The New-York Times.

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HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

At Thirty-nine Cents,
Satin striped
Figured India Silks,
24 inches wide—two-toned effects—cost eighty cents a yard to import.

At Twenty-nine Cents,
Fancy Striped Surahs; were 50

At Fifty-nine Cents.
Black and White Hair-line Surahs—22 inch; were 75

At Ninety-eight Cents,
Extra heavy Black Dress Silks; regular price $1 19
Every yard warranted.

At Forty-eight Cents,
Superior Black Silk Surahs; worth 69

DRESS GOODS

At 13½ cents, Double width Mohairs—plain and stripe.
At 14½ cents, Figured Wool Bengalines.....
At 29 cents, All-wool Flannels—double width....
At 29 cents, Black Camel's Hair—all wool.....
At 33 cents, Double width Checks—all wool.....
At Half Price, All Dress Lengths and Remnants..

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

At Three Cents and three-quarters,
The week's accumulation of
Dress Lengths and Remnants of
Best Challies new styles colors warranted
Dress Ginghams best styles plaids and stripes
Danish Cloths new shades
New Seersuckers best styles
regular prices 8¾ to 12½ cents.

At Four Cents and seven-eighths,
French Cotton Challies—tinted figures....worth 11

At Seven Cents and three-quarters,
New Tufted Ginghams and 36-inch Indigo-blue Percales.

At Twelve Cents and a half,
A thousand pieces
French Printed Sateens,
Exquisite colors and styles—made expressly for us—not to be found elsewhere at any price.

A Large Purchase of
slightly imperfect
Nottingham and Scotch Lace Curtains
at half the regular prices enables us to offer

At Forty-nine Cents a pair,
Lace Curtains—taped all around; perfect price $1 25

At Seventy-five Cents a pair,
Extra quality Scotch Lace Curtains—side and double bordered; perfect price $1 75.

At Ninety-seven Cents a pair,
Scotch Lace Curtains—Guipure effects; perfect price $2 25.

Finer still up to $2 50; perfect price $5 00

At A Dollar Sixty-nine,
Friday offering of
Raw Silk Turcoman Portieres,
Chenille cross stripe dado, all-colors

At One Cent to One Dollar,
TAPESTRY SAMPLES AND SQUARES:
worth 50 cents to $8 00 the yard.

At Six Cents and three-quarters,
Tapestry Borders—5 inches wide—with fringe

At Five Cents and three-quarters,
Fancy Scrims—40 inches wide—were 12½c.

Extraordinary Sale of
Body Brussels and Velvet Carpet Lengths.

Body Brussels.....45 cents; value $1 10
Body Brussels Borders.....41 cents; value 1 10
Velvet.....62 cents; value 1 50

Curtain Chains.....3 cents; were 10
Curtain Poles, complete.....29 cents; were 45
Table Oil Cloth, 1¼ yards wide....19 cents; were 30
Shelf Oil Cloth, 18 inches wide.... 8 cents; were 12
Antique Gimps, all colors. 3 cents; were 8
Silk Upholstery Cords..... 8 cents; were 12
Opaque Window Shades.....29 cents; were 40
Scotch Holland Shades.....38 cents; were 50
Mottled Door Mats.....39 cents; were 50

SMYRNA RUGS.

18x54.....98 cents 4x7 foot.....$4 98
30x60.....$1 98
Exceptional value.

ANOTHER SALE OF
LADIES' SWISS RIBBED UNDERWEAR
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES!

Ladies' Ribbed Lisle Vests, colors and white.....19 cents
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Lisle Vests, ribbon run—new colors.....49 cents
Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests, high and low neck, short sleeves.....79 cents
Misses' and children's—long and short sleeves.....39 cents

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.

Ladies' extra long Balbriggans.....9½ cents
Ladies' extra fancy Stripes.....19 cents
Ladies' Fast Black—warranted.....23 cents
Ladies' Brilliant Lisle.....29 cents
Misses' Solid Black—double knees.....23 cents

At Twenty-nine Cents,
Balance of Ladies' Cashmere Gloves; were 49.

5-button emb'd Kid Gloves.....79 cts.; were $1 25
5-button Suede Mousquetaire...98 cts.; were 1 49

TO REDUCE UMBRELLA STOCK.
preparatory to arrival of new Parasols
We offer
Silk Umbrellas that were $4 00 .....at $2 49
Silk Umbrellas that were 5 50.....at 3 49
Silk Umbrellas that were 7 49.....at 3 98

At Forty-nine Cents,
Men's Utica Muslin Dress Shirts, all-linen bosoms, full bodies and sleeves.

At Fifty-nine Cents,
Night Shirts, extra long; Cash's embroidery trim.

Men's English Half Hose.....12½ cents
Men's English Merino—plain and fancy...24 cents
Men's Silk Scarfs—small knot.....19 cents
Men's Flannel Working Shirts.....98 cents
Men's New Flannel Tennis Shirts.....98 cents

MEN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR
reduced as follows: were now
Natural Wool Shirts, double breast...$1 50 98
Scarlet Medicated, extra quality..... 1 85 1 39
Real Scotch Wool, best quality..... 2 49 1 49

To sell the season bought, let loss be what it may.

Ladies' loose front Newmarkets: were $7 50...$3 79
Heavy-weight Jersey Jackets; were $5..... 2 98
Seal Plush Wraps and Modjeskas, ball and gimp trim; were $18 and $20.....10 98
Seal Plush Sacques; were $30.....15 00
Seal Plush Newmarkets; were $39.....25 00

At Nine Dollars,
Ladies' all-wool Flannel Dresses—braided Skirt and Waist; worth $15.

At Nineteen Cents,
Sacque-shape Chemise—ruffle trim, Drawers—tucks and ruffle, and Cambric Corset Covers—square and pointed neck, tucked fronts—real value 30 and 35 cents.

At Fifty-nine Cents,
Skirts with deep embroidered ruffle, tucked cambric ruffles and Torchon lace trim.; worth 79.

At Nineteen Cents,
Infants' Long and Short Cambric Slips—embroidered yokes, plaited back and front and tucked skirts; were 42.

At Same Price,
Infants' Knitted Shirts—long and short sleeves; were 39.

At Nine Cents,
Balance of Cashmere and Elderdown Caps; were fifty cents.

At a Dollar Seventy-nine,
Short white Cashmere Cloaks—heavy lined—silk embroidered cape; were $3 00.

At Two Forty-nine,
Children's fine Cloth and Cashmere Dresses—plain and trimmed—usual price $4 50.

At Four Ninety-eight,
Misses' Cloth Newmarkets—angel sleeves—shirred back; were $10.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

At Forty-nine Cents,
Gold, Jet, and Cashmere Dress Trimmings—8½ inches wide; were $1 25.

At Sixty-nine Cents,
Persian Band Trimmings—all colors; were $1 00.

IN THE BASEMENT
To introduce
CROWN LIQUID COFFEE,
A Pure Extract of Mocha and Java Berry,
Coffee will be served free to customers.

Twenty-five-cent Jars equal 1½ pounds coffee.
Fifty-cent Jars equal 2½ pounds coffee.
Dollar Jars equal 6 pounds coffee.

MISSING FOR THREE WEEKS

A. B. CLEVELAND REPORTED TO HAVE RUN AWAY.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SECURED BY LOANS, DISCOUNTS, AND HYPOTHECATIONS.

Artie B. Cleveland, President of the A. B. Cleveland Company, Limited, wholesale dealers in seeds at 47 Corlandt-street, with branches at Cape Vincent, this State, and in England and Canada, has been missing for three weeks, and developments which have arisen since his departure indicate that his accounts must be in a very unsatisfactory condition.

He left ostensibly on a business trip West, but is believed to be in Canada or Europe. It was reported yesterday that before leaving he went to one of the company's largest customers and obtained his note in payment for seeds delivered and, discounting it, appropriated the proceeds. This operation is said to have been repeated on a smaller scale in many other instances, the total money obtained by means of these irregular collections and by discounting some of the company's bills receivable being placed at not less than $40,000. Besides this he is said to have hypothecated his stock in the company and to have obtained from friends loans ranging from $5,000 to $50,000, and to have secured from all sources as much as $150,000.

He organized the company four years ago, coming to this city from Cape Vincent and disposing of his seed business there to the company. Among the men who took part of the capital stock of $65,000 were H. K. Thurber and George M. Hard, President of the Chatham National Bank, and now Secretary of the company. Later on M. P. Breslin, A. L. Ashman, and Francis B. Stearns, now the company's Treasurer, joined the enterprise, the business of which increased so largely that its capital was soon doubled, and in January, 1887, was increased to $300,000. At present its business is said to amount to $500,000 a year and to be very profitable.

The officers of the company yesterday declined to give any information regarding its business or the disappearance of its President. Mr. Hard said that it was true that Mr. Cleveland had discounted paper with the company's indorsement, but to what extent he was not able to say. Mr. H. K. Thurber said he thought the missing man might return and acknowledge that he had overdrawn his account $3,000. All agreed that his absence caused them no uneasiness, as the company's solvency or the profitable character of its business would not be affected by it. They had been recently visited by Mr. Cleveland's father, a resident of Adams, this State, who devoted several days to an attempt to find his son's whereabouts, but gave up the task, and returned to his home greatly disheartened.

A. B. Cleveland was 38 years of age, married, and lived, for some years after he came to this city, at an apartment house at Fifty-first-street and Sixth-avenue. When he first arrived in New-York he devoted himself closely to business, but within the past 18 months he is said to have got into bad company. When in this city, his private house is was frequently absent from home, ostensibly on business trips abroad, but really remaining in the city and devoting himself to pursuits calculated to bring him into difficulties. Last November he moved with his wife to the Grand Hotel and staid there until Jan. 23, when he announced that he was going on a trip West and gave up his room. While at the hotel he was noted as a free liver, drinking much good wine and buying much more for boon companions, who were almost invariably gamblers and sporting men of a class not generally found associating with Presidents of prosperous companies. Wall-street is said by downtown men to have absorbed a large part of the money which he misappropriated, but up town, where he spent his evenings, the general opinion of those who knew him is that it went by way of the poker table and faro lay-out.

NORTH DAKOTA ASPIRATIONS.

ALREADY PARCELING OUT THE OFFICES AND DECIDING ON A CAPITAL.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 28.—During the past week there were a number of North Dakota men seen as they were on their way to Washington, and from their remarks it would seem that the politicians at least had figured upon a State ticket, the location of the capital, and various other matters pertaining to Statehood. The trouble which will be found is that the supply of good material will more than equal the demand, and before the politicians are all satisfied there will be a deficiency in offices and a surplus of office seekers.

For the United States Senatorships one name is mentioned before all others, and unless all signs fail ex-Gov. Gilbert A. Pierce will be chosen. His colleague may be John Lamoure of Pembina, and may be George H. Walsh of Grand Forks. Still further, Major W. A. Edwards of Gen. Hancock Allen of Fargo may enter the lists and secure the coveted plum. But everybody talks of ex-Gov. Pierce for first place.

For Congressman the finger of fate seems to be pointing toward H. C. Hansbrough, member of the National Committee from North Dakota. Johnson Nickens of Jamestown is also mentioned, and he is also given preference for the Governorship. Alfred Dickey is also a supposed candidate for the Governorship. The minor offices have not been parceled out.

Of course, the capital is now at Bismarck, and, having a building already there, it is natural to suppose that the city by the Missouri will be in the field for the honor. Still, Fargo has great expectations and will make a hot fight for the seat of Government. Jamestown will enter the field also, and Devil's Lake is said to be looking in that direction. Grand Forks has been mentioned in a general way with other cities, and it is claimed will have the backing of the Lower Red River Valley if she is a candidate for capital honors.

THE DISASTER AT ST. GEORGE.

ST. GEORGE, Ontario, Feb. 28.—The bridge through which the St. Louis express crashed last evening is 60 feet high and is a substantial iron structure with massive stone piers. To avoid even the possibility of an accident it was overhauled a week or two ago. The accident was caused by a broken wheel. The heavy dining car broke through the iron trestle work only after the ties and other wood work had been stripped off by the car ahead. The dining car being constructed mostly of iron, it was almost impossible to force an entrance into it by the use of axes and saws. It fell on its end and the passengers were thrown to the bottom among a mass of broken tables and dishes. Upon the top of all this fell the cooking furnace in full running order.

The danger of fire was imminent, but, luckily, the first thought of the rescuers was to prevent this still worse horror from befalling the poor victims crushed beneath the mass of débris.

Beneath all one man lay calling for help. When taken out he was found to be very slightly injured. The shrieks of a lady near him were heartrending, and she died before the rescuers could get her out. Two men were sitting together engaged in conversation when the crash came. One was instantly killed, and the other was rescued, badly injured.

THEY RENOUNCED THE WORLD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28.—For two years or more three familiar figures have not been seen on the streets of St. Louis, and now comes a strange story about their mysterious disappearance. They are Col. Celsus Price, his brother, Quinius Price, sons of the famous Confederate General, "Pap" Price, and Dr. Sylvester Nidelet, at one time Coroner of the city. There was a warm intimacy between them.

A near and dear relative of Col. Price, a lady now living and well known in Missouri—Mrs. Willis—was compelled to undergo a dangerous surgical operation in New-York. The three friends, on their knees at the bedside, registered a vow that if the lady were spared they would renounce the world and work for the spiritual elevation of mankind.

The lady lived and the trio kept their vows. They preached on the streets, and were last seen by a nephew of Col. Price engaged in that calling in Buffalo, N. Y.

This is the story told by relatives and dear friends, and the prominence of the parties has attracted much attention and comment upon the peculiar occurrence.

OFFICERS FOR A NEW BANK.

ELIZABETHPORT, Feb. 28.—A meeting will be held to-morrow night by the stockholders of the new Manufacturers' State Bank of this place to formally organize by the election of a President, a Cashier, and Directors. The President will be Frederick L. Heidritter, who is President of the Elizabeth Railway Company. Some uncertainty exists as to who will be selected for Cashier. The two names prominently mentioned are those of Edward Tillen, the present Cashier of the First National Bank of Elizabeth, and Walter O. Smith, a New-York business man.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

ASSASSINS WHO WILL FARE ILL WHEN CAPTURED.

SOMERSET, Penn., Feb. 28.—The most terrible tragedy in the annals of Somerset County occurred last evening about two miles north of Jennertown. Herman Umberger, the wealthiest man of Jenner Township, was seated in his comfortable farmhouse in the same room with his wife, a hired girl, and the latter's child, when two strangers, one wearing a mask, entered without knocking and asked permission to search the house.

They declared that a robbery had been committed in Bedford County a few days before, and they had reason to suspect that the plunder was concealed in Umberger's house. Their request was granted, and they proceeded to ransack the room. Failing to discover anything they started to give the house a second searching. By this time Umberger's suspicions were aroused, and going to a cupboard drawer he removed two old-fashioned drovers' pocketbooks, in one of which he had $11,000 in United States currency and in the other something more than that amount in judgment notes. These were promptly demanded by the supposed officers of the law, and on Umberger's refusal to give them up they shot him dead before the eyes of his wife.

Seizing the well-filled wallets the murderers fled, cautioning the murdered man's family not to raise an alarm during the night on penalty of their lives. Five shots were fired by the bloodthirsty scoundrels. Two took effect. One bullet pierced Umberger's stomach and another his heart. He died almost instantly, without uttering a word.

The thieves had been gone about an hour when one of the women summoned courage to ring the farm bell and all the neighbors hurriedly gathered to the scene of the tragedy in response to its call. A searching party was at once organized and by the dim light of lanterns the robbers were tracked over the frozen fields to the woods adjoining, where no further footprints could be found, and the search was abandoned for the night.

The news of the double crime was sent to the adjoining towns during the night, and this morning the widow offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of the terrible deed. The Commissioners of Somerset County have offered an additional reward of $500, while Mrs. Umberger's neighbors pledge themselves to raise $1,000 more.

It is thought by many residents of the neighborhood that the crime was committed by a gang of desperate characters who are known to live in Jenner Township and have long been suspected of being engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit money, and who knew that Umberger had this large sum of money in his possession. Mr. Umberger was in his seventy-fourth year and in poor health. He dealt largely in stock, and by this means had accumulated between $50,000 and $60,000. He stood in great terror of American lawyers and always announced his intention of disposing of his possessions before his death. He had been engaged in collecting outstanding bills for some time and had succeeded in getting in the amount of which he was robbed.

THEY KNOW FOSTER'S WEIGHT.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION OF THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CLUBS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—The convention of the National League of Republican Clubs, representing about 4,000 Republican clubs in nearly all the States and Territories, began its session at Ford's Opera House to-day. The attendance was large and considerable enthusiasm prevailed. These States were represented as follows:

New-York.—Delegates—James S. Lehmaier, Charles H. Moore, E. T. Brackett, D. F. Keefe, and R. B. Hafford. Alternates—W. Stewart Walcott, Charles W. Van Vleck, William P. Rudd, and D. S. Keefe.

Connecticut.—Delegates—E. M. North, H. F. Baker, A. C. Ladd, E. J. Steele, and George W. Corbin. Alternates—J. T. Dunn, D. Luther Briggs, W. P. White, and W. T. P. Hollingsworth.

New-Jersey.—Delegates—E. A. Armstrong, Chas. Barron, W. T. Hoffman, A. J. Van Sycklen, and Wilbur A. Mott. Alternates—William Chamberlain, William T. Hoffman, John E. Diehl, and B. F. Howey.

The session was called to order by President James F. Foster of New-York. After prayer Mr. Foster addressed the convention. He ascribed the election of Harrison and Morton to the work of the Republican clubs. He cited New-York as a conspicuous instance of the success of the labors of clubs. Then he talked of the incoming Administration.

He said: "We will have a Secretary of State whom we all love, [cheers,] and who will give us an American policy, American to the core." At this there was tremendous cheering, the delegates rising and shouting, "Blaine!" "Blaine!"

The appointment of Committees on Credentials and Resolutions completed the work of to-day's session, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

To-night there was a big mass meeting, with numerous speeches, at Oratorio Hall. The chief contest is over the Presidency of the league. It will be decided to-morrow. Mr. Foster is a candidate for re-election, but the indications are that the successful man will be Thomas E. Byrnes of Minneapolis. Mr. Byrnes is 34 years old and a graduate of the Columbia Law School. He has been instrumental in organizing 500 Republican clubs in Minnesota, with a membership of over 60,000.

LITCHFIELD AND HIS LAND.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 28.—The report telegraphed from Fort Dodge regarding contemplated evictions by Mr. Litchfield from Des Moines River lands is greatly exaggerated.

Col. Gatch of this city, attorney for Litchfield, said to-day: "Mr Litchfield has instead of 700, probably 40 or 50 judgments for possession against parties who made no claim of title in defense and who have now no claims for improvements, all that were filed having been disposed of last Fall. Writs of possession were issued and executed in 15 or 20 of these cases.

"The weather becoming inclement their further execution was suspended, but with the intention of having the remainder executed when the weather would permit, regardless of what Congress or the President might or might not do in the matter of the bill then pending, but which has since been passed and vetoed. Nothing that Congress can do can affect his title, so repeatedly held valid by the Supreme Court of the United States."

PERISHED IN A BURNING HOUSE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 28.—In the town of Tusten, Sullivan County, yesterday afternoon, Nicholas Donahue's house took fire, he being absent and his wife and two little children being at home. The house was of wood, and the flames spread with great fury and quickly enveloped the building. It is supposed that Mrs. Donahue became dazed by fright, for she failed to escape and perished in the flames with her 2-year-old child. George Van Wert, a neighbor, rushed into the burning house at the risk of his life and saved a 4-year-old child. Mrs. Donahue's body was charred beyond recognition.

CONTRASTING OLD WITH NEW.

ELIZABETH, Feb. 28.—The Union County Agricultural Society proposes on the occasion of Gen. Harrison's visit to Elizabeth on April 29 to display in the procession which will escort him through the city an exact representation on platform wagons of the agricultural implements used a century ago, with other novel features, contrasting 1789 with 1889.

The President's visit will be made the occasion of a general holiday, and all business will be suspended.

THE NINTH'S VISITORS FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 28.—Gov. Lee to-day accepted the invitation of Capt. Lorragan of the Ninth New-York on behalf of the First Virginia Regiment, the latter regiment to be the guests of the Ninth during the celebration of Washington's centennial inauguration.

Col. Spottswood of the First Virginia introduced Capt. Lorragan to Gov. Lee. About 400 of the First will help the Ninth to make things lively on April 30.

A NEW LICENSE QUESTION.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 28.—A new point has been raised for the Newark Excise Board. Giacomo Fera, an Italian, kept a saloon on Ferry-street. George Brown was killed on the sidewalk in front of his place, and his license was revoked as a result. His lawyer has now sued out a writ of certiorari, under which the Supreme Court will be asked to determine whether the Excise Board has a right to revoke a license after it has been granted.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 28.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here to-night and fixed the date of holding a Democratic Convention to nominate three candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court on March 21. The election will be held April 2. It is not known whether the Union-Labor or Republican Party will make nominations.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

A PINK LUNCHEON GIVEN BY MRS. CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Cleveland gave a pink luncheon to-day at 1 o'clock in honor of Mrs. McElroy, the sister of the late President Arthur. The centre piece on the table was a circle of pink tulips in a bed of asparagus vine, about the base of which a scarf of soft pink silk was arranged in loose, graceful lines. The candles were capped with pink shades, and set in the candelabras through a pretty arrangement of pink tulips. Attached to the menu cards by a pink ribbon were exquisite little souvenirs of the occasion, pencils of silver in the shape of matches suitable to be carried in the pocket-book or card case. At each plate lay a large Magna Charta full-blown rose. Mrs. Cleveland wore a gown of stone-gray broadcloth with gold braiding on the jacket. Mrs. McElroy's gown was of black silk and jet. The other guests were Miss Bayard, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Colman, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Edmunds, Mrs. Evarts, Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. Gen. Benét, Mrs. Admiral Rodgers, Mrs. Macalister Laughton, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Sunderland, Mrs. Jarvis, and Mrs. Folsom.

To-night the President and Mrs. Cleveland were the guests at dinner of Mrs. Macalister Laughton.

Minister and Mme. Romero gave a dinner to-night to Mme. Barreda and Miss Barreda of New-York, guests of Senator and Mrs. Hearst. A Persian scarf was placed down the centre of the table, and on this rested three repoussé silver epergnes on crystal mirrors filled with fruits and flowers. The wax tapers in tall silver candelabras were capped with shades of crimson and gold. The guests were Senator and Mrs. Hearst, Justice and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nordhoff, Mr. Richard Nixon, and the Ministers of Peru, Spain, Costa Rica, Chili, and the Argentine Republic.

Mrs. William Cullen Brewster of New-York gave a dinner last evening to her daughter, Miss Brewster of the Richmond. The guests were Miss Blaine, Miss Phelps, Miss Audenried, Miss Louise C. Smith, Miss Preston, Mrs. L. L. Reamer, the Spanish and Argentine Ministers, Mr. Blair, Mr. Biddle, Mr. Tido Frost, Mr. Peuitney of Baltimore, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Cabellon.

NOTHING BUT CLUES.

AN ALLEGED BALLOT BOX THIEF IS ONLY A BOOSTER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 28.—Robert Watkins was discharged this morning at the conclusion of the preliminary examination. The evidence failed to show that he was connected with the ballot box robbery at Plummerville, Ark., on the night of Nov. 6. Robert White, who lives five miles from town, deposed that Robert Watkins asked him to go to the village on the night in question with him and Charles Pate. He agreed, but pleaded illness, and when Watkins and Pate called at 7 o'clock that night declined to go.

In response to the question whether the three had not intended to steal the ballot box he said that there had been no such understanding so far as he was concerned, and he knew of no such purpose on the part of Pate or Watkins. A young girl, Etta Taylor, testified to seeing three men at the Plummerville Hotel on that night. The men were strangers, and asked where the polling place was and when the votes would be counted. They were not disguised. The time of their departure was between 6 and 7 o'clock. The ballot box was stolen at about 7 o'clock, according to the testimony on this point.

The alleged admissions made by Watkins regarding the part he took in the robbery were regarded in the light of the evidence as the idle boast of a drunken man, and the attorney for the prosecution scored him sharply. Detectives claim that two important clues were brought to light by the examination which will be of moment in the further search for the ballot box thieves and the assassins of Clayton.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DEFENSES.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—The Senate devoted two hours to-day to a discussion on the advisability of urging the Imperial Government to hasten the completion of the proposed forts and other defenses in British Columbia. Senator McInnes, who hails from the Pacific coast, spoke at great length. His intimate acquaintance with the West gives to his views unusual importance. British Columbia, he represented, is in an almost defenseless condition, and in the event of a Russian war the descent upon the province from Vladovistock, the Czar's arsenal in Eastern Siberia, would mean great loss of life and destruction of property.

The Hon. Mr. Abbott, leader of the Government, in concluding the debate, said the survey undertaken three years ago for forts at various points is nearing completion. The negotiations between the Imperial and Canadian Governments respecting the armaments are of a confidential character and are proceeding satisfactorily. Esquimalt, the British navy yard for the North Pacific squadron, will be fortified by a series of forts.

PROF. WILLIAM P. THOMPSON.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 28.—Prof. William P. Thompson of the Hartford Theological Seminary, whose death was announced in to-day's TIMES, had been connected with the seminary since its founding in 1834. He was a graduate of Union College and of Andover Theological Seminary. Forty-seven years ago he was made Professor of Sacred Literature of the Connecticut institution. He was made Professor Emeritus of the Hebrew Language and Literature there in 1881. He was unwilling to retire from active life, preferring to die in the harness. He was highly esteemed. His two daughters, Mrs. Spring of Williamstown, Mass., and Mrs. A. W. Hazen of Middletown, Conn., are living, and three sons are Prof. C. O. Thompson of the Worcester (Mass.) Institute, the Rev. W. A. Thompson, and Lieut. S. H. Thompson of the Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

A BIG LAND SALE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 28.—The Chattanooga Land, Coal, Iron and Railway Company, owning 25,000 acres of land on the north and west side of the river, opposite the city, embracing valuable coal deposits on Walden's Ridge, large iron ores, mines, and immense timber lands, have sold controlling interests to the Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia syndicate.

The consideration exceeds $1,000,000. The erection of an iron railway bridge across the Tennessee, the building of a railroad to the top of Walden's Ridge, and other extensive improvements will be begun immediately. The purchasers are headed by John W. Candler, a member of Congress from Boston. The syndicate includes a number of well-known New-England financiers.

TO FIGHT LOCAL OPTION.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 28.—The liquor dealers of Monmouth County met recently in secret convention at this place. Representatives from Long Branch, Red Bank, Keyport, Eatontown, and Freehold were present. An organization was effected, the object of which will be to fight the local-option question at the polls on May 21. It was proposed to establish a newspaper to advocate the political and commercial views of the liquor dealers, and each dealer was urged to use his influence with the people from whom he purchased hotel and household supplies. It was decided to get all the liquor dealers of Monmouth in line, but to refrain from making a bold fight until the Legislature adjourns. A quiet canvass of the county will soon be made.

MASONIC EVENTS IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Feb. 28.—The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar in this State will hold its annual session in New-London, March 19. Grand Commander Charles B. Ware of that city will deliver the address. Palestine Commandery of New-London will receive the Grand Commandery officers and distinguished masonic guests from outside of the State during the evening prior to the annual conclave.

The Rev. J. W. Richardson of Stamford has been appointed orator for the hundreth anniversary of the Grand Lodge, which will take place in New-Haven July 10.

DUDLEY REFUSES TO ANSWER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Judge James of the District Court to-day refused to quash the subpœna to compel Col. W. W. Dudley to appear and give testimony for the defense in his libel suit against the New-York *Evening Post*. The hearing of the case was begun before Examiner Hacket. Under the advice of his counsel Col. Dudley declined to answer all the questions that were put to him with reference to the "blocks of five" letter.

THE KNIGHTS OF MOMUS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—The carnival season was inaugurated to-night by the grand ball of the Knights of Momus. There was no street parade, but before the dance a series of brilliant tableaux was presented on the stage of the Grand Opera House, representing scenes in James Rodman Drake's poem, "The Culprit Fay."

IN A VERY TIGHT PLACE.

REPUBLICANS MAKE A LAMENTABLE MISTAKE.

EFFORTS TO REPORT A HIGH LICENSE BILL MADE SUCCESSFUL ONLY BY DEMOCRATIC SUPPORT.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Two weeks ago the Excise Committee appointed a sub-committee of five to draw up an amended Excise bill. This committee consisted of Chairman Curtis and Messrs. Coon, Lewis, Young, and Bush. No meeting of the sub-committee was ever held, but at this afternoon's meeting of the committee Messrs. Coon and Kimball reported a new Excise bill as a substitute for the Excise Commission bill. It was based on Judge Noah Davis's arguments, but was opposed by Chairman Curtis on the ground that it did not remove all the objectionable features. Chairman Curtis manifested a disposition to have his bill reported, but his plan met with decided opposition on the part of Messrs. Coon, Savery, and Kimball, and Curtis was forced to make a retrograde march.

Then Mr. Coon made a motion to report his and Kimball's bill, but it was voted down by a vote of 4 to 5, Messrs. Coon, Savery, Lewis, and Kimball, all Republicans, voting yes and Messrs. Bush, Young, Mullaney, and Strasburg, Democrats, and Chairman Curtis voting nay. Then, out of courtesy to the Chairman, Mr. Mullaney moved that the Curtis bill be reported, and this motion received five affirmative votes, those of Chairman Curtis and the four Democrats, Bush, Mullaney, Strassburg, and Young; the four other Republicans, Coon, Kimball, Savery, and Lewis, practically bolting the meeting, refusing to vote, which brought from the Chairman the remark: "The gentlemen will be recorded as being present, but not voting."

The four recalcitrant Republicans, however, asserted that such a proceeding would be highly improper, and that they would appeal to the House if the bill were reported to-morrow. In consequence the St. Lawrence representatives are in a state of high excitement to-night. Assemblyman Kimball ran to Senator Erwin and informed him that something must be done with Curtis to prevent his reporting that bill to-morrow. Erwin has been using his persuasive influence upon Curtis, and has declared that at this particular time, when a Cabinet position is swaying in the balance, it will never do for the Republicans of this State to have it go forth to the world that a high-license bill can only be brought before the House by the aid of Democratic votes.

The impression late to-night is that Curtis will let the matter remain where it is, and not force it to a vote. Should he do so, it will be the sincerity of the Republicans on the Excise Reform question and their disposition not to do anything this session.

THE NEW CEILING COMMITTEE.

The Fish Ceiling Committee met this afternoon, and to-night the members are jubilant over the auspicious opening and the positive declaration from all that politics is not to be brought into the question under any circumstances. Messrs. Fish and Creamer were appointed a committee to procure counsel, and expect to make their selection to-morrow.

"You will see no politics in this investigation," said Senator Creamer to-night. "Every man on the committee is working for a record, and I am certain you will see by developments before we get through that the Democratic members are as zealous and determined as the Republicans."

The committee will have another informal meeting to-morrow, but will not settle down to heavy work until Monday. Next week they will sit 10 hours a day, divided into three sessions. It is reported in Albany to-night that the committee has obtained to-day new evidence of a most startling character.

A MINNEAPOLIS FIRM FAILS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 28.—The voluntary assignment of Folds & Griffith to A. M. Scott late yesterday created a great deal of surprise in business circles, and although the fact was well known that the firm was financially embarrassed no one doubted the stability of the house. There are several causes alleged by the firm for the failure. The trouble had its origin back in the Syndicate Block fire in 1883, when their entire stock was destroyed. Every dollar of the firm's debts at the time was paid up and they made money every year until 1888. During that year their losses were very heavy. They calculated on averting an assignment, but difficulties came upon them so suddenly that it was impossible to prevent it.

A short time ago Mr. Folds sold out his interest to capitalists in the East, expecting them to take the stock and pay up the indebtedness. The sale was made conditionally, and when the purchasers went to Minneapolis to fail through on the agreement as to terms. The firm had a large indebtedness maturing between Feb. 25 and March 4, which they intended to meet with the proceeds of the sale.

The assets of the firm will not exceed $50,000 and it will be impossible to state the amount of the liabilities until after an examination of the books and an invoice, which commenced this morning.

WATER TAKES THE PLACE OF WHISKY.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Feb. 28.—James Dolan, a dwarf less than 4 feet in height, was committed to the jail in Morris County some weeks ago for habitual drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The sudden cutting off of his customary supply of strong liquor at first almost prostrated him and he begged for a drink. The attendants told him that he might have all the water he wanted, but he must taste that uninviting beverage very sparingly. Recently, however, he has developed a passion for water that is but little less pronounced than his old craving for whisky. He insists on having a gallon of the chilly fluid left in his cell each night and he drinks it all, and wants more before morning. During the hours of daylight he consumes twice as much and says he could swallow double the quantity if it were given him. He protests that he never before enjoyed such health, but the doctor thinks of curtailing his allowance, lest his copious libations should result in dropsy.

FUNERAL OF ANTHONY RECKLESS.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 28.—The funeral of Anthony Reckless, who died at his home on Broad-street last Sunday, took place yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by the Rev. F. R. Harbaugh, Pastor of the Presbyterian church. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Middlediich of New-York. The pall bearers were Asher S. Parker, President of the First National Bank; Joseph A. Throckmerton, President of the Second National Bank; ex-Senator John S. Applegate, Bloomfield Drummond, Capt. Charles B. Parsons, and William S. Sneden, Superintendent of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad. Among the men of prominence who attended the funeral were Ex-United States Senator Rufus Blodgett, Henry Stafford Little, H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and D. D. Withers. The interment was at Shrewsbury town.

RUTGERS SOPHOMORES DIVIDED.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 28.—Those members of the Sophomore Class of Rutgers College who are members of Delta Upsilon or are not fraternity men have combined and selected a second list of officers for the class, declaring that the election held by the other half of the class is illegal. The new officers are: President—Gilbert Wyckoop of Catskill; Vice-President—A. W. Hopper of Cold Spring; Secretary—J. G. Aydelotte of Perin, Ill.; Treasurer—R. J. Geissenger of New-Brunswick; Historian—C. H. Strang of Montrose. As each side insists that its officers shall serve, there is no prospect of an end of the war that has been raging over the matter.

A WALKING MATCH FAILS TO OPEN.

NEWARK, Feb. 28.—Dan Herty, Neremse, Day, Golden, Hegelman, Taylor, Sherlock, and other pedestrians were advertised to begin a 51-hour walking match to-night at 8 o'clock in the Bellevue-Avenue Rink, but the doors were not opened and "Ben" Washburn, the manager, could not be found.

GEN. SPINNER RECOVERING.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Information was received here to-day to the effect that Gen. F. E. Spinner, ex-Treasurer of the United States, who is receiving treatment in Chicago for cancer of the face, is rapidly recovering. His face is healing and the General expects to leave for Jacksonville, Fla., next week.

HANDSOME WEDDING PRESENTS.

DAYTON, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Valentine Winters, Jr., and Miss Helen Clegg, members of wealthy families, were married this evening in the Episcopal Church. The wedding presents in silver, gold, and checks aggregated $100,000. John E. Winters, the father of the groom, presented his two daughters with $50,000 each.

WILSON BARRETT'S NEW PLAY.

"NOWADAYS" PRONOUNCED A SUCCESS BY A LONDON AUDIENCE.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, Feb. 28.—Wilson Barrett's new play "Nowadays" was produced at the Princess's this afternoon and is destined to be very popular. It deals entirely with race-track matters, the hero being accused of stealing Thunderbolt, the favorite horse, at long odds, for the Derby. The recovery of the horse and the winning of the race furnish two most picturesque acts.

The scenes include a stable with the stolen horse in a box stall, and some side buildings near the track at Epsom, where the jockey who has plotted to pull Thunderbolt in the race is stripped of his racing colors, which were given to another jock

became demoralized and fled. Human nature could stand no more. They have left Washington for home, Fassett alone of all the Platt crowd remaining, and he will go to-morrow. The rest have suddenly discovered that the inauguration parade, the ceremonies at the east front of the Capitol, the fireworks, and the ball at the Pension Office are vanities. They have all resolved to go into the political cutlery business, and there will be "razors in the air" right soon.

Every train brings in statesmen, and the Arlington, which is the grand centre of everything moving to the presence of Gen. Harrison, resembles the Palmer House or the Grand Pacific at Chicago during a National Republican Convention. Sitting there this evening in the corner of half an hour the Vice-President-elect, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Windom, "Law Partner" Miller, Steve Elkins, Senator Hiscock, Gov. Proctor, Senator Edmunds, Senator Morrill, Senator Evarts, John D. Long, George W. Childs, Murat Halstead, George S. Boutwell, Blanche K. Bruce, William Walter Phelps, Gen. W. W. Grout, Senator Platt, Senator Farwell, Gen. Longstreet, Gen. Badeau, ex-Gov. Cheney of New Hampshire, Congressman Gallinger, ex-Gov. Hampshire, Senator Aldrich, ex-Senator Ferry, ex-Gov. Moody Currier of New-Hampshire, Mr. Justice Harlan, Gen. Gresly, Thomas V. Cooper, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee; John Van Buren, Senator Marcus A. Lyon of Rochester, Cereno Payne of Auburn, and last, but not least, John F. Plummer, who, with Mrs. Plummer, will remain here until after the inauguration. Nothing succeeds like success, and the politicians, having discounted Gen. Harrison's future, are now preparing to pay assiduous court to him after their manner. No person except Mr. Blaine has so great a crowd around him as Mr. Plummer. Rumor puts the disposal of the patronage of New York into his hands, and rumor also gives him any foreign mission that he may desire. It is understood that Mr. Plummer would prefer Austria to any place, but Gen. Harrison has already promised that to Col. John C. New. Perhaps he will take the Italian mission.

That nothing succeeds like success was also illustrated by the visit which Mr. Windom paid to the Capitol to-day. A short time ago Mr. Windom was at the Capitol, and there was none so poor to do him reverence. Whether he came or went nobody cared. To-day Senators and Representatives vied with one another in doing him honor. He held two receptions, one in the Senate and one in the House, and was altogether the lion of the day. He had the gratification to-day, of sending to Gen. Harrison a "testimonial" signed by the Governors of Minnesota, the Speaker, and some six or seven Senators, approving of his selection. Mr. Windom ought to be able to get a glowing testimonial from ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, Democrat, of West Virginia, the father-in-law of "Steve" Elkins. After the passage of the inter-State commerce law Mr. Davis was very importunate in pressing upon President Cleveland Mr. Windom's fitness for the place of Inter-State Commerce Commissioner. He did not mind the hour of the day or night in his ardor, but besieged President Cleveland at all times. Mr. Windom then, as now, was willing to take anything he could get. He is looking for a house in which to reside here during the next four years.

Severe comment is caused by Senator Allison's failure to call upon Gen. Harrison. Mrs. Harrison had a large reception this afternoon which was attended by all the prominent Republican ladies. Gen. Harrison had many callers.

Representative Morrow and the rest of the Pacific slope people here have given up all hope of a representative in the Cabinet. A delegation headed by Mr. Morrow tried to call upon Gen. Harrison this afternoon just after Mr. Plummer and his friends had left him. They met the President-elect at the foot of the stairs just starting for a walk. He waved them off with little ceremony, and they departed in bad humor. "That settles it," said Mr. Morrow, as they started off. "We won't get anything."

Senator Vest said this evening that Gen. Harrison was telegraphing to Gen. Noble at St. Louis asking him if he would take the Attorney-Generalship, instead of the Interior Department. If this is so it only shows that while Gen. Harrison has picked his men, he has not settled upon their positions in the Cabinet. John R. Thomas told a friend to-day that he felt certain of being called into the Cabinet. Senator Palmer's private secretary says that the Senator never had so poor a show of going into the Cabinet as to-day.

The Belden dinner last night was regarded by outsiders as a gathering found to have something to do with the selection of a New-York man for the Cabinet, but several gentlemen agreed that it has not. There was information talk about the chances of a New-York man getting a place from Harrison, but as the party was made up of sterling Congressmen as well as new ones, and of Miller men and Platt men, a conflict was avoided by the evasion of so delicate a subject. There was very serious consideration, however, of the course to be pursued by the New-York delegation in the Fifty-first Congress. It has been learned that the different candidates for the Speakership have made all arrangements for doling out the patronage of the House and that New-York is to get absolutely nothing. This is regarded as sufficient ground for a combination in defence. After the matter had been fully talked over, and Senator Hiscock's advice had been asked, it was decided that the New-York delegation should vote as a unit for any candidate upon whom two-thirds of the delegation should agree. This rule, it is expected, will help the delegation to hold a very large balance of power between the candidates, and compel an offer from some one of them of a share of the patronage. Some of the Representatives are in a humor to fight on this matter, and since Platt has been marked out of place his admirers are rather anxious for a fray.

President Cleveland and his Cabinet met to-day for the last time during the present Administration. The usual hour for the gathering of the President's advisers has been 11 o'clock, and soon after that hour Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State; Mr. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Endicott, Secretary of War; Mr. Dickinson, Postmaster-General; Mr. Garland, Attorney-General; Mr. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Colman, secretary of Agriculture, were all in their places. The President was occupying the little white and gold bent-wood chair that he has always preferred to the upholstered arm chairs with which the room is supplied in sufficient numbers to seat eight persons, and which he has always brought in from the library when he joined the Cabinet circle. A large bent-wood chair of unique color was standing at the side of the room, was one that secretary Manning had brought to the Cabinet room for his own use, as he, too, disliked the upholstered chairs that look so much handsomer. Col. Lamont has his eye on this chair, and contemplates carrying it off to New-York.

The Cabinet meeting was short and unimportant. When it broke up the partings were in the nature of a farewell. It was remembered by all present that the next time there was a Cabinet meeting in that room a new Republican would sit at the head of the table and eight new Cabinet officers would occupy the chairs below him. The Cabinet table, by the way, is only calculated to seat eight persons comfortably. The introduction of the Secretary of Agriculture makes it necessary to seat the incumbents at the end of the table opposite to the head, in a space formerly held by one man.

After the Cabinet meeting was over the President went to lunch, and afterward devoted himself to the consideration of the pile of 100 bills that were upon his desk.

The President had a very pleasant chat with Gen. Harrison and Mrs. Harrison last night after the dinner given to the President-elect and his wife at the White House. The President had known Gen. Harrison as a Senator, so that the acquaintance was easily renewed. During the evening Mrs. Cleveland showed Mrs. Harrison about the house, and, after giving up all hope of ascertaining the extent of the accommodations, were compelled to conclude that the family would be a good deal packed together if all were to be comfortably provided for. Until Monday, the President and Mrs. Cleveland will remain at the White House. Just before 11 o'clock on Monday morning the President-elect will probably go to the White House. The President and Gen. Harrison will then go in a carriage to the Capitol, accompanied by the guard provided by the Committee of Arrangements. The President will be at the President's room early enough to sign such bills as are necessary, after which he will witness the swearing in of the new Vice-President. From the Senate chamber he will go to the east front of the Capitol to see Gen. Harrison inaugurated, and will ride back with him to the White House. There will be a lunch provided by President Cleveland, and then, while Gen. Harrison is reviewing the parade Mrs. Cleveland will go to the house of Mrs. Fairchild, on New-Hampshire-avenue. Neither the President nor Mrs. Cleveland will attend the inauguration ball. On Tuesday the President and Mrs. Cleveland and Col. Lamont and his party will go to New-York.

The inaugural ball is a matter concerning which no shadow of doubt longer remains. This decision has been made in no spirit of discourtesy, but as the sensible conclusion, reached after a proper debate on the subject. As there is nothing compulsory in the matter, the ladies will violate none of the established rules of etiquette in absenting themselves from the scene of festivity. When questioned on the subject the ladies do not hesitate to express their reasons for the course upon which they are unanimously determined. They state very sensibly that in view of the great crush which will inevitably result from the desire of the multitude to obtain the first glimpse of the new President and his Cabinet, their absence will not be noticed, or, if it is, it will not be made the subject of any unfavorable comment from fair-minded people.

Mr. Riddleberger got the executive session of the Senate he wanted to-day, but he did not get the nomination of District Commissioner Webb acted upon. He had threatened to raise the roof of the Senate Chamber if his wishes were not complied with, but the roof is still there, and Mr. Webb's nomination has not yet been reported back from the District Committee. The Virginia Senator was obliged by a majority vote to give way to the business on the executive calendar, and then the Senate settled down to business. A number of Postmasters for whom the Post Office Committee had been unable to find any objection were confirmed, and a lot of army and navy promotions were favorably acted upon because politics had nothing to do with their cases. Some unimportant business from the Foreign Relations Committee was attended to, and then the *Florida* Senators brought up a subject which stirred up both sides of the chamber and brought on a party wrangle.

Early in the session President Cleveland nominated Judge Hargrave to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida to fill a vacancy caused by death. Chairman Edmunds of the Judiciary Committee was opposed to Judge Hartridge, and for a long time the nomination was pigeonholed in the committee room. It was taken up some time ago, and it was decided that the committee should make an adverse report upon it. For some reason, however, the report was held back by Mr. Edmunds, and the Democrats say the reason was the Vermont Senator's fear that if it got into the Senate the nomination would be confirmed in spite of his opposition. To-day the Florida Senators undertook to have the Judiciary Committee discharged from further consideration of the Hartridge case, so that the Senate could act upon it. The Democratic Senators discussed the Republican member of the committee of trying to defeat Hartridge, simply in order to hold the place for a Republican to be named by Gen. Harrison. Many hours were spent in talking over this subject, and then the doors were opened without any result having been reached. The friends of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thompson, who wanted to have him confirmed as Civil Service Commissioner, and those of Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson, who was bound to see him confirmed as a Supreme Court Justice for this District, were disappointed in getting no action upon either nomination. Mr. Stevenson's friends were particularly disappointed, because they believe that two Republican Senators will join the Democrats in confirming him, if the matter can be brought to a vote.

The House proceedings were not so interesting to-day as had been expected. Enough business was found in the way of conference reports to fully occupy the time of the body, and Mr. Randall did not get the chance he wanted for to take up the resolution and the Cowles Tobacco bill. If the opportunity had been presented Mr. Randall was on hand to take advantage of it, and although he was not pressed to the extremity of brewing a pot of tea to sustain him, as he did when he watched the progress of the Mills bill, he had a full pot at his desk, and Mr. Mills, determined not to be outdone in watchfulness, followed the Pennsylvania protectionist's example. Mr. Cowles hovered about, anxious but helpless, prepared to push his bill in small force of assistants when Mr. Randall gave the word.

While Mr. Cowles has been securing signatures to this petition to the Speaker in behalf of his bill Mr. Macdonald of Minnesota has circulated another petition, calling upon the Speaker to recognize a member to move the passage of a bill making a horizontal reduction of 50 per cent. in the duties on rice and sugar. The Southern men who favor the repeal of the internal-revenue taxes like this proposition. Its purpose is plain enough. There is not much probability that either bill will be passed by the House or that a vote will be reached on either one.

The House agreed to a conference report on the bill for the District of Columbia appropriations, consenting to the retention of an item of $200,000 for the purchase of land for a zoological garden, but refusing to adopt another amendment appropriating $1,000,000 to purchase land for the proposed Rock Creek Park. When the Naval Appropriation bill was discussed on the conference report Mr. Boutelle engaged in the task of justifying Chandler's administration of the Navy Department and disparaging the administration of Mr. Whitney. Mr. McAdoo answered him very energetically, and told him that it would not do to attempt to belittle the work that had been described by "the greatest Republican paper in the country," the Philadelphia *Press*, in language that was generous and strong. The Naval bill was not finished when the House took a recess. To-night it was devoted its time to hearing speeches about Louis Cass and Speaker Muhlenberg, and to discussing District measures.

One of the visitors to the floor of the Senate Chamber to-day had to shake hands with nearly every Senator present. He was the venerable ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin, who took his seat for the first time as President of the Senate 28 years ago and held it during the four years of the war of the rebellion. Clad in his favorite "swallow-tailed" coat, and with his round and ruddy face illuminated with bright smiles, Mr. Hamlin looked the picture of health, and the cordial greetings he received from Democrats and Republicans alike were such as any man might be proud of.

The Senate took another industrious streak to-day, and disposed of a good deal of business which had accumulated upon its calendar. Two hours were spent in the consideration of bills authorizing the construction of bridges across navigable streams and measures permitting railroad companies to lay tracks across Government lands and Indian reservations. The results of the passage of all the bills of that character reported. The question of agreeing to the House proposition to so amend the inter-State commerce law as to prevent discrimination in rates for transportation of oil was also disposed of to-day by the adoption of a motion to table the motion to agree. Mr. Sherman argued earnestly in favor of the amendment, but after Messrs. Cullom and Platt had opposed it with equal earnestness the proposition was tabled by a vote of 34 to 11. The proposition to confer jurisdiction upon State courts or cases arising under the law met the same fate. The Senate is trying to continue to the last minutes by holding a night session to-night. When it was time for the dinner recess, however, a quorum was not present. Mr. Harris raised the point and so prevented the accomplishment of any business until a majority appeared. In the meantime the dozen Senators present chatted with each other or wrote letters, while they were watched by a crowd of visitors, who filled the galleries to overflowing. Having failed to get a quorum the Senate adjourned at 9:50 until noon to-morrow.

The rush to Washington has set in. In spite of the bad weather the earlier visitors are arriving in such numbers as to perceptibly increase the throng upon the streets, and the hotels are so besieged that only those persons who make application and engage rooms a week or two ago can get anything better than cots. The charges for rooms are rising with the incoming tide of visitors, and those who have any sort of shelter to let are getting about a handsome rental for the use of a room two or three days.

At the Capitol the halls are swarming with strangers, and the guides are finding business brisk and lucrative. In the rotunda is a great stack of chairs, 30 feet in diameter and 10 feet high. They are to be put on the great platform erected on the east front for the spectators who may be fortunate enough to secure tickets of admission to the platform to hear the inaugural address. The unusual crowd filled up the galleries of both the Senate and the House and kept them full, although there was constant coming and going all day long.

Along Pennsylvania-avenue the work of the carpenters was resumed upon the reviewing stands, great and small, to-day, and the decorators, whose work had been badly drenched yesterday, went on hanging out more bunting, sometimes with artistic skill and sometimes without attempting to do much more than make a great display of flags and streamers. A force of workmen appeared along the avenue to set the posts for roping in the roadway, and on Monday at 10 o'clock the ropes will be put in place and traffic will be stopped until after the inaugural procession has passed to the westward.

There has been a great run upon all the shops displaying the red cards that advertise the sale of ball tickets, and members of the Committee on Arrangements say that the supply will in every probability last out Saturday, and that those who desire to avoid inconvenience should buy them early.

More than 150 permits for the erection of private reviewing stands have been issued and more will be authorized, but there will be no permits granted after to-morrow. To secure order on Monday the Chief of Police has selected 400 special policemen for service during inauguration week.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 28.—A great crowd witnessed the departure of the gern palace train for Washington at 2 o'clock to-day. The train goes over the Chicago and Northwestern and Baltimore and Ohio tracks and carries 150 passengers from here, including 33 members of Company H, Iowa National Guard, and a like number of the Dodge Light Guards of Council Bluffs.

The decorations are of corn and are very elaborate, covering the entire surface of the cars, except windows and doors. The trip will occupy 10 days and the cost of the train including decorations is a little over $7,000.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Blitz & Langsdorf, clothiers, of Detroit, made an assignment yesterday to E. H. Scott for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities about $21,000, nearly $16,000 of which is secured by chattel mortgages. The assets are estimated at $34,000. The cause of the assignment is a large stock, and open winter, and the closeness of money.

It was announced yesterday that some of the large creditors of Robert Johnston, (J. & C. Johnston,) dealer in dry goods at Broadway and Twenty-second-street, had signed a compromise at 50 cents on the dollar. It is said the stock will realize from $300,000 to $100,000.

F. A. L'Allemand, wholesale importer of hardware and paints, Montreal, has disappeared. It is discovered that a large quantity of goods has disappeared also. The liabilities are estimated as $250,000.

Granville H. Fuller, proprietor of the Fuller & Bailey Hat Works, Middletown, N. Y., made an assignment yesterday to W. B. Royce. The liabilities are $20,000. The assets amount to the same figure.

Edward J. Mayer, dealer in painters' supplies at 1,937 Third-avenue, made an assignment yesterday to James N. Glynn, giving preferences for $676. He succeeded Mahler & Lesmy Dec. 31, 1886.

Blitz & Langsdorf, clothiers, of Ann Arbor, Mich., assigned yesterday. Liabilities, about $21,000. The assets are estimated at $34,000.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The steamship Chateau Leoville, (Br.,) Capt. Richardson, from New-York Jan. 24 for China and Japan ports, has arr. at Aden.

A MOOTED POINT SETTLED

BND OF THE FIGHT OVER GRADE CROSSINGS.

PART OF THE EXPENSE OF IMPROVEMENTS MAY BE ASSESSED UPON THE CONNECTICUT TOWNS.

HARTFORD, Feb. 28.—The Supreme Court of this State has decided in favor of the constitutionality of the law which authorizes a portion of the expense for removing grade crossings to be assessed by the Railroad Commissioners upon the town in which the crossing at grade is removed. The decision has just been made in the case of the town of Westbrook against the Consolidated Road.

In 1887 orders were issued by the Commissioners for the removal of grade crossings in Westbrook on the Shore Line Road. The case was carried by the town to the Superior Court in Middlesex County, which issued a decree substantially affirming the order of the Railroad Commissioners.

Application was made to the Supreme Court which has now decided in support of the rulings of the lower court. Incidentally the question of the town's responsibility was brought into the case. It was held that as the town did not create the crossing or danger, the statute imposes the cost of the payment for the changes solely upon the railroad. The court says:

"We cannot accept the conclusion, because it will be impossible to construe the statute as prohibiting the assessment of any portion of the expense upon the town, out of the benefit of which it has been laid out after the construction of the railroads, and so in a sense the town may be said to have created the crossings. The railroad did, in fact, benefit the town. It increased the value of real estate, increased population and business, and the result was an increased grand list. These and like considerations induced the legislature to require towns to bear some portion of the expense of abolishing grade crossings."

In regard to the position that the statute is not a constitutional exercise of legislative power the court says:

"The reasons suggested, therefore, falling short as they do of showing that the act is against natural justice, are not sufficient to overthrow the presumption that the act is valid. The act is an exercise of the police power of the State. Its object is to change or remove apparent conditions, lawful in themselves, but which have become a source of danger to life and property. The remedy consists in requiring those charged with the duty of maintaining the highway to change the conditions and discharge their duties hereafter in such a way as to avoid the danger.

"Towns have always been required to keep highways and bridges safe. Railroads have ever been required to use the utmost vigilance in adopting ways and means to secure the safety of travelers. It has always been competent for the legislature for such purposes are in conflict with the constitutional right of trial by jury, or that proceedings to enforce them are not due process."

The decision does not conflict with the one made last week by the Supreme Court covering the class of grade crossings at Fairfield, where an old highway was to be removed and the town assessed with the railroad company for the cost.

ST. PAUL'S BAD SHOWING.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The financial statement of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company for 1888 was filed with the Wisconsin Railroad Commissioners at Madison to-day. It is the most unfavorable exhibit yet made by any Western road for last year, not excepting the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The disbursements were $4,689,703 in excess of the gross income:

For which are the items: Construction, supplies, &c., $1,731,921; equipment, $1,343,622; operating expenses, $16,548,724; taxes, $828,628; interest, $7,048,976; dividends, $2,270,733; total, $29,775,607. The total gross income for the year was $25,085,904.

Rumors are again current here that Armour, Plankington, and perhaps one or two others will resign from the Board of Directors at the annual meeting on March 12. The report filed at Madison is complete, showing details of the construction, equipment, &c., not previously made public. Former figures merely gave gross and net earnings.

THE SUSQUEHANNA MEETING.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company was held at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, yesterday. There were represented 108,000 shares of stock. The following Directors were elected: Charles M. Heald, Stephen V. White, Simon Borg, Robert K. Dow, James M. Hartshorne, Henry Marks, Frank C. Lawrence, Jr., Alfred Sully, Chauncey Minfordnimer, Henry Sanford, John L. Blair, Garrett A. Hobart, and Charles Stedler. The Directors subsequently met and organized by electing Charles M. Heald President, Stephen V. White Vice-President, Simon Borg Second Vice-President, and J. F. Edwards Secretary and Treasurer. It was stated that the company had a net surplus during the past year of $151,000 over all charges for improvements and betterments. The outlay included payments for four miles of a second track between Jersey City and Ridgefield Park.

THROUGH RATES TO SUFFER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The Iowa railroads are in a quandary as to what to do to equalize rates from points in Iowa. The recent reduction in Iowa local rates has upset existing arrangements for making through rates. Freight can be shipped from Iowa points as far east as Chicago at the same rate that it is now shipped to Chicago. In consequence east-bound business from Iowa points goes via Burlington, Beardstown, Peoria, and other junction points west of Chicago. The railroads will either have to reduce the through rates to Chicago or advance the proportions of rates to the junctions with Eastern roads. But they find serious opposition to the advance in the latter rates, and a reduction in through rates would have to be simply relative left. The Western Freight Association will meet next week to consider the situation.

RECEIPTS GREATLY REDUCED.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 28.—Rumors of the proposed reduction in salaries of officials of the Manitoba Railroad caused some comment and considerable uneasiness among the company's employes to-day. Traffic Manager Alexander thought that something must be done to check a reduction of expenses, and said:

"Generally speaking the railroads are not making any boom. The Northern Pacific makes a good showing, but is declaring no dividends. The wheat crop in Minnesota is 23,000,000 bushels short of last season, and this decline is seriously felt by Northwestern railroads. Not only is the supply falling off, but sensible decline in the wheat-carrying receipts, but shippers and consignors are afraid to order a bill of goods on account of the gloomy outlook, and so our freight receipts suffer accordingly."

CONTRACTS FOR A BIG BRIDGE.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.—Contracts have been let for the construction of the connecting railway bridge across the Ohio River at Brunot's Island, below this city. It will connect the lines of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. By its use, through freight shipments on the Pennsylvania lines will be sent around instead of through Pittsburg, saving much time and avoiding serious inconvenience. The bridge proper will be a mile long, will take a year to build, and will cost $600,000. It will consist of 13 deck spans, 2 channel spans, 3 spans crossing other tracks, and 1 iron viaduct 700 feet long.

GOULD AND SAGE RESIGN.

PALESTINE, Texas, Feb. 28.—At a meeting of the Directors of the International and Great Northern Railroad here to-day Jay Gould and Russell Sage resigned from the directory, and J. A. Eddy and W. C. Cross were elected to fill the vacancies. This action appears in the minutes to have occurred on the 15th of this month.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central Railroad in Baltimore yesterday the following were elected Directors: George S. Roberts, Wm. Keyser, George Small, N. Biddinson. B. F. Newcomer, John P. Green, Harry Walters, Henry James, J. N. Du Barry, Louis W. Hall, E. F. Parsons, and J. D. Cassard. The annual report, which has been published, was approved. At the meeting of Directors George S. Roberts was re-elected President of the road. Other officers elected were Frank Thomson, Vice-President; S. V. White, Secretary, and John Shaib, Treasurer. Mr. Roberts resigned as a Director and A. J. Cassatt was elected in his place.

The Buffalo and Geneva Railway Company was incorporated yesterday with a capital of $1,400,000 to construct a railroad from the terminus of the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad at Geneva by the most direct route to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge. Wilson S. Bissell takes 1,500 of the 14,000 shares of stock.

It is announced that the Fitchburg Railway Company will consolidate its fast freight lines on March 1 under charge of one agent with headquarters at Boston. It is stated the amount thus saved will be from $25,000 to $30,000 a year, of which the net saving to the Fitchburg Road will be $7,000 or $8,000.

The statement of the Norfolk and Western Railroad for January, 1889, shows gross earnings of $398,064, an increase of $17,968, as compared with January, 1888; expenses, (including taxes,) $287,335, an increase of $55,319; net earnings, $110,679, a decrease of $47,956.

J. F. Harrahan, formerly General Manager of the Louisville and Nashville and now Assistant General Manager of the Lake Shore Road, has been appointed General Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio, to succeed J. T. Odell. Mr. Odell will make New-York his home.

The annual earnings statement issued from the Michigan Railroad Commissioners' office yesterday places the total earnings of the railroads of the State during 1888 at $79,968,119, against $80,810,699 for 1887, a decrease of $841,492. The per cent. of decrease is 1.05.

WHO IS THE NEW-YORK MAN?

LOOK FOR HIM BEYOND THOMAS C. PLATT AND WARNER MILLER.

Thomas C. Platt is not going to Washington to see Benjamin Harrison inaugurated as President of the United States. That is settled. He counts go and have good accommodations while there, for Mr. Platt is a forehanded man and as far back as last November he bought a "call" on apartments in the Arlington for himself and family. As he is not going, he has surrendered his "call" to Warner Miller. That gentleman is going to see the inauguration ceremonies.

Mr. Miller said last night: "Of course I am going to Washington. Have I received an invitation from Gen. Harrison to go there? No; I don't need one. I did not receive an invitation to go into the campaign that resulted in the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency."

Although Warner Miller is going to Washington and Thomas C. Platt is not, neither is going into the Cabinet. That is settled, according to a State Senator from the seminary of the Platt faction. He has sent to this city the result of his latest conversation with Gen. Harrison. It is the desire of many of the President-elect that unless Platt and Miller "pool their issues" neither can go into his Cabinet. They will not try to "pool their issues."

The two eminent Republicans met in a corridor of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last night, but made no attempt at pooling. Neither could be worried by the proximity of the other at that place. Everything was pleasant in their intercourse. Bickering and recrimination were far from their minds. They are good politicians, and, besides, they have some new-formed bonds of sympathy.

"Mr. Warner Miller has discovered," said a well-informed Republican after he had seen the two ex-Senators in conversation, "that some good Republicans of this city are not so guileless as they were supposed to be. He has learned that, while apparently supporting him for a Cabinet position, they have really had another person in mind, and for the sake of preserving the secrecy of their choice they have magnified the distressful feud between the Miller and Platt factions. Their choice was originally Cornelius N. Bliss. As they cannot get him into place they have fallen back on Whitelaw Reid. These persons who have thus deceived Mr. Miller are the same that long ago incurred the hatred of Mr. Platt. They were at the dinner given to Vice-President-elect Morton by Mr. John F. Plummer, although they engineered the defeat of Mr. Morton as Senatorial contestant with Mr. Evarts. Can you wonder that Mr. Platt did not go to that dinner, and that Mr. Miller was absent likewise? And do you now understand the sarcasm of Chauncey M. Depew when he said at that dinner that it was given to Messrs. Platt and Miller, neither of whom was present?

The general belief among the Republicans who gathered in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last night was that, although neither Mr. Miller nor Mr. Platt would enter Harrison's Cabinet, a New-York man certainly would. Most of them thought Whitelaw Reid was the man, but others thought there was a possibility that either Judge William Rumsey of the Supreme Court or Andrew S. Draper would be the choice. The New-York men most expecting that he needed no invitation to go to Washington, and Mr. Platt was certain only that he could go to Washington and fare as well there as he ever did if he chose. He was in a jovial mood. While he gave no information to impart he had some stories, the application of which was as the mind of the hearer chose. One of them was: "Senator Jones had a good wife who used to decorate her dining room with legends like 'The Lord doth provide.' One morning, after he had enjoyed (that's the proper word) a bad breakfast, he inquired, 'Mary,' (I think that was his wife's name,) 'I want to put up another legend on the wall.' 'What is it, my dear?' she asked. '——the cook!' was the response."

EXETER ALUMNI DINE.

THE ACADEMY OF THE FUTURE DISCUSSED AND DESCRIBED.

With a big mirror at their backs the distinguished guests of the Phillips Exeter Alumni sat in the big white dining room of the Hoffman House last night and brought back their academic days. Thomas F. Wentworth was President, and near him sat Prof. Charles S. Dunbar, President William De W. Hyde of Bowdoin College, James W. Davis of Boston, the Rev. John Chadwick of Brooklyn, James C. Mackenzie, and the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby.

Prof. Dunbar, who is a Trustee of Exeter, told something about the educational grandmother of the Alumni. President Hyde talked about the academy of the future. He thought that its success will be founded on the instruction in Greek and Latin and in mathematics.

"The future academy," he continued, "will not put its pupils to bed, tuck them in, and sing them to sleep after they have said their prayers. The students will be given freedom, but freedom without license. There will be, he continued, to try to govern boys by rule. It should be by personal influence. An academy founded upon these principles he was sure would merit and receive the confidence of families. Dr. Crosby, who certainly knows something about city colleges, was asked to respond to that toast. He said he agreed with Hyde in regard to the education of boys, but he wanted to use a word which did not occur in the former's address—the word sympathy. It was absolutely necessary, he said, to have sympathy between the boys and instructors. He related an incident in illustration of this. He said he was seated in a car one day when a rough-looking fellow entered and became very profane. There were ladies present and the gentlemen threatened to put him out. He became more profane and Dr. Crosby arose and asked him to sit by his side.

"He did so," the speaker continued, "and at once became quiet. Finally he wanted to get out, and I went to the door to assist him. The fellow struggled to his feet in a wobbely way, and turned to me with a sweet smile and said: 'You, (hic) I egg, know how it (hoop)'s yourself.'"

Succeeding Dr. Crosby, James W. Davis told of the prospering New England Alumni, the Rev. Mr. Chadwick of Exeter and Andover, Mr. Mackenzie about the American Fitting School.

These officers were selected for this year: President—Thomas F. Wentworth; Vice-Presidents—George D. Wilds, George A. Pfeiffer, Dr. Clement Cleveland, Sidney Smith, W. S. Seamans, E. G. Hawkins; Treasurer—Fordyce D. Barker; Secretary—Gordon Woodbury; Executive Committee—E. B. Merrill, W. S. Smith, L. E. Sexton, J. B. Gerrish, E. P. Bullard, A. W. Terry.

FIREMEN BADLY INJURED.

WHILE FIGHTING A FIRE THEY ARE BURIED IN THE RUINS.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28.—Two firemen received injuries that will probably prove fatal in a fire in the wholesale millinery establishment of J. E. Jenner, at 380 Broadway, this evening, and 10 more were seriously injured. The fire started at 7 o'clock, and after two hours' hard work the flames were partially subdued, and three companies of firemen were ordered into the building. One of these had reached the fourth floor and two more were on the third when the roof fell, and, carrying floor after floor with it, went down to the basement.

The flames broke out again, and in the mass of broken and blazing timbers the buried firemen could be heard shrieking for help. A deluge of water was poured into the ruins, and in a few minutes the flames were quenched. Then the work of rescue began.

Otto Einer, pipeman, was the first man reached. He was terribly crushed and will probably die before morning. Arthur Warrine, Richard Esser, August Junsson, William Bender, and James Long were then removed and all were taken to the Emergency Hospital.

Moans from the ruins showed that more men still alive were there, and William McGinty and John Dever were found pinned down by beams. They, too, were taken out and removed to the hospital. Eisb's injuries were found to be very serious, and he is not expected to live. All the men were injured and terribly bruised.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS ON THE STAGE.

The Columbia Seniors gave an entertainment last evening in the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre which was financially of sufficient success to wipe out the unpaid balance of their Freshman crew debt. "Grimgawn, Beguawy, and Bradshaw" was the farce presented, and the amateur actors were R. L. Cuttings, Jr., Walter J. Barlow, G. D. Mumford, Addison Steele, W. V. King, and Raymond Odell. E. Fales Coward, H. B. Ely, and Charles L. Burnham gave recitations, and L. W. Ely and L. W. Lee played a banjo duet. In the boxes were parties chaperoned by Mrs. Hicks Lord, Mrs. Walter Cutting, and Mrs. Luquecr. Among those present were Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Hamilton Odell, Mrs. O. B. Potter, and Mrs. George H. Peabody.

KENTUCKY HANDICAP WEIGHTS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28.—The weights in the Kentucky Handicap were announced to-day as follows: Terra Cotta, 122 pounds; Montrose, 116; Libretto, 114; Mask, 110; Famine, 110; Hyperion, 108; Badge, 116; Los Angeles, 115; Lavina Bell, 113; Long Chance, 110; Kelolah, 109; Mollie McCarthy's Last, 106; Patton, 106; White, 105; Insolence, 102; Tenacity, 100; Sallie Hazen, 97; Wagner, 97; Watchful, 96; Brookfield, 109; Sorrento, 104; Spokane, 100; Clay Stockton, 98; Hey Dey, 95; Bridge Light, 94; Half Sister, 90.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 28.—The Sophomore oratorical contest held in Whig Hall last evening resulted in the following awards of prizes: First, Wilson Aull, St. Louis, Mo.; second, G. E. Wallace, Norfolk, Va.; honorable mention, F. C. Jones, Ohio.

ALL WANT EQUAL CHANCES

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF BUSINESS MEN WHO SAY TRADE IS HAMPERED—IMPERFECTIONS OF THE LAW.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—The big chandelier in the grand parlor of the Southern Hotel looked down upon the deliberations of 60 men to-day who probably represented millions enough to go around more than once. They were the delegates to the convention called to discuss the bankruptcy question and agree upon a bill to be presented to the next Congress. The commercial Boards of Trade and financial organizations in all the prominent trade centres sent delegates, and the minor cities that did not send delegates sent proxies.

New-York was represented by Thomas A. Young, David Hirsch, Gilbert Elliott, Manuel Lopez, Thomas Meininger, John A. Lee, D. N. Thomas, and W. P. McCleery. Boston and Chicago were represented by delegations as large as that of New-York. Mr. John F. Goddard, President of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of St. Louis, called the convention to order. He stated that the wholesale dealers of this city had struggled for several years with the bankruptcy evils, and finally decided to get an expression from the trade organizations of the country on the subject. It was found that business men of the United States were almost unanimously in favor of the passage by Congress of a bill to remove the evils from which the commercial world now suffers. The wholesale men of this city sent out a call for the convention, and the delegates were now here to act.

"We want," said Mr. Goddard in stating the object of the convention, "a national law that will provide for the honest collection and disbursement of the assets of an insolvent debtor. We want this law so framed that it will accomplish its work quickly and economically. We must be a stringent law, one that will punish the fraudulent debtor, so far at least as to make him liable for his debts until they are paid, while at the same time it will not crush the poor but honest debtor and prevent him from ever engaging in business. We believe that all creditors should share fairly and proportionately in the assets of the debtors.

"The preferred creditor should be wiped out by legislated out. Affection and power should not be taken advantage, and the little fellow should have the same rates as the big fellow. Because a firm is powerful that is no reason why it should step in and take the whole estate of the insolvent and leave the small creditors to shoulder a total loss. This is the kind of a law, and gentlemen, we are here to formulate and this is the kind of a law that we want the next Congress to pass."

Col. J. J. Torrey of St. Louis was made Permanent Chairman of the convention and George H. Stone of Chicago Secretary. Committees on Rules, Bills, and Finance were appointed and at once went to work. The Committee on Bills will have the most important matters to act upon, and already several drafts of bankruptcy laws are in their possession.

The one that meets with the most favor is drawn by Congressman-elect Nathan Frank, who is an authority on bankruptcy matters. A copy of Mr. Frank's bill, which incorporates the views here above, was given to each delegate.

The trouble encountered in the East is explained by a delegate: "Where we suffer is in the curtailment of business. We have to look far more closely into the characters of customers than we would if the United States courts had jurisdiction of matters, and of the insolvency, homestead, and assignment laws in the different States are in conflict and hamper us. The purchasing power of merchants in the West or southwest doing business with $20,000 capital would be doubled and the East would reap the advantage."

STABBED BY HER HUSBAND.

A YOUNG WIFE MORTALLY WOUNDED FOR TRYING TO EARN A LIVING.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 28.—Anthony Laree, a Hollander, age 30, stabbed his young wife today, inflicting mortal wounds. He was married in Holland about six months ago to a young girl, who came with him to America. She was Laree's second wife, and was only 19 years old. She soon grew tired of his exacting ways after they reached here, and, as they had no means and he would not work, the wife refused to remain dependent upon his friends, and went to live as a domestic with Mrs. Van Riper, at 399 Ellison-street, where she has been employed for five or six weeks. Laree did not know of her plans, and his friends would not tell him where his wife was. He met her accidentally, however, and made an appointment with her for this afternoon at J. Stulwater's house

TOO LISTLESS TO DO MUCH

SUPERINTENDENT ANDREWS CANNOT BE SUSPENDED.

A BILL TO GRADE PRISONERS FOR STATE PRISONS—OTHER MEASURES INTRODUCED AND PASSED.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Senator Murphy introduced a bill this morning which was immediately ordered to a third reading and passed without delay. It authorizes the authorities of New-York City to issue $100,000 of bonds for the purpose of perfecting the parade ground in Van Cortlandt Park.

Judge Robertson introduced an amendment to the act relative to the assessment and collection of taxes. It provides that no tax shall be void in consequence of the name of the rightful owner or owners of any real estate not being inserted in the assessment rolls or lists. But in such case no tax shall be collected except from the real estate so assessed.

Mr. Kellogg in the Senate and Mr. Coon in the House introduced a bill providing that a person convicted of two misdemeanors within a period of three years and thereafter, and who shall within three years after the second of said convictions be again convicted of a misdemeanor, must be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than two years or more than five years.

Among the other bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Robertson—Authorizing and empowering medical schools to acquire property.

By Mr. Cogswell—To provide for the labeling of bottles, boxes, or other receptacles containing oil of lard of which cottonseed oil is a component part.

By Mr. Ives—Allowing any association or club organized for social or recreative purposes to hold real estate for the purposes of their incorporation, not to exceed $500,000 in value, exclusive of the buildings and improvements thereon, and personal estate for like purposes to an amount not exceeding $150,000.

By Mr. Canter (at the request of the trade unions of the State)—To provide for the weekly payment of wages.

By Mr. Murphy—Amending the New-York City Consolidation act by adding Judges of the Court of General Sessions to the Board of Jurors.

By Mr. Cogswell—To prevent the employment of foreign contract or alien labor upon any State work.

The following bills were passed:

Senator Cantor's, to provide for the construction and maintenance of a public bath and wash house on the site of the Essex Market, New-York; Senator Ives's, for the completion of Morningside Park; also appropriating $1,000,000 a year for the next years for street paving. Mr. Husted's, incorporating the general theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York City.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The Republican members are in so much of a hurry to go to Washington that the proceedings in both houses of the Legislature to-day were marked by listlessness, a natural reactionary consequence after yesterday's turbulence. The Trustees of the Capitol, Gov. Hill, Lieut.-Gov. Jones, and Speaker Cole, sent a communication to the Legislature with the information that the Attorney-General of the State had instructed them that they had no power to suspend Superintendent Andrews. They could only discharge him.

Mr. Kimball of St. Lawrence County is one of the five prominent members of the Assembly who have wanted the newspaper men banished to the gallery. To-day he introduced the Ballot-Box bill, which proposes to make the State purchase over 4,000 of these boxes from one company at a cost of $25 each. It is a bad bill, and it will be found that every man who is allied with Kimball in this movement in the Assembly is sponsor for some measure equally as iniquitous and as threatening to the State Treasury as the Ballot-Box bill.

Mr. Savery's prison bill, introduced to-day, provides for the imprisonment of convicts in the three State prisons according to the sentence, class, or grade of convicts, Clinton Prison to receive all the convicts over 25 years of age known to have been previously convicted of a felony and to have served one or more terms of imprisonment in Auburn Prison, all convicts over 25 years of age as first offenders and those under that age as second offenders, when the sentence for such second offense does not exceed four years; Sing Sing Prison, all convicts, first offense, under the age of 25 years.

The bill requires the court to send convicts to each prison according to the class designated. If, through misrepresentation, the court should send a convict to a different prison than that designated, provision is made for his transfer to the prison of the proper class and for the class to which he belongs. In order to more speedily bring about a proper classification of convicts, provision is made for transferring from one prison to the others. And provision is made for the mental and moral improvement of the convicts in Auburn and Sing Sing Prisons.

Other bills introduced were:

By Mr. Andrus (by request)—Granting to the Export Lumber Company (Limited) of the city of New-York certain land under the water of the Niagara River in Tonawanda for dock and commercial purposes.

By Mr. Haggerty—Amending the Brooklyn Consolidation act by providing that the Common Council may by a three-fourths vote, and with the consent of the Mayor, close any street or avenue which may appear on the Commissioners' map and strike the same, or any part of the same, from the said map.

By Mr. McCann—Providing that no taxes shall be imposed upon any elevated railroad constructed in any city having less than 1,000,000 inhabitants until the expiration of twenty years from the time when the portion of the structure taxed shall have been completed and operated, and all unpaid taxes heretofore imposed upon any such road are hereby remitted.

By Mr. Connelly—Regulating the blasting of rock and stone in the city of New-York.

By Mr. Crosby—Empowering the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city of New-York to determine each year the amount of the per capita allowance in their discretion to be appropriated for the use of all charitable and benevolent institutions in said city for which a per capita appropriation is now provided from the tax receipts and from excise moneys by law. The bill does not affect the per capita allowance of any such institutions which have the care of deaf-mutes, the blind, ruptured, and crippled.

By Mr. Longley—Appointing John J. Enright, John S. McQuillan, and Patrick Flynn Commissioners to make improvements in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn.

The conference committee's report on the bill relating to the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of Washington was agreed to and the bill now goes to the Governor.

CONCERT FOR CHARITY.

That time-honored organist, Mr. Armin Schotte, played Reissiger's "Felsenmühle" as the overture to the concert given at Steinway Hall Wednesday evening for the benefit of the German Emigrant House. Mr. Michael Banner, with his violin, made delightful music of a Vieuxtemps adagio and rondo, the vivacious Wieniawski serenata and Russian airs. Mr. J. Jaeger gave a careful and enjoyable reading of the adagio from Goltermann's third concerto for 'cello, and played an obligato for Mr. Max Treumann in one of Boehr's songs, "Was Treibt den Waidmann in den Wald."

Mr. Treumann sang well in this and also in Lessmann's "Rothe Rose auf Grüner Herd." Miss Maud Morgan harped her old familiar strains, and the remainder of the concert was uncompromisingly bad. Mrs. Helen Kreusler, a lady who has not yet learned to sing, and whose appearance even at a charity concert can be explained only on the ground that she and justifies the means made phenomenal work of two of Meyerbeer's arias. The soprano forgery was Miss Emily Mueller, a demure, unaffected little girl, fresh from the Frankfort Conservatory, whose vigorous touch and firm, round tone at first gave promise of good things. Unfortunately, she couldn't forget her audience, and the promise was unfulfilled. The attendance was light.

A PROPOSED SHIPYARD SOUTH.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.—Plans have been completed for the establishment of a gigantic basic steel plant at Sheffield, Ala., which is to furnish the steel for a proposed shipyard at one of the Southern ports. Mr. Jacob Reese of this city is at the head of the scheme. The plant is to be equipped with the largest and most complete plate mill in the world, capable of rolling the largest and heaviest ship plate required in modern shipbuilding. Provision will also be made for the manufacture of beams, girders, channels, angles, and other structural shapes, and as soon as the shipyard can be established on the Southern coast, all material required for the construction of steel-bottomed ships can be bought and delivered for less there than the raw material can now be delivered at the Delaware yards. Steel-bottomed merchant ships are now in demand, and it is expected that the new company will meet with immediate success.

KNIFE AGAINST TEETH.

Adolphus Hughes, colored, went to 178 Thompson-street yesterday and there found David Watson, another colored man, with whom he was on bad terms. A fight ensued, and while they were struggling on the floor Hughes chewed Watson's fingers until Watson stabbed him in the back. Hughes was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his condition was considered serious. Watson was held by Justice Patterson.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The Treasury Department's statement of foreign commerce and immigration for January, 1889, shows that the value of exported merchandise during that month was $78,476,525, of imported merchandise, $63,548,361. Of gold, $1,097,089 was exported; the imports were $649,000. The exports of silver amounted to $3,009,471; the imports, $1,560,418. The number of immigrants arriving during the month was 16,972, of whom 6,079 came to the port of New-York.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Secretary of the Interior this afternoon accepted the following bonds: 4's per cents registered—$50,000, $200,000, $50,000, $10,000, $10,000, $10,000, $500, total $330,500—at 129½.

GOSSIP OF ATHLETES.

THE LITTLE DIFFICULTY OVER THE NEW-YORK CLUB'S ELECTION.

Since the posting of the regular nominations for officers and Governors of the New-York Athletic Club a good deal of talk has been caused. The trouble is that the committee which had charge of the nominations asked Mr. J. J. O'Donohue some days earlier to accept the nomination for Vice-President. Mr. Jennings S. Cox, the present Vice-President, received the nomination for President. Mr. O'Donohue accepted the nomination offered him. There was great surprise, therefore, in the club to find that the Nominating Committee had posted Walter G. Schuyler, the present Captain, for the Vice-Presidency. Mr. O'Donohue will say nothing about the matter, nor will his son, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., but the latter thinks that his father will not run independently.

From reliable sources it was learned that the cause of the Nominating Committee's action was that Mr. Schuyler threatened to run independently for Vice-President if the position were not offered him in the regular way. It is said that the opposition to Mr. Schuyler is from the older members, who do not like his management, but that there is nothing personal in the opposition. It was known that Mr. Cox did not wish to run on the same ticket with Mr. Schuyler, but the trouble was healed by the Captain easing on Mr. Cox and patching up their differences.

Mr. Walter Stanton, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, simply says that the committee did as well as it could under the circumstances, and he thought its nominee would be elected. Mr. Schuyler has a large following among the younger members, for he has been Captain for four years, but many members think that his name will be actively scratched. The independent candidates will have to be posted on March 2.

The number of boxes and seats sold in advance for the games of the National Association of Amateur Athletes at Madison-Square Garden to-morrow is the largest in the history of the association, and the Games Committee is now prepared to announce that the meeting will be the greatest of its kind ever held anywhere. One of the most interesting events will be the three-mile race between T. P. Conneff and A. B. George. J. F. Donoghue will try to break the roller-skating record. The number of entries for the 75 yards' handicap run is the largest on record, and for the 11 events on the programme there are nearly 800 men entered.

The Spring races of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club of New-York will occur on Saturday, June 15, and Monday, June 17. On Saturday the Corinthian race for all classes will be sailed over the regular club courses. In addition to the regular class prizes a special prize will be given in the 70-foot class of sloops, cutters, and yawls provided four start, and a special prize in the 40-foot class provided six start. A member offers a special prize of the value of $100 in the 30-foot class provided three start and from one gun. The Leland Challenge Cup will be open for competition to members only. The special race for the 46-foot, 40-foot, 35, and 30 foot classes of sloops, cutters, and yawls on Monday will also be sailed over the regular courses. A special prize will be given in the 40-foot class of the value of $100 if five start, and this will be increased to $150 if seven start, and to $200 if nine start.

A match race has been arranged between the crews of the Atalanta Boat Club and the New-York Athletic Club. The challenge sent by Capt. Schuyler of the New-Yorks to Capt. Van Raalte of the Atalantas has been taken up. The race will be a mile and a half, and will be rowed on the Harlem River on May 18. The prizes will be an emblem and medals valued at $100.

The first entertainment and reception of the Nonpareil Athletic Association will be held at the Bay Ridge Athenæum on Monday evening. The proceeds will be used to build the association a gymnasium in South Brooklyn.

The American Athletic Union will hold an important meeting to-morrow evening at the Columbia Athletic Hall, 809 Fourteenth-street, Northwest, Washington.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The Senate, in executive session, yesterday confirmed the following nominations: *Army.*—William S. Rescrans to be Brigadier-General, to be retired; W. F. Smith to be Major of the Engineer Corps, to be retired; First Cavalry, Sergt. Henry A. Barber to be Second Lieutenant; Third Cavalry, First Sergt. Michael M. McNamee to be Second Lieutenant; Second Artillery, Sergt. Moses Gray Zalinski to be Second Lieutenant; Fifth Cavalry, Sergt. Robert W. Rose to be Second Lieutenant; Sixth Infantry, Sergt. William C. Bennett to be Second Lieutenant; Seventh Infantry, Corp. Frederic H. Sargent to be second Lieutenant; Ninth Infantry, Sergt. William A. Campbell to be Second Lieutenant; Fifteenth Infantry, Corp. Harold L. Jackson to be Second Lieutenant; Eighteenth Infantry, Sergt. Percival G. Lyon to be Second Lieutenant; Twentieth Infantry, First Sergt. Wilson Chase to be Second Lieutenant; First Lieut. John W. Summerhayes, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain; Major William B. Hughes, Quartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Charles H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster with the rank of Major; Tenth Infantry, Capt. Edward W. Whittemore to be Major; Eighteenth Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle to be Colonel; Twenty-third Infantry, Major Hamilton S. Hawkins to be Lieutenant-Colonel. *Navy.*—Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose of Pennsylvania to be a Medical Inspector in the navy; Passed Assistant Surgeon Walter Wyman of Illinois to be a Surgeon in the navy; Commodore George E. Belknap of New-Hampshire to be a Rear-Admiral; Capt. John G. Walker of Iowa to be a Commodore; Commander Silas Casey of New-York to be a Captain; Lieut.-Commander James M. Forsyth of Pennsylvania to be a Commander (subject to the examination required by law); Lieut. Charles Belknap of New-York to be a Lieutenant-Commander; Lieut. Fiedlo S. Carter, junior grade, of Illinois, to be a Lieutenant; and the following cadets to be examination required by law); Ensign Alfred L. Hall of Ohio to be a Lieutenant, junior grade, (subject to the examination required by law;) Lieut. Walter S. Hughes of Iowa, to be a Lieutenant; Ensign Harry M. Dombaugh of Ohio to be a Lieutenant, junior grade, (subject to the examination required by law;) Ensign William B. Rush of Louisiana to be a Lieutenant, junior grade, (subject to the examination required by law.)

The President yesterday acted on the cases of Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Swan and Assistant Paymaster Jacob D. Doyle of the navy, each of whom was recently examined for retirement. The Retiring Board in the case of Swan reported that he was permanently incapacitated for active service by reason of recurrent dementia, the result of intemperate habits, and that his incapacity is in no way due to or an incident of the service. Secretary Whitney reviewed the case, and reversed and recommended that the officer be wholly retired from the service with one year's pay. The finding of the Retiring Board in the case of Doyle is as follows: That Assistant Paymaster Doyle is permanently incapacitated for active service by reason of primary dementia, and as there is evidence that he appeared to be in good health when he was ordered by the Iroquois in 1886, that his mind has been more or less impaired ever since his return home in 1887, the inference is that his disease originated during his cruise in the Pacific, and therefore in the line of duty, although we are unable to specify any particular act of duty or exposure as an exciting cause." The Secretary of the Navy approved the finding of the board and recommended that Doyle be retired from active service on furlough pay, in accordance with the provisions of section 1,454, Revised Statutes. The President acted in accordance with Secretary Whitney's recommendation in both cases.

Capt. William O. Owen, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, has been relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and ordered to duty as Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, relieving Capt. C. N. B. Macauley, Assistant Surgeon, who is ordered to duty at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. William Krause, Third Infantry, has been granted six months' extension of leave with permission to go abroad.

Second Lieut. E. T. Wilson, First Artillery, (recently appointed,) has been assigned to Battery L of that regiment.

Second Lieut. W. H. Chatfield, Fifth Infantry, has been granted two months' extension of leave of absence.

UPS AND DOWNS IN IDAHO.

SPOKANE FALLS, Washington, Feb. 28.—Great excitement prevails at Wallace, Idaho, over the decision of the Secretary of the Interior in the case of Allen against Morrill, involving the validity of land "located" with Sioux half-breed scrip. Wallace was "located" with this scrip, and a few minutes after the news was received at Wallace of the decision the entire town was jumped. The Carr House, the leading hotel, was the first property seized.

A meeting was held, and a committee appointed to investigate the matter. It visited the United States Land Office in Coeur d'Alene and found the town had been "located" with scrip that had been canceled. It was agreed that the parties should retain lots with improvements on them, but no one should have more than four lots. Many persons heretofore considered rich are no longer so, while poor people have jumped into comfortable circumstances.

SAFETY AT SEA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The meeting of the International Marine Conference, for securing greater safety for life and property at sea, has been fixed by President Cleveland for Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1889, and he has appointed as delegates on the part of the United States Rear-Admiral Samuel R. Franklin, Commander William T. Sampson, United States Navy; Sumner I. Kimball, General Superintendent of the Life-saving Service; William Woodhouse of New-York, Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia, and Capts. James W. Norcross and John W. Shackford. The invitations of the United States to foreign Governments to participate have thus far been accepted by Brazil, Chili, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Guatemala, Hawaii, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Spain, Sweden and Norway, and Uruguay.

BOSTON SELLS CONWAY.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 28.—The Worcester Baseball Association to-day purchased of the Boston League club the release of Pitcher Richard B. Conway for $1,000. Conway will receive $3,500 salary.

The Worcester management is sparing no effort to strengthen its team in order that it may be able to complete successfully with Newark and Jersey City.

THE LOUISVILLE HANDICAP.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 28.—The official weights of the Louisville handicap steeplechase Terra Cotta at the top, with 182 pounds, followed by Montrose and Bailey, with 172 each; Lapidist, 171, and others as shown below. Lot on Libretto at 20 on Hall & Oster.

Added to this race, making it the richest all-aged steeplechase to run in Kentucky this Spring.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

A handsome full-page picture of the new Times Building appears in the February number of the *Amalgamated Carpenter and Joiner* of this city. The excellent proportions of the drawing, together with the admirable letter press, afford a very accurate exterior view of this great structure. The picture is accompanied by a half-page article, reproduced mostly from the *Scientific American*, describing the extraordinary manner in which the new building was constructed around and above the old one, without causing a moment's cessation of the existing routine of getting out a great daily newspaper.

Robert W. L. Woollay, age 29, who until recently was a trusted clerk in the employ of Charles F. Brown & Co., 94 Wall-street, pleaded guilty in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday to forgery in the second degree. A blank check was left with him by the firm to fill out to settle a certain claim. The amount of this claim was $220, but Woollay filled out the check for $420, drew that amount from the Third National Bank, and pocketed the extra $200. Judge Cowing was merciful to him, and sent him to the Elmira Reformatory.

The only matters of interest brought up for discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Dock Commissioners was a letter transmitted through the Mayor from ex-Mayor Edward Williams. The letter contained a suggestion that certain areas along the North and East Rivers be set apart for the sale of produce. The President of the Dock Board instructed Secretary Kemble to notify Mr. Williams that such a thing was impossible, as it was contrary to law.

The steamer Ozama, Capt. James Holmes, sailed for Grand Turk and San Domingo yesterday, with 10 passengers and a crew of 39 men. Her clearing was delayed by the discovery that among her cargo was a box of revolvers and 500 boxes of cartridges. An investigation was made, but nothing else was shown than that they were shipped by D. E. de Lima & Co., and that they were bound for Port au Platte and not for Hayti, the vessel was allowed to clear.

Frank Lyman of 42 West Twenty-eighth-street went to the West Thirty-seventh-street station house at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning and complained that he had been cheated at faro at 248 West Thirty-first-street. A raid was made on the place, the implements of the game were seized, and W. Harper, S. Barbon, E. Hale, and James Martin, who were arrested, were held for examination by Justice Patterson.

Surrogate Ransom yesterday denied the application for the removal of John I. Rutherford, J. Champin Morris, and R. Baring Gould, the executors of the estate of the late Sarah F. Alfred G. Myers. The application was made on behalf of Mr. Myers's two sisters, for whose benefit the estate was left in trust. The Surrogate directed Mr. Rutherford to sign a check for $2,500 for the present needs of the sisters.

A jury summoned by Coroner Messemer yesterday morning held an inquest in the case of Gaetano Cafiero, the Italian who was blown to pieces by the explosion of some dynamite cartridges on the morning of Thursday last at Seventy-fourth-street and the Boulevard. They recommended that a law be passed making it a penal offense to have explosives in any but a separate, safe, and well-guarded place.

The Manhattan Single-tax Club will march from its house, 8 St. Mark's-place, this evening at 8 o'clock, with a band of music to Christopher-Street Ferry, and go to the slip of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, there to serenade Mr. Henry George on the occasion of his departure for England. Mr. George is expected to go on board the steamer at 9 o'clock.

Edward O'Mahony, the basso, formerly of the American Opera Company, will give his annual Irish concert at Steinway Hall to-night. The Gaelic words of "The harp that once," &c., will be sung by Mr. O'Mahony to the harp accompaniment of Miss Inez Carusi. Some well-known professional singers will assist at the concert.

The City of Para of the Pacific Mail Company, on her trip from Aspinwall May 16 last struck a reef. The cargo was badly damaged. The company petitioned in the United States District Court yesterday that appraisers be appointed to compute the damage the company must pay under the Limited Liability act.

"Rhodyne."—The Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 103 Park-avenue; the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 218 Second-avenue; the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, 201 East Twenty-third-street, and the New-York Opthalmic and Aural Institute, 46 East Twelfth-street, are all good institutions.

Frederika Moreman, the young German girl who swallowed carbolic acid at her home, 415 West Forty-sixth-street, on Wednesday evening, died at the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday morning. She regained consciousness just before she died and said that she took the poison by mistake.

The inmates of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island will be amused this evening by Mr. Wood's Empire Warehouse Company, which is the legal name of the Warehouse Trust, to remove the mass of logs and cannaboats with which that company has blocked up the basin.

An unknown man, about 45 years old, with brown hair and mustache, fell into the water at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning and was drowned. In his pocket was found two books marked "Charles Nelson" and "Capt. Nelson."

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday completed the investigation into the death of Kitty Cody and found an indictment against Frank Dodgeon as an accessory. The prisoner will be arraigned to-morrow.

Charles Miller, the Brazilian merchant arrested in Brooklyn charged with counterfeiting Brazilian money by the photo-gravure system, was discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner Allen.

The Rev. S. Gifford Nelson will lecture on "Bog Oak and Sprigs of Shillelah; or, Traits of the Irish Peasantry," at Trinity Baptist Church, Greene and Patchen avenues, on Thursday evening, March 7.

The will of the late Dr. Charles T. D. Montealm St. Veran, who claimed to be a banished French Marquis, was admitted to probate by Surrogate Abbott yesterday.

STATEN ISLAND.

P. J. Ring, the amateur champion wrestler of Richmond County, who was indicted by the Richmond County Grand Jury on a charge of burglary in the first degree, will be tried before Judge Stephens next Wednesday, together with Thomas Ramsey, Fred Sharpe, and T. H. Goodman, his accomplices. In default of $5,000 bail each they are all locked up in jail.

The fate and banner of the Staten Island Athletic Club, which closed on Wednesday night, was very successful, and will not about $1,500. A live black sheep, which was to be voted to a black-sheep member of the club, was awarded to Mr. E. I. Chapman.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The petitions for the removal of the prison from Sing Sing are being signed rapidly by the residents of the village, and although there is a petition in circulation asking to have it remain it is not being signed by many. The feeling has strongly manifested itself within the past few days in favor of the removal. There are several large manufacturing firms anxious to establish factories in the village, who are deterred from doing so by the presence of the prison. The petition for the removal will probably be presented to the Legislature in a few days.

Some complaint is being made by people in Mount Vernon about the manner in which their big sewer is being constructed. They contracted to have a brick egg-shaped sewer built, but find that cement tiles have been used in many places.

NEW-JERSEY.

Police Captain Thomas Edmondson, whom the Democrats in the Jersey City Police Board have been trying for months to remove, was taken suddenly ill at Police Headquarters on Wednesday evening and removed to his home. It is said that he is suffering from paralysis. His wife says, however, that he is merely afflicted with a bad cold. The police surgeon was not allowed to enter the house. The Captain was still confined to bed on Thursday.

Judge Knapp yesterday granted a writ of certiorari removing the Hoboken Councils's ordinance for a new ward to the Supreme Court for review.

Miss May Sands, the adopted daughter of Mme. Otto, for whom Otto Cottage, in Hoboken, was named, died yesterday.

John Egan, the driver of an East Newark horse car, is reported missing from his home in Newark.

BOSTON'S BIG FAILURE.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF THE PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—A meeting of the creditors of the Pacific Guano Company, Gliddon & Curtis, John M. Gliddon, and G. W. Dove, was held this morning. John C. Ropes, the assignee, made a statement to the effect that he only accepted the assigneeship to hold the property together and prevent attachments until an assignee could be chosen by the creditors, and that he could not continue in that capacity.

A summary of Mr. Rope's reports shows the liabilities of the Pacific Guano Company to be $2,487,800; assets, $422,284. One item is, "Owed to Gliddon & Curtis, $1,781,140." The condition of Gliddon & Curtis was stated as follows: Liabilities, $2,266,836, of which $424,400 is secured. The assets include items due from the Pacific Guano Company, to the amount of $1,777,757, face value; from the Ohio and Western Coal and Iron Company, cash and coupon account, $571,421, face value. The other items swell the total to $2,377,341.

George W. Dove of the firm of Gliddon & Curtis owes about $25,000, which is secured. His assets consist of stocks, bonds, and property, of which the value is not given. John M. Gliddon of the same firm owes $15,000, which is amply secured, and his assets are not estimated.

After the presentation of these statements a committee was chosen by the creditors to examine into the affairs of the company and to select an assignee who would carry on the business under the direction of the committee until it was determined whether it was best to wind up the business or not. It seemed to be the general sentiment of the creditors that the business should be carried on, for the present at least.

A meeting of the creditors of J. W. Smith of Andover, a member of the firm of Gliddon & Curtis, was held here to-day. The following is a summary of the statement of the Assignee: Liabilities, fully secured, $845,966 67; partially secured, $410,791 83; unsecured, $26,348 68. Contingent liabilities, indorsements: Gliddon & Curtis, $102,979 50; Pacific Guano Company, $225,000; Ohio and Western Coal and Iron Company, $45,000; G. W. Dove, $5,000. The assets are $221,340. The Assignee states that Mr. Smith put into the firm of Gliddon & Curtis two years ago $100,000. Since then he has put into the firm $513,000, and in the Ohio and Western Coal and Iron Company $225,000, and into the firm of Craighead & Kentz of Andover $250,000. It was voted to continue Mr. P. T. Hollowell as Assignee.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

NEW-ORLEANS RACES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—The weather was warm and cloudy to-day and there was a large attendance at the races. The track was in good condition. The winners were:

FIRST RACE.—Half-mile; selling. Lizzie Scott first, Cleo Martin second, Dot third. Lexington S. also ran. Time—0:53½. Betting.—Lizzie Scott, 3 to 5; Lexington S., 2 to 1; Cleo Martin, 5 to 1; Dot, 15 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; selling. Tudor first, Macaulay second, Lee Webster third. Mitchell, Anawan, Union Jack, Florine, Mary I., and Alta also ran. Time—0:58½. Betting.—Tudor, 2 to 5; Macaulay, 4 to 1; Lee Webster, 5 to 1; Vatell, 10 to 1; the others from 40 to 150 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Lamont first, Lord Grosvenor second, Henry Hardy third. Regardless, Jimmie B., Rollin Hawley, Benton, and Superior also ran. Time—1:07½. Betting.—Lamont, 8 to 5; Henry Hardy, 4 to 1; Regardless, 5 to 2; Superior, 8 to 1; Lord Grosvenor and Rollin Hawley, each 12 to 1; Jimmie B., 30 to 1; Benton, 50 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap. Pritchett first, Bolero second, Jim Nave third. Millrick, Rochie, Jennie McFarland, and Probus also ran. Time—1:33½. Betting.—Mirth, even money; Jennie McFarland, 3 to 1; Millrick, 7 to 1; Pritchett, 8 to 1; Probus, 10 to 1; Syntax, 12 to 1; Jim Nave, 15 to 1; Rocbie, 20 to 1.

RACING AT GUTTENBERG.

The winners at the Guttenberg races yesterday were:

FIRST RACE.—Woodstock first, Micawber second. Time—1:09½.

SECOND RACE.—Ida West first, Petersburg second. Time—1:09½.

THIRD RACE.—Dr. Jekyll first, Ben Thompson second.

FOURTH RACE.—Utopian and Compensation ran a dead heat for first place. Wilfred Jay third. Time—1:48, in the run-off Utopian won.

FIFTH RACE.—St. Elmo first, Costello second. Time—2:08¾.

The Executive Committee yesterday ruled off J. T. Carmody, the jockey Barton, and the horse Glendale on account of the fifth race of Tuesday, when Barton, the rider of Glendale, returned to the scales four pounds short of his proper weight.

ENTRIES AT CLIFTON.

The programme for to-day at Clifton, postponed from Wednesday, is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Harrodsburg, 124 pounds; Monte Cristo, 118; Top Sawyer, 118; Jack Horner, (formerly Wheat,) 113; Kosine, 110; El Trinidad, 109; Lighthouse, 109; Vigilance, 106; The Gallacher, 106; Flash, 101.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Carnegie, 110 pounds; Ovid, 110; Clatter, 110; Bill Bond, 110; Prospect, 110; Traveller, 110; Goano, 110; Fitz, 107.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Friar, 112 pounds; Boodle, 109; Alfred, 108; Littlefellow II., 105; Easterbox, 105; Palatka, 103; Refund, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Carnegie, 128 pounds; Ernest, 123; Chancellor, 111; Satisfaction, 110; Mattie Leeran, 108; Clarion, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Clontarf, 119 pounds; Lakewood, 115; Avery, 114; Chancellor, 114; Courtier, 114; V. L. S., 112; Bobby Swim, 111; Compensate, 112; Relax, 109; San Hose, 109; Hermitage, 109; Fountain, 109; Howe, 107; Arthur W., 99; Louise, 97; Isis, 94; No More, 92.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Feb. 28.—Spring Wheat dull; 15,600 bushels sold. No. 1 Hard sold at $1 26½, closing price, $1 27; new No. 1 Hard, $1 30; No. 1 Northern, $1 19½; No. 2 Northern, $1 13½; Winter Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 Red $1 06½; sales of 18,000 bushels at $1 06½@$1 06½. No. 1 White, 1 bushel, $1 07½. Corn strong and higher; offerings light; 30 cars No. 2 sold at 37c.; closing price, 37½c. No. 3 sold at 36½c. No. 2 Yellow sold at 36½c. @37c.; No. 4, 35½c.; No. 4 Yellow, 37c., on track. Oats quiet; No. 2 White, 31c.; No. 3 White, 29c.@29¾c., on track. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,600 bbls.; 6,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 4,500 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—Flour in moderate demand. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Red, 96c.; receipts, 2,500 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed, 32½@33c. Oats dull; No. 2 Mixed, 26c.@26½c. Rye dull; nominal; No. 2, 52c. Pork quiet; $11 50. Lard heavy; dressed, 6½c. Bulk meats and Bacon firm; unchanged. Whisky active; sales, 1,278 bbls. finished goods on basis of $1 03. Butter quiet. Sugar firm. Eggs in moderate demand; 11c.@11½c. Cheese steady. Eastern Extra cheese quiet; steady; unchanged. Hogs in good demand; steady; common and light, $3 75@$4 75; packing and butchers', $4 50@$4 75; receipts, 2,885 head; shipments, 1,600 head.

PEORIA, Feb. 28.—Corn firm; new High Mixed, 29¼c.@29½c.; new Mixed, 28½c.@29¼c.; new Rejected, 28¼c.@28½c. Oats irregular; No. 2 White, 26c.@27½c.; No. 3 White, 25½c.@26c. Rye firm; No. 2 nominal; No. 3, 48c.@50c. Whisky firm. Wines, $1 04; Spirits, $1 06. Receipts—Corn, 88,800 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Rye, 2,200 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 118,400 bushels; Oats, 3,600 bushels; Rye, none.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 28.—The Print Cloth market continues quiet, but steady, with a fair business in futures and moderate transactions in spots. Some sales of spots are reported at 3 1-16c., but mens goods are offered at that figure than buyers are ready to take. Futures, July to October, rule steady at 3¼.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 28.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 47c. Rosin steady; Strained, 80c.; Good Strained, 87½c. Tar firm at $1 20. Crude Turpentine firm: Hard, $1 20; Yellow Dip, $2 20; Virgin, $2 20. Corn firm; White, 48c.; Yellow, 47c.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 28.—Petroleum fairly active; National Transit Certificates opened at 91¼, closed at 91¾; highest, 91¾; lowest, 90¾.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28.—Turpentine firm at 41½c. asked. Rosin steady; Good Strained, 95c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 28.—Turpentine firm at 47c. Rosin steady at $1 to $3 05.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	11
Amer. T. & C. Co.	84⅝	84⅝	84¼	84⅝	150
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	51	51¾	50	50⅞	43,111
Atlantic & Pac.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	150
Brunswick Co.	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¾	1,000
Chi. & Alt. pref.	7¾	8	7¾	8	4,400
Cameron Coal	33¾	34	33¾	33¾	1,200
Canada Southern	55	55¼	55	55¼	200
Central Pacific	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	500
Ches. & Ohio	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	45
C. & O. 1st pf.	56¾	57	56¾	57	368
C. & O. 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	17
Chi. Gas Trust	43¾	43¾	42¾	43	7,800
Chi. & Alton	136	136	136	136	10
Chi. & N. W.	106¼	106⅝	106	106⅜	5,891
C., B. & Q.	101	101¼	100¾	101¼	4,620
C., M. & St. P.	91¾	92¼	91¾	92¼	7,280
C., M. & St. P. pf.	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97⅝	1,590
C., R. I. & Pac.	96	96⅝	95¾	96⅛	818
C., St. L. & P.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	315
C., St. L. & P. pf.	40	40	40	40	200
Cin., L., St. L. & C.	109½	109½	108⅛	108⅝	792
C., C., C. & I.	73¾	73¾	72¾	73¼	1,300
Colorado Coal	33¾	34	33¾	34	800
Chi. & East Ill.	43½	44	43¼	44	500
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	96⅝	97	96⅝	97	1,105
Consol. Gas Co.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	325
Del. & Hudson	135	135	135	135	200
Del., Lack. & W.	140⅞	141⅜	140¾	141⅜	3,830
D., Tex. & Ft. W.

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BUSINESS CHANCES—6TH PAGE—4th col.
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STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
THE TURF—6TH PAGE—7th col.
WINTER RESORTS—6TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—O, MOTHER-IN-LAW.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—ZIG-ZAG.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS—GROUND SHOW.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—MACBETH.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—LE VOYAGE EN SUISSE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—PAUL KAUVAR.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—SWEET LAVENDER.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—DER MEISTERSINGER.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—THE WATER QUEEN.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CAMILLE. Matinée—CHAMILLAC.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—PETE.
PEOPLE'S THEATRE—At 8—MY SWEETHEART.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—MISS ESMERALDA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—LA PARISIA.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8—CONCERT.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—MINSTRELSY.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

Nothing could exceed the respect that has sprung up in Washington for Mr. BLAINE, who only a few weeks since was looked upon, by many of the Republican Senators especially, with pronounced indifference. They affected to doubt that he would go into the Cabinet. They were sure that if he did so Mr. HARRISON would "put him in his proper place," and would provide himself with some one who would be more than a match for the astute gentleman from Maine. At one time Mr. ALLISON was to be this man; later it was Mr. JOHN C. NEW. But now that neither of these gentlemen is to have a seat in the Cabinet, and the place that was attributed to each of them in succession is said to be reserved for a personal and political friend of Mr. BLAINE, it is plain to any hungry mind that Mr. BLAINE is "on top," and that, so far from being distrusted, he is practically the leader of the new Administration. The Senators do not like the situation. They do not love leek, and as "they eat, eke they swear," but they eat it nevertheless.

Through a hasty reading of a late dispatch on Wednesday night we were led to attribute to Mr. COON the admissions in regard to politics in the provision for reconstructing the Assembly Chamber ceiling last year, which were really made by Mr. AINSWORTH. They were much more significant, coming from the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, than they would have been if carelessly uttered by his colleague from Oswego County. Mr. AINSWORTH was Chairman of the same committee last year, and it made itself responsible for the bill which opened the way to jobbery by reporting it and recommending its passage. He was in a position to know the political influences that were working in its behalf, and he may even know in what way it contributed to prevent the election of a Democratic President. If he will tell all he knows, he may be a useful witness before the special committee which is promising, under the guidance of HAMILTON FISH, Jr., to unearth the ceiling scandal. We are pleased to notice that this committee has got to work promptly and proposes to be very industrious all through next week while other Albany statesmen are junketing in Washington. We trust that the skill and pertinacity of the members will equal their gentleness of zeal. They have a shadowed magnificence to unfold. Intelligence to clear away, but straightforward, thorough work will do it.

The case of Mr. THOMPSON, nominated to succeed Mr. EDGERTON as Civil Service Commissioner, was not reached in executive session yesterday. When it is reached, the Republican Senators could not do more wisely than to give their consent to the appointment. Mr. THOMPSON has had ample experience in public life. As Superintendent of Schools and afterward as Governor of South Carolina he showed himself to be a fair-minded, upright man. In these positions, and later as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, he has been extremely faithful and intelligent in his application of the principles of civil service reform. There could not be a safer or more impartial Democrat on the Civil Service Commission, and it would be of some advantage that a man in that place should have come to it from this Administration, and should have had experience in the departments during Mr. CLEVELAND'S term.

Assemblyman CROSBY is entitled to particular commendation for "rising to debate" the ridiculous resolutions about PARNELL and GLADSTONE which the Senate sent to the Assembly and for thereby causing the consideration of them to be postponed. As Mr. CROSBY justly remarked, the resolutions were "pure buncombe," and they were known to be so by every member of the Legislature. Yet he himself was the only one of a hundred and sixty legislators who had the courage to mention the fact or to oppose a resolution that was introduced in order to "catch the Irish vote" for its mover. The attempts to that end, of which this is a specimen, are by no means complimentary to the intelligence of the Irish voters, though that is a matter to be settled between those voters and the demagogues who take them for fools. To voters of other descriptions the process has become very fatiguing. The affairs of the State of New-York are quite important enough to occupy the attention of its legislators without excursions into foreign politics, upon which their opinions, even if genuine, would be quite worthless.

There was a queer performance by the Excise Committee of the Assembly yesterday. The sub-committee which had been instructed to draw up a bill as a substitute for that reported by the commission has done nothing, but Messrs. COON and KIMBALL presented one presumably of their own concoction. Gen. CURTIS, Chairman of the committee, united with four Democrats against four Republicans to reject this, and then the four Democrats joined Gen. CURTIS in voting to report his so-called High-License bill, the four Republicans refusing to vote. This stirred up a small commotion over the idea of a "High-License" bill being reported by means of Democratic votes. Gen. CURTIS will probably be restrained in his zeal for getting his own excise measure before the Assembly until he can get some Republican votes besides his own for it. The whole episode only shows how much sincerity there is on either side for improving the excise laws of the State.

The nominations of Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS to be Brigadier-General and of Gen. W. F. SMITH to be Major, with a view to having their names placed upon the retired list of the army, have promptly followed the action of CONGRESS for that purpose. The rule which was insisted upon in the recent cases of Gen. AVERILL and Gen. A. J. SMITH was again adhered to, that of restoring officers with the rank which they held at the time of quitting the service. For this reason the higher rank proposed by the House for Gen. W. F. SMITH was cut down by the action of the Senate, the House then concurring to that of Major of Engineers, which was the one he held at the time he resigned. This rule may now be considered as definitely established by many precedents. Sometimes it operates to deprive an officer of the higher grade which Congress would like to confer on him, but on the whole it is the best general rule that could be adopted, because wholly free from favoritism. That a general rule is needed becomes obvious, now that so many Union officers who resigned for one reason or another have sought reinstatement with a view to the honors and the emolument of the retired list.

NEW-YORK AT WASHINGTON.

The announcement yesterday from the seat of war was that Mr. HARRISON had declared that he would "give nothing to New-York" until the leaders in this State could agree what they want and who shall have it. From the point of view of Mr. HARRISON'S personal comfort there is much to be said for this arrangement. It saves him the trouble of deciding between rival claimants, and he doubtless thinks that it will save him from being held responsible by those who shall be disappointed in the end. The latter source of congratulation is, however, deceptive. The disappointed are not just or reasonable, and to whatever clique or faction or combination of cliques and factions the spoils shall be given those that do not get what they want will certainly blame the President, who might have given it had he chosen to do so. But, for the moment, this contrivance is likely to give Mr. HARRISON a little much-needed ease, and when we think of the torture to which he has been subjected we cannot grudge him this.

But from the point of view of the old-fashioned Constitution of the United States, and upon the antiquated theory that a President is required to perform his duties to the best of his ability, and to call to his aid the men wherever they may be found who, he thinks, are best fitted for their respective parts, this ingenious device of Mr. HARRISON'S seems hardly worthy, seems, in fact, a little contemptible. That the high offices of the Government of the United States should be treated in this manner, that they should be distributed among those whose claim to them consists not in ability, or character, or knowledge, or the possession of public esteem, but in their partisan strength and in their capacity to make trouble for the Administration if his own party is not a united that the self-respecting American can regard without a sense of humiliation and a good deal of honest indignation. And those sentiments are not diminished by remembering that among the Republican leaders in New-York whose clamorous quarrels Mr. HARRISON seeks to still by offering a prize for agreement and a penalty for further fighting there is scarcely one who enjoys the reputation of being a worthy representative of this great State. The chief of them, the one who has driven Mr. HARRISON to this most unstatesmanlike evasion of duty, is "TOM" PLATT, a man uniformly distrusted and generally despised, who is a trickster in politics, a jobber in legislation, a sort of patronage "fence" for the disposal of stolen offices, an intriguer in his own party, a trader with the opposite party, a dishonorable, dishonored, and entirely worthless person.

Next to him is Mr. WARNER MILLER, a far better man, or, to put it more accurately, a far less unworthy man, of good impulses and excellent personal character, but one in whom right intentions have been neutralized by the combined opposition of ambition beyond his deserts and courage beneath his opportunities. Mr. MILLER would make for himself a most useful and honorable career under the guidance of a high-minded and able leader in a party of undoubted character, but in the headless Republican Party of to-day in this State he has had a prominent part only because of the contrast he presents to PLATT, as a neutral tint may be made to appear brilliant in immediate juxtaposition with opaque black. The "compromise" leader at one time suggested as between the factions following the two we have mentioned is one whose character emphasizes the poverty of these factions in real men. His only strength lies in the confidence Mr. BLAINE has learned to have in his superserviceable disposition, his sinuous habits, and his unfailing unscrupulousness. If any Republicans are inclined to resent his presentation for a Cabinet position as another evidence of the ubiquity of the Blaine finger in the Republican pie, they may spare themselves the excitement of getting angry. In the first place, it is too late. Resentment should have been anticipated, and men who voted for HARRISON as a means of preserving Republicanism from Blaine interference can thank themselves alone when they find that interference more persistent and offensive than ever.

In the next place, since the great Republican Party in the State of New-York has abased itself at the feet of men like PLATT, and only tried to regain its self-respect through such feeble men as MILLER, it can hardly complain if Mr. BLAINE seizes the opportunity to do with it what he will. The party invites its own fate. If happily there remain in its ranks men who still cling to the notion that their party has principles worthy of honest support, perhaps they will be aroused by the spectacle at Washington to some realizing sense that such principles need men to carry them out, and that they cannot be safely left in the keeping of a lot of greedy spoilsmen such as are now gathered about the trough at the Arlington House.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROADWAY.

The shortest way to dispose of Mr. PETER A. B. WIDENER and his superb project for a cable railway in Broadway capable of carrying "one million passengers a day" would be to set the Arcade Railway people at work upon the first section of their underground road. In his decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Arcade Company's charter Judge VAN BRUNT commented upon the rule of law and of physics that "two corporations cannot do the same thing in the same place at one time." If the Arcade Read were already in operation or in process of construction this simple rule would work the exclusion of Mr. WIDENER, his cables, and his coparceners, and would thus confer a double benefit upon the community, providing or promising actual rapid transit, and driving off as rapacious a gang of schemers as ever organized a gas trust or established a street-railway monopoly.

Whether the Arcade Company is to have permission promptly to begin the construction of its line it now rests with the Court of Appeals to determine. Should the decision of the court upon the appeal from the decision of the General Term overruling the demurrer to the complaint in the case of ASTOR and others be favorable to the company the last legal obstacle would be overcome. To the great body of citizens of New-York, who care little for lawyers' points and still less for the selfish claims set up by a small minority of property owners, but who do care much about improved facilities for getting to and from their business, this situation in itself will make a favorable decision seem peculiarly desirable. Every proposition of whatever nature for providing additional rapid-transit railroads in this city must of necessity pass through the fires of litigation. Every kind of restraining and obstructive process known to the courts is sure to be invoked against such projects, and one and all they must encounter and overcome, if they can, the dull, stupid conservatism of a large, wealthy, and influential class of citizens who are entirely content that a million and a half of people should walk so long as their own rent rolls go on fattening from year to year.

The Arcade project may be Quixotic from the engineering point of view. It may present some tough problems on the financial side, though the men who have it in hand say they are not worrying about capital. But at least the concern is now in a position, or will be if the Court of Appeals says so, to show the public whether it has a practicable plan and the money to carry it out. It has taken the company twenty years to get into this position. No other company starting anew could hope to get thus far under ten years. Meanwhile the present elevated roads, already outgrown and overburdened, would become each year less and less adequate to the work demanded of them, the people of the city would be subjected to untold annoyance, and the growth of the upper wards would be visibly checked for want of means of convenient access. The only plan now seriously talked of anywhere or by anybody, the only project that has taken form and made any progress toward accomplishment, is that of the Arcade Company. Moreover, this company proposes to build a real rapid-transit line along the central line of the city where it is most needed and would serve the daily need of the greatest number of persons. The actual beginning of work upon the line would be welcomed with demonstrations of satisfaction tempered only by a natural and kindly regret for the pain which that event would cause the few excellent millionaires who are before the court as complainants in the action to which we have referred.

MUNICIPAL GAS SUPPLIES.

The arrangements recently made for placing the gas supply of Boston under the control of one corporation that has at last succeeded in getting possession of all the prominent local gas companies, lead the Boston papers to express a hope that consolidation will cause a reduction of prices. But the cost of consolidation seems to stand in the way. The company that proposes to monopolize the business was incorporated in New-Jersey, and it controls the Bay State Gas Company of Boston. Gas has been supplied in the city and the suburban districts by fourteen separate and independent companies, and each of these—except the Bay State Company—is said to be confined by the terms of its charter to a specified district. The Bay State Company, however, is empowered to extend its pipes in any part of the city. Through the agency of this company the New-Jersey corporation has undertaken to absorb all of the other companies. The most stubborn resistance was offered by the old Boston Gas-light Company and at one time it was believed that the new-comers could bring it to terms only by paralleling its pipes. But the old company recently consented to sell out for $1,200 a share and a bonus of $150,000, so that all obstacles appear to have been removed. But, as we have said, the cost of consolidation—when $1,200 per share must be paid for the 5,000 shares of only one of the old companies—may delay a reduction of rates. As the Boston *Herald* remarks, it may prevent "the immediate realization of those economies in manufacture and distribution which might otherwise be expected from such a great concentration of business."

The people of Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities whose gas supplies have been seized and monopolized by combinations of capitalists should not lose sight of the instructive record of the gas companies in London. These companies are permitted to increase the rate of their annual dividends only in return for a reduction of the price of gas to consumers. The largest of them is the Gaslight and Coke Company. At the recent semi-annual meeting there was declared the usual dividend of 13 per cent., which required the payment of $1,777,295, and $1,520,000 in undivided profits was carried forward. On Jan. 1, 1888, this company had reduced the price of gas from 3s. to 2s. 9d. per thousand, thus saving to consumers more than $1,000,000 for the year. In spite of this reduction the profits of the company increased, and on Jan. 1 of this year a further reduction to 2s. 6d. was made. This reduction will permit the company under the terms of the law to increase its dividend by three-quarters of 1 per cent., and the Directors are confident that the additional profits will suffice for such an increase. For this year, then, the largest of the London companies sells gas at about 61 cents a thousand, and even at this rate makes so much money that it can pay dividends of 13 per cent. and accumulate a large surplus.

Another London company, the South Metropolitan, sells at a lower price. Since 1880 the price of this company's gas has been reduced from 3s. to 2s. 3d. per thousand. The last reduction was very recently made, and the dividend permitted by the terms of the law and paid is 13¼ per cent. In this case the price has fallen to 55 cents. The price of gas in this city and Brooklyn ought not to exceed $1 per thousand. A considerable reduction (to $1 25) has been caused by law in this city, but Brooklyn has been less fortunate, and consumers there are compelled to pay $1 60. An apparent reduction in price may give no relief unless it is accompanied by careful and honest inspection and regulation. Complaint is made here and in Brooklyn that annual bills are as high as they were before prices had been affected by legislation, and there is a prevailing belief that in some way the companies contrive to get as much money out of the consumer as they did at the old prices. There is still room for legislation in behalf of gas consumers in these two cities.

STATE CARE OF THE INSANE.

The Assembly Committee on Charitable Institutions made a favorable report yesterday upon the Batcheller bill providing for the transfer of all insane persons to the care of State institutions. Though this bill was introduced by Judge BATCHELLER, Chairman of the committee, it is understood to have been drawn by Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT on behalf of the State Charities Aid Association and to have the approval of the State Board of Charities as well as that of all the eminent authorities on the subject of caring for the insane. Its purpose is to take from county asylums and poorhouses all the indigent insane persons confined therein and place them in the care and keeping of State asylums. It is based upon the broad principle, recognized by both the common and statute law, that the insane are properly the wards of the State and entitled to its care.

But it is not simply a question of the obligation and responsibility of the State, and if it had not been demonstrated that local treatment of the insane poor was inadequate and liable to many abuses the matter might be left where it is without serious question. The treatment of the insane is eminently a scientific and humanitarian question, and necessarily requires knowledge, training, and experience which the Superintendents of poorhouses cannot be expected to have. Moreover, the latter are subject to local political influences, and liable to be appointed or displaced without reference to any fitness for the care of the insane. For the proper treatment of such patients institutions specially adapted to the purpose are necessary and the care and attention of skilled officers and nurses are required. There is also need of a proper classification, with separate and different treatment according to the peculiarities and varying manifestations of mental disease. For instance, the violent and the harmless, the filthy and the neat, the curable and the chronic, should not be housed together and treated in the same way. It is only in properly organized and equipped institutions that this unfortunate class can receive the kind of care that humanity demands.

This is not simply a matter of theory and of reasoning, but experience has shown that in county asylums and poorhouses the insane are treated rather as peculiarly troublesome paupers than as the victims of a malady that calls for special skill. This bill is the result of investigations and reports covering several years, and has for its main object a better and more humane treatment of the insane, a treatment calculated to make them as comfortable as circumstances will permit and to restore to reason all that can be cured. This can only be done by placing them in regular institutions with all the facilities and appliances which science and experience have provided. It demands a uniform policy under a central authority. The pending bill provides for the division of the State into asylum districts, one for each existing asylum, with a redistricting in case of an increase in the number, such extension of buildings as may be necessary, and the transfer to these institutions of all insane persons in the poorhouses and county asylums. An exception is made of the three counties of New-York, Kings, and Monroe, because they have large and fully-equipped asylums of their own, but they will be permitted to come into the system also whenever they see fit to transfer their institutions to the care and control of the State.

There is no serious question of expense involved. The proper care of the 14,000 and more insane persons in this State will involve a certain yearly outlay, whether it is borne by the State wholly or by the counties in part. Some direct expense would be required at the start in providing increased accommodations, but it need not be large, and when once the provision has been made the cost of care and maintenance will be less rather than greater if concentrated upon a small number of institutions instead of being scattered among sixty counties. The taxpayers are the same, whether the assessment for the support of the insane is included in the levy for county purposes or for State purposes. So the direct payment by individuals or by counties for the care of their own patients is just as practicable and economical under a State as a local system. If certain counties are excepted they may be subject to a double burden in taking care of their own insane and contributing at the same time toward the support of those of the rest of the State. For this reason it is desirable that the State system should be made complete, and it is open to those counties that have large institutions of their own to enter it. The main consideration to be kept in mind is that this system is absolutely necessary in order to secure for the insane the care and treatment which their unfortunate condition makes it incumbent on the people of a civilized and Christian community to provide.

CANADA AND WASHINGTON.

The two rumors which THE TIMES yesterday contained concerning the appointment of the successor of Lord SACKVILLE concurred in suggesting that it was a Canadian who was to be chosen. That this suggestion should have arisen, with or without warrant, shows how the British point of view in relation to the British colonies has changed of late years. The British "colonial policy" during the times when Great Britain was acquiring her colonies was to leave the settlements to themselves until they were capable of yielding something for the benefit of the mother country, and then to make them useful. She was not so greedy as Spain in sacrificing the interests of the colonists to those of the home Government. Indeed, the English colonists on one occasion showed very emphatically that they would not submit to this. But the British colonies were nevertheless used to lighten the burdens of the British taxpayers at home. Since our own revolt, and especially within the last half century, there has been, until very lately, a strong aversion to spending any British money on them, even though it should be the price of retaining their allegiance. The effect of this policy has been to render the British dependencies virtual independencies. A Canadian or an Australian has been much more a Canadian or an Australian than he has been a British subject. The tie between the mother country and the colonies has been so relaxed that the commercial legislation of the colonies has been framed in complete disregard of the action of Parliament and often in positive hostility to it. It is this fact that has instigated and given force to the scheme of Federation, by which it is sought to tighten again the bonds that have been loosed.

Of all the devices by which this result may be accomplished there is none more important than the opening to competition among the colonists of the prizes of "imperial" politics. Practical politics in the British colonies, as everywhere else, turn on personal ambitions, and if provision is made whereby the "men of light and leading" in the British possessions may be as eligible to preferment as the natives of the British islands an entirely new turn will be given to colonial affairs. As a rule, all the patronage that a British Ministry can dispense it finds necessary so to bestow as to confirm its majority in the House of Commons, and this is especially true of Lord SALISBURY'S Government in the condition to which it has been reduced. But the Washington mission is by no means one of the first prizes in the British Diplomatic Service, nor is its estimation equal to its actual importance, while there is no place in which a Canadian would be more conspicuous to his fellow-citizens nor able to establish stronger claims upon their confidence and regard. The appointment of a Canadian like Sir JOHN MACDONALD or of Sir CHARLES TUPPER would be the most important step that Lord SALISBURY'S Government could take towards making a reality of what is now the visionary scheme of Imperial Federation.

As regards the satisfactory dispatch of international business, such an appointment would be equally commendable. Since the Alabama claims were settled the important questions that have arisen between the two Governments have been Canadian questions, and this predominance of Canadian interests will be still more more marked with the growth of the Canadian and of the American Northwest, and with the increase in facilities of communication. In every one of these questions the British contention has been the Canadian contention, and it has been made under the disadvantage that the British representative has had to inform himself of Canadian interests and feelings at second hand. Instead of giving information to Downing-street about the opinion of a community within a day's journey of Washington, he has needed to be informed as well as instructed from that quarter. With a Canadian as the British Minister there might be a danger that he would involve his nominal principal in difficulties which his real principal would not be compelled to face. To invest a quarrelsome youngster with the power of invoking his "big brother" in his quarrels would be inconvenient for the big brother. But this danger is more apparent than real. Though Great Britain would be compelled to fight Canada's battles, the brunt of any war between the two nations would fall upon Canada. Even short of war, President CLEVELAND has reminded Canada that without violating any treaty, we have the means of enforcing upon her a retaliation for unneighborly actions the effectiveness of which was obvious as soon as the suggestion was made. It is likely that while he would be better informed than an Englishman of the interests and wishes of Canada, and even more determined upon vindicating her rights, a Canadian Minister at Washington would be even more cautious about provoking a collision. His knowledge of American politics and of American manners and customs would surely prevent him from falling into so clumsy a trap as that successfully set for Lord SACKVILLE. In every aspect of the case, indeed, it seems that the appointment of a Canadian Minister to Washington would be a good thing for Great Britain, while there would be no reason for deprecating it on the part of the United States.

Owing to the interest excited by tariff legislation and the national election the discoveries made in Washington by the joint committee appointed to inquire as to the construction of the new aqueduct tunnel have not received the attention they deserve, and the report now submitted by the committee, at the very end of the session, is overshadowed by the events of the time. If a committee of engineers should examine the Croton Aqueduct tunnel and report that there was scarcely any continuous length of ten feet in the whole lining where the packing behind the brick face was not wanting or absolutely worthless, and should recommend the abandonment of the tunnel or the use of it only as a receptacle for an iron pipe, the dimension of a startling and most disgraceful job would be revealed. But this is substantially what the engineers say with respect to the Washington tunnel, on which some millions have been spent, and the joint committee even recommends that surveys for a surface conduit shall be made. The people of the District complain that while they are required to pay half the bills, the work has been exclusively under the management and control of agents of the National Government, who did not even exact from the contractors a bond to secure the construction of the lining in accordance with the specifications. It is possible, however, that the result would not have been more satisfactory if the work had been done under the supervision of the District. The report of the committee should cause the jobbers, whoever they are, to be pointed out clearly for punishment of some kind.

DEALERS REAP THE HARVEST.

AN INDIFFERENT AUDIENCE SEES SOME FINE PICTURES SACRIFICED.

There was but a small audience in Chickering Hall last night at the John H. Draper sale of paintings, including the private collection of G. T. Russell of Boston, despite the fact that examples by Corot, Dupré, Troyon, Edward Frere, Dias, Isabie, Delacroix, Rousseau, Vibert, Jacque, Fortuny, Millet, Bouguereau, Philip Morris, and Daubigny appeared in the catalogues, and the sale resulted in a sacrifice of many pictures for much less than their real value. The dealers were well represented and relished their picnic greatly.

There were 80 numbers in the catalogue, but two of them, the "Eve's Second Paradise" of Philip Morris, and Bouguereau's "Nymphs Bathing," were submitted only with upset prices which no one was inclined to offer for them—the first for $2,700 and the latter for $11,000. The remaining 79 paintings, one by Diaz being added, realised only $16,070. They included "Fishing Boats in a Choppy Sea," by Jules Dupré, $1,050; "After the Bath," by Hugues Merle, $950; "Flowers," Jean Baptiste Robie, $850; "Feeding Chickens," by Emile Van Marcke, $720; "Indian Summer," by J. F. Cropsey, $650; "Contentment," by Edward Frere, $500; "Salem," by Mariano Fortuny, $475; "Landscape," by Jean Baptiste Corot, $475, and "The School Girl," by Hugues Merle, $375. A landscape by Constantine Troyon brought only $80 and two other examples by the same artist brought but $200 and $125 respectively. Jean François Millet's "Cupid Disarmed" sold for only $175, and a landscape by C. F. Daubigny only realized $300.

FRENCH CANADIANS DINE TOGETHER.

The Executive Committee of the National Convention of French Canadians had a banquet last evening at Delisle's in Beaver-street. There were present Leon Bosmu Dit Lycanais, Joseph Sauseville, Adolph Bell, Charles G. Lecuyer, L. A. Lasrencelle, Wilfred Callin, H. Beauchamp, J. Laviolette, A. W. Brenault, E. Destrempe, A. Bourret, Edmond Laurencelle, Charles Chassé, E. A. O. Gaudet, A. Rugeau, H. Brunet, L. W. Jetté, A. Charbonneau, P. N. Arpin, Joseph Payan, Dr. G. B. Mishen, A. J. Callahan, the Rev. E. Petrault, Pastor of the French Canadian church in East Seventy-sixth-street, and A. Lecompte.

AMUSEMENTS.

COQUELIN AS POIRIER.

"Le Gendre de M. Poirier," one of the wittiest, truest, and most popular of modern French comedies, was acted at Palmer's Theatre last evening before a thoroughly appreciative and very demonstrative assemblage. Emile Augier and Jules Sandeau wrote this play in 1855; it has kept its place in public esteem ever since, and since 1864 has been in the repertory of the Comédie Française. M. Coquelin, however, had never acted the part of Poirier before last night, though it is sure to be one of his favorite rôles hereafter.

Although there has been no recent performance of "Le Gendre de M. Poirier" here, yet the play can scarcely be said to be unfamiliar to New-Yorkers. People who used to go to the diminutive "Théâtre Français" in the concert saloon of Niblo's Garden or the later French dramatic performances in the house now called the Fourteenth-Street Theatre remember it well. From a purely literary point of view, also, the play is regarded by French students with the reverence that is bestowed upon a classic, and schoolboys know that the authors of this keen satire of the comic bourgeois of Paris originally intended to call their work "La Revanche de Georges Dandin," and that M. Poirier, the retired tradesman of the year 1846, reflects most of the traits of Molière's famous hero, and is in fact Georges Dandin à l'état de beau-père.

An adaptation of "Le Gendre de M. Poirier" that has long since been forgotten was "My Noble Son-in-Law," written by Stephen Fiske and R. A. de Lille and produced at Wallack's Theatre April 7, 1863. The scene was changed to England and Poirier became Thomas Tompkins. John Gilbert acted this part, Lester Wallack was the Anglicized Marquis de Presles, Mrs. Hoey his wife, and A. W. Young made a hit in the small character of the servant Cook.

"Le Gendre de M. Poirier" is distinguished by keen, delicate satire, sparkling wit, and deft dramatic skill. With comparatively slight materials strong and telling situations are evolved; the interest is steadily maintained; the people are real human beings. Both Gaston and his father-in-law get the spectator's sympathy; we know their good qualities as well as their infirmities. The two friends, so useful in disentangling the complications in the household of Poirier, are not the customary lay figures of comedy. Both the Duc de Montmeyran, who enjoys life at the rate of 60,000f. a year for one month, and lives on five sous a day for the other eleven months, who, having wasted his inheritance, bravely enlists as a common soldier, and is proud of the Corporalship he won at Lodi, and brusque, tender-hearted, clear-sighted old Verdelet, are men of flesh and blood. The slight sketches of the creditor and the cook are worthy of Sheridan. Antoinette is a sincere and lovable girl, whom wealth has not spoiled, and who deserves to be a Marquise. All the same she is not perfect, and the reflection of certain traits strongly exhibited in the character of her estimable father in her behavior when her anger and jealousy are aroused shows the skill and insight of the dramatists. She is refined, beautiful, highly educated; but she is truly M. Poirier's daughter. As for old Poirier himself, he is an irresistibly droll personage, and we like him in spite of his innate vulgarity, his self-sufficiency and absurd ambition, and his petulance.

The comedy is a graphic picture of French society in 1846, when the old nobility held aloof from public affairs, and the air of France smelled of revolution. But it is not the less fresh and enjoyable because of its date. The people have their counterparts in our own land at the present day. The matter of the comedy is a quarrel between M. Poirier and the noble son-in-law his wealth has secured, Gaston, Marquis de Presles, who leads a butterfly life, regards his young wife as "une petite pensionnaire," and discovers soon after his marriage that his affection for a certain Countess, which he thought was dead, has an "Indian Summer," so to speak. Poirier, with all his vulgarity, has a secret desire to become a peer of the realm. He urges his son-in-law to enter public life with this aim in view. Gaston laughs at his pretensions, and the old tradesman proceeds to cut down his son-in-law's establishment, orders stewed rabbit for dinner, advertises for sale to all comers the ancient de Presles estates, and behaves very badly. At the same time Gaston, who has just learned the depth of his wife's devotion, finds himself involved in a duel on account of the shady Countess. Poirier demands a separation. He is very angry and very pig-headed. But the good offices of the two friends and the strong affection the young people bear for each other overcome the difficulty.

The representation was smooth, vivacious, and enjoyable. Mlle. Margarete Barely, a graceful and agreeable actress, presented a sweet and generally sympathetic performance as Antoinette; Duquesne as Gaston, Abel as Montmeyran, and Jean Coquelin as Verdelet were all acceptable, though their acting was in no way remarkable.

Poirier, as we have said, is sure to be one of Coquelin's most popular impersonations. It is a wonderful bit of composition, and is distinguished, as all this comedian's work is, by rich variety of expression, absolute fidelity to nature, and delightful humor. The effect of his first entrance, quarreling, as usual, with crusty Verdelet, was irresistible. The manners of the parvenu were indicated to perfection. The oily blandness of his reception of the Duke and the ostentatious freedom of his remark about the Burgundy of the comet year, which he and Montmeyran might drink, but he and Verdelet must not touch, were delicious. Every bit of by-play was a suggestion for a picture. The scene in which Gaston skillfully draws from the old man his secret ambition was a remarkable exhibition of changing moods and shifting expressions, and the vehement climax was perfectly consistent and convincing. The face of Poirier was an absorbing study; every quality of his nature was indicated in the protruding under lip, the fat cheeks and the expressive eyes. The play will not be repeated during this engagement, but playgoers who were not lucky enough to have seats at Palmer's Theatre will surely have a chance to see Coquelin as Poirier when he acts at the Star Theatre late in March.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The afternoon performance of "The Electra" of Sophocles, already announced in this column, will be given at the Lyceum Theatre March 11.

The new theatre on West Twenty-third-street will surely be opened on Saturday evening with "The County Fair."

A novel exhibition will be given at Palmer's Theatre on the afternoon of March 14, comprising tableaux representing incidents in Lew Wallace's popular romance, "Ben Hur," and the reading of selections from the book. Mr. Robert Fraser is the instructor.

"MARTHA" GIVEN BY AMATEURS.

Much care and study had evidently been expended in preparing for the presentation of the opera of "Martha" in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night by the Amateur Opera Association. Doubtless all who were concerned in it went home happy, and to-day they will all with equal certainty receive the abundant congratulations of their friends.

The stage was well managed, and the performance never lagged but in a single instance, although "Martha" is a good deal of an attempt and the Academy of Music is a big room for amateurs to fill, even in the presence of such a magnificent audience as attended last night. In the second act, when Mrs. Emma Henry-Thomas, as Martha, sang the "Last Rose of Summer," the applause was long and sustained. The familiar duet in the first act by Mr. Charles H. Thompson as Lionel and Mr. J. Williams Macy as Plunkett brought applause, but Mr. Thompson's most telling success was in the aria near the close of the third act. The quintet and finale of that act were, as usual, the most effective performances of the evening, and the principals were afterward called twice before the curtain. They seemed to have been saving themselves for this finale and for the fourth act, which were given with a delightful vivacity.

TRIP OF THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The Philadelphia Baseball Club will start for the South to-morrow, their first objective point being Jacksonville, Fla. Manager Wright was busy to-day in making the final arrangements. He is full of bright expectations for the coming season, and thinks that the benefits derived from the present trip will tend to overcome some of the bad luck which has always attended his club early in the season. Some of the

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

EXCITING SCENES AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

THE IRISH QUESTION COMING TO THE FRONT CONTINUALLY — THE LIE GIVEN BY MR. DILLON.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Sexton gave notice in the House of Commons this afternoon that he would make a motion to compel Major Saunderson (Conservative) to disclose the names of the officers pledging to associate themselves with Major Saunderson and violate their oaths of obedience to the Crown in the event of a Home Rule Parliament being granted Ireland.

In reply to questions, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, declared that nobody on behalf of the Government had intimated that the *Times* would be recouped by a Parliamentary grant for its expenses in connection with the Parnell Commission.

Mr. Healy asked whether attention had been called to the fact that as far back as November Attorney-General Webster had received a statement from Pigott to the effect that he could not bear a cross-examination before the commission. [Parnellite cheers.] Having regard for this, he asked, did the Government retain confidence in Attorney-General Webster?

Mr. Smith asked that the notice of the question be given if Mr. Healy's reference was to Sir Richard Webster's discharge of his duties as Attorney-General.

Mr. Healy gave notice of a motion that in the opinion of the House the Attorney-General had forfeited confidence. [Laughter and cheers.]

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, resuming the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, charged the Irish Executive with increasing the rigors of repression in Ireland during the recess. They were afraid to face discussion in Parliament. Immediately after Parliament was prorogued the first step of the Executive was to prosecute 11 Irish members. In resisting the efforts to class them as ordinary prisoners the Parnellites had the opinion of the world on their side.

Mr. Chamberlain held that the speakers of the Opposition had made the debate sterile by avoiding the main issue. The House was asked to censure the Government. Surely so important a step demanded some definite line of policy of the Government seeking to succeed the existing Government. Why did not the Opposition give the country reasons for revising the present policy? Let the Opposition, if it possessed a policy, produce a series of resolutions expressing it. Possibly a large section of Parliament might agree with it. At least the House and the country would be enabled to grapple with something definite. Regarding the Round Table conference, he charged that Sir William Vernon Harcourt was inaccurate in the statement he made yesterday evening. He would remind Sir William how he wrote proposing a preliminary statement upon the basis of certain facts upon which each side might comment, and how Sir William declined [cheers] because he preferred to rely upon an ex parte statement. ["Hear! hear!"] But resort to mutual reproaches over the failure of the Round Table conference was futile. He appealed to the Opposition to place the discussion on a broad and sound basis by informing the House fully what was its scheme to content Ireland and bring about a union of hearts with interests. [Cheers.]

In the course of the debate Mr. T. W. Russell, a Liberal Unionist, apparently accused Mr. Dillon of paying for the defense of murderers. "It is a foul lie!" exclaimed Mr. Dillon, springing excitedly to his feet.

The Chairman requested that the remark be withdrawn, and Mr. Dillon accompliced, Mr. Russell also disclaiming any personal reference to Mr. Dillon.

A little later a squabble between Mr. Thomas O'Hanlon, a Nationalist, and Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, Liberal Unionist, compelled the Speaker to appeal to both sides of the House to set their faces against unseemly interruptions, which, he said, were unworthy the dignity of Parliament.

Subsequently Mr. Healy, dealing with the imprisonment of William O'Brien, accused Mr. Balfour of misstating the reasons for his delaying action until three months after the delivery of the speech for which O'Brien was imprisoned. Mr. Balfour protested, and, at the Speaker's request, Mr. Healy withdrew his accusation.

THE FORGED PARNELL LETTERS.

A REPORT ON THEM TO BE PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—In the event of the *Times's* counsel asking to be allowed to proceed with the Parnell inquiry, Sir Charles Russell will press the Judges to adjourn until an interim report on the letters has been presented to Parliament. In the lobby of the House of Commons it is taken for granted that such a report will be presented, which will enable the Opposition to attack the Government on the subject.

Mr. Campbell telegraphs from Antwerp that he has found no trace of Pigott.

A Radical project to give a banquet to Mr. Parnell has been taken up with enthusiasm. Mr. Parnell has intimated his acceptance of the honor. Lord Granville or Lord Rosebery will be asked to preside.

The *Standard*, referring to the collapse of the *Times's* case in regard to the forged Parnellite letters, asks why Mr. Parnell did not take means himself to prove that the letters alleged to have been written by him were forgeries. He would thus, the *Standard* says, "have saved himself, the public, and Parliament, from all trouble, anxiety, and suspense. As he refrained from pursuing this course, he compelled the public to draw its own conclusion, and, if the inference has been so injurious to him, fairness compels us to say he has only himself to thank for it."

DUBLIN, Feb. 28.—Two prisoners named Hanlon and McCaffrey, who are undergoing life sentences in the Downpatrick Prison for connection with the Phœnix Park murders, have started for London under a police escort to testify before the Parnell Commission.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 28.—The Irish Senators and members of Parliament of both politics and many French-Canadian members of both houses, dispatched this afternoon two telegrams to Mr. Parnell congratulating him on the collapse of the *Times's* alleged conspiracy case. The French-Canadian address is as follows: "The French-Canadian members of Parliament join the Irish-Canadians in congratulating you on your great victory."

A BLOW AT BOULANGISM.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The suppression of the Patriotic League was decided upon at a council held at the Elysée Palace. Afterward Premier Tirard, M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, and M. Thévenet, Minister of Justice, had a conference with the Procureur-General and the Prefect of Police with the view of taking concerted action.

M. de Launay, a member of the Right, will raise a question in the Chamber regarding the arrest of the accused Deputies. M. Déroulède and Deputies Laguerre and Richard, members of the organization, are charged with having by hostile acts, such as the signing of the Atchinoff manifesto, exposed the State to the danger of a declaration of war. The police to-day took possession of the offices of the league. M. Déroulède declines to answer the charges against him at present.

M.M. Laguerre and Laisant were arrested for disrespect to the Commissary of Police, M. Deroulede, on the arrival of the police, having telephoned for the Boulangist Deputies. Both were provisionally liberated. Ten warrants were issued. No warrant was issued for Laguerre.

It is believed that the suppression of the Patriot League is the first of a series of steps to suppress Boulangism and a pretext to discover the organization of the league. The police today made three searches for papers belonging to the league.

THE HUNGARIAN ARMY BILL.

PESTH, Feb. 28.—A stormy scene was enacted in the lower house of the Hungarian Diet today, the resumption of the debate on the Army bill giving rise to a violent demonstration by the members of the Opposition. After several members had presented their objections to the bill Prime Minister von Tisza rose and attempted to reply, but his voice was drowned by a torrent of hisses and groans from the Opposition. The disturbance was continued for several minutes in spite of the repeated protests of the President of the Chamber.

When order had been in a measure restored the Prime Minister began his reply. He charged the opponents of the bill with attempting to drag the Crown into the struggle, and declared that the youths of Hungary had been led astray by false issues. During his remarks Herr von Tisza was repeatedly interrupted by the Opposition, and finally, amid a great uproar, the debate was adjourned.

PREMIER CRISPI RESIGNS.

ROME, Feb. 28.—Prime Minister Crispi has resigned. He was to have spoken in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, but after a Cabinet council he decided upon resigning in order to avoid the inevitable hostile vote on the Government measure providing for additional taxation. Such a vote would have rendered it difficult for Signor Crispi to form a new Cabinet. It is expected that King Humbert will ask Signor Crispi to reform the Ministry, and that several of the present members of the Cabinet will be retained, while the others will be chosen from the party of the Left.

LORD SACKVILLE'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The report of Sir Julian Pauncefote's appointment as British Minister to the United States is semi-officially confirmed. The Press Association says it has authority to announce the fact and gives a sketch of the new Minister's career.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

DUBLIN, Feb. 28.—Father Clarke has been arrested at Arcen, County Wicklow, for making speeches tending to excite the people to commit unlawful acts.

Father Kennedy, who was imprisoned for attending meetings of suppressed branches of the National League, has been released. On being liberated he addressed a crowd which had gathered to greet him. In the course of his speech he said that when the laws enslaved the people they were not obliged to submit to them.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 28.—Of the 18 forts designed to surround this city 11 are ready to receive their armaments of Krupp guns, which are now arriving. The troops will probably be supplied with a new English repeating rifle. The committee of the Chamber of Deputies will consider a scheme to extend the fort works at Fokshani and Galatz.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The Senate has approved a bill providing for the construction of two cruisers.

The newspaper *La France* has started a fund for the benefit of the members of Atchinoff's Cossack expedition, who were captured by the French at Sagallo.

TURIN, Feb. 28.—The game of baseball which was to have been played here between the Chicago and All America Clubs was abandoned owing to bad weather. The clubs have started for Paris.

BERNE, Feb. 28.—The Ticino Cantonal Government has declined to comply with the instructions of the Bundesrath relative to the election for members of the Cantonal Council.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Arthur Hugh Smith Barry, member of Parliament, was to-day married to Mrs. Arthur Post. The wedding was a quiet affair.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—The *Neus Freis Presse* says that the headquarters of the Tenth Army Corps will be transferred from Brunn to Przemysl.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 28.—The wife of Prince Oscar has been delivered of a daughter.

OBITUARY.

DR. JAMES W. RANNEY.

Dr. James W. Ranney, who for almost 40 years has been one of New-York's most prominent physicians, died early yesterday morning at his home, 17 East Forty-sixth-street, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He had been suffering from disease of the heart for some time, but within a few days Bright's disease set in, and on Sunday last he was compelled to take to his bed. He was attended by Drs. Loomis, Markoe, and Lincoln.

Dr. Ranney was born in Townshend, Vt., in 1824, and received his early education at Middlebury College. His father, ex-Gov. Ranney of Vermont, was not a man of wealth, and when he had reached the mature age of 15 young Ranney started out to make his own living by teaching school in the Winter and "hiring out" as a farm hand in the Summer. Medicine was his hobby, however, and after he left Middlebury College he came to New-York and was graduated from the New-York University of Medicine. He went back to Vermont and began the practice of medicine in Bennington. The prospect of a larger income soon induced him to come to this city, and about 1853 he first established himself here.

Politics, too, had some charm for him, and within a year after his arrival in New-York he was elected a member of the Common Council, which position, owing to the rapidly increasing number of his patients, he was soon obliged to resign. In 1860 he was elected Coroner and served as such for three years.

Dr. Ranney made lunacy something of a specialty, and for almost 20 years, up to the time of his death, he was Lunacy Commissioner in this city. In almost every case of note of that character which has occurred here within 18 or 20 years his opinion has been sought.

In the struggle between the Rev. John P. Newman, Pastor of the Madison-Avenue Congregational Church, and his rebellious flock, Dr. Ranney took an active part, being violently opposed to Mr. Newman retaining charge of the church.

Dr. Ranney leaves a widow, a daughter of the late Dr. John H. Hunter of New-York, and three daughters. Five of his brothers have been known in this city as more or less eminent physicians, but only one of them—Dr. Martin L. Ranney, the youngest of 13 children—is now alive. This son and two other children are the only surviving members of the large family.

Dr. Ranney for 20 years has been surgeon and consulting physician for a dozen or more railroads, and has done much valuable work in adjusting suits for damages against these roads with which he was connected. He was a Mason, a member of the County Medical Society, and a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, and for a number of years had been physician for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The funeral will take place on Sunday from the Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison-avenue and Fifty-third-street, and the interment will be at Cypress Hills.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Thomas C. Lupton, a well-known citizen of the north shore of Staten Island, died yesterday morning after a short illness at his residence, West New-Brighton, aged 43 years. The deceased had resided on the island for 40 years, and when but 17 years old enlisted in the Union Army in the Second Heavy Artillery, New-York, in which he served with distinction until 1864, when, at the battle before Petersburg, he lost a leg by a cannon ball. In 1870 he was appointed as storekeeper in the Custom House, this city, afterward being transferred to Staten Island as night inspector of customs, a position which he held until the time of his death. On Jan. 26, while in the discharge of his duties, he fell from a ladder on the ship City of Philadelphia at Constable Point, and his death resulted from the injuries he then received. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon.

George W. Quackenbush of Veteran Post, No. 436, G. A. R., died on Wednesday morning at his residence, 644 Ninth-avenue. He was born in this city about 1838. In 1862 he joined the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and went to the war, serving in Capt. Allaire's company. He was promoted to be Second Lieutenant, and on his return to this city he entered the police force. Subsequently he went into the Fire Department and was promoted to the rank of Foreman of the Chief Rake. He leaves a widow and two children. The funeral will take place this afternoon from the house and the remains buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Dr. Louis J. Jordan, who was a practitioner for many years in this city, died on Tuesday evening at his residence at 51 East Tenth-street. He was born in Horsley-street, London, and studied at Edinburgh University. He came to this city about 1863, where he established a practice. Subsequently he went to San Francisco. He was proprietor of different anatomical museums. He leaves a son and daughter.

The Rev. B. W. McDonnald, D. D., LL. D., of Lebanon, Tenn., is dead. He was at one time President of Cumberland University, and did evangelical work in the East, North, and West. Dr. McDonnald was the author of the History of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was 64 years old.

Col. E. C. McClure of South Carolina, appointment clerk of the Post Office Department, died suddenly of heart disease at Washington yesterday.

Alexander Van Wagenen, an old citizen of Poughkeepsie, died suddenly in his chair yesterday morning of heart disease.

Ex-Councilman William Sears Wood, one of the oldest merchants of Richmond, Va., died yesterday, aged 87.

Edward Durney, one of the Coroners of Buffalo and Erie County, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday.

C. C. McRae of Manchester, Va., ex-City Attorney, died yesterday, aged 63.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, fair, nearly stationary temperature, variable winds.*

For Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, fair, nearly stationary temperature, variable winds.

For District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, nearly stationary temperature, variable winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, fair, followed Friday night by rain or snow, nearly stationary temperature, easterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	11°	35°	3:30 P. M.	20°	39°
6 A. M.	9°	33°	6 P. M.	18°	38°
9 A. M.	8°	30°	9 P. M.	18°	35°
12 M.	14°	35°	12 P. M.	16°	35°

Average temperature yesterday.....84½°
Average temperature for same date last year..13½°

LEGISLATORS FAVOR PENSIONS.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28.—Bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day repealing the act allowing insolvent savings banks to apply to the Chancellor for Receivers, and authorizing the appointment of two agents by the Governor for the purchase of the Sea Girt encampment grounds. Bills were passed authorizing the holding of elections on any day of the week and appropriating $3,000 to the State library for new books, and a joint resolution was passed calling on Congress to grant a pension of $12 per month to all honorably discharged Union soldiers who were confined in rebel prisons, with $2 per day for each day of their confinement.

The bill providing for the construction of additional railroad bridges over the Kill von Kull and the Arthur Kill was ordered to a third reading.

An adjournment was taken until Monday night.

NOW CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Two hours after the release of Charles Miller in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon on a charge of counterfeiting, he and his two companions, Asa A. Packer and John Simpson, who were discharged several days ago, were rearrested on warrants issued by Judge Walsh at the request of District Attorney Ridgway. The charge was forgery and was made by the American Bank Note Company. The three prisoners were locked up in the Adams-street station house.

"POP" LLOYD'S FUNERAL.

A TOUCHING SCENE IN JERRY M'AULEY'S WATER-STREET MISSION.

One of the most pathetic incidents ever connected with the old "Jerry McAuley Mission," at 316 Water-street, was enacted there last night. It was the funeral service over the remains of Thomas Winn, alias Capt. William Lloyd, familiarly known to the frequenters of the mission as "Pop" Lloyd.

Winn, or Lloyd, as he was better known, was born aboard a British brig on the high seas 77 years ago. He followed the sea for many years, having been, it is said, a pirate in the South Seas and a convicted murderer in Australia.

When he reached New-York he was a desperate and penniless tramp. Five years ago he was induced to visit the McAuley Mission in Water-street, where he was converted and became an enthusiastic worker in the cause of the mission. Six months ago his health began to fail, and he was cared for by friends. A few days ago he was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on Feb. 27.

The little mission chapel was filled last night by as motley a crowd as ever gathered about the remains of an old friend. When the Rev. Wellesley W. Bowdish, D. D., of the John-Street Methodist Church arose to deliver the funeral address and said, "We have lost a true friend who has gone to his reward," sobs were heard all over the house. Men wept like children, and women cried aloud, their eyes being suffused with tears. After the sermon was concluded Miss Ricks Rode took her place at the organ, and Mr. William Horton of the Florence Mission sang the hymns, "At Evetide" and "I Shall Be Satisfied." Brief addresses were then delivered by the Rev. Stephen Merritt and Superintendent S. H. Hadley of the mission. The services being concluded, long lines of some of the toughest-looking specimens of humanity in New-York marched in single file past the remains, which were encased in a handsome rosewood casket.

As they walked by many of them passed their hands lovingly across the dead man's brow and wept aloud. The dead man was a member of Dr. Bowdish's church. His remains will be interred in Maple Grove Cemetery to-day.

NOW THERE ARE NINE.

THE JURY BOX IN THE KERR TRIAL IS SLOWLY FILLING.

Judge Charles Daniels opened his court for the trial of Kerr, the alleged Aldermanic briber, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. It was the beginning of the tenth day and 8 of the 493 talesmen previously examined were in the jury box.

During the forenoon the only promising candidate discovered for the ninth seat was Clarence W. Beach. Clarence was decidedly unobjectionable until Angler Bird, fishing for the defense, pulled up the thread of an opinion and found that it would take evidence to remove it. There was a noon recess of half an hour. Soon after the court had reconvened Thomas Maguire of 222 East Fifty-third-street was peremptorily challenged by Assistant District Attorney Semple because he at one time worked for James Fosbay. The lawyers for the prosecution objected to Louis Cohen of 443 East One Hundred and Eighteenth-street because he did not properly define the word informer.

Ex-Alderman Kehr, who was in the Board in 1873 and 1874, was examined as to his qualifications for jury duty. He had clashed with Aldermen of 1884, but was deemed acceptable until he let slip the statement in effect that he believed the charges of bribery.

At 4:15 P. M. Assistant District Attorney Parker came to the rescue of Mr. Semple. The eighth man examined, therefore, was sworn as the ninth juror at 4:45. He is Archibald Martin, a cracker baker, of 205 West Tenth-street. He does not belong to any political party and owns no real estate. He is bald-headed and wears a fringe of black hair and a light mustache.

At 5 o'clock Judge Daniels ordered a recess for five minutes, but it was not until 7 o'clock that he had adjourned court until this morning.

During the day there were 65 men examined and since the trial was begun 558 have been examined. Of the 20 peremptory challenges that each side is entitled to the people have exhausted 11 and the defense 6. Toward the end of the session Edward Winslow, a salesman, was excused because his mother is related to the widow of Jacob Sharp.

OPEN PIERS MUST BE SAVED.

JUDGE PATTERSON'S RULING IN AN EAST RIVER DOCK CASE.

Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an injunction, pendente lite, restraining the New-York and New-England Railroad Company from erecting a shed over Pier (new) 36 (old 46) East River. The action was brought by the East Side Water-Front Protective Association. For the association it was urged that the pier was one of those on the East River which the Consolidation act in 1875 specifically provided should be kept open for general trade. The railroad company held that the pier in question was not the pier thus excepted but an entirely new one, and that the company, under its permit from the Dock Department, had a perfect right to shed it over.

Judge Patterson held that up to 1888 Pier 46 was used for sailing vessels and under conditions that included it within the exceptions of the Consolidation act. On that state of things the people were plainly entitled to the injunction. Then the question in regard to the pier being an entirely new structure came in. Pier 36 was completed in January, 1889, and leased to the railroad company, with a permit to put up a shed. On account of limited space the pier was built, starting from a bulkhead line, 190 feet east of that of the old pier, and extending some distance further into the stream than the old one had. Notwithstanding the fact that the new pier is plainly not precisely a duplicate of the old, Judge Patterson holds that the meaning of the Legislature was clear, that a pier was to be kept open for public use. If what had been done had operated to work an entire change in the location of the pier, then all the old open piers for sailing vessels could be demolished, under the pretext of a change, a new structure as to materials put in, and the beneficial provisions of the act of the Legislature destroyed. The power of the Dock Department must be considered subservient to that of the Legislature.

ALMOST A CENTENARIAN.

HEALTH, HAPPINESS, AND LONG LIFE THE LOT OF A "TIMES" READER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your long-time subscriber, Mr. Jacques Cortelyou, celebrates to-day his ninety-third birthday at his country home near Hopewell Junction, Dutchess County, N. Y. He was born in the old 1699 house, Brooklyn, called Washington's Headquarters because the fiercest struggle of the battle of Long Island centred at that point. Born March 1, 1796, he passed the first year of his life under the Presidency of George Washington, and has lived through the long line of Presidents till now he sees Harrison inaugurated, having voted for him in honor of his grandfather, Tippecanoe, for whom he voted nearly 50 years ago as an old line Whig.

His drives about the country, takes a keen interest in passing events as recorded in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and occasionally visits Brooklyn on business, as he has always held property there. He is enrolled among the veterans of the war of 1812, having served on Fort Greene, now called Washington Park. What a period of history, from the time of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette to the present young William of Germany! The whole progress of the nineteenth century, and every great invention of modern times is included in that period.

BROOKLYN, Friday, March 1, 1889. L. V. C.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

H. O. Houghton of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. A. B. Upshaw of Tennessee is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Cecil Clay and Miss Rosina Vokes are at the St. James Hotel.

Bishop William H. Hare of Southern Dakota is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Congressman-elect Herman Stump of Maryland is at the Victoria Hotel.

M. E. Ingalls, President of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Gov. Charles C. Van Zandt of Rhode Island, Lloyd Tevis of San Francisco, Mme. Albani, and Ernest Gye are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Senator-elect James McMillan of Michigan, Congressman-elect Rodney Wallace of Massachusetts, and Col. J. R. Hogg of the Royal Engineers, British Army, are at the Windsor Hotel.

THE "MURDER" IN LAKEVILLE.

A brief dispatch was published in several newspapers last evening telling of the "horrible assault and murder" of a young girl in the little hamlet of Lakeville, Long Island. Investigation proves that the "horrible" affair was a commonplace case of assault and battery. Joseph Paragan bought and tenanted one of the few scattering houses that make up Lakeville early last Summer. He employed a young German girl to do housework and a German lad to do chores. On Wednesday morning the German lad indulged in hard cider to such an extent that he became obnoxiously hilarious. He attempted to go in the cellar to get more hard cider, but the girl interfered and received a blow in the neck. When Mr. Paragan heard of the trouble he paid the young German his wages, put him on a train, and told him to never show his face in Lakeville again.

PLEDGED AT THE ALTAR

FOUR CHARMING CHURCH WEDDINGS YESTERDAY.

M'KIM - REMSEN, DICKINSON - STEBBINS, O'GORMAN-O'CONNOR, AND HARPER-HAXTUN—SOME COSTLY GIFTS.

Miss Caroline Remsen, daughter of Robert G. Remsen, was married yesterday afternoon to Robert Albert McKim in Grace Church. The ceremony occurred at 3:30, and the altar and chancel were heavily banked with palms and flowers. The large church was entirely filled with guests, fully 1,800 having been invited to the church.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington. As the bride entered the church leaning upon the arm of her father, Robert G. Remsen, the organ played the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin." The bride wore a gown of heavy white moire, with long train; the front was of crêpe, and the veil was of old point lace, which was fastened on with diamonds. She also wore as ornaments a large star set with diamonds, pendant, and a diamond bracelet, instead of the usual gift. The bride carried a silver-covered Prayer Book. There were no bridesmaids.

The best man was Albert McKim, and the ushers were Oliver Harriman, Jr., E. McDougall Hawkes, Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., George Knox Throop, George P. Cammann, and William McKim. They received as souvenirs from the groom gold scarfpins in the form of spurs. As the bridal party retired from the chancel the organ played Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

After the ceremony at the church there was a large reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 87 Fifth-avenue, to which more than 800 guests were invited. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. George H. Warren, Mrs. James R. Kernochan, Alexander S. Webb, Mrs. Webb, the Misses Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, John Sherwood, Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. G. C. Wild, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Charles D. Ingersoll, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Edmund Bayles, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Pryor, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McKim, the Misses McKim, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Gregory, Mrs. David D. Field, Mrs. Lawrence Wells, Miss Morris, Miss Constance Schaack, John J. Astor, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Field, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Beiknap, the Misses Church, Mrs. James Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Arthur, Miss Sally Hastings, Sugar Hastings and Mrs. A. R. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Lawrence, the Misses Lawrence, Henry Le Grand Cannon, Col. Isaac Reed, Mrs. Mortimer Thorne, Mrs. James H. Beekman, Miss Schieffelin, the Misses Erving, the Rev. and Mrs. R. McKee Brown, Mrs. Clarence Peik, the Misses Potter, Miss Le Roy, and the Misses Crosby.

Among the presents were a dinner set of Sèvres china, which is said to have been made for Emperor Louis Napoleon, and was purchased by the bride's father some years ago at the sale at the Tuileries. This was the gift of the bride's parents. After the reception a theatre party was given, which was participated in by Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hillhouse, Mrs. Remsen, the Misses Remsen, Mrs. J. P. Foadick, Miss Webb, Charles Childs, McCoskry Butts, William F. Morgan, Norman Whitehouse, and Stacy Clark.

Another large wedding occurred yesterday afternoon in the marriage of Miss Cora Deauville Stebbins, youngest daughter of James H. Stebbins, to George Edward Dickinson, at the Madison-Square Presbyterian Church. The ceremony began at 4 o'clock, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Pastor of the church. The chancel was prettily decorated with palms and lilies.

The bride wore white brocade with long train and square-cut neck and short sleeves, and was trimmed in front with orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley, roses, and orange blossoms. The veil was of tulle and was fastened by diamond stars, the gifts of her parents. The bridesmaids were Miss Anna Jackson, Miss Cabot, Miss Frances Vanderbilt Crawford, and Miss Mabel Whitman. They wore gowns in empire style of light yellow silk mull, with sashes of yellow garnetted ribbon rosettes. They received as souvenirs from the bride lace pins in the form of sweetbrier roses with diamond centres.

The best man was Charles Dickinson, a cousin of the groom, and the ushers were J. Marcel Dickinson, Walter A. Stebbins, Philip Livingston, John P. Gilford, S. T. Gilford, and B. McEvers Schmidt. They received scarfpins in form of sweetbrier. The ceremony at the church was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 20 East Thirty-seventh-street, and among the guests were Allen Townsend, Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. George De Witt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Thomson, Mrs. G. Weyscoop, Miss Wyncoop, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Mrs. John Wilmerding, Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thebaud, Prof. and Mrs. Doremus, Mrs. Victor Newcombe, Prof. and Mrs. C. F. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cester, Mrs. Austin Corbin, Miss Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bradhurst, Albert Bierstadt, and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brown. This is the third marriage in Mr. Stebbins's family within the last four months.

Miss Mary O'Connor, the eldest daughter of Thomas H. O'Connor, was married yesterday to Richard O'Gorman, Jr., at the Church of St. Francis Xavier. The wedding at the church was extremely quiet, only the relatives and immediate friends of the bride and groom being present. The ceremony took place at 11:30 and was performed by the Rev. Father P. F. Deay, assisted by the Rev. Father Neal McKinnon, the Rev. Father Merrick, and the Rev. Father Daubresse. The bride wore white corded silk trimmed with gold fringe and gold spangles, in Greek style, with white lilies and lily-round-out corsage. The veil was of tulle and was fastened with diamond bees. The ornaments were diamonds, one being a diamond necklace, the gift of the bride's uncle, M. J. O'Connor of California. There were no bridesmaids.

After the ceremony at the church a wedding breakfast for the families of the bride and groom followed at the home of the bride's parents, 12 East Forty-fourth-street, and in the evening a large reception was given there to the many invited guests. At this reception the ushers were Edward J. O'Gorman, Thomas D. O'Conner, John A. O'Connor, Henry Lamarche, John V. Lamarche, Matthew Lamarche, Henri Werleman, and Joseph E. Austin. The parlors were decorated with smilax and roses. Among the invited guests were ex-Mayor and Mrs. W. R. Grace, Judge and Mrs. Larremore, Mr. and Mrs. John Berry, the Misses Berry, Judge and Mrs. Richard O'Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Henry Auy, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Hogue, Edward C. Donnelly, Col. and Mrs. O'Beirne, Mrs. Thomas Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. David, Mrs. H. Lamarche, the Misses Lamarche, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. G. Beales, Miss Beales, William Wood, John T. Agnew, Wilson G. Hunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Fry.

There was a quiet wedding in Grace Church yesterday noon, being the marriage of Miss Myra Raymond Haxtun, daughter of Benjamin Haxtun, to Henry Sleeper Harper. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, assisted by Bishop Potter. The bride wore a traveling dress of gray cloth with hat to match. There were no bridesmaids. William Armitage Harper was best man, and the ushers were Douglas Ewell, George H. Mairs, James Jay Mapes, and Harmon A. Veddor. There was no reception or wedding breakfast, and the couple left at once on their trip.

ROCKS OF MANHATTAN ISLAND.

The finest collection of the minerals and rocks of Manhattan Island ever obtained is said to be that of the late Benjamin B. Chamberlain, who made it personally, devoting a great amount of labor and time to gathering specimens from all parts of the city wherever excavations were being made. This collection is now for sale, and the New-York Mineralogical Club is most desirous of raising the $1,500 necessary for it. The Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History have agreed to receive the collection as a permanent deposit, so that if bought by the club it will always be accessible to the public. Being thus retained in the city, the club thinks the collection would prove the foundation of a permanent collection that would be ever increasing in value. The public is requested to contribute toward the purchase. George F. Kunz, with Tiffany & Co., Union-square, is Secretary of the club, and any member is authorized to receive subscriptions.

PICTURES SEEN AT THE FAIR.

Not more than two dozen people met at the American Institute Building last evening to attend the auction sale of the pictures and art objects left over from the German Hospital Fair, and Messrs. De Frece and Windmuller decided to postpone the sale for about a week and hold it then at Leavitt's Gallery. Thiersch's large oil painting, "Youth in Arms," which was donated to the fair by Mrs. Hermann Uhl to be raffled off, was won by Samuel M. Shafer, and six other pictures disposed of in the same manner were won as follows: "A Mill," by Geertz Gustafe Heye; a pretty water color by Mrs. Annnette Moran; L. Von Bernuth; a "Shepherdess," by F. S. Church, Caspar Hilzer; a child's head, by Fitz, Mr. Feigel, the German Consul; an etching by Munsaczy, Miss E. Juidet, and a small oil by Brenneman, Edward Uhl.

AN ASSOCIATION OF MUSIC TEACHERS.

A State association of music teachers of New-York is to be formed, and the first meeting will be held in the city of Hudson June 25, 26, and 27 next. Ten concerts will be given, and there will be lectures, essays, and debates on subjects of practical interest to the profession. About 25 of the best concert artists and a large chorus will take part in the recitals. The membership fee in the association is $1. Information in regard to the association or the meeting will be furnished by Charles W. Landon, Claverack, N. Y., the Vice-President of the Music Teachers' National Association for the State of New-York.

THE SWINDLE OF THE AGE.

GIGANTIC TAXES IMPOSED UPON AMERICANS BY THE TARIFF.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If I have not of late seen fit to agitate much about tariff reform, I wish my readers to understand that I have not by any means relaxed in the great fight. Blucher, after the battle of Jena in 1808, did not sheath his sword. But he prudently waited until the time the invaders of his country were to be routed. Then he sprang forward, and the "youth with the silver locks" was worth a thousand of his comrades.

The great economic invasion of this free land, the autocrats of monopoly and the oligarchy of trusts and oppression, will find their Leipsic and Waterloo in due time. Let them now wallow in their ungodly exultation. A time will come, and sooner than these bloated monopolists think, when they will look around for friends, and even moderation, but will find stern retribution.

And right here I wish to say to my friends, but economic enemies—I mean that great party who claim to be Republican in politics and protectionists in principle—that far from blaming them, I rather admire their unflinching consistency. They are, in my honest opinion and conviction, true economists. But all honor to their principle. They at least know what they want, and have fought bravely and will fight bravely for it. But as honest and consistent brave men they can only despise the handful of Democratic jackals who are so willingly doing their dirty work, and nothing can be more contemptible than to see a small faction of Democrats trying to force a reduction of taxes on the article of greatest luxury, if not semi-vice, [and thereby upsold the most unheard-of taxes on articles of prime necessity.

Let me only give a mere handful of articles of prime necessity which paid duties in 1888 as officially reported:

Articles.	*Official Returns of Duty Paid in Ad Valorem. Per Cent.*
Acetate of lead	131.11
Castor oil	94.77
Whiting ground in oil	134.01
Common window glass, 24x30	106.21
Common window glass, above 24x30	106.50
Plate glass, above 24x30	102.94
Iron beams and girders for building	102.75
Galvanized wire not smaller than No. 16	111.18
Wheels for locomotives	101.22
Galvanized wire No. 26	100.75
Cleaned rice	113.03
Paddy	134.50
Unpolished cylinder glass 10x15	93.11
Steel rails	84.38
Steel rails made in part of steel	93.09
Sheet iron	82.38
Raw sugar not above No. 13	80.78
Corn starch	94.54
Rice starch	97.90
Common bleached cottons valued 4.60c. yard.	76.25
Woolen cloths valued 64c. per pound	88.34
Woolen shawls valued 65c. per pound	88.44
Woolen dress goods costing 21c. per sq. yard.	82.96
Woolen knit goods costing 19c. per pound	88.33

Besides this, which is a mere specimen, there are several hundred million dollars' worth of goods imported that pay duties of over 50 per cent.

Just let me illustrate the wrong and outrage of an excessive tariff tax: At this moment everybody in New-York rejoices at the success of the great fair for the benefit of the German Hospital. Can there be a nobler or more beneficial institution than a charity hospital? Well, this very German Hospital enlarged its edifice last Summer, and the chief material it used was iron beams and girders. Now, I don't know the total cost of this material used, but suppose it did cost only $5,000. Then $2,500 was paid as a tax to the Iron Beam and Girder Trust simply because there is a duty of 1¼ cent per pound on it, which, as I know, is equal to 102.75 per cent. t

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1889.

COFFEE—In private trade rather dull, but firm, with fair invoices of Rio quoted at 18½c., and fair to good Cucuta at 18½@18¾c. ₱ lb.....And in the option line Rio Coffee was agreed to be somewhat lifeless and depressed for the day 5 points, with Havre reporting a lower range, and fair deliveries noted to Bremen ports of outlet, (6,000 bags to Rio Janeiro and 11,000 bags to Santos), leaving off here very tamely: 33,750 bags were placed here on options, and at the close March stood at 16.35c.@16.40c., April at 16.30c.@16.35c., May at 16.25c.@16.40c., June at 16.45c.@16.50c., July at 15.80c.@16.60c., and August to December within the range of 16.80c.@16.85c.....Rotterdam sabled the stock in the Netherlands as 294,000 bags, (against 334,000 bags a month ago,) and aggregate afloat for Europe is 480,000 bags from Brazil and 60,000 bags from Java and the East, with good ordinary Java Coffee at Rotterdam dull at 31¼c.

COTTON—Somewhat stronger cables and very light port deliveries (for the day only 8,464 bales) served to stimulate speculation, and, on a pretty fair volume of transactions, prices were advanced here from the day, on options, 6@7 points, with the close of firmness; 75,800 bales were placed on options here, bringing March to 9.98c.@9.99c., April, 10.05c.@10.06c.; May, 10.12c.@10.13c.; June, 10.20c.@10.21c.; July, 10.27c.@10.28c.; August, 10.34c.; September, 9.92c.@9.93c.; October, 9.76c.@9.78c., November, 9.60c.@9.62c.; December, 9.51c.@9.53c., and January, 9.70c.@9.72c. And for prompt delivery 231 bales sold to spinners as an improvement for the day of 1-16c., bringing Low Middling to 9¾c.@10c., Middling at 10 3-16c.@10 7-16c., and Fair at 12c.@12¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR was only moderately active, even on home trade account, but varied little in prices, the principal receivers continuing quite confident in their views.....Arrivals here to-day, 7,269 bbls. and 2,115 sacks; clearances hence, 5,344 bbls. and 185 sacks, and from the four Atlantic ports, 10,526 sacks and bbls.....Sales reported at 23,800 sacks and bbls., arriving and to arrive, about 5,900 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) of which about 1,150 sacks and bbls. Low Extras, at $3 20@$3 65; about 1,900 sacks and bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk, in lots, for the West Indies, within the range of $5 15@$5 35; about 7,200 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 2,950 sacks and bbls. about ordinary to strictly choice Patent Spring Wheat Extras, mostly at $5 35@$7—fancy, in lots, up to $7 05@$7 15, (1,900 sacks No. 1 Extra, to arrive, sold at equal to about $3 60;) about 6,800 sacks and bbls. Winter Wheat Extras at $3 45@$5 25, and Patents at $5 75@$8 10, (with straight Extras at $3 10@$5 75, the latter for fancy—mainly $5 10@$5 40;) 700 pbls. Superfine, of which bulk Winter, in sacks and bbls., mostly at $2 90@$3 85; 850 sacks and bbls. fine at $2 30@$3 05, and 700 bbls. Southern Extras and 450 bbls. Superfine Rye FLOUR within our former range.....CORNMEAL quiet, but unaltered prices.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR again lower and ruling at $1 70@$1 80, (600 bags sold at $1 75.).....Arrivals to-day, 353 bags.....BUCKWHEAT nominal at 50c.@52c.....RYE FLOUR fair request and steady; 40-75, quoted at 70c.@77½c.

WHEAT—Very little animation was noted in the speculative line, orders having been disagreeably scarce for the insignificant figures; yet, through the changes, values were worked up for the day, within regular hours, ⅜c.@¼c., and subsequently further advanced on limited offerings and through late afternoon, rather under the influence of favorable sentiments from the West, with cables showing steadiness, though here, for early delivery, Wheat had only a light demand, again from local millers wholly, (24,000 bushels No. 2 Red, delivered, went at ⅞c. under the May option, or equal to 99⅝c., for local milling;) only 883,000 bushels reported placed here in the option line, of which 584,000 bushels for May, bringing here by the regular adjournment March to 97¾c., April to 99⅝c., and May, regularly, to $1 00¼, (having ranged from 97⅜c.@1 00¾,) and subsequently, in outside dealings—from $1 00¼@$1 00⅝, lasted at $1 00⅜, (against $1 00¼ last evening,) and June, regularly, to $1 00⅝, (having ranged from $1 00⅛@$1 00⅝,) and July to 96¾c., (having ranged from 96¼c.@96¾c.,) and receipts, here, of only 1,100 bushels, and no export clearances hence; and from near-by ports only 5,740 bushels, (this from Philadelphia.)

CORN—Was also quoted stronger, though the reverse of active, even in the speculative interest. Export call checked by the higher range of values.....Arrivals here, 106,800 bushels, and clearances hence, 63,122 bushels, and from four Atlantic ports, 199,182 bushels.....Sales reported at about 863,000 bushels, (of which, on options, 488,000 bushels No. 2 and 98,000 bushels steamer Mixed,) and for prompt and special early deliveries about 79,000 bushels, about 53,000 bushels of which ordered, including No. 2, in elevator, quoted at 44c., and delivered quoted at 45c.@45¼c.; do. March, at 43¾c.@44c., latest at 44c.; do. April, 43¾c.@44c., latest at 43¾c.; do. May, at 43½c.@43¾c., latest at 43¾c.; do. June, at 43⅞c.@44⅛c., latest at 44c.; steamer Mixed, in elevator, at 42¼c.@42¾c., latest here at 42¼c., and delivered at 43¼c.@43¾c., (deliveries extending into March,) do., latest price at 43¼c.; do., April option, at 42c.; No. 3 Corn, in elevator, at 41¾c.@42c., and afloat and delivered at 43c.; No. 2 White quoted at 48¾c.; steamer White at 45c.; rejected at 40¾c. afloat, and mixed Mixed and Yellow and White, to arrive and here, at 41c.@46c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Were extremely dull, and for the day little changed.....Receipts here to-day, 32,000 bushels, and clearances hence unimportant.....Sales reported here of 128,000 bushels, of which on options 50,000 bushels, and for prompt delivery 78,000 bushels, including No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 32¾c.@33½c.; do., April options, 10,000 bushels, at 33⅜c.; No. 3 White, in store and elevator, 31c.@32c.; No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, about 24,000 bushels, at 30¾c.@31c., at 30¾c. asked; do., March, at 30⅞c., latest at 30⅞c. asked; do., April, at 31¼c.; do., May, at 31⅞c.; No. 3 at 30c.; Rejected at 29c.; ungraded White at 33c.@39c., and ungraded Mixed at 29¾c.@33c.

BARLEY—Unchanged, but very dull; 5,000 bushels No. 2 two-rowed State reported at 70c.

METALS—Were very tame to-day and, as a rule, barely steady.....Of Pig Tin 10 tons for prompt delivery sold at 21.45c.

NAVAL STORES—Held to firmness, though quiet: Resin as last quoted.....Spirits of Turpentine at 49¼c.@49¾c.

PETROLEUM—On a somewhat livelier speculation Certificates of Crude Petroleum fluctuated comparatively but very moderately, as one, steadily, per day.....Opening prices, (as reported by the Consolidated Exchange,) 91⅛, and range for the day, 90⅝@91⅝, closing at 91⅛, (against 91¼ yesterday,).....Sales by the Consolidated Exchange, 1,092,000 bbls., (against 670,000 bbls. yesterday.).....A moderately active business reported in Refined Petroleum, in bbls., at reduced prices: quoted here at 7.10, (in cases at 9.10,) and at Philadelphia and Baltimore, in bbls., at 7.....Crude Petroleum, in bbls., (Parker's,) at 7.25.....Naphtha, in bbls., at 7.75.

PROVISIONS—Hog products were moderately dealt in, with Lard further depressed and the market otherwise generally steady.....PORK quiet at former prices: 100 bbls. Mess sold at $12 50@$12 75 for new and $12 for old.....BEEF steady at 100 lbs less rates, with city 6 pkgs. at $7 50.....Cut Meats—Arrivals at interior points, 55,476 head.....CUT-MEATS had a freer sale and held their own very well, active and quoted steady, including Pickled Bellies, 14 to 10 lb., at 6¾c.@8c., (78,000 lb. placed;) fresh Bellies at 8c., Smoking Bellies at 8½c., and other kinds as before.....And to arrive from the West 50,000 lb. fresh Hams on private terms.....Western Steam LARD was low and dull for early delivery, closing at $7 12½, (250 tcs. sold.).....And in the option line Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of 3,750 tcs., and early declined for the day 4@6 points, closing steadier, with March at $7 13, April at $7 13, May at $7 14, June at $7 16, July at $7 18, August at $7 19, and September at $7 22.....And at city Steam Lard 150 tcs. sold at $6 75.....Refined Lard, for the Continent, quoted at $7@$7 40, as to brand, and for South America at $8 10.....A very slack demand noted for BEEF and BEEF HAMS barely steady prices.....BUTTER and CHEESE unchanged, but quiet.....Extra Creamery in request, with best domestic, fresh, at 14c.@25¼c.....Prime city TALLOW quoted at 5¾c., (200 hhds. sold;) choice city LARD STEARINE at 7¾c.@7¾c., OLEOMARGARINE at 6¾c., (100 hhds. sold.).....OILS held to previous prices, but inactive here.....Crude Cottonseed Oil quoted exceptionally firm, as product largely concentrated through recent purchases at the South, and subsequent contracts to Western consumers, and now under strong control.

SUGARS—Generally unaltered—ruling firm, though dull.....Stock of Sugar here and at the nearby ports increased within the week 787 tons, or to 71,687 tons, of which 32,928 tons controlled by importers and 31,781 tons by refiners,) against a total of 103,405 tons a year ago.

FREIGHTS—Much more life was noticeable in the way of charter contracts, mostly for Lumber, (this chiefly for Buenos Ayres, and loading here at $13, and at Portland at $14 75@$15,) and Petroleum, in cases, (this mainly for the Far East at stronger rates, including for Calcutta, by sail, about 230,000 cases within the range of 25c.@28c., Hong-Kong or Japan, 67,000 cases at 31c. and 35c.@36c., and Rangoon, 40,000 cases on private terms, though one contract was made hence for Montevideo, 28,000 cases at 33c.;) with tonnage for Deals, Timber, Coal, Sugar, Molasses, and general cargo in request, and held to steadiness, while for Petroleum, in bbls., large carriers, for the Continent, a moderate movement was reported, but at unusually depressed rates, quoted at 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d., and in the line rates for the regular steam packets business was also on a moderate scale, room for Provisions, Flour, Oil Cake, Corn, and miscellaneous cargo attracting chief attention, and generally at steady figures.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 28—4 P. M.—Consols, 98 15-16 for money and 98 7-16, less interest, for the account; Canadian Pacific, 52½; Illinois Central, 111⅜; Mexican ordinary, 44½; St. Paul common, 63¼; Paris advices quote 3 ₱ cent. Rentes at 85f. 32½c. for the account and Exchange on London at 25f. 35½c. for checks. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £25,000. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £119,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 43.40 ₱ cent., is now 43.58 ₱ cent.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm. 3 ₱ cent. Rentes were largely bought and advanced 40c. for money. Panama Canal shares advanced 3f. 75c.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 1,025,000f. in gold and an increase of 500,000f. in silver.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm; American—Middling, Low Middling clause, March delivery, 5 41-64d., sellers; March and April delivery, 5 40-64d., buyers; April and May delivery, 5 40-64d., value; May and June delivery, 5 40-64d., buyers; June and July delivery, 5 40-64d., buyers; July and August delivery, 5 41-64d., sellers; August and September delivery, 5 43-64d., buyers; September and October delivery, 5 43-64d., buyers; September delivery, 5 43-64d., buyers.

LONDON, Feb. 28—4 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta Linseed, 40s. ₱ quarter. Linseed Oil, 18s. 4½d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 5½d. ₱ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 28.—Petroleum, 8 marks 40 pfenings.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—Spanish Gold, 238½@238¾; exchange quiet. Sugar—Demand active; prices advanced; sales 581 bags; Centrifugal, 96¼° to 97° polarization, at $3 12½ gold ₱ quintal.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9¼c.; Good Ordinary, 8 11-16c.; net receipts, 2,937 bales; gross, 4,763 bales; exports, to the Continent, 5,075 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, (corrected,) 235,359 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 28.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 10c.; Low Middling, 9 15-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9 11-16c.; net receipts, 499 bales; gross, 499 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,057 bales; sales, 1,057 bales; stock, 58,750 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9¼c.; Good Ordinary, 8 7-16c.; net receipts, 1,042 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 39,000 bales.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The supply of Cattle to-day was so much greater than the actual requirements of the trade that buyers were in a position to do about as they pleased so far as the fixing of prices was concerned. Good to choice Steers were plentiful and hard to sell at $3 85@$3 75, and extra were not wanted at over $4, though there was one sale of fancy 1,300-lb. Steers for which a buyer was induced to pay $4 05. Medium Cattle sold at $3@$3 25 and common cattle lots at $2 75@$2 90. Present prices are the lowest ever known for good to choice Steers. The market for Cows and Bulls was weaker to-day than on the preceding days of the week because of the increased receipts. The former generally sold at $2 25@$2 75, while $2 25@$2 65 bought the bulk of the latter. Extra Cows sold at $3, and as high as $3 25 was paid for a few fancy Bulls for export. The general Cattle market closed nominally as follows: Extra Cattle, $4 25@$4 40; choice Cattle, $3 75@$4; good shipping Steers, $3 35@$3 60; medium shipping Steers, $3 15@$3 25; common to fair Steers, $2 75@$3; common to choice Bulls, $2@$3; good to choice Cows, $2 50@$3; poor to medium Cows, $1 50@$2 25; stockers and feeders, $2@$3 25.

Hogs were fairly steady at the opening of business. Shippers were scarce in consequence of a goodly number, and while they were filling their orders there was an active movement at about Wednesday's quotations. After they had filled up, and sellers had to look to the packers for an outlet, the market weakened badly. It dropped 5c. before 10 o'clock, and a little later there were sales at a reduction of 10c. At this decline the buying again became active, and at the close was steadier. The quality was not as good as heretofore, light and light mixed lots being more numerous. Trading was at $4 45@$4 55 for common to good heavy and mixed, and at $4 55@$4 75 for packers' and shipping lots. Receipts for to-morrow are predicted. Receipts to-day were: Cattle, 12,000 head; Hogs, 28,000 head.

BUFFALO, Feb. 28.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,103 head; total for week thus far, 3,465 head; for same time last week, 7,629 head; consigned through, 61 carloads, all of which to New-York; 4 carloads for sale; market quiet and unchanged. Sheep—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,800 head; total for week thus far, 10,340 head; for same time last week, 32,960 head; consigned through, 48 carloads, 17 of which to New-York; 31 carloads for sale; prices declined 10@15c. Hogs—Receipts, 4,600 head; shipments, 1,600 head; market strong; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $4 40@$4 55; packing, medium to prime, $4 35@$4 45; light grades, ordinary to best, $4 20@$4 35. Sheep—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, none; market firm; fair to choice, $3@$5 30.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE 6 PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.

In New-York State the people deposit their money in savings banks, which have proved one of the greatest blessings to mankind, and receive only about 3 per cent. interest, possibly 4; in New-England some savings banks pay 5 per cent to 6, where the Trustees of savings banks are permitted to buy the debenture bonds of the Equitable Mortgage Company, which they do in large blocks. One of them recently purchased $100,000 of the 6 per cent. debenture bonds of the Equitable, which has a subscribed capital of $2,000,000 and assets upward of $5,030,000. Is not the purchase of so large a block of these debenture bonds, together with the fact that the company refers to a large number of the strongest financial institutions of the country, quite sufficient to justify the ordinary investor in purchasing with his accumulations the same class of investments? Reference: First National Bank, New-York.

INCORPORATED 1854.
A. C. BARSTOW, President. WILLIAM KNIGHT, Treasurer.
MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE, March 28, 1888.

H. H. Pitch, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: From the best information we can get as to the management of the Equitable Mortgage Company of Kansas City, Mo., we think it in very competent hands and managed by men who seem to understand their business. We had confidence enough in it to take a line of their stock and $100,000 of their 6 per cent. debentures, secured by first mortgages on real estate. Yours truly,
WILLIAM KNIGHT, Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF THE

EQUITABLE MORTGAGE COMPANY.

Capital subscribed - -	$2,000,000 00
Capital paid, (in cash,) - -	1,000,000 00
Surplus and undivided profits -	115,444 82
Assets - - - - - -	4,635,940 25

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

Secured by first mortgages held in trust by the American Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and further secured by the capital and assets of the Equitable Mortgage Company.

Six Per Cent. Guaranteed Farm Mortgages.

5 and 6 per cent Savings Bonds running three months to two years.

6 PER CENT. ALBION, N. Y., WATER BONDS.
5 PER CENT. TOLEDO BELT R. R. GUARANTEED BY WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE.
5 PER CENT. CITY LEAVENWORTH BONDS.
6 PER CENT. AND 7 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

We also buy and sell all first-class investments dealt in at the New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston Exchanges.

OFFICES:

New-York, 208 B'way. | Phila., cor. 4th & Chest't.
Boston, 117 Devonshire-st | London, England.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

23 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, FEB. 27, 1889.

TO THE SECURITY HOLDERS OF THE

CHICAGO & ATLANTIC RAILWAY CO.

A decree for the sale of the railroad property and franchises of the Chicago and Atlantic Railway Company having been granted and entered by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Indiana on the 26th inst., notice is hereby given that we purpose to exercise the right reserved to us under the proposed plan of reorganization of the said railway of terminating the privilege of participating in such reorganization. All the first mortgage bonds, except $47,000, more than three-fourths of the second mortgage bonds, and about three-quarters of the stock and stock trust certificates of the railway company have assented to the said plan. We will receive additional deposits of securities up to and including March 11, 1889. All who omit to deposit their securities on or before the said day, will be subject to exclusion from the benefits of the plan, at our option.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company

5 PER CENT. SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS.

INTEREST FEB. 1 AND AUG. 1.

The sinking fund provides for the purchase yearly, in the open market, of bonds at or under 110.

We offer for sale a limited amount of these bonds at 100 flat, until March 15, after which date interest will be added.

SAMUEL S. SANDS & CO.,
62 CEDAR-ST.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1889.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF the Sinking Fund clause of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, Cecilia Branch Mortgage—($25,000) twenty-five thousand dollars has been deposited with this company as Trustee for the purchase of bonds of this issue at par.

Bonds to the amount of $25,000, if not purchased on or before Friday, March 8, 1889, will be designated by lot for redemption, as provided in the Sinking Fund clause of said mortgage.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.

H. AMY & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

31 NASSAU-ST.,

Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Bonds and stocks bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Draw Bills of exchange on Europe.

SYNDICATE WANTED.

Direct process for regenerating (desulphurizing) about 70 per cent. of the slag made in producing pig iron, at a cost of about $3 per ton. Products: Hot case paving and building stones, guaranteed slag for cement making, and sulphur-free ashpan dust. Address CORNWALL,
Box 513, Reading, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

Syracuse Brewing AND Malting Company

Twenty-Year Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK,

Issued for the purpose of carrying out the purchase of the ale and lager beer properties of the Green-way Brewing Company, Tumbila, and Crystal Springs Companies, and Thos. Ryan, Moore, Quinn & Co., and Geo. Zett of Syracuse, N. Y.

CAPITAL STOCK, $2,000,000.

DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

10,000 shares, of $100 each, 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, 4 per cent. payable semi-annually.
10,000 shares, of $100 each, common stock.
$1,000,000 1st mortgage 6 per cent. 20-year gold bonds, interest payable semi-annually.
Of the foregoing, $1,200,000, in equal proportions, have been taken by private subscription.

MESSRS. E. S. CHAPIN & CO., NO. 4 EXCHANGE COURT, NEW-YORK CITY, ARE AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS AT PAR FOR EITHER CLASS OF THE REMAINDER, AS FOLLOWS:

$600,000 1st mortgage gold bonds:
$600,000 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock;
$500,000 common stock.

The three grades of securities cannot fail to recommend themselves to all investors.

Subscription books will open on Wednesday, Feb. 27, and close at noon on Saturday, March 9, unless the full amount is taken at an earlier date. Subscriptions must be made on forms which will be furnished to applicants. Ten per cent. of the amount of each subscription must be deposited when application is made, and the remainder on or before March 15, 1889. The right is reserved to refuse any application. Should the full amount applied for not be allotted the deposits paid on first deposit will be appropriated toward the sum due on allotment. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. We reserve the privilege of cancelling any allotment on which the balance due shall remain unpaid for more than ten days after notice of such allotment has been mailed to the address of the subscriber.

When fully paid, and generally known, it is a fact that English breweries are mostly owned by stock companies, their shares listed on the London Stock Exchange and held at high premiums, and the tremendous oversubscription for such shares, wherever they are offered, shows with unfailing certainty the esteem in which they are held by investors abroad.

The American breweries of H. Clausen & Son and Flanagan & Nay, floated in London last August under the name of the New-York Breweries Company, Limited, were largely oversubscribed, and the ordinary or common stock, sold then at par, now commands a premium of 60 per cent. and pays 15 per cent. dividends.

PROSPECTUS.

The Syracuse Brewing and Malting Company was organized to purchase and operate the establishments above named, which comprise all of the brewing properties in the city of Syracuse excepting that of William Kearney's, which has an output of only about 17,000 barrels of ale per annum. The Brewing and Malting Company will be managed by the same experienced men who have conducted the principal brewing operations in Syracuse for years.

The purchase includes the real and personal property, good-will, and machinery of every description belonging to the various concerns already mentioned.

The real estate, which, with the fixtures, has an actual value of over $1,500,000, embraces some of the most valuable sites in Syracuse.

Situated as it is in the centre of an agricultural country, well adapted to the growth of barley and hops, the advantages which the new Company possesses for a business of the character conducted by this company cannot be overestimated.

The plants in all the different breweries are modern and in perfect working order and working thoroughly and satisfactorily at this time. Three of the breweries were built in 1888. The expenditure of $500,000 in enlarging the present capacity would enable the company to brew 500,000 barrels annually.

Mr. Geo. R. Church of No. 45 William-st., New-York, and Messrs. Valentine Bros. of Dorsetville, P. O. No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, employed by E. S. Chapin & Co. to make a thorough examination of these breweries and report the annual average net profits of each for the years 1887, 1887, and 1888, after writing off a fair amount for depreciation and for wear and tear, and also estimating the probable sum that could be saved each year under this company's management, reported the annual net profit for said years, basing the earnings of the new breweries upon their output for the actual period they had been in operation was.....$192,000
Conservative estimate of savings.....80,000

Net to company.....$272,000
Applying the sum of net earnings as follows:
To payment of interest on 1st mortgage bonds.....$60,000
To payment of 8 per cent interest on preferred stock.....80,000—140,000

Leaves a balance of.....$132,000

This balance is equal to 13 2-10 per cent. applicable to dividends upon the common stock.

The price of the company fixed on a market in 226 towns within a radius of 100 miles from Syracuse, having together a population of more than a million people (and where the names of Greenway and Haberle have been household words for 40 years.

E. S. CHAPIN & CO.,

NO. 4 EXCHANGE COURT.

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY'S CAR TRUST.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that Certificates of the BEECH CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY'S CAR TRUST, issued in pursuance of the plan drawn in accordance with the requirements of the car trust agreement:

$1,000 CERTIFICATES.

2	80	118	154	190
3	86	120	165	191
12	76	132	177	213
14	77	143	179	227
26	79	151	187	250
27	107	153	189	258
38				

31 Certificates.....$31,000

$250 CERTIFICATES.

261	305	337	381	417
272	307	340	385	420
281	308	343	179	227
283	309	357	393	
286	313	373	387	
291	321	380	411	

26 Certificates.....6,500

Total.....$37,500

The principal and interest of said Certificates are payable on and after March 1, 1889, at the office of the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, No. 234 5th-av., New-York, on and after which date interest upon said certificates will cease.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., Trustee.
By FRED'K G. ELDRIDGE, President.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 Broadway, New-York,

GUARANTEES FIRST MORTGAGES AT 6 PER CENT.

Capital and Surplus - - $1,760,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund, $3,000,000

Each bond is secured by above Guaranty and also by a First Mortgage on Real Estate worth three dollars for every dollar loaned. This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and courts the fullest investigation. New-York references of the highest character and full information can be had on application. Fifty-five Savings Banks and over two hundred Institutions hold the securities of this company.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

DIVIDENDS.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
CINCINNATI, Feb. 26, 1889.—A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER per cent. on the $10,000,000 capital stock of this company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1889, to stockholders of record March 1, 1889.
J. C. DAVIS, Secretary.

FITCHBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
Coupon No. 11 on debenture bonds of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railway Company, maturing March 1, 1889, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the banking house of Kountze Brothers, 120 Broadway, New-York.
D. A. GLEASON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY-TREASURER,
16 and 18 Exchange-place, New-York.
Coupons maturing 1st March, 1889, will be paid on and after that date at this office.
JOHN BURTON, Secretary-Treasurer.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY CO.
The coupons from the Equipment Bonds of the above company, due March 1st, prox., will be paid on and after that date at the office of Samuel S. Sands & Co., 62 Cedar-st., New-York.
CHAS. E. NOBLE, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1889.

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR AND NORTH MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
The coupons due March 1st, 1889, of the Mt. Pleasant Division of this company's first mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after that date by the American Loan and Trust Company.
E. F. JERVIS, Treasurer.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
The coupons due March 1, 1889, of the first mortgage Eastern Division bonds of this company will be paid on and after March 1, on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.—General (second) consolidated mortgage maturing March 1 will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Company of New-York.
J. M. ROGARS, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS are payable at the office of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 20 and 22 William-st., on and after March 1, 1889:

AMERICAN WATER WORKS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY.
ATHENS CITY WATER COMPANY.
BATTLE HOUSE COMPANY.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, 2d MORTGAGE, 6 PER CENT.
CITY OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
CITY OF HASTINGS, MINN., (IN FAVOR ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO.)
CORNWALL WATER WORKS CO.
CHEYENNE LAND AND LIVE STOCK CO.
DUNDEE WATER POWER AND LAND CO.
EAST BOSTON WATER CO. 2d MTGE.
FERGUS FALLS GAS AND MILL CO.
GUYANDOTTE (W. VA.) WATER WORKS CO. 1st MTGE.
HUTCHINSON WATER, LIGHT AND TELEPHONE CO.
KEOKUK WATER CO. 1ST MTGE.
LOUISVILLE GAS LIGHT CO.
MOBILE AND OHIO CAR TRUST.
MINNEAPOLIS GASLIGHT CO.
NORTH PLATTE (NEB.) WATER WORKS CO. 1ST MTGE.
NEW-YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO R.R. CO.
OXFORD COPPER CO.
ROCHESTER WATER CO.
ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS CAR TRUST.
SALISBURY WATER WORKS CO.
TERRE HAUTE AND SOUTHEASTERN R.R. CO.
TOWN OF HANCOCK, N. Y. (BONDS AND COUPONS.)
TOWN OF PERSIA. (BONDS AND COUPONS.)
U. S. ELECTRIC LIGHT STOCK CO., REAL ESTATE BOND COUPON.
VIGO COUNTY. (MAXVILLE & ST. MARY'S FREE GRAVEL ROAD.)
WAHOO (NEB.) WATER WORKS CO. 1ST MTGE.
WESTERN EQUIPMENT CAR CO.
WICHITA WATER CO.
WATERLOO WATER CO.
MARCH 1, 1889.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG R. R. CO. DIV.
FT. WAYNE AND JACKSON R.R.CO. DIVIDEND
SPRINGFIELD GASLIGHT CO. COUPONS.
MARCH 20, 1889.
LA CROSS CITY, WIS., COUPONS.

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS IS PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 17, NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, ON AND AFTER MARCH 1, 1889:

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN R. R. CO., Toledo Depot Mortgage 7s.
FORT RECOVERY, OHIO, School 6s.
GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO. Consolidated Mortgage 5s.
INDIANA STATE Water Works 5s.
LIMA, OHIO, Water Works 5s.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHIC. R'Y CO. First Mortgage 7s, Series "C."
Second Mortgage 7s, Series "I."
VERMILLION COUNTY, INDIANA, County 6s.
WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA, Gravel Road 6s.
MARCH 2.
MIAMI COUNTY, INDIANA, Gravel Road 5s.
MARCH 5.
HAMILTON COUNTY, INDIANA, Gravel Road 6s.
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP, INDIANA, School 6s.
MARCH 7.
HAMILTON COUNTY, INDIANA, Gravel Road 6s.
MARCH 10.
VERMILLION COUNTY, INDIANA, Gravel Road 7s.
WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA, Gravel Road 6s.
MARCH 12.
HANCOCK COUNTY, INDIANA, Gravel Road 6s.
MARCH 18.
CLEVELAND AND MAHONING VY. R'Y CO. Third Mortgage 7s.
MITCHELL, INDIANA, School 5½s.

COFFIN & STANTON,

BANKERS,

75 & 80 BROADWAY,

Will pay interest on the following bonds on and after March 1, 1889:

LOGANSPORT, INDIANA, Funding, 6 per cent.
BROWNWOOD, TEXAS, Water, 6 per cent.
PAYNE, OHIO, School, 6 per cent.
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, IOWA, Refunding, 5 per cent.
MONTROSE, PENNSYLVANIA, School, 5 per cent.
CITY OF TIFFIN, OHIO, Improvement, 6 per cent.
CITY OF DES MOINES, IOWA, Funding, 4 per cents.
CITY OF JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA, 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6, 1889.
NOTICE.—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE has this day been declared on the PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK of this company, payable on the FIRST DAY OF MARCH next to stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the fifteenth inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company's agents, Messrs. JOHN PATON & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the company.
C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1889, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the ST. LOUIS SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, and on the Mortgage Bonds of the CARBONDALE AND SHAWNEETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, the interest on which is guaranteed under provisions of lease by the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the St. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, 16 Broad-st.
E. C. DAWES,
Pres't St. Louis Southern R. R. Co.
GEO. FOSTER PEABODY,
Chairman St. L., A. and T. H. R. R. Co.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO. (General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds. COUPON NO. 1.

On and after the 1st day of March, 1889, the Gallatin National Bank will pay to the holder of Coupon No. 1 the face value thereof in General Mortgage Bonds secured by mortgage, dated May 15, 1858. Scrip will be issued for amounts less than $500, the same convertible into said bonds, when presented, in sums of $500 or the multiple thereof.
MOBILE, Feb. 8, 1889. H. TACON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1889.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid at the office of the company, No. 21 Cortlandt-st., in this city, on and after FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1889. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business TO-DAY until the morning of SATURDAY, MARCH 16. By order of the Board of Managers.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

ALL COUPONS DUE 1ST PROX. AND THE principal of all bonds due on that date issued by THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY, and secured by rolling stock furnished railroads under Car Trust form, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of ERNST, MARTIN & CO., No. 24½ Pine-st., New-York, and E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 138 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.
H. A. V. POST, Treasurer.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1889.
THE COUPONS MATURING MARCH 1,

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 28.

William Kennelly & Bentner sold at public auction the five-story brick building, with lot 16.9 by 39.1 by 14.8 by irregular, 37 Ann-st., north side, 25.6 feet east of Nassau-st., for $36,000, to Samuel H. Huxford; brick and frame buildings, with two lots, each 20 by 85, 159 and 161 Waverley-place, northwest corner of Christopher-st., sold for $29,900, to John F. Meyer; frame building, with lot 19 by 67.4 by 19.10 by 59.4, 22 Christopher-st., north side, west of Waverley-place, sold for $8,850, to J. W. Ketcham; five-story tenement, with lot 25 by 100, 536 West 55th-st., south side, west of 10th-av., sold for $15,075, to Louis Stern; four-story dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 71.5, 338 Pleasant-av., east side, 33.5 feet north of 120th-st., sold for $5,000, to Ketcham & Smith; two three-story stone-front dwellings, with lots each 16.8 by 100.11, on East 122d-st., north side, 237.11 feet east of 1st-av., sold for $15,400, to Joh F. Meyer; three-story stone front dwelling, with lot, 20 by 99.11, 57 East 123d-st., north side, east of Madison-av., sold for $9,000, to Gottleib & Co.; similar house, with lot 20 by 99.11, 61 East 122d-st., adjoining above, sold for $8,850, to Louis Stern; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 99.11, 52 East 133d-st., south side, east of Madison-av., sold for $9,000, to Ketcham & Smith, and three similar houses, with lots each 20 by 99.11, 58 to 62 East 133d-st., east of the above, sold for $26,000, to William K. Knoutter.

A. H. Muller & Son, in partition, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 20 by 41.2, 97 Pine-st., south side, 95 feet west of South-st., for $8,600, to Ferdinand Fish. Also, sold at public auction the two-story brick house, with lot 19 by 18.6 by 48.2 by 18.6, 37 Fulton-st., northeast corner of Fearl-st., for $34,000, to the same purchaser; three three-story brick and frame houses, with plot of land 42 by 75, 212 and 214 Broome-st., northwest corner of (61) Norfolk-st., sold for $37,100, to M. Solomon, and three-story brick house, with lot 20.5 by 110, 2,119 85th-av., southeast corner of 130th-st., sold for $23,900, to C. H. Easton.

John F. B Smyth sold at public auction the three-story brick flat, with lot 27 by 103.3, 236 West 16th-st., south side, 282.8 feet east of 8th-av., for $34,000, to T. Manone.

James Bleecker & Son sold by order of the Executrix the two-story brick house, with lease of lot 18 by 50, 244 West Houston-st., north side, west of Variek-st., for $525, to Franklin Burdge.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold by order of the Executors the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 92, 117 East 17th-st., north side, 275 feet east of 4th-av., for $28,700, to George Fleury.

The sale by D. P. Ingraham & Co. of the dwelling, with lot, 20 East 32d-st., east of 5th-av., was adjourned to March 7, and A. H. Muller & Son sold at private sale the building, with lot, 44 Rose-st., east of Duane-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 28.

104th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.11; Alexander Walker and Martha A. Lawson to Henry F. Beoll..... $67,500

123d-st., 71 West; J. D. Cremin and wife to Sarah A. McKenney..... 8,100

67th-st., s. s., 199 ft. e. of 8th-av., 26x100.5x irreg.; Lizzie A. Shaw to Jessie M. Converse..... 95,000

85th-st., 54 West; James A. Frame and wife to Martin Small..... 34,000

83d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.11; William H. Stafford and wife to Thomas Nichols..... 1

88th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.11; same to E. Wickham Fowler..... 1

26th-st., n. s., lot 346, map Clark estate, 25x—; John A. Lyons to Annie Hughes..... 15,500

26th-st., s. s., 112.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9; John W. Andreas and wife to John Stentiford..... 19,500

76th-st., 113 West; Adam Huston to Caroline W. Astor..... 27,250

57th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Frederick Heerlein and wife to Henry Stengel..... 37,500

87th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5, same to Friedrich Stengel..... 34,000

Elizabeth-st., 125; Charles Seeber and wife to Charles Hahn..... 26,000

73d-st., n. s., 415 ft. e. of West End-av., 20x102.2; the seventy-third-Street Building Company to Wallace R. Eickhoff..... 40,000

97th-st., n. s., 1st-av., 20x92.3; Louise Conner, by Joseph Koch, guardian, to Jobst Hoffman..... 18,000

Same property; Margaret and Thomas J. Conner to same..... 18,000

9th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x92.3; Leopold Friedmann and wife to same..... 18,500

8th-av., 482 and 484; John D. Van Buren and wife to Benjamin Ayres..... 45,000

8th-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 134th-st., 24.11½ 75; Emanuel Heliner and Moses J. Wolf to Carl Engel..... 23,000

73d-st., n. s., 415 ft. e. of West End-av., 20 x102.2; Wallace H. Eickhof to Henry A. Weeks..... 40,000

102d-st., n. s., 1.0 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x96; Albert E. Smith and wife to William H. Moore..... 104,000

Fairview-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Myrtle-av., 50x100. Thomas G. Smith and wife and another to Nelson M. Harris..... 300

Stanton-st., 209; Henry Hirsch and wife to Ling Meinfeld..... 1

134th-st., n. s., 256 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x 100.11; Melissa J. Reville and wife to Abraham D. de Jongh..... 28,000

Avenue C, n. e. corner of 11th-st., 26x83; Mary B. Barly to Max Danziger..... 15,500

125th-st., s. s., 153 ft. w. of 2d-av., 52x 99.11; Harry Muldoon and wife to John Boyce..... 45,000

127th-st., 236 East; John McFee to Kate Muldoon..... 13,000

34th-st., 363 West; John H. Morris to Thomas Ackerell..... 16,000

Madison-av., e. s., 19.11 ft. s. of 133d-st., 20x8; John Alyman to Lena Fuscher..... 13,000

Broome-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Carmine-st., 25 x75; Charles Ruff and wife to Emma Kohler..... 25,000

86th-st., n. s., 290 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x 100.5; John G. Prague to Bernhard Ulman..... 42,500

84th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d-av., 22x100.5; Joseph Stromenger and wife to William Hellman..... 16,000

50th-st., s. s., 133.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16x 100.5; John T. Golding and wife to Margaret O'Mara..... 10,500

Stanton-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Attorney-st., 20x99.6; Philip Essmenger and wife to Reuben Cohen..... 13,000

15th-st., n. s., 228.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15.7x 88.1; Bertha Abrams to Mary Goldsmith.

St. Nicholas-av., s. s., 34.9 ft. e. of 156th-st., 79.8x16.8x83.3x17; Thomas and Annie Alexander to Peter Alexander..... 1

St. Nicholas-av., e. s., 93.6 ft. s. of 154th-st., 20.1x78.8x20.8x72.8; Ann N. Thomas, and Peter Alexander to Mark Ash..... 1

Bainbridge-av., e. s., 93.6 ft. s. of 154th-st., 50x78.8x20.8x72.8; Patrick J. Keary and wife to Simon P. Sarz.

Stanton-st., 16; Charles Wolf and wife to Ninna Danner..... 24,500

24th-st., 437 West; Samuel T. Jayne to Samuel Hallock..... 11,000

9th-st., s. s., 162.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 37.6x 77.10; Charles and August Ruff to Francis N. Baumann..... 46,250

148th-st., n. s., lot 75, map Melrose South, 24x106.6; Mary A. Robb to Lawrence Ryan..... 800

8th-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 142d-av., 25x73.8; Ralph Foland and wife to Lewis Franklin.

15th-st., s. s., lot 60, map T. Barling, 25.8x 87.6; Ann J. Snitor to Eliza Stewart..... 24,750

Manhattan-av., w. s., 48.6 ft. n. of 130th-st., 24.9½; Alonzo Tecks to Mary T. Ireland..... 15,000

Bleecker-st., 98, and 197 Mercer-st.; same property; George Caulfield to Annie J. Butler..... 1

57th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5, (313 East;) Frederick Heerlein to August Kreisler..... 37,500

54th-st., 327 East; Jonas Weel and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Edward A. Rawlings.

125th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 52x99.11; Henry Muldoon and wife to James M. Teery..... 45,000

Varick-st., 100; Maurice Ahern and wife to James Flint..... 12,000

Hester-st., n. s., 100.8 ft. e. of Forsyth-st., 21x75; Michael Fay and wife to Morris Deutloskey..... 22,500

103d-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x92.3; Jacob Heidenheimer and wife to Adam Bitter..... 1

Same property; Leopold Heidenheimer to same..... 1

4th-av., s. w. corner of 129th-st., 48.6x95.11 x4.1x52.7x99.11; John H. Morris to Henry Brinkhaus..... 21,000

54th-st., n. s., 249.2 ft. e. of 2d-av., 24.2x 100.5; Edward A. Rawlings and wife to Mayer Bickart..... 18,500

113th-st., n. s., 168 ft. w. of Pleasant-av., 25x 100.10; Harriet P. Brown to Martha Jauncey..... 4,400

Clinton-st., 87; Michael Fay and William Stamm and wife to Moses and George Cohen..... 36,750

113th-st., n. s., 168 ft. w. of Pleasant-av., 25 x100.10; Martha and Joseph Jauncey to Thomas Sullivan..... 4,400

1st-av., 1,049 and 1,053, n. part; Babette Mayer to Arthur F. Mayer..... ----

Manhattan-av., w. s., 54.11 ft. n. of 121st-st., 16x90. Alonzo Teets to Mary A. Parmbiee.

Pike-st., 49; Benjamin Berkowitz and wife to Morris Levy..... 15,500

3d-av., e. s., 27.2 ft. n. of 75th-st., 66.3x 100.5; Francis Lakey to John Casey..... 13,000

Valentine-av., w. s., lot 12, map Peter Valentine's Harriet and Lansing May to Theodore Mayer..... 5,000

3d-av., w. s., 60.4 ft. s. of 60th-st., 20x100; Charles Lotz and wife to Claus Rosch..... 24,500

3d-av., e. s., 19.11 ft. s. of 60th-st., 25.6x100; John Casey and wife to Francis Laney..... 22,500

72d-st., 210 East; Rousmon Gill to George F. Petri..... 1

142d-st., n. s., 83.4 ft. w. of Morris-av., 50x 100; Daniel Hall to Mary A. Tarpy..... 8,000

25th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x98.9; Emma A. Mansfield to Anne Fank..... 14,000

156th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x 100.11; Mary A. Wood to C. W. Gavior..... 27,000

106th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x 100.11; same to Mesher Goldman.....

South 5th-av., 60; Joseph Frick and others to C. Hillabrandt..... 14,500

124th-st., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x99.11; F. W. Ewest and wife to D. B. Goodrich.....

Depot-place, s. s., 285 ft. w. of Sedgwick-av., 32x100; Emily Dixon to Eleanor B. Brown.....

Bronx-st., 60; F. W. Ewest and wife to Louis Weil.....

Manhattan-av., e. s., 33.8 ft. n. of 116th-st., 20.10x—; Daniel Butler and wife to J. Douglass.....

Manhattan-av., n. e. corner of 116th-st., 20.10x153.8; Juliet Douglass to C. G. Landon.....

92d-st., s. s., 50.11 ft. e. of 103d-st., 25x40; Frank E. Smith and wife to Mary A. King.

Carmine-st., 68; V. Sogaro to S. L. Lewis.....

84th-st., n. s., 328 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100; L. F. Wheeler to J. Cassin.....

Same property; D. MacMurtie and another to same.....

121st-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.11; Agron Butler and wife to William H. Nash.....

9th-av., 1,388 and 1,390; John Scully and others to George J. Nash.....

Monroe-st., 35; J. L. Butterworth to Lewis Greenfield.....

41st-st., 440 West; Otto Vogel and wife to C. Wilhelm.....

113th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x 100.11; Francis M. Sixby to L. W. Clowes.

111th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x 100.11; Mary L. Robinson to Myron C. Burton.....

East Broadway, 97; Morris Levy to M. Kirshbaum.....

111th-st, 170 East; Myrod Burton to N. Ritter.....

Riverton-st., s. s., 24 ft. w. of Essex-st., 21.8x80.10; Jacob Zahn and wife to J. L. Masepke.....

83th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5; Charles Tullmann and wife to Julia Kirchoh.....

Same property; Julia Eisbach to L. Lendorf.

71st-st., 219 East; Robert Gans to Albert Cyriel.....

4th-av., e. s., 75.8 ft. s. of 125th-st., 42x80; Lewis Z. Bach to William H. McCarthy.

4th-av., e. s., 117.6 ft. s. of 125th-st., 21x90; M. J. Barry and others to same.....

24-st., 2,382; William H. McCarthy and wife to L. Z. Bach.....

Orchard-st., 178 and 180; Lewis Rosenblatt to I. L. Rosenzweig.....

155th-st., s. s., 195 ft. e. of Morris-av., 25x 100; William J. Mortimer and wife to August Zelder, Jr.....

125th-st., s. s. corner of Madison-av., 99.11x 81x99x100; Julius Katzenberg to Dona Hayford & Co.....

109th-st., s. s., 292.5 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x 99.11; Jacob Gess to Henry J. Howe.....

195th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 59x10; S. S. Kessler to F. F. Flack.....

85th-st., 438 East; S. J. Applebaum to C. H. Jackel.....

St. Nicholas-av., s. e. corner of 121st-st., 17.7x88.10, &c.; W. J. Penoyer and wife to Henry S. F. Davis.....

CITY REAL ESTATE.

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THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

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The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

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TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000

Surplus Dec. 31, 1888..... 92,326

Disbursements Abolished.

What It Amounts To.

The records show that, during 1888, the real estate owners of New-York paid for searches, exclusive of lawyers' charges, the following large sums:

To the Register.....	$29,445 98
To the County Clerk.....	42,149 24
To the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.....	132,856 72
For United States Court, tax and other searches, (estimated).....	80,000 00
Total.....	$284,452 02

Why waste this vast sum annually? Attend to the "disbursement item."

These burdensome extras can be saved by using the system that has abolished disbursements for searches.

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A.—FOR SALE ON LENOX HILL.—Very attractive four-story private dwelling, NO. 42 EAST 73D-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS. Admirably arranged, elegant, palatial, and substantial throughout; parlors hall and dining room; PASSENGER ELEVATOR TO FOURTH STORY. MCCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, Architects, Office, 854 Park-av., near 53d-st. House open.

For Sale--Below 45th-st., Adjacent to 5th-av.,

A medium-width four-story dwelling, nicely arranged, tastefully decorated, and in excellent condition. Price moderate. Apply to GEO. R. READ, 9 Pine-st.

Forty-sixth-st., close to 5th-av. A very attractive full-size dwelling for sale low. By order of Executors to close an estate. Apply to GEO. R. READ, 9 Pine-st.

AT A BARGAIN. Worcester-st., between Spring and Prince sts., four lots, vacant, 100x100. Terms to suit builder. By order of Executor. RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 73 Liberty-st.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.—ELEGANT four-story brick, 141 and 143 West 123d-st.; size, 18.8x58; 100 feet; price, $18,000 each; $18,000 can remain at 4½ per cent. Watchman on premises. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

AT SACRIFICE TO QUICK BUYER.—9TH-Av., northeast corner 88d-st., five-story brick apartment, with store, 25.5x86.2x92. Furnishers only from RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 75 Liberty-st.

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FOR SALE—ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS FIVE minutes from the bridge, a three-story and extension brick residence; perfect order; good plumbing; polished oak doors; 12 rooms. Address P. N., Box 102 Times Office.

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EAST ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, $15,000, very handsome country seat on Prospect-st.; perfect neighborhood; near stations; overlooking New-York east and Orange Mountain westerly; large modern residence; beautiful grounds; terraced front; 3½ acres lawns; forest shade; fruit in abundance; large, complete stables; a perfect city home in country; 14 minutes to city. WM. B. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway, Office 52.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

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TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR more years, three-story high-stoop, modernized house, 55th-st., near 6th-av., at $3,750 per annum, from April 1; principals only. Address H. B., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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ATTRACTIVE NEW STYLISH HOUSES to let, unfurnished; ready for immediate occupancy.

1,355 LEXINGTON-AV. 146 EAST 80TH-ST. 148 EAST 80TH-ST.

All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect and decorated; advantageous terms from now to May 1, to desirable tenants securing now; permits unnecessary. Apply on premises.

COZY THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET in West 127th-st., between 5th and 7th avs.; splendid location; rent only $1,400 to strictly private family. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

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"THE WALTON," 1:4 EAST 86TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $35 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

TO LET—A HANDSOME APARTMENT IN the Dalhousie, 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the building is absolutely fire-proof. Apply on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

10 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN UNION-square and 5th-av.—Desirable stores to rent. Inquire of Janitor.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER. TIME TABLE OF JAN. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7:00 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

5:30 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

8 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

4:30, 9:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.; Sundays, 4:00, 9:00 A. M. for Red Bank, Long Branch, (Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, except Sunday,) Point Pleasant.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, &c.

8:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Vineland, Bridgeton.

4:30, 6:00, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 8:10 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9 A. M. for Perth Amboy.

For LAKEWOOD at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 4:30 P. M. (Parlor cars at 2:30 and 4:30.)

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., (2:30 P. M., through express with parlor cars.)

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey and Philadelphia and Reading R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R., at 4, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:15, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. Sundays at 4, 9:30 A. M., 12 noon, 4:30.

Trains leaving at 4, 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Through sleeping car seats can be procured at 71, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn. New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

GREAT FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

On and after FEB. 3 trains leave GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Largest and finest passenger station in America.

*9:00 A. M., Rochester and Montreal Express. Drawing Room Cars New-York to Albany and Albany to Montreal, via A. and R. R., also to East Albany to Rutland, via Central Vermont Line.

*9:55 A. M. FAMOUS STEAM-HEATED VESTIBULED CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS Express, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:30 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati.

*10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Drawing room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester.

11:30 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Drawing room cars to Troy.

3:30 P. M., Albany, Troy, and Utica special, with drawing room cars to Troy and Utica.

*3:55 P. M., accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points; no fetching Railroad.

*4 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with vestibuled and steam-heated sleeping and dining cars.

*5:30 P. M., Montreal and Canandaigua Express. Sleeping cars to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via Utica and Syracuse; also to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday. Sunday train does not run west of Albany.

*9 P. M., special mail limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10:00 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Watertown, via Utica, daily except Saturday; also to Canandaigua on Sunday only.

12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for Rutland.

Tickets and space in drawing room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 60 West 125th-st., and 4 Astor-place, New-York; 338 Washington and 750 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

J. TOUCEY, General Superintendent. E. J. RICHARDS, Asst's Gen. Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from 155th-st., Jersey City: Rochester, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *3:00, *3:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *9:00, †3:15 P. M.; Toronto, †9:55 A. M., †3:00, *3:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *9:00, *3:00 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:00, †3:15 P. M., (and at 1:30 A. M. for Utica only;) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, 11:30 A. M., *5:00, †3:15, *11:30 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 8:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:35 A. M., 1:45, *5:25 P. M. Elevant sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. ‡ Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. station, at 11:20 A. M., 3:30 P. M. ¶ Hoboken station, 11:40 A. M., 3:45 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 780 Fulton-st., Annex, office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York, 271, 353, 413, 1,042, 1,255, 1,351 Broadway, 12 Park-place, and West Shore Station, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st. as follows:

9:50 A. M. for Catasauqua and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Elmira.

11 A. M. for Cherry Ford and intermediate points.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M., Pittston and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. & B. Junction.

5:30 P. M. for Beach Haven and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons. Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 1 P. M. and 3:40 P. M. connect at all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:45 P. M. for Copley and intermediate points.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.

GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE 235 BROADWAY

ERIE RAILWAY.

Express trains leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:

9:30 A. M. (6:30 A. M. on Sundays.) Day Express, buffet drawing room coaches to Buffalo.

10:30 A. M. week days, Delaware Valley Express, Parlor Car to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, and Hornellsville.

4 P. M., daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables at ticket offices.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 8:01, 7:01, 9:, *9, 9:02, *10, †11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, 3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 6:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, 11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:08, 4:30, 4:32, 5:02, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:02, 6:07, 8:30, 11:32 P. M. For pertinent time tables.

*Express. †Local express.

RAILROADS.

INAUGURATION TRAINS

TO

WASHINGTON

VIA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

For the accommodation of visitors to the inauguration the following trains will be run from NEW-YORK to WASHINGTON on

Saturday and Sunday, March 2 and 3,

Leave New-York, Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets,

on SATURDAY, 8:20, 8:00, 8:30, 10:00, (New-York and Washington Limited Express,) 10:10 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:40, (Congressional Limited Express,) 4:30, 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night.

On SUNDAY, 8:15, 8:30, 10:00, (New-York and Washington Limited Express,) 10:10 A. M., 1:30, 3:40, (Congressional Limited Express,) 3:45, 4:30, 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 midnight.

The above trains will be run in as many sections as the demand of travel requires.

PARLOR CARS ON DAY TRAINS.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

RETURNING, trains will leave Washington every half hour after the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies, and on the return of these the desire to leave immediately after the ball a SPECIAL TRAIN will leave at 2:00 A. M., March 5, arriving in New-York 8:30 A. M., stopping at principal stations.

Inauguration Excursion Tickets will not be accepted on New-York and Washington Limited Express and Congressional Limited Express.

For tickets, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply at the following ticket offices: Nos. 1, 436, 849, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; station, Jersey City.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after JANUARY 29, 1889.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars, at 9:00 A. M., 6:30, (Dining Car,) and 8 P. M. daily. New-York and Chicago Limited of Parlor, Dining, Smoking, and Sleeping Vestibuled Cars at 9 A. M. every day.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:20 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 and 10:00 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:00 A. M., arrive Washington 4:00 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular at 6:28, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:15 and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:00 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

6:20, 7:20, 8, 9 (Chicago Limited, with Dining Car,) 10, 11 (Washington Limited,) and 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:00, 3:30, 4:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 8:30 and 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 8:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M. Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8:00, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 4:30, 5:20 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; station, Jersey City; Emigrants' Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

ATLANTIC CITY

By Central RR. of New-Jersey.

THROUGH IN 3½ HOURS.

A Solid Through Express Train,

with Elegant Coaches, Parlor Cars; leaves New-York, foot of Liberty-street, week days, at 2:30 P. M.

Returning, leaves Atlantic City, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 9:10 A. M.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel and residence to destination.

SHORE LINE—ALL-RAIL ROUTE.—FOR Boston, Providence, Newport, and the East. Express trains

WHERE GREAT GUNS GROW

THOUSANDS OF CANNON FROM ONE FOUNDRY.

BUSY TIMES AT COLD SPRING WITH STEEL SHAFTS AND SIX-INCH RIFLES — A HISTORICAL DUMMY.

The West Point Foundry is rushing work along night and day on the steel shafts for the new cruisers Concord and Bennington. They will be finished by May 1 at the latest. Snuggled up among the hills at Cold Spring, opposite the Military Academy, the West Point Foundry since 1816 has belched forth smoke and flame as it converted iron into implements of war. Tons upon tons of metal have passed in through its open doorways, and thousands of cannon have been wheeled out over the little railway which leads down to the river below.

During the civil war no less than 4,000 heavy Parrott rifles were made at this foundry for the Government, besides other types of ordnance. From the date of its establishment the foundry undertook the manufacture of cannon and ordnance stores for the United States. The first guns turned out were of the old swell-muzzle type. These guns composed many of the battery types on the old wooden line of battle ships and sailing frigates of years ago. During the Mexican war the foundry was turning out Columbiads, and a heavier type of smooth-bore guns for broadside batteries, and also a good many field guns for light batteries.

When the rebellion broke out instructions were given the foundry to turn out as many guns as it could make, and night and day throughout the whole war the work never ceased. By this time the West Point Foundry had come to be looked upon as a Government establishment, bearing in a measure the same relation to this country that Krupp's great works do to Germany.

The shops of the foundry are situated about half a mile below and to the rear of the little station and comprise a series of long, low buildings. Apart from the workshops is a neat-looking brick building comprising the offices and draughting rooms of the firm, the apartments overhead being for the present occupied by the naval inspectors stationed at the foundry. Winding its way down among the hills to the river bank is the railroad over which so many thousands of great guns have been carried to the vessels lying in waiting at the wharves below. A dummy engine at present runs over this road, dragging the heavy loads slowly along to the main tracks of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad or to the crane of the wharf.

"This little dummy," remarked Mr. Paulding, the manager of the works, "was the first locomotive ever run over an elevated road in New-York City. When the old Ninth-avenue elevated was constructed, an experiment was made with the cable system, and so hopelessly did it fail that the company contracted to have the whole road torn down and the material sold for old iron. The contractor, to facilitate his work, built a little dummy engine, mounted it on the road, and began running it. The idea immediately caught on, and instead of the road being torn down, it was soon running locomotive engines, larger than the little dummy, which gave origin to the idea."

Yesterday the writer saw the little affair with steam in its boiler ready to haul its loads of metal to any part of the works.

The steel shafts for the Concord and Bennington comprise 14 separate pieces in all, there being two main shafts to each vessel. These steel shafts are made of hammered steel by the Midvale steel and Iron Company of Philadelphia. In a rough and unfinished condition the pieces, including the crank pins, are sent to the West Point foundry, where the shaft pieces are turned down to the proper dimensions and bored out. This is a tedious and slow process, progress made being not more than an inch an hour. The boring goes on night and day. Starting from a rough diameter the bore of the shafts one would say the diameter was about 3 inches. Several of the shaft pieces are already completed, but other pieces have not yet been touched.

The shafts when completed will probably be shipped direct to the Chester shipyards. This could be very easily effected by water, a schooner carrying the material from Cold Spring to Chester, and, if necessary, stopping at New-York and taking along some of the machinery and boilers from the Quintard works. Besides the work on the steel shafts, the West Point foundry has on hand the construction of six mark III, 6-inch, new ordnance rifles. These guns will very likely go to either the Concord or Bennington, being the exact number allowed to each one of these vessels. The steel forgings for the guns are also being made by the Midvale people. The original tubes, about which the strengthening hoops and bands are shrunk, are sent from the Midvale works to the Government Foundry in Washington, where also the steel is tempered and annealed. From Washington the tubes are sent to the West Point foundry. The South Boston Iron Works is likewise at work on six mark III, 6-inch rifles, the forgings also coming from the Midvale works. The reason ascribed for the making of these new ordnance rifles outside of the Government foundry at Washington is that the latter is just at present overcrowded with work, some of the shops not being able to run because of the shifting of machinery and placing of new plants.

The contract for the six 6-inch ordnance rifles given the West Point foundry specifies that the first gun shall be delivered at the expiration of six months from the signing of the contract, and that, after that time, one gun shall be delivered each month following. The guns, when completed, will be sent to the Government proving grounds at Annapolis.

The West Point foundry has at present about 150 men at work under the management of Mr. Paulding. The firm is still in the hands of the families which founded it, and the present President is Mr. Frederick W. Rhinelander of New-York. It is undoubtedly the oldest foundry in the United States at present in operation. Much of the machinery in the shops is of an old type, but since it is kept in the very best of condition it is still doing good service. Matters are made very easy for the Government naval inspectors stationed at the works. As Ensign Breed remarked: "The very best of harmony exists between the firm and ourselves."

The Government inspectors at Cold Spring are Chief Engineer W. B. Brooks, United States Navy, and Ensign Breed, United States Navy. Chief Engineer Brooks has charge of the inspection work on the shafting while Ensign Breed is looking out for the ordnance inspection work on the new rifles. These two officers remain constantly at the works, watch every stage of the construction and building process, and see that the Government specifications and plans are carried out in the minutest detail. All the measurements for the guns and shafts are given by the Government officers, and are again taken by them on the work itself. In this way it is well-nigh impossible for mistakes to arise.

ONCE FRIENDS, NOW ENEMIES.

Another phase in the quarrel between Mrs. Elizabeth A. Dailey of 133 and 135 West Forty-first-street, who has the Everett Board Directory and Real Estate and Insurance Agency, and Mrs. Sara C. Leland, widow of Major John Leland, a nephew of Leland Stanford, was the arrest yesterday of Mrs. Leland. At the Jefferson Market Police Court Mrs. Dailey charged that on July 2, 1888, Mrs. Leland collected $215 for rent due Mrs. Dailey and has not accounted for the money, and that on Feb. 14 she took diamonds worth $375 and kept them. Mrs. Dailey added that Mrs. Leland was never her partner, but came to her as a housekeeper and became her clerk at a salary of $25 a month. Mrs. Leland insisted that she was in partnership with the complainant. She received the $215 and paid the money for rent owed by Mrs. Dailey. As to the diamonds, Mrs. Leland showed receipts to prove that she bought them with her own money in 1885. Mrs. Leland said that she and Mrs. Dailey had been good friends, but that some one had poisoned Mrs. Dailey's mind to her detriment. Mrs. Leland was paroled until to-day.

TO SAVE THE STREETS.

Mayor Grant has been wandering about town and has made a discovery which he communicated to Public Works Commissioner Smith yesterday. It is that fires built in the streets to thaw out the frozen ground for the purpose of making excavations cause the granite paving blocks to disintegrate and thus produce holes and ruts in the pavements. Secretary Crain, speaking for the Mayor, wrote to Commissioner Smith:

"In view of the costliness of our pavements ordinary vigilance demands that they be not subjected to needless injury for any mere purpose of private convenience, and the Mayor feels constrained to say that a proper regard for the public interests should lead to precautions against the adoption of processes calculated to injure the pavements and render them less serviceable to the public when replaced."

THE QUESTION OF NOLAN'S SANITY.

The defense in the trial of James Nolan, accused of killing Annie Buch, was completed yesterday before Judge Cowing. The basis of the defense was insanity. Lawyer Howe called Dr. Albert P. Mann of Brooklyn as an expert. In answer to the description given him of Nolan's case by Mr. Howe he said that Nolan suffered from a delusion at the time of the killing.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton gave it as his opinion that Nolan was sane. The case will go to the jury to-day.

AS DEADLY AS THE CAR STOVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice your comments in regard to the burning of cars on the Maine Central Road, at Boyd's Mills, on Saturday, and the question arises in my mind whether an investigation of this matter would not show that the kerosene oil used in those cars was the cause of the conflagration. At all events, it could not but have added to the rapid spreading of the flames. I consider it quite dangerous for passenger railway cars, like the Pullman cars, and it would be much safer for our travelling public to return to the old system of candle lights.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1889.

EXPERT YOUNG PLUMBERS.

FIFTY-THREE GRADUATES FROM THE NEW-YORK TRADE SCHOOL.

Fifty-three bright, earnest-looking young men, forming the day class of plumbers at Col. R. T. Auchmuty's New-York Trade School, First-avenue and Sixty-seventh-street, graduated yesterday. It was the fourth class graduated from that institution, and was the largest as well as the most expert. Ranged about the room were numerous specimens of the work done by the students in the final examination for diplomas. A committee of five from the Master Plumbers' Association spent eight hours of the previous day in the inspection of work for the award of prizes, and found so much to commend that they had to resort seven times to the "honorable mention" expedient in making their awards. The boys had been under instruction only since Dec. 1, and many of them had never handled tools or solder before that time, yet so admirable was their work that the lecturer and Superintendent, Capt. W. H. De War, defied the master plumbers to produce from their shops journeymen who could do better, and the master plumbers unanimously and heartily replied that it couldn't be done.

The boys were required to write answers on examination papers of such striatness that Mr. Edward Murphy of the committee pronounced the examination too severe, and predicted that half the questions would not be answered correctly. To his surprise, as he afterward confessed, the average marking of the answers was about 90 per cent. The questions related to plans, drawings, experiments, the testing of plumbing for defects, and other scientific and practical problems. Among the boys were nine sons of master plumbers.

The boys in this single school represent 14 States, including California, Iowa, Georgia, Florida, Missouri, Michigan, and the New-England States. There was one boy from Nova Scotia. In his brief speech Col. Auchmuty said there were more than 300 other boys in the school. He warned them that they yet lacked speed and experience, and gave them other good advice.

Gold medals, given by J. A. McDonald, President of the Master Plumbers' Association and Chairman of its Committee on Trade Schools, were awarded as follows: Best workmanship, with or without experience—George R. Neilson, Pittston, Penn.; honorable mention—Hamilton Jones, Catskill, N. Y.; Robert G. Campbell, Washington, D. C.; best workmanship by boys who never had handled tools before Dec. 1—Henry E. Parsons, Lenox, Mass.; honorable mention—William B. Young and William C. McDonald of this city. There were nine boys in this class.

D. W. Listell of Plainfield, N. J., offered a silver medal for the best work done by the six inexperienced Jersey boys in the school. It went by lot to Albert J. Littell, and honorable mention was made of Charles K. Denhoim, Passaic, N. J.; Edward W. Stuart, Plainfield, N. J., and Peter Wilkens, Hoboken, N. J.

RED COW COMES HOME.

HE IS DISGUSTED WITH EUROPE AND YEARNS FOR THE WILD WEST.

Charles Pichet Pin, or Chief Red Cow, as he was called on the programmes of the Wild West Show, arrived here from London yesterday on the British steamer Tower Hill. He was one of three cabin passengers. Since he left the employ of Buffalo Bill Red Cow has wandered up and down the whole face of Europe. He traveled with the Wild West Show to many of the larger cities, and afterward joined Mexican Joe's circus. When or why he left Mexican Joe is not known, but he appeared in London about Feb. 15 dressed like a Parisian dude and began to solicit aid to reach this country. He was disgusted with all things that smacked of Europe and sighed for the blizzards of Dakota.

Edward Moffatt, the Commissioner of Agriculture, saw Red Cow in London and collected £10 from resident Americans to send him home. His passage was secured in the Tower Hill, and he was given a letter from Consul-General Waller to Collector Magone. The letter merely says that Red Cow is penniless and wishes to be sent to Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota.

After the steamer pulled in to her dock at the Colonial Pier Stores, Brooklyn, yesterday a Times reporter boarded her. Red Cow stood near the saloon companionway, the personification of an Aztec sphinx. He was dressed in a black Prince Albert coat, black vest and light trousers, and brown derby hat some what worn. A large linked gold chain, on which was a heavy seal, presented to him in Paris, adorned the outside of his vest. On his hands he wore a buff-colored pair of kid gloves, which he removed while talking to the reporters, disclosing two rings on the little finger of the left hand, in each of which blazed five large Parisian diamonds.

Red Cow is 6 feet in height, with broad shoulders, and a muscular form. He speaks but very little English, and the only words he can speak fluently are "Buffalo Bill" and "Pine Ridge Agency," but he speaks Chinook and Sioux well. He was able to sign his name when his declaration was called for by the Customs Inspector. He will be turned over to the local representatives of the Interior Department, who will send him home.

A STREET CLEANER FROM ABROAD.

An effort is being made to introduce a new street-cleaning machine into this city. It is known as the "Hercules" and comes from across the water with testimonials from London, Paris, Berlin, and other large cities where it has been adopted. The machine was exhibited on Fifth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets yesterday. Commissioner Coleman of the Street-Cleaning Department was one of the on-lookers.

The Hercules is designed to take the place of the street sprinkler and the cleaner. It is built not only to sweep but to wash the pavements. The body of the machine is a large iron water tank. Under the driver's seat is a sprinkler such as is ordinarily used for watering streets. Under the tank and between the three small iron wheels on which the machine rolls is the cleaner, a large, revolving roller, made of projecting squares of hard India rubber. When the machine is started the water begins to fall and the rubber cleaner following scrubs all the surface matter off into the gutter.

In spite of the fact that there were from one to two inches of thick, slushy mud on Fifth-avenue yesterday a block was scrubbed so clean that it fairly glistened in less than six minutes. It is claimed that by putting salt in the water the Hercules can be made to thoroughly clean snow-covered streets, provided that the depth is not too great.

CAPT. RICHARDSON'S BEQUESTS.

The will of Capt. Benjamin Richardson was filed yesterday for probate. Its Executor is William T. Washburn and the Executrix Emma Richardson. Ella Birdsall, a granddaughter of the testator, receives $25,000 for her services as Capt. Richardson's bookkeeper, and Louise Burrall $5,000 for services. The daughter, Sarah Jane Richardson, and Ella Birdsall receive the furniture and house at 514 East One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, provided Louise Burrall, John and Lena Cooper and their children, a granddaughter, Violet Birdsall, be allowed to live there, and that also receive the celebrated Washington coach. The son, Joseph Richardson, receives the house at 316 East One Hundred and Twelfth-street. The Executor and Executrix are directed to sell the residue of the property and divide the proceeds among the heirs. The children are directed to carry out Capt. Richardson's intentions regarding the establishing of a foundling asylum. Not more than $30,000 is to be expended for a monument of granite or marble for Capt. Richardson and his wife.

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield has written a letter to Mr. Oliver Downing, Secretary of the New-York Citizens' Committee to Aid the National Confederate Soldiers' Home at Austin, Texas, expressing his hearty sympathy with the movement. "The true soldier on the field," says Gen. Schofield, "as soon as the fight is over, is ready to share his rations and his blankets with his wounded enemy, and there should be more zeal to relieve the necessities of old soldiers who have long since ceased to be enemies."

Jeff Burtner of Butler, Penn., a veteran of the Army of the Potomac, has sent $5 to Chauncey M. Depew for the home.

A HOUSE ROBBED AND ON FIRE.

Early yesterday morning thieves went into the cellar of the house at 247 Bergen-avenue, Jersey City, and cut out all of the lead pipe. Five minutes later flames broke out in the building. The police had scarcely been notified of the fire before John Gerard, a plumber, of Greenwich-street, New-York, was arrested as a suspicious character. When he was searched some of the stolen lead was found in his possession, as well as wax matches like some found in the basement of the house. It is not known whether the thieves started the fire accidentally while lighting themselves to their plunder or whether the fire was designed to cover the robbery.

FIREBUGS IN NEW-ROCHELLE.

Incendiary fires are becoming frequent in New-Rochelle. On Wednesday night a hired man, taking charge of Dr. Noyes's handsome house on Cedar-avenue, found some waste and rubbish saturated with kerosene blazing against a corner of the house. He also saw two men running away. One of them carried a can in his hand. The house was only slightly damaged.

THE CENTENNIAL DISPLAY.

FIREWORKS FROM BOWLING GREEN TO THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

Five hundred tickets for the centennial ball April 30 are to be purchased by the Army Committee, of which Col. Cruger is Chairman, for distribution to officers of visiting military organizations as a part of the entertainment proposed to be extended to the stranger guests of New-York on that occasion.

The display of fireworks for the benefit of the general public which is to follow the great military demonstration on Tuesday has been arranged to be so distributed as to include the several sections of the city from Bowling Green to the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. For this feature of the celebration the sum of $10,000 is to be expended to be proportionately subdivided between Bowling Green, Paradise Park, Tompkins-square, Washington-square, Madison-square, the Plaza, Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue; Mount Morris-square, Abingdon-square, Hudson-street and Ninth-avenue; the square at Eighty-sixth-street and Avenue A, and at suitable places in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. The principal display will occur at Madison-square.

Tickets to the grand stand, from which President Harrison will review the parade, on the east side of Fifth-avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth street, and which will be appropriately souvenirs of the centennial celebration, are to be issued by the Executive Committee. Five thousand of these tickets, each admitting one person to the grand stand, are to be put at the disposal of the Army Committee for distribution.

In addition to an auxiliary stand on the west side of Fifth-avenue along the park to the Worth Monument it is proposed to erect a large stand at the reservoir, Fifth-avenue, from Forty-first to Forty-second street, and a fourth stand in Waverley-place, from University-place to Fifth-avenue. It has been suggested that tickets to the auxiliary stands be sold, but the determination of this proposition is held in abeyance by the committee.

Applications for positions in the industrial parade procession on Wednesday, May 1, have been filed by the Association of Exempt Firemen, J. F. Wenman, New-York; Volunteer Firemen's Association, William Thomas, Long Island; Veteran Firemen's Association, J. F. Wenman, New-York; Veteran Volunteer Firemen, J. P. Rorke, Brooklyn; Veteran Volunteer Firemen, John H. Fisher, Brooklyn; Volunteer Firemen's Association, J. V. Scully, Brooklyn; U. S. Grant Hose Company, P. B. Creen, New-York; Knickerbocker Engine Company, W. H. Rowan, New-York; Tiger Hose Company, W. Gillis, Jr., Long Island; Port Richmond Fire Engine Company, E. W. Foster, Staten Island; Coney Island Fire Department, C. S. Stubenbord, Long Island; Veteran Firemen's Sons, G. F. Haller, Jr., New-York; Hope Engine Company, J. H. Birkmire, New-Jersey; Volunteer Firemen's Association, C. C. Parish, New-York; Coffee Exchange, Louis Seligsberg, New-York; Mechanics and Tradesmen, S. M. Wright, New-York City; Freiligh-huysen Lancers, F. H. Belknap, Newark, N. J.; Caledonian Club, A. Halliday, New-York; Huguenot Society, J. Jay, New-York; Knights of Friendship, W. H. Merrick, Philadelphia, Penn.; Washington League, C. S. Erb, New-York; United Order of American Mechanics, L. N. Hart, New-York; Life Oak Association Committee, New-York; Republican Union and Protective Club, G. W. Lattimore, New-York; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, New-York; Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, T. H. Palmer, New-York; Ancient Order of Foresters, John G. Ward, New-York; Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, C. E. Lansing, New-York, and Sons of Veterans, W. O. McDonald, New-York.

STILL MORE INDICTMENTS.

IVES AND STAYNER'S LAWYER SAYS THEY ARE NOT TREATED FAIRLY.

The cheerful work of piling up indictments on the heads of Henry S. Ives, Partner Stayner, and Edward Wilson Woodruff goes bravely on. Two more indictments were found yesterday by the Grand Jury, making six altogether. Should convictions follow on all of them Messrs. Ives and Stayner might each spend 42 years in State Prison, that is, if full penalties were inflicted.

One of yesterday's indictments charges Ives and Woodruff jointly with the fraudulent issue of 10 certificates of stock of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad of the value of $10,000 each on Sept. 25, 1886. The other charges Ives, Stayner, and Woodruff with the fraudulent issue of $95,000 worth of the preferred stock of the company on June 15, 1887.

Charles H. Brooke, counsel for the indicted partners, hearing that these indictments had been found, went at once to Assistant District Attorney Lindsay and asked to see them. He was in no pleasant frame of mind. He said that after the last indictments were obtained against Ives and Stayner District Attorney Fellows promised him that if any more indictments were sought from the Grand Jury Mr. Brooke would have an opportunity of sending Ives before the jury to state his side of the case. This had not been done. Mr. Brooke declared that his clients were being unfairly treated, and he insisted that faith should have been kept with him.

Assistant District Attorney Parker said that he knew nothing about the agreement.

Mr. Parker spent part of the day yesterday with Edward Wilson Woodruff, who is at a hotel and supposed to be in a very communicative mood.

LOOKING FOR AN IDEAL BEER KEG.

Many brewers in this city made a pilgrimage to Newark yesterday to see what was offered to them in the way of a new beer barrel, which would not splinter, would last twice as long as the ones new used, would not cost much more, and could not be used as kindling wood. In fact they heard it was to be the ideal beer keg, and when they got through their inspection they concluded that they had come mighty near finding it. It is estimated that nearly 1 per cent of all the beer kegs used in New-York are broken and lost in the course of the year. The brewers say that the kegs are stolen, and they have devised unsuccessfully all sorts of ways to stop the loss.

The old kegs wear out within five years and cost $1 65 each. Even to keep the kegs in good order for five years they have to be repaired several times, and so the demand for an improved kind has been great.

The barrel which was inspected in Newark yesterday was made to contain the same quantity of beer as the old keg. First a cylinder of steel is made and then a keg is made of thick oak staves which are forced through a hydraulic press, with a lateral pressure of 40 tons and a resistance of 2,500 pounds to the square inch. This is again forced into the steel cylinder with great power. Then a steel head and bottom are forced over the wooden ones and fastened to the cylinder so that the little barrel becomes about as solid as anything can be and be hollow. There is no possibility of the keg leaking, for when sealed it is air-tight. One might be dropped off the top of Trinity spire without fear of besprinkling the stock market.

The new keg will weigh not more than two pounds more than the old ones, and it will cost about 50 cents more.

INVESTIGATING M'CANN'S CHARGES.

The St. Johnland contracts came up in the Kings County Board of Supervisors again yesterday and an attempt to override Supervisor at Large Quintard's second veto of the resolution ordering a readvertisement of the reservoir contract failed through the inability of its supporters to get a two-thirds vote. The ballot showed 19 in favor of passing the resolution over the veto and 9 opposed. There are 31 members of the board entitled to vote.

The trouble began over a month ago, when a contractor, Thomas McCann, put in the lowest bid for the construction of a wall around the reservoir. He was asked, he claims, by Supervisor O'Brien what he would do for the "boys," and said nothing. The Supervisors adopted a resolution recommending that the bids be rejected and new ones solicited. The Supervisor at Large vetoed the resolution. Then a second one was passed and he vetoed that.

The Grand Jury is at work on this same contract, trying to discover whether an attempt was really made to compel McCann to bribe the "boys." Nearly every member of the board has been examined.

MONEY SOOTHED HIS FEELINGS.

Four handsomely-attired young men who gave the names of Johnson, Clark, Jones, and Almes, were found struggling with W. B. Kird, a porter at the Sturtevant House, in Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and were taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Station House. Kird said he was passing the White Elephant when he was seized by the roysterers and compelled to dance to music which was played in the place. His tormentors were looked upon as charge of assault, but at the Jefferson Market Police Court Kird refused to make a complaint, because, he said, they were "such nice young men." It leaked out that each defendant had paid him for the "fun."

IN JAIL FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Frederick W. Wilcox, a New-York commission merchant, was lodged in the Hudson County Jail, in Jersey City, yesterday, for contempt of court. He had lived with his wife and child in Brooklyn. His wife procured a limited divorce from him in that city, and the court ordered him to pay her $9 a week. He left Brooklyn and omitted the payment of this money. His whereabouts were learned yesterday, and his arrest was ordered. He could not furnish the $1,000 bail required, and consequently went to jail.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

A LIVELY SESSION.

COMMISSIONER STEPHENSON HAS HIS FLING AT COLLECTOR MAGONE.

The Board of Emigration held their regular monthly meeting at Castle Garden yesterday, all the members being present except Mayor Grant. Chairman Taintor called the meeting to order promptly at 2 o'clock, and as soon as the sounds of the gavel had died away the music began.

The first subject taken up for discussion was Judge Brown's decision in regard to the Armenian peddlers who were detained at Castle Garden a short time ago. The discussion of the matter was precipitated by a letter from Collector Magone concerning the case of two Italian women now detained at the Garden. Both of the women are penniless, and the husband of one has been detained in Italy, being subject to military duty.

When the women were first detained some days ago the Anchor Line Steamship Company, on one of whose ships they came, was notified. They responded promptly by forwarding a letter and a bond to Collector Magone guaranteeing that the women should not become a public charge within a year, or until such time as their husbands, who are to follow them, arrive. If that is not satisfactory they will return them after their year is up. This letter and bond were laid before the Commissioners by Collector Magone, who asked their opinion on the matter, and also expressed his own opinion as to the worth of the bond.

This caused Commissioner Stephenson's ire, and he said that to doubt the intentions of such a reputable concern as the Anchor Line Steamship Company was uncalled for and unprecedented. It was a presumption on the part of Collector Magone as well as an affront to their responsibility in matters pertaining to detained immigrants. It could only have been brought about by the decision of Judge Brown, who ruled that the Board of Commissioners of Emigration must act on all cases of undesirable immigrants, and that they have the final decision as to whether such shall be allowed to remain in this country or be sent back. It was on these grounds that he set aside the ruling of Collector Magone and had the Armenian peddlers released.

President Taintor offered a resolution that hereafter the Castle Garden Committee be authorized to pass upon the question of detained immigrants and report the same to the Collector of the Port. After considerable sparring between Commissioners Stephenson and Ulrich, in which some very unpleasant remarks were exchanged, the resolution was passed.

Commissioner Stephenson then rose again and began to declaim in a very excited manner about innocent men and women being restrained from their freedom and deprived of their "God-given liberty." He said that in two years 700 immigrants had been illegally detained and returned to Europe. "Every one of these outraged men and women," thundered Mr. Stephenson, "has a good cause for redress against this board."

The contract for transporting baggage for the ensuing year was reported as having been accepted by Mr. Bernard Biglin. The standing committees of last year were re-elected. The session closed by Commissioners Rorke and Hansell refusing to sign the annual report on account of its not containing the report of the Labor Bureau.

LOOKING INTO ACCOUNTS.

BOOKS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT UNDER INSPECTION.

The Commissioners of Accounts yesterday dismissed three of their clerks whom they thought incompetent. One of them, they found, had seemingly been employed to give him lucrative leisure to nurse a restaurant into a condition of self-sustenance. The Commissioners have employed two new assistants whom they consider good accountants. They selected them from a large number of applicants.

An examination of the accounts of the Department of Public Works was begun yesterday. The Commissioners set one of their assistants to analyzing the uses of the general expense fund of the department. Four more accountants will go to work to-day. The inquiry has been begun with the general expense accounts because of the attention called to them by the request of Commissioner Smith to have the general expense fund increased by the transfer to it of $3,000, an unexpended balance from last year, and by his discharge of some scrub women and laborers because the Board of Estimate refused to make the transfer.

Public Works Commissioner Smith said yesterday that he was compelled to make the discharges so as to parcel out his fund for the remainder of the year on the basis of the requisitions made on him in the past two months. He laughed heartily while denying the rumor spread by Tammany men that he was expending much of the money in fitting up his office with steel shutters and other means of defense against a possible attempt to send him on May 1.

A committee of the discharged scrub women called at the Mayor's office yesterday. Mayor Grant was too busy to see them, but he sent them word that he could not understand why they had been discharged if there had ever been any reason for employing them.

NO REMOVALS YESTERDAY.

BUT THE OFFICIALS OF THE APPRAISER'S STORES STILL TREMBLING.

At the Appraiser's stores yesterday there were no removals, as had been anticipated. It is still believed, however, that Secretary Fairchild has the names of six or eight officials whom he will cause to be removed to-day or to-morrow as a parting shot.

Dr. Baker, the expert on aniline dyes, who John A. Sherer said had tested a quartz plate for him in one of the Government polariscopes, returned yesterday from Washington, where he had been summoned by Secretary Fairchild to explain why he, who had nothing to do with the sugar department, had made such a test. Dr. Baker had nothing to say in regard to the affair. This incident, however, is not supposed to have anything whatever to do with the tampering with the instrument that resulted in its being lowered. This work, Appraiser Stearns says, was done by one man after every one else had left the laboratory, and he says that it might be accomplished in a very short time. The Treasury Department is believed to have substantial evidence of his guilt, though the person's name has not been disclosed.

The alleged frauds connected with the tobacco division have been left entirely with the United State District Attorney, who is working up the case.

Civil service examinations will be held some time next week for the purpose of preparing an eligible list for the divisions comprising white goods, linens and cottons, worsted dress goods, and hardware.

THIEVES HELD FOR TRIAL.

The residence of Julius Levine, 23 East Seventy-second-street, was entered and robbed by sneak thieves on the evening of Feb. 5. The thieves effected an entrance by forcing open the iron gate of the basement while the family were at dinner, and ascended to the rooms on the second floor, which they ransacked. They carried off diamond and other jewelry valued at $1,500, and $30 in cash. On Wednesday night two young men, Thomas Brady and James Fitzpatrick, alias "Little Fitz," were arrested by Detective Sergeants O'Connor and Slauson, on suspicion of having committed the robbery. They were found living in a room at 656 Water-street. In the room were several of the articles taken from Mr. Levine's house, and the detectives also found in the possession of the thieves pawn tickets for some of the jewelry. The most valuable portion of it, however, is still missing. Brady and Fitzpatrick and two women with whom they were living were arraigned before Judge Ryan in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Brady was in the dock for the "boys," and said nothing. The Supervisors adopted a resolution recommending that the bids be rejected and new ones solicited. The Supervisor at Large vetoed the resolution. Then a second one was passed and he vetoed that.

The Grand Jury is at work on this same contract, trying to discover whether an attempt was really made to compel McCann to bribe the "boys." Nearly every member of the board has been examined.

CAPT. LOSEE DESIRED TO DIE.

Capt. Stephen Losee, who for many years was in the lighterage business in this city with Tuttle & Co., disappeared from his home at 424 Manhattan-avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, and has not yet been found. It is feared that he has committed suicide. Yesterday his niece, who kept house for him, received the following letter dated Feb. 26:

MY DEAR NIECE: I could not live longer. I hope God will forgive me. My boat, the American Hero, my bank accounts in the Seaman's and Bowery Savings Institutions, is to be divided equally between you, Meda, Kedo, and Eddie. Be good. Your loving uncle, STEPHEN LOSEE.

The persons mentioned in this letter are the only relatives the Captain had. His health failed a few years ago, and he became very despondent. He was 53 years old and unmarried. When he went away he wore a blue suit, blue flannel shirt, and a sleech hat.

SWEENY WANTS NEW CERTIFICATES.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt has issued an order to show cause, returnable to-day, why the Bleecker-Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company should not issue certificates for 650 shares of its capital stock to Peter B. Sweeny. In his petition Mr. Sweeny says that the original certificates, seven in number, bore date June 1, 1866, and that when he went to Europe in 1873 he gave them, with other valuable papers, to his brother-in-law, John J. Bradley. Mr. Bradley went to Europe in 1878, and on his return the certificates could not be found. Since then $35 dividends have been paid to Mr. Sweeny or his representatives, but the company refuses to issue duplicate certificates.

MR. BRADY INVITED TO LEAVE.

HE OCCUPIES A HOUSE WITHOUT THE OWNER KNOWING IT.

A scene was enacted in the solemn precincts of the Corporation Counsel's office yesterday that disturbed the equanimity and perturbed the spirits of the participants and the spectators in an unusual manner. Messenger Brady, who is a brother-in-law of ex-Judge Charles Donohue, was industriously holding down a chair in the ante-room, when Maurice T. Ward, a publisher of Exchange lists and market quotations at 72 Beaver-street, entered, and in a tone of asperity demanded: "Is there a man named Brady in this office?" Willis, the office boy, to whom the question was addressed, pointed with his thumb over his shoulder and replied: "There sits the gentleman."

Mr. Ward turned his attention Bradywards. "So you are Mister Brady, are you? How much rent do you pay?" Mr. Brady did not know his caller at first, and is not accustomed to be spoken to in the sarcastic and irritating tones employed by Mr. Ward. But the last question served as an introduction. Mr. Brady realized the fact that he was confronted by his landlord. He therefore arose and listened while Mr. Ward talked. Mr. Brady is a large man and weighs 200 pounds, but that had no perceptible effect upon the flow of Mr. Ward's language, which was copious and florid. Mr. Ward is a rather underaized man, but he weighs 192 pounds, and declares that every pound is there. Besides, he said that he felt the strength and prowess of the man whose quarrel is just. So he waded into Mr. Brady as if he wanted to provoke him to a demonstration. He wanted to know what right Brady had in his building; what kind of a man Brady was, anyway; and he would like to be informed why the Corporation Counsel harbored such persons around his office, anyway. Then he turned to Mr. Brady: "You rented my house at $30 a month, did you? Well, do you think you could find it convenient to get out of my house to-morrow or to-day?"

By this time Mr. Brady's anger was aroused, but not to the hitting point. If it had been anywhere else, Mr. Brady afterward said, he would have "broken Mr. Ward's jaw." But he did not want to muss the face of, be the cause of any excitement that would attract outside attention, so he refrained. But he told Mr. Ward that he had rented the building from the agent, Jackson, at One Hundred and Sixty-first-street and Third-avenue, at $30 a month up to May 1 and at $33 33 a month thereafter; that he had paid $15 on the first month's rent, but had not paid any more because the question of improvements and repairs had not yet been settled with the agent. But if Mr. Ward insisted upon it he would pay his rent to-morrow. No, Mr. Ward did not insist upon His paying; he only insisted upon Mr. Brady's getting out of the house as quickly as the laws of nature would let him, and if he didn't get out to-morrow he would be put out.

Mr. Ward said that he had authorized two or three real estate agents to let the house, which was on the corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first-street and Morris-avenue, at $50 a month, and had no idea that it was occupied until Wednesday, when a neighbor told him it had been occupied for six weeks. Then he inquired of the agents and found that Jackson had let it at $50 a month—he supposed, to Brady. But he had not been informed of the fact, and had not received any rent. The agent had told him that Brady said he had negotiated the lease with him, (Ward,) and on that account he had surrendered possession of the house.

Mr. Brady went home early yesterday saying that he would move out to-day, and when he got his hearings would consult his brother-in-law, ex-Judge Donohue, as to bringing a suit for damages for defamation of character against Ward.

NEWS FROM HAYTI.

AN UNEXAGGERATED ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF GRANDE SALINE.

The Dutch steamship Prins Willem I., from Hayti, arrived at her docks in Brooklyn early last evening. She left Port au Prince on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday, and had a good run to this city. The Captain said: "I have heard no news whatever of fighting since the last news of the battle near St. Marc, published in the New-York papers. Everything is quiet in Port au Prince and Jacmel, the only ports we touched at, and people are apparently attending strictly to their business. Money is easy and plenty there yet, but if the reports I have read about the condition of affairs in the north are true money will soon get scarce."

The Prins Willem brought eight passengers from Port au Prince. Seven of them could not speak a word of English, and were bound for France. Major J. S. Walker, a commercial traveller, the one English-speaking passenger, said: "The pretended battle of Grande Saline, reported here by the Captain of the Harold, did not rise hardly to the dignity of a skirmish. The Captain of the Harold reported that 300 of Hippolyte's men were killed, when in fact there were only 17 there. None of them was killed and only one captured. He happened to be a General, so he was taken to Port au Prince and paraded about with a great flourish of trumpets. That is all there was of the great battle of Grande Saline."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mme. Hading will not be seen on the stage again in this country after to-morrow night, but she will not sail for France until Saturday, March 9, when she will be a passenger on the Bourgogne. Her delay in starting for Paris, where she is engaged to play a Spring engagement, is due to her desire to see Mary Anderson act. Miss Anderson plays in Washington next week, and Mme. Hading will go there as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Abbey to witness the performance of "The Winter's Tale," which she has not yet seen.

The arrangements for the production of "Under the Polar Star," the melodrama by David Belasco and H. Clay Greene, which was to have been presented at Niblo's in April, have been changed. Manager E. S. Gilmore and Charles Frohman have concluded that it would be unwise to produce the piece so near the Summer, and have postponed the presentation until next season. Mr. Belasco and Miss Mildenberg will be the first of the season's attractions at Niblo's, to be followed by the spectacle "Kajanka," after which "Under the Polar Star" will be placed on the stage for a run. Mr. Belasco will direct the production of the play himself.

Henry E. Abbey is expected in New-York today, as is also Maretzek. E. Mayer, chief of staff, who is now on his way from Europe. Mr. Abbey will remain only long enough to see and consult with Mr. Mayer, after which he will go to Washington to be present at the opening performance of Mary Anderson next Monday evening.

Mrs. Edgar Strakosch, whose stage name is Harriet Avery, has been engaged by Col. McCaull to take the place of Laura Moore, whose engagement with his company ends with the close of this month. Miss Avery was formerly prima donna of the Boston Ideals, and more recently a member of the Clara Louise Kellogg company. She has been engaged by Col. McCaull for a term of two years and will make her first appearance with the company during the coming Spring and Summer season at Palmer's Theatre.

M. A. Kennedy, the comedian, who has been traveling with "A Possible Case" company, will not act with Stuart Robson next season, as has been announced

The New-York Times.

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PLEADING FOR HOME RULE

GLADSTONE AND PARNELL IN PARLIAMENT.

CHEERS GREETING THE FORMER PREMIER'S WORDS—THE CORDIAL RECEPTION TO THE IRISH LEADER.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Home Secretary Matthews, in reply to a question, said that Constable Preston had twice visited a prisoner named Tracy at the instance of Mr. Soames, the solicitor for the *Times*.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt asked whether it was in accordance with the prison rules that Mr. Soames should send an agent to a prisoner.

Mr. Matthews replied that Tracy was entitled to receive a visit once a week.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt—Are friends' visits construed to mean visits from an Irish constable acting under orders from the *Times*? [Opposition cheers.]

Mr. Matthews—An Irish constable has the right to visit any prisoner.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said he failed to see in the constable's visits to Tracy the gross impropriety that Sir William Vernon-Harcourt seemed to see.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt asked whether the constable's visit was made at Tracy's request.

Mr. Matthews replied that he did not know.

Dr. Tanner here entered the House and was loudly cheered.

Mr. W. H. Smith denied that the Government had placed Irish constables at the disposal of the *Times*.

Mr. H. F. Cobb (Radical) asked if Mr. Smith was not aware that the courtyard in front of Mr. Soames's offices was crowded with Irish constables lolling about and smoking.

Mr. Smith replied that he was not aware that such was the case.

Mr. J. T. Brunner (Liberal) asked Mr. Smith whether the libelous publication entitled "Parnellism and Crime" was not still exposed for sale on his (Mr. Smith's) book stalls.

This question was followed by a great uproar. When order had been restored Mr. Smith said: "I appeal to you, Mr. Speaker, I appeal to the House, I appeal to the members, whatever their difference of opinion, whether such questions ought to be addressed to me." [Cheers.]

Mr. Gladstone then resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He held that there were three main issues raised in the amendment under discussion. The House was called upon entirely to disclaim the present administration of the Irish Government; it was asserted that to this present state was due the aversion of the people to Great Britain, and finally, the House was asked to adopt measures of conciliation. They owed an apology to the people of Ireland for allowing the great question of the domestic Government of their country to remain unintroduced in the present Parliament. Still the Liberals were tolerably well satisfied with the progress of the question in the favor of the country. [Cheers.] Mr. Chamberlain told them that the measure of local Government for Ireland must not be indefinitely postponed. That meant that in some future Parliament, possibly, gentlemen calling themselves Liberal Unionists might introduce a bill to ban Irish Government. At present the votes of that portion of the House were of importance as the mainstay of the Government's policy. [Opposition cheers.] Regarding their votes in the next Parliament, he would not refer to any one in particular, [laughter,] least of all to Mr. Chamberlain, but speaking simply of the 70 members now converting the Tory minority into a majority, he regarded their votes in the coming Parliament as of small importance. [Cheers.]

It was said, he continued, that the present Government of Ireland had not been a remarkably successful; but for the difficulties placed in the way in connection with the land question. Who placed them there? Why, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Hartington and their friends. [Cries of "Oh! Oh!" and Opposition cheers.] They created the land difficulty, and when the effects of the prevailing distress became patent they obstinately refused to deal with them. The refusal was followed by the plan of campaign. It was the direct and necessary consequence of the policy of the Government had never vindicated breaches of law in any shape, but he must say that there were many cases in which the lawmakers were more responsible than the lawbreakers, and this was one of them. [Cheers.] The Government continued to declare their anxiety to settle the land question; yet while they stood behind them, Mr. Chamberlain appealed to him to propound a scheme for the settlement of the question. He, then, was a person so happy as to possess the political confidence of his opponent. [Laughter and cheers.] The responsibility for the delay in coming to a settlement must rest upon the majority in power. [Cries of "Hear, hear!"] The refusal to produce a measure would tend still further to expose the utter hollowness of the assurances of sympathy in regard to Ireland, and the real determination of the majority to do nothing to ameliorate the condition of the Irish people. [Cheers.]

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to show, from the results of the by-elections, that the opinion of the country was turning to the Government. He next contested the assertion that the improving condition of Ireland was due to the administration of the Government, expressing surprise that the increase in agricultural values was put to the credit of the Government. Referring to the Parnellite prisoners, he denounced the degrading hardships and personal indignities they suffered. He denied that the treatment of political prisoners under the Liberal Government was similar. No former Government, Liberal or Conservative, had ever imprisoned political men such usage. [Cheers.] Mr. Balfour's plea that the treatment of prisoners could not be altered without an alteration of the rules beyond his power was ludicrous. The plain truth was that the pressure on the prisoners was part of a system of extreme repression. Why ought not the Conservatives to realize, like the Liberals, that the antinational system in Ireland constituted an imminent danger to the Union? [Cheers.] He proceeded to give a glowing account of the progress of Ireland under Drummond, from 1835 to 1840, contrasting it with the régime of Balfour. He declared that the breach between the people and the Government was now widened, and that the confidence of the people in the law and in the administrators of the law was impaired and almost gone. [Cheers.] Ireland was now governed in conflict with five-sixths of her representatives in Parliament, one-fourth of whom it had been necessary to send to prison, while, even though a section of the Government, became témples of honor. [Cheers.]

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said: "To continue the state of things under which so many representatives of this House are placed under a ban of proscription is impossible. You may deprive of its grace and freedom the act you are asked to do, but avert it you cannot." [Prolonged cheers.] Even if the consummation of it is utterly beyond your power. It seems to approach at an accelerated rate; but come slower or quicker, it is surely coming, and many of you who have opposed it must already see in the handwriting on the wall the signs of the coming doom. [Cheers.]

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, denied that the Government desired to delay the extension of local government in Ireland. What right, he asked, had Mr. Gladstone to presume that it would not deal with the present Parliament? When the time was opportune the Government would be ready to grapple with the difficulties. He was hopeful of better success than that which attended Mr. Gladstone's proposals.

Mr. Parnell, upon rising to speak, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, all the members of the Opposition, including Mr. Gladstone, rising in their places and waving their hats. Mr. Parnell said he desired to offer a few words of sympathy to those of his colleagues and friends who had suffered by the policy adopted by the Chief Secretary for Ireland. He (Parnell) believed they would be richly rewarded in the near future by attaining the object they had at heart. Mr. Balfour tried to degrade them, but they were not degraded, either in their own opinion or in the opinion of their countrymen. Circumstances had been favorable to Mr. Balfour in the rise of agricultural prices, and but for an exceptional law Ireland would, he believed, have been tranquil. The Government was not responsible for, and must stand or fall by the results of, that law.

He would not stop to discuss the conspiracy which had assisted the Ministers on the very night of the session of securing the extra liberties of Ireland. [Loud cheers.] He thought less of the suffering of O'Brien, Carew, and Redmond than of the suffering of the humbler men in their ranks, because the authorities did not dare to kill O'Brien or torture Carew. But a man like Mandeville must be done to death in carrying out their system. [Renewed cheers.] If Major Saunderson had got his 50,000 men in the field they would not long remain there. [Laughter.] There was no example in the history of a large section of people rebelling unless stirred up to it by suffering and injustice. How could Saunderson hope to excite Ulstermen to rebel—not against the rest of Ireland, but against England and Scotland—when no oppression or injustice was inflicted upon them?

Expressing confidence that Englishmen would soon recognize the possibility of home rule for Ireland, he said he only asked that they should deal with the question as an open one, and consider how far they could conciliate home rule with safety to their own greater interests. It was right that the smaller country should constitute the larger and agree to all safeguards necessary for the security of the latter's interests. Ireland was willing to do so, and he was convinced that Irishmen knew wrong that the people of England and Scotland and Wales had for the first time turned the ear of reason to the solution of the question, would steadily resist any incitement to disorder and hold fast to the true way pointed out to them in 1885 by Mr. Gladstone. [Prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Matthews said that unfortunately the advice of Mr. Parnell had not been followed by that gentleman's friends during the debate. [Cheers.] The speaker maintained that the offenses for which the Parnellites had been imprisoned were not as a rule of a political nature, and that they justified the policy of the Government.

Mr. Morley's amendment was rejected—339 to 260.

On leaving the House of Commons Dr. Tanner was surrounded by a crowd of Radicals and Nationalists and escorted to the Palace Hotel. The party was followed by a crowd of reporters and others. At the hotel Tanner made a speech in which he eulogized Gladstone. He was enthusiastically cheered. He was arrested in the smoking room of his hotel to-night and was taken to Scotland Yard.

The banquet which is to be given to Mr. Parnell by the Radical members of Parliament will be held at the National Liberal Club.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, in a speech at Islington this evening, said it was possible that the dissolution of Parliament would occur sooner than was expected, as forces were at work disintegrating the Tory Party.

Mr. W. H. Gladstone, the eldest son of the Hon. William E. Gladstone, is seriously ill at Hawarden.

PIGOTT REPORTED DEAD.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE COMMITTED SUICIDE IN MADRID YESTERDAY.

MADRID, March 1.—An Englishman, supposed to be Richard Pigott, was arrested at the Hotel des Ambassadeurs to-day under the name of Ronald Ponsonby. The man afterward committed suicide with a revolver.

The description of the suicide corresponds with that of Pigott. The man spoke English only. A small amount of silver was found in his pockets. The police have taken possession of the papers and other articles found upon him.

LONDON, March 2.—The description of the man who committed suicide in Madrid tallies with that of the man who called at the Hôtel des Deux Mondes in Paris after Pigott's flight. The suicide is undoubtedly Pigott. He doubtless assumed the name of "Ronald Ponsonby" because the initials corresponded with those on his baggage."

A despatch from Madrid to the *Times* says: "The arrest of the suicide was made in consequence of a telegram from the British Foreign Office. 'Ponsonby' arrived from Paris on Thursday morning. His only baggage was a small handbag. Soon after his arrival he sent a telegraphic dispatch to London."

The *Standard* says it is safe to confirm the statement that the suicide was Pigott. When arrested he took the situation calmly and threw the officers off the scent. With the excuse that he wished to get his overcoat, he retired to an alcove and blew out his brains in the mouth with a revolver. He died instantly. His head was horribly disfigured.

LONDON, March 1.—The Parnell Commission reassembled this morning. The excitement manifested for several days past consequent upon the collapse of Pigott on cross-examination and the flight of Dr. Houston, subsided, and proceedings were conducted quietly. The court refused to allow Mr. Houston, Secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, to make a personal statement or to hand to the court a written document, on the ground that the time was inconvenient.

Messrs. O'Kelly, Davitt, and Campbell, Mr. Parnell's secretary, swore that they did not write the letters ascribed to them by Pigott.

Mr. Justin McCarthy also testified. "He denied that he had had an interview with Pigott.

Mr. Alexander Sullivan, M. P., Parnell, testified that he told Pigott that, the letters not being negotiable, he could not be prosecuted for forgery, but was liable to prosecution for obtaining money under false pretenses. Witness declared that he had not promised Pigott a farthing.

Mr. Labouchère testified that he had never offered Pigott £1,000 if he would swear that the letters were forged, as sworn to by Pigott. He said that before the commission opened somebody named Pigott had offered him a packet of letters which were said to have been written by Messrs. Egan and Parnell. He did not know O'Brien.

Mr. Soames, solicitor for the *Times*, produced the documents on which Pigott's evidence was based. He said that every statement Pigott had made had been submitted to the court.

Mr. Lewis was recalled. He testified that he was convinced that Pigott was a forger before he ever saw him.

Mr. Houston announced his readiness to submit to cross-examination and to give security for his continued attendance before the commission.

Attorney-General Webster urged that Mr. Houston be immediately cross-examined so as to enable the court to have all the facts before them.

Sir Charles Russell, on behalf of the Parnellites, applied to the court to exercise its discretion under the commission act and make an interim report on the genuineness of the letters that had been placed in evidence.

Attorney-General Webster, for the *Times*, urged that as Sir Charles Russell had stated that there was a foul conspiracy behind Houston and Pigott, the cross-examination of Houston should be finished before the report was framed.

Sir Charles Russell—But we have nothing to do now with anything except the genuineness of the letters, which the Attorney-General says he cannot justify.

President Justice Hannen—The charge of the existence of a foul conspiracy has no bearing on the point now before us. Our jurisdiction at present is limited to charges and allegations against certain persons. It is no part of our duty to deal in the report with charges against other persons. That will be decided at the next sitting.

Attorney-General Webster occupied the remainder of the day with the reading of extracts from the *Irish World* and the *Freeman's Journal* regarding Mr. Davitt.

Sir Charles Russell finally protested that the Attorney-General's only object was to have the passages published in order to arouse prejudice against the Parnellites. The commission then adjourned.

The *Star*, (T. P. O'Connor's paper,) in a rampant attack on the Government to-day, accuses the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the Government leader in the House of Commons, with sharing Pigott's guilt and demands his imprisonment. The paper brands Attorney-General Webster as an impudent and shameless liar and advocates a criminal prosecution of Houston.

TO SUCCEED SACKVILLE.

LONDON, March 1.—The statement that Sir Julian Pauncefote has been appointed British Minister to the United States is officially confirmed. It is said that Lord Salisbury made this selection on account of Sir Julian's knowledge of the fishery question.

In the appointment of Sir Julian Pauncefote the British Foreign Office has selected as the representative of English affairs in this country a tried and trusted official and one who from all accounts will worthily fill this important post. He was born in Munich, Sept. 13, 1828. For 25 years he has been engaged in the public service, his original appointment having been based on his familiarity with international law. Since that time his duties have been in that branch of the service requiring research into international questions. For some years he has accordingly been considered in England an authority on such questions. His attainments were rewarded in 1874 with a Knighthood, in 1880 with promotion to the Order of the Bath, and in 1885 with the Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The rest of his career was passed on the Continent. He attended schools in Paris and Geneva, going to England to complete his education at Marlborough College. In 1852 he was admitted to the Bar. From that year until 1865, while engaged in general practice, he developed his specialty, and in 1865 became Attorney-General for Hong-Kong. He was appointed Chief-Justice for that colony in 1869. In 1874 he was recalled to England as Under Secretary for the Colonies. In 1876 he became Legal Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, and in 1882 Permanent Under Secretary. He enjoys much popularity both in official and social circles in London, all reports declaring him affable as well as able. His family connections are excellent, his wife coming from the family of which the famous Lord Mayor Cubitt was a shining member.

CONGRATULATING PARNELL.

QUEBEC, March 1.—The following message was cabled to-day to Mr. Parnell:

Charles Stewart Parnell, House of Commons, London:

We, the members of the Quebec Legislature, heartily congratulate you on triumphant vindication from foul slanders of the *Times*. You are still the pride and hope of Irishmen and the lovers of constitutional freedom everywhere.

AN ABSCONDER DECLARED INSANE.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Thomas R. Vines, the clerk who had himself shipped in a trunk to St. Louis with $4,062 stolen from his employers, Adams, Westlake & Co., was tried to-day for the act. The defense was insanity.

The jury was out but a few minutes and returned a verdict to the effect that Vines was guilty as charged, but was insane at the time and had not yet recovered. The court ordered that he be sent to Kankakee Asylum and there be kept until cured.

YOUNG SIGEL'S STEALINGS

SYSTEMATIC THEFTS IN THE PENSION AGENCY.

THE YOUNG MAN USES HIS POSITION AS CHIEF CLERK TO SYSTEMATICALLY ROB POOR PENSIONERS.

Rumors of irregular proceedings in the United States Pension Agency at 398 Canal-street, this city, reached the ears of the authorities at Washington about three weeks ago. Gen. Franz Sigel has charge of this agency. Special Agents J. E. Jacobs and T. J. Shannon were sent here to investigate, and they soon unearthed two cases of forgery and unlawful appropriation, in one of which a blind soldier had $800 deducted from a back pension of $5,780 47, and in the other a widow had $25 kept back from her award of $375 60.

The Special Agents found that Robert Sigel, a son of the General and head clerk of the New-York agency was the guilty person, and Assistant United States District Attorney Rose yesterday had him taken before Commissioner Shields, by whom he was committed to Ludlow-Street Jail in default of $20,000 bail.

Young Sigel took his arrest very coolly, and not only owned up to his wrongdoing in the two cases mentioned, but said that as near as he could remember he had in 150 other instances "accepted" from $1 to $100 from various pensioners for his services in writing out their checks. Although he forged the signatures of both the blind man and the widow to the checks from which he deducted his little commission, he claims to have done nothing wrong. He says, however, that he may have been indiscreet, but that as all the parties concerned are satisfied, he cannot see why he should be arrested.

The facts in the two cases on which the charges are brought are as follows: On Aug. 25 of last year four checks aggregating $5,780 47 were drawn in the New-York Pension Agency to the order of Sidney Knight of Fort Henry, this State, for back pension for blindness resulting from injuries received during the civil war. Two checks were for $2,500 and $2,480 47 respectively, and two were for $400 each. The two larger checks were taken to Fort Henry by Young Sigel, who registered at the hotel there as "Mr. Smith," and turned the checks over to a Mr. Beers, a Justice of the Peace there and the blind soldier's attorney. Beers had them indorsed with Knight's mark (he is unable to write) and cashed, and Knight gratefully received $4,980 47 in blissful ignorance that any more was due him. Beers, after leaving for Port Henry had counterfeited Knight's mark on the two smaller checks, certified the marks as genuine over his own signature, and cashed them at a bank in this city. Out of this $800 he gave Knight $300, attorney's fees, and pocketed the remainder. He says, in justification, that Knight would never have heard that he was entitled to a pension but for him, and that Knight told him to keep $800 for his services and to make himself a hundred. Sigel, however, is 30 years old, has a wife and child, has been in the Pension Office long enough to understand its rules and regulations thoroughly, and has had a number of attorneys pronounced by no means more than their legal fee of $10 from their pensioned clients.

The other case is that of Mrs. Jennie Heinemann, a widow, who was entitled to a back pension of $375 60 under the laws of 1888. Sigel drew three checks for this amount, one for $150 60, one for $125, and one for $100. He indorsed the smallest check, the largest of which he appended Mrs. Heinemann's name, and certified it as correct over his signature. This he cashed, and sent $75 in bills and the two larger checks to Mrs. Heinemann by his wife. Mrs. Heinemann, however, is able to write and signed her name on the back of the checks, and when she came down to cash them Sigel obligingly witnessed the signatures. He says that the widow was under great obligations to him for securing the pension, and that she lived comfortably on the income of the $25.

Three charges of forgery, the full penalty for which is 30 years' imprisonment, and two charges of wrongfully withholding money from a pensioner, the full penalty of which is $1,000 fine, and one year, Sigel, who seems comparatively untroubled by them and expects to be fully vindicated at his examination at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon next.

Gen. Sigel, who is badly upset over the affair, is held entirely blameless in it. It was said last evening at the veteran's residence that he was confined to his bed.

The prisoner refuses to say what he has done with the several thousand dollars he has pocketed, but it is said that he has been leading rather a fast life of late.

ALMOST A MURDERER.

THE DOWNWARD CAREER OF MR. RODGERS CAUSED BY DRINK.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 1.—About four years ago Wellington J. Rodgers and wife came to St. Paul from Hartford, Conn. At that time Rodgers was in the office of C. D. O'Brien, and lived with his wife at Ryan's Hotel. Last Winter he entered the law firm of Briggs, Hamilton & Rodgers. For some reason he did not prosper, and the young couple moved to another hotel, and then their first trouble began. As Mr. Rodgers's funds decreased his board bill ran up, and the proprietor was obliged to cut off his credit at the bar.

A month ago Rodgers seemed to forget he had a family and spent all his time in the barroom drinking from morning until midnight and spending all the money he had. Three weeks ago his little child was taken sick, and told him his wife wanted to see him. He turned roughly upon the little one and frightened it away.

About a week ago Mrs. Rodgers informed her husband she was tired of that sort of life and gave him fair warning to desist. He paid no attention to the warning, but continued as he had been doing. Early Tuesday morning Rodgers entered his room under the influence of liquor, when his wife broke down completely, she told him he had made up her mind to leave him, and at once began to pack up her goods.

Rodgers became enraged and drawing a revolver pressed it against her head, swearing he would kill her unless she abandoned the idea. The night clerk heard the threats and ran to Mrs. Rodgers's assistance and, then called the proprietor and the night porter, who overpowered Rodgers and took his weapon away.

Yesterday Mrs. Rodgers and child left for Florida. Rodgers has been expelled from the hotel and it is said has also left the city.

HARTFORD, March 1.—Wellington J. Rodgers, who attempted to shoot his wife in St. Paul Tuesday, is the son of Hart J. Rodgers of this city, and is well known in the skating rink and polo ground. He was educated at the Hartford High School and Trinity College. The family came originally from the town of Orange, near New-Haven, and have lived in Hartford for 20 years. After leaving Trinity College young Rodgers studied law here and was admitted to the Bar. He is known as a society man, and was universally called "Duke" among his intimates.

Rodgers's father, who is a well-to-do photographer besides being a successful rink manager, spared no money in giving him good advantages. His wife is also of this city, and belonged to an old aristocratic family here. Her tall, handsome figure was the cause of much admiration when she lived in the city, but no whisper ever was uttered reflecting on her personal character.

The old Tudor mansion has been for two generations a historic place in this vicinity. The marriage of young Rodgers with Miss Tudor was an event of much interest at the time. It is impossible for his friends here to understand the reason for Rodgers's course toward his wife. She is greatly his superior from every point of view.

FOLLOWED ACROSS THE OCEAN.

MADISON, Wis., March 1.—John Kuhni, a Swiss, who was brought back from London, England, to answer the charge of murdering William Christen in this county in December, was examined in the Municipal Court to-day. The evidence was overwhelming, and he was remanded for trial in April. Kuhni says a stranger came to the factory where he and Christen were working and killed Christen, knocking the witness senseless at the same time.

When he recovered consciousness and found what had been done he attempted to remove traces of the crime and then fled the country, supposing the discovery of the crime would result in fastening the deed on him.

In sachels which he took with him across the water were clothing and effects of the murdered man. Kuhni even took the clock and thermometer of the factory with him.

Kuhni's brother gave very damaging testimony against him, he having taken him to the train on his start for Switzerland.

FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 1.—Earnest Merrill, a lad, aged 17, living at Townsbury, fell on the ice yesterday, receiving spinal injuries from which he died in a few hours. While assisting him his brother broke through the ice and narrowly escaped drowning.

Rivaling Kefolin Brownies.

C. H. Evans & Sons' India Pale Ale and Hudson Stout equals in excellence the finest imported. Order by mail. New-York Depot, 127 Hudson-st.—*adv.*

WINDOM AS A PROMOTER.

SOME REFERENCES TO HIS WALL-STREET CAREER.

Many readers of the newspapers have written letters to THE TIMES asking "why the true character of William Windom is not exposed" to save Gen. Harrison from the dilemma of having "such a man" in his Cabinet. Nearly every correspondent calls attention to the fact that Mr. Windom has a Wall-street record. One writer points out one bit of Wall-street work with which Mr. Windom has been identified; others write of various schemes in which he has been interested. The idea entertained in some quarters that Mr. Harrison has discovered a man whom nobody knows anything about is amply exploded by these letters; Mr. Windom seems to be very much known.

In Wall-street, where reverence for greatness has few sanctuaries, Mr. Windom is not regarded in any such severe way as these correspondents seem to believe. Nobody down there can be found to indulge in epithets against the gentleman late of Minnesota. Nobody there suspects him of ever having had any wicked greatness. Wall-street regards him as an amiable but altogether harmless sort of a personage, who beats good clothes, a drawl in his speech, and a countenance somewhat very austere.

Mr. Windom is not classed as a financier. He is not a "broker." He is not an "operator." He is not a "trader." He is not anything that Wall-street is a bull on. Mr. Windom belongs to that class of more or less conspicuous smaller fry of the Street known to Stock Exchange fame as "promoters." A promoter is a gentleman who undertakes to swap some other gentleman's scheme for yet other gentlemen's cash. You have a railroad, green goods, or what not that you are anxious to "unload," and Wall-street has one device to help you along. There are promoters and promoters, but not all promoters are equally eminent.

There was the Eads Ship Railway, to whose "promotion" Mr. Windom was very faithful. But somehow his plans got aglee. Then the Gogebic mines of precious memory; how loyally and devoutly were the Englishmen invited in; how dismally came inopportune exposure of what was behind the scenes, and then the smash-up came. And the Cloyele Railway—the scheme for depriving railway cars of all but one wheel—what a pretty idea that for a promoter.

Most of the things which Mr. Windom yearned to promote have been trotted over to Europe. There was the Venezuela street railway, in the effete monarchies of the Old World that Mr. Windom has been devoted himself. The eminent "Steve" Dorsey and he have had fond day dreams of foreign achievements. Possibly they may yet. Beers has been closely allied. But neither the genius of the one nor the nerve of the other has ever availed. Their schemes wouldn't promote. And even the Britishers have openly declined to nibble at their bait.

Only last Winter the prospective Secretary of the Treasury had an experience in line with most of the rest of his promoting experiences that was extremely sad. He and some other gentlemen are identified with the Green Bay and Winona Railroad, which corporation was anxious to float something like $5,000,000 of bonds abroad. This comparatively small sum, a mere bagatelle as Wall-street regards railway bond issues, Mr. Windom thought could be introduced into English pockets in exchange for gold of the realm, if but the regulation missionary work of it were done. He sailed. It was a pretty scheme that the income-loving Briton was to be asked to gaze upon. The Winona Road was to be developed into a great transcontinental route. It was, indeed, to be handed over to the Canadians road and carried straight on to San Francisco. The road was making lots of money, so much of it as was constructed. Thus ran the chronicle for "promotions," sake. So great, indeed, were these earnings that when Jay Gould came to the rescue of the road's securities was suddenly developed upon the Stock Exchange. The income bonds, around 30, began to float upward. They had become worth so much ever night that no earthly wants could be found for them. They were in the vicinity of 35 about the time Promoter Windom reached "the other side." They were going to 50 sure—75 probably—par possibly, and all right away. How could so appetizing a morsel fail?

Alas! the income bonds, touching 40 in their perfectly natural course, halted there all of a sudden. But the bonds didn't stay still long. They began to yield a little. Then they yielded a good deal. Suddenly they went all to smash. A Wall-street "insider," in fit of appreciation apparently for what Mr. Windom was likely to accomplish, had begun to sell a few bonds here on the quiet and finally he had filled the manipulating pool here up above its ears. Mr. Windom came home with all the bonds he could unload. A sadder man Wall-street has seldom looked upon. But somehow, there is an element in the irreverent atmosphere of the Street which prompts nobody else to look sad along with the distinguished gentleman. Wall-street finds it a good deal easier to laugh.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION FAVORS THE LOWELL BILL AS A BASIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The delegates to the bankruptcy convention were slow in assembling this morning. The Committee on Bills was at work until 4 o'clock this morning, and during the night session disposed of an immense amount of business. It was discovered by the committee that several cities were opposed to the passage of a national bankruptcy bill, and among them were Norfolk, Va., Memphis, Tenn., Indianapolis, Ind., Nashville, Tenn., the Lumberman's Exchange, Chicago, and the Cotton Exchange, St. Louis. They based their opposition on the results of the last law.

The only business of the morning session was the adoption of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, which submitted the names of some 25 prominent gentlemen for Vice-Presidents of the convention. The Committee on Bills was not ready to report at the afternoon session, but a bill is under discussion which, with a few amendments, will be reported to the convention. The measure is known as the "Lowell bill," and was drawn up by Judge Lowell of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and in 1883 presented to Congress. The principal amendment is the abolition of the office of Receiver. The convention is of the opinion that the great cost of the Receivership was the weak point in the late bankruptcy law.

It is provided in the new bill that the bankrupt estate shall be turned over to the creditors or their agent within 30 days, and bonds will be given for the honest distribution of the assets. It is expected that the excessive cost in winding up an estate will be avoided by this bill, and with the consent of all interested a creditor may purchase the estate of a bankrupt, this operating as a discharge in full.

At the night session Secretary George H. Stone, after describing the labors of the committee, read the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this convention is in favor of the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, because we believe that it will materially advance the best interests of the debtor and creditor alike, and tend to promote the material interests of the whole people.

That such a law when adopted should embody provisions for the economical and speedy administration of the assets of bankrupt estates; for fixed charges for all officers based upon a salary and not upon fees; for the recognition of the exemption laws of the several States; for the prompt and certain punishment of the bankrupt for all criminal acts of fraud; for the speedy discharge of honest debtors, and for the equitable distribution of the assets of bankrupt estates by the payment of dividends.

That it is the sense of this convention that the Lowell bill, as last passed by the Senate of the United States, best embodies the views here expressed, and we therefore urge upon Congress that it be taken as the basis of this desired legislation.

That this convention urge upon commercial bodies throughout the United States the need of immediate action in order to bring the matter of the passage of a bankrupt law to the favorable attention of Congress.

The convention adjourned to meet in Minneapolis the first Tuesday in September.

A THEATRE IN DISPUTE.

CHICAGO, March 1.—With the ringing down of the curtain Sunday night, Baker's Theatre, Wabash-avenue and Nineteenth-street, will be closed for the season, and some doubts exist as to the exact date of its reopening. Acting as Assignee, E. T. Singer has executed a lease to J. H. Haverly of Cincinnati and St. Louis, and expects to rechristen the place and open May 1, unless an order of court should set aside the agreement.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Baker claim that the lease was entered into without due notice to them, and that its carrying out will injuriously affect their interests in the property, inasmuch as the course of the Receiver has already reduced the theatre to a second-class place of amusement, seats having been sold for 10 cents each last week.

The New-York Fashion Bazar for March, the best ladies' magazine, with the latest Paris fashions, is now ready. "The Reproach of Annesley," by Maxwell Gray, author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland" and "My Heart's Darling," from the German of W. Heimburg, are continued in this number. "The Hardy Norsemen," by Edna Lyall, will be commenced in the next number. The subscription price is $2 a year. Address George Munro, Vanderbilt-av., New-York.—*adv.*

FAILED FOR ONE MILLION

A BIG RUBBER HOUSE IN BOSTON GOES DOWN.

HENRY A. GOULD MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT AND STATES THE CAUSE OF HIS FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

BOSTON, March 1.—Henry A. Gould, dealer in dye stuffs, rubber, gutta percha, &c., at 17 Pearl-street, under the firm name of Henry A. Gould & Co., made a voluntary assignment today, with liabilities approaching $1,000,000 and assets at present unknown. Mr. Gould was one of the leading merchants in his line of business in Boston, and has been doing an enormous trade on limited capital, but backed by Ezra Farnsworth, whose indorsements, it is believed, amount to over $300,000.

Mr. Gould has been in business nearly 20 years and has imported largely from the East Indies and South America. He has branch houses in Philadelphia, New-York, and London, and a purchasing house in Para, Brazil, the latter being the oldest American house in that city. He is said to have an interest in the reorganized National Rubber Company and also an interest in the Brooknaven Rubber Shoe Company, (formerly the L. B. Smith Rubber Company.) He has two camphor refineries, one of them being at Rumney, N. H., and the other at Stamford, Conn., and is said to control the product of a German manufactory of anilines. He is also engaged in the manufacture of liquid sutch.

With this immense business conducted on a limited capital it was no surprise to learn that the firm's credit was never considered very good and that banks and loan associations in this city and elsewhere did not accept Mr. Gould's paper without satisfactory indorsements. About seven years ago the failure of the National Rubber Company, in which Mr. Gould was largely involved, seriously crippled his revenues. Other failures in the rubber trade last year brought further losses, which would have led to failure long ago but for the backing of Ezra Farnsworth, who was intimately connected with Mr. Gould in church affairs.

The present assignment was precipitated by the refusal of Mr. Farnsworth to longer stand behind the firm. The larger portion of the outstanding paper, it is believed, is guaranteed by him and the indorsers will suffer no loss, as Mr. Farnsworth has ample means. He is supposed to be nominally secured to the extent of his indorsements, but declines to state whether or not his security will protect him in full. It is probable that his loss will be heavy.

The assignment has created a sensation in Gould's paper was Israel G. Whitney of the Merchandise Bank, whose name was at one time on a large amount of Gould's paper, but who preceded Mr. Farnsworth, Mr. Whitney left the bank and has largely reduced his liability. The estimates on the amount of paper outstanding range from $400,000 to $600,000, of which the greater portion is guaranteed by one or the other of these two men, and this paper is mostly held by Boston banks. Other principal among the other creditors are Kidder, Peabody & Co., Blake Brothers & Co., J. R. Moore & Co., and the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company.

Mr. Gould made a statement to-day confirming the assignment and stating that the assets consisted of goods in stock, and that the creditors were few, chiefly in Boston; that the unsecured creditors were very few indeed, and that such unsecured liabilities would amount to a few thousand dollars only. He gave as causes leading up to the failure large defalcations and heavy losses in the Brazil office, unauthorized drafts from correspondents in China which the firm honorably discharged, heavy losses through failures in the rubber trade, and the failure of a large consignment of camphor to arrive. He further stated that the business up to date was more prosperous than for several years, but that persons to whom he had looked for substantial aid had deemed it wise to bring the firm to liquidation. He told friends that he firmly believed there was enough to satisfy every claim in full if the stock was not sacrificed.

D. B. Harding was supposed to be a member of the firm, but he states that he was never such, and his only connection was that he was for a time empowered to sign checks for Henry A. Gould & Co. Mr. Harding has, however, been appointed custodian and manager of the affairs of the firm. The assignee is Charles K. Cobb, a Boston lawyer.

It was learned through representatives of the banking houses mentioned above as among the large creditors that they were secured by merchandise in their hands.

A CORNER IN TERRAPIN.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY GALLONS SENT TO WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The terrapin market in Philadelphia, New-York, and Baltimore has been "cornered." When, early this morning, the stewards of the various city clubs went to market to procure the great American delicacy they were informed that there was not a genuine terrapin in the city.

This was an unheard-of calamity. Telegrams were sent to New-York and Baltimore. The answer in both cases was the same: "Market cornered for inauguration ball about three weeks ago." George C. Boldt, who will provide the great supper at the inauguration ball, instructed his agent, Reuben Kimmon, of this city, some time ago to purchase all the terrapin obtainable in the market. Mr. Milden did so. The prices paid were high, but the demand had to be supplied.

As a result 1,700 large terrapin and 3,400 small specimens were contracted for and immediately shipped to Philadelphia. As each terrapin arrived in Philadelphia it was properly taken care of. In the cellar of the Bullet Building a cold vault was prepared, with running water, sea weeds, and some oatmeal for the entertainment of the strangers. The terrapin lived there until last evening, when they were taken out, boiled, and picked. The amount made just 250 gallons, which at the retail price—$5 a quart—make $5,000 worth of edible delicacy for Gen. Harrison's admirers.

To-night a special train carried the terrapin to Washington. Twenty-one cooks, all becomingly attired in linen hats and white aprons, acted as guards.

A BIG LUMBER FAILURE.

DETROIT, March 1.—George Morley, wholesale lumber dealer of this city, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are placed in the vicinity of $100,000, while the assets will inventory about $70,000. Up to the last year Morley was doing a safe business, using, however, a good deal of borrowed capital. At that time the failure of a creditor compelled him to buy in a twenty-seven-thousand-dollar plant, for much of which he went in debt. He was just closing out that investment when the Dwight failure came, and, unfortunately, they were his debtors. This plunged him into fresh embarrassment, and his creditors became alarmed and assignment followed.

The Third National Bank is the largest creditor, holding between $25,000 and $30,000 of the concern's paper, amply secured. The Peninsula Savings Bank holds about $5,000 worth of paper, most of which is not mature. The Oscoda Lumber Company of Oscoda and Fletcher, Pack & Co. of Au Sable are in for about $10,000 each. The Alpena Lumber Company want about $800. The remainder of the indebtedness is distributed among a number of creditors.

VICTORY FOR THE CHICAGO "TIMES."

CHICAGO, March 1.—The Grand Jury this morning took up the charges of criminal libel made by ex-Police Inspector John Bonfield and ex-Police Captain Schaack against J. J. West and Joseph R. Dunlop of the Chicago *Times*, and in less than two hours threw the cases out and adjourned.

Both of the officials, driven from their position by the exposures of the *Times*, were before the Grand Jury, as were several reporters. Although it is said that the charges may be taken before the March Grand Jury, it is the general belief that the action taken to-day will be duplicated then and by future juries, and that the immense libel suits piled up against the *Times* and its editors will never be pressed.

A WHOLE FAMILY DROWNED.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 1.—A day or two ago the family of Mr. Bud Hynes, nine in all, were drowned in a swamp in Decatur County, near the Tennessee River, a colored man who was with them escaping to tell the story. The family were moving in a wagon and after dark became lost in a swamp. They came to a stream which the colored driver refused to attempt to cross. Mr. Hynes thereupon took the lines and forced the team to go ahead. In a moment they were in water 15 feet deep. The father, mother, and seven children were lost. Citizens are searching for the bodies and have found three.

Cabinet which Gen. Harrison made he put Allison in as Secretary of State and Warner Miller as Secretary of the Treasury.

Col. Elliott F. Shepard is greatly opposed to the selection of Gen. Tracy. He has been energetically denouncing him as an atheist and a spiritualist, and actually went to Gen. Harrison this evening before Gen. Tracy got here and remonstrated against him. There are persons here wicked and unfeeling enough to characterize the Colonel as a nuisance. But he doesn't mind. He keeps himself busy doing good and saving the country whenever he can.

Senator Stockbridge, Senator-elect McMillan, and Gen. Alger have combined against Senator Palmer and will not let him be Secretary of Agriculture if they can help it. Alger dislikes him because, while ostensibly aiding Alger's Presidential boom at Chicago last Summer, he in fact made irreverent fun of it. Palmer meanwhile is working the farmers all over the country, and Gen. Harrison received about 600 telegrams urging his appointment to-day, and it is said that about 900 more came to various statesmen in town, telling them to use their influence in his favor with Gen. Harrison. The fun of the thing is that Alger, who left Michigan yesterday breathing fire and slaughter, is ditched somewhere in Pennsylvania by an accident to his train, and he has been frantically telegraphing all the evening to Gen. Harrison to hold Palmer's case open till he can get here and say his little say.

Gen. Procter, it seems to be settled now, will have the War and not the Navy portfolio.

Gen. Harrison's longest caller to-day was Gov. Foraker, who, with Representative Bontelle of Maine, spent half an hour with him. Gov. Foraker and Senator Fassett also had an earnest conversation, which started the report that Foraker was mixing in the New-York fight. He is too cunning for that, although his sympathies would naturally be with Platt. Among Gen. Harrison's other callers were ex-Postmaster-General Creswell, Hannibal Hamlin, Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania, Robert Smalls of South Carolina, Judge Emery Speer of Georgia, John G. McCullough, Judge Wheelock G. Veasey and ex-Gov. Ormsbee of Vermont, Justice William L. Strong, Clem Studebaker of South Bend, Ind., who brought on Gen. Harrison's carriages; Senator George of Mississippi, S. S. Cox, Gov. Larabee of Iowa, ex-Gov. Hartranft of Pennsylvania, Senators Blair and Chandler, Jesse Seligman, John S. Mosby, and Representative Wilber of New-York.

Gen. Harrison went out for a walk about 3 o'clock, and walked directly to Senator Edmunds's house, in Massachusetts-avenue. There he staid about half an hour, and then returned directly to the Arlington. He looked in better spirits when he got back than he did during the forenoon, and the presumption is that Mr. Edmunds succeeded in cooling his heated imagination and clearing to some extent the muddle in his mind as to Cabinet matters. Soon after 4 o'clock Gen. Harrison denied himself to callers, and it was said that he was putting the finishing touches to his inaugural address.

Mrs. Harrison went out driving with Mrs. John Sherman soon after noon, and then she, Mrs. McKee, and Mrs. Russell Harrison held a reception in their parlors at the Arlington. Mrs. Ernest Chamberlain of New-York assisted them. Mrs. Harrison wore a brown cloth redingote, with a vest of Oriental trimmings; Mrs. McKee wore a purple velvet gown trimmed with Valenciennes lace; Mrs. Russel Harrison wore a salmon-colored silk; Mrs. Chamberlain, white silk. The reception was largely attended. Among the guests were Senator and Mrs. Leland Stanford, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Bateman, Senator and Mrs. Frank Hiscock, Mrs. Gardiner G. Hubbard, Mrs. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Washington McLean, Mrs. and Miss Dawes, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. E. English, Justice Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hall, Mrs. A. R. Whitney, Senator and Mrs. Paddock, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Seligman and the Misses Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tiffany, Mrs. C. W. Francis, Miss Nordoff, Hannibal Hamlin, Mrs. Joseph Burr Tiffany, Mrs. J. J. Belden, and George W. Childs.

President Cleveland held his last public reception this afternoon. He was occupied all the morning with business, devoting some time to the consideration of bills awaiting action. There were a number of callers, who sent their cards to him in the library, but he was obliged to excuse himself to most of them, as he will have no time to spare if he is to get through with the stack of bills on his desk.

Long before 1 o'clock it became evident that the reception in the East Room was to be a large one. The room had gradually filled up since 12 o'clock, until there was a solid mass of men, women, and children packed in the spacious apartment right up to the doors leading into the inner corridor. Out in the hall there was such a throng that a passage-way was kept open with difficulty. People sat on the steps leading up to the Executive Clerk's rooms and stood in the vestibule in large groups. The entrance doors were closed to prevent too great a crowd inside and a line was formed, four persons deep, which soon extended half way down the walk to the northeast gate. There were two or three false alarms in the East Room, where the inner corridor doors were opened by servants who looked in to see how the crowd was accumulating. The visitors were eager, but good-natured, and after the crush caused by these false alarms had subsided a few more people crowded in and increased the crowd.

Very promptly at 1:30 the President entered and took his place just inside the East Room. The ushers restrained the crowd with difficulty, but at length succeeded in starting a single file past the President, who shook hands cordially and rapidly, answering occasional expressions of good will with cheerful responses. When the first crowd that had been collected tried to pass out of the White House it encountered the outside crowd that was waiting to enter. The result of the meeting was confusion and delay, so that the line going past the President became a straggling one. As he had given more than half an hour to handshaking and his duties were pressing upon him, he reluctantly decided to cut the reception short, after he had received and shaken hands with about 700 people. About as many more waited for a time in front of the White House, expressing disappointment at being unable to shake hands with the President, and then dispersed.

Col. Britton, Gen. Beaver, and Gen. Hastings of the Inaugural Committee of Arrangements, called upon the President this afternoon and accepted the programme agreed upon between President Cleveland and Gen. Harrison for inauguration day. Gen. Harrison is to go to the White House, as already stated in these dispatches, there to be joined by the President, and to ride with him to the Capitol. The story that he starts from one of the hotels had no foundation in fact.

Mr. Cleveland spent the evening at home in company with some friends. The dinner given the President and Mrs. Cleveland last night, by Mrs. Macalister Laughton has been commented on to-day as a notable event, for there were present, in addition to those named, Cardinal Gibbons and Mrs. McElroy and Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, two former mistresses of the White House. Col. Lamont says there is no truth whatever in the report received from New-York, that he has purchased, for President Cleveland, the Abendroth place at Rochester, N. Y. He says there has been no inquiry made about the property.

Vice-President-Elect and Mrs. Morton were entertained at a brilliant reception to-night by Mrs. Hobson, sister-in-law of Mr. Morton. Previous to this the guests were entertained at dinner by Col. and Mrs. John Hay. Invitations for the reception were limited to a comparatively small number, the occasion being a reunion of the personal friends of Mr. and Mrs. Morton. The hostess wore a gown of heliotrope satin, with front of net, embroidered in pearls and silk the same shade as the gown. The corsage was cut V shape back and front, and finished with folds of heliotrope silk net, which formed a pointed vest in front.

Mrs. Morton's gown was an elegant one of pearl-gray satin, with plaitings of rose-pink crêpe, and draperies of black lace and diamond ornaments. Miss Morton, a tall blonde, wore white Brussels net figured in bouquets of color. The corsage was cut low and finished with a fall of finely-plaited soalloped ruffles of the same material, the sleeves formed of similar ruffles caught up on the shoulders, a pointed berthe of salmon-pink ribbon set in at the side seams and fastened at the left side with broad bow and ends. Miss Hoyt, daughter of Mrs. Lydia Hoyt of New-York, also a guest of the hostess, wore an Empire gown of white satin embroidered in gold.

Fair weather has brought out a fine lot of bunting to-day, and the crowds that swarmed into the city by every arriving train have lingered along Pennsylvania-avenue to watch the efforts making to conceal the buildings with all sorts of fabrics that can be used for outdoor decoration to be more properly termed than in that respect to any seen here for many years. Enthusiastic citizens say it will surpass everything ever before attempted here. But they said that four years ago, when the crowds were apparently as great as they are now, and the enthusiasm quite as marked.

Inauguration Day, however, is still far enough off to give a great many thousands of persons time to arrive. The railway stations have been stripped of the seats usually provided for passengers so as to accommodate a great throng. Extra tracks have been laid in sheds adjoining the stations to furnish increased terminal facilities. The people with rooms to rent are almost as eager as those who are seeking for lodgings, and there is very little disputing about prices that make permanent residents stare and transients wonder where Washington got the reputation of being a cheap city to live in.

Some of the most notable decorations are those of the Government buildings. The great State, War, and Navy Building promises to be a handsome sight. The north and east fronts are to be profusely decorated with flags and streamers. The west and south fronts are in wide and back streets, and will not be hidden behind bunting. On the navy front the flagstaff is to be surmounted by one of the largest American flags obtainable, while from the shoulder from which the time ball drops each day will be fastened four sets of halyards, each running to a corner of the balcony. The one on the southeast corner will contain four flags, reading in the language of bunting: "The President will arrive." The unfinished sentence will be found in the three flags on the northeast halyard, which will read: "At 12 meridian," thus giving information of value to each of the enormous crowd in sight as may be versed in this tongue. The four flags on the southwest signify "Salute the President" and the four on the northwest "Cheer." On the north or War Department front the great American banner on the central staff will be flanked on each corner by the parapet by a smaller flag representing the four arms of the service—cavalry, infantry, artillery, and signal corps.

The ballroom at the Pension Building was turned over this morning, after most of the decoration had been completed, to the Inaugural Committee of Arrangements. Up to 10:30 o'clock it was open to visitors, and there had been a tremendous inpouring of strangers to see the flag-bedecked interior. The notice of closing had not been generally seen, and when the doors were finally closed to all except employés, the dissatisfaction of the hundreds who applied for just a little look was expressed with much vigor and in a language that suggested a sense of proprietorship interfered with.

Prominent people, men who are known to all readers of newspapers, are becoming so plentiful about the city that one runs against them everywhere. Gov. Foraker arrived this afternoon to take command of one of the divisions of the inaugural parade.

Private Secretary Halford says that it has been practically settled that the Bible on which Gen. Harrison will take the inaugural oath will be the family Bible brought from Indianapolis.

Vice-President-elect Morton has just completed the purchase of the Bell mansion, which he has been fitting up for his own use. He paid $95,000 for the property, which consists of an entire triangular reservation in which is the house and a fine stable.

ON TO WASHINGTON.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 1.—Nearly every member of the General Assembly, Democrats and Republicans, leaves on a special train in the morning for Washington to take part in the inaugural ceremonies. The distinguished junketers go by the Baltimore and Ohio and return by the Pennsylvania Road.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Buffalo (N. Y.) Republican League, the New-Haven (Conn.) Republican League, the Cyclone Flambeau Club of Lawrence, Kan., the Missouri Republican Club of Kansas City, and the Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guards, arrived in the city to-day to participate in the inauguration ceremonies next Monday.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1.—One hundred and sixty survivors of the Seventieth Indiana Regiment, which was commanded by Gen. Harrison, left this afternoon for Washington. The veterans are under command of Lieut.-Col. Samuel Merrill, and are accompanied by Marshall's Military Band of Topeka, Kan. On inauguration day they will act as the personal escort of President Harrison.

NOT POPULAR IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 1.—Gen. Harrison is not a popular man in Albany to-day. The Platt men feel that they have been sold out; that an invidious comparison has been made between their leader, through whose efforts the State was saved last Fall to the Republicans, and Wanamaker, who simply tapped his barrel for the benefit of a State which was already hopelessly a Harrison stronghold.

The action of the President-elect in entirely ignoring Platt's claims to recognition will breed dissension in the party which are likely to result in a mild repetition of the Garfield-Conkling embroglio of 1880 and the consequent overthrow of the present Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The Miller standard bearers hardly know what to think as yet, but still have hopes of a Cabinet portfolio, even though it be not the Treasury. The number of Republican politicians who will visit Washington will be small, and would be even smaller were it not that quarters have already been engaged and must be occupied. Senators Cogswell, Deane, Fassett, Laughlin, O'Connor, Raines, Russell, Sweet, Van Cott, Vedder, and Worth will represent the upper house.

HENRY GEORGE GOING TO ENGLAND.

The Manhattan Single Tax Club gave Henry George a send-off last evening on the occasion of his departure to Europe. The members met at their headquarters in St. Mark's-place, and at 9 o'clock they started with a brass band and marched across to Christopher-street ferry, where they crossed over to Hoboken to the dock where was moored the steamer Ems, on which Henry George had secured passage. There were present William McCabe, W. J. Steere, W. H. Faulhaber, B. Dublic, William Spain, Richard George, C. H. Delano, Paul Bessig, and Jeremy O'Neil.

On reaching the foot of the gang-plank of the steamer, Henry George was called out, and Mr. McCabe, as spokesman of the club, offered him congratulations and godspeed, and asked him to say a few parting words. Mr. George said that he had a great deal of speaking laid out for him in England, and therefore it would be necessary to save his voice. He was going to Europe with much more encouragement than he had on his last trip, and he would be able to report that the movement of the single tax doctrine was making good progress.

A DEAD-LOCK IN THE POLICE BOARD.

The Board of Police Commissioners, acting as Trustees of the Police Pension Fund, are in a dead-lock over the proffered gift of the Broadway and Sixth-Avenue Railway Companies, in all $1,500. The Corporation Counsel was asked if the board could refuse to accept the gifts, and yesterday he rendered the following opinion:

"It may easily be conceived that rewards or gifts may be proffered under circumstances which from motives of public policy the acceptance thereof ought to be declined. When in the judgment of the Police Commissioners gifts or rewards are tendered under such circumstances, I believe that the Board may refuse to accept the same. I therefore advise you that the Board of Police Commissioners, as Trustees of the Police Pension Fund, are lawfully empowered to receive the proffered donation or to decline to receive the same, as in their judgment will best serve the public interest."

Commissioner Voorhis offered a resolution that the opinion be incurred. A motion to table the resolution was lost, and it was put to the test, when a dead-lock ensued, Voorhis and McLean voting to return the money and French and McClave voting against the resolution.

THE POOL TOURNAMENT.

D'Oro, the Cuban wonder, distinguished himself and astonished the veteran experts at pool by defeating both Frey and Malone in the prize tournament at Hardman Hall yesterday. His essays were desperately bold, and his execution marvelously brilliant. In consequence of the unlooked-for performance decisive results were necessarily postponed until to-day, and an extra game is possible. D'Oro won the fifteenth game of the tournament in the afternoon, scoring 103 to 57 for Frey. The sixteenth game was taken by Clearwater, with 101 to 86 for King. In the evening Frey vanquished Clearwater, 105 to 60, the seventeenth game, and Malone lost the eighteenth game, his first set back, by 103 to 79. Malone has won 4 and lost 1, and Frey, D'Oro, and Powers have each won 3 and lost 2. The games for to-day are in this order: Manning and King, D'Oro and Powers, Frey and Malone.

MR. LAURIER'S MOTION DEFEATED.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 1.—The resolution of the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, leader of the Opposition, in favor of closer trade relations with the United States, and the continuance of the modus vivendi in connection with the fishery treaty, was voted down by the Government supporters to-night, the vote standing yeas 65, nays 108; majority, 43.

MR. GARRETT TO GO TO MEXICO.

RINGWOOD, N. J., March 1.—Mr. Robert Garrett is much improved in health, and, according to present arrangements, will start on Wednesday for Mexico. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Garrett, Dr. Jacobs, and several friends. The party will go West over the Erie Road.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The large factory owned by Handel N. Daggett at Attleborough, Mass., and occupied by D. H. Murphy & Co., Joseph Wilson & Co., jewelry manufacturers, and Washington Barnet's machine shop, was burned early yesterday morning. The building is damaged to the extent of $11,000, which is insured. The large and complete stock of goods and machinery is completely ruined, causing a loss of $9,000 to $10,000, on which there is an insurance of $6,000.

The interior of the large two-story wooden factory in East Bridgeport, Conn., owned by Henry A. House and occupied by the House Kindling Wood Company, was burned out yesterday. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $1,800.

The business portion of the village of Lostant, Ill., was destroyed by fire Thursday. Fourteen stores were burned. The losses amount to $145,000 and the insurance is very light.

Fire last night in the frame building 1,671 West Main-street, West Farms, owned and occupied by John Peters, caused a damage to building, furniture, &c., of about $5,000.

A fire at Ellisburg, Jefferson County, N. Y., yesterday, destroyed Frank King's cheese factory. Loss unknown; partially covered by insurance.

A fire in John Peters's frame dwelling on Main-street, West Farms, last night, did $5,000 damage.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL FACTS

FIGURES FROM THE ROAD'S ANNUAL REPORT.

LAST YEAR'S NET EARNINGS SHOW A FALLING OFF OF HALF A MILLION —THE LINES IN IOWA.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company yesterday issued an advance copy of their report, including balance sheet and principal abstracts, in anticipation of the stockholders' meeting in Chicago on March 13. The other abstracts and the General Manager's report, with all the usual tables, which are now in press, will then be submitted. The advance report is indorsed by all the Directors, B. F. Ayer, Walther Luttgen, John W. Auchincloss, Oliver Harriman, Stuyvesant Fish, Edward H. Harriman, William Waldorf Astor, Sidney Webster, Robert Goelet, and S. Van Rensselaer Cruger.

At the outset the statement is made that the annual report for 1887 included the Iowa earnings for the nine months from January to September, inclusive, during which the Iowa railways were operated by the Illinois Central under leases; but in 1888 the company only received such of the net results of the railways in Iowa as it was entitled to receive as a bondholder and a stockholder therein.

The gross sum received from traffic in 1888 was $11,822,476 64. In 1887 it was $13,033,383 57, of which there came from Iowa $1,165,849 77. The net earnings in 1888 were $4,067,871 65. In 1887 they were $4,919,439 97, or, after deducting the net earnings of the Iowa divison for the nine months of that year, $4,573,434 55.

The available sum received from all sources during 1888 was $5,234,432 07, specified as follows: Surplus dividend fund (per last report,) $436,356 62; traffic, $4,067,871 65; lands, $83,646 32; New-York office, $696,557 48. From the sum there was paid for bonds drawn under the sinking fund and interest on bonds, $1,074,020; rental, Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans Railroad, $1,376,094 05, and for permanent improvements, $220,781 10; a total of $2,670,895 15. This left $2,563,536 92, out of which there were taken the 3½ per cent dividend paid Sept. 1, 1888, $1,400,000, and the dividend payable yesterday of 2½ per cent., $1,000,000. There has been carried forward to the surplus dividend fund invested in Illinois Central 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1952,) and set apart as applicable to future dividends, $163,536 92.

All the railways west of the Mississippi, in which the company owned shares or bonds, have been merged in the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, and the capital of that company was thereby increased from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000. The Dubuque and Sioux City Road owns 524 miles of railway, extending from Dubuque westward to the Missouri River 327 miles, with a branch from Manchester to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 42 miles, and other branches from Cherokee, Iowa, northward to Sioux Falls, Dakota, 97 miles, and southward to Onawa, Iowa, 56 miles, most of which, excepting seven miles, is laid with steel rails and is in good physical condition. That company also owns commodious station buildings and valuable terminals at Dubuque, Marion, Cedar Rapids, Waterloo, Waverloo, Fort Dodge, Cherokee, and Sioux Falls, and an equipment sufficient for its local business. The dividends upon the shares of the Dubuque and Sioux City were only one-half of 1 per cent. for 1888. The Illinois Central Directors think that this is more satisfactory than would have been the payments from the treasury of the rent under the old lease of 1867, amounting to $767,760 13, and the surrender of the claim for betterments, out of which the company has realized $912,624 59.

Attention is directed in the general balance sheet entitled "Securities of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, $10,121,209 83," and the explanation is made that it represents the amount by which the Directors have secured, besides $5,930,000 of bonds of the Cedar Rapids and Chicago and Cherokee and Dakota Railroad Companies, 78,973 shares of the stock of the Dubuque and Sioux City Road, being all but 1,027 shares of its capital of $8,000,000.

An explanation of the pending suits between the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company and the Illinois Central Company is made, and it is stated that immediately after the lease by the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Company to the Dubuque and Sioux City Company had been executed certain bonds under a mortgage previously made. The assertion that the Illinois Central ever undertook in any way to pay those bonds, or the interest thereon, is declared to be without foundation in fact.

The income derived by the investments in the South has been increased by the acquirement of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad. More purchases of shares and bonds of that company were made in 1888, and the entire investment in that property is $2,906,213 62, from which there was received last year a net income of $77,791 97. Since Jan. 1 the company has been consolidated with the Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans Railroad, and will hereafter be known as the Memphis Division. It will be leased to the Illinois Central until 2283 for an annual rental of not less than $130,000 nor more than $140,000, and arrangements have been made whereby the entire investment made in the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad will be immediately turned into cash. This lease is regarded as more favorable to the Illinois Central than the old lease of the New-Orleans Railroad, for which there was guaranteed a rental equivalent to nearly 40 per cent. of the gross earnings.

The Chicago, Madison and Northern Railroad, from a point near Chicago to Freeport, Madison, and Dodgeville, was turned over to the Illinois Central on Jan. 1 of this year, and hereafter the earnings are to be included in the reports of the Directors. The cost of this railroad surpassed the estimate, owing to the large outlay necessary for facilities at Chicago, the high price of land in and about Chicago, the requirements of municipal authorities with regard to crossings, and mistakes of engineers. While the cost may reach $40,000 a mile, that is less, it is claimed, than any other railroad has paid to 10 miles for an independent entrance to Chicago. Valuable improvements were made on the line with last year's earnings, and not less than $600,000 will be expended this year. It is estimated that $50,000 will be the necessary expenditure on the Rantoul Railroad.

Early in the year all the shares in the Dunleith and Dubuque Bridge Company not then owned by the Illinois Central were purchased by that company, and the dividends from the shares have been satisfactory to the Directors. Contracts were also made with the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Road for the use by that company of 14 miles of the Illinois Central track between East Dubuque and Portage Curve, at a rental of $1,000 per annum and a proportionate share of the expenses. A contract has been made with the Chicago, Burlington and Northern whereby, upon the payments of $97,000 by that company, because of the 13 miles of road which were built by the Burlington Company near Portage Curve, including two and one-half miles built on land not owned by the Illinois Central; and the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad Company is to lease the right to run its trains over the double-track railway so formed, at the fixed rental of $21,000 and its proportion of maintenance, beginning on March 1, 1889.

The Directors congratulate the stockholders on the fact that the company is free from all the perquisites which their property was subjected to former years. They say the report:

"The 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Canton, Aberdeen and Nashville, of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, of the Chicago, Havana and Western, of the Rantoul, of the Chicago, Madison and Northern, of the Cedar Rapids and Chicago, and of the Cherokee and Dakota Railroad Companies to the amount of $16,350,000 in the aggregate, secured by first mortgages on the railways of those companies, issued at the rate of $10,000 per mile, and $20,000 per mile in any case, have been pledged to secure an issue of $15,000,000 of Illinois Central 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1952, of which $8,000,000 were paid prior to Dec. 31, 1888. Of the remaining $6,910,000 there have been set apart for the surplus dividend fund $163,000, and there have been sold since Jan. 1, 1889, $1,000,000. The sum invested by the Illinois Central Railroad Company in the above-named seven railroads exceeds $18,000,000, and they form valuable and indeed indispensable parts of the system. During the year there were purchased $250,000 of Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans Railroad Company 5 per cent. bonds at 118; and there were sold $166,000 Illinois Central Railroad Company sterling 5 per cent. bonds of 1950, say, £53,200, at $940 per bond of £200 each, realising $350,000. The $480,000 bonds of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Company drawn and held in the Illinois Central Railroad Company at their cost, $455,308 12. Five per cent. bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company were accepted at par, in settlement of various claims, to the amount of $1,034,000."

No new extensions were undertaken in 1888 and none is in view. Outlays on capital account not paid for from income were made as follows:

Illinois Central for 80 engines and 1,241 cars	$854,311 60
South Chicago	315 87
Rantoul	43,071 79
Chicago, Madison and Northern	3,133,264 89
Yazoo and Mississippi Valley	42,799 36
Canton, Aberdeen and Nashville	398 87
Total	$4,074,624 58

EFFECTS OF THE IOWA RATES.

CHICAGO, March 1.—A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says: The Iowa Railroad Commissioners are in a quandary. The alleged injustice of their recently-adopted schedule is being continually held up before them. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Company laid before the Commissioners a statement of its earning for 1888 under old rates. With this statement was another making reductions for the difference in the rates now in force, and it was shown that the earnings would have been more than 27 per cent. less for the year 1888 had the present schedule been in force then. The same comparison was made by the Chicago and Northwestern, and it was shown that the difference would have been 37.9 per cent., while the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy figured a difference of over 30 per cent. The Des Moines and Northwestern Road's representative said that in order to carry on its business safely this year, the company would be compelled to lay track and make other costly improvements, but this could not be done with the new schedule in force, and, if it is maintained, the only course left for the company would be to abandon the road.

All the roads urge the necessity of immediate action toward an advance of rates. Mr. Dey, President of the commission, says that the Iowa rates have the effect on the earnings of the roads which the managers claim, it means bankruptcy for the companies.

"Such a state of affairs," he added, "would be most embarassing to the Iowa Commissioners. They would be held to account for all the disaster that might follow, and besides it would greatly damage the standing and credit of the State. When the Commissioners made the present schedule the intention was to affect local rates only, but according to the estimates that have been made before the board lately, the effect in decreasing the whole earnings of the Iowa roads has been very great."

Mr. Dey intimated that the Commissioners would not change the schedule until it had been tested and proved to be unreasonable.

CROSSINGS ON THE GRADE.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF THE TOWN OF FAIRFIELD.

HARTFORD, March 1.—The Supreme Court opinion in the Fairfield grade-crossing case, which has occasioned widespread interest in the State since its announcement, was given to the public this afternoon. It was prepared by Judge Pardee of this city.

On petition of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road the Railroad Commissioners ordered the abolition of all highway grade crossings in the town of Fairfield along the line of the company. They also ordered that Fairfield should pay $12,000 toward the cost of executing the order. One of the crossings to be removed is known as the Elwood crossing and is at a point about one-fourth of a mile west of the Southport station. At the station the public cross the railway at their pleasure as upon a public way. The Commissioners finding these crossings dangerous, ordered the abolition of both and the substitution of a new crossing midway between them. The town appealed to the Superior Court, where Judge Torrance affirmed the action of the Commissioners in ordering the removal of all grade crossings, but overruled it so far as it required the town of Fairfield to pay any part of the cost of the work.

Both the town and the railroad company appealed from the decision of the court so far as it affected their interests. The opinion by the court referring to the town's appeal is:

"But upon the record the Commissioners have determined that public convenience requires a highway crossing at the station and that one will be there established, and assumed it to be now in existence for the purpose of determining what shall be done in reference to the Elwood crossing. This they have not the power to do. So far as they are concerned, every established highway is settled as to its location, width, and use, unless it would be changed by another highway, and separation of grades can be effected with as little cost to the railroad company as at any other point.

"They have not the power to make such way a part of the plan for the accommodation of the public by new ways ordered by themselves, and therefore wrest it from its course. Therefore upon the appeal of the town we find there is error in the judgment of the Superior Court."

Judges Beardsley and Loomis dissent from this view. Regarding the railroad company's appeal the opinion reads:

"The language of the statute is that the Commissioners shall determine what alterations or removals shall be made, by and at whose charge or expense. Therefore they are not confined to an appropriation; they are permitted to apportion: also, if there be present such unusual facts as to justify doing so, the ordinary theory are permitted to impose the whole burden upon the railroad company. The same discretion goes with the appeal to the Superior Court, and there it is exhausted. The exercise of it by the latter is beyond revision by this court. Therefore upon the appeal of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company there is no error."

Chief-Justice Park and Judge Carpenter dissent. The decision as regards both points is a victory for the town. It has fixed the principle that in cases similar to the ones in Fairfield the whole burden may be imposed upon the railroad. It has also clearly defined the ground where the Railroad Commissioners cannot order the extinction of a public highway.

ONE ROAD TO BE COERCED.

CHICAGO, March 1.—An important conference, having for its object the correction of abuses which have recently become so common as to demoralize rates on through traffic, was held today at the office of Chairman Blanchard. The meeting was composed principally of representatives of roads that are in the territory of the Central Traffic Association, but are not members thereof, and a strong effort was made to prevail on these independent lines to agree on a course of action, designed to put an end to the manipulation of through rates at Peoria, Streator, and other points.

The Peoria Board of Trade recently adopted resolutions threatening to boycott any road that permitted its waybills to be inspected by the authorized officials of the Central Traffic Association. This action had the effect of inducing some of the roads to ignore the Inspection Bureau, and the result has been a large increase in the clandestine cutting of rates.

All the roads represented at to-day's conference agreed, after a long discussion, to establish inspection bureaus at all necessary points and to allow their waybills to be examined by the authorized agents of the association. But all the interested lines were not represented. The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Road, which is said to be one of the worst rate manipulators, was absent and has not consented to the arrangement. It is believed, however, that this company can be brought to terms by combining against it, and cutting off its prorating arrangements.

DENYING THE DEAL.

NEW-HAVEN, March 1.—President Clark, when asked to-day about the rumored deal between the New-Haven and New-England Roads, declared emphatically that there was nothing in it. The subject had not been mentioned at any meeting of the New-Haven Road. No documents had been exchanged and there had not been any negotiations between the two companies. "Nor is there likely to be at present," he added.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Large amounts of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock, and stock of other Western roads, are owned in and about Hartford, and, at the request of many stockholders, Francis E. Cooley and Daniel R. Howe, two well-known business men of Hartford, have consented to represent Eastern shareholders at the several Western meetings. They announce that they will, if requested, forward to stockholders of the Burlington, Illinois Central, St. Paul, Rock Island and Northwestern Roads proxies for signatures made out to Mr. Cooley or Mr. Howe. It is expected that many New-England shareholders will confer with them and send representatives to the meetings.

Officials of the Manitoba Road at St. Paul deny the statement that a reduction in salaries will be made on the road, and further than letting out all the help that is not absolutely necessary no changes, they say, will be made. The company has been reducing the operating force for the past four months, and yesterday a new force in the chief engineer's office was reduced over 50 per cent., seven out of the thirteen men employed in that department being notified that their services would be dispensed with. A woman was removed from the general baggageman's office, and several other minor reductions were made.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed Senate bills granting the right of way through the White Earth Indian Reservation, Minnesota, to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company; authorizing the Montgomery and Erie Railway Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Tallapoosa River; granting the right of way through the Sioux Reservation to the Forest City and Watertown Railroad Company, and granting the right of way through the Government reservation at Hampton to the Hampton and Old Point Comfort Railroad Company.

Dispatches from Winnipeg say that a rumor is going the rounds that the great Northwest Central Road, now being built from Brandon, intends to connect with the new road being built west from Vancouver through the Yellow Head Pass, and that the Northern Pacific Road, which will reach Brandon this year, will take over the whole line when completed and operate it in opposition to the Canadian Pacific. This would give the Northern Pacific another route to the Pacific coast.

At the meeting of the Northwestern Division of the West Freight Association in Chicago yesterday the Chicago, Burlington and Northern gave notice of its intention to reduce the rate of four from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago to 10 cents a hundred pounds. The present rate is 12½ cents. The reason given for this action is that the "Soo" is capturing a big charge of the traffic to the seaboard. The other roads say that they will have to meet the cut.

The Transcontinental Association having refused to reduce the rate on canned goods, San Francisco shippers have chartered a vessel and will send an amount equal to 500 carloads of canned goods around Cape Horn to New-York. The ship rates are 55 cents per hundred, which, added to rail rates to Chicago, 22 cents, will place the goods on the market in the latter city at 77 cents a hundred, exclusive of wharfage, insurance, &c.

A contract has been made by which the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company secures the right to run its trains over the Belvidere Delaware Road between Phillipsburg and Belvidere, N. J., enabling it to reach the Lehigh and Hudson River Road without breaking bulk. This puts an end to the projected road from Phillipsburg to connect with the Lehigh and Hudson River Road at Belvidere.

It is expected that all the lines in the inter-State agreement will be represented at St. Louis next Thursday, and invitations have been extended to other roads within the territory covered by the Western Managers' committee to be present and participate in the proceedings. The concensus of opinion of the committee seems to be in favor of a consolidation of the three traffic associations into one organization.

J. T. Harrahan, who has been induced to become General Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, is one of the foremost railway men in the country. He has had much experience on several roads.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Company is to build an extension to Little Rock. The recent purchase of the St. Louis, Salem and Little Rock was a step in this direction.

WHAT THIS LAND NEEDS.

TWO THINGS NECESSARY FOR THE SCHOLAR IN AMERICA.

Bishop Henry C. Potter addressed the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Clark's, in West Twenty-third-street, last night on "The Place of the Scholar in American Life." He said that the opportunity for high-class scholarship in this country was never so rare as it is to-day.

"But," he said, "I believe a brighter day will dawn when the American scholar shall be given his right place. He must not shrink from the terms of his high aspirations. The scholar who has moved the world has been the scholar who wrought for a guinea a page, not for a thousand pounds for a volume.

"Two things can be done to hasten the day when the scholar in America shall be properly recognized. First we can esteem him highly. There is but one true aristocracy in this world, and strangely enough China is the only country in which it is recognized, the aristocracy of character, enriched by learning. We need it here and we will have it here. As between the old-time retailer of other men's ideas and the originator of the ideas there must be a sharp distinction drawn. There are voices, I verily believe, that want to speak to us nobler things than the age has yet learned.

"Second, the scholar must have his true home. In this country there are no cloistered nooks into which he may retire and seek after truths that are as dear to him. We have colleges enough. The outlines are well laid out, and what we must do new is to fill in these outlines. The want of our American people to-day, in the direction of higher education, is not new institutions, or more buildings, or more free institutions. Of all these things experience, I venture to submit, is every day showing us that there are enough and more than enough. But we want of space and place for men who, whether as fellows or lecturers, shall, in connection with some university, be free to pursue original investigations and to give themselves to study untrammeled by the petty cares, the irksome round, the small anxieties which are sooner or later the death of aspiration and fatal obstacles to inspiration."

The paper was discussed by Judge Van Vorst, James W. Hawes, Prof. Tisdall, Clinton B. Fisk, ex-Governor D. H. Chamberlain, Prof. MacMullen, and others. Dr. E. W. Fisher presided at the meeting.

ST. DAVID'S SONS.

THE DAY OF THEIR PATRON SAINT FITTINGLY CELEBRATED.

Vowels had next to nothing to say and consonats ruled last evening in the large dining room of the Westminster Hotel, where the members of the St. David's Benevolent Society of New-York and Brooklyn and their invited guests, to the number of about 300, sat down to the society's annual dinner in honor of the Welshmen's national Saint. President Richard J. Lewis sat at the head of the feast, and at the table with him were ex-Postmaster-General T. L. James, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Judge Daniels, Judge Brady, Col. Fellows, J. Scarer Page, Senator Edwards of Jersey City, W. J. F. Hunt of the St. George's Society, Cornelius N. Bliss, J. J. O'Donohue, T. H. Evans, Harry T. Masterton of Chicago, the Rev. John Evans of Philipsburg, the Rev. Frederick Evans of Brooklyn, G. H. Humphrey, editor in chief of the *Druch*; G. Mostyn Jones, Anewein Jones, D. L. Jones, Edward Schell of the St. Nicholas Society, and G. N. Von Wormer.

The repast was an excellent one, and the menu revealed the fact that each of the dishes appeared under a unique title. To the eye it seemed as though the edge of the company's appetite fell upon blue points upon the half shell; in reality it was to "Llymevich oral ar bauer cregin" that the Welshmen paid their earliest gastronomic addresses. The speeches, Welsh in sentiment throughout, were made in English. President Lewis, in welcoming the members of the society and their guests, congratulated the retiring year on the society's progress and upon the benevolent work which it had done in the past year and which promised well for its future success and prosperity.

The Rev. E. J. Morris spoke eloquently in response to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate." Other toasts were replied to as follows: "Cymru," (Wales,) Mr. H. Humphrey of Utica; "The Land We Live In," ex-Judge Noah Davis; "The Welshman as an American Citizen," Senator W. R. Edwards of Jersey City; "Our Sister Societies," Mr. W. F. Hurst and Mr. T. H. Evans; "Our Guests," the Rev. D. E. Robinson; "The Ladies," Mr. J. R. Van Wormer. Letters of regret were read from President Cleveland, President-el

ALMOST READY FOR WORK

THE CEILING COMMITTEE IN SEARCH OF COUNSEL.

THE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS UNTIL MARCH 11—THE CEILING INVESTIGATION WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY.

ALBANY, March 1.—No legislation of any import was accomplished in either house to-day. Everybody seemed anxious to get out of town as soon as possible. Adjournment was taken until March 11 at 8 o'clock.

Senator Ives in the Senate and Mr. Clarke in the Assembly introduced a bill creating a Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the city of New-York, and transferring to it the powers now possessed by the Department of Public Parks. The Mayor is authorized to appoint a competent person residing in these wards, commonly known as the "annexed district," as the head of the proposed department. This appointee shall serve for six years at a salary of $5,000. The Commissioner may appoint a deputy at a salary of $3,500 a year, and to hold office at his pleasure, the act to go into effect May 1.

Two bills recently introduced by Senator Murphy were passed; one appropriates $3,000 for the erection of tablets on the field of Gettysburg in memory of the New-York batteries, the other provides that it shall be lawful to arrest suspicious characters in public places without the formality of warrants.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Gen. Curtis of the Excise Committee made no report to the House of his extraordinary conduct at yesterday's session, when he alone of all the Republicans voted to report his High License bill, uniting with the four Democrats of the committee for assistance.

"There is plenty of time for action," said Gen. Curtis to THE TIMES's correspondent, "and I don't think we will do anything about it until after the recess. When the time comes you will find me at my proper place on this schooner, guiding it on its proper way." The general impression is that he is a very poor pilot.

It is almost unnecessary to say that the Democrats in the House are particularly delighted with the strategy displayed by their colleagues on the Excise Committee in voting to report the Crosby bill, and that several of them sought Gen. Curtis to plead above all political considerations to-day and bring the bill before the House. Senator Erwin assured THE TIMES's correspondent that he had no hand whatever in the unfortunate disagreement between his St. Lawrence County colleagues, Kimball and Curtis, and declared that he does not propose to place himself between the blades of a political pair of shears. Kimball is ambitious for Senatorial honors in the event of Erwin receiving a Federal appointment; hence his desire to push before the House a High License bill in place of Curtis's, which everybody who has examined it, except Curtis, concedes is beaten already.

Although Mr. Crosby, who was in the chair at the time, objected to the consideration of the Partell resolutions, Mr. Sheehan succeeded in having it brought before the House with the aid of the votes and influence of such Republicans as Hamilton, Fish, Curtis, and Husted.

"I would suggest," said Mr. Crosby, "that the resolutions be sent to some committee, that their language might be improved," and Col. de Peyster of Dutchess made a motion to that effect, while admitting his willingness to sign the paper if it were brought to him. That motion, of course, was beaten, and the resolutions went through.

Chairman Ainsworth gave notice that, in view of the adjournment next week and that the Supply bill must be in the House by March 15, all persons who wanted items in it must appear before the Appropriations Committee on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, March 11, 12, and 13. The committee will grant hearings on the afternoons of those days.

Among the bills introduced in the Assembly were the following:

By Mr. Hamilton—Relative to pawnbrokers. It provides that Justices of the Peace, Police Justices or Assistant Justices may issue warrants empowering constables to search pawnbrokers' offices for stolen goods and bring them before a magistrate, who shall deliver the same to the person claiming to be the owner on his executing a bond in double the amount of money for which the property is pledged to the person from whose possession the property was taken, with the condition that the person so claiming the same will on demand pay all damages recovered against him in any suit brought within 20 days from the date of such bond by the pawnbroker from whom possession said property was taken.

By Mr. Blumenthal—Amending the act to provide additional accommodation for common schools in the city of New-York. It authorizes the Controller upon the application of the Board of Education, and their approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to issue additional bonds for an amount not exceeding $2,000,000, to be known as schoolhouse bonds, which shall be used for the purchase of the new plot of land for the erection of new school buildings, for additions to school buildings already erected, and for purchasing a site and erecting a new building thereon for the use of the Board of Education, as said city.

By Mr. Saxton—Amending the act to protect primary elections and political conventions by providing that no rule, regulation, or restriction shall prevent a person who has voted at a primary or convention who at the last preceding general election voted the State or county ticket of the party under whose auspices such primary or convention is held, and all such voters shall be permitted to vote thereat. It also provides that no person other than inspectors shall perform the duties of an inspector or prevent any inspector from performing his duties.

By Mr. Hagerty—Amending chapter 582 of the laws of 1880 by providing that in case the consent of property owners to tunneling underneath streets for a railroad cannot be obtained the General Term of the Supreme Court in the district in which said road is proposed to be constructed may on application appoint three Commissioners, who shall determine, after hearing all parties, whether such railroad ought to be constructed or operated, and their determination, confirmed by the court, may be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners. The bill also provides that a railroad company that is of greater part of whose roadbed is below the surface of the ground, and whose road is not over 10 miles in length, may consolidate its capital stock, franchises, and property with those of a railroad company organized under the laws of the State.

By Mr. Ryan—Preventing discrimination by railroad companies in the rates charged for cargoes using any of the canals or streams of the State.

By Mr. McCann—Amending the general manufacturing law so as to permit the consolidation of water work companies.

By Mr. Andrae—Providing that no male under the age of 18 years and no female under 21 shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment of the State for more than 60 hours a week. No child under 14 years shall be employed in any such establishment. No child under 16 shall be employed who cannot read and write simple sentences in the English language, except during vacation of the public schools in the place where such minor lives. It also provides for the necessary fire escapes on such establishments.

The Legislature adjourned until Monday night, March 11, at 8:15 o'clock.

THE CEILING INVESTIGATION.

The new ceiling investigating committee held another executive session this afternoon in the Assembly parlor. The Sergeant-at-Arms had just declared the room cleared and the committee was about to proceed to business when a pair of feet were discovered hanging over the edge of one of the high oaken chairs with which the room is furnished.

Upon investigation the occupant of this curious spot for a post-prandial nap was found to be L. R. Locke, ex-Assemblyman from Warren County, and a notorious member of the Third House. The chair had been carefully placed with the face toward the wall in the most distant corner of the room.

Of course it is impossible that Mr. Locke could have ensconced himself in this snug little spot with any wrongful intent, although he was a little abashed when requested to finish his nap elsewhere.

The committee have some very startling revelations in store for the public. Every possible clue which is likely to throw any light on the job will be followed out to the end. The bank books of members of Assembly or any one else who had the slightest connection with the affair since its inception will be carefully examined. Fremont Cole, John I. Platt, Andrew S. Draper, and our David Bennett Hill will all be asked to tell whatever they may know, either as regards the bill or its passage, or the drawing up and signing of the contract. Messrs. Sharp, Fish and Creamer left for New-York this afternoon to engage counsel. Clarence A. Seward, Daniel Rollins, or James C. Carter are spoken of.

Mr. Seward was willing to take hold on Tuesday evening, but the committee, in view of the fact that a report might be handed in a week from next Thursday, are now looking for some one who can acquaint himself with the testimony and take hold by 11 o'clock Monday morning.

The session this afternoon was held merely for the purpose of announcing the appointment of Accountant James Yalden, who did similar work for the Gibbs investigating committee in 1886. Last year Mr. Yalden was before the Legislature with a bill to have $50,000 arising from that transaction sent to the Board of Claims. His counsel was Mr. Charles Bacon, the intimate friend of Gov. Hill. The bill passed and, of course, was signed.

BROOKLYN EXPECTS A GAS WAR.

Residents of Brooklyn are very much interested in an approaching "gas war," in which the Fulton Municipal Company and the owners of a new patent for manufacturing gas are to be the principals. At present the Fulton Municipal supplies all the other companies with gas manufactured by its patent process, and the local companies simply let it flow through their mains. Some time ago a party of capitalists offered a new patent to the Fulton Municipal Company, but the price demanded, something like half a million dollars, put an end to all negotiations. Then the syndicate set to work to buy a controlling interest in the Citizens' Gas-light Company, one of the lessees supplied by the Fulton Municipal, and they have succeeded in doing so. Work on the new plant will soon begin, and when it is finished the war will probably begin. The Fulton Municipal is wealthy, and is prepared to make a long fight. Consumers hope to read the finish in the shape of reduced bills.

HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS.

ITS USES DISCUSSED AND A DIG GIVEN THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Three hundred educators connected with the colleges and schools of New-York attended an invitation meeting in the Assembly Hall of the College for the Training of Teachers, in University-place, yesterday afternoon, to discuss plans for introducing into the schools the study of history, and especially of American history. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler introduced Dr. William T. Harris of Concord, in a short address commending the study of history. Hand in hand with opportunity went responsibility, he said, and upon Americans depended the responsibility of maintaining the existing institutions of the country, when the time came, as come it would, when they would not go on in spite of neglect and ignorance.

Dr. Harris said that all of the cities of the Union were made up of composite populations. The foreign elements did not always understand the customs of the country and there was natural and inevitable clashing, in consequence. But all the elements must be made to harmonize and work together to the general end. The study of history was the opening of the eyes of the soul to all the circumstances attending the development of a great people. It was essential that the foreign elements of the composite population of the Union should learn something of the history of America. The country in effect said to the immigrant: "You shall have freedom of individual action within the lines established for the general good of the people," and it was essential that he should be able to discover those lines.

In general man could acquire a knowledge of a country by the reading of its literature. As an American was a newspaper man, and the constant reader of the newspaper could keep pace with the history of the local affairs of his own place of residence and of the larger affairs of the whole world. One of the greatest miracles was that man had discovered that he could reinforce himself by every other man in the world, and so, by reading the news reports of other men, as published in the daily newspapers, he acquired the knowledge of all of them. He could think with other men's brains when he read the editorial articles in the newspapers.

History, in general, Dr. Harris continued, was the biography of institutions, and, as such, afforded a good contrast to the institutions of the individual. The topic was illustrated by a sketch of the history of France, that was a succession of individual institutions, alternating with popular revolutions. What we could not find in our own history we could find in French history, and what was lacking in French history could be found in English history. There was a true and a false patriotism. There was the patriotism that broke loose in Fourth of July orations, which advocated the kind of freedom that Robinson Crusoe found on the island upon which he was the sole inhabitant. True freedom was the freedom that existed in the division of labor, in the realising of all that was substantial and reasonable in human nature. The historic spirit was present in the great scientific movements that now had possession of the world; for the scientific condition of men and things was present in their history. The study of historic method was the study of history, of nature itself. The study of the history of our country in the history of the nations of the world and of ourselves in the common nature was the great culture study of the future.

George Cary Eggleston was called upon to discuss the subject, as one in which he had always taken a great interest. The study of history, he said, was a topic which ought to stand at all times. If his hearers succeeded in instituting some such system of study of history as had been successfully carried on for six years in the Old South Church in Boston they would not only be extending knowledge to others but would be increasing their own knowledge. The methods pursued in Boston he did not think adaptable here, because of the lack of homogeneity in New-York. He did think that good missionary work could be done by trying to secure the Board of Education to adopt a proper conception of its duties. Its proper work was to make intelligent Americans of the juvenile army it had in charge, and that was a fact it seemed to completely ignore.

The meeting resolved that a committee of five be appointed by Dr. Butler to take the general subject into consideration. Dr. Butler will announce the committee and the date of the next meeting in a few days.

FIGHTING FOR CHARACTER.

AN INSTITUTION'S STRUGGLES AGAINST LONG ODDS DOWN TOWN.

The First Ward Industrial School and Workingmen's Public Reading Room and Free Circulating Library has just issued its thirtieth annual report. The difficulties of teaching the children of the vicinity are described as very great. There were 824 pupils on the roll during the year, 244 of whom were in the day school and 80 in the night school. Sixty children were relieved by the sick fund, 63 by special charities, and 65 attended by physicians. Employment was found for 84 soldiers. The total amount of subscriptions received for 1888 was $4,158. The report declares that the school has been greatly affected by the prevalence of diphtheria and measles, and this has made some of the attendance irregular. Moore Dupay, one of the officials of the school, makes this significant statement:

"The moral atmosphere of the First Ward is of a very low standard. The youth of both sexes evince many bad characteristics at an entire disregard of virtues without which there is no foundation upon which character can be builded. My own impressions of the moral condition of the youth of the First Ward have been deepened by conversation with others well informed upon the subject. The police also bear the same testimony, and declare that the gangs of young men from 15 to 20 years of age who range through the ward are among the most dangerous in the city. They are composed of young thieves and ruffians of the boldest character. Many of the young men of the same age also exhibit a recklessness of demeanor and an absence of shame truly amazing. The liquor stores—many of them of a very low class—are numerous, and are the resort of the rendezvous of the young men of the ward. All the conditions in the First Ward are unfavorable to a high degree of morality. The long line of water front and its shipping, the sailor boarding houses, the emigrant boarding houses—almost all of a very low type—the many old and dilapidated tenements, and, as before remarked, the palatial display of the majority of the population; all these are factors which have their influence in bringing to pass a degree of lawlessness and immorality difficult to find elsewhere in the city.

The prospects of the institution are of the most flattering character.

GREAT GAMES TO-NIGHT.

AMATEUR ATHLETES TO CONTEST FOR COSTLY PRIZES.

The games of the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America, which take place at the Madison-Square Garden this afternoon and evening, have the largest number of entries that has yet been known in American athletics. The number of entries is about 800, and the handling of this immense throng necessitates trial heats in the afternoon.

The unusually valuable prizes offered caused the big entry list, for there never was a set of open events before where the prizes were so valuable. Diamond rings will be given to first man in each event except the tug-of-war. The stones in these rings are pure white and weigh one and one-quarter carats. The second man will receive a scarf pin, in which are set two diamonds and a ruby and a sapphire. The third man will be given a gold medal, and every athlete who starts, whether he wins or loses, will get a gold souvenir, suitable for a watch charm.

The afternoon work will commence at 2 o'clock, and will consist of the first and second trial heats of the 75 yards' run. Then will follow the one-half-mile run first heat, 250-yard hurdle race first heat, one and one-half mile bicycle race first heat, 440-yard run first heat, three-quarter mile novice walk first heat, 250-yard run first heat, two-mile run first heat, 440-yard novice run first heat, and one-mile walk first heat.

The second trials and final heats of everything will occur in the evening, and a few extra attractions will also take place then. Joseph F. Donoune, the skating champion, will attempt to break the roller-skating record. F. E. Westing, the champion sprinter of America and England, will attempt to lower the 75-yard record. A. F. Copland, the champion hurdler of America and Canada, will try to beat the record for the 250-yard hurdle race.

Toward the latter part of the evening's programme T. P. Conneff and A. B. George will have their match race at three miles.

The officials are: Referee—Walton Storm; Judges—George W. Carr, C. H. Mapes, G. M. L. Sands, and H. La Roy Dresser. The pest of starter will be filled by E. P. Pike.

A BABY BURNED TO DEATH.

Minnie Achille, a 7-year-old girl, started a fire with kerosene at her home, 17 Grace-street, Jersey City Heights, yesterday morning. The oil set fire not only to the child but to the bed on which her infant sister lay. The baby was burned to death. The older girl may recover from her injuries.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Best & Belcher	6 12	Navajo	1.40
Bodie Consolidated	1.80	Ophir	6.00
Challenge	3.85	Potosi	2.50
Consol. Cal. & Va.	8.37½	Savage	3.20
Crown Point	1.87½	Sierra Nevada	3.50
Gould & Curry	2.60	Union Consolidated	3.45
Hale & Norcross	2.40	Utah	2.45
Mexican	4.00	Yellow Jacket	4.35
Mono	.80	Commercial rock	.15

Navajo, ex-dividend, 10c.

THE SUGAR FRAUDS.

GREAT IRREGULARITIES FOUND IN VARIOUS PORTS ON INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Secretary Fairchild to-day sent to the Senate copies of reports and other communications relating to investigations of alleged irregularities in the importation and classification of sugars at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco; also, reports respecting improper allowances for damage to imported merchandise at New-York and certain correspondence pertaining to the undervaluation of woolen and worsted goods.

The Secretary in his letter says:

"With respect to the general subjects of the classification of sugar from the duties upon which so large a portion of the revenues is collected, it is proper to say that it has been the especial aim of this department to endeavor to secure in all cases a correct polariscope test of sugars imported at the different ports, and especially at the port of New-York, where the bulk of the importations is made; that all the changes which have been made in the sugar division at that port have had this end in view, so far as the action of the department was concerned; that since the 1st day of April, 1888, about which time the principal changes were made in that division, down to Jan. 23, the Collector at New-York reports that 1,721 entries of sugar have been made, and that in this large number of entries only protests and appeals have been filed in only 139 cases, being about 8 per cent. of the entire number of entries made, which fact alone would seem to indicate that in the judgment of the importers themselves the classification made by the revenue officers was not regarded as erroneous. In some of the cases in which protests and appeals have been filed the department has endeavored to secure from the importers such information as they might have, if any, tending to show that the classification in these cases was erroneous, and the purpose of the appraising department, upon appeal, to arrive at a just conclusion in regard to the merits of each case and to correct any error which might be found to exist in the action of the appraising officers. In almost every exception, the importers have declined to produce any evidence tending to shew the alleged incorrectness or injustice of the classification made by the Collector upon the report of the appraisers.

"I also invite particular attention to the papers herewith relating to the importation of a cargo of sugar by the American Sugar Refinery at the port of San Francisco on Dec. 4, 1888, from which it appears that the revenue officers at that port claim that the cargo was artificially colored in order to reduce the grade of the sugar in question No. 13, Dutch standard, and thus secure its admission at the lower rate of duty; that upon examination and investigation of the cargo it was found that the sugars had been artificially colored in the above purpose, and that when the artificial coloring was removed the grade of the sugar was above No. 13, Dutch standard. The color that the sugar was invested at a polariscopic test of 88°, but that its actual strength upon examination at the Custom House was from 96° to 98°; that the difference in duties upon the cargo classifying it as below No. 13 would have been over $51,000 less than if classified as above No. 13, which latter classification was adopted by the Collector. These papers are of interest as showing the facility with which frauds upon the revenue may be committed in the classification of sugars under existing law."

The report of Supervising Special Agent Jewell submits a statement of the different practices prevailing at certain ports in the application of the law in regard to sugars.

In regard to New-York, the conclusion is reached that there has existed, and does still exist, a disposition on the part of certain persons in the Government service at that port to aid and work in connection with the importers who seek to evade the payment of the proper duties on their importations of sugar, and the report says: "We believe that there cannot be a satisfactory administration of the tariff on sugars so long as the classification and appraisement of sugars until the principal officers charged with the supervision of the different branches of this service are to a large degree possessed of a sufficient competence and integrity to maintain their position uninfluenced."

The report says in regard to Boston: "We believe the sugar regulations are intelligently and honestly administered at the port of Boston. There are certain details connected with the administration of the laboratory, however, which we believe need correction."

Regarding Philadelphia the report says: "It is our belief that the sampling for the determination of the percentage of damages is not properly done, and that the assessments are based in part on a large extent guesswork. The examiner of sugar at the port of Philadelphia, in our opinion, lacks the necessary knowledge and experience and intelligence properly to administer the branch of the service of which he is the head, and he should be superseded by a more competent and reliable officer; he could, however, be assigned to other duties. The duty of appraising merchandise at this port is not fairly distributed."

Included in the correspondence is a letter dated New-York, Feb. 6, from T. T. Leary as Secretary Fairchild, in which he speaks of his attendance having been called to a remarkable correction necessary in the polariscope operated in the office. The instrument, he says, had always rendered excellent service, and inquiry on his part failed to elicit any tangible reason for its being out of adjustment, and he was forced to the conclusion that some one, either accidently or accidentally, had changed the adjustment.

In a subsequent letter to the department, under date of New-York, Feb. 16, 1889, Mr. Leary submits a report on the lower and also on the fact that other "quartz plates" than those authorized by the department had been brought into the United States laboratory. He relates conversations with certain persons in the office on this subject, and concludes: "The deductions from the foregoing clearly establish an attempt to gain from employés of the laboratory an expression such as would tend to support the claims put forth by those who are endeavoring to disparage the action of the department in its efforts to establish and maintain the laboratory, and also to assist to secure to themselves such corroborative testimony from the officers of the Government as will materially aid them in their endeavors to borrow, through the courts, moneys claimed to have been illegally exacted. Such testimony, in conjunction with the valuation of the quartz plates, as set forth in the report of the American Academy of Sciences, must prove extremely potential in support of their position, that improper standards are in use, and that the polariscopes are of a wrong construction, thereby enhancing the amount of duties exacted and obliging the importers to find relief through the courts."

FEBRUARY'S CROP WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following is the weather crop bulletin issued by the Signal Office:

Temperature.—The month of February, 1889, has been colder than usual in all districts except in the extreme northern portions of Minnesota and Dakota, at Northern Rocky Mountain stations, and on the Pacific coast. In the central valleys and in the Southern States east of the Lower Mississippi the average daily temperature for the month ranged from 3 to 10 degrees below the normal. In Western Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas the daily temperature was only from 2 to 5 degrees below. In Montana, Washington Territory, and in Oregon and California the departure from the normal was from 3 to 7 degrees above the average of previous years.

Precipitation.—The rainfall for the month was greater than usual in the South Atlantic States, Texas, the northern portion of Michigan and Wisconsin, and over the greater portions of Missouri, Dakota, and Colorado. There was a large deficiency of rainfall generally throughout the central valleys, covering the entire Winter wheat region, excepting Missouri, and also the central portions of the cotton region. The deficiency in rainfall in Southern New-England was from 2 to 4 inches, while in the Middle Atlantic States it was about 1 inch. This rainfall being about two-thirds of the usual amount. The most remarkable deficiency in rainfall for the month has occurred in the Lake region, where generally less than 20 per cent. of the usual rainfall was reported, the only exception being at San Diego, where the rainfall was about 2 inches, or 75 per cent. of the usual amount for the month.

General Remarks.—Generally throughout the Winter wheat region the ground continues bare, and the light snows which occurred during the month have rapidly disappeared, except in Southern Michigan, Northern Illinois, and Southern Wisconsin, where from one to two inches of snow were reported on the ground at the end of the month. In Northern New-England, Northern New-York, and the northern portion of the lake region from six inches to two feet of snow were reported on the ground at the end of the month, the latter depth being reported in Northern New-England, Northern Wisconsin, and Northern New-York. Generally the weather for the month and season has been highly favorable, the bare ground, and, notwithstanding the deficiency of moisture, the Winter wheat section, the resulting crop conditions are more favorable than those of last year, although the success of the crop depends largely on the weather of the current month.

"CALL IN THE COSSACKS."

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Secretary Fairchild has sent a letter to Chairman Mills in answer to his request for further information as to the general effect the Senate substitute for the House Tariff bill would have upon the customs revenue. The Secretary says:

"The relief the people need is a reduction of taxation. A mere reduction of the surplus would only relieve the one-half-mile run first heat, 350-yard hurdle race first heat, one and one-half mile bicycle race first heat, 440-yard run first heat, three-quarter mile novice walk first heat, 250-yard run first heat, two-mile run first heat, 440-yard novice run first heat, and one-mile walk first heat.

The second trials and final heats of everything will occur in the evening, and a few extra attractions will also take place then. Joseph F. Donoune, the skating champion, will attempt to break the roller-skating record. F. E. Westing, the champion sprinter of America and England, will attempt to lower the 75-yard record. A. F. Copland, the champion hurdler of America and Canada, will try to beat the record for the 250-yard hurdle race.

Toward the latter part of the evening's programme T. P. Conneff and A. B. George will have their match race at three miles.

The officials are: Referee—Walton Storm; Judges—George W. Carr, C. H. Mapes, G. M. L. Sands, and H. La Roy Dresser. The pest of starter will be filled by E. P. Pike.

A BABY BURNED TO DEATH.

Minnie Achille, a 7-year-old girl, started a fire with kerosene at her home, 17 Grace-street, Jersey City Heights, yesterday morning. The oil set fire not only to the child but to the bed on which her infant sister lay. The baby was burned to death. The older girl may recover from her injuries.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Best & Belcher	6 12½	Navajo	1.40
Bodie Consolidated	1.80	Ophir	6.00
Challenge	3.85	Potosi	2.50
Consol. Cal. & Va.	8.37½	Savage	3.20
Crown Point	1.87½	Sierra Nevada	3.50
Gould & Curry	2.60	Union Consolidated	3.45
Hale & Norcross	2.40	Utah	2.45
Mexican	4.00	Yellow Jacket	4.35
Mono	.80	Commercial rock	.15

Navajo, ex-dividend, 10c.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Lawyer Lawler yesterday refused to turn over papers relating to the case of Quaterro, charged with complicity in the murder of Antonio Filaccomi in St. Mark's-place, to ex-Judge Curtis, who had recently been retained by the defense. Mr. Lawler said his firm had been guaranteed $1,000 to defend the prisoner and that only $400 had been paid. Judge Curtis thought Lawler had been amply paid. Recorder Smyth was appealed to, but he refused to decide the dispute, and left the two lawyers to try and adjust the matter amicably themselves.

James Nolan, who shot and killed Emma Buch Nov. 20 as 9 Second-street, was found guilty of murder in the first degree by the jury in Judge Cowing's court in General Sessions yesterday. The jury was out but one hour. When the verdict was given Judge Cowing said that it was a correct one and was warranted by the evidence. Insanity was the only thing that was put in by way of defense. The convicted man is about 23 years of age. He was remanded until March 8 for sentence.

John Smith, 23 years of age, of 480 West Thirty-fifth-street, John Dee, aged 33, of 439 West Fifty-third-street, and Thomas Connor of 942 East Sixty-third-street were sentenced yesterday for their part in the Central Park cab robbery in which Samuel Platt was despoiled of his valuables. They were sent to State prison for 10 years each. Patrick Shea, who owned the cab, was discharged on his own recognisance.

The Armory Board yesterday received a request from Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment that a site of ground for that regiment be purchased on the block bounded by One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets and St. Nicholas and Seventh avenues. It also received a petition from the veterans of the regiment for the erection of the armory.

Among the passengers to sail to-day for Bremen via the North German Lloyd steamship Ems, are Lieut. Kenneth Cameron and Lieut. H. B. Gordon, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Earnshaw, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Henry George, Dr. A. A. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rieker, Paul S. Reinhardt, Martin H. Schroeder, and Mr. A. S. G. Van der Linde of this city.

Mrs. Mary O'Brien of 438 Lenox-avenue has advertised to the effect that bank checks purporting to have been signed by her were forgeries. She said yesterday that two checks for small amounts with her name forged thereon had been sold, and she feared a repetition of the forgeries. The original knows the forger, but will not divulge his name.

The Aldermanic Committee on Ferries and Franchises yesterday heard arguments in favor of the establishment of a ferry from the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street to Flushing and Bewery Bay. The committee will probably report favorably on the grant in favor of the ferry at its meeting on March 11.

A jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge Lawrence yesterday decided that Dr. William M. Reynolds was not guilty of presenting false insurance claims to the London Fire Assurance Corporation, in connection with the burning of his house at Flushing, Long Island.

John Thomas of 1,306 First-avenue was sent to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with being implicated in the cheating administered to John C. Gearis Feb. 7. The arrest was prompted by Gearis's ante-mortem statement, taken by Coroner Messemer Thursday night.

Harshaw Scott, whose leg and arm were broken by a Pennsylvania Railroad train near Lake Success some years ago, was yesterday awarded a verdict of $14,000 against the Pennsylvania Company by a jury in the Supreme Court, before Judge Ingraham.

William G. Mulligan of Herkimer County and Marcus L. Cohn and Patrick H. Hopkins of this city were yesterday appointed to Custom House clerkships at salaries of $1,000 each. George R. Orr of this city was appointed a watchman at a salary of $840.

The National Board of Steam Navigation has decided to take part in the naval display at the centennial celebration on April 29. It has invited the American Yacht Club and the proprietors of all the steamboats in the harbor to join the flotilla on that day.

The steamship Denmark, Capt. Rigby, which arrived yesterday from London, brought 5 cattle, 3 lions for the menagerie of Barnum & Bailey, and also three lizards, two monkeys, a goat, a civet cat, and a porcupine for the Central Park menagerie.

George W. Cable, Bill Nye, and James Whitcomb Riley will give readings in Chickering Hall at 2 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon, under the auspices of the Wellesley Alumnæ. The Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., will preside.

The February Grand Jury, which distinguished itself by the number of indictments found against Ives, Stayner, and Woodruff, was discharged yesterday with the thanks of Judge Cowing. They disposed of 300 cases.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Holland Society Sendracht Maakt Macht will be celebrated with speeches, dramatic performances, and tableaux at the New-York Turn Hall next Monday evening.

Prof. D. S. Martin of Rutgers College will deliver the lecture this evening in the Cooper Union free course. The subject will be "The Geology of New-York and Vicinity," illustrated.

The Rev. Wendell Prime, D. D., will speak to young men only at 3:15 to-morrow afternoon in Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue on "Personal Purity."

This will be the last evening this Winter of the very successful water-color exhibition at the Academy of Design, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue.

Republic Lodge, No. 690, F. and A. M., will confer the first degree in the Doric Room of the Masonic Temple this evening at 8 o'clock.

Dr. K. Kohler will deliver a lecture at Temple Beth El to-morrow on "The Evils and Fallacies of Christian Canvertanism."

BROOKLYN.

Frank P. Dudgeon was arraigned before Judge Moore, in the Sessions Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on two indictments, one charging him with performing a criminal operation upon Kitty Cody and the other charging him with manslaughter in the first degree. He will plead on Tuesday. James Cody of Oyster Bay, the father of the dead Kitty Cody, began suit yesterday to recover $100,000 damages from Dudgeon for the loss of his daughter's services.

Some time ago Charles H. O'Connor, a veteran, was discharged from a position in the Brooklyn City Works Department and brought suit to compel his reinstatement on the ground that other employés who were not veterans should have been discharged and he retained. Yesterday Justice Bartlett decided against him on the ground that O'Connor was employed merely to take the place of an absentee, who has since returned to work.

John Y. McKane and his gang go to Washington to-day with their Republican partners in Gravesend, and while he is away a committee of the Kings County Democratic General Committee will go down to Gravesend and reorganize the politics of that town. All the Democrats left will be enrolled and officers of the new association will be elected. When McKane returns he will find a new crowd in control of the town machinery.

Charles Miller, Asa A. Packer, and John Simpson, who were rearrested on Thursday for forging Brazilian bank notes after having been released by the United States authorities, on a charge of having counterfeited the same notes, were arraigned before Justice Walsh, in Brooklyn, yesterday. They were held in $3,500 bail until to-day.

The Republican Campaign Committee of Brooklyn sent out reports yesterday showing their expenses during the campaign to have been $42,441 20. The most significant item in the account is one of $9,750 for "manning polls."

James O'Neill, a boy of 17, whose real name is Matthew Travers, was sent to Sing Sing yesterday by Judge Moore for 10 years for burglary. His family is a wealthy one, but would do nothing for the prisoner.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

George Kennan delivered the last in the course of popular lectures in Sing Sing on Thursday evening to a large audience. His subject was "Exile Life in Siberia," and the greater part of the lecture was delivered in the costume of a Siberian convict.

Petitions have been in circulation in William's Bridge recently, and numerously signed by the villagers, protesting against the Park Commissioners selling any portion of the land in that vicinity which has been laid out for public parks. These petitions are to be sent to the Legislature.

A number of Episcopalians of William's Bridge have organized a new church to be known as St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church. On the present they meet in Prohibition Hall. The Rev. Mr. Clendennin of St. Peter's, West Chester, will officiate on Sunday.

A read jury has been drawn to decide whether a new road is necessary at Mamaroneck, on the north side of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad tracks, from New Grade-street to the new railroad station.

School Commissioner J. B. Lockwood will to-day commence at White Plains his annual examination of the school teachers of the county and of applicants for certificates to teach.

Bishop Henry C. Potter will visit St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, at Mamaroneck, to-morrow.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ex-Judge Garretson yesterday applied for a new trial for Lawyer George L. Record, who was recently convicted of having assaulted ex-Assemblyman E. T. McLaughlin for interrupting him while he was speaking for the Wales syndicate at a recent meeting of the Jersey City Board of Works. Judge Lippincott reserved his decision.

Some time ago the Jersey City Board of Works removed Bridge Tender George S. Lewis to make room for a nephew of Commissioner Tumulty, one of the members of the board. Lewis was a veteran of the war, and began proceedings for his reinstatement under the law forbidding the removal of veterans from public places except for cause. The Supreme Court yesterday ordered the Board of Works to restore Lewis to his place and pay him his salary for the time he was out of office.

S. D. Wilson was arrested yesterday in Jersey City charged with fraud. He had represented himself to be an insurance agent and had given Miss Kate Wilson, of Grove-street, a policy for $500, purporting to have been issued by the Home Insurance Company of New-York. He had collected $5 in premiums.

James Carroll, who was recently convicted of manslaughter for having injured Margaret Harrington so badly that she died, was sentenced by Judge Lippincott yesterday to 18 months' imprisonment.

Superintendent Germond of the Pavonia Ferry has resigned and Capt. T. A. Egbert of the Jersey Central Railroad has been appointed to the place.

Miss Adeline Negus of Jersey City was bitten by a dog at the house of a friend a day or two ago and badly injured.

LIFE INSURANCE REPORTS.

FIGURES SHOWING THE PROSPERITY OF SOME COMPANIES.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York has made its report for the year 1888 to the Superintendent of Insurance. The figures in it, as well as those in some of the other reports, are as follows:

Mutual Life.—Balance Dec. 31, 1888, $116,577,993 97; an increase of $2,721,543 56 over 1887; premium income, $6,239,424 10; total income, $8,000,338 45; losses and matured endowments, $1,591,540 64; total disbursements, $4,979,089 19; invested assets, $31,528,125 55; total assets, $32,972,811 36; premium reserves, $27,691,641; policy claims, $210,640 42; unpaid dividends or surplus, $75,000; liabilities on policy holders' account, $27,987,873 62; gross surplus, $4,985,437 74; note assets, $32,672,811 36.

Union Mutual of Maine.—Balance Dec. 31, 1888, $6,793,506 18, a decrease of $38,119 97 over 1887; premium income, $711,988 19; total income, $1,019,519 77; losses and matured endowments, $891,501 43; total disbursements, $1,243,543 55; invested assets, $5,757,044 18; note assets, $6,005,587; premium reserves, $3,658,765; policy claims, $87,181 98; liabilities on policy holders' accounts, $5,734,884 36; surplus, $270,732 55; note assets, $484,344.

Union Central Life of Ohio.—Balance Dec. 31, 1888, $4,222,662 20, an increase of $709,812 87 over 1887; premium income, $1,473,831 19; total income, $1,718,091 76; losses, &c., $208,090 41; total disbursements, $1,006,188 89; policy claims, $38,925; premiums paid in advance, $169,315 53; note assets, $560,697 50.

John Hancock Life of Massachusetts.—Balance Dec. 31, 1888, $3,161,933 19, an increase of $236,019 43; gain over 1887, $374,09; total income, $1,486,162 93; losses, &c., $360,492 41; total disbursements, $1,243,543 55; invested assets, $3,161,933 19; total assets, $3,318,500 43; premium reserves, $2,639,000; liabilities on policy holders' accounts, $3,044,013 88; surplus, $274,486 55; note assets, $109,444 17.

Travelers of Connecticut. (Life Department.)—Balance Dec. 31, 1887, $8,105,170 29; balance 1888, $8,947,287 13; gain over 1887, $1,210,000; total income, $1,688,288 58; losses and matured policies, $501,735 38; total disbursements, $846,281 58; invested assets, $8,342,846 71; total assets, $8,648,082 84; liabilities on policy holders' accounts, $8,477,139 78

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

A board of ordnance officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Daniel W. Flagler, Capt. Cullen Bryant, and Capt. Frank Baker, has been appointed to meet at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, April 2, at 11 o'clock, for the examination of such lieutenants of the line as may be authorized to appear before it, with a view to selections for transfer to the Ordnance Department. The following named officers will report in person to the board: First Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., First Artillery; Second Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, Fifth Artillery.

Orders have been issued for the Swatara, the South Atlantic station and the Enterprise of the European station to proceed to Madagascar for the protection of American interests. This action is in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of State contained in a recent report to the President in regard to the condition of affairs in that country.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—O, MOTHER-IN-LAW. Matinée.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—ZIG-ZAG. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELLI NACH—WAX WORKS—ORCHID SHOW.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—MACBETH. Matinée—LADY OF LYONS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—LE VOYAGE EN SUISSE. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—PAUL KAUVAR. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—SWEET LAVENDER. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 2—AIDA. NIBLOS GARDEN—At 8—THE WHITE QUEEN.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—L'AVENTURIER. Matinée—DENISE.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—FETE. Matinée.
PEOPLE'S THEATRE—At 8—MY SWEETHEART. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—MISS ESMERALDA. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—SAID PASHA. Matinée.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8—THE WATER QUEEN.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of* THE TIMES *should be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The latest report as to New-York's place in the Cabinet is that Gen. B. F. TRACY of Brooklyn is to be Secretary of the Navy. This is represented to be the result of an agreement between the Republican leaders now in Washington. The President-elect appears in the attitude of having no choice in the matter, and leaving the politicians to settle it among themselves under penalty of having the Empire State left out altogether. Gen. TRACY'S chief virtue appears to be that he is a man that can be agreed upon without giving too great offense to TOM PLATT. He is an eminent lawyer, with no experience in administrative affairs or practical business which naturally qualifies him to take charge of the great work of building up and equipping a navy worthy of the Republic, a work so successfully begun by Secretary WHITNEY. The best qualified New-Yorker who has been mentioned for a Cabinet place is undoubtedly CORNELIUS N. BLISS, but qualifications seem to count for little in this case, and something happened to shut the door upon Mr. BLISS and his Union League Club supporters. Those who thought last night that everything was settled in favor of TRACY were discomposed by the sudden appearance at the Arlington Hotel of Mr. WARNER MILLER, who would be HARRISON'S choice if he were permitted to have a choice. The Cabinet list is evidently still open to revision, and there is much pushing in behalf of aspirants for such places as are not regarded as irrevocably filled. Apparently there is to be no certainty about it until the names have been sent to the Senate.

The monthly Treasury statement shows an increase of the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, for the month of February of $6,443,344 88. The statement of receipts and expenditures for the month puts the former at $30,133,159 60, and the latter at $33,786,517 81. Of the expenditures nearly two-thirds—$20,918,954 48—were for pensions. The disbursements on the same account in February last year were less than $10,000,000. For the eight months of the current fiscal year the pension payments have amounted to $78,788,867 18, against $59,250,352 82 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

It is reported that the new Senator from Colorado is supporting with great confidence the candidacy of a resident of his State for the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office. Senator WOLCOTT has recently given to the public some of his views concerning the course that ought to be pursued in the Land Office. He complains that throughout the present Administration Western settlers have been persecuted on account of "some trifling technicalities" in the matter of their claims. The country cannot expect that the public lands will be carefully guarded by any one who takes this view of what has been done in the Land Office during the last four years. If the Senator's candidate is in thorough agreement with him concerning those "trifling technicalities" his labors in the office might be most satisfactory to the "settlers" who have been forced to take down hundreds of miles of fence and to those other "settlers" who are awaiting trial for subornation of perjury and other little errors of the kind, but they would scarcely commend him to honest citizens who know that under the present Administration there was made only a beginning of the work of investigation and punishment in a field that demands the most searching inquiry as well as the most vigorous pursuit of the jobbers that infest it.

The retirement of Vice-Admiral STEPHEN C. ROWAN, although long anticipated, and, indeed, made optional with him by an act of Congress passed over two years ago for giving him full active pay whenever he might choose to retire, is yet suggestive in its subtracting from the active list one of the most renowned of the surviving naval heroes of the civil war. A native of Ireland, he has been more than sixty years in service, having entered the navy as a midshipman in 1826, and he has risen to a rank higher than that held by any other of the great sailors of the Union cause, except FARRAGUT and PORTER. FARRAGUT was our first Vice-Admiral, made so in 1864, and PORTER succeeded him when FARRAGUT, in 1866, was made Admiral. Then in 1870 ROWAN became Vice-Admiral, when PORTER was made Admiral, and the statute provided that each of these grades should lapse with its existing incumbent. Accordingly there is no Vice-Admiral now on the active list, and no promotions will result from this retirement. Born toward the end of the year 1808, it was not until after the venerable sailor had reached the end of his eightieth year that he accepted retirement from active duty.

It was given out at the meeting yesterday of the Armory Board that one member of that body had prepared a report against building any more armories above Forty-second-street. It is to be hoped that this report may speedily be made public. The board has hitherto devoted its efforts to meeting the views of the regiments to be provided for with regard to the sites of their buildings. Into these views military considerations have not perceptibly entered. The regiments have favored sites upon exactly the same principle as if they were clubs. No care has been taken to distribute the armories, or to establish them in the quarters in which they would be most useful in case of disorder. Some of them, it is manifest, ought to be within easy reach of the property most exposed to injury by an outbreak, while the tendency has been to remove them further and further from the quarters in which such property is situated. The cheapest site offered at yesterday's meeting is by far the most eligible from a military point of view. We have heretofore suggested that the best course of procedure for the board would have been the erection of armories where they were most needed without assigning them to regiments beforehand. A military organization with incidental social advantages is all very well, but there is no reason why the State should provide ballrooms and clubrooms in fashionable neighborhoods for social clubs with incidental military organizations. This nonsense has gone quite far enough.

A step in the right direction is about to be taken by the Erie County Board of Censors, who will endeavor to induce the Legislature so to amend the Penal Code of the State as to make it a misdemeanor for any person to practice medicine or treat patients for any disease unless authorized to do so by a diploma of a recognized medical college or a license of the State Board of Medical Examiners. The movement is aimed against the disciples of faith cure, Christian science, clairvoyancy, and the many other fraudulent devices by means of which the money of weak-minded and credulous or superstitious people is drawn from them for the privilege of endangering their lives. A law against the practitioners of these dangerous "sciences," so called, is really the only possible way to reach an evil which is increasing daily. In large communities there is always a certain proportion of superstitious people to whom the baleful doctrines referred to appeal with the strength of Gospel truth, and the only practicable way to save them from the results of their own folly is to remove from them the temptation to exhibit it. A strict law prohibiting faith cure and Christian science experiments with human life, properly enforced, would soon drive the vultures who prey on the credulity of the weak-minded from the State, and that is the worthy object aimed at by the Erie County Board of Censors.

The changes proposed for the new lease of the Pribylov Islands have doubtless been intended to remove opposition to the bill pending on the subject. The reduction of the term from twenty years to ten, the increase in the revenue which the Government will derive from it, and the clause allowing anybody to prosecute the lessees for taking more seal skins annually than the lease permits meet serious objections urged against continuing the present system of letting the rookeries. The presumption is that the Alaska Commercial Company, the present lessee, can afford to pay as much for the new lease as anybody, because it already has the "plant" there established at some cost. Still, it may be outbid, and meanwhile raising the minimum royalty on each sealskin from $2, as under the present law, to $3 50, while leaving the fixed rental of the islands at $50,000, insures a large increase of income, independently of what the bidding may be above the minimum. It was desired that the provision of the new bill which empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to call for bids for a new lease prior to the expiration of the old one should be seasonably enacted, since otherwise there might be a period during which there would be no responsible guardian of the property in the leased islands; and the time for the expiration of the present lease is May 1, 1890.

THE POLITICS IN THE CEILING JOB.

When at the beginning of the legislative session last year a tremendous scare was got up over the condition of the Assembly Chamber ceiling there were immediate suspicions of an intended job. The architects of the Capitol had been trying for years to have the equilibrium of the stone vaulting readjusted so that the structure would be permanent and safe, but it had been persistently neglected. When a commission was appointed to examine the condition of the ceiling they tried to get a hearing before it and failed, and later on they still protested against the removal of the stone ceiling, declaring that it could be made perfectly safe by replacing two or three of the central vaults, which had been ruined by previous neglect. But there was a determination to have the whole thing taken out and a new ceiling put in, and the cry of alarm was kept up. Gen. HUSTED was the leading spirit in the agitation, which did not diminish the suspicion of jobbery. He was instrumental in securing the appointment of two of the three members of the commission that made the examination, and one of them was the engineer of the Poughkeepsie Bridge. They went to work with the assurance from this same engineer that what the Assembly wanted was a new ceiling. When the commission sent in its "scare" report in pursuance of this design Gen. HUSTED was in the chair, and a committee of five was authorized to see what was to be done. HUSTED immediately appointed that committee in the absence of the Speaker. Of course it was in favor of a new ceiling.

The Appropriations Committee brought in a bill, now said to have been drawn by JOHN I. PLATT, HUSTED'S associate in the Poughkeepsie Bridge project. Even before this Superintendent ANDREWS began to claim that the work was in the nature of "repairs" and must come under his direction, and he prepared plans for it though he had no professional knowledge of architecture whatever. It was generally believed then that HUSTED and Gov. HILL were working together to control the job. ANDREWS'S estimate of the cost for what he proposed to have done was $425,000. Commissioner PERRY made careful and detailed estimates, based upon plans of his own, for a new ceiling, to cost, with 10 per cent. added for contingencies, $233,265, including the expense of shoring up and removing the old ceiling. But PERRY was coldly ignored. The bill as finally passed appropriated $287,000, and placed the work in charge of HILL'S man ANDREWS, with a special committee of the Assembly to supervise it. The responsibility for employing an architect, having plans prepared, awarding the contract, and seeing that the work was properly done, was put upon the committee. How its duty was performed we have seen. ANDREWS chose the architect, had the plans and specifications made, practically selected the bidders, and authorized all the ruinous changes that were afterward made, and certified to claims for overpayments. The whole business was practically left to him.

In his remarkable speech the other day Chairman AINSWORTH said: "The only reason a commission [meaning the special committee] was attached to this bill was for the simple purpose of taking care of the politics that was in the job on the eve of a Presidential election. * * * If politics had been allowed to take care of themselves and the charge of the construction had been given where it ought to have been given, to Commissioner PERRY, the incoming President would be a Democrat." In explaining what he meant since the effect of his speech became apparent, Mr. AINSWORTH has said: "We sought, by putting Republican Assemblymen in a position where they could oversee the work, to guard against the use of the appropriation by the Democratic Party. It was a precaution to prevent the Democrats from using the money for CLEVELAND, and not an attempt to get money for HARRISON. We prevented the use of the money for CLEVELAND and to that extent we helped HARRISON; but we did not use a particle of the money for HARRISON." Then he takes the fact that $106,000 was made out of the job as evidence of the wisdom of this action.

This is almost as queer as the original speech. The implication that Commissioner PERRY would have used the money for CLEVELAND or anybody else is entirely without just ground, and there was no such fear. Now, if the three Republicans on the special committee were to oversee the work and prevent any of the money from being diverted to the benefit of the Democratic Party, how does it happen that they did not oversee it at all, but turned the whole thing over to the uncontrolled action of Mr. ANDREWS, a Hill Democrat? "We prevented the Democrats from using the money for CLEVELAND," says Mr AINSWORTH. There was no surer way of doing it than to turn the control of the matter over to HILL or his man, and that is the only way in which "we" did it, for it is about the only thing "we" did. It is certain that CLEVELAND got no benefit from it, whatever else may be true. But, says AINSWORTH, "we did not use a particle of the money for HARRISON." Now, who are "we" anyway? Nobody has accused AINSWORTH or his colleagues on the special committee of getting any of the money and using it for any purpose whatever. But how does he know what was done with it? How does he even know that "we" prevented its use for CLEVELAND, except on the ground that whatever HILL controlled could not possibly benefit the President? How does he know whether it was used for HARRISON or not? The cause of HILL and HARRISON was the same in the canvass in this State. Even WARNER MILLER has admitted that his main purpose was to get prohibition votes and so help HARRISON, and not to elect himself. HILL'S election was secured by sacrificing CLEVELAND and helping HARRISON. That was evidently understood by those Republicans on the committee who oversaw the work and prevented the money from being used for CLEVELAND by not going near Albany all the time the job was in progress and the money being paid out, and by leaving the whole thing to Gov. HILL'S tool. That was all that was necessary to secure the full benefit for HARRISON. HUSTED and HILL and the rest of them understood perfectly well that any jobbery or corruption that was for the benefit of the Governor was also for the benefit of the Republican candidate for President. Mr. AINSWORTH seems to wish it to be understood now that though the action of the committee resulted in a sham ceiling and a loss of $106,000 it was a mere "steal"—no great matter. The politics in it was only to prevent that money from helping CLEVELAND, and as that was successful the rest is of no consequence. "We" didn't spend it for HARRISON. No, but you do not know how much of it went to help the infamous scheme of electing HILL at the sacrifice of CLEVELAND, which "to that extent" helped HARRISON. It was a Hill and Harrison job throughout, and all that was needed to have it serve its end for both sides was to leave the matter to HILL. The facts thus far revealed all point that way, and if ever the money is clearly traced it will appear still more plainly.

THEIR EYES ARE OPENED.

The Superintendent of a Massachusetts woolen mill who voted the Republican national ticket because the party, as he understood it, "favored a reduction on wool," and who recently asked the *American Wool Reporter* with some display of indignation whether the party was "going back on its word" or was about to "show its fitness to rule by slapping off 50 per cent. of the wool duty," is not the only man interested in woolen manufactures who cannot conceal his dissatisfaction. The stockholders of one of the largest carpet companies, which passed its dividend a few weeks ago, are beginning to see that there is something objectionable in the tariff on carpet wool, and the stockholders of other companies are uneasy. Persons interested in the Hartford Carpet Company have applied to the Hartford *Times* for advice. They say:

"One of us was told during the late campaign, by a broker of your city, that should the Mills bill become a law this carpet company would be doomed. The bill failed to become a law, and the stock is still falling in value. While we were not present at the annual meeting of the company recently held, we are informed that the statement for the past year and the outlook for the future were not of the healthiest nature. The last dividend (or a part of it) was paid from the surplus, which is needed for new machinery, repairs, &c. We believe the company pays annually over $200,000 for duties on wool, of which not one pound competes with American wools. No wonder President HOUSTON feels blue over the future of his company, and (if he is rightly quoted) he speaks the truth when he says our Senators must have been crazy when they voted for the present Senate bill, which adds 60 per cent. to carpet wools. It seems to us that unless carpet wools come in free, or at a less cost than now, our company and like companies will certainly drift to their doom."

These persons ask whether they ought to sell their stock. The Hartford *Times* tells them it believes the company will be sustained, in spite of tariff burdens, by reason of the ability of its officers and the excellence of its plant. But this belief is based upon the assumption that the rates of the Allison bill will not be accepted by the next Congress.

It is difficult to see how the carpet-makers could keep their machinery going if those rates should become a part of the law. The President of this Hartford Carpet Company recently told a representative of the *American Wool Reporter* that the imposition of such duties would "place the carpet business largely in the hands of the foreign manufacturer." There were imported last year 74,710,696 pounds of wool of the third class, or carpet wool, this quantity being 76 per cent. of the entire quantity of raw wool imported. The duties for the two grades were about 25 per cent. and 27½ per cent., respectively, and the Allison bill would raise the rates to about 40 per cent. and 44½ per cent. These duties are not exacted for the protection of our wool growers, except in the case of a few politicians who have flocks of coarse-wooled sheep wandering on the public lands. The wool must be imported and the duties raise the price of carpets to buyers at home, while they absolutely prevent the sale of our carpets in South American or other foreign markets. Even the *Manufacturer*, one of the organs of the Pennsylvania protectionists, which says that the Allison bill "concedes far too much to those who are unfriendly to the general principle of protection to American industry" and roundly denounces the "half-hearted protectionists" whose influence "had undue weight during the preparation" of that bill, speaks frankly about these duties as follows:

"Even with the larger rate Americans will not find it profitable to produce the lower varieties of wools. The reason for this, of course, is that no enlightened American is going to feed and care for a sheep whose fleece is worth 50 cents, when the same amount of food and care will produce a sheep with a fleece worth $1 50. Nor is it desirable that he should do so. The success of the Senate bill as it stands will raise the price of carpet wool and also the prices of carpets, and will do good to nobody."

But these wool rates would do good to somebody, and for that reason they were put in the bill. They would take money out of the pockets of the makers and buyers of carpets and put it in the pockets of the few politicians who own sheep of low grade in the Territories. They would "do good to somebody," just as the proposed new duty on tin plate would enrich one or two Pennsylvania manufacturers at the expense of 60,000,000 consumers. And we predict that it will be a very difficult matter to take them out of the Tariff bill that the Republican Party intends to pass.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The elaborate attack upon Secretary WHITNEY'S work, for which Mr. BOUTELLE found time in these busy closing days of the session, might perhaps have been a little more effective had he not in a previous speech congratulated the Secretary on the success of that work, speaking of him as "alert in seizing upon the best ideas," and as one "to whose efforts the country is indebted." But the Maine Congressman evidently began rather with a view to vindicating some points in Secretary CHANDLER'S administration, and then sought to point a political moral and adorn a partisan tale.

The vessels now about to be added to the navy have certainly been greatly delayed in construction, as were those begun under Mr. CHANDLER; but this simply shows that the industry of building modern war vessels could not be taken up in this country and pushed at once with the rapidity and exactness of experienced European shipyards. Time had to be lost in experiments, in procuring the proper tools and materials, in guarding against errors. Besides, if the later vessels profited by the experience of the Roach cruisers, they were subject to using only domestic materials, and a board of officers ascribed months of delay on each of them to a failure to receive steel in time that would pass the Government's severe tests. It is true that with these liberal allowances they have since been under heavy penalties for overtime, but the whole question involved is mechanical, not political, and the new Secretary, of Mr. BOUTELLE'S political faith, will probably find obstacles in his path like those which delayed Mr. CHANDLER and Mr. WHITNEY. As to any slight variations in the tests required of the new vessels, Mr. CHANDLER found it advisable to make considerable variations in contract requirements, and our trials, in any case, are far more exacting than the foreign measured-mile tests. The contractors for the *Vesuvius* went far beyond the contract in the speed reached. As for the deliberation in designing of which Mr. BOUTELLE complains, instancing that the bids have not yet been advertised for the coast-defense vessel authorized fully two years ago, it is the country's gain. To expend public money is not difficult; but to add vessels of the highest attainable speed, power, and general efficiency is a more valuable service.

Secretary WHITNEY has by an admirable union of energy and deliberation made this country independent of further assistance from Europe in the construction of vessels or their armaments. The award of contracts amounting to millions of dollars has led to the establishment of a great foundry capable of furnishing armor for the heaviest iron-clads and forgings for the heaviest guns. Other contracts insure the manufacture of the full secondary batteries of vessels wholly in this country. A supply of auto-mobile torpedoes, not one specimen of which was possessed by the Government four years ago, is now well advanced. A torpedo boat of the first class, which can be duplicated to any required extent, is approaching completion. Even submarine torpedo boats have received ample attention. Dynamite-throwing craft, a novelty in naval construction, are already an accomplished fact in our navy. The *Vesuvius*, with her 21.65 knots, stands at the head of her class the world over, and 18-knot and 19-knot cruisers will soon be in regular station service. Besides the *Yorktown*, the *Bennington*, and the *Concord*, of which the first is practically ready, and the little *Petrel*, we shall have during this present year in commission the 18-knot *Charleston* and *Newark* and the 19-knot *Baltimore*, and within twelve months the 19-knot *Philadelphia* and *San Francisco*. By that time, probably, the *Miantonomoh*, the pioneer of the five double-turret harbor-defense monitors, will be ready, soon to be followed by the *Terror*. The armored cruisers *Maine* and *Texas* are also under construction. Besides these, the new Secretary will find designs for several other excellent vessels ready, or nearly so, and if Mr. WHITNEY has not hurried them out for contract in order to take the full credit of them himself, but has left the final steps for his successor to revise and complete, certainly this is not to his discredit. The guns for these and other vessels are finished at Washington, where Secretary WHITNEY has established a great ordnance yard. Yet he has meanwhile given encouragement to cast guns, the result being the successful trial of the Thurlow model.

Taking together the remarkable advance in the standard of speed and also the gun power of the new vessels and the very great variety of important naval interests which Secretary WHITNEY has promoted and established, his work during the four years has been extraordinary. Its moral effect is visible in the popular confidence already felt in our naval strength, present and immediately prospective, contrasted with the feeling four years ago. And while all this has been going on in new construction he has found time to reform navy yard abuses and to establish business systems of management in the bureaus.

MR. WALTERS AND THE MUSEUM.

Mr. WALTERS of Baltimore, one of the most liberal and judicious of American collectors of works of art, has declared, over his own signature, that he has offered to the Metropolitan Museum the sum estimated to be necessary to make its collections available to the public on Sundays for three years. He has been willing, he says, for some years to do this as "a tribute to Sunday opening" without regard to the pecuniary necessities of the Museum.

This avowal makes it difficult for the Trustees of the Museum to defend their course with relation to Sunday openings. There may be, no doubt, men among the Trustees or the benefactors of the Museum who conscientiously believe that it would be wrong to expose the treasures of the Museum to those who wish to see them on Sunday whether or not they are able to see them on any other day. Such an objection must be respected, even if it is disregarded, and even by those to whom it is ridiculous. But when one of the men supposed to entertain this view is questioned it appears that it is not he, but somebody else of whom he has more or less vaguely heard, in deference to whose views the Sunday opening is refused. It is also reported that some gifts have actually been made to the Museum upon condition that it should not be opened on Sunday, and the owners of other valuable works of art are suspected of a willingness to bestow them upon the Museum provided it be not opened on Sunday, and to withhold them in case it is opened. The Secretary of the Museum has lately declared that all gifts coupled with this condition are rejected. If any have been accepted upon this condition heretofore they could be concealed from the sight of Sunday visitors.

For some time past the only tangible objection to the Sunday opening has been its expense, and the generous offer of Mr. WALTERS, all the more generous because he is not a New-Yorker, deprives this objection of all force. It is true that some of the persons officially concerned have published their opinions that the attendance on Sunday would not warrant a large increase of expenditure, even if the Museum were much richer than it is. Clearly that is a question that can be answered only by experiment, and the experiment must be carried on for a considerable time in order to determine it satisfactorily. There may be an objection to the use of the funds of the Museum for this purpose. What possible objection can there be to trying the experiment at the expense of a benefactor who offers the money for this express purpose, and who offers money enough to protract the experiment until its demonstration of the extent of the public demand for the Sunday opening shall be absolutely decisive. We can conceive of none apart from the objection that to show or to look at works of art on Sunday is a sin. This is a proposition which nobody can be found to avow that he entertains, nor is it in the least likely that any owner of pictures in this city refrains from looking at his pictures on Sunday or from showing them to his guests on that day.

Secretary DI CESNOLA is the only person who has appeared to oppose the acceptance of Mr. WALTERS'S offer. The Secretary of the Museum is not a Puritan, and he is not publicly known to be afflicted with such a supersensitiveness of conscience as would incline him to regard money given to the Museum as defiled even if it were given for the purpose of securing Sunday openings. He has alleged that the sum offered by Mr. WALTERS was too small for the purpose. Mr. WALTERS explains that his offer was of the sum estimated by one of the Trustees of the Museum to be necessary and that it was to be supplemented by further contributions if required, until a more wholesome sentiment compelled the Trustees to make the experiment permanent. Secretary DI CESNOLA'S statement, it is evident, does not indicate the tenderness of conscience which we have a right to expect from so rigid a Sabbatarian. It is plain enough that the Secretary is opposed to Sunday openings, and that if anything to the purpose is done upon that subject it must be done by the Trustees in disregard of his advice, if that is conceivable. They may very probably find, if they inquire, that he has magnified the difficulties and expenses of the Sunday opening.

SMALL TALK.

An Aroostook town has been honored with the possession of a few characters quite funny in their misuse of English. One of them not long ago said that his daughter "did not get along very well with her grammar, she always got exaggerated whenever she tried to study it." At another time he was telling his adventures while in the army, and said that on one of his trips in the South he came upon an old camp where some of the poor fellows ahead of him had "bivouacked." Another, a blacksmith, said "he didn't feel supposed to get in a lot of iron and then trust out his work. That wasn't satisfactual to him if it was to other folks."—*Lewiston Journal.*

The other day a freight brakeman on the Lake Shore Road was ordered to get the numbers of eight ore cars in the train taken on at Wakefield. He stood on the platform as the cars passed by at a moderate rate of speed and read the numbers, all of which were in the ten thousands. Without writing them down he went to the conductor and reported the numbers. It was afterward ascertained that all were correct.—*Ironwood (Mich.) Times.*

Two Santa Cruz men went to law and their case went to a jury. While they were out the plaintiff said he was willing to dismiss the case and pay costs if the defendant would give a sum equal to the costs to the Young Men's Christian Association. This offer was accepted and the jury was dismissed.—*San Francisco Call.*

A gentleman in this city, a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, died a few days ago, and the little daughter of his business partner, 5 or 6 years of age, hearing her parents speak of him, spoke up, saying: "Papa, won't God be glad to see him?" Happy the man who when he dies leaves that impression as to the kind of man he was.—*Chicago Advance.*

Wife (coming home from church)—Mr. Geodman is certainly a remarkable man. Husband—Why do you think so? Wife—Because he only returned from Europe last week and he didn't begin his sermon with the remark, "When I was in So-and-so."—*The Epoch.*

You may be pretty sure that the man who wishes he had more money in order to do good with it, is not in the habit of doing as much good as he might with the money now intrusted to him.—*Philadelphia Sunday School Times.*

We are more and more inclined to think that the philosophers who claim that patience is the sum of all the virtues are right. "Let patience have her perfect work," saith the inspired writer. "Perfect work" is not claimed for any other virtue.—*New-York Ledger.*

It may be due to prohibition, to the soil, or to the "git-up-and-git" of the people, but there is no other State in the Union where the poor-houses do such a slim business as in Kansas.—*Kansas City Star.*

"I admire that man Smith," said Squire Closefist at the club, "even if he is a fraud. He managed to borrow $10 from me the other day, and I admire him for it."—*Harper's Bazar.*

If the envious Casca could be here to see the rents made on some of the Avenue windows for inauguration he would go out of the real estate business.—*Washington Post.*

There are many unexpected occurrences in life, but they do not lie in the direction of surprise parties.—*Boston Gazette.*

MRS. ELDRIDGE IS BETTER.

Mrs. Louisa Eldridge, the well-known actress, who has been seriously ill for a week, was better last night, although she is still too sick to receive visitors. The cause of her illness is the bursting of a blood-vessel of the brain. Her physician thinks that she is now in a fair way to recover.

TOBACCO SALES AT DANVILLE.

DANVILLE, Va., March 1.—The sales by auction of leaf tobacco in the market for February amounted to 2,910,669 pounds, a decrease, as compared with last year, of 1,478,746 pounds.

AMUSEMENTS.

COQUELIN AS CHAMILLAC.

A play by the author of "La Tentation" and "Un Roman Parisien," called "Chamillac," had its first performance in this country at Palmer's Theatre yesterday afternoon. It was produced at the Théâtre Français in April, 1886, and much curiosity was excited at that time by the reports of Coquelin's successful treatment of a purely sentimental rôle. Coquelin's acting of Chamillac is indeed a fine example of technical skill; but it is not the sort of thing to deeply interest Anglo-Saxon playgoers. The moral of the play is obviously false; its sentiment is forced and unnatural, its dialogue prolix and tedious. All the gratification derived from the performance was afforded by Coquelin's finished art, which is never at fault, and some neat, painstaking work by members of his company.

Coquelin acted Chamillac with fine gravity, with perfect ease and grace, and well-graduated force. He resorted to no petty theatrical artifice, and therein differed from his playwright. Coquelin's ambition to act a wide range of parts is entirely justified by his skill. He does not undertake as much in this way as Possart or Barnay or the ponderous Sonnenthal, and his powers of expression are more facile and more varied than theirs. Yet he is seen to much better advantage as Mascarille, Don Annibal, Brichanteau, Destournelles, and Poirier, to mention only a few of his triumphs, than as Tartuffe and Chamillac. In the first-named rôles he creates a perfect illusion and exerts a rare charm. In the others he shows himself to be an actor of large resource, an artist of exquisite skill. But he does not please the greater number of playgoers so well, and that, after all, is part of the task of a comedian.

"Chamillac" bears a close relation to other works of Octave Feuillet. The truth is distorted in its text, and you sit through five long acts waiting for the solution of a problem which is scarcely worth solving. Chamillac is a middle-aged, highly-respectable, well-to-do, generous man. But a large part of his life has been spent in atoning for a crime committed in his youth. He tried after committing the crime to die on the battlefield, but the bullet wound in his head did not kill him. Then he left the army, having inherited a fortune, and devoted himself to good deeds. The sense of his shame burdens him continually, but no one except stern old General La Barbarie knows that he ever committed a dishonest act.

One of Chamillac's friends is the General's son, Maurice, a Lieutenant, who loses a large sum of money at the gaming table, and is about to be posted for the dishonorable debt at his club. This impending fate of Maurice is supposed to be very tragic. He appeals to Chamillac for assistance, but his friend sternly repulses him and refuses him money. Chamillac remembers a moment in his own early life when such treatment would have awakened him to a sense of his danger. He is determined that Maurice shall feel the enormity of his folly. The debt, however, he secretly pays.

Maurice is in despair, and even thinks of suicide. His sister, Jeanne de Tryas, an attractive widow, learns of his misfortune; and she, too, goes to Chamillac to request his aid. Her visit to Chamillac's house is made, very indiscreetly, at midnight. She learns the truth from Chamillac and her fears for her brother are dispelled; but her fiancé, Major d'Ellier, discovers her presence in Chamillac's house and demands an explanation, which is refused. A duel is fought and Chamillac is wounded. Then Maurice, having learned of Chamillac's generosity, tells the whole truth to his father, the old General. Mme. de Tryas renounces d'Ellier and confesses to her father her love for Chamillac.

By the General's command she accompanies him to Chamillac's house, and there the wounded man is forced to tell the woman he loves the story of his theft of 15,000f. when he was a younger officer in his father's regiment, to pay gambling debts, and of all the agony the crime has caused him. When the story is finished, the old General, who has heard it all impassively, asks his daughter to judge if she can wed such a man. She decides that she can, and the General blesses their union.

There is a great deal more than this in "Chamillac," of course; Feuillet always gives good measure. But this is the essence of it. Coquelin's delivery of the long narrative in Act V. had the tone of sincerity. It was a close study of nature. An inferior artist, by the introduction of telling by-play, might easily have made it more "effective" without putting a bit more real fervor in it. He looked well in the part. His Chamillac was not a handsome man, not one who would be a hero in the eyes of a sentimental girl, but a man of great dignity, who bore traces of deep suffering on his face. Mme. Patry, for whose benefit the performance was given, sustained a comparatively unimportant part; Mme. Lamothe was Jeanne de Tryas; that useful actor, Duquesne, was the old General, and Jean Coquelin was Maurice. Mlle. Marguerite Baretty once more displayed her nice artistic skill in the rôle of a young person named Sophie Ledieu, who got married in the last act, to the great relief of the spectators.

Before a large and demonstrative audience last evening Mme. Jane Hading appeared as the beautiful but erring heroine of "La Dame Aux Camélias." No further comment upon her performance of this part is called for. She has been cordially received in New-York, and has generally been overpraised, but she is a winsome, painstaking, and intelligent actress. Some of the printed comments upon the work of the members of this company of actors suggest Mark Twain's remark about the superior education of the people of Paris, which was based on the fact that even the little children there speak French fluently.

Two performances, closing the engagement of the French comedians, will be given to-day at Palmer's Theatre, and both Mme. Hading and M. Coquelin will take part in them. The afternoon play will be "Denise," and Augier's "L'Aventurière" will be given in the evening, affording an opportunity to see Coquelin's delightful portrayal of Don Annibal.

"DIE MEISTERSINGER."

The performance of "Die Meistersinger" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, though attended by a large audience and followed with the interest which this admirable, many-sided work always awakens, was not as warm in spirit nor as smooth in execution as previous performances of the season. This was largely owing to the fact that some of the principal singers were in poor voice—a failing that is naturally frequent at the latter part of a long and arduous season.

Herr Alvary, who has so large a share of the work of the opera, was in particularly poor voice, and his singing suffered greatly. Herr Beck was also suffering, and his Pogner, which is usually a good performance, was not up to its mark. Fräulein Bettaque sang Eva in her customary style, which is injured by numerous departures from the pitch.

Herr Fischer's voice was in good condition, and he sang and

READY WHEN CANADA IS

RECOGNIZING THE DESIRE FOR COMMERCIAL UNION.

THE PRESIDENT TO BE EMPOWERED TO MEET ANY ADVANCES — NOMINEES WHO WERE NOT CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The joint resolution to promote commercial union with Canada, which was introduced by Mr. Hitt of Illinois and reported unanimously from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was passed by the House today. It provides that when the Canadian Government has declared a desire to establish commercial union with this Government with a uniform revenue system, like internal taxes to be collected and like import duties, with no duties upon trade between the two countries, the President shall appoint three Commissioners to meet a like number of representatives of the Canadian Government, for the purpose of drafting plans for the assimilation of duties and internal revenue taxes of the two countries and an equitable division of receipts. The said Commissioners are to report to the President, who shall lay the report before Congress.

In its report on the resolution the committee says that the tendency of public opinion is plainly toward the enlargement of trade between the two countries that the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of the leading cities of Canada and more than 50 farmers' institutes and conventions had adopted resolutions declaring in favor of a commercial union or unrestricted trade between the two countries. The committee believed the power thus conferred on the President would lead to beneficial results in promoting the independence, peace, and prosperity of both nations. Mr. Hitt enumerated a number of reasons for wider commercial relations with Canada, the similarity of the two countries, the enormous increase of our exports to that country, from $50,000,000 to $70,000,000 or $80,000,000 per annum, which would certainly result, the practicability of preventing frauds under a common tariff and internal revenue, the great saving to both countries and increased prosperity, together with the guarantee of peace and harmony in the future.

The friends of Messrs. Webb, Stevenson, and Thompson, nominated respectively for the offices of Commissioner of the District of Columbia, Justice of the District Supreme Court, and Civil Service Commissioner, feel to-night that the chances for confirmation of either of the nominees are very small. Mr. Webb's supporters thought to-day that by nightfall he would be confirmed, but they are grievously disappointed. An executive meeting of the District Committee was held this morning, and after a rather warm debate, four Democrats and two Republicans voted to ratify the favorable report on Mr. Webb's nomination, agreed upon when a bare quorum was present a few days ago. The two Republicans were Messrs. Riddleberger and Farwell, and it was understood that the Illinois Senator stood ready to back Mr. Riddleberger in putting the nomination through the Senate. The action of the committee and its purpose to report the nomination to the Senate as soon as an executive session could be had quickly became known to the Webb people, and for a time they regarded the whole thing as settled. Mr. Stevenson's friends felt confident, also, for there was a sort of general understanding that if one was confirmed the other would be.

After the Senate met, Mr. Riddleberger made repeated attempts to have a star chamber sitting ordered. He was finally successful late in the afternoon, and, as soon as the doors had been closed, the Webb nomination was reported from the District Committee. Under the Senate rules, however, a single objection prevents consideration of a report on the day it was made, and, as a half-dozen Senators put in objections, the matter was laid aside. This, in itself, would not be discouraging to those who want to see Mr. Webb confirmed, but it is understood that, before the doors were reopened, the Virginia Senator was persuaded to announce that he would no longer urge Mr. Webb's confirmation. The persuasion employed was a threat that if he forced the Webb case through immediate steps would be taken to confirm certain Democrats whom the Virginia Senator was anxious to have kept out of office. Mr. Riddleberger is said to have prefaced his announcement with a speech in language which made his colleagues glad that it was a secret session.

The same sort of persuasion was applied, with the same practical result, to the two Pennsylvania Senators, Messrs. Quay and Cameron, who went with the Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the nomination of J. E. Hartridge for a United States District Judge in Florida. They were told that unless they stood by Mr. Edmunds and the other Republicans a lot of Pennsylvania post offices would be filled by the nomination of Democrats, whose nominations had been "hung up" during the Winter. Judge Hartridge's nomination will therefore remain on the calendar, where it was placed by the votes of Messrs. Quay and Cameron. After Mr. Riddleberger had made his speech the Senators spent a little time in wrangling over a customs nomination in the far West, and then opened the doors to go on with legislative business. There is reason to believe that the Senate will confirm no more nominations during the present session.

When the Des Moines River Lands bill came up for consideration in the House yesterday Mr. Holmes urged the passage of the bill over the President's veto. The bill sought only to allow the settlers to go into court and inquire whether the Des Moines Navigation Company had complied with the terms of the grant. Mr. White of New-York said the measure was a legislative decree defying the decisions of the United States Supreme Court for the past 20 years. The Supreme Court had decided that the title to the lands had passed entirely out of the United States, and yet the first phrase of the bill declared the lands to be public lands. Mr. Wheeler of Alabama cited decisions of the Supreme Court to show that the United States had no title to the lands. Mr. Gear of Iowa said the settlers had gone on the lands in good faith in their youth, and were now to be evicted under a court decision gained, in his opinion, by a clear case of collusion. After a great deal of palaver the House refused to pass the bill over the President's veto—yeas, 147; nays, 103; not the requisite two-thirds in the affirmative.

The official report of the recent trial of the gunboat Yorktown was submitted to Secretary Whitney to-day. It shows that the vessel meets all the principal requirements of the contract, and that on the trial she developed 400 more horse power than is called for by the contract, thereby entitling the contractors to a bonus of $40,000, or at the rate of $1,000 for each horse power in excess. It is probable that the vessel will be formally accepted by Secretary Whitney to-morrow. None of the other vessels of the new navy, the construction of which was begun during Secretary Whitney's administration, is yet completed. Therefore, in case of its acceptance to-morrow, the Yorktown will be more closely identified with the present Administration than any of her sister ships.

The report of the military court of inquiry convened at the War Department to inquire into the responsibility of Major Lydecker and Lieut. Townsend for the bad work in the Washington Aqueduct tunnel has been in the hands of the Secretary of War for about a month, but thus far its findings have not been made public. It is generally understood, at the War Department, however, that the court found ground for the trial of Major Lydecker alone by court-martial and that Lieut. Townsend, not satisfied with this implied vindication, has asked to be tried on the same charges that will be preferred against the Major. It is expected that the detail for the court will be announced to-day.

Gov. Swineford of Alaska has reported that he is more inclined to believe than to discredit the reports of outrages upon women, so far as they relate to the island of St. George, where the people are the slaves of the Alaska Commercial Company. As to his own section, he says they are absurd. He hopes that "a field far more fruitful than Alaska" may be found "in which the peculiar talents and altogether questionable methods" of the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson can be employed. The Governor recommends that the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions be asked to investigate the management of its Alaska stations.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday reported in favor of a retrial of the notorious La Alva claim of $672,000 against the Mexican Government, on the ground that it is fraudulent and that the honor of the United States requires a further judicial investigation.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Whitney gave a dinner to-night, at which 26 guests sat about the immense round table, on which the centre piece was a great wheel of asparagus vines and ferns with Marshal Charles roses. On either side of this were tall repoussé silver vases, filled with long-stemmed Gabriel Linaet roses. Strewn over the cloth in lavish profusion were different varieties of rare ferns and La France roses. The guests were Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Howland of New-York, Mrs. Slater of Providence, Col. and Miss Goddard of Providence, guests of the hostess; Mrs. Carrie May Wright, Miss Lily Howard, Lieut. Alger, United States Navy; Mr. Cannon, Miss May, Representative de Koan of New-Jersey, the Hon. and Mrs. Michael Herbert, Mr. Edwardes, Chargé d'affaires of the British Legation; Miss Leiter, Miss Wilson of New-York, Miss Gwynn of Baltimore, Mr. Post of New-York, Miss Isaacson, Lieut. Pitcher, and Mr. Sigourney Butler. At the close of the dinner a large company of guests assembled in the ballroom, where dancing was kept up until the early morning hours. At 12:30 supper was served.

Senator and Mrs. Eugene Hale gave a dinner to-night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal Hamlin. Among the guests were Justice and Mrs. Miller, Senator and Mrs. Merrill, the Hon. Edward Everett Hale, Mrs. Edmunds, Gen. Schenck, and Mr. Creswell.

Mme. Gurdian, wife of the Nicaraguan Minister, gave a tea this afternoon at her cosy little house in Seventeenth-street. The hostess wore a gown of light blue camel's hair, trimmed with swansdown and lace, and was assisted in receiving her guests by Miss Horstman of Philadelphia, the Misses Preston, daughters of the Haytian Minister; Miss Minell Alexander of New-York, Miss Louise Bayard, and Mrs. Menocal, wife of Eugene Menocal, United States Navy. Miss Nellie Bayard presided at the punch bowl.

Mrs. Hearst, wife of the Senator, gave a yellow luncheon to-day to her guest, Mrs. A. E. Head of San Francisco. The guests were Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. John M. Wilson, Mme. Barreda, Mrs. George E. Loring, Miss Mildred Lee, Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, Mrs. Gouverneur, Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Manderson, Countess Spormeck, and Baroness Rosen.

Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant are the guests of Mrs. Edgard Beale for a week or ten days. Gen. Beale is detained at his hacienda in California on business and will not return to Washington before the last of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Bowen and Miss Bowen of Brooklyn held a pleasantly informal reception at the Arlington this afternoon, which they were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Russell Harrison, who enjoyed the opportunity of greeting many of her old friends who called to renew the pleasant acquaintance of former years. Mrs. Harrison wore a pretty gown of black lace, with a cluster of roses thrust through the ribbons at her belt.

Gov. and Mrs. Alger arrived this afternoon and are the guests of Major and Mrs. Tucker at Calumet-place, where Miss Alger has been their guest for several weeks.

CHASING A PACK OF FOXES.

A THRILLING DAY'S SPORT FOR A PARTY OF CONNECTICUT HUNTERS.

NORWICH, Conn., March 1.—A select party of a dozen experienced fox hunters returned to this city late last night. They presented a sorry spectacle. Not one able-bodied man, dog, or horse was numbered in their caravan. They had started at 3 o'clock in the morning. When hardly a mile out the dogs struck the scent and then began a chase which was a succession of thrilling experiences. As the poor lone fox fairly flew over the ground it overtook several companions engaged in collecting supplies, and soon half a dozen of them were setting the dogs and the men a terrific pace. The men, stimulated by the unusual sight of a pack of half a dozen foxes running together, buried their spurs in their horses' flanks and rode as if racing with death. The bushy-tailed animals took a most circuitous route through the towns of Lisbon, Sprague, and Franklin. It was a straggling procession with the foxes ahead, the men behind, and the dogs sandwiched in between. Fences and brooks were jumped, hills climbed, and swamps forded. Horses and riders often became mixed up in inextricable confusion, but still the chase went on. As the pursued and the pursuers reached the top of Ayre's Mountain the foxes, which held quite the lead, disappeared, and several of the foremost huntsmen in the chase jumped the yawning chasm before they discovered that the terrified animals were not on the other side.

Ayre's Mountain is a rugged spot in Franklin, divided by a cañon nearly 100 feet deep, but not more than 6 feet wide at the top. A rapid stream runs below, and it was this stream, mineralogists claim, that has washed away the solid rock, forming the chasm. When the remainder of the party came up, the dogs had lost the scent, and it was then discovered that the cunning foxes, realizing that it was merely a choice between making this terrible jump and being eaten up by the dogs, preferred to take the former course and had deliberately plunged down the dark abyss. In order to learn their fate, several of the party descended to the base of the mountain and entered the opening, which is much larger at the bottom than it is at the top. Lying upon the rocky surface near the edge of the water were found the dead bodies of two of the foxes, both having struck upon their heads and broken their necks. Not a sign of the others, however, was discernible, and it is supposed that they either escaped uninjured by striking the water or dragged themselves into a hole to die.

RANKEN SHOWS HIS RECEIPTS.

JOHN F. NEESON'S NAME IS SIGNED TO ALL HE PRODUCES.

Ex-County Clerk Ranken of Brooklyn yesterday produced the receipts for copying the books charged for in his bill of $18,500. Every one of them was signed by John F. Neeson. It was not until County Auditor Lake refused to take even his sworn affidavit that the books had been paid for that Ranken revealed the name signed to the receipts.

The copied books cannot be found. The originals are in the County Clerk's office and are as good as new. Having satisfied himself of this, and of the probability that the books never were copied, County Auditor Lake yesterday turned his attention to four books copied by Oliver Dalrymple, who left the County Clerk's office over six months ago, which are charged for in Ranken's bill. Ranken swore the charge was correct and said he had Neeson's receipts for the work, but yesterday he admitted he could not find the receipts.

"Take them out of the bill," he said, "I can't find my receipts."

"But," said Auditor Lake, "if you never paid any one else for doing this work what right had you to charge the county for it?"

Ranken said he would hunt again for the receipts. The investigation will go on after Auditor Lake returns from Washington.

These proofs of crookedness in the County Clerk's office were taken up by the Grand Jury, together with the charges of attempted bribery of the Supervisors interested in the St. Johnland contract, but the jury ended its work yesterday by urging its successors to probe the alleged frauds and punish the guilty persons.

NATASHQUAN SALMON CLUB.

MONTREAL, March 1.—Charles Henry Butler of the New-York law firm of Holt & Butler has been in Montreal and Quebec for several days making the final arrangements for the organization of the Natashgan Salmon Club, which has obtained a lease of the famous Grands Natashguan River, one of the largest and probably the finest of the salmon rivers on the north shore coast.

Among the members of the club are Senator Edmunds of Vermont, Senator McPherson of New-Jersey, Gen. W. Y. W. Ripley of Rutland, Vt., Judge C. Aime Dunn of Montreal, William H. Parker of Montreal, L. S. Morrisen of Norwalk, Conn., and Francis O. French, John J. Waterbury, Walton Ferguson, Julien T. Davies, Col. Finlay Anderson, George C. Holt, Charles Henry Butler, Edmund F. Holbrook, Thomas Stokes, Henry P. Wells, and William D. Baldwin of New-York.

Salmon are very plentiful in the Natashgan, and there is ample room for a large number of rods. The fish can be handled from the shores and islands.

CHARGED WITH UMBERGER'S MURDER.

LIGONIER, Penn., March 1.—Chief of Police Harris of Johnstown and a posse of deputies arrested Collins Hamilton on the mountain, four miles east of here, about 3 o'clock this morning, on suspicion of having been one of the parties who brutally murdered Herman Umberger at his home last Wednesday night, near Jennerstown. Young Hamilton is about 26 years of age and was living with his two aunts at the toll gate on the pike.

The murderers were traced over the snow in the direction of Hamilton's home. He offered no resistance when arrested. He was in bed, and under the pillow were found two revolvers. The officers also secured the false whiskers and a brown derby hat which old Mrs. Umberger described. Hamilton was placed under arrest and handcuffed and will be taken to-day to Jennerstown, where he will be given a hearing to-night before Squire Rauch. Other arrests will probably soon follow.

PAYING DAMAGES BUT KEEPING THE RING.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 1.—Two women have been at war here over a diamond ring, and the whole town has been wagging tongues over the matter. Mrs. Elizabeth Richards was the owner of the ring, and some time before her husband's death she missed it. After he died she discovered that he had given it to Mrs. Isabelle Eastburn, wife of Robert Eastburn, a druggist of Dennis-street. She demanded its return, and Mrs. Eastburn ignored the demand. Then she sued for it, and witnesses yesterday described minutely how Mrs. Richards's husband had been seen placing the ring on Mrs. Eastburn's finger as a token of his regard. Mrs. Eastburn made no defense, and the case was decided against her by default and the $200 damages asked for awarded. It is now discovered that Mrs. Eastburn was satisfied to make no defense and pay these damages because the ring is worth $500.

TRADE AND TRAVEL IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—The scarcity of good field laborers compels planters to pay extravagant prices.

The stocks at outports on Feb. 14 were as follows: At Cienfuegos, 28,051 bags and 1,289 hogsheads of sugar, and 467 hogsheads of molasses; at Cardenas, 51,055 bags and 900 hogsheads of sugar; at Sagua, 19,750 bags and 890 hogsheads of sugar.

Guantemo advices are that the present crop of cocoa is of excellent quality. Sales are being effected at $23 the quintal.

During January last the number of passengers landed at Havana was 2,784—1,878 from Spain, Canary Islands, and Porto Rico; 491 from Tampa and Key West; 163 from Mexico, and 252 from New-York, Colon, Jamaica, St. Thomas, and La Guayra. The number of persons who left this city was 1,215.

A. B. CLEVELAND'S FLIGHT.

HIS FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS ARE PLACED AT ABOUT $38,000.

Persons who had the best possible means of obtaining information, estimated, yesterday, that the amount of money which should have gone to the A. B. Cleveland Company, and which President A. B. Cleveland, appropriated to his own use, is about $38,000. There is a question as to whether the company will stand the loss or the parties who let Mr. Cleveland have their notes supposing they were giving them to the company.

It is reported that the banks in which Mr. Cleveland had these notes discounted were the Chatham National Bank, Merchants' National Bank, Western National Bank, and the National Bank of the Republic. These notes, it is said, were indorsed by Mr. Cleveland as President and individually, and he passed the proceeds to his own credit instead of the company's. This was done, it is alleged, in the absence of Treasurer Stearns, who was away at the time on business of the company and whose indorsement was generally on all the company's paper. The company's own paper used in the regular course of business was indorsed by both President Cleveland and Treasurer Stearns. Some of it was discounted at the banks and some sold through note brokers. The note brokerage firm which handled most of the company's paper say that only the company's regular paper went through their hands, and that they did not place any of the notes on which Mr. Cleveland raised the money appropriated by him, and that most of these latter notes were from people at Cape Vincent.

Bookkeeper Howard, who was a friend of Mr. Cleveland and had been employed by the company for several years, left about the same time that Mr. Cleveland went away. This has led to some comment. Secretary Hard, when asked about Mr. Howard, said everything was all right as far as he was concerned. Mr. Howard, it was said, resigned voluntarily in January and had gone into business at Cape Vincent.

Among those from whom Mr. Cleveland borrowed money is Treasurer Stearns. It is said that Mr. Cleveland borrowed from him sums at various times which aggregate between $8,000 and $10,000, a large part of which was loaned just previous to his flight. Mr. Stearns had the greatest confidence in Mr. Cleveland, but has not now. Another gentleman is said to have loaned Mr. Cleveland $40,000, but his name has not yet been disclosed.

Mr. Cleveland's father is quoted as saying, after hearing of his son's disgrace, that he would sink rather than live. The old gentleman is said to be worth $150,000, and Artie B. was his only child.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Activity and strength were displayed pretty generally throughout the whole Stock Exchange list yesterday, but the Gould stocks and the Villard stocks made their friends happier.

Mr. Gould on a variety of rumors, more especially hints of increased dividends, got up a whirl in his Manhattan Elevated which sent that stock three or four points upward without a break. His Missouri Pacific was treated to a similar but less spirited lift, and almost all the other Gould stocks had more or less buoyancy injected into them.

Mr. Gould and his dependents are loudly proclaiming bullish sentiments.

The retirement of Jay Gould and Russell Sage from the International and Great Northern directory is a step forward for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas security holders. A month hence the annual meeting will give them a decisive majority in the International board.

The Villard group of stocks, every member of which was buoyant throughout yesterday's dealings, went up without the accessories of any such clique manipulation as showed through the rise of the Gould traps. Oregon Navigation rose to about 102, closing firm at 101, an advance of over half a dozen points since THE TIMES announced a few days ago the nature of the big deal pending in that company's affairs.

That deal is not yet ready for official proclamation, and there may be some see-sawing before the "insiders" are ready to make their position plain. It is often so; it is seldom otherwise. But every important interest concerned in the gigantic trade is committed to it—bound to it.

Oregon Short Line (now earning a dividend) rose to 50, and Oregon Transcontinental floated over the 34 mark easily. Europe is buying O. T.

Some of Erie's Wall-street friends are indignant over the avowed intention of the Lehigh Valley Company to parallel Erie's lines from Elmira into Buffalo.

Jay Gould is to make a trip over the Richmond Terminal lines, taking a party of Wall-street guests along with him.

It is expected that such economies can be practiced through the traffic contracts between the Reading and Jersey Central and Baltimore and Ohio Roads that over $500,000 a year can be saved in aggregate net earnings.

There is trouble in the Eastern Trunk Line Pool.

PLANS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

A meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Centennial Celebration of Washington's Inauguration was held yesterday, all members present excepting Cornelius N. Bliss, who is in Washington. Elbridge T. Gerry received a telegram from the Hon. James W. Husted, at Albany, saying that the Centennial bill had passed both houses, appropriating $125,000 for the militia of the State of New-York, $20,000 for the Grand Army of the Republic, and $55,000 for the New-York committee. William G. Hamilton, Chairman of the Committee on States, submitted a sketch of the invitations from the Committee to the President of the United States on Monday, April 29, the day of his arrival in New-York.

The invitations consist of six separate sheets, on which are represented the great seal of the United States, the coat of arms of every State and Territory, a picture of the landing of Washington at the foot of Wall-street, likenesses of Chancellor Livingston, Gov. Clinton, Mayor Duane, as they appeared in 1789; pictures of St. Paul's Church, Federal Hall, the residence of Washington and members of the First Congress in New-York City, and other elaborate details.

Richard W. Gilder, Secretary of the Art Committee, reported that a loan of a large number of portraits and relics has been secured for the historical exhibition, but that more historical portraits were desired. Stuyvesant Fish, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, reported a number of contracts for the ball and banquet, amounting to $60,515 50.

MRS. LELAND PAID THE RENT.

There was an examination yesterday before Justice Patterson, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the complaints made by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Dailey against Mrs. Sara C. Leland, in which the defendant is charged with having misappropriated $215, and also substituting Rhine stones for diamonds in a pair of earrings belonging to Mrs. Dailey. It was shown that Mrs. Leland had been in the habit of transacting business for Mrs. Dailey, and that the rent of a portion of the premises 75 West Thirty-fifth-street was paid to her in a check, drawn to her order, and deposited by her to her own account in the Fifth Avenue Bank. This it was claimed by the prosecution she had no right to do.

Mrs. Leland admitted that she had received the check as claimed by the prosecution, and had used the money in paying the July rent of the house. She was in the habit of paying the rent and did so until last September. Counsel for the defense asked for the dismissal of the case, but Justice Patterson reserved his decision.

THE GIANTS' SPRING FESTIVAL.

The Titan order of Genial Giants met at the Hotel Brunswick last night and celebrated the return of Spring by partaking of a banquet and indulging in the singing of songs and merry-making generally. The order is composed entirely of men over 6 feet in height, and numbers among its members men from all parts of the United States and some very tall men, including Morland Conkling, 6 feet 5 inches; James J. Farley, 6 feet 4 inches; Ingersoll Lockwood, 6 feet 4 1-8 inches; W. Harris Roome, 6 feet 4 inches, and Col. Alfred Wagstaff, 6 feet 3 inches.

Among the invited guests were Count Riba, Consul-General of Italy; A. F. Burbank, the humorist, and Signor Del Puente, the vocalist.

A VICTIM OF MOSQUITOES.

John J. Collins, who last Summer experienced a terrible night on the Hackensack Meadows fighting mosquitoes, died yesterday in the County Insane Asylum in Jersey City. Since the night he encountered the mosquitoes he had been hopelessly insane. He lived in Jersey City.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.

Patrolman Francis Gerrity of the Nineteenth Precinct died yesterday from injuries received during the street car strike. While riding to a riot in Tenth-avenue he was thrown from a patrol wagon and injured about the head and body.

HE ROBBED ONLY THE RICH

THIRTY HOUSES RANSACKED BY ONE MAN.

BANKER SELIGMAN, JUDGE GILDERSLEEVE, AND OTHERS AMONG THE VICTIMS OF BURGLAR HARRIS.

There was satisfaction in the heart of Capt. O'Connor of the East Eighty-eighth-street police station yesterday, for he knew that he had locked up in the station house a thief who has caused a great deal of trouble for nearly two months.

In January complaints were made by people living in the district between Seventy-ninth-street and Eighteenth-street and Lexington and Fifth avenues that they had been robbed of jewelry and other valuables during the night. Capt. O'Connor and the precinct detectives found that the thief invariably used a candle to guide him through the houses at night, and that he effected an entrance by moving the front window catches with a thin but strong knife. It was the marauder's practice to visit that part of the city and in one night rob two or three houses. Then he would remain away for a couple of weeks before returning on another expedition.

It was about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning when Policeman Fitzpatrick saw a young man, after loitering at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Park-avenue, walk up the steps of a house occupied by Morris Beringer, a tobacco merchant, at 1,520 Park-avenue. He tried to get in but failed. When he came down the stairs he saw the officer and started to run, but a race of two blocks resulted in his arrest. Upon his person were found several pawn tickets and the key to his room at the Great Northern Hotel in the Bowery. The prisoner gave his name as William Harris. He said he was 20 years old and a native of England.

A little later he confessed that he had robbed at least 30 houses since his arrival in this country last August. He had come over on the steamer P. Caland, having embarked at Rotterdam. Since Jan. 1 he had been stopping at the Great Northern Hotel. He had been accustomed to visit only the houses of the wealthy, and had contented himself with jewelry and small articles. He did not want to rob those who could not well bear the loss.

On the night of Jan. 30 Harris entered the house of J. D. Townsend, 22 West Fifty-second-street, and helped himself to a pair of lorgnette tongs and standard, a malacca cane with "T" worked in the frosted-silver handle, 12 silver knives, 5 spoons, a cream pitcher, 2 gold spoons, and a quantity of valuable English jubilee coins, including a large gold piece. He left a note stating that if anything he had taken was of special value, from association, he would be glad to negotiate through an advertisement in an evening paper.

On Feb. 15 he managed to get into the house of J. R. Seligman, the banker, and there secured 21 silver knives, 21 "16 inch" J. R. S.," 16 silver table forks, nearly 100 silver spoons, 2 butter knives, and 8 plates.

Another house the burglar visited was that of Judge Gildersleeve of the Court of General Sessions, at 28 West Forty-eighth-street. He stole only some silk handkerchiefs, however, but he made merry at the Judge's expense by drinking a bottle of his wine.

He visited three houses in Sixty-second-street, near Lexington-avenue, on Feb. 26, but was not very successful. In one he simply exhausted, overcoats. In another he penetrated a sleeping room when a man was in bed. He was about to take the stray cash from the man's pockets when a woman, whom he had not seen, uttered a scream. Thereupon he put out his candle and escaped. From Henry Rogers of 57 East Eighty-third-street he stole three pairs of opera glasses and some small articles.

Other articles that have been recovered are a handsome ebony cane, a silk umbrella marked "M. H. F." in pocket-book pencil, a check for 40 marks belonging to Miss Lena Little, and a number of small trinkets.

Harris was taken to a police court and remanded till to-day. His picture was taken for the Rogues' Gallery.

A FRUITLESS CHASE.

AN IRATE FRENCHMAN FINDS HIS RUNAWAY WIFE BUT NOT HIS MONEY.

An excited Frenchman ran up to a policeman at Broadway and Thirty-sixth-street yesterday afternoon, and, pointing to a dapper, well-dressed man passing along, asked the officer to arrest him for robbery. The arrest was made and both men were taken before Justice Patterson at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The prisoner was Julian Le Roy, a native of France, 31 years of age, who was for a number of years a serjent de ville in Paris, and the complainant was Francois Patrix, who until recently kept a jewelry store and lived with his wife at 1 Place Voltaire, in Paris.

Le Roy was attached to the force of the Eleventh Arrondissement and his post included the jewelry shop of Patrix. In that way the policeman made the acquaintance of Mrs. Patrix, which culminated in an elopement. One morning, nearly three years ago, Mrs. Patrix disappeared, taking with her $2,500 in cash and $3,000 worth of jewelry belonging to her husband. The deserted jeweler discovered that his wife and the policeman had fled to this country together. He crossed the ocean in search of them, and arrived in this city on Monday. He soon found that Le Roy and Mrs. Patrix were employed in Jacquin's hotel, on Sixth-avenue, and he went there. Le Roy saw Patrix, and he and Mrs. Patrix fled from the place. Mr. Patrix jumped on a Sixth-avenue car and escaped. Le Roy walked hurriedly up Sixth-avenue and was arrested.

The case was explained to the magistrate through an interpreter, but as Patrix could not swear that Le Roy had stolen any of the money or the jewelry and had brought any portion of the stolen property into this State the prisoner was discharged. Patrix then went in search of his wife.

WANTS THE FRAUDS EXPOSED.

A VOTER APPROVES OF THE TIMES'S CHARTS OF ELECTION RETURNS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been quite interested in your chart of the Presidential election returns. I think that it some paper would adopt that plan and show the number of voters that were deprived of their vote by the railroads of this State and New-Jersey, by being sent out of their election districts to work on that day, and the proportion that number bears to the total vote in the various election districts, it would arouse the people to a proper appreciation of the great wrong. Such a statement in detail would bear its own witness as to truthfulness, for each reader could judge approximately of its correctness regarding his own residence district.

I also hope to see a reform movement will not suffer from suffocation by the politicians of both parties. Yours respectfully, J. L. SUFFERN.

HILLSBURN, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 28, 1889.

ACCIDENT IN AN AQUEDUCT SHAFT.

SING SING, N. Y., March 1.—A curious accident occurred this afternoon at Shaft No. 4 of the new Croton Aqueduct. A number of barrels were being lowered into the shaft and 15 were loaded upon the cage. When about half way down three of them were shaken off and got caught on the siding. The others arrived at the bottom all right. As the cage was about to ascend nine men got on board, two inside and seven on the outside. Just then the barrels, which had not been unlashed below, commenced to tumble down the shaft, and the men jumped for their lives. All succeeded in getting out of the way except Charles Cavanaugh, aged 20, and he was struck on the neck by one of the barrels. His neck was broken, but the spinal cord was not severed. He is entirely paralyzed. Dr. Mason attended him, and it was decided to send him to some hospital in New-York.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Leon Osiel, doing business as L. Osiel & Co., dealer in Japanese goods at 843 Broadway, and tobacco and cigars late at 102 Centre-street, is offering to compromise with his creditors at 50 cents on the dollar cash. His liabilities are $2,100. His Broadway store was burned out Feb. 5. He claimed a loss of $16,000, while the insurance was only $4,500. There are said only to be his Centre-street store to a creditor. Mr. Osiel has been in the cigar business in this city for 17 years.

Under Sheriff Gilroy has taken possession of the store of the McLewee & Knapp Manufacturing Company, dealers in lamps at 29 Barclay-street, on an execution for $18,808, in favor of Samuel A. Wood. It is claimed by the company that this course was taken in order to liquidate the business, is a friendly affair, and that the creditors will be paid in full. The company was incorporated in September, 1885, with an authorized capital stock of $50,000.

Bradstreet's reports 243 failures in the United States during the week, against 302 in the preceding week, and 205, 193, 247, and 279 in the corresponding weeks of 1888, 1887, 1886, and 1885, respectively. The Middle States had 63, New-England 29, Southern 31, Western 91, Pacific and Territories 28. Canada had 67, an increase of 10 over the previous week.

John E. Murray, a furniture dealer at 472 Fulton-street and 20 Grand-street, Brooklyn, made an assignment yesterday. Debts to his wife, Sarah, aggregating $14,343 are preferred.

John Carroll, a contractor at St. Catharines, Ontario, has failed. His liabilities are $55,000. The amount of assets is not yet known.

L. E. Lindsay & Co., grocers, of Laconia, N. H., were attached by Boston parties yesterday. Liabilities, $10,000.

F. Ferland, contractor and builder at Montreal, has made an assignment. His liabilities are $35,000.

A NEW CHESS CONTEST.

HAVANA, March 1.—The second game in the new chess contest of three games, in which Tschigorin and Ponce are pitted against Steinitz and Gavilan, has been played. It was begun with the Zukertort gambit and lasted five hours.

CATTLE RAISERS TO COMBINE.

TO SELL THROUGH AGENTS AND NOT TO COMMISSION MEN.

CHICAGO, March 1.—It has been noised about for the last month that a combination was to be formed by the cattle raisers of the Southwest to handle their cattle in the Chicago market irrespective of the commission merchants. The rumor took definite form last week at a meeting between Samuel Lazarus of Texas, R. Gregory of Illinois, Nicholas T. Eaton, Thomas B. Bugg, and others at Kansas City. It was decided at this meeting that a company should be formed to be known as the American Live Stock Commission Company and organized under the laws of the State of Illinois. The capital stock was placed at $150,000, and the articles of incorporation are now being drafted with the expectation that they will be filed at Springfield March 1.

The object of the association, as given by the proposed incorporation, is to ship cattle either to Chicago or Kansas City and sell through their own agent at the point offering the best market as advised by such agent, the saving of commissions to accrue to the benefit of the raiser, and any collusion with packing houses is precluded. According to the plans of this new syndicate any attempt on the part of the commission men at either of the distributing centres to discriminate against the raiser will be met by a change of shipment to another city, and, as the original incorporators of the organization are prepared to throw over 150,000 head of cattle on the market at a moment's notice, the movement has created considerable interest among cattlemen.

Chicago commission men profess to be unconcerned about the proposed organization. They say that any additional competition which would fetch more cattle here would be a good thing for this city and that such a scheme as is suggested would affect only those commission men who handle Texas cattle.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, fair, warmer, southerly winds.*

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, followed Saturday by light rain, easterly winds, slightly warmer.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, rain, stationery temperature, southeasterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	39°	33°	8:30 P. M.	42°	46°
6 A. M.	30°	33°	6 P. M.	40°	45°
9 A. M.	38°	35°	9 P. M.	37°	43°
12 M.	38°	42°	12 P. M.	40°	39°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 38½°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 35½°

EMERSON PROBABLY TOOK NO POISON.

Circumstances in the autopsy made Thursday by Deputy Coroner Conway on the body of John Emerich, the plumber who dropped in a dying condition Thursday afternoon while walking with his wife on Division-street, seemed to indicate that the man's death was due to poisoning, possibly from arsenic, but nothing definite could be learned corroborating the suspicions, and Deputy Coroner Conway, who investigated the case, did not sustain any foul play.

The Coroner said yesterday that the irritated condition of the man's stomach might have been due to alcohol. He was quite sure that Emerich had not taken any poison into his system within 24 hours before death. The dead man had been married only a few days. His wife did not believe that he took poison, but she says that he must have had about $50 in his pockets when he was taken to the Gouverneur Hospital. The men at the hospital who searched him insist that he had only about 40 cents.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commander Forde of the British Navy is at the Victoria Hotel.

Prof. C. S. Sargent of Brookline, Mass., is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. John C. Brown of Tennessee and Wayne MacVeagh of Philadelphia are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Senator William A. Wallace of Pennsylvania and Gen. George S. Batcheller of Saratoga are at the Gilsey House.

Senator John Laughlin of Buffalo and Judge Edward S. Isham of Chicago are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company; J. C. McMullin, Vice-President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and John Scott of Pittsburg are at the Windsor Hotel.

WRECKING PRIVILEGES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 1.—Mr. Kirkpatrick's bill for the admission of American vessels to wrecking privileges in Canada, which was recently introduced in the Dominion Parliament, was completely remodeled by a special committee. The committee this morning adopted a bill framed on precisely the same lines as the American measure, which provides for complete reciprocity in wrecking privileges, and authorizes the Law Clerk to communicate with the American Government. If the American offer contained in their enactment still holds good the bill will be passed.

A BRILLIANT BALL.

ELIZABETH, March 1.—The first charity ball ever given in this city was held last night at the Veteran Zouaves' Armory for the benefit of the City Hospital. The ball proved a brilliant society event. The decorations of the armory were on the most extensive scale, and the costumes of the ladies were very handsome. The affair was managed by a committee of 20 leading society ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Thomas H. Clark was master of ceremonies. Mrs. Robert S. Green and Mrs. John O. Stearns were at the head of the ladies' branch of the Committee of Arrangements. Guests were present from New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Roselle, Fanwood, Annapolis, Md., and Wilkesbarre, Penn.

A RESIDENCE CHOSEN AT MIDNIGHT.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 1.—Theodore Hermann of Highland Park, who has been missing for over a year, has just reappeared. On the night when Hermann was last seen a man staggered against his door and into the house with clothes torn and himself bedraggled and beaten. He said he had been attacked and robbed on the road, and Hermann went out to investigate. He did not come back, and, though the police made diligent search for him, he was not found. He now says that he sudd

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, March 1—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	151	151	151	151	10
Amer. T. & C. Co.	86⅛	86⅛	85¾	85¾	90
American Ex.	114	114	114	114	10
Atch., T. & S. Fe	31½	32⅜	31½	32	22,950
†Brunswick Co.	22½	22⅝	22	22	900
Cameron Coal	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	200
Canada Southern	54½	55⅛	54⅝	55	730
Canadian Pacific	51¾	52¾	51⅜	52¼	220
Central Iowa	14	14	14	14	100
Central Pacific	36¼	36¼	35¾	35¾	200
†Ches. & Ohio	15½	15½	15½	15½	400
†C. & O. 1st pf.	56½	56⅝	56½	56½	20
Chi. Gas Trust	43	43¾	43	43¾	4,449
†Con. Ill. Gas Trust	83	83	83	83	10
†Chi. & Alt. pf.	8½	8½	7¾	8	700
Chi. & N. W.	106⅝	106⅞	106	106¾	13,857
C., B. & Q.	101	101⅜	100¾	101⅜	3,710
C., M. & St. P.	82	82⅜	82	82⅜	13,775
C., M. & St. P. pf.	97⅜	98⅛	97⅜	98⅛	3,527
C., R. I. & Pac.	96	96¾	95⅝	96¼	1,731
C., St. L. & P.	19¾	19¾	18¾	19¼	125
C., St. L. & P. pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	100
Cin., I., St. L. & C.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	100
†Cin., I., St. L. & C. 1st pf.	106¾	107¼	104¾	107¼	4,005
Cin., W. & M.	7	7	7	7	100
Cle., C. & St. L.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	400
Cleve. & Pitts.	157	157	156	156	76
C., C., C. & I.	73¾	73¾	73	73	1,855
Colorado Coal	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	100
Col., H. V. & Tol.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	500
Col. & H. Coal	19½	20½	19½	20¼	400
Chi. & East Ill.	44	44¾	43⅝	44¼	1,705
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	97	98¾	96¾	98¾	2,628
Col. & Green.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	100
Consol. Gas Co.	83¾	83¾	83¼	83½	200
Del. & Hudson	135¼	135¼	135	135	573
Del., Lack. & W.	140¼	141½	140¼	141½	8,720
Den., R. G. & W.	18¾	19	18¾	19	250
D., Tex. & Ft. W.	21¼	21½	20¾	21¼	600
E. T., V. & G.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	900
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	90	90	90	90	100
Evans. & T. H.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	100
Harlem	252½	252½	252½	252½	80
Homestake	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼	125
Illinois Central	108⅜	108⅜	107¾	110	3,900
Iowa Cent. pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	200
L. E. & Western	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	375
L. E. & West. pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	2,300
Lake Shore	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Louis. & Nash.	59¾	60¾	59¾	60¾	5,020
L., N. A. & C.	47	47	47	47	725
Manhattan con.	102	105⅜	102	104⅝	7,237
Manh. & Char.	50	50	50	50	100
Michigan Cent.	89	90	88¾	89½	1,345
Mil., L. S. & W.	80	83	80	82¼	900
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	107	108¾	107	108	1,970
Missouri Pacific	71¾	72	71¾	72	3,970
Mo., Kan. & T.	13¾	13¾	13	13¾	500
Nash., C. & St. L.	89¾	90	89¾	90	500
New Cent. Coal	10	10	10	10	100
N. J. Central	95½	96¼	95½	96¼	422
N. Y. Central	108⅞	109	108⅞	109	4,800
N. Y. & P. Coal	30⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	800
N. Y. & New-Eng.	47	47	47	47	6,520
N. Y., L. E. & W.	29¼	29¾	29	29⅝	2,500
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67⅞	200
N. Y., S. & W.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	50
Nort. & W.	51½	51½	51½	51½	100
Northern Pacific	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27¼	1,380
North. Pacific pf.	62⅝	63	62½	63	4,800
Ohio & Miss.	22¾	23⅜	22¾	23⅜	1,200
Ohio Central	7	7	7	7	100
Ontario Mining	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	40
Ontario & West.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	125
Oregon Imp.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	150
Oregon R. & N.	99½	101¾	99½	101	5,405
Oregon S. L.	49	50½	49	50	4,587
Oregon & Trans.	33¾	34¾	33¾	34⅜	18,475
Pacific Mail	37⅜	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	2,975
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	26	26	26	26	200
Phil. & Reading	47½	47¾	47½	47⅝	9,938
P., Ft. W. & C.	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾	86
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	200	201¼	200	201	700
Rich. & W. P.	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	4,800
Rich. & W. P. pf.	81¼	81¾	80¾	80¾	200
St. L. & S. F.	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	200
St. L. & S. F. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	225
St. P. & Duluth	37	37	37	37	100
St. P. & Omaha	32⅞	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	150
Virginia Mid. Co.	84¾	84¾	84	84	360
Tenn. Coal & Iron	36¾	37	36¾	37	1,100
Texas & Pac.	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	110
T., A. & N. M.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	100
Texas Pacific	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	300
Union Pacific	65¾	66⅝	65¾	66¼	13,945
U. S. Express	83	83¼	83	83¼	289
W., St. L. & P.	13	13	13	13	10
West. Union Tel.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	12,400
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	220

Total sales.....210,289

*Unlisted. †Voting Trustees' certificates. ‡Ex dividend.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. s. f.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	$1,000
At. & Pac. inc.	21	21	21	21	20,000
At. & Pac. 4s	83	83	82⅞	83	2,000
Beech Creek 1st	89	89	89	89	2,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	110	110	110	110	2,000
Canada So. 1st	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	1,000
Canada So. 2d	94¾	94¾	94¼	95⅜	9,000
Cen. Pac. 6s of 1936	107½	107½	107½	107½	7,000
Ches. & O. gn. 4s	94	94¼	94	94⅛	36,000
Chi. & N. W. 1st	109	109	109	109	1,000
Chi. & K. Ill. con.	124	124	124	124	3,000
Chi. & E. Ill. gn. 5s	103	103	103	103	14,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st	104	104	104	104	1,000
Chi. & Mil. 1st	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	4,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, deb.	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103⅜	25,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	1,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	132	132	132	132	100,000
C., F. & St. L. 5s	95	95	95	95	15,000
C., I., St. L. & C. 1st 4s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	5,000
Col. & C. Mid. 1st	90	90	90	90	2,000
Col. & H. V. 7s	84½	84½	84½	84½	14,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91, r.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛	11,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	80	80	80	80	43,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st 4s	82¾	84⅛	82¾	84⅛	120,000
Duluth & T. R. 1st	102½	102½	102	102	25,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	10,000
E. T., V. & G. 4s	92	92	92	92	10,000
Ells. & Hig. 8s, r.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Erie 1st con.	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	2,000
Erie 2d con.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	30,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	84½	84½	84½	84½	1,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st, W.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	4,000
Ga. Pac. 1st	110	110	110	110	1,000
Ga. P. 2d con. 5s	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	5,000
H. & T. gen. 7s, r.	76	76	76	76	4,000
H. & T. 1st & M.	124½	126¼	124½	126¼	79,000
H. & T. 1st W. & N. W.	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1951	109	109	109	109	2,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1952	101	101	101	101	2,000
I. & G. N. gen. 5s	64½	64½	63¾	63¾	26,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	87¾	88	87¾	88	28,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	7,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	5,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s, r.	56½	56½	56	56	2,000
Ky. Central 4s	80	80	79⅞	79⅞	13,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st	105	105	105	105	11,000
Lake S. 1st cn.	128	128	128	128	2,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	16,000
L. & N. gen. 5s	101	101	101	101	5,000
L. & N. tr. 6s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	10,000
L. N. A. & Chi.	102¼	102¼	101¾	102¼	14,000
Mem. & Char. 6s	103	103	103	103	3,000
Met. Elev. 1st	116⅞	117	116⅞	117	10,000
Mich. C. 5s, 1931	112	112	112	112	1,000
M. & N. 1st	108	108	108	108	1,000
M., L. S. & W. cv.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	17,000
M., L. S. & W. inc.	103	104	103	103¾	27,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	4,000
Missouri Pac. cn.	114	114	114	114	2,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	20,000
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	9,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅛	109⅛	9,000
N. J. Cent. 1st cn.	121½	121½	121½	121½	10,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, ext.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	94¾	95	94¾	95	90,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st	113	113	113	113	10,000
N. Y., O. & W. rfg. 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	38,000
N. Y., S. & W. 2d, r.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	1,000
Nor. & W. imp. 5s	108	108	108	108	2,000
N. P. & Mon. 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	74,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	118	118	118	118	6,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	118	118	118	118	10,000
North. Pac. 2d	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	3,000
North. P. Ter. 1st	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	3,000
North. west. cn. 7s	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¼	15,000
N. W. ext. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	8,000
Ohio & M. 2d, 7s	119	119	119	119	2,000
Ohio Southern, inc.	48	48	48	48	3,000
Omaha & S. L. 1st	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	20,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	13,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	28,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	81½	81½	81½	81½	6,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	83¾	84¼	83¾	84¼	11,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	72	72	72	72	2,000
Read. gen. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	2,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	88	88	88	88	5,000
R. & W. P. Ter. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	21,000
Rock Island 5s, r.	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	18,000
Rock Island 5s, r.	106¼	106¼	105¾	106¼	5,000
Rock Island 6s, r.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	15,000
St. L. & O. 4s, cn.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	14,000
St. L. & S. F. tr. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¾	43,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d, cn.	70	70	70	70	5,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d, cn.	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4,000
Middle Ber.	33	33	33	33	1,000
Ontario	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	50
Mut. M. & M. Co.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	500
Pinta.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Phenix of Ark.	.12	.12	.12	.12	500
Potosi	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	100
Plymouth	10.37½	10.37½	10.37½	10.37½	1,000
Sullivan Consol.	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	4,300
Shawbone	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Silver King	.90	.90	.90	.90	200
Snow Flake	.10	.10	.10	.10	2,000
Utah Consol. Copper	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	300

Total sales.....16,150

	Offered.	Bid.	Asked.
Pine Lake cons.	7½	6¾	8¼
Chicago	99¾	99¾	99¾

BONDS

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Can. South. 1st	107½	108	107½	108	$20,000
Can. South. 2d	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	10,000
Cen. Pac. 1st	110	110	109⅝	110	15,000
Ga. Pac. 2d 5s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	45,000
Ill. Central 3½s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	1,000
K. P. Gen. 4s	80	80	80	80	1,000
L. Nav. & O. cn.	101½	102	101½	102	7,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	4,000
Morris & E. 2d	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	2,000
Nor. Pac. 1st	118	118	118	118	2,000
Nor. P. of Mo. 1st	102	102	101¾	101¾	20,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	95	95	95	95	12,000
Ohio & Miss. cn.	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	3,000
P. D. & Gen. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	20,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	28,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	28,000
Pitt. W. & Chi. 1st	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	1,000
Rock Island 6s, r.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	15,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	3,000
T. A. & N. M. 1st	107½	108	107½	108	15,000
Texas & Pac. 2d	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	8,000

Total sales.....$273,000

The stock market was slightly more active today, and with the exception of the coal stocks pretty much everything was strong. Union Pacific was the leader of the group and was prominent both in activity and strength. Manhattan was also very strong, and Western Union joined in the upward movement. The close was firm at about the best prices of the day. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, 4¾; Manhattan consolidated, 2¾; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred, 2½; Oregon Railway and Navigation, 1⅝; St. Paul and Duluth, 1½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, 1½; St. Paul preferred, Columbus and Hocking Coal, Chicago and East Illinois preferred, Illinois Central, Iowa Central preferred, Oregon Short Line, Pullman and Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred, each 1; Canada Pacific, St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, and Western Union, each ⅞, and Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago and Omaha, each ¾. *Declined*—Memphis and Charleston, 5½, and Columbia and Greenville preferred, 2.

Money on call opened at 2@3 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull but steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 87 for 60-day bills and $4 89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 86@4 86¼ for 60-day bills, $4 88¾@4 89 for demand, $4 89¼@4 89½ for cable transfers, and $4 85@4 85¼ for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.20⅝@5.20 for long and 5.17½@5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼@95⅜ and 95⅝@95⅞, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were quiet and unchanged. The sales on call were $2,000 4s registered at 127¾. In State securities $5,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 87¾, and $1,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 72¾. In bank stocks 50 shares of Continental sold at 120.

The demand for railway mortgages continued at advancing prices. The business was well distributed. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Houston and Texas Central, main line, firsts, trust receipts, 2½; Louisville and Nashville, 2½; Denver, Rio Grande and Western firsts, assented, 2; Beech Creek firsts, Iowa Central firsts, and Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City firsts, each 1½; Chicago and Milwaukee firsts, Kansas and Texas 5s, Knoxville and Ohio firsts, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Birmingham firsts, do. Tennessee firsts, and Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan firsts, each 1; Western Union collateral trust 5s, ⅞, and Canada Southern firsts, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western incomes, and Western New-York and Pennsylvania consolidated, each ½. *Declined*—International and Great Northern 6s, 1¾; Duluth and Iron Range firsts, 1, and Atlantic and Pacific incomes, Memphis and Charleston 6s, and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 91¼@92⅝@92⅜, and American Cottonseed Oil certificates at 58@58⅝. Mount Desert and Eastern Shore Land sold at $2 12½. In mining stocks Kingston and Pembroke sold at $1 25 and Plymouth scanned at $1 50.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. give notice that all security holders of the Chicago and Atlantic Railway Company who omit to deposit their securities on or before March 11, 1889, will be subject to exclusion from the benefits of the reorganization plan. They state that the first mortgage bonds except $47,000, more than three-fourths of the second mortgage, and about three-quarters of the stock and stock trust certificates have assented to the plan.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

Broadway	300	Metropolitan	115
Chase National	185	New-York	255
Commerce	185	North America	153
Continental	129½	North River	140
Fourteenth-street	185	Park	215
Gallatin National	260	Phenix	120
Garfield National	300	Seaboard National	128
Greenwich	115	Second National	320
Importers' and Traders'	415	Tradesmen's	192
Market & Fulton	185	Western National	95
Mechanics'	185		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r	107½	108¼	Cur. 6s, 1898	122	....
4½s, '91, c	108¼	108½	Cur. 6s, 1897	125	....
4s, 1907, r	127½	128	Cur. 6s, 1898	128	....
4s, 1907, c	128¾	129	Cur. 6s, 1899	131	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	120	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges, $102,702,432 | Balances..... $8,899,858

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	54½	54⅝	Oregon Trans.	34½	34⅝
Reading	23	23⅛	St. Paul	62¾	62⅞
Lehigh Val.	54¼	54½	Reading gen.	92⅛	92⅜
Nor. Pacific	27¼	27½	Read. 1st pf.	84¼	84½
Nor. Pac. pf.	62⅜	63	Read. 2d pf.	72	72¼
Lehigh Nav.	53	53¼	Read. 3d pf.	58⅛	58⅜
West. N. Y.	12½	13			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, March 1.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st 7s	118.00	Tamarack M. Co.	140.00
Atch. & Topeka	53.12½	Mass. Central	13.00
Boston & Albany	213.00	San. D. Land Co.	22.25
Boston & Maine	210.00	Atlantic	13.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	101.25	Boston & Mont.	42.50
Cin., San. & Clev.	25.00	Kearsarge	8.00
Eastern	9.00	Atlantic & Pacific	7.75
Flint & Père M.	19.00	Cal. Southern	19.00
Flint & Père M. pf	37.50	Chi. R. & W.	81.00
Mexican Central	14.00	Chi., R. & W. pf.	22.25
Mex. Cent. 1st	70.00	Chi., Bur. & N.	54.50
N. Y. & N. Eng.	47.50	Clev. & Can. pf.	30.00
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	127.00	K. C., Ft. S. & G. 7s	117.50
West End Land	27.50	K. C., Mem. & B.	56.00
Lamson Store S.	37.75	Mex. Cent. inc.	18.50
Old Colony	179.00	Mex. Cent. 1st s. c.	100.12½
Wis. Central	15.75	N. M. & S. P. 7s	115.00
Wis. Central pf.	36.00	N. Y. & N. E. pf.	116.00
Allouez M. Co.	24.00	Oregon S. L. 6s	111.00
Calumet & Hecla	254.00	Pueblo 7s	119.00
Catalpa	17.00	Sonora 7s	75.00
Franklin	13.00	South. Kansas 5s	89.00
Osceola	14.00	South. Kan. inc.	75.00
Pewabic	5.00	Union Pacific	66.50
Quincy	67.00	Erie Telephone	39.50
Bell Telephone	220.00	Mex. Telephone	82½
Boston Land	3.00	Pullman	200.00
Water Power	7.37½		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 1, 1889.

ALCOHOL—Was inquired for, to a fair extent, and quoted firm.

OILS—Business was quite slow in most kinds, with considerable irregularity again mentioned in prices, though the recent changes were not important.

COFFEE—Under a more urgent inquiry in private trade ruled decidedly stronger, with fair invoices of Rio quoted up to 18½c., and fair to good Cucuta within the range of 18¾c.@19½c.....sales embraced 3,500 bags Rio, of which No. 8 at 17½c., and No. 7 at 17c.; 1,000 bags Santos, Nos. 8 and 9, at 15½c.; 500 pkgs Timor, 500 pkgs Padang, (from September sale), 200 mats Ankali, 4,000 bags Maracaibo, (4,000 bags from second hands,) and 4,034 bags washed Caracas at very full prices.....And in the option line Rio Coffee, though the reverse of active, and at the outset irregular, in the course of the session advanced materially, rather sharply, and left off firmly, on a gain for the day of 15@20 points, though the cables from Europe were unfavorable, and sales for delivery sailed to Europe, as well as fair deliveries sailed to Brazil ports or ports in the Gulf, (12,000 bags to Rio Janeiro and 4,000 bags to Santos,) with the monthly consumption as the basis given as 4,000 bags, and the aggregate of Brazil Coffee in the United States, on the 1st instant, 390,951 bags, against very heavy deliveries of 241,487 bags, and stock at all the distributing ports 248,438 bags, 18,243 bags more than last year. In options and fixed the closing March stood at 16.00c.@16.05c., April at 15.85c.@16.05c., May at 15.80c.@15.85c., June at 15.70c.@15.80c., July at 15.75c.@15.85c., August at 15.80c.@15.90c., September at 15.85c.@15.95c., October at 15.90c.@16.00c., November at 15.95c.@16.05c., December at 16.00c.@16.10c., and January at 16.05c.@16.15c., with sales reported to Dec. within the range of 15.85c.@16.05c.

COTTON—Mere liberal arrivals at the ports of the stronger cables, and unsatisfactory crop and weather reports, with no fear developing here and increased buying, caused prices to advance materially, and the close was at the top, with sales of 400 bales, and closing nominally at 10.37c. for middling uplands, 10.62c. for middling Orleans, 10.37c. for low middling, 10.12c. for good ordinary, 9.87c. for ordinary, and 10.37c. for middling uplands futures. The total sales for the week were 1,000 bales, and the total net receipts 1,000 bales, against 1,000 bales last week, 1,000 bales the previous week, and 1,000 bales three weeks previous. The total receipts since Sept. 1, 1888, were 1,000 bales, against 1,000 bales for the same period of 1887, showing no increase. The exports for the week were 1,000 bales, and the total exports since Sept. 1, 1888, were 1,000 bales, against 1,000 bales for the same period of 1887, showing no increase. The stock at this port to-day was 1,000 bales, against 1,000 bales last year, and 1,000 bales two years ago. The total receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,000 bales, against 1,000 bales last week, 1,000 bales two weeks ago, and 1,000 bales three weeks ago, making the total receipts since Sept. 1, 1888, 1,000 bales, against 1,000 bales for the same period of 1887, showing no increase. The exports (six days) to Great Britain were 1,000 bales; to France, 1,000 bales; to the Continent, 1,000 bales; and to Mexico, 1,000 bales. The stock at this port at the close to-day was 1,000 bales, against 1,000 bales last year, and 1,000 bales two years ago. The total stock at the shipping ports to-day is 1,000 bales, against 1,000 bales last week, 1,000 bales two weeks ago, and 1,000 bales three weeks ago. The total receipts since Sept. 1, 1888, were 1,000 bales, against 1,000 bales for the same period of 1887, showing no increase. The exports (six days) to Great Britain were 1,000 bales; to France, 1,000 bales; to the Continent, 1,000 bales; and to Mexico, 1,000 bales. The stock at this port at the close to-day was 1,000 bales, against 1,000 bales last year, and 1,000 bales two years ago. The total stock at the shipping ports to-day, 1,000 bales, and for the week, 1,000 bales, against 1,000 bales last week, and 1,000 bales the corresponding week last year, and since Sept. 1, 1888, 1,000 bales, against 1,000 bales for the same time in the preceding crop year.....Exports (six days) to Great Britain, 1,000 bales; Continent, 1,000 bales; France, 1,000 bales; stock at ports, 1,000 bales, (of which here, 1,000 bales).....Week's exports here to Europe, 1,000 bales.

FISH—Holders seemed more confident and offered supplies reservedly, with, however, only a moderate call noted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR in instances had increased attention, in good part for shipment, (this chiefly for Great Britain, and mostly of low grade Spring Wheat Extras, though to a moderate extent of Gr. Patent Extras, in sacks, and of fine Flour, of local product—this at $2 75, and continued firm in price, though several receivers complained of slack inquiries for such supplies as they had to offer.....Arrivals here to-day, 17,444 bbls. and 12,000 sacks; clearances hence, 1,144 bbls., 1,950 sacks, and from the four Atlantic ports, 4,654 sacks and bbls., and for the week hence to Europe, 26,917 sacks and bbls.....Sales reported of 28,550 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 8,500 sacks included in shipments).....RYE FLOUR and CORNMEAL inactive at former quotations.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR quiet at $1 75@$1 80.....Arrivals to-day, 149 bbls. and 1,000 sacks; clearances hence, 1,144 bbls., 1,950 sacks, and from the four Atlantic ports, 4,654 sacks and bbls., and for the week hence to Europe, 26,917 sacks and bbls.....Sales reported of 28,550 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 8,500 sacks included in shipments).....RYE FLOUR and CORNMEAL inactive at former quotations.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR quiet at $1 75@$1 80.....Arrivals to-day, 149 bbls. and 1,000 sacks; clearances hence, 1,144 bbls., 1,950 sacks, and from the four Atlantic ports, 4,654 sacks and bbls., and for the week hence to Europe, 26,917

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange-and-Auction Room yesterday, Friday, March 1:

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction two five-story tenements, with lots, each 25 by 98.9, 502 and 504 West 39th-st., south side, 75 feet west of 10th-av., for $24,000, to R. James.

And Brooklyn property, comprising a two-story house, with plot of land 39.5 by 89, on 45th-av., southeast corner of 23d-st., Brooklyn, sold for $8,700, to Henry J. Harrison; and four lots, each 20 by 125.6, on 45th-av., northeast corner of 24th-st., sold for $4,000, to same purchaser.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., under a foreclosure decree, James D. Hewett, Esq., Referee, sold a right, title, and interest in the leasehold premises, 1335 West Broadway, for $4,550, to George H. Brennan, party in interest.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 1.

Forsyth-st., 105; Herman Glick and Marx Sturm and wife to Max G. Cohen..... $35,000
141st-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Boulevard, 100x 199.10 to 140th-st.x100x199.10; Francis M. Jencks to Leocadie M. P. Ferrell..... 30,000
1st-av., w. s., 213.5 ft. n. of 148th-st., 25.11 79; Katarina Keck to Christian J. Uhl..... 35,000
5th-st., s. s., 268 ft. e. of Avenue C, 22.6x 66; Simon Strauss and wife to Isaac Hamburger and another..... 14,500
36th-st., s. s., 111.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x 98.9; John Steinfurd and wife to Jacob E. McMichael..... 21,000
50th-st., s. s., 197.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15.7x 81.6x83.10; Anna S. Allen to Sarah J. Gleason..... 11,500
Stanton-st., 179; Abraham Davis to Abraham L. Stone..... 1
123d-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; Charles E. Van Tassel and wife to Nelson M. Whipple..... 1
Madison-av., e. s., 104 ft. n. of 73th-st., 0.4 x75; John O. Mott, Referee, to Brian McKenney..... 105
94th-st., 23 West; Inocrase M. Grenell and wife to Simon Feigel..... 22,500
123d-st., n. s., 212.2 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.7x 100.11; James Cardair to Katie S. Adams.
East Broadway, n. s., 86.9 ft. e. of Market-st., 22x66.10; Lewis Myers and wife to Moses N. Tobish..... 25,300
87th-st., s. s., 11.1 ft. e. of Madison-av., 51.1 x100.8; Mary M. Somerindyke to Seth M. Milliken..... 27,000
85th-st., 43 West; James A. Frame and wife to Selig Rosenbaum..... 34,500
72d-st., 350 West; James C. Morgan and wife to Samuel Davis..... 10,850
117th-st., s. s., 216.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x 100.10; Henry Olsen and wife to Philip Marian..... 8,500
106th-st., n. s., 409 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 23.9x 94.7; Maria T. Waters and others to David Holland..... 17,000
Greene-st., 75; Amelia Einstein to Katharine A. Kingsland..... 65,000
76th-st., 227 East; Frederick Alexander and wife to Francis Frey..... 32,000
Washington-st., 160; Margaret Buckman to Charles N. Gould..... 20,000
7th-av., n. e. corner of 43th-st., 20x100; Theodore Conkling and wife and Elizabeth P. Conkling to Richard C. Baker..... 25,000
Rider-av., w. s., 493 ft. s. of 144th-st., 100x 125; Caroline E. Pavis to Lina Pasculli..... 7,000
51st-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th-av., 75x120.4 x76.10x108.1; Francis J. Schnarr to William Cohen..... 50,000
4th-av., n. w. corner of 73d-st., 102.8x57.6; John N. Stearns and wife to Charles Arbuckle..... 1
Lexington-av., s. s., 13.6 ft. n. of 77th-st., 13.8x70; Mary Greenwood to Isaac Blumenthal..... 12,500
120th-st., n. s., 162 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16x 100.11; Johanna Hirschberg to Francis J. Schnaag..... 65,500
127th-st., n. s., 366.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x 99.11; Stella C. Vanderbogert to Frank A. Selts..... 16,750
47th-st., s. s., 267 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5; Conrad Heberer and wife to Peter Harry.
Rivington-st., s. s., 247.6 ft. w. of Ridge-st., 25x72.8x25x72.11; Hyman Green and wife to Henry Hein..... 16,000
10th-av., n. e. corner of 159th-st., 137.6x100; Charles Hohe and others to Spencer Aldrich..... 75,000
Sheriff-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100; Charles Lowenfeld and wife to Mark Ash..... 26,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 25.7 ft. w. of Ridge-st., 25x72.11; H. Stein and wife to Max Hyman, ½ part..... 1,750
Madison-av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 73d-st., 21.2x 93; Gustav Gotthell and wife to David Korn..... 31,000
10th-av., 1,499; James Earle and wife to Emeline F. Tooker..... 1
Oliver-st., 42 and 44; Thomas McManus to Aaron Levy and Solomon Finburg..... 55,000
Jones-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 25x 100; Sarah Gracie to William G. Unbeofner and others..... 1
111th-st., 84 East; Alice Miller to J. M. Lichtenauer..... 9,500
89th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 4th-av., 26.8x100.8; Abraham Schlesinger and wife to Ernst Schiller..... 2,800
39th-st., 528 and 530 West; Josephine F. and William H. Christal to Catharine Moss..... 1
56th-st., 142 East; Mary F. Bush to George W. Tubbs..... 1
Madison-av., w. s., 51.5 ft. n. of 113th-st., 16.6x70; Rebecca Baird to Fannie W. Hoag..... 19,500
9th-st., n. s., 233 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x 92.5; Jacob Larch and wife to Lena Ungar.
74th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x 102.5; John Coar and wife to Adam Pidgeon.
129th-st., 320 East; Mary and Ignatia Morcadante to Maurice and Julia Toff..... 12,500
Division-st., 159, and 13 and 15 New Canal-st.; John J. Lyes to Charles Jaekson.....
Thomas-av., s. s., corner of 155th-st., 25x100; Emily and William Momberger to Christopher Campbell..... 2,000
Front-st., 139 and 141; William Marshall and wife and others to Mayer Kahn..... 1
132d-st., n. s., 192 ft. w. of Lenox-av., 17x 100.11; Anthony McReynolds to Ellen B. Wyckoff.....

BUILDING THE NEW NAVY

MR. WHITNEY'S GREAT WORK ANALYZED.

A DEFENSELESS COUNTRY PROVIDED WITH FIGHTING SHIPS AND THE PLANT TO BUILD THEM.

Never before in the history of the United States has a party been able to retire from office with the satisfaction of knowing that during its four years' term of power, it has done so much toward strengthening the defensive system of the country, and at the same time developed so many material resources for the maintenance of a modern naval establishment. That the two Congresses of the past four years, urged on by Secretary Whitney's naval administration and the demands of the people at large, have accomplished these results there is in proof the incontrovertible logic of facts. They are even more apparent when a comparison is entered into between the naval establishment which existed four years ago and that which is coming into existence to-day.

It has been claimed by Republicans that the ideas originated with them, which, in their development, have redounded so much to the credit of the Administration of the past four years. It is well known that Secretary Chandler, when in office, labored diligently to place the naval establishment on a firmer basis, and the reasons of his inability to accomplish what has been done by his successor are ascribed to the times not then being ripe and to insufficient support on the part of the representatives of the party then dominant. The dispatch vessel Dolphin, and the steel cruisers Atlanta, Boston, and Chicago were the outcome of the last Republican Administration, and since the Trenton was built, in the early part of the seventies, the above vessels are the first which have emanated from Republican Administrations. As to whether other vessels would have followed the Roach cruisers had the Republicans remained in office, in the quick succession with which war vessels are now being turned out, is a question which in the present premises is not considered. It is claimed by the Republicans that the Roach cruisers were only the beginning of the modern fleets which were to date their origin from Republican authorization. However true all this may be, results have shown that in the past four years more has been done for the country in making effective the naval establishment and in giving encouragement to the steel industry of the United States than was done in any similar period since the close of the war.

Within the past eight years the imperative need of a navy compatible with the times has become so evident to the people at large that legislators have found it necessary to authorize appropriations in large amounts, and also to provide for the execution of bids for new war vessels. To conform in a measure with the public demand, the last Republican administration authorized the building of four vessels commonly known as the Roach cruisers. With the exception of the Dolphin all of these vessels are considered satisfactory, and as to the Dolphin the question of her "structural weakness" is still a mooted one. She appears to be performing the work of a cruising vessel satisfactorily, although rumors are afloat that her engines are not permitted to run at full speed and that her forecastle gun is only fired at rare intervals, and all because it is feared that her structural fittings may be weakened.

From the time that Secretary Robeson was at the head of the Navy Department down to the period of Secretary Chandler's term of office, the routine business of the Navy Department consisted in the expenditure of large sums of money annually for the maintenance of the old wooden navy, and so effective was this old navy that as late as March, 1885, the United States did not possess one vessel of war which could have kept the high seas for one week as against any first-rate naval power. As to the cost of keeping in commission some of these old types of war vessels, the expenditures in many cases amounted to enormous sums, which, had they been held in abeyance for two or three years, would have been sufficient from their accumulation to have built some of the most effective of modern fighting ships. Never perhaps in the history of naval administration was there such an instance of this fact as in the case of the flagship Tennessee. Costing originally $1,856,075 81 she made her first trial trip in January, 1867. On this trip she ran about 1,000 miles. She attained a speed of 18 knots and made an average of 15 knots per hour in a four hours' continuous run. Two years after she underwent repairs, the sum of $576,799 61 being spent upon her, all but $73,000 of which was put on her hull and equipments. This was the full price of a new wooden hull of her size at that time. This was from 1869 to 1871. She then made a cruise of three months, and was again hauled up for repairs, this time to have her machinery changed for a better type. The cost of this change involved an expenditure of $801,713 60, in addition to the value of her boilers and engines, which were taken in trade at $65,000. This machinery had originally cost $700,000; had not been in actual service six months; had never been surveyed and condemned by a board of Government officers, nor its value fixed by any Government board, but was sold to Mr. John Roach as old iron. Thus, between 1869 and 1875, the Tennessee had had three months' service, and had cost in repairs and improvements $1,443,513 21. On April 4, 1887, the Tennessee was condemned by the Statutory Board as unseaworthy and worthless for repair, and ordered to be sold, having had put upon her between 1875 and 1887, the additional sum of $577,716 77. She brought $34,525 at the auction sale. She had cost the Government $3,900,000 in round numbers, and had done about 10 years of active service, outside of repair shops and navy yards.

It is often the subject of wonder what has become of the $70,000,000 spent upon war vessels since the close of the last war, in view of the fact that there is now no navy. The history of the Tennessee serves as an illustration of how the great bulk of it went.

At the time the Democratic Party came into power it was well understood that the great mass of the people in the country demanded the construction of a new navy. The party which had just gone out of office had attempted, in a measure, to appease this demand. To do this they had given out in contracts to the shipbuilding firm of John Roach & Co. the construction of four vessels. These vessels were in process of building when Secretary Whitney stepped into office. It was determined at once to ask for appropriations for a large number of vessels, and set on foot in earnest the task of building up the navy. The appropriations from the previous Republican administration, together with the large amounts received by the new Administration, were already available. The designs for new ships were under consideration, and with their selection all that remained was the awarding of the contracts to individual firms. Investigations set on foot by Secretary Whitney disclosed the doleful fact that the steel manufactories of this country were wholly unable to cope with the proposed work. Not a single plant existed in the country which could be put to service in turning out material of the kind called for in the specifications. Not only was the United States, in March, 1885, "without a vessel of war which could have kept the seas for one week as against any first-rate naval power," but she was dependent upon English manufacturers for the forgings of guns, for armor, and even for secondary batteries, resorting in the case of rapid-fire guns to purchases from French manufactories in the main.

At the very outset it became evident that the policy of this Government must be outlined, and a decision at once rendered as to whether the Navy Department should call in foreign shipbuilders to build our new war vessels, or place our own manufacturers in a position which would render them capable of executing the work. In relation to this point Secretary Whitney early came to the conclusion that the United States ought to be independent of all other countries. He referred to the matter in his report for 1886 as follows:

"At the present time, and for many years to come, in the event of a conflict with either a first or second class naval power, it would be quite impossible for the United States, as at present situated, to produce within its territory either the armor required for armored ships or the guns necessary for their armament. Nor would it be possible for the navy of the United States to protect such articles in transit across the ocean in time of war. As at present situated the country would be entirely defenseless in the absence of any ability to produce armor or the larger high-power guns. * * * It is certainly a most lamentable circumstance that a country like ours, with its immense products of iron and steel, should be content to be dependent upon the manufacturers of any other nation for the fabrication of armor and high-powered guns, both of which are now essential and indispensable parts of a modern fighting ship. Whatever its commercial policy may be, in the production of its necessary implements of war it should certainly be independent. * * * This policy involves delay in the construction of the first vessels authorized, but in the end of five years the country would, by pursuing it, be independent and in a much stronger position in every respect than would result from any other course."

The policy thus indicated by the Secretary would, if put in operation, involve a delay in the construction of all classes of armored ships of at least three years, but in the face of this, the policy, says the Secretary, "was determined upon without hesitation as the only course consistent with a proper regard for our national dignity and pride." The policy being defined, Secretary Whitney immediately devoted the efforts of the department to the problem of domesticating in this country the industries for the making of armor and of the forgings for high-power guns. It became necessary to prepare factories for the construction of steel forgings for the heavier guns, armor for iron-clad vessels, and secondary batteries of machine and rapid-fire guns. Just how to go about it was the perplexing problem. They might be established by Government appropriations and remain Government establishments, but that was not the object to be effected. What was needed was just such establishments throughout the country in order to encourage private firms to enter into competition with foreign builders. As the Secretary observed:

"Aside from all questions of national dignity and pride, such implements are contraband in time of war and could not then be procured from abroad, while the time required to prepare a plant would make it impossible to extemporize a manufactory for the occasion, and yet, without armor and without high-powered guns, in the present state of the art no respectable contest could be carried on and the country would be substantially defenseless."

The first step taken was the issuance of an order stopping the purchase of all armor and steel abroad. Contracts were pending in March, 1885, for armor and gun steel purchased in England amounting to $227,365 29. The final payments upon these contracts made subsequent to that date amounted to about $100,000, and it is needless to say that no further purchases were made of armor or gun steel abroad after March, 1885.

Secretary Whitney immediately called in conference the representative firms of the country, and made known his intention of giving every possible help to the home industry. Contracts were drawn up for different portions of the work desired, and a condition imposed on the bidding calling for the erection of a plant in this country adequate to the manufacture of both armor and gun steel up to the highest standard of European requirements. The experiment consolidated in the advertisements all its requirements for armor and gun steel for the then authorized war ships, stipulating that it should be of domestic manufacture, and giving an average of two and a half years in which to produce and deliver it, which covered the time necessary for the procurement of a plant. A period of about seven months was allowed for the submission of bids, in order to afford an opportunity for full investigation by expected bidders.

Throughout the whole of the seven months every influence which could with consistency be brought to bear was used by the department to stir the manufacturers of the country up to a realizing sense of the importance of its endeavors. So well was this accomplished that, when the bids were opened no difficulty was found in making a contract with the Bethlehem Iron Company, under which the erection of a plant was stipulated for the production of armor and gun steel, and this plant as now erected is known to be second to none in the world. At the very outset the department received the warm support of the Naval Appropriation Committees of both houses, the sum of $4,000,000 having been inserted in the appropriation acts for this very purpose.

The bids were opened on the 22d day of March last, and, "coming," said Secretary Whitney, "at a time when the failure of Congress to make provision for the country's defense was being generally regretted, caused a feeling of quite universal congratulation throughout the country. It marked a most important step in the progress toward national independence, most sincerely desired, it is believed, by the larger portion of our people." The policy which had thus been so successfully pursued in the matter of armor and gun steel was also followed in the matter of secondary batteries, and with a like result.

The matter of steel for armor and guns having been settled the question of machine and rapid-fire guns next came up. One of the largest manufacturing establishments in the world of these weapons was that of Hotchkiss & Co. Hotchkiss was an American inventor, who offered his new type of guns for the exclusive use of this Government. But the ill-timed parsimony and prejudice against all inventions which characterized the administration of the department, some 10 or 15 years ago was experienced by Hotchkiss. He took his machine gun to France, offered it to the French Government, and his offer was immediately taken up. He established works in France, aside from the original ones in this country, and began the manufacture of the guns on a large scale. It was not until the guns had passed out of our hands that their importance was recognized at the department, and orders were immediately issued to make some purchases. It was now found that three times the price originally asked by Hotchkiss must be paid for the weapons, and it is needless to say that this disclosure caused considerable regret at the department. But Secretary Whitney would not pay the extra price for the guns and made it understood at the outset that if Hotchkiss guns were to be bought for the new war vessels they must be made on American soil, and not first sent to France. By the accumulation of orders sufficient independent was given the Hotchkiss people to bring about the desired result. It was found by the representatives of the Hotchkiss Company, and to the decided gratification of the department, that with the superior tools in this country the secondary batteries for our ships could be produced at prices much cheaper than those manufactured for European nations, and could be made here and sold at prices as low as those paid for by any foreign Government. Such were the prices made to the department by the company.

In like manner the contracts for armor and gun steel were made at prices within 25 per cent. of the European prices for the similar articles, not greater than the difference in labor between the two countries, notwithstanding the heavy outlay for plant (estimated at $2,500,000) necessary to be made to undertake the contract.

With the gratifying results brought about by the efforts of the past Administration, and stimulated by the shipbuilders of the country, it is now believed that the private shipyards of this country can produce war ships equal, and probably superior, to those produced abroad. At the same time that Secretary Whitney stimulated the full growth of new industry in the United States he did not fail to stipulate that the material furnished should be of the very highest standard. To effect this the inspection tests have been necessarily severe—more severe than ever experienced by a shipbuilding firm working for private parties. It is safe to say, however, that the class of material obtained is superior to any ever produced for any similar purpose. Not only in one section of the country, but throughout the whole extent is the influence of the new steel industry been felt. On the Pacific coast the quality of steel produced has been so notable for its excellence that the construction of cruisers there may mark an important event in its industrial history.

There is still another point worthy of notice. It was not six years ago that the rank of the United States among the naval powers of the world was hardly in keeping with the standing of some of the South American republics; but as a result of the department's efforts since March, 1885, the Secretary has been able to make the following statement regarding the new cruisers:

"And as to these, the department is able to report that when the ships in course of construction and those authorized shall have been completed, the United States will rank second among the nations in the possession of unarmored cruisers, or 'commerce destroyers,' having the highest characteristics, viz., of a size of 3,000 tons and upward, and possessing speed of 19 knots and upward."

In brief, it may now be said that the conditions are such that everything necessary to a first-class fighting ship can be produced and furnished in this country as soon as, in the course of construction, any element or feature is required. It is unnecessary to give a tabulated list of the new war vessels which have been added to the navy or been in process of construction during the past four years. To the general public their names are familiar. The wonderful achievements of the Vesuvius and Yorktown during the past two months are still fresh in the memory of all, and give evidence of the efficiency of the new war vessels. The new Administration will have the authority to issue seven contracts for new war vessels, and it will control the construction of these vessels. The people the country over demand the increasing of the navy, and it remains to be seen if the Republicans will continue in the work which the last Administration now gives into their hands.

THE ART OF ADVERTISING.

A publication of interest and value to advertisers in the metropolitan press has just been issued by M. Heimerdinger, the newspaper advertising agent at 31 and 32 Park-row. It is a beautiful little example of the printers' and binders' arts, and is full of information about New-York, Brooklyn, Newark, and Jersey City papers, quoting their circulation, respectively, as far as ascertainable, and the rates of advertising in each. Mr. Heimerdinger is an old hand at the business, and has summarized some valuable ideas about advertising under such separate heads as: "Suggestions to Advertisers," "About Advertising Agents," "Where to Advertise," "How to Write an Ad.," "Position," "Special Rates," "Expert Service," and "City Advertising a Specialty" in a neatly-conceived, handsomely printed and illuminated introduction. The information contained in the book extends to all the weekly and Sunday papers, secular and religious, illustrated and scientific, but not including trade papers or journals. From it any advertiser can with ease compute the cost of any line of advertising he may wish to enter upon.

RECORDER SMYTH SHOWS MERCY.

Recorder Smyth yesterday showed clemency in the case of ex-Receiving Teller John H. Stopford of the Nineteenth Ward National Bank, who was convicted of taking $2,050 from that institution, by suspending sentence. Stopford made a full confession of his misdeed before his arrest. He has a wife and four children and it was their necessities, he said, that first led him to steal. He went to the Nineteenth Ward Bank with a good recommendation in 1884 as a clerk at $700 per year. He was promoted and finally became Paying Teller at $1,100. He began stealing small amounts about two years ago. He says that $1,900 was all he took. He forfeited his bail once but returned and gave himself up. Many friends interested themselves in his case and made affidavits to his previous good character.

BASEBALL PLAYERS OFF FOR FLORIDA.

Eleven members of the Philadelphia League Baseball Club sailed on the Mallory Line steamer San Antonio for Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday. They are under the management of Harry Wright, who will take them on a two weeks' exhibition tour through Southern cities, beginning at Jacksonville the first of next week. The names of the players are John Clements, William Schriver, Edward J. Delahanty, William Gleason, D. M. Casey, William Hallman, J. G. Mitchell, John Kirby, A. A. Irwin, G. E. Andrews, Joe Mulvey, Thompson, Sanders, Decker, and Wood.

BUNKO MEN ON BROADWAY.

MERCHANTS KNOW OF THEM, BUT POLICE SERGEANTS DON'T.

Many of the merchants doing business on Broadway, near Canal-street, complain bitterly of the prevalence of bunko men in that neighborhood. A member of a large dry goods firm, just below Canal-street, said yesterday that a day never passed without his seeing at least a dozen of these fellows loitering on either side of Broadway, or working the confidence game on some countryman. Many of his own customers had been approached by the swindlers, and some of them had been victimized. These confidence operators have increased in numbers and boldness until they now attack themselves to anything that looks like a greenhorn. An instance of their temerity was furnished by the merchant.

"Yesterday," said he, "a well-dressed old man stopped in front of our store and asked a policeman for some information. As he did so a bunko man walked coolly up, looked over the old man's shoulder, and read the address on some envelopes he had in his hand. Then the swindler walked away and consulted his book. When the stranger left the policeman the bunko man at once greeted him as an old acquaintance. Two of my clerks who had been watching the whole operation ran out and told the policeman that the countryman had fallen into the hands of a confidence shark, and pointed the couple out to the guardian of the law. The latter, however, refused to do anything, although he knew the bunko man quite as well as we did. This is only one instance of many that come to our notice daily. The merchants of the neighborhood consider the prevalent police imprudence of these fellows an outrage and a disgrace to the city, and we are anxious to have it broken up if we can."

The statement of this gentleman was corroborated by a number of others doing business in Broadway between Reade-street and Broome-street, as well as by a friendly patrolman whom the reporter for THE TIMES encountered.

"Of course there are bunko steerers around here," said the policeman. "There go two now," and he pointed across the street to two well-dressed men, who were keenly watching every one they passed. "In a half hour's time you can see a dozen passing up and down here any day. A favorite place for them is our toy store on the west side of Broadway above Canal-street. There are mechanical toys in the window, and the movements of these arrest the attention of every countryman that passes. As the greenhorns stand gazing at the windows, the bunko men have a line chance to size them up. One is on the lookout and always tell the countryman of the danger he is in, but half the time I get no thanks for it, and often I am reproached by the victim for my interference. I can't do any more than tell them to look out, and leave the swindlers. You can depend on it, though, that the merchants were right in what they said about the number and the boldness of the bunko men about here."

The Leonard-street police station the Sergeant in charge said that no complaints had been received there, and that he did not believe there was a bunko man in the precinct. If there were bunko men on Broadway, near Canal-street, they probably confined their operations to the East side of that thoroughfare, and were, consequently, in the Fifth Precinct. He felt sure that Capt. Siebert would not tolerate a bunko man in the Fifth Precinct.

At the Elizabeth-street police station the Sergeant on duty said that no complaints of bunko men had been received there and that he did not believe there was a bunko man in the precinct. If there were any on Broadway, near Canal-street, they probably confined their operations to the East side of that thoroughfare, and were, consequently, in the Fifth Precinct. He felt sure that Capt. Siebert would not tolerate a bunko man in the Fifth Precinct.

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From the evidence of the merchants and the patrolman it would seem that each of the Sergeants was correct, so far as his estimation of the other precinct was concerned.

BLAINE MAY RECALL HIM.

MINISTER THOMPSON INVOLVED IN THE HAYTIAN TROUBLES.

News from Hayti received in this city yesterday chronicles the arrest of Clerville Saintville, the body servant of American Minister Thompson at Port au Prince. Minister Thompson has been under the suspicion of the Légitimist Party having control of the Government for some time, and has, in consequence, been closely watched.

Saintville was arrested about two weeks ago while carrying a black leather bag into the Minister's house. On being searched the bag was found to contain a small carbine and a quantity of cartridges. Saintville was taken to the calaboose and imprisoned, while the valise, with the carbine, cartridges, and other contents, were confiscated by the Government. The Légitimist newspapers set up a cry that Minister Thompson, if not in league with Hippolyte and the insurgents, was at least in sympathy with them, and accused him of furnishing Hippolyte's confederates in Port au Prince with arms. They demanded his instant dismissal by President Légitime or his recall by his own Government.

The excitement ran so high for a few days that Minister Thompson wrote to the Haytian Secretary of State, M. Margran, that he knew nothing about the arms found on Saintville until after his arrest. Then he found that one of the refugees who was being sheltered and protected at the American Legation had sent Saintville to his residence for the carbine and cartridges without his knowledge. He refused to divulge the name of the refugee, although it is known to the Haytian Government that three of Hippolyte's most active sympathizers—Windsor Theolonge, Alexander Ferdinand, and Dr. Gervais—are being protected by Minister Thompson.

The correspondence between M. Margran and Minister Thompson, in which the demands by the American Minister for the immediate release of Saintville are made, has been forwarded to Minister Preston at the Haytian Consulate in this city. He refuses to say what he intends to do with them, but it is strongly hinted that as soon as Mr. Blaine takes his seat as Secretary of State these papers will be forwarded to him, with a demand for Minister Thompson's immediate recall.

ONE MORE JUROR FOR KERR.

The eleventh day of the Extraordinary Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, convened for the trial of Thomas B. Kerr for bribery, was wearisome. One additional juror to the nine already in the box was the net yield of the search for men qualified to sit in unbiased judgment on the case. He is Sigmund Eckstein of 161 East One Hundred and Fifth-street, salesman for a cigar house at 271 South Fifth-avenue. There was hard work to find other citizens who, as Lawyer Bird put the condition of one talesman, could pass a sponge over the tablets of his mind and rise to the dignity of a fair and impartial judge. Carl Schurz was one of the persons excused yesterday. He was formerly an editor, and of course has decided opinions on public affairs.

The defendant was visited by many friends yesterday. One is a literary lady who has written several works of fiction, and is said to be engaged on another novel, in which a chapter will be devoted to a satirical exposition of the American system of trial by jury.

A NOTED PRIEST SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Rev. Nicholas Balleis, the oldest priest in the province of New-York, is lying seriously ill at the rectory of St. Francis's Church, Brooklyn. He was born at Salzburg, Austria, on Nov. 22, 1808. He was Pastor of St. Mary's Church when it was destroyed during the anti-Catholic riots of 1854, and has seen service in many New-Jersey towns. He had been in Brooklyn since 1866. Last November he celebrated his fifty-seventh anniversary of his ordination. His church is a quaint structure, the first erected in Brooklyn for Germans, and from the grapes that grow on the vines trellised against the walls he has always manufactured the wine for the altar. He will be remembered as the priest who made vigorous assaults on Dr. McGlynn, and whose accents used to be regularly mimicked in the Sunday discourses of anti-poverty's apostle.

THE "CITY RECORDS" OLD DEBTS.

The Board of *City Record* having incurred liabilities beyond its appropriation, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment last December set apart $40,000 to wipe them out. It was supposed that this sum would be sufficient. But claims for $65,000 have already been presented and more are said to be in their way. The Controller has allready paid $38,000 out of the $40,000. Mayor Grant yesterday wrote to Controller Myers requesting him not to pay claims beyond the $40,000, because the excess would have to be taken out of the general appropriation for the Board of *City Record*, and would probably drive it of the means to supply the city departments with stationery throughout the year.

THE FIRE IN THE HOLD PUT OUT.

The ship Annie M. Law, which entered this port with fire in her hold, was towed from her anchorage off Bedlow's Island to a new anchorage near Robbin's Reef Light yesterday morning. The tug Dalzell, belonging to the towing firm of C. F. Raymond & Co., lay alongside of her all Thursday night pumping water through her pinghole in the deck. Eight feet of water was pumped into the hold, submerging the cargo and extinguishing the fire. Boyd & Hincken, the agents, say that the ship is uninjured.

FOR SERVICE AS A LAWYER

MR. NEWBERGER EXPLAINS A LITTLE BILL OF HIS.

THE NEW MARKET INVESTIGATION REVEALS MORE FAULTY MEMORIES AND SUBSTANTIAL PRESENTS.

The testimony before the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday in the course of the inquiry into the manner in which the stands in the new West Washington Market were distributed was of the same general character as that given on previous days. It showed that the influence of County Democracy politicians was potent in procuring stands for applicants. It also showed that long continuance in the meat and general produce business dulls the memory. The first witness yesterday was not a marketman, but a lawyer, Joseph E. Newberger, the County Democracy potentate who induced Controller Myers to let Hirsch Frank have a stand in the market, and then sent Mr. Frank a bill for $250. Lawyer Newberger was indignant that Frank had made it appear that he acted otherwise than as a lawyer. Frank, he said, had applied to him for advice as to how to get stands in the new market. He had stands in the old market which he sub-let to persons named Adler. He feared that the Adlers were to get stands for themselves in the new market. Lawyer Newberger said he advised Mr. Frank that he had no legal rights that could be enforced in court. He agreed to do what he could for him, and therefore went with him to the Market Bureau, where Superintendent Kelso declared loudly that Frank could get no stand because he had been a sub-letter in the old market, and because his wife had tried to get stands by representing herself as a widow. This did not discourage Mr. Newberger. He induced Controller Myers to make an inquiry into the respective rights of Frank and the Adlers. The Controller then decided to give each side a stand.

Mr. Newberger said he lost much time in thus acting for the interests of his client. He did not agree to get two stands, or even one, for Frank. All he undertook to do was, as a lawyer, to carefully direct the fortunes of a man who had applied to him for advice. He thought his services were worth $250, and he had refused to accept $100 for them.

Eugene Bondy is the bookkeeper for Solomon Frankel, the marketman who was afraid to exercise his memory the other day because the effort might produce epilepsy or some other dreadful thing. He could not tell whether Mr. Frankel paid money to anybody for the fine corner stand he has in the market. He would not swear that he had not talked with Frankel about paying money for a stand, and he could not tell his employer's expenditures because no record of them was kept.

All the next witness—Maurice D. Guiry—knew was that many marketmen complained that they had to pay for their stands. But Mr. Guiry could not remember the name of one of those who complained.

Attached to the application of Isaac Michel for a market stand was this memorandum:

Indorsed by Henry C. Hart, Twenty-second District; recommended by Moses Mehrbach, and strongly indorsed by yours truly, M. J. POWER.

Kindly speak to me about this for it is important. P.

Mr. Michel got the stand, but he could not tell yesterday why Police Justice Power and the County Democracy pawnbroker, Mr. Mehrbach, should have taken such an interest in him. He had not spoken to either of them about a stand. He keeps a restaurant and liquor store in Second-avenue, near Seventy-eighth-street, and he therefore applied to County Democracy Leader Hart for aid.

An instance of the sale of a stand was brought to light by the testimony of John Cox. He was in the old market for 33 years, and he secured a stand in the new one. Then he bought another stand from Thomas H. Jones, paying him $500 for it, and agreeing to pay $400 more. Jones was in poor health. Controller Myers knew of the sale, Mr. Cox said, and made no objection to it.

James A. Judge testified that he was one of the first to get a stand. He paid nothing for it. His friend, Dennis Mc'arian, a wholesale meat dealer, had some influence with ex-Coroner Woltman, the Chief Clerk of the Market Bureau. Mr. Judge will have to show his books to the Commissioners next Monday.

Michael Wooley was sure that he did not pay any money for stands. He had four and a half stands in the old market and he got four in the new one. To make certain of getting stands together he would have had to run to the Controller's office very often. This would have taken up his time, so he left the care of the matter in the hands of Mr. Woltman. When all was settled he made Mr. Woltman a present of $25 for his trouble.

Henry Steers of the firm of Steers & Menken, which has five market stands, was sure that no money had been paid. "Consideration" was made, but he dimly recollected a political contribution that had been given to Mr. Woltman about last election time. Partner Menken was better informed about the political contribution. He had given it "as a patriotic citizen," and had made no note of its amount. He was a Tammany man and he gave the money to Mr. Woltman as a Tammany man.

Charles W. Jamieson testified that, having been given a poorly-situated stand, he paid Patrick Shea $1,000 to exchange with him. Nobody objected to the transfer, and Mr. Jamieson never heard that anybody shared the $1,000 with Mr. Shea.

The hearing will go on next Monday.

MR. WALTERS'S OFFER.

THE LIBERAL BALTIMOREAN REFUTES "GEN." DI CESNOLA'S DENIAL.

"Gen." Di Cesnola, Secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, denied in a recent interview the authenticity of a statement which was published in THE TIMES of Sunday to the effect that Mr. W. T. Walters of Baltimore had offered $10,000 to pay the expenses of keeping the Museum open on Sundays, and that the offer had been refused by the Museum Trustees. "Gen." Di Cesnola tried to belittle Mr. Walters's offer by saying that a sum of money too small for the purpose had been offered three years ago. The following letter, which was printed in the *Evening Post* yesterday, fully answers "Gen." Di Cesnola's covert imputations and refutes his denial.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th, and thank you for the sympathy and indorsement it contains in regard to the "Sunday opening" of the Metropolitan Museum. The notice in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of a day or two ago is correct in the main.

I think it was Gen. di Cesnola for the compliment of placing me on record several years ago, and am sorry he is compelled to acknowledge that, in all that time, nothing practical in the action of his institution was inaugurated. The new administration appears to have placed itself upon the platform of the old one.

On the authority of one of his Trustees I offered the sum it was estimated it would be required for three years to keep the Museum open on Sundays, to be supplemented, by further contributions if required, until a more wholesome feeling compelled them to make the experiment permanent, but I feel very sure we shall not be required to wait much longer until greater enlightenment, through public sentiment, will make itself felt.

It is well known that I have been for these several years willing to contribute not less than the sum indicated as a "tribute to Sunday opening," with or without regard to the pecuniary necessities of the Museum.

With great respect your friend,

W. T. WALTERS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27, 1889.

CORONER ROONEY'S FRIENDS INDICTED.

John Collier, Kiernan Graham, Moses Stenson, and John Schoonmaker, who during the recent tie-up on the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad in Brooklyn forced their way into the Ninth-avenue stable and attacked Henry W. Adams, a new employe, frightening him so badly that he jumped out of a window and was killed, were indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for manslaughter in the second degree. They were arraigned in the Sessions Court, and after pleading not guilty were held in $2,000 bail.

These are the same men who were arrested at the time of the killing of Adams and who were released by Coroner Rooney after a very peculiarly conducted inquest. Notwithstanding the admissions of the men that they had forced their way into Adams's sleeping room and had assaulted him, Rooney told the jury that he knew the prisoners personally to be hard-working men incapable of committing crime, and recommended their discharge.

A LARGE BATCH OF IMMIGRANTS.

Fourteen hundred immigrants were landed at Castle Garden yesterday from the steamships Germanic from Liverpool, the Trave from Bremen, and the Amsterdam from Rotterdam. This is the largest number landed on any single day so far this year, but it is far behind some of the daily records in the early part of 1888, and the number of arrivals in the aggregate is also much smaller. Among the immigrants were 12 stout, greasy looking Armenians from Smyrna, who had come here to ply their national vocation of peddling sacred earth from the tombs of the Saviour and the Prophets and other talismanic trinkets, with which they were well supplied. They had money, but it was thought best to hold them for examination.

THE STUDY OF OCEAN CURRENTS.

The Hydrographic Office has issued new forms for the study of ocean currents by means of the floating bottle plan. The direction to throw overboard, giving name, vessel, date, and position, is printed in six different languages, and the finder is requested to give name, date, and locality of finding, and to forward the bottle to any United States Consul or direct to Washington.

DECORATED BY PATTI.

WHAT MARCUS R. MAYER ACCOMPLISHED IN A FIVE WEEKS' TRIP.

Marcus R. Mayer was a passenger on the Trave, which arrived yesterday morning. He was not expected until late in the afternoon, so that nobody greeted him at the dock, and the brass band which he had a right to expect would welcome him was not in attendance. When Mr. Mayer made his unexpected appearance in Mr. Abbey's office, a magnificent pin, a sapphire surrounded by eight brilliant diamonds, blazed on his white silk scarf, and he carried in his hand a silver-headed cane. He explained his wealth of diamonds thus:

"This is the fifth present that Patti has given me, and isn't it a beauty? It rolled out of my napkin when I took dinner with her at her castle in Wales, and I appreciated the delicate way in which it was given me as much as I did the present. This cane is another slight testimonial of friendship. It was given me by Major Rathbone, the Consul-General to Paris. You see, it is useful as well as ornamental."

Mr. Mayer pressed a spring in the silver handle, when the top flew open, revealing a pretty little watch, which, having been adjusted to American time, marked the exact hour of the day. Mr. Mayer is looking even better than when he went away, five weeks ago to-day; yet in that time he has accomplished an enormous amount of business for the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau.

"I have engaged," said Mr. Mayer, "two theatres in Paris, the Variétés and the Porte St. Martin, and one in London, the Gaiety, for Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. Bernhardt will begin a two months' engagement at the Variétés on April 10, and while she is playing there Mr. Grau will take Théo and the Variétés company on a tour of the Continent. The Porte St. Martin I have engaged for the entire season, beginning Sept. 1. The London Gaiety I have secured from Mr. Edwardes for eight weeks. Bernhardt will go from Paris to London, opening at the Gaiety for four weeks, on May 27, and Coquelin will follow her, taking the remaining four weeks.

"There has been a good deal of talk," continued Mr. Mayer, "about Patti's last farewell season in America. Her former season was her last in concert, as Mr. Abbey announced, but this time she is not to appear in concert at all. She is to do nothing but grand opera, and after the coming season she will never be heard here again in either opera or concert. There is a special clause in our contracts authorizing Mr. Abbey to advertise this as 'positively Mme. Patti's farewell tour of the United States,' and, although she continues in her present mind, it will certainly be her farewell. She is anxious to retire altogether, but whether she will do that or not is undecided. She will do 'Romeo and Juliet,' during her season here, and 'Lakmé,' in which she has never been seen here. She originally went to Paris to sing 'Romeo and Juliet' three times, but her success was so great that she ended by giving ten performances of the opera, crossing the Channel to give concerts in London between the performances. Her concert in Albert Hall, which seats 2,000 people, last night, and left to-day for Paris. From there she will go to Bordeaux and sail in the Portugal for Buenos Ayres, where she is to give a series of 30 operatic performances. After this she will sail for Southampton in the Normal fall steamer on July 23, arriving about Aug. 20, and will go direct to her castle in Wales, where she will remain until about Oct. 1. Then she will give eight concerts, five in London and three in the English provinces, after which she will sail for New-York about Nov. 25. She is to give 30 performances in this country between the first week in December and April 25, appearing in this city, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Mexico, and Canada."

"Did you bring over any new ideas to be incorporated in the new theatre in Boston?" the reporter asked.

"I got a few. I visited the new Lyric Theatre, which is the prettiest in London, the Shaftesbury, and the new house building for D'Oyly Carte at Shaftesbury-avenue. I also saw all the leading attractions in London. Irving is doing an immense business with his 'Macbeth,' and it is a magnificent production. I don't think it is Shakespeare, but it is a great go all the same. 'Faust up to Date' is also a big success, and will be given at the Gaiety up to the first of May. Miss Florence St. John's Marguerite is one of the finest performances I ever witnessed anywhere. 'Sweet Lavender' is also doing an immense business at Terry's still, and the pantomime at Drury-Lane continues to draw crowded houses. The new opera to follow 'Dorothy' at the Lyric on March 20 is by the same authors, Alfred Cellier and B. C. Stevenson, and is called 'Dora.' It is to be put on the stage by Charles Harris, stage manager of the Gaiety.

"The great talk in Paris now is about Massenet's new opera, 'Esclamonde,' which is to be done at the Opéra Comique, with Sybil Sanderson, the young California singer, in the leading rôle. It is a real opera, and not a comic opera as that phrase is used indiscriminately in this country, and the management expect to produce it by the middle of March, though Massenet told me that it could not possibly be done before April 10. Everybody is anxious to see how Miss Sanderson will acquit herself, and Massenet is confident that she will prove a great success."

"When will Bernhardt come to this country again?"

"She will be here next year. She will go to South America in the Fall of 1890, and, after making a tour there will come to the United States. Her own little one-act play, 'L'Aveu,' has proved very successful, and I have arranged with B. C. Stevenson to translate and adapt it to the English stage. She will play it in English in London and in America."

Mr. Mayer expects to remain in New-York about 15 days, making short trips in the meantime to Washington and Boston to attend to the business of Miss Anderson and Mrs. Potter, and then he will go to California. He will go to Europe again about May 1.

THE SEA'S HIDDEN PERILS.

NAVIGATORS CARELESS ABOUT REPORTING OBSTRUCTIONS.

About the middle of last month Lieut. V. L. Cottman, United States Navy, in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office in the Maritime Exchange, posted in the Exchange a notice requesting ship owners and Captains to report to the Hydrographic Office cases of dangerous derelicts coming to their knowledge. Yesterday, when a TIMES reporter asked him what success had crowned his search for information, Lieut. Cottman said: "Not a single response has been made to the request. This is not because shipmen have not discovered derelicts, but simply for the reason that they are too indifferent in matters of this kind to take the trouble of walking 25 feet to supply us with the required information. I know of six men who visit this Exchange, each of whom has recently learned of a derelict, but has failed to appraise us of the fact and thus enable us to place it in our pilot chart as a warning to other navigators. The indifference with which seagoing men regard one efforts to reduce the perils of their calling is remarkable. We are going to repeat, in this attempt to arouse a feeling of interest in the derelict question, the tactics we followed in bringing navigators to a proper sense of the value of the oil bag in a storm—that is to say, we are going to hammer away at them until they give the subject attention, and thus learn its value.

"Some days ago a ship Captain called on me and said that, as a matter of conscience, he had decided to let me know that his ship, while on ward bound, had struck in midchannel, just westward of St. George's ferry slip, Staten Island, the sunken wreck of one of the coal barges which broke loose some time ago and were lost. A search for the wreck was made, and it resulted in finding, not a coal barge, but a reef of rocks in the channel not previously known. It was placed in the pilot chart and eventually it will be removed by the Government."

A GREAT WORK OF BENEVOLENCE.

The thirty-eighth annual report of the Demilt Dispensary, whose charities comprise the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of this city, shows that it accomplished a vast work of benevolence during 1888. The total number of patients treated was 66,885, which is 10,284 more than in 1887. The number of prescriptions dispensed was 27,002, or 2,694 more than the previous year. The total number of visits made by visiting physicians was 13,871. The expense for the year during 1888 was $8,639 52, an average of 13 cents per patient treated. Attention is called to the noteworthy fact that since the dispensary's organization, 38 years ago, the patients who have received treatment number more than one-half the present total population of this city, while the number of prescriptions furn

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PIGOTT'S SELF-SLAUGHTER

TAKING UP OTHER PARTS OF THE CASH NOW.

CURIOUS IMPUDENCE IN THIS—PARNELL IN THE HOUSE—SACKVILLE'S SUCCESSOR—THE MAHDI'S NEW ENEMY.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, March 2.—This drama of conspiracy and coercion against a nation which English gentlemen have been playing to a wearily disgusted world's audience for so long a time, has suddenly become a tragedy of real life. The poor, hungry, brazen swindler upon whom its action turned and who was being chased to earth by the pitiless telegraph, has blown out those bad brains of his and lies a disfigured corpse in a Madrid morgue. Another false Irishman died in London lodgings a few days ago whose end, though less dramatic, is coupled now in every mind with that of the wretched Pigott.

Prof. Maguire, who furnished Houston with the money and was the third partner in the amazingly ambitious, amazingly fatuous plot now laid bare, deserves an obituary line not less than Pigott. He it was who wrote three years ago what is known as "the bloody thumb-mark pamphlet," in which the ladies of the Land League were described as a historical counterpart of the association of harlots which was so active in Paris during the French Revolution. He was not killed for this, but he lived on in the high favor of the Castle crew in Dublin and came to London last week to help swear to the authenticity of the forged letters. Just when proof of their debased origin came to light Maguire suddenly died.

The doctors first said he choked to death. Now they report that it was fatty degeneration of the heart, and the questions which were asked in Parliament concerning the suspected poison failed to secure any intelligent investigation as to whether there is aught of truth in these suspicions. Maguire is dead and now Pigott is dead, and tall, slender, and well-groomed young Mr. Houston is the only survivor of the group who planned and planted this foul conspiracy upon the credulous London *Times*. Well may we wonder what the next act in this squalid, sinful tragedy will be.

This young man seems but dimly conscious of what is in people's minds as they look at him. It was only last Summer that he announced publicly to his friends: "Within six years I shall be Prime Minister of England." To most others it seems now more likely that the expiration of the period will find him picking oakum instead, but he still carries his chin in the air, and yesterday he addressed the commission all unabashed. To see this bubble of effrontery pricked has now become the dearest wish of nine men out of ten whom one meets.

But there is nothing left save effrontery for any party to the collapsed conspiracy. To cheek it out is the only resource of the *Times*, of the Tory Ministry, and of the party organization behind them. Better men would see a more manly and decent course easily at hand, but then better men would never have entered into the original conspiracy of defamation based on forgery, or, on discovering its character, they would have dropped it long ago with humble and frank apologies.

But these people who call themselves English gentlemen are no more humble than they are frank. They have contemptuously tossed to the great Irishman whom they sought to destroy an icy expression of regret that one part of their effort to prove him a murderer has broken down, but now, in the face of the astounded public, they coolly proceed with the remaining phases of their case.

For calm insolence these words of the Attorney-General yesterday—"I will now take up that part of our case which has reference to the *Irish World*"—deserve to rank very high in the chronicles of jurisprudence. When the full meaning of this has been grasped by the English people there will be an indignant uprising against such ridiculous prostitution of judicial machinery to partisan malice before which the whole thing will collapse.

In very desperation this unholy league of the *Times* and the Ministry now strain every nerve to find somebody among the large number of Irish convicts in various prisons who are willing to buy their liberty by swearing that Parnell was cognizant of crime. There are already three Phœnix Park convicts—Hanlon, Nalli, and Mullett—here in London under daily pressure by officials of the Irish police, and visits also have been paid to Gallagher, Daly, and other American dynamiters by the same emissaries with the same object in view.

We are to have the whole terrible tragedy of the park thrashed out again, with, very likely, a good deal of perjury and more American informers and generally strenuous efforts to bring the English public mind back to the exasperated stage of 1882. That it will all miserably fail nobody need for a moment doubt, but that a great newspaper and the officials whose offices at least are great should attempt such a thing in the face of Pigott's flight and suicide would have seemed incredible in any other decade of the century. It is done now only because what is really at stake is the continued supremacy of the aristocratic and snob classes of the three kingdoms.

They have held on a century longer than did their prototypes in France, not because of their own virtues, but because of the superior patience of the people they plundered and patronized. Now when they are brought to bay along with plebeians they afford an instructive object lesson as to their real character; they fight with calumny, with hired forgers, and with official subornation of perjury. And yet the ancestors of some of these gentlemen rode with the Crusaders.

That the House of Commons last night rallied a majority of 79 to the defense of these discredited politicians is regarded now here as significant. Later on the rising tide of public wrath may submerge this majority, but just now they are driven by the commonest instincts of self-preservation to stand stolidly together.

What was really notable about the session was the wonderful reception given to Mr. Parnell. The whole Liberal Party, headed by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley, Sir William Harcourt, and others, rose to their feet as he entered and cheered him in a wild outburst of enthusiasm. He himself, towering above the most of those about him, stood in pale statuesque immobility, hat in hand, until the last echo died away, and then spoke without a tremor of his voice as if unconscious of the scene. Even the *Times* to-day praises the moderation and good intelligence of what he said, which was mainly about the approaching union of the sympathies of the English and Irish peoples.

Of matters of current interest on the Continent there is nothing which the English public finds just now worth watching. There was a passing flurry of attention given yesterday to the arrest of M. Déroulède in Paris and the suppression of the League of Patriots, but to-day nobody talks about it or judges its reason for supposing that the eternally expected French crisis is any nearer than it was before.

Signor Crispi's resignation, too, has obtained only the scant courtesy of a dozen lines in the London press. The truth is, the exciting developments of the Parnell Commission have driven everything else for the moment out of the English mind. I never before have seen the whole national press so monopolized by a solitary topic since the assassination of President Garfield.

To-day Pope Leo enters upon his eightieth year, being only nine weeks younger than the other great old man, Gladstone. The comparison ends here, for while Mr. Gladstone made a speech last night of nearly two hours, speaking with much vigor and with a fluency and force of rhetoric that even he has not rivaled since the presentation of the Home Rule bill, the Pontiff is extremely feeble in health and unequal to even a protracted interview, much less the exertion of a public oration.

The new English Minister to Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, cannot probably be of less weight there than Lord Sackville, and indeed he has a certain repute in diplomatico-legal circles; but he is none the less a very inadequate selection. He is a big man physically, with an amiable face and a long, gray beard; courteous in manners, fond of good dinners, but mentally dry as a bone.

He is really appointed as a result of a Foreign Office intrigue to get him out of the way, and thus make room for Sir Philip Currie, who is a live man and will be of vastly more use than Pauncefote in the post of Assistant Under Secretary of State, which the latter has held for over 12 years. Currie has for years, ever since, in fact, he served under Disraeli and Lord Salisbury at the Berlin congress, been the principal man in the Foreign Office, transacting a mass of important business of which Pauncefote, his nominal superior, never knew a word. Now, when this anomaly has grown tiresome, Pauncefote is given the American mission to get rid of him.

In a very short time we are likely to have exciting news from the interior of the Soudan. Emin Pasha seems to have again whipped the dervishes sent by the Mahdi against him and to have captured their three steamers. There is no mention of Stanley in these reports, but the opinion here is that the two men by this time at least must be together. Emin would have a small chance, even with Stanley, to come down the Nile and force a passage through the Mahdi's forces.

But there has arisen an unexpected ally in the person of El Senoussi, a great Tripolitan chief, who is reported to have seized El Obeid, thus taking the Mahdi in his rear, and who is sworn to drive him into the sea as an impostor. The advent of this man in the Soudan fight is of the utmost importance. He is still young, and, like his father, who was the founder of the Senoussiya sect, he is deeply pious, assuming the airs of a prophet and always receiving pilgrims with a veiled face. He himself has been thus preparing the ground for his appearance as a Messiah, and as he has ten natural followers to the Mahdi's one, there is no doubt of his success against Abdullah.

There is a vague understanding that Senoussi is favorable to the English and the Khédive, but whether he will turn out to be so, and whether he will accept Stanley and Emin as allies, remains to be seen.

Mrs. Toole's funeral on Monday was attended by all the notable theatrical people in town, and the burial service was read by the Rev. Henry White of Savoy Chapel, which corresponds in London to the "Little Church Around the Corner" in New-York. There were flowers from friends all over the world. Mr. Toole has gone to the Continent for some weeks.

John Hare of the New Garrick Theatre, which opens this month, and Charles Wyndham of the Criterion seem between them to be engaging all the best actors in London. Mr. Hare has secured Mrs. Bernard-Beere and E. S. Willard, the best of "gentlemanly villains," and Mr. Wyndham has now engaged the low comedian, W. S. Penley, who is simply the backbone of the Comedy Theatre. Both "Uncles and Aunts," in which Penley is now playing, and "An Arabian Night," which preceded it, owe nearly all their success to him. He leaves at the conclusion of the run of the present play. Mr. Wyndham will revive Alberry's "Two Roses" shortly.

F. C. Philips, the author of "As in a Looking Glass" and "The Dean's Daughter," is in financial difficulties. A judgment of £44 for house rent was put in execution against him on Monday, but he will be allowed to pay his rent at the rate of £5 per month.

In Lady Gordon Lennox's tableaux vivants last night Mr. Gladstone was represented as sitting in a washbasin, like the baby in a well-known soap advertisement, reaching for a cake of soap labeled "Home Rule." The title was, "He won't be happy till he gets it." The make-up of Gilbert Farquhar, who impersonated the grand old man, was wonderfully "lifelike."

Arthur Roberts goes "on tour" shortly with a strong company and a new burlesque. Kate Vaughan's tour begins on Monday.

"Richard III." will be seen on the 16th at the Globe, the theatre being closed meanwhile. All preparations are progressing satisfactorily. John T. Sullivan of Mr. Mansfield's company left for New-York to-day.

H. F.

JAILER ODBER IN LUCK.

NEW-HAVEN, March 2.—J. C. Hollister of Tarrytown, N. Y., has bequeathed to Jailer Odber of Haddam an estate of several thousand dollars. Capt. Odber saved Hollister's life in a steamer disaster at New-Berne, N. C., during the war, when only 4 of a company numbering 96 survived. Mr. Hollister, having no direct heirs, left his entire property to Odber.

"Spring styles" already "inaugurated." Remember Adam's fall: 1119 Hamburgs, 1119.—Adv.

GERMANY WISHES PEACE

HOPES BASED ON GEN. HARRISON'S CABINET.

BLAME FOR THE SAMOAN INCIDENT LAID ON MR. BAYARD—THE EMPEROR AND HIS MILITARY FAMILY.

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BERLIN, March 2.—The recall from Samoa of Herr Knappe, the German Consul, has been promptly followed by the dispatch of Herr Stuebel, formerly Consul-General at Copenhagen, to replace him. Herr Stuebel, after an interview with Bismarck, left here for Hamburg, under instructions to reach Samoa by the quickest route. Stuebel's mission is a special one. His position in the Consular service entitles him to a better post than Samoa, but if his presence there is followed by harmonized relations with America, he will obtain higher rank. It is expected in official circles that complete concord will be established as soon as President Harrison's Cabinet gets in thorough touch with the incidents causing the dispute.

The *Boersen Courier*, adversely criticising the increase in the German squadron in Samoan waters, asserts that the order for the dispatch of the war ships was not given through Bismarck, but to the Admiralty by superior authority.

The Cologne *Gazette* lays the blame for the misunderstanding on Secretary Bayard. It says it is hopeful that his successor will accept the friendly approaches of Germany in the cordial spirit in which they are tendered. The whole tone of the semi-official press, when any reference is made to the affair, is marked by an enhanced regard for American feeling.

The Emperor dined to-night with Gen. von Schellendorf, Minister of War. The imperial presence is taken as a contradiction of the reports of the retirement of von Schellendorf owing to continued conflicts with Count Waldersee. It is certain that as recent as the last plenary sitting of the Reichstag von Schellendorf, before taking a short holiday, frankly told his friends that they might expect his resignation before the middle of March, his dissensions with Waldersee making his post unbearable. The Emperor's determination to restore peace within the administration appears to imply the temporary retention of von Schellendorf.

The report that Waldersee was about to retire arose from the overtures of Bismarck toward his acceptance of a high diplomatic post, stated to be Vienna, in succession to Prince Henry of Reuss, upon whose discretion the Chancellor cannot rely. Count von Waldersee declined placing himself within the grip of Prince Bismarck and losing whatever hold his daily contact with the Emperor gives him.

Dr. von Stoecker remains Hofprediger under a pledge, it is said, to abandon his Judenhetze. His speech during Thursday's debate in the Landtag on Dr. Windthorst's motion regarding religious teaching in primary schools, was applauded by the members of all the Government groups. His main contention was that surveillance over the schools was already largely vested with the clergy, who co-operated in supervision without infringing upon the control of the State. He ridiculed the idea that a layman could not be intrusted with religious teaching, and denounced Dr. Windthorst's proposals as a negation of the principles of family education and hostile to religious peace. The speech is assisting in his restoration to favor.

In some quarters the Centre Party was disappointed over the reception of the proposals, which it was hoped would secure Progressist support, on the ground that they tended to a separation of the Church and State. Gen. Virchow practically spoke to this effect, declaring that religious teaching ought to be the exclusive function of the clergy, but he rejected the clerical scheme, as placing the schools under the exclusive influence of the clergy. Dr. Windthorst, recognizing the isolation of the Centre, predicted the future acceptance of the proposals.

Funeral services in memory of Emperor William, to which will be held March 9, will be attended by the whole imperial family. The Grand Duchess of Baden has already arrived. Empress Frederick, with her three daughters, is expected from Kiel Thursday. Empress Augusta has expressed the desire that every one of the late Emperor's entourage, including his domestics, be present. The function will be unusually imposing.

Atchinoff's filibustering fiasco has helped to quicken the Government's perception of the danger involved in the Nihilistic plots. The Peters expedition has therefore been forbidden. The expedition may start, but not from any point in the German territory.

Advices from St. Petersburg represent the Czar as incensed against Atchinoff and as ordering his trial immediately at Odessa. The Russian corvette Zobrake awaits Atchinoff at Suez. The Czar's anger extends to Gen. Ignatieff, through whom the Slavonic Society supplied funds to Atchinoff. Gen. Ignatieff asked an interview with the Czar in order to explain the objects of the expedition, but the Czar refused to receive him and he was advised that he might have to answer charges involving a trial. Gen. Balaneff, Governor of Tchernigoff, another near Slav, is also involved and is threatened with suspension from office.

The crisis in the relations between workmen and employers threatens to produce a general strike here. The severe weather, slack work, and want of cohesion among the workmen have assisted employers in reducing wages. The *Volkszeitah*, a Socialist organ, in a proclamation to German workers, announces a general strike in the course of this month. It asserts that wages are insufficient to pay for daily bread, and that a majority of the workmen would be content to make 10 pfennigs per day of nine hours. The police do not permit mass meetings of workmen, but every night small meetings are held throughout Berlin, at which views on the labor question are excitedly exchanged. The *North German Gazette* says the Government will not interfere in the struggle between labor and capital as long as the Socialists do not attempt to assume the direction of the labor movement.

The supplementary estimates, about to be submitted to the Reichstag, provide for an outlay of 21,882,570 marks, a large portion of which goes to strengthen the artillery. Of this total, 9,399,266 marks will be raised by matricular assessments and 12,298,055 marks by an imperial loan. Each corps of field artillery will henceforth consist, in time of peace, of seven detachments, each with six fully-horsed guns, and a portion also equipped with ammunition wagons with teams. A central board to be created for the navy is to have control of the vessels and men, while the administration of the naval force will be under the Imperial Chancellor. The other estimates include $4,000 marks for the Kaiser's palace at Strassburg, 1,200,000 marks for the carrying out of measures against the slave trade, and 100,000 marks for the erection of a monument to the late Emperor William.

The Government has resolved not to alter the system under which banks issue private notes, the banks throughout Germany retaining the right to issue such notes. Several banks have united to increase their capital in order to establish a better proportion between their capital and note circulation.

The report that Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria is mentally ill is untrue.

NOMINATIONS OF TWO PARTIES.

RED BANK, N. J., March 2.—There has always been more or less of a fight in Shrewsbury Township over local offices. The Republicans held their primary last night in Concert Hall. Under the new law no Freeholder will be elected this year, and Richard Borden, a Democrat, retains that office. Capt. Thomas E. Brown was nominated for Assessor. The other nominees are: Town Clerk—Albert C. Harrison; Overseer of the Poor—James H. Martin; Surveyors of the Highway—George Cooper and Benjamin J. Parker, Jr.; Town Committee—Capt. William Boardman; Constable—Daniel W. Champlin and Samuel Bruce. Ezek White, who has been Collector of the township for 30 or 40 years, was renominated. The Democratic primary will be held at the Globe Hotel next Friday evening.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 2.—The Republicans of Neptune Township have nominated the following ticket: Assessor—Thomas W. Wesson; Collector—John Hubbard; Clerk—Alfred Hart; Township Committeeman—Amos Tilton; Overseer of the Poor—William R. Hagerman; Justice of the Peace—George Pridham; Constable—Herman L. Maddock. The Democratic ticket is: Assessor—Joseph L. Dill; Collector—George L. Longmore; Clerk—William E. Davenport; Justice of the Peace—Jacob R. Borden; Constable—William Rogers.

THE CITY OF MEXICO'S LOAN.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, March 2.—By the terms of the new 5 per cent loan, just placed in London, the city of Mexico for the first time in its history has a municipal debt. The loan amounts to £2,400,000, issued at 70, and £1,000,000 more are optional and will probably be required to complete the drainage of the Valley of Mexico and construct a modern system of sewers for this city. The City Government is in the hands of real estate owners, and is administered with honesty and economy.

THE O'CONNOR-GAUDAUER RACE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The boat race between William O'Connor and Jacob Gaudaur for a purse of $2,000 occurs to-morrow on the Alameda course. There is little betting on the race owing to the uniform declaration of the local sports that O'Connor is a sure winner.

LAST HOURS OF CONGRESS.

WORKING LATE IN BOTH HOUSES—MR. RIDDLEBERGER'S PERFORMANCE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—While both houses of Congress showed a disposition to be industrious to-day, there was more variety in the proceedings of the House than in those of the Senate. The Senators began the day without much animation, for they had been in session until 3 o'clock in the morning, and the eight hours intervening had not given them all the rest they wanted. The Indian appropriation, the last of the big supply measures to be considered, was taken up, and for the rest of the day it occupied the attention of the Senate, giving way occasionally for the consideration of privileged conference reports on various bills.

The House was invited by Mr. Baker to take up the resolution for the appointment of a committee to represent it at the Washington inauguration centennial in New-York next month, but Mr. W. L. Scott staved it off. He sarcastically suggested that an appropriation should be made to give the proposed committee a nice Summer excursion, and then "talked against time" until the hour expired in which the resolution could be taken up. "New-York may make your mortuary address," was Mr. Cox's remark as Mr. Scott sat down. The House was not disposed to give up opposition to the use of steam plate printing presses in printing the backs of silver certificates, and after a rather lively debate it was decided by a vote of 118 to 102 to stick to the disagreement with the Senate on that subject. The matter was therefore again sent to a conference committee. The new building for the Congressional library will be built as the Senate wants it, for the House agreed to the Senate's amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill on that subject. The sum to be expended on the library building will therefore be $5,500,000, instead of $4,000,000 as the House first proposed.

Mr. Riddleberger has apparently decided to furnish entertainment for the crowds of visitors to the Senate Chamber to the last moment of his Senatorial existence, and for the benefit of new-comers he repeats his performances at stated intervals. His usual course is to interrupt the proceeding at inopportune moments with motions to proceed to the consideration of executive business, which are either withdrawn or voted down. Mr. Riddleberger's opening performance to-day, however, was of a more interesting kind. During last night's sitting Mr. Edmunds insisted upon the regular rules of the Senate being followed in the consideration of certain measures. To-day Mr. Hoar rose and asked unanimous consent to make a personal statement. Mr. Riddleberger objected, and as he steadied himself by his desk he explained that he did so because he had heard that last night Mr. Edmunds had threatened that the Senate must do so and so. "I want to give notice right now," remarked Mr. Riddleberger, "that I am as big a Senator as the Senator from Vermont. He doesn't control this Senate any more than I control that." He wouldn't withdraw his objection to Mr. Hoar speaking unless Mr. Edmunds would say he didn't mean what he said. The Vermont Senator twirled his thumbs, scowled, and said nothing. Mr. Hoar whispered in Mr. Riddleberger's ear for a moment, and then the Virginian withdrew his objection, and the performance was ended.

The consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill took up much of the Senate's time. Extended debate was had upon the clause relating to the acquisition of the title of the Cherokees to the 6,200,000 acres emb

telegraphed for his daughter. Mrs. Wilmerding has engaged apartments in the Arno, and is prepared to stay in Washington henceforth. There is just this least little bit of alloy, if that term is not too strong, to Gen. Tracy's happiness. He would rather be Attorney-General than Secretary of the Navy. He says that he is a lawyer and nothing else, and the Attorney-Generalship would be the most congenial place for him. Perhaps he may be gratified. "Law Partner" Miller is just as fit to be Secretary of the Navy as he is Attorney-General. It certainly would not weaken the Cabinet even if he should be made Secretary of Agriculture.

Franklin Woodruff to-day let out some of the secret history of the Tracy movement, which may not tend to make Warner Miller so satisfied with his selection when he reads it. Mr. Woodruff says that Gen. Tracy's name was first suggested as a conference held in Senator Hiscock's room Thursday night, at which Senator Hiscock, Senator Fassett, and other friends of Mr. Platt were present. This shows that the Tracy campaign was a Platt inspiration, but it was more. Mrs. Blaine and "Steve" Elkins each took a hand in it. That very Thursday evening one of the friends of Mr. Platt went from Senator Hiscock's rooms at the Arlington over to Mr. Blaine's rooms at the Normandie and asked him and Elkins how Gen. Tracy would suit them. After some consultation they said "All right." Then Platt was telegraphed to, and he said "All right." He had got for Gen. Tracy the good job of counsel to Senator Fassett's Aqueduct Investigation Committee, and did not consider him an enemy.

It is due to Gen. Tracy to say that he was only adopted by the Platt men on account of their faith in his especial fitness for their purposes. It was owing to "a tip" they got, from some source very near to Gen. Harrison, that the Union Leaguers who called upon him Thursday, and also the Fassett crowd, had laid great stress upon the point that, if New-York only had a Secretary of the Navy, Brooklyn could be made a Republican city, and the State surely Republican thereby. They learned that Col. Sheard had harangued Gen. Harrison on this point, arguing that the employment of plenty of good Christian Republican laborers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard would redeem the city from Democratic misrule and the State with it.

"What's the matter with a Brooklyn man?" asked Mr. Woodruff, who, it is said, as a matter of fact, had A. W. Tenney in his eye, rather than Gen. Tracy, but he gave up Tenney, and it was quickly decided to try Tracy on Gen. Harrison, should Mr. Blaine approve. Senator Hiscock tested him yesterday morning, and it worked like a charm, and the most charming thing about it is Warner Miller's satisfaction. It charms Senator Fassett and "Lew" Payne, so that they have to flock by themselves into a corner every once in a while and snicker, and it charms John C. Plummer so much that he only overcame the exuberance of his enjoyment by going down the Potomac to Mount Vernon to-day in Commodore Arthur E. Bateman's yacht Meteor. Mr. Plummer said he was satisfied, and that everything was lovely. Honest old A. R. Whitney makes no concealment of his disappointment that Gen. Harrison did not make Warner Miller go into his Cabinet willy nilly, and, while he acquiesces in Gen. Tracy, he is by no means hilarious.

To sum up, the Platt men, having been rented Thursday, "horse, foot, and dragoons," managed, through the secret machinations of men more influential with Gen. Harrison than themselves, to prevent the selection of Warner Miller or Mr. Blaine. Taking advantage of the skilful amateur play by their opponents, they have secured a man who suits them pretty well and thus are in for a better situation than they have expected to be for some time past. They ought to have control of the patronage of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, if nothing more.

James S. Clarkson had a long, serious talk with Gen. Harrison, and came away quite cheerful. It is expected he will not go into the Cabinet, but it is understood something good will be done for him. Perhaps the control of the patronage of Iowa will be given him. The Iowa delegation said what they could to Gen. Harrison in Mr. Clarkson's favor to-day. Gen. Huston, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Iowa, says that, if Gen. Harrison goes on "in this way," there will be no use of thinking of a second term; that Gen. Harrison will be like the man who came into office by a small purality and went out unanimously. But then Mr. Huston is a disappointed applicant for office.

At 11 to-night Gen. Harrison's Cabinet making seems not unlikely to be prolonged in an absurd manner. After Gen. Tracy had accepted this forenoon everybody understood that all the places had been filled except Agriculture, and Senator Saunders said that that would be announced to-night. But after dark a decided change came over the aspect of affairs. Quay brought Allison to his assistance, and they jointly made a "dead set" at Gen. Harrison for Clarkson. They proposed that he make Clarkson Secretary of the Interior, transfer Gen. Noble to the Attorney-Generalship, and turn poor "Law Partner" Miller out.

At 11 o'clock to-night Senator Allison was still in Gen. Harrison's room. To anybody except Gen. Harrison such a thing would not be possible, but Allison, Saunders and other friends of Clarkson are asserting confidently that Clarkson will get there. Meanwhile this farcical proceeding is going on. For it is ridiculous for a President-elect, after he has fixed his Cabinet as the result of four months' deliberation, even to listen to a petition for a reopening at this time. The Agriculture, of course, remains in abeyance. Ex-Senator Saunders says that ex-Gov. Furnos will have it; Spooner, Alger, and Stockbridge say it will be Rusk. Senator Palmer's friends are less confident, as a well-known Senator said to-night that the President-elect who comes to Washington until his Cabinet is settled is lost.

At 11 o'clock this forenoon Gen. Harrison, accompanied by Russell Harrison, Mr. Halford, and Col. Britton, rode to the White House and called upon the President. At 4:30 this afternoon the President, accompanied by Col. John M. Wilson, returned the call. These were calls which etiquette demands shall be made the day before the inauguration, unless that day be Sunday. In that case they are made the Saturday previous. The dinner which Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland gave to Gen. and Mrs. Harrison last Wednesday was understood by etiquette, but was an evidence of the President's hospitality and good feeling.

Among Gen. Harrison's callers to-day were John M. Thurston, Paul Vandervoort, Senator John C. Spooner, William Walter Phelps, Henry Pfister, head gardener of the White House; John W. Vrooman, Col. Charles S. Forbes, St. Albans, Vt.; Marshal A. A. Wilson of the District of Columbia, Gen. S. V. Benét, Samuel E. Wheatley, and William B. Webb, Commissioners of the District of Columbia; Congressman E. S. Williams of Ohio, Congressman H. G. Burleigh of Whitehall, Senator Sabine, Senator Stockbridge, Senator Sewell, Charles E. Coon, John Van Voorhis, B. F. Piexotto, James S. Clarkson, Gov. Foraker and staff, Judge H. H. Powers, Marriesville, Vt.; John W. Cranton, Rutland, Vt.; Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn, the Iowa delegation, Senator Cushman K. Davis, and Senator-elect William D. Washburn of Minnesota.

President Cleveland denied himself to all visitors to-day except members of the Cabinet and Gen. Harrison. Up to 11 o'clock to-night he had disposed of 60 bills since he began examining them this morning. At 4 o'clock, in company with Col. John M. Wilson, he returned the call of Gen. Harrison.

During the day the housekeeper of the White House and the colored steward who has been employed by President Cleveland were informed that their services would be dispensed with on and after March 4, probably to make room for servants to whom the incoming family have been accustomed. The housekeeper and steward were both brought to the White House by President Cleveland.

To-night the President gave a dinner to the Cabinet, the only other guests at table being Chief-Justice Fuller, Justice Lamar, and Col. D. S. Lamont. Mrs. Cleveland spent the day in the White House and to-night she dined informally with Mrs. Dickinson, wife of the Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON'S GREAT DAY.

THE CITY FILLING WITH VISITORS TO SEE THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

WASHINGTON, March. 2.—A vast multitude of people has managed to get into Washington during the last 24 hours. Some of them have come with trunks, as if to make prolonged visits, but the larger proportion have arrived with gripsacks only, and without having made any arrangements in advance for the bestowal of themselves and their goods and chattels. They come in trains which arrive in two, three, or four, and sometimes as many as six sections, and the result is congestion at the railway stations and a wandering throng of excitable men and women so eager to see the sights that they tramp about, baggage in hand, and occasionally with babies in arms, until they are driven by rain or darkness to look for shelter.

There are many arrivals of people who have never been here before. The come often from far distant cities, and upon alighting they come almost immediately upon Pennsylvania-avenue, radiant now with color and alive with people. They add to the already great throng that has been promenading up and down on the north side of the avenue, until the crowd becomes dense, moving in two masses, one east, the other west. An innumerable crowd of street peddlers, flocking from everywhere, has appeared on the streets with jumping jacks, medals, log cabin badges, Harrison and Morton pictures, flags, and hankerchiefs left over from the campaign, and all manner of notions to catch the eyes and dimes.

The stand builders have apparently finished their work and laid aside their hammers. The results of their labors is an extraordinary number and variety of structures from which for a consideration varying from 50 cents to $5, an elevated view of the inaugural parade may be had. Most of these stands are of one story, but there are several that have two and three of these stories, while one on Fifteenth-street, opposite the Treasury Building, rises four stories, the upper shelf being at a dizzy height. They may all be strong, but nervous persons are likely to fear that they are necessarily attended by the building before which they are erected, and that they may topple over with the weight of many spectators and fall with a crash in the street. So large are many of the stands that they quite hide the stores behind them. The decorations are very elaborate and tasteful, but those upon the great stands erected by speculators are cheap and flimsy. The professional decorator has done much of the best work, and has done it very effectively.

There is a large sprinkling of soldiers in the crowd along the avenue. The Pennsylvania troops have begun to arrive, a regiment at a time, and all such alike, and as soldierly, with their sensible uniforms and equipments, as so many regulars. The Twelfth Regiment, which was the first to reach the city, turned the War Department corridors into barracks last night, and the halls are covered with the mattresses upon which they sleep. Scarce an hour has passed to-day that bodies of these men were not marching to quarters. The Thirteenth Regiment passed up the avenue to-night while the rain was falling, followed by the usual throng of colored people, always ready in Washington to travel with a drum.

No visiter to Washington fails to go to the Capitol, and that big building often contains a great many visitors. It is only once in four years, however, that it contains so many strangers as are now crowding within its walls. The inaugural train visitors poured into the Capitol all day long. Every gallery, in both the Senate and House Chambers, was packed to its utmost capacity early in the day and is so to-night, while the rotunda, the "hall of echoes," the Congressional Library, the various reception rooms, the Supreme Court room, the long corridors, and nearly every nook and cranny in the building have been so thronged that at times travel from one part of the place to another was anything but a pleasant thing to undertake.

The Capitol guides were out in full force and were busily piloting strangers about and gathering in a harvest of hard dollars and silver certificates. The two official restaurants and the various lunch stands did a rushing business, while the venders of cigars, pocket guides, and "mementoes of the Capitol" had more customers than they usually see in a month. Representatives and Senators were besieged by friends from their districts and States, and were kept hard at work showing courtesies to some and sending word that they were "not in" to those they did not care to see. Their greatest trouble, however, was to convince those they did see that the Senate Chamber would hold only a limited number of persons on Monday, and that no more tickets of admission could be had under any circumstances. More persons are already supplied with tickets than can possibly be crowded into the Senate wing. The dome was thronged with visitors from morning till night, and all who climbed the long and narrow stairs stopped to test the whispering gallery.

Probably no man was more annoyed by the visitors to the Senate than President Pro Tem. Ingalls. He has recently been making extra efforts to preserve order in the Senate Chamber, and especially to prevent such a profanation of the place as noise in the galleries. But yesterday and to-day Mr. Ingalls has found it impossible to keep so many visitors absolutely silent, and he has been unable to conceal his annoyance. The Senators themselves have not been so quiet as they might, and they have been constantly rapped to order by Mr. Ingalls, who seems to regard them as so many schoolboys.

According to the reports of the Committee on Public Comfort, which has representatives at all the stations, there is a plenty of accommodations to be had yet. The number was put at 15,000 this morning, and as the list does not include all the rooms to be had, there is no reason for supposing that any visitors will be compelled to sleep in the parks.

The roofing in of Pennsylvania-avenue has been completed along the entire line of march, except at the street crossings. At the crossings the pavement has been cut through, preparatory to digging post holes. These will be made Monday morning, and at 10 o'clock, when the ropes are carried across the spaces now left open, all traffic will be suspended up and down as well as across the avenue. The street car and herdic companies do not appear to have made any preparations for increased business, and visitors to the city who have not cared to hire carriages or cabs have found traveling from point to point slow and uncomfortable work. The cars and herdics on the main thoroughfares are run on the regular Winter schedule and are constantly packed with passengers, while on every trip scores of would-be riders are told to "wait for the next car," until they trudge off afoot or hire a cab.

The M. J. Dady Legion of Brooklyn arrived to-night, and Gen. Greely showed his consideration for it by getting up a thunderstorm for it to march in from the railroad station to Willard's. A local paper says to-night that the legion "is composed of representative business men of the city, who have been actively engaged in political work, not only in the late campaign," but for years. It is accompanied by Bodsworth's band. The uniform was silk hat, overcoat, black trousers, kid gloves, and silk umbrella with metal handle.

BROOKLYN INDORSES TRACY.

Brooklyn Republicans were very much pleased yesterday over the selection of Gen. Tracy to represent this State in the Cabinet.

A large number of the influential men in the party had gone to Washington before the news arrived, but those who remained behind to go with the county delegation yesterday were enthusiastic in their praise of Gen. Tracy.

Theodore B. Willis, who ran the last campaign, said: "I am delighted. The General is one of our ablest men and one whom every one honors and respects."

Jesse Johnson said: "This is an appointment that will reflect credit on Gen. Harrison's Administration."

Sheriff Rhinehart: "Nothing could please me more than this appointment."

"Mike" Dady (looking at the practical side of life)—Tracy's appointment insures the election of a Republican Mayor over here next Fall. If we can't win with the navy yard in our hands we might as well give up at once.

State Senator O'Connor said: "No better choice could have been made. Gen. Tracy will be second to no man in the Cabinet in point of ability. Congressman-elect William C. Wallace is responsible for Tracy's appointment."

John Winslow—Gen. Harrison has found in Tracy the right peg to fill the hole.

Ernst Nathan, the latest party boss—Nothing could suit me better. Tracy was "Tom" Platt's selection, you may be sure of that.

Jem A. Nichols—There is a peculiar fitness in Tracy's selection. He was born and reared in Oswego with Thomas C. Platt, and has always been an intimate friend of that gentleman.

"Sam" Maddox—I fear the news is too good to be true.

Down at the Brooklyn Navy Yard very few people could be found who knew Gen. Tracy. Capt. Ramsay, the new commandant, and Storekeeper Loomis regarded him as an able man, and hoped that he would equal Secretary Whitney in his able management of naval affairs.

TRADE WITH CANADA.

COMMENTS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ON MR. HITT'S RESOLUTION.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 2.—Referring to Congressman Hitt's resolutions in favor of commercial union, the *Empire*, the leading Government organ, says:

"The United States by their House of Representatives have graciously invited Canada to become part of the Union commercially, or rather, they have intimated that if Canada will offer to sacrifice its independence Congress will kindly accept the surrender. Their proposal is to make one country from the Mexican frontier to the north pole, with the same customs tariff and same excise duties, the receipts being equitably divided.

"At the same time Canada is to make a tardy declaration of independence from the British Empire in the very practical manner of placing our present fellow-subjects in the position of foreigners, levying duties on their goods, while, of course, there is to be a free admission of goods coming from every part of the Union, which will then practically include Canada.

"They will wait a long time before they find Canada debasing itself by becoming a supplicant for the adoption by a foreign power.

"The resolutions, however, will have their use, for they will show plainly to Canadians the fate prepared for them by these tutors of Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright."

The *Mail* (independent) says:

"The resolutions in favor of commercial union with Canada, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Hitt, have passed the House of Representatives unanimously. Mr. Hitt's prominence in the Republican Party gives special significance to the event."

MONTREAL, March 2.—The *Herald* (Independent) says:

"This shows that our neighbors are beginning to understand the folly of restricting trade between Canada and the United States. They have not quite got the proper idea, but as a step in the right direction the resolutions are important. The next thing should be a resolution to provide for a joint commission to arrange a treaty of unlimited reciprocity. That will come when Canada has a Government that really desires it."

The *Gazette* (Government) says:

"The adoption by the lower branch of Congress of Mr. Hitt's resolutions may ultimately mark an important advance in the progress of this movement. It is now, however, matter for surprise that the resolutions should have been approved by Congress. We have always thought it likely that the United States would show itself friendly to commercial annexation as a preliminary to political annexation, and from the inception of the discussions precipitated by Messrs. Wiman and Butterworth nearly two years ago the utterances of the press and of public men on the other side of the line have favored a tariff largely controlled and regulated at Washington. The incoming Administration will surprise no one if it displays an inviting palm toward Canada and holds out the bait of commercial union to wheedle or lure the Canadians into a position of dependency on the bounty of Washington, than which political union itself would be more tolerable to many people. But to infer that the passage of the Hitt resolutions has any greater significance than an avowed desire on the part of our neighbors to place us under bondage to them would be extremely foolish. The Conservative Party of Canada will assuredly reject the proposition and the Liberal Party will be compelled to take a similar course."

QUARRYMEN RIOTING.

PITTSBURG, March 2.—It is reported that a big riot is in progress at the Carbon Stone Quarries, near Youngstown, Ohio. The Italians outfour natives. Three Sheriffs and other officers have gone to the scene. Several are reported wounded.

COMPETING FOR PRIZES

SOUVENIR MEETING OF AMATEUR ATHLETES.

AN UNCOMMONLY LARGE NUMBER OF CONTESTANTS DRAW A GREAT CROWD TO MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.

The souvenir handicap meeting of the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America was held in Madison-Square Garden yesterday afternoon and evening. There were more than 800 entries in the various events. It was one of the largest athletic meetings ever held indoors in this city, and, as was sure to be the case, it attracted many spectators, made up of lovers of all kinds of manly sports.

The prizes given were unique, ornamental, and valuable. The winner of each event on the programme was given a gold ring set with a single diamond, weighing 1¼ carats. The stones were pure, large, well cut, and handsomely mounted. The second man received a scarf pin of pretty design, set with two diamonds, a sapphire, and a ruby. The prize for third place was a handsomely engraved gold medal, and every contestant in the games, no matter what he did, so long as he donned an athlete's suit and solicited interest, was given a very pretty souvenir in the shape of a flat gold square, with the name of the association and the date of the meeting set upon one side in raised letters.

The work of the afternoon—and it really was work—began with the first trial heat of the 75 yards' run, which was decided in favor of Cyril Walsh, who so nearly beat Westing in running off the dead heat, was left out entirely, the other three men winning the three places. The best and fastest time of the day was that of the Alberton Athletic Club in 0:08 1-5; A. S. Mahony of the Columbia College Athletic Club, second, and A. C. Quackenboss of the Manhattan Athletic Club, third.

In the first trial heat of the one-mile handicap walk F. F. Murray of the Williamsburg Athletic Club, who for a long time was the amateur champion in the one, three, and seven mile walks, tried his legs after having given them a rest for three or four years. His old stamina was as strong as ever, but the 50 yards' handicaps given were too much for him, and he had no chance at all in the race, coming in seventh, thus being barred from the final heat. C. H. Nicols of the Prospect Harriers, with a handicap of 50 seconds, won this heat in 7:35 4-5, and five others in the heat for this race. In the second heat, E. D. Lange of the Manhattan Athletic Club started at the scratch, and, with handicaps up to 60 seconds against him, came in third in the heat, which was won by C. Doughy of the Titan Athletic Club.

The final heat in the 250 yards' run followed this event, and young Copland, handicapped in one instance by 18 seconds, made a splendid exhibition. He caught the man next to him before the first turn was reached, and at the second turn had passed all but two of his competitors. He swept by one of these before the string was reached, and came in a close second. The heat and the race were won by W. E. Hoopert of the Nonpareil Athletic Club in 0:29 3-5; A. F. Copland of the Manhattan Athletic Club second, and P. F. Finneran of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association third.

T. P. Conneff of the Manhattan Athletic Club—he of the fleet and flailing legs—showed what running meant by means in the half-mile run which followed. He started scratch with 11 men with handicaps up to 55 seconds against him, and had caught half of them before he had run two laps. In the last lap he made a magnificent spurt, and at the last turn shot ahead of the crowd like a streak and came in first, 15 yards ahead of the second man. His time was 2:03 2-5. W. J. Carr of the Brighton Athletic Club was second, and W. Clark of Philadelphia was a close third.

Joseph F. Donoghue of the Manhattan Athletic Club, the boy champion skater of the world, who has just returned from skating triumphs abroad, gave an exhibition on roller skates. He dashed around the Garden twice, but the floor was rough and by means for roller-skating champions to exercise upon, and the boy very soon came to a halt, with the wheels of one of his skates shattered. He was applauded to the echo and left the track blushing as red as a boiled lobster.

The final heat in the 440 yards' novice race, all contestants starting at the scratch, followed this exhibition, and was a close and interesting fight. It was won by R. Martin of the D. A. A., in 1:00 2-5. J. Rentell of New-York was second, and W. Clark of Philadelphia a good third.

The final heat of the one-and-a-half-mile bicycle race, which was next on the programme, was free from any of the tumbles which characterized the earlier heats, and was closely fought. It was won by R. W. Stevens of the Kings County Wheelmen in 5:37; J. W. Schaefer of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club second, and L. A. Powers of the Riverside Wheelmen, third.

The last heat in the 440 yards' run, handicap, was next called to time and five men took their respective marks. J. T. Norton of the Manhattan Athletic Club, with a handicap of 12½ yards and the other men in the race found it impossible to overcome his lead. He won in 0:54 1-5; Walter Staty of New-Jersey, second, and A. B. George of the Manhattan Athletic Club, third.

The one-mile walk was the next event to be disposed of, and it was done in very short order. Twelve men were qualified to walk in the final heat and they all walked well. C. F. Lardiner of the West Side Athletic Club, had second place almost in his grasp, when he broke his pace, lapsed into a short run, and was promptly disqualified. He dropped out, to the great delight of the gentleman immediately behind him. F. Tillistrand of the West Side Athletic Club won the race in 7:38. C. H. Nicols of the Prospect Harriers second, and George Parker of Brooklyn third.

W. T. Young, an English runner and a member of the Manhattan Athletic Club, had something in the nature of a walk-over in the two-mile run which followed. He had a handicap of 75 yards from the scratch, it is true, but all of his competitors had greater odds than himself. He came in first in 9:42 1-5, T. Owens of the West Side Athletic Club second, and F. Carlton of the Allerton Athletic Club third.

Mr. Ted Weaver, the Nonpareil champion runner at 100 yards, then made an attempt to lower the indoor record for 75 yards—7¾ seconds—and he ran that distance with J. S. Horton of the Manhattan Athletic Club. He seemed to be making remarkably good time, but he failed to break the record, covering the distance in 8 1-5 seconds.

The first record beaten during the games was done by Copland, the wonderful little runner of the Manhattan Athletic Club, in the 250 yards, hurdle race. He started scratch in the final heat, with five men ahead of him. He runs like a grayhound and goes over hurdles like a deer. His winning the race was accomplished under difficulties, too, for almost at the string Vanderveer, who was leading, fouled him and ran him clear off the track. He forged ahead, nevertheless, and won in 32 1-5 seconds, breaking the indoor record by 1-5 second and the outdoor record by 2 4-5 seconds.

The three-quarter-mile novice walk—scratch—was won by J. Waters of the Catholic Young Men's Gymnasium in 5:55 4-5; J. Sawyer, of Brighton Athletic Club, second, and R. F. Clark, Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association, third.

The spectators then went wild over the tug-of-war between the Columbias and the Manhattan Athletic Club team. The Columbias pulled the rope right away from the Manhattans, and the garden wasn't big enough to hold the triumphant shouts of their joyful admirers. The college boys won by 6 inches, and as they got up, Harris, the man next the anchor, keeled over unconscious. He had fainted, but a little water and some vigorous fanning brought him around all right. This was the final heat in the tug-of-war, and the Columbias had won it gloriously. Its team consists of G. M. Elliott, anchor; E. Harris, E. C. Robinson, and G. H. Hart. The Manhattan team was made up of D. T. Brokaw, anchor; J. Sinning, D. S. Lord, and D. Blackford.

The last event of the evening was the three-mile running match race between A. B. George of the Spartan Harriers of London and Thomas F. Conneff of the Manhattan Athletic Club. The men started from the scratch and kept together beautifully for two miles, George making the first mile in 5:17, about a yard ahead of the American. They kept thus together until after the second mile had been passed by Conneff in 10:42, when George seemed to be in trouble. His right side pained him evidently, for he ran three or four laps with his hand tightly pressed against it. He dropped considerably behind, too, but in the last lap but one he "bracedup" and lessened the distance between him and Conneff to only a couple of yards. Conneff then, however, let himself out in a beautiful spurt and crossed the winning line in 16:07 2-5, with George 20 yards behind him.

There was a great outburst of cheering, a surging of the multitude through the doors to the street, and in half an hour the great Garden was empty.

The officers of the games were:

Referee—Walter Storm, M. A. C. Judges—G. W. Carr, M. A. C.; W. C. Rowland, S. I. A. C.; C. H. Mapes, C. C. A. A.; G. M. L. Sacks, Allerton A. C.; D. Le Roy Dresser, C. C. A. A. Timers—G. A. Avery, M. A. C.; Wendell Baker, Harvard A. A.; A. F. Montant, N. Y. A. C.; C. C. Hughes, M. A. C.; A. H. Curtis, S. I. A. C. Starter—H. P. Pike, M. A. C. Judge of Walking—T. A. McEwen, M. A. C. Clerk of Course—S. J. Cornell, M. A. C.

HE ROBBED THE SAFE.

AN ERIE FERRY COMPANY'S CLERK DISAPPEARS WITH $700.

James Starr was employed as a receiving clerk in the Cashiers' office of the Erie Ferry Company. On Thursday night Ferry Superintendent Germond was succeeded by Mr. Egbert. On Friday morning Starr, who had been Germond's appointee, failed to appear at his desk. An examination showed that he had taken from the safe the cash receipts of the preceding day, amounting to $700.

Suspicions were aroused that Starr had been systematically robbing the company and the Auditor was set to work examining his books. At the close of business yesterday it was said that this examination revealed an additional deficiency of $500.

Railroad Superintendent Stearns said that the deficiency can not exceed $700; but rumors prevail that the total loss will not fall short of $5,000 or $6,000.

One of Starr's assistants said, when questioned, that Mr. Starr had gone to Washington to witness the inauguration ceremonies.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress the fifth report of the Civil Service Commission, covering the year which ended June 30, 1888. In a message accompanying the report he says:

"The cause of civil service reform, which in a great degree is intrusted to the commission, I regard as so firmly established and its value so fully demonstrated that I should deem it more gratifying than useful if, at this late day in the session of Congress, I was permitted to dwell upon its importance and present condition.

"A perusal of the report herewith submitted will furnish information of the progress which has been made during the year to which it relates, in the extension of the operations of this reform, and in the improvement of its methods and rules.

"It is cause for congratulation that watchfulness and care and fidelity to its purposes are all that are necessary to insure to the Government and our people all the benefits which its inauguration promised."

The report says that second in importance only to the civil service rules themselves is a proper and uniform classification of the service to which the rules apply, and calls attention to the direction of the President to the heads of departments to classify their departments in the manner suggested by the commission.

JOLLY GERMANS OPEN A BANK.

The Union-Square Bank is to be opened for business at 8 Union-square to-morrow morning. The banking house was open for the inspection of the stockholders and the merchants for whose convenience it was established and their friends last night. As many of the gentlemen interested in the bank are German there was provision for enjoyment after their manner. Success to the new institution was pledged in goblets of champagne punch and mugs of modest beer. Speeches declaring that such an institution had long been needed and was certain of prosperity were made by President Frederick Wagner, Edward Uhl, and Judge P. H. Nugro of the Superior Court. Among those who took part in the festival were George A. Steinway, Judge Patrick Gavan Duffy, Dr. Joseph Wiener, Adam Weber, Paul Loeser, ex-Register John Reilly, Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice Alfred Steckler, Internal Revenue Collector Leonard A. Grigerich, Jacob Ottman of Puck, Charles Steckler, Julius Harburg, John J. Gibbons, John G. Grissler, Paul Goepel, Louis C. Raegener, Louis Steckler, E. J. H. Tamsen, Henry Iden, and Herman Wunderlich.

The new bank has a capital of $200,000, which may be increased to $1,000,000.

DEBUTANTES AND STUDENTS DANCE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 2.—A cotillion of 50 couples was given here last night by Mr. J. De Courcy and Mr. Livingston Ireland of New-York, in which the fairer portion of the participants was made up principally by a special contribution from New-York. A party of 40 young ladies, mostly débutantes, came up from New-York by special car yesterday morning, under the chaperonage of Mrs. Lewis Delafield, Mrs. William Hamilton, Mrs. Adolphus Smedberg, Mrs. John Parsons, and Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, all of whom had daughters in the party. Among the many débutantes present were Miss Daisy Hamilton, Miss James, Miss Anthony, Miss Clarkson, Miss Goodridge, and Miss Schieffelin.

The cotillion, which was beautifully led, was most thoroughly enjoyed, in spite of the fact that most of the ladies had been at the Assembly the previous evening. The features of the dance were the abundance of room and the excellent dancing of the Yale men. The party from New-York returned by special car this morning.

AN OBJECTIONABLE INSURANCE BILL.

CHICAGO, March 2.—A bill now before the Illinois Legislature to compel insurance companies to pay the full face of any policy issued in case of total loss, without regard to the value of the property destroyed, is stirring up much opposition, and some of the best-known business men in Chicago have joined in a remonstrance against the passage of the measure. They say that such a law would increase the crime of arson and the destruction of property by incendiarism, enhance the cost of insurance, and increase the burdens of the public by reason of the increased rates of premium made necessary to pay for such increased losses.

Marshal Field heads the signers of the remonstrance, and among the other business men and corporations who object to the proposed law are Murray, Nelson & Co., Keith Brothers & Co., North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, Spruance, Warner & Co., Edson, Keith & Co., J. H. Walker & Co., J. V. Farwell & Co., N. K. Fairbank, and L. J. Gage, Vice-President of the First National Bank.

JUDGE AND BUNKO STEERER.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 2.—A bunko steerer tried to entrap Chief-Justice Beasley of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey on Cortlandt-street, New-York, a day or two ago. He made himself very familiar with the Judge, but when he found that he had mistaken his man he turned and abruptly said: "What is your business and where do you live?"

"I live in New-Jersey," said the Judge sternly, "and my business is to send such scamps as you to State prison." The bunko man fled.

AMERICAN BALL PLAYERS ABROAD.

PARIS, March 2.—The members of the Chicago and All American Baseball Clubs are expected to arrive here to-night. President Spalding arrived to-day and went to the Hotel de St. Pétersbourg, where he is to meet Manager Lynch for the purpose of arranging for the games. A series of games lasting from Thursday of next week to the following Monday will be played in the Bois de Boulogne.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Ira F. Carliss an inspector on the New-Haven and Hartford Railroad at South Newark, Conn., has been arrested for stealing brass and other goods, the property of the company.

The Rev. William Adams of Augusta, Ga., has been called to the pastorate of the Columbus-Avenue Presbyterian Church at Boston.

Miss Mary K. Burroughs was married to Frederick M. Perry on Thursday at Bridgeport, Conn., after a courtship of 30 years.

Jacob Germann was killed by an explosion of dynamite at Hannibal, Mo., on Friday last.

THE GENUINE

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract,

THE FAVORITE TONIC AND NUTRIENT, recommended by prominent physicians since 1847 for DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, NURSING MOTHERS, LUNG TROUBLES, THE WEAK AND DEBILITATED.

☞Beware of Imitations.☜

The genuine has the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" and "MORITZ EISNER" on the neck of every bottle.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents for the United States.

BARCLAY-ST. NEW-YORK.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

MORE ABOUT THE AGREEMENT.

CHICAGO, March 2.—A local paper says: "It has been the general impression that the Presidents' agreement was signed by the Presidents of the various roads parties to the same. It is learned, however, that of the 17 signatures only nine are by Presidents; the other eight are by Vice-Presidents of various degrees and General Managers. Some surprise will be caused by the discovery that the Wisconsin Central is not among those who signed the document. It has been claimed all along that General Manager Mellen signed the agreement for that company. The Wisconsin Central, however, according to a communication from President Marvin Hughitt to the Presidents of the various roads, will sign the agreement, and he says a copy of it has been forwarded to Vice-President Abbott for his signature. He also states that copies have been forwarded to the Denver and Rio Grande and Denver and Western. Some of the roads have also signed for lines which they control or own. Above the signature of the St. Louis and San Francisco appears: 'With same proviso as previous signature to this agreement.'

"The previous signature is that of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, but there is nothing to indicate that it signed the agreement conditionally. The impression is that the "proviso" means that the Fort Scott and Gulf and Kansas and Texas Roads must become parties to the agreement before the signatures of these roads shall become binding. It is also observed that Jay Gould's signature is not attached, but that Third Vice-President Newman signed for the Missouri Pacific."

THEY SAY MR. WALKER WILL ACCEPT.

For over seven hours yesterday the representatives of the new Inter-state Railway Association were in conference at the Windsor Hotel with Mr. Aldace H. Walker, who has been unanimously nominated for permanent President of the association. Mr. Walker, who is now a member of the Board of Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, entered into a thorough discussion of the purposes of the association, listening to the views of the railway committee, and explaining the conditions which govern the aims and possibilities of such an organization as is that contemplated by the "agreement between gentlemen" entered into at the recent series of meetings in Chicago of the Western railway Presidents.

President Ramsey Richbit of the Chicago and Northwestern Company, Gen. McNulta of the Wabash, and Vice-President McMullen of the Chicago and Alton all earnestly urged Mr. Walker to take the post offered. His present salary of $5,000, they informed him, was to be raised to $25,000. It was late in the evening when the conference, after one or two recesses, finally adjourned. Then it was officially announced that Mr. Walker would return to Washington and take into further consideration the offer made him. He promised an answer within a week.

It was semi-officially explained that he would probably accept. He had determined to decline before yesterday's conference, but arguments were brought to bear upon him which, gentlemen interested in the new association say, were potent enough to influence him to change his mind.

ANOTHER BIG SUIT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—Suit was entered yesterday in the District Court at Palestine, Texas, against the International and Great Northern and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railways, and T. R. Bonner and N. W. Fonley, recently appointed Receivers of the former road. The petition alleges that the Great Northern has unlawfully consolidated its stock with that of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and issued to it a controlling interest of its stock; that for the purpose of carrying the consolidation into effect it procured the appointment of Bonner and Fonley as Receivers, and that the order appointing the Receivers is null for the reason that the court had no jurisdiction. The appointment of Receivers is asked to operate the International and Great Northern Railroad in conformity with the laws of the State, and it is also asked that the act of consolidation between the road be declared null, and the stock issued to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas be cancelled; that the latter company be enjoined from voting on the stock at the stockholders' meeting in April, and that Bonner and Fonley be enjoined from acting as Receivers.

The resignation of Jay Gould from the Directory of the International and Great Northern caused a vacancy in the Presidency of the road, and George A. Eddy, one of the Receivers of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, was elected President.

BUYING THE PORT HURON ROAD.

DETROIT, March 2.—The bill enabling the Flint and Père Marquette Railroad Company to purchase the Port Huron and Northwestern narrow-gauge road has passed both houses of the Legislature. It was given immediate effect and was signed by the Governor. Thus the only obstacle to the perfection of the sale of the road is removed. The purchasing company will at once proceed to widen the Port Huron and Northwestern from Port Huron to East Saginaw, 71 miles, from a three-foot gauge to the standard gauge. The entire system embraces 218 miles of track, including branches to Port Austin, Sand Beach, and Almont. These will then be improved, but will remain narrow gauge, the main line into Port Huron used by the Port Austin and Sand Beach Roads being arranged for both broad and narrow gauge traffic by the use of three rails. The money involved in the entire transaction is $2,500,000, of which $2,300,000 is to be spent for paying off the debts, and $1,200,000 to broaden the gauge of the road and make various alterations and improvements on its branches.

The new acquisition gives the Flint and Père Marquette a direct line across the State from Detroit where there is connection with Wisconsin points to Port Huron, where connection is made with the Grand Trunk and prospectively with the Canadian Pacific. The distance to Buffalo is shortened 60 miles.

NO HUDSON'S BAY ROAD AT PRESENT.

WINNIPEG, March 2.—The Provincial Government has buried the Hudson's Bay Railway scheme, for the time being at any rate. Soon after the assembling of the Legislature Premier Greenway said that the policy of his administration was to repeal the present act, which provides for a guarantee of 6 per cent interest upon $4,500,000 of the company's bonds for 25 years and to give instead a cash subsidy of $2,000 per mile upon a railway not exceeding 300 miles in length, the offer to remain open until the next session of the Legislature. This places the construction of the road out of the question unless substantial inducements to capitalists are offered from other quarters.

The fact of the matter is that, though the Hudson's Bay Road is a big enterprise which would practically have the result of bringing the Canadian and American Northwest from 1,000 to 1,500 miles nearer the seaboard than they are at present, Manitoba cannot alone bear the burden of its construction. In the meantime, the Dominion offers 6,480,000 acres of land to the company that will perfect the scheme, and the province is willing to a

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

THE THEATRES.

The French comedians closed their engagement at Palmer's Theatre last evening with Augier's charming comedy in verse, "L'Aventuriere," and Jane Hading then made her last appearance in this country for the present. Coquelin we shall see again, during the week beginning March 25, at the Star Theatre, when he will act Figaro in Beaumarchais's famous play, Mathias in "Le juif Polonais," M. Febrier, and, we hope, Brichanteau in "Un Parisien," and the two Mascarilles. This programme would exhibit his fine skill in the best possible light. A chance to see him in both "L'Etourdi" and "Les Precieuses" on the same night would be appreciated by his admirers.

Since her first appearance in this country, Oct. 9, 1888, Mme. Hading has acted Claire in "Le Maître de Forges," Clorinde in "L'Aventuriere," Loyse in "Grisgonne," Maritana in "Don César de Bazan," Gilberte in "Frou Frou," Hélène in "Mlle. de Belgirard," Therese in "Jean Marie," Marguerite Gautier, Catharine de Septmonts in "L'Etrangère," and Marie de Neubourg. Her treatment of these characters has justified her artistic reputation in Paris, which is not by any means the reputation that some Americans have kindly fastened for her. She is not an artist of the first rank, but she is a highly attractive, sympathetic, and industrious actress, whose powers have not been misused, and who is to be met in full control of all her resources. She has been agreeable in all the characters allotted to her, and has been the heroine of the worthy French residents of New-York during her visit. She has been particularly successful in the expression of subdued pathos; most conspicuously in her performance of the Duchesse de Septmonts and her acting in the second act of "Ruy Blas" will be remembered as inexpressibly touching and beautiful. In the pathetic and suggestive climax of the fourth act of "Frou Frou" she reaches the highest point of dramatic power that is now within her reach. As Therese in "Jean Marie" she presented her most finished and harmonious impersonation. We have no doubt that Mme. Hading will return to this country; and she will be welcome.

"The Taming of the Shrew" will be revived at Daly's Theatre next Thursday evening and will probably fill out the remainder of the season at that house. New scenery, furniture, and costumes will be used, but the revival in its essential features will not differ from the original production. As a reverent, poetical and artistic rendering of Shakespearean comedy it could not be improved. The spirit of the work is exactly preserved. The Katherine of Miss Rehan, the Petruchio of Mr. Drew, the Lucentio of Mr. Skinner, the Grumio of Mr. Lewis, and the Tranio of Mr. Bond are all impersonations so well remembered by New-York playgoers that they need no commendation now, yet they will be none the less welcome because their merits are familiar.

There will be a great influx of new plays this week, and the adherents of a national drama may find something in the lot to satisfy them. Much is expected of "A Gold Mine," by Brander Matthews and George Jessop. This is believed to be a sensible effort in comedy, a study of human nature. If Mr. Goodwin can cure himself of the various bad artistic habits he has contracted during his protracted and exhausting effort to degrade himself and energetic but somewhat depressing efforts to get down to the supposed level of popular appreciation, his inborn humor and unusual powers of expression ought to make his portrayal of a new character, a newly-risen Western American in the polite and sedate environment of an English country house a delightful and memorable example of comic acting.

"The Cavalier," that Mr. Henry Lee tried in Chicago last Spring, and will try again at Palmer's Theatre this week, is a romantic melodrama from the French of D'Ennery; "The Midnight Bell" and "The County Fair" are broadly comic sketches of rural life in New-England, and "Drifting Apart" and "Wives" and "Drifting Apart" are one can guess by the titles.

The next new play at the Lyceum is not, after all, to be a comedy of American society by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, but an adaptation from the French of Sardou, made newly for Mr. Frohman's company. It is to be hoped that the two principal actors, Miss Cayvan and Mr. Kelcey, will have parts that will enable them to exhibit their ability to better advantage than the characters assigned to them in "Sweet Lavender."

HERR SEIDL'S CONCERT.

The fifth and last of Herr Anton Seidl's orchestral concerts at Steinway Hall last evening was one of the most interesting of the series. The occasion was signalized by the appearance of Mme. Emma Albani, a vocalist whose reputation in England is among the highest and whose name has long been familiar to Americans. She was warmly welcomed last night by a large audience.

Her numbers were the grand aria from "Der Freischütz," and "Sing, sweet bird," from "L'Allegro." Mme. Albani's voice never was one of the phenomenal organs of the world. It lacks the richness and sonority necessary to raise it to such a rank. Moreover the lower register shows some skins of wear. The voice is a very fine one, however, having something of the clear, pearly quality and being uncommonly full and round in the upper register when not forced too high.

Mme. Albani's art is admirable. It is a genuine pleasure to hear a woman sing with such a command of the natural resources of vocal method. The style is pure, refined in quality, and the lady's style is deficient in warmth, but her management of her voice is excellent. Her phrasing is beyond criticism, and her execution of florid passages, not astonishing in brilliancy, is clean, smooth, and certain. She sings with great taste and with a judicious management of climaxes which does not tend to mere virtuosity. Altogether Mme. Albani is a singer whom it is a comfort to hear and a pleasure to praise. Her success with the audience was very pronounced. Her delivery of Händel aria, which was, of course, better than that of the broadly dramatic Weber number, was succeeded by unwonted enthusiasm.

The orchestral numbers on the programme were E. Nicholl's "Heroic" overture, a prelude, choral, and fugue by Bach, Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony," and two Wagner selections—the "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal" and the "Centennial March." Mr. Nicholl is a local composer. His overture is really severed, and, indeed, the bass is somewhat too prominent. There are some good things in the work, but as a whole it cannot be said to have made a profound impression. It is the production of a good musician, however, and was very well received.

The Mendelssohn symphony is not often heard, and was welcome on that account. It was written for the tercentenary festival of the Augsburg Protestant Confession, which was to have taken place in June, 1830, when the composer was 21. Political troubles prevented the festival and the work was not performed until November, 1832, when it was brought out at Berlin by the composer. It is not a massive composition. The scherzo is light and pleasant and the final movement is interesting because it brings forward one of the numerous variations on Luther's noble hymn.

Mr. Seidl's orchestra was in fine form last evening, and, barring a slight stumble among the first violins in the Wagner music, its work was done with great spirit and precision, though with rather a strong tendency to boisterousness in the brass. Mr. Seidl himself was warmly applauded and was called out several times in the course of the evening.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Yesterday was another red-letter matinée day for the theatres, and every house in the city enjoyed liberal patronage, while the leading theatres, stock and combination, were packed to overflowing. The last Saturday matinée of "An International Match" at Daly's and of the Coquelin-Hading company at Palmer's drew audiences which filled the houses long before the curtain rose, and in both places the sale of seats was stopped for want of accommodation. "Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Broadway Theatre, "Nadjy" at the Casino, "Captain Swift" at the Madison-Square, "Sweet Lavender" at the Lyceum, and "The Old Homestead" at the Academy, were played to packed houses, and Mrs. Langtry had one of the largest audiences of her season to greet her on her last matinée, at which she acted Pauline in—Fancy that, Claude!—Mme. Coghlan. The acrobatic "Zig-Zag" was presented to a full house at the Bijou, as was "Le Voyage en Suisse" at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre and "Paul Kauvar" at the Grand Opera House. Kellar mystified a large assembly of ladies and children by his wonderful feats at Dockstader's, and "Miss Esmeralda" was given by the London Gaiety Company at the Standard to the full capacity of the house. "Pete" at Harrigan's, "The Water Queen" at Niblo's, and "Said Pasha" at the Star all did a fair business.

After a good deal of preliminary announcement, Mr. N. C. Goodwin will begin an extended engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre tomorrow evening, producing his new comedy by Messrs. Brander Matthews and George H. Jessop, "A Gold Mine." Mr. Goodwin says that this is the most ambitious effort of his stage career, and is intended to take him from the ranks of farce actors and place him among the ambitious comedians of the day. In addition to the rehearsals of the play held in this city it has had the advantage of a week of performances in the New-England cities. Mr. Goodwin's character is Silas K. Woolcott of Grass Valley, California, and he is supported by E. J. Buckley as Gerald Riordan, M. P.; Robert S. Wilson as Sir Everard Foxwood, Katy Harry Eversfield as Georges Foxwood, John T. Craven as Julius Krebbe, Thomas H. Burns as Wilson, Miss Kate Forsythe as the Hon. Mrs. Meredith, Miss Nanette Comstock as Miss Una Foxwood, and Miss Ida Vernon as Mrs. Vandervorn, formerly Miss Strangeways, "the only Juliet."

The Beethoven Cycles, under which title are grouped the four recitals of Beethoven's piano works that have perhaps won greater renown for Dr. Hans von Bülow than any of that eminent virtuoso and conductor's achievements in the concert room, will be given in this city on the afternoons of Monday, April 16, Tuesday, April 17, Thursday, April 19, and Friday, April 20, at the Broadway Theatre, corner of Forty-first-street and Broadway, commencing at 4 o'clock precisely. Subscription lists are now open at Schirmer's, and special attention is invited to the fact that, as Dr. von Bülow's stay in the United States is limited to four weeks, during which time engagements in Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Chicago must be filled, these will be the only opportunities of hearing his performances of Beethoven's piano compositions. Dr. von Bülow sails from Europe on March 13.

The last nights of "Sweet Lavender" at the Lyceum Theatre are announced. The play is to be withdrawn after two weeks more. A new play at the Lyceum is always an event of importance, as Mr. Frohman's productions have always been attractive and profitable, so far. We are not having dimmed the record of his theatre. The new play which is to follow "Sweet Lavender" has not yet been named, but it is an adaptation from the French, made specially for this theatre and the company. It will enlist the services of all the ladies and gentlemen of Mr. Frohman's excellent company, including Mr. Wheatcroft and Miss Henderson, who have not yet been seen this season. Mrs. Burnett's comedy is held in abeyance.

Augier's "Maître Guerin" has been revived at the Théâtre Français, with Got in the title rôle, "created" by him. Augier refuses to permit the performance of "Le Mariage de Olympe," because he does not think that play suited to the Théâtre Français. For some years past he has refused to permit the revival of "Lions et Renards," because the cast required was not strong in France when that comedy was performed in the days of the Empire, have no longer the power they then had, and he does not wish to strike at feeble enemies.

Because the preparations for the production of Charles H. Hoyt's new piece, "A Midnight Bell, at the Bijou Theatre are not yet complete Mr. Rosenquest has concluded to postpone the first performance, announced for to-morrow, until Tuesday evening. Mr. Hoyt insists that his new play is a genuine comedy, unlike anything that has ever been produced under his name, and that the fun is not of the noisy order which people have been taught to expect from him. But Mr. Hoyt is a wag and you can't always tell what he means.

The one hundredth performance of "Captain Swift" will be given at the Madison-Square Theatre next Saturday evening. Mr. Palmer says that the week just closed has shown the largest receipts of any since the play was produced here, and he has no doubt of its running to the close of the season. Many out-of-town managers have made application for the presentation of "Captain Swift" as their business route is now being booked for the play next season.

Miss Maud Granger will make her reappearance on the New-York stage to-morrow night at Niblo's, appearing in a new "comedy-drama," written for her by K. Tolston, entitled "Two Lives." It is described as abounding in many "thrilling incidents," and as affording Miss Granger an excellent opportunity for the display of her artistic accomplishments. The engagement is for only one week, and will be followed by a tour of the country with the new play.

The exhibition composed of pictures representing incidents in the romance called "Ben Hur," and explanatory readings from the book, to be given at Palmer's Theatre on the afternoon of March 14 under the direction of Robert Grau, is an original with Mrs. Ellen Bradford of Washington has been giving "Ben Hur" exhibitions in rural music halls for some time past.

The programme at the German opera for the coming week is as follows: Monday, "Rheingold"; Tuesday, "Die Walküre"; Friday, "Siegfried"; Saturday afternoon, "La Juive." On the Monday evening following "Die Götterdämmerung" will be given. This will be the first performance of the Nibelungen tetralogy in the United States. There will be no opera on Wednesday evening.

On account of her labors in the Nibelungen tetralogy, Lilli Lehmann has been released from her engagement to sing at the rehearsal and concert of the Philharmonic Society on Friday and Saturday next. Her place will be taken by Mme. Schroeder-Hanfstängl, who will sing an air from Spohr's "Faust" and two novelties by Wagner.

Mr. Benno Loewy has just received the score of a new operetta by Joseph Helmesberger, Jr., one of the most talented of the younger Viennese composers, and Conductor of the Vienna Court Opera. Engel's new operetta is called "Princess Louise," and will soon be produced at the Theater an der Wien.

John A. McCaull's fifth season of comic opera will begin on Monday, March 11, at Palmer's Theatre, with a revival of "Boccaccio." The cast will include De Wolf Hopper, Marion Manola, Digby Bell, Laura Joyce Bell, and Jefferson De Angelis. Mme. Cottrelly will supervise the production.

"Astarta," the new wonder invented by Keller, and presented every evening at Dockstader's, has puzzled everybody who has seen it, and no theory for its explanation has yet been advanced. It is one of the most mysterious and pleasing of all the feats of "magic" ever done in this country.

The seventh Thomas concert at Chickering Hall will take place on Tuesday evening. The programme is as follows: Suite, opus 49, Saint-Saëns; concerto, No. 2, for piano and orchestra, new, S. B. Mills; symphony in E minor, opus 64, new, Tschaikowsky.

"The Cavalier," an adaptation from the French of d'Ennery, will be produced at Palmer's Theatre this week by Harry Lee and a picked company. If the play proves as successful here as it is expected to prove, it will be taken on a tour through the principal cities of the country.

Says *La République Française* of Sardou's latest and worst work, "Marquis," at the Paris Vaudeville: "Ce n'est plus la décadence, c'est la déchéance! Après 'Le Crocodile,' helas! après 'Marquise,' pouah!" The new play made a very melancholy impression, also, upon Jules Lemaître.

The big circus of Barnum and Bailey will begin its exhibitions at the Madison-Square Garden on Saturday night, March 23, and the camels and elephants will march through the streets the night before. Some of the theatre managers will be sorry, but all the children will be glad.

Prof. Herrmann has been invited to Dockstader's this evening to meet Charles and Martha Steen, the second-sight and mind-reading "mediums," and expose, if he can, the "spiritual manifestations" made in his presence.

M. Coquelin leaves for Montreal this evening and will appear there next week with Mr. Abbey's French company, minus Mme. Hading, whose engagement ended last night with the performance at Palmer's.

Matilde Cottrelly will take the part of Mother-in-law Bonivard in the German version of "Les Surprises du Divorce" at the Amberg Theatre, beginning Tuesday evening. She is expected to make a great hit.

Pierre Berton made the French version of the precious "As In a Looking Glass," in which Sarah Bernhardt is to fritter away her splendid powers. It is called "Dans un Miroir," and is in three acts.

Mrs. Bertha Pemberton-Hincks will give a concert at Chickering Hall on Friday at 4 P. M. She will be assisted by Miss Bertha Pemberton, Alexander Lambert, and Signor del Puente.

William Ludwig, the popular baritone, and his concert company will give an entertainment at Steinway Hall this evening, singing compositions by the sacred song writers of Ireland.

Junkermann will come back from the West and fill a "farewell engagement" at the Amberg Theatre after our German fellow-citizens have tired of French farce.

At Harrigan's Park Theatre the popular "O'Reagans" will be revived to-morrow night. This play includes scenes in Mulberry Bend and at Sheepshead Bay.

Miss Lind and Miss Grey will introduce their "Monte Cristo, Jr." dances in the performance of "Miss Esmeralda" at the Standard Theatre to-morrow night.

The Euterpe Choral Society will give its second concert on Tuesday evening at Association Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Uncle Joshua is as popular as ever at the Academy, and "The Old Homestead" gives promise of being permanently anchored in New-York.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" continues to fill the Broadway Theatre, and to secure good seats applications still have to be made days in advance.

"San Francisco and the Far West" is the subject of Prof. Cromwell's illustrated lecture to be given in the Grand Opera House to-night.

"Drifting Apart," with James A. and Katherine C. Herne in the leading parts, will be seen at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre this week.

The burlesque of "McAnthony and Chloe-Pottra" continues to excite the laughter of the habitués of Koster & Bial's concert hall.

The opening of the new Twenty-third-Street Theatre, announced for last night, has again been postponed until Tuesday evening.

Robert Mantell in "Monbars" will delight the romantically-inclined folks of the west side at the Grand Opera House this week.

The Haverly-Cleveland Minstrels will have an entirely new programme for their sacred concert at Niblo's to-night.

Mrs. Langtry, supported by Mr. Coghlan and Mr. Everill, will appear this week at the Harlem Standard Comique.

An excellent variety programme is offered to the patrons of Tony Pastor's Theatre for this week.

DANIEL KENNEDY'S PLUCKY ACT.

John McCabe, 8 years old, of 519 East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, fell into the Harlem River from the wharf at the foot of East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street yesterday afternoon. Daniel Kennedy of 331 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, who witnessed the accident, jumped into the water after him. He swam to the lad and held him above the water until they were both rescued by a deck hand on the steamboat Morrisania, who had put out in a boat to their assistance. The lad and his rescuer were landed at Blackwell's Island and cared for.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Drafts, sight, 25; telegraphic, 50.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

LIVELY EXPERIENCE OF THE GREAT SHIP FREDERICK BILLINGS.

The Frederick Billings, the largest American ship afloat, arrived in this port yesterday from Havre. The Frederick Billings is a four-masted, full-rigged ship, netting a tonnage of 2,497 tons. She carries double topsail yards, double topgallantsails, royals, and skysails. She was built at Rockport, Me., and cost $155,000. It was four years ago that the Frederick Billings was last in New-York, and since that time she has not visited any other American port, except San Francisco. She left New-York on a voyage to Japan, ran to San Francisco, thence to Liverpool, and continued running to the East India and China waters.

Her voyage before the one just ended was from San Francisco to Havre, France. Loading at this latter place with a general cargo, which was composed mostly of rosewood, she cleared for New-York just 31 days ago. Her French pilot out of Havre turned her over to English pilots of the British Channel as soon as she was out of the mouth of the Seine. In the run running down the Channel she was overtaken by a howling northeast gale, which was accompanied by such thick weather that it was only by a miracle that the vessel was brought safely through. In the morning of the second day, the gale being still at its height, the English pilots advised making an offing at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. The Captain, however, was at first a little timid at running the risk, but finally yielded to the pilots' urging.

The Billings was run safely into Yarmouth and both anchors put down, but no sooner was it done than the gale turned into a hurricane, forcing the great ship slowly but surely down on her beam ends. Her tremendous anchors clung like death, but the strain on the cables which threatened to part them every moment, but with wrecks on every side the Billings rode out the storm. At the very first lull it was decided to slip and run for the open sea, the weather having by this time cleared sufficiently to take the risk. The anchors were short of her on the jump the big ship was brought close up to her anchors, in another moment they were pumped out of the bottom, and were got aboard without the loss of a pound of iron. As the great ship plunged forward, with all the canvas on that she could stagger under she fairly buried herself in the white foam, and with every timber on a tension she rushed seaward past the dangerous shoals.

The English pilot who stuck so closely to the ship undoubtedly deserves a large share of the credit of having saved the vessel. When she was finally clear of the port it was found that there was no possible way to land the pilot, the sea still being too rough for any pilot-boat to come alongside. He was therefore consequently nothing for him to do but to take matters philosophically, and enjoy the trip to America as well as possible under the circumstances.

As the Billings lay in the lower harbor yesterday the English pilot was seen on her broad quarter deck looking wistfully to seaward, fanoying, no doubt, that he saw his trim English pilotboat coming up the Bay after him. He looked the seaman every inch of him, and was the sole representative of a British sailor.

"What kind of a sailor is the Billings?" was asked him.

"First-class," came the ready answer. "She can make on a bowline, with her yards braced sharp up, 15 knots."

"Did you have a rough passage across?"

"Yes," replied the pilot. "We had some lumpy weather, but this ship didn't mind it. A storm has got to be a hurricane before she pays any attention to it."

When the Billings arrived in it was quite dark, and it was decided to drop anchor at an early hour. Yesterday morning, however, the revenue cutter Manhattan ranged up alongside and sent an officer aboard, informing the Billings that she was off soundings, and that she must consequently be moved. There is no denying that the brave little Manhattan had a big load on her shoulder when she attempted to hustle the Billings off her anchorage, but with the aid of a good stiff breeze astern and the tug and a strong pull the little steamer pushed the big ship safely on to proper grounds.

In the afternoon the Billings was towed up to the city. She is commanded by Capt. Sherman, who has a large interest in the vessel, and is consigned to Snow & Burgess of New-York. From New-York the Billings will proceed with a general cargo to San Francisco. The pilot will be sent home by the first steamer at the ship's expense. He is very anxious to get across, as this delay is all lost to him. This is the second time, he says, that he has been carried to the United States by an American ship.

OBITUARY.

JAMES O. PROUDFIT.

James O. Proudfit, who died suddenly on Friday at his home, 29 West Nineteenth-street, was born at New-Brighton, Staten, Island, in 1848, the family having moved there from Salem, Washington County. He was the son of Alexander Proudfit, a member of the firm of Richard Irvin & Co., who died about a year ago. Mr. Proudfit began his business career when about 18 years of age, entering the shipping firm of Aspinwall & Co., then in Wall-street, and remained with that house for some years. Then he became one of the partners in Caldwell, Evans & Co., brokers in Broad-street. Four years later Mr. Evans died, and the firm became Proudfit & Redmond. So it remained for three years, when Mr. Proudfit went abroad for a year, and lived at Paris. On his return he again engaged in business, and established the firm of Proudfit & Parsons, bankers, and brokers, at 60 Broad-street. He remained the senior member of this firm, until he retired from business in October 1887. Since then he has been leading a quiet, retired life.

Mr. Proudfit was a society man and was extremely popular. For three years he was a member of the Governing Committee of the Union Club, and was for the same length of time Treasurer of the New-York Yacht Club. He was also a member of the Knickerbocker Club and of the Philadelphia Club of Philadelphia. He was unmarried.

The funeral will be held at the Presbyterian church, Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The body will be taken to Salem, Washington County, for burial.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. Edouard Vicarino, who died at his late residence, 384 West Eighteenth-street, Friday, after an illness of three weeks, was a graduate of the Paris Conservatory of Music, and was in high repute as a teacher, conductor, and singer in the Swiss and French capitals. He was born at Fribourg, Switzerland, in 1846, and came to this country about 17 years ago. He was for a time connected with the Fourteenth-Street Conservatory of Music, and was Conductor of L'Esperance and Helvétienne societies. He leaves a widow and a daughter. The funeral takes place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the French Protestant Church, Twenty-third-street, where he was musical director.

Augustin Cortada, publisher of music, died Thursday of Bright's disease at his residence, 323 West Fourteenth-street. Born in Havana 43 years ago, he was educated in France, and passed nearly 20 years of his life in Europe. He was a gentleman of general educational attainments and an accomplished musician, and served as conductor for various singing societies. The funeral was held at St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church yesterday, and his remains were taken to Chicopee Falls, Mass., the home of his widow. Besides his widow, he left a daughter and son.

SOCIAL EVENT ON STATEN ISLAND.

A brilliant reception was held yesterday afternoon and evening at the residence of Mrs. Hugo Schering on Beach-street, Stapleton, Staten Island. More than 200 invitations had been issued. The mansion was decorated with tropical plants and flowers. Mrs. Schering was assisted at the reception by Miss Siedenberg, Mrs. Harms, Misses Kudlich, all of this city, and Miss Hattie Richardson of Staten Island.

Among the guests from this city were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haseltine, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Meisaner, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lichtenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lichtenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ruger, Mr. and Mrs. Bernoid, Mr. and Mrs. William Faber, and Mr. Emil Ruzer. From Staten Island there were Mr. and Mrs. Miss Kay Ingen, Mr. and Mrs. William Keutgen, Mrs. W. W. McFarland, Miss Pomeiby Furniss, Mr. and Mrs. Siedenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Randebrook, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Waiser, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bailey, Miss Emma Stake, Miss Hoffman, and Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Meissner.

THE ASSEMBLY CEILING INQUIRY.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., and ex-Senator Thomas Creamer of the ceiling investigating committee came to town yesterday for the purpose of securing counsel. Although Mr. Clarence Seward had informed Mr. Fish on Friday that he could not possibly take hold of the case until Tuesday, the committee decided to accept his terms. Mr. Seward suggested that Mr. John M. Bowers be retained also, and on Mr. Creamer's motion Mr. Bowers was accepted.

Mr. Seward will represent the Republican and Mr. Bowers, who is a Tammany man, the Democratic end of the investigation. In view of the fact that at least 48 hours will be required by counsel to examine the testimony given before the Appropriations Committee, it is not expected that the Fish committee will buckle down to work much before Wednesday. In the meantime Accountant Yelden has started in on his work to examine the books of Contractor Smith and Sub-Contractor Sullivan.

WON FOR THE FOURTH TIME.

There was a club shoot for a challenge cup yesterday afternoon on the New-Jersey Athletic Club's grounds at Bergen Point, which Barnard T. Kissam won for the fourth time. He broke 18 out of 20 live York clay pigeons at 18 yards' rise. His opponents were E. E. Bigeney, G. S. Virden, E. C. Schuyler, E. Sanderman, J. S. Parker, H. Cook, and J. Paret. The cup will be shot for five times more and then go to the man who has won the greatest number of times. A team to represent the club was also chosen yesterday, consisting of ten men. The club's Gun Committee is J. S. Parker, E. E. Bigeney, and A. C. Wilmerding.

VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT

THE DIRECT TAX BILL RETURNED TO THE SENATE.

SIGNATURE TO THE MEASURE WITHHELD UPON THE GROUNDS OF UNCONSTITUTIONALITY AND INJUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President sent a message to the Senate this afternoon vetoing the Direct Tax bill. The Senate, in the evening, passed it over the veto by a vote of 45 to 9. The message is as follows:

"I herewith return without approval Senate bill No. 139, entitled 'An act to credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by the act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1861.' The object of this bill is plainly indicated in its title. Its provisions have been much discussed in both branches of Congress and have received emphatic legislative sanction. I fully appreciate the interest which it has excited and have by no means failed to recognize the persuasive presentation made in its favor. I know, too, that the interposition of executive disapproval in this case is baneful effect of a surplus in the Treasury of the General Government is daily seen and felt. I do not think, however, that this surplus should be relieved in this way or through the agency of the States by methods such as are provided in this bill.

"There is still another objection to the bill arising from what seems to me its unfairness and unjust discriminations. Any legislation which is violation of at least doubtful constitutionality, and based upon no legal right, the equities which recommend it to favor can always be decided and the money appropriated by this bill is to be paid to the Governors of the respective States and Territories in which it was collected, whether the same was derived from taxation or from voluntary contributions of the citizens or inhabitants thereof or other persons; and it is further provided that such sums as were collected in payment of this Federal tax into the Treasury, whether directly or through Territorial officials, and accounted for to the General Government by such States and Territories are to be paid unconditionally to their Governors, while the amounts collected in payment of said tax by the United States, or in other words, by the Federal machinery created for that purpose, are to be held in trust by said States or Territories for the benefit of those only paying the same.

"I am unable to understand how this discrimination in favor of those who have made payment of the tax directly to the Federal Government, and against those who made such payments through State or Territorial agencies, can be defended upon fair and equitable principles. It was the General Government in every case which exacted this tax from its citizens and people in the different States and Territories, and to provide for reimbursement to a part of its citizens by the creation of a fund to be distributed to them of money exacted in payment of this tax from a far greater number is paid unconditionally into the State and Territorial Treasuries is an unjust and unfair proceeding to which I cannot give my official sanction. I will hardly do to say that the States and Territories who are the recipients of these large gifts may be trusted to do justice to their citizens who originally paid the money. This cannot be relied upon, nor should the Government lose sight of the equality of which it boasts, and, having entered upon the business of taxation, impose upon its officer agencies the duty of just distribution, and thus incur the risk of becoming accessories to actual inequality and injustice.

"If, in the plan proposed, it is claimed that exact equity cannot be reached in the premises, this may be readily conceded. The money raised by this direct tax was collected and expended for the benefit of nearly the whole people, passed away since that time. Even if the distribution should be attempted by the States and Territories, as well as by the Government, the taxpayers who are now making compensation, pay, presented, and in many other cases, if alive, they cannot be found. Fraudulent claims would often outrun honest applications, and innumerable and bitter contests would arise between claimants. Another difficulty in the way of doing perfect justice in the operation of this plan of reimbursement is found in the fact that the money to be appropriated therefor was contributed to the Federal Treasury for entirely different purposes by a generation many of whom were not born when the direct tax was levied. Those who paid the taxes in said tax, and cannot share in its distribution. While they stand by and see the money they have been obliged to pay into the Federal Treasury produced to meet present necessities, expended to reimburse taxation long ago fairly, legally, and justly collected from others, they cannot fail to see the unfairness of the transaction.

"The existence of a surplus in the Treasury is no answer to these objections. It is still the people's money, and the best use can be made of it than the distribution of it upon the plan of the reimbursement of ancient taxation. A more desirable plan to reduce and prevent the recurrence of a large surplus would be the entire repeal of the taxes, such as in the act provided, whose duty it should be to proceed forthwith to collect all or any part of said direct tax, the same as though said State, Territory, or District had not given the notice hereinbefore to levy, collect, and pay said taxes or any part thereof.

"A majority of the States undertook the collection of their quotas and accounted for the amount thereof to the General Government by the payment of money or by setting off claims in their favor against the tax. Fifteen per cent of the amount of their respective quotas was retained as the allowance for collection and payment. In the northern, or such as were then called the loyal States, nearly the entire quotas were collected and paid through State agencies. The unquestioned necessity for the collection of the Con-titution in opposition to such a scheme. A large surplus in the Treasury is the parent of many ills, and among them is found a tendency to an extremely liberal, if not loose, construction of the Constitution. It also attracts the gaze of States and individuals with a kind of fascination, and gives rise to plans and projects-plans that an unencumbered Treasury never could excite.

"But if the constitutional question involved in the consideration of this bill should be determined in its favor, there are other objections remaining which prevent my assent to its provisions. There should be a certainty and stability about the enforcement of taxation which should teach the citizen that the Government will only use the power to tax in cases where its necessity and justice are not doubtful, and which should also discourage the disturbing idea that the exercise of this power may be revoked by reimbursement of taxes once collected. Any other theory cheapens, and in a measure discredits, a process which, more than any other, is a manifestation of sovereign authority. As Government is not only kind, but performs its highest duty when it restores to the citizens taxes unlawfully collected or which have been erroneously or oppressively exacted by its agents or officers; but, aside from these incidents, the people should not be familiarized with the spectacle of their Government repenting the collection of taxes and restoring them. The direct tax levied in 1861 is not even suspected of invalidity; there never was a tax levied which was more needed, and its justice cannot be questioned. Why, then, should it be resurrected? The fact that the entire tax was not paid furnishes no reason that would not apply to nearly every case where taxes are laid. There are always delinquents, and while the more thorough and complete collection of taxes is a troublesome problem of government, the failure to solve the problem has never been held to call for the return of taxes actually collected.

"The deficiency in the collection of this tax is found almost entirely in the insurrectionary States, while the quotas apportioned to the other States were, as a general rule, fully paid, and three-fourths or four-fifths of the money which it is proposed in this bill to return would be paid into the Treasuries of the loyal States. But no valid reason for such payment is found in the fact that the Government at first could not, and afterward for reasons probably perfectly valid did not, enforce collection in the other States. These were Federal taxes which were not paid by the people in the rebellious States; and if the non-payment by them of this direct tax entitles the other States to a donation of the share of said taxes paid by their citizens, it may should not become law at once. All other internal taxes paid entirely by the citizens of loyal States be also paid into the Treasuries of the States?

"Considerations which recognize sectional divisions or the loyalty of the different States at the time this tax was laid should not enter into the discussion of the merits of this measure. The loyal States should not be paid the large sums of money promised them by this bill because they were loyal and other States were not, nor should the States which rebelled against the Government be paid the smaller sums promised them because they were in rebellion and thus prevented the collection of their quotas, nor because this concession to them is necessary to justify the proposed larger gifts to the other States.

"The people of the loyal States paid this direct tax as they bore other burdens in support of the Government and I believe the taxpayers themselves are content. In the light of these considerations, I am opposed to payment of money from the Federal Treasury to enrich the Treasuries of the States. Their funds should be furnished by their own citizens and this should be referred to the taxpayers watchfulness of State expenditures and the taxpayer's jealous insistence upon the strict accountability of officials. These agreements of purity and strength in a State are not safely exchanged for the threatened demoralization and carelessness attending the custody and management of money disapproval in this case is the baneful effect of a surplus in the Treasury of the General Government is daily seen and felt. I do not think, however, that this surplus should be relieved in this way or through the agency of the States by methods such as are provided in this bill.

"There is still another objection to the bill arising from what seems to me its unfairness and unjust discriminations. Any legislation which is violation of at least doubtful constitutionality, and based upon no legal right, the equities which recommend it to favor can always be decided and the money appropriated by this bill is to be paid to the Governors of the respective States and Territories in which it was collected, whether the same was derived from taxation or from voluntary contributions of the citizens or inhabitants thereof or other persons; and it is further provided that such sums as were collected in payment of this Federal tax into the Treasury, whether directly or through Territorial officials, and accounted for to the General Government by such States and Territories are to be paid unconditionally to their Governors, while the amounts collected in payment of said tax by the United States, or in other words, by the Federal machinery created for that purpose, are to be held in trust by said States or Territories for the benefit of those only paying the same.

"I am unable to understand how this discrimination in favor of those who have made payment of the tax directly to the Federal Government, and against those who made such payments through State or Territorial agencies, can be defended upon fair and equitable principles. It was the General Government in every case which exacted this tax from its citizens and people in the different States and Territories, and to provide for reimbursement to a part of its citizens by the creation of a fund to be distributed to them of money exacted in payment of this tax from a far greater number is paid unconditionally into the State and Territorial Treasuries is an unjust and unfair proceeding to which I cannot give my official sanction. It will hardly do to say that the States and Territories who are the recipients of these large gifts may be trusted to do justice to their citizens who originally paid the money. This cannot be relied upon, nor should the Government lose sight of the equality of which it boasts, and, having entered upon the business of taxation, impose upon its officer agencies the duty of just distribution, and thus incur the risk of becoming accessories to actual inequality and injustice.

"If, in the plan proposed, it is claimed that exact equity cannot be reached in the premises, this may be readily conceded. The money raised by this direct tax was collected and expended for the benefit of nearly the whole people, passed away since that time. Even if the distribution should be attempted by the States and Territories, as well as by the Government, the taxpayers who are now making compensation, pay, presented, and in many other cases, if alive, they cannot be found. Fraudulent claims would often outrun honest applications, and innumerable and bitter contests would arise between claimants. Another difficulty in the way of doing perfect justice in the operation of this plan of reimbursement is found in the fact that the money to be appropriated therefor was contributed to the Federal Treasury for entirely different purposes by a generation many of whom were not born when the direct tax was levied. Those who paid the taxes in said tax, and cannot share in its distribution. While they stand by and see the money they have been obliged to pay into the Federal Treasury produced to meet present necessities, expended to reimburse taxation long ago fairly, legally, and justly collected from others, they cannot fail to see the unfairness of the transaction.

"The existence of a surplus in the Treasury is no answer to these objections. It is still the people's money, and the best use can be made of it than the distribution of it upon the plan of the reimbursement of ancient taxation. A more desirable plan to reduce and prevent the recurrence of a large surplus would be the entire repeal of the taxes, such as in the act provided, whose duty it should be to proceed forthwith to collect all or any part of said direct tax, the same as though said State, Territory, or District had not given the notice hereinbefore to levy, collect, and pay said taxes or any part thereof.

"A majority of the States undertook the collection of their quotas and accounted for the amount thereof to the General Government by the payment of money or by setting off claims in their favor against the tax. Fifteen per cent of the amount of their respective quotas was retained as the allowance for collection and payment. In the northern, or such as were then called the loyal States, nearly the entire quotas were collected and paid through State agencies. The unquestioned necessity for the collection of the Con-titution in opposition to such a scheme. A large surplus in the Treasury is the parent of many ills, and among them is found a tendency to an extremely liberal, if not loose, construction of the Constitution. It also attracts the gaze of States and individuals with a kind of fascination, and gives rise to plans and projects-plans that an unencumbered Treasury never could excite.

"But if the constitutional question involved in the consideration of this bill should be determined in its favor, there are other objections remaining which prevent my assent to its provisions. There should be a certainty and stability about the enforcement of taxation which should teach the citizen that the Government will only use the power to tax in cases where its necessity and justice are not doubtful, and which should also discourage the disturbing idea that the exercise of this power may be revoked by reimbursement of taxes once collected. Any other theory cheapens, and in a measure discredits, a process which, more than any other, is a manifestation of sovereign authority. As Government is not only kind, but performs its highest duty when it restores to the citizens taxes unlawfully collected or which have been erroneously or oppressively exacted by its agents or officers; but, aside from these incidents, the people should not be familiarized with the spectacle of their Government repenting the collection of taxes and restoring them. The direct tax levied in 1861 is not even suspected of invalidity; there never was a tax levied which was more needed, and its justice cannot be

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The New-York Times.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, with stationary temperature.

The meeting of the Bankruptcy Convention in St. Louis last week does not seem, from the reports, to have developed a very hopeful state of feeling upon the subject of a new law. Some very considerable and widespread interests in the West and South, among them the Lumbermen's Exchange of Chicago, the Cotton Exchange of St. Louis, and mercantile organizations in Indianapolis, Norfolk, Memphis, and Nashville, were opposed to the passage of another law because of the operation of the last one. On the other hand, the indorsement of the Lowell bill, that came so near passage, with the suggestion of some amendments, may lead to practical action. The conditions laid down by the report of the committee for the terms of a new law are reasonably sound and are fairly met by the Lowell bill, with the exception of one, viz., that provision should be made "for prompt and certain punishment of the bankrupt for all criminal acts of fraud." The only safeguard against fraud that is worth anything is the denial of a discharge to any insolvent person who cannot show affirmatively by his books exactly what he has done with all moneys, and a like denial where the insolvent cannot pay a minimum percentage—say one-half—of his debts. Any law that throws the burden of proof in the case of fraud upon creditors will fail; first, because it is very difficult for creditors to prove fraud, and, second, because they will rarely take that trouble when they can get even a portion of their money back by letting the insolvent go.

Eleven jurors have been obtained for the Kerr trial, in spite of the difficulties which the law and the lawyers put in the way of their selection, and there is a prospect that the real business of the case will be entered upon early this week. Under the ruling of the Court of Appeals, the counsel on each side have been required to exercise or forego their right to challenge before the proposed jurymen entered the box. Therefore we shall not see the process which became so familiar in the other "boodle" trials of challenging out jurors once accepted, and emptying and filling one place after another. Those who have been accepted are in to stay. There is no reason to suppose that the jury will not be entirely fair, and the result of the trial will depend on the evidence and the skill and ability displayed by the counsel. May equal and exact justice be done.

It will be but small comfort to Mr. PARNELL to have the "sympathy and congratulations" of the League of Republican Clubs, if he knows by what sort of Irishmen that organization is guided in its Irish politics. If, on the late inquiry, it could have been shown that Mr. PARNELL had sustained the same intimate relations with one FORD, dynamiter, that have been sustained by the league's hero, BLAINE, Mr. PARNELL would not have come off so well. It is because he is believed by intelligent men to abhor this type of miscreants, and to have nothing more to do with them than is absolutely necessary to his general aims, that the Irish leader enjoys the respect of decent and intelligent men. It is for a precisely opposite state of facts that Mr. BLAINE is regarded by intelligent and decent men—as he is.

The push that has been made to get Mr. CLARKSON of Iowa into the Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior has come entirely from the politicians, and chiefly from CLARKSON himself and MATT QUAY. His "claims" are based wholly upon his "services" as a manager during the campaign, in which he was quite in sympathy with the methods of QUAY and DUDLEY, and very zealous in forwarding their efforts to secure floaters, Prohibitionists, and so on. He was the chief agent in buying the stolen subscription lists of the *Voice* newspaper. It is said that a man who could be of so much service in a campaign must be "qualified to run an executive department," and the natural place for him is the Interior Department. Well, yes; he would be likely to run it for "all it was worth" in politics; and he is a man whom the land grabbers, Indian traders, and pension sharps would not be likely to dread. CLARKSON has shown himself well qualified to run a department in a certain way and for certain purposes, if that is what the new Administration wants.

The opinions repeatedly expressed by organs of the Mormon Church in Utah seem to leave no ground for the assumption that the Mormons would make great exertion to obtain control of Nevada. It has been pointed out many times that by colonizing that moribund State the Mormons could get possession of a State Government and thus become independent of such Federal legislation as is provided for the inhabitants of Territories. But the Mormons have not found the sterile soil of Nevada sufficiently attractive, and now, when some one suggests that they would not object to annexation, their leading newspaper rejects the suggestion with disgust and denounces it as "a wicked scheme." It should be borne in mind that if the State should be enlarged by the addition of Utah, a majority of its inhabitants at the outset would probably be Mormons. The Salt Lake *Herald* says: "The scheme is a grand one, and carried out would do for our Western neighbor all that is claimed for it. It would resurrect the corpse, but the cost would all be on Utah. The benefits are not equal to the disadvantages. Local self-government is worth a good deal, but if it comes weighted down with the load of Nevada, the value falls far short of the expense. Give Nevada to California, to Oregon, or to Idaho, but do not further afflict oppressed Utah. We will take the chances of obtaining Statehood without this unholy alliance."

While the contemplated Oklahoma legislation has not fully answered the expectations of the more ardent of its supporters, a most important step toward disposing of a difficult question connected with it has been taken in the agreements effected with the Creeks and the Seminoles. These two tribes owned the lands in Indian Territory now known specifically as Oklahoma. In retransferring them in 1866 to the Government, which desired to use them for other Indians, the conveyance was made upon the condition that no whites should settle there. This condition was freely accepted at that time, because the Government was equally anxious that whites should be excluded. But of late years the condition has become burdensome. The Government has renounced its policy of taking other Indians to those ceded domains, yet cannot sell them to white settlers, and these latter, tempted by their fertility, organize the periodical Oklahoma raids which have given so much trouble. During the present Winter negotiations authorized over four years ago, but at first repelled by the Creeks and Seminoles, have resulted in agreements by both tribes to give up all rights whatever over the lands in question and to release them from conditions. The considerations for these agreements aggregate about $4,000,000, but this sum will solve a troublesome question and may be repaid to the Government in sales of the lands to settlers.

EXIT FOSTER, ENTER THURSTON.

We are not prepared to say that Mr. JAMES P. FOSTER is more or more conspicuously a fool than ex-Judge JOHN M. THURSTON, but his folly appears to be of a more effective kind, and its consequences have overtaken him in a more rapid fashion. As Mr. FOSTER has been out of public life now some 36 hours, it may be necessary to remind some of our readers that he was the President of the National League of Republican Clubs, that he was the author of the famous circular advocating the "frying of the fat out of" the Pennsylvania manufacturers, and that he was one of the fussiest and most abject and most noisy of Mr. BLAINE'S admirers in the last campaign. This last-mentioned fact makes it the more humiliating to him, though not in the least more surprising to others, that he has been kicked out of the Presidency of the league, which was the sole distinction he ever enjoyed in politics, and has been replaced by Mr. THURSTON, who, for some reason, is for the moment more acceptable to the Master. As we have remarked, we do not imagine that Judge THURSTON'S folly is essentially less than Mr. FOSTER'S. Indeed, judged by his public utterances, it is of a grosser and more vulgar sort, and is probably accompanied by far less sincerity and decency of purpose. But as yet Judge THURSTON has done nothing to offend the sensibilities of Mr. BLAINE, and is probably incapable of the excessive indulgence in the truth which is so foreign at once to the taste and the practice of the uncrowned king. THURSTON, moreover, is a much more unconscionable flatterer than Mr. FOSTER, that gentleman of late having shown some signs of doubt as to whether the Almighty could not, if He tried, make a greater man than BLAINE, a species of infidelity that with Mr. BLAINE is somewhat worse than the habitual violation of all the commandments. Whether these facts explain fully the rejection of Mr. FOSTER and the choice of THURSTON we cannot say, but whatever the motive, the thing is done, and Mr. FOSTER has again become the obscure individual he was until a little less than a year ago.

THURSTON signalized his assumption of the office of President of the league by a happy speech that went straight to the hearts of his hearers, and showed that he, at any rate, understood, as to the delegates to the convention, "what they were there for." He announced, speaking as one having authority, and not merely as one of the Scribes, as represented by the retired FOSTER, that every office affecting the new Administration would be filled by a "good Republican." With this message it is quite easy to charm any assemblage of the sort of Republicans that met at Baltimore. And since THURSTON is known to be, or supposed to be, very near to BLAINE, and BLAINE is believed to be, in the elegant phrase of the sect, "Boss" of the new Administration, a message of this kind to the league was in the nature of a direct promise. It excited the wildest enthusiasm, and if Mr. HARRISON is not prepared to make 120,000 changes in the Federal service in the next six months, it will not be for lack of "good Republicans." He has only to ask for the roll of the Republican clubs, or even the roll of the officers thereof, to get as many as he can possibly call for, and a good many that he would better not take. If by the weeding process that even this Administration must apply the number is reduced, he can fall back upon the list of Pennsylvania and other manufacturers whose adipose tissue has been reduced by the ardent labors of the various clubs. Having set the precedent of choosing Mr. WANAMAKER because of his ability in securing money for the discharge of the "floater" obligations of the party, Mr. HARRISON may flatter himself that he has done all that he is required to do in that direction. But he may be sure that that view will not be shared by the gentlemen who have been put over the fire, and it may not be shared by those who put them there and who look to them for further contributions. However this may be, the league is happy for the time being in being led, presumably toward its reward, by THURSTON, the chosen of BLAINE, who in turn is the Mayor of the Palace of HARRISON.

So far as the general public is concerned, the only point of interest in Mr. THURSTON'S speech in taking the seat from which Mr. FOSTER had been driven out was his classic and chaste announcement of the cardinal principles of the Republican Party. "The Republican Party," he declared, "is committed to two principles, one that all wool that grows upon the back of an animal shall be protected, and [the other] that all that grows on the head of a man shall be free." To quote the wise saying recently attributed by Judge EDMUNDS to Jack Falstaff, the value of this observation depends on the application of it. As regards animal wool, it is plain enough. It means that the gang of public land thieves who are raising sheep on stolen lands and who are intimately associated in business and politics with Mr. BLAINE, shall be enabled by law to get a high price for their wool, though the poor man's carpet be doubled in price. But as to the freedom of the "wool that grows on the head of a man," THURSTON'S dictum may mean much or it may mean nothing. If it means that the Republican Party, with a bare majority in the House and a minority President, is going to try the experiment in the South which the party failed in when it had a two-thirds majority in both houses and Gen. GRANT in the White House, then it means much in the way of confusion for the country and disaster for the party. But it is more probable that it only means a new effort to cover the rascalities of the Blaine crowd by an appeal to the passions surviving from the war. Though such efforts have succeeded amazingly in the past, we hardly think that another will avail.

NO CURTAILMENT OF THE PARK LANDS.

Two mistakes were made in the laying out of the older part of this city, which can never be remedied. One is the exclusively rectangular arrangement of the streets, with the blocks extending transversely across its narrow area, and the others is the failure to reserve ample spaces for public parks. Had the city below Fifty-ninth-street been laid out with reference to facility of movement and picturesqueness of effect and provided with abundant public grounds, it would to-day be far more attractive and healthful, while the value of private property for residence and business purposes would be much greater than it is. The citizens of New-York at the beginning of this century did not realize what its growth was to be or comprehend the conditions which would be required for its future development. But we should have sagacity enough to avoid their mistakes. What we call the "annexed district" beyond the Harlem River has an area six-sevenths as great as Manhattan Island, and when the northern boundary of the city is carried across to the Sound, as it will be sooner or later, and probably on a line further north than that which it now occupies, the bulk of the city will be on the mainland, and the island, running like a slender tongue down to the Bay, will be its great business quarter. The residences of the people will be mainly north of the Harlem and the passages from the East River to the Sound.

In the laying out of this great district, the real site of the future metropolis, so far as the homes and pleasure grounds of the people are concerned, there should be intelligence, foresight, and a faithful regard for the interests of the people. A right beginning has been made so far as regards the reserving of spaces for public parks and parkways. The grandest park of all, and the one that will contribute most to the enjoyment of the future population, is that on the water front at Pelham Bay, which at no distant day will be within the city limits, and with proper provision for rapid transit easily accessible to the people. Not one acre of land too much has been taken for parks, and the connecting parkways, the future drives of the great metropolis, are not one inch too wide.

Nothing could be more short-sighted, even supposing it to be free from all intentions of corrupt jobbery, than the proposition that the city, or those who are charged with the care of its public interests, should go into real estate speculation with the lands which the city has acquired for the future enjoyment of its people. These lands have been acquired from private owners, in some cases against their will, by the highest exercise of public authority permitted under our Constitution, and exclusively for public purposes. They could have been acquired by public authority for no other purpose. In some cases less was paid than the owners considered themselves entitled to, but they were compelled to part with their property. If for a moment it were to be conceded that it was a mistake to take so much of these lands, or that more has been taken than can be properly used for parks, justice would require that the surplus be conveyed back to the original owners at the price they received for it. But no such concession can be made. The lands belong to the people, and are a precious possession for their posterity. The hand of greed and speculation should never be laid upon them or any patch or fragment of them.

If when the future parks are laid out and embellished for the public enjoyment there is any absolute need of rectifying their lines in any respect, it may be done by addition or by subtraction, as the case may require, but there will be no occasion for disposing of the fragments. They may be public grounds still. But that question does not pertain to the present time. Nor is it desirable that the lines inclosing public parks should be rectangular or symmetrical. The very contrary is desirable where the spaces are more than mere squares or garden spots. But for present consideration there is only the one question, whether our public authorities shall be permitted to trade off any part of the domain so recently acquired for pleasure grounds in what fifty years hence will be the great district of homes for our busy people. There can be but one answer to that question, and that an emphatic and unqualified No. It should be pronounced so as to be understood and to put an irrevocable veto upon the suggested vandalism. These lands belong to the people and are for the use and enjoyment of themselves and their children. Let them alone.

PIGOTT AND BALFOUR.

It may be said of PIGOTT that nothing in his life became him like the leaving it. JUDAS ISCARIOT, however far he was in a general way from being an exemplary person, set an example of the course which a detected and exposed traitor should take upon which none of his successors has been able to improve. After he had supplemented his collapse in court by a detailed and authenticated confession in private, there was nothing further that he could do for the course of justice. It is probable that his offense was not one for which his extradition could have been demanded. A lawyer testified on Friday that he had advised PIGOTT that he could probably not be prosecuted for forgery, inasmuch as the papers he had fabricated were not, from a legal point of view, "negotiable," although PIGOTT certainly found them negotiable from his own point of view. The comity of Spain, however, to which we ourselves owe the return of TWEED, could doubtless have been trusted to consent to the surrender of PIGOTT, even though the surrender were not a formal extradition. Arrived in England, there would have been a case made against PIGOTT that would have sufficed to keep him in prison for many years, if not for the rest of his life. The exposure of his crime left him without a single well-wisher in any party. The Liberals resented his original offense and the Tories its failure to accomplish its object. If PIGOTT had been taken back and convicted, it is not conceivable that any future Government would have felt moved to grant a commutation of his sentence, however severe it might be.

Under these circumstances everybody except the moralists who refuse to allow that suicide is under any circumstances justifiable will approve the last act of PIGOTT. Of course, the *Times* people did not believe PIGOTT'S letters to be forged. They believed them genuine because they wished to believe them genuine, and they made no inquiry. Before the case is concluded they will fully have expiated even this offense. None of the Irish members whom it has assailed can wish the *Times* to be more terribly punished than it has been and will be by the natural consequences of the exposure. But the British Ministry is almost equally responsible. The publication of the forgeries was confessedly so timed as to affect the minds of members of Parliament concerning a measure of coercion for Ireland proposed by the Government. The fate of that measure was doubtful, and the publication, carrying all the weight of the *Times's* character and influence, converted the doubt into certainty. It is safe to say that the legislative measures subsequently introduced and passed and the administrative measures subsequently resorted to in order to enforce them could not have been taken but for the effect produced by these forgeries. The British nation was by no means brutal enough to acquiesce in such measures except under the delusion that the people of Ireland were engaged in a criminal conspiracy, of which assassination was one of the approved instruments. There has been nothing in the recent history of Ireland to account for this delusion. It was produced by the forgeries concocted by PIGOTT and published without scrutiny by the *Times*. The British Government in its Irish policy has thus been the beneficiary of PIGOTT, and the discovery that this whole policy is built upon a basis of forgery and perjury ought to revert upon the Government that has shown itself so eager to profit by as the *Times* was to propagate the calumnies from which PARNELL and his associates are now relieved.

There is no mistaking the note of triumph in the speeches of Mr. GLADSTONE and the other Liberal orators in the House of Commons since these disclosures have been made. When the Liberal leader predicted on Friday night that it would not be necessary to reckon with a "Liberal Unionist" vote in the next House, the consciousness of every one of his hearers must have confirmed the prediction. The speedier the dissolution of the present Parliament the better for the prospects of a just and reasonable settlement of the Irish question. When that settlement is reached the work of SALISBURY and BALFOUR will be looked back upon with astonishment as showing what monumental mischief an insignificant scoundrel like PIGOTT can accomplish when he is aided by those who ought to know better.

THE NEW-YORK PROVINCE.

It is easy to make more out of the recent action of the Federate Council of the five dioceses of New-York than is warranted by the facts of the case. The Episcopal Church contains many who honestly believe that any movement for the better organization of its ecclesiastical affairs is a departure from the spirit of democratic institutions, and the democracy that is in the air rouses opposition and fires them with indignation. The Canon of the General Convention provides for the organization of a Federate Council within the limits of any State, which may deliberate and decide upon the common interests of the church for such a jurisdiction, but whose powers must be submitted to the General Convention for its approval. The constitution adopted by the New-York Federate Council represents an organization subject to this provision. It had been adopted seven months before the meeting of the convention of 1889, but so far nothing has been done which is not expressly provided for in the existing ecclesiastical order. At the same time, the opposition of Bishop HUNTINGTON, who here stands for Protestant ecclesiasticism, represents the natural hostility of a large number of churchmen toward any action which would introduce into the United States the forms of ecclesiastical order which have been established for centuries in the Church of England. It is felt that there is something not properly American in the creation of provinces and in the elevation of certain Bishops to the office of Archbishop. The Roman Catholic in this respect is accepted as a part of the Roman system, but many in the Episcopal Church are not prepared to accept this principle in its operation in their own fold.

The Episcopal Church contains at present fifty dioceses. They extend all over the United States, and each is represented in the Triennial Convention by its Bishop and four clerical and four lay deputies. This makes the House of Deputies a large and diverse body, too large for the business that must come before it, and so made up that it is almost impossible to secure representative action by a majority vote that forwards the best interests of the church. Members are too eager to debate, and require too much education to meet the demands of legislation. It has been clear to many that some new method of representation must be devised, even in this body, in order to make its work fairly efficient in the direction of intelligent ecclesiastical legislation. The way out, which has commended itself to great numbers of churchmen, is the adoption of the provincial system. The Bishop of Rochester, who has traveled extensively in this country, long ago said that the Episcopal Church in America was spread out so widely that it lacked the power to take its proper lead. Its Bishops were too much occupied in their remote fields to promote the direction of the church as a whole, and the General Convention was too democratic a body to follow the lead of the House of Bishops. It is in this view of the situation that the action of the Federate Council of New-York has its importance. It simply anticipates by a formal organization the necessities of the whole Episcopal Church.

The wisdom of this action is defended by reference to the diversity of interests in different parts of the country. It is not the result, we may believe, of a scheme of ecclesiastical aggrandizement on the part of High Churchmen which has now pushed the provincial system into the foreground. It is rather the growing demand within the Episcopal Church that its organization shall conform to the needs of its comparatively local work. The different dioceses of any section that has a certain geographical unity must confer together, and the provincial system is the inevitable result. The growth of the work of the Federate Council of the New-York dioceses is a fair illustration of a movement that is going on in New-England, in the Middle States, at the South, in the Northwest, and on the Pacific coast toward the grouping of related dioceses for the better protection of their common interests, so far as they can in this way be better administered. In anticipation of the warm discussion of the question of the provincial system which has now been raised, the facts of the case, as here stated, need first of all to be considered.

CONDITION OF THE COPPER RING.

The course of the market for copper and the shares of copper companies indicates that the professed philanthropists who have cornered the world's supply of copper are in trouble. Recently the steady fall of Société des Métaux and Rio Tinto shares on the Paris Bourse has been notably accelerated, and the forward sales of the metal have marked a more confident expectation, on the part of the bears and large consumers, that the great combination would soon go to pieces. When copper for future delivery is sold in London at £14 per ton, or 3 cents a pound, less than copper for immediate delivery, it may reasonably be expected that the price of the metal will suffer a decline. Those who have sold for a fall may be pursued and punished by the Syndicate, as they were some months ago but it now seems more probable that the Syndicate will spare them, for the very good reason that it cannot permit its attention to be diverted from the precarious condition of its own affairs.

It appears that the new bank or company called the Compagnie Auxiliare des Métaux, which is to take part of the burden under which the Syndicate is staggering, is not such an organization as the ring at first desired to make. It was proposed that the bank should be set up in London and that the leading consumers and houses interested in the sale of copper in England should take stock and be represented in the management. The American mining companies were to be interested in the same way. The Frenchmen seem to have been forced to give up this plan. Apparently the English were unwilling to risk their money in it. The new auxiliary company is reported to be exclusively a French concern. Its founders are the speculating capitalists who have been working with M. SECRETAN from the beginning and two banks—the Comptoir d'Escompte and the Banque de Paris—that have been used by them. By these founders one-fourth of the share capital, or $2,000,000, has been supplied. But the Compagnie is empowered to issue bonds to a very large amount, in addition to the capital of $8,000,000, only one-fourth of which has been paid in. It can issue ordinary bonds for $24,000,000 and $20,000,000 in warrant bonds secured by copper in warehouse. The Syndicate now holds about 150,000 tons of copper, and desires to transfer about two-thirds of this quantity to the Compagnie. Undoubtedly it would like to turn over the entire accumulation to the Compagnie at a small profit. But will the public buy the shares and bonds and thus supply the funds by the use of which the speculators can extricate themselves from the ruins of the combination? If English investors listen to the advice of their leading financial journals they will put in no money. The downfall of the Panama Canal Company must have made French investors cautious, and it does not seem probable that they will thus indirectly buy this great mass of surplus copper at an artificial price. Possibly the recent fall of shares on the Bourse has been caused in some measure by a failure to draw outside capital into this job and by the secret unloading or "short" sales of persons in the ring.

While people all over the United States are interested in the fate of the Syndicate as consumers who have been robbed by an artificial advance of nearly 70 per cent. in the price of the metal, the American securities to be affected are for the most part held in Boston. In the last three months there has been a considerable decline in the values of the copper mining shares sold at the Boston Exchange. This decline has taken place in spite of repeated assurances from the representatives of mining companies that the Syndicate was as strong as ever. Evidence that only two-thirds of the copper product is used, and that the remainder accumulates in the Syndicate's warehouses, has had due weight with investors and speculators alike. They know, moreover, that the ring's price has so stimulated production that the product in this calendar year will probably exceed that of last year by 20 per cent. if the price shall be maintained. The leading Boston companies are said to be secured for some time with respect to their contracts by large deposits of money furnished by the Syndicate, but the steady decline of shares shows that conviction as to the inevitable failure of the Syndicate to carry the surplus of the world's product at contract prices outweighs in financial circles the confidence inspired by these deposits.

If the Syndicate should become seriously embarrassed the people of Boston would lose the profits that have offset to a considerable extent their heavy losses in railroad stocks. The fall of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé to the neighborhood of $50 a share and the marked decline in the value of Burlington and Quincy stock have caused enormous losses in that city and in the suburban region. On the other hand, by the operations of the Copper Syndicate, the market value of the stocks of fifteen Boston copper companies had been enhanced, on Nov. 15 last, by $23,000,000. Since that date these stocks have fallen about 20 per cent. If the value of them should recede to the figures of 1887 Boston investors would suffer a severe blow. But they would be entitled to very little sympathy, for the profits gained by them in the last twelve months from investments in copper have been exacted from the people by means of an iniquitous and illegal combination.

The Army Appropriation bill had its share of buffeting this year between Senate and House, considering that it was by no means a radical or revolutionary but very much of a routine measure. However, it has become a law. A proviso attached to the mileage appropriation for officers is that it shall be at the maximum 4 cents a mile over the shortest usually-traveled routes, and in addition the cost of the transportation actually paid by the officer over such routes, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fares. Four cents a mile is also allowed for subsistence on bond-aided roads and transportation in kind to officers traveling on them without troops. Another item limits to $125,000 the amount to be expended at Fort Leavenworth prison in the production of clothing and equipage, while hereafter the regimental price fixed for altering and fitting soldiers' clothing is not to exceed the cost of making such articles at the clothing depots. Of more general importance is the appropriation of $187,500 for buying and mounting three dynamite guns for San Francisco. This money is not available until July 1, but the Government can within a year from to-day have the three important harbors of New-York, Boston, and San Francisco defended by such guns in position under existing legislation.

WILL REGENERATE THE CONTRACTORS.

DULUTH, Minn., March 2.—D. E. Roberts of Ashland, appointed by Secretary Vilas, and J. F. Allen of the Indian Bureau, Washington, appointed by Commissioner Oberly to make investigation into the trouble at the La Pointe Reservation, returned here to-day from their trip to the Fond du Lac Reservation. They spent a week at Cloquet and on the reservation, and made a thorough investigation into everything concerning the cutting of timber. Their reports will be rather favorable to the contractors. Mr. Allen said he found the scales all right, and from another source it was learned that the scaling by which the contractors' records were made up was rather more than under the real amount. It was said that if any fault was found at all it would not be with the contractors.

Messrs. Allen and Roberts have left for Ashland, and will start from there to pursue the rest of their investigations, which will be in regard to cutting on the Flambeau, Bad River, and Qu d'Oreille Reservations.

M'KANE LEFT OUT.

GRAVESEND DEMOCRATS AT LAST SECURE A NEW ORGANIZATION.

John Y. McKane and his crowd of "scab Democrats," as the people of Gravesend have dubbed them, completely ignored the Democratic primaries held at King's Highway in that town yesterday, preferring to take a trip to Washington, and accordingly the primary election passed off quietly and in a peaceful manner that contrasted refreshingly with the last primaries, when the political boss of Gravesend still claimed alliance with the regular Democracy.

It was a special election ordered by the Democratic County Committee of Kings County, and District Attorney James W. Ridgway, Calvin W. Withey, and Louis Ott, the specially-appointed inspectors, attended from 5 o'clock until 9 for the purpose of holding it. After the new enrollment had passed the scrutiny of the County Committee, during which all the McKane Democrats who had tried to hang on to the party had their names stricken off the roll, it was passed over to the inspectors named for use at yesterday's election. There were about 1390 names on the roll out of a total Democratic vote of about 800, and of those enrolled 93 voted for the following tickets, which was elected without opposition: President—William V. B. Bennett; Vice-Presidents—James J. Conway, Dr. Thomas O'Brien, and H. Reisten; Secretary—Daniel J. Heffner; Assistant Secretary—John H. Brennan; Treasurer—Frank McCabe; Finance Committee—Frank Clark, Benjamin McKeon, Felix Quinn, Elger F. Loger, and John Kelly; Inspectors of Election—George C. Tilyou, Michael Dunphy, and James Brown; Delegates to the County Committee—James Burrell, Peter A. Tilyou, John McMahon, John Rogers, Peter J. O'Connor, James Sharkey, John Dillon, Edward McDavitt, and Timothy Fitzpatrick.

The McKane crowd could not allow the occasion of their departure for Washington without an ostentatious display before the people of Gravesend, but what they had intended for a triumphal parade turned out a farce. About 110 or them, in uniforms consisting of drab overcoats, black silk hats, black kid gloves, and a silk umbrella, furnished at wholesale at $20 per outfit, assembled in the morning at the Town Hall in Gravesend, and with a Jersey City band at their head marched through the mud to the station. At the head of the procession, following the band, a gaudy silken banner was carried aloft by John Madden. At the top of the pole an eagle of solid brass, with pinions spread was perched. The bearer had eyes only for the crowd around the station and did not notice the top of the gate frame that bended to the street, for when he was about to pass under the eagle struck against the frame. It was knocked from its perch, and falling down, struck Madden on the head, smashing his silk hat and cutting an ugly hole in his head, from which the blood spurted. Dr. Hall, who was present, stanched the flow of blood and plastered the wound, and Madden went on with the crowd.

The bystanders construed the omen against the paraders, declaring that the eagle considered itself too decent a bird to be found traveling in such company, and others in the crowd called out "Scab Democrats." At the Brooklyn station, where the excursionists expected to encounter Republican company and support, there was none to them honor, while, on the contrary, the railroad and street car operatives, gathering about them, twitted them with the new name, "Scab Democrats."

District Attorney Ridgway said last night: "There is hardly a man in the crowd who is not under indictment for some felony or other, or whose case is not pending on appeal. You can find almost the entire gang in attendance any day upon the Court of General Sessions. The Republicans are welcome to all the pleasure they can find in such company."

CURRENT REMARKS.

Occasionally I come across persons who knew N. P. Willis when he lived in Boston, and they all have pleasant recollections of him. His kindness to young authors was proverbial, though it seems strange that he should have been at the top of the ladder of fame when Longfellow, who was his own age, and Hawthorne, who was about 3 years older, were at the bottom. There is an entry in Longfellow's journal about 1840 giving Willis's statement that he had made $10,000 a year by his writings. "I wish," adds Longfellow, "that I had made ten hundred"; but when he states that he had just sold "The Goblet of Life" and "To the River Charles"—two of his tenderest poems—for $20 each, and that for the exquisite "Wreck of the Hesperus" he only received $25, it is easy to see that poetry was an unprofitable pursuit in these days.—*The Critic.*

According to our ideas on such subjects it is just as much the husband's business "to make home the brightest and most alluring haven of rest and peace upon all the earth" as it is the wife's. The idea that a mother, who has been "worked and worried to death" all day by the cares and annoyances of a household, perhaps with a sick child to nurse, and in feeble health at that, should have to go beyond her powers of endurance in order to "make home attractive" to some great lubber of a husband, with the muscles of an ox, the health of a whale, and the digestion of an ostrich, is utterly absurd and inhuman. Let him go to work and make home "attractive" to her. Or, not to run to extremes on either side, let the husband join with the wife in mutual efforts to make their home pleasant for the whole family.—*New-York Ledger.*

A good story is told about a man on the east side who has 12 acres of land to sell. He asked $850 per acre, and finally found a purchaser at that figure. His wife, however, refused to sign the deed, and the sale was off. Then he offered the land for $1,000 per acre, and again a purchaser was found, and again the good wife exercised her royal prerogative, and refused to sign the deed. The property is now for sale at $20,000 for the 12 acres. Fortunate is the man who possesses a wife who knows how to refuse to sign deeds judiciously; her value is greater than rubies; yea, verily, above fine gold.—*Portland Oregonian.*

When Charles Dudley Warner was the editor of the Hartford (Conn.) *Press*, back in the "sixties," arousing the patriotism of the State with his vigorous appeals, one of the typesetters came in from the composing room, and, planting himself before the editor, said: "Well, Mr. Warner, I've decided to enlist in the army." With mingled sensations of pride and responsibility, Mr. Warner replied encouragingly that he was glad to see the man at the call of duty. "Oh, it isn't that," said the truthful compositor, "but I'd rather be shot than try to set any more of your blanked copy."—*Book Buyer.*

A double wedding occurred at the home of Thomas Nicholson, 41 Centre-street, Thursday evening. Miss Anna Nicholson and Charles Skiff were married, and at the same time Miss Anna's sister, Ella, and Charles's brother, George, went through the same ceremony. To complicate the relationship yet further, Edward Loomis, a cousin of the brothers, is the husband of a sister of the Misses Nicholson. The Mrs. Skiffs are thus sisters and sisters-in-law and also cousins of their husbands and sisters-in-law and cousins of Mr. Loomis.—*Syracuse Herald.*

Our Postmaster, Col. Hardeman, having to employ a charwoman about the new United States Post Office, singled out a colored lady and offered her the place. She declined it for the reason that there was too much work for $20 per month. "What!" said the Colonel, "you could not make the half of it at anything else. Why at the North a woman will scrub the floor all day through the month for $10." "Yes," answered the lady of color, "but dem Yankees is raised to work and we isn't."—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

An Augusta gentleman had a bill for a little more than $1 against the War Department. After writing for it several times he received an official reply stating that it would be paid as soon as convenient.—*Augusta (Me.) Journal.*

The March dividends payable in Boston are about half a million less than last year. We are economizing correspondingly, however. We don't live beyond our means.—*Boston Herald.*

The only monuments of the millionaires in this State are inverted shafts. They point in the wrong direction.—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

A musical journal says that America needs air. Does, eh? What's the matter with a national blizzard?—*Boston Beacon.*

People with ugly dispositions may say some sharp but not clever things.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

MINNESOTA'S USURY BILL.

ST. PAUL, March 2.—The Usury bill now before the Legislature to reduce the usury limit from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent. is the subject of some adverse comment among the bankers and brokers of the city. The opinion that the bill is antagonistic to the interests of all classes is held by nearly every broker or banker interviewed. The object of the bill is to protect the farmers. To those versed in financial matters, however, the farmer is the man who it is alleged would suffer by it, as the money lenders will not take the risks if the crops fail on a farm loan for the same rate of interest and commission they are able to obtain from business men whose security is Twin City property.

The defense advanced by several of the legislators who favor the bill, that it will serve to drive out all the petty brokers and leave the entire money loaning to the bankers, is ridiculed for the reason that when the brokers go the Eastern capital goes also.

PILGRIMS TO WASHINGTON

THEY START WITH BANNERS AND BRASS BANDS.

BROOKLYN'S CONTINGENT DIVIDES ON THE M'KANE QUESTION—NO PARADES TO THE FERRIES ALLOWED TO-DAY.

The passenger traffic to Washington yesterday morning was very heavy, every train from the Pennsylvania station being run in sections to accommodate the crowd. The 8 o'clock train was run out in three sections, the 8:43 in two sections, and the 10 o'clock limited in two sections. In addition to these trains a special was started at 10:28 o'clock.

The passengers included all classes and conditions of people, but every one seemed bent on pleasure. The Lincoln Club left at 10:30 o'clock on a special train. They were 200 strong, and marched through the station singing and cheering. They wore dark suits and black silk hats and carried canes. Some of them declared they were going to wake up Washington. Ex-Senator Van Cott was in command, and the delegation was accompanied by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, which will give a concert at the National Theatre in Washington to-night.

In the afternoon the traffic was also large, the trains having to be run in sections. The Thirty-seventh Separate Company of Schenectady went out in the afternoon under the command of Lieut. Gregg. It had 60 men in line. The Washington Continental Drum Corps also started southward.

Among the prominent men who started yesterday were Cornelius Van Cott, Gen. Batcheller, Francis Vinton Greene, John B. Lowson, Lispenard Stewart, and Dr. J. H. Dorn.

The Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps, Major G. B. Hebard commanding, has the right of line of the New-York delegation in the inauguration day parade. The organization left Jersey City 150 strong last night by special car, and arrive in Washington at 8 o'clock this morning. The corps is uniformed in dark blue swallow-tail coats, light blue trousers, and white bearskin hats. It is armed with axes. A brass band of 14 pieces was in its company.

Thirty-third Republicans of the Lincoln Club of the Sixteenth Assembly District started for Washington on the Pennsylvania Railroad's midnight train. Before going they and a lot of other Republicans who did not have tickets met to do a lot of walking through the district, lighting it up with red fire and arousing the enthusiasm of all the inhabitants. The party was headed by Henry Kropf, who looked as happy as if a hard night to retain leadership in the district, which he did not lose. He and his followers wore high silk hats and dark clothing, and each man carried a stick, in the body of which was an American flag. They had Mr. Beard and the John J. Scanlon Fife and Drum Corps.

The John J. O'Brien Association did not parade last night to show its fine attire, its banner, on which the Republican history of the Eighth Assembly District is emblazoned, and its skill in marching. Sloppy streets and a murky sky made the members dread spoiling their clothing. They want President Harrison to see them in all their beauty, and since John E. Brodsky reported last night that Cornelius Van Cott's pets of the Seventh District, who went to Washington yesterday, "would not hold a candle to them," they have feared the rivalry of no other organization in the procession.

The O'Brienites will have a busy time this afternoon. They will attire themselves in all their glory, and, after much posing, will permit themselves to be photographed on the broad sidewalk in front of Lord & Taylor's Grand-street establishment. Then they will go to their homes to pass domestic inspection. In the evening they will form two by two in the Grand-street clubrooms, and thence walk to the Desbrosses-Street Ferry. One great sorrow now rests upon them. It proceeds from the fact that the police will not permit them to parade with music. A suggestion was made last night at their rooms that they might pretend to be a Grand Army post going to a funeral, and so evade the police injunction. It met with the approval of several enthusiastic Platt men, who are now going to Washington only for the glorification of O'Brien, and because they have paid for the trip.

"Yes," said one of these, "ain't we going to a funeral? If we ain't we are likely to have a funeral, or we ought to have one."

"That's so," said the others, in chorus.

Something like 650 Brooklyn Republicans departed for Washington yesterday, but they went in detachments. The Kings County General Committee had arranged to go in a body, but the action of some of the members in forcing the "Mike" Dady Legion and the John Y. McKane Association into the ranks of the committee induced many to desert the organization. It was no surprise, therefore, when at the advertised hour of departure the Dady Legion and the McKane party were on hand. This was at noon, and 250 men, clad in drab-colored overcoats and silk hats, were gathered about the Brooklyn City Hall. Shortly before 2 o'clock Dady and McKane led them in front of the hall, past Mayor Chapin, who bowed, and down Montague and Hicks streets to the Pennsylvania Annex. There they took a boat to Jersey City. They were not on the 115 train.

The dissatisfied members of the General Committee went over to Jersey City individually and took the 4:30 train for the capital. There were about 100 of them, and nearly as many ladies accompanied the party. On the train were Mr. and Mrs. Theodore R. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav A. Jahn, Silas B. Dutcher, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, ex-Alderman Birkett, Jesse Johnson, Paul G. Gruning, J. Lott Nostrand, Herman Liebmann, Philip Zeh, Jr., Dr. C. N. Hoagland, J. Hunderdigh, David A. Baldwin, William H. Leayeraft, Dr. Louis E. Nicot, Assemblyman Sperry, Major E. H. Hobbs, and John Kemble.

The Joseph Benjamin Battery, under command of County Clerk Kaiser, left their headquarters at Graham avenue and Scholes-street, in Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock and, crossing the Bridge, marched to the foot of Cortlandt-street and took the 2:50 train for Washington.

The Frank Williams Battery, 110 strong, left 11 Bushwick avenue at 6 o'clock and marched to the foot of Broadway, where they boarded a tug, upon which they were taken to Jersey City.

The Invincibles of the Twenty-third Ward, Brooklyn, sent a small delegation on the 4:40 train and the Brooklyn Legion the Bragg Band went on a special train at 7 o'clock. The Garfield Battery and the Colored Republican League will send delegations to-day.

The leaders of organizations intending to leave to-day for Washington were notified by Chief Inspector Byrnes yesterday that under the law they could not be permitted to form processions and parade through the streets to the ferries, either with or without music, all processions, except of those actually engaged in burying the dead, being prohibited by law on Sunday. The police Captains were instructed to be careful that the law is not violated in this respect.

At 8:15 o'clock this morning the Toffey Light Guards of Jersey City went out of the Pennsylvania station on a special train. Up to that hour nearly 250 extra cars had been needed to accommodate the rush of travelers.

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—There was an exodus of military and civic delegations from this city to-day for the inauguration ceremonies. Four companies—the Fifth Regiment, the Home Market Club, the Salem Flambeau Club, and Company L, Sixth Regiment—started for Washington. The Salem Flambeau Club, 110 members strong, arrived in Boston this afternoon and marched through the streets headed by the Salem Cadet Band, to the New-York and New-England Station, leaving on the 3:30 P. M. Norwich Line train. The military delegation left on special trains half an hour later.

The Home Market Club delegation, of about 80 members, departed from the New-York and New-England Station at 6 o'clock in a special Pullman section. The party is in charge of Secretary Radcliffe. President Timothy Merrick, of Holyoke, who is now in Aiken, S. C., will join the delegation at Washington. The party took with them an elegant floral eagle, which will be presented to President Harrison if it arrives in good condition. The club has also had a handsome gold medal struck for the purpose of presenting to the Salem Flambeau Club in recognition of its services in acting as escort to the delegation in Washington.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 2.—The Tenth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., of Newburg, numbering 125 men, under command of Capt. Joseph M. Dickey, started to-night via the West Shore and Pennsylvania Road for Washington, to participate in the inauguration. The company have three sleeping cars. They are accompanied by 20 prominent citizens of Newburg and Poughkeepsie. They will leave Washington to return on Tuesday afternoon.

NEWARK, N. J., March 2.—The Union Republican League left to-night for Washington at 8 o'clock on a special train. They acted as an escort to the Wilkinson Engineer Corps. To-morrow night the Freilnghuysen Lancers will leave. The Soldiers and Sailors' League left to-night, and so did the Lincoln Post Fife and Drum Corps. To-morrow the following will leave: The Edward A. Stack Battery, the Christie Battery, and the Henry A. Potter Association. All are to be accompanied by bands.

SHE WAS LAUDANUM PROOF.

Mrs. William Sampson of Flushing, Long Island, purchased an ounce of laudanum at a drug store in that village on Friday morning. She said that she was suffering greatly with toothache. Returning to her apartments on Main-street, near Amity-street, she swallowed the entire dose. The first physician summoned was Dr. J. F. Mayhew, who found her in a comatose state. Other physicians were summoned, among them Drs. J. L. Hicks, E. P. Lawrence, John J. Fox, and others.

Mrs. Sampson was subjected to a severe fiscellation with damp towels, and instead of dying, true to her name, she recovered, and was considered to be out of all danger yesterday morning. It is said that every physician in Flushing visited her and pronounced her case hopeless on Friday afternoon. Indeed, so desperate was her condition that Coroner J. E. Cartier and Father Donnelly of St. Michael's Church were summoned. The Coroner took the bottle which had contained the drug.

GOOD POOL PLAYING.

TWO REMARKABLE GAMES—THREE MEN TIED FOR FIRST PLACE.

The six-day continuous pool tournament which has been going on the past week at Hardman's Hall, Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, for the championship of the world, $1,000 in gold, a superb medal of gold set with 15 jewels, and shares of the gate receipts, was not settled last evening, as was expected, for the reason that smiling little Al Frey, champion of the world, pulled himself together and beat Malone, who up to that time led the score and bid fair to take unto himself Frey's proud title. Little's Frey's victory, however, upset all calculations and tied three of the contestants for first place.

The first game in the afternoon was between De Oro, the Cuban wonder, and Powers. The game was an important one, as on it depended whether De Oro or Powers should increase their games won to four and thus stand a chance of coming in second, or in case of a victory by Frey over Malone in the evening ranking Frey with the three tied for first place. It was the closest game of the tournament. In the twelfth frame De Oro, who had been behind Powers, ran the 15 balls. This put his score at 93, against Powers, 85. When the thirteenth frame was set De Oro rashly made a burst break, and, contrary to the expectations of all, pocketed two balls. He put in three more, which made his score 98 points, and then slipped up on an easy shot. Powers took the other 10 balls, and the score stood 98 to 95 in favor of De Oro. Powers followed De Oro's example on the fourteenth frame and made a burst break, pocketing one ball, made two more, and tied the score at 98 points. He left the cue ball safe, however, and forced De Oro to make a safety play. In trying to do the same, Powers left De Oro a simple straight shot, but De Oro was nervous, and his friends groaned when he missed it. Powers's friends howled with delight, but it was received for he only put down one ball, making his score 99 against 98. Then De Oro pocketed two, and won the closest professional pool game ever played in this city. The score was:

DE ORO.—0, 13, 4, 11, 4, 15, 5, 4, 8, 7, 7, 15, 5, 2; total—100.

POWERS.—15, 2, 11, 4, 11, 0, 10, 11, 7, 8, 8, 0, 10, 4; total—101; less 2 scratches, 99.

The evening game, between Frey and Malone was the decisive one. If Frey won, he, Malone, and De Oro would be tied for first place. If Malone won, he would be first, De Oro second, and Powers and Frey tied for third place. The hall was packed, a large part of the audience being ladies. All the contestants and attendants were in full evening dress. While the men were playing it was so quiet that the happy little Frey actually looked sober. When a brilliant play was made the enthusiasm was so great that it seemed as if the roof would drop. The contest was exceedingly exciting, even to the uninitiated present. It started off by Frey pocketing the 15 balls in the first frame. His friends shouted. Then Malone pocketed the entire 15 balls of the second frame. His friends fairly howled. When Frey took the whole 15 of the third frame everybody cheered. The men were doing unheard-of work. Fourteen of the fourth frame went to Frey and only one to Malone. At the end of the seventh frame little Frey's string showed 73 points and Malone's only 32 points. It looked like a walk-over for Frey, and his smile extended from ear to ear. But the smile began to close, in for the course of the game changed. Malone settled down to business. In the eighth he put in 15 balls against Frey's 0. In the ninth 12 against Frey's 3, and the same in the tenth. In the eleventh Frey scored 10 against Malone's 5, but in the twelfth Malone pocketed all 15 balls. This put the score at 89 and 91, in favor of Malone. The crowd was intensely enthusiastic when Malone got up to break the fifteenth frame. He tried a safety break. In the bunch of balls Frey picked out a difficult combination shot, and with a "make-or-break" smile tried it. It went, scattered the bunch, and he pocketed 13 others, running the game out. The score was:

FREY.—15, 0, 15, 14, 6, 8, 15, 0, 3, 3, 10, 0, 14; total, 103; less 2 scratches, 101.

MALONE.—0, 15, 9, 1, 9, 7, 0, 15, 12, 12, 5, 15, 0; total, 91; less 1 scratch, 90.

This victory tied Malone, Frey, and De Oro for first place, each with four games won and two lost. As soon as another ball can be secured they will play a series of games to settle how they shall rank.

SAVED BY A POET.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 2.—Asbury Park is one of the few successful prohibition Summer resorts on the Atlantic coast. The place was discovered and founded just after the war by James A. Bradley, then a New-York brush manufacturer. Mr. Bradley was a firm believer in the cold-water theory, and when he sold his cottage plots he caused to be inserted in every deed a clause specifying that the conveyed land should revert back to its original owner in case liquor was allowed to be sold on the premises.

Founder Bradley's next move was to induce the State Legislature to enact a special law prohibiting under severe penalties the sale of liquor within a mile of Wesley Lake Bridge. The knowledge of the fact that there were no licensed hotels or saloons in or adjacent to Asbury Park caused the resort to flourish wonderfully. From a village of a few hundred inhabitants during hot weather the place soon grew, until the Summer population numbered over 50,000. Temperance advocates from every quarter of the globe passed their Summers within its hallowed precincts, and the Park was quoted far and near as being the only exclusive prohibition watering place in the world.

While it is a fact that there is not a licensed saloon within its borders, still, there is a good deal of liquor swallowed every day. Founder Bradley will say this statement is true. Liquor is sold by prescription by nearly every one of the dozen druggists who do business in the Park. Recently a good citizen of the Park was arrested on the charge of the unusual crime of selling a bad fix, for his stock had given out and he had lost his prescription, without which he could not obtain his coveted liquor. In his meanderings he met a local wit. The good citizen poured out the woe of his loss and importuned him to help him out of his trouble. The joker obtained pen and paper, and in a few minutes handed his friend the following order for a "life preserver":

R. SPIRITUS FRUMENTI. Q. S.

Please give to the bearer the above-named potion.

He's a pretty good chap, and employed at the station;

The liquid he craves is known as frumentum.

And my name at the bottom will tell you who sent him.

The letters "Q. S.," to be very explicit,

Is a medical dodge—known as "quantum sufficit";

But, if a special translation you crave for,

It is simply this: Give him all he can pay for.

His case is severe, so pray don't refuse it—

He's a member of church, and knows how to use it.

So, please, don't fail this, my first requisition.

For I'm sound on the goose—an old school physician. JONES, M. D.

The poet-doctor's unique prescription was honored at the drug store, and the order was handsomely framed, and now hangs on the wall of the druggist's private office.

TELEGRAPHERS ENJOY THEMSELVES.

Chickering Hall was filled last evening with a large number of the representatives of the telegraph fraternity of this city and vicinity on the occasion of a testimonial benefit concert tendered by them to D. W. McAneeny. The concert was given in acknowledgment of the many responses made by Mr. McAneeny to the social reunion and meetings of the fraternity, to which he had frequently contributed his services. The entertainment was an extremely successful one and the large hall was entirely filled. It opened with a song by about 60 members of the Brooklyn Apollo Club under the direction of Dudley Buck. Mrs. Jennie C. Tomlinson sang sweet contralto solos, and Mrs. Frank J. Johnson of St. Agnes Church, Brooklyn, sang selections in pleasing soprano. F. Steel of the Brooklyn Apollo Club sang as a baritone solo "The Postillion" by Molley, and Thomas T. Drill, also of the Apollo Club of Brooklyn, sang as a bass solo the "Two Grenadiers," Schumann. Encores were frequent and the audience was plainly pleased. Violin soles were rendered by Michael Banner and humorous recitations by Alfred Cheney Hall. The entertainment closed with a tenor solo, "'Tis Better Not to Know," by the recipient of the complimentary concert, D. W. McAneeny.

VICTIMS OF AN INSANE INDIAN.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 2.—News has just reached here from Okeechobee of a deadly affray among the Seminole Indians in the Everglades. "Jim," a young buck, went crazy, and, with a Winchester rifle, started out on the warpath through the camp and settlement. He first sent a bullet through the brain of "Waukee Mieca," chief of the Miamis, killing him instantly. He next killed "Old Tiger."

"Young Tiger," a son of "Old Tiger," and probably the finest Seminole living physically, stepped out of his wigwam just in time to see his father drop to the ground a corpse, and with a war whoop he sprang on the insane, and a hand-to-hand fight for the possession of the rifle followed.

Tiger was the superior in strength, but was at the wrong end of the gun, and before he could wrest it from his antagonist he was shot dead. The latter then killed two papooses of his sister and attacked bucks, squaws, and children indiscriminately. He was finally cornered and shot dead by "Billy," another Seminole, brave. In less than half an hour eight Indians were killed.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Count and Countess de Robiglio are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Senator Henry Russell of Albany is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Alfred Ely of Rochester and Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale College are at the Buckingham Hotel.

Gen. John McNulta of Illinois, Judge George F. Comstock of Syracuse, and J. Banson Walker of London are at the Windsor Hotel.

BIG NEWS FOR CHICAGO.

PATTI WILL OPEN THE AUDITORIUM WITH A SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.

Henry E. Abbey has arranged for opening the big Chicago Auditorium, having made a contract with the management of that great theatre before leaving Chicago last week. In conversation with a TIMES reporter on the subject yesterday Mr. Abbey said:

"I have agreed to take charge of the opening of the Auditorium, and Mme. Patti will have the honor of being the first artist to dedicate the place to the public. I have arranged to open the theatre on Dec. 5 with Patti and a full Italian opera company, which will be the finest that I can organize to bring to America. My contract calls for 20 performances, to be given within four weeks, and Patti will appear in 8, and possibly in 10 of them. Some of them will be concerts, but I have contracted to give at least 12 operatic performances, and I will probably give 15. Of course, this arrangement will prevent Patti from beginning her season with me in New-York, but New-York people are not of the kind who grumble at being passed over in this way. When Patti does come here her company will have the advantage of all the performances given in Chicago, and I expect them to give some of the finest productions of Italian grand opera ever seen anywhere."

"Have you decided on the opening programme in Chicago?"

"Not yet; I haven't even got the company which is to support Patti engaged yet. It will be the finest, however, that money can bring together from Europe, and I am already in negotiation with a number of leading singers. The opening of the Auditorium will be made a grand event. The Presidents and his Cabinet, the Governors of several States, and a large number of prominent people are to be invited, and I think very likely that instead of giving an opera on this occasion I shall arrange for a miscellaneous performance by means of which I can introduce all the people in their best work.

If I do this Mme. Patti, of course, will only sing one song. But all that will be settled later on. There is plenty of time to arrange the details. I have another prima donna in view to sing on the nights when Patti does not appear, but the negotiations with her are not completed, so I don't care to mention her name at present."

"What do you think of the auditorium, Mr. Abbey?"

"It is a most magnificent building, and the theatre will seat 5,000 people comfortably. They have some kind of an arrangement by which the seating capacity can be reduced to 2,500, and you would never know that any change had been made in the hall unless you had seen it in its original form. The decorations are so arranged that they can cut off the two upper galleries, and cut the balcony in two in the middle, and the whole change can be made in 30 minutes. I don't know how it will work, but the managers say that it is perfectly practicable."

A FINE NAVAL DISPLAY.

ARRANGING FOR THE PROCESSION FLOTILLA ON APRIL 29.

The details of the naval procession on April 29 next, when the President of the United States will come from Elizabethport, N. J., over the route taken by George Washington when on his way to this city, on April 29, 1789, to be inaugurated first President of the United States, are being perfected. Major Asa Bird Gardiner, Chairman of the Navy Committee of the Centennial Celebration, has received from Secretary Whitney a letter informing him that the Navy Department will co-operate in making the celebration a success, but that it cannot yet determine what war vessels will take part in the flotilla.

Major Gardiner yesterday informed the Plan and Scope Committee that the United States steamer Despatch will bring President Harrison and suite from Elizabethport. As the steamer will be unable to go to the wharf at that place the Presidential party will be taken to her in steam launches. Two steamboats have been chartered by the Navy Committee to go to Elizabethport. One is to take thither the Governors of the various States, Commissioners, and other invited guests who are to witness the embarkation of the Presidential party. The other is to bring to this city the distinguished persons who follow in the President's wake, but are not members of his suite.

The United States ships of war, yachts, and steamboats that will form the naval procession will form in line in the Upper Bay, with the right resting near the Kills. As the steamer bearing the President reaches it each vessel will salute and follow.

The Despatch will anchor in the East River off the foot of Wall-street, and President Harrison will be taken from her to the Union Ferry slip in a barge manned by a crew of shipmasters belonging to the Marine Society of the Port of New-York. Capt. Ambrose Snow, the President of the society, will be coxswain of the barge. This crew will have a far easier task than the members of their society who rowed Gen. Washington a century ago had. The latter had to row from Elizabethport.

Chairman Gardiner announces that the Finance Committee has recently received $8,660 in subscriptions to the local fund for the expenses of the celebration, making the full sum received $36,675. The latest subscriptions include the following:

Henry Hilton, $1,000; J. J. Astor, $1,000; William Waldorf Astor, $1,000; Tiffany & Co., $600; Luther Kountze, $250; Maxwell & Graves, $250; Stern Brothers, $250; Lord & Taylor, $250; Steinway & Sons, $250; Arnold, Constable & Co., $200; Horace Porter, $100; H. O. Armour, $100; Edwin Booth, $100; Russel Sage, $100.

Bishop Stevens of Iowa has issued a pastoral, quoting from Washington's inaugural address, to show the devout spirit of the first President, and calling on his flock to reproduce in their several churches on April 30, the anniversary, 1889, the service in which Washington participated in St. Paul's Church in this city on April 30, 1789. The Bishop also requested the clergy to read portions of the inaugural address to their people.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 2—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, rain, preceded by fair in Maine, no decided change in temperature, southeasterly winds.*

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, rain, followed Monday by clearing, stationary temperature, southeasterly winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, rain, followed in Ohio by fair, stationary temperature, variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	33°	37°	3:30 P. M.	30°	47°
6 A. M.	31°	37°	6 P. M.	30°	45°
9 A. M.	36°	36°	9 P. M.	30°	39°
12 M.	36°	46°	12 P. M.	29°	43°

Average temperature yesterday.....42°

Average temperature for same date last year..29½°

HELPING THE CONFEDERATE HOME.

An enthusiastic meeting in aid of the National Confederate Soldiers' Home, at Austin, Texas, was held in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last night. Capt. Walter Sprague presided, and there were present about 150 gentlemen from different parts of the Union. Secretary Oliver Downing made a speech, in which he said that the sympathy of the whole country was with the movement. Major Joe H. Stewart of Austin, Texas, reported progress on a lecture that he is soon to deliver at the Broadway Theatre in this city. It was also reported that a request had been sent to all the cotton dealers of the South that each should send a bale of cotton to the New-York Cotton Exchange to be sold for the benefit of the cause.

It was decided that all moneys from New-York should be sent to Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, but that moneys from other cities might be sent to the local committees, which in turn forward the funds to Mr. Depew. The German singing societies have volunteered their services in aid of the cause. Money enough has been received by the committee to insure a great public meeting to be held in aid of the home. Col. Alexander Sexton of Illinois wrote a long letter indorsing the movement. Among a number of donations was one from Lieut.-Gov. Jones of New-York, which was accompanied by a letter, which was received with applause.

Generally speaking, newter would be reckoned a very common and uninteresting material, but here is a service of it which certainly is neither. It is real old English, going back to the time of William and Mary and of Queen Anne; not only has it a historical interest, but it contains so considerable a quantity of silver that it is susceptible of a very high polish. This old service, exhibiting the marks of use, has been specially reserved for one of the clubs of New-York. As unlike this as possible is a pair of characteristically Pompeiian vases (French ware.) The ground of these may be (perhaps rather violently) described as old gold, stone on which are laid gold decorations; each vase has two panels, or vignettes, being figures done in strong purple on a ground of pale sulphur, the effect being very striking. These may be seen at the show-room old store of Sypher & Co., (formerly Mariey's,) Broadway and Seventeenth-street. One thing is *not* to be found there—"sets" of furniture turned out by the mile and cut off in lengths to fill rooms; but there is a wide and ever-changing variety in antique and modern genuinely are furniture, in tapestries, porcelains, silver, bronzes, and curios, the work of skill in all nations. Prices are all fair and bargains frequently offered. Inspection always welcomed and purchasing never suggested.—*Exchange.*

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Whether it was merely a short interest covering, or whether buying for the long account, it is certain the market suddenly took on a very bullish look Friday and yesterday. The air was full of rumors Friday night of new bull pools formed, of mysterious conferences held daily in an obscure back office down town, whereto weighty financiers and great operators resorted, and the plan of a new bull campaign was being laid out. The room traders and the small fellows generally seemed to be all swinging into line yesterday on the bull side, and despite a bank statement which would usually be called bad, the market closed strong and very suggestive of going up Monday morning. All dispatches going out of town were of the same tenor, that stocks were going to be active and strong the coming week. The Western men were told they were dead wrong in their views on the market (they are nearly all strong bears,) and if they continued to act on them they would go dead broke sure. They are not likely to be that, however, simply because they are doing nothing, or next to nothing, in the market. Chicago is not trading in stocks. A good deal of talk comes from there, but mighty few orders. The Chicago men did heavy plunging occasionally, some time ago, when Mr. Armour was to the front and they followed him; but houses which have Chicago connections say that there are not now hundreds of shares done where thousands were. Western operators are sticking to their grain trading, so their operations are not much of a factor in the stock market. Upon what the new bull movement, supposing one has started, is specially based is hard to tell, but the argument seems to be that money is cheap and the situation is improving. By the latter is meant general business, and it is a fact that there are some signs of improvement, but the commercial agency reports say that the improvement is very unevenly distributed. Some lines of trade are better, but the open Winter has left large stocks of unsold goods on the hands of country merchants and others, and the Spring has come with the goods still unsold, which makes collections in many sections very unsatisfactory. The railroads have been hurt and benefited by the same influences. Railroads like the Atchison, which do a large passenger business to Southern sections, have lost largely by the open Winter North, and its coal business was also badly hurt. The Eastern coal roads have been severe sufferers; but the Granger roads have largely benefited, in that their working expenses were very greatly reduced. This is shown by the St. Paul January statement just issued. The company makes a new departure this year in publishing a monthly exhibit of gross and net earnings. The comparison with January of 1888 is very favorable, for the reason that last year the net earnings of that month were only $93,000, so much did the road suffer by snowstorms, blockades, &c., and the net for the first five months of the year only aggregated $1,374,000, or just about what it was for the month of October alone. A detailed statement of earnings of the company by months shows that the first half is the poor one and the big money is all made in the second half.

The monthly comparisons to be made this year up to July should, in view of last year's exhibit, show improvement. If they do not, the company will certainly be in a bad way. It depends on rates, and these are dependent on some other things than the working of the Inter-State Association. It is obvious that between the Western roads and the Western States there is a conflict going on which is not to be easily settled. The growth of the corporations has carried them to a position where they are bigger than the States they operate in, and the latter, in their efforts to curb this power, have created Boards of Railroad Commissioners armed with authority which the railroads wage a well-nigh hopeless struggle against. Fight as they will, they are brought back at last to the fact that the State authority is supreme within itself, and when the end of this fight shall be reached is not easy to foresee. It is involved in politics, which is the ugly feature of it. The Iowa Commissioners, for example, remain insensible to all appeals to voluntarily revise their tariff, while the companies present tabular statements showing how disastrous their losses will be, and tell the Commissioners that the responsibility will be upon them for the bankruptcy, &c., which must follow. The Commissioners reply that the rates must be tried. The political pressure on them is too great to admit of any other. That is the secret of the matter, and it bodes no good to the railroads, either in Iowa or other Western States where the same influences are at work. As to the good working of the Inter-State Association, it is an unknown quantity. The effort to form it has done as much in the way of maintaining rates as ever the association itself can. Much is expected from Commissioner Walker as President of the association. Some doubts were expressed whether or not he would accept, because it is well known he has aspirations to succeed Senator Morrill of Vermont in the Senate, who is a very old man and must soon retire. But the salary is $25,000 per annum, and a $25,000 bird in the hand is worth two Senatorial birds in the bush. Commissioner Walker is a Vermont man. It is very hard for a Vermont man to refuse $25,000 a year—there is no authentic instance on record yet. Perhaps Mr. Walker will be able to discover what to do with the "Soo" route and other roads running north and east from St. Paul and Minneapolis. It was said last week that the danger was from that direction, and it has not taken long to find it out. The C. B. and N., whose refusal to join the association was based on the fact that the roads referred to were not members, has announced a reduction in grain rates between St. Paul and Chicago because these roads had cut rates, and immediately there springs up again that everlasting source of trouble, "the milling-in-transit." People who have been all along insisting that the "Soo" route held the key to the situation, point to this complication as proof of it. What the associated roads will do—if they can—will be to localise the fight.

It is really amusing to see how, everywhere and every time, prices or rates are reduced by reason of lessened demand for a product or excessive competition in supply, in other words, through the operation of the general laws of trade, at once there is a demand for a new "plan" to maintain them. The Inter-State Association is but one phase of this, and the stock market is discounting its expected success. Now comes a demand for a new plan for the coal companies. Last year the demand for coal was almost more than the companies could supply, and prices actually rose at a season when they usually were reduced. Various causes, the mild Winter being one, have contributed to so lessen this demand that coal could easily be moved at lower rates. Thereupon we are told that "the leading question in the coal trade is not the price of coal but the adoption of some plan by which prices can be maintained. The old plan is a failure." It was no failure so long as the market was good. A new plan will be as great a failure as the old one if the market does not improve, and dividends on Reading stock look a little more remote than before, since net earnings for the first two months of the company's fiscal year are $950,000, against charges ahead of the stock for the same period aggregating about twice that sum. But no one seems to be bulling the coal stocks particularly, while they are just enough supported to make it unprofitable to sell them short. The bull speculation has let them alone lately. It has taken other things, and seems now to be going very strongly into the Oregon stocks, the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific, while Mr. Gould has been looking after Western Union and Manhattan. The latter stock is away above par again, and it is stated that the dividends will be increased to 6 per cent., to be paid in scrip convertible into a 4 per cent. land damage bond, the issue to be to pay all claims against the company for damages to property. This is a good way to get the bonds out. The last attempt to issue bonds was a failure. Missouri Pacific does not move much at present, but acts stronger. It is said the dividend will certainly be paid. Mr. Gould is reported to be in better health, and to be taking a more active part in business than he has for a year or more past. He has no amusement or occupation of interest in life but business, and he will probably stick to that more or less closely while life lasts. The movement of his stocks in the market would seem to show that he was actively on the bull side, and the alleged mysterious conferences and rumors of new bull pools may have something to do with this. Since so much is promised for the coming week, it will be interesting to note how far the promises are fulfilled.

LENTEN MATINÉES AT DALY'S.

ANOTHER DOUBLE SERIES OF MR. STODDARD'S ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.

The success of the double series of Lenten matinées, consisting of illustrated lectures by Mr. Stoddard, given at Daly's Theatre last year, was so pronounced that Mr. Daly has decided to again offer the series in duplicate this year. Although no attempt has been made to secure preliminary advertising, orders for seats at the coming lectures have been coming in by mail for some time, which shows what an interest the patrons of the theatre take in these annual Lenten entertainments. The first course this year will be given on Mondays and Thursdays, March 25, April 1, 4, 8, and 11, and the second course on Tuesdays and Fridays, March 26, April 2, 5, 9, and 12. The lectures will be the same in each course, the object of the double series being to accommodate those who fail to secure seats at the first course. Last year full houses greeted the lecturer at both courses, and the indications now are that the same flattering success will mark the matinées this season. The lectures will begin at 11 o'clock in the morning and be through in time for lunch. Orders for the course at $5 a seat, if sent to Mr. Daly by mail, will secure the setting aside of the best seats in each order being filled according to the time of its arrival.

Mr. Stoddard's lectures this year will be entirely new. Since last season he has visited several European countries and gathered a vast amount of material, both for his instructive talks with his audiences and for the pictures with which he illustrates them. In the series of five lectures all but one are purely descriptive. The exception is a historical lecture on Cardinal Richelieu, whose crafty genius "humbled proud humility and ruled a King," as Mr. Stoddard expresses it. "Old England," with its castles, towns, and hamlets and its well-preserved remains of the Saxon and Roman, gives ample scope for Mr. Stoddard's descriptive powers, and a number of interesting pictures. "Holland and Belgium," the unique land of dikes and ditches, whose sturdy inhabitants are ever at warfare with the pressing sea, will be visited after England. "Florence," the city of the Renaissance, the home of painters and sculptors, will furnish the theme of another of the lectures; and "Rome," with its rich store of antiquities, will be described and illustrated at the final matinee of the series.

This season will complete Mr. Stoddard's 10 years as a lecturer, and in view of this he has striven to celebrate the culmination of the decade by imparting still greater freshness and novelty to the lectures which will be offered at Daly's during Lent.

ETCHINGS, DRAWINGS, PASTELS.

Minor exhibitions are not showing signs of diminution as the season wanes, but every week adds to their number. At the rooms of C. Klackner, on East Seventeenth-street, drawings by Albrecht Dürer may be seen, eight in number. They were exhibited with the engravings, etchings, and dry points shown lately at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and came originally from the collection of Alfred R. de Frank at Gratz. The colored pen-and-ink drawings of regalia were made for Dürer's paintings in Nürnberg of Charlemagne and King Sigismund, concerning which it might be worth some trouble to discover whether the crown, sword, and imperial orb from which they were drawn are still extant in the Austrian museums. Whether they belonged to Charlemagne or not, they are very curious specimens of the jewelry work of the Middle Ages, great, rudely-cut precious stones being dotted over the gold walls of the crown in the old barbaric way. It appears from an inscription on the picture of the sword that Dürer, although the paper he used could not take in the whole length of the blade, was careful enough to measure it, and to use the string wherewith he took the measure to tie up the bundle of sketches. There is a sketch in tempera on parchment of a large building on a bastion or terrace faced with masonry, a careful study of a woman's left arm holding an apple, said to be for the Eve painted in 1507. The finest pencil work is on a pair of feet for a kneeling figure, blowing bold notes, the high lights put on with white chalk. But the most noteworthy as a piece of art is the woman's head and bust formerly owned by Joseph von Grüuling, which varies from the faces by Dürer in being somewhat comely, though the shoulders and bust exhibit the ugly dead-of-female proportions which it was his misfortune rather than his fault to know. There is, further, a full face of the Virgin of considerable beauty, most carefully wrought. These specimens of Albrecht Dürer's handiwork are well adapted for a museum or the collector who aims for a full range over the history of art.

A very creditable showing of the etched work of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moran is in formation at Klackner's rooms. The high rank of Thomas Moran as an etcher is no old story, but the merits of Mrs. M. Nimmo Moran may not be so generally known. The walls are covered with the striking work of these two artists, among which the views by Mr. Moran in Wales, Venice, and in various country scenes is prominent, and those by Mrs. Moran from Long Island and Florida. The exhibition will be visible on Tuesday next.

A collection of what Mr. James McNeil Whistler is pleased to call "Notes, Nocturnes, and Harmonies" is now on exhibition at the gallery of H. Wunderlich & Co., on Broadway, just above Union-square. The room is painted and tapestried in a tint of ashes of rose. Mr. Whistler is present with the most delightful little impressions of sea beaches covered with crowds or dotted with single figures, and with bits of landscape, which are veritable jewels of art; pastels of nude young ladies who rely a good deal on the color of the paper on which they live for their existence; glimpses of Venice which are 90 per cent. water and 10 per cent. pastel. Here is a little marine called "Blue and Silver—Holland," which would always be charming, slight as it is; yonder "A Red Note—the Sofa," an oil sketch of a young woman asleep on cushions; and so on, an exquisite little landscape called "Blue and Green—Whitstable." The haphazard effect is as strenuously sought by Mr. Whistler as the clean, even, pondered stroke is labored for by those who look for it. Each one of them strives to produce work in accord with the philosophy conveyed by these words—more interesting from their picturesque quality than clearness: "The masterpiece should appear as the flower to the painter, perfect in its bud as in its bloom. No reason to explain its presence, no mission fulfill, a joy to the artist, a delusion to the philanthropist, a puzzle to the botanist, an accident of sentiment and alliteration to the literary maudlin." The pieces for this little gallery of 44 have arrived, but they contain in miniature the freshness and sparkle and playful sallies of genius that are needful. The etchings and pencil drawings are hardly less attractive. There are some artists whose sketches are extremely tiresome, though their finished work commands admiration in respect, but Whistler is delightful in the smallest touches of his clever needle of his happy brush.

FOR THE CITY OF MEXICO AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The Montezuma special Pullman vestibuled train will leave Washington City at 5:30 P. M. on Tuesdays, March 12 and 26 and April 9 and 23

THE WOES OF FORTY-NINE.

QUARRELS OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY EXPLAINED TO A REFEREE.

The investigation of the quarrels in District Assembly No. 49 over the property at Pythagoras Hall was resumed yesterday before Referee Smith at 115 Broadway. Counsel O'Neill for the Quinn faction sought to prove that every member of No. 49, and also of the local assemblies attached to it, was also a member of the New-York Protective Association, while the witnesses of the anti-Quinn party testified that the Board of Trustees of No. 49 was the New-York Protective Association; that the New-York Protective Association was, in fact, a myth, and only the corporate name by which No. 49, or rather the Board of Trustees, was known to outsiders.

According to the statements of David J. Naughton, Paul Meyer, and Michael Breslin (No. 49, or rather its Board of Trustees, could do what it chose with the money that was raised to purchase property for a hall. The money was raised by assessing all the members of the local assemblies. There were some 63,000 of them in 1886, but, although the assessment was $1 per head, only $35,000 was raised and sent to the district assembly. Of this amount the district assembly gave $25,000 in a lump to the Board of Trustees, and no entry whatever was made of what was intended to be done with the money.

After the payment of $35,000 for Pythagoras Hall dissensions and quarrels arose in the district assembly, and a climax was reached when James E. Quinn became District Master Workman. He was overbearing and dictatorial. He believed himself to be above the district court and defied the authority over him. It suspended him from membership in the order for contempt in refusing to testify in a certain case, and he then undertook to test its powers by trying to enter the meeting of one of the locals. Admittance was denied him. Witness Naughton said an additional reason for keeping Quinn out on that occasion was that he was under the influence of liquor and had acted boisterously.

After this, the witnesses continued, Quinn undertook to suspend that local assembly and also another one, and at the gathering of the district assembly Quinn ordered the delegates from those locals to leave. They refused to recognize the legality of his action, and they were upheld by a majority of the delegates present. Thereupon Quinn called upon his followers to leave. They held a meeting elsewhere, while those who remained opened the regular meeting under the Chairmanship of Worthy Foreman McGrath.

An appeal was taken from Quinn's action in suspending the locals to the General Executive Board. General Master Workman Powderly first rendered a temporary decision supporting the locals, but later he decided for the General Executive Board against them. The locals were neither tried nor did they receive any summons to appear. A last appeal was made to the General Assembly, and the delegates from those locals and the anti-Quinn faction of No. 49 appeared before the Grievance Committee of the General Assembly, but they were not admitted before the general body, which was packed with Powderly's friends.

The affairs of No. 49 were gradually becoming worse. The membership in the locals was dropping off, and there was a general lack of confidence in the officers. Efforts were made to revive interest in the order and to prop up the drooping financial condition of the district assembly by giving lectures and entertainments in Pythagoras Hall. But, although the Board of Trustees gave the rooms rent free for these entertainments, the receipts did not even pay the gas bills. The institution was rapidly losing money, and the Trustees finally concluded that the best thing they could do was to apply for a dissolution of the association.

The hearing will be continued at 11 o'clock next Saturday morning

A CARELESS BLAST.

GIANT POWDER BLOWS A HOLE THROUGH THE WALL OF A TENEMENT.

The tenants in the five-story tenement house at 303 East Seventy-sixth-street were badly scared yesterday by the explosion of a blast in the open lot adjoining the house which blew in a portion of the side wall of the house. Workmen have been employed in the open lot blasting out the rocks preparatory to the erection of a building. The contractor for the work is Patrick Toner of 247 East Forty-third-street, and the work has been prosecuted under the direction of his brother-in-law, Thomas McArce. The foreman of the blasters is James Kane, who lives at 217 East Seventy-sixth-street. At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a blast of giant powder was exploded in a section of rock close to the exposed side wall of the tenement house 303. The charge of powder was, it is supposed larger than usual, and the concussion was so great as to cause alarm in the neighborhood. The force of the explosion expended itself against the exposed side wall of the tenement house, and a section of the wall about five feet square, on the ground floor, just above the cellar, was thrown in. The debris was thrown into the kitchen of Mrs. Laura Whitney's apartments. The wooden partitions dividing the front from the rear rooms were demolished, and sections of plastering from the side walls and ceiling fell to the floor.

Mrs. Whitney, who was in the kitchen at the time, was struck by pieces of brick and plaster and slightly injured about the back and shoulders. Besides the hole in the wall and the demolition of the partitions on the ground floor of the tenement the plaster in the ceilings on several of the upper floors was cracked.

Foreman Kane was arrested and taken to the East Sixty-seventh-street police station. Kane said that the amount of "black" powder was about the same quantity that was ordinarily used and that the blast was properly covered and all the requirements of the law were complied with. He obtained bail at the station house. Thomas McArce was also arrested. The damage to the tenement house can be repaired for $100.

SOCIAL LIFE IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 2.—Ancient Albany has almost as much social life nowadays as any other Northern city. Up to Lent the calendar is pretty well crowded. With the toboggan slides, which have proved great society events, coasting clubs, and snowshoe clubs out of doors, the receptions, afternoon teas, and balls within doors, the society slave has not had much time to himself.

This week's events led off with private theatricals in Mrs. Pruyn's residence on Elk-street, in aid of the Women's Diocesan League building fund for All Saints' Cathedral, and the reception of the new Albany Club, composed entirely of Democrats, in Bleecker Hall. The private theatricals, three performances, netted about $1,000, and to add to this amount is $606 cleared Thursday night from the performance of Rosina Vokes at the Leland Opera House. The private theatricals consisted of "A Morning Call," the characters being assumed by Mr. Baker and Miss Pruyn; "The Widow's Husband; or, A State Secret," by Mr. Roessle, Mr. Oliver, Mrs. Gardiner, Mrs. Roessle, and Miss Rathbone: "A Cure at Baden," by Miss Danforth, Mrs. Gardner, and Mr. Lansburg, and "Freezing a Mother-in-Law," by Mr. Parker, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Hilton, Mrs. Hun, and Miss Palmer.

Mrs. Daniel Leonard gave a largely-attended tea for her daughter, Miss May Leonard, one of the debutantes of the season, last Monday afternoon. Among the guests were Miss Whittlesey of Rochester, Miss Gosline of Toledo, and Miss Hawley of Cleveland.

Tuesday evening, at Loudonville, Albany's suburb on the northwest, amateurs gave "Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty." The characters were assumed by Charles S. Seadman, William L. Woollett, Edward Burton, Frederick Cleveland, Jr., Joseph Woollett, Berthie W. Mather, and William B. Aspinwall. The fashion of the suburb was largely represented.

In Jewish society the event of the week was the marriage of Miss Pina Fleischman and Isidor Muhlfelder. The ceremony was performed in the rooms of the Adelphi Club.

Wednesday night the Academy of Music was crowded to listen to Mme. Albani, the receipts being between $2,000 and $3,000. The same evening there was a quiet wedding at the residence of S. M. Van Santvoord on Washington-avenue. The Rev. Dr. Pratt married Miss Lucy Van Santvoord and Emmanuel S. Tisdit. Le Roy Wilbur Bailey of New-York City acted as best man and Dr. Charles E. Jones and the Hon. Charles R. Hall as ushers.

Mrs. Richard L. Annesley gave an afternoon tea Wednesday at her residence on Lafayette-street, and Miss Lizzie Barrowa gave a luncheon at her home on Washington avenue Thursday.

Mrs. James W. Covert and Miss Roe left here Friday for Washington, to be the guests of Mrs. Leland Stanford.

Mrs. Rosa M. Leland, owner and manager of the Leland Opera House, has been critically ill, but has improved somewhat. Her physician hopes for her recovery.

THE TOWER OF VICTORY.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 2.—The Washington Headquarters Trustees learned to-day from Architect Duncan of New-York that of the appropriation of $32,000 made by Congress for finishing the Tower of Victory at Headquarters, no allowance had been made for placing a railing about the bronze statue of Washington, which has not yet been unveiled, owing to the danger of its being destroyed by relic seekers if left without a protecting railing. The entire amount appropriated is to be expended in four gates and four bronze figures for the niches.

LABBE WANTS TO DIE TOO.

PATERSON, N. J., March 2.—The autopsy on the body of Katie Labbe, who was murdered by her husband, Tunis Labbe, showed 34 separate wounds. The young woman was buried this afternoon, the funeral being attended by a great throng. Labbe said to-day in a prison: "I know that I will hang for this, I ought to hang for it; I wish I were dead now." The inquest on the murdered woman will be held next Friday night.

WHERE IS PAWLIKOWSKI?

HE STARTED TO GO TO BOSTON A MONTH AGO AND IS MISSING.

The mysterious disappearance of Thomas Alexander Pawlikowski, who has been missing for nearly a month, was reported to the police yesterday. Pawlikowski lived with his wife and three children, the eldest a lad of 12 years, at 251 West One Hundred and Twenty-third-street. He was for many years the agent for a large wine dealer in London, England, and came to this country about nine months ago with his wife and children, intending to settle in this city and go into business here. He had a desire to go into the insurance business.

Mrs. Pawlikowski, who is a well-connected English lady whose relatives are wealthy, receives a liberal allowance from her family, so that there were no pecuniary difficulties during their sojourn here. Her husband, however, did not find the business opening he expected in this city, and on the 6th ult. he started for Boston in search of an opportunity of going into business there. He took passage on the steamboat Old Colony of the Fall River Line, his wife bidding him farewell on the boat. Since that time Mrs. Pawlikowski has neither seen nor heard from her husband. He had intended to be absent but a few days, and carried with him a black leather portmanteau containing a change of clothing. Ten dollars was all the money he had.

Pawlikowski was a man of temperate habits and devoted to his family. When Mrs. Pawlikowski failed to hear from her husband and he did not return as expected, she caused inquiries to be made and learned that all the passengers on the Old Colony had landed in safety. A search was made by the Boston police, but not the slightest trace of the missing man was found in that city.

A general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters yesterday to all the police stations in this city directing search to be made for the missing man. He is described as 53 years old, of stout build, 5 feet 7 inches in height, of light complexion, with blue eyes and gray hair, and wore a gray mustache.

FOR BANK EXAMINER.

THREE CANDIDATES SEEKING THE PLACE IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, March 2.—The friends of Dr. George S. Miller of this city are pressing his name very strongly for the appointment of National Bank Examiner in this district. The place is now held by Michael F. Dooley of Hartford, who was appointed by President Cleveland 18 months ago. Dr. Miller possesses the advantage of being a personal friend of the incoming President. He also took an active and influential part in the campaign just Fall in favor of Mr. Harrison. But the most important consideration is that he is a man of clear head and clean hands, and has never wallowed in the filth and mire of politics. He has been a member of both branches of the Legislature, and was also the first Insurance Commissioner in the State, organizing the department at the outset. In all of these positions he was an ideal representative of public interests. Dr. Miller is from Enfield, but has resided in Hartford for a number of years. He is the Superintendent of Agencies for the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company.

William J. Clark of Ansonia is understood to be the favorite of Chairman Day of the Republican State Central Committee for the appointment. He is connected with the Thompson-Houston Electric Light Company, and has been about the Capitol most of the time during the session of the Legislature this Winter, looking after the interests of his company, which has just secured the privilege of increasing its capital to $10,000,000.

Patrick McGovern of this city is also a candidate, and has been working for months for the place. His candidacy, however, is not regarded with favor by the public.

THE PLANETS FOR MARCH.

The movements of the sun for the months of March and September are always watched with more than ordinary interest, and particularly is this the case when the sun coming north passes the line and brings to us the assurance of a long Winter being at an end and Spring about commencing. The vernal equinox occurs this year on the 20th of the month at 4:43 in the morning, the sun in this latitude rising at 6:05 and setting at 6:14 o'clock. Theoretically, the days and nights are of equal length all over the globe on this day, but practically, owing to the refraction of the sun's rays, this equality takes place some three days earlier in the month, the difference in the length of the days between the 1st and 31st being 1 hour and 19 minutes.

The moon favors us with five different phases in March, beginning and ending the month with a new moon and giving us a full moon on the 17th at 6:39 A. M. The moon is nearest the earth on the 21st and is furthest away from us on the 9th. She is in conjunction with Mars on the 3d, has a very close conjunction with Neptune on the 7th and with Saturn on the 14th. On the 24th, the day of her last quartering, she is in conjunction with Jupiter, and on the 29th with Mercury.

March is an interesting month for amateur star gazers for defining the position of the various planets visible to the eye by referring their location to the various locations of the moon. Jupiter again reigns supreme as morning star and serves long before the streaks of dawn are visible to light the dispersed of our lacteal supply in his milky way—to speak astronomically. He rises about 3 A. M., is a splendid object in the small hours of the morning, and will continue to be morning star until just after the Summer solstice. He is to be found in the constellation of Sagittarius, and on the 27th is in quadrature with the sun.

Mercury is the only companion to Jupiter as a morning star, but as he rises in the early dawn and sets about 4 o'clock in the afternoon his presence is hardly noticeable. On the 13th, however, Mercury is at his greatest elongation, and for a few days previous to this date and as many more following the planet is visible to the naked eye in the constellation of Capricornus.

All of the remaining five planets are evening stars. Venus, the queen of all the planets in the clear, cool atmosphere, seems to be ever of increasing brilliancy, causing the brightest stars in the firmament to pale in comparison. Her present aspect as seen through the telescope is that of the waning crescent. She sets about 10 o'clock, and as the 5th is nearest the sun.

Saturn comes next to Venus in size and brilliancy as we see the evening stars. He came to the meridian about 10:30 o'clock on the 1st and the same condition may be observed at 8:30 on the 31st, and his serene, steady light, and pale yellow tint render him quite distinct from the surrounding stars, the nearest bright one being Regulus in the handle of the Sickle. Saturn in opposition four years ago was then seen under the most favorable conditions possible, with his rings open to their fullest extent. Those of us who remember this article in 1915 may again hope to see him under equally favorable circumstances, at which time there will be a recurrence of the same conditions.

Mars, the third of the evening stars, setting shortly after 8 o'clock in the evening, offers but little that is of particular interest. Next year, however, Mars will be of much more importance, as he will be in opposition. He is now moving northward and eastward, but is so far away that he is not easily found.

Uranus now rises about 9 P. M., setting at 8:16 A. M., and is very far from the bright star Spica, of the first magnitude. This planet will soon be near enough to be visible without the aid of telescope or glasses.

Neptune closes the list of planets, but he remains so very distant that he cannot be found without artificial aid. He is in conjunction with the moon on the 7th, being on that day 2° 20' north of our satellite. Neptune sets a little after midnight at the beginning of the month, and is to be found in the constellation of Taurus.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSES, TWO-STORY, of solid frame, brick filled; arranged in two flats; $5,250-100; on this pay expenses; 30 minutes from bridge; cash, $500 or more; free and clear; payments to suit. Flats to let, $18 to $20. Address 18TH WARD, Box 157 Times Office.

DOUBLE FRAME HOUSE, DETACHED, brick foundation, corner Sumner-av. and McDonough-st.; three-story stone-front on Macon-st. Apply to order, for sale or lease to private family. Call on Owner, 112 East 36th-st., New-York; no agents; best locality.

FOR SALE—ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, FIVE minutes from the bridge, a three-story and extension brick house, in perfect order; good plumbing; polished oak floors; 15 rooms. Address F. N., Box 102 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN ENGLISH basement house, between 6th and Madison avs., 50th and 42d sts.; particulars as to price, condition, &c., requested. Address ENGLISH BASEMENT, Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A LARGE UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN perfect sanitary condition wanted by responsible party, between Madison and 6th avs., 50th and 59th sts. Address, with full particulars, H. B., Post Office Box 1,105.

HOUSES, STORES, AND APARTMENTS IN all parts of the city to rent or sell. DE BLOIS, HUNTER & ELDRIDGE, 9 West 27th-st.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN with a home to take charge of for the summer; seven years' best city reference from recent employer. Address J. C., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A PARTY WANTS TO RENT TENEMENT houses for subletting. Address 189 GERMAN-AMERICAN, Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A SMALL RESPONSIBLE FAMILY WANT to lease a medium-size unfurnished house, below 36d-st. Address Room 709 31 Nassau-st., New-York.

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Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

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55 LIBERTY-ST.

W. 16th-st., nr. 5th-av., full size & D.R.ext. $30,000
West 17th-st., near 5th-av., extra size.... 50,000
E. 17th-st., Stuyvesant-sq., 18.6x65x100, 4-story.... 25,000
Gramercy Park, extra wide.... 70,000
West 126th-st., near 5th-av., full size.... 38,000
West 26th-st., near 6th-av., 5 story, K. B.... 30,000
E. 30th-st., n. Madison-av., full size and ext.. 37,000
West 32d-st., near 5th-av., 25x70x100.... 26,500
E. 86th-st., n. Park-av., modern stable.... 70,000
West 37th-st., near 6th-av., nearly full size.. 32,000
W. 39th-st., n. 5th-av., 5-story Eng. bas't.... 55,000
West 39th-st., near 5th-av., full size and ext. 38,000
East 39th-st., n. Park-av., 4-story and ext.... 35,000
West 52d-st., near 5th-av., 20x80x100.... 38,000
East 53d-st., near Madison-av., 20x60x100.. 75,000
West 58th-st., near 6th-av., full size.... 70,000
East 66th-st., near 5th-av., full size and ext. 75,000
Madison-av., cor. below 84th-st., extra wide
Madison-av., near 34th-st., full size.... 70,000
Madison-av., cor. Murray Hill, full size.
5th-av., near 36th-st., extra wide.... 150,000
5th-av., below 14th-st., extra wide.... 75,000

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Only one house remaining on

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unsold, near 73d-st.; best plan, built day's work; elevator; richly decorated; fine view of Hudson. Apply on premises or LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 11TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., three-story brick, 22x50x12S; on West 20th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brownstone, 25x51x98.9; on West 29th-st., near Broadway, four-story, 25x75x98.9; on West 31st-st., close to 5th-av., four-story brownstone, 25x65x98.9; on West 35th-st., near 5th-av., three-story marble, 20x66x75; on East 37th-st., near Madison-av., four-story brownstone, 25x65x98.9; on West 39th-st., near 5th-av., several desirable full-size houses; on Madison-av., Murray Hill, extra wide and deep house; on Lexington-av., corner house, between 35th and 40th sts., and many others. For particulars and lists apply to ARTHUR MASON JONES, 41 WEST 31ST-ST.

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Stuyvesant-sq., 18th, nr. Irving-place.
30th, nr. 4th-av., 19 feet, 31st, nr. 8th-av., 18.9 feet.
30th, nr. Park-av., 18 feet. 48th, nr. 5th-av., 20 feet.
60th, nr. Park-av., 20 feet. 73d, nr. Park av., 18.9 ft.

Also a large number of others in all parts of the city; several bargains for quick sales.

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A.—FOR SALE ON LENOX HILL, A very attractive four-story private dwelling, NO. 42 EAST 73D-ST.,

BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS. Admirably arranged, elegant, palatial, and substantial throughout; spacious hall and dining room; PASSENGER ELEVATOR TO FOURTH STORY. MCCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, Architects, Office, 884 Park-av., near 53d-st. House open.

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FOR SALE—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brownstone dwelling, 22 feet 6 inches, dining room extension, and bay window in second story; newly decorated, gas fixtures, sanitary plumbing, and in perfect order. Immediate possession. Permits from BELLAMY & WINANS, 289 5th-av.

16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., EXTRA size and finish, from the surrounding stars, the 16th st., near 5th-av., full size.... $52,000
nearest bright one being Regulus in the handle 16th st., near 5th-av., full size.... 36,000
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ago was then seen under the most favorable 65th-st., near 5th-av., full size.... 65,000
conditions possible, with his rings open to their 37th-st., near Madison-av., full size.... 70,000
fullest extent. Those of us who remember this 39th-st., $34,000, 86th-st., $21,000, 35th-st., $30,000
article in 1915 may again hope to see him under E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT house on West 72d-st., between "L" station and Central Park, 25x90x10.2S, with every improvement that perfect comfort could demand or modern science suggest; constructed entirely regardless of cost for owner's own use. Permits obtained only of F. R. HOUGHTON, 72d-st., southwest corner 8th-av., or 145 Broadway.

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Manhattan-av., corner of 121st-st., near Morningside Park; location very choice; size of house, 20.11x58; exceedingly low price.
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These houses were built under the personal supervision of JOHN G. PRAGUE, ARCHITECT, and are situated on a street which is destined to become one of the most eligible in the city for private residences. Each house is 20 feet in width and four stories high, with basement and sub-cellar, and the utmost attention has been given to sanitary conditions in their construction. The houses are open for inspection every day from 9 A. M. TILL SUNSET, AND ON SUNDAYS FROM 10 A. M. TILL SUNSET.

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131st-st., near 5th-av.—Three-story Queen Anne, $14,000.
139d-st., near Madison-av.—Three-story brownstone, 20x50, $11,000.
137th-st., near 8th-av.—New three-story brick and brownstone, $14,500.
Madison-av., near 119th-st.—Three-story brownstone, 20x50, $16,000.
5th-av., near Mount Morris Park.—Three-story, 18x50, $22,500.
Lenox-av., near 125th-st.—Three and four stories, $30,000 to $36,000.

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Four-story brick dwellings, 141-143 West 122d-st.; size, 16.8x58x100 feet; price, $19,000 each; $13,000 can remain at 4½ per cent; watchman on premises.

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47TH-ST., near Lexington, 4-story, 16x60, lot 100; three-story rear house; a bargain. 17,000
52D-ST., 5th and 6th, 4-story, 20x55, lot 100.... 35,000
58TH-ST., 8th and 9th, 4-story b.s., 21x55, lot 100; take small dwelling in exchange.... 27,000
57TH-ST. AND PARK, 4-story, 17.6x52 and ex., lot 80; take larger house below 59th-st. in exchange.... 32,000

Nos. 167 and 171 West 74th-st.

Always open. The closest examination solicited. The opportunity to purchase a four-story house with two-story extension, nearly 22 feet wide, for $28,000 will never occur again in this choice residence location.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

Great bargain to a quick purchaser, substantially-built and large dwelling,
No. 20 West 32d-st.,
between 5th-av. and Broadway.

Four stories, basement, and dry cellar; on the crest of 32d-st. hill; drainage east and west; house was built by day's work; contains about 30 rooms; in good order; plumbing done under inspection of Board of Health; dumb waiter to second story; parties desiring to purchase can be accommodated; small cash payment required; $40,000 can remain 5 years at 5 per cent.
H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th-st.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 103 EAST 70th-st., corner of Park-av.
Handsomely decorated by Mr. Francis Lathrop.
Modern English Renaissance in design. There are many especially attractive features about this corner.
Always open.
J. R. HAY, or J. O. BAKER, 84 Broadway.

The Superbly-Built House No. 174 West 75th-st.,

With its exquisitely unique decorations by Messrs. Fr. Beck & Co. of 5th-av., is now open for inspection.

A.—A.—ANY ONE SEEKING A HOME with every possible modern improvement will not be sorry if they examine the few remaining houses of the row built on East 87th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Price moderate; terms to suit; a chance seldom offered; open Sundays; commission paid to agents.
VICTOR FREUND & SON,
3d-av., corner 47th-st.

MADISON-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—A VERY attractive full-size brownstone dwelling in exquisite order, for sale low.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM-WIDTH brownstone dwelling in 58th-st., west of Broadway, for sale low. Owner going abroad.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
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FOR SALE—58TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV., very handsome medium-width four-story brownstone, excellently arranged, and in perfect order.
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GEO. R. READ,
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33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A DESIRABLE full-width four-story brownstone dwelling, for sale at moderate price.
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GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

DESIRABLE LOTS FOR IMPROVEMENT and investment on east and west side Central Park and Harlem; also, convent, St. Nicholas and 10th avs., 141st to 150th sts., (Hamilton Grange) some with builders' loans; bargains. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, only office.

MADISON-AV. MURRAY HILL.—FULLsize, elegant house; dining-room extension; new and beautifully decorated; for sale at a low price. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, only office.

A BARGAIN.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP portico-front brownstone dwelling; cabinet finish throughout; extension includes laundry, butler's pantry, and bathroom on second floor; 127th-st., west of 5th-av. SHAW & CO., 61 West 126th-st.

$25,000.—ON MADISON-AV., FACING Mount Morris Park, an elegant three-story stone-front house; terms to suit purchaser. JAMES HOLLMAN, 245 Bowery.

48TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Four-story, high-stoop brownstone, in fee only $27,000.
MORRIS S. HAER & CO.,
70 and 72 West 34th-st.

A.—VERY CHEAP, 15, 17 WEST 54TH-ST., four-story dwellings. MONTAGUE, 9th-av., 81st-st.

BARGAIN.—32D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., FOUR-story high-stoop dwelling, 22x40x100; only $35,000. WILLIAM J. ROUGH, 410 6th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY seat at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New-York, known as Grasmere, containing about 1,000 acres of land, with large brick mansion, ice houses, good streams, ponds, excellent land under high cultivation, pine trees, lawn, garden, &c.; or will lease the mansion separately, with, say, 100 acres surrounding same. For particulars apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 46 William-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR RENT—COUNtry seat; furnished; 51 acres; stone house; 20 rooms; stable and outbuildings; large lawns; vegetable and flower gardens; fine views, including the Palisades for five miles; near N. Y. & N. E. R., one hour from City Hall.
E. L. HEYDECKER, 5 Beekman-st., or E. M. LE MOYNE, 49 Exchange-place.

AT ORANGE—ELEGANT HOMESTEAD; $135,000; gymnasium and bowling alley attached; Highland av., six minutes from station; lawn for tennis; health unexcelled; terms easy; avenue lots 200 feet deep, $30 to $40 front foot. Address E., 12 Park-place, New-York.

COLONIAL COTTAGE, DEMAREST, N. J.—One hour out; one minute from depot; 10 rooms; all improvements; for sale on installment plan. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEWARK, N. J.

FOR SALE, 10 PER CENT. CASH, 90 PER CENT. BOND AND MORTGAGE.

The four-story brick store and factory building Nos. 9-17 Mulberry-st.

The three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling No. 10 Austin-st., with the plot of land adjoining, 81 by 87 feet, at the northeast corner of Parkhurst and Austin sts.

The two-story attic and basement frame dwelling, on lot 46.9 by 80 feet, No. 50 Broad-st., now occupied by the Corporation Counsel.

The two three-story frame stores and dwellings corner of Warren and Summit sts., and the two three-story brick dwellings adjoining on Warren-st., Nos. 130-134 Warren-st.

MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE.—LONG ISLAND, ISLIP.

An opportunity to secure an elegant seaside residence. 20 acres ground, 500 feet water front. Large modern house complete; gas, electric bells, open fireplaces, hot and cold water.

Stone Building, containing stabling of carriage house, stable for eight horses, cow and poultry houses, icehouse, greenhouse, billiard room, bathing and boat house. Property has cost over $60,000, but will be sold much below that price. Terms to suit purchaser. Further description inquire

ROBERT MCC. ROBINSON,
75 Cedar-st.

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One of the prettiest retreats to be found anywhere; charming, undulating, rural, park-like grounds of 11 acres, and occupying a most choice position.

DELIGHTFUL BIJOU VILLA RESIDENCE; ample accommodation for large family; splendid condition; everything perfect; two carriage houses, stabling, barn, cow sheds, greenhouses, forcing houses; two fire-room cottages; some of the handsomest trees in the county; good gardens.

Incredible such a superb spot can be found so near and accessible to the city; excellent reason for selling. CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO., Park-av. and 42d-st., opposite Grand Central Depot. Register No. 8 148.

IN PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Minnesota farm, (35 miles east of Fargo, Dakota,) 1,280 acres, half broken, half in hay; all fenced; 100 head registered stock; finest farm buildings in the county; fencing well and substantial; lake directly in front of dwelling house. Particulars of JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

AT MAMARONECK.

For sale, a very desirable and HANDSOME RESIDENCE.

Magnificent situation; high, healthful, and commanding entire view of Long Island Sound; ornamental grounds; numerous outbuildings, nearly new; no expense spared to make the place a perfect home; furniture could be purchased if desired; cash required, $4,000; balance on mortgage. Apply to CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO., Park-av. and 42d-st., opposite Grand Central Depot. Register No. 8 146.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ELSMERE AND Quebbie Island, property of Mrs. Lester Wallack, situated at Stamford, Conn., on shore of Long Island Sound; estate comprises about 36 acres; fine residence, with all modern improvements, affording rare view of the Sound; 18 commodious rooms; grounds beautifully laid out and sloping down to the water; stables, carriage house, bath and boat houses, dock, &c. Full particulars and photographs at MANNING'S Real Estate Agency, 45 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA, N. Y., COUNTRY place; 35 acres; large, furnished house, stable, outhouses, &c.; all in excellent order; occupied by owner last season; price, $15,000; cause of sale, death of owner; two minutes from Saratoga station; apple orchard, shade trees, &c. Principals only address Post Office Box 1,244, New-York.

FOR SALE—EAST ORANGE, N. J., LARGE house, 14 rooms; front and back stairs; choice location; macadamized avenue; lawn; fruit and shade; every city convenience; sewerage, water, and gas; a fixture complete; 5 minutes' walk from depot; easy terms. For plans &c., apply to E. S. POUCHER, 378 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FINE residence; modern improvements; choice location, near depot; lot, 100 by 200; stable, unincumbered; easy ter

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RACES RUN THROUGH A HEAVY RAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2.—The attendance at the races to-day was good. Rain was falling heavily and the track was sloppy. Following is a summary of the events:

FIRST RACE.—Selling race. Half-mile. Joe Wynne went away in front and Myorna was last, but in the bend the latter went to the front and won in a canter, with Cleo Martin second and Joe Wynne third. Playful was last. Time—0:59½. Betting—Myorna, 4 to 5 against; Cleo Martin, 9 to 5; Joe Wynne, 4 to 1, and Playful, 30 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Selling race. Four and a half furlongs. Wild Boy led at the start, but was displaced in the bend by Annawan, who led till the horses were well into the stretch, when Jim D. came through and won by half a length, with Barney Lee second and Annawan third. Time—1:05. Union Jack, Cheeny, Florine, and Wild Boy ran unplaced. Betting—Cheeny, 2 to 5 against; Barney Lee, 6 to 1; Wild Boy, 7 to 1, Jim D., 10 to 1; Union Jack and Annawan, 12 to 1 each, and Florine, 40 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Selling race. Mile and a quarter. Electricity took the lead at the start, but she was soon displaced by Superior, who won by two lengths. Golightly came in second, and Dorf Grosvenor third. Nugent-less Electricity, and No More ran unplaced. Handy Andy fell. Time—1:51. Betting—Against Electricity, 2 to 1; Lord Grosvenor, 11 to 5; Regardless, 4 to 1; Golightly, 6 to 1; Superior, 8 to 1; No More, 15 to 1; Handy Andy, 50 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; handicap. Roche de Boeuf made the running to the head of the stretch, where Pritchett joined them. Pritchett won, after a fighting finish, by less than a length. Doubt was second and Roche third. Red Leaf ran Meeks. Jim Navarre, Hollywood and Jim Winn unplaced. Time—1:35. Betting—Against Doubt, 7 to 5; Red Leaf, 7 to 2; Pritchett, 4 to 1; Roche de Boeuf, 5 to 1 each; Hollywood, 10 to 1; Dan Meeks, 100 to 1.

RESULTS AT GUTTENBERG.

The races at Guttenberg yesterday resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Harry Rose first, Romance second. Time—1:10¼.

SECOND RACE.—Carlow first, Songster second. Time—1:25¼.

THIRD RACE.—Skip first, Hemlock second. Time—1:43.

FOURTH RACE.—Count Luna first, Dago second. Time—1:38.

FIFTH RACE.—El Trinidad first, Amos second. Time—2:26½.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Lieut. T. B. M. Mason has been detached from special duty in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and ordered to duty at the Bureau of Navigation; Lieut. William C. Hannam and Ensign D. P. Menefee from the Adams, and ordered to the Mohican; Ensign James H. Oliver from the coast survey steamer Patterson, and ordered to duty at the Naval Proving Ground, March 11; Commander R. P. Leary from the command of the Adams, and ordered to proceed home and await orders; Chief Engineer Absalom Kirby and Ensign Elliot Snow from the Adams, and ordered to proceed home and await orders.

Major John A. Clous, Judge-Advocate, has been relieved from duty in Washington and ordered to duty in the Department of Texas. Major Edward Hunter, Judge-Advocate, has been ordered to duty in the Department of the Missouri, and Major George D. Davis, Judge-Advocate, to duty in the Judge-Advocate-General's office, Washington.

Brig.-Gen. Benet and Col. J. M. Whittemore, Ordnance Department, have been ordered to examine Lieut.-Col. A. R. Buffington, Major J. F. Farley, and Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Department.

Capt. Wells Willard, Commissary of Subsistence, has been relieved from duty in New-Mexico and ordered to duty on David's Island, New-York.

Major H. C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery, and Capt. J. M. Lancaster, Third Artillery, have been ordered on special duty at Sandy Hook, N. J.

Brig.-Gen. William S. Rosecrans was placed on the retired list of the army yesterday, to date from March 1, 1889.

First Lieut. Williams, Nineteenth Infantry, has been ordered to recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Capt. Thomas Britton, Sixth Infantry, has been granted four months' leave of absence.

Major William F. Smith was also placed on the retired list of the army yesterday.

Sergt. Philip McHugh, Eighth Cavalry, has been placed on the retired list.

Major Warren Webster, Surgeon, has been placed on the retired list.

THRIFTY PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 27.

It is an outrage on the boys and girls that the Park Commission should dispose of the ice on the Centennial Lake, and thus deprive the children of the only reasonably safe place to skate in the Park. The value of the ice is a small matter compared with its usefulness as a part of the people's pleasure ground.

TEACHERS.

NORTH GERMAN LADY (HANOVERIAN) desires engagement as governess; thorough English, (England;) pure German; music; some French; well experienced; Protestant; good references: $25; town or country. Address Fräulein, Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

HESSE'S TEACHERS' AGENCY, 12 EAST 17th-st., supplies competent teachers, governesses, musicians all branches, resident, visiting; recommends best schools; English, German, French, Spanish spoken.

A.—PROFESSORS, TEACHERS, TUTORS, Governesses; all branches supplied; schools and families; circulars; schools to parents; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 31 East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

A GERMAN GOVERNESS HOLDING A position here for five years in one family desires to change; would also act as companion to an elderly lady. Address P. K., Box 184 Times Office.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC and English branches at own or pupils' residence; terms reasonable. Miss DAVIS, 213 East 84th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH TEACHER desires few more pupils at very low rates; highest references furnished. Address TEACHER, Box 1,432 New-York Post Office.

A RESIDENT PROTESTANT GOVERNESS desires to instruct in French, English, and music and assist in care of three little children. Address Box 47, South Orange, N. J.

FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady; diplomée; practical method; moderate. Address SUCCESSFUL, Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A FRENCH LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a private family, first-class, to teach French language to children. Call at 347 West 26th-st., second floor.

CLASS OR PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN French by a Parisian lady at her own or pupil's residence; best references. 10 East 32d-st.

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BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SPANIELS, CHOCOlate and white, six weeks old; registered stock from late bench show; clean. Address PUPPIES, Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

HEIRS OF JOSEPH AND MARGARET HOPMAN, residents of New-York County, March 18, 1856, or parties knowing of such heirs please write ED. J. HAMNER, Haskell, Texas.

WINTER RESORTS.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA. WINTER SEASON 1889.

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RATES, $5 PER DAY AND UPWARD.

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Open fires and steam heat, first-class accommodations in connection with the "Far Famed"

POLAND WATER,

the medicinal qualities of which have no equal in the United States or Europe, make it for those in search of health and quiet rest unequaled for both Summer and Winter. The sales in 1885 of this world-renowned "Water" were double that of all the springs of Saratoga combined.

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SARANAC LAKE, NEW-YORK.

This new Adirondack resort offers special inducements during March, the pleasantest Winter month in this region. Specific relief for those suffering from pulmonary or throat troubles. Fine sleighing, beautiful forest drives, all Winter sports for those in search of recreation. Only 17 hours from New-York. Steam heat, open fireplaces, excellent table, piazzas inclosed in glass. Illustrated book, terms, and full information on application to EATON & HARDING, Managers.

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First-class. Steam Heat. Open Fires, Porches inclosed in Glass. Superb Location. Ideal Climate for the debilitated. Baths in Marble Pools, Fitted by American; unexcelled anywhere in curative power or luxury. G. K. LANNING, (Late of Astor House, New-York,) Manager. Exc. Tickets, Piedmont Air Line, 259 B'way, N. Y.

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A Winter hotel on the beach; new, artistic, and completely appointed; steam heat, elevator, music; no extortionary hotel bills.

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FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.—THE STANDARD since 1851; individual bricks a specialty; particular attention to out-of-town orders. Depot, 900 Broadway.

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having connected with one of the leading houses in Paris will be prepared to sell to the trades pattern bonnets at the lowest possible prices.

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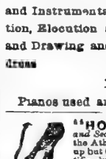

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SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 17 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir, (formerly Meisterschaft.) THE LANGUAGES spoken idiomatically and in shortest time. Superior native teachers. EDMOND GASTINEAU A. M., Paris, Principal and author of THE CONVERSATION METHOD. Terms, $10, $12 50, and $15. Classes, all grades, now beginning.

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FRENCH LESSONS BY A COMPETENT teacher; best of references. Address GENTLEMAN, Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

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FLORIDA. WINTER SEASON 1889.

OF THE SOUTH.

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Rates of passage to GLASGOW or LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $45 and $55.

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Lahn, W., Mch. 13, 2 P. M. Werra, S., Mch. 23, 10 A. M.

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INMAN LINE U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

From Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.

OHIO.....Wed., March 6, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., March 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wed., March 20, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., March 27, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $30 and $35; prepaid, $35; steerage, $20.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.—FOR ANTWERP AND PARIS.—Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.

WAESLAND.....Saturday, March 9, at 11 A. M.
ZEELAND.....Saturday, March 16, at 4 P. M.

Cabin rates: First cabin, $50 and upward; excursion, $100 and upward; second cabin, $40; excursion, $72 and $80; very low rates to Paris. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, G. A., 2 Bowling Green.

PARIS EXPOSITION.—APPLY TO ROYAL Netherlands and United States Mail Line, 39 Broadway, New-York, for New Tourist Guide to Holland, the Rhine, and Paris Exposition. Entirely renewed fleet of modern steamers. Rotterdam, 1886; Amsterdam, 1887; Veendam, 1888; Massdam and Obdam, 1889. First cabin, after May 1, $60 and $80; second cabin, $32. At present, reduced Winter rates. Departures every Saturday.

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FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA BOURGOGNE, Frangeul, Sat., Mh. 9, 10:30 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., March 16, 4 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., March 23, 10 A. M.

A. FORGET, Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR travelers abroad, available in all parts of the World, issued by HEIDELBACH, ICKELHEIMER & CO., Foreign Bankers, 29 William-st.

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Shortest ocean voyage by 600 miles. AT REDUCED RATES. Steamers sail from Vancouver, B. C.:

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SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST,

via Savannah, at 3 P. M.

From Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.

MACOOCHEE, Capt. Kempton.....Tuesday, March 5
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett.Thu., March 7
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Smith.Sat., March 9

E. L. WALKER, AGENT, C. S. S. CO., Pier 35 North River.

Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE 1-5 (one-fifth) of 1 per cent. if effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 3 o'clock at pier, or on or before day of sailing, premium may be paid at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.

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THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From Pier 29, E. R., (foot of Roosevelt-st.,) at 3 P. M.

YEMASSEE, Chas. & Fernandina, Tues., March 5.
IROQUOIS, (new,) Chas. & Jack'lle, Fri., March 8.
SEMINOLE, Jacksonville direct, Tues., March 12.
DELAWARE, Chas. & Fernand'a, Tues., March 12.

All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 35 Broadway, New-York.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 48TH-ST., WEST of 6th-av.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Evensong at 8 P. M.; Rev. Dr. Hughes will preach.

BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89TH-ST., NEAR Madison-av.—7:30, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M., (orchestral accompaniment.) Sermon to young women by Rev. S. Gregory Lines. Rector; admission of candidates to Chapter of the Daughters of the King.

BISHOP SNOW OF MOUNT ZION preaches the pure word of God, and not mere human speculations, in the University, Washington-square, at 3 P. M. Come and hear.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison-av., corner 35th-st. Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector. Holy communion at 10 A. M.; service, sermon and holy communion, at 11 A. M.; children's service at 4 o'clock; Bible class for men in the chapel on 35th-st. at 8 P. M.; strangers cordially invited.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 30 22d, HUE Ouest.—Services religieux le dimanche à 10 h. ½ du matin et à 4 h. du soir. Rév. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth-st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song every Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. The service is almost wholly by the children of the institution. Public cordially invited.

MR. F. E. MASON, ASSISTANT PASTOR of the Church of Christ, (Scientist,) Boston, will conduct the services Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at No. 2 West 19th-st.

REV. DR. GALLAUDET OF ST. ANN'S Church, will preach in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th-av., corner 39th-st., this Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock in the interests of the Mission to Deaf-mutes.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 46th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. The Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.

Service on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Confirmation by the Bishop of the diocese on Sunday, March 3, at 8 o'clock P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV., CORNER 10th-st. Rev. J. H. Kylance, D. D., Rector.—Morning service and holy communion, 11; evensong, 7:45. Mendelssohn's Forty-third Psalm and other selections will be sung by quartet and chorus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

5TH-AV., 353, CORNER 34TH-ST.—HANDsome rooms on second and third floors, with board; terms moderate.

5 EAST 56TH-ST.—ONE HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, with board; also rooms for gentlemen.

6 EAST 35TH-ST.—ELEGANT SECOND-story sunny room, with first-class board; references.

9 WEST 30TH-ST.—FLOOR OF FOUR rooms, together or separately, with board; running water; references exchanged.

13 EAST 46TH-ST.—WELL-FURNISHED square room, with board; also hall room; references.

14 7TH-ST., 32.—PLEASANT ROOM, WITH board; reference.

20 EAST 24TH, NEAR MADISON-square, handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, with board.

20 7TH-ST., 42 WEST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms; house and table of a high order.

22 2D-ST., 313 WEST, (CHELSEA HOUSE.)—Rooms singly and en suite; cuisine unexcelled.

22 2D-ST., 9 EAST.—DESIRABLE DOUBLE rooms, third floor; also single rooms; with board; table boarders.

24 WEST 39TH-ST.—FOR SEVEN WEEKS, with board, second-story front rooms; terms very moderate; references.

20 7TH-ST., 43 EAST.—LARGE ROOMS, second or third floors, with or without board; Virginia family.

29 WEST 38TH.—SUNNY FRONT HALL rooms with closet; first-class board. Reference.

30 WEST 34TH.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM, fourth floor; $17 for one, $25 for two; references.

31 GRAMERCY PARK.—PRIVATE BOARDing house; newly furnished; perfect order; just opened; also table board. FISH.

34 7TH-ST., 18 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms on third floor, with board; references.

38 7TH-ST., 54 WEST.—DESIRABLE LARGE and hall rooms, with large closets; table unexceptionable; reasonable; references.

38 7TH-ST., 121 EAST.—SECOND FLOOR TO rent; four rooms, private bathroom; private table; references.

38 7TH-ST., 62 WEST.—ROOMS, THIRD AND fourth floors, with board; appointments first-class; references.

38 7TH-ST., 60 WEST.—SECOND FLOOR front room, with board; reference required.

39 EAST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished third-story front room, with board; also a hall room; references.

45 7TH-ST., 214 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Square room with board; also hall room; references.

45 7TH-ST., 69 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE SUITE of rooms with board, in small family; references.

47 7TH-ST., 16 EAST.—CHOICE HALL rooms; superior table; references.

48 7TH-ST., 25 WEST.—SECOND FLOOR, EN suite or singly, with board; references given and required.

63 WEST 55TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with superior board; moderate terms; references.

70 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOME SQUARE room, also hall room, with board; references.

SUIT OF HANDSOME FURNISHED rooms, extra size, en suite or singly; central location; near principal theatres, hotels, &c.; unexceptionable table; references exchanged. 49 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A LARGE, ATTRACTIVELY-FURNISHED fourth-story room to a gentleman seeking refined home. 95 Park-av.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, with first-class board, in a private German family, on 64th-st., near Park-av. Address Owner, Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HANDSOME BACK PARLOR, PRIVATE bath, with board; reasonable. Address E. B., Box 154 Times Office.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 34TH.—NICELY-furnished square room for one or two; table first-class; terms for two, $18. Address S. L., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., 159.—COMFORTABLY-FURnished sunny square room; table and attendance first-class; terms moderate.

SECOND FLOOR.—PRIVATE FAMILY OFfers two pleasant rooms, together or separate, with board. 55 West 45th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, second floor; hot and cold water; references. 48 East 21st-st.

1—44 EAST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room, transiently or permanently, for gentlemen only; references.

6 EAST 39TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor; three large light rooms; private bath and toilet connecting; very desirable for physician or one or two gentlemen; vacant May 1.

22 2D-ST., 143 WEST.—PRIVATE FAMILY will let two nicely-furnished front rooms; gentlemen only.

31 8TH-ST., 27 WEST.—DESIRABLE LARGE room, with private bath; other rooms; moderate terms; references.

31 8TH-ST., 38 WEST.—HANDSOME BACK parlor; well arranged for a physician; references given and required.

34 WEST 46TH-ST.—Handsomely-appointed rooms for gentlemen only; references.

35 MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE SQUARE.—Gentleman can have pleasant, sunny suite of rooms, with dressing room and bath, &c., attached; also a single room.

42 WEST 28TH-ST.—A LARGE, SUNNY room, bath, hot and cold water; near hotels, club; $8; gentlemen.

47 7TH-ST., 20 EAST.—SECOND-FLOOR sunny room; also third-floor hall room; references exchanged.

74 WEST 45TH-ST.—ELEGANT FURnished parlor and bedrooms in second corner flat. Call HOWARD.

101 WEST 4TH-ST.—TWO CONNECTING sunny rooms, nicely furnished; moderate terms. Mrs. GOLDSMITH.

144 WEST 34TH-ST.—A LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished front room to rent; references.

228 WEST 52D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, with folding beds, &c.

276 6TH-AV.—THREE NICELY-FURnished rooms, together or separately, with private bath and private family. E. H. M.

"THE CHESTERFIELD."

Two very desirable apartments; steam heat, restaurant, and elevator. 14 and 16 East 53d-st.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY FAMILY OF ADULTS, PART of house; west side; down town; state terms. T., Box 125 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.

A BUSINESS MAN, ABSENT AT TIMES from the city, wants a pleasant room, with sun exposure and good board in New-Jersey and convenient to New-York City; references. Address B., Box 108 Times Office.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ALBERT

11th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

LOCATION CENTRAL.

IDEAL FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

A few more elegantly-furnished suites of two to six rooms left.

Cuisine and service unsurpassed.

Terms favorable for Winter.

ROBERT J. BRADY, Manager

CLARENDON HOTEL,

4th-avenue and 18th-street, New-York.

On the American and European plans.

C. H. KERNER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, directly opposite Wall-st., New-York; fifteen minutes from City Hall or Wall-st. and Broadway; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; select family and transient hotel; 200 rooms. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

THE WILTON,

45 West 27th-st., near Broadway.

Elegant home at light expense; American plan. Surrounded by principal theatres, hotels, stores, cars, &c.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH,

NO. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Evening class for gentlemen and private lessons; see circular.

80 5TH-AV. (CARTIER'S.)—WALTZ taught rapidly; private and class lessons all hours; lady assistants.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S SCHOOLS, 20 West 59th-st., and Harlem, 129th-st., 4th-av. See circulars.

PIANOS.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-USED GRAND, Upright, and Square Pianos of our own make, which were specially selected and used by the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House Company during the past opera season, will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

WM. KNABE & CO., 112 8th-av., above 16th-st.

FOR SALE.

A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WILL SELL contents of handsomely-furnished house, one block from Windsor, with lease, at a cash bargain. Address HUDSON, 1,425 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th-st. Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. Orchestra, $1 50; dress circle $1; second balcony, 50c. Every evening at 8:15. Matinées begin at 2.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, for the last times, AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

LAST MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

Ada Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, Isabel Irving, John Drew, James Lewis, Charles Fisher, Charles Wheatleigh, &c.

Thursday night, March 7.

First representation this season of Shakespeare's comedy,

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW,

as performed by this company in London and Paris last Summer; with new scenes, new costumes, and every detail as before, and the original cast including Miss REHAN as Katherine, Mr. DREW as Petruccio, Mr. LEWIS as Grumio, Mr. FISHER as Baptista, Mrs. GILBERT as Curtis, and with Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. SKINNER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. LECLERCQ, Mr. LEBERT, Mr. BOND,

MOSAICS IN ARCHITECTURE.

A NEW FANCY WHICH HAS GROWN POPULAR.

THE WORK, ONCE MONOPOLIZED BY FOREIGNERS, NOW CARRIED ON IN SEVERAL LOCAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mosaics are quite the architectural "fad" just now, and a very sensible one too, both from the standpoint of art and of durability. The art in America is in its infancy, but its growth has been quite rapid. In 1881, when William H. Vanderbilt imported two mosaic workers from Paris to assist in the decoration of his house, Fifth-avenue and Fifty-first-street, mosaics were practically unknown in American architecture. Except the chancel floor and wall decorations in Grace Church, there was scarcely a specimen of modern mosaic art in the city or even in the country, and such as there were were imported. The few antiques and curios of which the museums boasted need not be mentioned here. There was not a house-decorating concern in the country that made a pretense of doing such work, and if perchance an Italian mosaic worker strayed to America he was unknown and out of business.

To-day there are eight firms in this city alone which make mosaics the whole or a part of their business, giving employment to 50 mosaic workers and double that number of helpers and masons. Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago also possess one or more similar houses. One of the most famous house-decorating firms in this city has orders enough on hand to keep its mosaic workers busy for a year to come, and another firm has over 50 specimens of its work in residences, churches, banks, theatres, and other public buildings in this city, besides having a generous patronage East, West, North, and South, so rapidly has the industry developed.

Nearly all the mosaic workers in the country are Italians, who learned their art in Venice. A few are Frenchmen, and here and there one finds a young Italian who served his three or four years of apprenticeship in New-York, but there are very few such. The mosaic artist who has been longest here is a Swiss, who went to Venice while it was yet under the Austrian yoke, and learned his art there. The mosaic workers are paid from $2 50 to $4 50 a day, according to skill and experience. The work is tedious and tiresome, requiring close application, extreme care, keen eyesight, and a deft hand, besides accurate knowledge of the marble colors. No chemical agents or artificial coloring are used. The artist must be able to select his marbles in the rough state and by wetting them determine what colors to use in shading faces and figures. To sit for hours with bended back and hanging head pottering over a table half covered with dusty chips of stone brings a fatigue that none but those trained in the business can endure day after day.

Imported marbles are used almost exclusively—Italy, France, Africa, and the Mediterranean isles furnishing most. Sienna, jaune de Lyon, Chagny, rouge royal, blanc Nimes, Italian blue, Italian green, Italian red, and the white Carrara are the most important and most expensive marbles used. Ireland also gives the mosaic worker a little green. The Tennessee marble is the only domestic stone used in any quantity. The blue *turkeu* of France and the black Belgian marble pretty nearly complete the list. The marble comes to the mosaic worker in fragments of slabs from the monument, mantel, and tile makers, or else in strips specially cut for the purpose from refuse stone. Then it is broken into pieces of any desired size, generally by a sort of small adze, but sometimes by machinery.

The designer makes full-sized drawings upon heavy paper and indicates the color to be used in each line and figure of the plan. The worker cuts the design in sections of convenient size for handling, and lays out the bits of marble upon the paper, polished, face downward, first smearing the face with gum Arabic so that it will adhere to the paper. If the design is intricate the body or filling is put in after the picture itself is done. When the whole is completed the sections are laid away, one upon another, until the wall, ceiling, or floor, for which they were intended, is ready to receive them. The design is put on section by section, and the bits of marble are pressed into the soft Portland cement. When the cement has become sufficiently hard the paper is washed off, the rough places are pointed up and repaired, and, if necessary, the entire surface is polished. Very good effects are sometimes accomplished by leaving the surface dull and comparatively unfinished. Whether the mosaic is to be termed Roman or Venetian depends chiefly upon whether the chips are cubical or irregular—polygonal in shape.

Mosaic makes the most durable of floors, for the cracks made by the settling building may be utterly obliterated with cement, and there are no large tiles to fret themselves loose. But in spite of the testimony of the pavements of Pompeii and Herculaneum, American architects and builders were at first very distrustful of modern mosaics and fought against their introduction. The expense of the work also retarded the growth of the industry for a while, but sharp competition has gradually reduced prices till the simplest concrete mosaics can be had for about the same price as marble tiling. Prices range from 75 cents a foot up to any sum that the builder is willing to pay for elaborate work. Pictorial designs in German glass and Italian enamel and gilt (gold leaf under a film of glass) command much the same sort of fancy prices as painting or sculpture. There is almost unlimited choice of colors in glass work, and the shading can be very delicately graded.

Good work of this kind is now done in America, small though the demand may be. One or two London and Paris houses, which have American agents, also contract for such work, as well as for the more mechanical designs, but the extent of their American business is not encouraging. Imported mosaics have fallen into some disrepute of late. Much of the plainer work abroad is done by women and even by children, and it is so badly done that the designs fall to pieces in their shipment.

American mosaics are multiplying so rapidly that there is little utility in specifying examples. The 20,000 square feet of flooring in the recent additions to the Metropolitan Museum of Art is the largest piece in America. There are 11,000,000 pieces of marble in the floor. The beautiful wall pictures in the hall of the Equitable Building were designed and made in this city, as was also the handsome floor (5,000 square feet) of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. Other praiseworthy specimens of American mosaics are in the Church of the Ascension, the Vanderbilt houses, and in the mansion built by Henry Villard, at Madison-avenue and Fiftieth-street. These are among the finest in the country.

From time immemorial mosaics and glazed bricks have been favorite materials for building baths. A New-York firm built an elegant mosaic plunge bath for the late Robert Garrett of Baltimore. On either wall were huge dolphins, each swimming with a child on his back. One of the most elaborate pieces of mosaic in the country is the new Turkish room at the Lafayette-place baths. The room is elliptical in form, about 10 feet by 20 feet, with a dome-shaped roof, the walls, floor, and ceiling of the dome making 830 square feet, and every available foot is of mosaic. There are about 478,000 pieces of marble in the work. The walls are of the yellow or cream Roman marble, with a red-bordered dado filled in with all sorts of fishes and sea monsters swimming about through wavy seaweed. The pictorial colors are grays and blues, with here and there a touch of red, green, or deep yellow. Beneath is a bright concrete floor, with still brighter geometrical border. The arched ceiling is of yellow, with a frieze of wreaths and involute designs wrought in dull reds. In the centre of the dome is a broad stained-glass skylight, through which the gaslight above streams in soft, kaleidoscopic rays upon the Oriental rugs and vari-colored floor below. The mosaic alone cost $5,000 and employed 10 men 4 months.

Other extensive works will be the 7,000 square feet of floors and ceilings in the building of the United States Trust Company, 45 and 47 Wall-street, and in the four new buildings that a New-York insurance company is erecting in Kansas City, St. Paul, Omaha, and Montreal.

ICE MOVING IN THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 2.—Three full days of very mild weather have played havoc with the ice in the Hudson. All of it south of West Point lighthouse is on the move. Orders have been issued to the Captain of the steamer John L. Hasbrouck to leave New-York with his boat next Wednesday evening for Poughkeepsie, and she will have no trouble in getting through. On the same evening the Ramdell steamer will leave New-York for Newburg, and thus navigation will be opened for the season. As soon as the ice permits the steamer Mary Powell will go to New-York for repairs and improvements.

In all the mild weather the ice harvesters have kept at work, until now over a million cakes have been gathered, the most of it in houses north of Hudson, though in Catskill and Saugerties creeks many thousand tons have been housed, and the large house of the Mutual Benefit Company at Barrytown is full, and the one at Staatsburg nearly full. The Morgan Lake house in this city is also nearly full.

NOMINATED FOR A THIRD TERM.

SACO, Me., March 2.—The Republicans this afternoon nominated Mayor Willis T. Emmons for a third term.

A SORE THROAT is soon relieved by Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old remedy for bronchial and pulmonary disorders.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

E. J. DENNING & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(RETAIL).
WILL OPEN TO-MORROW
ADDITIONAL
EXQUISITE NOVELTIES IN
EARLY MODELS AND CORRECT
SPRING STYLES IN
PARIS BONNETS,
COSTUMES, TEAGOWNS,
PARASOLS, GLOVES, LACES,
PRINTED CREPES DE CHENE,
RAYE LOUISINES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED
CHINA SILKS,
EMBROIDERED ROBES,
FIGURED CHALLIES,
FANCY MOHAIRS,
FRENCH SATINES,
SCOTCH ZEPHYR GINGHAMS, &C.
SPECIAL BARGAINS:
HANDSOME
SILK UMBRELLAS,
26 & 28 inch Gold & Silver Mounted
at $1.50, $2.25, and $2.75 each;
reduced from $2.75, $3.50, and $5.00
PARIS-MADE FINE KID AND SUEDE
GLOVES,
4 AND 8 BUTTONS,
at 50c. and $1.00 per pair;
REDUCED FROM 75c. AND $1.50.
27-INCH PRINTED
REAL INDIA PONGEES,
In a large variety of handsome designs,
at 50c. and 60c. per yard;
reduced from $1.00 and $1.25.
A LYONS MANUFACTURER'S
STOCK OF CASHMERE FINISH
BLACK SILK
At $1.00, $1.15, $1.35, $1.50,
$1.60, & $1.75 per yard;
25 Per Cent.
UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
BLACK SURAH SILKS
At 50c. and 60c. per yard.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

IN HOLY BONDS.

THE PRETTY WEDDING OF MISS STEWARD AND MR. BURRILL.

A remarkably pretty wedding took place yesterday afternoon when Miss Elizabeth Steward, daughter of Jackson Steward, and Drayton Burrill were married at the South Reformed Church, at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, the Pastor of the church, officiated. The church still wore its garniture of Yuletide greens, and long festoons of ivy and holly hung from the arches and pillars. It was filled with the many friends of the bride and groom.

As the bride entered the church, leaning upon the arm of her father, the organ played the "Lohengrin" chorus. The bride wore a gown of white satin brocade, with long train and trimmed in front with point lace. The corsage was V-shaped. The veil was of point lace, and was fastened with a wreath of orange blossoms. The ornaments were pearls. The bride carried lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were Miss Sarah Steward, Miss Anna Steward, sisters of the bride, Miss Mary Burrill, a sister of the groom, and Miss Harriet Bogert. They wore pale green crêpe with white moire sashes, trimmed with silver lace. They carried bunches of violets, and wore upon their heads wreaths of violets. Stephen Williams was best man, and the ushers were Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gouverneur W. Morris, Newbold Morris, Jr., Percy Burrill, a brother of the groom, and Robert Van Cortlandt.

After the service a reception was given at the home of the bride, 10 Gramercy Park. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Dr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Steward, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Barnwell, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. William Mahter, Alexander S. Webb, Mrs. Webb, the Misses Webb, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. E. N. Taylor, Peter Marié, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marié, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Marié, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Edward Crosby, Miss Crosby, the Misses Lawrence, Miss Hoe, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lentilhon, the Misses Lentilhon, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Miss Delafield, Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare, Miss Hare, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Miss Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., Miss Sloan, the Misses Skidmore, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Arthur Schermerhorn, Benson Sloan, Miss Worth, John Ogden, Robert W. Ratherfurd, Miss Fannie Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Alister Greene, Miss Constance Schack, James Duane Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forsythe, Mrs. Charles H. Leland, Miss Maud Leland, and Miss Christine Marié.

A HUNGARIAN SOUVENIR.

The souvenir to be presented at the Casino next Friday evening, on the occasion of the two hundredth representation of "Nadjy," is a miniature Hungarian cap, modeled after the one worn by Miss Lillian Russell in the third act of the operetta, when she appears as the Hungarian officer. The sides of the cap are of Astrakhan and plush, in blue and pink colors; the crown, which is in the form of a pouch, is of satin in colors to harmonize with the sides, and is fastened to the left side with an aigrette bearing the national colors of Hungary — green, white, and red. Upon the inner lining is printed the cast and date of the performance in letters of gold, and the chin strap bears the following inscription: "Casino.—'Nadjy'—200th.—Souvenir." The cap is inclosed in a polished white case, tied with a vari-colored ribbon, and resembles a dainty little bonbonnière box.

Mr. Rudolph Aronson announces that the demand for seats for this performance is unprecedented. Fully $1,000 worth being purchased within two hours after the opening of the sale.

E. J. DENNING & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(RETAIL).
WILL OPEN TO-MORROW
THEIR NEW SPRING
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CARPETS,
MATTINGS AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Including an Elegant Assortment of
GLENHAM WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS & INGRAINS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
ALSO, AN EXTRAORDINARY LOT
OF THE FINEST
ORIENTAL RUGS
At $6.00 each and upward;
HALF THEIR VALUE.
NEW SPRING PATTERNS IN
BEST QUALITY FIVE-FRAME
BODY BRUSSELS
AT $1.00 PER YARD.
ALL-WOOL
DOUBLE EXTRA INGRAINS
AT 55c. PER YARD.
CHENILLE PORTIERES,
New Designs and Artistic Colorings,
AT $8.00 PER PAIR;
REDUCED FROM $11.00.
IMPORTED
JUTE VELOUR TABLE COVERS,
TWO YARDS SQUARE,
AT $8.00 EACH;
REDUCED FROM $12.00.
FURNITURE SLIP COVERS,
For suits of seven pieces cut and made in the best manner,
AT $9.00 AND $12.00;
Better qualities in proportion.
FURNITURE
AND
BEDDING
of all kinds, of the best qualities,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

CRIME IN A BIG CITY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REV. DR. CROSBY'S LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby in his annual report congratulates the Society for the Prevention of Crime upon the observance of the law at present, compared with the period of the society's organization 12 years ago. Then, in a population of 1,000,000, there were 10,000 liquor saloons, but now there are less than 7,000 in a population of 1,500,000. The ratio has thus decreased from 1 in 100 to 1 in 214.

During the year 5,608 persons have been arrested for violation of the excise law, of whom 2,616 were discharged and 2,992 were held.

The punishment of violations of the Sunday law and the closing of houses where gambling was carried on have been the chief work of the Committee on Enforcement of Law. Eight special saloons have been closed and the proprietors arrested.

One hundred and seventeen complaints have been received against gambling houses. In one instance a man had lost $50,000 from first to last, and in another a young man had lost $13,000 in two or three sittings. There are many instances of persons losing everything and being compelled to pawn the clothing on their backs in order to obtain food. The frequenters of such places are often men of respectability and standing. Bookkeepers, clerks, elevated railroad employes, and firemen (whose numbers the committee have) are numerous. Six large gambling houses have been raided and many persons arrested. Forty-seven complaints have been received from parents of the society from parents whose sons have been ruined in poolrooms that are merely dens of thieves. The report says: "The profits of such places at noon, when young men drop in to bet on favorite horses, are extraordinary. A poolroom at Seventh-avenue and Broadway closed after a few months' business with $25,000 balance on the credit side. In some places the daily receipts have been $5,000 or $6,600. A ticket seldom draws money, and if it does some excuse is made for not paying it."

The committee's agents report that they have counted 2,526 tickets sold and 31,500 persons present in poolrooms during only a few hours' visit. The Police Captains in four precincts where most of this business was carried on were notified, but failed to stop it. Policemen have been placed at the doors of these places to stop business, but the orders have emanated from headquarters, and specially favorable mention of superintendent Murray and Inspector Steers is made in the report.

Poker games are another fruitful cause of complaint. Fifteen complaints against lottery companies have been received. Several complaints have been made against lotteries at church faire, &c.

CONNECTICUT TOWN INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW-HAVEN, March 2.—The triennial report upon the indebtedness of towns, cities, boroughs, and counties in Connecticut issued by Controller Clark shows that five towns, Bethlehem, Goshen, Newington, Westbrook, and Wolcott, have no debts. The towns that owe money head on the list of October, 1888, an aggregate indebtedness of $19,392,804 89, an increase of $1,754,574 98 in three years.

Hartford figures in the returns as having the largest town debt, $1,986,358 08, and the largest city debt, $2,779,882 77. It is said, however, up there that this showing is misleading, and that the $900,000 of water debt of that city is really an asset and not a liability. Hartford chipped in $1,100,000 for the new Capitol building.

THREE MURDERERS SENTENCED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Jacob Schoop, the murderer of Anton Schilling, whose body he cut up and hid in bags in Fairmount Park, was today sentenced to be hanged, as was also Thomas J. Cole, who was convicted of the murder of Walter G. McAllister, a fellow-boarder, by killing him with a hatchet while asleep in bed.

Peter Kreckman, convicted yesterday of murder in the second degree in the killing of Mrs. Hellerman, whom he suspected of having caused his wife's death by administering drugs for an improper purpose, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment.

Stern Bros.
OPENING DISPLAY
OF
PARASOLS.
We will exhibit Monday a large and unusually choice collection of High-class Novelties, including many Parisian styles which cannot be duplicated or found elsewhere. The materials and handles will be found very attractive and worthy of immediate attention.
In addition we have received a large shipment of
PARIS SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS
in entirely new designs, colorings, and fabrics.
CLOTH DEP'T
Large assortments of Costumes Cloths, in the newest and most desirable colors. Brocaded, striped, and checked Spring-weight Cloakings in new effects
AT
VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
32 to 36 West 23d-st.

A MOCK MARRIAGE.

HOW A FARMER'S DAUGHTER WAS DELUDED BY A HORSE THIEF.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 2.—One of the biggest rascals this region every saw has just come to grief in Canada. He is a good-looking and smooth-speaking young fellow named William A. Griswold, who is said to belong to a respectable family at Stafford Springs, Conn. He came into this section about two years ago as a traveling photographer, and after a while got employment on the Erie Railroad and boarded in Port Jervis. Here he chanced to meet at a hotel one day a pretty young girl named Maria Gordon, daughter of a well-to-do and respectable farmer of Oakland Valley, who had come into the village to do some shopping. After a few hours' acquaintance he persuaded the unsophisticated girl, as a matter of fun, to go through a marriage ceremony with him, a drummer from Buffalo, who happened to be stopping there, agreeing to officiate as minister. When the ceremony was concluded the drummer made out and delivered to the mock bride a formal marriage certificate. She went off with Griswold to Binghamton, where they took board as husband and wife.

Griswold carried off a valuable overcoat belonging to a fellow-employe on the Erie Road. He was pursued and brought back to Port Jervis and convicted of larceny and sent to the county jail for three months. The girl returned to her home, and promised her family to have nothing more to do with her rascally lover. But no sooner did Griswold get out of jail and obtain an interview with her than she yielded to his solicitations and ran away with him again.

The next heard of the pair was in Hartford, Conn., where Griswold hired the best horse and carriage in Daly & Goodwin's livery stables. When the turnout didn't come back as agreed the proprietor started in pursuit of the thief and property, and a fine chase he had of it. It was two months before he got a clue, which finally led him to the hotel of Dennis Wolcott, at Bathon-the-Hudson, where the thief had sold the horse. The wagon and harness he had disposed of to a farmer near West Albany.

Meantime Griswold, with the girl in his company all the time, went on in a career of horse stealing almost without parallel in boldness and success. After disposing of the Hartford turnout he ran off with another from Bridgeport, Conn., and still another from near Springfield, Mass., and continued in his depredations through Northern New-York into Canada. But partial justice has overtaken him at last. He was taken a short time ago near Toronto with a stolen team in his possession, was indicted and arraigned, and, under a plea of guilty, was sentenced to the Dominion prison at Kingston for a term of three and a half years. The deluded girl whom he has so cruelly wronged continues faithful to him, and remains at Kingston with the avowed purpose, at the expiration of his term, of again sharing his society and fortunes.

BLAMING THE POLICE.

FORMAL COMPLAINT OF THEIR CONDUCT AT THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL.

A committee of the members of the German Liederkranz visited Mayor Grant yesterday and presented him with a statement of alleged outrages committed by the police at the masquerade ball of the society at the Metropolitan Opera House on Feb. 7. The committee consisted of William Vigelius, Chairman; Paul Goepel, Secretary; ex-Dock Commissioner Joseph Koch, Excise Commissioner John Von Glahn, and Ferdinand R. Minrath. They informed the Mayor that they had carefully inquired into the conduct of the police and had procured evidence which would support an indictment, as follows:

1. That a police force of an unnecessarily large number, amounting to about 70 men, was detailed to the ball and interfered in an insolent and threatening manner with the comfort of the participants by taking possession, unnecessarily armed with night sticks, after 1 o'clock, of the hallways and dining rooms, and in some instances annoyed the occupants of private boxes in said opera house.

2. That about 1 o'clock on said night said police force, without cause or warrant, in an offensive manner and without justification, drove out or consultation with the Ball Committee, cleared the lower dining rooms of said opera house of all the members of said society and their guests, not even permitting them to finish their suppers.

3. That the police unjustly and unduly discriminated against the German Liederkranz by an unjustifiable prevention and an improper interference with that which had been permitted at all similar entertainments held at the Metropolitan Opera House (except on two occasions) during the present season, before as well as after the ball of this society.

The committee asked the Mayor to take measures to rebuke such conduct on the part of the police, which they characterized as "improper, impertinent, and not in the interest of public policy," and to prevent such an invasion of private rights in the future. Mayor Grant referred the matter to the Police Commissioners, with a request that they investigate it.

MULES AN ARTICLE OF COMMERCE.

There is at present a great demand for mules in Guadaloupe, West Indies, and some American speculators are determined to make a good thing of it. Two vessels, the Alexander and the Ruby, sailed yesterday loaded with an assignment of mules. They are stowed away in stalls facing each other, and are packed in so close that there is no chance for them to turn around. Most of the mules come from Tennessee and Kentucky. It is said that they will bring between $150 and $180 in Gaudaloupe. So far their transportation has been effected without the loss of a single animal, though during a voyage they have to stand and take sea as they come aboard. Perhaps nothing shows of the hardiness of the animal enables him to live through it.

Stern Bros.
Will offer Monday in their
UPHOLSTERY DEPT.
200 pairs Chenille Curtains at $4.88
Former price, $7.50.
95 prs. Figured Centre Chenille Curtains at $7.95
Former price, $11.25.
500 yards 54-in. Imported Cretonnes at .69
Former price, $1.25.
95 Antique Lace and Satin Bed Sets at $12.75
Former Price, $17.95
Window Shades and Slip Covers to order at
VERY LOW PRICES
LACE DEPTS.
Special Importation of
Crepe de Chine and Mousseline de Soie Flouncings, in Empire Designs.
Black Lace Flouncings,
New Directoire Patterns.
Gold and Silver Lace Insertions.
With many other exclusive novelties
32 to 36 West 23d-st.

FURS.

Gold Medal Paris Exp. Highest Award Centennial.
F. BOOSS & BRO.
Will sell at a GREAT SACRIFICE on account of
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
(MR. GEO. BOOSS RETIRING)
Their entire stock, consisting of Sealskin Newmarkets, Paletots, Sacques, English Walking Coats and Jackets, Shoulder Capes, Muffs, Collars, and Boas, Gentlemen's Fur Coats, Gloves, and Collars, Fur-lined Wraps and Circulars, Sleigh Robes, Coachmen's Capes, Rugs for Parlor and Hall. All articles included in our dissolution sale are of the finest quality and newest styles, and will be sold at an extraordinary sacrifice to close partnership.
F. BOOSS & BRO.
449 BROADWAY AND 26 MERCER-ST.

POISONED BY BELLADONNA.

DR. A. P. SMITH OF DANBURY CRITICALLY ILL AT A HOSPITAL.

Dr. A. P. Smith, a young medical practitioner of Danbury, Conn., is lying at the New-York Hospital in an unconscious state from the effects of belladonna poisoning, and his condition is very critical. He entered the barber's shop of the Sturtevant House at 6 o'clock yesterday. Without speaking to any one in the place he walked right through the shop to a toilet room in the rear. An hour later a porter of the hotel found the door of the room fastened, and, looking under the door, saw the man who had entered the room an hour before lying on the floor.

When the door was forced the occupant of the room was found to be unconscious, and, as all efforts to rouse him were unsuccessful, he was taken to the New-York Hospital. There it was found that he was suffering from belladonna poisoning. His identity was disclosed by papers found in his possession. It was learned that he was Dr. A. P. Smith, formerly of Newtown, Conn., but who now appears to have an office at 241 Main-street, Danbury, and to have lived at 78 West-street, in that city. Not a cent of money was found on him, but a search of his effects produced a pawn ticket for a watch which he had pledged at a Bowery pawnshop on Feb. 28 for $3. On several sheets of notepaper was written a rambling note in pencil addressed to "Dear Doc.," in which the writer said that he had been a great sufferer from catarrh, and had been in the habit of using Jendie's solution of opium to relieve a troublesome cough, and also that he had an attack of pneumonia. He went on to say that he had found cocoaine a most powerful stimulant. He had come to this city at short notice to see "Dear Doc." about some "jewels." When he called on him he found him out. The letter was not finished, nor was it signed or addressed.

The doctors at the hospital said last evening that the patient had the appearance of one who had been using opium to excess and had taken belladonna to counteract its effects, and had taken too large a dose. His friends have been telegraphed to. Capt. Reilly of the Nineteenth Precinct, believing that it was a case of attempted suicide, placed the patient under arrest.

THE CONSERVA FREE AGAIN.

Judge Benedict, in the United States court, in Brooklyn, after listening for a week to evidence in the case of the libeled steamer Conserva yesterday dismissed the libel and declared the vessel free. He was not prepared to submit a decision, assigning his reasons, but will do so to-morrow. At the same time United States District Attorney Wilber will give notice of appeal.

The vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, and will have to go on the dry dock again before she is fit to go to sea.

Minister Preston became tired of his experience with the Conserva and Carondelet, and yesterday left the city for Washington. Detective Meehan, who has been employed by Minister Preston to look after Haytian affairs in this city, is watching some alleged counterfeiters of Haytian bills. Counterfeiters are said to be preparing to flood that troubled country with bogus paper money.

A LETTER FROM SIR HENRY LAYARD.

Sir Henry A. Layard, the famous explorer of Nineveh, has written to Gen. Di Cesnola declining the invitation of the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art to visit this country, and expressing in strong terms his admiration of American and American hospitality and energy, and telling of the deep disappointment he says he feels at being unable to accept the invitation because of other pressing engagements. He expresses the opinion that the Metropolitan Museum is already taking a place among the most important institutions of its kind in the world."

NEWARK'S FOOTBALL TEAM BEATEN.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 2.—The last game but one in the American Football Association championship series was played here to-day between the Rovers of this city and the O. N. T.s of Newark, N. J., resulting 7 to 0 in favor of the former.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON,
6th Av. and 19th St.
SPRING NOVELTIES.
Ladies' Paris Costumes.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND WILL OPEN MONDAY, A CHOICE COLLECTION OF LADIES' PARIS COSTUMES, TO WHICH WE INVITE ATTENTION. AS WE HAVE IMPORTED THEM FOR MODELS, WE OFFER THEM AT MUCH LESS THAN VALUE.
Inexpensive Walking Dresses.
IN INEXPENSIVE WALKING DRESSES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE WE WILL SHOW THIS WEEK OVER 150 DIFFERENT DESIGNS IN AN INFINITE VARIETY OF NEW MATERIALS. AS THEY ARE ALL MODELED AFTER THE WORKS OF THE BEST PARIS MAKERS, THE INDUCEMENTS FOR PURCHASING WILL BE APPARENT.
Ladies' Paris Wraps.
A GREAT MANY EXTREME NOVELTIES IN LADIES' PARIS WRAPS—JUST ARRIVED—WILL BE PLACED ON SALE MONDAY MORNING AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.
Long Traveling Garments.
WE HAVE ADDED TO OUR MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF LADIES' LONG TRAVELING GARMENTS MANY NEW DESIGNS IN SCOTCH NOVELTY CLOTHS, WHICH ARE WELL WORTHY OF ATTENTION.
London Walking Jackets.
OUR STOCK OF LADIES' LONDON-MADE WALKING JACKETS IS NOW FULL OF NOVELTIES. AS WE RECEIVE NEW STYLES EVERY WEEK A VISIT OF INSPECTION WILL BE REPAID AT ANY TIME.
We make no charge for alterations.
ADVANCE SPRING STYLES OF
Paris Bonnets and Hats,
English Turbans and Hats.
WE SHALL EXHIBIT TO-MORROW OUR FIRST IMPORTATION OF PARIS BONNETS AND ROUND HATS, REPRESENTING MODELS FROM SUCH ARTISTES AS JULIA, POUYANNE, HEITZ BOYER, EUGENIE PARISET, JOSSE, VIROT, TUVEI, &c.
WE SHALL ALSO DISPLAY MANY CHOICE STYLES IN ENGLISH TURBANS AND WALKING HATS.
Grand Spring Opening of
NOVELTIES
AND
STANDARD EFFECTS
IN
Black and Colored
DRESS GOODS.
THE MAJORITY OF OUR MAGNIFICENT IMPORTATIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON HAVE NOW ARRIVED, AND COMPRISE THE LARGEST AND MOST PERFECT COLLECTION OF NEW IDEAS EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS COUNTRY.
FROM AMONG THE VARIOUS WEAVES REPRESENTING THE PREVAILING SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT WE DRAW ATTENTION TO A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
Rich Bordered Dress Goods, in Stripes, Brocbe, and Persian effects;
Striped Fantasie, with Plain to combine;
Mohair Glace;
Mohair and Sicilienne Brilliantines in Plains, Checks, and Stripes;
Henrietta Glace: Grain Duchesse;
Cuir de Saxe; Himalaya Beiges;
French Challies; and the finest range of
New Designs in Combination Suitings ever shown in New-York.
Simpson, Crawford & Simpson,
6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

C. C. SHAYNE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sealskin Sacques, Sealskin Jackets and Coats, Sealskin Paletots, Newmarkets, Shoulder Capes, and all leading fashionable furs, market down to the lowest possible prices to effect sales before storing away. Special bargains in fine plush garments.
103 PRINCE-ST.
Fashion Book Mailed Free

ALL DISEASES ARE NOW RECOGnized as being due to the presence of microbes in the system, and WILLIAM RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER is the only remedy that will kill these disease germs, and thus cure the disease. It can be used with perfect safety by children and adults. A physician in attendance will give advice free, daily, from 4 to 8 P. M., at the headquarters, 1,361 Broadway. For sale by all druggists.

IN MEMORY OF PHILIP WELCH.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the regular meeting of the New-York Press Club yesterday:

Whereas, The members of the Press Club have learned of the death, after long suffering, of Philip H. Welch.

Resolved, That they, in club meeting assembled, desire to place upon record an expression of their sincere sorrow at the loss of a good man, a good member, and a good journalist. The sufferings and the sacrifices that were his never dimmed the brightness of his intellect nor clouded his sunny, cheery manliness. His persistent devotion to duty, made unusually painful through physical weakness and impending death, entitles him to be remembered as a philosopher and a hero, and the record he left behind him of friendships made and good works done must long endure to keep his memory green.

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our late associate assurances of sincere condolence, and direct that a copy of these resolutions, suitably prepared, be transmitted to the widow.

Daniell & Sons.
HIGH GRADE
BLACK SILKS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR THIS WEEK. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED:
5,000 YARDS 22-INCH GROS GRAIN, CACHEMIRE FINISH, $1 48 AND $1 72 YARD; WORTH $1 98 AND $2 75.
2,000 YARDS 24-INCH PEAU DE SOIE, SOFT FINISH, ALL SILK, $1 25 YARD; WORTH $1 75.
2,000 YARDS 24-INCH SURAH, DOUBLE-TWISTED CHAIN, (ALL SILK,) 98c. YARD; WORTH $1 35.
COLORED SILKS.
4,500 YARDS 22-INCH FAILLE FRANCAISE, RICH, (ALL SILK,) SOFT FINISH, SPRING SHADES, $1 48 AND $1 68 YARD; WORTH $1 95 AND $2 25.
7,000 YARDS FIGURED FAILLE FRANCAISE, ALL SILK, ENTIRELY NEW, $1 25 YARD; WORTH $1 48.
3,000 PIECES FIGURED INDIA SILKS, ELEGANT ASSORTMENT, EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES.
DRESS GOODS DEP'T.
TWO SPECIAL VALUES.
40-INCH FRENCH CASHMERES, 48c. YARD.
48-INCH SILK FINISHED HENRIETTA, 79c. YARD.
WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION FOR THESE TWO ITEMS. THE LATTER IS EQUAL TO OTHER $1 QUALITIES.
FOR MONDAY MORNING, 150 ROBES, (10 YARDS EACH,) FRENCH SERGES, PERSIAN BORDER, $7 75.
WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT.
WE STILL HAVE A FULL LINE OF GENUINE FRENCH SATEENS, IN ALL COLORS, AS ADVERTISED AT 23c. YARD.
KOECHLIN'S FRENCH CHALLIES, 70 DIFFERENT STYLES, 49c. YARD.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS, COMPRISING
PERSIAN NOVELTIES,
EMBROIDERED BANDS,
PASSEMENTERIES,
ALSO, NEWEST PATTERNS IN
SILK FRINGES,
ALL OF WHICH THEY OFFER AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.
PRACTICAL PEOPLE, WHO FROM LONG EXPERIENCE ARE THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH ALL THE DETAILS OF SHOPPING, EXPERTS AT MATCHING GOODS, AND WELL POSTED AS TO WHAT IS BEING WORN AND USED, ARE EMPLOYED TO PERSONALLY ATTEND TO THE FILLING OF ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL.
PAID PARCELS TO THE AMOUNT OF $5 OR OVER FORWARDED FREE WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW-YORK.
BROADWAY & 8TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
777 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.
ARE NOW SHOWING
SPRING STYLES
OF IMPORTED AND CITY-MADE SUITS, MANTLES, JACKETS, NEWMARKETS, TEA GOWNS, BLOUSE WAISTS, AND JERSEYS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
SPECIAL.
ALL-WOOL, TAILOR-MADE, BRAID-BOUND BLACK STOCKINETTE JACKETS, $3 25; WORTH $6.
ALL-WOOL, TAILOR-MADE, BRAID-BOUND AND PLAIN BLACK CORKSCREW JACKETS, $5; WORTH $8.
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
SILK-WARP HENRIETTAS, IN BLACK AND GRAY;
NUN'S VEILINGS, BORDERED AND HEMSTITCHED;
SILK AND WOOL SIDE-BAND GRENADINES, COMBINATION SIDE-BAND SUITINGS, IN GRAY, BLACK AND WHITE, AND BLACK,

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

29, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.

TO BE BUSY

during the usually quiet interval between Winter and Spring we make the following

SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN NEW GOODS:

At **Forty-nine Cents,**
white, medium, and dark ground,
FRENCH WOOL CHALLIES,
tinted figures and cashmere designs, such as are always sold at 85 cents to $1 00 the yard.

At **Twenty-nine Cents,**
a hundred pieces
FINEST FRENCH FLANNELS,
light and dark plaids and stripes—handsome styles—worth and usually sold at 45 and 50 cents.

At **Nineteen Cents.**
Garnet and Navy Blue Basket Flannels—all wool.

SILKS.

At **Fifty-nine Cents,**
Wide and Narrow Stripe Surahs—old rose, cardinal, blue, myrtle, Nile, and white Stripes on black grounds—beautiful styles—worth 85 cents.

At **Sixty-nine Cents,**
Fancy Colored Plaid and black and white satin stripe Surahs in large variety—exceptional value.

At **Seventy-nine Cents,**
White and Colored Bengalines—large and small designs—good value at $1.

Colored Failletines	49 cents
Colored Surahs	59 cents
Colored China Silks	49 cents
White China Silks	49 cents
Figured China Silks	49 cents
Colored Faille Française	79 cents
Colored Satin Rhadames	79 cents

At 89 cents.....98 cents.....$1 17.....$1 25,
unequaled assortment of
Fancy Surahs, Armures, and Tricotines.
Persian, rainbow, and block stripes—all shades.

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

At **Seventy Cents** and three-quarters,
finest cotton Challies—tinted figures—five hundred styles, nowhere found under 12½.

To Yard-wide French Percales,
best imported—white, gobelin, cardinal, and indigo grounds, with stripes, checks, and figures in three hundred styles or more, an entire section is devoted. Price—TWELVE CENTS and a half.
Identical quality a year ago sold at nineteen.

IMPORTED NOVELTIES.
Each day adds to variety of bordered, tufted, knotted, and embroidered Ginghams and to the marvelous display of silk and satin striped Scotch Zephyrs and Chambrays.....As indication of the great values offered we quote:

At **Twelve Cents** and a half.
Finest Scotch Ginghams—plaids, stripes, and small checks, worth and sold by competitors at 25.

At **Fifteen Cents,**
Novelty Suitings—navy, gobelin, wine, seal, Havana, old red, pistache, silver gray, and black—stripe and band effects; worth 25.

At **Nine Cents** and three-quarters.
Wool finish Boating Cloths—light and medium colors; worth 15.

At **Eight Cents** and three-quarters.
Best domestic Ginghams, wide and narrow stripes and large and small plaids and checks—fancies and mournings—one of the greatest of all great offerings here mentioned.

At **Four Cents** and three-quarters.
New standard Calicoes—fancies, shepherd plaids, mourning and silver grays—colors warranted.

If you want to see
The Greatest Bargain in Sateens
ever quoted,
you are invited to inspect those we this week offer
At **Twelve Cents** and a half.
Exquisite colors and styles—made expressly for us—not to be found elsewhere at any price.

To be busy now extra attractions are necessary.

Therefore,

Ladies' new gingham Wrappers	98 cents
Ladies' braided Jerseys, all sizes	$1 59
Ladies' braided cloth Dresses	9 00
Ladies' tailor cloth Dresses	12 00
Ladies' Henrietta Dresses	15 00
Ladies' French plaid Dresses	17 00
Ladies' loose front Newmarkets	3 79
Ladies' Jersey Jackets	2 95
Ladies' Corkscrew Jackets—tailor bound	4 98
Ladies' silk Wraps—solid jet shoulders	5 98
Ladies' seal plush Jackets	6 00
Ladies' seal plush Sacques	15 00
Ladies' seal plush Wraps	10 98
Ladies' seal plush Newmarkets	24 98
Ladies' imported plush Newmarkets	49 00
Ladies' English crape Bonnets; were $7 00.	$3 98
Mourning Toques and Turbans; were 7 00.	3 98
Ladies' sacque-shape Chemises	19 cents
Ladies' tucked and ruffled Drawers	19 cents
Ladies' tucked Corset Covers	19 cents
Ladies' embroidery-trim Drawers	29 cents
Ladies' fancy-yoke Chemises	29 cents
Ladies' Mother Hubbard Night Dresses	39 cents
Ladies' fancy-yoke Night Dresses	59 cents
Ladies' embroidered ruffle Skirts	59 cents
Ladies' hand-made Coutille Corsets	49 cents
Ladies' embroidered-edge Corsets	79 cents
Infants' Long Slips—embroidered yoke	19 cents
Infants' Short Slips—fancy yokes	19 cents
Infants' Knit Shirts	19 cents
Infants' Short Cloaks—silk-emb'd cape	$1 79
Girls' Cloth Dresses	2 49
Misses' Cloth Newmarkets—angel sleeves	4 98
Boys' all-wool Flannel Waists	49 cents
Boys' heavy Knee Pants—all sizes	49 cents
Boys' School Suits—all sizes	$2 98
Men's English Half Hose	12½ cents
Men's English Merino Hose	24 cents
Men's Silk Scarfs—satin lined	19 cents
Men's Flannel Working Shirts	98 cents
Men's New Flannel Tennis Shirts	98 cents
Ladies' extra fancy Stripe Hose	19 cents
Ladies' Fast Black—warranted	23 cents
Ladies' Brilliant Lisle	29 cents
Misses' Solid Black—double knees	23 cents
Ladies' Cashmere Gloves	29 cts.; were 49
5-button emb'd Kid Gloves	79 cts.; were 1 25
8-button Suede Mousquetaire	98 cts.; were 1 49
Ladies' Ribbed Lisle Vests	19 cents
Swiss Ribbed Lisle, ribbon run	49 cents
Ribbed Wool, high and low neck	79 cents
Misses'—long and short sleeves	39 cents

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF GLASSWARE
AT LESS
THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE STOCK OF A RETIRING IMPORTER
PURCHASED
FIFTY PER CENT. BELOW VALUE!

	Each.	Dozen.	Worth.
Tumblers, 3 sizes	5 cts.	59 cts.	$1 29 doz
Tumblers, extra cut	6 cts.	69 cts.	1 49 doz
Liqueurs	6 cts.	69 cts.	1 29 doz
Wines	7 cts.	78 cts.	1 69 doz
Clarets	8 cts.	88 cts.	1 69 doz
Lemonades	8 cts.	89 cts.	1 79 doz
Champagnes	9 cts.	98 cts.	1 89 doz
Clarets, bowl shape	9 cts.	98 cts.	1 99 doz
Sherries, cut stem	10 cts.	$1 09.	2 19 doz
Goblets	11 cts.	1 19.	2 19 doz
Finger Bowls	11 cts.	1 29.	2 98 doz

Every piece offered is perfect in every respect, and of fine, thin Bohemia full crystal.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

TO BE BUSY

at expense of profit is better than keeping goods in stock in hope of future gain.

Therefore
we offer and will sell
IN UPHOLSTERY
Seven hundred pair
Nottingham and Scotch Lace Curtains,
slightly imperfect,
AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE!

At **Forty-nine Cents** a pair,
Lace Curtains—taped all around; perfect price $1 25.

At **Seventy-five Cents** a pair,
Extra quality Scotch Lace Curtains—side and double bordered; perfect price $1 75.

At **Ninety-seven Cents** a pair,
Scotch Lace Curtains—Guipure effects; perfect price $2 25.

Finer still up to $2 50; perfect price $5 00.

Imported Madras and Crepe Curtains,
exquisite designs—some with silk striped borders and dados, some with tinseled raw silk figures, and some all over figured—Oriental, Japanese, Bayadere, and Florentine effects,
$3 49 to $7 98.....not to be matched under $5 to $12

Turcoman Portieres....chenille cross stripe	$1 69
Turcoman Portieres....40-inch chenille dado	2 97
Turcoman Portieres....floral chenille dado	3 98
Chenille Portieres.....new designs	5 98

Values extraordinary!

50-inch Jute Tapestries	39 cents;	worth 50
Petit Pointes	49 cents;	worth 65
Tinseled Petit Points	59 cents;	worth 75
Raw Silk	75 cents;	worth $1 19
Spun Silk	$1 09;	worth 1 50
All-wool Gobelin	1 49;	worth 2 25
Silk and Wool Draperies	1 49;	worth 2 25
French Brocatelles	1 98;	worth 3 00
Satin Brocatelles	2 69;	worth 5 50
Cashmere & Silk Draperies	2 98;	worth 6 50
Silk Cordarottes	2 98;	worth 6 00

Stair Buttons.
25 cts. doz. were 40; 39 cts. doz. were 60

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.

All-linen Crash	2¾ cts.;	value 7
Extra wide all-linen Crash	5¾ cts.;	value 10
All-linen Huck Towels	8 cts.;	value 12
Extra large Huck and Damask	12½ cts.;	value 16
Extra large and fine	15 cts.;	value 19
Still larger—handsome borders	19 cts.;	value 27
All-linen Doilies	7 cts.;	value 10
All-linen Napkins—dozen	69 cts.;	value 85
All-linen—large—dozen	98 cts.;	value $1 38
Extra fine—large—dozen	$1 49	value 1 85
Cotton Diaper—10-yard piece	39 cts.,	value 60
Linen Diaper—10-yard piece	79 cts.;	value 1 00
Table Felt	19 cts.;	value 30

Linen Table Damasks.

Extra heavy unbleached	24 cents;	value 40
Extra German Damasks	37 cents;	value 50
Bleached Double Damasks	47 cents;	value 60
Extra wide unbleached	58 cents;	value 75
Fine satin Damasks	78 cents;	value 1 00

Turkey Red Damasks.

Full width	19 cents;	value 25

Fine Linen Lunch Sets.

2½-yard Cloth—dozen Doilies	$1 98;	value 2 75

Checked Nainsooks	5¾ cents;	worth 10
Extra fine and heavy	12½ cents;	worth 16
India Linen Plaids	9¾ cents;	worth 15

STAMPED LINEN GOODS.

Momie Cloth Doilies—fringed	4 cts
Momie Cloth Doilies fringe and open work	5 cts
Tray Covers and Carvers	18 cts
Sacque, open-work border	25 cts
With open work and knotted fringe	37 cts
With hand-drawn border	63 cts
14-inch Scarfs—fringed	18 cts
72-inch Scarfs knotted fringe and open work	43 cts
Open work all around—fringed	59 cts

DRESS LININGS.

Plain Crinolines		4 cts
Soft finish Cambrics		4½ cts
Plain Silicias	were 11	7 cts
Double face Silicias	were 12½	9 cts
Quilted Sateens	were 59	33 cts
Striped Satin Linings	were 75	49 cts
Thirty-cent Serges	Remnants	12½ cts
Forty-cent Farmers' Satins	Remnants	18 cts

FRUIT OF LOOM
SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS
at less than mill prices.

Forty-two inch	9¼ cents;	value 12½
Forty-five inch	11 cents;	value 15
Fifty inch	12½ cents;	value 16½
Six-quarter	13¾ cents;	value 18
Eight-quarter	19 cents;	value 23
Nine-quarter	21 cents;	value 26

CLOSING SALE OF BLANKETS.
69 cents to $3 49 worth $1 to $5

Fine California Blankets.
12-4...$7 19 were $10 00 | 13-4...$8 49 were $12 50

Pure Wool Cradle Blankets,
slightly damaged, 80 cents; perfect price $1 50

Extra Values in Comfortables,
$1 29.....$1 39.....$1 69.....$1 98
best white cotton filled.....full size

LACE FLOUNCINGS.

Black Spanish Guipure Flouncings,
large and small rose and leaf patterns,
69 cents....98 cents....$1 29....$1 49....$1 98.
Extra good value.

Black Chantilly Flouncings,
real thread and Llama designs,
98 cents....$1 29....$1 49....$1 69.

Black Escurial Flouncings,
heavy and rich designs.....$2 69; worth $4

Real Hand-run Spanish Flouncings,
$3 98.....worth....$8 $5 98.....worth.....$11

Black Directoire Flouncings,
66 inches wide.....$2 39 to $5

White Lace Flouncings.

Platte Val	49 cents	Directoire	$2 39
Silk Chantilly	$1 59	Fedora	2 39

TO REDUCE UMBRELLA STOCK,
Preparatory to arrival of new Parasols
we offer

Silk Umbrellas that were	$4 00	at $2 49
Silk Umbrellas that were	5 50	at 3 49
Silk Umbrellas that were	7 49	at 3 98

NOTIONS.

Horn Bone, dozen	4c.	Bone Buttons, gross	13c.
Wide Beads, set	8c.	Collar Buttons, dozen	4c.
Skirt Braid, yard	3c.	Shoe Buttons, gross	4c.
Pleated Braid, piece	9c.	Hat Pins, dozen	4c.
Stockinet Shields	9c.	Corset Steels, pair	4c.
Double-faced Shields	13c.	English Hairpins	1c.
Best Steel Thimbles	3c.	Hair Crimpers, package	8c.
Steel Crochet Needles	2c.	Tracing Wheels	7c.
Bone Crochet Needles	3c.	Linen Tape, piece	3c.
Large Button Hooks	4c.	Best Twill Tape, piece	9c.
Waist Steels		pinked edge, dozen	3c.
Covered Whalebones		best quality, dozen	13c.
Whalebone Casing		plain, piece	15c.
Whalebone Casing		fancy stripe, piece	23c.
Silk Binding Braid		all colors, yard	16c.
Taffeta Binding		piece	18c.
Large Hooks and Eyes		card	2c.
Small Hooks and Eyes		two-dozen card	5c.
Hook and Eye Tape		yard	9c.
Cloak Hooks and Eyes		dozen	3c.
Cotton Corset Laces		dozen	3c.
Skirt Reeds		with elastic, set	5c.
Cotton Batting		dozen yards	16c.
French Basting Cotton		dozen spools	12c.
Fancy Garter Elastic		per yard	8c.
Silk Garter Elastic		frilled edge	21c.

STATIONERY.

Blank Books	1c.	Ink Erasers	4c.
Italian Quills	1c.	Mordford's Glue	7c.
Writing Pads	3c.	Fancy Pen Wipers	10c.
Penholders, dozen	2c.	Metal Inkstands	10c.
Arrow Penholders	7a.	Drawing Slate	29c.
Automatic Pencils	13c.	Card Counters	12c.
Enameled Playing Cards, worth 25			10c.
Celluloid Checkers	19c.	Cribbage Boards	17c.
Poker Chips, 100	23c.	Box Envelopes, 200	23c.
Overland Mail Paper and Envelopes, 24 each			14c.
FineWove Tinted Paper and Envelopes, 24 each			18c.
Shamrock Linen Paper and Envelopes, 120 each			69c.
Commercial Note Paper, five-quire box			20c.
"Challenge" Paper and Envelopes, box			11c.
Heavy Parchment Paper and Envelopes, box			11c.
Marcus Ward's Linen Paper and Envelopes, box			24c.
Plate and fifty Visiting Cards			77c.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them.

FURNITURE

SPRING EXHIBIT—LATEST STYLES.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, and 65 West 23d Street,
ARE DISPLAYING THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF RELIABLE FURNITURE—FROM MEDIUM TO FINEST GRADES—EVER SHOWN IN NEW-YORK. BEST VALUES GUARANTEED AT THE RESPECTIVE PRICES NAMED:

Bedroom Suits from $20 to $500.
Parlor Suits from $70 to $1,000.
Sideboards from $20 to $400.
Dining Tables from $10 to $150.
Dining Chairs from $2 to $50.
Chiffoniers from $10 to $100.
China Closets from $17 to $250.
Book Cases from $8 to $200.
Easy Chairs, (in Leather and Tapestry,) $20 to $100.
Library Tables from $10 to $200.
Hall Seats and Stands from $10 to $250.
And every other article required in the Furnishing of a Flat, House, or Mansion. All prices in plain figures.

SPRING, 1889.

WE INVITE INSPECTION OF OUR GRAND DISPLAY OF SPRING GOODS, WHICH BY FAR EXCEEDS ANY FORMER SEASON BY FULLY DOUBLE THE QUANTITY OF STYLES, COMPRISING THE CHOICEST HOME AND FOREIGN PRODUCTIONS.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER RANGING IN PRICE $16, $20, $25, AND $30; TROUSERS, $4, $5, $6, $7, AND $8, AND SPRING OVERCOATS, SILK-LINED, $16, $18, $20, $22, AND $25.

WE OFFER NO GOODS THAT WE CANNOT WARRANT TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION, AND OUR INDORSEMENT TO THAT EFFECT IS HANDED TO EVERY CUSTOMER.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, THUS ENABLING YOU TO ORDER BY MAIL AS SAFELY AS IF YOU WERE MEASURED IN OUR STORE.

ARNHEIM'S

Mammoth Tailoring Establishment,
BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Trade Mark

THE
First Japanese Mfg. & Trading Co.,
865 BROADWAY,

Beg to announce that during March they will offer their large stock of Oriental goods at twenty per cent. discount for cash before removal to their new store.

VITAL STATISTICS.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH'S MORTALITY TABLES FOR JANUARY.

January mortality tables, just issued by the New-York State Board of Health, show that the number of deaths in the State in that month was about the same as in December and a little less than in January of last year. From a population of 3,980,000 there were 7,100 deaths reported, which gives a death rate per 1,000 annually of 21.40; this includes the cities and larger villages. The infant death rate is higher than in the preceding month. Zymotic diseases caused 17 per cent. of all deaths, (17.90 in December). A moderate increase in the prevalence of scarlet fever continues; typhoid fever is materially diminished; diphtheria is credited with causing fewer deaths than last month, 7.30 per cent. of all deaths. From smallpox deaths are reported from Lyons, Rome, Marengo in Wayne County, Middlebury in Wyoming County, and from the Onondaga County Almshouses. New localities for its development are the towns of Burns, Allegany County, and Sheridan, Chautauqua County, and a single mild case in Fort Plain. Consumption caused 12.55 per cent. of all deaths and 19.25 of deaths over 5 years of age.

Of the total number of deaths for the month 3,375 occurred in this city, 1,535 in Brooklyn, 271 in Buffalo, and 180 in Albany. Of cases under 5 years the percentage in this city was 43.4, in Brooklyn 42.2, in Port Richmond 69.2, in Sing Sing for 60. This percentage for the area was 41.9 in the maritime district, 26 in the Hudson Valley district, 20 in the Adirondack district, 21.8 in the Mohawk Valley district, 20.8 in the Southern Tier district, 17.3 in the East Central district, 12.8 in the West Central district, and 34 in the Lake district and Western district. Typhoid fever appeared most frequently in this district, which had 36 cases out of a total of 89 for the entire State.

There were 38 deaths in this district from malarial diseases out of a total of 51. This district furnished 280 of the 342 fatal cases of scarlet fever, there being but 1 case in the Adirondack district and none in the Mohawk Valley. There were 421 deaths from diseases of the digestive system, of which 256 occurred in this district, and a sprinkling all around. Old age caused 507 deaths, quite evenly distributed over the State according to population.

THE LYDECKER COURT MARTIAL.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Secretary of War to-day ordered a court martial for the trial of Major Garrett J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers, on charges of neglect of duty in connection with the work of constructing the aqueduct tunnel. The court will meet at the War Department, Tuesday, March 12. The detail for the court is as follows: Major-Gen. George Crook, Col. H. M. Black, Twenty-third Infantry; R. L. Dodge, Eleventh Infantry; E. F. Townsend, Twelfth Infantry; J. M. Whittemore, Ordnance Department; Alexander Piper, Fifth Artillery; C. B. Comstock, Engineer Department; J. M. Mendenhall, Fourth Artillery; C. M. Poe, Engineer Department; Lieut.-Cols. D. M. Fiegler, Ordnance Department; H. M. Roberts, Engineers Department; W. E. Merrill, Engineer Department; G. L. Gillespie, Engineer Department, with Major George E. Davis as Judge Advocate of the court.

GREAT DISTRESS IN CHINA.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The United States Consul-General at Shanghai reports to the State Department that the recent droughts and floods in China have caused widespread destitution, and although generous contributions have already been made for the relief of the people, there is pressing need of further aid.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL SHOW ON
MONDAY, MARCH 4
An Additional Shipment of
LADIES'
IMPORTED
DRESSES,
CLOAKS,
TEA GOWNS,
LINGERIE,
TRIMMED HATS
and BONNETS,
JUST RECEIVED.

ALSO IN
LADIES' SUIT DEP'T.
A full and complete assortment of LADIES' FINE SUITS for SPRING WEAR, embracing a large variety of new styles and materials, both black and colored, and including Laces, Surahs, Nun's Veiling, Foulards, Bengalines, Challies, Cashmeres, Henriettas, &c., &c., and a number of handsome combinations of especial value, at
$28 and $39,
WITH UNMADE WAISTS.

Also an EXTRAORDINARY LARGE STOCK of COMPLETELY MADE SUITS, in all materials, at from
$14 TO $35.
All fitted and finished without extra charge.

SILKS.
ONE LOT OF
JAPANESE CREPE
At 58c. Yard.
ONE LOT OF
PRINTED CREPE DE CHINE
At $1.00 Yard.
ALSO, NOVELTIES IN
LYONS SILKS

DRESS GOODS.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE RICHEST
PARIS DRESS NOVELTIES.
EMBROIDERED AND ACCORDION PLAITED ROBES.
ALL NEW STYLES.

Special attention is invited to the following prices:
Fine all-wool FRENCH CASHMERE, in the latest shades, at
45c. yard.
All-wool FRENCH TWILLS, 48 inches wide, at
55c. yard.
New SAXONY SUITINGS, all wool, at
62c. yard.

18th-st., 19th-st., and 6th-av.
(18th-st. Station Elevated Road.)

B. Altman & Co.

WILL PLACE ON SALE
MONDAY, MARCH 4
THE FOLLOWING
HIGHLY DESIRABLE
OFFERINGS IN
LADIES'
UNDERWEAR:

GOWNS - -	75c.
SKIRTS - -	55c.
CHEMISES - -	39c.
DRAWERS - -	35c.
CORSET COVERS -	48c.

CORSETS.
FRENCH COUTILLE,
95c.,
FORMERLY $1.95.
FRENCH SATEEN,
VARIOUS COLORS,
$1.68,
FORMERLY $2.25.
LADIES'
Waterproof Cloaks,
In great variety of new Shapes and Materials, including Ladies' Gossamers, (Raglan Shape,) at
$1.85. $2.90, and $6.25;
FORMERLY
$4.50, $5.50, and $10.50.

18th-st., 19th-st., and 6th-av.
(18th-st. Station Elevated Road.)

AMHERST COLLEGE NOTES.

AMHERST, Mass., March 2.—The college brass band, which played an important part in the late Presidential campaign, has been disbanded.

Prof. E. P. Harris of the chemical department has returned from his extended vacation and resumed his duties in the college.

The Glee Club management has offered a prize of $10 for the best humorous song, and reserves the right to use and publish any song handed in in the competition.

The "Senior dramatics" committee has selected for production "Katherine," a travesty by J. K. Bangs. Two trials for places on the cast have been held, and every effort will be made to obtain the best men for the positions. This play was presented with great success by Company I of the Seventh Regiment, New-York, in New-York and Brooklyn.

A mass meeting of the Faculty, Alumni, and undergraduates will be held soon in College Hall to begin the agitation in favor of the college. Speeches will be made by some of the Professors and Alumni, and an enthusiastic time is expected.

Two college men are starting a scheme to have a co-operative laundry. They will contract to do all the students' washing for $15 per year. Operations will commence next term, and for that term the price will be $5.

Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley gave a highly interesting lecture in College Hall Feb. 25, the former reciting humorous selections and the latter poetry in Western dialect.

The Freshman ball nine has sent a challenge to the Harvard Freshmen to play a series of two games, one in Cambridge and one in Amherst. As yet no action has been taken.

All the students are training for the coming heavy gymnastic exhibition which occurs late in March. The class which excels the others in the various in-door gymnastic exercises wins the prize of $50 given by a Mr. Ladd of Portland, Oregon.

The Moses King Corporation Company of Boston will soon issue a handbook of Amherst and surroundings, which will be uniform with the series of King's handbooks. It will contain, among other things, a short sketch of the history of the college, views of the college buildings, fraternity houses, and a plan of the college grounds. Hitchcock, '91, is compiling the material.

The Senate has appointed one of its members as a supervisor of the finances of the various athletic organizations, to include also the Lecture Course Committee. The supervisor is compelled to report any mismanagement to the Senate, and also to report in person at the last meeting of each term.

At the recent meeting of the Inter-Collegiate Press Association at Boston, MacNeill, '90, was elected a member of the Executive Committee.

The Freshmen have chosen W. S. Bentley and E. F. Pierce to represent them on the Lecture Course Committee.

The Seniors have at last completed their class elections for Class Day. Chancellor was elected Class Orator and W. C. Esty, Jr., Prophet.

Quite a large party of students went in a body to see "Sunderland" at Northampton this evening. A special train was run for their benefit, and also for the benefit of the Glee Club, which gave a concert at Easthampton to-night.

Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, yesterday submitted figures showing that the whole number of hogs packed in Cincinnati for the Winter season from Nov. 1, 1888, to March 1, 1889, was 800,062. The preceding year the number was 909,088, showing a decrease for the year of 8,946 head.

TALK OF THE DAY IN PARIS

BOULANGER AND THE SUPPRESSION OF THE LEAGUE.

RUSSIA'S INNOCENCE IN AFRICA—POKER FORBIDDEN IN A MILITARY SCHOOL—VICTORIA'S HOLIDAY.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

PARIS, March 2.—It is not a very great pity that the so-called Patriotic League should be interfered with and even suppressed. The great mystery to the outsider is why this bothersome, muddling, noisy association should so long have been allowed the right of way. No one would care to question the patriotism of M. Déroulède, but he certainly is not a single exception in France, and certainly the alliance was rapidly becoming a secret political faction with strong wirepulling developments.

After the war, in the first rush of fervor and enthusiasm, what has become of the Freemasonry of this confederation was a thing almost clear to sight. Even if its master spirit was frequently dangerous, he was ever obedient to the common law and prudent. Why the authorities should so suddenly awaken to the situation and use as the handle for their action only a trifling incident is not readily understood. It is not probable that there was any plan or much forethought in the proceedings.

Gen. Boulanger was simply being entertained at a private banquet, given in the large dining room of the Grand Hotel, by M. and Mme. Lucien Millevoye. M. Millevoye is a son of the first President of the Court of Lyons. The lady received the guests, or rather those of the General, reclining on a lounge, being too delicate from the effects of a recent carriage accident to endure the fatigue of standing. The dinner was interrupted by the arrival of M. Déroulede and after the dinner about 1,500 came to the reception. It is no mere rumor that gives March 7 as the date for the famous Royalist dinner, when the Duchess d'Uzes will formally introduce to Boulanger the best friends of the Comte de Paris, and the table will mingle in brilliant decoration the roses of France and scarlet pinks.

The explanation given in the Chamber of Deputies about the Atchinoff business seems quite clear, and it was distinctly plain that Russia neither authorized nor countenanced the expedition and had no wish or intent to interfere. It thus remained simply an annoying and vexatious complication such as might suddenly loom upon the political horizon of any nation.

M. Déroulède, however, upset the bucket of decorum and frightened the Ministry. Then they set the police to work examining papers and forcing open iron safes, where a child's common sense would have known that nothing more than an infant's rattle, perhaps, would be found.

M. Laguerre, meanwhile, was not going to be left out in the cold and overlooked in popular martyrdom. He did all he could to be arrested, but no one seemed to have thought of him, so he took consolation in the ink bottle, and wrote the Minister asking to be included in the common fate. He is a Deputy, and the law declares him in any way to be inviolable, and M. Laguerre to-day means to interview the Government upon the iniquity and inequality of this old-time justice.

I am told that Gen. Boulanger and Count Dillon are not entirely pleased with the League business. In the Boulangist faction nothing succeeds like success, and there has been at least a momentary check. It was maladroit. However, the General will undoubtedly master the situation, and in truth he soared above the trifling incident at the Millevoye fête by saying sympathetically, that while diplomatic reserve commanded silence, he could and would say that it was a great and grievous pity that the first cannon ball fired in many long years should have been directed against a friendly flag.

In behalf of Boulanger interests still comes the witty and stinging M. Andrieux. Never was there a more skillful electrification of the miserable old Tonquin mummy than the one accomplished by this gentleman in spite of serious documents and authentic information coming almost from the fountain head. Any other man would have been sacrificed at once, but M. Andrieux is a great orator. He possesses the tenacious quality of a stinging bee. Human flesh has just about so much endurance, and the Chamber of Deputies, as a political body, has far less nerve than their individual representatives. When in the final period M. Andrieux began to talk seriously there was no more fun, and the assembly became distraint. The effect had already been attained. People have another grievance to add to the long list, and that is about all that Gen. Boulanger reckoned on for the moment.

Gaudin de Villaine has a project concerning the Panama Canal which will be brought forward, the gods willing, on Thursday next. M. Villaine concludes that our vote for the creation of the Nicaragua Canal is but another stone thrown at the Panama scheme and at French jurisdiction. He thinks too highly of the common sense of the Americans to believe for one instant that they ever intend even to begin the active building of another canal, but he does believe that one practical man is yet going to carry out the Panama Canal at the expense of the French. M. Villaine asks the Government to interfere and avoid the cessation of labor by supporting at least in a moral sense the Crédit Foncier.

The military schools here are having more than their usual Springtime frolic. At Saint Cyr the commanding General has been obliged to forbid all gambling games, especially our national pride and boast—poker. So great was the enthusiasm over this Yankee innocence, that the pupils lost ordinarily three or more thousand francs on paper. They signed notes, and sacrificed their pay even for 10 years. Leto is to be allowed as a safer outlet to the ruling passion and in six months probably that will have to be suppressed.

At the Polytechnique School matters go from bad to worse. The pupils deigned to accept a late holiday because it was given by M. Carnot and M. de Freycinet, old pupils of the establishment. The youths consented to enjoy themselves, but they will not go to Commander Henry's balls, and as his authority is unrecognized he will probably in due time see fit to retire. Revolution seems to be the order of the day even among schoolboys.

There was some interest created here a day or two ago by a statement that Queen Victoria had long been a Catholic, and that her Eastern journeys abroad were made necessary by the seclusion requisite to the religious requirements of that date. The Queen, however, suddenly decided, it was said, that she must return to England this year for Easter, and now we are told that newspaper gossip alone has determined upon this, and that the other authentic fact remains, and that the Empress Frederick is almost a convert.

Biarritz, meanwhile, is about the most cheerful and busy place on the Continent. Even Nice and Monte Carlo have lost their prestige in spite of the Prince of Wales, flower throwing, Bernhardt's breakfasts to Théo, and the assurance that the tragic queen has good reason to bless the gambling table. All the villa Rochefoucald has been refurnished for the Queen, and we already all knew that her Majesty dotes on cream colored carpets, and that her mahogany bed, sent from Windsor, is faultless in simplicity, beneath gray-blue draperies held up by two wooden cupids gilded.

Everybody will now flock to Biarritz and the Riviera will be deserted for the nonce. Pau is wild with rage. Scarlet hunting coats are at a discount. At 2:30 o'clock on Friday next Lord Lytton will meet his sovereign at Cherbourg and conduct her to Biarritz by special train. The latter made its general rehearsal this week and everything worked satisfactorily.

Massenet has just got the fourth tableau of his new work for the Opéra Comique in such a shape that it can be rehearsed on the stage. As there will be eight tableaus in "L'Esclarmonde," it seems impossible that the new opera can be heard before April, notwithstanding the managerial promises of its production in the last fortnight of this month. I am assured that Miss Sibyl Sanderson, who is to "create" the chief rôle, works with a will, and if success is to be gained by good efforts, that crown will be hers.

The Nouveautés changed bill last night, reviving "Le Royaume des Femmes," first given way back in 1833. It tells the story of two Parisians going up in a balloon and falling down upon some unknown planet, where women reign and men are slaves compelled to toil and drudge. The authors do not say this "royaume" is America. The Parisians continue in the kingdom of Queen Snavita the same business they did on earth. They pass resolutions and upset the Government. The minor incident of the marriage of Alcinador, played by Albert Brasseur, to the feminine Minister of War is worked up suggestively in a coarse way. The play is funny, if you like that kind of play. It is rendered, at all events, with great spirit.

Mlle. Ugalde comes back from Brussels, where she was enthusiastically received. Her recent connection with the broker, Meyer, seems to have added to her attractiveness. She is not pretty, but is full of spirit. There are two other "stars" in the cast, Pierny and Darcourt. They all dressed as becomingly and as scantily as possible. The piece winds up with a procession like "La Fille du Tambour Major," with music by Paulus Boulanger. The songs are taken from everybody, and good tunes have been chosen; and as all the local jokes can be changed to suit the times, it is probable that visitors to our great and glorious world's show will have an opportunity to see the naughty but nice French operette, and to hear "Revenant de la Revue" sung by the actors and the audience. Music does not soothe the savage French breast; it stimulates it.

TOOK POISON BECAUSE HE WAS SICK.

Isidore Volmer, aged 52, of 406 East One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, died yesterday morning from the effect of paris green taken Friday with suicidal intent. He came to this country from Paris in 1859, and since then he has traveled as salesman for several firms. Four months ago he got out of work, but he recently made arrangements to go to Paris in April as the agent of some American exhibitors at the Exposition. He suffered severely from asthma and catarrh, and had frequent fainting spells. He was fearful that when he went to Paris and was seized with these faints strangers would not handle him kindly.

This thought depressed Volmer very much, and Friday afternoon he drank a quarter of a tumblerful of the poison. He then said to his wife: "If I have committed a great crime will you forgive me?" Mrs. Volmer asked him what it was, and he told her of what he had done. Dr. Jonathan Lyon was called in, but the poison had taken effect. Dr. W. T. Jenkins said that the poison was taken while the man was suffering from mental aberration. Mrs. Volmer and five children survive the dead man.

NEVER KNEW A NOLAN TO BE HANGED.

"Is this the Court of General Sessions?" asked a pleasant-looking old gentleman as he entered a room in the criminal court building yesterday.

He was told that it was. Then he asked:

"How did the case of young Nolan, charged with murder, come out?"

"He was found guilty in the first degree," said one of the court attachés.

"Dear me!" said the old gentleman. "I didn't know him, but I never knew of a man named Nolan to be hanged."

"Your name is Nolan, is it?" he was asked.

"Yes, Sir, and I took kind of an interest in the case on that account. Now, jealousy is a queer thing, isn't it? When a man does wrong there is an invisible power that fixes it so that he is punished. Bob Ingersoll pretends to advise

BRITISH ARMY PROBLEMS

DYNAMITE SHELLS AND THE VALUE OF ARTILLERY.

AS TO FORTIFYING LONDON—THE COALING OF SHIPS AND THE RIVALRY IN PERSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—We have in London two distinguished men named Andrew Clarke. One of these, who is Mr. Gladstone's medical attendant, was made a Baronet by that gentleman in 1883. The other has recently retired from the Royal Engineers with the rank of Lieutenant-General, having seen service in nearly every part of the world. Curiously enough, he was to Mr. Gladstone in military affairs what his namesake is in medical matters, just as Gen. Sir J. L. Simmons was the confidential adviser of the 1874 to 1880 Beaconsfield Government.

Gen. Sir A. Clarke on Monday corroborated, in a letter to the London *Times*, the contradiction I sent you two days before of the reports that it was intended to fortify London, the real state of the case being shown to be as I reported to you in the month of March last. Sir A. Clarke's letter brought out a formal denial the next day from the War Office that it was intended to ask for any money for London forts. The report has now been traced to a small suburban reporter who, finding that soldiers of high position had been endeavoring to reconcile on the spot the views of some engineer officers who differed on the merits of two positions south of the Thames Valley, jumped to the conclusion that forts were to be constructed immediately. Sir A. Clarke shows clearly that what has been done is to choose positions and prepare the plans for intrenched camps and to have some of the material for making them handy to the selected spots.

But Sir A. Clarke's letter raises a very serious question—how far a retired officer is at liberty to print information which he obtained by virtue of his confidential position when employed. A freelance like myself uses his discretion about what he learns, and if he sometimes says too much, why it is in the nature of things that he should not know exactly where to stop. But for a highly-placed officer, who was but the other day Inspector-General of Fortifications, and therefore in about the most confidential position a man can hold, to come out directly after his retirement and volunteer information as to the plans in the mind of his department up to the time of his leaving, is quite another thing and would not, it seems to me, be possible anywhere but in England. I understand that when the Commander-in-Chief has completed that little tour of combined business and pleasure in the Mediterranean, serious notice will be taken of this affair. It is felt that if high officers are to be "drawn" in this way by what might very well be "fishing" newspaper paragraphs, there would be an end to all confidence.

The rivalry between Russia and England in the East, and especially just now in Persia, is by no much more acute than usual. A few weeks ago M. Vlassov was appointed Russian Consul-General in Khorassan, to reside at Meshed and there to have a bodyguard of 120 Cossacks, by arrangement with the Persian Government. We have promptly replied by promoting Brig.-Gen. Maclean of the Bengal Staff Corps to be our Consul-General at the same place, but whether he is to have 120 Bengal cavalrymen as a bodyguard does not appear. Gen. Maclean has been on the frontier for some time with undefined rank, if definite duties, but the formal agent has been an Indian Pathan named Mirza Abbas Khan. Now Gen. Maclean, who served in the mutiny, in China, in the Afghan war, and in several frontier affairs, will represent England at one of the most dangerous and difficult points with authority as well as experience.

A glance at the map will show how Meshed flanks any possible advance on Herat, and it would be interesting to know how much Indian secret-service money we are spending in this quarter of the globe just at present. It is evident from private letters from Teheran that Sir Henry Wolff is not very careful whether he offends the Russians or not, and trouble may be looked for in this region. But Russia is not yet ready for any further move in this direction at present, and when her internal communications are completed she will need to be sure that she will have a foot in India before we know where we are.

To-day is advertised a company for the introduction to England of your dynamite and nitro-gelatine shells. I say yours, for the United States is entitled to the credit of leading in this direction. Mr. Snyder asks but £225,000 for the rights for Great Britain and her colonies and for half the Continental rights, and he will no doubt get the money. But if all that is said about bellite, mentioned in this place some months ago and tried on a considerable scale this last week, is true, why, there will be no need for any special appliances to fire dynamite shells or any special method of filling them, since, it seems, bellite will not go off under any circumstances short of explosion with a detonator, and then it is well to stand from under, since the force developed is much greater than from anything yet known.

Now, if ordinary shells can be filled with this stuff, as an experienced artillery officer who has passed through a practical arsenal course assures me is the case, just as they are now filled with powder, and that then they may be knocked about with impunity, or even heated in a fire, and the fuses only put in, it is thought the need for dynamite guns and shells will be superseded. And I happen to know that steps have been already taken which will lead to some experiments with bellite shells in a very few weeks at the most.

Yesterday a retired artillery Major-General named Owen read a paper at the United Service Institution on the value of artillery in the field. The remarks were too general to be of any practical value, and much doubt was thrown on the theory held at Woolwich generally that artillery is great force is a necessity of modern warfare. Officers of undoubted authority, like Col. Lonsdale Hale, late engineers, and Col. Maurice of the artillery, had, they showed, no profound faith in artillery fire on account of its destructiveness, though Col. Maurice dwelt on its moral effect on an enemy, but held this was exaggerated. These words from a gunner, who is at the same time probably the most cultured staff officer we have, are very significant, more particularly when he added that the relative power of infantry fire had increased and is increasing.

For my own part, six campaigns have taught me that on trained troops artillery fire has very little effect, moral or otherwise. I could illustrate this in fifty ways, but of course I am speaking of field or horse artillery. When it comes to heavy guns and the battering of ships or forts we have other things to consider. Capt. Tollemache stated yesterday that at Okehampton in 1887, 2,000 bullets were put into the targets at 2,100 yards' range out of the new 12-pounders in, I believe, 10 rounds of case shot, each having 314 balls of 34 to the pound. No doubt; but then the exact range was known, and there was a plenty of time to sight, and the targets were not firing back. Does any one believe that gunners will be able to stand to their pieces in the open at 2,100 yards against massed modern infantry fire? Just before the close of a miscellaneous discussion Mr. Nordenfelt showed that the powder now used was practically smokeless, that is, men could see through it, but the enemy could not. With every respect to Mr. Nordenfelt, this depends on circumstances. It is so in certain conditions of temperature and atmosphere; it is not so in others.

On Wednesday Lieut. Greet read at the same institution a paper on the coaling of ships. He, like everybody else who was present, was much struck with the badness of the coaling arrangements during the naval manœuvres of last Autumn. I commented on them severely at the time. The lecturer's suggestion was that the Government should have its own colliers, fitted so as to deliver coal almost automatically, on the principle of American grain elevators or harbor dredgers. But Welsh coal goes to dust only too quickly as it is, and the deterioration in the quality of the fuel from small coal would be dearly purchased by an economy of 5s. a ton, which is the most the lecturer calculated on. There is no better and quicker way of coaling than that adopted in the Suez Canal. Where I have seen a great P. and O. liner recoaled in four hours by gangs of half-bred Arabs with bushel baskets. And the real problem for war ships is not how to coal quickly and without destroying the quality of the coal in harbor, but how to coal at sea when blockading or watching a port or on a cruise in war time. It is to be feared it will remain a problem until oil takes the place of coal, and then pumps and hose will soon solve it.

SPRING GOWNS AND STUFFS.

DRESSES SEEN ON THE STAGE—WRAPS AND LACES.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Sardou's wit and Réjane's elegance combined have been enough to excite critical interest and feminine curiosity. Before going into gown and fashion lore let me say that there is a new kink in parlor decoration in the stage fitting of the first two acts. As everything runs to Japanese, the general effect is of that kind. The large window looking out on the white marble terrace and English garden beyond is made in the shape of a half moon, and on the glass panes are set chimeras in bronze and gilt. The effect is picturesque in the extreme.

Another notion is placing in the corners of very high bronze vases so that the green plants within touch the ceilings. In contrast, low vases, setting on the floor here and there, are filled with yellow and red chrysanthemums and ferns; great bowls of maidenhair were placed before gilt open-work screens on black, ivory-inlaid tables. On the gilt cane-seated lounges were dozens of rich cushions, and Réjane—like Sarah—excels in punching them down into suitable support for her quick, nervous posturing. In the third act I noticed for the first time here the papering of walls and ceiling to match, and the tinting of the doors to correspond in color. It is a new thing in Paris, being almost an exclusively San Francisco fancy, and it met with delighted approbation.

Maintenant aux toilettes. In the first act Réjane wears a long, pale mauve crêpe de chine jupe, making the plain train and one-half the front. The other half is composed of mastic shaded bengaline, very slightly draped, with a passementerie border of gold on pale blue satin. This same passementerie forms half of the waist, and the other half is outlined by an easy drapery of the bengaline. Her hair is dressed close to the head, with a turquois pin stuck in on the left side. She wears long tan Suède gloves, black lace stockings, and patent leather slippers, and her foot is very large and very ugly. Réjane has the most *chien*—this is the local superlative for *chic*—of any actress in Paris, and her toilets always give the newest hints and the latest quirk. For "Marquise" they may and should be taxed with a bit of ultra exaggeration, because the heroine is not a lady of the proper world.

In Act II. she wears a long dinner dress of absinthe-green velvet of a light shade; in front the pale heliotrope satin skirt has violet periwinkles embroidered on its surface, with a band of black ostrich plumes at its edge. The low-neck corsage is all velvet behind, since it is a Princess gown, but in front the velvet is draped and fastened on the bosom by a large diamond and pearl pendant across an entire gold corsage. Black plumes define the long waist, and cluster on the left shoulder over the high puffed velvet sleeve. In the hair two small black feathers are held in place by three solitaires and a diamond comb. On the black feather fan is a huge coronet of jewels. She had lilac stockings, satin slippers, and long tan gloves.

Act III. brings the bewitching déshabillé which has made all Paris dream. It is, in the first place, a Princess dress of salmon satin, with a salmon silk gauze Princess overdress, with a draped front and double jabot of plaited gauze, and long, loose sleeves. The waist is defined by a sort of pointed corset of Duchess lace. Over this now Réjane wears a long, straight Japanese coat, cut up behind to the waist. It is made of heavy mat white silk, embroidered principally in gold and blue; it has a wide border of pink feathers and is lined with orange satin. The sleeves roll back from the top, showing thus the lining and the pink gauze undersleeve. Réjane throws off the Japanese coat at the close, thus displaying all the splendor of its lining. Her plaited hair is caught up to the neck behind with a jeweled comb. She wears flesh-silk stockings and satin slippers to match.

The latest novelty for the ultra-swell dinner table is to mark the guest's name by electricity on the leaf of a large rose; the current produces discoloration, and the letters appear in white quite sufficiently distinct for easy reading.

Men wear light gloves in the morning and dark ones for evening service, and use plain grapevine walking sticks. So said the Prince of Wales here last week, and the Jockey Club has indorsed him.

Early fashions are indications of no great change. They are certainly favorable to slight figures, unless our eyes can get accustomed to straight, plain skirts for buxom figures. There is a dose of comfort in the high twisted or puffed sleeves, for they do manage to bring in a little elevation to the outline.

Gray will be seen, especially in its mouse shades; it lends to black almost as much as green, and as a suspicion of either pale blue or pink can be used effectively, the color will be popular. It is too soon to predict the extravagance of small matters, but as the stranger element will prevail, they are likely to be monuments of exaggeration of minute proportions. All the more so, owing to the really exquisite embroideries available, and these, as with lace, size or yards of measurement mean little.

Valenciennes comes in a trifle over the meter cuts, woven thus, to the tune of $5s and $6 for handkerchief ornamentation or corset adornment. Embroidery follows suit, and in a small space francs and louis are easily worked in with beauty and expense. Authentic Louis XV. vests will be used with black lace mantles, and their reproductions even are expensive enough to frighten a saving purse. Where there is such endless variety there will be durable prestige, and where shapes can be given and each wearer's taste prevail, the multiplication is infinite.

The heavy embroidery used for tulle ball dresses is absurd in its costliness, for the actual weight makes the result only fit for the old-fashioned transfer, even in the first newness. Clever minds make a portion of the ball dress in plain tulle, and choose embroidery in silk or satin for the rest, and there is quite as much beauty, with durability combined.

The black dress of Mlle. Tessandier in "Fanny Lear" has proved a success. It is made of Pekin satin and moire, with an entire front of moonlight jet on tulle; it looks like a sheet of shimmering quicksilver. The corsage is of the same, the front being veiled with a crêpe de chine scarf of gray with wide lace edge.

Crêpe de chine is being made in enormous quantities, and the best grades are far more durable than lace or grenadine for dresses, and it has been decided by prominent authorities that it can drape to advantage the changeable silks.

The early Spring long cloaks conceal the toilet entirely. They have a front of mat silk draped loosely, and confined at the waist with ribbon or metal or Russian belt, and the tight-fitting coat behind is made of wool or cheviot in beige shades. Individual taste can here be used, and can improve upon set fashions.

FORAKER IS FOR FORAKER ONLY.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Gov. Foraker's recent attempts to convince people in Ohio that he was not guilty of treachery to Senator John Sherman while the Republican National Convention was in session at Chicago last June have not been quite as successful as he desired. He finally decided that it was necessary to adopt Blaine's tactics and deny the accuracy of interviews which he had given while at Chicago. One particular interview has given him the most trouble. In it he declared to John E. Eccles, who represented the Associated Press, that he considered Sherman out of the race, and that he (Foraker) would be a free lance.

Foraker soon afterward discovered that Sherman was by no means out of the race, and was strong enough, at any rate, to kill the chances of any traitor in the Ohio delegation. Whatever he may have said in private, Foraker had never had the audacity to publicly deny, until recently, the accuracy of his statements as they appeared in print. His denial has caused Mr. Eccles to write a letter, in which he tells exactly how he happened to interview Foraker. In his letter he tells some things that he withheld in the report of the interview. These and the tone of the latter created the impression that Foraker said all that has been charged against him, and that the only person in Ohio for whom he has any honest liking and would support under any and all circumstances is a person named Foraker.

RUSSIA'S SIBERIAN ROAD

MONEY SHE IS RAISING TO BEGIN THE GREAT PROJECT.

HOW THE LINE WOULD PROBABLY RUN—VAST GRAIN FIELDS OF THE FUTURE—ENGINEERING DIFFICULTIES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—Everybody has heard, of course, about the enormous loan negotiated by the Russian Government in France and covered by subscriptions in that country four times over. That was done at the opening of the present Winter; but do Americans even now realise how that successful financial transaction of Russia may react on American interests—on the American grain market? Do they know that a good part of the new loan is to be applied forthwith to the construction of a Russian Pacific railroad which is to connect London with Shanghai, making it possible to leave the former and to reach the latter within 21 or at most 22 days?

Such is the fact. The question as to the building of the road has already been settled in the affirmative by the Council of State, presided over by the Grand Duke Michel, uncle to the Czar. The idea is an old one; a Siberian Pacific road is a vital necessity for the Empire of the Czars, and as such has been talked of more or less for the last 15 years or so. Russian engineers have been busy during all that time making investigations of the technical difficulties presented by the most divergent localities through which the proposed road is to pass.

It is the Government that builds and controls railroads in Russia. It cannot be gainsaid that as the system works there are good points to be noted in it. But, being first of all a military country, Russia has railroads built on a different plan from that adopted in America. It is military exigencies that have the utmost weight in the selection of the direction to be given to a new road. The shortest cut is generally considered the best, since the shortest railroad affords the speediest means for the mobilization of troops.

When asked which direction would be sanctioned for the first Russian railroad that had to be built from St. Petersburg to Moscow in 1855, matter-of-fact Emperor Nicholas took a ruler and, drawing a straight line from the new Russian capital to the ancient one, simply said: "Thus must the road go," and so it went, notwithstanding the enormous difficulties presented by the marshes on the direct line, and, when finished, the road failed to connect the most important commercial points of the locality, though they are often only a few miles distant from the railroad track. Of course, the recently-completed Transcaucasian Railroad, though strictly a military line, could not be built on the same principle, running, as it does, through shifting sands and desert, the question being, not how to make the line direct, but whether there was a possibility of building any railroad at all.

In the construction of the Pacific railroad—started by no means for military purposes—other points will have to be taken into consideration besides the question of speed. The line will chiefly serve for the transportation of convicts to Siberia as well as of merchandise, and then for the transportation of Siberian produce into Russia and further on. Now, in such a sparsely-populated country as Siberia—0.4 man to the square verst, a verst being 0.663 of a mile—it would be quite a consideration to carry convicts so as to reach all the prisons along the way, and such are of course situated in the largest cities of Siberia, which in their turn are the points to which the raw natural products are shipped by producers.

The most in favor among those in consideration at the present time would, if constructed, run thus: Beginning at St. Petersburg it would go via Moscow, Nijny Novgorod, Kazan, Perm, Ekaterinburg, Tiumen, Tomsk, Krasnojarsk, Irkutsk, Bojarskoye, Verkhneudinsk, Tchita, Nerchinsk, Stretensk, Shilkovo, Blagovestchensk, Khabarovka, Kamen-Ribolov to Vladivostok, the Russian military and naval station on the Pacific Ocean. This enormous road will cover a distance of 10,000 versts, of which 1,700 versts are built already, comprising the railroad from Moscow to Nijny Novgorod and another from Perm to Tiumen.

It is impossible at a cursory glance to estimate the enormous outlay of money necessary for such an undertaking; even now the official estimate runs it at 500,000,000 rubles, but prominent engineers say that this figure will be doubled before the enormous technical difficulties presented by the road are fully conquered.

The chief difficulty will lie—as far as can be seen now—in the construction of bridges over the large and swift-running Siberian rivers. Then the line from Tiumen to Tomsk will have to go by way of the Barabin Steppe, covered by innumerable little lakes. In the rainy season that steppe is converted into an impassable marsh; there are no woods in the locality except a little birchwood that the inhabitants use for the construction of their huts. It will be a hard task to construct a railroad in those marshes, where sand and stone sink to a depth of fully 20 feet. There, also, it will be necessary to build bridges over the Tobol, the Ishim, the Irtish, and the Ob, all of which rivers have to be protected by dams. Still more difficult will be the building of the bridge over the Yenisei, which is a very swift-flowing and deep river; over the River Selenga, the Shilka, and the Amoor, as well as over eight of its tributaries near Vladivostok. All the material for these works have to be brought over by waterways. There would be much difficulty, also, in feeding the workmen.

Apart from the importance of the Russian Pacific road, in a military way—the facilities it will afford in massing Russian troops in the far East of Asia—it is hardly possible to overestimate its immense bearing on the commerce of Russia and that of the rest of the world. Americans must not forget that Siberia is by no means the arctic wilderness it is often depicted. As a grain-producing country fully two-thirds of its immense area of 3,017,287 square versts comes up to the standard of the great American Northwest. As yet the labor is lacking there, the entire population of Siberia numbering only 4,313,680 people, but there is a steady outflow of peasants from Great Russia into the wheat-growing region of Siberia. All that this immigration needs in order to be successful and highly productive is some enlightened assistance from the Government.

As it is now, however, the chief products of Siberia are going to be gold, silver, and furs; then there will be a large transit of tea over the Pacific railroad; the Siberian Governments of Tobolsk, Tomsk, Irkutsk, and Yeniseisk will supply enormous quantities of wheat, rye, and barley. Besides this, Tomsk, in connection with the provinces of Akmolinsk and Senupalatinsk, will furnish large herds of cattle, sheep, and horses. The Siberian rivers, so rich in fish, will send out large quantities of frozen fish to Western Europe—European Russia being well supplied at home.

The Pacific line will be supplemented by a canal which is to connect the regions of the Ob and Yenisei Rivers; work is already started on this canal, and, when completed, will be the chief means of transit for breadstuffs raised in the above-mentioned Governments as well as in the Zabaikal region.

In case the Russian Pacific railroad takes the indicated direction, passenger trains are calculated to run on it at a speed of about 400 miles in 24 hours, while the freight trains would average 320 miles in the same number of hours; thus a passenger may reach Vladivostok on the sixteenth day after leaving St. Petersburg, and freight on the twentieth day. Passengers from London via the Russian Pacific road would reach Shanghai on the twenty-second day, and freight on the twenty-sixth day, while it takes them now 30 and 35 days, respectively, to reach Shanghai by sea.

Another project, which is proposed by Gen. Pretzenko, would have the Pacific road start at the town of Zlatoust on the Ural, and thence go to Vladivostok by way of Kurgan, Omsk, Tomsk, Krasnojorsk, the northern shore of the Baikal Sea, and Khabarovka.

The Russian Government seems to take such intense interest in the development of ways of communication for Siberia that it is now even seriously considered to connect the mouth of the Ob with the sea of Kara by means of a railroad 275 miles long in such a way that the sea voyage in those parts would be curtailed by fully 1,077 miles and much inconvenience set aside, since those parts of the Arctic Ocean are scarcely ever free from floating icebergs. This last railroad, however, will have only freight trains running on it, and those only 180 days of the year. When in running order, however, that railroad could be running 12 trains daily, the trains to be composed of 25 cars each.

A great future seems to be dawning on Siberia, and the day is not far distant when that immense northern granary, in falling working order, may come out in threatening competition with the productions of the great American Northwest.

ILMA DI MURSKA'S SAD STORY.

SOME FACTS THAT SHED FRESH LIGHT ON HER LATER CAREER.

The world has not yet learned, says the London *Truth*, the true story of the later life of the unfortunate prima donna, Mme. Ilma di Murska, nor the real reason which induced her unhappy daughter to commit suicide over her mother's corpse. Mme. di Murska, it explains, by the way, was the daughter of a Colonel in the Austrian Army and was the wife of an Austrian officer, himself the descendant of an Irish soldier who accompanied James II. from the battle of the Boyne and went into exile. Mme. di Murska's first husband survives the prima donna, who had, however, in various parts of the world, gone through the ceremony of matrimony with at least two other people. Mme. di Murska had only two children, both by her Austrian husband. One of them was the daughter aforesaid, who also married an Austrian officer. That officer died in 1876, and his brother-in-law, (Mme. di Murska's only remaining,) committed suicide immediately afterward.

With this preamble the writer in *Truth* proceeds to the story, which was furnished by a person whom he believes likely to be well informed. It seems that this death of her son-in-law and suicide of her daughter, appalling as they did almost at the close of her most prosperous career, swallowed up most of poor di Murska's savings. Her practice 15 years ago when she was really making money was this: When she went to the United States in 1873, (previously to that she earned in Europe little more than would suffice for the keep of herself and her children,) she began to send all her surplus cash for investment to her daughter, who was then married and living in Vienna. Di Murska started that American business in May, 1874, with Mr. de Vivo (Salvini's impresario) as manager. Always duly cautious with strangers, the prima donna refused to put more than £2000 into the concern, and de Vivo accordingly had to find the rest of the capital. It proved to be a small affair, for the opening concerts in New-York and the West were very successful, and within three months di Murska sent £2,400 to her daughter for investment.

The tour started again later in the year 1874 in Canada, and although newspapers and fogs interfered with the business, di Murska in three weeks sent £1,200 to her daughter. In New-Orleans the party literally cotton money, di Murska receiving half the gross receipts on four-hundred-pound bonuses a night. While in San Francisco her profits on "The Creation" and other oratorios amounted to £260 per concert. In the result upward of £9,000 went to Vienna, always for investment. In June, 1875, the party sailed for Australia, and during the tour, which ended in August, 1876, di Murska gave 145 concerts, 10 operas, and cleared receipts for the whole of over and above expenses, £16,000. Of this £11,000 went to Vienna to her daughter, who, according to de Vivo's statement, must, down to that date, have had in hand for investment against a rainy day upward of £20,000.

Here the writer makes a digression as to the destiny of the balance of di Murska's Australian earnings. A Hebrew adventurer, who had taken the nom de théâtre of Alfred Anderson, was engaged as a pianist, and Mme. di Murska fell in Ireland with him, and refused to believe anything to her sweetheart's detriment, and married him on Dec. 28, 1875. The happy pair started for a fortnight's honeymoon, but returned within a week. Mme. Murska declared that her husband had appropriated a check for £1,500, which she intended to send to her daughter—always for investment. A quarrel ensued, and the husband returned to his father's house. The prima donna demanded admittance, but the father declared that his son was ill. This statement was not believed, but on the next day, Sunday, on the following day, the bridegroom died. He left all his property, including the balance unspent of the £4,000 to £5,000 which he had obtained from poor Mme. di Murska, to his father. The former, with insignificant exceptions, died intestate, but Mme. di Murska was still determined to try whether marriage was a failure, and less than nine weeks later she entered into the bonds of matrimony with another gentleman, who survives her.

Mme. di Murska returned to America in October, 1876. But it seemed that the bloom had then departed from her celebrity. She lost nearly £5,000 in California, and just about that time she learned of the death of her son-in-law and the suicide of her son. It is possible that nobody will now know that she had become of her £20,000 and more. But any rate, this money was gone, and Mme. Ilma di Murska, at a period of life when most married operatic stars seriously think of retiring, found herself, from no fault of her own, practically destitute.

A private letter from New-York, from another source, however, has given the writer a sad account of the straits to which she was eventually put. She failed latterly as a concert singer and a teacher. It seems that she afterward lived in a garret, and was discovered, ill and almost starving, by Mr. Silas Pratt, the American Consulate were applied to for help to ship the prima donna back to her native country, and they offered the munificent donation of $5, or £1, which was forthwith returned. The Austrian Consul himself shortly afterward contributed £20 from his own pocket. But, meanwhile, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt took poor di Murska into their house and tenderly nursed her until Mr. William Steinway, Mrs. Thurber, and other good souls, according to this story, raised the money to send the invalid home in a steamship company on learning the circumstances also kindly allowing a substantial rebate on their usual fares.

Almost starving, the once-petted prima donna reached her daughter in Pesth, only to find no money left and the cupboard bare. She still forebore to apply to her first husband, whom she had maritally injured. Eventually she died. As for her daughter, the writer says he is not astonished that a brain so weak that it was unable to withstand the shock of a husband was not sufficiently strong to withstand the suicidal tendencies developed in her brother. Mother and daughter were cremated together. One last touch was added to a drama so eventful and pathetic that if it had appeared in a novel it would have been dubbed impossible. The cremation of the mother and daughter was attended by the long-suffering first husband, who knew nothing whatever about his wife's sad financial situation, and who would, despite his matrimonial troubles, have willingly taken steps to save his former spouse from such a fate. The writer thinks it a pity that di Murska, ever a woman of high sensibility, did not make her poverty public property. London music lovers idiotically paid Patti's gambling debts, and they have even more recently proved a bonanza to one on the grave of a wealthy English tener. He thinks they would assuredly have been generous to a prima donna who had done nothing much worse in her life than imprudently trust her savings to her own flesh and blood.

DAKOTA'S WHEAT CROP.

THERE IS NOT SEED ENOUGH ON HAND TO SOW THE GROUND.

ST. PAUL, March 2.—Territorial Statistician Sheridan has prepared his monthly report for March. The report is as follows:

"There is very little corn on the general market excepting that stored in elevators for Spring seeding, and of which there is no appreciable quantity. About 35 per cent. of the crop of 1888 remains on hand for consumption or sale, nearly quite all of which is held in the central and southern counties, and all will be needed to carry the farmers to the next crop and for seed. A considerable quantity is now being shipped from the scouring counties to the northern and northwestern counties, where the inhabitants are almost entirely without corn for seed, to say nothing of that necessary for feeding.

"The wheat crop of 1888 was mostly marketed at a good price, and a considerable quantity is held in elevators for seed. One-half of the Territory had but about one-third of a crop, which makes quite a shortage in the wheat on hand, and as there are several newly-organized counties in the northwestern portion of the Territory, which has not yet raised a crop, it will be difficult to get seed enough in the Territory to sow the ground, which is now ready for the seed, without being shipped in. How is, if the best is now in the elevators is shipped out, as there is now but about 8,000,000 bushels of wheat in the Territory in farmers' hands and in elevators, and it will require at least 11,000,000 bushels to seed and feed this Territory. This will make a shortage of 3,000,000 bushels in round numbers of the necessary amount to tide over the farmer until the next crop.

"While Central or South Dakota have from 50 to 60 per cent. of the 1888 wheat crop on hand, the northern and northwestern counties have but from 3 to 10 per cent. of the crop. The wheat in the central and southern counties weighed from 48 to 62 pounds per bushel, while in the frosted belt, or northern counties, it weighed only from 32 to 42 pounds. The shortage of wheat in the Territory was attributed to drought in Central and South Dakota and early frosts in North Dakota."

SHIPPING SAILORS IN ST. JOHN.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Fairchild has written a letter to the Secretary of State in regard to the shipment of seamen on American vessels at St. John, New-Brunswick, in which he uses vigorous language. It refers to the fact that in some instances the United States Consul at St. John has authenticated articles entered into and signed by masters and seamen of American vessels before the Canadian shipping master, who announces that, if hereafter seamen required for an American vessel are not shipped in the shipping master's office the latter will be obliged to take legal steps to enforce compliance with the Canadian act. The Secretary says that, if it shall appear to the department that the Canadian Government approves of the action of the shipping master at St. John, in not permitting the shipment of seamen on American vessels to be made at that port before our consular officers, he shall deem it his duty to instruct the officers of his department to require that all shipments of seamen upon British vessels in American ports shall be made before United States Shipping Commissioners and not before foreign consular officers, as has been the practice.

MANCHESTER'S SHIP CANAL

A WATERWAY THIRTY-FIVE MILES LONG.

THE GREAT WORK OF UNITING MANCHESTER WITH THE SEA, AND THE RESULTS EXPECTED FROM IT.

In this era of canal building the following description in *Chambers's Journal* of the work now being rapidly pushed to bring Manchester, England, nearer to the sea, will be read with interest:

Not more than 130 years ago the roads of England were pronounced the worst in Europe, and not a single mile of canal—as canals are now understood—had been made. The wonderful growth of commerce and the industrial arts from about that time received its first and greatest impetus from the construction of the Bridgewater Canal, between Manchester and Liverpool; and Manchester may fairly claim the proud distinction of being the pioneer in opening up this country to commerce and manufactures by means of improved internal communications.

From the day on which the Bridgewater Canal was opened, the cost of carriage of goods was reduced by three-fourths, and immediately, as if by magic, the change began. The trade of Manchester and the surrounding district grew by leaps and bounds, until, instead of receiving the bulk of our supplies from the Continent, as formerly, the habitable world has been ransacked to find new markets for our people's industries; and within the following 50 years 3,000 miles of canal were made at a cost of £50,000,000.

Fifty years after the opening of the Bridgewater Canal Manchester entered on the second enterprise of a similar kind, and for a similar purpose, and the first really successful railway was made, the pioneer of a system of iron roads surpassing all that the world has ever seen. Strangely enough, one of the principal objections to railways was that the canals, which after so much trouble and expense, would be ruined, and it was gravely proposed by an eminent engineer to fill up the canals and convert them into railways, but the canals have more than proved that they can compete successfully with railways; and for certain classes of goods a far less costly means of conveyance than any other in existence.

The enormous expansion of commerce within this century has been in no small measure due to canals. Without the facilities they afford, commerce cannot exist, for facilities create trade. Until very recently, this country, from her manufacturing skill, and as the inventor and maker of the finest machinery in the world, has controlled the carrying trade of the world, and competition outside of these islands was scarcely thought of. But we have found, somewhat to our surprise, that our competitors have been working diligently; that they have got and now make our best machines, and intend that their operatives shall work more hours in the day for much less remuneration.

By more active canvassing for orders, by studying the requirements of customers, and by paying less for the carriage of goods, the foreigner has found it a competing with us on more than favorable conditions. The English manufacturers and merchants have had to learn that not only abroad, but also in the home market, they were being undersold, and they began to inquire into the reason. In addition to the causes enumerated, it was found that the carrying trade of part of the country was entirely monopolised by the railways, including carriage by canal; and a comprehensive report, published by the Associated Chambers of Commerce in 1885, showed that the rates for carriage of goods in this country were on an average fully twice as much as those paid by our continental rivals.

But in addition to this keen competition, Manchester and the surrounding districts are suffering from obstructions which they have long complained of, and sought to remove, but hitherto in vain, and which were thus characterized recently in the *Times:* "Five millions and a half of people are at the mercy of a combination, holding a pass between them and the rest of the human race, which gives the same use of its privileges as it is anticipated will be obtained from the ship canal. The promoters base their calculations on the present average tonnage, with charges equal to one-half of what are now being paid to Liverpool and for carriage between the two cities. It is maintained that the ship canal, by transferring the advantageous benefits on the populous centres which it will accommodate, will do so without injury to existing interests. Throughout the severe Parliamentary contest it was urged by the promoters that its operation must improve rather than prejudice the development of the port of Liverpool, and the great carrying companies interested will have in addition the collection and distribution of the enormous traffic brought forward by the greater facilities and cheapness offered by the ship canal. Should the effect of the creation of a new port in the most populous district and in the heart of the kingdom will be to increase new industries and enlarge commerce.

WANTS A CLEAN NEWSPAPER.

SOME SENSIBLE REMARKS ABOUT SO-CALLED ENTERPRISING JOURNALISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have for years been a reader of the New-York ——, but now feel compelled to drop it and take THE TIMES instead.

There are several reasons for my action, but the most forcible one is the immoral, indelicate, and even filthy character of many of its articles, rendering it wholly unfit for the miscellaneous reading of ladies and young persons. My wife has positively forbidden it being brought into the house.

The proprietor of a school in New-Jersey recently shocked his pupils by some indelicate remarks during a lecture and received well merited rebuke from them, parents, and the press, but what he said was no worse, if as bad, as many things that daily appear in the columns of the ——.

It may be enterprise to cater to a prurient and depraved curiosity, but persons who have a care for the future character of their children will not regard it in that light. Detailed descriptions of the debaucheries of foreign libertines, salacious scandals concerning actors and actresses, both foreign and domestic, and articles describing the vagaries of persons of doubtful sex, sensational and immoral continued stories of celebrated criminals, after the style of G. W. M. Reynolds or Paul de Kock. This is not the sort of literature that will make your daughters virtuous and good mothers or make our sons good citizens and worthy husbands.

There is no greater injury the press can do a nation than to corrupt its youth, and yet I regret to say that is just what many newspapers in this country are doing to-day systematically for the purpose of making more money.

THE TIMES has always been unusually clean and well edited and well supplied with the news of the day.

MORRISTOWN, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1889.

CUTTING ICE AT WINDSOR LOCKS.

HARTFORD, March 2.—The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has cut 2,000 tons of ice at Windsor Locks for the Summer consumption on its lines, and has stored it in this city, New-Haven, and at the Harlem River icehouses. The ice is from 10 to 12 inches thick and is first-class in quality. The company has harvested 12,000 tons at Lake Congamond on the New-Haven and Northampton Road in Massachusetts, which has been stored for the general trade. The crop at Berlin, where the Consolidated Road formerly secured its annual supply, is now controlled by the Hartford Ice Company. Owing to the open Winter the ice there has not yet attained a thickness of six inches.

The Hartford Company has only cut 5,000 tons, one-third of its regular harvest. The Spring Brook Ice Company of this city has stored 11,000 tons, cut from the Connecticut River at South Wethersfield. The Meriden supply is harvested in the vicinity of Berlin. The Garlick Company of that city is cutting with a large force, the ice not exceeding eight inches in thickness.

Great Relief

IS instantly afforded sufferers from Bronchitis, by the use of **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.** Either as an anodyne, to allay inflammation, or an expectorant, to loosen and bring away the mucus, this preparation has no equal.

"Last winter I contracted a severe cold, which, by repeated exposure, became quite obstinate. I was much troubled with hoarseness and bronchial irritation. After trying various medicines, without relief, I at last purchased a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. On taking this medicine, my cough ceased almost immediately, and I have been well ever since."—Rev. Thomas B. Russell, Secretary Holston Conference and P. E. of the Greenville Dist. M. E. C., Jonesboro, Tenn.

"My mother was sick three years and very low with bronchitis. We feared nothing would cure her. One of my friends told me about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. She tried it, has used eight bottles, and is now well."—T. H. D. Chamberlain, Baltimore, Md.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

FALSE HOPES SOON ENDED

EFFECT OF THE JONES SALE ON REAL ESTATE.

SHIFTING VALUES OF SOME DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY—THE NEW PARKS AND THEIR BOUNDARIES.

Although the sale of the Jones estate was a thorough and satisfactory test of the strength of the real estate market, and in that respect was in every way satisfactory and encouraging, some of the consequences that have followed in its train have been far from pleasing to those concerned. Such good prices were brought at the Jones sale as to lead owners of other property down town to expect that they could do quite as well as the Jones heirs. The result has manifested itself during the last week in an abundance of advertisements, a good deal of shouting by the auctioneers, and much more than the average bluster among professional speculators. The bulletin board at the Exchange, however, has been plastered with lists in which fictitious values, withdrawn sales, and adjournments were about equally conspicuous. In respect to actual achievement the week was about as poor as any of the season, although, to judge from the bulletined sales, it was uncommonly prosperous.

Among those who deceived themselves in the market were the owners of two buildings in Wall-street, below William-street. They had held the property for some time at $400,000. When the prices obtained at the Jones sale were published these owners were convinced that this was a good time to get their price by putting their property up at auction on the Exchange. The auctioneers were instructed to accept no less than that price for it. This would have been at the rate of $80 per square foot for the property, which occupies two full lots. The highest actual bid was considerably under $70, and at $70, or $350,000 for the property, the owners took it back. Of course the price, $350,000, went on the bulletin board, although the auctioneers made no pretension, upon private inquiry, that the property had changed hands.

A syndicate of speculators owning quite a block of property on the west side in the vicinity of Christopher-street were also among those tempted into the market by the Jones sale. They set top figures on their property, and the auctioneers understood that it was not to be sold below the limit. Out of about 15 parcels not more than two or three went into the hands of actual bidders, the other parcels having been duly bought in by the syndicate. These two instances do not by any means stand alone in the record of the week, but they will serve to illustrate the pernicious effects upon a certain class of owners of such a great transaction as the Jones sale.

The success of many at these sales was instructive. In respect to the Wall-street property it showed that the market is not nearly so strong for property on that street as it was a few years ago

CURRENT LITERATURE

THE SEAFARER.

FROM OLD ENGLISH.

True, true is the tale I can tell of my voyaging over the sea,
Sore times of trouble and toil and of bitter heart-sorrow to me;
And keen was the care I endured in my keel when under me swept
The terrible surge of the sea, and all through the darkness I kept
My weary watch in the prow till my keel on a reef was tost,
And my feet were benumbed with cold and bound in fetters of frost.
But hot round my heart, 'mid the cold, rushed the sigh of the sorrows I bore,
And my soul sea-weary and worn a ravening hunger tore.
But never a man who joys in his home on the land can know,
In his home on the ice-cold sea, the depth of the earle's woe,
When far from the friend who could cheer the Winter's weariful hours,
The rime hath rebed him in ice, and the hail is flying in showers.
And naught did I hear but the roar of the surge of the ice-cold sea,
And the song of the swan and the cry of the gannet gave solace to me.
The bark of the seal was a joy like the laughter of men that is true,
And a joy like the drinking of mead was the cry of the wild sea-mew.
When the roar of the hurricane swept round the cliffs that towered to the sky,
Though its wings were as wings of ice I could hear the sea-swallow reply.
And the eagle scream to the storm, though its wings were bedrenched with dew.
But to comfort my joyless soul O never a friend I knew.
And never a man believes who has felt but the joy of life
In the joyous city, and knows but little of struggle and strife,
And never a man believes who is proud and flown with wine
How oft on the paths of the sea alone I must linger and pine,
When the snow-storm blows from the north and the hailstones leap to the ground,
And the earth is fettered with rime and the shadows of night fall round.
But thoughts like the blast of a storm, the thoughts of my ocean home,
Sweeps over my heart and I o'er the heaving brine must roam.
And never an hour went by but the longing came over me
Far hence to voyage alone and the land of the strangest sea.
There is never a man on earth though ever so proud of mood,
Though fired with the glow of youth and a merciful giver of good,
Though he glory in valorous deeds and his lord may bounteous be,
But sighs with a trust in God to traverse the paths of the sea.
His heart is not set on the sound of the harp nor on worldly things,
And he reeks not a wife's or a man's love, and he scorneth a treasure of rings,
And naught else on the earth have I known save the surge of the billows be
A joy to the longing soul that pines for the heaving sea.
When the earth awakes in the Spring and the blossom is seen on the spray,
When the city and fields look fair and the cuckoo is singing his lay,
When the watchman of Summer sings his sorrowful song, then he
Is wrung with a bitter grief who is eager to roam the sea.
GEORGE H. MERRY.
—*The Academy.*

A STAGE UNDINE.

CHAPTER I.

The theatre was crowded, though the new play was by no means either very poetic or very brilliant, or, in truth, very highly moral. Possibly in that latter defect lay part of its attractiveness; nevertheless, gorgeous coloring, clever if not graceful dancing, bright music, and a free display of round and supple limbs—all lent their quota to the desired result. The piece was a success! The audience was in good temper and applauded everything; the poorest jokes made it laugh, the flimsiest sentiment was greeted with effusion, and the dancing created quite a furor.

In a private box near the stage there sat, however, a man whose delicate, sensitive face and large, intellectual-looking head seemed to denote a nature that would make more ideal demands and have more fastidious tastes, yet his dark dreamy eyes rested on the performance as if entranced. He sat back a little in the box, and was partly hidden by the shadow of a curtain, but had any one dared to watch him they could have seen that he never shared either in the mirth or in the cheap emotion that was around him. Watching him still more closely, it might have been noticed too that his eyes followed one figure alone in every scene.

No wonder! The girl was supremely beautiful. She could not be more than seventeen, probably not so much, and her beauty had not reached its zenith, yet in that dawn of still unfulfilled splendor there was only mere piquant charm.

The creature seemed young with a youth such as our worn-out generation seldom knows. A youth that had all the freshness and the buoyancy of a Hebe, all the voluptuous promise of Cæsar's Cleopatra.

She seemed the very embodiment of physical life and health as yet unawakened into spiritual consciousness, as yet mistress, not servant, of the still dormant soul. Her eyes were bright and clear and laughing, the mouth ripe and red and full, and the girl danced with such abandon, such absolute enjoyment, that others infinitely more skilled and trained had not half the charm.

The play was nothing to Gilbert Burrell, the physical representation of his ideal of loveliness was everything. Half poet and half sculptor, incomplete in everything and conscious of his incompleteness, Gilbert was at least wholly devoted to beauty. It meant to him the satisfaction of every sense, the realization of every dream, the blossom of time, the promise of eternity.

There was in this worship an element of self-consciousness, a pitiful remembrance always present that his own life would ever be out of harmony with his ideal, would ever be a discordant note in the symphony of nature.

Rich enough to gratify every taste, so far as money could go, young enough and sensuous enough to thrill responsive to every sight and sound of this beautiful earth, had this man's soul not been cramped and confined in a ruined house of clay, life might have been for him full to overflowing with rapture and success. As it was, he never could move without a sense of humiliation, never could see himself in the glass without a shiver of repugnance, never could meet the eyes of a woman without, as he fancied, reading in them a mute compassion that was infinitely worse to bear than indifference would have been.

Great Heaven! could love never be his; only ever, ever this cruel scorching pity that made him unable for a moment to forget his burden? Fate had used him harshly. A babe of twelve months, he had fallen from his careless nurse's arms, and a hurt spine and a shortened limb were henceforth his heritage of pain.

He was weary of the women of his own class, the gentle souls that were sweetly gracious to him, that bore with his petulance and forgot to resent it, that put on no dainty airs of coquetry, no sweet flattering, provoking reserve, but treated him with a tender motherliness of which he was quick enough to understand the meaning. He was "out of the question" where love was concerned, therefore any amount of kindness was at his service. He had learned to hate it!

When the curtain fell for a moment he still sat on, but the light faded from his face. In the joy of watching absolute strength and beauty he had almost forgotten himself; now the old pain was once more present. Slowly he rose and stood a while hesitating as the house thinned, then walked boldly behind the stage. He was known there, and in a moment was among the nymphs and fairies of the ballet. They were tired now, and most of them looked jaded and depressed, but instantly his eyes lighted on the radiant creature he sought.

There was no weariness visible about her even yet, and she stood laughingly executing a *pas seul* as a final flourish when Gilbert entered. Another moment he was bowing before her as profoundly as to a Duchess. Then he raised his eyes to meet hers with a quick questioning, dreading to read in them pity or contempt. Of the former he need not have been afraid, for those shining orbs had never yet been wet by sympathetic tears, and for the latter the fair Celia would never have dreamt of feeling it for a man that dressed so well, and wore such a magnificent diamond as that which sparkled on Gilbert's finger. The flash of it had caught her glance the moment he approached.

For good or ill, from that moment Gilbert Burrell's life was altered.

CHAPTER II.

Celia was not what the world calls bad! She was only a beautiful untrained animal with a soul—if she had one at all—of which she was entirely unconscious; as for being good or being wicked, she had never thought about either. So long as she had enough to eat and drink and plenty of pretty clothes to wear, and so long as her father did not get drunk too often, or did not ill use her when he did, she was as happy as possible.

Yet the weeks went on, and Gilbert Burrell, with all his cultured refinement, was only growing more and more in love with this stage Undine. She wondered at him vaguely as his admiration showed itself in ways to which she was all unused. He would gaze at her by the hour, and when he talked at all it was in dreamy idealisms she utterly failed to understand; yet the girl unconsciously found it easier to drift into a sort of tacit acceptance of his attentions because they did not take the form she would have expected, and were less demonstrative than idealistic.

Untrained though she was, Celia shrank from deformity of every kind, and craved for what she thought beauty, though as yet it only meant to her wealth and ornament and luxury. She saw nothing to admire in her lover's clear-cut, refined face, nor in the exquisite modulations of his voice, his artist's hands, and his poetic thoughts—but his presents were lovely! The flowers and the jewelry, the delicious bloomy grapes and velvety peaches—how she reveled in them all, and life was smoother and softer to her because of him, and the kitten-like creature purred contentedly because it was so.

It seemed very easy to say yes, very hard to say no, when he asked her at length to be his wife. At the time it just meant to her having all those delightful things or giving them up forever, and the poor child was not heroic enough for such self-denial.

So Gilbert had his way! Poor, purblind idealist, he fancied that fate had more than atoned to him for the sorrows of his youth. Bliss, unalloyed bliss, would be his now, long as life should last. No fear, no misgiving, troubled him. He scarcely asked himself if she loved him, he felt sure of the secure in his own devotion, so assured that no woman's heart would fail to respond to the tenderness he would lavish upon his darling. Blinded though he was, however, it was not long ere a vague something threw its ghastly shadow across his Paradise and struck a chill horror to his heart.

Was it a mere fancy, born of his morbid sensitiveness, or was it true that his wife never willingly let her eyes rest upon him? Could it be possible that the very fact of marriage had made the girl more alive to his deformity, or was it just some undemonstrativeness of nature, some strange feminine vagary, that made her now shrink from his caresses? Now, when he had hoped her heart would open to him of its own accord; now, when he was trembling with a new joy and a hope of coming blessedness!

Surely their child would draw them nearer to each other; surely motherhood would give to this lovely creature the one touch of divinest beauty she needed to perfect her. But, alas for his dreams! the boy that was to be the crowning joy of his life, the flower and the glory of hers, was born, as it seemed, but to perpetuate his humiliation. The child was the living image of his father, and when the poor little fellow was able to toddle about Gilbert used to watch him with a great mute pain at his heart, and his eyes hot with unshed tears.

And the mother? Who could say what she felt, or if she felt at all? For the most part she ignored both the father and the child, and lived her own life as brightly as she might. And the years did much for her outwardly. She had some dramatic instinct, some talent, and she adapted herself to the rôle she had to play wonderfully well.

The eccentricities of pronunciation and phraseology had toned down, till now what remained only gave a little air of piquancy and unconventionality. She had grown to know her beauty and its power, and this knowledge brought with it an added dignity with just enough tincture of coquetry to make it attractive. That she was profoundly ignorant still few discovered. When a beautiful woman smiles, little more is required of her by way of answer, and Celia could occasionally be ready in addition.

Gilbert had long given up the hope of winning her love, given it up from the first moment their eyes met over the child that had been born to them, and his were wet with tears and hers were cold and hard and unresponsive. He who began by seeing his wife through a mist of poetry now read her very clearly; yet he only pitied her the more. His love had done a grievous wrong to the beautiful woman, and he lived in dread of the time when she should fully awake to the knowledge of all it meant.

If love, real, true love, should ever rouse her heart, and the slowly-developing nature should spring to maturity at its touch, who could answer for what the end might be?

Already her soul was stirring in its sleep, and the first flutters of awakening life were changing her. Though she was surrounded by every luxury she was less happy than in the old days of work and poverty and hardship. She was so dull at times that even a new dress or a fresh bauble diverted her no longer. Then, again, she had fits of high spirits, that to her husband's anxious eyes seemed to have more than a dash of recklessness. A crisis must come sooner or later, Gilbert knew, blessed or cursed by love's terrible prophetic insight.

CHAPTER III.

"You are cruel, cruel, Mr. Warburton. Why should you make me tell you that I love you?" sobbed the woman. "What but pain can ever come from the knowledge of it?" And the glorious dark eyes and full ripe lips were raised for a moment pitifully to the face of her companion; but, alas for her! it was triumph, not compassion, that she read there.

"But you shall say it, my beauty, with those sweet lips of yours, though your eyes have owned it a thousand times already; then I shall feel as though life might even yet be worth the living." His voice had a hard ring in it, despite its passion, and the strong hands that rested on her shoulders hurt her; yet there was a power in the man she was helpless to resist.

A nervous thrill ran through her frame, and the color came and went in her cheeks.

"Don't, don't make me say it; I can never undo it then," she moaned; but a smile crept round Warburton's handsome mouth as he listened.

"Now, be a good obedient child," he said, "and let me hear you just once say, 'Horace, I love you'; then I will hold you against the world, let it say what it will. Come, now, you've never called me Horace yet, Celia—Celia, my pet and my darling. Ah! I see, I must charm those trembling lips into speech. Now, when I hold you so, whisper it ever, ever so softly, and love will make me hear."

"Horace, Horace, oh, you know I love you; how can I help it?" cried the woman; but as she spoke she loosed herself from his embrace and stood looking wistfully away toward the blue and shining sea.

All was so calm, so sweet, so sunny that Summer day on the Riviera, it seemed as though life should know naught of sin, nor wrong, nor pain, and as though human souls should be free to enjoy the warmth and the beauty of their short young day gladsomely, as the gay butterflies that chased each other wantonly from flower to flower.

Warburton threw himself on the sand at her feet; no troubles of conscience disturbed him; it was another triumph won; being won, already he could take it calmly, and he watched the woman a little curiously as the color slowly faded from her cheeks and her hands clasped each other helplessly, while her proud head bowed itself beneath the shame that covered her.

"Who would have thought it; the creature has something of a conscience," mused the man; "it is troublesome, but it makes the game more interesting." He let her alone a moment or two, languidly enjoying her beauty, and intellectually relishing the study of a weak, tempted, struggling human soul—since that soul was a woman's; though he must not let the struggle be too long continued, lest the issue might grow doubtful, so much he recognized; recognizing, too, that after the battle with her own higher self the woman, in her weakness and her weariness, would be all the easier conquered by an external tempter.

Bah! there was scarce a psychological phase a woman could go through on her downward path of which this man did not know the outward signs; he had played both Mephistopheles and Faust combined in his own person too often not to recognize every point of vantage.

That night Mrs. Burrell was gayer than her wont. The house where they were staying was full of those odds and ends of English society so often to be found abroad—people whose purses, reputations, health, and happiness have gone to wreck and who make the best they can of the remainder in out-of-the-way places where their histories are unknown. With her youth, her beauty, and her husband's wealth, Mrs. Burrell reigned queen of a place where there was little of attractive womanhood to be met, and it scarcely needed her gift of song to win her all the admiration and flattery even she could wish. She had sung again and again as though she could never tire, and her reckless laugh echoed through the room and grated on her husband's fastidious ears even more than the songs she had chosen, yet never had his pitiful heart ached so much for the woman he yet loved.

Some answering magnetism in his own nature rendered him conscious of the storm of passion that was surging within her, and a divine self-forgetting pity made him long to help the wife whom he yet knew to be false to him at heart.

The evening was over at last, and the brilliant woman stood in the centre of her own room loosening her magnificent hair from the coils that had encircled her regal head. Gilbert stood watching her for a moment or two before retiring to his own apartment, which opened out of hers. A sudden, foolish impulse took possession of the man, self-restrained as he had grown of late, and he stepped up to her.

"Celia, Celia, dear wife! have you not one word to give me?" he said, half brokenly—but a cold "good night" was the only answer to his appeal, and, stung to the quick, Gilbert Burrell turned away in silence.

It was midnight, yet the woman he left paced her room, and her little hands clenched themselves passionately. It seemed to her she held her whole life in her own power, and might choose to mold it as she would. Duty had little meaning to her, yet not for nothing had she lived these last few years with one whose sense of honor was high and nature pure. Insensibly that ideal her husband reverenced had influenced her. Not now did she think so much of her wealth or her luxuries as she weighed the choice she had to make; perhaps she had got used to them, and so valued them the less. Yet, with what she called love, on one side, and against it only an intangible something that held her back (though she could not name it, even to herself,) she hesitated.

At length she throws herself upon her bed dressed as she is, and sleep settles on her eyelids. Conscience for the time is silenced in her breast, but it keeps her husband sleepless as it whispers of the wrong he has done the woman that he loved, and night deepens toward the dawn.

Some impulse makes him rise at last and go to her room. He shades the night light with his hand and bends over her as she lies flushed and smiling in her slumbers.

"Horace! Horace!" whisper the warm and pouting lips, and Gilbert grows ghastly pale, and his hand trembles. His brain seems to reel, and there is a strange noise in his ears. He sinks into a low chair by the bed, and tries to calm himself, but that odd noise only grows the louder. Surely, surely it is not his own heart throbbing so wildly? Is it the wind rising, or the sound of the distant water? he wonders vaguely, as it grows louder and louder and ever seems more near.

"Fire! Fire! Fire!" comes a cry upon the night, and then the rush of hurrying feet, and Celia springs from her couch quivering with terror.

"Save me, save me, Gilbert! Why don't you save me?" she cries, but Gilbert turns from her, hurrying to the adjoining room where his child and hers lies alone in its innocent helplessness.

The father seizes the boy in his arms, but Celia grovels at his feet in utter self-abandonment. The surface polish has dropped from her, and all the wild animal instinct of self-preservation awakens within her and conquers every nobler feeling.

A bitter smile curls Gilbert's lips for a moment, and his soul is full of unutterable contempt—then his face changes.

Men think quickly in such moods as his, and he glances at the beautiful creature more in pity than scorn. No wonder life is sweet to her, since youth and beauty and love—such love!—are hers. He drags her to her feet and, holding still his child, rushes to the door. The stairs are a mass of flames already and exit by them is impossible, and he recognizes that they three are alone in this quarter of the house. Closing the doors to shut out for a brief moment by its frail barrier the stifling smoke and heat, he flies to the window, which is fortunately open to the calm Summer night. Below it runs a narrow ledge of ornamental woodwork. Can he reach that, cumbered as he is? It is the only chance, and danger and hope give him strength, as further along he sees a ladder at another window whence other frightened inmates are making their escape. In that horror of danger, it is, alas! every man for himself and his own, and Gilbert's cries for help are all unheard. How is he to reach the place? Celia is all but helpless in her terror, and the father and the husband must choose between his wife and child. The footing is of the narrowest, and had he been the strongest of living men, he could not have helped two at once across that giddy bridge 'twixt life and death.

Agonizedly he looks from wife to child, from child to wife, and as he looks the shawl he has wrapped round his innocent darling drops from the little deformed shoulders. Ah! what can life be to such a one at best but pain? At worst, such agony as he himself has had to bear. And meanwhile the glorious woman is clinging to him for help, her scented hair bowing against his cheek, her soft white arms thrilling him with their unwonted touch.

"One moment, one moment, my darling!" he cries, as he places the child on the ledge; "cling to that outjut and you'll be safe." And hastily, with that unnatural strength such nervous organizations alone can attain in times of supremest tension, clutching here and there an ornament, here and there a spar or window frame, he half leads, half drags the frightened woman toward the means of safety, and reaches the spot where the open French window gives for a moment a surer foothold, and below rested the ladder of escape.

"Let me have her, Burrell, let me have her; there's not a moment to lose," cries a voice, and a pair of strong arms are outstretched, and Warburton's handsome face is lit up by a sudden jet of fire amidst the smoke from the windows.

Merciful Heaven! is it for this he has saved her? To give her into the very arms of the man who has won her love! With a wild impulse of frantic jealousy he draws her closer, so close that she almost ceases to breathe, and the jewels on her uncovered breast cut into the white and delicate flesh.

Next moment she feels the strain relax, and the next has reached those outstretched arms, lowered to them by the help of the man whose heart she has betrayed. She reaches the ground, how she knows not, and now the mad terror is past and the woman in her reawakens.

"Save him, save him, Horace! Save him and my boy!" she cries, as she sees once more on the giddy ledge the dark figure of her husband clasping his child and hers to his breast.

Once again that perilous walk is attempted, but the child can give no help, and the father is all but spent and totters at each step, while now from every window tongues of fire leap out to catch the woodwork on which he rests.

A cry goes up—"Wait, wait, we'll bring the ladder nearer!" and willing hands and throbbing hearts make a rush to carry out the promise, Warburton not the last; but even as that cry reaches Burrell it is too late for any aid. A false step, a momentary loss of balance, and through the hot sulphurous air there fall to earth a father and a child, locked in each other's arms. In that moment of horror Celia's soul is born to conscious life, and she drops on her knees by his side.

"Oh! Gilbert, Gilbert, I was not worth it," she cries, as she covers his face with her tears and her remorseful kisses; but the dark eyes gaze into hers a moment ere they close for ever, and the soul of the man looks through them, and she knows herself forgiven. In that glance she gains her first conception of a beauty that is more divine than human, the beauty of a soul that loves unto the death and grudges not the very life blood that is oozing from the dying lips. Now she could have loved him, but it is all too late; only his child remains, the child that is saved as by a miracle; for scarcely has he received a bruise in the fall that has killed the father—the father whose mangled body lies between the little one and the cruel stones of the courtyard.

Celia draws the boy to her heart and tries to comfort him—she who never before thought of lessening any pain that was not all her own.

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Morning follows night, and night the weary day, be human sorrow and remorse never so great, and weeks have passed away, but Celia has never once granted audience to Horace Warburton. He shrugs his shoulders and smiles cynically in the intervals of his rouge et noir. "My lady will tire of the saintly rôle ere long. Nature put more Venus than Madonna into those blue veins of hers, and the reaction will be in my favor, if I'm not mistaken," he muses to himself, and meanwhile plays a waiting game. Her reluctance keeps him somewhat longer interested than her consent would have done, and he means to win her yet. She can say with certainty whether or not he will succeed!

Worldly wisdom has no faith in the power of self-sacrifice to save one human creature; yet, though evil be strong and humanity weak, through sin and sorrow and remorse there lies an upward path which he or she who will may tread, though it be with bleeding feet.

Be it as it may, there is an indescribable change in Celia Burrell since that terrible night's experience; and letting the world and worldings say their say, charity is fain to hope that a soul was born to the beautiful woman by the anguish of another, and that Gilbert Burrell neither loved nor died in vain.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

FIGHTING WOMEN.—In warlike times, when battle was the business of life and victory over a foe the highest honor that could be had, when home in the true sense there was none, and when castles were less houses for pleasant living than strongholds to shelter raiders and resist assault, women were as heroic as their age. If they were not so accurate in their aim as the archers, of whom it was said every English bowman "bore under his girdle 24 Scots," they knew how to man the ramparts and defend the bridges as well as their lords themselves. Womanliness in the bower, dignity in the hall, courage in the castle—that was the whole duty of these noble women of a rude but manly age, and to their example, their influence, and their shaping power as mothers England owes much of her greatness and half of her strength. Letting Boadicea pass as an example of the feminine fighting blood, we find in Dame Nichola de Camville an early specimen of the warlike political woman. She took the royal side in the famous war with the Barons, and held Lincoln Castle against Gilbert de Gaunt, first for King John and afterward for Henry III., till the battle called Lincoln Fair broke her power. The beautiful Countess of Salisbury, she who was so ardently beloved by the third Edward, was another instance of feminine daring, in her case coupled with the loveliest and most gracious sweetness. Black Agnes was again a heroine of the virago type, and Queen Philippa, Queen Margaret, and others of the same kind honored their adopted nationality by their courage and devotion. Meaner women were as brave. In a skirmish at Naworth (1570) Leonard Dacres had in his army "many desperate women who there gave the adventure of their lives and fought right stoutly." And at the end of the last century and the beginning of this about half a dozen women on the whole enlisted as privates in the army, and "pulled their pound" as gallantly as men. Miss Jennie Cameron, a Scotch and Jacobite, was another example of the fighting women with whom nature had stumbled and spoiled the original design.

"Miss Jenny Cameron,
She put her belt and hanger on
And away to the young Pretender."

When she rode into the camp of Bonnie Prince Charlie, at the head of her 250 claymores, she was "on a bay gelding decked out in green trappings trimmed with gold. Her hair was tied behind in loose buckles and covered by a velvet cap with scarlet feathers. In her hand, in lieu of a whip, she carried a drawn sword," and for her help she was dubbed "Colonel Cameron" by the Prince.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

MAKING GOLD THREAD.—The silver is brought from the Bank of England in cakes weighing about 1,000 ounces. To secure the necessary degree of tenacity a certain proportion of copper is added, and the alloyed metal, in the form of cylindrical bars, is next thoroughly heated. The hammering process follows, and the bars, originally about 2 feet in length and 2 inches in diameter, but now half as long again and proportionately thinner, are in the next place filed and rubbed until their surfaces are perfectly even. What we may call the second part of the process begins with the laying on of leaf after leaf of gold in the proportion of 2 per cent. Afterward each bar is wrapped in paper and well heated in a charcoal fire. A sort of vice stands ready, and in it, bar after bar as it comes from the fire, is fixed and thoroughly burnished. All trace of its silver original has now disappeared, and the bar, is ready for conversion into wire. This is accomplished by drawing it from 100 to 150 times through ever-diminishing holes in steel plates; and finally, when the capabilities of this metal have been exhausted, through apertures in diamonds, rubies, or sapphires. The delicate wire thus obtained must now be passed through the steel rollers of one of Herr Krupp's little "flatting mills." This brings us to the final process—the spinning of the flattened wire round silk, to form the golden thread of commerce. These spinning machines are worked by water, although two steam engines are to be found in the factory; for water power is considered to be more regular and even in its action. There is a small home demand for the round wire for the adornment of epaulets, &c.; but the bulk of the manufactured article finds its way in the shape of silky gold thread to India and the far East generally, where it is converted by skilled native labor into those gorgeous cloths and tissues in which the heart of the Oriental delights. What a wonderful property does gold possess in its malleability! It is asserted that every ounce of the bars whose fortunes we have followed with no little interest, each containing only 2 per cent of gold, will run to the length of from 500 yards to 2,500 yards, and the amazing figure of 5,000 yards is on record. This latter thread would be finer than human hair, but the extreme limit is not even yet reached.—*Chambers's Journal.*

FANNIE BURNEY AND "EVELINA."—Her elder sisters had been sent to school abroad, but she was kept at home, where neither governesses nor masters were provided for her benefit. During morning her time was occupied in stitching; after an early dinner she copied her father's manuscripts, read the books in his library, which, with the exception of Fielding's "Amelia," did not contain a single novel, and occasionally scribbled verses and prose. Soon a story rose in her mind which must be written; but, the eyes of her stepmother being continually fixed on her, the project was not easy to accomplish. Her will, however, was strong, and the tale was written in paragraphs and by snatches, when she gained the seclusion of a playroom up two pairs of stairs, she carrying conversations and incidents in her mind for hours and days, until opportunity was found to write them down. But after a while her stepmother, speculating on Fannie's seclusion, discovered its cause, and without mentioning any particular name felt to protesting against the serious evils arising from a love of scribbling in young ladies, pointing out the loss of time and waste of thought caused, and above all picturing the serious discredit that marked a female writer of novels or romances. Such effect did Mrs. Burney's words have upon her sensitive stepdaughter that, seizing an opportunity when her parents were from home, she one night carried her manuscripts to the play court, and there setting fire to them, with many a sigh, watched her beloved pages consumed by flame and crumble to ashes. It was hard to abandon her favorite pursuit, impossible to suppress her imagination, and presently there arose in her mind a tale which sprang from chapter to chapter before she could reflect it on paper. Now was a page scribbled in her father's library, again a paragraph in her bedroom, or a few lines in the playroom until at last "Evelina" was concluded. Therefore summoning a conclave of her sisters—now returned from France—and of her younger brother, Charles, she, after extracting a promise of inviolable secrecy, solemnly imparted the information that she had written a novel. She next sought a publisher willing to introduce her work to the reading world, without expense to its author, and therefore, addressing Dodsley, offered him the first two volumes for consideration, and bade him direct his answer to Mr. Crafton, at the Orange Lodge Coffee House. In a fever of expectation young Charles Burney called in and found a reply in which Dodsley expressed his unwillingness to publish an anonymous work. To Lowndes, a bookseller in the city, the young author next applied, and he, being wiser in his generation, eventually made an offer of £20 for the work. This sum was "accepted with alacrity and boundless surprise at its magnificence." Before the book was printed Fannie, actuated by what she deemed a sense of duty, resolved to acquaint her father with what had happened. Accordingly, as he bade her good-bye before starting out one morning, she, with hesitation and timidity, told him a novel she had written was about to be published, but she had no sooner confessed her great secret than he burst out laughing in her face, and, bidding her guard her incognita, carelessly went his way without asking either the name of her book or her publisher.—*Temple Bar.*

WHAT IS ISLAMISM?—The five cardinal points are: The Profession of the Faith; Prayer, called by Mohammed the pillar of religion and the key of Paradise; the Fast of Ramazan; Alms-giving, which is a practical regulation of the charity inculcated toward their fellow-men. The Pilgrimage to Mecca was but a regulation, in accordance with previous habits, to maintain the unity of doctrine and to refresh the zeal and ardor of its professors. The injunction regarding washing and cleanliness is an accessory to prayer. The Musselmans believe with the Christians in an Omnipetent God, Creator of all things; in the immortality of the soul; in the resurrection of the body; in the recompense and punishments of a future life. They believe with the Unitarians, Socinians, Armenians, and other sects in the prophetic character of Christ. They believe with the Lutherans, Calvinists, &c., in justification by faith and not by works, and with the latter sect in predestination. Very possibly I may surprise the reader when I state that the Musselmans believe in the inspired writings, at least in the Pentateuch, the Psalms of David, and the Gospels. A Musselman may differ from a Christian in the interpretation of a passage, but he does not deny the "Law and the Testimony." The character of Mohammed is, perhaps, the point which has produced the most unfavorable impression on Christians. But, in fact, we have erred in this matter. He himself disclaims the power of working miracles, does not pretend to salvation out of good works, nor is he designated by his followers by any other title save that which is common to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and which is used to one another at the present day by friends in familiar discourse. Anything more would be inconsistent with their all-absorbing idea of the Deity. But a large portion of the Musselmans, the Wahabees had rejected even the use of that name by which we chose to know the body. In the formula of their faith they have substituted, in the place of Lá illáh illá Alláh Mohammad rasúl Iláh ("There is no Deity but God, and Mohammed is the apostle of God,") Lá illahá il'Alláh malik yaum ed-din. ("There is no Deity but God, the Lord of the Day of Judgment.") Now the doctrines of the Wahabees were admitted by so many of the Ulemah, in every portion of the empire, to be in strict conformity with the original principles of their faith that the suppression of that sect was felt to be the only means by which a political division of the Ottoman Empire could be prevented, and the Western Mussulmans lent themselves to the purposes of the State on this occasion, through the apprehension of the consequence of the hostility of Christendom in the event of any division taking place between the Mussulmans. The Wahabee reformation would have brought Islam into the closest resemblance with Protestantism, and it is curious to remark that, while the use made of the prejudices of Christians has prevented this consummation, millions of Christians have apostatized through the violence of a European power, who has acquired this means of indirectly propagating Islam from the support it obtains from Christian fanaticism.—*The National Review.*

POISON FANGS.—If a drop of the oil from a foul pipe be placed in the mouth of a snake the action is almost instantaneous. The muscles become set in knotted lumps and the creature becomes rigid. If much is given the snake dies, but if a small amount only is placed in the mouth the snake may be restored. This, as Mr. Oakley has suggested, may explain the stories of Indian snake charmers being able to turn a snake into a stick. This feat is performed by spitting into the snake's mouth and then placing the hand on its head until the reptile becomes stiffened. The effect may be produced by opium or some other narcotic introduced with the saliva. They then rub the snake between their hands, restoring it again to its usual animation. The sting of snakes is neither in the tail nor the tongue. The death-dealing organs are the great poison-fangs. The fatal wound is a bite and not a sting. And among all the special modifications of snake structure none is more remarkable than the development of the poison fang. In the harmless snakes there is a longish bone on each side of the upper jaw, which may be armed with a dozen teeth or more. But in the vipers this bone is shortened to a wedge, which bears only one great fang, though behind it there may be two or three reserve fangs, one of which will rapidly become attached to the bone should the poison tooth in use be broken. In all snakes the jaw bones are but loosely attached to the brain case. But in the vipers this fang-bearing bone is so hinged to its neighbors that, when the creature is not roused, the poison tooth can be laid back in the mouth and protected by a fold of skin. Should the creature, however, be enraged, and the mouth be opened widely, its poison fangs may be separately or simultaneously erected so as to stand out at right angles to the jaw. In the less-developed venomous snakes the curved fang is grooved along its anterior margin; but in the cobras the groove has sunk so deep into the fang that it only opens by a narrow slit, while in the vipers and the ring-hals even this slit has closed, and there is a complete canal running from the base of the tooth to a slit-like orifice near, but not quite at the point. Into this canal at its lower end opens the duct of the poison gland, a deadly modification of a harmless salivary gland. In a fair-sized puff adder I dissected this was about as large as a bean. About half a dram of clear gummy poison may be collected from a fresh and vigorous cobra.—*Murray's Magazine.*

LECTURING IN THE UNITED STATES.—Lecturing in America is a high art, akin to the art of the actor; and the eminent Englishman who attempts it without technical equipment, however weighty his matter may be, and however courteously he may be received, (for American audiences are wonderfully polite and forbearing,) will find that he has made a grand mistake. The days of lecturing without art and merely for the purpose of instruction are over, the itinerant teacher having been superseded by the public libraries, of which there is one in almost every town. Emerson was a relic of those days. I have heard him lecture. He was received with the veneration due not only to his literary fame, but to his moral character and influence. Otherwise I felt sure that his delivery would have been fatal to his success. To me, I must with shame confess, his lecture was, as his writings are, almost total darkness. Plato, Aristotle, Descartes, Locke, Butler, I can with due effort understand. I can make something even of Hegel. Carlyle is perfectly intelligible to me when he is intelligible to himself and is not shrouded in the infinities and eternities. But of Emerson I can make nothing or almost nothing. In hearing him I found myself, in reading him I find myself, in a sort of avalanche of pebbles, of which a few are transparent, a few translucent, and the rest totally opaque. But I know, of course, that this is heresy, and that where Matthew Arnold saw light I should see it if I had his eyes. Gough was, and Mr. Ingersoll is, an admirable master of the art of lecturing, though I strongly demurred, and I think the most liberal-minded of men, if he loved fair play, would demur, to the latter's platform travesty of Christianity. The position which Mr. Ingersoll now holds, socially and politically, if compared with the position which an open assailant of Christianity would have held 20 or 30 years ago is, I may remark, a striking proof of the change in religious opinion.—*Goldwin Smith, in Macmillan's Magazine.*

LITERARY ANNOYANCES.—It is one of the minor annoyances of an author's life, indeed, that the world at large can never be made to recognize this plain fact, but constantly insists on identifying the writer with his books or his articles. It takes it for granted that he writes what he likes and that he chooses his themes because he is personally interested in them. Sometimes it scolds him for his evil selections: "Oh how can you write such horrid things?" or, "Why do you always make your plots so dreadfully bloodthirsty?" while he, poor innocent soul, with his finger to his mouth, would probably far prefer to spin out a pretty idyllic story about the domestic loves of two nice young people who after many vicissitudes were happily married, or to enlighten the world to the best of his ability on the precise relations of the double stars to the unresolved nebulæ. They little know that at that very moment a note from an editor, supreme arbiter of fate, lies open upon his table: "Why don't you give us a little more incident? Couldn't you manage now to kill off Guy and let Ethel's throat be finally cut after a desperate struggle by the insurgent Zulus?" But oftener still—and this is far more annoying—the world makes little complimentary speeches: "That was a sweet story of yours"—good heavens, the Trial of the Ruddigore Mystery! or "How I did laugh over that clever essay on the Ethics of Bores!" pumped up perforce with a nervous headache in response to an urgent demand from an employer for a humorous article. What is worst of all, the world even writes you earnest argumentative letters about the precious subject on which you have last written, as though you cared for it: "Have you seen my pamphlet on the South Australian corn question?" or "Do you know that there exists at Rome a more perfect copy of the Apollo of Lysippus than even the one you praise so highly in your interesting paper on the Development of the Plastic Art in Corinth?" Why, that tedious article was written to order, at so much per column, to accompany plates already engraved, for the editor of a leading art magazine; and you take about as much personal interest in the plastic art of Corinth or of Corioli as a shoemaker takes in the metatarsal bones of this, that, or the other particular customer. You mugged it all up as Mr. Pett's young man mugged up the subject of Chinese metaphysics, and as soon as you had delivered your soul, according to contract, of the 5,000 words, neither more nor less, sufficient to imbed those eight interesting engravings in a shallow stratum of insipid letterpress, you dismissed the plastic art of Corinth for good from your mind, with a fervent hope that no malign influence would ever compel you in an evil hour a second time to approach the dry details of Hellenic sculpture.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

A WOMAN'S LOVE.—There came into the prison on a trifling charge which did not involve a long detention, one of the most pitiable-looking beings it was possible to see—a woman young in years, but haggard and wasted to the last degree, and with a great gaping wound, still open, on her forehead, which seemed to have been caused by a blow from a hatchet. She made no difficulty in explaining how she had received this serious injury; it had been done by her lover, with whom she had lived some years, though he was not her husband. "He has a terrible temper," she said; "the least thing puts him in a fury, and then it's always on me he takes revenge. He has brought me nigh to death's door many a time; and I know very well that he'll kill me in the end. I know he will." She went on to give further details of the utter misery in which she lived. The man spent all his earnings in drink, and starved her. She toiled beyond her strength to gain a little money for food, and when she came home after a hard day's work he snatched her wages from her and went off to the public house. Then, when he came back, he beat her because she had not supper provided for him. There seemed no possible element of attraction in the life she led with him, even apart from the certainty which was ever present in her mind that he would compass her death at last—some destined day. Yet, when the visitor, anxious to rescue her from the sin and wretchedness of such an existence, offered to provide for her entirely if she would leave the miscreant to whom she was not bound by any righteous tie, she only lifted up her hollow, mournful eyes, and said: "I will never leave him—never." Finally, in answer to the strong remonstrances made to her on the ground at once of the guilt and the misery of her life, she answered that she knew it was all true. She suffered night and day, she owned, from hunger and pain and ill usage, and she could not even pray to God to help her because of her sin. She knew she would be murdered in the end, and she supposed her soul would be lost, but still—"I cannot leave him—I will not—never, never—though you offered me to live in the Queen's palace; I'll go back to him the moment I am free, and I'll stay with him to the last hour of my life, however it may end"—and she did. The utmost efforts to shake her resolution availed nothing—no human power could cope with the might of her passion for her destroyer; and she went back to him, saying that she would rather die by his hands than live without him.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

JOHN WESLEY'S VIEWS ON DEMONIACAL POSSESSION.—In England the same warfare went on. John Locke had asserted the truth, but the theological view continued to control public opinion. Most prominent among those who exercised great power against the truth was John Wesley, and the greatness and beauty of his character made his influence in this respect all the more unfortunate. The same servitude to the mere letter of Scripture which led him to declare that "to give up witchcraft is to give up

had only a few days to live. 'I will try to win but one week more to write some part of it down."'—*Notes and Queries.*

WAPPING OLD STAIRS.—The riverside of Wapping High-street is lined with tall warehouses, mostly through the doors of which can be seen a patch of bright water, with black and red funnels rising above the landing-stage, and a glimpse of the opposite shore, with dark, ragged buildings beyond. But a sense of the pathetic comes across the mind as a painted board appears over a narrow entry, with the inscription, faded with wind and weather, "Wapping Old Stairs." And down this narrow entry let us go, past the smug corner public house, where more soldiers and more 'longshoremen are dimly outlined through frosted glass, and along the narrow, paved causeway, which ends in a little landing place from which a steep flight of stone steps leads down, not to the water just now—for the tide is down, down to the very bottom of Father Thames's fluvial boots—but to the graveled bed of the mighty stream sprinkled with all kinds of flotsam and jetsam. A great red funnel looms out of the water in front, and boats and barges lie aground on each side. And these are "Wapping Old Stairs." Where the pathos comes in it is not easy to see, and yet it does somehow come in. Is it with Mollie, who had been so faithful and true Since last time we parted at Wapping Old Stairs,

or is it that this quiet, almost solemn nook—for thus it appears at the moment—represents all the vanished scenes, romantic, melodramatic, or what you will; but anyhow, our ideal of the old seafaring life, from the days of Drake and Frobisher to those of "Nelson of the Nile," or even down to old Charley Napier's time, as he sailed with the gale among his stout three-deckers for the Baltic? Here came Jack ashore, cautiously perhaps, for there might be a press gang lurking round the corner, or uproariously otherwise, with his prize money in his pocket, and welcomed by all the lasses; and hence he took boat for his ship—his Majesty's frigate Arethusa, that had taken her guns and stores on board, and was expected to drop down with the tide. Looking over the scene is a projecting bay window from the adjoining tavern, with the backs of chairs visible, as if arranged for a harmonic meeting. And what an ideal meeting might be held in such a locale, say some moonlight night, when the tide is gently lapping against the stairs, with Charles Eibdin in the chair and Incledon as chief performer, and so we might hear again the sweet refrain of "Wapping Old Stairs" and "Tom Bowling."—*All the Year Round.*

THE VILLAGE GARDEN.

TO E. M. S.

Here, where your garden fenced about and still is,
Here, where the unmoved Summer air is sweet
With mixed delight of lavender and lilies,
Dreaming I linger in the noontide heat.

Of many Summers are the trees recorders,
The turf a carpet many Summers wove;
Old-fashioned blossoms cluster in the borders,
Love-in-a-mist and crimson-hearted clove.

All breathes of peace and sunshine in the present,
All tells of bygone peace and bygone sun,
Of fruitful years accomplished, budding, crescent,
Of gentle seasons passing one by one.

Fain would I bide, but ever in the distance
A ceaseless voice is sounding clear and low;—
The city calls me with her old persistence,
The city calls me—I arise and go.

Of gentler souls this fragrant peace is guerdon;
For me, the roar and hurry of the town,
Wherein more lightly seems to press the burden
Of individual life that weighs me down.

I leave your garden to the happier comers
For whom its silent sweets are anodyne.
Shall I return? Who knows, in other Summers
The peace my spirit longs for may be mine?
—*The Spectator.* AMY LEVY.

BLISSFUL RUSSIA.—Russia is primarily a Church, not a State. The only constitution to which our Emperors have to subscribe at their coronation is the Nicene Creed. "Holy Russia" is a theocratic State, which exists, first of all, to defend the church—that soul of Russia. Before even the duty of defending the frontier from invasion of hostile armies is the duty of defending the orthodox faith from the assaults of sects and heresies. The Nihilists, who have much method in their madness, in order to destroy the unity of the State, first endeavored to attack the unity of the Church. In this starting point the Pashkoffzy and the Nihilists unite. But we cannot allow the cement which binds together our mighty empire to be dissolved by a propaganda of iconoclasts, whether political or religious. Hence, while we permit every man to practice freely in Russia whatever creed he professes, we cannot permit attempts to pervert others from the orthodox faith. In Russia you may be Protestant, Catholic, or Mohammedan. You may practice your rites and worship God in your own way, and also bring up your children in your own creed; but in mixed marriages, with a Greek orthodox the law of the country insists that the children shall belong to the established faith. Besides, you must keep your hands off other people's creeds and other people's children. "Hands off," is our motto in religious affairs as well as in Balkan politics. "Hands off" all round. Leave us alone and we leave you alone. Those who go to heaven need no English passport for the better world—that, at least, is not yet annexed to the British Empire. Nowadays every quack soul-saver thinks himself entitled to pervert our simple-minded peasants by filling their hearts with all kinds of nonsense in the name of religious liberty. Now, why should there be more liberty given to spiritual quacks than to medical quacks? No doctor can practice, even in free-thinking France, without a diploma duly certifying the possession of a certain indispensable minimum of knowledge. But in dealing with souls it seems as if every ignoramus, every silly, self-appointed apostle, were good enough for the work. Such a view is not in accordance with our ideas, and no shrieks of outraged salvationists will prevent us from kindly, but firmly, escorting all such meddling busybodies to the frontier. Imagine a splendid hall, brilliantly illuminated with numerous electric lamps. Suddenly a grotesque tatterdemalion rushes in with a small tallow candle, which he insists is far superior to the electric installation! Surely it will be his own fault if he is summarily shown the door.—*O. K., in the Contemporary Review.*

BEAUTIFUL AFRICA.—Hippopotami are abundant in the rivers and lakes, and their hides, when properly prepared, (which is done by cutting the skin into long thin strips and drying it in the sun,) will fetch £5 apiece in South Africa, and are even of considerable value in England for making walking sticks which have a beautiful, transparent, amber-like appearance. But the great wealth of this country lies in its ivory, which is preferred to any other in the Zanzibar market. The elephant abounds in the neighborhood of Kilima-njaro and Kenia to the extent of many thousands. He here becomes quite a mountaineer, and ranges through the magnificent forests that clothe the upper slopes of these giants among African peaks. The natives waylay his forest tracks with artfully devised pitfalls and traps, preferring this more cowardly way of procuring their ivory to facing the elephant in the chase. Other tribes to the north and west of Kilima-njaro kill the elephant with poisoned arrows or javelins or sharp swords. Indeed, there is one district on the northern borders of Masai-land, where, according to Mr. Joseph Thomson, "elephants are said to swarm unmolested and their ivory to rot untouched, for the people of the surrounding region have no trading relations with any one, and do not know the value of the precious article. A tusk worth £150 in England may be picked up for nothing, or bought from any native for a penny worth of beads." However this may be, whether the elephants are slain for their ivory, or whether, as in the tales of "Sindbad the Sailor," there are districts in which the tusks may be simply gathered from among the bones of elephants who for centuries have died, and died untouched, in these untraveled wilds, ivory is procured somehow and in such quantities—even with the absurdly inadequate existing means of exploitation and portage—that there is always more than enough to supply the many native caravans led by Moslem traders from the coast which annually traverse this country between the Victoria Nyanza and the Indian Ocean. [illegible] of trade should not be forgotten, namely, the valuable and handsome wild-beast skins which may either be procured in the chase or very cheaply purchased from the natives. A leopard's skin may be bought for about 2s. or 3s. worth of goods, and will sell on the coast for 8s. or 9s. Lions' skins are less easy to obtain from the natives, as that animal is rarely killed by them, but the company's sportsmen might shoot him to a considerable extent, as he is both common and bold. Monkey skins of the handsome variety of bushy white-tailed colobus, which is alone found in this region, are valuable and fetch a good price on the coast.—*H. H. Johnston, in the Fortnightly Review.*

ARABS IN EAST AFRICA.—The so-called "Arabs" may be divided into three classes—the true Arab, the Mswahili, (plural Waswahili,) and, lastly, any wild up-country native who may have willingly or unwillingly joined the Moslem caravan, particularly if he can sport a garment and tie a dirty piece of calico round his head by way of turban. The first is the pure-blooded Arab of Arabia; he generally comes from Muscat. The Zanzibar coast has been connected with Southern Arabia from the earliest historic times. Two immigrations of Persians are also recorded, the last about 1000 A.D. These Arabs and Persians intermarried with the natives, and their descendant is the Mswahili of the Zanzibar coast. The Waswahili are useful, in that they are willing to undertake long journeys. Considering themselves vastly superior to the Washenzi, or wild men, who are the best porters from Zanzibar, they are to a certain extent capable of leading, and are valuable as headmen over a caravan. On the other hand, they have inherited the worst features of the Arab race, treachery and cunning, while they are as lazy as the aboriginal African, and delight in cruelty to man and beast. An Arab caravan leaving for the interior would usually consist of one or two white Arabs, accompanied by half a dozen relatives of darker blood; a number of Waswahili of the better class to act as guards, headmen, artisans, &c., and a rabble of porters, consisting of the lower Waswahili, often personal slaves of the Arabs; and frequently a contingent of up-country natives returning home, preferably Wanyamwezi, who are excellent carriers. They take with them the usual barter goods, with a large proportion of guns and powder; but the success of the expedition depends too often on their savage warriors. Arrived up country, they seem to have several methods of procedure. Should they offer in the country of a powerful chief, they have perforce to purchase in the ordinary way; but it pays them much better to go further afield among smaller tribes, where firearms are unknown. Here, should they consider themselves strong enough, the usual murderous raid upon peaceful villages, the horrors of which have been so often described, begins at once. Should their force seem insufficient the end is as certain, but the destruction is delayed. There is generally some discontented brother or cousin of the chief ready to welcome any opportunity of obtaining the supreme power, in which case he and his followers are supplied with the arms and ammunition bought for this purpose from the coast and civil war begins.—*Murray's Magazine.*

EDGAR ALLAN POE: A PORTRAIT DRAWN BY MARY.—Mr. Poe was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and had dark, almost black hair, which he wore long and brushed back in student style over his ears. It was as fine as silk. His eyes were large and full, gray and piercing. He was then, I think, entirely clean-shaven. His nose was long and straight and his features finely cut. The expression about his mouth was beautiful. He was pale and had no color. His skin was of a clear, beautiful olive. He had a sad, melancholy look. He was very slender when I first knew him, but had a fine figure, an erect military carriage, and a quick step. But it was his manner that most charmed. It was elegant. When he looked at you, it seemed as if he could read your very thoughts. His voice was pleasant and musical, but not deep. He always wore a black frock coat, buttoned up, with a cadet or military collar, a low turned-over shirt collar, and a black cravat tied in a loose knot. He did not follow the fashions, but had a style of his own. His was a loose way of dressing, as if he didn't care. You would know that he was very different from the ordinary run of young men. Affectionate I should think he was; he was passionate in his love. My intimacy with Mr. Poe isolated me a good deal. In fact my girl friends were many of them afraid of him, and forsook me on that account. I knew none of his male friends. He despised ignorant people, and didn't like trifling and small talk. He didn't like dark-skinned people. When he loved, he loved desperately. Though tender and very affectionate, he had a quick, passionate temper, and was very jealous. His feelings were intense, and he had but little control of them. He was not well balanced—he had too much brain. He scoffed at everything sacred, and never went to church. If he had had religion to guide him he would have been a better man. He said often that there was a mystery hanging over him he could never fathom. He believed he was born to suffer, and this embittered his whole life.—*Harper's Magazine for March.*

EIFFEL'S TOWER OF BABEL.—The tower has already reached a height of over 700 feet out of the 1,000 feet which it is intended to attain. The weight of metal employed will exceed 6,000 tons; the estimated cost £160,000. And for what? Happily as yet only one life has been sacrificed, which is wonderful indeed when the conditions of working are considered. The workmen come at 6 o'clock in the morning, when it is still dark and the whole tower is white and slippery with hoar frost; first, they have to ascend 960 steps in their thick nailed shoes. And this effort only takes them as far as the second platform, a height of 115 meters, out of the 225 already completed. The first platform is reached by ordinary steps, the second by a winding corkscrew staircase, very giddy and painful; but above that there is only a swinging perpendicular ladder. The tower itself has an amount of oscillation which must be very difficult to endure, caused by the necessary play of the shafts. One hundred and fifty men are employed, but only about 40 in the high regions, and 20 picked men at the greatest height reached. The cold is intense, but the men are obliged to have with them a movable forge to heat the rivets, so they do not suffer from it. All the different portions of the iron scaffolding composing the tower are hoisted up ready prepared, and have only to be fitted and riveted in their proper places. On the second platform is a sort of *traiteur* establishment, where the men can get their meals at a lower rate than in the neighboring restaurants, and avoid the necessity of going down for them. On the highest point reached there is a steam engine working day and night, and two cranes, bearing a weight of 24,000 pounds, to raise the enormous shafts of iron which are pushed to the spot on trucks. To get each shaft into position manœuvres lasting 20 minutes are required; the workers are placed on a movable floor, rising with them and railed round, so that the actual danger is reduced as far as possible. As a work of engineering science it is marvelous, and as such all must wish for its ultimate success.—*Murray's Magazine.*

TERMAGANCY.—Termagancy comes into the genius of our race. The common scold, who was treated with the branks and the cucking-stool, found her less personally brutal but no more intrinsically refined copy among the fine ladies of Courts and palaces; and the shrew's shrill tongue has never wanted for exercise in any time or sphere. What but a shrew could have been the mother of Robert de Insula, Bishop of Durham in 1274? Having given her a train of male and female servants and an honorable establishment as befitted her dignity, the Bishop went to see the old dame to hear how things fared with her. "How fares my sweet mother?" said he. "Never worse," quoth she. "And what ails thee or troubles thee? Hast thou not men and women attendants enow?" said he. "Yea," quoth she, "and more than enow. I say to one, Go, and he runs; to another, Come hither, fellow, and the varlet falls down on his knees; and in short all things go on so unconscionably smooth that my heart is bursting for want of something to pick a quarrel with."—*The Fortnightly Review.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

CANTERBURY.

HISTORICAL MEMORIALS OF CANTERBURY. THE LANDING OF AUGUSTINE. THE MURDER OF BECKET. EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE. BECKET'S SHRINE. By ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY. Illustrated. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO.

The five great events in English history are the landing of Cæsar, the coming of Hengist and Horsa, the arrival of St. Augustine, which gave England its Latin Christianity, the conquest by William of Normandy, and that revolution which made William III. King. It might not have been exactly proper for Dean Stanley to have classed the beheading of Charles I. among English memorabilia. The late Dean of Westminster, whose name none can speak without respect for his sincere piety and honorable conduct, had the highest scholarship. To read therefore these memorials is to read English undefiled.

Originally the four topics found in this memorial were delivered as lectures, and advantage was taken of the occasion to inculcate many useful lessons. Dean Stanley, no obdurate churchman, was a warm admirer of that great Pope, Gregory, in regard to minor ecclesiastical matters. "Things," said Gregory in a letter of advice to his missionary Augustine, "are not to be loved for the sake of places, but places for the sake of things." This, writes Dean Stanley, was "a truly wise and liberal maxim, one which would have healed many feuds." Referring to the Church of England the Dean confesses his satisfaction when he states that no church in the world has "combined such opposite and various advantages from other churches more exclusive than itself, none in which various characters and customs from the opposite parts of the Christian world could have been able to find such shelter and refuge." Gregory had a liberality of thought beyond his age, for when Augustine asked what was to be done with the temples of the heathen, as he found them in England when Anglo-Saxons were converted, he bid him not destroy them, but turn them, if possible, into Christian churches. The Pope wrote: "For hard and rough minds it is impossible to cut away abruptly all their old customs, because he who wishes to reach the highest place must ascend by steps, and not by jumps."

It was through Gregory's advice that the temple of Ethelbert in Canterbury became the Church of St. Paneras. St. Paul's in London, St. Peter's in Westminster stand where once were the shrines of heathen gods. We know, too, how many things in common use in the English language, as the names of the week, are called after heathen gods. "They have survived, and rightly, because there is no harm in their intention, and, if there is no harm, it is a clear gain to keep up old names and customs when their evil intention is passed away." Christianity does not wish to trample on "the customs of a heathen world if we can divest them of their mischief." That dictum of the Dean's is just the one too often forgotten.

Augustine came to England under fairly fortunate circumstances. Ethelbert, King of Kent, had for wife Bertha, daughter of the King of Paris. She was a Christian, and worshipped in a little chapel having for priest Luidhard, a Frenchman. Bertha's great ancestor Clovis became a Christian through the influence of Clotilda, his wife. So the Queen of Kent prevailed on her husband to adopt the new religion. About 597 Ethelbert was baptized, and then came the erection of churches.

Tradition runs that Augustine, with his missionaries, came first to the Isle of Thanet, and thence to Kent. As they advanced to Canterbury over the Roman road to St. Martin's Hill they met the King. From the heights the men of God saw the little Christian church of St. Martin's. In this church the Roman ritual was first intened, and its splendor and strangeness "produced an instantaneous effect on the rude barbarian mind." The baptism of the King soon followed, and the date was the 2d of June, 597. Augustine was made Archbishop of Canterbury and grants were allotted him and a cathedral was built, but of that first edifice nothing now remains. Augustine died in 605, one year after Gregory, his patron. "From Canterbury," writes Dean Stanley, "the first English Christian city; from Kent the first English Christian kingdom, and, by degrees, the whole constitution of Church and State in England, which binds together the whole British Empire."

The murder of Becket has never been told better than by Dean Stanley. Mr. Freeman, having lost his temper about Becket, has helped rather to obscure the subject. The author does not attempt to present, save in brief manner, all the events of the times of Henry II., but restricts himself to sifting out the stories of the day, and he gives a succinct account of the murder. As to Becket himself, the estimation of him has shocked many generations of men, from obloquy to applause, and from applause to obloquy. When his skull was cloven by Richard the Breton, the change from indifference or hostility to unbounded veneration was instantaneous, for the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church, from Thomas à Becket to Joe Smith. To many Englishmen of that day the murder of Becket was of no moment, but when the King himself did penance for it, there came royal authority to make Thomas a martyr, and then again, an English addition to the calendar of saints was both opportune and national. For fully 300 years after Thomas à Becket fell foully murdered, his memory was venerated. Then came "a contempt as general and profound as had been the previous admiration." Of late there has been "a revolution of the wheel of fortune," and there may be, for aught Dean Stanley knows, as devout worshippers of Saint Thomas of Canterbury now as there were in the time of the Plantagenets.

The coloring of the history of Becket's murder takes the shadings of those who were the Archbishop's contemporaries. Prelates in those days were arrogant. He who held crozier used it as a sceptre. It was virtually Rome that ordered, and Kings were supposed to obey. It was the struggle between the King and his prelate. Norman and Saxon, as Thierry would have it, really had nothing much to do with it. The Saxon blood running through the Becket veins must have been limited. Thomas's father, from the best accounts, was of Rouen, and it is questionable as to the authenticity of the romance about Thomas's mother having been a Saracen. Becket was a haughty, headstrong man, and because Henry II. had caused his son Henry III. to be crowned King of England, and in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of York, London, and Salisbury had played their parts in the coronation, Thomas à Becket took mortal offense. It had been the inherent right of the See of Canterbury to crown sovereigns of England, and because the King overlooked his claims Becket considered this as a direct blow at his rights. Becket, backed by the Pope, wanted to suspend that minor offender, his Grace of York, and to excommunicate the Bishops of London and Salisbury. The Bishops, however, were wary, on their guard, and got out of Becket's way. They hastened over the Channel to France. Behind them, however, they left Randulf de Broc, who was Becket's bitterest enemy. Some of the chronicles of the time are curious in regard to the action of prelates of that day. The ecclesiastical heads of sees were often at outs and "crosses confronted one another like hostile spears." Once his lordship of Canterbury took a comfortable seat at a Synod held at Westminster, which action so much enraged his Grace of York that the latter sat down, not figuratively, but actually, on Canterbury's lap, or, as Stephen of Birchington has it, "irreverently pressing his haunches down upon the Archbishop."

Randulf de Broc, to whom the King had given an episcopal castle in Saltwood, and who feared that Becket would claim his own, was a sworn enemy of Becket, and a lower grade of feudal ruffian is not discoverable. Becket, to propitiate the King, had sent a vessel laden with wine as a present. De Broc killed the crew of the vessel and probably drank the wine. Randulf appears to have done all he could to anger Becket. He hunted down the deer in the archiepiscopal preserves, and his brother, Robert de Broc, cut off the tail of a sumpter mule and a horse belonging to Becket. "This jest, or outrage, (according as we regard it,) which occurred on Christmas Eve, took deep possession of Becket's mind." Becket had premonition of his approaching doom.

The prelates of York, Salisbury, and London hurried to France and saw the King at the Castle of Bar. Said one of them to Henry: "As long as Thomas lives you will have neither good days nor peaceful kingdom, nor a quiet life." There seems to have been a streak of madness in this Plantagenet blood, for when angered Henry "became like a wild beast." Then he spoke those fatal words: "Not one will deliver me from this low-born priest." Then four knights, Reginald Fitzurse, Hugh de Moreville, William de Tracy, and Richard le Brez, or le Bret, commonly known as Brito, gentlemen of the bedchamber, mounted horse, took different roads to the French coast, crossed the Channel, and had their rendezvous in England. Canterbury was their objective point. It never will be known whether Becket's murder was or was not premeditated. Becket was a fearless man, and when he confronted his foes it is possible he called Fitzurse a bastard. Whether it was Tracy or Fitzurse who struck the first blow is not known, and it is not so clear either whether a carpenter's axe or a sword did Becket's business. The ugliest part of it all was that when Becket lay dying a subdeacon, Hugh of Horsea, who was in the plot, "planted his foot on the Archbishop's neck and thrust his sword into the ghastly wound and scattered the brains over the pavement." Then came the plunderings. The noble knights and their followers, for they had a band of soldiers, took possession of Becket's private apartments, "broke open bags and coffers, and seized many Papal bulls, charters, and other documents, which Randulf de Broc sent to the King." The gold and silver vases, the precious vestments, furniture, books, were looted, and as true knights, being judges of horses, they ran off the fine animals in Becket's stables. Legend tells us that the noble gentlemen found, too, some of Becket's hair cloth vestments, but having no use for things, threw them away. Of course, to make it all melodramatic, Fitz Stephen tells that as the murderers left the cathedral there was a tremendous storm, "with accompaniment of thunder and rain."

When the affrighted monks sought the body of the murdered Becket they found under it a small hammer and axe and two bits of Le Bret's sword. The pavement was a lake of gore. The blood with the poor man's brains was collected and placed in vessels. When the body was undressed it was found that under the fine linen and purple Becket had worn sack cloth. We understand the enthusiasm of the monks when they saw this shirt of hair-cloth. It told them that Becket was one of themselves—their brother. Mrs. Jameson wrote: "For hard and rough minds it is impossible to cut away abruptly all their old customs, because he who wishes to reach the highest place must ascend by steps, and not by jumps."

At this dreadful sight there was a burst of enthusiasm, for a new saint was born. The body, clad in "alb, superhumeral, chrismatic, mitre, stole, and maniple," was laid in a marble sarcophagus, but no mass was said, "for from the moment that armed men had entered, the church was supposed to have been desecrated. The pavement of the cathedral was taken up. The bells no longer tolled, crucifixes were shrouded, and desolation was proclaimed."

Though the Archbishop of York had endeavored to throw cold water on the martyrdom, insisting that the killing of Becket was brought about by his own pride, the Papal Court, who had been often at enmity with Becket, now thought it wiser to confer martyrdom sentment, he shared with those whom tradition has woven its fine, embellished webs, and history has penned its heroic pages, and poets have sung and soared. The girl was in the nature of a sarcasm, he showed here. He had not even the cradle love of other men. Vanguard circumstance had environed him with all the limitations of ignorance."

Jepson Teck lived with "David, Sol'man, or G'liath." The speed of Jehu as he drove into Jezreel would make Teck wonder as to the gait of the scriptural horses. "I wished I knowed ezzac'ly how fas' he traveled an' sech time ez he made. Pa'son never read that." As he tracked the deer over the mountains he would ponder over Esau, for "Esau war a powerful cunning hunter, but the Bible never said nuthin' 'bout what sorter dog he had—moughtn't hev been trained to trail, an' time he hed pulled 'bout the mountings with a pack o' wuthless hounds arter deer or b'ar he war bleeged ter been hongry; but he ought'n ter hev sold his birthright for a pot o' soup." To Jepson Judea was like the country around the Great Smoky Mountains. He brooded over the word until he saw the burning bush, and to him Saul might have slept in "a cave at the base of Chilhowee Mountain." This mountaineer lays down the law. Other men around Pimingo Cove are fearless and brook few leaders, but by force of will Jepson dominates them.

Where Miss Murfree occupies a ground quite unapproachable is in the construction of her country girls. It is an individuality quite apart. Miranda Strobe, though clad in homespun, her fair head hidden in a poke bonnet, is as imperious as the Lady Rowena. She would fight against Jepson's love, but she is conquered and yields, and her own confession of her love is delicately done. When shrews and scolds are to be described, then Miss Murfree writes of these spiteful, acrimonious women as only another woman can write. Old Mrs. Strobe, the cynic in petticoats, has a mordancy which bites like an acid.

With the fault we may find as to the methods of this author in her peculiar place, writing as she does of that wild, ignorant, superstitious race of men who live in Tennessee, Miss Murfree is their truest illustrator. We may not admire men who, with a different idiosyncrasy, are pretty much like the Boers, modified by more fortunate surroundings. Here illiteracy has still too great a hold. Belief in "hants" or ghosts does not belong to the present stage of civilization, and yet it is prevalent in this region. Miss Murfree describes the people she writes about so truthfully that though romance may somewhat embellish or round out her pictures, we must accept her account as veracious. We want more railroads through a country which has inhabitants having a marked resemblance to the Picts of old, and so it may be seen that we take seriously Miss Murfree's romances.

NEW BOOKS.

—*Afloat, Sur l'Eau. With Illustrations by Rion. By Guy de Maupassant. translated by Laura Ensor. New-York: George Routledge & Sons.*—M. de Maupassant takes to his cutter, the Bel-Ami, and shapes his course from Nice and the Villefranche Light to the Mediterranean. It must have been a small boat, for it was manned by Bernard, the skipper; Raymond, the mate, and the romance writer, M. de Maupassant being able to take a hand at the tiller. As he sails along, making such ports as suits his fancy, M. de Maupassant writes thoughts such as were suggested by the running of the waves. It is the fine contempt of others which is one of M. de Maupassant's strongest points. The bright effervescences of a Frenchman's wit, however, enlivens the pages. M. de Maupassant is not always clean. *L'esprit Gaulois* only comes to the front once, when he repeats the talk of the French *commis voyageur*. There is an amusing chapter on the literary man, the artist, the musicians, as the lions in a Parisian drawing room, and how they are to be caught and tamed. The musician can be made useful. When he once builds his nest in the family circle he remains caged. The men who paint are more troublesome. "They are not so divine and more Bohemian. Their manners are less courteous. They are a fickle, light, and braggart." If you want to bag a literary man should you take a poet or a novelist? The poet is preferable, because the novelist "pries, pillages, and makes capital of all he sees." It is a part of his nature to appropriate something or other of his surroundings. It is as dangerous, writes M. de Maupassant, to take a novelist into your family as it would be "for a miller to breed rats in his mill." The author of "Sur l'Eau" is prone to philosophize on his own calling, and the consideration of it gives him the horrors. He never can be natural even to himself. "His joys, his pleasures, his sufferings, his despair instantaneously become subjects of observation. If he suffers he notes down his sufferings, and classes it in his memory. He pitilessly lays bare the hearts of those he loves or has loved with a cruel impartiality. If he loves a woman he will dissect her as he would a corpse in a hospital." M. de Maupassant has turned himself into a writing machine, and that is all there is about it. The true Parisian, as is M. de Maupassant, has a positive hatred for the French peasant. He witnesses a marriage ceremony at St. Raphael, and calls it "the funereal service of a young girl's innocence." He reviles her surroundings and the physical degeneracy of the human race. "As for the peasant! "Good heavens! Let us go and watch the peasant in the fields; his gnarled and knotted frame, twisted, bent, more hideous than the barbarous sights exhibited in a museum of anthropology." M. de Maupassant has turned himself into a writing machine, and that is all there is about it. The true Parisian, as is M. de Maupassant, has a positive hatred for the French peasant. He witnesses a marriage ceremony at St. Raphael, and calls it "the funereal service of a young girl's innocence." He reviles her surroundings and the physical degeneracy of the human race. "As for the peasant! "Good heavens! Let us go and watch the peasant in the fields; his gnarled and knotted frame, twisted, bent, more hideous than the barbarous sights exhibited in a museum of anthropology." M. de Maupassant is very wild. He wants to be made of bronze, like a negro, and to go around splendid and naked. The Congo might suit M. de Maupassant. We are to suppose that when certain passages of "Afloat" were written the Bel-Ami was not on an even keel, and that M. de Maupassant was billious, suffering from *mal de mer*.

—*Zyte. By Hector Malot. Translated from the French by J. E. Simpson. New-York: Henry Warne & Co.*—This romance, having all to do with French theatrical life, is excellent and "can be read." Mlle. Zyte is the daughter of M. Duchatellier, the proprietor of an ambulant theatre, and Zyte is fortunate in having a good mother. With the van and the old horse, Belisarius, the troop wander over France. In the company, all of the men being honest, there is Joseph who loves Zyte. The girl likes Joseph for his good heart, but will not become his wife. Bachollat is the type of the wealthy Parisian who is ever anxious to have his name before the public. He is always organizing races, hunts, and fêtes. It is his mission to find out the rising stars. In company with Gaston Chamontain and the Duke de Paradan the three see a performance of the Duchatellier Theatre, near Paris, and are struck with Zyte's powers. Faré, a playwright, has a piece in rehearsal at the Odéon, and wants a *jeune premiere*. Bachollat goes to Faré and tells him of Zyte. This takes Zyte from the provinces to Paris, and at once as leading actress of the Odéon she is distinguished. Gaston offers her diamonds, but she refuses them, though she loves him. She will be his wife or nothing. Gaston's father, the rich and worldly man of business, interferes, and will not give his consent; but for all that Gaston marries Zyte, whose rise has been rapid, for she is now a member of the Français. Gaston is weak and foolish. The Duke, who is his brother-in-law, hopes that old Chamontain will disinherit Gaston, so that all the property may be his. The father employs detectives, but nothing can be found that casts the least alur on Zyte. Gaston is then married to Zyte, and the two are happy for a while. But old Chamontain has hopes that his son will tire of Zyte. Once the poor wife pays a visit to her old friend Joseph. Slanderous charges are made against Zyte, which Gaston believes. A divorce is granted, and the two separate. Then Bachollat comes forward in the most gallant manner and, sure of Zyte's innocence, offers to marry her, but the actress declines. Her art now is her only love. The whole story is well told by an author who knows thoroughly all he writes about. We are to believe, then, that there are honest men and women among the French comedians.

—*The Berkeleys and Their Neighbors. By M. Elliot Seawell. New-York: The American News Company.*—Virginia asserts herself, and why should she not? Shall Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina alone have the privilege of giving birth to well-bred people in the past as in the present? It will be conceded that of late Virginians have been put very much to the front, and so have Tennesseans, only in the latter case the rougher elements have been mainly considered, but we have no doubt that later on the more refined and elegant side of Piamingo Cove will be discovered. All the people in "The Berkeleys" are distinguished for education and a polish not acquired at home alone, but abroad. The story is cleverly told and the dialogue sharp. The character of Colonel Berkeley is well drawn. He is the man of the past, who finds expression for his opinions in the Richmond *Examiner* of 1848, and would argue for a month on the Virginia Resolutions of 1798. He is "ole marse." There is a pathetic side to the romance in the description of Miles Pembroke, the lad who has been physically shattered by the war, and whose days of brightness are forever gone. "The Berkeleys" should hold its own, for it has originality, and at the same time a great deal of naturalness. Olivia is a high-strung girl, who knows that she is in a time when many of the past ways of Virginia are to be forgotten. The good of the book lies in the way it shows that to-day there is as much love in Virginia for the general country as in any other State.

—*Power and Liberty. By Count Leo Tolstoï. Translated from the French by Huntington Smith. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.*—We care more for the fiction Tolstoï creates than the philosophy he elaborates, and especially the philosophy of history. At once he asks this pertinent question: "How is it that heroes were able to make whole peoples conform to their individual wills?" We have the history of these men. Do such represent the stories of the men these heroes led? "What," he inquires, "is that force that sets people in motion?" Whether it be a divine power or not Tolstoï does not inform us. It would be unjust if we stated that Tolstoï has not a certain acumen, for he says: "History is written by scholars, who naturally think the life of their class the basis of the life of humanity in general, just as merchants, farmers, and soldiers like to imagine that they are making history; we do not find this point brought out in historical works because merchants, farmers, and soldiers do not write history." Here is, then, the dilemma. Who is to write history? There are so many ways of writing history, and until of late years we have had biographies of rulers, rarely those of the lives of the people. It is not easy to follow Tolstoï, who is inclined to sublimation of the subject. Every historian takes the tinge of the country he is born in, and to Tolstoï Alexander is the pivot around which the world moved, after Napoleon, and the change Europe has felt began only when Moscow was in flames.

—*Sam Lovel's Camp. Uncle Lisha's Friends Under Bark and Canvas. A Sequel to Uncle Lisha's Shop. By Rowland E. Robinson. New-York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company.*—Mr. Robinson's "Uncle Lisha" was a wonderful character, and in the present volume Sam Lovel, the man who lives to hunt, and the Canadian, Antoine, devote their time to fishing. Mr. Robinson has quite perfect the queer French dialect, such as Antoine indulges in. In an explanatory note, some of the curious words in use are presented. "Julluk" is "just like," "god dawn" is "get down," "Swan," "swow," gentle, harmless expressions take the place of cuss words. "To shool" is to wander aimlessly. "To flurrup" is to move in a lively manner. "A hatter piece" is common as to its derivation. It means a triangular bit of land, in shape like a flatiron. For the Canadian, the shibboleths of Yankee English are constant. Sometimes he manufactures a word, as "jimrubbit" for india rubber, Mr. Robinson's descriptive powers are of the best, and he combines with these a true sense of humor.

—*A Latin Quarter Courtship. By Sidney Luska, (Henry Harland.) New-York: Cassell & Co.*—Mr. Harland writes neatly and gracefully of the loves of Stephen Ormizon and Denise. Cunning is the author as to the exact dishes one ought to have when in Paris, and one rustic feast taken at the "Restaurant de la Carotte d'Or," near Meudon, is delightfully told. In perfect sympathy with the happy party we eat the omelet flavored with estragon and oiboule, and that salad of doucette the good waiter had just plucked in the fields. We like, too, the Artist Palmer, who is so brave and honest, and the jolly lady doctor, Miss Gluck. The Schlemihl, who is Sonnenschein, is distinctively Jewish. A Schlemihl is the Oriental conception of an unfortunate man, who, should he buy gold, finds it to be dross. He is Murad the unlucky. Mr. Harland has the Polish English down very fine, and the letter beginning "Ime Kanfeint to de Haus bei a fieful Kolt an de het and Lonks, and i kand go autt for fier i gett vurs," is phonetically correct. Mr. Harland has a happy vein, and what he writes leaves a pleasing impression.

—*A Nine Men's Morrice. Stories Collected and Recollected by Walter Herries Pollock. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.*—Why should Mr. Pollock have gone through so much winnowing and sifting and the "collecting and recollecting" process? After all, the stories he presents amount to very little, being on a par with the hobgoblin stuff which sees the light in *Belgravia*. "Lilith," the first story, tells of a cat woman, who lives only to be cruel. The supernatural, when clumsily handled, is only comic, and Mr. Pollock is unconsciously funny.

MISS MURFREE'S NOVELS.

THE DESPOT OF BROOMSEDGE COVE. By CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

Mr. Walter Besant tells us that fortunate is the man who knows his exact limitations, and it is supposable that Miss Murfree is thoroughly acquainted with hers. Accepting, however, too absolutely the dictum of limitation, it may confine a writer within too narrow a sphere. A critic reading "The Despot of Broomsedge Cove," and familiar with Miss Murfree's former books, cannot but wish that she could be induced to leave Piomingo Cove, give Chilhowee Mountain, even Thunderhead, the go-by, and more than that, bid adieu to Tennesseeans for a short period. To such a dramatic writer as is Miss Murfree the situation never seems to be wanting, but the trouble is that the self-same characters go over and over the same rounds. The climax is reached with an illicit distillery or a search after an impossible mine. Miss Murfree may be the Jefferies of Tennessee, but an overquantity of description of nature clogs the march of her fiction. The stride of events, the impetuosity of action always come to a full halt, because the author is carried away by magnificences of scenery which she must tell about, sometimes with a single page, often with two or three of them. Ben Burlee's termagant of a wife, when Burlee says to her, "I kin see 50 miles an' furder in three States," replies, "I'd rather see fewer bushes and mo' cornfield," and Mr. Burlee's sage remark when applied to romance writing is happily suggestive.

There must come, too, to the most accomplished of writers exhaustion at times. The whole gamut of words may be played upon, but there is even a limit to notes, and, without a writer knowing it, there must come repetitions. Miss Murfree unwittingly becomes tautological. She repeats herself. On many occasions the people in "The Despot of Bromsedge Cove" "sneer," all the children have "snaggle" teeth. The cock with the "burnished" or "copper" plumage has crowed in "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," and the self-same rooster airs his voice and sports his featherings in the "Despot of Broomsedge Cove." It is because everybody who reads the romance of Miss Murfree knows of that mighty power she possesses that this mannerism is to be regretted. She writes within a self-imposed coil, as it were, and it behooves her to get out of it if she can.

Of Delacroix it was said he could paint a broom so as to give you the horrors, so dramatic was he in his effects. Miss Murfree can readily take a minor incident and work it up to its dénouement with an effectiveness which is remarkable. There really is nothing very striking about the business which brings Rathbun to Clem Sander's forge, for it is only to point his mining tools, but that is made one of the most thrilling episodes in the romance. Miss Murfree's studies of the mountaineers are past perfect.

MOTLEY'S FRIEND BISMARCK.

English papers just to hand devote considerable space to appreciative notices of "The Correspondence of John Lothrop Motley," which Mr. George William Curtis has edited and which the Harpers will publish in a few days. In London the work is issued by John Murray, who has chosen a somewhat earlier date for publication. When Motley was a student at the University of Göttingen he became intimately acquainted with one Otto von Bismarck. The friendship continued to be life-long. Much of the most interesting matter in the publication appears to relate to Bismarck. In the pages of *Harper's Magazine* Mr. Curtis has already made some of it public. The English papers now render accessible further portions. Late in his life Motley made a visit to Bismarck, of which he writes as follows:

"We had an hour and a half's drive from the station to Varzin, as the postillion sounded his trumpet and we drove up to the door, Bismarck, his wife, M——, and H—— all came out to the carriage and welcomed us in the most affectionate manner. I found him very little changed in appearance since 1864, which surprises me. He is somewhat stouter, and his face is more weather-beaten, but as expressive and powerful as ever. Mme. de Bismarck is but little altered in the 14 years that have passed since I saw her. They are both most kind and agreeable to Lily, and she feels already as if she had been them all her life. M—— is a pretty girl, with beautiful dark hair and gray eyes—simple, unaffected, and, like both father and mother, full of fun. The manner of living is most unsophisticated, as you will think when I tell you that we were marched straight from the carriage into the dining room (after a hearty, hot journey by rail and carriage of 10 hours,) and made to sit down and go on with the dinner, which was about half through, as, owing to a *contretemps*, we did not arrive until an hour after we were expected. After dinner Bismarck and I had a long walk in the woods, he talking all the time in the simplest and funniest and most interesting manner about all sorts of things that had happened in these tremendous years, but talking of them exactly as every-day people talk of every-day matters, without any affectation. The truth is, he is so entirely simple, so full of *laissez-aller*, that one is obliged to be saying to one's self all the time, This is the great Bismarck—the greatest living man, and one of the greatest historical characters. . . . In the evening we sat about most promiscuously—some drinking tea, some beer, some seltzer water; Bismarck smoking a pipe. He smokes very little now, and only light tobacco in a pipe. When I last knew him, he never stopped smoking the strongest cigar. Now he tells me he could not to save his life smoke a single cigar.

"The way of life is very simple at Varzin, but, the irregularity of the hours is great. I usually came down stairs, as well as Lily, between 9 and 10; Mme. de Bismarck, M——, and the sons came in promiscuously and had breakfast with us. Bismarck came down about 11. His breakfast is very light—an egg and a cup of coffee—and then he had a meerschaum pipe. While he is sitting there and talking to all of us his secretary hands him the letters with which he is goaded in his retirement, and with a lead pencil about a foot long makes memoranda as to the answers and other disposition to be made. Meanwhile the boys are playing billiards in another part of the same room, and a big black dog, called 'Sultan,' is rampaging generally through the apartment and joining in everybody's conversation. . . . After breakfast Bismarck and I always took a long walk, during which he was always talking—generally about the events of the French war. I have given so many specimens in my letters to you and Susan and Mary that it would be foolish to attempt sending any more small bricks as specimens of the house. The nominal dinner hour was 3, but we rarely sat down earlier than 3:45. No dinner dressing, or even costume. Dinner always good and simple: wine excellent."

Following is a letter from the statesman to the friend of his school days:

Jack my! Dear—Where the devil are you and what do you do that you never write a line to me? I am working from morn to night like a nigger, and you never have nothing to do at all; you might as well tip me a line as well as looking on your feet [fixed against the wall of God knows what a dreary color. I cannot entertain a regular correspondence; it happens to me that during five days I do not find a quarter of an hour for a walk, but you, lazy old chap, what keeps you from thinking of your old friends? When just now I was in Berlin many of my eye met with yours on your portrait, and I partsailed the sweet restorer sleep in order to remind you of "Auld Lang Syne." Why do you never come to Berlin? It is not a quarter of an American's holiday journey from you. My wife, and me should be so happy to see you once more in this sullen life. When can you come, and when will you? I swear that I will make out the time to look with you on old Logier's quarters and drink a bottle with you at Gerard's, where they once would not allow you to put your slender legs upon a chair. Let politics be banged and come to see me. I promise that the Union Jack shall wave over our house, and conversation and the best old hock shall pour damnation upon the rebels. Do not forget old friends, neither their wives, as mine wishes nearly as ardently as myself to see you, or at least to see as quickly as possible a word of your handwriting.

Set gut und komm oder schreibe.

Dein, V. BISMARCK.

Haunted by the old song, "In good old Colony Times."

Here is a description by Motley of Dickens:

"The only very distinguished literary person that I have seen of late for the first time is Dickens. I met him last week at a dinner at John Forster's. I had never even seen him before, for he never goes now into fashionable company. He is the same age as I—a gentleman. His hair is not much grizzled, and is thick, although the crown of his head is getting bald. His features are good, the nose rather high, the eyes largish, grayish, and very expressive and bright. He wears a mustache, and dresses at dinner in exactly the same uniform which every man in London or the civilized world is bound to wear, as much as the inmates of a penitentiary are restricted to theirs. I mention this because I had heard that he was odd and extravagant in costume. I liked him exceedingly. We sat next each other at table, and I found him genial, sympathetic, agreeable, unaffected, with plenty of light, easy talk and touch-and-go fun without any effort or humbug of any kind."

At Vienna he met the Crown Princess of Prussia, now the Empress Frederick, of whom he has left the following account:

"The young Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of England) was here for three days a little while ago. The morning after her arrival I received a note from my colleague, the Prussian Minister, in whose house she was staying, informing me that she was very desirous of making my acquaintance, having been lately reading my works, &c., and requesting me to call that morning. This I accordingly did, and was received very kindly by the young Princess and her husband, and spent a very agreeable half hour with them. She is rather petite, has a fresh young face, with pretty features, fine teeth, and a frank and agreeable smile, and an interested, earnest, and intelligent manner. Nothing can be simpler or more natural than her style, which I should say was the perfection of good breeding. She was in close mourning. She said many complimentary things about my writings, and, indeed, I may say that I heard from others—Lord Bloomfield and Baron Werther, for instance—that she was one of my most enthusiastic readers. I say this because I think it will please you.

"She had also been reading Froude, whom she much admired. I told her that he was a friend of mine, and that I, too, entertained the highest opinion of him as a historian, although he had not quite convinced me to have reversed the old faith in Henry VIII. The Princess was evidently disposed to admire that polygamous party, and was also a great adorer of Queen Elizabeth. Whence I concluded that she had not read my last two volumes, as she would hardly have expected entire sympathy from me in this respect. I told her that, although I had great respect for Queen Elizabeth's genius and accomplishments and energy, I was not one of her think-and-thin admirers. She spoke of Carlyle's last work—I mean his 'History of Frederick the Great.' I said that Carlyle's works seemed to me magnificent, wonderful monuments of poetry and imagination, profound research, and most original humor."

Motley liked English society, but sometimes he was bored. The following is from a letter to his wife:

"About 8 P. M. I drive daily in a hansom along Piccadilly in a white choker, and the colossal and comical statue of the Duke of Wellington always seems to tower above Belgravia as the presiding genius of dinner parties marshaling its baton the way that so many thousands are to go to table. Then you go into a gore-looking mansion of nankeen-colored brick, are received by a squad of respectable flunkeys, confide your name in a modest whisper to one of them as that he may roar it up the staircase to his colleagues in the landing. Then you go into a large *salon* with a score or so of gentlemen and ladies. Then, after the usual remarks concerning the heat of the weather and the odoriferousness of the Thames, the solemn procession goes down to the *salle à manger*. 'Slowly we sat, slowly we sat us down,' and precisely the same dishes in exactly the same order are placed under our noses, exactly at the same moment. Then, after the normal lapse of an hour and a half, the usual struggle of crinolines takes place, and the ladies withdraw to the upper regions. The male survivors pretend to be relieved and to draw nearer and affect to talk politics, although nothing is ever said, and pretend to drink wine, although not a pint is consumed. Then, after the normal twenty minutes are past, the solemn question, 'A little more wine?' is propounded, and the procession, with funeral gravity, moves up stairs—as if they had all met to pay the last homage to a deceased friend, and were glad to have accomplished the rite in a becoming manner. After coffee the party is sometimes strengthened by a fresh infusion of new company from without, and the languid circulation is thus improved, and then you eclipse yourself when you like, or remain till 12 o'clock, draining the cup to the dregs."

In July, 1873, he lunched with the Gladstones:

"There were very few people at the luncheon—the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Dagmar, Duke of Cambridge, and their attendants, the Bucclouchs, Granvilles, the Bishop of Winchester, John Bright—and I. There were two small round tables. The emancipated slaves, who are singing to raise money for the Negro Fisk University, were singing Methodist psalms and hymns during the whole repast. Grace consisted in their singing the Lord's Prayer in chorus. After luncheon the Prince sent me word by Col. Ellice that he would be pleased if I would come down into the little tent on the terrace and smoke a cigar with him. So he gave me a cigarette, and we had some talk, Bright being also present. Some 30 people came after luncheon, and altogether it was a very successful little party."

SOCIETY TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The social swan song of the season is prolonged this year. It had nearly died away a fortnight ago, but was resumed on Monday last ruller and stronger in its notes than ever, and Ash Wednesday morning will probably dawn before it is entirely hushed. It is very unusual that a season so gay as has been the past one should die so hard, but the social barometer is about as unreliable of late as has been the natural, and all signs have failed. By this time there should be, if the precedents of past seasons were followed, scarcely 100 of the "400" left in New-York, but Southern hotels are still empty this morning, and the Spring exodus has not yet begun. The penitential days now so near at hand, no one will change all this and banquet halls will be soon deserted. There seems to be no one objective point this year for the worn-out members of the social army to recuperate from their fatigues, but plans are now being laid, maps and time tables studied, and departures by twos and threes, and soon by fifties and hundreds, the army will soon disperse itself where "Southern suns more warmly shine."

In these closing hours of the season the mind naturally turns so "the retrospect" and lives over in memory the pleasures of the Winter past. It is needless to review in detail the entertainments which have been given, for, in the words of the poet, Briefly it may be said that the chief features of the season were the unprecedented number of small dances and the uninterrupted gayety that these and other entertainments produced from its beginning to its end. A large contingent of débutantes, most of whom were blessed with either good looks or money, and in most cases with both, had, of course, much to do with the unusual amount of gayety. Daughters must be introduced and well launched to have anychance of success towards the Winter Nights, also, the only notable large entertainment, the artists' costume ball, since Mrs. Vanderbilt's well-remembered and famous fancy ball of five years ago. On the other hand, the season has not had as many handsome dinners as usual, and theatre parties have been few in number. The Delmonico balls also, while enjoyable, have been comparatively few, owing to the abandonment of the cotillions, and even these few have been overshadowed by the dinner and small dances. The lessons of the season would seem to be that New-York society is splitting into various sets more and more, that the dinner dances have become so fashionable because they enable people not having large houses to entertain more comfortably and agreeably to their guests without fear of offense, but chiefly because they allow certain persons to draw themselves together and apart from society in general more and more. The Vanderbilts and Mrs. William Astor have been the leaders of the season. Mrs. Belmont has been in mourning, and Mrs. Iselin some time since relinquished her prominent participation in the seasons gayeties. The Vanderbilt and Astor sets have now become thoroughly amalgamated and will be the leading set for some time to come. They comprise a comparatively large number of people whose position has been the same as the members of this set, but who, for want of means to keep the pace, have dropped out of it, are gradually forming a second set, and there is already a well-defined third set. Both these two last sets have had quite as good a time entertaining and being entertained by each other as the members of the Astor-Vanderbilt contingent, and so the New-York social world has rolled through another Winter and is adapting itself to the changed conditions which the last few years have brought upon it.

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SOME TYPICAL IRISH BULLS.

As the outgoing American Minister audaciously remarked at the recent farewell banquet in his honor, that "the man who never makes mistakes, never makes anything," we ought to view with regret the sterilizing influence exerted by the spread of advancing civilization on the propagation of chimeras, Irish "bulls," and other species of the genus solecism. "Then," continues the essayist in the *Spectator*, "it may be that the faculty is ineradicable, and for the sake of the gayety of nations we could well wish that it were so; but there are strong positive grounds for believing that discipline and education have already affected and will continue to affect it prejudicially. The more the Irish are drilled in thought the less likely are they to indulge in this peculiar form of ellipse, oxymoron, catachresis, or mental elision, for the bull has been compared to all these four figures.

"It would be curious, if it were possible, to ascertain whether the effect of their training, mental and physical, had not produced this effect on the myrmidons and minions of the law. We strongly suspect that if the statistics of Irish bulls were arranged according to the class of the speakers, Royal Irish constabulary would come as the bottom of the list. One thing at least is certain—that there is fortunately no need to attempt any defense of the Irish bull, no matter to which of the two parties one may belong. Even Mr. John Mitchel, which Maria Edgeworth and her brother wrote on this subject, full as it is of whimsical fancy and curious learning, is impaired by the defect that from beginning to end it is inspired by a perfectly legitimate feeling of resentment at the Irish character. Briefly it may be said that the chief features of the season were the unprecedented number of small dances and the uninterrupted gayety that these and other entertainments produced from its beginning to its end. A large contingent of débutantes, most of whom were blessed with either good looks or money, and in most cases with both, had, of course, much to do with the unusual amount of gayety. Daughters must be introduced and well launched to have anychance of success towards the Winter Nights, also, the only notable large entertainment, the artists' costume ball, since Mrs. Vanderbilt's well-remembered and famous fancy ball of five years ago. On the other hand, the season has not had as many handsome dinners as usual, and theatre parties have been few in number. The Delmonico balls also, while enjoyable, have been comparatively few, owing to the abandonment of the cotillions, and even these few have been overshadowed by the dinner and small dances. The lessons of the season would seem to be that New-York society is splitting into various sets more and more, that the dinner dances have become so fashionable because they enable people not having large houses to entertain more comfortably and agreeably to their guests without fear of offense, but chiefly because they allow certain persons to draw themselves together and apart from society in general more and more. The Vanderbilts and Mrs. William Astor have been the leaders of the season. Mrs. Belmont has been in mourning, and Mrs. Iselin some time since relinquished her prominent participation in the seasons gayeties. The Vanderbilt and Astor sets have now become thoroughly amalgamated and will be the leading set for some time to come. They comprise a comparatively large number of people whose position has been the same as the members of this set, but who, for want of means to keep the pace, have dropped out of it, are gradually forming a second set, and there is already a well-defined third set. Both these two last sets have had quite as good a time entertaining and being entertained by each other as the members of the Astor-Vanderbilt contingent, and so the New-York social world has rolled through another Winter and is adapting itself to the changed conditions which the last few years have brought upon it.

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SOCIETY IN BALTIMORE.

Mrs. Charles D. Fisher gave a ball at her residence on North Charles-street on Thursday evening. Among the guests were Miss Nellie Swan, Miss Rose Gosdon, Miss Lydia Mowris, Miss Adèle Herwitz, Miss Virginia Mactavish, Miss Lottie Gill, Miss Hattie Poultney, Miss Emily Blackford, Miss Virginia Bonsal, Miss Florence Read, Miss Sallie McLane, Miss Agnes Ferot, Miss Alice Poullain, Miss Eugenia Carter, Miss Pleasants, Miss Camilla Ridgely, Miss Robinson, Miss Lonie Gill, Mr. Alexander Godby, Walter De C. Poultney, N. Winslow Williams, Frank Harvey, E. Clymer White, Columbus O'Donnell, John Redwood, and C. Carroll Poultney.

The Misses Morris gave a reception at their residence on Washington-place on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Richard Irving of New-York. Among the more prominent of the callers were Miss Irving, Miss Mabel Manle-Davis, Miss Belle Swan, Miss Adèle Horwitz, Dr. and Mrs. Delano Fitz-Gerald, Miss Florence Read, Mrs. Robert Fisher, Miss Bowdoin, Miss Bertha Lucas, Miss Camilla Ridgely, Miss Mary Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. William Keyser, Miss Helen Didier, Miss Jennie Bonsal, Miss Macoubin, Miss Nellie Swan, Miss Margaret Fisher, Walter De C. Poultney, Frank Key Howard, Donnell Swan, T. Swann Latrobe, John McKim, Henry Ferguson, and Henry Kingsbury.

Mrs. George Small gave a luncheon at her residence on Mount Vernon-place on Wednesday. Among those present were Mrs. John Stewart, Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte, Mrs. J. Hall Pleasants, Mrs. Robert Hoffman, Mrs. S. S. Lee, Mrs. P. Macaulay Birckhead, Mrs. E. Glenn Perine, Mrs. Eugene Greenway, Mrs. Francis T. White, Mrs. Thomas E. Morris, Mrs. Charles D. Fisher, Mrs. Bradley T. Johnson, Mrs. J. Boykin Lee, Mrs. William W. Spence, Mrs. Walter B. Brooks, and Miss Carrie Leeds.

Mrs. Thomas Deford gave a dinner at her residence on Mount Vernon-place on Thursday evening. Those present were Miss Jennie Bonsal, Miss Mary Price, Miss Katherine King, Miss Lottie Gill, Miss Ollie Wilkinson, Miss Sue Williams, Miss Annie Pannett, Miss Anna Gilmor, Miss Amy James, Miss Pleasants, Miss Hurst, Allan McSherry, John McKim, Charles Gambrill, Frank Harvey, T. Swann Latrobe, and Philip Perine.

Mrs. Charles W. Keim gave a small party at her residence on St. Paul-street on Thursday evening. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Mankauls Morris, Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Horwitz, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Dobbin, Mr. and Mrs. George Small, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. William Read, Dr. and Mrs. Richard McSherry, and Mrs. Charles Carroll Macoubin.

Mrs. Frank Brown gave a dinner at her residence on North Charles-street on Wednesday evening. There were present Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Gaither, Miss Adèle Horwitz, George May, Robert Riddell Brown, Miss Mary Ellicott, Miss Ethel Janney, Tollie Taylor, Frank Howard, Miss Nellie Swan, Miss Robinson, and T. Swann Latrobe.

The Misses Nicholas have issued invitations for a small party at their residence on Parkwood on Tuesday in honor of Miss Penrose of Philadelphia.

Miss Williams and Miss McBurney of Boston, who have been the guests of Mrs. Enoch Pratt for several days, returned to their homes on Friday.

The last dance of the Junior Cotillion Club was given at Lehmann's Hall on Tuesday evening. The german was led by Mr. Charles Carter.

Mrs. David L. Bartlett gave a dinner on Tuesday evening at her residence on Mount Vernon-place in honor of Mrs. Grace of New-York.

Miss Sallie Poor, who has been the guest of Mrs. Alfred Norris of Philadelphia for some weeks, returned to the city on Tuesday.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Horwitz gave a musicale on Sunday evening to Miss Effie Grubb and Miss Mary Pancoast of Philadelphia.

The Misses Swan gave a tea at their residence on Biddle-street on Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Troupe of England.

Mrs. Robert Sherwood will give a small tea on Monday in honor of her guests, the Misses Wood of Portland, Me.

Miss Bessie Buckler gave a small tea at her residence, on Cathedral-street, on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Ross W. Whistler left the city on Tuesday to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Howe of New-York.

Mrs. George M. Hutton, assisted by Mrs. Ross R. Wijnans, gave a reception on Thursday afternoon.

Miss Gary has issued invitations for a theatre party at the Academy of Music on Wednesday.

A tea will be given by Mr. Robert Lehr at his residence on Charles-street this afternoon.

The engagement has been announced of Mr. Charles Frick to Miss Bentie Denison.

NOTES FROM CORNELL.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 2.—A. C. Balch, '89, has been elected Vice-Commodore of the navy. Mr. Balch was Captain of the '87 crew, which won the Childs cup at Philadelphia, and several other victories. Courtney, the Cornell coach, has been in Ithaca this week. He thinks the candidates for the crew are the strongest and best lot of men the university has ever put forward. The men are down to hard training now.

The recent annual election of the Cornell University Christian Association resulted: President—J. P. Deane, '90; Vice-Presidents—M. J. Holmes, '91; Secretary—Miss Winifred Ball, '91; Treasurer—Le Roy Anderson, '91. The association is now the largest and strongest college Young Men's Christian Association in the country. It will soon occupy its new headquarters, Barnes Hall.

Mr. Frank J. Sprague, manager of the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company of New-York, lectured before the Sibley College students Friday afternoon on electrical appliances.

Prof. Newbury is preparing a collection of finely-mounted photographs of the attractions in and about Cornell University, to be exhibited at the Paris Exposition.

The Winter meet on Saturday evening brought out an unusual amount of athletic material. The boxing was spirited, and the heavy weights especially showed good points. Cornell now boasts a number of skilled fencers, and the sport is becoming very popular. It is said that some of the "so-eds" are taking fencing lessons.

Two new societies have entered Cornell life recently; one a Latin letter fraternity, concerning which but little has yet been made public; the other the Cornell Medical Society. This society held a semi-business meeting Wednesday evening and listened to a paper on "Bacteriology" by Dr. James Law. There are many medical students in the university, and their organization is sure to flourish.

Prof. Corson has been invited to give the Horace Howard Furness fund lecture on Shakespeare next May at Wellesley College.

The Rev. W. F. Slocombe, D. D., professor of Greek and Ethics in Syracuse University, is the Sage Chapel preacher Sunday.

It is likely that nearly 200 Cornell students will visit New-York on the annual inspection tour in the Spring vacation. One attraction in the metropolis will be the New-York Alumni banquet at Delmonico's.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S GENEROSITY

The American Baptist Education Society has received a princely gift from John D. Rockefeller of this city to advance its work throughout the country. On Feb. 20 Mr. Rockefeller addressed this letter to the Rev. Frederick T. Gates, the Corresponding Secretary of the society at Racine, Wis.:

DEAR SIR: I will contribute $100,000 to the American Baptist Education Society, payable as required for its contributions to educational work in the United States, provided that other contributions are not payable faster than $10,000 during each month, beginning with March and ending with December next; and providing I am advised and indorse in advance the proposed contributions. Yours truly, JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

The following day Mr. Gates replied to the society's generous friend that he had been instructed by the Executive Board to inform him of its acceptance of the gift, and after thanking him the board believed "that Mr. Rockefeller's influence and patronage thus generously tendered the new organization will do much to assure that unity and efficiency in promoting Christian culture which the Baptist denomination has sought in forming a national education society." The board also promised to designate Mr. Rockefeller's gifts according to his approval.

THE TWELFTH JUROR GOT AWAY.

The jury box in the Kerr trial in the extraordinary session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Daniels, came very near being filled yesterday. James Messer, who is a porter at 95 Bleecker-street, and lives at 1,255 Clover-street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, was found satisfactory to the counsel on both sides, and took the eleventh seat. Morris Franklin, a jeweler at 141 Park-row, had a desire to be excused if possible, but was apparently destined to take the twelfth seat until he said he met a brother of Judge Martine the day before and informed him that he had been called as a juror in the Kerr trial. "Well, Kerr's a good fellow," said Mr. Martine.

Judge Daniels thought it best that Mr. Franklin be kept out of the jury box. The Judge remarked that he was sorry that under the codified law as it existed, there was no way of punishing people who spoke to men called for jury duty in regard to the case they were to act in.

The prosecution has now used 13 of its peremptory challenges and the defense 6.

LIVE MUSICAL TOPICS.

The Nibelungen tetralogy of Richard Wagner will be performed for the first time in America in its entirety, beginning to-morrow evening. This may be regarded as the culmination of a long march of progress toward a higher development in musical taste. Five years ago there were not enough people in New-York of advanced culture in music to appreciate this enormous creation. Last year, however, when three of the four music-dramas were given at the Metropolitan Opera House, the audiences were much the largest of the season, and the interest in the production was widespread.

People came from many other cities to witness the performances, and the occasion was a genuine musical festival. The same condition of things will be repeated this year. The orders by mail for seats have been very numerous, and the opera house will be crowded at every performance.

It was recently asserted that the Metropolitan Opera House had never given Italian opera a fair chance, that German opera was new on its last legs, and that the Italians would inevitably have an immediate run of success. Such events something other than German opera must be given at one opera house. But it does not seem likely that it will be Italian opera.

The natural demand of a generally musical taste among the people will be for opera in the English language, and the opera house will become regarded as a national form of entertainment, and not as a foreign exotic imported at heavy expense for the delectation of the rich. It will have to be sung in the language of the people. Italian opera was the first kind of opera popular in Germany. It was an importation. But when the innate musical feeling of the Germans made the love for opera general, the national language became imperatively required. Then arose German opera.

When the English language is demanded by the English-speaking people of America, the librettos of operas will have to be written and sung in that tongue. It is improbable that we shall have a body of American opera composers before the public, and the history of music teaches us to expect that the American composer will arise when the language of the people is used on the lyric stage. Moreover, the first American operas will undoubtedly be imitations of extant forms; and the truly American opera, American in spirit and treatment, will follow when opera has become a recognized factor in the intellectual life of the country.

As for the statement made about the Metropolitan Opera House, it is not hardly possible that any journalist could fall into such an error, when it is a matter of record that Henry E. Abbey opened the Metropolitan Opera House with one of the strongest Italian companies brought to this city in recent years, and that he lost heavy sums by the experiment. Dr. Damrosch seized the opportunity to urge the stockholders of the house to introduce German opera. For the want of anything else they accepted his advice, with but little hope of success. The result was a victory, of which the forthcoming performances of the tetralogy may be regarded as the triumphal celebration.

The performance of Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony" at Herr Anton Seidl's concert last evening brought to mind once more the enormous influence of the German choral on musical development. Luther's hymn "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott" figures, not only in this symphony, but in three other well-known works—Bach's cantata, Meyerbeer's opera, "The Huguenots," and Wagner's "Kaiser Marsch."

The choral originated during one of the greatest musical revolutions, when church authorities generally had become entangled with the elaborate contrapuntal method used in the composition of ecclesiastical music. Martin Luther saw that a potent factor, in making religion the common property of the people, and a part of their daily life would be the institution of good congregational singing, and the German choral was chiefly the result of his labors in this direction.

The hold which the choral took on the German nature was powerful, and it assumed a position in sacred music analogous to that of the folk song in secular composition. It became the basis of the great organ works of Sebastian Bach's predecessors—Christoph Bach, Pachelbel, Böhm, Reinken, and others. The great Sebastian's nature assimilated this element as it did all the others that were noble in music, and his assimilation resulted in his production of works which usually rank among the highest expression of the devotional force and simplicity of Protestantism. More than that, through Bach, the German choral has exercised a deep and lasting influence on all music since his time.

Signor Luigi Mancinelli's sacred cantata, "Isaias," was produced for the first time in London at the Albert Hall, on Feb. 20, by the Royal Choral Society under Mr. Barnby. The *Daily News* says of it: "It is very unlike any of the ordinary oratorios to which English music lovers have so long been accustomed, and, in the second place, the music is singularly unequal in merits. Some of its most unworthy sections are placed in the mouth of the Prophet Isaiah, including a lengthy declamatory solo occupying upward of 10 minutes in performance, but which Mr. Barnby had last evening sagaciously taken the liberty to abbreviate. Mr. Mancinelli has made many minor alterations, for example, varying some of the tempi observed at Norwich, the change in each instance being an improvement. On the other hand, the duet in which the two Hebrew maidens resolve upon their strange embassy is among the most beautiful things in

EXPERTS IN ELECTRICITY

DEBATES OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION.

THE PROBLEM OF UNDERGROUND WIRES CONSIDERED AT GREAT LENGTH—A REMARKABLE EXHIBITION.

The meeting of the National Electric Light Association recently held at Chicago was one of the most noteworthy events in the history of the association, which, although of comparatively recent growth, has already firmly established itself as one of the most important bodies in the country.

At the semi-annual meeting held last August at the Hotel Brunswick, in this city, the chief subject discussed was the placing of the wires under ground, an exhaustive report being presented, which led to the appointing of a committee to investigate and report on this vital subject. This report was presented at the meeting just held, and gave rise to an animated discussion between the electric light men on the one side and the conduit and supply men on the other, which absorbed the whole of that day's session, and on the third day of the meeting the matter was satisfactorily arranged. The cable and supply men were satisfied to find their power in the association recognized, and made no opposition to the resolution offered to the effect that the association was not yet in a position to make any recommendation either for or against the placing of arc light circuits of over 1,000 volts potential under ground. This resolution was based on the information elicited by the above-named report by the Underground Committee to all those engaged in the electric lighting saking for the results of any practical tests they had made, hoping by so doing to disprove many erroneous statements that had from time to time been made regarding experiments or tests with underground wiring.

The results of the efforts of the committee were that 130 replies were received from 1,066 companies addressed, and of these 7 replied as having had actual experience in placing and running underground wires. In only one case did the electric light company place the wires under ground willingly; in all other cases they were forced to do so by the local authorities. In only one instance did the experiments or practical workings prove satisfactory. The only other case where no adverse report was made was in one in which the wires had been down about six weeks. The replies of 104 out of the 130 to the question as to the practicability of placing conductors under ground, based upon tests they had seen and such information as they could obtain in this country and abroad, was "that it has not been practical to place the wires conveying high-tension electric are light currents under ground," and that the greatest difficulties to be met with in placing and operating underground wires are mechanical, electrical, and commercial. The question of obtaining satisfactory conduits was considered by almost the entire number replying as not satisfactorily solved, and that at present a satisfactory insulation for the wires that will not deteriorate and become useless as an insulator when subjected to the action of steam, water, and gas was also wanting. The commercial objection is considered a very great one, the first cost being about eight times heavier than overhead wires, while repair would cost much more than with the overhead system. The prices as which electric lights are now furnished would in consequence have to be very greatly increased. A system of tunnels through all the principal streets was considered to afford the only means for the solution of this problem.

The report from the President of the Chicago company which uses underground conduits shows that, from a scientific and practical point of view, underground cables are all right; but from a financial point of view are almost prohibitory, as they cost, not including the interest on the investment, more than 1 cent per lamp an hour more than aerial conductors. Alternating currents of high voltage had not given the trouble that had been found with direct currents of the same high tension, the latter always sooner or later breaking down the insulation, which rendered the lines useless or made necessary extraordinary expenses.

For many reasons the electricians heartily agree as to the advisability of the conduit system. They are still more firmly united, however, on the impossibility of

FINANCIAL.

Syracuse Brewing AND Malting Company

Twenty-Year Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK,

Issued for the purpose of carrying out the purchase of the ale and lager beer properties of the Greenway, Haberle, National, Germania, and Crystal Springs Companies, and Thos. Ryan, Moore, Quinn & Co., and Geo. Zest of Syracuse, N. Y.

CAPITAL STOCK, $2,000,000.

DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

10,000 shares, of $100 each, 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, 4 per cent payable semi-annually.
10,000 shares, of $100 each, common stock.
$1,000,000 1st mortgage 6 per cent. 20-year gold bonds, interest payable semi-annually.

Of the foregoing, $1,200,000, in equal proportions, have been taken by private subscription.

MESSRS. E. S. CHAPIN & CO., NO. 4 EXCHANGE COURT, NEW-YORK CITY, ARE AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS AT PAR FOR EITHER CLASS OF THE REMAINDER, AS FOLLOWS:

$800,000 1st mortgage gold bonds;
$600,000 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock;
$800,000 common stock.

The three grades of securities cannot fail to recommend themselves to all investors.

Subscription books will open on Wednesday, Feb. 22, and close on Saturday, March 3, unless the full amount is taken at an earlier date. Subscriptions must be made on forms which will be furnished by applicants. Five per cent. of the amount of each subscription must be deposited when application is made, and the remainder on or before March 15, 1888. The right is reserved to refuse any application. Should the full amounts applied for not be allotted the surplus paid on first deposit will be appropriated toward the sum due on allotment. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. We reserve the privilege of cancelling any allotment on which the balance due shall remain unpaid for more than ten days after notice of such allotment has been mailed to the address of the subscriber.

While it may not be generally known, it is a fact that English breweries are mostly owned by stock companies, their shares listed on the London Stock Exchange and held at high premiums, and the tremendous oversubscription for such shares, wherever they are offered, shows with unfailing certainty the esteem in which they are held by investors abroad.

The American breweries of H. Clausen & Son and Flanagan & Nay, floated in London last August under the name of New-York Consolidated Company, Limited, were largely oversubscribed, and the ordinary or common stock, sold then at par, now commands a premium of 60 per cent. and pays 15 per cent. dividends.

PROSPECTUS.

The Syracuse Brewing and Malting Company was organized to purchase and operate the establishments above named, which comprise all of the brewery properties in the city of Syracuse except those of William Kearney's, which has an output of only about 17,000 barrels of ale per annum. The Brewing and Malting Company will be managed by the same experienced men who have conducted the principal brewing operations in Syracuse for years.

The purchase includes the real and personal property, good-will, and materials of every kind and description belonging to the various concerns already mentioned.

The real estate, which, with the fixtures, has an actual value of over $1,500,000, embraces some of the most valuable sites in Syracuse.

Situated as it is in the centre of an agricultural country, well adapted to the growths of barley and hops, the advantages which Syracuse possesses for a business of the character conducted by this company cannot be overestimated.

The plants in all the different breweries are modern and in perfect working order and working thoroughly and satisfactorily at this time. Three of the breweries were built in 1888. The expenditure of $50,000 in enlarging the present capacity would enable the company to brew 500,000 barrels annually.

Mr. Geo. H. Church of No. 45 William-st., New-York, and Messrs. Brooks & Donnelly of No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, employed by E. S. Chapin & Co. to make a thorough examination of these breweries and report the annual average net profits of each for the years 1885, 1887, and 1888, after writing off a fair amount for depreciation and for wear and tear, and also estimating the probable sum that could be saved each year under this company's management, certify that the annual net profit for said years, basing the earnings of the new breweries upon their output for the actual period they had been in operation was.....$192,000
Conservative estimate of savings.....80,000

Net to company.....$272,000

Applying this sum of net earnings as follows:
To payment of interest on 1st mortgage bonds.....$60,000
To payment of 8 per cent interest on preferred stock.....80,000—140,000

Leaves a balance of.....$132,000

This balance is equal to 13 2-10 per cent. applicable to dividends upon the common stock.

The products of the company find a market in 225 towns within a radius of 100 miles from Syracuse, having a combined population of more than a million people and where the names of Greenway and Haberle have been household words for 40 years.

Application will be made to list all classes of the securities at the New-York Stock Exchange.

E. S. CHAPIN & CO.,
NO. 4 EXCHANGE COURT.

WE OFFER AND RECOMMEND AS A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

$40,000

City of Erie, Pa.,

4 Per Cent.
10-20 Year
Refunding Bonds.

STATISTICS.

ASSESSED VALUATION	$13,432,000
TOTAL DEBT	$1,079,200
WATER BONDS	633,000
NET DEBT	$446,200
POPULATION	37,000

These bonds are a legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

PRICE AND SPECIAL CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.

COFFIN & STANTON,
BANKERS,
80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE

Port Huron & North Western Railway Company

are requested to send to our Office for Circular regarding proposed exchange of their securities for bonds of the FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
2 WALL-ST.

A. R. Chisolm & Co.
BANKERS & BROKERS,
61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
RAILROAD STOCKS, MINING STOCKS, OIL, and all other Securities that are dealt in on New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia or Boston Exchanges, bought and sold for cash or on margin. Loans made on Railroad and Mining Stocks at low rates of interest. Interest allowed on deposits. [Established 1876.] Weekly Circular free.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
[Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.]
72 BROADWAY, 11 NEW-ST., N. Y.
Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Oil, Grain, and Provisions for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.
JOHN F. DOUGLAS. | WILLARD H. JONES.

A FUND OF $100,000, AT 4 PER CENT. interest, to loan for term of years, in sums to suit, not less than $25,000, on first-class city real estate; also, other amounts at 4½ per cent. Apply to LEWIS M. NORWOOD, 135 Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF LIFE INSURANCE CLAIMS promptly collected; information gratis.
JOHN J. HABRICH,
Insurance Expert and Independent Agent,
(established 1859,)
18 and 20 Liberty st., between Nassau and William.

WANTED—$70,000 ONE YEAR AT 7 PER cent.; privilege $50,000 renewal; collateral $100,000 earning 30 per cent. net annually. Address M., Box 547 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WE OFFER A VERY LARGE AMOUNT OF money to loan on good property at an exceedingly low rate of interest. Apply to LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

WANTED $100,000—AT 6 PER CENT. ON improved west side city property. Principals only address BOWERS, 104 West 11th-st.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE 6 PER CENT.

INVESTMENTS.

In New-York State the people deposit their money in savings banks, which have proved one of the greatest blessings to mankind, and receive only about 3 per cent. interest, possibly 4; in New-England some savings banks pay 5 per cent. to 6, where the Trustees of savings banks are permitted to buy the debenture bonds of the Equitable Mortgage Company, which they do in large blocks. One of them recently purchased $100,000 of the 6 per cent. debenture bonds of the Equitable, which has a subscribed capital of $2,000,000 and assets upward of $5,000,000. Is not the purchase of so large a block of these debenture bonds, together with the fact that the company refers to a large number of the strongest financial institutions of the country, quite sufficient to justify the ordinary investor in purchasing with his accumulations the same class of investments? Reference: First National Bank, New-York.

INCORPORATED 1854.
A. C. BARSTOW, President. WILLIAM KNIGHT, Treasurer.
MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE, March 28, 1888.

H. H. Fitch, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: From the best information we can get as to the management of the Equitable Mortgage Company of Kansas City, Mo., we think it in very competent hands and managed by men who seem to understand their business. We had confidence enough in it to take a line of their stock and $100,000 of their 6 per cent. debentures, secured by first mortgages on real estate. Yours truly,
WILLIAM KNIGHT, Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF THE

EQUITABLE MORTGAGE COMPANY.

Capital subscribed - -	$2,000,000 00
Capital paid, (in cash,) -	1,000,000 00
Surplus and undivided profits -	115,444 82
Assets - - - - -	4,035,940 25

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

Secured by first mortgages held in trust by the American Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and further secured by the capital and assets of the Equitable Mortgage Company.

Six Per Cent. Guaranteed Farm Mortgages.

5 and 6 per cent Savings Bonds running three months to two years.

6 PER CENT. ALBION, N. Y., WATER BONDS.
5 PER CENT. TOLEDO BELT R. R., GUARANTEED BY WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE.
5 PER CENT. CITY LEAVENWORTH BONDS.
6 PER CENT. AND 7 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

We also buy and sell all first-class investments dealt in at the New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston Exchanges.

OFFICES:
New-York, 208 B'way. | Phila., cor. 4th & Ches't.
Boston, 117 Devonshire-st | London, England.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

$175,000.

Helena and Red Mountain Railroad Company

1ST MTGE. 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
DATED MARCH 1, 1887. DUE MARCH 1, 1937.
INTEREST MARCH AND SEPTEMBER.
PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
ISSUE $400,000.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

Under traffic contract the Northern Pacific allows this Company a rebate of TEN PER CENT. on all freight received from or delivered to it, which in effect gives this 17½ miles of road a freight allowance EQUAL TO 150 MILES OF THE MAIN LINE.

The Helena and Jefferson County, a similar road, 20 miles in length, is the most profitable branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The earnings of the Northern Pacific, the Guaranteeing Company, are nearly 33⅓ per cent. larger for 1888 than in the corresponding months of 1887.

Can be drawn for Sinking Fund after 1897 at 105.

Bonds are listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

PRICE 106 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, subject to advance in price.

COFFIN & STANTON,
BANKERS.
80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

F. H. PRINCE & CO.,
BANKERS.
BOSTON, MASS.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 Broadway, New-York,
GUARANTEES FIRST MORTGAGES AT 6 PER CENT.
Capital and Surplus - - $1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund, $3,000,000

Each bond is secured by above Guaranty and also by a First Mortgage on Real Estate worth three dollars for every dollar loaned. This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and courts the fullest investigation. New-York references of the highest character and full information can be had on application. Fifty-five Savings Banks and over two hundred Institutions hold the securities of this company.

A YOUNG MERCHANT, CONTROLLING A well-established retail dry goods business in a very good locality of New-York City, desires a partner, active or special, with a capital from eight to twelve thousand dollars; the business can be made very profitable with an opportunity for large development. Address M. Y. M., Box 135 Times Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, CINCINNATI, FEB. 25, 1888.—A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER per cent. on the $10,000,000 capital stock of this company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1888, to stockholders of record March 1, 1888. J. C. DAVIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY-TREASURER,
16 and 18 Exchange-place, New-York.
Coupons maturing 1st March, 1889, will be paid on and after that date at this office.
JOHN BURTON, Secretary-Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ORLEANS AND TEXAS RAILWAY CO. first mortgage coupons, maturing March 1, 1889, will be paid on and after that date by R. T. WILSON & CO., No. 2 Exchange Court.

MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Grand River Coal and Coke Company will be held at the office of the company at number fifty-four (54) Wall-street, New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1888, at 11 o'clock A.M., to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company to two million ($2,000,000) dollars; also to mortgage the property of the company.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1888.
J. B. WHEELER,
C. G. RAMSAY,
G. C. ALLEN,
SAMUEL S. EABLE,
A majority of the Trustees.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the said meeting. *(excluding the election of 17 Directors for the ensuing two years.*

The stock transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 P. M., and reopened on THURSDAY, March 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE NEW-ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 34 ST. CHARLES-ST.
NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 9, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the city of New-Orleans, MONDAY, March 4, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon.
JNO. GLYNN, JR., Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

A PROFESSIONAL MASSEUSE OF 10 YEARS' experience in good New-York families wishes to accompany invalid lady to Europe during Summer months; good business qualifications; physicians' references. Address Europe, Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW, WITH child 4 years old, desires position as housekeeper, or any light position; best city references. Address Mrs. Brown, 581 Hudson-st.

COMPANION.—By a desirable, competent person as companion and maid; highest reference. Call or address Mary, 111 West 124th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl for up-stairs work in small American family; nice home preferred to high wages; two and a half years' city reference. Address O. B., Box 848 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By thorough chambermaid; French protestant; good, plain seamstress; capable; quick, neat worker; long experience in private family; references thoroughly reliable. Call or address 302 West 31st-st., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. Call Monday, at 432 East 15th-st., second floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid; assist with washing; city or country; references. Call, two days, at 456 West 52d-st., one flight, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—In an American family; by a North German girl to do chamberwork and fine washing; best city references; no cards. Call at 53 Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid, and do sewing or assist in other work; good city reference. Inquire, for two days, at 884 8th-av., in grocery.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and fine washing or assist in waiting in a private family; reference. Address M. S., 159 East 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family. Address S. E., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Swede; for chambermaid and seamstress; competent; best of references. Call or address L. L., care of Miss Rithling, 223 East 70th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable colored girl as chambermaid in furnished-room house; go home nights; or day's work; references. Address C., 183 West 30th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid; excellent references; no objection to a short distance in country. Call at 222 West 31st-st., basement, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, chamberwork and sewing or waiting; would assist in both. Call at last employer's, 154 West 44th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—Scotch; experienced; in private family; best city reference. Address J. C., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a New-England lady to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Address M. F., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Willing to assist with sewing; city reference. Call or address L. M., 418 West 45th-st., second floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Address 234 East 110th-st.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, entrees, and deserts and all side dishes; good baker; city or country; take entire charge of kitchen; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 72 West 38th-st.

COOK.—First-rate; by English Protestant; French and English cooking; fancy baking; takes full charge with fashion; by the week; good references. Call or address, two days, G. L., 255 West 19th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; excellent baker; do coarse washing if required; best city reference. Address C. L., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; get up dinners; city or country; city reference. Address B., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as competent cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; in a private family; one that takes their help to the country preferred; last employer can be seen. Call at 135 West 50th-st.

COOK.—By a competent young woman; French, English, and American cooking; get up company dinners where assistance is given; take entire charge; best city reference. Address P. W., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as experienced cook; can assist with washing; in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 418 West 29th-st., one flight, back.

COOK.—French; first-class; where kitchenmaid is kept; long experience; best city references from first-class families. Address French Cook, 224 West 35th-st., second bell.

COOK.—By a neat young woman as cook and laundress, or would do housework in a small family. Address M. O., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress in private family; good baker; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 158 West 38th-st., Room 1.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; country preferred; excellent baker; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 125 East 29th-st.

COOK.—First-class; respectable person; understands French and American cooking; meats, soups, desserts; in private family; city references. Call at 251 West 30th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; would like to go to the country with a family; good city reference. Call at 868 3d-av.

COOK.—By a good plain cook in small private family; six years' good city reference; no cards. Call at 258 West 15th-st.; ring Walsh's bell.

COOK.—By a good plain cook; is willing to wash and iron; has good reference. Call or address K. C., 645 6th-av.

COOK.—By good plain cook; first-class city references. Address Amie Coles, 381 4th-av.; no postal cards answered.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; neat, sober, willing; will assist a laundress; no cards. Call, for two days, at late employer's, 144 East 56th-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook in small private family; good reference from last place; a total abstainer. Call at 612 2d-av.

COOK.—By respectable girl as cook in private family; assist in washing; best city reference. Call at 818 East 24th-st.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook and assist with washing; best reference. Call at 218 West 36th-st.

COOK.—By a good cook; good bread, biscuit, and cake maker; soups, &c.; is obliging; city or country; city references. Call at 118 West 17th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class swedish cook; best references. Address Frida, Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By good plain cook and laundress. Call, Monday, at 159 West 33d-st., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By an honest, respectable woman; go out by day as first-class laundress; three years' city reference. Call at 434 West 42d-st., fourth bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; go out by day; do any kind of work; good laundress, or taking washing home; best city references. Call at 129 West 33d-st., Room 2.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; go out by the day; do any kind of work in private family; best city reference. Call at 315 West 41st-st., care of Smith.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day as good laundress; best references. Call at 142 West 30th-st., one flight up.

DAY'S WORK.—By a widow in need, employment. Call or address Mrs. E. Marlé, 404 West 38th-st., third floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day, washing, ironing, or housecleaning. Call at 304 East 73d-st., first floor. Mrs. Martin.

DAY'S WORK.—By Frenchwoman as first-class cook by day or week. Address 121 West 30th-st., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day housecleaning, washing, or ironing; willing and obliging. Call at 689 6th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—Superior designer, maker of gowns, walking suits, ladies' fine tailor work, India and Surah waists; elegant styles; fitting and draping; understands Incroyable, Directoire, and Empire perfectly; will cut and prepare for ladies at their residence and 53 East 30th-st.; references and work shown.

DRESSMAKER.—Evening, tailor's walking, Summer dresses; moderate prices; also, imported dresses. Address Mlle. Henriette Michel, 80 West 47th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—French; thoroughly competent; take work home; very reasonable prices; makes over gowns; no cards. Call or address Mme. Marie Daillet, 258 West 37th-st., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day; understands all kinds of evening and tailor-made dresses; city reference. Address D. D., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French; good fitter and stylish draper; latest styles; Directoire incroyable, walking and evening suits; moderate prices. Call on Mme. Dumas, 112 East 41st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; perfect fitting; Spring and Summer styles; moderate prices; short notice. Call at 139 West 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESSMAKER.—Having dealt for years with best class of people, assures perfect fitting and choice designing of all dresses, jackets, and wraps; strictly first-class work in every way at moderate rates; fitting done at residences. Choice parties appreciating competency, thoroughness, and upright dealing adress Highly Recommended, Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER AND LADIES' TAILORING in latest Paris and London style; suits, jackets, misters, wraps, and riding habits a specialty; also, any kind of ladies' materials made up; perfect cut and fit guaranteed at lowest price; samples and models on view. Address Pauline Bonard, 325 4th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class designer of misses' and children's costumes, a few customers; can show superior samples and give highest reference; feather stitching and smocking done; Directoire and Empire gowns. Address S., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Of undoubted ability; perfect fit guaranteed; tailor-made suits; tasteful draping and trimming; original designs in wraps and cloaks; perfection in sacques; hand and prices reasonable; samples of work shown. Call at 767 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts. B. Schuilich.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by day; cut, fit, drape, or take work home; reasonable; wraps; evening dresses a specialty; highest references. Address Rohes, Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; some work by the day in private families; city references. Address A. W., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker, who has some time disengaged. Address Dressmaker, 1,323 3d-av.

HOUSECLEANING.—By a young colored girl for housecleaning and cleaning. Address N. Bean, 266 West 126th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American woman as housekeeper and general manager in gentleman's family; 10 years' reference from last employer. Address Tracy, Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By North German woman of experience a position as housekeeper; is first-class private family; understands her duties thoroughly; best reference. Address E. M., 315 West 28th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Englishwoman as housekeeper or chambermaid in private family. Call at 521 11th-av., near 46th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a woman to do general housework and sleep home; city reference. Call at 131 West 26th-st., two flights.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl to do general housework in a flat. Call at 134 West 30th-st.

INVALID'S ATTENDANT.—As invalid's attendant; good reader and sewer. Address Miss K., 18 East 13th-st.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable Swedish girl as kitchenmaid or do general housework. Address G., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French Swiss middle-aged person as maid for young misses or care of growing children; would go to Europe with family; good city references. Call, Monday, at 144 West 52d-st., first floor, left; no cards.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced lady's maid and seamstress; competent hairdresser; good packer; understands care of wardrobe thoroughly; no objections to travel; last employer can be seen; city reference. Address S. M., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks German, French, English, Spanish, and Italian; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; desires to travel to Europe. Address Austrian, Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By intelligent Frenchwoman; speaks English; competent dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; understands all duties; long experience; unexceptionable city references. Address letters 403 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent young French girl; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer, and traveler; best city reference. Address L. B., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S OR GROWN CHILDREN'S MAID.—Lady intelligent, experienced Scotch girl; best city references; accustomed to travel. Address Advertiser, 1,237 3d-av., near 72d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; dressmaker; good hairdresser; first-class seamstress; best city reference. Address J. B., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German person; thorough in her duties; excellent hairdresser and seamstress; taking charge of wardrobe; best city reference. Call at 217 West 33d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant girl as maid to young ladies; good seamstress; good city reference. Address M. L., 322 West 18th-st., French Home.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; speaks English and German; good seamstress and dressmaker; best city references. Call or address 715 7th-av., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl as lady's maid or seamstress; willing to travel; good city reference from present employer. Address D. C., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent maid; is a first-class seamstress and packer; good city reference. Address S. M., Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a highly-educated person, speaks French, German, English, as lady's maid or to grow children; willing and obliging; city reference. Call at 882 6th-av., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By a swedish girl as lady's maid and seamstress; good hairdresser; best city reference. Address M. G., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By German girl as maid and seamstress; best city reference. Call or address A. C. L., 209 East 41st-st.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly-competent lady's maid; good hairdresser and dressmaker; best city reference. Call or address 234 East 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress work by day or month; is good plain cook; reference. Address Mrs. B. S., 412 West 56th-st.

MAID.—By respectable French girl as maid to grown children; two years' city references. Address A. M., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young girl from Paris, 25 years old, and to teach French to children; good references. Answer by letter or call at 322 West 18th-st. Miss Clara.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, educated in Paris, as nursery governess; excellent references. Address 6 East 65th-st.

NURSE TO ONE OR TWO GROWING CHILDREN.—By educated English person; thoroughly experienced; take full charge; good sewer; or maid to elderly lady; take charge of wardrobe; assist in other duties; undoubted personal references; city or country. Address L., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse; by a middle-aged French person to take entire charge from birth; bring up on bottle or otherwise; could take care of baby at night if required; best city reference; wages, $25. Address M. E., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By a North German Protestant girl; has always worked with a dressmaker; living with her parents; as nurse to growing children and do sewing. Call or address 403 East 75th-st. A. Senten.

NURSE.—By French Swiss Protestant; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of baby or small children; good sewer; is first-class family; excellent reference. Call or address G. A., care of Mrs. Chatremont, 409 4th-av.

NURSE.—By a young girl of 18 to take care of a baby and help with the up-stairs work in small family; is willing and obliging; prefers a good home to high wages. Call at 51 West 98th-st.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse; full charge of baby from birth; assist in light chamberwork; city or country; city reference. Call, Monday, at 234 East 46th-st.; no cards.

NURSE.—By young Parisian girl; take care of children in family intending to go to Europe; best city references. Address B. M., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman as infant's nurse; understands entire charge from birth; best city references. Call, on Monday, at 57 East 41st-st.

NURSE, &c.—By young French Protestant nurse to growing children and do chamberwork; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at 347 West 41st-st., first floor.

NURSE.—By French girl as first-class nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of young children; good sewer; excellent city reference. Address H. H., 162 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By competent nurse girl for a baby or child; Protestant; best city reference. Address M. J., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent German Protestant girl to children from three years upwards; city or country; best city reference. Call at 812 Park-av., between 53d and 54th sts.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse for growing children; neat sewer; or assist with chamberwork; kind, reliable; reference; city or country. Call at 135 West 28th-st.; ring bell.

NURSE.—By a young American girl as infant's nurse or will mind growing children; is a good sewer; three years' city reference. Address S. E., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant girl as nurse or maid; good reference. Call or address 338 West 16th-st., second floor, front.

NURSE.—Wishes a position as child nurse, and piano lessons and do sewing; city references. Call at 225 West 16th-st.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman of experience to bring a baby up on the bottle at home. Address Mrs. O'Hea, 323 East 32d-st., second flight.

NURSE.—By swedish middle-aged woman as nurse and plain sewer; best references; city or country. Call or address 311 East 81st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a lady who does neat hand sewing engagements by the day or week in private families; best of references given. Address Reliable, Box 366 Times Up-town office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID TO A LADY OR to Assist in Light Chamberwork.—By an educated North German; best references. Address Seamstress, care of Lyon, 1,025 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day or week; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing, or would take a permanent place. Address M. N., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; work with dressmaker in private families; operates; good buttonhole maker; neat hand sewer. Address C. B., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant person; dressmaking or any kind of sewing by the day or at her home; terms reasonable. Address E. R., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—Lady would like position for her seamstress. Address C. C., 1,323 3d-av., between 75th and 76th st.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent young woman as first-class waitress; understands care of silver; makes all salads; private family; city or country; employer seen. Call at 225 West 35th-st.; ring once.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by young woman; fully competent; take man's place in private family; good carver; best city references. Address M. V., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant first-class waitress or chambermaid; willing and obliging; country preferred; good references. Call at 206 8th-av.; ring Kupfer's bell.

WAITRESS AND ASSISTANT CHAMBERmaid.—By young woman; thoroughly competent and obliging; city references. Address D. R., Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business. Address, Monday, M. H., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; assist with chamberwork; city or country; best references. Call two days, at 215 East 29th-st., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant woman; is a good waitress; in a private family; city or country; city reference. Address A. E., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young lady as waitress in a restaurant or dining room. Call or address 106 West 28th-st.; ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl as waitress in private family; two years' best city reference. Call or address Wilcox, 434 West 52d-st.

WAITRESS.—In a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good city references. Answer, on Monday, 337 East 13th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a thorough waitress in a first-class family; city or country; ten years' reference. Call at 453 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; will go to country; best city reference. Can be seen, Monday, at 126 East 29th-st.

WASHING.—By Protestant woman, trustworthy laundress, gentlemen's or ladies' washing to take home; washes flannels equal to new. Call at 309 West 40th-st.; ring twice.

WASHING.—Private families, hotels, or flats; clothes done up in first-class style; moderate price. Address French Laundress, 215 West 36th-st.

WASHING.—By a first-class colored laundress family or single washing; terms moderate; first-class reference. Call or address E. A. F., 161 West 24th-st.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress; go out by the day or take washing home; best city reference. Call at 445 West 59th-st., first floor, back.

WASHING.—By first-class colored laundress; family washing taken home and done up in style. Address Laundress, 495 7th-av.

WASHING AND IRONING.—To do at home; 50c., 75c. dozen. Call or address Mrs. Johnson, 160 Waverley-place, rear.

WASHING.—By young swedish woman; first-class laundress; go out by day or week. Call or address 209 East 21st-st., basement.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress to take laundry work home. Call at 585 7th-av., corner 41st-st. W. Watson.

WET NURSE.—By a respectable young woman, a baby to nurse on breast. Call at 386 East 33d-st.

THE TRADES.

UPHOLSTERER.—First-class; will work for families about refitting, covering furniture, mattresses, slip covers, repairing, &c.; competent and reliable. Address D. E., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN HAVING FAIR HAND DRAWING to-spare evening leisure and time to do any kind of writing work at home. Address Rapid, Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

ATTENDANT TO INVALID OR ELDERLY Gentleman.—By a young Swede; well recommended; late employer can be seen. Address Mobler, 324 West 42d-st.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a Frenchman and wife; both speak English fluently; over 10 years' first-class references; three years from last place; city or country. Address F. B., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—In first-class family where second man or paramaid is kept; German aged 25; well up in all his duties; very best city references; late employer can be seen. Address Gustave, care Mr. Cassel, 47 West 58th-st.

BUTLER OR THOROUGH INDOOR SERVant.—Understands his duties; willing and obliging; city or country; good English references and character; age 26; height 5 feet 9 inches. Address A. B., 65 Macdougal-st.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; thoroughly competent; making all kinds of fancy salads; willing to take charge French cooking; private or gentleman's apartments; good manager; Paris and New-York references. Address C., 342 West 42d-st.

BUTLER OR BUTLER AND VALET.—By a first-class Englishman to travel or otherwise; good city reference; age 33; state wages. Address G. H. M., 73 West 44th-st.

BUTLER.—Well-experienced man; French; $32; just disengaged; London and New-York City references from private families; speaks good English. Address John, 64 West

GREAT BRITAIN ON THE SEA

HER NAVAL POWER GREATLY DETERIORATED.

HOW THE ENGLISH NAVY HAS DWINDLED UNDER THE MANIPULATIONS OF INTERESTED POLITICIANS.

The alarm which but a few weeks ago was announced in Holland over the discovery of her weak defenses has now taken hold of Great Britain, and with surprising alacrity Englishmen are suddenly realizing that the fancied security of years gone by has been a very shaky security. It needed but such men as Lord Charles Beresford to wake up the drowsy members of the British Admiralty Board, and Englishmen must certainly deplore the fact that Lord Charles's junior position in the board became unbearable so soon as he had in a measure dispelled the lethargic gloom of 20 years' existence.

Englishmen the world over have fancied, ever since the days of Nelson, that the British Navy was invincible. Children have had the idea infused into their minds from the time they were able to grasp it, and being a growth from childhood, it is even harder now than ever to dispel the belief that British walls are invulnerable. Were it not for some of the brightest lights in all England holding the truth up to the people there is no telling to what extent this, fancied security might have led the British Nation. Certainly to inevitable defeat and ruin had it engaged in naval warfare with the French. To think that France, England's hated rival, is to-day the latter's superior on the sea is harder for Englishmen to bear than the loss of millions of sterling, and perhaps it is no less hard for British Admirals to say that such is the case, knowing well as they do that to political management and not to naval warning have the present results been due.

There is no denying the fact that some of the political parties in England have owed their success to the manner in which, on previous occasions, they succeeded in reducing the annual budgets. By reducing these budgets, they compelled the army, navy, and military branches of the country to suffer, and especially in the case of the navy allowed the appropriations to fall so short that it became but a mere question of time before England's neighbor, France, would outnumber in vessels and guns those possessed by the former. Such a condition of affairs exists to-day, and the English people are just beginning acquainted with the fact, and, strange to say, from that very source which is usually so silent, the navy. British Admirals, trained to the carrying out of the instructions of the Government, are not prone to giving prominence to their views on public matters, and it has only been after silence has become to them criminal that they have thundered forth their cries against the depletion of the navy, a depletion which they pronounce suicide to England, and death not only to her commercial relations, but in time of war to her national sovereignty.

The press throughout England has taken the matter up in earnest. In a recent number the *Fortnightly Review* presents the matter in an exhaustive treatise, leading out with an introductory after this order:

"It is now about 25 years since the introduction of heavy rifled guns and armor-clad vessels revolutionized the science of naval warfare. In the seven years of peace, which followed the American civil war, but little effort was made, either by the English or any other nation, to adopt the new invention in a bold spirit or even to carry out experiments in regard to them on a large scale. In 1873 France, smarting under the humiliation of a disastrous defeat, began to direct a great part of her national energy to the work of developing her offensive and defensive power. Her enormous subsequent expenditure on her army and her land defenses does not concern us. But what does concern us, more intimately, is the fact that 1872 the French began to construct, at an enormous expense and with unflagging energy, an armor-clad navy which has steadily grown more and more formidable, till now in the opinion of experts, it is as strong, if not even stronger, than our own."

Englishmen have for generations been so accustomed to regard their navy as invincible that it has been difficult for them to realize the condition of affairs brought about by the energy of the French, to say nothing of the supineness of their own naval authorities. It is now about five or six years since British naval officers of high position and renowned technical knowledge began to draw the attention of their countrymen to the fact that they were in danger of losing their naval supremacy. Naturally enough the English public, trained by the memory of a hundred victories to a confident belief in the superiority of their ships and sailors, turned a deaf ear to these first warnings. But the warnings have grown more insistent, until now the British nation has come more to listen to the arguments advanced by their experts of unquestioned authority. As a result, "the truth about the navy" is beginning to be generally understood, the English public has at length awakened to the fact that in case of war they will fare badly, but as yet it does not at all realize just how badly it will fare, and how disastrous to England and her commerce would be the results, not of naval defeat, but of anything less than a success.

In a very pointed manner, as if realizing vividly the inability of the British cruisers to withstand the French squadrons, the *Fortnightly Review* says:

"If one Alabama, according to Senator Sumner and the best American authorities, while taking two millions' worth of prizes could cause a transference and subsequent loss of trade to the Federal States of over £50,000,000, what less would be inflicted on our commerce by a dozen or two dozen of the fast French armored cruisers of to-day were let loose on the immense ocean-going trade of England? Lord George Hamilton must know that it would be a comparatively easy matter for the French to seize but a few ships bearing cotton to Liverpool to transfer our whole cotton trade forever to the American mills. It would be needful to convoy our food ships carrying corn from abroad to London to send up bread in England to famine prices. And yet Lord George Hamilton can calmly speak of a cotton famine and a wool famine, complacently of a bread famine, as contingency which the majority of large shipowners have foreseen and thought over."

When three such Admirals as Lord Alcester, Sir Thomas Symonds, and Sir G. Phipps Hornby declare that the British Navy, as it is to-day, cannot discharge its duties in a war with France alone, should be almost three times as strong as it is at present, there is good cause for alarm in British naval circles, for nowhere in Great Britain's service are there to be found such authorities as these three distinguished officers. Sir Thomas Symonds in making a comparison between the French and British Navies says:

"In 1873 the French commenced to build an iron armor-clad navy, and year by year our Admiralty were content to look on while our neighbors and rivals were building a magnificent fleet, which was more superior in power to ours."

"The systematic increase of the French Navy is proved by reference to the French Navy estimates of 1870, 1883, and 1888, when the amounts voted were: 1870, 182,845,042f.; 1883, 219,666,177f.; 1888, 226,859,104f. Nor must it be forgotten that, while the French estimates contained in vote *extraordinaire* were £1,000,000 voted in 1867-8 and £300,000, and in 1888-9 by £900,000. Millions have also been expended in the last decade upon ports of refuge, for torpedo cruisers, &c., at Calais, Boulogne, Havre, the mouth of the Seine, Cherbourg, Brest, Rochefort, Toulon, &c."

Sir Thomas then goes on to shew that, in the face of all the French activity, the British Admiralty has done absolutely nothing. In speaking of the quality of many of the British vessels, Sir Thomas says:

"Our battle ships are armored on only a part of the length of their water line, while in the French the armor is continuous from end to end. This system of stripping our ships of armor for so great a length, in place of the French plan, saps the strength of our fleet inconceivably. The effect of shot and shell from heavy and quick firing guns on unarmored end should be actually proved, and one of those vessels tried at sea, first with one end filled with water, then the other end, and afterward both, (as intended during battle,) in a heavy a sea as it would be possible to fight an action. At present nothing is known as to the effect of gun fire on unarmored ends, or as to the conduct of the battle ship when both her ends are filled with water, surely it is most important to test the views of our officers and men on ships whose unfitness for battle might easily have been proved by the experiments suggested. The French, the best of naval architects, armor their ships (even the very latest, the Bremens, just commenced,) all around. If we wish to save our country we should do the same."

Speaking of the personnel Sir Thomas says:

"Every class is undermanned. To be as moderate as possible, the Lieutenant list is 360 short at least."

Continuing on the question of docking he says:

"The dock yards are on a peace establishment. * * * Docks are every where wanting. * * * Out of the United Kingdom our docks are simply ridiculous; not a first-class dock in all India! The coaling arrangements are very unsatisfactory, and it is impossible to consider our navy to be in a satisfactory state as possible. An infatuation seems to have seized upon the minds of politicians and the naval officers in power. All seem to forget the lessons of the 20 years' war between the navy saved and ruined our country. * * * Not a few of our seagoing armor-clads are unfit for blockade duty, by reason of their too low freeboard. Politicians brag that the navy never was so powerful; that its supremacy exists, and is more evident than ever. One quite lately, who is much eulogised by the press, would ready by vessels of the Conqueror type, vessels unfit to blockade or to fight her guns in a seaway, in fact, only fit for coast defense and fine weather, besides being shockingly armed."

The following vessels Sir Thomas Symonds places as obsolete in most ways: Dreadnaught, Pevastation, Thunderer, Northumberland, Alexandra, Superb, Sultan, Hercules, Lémeraire, Rupert, Hotspur, Bellerisle, and Orion. They are all armored vessels, the thicknesses ranging from 14 inches on the Dreadnaught to 9 inches on the Belleisle. These vessels Sir Thomas Symonds places in the "second class," presumably because of their tonnage, the maximum displacement being 10,820 tons in the case of the Dreadnaught, and the minimum displacement 4,870 tons, in the cases of the Belleisle and Orion.

The vessels on which Great Britain has mainly to trust to are, says Sir Thomas, the Trafalgar, Ajax, Inflexible, Collingwood, Edinburgh, Colossus, Agamemnon, Ajax, Benbow, Victoria, Sanspareil, Anson, Camperdown, Rodney, Conqueror, and Hero. Yet of these vessels the Inflexible, Agamemnon, and Ajax are armed with cumbersome muzzle-loading guns, ordnance which is beginning to lose favor fast among naval critics, and as to the effectiveness of the "Admirals" of the Rodney type, we have Lord Alcester's word for it that they "showed up miserably" during the late Autumn manœuvres, it being said openly by those who sailed in them that the iron-clads, though fast, are incapable of keeping the sea in a Winter's cruise.

In his concluding remarks Sir Thomas Symonds says there are 28 English vessels of war unit for battle, in comparison with 19 French vessels. He places the grand total of the latter at 53 and the grand total of the former at 58.

Lord Alcester, in his treatise on the navy in connection with that of Sir Thomas Symonds and Sir G. Phipps Hornby, says:

"Immediate increase in the number of seagoing first-class iron-clads and of first-class cruisers is absolutely necessary unless England is to sink down to the level of a third-class maritime power. We are at present practically powerless to take the initiative effectually on the breaking out of a war with a great maritime power, or to protect the gigantic commerce on which the life of England depends."

Speaking of the showing made by the new corvettes during the recent Autumn manœuvres, he says:

"The corvettes, from which so much was expected, are one and all deficient in speed, though less so than are the new gun vessels of the Serpent type. Even the corvettes built 20 years ago, the Active, Volage, and Rover, are preferable to the newer vessels of this class.

"To show how much in advance of us in this respect the French are I need only to state the fact that up to the date when the Leander went to China we had no corvette on that station capable of steaming up against the northeast monsoon at a 10-knot speed, while there was no gun vessel carrying the trisolor which could not and did not do this.

"Then, again, while we have just laid down two fast corvettes of 20 knots (?) speed, the Blake and Blenheim, the French have the Tage and Cecille well at sea, and three others coming forward, any one of which would blow the ships of the Mersey type out of the water. The Blake and her sister ship are stated to be of 9,600 tons displacement and 20,000 nominal horse power each. The French ships are of about the same size, but more heavily armed, while one of them, the Dupuy de l'Ome, is to be thinly plated fore and aft."

It is evident that Lord Alcester thinks but little of the Orlando type of vessels, for he continues:

"Anyhow, do not let us have any more ships of the Orlando type, which cannot stow their coal, nor their officers, nor their provisions, and which, although now described as 'armored cruisers,' carry their armored belts under water."

Of the torpedo catchers he remarks:

"All I know of them is from hearsay, but there must be something radically wrong in the construction of some of them, at all events, as one of them, the Fearless, which left England for the Mediterranean on the 1st of March, 1888, has been under repair at Malta ever since, and the Serpent, I believe, was a 'lame duck' during the whole of her temporary commission with B squadron on the coast of Ireland in July last."

Of the British naval reserves Lord Alcester says:

"I do not believe you will get one-half of your naval reserve when you want them."

Coming from such officers as Sir Thomas Symonds, Sir G. Phipps Hornby, and Lord Alcester, the above remarks do not speak well for the fighting efficiency of the British Navy at the present day. It is well known to all that in the recent Autumnal manœuvres it was conclusively shown that British ports could not be held against attacking squadrons, for in nearly every instance the fleets which acted as the hostile squadrons were enabled to slip away without harm. The doleful disclosures made by the Autumn manœuvres tended more than anything else to rouse the British Nation to a realization of its weakness as compared with such a power as France, and the effect will undoubtedly be to cause an increase in the next naval budget. The British are suddenly realising also that they have worthy competitors in the American shipbuilders, and in evidence of this they have only to refer to the recent wonderful achievements of the new American war vessels Vesuvius and Yorktown.

The following table comes from the latest returns to hand:

TURRET SHIPS.

Name.	Armor Thickness. Inches.	Guns. Number.	Guns. Weight.	Displacement or Tonnage. Indicated Horse Power.	Displacement or Tonnage.
Inflexible	16 to 24	4	80-ton	8,010	11,880
Dreadnought	11 to 14	4	38-ton	8,210	10,820
Devastation	10 to 12	4	35-ton	6,650	9,330
Thunderer	10 to 12	4	35 and 38 ton	6,270	9,330
Colossus	14 to 18	4	38-ton; 6, 5-ton		
Edinburgh	9, steel-faced.	9	4, 44-ton; 5, 5-ton	7,500	9,150
Sans Pareil*	18	15	2, 111-ton; 1, 29-ton; 12, 5-ton	12,000	10,400
Renown*	18				
Trafalgar*	20	12	4, 67-ton; 8, 40-cwt	12,000	11,940
Nile*	20				
Agamemnon	15 to 18	6	4, 38-ton; 2, 4-ton	6,300 / 6,440	8,510
Ajax					
Conqueror	11 to 12, steel-faced.	6	2, 44-ton; 4, 4½-ton	6,000	6,200
Hero	9 to 12	4	2, 18-ton; 2, 4½-ton	4,630	5,440
Rupert	8 to 11	4	2, 25 ton; 2, 4-ton	4,000	4,010
Hotspur	8 to 11	4	2, 25 ton; 2, 4-ton	3,000	6,310
Neptune	8 to 12	4	4, 38-ton; 2, 12-ton	7,840	8,320
Monarch	8 to 7	7	25-ton; 2, 12-ton; 1, 6½-ton	8,870	4,910
Glatton	10 to 12	2	25-ton	1,000	
Cyclops				1,670	3,480
Gorgon	8 to 9	4	18-ton	1,750	
Hecate				1,480	
Hydra				2,130	3,880
Prince Albert	4½	4	12 ton	1,450	2,750
Scorpion				1,450	2,750
Wivern					

BARBETTE SHIPS.

Collingwood	10	4, 14-ton; 6, 4½-ton		9,570	9,150
Rodney	10	4, 68-ton; 6, 5-ton		11,160	9,790
Howe	10	4, 68-ton; 6, 5-ton		11,610	9,700
Camperdown	10	4, 66-ton; 6, 5-ton		11,500	10,000
Benbow	12	2, 111-ton; 10, 5-ton		11,500	10,900
Anson*	10	4, 50-ton; 6, 4½-ton		11,800	10,600
Téméraire	8 to 11	8	25-ton; 4, 18-ton	7,520	8,540
Impérieuse	10, steel-faced.	4	24-ton; 6, 4½-ton; 4, 22-ton; 6, 4½-ton	10,180 / 10,000	7,390
Warspite					

BROADSIDE SHIPS.

Belleisle	6 to 12	4	25-ton	3,300	4,870
Orion	7 to 12	4	25-ton	4,040	4,870
Superb	7 to 12	16	18-ton	6,580	9,170
Hercules	6 to 8	14	18, 18-ton; 2, 12-ton, and 4, 6½-ton	6,750	8,680
Sultan	6 to 12	14	18, 18-ton; 4, 13 ton	7,720	9,290
Alexandra	6 to 12	12	2, 25-ton; 10, 18-ton	6,210	9,490
Nelson	6 to 9	12	4, 18-ton; 8, 12-ton	6,640 / 6,070	7,630
Northampton					
Shannon	6 to 9	8	2, 18-ton; 7, 12-ton	5,870	5,390
Bellerophon	6	10	10, 13-ton; 4, 4½-ton	6,520	7,550
Penelope	5 to 6	11	8, 9-ton; 3, 40-pounders	4,700	4,470
Audacious		10	12-ton	4,830	6,010
Invincible		10	10, 12-ton; 4, 64-pounders	4,830	6,010
Iron Duke	6 to 8	14	10, 12-ton; 4, 38-cwt	3,520	6,010
Swiftsure		10	12-ton	4,910	6,910
Triumph		14	10, 12-ton; 4, 38-cwt	5,110	6,540
Vixen	4½	4	2, 7-ton; 2, 24-pounders	740	1,280
Viper		4	2, 6½-ton; 2, 24-pounders	700	1,230
Waterwitch		4	2, 6½-ton; 2, 24-pounders	780	1,280
Warrior	4½	32	4, 9-ton; 28, 6½-ton	5,270	9,210
Black Prince	4½	28	4, 9-ton; 22, 6½-ton; 2, 4½-ton	5,770	9,210
Achilles	4½	16	14, 12-ton; 2, 6½-ton	5,720	9,820
Minotaur	5½	17	12-ton	6,700	10,690
Agincourt	5½	17	12-ton	6,870	10,680
Northumberland	5½	17	12-ton; 20, 9-ton	6,660	10,780
Hector	4½	18	2, 9-ton; 16, 6½-ton	3,260	6,710
Valiant	4½	18	2, 9-ton; 16, 6½-ton	3,350	6,710
Defence	4½	14	2, 9-ton; 14, 6½-ton	3,120	6,270
Lord Warden	4½-5½	12	2, 9-ton; 14, 9-ton; 2, 8½-ton	6,700	7,340
Repulse	6	12	9-ton	3,350	6,190

BELTED CRUISERS.

Australia*					
Galatea*					
Narcissus*					
Orlando	10	12	2, 22-ton; 10, 5-ton	8,500	5,000
Undaunted					
Immortalité*					
Aurora*					

TORPEDO RAM.

Polyphemus	3, steel.	Rapid-fire guns only.		5,500	2,619

*In the list those marked * are not yet wholly completed.

The list of iron-clads as given excludes the Cerberus, Magdala, and Abyssinia, vessels which are reserved for the defense of the colonies. In the accounts drawn from the Admiralty returns we find the following descriptive remarks:

"The requirements aimed at in the construction of the larger iron-clads were to carry the heaviest possible guns and armor, to be very manageable, and to have room for a large supply of coal. The principal warship of this class, the Inflexible, built at Portsmouth dockyard, is 320 feet in length and 75 feet in breadth, with a total weight of armor of 3,275 tons. The power and strength of the ship is concentrated in its central part, which forms a citadel 15 feet 7 inches high, of which about 9 feet is above and 6 feet 7 inches below the water; it is 75 feet broad and 110 feet long, and includes within its rectangular walls the engines and boilers, the base of the turrets, and the hydraulic loading gear. Its vertical armor is 24 inches thick, and consist of armor plates, the total thickness of which varies from 16 inches to 24 inches, with strong teak backing. The central part of this armored castle is filled by four turrets 9 feet high, with an internal diameter of 28 feet, placed to the right and left, each holding two 80-ton guns, capable of firing 1,700-pound shots, with a charge of 450 pounds of powder."

The Dreadnaught, the Devastation, and the Thunderer are twin-screw vessels. Their coal capacity is placed at 1,200 tons, which, with some 400 tons extra carried about decks, is supposed to take them over distances of from 3,500 to 6,000 miles, steaming at a 10-knot rate of speed.

The Colossus and Edinburgh are sister ships, built of steel. They have two submerged ends, on which the armor is carried unarmored ends, which complete the form of the vessel and provide space for the crews of 400 officers and men, stores, and fuel.

The six barbette ships—Collingwood, Rodney, Howe, Camperdown, Benbow, and Anson—resemble the Colossus in form under water; but, excepting the Collingwood, they are more heavily armed and have higher speeds. Of these, the Collingwood was launched in 1882, the Rodney in 1884, the Howe, the Benbow, and the Camperdown in 1885, and the Anson in 1887. These vessels are known as the "Admiral," since they are a distinct type of war vessels, each craft being named after one of the famous Admirals of the British Navy. In addition to the battery mentioned in the table for the Rodney, she will carry 12 6-pounder and 7 3-pounder rapid-fire guns; also 6 Nordenfelts and gear for 12 Whitehead torpedoes.

The Agamemnon and Ajax, duplicates of the Inflexible, were practically completed in 1882.

The Belleisle and the Orion were purchased in March, 1878, from Turkey, they having been originally built on the Thames for the Porte.

The Conqueror, the Rupert, and the Hotspur are rams. The Hero, a sister ship to the Conqueror, was commenced in April, 1884, at Chatham.

In the Rupert, the Conqueror, and the Hotspur the ramming power is made the principal object. The point of the ram is about 8 feet below the surface of the water, and fully 12 feet forward of the tip of down lines of the stem.

The hypogeum is simply a steel tube, deeply immersed, the convex deck rising but 4 feet 6 inches above the water line. She resembles greatly our Alarm. She is wholly without spars or sails and carries no main battery. The whole power being concentrated in a powerful ram bow 8 feet long. This ram is fitted with a torpedo tube through which Whiteheads can be discharged right ahead.

The Monarch and Scorpion are full rigged turret ships.

The Neptune, formerly full-rigged, is larger, more heavily armed and better protected than the Monarch.

The Impérieuse and Warspite are cruisers fitted with barbette armaments.

The Téméraire embodies in its construction both the barbette and broadside principle.

The Cyclops, the Gorgon, the Hecate, and the Hydra have each two turrets, with 10 18-ton guns in each turret. These vessels are intended only for coast or harbor defense.

The Lord Warden and Repulse are examples of the old modern-type iron-clads still in active service.

The Shah, the Inconstant, and the Raleigh are unarmored vessels. The Shah was built as far back as 1873. She is said to have good speed power.

Besides the above vessels the British Navy is represented in the different stations by the following wooden corvettes, the numbers representing, respectively, guns, tonnage, and horsepower:

Cape and West Africa Station.—Acorn, 8, 970, (1,300;) Alecto, 4, 626, (400;) Brambla, 6, 715, (1,060;) Brisk, 6, 1,779, (3,600;) Curaco, 12, 2,380, (2,548;) Geehawk, 4, 480, (480;) Landrail, 4, 860, (1,500;) Pheasant, 6, 755, (1,200.)

Training Squadron.—Active, 12, 3,088, (4,130;) Calypso, 16, 2,770, (3,720;) Rover, 14, 3,460, (4,960;) Volage, 12, 3,080, (4,530.)

China.—Almority, 4, 1,700, (3,180;) Cockchafer, 4, 465, (470;) Constance, 14, 4,850, (2,590;) Cordelia, 10, 2,380, (2,420;) Espoir, 4, 565, (470;) Firebrand, 4, 455, (460;) Heroine, 8, 1,420, (1,130;) Leander, 10, 4,300, (5,500;) Linnet, 5, 756, (1,050;) Merlin, 4, 430, (430;) Mutine, 10, 1,130, (1,120;) Porpoise, 6, 1,365, (1,800;) Rattler, 8, 715, (1,500;) Sapphire, 12, 1,970, (2,380;) Satellite, 8, 1,420, (1,400;) Swift, 5, 756, (1,010;) Wanderer, 4, 925, (750.)

Mediterranean.—Albacore, 4, 560, (680;) Caryatfert, 6, 2,380, (2,400;) Cockatrice, 2, 900, (540;) Dolphin, 4, 925, (720;) Fearless, 4, 1,580, (3,200;) Gannet, 7, 1,130, (1,110;) Imogene, 460, (420;) Phaeton, 10, 4,360, (5,500;) Racer, 8, 970, (920;) Scout, 6, 1,580, (3,200;) Starling, 4, 465, (360;) Surprise, 4, 1,650, (3,030.)

East Indies.—Algerine, 4, 835, (810;) Garnet, 14, 2,120, (2,000;) Griffon, 3, 780, (790;) Kingfisher, 6, 1,130, (1,090;) Mariner, 8, 970, (870;) Osprey, 6, 1,130, (1,010;) Penguin, 7, 1,130, (1,110;) Ranger, 3, 835, (760;) Reindeer, 6, 970, (1,030;) Sphinx, 7, 1,130, (1,140;) Turquoise, 14, 2,120, (1,990.)

Home Station and Channel Squadron.—Amphion, 10, 4,300, (5,550;) Asia, 4, 3,594; Cambridge, 29, 4,971; Curlew, 4, 950, (1,500;) Defiance, 5,270; Duke of Wellington, 26, 6,071; Duncan, 31, 5,724; Enchantress, 2, 1,000; Excellent, 3, 2,946; (3,438.) 3,594; Indus, 1, 3,863; Lion, 3,842; Implacable, 3,223; Mistletoe, 4, 560, (980;) Orneil, 2, 330, (228;) Penelope, 10, 4,300, (5,550;) Research, 2, 1,130, (1,440;) Conquest, 14, 2,380, (2,670;) Cormorant, 6, 1,130, (950;) Hyacinth, 8, 1,420, (1,180;) Icarus, 8, 970, (1,230.)

North America and West Indies.—Canada, 10, 2,380, (2,430;) Emerald, 12, 2,120, (2,170;) Buzzard, 8, 1,140, (2,000;) Comus, 12, 2,380, (2,450;) Forward, 4, 455, (450;) Lily, 3, 720, (880;) Pylades, 14, 1,420, (1,540;) Ready, 4, 610, (890;) Tourmaline, 12, 2,120, (2,000;) Wrangler, 4,465, (480.)

Southeast Coast of America.—Rifleman, 4, 610, (710;) Flamingo, 4, 780, (750;) Ruby, 12, 2,120, (1,830;) Swallow, 8, 1,130, (1,570.)

Surveying and special Service.—Egeria, 4, 940, (1,010;) Hecate, 4, 970, (890;) Hamilton, 3, 835, (890;) Seahorse, 4, 670, (1,170;) Sparrowhawk, 5, 86; Stork, 465, (350;) Tamar, 2, 4,650, (2,500;) Triton, 410, (370;) Valorous, 1, 2,360, 1,145.)

There are besides the above a great number of troopships and vessels doing permanent duty on certain grounds. None of the above, however, can properly be classed among the fighting ships of the British Navy.

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Those who successfully pass this examination are allowed to compete in a further examination in arithmetic, algebra to simple equations, Book I. of Euclid, French, Latin, English history, geography, elementary Spanish, and drawing. Successful competitors are then appointed to the Britannia at Dartmouth as naval cadets. The course of instruction there lasts two years, and is supplemented by a year's further training on board a special sea-going training ship.

On leaving the Britannia the cadets are classed according to their merits in study and conduct. Cadets having obtained one year's sea-time, on leaving the training ship, are rated as midshipmen. During the three years on board the training ships the cadets study the following subjects: Mathematics, consisting of a partial course in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, with a short course in steam, elementary surveying, English, French, geography, history, and drawing. After completing five years' service, including the time on board the training ships, and having obtained the age of 19 years, they are eligible to pass for Lieutenant. G. L. C.

TWO HIGHWAYMEN IN THE TOILS.

Two cases of highway robbery were before Justice Patterson yesterday. In Bleecker-street shortly after midnight Charles Seeh of 350 West Thirty-ninth-street, who came from Germany a few weeks ago, was waylaid by three negroes, dragged into a hallway, and robbed of $410. A policeman of the Ninth Precinct chased one of them, Frank Ware, into an alleyway and fired his revolver at him without result, but afterward found him concealed in a rear house. Ware was held for trial. His companions escaped with Seeh's money.

Philip Carbery of 126 West Forty-sixth-street who is engineer of the Metropolitan Opera House, met William Abearn, a cigarmaker, in a saloon at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and sympathized with him because he said he was an actor and poverty-stricken. Carbery left the saloon with Abearn and at Seventh-avenue and Fortieth-street took out his watch. Abearn snatched it from him and also took a pin from his scarf and ran down Seventh-avenue pursued by a policeman, who fired three shots during the chase and finally caught the thief. He was committed for trial.

ROBERT EMMET'S BIRTHDAY.

The anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet will be celebrated with more than usual ceremony at Cooper Union to-morrow evening. Judge Morgan J. O'Brien will preside. Assistant District Attorney James Fitzgerald will deliver the principal oration, and there will be speaking by Dr. William B. Wallace and other prominent Irishmen. National songs by well-known singers and patriotic music by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band will complete the programme.

THE LOCAL CIVIL SERVICE

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD.

COMMISSIONERS WHEELER, GODKIN, AND ROBINSON EXPLAIN THE NATURE OF THE WORK THEY HAVE DONE.

For the fifth time the Supervisory Board of Commissioners of the New-York Municipal Civil Service, composed of Messrs. Everett P. Wheeler, E. L. Godkin, and E. Randolph Robinson, made an annual report to the Mayor yesterday. This is the last act in the official existence of those gentlemen. They have been asked by Mayor Grant to resign, and they will probably send in their resignations to-morrow.

To succeed them the Mayor will appoint some of the Tammany men who have been so ardent in their advocacy of civil service reform. In view of the request for their resignations the Commissioners have thought proper to devote a large part of their report to a consideration of the circumstances under which they were appointed by Mayor Edson in 1884 and of the nature of the duties they have endeavored to perform. They say:

"In creating a Supervisory Board to aid the Mayor, at his request, in preparing suitable regulations for the carrying into effect the provisions of the said act; to conduct such inquiries as it may deem expedient respecting the examinations in these regulations provided for; to control such examinations and the general administration of the system created by these regulations, and to decide from time to time, subject to revision by the Mayor, all questions arising under these regulations or the construction thereof, and to make an annual report to the Mayor, showing its own action, the regulations, and the exceptions thereto in force, the administration thereof, with such suggestions as it may deem necessary for the more effectual accomplishment of the purpose of the said section of said regulations," Mayor Edson desired to recognize two facts: First, that the Mayor of a city like New-York cannot possibly find time to superintend personally the examination on a great variety of subjects of many hundred candidates annually for all sorts of places, and, second, that it is almost impossible for any incumbent of a political office, in the existing state of the popular mind, to keep clear of the suspicion that any power he may have over the manner of filling places in the public service is used for his personal advantage or that of his party.

"In selecting us for the Supervisory Board we are bound to suppose that Mayor Edson's main object was to disarm popular suspicion with regard to the working of the new system by putting it into the hands of men who were known to be its sincere friends and supporters, and who would seek to carry it out without fear or favor. Our places do not call for the display either of great ability or great knowledge, but they do call imperatively and above all things for belief in the public mind in a genuine and constant desire to make it succeed, and these qualifications we may, without any lack of modesty, fairly claim to have possessed. Our experience has been that no obstacle to the successful working of the civil service law is so serious as the belief among appointing officers and among the candidates for places that those who execute it are not in earnest; that the competition is not really intended to sift the candidates or give the office to the best man; that it has not extinguished favoritism; that high marks are not really meant to limit the appointing officer's field of choice, and that there is some room still left for the successful play of 'pulls' or influence."

To this obstacle, the report continues, was added that of the belief, sometimes entertained in high places, that the civil service law was not necessarily to be observed as other statutes are and that a lack of good citizenship was not displayed in an effort to evade or defeat its purposes. Such obstacles, in the opinion of the Commissioners, cannot be overcome except by the exercise of good faith in the execution of the law, resulting in the infusion into the public mind of the same confidence in its honest administration which is now felt in the administration of justice. There is not a step to be taken by a candidate for a position subject to the rules of the civil service system, the Commissioners say, which may not be impeded to his disadvantage by a dishonest examiner, in collusion with a dishonest appointing officer, without making evidence on which he could maintain his rights. "In fact, there is no law on the statute book which so imperatively needs to be executed by those who believe in it and desire its success. Even without serious changes in applying the regulations, it could be converted into a mere farce or simulacrum, without furnishing any injured person with the material for definite complaint." It is apparently significant to the Commissioners, in connection with the request of Mayor Grant for their resignations, that Mayors Edson, Grace, and Hewitt supported them in their efforts to fully execute the law. They speak of the sympathy of those gentlemen with them, and return thanks to their assistants, Messrs. Phillips and Mashelmer, and also to municipal officers, particularly Controller Myers and Inspector Byrnes.

In conclusion the Commissioners express dislike for the law giving veterans of the war a preference over other candidates in competitive examinations and forbidding their removal "except for cause shown, after a hearing had." They say:

"The inconvenience and even injury to the public interests of this mode of rewarding soldiers and sailors for their service to their country increases steadily. It has been considered by some of the departments such a menace to their efficiency, that they have delayed as long as possible trying to fill vacancies by competitive examination, fearing that they might have very incompetent persons of whom it would be difficult or impossible to get rid, thrust upon them under the operation of the Veterans Act, and the delay has been no longer possible, they sought in some cases refuge in a non-competitive examination of persons possessing special and known fitness for the duties to be performed. It is generally to be regretted that some provision of equal value should be made for the veterans, which would not force them into places that they were unfitted to fill, and in which their incompetence would be painful to themselves, as well as vexatious and injurious to their official chiefs. It would be much cheaper for the State to pay to every veteran presenting himself for employment in the civil service of the State a pension equal to the salary he would receive if a place were awarded him, than to allow him to occupy posts in which his unfitness would derange and retard the orderly transaction of public business."

Embodied in the report is a table showing that from Aug. 29, 1884, when the Commissioners took office, to Dec. 31 last, they supervised 1,084 examinations, of which 678 were competitive and 406 non-competitive. The whole number of candidates examined was 9,277, of whom 8,769 were in competitive examinations and 958 in non-competitive. The persons appointed after examination numbered 5,463, of whom 4,508 competed for places and 955 had no competitors. It appears from these figures that 4,261 persons failed to pass in competitive examinations and only 3 in non-competitive. The whole number of persons in the classified service of the city is 7,219. In 1887 the number of candidates put on the eligible lists was 1886, and last year 1,642; Revenge, 28, 5,260; Royal Adelaide, 18, 4,122.

Pacific.—Espiegle, 10, 1,130, (1,130;) Caroline, 14, 1,420, (1,440;) Conquest, 14, 2,380, (2,670;) Cormorant, 6, 1,130, (950;) Hyacinth, 8, 1,420, (1,180;) Icarus, 8, 970, (1,230.)

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GEN. HARRISON'S CABINET

ITS MEMBERSHIP IF HE HAS HIS OWN WAY.

THE VACILLATIONS OF HIS MIND WHICH HAVE LED TO MANY CHANGES AND MAY PERHAPS LEAD TO MORE.

Secretary of State—JAMES G. BLAINE of Maine.

Secretary of the Treasury—WILLIAM WINDOM of Minnesota.

Secretary of War—REDFIELD PROCTOR of Vermont.

Postmaster-General—JOHN WANAMAKER of Pennsylvania.

Attorney-General—W. H. H. MILLER of Indiana.

Secretary of the Navy—BENJAMIN F. TRACY of New-York.

Secretary of the Interior—JOHN W. NOBLE of Missouri.

Secretary of Agriculture—JEREMIAH RUSK of Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—This was the way Gen. Harrison's Cabinet looked, as he had accepted it, up to noon to-day, and as common report says he made it up. Meanwhile there are rumors that it may be changed before to-morrow night or Tuesday morning, when the Senate may expect to be asked to confirm the appointments approved by Blaine and transmitted by the President.

It is safe to say that no President-elect ever vacillated as Gen. Harrison has. Men who have known him long and as intimately as it is possible to know him are surprised at his lack of steadfastness. Self-reliance is the quality which they used to say he possessed in a remarkable degree. For a while after Gen. Harrison's election, when one spoke to any of the big five at Indianapolis who had been his stanch friends and confidants for many years, and asked them upon what theory he would make up his Cabinet, or by what influences he would be controlled, the reply would be: "Gen. Harrison is a man thoroughly acquainted with the politics of the country. He is a man accustomed to rely upon his own judgment, and he will make up his Cabinet with no regard to pulls and claims. The politicians may as well leave him alone."

Gen. Harrison has been pulled this way and hauled that way by the politicians, many of them cheap politicians, as no other President-elect was ever pulled and hauled before. He knew his own mind for 24 hours at a time. What he has decided upon at night has been erased in the morning, and most of the changes have been for the worse instead of the better.

His original foundation contained the best material for his Cabinet he ever tried to put into it—Allison for Secretary of State and Warner Miller for Secretary of the Treasury. If he could have built upon that foundation he might have had a good Cabinet, but Allison refused to be Secretary of State and Gen. Harrison had to begin again. By just what influence he has been induced to take up Blaine, whom he at first proposed to leave out, cannot now be told. Probably more than one. It will come out. There is little doubt that when he first considered Blaine he felt sure that Allison would be the Secretary of the Treasury, and he proposed to make the selection of Blaine dependent upon the acceptance of Allison. Allison's curious performance of consent and then rejection enabled Blaine in some way to get in, and since that time Blaine's influence has predominated and has controlled the coming in of everybody else.

Not that Gen. Harrison rejoices in the Blaine predominance. He does not. He protests that there is no Blaine predominance. An indiscreet friend who hinted to him, since he got to Washington, that Blaine was going to control his Administration roused him to red-hot indignation, and that friend will afterward testify actually came into Gen. Harrison's eyes, so moved was he at the pare suggestion that he had delivered himself into the hands of Blaine. Gen. Harrison does not believe it; will not let himself believe it. Blaine must have played his game very shrewdly more shrewdly than he ever played things before.

Politicians who have known Blaine for many years are commenting upon this. They say that in the past Blaine has rarely tried to coerce his friends; generally gone to work openly, or at least in a way not hard to trace, and won by the strength rather than by the slyness of his movements. But this time Blaine has been as secretive as Thurlow Weed used to be, or as Quay would like to be now. He has not only succeeded in making Gen. Harrison believe that he has taken no part in inducing the selection of any member of his Cabinet, but he tries to make everybody else think so. As late as yesterday his lieutenant, Steve Elkins, said a member of Congress who was laughingly congratulating him upon the way the thing had been worked: "You are mistaken in imagining that Mr. Blaine has had anything to do with the construction of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet. He was not once been consulted by Gen. Harrison, in fact."

Elkins continued putting his hand upon the Congressman's shoulder in that hearty and confidential way he has. "Mr. Blaine feels a little hurt as Gen. Harrison's failure to communicate with him. Mr. Blaine thought that inasmuch as he was to hold the first place in the Cabinet it would have been a gracious act, to say the least, if Gen. Harrison had consulted with him about the congeniality of some of the gentlemen who were to be brought into close association." Of course this talk of Elkins only amused the Congressman, who was not "born yesterday," and knows Mr. Blaine very well. But in relating the incident afterward he remarked that Mr. Blaine was behaving as if he had his all at stake, and felt that he had to play his game the greatest care and nicety to win. He seems to have divined from the first that Gen. Harrison might sip over everything if he discovered that he was to have a serious word in the Cabinet control, and that he must manage things se that Gen. Harrison would not discover it.

At Indianapolis, as Mr. Windom was on his way from Gen. Harrison's house to the train for New-York, he wrote two cipher telegrams, the first to Steve Elkins, the second to his wife. If Elkins had the cipher he must have known of Windom's coming, and, in fact, Elkins, who has a loud and open mouth when Blaine or ex-Senator Davis, his father-in-law, is not issue, spread orders that he must keep it shut, has not concealed from his friends that he knew all about the effort to make Windom Secretary of the Treasury. When Windom was on his way here from New-York the other day he stopped over in Baltimore and had a conference with Elkins and Davis, (who is a Democrat by profession,) and Elkins accompanied him to Washington.

Blaine's and Windom's friendship is no new thing. It existed previous to 1881, when they were in the Senate together. It existed during the few months that they were in Gen. Garfield's Cabinet. It has never been interrupted.

Gen. Noble was first brought to Gen. Harrison's attention as a Cabinet candidate by ex-Senator John B. Henderson of St. Louis, as ardent a Blaine man as there is in the country. Gen. Noble is a graduate of the same college as Gen. Harrison—Miami University—and Gen. Harrison has always liked him as a schoolmate and as a fellow-soldier, but he never dreamed of him as a member of his Cabinet until Mr. Henderson wrote to him in his behalf, about a month ago. Mr. Henderson himself had strong aspirations for the Cabinet, but he had been outmaneuvred by Attorney-General Tracy, who had got the support of the Republican machine in Missouri, and he resolved to see if he could not do something to beat Filley, even if he could not win himself. Commending Noble was incenious and showed a good deal of knowledge by some one of Gen. Harrison's characteristics. Mr. Henderson, in his letter, eulogized him and delicately reminded Gen. Harrison that, as a graduate of the same college, he knew all about his splendid qualities of head and heart. His touch about freedom from factions struck Gen. Harrison in one of his weakest points. He has a notion that, where there is more than one Cabinet aspirant from a state the proper thing for him to do is to take a man who is the friend of neither and then all will be well. He thought that when he chose Noble and Tracy, but he was mistaken.

As for "Uncle Jerre" Rusk, he would be angry if anybody should dare to say that he was not Mr. Blaine's friend. He is an excellent old gentleman, of a good deal of common sense, who, as Governor of Wisconsin, distinguished himself by putting down the Milwaukee riots. Why he should be in the Cabinet only Senators Sawyer and Spooner know. They got him there, and one of their arguments in favor of Harrison was that "Uncle Jerre," having received the votes of Wisconsin for the Presidency at Chicago for a ballot or two, turned them over to Gen. Harrison, for whom the Wisconsin delegates then voted steadily until the end. This was rather a funny way of putting it, but it "went."

"Uncle Jerre" was first put up for the War Department by Philetus Sawyer the day before last Christmas. He went to Indianapolis and talked to Gen. Harrison in favor of Blaine and Rusk; he also talked considerably to the newspaper correspondents in favor of "Uncle Jerre." They thought it was a good-natured joke and wrote about it accordingly, but it wasn't. Senator Spooner, who for some reason has had the ear of Gen. Harrison from the start, did a good deal of work for Gov. Rusk, and, it is said, was somewhat instrumental in "downing" Alger by getting Senator Sherman to send word to Gen. Harrison that, if he sent Gen. Alger's name to the Senate as one of his Cabinet, he would speak and vote against his confirmation. Still, Rusk came near being "left." Gen. Harrison did not select him for the War Department, and he came near selecting Senator Palmer for the Department of Agriculture and, singularly enough "Uncle Jerre's" final selection for the Department of Agriculture was due in part to the efforts of Gen. Alger to defeat Senator Palmer whom he hates.

A Wisconsin Congressman says that the fight against Palmer by Alger and Senator Stockbridge was the fight of $18,000,000 against $19,000,000, and that $19,000,000 won. Alger and Stockbridge being estimated to be worth together about $18,000,000, and Palmer and Senator-elect McMillan, who was his ally, being estimated at $19,000,000. The conflict grew out of rivalries among these millionaires in Michigan politics, the particulars of which are not worth giving.

There have been three prominent candidates for the Secretaryship of Agriculture. Palmer, who felt sure until Thursday that he was going to have it, ex-Gov. Furnas of Nebraska, and Rusk. Furnas was backed by ex-Senator Saunders of Nebraska, and by his son-in-law, Russell Harrison, who began to be known as "the Kitchen Cabinet," somewhat prematurely, it is proper to say. There are as yet no real proofs that Gen. Harrison will have a Kitchen Cabinet, though there are some signs that suggest it.

While the fight against Palmer was the hottest Senator Spooner stepped in and got the prize for Rusk. As an instance of Gen. Harrison's vacillating mind, he told one of the "big five," one of his most intimate political friends in Indianapolis are sailed, two weeks ago that he had determined to make Rusk Secretary of Agriculture instead of Secretary of War. Since then he has put Palmer in, has reversed that, and listened to the claims of Furnas, and has at last settled down again upon Rusk.

"Law Partner" Miller is to be stuck to also. Last night he knew that Quay and Allison were in Gen. Harrison's parlor pressing hard for Clarkson; that most of the members of the General Republican Committee, including "Hustler Sam" Fessenden, were doing all they could for Clarkson, and he knew that if Clarkson got in he must go. But Gen. Harrison, though he was weak enough to wobble, had backbone enough not to yield. He had, after many shiftings, invited the law partner into his Cabinet; the invitation had been accepted; the law partner had come here with him on his special train, and his wife and children will help to enjoy His triumph. To retract his political action at the last minute almost at the behest of Quay, for whom he had humiliated himself in the eyes of the Nation to take Wanamaker into his Cabinet, and at the behest of Allison, whose failure to keep his agreement to be his Secretary of the Treasury had brought on a large share of his troubles, was more than even Gen. Harrison would do. Clarkson learned this morning that he could not go into the Cabinet, and though so mortified that he could not conceal his feelings even at the breakfast table of the Arlington, he will have to stand it. He is not big enough to look, and he will have to pretend to be thankful for any small scrap which Gen. Harrison may see fit to throw to him by and by.

While treating of disappointment it is perhaps worth while mentioning that Mr. James N. Huston, whose indignation Lat awFartner Miller's going into the Cabinet was so great yesterday that he threatened to leave Washington without seeing the inauguration and return to his home at Connersville, Ind., has been placated. Gen. Harrison sent for him to-day, and said that he intended he first Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This is a good office, from an Indiana point of view, for its incumbent distributes all the Treasury patronage. Mr. Huston says that he would rather be the First Assistant Postmaster-General, because he could then control the Indiana Post Office, but he accepts his fate with cheerful resignation.

Looking at the Cabinet as a whole, nobody seems to be pleased with it except Blaine and Elkins, the Vermonters, and the incumbents. The Vermonters are pleased at the selection of Gov. Proctor, and they have a right to be. He will be Vermont's second Cabinet officer. Jacob Collamer, who was Postmaster-General in Millard Fillmore's Cabinet, was the first. Gov. Proctor will be the ablest man in Gen. Harrison's Cabinet. He and Senator Edmunds are stanch friends, and it is almost needless to say that he is no admirer of Mr. Blaine. If Gen. Harrison's Administration should not be wrecked by Mr. Blaine it will be largely due to Gov. Proctor, a cool, cautious, long-headed Vermont Yankee. Mr. Blaine's magnetic way and sky rocket performances will have no influence with him. He ought to be in the Interior or the Navy instead of the War, and his experience as a banker and manufacturer would make him a good Secretary of the Treasury.

Gov. Proctor and "Law partner" Miller are the only real anti-Blaine men in the Cabinet, unless Wanamaker, who is now Quay's man, although he used to be a Blaine shouter, can be so reckoned. The law partner himself considers that he is to be Gen. Harrison's especial champion in the Cabinet against Blaine, and he modestly told an acquaintance a few days ago that he should tackle Blaine the first time the "uncrowned King" should unduly assert himself. And he expressed confidence in his ability to throw him. He said at the same time that Gen. Harrison had selected him because he wanted to have one real personal, life-long friend in whom he could wholly confide in the Cabinet.

In spite of the visits of delegations innumerable, black and white, to Indianapolis, the South will have no representative in the Cabinet, nor will the Pacific coast. After all the talk and all the "booms," New-York gets a place without any political grounds worth mentioning. Unless Windom behaves as a New-Yorker, New-York has never been so treated before by Republican or Democratic Administrations.

Gen. Harrison did not go to church to-day. He and Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee staid in their rooms and rested as much as possible for to-morrow's eventful occurrences. A few big politicians called, but the crowd kept away.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison went, with Mr. and Mrs. Morton, to the New-York-Avenue Presbyterian Church in the forenoon, and assisted at the presentation by Mrs. Morton of a flag to the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. Mr. Morton made a nice speech to the boys.

In the evening Gen. Harrison took one of his customary long and brisk walks.

CHURCHES AT THE SEASHORE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 3.—The Rev. James A. McFaul, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea, here to-day announced that in the Summer, he intends to open a church at Oceanport for the benefit of the Catholic employes of Monmouth Park race course. Father McFaul is also to build a new church at Monmouth Beach. At the services in his church this morning the priest read the financial statements of the two parishes in his charge, the one here and at St. Michael's at West End. The receipts of the church in this place were $9,702 18, and during the past year improvements and repairs to the amounts of of $3,394 10 were made. There is a debt of $8,500 on the church. At St. Michael's Church, West End, $4,029 11 were received, and $1,468 80 expended on improvements and repairs. The debt is $2,950.

A SOUTH AMERICAN EARTHQUAKE.

ST. ELENA, Ecuador, March 3, via Galveston.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt here at 11:15 o'clock last night. It lasted about 15 seconds, and was followed a few minutes later by four other shocks, each less violent than the preceding one. The direction was from east to west. Shocks were felt at intervals during the night and to-day.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, March 3, via Galveston.—A violent shock of earthquake was experienced here at 11:03 o'clock last night. During the night and this morning there were 18 other shocks of less severity. Clocks were stopped. The telephone wires are down. Panic prevails among the people.

IN SEARCH OF HIS DAUGHTER.

NEWARK, N. J., March 3.—Mr. and Mrs Charles Hale of 68 Howard-street are missing. Hale deserted a wife and two children in Jersey City and has two children by the present Mrs. Hale. The latter left her former husband, J. W. Schrieber of 137 One Hundred and Seventy-first-street, New-York, and with her daughter went to live with Hale. Schrieber is looking for this girl, and his two sons are with him. Hale gave up his position as silversmith in Tiffany & Co.'s on Friday.

A STRIKE OF SPINNERS ENDED.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 3.—The strike of spinners at Granite Mill No. 11 has been settled, and the strikers will return to work to-morrow morning. The settlement was effected through the efforts of Senator Howard. The point at issue, the reinstatement of a spare spinner, was compromised by giving him work in No. 2 mill.

HAD GUNPOWDER IN HIS POCKET.

PATERSON, N. J., March 3.—Peter Draher, aged 16, was fatally injured on Garrett Rock this evening by the explosion of a bottle of gunpowder which he had in his pocket. He was discovered two hours later in an unconscious condition and was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. It is not known how the powder was ignited.

FREIGHT CARS DEMOLISHED.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., March 3.—A Delaware and Hudson freight train was thrown from the track at Chazy to-day, and seven cars laden with coal and merchandise were demolished. Brakeman Kinney was seriously injured.

MANY DRUNKEN VISITORS

REPUBLICAN REVELERS INSULT THE PRESIDENT.

IN A GREAT HURRY TO GET INTO THE WHITE HOUSE—WASHINGTON FAST FILLING UP.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Cleveland's last Sunday in office has been a busy one. Like many other people in Washington, he has devoted only a part of the day to the mass to which Sunday is commonly put. He has not infringed upon the sacred character of the day, however, from preferences or in the mere wantonness of the host of visitors that has made the city more disorderly than it has ever been since the days of the war.

The police appear to have had a day off, so far as the White House was concerned. Long before daylight there were straggling bodies of drunken militiamen lounging about the grounds of the Executive Mansion and even on the porch. They sang the song of the reveler through the glass doors upon the watchmen in the corridor, and sometimes made demands to be admitted in order that they might find a comfortable sleeping place on the floor. There was no police men in sight to drive them away, even when they broke forth with the familiar campaign songs about the Democratic candidate and the conclusion that he was to be put "in the cold, cold ground." The performance was indecent, and if the Pennsylvanians had not already established a bad reputation here at the last inauguration it would cause surprise.

The President had not stopped work in the library until after 2 o'clock, and was more in need of sleep than most private citizens. Yet no one in the White House was permitted to sleep much after midnight. The President was up early, and at 10:30 he and Mrs. Cleveland were driven by the faithful Hawkins to the Presbyterian Church, at which he has been an attendant during his stay in Washington. The crowd at the church door was so dense that it was with difficulty that a passage was cleared to let the President and Mrs. Cleveland through. Inside the building there was a congregation far in excess of the seating capacity of the small building. The service was absolutely free from all reference to the President or his wife. Pastor Sunderland did not allow his regard for his parishioners to get the better of him, but confined his readings and his sermon to the usual impersonal and general topics. On leaving the church Mrs. Cleveland stopped to speak for a moment with friends in the congregation and then passed out, the crowd compressing itself enough to make a lane for the President and his wife.

Then the carriage was driven off to the White House again, where the President and Mrs. Cleveland found a score or more of strangers lingering about the door and looking curiously up at the windows. About 2 o'clock Gen. Sherman called upon the President and had a short and pleasant talk with him. He was the only visitor except members of the Cabinet who were admitted.

The President could not spare time to talk with anybody. He had upon his desk a pile of bills demanding consideration. There were about 100 of them yesterday morning and 60 were signed or disapproved. New ones came in as fast as he got rid of old ones, and to-night there are still about 100 to be taken care of, and still they are coming up from the Capitol as fast as they are passed. The President will keep up his work until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. That will give him a few hours of sleep before resuming work on the bills that have accumulated during this day and the early morning of Monday. Bills of small importance will stand a poor chance of approval to-morrow.

At 11 o'clock the President will lay aside his pen and go to the Capitol with Gen. Harrison. He will then have a few moments left before the ceremony of swearing in the Vice-President begins to sign such necessary measures as are laid before him, including appropriation bills that may be delayed. When that is done and he leaves the President's room for the Senate Chamber his work as the President of the United States will have been completed.

In every other city in the country, to-day has probably been recognized as Sunday. A large percentage of Washington residents doubtless observed the day as they have been accustomed to recognize it, but this they did in such an unobtrusive fashion that their commendable conduct was completely overshadowed by the rollicking thousands who have come here for the purpose of witnessing or taking part in the inauguration ceremonies.

This was the one of the storm days that Washington ever experienced. The rain was of the steady-going variety. It began falling Saturday afternoon. It showed no signs of exhaustion during the night, and was falling this morning with as little sign of abatement as it had last night, and with a determination that filled sightseers with disgust. It shows no signs of stopping to-night in spite of hourly predictions that the wind was about to veer to a more favorable point of the compass.

How many strangers are here one may attempt to guess, but no one knows. Some say 50,000, some say 75,000, while enthusiasts claim that by to-morrow the population of the city will be doubled. The people have been crowding into the city by every train, and are still coming in droves from all sections of the country. Every hotel, of course, is packed as closely as suffering humanity will bear, and it seems able to bear a great deal. What they would bear was shown in the rush to a news stand this morning. There are two stands for the district in the Arlington, and behind it, this morning, stood three very spruce young men. Separated from them by a broad counter was an army of men, and every man shouted the title of the newspaper he wanted. The modest man, who deprecated a noise, and who simply held up his hand in order to attract the attention of the three young men, soon saw that more vigorous measures were necessary, and it was noticeable that, before he got his newspaper, there was little outward difference between the modest man and the man who had never been accused of possessing that quality. Shouts for THE TIMES were frequent enough to warrant the assumption that its readers formed a very fair proportion of the throng.

People who read newspapers and remained under cover, however, were few compared with those who tramped the streets regardless of weather, from morning till night. Not a square foot of Pennsylvania-avenue felt lonely. Every building on it is more or less decorated. Towering stands, which to-morrow will be crowded as no others have been, dot the buildings from sight. Every open space represents a forest of chairs. At every turn the visitor is informed that "reserved seats can be purchased here." Every window proclaims that it is "for sale," or has room to rent.

National guardsmen tramped the avenue in pairs and squads. Old and young Jack Tars swaggered along. A colored youth, clad in a pair of Summer trousers and a seal jacket that had once been worn by one of the opposite sex, sauntered along, a proud target for the attention he attracted. He was soon driven out of mind by the appearance of a young colored woman, resplendent in a red chintz dress, an immense fur collar, and a Directoire hat. Rainbows in poised fancy costumes were worn by members of the colored population.

While thousands strolled through the principal thoroughfares other thousands turned their steps toward the Capitol. The gallery that encircles its dome was packed in by pedestrianism. The elevators were worked unceasingly. The stairs were tramped upon by a throng that retained its immense proportions from early in the day until late at night. The city man and the countryman, the city girl and the country girl, more than ever before. They were wedged together, and the front ranks were ever on the move through the anxiety of those in the rear to see all that was to be seen. The Hall of Statuary was disposed of in such a hurry that the statue of John Winthrop was generally mistaken for a life-like representation of Christopher Columbus. More time was spent in the rotunda, not that there was more to be seen there, but because early in the day some one had informed a visitor that a peculiar piece of stone in the floor was the exact centre of the building. As he said so he tapped the circular bit of stone with one foot. Then the visitor tapped it with his foot. That bit of stone had no rest for the remainder of the day. Every man and woman who entered the rotunda felt in duty bound to tap it with one foot, though some preferred to try and stand on it with both feet.

No vacant seats were to be found in the galleries of the House of Representatives after 2 o'clock, when it resumed business. Behind each of the 15 entrances stood a crowd that nothing but hunger could budge. The galleries were as attentive as if the debate on the District aqueduct was of the most vital importance. The doorkeepers were deluged with requests to point out Randall, Mills, Springer, Reed, and other prominent Congressmen. Everybody wanted to know who the fat man (Barnes of Georgia) was. The weight of Congressman was always so noisy when 10 or 15 members tried to talk at once and Speaker Carlisle whacked the desk with the gavel and declared that the House must keep order.

The Senate galleries, with the exception of the diplomatic galleries, were also crowded. Inside the door of the diplomatic gallery sat a young man of rather haughty mein. Outside it stood a crowd that would have been larger had space permitted. Occasionally a man of courage would open the door, only to meet the cold inquiring gaze of the young man in the chair. Generally the visitor would be satisfied with the gaze, but sometimes he would ask if there was any seats, and would be told, "Yes, for members of the diplomatic corps."

Night failed to hide the most striking decoration of the city. The glare of the electric lamps only added to the inclination of the average visitor to enjoy himself to the utmost. Snatches of songs that did not savor of the Sabbath floated about in the fog. Shouts born of stimulated enthusiasm indicated that Gen. Harrison was in a most felicitous condition of mind contrary to ideas of persons who had clung more or less to water during the day and were really in a better position to know something about the President-elect than the shouters were. Brass bands that had remained passive while daylight lasted marched here and there playing the Harrison campaign song beginning with "If I had ten dollars in silver." The colored population appeared in full strength and occupied two-thirds of the sidewalk, showing no particular objection to give the rest of the street to persons who were not colored. A recollection of such an inconvenient affair as an excise law was lost, and owners of bars smiled as they swept oceans of dollars into their safes.

It was late before the inauguration Harrison might or might not have decided upon his Cabinet. The few might bother about that. The many seemed determined to give sober Washingtonians a cause for remembering the night before Harrison was inaugurated, and they devoted their energies to purging the fog that enwrapped the city with sounds that denoted the success of their efforts.

There has not been any hour to-day that the sound of bugles and drums was not announcing the arrival of new political organizations. The streets were sloppy, and the marching men went "slop" along the smooth but watery pavements in a cheerless way, encouraged, however, by the shouts of those who have come before and found all the barrooms hospitably open. It begins to look as though the Pennsylvania troops would be hard to get together by noon, as so many of them are now controlled by the liquor element. But Gen. Hastings has made all his arrangements, and will have the escort, or so much of it as can be got together, ready to take President Cleveland and President-elect Harrison from the White House to the Capitol at 11 o'clock.

There has been a tremendous demand for tickets to all the places to which passes are needed, and it is plain that the Senate Chamber could not hold a fraction of the throng of spectators who expect to see the President sworn in. The weather is as bad as it ought to be to-night, the rain falling steadily, and the indications promise a continuation of the storm to-morrow. If there is no change, the programme may be changed. There is no cover over the flag-decked platform at the east front, and to save every body from a drenching it may be necessary to permit Gen. Harrison to deliver his inaugural address and take the oath of office in the Senate Chamber after Vice-President Morton has been sworn in.

New-Yorkers have been arriving in large numbers all the evening, and the influx of men who are prepared to spend money is making business extremely lively. There was a pleasant little New-York incident to-night at the Arlington. The Lincoln Club, which left last night, brought Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band with them. To-night the band gave a "monster sacred concert" at Albaugh's Opera House. On the stage during the earlier part of the concert was a huge pyramid of flags, feet in height, across the back of which were the letters in immortelles "L. P. M." About 9 o'clock the chair was carried off by a delegation of the club to the Arlington Hotel, and was taken up and to the rooms of Mr. Morton, where, in a brief speech, Mr. Joseph P. Ryan presented it to the Vice-President elect. Mr. Morton thanked Mr. Ryan gracefully and called in Mrs. Morton, partner Bliss, and Mr. Plummer, to admire the gift.

The sale of ball tickets has been prodigious. Those going out this afternoon numbered so high as to indicate that there will be 10,000 people entitled to admission to the gayly-decorated inside of the Inauguration Building. The arrangements for the ball are believed to be complete. The various committees in charge of the branches of the celebration are nearly used up, and everybody who has had anything to do with getting up the procession or the ball will be glad when it is all over. The crowd is very perceptibly greater than it was four years ago, when it was large enough. With to-morrow's additions it will deserve to be called enormous.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SYSTEM BITTERLY ASSAILED BY BISHOP KANE.

PITTSBURG, March 3.—The new parochial school of St. Augustine Roman Catholic Church, south side, was blessed by Bishop Phelan of the Pittsburg Diocese this afternoon. Bishop Kane of Wheeling first held a special service, assisted by a dozen priests. In the course of an address an hour long, Bishop Kane bitterly attacked the public-school system. Among other things, he said:

"We cannot recognize any system of education which does not inculcate the principles of religion. There have been voices outside the Catholic Church raised against this public-school system which, unfortunately, has been adopted as a part of our fundamental principles of American Government. The system is to divorce from moral and religious training. I can understand how it is just for the poor man, who has no children, to be compelled to pay a tax to help educate the son and daughter of the millionaire. The State has no more right to tax the poor man for the education of the rich man's children than for the support of the rich man's family.

"I am opposed to the public-school system because it is unjust and the Catholic Church is opposed to it. The great problem that confronts us to-day is the same as that which confronted the people in apostolic times. There were schools then, but they were pagan schools, and the only way to counteract their effects was to establish Christian schools. That is what the Catholic Church is trying to do in America. There is no religion in the public schools. I am told that there were 80 Catholics received at your penitentiary last year, and that over 90 per cent were educated in the public schools."

Bishop Kane closed by urging his hearers to support the parish school. The new building blessed to-day was erected at a cost of $50,000.

BANDED FOR MORAL EFFECT.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 3.—The annual election for officers of the Millstone and Manalopan Pursuing and Detective Company resulted in the choice of David Baird, President; Peter Forman, Secretary; Elias Vanderveer, Treasurer, and John Prebasco, T. B. Morris, Edward Hendrickson, D. A. Vanderveer, and Livingston Du Bois as Directors. The society is composed of the farmers of the township, and was organized 60 years ago to hunt down and capture horse thieves, and see that they were convicted and imprisoned. Whenever a farmer had a horse stolen, and reported his loss to the society, three or four members were sent out as pursuers. They were compelled to follow the thief at their own expense to the State boundaries. They then reported the loss, and gave any information in their possession to the peace officers of Pennsylvania, who were guaranteed expenses if they captured the thief and returned him to New-Jersey for trial. These expenses were met by a general assessment upon the members of the society, and they in turn were reimbursed from the County Treasury. With the advent of railroads and the telegraph the need of such a society was lessened, and it is only kept up for moral effect, as no horse-thieves were pursued or caught last year.

JUDGE TERRY FREE AGAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Ex-Judge David S. Terry, who was committed to the Alameda County Jail Sept. 3, 1888, by Justice Stephen J. Field for contempt of court, was released last night, having served his full term of six months. Judge Terry's contempt consisted in drawing a knife in the court room when Justice Field was delivering the opinion of the court that the alleged marriage contract between Sarah Althea Hill (now Mrs. Terry) and Senator Sharon was null and void. Mrs. Terry made such a scene in court that her removal was ordered, and Terry drew his knife on the Marshals who were trying to obey the order. He was sentenced to six months' and his wife to 30 days' imprisonment.

A COMPLIMENT TO FATHER DORNEY.

CHICAGO, March 3.—About fifty friends of the Rev. Father Dorney last night presented him with an address expressive of the gratitude felt toward him for the part he took in placing evidence before the Parnell Commission which established the innocence of the great Irish leader and which disclosed the fraudulent nature of Pigott's letters. The address was read by Daniel Corkery. Father Dorney modestly disclaimed any merit on his part, giving the credit of the affair entirely to Patrick Egan and Alexander Sullivan.

EX-SENATOR SLATER DYING.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 3.—Ex-United States Senator James R. Slater is dying at Lagrande, Oregon. No particular disease is assigned, but he seems to be completely worn out and is slowly but surely sinking into the grave. His death may be expected at any time.

RAID ON THE SALOON KEEPERS.

Eighty-six saloon keepers were arrested throughout the city during yesterday, for violations of the Excise law.

RIDDLEBERGER ON A SPREE

DRAGGED BY FORCE OUT OF THE SENATE CHAMBER.

THE VIRGINIA SENATOR DISGRACING HIMSELF AND PUT IN CHARGE OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—On the last night of the last session of the Fiftieth Congress the Senate has witnessed one of the most disgraceful scenes which has ever taken place within its chamber. The chief actor in this scene, as might have been expected by those who have known his condition for the last few days, was Mr. Riddleberger of Virginia, who was finally carried bodily out of the place by the Sergeant-at-Arms and an assistant.

Mr. Riddleberger began early in the evening to betray his unfortunate condition by interposing senseless objections to the consideration of various measures called up by different Senators and by frequently moving that an executive session be held. To one of these motions the Senate responded with so emphatic a "No" that the throngs in the galleries broke into hearty laughter. President pro tem. Ingalls does not like that sort of thing, and with a sharp rap on his desk he warned the galleries that neither applause nor the other thing could be allowed.

Finally Mr. Riddleberger interrupted the consideration of a bill called up by Mr. Jones of Arkansas, claiming that he had a prior right to the floor. Mr. Ingalls replied that the Chair declined to recognize the Virginia Senator any further.

"Very good, Sir," said Mr. Riddleberger, and he sat down.

Mr. Jones's bill called out some discussion, and after a few moments Mr. Riddleberger rose and objected to further consideration of the bill. Mr. Ingalls paid no attention to him, and the bill was acted upon as if he had never been in the Senate. The bills called up by Mr. Cullom and Mr. Davis were also objected to by the Virginian, whose presence was persistently ignored by Mr. Ingalls. Then Mr. Harris got a bill before the Senate, and Mr. Riddleberger again broke in and tried, in an incoherent way, to say something. The reading clerk raised his voice, and Mr. Riddleberger could not be heard.

Mr. Butler went over and tried to reason with the Virginia Senator, but a moment later he was on his feet again. Mr. Ingalls quietly warned him that he could not proceed without the consent of the Senate, and that if he persisted in interrupting the proceedings the Sergeant-at-Arms would be directed to take him into custody. Mr. Riddleberger interrupted two or three other Senators, and then left the chamber.

It was hoped that he would not be seen there again, but in a few minutes he was back, and sought so earnestly to be heard that the President finally recognized him. With evident difficulty in speaking plainly, the Senator announced that he had just telegraphed to the Governor of Virginia his resignation as a United States Senator, because as such a Senator he could not obtain recognition on the floor of the Senate. He was taking an an answer, he said, and he hoped the resignation would be accepted to-night. The Senator tried to say something about the Chair's refusal to recognize a Republican Senator from Virginia, when Mr. Ingalls interrupted him by ordering him to take his seat, warning him that the Sergeant-at-Arms would be directed to see that the order was enforced. Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday stepped slowly around the Chamber toward the Senator speaking: "You must not do that." Mr. Canaday returned, but a moment later one of the most able-bodied of the doorkeepers quietly took a seat on a sofa just behind the Senator.

Two or three minutes later Mr. Riddleberger rose again. "Mr. President," he began, but he got no more. Mr. Canaday was up to him and the stalwart doorkeeper stepped up beside him. The Sergeant-at-Arms took hold of the Senator by the lapel of his coat as if to pull him away. The Senator grabbed hold of his desk, but the big doorkeeper seized him by one arm and shoulder, and Mr. Canaday grabbed the other arm and shoulder. The Senator was no match for the two men, and he was quickly forced out of the Chamber into the Republican cloak room, the doors of which were quickly closed.

A storm of applause mingled with some hisses greeted the disappearance of the Virginia Senator, while a lady in the gallery gave a loud cry and fell backward in a faint. Mr. Ingalls pounded his desk and angrily declared that if the galleries made any further demonstration, every visitor would be ordered to leave the Chamber. Mr. Hoar dropped into the chair so suddenly vacated by Mr. Riddleberger, and the business of the Senate went on as if nothing had happened. The Senator remained quiet in the cloak room, but was carefully watched to see that he made no effort to return to the Chamber.

CONGRESS TRYING TO WORK.

WHAT IT SOUGHT TO ACCOMPLISH IN ITS LAST HOURS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—There was a marked difference between the work of the two houses of Congress when they resumed this afternoon the sittings which had been interrupted by recesses in the early morning hours. The Senate met at 3 o'clock with less than half a dozen Senators in their seats, but with the visitors' galleries packed until not another person could be squeezed in. Hour after hour the people sat in the galleries watching the Senators present, who at no time before 8 o'clock to-night numbered more than a dozen or fifteen. It was not advisable to raise the point of no quorum, but it was quietly agreed not to undertake to do business of importance until to-night, so for hours all that was done was to receive messages from the House of Representatives and to announce the signature of President Pro Tem. Ingalls to such measures as had passed both houses and been enrolled ready to be sent to the President.

Over at the House end of the Capitol the crowds of visitors were, if possible, even greater than at the Senate end. The visitors found much to interest them in the proceedings, and they learned, before the close of the afternoon, what is meant by "filibustering." Mr. Springer appeared in the role of filibuster when the Senate's French spoliation-claims amendment to the General Deficiency Bill was taken up.

Speaker Carlisle rapped for order at 2 o'clock, and the House got to work with highly commendable promptness. The Speaker had on his desk a lot of Senate bills and a veto message, and he asked what should be done with them. Mr. Holman of Indiana, Mills, and Reed were laid before the House in the usual way, and the veto, which was that of the Direct Tax bill, was left on the table for the time being. One of the bills was the Senate measure providing for the expenditure of $1,500,000 on the public building in Detroit. Mr. Chipman asked the House to pass it and a score of members congratulated him after his request had been granted. Mr. Reed then induced the House to pass the Senate bill giving a pension of $50 a month to the widow of Gen. H. J. Hunt. The Senate bill for a public building at New-Berne, N. C., went through under the guidance of Mr. Simmons. The House seemed to be in the proper mood for the friends of public buildings, and Mr. Dibble in the absence of Mr. Seneca, asked for the passage of the Senate bill for a building at Allentown, Penn. The misfortune which has followed the Allentown bill clung to it, however, and an objection by Mr. Randall proved fatal to it.

More important business was then taken up, in the shape of the conference report on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, submitted by Mr. Sayers. The conferees reported that they could not agree upon the Senate amendment, providing for the abandonment of the rotten Washington aqueduct tunnel and the construction of a surface-pipe conduit. Mr. Sayers wanted the House to stand by the disagreement, but, after long debate, the Senate proposal was indorsed by a vote of 164 to 55. The conferees also reported a disagreemention the Senate amendment to pay a lot of the French spoliation claims. Mr. Randall insisted upon having the long amendment read in full, and then Mr. Peele interrupted with the final conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill, which was adopted as soon as it had been read. Mr. Springer then began the fight against the spoliation claims by asking that the minutes of consent, the disagreement to the Senate amendment should be insisted upon. A chorus of objections spoiled this, and then the Illinois Congressman moved to take a three-hour recess.

While he was trying to get a vote upon that motion two or three conference reports on small bills were presented and agreed to, and Mr. McCreary put on file the Foreign Affairs Committee's fav

HE OUGHT TO BE REMOVED

AN INDIAN AGENTS MANY MISDEEDS.

WRONGS THE PIEGANS ARE SUFFERING UNDER M. D. BALDWIN'S MANAGEMENT OF THE BLACKFEET AGENCY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me a little of your space for the purpose of calling public attention to a disgraceful state of things now existing at the Blackfeet Agency in Montana? Let me premise that on the Indian question I am not an Eastern sentimentalist. On the contrary, I am well acquainted with Indian character. I know the Indian of fact, not him of imagination. For nearly 20 years I have seen a great deal of these people; have lived with them, have met them on the warpath, on the hunt, and in the village. I have known the Piegan Indians for several years, and am acquainted with their history. They are now being treated in a way that ought to make every American ashamed of his Government and of himself.

The Piegan Indians, one of the three tribes which constitute the Blackfeet Nation, live in Northwestern Montana. Once very numerous, they have been reduced by disease, war, and famine to a mere handful, and at present number only about 1,500. Their last serious misfortune was suffered four years ago, when, through the failure of the supply of buffalo and the dishonesty of their agent, about one-quarter of the tribe—600 individuals—starved to death. Up to that time the buffalo had always existed in the Blackfeet country in numbers amply sufficient to supply the needs of the Indians, and they had not been obliged to depend upon their Government rations. As soon as the buffalo disappeared they starved to death.

Two years ago the Piegans made a treaty with the Government, by which they sold a large part of their reservation to the United States. This treaty was ratified by Congress, and was approved on May 1 last. By its terms the Piegans are to receive in exchange for their lands an annual appropriation of $150,000 for 10 years, which money is to be expended in providing them with food and clothing, with farming implements, stock, seed, and agricultural instructors. The intent of the treaty is to provide for these Indians so that in 10 years they will become civilized and self-supporting. At the end of 10 years their appropriation ceases.

This treaty is perfectly understood by the Piegans, who realize that they have only 10 years in which to learn the lesson of civilization. They know that their old reliance, the buffalo, can never return, and they comprehend that when the supporting hand of the Government is withdrawn they must either earn their own living or starve. They know what it is to starve, for they remember the sufferings which they endured four years ago during the famine Winter. They are anxious to work, but they do not know how, and under the present agent they can never learn. The present is a man who cares nothing for the condition of the people under his charge, and is using his office solely for his own selfish ends.

The Indians are discontented, discouraged, and hopeless, because instead of being helped on in their struggle toward civilization, obstacles are constantly put in the way of their advancement. I visited this agency last Autumn, heard the complaints of the Indians, and took the statements of a number of Whites and half-breeds as to the methods of the agent. Everything which I heard confirmed the statements made by the Indians, and make it certain that M. D. Baldwin, the agent, is enriching himself at the expense of the Indians and the Government, and fails in every essential respect to perform an agent's duties toward his people. The charges against the agent are the following:

First—The agent systematically deceives the Indians, constantly making them promises which he does not fulfill.

Second—He neglects the agency business, absenting himself on the issue or "business" days, and when he is to be found at the agency he puts the Indians off day with promises of what he will do to-morrow.

Third—He misuses Government property. He has become a trader. He buys for his own use furs, skins, heads, and horns of wild animals, Canadian blankets, and other articles of trade, and pays for these things in Government goods taken from the agency storehouses. These goods were sent out by the Government for the use of the Indians and belong to them. The agent sells to any one—Indians, whites, or half-breeds—for cash, tickets, (the equivalent of money at the agency,) or furs, articles sent out by the Government to be issued only to the Indians without charge.

Fourth—Certain supplies not included in the regular issue, such as coffee, sugar, rice, &c., which by the treaty he ought to issue only for tickets or work, and at Government prices (a. e., cost,) he sells at traders' prices, often 100 per cent. more.

Fifth—He does not help the Indians in their work or teach them how to work.

Sixth—He has permitted the whites to drive their cattle on the reservation.

Seventh—He has failed to acquaint the Indians with their rights under the treaty to lands in severalty.

Besides these lapses a number of other irregularities have come to my knowledge, and all these things point in one direction, their sum demonstrating the total unfitness of Agent Baldwin for his place.

Any one who has had any extended experience with Indians knows that the only way to obtain influence over them is to win their confidence. It is the popular belief that the Indian is a natural and ready liar, but this is not the case. Indians of the better class rarely lie, and feel a contempt for one who does. The Blackfeet agent, when the Indians weary him by asking favors of him, and by talking to him of their needs and their troubles, gets rid of them for the moment by promising to do for them at some future time all that they ask. He does not fulfill his promises, and has thus gained among them a reputation for untruthfulness. Indians are quick to form an estimate of a man's character, and their estimate is usually a just one. When they give to any one a name based on any personal characteristic it usually sticks. The Piegans call this agent "To-morrow" from his habit of saying when they ask anything of him, "Yes, yes, to-morrow." But with him to-morrow never comes.

On an Indian reservation the agent is the supreme ruler. He alone has the power to right wrongs or to give help. The Indians who are in trouble go to the agent for favors, for advice, for sympathy. On the days when the supplies are issued the Indians come to the agency and expect to find the agent there to superintend the issue and to listen to what they have to say. Agent Baldwin is rarely to be found at his post on these days. He dislikes being bothered by the Indians, and is fond of sport, so he chooses these "business" days for his shooting and fishing excursions, and is scarce ever seen by the Indians. This is very discouraging to those Indians who are honestly trying to work, and who ought to have advice about cultivating their lands and about a hundred other things.

Agent Baldwin buys furs, skins, heads of elk, deer, and mountain sheep from whites and Indians and pays for them with agency goods, such as provisions, blankets, quilts, and shawls, and he sells for cash or for furs goods which are sent out to be issued to the Indians without charge. No explanation is needed to show that this is utterly wrong. The agent has no more right to use these things for his own benefit than a salesman in a New-York store has to carry off his employer's goods and exchange them with his landlady for his board. The fact that the agent does this can be readily proved by the testimony of a number of Whites, half-breeds, and Indians. I have the names of a White in one case the agent bought of some Canadian Indians who had come south to hunt on his reservation a horse for which he paid in goods taken out of the agency storehouse. This horse he afterward tried to raffle off among the Piegans for 27 chances at $2 a chance, but before the raffle took place he became suspicious that I had learned of the transaction and took the horse back. I have abundant testimony to back up this specification.

There is general belief that at the agency that supplies not included in the regular issue, such as coffee, sugar, rice, &c., which by the treaty ought to be issued only for work and at Government prices, are as dear at the agency storehouse as at the traders' stores. A trustworthy half-breed told me that four small cups of sugar, the cups not full, sell for a dollar, and other things in proportion. These luxuries ought to be sold at Government prices, that is, cost, and certainly not at prices higher than these at which they can be bought at stores in the Territory. To charge for them at such rates is of course to cheat both the Indians and the Government, for the agent cannot report the sales which he makes at these high prices. To do so would be to announce to the Indian Bureau that he was wasting the concessions made by the Government with the Indians, a thing which he would not dare to do. The profits made on such sales would, therefore, naturally go into his own pocket.

To assist the Indians to become self-supporting is one of the most important of an agent's duties. In this case it is doubly important, for by the treaty the Piegans have only 10 years in which to become self-supporting. These Indians are most anxious to work. Without horses, without implements, without wagons, without sickles, cradles, mowing machines, or rakes, they plant their little crops, and when they are ripe cut the grain with butchers' knives and thrash it out on the ground with a stick. If they have the pluck to do this in the face of these discouragements, think what they might do under an honest agent, who would issue to them farming implements and instruct them in their use. Is it strange when these things are so that the Indians feel hopeless?

According to my latest information there are 20,000 head of cattle belonging to white men now on the Piegan reservation. They are eating the Piegans' grass and mingling with their herds. Next Spring a lot of the Piegans' calves will inevitably be branded with the white man's iron. This is not the first time this reservation has been invaded by white men's cattle since Agent Baldwin was appointed. The Indians bitterly resent this second invasion, for which there appears to be no warrant of law, but they are helpless. They charge that the agent is paid money by the cattlemen for the grazing privilege, and the cowboys openly state that they have paid the Government for the privilege, and that "it is of no use for the Piegans to kick." I saw some of these cattle last Autumn, and took a memorandum of some of the brands.

The agent's failure to acquaint the Indians with their rights to land in severalty is a substantial offense. Congress has provided that the Indians should be instructed in the ways of civilization, and the Dawes bill was passed in order to give each Indian a chance to possess a bit of land of his own, over which he might exercise just such rights as a white man has over his real estate. These rights would be highly prized by the Indians and they ought to be encouraged to exercise them. It appears that none of the Piegans are aware that they possess such rights. I talked with a number of the most industrious and well-to-do men in the tribe, and all told me that this was the first they had heard of the matter.

Besides the charges specified above there are a number of other points in which Agent Baldwin has failed to do his duty. In the Spring of 1888 a lot of mares were bought to be issued to the Indians. The price paid for them is stated to have been $120 each. I saw some of them, and would be glad to furnish the same class of animals at $40 each. The beef issue—although there are plenty of cattle—is very short amounting, according to my latest information, to less than five ounces per diem to the individual. The flour issue is four ounces. I also have trustworthy information that the agent has sold and is selling timber off the reservation to Canadians. The agent often charges the Indians cash for issuing implements sent out to be issued to them for farming and other purposes. I have many other facts which I cannot here introduce.

It must not be supposed that I have kept locked up in my heart until now the facts set forth above. Three months ago I informed the Indian Department of them, and gave the names of many witnesses who could testify as to the truth of my statements. I was promised then that the matter should be investigated. It was referred to the Secretary of the Interior, and so passed out of Commissioner Oberly's control.

Although I have never seen Agent Baldwin nor had any dealings of any nature with him, I feel that he is treating outrageously the people committed to his care. He ought to be removed. He seems to have on his side politicians and dilatory officeholders. On my side I have the whole Piegan tribe and a few white men who know the facts. I should like to have the public with me. GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 2, 1889.

PRE-EXISTENCE OF CHRIST.

THE REV. MR. NEWTON ANSWERING QUESTIONS ABOUT THE INCARNATION.

In spite of the bad weather, there was the usual full congregation yesterday morning at All Souls' Church, where the Rev. R. Heber Newton discussed "Questions Raised" in the minds of his hearers by his previous sermons on the Mystery of the Incarnation. One question was: "In this view of the Incarnation what are we to think about the pre-existence of Jesus?"

"The pre-existence of Jesus," Dr. Newton said, "as taught in certain portions of the New Testament and by many of the Fathers, is unquestionably connected with the theory of a hierarchy of superhuman beings, at the head of which was throned a Supreme Celestial Spirit, above all creatures, mediating between God and creation. It is not only possible, but to most minds it is eminently probable, that there are such beings. But if I so think, I am not to impose on any one else this speculation of my own mind as the church's doctrine of the Incarnation, since such an opinion forms part of that very denial condemned by the Nicene Creed, which he has rejected as offering an inadequate solution of the problem.

"But the orthodox thought finds place for a true pre-existence of Jesus, as of all human beings—a pre-existence which seems shadowy and unreal hard for us to believe that mind is the one true substance of all being. In a notable passage, where Jesus apparently speaks in unmistakable terms of His pre-existence, He immediately so qualifies the words as to give the true interpretation to all who, having ears, hear. 'No man hath ascended up to heaven but He that came down from heaven, even the Son of man which is in heaven.'

"As already indicated, this miraculous conception of Jesus formed no part of the original Nicene Creed. Nor did it enter formally into the Gospel according to St. John, who appears wholly indifferent to the way in which He comes into the world—has nothing to say beyond the language that so closely foreshadows the utterance of the Gospel: 'And the Word was made flesh.' This silence of the writer of the Gospel could not have been because the idea of the exceptional birth of Jesus was not known to him, nor because it was not equally known to his contemporaries. In the first Gospel, then, as in the last, an absolute silence reigns upon this question of the miraculous conception of Jesus. The only interpretation to be placed on this singular fact is that this birth of Christ formed no integral part of the philosophy which was accepted in the early church. That it was felt to be unessential to the theistic thought which fashioned the orthodox doctrine of the Incarnation.

"There is no need for a miraculous conception of that Divine Word, who is the indwelling secret of law and order in creation, the indwelling spirit of goodness in man. Believe it if you so feel drawn, or disbelieve it if you are thus constrained, but in either case consider it as among the matters which by the Scriptures and the church are left as things indifferent and secondary.

"In what sense, then, is it rightful to worship Jesus? In praying to Christ we pray to God through Him, and in this sense we may worship Christ as worshipping the God who is in Him, of whom He is the manifestation and embodiment supremely among men. The incarnation, then, it will be seen, is not a mere fact of the first century of our era, an episode of history; it is an ever on-going reality, the truth of all history. The Catholic Church, with its deep instinct, has preserved for us this truth, which Protestantism tends to drop. Wherever this silver bell tinkles at the elevation of the Host and the great throng drop on their knees as Christ comes down upon the altar, there is an affirmation of the truth that the Divine Word is ever coming into the world himself; that the true body of Christ was not the flesh born of Mary of Nazareth, but the fellowship of all true believers, the blessed company of all faithful people who are knit together in an organic life as partaking of the indwelling Word.

"Then we, too, are divine! Surely. In proportion as we are human we are divine. The measure of ascending life is the measure of the embodiment of the Divine Word. Actually, we are very slightly divine, but that is because we are so very slightly human. As we are all destined to marry with us the possibility of becoming joint heirs with Christ, incarnations in our measure of that Divine Word which is God's thought of man—His son. If, then, some good soul here to-day sighs, 'All this is too deep for me. Where am I to rest amid these baffling speculations of the philosophers?' let me answer: 'Dear friend, mistake not even the true philosophy for the faith that brought salvation. To accept Jesus as the Christ of God, the manifestation of the character and will of God, the Master of life, in whom the Divine Word speaks to us—this is to be a Christian, to have a Christian's faith and a Christian's peace.'"

PROMISING YOUNG ITALIANS.

THEY SING AND RECITE AND EXHIBIT HANDIWORK.

The seventh anniversary of the Italian Young Men's Christian Association and Italian Young Women's Christian Association was celebrated yesterday at Italian Association Hall, 14 University-place. The exercises were in English and Italian. The Rev. C. Stauder, who is the founder of the Italian Mission in all its branches, presided and delivered an address, in which he said that, though the organization had an empty treasury and all who had taken an interest in the welfare of the same were overtaxed and nearly exhausted, it was rich in good works. The aim of these associations is to train and educate young Italians and infuse in them moral and Christian principles, so that they may become the leaders and teachers of the new-comers; so that the Italian colony may rise gradually to the level and civilization of the American public. The Young Italian Men's Association has nearly 200 members and the sister branch is 62 strong. The Sunday school was attended by 333 children and young persons last year. The receipts for 1888 amounted to about $1,000, but the expenses were three times that amount.

A letter from Bishop Potter was read, promising support to the associations and containing the statement that he had recommended the mission to one of the wealthiest corporations of the city as apt "to have an excellent future and capable of being made widely successful."

Handiwork of the pupils of the industrial school were exhibited, such as knitting, lacemaking, and embroidery. There were recitations in several languages by Italian children, and pieces were played on the piano by very well-trained young women and misses. The exercises were followed by the election of officers for the coming year. The Rev. Mr. C. Stauder was re-elected President of the Italian Young Men's Christian Association, and Mrs. Leonora L. Stauder was again made Directress of the Italian Young Women's Christian Association.

THE FEDERATION OF TRADES.

At the meeting of the Central Federation of Trades held yesterday afternoon the locksmiths and railing makers who could not get into the Central Labor Union were admitted to membership. The machinists reported that their various unions were amalgamating, and when that is accomplished their Central Union would send delegates. One delegate asked that the privilege of speaking in German on the floor be accorded, but he was declared out of order. The eyeglassmen reported that the action of their delegates in seceding from the Central Labor Union had been indorsed by their union. A motion was made to send delegates to the Labor Congress in Paris next Summer, but it was laid over for two weeks, when it will be made the special order of the day.

ALL READY FOR RACING

HEAVY OBLIGATIONS ASSUMED BY OWNERS.

A BAD FORFEIT SYSTEM—WHY YEARLING SALES ARE TO BE HELD HERE—RACE HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

The preliminaries for the racing season of 1889 practically closed on Friday last. Then the entries for the Spring races of a half-dozen racing associations were closed. A few stakes remain to be closed on the 15th of this month and on April 1, but these are few, and, with the exception of the three announced by the Coney Island Jockey Club, unimportant. The stakes of the New-York, Monmouth, Saratoga, and Rockaway Associations closed on Friday, and the entries received up to Saturday evening were sufficiently numerous to guarantee the same liberal entries as have been received by the clubs whose stakes closed earlier. These entries carry with them obligations to owners amounting in forfeits to hundreds of thousands of dollars. These forfeits are something formidable to the owner of even a small string of 2-year-olds. He must go blindly into these racing pools called "stakes" if he proposes to win any money with his horses, and finds himself saddled with a debt of several thousand dollars before he knows whether his youngsters have speed enough to enable them to earn their feed. Entries must be made right and left in order that he may be able to get a chance at some rich stake—in case his horses do not prove of the first flight—when the phenomenal fellows happen to be laid up through some accident of training or because of too much work. A good horse not well engaged is a poor piece of property, while a fair horse with plenty of engagements may be able to win out a very handsome amount for his shrewd owner who races him when the best ones are kept in the stable. Forfeits eat up profits rapidly, but forfeits must be incurred if one would win the rich prizes hung up for the youngsters to fight for.

The forfeit business is something of a nuisance, as every horse owner knows to his cost. He may win a stake worth on paper $5,000, say, and find that he gets but $4,000 in cash, the balance being in "forfeit orders" on other owners. These are worth just the paper they are written on, and no more, too often. Owners cannot or will not pay these obligations. His horses have proved unproductive property, perhaps too slow to win or broken down by over-racing or lack of training ever to be able to win. The owner cannot pay his obligations, therefore. So the winner of the stake loses the "forfeit order" part of his stake. He suffers in another way also, for in reckoning up penalties which winning horses incur, his horse has to carry a weight penalty equivalent to the face value of the stake won. This is a serious injustice, of course, particularly as regards the minor stakes, worth from $1,500 up to $3,000.

The only remedy seems to lie in the substitution of cash entries to races in place of credit entries. Some of the Western racing associations are trying the system with a fair degree of success. The universal adoption of the system is fought shy of by racing associations because it would require such a vast amount of ready money from owners, and hundreds of these haven't the necessary capital. So the credit system of entries continues, and a formidable array of forfeits is piled up. The stakes filled by the clubs of men who haven't paid their forfeit obligations. These furnish some protection to a stake winner in the East, for there is a rule among them that no man of the forfeit list can start a horse until his obligations are paid. The old forfeit list which every jockey club possesses tell a strange story of racing hopes and aspirations, and would make interesting reading to racing men if they were published, but the clubs guard them carefully, and perhaps it is best they should do so. Until the cash system of entries is adopted those "unpaid forfeit" lists will continue to exist and to grow.

Now that the entries are all made and Spring is at hand, owners have two very important matters to face before the racing season opens. These are, first, the preparation of their horses for racing, and, second, the replenishing of stock at the Spring sales, which will be under way in about two months' time. The trainer's work is progressing rapidly, as the Word was given two weeks ago, and will be advanced, even now well advanced, thanks to the open Winter everywhere. But it will hardly be vigorous, exacting work under a month.

Auction sales of yearlings have heretofore been held in Kentucky and Tennessee principally. This year the great sales will be held in this city. The people of the blue grass region do not like the change. The people who buy do, but singularly enough the strongest arguments in favor of the change, outside of the fact that this year's sales will be held in Fall instead of Winter as heretofore, come from Kentucky. Eastern men who attended the recent Kentucky sale of trotters came back disgusted. The proverbial hospitality of the State received a severe blow. Insolent rowdyism met the visitors at the sales ring, and in the case of several intending buyers left Lexington several days before they had intended to. They found, too, that the sales had a suspicion of the mock auction about them, notably in the case of Mr. Alexander, who nominally sold for $51,000, but was actually sold for considerably less than one-half that sum, and then only through the machinations of a lot of "horse sharps." It has been an open secret that for years past the prices at which Kentucky horses were reported to be sold were fictitious, doctored in hopes of helping the market there. The prices paid for Woodburn-bred stock were about the only ones that a horseman could swear by, for Mr. Alexander is unique among horse breeders in that he will not lie about the prices at which he sells his horses, though purchasers do lie for him occasionally.

The prevarication about thoroughbreds has been less, because they have usually been sold in the open market and at auction, and values are more stable than among trotters. Yet breeders of thoroughbreds are glad to get away from the mock auction methods of the West and come to a cash and fair basis. Even in Kentucky small owners and breeders have a pernicious habit of bidding on stock and buying it without having cash to pay for it. A sale has therefore meant some cash for the breeder and a great many notes from neighbors whom the breeder could not collect a second time that notes were paid—sometimes. Often, however, the breeder had to take his stock back from the ostensible buyer.

After the Haggin sale in this city last June breeders in the Southwest heard that at that great sale cash was paid for every purchase, and that in 48 hours after the sale was ended Mr. Haggin had his money in good hard dollars, not a cent in notes or a debt good or bad, but cash. The famous English auctioneer Tattersall said, on hearing of the sale, that for so great a sale such a record was without a parallel in England, where his firm has conducted sales for a century. Kentuckians and Tennesseans thought so too, and so they are to try this city this year and see how it will seem to get all cash for their horseflesh without the necessity for mock auction methods. It won't be long before the trottinghorse breeders will have the same plan. The recent sales of a few good horses and an army of "weeds" of the poorest types disgusted Eastern buyers. They found the Southwestern breeders had sold about all they had raised that was worth anything at private sale, and that the auction-ring business savored too strongly of the worst of Bull's Head's methods to be satisfactory. The first big trotting sale of the year here will be held at the American Institute Building this week, when a lot from California, bred by L. J. Rose, Senus Valensin, and others will be disposed of.

California narrowly escaped having another new stock breeder on her bread acres. "Capt." Blagrave has been out there floating about and threatening to buy a stock farm. "But," says the *Breeder and Sportsman*, "he complains that the prices asked for land are so high that it is impossible to start a breeding establishment such as he contemplated." It is probably a lucky thing for California that he didn't find any one who would sell him a farm, for "Capt." is a queer character of the race track. He is English, you know, and of the most pronounced type, his only rival being "Capt." Blake—he of the red neckties and big plaid suits. Blagrave tried to run the Fairfax Stable, which, with a fine lot of horses, was a terrible failure until the horses got into other hands, when they at once began winning. Blagrave was the trainer of the horses, and his method of training was unique. He used to do it by telephone from his office in this city.

Kaloolah, that erratic race mare bought out of J. D. Morrissey's lot by the Chicago Stable people, has, according to turf writers who have seen her, improved more during the Winter than any animal in the string which McLaughlin will have to ride this year. She is said to have filled out and lengthened and lost her cocked-up appearance which made her unpopular last Fall with backers. Egotism, who is in the same stable, has recovered from the effects of the nerving operation and looks as if he might stand training. The stable proposes to win the Suburban this year with Terra Cotta, who ran second for it last Spring, and the horse will probably be nursed along to that race.

Billet, the famous sire who died a short time ago, had a hard time getting a foothold among breeders when he came to this country. He was purchased in England by Alexander H. Thompson, who was in the old country buying draught horses, and was taken direct to Ohio, where he had no chance, as there were no thoroughbred mares to breed him to. E. A. Jones of Decatur, Ill., purchased him for $300 in 1869, and afterward sold him to Theron Perham, who finding Billet was far below cold him to Bowen & Clay. When he once got where he had thoroughbred mares the horse made his mark, as his progeny warranted it would, and Ohio and Illinois breeders have ever since regretted the stupidity which allowed such a prize as he proved to escape them.

The get of Prince Charlie won $58,131 last year, Salvator placing $18,885 of their amount and Champagne Charlie $12,345 to his credit. Fresno, who won $16,880, was the largest winner of Falsetto's get, the 27 animals representing him doing the turf last year winning $54,538. Gallinule was second, winning $11,945. Sensation's 34 representatives won $50,093, the Faverdale colt of Mr. Withers's string winning $20,950. Spendthrift's 18 representatives won $44,494, Kingston leading with $18,150, and his sister, Specialty, adding $8,805. The two brothers, Defaulter and Bankrupt, won $7,090 and $4,630, respectively. Badge won $18,815 of the $44,723 won by the get of Mr. Belmont's stallion, The Ill Used, Lady Margaret, one of his daughters, won $6,985, and Glory, another of them, won $5,420. The get of Kingfisher, another of Mr. Belmont's stallions, won $57,158, Prince Royal heading the list with $33,350 to his credit, and King Crab coming next with $10,088.

Hanover and Belle B., as well as Firenzi, have both been declared from the American Jockey Club's City Handicap at a mile and an eighth, leaving Prince Royal the top weight at 128 pounds. That amount of weight would never prevent him from winning if he turns out to be as good a horse as he was last year.

Nearly 1,200 entries for the stakes of the New-York Jockey Club had been received up to Saturday evening, with the Western and Southwestern owners to hear from. As there are but 12 stakes closed, the entry is decidedly flattering to the management of the new club, who have certainly been very liberal in endowing the stakes.

Too much talk is sometimes a dangerous thing, and Sam Bryant, the erratic owner of Proctor Knott, is finding it out. He has had so much to say about what his famous gelding was going to do this year that people are beginning to doubt his ability to do much of anything and to believe that Bryant has been talking in order to get rid of his horse for a snug price before the animal's 3 year-old form is exposed. Some of the trainers down Bryant's way begin to doubt the ability of Proctor Knott to "stay the route" in the races at a mile and a half and a mile and three-quarters in which he is engaged. The shorter the distance the better Proctor Knott will like it is their theory.

Capt. Sam Brown's first foal by Troubadour was dropped at the Wildwood Farm on Feb. 18. It was a chestnut colt, with four white feet, the dam being Bosque Belle. Capt. Brown's racers are all at Mobile, and will be sent to Washington to begin the year's campaign about the first of next month if the weather is at all favorable. There seems to be a string tied to Capt. Brown's proposition to sell his racing stable. That is, he will sell "if any one will pay my price." Capt. Brown's prices are usually prohibitive.

It is doubtful if there are any shrewder trainers among handlers of thoroughbreds than the Lamasney Brothers. Last Fall it was supposed that Brown Duke had broken down beyond all possibility of recovery. Now comes news from the South that the horse has been so successfully handled that he will be able to go on racing as well as ever. Cruiser, too, has been patched up into something like a new horse, and is expected to be a formidable performer in the stakes during oats for the stable this Summer. Banner Bearer, too, has apparently rounded to, and will be the stable's main reliance this season.

The veteran Major B. G. Thomas has decided to retire from breeding thoroughbreds. His reason for this step is the poor prices which the produce of his famous farm, Dixianna, have brought of late years. He is going to try the New-York market once, however, and on April 3 will sell his racing stable. This is made up of eight 2-year-olds and three 2-year-olds, all but one of the latter being fillies, and seven of the lot are sired by the famous King Ban. His yearlings will not be sold until later on, and it is thought he will be induced probably abandon his intention of disposing of the splendid lot of brood mares he has got together.

The Time Test Stake, proposed by Secretary Lawrence for the Coney Island Jockey Club continues to be the topic of much interest among horsemen. Mr. Vosburgh of *Wilkes Spirit* has been hunting up the records of some of the horses eligible to run it, and finds that the weights some of the best known would have to carry are the following: Egmont, Little Minch, Kingston, and Eolian, 129 pounds; The Bard, Hanover, Firenzi, and Rioseland, 124 pounds; Freane, 116 pounds; Diablo, the Faverdale colt, Salvator, and Erie, 111 pounds; Gargo, 107 pounds; Radiant and Seymour, 101 pounds. These figures show that there are, therefore, possibilities of a great race in the new contest. The plan also has the merit of being carried on almost indefinitely to all sorts of distances and records, and may open up a more satisfactory kind of handicap than that now in vogue. At all events it is a novelty well worth the trying.

Horsemen are somewhat anxiously inquiring what has become of that joint committee on racing rules that held sessions last Winter and promised to do something toward simplifying and codifying racing rules. No meeting was held in February, although that was the intention, and the possibility of a National Racing Association, which every one hoped for, seems as far away as ever, owing to the petty bickerings about book-making privileges. Can't that matter be left to individual clubs to decide in their own way and the needed establishment of a uniform set of racing rules be brought about in some way? The present hodge-podge and conflicting lot of rules should be superseded by a modern and intelligible set.

No future book on the Brooklyn and Suburban races has yet been announced in the East, which is due to the fact that betting men can find plenty of chances for speculation from day to day in the pool rooms in the city or at the race tracks over in New-Jersey. Ante-post betting is risky sort of business, both for the bookmaker and the bettor, and it is well known that the two races named the sensational races they have been. Without future books the interest in each will naturally fall off greatly, for there is nothing in either race of itself which will warrant all the gossip and wordy speculation that has yearly preceded the running of either race. It was the chance to place a small bet on one or the other at long odds that made the talk about the races and brought the great crowds to see them run. Without this betting must of the interest in the races will be lost. But future books will probably be opened before the month is out. Readers of THE TIMES are informed for their self-protection that the firm of H. T. Norcross & Co., who have announced such a book in the Western papers and stated the odds they will give, are not known among reliable bookmakers here as responsible parties.

John E. McDonald of this city has sold his brood mare Lovely, who is heavy with foal by Tremont, to C. W. Bathgate of the Spendthrift Stud for $1,500, which is $500 less than she cost McDonald some years ago.

The entries to the five events to be decided at Clifton to-day are.

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Singlestone, 107 pounds; Clentart, 107; Goano, 107; Relax, 107; Effie Hardy, 107; Howerson, 107; Margo, 107; Rand, 104; Monte Christo, 103; Colline, 103; Arthur W., 102; Compensate, 100; Woodstock, 100; Sylla, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Carnegie, 123 pounds; Romance, 119; Firefly, 119; Capulin, 123; Long Jack, 107; V. & S., 118; Ida Bell, 102; Louisa, 102; Isis, 102; Kanto, 102.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Traveller, 113 pounds; Tax Gatherer, 105; Savage, 104; Havana, 100; Belmont, 105; Pilot, 105; Plush, 105; Monte Christo, 105; Pegasus, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Chancellor, 120 pounds; Ovid, 114; Clarion, 112; Boodle, 111; My Own, 109; Avery, 105; Mattie Leoran, 104; Dalesman, 104; Palatka, 94.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Littlefellow, 118; Prodigal, 115; Avery, 108; Clatter, 108; Olivia, 109; Hermitage, 103; Saluda, 103; La Clair, 103; Huda, 102.

FOR POSTMASTER OF HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, March 3.—A strong memorial in favor of the appointment of Major John G. Kinney of the Hartford *Courant's* editorial staff as Postmaster here, succeeding Charles R. Chapman, the Democratic incumbent during the past four years, has been forwarded to Washington. The office will be one of the first in the State to become vacant under the new Administration.

Major Kinney's supporters include James G. Batterson, Col. Frank W. Cheney, who was one of the Republican Electoral ticket last Fall; John R. Buck, Henry C. Robinson, Francis B. Cooley, T. O. Enders, George L. Chase, T. W. Russell, Henry A. Redfield, Leverett Brainard, Gov. Bulkeley's brother-in-law, and Henry Keney. It is one of the most powerful backings a candidate for the Post Office here has ever had.

Major Kinney was a gallant officer in the war, and was in the rigging of the Hartford with Commodore Farragut at Mobile Bay. He was a classmate of Declaware's new Senator, "Tony" Higgins, at Yale, and is prominent in military circles in the State. He was United States Marshal in Connecticut for four years and held the office for 18 months under President Cleveland.

President A. B. Gillett of the Young Men's Republican Club here is also an aspirant for the place. Congressman Simonds will not take part in the contest under any circumstances. He has stated a score of times that the appointment must be satisfactory to Senator Hawley, and that is does not belong to him to influence the matter in any way.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS

RECORD OF WHAT IT HAS DONE OR LEFT UNDONE.

REMARKABLE FOR THE GREAT AMOUNT OF WORK BEFORE IT AND FOR MANY SHARP AND ACRIMONIOUS DEBATES.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Undoubtedly the most noteworthy legislative act of the Fiftieth Congress, which closes at noon to-morrow, has been the passage of the Act by which there will be an addition of four new stars on the field of blue of the American national colors. The Congress has been in many respects a remarkable one, and in its length has exceeded that of any previous Congress. It has been characterized by some sharp and acrimonious debates, and on several occasions personalities have been exchanged of a character more bitter and exasperating than polite.

The first session was made unusually interesting by the fact that a national election was near at hand, and that the lines of both parties were closely drawn, with the leaders watching eagerly for every opportunity that might give them an advantage, however slight, in the approaching contest. Although the measure which caused the prolongation of the first session well into the Autumn and to a time beyond all precedent failed of enactment, and resulted in nothing save a mighty torrent of debate, the Congress has nevertheless achieved a considerable amount of work. Like its immediate predecessors it has had no disposition to shirk the amount of business coming before Congress. More bills have been introduced and more enacted into laws than during any other Congress. Following is a summary of its work:

In the matter of vetoes the theretofore unsurpassed record of the Forty-ninth Congress has been beaten, President Cleveland disapproving more bills during the last two years of his administration than during the first two. He has vetoed directly 974 bills, 167 more than all his predecessors combined from Washington down, while a number of measures have been subjected to what is called the pocket veto—that is, they failed to become laws because the President did not sign them, and because the sessions of Congress expired before the constitutional limitation of 10 days was up within which the President is required to express his disapproval. Pensions bills failed to become laws in this manner at the close of the first session of the present Congress.

Beginning on the first Monday in December, 1887, the Fiftieth Congress remained practically uninterruptedly in session until Oct. 20, 1888, when it adjourned to meet for the second session in December and to continue until March 4, 1889, as required by law. During the two sessions 16,355 bills have been introduced in the House 12,859 bills, or 1,400 more than in the preceding Congress, and 998 joint resolutions, or 107 more than in the Forty-ninth Congress. Committee reports have been made to the number of 4,154. In the Senate 3,998 bills and 144 joint resolutions have been introduced, against 3,844 and 118 joint resolutions during the Forty-ninth Congress, which broke all previous records in this respect. There were 2,706 written reports made, or over 700 in excess of the preceding Congress. Of all these bills and joint resolutions 1,797 became laws, of which number 1,190 originated in the House and 601 in the Senate. The President also sent veto messages in the case of 99 House and 47 Senate bills, or 14 more vetoes than were made during the previous Congress.

Of the House bills which became laws 883 were private bills and 358 measures of a public character. All of the 99 House bills vetoed except eight were either private pension or relief bills. The eight public bills are as follows: To quiet title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands; to provide for the sale of Indian lands in Kansas; for the disposal of the Fort Wallace military reservation in Kansas; authorizing the improvement of Castle Island, Boston Harbor; for the public buildings sold to the State of Kansas for the benefit of agricultural and the mechanic arts; for the erection of public buildings at Youngstown, Ohio; Pearl, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Bar Harbor, Me.

Some of the more important House bills which have become laws are as follows: For a conference of the United States and Central American States, to meet in May next; to divide the great Sioux Reservation in Dakota; the Scott Chinese Exclusion act; providing for the taking of the eleventh census; to limit the hours of labor of letter carriers; to provide a building for the Chief Signal Officer in Washington; for the protection of United States officials in the Indian Territory; to authorize the condemnation of land for the use of the United States Circuit and District Judges to instruct juries in writing in certain cases; creating a Department of Agriculture, the head of the department to be a Cabinet officer; for the establishment of a branch home for volunteer disabled soldiers in Grant County, Ind.; to protect lands belonging to Indians from unlawful grazing; to establish a Department of Labor; to create boards of arbitration or commissions for settling controversies or differences between interstate common carriers and their employes; to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the Ohio Exposition; to increase the maximum amount of international money orders from $50 to $100; to punish robbery and burglary in the Indian Territory; providing for an Agricultural Bureau in New-York; providing for deposits of the savings of seamen in the United States Navy; accepting an invitation to participate in the Paris Exposition; for the purchase, extension or repair of public buildings or marine hospitals at Evansville, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Wichita, Kas., Monroe, La., Springfield, Ill., Buffalo, Asheville, N. C., Statesville, N. C., Portsmouth, Ohio; Lancaster, Penn., Greenville, S. C., Charleston, West Va., Charleston, S. C., Helena, Ark., Arcadia, Fla., Mount Vernon, Ala., Birmingham, Ala., Lowell, Mass., Duluth, Minn., Chattahooga, Tenn., Texarkana, Ark., Bay City, Mich., Bridgeport, Conn., Hoboken, N. J., Atlanta, Ga., Opelousas, La., Jackson, Mich., Brownsville, Texas, and Ottumwa, Iowa.

Bills originating in the Senate became laws to the number of 601, of which 409 were of a private character. Forty-seven Senate bills were vetoed, the most important being those for the erection of public buildings at Youngstown, Ohio, and Sioux City, Iowa, and the Direct Tax bill. The far most important of the Senate bills enacted into laws has been the Omnibus Territorial Admission bill, by which North and South Dakota, Washington, and Montana Territories were admitted to States.

Other Senate bills placed on the statute books are as follows: To provide for warehousing fruit brandy; to authorize juries in United States courts to be used interchangeably in processes to determine loss of both hands and also for deafness; authorizing the removal of Ship Island Quarantine Station; to fix the passport fee at $1; to prevent deposits of public money in New York Safe Deposit; to incorporate the Nicaragua Canal Company; to provide for a marine conference; to provide aid to State homes for the support of disabled soldiers; for the payment of quarantine dues; regulating to anchorage of vessels in the port of New-York; to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States; for the Appriser's warehouse in San Diego; for the removal of a discharged soldier or sailor who has abandoned or relinquished his homestead entry to make another entry; to change the time for meeting of the Internal College; to provide for writs of error or appeals to the Supre

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ENGLAND PRAISED AND BLAMED.

FOREIGN VISITORS IN ENGLAND, AND WHAT THEY HAVE THOUGHT OF US. Being some Notes on Their Books and Their Opinions During the Last Three Centuries. By EDWARD SMITH. New-York: A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON. 1889.

A topic so vast as the estimate made of a given country of Europe during three centuries could hardly find expression at all adequate to the occasion in a three-volume work of the largest size. But Mr. Edward Smith has limited himself to a couple of hundred little pages, printed with that fastidious care to which we are used in the Book Lover's Library as conducted by Mr. H. B. Wheatley. Quotations are made, but the compiler finds it often necessary to condense the matter, giving the general sense of the foreigner without making it certain to the reader that he has understood or truly reflected the foreigner's thought.

These are two very serious limitations—one of space, the other of authenticity; but under them Mr. Smith does not suffer at all. On the contrary, he gives what he wishes to give with no small briskness, and adds a good deal that is strictly British in the way of comment. Most helpful has been "England as Seen by Foreigners in the Days of Elizabeth and James I.," by William Brenchley Rye, Assistant Keeper of the printed books in the British Museum, published in 1865.

The authors quoted range from Rozmital, a Bohemian gentleman who is supposed to have visited England about 1466, to M. Philippe Daryl, who is journalist known in Paris under another name, and the author in 1884 of a book made up from his letters to *Le Temps*. Among the 35 authors are Voltaire, Taine, and Mme. du Becage, the poetess; Nathaniel Hawthorne, Profs. Benjamin Silliman and James M. Hoppin of Yale College, and the Prince of Pückler-Muskau, most delightful of travelers. A long essay rather than a book on visitors to England, the little volume is not incumbered with foot notes or citations of chapter and verse. Occasionally there are repetitions, for, while Mr. Smith tries to be somewhat chronological, he is also led into deviations from that system. Thus the last chapter is on the looks of Englishwomen, the first on foreign embassies and their impressions of England, with special notice of the visit Cosmo de Medicis made to Charles II.; chapter second passes lightly over the barbarous treatment which foreigners received from the English rabble, especially from the London mob, and two more are devoted to the national character, one to the national sports, and so on.

It gives one a rude shock to find from the chronicler attached to Duke Cosmo de Medicis that the English aristocracy were deficient in forks as late as lately as Charles II.'s time. "There are no forks nor vessels to supply water for the hands, which are washed in a basin full of water that serves for all the company." As a rule, French cooks were wanting; "their tables, in consequence, though distinguished by abundance, are deficient in quality and in that exquisiteness of relish which renders the French dishes grateful to the palate. This is particularly the case with their pastry, which is grossly made, with a great quantity of spices, and badly baked." It seems that Knights of the Garter were expected to wear a blue ribbon on the left leg whenever they went out, and might be fined to the profit of any officer of the order who denounced them.

Cosmo, though he traveled incognito, was beset with attentions, and every path was made of roses, but Sorbière, a Frenchman who came during the same reign, had quite a different experience. At Dover this barbarous people "fall to the opprobrious term of French dogs, which is the epithet they give us in England—as I have heard them often call the French in Holland mushrooms." Sorbière, like a philosopher, tries to explain this eccentricity on the part of the English populace by the forwardness and noise of Frenchmen which irritate a serious and cool people. After this kindly explanation it is a surprise to find our commentator classing Sorbière with the noisy of his countrymen when the natural inference would be that a man who could criticise his own nation in that way was not of the "forward" sort. Misson, another Gaul, remarks on the clumsiness of Englishwomen and their coarseness of feature, but says that is proper to one period of life in Paris as in another; that is charming in one face is ridiculous in a second. "The use of patches is not unknown to the French ladies, but she that wears them must be young and handsome. In England young, old, handsome, ugly—all are bepatched till they are bed-rid. I have often counted 15 patches or more upon the swarthy, wrinkled phiz of an old hag threescore and ten and upward. Thus the Englishwomen refine on our fashions."

The Abbé Le Blanc, in the last century allows that the people are rough and ill bred, but says that the upper classes are all the more courteous, whereas Paulus Giovius, who came before Shakespeare's day, had said that the English are "commonly destitute of good breeding and are despisers of foreigners, since they esteem him a wretched being and but half a man who may be born elsewhere than in Britain, and far more miserable him whose fate it should be to leave his breath and bones in a foreign land." The Duc de Nivernois in the last century was so outrageously swindled at an inn between Dover and London that the country gentlemen boycotted it and brought it to the hammer in the course of six months. In the same epoch the Abbé Le Blanc, who travels with a peer a short distance and observes at the inns that the noble is in great awe of the innkeepers, always asking them to take wine with him, fearing their political power. The rumshop in New-York politics has a back history in the old country, it appears. Jorevin reports from the seventeenth century: "According to the custom of the country the landladies sup with strangers and passengers, and if they have daughters they are also of the company to entertain the guests at table with pleasant conceits, where they drink as much as the men. But what is to me the more disgusting in all this is that when one drinks the health of any person in company the custom of the country does not permit you to drink more than half the cup, which is filled up and presented to him or to her whose health you have drank. Moreover, the supper being finished, they set on the table half a dozen pipes and a packet of tobacco for smoking, which is a general custom as well among women as men, who think that without tobacco one cannot live in England, because, say they, it dissipates the evil humors of the brain."

In 1782 Moritz, a quaint, kindly German clergyman, admires London Bridge, which is ornamented with the heads of criminals fixed on pikes. Grosley of Geneva, about 30 years earlier, complains of the fog, rain, and streaming soot in London. Foreigners are not allowed to use umbrellas because the natives do not. Grosley remarks the affability of George III., and the curious fact that coachmen and carmen neither stop at a hail by approach nor bow to him. "Why should we be kind to George?" say the insolent rabble; "he should bow to us. He lives at our expense!" Pückler-Muskau found the House of Commons like a dirty coffee house, where many of the representatives of the people lie sprawling on the benches with their hats on, talking of all sorts of trifles while their colleagues are speaking. Prof. Silliman, whom Mr. Smith mistakenly alludes to as from Boston, remarks on the ugly limbs and features of Pitt, his sweet voice, his air of superiority and conscious dignity.

As he gets to the middle of his little volume Mr. Smith seems to be struck by the fact that a great many foreigners have extremely disagreeable things to say of the English at times. With much naïveté, with that naïveté in fact which disarms people who remain long enough in Great Britain to get used to certain fixed and immovable traits in the nation which have to be accepted, Mr. Smith proceeds to inform us that the whole idea of a British "national vanity" is exaggerated; that foreigners come with a fixed hostile idea of the race, and that "when these intelligent but sometimes mainglorious strangers land here and find a race of intrepid and self-reliant people not less polished and often better informed than themselves, who have a history of centuries, during which more personal liberty has existed than in any other country of Europe, and whose whole political and social daily existence breathes an independent spirit, it is too much for them to bear." There are many estimates of the English cited by Mr. Smith from foreigners, but surely he himself has in all unconsciousness supplied a document for the understanding of his race in this passage. He continues:

"Rather than acknowledge the superiority which, in some respects, is at once obvious, and which bursts upon them a little unexpectedly, the visitor resorts to his bundle of prejudices, applies this or that to the objects and persons encountered, and thus produces a defective and distorted picture. Perhaps this is a fault which belongs still to the wayfaring traveler, but it is more obvious in the French than any other. Americans are, too, somewhat given to a petulent way, born of the discovery that there are still some things done in the old country remarkably well, and that there are still some Englishmen who prefer their own institutions to American ones. The absorbing interest of many objects in this country, and the real affection and reverence which Americans have expressed for its historic features, do not always hinder them from displaying a spirit almost approaching to arrogance. They can pardon no vainglory but their own. * * * The American visitor or dweller in London is usually credited with a little extra self-conceit, unaccompanied by prejudice, and that is entirely justified by the circumstance that the average American found in London is a successful and pretty often a wealthy man. But it is a jaundiced view of the case to represent us [the allusion is to Hawthorne's remarks on the national dislike of Americans and the coarseness of the British race] as habitually seeking to lower his social qualities by false conceptions."

There is much to interest one in this small tome; but Mr. Edward Smith, in his character of defender of the British people, is just a trifle grotesque. If he had any historical sense he would see that the incivility found by Hawthorne is only the remains of that downright brutality toward foreigners which Mr. Smith cites from earlier centuries and which cannot be explained by an inveterate prejudice on the part of the visitor. "French dogs" and brickbats are radical traits in a people which will bear no gloss.

LADY BRASSEY'S LAST VOYAGE

THE LAST VOYAGE. By ANNIE BRASSEY. 1887. New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1889.

The title of this volume tells its story. Look at the chart showing the track of the yacht Sunbeam as it turns and zig-zags from Portsemouth to the Isthmus of Suez, then goes down the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Follow it as it sweeps around Australia. Then the outward and homeward lines approach, and near that point there is printed a small cross. It was there that Lady Brassey died, and her remains were given to the ocean. Lord Brassey writes for his children a brief memoir of their mother, and tells them when and where she died, "on Sept. 14, 1887," and that she was consigned to the deep "in latitude 15° 30′ south, longitude 110° 35′ east." He tells those who are left to mourn her departure that she never was very strong. In her girlhood she had suffered from having been fearfully burned, and "lay for six months wrapped in cotton wool, unable to feed herself." She was prone to attacks of bronchitis. In 1869 she caught malarial fever while passing through the Suez Canal. When in Alexandria her life was in imminent danger. At Cowes in 1882, in the West Indies in 1883, in Gibraltar it 1886 she had been ill, and on her last voyage, "first in Borneo and, finally, with the results we so bitterly lament, on the coast of Northern Queensland."

Lord Brassey writes in reverential words of the help his wife had been to him. In his endeavors to obtain a seat in Parliament Mrs. Brassey displayed a true wifelike devotion. In 1886 Mr. Brassey was returned for Hastings. There was some difficulty in the election and a petition against his return. Mrs. Brassey was one of the first witnesses, and quite unprepared was subjected to cross-questioning for upward of an hour. "Her admirable bearing made a great impression upon the eminent Judge [Mr. Justice Blackburn] who tried the case, and won the sympathies of the dense crowd of spectators. I remember how gracefully your mother acknowledged the mercy of heaven in that crisis of her life. 'I could not have done it unless I had been helped,' were her simple words to me." As Mr. Brassey's duties increased, culminating by his holding office at the Admiralty for five years, new responsibilities fell on Mrs. Brassey. She undertook the entire management of their home. She, too, had her special missions. One was to educate English workmen, the other to care for them when stricken down by accident. She organized workingmen's clubs, founded a museum, to be enriched by the collections she made during her journeys around the world, but more than aught else she labored for an ambulance association. Lord Brassey writes: "At all ports at which she touched on our last cruise she spared no pains to interest people in the work. You heard her deliver her last appeal in the cause at Rockhampton. She spoke under extreme physical difficulty, but with melting pathos. * * * By means of hard work in speech, in letter, by interview, by pamphlet, by personal example and devotion, she spread to multitudes the knowledge of the art of ministering first aid to the injured." It was the same spirit which aided Lord Brassey in his professional duties that made his wife sacrifice every personal predilection in constant companionship with him at sea. As to her books, Lord Brassey writes, they won their way "by means the simplest, the purest, the most natural that could be conceived. Not a single unkind or ungenerous thought is to be found in any book of hers. The instruction and knowledge conveyed, if not profound, are useful and interesting to readers of all classes."

The volume under notice was commenced in 1886. Lady Brassey's health being delicate, she made the trip to Bombay in the Liverpool steamer. The Sunbeam was to meet her at Bombay. So carefully were the plans arranged that on the 3d of January, within the day when the Sunbeam ought to have been off the harbor of Bombay, she was signaled there. "We are so accustomed nowadays to the punctual keeping of appointments made months before with half the width of the world between the meeting places that this happy and fortunate coincidence will scarcely excite remark." It is not necessary to follow Lady Brassey's trip, though the voyage was an extended one, as the abstract from the log of the Sunbeam shows. The vessel, which had been often tried, showed her excellent qualities. Steam was used only as an auxiliary, for most of the cruise was made under sail. From drawings of the Sunbeam she looks like a big three-masted schooner. At Hyderabad the Nizam took the party of visitors to witness a hunt with cheetahs. Lady Brassey tells that is not so generally known, that the cheetah has not the usual retractile claws of the cat family, and has toenails similar to those of a dog. The magnificence of the Oriental is then shown. The Nizam had a team of ponies which drew "a Cinderella coach of solid silver." The nobility in this Court are prone to assume high-sounding titles. One great personage having called himself "Glory of the Sun," another eclipsed him by dubbing himself "Glory of the Heavens." When among the Dyaks, Lady Brassey found that to make fire they used air-compressing tubes. "It seemed to afford a proof of the truth of the old adage that there is nothing new under the sun." Prof. Faraday alluded in one of his lectures to the possibility of producing fire by means of compressed air as a discovery of comparatively modern science, whereas the fact has long been recognized and put to practical use in these obscure regions of the earth." In Australia the intelligence of the sheep dogs is noted. At a sheep farm at Kendenup there is a poison plant deadly to the sheep. "They have one good dog on the run here who knows every patch of poison plant, and barks around it, keeping the sheep off it till the whole flock has safely passed." Very happy are the descriptions of Lady Brassey's great friend and companion, her dog Sir Roger, who, when taken off the Sunbeam so that he might have a run on terra firma, gave the land party the slip, plunged into the bay where the sharks swarmed, and eventually got on board the yacht, determined to stand watch and ward by the bedside of his ailing mistress. Lady Brassey's journal ends abruptly. How could it be otherwise? The last paragraph, written four days before her death, tells of a man employed as a pearl diver in Torres Straits, who was near to death because no one knew how to care for him. "If only a knowledge such as that conveyed by the instructions given by the St. John's Ambulance Association could be spread there * * * I hope before I leave to set a class on foot. * * * Tom and I, as usual in such cases, became life members, so as to give the movement a start." It devolved on Lord Brassey to continue the account of the voyage, and the book has its proper conclusion. The book is a very handsome one and the illustrations excellent.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish the letters and diaries of Emin Pasha, which, besides containing matter of interest as biography, relate largely to the author's scientific investigations. The volume has for an introduction a biographical sketch of Emin, with two portraits, one of them recent.

—Mrs. Woodman, a niece of Whittier, and who lives at Oak Knoll, has in press with Houghton, Mifflin & Co. a work entitled "Picturesque Alaska," the same being an account of a trip from San Francisco to Alaska, and thence to Tacoma. An introduction will be supplied by the poet.

—The Scribners report that Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "Sara Crewe" have reached a combined sale of over 125,000 copies. They have just printed an edition of the latter in raised letters for the blind.

—The *Atlantic* will print the poem which Dr. Holmes read at the dinner given by the Tavern Club of Boston on the seventieth birthday of James Russell Lowell.

—Bayard Tuckerman's biography of Lafayette is already in the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. It will be issued in two volumes of convenient size. Mr. Tuckerman will be remembered as the author of a history of English fiction published several years ago.

—Amélie Rives's new story, "The Witness of the Sun," will be issued simultaneously as the complete novel in *Lippincott* and as a separate volume from the Lippincott press.

—A large part of the Scribner edition of Lester Wallack's reminiscences has already been subscribed for. It is limited to 500 copies.

—The Leonard Scott Publication Company announces that the American edition of the *Nineteenth Century* for March will contain a supplement by prominent educators discussing the relations of examinations to education.

—Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia has written a story of life in the lumber regions, which the Lippincotts will publish. Its title is "Far in the Forest." The work is said to be an outcome of personal observations among an interesting class of people.

—"John Ward, Preacher," is now in its twenty-fifth thousand.

—"In Vinculis," by Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, which has just been added to the Ideal Series, contains a portrait of the author in prison clothes.

—"The Geography of Marriage," by William L. Snyder, which G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish, is a consideration of the legal complications connected with marriage in the various States.

—Mrs. Stowe has been able to revise the biography of herself, written by the Rev. Charles Stowe and Mr. Kirk Munroe. It will be published at an early day by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

—Canon Benham and the Dean of Windsor are together engaged on the biography of Archbishop Tait, the Bishop having directed in his will that these friends of his should be associated in the work.

—Sir Spencer St. John will bring out through Smith, Elder & Co. a new revised edition of his "Hayti; or, the Black Republic." He has added some new chapters on Voodoo worship, which are said to contain surprising revelations.

—The Duchess of Cleveland has completed the work entitled "The Battle Abbey Roll," on which she has been for several years engaged. It has been carefully compiled from authentic documents, and promises to be of much value to persons interested in the Norman lineage. John Murray will publish the work in three volumes.

—In Paris will be brought out at an early day the reminiscences and letters of Prince Emile Saye-Wittgenstein, who was the aide-de-camp of the late Emperor of Russia and also his intimate friend.

—Miss Wormeley, the translator of Balzac, was born in Suffolk, England, in 1832, her father being Admiral Ralph Randolph Wormeley of the British Navy, who was born in Virginia. The mother of Miss Wormeley was a niece of Commodore Edward Preble of the United States Navy.

—The tercentenary of the Bavarian Pinakothek of Munich has been observed by the publication of a portfolio of 50 etchings after the chief paintings in the collection. The volume is pronounced one of the most important works of the kind issued in recent years. It is issued in English as well as in German.

—The supplement to *Harper's Weekly* for March 9 will be devoted to wine-making in California. It will be illustrated.

—G. W. Dillingham, the successor of G. W. Carleton & Co., reports that the first edition of his anonymous novel, "Thou Shalt Not," was sold in one day and that the printers and binders are unable to keep up with the demand for it.

—Mrs. Lamb contributes to the March number of her *Magazine of American History* a charmingly illustrated paper on the historic houses and landmarks seen in the Battery and Bowling Green. Mrs. Lamb's fund of information on subjects of this kind seems to be inexhaustible.

—The *Cosmopolitan* for March has an interesting paper on "Some Washington Homes" which is profusely illustrated. Among the homes shown are President Cleveland's, Secretary Whitney's, Chief-Justice Fuller's, S. S. Cox's, and Senator Palmer's.

—During the year the *Cosmopolitan* will print a series of striking papers on the armies of the great European powers. "Stepniak" will treat of the Russian Army, Count Paul Vassili of the French Army, and Karl Blind of the German Army. William Eleroy Curtis will contribute a series of biographical sketches of the Presidents of the South and Central American republics.

—The *North American Review* for March has an unusual literary character. Of late years this magazine has drifted away from literary themes, leaning decidedly this month reviews Theodore Bacon's biography of Delia Bacon, and Gen. L. S. Bryce criticises Prof. James Bryce's "American Commonwealth."

—The *Century* for March has a table of contents well varied and of real interest. Mr. Kennan's account of the Grand Lama of the Trans-Baikal is an agreeable diversion from the sad Siberian paths through which he has been guiding us, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer's description of York Cathedral is perhaps as interesting as any paper in her cathedral series. Mr. de Kay, in his series of Irish studies, takes up Christian Ireland. A conclusion which he reaches is the following:

"What has Christianity done for Ireland? Softened the manners of the people, placed women on a higher moral sphere, though narrowing the field of her activity, and rooted out many dreadful and disgusting habits and rites of paganism. It brought letters and learning, so that for three centuries Ireland was the resort of students and the asylum of learned men. It introduced the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture. What have Catholicism and Protestantism together done for Ireland? Confounded all plans for a sensible settlement of difficulties, confused all minds with side issues, introduced the fatal custom of outside interference, roused panics, and caused perpetual irritation. As a return to Christianity is not to be expected on the part of either Catholics or Protestants, the only alternative is the elimination of the clergyman from Irish politics. Only in that way can the fishery question and disestablishment, and refusal of bonding privileges, but also in almost every other direction, and it would seem as if the existing Tory Governments had become possessed of a spirit so antagonistic to the United States as to unconsciously contribute to the steady growth in Canada of a sentiment in behalf of a total obliteration of the commercial, if not even of the political, barriers between the two nations.

RETALIATION ON CANADA.

THE DOMINION STILL INVITING IT BY HER RESTRICTIVE POLICY.

The Canadian Parliament now in session at Ottawa is asked by the Government to pass a law which requires a bond of $1,000 each from every traveling salesman representing American nurseries and seed establishments, conditioned upon the plants and seeds which he sells being hardy, healthy, and of the quality which he represents. Unless this bond is furnished, the salesman can sell no goods. The nurserymen and seed merchants of Rochester and vicinity are protesting vigorously against the passage of this act, as it is an evident discrimination against foreign tree growers and seedsmen in favor of the local nurseries, inasmuch as no bond whatever is required from the latter.

The policy of the Canadian Government which actuates a restrictive movement of this character is the same which prompted another outrage upon the fruit dealers along the American border. Years ago, when the present so-called national policy was adopted in Canada, a list of articles was set forth which it was agreed that so soon as the United States declared them free of duty the Canadians would do the same. Among these articles was fruit. For years no duty was levied in the United States upon fruit imported from Canada, but still no action was taken by the Canadian Government of a like character until last year, when they were forced or shamed into a fulfillment of their promise to admit fruit from the United States free. But the astute Minister of Customs was not to be defeated in his persistence in restrictive measures in shutting out American fruit. He therefore framed a bill of such a nature that it might under the tariff act be called free, the packages in which it was inclosed were certainly dutiable. Hence, he issued an absolute order making every crate, basket, or box containing fruit bear duty, much to the disgust of every exporter, importer, and consumer.

Now that the Government has proposed to still further annoy the fruit-tree growers and seedsmen of the United States by exacting a bond from salesmen, the indignation against the action of the Canadian Government is extreme. There is a large trade in trees, shrubs, and seeds between the two countries. Some houses in Rochester have from 250 to 300 salesmen in the Dominion, and to ask them to put up bonds to the extent of $250,000 to $300,000 is simply prohibition. A delegation from the Nurserymen's Association, headed by Mr. William Pitkin, of Rochester, the Secretary, is now at Ottawa endeavoring to induce the Canadian Government in imposing this outrageous regulation.

A far more effective weapon than a delegation, however, to bring the Canadian Government to their senses is likely to be found in the passage of the bill introduced into Congress by the Hon. Charles Baker, who, as representing Rochester interests, is very watchful of what will best protect and promote them. This bill provides for an increase of duty by the United States on several agricultural products, all of which Canada sends in this direction. Notable among these is the article of eggs, which have hitherto been admitted duty free. Mr. Baker's bill proposes a charge of 5 cents per dozen as the price of their admission into the United States. In consequence of their freedom from duty heretofore the great bulk of the egg trade from Canada has reached enormous proportions, and no less than 14,000,000 dozen were sent out of the Dominion into the United States last year. To enforce a tax of 5 cents per dozen would seriously retard the business, and a small panic has already been created all over Canada at the mere threat of the passage of the bill.

In numerous letters and speeches by Erastus Wiman and other advocates of commercial union between the two countries the notorious work of the Canadian has has constantly been held up as an example of what could be achieved even by the smallest of instrumentalities if the two countries were united. It has even been urged by Mr. Wiman that if Canada ever should unite to the United States and clap a bird for a national emblem it should be "the industrious, unobtrusive, unprotected hen!" Now, to limit the earning power of the most useful member of the Canadian contingent by putting a heavy protective duty on her only available market will create a commotion of a character so widespread that even the Canadian Government may well stand aghast at the prospect. The retaliation message of Mr. Cleveland, in its effect upon Canada, is a mere bagatelle compared with the proposal of Mr. Baker for a large duty on eggs. There is not a farmer's wife throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion but will be aroused against the Canadian Government should this duty be exacted; and the egg-producing industry, popular and even the wholesale importers will be compelled to bring a pressure upon the Government to abandon a policy of restriction as productive of evil results. They will all understand that the United States Congress has been driven to this extremity by the restrictive policy of the Macdonald Administration, and it will not be surprising if the fate of the old Tory Party, and even the eventual future fate of the greater half of the continent, should hang upon the question of a few cents per dozen.

Sir John Macdonald is credited with the intention of immediately dissolving Parliament, so as to take advantage of the loyalty cry, which protests against the growth of the sentiment toward a closer political or even a commercial relation with the United States. He is supposed to be imitating the policy of his great prototype, Disraeli, whose belief was that success would always be achieved if one could "go to the country with a good cry." But Sir John's fate is sealed if the egg question is settled in the way proposed by Congressman Baker. No administration can be elected whose policy called for a retaliatory duty upon this little article; hence, the vote on the bill now before Congress will be watched with very great interest.

Some years ago an export duty of $1 per 1,000 feet was placed upon logs passing out of Canada into the United States. Recently this duty, by order in council, was increased to $3 per 1,000 feet. This increase took place, too, immediately after the sale to United States purchasers of very large areas of timber limits by the Provincial Government of Ontario and Quebec, the purchase of which had been made in the general belief that the export duty would not be increased by the Dominion Government. There is a great deal of ill feeling developed among United States lumber manufacturers at what they conceive to be a trick on the part of the Dominion Government. To bring a pressure upon the latter to withdraw this obnexious exaction, there is a clause in the bill introduced by Congressman Baker that a rate of duty shall be enforced upon articles equal to that of the export duty levied by the country which produces them. This, it is regarded, would be a very effectual retaliation upon the Canadian Government for their action. It would not, however, remedy the difficulty so far as the American owners of Canadian timber limits are concerned. It has been suggested that instead of exacting a duty of $3 a thousand on lumber, it would be better to enact an export duty of $3 a ton on coal, which should exist just so long as the export duty on logs was enforced.

It is evident from these and other indications that the tariff relations between the two countries are reaching a very serious condition. The Canadian Government has persistently invited a policy of reprisal, not only in their interpretation of the fishery question, and discrimination, and refusal of bonding privileges, but also in almost every other direction, and it would seem as if the existing Tory Governments had become possessed of a spirit so antagonistic to the United States as to unconsciously contribute to the steady growth in Canada of a sentiment in behalf of a total obliteration of the commercial, if not even of the political, barriers between the two nations.

THE SALMAGUNDI CLUB.

An election of officers at the Salmagundi Club on Saturday night resulted as follows:

President—C. Y. Turner; Vice-President—B. S. Frits; Recording Secretary—R. C. Minor; Corresponding Secretary—Joseph Lauber; Treasurer—A. C. Morgan.

Executive Committee—C. Y. Turner, B. R. Frits, A. Schilling, A. C. Morgan, C. H. Eaton, H. Hamilton, Elmer Graham. Trustees—The President, Vice-President, Treasurer C. H. Eaton, W. V. Birney, Art Committee—C. H. Eaton, Horatio Walker, Percy Moran, F. C. Jones, R. F. Bloodgood.

The Salmagundi Club has its home at 121 Fifth-avenue, where, besides the social meetings, it has monthly or bi-monthly exhibitions of pictures by its members. Its membership numbers at present 115.

BUTTERNUTS IN LONDON.

From the London World.

A pleasant fruit for the dessert is the butternut, now to be seen in many of the fruiterers' shops. It looks like the Brazil nut with a sharp attack of gout, and it requires Nasmyth's steam hammer to crack its shell, which is a quarter or three-eighths of an inch thick.

CONVICT LABOR PROBLEM

AN OPEN LETTER ADDRESSED TO WORKINGMEN.

SECRETARY ROUND ARGUES AGAINST THE IMPOLICY OF PERSECUTING CONVICTS—HOW TO REMEDY AN EVIL.

MY FRIENDS: For the past 15 years I have been making a study of the prison question from a purely independent point of view. During that time I have had no connection for a moment, either directly or indirectly, with any State prison or penitentiary; nor have I, nor has the Prison Association with which I am connected as Corresponding Secretary, received one dollar from the State Treasury. Nor have I or the Prison Association received to my knowledge any favor or gifts of any kind at any time, or been approached in regard to any gift or favor to be bestowed by any person or class of persons connected directly or indirectly with the prisons. The Prison Association has occupied a perfectly independent position, having its work to do, and doing it without fear or favor from any man or body of men. Its work has been very much misunderstood by the public, and especially by that honorable class who are known, and should be proud to be known, as workingmen.

The Prison Association has had from the first a philanthropic mission toward those in prison, but it holds itself even more the friend of those who keep out of prison. It recognises the criminal class as a dangerous class, to be repressed and kept under in order to promote the public safety. But the moment a criminal has completed his term in prison he is quits with the state, and it is to the interest of the public that he be merged as rapidly as possible into the great body of self-supporting citizens. There is only one alternative—he either works and earns his living or becomes by idleness a burden on society. If he is a burden on society while in prison, he is ten times a greater burden when at large. He is also a menace to your market and mine, and requires a large police force to keep him in order. You do not want to compete with men of this man's livelihood, and neither do I. He has already cost us a good deal of money, and unless we let him earn his living he will cost us a great deal more.

Now, what shall we do with our enemy the criminal? The answer is an easy one in the abstract. It is, make him a self-supporting citizen. How shall we do this? Just as any other man is made a self-supporting citizen. First teach him how to earn a living, and then insist that he shall earn it. How shall we bring this about? What trades shall we teach the criminal?

Here comes in one of the difficulties of the problem. Of infinitely higher importance than the right of the criminal is the right of the honest man who has never been a criminal. The prerogatives and privileges of the latter must not be interfered with. The criminal is entitled to such advantages only as the honest man chooses to grant him as a measure of protection; to such a place as the honest workman chooses to grant him as a measure of general economy and of common philanthropy.

The State has a perfect right to make criminal class from a point of view of pure economics and has no right to treat it in any other way. It simply takes charge of the criminal and frees him in such a way as to insure the protection of the honest citizen. There the duty of the State ends. But the citizen, in his individual capacity, is a man, and if he feels his dignity and importance in his own manhood, realizes the weaknesses and temptations of his own being, knows something of the fallacies of law and the pitfalls of society, he must have some sympathy with the man who has fallen. The wayfaring man needs assistance to get on his feet again. There is a stronger tie of brotherhood than the brotherhood of labor organizations—it is the brotherhood of humanity. This tie demands that no persons shall be handicapped by his past that he shall be forced to starve or to steal. It is just as strong a sentiment on the one hand as on the other that no man who has led a bad life shall have an unfair advantage in earning his living on the other.

Now, my friends, I don't believe you will take any exception to what I have written above, and I respectfully refer to it now in recognition of the two social demands I have named, to try and shape some plan for the care of such criminals as become worthy citizens of the State. Before we do this let us look over the present situation. We find our prisons full of idle men and we are supporting them, when as a matter of justice it would be better if they were helping to support us. We have the unimpassioned testimony of disinterested experts throughout the country that the so-called Yates law is not in the fullest operation in its present shape able to furnish work for more than 30 per cent of the prisoners. If one-fifth of the prisoners can be employed under the operation of this law, then it is a good law so far as employment goes. It teaches a diversity of trades, but it prohibits machine labor; it turns out a man among social forces with which he is not and can not be in harmony. The very trade he has learned in prison in some degree stigmatizes him as a criminal and continues him as such. But even if we admit that he does learn to do something in prison that is at least the discipline of labor while there, this applies to only one-fifth of the prisoners. There are four-fifths more to be taken care of. Suppose we say that another fifth are fit material for outside work and can be in part a living. Including in this fifth the United States prisoners, who are an outrageous burden on the State and ought to be allowed to work at home. There are still three-fifths to be provided with work. What shall they do? Mind, we are simply asking that we are not to be obliged to support these people while in prison, and to do what we can to prevent their being a menace and a burden when they come out.

The prisoners are of all classes of society. Some of them have been gentlemen's sons in large cities, some preachers, some mechanics, and a majority common laborers, many of whom have learned a trade imperfectly and claim to know it fully. A considerable proportion cannot read or write. There are all varieties of mental and physical temperaments. Some are fitted for one trade, some for another—the majority are fitted for none. The extraordinary proficiency in any trade that they may follow. They should, in order to secure the greatest likelihood of their going right on their release, be studied carefully and each man taught that trade for which his natural capacity shows him to be most fit. Then it follows that there must be a diversity of trades in the prisons. This is also in the interest of the workingman outside the prisons for reasons that are obvious. And he must be taught such a trade as is practiced outside the prisons; otherwise he is at once a burden to society. If only one industry—say the manufacture of tin plate—is practiced in the prison and is practiced nowhere else in the country, the man who comes out of prison with this trade becomes at once a burden to society at a cost of from $2,000 to $4,000 a year for surveillance, &c., and a nuisance to the public safety. There is nothing for him to do but to commit some crime on property—perhaps with violence and murder, and be returned to prison. This is the only place we know of where it is practiced—namely, the prison. If we continue time sentences and introduce a monopolised industry into our prisons we will double the police force of the State and double the size of our prisons, as there can be no reformations and no object for a man to reform.

But suppose now we let the prisoners work at any and all of the industries of the State, so long as the number employed does not exceed 10 per cent. of those employed in the same industry outside the prisons. This is about as small a per cent as any large class is large enough to dominate prices in any industry. I am not willing to admit this, but since you, my friends, insist that it is so, I am bound to respect your opinion, and am willing so far as I am personally concerned, to concede the point. Then put a further limit on the labor of prisons and say that while 10 per cent may be employed, that under this privilege no more than 50 per cent of those employed on any one industry beyond the number that is necessary to supply the prisons with the products of such industry shall be allowed. This would not create an export of products that could seriously affect the market.

And now as to the disposition of such products. We have heard a great deal about contract labor. It is convenient and contemptuous—yes, and contemptible—way to call by unsavory names those who do not agree with us. But it is not argument, and in the long run it does not pay. There may be a prison sting in this State, but I have as yet seen no evidence of it. To those who claim to have the evidence—and I am willing to concede it—I would say it is my duty as an officer to suggest that you have the power to exterminate the sting, and from the stings of the Prison Association I know that it will afford you all the help that it can to turn out any corrupt man you may find and to put an honest man in his place. But the Prison Association will not act on mere hearsay, and you cannot act on mere hearsay even if you would. If there is anything in the accusations that are constantly being made put your evidence before the people in some cool-headed man like Thomas J. Dowling. Mind, I say evidence, not hearsay. Let him investigate it carefully, and if you have a case demand that the State authorities take it up and turn the rascals "out." Don't make it an object to some "cheap John" lawyer to undertake, but stand up to your responsibility as citizens, get at the truth as far as you can, and then quietly but firmly ring up the ring if it exists for corrupt purposes, but, on the other hand, if you find you have been misled be fair and just and say so like men. And, having disposed of the prison ring, which I believe to be one of those ingenious bugaboos to frighten unthinking people, let the goods be sold in the open market in the same way that any other goods are sold. And I say the goods, not the time of the prisoners.

The Prison Association fought the contract system long before the workingmen of the State made it an issue, and it supported every effort that looked to a return of that system. But it believes that there is honesty enough in the State to conduct its prison shops in such a way that the prisoners will work out of them, and wisdom enough to dispose of the diversified products of the State Prison without conflicting with the profits of citizen manufacturers. It is not necessary to enter into the details of any peculiar way of selling the goods. When once they leave the prisons let them be sold the same as any other goods are sold to any body who will give the most money for them. If they could not follow the market price, make it uncomfortable for the Superintendent of Prisons.

Now, in conclusion, there is just one object to be kept in view in the matter of prisons—to make them fully protective to society. This is common ground between you and the Prison Association—between workingman and capitalist. There is only one way to make them permanently protective to society, and that is to train men out of criminal inclinations into a condition fit to be self-supporting citizens of the State. There is no sentiment in this. It is a matter of stern self-interest. And after the man is out—no longer a prisoner, quits with the State so far as the law is concerned, then I believe we have duties as brothers and friends. We may not coddle him or make a lion of him or give him any advantage over the honest workingman, but I believe that is a better man who says, "Poor fellow, I'll give him a chance," than he who says, "Begone, you jail bird—get back to prison, for honest labor has no place for you no matter how penitent you may be."

There are many other points in this matter that I would like to consider with you, but this letter is long already. WILLIAM M. F. ROUND,
Corresponding Secretary of the Prison Association of New-York.
135 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1889.

FOR THE STUDY OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who presided at the meeting held Friday afternoon at the College for the Training of Teachers, has, according to instruction, appointed as the committee to discuss and formulate a plan for the study of American history in New-York: George Cary Eggleston, Chairman; Assistant Superintendent of Schools N. A. Calkins, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, Charlotte P. Daley, and Dr. W. A. Dunning, Instructor in History in Columbia College. This committee is expected to meet at an early day, and as soon as they shall be ready to report, a public meeting will be called by them to consider and act upon it.

RAILWAYS ON MOUNTAINS.

From the London Truth.

In a few years there will not be a tolerably accessible mountain in Europe that has not been spoiled by one of those detestable funicular railways which are constructed for the benefit of a horde of lazy tourists, whose health would be infinitely benefited by the walk or ride up. A line is now going to be constructed from the pier at Cadenabbia, on Lake Lugano, to the summit of Monte Generoso, passing through the beautiful chestnut and beech woods with which its slopes are clothed. The distance is to be six miles, and the estimated cost is £72,000. The Monte Generoso hotel has always been famous for its romantic surroundings, its glorious views, and its fine Alpine air, but when trains are running in and out all day, each bringing or taking away its cargo of "trippers," the charm of the place will have departed, and the mountain will really have become what its has often been called of late years, the "Italian Rhigi."

EUROPE'S FINANCIAL MARTS.

RECOVERING FROM THE DEPRESSION IN AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES.

LONDON, March 3.—Discount was moderately active during the past week at 2¾ to 2⅞. The Stock Exchange loan rate to next account is 3½. On the Stock Exchange during the week business was restricted, but prices were firm, especially for foreigners inflated through bull speculation in Paris and Berlin. English railway securities were bought under promising trade prospects and increased trades. American railway securities drooped until toward the close of the week, when public buying was resumed, the belief being that the period of depression has passed. Yesterday every kind showed buoyancy, the rise ranging from ½ to ¾. Following are the closing prices for the week include the following: Increases—Union Pacific, 2; Louisville and Nashville, 1½; Northern Pacific ordinary, 1½; Denver mortgage and Northern Pacific mortgage,

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—O, MOTHER-IN-LAW.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3:30—LECTURE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH.
DOOKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAG.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELVI NACHI—WAX WORKS—ORCHID SHOW.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—DRIFTING APART.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MONBARS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—SWEET LAVENDER.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—RHEINGOLD.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—TWO LIVES.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CAVALIER.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE O'REAGANS.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—MISS ESMERALDA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—SAID PASHA.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—LADY CLANCARTY.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—ZIG-ZAG.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, with stationary temperature.

The account given in our Washington dispatches this morning of the manner in which Mr. BLAINE has managed to secure his ends with Mr. HARRISON in the matter of his Cabinet appointments will be interesting reading to the few remaining Republicans who fondly imagined, even a month ago, that they had "got rid of BLAINE'S domination, if not of BLAINE." The pathetic assertion by Mr. STEVE ELKINS that Mr. BLAINE was a little hurt by Mr. HARRISON'S neglect of him will deceive no one any more than it convinced Mr. ELKINS. BLAINE and WINDOM are to be set down openly and without concealment to the credit of the former, and this gives him the two most important departments of the Administration. The next most important, the Post Office, goes to JOHN WANAMAKER, and the political side of it will be run more in BLAINE'S interest than in that of any one else. Judge TRACY, in the Navy Department, will be there with BLAINE'S consent and approval, if not on his suggestion. The only department of any consequence that is apparently beyond the reach of BLAINE is the Interior, and as to that it is difficult to predict because the incumbent is relatively unknown.

Mr. RIDDLEBERGER ended his brilliant career in the Senate yesterday by being put under arrest by the Sergeant-at-Arms for an offense that, in the vulgar parlance of the police court, would probably be described as being "drunk and disorderly." This remarkable person has for a long time had the honor of being able to "tie" the Senate by his vote in the absence of a Vice-President. To this fact he has owed the consideration with which he has been treated by the majority who belong to the party of morality and progress. His political being may be almost literally said to have been "conceived in iniquity and brought forth in corruption," as his advent to public life was due to repudiation in his own State, and he has maintained himself by the power he has held to defeat Republican projects. The courage that was finally shown in putting him under arrest within twenty-four hours of his political demise has been called for in vain on many occasions since he became Senator. The country is well rid of him, for he has been a nuisance and disgrace, for which modern Republicanism is responsible.

The invitation to commercial union extended to Canada in the Hitt resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on Friday seems to be regarded by the conservative press of the Dominion as animated by the spirit of the invitation of the spider to the fly. They look upon the kind of commercial union proposed as an entanglement that would be intended to lead, if it did not actually lead, to political absorption. This is a natural suspicion, considering the declarations that have lately been made at Washington in favor of promoting political union. While we cannot regard the latter as a calamity for Canada, but quite the contrary, it is a matter that should be left wholly with the people of the Dominion themselves, and there is no evidence at present of any strong desire upon their part to come into our great confederation. The tendency is rather to national independence for themselves, and if they continue to cling to the bond that holds them to Great Britain it is largely because it also holds them away from us. It is well enough to open the door and issue the invitation, but until the people of Canada are prepared to look calmly upon the possibility of political absorption they are not likely to consent to a commercial union so complete as that proposed. The establishment and maintenance of a common tariff and internal revenue system would hardly be possible without leading ultimately to political assimilation.

The people of Manitoba will read with some surprise the published statement that "the Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific Roads have arranged a pool for Manitoba business." After it had failed to complete and operate the projected independent road from Winnipeg to the boundary the province turned to the Northern Pacific, or to persons connected with that corporation, for the relief that would be afforded by active competition with the Canadian Pacific transportation monopoly, and it has been supposed that by the Government's bargain with the Northern Pacific with respect to the construction of new roads in the province such competition was assured. The completion of one parallel line by the Northern Pacific was delayed for a long time by the forcible opposition of the Canadian Pacific, but by a decision of the highest court in the Dominion further obstruction was prevented, and the work was carried forward. If now the imported makers of new roads who have been subsidized by the province are to enter a pool with the Canadian Pacific for all the railroad business of the province, it does not seem probable that the object sought by the Provincial Government will be attained, although it may be that protection will be afforded by a provision relating to maximum rates that is said to have been inserted in the Government's contract with the builders of the new lines.

It was inevitable that selecting the 30th of April for the centennial celebration of the beginning of our present form of government should cause the adjournment of all public ceremonies relating to that event to the day thus fixed upon. Nevertheless, it remains true that it was on the 4th of March, 1789, that the old order gave way to the new. There were unavoidable delays in setting in operation the various parts of the new Government, and there were also delays that could not properly be considered unavoidable, among these being the prolonged failure to get a quorum for either branch of the First Congress that met a hundred years ago to-day here in New-York. The true date to be formally commemorated is unquestionably that of the inauguration of President WASHINGTON, not only because of its intrinsic importance, but also because that was the one which the founders of the Union chose for their own rejoicings. In any case it would have been practically impossible to pay fitting honors to the great events of 1789 on an occasion so completely given over as the present to the current inaugural ceremonies at Washington. Still, with or without due observance, to-day the first hundred years of our existence under the practical operations of the Constitution end and a new century begins.

CLEVELAND'S LAST VETO.

What is likely to be President CLEVELAND'S last veto message before retiring from office was sent to the Senate on Saturday. It gives the grounds for his disapproval of the bill for refunding the direct tax collected under authority of the act of Aug. 5, 1861, and it is one of the ablest and most forcible of the President's many able and forcible State papers. After referring to the emphatic legislative sanction which the scheme had received and the irritation and criticism which the interposition of the Executive disapproval was likely to cause, he made use of this highly-characteristic language: "Since, however, my judgment will not permit me to assent to the legislation proposed, I can find no way of turning aside from what appears to be the plain course of official duty." President CLEVELAND adheres to the last to his stern sense of what fidelity to a great public trust requires of him, and unflinchingly performs what he believes to be his duty, regardless of the irritation and criticism which it may provoke. But his action will not be criticised by fair-minded men who have a just appreciation of the grounds upon which it is based.

The President rightly treats the measure submitted to him as a proposition to distribute among the States and Territories from the surplus in the Treasury the sum of $17,000,000 or thereabout. The proceeds of the direct tax, which it is nominally intended to refund, were drawn from the people of those States twenty-seven years ago under a valid exercise of the Government's power, and expended for purposes then urgent. The tax can never be refunded to those who paid it. Even where its collection was assumed by the States, it was assessed upon the taxpayers of that day. To pay it back to the States now for the relief of present taxpayers would involve no element of equity. All taxes are drawn from the people, whether by Federal or State power, and to obtain a revenue that is not needed from the mass of the people, as consumers, and distribute it among the States for the benefit of owners of taxable property, is an act that transcends all limits of constitutional right. The President's brief statement of the constitutional invalidity of the act is simply unanswerable. It is not an appropriation of money to pay any public debt or to provide in any sense for the common defense or the general welfare, but "a sheer, bald gratuity bestowed either upon States or individuals."

With equal force and logic the President maintains the policy of certainty and stability in the exercise of the sovereign power of taxation. It should invariably rest upon public necessity and the principles of justice and should not admit of the disturbing idea that its exercise may be revoked by the reimbursement of taxes once collected. "Any other theory," says the President, "cheapens and in a measure discredits a process which, more than any other, is a manifestation of sovereign authority." There never was a more unquestionably valid tax than the direct tax of 1861, and the fact that it was not all paid affords no ground for refunding that which was collected. "There are always delinquents," says the President. That it was collected chiefly in the "loyal States" was no more true of this than of any other tax laid upon the people of the country at the same time. It was borne with the same patriotic willingness and on account of the same dire necessities as the other burdens of the war. The President in his message goes on calmly from point to point demolishing with relentless logic every plea that has been made or that can be made in support of such unwarranted legislation as is proposed in the bill. And he does not overlook the fact that the inciting cause of the proposed abuse of legislative power is the existence of a surplus in the Treasury which "attracts the gaze of States and individuals with a kind of fascination and gives rise to plans and pretensions that an uncongested Treasury never could excite." But for the existence of the surplus and a desire upon the part of a large number of the members of Congress to maintain the taxes by which it is created, such a measure would never have received respectable support in that body, and but for the cupidity excited by the same cause it would not be tolerated by public sentiment. But to diminish the surplus by such a distribution of public money would, in the language of the President, only spread its "contagion" throughout the States. There is a better way to reduce the surplus and to prevent its recurrence, which would, "instead of creating injustice and inequality, promote justice and equality by leaving in the hands of the people and for their use the money not needed by the Government to pay the debts and provide for the defense and general welfare of the United States."

Notwithstanding the convincing force of the President's veto message the demoralization produced by a surplus in the Treasury and by the fiscal policy that taxes the whole people for the benefit of special interests has gone so far that only nine Senators voted to sustain his position; but among these was Senator EDMUNDS, whose strong partisanship and devotion to the system of excessive taxation were overborne by a lingering regard for constitutional limitations and general principles of public morality. Even in the Democratic House only filibustering and obstruction could prevent the bill from becoming a law in spite of the President's incontrovertible objections. His duty was bravely and ably performed, and he is clear of any further responsibility in the matter.

PLACING JUDGE TRACY.

Unless Mr. HARRISON'S mind, which seems to be in a state of unstable equilibrium, should topple in another direction before night, the outcome of the quarrel among the New-York politicians over the Cabinet will be the appointment of ex-Judge B. F. TRACY of Brooklyn to one of the departments. In this Mr. HARRISON has probably carried out his determination to appoint no one unless all the factions agreed. The agreement has not been very open and there is an *ex-post facto* flavor about the professions of some of the recently ardent disputants, but at the moment there is no one ready to find fault with the conclusion reached. If we go behind the returns reported from Washington, there is found plenty of reason to think that the appointment of Mr. TRACY is more acceptable to the Platt men than to the rather amorphous group known, for the lack of a better name, as Warner Miller men. Brooklyn has long been a hotbed of Plattism, and Mr. TRACY, though he has taken no conspicuous part in Brooklyn or State politics recently, has been supposed to be on very good terms with PLATT and the gentlemen who do his more or less uncleanly work in Kings County. The immediate local promoters of Mr. TRACY'S candidacy are reported to be Mr. WALLACE, who was PLATT'S nominee for Congress from the Third District, and Mr. FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, who is PLATT'S choice for figurehead of the Kings County Republican organization. The politics of the appointment are all for the benefit of PLATT, who plainly hopes to find in Mr. TRACY as Secretary of the Navy an agent for making the county with the navy yard in it at least a doubtful county.

But if Mr. HARRISON is wise, he will not waste Mr. TRACY on the Navy Department. Not that we assume that PLATT would find in that gentleman the serviceable person he apparently expects. On the contrary, we should be greatly surprised to find Mr. TRACY controlled by Mr. PLATT or any one else in the discharge of his official duties. He is so much more able than Mr. PLATT, that if his conscience could be subdued to the work, he could outwit that cunning politician over and again at his own game. But there is, as he himself says, no particular reason why he should be made a Secretary of the Navy. There are fifty men who could do as well in that place to one who could do as well as Attorney-General. Neither by experience nor by taste is Mr. TRACY likely to take to the work with special zeal or competency. He would almost involuntary magnify the partisan politics in the office and relatively neglect the other and really important work to be done. He has energy, great capacity for work, an adaptive intelligence and trained knowledge and judgment of men, and these are not mean qualifications for any official position. But beyond these he has no special fitness for the administrative or constructive labors of the Navy Department. We repeat, he would be wasted in that office.

As Attorney-General, Mr. TRACY is capable of doing Mr. HARRISON'S Administration greater service than any man who has been mentioned. It is not too much to say that he is one of the great lawyers of the country. With sound and accurate learning he combines remarkable practical capacity, searching intelligence, keen knowledge of motives, sagacity in planning, and indomitable resolution in pursuing a plan. His familiarity with what may be described as the law of the Public Prosecutor is not surpassed in New-York, at least. He began his more conspicuous public career more than twenty years ago as United States District Attorney for the Eastern District by exposing, breaking up, and bringing to justice the Whisky Ring formed in Brooklyn in the days of ANDREW JOHNSON'S Administration. It was a difficult work, performed with a courage, determination, and skill that baffled not only the criminals but the most astute lawyers they could summon to their aid. Since taking up the regular practice of his profession Mr. TRACY has gained steadily in the confidence of the profession, and in his brief term as Judge of the Court of Appeals showed himself equal to the highest demands of the office. For such a man as Attorney-General in Mr. HARRISON'S Cabinet there is plenty of work. It would be difficult, and in a sense risky work, for the deep-seated corruption that has been only partially uncovered in connection with the public lands shows traits that come perilously near to the head of Mr. HARRISON'S official family. But it is on that account only the more necessary to be done. If President HARRISON desires to convince the public that he selected Judge TRACY for the real service he could render in making his Administration honest, honorable, and efficient, he will put him in the Department of Justice. If he is content that the selection shall reflect only vague and general credit upon his judgment, he will make him Secretary of the Navy.

CHARTERS AND AGREEMENTS.

The refusal of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to enter the Inter-State Railway Association and sign the agreement on which that association is founded was based upon the opinion of the company's counsel that by the terms of its charter the corporation is precluded from taking such action. It is possible that this opinion and the company's decision have not been studied by Eastern people in the light afforded by the attitude of the people of the West not only toward railroads and railroad rates but also toward combinations. And when the prevailing sentiment of Western people concerning combinations as well as railroad rates is taken into account the formidable character of the problem that the Association has set out to solve may be more clearly seen.

The company was advised that under the terms of its charter neither the power to establish rates nor the power to appoint and dismiss officers and agents that had been given by the State to the Board of Directors could lawfully be transferred to the Association or any of its officers. And it was held that by the terms of the Association's agreement such a transfer would be made. The company is very closely related to the State of Illinois. One of its Directors recently pointed out that its road was in some sense a State highway, because the State is entitled to a percentage of its gross receipts and the Governor of the State is a Director. Now, it should not be forgotten that the violation of their charters by corporations that have entered combinations has recently been the subject of litigation in this State and elsewhere (notably in the case of a corporation that entered the Sugar Trust,) and that for this reason public attention has been sharply directed to the limits of lawful action on the part of corporations. And this question as to the duties of corporations with respect to combinations has been studied closely in the State of Illinois on account of the feeling of the people of Chicago against the Gas Trust, and the suit brought by the Attorney-General against that Trust and one or two of the companies in it. Thorough public discussion of the question and the popular hostility toward all combinations that prevent competition have caused the introduction of very stringent anti-Trust bills in the Illinois Legislature by prominent members of that body. One of these bills was recently reported favorably by the unanimous vote of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and the Chicago *Tribune* points out that it "applies to agreements entered into by railway companies." It declares to be unlawful all "arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts, or combinations between persons or corporations which tend to prevent full and free competition" in the "transportation" of "articles imported into this State." Persons or corporations that enter such agreements or combinations are held to be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The treatment of such bills in the Legislature, as well as the pending suits and the tone of the Chicago press, indicate that the people of Illinois are bitterly opposed to combinations, and are quick to condemn corporations that enter combinations in violation of the conditions under which their charters have been obtained. It is not surprising, in the light afforded by the attitude of the people of the State toward Trusts and agreements devised for the suppression of competition, that the Illinois Central Company proceeded with deliberation, caused careful inquiry concerning the law to be made, and then followed the advice of its counsel. It may be that the Directors of this company have a clearer understanding of the difficulties that beset combination agreements in the West than has been gained by those of certain other companies.

Severe anti-Trust bills are pending in several other Western States, and in Kansas such a bill has become a law. How it may affect a railroad agreement we do not know. As a rule these bills are aimed at combinations composed of corporations or firms or individuals engaged in other kinds of business, but the notorious and frequently unreasonable hostility of the Western agricultural regions toward railroad corporations will tend to make such legislation applicable to railroads. The farmers suffer under the weight of heavy tariff taxes, and, having refused to demand at the polls relief from this burden—having even voted to make the burden more oppressive—they turn to the railroads and try to obtain some relief there. The Farmers' Alliance of Nebraska complained in its recent petition to Congress that only the money lenders and the railroads were getting rich. When the railroad companies attempt to show that a proposed reduction of rates by law will cut off all their profits, the reply is made that the companies' stocks are watered and that the people do not intend to pay rates that will supply dividends on the water. The same response is made in some of the most influential of Western journals. It does not seem probable that the people who hold this attitude toward railroads will except railroad companies from the operation of the anti-combination laws they may enact. While it is not to be supposed that the counsel of the Illinois Central in preparing an opinion, or the Directors of the company in reaching a decision, were moved by popular clamor or the evidence of hostility in the West, rather than by the clear meaning of their charter and the law, still it seems probable that the indications to which we have referred did not escape their attention, and it may be that if their refusal to sign the agreement had not been based upon the charter it would still have been an act of wisdom.

BEHRING SEA JURISDICTION.

The conflict which arose in the last days of the session between the Senate and the House over the Salmon Fisheries bill has an international bearing and importance. A previous House measure for the protection both of the seal and the salmon fisheries of Alaska had been recommitted for further consideration. Meanwhile a bill identical with its final sections relating to salmon only was passed by the Senate, but the House amended it by adding a section taken from its own seal and salmon bill, since the latter had little chance of being seasonably acted on. This added section declared that the law of July 27, 1868, prohibiting the killing of fur-bearing animals, now section 1,956 of the Revised Statutes, "was intended to include and apply, and is hereby declared to include and apply, to all the waters of Behring Sea, in Alaska, embraced within the boundary lines mentioned and described in the treaty with Russia, dated March 30, A. D. 1867, by which the Territory of Alaska was ceded to the United States." It was made the duty of the President to publish in at least one newspaper of each United States port of entry on the Pacific coast a proclamation warning all persons against violating that law, and to cause one or more vessels to cruise in those waters and arrest all violators of it.

The Senate objected to this amendment as bringing up a question of jurisdiction now the subject of diplomatic negotiations, and announcing a definite view without opportunity for deliberation. The House argued that the object was simply to protect the seals from destruction. Mr. DUNN, who had charge of the measure, declared that there had been such a relaxation of late in enforcing the laws that not less than 150 vessels were fitting out for Behring Sea, and that the destruction of seals and the fusillade of firearms during the next Summer would practically drive the animals from their haunts. Still, it did not follow that it was essential to preface the authority given to the President with any new declaration like that which was proposed in the House amendment. Meanwhile the advocates of the bill became anxious lest its failure should result in great destruction to salmon through the maintenance of dams and other contrivances during the coming season. The compromise actually reached appears to be that of providing for the President's proclamation against seal poachers, while striking out the declaration as to our ownership of the eastern portion of Behring Sea.

It must be acknowledged that this was a subject which it was better to let alone than to treat inconclusively. Probably the reluctance of the Senate to assert a jurisdiction coextensive with the treaty cession will be carefully observed by Great Britain. But the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries had elaborately discussed the question of title to Behring Sea in the report accompanying its bill and was tempted to make a statute declaration on the subject. Besides, it was convinced by abundant evidence that the chief danger of exterminating the seals was to be apprehended from killing them with firearms in the open waters, because only a small fraction of those thus shot are recovered out of the water, and no distinction is observed between those that should and those that should not be killed, while by this indiscriminate slaughter the seals would be driven away from their feeding grounds. The House committee holds that the right of Russia to patrol the sea for the protection of seal life was exercised for nearly a century undisputed, and was passed to our country by purchase. It also holds that at no time did our country object to the claim of Russia, afterward acquired by us, even the famous protest of Secretary ADAMS referring to the portion of the North Pacific between Vancouver Island and Mount St. Elias and not to the sea lying between Alaska Peninsula and Behring Strait.

The Senate was perhaps wise in declining to enter upon this subject in the hurried days of a closing session, and probably no inference unfavorable to the claims of our Government can be fairly drawn from its action. Certainly the 150 poaching vessels said to be now fitting out will not find it safe to adopt any theory of a diminution in these claims, inasmuch as the President is to issue his warning against their proposed operations. As for the question of jurisdiction, while Great Britain is not likely to concede that so vast a body of water is a "closed sea," perhaps she might concede an exclusive right to patrol this marine area for the single purpose of protecting seal life, on the ground that this is a benefit to all, even if its immediate pecuniary results come chiefly to our country.

TARIFF WALLS.

An interesting report from our Consul at Buenos Ayres contains the latest available statistics concerning the commercial development of the Argentine Republic. Some of these should be considered in their relation to our tariff laws and tariff policy. The foreign commerce of the republic increased by 22 per cent. in 1877, but the share of the United States in the imports of that year was less than 10 per cent., while of the goods exported we took only 7 per cent. Nearly half of the entire foreign trade was held by Great Britain and France, and this country was fifth in the list, with less than 8½ per cent. In the last eight years Great Britain's trade with the republic has been multiplied by three, while that of France has almost been doubled. A more remarkable growth is shown in the case of Germany, whose trade has been multiplied by four. The sum of the exports to and imports from this country rose from $8,351,183 in 1880 to $16,943,361 in 1887, but the increase was almost exclusively confined to the imports. The republic sold almost as much to us in 1880 as in 1887. "This," says the Argentine Minister of Finance, "is all owing to the fiscal system, which in practice absolutely excludes Argentine wool from that great market."

The chief products sold by the Argentine Republic to foreign countries are wool, wheat, corn, hides, linseed, beef, and mutton. Sixty per cent. of the exports to France, Germany, and Belgium in 1887 was unwashed wool, but in the exports to Great Britain the place of wool was taken by wheat, corn, linseed, and frozen mutton. In that year there was exported to this country only $1,200,190 worth of wool, or less than 4 per cent. of the entire quantity exported, while the value of wool shipped to the other countries named above was about $30,000,000. With respect to our purchases of wool, Consul BAKER says:

"The shipments to the United States were exclusively of the long carpet wool from Cardoba, it being the only class that it is possible to send to our market, under our tariff law, at a profit. Our tariff, so far as the clothing and finer qualities are concerned, is prohibitive. While those from Australia can come in, those from the Argentine Republic, owing to the greater amount of grease and dirt which they contain, are quite excluded, our tariff laws making no allowance or reduction whatever for such excess. I referred at length to this discrimination against the Argentine Republic in favor of Great Britain in my annual report of 1886. It appears that the amount of dirt and grease in the wools of the Argentine Republic is more than 70 per cent., while the wools of Australia and New-Zealand have only about 50 per cent. In other words, while the average yield of Argentine wools scoured is only 30 per cent., that of the other countries named is 50 per cent."

As our mills use foreign wools, and "just such classes of clothing wools as the Argentine Republic can furnish," he suggests that while we are striving to cultivate more intimate trade relations with that country we should avoid even the appearance of discrimination against its products and in favor of those of other nations.

But if our present tariff is prohibitory with respect to Argentine clothing wools, so that it has been possible to export to the United States only the coarse carpet wools, what would be the effect of the wool rates in the Allison bill upon this trade? The official reports show that in 1887 only 8 per cent. of the carpet wool imported into this country came from the Argentine Republic. The Allison bill would raise the duties on carpet wool from 2½ and 4 cents a pound to 4 and 8 cents, respectively, or from 25 to 40 per cent. for one grade and from 27½ to 45 per cent. for the other. Our duty on clothing wools is already prohibitory with respect to the Argentine product. Would not these higher rates on carpet wool cut off even the small imports of such wool now bought from that country?

The value of our exports to the Argentine Republic in 1887, as stated by Consul BAKER, was $11,004,553, and $7,226,000 of this sum was supplied by lumber and kerosene oil. But while it is proposed here that the importation of Argentine carpet wool shall be prohibited by a high duty, the Argentine Republic has already undertaken to prevent the importation of American kerosene into that country. Consul BAKER reports the changes in the Argentine tariff made at the recent session of Congress, and in the list of new rates is a duty of 5 cents a liter on kerosene. This is equivalent to about 22 cents a gallon, and this he calls a "very high protective tariff." There are great deposits of petroleum in the republic, and the people do not intend to buy their oil from a nation that excludes their wool. Our proposed duty on carpet wool and this actual duty on oil do not promise to make our commercial relations with the Argentine Republic more intimate and mutually profitable.

Our Albany correspondent announces that Gov. HILL is making preparations for an extended circus tour of the West next Summer, during which he expects to lay numerous wires to connect with the National Democratic Convention of 1892. Last Fall he made ten speeches in Indiana, ostensibly for the Democratic candidate for President, and really for a number of Hill delegates, which he assumes to have gained for the next great contest. If he had worked more for CLEVELAND and less for HILL during the last campaign, the way for his coming circus would have been more clearly defined. No party out of power is going to risk its chances of regaining control of the Government on the man who is mainly responsible for its loss of position, and if DAVID B. HILL is wise he will indefinitely postpone his circus, and save the expenses to purchase floaters in Elmira.

The intelligence comes from London by cable that F. C. PHILLIPS, the author of "As In a Looking Glass" and other superfluous and demoralizing books, is too poor to pay his house rent. It may be mean to gloat over the misfortunes of others, but writers like PHILLIPS, gifted with mere smartness and absolutely devoid of those qualities required to produce good literature, have been of late treated with entirely too much generosity, both here and in England. Mr. PHILLIPS has had a "good show." His books have had their vogue, and we do not doubt they have done a good deal of harm. After all, in spite of all the apparent success he has had, he seems to have grown poorer instead of richer by writing them. If the moral of this be that indecency does not pay, his landlord's suit against him may have a good influence. There are a dozen or more young persons of both sexes in this country who are just now seeking fame and fortune by the means Mr. PHILLIPS employed to whom the news of his ill luck should be a warning.

PERRONNET'S NEW OPERA.

"THE CIZALE MADRILÈNE" AS PRODUCED IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—M. Joanny Perronnet, the author of the two-act opera comique called "The Cizale Madrilène," is well known to the public as the composer of songs for the café concert world. The libretto comes from the pen of his mother under a masculine signature. She, too, has created many a suggestive verse for Judic when the singer was an Eldorado star. It may already be surmised that the ambition of the work is not Wagnerian, and in truth it seldom rises above the puny measures of the operetta.

The first act takes place in Madrid with a troupe of wandering Bohemians and two severe notaries, whose mission in this life is the discovery of two lost children stolen originally from a very high and noble lady of the Court. They are disguised, of course, these legal messengers, and they sing and dance as if court and law severity were unknown words. The truth might easily come out at once, but then there would be no play, so the lawyers skip about with many a lively song accompaniment until the two acts terminate in the discovery of the twins, Sabine and Ninès, and the marriage of the Cizale to the Bohemian.

The complications of the story are very thin and never very funny, and the dialogue is rare. If the musical score, it is a succession of airs. The overture and opening chorus are uninteresting, but the first duet between the notaries is charming, and its interpretation most admirable. Then there is a gypsy chorus with striking rhythm, and after this the first act falls into the trivial musical domain of the opera-bouffe horizon. The overture to Act II. was encored, its softness of intonation being wonderfully served by the orchestra.

Pretty Mlle. Derrande gave at least beauty to her song, with considerable animation and go—as the Italians put it, she *canta bella*. The finale, a quintet, is about the best number of the score.

Mme. Bernaert made a hit with a romance, and her voice is fresh, while the ever-excellent Fouzèro was faultless both in song and action. The public did not growl apparently at the lack of scientific research in the musical inspiration; they looked pleased, and they said so; easy tunes are never irksome to intelligence or good humor. As usual, the management had given artistic care to the stage fittings and variety, color, and judgment to the costumes.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The week at the Chicago playhouses had been a prosperous and uneventful one. None of the managers offered novelties, but the attractions were sufficiently strong at most of the houses to draw big audiences.

At the Chicago Opera House "Natural Gas" has renewed the success of its season here a year ago. It remains another week, after which Miss Marlowe plays a return engagement.

The orchestra at Hooley's was placed on the stage Friday night, and the additional seating room thus provided could have been sold over and over again, so great has been the interest in the performances of the Boston Howard Athenæum Star Specialty Company. To-morrow evening Mr. Palmer's "Jim the Penman" company, which has been playing to good business through Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, will begin a week's engagement at this house, coming here from the Grand Opera House in St. Louis. "The Black Crook," which has had a fortnight's fair business at McVicker's, follows "Jim the Penman" at the St. Louis House.

Mr. Duff's "Queen's Mate" company, which is doing a good business at the Grand Opera House, will remain here another week.

"A Legal Wreck" has had moderate houses at the Columbia. It will be followed this week by "A Still Alarm."

Joseph Murphy's business at the Haymarket the last week shows no waning of his popularity. "She," which was seen at the Chicago Opera House week before last, is at the Haymarket this week.

Baker's Theatre passes out of the list of Chicago playhouses this week until the courts determine whether or not the lease made by the Receiver to John Havlin of Cincinnati is prejudicial to the interests of the Bakers.

Manager Hooley has booked the New-York Lyceum Theatre company for four weeks in 1890, and E. A. Sothern for two weeks in 1891.

The Boston Ideals come to the Columbia next week for a fortnight's season of English opera, grand and comic. The répertoire announced includes two operas new to this country. One is Masse's "Queen Topaz," originally presented in Paris 30 years ago as "La Reine Topaz," and the other is Lortzkang's "Deerslayer," which received its initial production in Berlin or Vienna in 1854 under the German title "Der Wildschutz."

"Paul Kauvar" is underlined for next week at Hooley's.

Frank Mayo in an elaborate production of "The Royal Guard" is underlined for next week at the Haymarket.

Manager Hamlin of the Grand Opera House announces that on May 6 next the Duff Opera Company will produce "for the first time on any stage" a new opera by the authors of "Erminie," Harry Paulton and Jacobowsky. It is called "Paola."

Helen Barry begins her first engagement in Chicago at McVicker's to-morrow evening. The engagement is for two weeks, and will be followed by Louis James and Marie Wainwright in "As You Like It," "The School for Scandal," and "Gretchen."

The Florences have been at the Detroit Opera House in Detroit the last week, and Fanny Davenport plays "La Tosca" at that house this week.

Lotta followed Mary Anderson at Macauley's Theatre in Cincinnati last week, and this week is at the Olympic in St. Louis.

LECTURES BY MR. JOHN FISKE.

In response to the invitation of Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. Charles F. Chandler, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. Vincenza Botta, Mrs. William Kingsland, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. Abram Hewitt, Mrs. F. A. P. Barnard, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Charles P. Daly, and others Mr. John Fiske has consented to deliver nine lectures in this city on scenes and characters in American history. These lectures, it is said, contain much hitherto unpublished data and touch a part of history which bears more or less upon present political issues with the scope and philosophical handling of the biologist. This would indicate a treat for those who secure tickets of the Invitation Committee or at Brentano's. They are $1 for singles and $5 for the course. The lectures will be given afternoons at private residences, beginning at 4 o'clock, as follows:

Saturday, March 9.—"Thomas Hutchinson, Last Royal Governor of Massachusetts." Mrs. Charles F. Chandler, 51 East Fifty-fourth-street.
Wednesday, March 13.—"Charles Lee, the Soldier of Fortune." Misses Cooper, 118 Gramercy Park.
Saturday, March 16.—"Alexander Hamilton." Mrs. William T. Bledgett, 24 West Twelfth-street.
Wednesday, March 20.—"Thomas Jefferson." Mrs. Vincenza Botta, 25 West Thirty-seventh-street.
Saturday, March 23.—"James Madison." Mrs. Francis McN. Bacon, 22 West Tenth-street.
Wednesday, March 27.—"Andrew Jackson, Frontiersman and Soldier." Mrs. F. A. P. Barnard, Columbia College.
Saturday, March 30.—"Andrew Jackson and American Democracy Sixty Years Ago." Mrs. Francis Kinnicut, 42 West Thirty-seventh-street.
Wednesday, April 3.—"Tippecanoe and Tyler Too." Mrs. Henry Draper, 271 Madison-avenue.
Saturday, April 6.—"Daniel Webster and the Sentiment of Union." Mrs. Henry Oakley, 10 West Tenth-street.

CLEARED HIS NAME BEFORE USING IT.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—For six years C. G. Wayt has been a successful dentist here, and has made a considerable fortune. Last night it developed that his name is not Wayt, but S. L. Butler, and he is a nephew of Congressman Butler of Tennessee and of the Rev. George Butler, Chaplain of the United States Senate. He left his home near Richmond, Va., a little more than six years ago to avoid a heavy judgment for debt, and changed his name to avoid the annoyance of repeated efforts to collect, intending to make the money and pay. This he has done and now assumes his true name. He is vouched for by the Hon. Eustace Gibson of West Virginia and other well-known men. He left for Washington last night for a vacation.

A DINNER TO GEN. TRACY.

Several prominent Brooklyn Republicans have taken steps to tender a dinner to Gen. Benjamin F.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S HOPES

HER PLANS AND WISHES FOR THE FUTURE.

SHE WANTS TO TRAVEL ABROAD AND SHE WANTS A HOME—THE PRESIDENT DOESN'T CARE TO TRAVEL.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Mrs. Cleveland's future movements will always be interesting to the people of this country. When she leaves Washington and goes with her husband to New-York it will not be to disappear and be forgotten. She has made too deep an impression for that. The idle story that she aspires to be one of New-York's "select 400" is, of course, absurd. To be or not to be one of New-York's "select 400" is the least of her thoughts, if indeed she has given it a single thought at all. What Mrs. Cleveland is most interested in and concerned about at this time are two things—going abroad and having a home; of her own. She would prefer to go abroad, spend six months or more in quiet travel and sightseeing, and then return to New-York and settle down to housekeeping in a home of her own. But Mr. Cleveland is not inclined to go on a sightseeing journey abroad in the first year of his ex-Presidency. He believes it would be impossible for an ex-President to travel quietly so soon after leaving the White House, and he desires to travel in no other way. Later on, when being ex-Presidents is more of an old story, he may make the trip. He is also averse to crossing the ocean, and his interest in foreign travel is not sufficient to offset this aversion to the sea voyage. Mr. Cleveland, of course, may change his mind after a month's stay in New-York, and after getting his "hand in" the business of the law firm of which he is to become a member, when he ceases to be President of the United States. He will certainly change his mind and spend the Summer abroad if Mrs. Cleveland can persuade him to do so.

The President desires to get "away from crowds, and away from people." No wonder. Shaking hands with crowds of people day in and day out steadily for four years would drive a man almost to desire the solitude of a desert. In the big city of New-York, a bustling world in itself, Mr. Cleveland is far more likely to be alone than in a town of ordinary size. But Mrs. Cleveland has no wish to make New-York a Summer residence, and with a woman's quick perception she sees there would be no quiet life for them at any Summer resort on the side of the mountain. Therefore, she wisely concludes that the ex-President would have a much better time if he went abroad and passed the Summer in foreign travel. Naturally, like most people who have been abroad once, Mrs. Cleveland has the greatest desire to go a second time. To make the trip one of recreation and rest from his four years' labor in the White House would be no part of the ex-President's consideration. He does not wish to rest from work, and does not feel the need of a vacation. His sister, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, always said: "Work is so much a part of my brother's life that he would not thrive without his daily systematic toil." Mrs. Cleveland is forced to the same opinion, for the President is apparently in better health now, at the end of his four years, than he was at the beginning. It is certain that he is looking remarkably well, and appears in the best of spirits. And Mrs. Cleveland has never been so much at "her best" as this Winter.

Mrs. Cleveland is regarded as absolutely unspoiled, and this may be said without disparagement to other women who have filled the place of mistress of the White House. It is a singular happy fact that almost without exception successful mistresses of the White House have been women of strong character, but not one of the number had anything like the career of Mrs. Cleveland. The second Mrs. Tyler was a charming bride, it is true, and was much admired. But the romance of Mrs. Tyler's marriage was not a story to be told in the White House wedding of 1886. That was the sudden transition of a pretty schoolgirl from her books, over a few intervening months of travel, to the high and responsible position of the President's wife and mistress of the White House. It was more. It was the quick lifting up to a dizzy pedestal of this beautiful young woman, before whom the American people, one and all, showed with such untinted praise and outspoken admiration as to be little short of worship. From first to last, there has been no lack of worshippers. Surely, it is no fault of theirs that the object of adoration has not toppled down in pieces like ordinary clay.

"She must inevitably become vain," was the assertion made to a friend of Mrs. Cleveland a few months after the wedding, and when she was still talked of and written of so enthusiastically as the White House bride.

"No, she will never become a vain woman," was the friend's reply. "She has no vanity; at least not that she knows. But all this will in the long run make her careless and indifferent about her social duties and to her friends. She will think small things not worth her while, and she will of course be criticised. This excessive adulation will turn her head in that way, but she will not be a vain woman."

After nearly three years Mrs. Cleveland has proved that her friend's prediction was both right and wrong. She is not a vain woman; not a single of vanity has been seen, and Mrs. Cleveland's manner is now as free from any signs of personal vanity as she is free from all frivolity. Her nature possesses none of either. Has her head been turned, as the friend feared? Not a bit of it. On the contrary, the President's wife is more than ever mindful of trifles and more than ever thoughtful of others. Instead of indifference, her loyal nature has drawn her friends closer, while she has at the same time enlarged her friendships. Her interest in the White House, past and present, has grown stronger, her interest in the people has broadened and deepened, and to every social duty she has not once failed to give a delightful vigor and earnestness, as well as the charm of her own graceful personality.

At no time has the President's wife appeared so much at "her best" as this Winter, and since the "defeat." She has entered more into social life beyond the White House, and she has more than ever given her personal attention to the President's state entertainments, making them the most attractive of the administration. The last busy days have not made her forgetful of the little every-day, humble courtesies, and the pleasure of others has been her first consideration. The prediction and the thought of sober-minded people was wide of the mark. Mrs. Cleveland shows to-day more simplicity of character, and her honest, earnest nature is even more earnest. There is the same sweetness and naturalness of manner, sympathetic and friendly responsiveness, and, certainly, more of humility, completing the charm by which she still attracts and holds the people even more firmly than when they were dazzled and fascinated by the glamour and romance of the White House wedding and possessed with a wild curiosity to see the President's bride.

Mrs. Cleveland has never for a moment shown herself conscious of the admiration bestowed upon her or betrayed consciousness of power. Had she disclosed this weakness her hold upon the people would have been weakened accordingly. Her young, lithe figure, strong with vigorous health, and bright, smiling face fascinated the crowds of White House visitors. They endured any length of waiting, and to end of "crushing" receptions, just for a "look" at her face and grasp of her hand.

One of the striking features of Mrs. Cleveland's career is that she excites no envy in her own sex. And what, perhaps, is more remarkable and rare in the interest of a beautiful, attractive, and so much admired woman is the universal desire of other women that Mrs. Cleveland should always "look pretty," as many express it. There has been from the first, this wonderful evidence of loyalty in the devotion of women to the young mistress of the White House. Women of all ages, married and single, beautiful and plain, have, without exception, shown a personal pride and interest in Mrs. Cleveland's beauty and in the toilets adding to her attractiveness. To see her in the most becoming gown, and to see her hair in the fashion most becoming, that she may hold her place above all others, pre-eminently attractive, is the feeling in general that is spoken without comment nor criticism. When she looks particularly fresh and well at a reception all the women rejoice in her radiant beauty. If her gown is one especially becoming, their pleasure is worded. If it is not so becoming, they express regret that "strange" is present cannot see Mrs. Cleveland when she is prettiest." At the last official reception the personal interest in the President's wife would have been amusing had it not been the expression of universal loyalty and affection. There was not a word of criticism, only regrets that her "gown did not do her justice." Men said: "Ah, if she were in white. It would be our impression of the lovely bride over again, and just the impression to carry away, you know."

A Senator's wife, noted for dignity and good sense, said: "I have felt regret all the evening that so many out-of-town guests should not see the President's wife in the very radiance of her beauty, as we often see her. She is attractive in any toilet, but her red Directoire gown is trying, and we who know her know that Mrs. Cleveland is not looking as pretty as usual this evening."

The President's wife seems to have profited by the best of official society. Its hollowness, shams, frivolities, and general insincerities have not touched her. Of course, she met the great disappointment of the election. She would have been far less a womanly woman had she been indifferent to "defeat." But the disappointment has added not a drop of bitterness to the sweetness of her nature. She looks at "going out" from a point of view wholly her own and not thought of by the many who regret her departure. It was one morning in the Red Room, and before the President's plans were settled, that Mrs. Cleveland talked frankly and sensibly about herself as mistress of the White House. "If our plans were fixed I should be glad," she said. "It would, of course, be a little relief to know just where we shall live. But I am sure people cannot understand how I feel about leaving the White House. They think it hard, I suppose, for me to give up the life here because I am young. But it is because I am a young woman that I feel less regret. If I had lived half or the greater part of my life before coming to the White House I know I should have more regret about leaving it. All of the women who have been here before me were older than I am. Most of them had a great deal of a woman's life before called to this position, and I think they must have been more ready to give it up than I can be. You see, with a smile of charming frankness, "I have not had my life yet. It is all before me—the real life and the real home. After my father died we had no settled home, my mother and myself. I was at school, and then, you know, soon after came to the White House. I can't tell you how much I desire a home of my own. Oak View has given some idea of home life. But even there I have felt that it was only for a short time. Perhaps if this desire had not grown stronger and stronger I should feel more regret. As it is, I am not saddened by the thought of leaving the White House. One thing, though, would make me very sad—if any change should be made in this beautiful house. It is to me, with its associations, the most beautiful house in the world. No other White House could ever be the same to the people. I am sure. If there must be anything new let it be Executive offices, but never a new White House. It is not only the beauty of the old house that I love, but I have a feeling of reverence for its past. There has seemed in the busy life here so little time for me to think of its history and the people who have been here before me. But sometimes, when I am alone, and walk through the rooms, and think of the men who have been Presidents and of their wives, the grand old house gives me a feeling of awe. Oh, I could not bear to think of it as changed and different after I leave it. I want to think of it always as it is now and as I know it—the White House of the people and the President's House." J. E. J.

GOSSIP ABOUT POLITICIANS.

Thomas C. Platt is singing low just now! Time was when he was known as "the sweet singer of Tioga," and his high-pitched tenor voice used to be heard at rural jollifications as well as at political gatherings where the bucolic mind had to be calmed with music before it was prepared for the impression of economic lessons or to be harrowed by the claws of "the bird" let loose by reckless stump mounters. Thomas C. Platt's soul was filled with music. It is yet. He had to lift up his voice on all occasions in his youth—in church, at "bees" and donation parties, and at political platforms.

When Mr. Platt first came to this city he used to sing in the choir of the church now known as the Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church, where he yet has a pew. The congregation then worshipped in Broome-street, and the Rev. Dr. Adams was its Pastor. There was lots of music in the Fremont campaign of 1856, and Mr. Platt provided some of it. He formed a Republican glee club then which was the pride of Tioga County for 15 years. He sang his way in 1857 and 1858 till his voice had made him popular enough to be elected County Clerk. He is not singing now. He thinks its persistent use in the open air hurt his voice; but he also thinks it will be heard again, and he uses it a little in private.

In some of the cable reports of the baseball exhibition at Florence, Italy, the other day it was stated that among the spectators of the game were the daughters of "ex-Sheriff McNamara of Brooklyn." There never was a Sheriff McNamara of Kings County. The gentleman meant is John McNamee, who was Sheriff of that county from 1864 to 1867. He was a power in Brooklyn politics throughout the war time, and the McNamees Democracy made the McLaughlin Democracy stagger and come nigh falling. At the end of his term business reverses lessened his political resources, and he was driven to the wall in every way. Then depression seized him. He had been in the distilling business in a large way, but he gave it up altogether, and abandoned all his political associations.

Mr. McNamee was a stonecutter by trade, with artistic impulses. The desire to make himself a sculptor induced him to leave this country and, with a remnant of his fortune, to go to Florence. He liked his surroundings so well that he has said there nearly a quarter of a century. As his means were small, and orders for his works were not frequent, he established a hotel outside of Florence, where the Italian Queen is a favorite resort for American artists of all kinds. In his youth and early manhood Mr. McNamee was an enthusiastic baseball player. The piece of statuary which has best proved his artistic skill is called "The Ball Player." It shows a player in the act of delivering a ball, and is considered by connoisseurs an admirable work. It is in the possession of a Brooklyn gentleman. It partly accounts for the interest of his daughters in the game of baseball the other day.

The story of John McNamee is one of political prosperity and downfall. Here is one of extraordinary political exaltation. Less than 10 years ago—one evening in the Autumn of 1879—five young men, the eldest only 24 years of age, were playing euchre in an Eighth-avenue beer saloon. They were not book-worms, and euchre was a mental exercise for them. They had been playing for some time when one of them called "Hugh" said: "What's the matter with forming a Kelly campaign club?" John Kelly was running for Governor against Lucius Robinson, Democrat, and A. B. Cornell. "Nothing!" was the responsive chorus. "Well, let's get the boys together to-morrow and form the club and elect officers to-morrow night," continued Hugh. Then a shrewd-looking little fellow, bald, but not old, piped up: "What's the matter with forming the club now, electing ourselves officers, and getting the members afterward?" It was a good Tammany method and was followed.

The club was formed. Hugh J. Grant became its President, John B. Sexton Vice-President, Dominick J. O'Farrell Treasurer, Daniel J. McMahon Secretary, and Thomas Brady Sergeant-at-Arms. The members were procured, and the club helped to give John Kelly 77,000 votes. Three years later Hugh J. Grant became an Alderman, next Sheriff, and now he is Mayor. John B. Sexton was Under Sheriff to Sheriff Grant, and is now closing up his chief's business. Dominick J. O'Farrell was his confidential clerk in the Sheriff's office and holds the same place in the Mayor's office. Daniel McMahon is Clerk of the Tenth District Civil Court, and has succeeded Mayor Grant as the Tammany leader in the Nineteenth Assembly District. Thomas Brady has long been Deputy Superintendent in the Buildings Bureau.

Mayor Grant's predecessor in the Sheriff's office, Alexander Victor Davidson, is yet a fugitive. His administration was a source of misfortune to himself and many of his friends, as well as to litigants who intrusted him with business. He was a careless, easy-going fellow, who thought the revenue of the Sheriff's office was inexhaustible. He let everybody he liked help him collect it, and so he got little that was rightfully his. Attention was recalled to him last week by the fact that some litigants who had lost money through him sought to get a judgment against his sureties—Robert R. Nooney and Anthony Miller. The sureties had paid $20,000, the amount of his bond. Nooney had sold his house, in which he had lived for 20 years, to pay his share and, as he said, "to redeem his honor." They were pursued on a technicality, but Judge Ingraham threw the case against them out of court and gave a judgment against Davidson—a worthless thing. By his expenditures to support the Irving Hall Democracy, in his effort to be re-elected President of the Board of Aldermen and to wipe out his liability as a surety for Davidson, Mr. Nooney is compelled to begin a fresh pursuit of fortune.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 3—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, followed Monday afternoon by light rain, stationary temperature, winds becoming northwesterly.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, rain, preceded by fair in Northeastern Massachusetts, no decided change in temperature, winds becoming northeasterly.

For New-Jersey, Delaware, and Eastern Pennsylvania rain, clearing Monday night, stationary temperature, northerly winds.

For District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, rain, clearing Monday morning, slightly cooler, northerly winds.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, light rain, followed by fair, stationary temperature, variable winds.

For Western New-York, light rain, followed by fair, stationary temperature, variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A.M.	13°	43°	3:30 P.M.	34°	45°
6 A.M.	12°	40°	6 P.M.	21°	42°
9 A.M.	12°	40°	9 P.M.	16°	41°
12 M.	19°	43°	12 P.M.	13°	39°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 41½°
Average temperature for same date last year ..... 16½°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Miss Margaret Mather is at the Westminster Hotel.

Speaker Fremont Cole of Watkins, N. Y., is at the Grand Union Hotel.

Robert M. Hooper, lately United States Vice-Consul-General at Paris, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Senator Willard Warner of Alabama, Congressman-elect Frederick Miles of Connecticut, and David E. Moffat, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

A NEW PAPER FOR SPORTSMEN.

The first issue of the *Amateur Sportsman*, a monthly publication devoted to the interests of all lovers of the gun, rod, and dog, has just made its appearance. It is a handsome 16-page paper and is replete with bright, instructive matter. There are articles on fishing, fish culture, canoeing, the kennel, the trap, and natural history sketches by some of the best-known writers on these subjects in the country. It is designed not only to amuse and instruct amateurs, but those who can be classed as experts. The *Amateur Sportsman* Company, 58 Liberty-street, are the publishers.

STORMING THE CAPITAL

A TREMENDOUS EXODUS OF NEW-YORK PEOPLE.

THEY START FOR WASHINGTON INDIVIDUALLY AND IN ORGANIZATIONS—THE SEVENTH'S GREAT SHOWING.

If numbers count for anything New-York will be well—exceedingly well—represented in the inaugural celebration at Washington today. Thousands of residents of this city yesterday seemed to have suddenly remembered that something of an unusual character was going on at the national capital and to be as suddenly possessed with the desire to get there and see it all.

The ordinary Washington trains which left over the early morning had car after car added to them in order that they might carry their proportion of the patriotic citizens who desired to witness the act which fairly should launch Gen. Harrison upon the troublous waters of his Presidential term, and the overworked officials of the interested railroad lines must have gotten down on their knees last night and have rendered thanks that Presidents are elected only once in four years. Railroad men frequently pray.

Over the Pennsylvania Road a number of organized bodies of men, political and otherwise, found their way to the city of smooth streets, and the Baltimore and Ohio, with its new terminus at the Jersey Central station, carried just as many of the pilgrims as it was possible for the road to transport. Every train on both roads had to be enlarged before its departure and every car was full.

The rush of business on the Pennsylvania Road began at about 7:30 o'clock A. M., when hundreds of men began to pour into the Jersey City station to catch the regular 8 o'clock train for Washington. Seven entire cars of this train were taken up by members of the Third Regiment, National Guard of the State of Connecticut, which arrived earlier and which had been landed at Jersey City by its special boat. These patriotic soldiers, of whom there were about 250, were all in uniform, under arms, and in the orthodox marching trim. They arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon, and, if their intention before leaving was carried out, saw a good deal of Washington by gaslight last night.

Half an hour later the next regular Washington train pulled out of this station, crowded to the platforms with only ordinary persons of no military standing, but attached to the train was a special section of seven cars, carrying something less than 250 members of the Republic Club of Providence, R. I., with their manager, who informed me that the residence of these gentlemen, asked rather superciliously whether they hadn't bro ught their slate with them. He was informed that Rhode Island really was, although the fact had not been officially promulgated, only and alone responsible for Harrison's election, and the Republican Club took possession of their cars and rolled hilariously away.

The 10 o'clock parlor car special was unincumbered with any organization, but it had two or three extra cars hooked on to its engine, and every seat in the train had been pre-empted some hours in advance. Ten minutes after it had been pulled away across the Jersey meadows another train was made up in the station, and one section of eight or nine cars was taken up by the uniformed members of the Thirty-seventh Separate Company of Albany. The Phelps Guard of Paterson, N. J., an organization which, owing to the influence of the illustrious gentleman in whose honor it was named, will probably come in for some of the good things of life during the next four years, occupied a parlor car on this train and two other coaches.

Travel to Washington over the Pennsylvania Road then took a recess until the afternoon, when it began again, and the morning crowd was nothing as compared to that which crossed the North River between 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and 10 o'clock last night. The pattering drops of rain which began to make life uncomfortable about 9 o'clock had lots of fun with the ferryboat passengers during the evening, and many a silver-handled umbrella, which was designed to ornament, perhaps protect its owner in the great procession in Washington to-day, found itself a hopeless wreck before the Jersey shore had been reached.

The trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, meanwhile, had been anything but idle. The rush on that line ceased somewhere in the neighborhood of 10 o'clock Saturday night, and was promptly resumed with added enthusiasm at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour a train of 16 cars—sleepers even were pressed into service—was pulled out of the station in Communipaw full of members of the Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts and their accompanying friends, and cheer after cheer, as the train left up of all these trains, it may be remarked, was the remarkable amount of good-cheer. Liquid, solid and vocal, the cheer was everywhere.

The Flambeaux Club of Salem, Mass., an organization which seems to have been more successful in its manner of making life to man was that evanescent body which Mr. James P. Foster (who has since come to meditate upon the vanity of human affairs) tried to have greet the Uncrowned King upon his return from abroad, but which failed on their trip, and the mingling of multitudinous airs evolved from the instruments made night hideous.

One of the first companies to arrive was the John J. O'Brien Association, 250 strong. The members had been compelled to abandon their proposed parade in New-York and reached the station as ordinary citizens, but once in the friendly Jersey waters, Mr. Patrick Gilmore's band of musicians uncovered their instruments and played a stirring air, which induced the rejuvenated Republicans to perform all sorts of curious antics to the intense delight of a number of persons on the boat who had not the happiness to be members of the association. The band led the association in triumph into the station on the extreme right of the station, and then the gentlemen from the Eighth discovered that, through the awful neglect of somebody, their supply of refreshments had been left on the other side of the river. There was weeping and wailing and considerable gnashing of teeth, but a messenger, hastily dispatched, returned in about three-quarters of an hour with the men in charge of the drays. There was everything packed into the baggage car from champagne to beer; somebody said that there was also something to eat on hand, but he was looked upon as a kaleidoscopic liar.

Each member of the association wore a light drab overcoat and a silk hat and was decorated with a gorgeous white and golden label which almost covered his breast. The inscription on this label was characteristic of the crowd. It began with the name of the association and then went on in large letters of gold: "Our record—1776, Tilden's majority, 3,713; 1880, Hancock's majority, 163; 1884, Blaine's majority, 774; 1888, Harrison's majority, 870. We Neither Bend nor Break."

The Association will parade in New-York to-morrow morning and will probably then stand in need of new and larger hats.

One of the most appropriate costumes worn to Washington, considering the state of the weather, was that which adorned the members of the Grant Club of Albany. Smith O'Brien President, who reached Jersey City about 8:30 o'clock, 125 strong. It consisted of a long, gray Mackintosh cape coat, rubber shoes, and soft hat, and was intended to be worn during the entire trip.

Other clubs and organizations kept coming, preceded, most of them, by blatant brass bands, until, at about 8:30 o'clock, it looked as if representations from every little Republican "gang" in the State were going to have a hand in the celebration. Almost all of them got away on the 5 11-car sections of the 9:15 train, but from that time until nearly midnight, others came straggling in and were at once shown to their berths.

Among the organizations which left over the Pennsylvania Road during the evening, aside from those already mentioned, were the Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers, 88 men and bugle and drum corps, Capt. Fruyn in command; the Lincoln Republican Association of Jersey City, 50 men, with a band; the Lincoln Union of the Ninth Assembly District, 25 men; the Twenty-second Assembly District Republican Association, 90 men, each of whom wore a fawn-colored coon's tail in his hat; the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association, each man in which, for some unique reason, wore a white hat; the William Lloyd Garrison Post, G. A. R., a colored post, 30 men, the Second Duryee Zouaves, 35 men and a drum corps; the Broderick Lafayette Republican Association of Jersey City, 150 men, with band and drum and fife corps; the Summer Pioneer Corps, (colored,) 25 men, with the Garnet Cadets' drum and fife corps; the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association, 62 men; the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association, colored men, who wore high silk hats and expansive smile; the Colored Citizens' Central League of New-York, 30 men; the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association, 90 men, headed by Dr. Theodore Cole; the Thirteen Club of Richmond County and band, and the Butterfly Club.

The Harrison and Morton Glee Club, which was organized by the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club during the Fall campaign, left Communipaw, over the Baltimore and Ohio Road, at 9:30 last night, occupying two Pullman sleepers. These cars will be switched off at the Caledonian ball grounds to-day and the club will live in them until their return to New-York, to-morrow afternoon.

No other regular trains on the Baltimore and Ohio were run during the evening.

It is estimated that between 12,000 and 14,000 persons left this city yesterday for Washington.

NEW ROADS FOR JERSEY.

LINES DESIGNED TO SHORTEN VARIOUS RUNS TO THE SEASHORE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 3.—It is now settled that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will build a seashore short line from Medford to Manahawkin and Long Branch and thus give this part of the Jersey coast supremacy over Atlantic City in convenience of access from Philadelphia. Almost all the right of way has been secured, and within a few days Gen. William J. Sewall, Vice-President of the West Jersey and Camden and Atlantic Road, will give out the contracts for grading and constructing the road. The money for the construction of the road will be secured by the sale of bonds guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The new line will be practically an extension of the Philadelphia, Marlton and Medford Railroad, which branches off from the Camden and Atlantic Railroad at Haddonfield Junction and extends to Medford. The distance from Medford to Manahawkin is 35 miles, which will make the distance from Camden to this part of the seashore 53 miles, several miles less than the distance to Atlantic City. When the new line is in operation the run from the ferry wharves in Philadelphia to Beach Haven, Barnegat City, and Island Heights will be made in 1 hour and 10 minutes, and to Long Branch, over the New-York and Long Branch Railroad, in less than two hours.

To meet the proposed competition it is currently stated the Philadelphia and Reading Road has within a short time secured possession of an old charter for a road running from Atco to the beach at Barnegat, and from there will build a local road to connect at Point Pleasant with the New-York and Long Branch Railroad, of which the Reading is a joint lessee with the Pennsylvania.

Discussion of these new lines has revived talk of the Pennsylvania Railroad's scheme for a coast line from Sandy Hook to Cape May Point. The Seashore Railroad from Sandy Hook connects at this place with the New-York and Long Branch Railroad, which extends south to Point Pleasant in Ocean County. There are various short local roads to Seaside Park, along Long Beach to Longport, and for some distance north and south of Atlantic City, and from Sewall's Point to Cape May Point. By the building of a few necessary links these roads could all be connected, making a continuous track of 130 miles from Cape May to Sandy Hook, where a steamboat would transfer passengers to New-York City. If this scheme is carried into effect travelers would have a view of the ocean and a cool sea breeze for almost the entire run of 130 miles.

EXTENDING LOCAL TRAFFIC.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 3.—Important movements are on foot in connection with the proposed early opening for traffic of the new nineteen-mile Summitville Branch of the Port Jervis, Monticello and New-York Railroad. There will be five stations on the branch between Port Jervis and Summitville, which are located at Huguenot, Port Clinton, and Cuddebackville, in Orange County, and at Westbrookville and Wurtsborough, in Sullivan County, and neat and commodious station houses are now being built at these points.

The Port Jervis and Monticello Company has effected a traffic arrangement with the Ontario and Western Company, with whose line it connects at Summitville, for the handling of its New-York business and also for the privilege of running its trains over the Ontario Company's branch between Summitville and Ellenville. Excursion trains conveying officials of the two roads have already passed over the new route of 30 miles of rail between Port Jervis and Ellenville.

A party of officials and engineers of the Port Jervis and Monticello Road is now engaged in making a preliminary inspection of a proposed extension of the line from Ellenville down the valley of the Rondout Creek, about 20 miles, to a connection with the Wallkill Valley Road at Rosendale. The building of this last link would open up a sixty-mile all-rail route through the Neversink River and Rondout Creek Valleys, and parallel with the Delaware and Hudson Canal between Port Jervis and the Hudson River and West Shore Railroad at Kingston.

A GUARANTEE REPEALED.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 3.—Onderdonk's scheme for building a railway from Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay, to connect with a line of steamers between Liverpool and Fort Churchill, was practically knocked out by the Manitoba Legislature on Saturday night. It was decided, on motion of Premier Greenway, to repeal the act previously passed guaranteeing interest on the bonds and to substitute an act granting $2,000 per mile cash bonus. This amount is utterly useless to the projectors of the scheme. The attempt of ex-Premier Norquay to have the guarantee act put in force completely failed.

ANTI-POVERTY VIEWS ON STRIKES.

The Anti-Poverty people held a special jubilee last night. They varied their regular weekly programme by giving a benefit to the horse railroad employes who are out of work on account of the recent strike. The box office receipts and a special collection brought in the sum of $350. The big Cooper Union Hall was well filled.

An address by Dr. McGlynn on "How to Get Rid of Strikes" was announced as the chief attraction, and Master Workman James H. Magee of District Assembly No. 226, Knights of Labor, the power behind the recent strike, also spoke. Alluding to the recent strike, Magee said: "This strike shows us that the railroad companies, backed by the Legislature and a political press, can crush labor under its heel." Magee berated Mayor Grant for "sitting in supreme indifference on his throne while the laboring men were being abused," and urged his hearers to boycott or "razzle dazzle" the obnoxious Belt Line Road.

Dr. McGlynn said that so long as our social condition remains as it is strikes must occur. This was not so much due to the cupidity of the classes as the stupidity of the masses. "What is it that these strikers ask for?" he said. "Simply for the right to labor and to be paid properly for their labor. Is not this perfectly just? To deny that it is so is to deny that all men are born equal. These strikes are simply the symptoms of the disease in the body politic, and they are healthy signs, for they show that there is life enough in the masses to struggle for the right."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

John J. Asker of Albany has been appointed Supreme Receiver of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Joseph Lenhart.

Lieut. Howard, United States Navy, has obtained a year's leave of absence, and organized a stock company in New-Haven, Conn., for establishing a salmon fishery and for trading post in Alaska. The post will probably be on the Yukon River. Lieut. Howard will start from San Francisco for Alaska about May 1.

POLITICS OF THE CEILING

THE REMARKABLE CONFESSION OF MR. AINSWORTH.

GOV. HILL PREPARING FOR AN EXTENDED CIRCUS TOUR—CLAMORING FOR A NEW APPOINTMENT.

ALBANY, March 3.—It will not do for Mr. Chairman Ainsworth of the Appropriations Committee or the partisan Republican editors of the State to put an interpretation on the former's Wednesday ceiling speech different from that conveyed by the language. Lest such a contingency should arise, and for the sake of avoiding contradiction, THE TIMES's correspondent took the precaution of obtaining from the official reporter of the House a transcript of that part of Mr. Ainsworth's speech covering his luckless remarks on the politics that entered into the ceiling job last year while the bill was pending in the Legislature. Mr. Ainsworth knew what he was about, and meant, no doubt, every word at the time. For three weeks he had been under a merciless fire. His character had been violently assailed, his motives had been impugned, and he had been attacked for the conduct of his investigation by fellow-members on the floor of the House. He was aware that a new investigation was to be made, and that his arch antagonist, Hamilton Fish, Jr., was to make it. He was fighting mad, and threw away all prudence and judgment. Here are his exact words:

"And the only reason a commission was attached to this bill was for the simple purpose of taking care of the politics that was in the job on the eve of a Presidential election. Isn't that true? It was an unwise thing to do it. We ought not to have done it. We ought to have left it in the hands of Commissioner Perry and let the politics take care of itself, and we would have had a Democratic President instead of a Republican if we had done it."

There is more in these words than appears on the surface. Commissioner Perry was employed in so much distrust why was the construction of the new library put in his charge? If there was no politics in the job why was Superintendent Andrews selected for it by the Appropriations Committee—a man who was known to be a practical politician, standing in with all the Albany politicians. Is it possible that this job had anything to do with the large plurality given to Gov. Hill in this county—2,899—as against that for Mr. Cleveland, 1,674?

Let the members of the several last year's Appropriations Committee be got at the truth of the interjection of Superintendent Andrews as the boss. Let that apostle of decent legislation, Poughkeepsie Bridge Platt, who, for a reformer, has seemed to tumble into more unscrupulous and corrupt combinations than any leader within the past decade, explain his connection with the business, and who put him up to it. If Platt would only tell the truth for once some rich developments would follow, but such a miracle is unlooked for.

This is the time of the year when circus promoters are laying in supplies and attractions for the Summer campaign. By the middle of May all the shows, both great and small, will have taken the road. It is not to be expected that our great political showman, David Bennett Hill, will lag behind in the procession. The Governor is putting together a number of features for this year that, as Barnum announces, will be "unique and unprecedented." The Governor proposes to travel extensively this year to become better acquainted with the people. Three years ago he inaugurated the wonderful handshaking expeditions at the county fairs in this State, and nearly exhausted that field, and realizing that "times is changed," he proposes to widen his scope of usefulness. The hearty reception accorded him in Indiana last Fall, when he made 10 speeches for the national ticket, has emboldened him to make a tour of the West, where he will make some speeches for himself. The occasion of this expedition is the unveiling of the monument to the late Vice-President Hendricks. In August or September the Governor and several members of his staff will visit the exposition at Minneapolis, where he will extend his acquaintances in the great Northwest with a view of laying wires for Hill delegations to the Democratic National Convention in 1892. This will be a great year for Democratic circus managers.

The violent opposition that has been engendered against the Ives Parks bill and the strengthening suspicion that its ulterior purpose is to benefit and enrich real estate speculators have had the effect of delaying progress. The bill ought to be killed.

Senator Ives's engagement to a wealthy Washington girl is announced and he expects to be married early in June.

The Democratic politicians from the large cities of the State are earnestly clamoring for a reapportionment. Since the vote of the State at the recent election has been analyzed the injustice to the cities under the present apportionment is emphatically manifest. If each of the Assembly districts should represent 10,300 voters the following changes would occur:

	No. of Members.	No. Entitled to.		No. of Members.	No. Entitled to.
Cattaraugus	2	1	Otsego	2	1
Cayuga	2	1	Queens	2	3
Erie	7	8	St. Lawrence	3	2
Kings	12	15	Saratoga	2	1
Monroe	3	4	Ulster	3	2
New-York	24	27	Washington	2	1
Niagara	2	1	Wayne	2	1

The gain in districts would largely fail to the Democratic party, but the change would have a tendency to balance the districts more evenly in the lower branch of the Legislature.

The man who discovered Gen. Tracy as a Cabinet possibility is said to be "Mike" Daly, whose friends are claiming for him the absolute disposal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard patronage under the new Administration. It is given out here, for what it is worth, that in view of the enormous patronage that will come into the hands of the new Administration, and of his close relations with Gen. Harrison, Franklin Woodruff is hopeful of pushing his grain elevator repeal bill through the Legislature on promises of Federal favors rather than the substantial golden favors that the strikers here have expected.

NEW-JERSEY'S LIQUOR LAW.

WEAK POINTS ABOUT THE COMPROMISE PROPOSITION.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—Last week the brewers of New-Jersey were asking, "Is Democratic high license any better than Republican high license?" in view of the Werts High-License bill which the Democratic caucus had decided should replace the Republican anti-saloon law of last Winter. But since the conference the other day, which decided that the Democratic caucus must adopt not only high license but township local option as well, these brewers are asking, "Is Democratic local option any better than Republican local option?" Their doubts as to the genuineness of the Democratic leaders' desire to help them have become strengthened in view of this latest preposterous proposition, which is sarcastically called a "compromise."

If there is any one principle which is dear to the Democratic heart—and throat—in New-Jersey it is the principle of local option in any and every form. Again and again, when small localities have asked and through Republican legislation have gained local option, the Democrats have solidly voted for its repeal just as soon as they had control of the Legislature. The State Convention last year repeatedly "resolved" against "sumptuary legislation," as they did last year twice over, and in vetoing the Republican bill of last Winter Gov. Green was particularly severe in his denunciation of the unjustly discriminatory character of the local-option measure embodied in that bill, and gave numerous reasons to prove that it was utterly hostile to the liberty-loving principles of American institutions, that it savored of fanaticism, and in every respect was repugnant to every right-thinking citizen.

The Democratic caucus of this Legislature will swallow any dose that may be prescribed by the family physicians. It is in the highest degree absurd to fancy that Gov. Green will sign a bill providing for high license and local option, even though it be labeled "Democratic" instead of "Republican." Such a measure would be utterly inconsistent with all the traditions of the party in New-Jersey. The representatives of the brewers feel this, and they are daily becoming more and more incredulous as to the good faith of the Democratic leaders in promising them relief from the onerous legislation of last Winter. One Democratic Assemblyman remarked the other day, when told what the conference had decided the caucus must do, "High license for cities and local option for townships! I'd rather swallow the whole hog at once and keep the Republican law of last Winter."

When the new and amusing hybrid gets fairly before the Legislature there is sure to be some vigorous "kicking" indulged in more or less publicly by the immediate representatives of the liquor interest on the floor of both houses. The bill will have a hard time to get through in its present shape, for although satisfactory to Senator Baker it is everything else to the liquor men, who really want nothing, and will be satisfied with nothing, but the absolute repeal of the Republican law of last year, and who want to make the laws more favorable to the saloon interest than they were before that hostile legislation.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A building in course of reconstruction in Montreal, owned by Lyman Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $5,000.

The Fifth Ward public schoolhouse in Bellaire, Ohio, was burned yesterday morning. The fire was caused by heavy pressure of natural gas during the night. Loss $10,000; partially insured.

FANCHON'S WOUNDED CRICKET.

RUMORS ABOUT THE PEACE OF MAGGIE MITCHELL AND HUSBAND.

For more than a year the strained relations existing between Maggie Mitchell, the well-known actress, and Henry T. Paddock, her husband, have been a common scandal in theatrical circles, and have caused frequent and bitter controversies between the adherents of the discordant pair. Miss Mitchell's friends charge Mr. Paddock with dissipation, neglect of his wife, and extravagance in the management of her affairs. Mr. Paddock's friends tell all sorts of stories as to indignities put upon him by his wife, and say that he is a very pat

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, March 4—6 P. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing March 1.	1888.
American Telegraph & Cable	81	80½	80½	....
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe	49¾	50	50	50¾
Atlantic & Pacific	....	....	1¾	....
Cameron Coal	....	....	30½	....
Canada Southern	55¾	54½	54½	51¾
Canadian Pacific	52¾	51¾	52	56½
Canton Land	48	48	....	....
Charleston, Cincinnati & Aug	90	90	....	....
Central Iowa	14	14	....	....
Central Pacific	36¼	35¾	35¾	39¾
†Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	20¾	20	....	....
†Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	15¾	13½	....	....
†Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	57¾	56¾	....	....
Chicago Gas Trust	44¾	41¾	....	....
Chicago & North-western	106	104½	106	107¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf	140	140	....	....
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	102¾	100¾	102¾	104¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	62¾	61¾	62¾	78¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	98¾	97	98¾	113¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	96¾	95¾	96¾	112¾
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts	18¾	18	....	....
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. pf	41¾	41	41	56
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago	110¾	110¾	....	....
Cin., Wash. & Baltimore	....	....	....	....
Cin., Wash. & Baltimore pf	1¾	1¾	....	5¾
C., C., C. & I	74	73	73	80
Colorado Coal	84¾	83¾	84¾	86¾
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26¾	26	26¾	31¾
Colorado & Hocking Coal	20¾	19¾	20	25
Chicago & East Illinois	43¾	43¾	43¾	41
Chicago & East Illinois pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	89¾
Columbia & Greenville pf	26¾	26¾	....	....
Consolidated Coal	27	27	....	....
Consolidated Gas Company	83¾	83¾	76	....
Delaware & Hudson	107¾	106¾	107¾	107¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western	141¾	140¾	129¾	129¾
Denver, Rio Grande & West	19	18¾	....	....
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	47¾	47¾	50	....
Denver & Rio Grande pf	42¾	42¾	....	....
Denver, Texas & Fort W	28	20	....	....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	9¾	9	....	....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	70	70	81½	....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d	23¾	23¾	21¼	....
Evansville & Terre Haute	95	94¾	67¾	....
Green Bay & Winona	7¾	6¾	8¾	....
Harlem	252½	252½	....	....
Homestake	12¾	12¾	....	....
Illinois Central	110	109	110	....
Iowa Central pf	24¾	23¾	....	....
Joliet Steel Company	120	120	....	....
Lake Erie & Western	18¾	17¾	18¾	....
Lake Erie & Western pf	58	57	45¾	....
Lake Shore	104¾	103¾	90¾	....
Louisville & Nashville	61¾	60¾	85¾	....
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	47¾	47	....	....
Manhattan consolidated	108¾	98¾	90¾	....
Manhattan con. rights	4¾	4	....	....
Maryland Coal	15¾	15¾	13¾	....
Memphis & Charleston	50	50	....	....
Michigan Central	80	80¾	78	....
Marquette, H. & O. pf	88¾	88¾	....	....
Mil., Lake Shore & W.	83	75	70	....
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf	101¾	97¾	....	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	5¾	5¾	6¾	....
Missouri Pacific	73¾	70¾	83¾	....
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¾	13	14	....
Mobile & Ohio	11¾	11¾	11¾	....
Nashville, Chatt. & St. Louis	92¾	89¾	76¾	....
New Central Coal	10	10	....	....
New-Jersey Central	96¾	94¾	80¾	....
New-York Central	109¼	108¾	106¾	....
New-York & Perry Coal	31¾	30¾	....	....
New-York & New-England	18	18¼	16¾	....
New-York, L. E. & W.	29¾	28¾	26¾	....
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	68¾	67¾	57¾	....
New-York, Sus. & Western	8¾	8	5¾	....
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	32¾	32¾	20¾	....
Norfolk & Western	17¾	17	16¾	....
Norfolk & Western pf	52	51	44¾	....
Northern Pacific	27¾	25¾	20¾	....
Northern Pacific pf	63	61¾	44¾	....
Ohio & Mississippi	24	22¾	22¾	....
Ohio, Indiana & Western	11¾	11	....	....
Ontario Mining	34	34	35	....
Ontario & Western	17¾	17¾	15¾	....
Oregon Improvement	58	56	47	....
Oregon Improvement pf	95¾	90	....	....
Oregon Railway & Nav	101¾	96	91	....
Oregon Short Line	51¾	47	47	....
Oregon & Transcontinental	34¾	33	29¾	....
Pacific Mail	38¾	37	34¾	....
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	26	25¾	17	....
Philadelphia & Reading	47¾	46¾	....	....
Philadelphia Gas	75¾	75¾	103	....
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chi	151	150¾	153¾	....
Pullman Palace Car Co	202	197¾	140	....
Quicksilver	7	7	....	....
Quicksilver pf	37¾	37¾	35	....
Richmond & West Point	37¾	33	33¾	....
Richmond & West Point pf	79	78	64¾	....
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	100¾	100¾	....	....
St. Louis & San Francisco	25¾	25¾	33¾	....
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	64¾	63¾	71¾	....
St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf	110¾	110¾	114¾	....
St. Paul & Duluth	38	35¾	55	....
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90	88¾	99¾	....
St. Paul & Omaha	33	32¾	37	....
St. Paul & Omaha pf	92	90¾	102¾	....
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	102¾	102	105	....
South Carolina	4	4	....	....
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas	8¾	8¼	13	....
Tennessee Coal & Iron	37¾	36	50	....
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	108	69¾	....	....
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M	28¾	28	....	....
Texas Pacific	21¾	21¾	24¾	....
Union Pacific	66¾	63¾	65¾	....
United States Express	83¾	82¾	72¾	....
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	13¾	13¼	13	....
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific pf	27¾	26¾	23¾	....
Western Union Telegraph	85¾	85¾	77¾	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	65¾	65¾	....	....

*Reorganization certificates. †Voting Trustees' certificates. ‡Ex dividend.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed a loss in surplus reserve of $3,469,600. The banks now hold $12,270,550 in excess of the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $4,045,300, a decrease in specie of $235,700, a decrease in legal tenders of $235,700, a decrease in deposits of $204,400, and a decrease in circulation of $36,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	March 2, '89.	Feb. 24, '89.	March 3, '88.
Loans	$413,001,200	$408,955,900	$367,800,300
Specie	86,266,300	90,022,900	75,909,700
Legal tenders	35,527,800	35,292,100	31,822,300
Deposits	438,093,000	438,299,400	377,549,200
Circulation	4,393,900	4,380,000	7,891,700

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$86,266,500	$90,022,900	$75,909,700
Legal tenders	35,525,800	35,292,100	31,822,300
Total reserve	$121,794,300	$125,315,000	$107,132,000
Reserve required against deposits	109,523,250	109,574,850	94,387,300
Excess of reserve above legal req'm't	12,270,550	15,740,150	12,744,700

At London, British Consols sold, ex interest, at 98 1-16 for money and 98 5-16 for the account. In United States bonds, 4s declined ⅛ to 128¾, and the 4½s advanced ⅛ to 110¼. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—Union Pacific, 2½; Northern Pacific preferred, 1½; Erie seconds consolidated, ½; Mexican Central firsts, ⅜; Illinois Central and Louisville and Nashville, each ¼, and New-York Central, ⅛. *Declined*—Canadian Pacific, ⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼; St Paul, ½; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, ⅜; Lake Shore, ¼; Reading, 3-16, and Erie, ⅛. Bar silver declined 3-16, to 42 9-16d. per ounce. The Bank of England lost £118,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 45.40, became 43.58. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 3 ₱ cent. The Bank of France lost 1,025,000f. in gold and gained 500,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Feb. 28, 1889	£21,727,824	.....
March 1, 1888	22,779,787	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	Silver.
Feb. 28, 1889	£40,373,681	£48,391,456
March 1, 1888	44,731,787	47,816,834

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	Silver.
Feb. 28, 1889	£31,101,834	£18,556,666
March 1, 1888	28,578,000	14,289,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	Silver.
Feb. 28, 1889	£5,735,000	£15,534,000
March 1, 1888	6,284,000	14,657,000

NETHERLANDS.

	Gold.	Silver.
Feb. 28, 1889	£5,005,000	£2,368,000
March 1, 1888	4,449,000	3,267,000

BELGIUM.

	Gold.	Silver.
Feb. 28, 1889	£2,315,000	£1,317,000
March 1, 1888	.....	1,398,000
Total last week	£106,667,219	£88,661,122
Corresponding week '88	109,588,624	88,427,834
Week ending Feb. 21, '89	106,234,286	88,440,015
Corresponding week '88	109,376,203	86,266,588

The stock market was not active, speculation waiting on expected developments concerning the Inter-state Railway Association. The low price speculative were less active. Chicago continued bearish, but Wall-street was more hopeful and the undertone was strong. The Oregons and Northern Pacific and Union Pacific were also strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred, 6½; Manhattan consolidated, 6¾; Oregon Short Line, 4; Oregon Railway and Navigation, 3½; Pullman, 2½; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred and Iowa Central preferred, each 2¾; Chicago Gas, 1⅞; Chicago and East Illinois preferred, St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, and Union Pacific, each 1½; Oregon and Transcontinental, 1⅜; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 1¼, and Cameron Coal, Green Bay and Winona, Illinois Central, and Richmond and West Point preferred, each 1. *Declined*—St. Paul and Duluth preferred, 3¾; Oregon Improvement, 2¼; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, voting Trustees' certificates, Northwestern preferred, and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg preferred, each ½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, 1⅜, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Denver, Texas and Fort Worth certificates, New-York, Susquehanna and Western preferred, Oregon Improvement preferred, St. Paul and Duluth, and Manitoba, each 1.

The money market continued easy. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 1½ @3 ₱ cent, the average being about 2 ₱ cent. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 4@4½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet, and was without feature. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 87 for 60-day bills and $4 89½ for demand. On Saturday actual business was done at $4 86@4 86¼ for 60-day bills, $4 88¼@4 88⅝ for demand, $4 89¼@4 89½ for bankers' transfers, and $4 85@4 85¼ for commercial bills. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.20⅝@5.20 for long and 5.17½@5.16¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95½@95⅝ and 95½@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

Government bonds were without feature. State securities were very dull and bank stocks were quiet.

There was slightly less activity in railway mortgages, but the demand continued fair and prices were well maintained. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Iowa Central firsts, 6's; Denver and Rio Grande Western firsts, assented, 4's; Fort Wayne and Chicago seconds, 3's; Houston and Texas Central generals, trust receipts, and Northern Pacific thirds, each 3½; New-York, Lackawanna and Western firsts, 2½; Illinois Central 4s of 1905, 2; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western incomes, 2½; Louisville and Nashville trust 6s, 2½; Beech Creek firsts, Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago firsts, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, Birmingham firsts, each 1½; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago consolidated 6s, 2; Green Bay and Winona incomes, 1½; Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City firsts, 1¼; Chicago and East Illinois consolidated, Erie funded coupon 5s, Iron Mountain, Arkansas firsts, and St. Louis and San Francisco general 5s, each 1; New-Jersey Midland firsts, 1¼; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis generals and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western firsts, each ⅞, and Canada Southern firsts, Chicago and Northwestern firsts, Detroit, Bay City and Alpena firsts, Erie firsts, Hannibal and St. Joseph consolidated, Houston and Texas Central, generals, trust receipts, Kansas City and Northern real estate 7s, Lake Shore seconds, Louisville and Nashville general 6s, Mexican Central new 4s, assented, Milwaukee and Northern firsts of 1910, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western convertibles, Missouri Pacific seconds, Nashville and Chattanooga consolidated, Ohio and Mississippi consolidated, St. Paul, Chicago and Pacific, Western 6s, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba firsts, and Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan firsts, each 1. *Declined*—Chesapeake and Ohio, class B, reorganization certificates, and Wabash convertibles, trust receipts, each 2; International and Great Northern 6s, 1½; St. Paul, Southern Minnesota firsts, South Carolina incomes, and do. seconds, each 1½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy debenture 5s, Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette land grants, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe gold 6s, St. Paul, Southwestern firsts, and Texas and Pacific second incomes, each 1¼, and Atlantic and Pacific incomes, Central Pacific land grants, Chesapeake and Ohio 4s, reorganization certificates, Duluth and Iron Range firsts, Iron Mountain 5s, Lake Shore firsts, Metropolitan seconds, Mobile and Ohio general 4s, Texas firsts, and St. Paul, Wisconsin and Minnesota 5s, each 1.

Coffin & Stanton of this city and F. H. Prince & Co. of Boston offer at par and accrued interest a limited amount of Illinois and Pacific Missouri Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1937, principal and interest guaranteed by Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Bonds can be drawn for sinking fund after 1897 at 105.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$10,741,673
Corresponding week last year	12,029,865
Since Jan. 1, 1889	$9,675,245
Corresponding period last year	$7,961,880

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,003,666
Corresponding week last year	6,484,282
Since Jan. 1, 1889	54,614,582
Corresponding period last year	47,742,364

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$183,254
Corresponding week last year	479,405
Since Jan. 1, 1889	1,329,717
Corresponding period last year	1,481,054

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$574,631
Corresponding week last year	559,709
Since Jan. 1, 1889	5,817,065
Corresponding period last year	4,703,980

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending March 2.$540,560,836
Balances for the week ending March 2.. 50,293,390
Clearings for the week ending Feb. 23.. 555,709,178
*Balance for the week ending Feb. 23.. 47,788,957
Clearings for the week ending Feb. 16.. 718,099,287
Balance for the week ending Feb. 16.. 36,778,092
Clearings for the week ending Feb. 9.. 746,364,267
Balance for the week ending Feb. 9.... 52,541,574
Clearings for the week ending Feb. 2.. 651,220,768
Balance for the week ending Feb. 2.... 56,365,738
Clearings for the week ending Jan. 26.. 684,891,832
Balance for the week ending Jan. 26.... 52,669,293
*For five days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 2, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There are no Upriver Bricks in the market; Jerseys are worth $7 50@$8 ₱ 1,000; Long Islands, $6@$6 50; pale Bricks, $3 50@$4; Croton, dark and red, $15@$18; Croton, yellow, $14@$16; Philadelphia Fronts, $28; Roman Front, $27. Rosendale Cement is worth $1 15@$1 25 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $2 10@$2 35; English Portland, $2 20@$2 30; German Portland, $2 30@$2 70. Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl., and do. finishing, $1 20; State common Lime, 85c., and do. finishing, $1 10. Laths are worth $4 50 ₱ 1,000. Goats' Hair is worth 25c. @26c. and bunch fibre, 19c.@21c.

COFFEE—Was held to full prices, though quiet, with fair invoices of Rio quoted up to last, and fair to good Cucuta within the range of 18½c.@19¼c. An invoice of Rio No. 7 was placed on private terms. And in the option line Rio Coffee was again worked up for the day 15@20 points on a moderate movement, favored in part by stronger cables from Hamburg and firmness from Havre and Brazil ports; deliveries to Brazil ports of outlet today, 7,000 bags to Rio Janeiro and 5,000 bags to Santos, and stocks to close, respectively, 3,240,000 and 1,789,000 bags, against same time in preceding crop year, 1,282,000 and 529,000 bags, and at the close here March stood at 16.70c.@16.75c., April at 16.65c.@16.70c., May at 16.70c.@16.75c., June at 16.85c.@16.90c., July at 16.99c.@16.95c., and August to December within the range of 17c.@17.20c. Stock of Brazil Coffee here, 176,538 bags, ...stock of Coffee at Havre, 446,000 bags, (954,000 bags Brazilian, and at Hamburg, 272,000 bags, (260,000 bags Brazil)....Stock at Rio Janeiro, 897,000 bags, (against 156,000 bags a year ago.)

SUGAR—Was quoted up for the day partially 1 point, on, however, an utterly lifeless market and dispiriting cables; only 16,700 bales were placed on options here, from 9 points decline to 3 advance, closing 1 point decline. Refiners tended to check the inquiry, buyers hesitating toward the extreme close in their bidding—awaiting developments....Arrivals here to-day, 6,995 bbls. and 3,989 sacks, against same day last year, 7,173 sacks, and from the four Atlantic ports, 5,258 sacks and bbls....Sales reported of 22,250 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 9,100 sacks and bbls. entered for shipment,) of which about 1,150 sacks and bbls. Low Extras, at $3 92½@$3 85; about 1,450 sacks and bbls. City Mills Extra, of which bulk, in lots, for the West Indies, within the range of $3 95@$3 95; 1,350 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 5,100 sacks and bbls. poor ordinary to strictly choice Patent Extras, at $5 80@$7, to arrive and here, at $6 45@$7, fancy, in lots, up to $7 95@$7 15 and to arrive at $5 60@$6 45. (5,250 sacks low grade Extras, bulk to arrive, reported chiefly at $3 50@$3 75 for shipment); about 5,450 sacks and bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, of which Patents at $3 45@$6 25, bulk in bbls. at $5 75@$6 10, and straight Extras at $5 10@$5 75, the latter for fancy—mainly $5 15@$5 50, (2,000 bbls. other Extras) and at $5 10 to the trade; 950 pks. Superfine, of which bulk Winter, in sacks and bbls., mostly at $2 90@$3 25, fancy up to $3 35@$3 40; 1,950 sacks and bbls. Fine at $2 30@$3 05, and 700 bbls. Southern Extras and 375 bbls. superfine. RYE FLOUR within our former range. CORNMEAL dull; quoted as before. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR very quiet at $1 70@$1 80....Arrivals to-day, 542 bags, and, this week, 2,666 bags. BUCKWHEAT—Nominal at 50c.@52c. FEED steady, with 40-lb. quiet at 72½c.@77½c., on a moderate inquiry.

WHEAT—Under a decided pressure of selling orders and on an active market in the speculative line, gave way here within regulars hours 1¼c.@1⅝c., and subsequently in outside dealings 2c., (influenced by the severe break at Chicago, under what was called the sale of the leading grades, from $1 07¼ to $1 03 on the May option there,) and though realizing here ½c.@¾c. (at Chicago ¾c.@1c., or on May, there, to $1 03¼@$1 03½) the market wound up weak and sensitive, the dominant power continuing bearish. Cables afforded no encouragement, and no inquiry of moment was noted here for Wheat for early delivery, despite the decline, (with the options, though some bids were mentioned for odd boatloads from local millers; 4,120,000 bushels reported placed here in the option line, of which 2,844,000 bushels for May, bringing here by the regular adjournment March to 96¼c. April to 97½c., and May, regularly, to 98⅞c., (having ranged from 98 11-16c.@99 15-16c.) and subsequently, in outside dealings, down to 98½c., latest at 98⅜c., (against $1 00 1-16 last evening,) with the contract grade of Red, for prompt delivery, quoted nominal at ⅞c. under the May option, and June, regularly, to 99¾c., having ranged from 99¼c.@99 7-8c., and July to 95¾c. (having ranged from 95¾c.@96¼c.) August to 92⅜c., and December to 95¼c., (having ranged from 95¼c.@96¼c.,) and receipts here, of only 44,000 bushels and no export clearances hence; and from near-by ports only 2,745 bushels. (this from Philadelphia.)

CORN—Was likewise depressed ¼c.@½c. on a restricted business, even on speculative account. Export coal moderate, and ready to prevail for maturing freight contracts. Cables unfavorable. Arrivals here to-day, 84,600 bushels, and clearances hence, 172,267 bushels, and from four Atlantic ports, 230,113 bushels. Sales reported of about 672,000 bushels. (of which, on options, 496,000 bushels No. 2 and 48,000 bushels steamer Mixed,) and for prompt and special early delivery, about 128,000 bushels, on a basis of 54,000 bushels credited to shippers, including No. 2, in elevator, at 43¾c. and delivered at 44¼c., free on board, afloat, at 44¼c. do., March, at 43¾c.@44c., latest at 43¾c. do., April, at 43¾c.@43¾c., latest at 43¾c., latest at 43¾c., do., May, at 43¾c.@43¾c., latest at 43¾c., do., June, at 43¾c.@44c., latest at 43¾c., steamer Mixed, in elevator, at 43¼c., and delivered at 43¼c.@43¾c., mostly at 43¾c., do., March option, at 42½c.@42¾c., closing at 42½c. bid; No. 3 Corn, in elevator, at 41c., and afloat and delivered at 42c. No. 2 White quoted at 46¾c.@47c.; steamer White, in elevator, at 42½c., and delivered at 43¾c., steamer Yellow, in elevator, at 43c.; Rejected, afloat, at 40½c., and ungraded Mixed and Yellow and White, to arrive and here, at 41c.@50c., as to quality and condition. (4,000 bushels fancy White Southern, delivered, at 60c. for export.)

OATS—On a light movement, also receded slightly, and closed dull.....Receipts here to-day, 19,000 bushels, and clearances hence, 1,421 bushels.....Sales reported here of 157,000 bushels, of which 82 options, 57,000 bushels, and 4 for prompt delivery, 110,000 bushels, including No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 33¾c.@33⅞c.; do., March options, at 32½c.; do., April options, at 32½c.; No. 3 White, in store and elevator, 31c.@32c.; No. 3 Oats, in store and elevator, at 30½c.@31½c., do., March, at 30½c.; do., April, at 31¼c.; do., May, at 31¼c.; No. 3 at 30c.; Rejected at 29c.; ungraded White at 33c.@34c., and ungraded Mixed at 30c.@32c.

RYE, BARLEY, AND MALT—Inactive and nominally unchanged.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, No. 1, is worth 85c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs., No. 2, 75c.@80c., No. 3, 65c.@70c.; Hay, Clover, 60c.@70c.; Hay, Clover mixed, 65c.@75c.; Hay, shipping, 50c.; Hay, Salt, 45c.@55c.; Long Rye Straw, 80c.@95c.; Short Rye Straw, 50c.@55c.; Oat Straw, 55c.@60c.; Wheat Straw, 45c.@50c.

HIDES—Were again quoted somewhat firmer, on a good demand, with sales and deliveries here reported for the week of 68,229 Hides, and stock at the close, 527,300 Hides and 628 bales, &c., against 464,009 Hides and 1,886 bales &c., a year ago.

LEATHER—Was fairly active, and generally, on a comparatively steady basis, though in instances, on non-acid stock showing slight depression.... Week's exports hence to Europe, 92,343 sides.

NAVAL STORES—Held to full previous prices, on meagre offerings, but quiet.

PETROLEUM—Certificates of Crude Petroleum were very sparingly dealt in, and fluctuated slightly, leaving off steadily at an last evening....Opening Office, (as reported by the Consolidated Exchange,) 92¾, and range for the day, 92@92¾, closing at 92⅝ bid, (against 93¾ yesterday.....Sales to-day at the Exchange, 477,000 bbls.....against 857,000 bbls. yesterday.....Refined Petroleum is quiet and dull, advanced 5 points, and wanted; quoted here at 7.15, (in cases at 9.15,) and at Philadelphia and Baltimore, in bbls., at 7.05....Crude Petroleum, in bbls., (Parker's), at 7.35....Naphtha, in bbls., at 7.75.

PROVISIONS—Hog product, in instances, again yielded a shade on generally a moderate movement.... Pork was steady and in more demand for export, 800 bbls. Mess sold at $12 50@$13 75 for new and $12 for old.....Dressed Hogs had a moderate call at easier figures, with city at 5c.@6¼c., and 7c., as to weights.....Arrivals at interior points, 30,962 head.....CUTMEATS in fair request and held steadily, with Pickled Bellies, 12-lb., at 6c., 13-lb. at 6¼c., 12-lb. at 6¾c.@7c., mainly at 7c., and 10-lb. at 8c., (about 90,000 lb. reported sold); Pickled Shoulders at 5½c.@5¾c., Smoked do. at 6½c.@6¾c., Pickled Hams at 9¼c.@10, Smoked do. at 11c.@11¼c.; Fresh Bellies, 11-lb., at 7¼c.; Fresh Hams, 10c.@12-lb., 10¼c.@10¾c.....Western Steam Lard neglected for early delivery, closing at $7 12½.....And in the option line Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of only 250 tcs. for April at $7 10, 500 tcs. for May at $7 11, and 250 tcs. for June at $7 14, showing a decline for the day of 1@2 points.....And of City Steam Lard 75 tcs. sold at $6 75.....Refined Lard, for the Continent, quoted at $7@$7 07½, as to brand, and for South America at $8 10.....BACON and BEEF HAMS in partial neglect, and quoted barely steady, within our previous range.....BUTTER dull and heavy, with Creamery at 28c.@30c., and State Dairy, new, as to pkgs. at 25c.@27c., and old do. at 22c.@24c.; fine to fancy imitation Creameries, new, at 17c.@23c.; prime old Western Factory at 15c.@19c.....CHEESE in light request and easy in price. Some dealer and quirk, with best domestic, fresh, at 13½c.@14½c.....Prime city TALLOW quoted generally at 4½c., though in instances held higher.....OLEOMARGARINE STEARINE at 6½c.

SKINS—A freer movement was reported at generally steady prices, with sales of 2,000 Deer and 2,500 Goat skins within our former range, and receipts comprising 104 bales Deer and 1,481 bales Goat.

SUGAR—Raw in more demand and held very firmly, with Fair Refining Muscovado quoted at 4⅞c., and Centrifugal, 96° test, at 5⅝c.....Sales reported of two cargoes Centrifugal, 96° test, cost and freight form, at 5¼c., quoted at the close at 5¼c.@5 5-16c.....Refined unchanged, on a very moderate demand for the several grades.

FREIGHTS—In the way of charter contracts ruled firm on restricted offerings of desirable tonnage, which was sought after to a fair extent for Lumber, Timber, Deals, Petroleum, Sugar, Naval Stores, Cotton, (for this in part sail carriers,) railroad Iron, Fertilizers, Ice, Coal, Sugar, Molasses, Cooperage stock, and miscellaneous cargo. Petroleum, in cases, by sail hence for Japan, quoted at 85c.@88½c.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—LAWRENCE, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM—VAN BRUNT, P. J., BRADY AND BARTLETT, JJ.—Non-enumerated Motions—Nos. 1 to 86, inclusive. Preferred Causes—Nos. 87 to 54, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—ANDREWS, J.—Demurrers—Nos. 191, 192, 193, 194, 247, 252, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276.—Nos. 1,239, 1,051, 180, 1,152, 614, 1,237, 1,221, 49.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—PATTERSON, J. Demurrers—Nos. 218, 253, 254, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284.

TRIAL CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—INGRAHAM, J.—Nos. 1,944, 1,946, 1,947, 1,949, employed by E. S. Pin & Co. to make a thorough examination of these breweries and report the annual average net profits of each for the years 1886, 1887, and 1888, after writing off a fair amount for depreciation and for keeping up and tear, and also estimating the probable sum that could be saved each year under this company's management, certify that the annual net profit for said years, basing their estimate on the new breweries upon their output for the actual period they had been in operation was.....$192,000
Conservative estimate of savings..... 80,000

Net to company.....$272,000
Applying this sum of net earnings as follows:
To payment of interest on 1st mortgage bonds.....$60,000
To payment of 8 per cent interest on preferred stock.....80,000—140,000

Leaves a balance of.....$132,000

This balance is equal to 13 2-10 per cent, applicable to dividends upon the common stock.

The products of the company find a market in 225 towns and cities in this State from Syracuse, having together a population of more than a million people and where the names of Greenway and Haberle have been household words for 40 years.

Application will be made to list all classes of the securities at the New-York Stock Exchange.

E. S. CHAPIN & CO.,

NO. 4 EXCHANGE COURT.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK, REPUBLIC, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Feb. 26, 1889.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,494,001 29
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		413 26
United States bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		826,000 00
United States bonds on hand		25,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		721,576 93
Due from State banks and bankers		1,224,980 13
Due from State banks and bankers		67,156 14
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures		637,884 16
Current expenses and taxes paid		13,076 15
Premiums paid		179,118 24
Checks and other cash items	$18,832 25	
Exchanges for Clearing House	841,753 99	
Bills of other banks	67,826 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	117 28	
Specie	3,251,884 50	
Legal-tender notes	717,995 00	
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250 00	4,899,659 02
Total		$19,132,664 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000 00
Surplus fund	500,000 00
Undivided profits	327,540 42
National bank notes outstanding	42,200 00
Dividends unpaid	29,611 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$3,552,329 59
Demand certificates of deposit	106,854 18
Certified checks	248,206 95
Cashier's checks outstanding	425,275 60
United States deposits	900,000 00
Due to other national banks	9,427,662 59
Due to State banks and bankers	2,071,974 28
	16,732,213 50
Total	$19,132,664 92

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss:

I, E. H. Pullen, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. PULLEN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1889. JAMES WALSH,
Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN JAY KNOX,
WM. BARBOUR,
OLIVER S. CARTER, } Directors.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO.,

London, England.

ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO.,

Amsterdam, Holland.

Transact a general banking business. Securities bought and sold on commission. Foreign exchange. Commercial and travelers' letters of credit.

Orders for bonds and stocks executed on commission in London and on all Continental Bourses of Europe.

Negotiation of Railway, State, City, and Corporation Loans a specialty.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There were no sales held at the Exchange and Auction Room on Saturday, March 2. The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending Saturday, March 2, was $1,343,070, as against $3,451,185, the figures for the week previous. The aggregate sales for the month of February reached the sum of $7,046,179, as against $4,077,05[illegible] for the month of January.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following auction sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) March 4.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, Jacob B. Cantor, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick theatre and two four-story brick buildings, with plot of land 40 by 248.5 by 42.2 by 234.5, 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway, running through to 1502 and 1504 6th-av., 104.8 feet north of 30th-st.

By Joseph A. Levy, foreclosure sale, Morris Goodhart, Esq., Referee, of three five-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 100, 1,743 to 1,747 9th-av., west side, 25.11 feet west of 100th-st.

Tuesday, March 5.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction, the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.4 by 98.9, 249 East 33d-st., north side, 100 feet west of 2d-av.

By James C. Lalor & Co., public auction sale of the three-story brick building, with lot 20 by 70, 519 Lexington-av., east side, 20.10 feet north of 48th-st.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, William N. Armstrong, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame dwelling and two-story frame stable, with lot 25 by 100, 23 Manhattan-st., west side, 99.2 feet north of Broome-st., and three-story frame dwelling and two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 100, 29 Mangin st., west side, 150 feet north of Broome-st.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, J. Warren Greene, Esq., Referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18 by 100.5, 159 West 64th-st., north side, 246 feet east of 10th-av.

By William B. Brown, foreclosure sale, Abner C. Thomas, Esq., Referee, of eight three-story stone-front dwellings, with plot of land 139.11 by 100.8 by 127 by 100.11, 122 to 136 West 97th-st., south side, 450 feet east of 10th-av., third mortgage, and four similar houses, with plot of land 70 by 100.11 by 57.4 by 101. 132 to 128, West 97th-st., south side, 519.11 feet east of 10th-av., second mortgage.

Wednesday, March 6.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the five-story brick factory, with plot of land 50.9 by 49, 380 and 382 Water-st., northeast corner of Oliver-st.; four-story brick building, with plot of land 71.10 by 117, 313 to 317 Cherry-st. (running through to 358 to 362) Water-st, 24 feet west of Clinton-st.; three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 165 Hudson-st., northwest corner of Leight-st.; four-story brick building, with lot 20 by 50, 163 Leight-st., north side, 100 feet west of Hudson-st.; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 75, 134 Sullivan-st., north side, 78 feet north of Prince-st.; three-story brick and frame building, with lot 22.8 by 75, 501 Greenwich-st., east side, 133.1 feet south of Springst.; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 22.9 by 97, 150 Waverley-place, south side, 220.9 feet west of 6th-av.; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 17 by 100.5, 44 West 71st-st., south side, 320 feet west of 8th-av.; four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, 439 East 76th-st., north side, 75 feet west of Pleasant-av., and five-story stone-front flat, with lot 28 by 100.11, 247 East 124th-st., north side, 80.6 feet west of 2d-av.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 23 by 90.10, 225 East 86th-st., north side, west of 2d-av., and two lots, each 25 by 100, on East 174th-st., south side, 50 feet east of Sherman-av.

By S. De Walteraes, public auction sale of the three-story stone-front flats, with lots 17.6 by 100.5, 345 West 49th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.

By James C. Lalor & Co., public auction sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 102.2, 147 East 72d-st., north side, 53.9 feet east of Lexington-av.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 19 by 102.2, 257 West 73d-st., north side, 174 feet east of West End-av.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, foreclosure sale, Robert S. Bussing, Jr., Referee, of the five-story building, with lot 25 by 100, on 9th-av., northwest corner of 99th-st.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Nathaniel C. Moore, Esq., Referee, of a one-story frame building, with lot 25 by 100.10, on East 110th-st., south side, 170 feet east of 1st-av.

By J. Thomas Stearns, foreclosure sale, J. W. Greene, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 23.6 by 89.8 by 25 by 59.2 by 10.4, on St. Ann's-av., northeast corner of 149th-st.

Thursday, March 7.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., Executor's sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 97.8, 70 St. Mark's-place, south side, 175 feet west of 1st-av. Also, public auction sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.5, 208 West 59th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 7th-av., and two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 146th-st., north side, 275 feet west of Grand Boulevard.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.5, 330 East 63d-st., south side, 250 feet west of 1st-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, 1,511 Avenue A, northwest corner of 80th-st., and two three-story brick houses, with lots, each 12.6 by 100.11, 215 and 221 West 122d-st., north side, west of 7th-av.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the three-story dwelling house, with lot 20.2 by 100.10, 221 East 111th-st., north side, 260 feet east of 3d-av.

By Brown & Lawless, foreclosure sale, James R. Cumming, Esq., Referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.6 by 100.5, 20 East 62d-st., south side, 79 feet west of Madison-av.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Clarence W. French, Esq., Referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 98.9, 20 East 92d-st., south side, 300 feet east of 5th-av. And similar sale, Robert W. Todd, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 100 on 136th-st., south side, 225 feet west of Alexander-av.

By William B. Brown, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hail, Esq., Referee, of two four-story brick dwellings, with lots, each 19 by 102.2, 259 and 261 West 73d-st., north side, 136 feet east of West End-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 2.

40th-st., 138, 140, and 142: Frederick J. Stohe and wife to Austin Gunnison..... $10

Ludlow-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x89.4; Harris Baikowsky and wife and others to Peter Schafer..... 25,000

26th-st., 151 East; Solomon Jacobs and wife to John E. Stillwell..... 46,000

Fredericks-st., w. s., 98 ft. s. of Pelham-av., 75x87.6; Ellen T. Daniels to James F. Morrison..... 1,000

King's bridge Road, West Farms road, e. s., lot 144 and part 145, map William Powell, 24th Ward, 132x180x50x100 to Elisabeth-st. x50x145; Isaac S. Steindler and wife to Bertha Hahn..... 1

158th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x102.8; James S. Reynolds and others to Pauline A. Reynolds..... 15,000

Norfolk-st., 125; Sarah and Simon Dribin to Morris Shapiro..... 13,250

Broome-st., 382, 384, and 386; John W. Van Hoesen and others to Samuel Aronson.... 56,000

Franklin-st., 147; Amanda Gaston to Charles A. Stein..... 22,000

Columbia-st., e. s., 300 ft. w. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Leopold Huiter to Solomon Wallach and wife..... 20,500

Delancey-st., 128; Moses Mann and wife to Simon Dribin..... 18,500

9th-st., s. s., 188 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x94; Jacob Wilks and wife and Magdalena Kandpolis to Mary and Barbara Herafelder..... 40,000

22d-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x98.9; Margaret Van Nest to Theodore Satler..... 23,100

14th-st., s. s., 88 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25ox 208.6 to 13th-st.; Nathaniel Cheney and another, Trustees, to Charles H. Field and another..... 1

2d-av., 586; Alice M. McDaniels to Charles G. Dean..... 13,250

72d-st., s. s., 315 ft. w. of 9th-av., 30x102.2; Henry T. McOoun and wife to Edward Purcell..... 55,000

8th-av., n. w. corner of 82d-st., 27.8x100; Edward Partridge and wife to Henry T. McCoun..... 85,000

Pine-st., 34; Emily M. and Emil Heineman to John D. Wood and another..... 1

Same property; John D. Wood and Francis Payson and wives to David W. Bishop..... 45,000

Twenty-sixth-st., n. s., 226 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9; Friedrich Wolfram and wife to Hyman Greenstone..... 12,500

1st-av., 1,613; Emelie and William H. Mehlich to William H. Schumacher..... 26,000

Madison-av., n. e. corner of 108th-st., 100.11 x100; Jacob Bookman and wife and others to Hugh Brady..... 40,000

126th-st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 3d-av., 30x99.11; John A. Murray and wife to Enoch C. Bell. 8,750

84th-st., s. s., 320.5 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25.5x 102.8; Patrick McMorrow and wife to Gottlieb Fesser..... 27,125

131st-st., 154 West; Isaac E. Wright to Bella Heymann..... 20,000

131st-st., 156 West; same to Caroline Heyman..... 20,000

131st-st., 150 West; same to Rose Heyman. 20,000

Fulton-st., n. w. corner of Pearl-st., 1-140 part; Henrietta Lassing to Jane A. Lansing..... 1

1st-av., n. e. corner of 83d-st., 20.5x67.10x 27x60.5x94; Wilhelmina Loster to Margaret Cook and another, ½ part..... 8,000

Weehawken-st., w. s., 58.5 ft. n. of Christopher-st., 58.9x6.8x11x20.9x58.9x12; August Kleine and wife to Karolina Bock..... 11,000

1st-av., n. e. corner of 79th-st.; John F. Ryan to Joseph L. Ryan and another, ½ part..... 10,000

Brook-av., s. w. corner of 159d-st., 19ox100 to 151st-st.; also, s. e. corner of Brook-av. and 152d-st. 50x140x irr. to 151st-st.x397; James M. Brown and others, Executors, &c., to The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company..... 82,580

Same property; John C. Brown and wife to same..... 1

Boston road, s. e. s., 102.7 ft. s. w. of 169th-st., 42x156; Bernard C. Murray and wife to Roderic O'Connor..... 4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$25,000.—ON MADISON-AV., FACING Mount Morris Park, an elegant three-story stone-front house; terms to suit purchaser. E. HOLLMAN, 245 Bowery.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

A MOST SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT, FULL size, elegantly-finished, and magnificently-furnished four-story high-stoop brownstone house, 65th-st., just east of 5th-av. and Central Park, for sale, complete, reasonably.

ALSO,

26 East 78th-st., (same owner,) four-story mediumsize dwelling. To effect an immediate sale reduced to $38,000. Keys, permits, &c., from

V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway and 663 5th-av.

ATTENTION, INVESTORS.

A superb apartment house, near 59d-st., 5th-av., and St. Thomas's Church; elegant block and surroundings; rent, $12,000 per annum; price, $170,000.

N. B.—This property, occupying such a central and permanently-desirable position, causes above rental to be steady and secure.

Particulars of

V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP House on Lexington-av., near 46th-st.; butler's pantry, counters, hard-wood finish, open fireplaces, &c. E. L. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOUR LOTS, NORTH-west corner Grand Boulevard and 139th-st. Owner, 60 West 47th-st.

$27.500 IF SOLD IN THE NEXT 10 days, 55x100, north side of 90th-st., 230 feet west of 5th-av. Owner, 60 West 47th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, FIVE minutes from the bridge, a three-story and extension brick house; perfect order; good plumbing; polished oak floors; 15 rooms. Address F. N., Box 102 Times Office.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE IN THIS vicinity, (near all stations,) for sale and rent. Edw. P. Hamilton & Co., 96 Broadway, office 32.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, Auctioneers, Will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1889, At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF 9TH-AV. AND 99TH-ST.

Five-story brick fire-proof building, brick arches, iron beams, and marble stairways; size of building, 25x98 feet.

For maps and particulars apply to auctioneers, 181 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1889, at 12 o'clock M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 61 Liberty-st., New-York, 44 EAST 65TH-ST., close to Madison-av., desirable four-story house, 20x55x100.5; perfect order; hard-wood finish on parlor floor. Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, 11 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., the two four-story high-stoop brownstone houses, with lots,

NOS. 2,148 AND 2,150 5TH-AV. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

JUST OFFERED—IN ONE OF THE BEST locations on Murray Hill, a 25-foot house, (80 feet deep,) partly furnished, at less than $3,400. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, ALL improvements, to lease for one or more years; lady going to Europe. Inquire 151 East 62d-st. from 10 to 12.

UNFURNISHED.

ATTRACTIVE NEW STYLISH HOUSES to let, unfurnished; ready for immediate occupancy.

1,335 LEXINGTON-AV. 146 EAST 89TH-ST. 148 EAST 89TH-ST.

All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect and decorated; advantageous terms from now to May 1 to desirable tenants securing now; permits unnecessary. Apply on premises.

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Superbly built and located medium-sized house, to lease for a term; if not unfurnished. Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., No. 106 Broadway, or No. 663 5th-av.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, 344 WEST 51st-st., three-story high-stoop brick. Apply to MORRIS S. BAER & CO., No. 72 West 34th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ELEGANT SEASIDE RESIDENCES.

To let for the season four of the most desirable and sanitary of the best seaside residences on the New-Jersey coast. All are handsomely furnished and carpeted throughout, have excellent spring beds with hair mattresses; broad, covered piazzas; gas in all rooms; coal-fire ranges, heaters, and open fireplaces; hot and cold fresh and sea water in bathrooms; water closets, &c.; are thoroughly underdrained and have an excellent supply of good water, both artesian well and cistern. These houses are all situated in inclosed, beautiful, high-terraced lawns, the grass kept in perfect order by a gardener at the owner's expense, and located directly on the ocean front, with private Ocean Beach, (not Grove,) N. J., and command an unobstructed view of the ocean, with its hundreds of passing vessels and the surf rolling on the shore. Excellent stables with accommodation for three horses and two carriages accompany each house.

Ocean Beach is eight miles south of Long Branch and two miles above Spring Lake, on the New-Jersey Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, and is accessible many times daily from New-York and Philadelphia by the Long Branch express trains. It has excellent inland and ocean-front drives, the latter through Como, Spring Lake, to Sea Girt; fine boating and fishing on Shark River; good marketing, and almost an entire absence of the greatest of seaside pests, mosquitoes. For terms, circulars, and phototypes of the properties, apply to H. H. YAMI, Ocean Beach, N. J., or to E. C. JAYNE, 245 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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Long Island seaside cottage, 17 rooms; furnished; in full view of bay and ocean; 15 minutes' walk; stable, lawn, garden; ice; dry cellar; spring water; situation high and commanding. Address L., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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"THE WALTON," 144 EAST 89TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $35 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

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TO LET—STORE—THAT FOUR-STORY building No. 237 Fulton-st., which has been occupied for the last 20 years by E. D. Burt & Co. as a shoe store, (during all which time they have paid $6,000 rent per annum,) is now to let for $4,200; situated between Liebmann Brothers & Owings on the one side and S. Wechsler & Brother on the other side; the right man and the right business are sure to succeed in what is believed to be, as it has been in the past, the best business block in Brooklyn. The wants of our increased civilization and population demand increased facilities for our vast trading population. Apply to A. E. DAVENPORT, Garfield Building, 38 Court-st., Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE LOFTS TO LET AT NO. 8 Spruce-st., 25x80; together or separately, with steam elevator and steam power if desired. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 22 Pine-st., New-York.

LARGE LOFT, 206 PEARL-ST., NEAR Fulton.—About 76x70; windows on three sides; covers three buildings; no partitions; lightest and finest loft down town; low rent. Apply Room 5 50 Cedar.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after JANUARY 22, 1889. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:00, A. M., 6:30, (Dining Car,) and 7 P. M. daily. New-York and Chicago Limited of Parlor, Dining, Smoking, and Sleeping Vestibuled Cars at 9 A. M. every day.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., 3 P. M.; Corry and Erie, 9 A. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:20 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10:00 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:00 A. M., arrive Washington 4:00 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular at 3:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:15 and 9:00 A. M., 4:30 and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

12:20 P. M., week days, (through Parlor Car.) 1:00 and 9:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Bay Head Junction, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:20 and 8:00 P. M. On Sunday, 9:40 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:00 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 6:20, 7:20, 8, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:00, (Congressional Limited,) 6:00, 7:00, 9:00 night. Accommodation, 8:30 and 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 8:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 8:30, 9, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M. Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8:00, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 12 P. M., 1, 4, 5 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices, Nos. 1, 425, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and 238 and 943 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 1 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. GREAT FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE. On and after FEB. 3 trains leave GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Largest and finest passenger station in America. 18:00 A. M., Rochester and Montreal Express. Drawing Room Cars New-York to Albany and Albany to Montreal, via D. and H. R. R.; also East Albany to St. Albans, via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS STEAM-HEATED VESTIBULED CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of Pullman smoking car, dining car, drawing room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 A. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati.

†10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Chicago, and St. Louis. Parlor Car and Dining Car.

†11:30 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Fort Edward, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Drawing room cars to Troy.

3:30 P. M., Albany, Troy, and Utica special, with drawing room cars to Troy and Utica.

*3:55 P. M., accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad.

*4:25 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with vestibuled and steam-heated sleeping and dining cars.

*6:30 P. M., Montreal and Canandaigua Express. Sleeping cars to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, daily, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday. Sunday train does not run west of Albany.

*9 P. M., special mail limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10:00 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Watertown, via Utica, daily except Saturday; also to Canandaigua on Sunday only.

12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for the West.

Tickets and space in drawing room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 62 West 125th-st., and 125th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington and 720 Fulton st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 125th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

J. M. TOUCEY, E. J. RICHARDS, General Superintendent. Ass't Gen. Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st. as follows:

6:50 A. M. for Catasauqua and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Buffalo.

11 A. M. for Cherry Ford and intermediate points.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M., Flitston and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. & B. Junction.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons. Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect at all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:45 P. M. for Coplay and intermediate points.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.

GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE 288 BROADWAY

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago Express, London, Ham'ton, 9:55 A. M., *8:00, 10:15 P. M.; Toronto, 9:55 A. M., 9:00, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *6:00 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 9:15, *9:55 A. M., *6:00, *8:15 P. M., (and at 11:30 A. M. for Utica only;) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 9:15, *7:16, *9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00, *6:00, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, 8:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 1:45, *6:25 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Parlor cars to Albany Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday, as leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 11:20 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Ferry, foot Jay-st., N. R., 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 8:30 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 730 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 257, 263, 944, 942 Broadway, 163 Bowery, 12 Park-place, and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

ATLANTIC CITY

By Central RR. of New-Jersey.

THROUGH IN 3½ HOURS.

A Solid Through Express Train,

with Elegant Coaches, Parlor Cars, leaves New-York, foot of Liberty-street, week days, at 9:30 P. M.

Returning, leaves Atlantic City, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 9:10 A. M.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel and residence to destination.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, 9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 6:03, *7, 9:30, *11, 11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02 2:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4:30, 5:02, 5:02, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:07, 6:30, 11:35 P. M. For particular see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

SHORE LINE—ALL-RAIL ROUTE.—FOR Boston, Providence, Newport, and the East. Express trains leave Grand Central Station for Providence and Boston at 10 A. M., 7 P. M.; limited express at 5 P. M., (dining car,) night express at 11:30 P. M. daily; for Newport at 5 A. M. and 1 P. M. Palace Parlor Cars or Sleeping Cars on all express trains.

Railroad connections made at all above points. For tickets and staterooms apply at 5, 11, 207, 229, 257, 261, 287, 263, 302, and 944 Broadway, or at the company's general office, 235 West-st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER. TIME TABLE OF JAN. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7:00 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:50 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

8 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 4:00, 9:00 A. M. for Red Bank, Long Branch, (Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, except Sunday,) Point Pleasant.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, &c.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Vineland, Bridgeton.

4:30, 6:00, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9 A. M. for Perth Amboy.

For LAKEWOOD at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 4:30 P. M. (Parlor cars at 2:30 and 4:30.)

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., (2:30 P. M., through express with parlor cars.)

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey and Philadelphia and Reading R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R., at 4, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:15, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 4 A. M., 5:30, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 4, 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and Parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Express trains leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:

9 A. M., (8:30 A. M. on Sundays.) Day Express, buffet drawing room coaches to Buffalo.

10:30 A. M. week days, Delaware Valley Express. Parlor Car to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, and Hornellsville.

5 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," solid Pullman train each day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. I. P. FARMAR, G. P. A.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

*GERMANIC, Capt. IRVING, Wed., March 6, A. M.
*ADRIATIC, Capt. CAMERON, Wed., March 13, 2 P.M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PARSELL, Wed., March 20, 8 A.M.
*CELTIC, Capt. DAVISON, Wed., March 27, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.

Saloon, $50, $60, $80, $100. Steerage from or to the old country, $20. *A limited number of second cabin passengers carried on these steamers. Outward, $30 and $35; prepaid, $35; excursion, $65. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York.

J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Aurania...M'h 9, 11 A.M. | Etruria..M'h 30, 4:30 A.M.
Umbria..M'h 16, 4:30 A.M. | Aurania..Apr. 6, 9:30 A.M.
Servia..M'h 23, 10:30 A.M. | Gallia...April 10, 1 P.M.
Bothnia..M'h 27, 2:30 P.M. | Umbria...April 13, 3 P.M.

Cabin passage, $60, $80, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

SS. CITY OF ROME, Wed., May 1, 29, June 26, and every fourth Wednesday thereafter. Saloon passage, $60 and upward; second class, $30.

GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY, from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.

Ethiopia, March 9, 11 A.M. | Devonia, March 30, 5 A.M.
Anchoria, March 16, 5 A.M. | Circassia, April 6, 10 A.M.

Rates of passage to Glasgow, Londonderry, or Liverpool—Cabin, $45 and $55.

Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.

Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

THE STATE STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN New-York, Glasgow, and Belfast, (Larne,) with through tickets at reduced rates to Liverpool, London, Dublin, &c.

STATE OF INDIANA, Thursday, March 7, 10 A.M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Th. Mar. 14, 8 P.M.

Cabin passage $35

PRESERVING NEW PARKS

PROTESTING AGAINST THE INTENT OF THE IVES BILL.

WHY CHANGES SHOULD BE WELL CONSIDERED AND NOT LEFT TO THE WHIMS OF ANY BODY OF MEN.

It is now reasonably assured that at to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Committee of the Real Estate Exchange much light will be thrown upon the subject of proposed changes in the new parks. It will be the only topic discussed by the committee, coming up under a resolution of indorsement of the Ives bill, which proposes to give the Park and Sinking Fund Commissioners power to lease, sell, and purchase lands for the double purpose of providing a revenue for the city in place of an expense for maintenance; until the city shall actually put the new territory to park uses and of "straightening boundaries."

Those who favor the bill have claimed for it that, while it might be open to specific objection, such a law, to be effective, must confer large discretionary powers upon the city officials. For several days a map of the new parks has hung in a conspicuous place in the salesroom at the Exchange. The map has been generally regarded as an argument in favor of the Ives bill. It shows irregularities of boundary lines which seem to call for correction and other peculiarities that appear to justify such a measure as the Ives bill. At the same time, members of the Exchange, as a body, reposing confidence in the commission who selected the park lands, have been disposed to go slow in condemning that work or in approving a proposed remedy for it.

To-morrow's meeting will be the third at which the bill will have been considered. At the last meeting James L. Wells, who was one of the city's experts in appraising land for the new parks, opposed the bill on grounds then reported in THE TIMES. In view of the increasing interest in the subject and of its recognized importance, Mr. Wells and the other opponents of the bill will doubtless explain more in detail than at the last meeting why the findings of the Commissioners should not be disturbed, for the present at least. They will also be able to show that the published maps are deceptive and misleading. These maps have prejudiced many property owners against the boundaries set by the Commissioners. Mr. Wells gave his views of the subject to a reporter of THE TIMES Saturday.

"I do not claim," he began, "that the boundaries are faultless. It may be necessary in time to add to the parks' territory or to part with slices of it. But whenever that may happen it should not not be done under a loose, indiscriminate law, which vests discretionary power in officials who are not accountable to any constituency. It should be done under the advice of a landscape architect, after thorough examination of the lands, for the purpose of determining their utility, adaptability, and possibilities in the direction for which they were acquired. Nor do I object to leasing lands or buildings in the new territory under proper conditions. It may be well to secure a revenue from them until the city shall want to use them. I do not believe in leasing them as this bill provides, for in my opinion the bill in effect turns the property over to men who may or may not regard the city's interests and who may be led into action that would be really hostile to such interests. Whatever may be done in diminishing or increasing the park territory, or in leasing, should be done carefully, advisedly, and so far into the future that taxpayers will understand it, instead of groping in the dark, as now. I am opposed to giving unlimited power to any body of men, either to misuse or to sell any of our newly-acquired lands.

"Let us consider the objections which are made to the boundaries. Take Crotona Park. A great cry is raised because a square plot outside the park is included in this purchase. The square did belong to John B. Haskin and ex-Judge Tappen. I am not aware that they used any influence to have it taken. On the other hand, I am quite sure that they would be glad to have it back at the appraised price. The city could sell it already at a profit. It was taken because it has an exceptionally fine playground, which was used by the Union Baseball Club, and most of the land in the vicinity is rocky, hilly, and unsuited to such a purpose. Except along that square the eastern boundary of the park is 300 feet from Third-avenue. That strip was not taken because Third-avenue lots were much more valuable than the other land. On the east a similar strip was left for the same reason, between the eastern line of the park and Boston-avenue, a fine boulevard, 100 feet wide, just regulated and graded. Both east and west the border is wide enough for villa sites, fronting the park, as well as full lots on Third and Boston avenues. A strip 150 feet wide was left along the northern boundary, because along Fairmount-avenue, which is the next street, are cottages with stables, each plot being worth at least $5,000.

"It was the policy of the Commissioners to avoid taking buildings needlessly. In some cases they had to be taken. Usually in such cases they were desirable acquisitions and will be useful in the parks. The purchase of the Zborowski mansion, which cost $75,000 to build, will yield the city full value in Claremont Park. This is merely an illustration of desirable, although seemingly expensive purchases. In such cases the buildings stand in the centre of the acquired plots, and of course had to be taken. They can be used for museums or other purposes for public education or comfort.

"Another howl is raised over a square belonging to the Valentine estate, which on the map appears to be taken in block out of Van Cortlandt Park. The reason this appears so is because the map gives the Woodlawn Cemetery tract the same shade of green as the park tract, and also runs an imaginary road, called Mount Vernon-avenue, through the park. As a matter of fact, Jerome-avenue is the eastern boundary of the park, and the Valentine plot is east of that avenue. It belongs naturally to the cemetery, not to the park. Perhaps the plot may have increased in value because of its park frontage, but it is bounded on two sides by the cemetery, and that is not in its favor except for cemetery purposes. Broadway is the western boundary of Van Cortlandt Park, and the Gun Hill road is part of the southern boundary. Departures from this boundary are due to the character of the land. It is all wild land in that section, so that the complaint that street lines were not followed is absurd. Land was selected with regard to the uniformity or variety of its character rather than on imaginary street lines. The complaint against the northern boundary, which is at the Yonkers line, is equally absurd. Suppose the park were to be removed a few hundred feet south, Yonkers property would be helped about as much as in the present case and no more. When Astoria values are in some degree influenced by the comparative proximity of Central Park it is nonsense to find fault with the Van Cortlandt boundary.

"I have referred to imaginary streets. The park section is filled with them—streets that can now never be cut through. If a map were published of Central Park, with all the avenue and cross-street lines extended through it, such a map would give about as good an idea of that Park to one unfamiliar with it as the present maps give to those unfamiliar with the territory of the new parks. Even St. Mary's Park, in the Twenty-third Ward, which is an almost unbroken tract, and which is already in use as a park by the people of that section, appears on the map with street intersections which do not and never can exist.

"The city has acquired 4,000 acres of land. Mr. Camp and myself appraised this property at about $8,000,000. Our appraisements were based on values of 1884, when the bill for the parks was passed. Owners put in claims for $30,000,000. The total cost of the parks to the city, including awards, surveys, and other expenses, will be about $9,500,000, from which should be deducted whatever premium the park bonds may yield. Taken as a whole, the awards were just, and the city did well to acquire in 1889 at $9,500,000 property assessed in 1884 at $8,000,000. There may be individual cases of hardship, and exact justice may not have been dispensed in every case, but I think the aggregate will be recognized as just and fair and that when the taxpayers fully understand what the Commissioners did, they will be quite content to shield that action from any such assault as is made upon it by the Ives bill."

THE REVENUE CUTTER GRANT.

The machinery of the United States revenue steamer Grant will be given a trial on Wednesday next. Notification has been sent to the departmental authorities by the engineers in charge, and their presence is expected on the day of the test. It seems that the trouble has existed wholly in the reversing gear, it having proved so unsatisfactory on the first trial that it was deemed imperative to make an entire change.

If the machinery is found able to pass the inspection test, the cutter will undoubtedly go on active cruising at an early day. She is at present short one officer, her navigator, Lieut. Salathiel M. Crosby, United States Revenue Marine, being at present extremely sick, and confined at the Government hospital.

The cutter is lying at the foot of East Fourteenth-street, at the docks of the Delamater Iron Works. She has been laid up for repairs since November last.

The Grant's complement of officers at present consists of Capt. L. N. Stoddard, commanding; First Lieut. William J. Herring, executive; Second Lieut. Salathiel M. Crosby, navigator, and Third Lieut. J. B. Hull, watch officer. In the engineer's department are Chief Engineer Daniel C. Chester and First Assistant Engineer Edward E. Hedden. She carries a crew of 35 men forward.

AMERICAN ATHLETIC CLUB RUN.

The American Athletic Club's cross-country team took a run over part of the Fort George course yesterday morning. The ground was very soft and slippery, but, notwithstanding, the time made was better than usual. The distance run was nearly five miles. W. H. White winning in 40 minutes 45 seconds, B. Strauss second in 42:10, and J. Oppenheimer third in 42:13. The club team is settling into good condition for the national cross-country run.

MARY AT THE ALTAR.

WHY MISS ANDERSON WILL NEVER VISIT ST. LOUIS AGAIN.

The story of Miss Mary Anderson's troubles in St. Louis has been but half told, and the reason that has been assigned for her determination never again to set in that city is not the true one at all. That the cutter "criticism" to which she was treated by the St. Louis papers was not pleasant reading to a lady of Miss Anderson's character is undoubtedly true, but she could read it with comparative complacency, knowing that it could in no way injure her, professionally or socially. The theatre was packed to witness each of her performances, in spite of the vulgar attempts to injure her business by the newspaper men, so that she and Mr. Abbey could well afford to laugh at her "critics," while they gathered in the golden dollars of St. Louis. It was not this that decided her to shake the dust of the city from her feet, and never soil her shoes with it again. This decision was brought about by an affront to her tenderest feelings as a woman, made by an obscure little sheet whose name would hardly be recognized if it was mentioned, and which will not, therefore, receive the benefit of a free advertisement here. The story, as told by one of Miss Anderson's dearest friends, is here printed for the first time.

Mary Anderson is a devout Catholic, and she never lets anything interfere with what she considers her duties as such. Wherever she may be, it is her custom to attend early mass regularly, in all kinds of weather and under all circumstances. She is modest and unostentatious in her devotions, always seeking to avoid observation, and on this account, instead of going to cathedrals or large churches, she seeks out the small and unassuming edifices, where she can attend to her devotional exercises unobserved by the curious. Her maid is also a very devout Catholic, and the two are accustomed to go to mass together.

In St. Louis one morning Miss Anderson and her maid took a cab and drove in the direction of a little Catholic church with the intention of attending early mass. The carriage was stopped before the church was reached, and mistress and maid walked to the edifice. As they entered, Miss Anderson noticed that not a single man was present except the priest. A few poor women and girls were at the altar, and having asked permission of the priest to join the communion, which was, of course, gladly given, the actress and her maid knelt together and worshipped humbly with the poor people around them. As they left the church, Miss Anderson noticed a solitary man sitting in the back, who watched her intently as she passed out. She was sure that she had not passed him in entering, and something seemed to force its on her mind that his presence there was in some way connected with her devotions. Before a handful this impression was deepened to a certainty, for the streets of St. Louis were ringing with the cry, "Mary Anderson at the altar!" shrieked from the throats of a hundred newsboys.

The paper referred to was selling rapidly, and the cause of the demand was a long article telling how a reporter had dogged Miss Anderson to the church, and describing her every movement as she was engaged at her devotions. A number of pictures, including one showing her kneeling at the altar, illustrated the article, which was written in the typical Western style. When Miss Anderson saw it, she burst into tears. The vulgar descriptions of her acting had not affected her, but this intrusion into the privacy of her most sacred moments wounded her as no other insult could have done. It was then that she declared that she would never again visit St. Louis, and those who know her best say that she never changes her mind when once it is made up.

KELLAR WAS NOT THERE.

THE MAGICIAN FAILS TO RESPOND TO THE SPIRITUALISTIC CHALLENGE.

About 300 men, women, and children, most of them believers in manifested Spiritualism, attended a meeting in Adelphi Hall, Seventh-avenue and Fifty-second-street, yesterday afternoon. The assertion had been made that Magician Kellar, whose recent exposures of Spiritualism have received much attention, would be brought to utter confusion. It is not going too far to say that the 300 persons were disappointed. In anticipation of uncontrollable bursts of applause, the management had hung up a precautionary notice requesting the audience, when applauding, not to "punch the floor with canes or umbrellas," but this was an unnecessary warning, as the only lively demonstration of the afternoon occurred when a young lady whistled a tune and pleased the audience so that it insisted upon a repetition.

Charles P. McCarthy took Mr. Kellar by the hand, but treated both him and Mrs. Sawyer, the reenting medium, with such unlooked-for and unwelcome consideration that he failed at any time to arouse his audience to enthusiasm. He said that on Feb. 27 he had sent Mr. Kellar a challenge to which he had received no answer. In this challenge, Mr. McCarthy affirmed his faith in Mrs. Sawyer as a materializing medium and described a successful séance in which he had done the rope tying and she had produced the spirits—one of them that of his own daughter. Mr. McCarthy offered to tie Mrs. Sawyer on Mr. Kellar's stage, when, if the manifestations occurred, the magician was to rationally explain them outside of the spiritualistic theory; if no manifestations were made, then Mr. McCarthy's claims that Mrs. Sawyer had previously produced spiritual manifestations should be allowed.

In reply to a question addressed to the audience one gentleman acknowledged that he had attended Kellar's exhibition at Dockstader's Theatre on the Sunday evening previous, and agreed with Mr. McCarthy that as an exposure of spiritualistic methods it was a failure. No test was made there that would satisfy the "most uneducated, conscientious Spiritualist." Mr. McCarthy remarked that Mr. Kellar's business was tricks; he tricked the public, and if the public was satisfied so was Mr. McCarthy. He had nothing but regret for Mrs. Sawyer, who had fallen from the estate of an acknowledged medium to a pretended exposer of the falsity of what she knew to be true. She was playing a game, but had been driven to it by poverty and was to be pitied. "Like Balaam," he said, with hardly historical precision, "she has sold her birthright for a mess of pottage."

FUNERAL OF DR. RANNEY.

SERVICES IN THE MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH YESTERDAY.

Funeral services over the body of Dr. James W. Ranney were held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison-avenue and Fifty-third-street. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, Rector of the Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church. The front of the altar was covered with floral offerings, and as the funeral cortége moved up the aisle a minor chant was sung by a quartet choir. Other selections were "Jesus, lover of my soul," "Nearer, my God, to Thee," and "Rock of Ages." The interment took place at Cypress Hills Cemetery and was private, only the relatives and a few intimate friends of the family attending.

In his remarks Dr. Thompson spoke of Dr. Ranney's life and profession being so full of benefaction. "He has given," said the speaker, "the best and truest medical experience for the benefit of the poor, and his only reward has been the approval of his own conscience. A skilled physician has passed away—a noble profession is poorer to-day. I honor him as an active Christian man. Christianity means culture of all the faculties of the soul. Christian scholar ought to surpass all other scholars, for he has the Great Teacher as his teacher. Dr. Ranney belonged to a remarkable family, which is honored wherever it is known, but now that happy family circle is broken."

The pall bearers were Messrs. Cordoza, Collins, Gen. Batz, J. P. Furnald, J. M. Patrick, H. S. Cummings, C. B. Meirs, and A. C. Arnold. Other persons present were Dr. Bottome, Dr. Martin Ranney, Dr. J. A. Sanderson, Dr. Edward S. Sargent, Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Whitsen, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Rogers, Dr. George F. Shrady, Dr. Warner, the Rev. Richard G. Woodbridge, G. S. Palmer, Major Samuel B. Jones, James Nicholson, Dr. Steven Ranney, and ex-Senator Ambrose Ranney of Boston.

HE WAS PAID OFF WITH TIN TAGS.

Johann Icklin, a Swedish steerage passenger on the steamship La Bourgogne, stepped up to the money changers stand in Castle Garden yesterday and laid a double handful of tin disks on the counter. They were the tin tags from plug tobacco and caps from milk bottles. He wanted them exchanged for bills, and when told by Banker Scully that they were worthless a look of blank astonishment spread over his face. He said that he had been employed in holy-stoning the deck and in other work while on his way over, and before he left the ship he had been paid off in what he was told was American silver. It finally dawned upon him that he had been sold, but he laughed it off good-naturedly as he pulled out a purse well-filled with gold and secured the bills that he had asked for.

THREE ITALIAN STOWAWAYS.

The Italian Line steamship Orsino, which arrived at this port from Palermo yesterday, had on board Francisco Bistolo, aged 23 years; Camillo Gitano, aged 35 years, and Francisco Gualiano, aged 39 years, three stowaways. They were found secreted in the hold when two days out from Palermo by First Mate Roberts of the Orsino. On the arrival of the ship at the Mediterranean stores in Brooklyn yesterday, they were confined in the paint room on the pier until their case can be laid before the Collector of the Port.

SOCIALISTS AND BOODLE.

SUBJECTS THAT CAME UP BEFORE THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

At the Central Labor Union meeting in Clarendon Hall yesterday the Judiciary Committee reported that it had held open sessions to receive charges that might be made against delegates to the Central Labor Union, but no one appeared. The committee advertised for complainants with no better results. It asked Kurzenknabe and Pommer of the Journeymen Brewers to attend, but they took no notice. August Delabar testified before the committee that the only boodle that he knew of was in the possession of Henry Emerich. He himself had no charges to make against any delegates. The Secretary of the committee wrote to Ernest Rohm asking for the testimony in his possession for which the Central Labor Union had paid. To this Mr. Rohm replied that he would furnish a copy of the testimony for $10 or $15.

The committee further reported that it had done all in its power to obtain evidence in the case against the accused delegates, but failed to find any, and therefore recommended that it be discharged, as it believed there was no just cause for the assertions made reflecting on the delegates. Further, the committee expressed the opinion that the assertions were made in malice, and that if they had been made in good faith and in the cause of labor, they would have been made in the Central Labor Union before being published. The report was received, the committee discharged, and the accused delegates exonerated.

A complaint was made that the firm of Cassidy & Adler, iron founders, had declared they would not recognize any union. The matter was referred to the building trades section to investigate.

A committee appointed to investigate the causes that led to the split in the Central Labor Union made a report, printed copies of which will be sent to all the trades and labor organizations. The report declares that, owing to a certain element in the Central Labor Union, it lost its power, and instead of being a benefit to the trades represented it became an arena for would-be oratorical gladiators to wrangle and quarrel over matters foreign to the purposes for which the delegates that represented bona-fide trade organizations had been elected. This element, ever on the alert to make capital, seized on the most trifling circumstances and manufactured them into crimes of the worst kind for purposes of propaganda. Any one who dared to differ with the pernicious element was abused in the most shameful manner, so that for the last two years or more the Central Labor Union has been in a constant turmoil. The persons who cheered such expressions as "God bless the hand that threw the bomb at Chicago" were by outsiders supposed to represent the sentiment of the Central Labor Union, and such expressions were duly chronicled by the capitalistic press as proof that the trades unions of New-York were Anarchistic societies, and consequently to be condemned as antagonistic to the principles of this Republic. The Central Labor Union has good reasons to believe that there is a "put up" job in a certain building in William-street, in this city, which the unsuspecting followers of an unscrupulous set of schemers blindly went into. To throw them off the scent so as not to mistrust the so-called leaders, they differed at times and sought to divert attention from too close a watch on their actions. One of the ringleaders of this clique is declared to be a capitalist who deals in stocks in Wall-street just the same as the bloated bondholders do whom the Socialists denounce so bitterly. The building referred to is said to be that of the organ of the Socialists in this city. The report bitterly denounces the Socialists, and throws upon them all the blame for the split in the Central Laber Union.

LET THE FOREIGNERS COME.

DR. TALMAGE SAYS THERE IS NO DANGER OF OVERCROWDING.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage answered the question, "Should America be reserved for Americans?" with a decided negative yesterday in his sermon on that subject to the usual large Brooklyn Tabernacle audience. The text upon which he felt warranted in supporting his position were the words of Paul to the Athenians—"And hath made of one blood all nations."

"I believe God made this country to develop the idea of the text," said Dr. Talmage. "All nationalities coming to this country become Americans. It is a great chemical laboratory for the commingling and combining of blood. There are not five persons in this audience today who did not descend from foreigners, and there are not five in any audience this day in the United States, probably, except perhaps on Indian reservations. The Modocs and Chippewas and Sioux and Shawnees, they are the real Americans."

In regard to the cry of America for the Americans, the preacher said it was raised by people who only arrived in the country a little while ago, men who escaped from the despotisms of Europe and who on gaining free shores said, "Shut the door, don't let any more in."

"America for Americans! Suppose the inhabitants of heaven, the angels and cherubim should call out to you and me as we come up to the doors, 'Shut! shut! no room for the Heavenese.' Keep out the outthroats and the murderers and the Nihilists and Communists. Send back the vagabonds when they arrive at Castle Garden; but if you build a wall in the Narrows to keep out the honest population of this world, it is only a question of time when the wall will fall asunder under the red thunderbolt of God Almighty. They will come any way. Had I a voice strong enough, I would yell across the ocean, 'Let them come.'

"Only you mean, crabbed, stingy householder, sitting at a luxurious table, from silver plates shoveling down mouthfuls and forkfuls of turkey, abusing the digestive organs in a terrible manner, why not let some other man have even a wishing-bone? I believe there are some who are honest in raising the cry and who believe that America might become overcrowded. But there is room for all. Take a ride on the Southern Pacific, the Northern Pacific, the Central Pacific, and look at the broad lands lying before you. Artificial irrigation will make the American desert fertile.

"After a century or so, when the country is occupied, the tide of population will flow the other way. The Irish troubles being settled, Irishmen will want to go back to their garden. Changes in Russia will cause the Russian to go back to a pleasant home in his own country.

"Centuries rolling on and the continents becoming full, some night a panther meteor will put its great paw on this world and stop it. It will place its panther teeth in the mountain ranges and shake the world lifeless as easily as a rat terrier shakes a rat. I have as much fear of poi pe increasing and stopping navigation in the Atlantic as I have of this country becoming overcrowded."

Dr. Talmage predicted that in 150 years there would be a race in this country of higher intelligence, higher morality, and more excellent in physique, bearing as a result of the commingling of foreign races here.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard Line steamship Aurania arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool. She reports light and fresh winds on the entire passage. On board were 72 first cabin, 66 intermediate, and 272 steerage passengers. Among the cabin passengers were Mr. John B. Astley, Mr. C. L. Benn, Mr. C. W. Benson, Mr. J. J. Booth, Mr. J. T. Brooks, Mr. W. H. Burke, Mr. T. D. Burnside, Mr. John Carden, Mr. F. M. Cellis, Mr. W. B. Coxwell, Mr. E. C. Davis and wife, Mr. Frank Grundy, Mr. Henry Hardman, Mr. Morris Jonas, Mr. Henry G. M. Linton, Mr. W. A. Morrison, Mr. G. A. Plimpton, Mr. E. H. Powell, Mr. H. Raphael and wife, Mr. Douglas Robinson, the Rev. W. G. G. Thompson, the Rev. J. Howe, Mr. Henry Ashley, Mr. Isaac Walker and wife; Mr. F. D'Humy, wife, son, and two daughters, and Mrs. G. A. Bicknell.

On the French Line steamship La Bourgogne were Mr. George Benoit, Mr. John Barclay, Mr. Pedro de Bhior, Mr. Henri Gresch, Mr. E. M. Hooper, Vice-Consul of the United States; the Count de Kessler, Mr. Jacob Koerner, Mr. R. A. Kipling, Mr. F. K. Miller, the Count de Montercole, Mr. Antoine Riccioli, Mme. Montague Ward, Mlle. Hélène Florange, Mlle. E. J. Murphy, and Mlle. M. Jourdan.

SHE APPEARED TO BE GUILELESS.

Mary Hachmuth, an innocent looking and delicate girl of 16, who lived at 101 Second-avenue, was a prisoner at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on the complaint of Isaac Blum, milliner, of 287 Fifth-avenue, and Detectives Cottrell and Alencic, who arrested her, said that more than 30 complaints of swindling could be made against her. She was once in Mr. Blum's employ, but left him to work for Mr. Lanouette of 125 Fifth-avenue. She appeared to be honest, but whenever an opportunity offered she visited stores and obtained goods in the name of Mr. Blum. A specific charge was that she obtained velvet worth $54 19 in a store in East Fourteenth-street and pawned it for $6 50.

On one occasion she bought feathers for $4 50 in a Broadway store, paying cash for them. In another store she obtained similar feathers on credit, using Mr. Blum's name, and taking them to the place where she bought the feathers had the money returned to her on her statement that the articles did not suit. The case was adjourned in order to enable the detectives to bring to court a pawnbroker who advanced the prisoner money and refused to allow his books to be examined or to produce the property.

A STATUE TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

The Alumni of St. John's College, Fordham, are to erect a bronze statue, of heroic size, to the Rev. John Hughes, first Catholic Archbishop of New-York, founder of St. Patrick's Cathedral and originator of the college itself. The plans of the sculptor, O'Donovan, have been accepted, and the statue will be unveiled on the college grounds with imposing ceremonies Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1889, the day fixed upon for the annual Alumni reunion. The Right Rev. Mgr. Farley, Vicar-General Keegan of Brooklyn, Gen. Martin E. McMahon, Judge M. J. O'Brien, and others constitute the Committee of Arrangements.

THAT TROUBLESOME ROOSTER.

A BIRD THAT THREATENED THE HARMONY OF A BROOKLYN CHURCH.

A rooster whose habits are as changing as the winds, who does not welcome the morning with his clarion, and whose resplendent tail feathers are never plucked by any envious rival, sits serene upon the apex of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Adelphi-street, near De Kalb-avenue, Brooklyn, and defies the congregation. The fowl, whose humble duty it is to face the wind, which is tempered according to the needs of Kings County lambs, has, among things that are not appreciated by the parishioners, given the edifice the title of the Church of the Holy Rooster among the unchosen, and when the Warden and Vestrymen stray forth they are asked solicitously by the children of the vicinity concerning the condition of the chickens. As a result of all this the ladies of the parish have arisen and protested that a barnyard was the place for a rooster and not a sacred building, and even if a bird of like feather did crow when St. Peter lied, the apostle had no reason to feel kindly toward him. The Young Men's League of the parish supplemented this announcement by the threat that "unless that rooster comes down we'll pull it down."

Thus the pretty women and the energetic young men being banded in a reform, the gray-beards had to bring the rooster into the discussions of the church. It seems that last Summer work was begun on the new edifice, which will be opened Easter Sunday, as one of the prettiest churches in the city. The Building Committee, of which Sunday school Superintendent Shaw was a member, received the plans from Marshall & Walter of this city and, after inspecting them carefully, approved them, and work was at once begun. As the church grew to completion the parishioners became more and more delighted until the pleased churchgoers could scarce restrain their satisfaction at the results. Mr. Shaw and his fellow-committeemen became as popular as the Rector, the Rev. S. S. Roche, and at the little festivals and other parochial entertainments the Building Committee was always expected to relate in detail the plans of the new house, much to the edification of the young ladies.

Finally, the candle extinguisher steeple was clapped on the tower, and there, with his form from beak to tail tip, gleamed the sacred rooster, his brass comb glittering in the rays of the rising sun. It was a terrible shock to those who had reverenced the forethought and profound intellectuality of the Building Committee; small children came and went and pointed derisive fingers at the bird; the church became a landmark, for strangers were directed on their way by means of "that tower with the rooster on it. See, over there!" the Pastor was even accused of trading forward, unkindly, St. Peter's unfortunate denial and treading on various other theological corns. Then the rebellion of the parish came, and it was ordered that the rooster should come down and be replaced by the sacred cross.

The architects protested against the change, declaring that the rooster was frequently used in Europe on both Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches, but that made no difference. The rooster must come down, said the congregation. Then the guilty ones were found. One of the committeemen made a confession that the bird had appeared in the architect's plans, but they had overlooked it. The builder had gone forward with the work, and had reared the rooster according to the plans. Then the committeemen volunteered to defray the expenses for the substitution, and they were at once restored to churchly favor. Next Sunday a cross will gleam where yesterday the festive rooster twirled on the weather vane.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Robert Hilliard and Jack Mason will not star next season, after all, notwithstanding the announcement that they had secured a new play for their joint tour. Rich and Harris, who were to have backed them, have abadoned the enterprise, giving as the reason the multiplicity of other attractions which will demand their attention next season, and as no contracts had been signed between the parties, this decision is final. Mason will probably remain at the Boston Museum, where Emma V. Sheridan will make stare love to him, as leading juvenile, and Hilliard will travel, as heretofore, with combinations.

It is the intention of Charles Frohman and Harry Rockwood, who are to place "Robert Elsmere" on the stage, to give the dramatisation as strong a cast as they can pick up at this unfavorable part of the season for engagements. Adelaide Stanhope and May Robson have just been added to the company. The work of adapting Mrs. Ward's novel to the stage, which Mr. Gillette abandoned as soon as he learned of the author's objections, has been completed by others, and rehearsals of the play will begin in this city this week.

E. H. Sothern and the "Lord Chumley" company will leave for Canada on the limited express yesterday morning, and will open in that city to-night. They will be absent about four weeks, when they will return East, and play in the vicinity of this city for a week, after which they take passage for San Francisco direct, where they will open on April 22.

The business of the London Gaiety Company at the Standard is unprecedented in the history of that house. It is really remarkable the way in which this theatre, which has hitherto been somewhat avoided professionally, has suddenly come to the front as a popular house as the result of this engagement. The Gaiety Company came here without much preliminary bustle, and it took them fully three weeks to fairly establish themselves. Now they have become so firmly fixed in public estimation that in spite of the heavy expense attending their performances, the business of last week realized a heavy profit, and that of the weeks to follow promises an equally gratifying result. J. C. Duff, who is now in England, is engaged in closing arrangements with Manager Edwardes of the Gaiety Theatre for the return of the company next season, or one equally strong with new faces, to occupy the Standard for a long season. Nothing will be definitely settled, however, until Mr. Duff's return, regarding the coming season at the Standard. In case the Gaiety Company cannot make arrangements to get here until late in the season, the Howard Athenæum Specialty Company will occupy the house for a three months' engagement. This organization will follow the present season of the Gaiety Company for a six weeks' stay.

Helen Barry and the company engaged by J. M. Hill for her support started for Chicago on Saturday to fill an engagement at McVicker's Theatre, beginning to-night. The company is the same that will open the new Union-Square Theatre on March 27, and includes Frank Mordaunt and Charles Glenney of Mr. Irving's London Lyceum company.

Mme. Modjeska appears to have been in great demand for next season. Booth and Barrett were not the only managers who were anxious to secure her, although they walked off with the prize. Mr. A. M. Palmer had a scheme to engage Modjeska to act with Salvini during his coming tour under that gentleman's management, and Salvini, to whom he cabled his plans in Florence, was delighted at the prospect of such an association, but Booth and Barrett were too strong for Mr. Palmer, and the great Italian actor will have to be content with less distinguished support.

The "Paul Kauvar" company starts to-day for Washington, where it will play in the National Theatre during inauguration week. From Washington it will go to Chicago, Minneapolis, and St. Paul, making a tour of nine weeks. Both Joseph Haworth and Carrie Turner are "featured" on the bills, which, in theatrical parlance, is the next best thing to being starred. Mr. Miner is now making arrangements with both these artists to "feature" them separately next season. Mr. Haworth in "Paul Kauvar" and Miss Turner in another play, probably "Union Jack."

The "Little Lord Fauntleroy" company which opens in Baltimore to-night at Ford's Opera House will make the jump from that city direct to San Francisco. A telegram received here yesterday states that the advance sale of seats for the week had amounted on Saturday night to over $6,000, which is the largest advance sale ever known in this country for an ordinary attraction at regular prices. The opposition attractions in Baltimore this week will be Robson and Crane in "The Henrietta" and the Emma Abbott opera company.

Miss Lillie Akerstrom, who is described as a young and pretty actress, and who has achieved considerable popularity in New-England, will make her début in this city at the Star Theatre soon in a comedy-drama called "Annette, the Dancing Girl."

M. C. Hunted, who has acted as business manager for Joseph Jefferson for several years, has organized a company, headed by George C. Boniface, to make a tour with the late Lester Wallack's play "Rosedale." The season will begin on Monday, March 18, at the New Standard Theatre, Philadelphia.

Mme. Bernhardt, under the management of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau, will play at the Theatre des Nouveautés, Algiers, to-night. On Wednesday and Thursday she will be seen at the Theatre Bernaya, Oran, and on Saturday night she will be in Algiers again.

THE PAIN eradicator—SALVATION OIL! and it costs only 25 cents a bottle.

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100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

GREETING A NEW PASTOR.

THE REV. W. M. SMITH AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Camp stools had to be placed in the aisles of the Central Presbyterian Church, West Fifty-seventh-street, near Broadway, to accommodate the crowd that flocked to hear the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith preach his initial sermon yesterday morning. Every foot of standing room was occupied. The new Pastor had been much talked about. Many persons were curious to see and hear the young divine who, after but seven years' work in small pastorates, could assume charge of a large New-York church. All eyes therefore were turned eagerly upon him when he entered the pulpit.

Dr. Smith is 33 years old, but he looks five years younger. He has a very boyish face and a slim, neat figure. There was nothing about him to suggest that in his college days he was one of the best all-round athletes and the most skillful twirler of a baseball in America's colleges. Nor is there anything severely ministerial in his appearance.

Before the conclusion of the service the young divine satisfied his hearers that his intellectual ability had not been overestimated. His prayer was graceful and masterly. In it he showed no sympathy for "exclusive salvation," such as has been so prominently called to public attention of late. He fervently prayed that all strangers who entered that church might be made to feel that they were a part of the congregation, one flesh and one blood, met for the one purpose of worshipping the one Father.

"Christianity's Object Lesson," was the text of his sermon. Dr. Smith is not particularly eloquent, but has a good voice, a pleasing manner, and speaks in an earnest way that carries conviction. He prefaced with a few words of greeting, in which he requested his congregation to become quickly acquainted with him so that he might know his people.

Jesus Christ, he said, was the grandest object lesson the world had ever known. "There is a necessity in religion for object teaching." Continued the speaker: "Take it as you will, Christianity is theoretical. Where is this object lesson to be found? It is in the individual Christian life. This is what my text means when it speaks of being living epistles, known and read of all men. Christianity illustrated in a Christian life is living, burning eloquence. So, then, Christians, when I teach men of this sacred way of life and power, I am doubtful of its power unless in my proof I must point them to you. That places upon you a great responsibility. Christianity rests its claims, its arguments, upon you. It stands or falls with you. Its proved legitimate opponents are Christians. It can never fail unless by the inconsistent, unChristlike lives of its professed followers. If argument has won its thousands, character, or the life behind the argument, has won its tens of thousands. Life has a thousand times more power than logic.

"Christianity is only one of the many life theories and religions that must be tested by their fruits. If another faith accomplishes more, builds up better character, solves more satisfactorily the problems of the future, has wrought out better ways in human society, then beyond question it must take the precedent of Christianity. But tell me what philosophy has a tithe of Christianity's power over human hearts. What other theory or rule of life has ever lifted men so that they have risen on the stepping stones of their dead selves to better things. I wonder often how Christianity can live a single day when put to the blush so often by the lives of its professed followers. Christianity would indeed sink beneath it but for the noble, saintlike characters it builds up.

"It has seemed to me that no subject could more fitly open a pastorate than this. In the months and years that we in the providence of God may be together, not the preacher's words nor any exhortations that may fall from your lips are going to accomplish the most for Christ, but rather the way that you and I shall live our religion before the world."

Dr. Smith will be publicly installed on Tuesday, March 12. Nearly all the Presbyterian ministers in New-York will be present. Dr. John Hall will preach the installation sermon.

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Wool finish Boating Cloths—light and medium colors; worth 15.

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Colored Failletines.....49 cents
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Colored China Silks.....49 cents
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Colored Faille Française.....79 cents
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Silk Upholstery Cords..... 8 cents; were 12
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Smyrna Rugs—26x54.....98 cents; were 1 49
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at less than mill prices.

Forty-two inch..... 9¼ cents; value 12½
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UNDER A NEW PRESIDENT

HARRISON ASSUMES THE REINS OF OFFICE.

TAKING THE OATH IN A STORM OF WIND AND RAIN.

CLEVELAND'S DIGNIFIED EXIT FROM HIGH POSITION.

A WET, BEDRAGGLED CROWD, HUGE IN ITS PROPORTIONS, WATCHING THE CEREMONIES AND PROCESSIONS—A BRILLIANT SCENE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER—COURTESIES BETWEEN THE OUTGOING AND INCOMING EXECUTIVES—THE GRAND BALL WHICH WOUND UP THE INAUGURATION FESTIVITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Grover Cleveland to-day vacated the office of President of the United States and Benjamin Harrison took his place.

According to custom the incoming President took the oath of office before the east front of the Capitol in the presence of a large and enthusiastic concourse of people. The weather was thoroughly unpropitious. The rain fell steadily from early morning until night, destroying the beauty of the elaborate decorations along the streets and drenching the thousands of men who participated in the parade.

President Cleveland laid aside his work early and joined the President-elect at the White House, whence they were escorted in an open carriage to the Capitol by a division composed entirely of military. Along Pennsylvania-avenue, going east, the President and his successor were vehemently cheered by an immense throng, and again on their return, after the President had been sworn in and Mr. Cleveland had become an ex-President, they were greeted by continuous applause and cheers as they led the whole parade westward, still in a pelting storm.

The review of the procession by President Harrison was a long and fatiguing task. It has been, indeed, a day's test of the endurance of all who have taken part in it rather than an occasion of pleasure.

The fireworks exhibition, proposed to be given in the White lot to-night, had to be abandoned in consequence of the execrable weather, and the competitive contest of campaign flambeau clubs was spoiled by the persistent storm.

The ball, which closed the day, was a success. The hall was tastefully and effectively decorated. The President and Vice-President and the ladies of their families attended. The President was gracious, the costumes were varied and elegant, and there was such a crowd that most of the dance music was wasted because there was no room to dance. The crush was not by any means too great, however, as it was at the Inaugural Ball in 1885.

The city is still oversupplied with drunken men. It is worthy of mention that none of the drunken ruffians who last night resorted to the front of the White House to insult the President of yesterday has been so drunk as to feel it incumbent upon him to offer insults to the President of to-day.

PREPARING FOR THE CHANGE.

EARLY HOURS OF THE OUTGOING AND INCOMING PRESIDENTS.

The first thought of Mrs. Cleveland, and doubtless of almost every one else in Washington this morning, was of the weather, and her bright and lovely face clouded slightly when she discovered that rain and wind had formed a partnership that promised to interfere seriously with the day's ceremonies. President Cleveland—for at 8 o'clock in the morning he still possessed that official title—also expressed regret that his successor was not to be greeted by a clear sky and a blazing sun. The White House grounds looked as cheerless in the early morning as leafless trees, withered grass, and a rain that seemed never ending could make them. The White House looked as if it were in perfect accord with its surroundings.

But, if there was nothing enlivening about its exterior, there was no lack of cheer and cheerfulness within the White House walls. President Cleveland, always self-contained, gave no indications in manner or speech that his equanimity was at all disturbed by the close approach of the greatest change but one an American citizen can experience. Mrs. Cleveland's spirits seemed perhaps a trifle higher than usual. Their last breakfast at the White House was a pleasant, if not a long, meal. The outgoing President pleaded business as an excuse for shortening it, and left the table for his office.

There he found a number of bills waiting for his signature. While he dashed off his autograph, unconscious of the wanderings of the distinguished personages who were in charge of the Executive Committee of the body that had full charge of the inaugural ceremonies, Mrs. Cleveland and her mother gazed through one of the windows in the north front of the White House at the scurrying crowds on Pennsylvania-avenue.

As they looked, at 9:30 o'clock, the first organization to appear in the avenue came in sight from the east. It was a club, gorgeous in silk hats and drab-colored topcoats. Every man carried a cane. They had not calculated upon rain when they decided upon their uniform, and they refused to permit the rain to interfere with their programme. The club was headed with a white-coated band that played "Marching Through Georgia." Stray bars of the music drifted to the ears of the watchers of the White House. The club marched like veterans; so much Mrs. Cleveland could see, and that they were veterans she was certain, for they paid no more attention to the rain that trickled from their hats down their necks than if they had been accustomed to nothing but rain all their lives.

Rain has no effect upon Father Time. That inexorable personage swallowed 15 minutes. Just as Mrs. Cleveland thought of turning away, the big iron gates of the northeastern entrance to the White House grounds were swung open. A dashing-looking horseman rode through. This was Col. Samuel Merrill. He was accompanied by five mounted aides, and was followed by all that was left of the Seventieth Indiana Regiment, of which Gen. Harrison was a member during the war of the rebellion. The veterans were 150 strong. Sturdy old men they were. They formed company front on the driveway, midway between the entrance to the grounds and the White House. The inevitable man and his camera appeared; the regiment was photographed—not once, but four times, each time in a different position. All was in readiness for the appearance at the White House of the President-elect.

Even the darkest, rainiest, most disagreeable night must have an ending, and inauguration morning came at last. It rained harder and harder as the day advanced. Gen. Harrison and his family met in their parlor at about 7:30 o'clock, and, on this eventful morning, he preceded, as ever, the labors of the day with prayer. He and his son Russell were dressed from head to foot in clothes of American make; not a foreign thing was upon them. Many suits were at once given to them by Mrs. Harrison, who had 70 months in one of the Connecticut mills. Their coats were double-breasted frocks and their trousers were striped with neutral tints.

It is easy to believe that breakfast was quickly eaten. Hearts were beating too quickly for sharp appetites. Even young Master Benjamin Harrison McKee was excited and Baby McKee was restless. At 9 o'clock Gen. Joseph K. McCammon, and Gen. George B. Williams of the Reception Committee appeared and announced that the carriages would be ready at 10. Everybody said "All right," and proceeded to array themselves in their wraps. There was a large family party, larger, probably, than ever before attended or accompanied a President to his inauguration. There were Gen. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKee and their two children, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Dr. Scott, Mrs. Harrison's father, a vigorous nonogenarian; Senator and Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Scott Lord, Mrs. Harrison's sister, and her daughter; Mrs. Parker, Mrs. R. S. McKee, J. R. McKee's mother, and J. S. Harrison of Kansas City, a brother of the General.

Presently came Mr. and Mrs. Morton and their family and Mr. Morton's partner, Mr. Bliss, and his wife. Mr. Morton wore a large fur-lined and trimmed overcoat, so big that he wrapped himself in it as if it were a cloak. His hat was an old brown derby in deference to the rain. Gen. Harrison and Russell sported brand-new silk hats and defied the rain to do its worst. Not yet, even, was the Presidential party fully made up. Mr. and Mrs. Halford and Miss Halford and Miss Sanger, the private stenographer, were to be added. Mrs. Britton and Mrs. Williams, wives of members of the Inauguration Committee, also joined it. It took 12 carriages to accommodate them all.

At last 10 o'clock came, and with it the carriages. By some strange neglect no awning had been extended from the door of the Johnson annex to the curbstone, although the distance was 30 feet or more, and the ladies grumbled in spite of the protection of their water-proofs. Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Morton, and Mrs. McKee carried handsome bouquets. Gen. Harrison smiled and, escorted by Gen. McCammon, walked serenely to his carriage. Notwithstanding the heavy rain, a large crowd had gathered around, many of them soldiers, and they cheered the new President lustily. He smiled again and lifted his hat. Mr. McKee carried his daughter, and Russell Harrison carried Master Benjamin Harrison McKee. The crowd cheered them, too.

They started off to Willard's, whereat the crowd cheered again. This Willard business is a curious job. Somebody had been giving out in certain newspapers that Willard's would be the meeting ground of Mr. Cleveland and Gen. Harrison, whence they would be driven to the Capitol. The reason given for this was custom, the assertion being made that it had been the meeting ground at several previous inaugurations. This was not the case, and the whole affair looked very much like an advertisement for somebody. Mr. Cleveland knew nothing about it, and stood at the White House, waiting for Gen. Harrison to come. Senator Hoar, Senator Cullom and Senator Cockrell, the Senate Committee on Inauguration, were at Willard's, and received he party.

After some consultation and delay, the handsome barouches, each drawn by four horses, which were to take the old and the new Administration to the Capitol and back, were driven up to the ladies' entrance of Willard's and Gen. Harrison, Senator Hoar, and Senator Cockrell got into the first and Mr. Morton and Senator Cullom into the second. An immense crowd was jammed together around Willard's and lined Pennsylvania-avenue to the White House. It cheered and cheered as Gen. Harrison drove by, to which he frequently responded by lifting his hat. Meanwhile the rest of the party, which left the Arlington with Gen. Harrison and Mr. Morton, was driven to the Capitol to witness the inauguration ceremonies.

The veterans of the Seventieth Indiana were posing for a fourth time when once more the gates at the northeastern entrance to the White House grounds were swung open and a carriage, drawn by four bays, was whirled up the driveway and under the portico that covers the entrance to the White House on its north front. Another carriage, drawn by four dapple grays, rapidly approached. First it stepped Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Lewis of the Senate. A man much below the average height, with a pale face, the lower part hidden by a bushy beard, next emerged from it. This was President-elect Harrison. He waited a moment on the marble platform and was joined by a smooth, chubby-faced man, who wore glasses and was instantly recognized as Senator Hoar. In their wake, as they approached the entrance, stalked a man who towered almost a foot above them. The giant with the long, gray hair and immense slouch hat was Senator Cockrell of Missouri. He and Senator Hoar had been deputed by the Senate to accompany the President-elect until he had been made President.

Once inside the White House, Senator Hoar, whose right arm held the left arm of Gen. Harrison, turned to the left and hesitated, as if he was not sure of his way. Gen. Harrison partook of this hesitation. They were at once directed toward a stained-glass door that almost faced the entrance. Through this they passed, and were in a few moments ushered into the Blue Room, where they met President Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet. The latter reached the White House just before 10 o'clock, and had spent the intervening time with the President. The occupants of the carriage drawn by the four bays were Vice-President-elect Levi P. Morton and Senator Cullom of Illinois. The latter was one of the Senate Committee. They, too, went to the Blue Room and met President Cleveland and the other gentlemen there assembled.

As they conversed, President Cleveland's landau, drawn by four seal-brown horses—splendid-looking animals—was driven up to the north entrance. It was open. The seats were hidden from the rain by an immense white bearskin. On the box sat the White House colored John, Albert Hawkins. At his side sat another colored coachman, Beverly Lemos. Police Officer West, mounted on a spirited bay, was stationed a few feet in advance of the landau. It was 10:45 o'clock.

A doorkeeper cried: "Make way, gentlemen," and the little knot of correspondents, who stood near the entrance looking out upon the gathering crowds, moved to one side. In a moment the glass doors were thrown open. President Cleveland and Senator Cockrell appeared. The President looked well, and he bowed in return for a general salute. Following him came President-elect Harrison and Senator Hoar. Then came Vice-President-elect Morton and Senator Cullom. Secretaries Fairchild and Whitney and other members of President Cleveland's Cabinet formed the rest of the procession.

As President Cleveland reached his carriage, he stood to one side and begged Gen. Harrison to enter it. The latter did so, taking a position to the left on the back seat. President Cleveland took the seat next to him and opened an umbrella, smilingly remarking that it might be necessary. Senator Hoar sat with his back to the horses, and Senator Cockrell followed his example. Senator Hoar tried to open an umbrella. One of the ribs broke and rendered the umbrella useless. President Cleveland smiled, turned to Secretary Fairchild, and calmly borrowed his umbrella, remarking that the party was an honest one and would probably return it. Secretary Fairchild sighed and handed over his umbrella. Vice-President-Elect Morton and Senator Cullom entered a carriage drawn by four grays.

Secretary Fairchild followed the President's glance. The latter was directed at a window that overlooked the entrance. The Secretary smiled and lifted his hat. Every one else looked up, and every one else immediately followed Mr. Fairchild's example and received a smile from a beautiful woman who stood at the window. It was Mrs. Cleveland, and she continued to bow and smile to all who looked up until the carriages disappeared in the distance, and the men who remained behind became absolutely ashamed of glancing in her direction. At Mrs. Cleveland's side, while she remained in sight, stood her mother, Mrs. Folsom.

Secretary Bayard and Assistant Secretary Moore entered the third carriage. Secretary Whitney captured Secretary Endicott and carried him off in his carriage. Secretary Fairchild had a carriage to himself. Secretary Vilas and Postmaster-General Dickinson paired off and left Attorney-General Garland and Secretary of Agriculture Coleman to enter the last carriage, which, by the way, was of a variety widely known as the "night lines."

The carriages proceeded at a slow gait toward the entrance. The veterans were divided. One company preceded the carriage containing their old comrade and commander and the second company brought up the rear. Behind the second company of veterans the other carriages fell in, the next to the veterans being that in which sat Vice-President-elect Morton and Senator Cullom. At 11:15 the cavalcade was in Pennsylvania-avenue and the yell that issued from a thousand throats told that the President-elect was recognized.

MARCHING TO THE CAPITOL.

THE CROWDS WHICH CHEERED THE NEW PRESIDENT ON HIS WAY.

The great thoroughfare of the city, Pennsylvania-avenue, at 8 o'clock this morning presented a novel sight. Had the sun been shining, it would have presented a gorgeous spectacle. But the sun was not shining. There was no indication that the sun would ever shine again. How it rained. Jupiter Pluvius had a large dash of bitterness in his disposition this morning, and he seemed to have formed a close alliance during the night with King Boreas, for at unpleasantly frequent intervals gusts of wind rushed through the broad avenue, and dashed the rain in faces that even would looked pleased.

The national colors in the decorations had evidently come to stay. The rain had undoubtedly taken the stiffening out of them. They did not wear a defiant air, but stuck close to the buildings or to whatever they were attached to.

But the colors were still red, white, and blue, and not a malarial mixture of all three. The avenue looked as its looks only once in four years. There were other decorations on it besides flags and bunting and shields. Every vacant spot on both sides was occupied by a structure that wore a circus air. One half expected to see the ringmaster appear. With its face toward the north side of the White House grounds was a tall structure closed at the back, furnished with a roof and open in front. In it were 800 chairs. At 8 o'clock it was vacant. There were two men on the roof covering it with waterproof cloth. In this stand it was intended that President Harrison should review the inaugural parade. The entrance to this stand was through the White House gates. At these gates stood guards. Admission to the stand was to be gained by ticket.

Opposite this stand was another. It was a giant in size. It was about 300 yards long. In portions it was two stories high. The chairs in it were countless. Ten dollars each was asked for them. On the north and east sides of the Treasury building were thousands of seats. They were uncovered and wet. They did not cost $10. They looked provocative of pneumonia and other ills. These stands were samples of perhaps 50 others that could be found on the avenue. There were thousands of other stands. They looked intensely cramped and uncomfortable. Their ugliness was relieved by a generous covering of bunting, that would have looked comfortable if it had only been dry.

It was early, but there were thousands abroad. It seemed as if the entire population must have been on or drifting toward Pennsylvania-avenue. Every man and every woman sightseer carried an umbrella. To stand at Fifteenth-street and look toward the Capitol gave one the impression that the rain had given birth to an enormous crop of umbrellas. The sidewalks were covered with them. There were patches of them at short intervals in the middle of the thoroughfare. At 9 o'clock the avenue was a trifle crowded. It seemed narrower than usual. There were few people in the seats yet. It was expected that the President-elect would begin his triumphal progress to the Capitol at 11 o'clock, and few desired to sit in the rain that might last for hours before it was absolutely necessary.

At 10 o'clock a new scene was presented. The crowd on the sidewalks was so dense that it was difficult to make headway through it. The avenue was roped off on both sides. The ropes were of wire, and were too taut to stretch any more. Mounted policemen trotted up and down the avenue. Policemen on foot were stationed at points not more than 50 yards apart. The policemen warned people not to cross the avenue. The centre of the avenue was closed to all but paraders. Mounted aides began to dash hither and thither. Bodies of soldiery were marching toward the White House at a double-quick. A battery of United States artillery rumbled through the avenue. Its appearance elicited a cheer. A few minutes later a battalion of blue jackets swaggered past, their caps well set on the backs of their heads. They were greeted with a hoarse roar of approval. Their indifference to the deluge met with general approval and people told each other that no sort of weather could hurt those fellows.

It was almost 11 o'clock. Once more the avenue put on a new dress. Solid ranks, 10 to 15 deep, faced the avenue on both sides. No one entertained the thought of crossing that thoroughfare. As far as a man with unimpaired sight could see both sides of the avenue were packed with people. The umbrellas had disappeared, trampled out of sight, for those in the rear ranks could not be induced to permit those in front to hoist a covering. The windows of every building were wide open and filled with faces. The vacant chairs were no longer visible. An anxious public stood or sat upon them, and calmly accepted the rain as something that could be spared, but must be endured. Some of the stands, built to a height of 50 feet, looked as if they would tumble forward on small provocation. They were frightfully overloaded. None of them fell, however. Enthusiasm began to wage war with discomfort.

At the head of Fifteenth-street the people hushed their clamor for a moment. The sound of a hoarse cheer had been borne to their ears. They knew intuitively that Gen. Harrison had left the White House, in company with President Cleveland, and that the old and new ruler of sixty-odd millions of American sovereigns would soon be within sight. The cheer on Pennsylvania-avenue signaled aright. At 11:15 o'clock the veterans of the Seventieth Indiana Regiment filed out of the White House gates and turned their faces toward the Capitol. The rain seemed to gather renewed vigor. The veterans smiled as they listened to the cheer that greeted their old commander. Gen. Harrison lifted his hat to the multitude that lined his pathway. President Cleveland sat, as sturdy as an oak, holding an umbrella over the head of the man who was to succeed him as President of the United States.

The escort of the Presidential party on its march from the White House to the Capitol consisted of about 4,000 men. It was under the command of Gen. James A. Beaver, the one-legged soldier Governor of Pennsylvania, who acted as Chief Marshal of the inaugural parade of 1889, just as he did that of 1885. Gov. Beaver rode a black stallion, and rode him well, looking every inch a commander. Almost at his side, but slightly in the rear, was his chief of staff, Brig.-Gen. Daniel S. Hastings of the Keystone State, a giant in stature. Fifty aides-de-camp followed in his train.

The escort comprised the first division of the grand parade, Brig.-Gen. H. G. Gibson, commanding, and composed of the Indiana Veterans, the Third Regiment Artillery, United States Army; four batteries of the First Artillery, United States Army; a battalion of United States Cavalry, Col. L. H. Carpenter of the Fifth Cavalry commanding; Troops B, Sixth Cavalry, and B, Fourth Cavalry; the National Guard of the District of Columbia, Brig.-Gen. Albert Ordway commanding, and the Second Pennsylvania National Guard, Col. R. P. Dechert; a battalion of United States Marines, and a battalion of United States sailors. The gallant appearance of the escort called out hearty cheers from crowds that were glad of an excuse for being noisy. The music of the Marine Band, too, had an inspiriting effect.

The sight of two Presidents was not likely to dull the edge of enthusiasm. Truth to say, though, there was not that continuous cheering to which the American populace is given on provocation not always of the strongest. It might be the weather; that certainly was bad enough to engender the blues, but, at any rate, the cheering was spasmodic. There were ominous gaps in the enthusiasm. The people understood full well that the cheers were intended for President-elect Harrison, and not for President Cleveland. They all showed curiosity to see the new occupant of the White House, but only those who were jammed against the wire ropes could see even his head and shoulders. The umbrella was held high enough not to hide him from those on the pavements, but not much of President-elect Harrison could be seen by those who had the best opportunity, for, apparently, much to their surprise, he seemed, as he is, a much smaller man than Cleveland, and seemed so even in a sitting posture. But when the bands played their loudest and the Presidential carriage arrived in front of one of the huge stands its occupants gave play to their lungs and shook the raindrops from their head coverings.

The mile between the White House and the Capitol was finally covered. On the east front of the Capitol was gathered a crowd that, in comparison with the multitude that lined the route of the parade, seemed strangely small. The people had evidently concluded that there was nothing there for them to see until the Presidential party emerged from the Capitol, in order to allow the incoming President to deliver his inaugural address. With an absolute lack of inconvenience the party was transferred from the outer world to the interior of the Capitol, and Mr. Cleveland went to the President's room, while Gen. Harrison was shown to the Vice-President's room, there to remain until ready to enter the Senate Chamber.

AMONG DISTINGUISHED MEN.

THE CROWD WHICH WATCHED THE ASSEMBLAGE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

As the hands on the big clock in the Senate Chamber pointed to 9:30 o'clock President Pro Tem Ingalls rose for order for the last time before yielding up his gavel and the authority it represents to the Vice-President of the United States and the constitutional presiding officer of the Senate.

The Senate had been in recess for about six hours. All those who left the chamber at 3 o'clock this morning hardly recognized it now. A small army of laborers had been at work. All the litter and débris of two all-night sessions had been swept up, the 76 desks had been cleared of all the bills, documents, and other papers that usually cover them, and the whole place had been made to look as fresh and bright as if it had never before been occupied. About 300 brand-new camp chairs had been placed in every available space on the floor. Two capacious easy chairs, gaudily upholstered in red, stood squarely in front of the presiding officer's desk. They were later on to be occupied by the President and President-elect. On either side were lounges and easy chairs to be used by ex-Vice President Hamlin and the Senate Committee on Inauguration Ceremonies. Just in front, on the left of the semi-circular space, were eight dark-red armchairs for the members of the Cabinet, and a sofa for the head of the army and his staff. Opposite were ranged sofas and chairs for the Justices of the Supreme Court.

On the right of the desk, just below the top platform, was a plain red chair marked "reserved," which was kept for Levi P. Morton. In all the other spaces, and sandwiched between the Senators' desks, were the camp chairs for the use of the diplomatic corps and all other distinguished persons allowed on the floor. During the recess the galleries had been cleared of the hundreds of visitors who were there at 3 o'clock, and every entrance to the building was guarded by policemen.

When Mr. Ingalls's rap resounded through the chamber less than a dozen Senators were present. Among them were Messrs. Plumb, Edmunds, Walthall, Harris, Berry, Teller, Chace, Hale, McPherson, and Chandler. A half dozen ladies, who had been admitted early through the courtesy of individual Senators, looked lost in the empty galleries. The less fortunate spectators could not get in the building until 10 o'clock. Nothing was done for a quarter hour. Mr. Plumb presented a conference report on an unimportant bill, and it was agreed to by the few Senators present. Mr. Walthall had a little correction made in the record, and the credentials of Senator-elect McMillan of Michigan were read and put on file. A few enrolled bills received from the House were signed by Mr. Ingalls, and that was all.

At 10 o'clock the doors were opened for the admission of fortunate holders of tickets. Among the first ladies to reach the chamber was the wife of ex-Representative J. V. L. Findlay of Baltimore. She is a cousin of Mrs. Harrison, and was therefore shown into the gallery just west of the diplomatic gallery, and to a seat in a pew marked "Family of the President-elect." The pew in front of Mrs. Findlay was labeled "Family of the Vice-President." In front of this was another pew, reserved for members of Gen. Harrison's family. Opposite this was the pew reserved for President Cleveland's family, and behind the latter was one marked "Family of the President pro tem. of the Senate."

The galleries filled up slowly at first. A party of Gen. Harrison's friends from Indiana filled up one of the pews in the Presidential gallery. People were coming in faster now, and during the next 15 minutes the galleries east and west were rapidly filled. Assistant Secretary of State Rives and a party of ladies reached the diplomatic gallery in time to get a front pew. Mr. Voorhees escorted a number of ladies to seats in the Democratic gallery, and Warner Miller secured a poor seat in the rear of the Republican gallery. Mrs. Findlay was joined by her husband, and the two sat alone in the Harrison pew.

The floor of the chamber was also gradually filling up. The venerable Gilman Marston, tall and portly, who is to succeed Mr. Chandler as a Senator from New-Hampshire, walked in with Mr. Blair, and the two stopped to chat with ex-Senator Chaney, who was mistaken by many New-Yorkers for ex-Mayor Edson. Near them was Senator-elect Wolcott of Colorado, who was taken in charge by Mr. Teller and looked much younger than his predecessor, Mr. Bowen. Representative Hiestand was the first member of the House who appeared, and he selected a choice seat on the Democratic side, all the Senators having taken seats on the Republican side. The Rev. Dr. Bullock, ex-Chaplain of the Senate, greeted old friends on the floor, and ex-Senator Windom dropped into a seat on Mr. Sherman's right. A moment later Hannibal Hamlin, looking 20 years younger than his years, sat down on Mr. Sherman's left, and the three enjoyed an animated conversation. Ex-Senator Jones of Iowa, whose bushy gray beard and hair attracted attention, sat alone behind the Sherman group.

There was no stir in the Presidential gallery until 10:30 o'clock, when Mrs. John J. Ingalls and seven of her children took places in the pew reserved for them and watched their husband and father as he directed the closing acts of the Senate. Ex-Senator Cattell of New-Jersey, clad in a heavy overcoat, shook hands with many friends, and ex-Postmaster-General J. A. J. Creswell's shining bald head bobbed up here and there as he greeted those around them. Long-bearded ex-Senator Ferry of Michigan was another familiar figure who spent much time in greeting old friends.

Senator-elect Washburn of Minnesota, with his close-cropped Burnside whiskers, was chatting with Mr. Sabin, whose place he will take, when, at 10:50 o'clock, there was another stir in the Presidential gallery, and Mr. John Harrison of Kansas City, a brother of the President-elect, and his wife and family, were shown into one of the reserved pews. Behind them walked Judge John Scott, Mrs. Harrison's brother, accompanied by his family, and the party found room in the same pew. They were followed by a small crowd of ladies and gentlemen holding tickets for the Presidential gallery, and in a moment there were but three vacant pews in the gallery. There were no other vacant seats in any gallery. Even the aisles were crowded and the doorways thronged by late comers.

The hum and buzz of hundreds of voices which filled the place were suddenly hushed as Mr. Ingalls rapped and rose to receive a message from the House of Representatives. It turned out to be a notice that the lower house had directed its Sergeant-at-Arms to see that its members were allowed free access to the corridors of the Capitol. Senators smiled as they heard this little "dig" at the work of the Committee of Arrangements, but they took the reprimand gracefully, and, on Mr. Edmunds's motion, they voted to formally accede to the resolution. Amid the laughter which followed, Mr. Edgarton, who hopes to be South Dakota's first United States Senator, found a seat on the floor. Just as he was seated the venerable assistant doorkeeper, Isaac Bassett, stepped over to ex-Vice-President Hamlin, and, giving him his arm, led him to an easy chair beside the one reserved for President Cleveland. As he took this seat Mr. Hamlin was greeted with a round of hearty applause from galleries and floor, and acknowledged the compliment with a slight bow and a genial smile. Two highly-privileged colored men, whom nobody knew, took seats in the rear of those reserved for Representatives.

President Ingalls's gavel fell again, and again the great crowd became quiet. Assistant Private Secretary Pruden stepped into the centre aisle and delivered to the Senate Grover Cleveland's last official message. It was an announcement of the Executive approval of "Sundry Senate bills."

Capt. Bassett had just handed the bills to a clerk when the gallery spectators suddenly broke out with loud applause. They saw Mr. James G. Blaine slipping into the chamber from the private corridor door on the left of the chair, and they were bound to greet the Premier of the new Administration. With his black frock coat buttoned tightly about his body and his hands encased in dark brown kid gloves, Mr. Blaine dropped into a chair beside Mr. Wilson of Iowa, leaned over that Senator to shake hands with Mr. Evarts, and began to talk at a lively rate.

Mr. Ingalls thought it was time to reprove the spectators for profaning the Senate Chamber with applause, and he did so in a little speech which he had made very familiar since he has presided over that body. The crowd was evidently disposed to laugh at the dignified Kansas Senator, but the applause ceased, and the visitors noted how quickly Mr. Hale ran round to take Mr. Blaine's hand and to lead him to a better seat, where he could see and be seen, while he chatted with Mr. Hale and his next neighbor, Mr. Stewart.

THE SENATE CEREMONIES.

BRILLIANT SCENES AMID WHICH MR. MORTON TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE.

It lacked now only a short hour of the time for the chief ceremony which had brought the throng of spectators to the Senate Chamber, but there were still vacant the rows of chairs reserved for the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, and the members of Congress. Representatives were constantly straggling in, however, anxious to secure good places, and it was apparent that when those who waited for the House to adjourn should come over they would find all their best seats pre-empted by their more enterprising colleagues.

It was 11:08 o'clock when the next to the last formal message was received from the House. It was the formal notice that the House had completed its business and was prepared to appoint a committee to join a Senate committee in informing the President that both houses were ready to adjourn sine die if he had no further communication to make to them. As soon as this message was received Mr. Sherman rose and offered the last resolution to be passed by the Senate. It provided for a committee of two to join the House committee of notification. Mr. Ingalls put the question, on its adoption declared it carried, and immediately named Mr. Sherman and Mr. Saulsbury as the representatives of the Senate. It was Mr. Saulsbury's last duty as a Senator from Delaware, for his successor, smooth-faced Anthony Higgins, was in the chamber waiting to be sworn into office.

Gen. Schofield, the head of the army, in full uniform, accompanied by his staff, stepped inside the chamber through the eastern door. A page hurried over and told the General he had come the wrong way. The military party backed out, and in a moment they appeared in the private corridor and entered the chamber at Mr. Ingalls's left, taking seats on a big red sofa. Beside Gen. Schofield sat hale and hearty old W. T. Sherman, the retired General of the army, who looked as if he would greatly prefer a less conspicuous place in the gallery. The General was dressed in plain broadcloth, and wore on the left breast of his coat the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Gen. Schofield had just taken his seat when the doors at the head of the central aisle were thrown open and the members of the diplomatic corps stepped proudly into the chamber, which seemed instantly to take on new life and color from the glitter of the gorgeous Court uniforms worn by the diplomats. At the head of the corps was Baron de Fava, the Italian Minister, who acts as dean of the corps in the absence of Minister Preston, the Haytian representative. Behind him came Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister; Señor Muruaga, the Spanish Minister; Mr. Chan Yen Hoon, the Chinese Minister; Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister; Mr. Pak Chung Yang, the Corean Minister; Count von Arco-Valley, the German Minister; Mr. Munemitsu Mutsu, the Japanese Minister, and nearly every other representative of a foreign Government accredited to the United States Government. There were also a score or more of the Secretaries and attachés of the various legations, all resplendent in bright and showy Court costumes and covered with the insignia of the orders conferred upon them by their sovereigns.

Perhaps the most conspicuous of the uniforms were those worn by Count von Arco Valley, covered with gold lace, bright ribbons, and medals; Baron Sternberg of the German Legation, in the bright hues of the Lancers, and Baron Eckartstein, also of the German Legation, in the clear white of the Cuirassiers. Almost in the centre of the diplomats were seated the Chinese Minister and his suite, in flowing silk costumes, forming an attractive bit of coloring in the general picture. As the Minister slowly moved his fan a large jade ring was noticed on his left thumb. Over to the right of the corps sat the Corean Minister, wearing his tall, broad-brimmed hat of horsehair, and displaying a native dress of many colors, red predominating. In marked contrast were the plain American dress suits of the Japanese Minister's suite, the Minister himself wearing black, with moderate trimmings of gold lace. All

able through sickness to respond, but Messrs. Berry, Butler, and Chace joined Mr. Barbour. The oath was administered by Mr. Morton, Mr. Chace affirming instead of swearing. The next group was composed of Messrs. Coke, Colquitt, Cullom, and Dolph, all old members of the Senate. Then came Messrs. Frye, Gibson, Harris, and Higgins, the last-named the new Delaware Senator. Next were Messrs. Hoar, Kenna, McPherson, and McMillan, who succeeded Mr. Palmer of Michigan. In the group which followed were Messrs. Manderson, Morgan, Plumb, and Ransom. The last group included Messrs. Walthall, Washburn, successor to Mr. Sabin of Minnesota; Wilson of Iowa, and Wolcott, the new Senator from Colorado.

The usual ceremony of signing the oath was omitted, for time pressed, and the moment the last lot of Senators had been sworn Mr. Morton announced that the Sergeant-at-Arms would now execute the order of arrangements for the march to the east front of the Capitol to witness the inauguration of President Harrison.

Then all those on the floor of the chamber fell into line in accordance with the prearranged programme, and, led by Marshal Wilson of the District and Marshal of the Supreme Court Wright, the place was slowly vacated by the great throng.

WAITING IN THE RAIN.

THE IMMENSE AND PATIENT CROWD WHICH FACED THE PRESIDENT.

Before the ceremonies in the Senate Chamber were ended, the movement toward the east front had begun. Word had reached the press gallery that the concluding ceremonies, the administration of the oath and the delivery of the inaugural address, were to take place in the open air. There was some discussion about the decision and a general asking of the question, "Has the rain ceased?" None of the great throng in the Senate Chamber could tell, for they were in an inside box, with the sky shut off from view overhead by the ground-glass ceiling of the chamber.

Gen. Boynton, the chief of the newspaper body, appeared in the gallery to give the signal to move, and presently, with no precipitation whatever, the 200 or 300 visitors, who had been packed in the gallery, were in procession along the west and south walls. They passed into the Senate Documents Room, and into the old Capitol building by musty old passages seldom used. Down a narrow stairway they went by twos, and soon emerged into the hall leading from the Senate wing to the great rotunda under the dome just ahead of the procession that was coming from the Senate Chamber on the way to the eastern portico. The red tickets that every one had to have to get out of the front door were again brought into use.

There was as yet no cause, for the crowd in the Senate Chamber was held in check, to await the passing of the President and the President-elect. The procession, arranged by the Senate Committee, held together very well until it passed by the great bronze door. Mr. Wilson, the Marshal of the District of Columbia, and Mr. McKenny, the Marshal of the Supreme Court, led the line. Behind them was ex-Vice-President Hamlin, wearing an overcoat at last. The Supreme Court Justices followed, in their swinging robes. Then followed Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday, with an umbrella under his arm. He preceded President Cleveland and President-elect Harrison, who chatted together as they crossed the rotunda toward the door. There was a struggling line of Senators and Representatives behind.

Out on the portico there was a sight for men to see once and remember ever afterward. It was not a cheerful sight, but it was a remarkable one. Overhead there was an unbroken canopy of smoky gray clouds. The wind was blowing freshly from the north and east. The rain was falling in a steady pour, and the wind was swirling it about in dashes of mist. Flags and streamers were hanging from the pediment and, festooned across the pillars that support it, lay heavily laden with water. Occasionally the wind swept across the wide space in front of the Capitol. The flags and streamers were caught up in the gale, they fluttered heavily for a few moments, and then they snapped and crackled as the water was whipped out of their folds.

Just below, and in advance of the portico and half-way down the broad staircase, was a platform reaching out into the Capitol grounds about 100 feet, its width about equal to its length. It was about 12 feet above the asphalt pavement over which it was erected. Its front was covered with large flags that adhered to the timbers of which the stand was constructed. Upon this platform, across the front, except for a space of 25 feet square in the centre, were rows of chairs. All were marked with cards as being reserved for "Justices of the Supreme Court," "Diplomatic Corps," "Senators," and other privileged guests. Behind these banks of seats, at the right and left and running in diagonal lines from the centre aisle, were more chairs marked with cards inscribed "Representatives." The chairs were new and unpainted. In the seat of each one there was a little puddle of water, upon which the rain pattered merrily. The designating cards were fastened to the chairs by red ribbons and a good deal of the color had left the ribbons and trickled over the face of the cards and upon the unpainted chairs in erratic streams.

But there was much more that was interesting besides the driving rain and inflapping flags and the dripping chairs. Beyond and below the platform, stretching out to the edge of the parking, 300 feet away, on a line with the wooden shed that protected the otherwise unclothed statue of Washington, was a solid mass of people. It reached out on each side to as great a distance as it did in front. It was a dense mass, so dense that when there was a movement anywhere in it that movement swayed the entire body. For a space of about 100 feet from the platform the hats and faces of the people were seen. Beyond that distance all around, there was an unbroken line of umbrellas. One would scarcely have believed there were so many umbrellas in Washington.

This crowd had been in position an hour, and had been steadily growing larger. It had been a good-natured crowd, and it was still well behaved to everybody except the holders of umbrellas that persisted in combing hats off and hiding somebody's view of the platform. Packed together so tightly that it was hard to breathe, the crowd was warm, and there was constantly rising from it a cloud of heated air that floated like a fog over the heads of the multitude until it was blown away by the wind. Most of the people in the vast crowd of perhaps 20,000 persons were already drenched to the skin. Several men and women fainted or became ill, and, with great difficulty, a way was made to get them out through the crowds that were pressing from behind.

All of the crowd was not down on the pavement. Off to the north and south, upon the projecting porticos and stairways of the Senate and the House, there were thousands of men and umbrellas and women. They held every vantage point. Then the windows of the entire front were filled. Away up in the gallery that runs around the base of the dome there was a continuous black line of spectators, so far away that they could see, but could expect to hear nothing but the shouts of the multitude below. They could see everything. They saw not only the empty platform, the packed multitude beyond, the head of the inaugural parade, waiting at the front of the House of Representatives, and the troops in line along the streets beyond, but they could see the long line of people, or the umbrellas that showed there were people, awaiting, in dripping impatience, the signal to move.

The crowd had not heard of the possible abandonment of the plan of sweating-in the President in the open air. It would have been a mercy to hundreds of them if the plan had been changed.

But the President-elect knew of its presence, and he was determined not to disappoint the great gathering. Jammed close together in compact masses, on the edges of the crowd, were carriages of all sorts, holding places that did not command a view of the platform upon which the President was to appear. Across the reservation that is known as the Capitol Grounds, along the streets that bound the side of the new Congressional Library, were moving bands of music and troops proceeding to points of assemblage. They kept up a great din, but the music cheered the saturated crowd and hurried to its edge the late-comers, who had not the slightest idea that there were so many people of one mind in this very wet and miserable city.

RECEIVING A NEW PRESIDENT.

GEN. HARRISON'S OATH OF OFFICE AND INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Out from the straggling fringe of people that sought shelter beneath the central porch, a very few of whom were ladies, there emerged, a quarter before 1 o'clock, the head of the procession that was bringing the President and the President-elect from the Senate Chamber. Marshal Wilson was recognized and a faint cheer arose from the crowd. A moment later Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday appeared.

It was but an instant later when President Cleveland and President-elect Harrison stepped forth. Then there was a shout that struck against the Capitol front like the sharp springing of a prolonged volley of rifles. The crowd might be wet to the skin, but its ardor was certainly not damped. There was a vicious gust of the east wind that drove the rain in the face of the President and the President-elect as they began to descend the steps. Up went the umbrellas of Marshal Wilson and Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday. The outgoing and incoming Presidents accepted the shelter provided for them. The cheering continued as they reached the foot of the stairway and walked forward across the broad, wet platform. There were no occupants of the chairs, except a block of newspaper men off to the right.

When President Cleveland and Gen. Harrison stopped behind the flag-covered rail there was a renewal of the cheering. Some one called out, in a stentorian voice, "What's the matter with Harrison?" It may have been prompted by the paleness of Gen. Harrison, or because he looked so slight and lacking in vigor beside the President, who never looked better than he did then, facing a crowd only smaller and less vehement than that which Mr. Cleveland faced four years ago, because of Gen. Greely's failure to make good his weather predictions, but the reply that came back was assuring. From many thousands of throats rose up through the hot fog the familiar campaign answer, "Oh, he's all right."

The procession that followed the President and the President-elect from the Senate had broken up at the edge of the porch. Ex-Vice-President Hamlin, afraid of no sort of weather, even in his ripe old age, followed the lead to the front. So did Chief-Justice Fuller, his robes discarded for a more serviceable overcoat. Senator Evarts, without an umbrella, wearing a silk hat and with his overcoat collar turned up, pressed into the semicircle about the central space. A few diplomatic representatives, not including the gorgeously-appareled attachés of the German Legation, huddled together at the left. The reporters abandoned their places when they found that there was to be no maintenance of order, and they mingled with Senators, diplomats, and Justices of the Supreme Court, and shared umbrellas with them on terms of perfect equality, for all attempts at organized display was abandoned. It was a huddle instead of an orderly and comfortable display, as it would have been, if nature had favored.

There were, perhaps, 200 persons upon the great platform that was prepared for about 1,500. No one sat down. That would have been sudden misery, indeed, for each chair held a little pool of water. The 200 were all standing beneath umbrellas, so that no one upon the steps behind or under the porch could see the foremost figures on the stage. Dreary as the picture was, it will be reproduced, wet flags, wet crowd, umbrellas and all, for at this moment, when the place of Grover Cleveland was about to be taken by Benjamin Harrison, the cameras of half a dozen photographers, raised upon lofty towers directly in front of the platform, and near the edge of the crowd, were brought into operation to catch the picture.

With the rain and wind pelting so pitilessly upon everybody, it was nonsense for waste words. So Chief-Justice Fuller stepped forward. He held in his hand the Bible that Gen. Harrison had brought to Washington to be sworn upon. He preferred it to the new book that Clerk Nicolay has regularly purchased for such occasions. It was the Harrison family Bible and it will stay in the family as a valued souvenir.

With an umbrella over his head, the Chief-Justice repeated the oath in a voice that could be heard by few except by those on the platform and on the nearest edge of the crowd below. Gen. Harrison, protected by the umbrella of Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday, removed his hat as he held the book, and then raised it to his lips.

President Cleveland looked on from beneath Marshal Wilson's umbrella. A moment later he was ex-President Cleveland, and the cheers that went up from the crowd as the ceremony was ended were for President Benjamin Harrison. The cheers were prodigious and hearty, but were brief. The rain was telling upon the spirits of the crowd, but it had not yet destroyed interest in the proceedings.

It was a pity, but the new President had not had among those who saw him inaugurated those whom he would most have desired to be present. Mrs. Harrison was not there. She did not venture out into the storm until some time after the oath had been administered, and then she was accompanied by Mrs. McKee, her daughter, and Mr. McKee. Vice-President Morton and Mrs. Morton were there, and two of their daughters. One of them grew pale with fatigue and excitement and was led by the Vice-President up the long steps and into the Capitol. Private Secretary Halford, worn out almost with the fatiguing work of the last three or four days, got near enough to see the President sworn in, but he had not enough strength left to dare to stay through the ceremony.

President Harrison stepped to the front, and, producing a manuscript, he began to read his inaugural address. Short, stout, very erect, and self-possessed, he began in a clear, sharp voice that reached far across the first rows of the audience, but a great deal of the speech was lost to most of the crowd in the wind and rain. There were a few brief cheers of applause at different points. The President used his voice laboriously to reach the largest possible number of hearers, but presently it became evident that these on the outer edges could hear nothing. They dropped away in such numbers as to make a great procession down the hill to the northward, and before he had concluded the audience was not a third as large as it was when he began.

He spoke as follows:

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is no manifest an appropriateness in the public induction to office of the Chief Executive officer of the Nation that from the beginning of the Government the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial. The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant—the officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defense and security of those who respect and observe them and that neither wealth and station, nor the power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties or to wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness. My promise is spoken; yours unspoken, but not less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other to-day to support and defend the Constitution and the Union of the States, to yield willing obedience to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly in covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of Almighty God—that He will give to me wisdom, strength, and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace.

This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the Presidential term which begins this day is the twenty-sixth under our Constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New-York, where Congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of the Congress and the canvass of the Electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennials of the Declaration of Independence, of the battle of Yorktown, and of the adoption of the Constitution; and will shortly celebrate in New-York the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of Government. When the centennial of the institution of the Judicial Department, by the organization of the Supreme Court, shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, our Nation will have fully entered its second century.

I will not attempt to note the marvelous and, in great part, happy contrasts between our country as it steps over the threshold into its second century of organized existence under the Constitution and that weak but wisely-ordered young Nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, whose all its years stretched out before it. Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of Government under the Constitution, or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which 38 populous and prosperous States offer to the 13 States, weak in everything except courage and the love of liberty that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard. The Territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original States, (except Virginia,) and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller States in 1790. The centre of population, when our national capital was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was argued by many well-informed persons that it would move eastward rather than westward. Yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census about to be taken will show another stride westward. This mighty march, which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the Nation's robe.

But our growth has not been limited to territory, population, and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of those directions. The masses of our people are better fed, clothed, and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of the continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding. But on the whole the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere and largely better than they were here 100 years ago.

A DEFENSE OF THE TARIFF.

The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the General Government effected by the adoption of the Constitution was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a "more perfect union." The merchant, the shipmaster, and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features. To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the States, and so to secure the American market for their shops and the carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with the most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon Congress, urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young Republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self-dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the States.

The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries and the defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure, but a return that we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents. The argument was made as now—that its benefits inured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense or at any time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some of the States. But for this there was no reason why the cotton-producing States should not have led or walked abreast with the New-England States in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only why the States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great Southeastern and central mountain region should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace and the mill the coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides. Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth, as well as in the sky—men were made free, and material things became our better servants. The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States, excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the country town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops at their doors, and for fertilizers for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace, and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the State more real and valuable than added territory.

Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to curse the spirit of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists cherish or tolerate the incapacities it puts upon their communities. I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system, and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the States hitherto wholly given to agriculture as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. The men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, the farmers who find in the home demand for their neighborhood, and the men who work in shop or field will not fail to find and to defend a community of interest. Is it not quite possible that the farmers and the promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the South may yet find that the free ballot of the workingman, without distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own? I do not doubt that if these men in the South who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster would courageously avow and defend their real convictions, they would not find it difficult, by friendly instruction and cooperation, to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our national administration, but in preserving for their local communities the benefits of social order and economical and honest government. At least, until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried the contrary conclusion cannot be plausibly urged.

CORPORATIONS VAGUELY REFERRED TO.

I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special Executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the Executive to administer and enforce in the methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the Constitution all the laws enacted by Congress. These laws are general, and their administration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the Executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the Constitution in its entirety and the whole code of laws enacted under it. The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations, or communities to nullify the laws because they oppose some section or class interests or prejudices is full of danger, not only to the Nation at large, but much more to those who use this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently find companions ready to appeal to the law for protection, and those who would use the law as a defense must not deny that use of it to others. If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal obligations and duties they would have less cause to complain of the unlawful limitations of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The community that by consent, open or secret, among its citizens denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law does severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. The evil works from a bad centre, both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it, and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of the law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompts them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this. An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of government. If the educated and influential classes in a community either practice or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convictions, what can they expect when the lesson that convenience or a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness has been well learned by the ignorant classes? A community where law is the rule of conduct, and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor.

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have in their administration an unimpressive and often an unintelligible form. We accept the man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what they are. The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may as well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship, and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public resources or a threat to social order. Those should be identified and excluded.

THE FOREIGN POLICY.

We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of great contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantages to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European Courts.

It is so manifestly incompatible with those presumptions for our peace and safety, which all the great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them, that a shorter waterway between our Eastern and Western seaboards should be dominated by any European Government, that we may confidently expect that no such purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power. We shall, in the future as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of a hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or to absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable Governments, resting upon the consent of their own people. We have a clear right to expect, therefore, that no European Government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these independent American States. That we will not, by an active policy, seek to build up our power and influence, by undertaking to police the world and to be the armed dictator of its peace, is due to our people, who would be unwilling to impose upon them even the burden of a standing army sufficient for such purposes, much less the sacrifices of life and treasure which would be necessary to support such a policy.

The scrupulous avoidance by the Government of any departure from our traditional policy has relieved it from participation in many of the complications which have involved European States, and has kept us free from many burdens which their condition imposes upon them. Our only standing army is our citizen soldiery. Our only navy is one which shall be charged only with the duty of repelling invasion and maintaining our national honor. Our only fortifications are those needed for the defense of our harbors against navies. Our chief reliance is in the broad bosom of our citizenship, and in our militia, which, in case of war, would soon swell our armies to a number exceeding the organized forces of any European Power. Trusting to the justice of our cause as the only just ground of war, we have avoided the vice of offensive preparation for war, which is one of the most prolific sources of war. Our history, so far as it relates to foreign affairs, is free from any act which leaves a stain upon our honor, and we are at peace with all the world.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The duty devolved by law upon the President to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by act of Congress, has become very burdensome, and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of the applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representations of others, and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility. I have a right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and an ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers. There is no duty more binding than the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public officers may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conscientious efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency, or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration. But I shall need, and the heads of departments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not therefore, be the best support of an application for office.

Heads of departments, bureaus, and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith will be expected to enforce the civil service laws fully and without evasion. Regard for this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of the civil service. The ideal or even my own ideal I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be slow to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair-minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list increases, removals from office will diminish.

HOW THE SURPLUS MAY BE SPENT.

While a Treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our Treasury, with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary, but scarcely less imperative, demands which arise now and then. Expenditures should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy, or favoritism in public expenditures is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public prosperity, security, or honor should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and, having added them to our ordinary expenditures, to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small and unforeseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures, with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage, and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt, but they ought not by premeditation or neglect to be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat.

We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable, and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the States lying south of us is impossible.

Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of the Dakotas and Montana and Washington Territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. The people who have settled those Territories are intelligent, enterprising, and patriotic, and the accession of these new States will add strength to the Nation. It is due to the settlers in the Territories who have availed themselves of the invitations of our land laws to make homes upon the public domain that their titles should be speedily adjusted and their entries confirmed by patent.

TIMELY REMARKS ABOUT BALLOT REFORM.

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot box and about the elector further safeguards, in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of reform. The National Congress has not as yet taken control of elections in that case ever which the Constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the several States, provided penalties for their violation and a method of supervision. Only the inefficiency of the State laws or an unfair or partisan administration of them could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution that such an exigency might arise and provision was wisely made for it. No power vested in Congress or in the Executive to secure or perpetuate it should remain unused upon occasion to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of a hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or to absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable Governments, resting upon the consent of their own people. We have a clear right to expect, therefore, that no European Government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these independent American States. That we will not, by an active policy, seek to build up our power and influence, by undertaking to police the world and to be the armed dictator of its peace, is due to our people, who would be unwilling to impose upon them even the burden of a standing army sufficient for such purposes, much less the sacrifices of life and treasure which would be necessary to support such a policy.

The scrupulous avoidance by the Government of any departure from our traditional policy has relieved it from participation in many of the complications which have involved European States, and has kept us free from many burdens which their condition imposes upon them. Our only standing army is our citizen soldiery. Our only navy is one which shall be charged only with the duty of repelling invasion and maintaining our national honor. Our only fortifications are those needed for the defense of our harbors against navies. Our chief reliance is in the broad bosom of our citizenship, and in our militia, which, in case of war, would soon swell our armies to a number exceeding the organized forces of any European Power. Trusting to the justice of our cause as the only just ground of war, we have avoided the vice of offensive preparation for war, which is one of the most prolific sources of war. Our history, so far as it relates to foreign affairs, is free from any act which leaves a stain upon our honor, and we are at peace with all the world.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The duty devolved by law upon the President to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by act of Congress, has become very burdensome, and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of the applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representations of others, and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility. I have a right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and an ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers. There is no duty more binding than the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public officers may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conscientious efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency, or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration. But I shall need, and the heads of departments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the best support of an application for office.

Heads of departments, bureaus, and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith will be expected to enforce the civil service laws fully and without evasion. Regard for this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of the civil service. The ideal or even my own ideal I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be slow to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair-minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list increases, removals from office will diminish.

HOW THE SURPLUS MAY BE SPENT.

While a Treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our Treasury, with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary, but scarcely less imperative, demands which arise now and then. Expenditures should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy, or favoritism in public expenditures is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public prosperity, security, or honor should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and, having added them to our ordinary expenditures, to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small and unforeseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures, with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage, and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt, but they ought not by premeditation or neglect to be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat.

We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable, and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the States lying south of us is impossible.

Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of the Dakotas and Montana and Washington Territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. The people who have settled those Territories are intelligent, enterprising, and patriotic, and the accession of these new States will add strength to the Nation. It is due to the settlers in the Territories who have availed themselves of the invitations of our land laws to make homes upon the public domain that their titles should be

SILVER.

A MAN CREATES HIMSELF AN ANCESTOR WHEN HE COLLECTS ARTICLES WHOSE DIGNITY AND BEAUTY WILL SURELY COMMEND THEM TO THE REGARD OF HIS POSTERITY.

IN NO CASE IS THIS BETTER EXEMPLIFIED THAN IN THE SELECTION AND PURCHASE OF SILVER.

PERHAPS THE MOST DISTINGUISHING MARK OF OUR SILVER IS ITS ARTISTIC DESIGN. ORIGINALITY WITHIN THE LINES OF BEAUTY IS CONSTANTLY SOUGHT. OUR STOCK IS RIGIDLY MAINTAINED AT ITS HIGH STANDARD BY CONSTANT ADDITIONS OF THE FINEST WORK OF AMERICAN ARTISANS.

CONVENTIONALITY DECREES THAT WEDDING PRESENTS SHALL BE OF SILVER, IN THE LATEST AND MOST UNIQUE DESIGNS. THESE WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND IN OUR STOCK.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth-av., Madison-sq.

The Best Remedy Taken in Season,

FOR Sore Eyes, Cancerous Humors, Prurigo, and other manifestations of depraved blood, is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Used persistently, according to directions, it effectually eradicates all traces of disease, and restores the sufferer to a sound and healthy condition.

"I hereby certify that I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with excellent success, for a cancerous humor, or, as it seemed to be, cancer on my lip. Shortly after using this remedy the sore healed. I believe that the disease is entirely cured, and consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an infallible remedy for all kinds of eruptions caused by impure blood."—Charles G. Ernberg, Vasa, Minn.

"For years my blood was in an unhealthy condition. After having tried other medicines without success, I have lately taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and with the best results. I think this medicine is the only blood-purifier that can be absolutely relied upon."—Mrs. Oliver Valentine, 144 Quincy st., Brooklyn, New York.

"A neighbor of ours who was rendered nearly blind from scrofula, was entirely cured by using three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Stephens & Best, Druggists, Ball Play, Tenn.

"For several years afflicted with disorders of the blood, I have received more benefit from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

than from all other medicines."—B. Rice, 140 Endicott st., Boston, Mass.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla arrests blood-poisoning before it pervades the system. Don't delay till the forces of nature are exhausted and there is nothing to work on. Begin at once the use of this medicine, and be sure you take no other to counteract its effects.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me of a bad case of blood-poisoning and restored me to health. My system was saturated with a poison which all ordinary remedies failed to reach, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla did the work completely. This was twenty-one years ago, and no symptoms of the disease have since appeared. I have recommended this wonderful medicine to hundreds of people, similarly afflicted, and always with the most satisfactory results."—A. H. Christy, Bourbon, Ind.

"For many years I was troubled with scrofulous complaints. Hearing Ayer's Sarsaparilla very highly recommended, I decided to try it, and have done so with the most gratifying effects. I am convinced that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best possible blood-medicine."—John W. Starr, Laconia, Ind.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

thousands. The Drum Major of the Second Regiment got red in the face when a lightning piece of work with his baton was applauded vociferously. He was not as tall as his baton. The wind kept growing stronger and dashed the rain in the face of the President. Mr. Morton begins to look as if he had taken a swim with his hat on. Both of them were wearing silk hats. It was 3:30 o'clock. Mr. Morton looked down the avenue and looked disappointed, as he drew back. He could not see the end of the procession.

The ladies of the Presidential household were interested in the parade. It was full of novelty to them, but not to the head of the house. He tried not to look bored, but he could not smile easily. At 4 o'clock it was still raining and blowing as if the elements were determined to put an end to the parade. The air was raw enough to satisfy a cannibal. A battalion of artillery went past at a trot. The crowd cheered. All the others passed at a walk. The crowd on the pavements was growing smaller. They had seen Harrison.

At a distance of 500 yards one saw, looking westward, straight lines of blue, white, or gray, according to the color of the knapsack. The brass-tipped helmets would have looked better if the sun had been shining. The bayonets did not glisten. They might have been made of lead, they looked so grey.

"There's Foraker," cried some one. Everybody looked to the east. There he was, mounted on a coal black steed. He lifted his slouch hat, and cut a semi-circle out of the air. The people gave a cheer that put all former cheers to shame. They cheered for a minute. Foraker bent his head to the President, and waved his hand to ordinary people. He looked delighted.

Some of the Ohio men called for cheers for Sherman. Ohio's troops were cheered. Virginia's colored troops fought nobly against the rain, but it diminished the glory of their apparel.

The sound of music that was music was heard. The third brigade was coming, at its head Col. Louis Fitzgerald. "That is music," exclaims a lady. She was looking at Drum Major John Smith and at Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band and at Col. Emmons Clark and at New-York's Seventh. So was everybody else, and everybody cheered like mad, for the regiment never marched more splendidly. "They march like soldiers," said a Regular Army officer. Everybody responded, "They do indeed." In this case everybody was right. The New-Yorkers on the stand looked proud and split their gloves as they applauded their faverites. They deserved a column, those 850 men. They were dandies, but not of the variety that meet in a rainstorm.

After the Seventh passed, Major-Gen. Schofield and his staff forsook the stand. Mrs. Harrison, too, gathered her

nue. Everywhere there were noises, confusion, crowds, and rain, except on the deserted "grand stands." There was rain there, but the ugly, ill-kempt structures, whose flimsy decorations were torn and stained almost beyond recognition, loomed up cheerless and desolate. Scores of people who stood upon them this afternoon will remember them with anything but pleasure, for the colds and other troubles which will follow.

THE GREAT BALLROOM.

DECORATIONS WHICH MADE THE PENSION BUILDING BEAUTIFUL.

About a mile due east from the White House, in a corner of Judiciary-square, stands the Pension Building. It is the newest, almost the largest, and quite the highest public building in the capital. Covering a vast area of ground and rising to a great height, it is so angular, plain, and lacking in ornamental features, that it bears a strong resemblance to a grain elevator. This is the structure of which Gen. Sheridan spoke when he said, after examining it critically, that the only drawback he could discover was that it was fire-proof. But Washington has no larger public hall fit to be used for a ball likely to be attended by nearly 10,000 persons, and the Pension Building supplies the need just now felt in a very fair way. Within the great walls and under the spreading roof is a superb court. It is more than 300 feet in length and nearly 120 feet in width. From the floor to the rafters of the lofty ceiling the distance is about 150 feet. The Inaugural Ball of 1885 was held in this hall. At that time, however, there was a temporary roof upon the building, the plaster was gray and damp, having been freshly and hurriedly put on, in order that the place might be used for the great occasion. Since then the building has been completed, the walls are brilliantly white, and the permanent decorative features are about what the designer of the structure intended they should be.

The eye of the stranger is naturally attracted first to the most obtrusive architectural feature of the interior. That is the double row of columns, four in each row, which cross the hall in such a way as to divide it into three sections, the centre one being somewhat the larger of the three. These columns are each 18 feet in circumference at the base, and it is 75 feet to the capitals, upon which rest the massive brick arches that sustain the roof. Glistening white with their coats of plaster, they strike one at first as strangly out of all proportion to the use for which they are put, and they are too big to be concealed or diminished in importance by decoration. But the decorators have not wasted much time on them. They are twined from roof to floor with thick ropes of evergreen. For a distance of 12 feet from the bases the columns are fitted with jackets of old-gold plush, with bands of crimson plush at the top. High overhead, against the fronts and backs of the columns, are hung large shields carrying the national colors in stripes and the constellation of the Union on a blue field.

There was a great deal of white wall for the decorators to contend with, but there were some features of the wall that helped them out wonderfully. The three stories are marked by three balconies which run around the entire quadrangle. The supports of the first balcony are marbleized pillars beneath arches. The row of columns seems interminable, but there are 150 of them rising from the floor and 150 more springing from the balcony line above. Those marking the second floor are covered with gold, and they shine resplendently in the glare of the electric lights. A glance only at the lights and profuse decorations fixes the impression of infinite repetition. The place is so large that only large decorative designs can be employed very successfully. Above the second balcony the columns are not carved, but there is a third and narrow balcony supported by ironwork brackets. The railing and brackets lend themselves gracefully to the task of the decorator.

Flags, streamers, and shields have formed the stock in trade of those who have transformed the bare hall into a ballroom. Stripes of rich, dark plush have hidden the balcony fronts. Upon this background are set shields of all nations alternate with the American flag, plaited from the middle and then caught up at either end with a rosette, forming bayadere stripes. The spaces between these flags on the first balcony are covered with suits of armor on plush shields, while above, forming a gorgeous border, are the coats of arms of the different States and Territories, with the various devices of all nations on the globe. Great golden eagles with outspread wings hover at regular intervals above the throng. At the west end of the hall the centre piece of the balcony decorations is an immense portrait in oil of President Harrison, while from the east end of the hall, facing this, is a portrait of Vice-President Morton. On the upper balcony, among the flags and bunting, are squares of plush, on which are painted the star of empire, the crescent, the Maltese cross, the horseshoe, the shamrock, and other familiar emblems.

The dead-white walls of the yet unfrescoed interior have been covered as far as practicable, but the fact that much of this space has remained untouched by the decorator's art is not a disadvantage, for, instead of absorbing light, they serve as reflectors. The hundreds of columns supporting the balconies and the eight massive Corinthian columns rising from the main floor are bound with ropes of laurel. It has taken more than 5,000 yards to do the work, though one would scarcely believe it. The beautiful moldings at the head of the central columns are nearly hidden beneath a profusion of silk banners, which sway continuously. Just above these are 20 calcium lights that glare fiercely upon the ballroom floor.

From the sky centres of each of the three divisions of the ballroom are carried out in gracefully curving lines streamers of red, white, and blue, the wall ends of which are caught up at the cornice of the clerestory, with its two rows of windows and great white intervening wall spaces above. Beneath the central canopy of streaming colors is a pretty feature of the ballroom. It is a pagoda of two stories, with a wide-spreading roof. Evergreens, flags, and tropical plants hide the carpenter's work, and at each of the four sides, centring the balcony fronts, are gilded eagles and clusters of armor against shields in the natural colors. Beneath the pagoda there is a fountain, but it is hidden by a grotto of tropical plants arranged with admirable taste and skill. This pagoda is for the two bands. On the lower floor are the musicians who play the music for the dancers. Above, the holly-covered roof, with its curved and ample eaves, protects the Marine band of 100 from the glare of myriad lights while they furnish melody to stimulate promenaders and conversation. The pagoda is surmounted by an arrangement of gas jets forming the word "Constitution," which flames out just beneath a great floral ship of State suspended from the centre of the building beneath the circle from which radiate the streamers of bunting in the national colors.

Suspended from the lower galleries are a series of floral panels, each representing one of the departments of State, appropriately designed. The most ingenious of these is that of the Post Office Department, which is represented by a mail bag, duly postmarked and stamped, &c., addressed to "Benjamin Harrison, Washington, D. C." Above each of the departments is a floral quill, with the name of that which it symbolizes.

The room usually occupied by the Commissioner of Pensions at the northwest corner of the building, opening on the first balcony, is reserved for the use of the President. The walls have been covered with crimson plush, and temporary mantels draped for the occasion are draped with blue and olive plush hung on brass rods. Above the doorways are silk battle flags and banners borne by the troops during the late war. At the south end of the room, at the side of the projecting ornamental fireplace of brick and tiles, is a short flight of steps covered with Persian rugs leading to a small balcony outside. Near this, on the west wall, is a large portrait in oil of Gen. Washington. At the north end of the room a large door opens into the apartment reserved for Mrs. Harrison and the ladies of her family. The room to the left of the President's has been handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of Vice-President Morton. The room opening out from this is the reception room of the various committees. These apartments have been cut off on the north and west approaches to the first balcony in order to protect the distinguished guests of the evening from the crowd. Opposite the Presidential apartments on the northwest end of the building are those set apart for Gov. Beaver and his staff.

On the ground floor, on a level with the tiled floor of the ballroom, are the various rooms for the convenience and refreshments of the guests and the managers of the ball. At the right of the main entrance is the ladies' sitting room and the cloakroom for ladies, through which they pass to meet their escorts in the apartment still further on. On the opposite side of the ballroom, just beyond the west entrance, is a cloakroom for gentlemen, larger than that for the ladies and with a prodigious array of boxes for coats and hats. There is a barber's shop, too, in which one may get a shave for 15 cents and a "brush-off" for 85, for the charge is $1 a head to everybody. Still further along is the supper rooms, more spacious and attractive than they were four years ago. Here, for a uniform charge of $1, a supper is served. Those who eat must stand in front of the long counters upon which the viands are exposed. Beyond the supper rooms a temporary kitchen has been erected, though the greater portion of the dishes served were all prepared beforehand.

THE BALL.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION DANCING ITSELF INTO OFFICE.

At 10 o'clock the Marine Band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and as the first notes of the familiar air sounded, the people with one accord turned toward the western entrance, to the floor in the Pension Building, through which a moment later the President entered on the arm of Judge McCammon, immediately followed by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Russell Harrison, and Mrs. Saunders. The stairway up which the Presidential party passed was lined on each side with branches of palm, emblematic of victory.

As the party passed from the main floor to the first gallery a deafening cheer and loud, continuous clapping fairly shook the building, while the sea of upturned faces peered eagerly upward in the vain endeavor to catch the coveted glimpse of the newly-elected Chief Magistrate. But, as might have been expected, the sides of the gallery were lined with people, distinguished guests, members of the diplomatic corps and the Executive Committee, who had been allowed within the gates which had shut out the great mass of the public from intruding on the Presidential party. For five minutes after their entrance into the rooms especially prepared for them the doors were closed, save to members of the Reception and Executive Committees. Then the doors were reopened, and Mr. William Cody (Buffalo Bill) as a member of the Reception Committee discharged successfully the difficult rôle of master of ceremonies, marshaling in line those who desired the honor of an introduction.

The Presidents stood in the centre of the room to receive just in front of a huge floral arm chair in red, white, and blue blossoms. Judge McCammon stood beside the President and made the introductions. At the President's left stood Col. Berrett and the gentlemen of the Reception Committee. Mrs. Harrison took up her stand somewhat in the rear of this party in the doorway leading to an inner room in which Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell stood to receive the few personal friends who made their way through the line to offer their congratulations.

As the guests entered the room to be presented they were given a boutonnière as a souvenir, a red or white rosebud highly perfumed and tied with a small piece of ribbon, on which was printed "Souvenir Inaugural Ball, Washington, D. C., March 4, 1889." A close inspection of the little bud revealed the fact that a certain brand of perfume was thus ingeniously advertised.

At 10:30 o'clock a way was cleared for the Presidential party, which descended from the gallery to the main floor for a promenade.

Mrs. Harrison's gown was a magnificent one, well befitting the splendid occasion for which it was designed. The material was of her own and the pattern especially designed for this inaugural ball. The gown is the result of careful and continuous work of designer, weaver, and dressmakers for more than a month past. The gown, though fashioned by the clever modistes of a well-known dressmaking firm of New-York from which the majority of gowns sold are of imported goods, is in material and make-up entirely the work of skilled Americans. Mrs. Harrison wisely decided to avoid all possibility of personal dissatisfaction or annoying delay at the last moments, and accordingly gave instructions some weeks ago that the dressmaking firm should send out to Indiana one of their most capable women to take the proper measurements. The result of this forethought has been an unqualified success. The material of the gown was a silvery French-gray satin and faille, with a sweeping Court train finished with three rows of narrow accordeon plaits alternately of French gray and apricot faille. The petticoat of apricot faille was veiled in exquisite lace, the same silvery gray as the train and fell from the waistband in rich plaits to the hem of the skirt. At the sides were panels bordered with a narrow fringe of gold and silver set on with an insertion of lace. The panels, which were not caught down to the body of the skirt, were brocaded in natural colors with a design of the burr oak grown in such abundance on the Tippecanoe Farm. The burrs were of an indescribable bronze green bordering on a brownish tint outlined in apricot tints. The design at the bottom of the 40-inch-long panel was quite broad and elaborate, tapering gracefully toward the top. The corsage was of faille, cut a deep V-shape, back and front, under a sparkling network of beads in gold, silver, and apricot, which, fastening high in the throat, was finished with a narrow fringe similar to that on the panels. The elbow sleeves were finished in the same manner.

Mrs. McKee's gown, a brocade of golden rod on a background of satin, the color of a blanched almond, a happy compromise between a cream and gold, which proves an effective setting for the beautiful design. With this brocade was combined a grape green velvet which formed the body of the skirt. The corsage and train were of brocade, as [were] also the panels, which were slashed in front over a plaiting of gold-colored silk, finished at the bottom with passementarié of amber beading, from which, with every movement of the wearer, swayed long pendants of headwork. A similar passementarie of beadwork. A similar passementarie was used down the sides on the panels. Over the low corsage was a pocket of amber beadwork fastened across the bosom in a slight point from beneath which was effectively introduced a full piece of the grape-green velvet. The elbow sleeves of brocade were caught together two inches above the elbows with a glistening band of passementarie.

Mrs. Russell Harrison's gown was of ivory white faille with court train over front draperies of white silk bolting cloth, embroidered in silver, gold, and gorgeous Persian colors. This material was combined with the faille to produce a Directoire effect, and finished at the bottom in deep points of gold which fell over a triple row of plaitings of the same material. The low corsage was finished with a fichu of the embroidered bolting cloth from which rose a Medici collar of gold. Tiny sleeves were simulated by a piece of bolting cloth which was laid in a few loose plaits under the arms, and then brought up over the shoulders where they were caught with a cluster of gold pendants.

Mrs. Saunders, the mother of Mrs. Russel Harrison, wore a gown of pale blue velvet, over a petticoat of ivory white satin, draped with point lace and panels of embroidery in all the varying tints of the opal, interminglded with gold. The low corsage front was finished with plaits of the satin, forming a deep point under a border of the embroidery.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton's gown was an elegant one of creamy white satin brocaded in an artistic design of thistles, made with a superb Court train. The front of the skirt and bodice were of plain satin, the same shade, elaborately embroidered in gold and silver beading, which, as the wearer entered the hall, caught the light and glistened like a network of jewels. The décolletée gown was appropriately finished about the neck with a fall of lace, in which glistened magnificent diamond ornaments.

Accompanying the Vice-President and Mrs. Morton was Mrs. Hobson, sister-in-law of the former, in an imported gown, a Court train of black Turcoman satin over a petticoat of gold color silk under a drapery of black silk gauze elaborately embroidered in gold, with a pattern of digitated leaves. The front of the bodice and the elbow sleeves of embroidered silk gauze were finished with gold lace. About the neck, cut V-shape, back and front, was a standing collar of gold lace. She wore pearl ornaments.

Miss Lay of New-York, a neice of Mrs. Hobson, had on a décolletée ball gown of embroidered pink gauze, made in Empire style.

Miss Hoyt of New-York, daughter of Mrs. Lydy Hoyt, also a guest of Mrs. Hobson, wore an Empire gown of white satin, embroidered in gold.

Misses Edith, Lena, and Helen Morton, daughters of the Vice-President, accompanied their parents to-night, and as they are still school girls, the eldest being but 14 years of age, wore simple gowns of soft white wool material.

Mrs. Eliza Halford, wife of the President's private secretary, wore a gown of black velvet, with Court train over a petticoat of white satin brocaded in silver.

Miss Halford's gown was of Nile-green silk, with overdraperies of embroidered pink mousselin de sole.

Among the more noteworthy of the costumes displayed were the following:

Mme. Guzman, wife of the Nicaraguan Minister, a French gown of white; tulle diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Horstman of Philadelphia, her guest, black lace, garlands of white roses about the décolletée corsage.

Countess Leopoldine von Arco Valley, sister of the German Minister, white silk, flowered in stripes, with low corsage. From the left shoulder, across the bust, fastened at the right side of the waist with a jeweled clasp, was a broad sash of blue ribbon, striped with white and glittering with precious stones and jeweled orders.

Mrs. M. S. Quay, pearl-gray silk, underdraperies of black thread lace; diamond ornaments.

Miss Quay, a white tulle ball gown.

Baroness Rosen, wife of the Russian Chargé d'Affairés, black Brussels net and diamonds.

Mrs. De Ford Webb, black tulle, with corsage garniture of Parma violets, diamonds, and pearl ornaments.

Mrs. J. B. Houston of New-York, her guest, black velvet over a petticoat of gray satin embroidered in pearls; diamonds and pearl ornaments.

Miss Houston, white China crêpe with rubies.

Miss Van Buren of Edgewood, N. J., a Greek dress of white faille, tiars of pearls on the head and diamond corsage ornaments.

Mrs. Thomas Riggs, in Worth gown of absinthe-green moire and satin over a petticoat of shrimp pink, veiled in Médora lace; a neck-lace of diamonds and opals.

Mrs. George Hearst, gold-color faille, with corslet of yellow pearls and bands of gold lace on the skirt.

Miss Butterfield of California, her guest, lily-pink-green tulle, with bodice of white satin, brocaded in rosebuds.

Miss Moore of California, also a guest of Mrs. Hearst, white satin under lace, with clusters of white lilacs.

Miss Christine Barreda, also a guest, white lace, with bodice of Nile green, trimmed with lilies of the valley.

Mrs. A. E. Head and Miss Head of California, also guests of Mrs. Hearst, the former in straw-color moire, with draperies of black thread lace; the latter in rose pink faille and mousselin de sole, with garlands of roses.

Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, a Directoire gown of corn-colored silk, gold brocade and watered stripe, with diamond point d'esprit of the same color, dotted with yellow and pink daisies; diamond and pearl ornaments.

Mrs. Barreda, black velvet and diamonds.

Mrs. George B. Loring of Salem, Mass., ball gown of white and gold tulle, the skirt draperies caught with sprays of hyacinths, low corsage, necklace of pearls and diamonds.

A pompon of white ostrich tips was fastened in the coiffure, with a diamond star.

Mrs. McMillan of California, white satin brocade, with court train of velvet brocaded in heliotrope, fronts formed of long strands of Roman pearls, falling from the waist; pearl jewelry.

Mrs. Perrine of California, her guest, cream moire bodice and train, with front draperies of Venetian embroidery; gold ornaments.

Miss Flora Sherwood Gaskills of Niagara Falls, a guest of Mrs. Weber, pink moire veiled in Chantilly lace.

Mrs. S. V. White, wife of Representative White of New-York, pale-blue silk brocaded in silver and trimmed with Spanish lace.

Mrs. Hopkins, daughter of Representative White, rose pink silk, with overdraperies of silver gauze.

Mrs. J. Titcomb of New-York, sister of Mrs. White, black velvet and lace, with diamonds.

Mrs. Newton Blanchard of Louisiana, heliotrope faille court train over petticoat of pink tulle embroidered in seed pearl, the corsage trimmed with point lace; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Stephen Preston, wife of the Haytian Minister, garnet plush, with front draperies of lace embroidered in garnet beading.

Miss Preston, rose pink faille, with Breton lace.

Misses Emilie and Rose Preston corn-color tulle, the draperies caught with canary birds.

Mrs. Charles Preston of New-York, white silk.

Mrs. William Cullen Brewster of New-York, black Turcoman satin elaborately trimmed with jet.

Miss Anna Seabury Brewster, white tulle, with shoulder knots of gold-color moire ribbons.

Mrs. L. I. Resmey, white faille embroidered in gold, with lace on the corsage.

Mrs. Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota wore a gown of white satin and crêpe, with Greek draperies; ruby ornaments.

Mrs. Charles M. Clarke, white satin and tulle, with a garniture of pansies about the low neck.

Mrs. William H. Browne, white embroidered crêpe.

Miss Margaret Edes, an elegant gown of blue velvet, with pearl ornaments.

Miss Margaret Lawson of Buffalo, the guest of Representative and Mrs. Weber, white Canton crêpe, with clusters of Panna violets in the draperies and on the corsage.

Mrs. Joseph Carey, wife of Delegate Carey of Wyoming, a Worth ball gown of black Brussels net, the draperies caught with scarlet poppies, a garland of wheat flowers finishing the corsage about the neck; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Berian Wilkins, black tulle gown embroidered in gold.

Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican Minister, an imported gown of ivory-white satin, corsage and court train over a petticoat elaborately embroidered in seed pearls. A corselet glistened with pearls in front of the corsage, which was finished with pearl pendants and a fall of point lace; diamond and pearl ornaments.

Mrs. H. A. P. Carter, wife of the Hawaiian Minister, a trained gown of peacock blue velvet.

Miss Belle Cadzer, white silk and lace, and Miss Agnes Carter, silver gauze over apple-green silk.

Mrs. Julius Burrows, a gown of rose-colored silk veiled in old lace, with diamond ornaments.

Mrs. John Dalzell, sky-blue satin-striped moire bodice and Court train over a petticoat of white and gold brocade.

Miss Dalzell, white tulle, shot with bullion thread, the draperies caught with clusters of Marguerites.

Mrs. John B. Weber of New-York, white brocade velvet and faille, with corsage bouquet of water lilies; diamond ornaments.

Miss Weber, mousselin de sole over Nile-green moire, the low neck garlanded with pink rosebuds and aigrette of ostrich tips.

Mrs. Hawley, black silk, with draperies and trimmings of black lace embroidered in silver.

Mrs. Algernon S. Paddock, French-gray brocade, with over draperies of black lace embroidered in gold; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Paddock, daughter of Senator Paddock, a gown of white satin with front draperies of lace frosted with pearls; diamond and pearl ornaments.

Miss Paddock, Nile-green gauze, with girdle of jewels.

Mrs. Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, white moire with front draperies of pearl-dotted lace; the same material was repeatedly used on the corsage.

Miss Ethel Ingalls, white Canton crêpe with bows of black velvet.

Mrs. Williams, wife of ex-Mayor Williams of New-London, black silk brocade, with diamond ornaments.

Miss May Williams, a Paris gown of cream moiré antique with over draperies of old Valenciennes lace; on the décolletée corsage were introduced effects in daubes of yellow; a diamond necklace and fan of white ostrich plumes completed the toilet.

Mrs. C. J. Faulkner, pearl embroidered tulle over white silk; pearl ornaments.

Mrs. F. E. Spinola, New-York, white brocade velvet and satin with point lace and passementeries of purple and gold; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Frank Gordon, white satin and point lace.

Mrs. Hallett Kilbourn, dark blue velvet and diamonds.

Miss Robbin of Newark, Ohio, white lace over silk.

Mrs. Willard Warner, an Empire gown of white India silk, with moire ribbons.

Mrs. E. S. Williams, pink moire under black lace; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Dr. Beulon of Savannah, Ga., Directoire gown of black satin and jet.

Mrs. Wheatley, wife of the District Commissioner, an Empire gown of black velvet and point lace.

Miss Wheatley, white silk with pearl passementerie and ornaments.

Mrs. Seaton Perry, black lace elaborately jetted, with low neck corsage of the same.

Mrs. Harper of Philadelphia, white embroidered crêpe, with silver-gray faille.

Mrs. Reagan, wife of Senator Reagan of Texas, gold-brocaded white satin, with garlands of roses.

Miss Reagan, light-blue gros grain silk, with gold lace and straw-color crepe; ornaments, sapphires and pearls.

Miss Estelle Reagan of Georgia fawn satin, with Duchesse lace, panels and trimming of pink plush.

Miss Patterson of Dallas, Texas, a guest of Gen. and Mrs. Reagan, rose pink faille, embroidered in silver, with trimmings of silver and Medallin lace; diamond and opal ornaments.

Mrs. Frank Jones, wife of Col. Jones, rose pink brocade, with flounces of point lace, the V-shaped corsage finished with soft folds of silk tulle and garlanded with Panna violets; neck-lace and ornaments of pearls.

Mrs. Dougherty of Chicago, cousin for Mrs. Jones, black faille, with trimmings of white ostrich tips about the low neck and garlands of white Parma violets across the bosom, extending down the skirt on the right side; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Frank Barbarier, black lace, with clusters of La France roses.

Mrs. Webster Elmer, white satin, with white roses on the corsage.

Mrs. Post, wife of Representative Post, Directoire gown of café au lait plush over a skirt of silk brocade.

Miss Post, light blue brocade and white silk, braided in silver.

Miss Scott, daughter of Col. Thomas W. Scott, the Illinois member of the Nomination Committee from Fairfield, white faille under draperies of white net.

Mrs. H. B. James, an elegant gown of peach-blow velvet and wine-color faille, with draperies of exquisite lace.

Mrs. Oates, wife of Representative Oates of Alabama, French gray velvet, Court train, over a petticoat of pink and silver brocade, with La France roses.

Mrs. Sterling B. Toney of Louisville, Ky., the guest of Mrs. Oates, Directoire gown of gold-brocade faille, with front draperies of point lace.

Miss Clara Toney, white tulle embroidered in gold.

Mrs. Fred Grant, peachblow satin, brocaded in white, with pearl passementerie, strands of pearls in the hair, and pearl ornaments.

Mrs. Justice Miller, yellow silk under satin-striped tulle.

Miss Lucy Corbhill, white satin-striped gauze.

Miss Daisy Wilson of Baltimore, white tulle, shot with silver.

Mrs. Allen, wife of the Secretary of the Corean Legation, white China crepe and pearls.

Mrs. Frank Riggs, white satin, brocaded in silver.

Mrs. William H. Allen of Boston, black satin and jet.

Miss Mary Samson of Boston, white Spanish lace, with corsage bouquet of La France roses.

Mrs. Whittemore of Chicago, garnet velvet train over petticoat of white silk brocaded in bouquets of color.

Mrs. James Covert of Albany, black velvet and point lace, with white satin brocaded in gold.

Miss Fuller, daughter of the Chief-Justice, white Valenciennes lace.

Miss Maud Fuller, white silk, with front draperies of satin-striped tulle.

Miss Katy Beach, buttercup-yellow tulle, with shoulder knots of yellow moire ribbon.

Mrs. Lander, wife of Gen. Lander, black satin and pink brocade.

THE HUNGRY POLITICIANS.

WAITING FOR GEN. HARRISON TO DIVIDE THE SPOILS.

Gen. Harrison has been so busy to-day that it is taken for granted that he has not made any changes in his Cabinet. Most of the men whom he has selected are here now, and they have a confidence to-night in regard to their remaining that none of them except Blaine has felt before. They are already beginning to feel the penalties of greatness.

It was not altogether patriotism which brought all these visitors to Washington. It is safe to say that one-third of the gentlemen who hurrahed for Harrison and Morton in 50-day's rain, and paraded in their honor, have pretty well defined ideas as to what offices they want, and brought bundles of eulogistic recommendations in their gripsacks. They are not cast down either by Gen. Harrison's remarks about civil service reform in his inaugural address. In their minds there can be no civil service reform until all the wicked Democrats are turned out and replaced by Republicans, and they argue that such is Gen. Harrison's doctrine too.

As the members of the Cabinet are the dispensers of most of the patronage, the gentlemen who are believed to be destined to go into the President's official household are now being besieged with all manner of applications. Each applicant seems to have the idea that barber-shop rules are going to prevail "first come, first served," and he does not propose to "get left" by being late. It is surprising to learn of the numbers that are going to remain in Washington for several days. The object of their stay is offices, and most of them make no concealment of it. If the Democrats were hungry and thirsty in 1885, the Republicans that throng the hotels here are ravenous and parched. Their four years' banishment from the public crib seems like an age to them, and it is all the more unbearable because of their previous feast of a quarter of a century. They propose to have offices, and to have them now, and if Gen. Harrison and his Cabinet can withstand the pressure, they are built of sterner stuff than any one has supposed.

Ex-Gov. Furnas of Nebraska, Father-in-law Saunders's candidate for the Secretaryship of Agriculture, is here, and rather than go back empty-handed, he kindly says that he will take the Assistant Secretaryship. Col. Dudley is tolerably confident that Mr. Wanamaker will make him First Assistant Postmaster-General. He argues that Mr. Wanamaker had confidence enough in him during the Presidential campaign, when he was Treasurer of the National Republican Committee, to permit him to handle the $400,000 which Wanamaker raised for the Gen. Harrison's election, and he naturally asks what he has done since to destroy that confidence. Col. Dudley claims that the malicious attempts of "Mugwumps" to get him indicted for writing the "floaters-in-blocks-of-five" letter is the strongest kind of testimonial to the benefit of that letter to the Republican cause, especially in carrying his own State for Gen. Harrison, which he would otherwise have had the chagrin of losing. From the present Washington and Indiana point of view the cannot be denied that Col. Dudley makes out a strong case, and it is said that no less an authority than Senator Quay considers it irresistible. His appointment will certainly be a fine beginning for Gen. Harrison in the direction of an improved civil service.

To sum up the political situation here to-night, all the Republican politicians are in a state of hilarious joy. Gen. Harrison's inaugural address just suits them. They see in it steamship subsidies, unlimited pensions, profuse expenditures for war ships, forts, and internal improvements, and what more can they want? High protection is to be kept up, and the surplus is to be spent by the Government somehow, no matter how large it may continue to be, and that means all that is most gratifying to the business politicians.

CLOSING SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

LITTLE EXCITEMENT AND ALL IMPORTANT WORK FINISHED.

The closing hours of the Fiftieth Congress were humdrum in comparison with the same period of some of its predecessors. The night session extended to about 2 o'clock this morning, when all of the great money bills for the support of the Government had been passed in satisfactory shape, and the wearied enrolling clerks, reinforced by extra help, had them ready to be delivered to the President by 4 o'clock in the morning. The members of the Appropriation Committees of the two houses congratulate themselves upon the fact that none of these important measures were left to be wrangled over after the meeting this morning.

The attendance upon the House last night was larger than usual, and much better order was maintained. Still there was a good deal of noise and confusion at times, and a few Representatives played boyish pranks upon each other. Members who slept in their chairs with legs sprawled upon one desk and head upon another were choice objects for the fun-loving fellows who wandered about with no interest in the current business and no object but to while away the tedious hours of the night. The liquors in the basement restaurant ran low hours before the House took its recess, but this was due to the extraordinary demand from hundreds of strangers who crowded the galleries and corridors up to the last moment. On the floor of the House there were no evidences of excessive drinking.

The inclement weather and the lack of amusements on Sunday drove thousands of visitors to the Capitol. The corridors were almost impassable, and not one-half of those who sought admission to the galleries could find room. The overflow ran down into the basement, and even to the subbasement, where the great engines pump fresh air from underground conduits west of the building into the legislative halls. The inevitable African, snoring in the galleries, disturbed the rare periods of silence, and the laughter of jolly Congressmen came from the open doors of the coat rooms, where good story-tellers had gathered a crowd about them. Partisanship was for the time buried, and only good fellowship showed itself. Even the repeated efforts of the Democrats to dispose of the California election contest, which had previously evoked much sharp talk on both sides, were treated by the Republicans as a joke.

"Call it up March 5," they exclaimed. "We haven't time now."

The Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating many millions for the payment of the French spoliation claims, which are now covered with the meld of 90 years, was the subject of an interesting and somewhat heated debate before the members who favored its adoption yielded to the necessity of the situation and consented to instruct the House conferees to insist that the matter be eliminated from the bill.

A few men led by Stone of Missouri killed the General Land Grant Forfeiture bill by filibustering against the conference report, and through the vigilance of Mr. Mills the Cowles bill for the repeal of the tobacco taxes was denied any chance to show its head. In fact, Mr. Randall surrendered that fight a day or two ago. Mr. Sowden of Pennsylvania received the bitter pill of retribution from the hand of Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana, who would not permit a vote upon the famous Allentown Public Building bill, because Sowden had killed the River and Harbor bill by persistent talking against time.

Through a misapprehension of orders and some alleged irregularity in the issue of tickets of admission through the gates placed across the main corridor and other approaches to the Senate, a number of Representatives and their families were denied passage from the House to the Senate wing of the Capitol, and the consequence was a vigorous "kick" on the part of the House, which caused the issuing of an order by the Senate that the grievance be removed. In the preceding discussion Mr. Anderson of Kansas worked himself into a towering passion, in denouncing the lordly Senate for assuming superiority over the House. His fellow-Congressmen laughed at his excitement and extravagant language, but sympathized with what he said.

Enterprising members essayed many times to slip through local bills, but only a few were successful. The old-time trick of setting the clock back was not resorted to in the House. Business was so well advanced that the Speaker and the leaders impatiently waited for the hour of noon. Within a few minutes of 12 the recognized Republican leader presented a resolution highly complimentary to Speaker Carlisle, which was received with unanimous applause and adopted amid universal cheers. The Speaker's gavel fell with the last words of his brief farewell, which was as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Under the circumstances I will detain you but a moment to return my thanks for the resolution you have just adopted and to express my grateful acknowledgment of the kindness and courtesy which has characterized all your intercourse with me as presiding officer of the House.

After a continuous service for three terms I will leave this chair to-day with sentiments of the warmest friendship and the most profound respect, not only for the gentlemen who compose the present House, but for all that have preceded them, and while the termination of my official labors and responsibilities affords of itself no occasion for regret, I cannot without reluctance sever the relations which have existed so long between us. Looking back upon the scenes of excitement and confusion which necessarily occur from time to time in a body like this, I impute no unkindness with regret many unpleasant incidents and hasty words, but it is gratifying to know that no feeling of resentment survives to disturb our friendly personal relations hereafter.

And now, gentlemen, in declaring an adjournment, which closes the first session of your legislative history under the Constitution, I may be permitted to express the earnest hope that when another hundred years shall have rolled around the Union of these States, under which the capacity of the people for self-government has already been demonstrated, they will endure, [applause,] and that the representatives of the people assembled in this or in some greater hall may have a constituency as intelligent, as patriotic, and as free as those who send us here. [Renewed and long-continued applause.] The House now stands adjourned sine die.

MR. HARRISON'S CABINET.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

James G. Blaine of Maine has figured in public life for nearly 30 years, and is now 59 years old. He was born in Washington County, Penn. Upon graduation from Washington College in 1847 he went to Kentucky to teach mathematics in a military institute. He was married while so employed. Removing to Augusta, Me., he became part owner and editor of the Kennebec *Journal* in 1854, and of the Portland *Daily Advertiser* in 1857. He was one of the original Republicans in Maine, and from 1858 to 1862 served in the Legislature. He figured as a manipulator from his earliest days in politics, and managed to be elected Speaker of the Assembly during part of his service in that body.

In 1862 he was sent to Congress, where he out quite a dashing figure in the next few years, which gave some glamour to his name. In 1869 he worked his way to the Speakership of the House. His record in that important position made him the idol of the machine and spoils-hunting elements of his party, and through such elements to the great body of Republicans who have ever since shouted for him on every possible occasion. In 1876 he met and fought the Presidential nomination. The scenes that led to his defeat before the Cincinnati Convention were among the most exciting in the history of party gatherings. He remained in the Senate, first by appointment and then by election, during the Hayes Administration, and turned up confident and daring at the Chicago Convention of 1880. When Garfield snatched the prize, Mr. Blaine was offered his present post, and, accepting it, he was recognized as the power behind the throne during the fierce struggle of faction which culminated in the tragedy of July 2, 1881.

Blaine retired after Garfield's death, wrote his memoirs, and prepared for the next National Convention. This time the party grabbed him and was duly rebuked at the election, his record defeating him. Then he went to Europe, but turned up again behind the thin veil of proxy at the Chicago Convention last year. He was routed but not dismayed, as appears from his selection as Premier, if not dictator, of the present Administration.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

William Windom, the new Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Knox County, Ohio. As a youth and at his own choice he was apprenticed to a tailor and completed his apprenticeship. His skill with the needle was really the means of his obtaining an education, for he had no other source of income. By working at his trade and teaching school he was enabled to attend the Martinsburg Academy and finally to study law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1850, and immediately took an active interest in local politics. In 1854 he figured as a temperance lecturer, and in 1855 he left Ohio and located in Winona, Minn., where he became prominent in the Thirty-sixth Congress as the first Republican Congressman from that State.

Since that time Mr. Windom has taken part in national politics almost continuously, as a Congressman, as United States Senator, and as Secretary of the Treasury under President Garfield. He is a very close student and has devoted much attention to matters of finance. He also posed at one time as an anti-monopolist, and wrote a letter to that effect shortly before his appointment by Garfield. He was the author of the bill creating a division of internal commerce in the Treasury, and in 1874 he made a report from the select committee appointed to investigate and report upon the subject of transportation between the seaboard and the seaboard, in which he recommended the enactment of laws by the States prohibiting officers of railroad companies from owning any interest in non-co-operative freight lines or car companies operated by the railroad with which such persons are connected in an official capacity.

When Mr. Windom retired from the Secretaryship of the Treasury he went back to Minnesota and made an effort to be re-elected to the United States Senate. Failing in this, he moved to New-York, where he has since resided, paying close attention to his business. His knowledge of Wall-street is said to be extensive. Mr. Windom is a member of the Congregational Church, and has been married since 1856.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Redfield Proctor of Vermont brings into the Cabinet a record as a successful business man an average soldier, and a skillful politician. In business he has made a fortune out of a wreck. As a soldier he obeyed orders, which gave him scant opportunity for renown. In politics, he is said to rank in his own State with Senators Edmunds and Morrill. He had the good fortune to be an original Harrison man at the Chicago Convention, and it was his privilege to cast the vote of Vermont from first to last for the successful candidate.

The new Secretary was born in 1831 in Proctorsville in the town of Cavendish. He comes of sturdy stock. In early life he began the study of law, but he put aside his law books to go to the war. His first service was as Quartermaster of the Third Vermont, then as Major of the Fifth Vermont, and finally as Colonel of the Fifteenth. His health was impaired, and after Gettysburg, where his regiment acted as train guard, he returned home and went into farming. While debating whether he should resume the law the Sutherland Falls Marble Company became involved in litigation, which depressed and threatened to sacrifice its business. He was appointed Receiver. His management placated hostile interests and restored the business to a profitable basis. This business and his farm kept him busy, and he soon began to grow rich, virtually controlling the marble business of Vermont.

Then he turned his attention to politics in a small way, serving several terms in the Legislature. In 1878 his party took him up for Governor. A good deal of mud entered the contest for nomination, in which fair and business records were handled without mercy. At last opposition fell before him. He made a creditable Governor. From the time of his retirement from that office he maintained an active interest in political affairs, and has been regarded as one of the party leaders in the State. He would not allow himself to be enticed, however, away from his business again for long-continued service, and of late he has accordingly commanded the respect of the party for his wealth as well as his counsels.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

John Wanamaker was born on the 11th of July, 1837, in the county of Philadelphia, a little over 17 years before its consolination with the city. His father was of German parentage, and his mother was the descendant of an old and distinguished Huguenot family. His early boyhood was spent in the country and his education was obtained in a country schoolhouse. In 1856, his father having determined to move westward with his family, he accompanied them to Indiana, but he returned to Philadelphia a year later, and has lived there ever since that date. In 1857 he began the publication of

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—O MOTHER-IN-LAW.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
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DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—REDELSY NACH—WAX WORKS—ORCHID SHOW.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—DRIFTING APART.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MONBARS.
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LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—SWEET LAVENDER.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—DON WALKURE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—TWO LIVES.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CAVALIER.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE O'REGANS.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—MISS KEMBALLA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—SAID PASHA.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—LADY CLANCARTY.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
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WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, stationary temperature.

As to the tariff, Mr. HARRISON clearly expects and desires no reduction. He relies for the diminution of the surplus upon lavish spending. The surplus, he is sure, is not the greatest evil, and the country can afford to pay the taxes if only the money can be got rid of fast enough. He has several ways to suggest for achieving this desirable object. First, liberal appropriations of all sorts; second, generous provision for contingent expenses; third, modern warships; fourth, increased pensions; fifth, steamship subsidies. With proper use of these very obvious devices, he sees no reason why any American industry should be harmed by the reduction of the surplus. Nor do we, except that large number of American industries now hampered by the taxes on materials and on the cost of living. But these do not appeal to the mind of Mr. HARRISON. He has apparently never heard of them. Probably the men engaged in them are not on Mr. QUAY'S roll. With these ends in view, the Senate bill having been got ready for action, it looks as if we should have an extra session—if not next month, then in the early Autumn.

There is a curious story about the part taken by the woolen-goods trade in the political campaign of last year, having for its main purpose the reversal of the Treasury decision regarding the proper duty on worsteds. It is said that the merchants who put their money and their zeal into the canvass for the election of HARRISON received assurances in advance upon this point, and the curious part of it is that they were referred for those assurances to Mr. WILLIAM WISDOM long before the election, as if he were the man who was to determine the classification of worsteds in the future. There is no doubt that Secretary FAIRCHILD'S decision was according to the letter of the law, and the Mills bill would have changed the law to conform to the wishes of the woolen men, but they preferred to depend upon a change in the construction of the existing law. It is well known that the dry goods men of this city contributed much to secure the result of the election, and this story supplies the chief motive.

The President shows that he appreciates the urgency of the question of restricting immigration, or at least that he appreciates the public appreciation of the urgency. Unfortunately it shows also that he has taken up the obstructed notion that it is possible to restrict immigration by special examination. The fundamental fact that a hundred times our present diplomatic and consular force in Europe would not suffice really to do this work. To pass laws requiring such an examination would be worse than useless, inasmuch as it would produce the belief that we had taken an effective precaution, when in fact we had not. If we can exclude convicted criminals and paupers who are a public charge at home, that is as much as we can do. Our legislation, to be effective, must be general. The exaction of a heavy poll-tax, possibly to be repaid after a term of years, would operate to exclude emigrants who were not thrifty, provident, and substantial people. Such people would be as unlikely to disturb public order as to become a public charge, and such an exaction would have the effect of diverting a large part of European immigration to countries where it is still needed, as it is no longer needed in the United States.

It seems that an effort is being made to raise capital in England for the completion of the tunnels under the Hudson River which were begun several years ago. Considering the demonstrated feasibility of the tunnel scheme and the obvious value of such a connection for railroad communication between this city and the New-Jersey shore, it seems strange that the undertaking has languished as it has, and that it should be necessary to resort to Europe to raise capital for it on 6 per cent. bonds. The English prospectus is somewhat fanciful in its representations, but there is no reason to doubt that these tunnels can be successfully constructed and terminal facilities provided for an amount of capital that would admit of a fair profit on the investment. The bringing of the railroads which now terminate in Jersey City into the heart of New-York under the waters of the Hudson River would result in very great commercial advantages and is one of the greatest needs of the metropolis. The advantages would surely be great enough to make the undertaking pay.

Brooklyn is in a high state of excitement over the appointment of "Gen." TRACY, as he is usually called there, to the Cabinet. It does not seem to have occurred to any of the Republicans of Kings County that Judge TRACY would be a better Attorney-General than Secretary of the Navy. Indeed their interest is centred on what he can and will do with the navy yard and the patronage thereunto appertaining. Thus are the noble principles and high aims of the great party vindicated. An Administration that is congratulated on putting a great lawyer to the work of peddling places in the navy yard seems to fill the measure of the ambition of the Republicans of Brooklyn.

In the anti-combination law that has recently been enacted in Kansas, "all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts, or combinations made with a view, or which tend to prevent full and free competition in the importation, transportation, or sale of articles imported into this State" are declared to be "against public policy, unlawful, and void." The penalty for a violation of the law may be both imprisonment and a fine. We pointed out yesterday that the Anti-Combination bill reported unanimously by the Judiciary Committee of the Illinois House of Representatives is applicable, as the Chicago *Tribune* says, "to agreements entered into by railway companies." The passage quoted above from the new law in Kansas appears to be an exact copy of a part of the Illinois bill, and it will be seen that it is aimed at "agreements between corporations to prevent full and free competition in the transportation" of goods. Undoubtedly the legislators had railroad corporations in mind, and if the law can be enforced it will be applicable to such agreements as that upon which the new Inter-State Railway Association is based. The people of certain Western States who desire to cut down by legislation the freight rates of railroads in those States will not go out of their way to protect and sustain combination agreements whose object is to prevent competition in those rates, but are inclined, as the Kansas law shows, to attack such agreements by legislation.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

No one will conclude from a perusal of President HARRISON'S inaugural address that his Administration is to be marked by the adoption of extreme views or the use of unusual and dangerous methods. The very moderate tone of the address, the balanced phrases, the recurring sequence of statement and qualification, the entire absence of novel theories, and the almost reverent restatement of the old ones will confirm the people of the country in the opinion they have already formed, that if Mr. HARRISON is not a great President he is at least a reasonably safe one. We do not find in the words which the President addressed to the dripping throng in front of the Capitol yesterday any evidence that his mind is dominated by the conviction that the country demands of him either new policies or great reforms. We must maintain the protective policy, he declares; we must reduce the surplus; we must insist upon a "free and pure" ballot; we shall continue to be fair and amiable in our relations with foreign powers, and must ask them to observe the same spirit toward us; we shall expect from public servants a faithful and diligent performance of duty, but a previous condition of active partisanship will be no disqualification for appointment; and being a great Nation, we must behave like one. These observations are the familiar material of all inaugural addresses. They imply that, in the opinion of Mr. HARRISON, the people of the United States are contented and prosperous; that their public business comes to his charge from the hands of a President who has managed it well, and that he will try to manage it equally well, but is not able at present to give the assurance that he can manage it any better.

The address shows the marks of change and amendment as if the work of introducing thoughts omitted from the first draft, or of striking out others not approved by more deliberate judgment, had been performed amid distracting preoccupations; and to the known fact that Mr. HARRISON was compelled to give to Cabinet problems much of the time he would gladly have applied to the composition of his first official utterance we may attribute these and other obvious imperfections of form. We must assume that the curious interjection of a remark concerning the misused powers and evaded responsibilities of combinations and corporations into the solemn opening passage about the mutual covenant between the people and the Chief Magistrate and the placing of another as a sort of stage "aside" in the paragraph relating to the suppression of the ballot in the South were due to haste and an overburdened condition of mind. Mr. HARRISON'S sensitiveness to the evils and abuses of Trusts, a sensitiveness which arises from conscientious disapproval, we are sure, and is in no sense begotten of the hostility to these combinations shown by large masses of voters, would doubtless have led him, had he been blessed with the leisure to collect and set down his uppermost ideas, to devote to this very important matter a stirring passage of some length.

From the sober and appropriate declarations in which the President outlines the foreign policy of his Administration no word of dissent will be heard. We are not indifferent to the planting and extending of European influences upon this continent, and we quite naturally expect from friendly powers a proper respect for rights we have acquired in whatever lands, whether near or remote. All this, and not less than this, constitutes the sound American policy, which, during President CLEVELAND'S Administration, as under all others, has had due respect and observance. The President's good sense appears in his rejection of "the suggestion of a special Executive policy in any section of our country." Senator CHANDLER will deplore this decision, and regret that Mr. HARRISON has not less sense and more "vigor" for special application to those Southern problems which so much engage the restless mind of the New-Hampshire Senator. But though no righteous man can disapprove the rather commonplace observations which the President aims at rather than devotes to the question of the wrongs upon the ballot in the South, we cannot discover that he has either a very just idea of the actual belief and practice of the Southern whites in respect to negro suffrage or any distinct recommendations to make or policy to enforce, unless the allusion to the "obvious remedy" of education is to be accepted as an indorsement of the Blair bill. That conclusion, however, we are not prepared to form concerning a man who has thus far seemed to be guided by a sensible mind and just principles.

We look in vain in those passages of the address which deal with electoral reforms for any mention of the abuses and corruptions so conspicuously practiced at the election which placed Mr. HARRISON in the Executive Mansion. The President can't get it out of his head that the South is the only part of the country where there are election scandals or need of electoral reform. Of bribery at elections, of the collection and expenditure of millions of money to be used in enabling the people to make at the polls the choice the politicians ardently desire, of the setting apart of a portion of the electorate to be marched to the ballot box in "blocks of five" on election day, Mr. HARRISON is absolutely oblivious. Yet it is altogether due to the fact that bribery was rife beyond all precedent in certain States which gave their Electoral votes to Mr. HARRISON last November, and not at all to anything which occurred in the South, that there has arisen the demand for electoral reform which the President recognizes in his address. Of course Mr. WANAMAKER is sensitive, but after due allowance had been made for his feelings it would seem that the President might have, should have, spoken some word of condemnation for the crimes which sullied his certificate of election with the stains of bribery.

It is not necessary to read twice that part of the address which relates to the civil service. Its full meaning is clear at a glance, and that meaning is that Mr. HARRISON will try to be a fairly good civil-service-reforming President, but has small confidence that he will succeed. The greater part of what he has to say upon this topic consists of an appeal to the office seekers and the office brokers. He wishes them to tell the truth about themselves and their "claims," and not to bother the new President too much. Upon a large placard at the foot of the stairway leading to the executive offices in the White House the warning, "Persistent importunity will not be the best support of an application for office," would be perfectly appropriate and perhaps useful. It would have been better to reserve it for that place. The timidity with which the President approaches this part of his task is reflected in this sentence of his address: "The ideal or even my own ideal I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises." The fair inference from this is that Mr. HARRISON will be content if he does not fall below the standards of fidelity to the civil service reform law which his predecessors have reached and maintained. If he do not strive, and strive vigorously, to advance the standard of President CLEVELAND'S Administration, he may be sure he will fall below it. The President's plain lack of confidence in his own power of resistance to the spoilsmen, and his rather ostentatious assertion that "honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office," will inevitably tend to check the rising hopefulness with which many civil service reformers have regarded the new Administration. Mr. CLEVELAND, taking office with the announced intention of firmly establishing the merit system, left the Presidency with considerably more than half the Federal offices in Democratic hands. Mr. HARRISON, succeeding to this unequal partition of the spoils, says nothing in his inaugural address upon which to base the expectation that when he goes out the offices will not be altogether in Republican hands.

THE SECOND CENTURY.

The term of President HARRISON begins the second century of the United States under the Constitution. To most observers the differences between the Nation as it is now and as it was a hundred years ago are likely to be the most striking, but perhaps the most remarkable fact in our history is the very slight change that has taken place in the Constitution during that long period. The abolition of slavery and the extension of the suffrage to the blacks constitute the only change of importance, and though this was achieved through a terrible civil war, brought upon the country by the perhaps inevitable aggressions of the slave power, it is worth noting that we have finally arrived at the stage which was believed to be near when the Constitution was framed. In some recently-published notes of a visitor to President WASHINGTON that great man is reported as declaring, as clearly as did Mr. SEWARD and Mr. LINCOLN nearly seventy years later, that he believed the abolition of slavery was necessary to the perpetuity of the Union. He, in common with most of the advanced statesmen of the time, looked forward to that happy event with confidence, and had no premonition of the awful trials to which it was to subject the Nation.

Recognizing, then, that we have accomplished, though in a very different manner, what it was expected that we should accomplish, how little there is in the fundamental law of the country that it has been found necessary to modify. How completely has the Constitution answered the purposes for which it was adopted, and, indeed, how far beyond anything that could have been foreseen has been its adaptability to the changing conditions of a powerful nation, unprecedented in its growth and progress. The principles on which the public affairs of the sixty millions of people who are now citizens of the United States are conducted are precisely the same as those laid down when a population less than that of the State of New-York was stretched in a thin line along the eastern slope of the Appalachian range. We still have the identical distribution of the powers of the Government, the same method of selection of Representatives and Senators, the same Executive functions, and the same interpreter and arbitrator in the Supreme Court. Though there have been some marked variations in the views taken of the line dividing the jurisdiction of the Federal from that of the State Governments, we have swung back to very nearly the same general ideas that were developed under Chief-Justice MARSHALL, and shared by WASHINGTON and HAMILTON and MADISON and ADAMS.

A dozen States in the Union to-day present to their several Governments affairs of domestic concern more extensive and complicated than those administered by the National Government a hundred years ago. In a large section of the country the State Governments have been vexed and tested by the most difficult problems arising from the character of the voters and from specific and peculiar interests, and there has been a period when the difficulties thus created have invited the intervention of the Federal Government. But it is one of the most significant facts in modern political history that, after the most serious and perplexing complications of this sort, and after the most zealous and determined efforts on the part of a powerful national party to settle them through the Federal Government, we have not only returned, but been compelled to return, to the methods provided in 1789, and have found the operation of the State Governments within their respective limits safer, more efficient, more adapted to the varying conditions, and more sure to lead to peaceful progress than any others. This feature of the history of the century is not one that will present itself very forcibly to the casual student, but it is, nevertheless, almost unconsciously deeply impressed upon the mind of the American people, and will have a controlling influence upon their course in the future. It is one which no party and no body of political leaders in the present day can afford to ignore.

SNAITH AND THE CEILING.

Our Albany dispatches leave little doubt that SNAITH, the constructor for the ceiling of the Assembly Chamber, has disappeared to avoid further question as to his connection with that job. It is of course possible that his absence from Albany when he was wanted by the committee is accidental, and that he may return to brazen it out. If he appears to-day to confront the accusations against him, which are supplied by the vouchers he presented in order to draw the money, we may conclude that he means to confess his share in the robbery and to give up his accomplices, who are undoubtedly of much more consequence to justice than himself. If he remains away, his confession will be complete as to his own guilt, but the more important parts of his disclosures, which affect others, will be lacking until he is caught, brought back, and compelled to testify under the terror of the State prison.

SNAITH is the one indispensable witness in this case. It is manifest to everybody now that the robbery of which he was the tool was conceived at the beginning of last year's session of the Legislature, when it was proposed to erect a new ceiling for the Assembly Chamber instead of restoring the stone vaulting, and to erect this new ceiling under the supervision of the Assembly itself, without the professional responsibility of any competent adviser. No doubt ANDREWS was a partaker of SNAITH'S guilt and connived actively with him in swindling the State. But the notion that two nobodies like SNAITH and ANDREWS were allowed to carry away a clear booty of half the price of the work or more is too preposterous to be entertained for a moment. There is not a sane man in the State who believes it. There is not an intelligent man in the State who has followed the history of this scandal as it has come to light in the press who has not a suspicion, sustained by strong moral evidence, as to what became of the money. SNAITH is indispensable as a witness because it is very possible that he is the only man who can convert this moral certainty into a legal certainty. He was the man who drew the money from the Treasury, and it is certain that he knows what became of it, while it is not certain that anybody else knows except the real authors of the scheme, who received their shares of the profits from him. If the Fish committee and its counsel are in earnest, and if SNAITH can be prodnced, there is no difficulty. Nobody doubts that SNAITH has committed a penal offense, and nobody need doubt that, if caught and cornered, he would rather tell the whole truth than suffer the punishment of his crime. If he cannot be found, it may be that direct evidence of the conspiracy to defraud the State cannot be had, since, while it was necessary for the men with whom SNAITH divided to deal with him, and to put themselves in his power, it was not necessary, at least it may not have been necessary, for them to put themselves in the power of anybody else. The relations of ANDREWS and SULLIVAN and the rest to the job were intimate, but they were not necessarily so intimate as that. If Mr. FISH'S committee means to make its investigation successful, it behooves it above all things to find and produce SNAITH.

Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that nobody will derive from the confession of the too-candid AINSWORTH a notion that this theft was any less vulgar, sordid, and selfish than any other theft which the thief may now be expiating in Sing Sing or on Blackwell's Island. It is to be feared that there is such a notion about the stealing of public money "for political purposes." Undoubtedly the election of HILL was an object of the warmest personal interest to the authors and contrivers of this job, and the defeat of CLEVELAND was only second to it. This object was attained by the organization of the liquor dealers throughout the State, who were pledged to support HILL and HARRISON, and by the supplementary and successful efforts of QUAY to "secure an honest election" in this city by bribing venal voters throughout the State. There was no occasion to spend the money extracted by SNAITH from the Treasury under pretense of building a new ceiling for the Assembly Chamber in bribing liquor dealers to use their influence in behalf of their own interests. The Democratic saloon keepers voted for HARRISON as a matter of "comity" to the Republican saloon keepers who voted for HILL because they knew that they would receive from him the "protection to which they were entitled." Why should the men with whom SNAITH divided have spent upon politics the money which would so adorn their personal bank accounts? If these bank accounts are ever submitted to the scrutiny of an unfeeling public we are confident they will show that the public money was not wasted in this way. But the first step toward the production of the bank accounts is the production of SNAITH, and his testimony, given in the shadow of an indictment.

FORTUNES OF A WORLD TRUST.

Seven weeks ago the market price in London of copper sold for immediate delivery was £77½ per ton, while the price of futures was a little higher, or £78. In the latter part of January the price of the metal for future delivery began to fall. Two weeks ago it had dropped to £72, although the price of copper for immediate delivery was maintained. On the 27th ult. futures were £66, on the 28th they were £64½, and yesterday they declined to £60. Last Friday the price for immediate delivery also began to yield, and a loss of £4½ yesterday carried it down to £70. For months, up to the middle of January, the French Copper Syndicate had sustained prices with but little variation and without difficulty in the neighborhood of £78. This fall of the market price of the metal abroad was preceded by a serious decline in the market value of securities in which the Syndicate has been deeply interested, such as the shares of the Société des Métaux and the great Rio Tinto Mine, and also in the prices of the shares of the American copper mines, whose exceptional prosperity depends in great measure upon the purchase of their copper by the Syndicate at the high ring price. Since the middle of November the shares of Calumet and Hecla have fallen from $314 to $250, those of the Tamarack Company from $174 to $135, those of the Boston and Montana (many thousands of which the Syndicate held a few months ago) from $73 to $40, and others have declined in about the same proportion.

These facts, regarded in connection with the great accumulation of unused copper in the Syndicate's warehouses, indicate that this great combination—in many respects the most remarkable of all the world's trade rings—cannot survive through the term of its contracts, and may be even now perilously near a collapse. It was suggested in Boston yesterday that the Syndicate might be depressing the prices of shares with the purpose of forcing the companies to consent to a reduction of the contract price of metal and to a restriction of output. But the marked decline of the Syndicate's pet stocks in Paris and London, the sudden loss of 1 cent a pound in the price of the metal yesterday, and the fall of £18 per ton, or about 4 cents a pound, in the price of futures since the last week of January, seem to leave no room for the supposition that the banded speculators are simply manipulating the markets for effect upon the companies or to entrap those who sell for a fall.

If the downfall of this great ring is at hand a vast majority of the people will not be depressed in spirit by its reverses. The combination has been thus far the only one that has succeeded in obtaining control of the world's supply of a useful metal so largely produced and in raising and sustaining the price of it the world over. But if it should now go to pieces the people of the United States should cause Congress to remove not only the tariff duty on ingot copper imposed for the benefit and enrichment of the mining companies that have conspired with the Syndicate to fix an artificial price, but also the duty on copper in sheets and bars, by the aid of which another ring, the combination of copper rolling mills, has compelled consumers to submit to great exactions.

A fatality seems to attend the French spoliation claims. In the last hours of the Fiftieth Congress they were sacrificed once more in order to procure an agreement on the General Deficiency bill, of which an appropriation for them formed an item. The Senate conferees made a hard struggle in their behalf, and declared that they had yielded "most reluctantly," and with the hope and expectation that these "most just and righteous claims" would be paid early in the next Congress. Perhaps this expectation will be justified; but if so the ill luck of fourscore years will have to be changed. These claims have been reported upon favorably again and again, receiving, we think, something like forty favorable recommendations from committees of Congress. They have been passed by the House at times, we believe, when they have failed in the Senate, and have been passed by the Senate frequently when they have been rejected by the House, and on the only two occasions when they passed both Senate and House they were vetoed by the President, in one case by POLK and in the other by PIERCE. The fight has thus been bequeathed from sire to son, and, indeed, grandchildren and great-grandchildren are now interested in it. The Fifty-first Congress will see an early renewal of the struggle.

THE WEST VIRGINIA MUDDLE.

ONE GOVERNOR IN POSSESSION AND TWO OTHERS SWORN.

CHARLESTON, West Va., March 4.—Promptly at noon to-day Gen. Goff, the Republican candidate for Governor and claimant to the office, took the oath in one of the rooms of the State House set apart for the use of the Governor, and about the same time in another apartment President Carr of the Senate also took upon himself the prescribed oath, and was prepared to transact the business pertaining to the office, while in his private office, E. W. Wilson, who has filled the position for the past four years, continued, in form at least, to discharge his accustomed duties. In and about the State House was gathered a great crowd of people, about equally divided between the two political parties, and swayed by a considerable degree of excitement, but still with no apparent desire to break the peace in any way. It was a strange and anomalous scene, and one holding many possibilities of danger.

About 12:30 o'clock Gen. Goff and a number of his friends came into the Capitol and proceeded to the private office of Gov. Wilson, who was also surrounded by a number of his friends and supporters. Gen. Goff asked Gov. Wilson if he had any objection to his taking the oath of office in the outer apartment, as they wished to escape the pressure of the dense crowd which surrounded the building outside and filled the corridors. Gov. Wilson cheerfully gave the permission, and Gen. Goff mounted a chair in the reception room and addressed the crowd, which had by this time filled the room. He dwelt upon the familiar history of the campaign and the facts of the election, claimed that he had received a clear majority of the popular vote, charged Speaker Woods of the House of Delegates with having failed in the performance of his constitutional duty in not opening and declaring the result, and said the failure of the Legislature to perform a mere Ministerial duty cannot and must not be permitted to deprive the people of the services of the Governor they had chosen. Closing, he said:

"Feeling the responsibility imposed upon me, conscious of the rectitude of my position, clear as to the line of duty that is before me, and determined to be faithful to the trust confided to me, I am now ready in this presence and in this Capitol Building of my State to kiss the evangel of Almighty God and commit myself to the destiny that awaits me by virtue of the partiality and confidence of my fellow-citizens."

The oath was then administered by H. C. McWharton, after which Gen. Goff proceeded to Gov. Wilson's private office and demanded possession. Gov. Wilson was surrounded by a dense mass of his friends and party leaders. In reply to the demand he said he was of the opinion that the Legislature as a co-ordinate department of the Government in joint assembly had exclusive jurisdiction to ascertain, and declare the result of the election, and no title could come from any other source. He felt it his duty to continue in charge. President Carr made a similar demand after taking the oath, and was similarly refused, and thus matters stand.

A FAR-REACHING STORM.

NEW-YORK GETS A SURPLUS OF WIND AND RAIN.

Wind, rain, and a temperature of about 39° worked harmoniously yesterday to make mankind miserable. At 8 A. M. the wind was blowing about 19 miles an hour from the northeast. It freshened steadily till 3 P. M., when it was blowing at the lively rate of 26 miles an hour. Late in the afternoon it began to veer to the north. The rainfall up to 5 o'clock was .54 inch, and the barometer stood during most of the day about 29.74. The rain was heaviest about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The humidity during the day averaged 90°.

The storm was reported general along the Atlantic coast. It was moving northeast and was felt more or less all along the coast from Savannah to Maine. It was first noticed last Saturday in the Gulf of Mexico and passed over the Gulf States up along the coast, being central around Charleston Sunday. High winds accompanied the storm and yesterday cautionary northeast storm signals were displayed all along the New-Jersey and New-England coast. The storm extended westward as far as Pittsburg. Fair weather was reported from the Mississippi Valley and clearing weather from the South Atlantic Gulf States.

The weather watcher on top of the Equitable Building said late last night that the centre of the storm was off Delaware. During the day fully one inch of rain fell in this city. The wind, which blew with much unsteadiness of purpose throughout the day, increased in force during the evening, and became strong enough to turn the umbrellas of home-going theatregoers inside out.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 4—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, followed by light rain Tuesday, stationary temperature, variable winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, rain, stationary temperature, high northeasterly winds.

For District of Columbia, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, rain, clearing Tuesday, stationary temperature, followed by slightly cooler, winds becoming northwesterly, high off the coast.

For Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Eastern Florida, and Western Florida, fair, preceded by light rain off the Virginia coast, stationary temperature, followed by slightly cooler in the interior, northwesterly winds.

For Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, fair, slightly cooler, followed by stationary temperature in Ohio, northwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1888.		1888.	1888.
3 A. M.	11°	36°	3:30 P. M.	22°	38°
6 A. M.	11°	38°	6 P. M.	21°	39°
9 A. M.	15°	39°	9 P. M.	17°	40°
12 M.	18°	39°	12 P. M.	18°	39°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 38½°
Average temperature for same date last year ..... 16½°

SIXTY NEW TAMMANY BRAVES.

The Tammany Society last night elected 60 members, the best known of whom are George Blair, the former labor agitator; Alderman James Gilligan, Deputy Clerk J. Lewis Lyon of the Supreme Court, State Senator Charles A. Stadler, Max D. Stern, Warden L. D. Pillsbury of the penitentiary, Erastus Wilson, Percy D. Rockwell, William Geoghegan, the poet; William L. Finck, Charles R. De Freist, Secretary of the Democratic State Executive Committee; Assemblyman Edward P. Hagan, John J. Gilroy, and Wirtas D. Pownall. The society will have a meeting on the 19th inst. to initiate new members and to determine what part it will take in the centennial celebration.

A BOGUS PASTOR CONFESSES.

ALBION, N. Y., March 4.—Thomas L. Thomas, alias Jones, the Pastor of the Baptist church, who was caught in a smokehouse last Thursday, has confessed. He acknowledged that he was not a clergyman, nor even a member of any church, and that he had forged his various papers. He said he should attempt no defense, but appear in court, confess his crimes, and plead for mercy.

OUR WAR SHIPS AT SAMOA

NO REASON TO WORRY OVER THE REPORTED FIGHT.

WHAT NAVAL OFFICERS THINK OF THE SITUATION—THE RECORD OF THE TRENTON'S COMMANDER.

The reported fight between a German and an American man-of-war off Samoa, which was referred to in yesterday's cable dispatches, was the subject of considerable comment among naval officers. One and all are of the opinion that if the German cruiser Olga came in contact with any vessel at the island it must have been with the little Nipsic, or possibly with the Trenton. Although the Vandalia and Trenton are due in Samoa by this time, it is not yet known whether either of the vessels has completed the passage. Naval officers have been laying wagers on the result of the race between the two ships.

The Trenton and Vandalia left for Samoa about the same time, the Trenton starting from Panama with Admiral Kimberly on board, and the Vandalia from San Francisco with Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker in command. Both vessels have good speed records, and it has been conceded that the race would be a tight one, with perhaps the slightest advantage in favor of the Vandalia. The Nipsic has been at Samoa under the command of Commander Mullan ever since this officer relieved the Adams from the island work.

It is very easy for naval officers to understand how an American war vessel could be so insulted by the Germans, laboring as they are under the excitement of the time, to warrant the placing of a shot unpleasantly near them. If the Germans resented the shot of warning by firing one of their ship batteries in return nothing would be likely to restrain the Americans from discharging a broadside in return. It is well known before the Adams was relieved by the Nipsic that the former vessel was compelled to keep her decks "cleared for quarters" and her position so selected as to enable her to keep a gun constantly trained on the Germans. If a fight has occurred, it is more than likely that the little Nipsic has had a hand in it. The German cruiser Olga is much her superior in size.

If the Trenton was in the scene and there had been an occasion for using powder, Capt. N. H. Farquhar, her commander, would have thrown the big ship's rifles into action in a twinkling. If the Trenton took a hand Americans need have little fear about the result, for with Capt. Farquhar in command, she would prove more than a match for any vessel in the German Navy short of the König Wilhelm, the Deutschland, and a half a dozen other of the iron-clad fleet. Capt. Farquhar is one of the most enviable reputations in the navy. He graduated from Annapolis high in his class in the latter part of the fifties, and was shortly afterward sent out on the African coast as one of the detail of midshipmen to the frigate Constellation. This was when the United States was one of the powers engaged in suppressing the slave trade. While on the station many slavers were captured, and many of the vessels were among the finest of American-built craft, necessarily so, since the business in which they were engaged demanded swift and able ships.

The prizes when taken were usually sent to America in charge of some officer and a small prize crew. Midshipman Farquhar being the senior midshipman aboard suddenly found himself ordered to take to America a prize and with a crew of only a dozen men he started with his ship on the long voyage. Shortly after leaving the coast yellow fever broke out, and so terrible was its work that when Midshipman Farquhar passed the Virginia Capes bound up for Norfolk he had only two men left capable of doing duty.

During the war Lieut. Farquhar received distinguished honors, and was conspicuous at all of the heavy naval fights. In the latter he lost the vision of his eye was torn off by a round of grapeshot as he was leading an assault, and as a souvenir of the occasion he still retains the tattered remnants. As a seaman there is no better in the navy, and as an officer and a gentleman he is universally respected. His last shore duty was as commandant of cadets at Annapolis, but since that time he has received his full Captaincy. Naval officers are certain that if the Trenton was at Samoa during any fighting, and Farquhar was not hampered by the Admiral, the big 8-inch rifles of the Trenton would have been brought into play.

The battery of the Trenton consists of 10 8-inch rifles. They were all formerly 11-inch smooth-bore Dahlgrens. Eight of these guns are mounted on the gun deck and two on the spar deck. The gun deck has four guns of the battery on a side. The Trenton formerly carried three 8-inch rifles on the spar deck, two of which were mounted on the forecastle; but the law prohibiting caused by this weight forever necessitated the taking off or one of the forecastle guns. The Wyoming now carries this gun. All the carriages were made by the Delamater Iron Works of New-York, and were of a most handy type. The Trenton is well provided with machine guns. The Vandalia carries 9-inch Dahlgrens for her broadside battery, with two Parrott rifles for pivots.

The following are the officers of the Trenton, Vandalia, and Nipsic: Trenton, (flagship)—Rear-Admiral L. A. Kimberly; Capt. N. H. Farquhar, commanding and chief of staff; Lieut. H. O. Rittenhouse, Flag Lieutenant; Lieut. G. A. Merriam, Secretary; Lieut.-Commander E. H. W. Lyon; Lieuts. R. M. G. Brown, S. L. Graham, J. C. Ramsey, R. O. Scott; Lieut. (junior grade) W. H. Allen, Ensign J. J. Blandin; Naval Cadets Robert Stocker, F. W. Hitts, B. C. Decker, B. W. Wells, W. S. Clope, G. W. Logan, R. H. Jackson; Medical Inspector C. H. White, Assistant Surgeon S. S. White, Pay Inspector A. J. Clark, Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted, Passed Assistant Engineers H. Main, R. W. Gait, Assistant Engineer C. H. Mathews, Chaplain A. A. Mealiter, Captain of Marines R. W. Huntington, Boatswain J. McLaughlin, Gunner John Westfall, Carpenter B. E. Fernald, Sailmaker S. H. Boutwell.

The Vandalia's officers are: Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker, Lieuts. J.

UNDER A NEW PRESIDENT

Continued from Third Page.

this State are very curious to know what his policy will be toward the men now holding Federal offices. While the so-called leading Republican politicians have been particularly interested in the problem who will be the Cabinet officer from this State, the working politicians, the heelers and ward manipulators are more concerned over the appointment of the successor to Postmaster Pearsen and Collector Magone. They understand only too well that a Cabinet officer can be reached only by a United States Senator or a member of Congress in sympathy with the Administration. They argue that in these days of paraffine Democracy, an executive office holder ought to be en rapport with district bosses.

Mr. Platt's friends are naturally exasperated over the manner in which the President of the United States Express Company has been treated. One of Mr. Platt's most influential and confidential friends said yesterday: "Garfield betrayed Conkling. He led Conkling to believe that the Federal patronage of the Empire State would fall into his hands, but Garfield's treachery was as nothing compared with Harrison's treatment of Platt. Nothing in American history can parallel the base ingratitude practiced upon Mr. Platt by Gen. Harrison and his friends. The story is yet to be told. It is the disposition, the loyalty of the American public, to lift the President over the men who are supposed to calumniate him. The President is always right; his cabinet is always wrong. Thus Garfield was right and Conkling was wrong. And so it will be in this case unless the people are educated to understand the kind of a man that defeated Grover Cleveland for the Presidency. Mr. Harrison's friends were only too willing last Summer to make terms with the Republicans who were supposed to be omnipotent in this State.

"John C. New was here all Summer, ostensibly studying State politics, but in reality to keep Gen. Harrison informed who was doing the work, who was loyal to the ticket, and who was disposed to sell it out. Mr. New informed his friends and Mr. Platt's friends that Mr. Platt could not ask anything too much of the Harrison Administration, but that Mr. New could without Col. W. W. Dudley and Law Partner Miller. It is only too well understood that Dudley could not come to the front after the publication of his famous and infamous letter on "pieces of silver" and "thirty days' banishment" Miller could. The Platt Republicans regard him as the traitor. Miller, like Harrison, is a great churchman. To secure their political influence in Indianapolis they found it necessary to work the primaries by night and to go to church by day. Miller, realizing only too well that to heal the Platt-Warner Miller breach would mean the loss of a Cabinet position to Indiana, started in early to poison the mind of Gen. Harrison against the men who replaced New-York State in the Republican column. How well he succeeded is known to-day."

In the meantime the New-York State politicians are in a very depressed state of mind. Mr. Platt's friends are predicting that Gen. Harrison's Cabinet will not stand three years. They are asserting that Mr. Blaine, "Law Partner" Miller, and other "low-priced" Indiana politicians sold them out. They declare that Gen. Harrison himself in so many words gave Mr. Platt's friends to understand that the recovery of New-York State to the Republican Party meant the appointment of any friend Mr. Platt might ask for to the Cabinet. They point to the precedents furnished by Mr. Hayes and Gen. Garfield, and aver that no Administration can stand the strain. They realize that Gen. Tracy is more of a follower of Platt than of any other man, but they are in doubt as to the extent of Tracy's backbone or his disposition to stand by Platt in the emergency.

The Cabinet, among the Republican politicians of this city, is regarded as a Blaine Cabinet composed of third-rate men, dancing attendance on Blaine himself, to be governed by Blaine for his own ambition at Harrison's expense. Local politicians are very curious to know what will be the upshot in the local Post Office and Custom House—whether the patronage controlled by these offices will be turned over to Mr. Platt or to Mr. Miller, or whether Gen. Harrison, in his desire to annihilate the hopes of all living Presidential aspirants, will seek original Harrison men, put them on guard, and destroy the hopes of the men who now contend that the destinies of New-York State.

Up to 11:30 o'clock last night but one section of the 2 P. M. train from Washington pulled into the Jersey City Station and about a score of bedraggled inauguration pilgrims as devoid of enthusiasm as a damp hen moved stiffly from it to the waiting ferryboats. The five other sections of that train were expected to arrive in about 2 o'clock this morning, and between that hour and noon a continuous stream of heavily-loaded trains will probably arrive. The crowd that was expected to bid the travelers welcome home was conspicuous by its absence and the scores of cab drivers who were congregated at the ferries in full expectation of a rushing business drove passengerless away at midnight.

INCIDENTS.

SOME OF THE MINOR FEATURES OF THE GREAT DAY.

The chair from which George Washington rose to take the oath of office in 1789 was sent to Washington for the use of Gen. Harrison at the inauguration ceremonies by E. B. Southwick, the present owner of the chair, at the request of the Senate Committee on the Inauguration. The chair was used at the second-term inauguration of Gen. Grant and also by Gen. Garfield. It was owned by William C. H. Waddell for more than 50 years, and was presented by him to Mr. Southwick, his nephew.

Of the 137 political organizations in the parade, 29 were from Philadelphia, 26 from Baltimore, 16 from New-York, 8 from Brooklyn, and 14 from the State of New-Jersey. There were marching political delegations from Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Reading, Albany, Troy, Norfolk, Providence, Wilmington, Yonkers, New-Haven, Hartford, Salem, Charleston, Portsmouth, Denver, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Detroit, Minneapolis, Atchison, Topeka, Lawrence, and other places, far and near.

The United States Army and Navy were represented by a score of detachments. National Guardsmen and State militiamen were in line from the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Virginia, Maryland, New-York, Ohio, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Iowa, California, and Dakota. Besides many bodies of the Grand Army of the Republic there were numerous independent military organizations. These included the Silver Spring Rifles of Philadelphia, the Cadet Corps of St. John's College Academy, the High School Cadets of Washington, the Cleveland Cadets of the District of Columbia, the Grant Memorial Guards of Baltimore, the Washington Continentals, the Hale Zouaves of Kansas City, the Albany Jackson Corps, Washington Infantry of Pittsburg, and the Cleveland Grays.

Among these conspicuous in the procession were Gen. James A. Beaver, Brig.-Gen. Daniel H. Hastings, Col. H. M. Corbin, United States Army; Major Frank W. Hess, United States Army; Lieut.-Col. Alexander Krumbhaar, Brig.-Gen. R. G. Gibson, United States Army; Capt. J. P. Storey, United States Army; Col. L. H. Carpenter, United States Army; Capt. R. W. Meade, United States Navy; Lieut.-Col. Charles Heywood, United States Marine Corps; Lieut. George R. Benson, United States Marine Corps; Lieut.-Commander Edwin Tonquecker, United States Navy; Lieut. William Kilbarn, United States Navy; Brig.-Gen. Albert Ordway, Major-Gen. John C. Hartranft, Brig.-Gen. George R. Snowden, Brig.-Gen. John P. S. Gobin, Brig.-Gen. John A. Wiley, Gov. John B. Forsker, Major-Gen. H. A. Axline, Brevet Lieut.-Col. George Bliss Sanford, United States Army; Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, United States Army; Brig.-Gen. Stewart Brown, Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Major Green Clay Goodloe, United States Marine Corps; Gen. William Warner, Col. John P. Lincoln, Department Commanders W. S. Odell and George F. Wheeler, Gen. John Ramsey, and Col. W. E. Rogers.

One of the local intelligent members of a visiting New-York political club rode up to the Capitol in a street car: As he caught sight of the big building, with its broad stairways, he turned to a companion and remarked, in tones heard by all in the car, "This is the last day that blasted old Cleveland can climb them steps. Old Ben Harrison will climb them steps every day for the next four years."

Another member of the same organization had his first view of the Capitol at night, when it was brilliantly lighted up. "Say," he exclaimed to those around him, "that must be a mighty fine hotel, with all them grounds. No, it ain't a hotel," he added after a moment's reflection; "that must be the Treasury, to be all lighted up that way."

One of the visiting friends of Gen. Harrison from Indiana strolled into the Arlington Hotel and in good faith asked if it was true, as he had heard, that Ben Harrison was going to make a speech up at the Capitol.

Many of the visitors were profusely decorated with medals and badges. One of these gorgeously-attired visitors was taken for a vendor and asked the price of a medal. This riled him some what, but when the bystanders laughed, but he finally concluded that he alone was to blame for it.

At Police Headquarters there appeared an old soldier in all the trappings of war, save, instead of a musket, he carried a flag bearing the Washington coat of arms. He stated that he had come from that State to look after a pension and was in search of his agent. He was directed to the Pension Office. He declared that Wisconsin was full of Wolvermes in the shape of Catholic priests in sheep's clothing, and he was in the habit of preaching in their synagogues, but he did not scare any more than did Martin Luther.

"Sam," said a tired-out paredor to a friend whom he met after the parade, "have you found out what office you want yet?" "No," was his answer, "but I'm going up to see Harrison to-morrow, and I'm going to get something worth having. That's what I've been marching through this rain for."

SCENES IN THIS CITY.

The inauguration of President Harrison evoked same demonstrations on the down-town Exchanges. On the Stock Exchange at noon, Gen. R. H. Thomas, Gen. G. H. T. Collis, and Mr. Edward A. Drake gathered on the floor, near the rostrum, and set up a mighty cheer for the new President, which was joined in heartily for some moments by many of the other members. A similar outburst of enthusiasm at the same time occurred on the Consolidated Exchange.

On the Produce Exchange somebody called at noon for three cheers for Harrison, and after these had been given, a few members who still felt an inclination toward public rejoicing marched here and there about the room asking whether anything was the matter with President Harrison. Being assured once or twice that he was all right, they stopped asking questions and resumed the ordinary course of trading.

It had been expected that a lively display of enthusiasm for Harrison would be made in the Custom House rotunda, but the event fell short of the promise. At 12:20 P. M., the projectors of the demonstration, having decided that it should occur at the very moment of the inauguration, Mr. C. Otto Bæse, President of the Custom House Brokers' Harrison and Morton Club, appeared with Mr. Frank Class upon the front gallery. Mr. Bæse raised a shield containing a portrait of President Harrison and made a few remarks, which evoked the half-hearted applause of a portion of the audience. He then introduced Mr. Class as a singer, and Mr. Class proceed to sing "America," but unfortunately pitched in too high a key. He managed to get through the opening bar with safety, but when he reached the word "of," in the invocation, "Sweet land of liberty!" his organ suddenly refused to do its unwonted pressure and he was forced to desist. This ended the performance, and it was explained subsequently that the absence of the political leaders, most of whom were at Washington, was to blame for the failure of the patriotic undertaking.

Mayor Grant had the City Hall decorated with a few national flags yesterday in honor of the inauguration of President Harrison. Keeper Keese had the national banner half way up the flagstaff when he discovered that it was upside down. He dropped it in a hurry, and, after much nervous fumbling, finally raised it properly. He is a strong Democrat, but he was very earnest yesterday in asserting that he respected the President of the United States, no matter what his politics were. Flags flew from the Post Office and other public buildings and many private ones, but THE TIMES's banner floated far above the others.

The members of the Harlem Republican Club held high carnival last evening at their East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street clubhouse in honor of the inauguration of Harrison. More than 200 invited guests dropped in to participate in the festivities. From early in the evening until the small hours of the morning congratulatory speeches were made, and songs of victory, the refrain of which was largely made up of "Tippecanoes," were sung.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. CLEVELAND

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW-YORK, March 4.

The retirement of Mr. Cleveland from the Presidency affords a fitting opportunity for the Associated Press to make some recognition of the uniform courtesy with which its representatives have been received at the White House, and the intelligent interest that has been exhibited in placing at its service promptly and without the annoyance that too often accompany official acts everything that might properly be given to the public. While the Associated Press has always been on pleasant terms with the occupants of the White House, the fact that in the past it was a agent of the people and the proper medium through which to reach them, was never so clearly understood before the Administration of President Cleveland. The experience of Col. Lamont as a journalist was undoubtedly useful in establishing such sensible and practicable relationship with the Associated Press at the very beginning of that Administration.

WRECKED BY LOW PRICES.

THE PULLMAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY INSOLVENT.

CHICAGO, March 4.—George M. Pullman is charged in a bill filed in the Superior Court today with having dictated such low prices on goods sold to his palace car company as to cause the wreckage of another manufacturing institution in which he is a large stockholder. Francis T. Wheeler and Lucius G. Fisher, stockholders in the Pullman Iron and Steel Company, filed the bill, in which they ask for a dissolution of that corporation and for the appointment of a Receiver to wind up its affairs. The company was organized in October, 1883, for the manufacture of a patent railway spike.

Frank B. Felt and James B. Perkins were owners of an individual half interest in the patent and George M. Pullman and John W. Doane owned the other half. Pullman's interest, it is claimed, was in the name of James H. Smith, his private secretary, who was merely a figurehead. The capital stock was fixed at $500,000, Felt, Perkins, Pullman, and Doane each owning $125,000 of it. They sold 1,625 shares of the stock, realizing $100,000, which was invested in the buildings and machinery. Pullman subsequently became the purchaser of Doane's interest, and now it is said owns over 2,000 of the 5,000 shares.

A rolling mill was added to the works at Pullman's suggestion and at a cost of $20,000 or more. The machinery for making spikes proved defective, and goods of a character required by the trade could not be manufactured at a profit; consequently the chief business has been the manufacture of bar iron. The company had to borrow $56,500 from the Pullman Loan and Savings Bank. It issued bonds for $100,000, secured by mortgage on its plant, and secured credit to the amount of $180,000 from the Pullman Palace Car Company.

The Pullman Bank holds $75,000 of the bond issue to secure its loans. It is asserted that the dominance of George M. Pullman in dictating prices to the Palace Car Company has caused the defendant corporation to lose money instead of enabling it to make a profit, as it might have done had it been allowed to sell goods to the trade for ruling market prices.

Its liabilities are about $302,256 07, and its assets $279,618 19, of which $190,046 54 is invested in the plant at Pullman. The company, it is said, is wholly insolvent. The complainants ask that the property be sold and the proceeds distributed pro rata among the stockholders.

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH A. MONHEIMER.

Joseph A. Monheimer, Deputy Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, died at his home, 55 East Seventy-third-street, Sunday morning. He was 63 years old, and was born in Philadelphia. At an early age he became interested in politics and was appointed United States mail agent between that city and Washington. He was also connected with the Russell, Major & Wandell overland pony express to California. Twenty-five years ago he came to this city and entered into politics. He was elected Alderman at the same time that Havemeyer was elected Mayor, and among his associates in the board were Oswald Ottendorfer, Jenkins Van Schaick, and Peter Gedney. Nine years ago he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions. Death was caused by kidney trouble and blood poisoning. He leaves a widow, but no children. The funeral will take place from the house this evening, and the remains will be taken to-morrow morning to Providence, R. I., and be buried in Swan Point Cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Ex-Congressman Henry Magoen died Sunday night at Darlington, Wis. He was born Jan. 31, 1832, in Monticello, Lafayette County, Wis., and was graduated from the Western Military College at Drennon, Ky., in 1852, was Professor of Ancient Languages in Nashville University from 1852 to 1857; a member of the Wisconsin State Senate in 1871 and 1872, and was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress from the Third District of Wisconsin in 1874.

Silas P. Tuttle, for many years a prominent and highly-respected citizen of Norwalk, Conn., died Sunday morning at his home in Cranberry Plains after an illness extending over a period of nearly six months. He was 72 years of age and leaves a widow and three grown children.

Col. William W. Stephenson, an account of whose life and lingering illness appeared in THE TIMES on Sunday, died yesterday at his home, 216 Clermont-avenue, Brooklyn. His funeral services will occur at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the house.

Selah W. Brower, a Custom House Inspector, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 59 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was 45 years old and leaves a widow and four children.

A dispatch from London, England, announces that Mr. J. G. Wood, a prominent member of the Nationalist Party, is dead.

A QUESTION FOR THE NEW PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The National Republican Convention which nominated President Harrison resolved as follows: "The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the home. The Republican Party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well-directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality."

The President says not one word about this matter in his inaugural address. What are we to conclude from this silence? Will not the new Administration be "a good Government"? Did "cordial sympathy" wane on election day? Will the new President ignore the liquor traffic in his Administration as he has in his inaugural?

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 4, 1889. J. L. T.

A NEW-YORK OFFICIAL IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 4.—Assistant District Attorney Hartman of New-York is at the Windsor. Mr. Hartman says his visit is strictly for rest and change, but it has given rise to a rumor that he has come to interview some of the New-York boodlers.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF MR. CLEVELAND AND HIS CABINET OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Mrs. Cleveland said good-bye to the White House at 12:30 o'clock. Earlier in the day she and Mr. Cleveland, while he was still President, had said good-bye to the household servants. Many of the women servants broke down and cried when Mrs. Cleveland shook them by the hand.

At the hour mentioned, Mrs. Cleveland was driven to the residence of Secretary Fairchild, in New-Hampshire-avenue. There she was joined about 3 o'clock by Mr. Cleveland, and the little party soon afterward sat down to luncheon.

Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of the Treasury had a number a callers last evening. None of these observed that Mr. Cleveland had lost any of his spirits on account of his retirement to private life. He is ready at a moment's notice to go New-York as all his White House belongings are already on their way to the Victoria Hotel, if they are not already there.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamont will also go to New-York on Wednesday. The Colonel, like Mr. Cleveland, shows no signs of perturbation at the change from a busy official life to one in which he will have at least some time that he will be able to call his own. Secretary Fairchild will go to New-York Saturday, and will divide his time between the metropolis and this city until his new house near Washington-square is ready for occupancy. He owns a house here and is undecided whether to sell or retain it.

Secretary Endicott expects to go to Boston to-morrow. Two weeks hence he will sail for Europe. He expects to remain abroad about three months.

Attorney-General Garland proposes to practice law in Washington. Secretary Vilas intends to remain here until April 1. He will then return to Madison, Wis., his home.

Secretary Bayard owns his house. He will remain here for a while. He is undecided how long.

Secretary Whitney returns to New-York.

Postmaster-General Dickinson will soon be found in Detroit.

Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland have decided for the present to retain Oak View, although a number of fine offer have been made for the purchase of the place, both by private parties and real estate syndicates. So many pleasant associations are connected with the place where their leisure hours have been spent, that they have decided not to sell at present. The disposition now made of the place has been to lease it for the Summer to Mrs. Marcellus Bailey of this city, who last Summer occupied a country place quite near Oakview, on the Tenallytown road.

It is probable that in this way the social world will still have an opportunity of enjoying the hospitalities of the place which ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland have done so much to beautify.

Mrs. Cleveland has decided, with the consent of the lessee, to send her two dogs—Hector, the poodle, and Kay, the great mastiff—to Oakview, where her Alderney cow, the gift of George W. Childs, will also be kept for the Summer.

Mr. Cleveland will not sell his horses and carriages, but will have them shipped at once to New-York.

COUNT MONTERCOLE'S STORY.

HE DENIES UNPLEASANT RUMORS AND SAYS HIS TITLE IS GENUINE.

Count Montercole, who married Miss Knox of Pittsburg, Penn., and was said to have beaten her because she refused to give him all the money he wanted, arrived on Sunday by the steamer La Bourgogne.

His wife, Countess Montercole, was the only child of John Knox, one of the pioneer mining men about Knoxville, and for whom that place was named. Mr. Knox grew tired of Pennsylvania, and went to Europe, after writing a satirical novel, which greatly stirred up some of his neighbors. He died abroad a few years ago. His daughter was educated in a convent in Paris, in which city she met the Count last year. He accompanied her mother and herself to this country, and in September the wedding took place in Pittsburg.

The young people went to Paris for the honeymoon, and soon reports came to this country that they were going to Rome already and that they had been forced to leave their hotel because the Count had beaten his wife. Another report had it that the husband's title was not real.

Count Montercole, on his arrival in this city, went to the Albermarle Hotel. He is rather short, and has a dark, sallow complexion. He said that he had come over to see his mother-in-law, but not in regard to any divorce proceedings. He declared that he wanted to institute against him in her daughter's behalf. There was no truth whatever, he said, in the stories about any divorce proceedings.

Speaking of the stories about his having beaten his wife in Paris, he said he had read them in Paris, and immediately called the proprietor of the hotel and asked him what he meant by circulating such falsehoods. The proprietor denied that he had said anything of the kind, and added that the story had been invented by a chambermaid and a waiter of the hotel, who told it to a newspaper correspondent. The Count himself did not care about the attacks that were made upon him in the newspapers. He was the genuine Count Montercole. He had his passport with him, and was known to the Italian Consul in this city. His family was very well known in Italy. He was satisfied that all these reports had been prompted by people in this country.

NEW DISTRICTS IN JERSEY.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS EXPECT TO SECURE CONGRESSMEN.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—In the Senate tonight the Assembly redistricting act was brought up and all the Democratic Senators being present, there were 11 votes to amend it in accordance with Senator Edwards's orders. This was done by changing some of the districts lines, after which it was ordered to a third reading. Senator Gardiner of Atlantic, on behalf of the Republican minority, strongly protested, but it was of no effect. The act is supposed to make 36 sure Democratic districts out of the 50.

In the House the Congressional redistricting measure was introduced by Mr. Marsh of Union, who represents Gov. Green's district. The bill makes five safe Democratic districts, one doubtful, but favoring the Democrats, and the other about 7,000 Republican.

The districts are: First—Salem, Camden, Gloucester, Cumberland, Cape May, and Atlantic Counties, about 7,000 Republican; Second—Burlington, Mercer, Hunterdon, and Somerset Counties, about 9,000 Democratic; Third—Ocean, Monmouth, Middlesex, and Union Counties, about 8,000 Democratic; Fourth—Warren, Sussex, Morris, and all of Essex County except the city of Newark and township of Clinton, about 1,500 Democratic; fifth, city of Newark and township of Clinton, about 700 Democratic; sixth, Passaic, Bergen, and part of Hudson County, about 1,000 Democratic; and, seventh, the cities of Bayonne, Jersey City, and town of Harrison, about 2,000 Democratic.

Greetings and congratulations were extended to Gladstone and Parnell over the latter's victory and the defeat of the enemies of home rule.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

James Thomas and Louis Silverberg, composing the firm of Thomas & Silverberg, manufacturers of cloaks at 35 East Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Robert Greenhal. Liabilities, $60,000.

The schedules of Ludovic Centanseau, commission merchant and passenger agent of the Bordeaux Line of steamships, at 71 Broadway, show liabilities, $341,127; nominal assets, $69,711; actual assets, $6,263.

Runkle & Burtner, wholesale druggists, Second and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, have assigned to Leroy Brooks. Assets and liabilities are about equal, $30,000. Preferences: Peter Burtner, $10,000; Lizzie Runkle, $9,000; Third National Bank, $7,500.

The Dixie House Block at Alton, Ontario, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $8,000; insurance, $5,000.

The grocery and liquor store of W. Brackstone, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., was burned early yesterday morning. The stock was entirely ruined. Loss estimated at $6,000, partially insured.

County Treasurer H. H. Adams's lamphlack factory, on the New-Lots road, near Rockaway-avenue, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $10,000, amply covered by insurance.

The Petrolea House, at Petrolea, Ontario, kept by John G. Johnson, was burned yesterday. Loss, $4,500; insurance, $2,800.

JAMES C. FLOOD'S WILL.

REDWOOD CITY, Cal., March 4.—The will of James C. Flood was filed in the County Clerk's office this morning. The will is dated August, 1887, and is quite short, being in the maker's handwriting and covering only three sheets of note paper. The estate is valued at $4,200,000. He bequeathed one-half to his wife and the other half to his daughters, Corrie, Flood, and son, James L. Flood, share and share alike. Before his death Mr. Flood deeded large stocks of his property to his family.

AMUSEMENTS.

"A GOLD MINE."

The subject of "A Gold Mine" is the practical heroism of an American with bad manners and a good heart. Silas Woolcott is a later edition of Asa Trenchard; but there is no Lord Dundreary in the new play. Woolcott has passed most of his life in the far West. He knows what it is to have plenty of money and he has often been "dead broke." Most of the language he uses is slang. A younger brother of Woolcott, a clerk in a New-York bank, speculated with money that was not his own; lost, and lacking the courage to face the consequences, put a bullet through his heart. His brother gave up his entire fortune to make good the bank's loss, and went to work again without murmuring. He discovered a real gold mine and went to England to sell it.

A scheming London financier, Sir Everard Foxwood, dallied with Woolcott for five months. Meanwhile the American had become a familiar visitor at Sir Everard's house at Kew, had fallen in love with the Knight's sister, the Hon. Mrs. Meredith, and taken a great fancy to Master George Foxwood, a wild youth, who resembled his dead brother. Mrs. Meredith snubbed him unmercifully. George, having contracted debts, thought it a good scheme to buy his father's favorite stock, Palestine Bitumens, and wait for a rise. He bought, through an unscrupulous firm of brokers, just as his worthy parent had begun to sell. Then there came a day when the brokers sent word to George that the stock could guarantee them against loss before noon the next day that would apply to his father. George was in despair, but sympathetic Woolcott learned the secret of his unhappiness and determined to get him out of his scrape.

To do this he was obliged to sell his mine at Sir Everard's price. The financier had offered £15,000, but when he found that the American had suddenly become anxious to sell he beat him down to £10,000. This was just the sum of money needed to save George out of difficulty. Woolcott accepted the offer, paid the money over to the brokers, and was "dead broke" once more. But, of course, the handsome widow learned of his sacrifice, and gave him heart and fortune.

The play is in three acts, requiring but a single scene, a gorgeous apartment in the home of a pompous, ill-bred Londoner. There are excellent moments in it. The scene in which Woolcott sells his mine is one of them. The contrast of disinterested generosity with Foxwood's shrewd, grasping nature makes a capital dramatic effect. After the sale Foxwood invites Woolcott to dinner, but learning that the American has spent the money in advance and is, in fact, penniless, his manner changes to one of patronizing condescension. He offers Woolcott a position in his service, as an inspector in Palestine, at £300 per year; and he sends his butler to inform Woolcott that he cannot keep the engagement for dinner because of a "pressing" previous appointment." Woolcott gazes at a rose which the widow had worn and he had obtained surreptitiously through a third person, and sighs; but he knows he would do it all over again if he had to.

This is a romantic view of practical affairs, but it is a very taking one. Woolcott, in real life, might not be qualified in summing up financial ruin at the hands of the father for the sake of the son. But the theatrical value of the situation is indisputable. The last half of the third act is even better than this. A stormy scene between Sir Everard and his sister is exceedingly well led up to and vigorously written, and it is also interesting. A love scene between Woolcott and the widow is original, ingenious, and highly diverting.

The remainder of the play is weak. Most of the first act is rather ineffective farce. Woolcott enters a strange house, unannounced, by way of the conservatory, mistakes the butler for a Baronet, makes use in his talk of most of the Western slang phrases in popular use a few years ago, and rehearses the balcony scene of "Romeo and Juliet" with a lady who is supposed to be the mistress of the house, but is a stranger to him. In this act, as in a large part of the second, the effort of the authors to write witty dialogue has resulted in patches of desultory and ineffective jesting, and flabby, flimsy repartee. The discussions about the comparative value of English and American manners and customs are wearisome. A conversation about Adam and Eve and the apple is positively irritating, as part of a play to which a skilled and tasteful writer like Brander Matthews has attached his name. The introduction of a superfluous personage, an elderly lady, who was once a renowned actress, and lives on the memory of the adulation paid to her beauty is a mistake characteristic of a novice in play-writing. Such a character would be in place in the background of a novel; on the stage she is merely tiresome.

Mr. Matthews wrote this play with the help of Mr. George H. Jessop. John T. Raymond added it to his repertory just before he died. Mr. N. C. Goodwin, assisted by a few good actors, produced "A Gold Mine" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last evening. A large and enthusiastic audience was present. Mr. Goodwin was called upon to make a speech. When he was called upon to make a speech he referred to the authors twice as "Messrs. Brander Matthews and Mr. Jessop." Mr. Goodwin is always amusing, and one cannot help laughing at him. He did not need to try his hand at serious comedy to prove his skill at clowning. He tried, to be sure, to impersonate a character last evening and create and sustain an illusion, but he did not try very hard. Even in those parts of the play that we have commended he did not always seem to be in earnest.

He made eyes at the audience and spoke his "asides" at the boxes. He seemed to be "gagging" part of the time. He was an interesting figure with his gray hair and jet-black mustache, resembling the American "sporting man," however, rather than the shrewd, hard-working Westerner.

Miss Kate Forsyth, in the sensible passages allotted to her, acted with good judgment and excellent effect. Miss Ida Vernon used her well-known stage manner as the old lady who had once acted Juliet, and was very tiresome. Miss Nannette Comstock, a comely girl, acted a trifling character in an agreeable manner, but with just a little too much self-consciousness. Mr. Edward J. Buckley's pleasing personality lent interest to a rôle of no great importance.

Mr. Goodwin may grow into the character of Woolcott, and make the play successful. We believe he has the power to do so, but he must rid himself of his very evident faults, and work with a will. If he rattles carelessly through the part during his month at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, he will surely fail to gain lasting success in his new venture, and be obliged to return to inconsequential farce and travesty.

PALMER'S THEATRE.

The performance of "The Cavalier" at Palmer's Theatre last night was so slow, dull, and tiresome that it overcame the spirits and patience of a good-humored audience and sent a number of people wearily away before the curtain was rung up on the last act. This play was written by Adolph D'Ennery for Frederick Lemaitre, and has been adapted to the American stage by Henry Lee and George H. Jessop. It is a conventional, romantic drama, wherein probability is torn to tatters and common sense has no place.

Whatever attraction the piece might have for super-sentimental playgoers was ruined last night by the lifeless acting. The result was so ludicrous that the auditors could not repress their merriment even while they did all they could in the way of applause to encourage the enterprise. They were clearly friends of Mr. Lee, who appeared as a star actor as well as author. It is questionable, however, whether the play would have been so entertaining if it had been better acted. It certainly would not have been so amusing. As a serious entertainment it can never be satisfactory in its present shape. It needs to be pruned of long wastes of dialogue and absurd incidents, and, above all, to be rehearsed sufficiently to insure an intelligible performance.

Mr. Henry Lee displayed his ability as a character actor by half a dozen excellent disguises. Unfortunately for him he was worst in the title rôle of the cavalier, the Chevalier de La Morlière. As a simple waiter, an aged peasant, a Jew money lender, and even as a street singer, Mr. Lee was far from being disagreeable. But when the demands of the play compelled him to reappear into the heroics of the cavalier he became so bad that he seemed to realise it himself. The other people in the cast had all the awkwardness of amateurs without any of their promise. Mr. Thomas Whiffen and Mr. John Elsler were the only exceptions, and the former of these was silly while the latter's methods recalled an era in acting that one only reads of.

NIBLO'S.

After quite a long absence from this city Miss Maude Granger was seen at Niblo's last night in a new play entitled "Two Lives." The play is styled "an American comedy-drama" on the programme and is the work of J. K. Tillotson, author of "Lynwood" and "The Planter's Wife." A large audience attended its production last night without becoming very enthusiastic, but treating the conscientious work of Miss Granger in a kindly spirit.

It is a melodrama in which a renegade son kills his father and the crime is fastened upon an adopted son's wife, Ethel Douglass, who is represented by Miss Granger. She unmasks the villainous son through examination of a family Bible and a casual glance at a convenient photographic album. There is a realistic scene in a gamblers' "dive" on Hester-street, in which Mr. Dan Collyer, who is a country young man on a visit to the city, is losing his money and Ethel to regain it. The part of Ethel is lachrymose and dispiriting, and only in the last act is there an opportunity for Miss Granger to show her best powers.

"DRIFTING APART."

James A. Herne's five-act drama, "Drifting Apart," was presented at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre last night before an audience that was largely composed of members of the Mystic Shrine, who attended in a body and expressed the greatest satisfaction with the performance. "Drifting Apart" was done here earlier in the season at a Bowery theatre, but has since been rewritten and improved in many respects.

Katherine G. Herne as the heroine received much applause last night as did James A. Herne as the hero. Of the supporting cast Ida Mülle caught the favor of the audience as a stage-struck damsel, and Walter Perkins was recalled three times for his dancing in the second act. The play is well staged and bids fair to have a prosperous stay at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

At the Harlem Theatre Comique last night Mrs. Langtry began her engagement with Tom Taylor's interesting romantic drama called "Clancarty." Lady Clancarty is one of her most interesting and popular impersonations. She was well supported, as usual, by Mr. Coghlan as Lord Clancarty, Mr. Everill as King William, Miss Hattie Russell as Lady Betty, and Mr. Lewis Baker as Goodman. The play will be repeated to-night. "The Lady of Lyons" and "As You Like It" will be given during the week.

"The O'Reagans" was revived last night by Mr. Edward Harrigan last night to the delight of a fair-sized audience. It was received as enthusiastically as formerly, and the songs had to be repeated several times. Mr. Harrigan and Mrs. Annie Yeamans were at their best. The part of Silas Cohog was taken by Peter Goldrich, and that of Bernard O'Reagan, M. P., by Charles Coffey.

Robert Mantell and his familiar and successful "Monbars," attracted a big audience to the Grand Opera House last night. The canterization and duel scenes and Mr. Mantell's expression of love in a romantic manner were highly appreciated. Miss Charlotte Behrens was a pleasing Diane and the remainder of the company was satisfactory.

The pupils of the New-York College of Music, of which Mr. Alexander Lambert is Director, will give their semi-annual concert at Chickering Hall on Saturday evening. They will have the assistance of the Symphony Society orchestra and its conductor, Mr. Walter Damrosch.

The last concert this season of that excellent organization the Beethoven String Quartette will be given at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening. Schubert's D minor quartet and octet will be performed, and Mrs. Marie Gramm, soprano, will sing songs by the same composer.

The first performance in the Nibelungen style will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, when "Das Rheingold" was given in the presence of a large and demonstrative audience.

"Zig-Zag," which lately caused merriment at the Bijou Theatre, was transferred to the stage of the Windsor Theatre last night.

THE DIAMOND MATCH TRUST.

HOW MR. D. M. RICHARDSON PAID LARGELY FOR AN INDORSEMENT.

DETROIT, March 4.—One of the first of the great trust monopolies which have grown up within the past eight years was the Diamond Match Company, organized in 1880. Among the many factories which it absorbed was the large concern of D. M. Richardson of Detroit. In return for his plant Mr. Richardson was given $190,000 of common stock in the big combine, but he was also compelled by its rules to buy $85,000 worth of new preferred stock and to pay cash for it. In order to raise the money he was obliged to secure the indorsement of Gen. R. A. Alger and Christian H. Buhl, a wealthy business man of Detroit.

In return for their indorsements Mr. Richardson turned over to them as security his entire stock, and in payment for their indorsements agreed to give them half the net earnings of his stock. Upon this agreement they received $68,000, but not content with this demanded $68,000 more, or a total of one-half of what would have been realized had other factories not been paid to keep out of business and the terms somewhat changed.

Mr. Richardson declined to accede to this demand. They then refused to return his hypothecated stock and collected in dividends since the date of the assessment to the time that the indorsement ceased $25,000.

Mr. Richardson filed a bill in chancery in the court to recover his stock, have the agreement annulled, and to compel the payment to him of the twenty-five-thousand-dollar dividends which Alger and Buhl had drawn. Plaintiff insists that the $68,000 is profit, which they received, was in full of all demands under the agreement. But their agreements with Richardson provided that they were to have half, not of the dividends, but of the earnings, and the contention in the case arose on this claim on the part of Buhl and Alger that the net earnings should be determined from the profits and loss account before the deductions in real estate and purchase accounts were made, and they therefore said they were entitled to $68,000, in addition to the $68,000 in dividends.

Richardson asserted that the sums paid to keep others out of the business were legitimate expenditures and that the dividends represented the actual net earnings; that the compensation already received by Buhl and Alger was out of all proportion to the service rendered, and that the contract should be construed strictly against them.

The court, while declaring the Diamond Match Company to be one of the most remarkable monopolies of modern days, still held in favor of Richardson on every point involved.

A STRANGE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

MARQUETTE, Mich., March 4.—A remarkable railroad accident occurred here this morning. A South Shore heavy freight train, loaded with mine machinery, was pulled out of a spur track with two engines. The track is on Front-street, and four cars were left on the spur when the train got part way into Third-street and two of one car from the engine. The train flew back, the brakeman being unable to stop it. It crashed into the cars on the spur and drove them over a big bulkhead clean across the street in a space of about 40 yards. The whole front of Steele & Lobdel's grocery is, tearing out the corner of Pickands & Co.'s coal office, damaging Rothschild & Benfarnin's front, and completely blockading the street. No lives were lost.

ALBANI'S BOSTON GREETING.

BOSTON, March 4.—Mme. Albani's concert at Music Hall this evening was a grand success, the audience, which was a representative one, giving the singer an enthusiastic reception, and rewarding each and all of her efforts with the heartiest applause. She was repeatedly recalled after each of her numbers, and was the recipient of many beautiful floral tributes from her many friends here.

GETTING ENGLISH CAPITAL

THE OLD SCHEME TO TUNNEL HUDSON RIVER.

BONDS OFFERED IN LONDON TO THE AMOUNT OF $1,500,000—AN ELABORATE PROSPECTUS.

The old scheme of building railroad tunnels under the North River, in order that the great railroad systems which have terminal on the New-Jersey shore might be more directly accessible to the freight and passenger traffic of New-York, seems to have recently taken on a new lease of life. No work to speak of has been done on these projected tunnels since November, 1882, when the Hudson Tunnel Construction Company suspended operations, owing to the death of Mr. Trenor Park, who was chiefly interested, financially, in the scheme. Since then a few intermittent efforts to go ahead have been made, but the lack of money has always put a short stop to such undertakings.

Mr. De Witt S. Haskins, one of the original projectors, who has spent a fortune and 16 years of his life in the vain effort to connect the two States by under-water passages has been almost solely responsible for these efforts, and it is due to him alone that the result of such work as has been done has been preserved. In the March following Mr. Park's death he borrowed money and went on with the work for three or four months, constructing about 100 feet of the tunnel under the docks on this side of the river. His funds gave out and he was compelled to abandon work.

In the Summer of 1887 he got more money from John R. Bartlett and was enabled to work for four more months, during which time he added 305 feet to the New-Jersey end of the tunnel. Work was again abandoned and has not since been resumed, except that at regular intervals men are put to work to pump out the water in the excavations and keep them dry.

Now an effort is being made to raise money in England for the carrying out of the great plan, and the promoters are more than sanguine of the ultimate success of their scheme. The Hudson Tunnel Railway Company of New-York, formed in London recently, (Feb. 20) opened the list for the issuance of £300,000 ($1,500,000) first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, "forming the first part of a total authorized issue of £750,000." Roberts, Lubbock & Co., 15 Lombard-street, E. C., and Messrs. Farquhar & Co., 16 St. James-street, S. W., London, as bankers of the company are authorized to receive subscriptions for the bonds at par. Coupons, it is announced, will be payable half-yearly, and the bonds will be issued in denominations of £100 and £200. They are redeemable July 1, 1939, but the company reserves the right to pay off the total issue at 110 per cent. and accrued interest at any time by giving six months' notice of such intention.

The engineers of the company, Sir John Fowler and Benjamin Baker, who are also the engineers of construction of the great Forth Bridge, visited this country last Summer, and, with Mr. Haskins, went carefully over the ground, and then submitted the following report to the Directors of the company:

"Direct communication between New-York and the vast system of railways terminating at Jersey City is an acknowledged pressing necessity. The tunnel works already completed have been done in a substantial manner, and are in all respects adapted to the purpose for which they are designed.

"We estimate that the unfinished parts of the tunnels can be completed and open for traffic in about 18 months, and that the cost of completing the north tunnel would be about £130,000 and the south tunnel about £250,000."

Accompanying this movement is a long prospectus setting forth in the most glowing terms the advantages to be derived from investment in the enterprise, and giving some unique reasons for the absolute need in which New-York stands of this tunnel.

Following is an extract:

"The city of New-York, situated on Manhattan Island, is separated by the Hudson River, its principal harbor, from 42 of the 48 States and Territories of the American Union. It is their great commercial emporium, and does over 60 per cent. of their export and import trade. With the exception of the New York Central, which crosses the river at Albany, 143 miles distant, all the railways leading to New-York from these 48 States and Territories terminate at Jersey City.

"The transshipment of traffic, the frequent fogs, and the constant daily passing of thousands of steam and other vessels, render the passage across this river, now the only means of crossing for the vast passenger and freight traffic, at all times dangerous, expensive, and uncertain; and in Winter New-York is at all times cut off from the outer world by ice and storms.

"It is to avoid this barrier and accommodate the pressing wants of the enormous traffic offered that the Hudson Tunnel Railway Company are tunneling under the Hudson River to unite Jersey City with New-York by two parallel tunnels, each 5,660 feet long, 18 feet high, 26 feet wide, and (with their approaches) about 3 miles 400 yards long."

Concerning the intention of the company in the work, this extract is given:

"The cost of the works already executed and the expenditure for terminal grounds already acquired exceed the amount of the total authorized issue of first mortgage bonds. This has been met solely by private capital, and it is to be increased by a portion of the share capital of $10,000,000.

"The net proceeds of the bonds will be expended in completing the unfinished parts of the tunnels under the supervision of Sir John Fowler and Benjamin Baker, Esq.

"The unfinished work will be carried on simultaneously in both tunnels, but the remaining bonds will not be issued until the north tunnel has been opened for traffic, when it is expected the bonds will command a large premium."

As to the advantages to be derived, and in relation to the tunnel itself, the following statements are made:

"The tunnel tracks will, by easy gradients, reach Broadway only 16 feet below its level at the New-York end, and will also rise by easy grades to the street level of Fifteenth-street at the Jersey City end.

"The present population of New-York is about 1,500,000; but seeing that as many persons doing business there live outside the city limits, within a radius of 20 miles more than in them, the population of what may be called the 'Metropolitan district,' does not fall short of 3,000,000.

"It is next to impossible to determine the magnitude of the traffic passing between New-York City and the railways terminating at Jersey City, or of the local traffic which crosses the river; but it is estimated that the total passenger traffic now carried by the ferries exceeds 75,000,000, and the total freight traffic 60,000,000 tons yearly. About 75 per cent. of the meats, vegetables, milk, and other food and garden products consumed in New-York City go from the lines of the railways terminating at Jersey City.

"If the tunnel should only accommodate 30 per cent. of the passengers and 5 per cent. of the freight which now crosses the river the yearly traffic returns, after deducting 30 per cent. (which is considered excessive) for working expenses, would give a net profit of more than nine times the amount required for interest on the first mortgage bonds.

"Pending the completion of the extensive terminal facilities required for the traffic of the railways, designed to cover about 250,000 square feet of area in the city of New-York and exceeding that area in Jersey City, the tunnels will be opened for local passenger traffic as soon as finished. For this purpose ample and convenient terminal facilities, as easily accessible as the London Metropolitan lines at any of their stations, will be provided at Jersey City and the north tunnel on the New-York side, in close proximity to many street railways."

Mr. Haskins, who is the working representative of this company, was seen yesterday by a TIMES reporter and said that the estimates as to time and expense made by the English engineers were, in his opinion, reasonable, and he was very hopeful that this time sufficient money would be raised to bring the work to a successful conclusion. Concerning the sites selected for the New-York terminus he would say nothing farther than that they had been selected, nor would he say anything more definite about the company's plans than is set forth in the prospectus. Traffic, he thought, would be open within 18 months after the commencement of work, but, of course, the completion of the extensive terminal facilities planned would be a question of many years.

One section of the prospectus is thus:

"The above £550,000 bonds form a total issue secured as a first mortgage charge on the two tunnels called the North and South Tunnels, with the railway approaches, stations, and depots, the rolling stock, equipment, and the revenues and incomes from the same as described in the mortgage deed of trust to be executed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, jointly with the following Trustees in Great Britain: The Hon. Reginald A. Capel, Director, Great Northern Railway Company; Lord Claud J. Hamilton, Deputy Chairman, Great Eastern Railway Company; Alexander Hubbard, Esq., J. P., Director, Great Western Railway Company; Henry J. B. Kendall, Esq., Director, Railway Investments Company."

In case of default in any of the conditions of the mortgage deed, the Trustees may take charge of the property and management for the benefit of Bondholders.

Mr. Haskins believes that sufficient money will be raised very soon and active work will be resumed on the tunnel just as soon as it has been raised.

THE NATIVES FELL UPON THEM.

PATERSON, N. J., March 4.—There was a wild riot at a little shanty kept by Tom Storms, on an island in Greenwood Lake, New-Jersey, near the terminus of the Greenwood Lake Railroad, last Saturday night. A large number of ice-cutters, who have been working on the lake for some weeks past, had gathered at Storms's place to celebrate by a jollification the winding up of the ice-cutting season. Many of the men were from Newark, and the natives of the neighborhood had a grudge against these interlopers who had taken their jobs from them. Accordingly, a big gang of the natives made a sortie on the shanty, while the festivities were at their height, forcing an entrance to the barroom and throwing out the stove and other movables. They were finally ejected.

Soon afterward the natives made another raid, this time throwing the stove in through the window, and after a desperate fight they again got inside and proceeded to "clean out" the place, abusing the inmates shamefully.

The only escape from the infuriated mob was effected by a dangerous passage over the treacherous ice to the shore. Sheriff Cadmus was sent for from Paterson, but got there yesterday too late to prevent the natives from wreaking the fullest vengeance on all upon whom they could lay hands. Those they escaped belong to New-York side of the line where it was impossible to arrest them.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

In the absence of Mr. Eugene Kelly, who had gone to Georgia on business, Judge Edward Browne presided at last evening's meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Fund Association. He announced that more than $2,500 had been subscribed since the previous meeting, and that the total amount realized in response to the second appeal was about $10,300. He alluded to the collapse of the London *Times's* case, and said that it practically assured the success of the movement for home rule, and made it certain that the present would be the last appeal on behalf of the fund.

The widow of Major John Leland, United States Army, who was charged by Miss Dailey with converting to her own use money collected for rent due Miss Dailey and the larceny of some diamond jewelry, was before Justice Patterson yesterday. Justice Dailey of Brooklyn appeared for his sister, and Police Commissioner Bell of Brooklyn was interested in her case. Although Mrs. Leland's statement that she bought the jewelry with her own money was not disproved, Justice Patterson decided to hold her on both charges and fixed bail at $1,500 in each case.

Mrs. Annie Carson, a widow who is employed in the *Tribune* Building, lives on the top floor of the five-story tenement house 27 Frankfort-street. When she went out to work yesterday she left her two little girls, aged 10 and 5 years, alone in the room. The wooden mantel shelf took fire from the cooking stove and the room was soon in flames. A young woman living in the adjoining tenement went to the assistance of the girls and brought them out of the house in safety. The loss by the fire will not exceed $500.

The Architectural League of New-York assembled about 100 strong at the Westminster Hotel last night, and after a banquet distinguished for the excellent humor of the banqueters they elected seven new members and transacted some routine business, and then listened to a paper by Mr. Calvert Vaux upon "Street Planting in Relation to Architectural Design," and an illustrated discourse by Mr. A. F. Hamlin upon "Old Work, showing the Artistic Side of Irregularly Formed Plots for Buildings."

James Mahoney, a blacksmith, 52 years old, of 115 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, went into a house on Bleecker-street early yesterday morning in search of his daughter Nellie. Finding her there he attempted to drag her out of the house by force. During the struggle the girl picked up a pitcher and struck her father on the head, breaking the pitcher and fracturing his skull. Mahoney was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital and the daughter was locked up.

Salvatore di Giovanni, an Italian, who was awaiting trial for forgery in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions, created an exciting disturbance yesterday by shouting and gesticulating in the prisoners' pen. When he was brought into court he shook his fist at Recorder Smyth and harangued him in Italian. The Recorder ordered the man sent back to the Tombs and he resisted the court officers so fiercely that he had to be handcuffed and carried out.

Edward Cassidy, a well-known boatman about the Battery, and the Barge Office and the Battery, has been missing since Sunday, Feb. 24. Cassidy is an old soldier, having gone into the army as a private in Billy Wilson's Zouaves. He is a staunch Republican, and as he expressed his determination shortly after election of going to Washington to see Harrison inaugurated, even if he had to walk, some of his friends think that he has walked to Washington.

Charles Morton, an Englishman, who was the Judge in the "Judge and Jury Trial" in a Houston-street saloon several years ago, and who has since acted minor parts in New-Orleans and other Southern cities, and was last employed as stage manager at the Folly Theatre at Syracuse, was yesterday committed for trial on a charge of stealing jewelry worth $200 from a woman named Nellie Morris. He denies the theft.

The examination of Jennie Russell, who was arrested on Jan. 25 charged with defrauding Jeweler Israel Finkelstein of 4172 Grand-street out of $750 worth of diamond jewelry, was resumed yesterday in Essex Market Police Court. The woman asserted that she had paid $150 on account, and the case was finally settled by her promise to settle the matter by paying the balance of $600. Justice Duffy accordingly dismissed the case.

Annie Fallett, a servant girl, who lived with Mrs. Levison on Fortieth-street, near Ninth-avenue, has brought suit for $2,000 damages against Henry Levison, her employer's son, charging him with seduction and breach of promise. The defendant was arrested upon an order granted by Judge Nehrbas of the City Court and sent to Ludlow-Street Jail in default of $500 bail.

Funeral services were held over the body of James O. Proudfit at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street, yesterday morning. Dr. Richard D. Harlan officiated, and music was furnished by the church quartet. Only relatives and intimate friends of the family were present. The body was taken to Salem, Washington County, for burial.

The Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association of the city and county of New-York held its annual reception and ball at Madison-Square Garden last night. The Garden was tastefully decorated, and many of the retail liquor dealers were present, accompanied by their wives and daughters.

Joseph Aufmkolk, a lad of 17, who lived at 136 Columbia-street, was held for trial yesterday by Justice Patterson for stealing $295 worth of musical instruments from his employers, Henry Benary's Sons, 62 White-street. He had been employed by them a year and a half, but they did not know that he was discharged for dishonesty by a former employer.

Mayor Grant yesterday directed the expert of the Board of Electrical Control to see that no more than 12 big poles were erected in Fourteenth-street by the Manhattan Electric Light Company. A special meeting of the board will be held at noon to-day to see if the United States Illuminating Company is testing the subways fairly.

A meeting of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club will be held at the clubhouse, 7 East Thirty-second-street, on Saturday evening, when amendments to the racing rules will be considered. These cover several points of interest to yachtsmen. Mr. J. F. Tams has prepared a new rule about crews in rows which will be submitted to the meeting.

The social and beneficiary order of the Liberal Brotherhood of Barkeepers, consisting of the bartenders of most of the first-class hotels, cafés, and clubs of this city, held their fourth annual invitation ball at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The attendance was large and the festivities extended far into the hours of the morning.

Judge Cowing yesterday sentenced Patrick W. Connor, who kept an employment agency at Forty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, to 11 years in State prison for the felonious assault on Minnie Hunt. There was, however, an element of doubt in the case and Judge Cowing certified to this effect and granted a stay.

Julius Rosenberg, the young man who ran away from London, England, with the wife of Bernhard Greenwald and her three children, and who made Mrs. Greenwald give him $1,500 to take her over, was sentenced to six years in State prison yesterday by Recorder Smyth for bringing stolen goods into this country.

Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court has decided to confirm the report of the Commissioners on widening Fifth-avenue above One Hundred and Tenth-street. He disallows the claim of the Metropolitan Exhibition Company for compensation for the removal of certain leased buildings.

Mrs. Martha Wilkinson, a widow with two young children, living in rooms at 1,875 Third-avenue, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting her left wrist with a penknife. She was very weak from loss of blood when discovered. She was taken to Harlem Hospital.

The bark Rebecca Coruana, owned by Waydell & Co. of 21 Old-slip, is ashore in the Saguas in Grande, Cuba. She cleared with coal and general merchandise for Sagua la Grande Feb. 17. The owners were yesterday advised that the vessel and cargo will probably be saved.

Judge Allen of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday granted a motion to punish Alfred Leslie for contempt of court in not paying Ada Leslie the fifty-four-dollar-a-month alimony which he was ordered to pay.

Mrs. Mary L. Booth is lying dangerously ill at her home, 101 East Fifty-ninth-street. Dr. Lovell, the attending physician, has given up hopes of her recovery, and says her death may be expected at almost any moment.

Ash Wednesday services will be held to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. at St. Matthew's Church, Ninth-avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets. Archdeacon R. Mackay-Smith will preach in the evening.

The thirtieth anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. William N. Dunnell, Rector of All Saints' Church, will be marked by his parishioners to-morrow. Services will be held at the church at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

W. D. Garrison, Manager of the Grand Union Hotel, yesterday flung to the breeze a handsome new flag with the 42 stars, which he thinks is the first of the kind displayed in this city.

A pancake sale will be given to-night in the hall of the Church of the Archangel, 224 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, under the auspices of the ladies of the church.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will dine at Delmonico's on March 16. It will be the one hundred and fifth anniversary dinner of the society.

The Grand Jury for the March Term was sworn in yesterday and charged as to the law by Judge Gildersleeve. Charles H. Scott of 110 East Twenty-third-street is the foreman.

"The Early Days of Photography" will be discussed by the Photographical Section of the American Institute at Clinton Hall, Astor-place and Eighth-street, to-night.

A canalboat owned by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, while lying at Pier 45 East River, yesterday, loaded with coal, began to leak and sank at the wharf.

The Floating Church Temperance Society will celebrate its eighteenth anniversary to-morrow evening at the Seamen's Mission House, 34 Pike-street, at 7:30 o'clock.

The cases of Henry S. Ives and Farmer Stager will probably not be set down for trial by District Attorney Fellows until the Kerr case is finished.

Progress Lodge, No. 389, I. O. O. F., will give its annual entertainment and ball at Lexington-Avenue Opera House next Monday evening.

"Constant Reader."—You will have to consult a lawyer.

BROOKLYN.

Albert Nichols, a prisoner in the Kings County Penitentiary who tried to commit suicide last October by cutting his throat with a shoemaker's knife, made a second attempt upon his life on Sunday. As he was going out of the chapel from prayers he broke away from the line, and running to the railing jumped from the gallery to the stone courtyard below. He broke no bones, but was seriously injured about the head and shoulders. His wounds were dressed, and he was put back in his cell.

Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied the application of residents of Newtown to compel the Kings County and Queens County authorities to build a new bridge over Newtown Creek at Maspeth-avenue.

William N. Sawyer, a boat manufacturer of 153 Bergen-street, is foreman of the March Grand Jury. This body will have to investigate the charges of rascality in the County Clerk's office and the Board of Supervisors.

Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn yesterday dismissed the charges made against Fire Commissioner Ennis, to the effect that he had employed uniformed firemen to do odd jobs about his house.

LONG ISLAND.

During the past week hunting dogs whose aggregate value is $3,500 have been poisoned at Huntington. More than 30 setters and pointers have met their death at the hands of unknown miscreants.

The National Board of Underwriters are investigating the origin of the fire in the Wave Crest Hotel, Far Rockaway. They have offered a reward of $500 for the detection of the incendiary.

The Rev. Mr. Pettinger will assume the duties of the new parish in Glen Cove the third Sunday in Lent.

The village of Westville having changed its name to Inwood, has been made a postal station.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The people of Tarrytown are much agitated over their water supply, which is very inadequate. The villages of North Tarrytown, Dobbs's Ferry, and Hastings have recently secured a supply from the Pocantico Water Company. All that Tarrytown gets now is from an artesian well and the supply is very uncertain. The General Term of the Supreme Court has just decided that the Pocantico Company owns all the water rights on the Pocantico river. As that is the only source the village seems to have, an effort will probably be made to have the decision reversed. The company has offered to furnish Tarrytown with 15,000,000 gallons of pure water for $1,500, and as much more as it may need at 10 cents per 1,000 gallons.

The March Term of the Circuit Court and the Court of Oyer and Terminer began at the Court House, White Plains, yesterday, Justice J. O. Dykman presiding.

The rainstorm has cleared all the ice out of the Hudson River nearly as far up as Peekskill, and the ice there is honeycombed.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club yesterday elected George S. Seefield, President; William H. Davidge, Vice-President; R. St. G. Walker, Secretary, and Edward J. Shriver, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Rosedale Boat Club of Hoboken has elected the following officers: Captain—Lucien Ahlers; Lieutenant—C. Siefker; Sergeants-at-Arms—W. P. Sturges and C. Stuart; President—C. Zang; Vice-President—J. A. Estrap; Treasurer—A. Burfeind; Recording Secretary—F. Lestago; Financial Secretaries—J. A. Wilkens and L. D. Aubry; Trustees—John H. Bruning and George E. Rosenbaum.

Peter Hart, an Englishman, 64 years of age, and a veteran of the late war, left the Soldiers' Home at East Newark early yesterday morning and walked into the Passaic River till the water was above his head. Those who saw him approach the river had no suspicion that he contemplated suicide, and assistance went to him too late to prevent him from carrying out his purpose. His body was recovered.

The Mars of Boston, which is employed to relieve the overburdened freight decks of the Rotterdam steamers, arrived at the York-street dock, in Jersey City, yesterday with all her sails set. She reports heavy seas, and at one time she was covered with ice. She eventually encountered great fields of ice, and escaped being crushed in them only by veering to the southward.

Arthur Hackney, aged 21, a native of Macclesfield, England, was discovered yesterday morning hanging to a clothes hook in his boarding house, at 320 Tyler-street, Paterson. He was foreman in a silk dyeing establishment.

A mass meeting will be held in West Hoboken to-night to consider the question of dividing Hudson County. Hoboken politicians are strongly in favor of the scheme.

"E. A., Heboken, N. J."—The twentieth.

TWO THOUSAND MILES FOR A DOLLAR.

From the Portland Oregonian, Feb. 26.

The most of us pay our fare, as a regular passenger should, or travel afoot as every man may who can, but there are some men who can travel cheaply and go to the ends of the earth on "scalpers tickets" and "cut rates." The cheapest of this sort was a case where a man paid $1 for a ticket from San Francisco to St. Louis. The victim of this transaction was Dr. Emil Bortes, of Dayton, Washington Territory, who happened to be in at the wind-up of a great rate-cutting war between the Pacific roads. It is hardly possible to imagine any state of business where one of the great transcontinental roads would give 2,000 miles of transportation for a single dollar. The best way is to have a statute prescribing cut-throat rates anywhere. The man who paid a dollar was literally carried for nothing, and the fact of course is that when the roads get over their rats war the dear people have to pay back all these losses.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Provisions are beginning to attract more general attention. The bullish features of the trade, including light stocks for the season and a shortage of 575,000 Hogs or so in the Winter packing of the West, are inviting outsiders, and to-day in the trading the old-line professionals were relegated to the rear. The demand for property came almost wholly from parties outside of the pit, and the business transacted was larger and more general than usual. Higher prices were also established. In Pork the day's appreciation was 25@30c. in Lard 10c., and in short Ribs 7@c.@10c. The lowest quotations reported were made early and the highest late in the session. For cash delivery Lard sold at $6 80, 16-lb. green Hams at 8@c., fresh packed Sweet-pickled Shoulders at 5@c., Sweet-pickled Hams averaging 18 lb. at 9c., and Short Ribs at 6c. In the future trading May was again the leading month. It sold at $11 42½@$11 67½ for Pork, $6 87½@$6 95 for Lard, and $6 07½@$6 17½ for short ribs. Pork for May closed at $11 62½. Lard at $6 92½, and short Ribs at $6 15. June and July sold moderately well at the customary premium over March. May was quiet.

Wheat displayed fair activity in the speculative market, but trading was spasmodic, and at times the movement was slow and the feeling one of dullness. Prices ruled unsettled. It was lower and higher than on Saturday. The impression that obtained in some quarters at the close of last week that the large holders had not let go their grip was stronger than ever, and there was a firm undertone to-day except on the soft spots. Room traders were considerably at sea regarding the probable future course of prices, and, while there was a fair volume of business transacted, it was chiefly in July. That future fluctuated between 90¾c. and 91½c. and closed at 91½c., or the same as Saturday, while May scored a net gain for the day of ¾c. It ranged at $1 03¾@$1 04¾ and closed at $1 04¾, and reached at $1 04¾@$1 04¾ on the split. June Wheat closed at $1, or ½c. higher, while March was quotably 2¼c. under May. The heaviest buying during the session was by Lord, Jones and Kennett & Hopkins, and there was some buying for accounts of New-York parties. Hutchinson was a good buyer early, but sold out and above $1 04¾. Cash offerings of Spring Wheat were light, though a few cars of No. 2 were sold in store at $1 01@$1 01¼, with No. 3 Red Winter quoted at the same. No. 2 Red sold by sample at $1 02¾, No. 3 Red at 86c.@$1 00, and No. 4 at 80c.@85c. No. 2 Red at $1 02, No. 3 at 90c.@$1 03, and No. 4 at 80c.@85c.

Corn was only moderately active, and trading as for some days past was principally confined to a local character. Fluctuations in prices were narrow, though toward the close the market averaged firmer in sympathy with Wheat and Provisions, closing at figures for May and No. 2 above the latest bids of Saturday. Futures opened steady at about Saturday's closing range, and then advanced ¼c., but eased off ⅛c. later, closing as stated ⅛c.@¼c. above Saturday's latest bids. From 25½c. at the start for that month sold up to 26½c., and closed at 26c. bid, with June quoted at 25¾c. and July at 25¾c. For September Corn 27½c. was bid at the close, and for No. 2 Yellow cash Corn was quotable at 24¾c.@26¾c., No. 3 at 29½c.@30¾c., and No. 3 Yellow at 30c.@30½c. Samples were steady, sales on track and free on board cars ranging 30c.@30¾c., and at 29¾c.@32¼c. No. 3 White at 30c.@30½c., No. 3 Yellow at 30¾c.@31¾c., No. 3 White at 30c.@31¼, and car Corn at 29c.@33½c.

Oats were more active in the speculative market, and a stronger feeling was developed, prices ruling higher for both cash and futures. May opened at 27⅞c., sold up to 27½c., and closed at 27¾c., while June reached at 26½c.@26¾c., and July at about the same. Sales on the spot principally Rejected No. 2 cash Oats, in store, sold at 25½c.@25¾c., while sales by sample on track and free on board cars ranged from 25½c. to 28c., at 27½c.@28½c. No. 2 White at 28½c.@29c., No. 3 at 25½c.@26c., and No. 2 White at 27¾c.@28½c.

THE CRICKET'S FIRST MATE.

MAGGIE MITCHELL NOT UNFAMILIAR WITH THE DIVORCE COURT.

CHICAGO, March 4.—It is said here that if Maggie Mitchell secures the divorce for which she is now seeking, it will be the second in her life. Along in the fifties, as the story runs, the actress was playing an engagement at Richmond, Va., chaperoned by her mother, when she conceived a romantic attachment for a man, eloped with him on Saturday night, was married, and returned to her mother the following Monday. The latter disapproved of her choice, and had so much influence over the daughter that she persuaded her never to live with her chosen husband. Years afterward Judge Robert Wilson obtained a divorce for Maggie in a Chicago court, and so quietly that the matter never appeared in print.

J. H. McVicker and Manager Louis I. Sharpe were familiar with the circumstances at the time, but the great fire destroyed the recorded evidence. Messrs. Sharpe and McVicker say they only do not remember the name of Miss Mitchell's first husband. Of the present action for a divorce Mr. McVicker says:

"When Maggie was here last season, having heard of the trouble between herself and husband, I asked her to tell me just what the facts were. I did so because I had known her since she was a little girl, had played many engagements with her, and was her friend. She frankly explained the situation, with a part of which I was incidentally familiar. She said Paddock was the husband with the $7 wedding ring in New-York, and had been induced to invest largely in unproductive and depreciating property; that at one time, but for the clemency of creditors, she would have been bankrupted; that he had mismanaged her affairs generally, was dissipated and untrue, and that she had no recourse save through the divorce courts."

A PRIVATE CONCERT IN ATHENS.

From the Cooperstown Freeman's Journal.

Recently Consul Worthington, wife and niece were in Athens, Greece, for a few days, and while there the American Minister got up a private concert, in which his daughter took part. Mrs. Worthington also sang at the same, and was personally and highly complimented by the King and Queen, who were present on the occasion. It will be remembered by those who have heard her that Mrs. Worthington has a very fine voice.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Brooklyn City, Bristol	.....	.....
Montauk, Odessa	.....	.....
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Xemaesee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

Colorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Darian, Kingston	.....	.....
Finance, Rio Janeiro	1:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Greatlands, Progreso	.....	.....
Letimbro, Gibraltar	.....	.....
Manhattan, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
New-Orleans, New-Orleans	.....	.....
Ohio, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Strabo, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Tower Hill, London	.....	.....
Trave, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

Alesia, Marseilles	.....	.....
Algiers, Galveston	.....	.....
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rugia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
State of Indiana, Glasgow	.....	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

Alene, Kingston	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Andes, Hayti	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Aurania, Liverpool	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Ha-vana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Fulda, Bremen	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Zolani, St. Kitts	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Knickerbocker, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	.....	.....
Santiago, Hull	.....	.....
Waesland, Antwerp	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

Wyoming, Liverpool	.....	1:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY (TUESDAY) MARCH 5.

Andes, Port Limon, Feb. 24.
City of Washington, Havana, Feb. 28.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

City of Columbia, Havana, March 2.
Lake Ontario, Liverpool, Feb. 21.
Persian Monarch, London, Feb. 21.
Wyoming, Queenstown, Feb. 24.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

Belgenland, Antwerp, Feb. 23.
Italy, Liverpool, Feb. 22.
Sorrento, Hamburg, Feb. 17.
State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow, Feb. 24.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

Adriatic, Queenstown, Feb. 28.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Feb. 20.
Helvetia, Gravesend, Feb. 19.
Lahn, Bremen, Feb. 27.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

Heekla, Christiansand, Feb. 23.
Martello, Hull, Feb. 23.
Murial, St. Kitts, March 1.
Yorkshire, Gibraltar, Feb. 22.

SUNDAY, MARCH 10.

P. Caland, Amsterdam, Feb. 28.
La Gascogne, Havre, March 2.
Rugia, Hamburg, Feb. 26.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 7.
Umbria, Liverpool, March 2.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:28 | Sun sets..5:56 | Moon sets...9:57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..10:15	Gov. Is'l..10:38	Hell Gate..12:25
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..10:37	Gov. Is'l..11:03	Hell Gate..12:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, MARCH 4.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Mars, Hawes, Amsterdam 17 da., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

Steamship Victoria, (Br.,) Jamieson, Genoa, Flume, Trieste, Catania, Messina, Palermo, Naples, and Gibraltar 60 da., with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 A. M.

Steamship Runic, (Br.) new, 3,054 tons, Thompson, Liverpool 10 da., with mdse. to J. Bruce Ismay. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

Steamship Newport, Lima, Aspinwall 7 da., with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:50 A. M.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow via Moville 10 da., with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. yesterday.

Steamship Chattanoochee, Daggett, Savannah 2 da., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamship Lisbouense, (Br.,) King, Maranham and Para 20 da., with mdse. to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

Steamship Fulda, (Ger.,) Ringk, Bremen and Southampton 9 da., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

Steamship Dorian, (Br.,) McFarland, Morant Bay, Jam., 7 da., with mdse. to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

Ship Anne M. Small, (of Boston,) Bailey, Aleppey 98 da., with mdse. to Arnold, Cheney & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Recovery, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Davison, Dieppe 41 da., with chalk to order—vessel to C. W. Ber-eaux.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate gale, N. E., raining; at City Island, strong, N. E., raining and thick off shore.

SAILED.

Steamship Baldomero Iglesia, for Havana.

SPOKEN.

A Red Star Line steamship, bound west, was passed, March 3, in lat. 41 25, lon. 65 25.

An Anchor Line steamship, bound east, was met, March 3, in lat. 40 30, lon. 66 40.

The bark Swazen, (Norw.,) from Rio Janeiro for New-York, was passed March 3.

The bark Fannie Skolfield, from Calcutta for New-York, was spoken, Feb. 10, in lat. 21 35 N., lon. 53 E.

The bark Teresa Lo Vico, (Ital.,) Capt. Ferreri, from New-York Jan. 10 for Basari, was spoken, Feb. 5, in lat. 19 N., lon. 35 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, March 4.—The bark Artisan, (Br.,) Capt. Dwyer, from New-York Aug. 4 via Saigon, which arr. at Manila March 2, had her keel broken, having been aground at Royal.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 4.—The North German Lloyd Line steamship Elba, Capt. Hoffmann, from Bremen, via from Southampton for New-York at 8 P. M. Yesterday.

The Cunard Line steamship Servia, Capt. McKay, from New-York Feb. 23 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 2 A. M. to-day.

The National Line steamship Holland, Capt. Foote, from London, from Gravesend for New-York at 3 P. M. March 2.

The National Line steamship Canada, Capt. Robinson, from New-York Feb. 17 for London, passed Dover at 5 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Dover yesterday.

The steamship Bonella, (Ital.,) Capt. Bruno, from Palermo Feb. 23 for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

The steamship Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Parasol, from New-York Feb. 16 for Marseilles, passed Tarifa yesterday.

The steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Capt. Brophy, 11d. from Palermo for New-York Feb. 26.

The steamship Persia, (Br.,) Capt. Barnie, from New-York Jan. 8, has arr. at Singapore.

The steamship Gluckauf, (Ger.,) Capt. Siegmann, 11d. from Bremen for New-York March 3.

The steamship Norge, (Swed.,) formerly Flower de Comer, Capt. Greenoak, 8d. from Antwerp for New-York March 3.

The steamship Duke of Westminster, (Br.,) Capt. Reynolds, from China and Japan ports for New-York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION AND COUR

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange and Auction Rooms yesterday, Monday, March 4, was by Joseph A. Levy under a foreclosure decree, Morris Goodhart, Esq., Referee, of three five-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 100, 1,743 to 1,747 9th-st., west side, 25.11 feet west of 100th-st., for $70,500, to Adler Herrmann.

The sale by William Kennelly & Brother of the five-story brick theatre and two four-story brick buildings, with plot of land, 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway, running through to 502 and 504 6th-av., 104.3 feet north of 30th-st., was adjourned to March 11.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 4.

Broome-st., 230: Louis Jackson and wife to Michael Frey and another.....$12,500
8th-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 84th-st., 20x100; Elizabeth Coates to Jennie L. Rupes.....60,000
Hoffman-st., s. s., lots 483 and 484, Fordham; John A. Amundson, Receiver, and others to George E. Anderson.....425
Hoffman-st., e. s., lot 483, Fordham; same to same.....1,350
Chrystie-st., 97; Sarah G. Coles and wife to Priscilla and Eliza Coles.....30,000
138th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; William N. Armstrong and others to Joseph P. Kayes and others.....9,300
Map of Woodlawn Heights, lots 197 and 198, 40x100; Myron C. Burton and wife to Charles E. Whittemore.....1
73d-st., n. s., 231 ft. e. of West End-av., 19x102.2; Wallace R. Eickhoff to Minnie C. Hollister.....1
127th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11; Charles H. Ropes and wife to Elizabeth Coates.....60,000
Macomb's Dam road, w. s., 551 ft. n. of 184th-st., 12.6x100; Clara Fairchild to Esther Jersey.....1
Pearl-st., 192, and also 118 and 120 Maiden-lane; William Herzog and Max Meyer and wives to Julius and Bernhard Lichtenstein.....10
Same property; Julius and Bernhard Lichtenstein and wives to William Herzog and Max Meyer.....10
99th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; John E. Parsons and wife to Eliza B. Smith.....4,000
Washington-st., n. w. corner of Liberty-st., 25x81.6x24.6x73.8; Frank Hick and wife to Ferdinand Fish.....1,000
Bainbridge-st., e. s., 110 ft. s. of 184th-st., 16.8x74; Simon P. Saxe and wife to Annie E. Schreiner.....3,600
85th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.3; William N. Armstrong, Referee, to Louisa Stuberwool.....23,800
14th-st., s. s., 88 ft. w. of Avenue C, 250x 200.6 to 13th-st.; Guy C. Hotchkiss Field & Co. to Patrick H. McManus.....185,000
78th-st., n. s., 355 ft. w. of 9th-av., 135 West; William C. G. Wilson and wife to Alice C. W. Lloyd.....29,500
Oliver-st., 56; Perry P. Williams and wife to Benedict A. Klein.....11,000
Same property; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Samuel Weil.....11,000
13th-st., s. s., 328.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 26.8x—; Michael Curley to Mark L. Morgan.....55,000
26th-st., s. s., 72 ft. w. of 10th-av., 28x148.1; James J. Byrne and wife to Robert Murphy.....25,000
Eldridge-st., 105; S. T. Cannon, Referee, to Max Goetz.....20,550
109th-st., s. s., 81.10 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 19x100.11; Julia A. Low to John B. Canarotto.....9,500
Trinity-av., s. e. corner of 165th-st., 19.9x 100; George E. Falle to H. H. Sherman.....8,000
114th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x99.11; Francis L. Stetson, Referee, to Marx and Mosess Oettinger.....13,100
Pearl-st., 192; same to Julius Lichtenstein.....19,300
Maiden-lane, 118 and 120; same to William Herzog and another.....29,250
Bridge-st., s. s., 141.4 ft. from Whitehall-st., 27x133.3x10.8x28x22x130 to Pearl-st.; same to Charles H. Kimberly.....49,000
4th-av., w. s., lots 221, 223, 225, 227, May Hyatt Farm; Frederick P. Forster to William H. Kounagh.....1,870
111th-st., n. s., 183 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; Samuel Weil and wife to William A. Wilson.....8,000
Avenue A, s. w. corner of 72d-st., 16.8x75; Lotta Worthman to Henry Harms.....45,000
105th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x 100.11; John C. Baker to Charles T. Barney.....34,000
Norfolk-st., 111 and 113; Bernhard Hirsh to Moritz Werner.....31,500
126th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.9 x100.10; Josephine A. Pottee to Gustave Goldsmith.....7,000
Clinton-st., 91; Michael Fay and William Sisson to Emanuel Isaac.....or 36,750
Delancey-st., 118; Peter Thomas and wife to Joseph Bussan.....19,500
2d-av., s. s., 50.5 ft. e. of 65th-st., 50x75; Robert Mowbray to Jane Mowbray.....1
10th-av., n. w. corner of 66th-st., 25.5x75; John Ruck and wife to Thomas F. Gale.....1
86th-st., n. s., 193 ft. w. of Avenue B, 20 102.3; Henriette Yost to Conrad Heberer.....18,500
46th-st., n. s., 426.10 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x 100.5; Agnes Cochrane to Frank Tilford..
58th-st., n., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.11; John Lindermeyer and wife to Rose Jackson.....39,000
Railroad-av., East, 250.4 ft. n. of 144th-st., contains 638 square feet; Ira L. Otis and wife to New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.....500
30th-st., s. s., 100.7 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21x98.9; Charles Wise, Assignee, to Fanny Fisher.....1,100
Lexington-av., n. w. corner of 24th-st., 19.9 x80; Peter J. McCoy and wife to Henry Cordes.....27,000
10th-av., s. e. corner of 101st-st., 25x11x100; Executors of A. R. Van Nest to Jacob M. Newman.....18,450
Grand-st., s. s., 67 ft. e. of Attorney-st., 18.4 x100; Stephen H. Conger to Robert S. Morris.....13,500
West End-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 67th-st., 25x80; John G. Johnson and wife to Philip Wood.....20,000
4th-av., n. w. corner of 133d-st., 100x140; Addison Brown Underwood to Joseph E. Nye.....36,000
Clinton-st., 35; Michael Fay and William Sisson and wives to Hannah Klein.....36,750
Avenue A, s. w. corner of 73d-st., 51.2x100; John E. McQuade to Thomas J. Dunn.....20,000
118th-st., 362 West; Dore Lyon to Henry H. Meise.....15,000
75th-st., s. s., 281 ft. w. of 8th-av., 102.4x89 x7.2x50x95 to street x 119; William J. Ehrich and wife to Frederick Aldhous.....69,020
Avenue A, e. s., 75 ft. n. of 54th-st., 25x80; Emanuel Heilner to Samuel Cohn.....1
145th-st., s. s., 98 ft. e. of Edgecombe-av., 18x99.11; Charles H. George to John J. Taylor and wife.....11,000
4th-av., e. s., 72 ft. s. of 120th-st., 53x90; Frank Tilford and wife to Agnes Cochrane.....31,250
97th-st., s. s., 299 ft. e. of 10th-av., 17x 100.11; James C. Caldwell to Jessie Christie.....17,500
72d-st., n. s., 368 ft. e. of 10th-av., 22x102.2; Robert Irvin to Adeline M. Leavy.....70,900
66th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26.8x 102.2; Frederick W. Miller to Adam Seiferth.....22,750
Spencer-st., s. s., 75.8 ft. w. of Orchard-st., 26.4x75; William Dauth and wife to Elizabeth Koop.....14,000
William-st., w. s., lot 17, map of William Wood, 1,998x112; Bertha Bonte to Henry C. Meyer.....34,000
Same property; Henrietta Hanmann and others to same.....1
Same property; Henrietta Hanmann to same.....1
Same property; Marther Rohrbeck and wife to same.....1
2d-av., w. s., 79 ft. s. of 31st-st., 19.8x77; Nathan Brandt and wife to Amelia Kahn.....1
62d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5; Reuben Rose and wife to Juda B. Kennerly.....1
Hester-st., n. s., 43.9 ft. e. of Ludlow-st., 19.8x75; Joseph Kassel and wife to K. Friedman.....76,500
135th-st., s. s., 181.6 ft. s. of Alexander-av., 19.2x100; Gustav Robitzek and others to G. Robitzek & Brothers.....2,500
126th-st., n. s., 135 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x—; John Bannon to Howard D. Hamm.....19,250
5th-av., w. s., 90 ft. s. of 132d-st., 20x75; E. R. Gilman to William R. Marsnall.....25,000
5th-av., w. s., 71 ft. s. of 132d-st., 19x75; same to same.....25,000
Thompson-st., 228 and 230; Julius J. Lyons and wife to Brawacka Tailford.....12,500
222d-st., n. s., 188 ft. s. of 6th-av., 24x98.9; Mary E. Weisse and others to Albert Best and others.....50,000

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

The finest located and best improved 772-acre grass, grain, and stock farm in Buena Vista County, Iowa, bordering on a beautiful lake, 2½ miles from county seat and railroad station; cuts 500 tons best quality of hay. Fifty thousand dollars have been spent in substantial improvements on the farm during the last 10 years, and a profitable trade established in Shorthorns, Clydesdales, and Shropshires, many of which have been show-winners of national reputation. The farm will be sold with or without stock or tools, on easy terms, on account of ill health of owner. Most of the stock is from the most celebrated herds, flocks, and studs in England and Scotland, and was selected with great care and regardless of cost. Will exchange for improved city property. For particulars apply to LUTHER ADAMS, proprietor, 105 State-st, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—ELEVEN ACRES OF LAND AT E. Kearsey, N. J., all cleared and in cultivation, with a very extensive and beautiful view of the Orange Mountains on one side and toward New-York on the other; located on the hill, corner Belleville and Kearsey ave.; about 2 miles from New-York City Hall, one-half mile from Belleville and Arlington, 4 miles from Newark, N. J. For further information and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE IN THIS vicinity, (near all stations,) for sale and rent. Edw. P. Hamilton & Co., 96 Broadway, office 32.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, FIVE minutes from the bridge, a three-story and extension brick house; perfect order; good plumbing; polished oak floors; 15 rooms. Address F. N., Box 102 Times Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 20 WEST 32D-ST.,
between 5th-av. and Broadway.
Great bargain to a quick purchaser, substantially-built extra large dwelling.
WORK SALE.

Four stories, basement, and dry cellar; on the crest of 32d-st. hill; drainage east and west; house was built by day's work; contains about 30 rooms; in good order; plumbing done under inspection of Board of Health; dumb waiter to second story; pumping engine, fire-proof safe built in; possession; small cash payment required; $40,000 can remain 5 years at 5 per cent.
H. K. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN GOOD ORDER, four-story and basement brownstone house, 20x50, (lot 100,) situated 32 West 126th-st., (the leading business street,) between 5th and 6th. av.; house can be altered for business purposes. Apply to owner on the premises. NO AGENTS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash).....$1,000,000
Surplus Dec. 31, 1888.....92,226

Disbursements Abolished.

What It Amounts To.

The record's show that, during 1888, the real estate owners of New-York paid for searches, exclusive of lawyers' charges, the following large sums:

To the Register	$29,445 96
To the County Clerk	42,149 34
To the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co	132,858 72
For United States Court, tax and other searches, (estimated)	80,000 00
Total	$284,452 02

Why waste this vast sum annually? Attend to the "disbursement item."

These burdensome extras can be saved by using the system that has abolished disbursements for searches.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has made these searches against every lot of land in New-York City once for all, at an expense of more than $450,000, and now examines and guarantees titles for fixed fees and makes

NO CHARGE FOR SEARCHES.

COUNSEL:
Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
William M. Ingraham,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Lynch,	John T. Martin,
Emil Oelbermann,	Alexander E. Orr,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
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Ellis D. Williams,	Isaac H. Cocks,
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A MOST SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT, FULL size, elegantly-finished, and magnificently-furnished four-story high-stoop brownstone house, 65th-st., just east of 5th-av. and Central Park, for sale, complete, reasonably.

ALSO,

28 East 78th-st., (same owner,) four-story medium-size dwelling. To effect an immediate sale reduced to $23,000. Keys, permits, &c., from
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway and 663 5th-av.

48TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, FOUR-story brownstone; $6,000 cash; mortgage $5,000. SAMUEL BLAKELY, 1,528 Broadway.

$25,000—THREE-STORY BROWN-stone; West 47th-st., north side; fine order. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,528 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, Auctioneers,
Will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF 9TH-AV. AND 99TH-ST.

Five-story brick fire-proof building, brick arches, iron beams, and marble stairways; size of building, 25x96 feet.

For maps and particulars apply to auctioneers, 181 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the two four-story high-stoop brownstone houses, with lots,
NOS. 2,148 AND 2,150 5TH-AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story brick tenement-house, with stores and lot.
NO. 1,511 AVENUE A,
northwest corner of 86th-st.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
The two three-and-one-half-story high-stoop brick and stone dwellings, with lots,
NOS. 215 AND 221 WEST 125TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
5 ELEGANT LOTS, SOUTHEAST CORNER
MADISON-AV. AND 93D-ST,
10 choice lots, southwest corner
PARK-AV. AND 93D-ST.
2 lots, south side
101ST-ST., BET. 5TH AND MADISON AVS,
13 desirable lots, southwest corner
PARK-AV. AND 94TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
eight choice lots, southwest corner
10TH-AV. AND 137TH-ST.
two extra-deep lots, southeast corner
ST. NICHOLAS-AV. AND 162D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
BY ORDER OF BOWLES COLGATE AND JOHN O. HILLYER,
EXECUTORS OF ELIAS E. COLGATE, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story, high-stoop stone-front house and lot
NO. 360 EAST 150TH-ST.
Also four-story, high-stoop stone-front house, with lease of lot
NO. 11 WEST 50TH-ST.
For maps and terms apply to De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, Attys., No. 88 Nassau-st., or at the auctioneer's, No. 1 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF MARY M. WILLIAMS, DECEASED,
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889,
at 12 o'clock M., at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st., New-York,
NO. 34 WEST 17TH-ST.

An extra wide and deep four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 24.6x about 75, let 7 feet. Maps, &c., at the office of Messrs. Moran & Williams, attorneys, 45 Broadway, or of the auctioneers, 11 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, ALL improvements, to lease for one or more years; lady going to Europe. Inquire 161 East 62d-st., from 10 to 12.

UNFURNISHED.

ATTRACTIVE NEW STYLISH HOUSES to let, unfurnished; ready for immediate occupancy.
1,235 LEXINGTON-AV.
146 EAST 89TH-ST.
148 EAST 89TH-ST.
All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect and decorated; advantageous terms from now to May 1 to desirable tenants securing now; permits unnecessary. Apply on premises.

35TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV., $2,500.
45th-st., near Lexington-av., $1,308.
Lexington-av., near 46th-st., $1,800.
46th-st., near 1st-av., $940.
12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., $1,400.
43d-st., near 5th-av., $2,200.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 178 Broadway.

TO LET—5TH-AV.: 711 AND 717 5TH-AV.; four-story English basement private dwellings, between 55th and 56th sts. Apply to FLOYD CLARKSON & SON, 39 Broadway.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF THREE AND four story houses to rent. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,528 Broadway.

HOUSES—UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

"THE WALTON," 184 EAST 80TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $25 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

NO. 58 WEST 57TH-ST.—SHERWOOD Studio Building.—To rent from May 1 elegant suites of rooms suitable for artists or small families; rent moderate; elevator; steam heating; restaurant in building.

CLEVELAND.
126 TO 130 EAST 124TH-ST.
Large apartment; all conveniences; from May 1; every room open to outside light and air; ample closets; owner resident; on view 11 to 3.

THE WINCHESTER, 1,244 BROADWAY, above 31st-st.—Six-room flat, first floor, fronting Broadway; business or dwelling; also three rooms and bath; moderate rents.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

RYE.—LARGE SUMMER AND WINTER House, situated on high ground half way between Rye and Port Chester stations, New Haven Railroad; 40 minutes by express train to 42d-st.; 16 rooms; gas, steam, furnace, &c.; large barn and stable; gardener's house; four (4) acres; pasture, fruit trees, &c.; furnished, $1,250; unfurnished, $1,000. RICHARDS & SAUSE, 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.

Long Island seaside cottage; 12 rooms; furnished; in full view of bay and ocean; 15 minutes' walk; stable, lawn, garden; ice; dry cellar; spring water; situation high and commanding. Address L., Box 368 Times Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway.

WATERTOWN, CONNECTICUT.—ELEgant country residence, completely furnished; large grounds; beautiful lawns; all in fine order; to let from May 1. Address R. B. LEWIS, 39 East 21st-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

DESIRABLE LOFTS TO LET AT NO. 8 Spruce-st., 26x80; together or separately, with steam elevator and steam power if desired. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 22 Pine-st., New-York.

FROM MAY 1 NEXT.—BUILDING, SOUTHeast corner of Houston and Greene sts., now occupied by the United States Government, 100x100; heated by steam. This passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years.
Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

LARGE LOFT, 256 PEARL-ST., NEAR Fulton.—About 20,000 feet; three sides; covers three buildings; no partitions; lightest and finest loft down town; low rent. Apply Room 5 60 Cedar.

OFFICES AND DESK ROOM FROM $150; handsome new building, corner Cortlandt and Washington. Apply on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—DWELLING HOUSE NOT EXceeding $5,000; all mortgage; within one hour of City Hall; responsible party. Address D. HARRISON, 169 Spring-st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF JAN. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
7:00 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.
8:30 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.
1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.
4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.
5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.
5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.
4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 6:10 P. M.: Sundays, 4:00, 9:00 A. M. for Red Bank, Long Branch, (Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, except Sunday,) Point Pleasant.
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Manasquan, Toms River, Barnegat, &c.
4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Vineland, Bridgeton.
4:30, 6:00, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 5:40, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9 A. M. for Perth Amboy.

For LAKEWOOD at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 4:30 P. M. (Parlor cars at 2:30 and 4:30.)

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.
4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., (2:30 P. M., through express with parlor cars.)
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey and Philadelphia and Reading R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R., at 4, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:15, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. Sundays at 9 A. M., 5:30, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 4, 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, and all points North.

Tickets and Parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Elliott House, Jersey City. New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

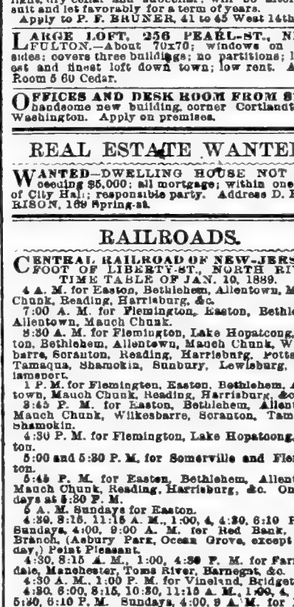

ERIE RAILWAY.
Express trains leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:
9 A. M., (8:30 A. M. on Sundays.) Day Express, buffet drawing room coaches to Buffalo.
10:30 A. M. week days, Delaware Valley Express. Parlor Car to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, and Hornellsville.
5 P. M., daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.
9:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Chicago.
For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.
W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMAN, G. P. A.

SHORE LINE—ALL-RAIL ROUTE.—FOR Boston, Providence, Newport, and the East. Express trains leave Grand Central Station for Providence and Boston at 10 A. M., 2 P. M. Limited express at 8 P. M., (dining car.) Night express at 11:30 P. M. daily; for Newport at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M. Palace Parlor Cars or Sleeping Cars on all express trains.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
On and after JANUARY 22, 1889.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:00, A. M., 3:30, (Dining Car,) and 8 P. M. daily. New-York and Chicago Limited of Parlor, Dining, Smoking, and Sleeping Vestibuled Cars at 9 A. M. every day.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., 3 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.
For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 12:15 night.
For Morristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10:00 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:00 A. M., arrive Washington 4:00 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular at 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 6:15 and 9:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.
12:20 P. M., week days, (through Parlor Car,) 1:00 and 9:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Bay Head Junction, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 2:30 and 9:00 P. M. On Sunday, 9:46 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:00 P. M. week days.
Beats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
6:30, 7:20, 8, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 8:30 and 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 8:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 A. M. Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 9:00, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 12 M. and 12:15 night. P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.
Tickets offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
GREAT FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
On and after FEB. 3 trains leave GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
Largest and finest passenger station in America.
†8:00 A. M., Rochester and Montreal Express. Drawing Room Cars New-York to Albany and Albany to Montreal, via D. and H. R. R.; also East Albany to St. Albans, via Central Vermont Line.
*8:50 A. M. FAMOUS STEAM-HEATED VESTIBULED CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis, 11:35 A. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati.
†10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Drawing room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester.
†11:30 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Drawing room cars to Troy.
3:30 P. M., Albany, Troy, and Utica special, with drawing room cars to Troy and Utica.
*3:58 P. M., accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad.
*4 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Vestibuled and steam-heated sleeping and dining cars.
*8:30 P. M., Montreal and Canandaigua Express. Sleeping cars to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, daily; and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday. Sunday train does not run west of Albany.
*9 P. M., special mail limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.
†10:00 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Watertown, via Utica, daily except Saturday; also to Canandaigua on Sundays only.
12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for Montreal.
Tickets and space in drawing room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 62 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington and 730 Fulton st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.
*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.
J. M. TOUCEY, General Superintendent. E. J. RICHARDS, Asst Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ATLANTIC CITY
By Central RR. of New-Jersey.
THROUGH IN 3½ HOURS.
A Solid Through Express Train,
with Elegant Coaches, Parlor Cars, leaves New-York, foot of Liberty-street, week days, at 2:30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Atlantic City, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 9:10 A. M.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel and residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st. as follows:
6:50 A. M. for Catasauqua and intermediate points.
8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Elmira.
11 A. M. for Cherry Ford and intermediate points.
1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M., Pittston and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. & B. Junction.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Manch Chunk.
7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.
Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., and 5:40 P. M. connect at all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.
SUNDAY TRAINS—8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.
5:45 P. M. for Coplay and intermediate points.
7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.
GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE 235 BROADWAY.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

NEW LINE TO THE WEST,
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
PHILADELPHIA AND READING, AND
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROADS.

This line will be opened for travel, with solid through trains to the West, via Washington, March 10, 1889.

Through trains to the West will leave New-York, from foot Liberty-st., North River, at 8:30, 11 A. M., (except Sundays,) 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 12 P. M.

For Philadelphia, at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. Sundays, at 8:30 A. M., 1:

WOOLEN MEN IN POLITICS

A TREASURY RULING MADE THEM HOT REPUBLICANS.

THEIR REPRESENTATIVE WENT TO SEE MR. WINDOM MONTHS AGO AND FOUND THAT HE WAS "SOUND."

There was to have been a meeting of the Committee on Terms and Discounts of the Woolen Goods Association yesterday, but the meeting did not take place, owing to the non-attendance of a quorum. And thereby hangs a tale.

Among the important matters affecting the interests and prosperity of the trade in domestic woolens, and which called the Woolen Goods Association into existence, the most important was the decision of Secretary Fairchild, holding that all fabrics made of combed wool were properly classified as worsted for purposes of tariff taxation. American manufacturers of woolens and worsteds were thrown into a panic by the decision, and called every influence they could control into exercise to get the Secretary to reform his decision and order the classification of so-called worsteds as woolen goods, since they were made entirely of wool and of a more expensive kind of yarn than the plain woolens. But the Secretary could not be moved. He found the letter of the law and the universal rule of construction in his way, and the utmost that could be wrung from him by the woolen manufacturers was the recommendation, in his annual report in December, 1887, that the inequalities in the wool schedule be corrected.

The situation was a new one that had arisen from unforeseen changes in the process of combing wool which materially cheapened the cost of manufacture of worsted cloths. Accordingly it was not taken into consideration by Congress when the tariff law of 1883 was enacted. By that law the duty on woolens was fixed at 35 cents a pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem, and the duty on worsteds was fixed at 10, 12, 18, and 24 cents a pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem, according to the market price in the place of production.

When this tariff was enacted the only kind of cloths known as worsted were made of the long combing wools of English blood, none of which was made in this country. Later on, however, certain improvements in combing machinery were invented by which wool of all lengths can be combed and at considerably less expense than formerly, thus enabling the production of a class of clothing worsteds that under the liberal construction of the tariff law were admitted at the lower rates of duty, although they are essentially woolen goods, and, if the intent of Congress in enacting the law of 1883 was apparent at all, it was that cloths made of wool should bear the higher rate of duty, no matter by what technical term they were known. But Secretary Fairchild held that the latter construction would involve new legislation, and he refused to conform to it.

Finding that the Secretary could not be swerved, the woolen manufacturers turned their attention to Congress, and for the purpose of securing united action, they formed the Woolen Goods Association in this city. Then they got Congressman Breckinridge of Arkansas, to introduce a joint resolution on Jan. 16, 1888, instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to hold that worsted cloths should be classed as woolens for purposes of taxation. The resolution was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, which at that time was trying to frame a tariff bill.

Here the resolution lodged and could not be advanced, although President Cleveland, Secretary Fairchild, and other prominent Democrats recommended its immediate adoption. The members of the committee said the inequality would be corrected in the new tariff bill, and when the Mills bill was reported it did put worsteds and woolens on the same basis. But the members of the Woolen Goods Association did not believe the Mills bill would ever become a law, and they began to clamor for the passage of the Breckinridge resolution.

The trade in woolen fabrics was rapidly passing into the hands of the importers of foreign manufactured worsteds, and their own trade seemed to be stricken with paralysis. So a large committee went down to Washington from the Woolen Goods Association, including Democrats and Republicans of considerable prominence in their respective parties, among them Walter Stanton, John F. Plummer, and A. D. Juilliard. They got President Cleveland to invite the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee to a conference with them at the White House, at which he and Secretary Fairchild were to be present. But the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee refused to attend the meeting or to report the resolution, leading that it would not be consistent with their presentation of the matter in the Mills bill. The manufacturers' committee were unable to accomplish anything, and gave up the attempt.

Upon their return to New-York the question began to be treated as one of party politics, and from that time on began to play a prominent part in the negotiations, arguments, and contributions that made up the campaign. Money was freely contributed by the Republican manufacturers for the managers of the Republican campaign, and on the other hand the Democrats gave their party only a lukewarm support. But before much work was done for Mr. Harrison, some of the Republican manufacturers sounded him upon his views of the all-important worsted question. Mr. John F. Plummer, as the most prominent politician in the association, was chosen to conduct the negotiations, and after a more or less lengthy interchange of letters on the question Mr. Plummer reported Mr. Harrison as being "sound" on the question. Then the incoming Secretary of the Treasury was to be reasoned with, and long before his name was reported to any other person—before the election had demonstrated that Mr. Harrison was to have the privilege of appointing a Secretary of the Treasury—he was told to get the views of Mr. William Windom on the question.

This he did, and having found them also "sound," the Republican campaign was boomed and propagated as vigorously and effectively as money could do it. And when at last victory perched upon the banners of Mr. Harrison, Mr. John F. Plummer was among the most extravagant of all the non-partisans that brought it about. And he began at once to assure the members of the Woolen Goods Association that the day of their deliverance from Secretary Fairchild's literal construction of the law was at hand. That question ceased thereafter to be agitated in the meetings of the association, and the corporate attention was given to the question of credits and discounts alone.

Last week, when Vice-President Levi P. Morton left for Washington, Mr. Plummer was on the train, but before leaving the city he intimated as broadly as could be that among the first official acts of the new Secretary of the Treasury would be an order reversing the order of his predecessor and placing worsteds in the list with woolens for tariff taxation.

Yesterday a member of the Woolen Goods Association said John F. Plummer had secured the pledge of William Windom that he would do this before the said William Windom even knew that Mr. Harrison wanted him in his Cabinet, and he had gone down to Washington not only to join in the inauguration festivities but to stay there until he saw the pledge of the Secretary fulfilled.

HEARTS SINGED AT SIXTY.

A sixty-year-old widow is suing a sixty-six-year-old widower for $10,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn. Mrs. Mary A. Griffiths is the plaintiff and Dr. Joseph B. Bennett is the defendant. The trial was begun yesterday before Justice Pratt and a jury. Mrs. Griffiths testified that after his wife's death a year ago Dr. Bennett was very attentive to her. Last May she promised to marry him and began work on her wedding clothes. Then the Doctor declined to fulfill his agreement.

The plaintiff will put in evidence a batch of letters written her by the defendant. Among them appears the following:

"Night boat Monday evening. Be there Tuesday morning. Be fixed Tuesday morning. So one boat large enough for us both."

In another letter is this advice:

"I think you will do well to read more of Æsop's Fables or lay hold of the divine nature."

Although it did not appear in the trial, Dr. Bennett has married again. His defense to the suit is a peculiar one. He admits that he arranged to marry Mrs. Griffiths, but says that his agreement contained a clause that if he and Mrs. Griffiths quarreled during their courtship the promise of marrige should become void. They fought continually, Dr. Bennett asserts. The trial will go on to-day.

WENDELL PHILLIPS'S BODY SERVANT.

William Conden, a negro, 84 years old, who claimed to have been the body servant of Wendell Phillips, visited Police Headquarters yesterday and asked assistance to reach Boston. He said that he had been robbed of $18 and a silver watch and chain in that city last week. Then he came to New-York to look up some friends of his former employer, but found that they were dead. The Boston police authorities had sent for him to come on and prosecute the thieves, whom they had arrested, but he had no means to reach that city. Inspector Steers procured him free transportation to Boston.

FIVE THOUSAND FOR A STALLION.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 4.—To-day George Clay of this city purchased the imported thoroughbred stallion Hegerel, by Umpire, of P. [illegible] Philadelphia, for $5,000.

MR. WALTERS'S OFFER.

CORRESPONDENCE SETTING THE CONTROVERSY FINALLY AT REST.

The following letter from Mr. W. T. Walters of Baltimore, inclosing that in which he made the offer of $10,000 for keeping open the Metropolitan Museum on Sundays, effectually disposes of the efforts which have been made to cast doubt upon the statement that such an offer had been made:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I did not hope until this afternoon that I should be able to place my hand upon not a copy but the identical letter, which I inclose, addressed to President John Taylor Johnston, and which the latter retained in his possession several months for consultation with his Trustees, when, asking me to call upon him, he returned it.

This disposes of the inexact statement made by Trustee Avery that my proposal was made to Mr. Johnston in his personal and not official relation to the Museum. It is equally inexact that I made any proposal through Mr. Avery.

I trust nothing in this affair will be construed to convey the belief that I do not entertain the highest possible appreciation, personally, for both President Johnston and his successor, President Marquand.

The enlightened and outspoken course of THE TIMES induces me to transmit this letter to you.

W. T. WALTERS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 4, 1889.

Mr. John Taylor Johnston, President Metropolitan Museum of Art, New-York:

DEAR SIR: In a conversation a few days since with a mutual friend and one of your Trustees the impression was made upon me that a disposition might not be wanting to test the experiment of opening your Museum to the public on Sunday, in case the pecuniary outlay incident thereto were provided outside of your ordinary revenues. And upon the supposition that I am correct in this conclusion, I authorise you to draw on me at sight for $10,000, provided your Trustees will authorise such opening for a period of not less than two years, free of charge for admission.

In such proposal I trust it will not be regarded that I entertain any want of respect for the opinions of those excellent persons who differ from me as to the expediency or propriety of this measure, for I reckon among these some of my most valued and personal friends, and those who are most honest and sincere in all they profess.

A somewhat extended experience abroad, where this practice prevails, has strengthened my conviction that good is to be accomplished by placing within the reach of all classes an opportunity not only to be instructed, but to be made better men and women by the study and contemplation of the beautiful in art.

I respectfully suggest to those who differ with me that the entire community can alone be embraced in the valuable privilege by presenting the only day of the week on which the vast majority, who possess slender means and very limited leisure may avail of what I have come to regard as not only a blessing to themselves, but in the end to our whole country, for its humanizing and Christianizing influences.

Whatever conclusion your Trustees may reach, I shall be quite willing always to be counted among those entertaining the belief that such of my fellowmen as may be imbued with an interest in, and a sincere regard for, the beautiful are already half Christians. Respectfully, W. T. WALTERS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6, 1882.

CONTRACTOR SNAITH WANTED.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE ASSEMBLY FAILS TO FIND HIM.

ALBANY, March 3.—"What has become of Contractor John Snaith?" is the question which is agitating the minds of the members of the Ceiling Investigation Committee to-night. At its session this afternoon the Sergeant-at-Arms of House reported that he had been unable to find Mr. Snaith. On Saturday morning he called at the Snaith homestead to subpœna him, but was told by the contractor's wife that her lord and master had gone to New-York and "perhaps further." The officer immediately took the train for that city, and spent the rest of the day in a fruitless search after his quarry. Another journey to-day to Mr. Snaith's house disclosed the fact that both master and mistress had disappeared. Snaith's office was likewise closed.

The committee has very sensibly decided not to allow witnesses to be represented by counsel during the investigation. This is an attempt to unearth the truth, and is not a trial, they say. D. Cady Herrick and Judge Countryman, who appeared on behalf of Sullivan and Andrews respectively, tried to prove to the committee that it was not giving their clients a fair show to prevent them from receiving the advice of counsel while on the stand, but the committee did not see it in the same light. Sullivan was requested to be on hand at 11 o'clock in the morning, when the investigation will be continued with his books. Andrews will also be put on the rack again to-morrow.

Clarence A. Seward and John M. Bowles, who have been engaged as counsel for the committee, are expected to begin work on Wednesday morning. The committee means business, and the people most interested are beginning to appreciate this fact. Sullivan has lost his debonair air and looks serious. During his examination before the Appropriations Committee he swore that the money which he received from Mrs. Andrews, in part payment for the now famous lot on Eagle-street, had been deposited in bank by him. To-day he asked to be allowed to change this evidence, saying that he could not remember whether the money was ever deposited.

An interesting and significant fact which has recently come to light is that during the holiday season Snaith purchased some $3,000 worth of diamonds, a part of which he is said to have presented to the wife of his friend Andrews.

DAKOTA'S BOUNDARY LINE.

YANKTON, Dakota, March 4.—It is of the greatest importance that the two Dakota Constitutional Conventions give close attention to the boundary-line question. The common supposition is that the seventh standard parallel is a straight line from the eastern boundary of the Territory to the Missouri River. West of the Missouri River it is proposed to extend the parallel by future surveys.

Ex-Surveyor-General Beadle, who surveyed most of the seventh standard parallel, says that along the north end of the wedge-shaped Sisseton Indian Reservation, a distance of 500 miles, the seventh standard parallel is located two and a quarter miles south of the line of that parallel surveyed westward from Sisseton Reservation toward the Missouri River.

There was a mistake, Gen. Beadle says, in the survey caused by a blunder in the Minnesota Surveyor-General's office. By an error "chains and links" were written as "miles and chains," so the seventh standard across that reservation is about two and a quarter miles south of the true line.

The seventh standard is a very good line, and plainly marked out to and some distance west of the Missouri River. Nearing the Missouri River it is not a good line—that is, it tends somewhat south of a due west course.

A CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

PANAMA, Feb. 24.—Chance has led to the discovery of a cure for hydrophobia. At Ayacucho, Peru, a man was bitten by a mad dog, and shortly after the dreaded disease developed. In his madness the man rushed from the house, and falling among a lot of "peuca" plants some of the juice of these plants entered his mouth, and he swallowed it. A moment of reason seems to have followed, during which he seized some of the leaves, broke them, and drank of the milky and glutinous sap with which they are generally saturated. When his friends found him he was senseless, with the "peuca" or "maguey" leaves clutched in his hands. He was carried to his home, and soon regained his health.

Experience has long since taught the Indians that "peuca" juice or sap invariably acts as a cure upon dogs suffering from hydrophobia.

NEW-HAVEN'S SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

NEW-HAVEN, March 4.—It is now expected that the soldiers' monument, which towers among the clouds on top of East Rock, will be fully completed this year. George M. White, Fred H. Waldron, and John J. Brennan have been appointed a committee to consider a plan for inscribing upon it the names of the roll of honor of soldiers and sailors from New-Haven who died in the service during the rebellion. About 1,200 of these names are to be placed on the three lower tablets. They will probably be placed on the monument in bronze. The expense of these inscriptions, together with the appropriate bronze memorial representations, will reach about $6,000.

The New-Haven soldiers' monument is by all odds the finest in the State, and its sightly location is unsurpassed.

MANAGER AMBERG'S ACQUISITION.

Manager Amberg has just closed an engagement with Miss Tessa Klink Hammer, a celebrated juvenile actress from the Berlin Theatre, to play a short star engagement in this city. Miss Klink Hammer will sail from Europe next week, and will begin her season at Amberg's Theatre about the last of March, appearing in four German plays new to the stage in this country.

TAKE THINGS easy and a bottle of Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP and you will be rid of your cold.

All druggists sell SALVATION OIL, the pain exterminator. Price, 25 cents a bottle.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS

CHILI BREAKS UP AN ENGLISH MONOPOLY.

A LIBERAL SUBSIDY GRANTED TO PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIPS CATERING FOR THE AMERICAN TRADE.

An event of great importance in its relation to the commerce between this country and the west coast of South America is the recent subsidizing of a new line of coast steamships by the Chilian Government. Until within a few years the entire foreign transportation and coastwise trade between Chili, Peru, and Ecuador were monopolized by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, an English corporation plying between Valparaiso and Panama.

This corporation was started 50 years ago by William Wheelwright, an American, with English capital, after having vainly tried to enlist American capital in the enterprise. And no other agency has been so potent in the last half century in diverting the trade of the three countries named into English channels as has the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Its history has been one of unbroken financial prosperity. Having a monopoly of the trade, it taxed it all it would stand, and with a connecting line of transoceanic steamers between Valparaiso and Liverpool succeeded in establishing the supremacy of England in the trade of the countries named.

But the intense national spirit of the Chilians always chafed at the prominence of the British ensign in the shipping of their harbors, and, having become the foremost naval power in the southern hemisphere, Chili aspired to become independents of the foreign element in her mercantile marine.

A few years ago a Chilian company began the organization of a new line of steamers, sailed the South American Steamship Company, for the transaction of a coastwise trade between Valparaiso and Panama. The steamers belonging to the company were built with especial design for this trade, and have all the improvements applied to the latest steamship construction, including water-tight bulkheads and electric lights. They are of steel and iron, built in Scotland especially for the South American Steamship Company, and are designed to accommodate from 100 to 150 first-class passengers.

Those now running on the line are the Mapocho, Laja, Cachapoal, Maipo, Lautaro, Amazonia, and Itata, and all of them fly the Chilian ensign. Two more are in process of construction, one of which, the Imperial, built by Laird Brothers at Birkenhead, is about ready for delivery, and the other, the Aconcagua, building at Glasgow, will be completed very soon. Altogether they are the most beautiful and convenient boats on the west coast, and they have sailed into popularity, as it were, not only in Chili, but among the people of Peru and Ecuador as well.

In January the Chilian Government entered into contracts with the company by which certain exclusive rights were acquired by the company, together with a subsidy that will amount to between $100,000 and $150,000 a year; in consideration for which the company is to keep up a regular fortnightly service between Valparaiso and Panama without transshipment of passengers or freight. This will insure a regular line of transportation between this country and the countries of South America, in connection with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railway; and since the new company has materially reduced the rates of freight and passage on its route, and is catering especially for the American trade, there is every reason to expect a present development of the commerce between the countries. The South American countries send cocoa, hides, goatskins, rubber, dyewoods, and coffee to the United States in exchange for the long line of manufactures known as Yankee notions and dry goods, lard, petroleum, and canned goods.

Messrs. W. R. Grace & Co., the American agents for the line, from whom THE TIMES's reporter received the information, say that the experience of the company has already demonstrated the wisdom and patriotism of its founders, for it has already largely increased the commerce of Chili and the other countries on the west coast of South America, and has made Chili practically independent of English influences in the foreign trade, while it has placed at her disposal a fleet of a dozen stanch and fast steamers that can at small expense and with small waste of time be converted into cruisers and transports in case of emergency.

Chili is also developing her railway system with rapidity, and only recently an American firm supplied two of the roads with palace sleeping cars that were shipped by the Pacific Mail-Panama route from this city and from Panama by the South American Steamship Line.

DR. LOOMIS EXPLAINS.

HE TELLS ABOUT HIS RELATIONS WITH THE LATE DR. M. N. MILLER.

Dr. Alfred L. Loomis was examined yesterday, in accordance with the order obtained from Judge Freedman of the Superior Court, to enable Mrs. Margaret Alden Miller to make out her complaint in the suit against him, as Administratrix of her husband, Dr. Maurice N. Miller. Mr. Francis L. Stetson of the firm of Sanga, Stetson, Tracy, & MacVeagh appeared as counsel for Dr. Loomis.

Mrs. Miller charges that her husband, who was employed at the Loomis Laboratory, did a great deal of work for Dr. Loomis in 1888, and especially that he prepared the greater part of a paper on "The Cardiac Changes in Bright's Disease," read by Dr. Loomis before the Association of American Physicians at Washington, in September, 1888.

Dr. Loomis testified that Dr. Miller's work on the essay consisted in engrossing some tables and copying them afterward for publication. He did not revise it or do any original work on it. For the engrossing he was paid $25, and for copying for publication $10, although he said he didn't know as the copying was worth anything.

Mrs. Miller's counsel had in court Dr. Loomis's original tables from which the engrossed copy was made, and the manuscript of the essay was put in evidence. It was all in the handwriting of Dr. Loomis or his wife.

Dr. Loomis said Dr. Miller was paid $70 per month for his work at the Loomis Laboratory during 10 months of the year. He collected the dues from the students, and accounts were settled about the first of every month. The settlement for November last was never made. Dr. Miller said early in December that he had a check for $680 and $180 in cash which he had collected for dues. Dr. Loomis took the check, but found he had no blank check to fill out for Dr. Miller's salary, and so told him to keep the $180 until the next day when they would square accounts. He never saw Dr. Miller again, and when he presented the check for $680 at the bank for payment he was told there was no cash to Dr. Miller's credit.

It was apparent from Dr. Loomis's testimony that his relations with Dr. Miller had always been pleasant, but it was not pleasing to Mrs. Miller's counsel, as it showed that Dr. Loomis had written his own essay and prepared the tables for Dr. Miller to engross.

CONNECTICUT'S SCHOOL CENSUS.

HARTFORD, March 4.—The enumeration of children of school age in this State for 1889 shows a total of 161,243, being a gain of 6,311 as compared with 1888. The largest gain was in New-Haven County, being 1,244 for the year. In Fairfield County the gain was 596, and in Hartford County it was only 357. There are small losses in New-London, Windham, and Tolland Counties. The total gain in the enumeration since the census of 1880 is 21,000. During that period the gain in New-Haven County has been 9,668 and in Fairfield County 6,034. In Hartford the gain has been less than 1,500. The apportionment from the school fund this year aggregates $117,900. From the civil list the amount to be expended for the public schools will be $235,800.

FAST TIME FROM INDIA.

One of the quickest passages ever made to the United States from India was ended yesterday by the American ship Smuil, the whole run being made in 98 days. The Smuil arrived in the Lower Bay at midnight of Sunday, and shortly after noon yesterday was towed up by a couple of tugs to Woodruff's Wharf, in Brooklyn. She left America only eight months ago, and during the intervening time has completed an East India voyage. For the homeward run she cleared from Aleppo, in Hindustan, with coir rope, for New-York. She belongs in Boston, and is at present in command of Capt. F. C. Bailey.

LEXINGTON'S SPRING MEETING.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 4.—For the first time in the history of the association, the Spring meeting will continue 12 days, beginning Wednesday, April 24. This means a clash with Memphis and Nashville.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE WASHING COMPOUND

THE GREAT INVENTION

FOR SAVING TOIL & EXPENSE WITHOUT INJURY TO THE TEXTURE, COLOR OR HANDS.

NEW YORK.

Front of every package of Pearline should be exactly like this, or it is a fraudulent imitation.

DON'T use an imitation of anything, much less imitations of Pyle's Pearline. they are dangerous. Peddlers and unscrupulous grocers will tell you the stuff they offer is "Pearline," "same as Pearline," "or as good as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is the Standard Washing Compound to-day—has no rival—no equal—never peddled—gives no prizes—but stands on the foundation on which it was reared—MERIT.

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SHREWD YANKEE FARMERS.

THE CHEAT WHICH THEY HAVE PRACTICED ON THE CREAMERIES.

NEW-HAVEN, March 4.—Over in the Lebanon creameries the discovery has at last been made of the way the horny handed Yankee Granger has been "beating" the cream gatherer for several months past. The managers of several creameries have been at their wits' ends all this time to know why it took so many more "spaces" of cream to make a pound of butter at their factories than at others. For instance, in December it required 7.42 "spaces" and in January and February the figures were even less favorable.

Separate tests of individual dairies have been systematically made throughout Eastern Connecticut, which have revealed the fact that in some cases only six "spaces" were required to make a pound of butter, while in others—among proverbially shrewd farmers—as high as 10 "spaces" to the pound was the average. This difference, the rural wiseacres have heretofore claimed, was due to the difference in breeds of stock and feed, but careful investigation has shown that it is due to the shrewd way in which unscrupulous farmers have been cheating the collectors who go around for their cream, thus getting credit for more "spaces" than their herds are entitled to.

The swindle has been practiced in this way: Last June a young farmer in the centre of the State discovered that if he filled his milk cans at night to within about an inch of the top, instead of level full as they should be, and the following morning filled up the cans with fresh warm milk from the cow, the new milk would not sink down through the thick layer of cream at the top of the can, but would diffuse itself through the upper portion and no one could tell that it was not honest cream. In this way he added from one to three "spaces" to the apparent amount in each can. He had a large dairy and it is said that he paid off the mortgage on his farm last year by this practice. The swindle has spread so rapidly that there is talk of discarding the plan of paying the farmers by the number of "spaces" of cream furnished.

HARRISON—ALLEN.

FARIBAULT, Minn., March 4.—A quiet wedding took place in the parlors of the Hotel Brunswick of this city last evening. The contracting parties are George Washington Harrison and Miss Myrtie E. Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Allen of Northfield. Mr. Harrison is a partner of Joel P. Heatwole, editor of the Northfield News. His parents reside at Tiffin, Ohio. He is about 30 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison left for Northfield to-day, where they will remain until April 22nd, when they will go to Washington City, where they will reside.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher

—SAYS OF—

TA-KA-KAKE

"I Like It Exceedingly."

—READ HER—

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 15, 1889.

POTTER & WRIGHTINGTON—

Gentlemen: The package of Ta-ka-kake duly received, and last week a box with a dozen packages came also. I am extremely grateful for your kindness, and have been industriously recommending it by sending samples among special friends, for I like it exceedingly, and imagine, when in April I am settled in housekeeping, it will be a prominent article among my stores.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

TA-KA-KAKE is a new Cereal, Sugar Corn Flour. Cooks in 15 minutes, and makes GRIDDLE CAKES, GEMS and ROLLS that are far more delicate and delicious than any made from wheat flour or cornmeal. Ask your grocer for a package.

POTTER & WRIGHTINGTON,

[illegible] ATLANTIC-AV., BOSTON.

O'NEILL'S,

6TH-AV., 20TH TO 21ST ST.

SPECIAL SALE.

Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Fine

UNDERWEAR.

Imported and Domestic Hand and Machine Made

Trousseaux and Infants' Outfits a Specialty.

BRIDAL SETS,

$2.98, $4.98, and $6.98.

Fine Cambric Corset Covers, Embroidered, Torchon and Val. Embroidered Chemises, Tucked Night Dresses and Drawers,

39c. and 49c.

Pompadour Night Dresses, Torchon and Needlework Insertion, Embroidered Ruffle Skirts, and Inserted Corset Covers,

79c. and 89c.

Cambric, Val. and Torchon and Embroidery Trimmed, Night Dresses, Lawn and Cambric Chemises, Embroidered and Inserted Ruffle Skirts, Medici Corset Covers, Embroidered and Lace-Trimmed Sacques,

98c. and $1.15.

Do not fail to visit our Housefurnishing Department.

INFANTS' DRESSES.

Fine Cambric Short Dresses, Tucked and Embroidered Yokes, Tucked Skirts,

59c. and 69c.

Short Dresses, Inserted Skirts and Waists, Feather-stitched Waists, and Tucked Skirts,

85c. and 98c.

Children's Fine Muslin Drawers, with buttonholes and full needlework ruffle, 1 to 12 years,

27c.; worth 45c.

SPECIAL SALES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is asked to our

CHINA AND GLASS DEPARTMENT.

HIGH GRADE PARIS ROBES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO. Announce an elaborate display of Paris Robes, of the highest grade, that have just been received: Bengaline and Sicilienne Robes, with exquisitely wrought Pentes in needle-work and Oriental Lace. Cashmere and Tamise Robes, in the Empire Shades, richly embroidered and edged with Point de Gene, and other costly laces. In Elegance, Exclusiveness and positive Novelty, this season's importations are unsurpassed.

Additional Novelties will also be shown in French Dress Goods with deep side-bands, in hand drawn-work effects. Genuine China Pongee in designs confined to this house and Egremont Grenadine for evening wear in white, cream and all the new tints.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th St.

WIGS.

My stock of fine-made ladies' and gents' wigs are unsurpassed for their superior workmanship, excellent fit, durability, variety in styles and in all colors to suit all ages. Full stock always on hand.

POMPADOUR COIFFURES, new and beautiful designs. WAVY KNOTS in all shades of human hair.

Silver-gray and white human hair goods unequaled in fine quality, large assortment, and low prices.

Our elegant hairdressing parlors attended to satisfactorily in all branches by expert artists.

A. SIMONSON,

933 BROADWAY, NEAR 22D-ST.

NO KERR JURORS SECURED YESTERDAY.

The Kerr bribery trial dragged along before Judge Daniels yesterday in a fruitless search for the twelfth juryman. An extra large panel had been drawn, and talesmen succeeded one another at two minutes' headway, but all had read the newspapers and had a very decided opinion concerning the procurement of the franchise of the Broadway Railway. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was added to the lawyers for the defense during the day.

Judge Daniels said that, after a careful investigation by District Attorney Fellows, who had presented affidavits concerning the complaint by Julius Hilborn, the second juror, that detectives had been inquiring concerning his qualifications, at his home, and making things unpleasant for Mr. Hilborn, he believed Col. Fellows had relieved his office from blame. Judge Daniels permitted the juror to take until this morning to consider the question whether his resentment toward the District Attorney's office, under these circumstances, would disqualify him from giving an impartial verdict. Juryman Kilpatrick thought, after passing several days in the box, that he knew Alderman Reilly, the contractor, and asked Assistant District Attorney Semple whether the Alderman lived in Seventy-eighth-street. When he was informed that he had the wrong address he remained in the box. The number of talesmen examined during the day was [illegible].

BURT'S SHOES

AT

LOWEST PRICES EVER QUOTED.

361 Sixth Ave. 361

Between 22d and 23d Streets.

The Surprising Bargains offered by us since the commencement of our Clearing Sale of Broken Lots of Fine Footwear, six weeks ago, are well known to the large army of buyers who have secured them. We merely mention the fact as a preliminary to the announcement that we are this week presenting STILL GREATER BARGAINS (including Burt's and other standard makes) for ladies, misses, children, men, youths, and boys. The offering, in fact, can justly be termed THE BARGAIN SALE OF THE SEASON. As many of the lots are small, early call is advised. Specimen values:

Misses' Curacoa Kid Button, sizes 11 to 2, Edwin C. Burt & Co.'s make, broken lots, former price, $4.00, reduced to	$2.00
Misses' Straight Goat Button, Edwin C. Burt & Co.'s make, broken lots, sizes 11 to 2, former price $3.75, reduced to	$1.88
Misses' Curacoa Kid, Dongola and Straight Goat Button, P. Cox M'f'g Co.'s make, sizes 11 to 2, former price $3.00, reduced to	$1.50
Misses' Curacoa Kid and Straight Goat Button, J. & T. Cousin's make, sizes 11 to 2, former price $2.85, reduced to	$1.40
Small lot Misses' Curacoa Kid and Pebble Goat Button, sizes 11 to 2, former prices $2.25 and $2.75, reduced to	$1.25
Ladies' and Gents' Imported Felt Slippers, with leather soles, former prices $1.75 and $2.00, reduced to	50c.
Misses' and Children's Imported Felt Slippers, former prices $1.00 and $1.25, reduced to	30c.

A few small lots of Slightly Soiled and Misfit Custom Shoes (principally men's) yet remain. They are marked BELOW HALF REGULAR PRICES.

SAM'L COHN & BRO.

361 Sixth Ave. 361

Between 22d and 23d Streets.

CARPETS.

NEW SPRING STYLES.

WE SHALL OPEN FOR THE COMING SEASON THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT EVER SHOWN TO THE PUBLIC, CONSISTING OF WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, VELVETS, BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS AND INGRAINS.

WE OFFER THIS WEEK

1,000 PIECES ROYAL WILTONS,
1,000 PIECES WILTON VELVETS,

AT SPECIAL PRICES.

ALSO A LOT OF

BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

IN SINGLE AND ODD PIECES, AT PRICES FAR BELOW THE USUAL CHARGE.

JUST RECEIVED, A MANUFACTURER'S ENTIRE PRODUCTION OF

EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS,

WHICH WE WILL CLOSE OUT QUICKLY AT LESS THAN THE COST OF MANUFACTURE.

MATTINGS

OF CHINA AND JAPANESE STRAW, IN NEW COLORINGS AND NOVEL EFFECTS.

OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.

A SPECIAL LOT OF 1,000 ROLLS OF WHITE, RED-CHECK, AND FANCY PATTERNS, AT $4 PER ROLL OF 40 YARDS.

UPHOLSTERY

AND FURNITURE COVERINGS IN NEW STYLES AND FABRICS, (BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.)

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

TAPESTRIES & PLUSHES,

WINDOW SHADES, (SUN-FAST HOLLANDS,) (A SPECIALTY.)

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL LINE OF FINE PARLOR FURNITURE, OUR OWN UPHOLSTERING, AT PRICES FAR BELOW THE USUAL CHARGE FOR FIRST-CLASS WORK.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them"

FURNITURE

SPRING EXHIBIT—LATEST STYLES.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63, and 65 West 23d-street,

Are displaying the largest assortment of Reliable Furniture—from medium to finest grades—ever shown in New-York. Best values guaranteed at the respective prices named.

Bedroom Suits from $20 to $500.
Parlor Suits from $70 to $1,000.
Sideboards from $20 to $400.
Dining Tables from $10 to $150.
Dining Chairs from $2 to $50.
Chiffoniers from $10 to $100.
China Closets from $17 to $250.
Book Cases from $8 to $200.
Easy Chairs, (Leather and Tapestry,) $20 to $100.
Library Tables from $10 to $200.
Hall Seats and Stands from $10 to $250.

And every other article required in the Furnishing of a Flat, House, or Mansion. All prices in plain figures.

AS THE ACORN CUP FITS THE ACORN.

SO MY TRUE-FORM SHOE FITS THE FOOT. EVERY NERVE, EVERY MUSCLE, EVERY BONE IS CONSIDERED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS REMARKABLE SHOE, AND EVERY SALIENT FEATURE IS SO ADVANTAGEOUSLY ARRANGED AS TO GIVE TO THE FOOT THE UTMOST EASE AND COMPORT.

IN BUTTON, CONGRESS, AND LACE. $4.50 PER PAIR.

A SHOE THAT IS PLEASING TO THE EYE AND COMFORTABLE TO THE FOOT IS THE ONE MOST DESIRED. BOTH OF THESE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES ARE UNITED IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE IN MY TRADE "TRUE-FORM" MARK LINE OF GOODS. A TRIAL WILL READILY CONVINCE THE MOST EXACTING.

EVERYTHING IN THE SHAPE OF FOOTWEAR FOR MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD AT PRICES FAR BELOW ANY OTHER DEALER FOR THE SAME GRADE OF SHOES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE—MAILED FREE.

A. J. CAMMEYER,

Sixth-av. and 12th-st.

Baumann Bros

22, 24, and 26 East 14th-st.,

Near Union-square.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

Carpets, Curtains,

AND

FURNITURE.

5,000 CHAMBER SUITS

IN THE NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST STYLES OF FINISH, SUCH AS QUARTERED OAK, MAHOGANY, ANTIQUE ASH, WALNUT, AND CHERRY, FROM $15 TO $510 THE SUIT.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

All prices marked in plain figures and one price only.

BAUMANN BROS.,

22, 24, AND 26 EAST 14TH-ST.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,

NO. 1,360 BROADWAY.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Sunday Edition Four Cents.

Terms to Mail Subscribers Postpaid.

DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, per year	$6 00
DAILY, including Sunday, per year	7 50

THE ALASKA SEAL ISLANDS

NO GROUND FOR TALES OF OUTRAGES.

RELATIONS OF THE COMMERCIAL COMPANY TO ITS EMPLOYES — GOV. SWINEFORD'S INSPECTION.

SITKA, Feb. 17.—Every mail brings me marked copies of Eastern papers with flaring head lines about Alaskan outrages, accompanied by letters of inquiry. They disclose the fact that many people have scarcely an idea of what Alaska is. Many consider that it is simply the land of the Esquimaux, the seal, and the iceberg, and that the Alaska Commercial Company, which has a lease of the seal islands in Behring Sea, dominates our entire Alaskan possessions, six times as large as the State of New-York.

The ordinary maps of the United States depict Alaska down in one corner by itself, with nothing like the proportions that belong to this extensive northwest domain. There are really two Alaskas. One is in the southeastern strip of country extending from British Columbia to the neighborhood of Mount St. Elias, the other is the vast unexplored country west and northwest of that. It is all enumerated in the same political division, the District of Alaska, but Southeastern Alaska is further off in point of time from Western and Northwestern Alaska than New-York and Liverpool are from each other.

The reason of this is that when you have reached Sitka by steamer you are at your journey's end on that route. From Sitka westward there is no direct and regular communication whatever. You cannot get from Sitka or any other place in Southeastern Alaska to the westward and to the seal islands is when a United States steamer or a revenue cutter or a stray schooner happens to pass this way in the course of once a year, or by taking the steamer south from here to Portland, Oregon, thence to San Francisco, and by steamer from the latter point, at irregular intervals, to the far-off canneries and fishing stations on that coast and to the seal islands.

The Alaska Commercial Company having the lease of the seal islands possesses no interests whatever in Southeastern Alaska. It has not a single station, ship, boat, or employe in the region of more than 1,000 miles of coast from Victoria, British Columbia, to Sitka, and for 200 miles further west and north of Sitka. When contraband sealers are caught by the revenue cutters in the neighborhood of the seal islands they are brought to Sitka, thousands of miles distant, where the courts of Alaska are held, that the question of condemnation may be determined.

I have read a great deal recently about the outrages which the Alaska Commercial Company has perpetrated upon the natives of the seal islands, whom they employ in seal killing during the proper season. The law of 1884, providing for the organization of a civil Government for Alaska, makes it obligatory upon the Governor of the district to visit the seal islands and report thereon. There was no way of complying with this requisite until last Summer. Gov. Swineford, who was anxious to comply, could get no means of doing so from the Government at Washington until late last Winter, he procured an order, that when the United States steamer Thetis should start from Mare Island to Behring Sea, as she was expected to do, she might go out of her way to Sitka, and take him aboard and transport him to Behring Sea and back on an inspecting tour. The vessel left here last May and returned in October, and since then I have met the Governor almost every day and had talks with him about his trip and what he saw, and especially with reference to the condition of things in the seal islands. I have not only talked with him, but with Mr. George Kostrometenoff, a gentleman of intelligence, education, and honesty, (the court interpreter here,) who went with the Governor to aid him in the investigation.

Influenced by statements that had been made in the newspapers Gov. Swineford left here in May last with strong prejudices against the methods of dealing with the natives by the Alaska Commercial Company on the two seal islands or rookeries within our jurisdiction in Behring Sea. There are more than 800 Aleuts of all ages and sexes on these islands. The Commercial Company, in their contract with the Secretary of the Treasury nearly 20 years ago, agreed to provide good schools for the natives, and to contribute to their advancement in civilization. Gov. Swineford informs me that the company has liberally complied with this provision in its contract with the Government, and has not only provided good schoolhouses for the Aleut children, but competent, zealous, and successful teachers. He says that he never saw anywhere more convincing evidence of the success of efforts at educating any people than on the seal islands. The villages there are not to be compared with the Esquimaux villages on the coast, but the people are comfortably housed in dwellings of modern style. He was there long enough to visit nearly every house on both islands, and found their interiors in most instances snug and clean, and many signs of comfort and property there. He is very positive that all of the people are well fed, well housed, and well clothed.

The seal-catching season lasts less than four months. The rest of the year is a period of enforced idleness. To this it makes no difference how improvident any of them may be during this period of idleness, nor how rapidly they may waste their earnings of the catching season, the company cannot send them away from the islands, and must furnish them with employment when the killing season begins. It has been reported that the company and its agents defraud the natives in the count of the seal catch. When the season begins the native seal catchers are divided into small groups, each with a head man, a Captain of their own choosing. This head man keeps the tally or count of each day's catch or killing. Before any report of the day's work is made to the agent of the company each group verifies its own work, and that is taken as a verity. This Captain is also present when the mate's count for the day is made, and if there is any mistake it is corrected before that day's work is closed.

The natives of the northwest coast from the British Columbia boundary to Point Barrow, far to the westward, are not easily imposed upon in any business transaction. If any one is credulous enough to suppose that they are easily cheated in any kind of a bargain, let him incur the expense of a journey to Alaska, just for the experience. The most ignorant native on this coast knows enough to drive a sharp bargain and he appreciates quite well the value of his labor. I have known of a number of instances where white men were in search of vessels and needed their labor badly. They were shrewd enough, under these circumstances, to understand the situation, and to combine, in a sort of labor union, and thus force the price they demand for their services. These are traits which prevail all along the coast. The Alaskan native will work before he will starve, and he will work before he will steal. It is a fact, as stated to me by Gov. Swineford, that the Aleutians on the seal islands as a class earn in the short catching season more than they can consume the entire year. As an evidence of this are the savings which they have to their credit with the company. The company acts as a savings bank for them, and is indebted to them on this account to the amount of $200,000.

It is true that the necessaries of life are sold by the company to these people at a high price, especially fuel. There is no coal within thousands of miles, and that has to be transported by water at great risk and expense. Not a thing of the production of civilization is native to those bleak islands, or near there, and everything must be carried by steamer from San Francisco. Mr. Kostrometenoff has spent his entire life among the natives of this coast. He says that he never saw a more contented set of men than the sealers on Alaska islands among those in the seal islands. He talked with many of them during his stay and heard not a word of complaint of bad treatment from the lips of any of them.

White men who are willing to go there and stay the whole year round, either as agents of the company or of the Government, must be men of nerve and endurance. Sometimes they are not scrupulous. In other words, they are "on the make," and when they are either discharged or recalled, at once take to dissipation and drink. Except the seal islands, which are embraced in a special contract with the Government, the Alaska Commercial Company has factories and trading ports, beginning at Kadiak and extending westward and northward. In this field there is the same competition as there is among the traders in Southeastern Alaska. Occasionally cases are reported where the isolated agents of the company are charged with wrongs done to the natives. There are scarcely half a dozen white men at any of these isolated places, where are also situated villages containing in each a hundred fighting men, with arms as effective as can be found in any where, and a spirit to defend themselves from cruelty and outrage as eager as can be found among self-respecting whites. The penalty for any outrage follows swiftly and often secretly upon the commission of the offense. While those natives are outwardly peaceable, they have a summary method of getting rid of obnoxious white men, which necessarily compels the latter to respect the feelings and rights of the native.

The latter knows pretty well when he is wronged, and he does not wait for the law's delays to right him. He don't go round in the streets of his village prating and boasting of what he proposes to do with the white man who has wronged him. The white man is simply missing some morning and that is the end of it. Mental notes are taken by these people as tell-tale trophies.

As to the investigation now going on in reference to Alaska, and especially the seal islands, the only satisfactory way of conducting it is for a Congressional committee to go to the islands and see for themselves. Nothing short of that will reach the exact truth with reference to any part of Alaska and what the country needs in legislation or is capable of. Gov. Swineford was summoned by telegraph to appear before the committee, but it came too late, before the closing of the report, near the end of this short session of Congress.

SENATOR "AD INTERIM."

CONCORD, N. H., March 4.—Gov. Sawyer has signed the commission of Gen. Gilman Marston as United States senator ad interim, and John W. Patterson will leave for Washington with the document this afternoon. Inquiry in Mr. Marston

CANADA'S FISHERY GUARD.

LESS TROUBLE WITH AMERICAN VESSELS—WASTEFUL METHODS.

OTTAWA, March 4.—The report of Sir Charles H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on the fisheries protection service of Canada for 1888, which has just been issued, contains much valuable information. The fleet, it is shown, at present consists of the steamers Acadia, La Canadienne, and Dream, and the schooners Advance, Critic, C. H. Tupper, G. J. Brydges, and Vigilant.

These vessels made 956 "boarding visits" of American fishing vessels during the year. The service cost $77,102. The season was uneventful for the reasons given that the better understanding on the part of the masters of United States fishing vessels as to just what rights they had in Canadian ports, the familiarity of the Captains of cruisers with their duties, together with the issue of licenses under the modus vivendi tended to harmonize the work of the fleet. Of these licenses 36 were issued at a cost to the American fishermen of $3,831, and the number would have been larger but for the small number of United States fishing vessels in the Gulf of St. Lawrence during the season, and the failure of many of these to obtain fares of fish.

An agreement was entered into by the Dominion Government and that of Newfoundland that licenses issued under the modus vivendi to American fishermen by the latter colony should be recognized in Canada, and those issued in Canada should be recognized in Newfoundland, and the number of licenses issued by Newfoundland must have been considerably in excess of that issued by the Dominion Government, since the privileges of purchasing bait was freely taken advantage of by a large proportion of the fleet of the United States fishing vessels engaged in the deep-sea fishing on the banks. Eighty-three American fishing vessels entered the gulf, which is less than in any previous season known, and their catch was reported at 10,428 barrels, as against 17,568 barrels in 1887. One hundred and twenty Canadian vessels were engaged in the mackerel fishery. The hook-and-line fishing inshore was carried on to a much larger extent than formerly, and to many of the fishermen was made remunerative by the high price obtained for the fish. The only seizure during the season was that of a small sloop-rigged boat found fishing in the Bay of Fundy, near Campobello, and subsequently given up to the owners upon the payment of expenses incurred in its safe keeping.

With the exception of the steamers La Canadienne, engaged in protecting the gulf fisheries on the Quebec shores, and Dream, which remained in the Bay of Fundy, the fleet was engaged in the protection of the mackerel fishery in the gulf. The change in the habits of the mackerel, and their almost total extinction in places they used so frequent, is reported by Capt. Andrew R. Gordon, commanding the fleet, who has investigated the causes and finds the decreased productiveness largely due, first, to the increased destructiveness of the means of capture, and, second, the use of these means at improper times. The deep-sea fisheries having hitherto been conducted on the idea that their supply of fish of all kinds was inexhaustible. In regard to Canadian mackerel, the critical point is being reached, after which their diminution will proceed across rapidly, and protective measures must be taken if the fishery is to be maintained.

In Canada almost all of those interested in the fisheries are in favor of prohibiting the purse seine, which is held to be a very wasteful method of fishing, destroying large quantities of small or unsalable herring and mackerel. In this particular the United States fishermen are more wasteful than the Canadian, as the latter can find a market for his small fish which is not available for the former.

Capt. Gordon reports upon the working of a sort of fishery intelligence bureau, which he was enabled to establish, with the aid of various Collectors of Customs, who acted as volunteer correspondents, and kept him acquainted with the movements of the fish. He suggests the making of a small appropriation to be expended in carrying this work on in a more systematic and thorough manner. He also recommends the extension of the Storm Signal Service for the benefit of fishermen, calling attention to the fact that nearly every gale produces a fatal disaster. He proposes that storm signal masts be erected at Point Escuminac, Tracadie, Shippegan, Caraquet, Souris, Ingonish, and Canso, as a means of putting a distinguishing mark on Canadian fishermen, which can easily identified as such at any little distance, he suggests that Canadian fishermen put a diagonal cross of brown cotton on both sides of the mainsail.

A POPULAR HOTEL MAN DEAD.

ELTHAN S. CHAPIN'S CAREER AS A HOST AND A PHILOSOPHER.

HARTFORD, March 4.—The death of Elthan S. Chapin in Springfield, Mass., Saturday, one of the proprietors of the Massasoit House, in that city, removed from the Connecticut Valley one of the oldest and best known of its hotel keepers. For 50 years he had been a well-known figure to the many travelers moving steadily back and forth between New-York and Boston over the Consolidated Road.

He was a native of Somers, in this State, and a descendant from famous Revolutionary stock. With some of his brothers he kept tavern in Springfield in 1842, when the railroads first entered that city. The Massasoit house was practically the outcome of the Western Railroad opening. The building of a railway station in Springfield naturally attracted the attention of tavern keepers from Court-square, where the taverns were then situated, and the site of the present hotel, south of the station, was knocked down for $8,000 to two of them, who set about the building of the nucleus of the present hostelry. But the magnitude of the venture frightened one of them, and he was only too glad to sell his interest to Mr. Chapin, who had the nerve to enter upon the field. While many of his old companions in the business continued to cater for the stage and boat patronage, Mr. Chapin, with his brother Marvin, entered upon the work which has been the golden fulcrum of his success. Wealth followed their timely appreciation of this golden opportunity.

In addition to his duties Mr. Chapin found time during his long life—he was 74 years old—to study physics and astronomy, to evolve a theory which had haunted his mind for a long time, that gravity is the determining force in all natural phenomena. Among the books published on this subject by him are "The Correlation and Conservation of Gravitation and Heat, and Some of the Effects of These Forces on the Solar System," and "Gravitation the Determining Force." Williams College gave him the honorary degree of A. M. for his investigations, and it was a matter of pride with him that many of his views were subsequently accepted by scientists.

Two daughters survive him. Mrs. William H. Haile and Mrs. Henry S. Ward, now living at Englewood, N. J.

RAILROAD INDEMNITY LAND.

CROOKSTON, Minn., March 4.—The decision of the Secretary of the Interior regarding the right of railroad companies to take indemnity lands along any of their lines to make up for lands lost along other lines of the same system is a matter of much importance to the settlers of the Red River Valley, as a strip of 10 miles in width on the east side of the line formerly known as the St. Vincent extension of the St. Paul and Pacific, now the Manitoba, has been held from settlement for about 10 years pending this decision.

The lands were selected and claimed by the Company, while Commissioner Sparks held that the company was not entitled to them. A number of settlers took from the company what was known as a "Pink" contract, which was nothing more than a simple agreement on the part of the company to convey the land to the settler if it ever became the owner of it. But as the settler had no guarantee that he would get anything for his improvements in case he lost the land many abandoned their claims, and the result now is that nearly all the odd sections of this belt for more than 100 miles are unoccupied.

As soon as this decision is applied to this particular case and the grant can be adjusted there will be 10,000 quarter sections of land which the company will offer for sale or the Government will open to pre-emption and homestead.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC NOTES.

The Star Harriers of Long Island City will hold an open cross-country run next Sunday; the starting point will be Creter's Hotel, Ravenswood.

The Manhattan Cricket Club's committee will meet at the residence of Mr. T. Hasford to-day and fix the schedule of games for the season.

Efforts are being made by the Scottish-American Athletic Club of Jersey City to purchase or lease a piece of ground, on which they intend to lay out a fine track with only four laps to the mile.

A special meeting of the National Cross-Country Association of America has been called for Monday, at 8 o'clock, at the Grand Union Hotel.

The next shoot of the Fountain Gun Club of Brooklyn will be held at Woodlawn Park, Gravesend, Long Island, to-morrow.

Princeton College will be represented by a strong team in the team championship contest of the National Cross-Country Association on April 27.

MISFORTUNES OF A VETERAN.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 4.—William H. Dunham, a veteran, has had misfortunes come upon him thick and fast. Six weeks ago his eldest son, Henry, hanged himself because a young woman had jilted him. A week later Mrs. Dunham died, and since then a son, aged 19, has died. A few days ago Dunham's daughter Julia, aged 17, disappeared, taking with her the youngest child, a little girl 2 years old. Aided by his associates of the Grand Army of the Republic, Dunham has been searching for the girls, but has failed to find them.

THE REVENUE SERVICE.

SALE OF THE CUTTER M'CULLOCH AFTER YEARS OF SERVICE.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—The United States revenue cutter McCulloch was sold during the past week to Mr. J. G. Bolander of New-York City. Her hull brought $4,200, and her fittings were sold to the same purchaser for about $2,000.

The McCulloch has been lying in the river since last Fall. She was brought up from the Charleston (S. C.) Station, condemned, and ordered sold. She was a fine vessel when new, and the price which she brought is in strange contrast to her original value. She was formerly the Mosswood, built in 1864 by Charles Reeder of Baltimore, and served until 1867 as a War Department vessel. She was bought in 1867 for the Revenue Marine, and retained her original name until 1877, when her name was changed to that of the McCulloch in honor of the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, formerly Secretary of the Treasury. In 1870 she had $18,500 worth of repairs put on her, and again in 1877 she was extensively overhauled by Leary of Brooklyn. She was cut in two and lengthened 16 feet.

During her service as a revenue cutter the McCulloch served on the Eastport (Me.) Station, at New-York, and at New-London. In later years she has been doing duty at the mouth of Charleston, S. C. Her period of service extends over 22 years. Her battery consisted of a single 30-pounder muzzle-loading Parrott, mounted as a pivot gun forward.

The United States revenue cutter McLane will, it is expected, go in commission this week. She arrived from the Key West Station last Fall in company with the revenue steamer Forward, stationed at Mobile. The McLane has been shortening her rig preparatory to now ready to receive her complement of officers. The detail was undoubtedly made out at the department last Saturday. It is commonly thought that the McLane will go either on the Baltimore or Key West Station. The Ewing, which is now at Baltimore, is said to be badly in need of repairs, as her hard cruising in the ice of Chesapeake Bay has cut her up considerably.

The Crawford is at present on duty at Key West under command of Capt. L. M. Keane.

NEARLY A CENTURY OLD.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH BUILT IN CONNECTICUT.

NORWICH, Conn., March 4.—The announcement made in THE TIMES a few days ago of the coming centennial celebration of the advent of the Methodist denomination in this State has caused the people to recall the fact that the first Methodist church built in Connecticut is still standing. It was in 1789 that Jesse Lee, the Methodist apostle, made his début; it was in 1798 that the first church was built.

In Mansfield there stands a small unattractive little building, 20 by 30, which represents all that remains of what was once that sacred edifice. Its windows are covered by a combination of boards which in themselves are a curiosity. It remains in the interior, however, to picture the vicissitudes through which it has passed. From a place of worship it degenerated to a horse stable, but has since been transformed into a shop. The old-fashioned pew doors have been put to various uses, while the pulpit has been sacrilegiously converted into a row of shelves. Paint has never changed the color of the natural wood, and the rough-hewn slabs possess a very antique finish.

For years the church flourished, but vanity got the best of it, and members of elegant tastes hankered for something new. The result was a split and a new, costly, and elegant church. The old one then became shunned, and finally deserted, save occasionally, when it was occupied by an itinerant minister who shouted the Gospel for his own delectation and then silently stole away. In 1851 it was bought by Hiram Parker and was used for years as a barn. When his stock outgrew its dimensions he slightly elevated it from its fallen position by making it a shop, and it still continues to serve that purpose.

MR. GERRY'S SOCIETY.

AN EFFORT TO HAMPER ITS WORKINGS STRONGLY CONDEMNED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the proper and valuable functions of the press is to hold up to public gaze the doings of public bodies, and another is to criticise even a good movement when it can to the end that it be made better; but it makes one somewhat tired when he finds a paper carping at a society which has nothing but good for its object, and whose methods are defined and regulated by law.

There is an evening paper in this city which, for sensational purposes, has been worrying itself lately about the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and proposing an amendment to the law covering the society's actions which, if passed, would cripple its usefulness and add one more to the many ills that humanity is now heir to. It is not a pleasant work that this society does, any more than is the work done by Dr. Crosby or Mr. Comstock, and yet how necessary and purifying all these efforts are. No one else becoming it is to help than to hinder their activities.

Mr. Eldridge T. Gerry, a gentleman of great wealth and social prominence, is the President of this society, and with no reason to complain. It comes from a knowledge of duty done to the lowly, he expends time, money, abilities, and influence to rescue helpless children from cruel, vile, and dissolute parents, and from surroundings which, if continued, and deforming both to body and soul, and to place them under influences which make possible what all should have—the chance of a clean life here and a heaven hereafter.

The amendment alluded to, which is championed by the afore-mentioned paper, is headed as having been drawn by a well-known Supreme Court Judge," who, I should think, would not be ashamed to have his name known in connection therewith, and its intent is to add something of the law always to the already satisfactory safeguards surrounding the actions of the society. If this amendment ever comes before the Legislature it would surely be fitting for that body to give as much weight to the views of the noble gentleman who so carefully watches over the interests of the society as to the clamor of said paper, which seems to be actuated only by a desire for sensation and notoriety. JOHN R. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 2, 1889.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

PROF. SCHURMAN MAKES A CORRECTION AND STATES HIS VIEWS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In connection with the interview with me published in THE TIMES of the 28th inst., in which I suggest that Sir Charles Tupper may be the next British Minister at Washington, it is stated that I "champion the political independence of Canada, but accept annexation as an alternative."

Permit me to correct this statement. As I have explained in the current number of the *Forum*, while I sincerely believe that Canadians, like all freemen, must develop into a sovereign people, both in name and in fact, I hold this sovereignty may be realized either (1) by an isolated Canadian commonwealth, or (2) in a Canadian State in a loose federation with the other States of a reorganized British Empire. At the same time, like other well-wishers of humanity, I indulge the hope that in the course of civilization there will be formed (3) an alliance of all members of the English-speaking family of nations, and, ultimately, even (4) a union of all the civilized nations of the world. But these latter objects do not belong to the domain of practical politics, as does the growth of Canadian sovereignty, either (1) in isolation or (2) in federation.

Your correspondent, I imagine, in his haste has overlooked this difference, and represented my alternative to independence as annexation, whereas it really is to loose federation of the British Empire, in which Canada, retaining all her present powers, should have equal sovereignty with the other members, in which she should be a unit of a multiple and no fraction of a unity. The great essential, in my mind, is that the Canadian people should have absolute sovereignty both in name and in fact. It is not good for nations or for individuals to occupy a position of subordination.

J. G. SCHURMAN.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1889.

KILLED BY HIS BROTHER.

NORWICH, Conn., March 4.—Frank Sheldon, a stonemason residing in South Norwalk, was a prisoner before Deputy Coroner Tallmage of Bridgeport this afternoon, charged with the murder of his brother Warren. The men were drinking together in Linxweiler's saloon on the night of Saturday, Feb. 16, when a dispute arose and a general fight followed. During the mêlée Frank struck Warren a blow on the head with a heavy beer glass, causing an ugly wound. The injured man was taken to his home, where inflammation subsequently set in, and on Saturday night he died in great agony. Sheldon will be given a hearing before Justice Knapp to-morrow morning.

FAREWELL TO A PASTOR.

RED BANK, N. J., March 4.—The Rev. George H. Neal, Pastor of the First Methodist Church, ended his pastorate here last night. Although the weather was very unpropitious, the church was filled. Departing from the usual custom of preaching a farewell sermon, Mr. Neal delivered a discourse on "The Future World." This evening the Pastor was presented with a purse by the congregation. It is not known who Mr. Neal's successor will be, but it is thought that the Rev. Mr. MacNichol, Pastor of the Simpson Methodist Church, Long Branch, will be appointed to fill the pulpit.

THE KILL VON KULL SCUTTLED.

ELIZABETH, March 4.—The steamer Kill Von Kull burned fiercely all Sunday night, and this morning it was found necessary to scuttle her. The big smokestack fell at daylight, crushing part of the roof of the freight house shed and smashing the timbers of the wharf at which she lay. The Central Railroad officials were sorely puzzled to accommodate the expressmen and truckmen who wanted to get to New-York, as there was no other boat ready for use. One of the ferryboats lying at Communipaw was finally pressed into service temporarily.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

WITNESSES HARD TO FIND.

ANOTHER DAY IN THE NEW WASHINGTON MARKET INVESTIGATION.

When Charles Phillipsen, manager of the North River Fish and Game Company, was a witness in the new West Washington Market investigation he showed an intimate knowledge of Lawyer De Lancey Nicoll's affairs. In fact, Mr. Phillipsen testified more about his interrogator than about the way he got stands in the market for his company. All he would say was that he paid no money for the stands. Recently Mr. Nicoll has procured some information that makes him desire to interrogate Mr. Phillipsen again. Some of this information came from Samuel L. Storer yesterday, but before it was evoked Mr. Phillipsen had gone to Philadelphia. How long he will remain there is uncertain.

Mr. Storer is the moneyed man of the North River Fish and Game Company, but has had no practical care of its affairs. He was not able to explain the books of the company. An entry of $700 "for new market" was a mystery to him. "Cash, C. P., $3,000," entered on Nov. 23, was equally mysterious. Mr. Phillipsen had asked him for money, and had got it without having to explain the use he proposed to make of it. Storer thought that his bookkeeper, Mr. Gessner, could explain the books, so the Commissioners of Accounts and Mr. Nicoll decided that Mr. Gessner should be subpœnaed.

When Mr. Gessner was expected to appear he failed to do so. His name was called repeatedly, but he did not respond.

"Humph!" said Mr. Nicoll as a sort of commentary on his absence. The comment seemed to annoy Mr. Storer, for he hurried up to the table where Mr. Nicoll was.

"I want you to understand," he said, "that Mr. Gessner is on a trip arranged for some time ago. It is on business. He did not know he was to be called as a witness."

Mr. Gessner's assistant, C. Stewart Curtis, was called in his stead. All Mr. Curtis knew about the three-thousand-dollar entry was that the money was taken by Mr. Phillipsen, and that Mr. Phillipsen paid back $2,500 to the company yesterday morning. Then Mr. Storer corroborated Mr. Curtis's statement. He produced the check, which had been drawn to Mr. Phillipsen's order. The money, he said, Mr. Phillipsen told him was to be used in connection with the removal of the company to the new market.

"How did he happen to refund part of the money?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"After I was subpœnaed last Friday, I told Mr. Gessner that Mr. Phillipsen must account for the money. I knew I would be asked about it, and I wanted to have it squared up. Mr. Phillipsen came to my house in Brooklyn that night, but I had retired. On Saturday I went to Jersey City and had a talk with him in Taylor's Hotel. He then agreed to refund the money to-day."

Continuing his testimony, Mr. Storer expressed the opinion that Mr. Phillipsen was "off his base." After paying over the $2,500, he had gone to Philadelphia. What he had done with the $500 not accounted for Mr. Storer did not know. Mr. Storer had not asked him, because he did not want to know of any "crookedness," if there had been any. Mr. Storer promised to produce his clerk, Mr. Warner, who had drawn the check, to-day.

GRANT MONUMENT DESIGNS.

THEY HAVE BEEN PLACED FOR INSPECTION BY THE EXPERTS.

The designs for the Grant monument have been hung, after much trouble in finding a suitable place, in a hall up town, where the examination of them will begin, probably during the present week, by the committee of experts chosen for that purpose. Their work will doubtless be extended over a fortnight, for there are about 60 designs and models to be inspected and passed upon. Some of them are very elaborate. One design is composed of 10 drawings, each about 6 feet high by 4 feet wide. Several of the contestants have spread their designs over from four to six large drawings. In almost every case the designers have aimed to show the experts all the possibilities of their plans. The elaborate work involved displays much care in preparation, some of it indicating on its face several months of continuous and thoughtful labor.

As the Monument Committee called for designs on the basis of a probable expenditure of $500,000, that limit has generally been reached in the plans submitted. Not a few of them exceed it, one calling for an outlay of about $900,000, of which it is proposed to put $450,000 in a temple and shaft and the balance in imposing approaches and terrible display of cannon. None of them contemplate an expenditure materially below the advertised limit. The quality of the work is by no means uniform, but in the majority of cases it is said to be meritorious, about one-third of them being of superior merit. They will be submitted to the experts in the form of drawings and models.

Only Prof. Greener, who had to receive the contributions, and a single member of the committee, who helped to select a hall for them, have seen them. No one else except the experts will be allowed access to them until the experts shall have made their reports. This exclusion has been determined upon in order that the work of the experts shall not be open to the charge of bias or guidance from the committee, but shall be absolutely independent of influence. After the report the designs and models that may receive a favorable verdict will probably be placed on public view in some suitable hall. The force of experts consists of Messrs. Lebrun, Renwick, Ware, Post, and Wolf.

THEIR PROMISE KEPT.

THE LOCAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS RESIGN.

Everett P. Wheeler, Edmund Randolph Robinson, and E. L. Godkin sent a brief letter to Mayor Grant yesterday resigning their places on the Supervisory Board of the Municipal Civil Service. When the Mayor asked for their resignation several weeks ago they promised to resign as soon as they had submitted their annual report. It was received at the Mayor's office on Saturday, and Secretary Crain, at Mayor Grant's instigation, wrote a letter of complaint to the board, asserting that it was "disconnected and fragmentary." The body of the report, consisting of four pages from the *City Record* proofs, had been pasted over similar portions of the printed report of 1887. The appendix of the old report, including the tabulations and classification, was used bodily, with two pen-and-ink marginal corrections aggregating 13 words, not counting an insertion of the classification of the Armory Board, adopted last December. The report had been carefully revised, and Mr. Wheeler says it is accurate. On Feb. 1 the board made requisition for the printing of 1,000 copies of its report, but this was denied.

MR. FAIRCHILD'S TRUST COMPANY.

Secretary Fairchild leaves the Treasury Department to become the head of the newly-organized New-York Security and Trust Company. It is to have its headquarters in Wall-street, and many of the best-known business men of New-York are to be associated with Mr. Fairchild in its direction. In the list are Roswell P. Flower, William A. Booth, William Woodward, Jr., William H. Appleton, Loomis L. White, William L. Strong, William F. Buckley, C. C. Baldwin, S. G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James J. Hill, James Stillman, W. H. Tillinghast, and William H. Beers. Congressman William L. Scott of Erie, Penn., is also one of the prominently-interested ones. So great is the success anticipated that it was announced yesterday that enough subscriptions had been offered to absorb four times the capital stock. Business will begin soon.

A MENACE TO NAVIGATION.

The 30 days allowed the Atlas Steamship Company to remove the wreck of the sunken steamer Atlas will expire on March 7. A delegation from the Board of Marine Underwriters were in conference with the owners of the cargo in Brooklyn yesterday trying to determine the value of the cargo. Pim, Forwood & Co., the representatives of the steamship company, claim that they are doing all that possibly can be done to raise the vessel, and that the Admiralty laws give the Government no authority to blow up the wreck as long as there is any hope of raising her. Lying as she does, off Barclay-street, North River, right in the way of several ferry lines and river navigation, she is a serious menace to all vessels plying in the North River. The owners have hopes that the time for raising her will be extended.

THE CONSERVA STILL DETAINED.

The matter of the steamer Conserva has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Leoncio Julia, the Dominican Consul, said yesterday that she had her crew aboard and was ready to sail at a moment's notice, but would now be detained, no doubt, for several days longer by the new proceedings. If any disposition is shown by the complainants to cause unnecessary delays, he was ready to give bonds to the United States District Attorney to the amount of $100,000, if called for, and have the vessel sail. He says she is seaworthy.

DEATH'S TRIPLE VISITATION.

The death of John P. Serre, Sunday night at his late residence, 160 West Tenth-street, is the third bereavement with which the family had been afflicted within five days. On Wednesday last Mrs. John P. Serre died, and on Friday occurred the death of their son-in-law, Edouard Visarino. There were funerals Saturday and Sunday, and there will be another to-day. The deaths of wife and son-in-law were severe blows to Mr. Serre and hastened his own end. He was 69 years old, and being blessed with a moderate competency, had led a very quiet life since his arrival from France.

GUESTS OF THE PATRIARCHS.

THE LAST OF THE SERIES OF BALLS GIVEN THIS SEASON.

The third and last ball of the season given by the Patriarchs at Delmonico's last night, was as rich in decorations and in the costumes of the ladies as any of its predecessors. The cotillion was led by De Lancey Kane, who danced with Mrs. Orme Wilson.

Among those present were Prince V. Duleep Singh of the English Army, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Miss Edith Morgan, Fleming Tuckerman, J. J. Astor, Jr., James Robb, Arthur Terry of Rome, C. C. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, Archibald Mackaye, Henry Morey, Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Suydam, J. Montant, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs, J. Bruce Ismay, Walter S. Clark, W. H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, W. Von Sachs, Jr., H. S. Kretschmar, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carter, J. C. Wilmerding, William Cutting, Peter Marié, Hamilton Cary, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Ely-Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barbey, Dr. and Mrs. Lusk, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Miss Manice, James Benkard, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. G. Schroeder, Miss Hargous, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strong, Mrs. Isaac Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bend, Miss Amy Bend, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. De Forrest, R. L. Cutting, Jr., Miss Kernochan, Duncan Cameron, Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Smith Clift, the Misses Clift, Sidney Smith of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Livermore, W. Kenneth Ross, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. K. Dier, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McKim, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Baron and Baroness Fava, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Leith, James B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Phelps, Gen. and Mrs. Webb, Mrs. R. H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Hamilton Wilcox of England, Miss Carrie Webb, Miss Mabel Wright, Egerton Winthrop, Miss Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Robert G. Hee, F. P. Cutting, Robert Barnum, Miss Cushing of Boston, Miss Lee of Philadelphia, Sir Roderick Cameron, Miss Cameron, Miss May Randolph, Miss Cora Randolph, Miss Harriman, Miss Chisholm of Georgia, D. H. Brewster of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Miss Maud Robbins, W. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Newcombe, Miss Newcombe, Reginald Ward of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Miss Minturn, Miss Edith Minturn, Frederick Tams, W. C. Sandford, Creighton Webb, Count Pappenheim, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Booker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard King of Albany, and Baron and Baroness de Thomasen.

EXPRESS AGENCIES ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COMPANY IN LONDON AND PARIS.

Mr. F. R. Winne of the United States Express Company has been busily at work in England and France for the past two months, establishing agencies of his company in the larger cities of both countries. He completed all arrangements last week, and by April 1 any person can express a package from San Francisco to Paris or from Dublin to Chicago as easily and with as little trouble as from New-York to Brooklyn.

Thomas C. Platt, President of the United States Express Company, says that the idea has long been a favorite one of his and that it is simply a continuation of the company's lines. "It simplifies and expedites the sending of articles abroad from here and vice versa. It is intended to go hand in hand with our established foreign money-order system. We, of course, hope to get a share of the carrying trade abroad, but we are not looking forward to fighting and conquering the English parcels-post system. That is excellent and cheap arrangement, by the bye, and might be taken up with advantage by some other countries."

Mr. Platt also said that the United States Express Company closed a contract with the Government on Saturday that gives it the entire United States Treasury expressage after April 1.

PHONOGRAPH IN MEDICINE.

"The advantages of the phonograph," said a physician yesterday, "are very great to medicine, and may be of incalculable importance to surgery. A prominent practitioner, J. M. Bleyer, has demonstrated its value. It seems that, while the deepest tone that our ears are capable of recognizing is one containing 16 vibrations to the second, the phonograph will record 10 vibrations or less, and can then raise the pitch until the ear can distinguish a repetition of them. So, inversely, the vibrations which are above the highest rate audible can be produced in like manner by lowering the pitch.

"The phonograph, because of these qualities, is used in this way: It is placed on a table near the operator. An apparatus, somewhat similar to the trumpet used for deaf persons, is fixed to the recording cylinder of the phonograph, and the other, or larger end of the trumpet is placed against the part of the chest to be explored. Then the phonograph is set in motion, and the work begins. In order to register upon the wax cylinder that part of the chest which is desired to be examined, it is necessary to register its anatomical name—like the supra-clavicular region. Then the tube is placed upon the chest, and the slightest noise accompanying the breathing is registered with an accuracy which would be impossible to attain in any other way. In receiving the sound from the instrument the operator places a stethoscope, which is attached to the phonograph, to his ears, and all the tones are heard in their varied pitch and tone, as they come along, with clearness. The anatomical terms serving to indicate the regions bounding certain sounds are also accurately reproduced."

SECRETS OF VENTILATION.

The mystery of the inscrutable system according to which the cars on the elevated railways are ventilated was solved a day or two ago, and adds to the evidence now being carefully collected by an unpleasant individual

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, March 4—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. T. & C. Co.	85	85	85	85	100
American Ex....	113¾	114⅜	113¾	113¾	110
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	52	52	51⅜	51⅜	7,320
*Brunswick Co..	22	22¾	22	22¼	800
Canadian Sou. Can.	94	94	93¾	94	600
Canada Southern.	56⅛	56⅛	55	55	1,800
Canadian Pacific.	53½	53½	52⅜	52⅜	5
*Chi. & At. ben..	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	50
Central Pacific....	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	200
C. & O. 1st pf....	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¾	401
Chi. Gas Trust....	44	44¾	44	44¼	10,795
Chi. & N. W.....	106⅜	107	106⅜	106⅝	3,925
Chi. & N. W. pf..	141	141	140	140	130
C., R. & Q.	101¼	101¼	100¾	100¾	3,289
C., M. & St. P....	62⅜	63⅛	62¼	63⅞	10,855
C., M. & St. P. pf.	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	2,030
C., St. L. & P....	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜	1,805
C., St. L. & P. pf.	18	18⅜	18	18⅛	300
C., St. L. & P. pf.	41⅜	43⅜	41⅜	41⅞	730
Chic. R. I. & P....	109¾	110	109¾	109¾	500
Chic. & Pitts....	157	157	157	157	30
C., C. C. & I....	73	73	73	73	700
Colorado Coal....	34	34¼	34	34¼	450
Col., H. V. & Tol.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	210
Chi. & East Ill..	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44½	1,400
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	98	98½	97⅜	97⅞	1,190
Consol. Gas Co....	85⅜	85⅜	83⅜	83⅜	270
Del. & Hudson....	134⅜	134⅜	134⅛	134⅛	20
Del., Lack. & W.	141¾	141¾	140¾	140¾	6,400
Den., R. G. & W.	19	20	18¾	20	1,000
D., Tex. & Ft. W.	21¾	22	21¾	22	800
E. T., V. & G....	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼	5
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	100
Equitable Gas....	112	112	112	112	107
Evans. & T. H....	96¾	97	96¾	97	200
L. E. & West. pf.	77	77	77	77	600
Lake Shore.....	104⅝	104⅞	104¼	104⅜	1,340
Long Island.....	96¼	96¾	96¼	96⅜	5
Louis. & Nash....	61¾	62¼	61¾	62	25,888
L. N. A. & C....	48	48	48	48	100
Manhattan con....	107	109¾	107	109	8,805
Michigan Cent....	89⅞	90	89⅞	89⅞	500
Mil., L. S. & W..	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	200
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	108¾	108¾	108	108	450
Missouri Pacific.	72⅜	72⅝	71⅞	72⅛	3,852
Mo., Kan. & Tex..	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	800
Nash., C. & St. L.	92¾	92¾	92	92⅜	200
N. J. Central....	85⅞	85⅞	85⅜	85⅜	475
N. Y. Central....	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¾	460
N. Y. & New-Eng.	47¼	47¾	47	47¾	5,000
N. Y., L. & W....	114⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	10
N. Y., L. E. & W.	29¾	30	29¾	30	12,179
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	69¾	70¼	69¾	70	3,900
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	300
North. & West. pf.	51⅞	53	51⅞	52	380
Northern Pacific.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	420
North. Pacific pf.	62¾	63¼	62¾	62⅞	8,450
Ohio Southern....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	150
Ohio & Miss.....	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	300
Ontario & West....	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	14
Oregon Imp....	57	57¼	52	54¾	2,675
Oregon Imp. pf.	95	95	95	95	5
Oregon R. & N..	99¾	100¼	99¼	100⅛	1,200
Oregon S. L....	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	1,100
Oregon & Trans..	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	8,050
Pacific Mail.....	38¾	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	4,210
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	98	98	98	98	120
Phil. & Read....	47¾	47¾	47	47¼	14,400
Pull. Pal. Car Co..	202	202	201	202	1,130
Rich. & W. P....	26⅞	27⅜	26⅜	27¼	4,060
St. L. & S. F....	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	110
St. L. & S. F. pf.	63¾	64½	63¾	64	500
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	110¼	110¼	109½	109½	10
St. P. & Duluth..	37½	38	37½	37¾	510
S. Paul, M. & M.	101	101	101	101	100
Sugar Refin. Co..	84¾	85	83¾	83¾	4,544
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	37½	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	3,250
Tenn. C. & I. pf..	102	102	102	102	100
Toledo & O. C....	97	97	96½	96½	200
Texas Pacific....	21¼	21¾	20	20⅛	4,882
Union Pacific....	66¼	67¼	66¼	67	19,050
U. S. Express....	83¾	83¾	83½	83½	1,014
W. St. L. & P....	14	14	14	14	100
W. St. L. & P. pf.	27¼	28	27¼	27½	950
West. Union Tel..	87	87⅝	86⅞	87	19,820
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	65⅜	65¾	65⅜	65¾	400
Total sales.....					239,705

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., Col. & P. 1st.	102	102	102	102	$8,000
At. & Pac. inc.....	21¼	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	5,000
At. & Pac. 4s.....	83	83	83	83	35,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	110	110	110	110	1,000
Canada So. 2d.....	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	7,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	109,000
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	102⅞	103	103	103	6,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
Chicago Gas. 1st.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	11,000
Chi. & O. 5s, deb.	104	104	104	104	9,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	61,000
C., B. & Q. 5s.....	105¼	95	95¼	95¼	12,000
C., St. L. & P. 1st.	100	100	100	100	2,000
Clev. & Can. 1st..	96	96	96	96	5,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	6,000
D. & H. 1867s, 9th.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Den. & R. G. 4s..	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	31,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st, as.....	87	89	87	89	102,000
Det., L. & N. M....	38	38	38	38	25,000
Duluth & M. 1st D.	105	105	105	105	7,000
E. T., V. & G. cg. 5s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	92⅛	40,000
Eliz. & Hig. S. 1st.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Erie 1st cons.....	104¾	104⅞	104¼	104⅜	126,500
Erie inc.....	73	73	73	73	7,200
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94¾	94	94¾	94¾	15,000
G. H. & S. A. 2d, 1905.	108	108	108	108	3,000
Hou. T. 2d cn. 5s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	40,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	25,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1952.	101	101	101	101	15,000
I. & G. N. gen. 6s.	84½	85	84	84	77,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	88	88	88	88	15,000
Iron Mt. 1st.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	7,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	2,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	5,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	6,000
Ky. Central 4s.....	79½	80	78½	80	58,000
L. E. & W. 6s.....	109¾	109¾	109	109	15,000
Lake S. 1st cn. 7s.	128	128	128	128	1,000
Lake S. 2d cn. 7s.	127	127	126¾	126¾	6,000
Long I. gen. 4s...	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	97⅞	98	97⅞	98	35,000
L. & N. gen. 5s....	102¾	103	102¾	103	10,000
L. & N. cn. 6s.....	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
L. & N. 2d, N. O. & M.	100	100	100	100	1,000
L., N. A. & C. 1st cn.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¾	12,000
L. & N. 1st. 1910.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
M. & N. 1st. 1913.	108	108	108	108	10,000
M., L. S. & W. cv.	99¾	100¼	99¼	100¼	146,000
M. & St. L. 1st.	81	81	81	81	1,000
Mo. Pac. 1st. 4s..	99	99	99	99	22,000
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s..	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	6,000
N. & C. 1st, T. & P.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	1,000
Nash. & Chat. cn.	105	105	105	105	10,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s....	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	7,000
N. J. Cent. 7s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	34,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, ext.	107	107	107	107	10,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	1,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, ext.	107	107	107	107	5,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	112	112	112	112	13,000
N. Y. S. & W. 1st, 5s.	97¾	98¼	97¾	98¼	52,000
Nor. & W. gen....	119¾	119¾	119¼	119¼	1,000
North. Pac. 1st....	106	106	106	106	5,000
N. P. & Mon. 1st.	102	102	102	102	77,000
North. Pac. 1st..	118	118	118	118	5,000
North. Pac. 2d....	116	116	115¾	115¾	3,000
North. Pac. 3d....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	17,000
North. Pac. Ter. 1st.	106⅞	107	106⅞	107	5,000
Northwest cn. 7s.	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¼	8,000
N. W. L. 1 5s.....	111	111	111	111	4,000
Ohio & W. cn.....	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2,000
Ohio South. inc..	48¾	50	48¾	49⅞	60,000
Omaha & St. L. 5s.	74¾	75	74¾	75	28,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	5,000
Oregon S. Lde.	112	112	112	112	2,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	105½	106	106	106	10,000
Pitts. & W. 1st..	81¾	82	81¾	82	3,000
P., D. & E. 2d cn.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	84	84	83¾	83⅞	6,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	71	71	70¾	70¾	35,000
Read. 3d pf. inc..	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	1,000
Read. gen. 4s....	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	18,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s..	88¾	89	88¾	89	42,000
Rock Island 5s..	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	32,000
St. L. & S. F. tr. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	24,000
St. P. & Om. cn..	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	10,000
St. Paul Ter. 5s..	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	7,000
St. P. 1st, I. & D.	125	125	125	125	14,000
St. L. C. P. W. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	3,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st.	114	114	114	114	7,000
St. P. M. & M. cn. 4½s.	100½	100½	100½	100½	18,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	12,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	100	100	98¾	98¾	80,000
Texas Pac. 1st. 5s.	88¾	88¾	88	88¼	48,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	158,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	18,000
Union Elev. 1st.	108½	108½	108½	108½	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	5,000
U. P. L. & G. 1st.	99	99	99	99	1,000
Utah South. ext.	100	100¼	100	100¼	24,000
Va. Mid. gen. 6s.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	5,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	99	99	99	99	5,000
West. U. Col. 1st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	35,000
West Shore 4s, g.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	83,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	5,000
W. & St. Peter 2d.	136½	136½	136½	136½	2,000
Total sales.....					$2,130,700

*Unlisted. †Including $20,000 at 100, buyer 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Asforth.....	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,500
Amador.....	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	300
Brunswick.....	.11	.11	.11	.11	600
Cen. Cal. & Va..	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	100
Colchis.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	200
El Cristo.....	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	400
Excelsior.....	.59	.59	.59	.59	500
Horn Silver.....	.89	.89	.89	.89	100
Little Pittsburg.	.07	.07	.07	.07	800
Middle Bar.....	.31	.31	.31	.31	400
Mut. Smelting..	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	300
Plutus.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	500
Plymouth.....	10.37½	10.50	10.37½	10.50	400
Rappahannock..	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,000
Sheshone.....	.08	.09	.08	.08	2,000
Sullivan Consol.	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	100
United Copper..	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	200
Total sales.....					11,980

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Cotton Oil.	58¾	58¾	58½	58¾	2,130
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	51⅝	52⅛	51⅜	51⅝	3,890
Cameron Coal....	34	34½	33¾	34½	100
Chi., Bur. & Q....	101	101¼	100⅝	101	630
Chi., Bur. & Q....	101	101¼	100⅝	101	630
Chi., M. & St. P.	62¾	63¼	62¾	63¼	9,650
Chi. & N. W.....	106⅞	107	106⅞	106⅞	1,050
Can. Southern....	55½	55¾	55¼	55¾	350
Central Pacific..	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	200
C., C. C. & I....	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	100
Consol. Gas Co....	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	100
Chi. M. & St. P.	99	99	99	99	840
Central of N. J..	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	150
Del. Lack. & W..	141¼	141¼	140¾	141	5,600
Lake Shore.....	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	1,050
Louis. & Nash....	61¾	62¼	61¾	62¼	1,120
L. E. & West. pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	200
Missouri Pacific.	72¾	72⅞	71⅞	72¼	4,320
Manhattan Con....	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼	100
Mo., Kan. & T....	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	200
N. Y., L. E. & W.	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	1,050
N. Y. & New-Eng.	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾	5,650
Northern Pacific.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	100
N. Y. Central....	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	100
North. & West. pf.	52	52	52	52	100
Northern Pacific.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	500
Nat. Lead Trust..	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	100
Oregon Trans....	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34¼	1,100
Ore. Short Line..	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	130
Oregon R. & N....	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100
Phil. & Reading..	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	7,360
Pacific Mail.....	39⅛	39⅛	38⅝	39¼	140
Rich. & W. P....	27¼	27¼	26⅞	27¼	4,080
St. L. & S. F. pf.	64¾	64¾	64	64	100
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	100
Texas Pacific....	21	21	20	20¼	9,180
Union Pacific....	67¾	67¾	66¾	67⅛	110
W. St. L. & P....	14	14	14	14	100
Western Union....	87¾	87¾	86¾	87⅛	6,190
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	150
Total sales.....					58,910

OIL.

Pipe Line certs..	85¾	85¾	81¾	82¾	126,000
Total sales.....					2,164,000

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Erie 2d cn.....	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	$5,000
Ga. Pac. 1st 6s....	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	15,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	6,000
Georgia Pac. inc..	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	15,000
L. E. & W. 1st.....	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	3,000
M., K. & T. 2s.....	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¾	5,000
N. O. 6s, 1919....	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	4,000
P. & R. 1st pf. in.	83⅞	84	84	84	19,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	3,000
Rock Island 6s....	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞	20,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s..	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	5,000
Tex. & Pac. 1st.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	4,000
Union Pac. 1st....	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	5,000
West Shore 4s....	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	14,000
Total sales.....					$131,000

The stock market was very dull and slightly heavy in the morning, but improved in the afternoon both in point of activity and strength. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Oregon Short Line, 2⅜; Evansville and Terre Haute and Manhattan consolidated, each 2; Erie preferred, 1⅝; Denver and Rio Grande Western and Pacific Mail, each 1¼; Northwestern preferred and Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, each 1; Louisville and Nashville and New-York, Susquehanna and Western preferred, each ⅞, and Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, ⅝. Paul preferred, New-York Central, Norfolk and Western preferred, and Wabash, each ¾. *Declined*—Oregon Improvement, 2¼; Texas Pacific, 1⅛; Manitoba, 1, and Ohio Southern, ⅜.

Money on call loaned at 1½@3 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. The posted rate for 60-day sight was reduced to $4 86½, the demand rate being unchanged at $4 89½. Actual business was done at $4 86⅞ @$4 87 for 60-day bills, $4 89 for demand, $4 90½@$4 90¾ for transfers, and $4 84⅜@$4 85 for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛@95¼ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s advanced ⅛ on the 1907 issue and ⅛ on the 1925. The sales on call were $60,000 4s registered at 127¾@ 127⅞, and $12,500 4½s registered at 107⅞. In State securities $7,500 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 87¾, $45,000 South Carolina non-funding 6s at 4½, seller 20, and $45,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 72½. Bank stocks were neglected.

The demand for railway mortgages was better than for several days, and with few exceptions at higher prices. The principal changes were: Atlantic and Pacific 4s, Rio Grande Western firsts, assented, 2⅝; Brooklyn Elevated firsts, 2½; Nashville and Chattanooga consolidated, 2; Ohio Southern incomes, 1⅞; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville seconds, 1¼; Northwestern sinking fund 5s, Richmond and Danville 5s, and St. Paul, Iowa and Dakota firsts, each 1, and Illinois Central consolidated, Lake Shore registered seconds, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western convertibles, each ¾. *Declined*—Reading third preference incomes, 1; Texas and Pacific 5s, ⅞, and Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette land grants, and Reading second preference incomes, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 92¾@91¾@ 92⅜, and American Cottonseed Oil certificates at 58¾@58⅝@58½. Mount Desert and Eastern Shore Land sold at $22@$2 12½. In mining stocks Homestake silver sold at 90@ 89, Consolidated California and Virginia at $8 25, and Sutro Tunnel, Union Trust Company certificates, at .56

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American Ex.....	146½		Lincoln National..	175	
Broadway National.	250		Metropolitan.....	113	
Commerce.....	185		New-York.....	225	
Continental.....	128		North America.....	160	
Corn Exchange....	225		Park.....	226	
Fourteenth Street.	185		People's.....	200	
Fourth National...	153		Phenix.....	134	
Garfield National..	300		Second National...	320	
Hanover.....	220		Tradesmen's.....	102	
Importers & Trad's.	510		U. S. National.....	210	
Leather Manuf'rs.	228		Western National..	95	

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r....	107⅜	108¼	Cur. 6s, 1896.	122½	.....
4½s, '91, c....	107⅜	108¼	Cur. 6s, 1897.	126¾	.....
4s, 1907, r....	127⅛	128	Cur. 6s, 1898.	129	.....
4s, 1907, c....	128¾	129	Cur. 6s, 1899.	131½	.....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	120	.....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.....$78,602,097 | Balances.....$4,530,151

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.....	55¼	55⅜	N. J. Cent....	95¼	95½
Reading.....23	11-16	23¾	Oregon Trans	34¾	34½
Lehigh Nav....	54¼	54⅞	St. Paul.....	72	73
Nor. Pacific.	27⅜	27½	Reading gen.	92¼	92¾
Nor. Pac. pf.	62½	62⅞	Read. 1st pf..	83¾	83⅞
Lehigh Nav.	62	62¼	Read. 2d pf..	70¾	70⅞
West N. Y..	12¾	13	Read. 3d pf..	57½	...

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.....	1.95	Ophir.....	5.50
Best & Belcher..	4.80	Potosi.....	2.35
Bodie Consolidated	1.35	Savage.....	5.15
Choliar.....	2.30	Sierra Nevada..	2.30
Consol. Cal. & Va..	7.62½	Union Consolidated	3.80
Crown Point.....	5.50	Utah.....	1.35
Gould & Curry....	2.80	Yellow Jacket.....	4.60
Hale & Norcross...	4.30	Navajo Queen.....	1.90
Mexican.....	8.70	North Belle Isle....	2.55
Mount Diablo.....	2.25	Commonwealth.....	5.12½
Navajo.....	1.40		

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, March 4.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st 7s.	119.50	Tamarack M. Co.	135.00
At. & Top. 2d 7s.	109.50	Mass. Central....	13.25
Atch. & Topeka..	51.50	San. D. Land Co.	23.00
Boston & Albany.	213.00	West End Land.	27.25
Boston & Maine.	168.00	Lamson Stores..	57.5
Chi. Bur. & Q....	101.00	Atlantic.....	13.50
Chi. San. & Clev.	25.00	Boston & Mont..	40.25
Eastern.....	80.37½	Kearsarge.....	7.50
Eastern 6s.....	125.50	Atlantic & Pacific	7.75
Flint & Pere M..	16.50	Cal. Southern....	18.00
Flint & Pere M. pf	96.50	Chi. K. & W. 5s.	81.62½
Mexican Central.	14.00	Chi. K. & W. inc.	22.00
Mex. Cent. 4s....	74.00	Chi., Bur. & N..	54.25
N. Y. & N. Eng..	47.37½	Clev. & Can. pf.	30.00
N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	127.00	K. C., Ft. S. & G. pf.	135.00
Og. & L. Champ..	40.00	K. C., Ft. S. & G. 7s.	117.00
Old Colony.....	170.50	K. C., Mem. & B.	57.00
Wis. Central....	18.00	Mex. Cent. inc..	18.50
Wis. Central pf..	38.00	Mex. Cent. 1us.	80.
Allouez M. Co....	3.00	N. Y. & N. E. pf.	115.75
Atlantic & Pacific	25.00	Oregon S. L. 6s..	91.50
Catalpa.....	17.00	Pueblo 7s.....	112.00
Franklin.....	13.00	Onora 7s.....	74.75
Oscoola.....	14.00	South. Kansas 6s.	88.50
Pewabic.....	76.00	South. Kan. inc..	76.00
Quincy.....	86.00	Union Pacific....	67.12½
Bell Telephone..	228.50	Wis. Telephone..	32.75
Boston Land....	2.30	Tex. Telephone..	5.00
Water Power....	7.25	Allman.....	51.50

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 4, 1889.

COFFEE—Further hardened in private trade, on light offerings, and in sympathy with the buoyancy in options, though again inactive, with fair invoices of Rio quoted up to 18¾c., and fair to good Cucuta 19½c. Sales range 18½@19½c., with sales reported of 3,000 bags Rio on private terms.....Warehouse deliveries of Coffee here, last week, 52,407 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 68,042 bags.....and at the opening to-day Rio Coffee was much more freely dealt in on a stronger market, stimulated by the higher range cabled from Havre and Hamburg and moderate deliveries to the ports of outlet at Brazil, (for two days, 17,000 bags to Rio Janeiro and 14,000 bags to Santos, though last-named purchases reported for the United States of 80,000 bags at Rio Janeiro and 20,000 bags at Santos,) with a resulting rise here for the day of 5@10 points, closing steadily, and at the close here March stood at 17c.@17.05c., April at 16.95c.@17c., May at 17c.@17.05c., June at 17.15c.@17.20c., July at 17.25c.@17.30c., and August to December within the range of 17.40c.@17.65c.

COTTON—Under rather favorable cables and light deliveries to the port (since our last only 10,810 bales) was advanced on options here, for the day, 5@14 points on a moderate movement, winding up steadily; 49,400 bales were placed on options here, bringing March to 9.98c.@9.99c.; April, 10.06c.@ 10.09c.; May, 10.13c.@10.15c.; June, 10.26c.@ 10.21c.; July, 10.27c.@10.28c.; August, 10.34c.@ 10.35c., and September, 9.93c.@9 94c. and October, 9.72c.@9.73c., and November, to 9.83c.@9.86c.

Asking for prompt delivery, 285 bales sold to spinners at former prices, and last week

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,706. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MORE MISSING WITNESSES

THE CEILING JOB GANG OFF FOR THEIR HEALTH.

SUPERINTENDENT ANDREWS CAN'T TELL WHERE HIS WIFE IS AND THE MUCH-SOUGHT SNAITH IS STILL INVISIBLE.

ALBANY, March 5.—Certain ladies and gentlemen who are somewhat interested in the result of the investigation which the ceiling committee is now carrying on are evidently fearful that the melting snows and Spring rains of Albany may have a deleterious effect upon their several constitutions and have therefore hastened to betake themselves to more salubrious climes. Mrs. Andrews left town last Friday to visit a "sick friend" in Boston, and, oddly enough, she has failed to inform her husband of her safe arrival in the city of beans and brains. He does not even know her present address or the name of the ailing "friend." Mr. Fish informed him this morning that the committee would be glad to have converse with the lady in question on Thursday at 11 o'clock, and that it behooved him to assert his conjugal authority and recall her to the post of trial and of duty.

Arthur Henry Rowe, Esq., alleged architect and jack-of-all-trades, has also failed to respond to the invitation of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and has hied him to Memphis, Tenn.

Contractor Snaith and his wife are perhaps renewing the delights of their honeymoon; certainly they are yet to be heard from. The general desire on the part of those prominently interested to refrain from aiding the committee in its arduous labors is the severest possible reflection upon that immoral band of 11 who, under the able leadership of Messrs Ainsworth and Greene, smilingly attempted to do so much, and really succeeded in covering up the little that was known on the subject of the ceiling frauds. The witnesses were all precipitate in their desire to testify before the whitewashing committee; they are equally precipitate at present in removing themselves beyond the ken of the Fish committee.

There is a disposition here in Albany to severely criticise the personnel of the new committee now at work in every possible way. There is absolutely no cause for this, and it is both unjust and unfair. Everything has been done to expedite the work of investigation, but there have been many things to contend against. Not the least of these is the sudden and unexpected absence of so many of the important witnesses. The members of the committee are most heartily in touch with each other, and, if they are given time and sufficient power, will probe to the bottom this disgraceful affair. The Assembly should grant the committee unlimited time and not ask for a final report on March 14. It should be allowed to continue the investigation until the witnesses now absent have completed their little pleasure jaunts and can be forced to show their hands.

The committee held a very brief session this morning. The real work will not begin until to-morrow, when Clarence A. Seward and John M. Bowers are expected to aid with their advice and counsel. A few questions were put to-day bearing chiefly upon the whereabouts of his wife. He said that he had seen neither Snaith nor Rowe of late, and did not know where they were.

Mr. Creamer of the committee asked: "Do you know of Mr. Snaith figuring on the Capitol with regard to its completion, with a view of taking a contract on it?"

"No, Sir," answered the witness, amid the audible smiles of the spectators.

When questioned as to what he had done with the $3,500 voted to him as extra salary, Andrews replied that $1,000 of it had been used to help pay for his share of the Eagle-street lot; the remainder had been used in various ways, part of it going as his contribution to the campaign fund. This interesting subject was not pressed, Chairman Fish ruling that it was better to postpone further questioning in this direction until a little later in the investigation.

There is likely to be some question as to the validity of Mr. Andrews's bonds. When he was appointed to office in 1883 by Buffalo's quondam, Messrs. Miller and Tanner, became his bondsmen. He has never been reappointed by the Capital Commissioners, although his term expired long ago. The questions arises as to whether the bondsmen are still liable, the bond never having been renewed. The consensus of opinion is that the surety is still good.

Mr. Sullivan was the only other witness called. He produced his books and papers bearing on the Capitol job, which were put to Expert Yaldens hands for examination. Sullivan said that he was anxious to go to Colorado on business, but would stay, subject to the orders of the committee, so long as he was wanted.

"Yes," said the Chairman, "you certainly have always been on hand and easily found. It is a pity that some other witnesses haven't followed your good example."

Gov. Hill is preparing a message to the Legislature, which he intends to have ready by Monday night, criticising the action of the House in proceeding with the investigation.

Architect Rowe boarded for a week and a half at 64 East Eleventh-street. He moved away two weeks ago without leaving his future address. He had been in the house such a little while that even the landlady knows less about him than she does of her newest boarder. He conducted himself like a gentleman, and did not leave an unpaid bill.

ENGLEWOOD'S LYCEUM.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., March 5.—The stockholders of the Englewood Lyceum Company last night voted to erect a lyceum building on the northeast corner of Palisade-avenue and Engle-street. Work upon the building will be begun at once. It will be of brick with brownstone trimmings, and will contain a hall capable of seating 700 people, a library, reading and reception rooms, and bowling alleys. The company's capital is $30,000. The stockholders elected these Directors: E. A. Brinckerhoff, Sheppard Homans, Donald Mackay, Clinton H. Blake, Dwight A. Jones, John E. Miller, Samuel M. Riker, Barstow Drake-Smith, Charles R. Flint, R. H. Rockefeller, J. H. Tillotson. At a meeting of the Directors Dwight A. Jones was elected President, Sheppard Homans Vice-President, and Barstow Drake-Smith Secretary and Treasurer.

MR. GARRETT READY FOR HIS TRIP.

RINGWOOD, N. J., March 5.—Mr. Garrett spent his last day at Ringwood in a very quiet manner. Notwithstanding the inclement weather he had his daily exercise out of doors, and took a short walk about the grounds of the Miller mansion. All preparations have been completed for the departure of the Garrett family from Ringwood to-morrow. They will leave on a special train in the morning. The party includes Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Dr. Jacobs, two servants, and some intimate friends of the family from Baltimore. This will be Mr. Garrett's second trip to Mexico since he has been in failing health.

CREAMERY MEN ORGANIZING.

CHICAGO, March 5.—A permanent association of creamery supply manufacturers was effected this afternoon under the name of the Association of Creamery Supply Houses of the West. It was a result of several previous gatherings.

There was an air of secrecy about the meeting, and it was the private talk of some of those present that no mention of the meeting be made by the press, "as it only concerned private trade matters." Officers were elected, but their names were not given out. Chicago, Elgin, Kansas City, and a number of places in Iowa and Wisconsin are represented in the membership.

MR. WINDOM RESIGNS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 5.—Col. Andrews of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company, (Ends Tehuantepec Ship Railway) has received the resignation of the Hon. William Windom as President of that concern. Col. Andrews has also received information that the Mexican Government has granted the charter requested by the company, provided on the demands of foreign capitalists, and will guarantee interest on the $60,000,000 estimated to be necessary to construct the road, in the event of any deficiency in the earnings.

HAD ENOUGH OF PROHIBITION.

PROVIDENCE, March 5.—The joint special committee on constitutional changes favorably reported to the House to-day a bill to annul amendment 5 of the Constitution, (the prohibitory amendment.) The bill will be made the special order on Thursday.

The Medical bill, to bar out all but the so-called regular profession from practice in the State, was killed in the House to-day.

MRS. FRIEND TO COME TO NEW-YORK.

LANSING, Mich., March 5.—The Governor has fully considered the case of Olive E. Friend and her relatives, who were arrested on charges of fraud in connection with the Electric Sugar Refining muddle, and he has decided not to recall his extradition warrant. This means that Mrs. Friend and the Howards and the Halsteads must go to New-York for trial.

"THE JESUITS OATH."

THE SOCIETY OF JESUS SUES THE TORONTO "MAIL" FOR LIBEL.

MONTREAL, March 5.—To-day Messrs. Trudel, Charbonneau, and Lamothe, acting under instructions from the Society of Jesus, entered an action against the *Mail* Printing Company of Toronto for $50,000 for libel. The libel complained of is contained in an article in the issue of the *Mail* of Feb. 11 last headed: "The Jesuits' Oath." The head lines read as follows: "Interesting documents for Canadian readers," "the Pope's authority laupreme," "all Protestant authority heretical," "Protestant doctrines damnable," "Calvinists, Huguenots, and other Protestants to be damned," "a terrible obligation." Then the article follows, translated from and credited to *Le Semeur Franco-Americain*, and says, in opening:

"We give below the oath which every Jesuit takes when he enters the order. In view of the fact that the Jesuits rule the Romish Church to-day and are already strong in the United States and Canada, it is not amiss for Americans and Canadians to read, mark, and inwardly digest this dreadful oath. The oath published is as follows:

"I—N—Now, in the presence of Almighty God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Blessed Michael the Archangel, the Blessed John the Baptist, the Holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and the saints and sacred hosts of heaven, and to you, my Ghostly Father, do declare from my heart, without mental reservation, that the Pope is Christ's Vicar-General, and is the true and only head of the Universal Church throughout the earth, and that, by virtue of the keys and binding and loosing, given to his Holiness by Jesus Christ, he has the power to depose heretical Kings, Princes, States, Commonwealths, and Governments, all being illegal without his sacred confirmation, and that they may be safely destroyed.

"Therefore, to the utmost of my power, I will defend this doctrine and his Holiness's rights and customs against all usurpers of heretical or Protestant authority whatsoever, especially against the now-pretended authority and church in England and all its adherents, and opposing the sacred mother church of Rome.

"I do renounce and disown my allegiance as due to any heretical King, Prince, or any state-named Protestant, or to any of their inferior magistrates or affairs. I do further declare the doctrine of the Church of England, of the Calvinists, Huguenots, and other Protestants to be damnable, and those to be damned who will not forsake the same.

"I do further declare that I will help, assist, and advise all or any of his Holiness's agents in any place wherever I be, and do the utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestant doctrine, and to destroy all their pretended power, legal or otherwise.

"I do further profess and declare, notwithstanding that I am dispensed with, to assume my religion heretical for the propagation of the mother church's interest; to keep secret and private all her agents' counsels, from time to time, as they shall intrust me directly or indirectly, but execute all which shall be proposed, given in charge, or discovered unto me by you, my Ghostly Father, or by any of this convent.

"In confirmation of which I do take this most holy and blessed sacrament of the Eucharist, and witness the same further with my hand and seal in the face of this holy convent."

The Rev. Father Hudon of St. Mary's College was seen and denied the allegations, and said that the agitation in Ontario had its basis wholly in politics.

THE DAKOTA WHEAT CROP.

STATISTICIAN SHERIDAN'S FIGURES AS TO A SHORTAGE NOT CORRECT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—According to Statistician Sheridan of Dakota there is a shortage in the State of 3,415,351 bushels of wheat to supply seed and bread to the next crop. Of course few at all conversant with the situation believe it. The facts are that on March 1 there were nearly 3,500,000 bushels of wheat in elevators in Dakota. Just how much farmers have in their granaries is not easy to estimate with even approximate certainty. But the statistician says only 20 per cent is on hand for sale and seed consumption, which would make the total now in the hands of farmers 4,000,000 bushels less than will be required for seed, saying nothing of the wants of the people for food. There are parts of the north and south ends of the State that seed will have to be shipped in, where their crop was too poor in quality to make it safe to put in the ground. The great bulk of the Territory, however, was not struck with the frost, and in many sections where the frost did damage it was only in spots.

Farmers are selling considerable wheat now south of the frost line, and are marketing some good wheat north of it, even. There is no reason to suppose the figures mentioned are correct. Farmers in Dakota have been short before, but never so short as not only to keep enough for bread and seed but have a little to spare during the Summer. If Dakota produced nearly 38,000,000 bushels, as Mr. Sheridan says, and has on hand of the previous crop a per cent., then the total supply was approximately 40,000,000 bushels each year. If 25,000,000 bushels have been sent out, as he asserts, then there are left 13,500,000 bushels, less the amount so far consumed for food.

Allowing that the Territory has 700,000 inhabitants and that 5 bushels each is required for bread, that would take 3,500,000 bushels, and to seed, say, 4,000,000 acres, would take 5,500,000 bushels more, together 9,000,000 bushels; there should then be 13,500,000 bushels on hand. When there is yet available for shipment 4,500,000 bushels, after supplying seed and bread for the remainder of the crop year.

A BIG RIOT IN CHINA.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE ATTACKED AND THE BRITISH BURNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The steamer City of New-York from China and Japan brings advices that relief is now coming in from all sides for the great distress in North China caused by last season's flood, but nevertheless it is feared that many thousands of people will perish in the cold of Winter.

In consequence of the arrest at Ching Kiang Foo of a Chinaman by the police, 6,000 rioters assembled on Feb. 5, burned down the English Consulate and attacked the American Consulate, doing great damage.

Many of the passengers arriving at this port by the steamer City of New-York were Count Sawo, Marquis Maeda, and three under officials, who comprise the party sent to this country by the Emperor of Japan to examine the military and naval systems of the United States. While in this city they will visit the cruiser Charleston, and from here they will proceed to New-York and thence to Washington. West Point, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis will be points of interest.

MORE VOTES THAN VOTERS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 5.—This town is astir to-day over the result of the primary held here Saturday for the nomination of a Democratic ticket. William Lynsky, who is charged with stuffing the ballot box at the primaries, was arraigned before Judge Alfred D. Van Doren this afternoon in the presence of a great crowd of people. The defendant was represented by Henry S. Terhune, City Solicitor, and the State by William D. Campbell. After two hours' discussion the prisoner was placed under $500 bail to appear before the Grand Jury at the May term. The difficulty arose from the spirited fight between Capt. Charles Morris and Henry Guzel, the candidates for the nomination for Collector of Ocean Township. There were 1,200 ballots cast, and the polling list calls for but 1,008.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE STORM.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 5.—The storm that has been raging here for three days past has played havoc at various sections along the coast. Several wash-outs at Monmouth Beach have occurred, and the great wrought-iron pier has been warped and shattered by the high winds and huge waves. Richard J. Dobbins's famous bulkhead adjoining the West End Hotel and fronting the Howland Hotel, has been damaged to the extent of $800. The storm is still in a furious state, and the Shrewsbury River has risen to high-water mark. Grave fears are apprehended at Seabright to-night, as an overflow is hourly expected. The town has been submerged three times during the past two months.

DARTMOUTH STUDENTS SUSPENDED.

HANOVER, N. H., March 5.—Five Dartmouth students—three Seniors and two Juniors—have been suspended from college for periods ranging from four weeks to four months for disregard of college law and disorderly conduct. Among them is a member of the college baseball nine who is suspended for the remainder of the college year.

The attempt by the Freshmen to abduct the Sophomore toastmaster and the retaliatory proceedings of the latter's classmates 9 Sophomores have been suspended for the remainder of the term and 14 Sophomores and 7 Freshmen have been put on probation.

ASHORE ON EATON'S NECK.

PORT EATON, Long Island, March 5.—The schooner Holmes, Capt. Saunders, of St. John, New-Brunswick, with lumber, consigned to A. F. Henry, New-York, went ashore on Eaton's Neck this morning. The vessel lies easy and will probably be got off when some of her cargo is lightered.

MAKING GERMANY UNEASY

PREMIER CRISPI'S PLANS FOR ITALY'S ARMAMENT.

COMPARING THE ITALIAN TO THE FROG IN THE FABLE—PROPOSED CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, March 5.—Official dispatches from Rome cause some uneasiness in the Foreign Office. Although Signor Crispi remains at the head of affairs, he warns Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky that the development of the Italian Army which had been arranged by himself and his allies must undergo a period of suspension. Probably Italy's twelve army corps will be reduced to ten and the frontier works be limited to defensive lines. The weakness of Premier Crispi has long been recognized here. He was the subject of a recent article in the Cologne *Gazette*, making a wondrous comparison between him and Bismarck and predicting that the Italian statesman would have the fate of the frog in the fable which aspired to be as big as an ox. Though disappointed, Bismarck and Kalnoky accept the position. They admit Crispi's necessities and will not seek to compel him to fulfill his private engagements. Such an increase of armaments as he agreed to would involve his downfall and the probable succession of a Ministry unfriendly to the alliance.

According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the Government has abandoned the intention to ask the Reichstag to prolong the Socialist law under its present form. Having consulted the leaders of the Government groups, Bismarck will prepare a bill relaxing the rigors of the law, which will be introduced and passed in time to become operative during the elections of 1890.

The *Bremer Volkszeitung* has been seized for having published an attack upon Prince Bismarck. The police profited by the occasion to make a general search of the offices of the paper. The Directors protested against this action and appealed to the law. Their counsel maintained in court that the authorities had, under the law, no right to take general action against the paper in dealing with a special offense. The court supported the police. The newspapers of the various parties, including the Cologne *Gazette*, approve the protest of the *Volkszeitung*.

The *Berliner Volksblatt* says: "It is certain that a conference has been held at The Hague of Socialist delegates from Germany, England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Holland. Herren Bebel and Liebknecht were present. The programme was arranged for an international congress, which will be held during the Paris Exhibition.

The *North German Gazette*, commenting upon Premier Tirard's suppression of the French Patriotic League, asserts its action was to the attitude of the Government of the Italian Army, which had been arranged by himself and his allies must undergo a period of suspension. Probably Italy's twelve army corps will be reduced to ten and the frontier works be limited to defensive lines. The weakness of Premier Crispi has long been recognized here. He was the subject of a recent article in the Cologne *Gazette*, making a wondrous comparison between him and Bismarck and predicting that the Italian statesman would have the fate of the frog in the fable which aspired to be as big as an ox. Though disappointed, Bismarck and Kalnoky accept the position. They admit Crispi's necessities and will not seek to compel him to fulfill his private engagements. Such an increase of armaments as he agreed to would involve his downfall and the probable succession of a Ministry unfriendly to the alliance.

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permitted to shake hands or even to touch his garments. He was in good humor, and took the thing in excellent temper.

Persons accustomed to visiting the White House find it changed a good deal in a day, although the changes are not startling. Private Secretary Halford has moved out a desk recently occupied by Mr. Hendley, and has replaced it by a table occupied by E. F. Tibbetts, stenographer. In the adjoining rooms, at the desk formerly occupied by Mr. Saunders, the only Democratic clerk brought in by Mr. Cleveland, Miss Sanger, another clerk, has been seated. A Chicago man has been appointed steward in place of W. T. Sinclair, who resigned to go to New-York with Mr. Cleveland. Sergt. E. S. Dinsmore, who was employed for two years and a half under the last President, has been restored to his place of chief usher and is on duty.

The family of the President have been assigned to their quarters in the White House. What is known as the President's room, the second from the west on the north side, has been given to the McKee children and their nurses. This is also known as Nellie Grant's room. The President has taken the "Prince of Wales's Room," as it is called, which is situated next to the library or Executive office. This is the room beyond the round portico to the west. Mrs. Harrison has the next room to the west, with a small boudoir on the southwest corner. The room directly opposite the latter, which Mrs. Cleveland used as a boudoir, is given to Mr. and Mrs. McKee. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison have the room directly opposite the President's office, on the north side, with a small room adjoining on the east, which is given to the baby and nurse. Mrs. Harrison's room is the one in which President Garfield lay during his illness.

The members of the Cabinet of President Harrison are expected to qualify to-morrow or Thursday. There will be no Cabinet meeting until all have qualified. Mr. Windom called upon Secretary Fairchild to-day. Mr. Fairchild was ready and anxious to surrender, but Mr. Windom said he would not be able to take hold immediately. First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson has resigned, his resignation to take effect upon the appointment of his successor.

There are few persons who have read the inaugural message. Most of those who have read it, and who have been asked their opinions about it, say that they "want to read it again before being quoted." Civil service reformers are disposed to regard the references to that subject as intended to please the spoilsmen rather than the friends of the reform.

Ex-President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland were "at home" this afternoon at Secretary Fairchild's to all who were disposed to call upon them, and there was a steady stream of the friends of both through the rooms of the Secretary's house. The ex-President was none the worse for his exposure to the rain of yesterday, and he talked cheerfully of the incidents of the day. He was greatly pleased at the expression of regret at his departure. To one visitor who would insist upon it that he could not stay away long Mr. Cleveland answered pleasantly that if he did not come back it would be some one else who would do well, and when the time came he would be here to shout for him. Secretary Whitney and Mrs. Whitney, Secretary Vilas, Secretary Endicott and Mrs. Endicott, and Postmaster-General and Mrs. Dickinson were among the callers.

Mr. Cleveland received in the front parlor while Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Fairchild met callers in the adjoining room. Mrs. Cleveland was never more charming than she was to-day. Many handsome floral tokens of regard were sent to her by admirers, and she was obliged to hear a succession of regrets at her departure. The ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom, Col. D. S. Lamont and Miss Lamont and their children, with Postmaster-General and Mrs. Dickinson will leave here for New-York to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The efforts of the Senate to prevent the House of Representatives from entirely cutting off the royalty to be paid for the use of steam plate printing presses in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing came to naught at an early hour yesterday morning, when the Senate conferrees on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill yielded to the demands of the House. The House conferrees were so persistently stubborn that it was plain that, unless they did so, the whole bill would fail and an extra session of Congress would have to be called. So they gave way and the Knights of Labor have thus scored a complete victory over the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Senate itself.

This bit, as it finally passed, cuts the royalty for the use of the presses down to the nominal sum of 1 cent per thousand impressions, and provides that no money shall be spent for the repair or reconstruction of the presses. These provisions made it necessary to add $50,000 to the item for wages for plate printers, making the total $456,000. It is not known whether or not the patentees of the steam presses will accept the conditions forced upon them by the bill. If they decide to refuse the 1 cent royalty the Government is likely soon to find itself subject to the dictation of the limited number of plate printers in the country in the matter of wages to be paid and methods to be used for printing its currency and revenue stamps, while Congress will have to provide an additional building to accommodate the additional force necessary to do by hand the work now done by steam presses.

The first Hotchkiss guns manufactured in America have just been completed, and are ready to be turned over to the Navy Department. Lieut.-Commander Very, who is in charge of the American branch of the Hotchkiss Company, writes that the company is prepared to execute expeditiously the contract for guns. One of Secretary Whitney's last official acts was to disapprove the majority report of a board appointed some time ago to consider the subject of electric plants on board war vessels. The Secretary very severely rebuked the officers signing the report for exceeding their discretion. The board had entered into a discussion as to which bureau should have the duty of supplying such plants, and in referring to this the Secretary said: "The views of the majority of the board as to which bureau should supply dynamos are interesting, but wholly beyond the scope of their duty." He added that the assignment of business among the several bureaus of the department was a matter entirely in the discression of the Secretary, in which no one else in the department was called upon to interfere.

Arrangements were completed at the Navy Department Saturday for the acceptance of the gunboat Yorktown, including a formal letter of acceptance, but instead of signing it Secretary Whitney indorsed the documents as follows:

"These reports, embodying the results of the trial of the Yorktown's machinery, on final action may with propriety be taken by my successor. The conditions of the trial which the Yorktown has been subjected to are much more severe than those required in any previous trial. Upon the recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering rules have been adopted for these trials, under which, for the first time, the horse power developed by the main and auxiliary machinery is accurately tested, cards being taken with such frequency as to leave no possible opportunity for any error. This trial has been at sea instead of in smooth water. The results of this trial are most creditable to the contractors. The elective power which they were required to produce and guarantee was more than 10 per cent. in excess previously from contractors of the department. Until the contract for the Yorktown was entered into the standard of the department had been five horse power per ton of machinery, and of the four ships built under that standard, two failed to reach even that result, and were accepted by the department notwithstanding. The Yorktown, with 330 tons of machinery, has produced upon the trial 3,298 indicated horse power—more than 10 horse power per ton of machinery—and as speed is directly dependent upon this consideration, its importance to the department cannot be overestimated. It would be entirely proper for the vessel to be accepted, reserving $10,000 as security for the small matters yet unfinished, but it is perhaps better to leave the matter to my successor."

Robert S. Chilton, for some years a clerk in the Department of State, has been appointed by Vice-President Morton to be his private secretary.

There are many striking and felicitous differences between yesterday and to-day. There were no inaugural ceremonies to-day. There was an unpleasant superfluity of rain yesterday. There was none to-day, and the sun shone just as brightly as if it had given the new Administration no cause for dissatisfaction. There was no mud on the streets to-day and the people who plodded over miles of territory yesterday wished that March 4 had fallen on Tuesday instead of Monday. The thousands of open-air seats that were surcharged with moisture were as dry as a bone to-day, and the people who sat on them yesterday wondered hoarsely why Gen. Greely could not have induced the elements to show more respect for a Republican President.

There was a high wind out of doors to-day, and it sometimes disturbed the dust that the sun scorched into the place, but no man of the had experienced several days of rain objected to the dust when it was tempered by the rays of the sun. Visitors to Washington were delighted with the change. Many residents indicated their satisfaction with the change also. Among these were the cab drivers. The wet weather had not put money in their pockets. There was no pleasure in driving about a city that was undergoing a continuous shower bath. Everybody wanted to drive to-day and all sorts of vehicles were put in commission. The Washington hackman may not be a person of broad experience, but he knows Washington. Either he or his horse can find any of the public buildings with eyes shut. The gentleman from the country—to use a Washingtonism expression—wanted to see the residences of a number of prominent persons whom he knew or had heard of. He was accommodated, and everything on wheels was on the go most of the day, the drivers pointing out to their fares the houses of members of ex-President Cleveland's Cabinet, the houses once owned by Blaine, the pile once known as Stewart Castle, a cosy little brick mansion occupied and owned by Senator Edmunds, Zach Chandler's old house, and a dozen or more residences in which the average visiter to Washington takes an interest.

Everybody did not ride, so thousands were on the streets. Soldiers, particularly National Guardsmen, seem to require very little sleep, so the streets were alive with them long before persons who have no passion for donning a uniform were awake. Bands were pleasantly numerous. Some of them played their best music in the neighborhood of the White House; others serenaded prominent visitors; others again played as they marched through Pennsylvania-avenue to the cars. The Seventh Regiment, before it boarded its special train for New-York, gave some thousands of people an idea of how it can march when it tries. It marched to the music of Cappa's Band. Some of the boys complained of being lame and blamed the car track that runs through the centre of Pennsylvania-avenue for it. They do not appear to be found of Washington.

How many thousands of people attempted to overlook the city and surrounding country from the top of the Washington monument will never be known. At 4 o'clock, when the elevator refused to run any more for the day, there was a throng that numbered hundreds waiting its turn. Everything that was to be seen was looked at, and as there was no rigid programme to be observed the average visitor obtained a fair share of recreation by paying prices that were only from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than in ordinary times. Few of the military or civic organizations from abroad will be found here to-morrow, but the city will not fall into the old rut for several days. At least it will not look its old self until the multitude of inauguration stands have been removed, and they are all in place yet. Whisky and other stimulants still come very high, but red-headed ducks, roasted or boiled, have fallen from $5 to $3. This may be accepted as an indication that the inauguration madness has lost much of its original strength.

The citizens of Sioux City, Iowa, who are here with their famous corn-palace train, have made arrangements with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to take their train to Jersey City. It will leave here late to-morrow night and reach Jersey City Thursday morning, where it will remain two days.

MR. WANAMAKER ACCEPTS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The announcement of John Wanamaker's appointment as Postmaster-General reached this city about noon to-day. Immediately a score or more of Mr. Wanamaker's friends called at his establishment, Thirteenth and Chestnut streets, to tender their congratulations. Only a few of the many found the merchant in, as he had been attending to his private business and a meeting of the Williamson Trustees.

One of Wanamaker's most intimate friends and advisers, Thomas Dolan, was early on the spot and heartily congratulated him. Mr. Wanamaker met several representatives of the press in his private office about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He received them in his usual pleasant manner, accepted their congratulations, and handed over his official notification from the President's private secretary, Mr. Halford, which he received at 3:20 P. M. The message read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 5, 1889.

John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Penn.:

The President directs me to say that your nomination has been confirmed and to ask you to report as soon as convenient. E. HALFORD.

To this Mr. Wanamaker sent the following reply:

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Executive Mansion, Washington:

Your telegram notifying me of the honor of my election to your Cabinet is received, and, agreeably to your request, I will leave here on the 6:30 train to-morrow (Wednesday) morning and report to you on my arrival about noon. JOHN WANAMAKER.

"I have received scores and scores of congratulations," said Mr. Wanamaker, "but they are not with me in my reach. Here is one which you may copy":

It was from Quay and read: "The Senate has just confirmed the President's nominations, and you are Postmaster-General. Accept my hearty congratulations."

"I must go to Washington to-morrow, as indicated in my message to the President," said Mr. Wanamaker.

"Is there any truth in the report, Mr. Wanamaker, that you have leased the house recently occupied by ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney?" he was asked.

"None whatever," was the reply. "I have not as yet even looked at any residence in Washington with a view to renting, but I will make all my arrangements to that effect in the near future."

FOREIGN COMMENTS.

BERLIN, March 5.—Excepting the *Tageblatt* and the *Vossische Zeitung* the papers here reserve their opinions on President Harrison's inaugural address. The *Tageblatt* says that the address shows an arrogant spirit and that it does not display particularly friendly feelings toward other powers.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says: "Friends of America hoped for a more friendly disposition from Harrison than from Cleveland. The message hardly strengthens that hope, referring to American interests and interests as if necessarily supreme, a view other nations will not be inclined to recognize."

These criticisms arise from ill-informed expectation that the message would contain some deliverance on the Samoan dispute which would indicate the intention of the new Government to depart from the Bayard policy in a direction that would meet Germany's desires. More balanced and better conceived utterances ought to appear in the semi-official press, which, though not bound to comment upon the message in a spirit of admiration, will not commit the mistake of supposing that Mr. Harrison ought to have made a more explicit statement regarding Samoa.

In a brief allusion the *Politische Nachrichten* speaks of Mr. Harrison's declarations as in every way moderate, and says that evidence is already of successful settlement, the recall of Capt. Leary already indicating that another and a healthier breeze has begun to blow in Washington.

To-night's *Post*, alluding to the opening of the restored Republican régime, assumes that one of the first steps of the Secretary of State will be to appoint delegates to the conference on Samoa, in order that the question may be settled without delay. The *Post* says that in any case Mr. Pendleton will be one of the American delegates.

PARIS, March 5.—The *Temps*, commenting on the inaugural address of President Harrison, calls attention to the traditional and systematic abstention of America from a foreign policy while proclaiming loudly the duty of the country to protect her citizens wherever established. The *Temps* sees in this new diplomatic system the logical outcome of the Monroe doctrine, which, it says, Mr. Harrison appears ready to energetically reaffirm.

The *Journal des Debats* does not see how the Monroe doctrine applies in the case of the Panama Canal, as no power ever thought of establishing authority over the canal.

The *Figaro* publishes only those passages of the address that refer to European intervention in American affairs. These utterances, it says, prove that Mr. Harrison is a resolute partisan of the Monroe doctrine.

ROME, March 5.—The *Reforma*, commenting upon President Harrison's inaugural address, expresses a hope that under the new Administration the United States will abolish the "exportation of the works of art and reduce those on Italian wines.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Columbia-Avenue Market House and Hall at Broad-street and Columbia-avenue, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The Broad-street and Columbia-avenue fronts of the building were occupied by a number of small stores. In the rear of the stores was the market house, and adjoining on the west was the livery stable of Samuel T. Bush & Son. The 75 horses in the stable were all safely rescued. The building was owned by Richard J. Dobbins. Mr. Dobbins estimates his loss at $125,000. He is insured for about that amount in Philadelphia companies.

The rendering and glue factory belonging to the Minnesota Transfer Packing Company was burned at an early hour yesterday morning. It was situated between Minneapolis and St. Paul, and the Fire Departments could not reach it in time to do much service. Loss, $65,000; insurance, $40,000.

Slack's Mountain City Theatre at Altoona, Penn., was burned yesterday morning. The furniture was valued at $75,000; insurance, $21,500. The building is a total wreak and nothing but the side walls remain standing.

The grand trunk ferryboat Transit, which has been out of commission for several years, was burned while lying at her dock at Windsor, Mich., Monday night. Loss, $15,000.

Fire Sunday morning destroyed three stores, and badly damaged two others, at Kalkaska, Mich., causing a loss of $25,000; insurance $13,000.

Defective insulating material on an electric light wire caused a slight fire early yesterday morning at Delmonico's restaurant, 341 Broadway.

A fire yesterday at 530 West Forty-seventh-street caused a loss of $600 to George Schonoy, grocer.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

One of the last official acts of President Cleveland was the appointment of Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., and Robert P. Bradley to be cadets at large and William Mackey Cruikshank of the District of Columbia to be cadet at the United States Military Academy.

A telegram was received at the Navy Department yesterday announcing the arrival of the Galena at Cape Haytien and saying that there is no blockade at that port.

The Quinnebaug has sailed from Colon for Cape Haytien via Kingston.

The Muskegon has arrived at Panama from San Francisco.

A NEW REPUBLICAN CLUB.

ALBANY, March 5.—To furnish recreation and mutual intercourse among members, the Merchants' Republican Club of New-York has been incorporated with Samuel A. Sánger, Louis Lehman, and Charles Goldsmith as Trustees. The object of the society is also to discuss publicly questions of general interest.

THE MYSTERY OF A CHECK

DID MR. PHILLIPSEN USE A CORRUPTION FUND?

CONTRADICTORY TESTIMONY IN THE MARKET STALL INVESTIGATION—AN IMPORTANT WITNESS MISSING.

As the testimony goes on before the Commissioners of Accounts respecting the manner in which the North River Game and Fish Company procured stands in the new West Washington Market the proof increases that either the money of the principal member of the company, Mr. Samuel L. Storer, was used to corrupt persons officially charged with the distribution of stands, or that at least one person connected with Mr. Storer in business schemed to rob him under cover of alleged official corruption.

Mr. Storer has awakened, and is now trying to help the Commissioners and their counsel, Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, to get all the facts. Meantime his quasi-partner and business manager, Charles Phillipsen, keeps himself out of the way of the subpœna servers of the Commissioners of Accounts. Occasionally he shows himself to his acquaintances in the market, but always disguised—in liquor. In fact the testimony of every witness is that Mr. Phillipsen is drunk and wandering. His private counsel, George A. Culver, informed the Commissioners yesterday afternoon that he would try to get him to "brace up" and appear before them to tell why he got $3,000 from the North River Fish and Game Company, ostensibly to buy market stands, and what he did with it.

At the opening of the inquiry yesterday morning Augustus J. G. Warner, the present manager of the company, testified that he drew the three-thousand-dollar check on Nov. 23 last and got the money and gave it to Bookkeeper Nelson Gesner to be given by the latter to Phillipsen. He acted thus under orders from Mr. Storer, and he understood that Phillipsen was to use the money to get market stands. Phillipsen afterward told him he had used it for that purpose, but his manner was such that Warner did not believe him. Then Mr. Warner developed the same infirmity of memory that has characterized most of the market men who have testified. The things he could not remember were legion, and he was unwilling to swear to thing she seemed to remember. He was certain that he saw Phillipsen in Jersey City on Monday night. This surprised Lawyer Nicoll, as Mr. Storer said on Monday that Phillipsen had gone to Philadelphia. The lawyer was still more surprised when Warner said he saw Bookkeeper Gesner in Jersey City yesterday morning. Mr. Storer had testified that Gesner was away on a business trip.

Warner explained that Gesner had gone away on a trip, but had become sick. He said that Gesner had taken lodgings in Jersey City. He met him there on Monday night, and went with him to Taylor's Hotel to see Phillipsen and the latter's attorney. He could not recall what happened at the meeting, excepting the advice he gave to Gesner to induce Phillipsen to "sober up." As to what conversation took place between him and Bookkeeper Gesner yesterday morning Warner refused to testify.

Lawyer Nicoll appealed to the Commissioners. They told the witness that he must testify, but the latter declared that the conversation was private. Under stress of a threat to commit him to jail for contempt he finally said:

"I told Mr. Gesner that he ought to try to get the whisky out of Phillipsen's skin."

Lawyer Nicoll received this statement with incredulity, but he could get no other from Warner. Nor could counsel, special counsel for Controller Myers, get any other, though he told Warner that his manner gave reason for a suspicion that he was not telling the truth. Then Mr. Storer rose and promised to have Gesner before the Commissioners in the afternoon. As Mr. Phillipsen, who could not speak, that person was "so errnalo."

Witness Warner again took the stand after recess. He said that he had got "rattled" in the morning, and that he ought to have explained that he visited Gesner in Jersey City merely to take care of Mrs. Wife of Phillipsen. That person, he said, had got from him on Feb. 5 last a check for $2,700, but payment of it had been stopped, and it had been got away from Phillipsen by Mr. Storer. Here Mr. Storer entered the examination room with Bookkeeper Gesner.

The declaration promptly came from Gesner that he had lived in Jersey City for the past two weeks because he did not wish to be a witness in the inquiry. His proper residence is 23 East Thirty-first-street. He remembered the drawing of the three-thousand-dollar check on Nov. 23 last. Mr. Phillipsen told him to draw it. He said he wanted some money to purchase stands in the new market. He wanted from $2,500 to $3,000, and said that he would buy out certain persons who had rights in the market. The money was drawn on a check and Phillipsen walked off with it. He went to the Controller's office, the witness (Gesner) accompanying him. They went into the anteroom of Collector Myers's private office. Gesner said he said there. Phillipsen went into the hallway and remained away for about 15 minutes. When he returned he merely said, "Let us go." He did not explain his motive for going to the Controller's office. He carried the $3,000 in the right hand side outer pocket of his overcoat. Mr. Phillipsen never showed Gesner the money again. He told him several different stories about it. He said once that he had given it to somebody, but he did not tell to whom he gave it. On Monday night Gesner saw Phillipsen in Jersey City. Phillipsen was with his counsel and would not speak to him, but told him that he found, Mr. Culver, would speak with him. Once Phillipsen told him that he took the money with the intention to keep it for himself. The only reason Gesner could or would give for his unwillingness to be a witness was that he was afraid to be subjected to a cross-examination. He was nervous.

Mr. Storer was recalled. He said he met Phillipsen in the Astor House on Monday morning and took from him the check for $2,700. The check had already been put in evidence to prove that it had been given to procure the $2,500 which Phillipsen accounted for on that morning. Witness Warner then stated that he drew that check at Phillipsen's request, presuming that that person wanted it as a "bluff" to show that he carried much money with him.

The mystery will be probed further to-day.

NEWS FROM STANLEY.

TIPPOO TIB'S PRACTICAL WAY OF PROFITING BY OTHERS' WORK.

A private letter from Bongalo, on the Congo, gives, under date of Nov. 5, 1888, some information about Henry M. Stanley, which has not yet appeared in any of the published accounts of his movements.

"Stanley," it says, "arrived at Urenia on Aug. 17, with the carriers furnished by Emin Pasha. The next day the four white men who had accompanied him also reached that point. Stanley wrote a letter to Tippoo Tib, telling him, in effect, that he came from Albert Nyanza, where he had joined Emin Pasha. He found everything in good condition there—Emin Pasha and Casati in good health, and all their people well. They were well provided with ammunition, including rifles, and more than a thousand head of fat cattle, as well as sheep, goats, and chickens in abundance. His return voyage had been effected in 82 days. His company was in good health, and his losses were limited to three deaths. He did not say how long the journey to the lake had taken.

"He entreated Tippoo Tib to accompany him back to Emin, saying that he would wait for him at Urenia for ten days, and would start on the eleventh day with the goods he left there and M. Ponny, the last of the 17 Europeans left with him. (Barthelot having been killed at Urenia, Jamieson having died at Bongalo on Aug. 20, and Ward and Roote having returned to Europe.) To decide Tippoo Tib to accompany him he dwelt upon the great quantity of ivory he could bring back—all that in Emin Pasha's possession. I do not really think Emin Pasha would have given Tippoo his ivory, for Tippoo had nothing with which to pay for it. It was probably an artifice on Stanley's part, who had one of two objects in view for which he had need of Tippoo's aid, and he thus tried to persuade him. Tippoo Tib must have understood this, for he did not accompany Stanley, but like a practical man, and one who wished to make something out of Stanley's journey, he caused the ivory to be followed at a distance by one of his devoted lieutenants, Saidi-ben-Mohomed, who will reconnoitre the route and make raids for slaves in the new country.

"Stanley has broken the contract made by Barthelot for the 400 carriers furnished by the Arabs, and has taken only 100 of them with him. For the rest, the men of Emin Pasha must suffice. On Sept. 1 Stanley started on his journey to rejoin Emin Pasha. What will he do afterward? He has not told his plans, except that he will not return by way of the Congo. Major Barttelot would have come back along the Monto N'ziga. Will Stanley take that route?

"On Sept. 14, Stanley's courier bound for Europe, arrived at Talli, commended to the protection of the Resident of the Congo State, but without any message. Now this courier (who bears only one letter, addressed to M. Brown,) has been detained at Talli by an unfortunate illness. The Resident, who is expecting a steamer from day to day, has not deemed it proper to allow this correspondence to be brought here by the boat which brought us M. Ballt, Jr., Secretary of Tippoo Tib, and just now the Stanley is here and is going down to Kintamo. So Stanley's correspondence cannot reach us until the arrival of the next steamer."

DULLNESS IN THE COPPER TRADE.

Dullness reigned on the Metal Exchange yesterday, and the dealers in copper were particularly inactive. Only one sale was reported, 25,000 pounds of Lake copper, March, at 15¾ cents a pound, which was ¼ cent lower than the price of the day before. Closing quotations of copper were: Lake—March, $15 75; April, $15 50; May $15 25; June, $15; July, $14 75; August, $14 50; September, $14 25; good merchantable—March, $14 75; April, $14 50; May, $14; June, $13 75; July, $13 50.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

HIGH OFFICIALS CONFER.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—An important conference of special interest to railroad men and shippers was held to-day in the rooms of the Inter-State Commission. The State Railroad Commissions were invited to meet the Inter-State Commerce Commission to consider the establishment of a uniform system of reporting railway statistics, the simplification and unification of the classification of freight, whether or not railway construction should be regulated by law, the best way to obtain harmony in railway legislation and other topics. Commissioners were present representing Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin. The accounting officers of railroads were also invited, and they appointed a committee, of which M. M. Kirkman, Controller of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, is Chairman, to represent them.

Judge Cooley opened the conference with an address. He showed that the value of railroad statistics consisted in their being collected upon the same basis. He said it was well known that this was not the case at present, and that for this reason the statistics gathered by public authorities were unreliable and to a large extent misleading. Judge Cooley called their attention to the fact that uniformity of classification necessarily must result from a great number of compromises, every one of which must affect the business of the country. It was obviously, he said, a subject to be taken up cautiously, considered carefully, and proceeded with deliberately.

Judge Cooley invited the State Commissioners to nominate one of their own number for Chairman, but instead of doing so they named him for Chairman, and Mr. Moseley, Secretary of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, for Secretary. Mr. Crocker of Massachusetts was made Vice-Chairman.

The subject of uniformity of statistics was taken up, and Prof. Adams, statistician of the commission, read a paper pointing out the particulars in which the reports called for by the several State commissions differed from those called for by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. After a general discussion a Committee on Uniformity was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Spalding of Kentucky, Hill of Virginia, Seymour of Connecticut, Capeller of Ohio, Peterson of Wisconsin, Statistician Adams, and Accountant Kirkman.

The classification of freight was then considered and a general discussion took place. A resolution was proposed, expressing, as the opinion of the conference, that the subject of uniformity should be approached as nearly and as rapidly as the general good of the country would permit. The difficulties of making a uniform classification at once were recognized on all hands and the possibility of making it speedily without great injury to business interests was universally conceded. The conference adjourned until to-morrow.

A LIVELY HEARING.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5.—Prior to the closing arguments in the Housatonic Railroad hearing this afternoon, a letter was read from Henry A. Bishop of Bridgeport to the effect that Col. Stevenson had urged him to supplant the management of William H. Barnum in the Housatonic Road and make himself President and Stevenson the President and General Manager. Col. Stevenson denied, under oath, that any conversation of the kind had taken place between himself and Mr. Bishop.

The final arguments were made by Henry C. Robinson for the Consolidated Road and ex-Speaker Case for the Housatonic. Mr. Robinson held that the building of parallel roads is at war with the policy of Connecticut. An attack on the Consolidated Road would be an attack on the best interests of the State. Competition under a parallel system will inevitably end in combination.

Mr. Case, in his argument, said that the Housatonic Road only asks to be put upon the same footing in the State as other roads by being allowed to build two miles for every 30 miles in length. The denial of this right would be a declaration that the Consolidated Road should have the exclusive power to run a road from New-Haven to New-York. The public sustain the Housatonic's demand, he said. Nothing opposes it but the selfish interests of another corporation. Concerning the trustworthiness of the Housatonic management, Mr. Case said it had been acting in accordance with the advice of eminent counsel in New-York, Boston, and Connecticut, including Simeon E. Baldwin of New-Haven. He characterized it as "the frenzy of vituperation" to charge Mr. Baldwin with counseling a course that would be detrimental to the State.

One of the features of the afternoon was the presentation of a petition from Bridgeport by ex-Mayor Robert E. De Forest in favor of the Housatonic.

FAST TRAINS TO BE RESTORED.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The fast trains between Chicago and the Missouri River, which were taken off by all the roads early last Summer, are to be restored at once. The Chicago and Alton takes the initiative by announcing that a through limited train between Chicago and Kansas City will be put into service on that road, beginning next Sunday. The train will leave here at 6 P. M., and reach Kansas City at 9:30 A. M. the following day. This shortens the time to 15½ hours, whereas under the agreement entered into by the several roads last Summer the minimum running time of passenger trains between the points named has been 18 hours.

The Burlington will restore its fast train to Kansas City next Monday, and it is understood that the other Kansas City lines will at once restore their limited train service, and that the Rock Island, the Burlington, the Northwestern, and the St. Paul will follow suit on their lines between Chicago and Omaha.

How the Wabash will regard this movement is a question that will probably soon be answered. Receiver McNulta, in signing the agreement of the Western States Passenger Association a short time ago, said that any shortening of the passenger time between Chicago and the Missouri River by competing roads would be regarded by him as a cut in rates. Whether he will carry out his implied threat to meet reductions in time by reductions in fares remains to be seen.

HAD NO POWER TO LEASE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In an opinion rendered by Justice Miller in the United States Supreme Court, yesterday, in the case of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, plaintiff in error, against the Oregonian Railway Company, (Limited,) the court holds that the Oregonian Company had no power to lease its railroad, and that the Navigation Company had no power to take the lease. The court holds that corporations are restricted in their rights to the powers expressly conferred in their charters, and that the mere fact that corporations declare they are established for certain purposes does not give them any right to conduct the business out of, unless authorized by the law of the State. The Constitution and laws of Oregon, the court holds, grant no power to foreign railroad corporations to take or make leases.

The court also holds that the mere fact that the lessor has for three years executed the contract made by the lease does not compel its continuance for 93 years longer, as specified. The case came up to court on an action at law brought by the Oregonian Railway Company to recover damages from the Oregonian Railway and Navigation Company for refusal longer to be bound by the provisions of a contract by which it leased the former company. The judgment was reversed.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The management of the Illinois Central Railroad has decided, according to Memphis dispatches, to build a connecting link between the main line and the Mississippi River below Memphis. Two surveys have been made—one from Canton, Miss., to Vicksburg and the other from Water Valley, Miss., to Greenville. The Vicksburg route will probably be chosen, as it will entail the building of fewer bridges than the other. The connection between Memphis and the main line is also mapped out. This connection will either involve the purchase of the Tennessee Midland, which crosses the main line at Jackson, Tenn., or the construction of a new line from Memphis to Cairo.

The legal technicalities connected with the case of the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad land grant appears to have been settled to the satisfaction of the special committee of the Minnesota House appointed to consider the matter, and the bill providing for a forfeiture of the lands to the school land of the State has been indefinitely postponed. There remains yet to be considered a bill waiving the forfeiture of the lands and confirming the title thereto in the Duluth and Winnipeg Company.

The cut in flour rates from St. Paul to Chicago by the Chicago, Burlington and Northern, which will go into effect on March 10, is causing much bad blood among the Western roads. Statistics of the Minneapolis Board of Trade show that in February the Burlington Road took out of Minneapolis about 35,000 barrels of flour, while the "Soo" carried 56,000 barrels, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul took 77,000 barrels. Chances for reductions by the other roads seem very good.

The Northern Pacific Railroad tax cases have been decided by Judge Rout at Jamestown, Dakota, against the company. The road asked for a perpetual injunction to prevent the Treasurers of Foster, Wells, and Lamoure Counties from selling the company's land grant property for taxes. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court at Bismarck.

Dispatches from Findlay, Ohio, say that at a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, Mahoning and Western Railroad there Monday, the consolidation with the Ohio, Indiana and Missouri River Company was ratified. The new company will be known as the American Midland.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at St. Paul, Minn., by the Duluth, Crookston and Northern Railroad Company, which proposes to build a road from Duluth in a northwesterly direction to the international boundary line, with several branches. The capital stock is $5,000,000.

MEETING ON THE DIAMOND

ARRANGING THE GAMES OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CONVENING IN WASHINGTON AND LAYING OUT THE SEASON'S SCHEDULE AFTER WRANGLING.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The annual Spring meeting of the National League of Baseball Clubs convened in the Arlington Hotel to-day. The principal object of this meeting was to adopt a schedule for the coming season. During the meeting a communication was received from J. F. C. Blackhurst requesting that he be heard in regard to the complaint of J. W. Glasscock of the Indianapolis Club. Mr. Blackhurst was accorded a hearing, and stated that Mr. Glasscock had withdrawn his complaint and the matter was dropped.

The report of the Board of Arbitration was adopted and the President was authorized to sign the agreement on behalf of the League. The committee appointed to change the form of the League constitution submitted its report, which, with recommendations as to amendments (of minor importance) was unanimously adopted. The only obstacle which prevented the adoption of the schedule after the convention met at 8 o'clock was the dissatisfaction of the Pittsburg delegates which, however, after a long wrangling, was adjusted and the schedule, which contains 140 games, was adopted. The season opens on April 21 and closes Oct. 5.

The following is the schedule of games:

Boston at Home—With New-York—May 8, 9, 10, 11, June 6, 7, 8. Aug. 19, 20, 21. With Philadelphia—June 1, 3, 4, 5, July 25, 30, 31, Sept. 16, 17, 18; with Chicago—May 24, 25, 29, 30, (A. M. and P. M.) July 18, 19, 20, Sept. 9, 10, 11; with Washington—June 13, 14, 15, 17, July 23, 24, 25, Aug. 22, 23, 24; with Pittsburg—May 13, 14, 15, 16, July 11, 12, 13, Sept. 5, 6, 7; with Cleveland—May 17, 18, 20, 21, July 8, 9, 10, Sept. 12, 13, 14; Cleveland—May 24, 25, 27, June 10, 11, 12, Aug. 29, 30, 31; Philadelphia—June 3, 4, 5, July 29, 30, 31, Sept. 16, 17, 18. At Washington—April 24, 25, 26, 27, June 10, 11, 12, Aug. 29, 30, 31; Philadelphia—June 13, 14, 15, 17, Aug. 1, 2, 3, Aug. 22, 23, 24; Chicago—May 22, 23, 24, 25, July 15, 16, 17, Sept. 9, 10, 11; Washington—April 20, 30, May 1, 2, July 25, 26, 27, Aug. 26, 27, 28; Pittsburg—May 17, 18, 20, 21, July 8, 9, 10, Sept. 2. (A. M. and P. M.) 3; Cleveland—May 13, 14, 15, 16, July 11, 12, 13, Sept. 9, 10, 11; Indianapolis—May 28, 29, 30, (A. M. and P. M.) July 18, 19, 20, Sept. 5, 6, 7. Abroad—At Boston—May 8, 9, 10, 11, June 6, 7, 8, Aug. 19, 20, 21; Philadelphia—May 4, 6, 7, July 22, 23, 24, Sept. 19, 20, 21; Chicago—June 24, 25, 26, 27, Aug. 5, 6, 7, Sept. 26, 27, 28; Washington—June 1, 3, 4, 5, July 29, 30, 31, Sept. 16, 17, 18; Pittsburg—July 4, (A. M. and P. M.) 5, 8, Aug. 15, 16, 17, Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2; Cleveland—June 6, 7, 8, 10, July 22, 23, 24, Aug. 19, 20, 21; Indianapolis—May 3, 4, 6, 7, June 14, 15, 17, Sept. 19, 20, 21.

Cleveland, at Home—With Boston, July 4, (A. M. and P. M.) 5, 6, Aug. 15, 16, 17, Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2; New-York—June 19, 20, 21, 22, Aug. 12, 13, 14, Oct. 3, 4, 5; Philadelphia—June 24, 25, 26, 27, Aug. 8, 9, 10, Sept. 23, 24, 25; Chicago—May 28, 29, 30, (A. M. and P. M.) 31, June 1, 2, Aug. 26, 27, 28; Washington—June 28, 29, July 1, 2, Aug. 5, 6, 7; Pittsburg—June 10, 11, 12, 13, Sept. 2, 3, 4; Indianapolis—June 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, Aug. 22, 23, 24. Abroad—At Boston—May 17, 18, 20, 21, July 8, 9, 10, Sept. 5, 6, 7, Pittsburg—April 24, 25, 26, 27, July 20, 30, 31, Aug. 29, 30, 31; Cleveland—May 24, 25, 27, June 10, 11, 12, Aug. 27, 28; Indianapolis—April 29, 30, May 1, 2, July 25, 26, 27, Aug. 19, 20, 21.

Washington at Home—With Boston—May 3, 4, 6, Aug. 1, 2, 3, Sept. 19, 20, 21; New-York—June 3, 4, 5, July 29, 30, 31, Sept. 16, 17, 18; Chicago—May 17, 18, 20, 21, July 8, 9, 10, Sept. 5, 6, 7; Philadelphia—April 24, 25, 26, 27, June 10, 11, 12, Aug. 29, 30, 31; Pittsburg—April 27, 29, May 1, 2, July 15, 16, 17, Sept. 12, 13, 14; Cleveland—May 28, 29, 30, (A. M. and P. M.) July 18, 19, 20, Sept. 2, 3, 4; Indianapolis—May 13, 14, 15, 16, July 11, 12, 13, Sept. 9, 10, 11. Abroad—At Boston—June 24, 25, 26,

ENTRIES FOR MANY RACES

GOOD SPORT PROMISED FOR SOME BIG MEETINGS.

THE LISTS OF FLYERS TO TAKE PART IN EVENTS AT MONMOUTH PARK—ON OTHER TRACKS.

The stakes for the Monmouth Park Association, which closed on March 1, are fully up to the average of former years, and, in spite of the increasing number of tracks in this neighborhood, with their claims upon the turfmen of all sections, the big events at the Long Branch track will show no falling off in value. For the 36 stakes the total number of entries so far received is 2,827, against 3,065 in 1888. But Mr. E. J. Baldwin, who last year made 119 nominations, and whose entries for the coming season are expected daily; D. A. Honig, D. J. McCarty & Brother, the Maltese Villa Stock Farm, and other California stables have yet to be heard from. They will swell the total nearly if not quite to that of 1888.

The 12 largest nominators are A. J. Cassatt, 122; J. B. Haggin, 203; Dwyer Brothers, 198; August Belmont, 183; D. D. Withers, 137; George Hearst, 129; John A. & A. H. Morris, 100; James Galway, 86; S. S. Brown, 93; Castle Stable, 71; William McMahon & Co., 71; C. Reed & Sons, 71.

For the two important weight-for-age events the Ocean Stakes, at a mile and an eighth, and the cup, at a mile and three-quarters, a good lot of horses are entered. They are as follows:

OCEAN STAKES.

	Years.		Years.
Eurus, 6 years	7	Buddhist	4
The Bard	6	Firenzi	5
Raceland	4	Yum Yum	4
Prince Royal	4	Anrelia	5
Magnetic	5	Salvator	5
Gorgo	3	Hanover	3
Glen Echo	4	Kingston	5
San Simeon	4	Sir Dixon	4
Peachblow	3	Diablo	3

MONMOUTH CUP.

	Years.		Years.
Long Chance	4	Firenzi	5
The Bard	6	Gerwunins	4
Tarragon	4	Kern	3
Marauder	4	Salvator	5
Yorwrick	4	Sir Dixon	4
Prince Royal	4	Hanover	3
Raceland	4	Elkwood	6
Glen Echo	4	Fonstella	6
Rhone or	4	Judge Murray	4

FOR THE OPENING MEETING.

The entries for the 12 stakes of the New-York Jockey Club, closing March 1, to be decided at the inaugural meeting during the last two weeks in August at the club's race course at Westchester, up to last night had reached the large number of 1,346. These entries probably do not include those from horse owners in the far West and on the Pacific slope. Below will be found the table of stakes, added money, distances, and number of entries for each stake.

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Stake.	Added Money.	Distance. Miles.	Number of Entries.
Great Eclipse	$10,000	¾	219
Larchmont	1,500	¾	153
Casanova (fillies)	1,500	¾	113
*White Plains	3,000	¾	214

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

East River (fillies)	$1,500	1⅛	64
*Pelham Bay	5,000	1⅛	93
Van Nest	1,500	1	88

FOR ALL AGES.

*New-York Jockey Club	$5,000	1⅛	103
Electric	1,500	¾	83
Fort Schuyler	1,500	1	64
Express	1,500	¾	76
New-Rochelle	2,500	1 3-16	55
Total			1,346

*A handicap.

Including the above stakes there will be at least six races each day. No purse will be less than $1,000.

ROCKAWAY STEEPLECHASES.

The two principal events of the Rockaway Steeplechase Association's meeting, the Cedarhurst Grand National, and the Queen's County Hurdle Race, closed on March 1. The entries are as follows:

CEDARHURST GRAND NATIONAL.

Jim McGowan.	Bobstay.
Will Davis.	Mentmore.
Brynwood.	Rockwell.
Littlefellow II.	Warrington.
Killarney.	Wheatley.
Referee.	Major Pickett.
Meadow Queen.	Tidal Wave.
Boneset.	Doctor Reed.
Jake Shipsey.	Westmoreland.
Rigoletto, (imp.)	Tarquin.
Jim Murphy.	Elphin.
Monte Christo.	Hercules.
Zanghar.	Brac-a-ban.

QUEENS COUNTY HURDLE RACE.

Jim McGowan.	Tidal Wave.
Will Davis.	Doctor Reed.
Brynwood.	Warrington.
Littlefellow II.	Wheatley.
Killarney.	Sam Brown.
Referee.	Major Pickett.
Meadow Queen.	Hercules.
Jake Shipsey.	Tarquin.
Jim Murphy.	Elphin.
Monte Christo.	Westmoreland.
Zanghar.	Harborough.
Mentmore.	Rockwell.
Bobstay.	Glenbar.
Brac-a-ban.	Tom Murphy.
St. Swithen.	Jester.
Bassania.	

NOTES OF THE TURF.

The races at Guttenberg yesterday resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Julia Miller first, Maxie second. Time—1:41¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Ida West first, Tony Pastor second. Time—1:09¾.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Lomax first, Woodstock second. Time—1:09¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Bay Ridge first, Dagonet second. Time—1:39¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. El Trinidad first, Suitor second. Time—2:05½.

To-day's entries at Clifton are:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Singlestone, 107 pounds; Clontarf, 107; Goano, 107; Solax, 107; Sam Hardy, 107; Hot Shot, 107; Margo, 107; Refund, 104; Monte Christo, 103; Kolline, 103; Arthur W., 102; Compensate, 100; Woodstock, 100; Sylla, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Capulin, 123 pounds; Carnegie, 123; Romance, 119; Firefly, 119; V. L. S., 118; Long Jack, 107; Ida Bell, 102; Louise, 102; Isis, 102; Kanta, 102.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Traveller, 112 pounds; Taxgatherer, 105; Savage, 105; Havana, 105; Belmont, 105; Pilot, 105; Finah, 105; Monte Christo, 105; Pegasus, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Chancellor, 114 pounds; Ovid, 112; Clarion, 112; Boodle, 111; My Own, 107; Avery, 105; Mistake Looram, 104; Dalesman, 104; Palatka, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Littlefellow, 123 pounds; Prodigal, 115; Olivius, 109; Avery, 108; Clatter, 108; Hermitage, 103; Saluda, 103; La Clair, 103; Hilda, 102.

DID NOT GET THE OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In the second session of the Fiftieth Congress President Cleveland sent to the Senate nearly 450 nominations, about one-half of which were confirmed. Of the latter a great majority were promotions in the army and navy and Presidential Postmasters, the terms of whose predecessors had expired, or whose offices had become Presidential. Among those which failed are the following:

Assistant Secretary Thompson to be Civil Service Commissioner, First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, William B. Webb to be a Commissioner of the District of Columbia, John R. Hartridge to be Judge of the United States Court for the District of Florida, several Probate Judges in Utah, Andrew G. Chapman to be Revenue Collector at Baltimore, John J. Enright of Michigan to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Samuel E. Albro of New-York to be Superintendent of Indian schools, Edward B. Walgamuth to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at Philadelphia, Joseph W. Congdon of Rhode Island to be Captain in the Revenue Service, G. Parker Norton of Salt Lake to be Surveyor-General of Utah, Lyman S. Strickland to be Collector of Customs for the Aroostook District, Me.; Daniel W. Mosely to be Collector of Customs for the Richmond (Va.) District, Leslie Cullom of Tennessee to be Collector of Customs for Puget Sound District, Salomon Claypool to be United States District Attorney for Indiana, Charles Baker to be Collector of Customs for the District of Belfast, Me.; George Moorman to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Thomas J. Cowan of Iowa to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, Henry C. Nunn to be Collector at Pamlico, N. C.; Archibald H. Grincks of Massachusetts to be Consul at San Domingo, Russell Hubbard to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Portland, Me., and Benjamin F. Chadbourne to be Assistant Appraiser, Daniel S. Wade of Montana to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory, Lewis D. Abrahams of Virginia to be Controller of the Currency, James A. Finney to be Special Examiner of Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals at New-Orleans, Frank K. Hayden to be Surveyor of the Port at Columbus, Ohio, and a number of army promotions.

DIED WITHOUT SIGNATURE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following is a list of the bills which did not receive the President's signature before the adjournment of Congress, and consequently failed to become laws:

The act for a bridge across the Arkansas River near Cummings Landing, Arkansas; those to require the United States Circuit Court and District Judges to charge the jury in writing in certain cases; the act to make Fort Angeles, Washington Territory, a port of delivery; the act to provide for trial by jury in the police Court of the District of Columbia; the act granting Ogden, the St. Louis and San Colombo Railroad Company the right of way through the Indian Territory; the act granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Logansworth and Rio Grande Railroad Company, and acts granting pensions and other relief to Wesley Montgomery, Daniel M. Moulding, Noah W. Yodes, A. J. McCreary, Minnie A. Bailey, John Gallagher, Mary Murphy, Cyrus Trusle, Emily Ames, Levi R. Ingle, Sarah Drew, Peter Fagan, Elizabeth E. Greef, Hezekiah York, William A. Taylor, John Mann, Catherine Hayes, Jean E. Whitehill, John R. Trent, Mary E. Pierce, Mary Quinn, Mary Hornsby, Sarah M. Marriner, Lavinia Wright, Ann E. Hasbrouck, Elizabeth Jones, and Louisa V. A. Hilpatrick, widow of Maxwell Hilpatrick.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The "Legal Protective Association of Cigar Manufacturers" will hold their annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other business at 239 East Fifty-seventh-street to-night at 8 o'clock. These questions will be discussed: "A resolution having in view the abolition of the cigar import stamp;" "a resolution to secure a uniform tariff on imported leaf tobacco;" "a resolution favoring the abolition of the internal revenue system."

The ice having all gone out of the river off Tarrytown, the propeller Tarrytown yesterday commenced making regular trips between that village and this city. The ferryboat which plies between Tarrytown and Nyack will resume her trips in a few days. The passenger steamer Sarah A. Sinks will commence running regularly between Sing Sing and this city on Monday morning. The river men expect no further interruption to navigation this season.

Gen. Adam Badeau is suing Charles L. Webster & Co., the publishers, for damages because they did not publish his book, "Grant in Peace." His complaint is now explicit enough to suit Alexander & Green, counsel for Webster & Co., and they have made a motion to compel the furnishing of a bill of particulars. Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday allowed the argument of the motion to be adjourned for one week.

Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday ordered that judgment for $4,229 82 be entered in favor of Frederic P. Olcott, in his suit as Receiver of the Wall-Street Bank, against William J. Hutchinson. The action was begun in October, 1888, to recover $3,797 50 alleged to have been received by Hutchinson for Receiver Mason from the American Printing Company. Hutchinson did not appear in the suit.

The published statement that Assistant District Attorney Hartman of New-York is sojourning at the Windsor Hotel, in Montreal, has caused it to be conjectured that he has gone to Canada to hold a "pow-wow" with some of the exiled boodlers. Col. Fellows says this is not so; that Mr. Hartman has gone to Montreal for two or three days' recreation, with no commission from the District Attorney's office.

At a meeting of the Central Junior Prohibition Club held at 235 East Eighteenth-street last Saturday evening an interesting debate on "Prohibition against High License" was held. The referee, "a Republican," decided in favor of Prohibition. On the evening of March 28 a concession of Congress will be held and the club desires to invite all Republican, Democratic and Prohibition Juniors to take part.

The New-York Historical Society has practically deferred for a year its project of erecting a new building. It is agreed among its managers and other members that the $250,000 which it has accumulated for that purpose is not sufficient, and that as it is reasonable to hope that before the year closes the fund will be so augmented that in the Spring of 1890 building operations may be begun.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday Judge Lawrence issued an attachment against the property in this State of Julia Perotte, one of the artists engaged at the Metropolitan Opera House. She is being sued by Adolph Anerbach, a theatrical agent, who claims that he secured her the engagement at the Opera House under an agreement that he should receive a percentage of her income from it.

The case of William Tait, the cashier in the barroom at the Hoffman House, who was arrested on Monday on a charge of petty larceny for rebypothecating nar checks, came up at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Tait pleaded guilty and was held for trial; John H. McCarthy, a bartender who, it seems, was in league with Tait, was used as a witness against Tait.

The North German Lloyd steamer Trave will take out a large number of cabin passengers to Europe to-day. Among them are J. C. Alvarado, Dr. Horace Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Valentine, Baron and Baroness von Zedlitz, Mr. Elliott T. Slocum, Robert N. Toppan, Charles Hildebrandt, C. C. Clark, M. d'Alger, Miss Bettaque, Capt. T. W. Reynolds, and D. E. Bowie.

Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, under command of Capt. J. W. Finch, will receive and escort the Toledo cadets on their return from Washington. They arrive in New-York this afternoon, and will be escorted to the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, where they will give an exhibition drill in the evening.

The Hungarian Society of this city have decided to hold a concert and ball at Arlington Hall, St. Mark's-place, on the evening of March 10. The celebration is in commemoration of the Hungarian Declaration of Independence from Austrian rule on March 15, 1848. The festival will begin at 5 P. M.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company yesterday the following officers were elected: President—Albert B. Chandler; Vice-Presidents—George S. Coe; Treasurer—Edward C. Platt; Secretary and Auditor—George R. Williamson; Attorney—Alfred W. Kent.

The Golden Literary Society, composed of the Alumni of the evening high school's of this city, will debate upon the subject, "Resolved, That American statesmanship is on the decline," at Steinway Hall Saturday evening, March 9, at 7:30 o'clock.

Thomas Watts, an ex-employe of the Bell Line Road, pleaded guilty to placing obstructions on the tracks during the late strike before Judge Gildersleeve in Part 1 General Sessions, and received a two months' sentence.

The New-York City Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War will meet at the headquarters, armory of the Second Battery, corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth-street, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

A sermon by the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, Rector of St. Thomas's Church, will be interpreted for deaf-mutes at St. Ann's Church, Eighty-second-street, near Fifth-avenue, this evening at 7:45 o'clock.

P. V. K.—Dana's Geology is published by Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 140 Grand-street, New-York, and Remsen's Chemistry by Lea Brothers & Co., 706 Sansom-street, Philadelphia.

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected members of the Mercantile Exchange: W. J. Farrell, D. E. Manton, O. M. Crego, H. T. Hahn, W. L. McKinney, David Kay, and R. H. Peck.

The annual dinner of the Class of '88 of the College of the City New-York will take place at Morollo's to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

The Harlem Democratic Club will meet at the clubhouse, 13, 15, and 17 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Starr H. Nichols will lecture on the "Industrial Aspects of the Money Question" in All Soul's (Unitarian Memorial) Church this evening.

BROOKLYN.

Lizzie and Emma Winterhelder, aged 16 and 14 years, respectively, who left their home on Sheffield-avenue, near the Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, to visit relatives in Queens, Long Island, have not yet been found. They did not arrive at their destination, and every effort to discover a trace of them has been unsuccessful. No reason is known for their disappearance, and their parents fear that they have fallen victims to foul play.

While crossing the Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad tracks at Thirty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, Anthony Gibbons, aged 50 years, of 124 Fourth-place was struck by a dummy engine and killed. Engineer Dickerson and Conductor Thompson were arrested.

Frank P. Dudgeon, indicted for manslaughter for having aided in the performance of an operation upon Kitty Cahill, the result of which she died, pleaded not guilty yesterday in the Sessions Court, Brooklyn, and was held for trial on April 1.

The Rev. Arthur Chester of the Bushwick-Avenue Church, corner of Cornelia-street, Brooklyn, will deliver a free lecture on the subject, "Chemistry of Non-metallic Elements," this evening at 8 o'clock. Some interesting experiments are promised.

The pool tournament for championship of the Eastern District was recently consted in this city, resulting in a tie between Malone, Frey, and De Oro. The tie will be played off at Maurice Daly's Assembly Rooms, in Brooklyn, commencing Monday, March 11.

"Bog Oats and Sprigs of Shillalah; or, Traits of the Irish Peasantry," is the catching title of a humorous lecture to be delivered this evening at Trinity Baptist Church, Greene and Fulton avenues, by the Pastor, the Rev. S. Gifford Nelson.

Capt. Whiting of the equipment department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and his assistants are busy settling up a report to be presented to the Secretary of the Navy.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Joseph Murphy, the burglar arrested in New-York City by Inspector Byrnes's officers for committing the burglary at Mr. Tiers's residence in Mount Vernon, for which Pascal Barguet was arrested on the positive but mistaken identification of a two impulsive young woman, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Lyman at White Plains. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 10 years in Sing Sing Prison. His two accomplices, Charles Peck and Adolph Oster, pleaded not guilty and were remanded.

While Judge M. H. Ellis and his wife were attending an anniversary celebration of the one hundred and eleventh birthday of Emmet in Music Hall, Yonkers, Monday night, a burglar broke into their residence on Warburton-avenue and carried away a handsome gold watch given to the Judge by his wife many years ago, several breastpins, and some small jewelry.

Elbert Banks, Postmaster at Pleasantville, resigned his office last week, and immediately a petition was put in circulation to have R. C. Moore, a Republican, appointed in his place. Yesterday he received his appointment and has taken possession of the office.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company has begun work at White Plains on new buildings to be used as offices for the Superintendent, roadmaster, and train dispatcher. It is the intention to make that village its principal terminal for the lower division.

R. P. Carpenter, the Receiver of the defunct New-Rochelle Savings Bank, is now ready to pay the last dividend of $300 to the 60 depositors to whom it belongs, and is also ready to make his first accounting.

There is a movement on foot to have Washingtonville and Wakefield, in the town of East Chester, incorporated as a village.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Excise Board of Northfield organized on Monday night by electing James Lannigan Chairman, Thomas Connors, Treasurer, and George Miller, Secretary. The license fee was fixed at $30 a year. The Excise Board of Castleton organized by electing Charles M. Baldwin President, Thomas White Treasurer, and J. L. Dobson Secretary. The rate for license was put at $30.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hudson County Temperance Alliance met in Jersey City Monday night and decided to hold a convention in three weeks to discuss the advisability of taking steps for an election on the question of local option. A committee of three was appointed to invite two delegates from every church in the county and the same number from every temperance association to be present at the convention.

The ladies of the Fortnightly Club of Bergen Point were entertained at Schuyler Hall, Bergen Point, on Monday night by a delegation of gentlemen who had been entertained during the Winter by the club. Excellent music was furnished and the dancing and festivities lasted until the early hours of the morning.

The Hudson County Temperance Alliance has decided to take steps for a local option election in Hudson County.

James H. Starr, the Erie Ferry Cashier who departed last Friday, was last seen on the way to Washington.

JAPAN'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

THE EMPEROR NO LONGER THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 5.—The steamship City of New-York, which arrived last night, brings mail advices respecting the promulgation of the new Constitution of Japan on Feb. 11.

The Emperor having sworn the solemn oath in the imperial sanctuary to "maintain" and secure from decline the ancient form of government, and never at this time nor in the future to fail to be an example to his subjects in observation of laws hereby established, took his place on the throne, and in the presence of all the highest functionaries of the empire as well as of the chosen representatives of the people, handed to the Minister Presidents of State the five laws forming the new system.

These laws are the Constitution of the Empire of Japan, the imperial ordinance concerning the House of Peers, the law of the House, the law of election of members of the House of Representatives, and the law of finance. They comprise in all 332 articles. In the first place, the sacred and inviolable nature of the imperial title and perpetuity of the throne are asserted with the fullest emphasis. The Emperor remains, as before, the source of all law, but his legislative function is henceforth to be exercised with the sanction of the Diet. Only in the presence of urgent necessity to maintain the public safety or to avert a public calamity he can issue ordinances in lieu of laws, and it is expressly provided that such ordinances must be laid before the Diet at its next session, when if not approved by that body they become invalid.

The parliamentary system of the new Government is vested in a House of Peers and a House of Representatives constituting the imperial Diet.

The upper house is partly elective, partly hereditary, and partly nominated. The hereditary portion comprises members of the imperial family, Princes and Marquises. The elective portion comprises both noblemen and commoners. The nobles, Counts, Viscounts, and Barons, elected by members of their respective orders, in numbers not exceeding one-fifth of the numbers of those orders. The commoners are chosen by cities and prefectures, one by each, from among the highest taxpayers.

The Lower House, or House of Representatives, consists of 300 members, elected by ballot in districts fixed by a supplementary law. Exclusive of members of legations, only nine foreigners obtained permission to be present at the declaration.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

OPINIONS ON VARIOUS CASES HANDED DOWN YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The United States Supreme Court decisions yesterday included the following:

In an insurance liability case, in which the Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company (Limited) were appellants, it was held that the clause in its bill of lading, stipulating that it should not be liable for negligence, default, or error in judgment of the navigators of the vessel, cannot be held good in law.

In the Ohio greenback case of Stewart B. Shotwell, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel A. Moore, as Treasurer of Clinton County, Ohio, In error to the Supreme Court of Ohio. Shotwell, on the Saturday preceding the second Monday in April of the years 1881 to 1885, (the day on which returns are made by the Tax Assessor,) withdrew the deposit in the bank at Cadiz, Ohio, and then, after having it converted into greenbacks, inclosed them in a envelope addressed leaving the bank, returned the greenbacks to the bank officer, requesting him to deposit the same in the bank on the Tuesday week in each of these years he would have the money placed to his credit as a general depositor. The object of this proceeding was to evade payment of taxes through the provision of the Revised Statutes that obligations of the United States shall be exempt from State or municipal taxation. Suit was brought against Shotwell to recover taxes on the ground that his conversion of his gen. 9s. into greenbacks was done with intent to defraud the Tax Assessors. The court quotes numerous decisions to show that as he had held them as investments could not be allowed, but, waiving this consideration, holds that the selection of a particular day on which to make tax returns does not necessarily prejudice the making of the assessments so as to hinder other periods of the year. The statute of Ohio has provided for this by taxing citizens upon the capital used, according to the average monthly amount employed, and the court says that this is a wise and equitable mode of determining how much property is liable to taxation. The judgment below is affirmed. Opinion by Justice Miller, Justice Bradley dissenting.

In case No. 1,442, d, W. Norton, plaintiff in error, vs. The Board of Commissioners of the Taxing District of the city of Brownsville. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee. By an act of the General Assembly of Tennessee of Feb. 8, 1870, the city of Brownsville was authorized and by a vote of a majority of the inhabitants subsequently issued bonds for the purpose of subscribing to stock in a projected railroad. Before the election was held and before the bonds were issued the new Constitution of Tennessee went into effect forbidding the issuing of bonds by municipalities, except after legislative authorization and a three-fourths vote of the inhabitants of the place. The court holds that this constitutional provision annulled the act passed before it went into effect and that the issue of bonds was null and void. The decision of the court below was therefore affirmed. Case No. 1,455 between the same parties was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 114.—The Schrader Mining and Manufacturing Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Elisha A. Packer. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest. Opinion by Mr. Justice Lamar.

No. 187.—John Jeantel et al., appellants, vs. Emile Jeantel. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the northern District of New-York.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Lamar.

No. 199.—The Insurance Company of North America, plaintiff in error, vs. Jamie M. Guardiala et al.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New-Mexico. Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to set aside the verdict and to order a new trial. Opinion by Mr. Justice Gray.

No. 196.—The Woodstock Iron Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Richmond and Danville Extension Company.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama. Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to overrule the demurrers to Pleas Nos. 10 and 11 and to take further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Mr. Justice Field, dissenting—Mr. Justice Bradley and Mr. Justice Miller.

No. 164.—The Collins Company, appellant, vs. Loring Coes & Co.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Chief-Justice Fuller.

No. 1,446—Chae Chan Ping, appellant, vs. The United States.—On motion of Mr. Attorney-General Garland, Mr. E. B. Smith for plaintiffs in error. Ordered that this is a case to test the constitutionality of the Scott Chinese Exclusion act.

No. 289.—Bernard Arnson et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Edwin A. Merrill et al. United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Dismissed. Clerk's costs to be paid by plaintiff in error. On motion of Mr. E. B. Smith for plaintiffs in error.

No. 1,482.—David S. Terry and wife, appellants, vs. F. W. Sharon, Executors.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. S. M. Wilson in support of motion and by Mr. Samuel Shellabarger and Mr. J. M. Wilson in opposition thereto.

No. 881—Warren Leland, Jr., plaintiff in error, vs. The Central National Bank of the City of New-York.

No. 882—Warren Leland, Jr., appellant, vs. The Central Bank of the City of New-York.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Mr. John Linn in support of motions and by Mr. Spencer Ervell in opposition thereto, and argued by Mr. A. J. Willard in opposition.

Among those admitted to practice were J. M. Vale of Washington, John Lynch of Wilkesbarre, Penn., J. Otis Humphrey of Springfield, William D. Guthrie, New-York City, and William Elliot Furness of Chicago.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, March 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9 9-16c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 8½c.; net and gross receipts, 4,030 bales; exports, to the Continent, 5,701 bales; constwise, 2,407 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 61,555 bales.

GALVESTON, March 5.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10 1-16c.; Low Middling, 9 11-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; net receipts, 784 bales; gross, 1,684 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,200 bales; sales, 279 bales; stock, 27,812 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—Cotton—Holiday—Net receipts, 8,384 bales; gross, 11,256 bales; exports, continental, 4,462 bales; stock, 316,467 bales.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—LAWRENCE, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM—VAN BRUNT, P. J., DALY AND BARTLETT, JJ.—Nos. 28, 82, 85, 87, 66, 69, 89, 90, 91, 97, 99, 102, 105, 77.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—ANDREWS, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 1877, 831, 856, 1278, 1267, 1217, 1038, 1064, 17, 18, 1239, 1240, 1196, 1214, 1213, 1216, 1273, 1266, 1287, 1255, 1264, 1348, 1347, 1351, 1353, 1354.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 1315, 1181, 896, 910, 1144, 1277, 1282, 1328, 1332, 111, 1177, 1191, 707, 925, 1149, 1223, 897, 897, 464, 921, 901, 1137, 1158, 1158, 893.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—INGRAHAM, J.—Nos. 1404, 2591, 2587, 2600, 1712, 2217, 4629, 2618, 1310, 2228, 1316, 2203, 2944, 2683, 747, 2428, 2418, 2423, 2364, 2504, 2571, 2484, 2465, 2266, 2586, 2506, 3080.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—O'BRIEN, J.—Case on—No. 1259, Roomer vs. The Manhattan Railway Company. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—BEACH, J.—Nos. 3040, 3044, 3065, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3071, 3078, 1393, 1394, 2907, 2883, 2933, 2969, 2552, 2945, 2605, 2693, 2695, 2715, 2366, 2468, 2698, 2704, 4559.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—BARRETT, J.—Nos. 1084, 2846, 5024, 2915, 2710, 2044, 2848, 2787, 2763, 2761, 2848, 2972, 2409, 1741, 2043, 2796, 2794, 2765, 2849, 2660, 2842, 2356, 2775, 2783.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—O'GORMAN, J.—Nos. 480, 484.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM—SEDGWICK, C. J.—Nos. 305, 360, 361, 362, 363, 377, 389, 391, 398.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 1320, 1071, 1243, 1086, 1052, 647, 1158, 576 510, 832.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—FREEDMAN, J.—Nos. 770, 1283, 1278, 1127, 1124, 1265, 808, 1251, 1062.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 1210, 1126, 1235, 979, 1199, 1250, 866, 1284, 1236, 741, 652, 587.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 509, contested will of George A. Thorne, at 10:30 A. M. Testimony to be taken.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM—Adjourned to Wills of A. M. Awee, George T. M. Davis, William Hennessey, Eliza Morris, and Barbara Luettschwager at 10 A. M.; Eugene Collomb, Jacob Frey, P. P. Quick, J. C. Hoch, and T. G. Rosenberg at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—ALLEN, J.—No. 6.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM—LARREMORE, C. J., DALY AND VAN HOESEN, JJ.—Nos. 12, 13, 15, 26, 31.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Nos. 1079, 812, 733, 368, 369, 1087, 1088, 1106, 818, 983, 916.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—NEHRBAS, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MCGOWN, J.—Nos. 2994, 3, 558, 3227, 1795, 491, 569, 585, 531, 589, 483, 458, 561, 468, 494.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—BROWNE, J.—Nos. 19, 550, 2770, 399, 664, 3335, 1872, 19, 1765, 393, 2779, 1780, 1822, 983, 684, 685.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—EHRLICH, J.—Nos. 496, 3218, 354, 583, 3181, 519, 1894, 1889, 524, 3226, 520, 222, 356, 512, 511.

M'CORMICK—HAMMOND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 5.—Cyrus Hall McCormick, Jr., President of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company of Chicago, was married to-day to Harriett Bradley Hammond in the Episcopal Church of St. Mary's-by-the Sea, two miles from Monterey, Cal.

The wealth and social prominence of the contracting parties made the event one of more than usual interest, and the ceremony was witnessed by a very distinguished company of invited guests from Chicago, New-York, Philadelphia, Detroit, and other Eastern cities, who left here last week in a special car.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, March 5—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	130	130	130	130	25
Albany & Sus	150	150	150	150	25
Atch., T. & S. Fe	51⅝	51¾	51⅝	51¾	4,720
At. & Pac	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	50
Brunswick Co	22½	22½	22½	22½	1,150
Buff., Roch. & P.	89	89	89	89	100
Cameron Coal	34	34	33⅞	33⅞	800
Canada Southern	54⅝	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞	2,000
Canadian Pacific	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	100
Chi. & Alton	172	172	171	171	1,100
Ches. & Ohio	15½	16	15½	16	1,320
C. & O. 1st pf	58½	61	58½	60½	1,978
C. & O. 2d pf	32	32	32	32	100
Chi. Gas Trust	44¼	44¼	44	44	1,730
Chicago & Alton	136	136	136	136	7
Chi. & N. W	106½	107	106½	106½	2,200
C., B. & Q	100⅝	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	4,995
C., M. & St. P.	98¾	99	98¼	98¾	900
C., R. I. & Pac	95¾	96⅝	95⅝	96⅛	1,872
C., C., C. & I.	124	124	124	124	100
C., C. C. & I. 1st	123	123	123	123	3,000
Col. & C. Mid. 1st	89	89	89	89	5,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	1,000
Del., Lack. & W	140	140	140	140	100
Del. & Hud.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	4,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st	102	102	102	102	24,000
Den. & R. G. & W.	19¾	20	19¾	19¾	850
1st, as	89¾	89¾	88	88	111,000
Duluth & I. R. 1st	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	8,000
Ill. Cent. 1st, L.	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s	105⅛	105⅛	105¼	105¼	23,000
Elizabeth & Big S. 1st	102	102	102	102	2,000
Erie 1st con	137½	137½	137½	137½	19,000
Erie 2d con	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	100
Erie 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½	7,000
Erie inc	75	75	75	76	20,000
Erie & P. 7s	115	115	115	115	5,000
Ft. W.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—O MOTHER-IN-LAW.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELITI NACZI—WAX WORKS—ORCHID SHOW.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—DRIFTING APART. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MONBARS. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—SWEET LAVENDER.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—TWO LIVES. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CAVALIER.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE O'REAGANS. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—MISS ESMERALDA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—SAID PASHA. Matinée.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—LADY ULANCARTY.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES, *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, slightly cooler weather, preceded by light rains.

Our Washington dispatches report that the civil-service reformers in the capital are disposed to regard the references in the inaugural address to the reform as intended to please the spoilsmen rather than the friends of reform. We hardly think this a fair judgment. We have no doubt that Mr. HARRISON is as anxious to please one class as to please the other. He plainly realizes the bother he will have in trying to suit both. He has "hedged" on one side by his very modest statement as to what he will or can do to advance the reform, and he has certainly given notice to the spoilsmen that the law shall be enforced "without evasion." If he carries out that intent, taking the law and the existing rules that have the force of law until modified, he will need the hearty support of all friends of reform, and unless he forfeits it by action outside the law, he will have that support.

After seventeen days' search a jury has been found for the trial of THOMAS B. KERR, formerly Treasurer of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, on the charge of participating in the bribery of the Aldermen in 1884 to secure their consent to the construction of the road. Over 800 persons have been examined in order to secure twelve competent jurors. Yesterday two occupants of the box were excused, leaving three vacant places, which were filled before the close of the day's proceedings. The taking of testimony is expected to begin to-day, and the familiar ground of the former trials will be gone over to prove the bribery, and the attempt will be renewed to connect Mr. KERR with it. If there is any new evidence it has been closely guarded by the District Attorney's office. There is no doubt that public interest in these cases has been pretty much wearied out, but it is to be hoped that that fact will not lessen the vigor of the prosecution. Col. FELLOWS has his laurels yet to win in the "boodle cases."

It will always be a source of just and honorable pride with the Union League Club that one of its members was the first guest to be entertained at the Executive Mansion by President HARRISON. When the President conferred upon Mr. JOHN F. PLUMMER the distinction of inviting him to sit down with him and his family at lunch, after the arduous and saturating ceremonies of the inauguration on Monday, he not only recognized the great social and political prominence of Mr. PLUMMER, but honored the powerful organization of which Mr. PLUMMER is so illustrious a member. If any shade of regret shall temper the joy and pride with which the Union League Club will regard this happy incident it will be owing to the no doubt accidental absence of Mr. A. R. WHITNEY from this inaugural repast.

Messrs. EVERETT P. WHEELER, E. L. GODKIN, and E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON yesterday handed to the Mayor their resignations as members of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service of New-York. To these gentlemen five years ago was intrusted the difficult task of applying, under the law of 1884, the principles and methods of the merit system to the municipal service. They have performed their duties with great fidelity, with intelligence, tact, and firmness, and each of them has given to the public without the slightest compensation, an amount of time and labor that in their respective professions would have yielded them a good income. They have accomplished much for the improvement of the service, and, we hope, have established standards that it will not be easy entirely to disregard. During their term they have, so far as we are aware, received the sympathetic co-operation of the successive Mayors. Mr. GRANT found it advisable to ask for their resignations on the ground that he preferred men in their places who were in sympathy with him. We can only infer that, unlike his predecessors, he is not in sympathy with the board in their very faithful enforcement of the law.

The proposition to provide permanent buildings for a zoological collection in Central Park has appeared in the Legislature again this year in a bill introduced by Senator VAN COTT, without consultation with the city authorities. It ought to be regarded as disreputable by this time for any representative of the city to support such a bill. A zoological garden worthy of the name is a desirable thing to have, but the city ought not to be expected to provide it at public expense. It may be reasonably asked to provide a site, but it should not be in Central Park. The relations between such an establishment and the city might well be placed upon the same basis as that of the Art Museum and the Museum of Natural History, the city providing the grounds and the buildings on condition of free access on certain days, and the collection being provided and maintained by a private organization; but the site should be in one of the new parks and Sunday should be one of the free days. The city could also contribute the animals it has on hand. We should look forward to clearing Central Park of the menagerie and not to fixing it there permanently on an enlarged scale.

A correspondent in another column asks for information as to any surviving children of officers of the Revolutionary Army. So far as has been found by inquiries of the New-York Society of the Cincinnati, there are only two of these, both of them now of advanced age and, curiously enough, children of the same father. If any of our readers can give us information on this point we should be glad to receive it, or it may be addressed to "S. F. M., 16 East Thirtieth-street."

The death of Miss MARY L. BOOTH takes away one of the most accomplished, diligent, and useful of American literary women. Her faithful and spirited translations from the French first brought Miss BOOTH into public notice, and the impression of competent and conscientious workmanship made by these was deepened by her historical labors. For more than twenty years Miss BOOTH has been the editor of *Harper's Bazar*, and the skill and tact which she has shown in discharging the duties of that place are known throughout the country, and the announcement of her death will bring a sense of personal bereavement to thousands of homes.

THE CABINET AND THE PARTY.

So far as the organization of the Republican Party depends on the Cabinet of President HARRISON it has plainly fallen under the domination of Mr. BLAINE. That gentleman is the only member of the Cabinet with any reputation or strength as a politician, and in this regard he far exceeds the President himself. It is common, because it is easy, to infer that an unknown man, who has previously played but a small part in affairs, may, when he is come into a great post, play a part corresponding to it in greatness. But such an inference is contrary to the great body of experience in our own country, and there is very little reason to suppose that Mr. HARRISON will prove an exception to the rule. It is, of course, not impossible that he may, with his limited experience and the very modest capacity he has thus far shown for party management, be able to form and carry out a policy to which he can force Mr. BLAINE to submit, but it is not likely. It is no disrespect to the President to recognize the fact that his availability for the nomination was based rather on negative than on positive qualities; that he showed no sign of mastery during the canvass; that his only known personal intervention in its management was the selection of DUDLEY to handle the money, with disgrace as the result; that from the moment of Mr. BLAINE'S return to this country he became the most conspicuous person and the leading spirit of the campaign. These facts, which were notorious, created a presumption that BLAINE would dominate the new Administration which could have been met only by President HARRISON refusing him a place in his Cabinet, or, if he yielded that, by matching him with one or more strong men. Not only has the President failed to do either of these things, but he has taken Mr. BLAINE in, apparently with reluctance, and under great and most obtrusive and offensive pressure has given the most powerful political departments of the Government to men under his influence, and has left himself without even a second-rate politician independent of BLAINE.

We say that this is the only reasonable view to take of the effect of the new Cabinet upon the organization of the Republican Party. Unfortunately, it is also the only view that has any interest whatever. It was open to President HARRISON to ignore party politics and to frame a Cabinet of able men with reference to their known fitness to conduct the affairs of their respective departments. That would have made the considerations to which we have alluded unnecessary and impertinent. No such course has been taken. There is not a man in the Cabinet whose ability to do his particular work is not either unproved or lacking. Mr. BLAINE, the "Premier," has shown his incapacity and a certain genius for mismanagement. Mr. WINDOM, who did fairly for a brief term, has seriously obscured his claims to confidence by his subsequent conduct in private business, and has been connected with several enterprises that throw grave doubt on his intelligence or upon his standard of personal character. Of the half dozen other gentlemen whom Mr. HARRISON has accepted rather than selected, Judge TRACY is the only one of especial and known ability, and that which he possesses is in the remotest fashion likely to help him in the administration of the Navy Department. Under these circumstances it would plainly be idle to discuss the Cabinet appointments with reference to the manner in which the legitimate affairs of the country will be conducted. The Cabinet is made for politics and not for business. Anything the country may get in the way of business will be so much clear gain. In politics, as we have said, its chief feature is the predominance of BLAINE. Apart from that, WANAMAKER represents simply the healing of a bleeding purse; Attorney-General MILLER the personal preference of the President for the temporary society of a trusted partner; Mr. TRACY the best available settlement of the greedy New-York quarrel; Gov. RUSK a geographical adjustment, and Mr. NOBLE probably a personal selection of an unknown but apparently good man for a very important place.

In this estimate of the Cabinet we intend no particular reflection on Mr. HARRISON. He has done as well as could have been expected, and better than might reasonably have been feared. The Cabinet is not disgraced by the presence of PLATT, or ELKINS, or ALGER, all of whom were possible. And if neither SHERMAN nor ALLISON—the two strongest Republicans in public life—is in the Cabinet it is fair to infer that Mr. HARRISON could not get them without giving up BLAINE. Of course if he had done that, he would have given proof of great and useful independence, but no one, so far as we are aware, has ever given any good reason for imputing independence to him. BLAINE was, as we pointed out very soon after the election, a political necessity. No man had such personal power, no one began to command such a following. The Cabinet without him would have been infinitely better, but it would not have represented the party as it is. Mr. HARRISON might have undertaken to represent the party at its best, and to influence it to become even better; but he did not, and it would puzzle any one to say why he could have been expected to do so. That there is a very large number of sincere Republicans who voted for Mr. HARRISON because Mr. BLAINE was not the candidate, and who will look upon the organization with which his Administration sets out with indignation and shame, is a notorious fact. But if these men intend to remain Republicans they must be prepared for a chronic manifestation of these unpleasant feelings in their faithful but not very courageous breasts.

THE PRESIDENT'S TARIFF IDEAS.

The most important question of public policy upon which President HARRISON gave expression to his views in his inaugural address was that of the tariff, but he cannot be said to have furnished any suggestion upon that subject which can guide the course of legislation or help to define the position of his party in the future. His predecessor had a distinct policy upon the tariff, which he strongly impressed upon his party and upon the country, and although it was not vindicated by his re-election the discussion which he precipitated upon the country gave the cause of tariff reform an impetus which will carry it to success in the end. The new President does not recognize the need of any reform whatever, and seems to have no clear conception of any principle of national taxation except that of "protection." It is to be inferred from his remarks that he regards that as the main object of the tariff, an unqualified benefit in itself which costs the people nothing. While he admits that a surplus in the Treasury is a serious evil, he does not admit that high taxes are an evil. While making various suggestions for disposing of the surplus by an increase of expenditures he does not appear to realize that the revenues are drawn from the substance of the people, and that large expenditures necessarily imply a heavy burden of taxation.

When he says, "It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry," he leaves it to be presumed that if this can be done by increasing duties so as to lessen the volume of imports and thereby diminish the receipts of the Treasury, it will serve the purpose quite as well as to lower the rates of duty. He utterly ignores the consideration that high duties add to the cost of articles of consumption, raising the prices of domestic as well as foreign products to the consumer and foster combinations and trusts. The elementary idea that taxes are necessarily drawn from production and are paid by the people seems to find no lodgment in his mind, and he apparently sees no advantage or benefit to be derived from foreign trade. His one idea is protection against foreign competition, which he seems to think cannot be too thorough and complete.

His misapprehension of the nature and effect of a tariff on imports as a system of taxation colors all that he says on the subject. He refers to the early efforts to establish manufacturing industries in this country at the time when the commercial policy of England was unfriendly, and speaks of the present policy as a return to that adopted at the beginning of the Government. As a matter of fact the protective policy was not adopted until after the war of 1812, and then, when it had the excuse of fostering "infant industries," it was moderation itself compared to the present system. Our manufactures were so far built up that they grew and thrived as never before or since under the moderate tariff that prevailed from 1846 to 1861. President HARRISON says: "The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries and the defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure but a return that we have witnessed." A return to what? Does not the President know that the present tariff sprang from the necessities of the war and is higher than the advocates of protection before that time ever dreamed of? A departure was made in time of war under the stress of the Government's need of enormous revenues, and there has been no return since.

In making an appeal to the old Whig element in the South Mr. HARRISON speaks of those "who now accept the tariff views of CLAY"; but CLAY always maintained that protection was a temporary expedient, to be discarded when our manufacturing industries were once established, and 25 per cent. duties were all that he deemed necessary even while that process was going on. Now the average rate is 47 per cent. The President must regard as among the "blessings" of the war its enormous cost and the great debt which it created, because these forced the establishment of the present tariff, which he is so anxious to maintain. He sees no distinction between what is necessary for protection where protection is still required and what produces protection, whether it is needed or not. He recognizes no excesses or abuses in the present tariff, no occasion for reform or for change except to prevent a surplus that cannot be conveniently spent. It is certain that President HARRISON will never help or hinder his party with a tariff policy, for he shows no sign of intellectual comprehension or moral conviction on the subject. The bald and narrow notion of protection for protection's sake seems to be the sum of his mental equipment for dealing with the question.

THE VERMONT MARBLE QUARRIES.

The platform adopted by the Republican Party in Chicago last June said:

"We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in Trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens."

In his letter of acceptance Gen. HARRISON remarked that this declaration was in "harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed" by him "long before the assembling of the convention," and also added certain reasons that moved him to oppose combinations by the force of which "competition as an element of prices is eliminated." Even Mr. MORTON, the head of a banking house that was then the financial agent of the English Salt Trust, hastened to express his approval of the passage we have quoted.

President HARRISON has selected for his Secretary of War ex-Gov. REDFIELD PROCTOR, for several years the head or controlling spirit of one of the most successful combinations in this country—the Producers' Marble Company of Vermont. This combination was described as follows in a dispatch from Rutland published in the *Sun* of Oct. 31, 1887:

"The Producers' Marble Company was organized on Jan. 1, 1883, with the sole object of equalizing prices and maintaining a uniform rate throughout the country. The company handles the product of five of the largest marble-producing companies in the world, viz.: The Vermont Marble Company, Sheldon & Sons, the Dorset Marble Company, Ripley Sons, and Gilson & Woodin. The home offices of the company are in Rutland, with branch yards and offices in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, and San Francisco. The entire product of all the companies above mentioned is put into a pool upon a basis that is calculated to give each company an equitable share of the business."

It will be seen that the plan of this combination resembled that which has been used by the Jute Bagging Ring and the Copper Syndicate. A company in which the several quarry companies were interested took the entire product of the several quarries and disposed of it. In this way competition in prices was suppressed, and the several members of the "combine" were enabled to enjoy the full benefit of the high tariff duty of 53 per cent. on the marble of Italy. It was stated in the dispatch, a part of which we have quoted, that "this great combine has controlled the prices of both rough and finished marble stock." Mr. PROCTOR was President of one of the five organizations, the Vermont Marble Company, which produced, it was said, 60 per cent. of the marble quarried by the combination, and he had represented all of them before the Tariff Commission. Representatives of the importers who opposed his appeal for a high duty told the commission that the duty then collected had been procured "in 1864 by and for the interest of Rutland County, Vt., in which county are located the only quarries in the United States which produce marble assimilating that which is imported."

The contracts by means of which the combination had been formed and was sustained expired by limitation at the end of five years, or on Jan. 1, 1888. The dispatch referred to above said that Mr. PROCTOR and his company had had the best of the bargain, and that one of the other companies, which held the contract for furnishing 245,000 lettered headstones for soldiers' graves in the national cemeteries, was dissatisfied with its share of the profits. The dispatch also said:

"Anticipating the dissolution of the Producers' Company, he [ex-Gov. PROCTOR] began last Summer the construction of a railroad through Rutland to Clarendon, thus connecting all the principal marble quarries by rail and putting the Vermont Marble Company in a position to control the rough stock supply of the State and furnish the same to the finishing shops at its own pleasure."

The Producers' Company was dissolved on Jan. 1, 1888, but afterward four of the five companies employed the same agents, and appeared, it was reported, to have an understanding as to prices. The fifth operated independently. It was stated on or about the first day of last January that ex-Gov. PROCTOR'S company had bought out one of the allied four, and on Jan. 4 that all the other companies had been consolidated under the management of a new corporation. The Vermont marble business now appears to be divided between two powerful organizations, one controlled by the Proctor interest and the other by persons connected with that one of the five corporations in the original "combine" that was dissatisfied with its share of the profits. While it may be that the two organizations will compete with each other in prices, it seems more probable that they will agree as to rates in order that the full benefit of the duty, which the Senate declines to reduce, may be enjoyed by them. It has been stated that before becoming Secretary of War ex-Gov. PROCTOR relinquished all interest in certain Government contracts for marble and gravestones that had been held by his company.

MR. WALTERS AND "GEN." CESNOLA.

The letter published in yesterday's TIMES addressed by Mr. W. T. WALTERS to "Mr. JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art," and dated Dec. 6, 1882, effectually disposes of several misrepresentations that have been made touching its nature and contents. It was evidently a formal offer to the Museum through its constituted authorities. Gen. CESNOLA was therefore quite wrong in saying, in the first place, that no such offer had been made, and equally wrong in amending that misstatement by denying that any offer had been made officially.

The *Sun* yesterday declared that it had knowledge that a sum of $30,000 would be available for the purpose of opening the Museum on Sunday as soon as the Trustees would accept it for that purpose. It is therefore plain that the Trustees can no longer resist the opening upon the ground of its expense. The money offered for that purpose is offered for that purpose exclusively, so that it is in no sense a diversion of the general fund of the Museum, nor is it competent for the Trustees to inquire whether it could not be more usefully spent upon some other part of their work. It is not alleged that a majority of the Trustees are conscientiously opposed to opening the Museum on Sunday because such an opening would be sinful. Why, then, is the money not accepted and the "experiment" not tried. Gen. CESNOLA some time since confided to a reporter that there was a prospect that the Museum might obtain large and valuable acquisitions that would not come to it if the possessors of them expected them to be shown on Sunday. He therefore expected the Sunday opening to be postponed until these gifts had been secured and then to be proclaimed. That is to say, he thought the Trustees of the Museum would delay the opening until they had secured additions to it by trick and device, and then would violate the implied condition upon which these additions were to be given.

Of course, such a supposition does great injustice to the Trustees, who are known as public-spirited citizens and as men of honor. But the putting forward of such a supposition to explain their course with relation to a Sunday opening renews the wonder why they permit themselves to be represented, in the place of Superintendent of the Museum, by a man who thus misrepresents them. Why should the fact that Gen. CESNOLA made a remarkably good sale to the Museum entitle him to permanent employment in it more than any other dealer who has outwitted the institution in a bargain? He displays upon every occasion the same kind of smartness that he exhibits in the suggestion that the Sunday opening shall be postponed until everything possible has been got out of the people who are opposed to Sunday opening. That is a kind of smartness which has heretofore brought discredit upon the Museum, and which is very properly injurious to it whenever it is exhibited in its behalf. Nothing, indeed, except the connection of Gen. CESNOLA with the Museum stands between its management and the complete confidence of the public.

The price of copper for immediate delivery fell to £68 in London yesterday, and in Paris the decline of securities connected with the Copper Syndicate was accelerated by the sudden and mysterious death of M. DEUFERT ROCHEREAU, Managing Director of the Comptoir d'Escompte. This is the bank that has been used by the Syndicate since the ring contracts were made, and the value of its shares was depressed two weeks ago by a rumor concerning this manager's affairs. His death seems to have been due to natural causes, although Bourse operators spread the story that losses caused by the continued fall of Syndicate securities had driven him to suicide. The remarkable decline of Société des Métaux shares that followed the death of M. ROCHEREAU seems to indicate the ruin of the ring. Two weeks ago these shares (par 500f.) were selling at 472½f., having already suffered a considerable fall. Yesterday they dropped to 188f. The shares of the great Rio Tinto mine, which has been controlled by the Syndicate, fell to 382f., and those of the Comptoir d'Escompte itself, par 1,000f., and quoted a few days ago at 1,030f., closed at 810f. The market for all these securities closed at almost the lowest prices of the day. It is reported from Paris that the fate of the ring will be decided to-day by the result of the negotiations with the mines for lower prices and a reduction of output. It appears to have been decided yesterday. The Syndicate's securities could hardly have suffered so heavy a loss if the members of the Syndicate had not been trying to unload and get out in the face of impending collapse. The force of the blow will be felt on this side of the Atlantic mainly in Boston.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS'S LOSS.

From the Hartford Courant.

Mr. William D. Howells's host of friends in all parts of the country will be grieved to learn of the blow that has befallen him in the death of his oldest daughter, Winnifred, in the twenty-sixth year of her age. She had been an invalid for several years, but such bereavements are not much, if any, easier to bear when they come for having been foreseen and dreaded. Mr. Howells has two children left, a younger daughter, who is studying art, and a son now at Harvard.

AMUSEMENTS.

A NEW THEATRE.

The doors of the new Twenty-third-Street Theatre were opened to the public last evening. As is often the case on such occasions, the persons whose business it was to look after the comfort of that portion of the public who entered the doors were incompetent. There was a great crowd, and the ushers were not familiar with the location of the seats. All through the evening the passageway at the rear of the parquet was crowded with men, so that it was almost impossible to fight one's way through. A policeman and a fireman were in this crowd. If the cow which tried to jump from the stage into the auditorium during the evening had succeeded, and caused a panic, life might have been sacrificed in spite of the many means of egress with which the new theatre is provided. The law which demands that all the passageways in theatres shall be kept clear has been violated before, however, and will continue to be violated with the help of the representatives of the Police and Fire Departments.

As for the new theatre, it is a pretty house, and seems to be substantially built. It has already been described in THE TIMES. The seats are nicely upholstered, but the rows are too close together, and a "chair" intended to seat two persons, (and evidently regarded by the managers as something particularly luxurious,) is a nuisance in the presence of which the memory of those dreadful patent chairs in the old Union-Square Theatre fades into insignificance. There are plenty of doors to the new theatre in front and on the sides; a stone stairway outside of the building leads from the galleries; but everybody had to squeeze in through one small door last night, and squeeze out of it the same door during the long waits between the acts.

The proscenium arch is remarkably high, and the height gives it the effect of narrowness. The electric light is used in every part of the theatre. The band is kept out of sight, and might as well be kept out of hearing. The drop curtain is one of Mr. R. Bier's imitations, in paint, of tapestry, like the curtain at the Standard Theatre. The subject is taken from "Love's Labor's Lost."

When this curtain was lifted the first time last night the picture revealed was a farmhouse kitchen in New-England. The pictures which succeeded it were the exterior of the same farmhouse with a beautiful landscape view, the interior of a barn with real live stock, real hay, real corn to husk, and another finely-conceived landscape view in the distance; and the race track and show booths at a rural fair. These pictures could scarcely be surpassed. They have the effect of absolute truth, and the landscape painting is distinguished by the poetic feeling and excellent skill. The machinery of the stage, also, is ample and ingenious, the mechanical effect in the last act to imitate a horse race has already been used in the comic play called "Vim." The horses are kept in motion as in a treadmill and the scenery moves like a panorama.

"The County Fair" is not so diverting a piece as "Vim," which it closely resembles. The first and second acts are altogether too talky. The plot is slight, and its development is crude and ineffectual. Much of the dialogue is clever, though not a bit better than the best passages in "Vim." The characters are supposed to be types of New-England humanity, but those that are at all noteworthy are merely caricatures. Abigail Prue is Mr. Nell Burgess's familiar exaggeration of the Yankee woman. Mr. Burgess is as amusing as ever, but he does nothing new.

The audience sat patiently through the long play last night, laughed immoderately at times, and applauded vehemently. The husking bee, the live and happy baby, and the intelligent horse, Cold Molasses, who won $3,000 in a race and devoured a marriage license, caused much merriment. The cow, already mentioned, was removed from view before she had damaged the scenery.

Mr. Burgess received capable assistance from Miss Clara Thropp, who, in the character of a New-York street waif put by a city mission into the country, made a distinct hit. Miss Thropp's artistic methods are those of the "variety" stage, but she is an adept in her line. Mr. Archie Boyd, Mr. C. J. Jackson, and Miss May Taylor also had important parts.

The text of "The County Fair" must be greatly reduced, in Acts I. and II., if it is to be kept on the stage. It is singular that Mr. Burgess has not discovered this need before, as he has given the play frequent trials elsewhere. As for the new theatre, it is eligibly situated, and ought to become a popular house. The manager, F. F. Proctor, controls 14 other theatres in various cities, and has had a great deal of experience in the art of earing for the multitude; but it is likely that he deputed that work to others last evening.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

The seventh of Theodore Thomas's series of concerts at Chickering Hall last night was attended by the smallest audience which has been present at any of these excellent entertainments. It would be difficult to account for this fact, and, moreover, it hardly lies within the province of criticism. Those who were at the concert testified to their pleasure by frequent and hearty applause.

The programme was solid and claimed serious attention. It consisted of Saint-Saëns's suite, opus 49, E. A. McDowell's second piano concerto, in D minor, and Peter Tschaikowsky's fifth symphony, in E minor. The second and third works were novelties.

Mr. McDowell is an American composer, and one who is some credit to the guild. His new piano concerto is a work of considerable musical value. The three movements are denominated andante, presto, and allegro molto, the last introduced by a brief largo. The andante is founded on a warm, romantic theme, which is treated with musicianly skill, and admirably used for both orchestra and piano. The presto is of scherzo character, and the allegro molto is passionate and forceful.

There is organic unity in the concerto, and it has the rare merit of not being a mere virtuoso piece. It is music for piano and orchestra, the solo instrument being treated as a prominent part of the whole, but not as the whole itself at the sacrifice of orchestral richness. Yet the piano part is excellently written, and sufficient opportunities are given for the display of its capacities as a musical instrument. The scoring is full and well balanced. Altogether this concerto is a good piece of work and deserves to be heard again. Mr. McDowell played the solo part well. He is not a virtuoso, but he has musical feeling, and that is what his composition needs for its proper interpretation.

The Tschaikowsky symphony was not altogether satisfactory, as it proved to be a very uneven work, with a preponderance of weakness. The best movement is undoubtedly the second, the andante cantabile, which is full of good ideas treated with a fine display of musical skill. The climax of the movement is reached in a tutte of superb force and richness, in which all that is strongest in modern scoring is splendidly employed.

The other movements have less to commend them. Tschaikowsky has tried the experiment of substituting a slow waltz movement for the customary scherzo. Of course this is a compromise between the modern style and a return to the minuet. It is possible that the introduction of a modern dance movement, symphonically treated, in the place of the old-fashioned minuet might in the hands of a great composer yield results. It certainly has not done so in the instance under consideration. A certain amount of quaintness is obtained, and there is an aspect of unfamiliarity about the movement; but it lacks body—or rather soul. It is evanescent, and does not take root in one's affections.

The final movement of the work approaches perilously near to what we are accustomed to call buncombe. The composer has piled up Pelion upon Ossa in the shape of orchestral combinations, but he has achieved bombast rather than eloquence, fury rather than power.

The symphony, as a whole, leaves the impression of a work written by a strong man who had but one flash of inspiration—that of the second movement. This certainly shines like a musical jewel, but the setting is unworthy of the stone, and does not appear to belong to it.

BIJOU THEATRE.

Charles H. Hoyt's latest comic play, "A Midnight Bell," was produced at the Bijou Theatre last evening. A large and demonstrative audience was present. The aim of the playwright in this is to present a picture of New-England life. A review of the performance is necessarily deferred until another day.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

A series of organ recitals will be given at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street, beginning next Monday at 3:30 P. M. The organist at the first recital will be R. H. Woodman, and he will be assisted by Miss Bessie Howell Grovesteen, soprano. These recitals do much toward keeping alive interest in sound church music. They are free.

"Die Walküre" was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. There will be no performance to-night. On Friday evening "Siegfried" will be given.

A PRETTY HOME WEDDING.

Miss Cora May Gallaudet and Gustavus Conover Walton were married at 8 o'clock last evening under a handsome canopy of smilax and lilies in the parlors of the bride's parents, 10 East Fifty-third-street, by her uncle, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet of St. Ann's Church. W. Archer Thomson was best man and the ushers were Charles Conover Kalbfleisch, Ambrose D. Henry, J. Dunbar Wright, Ernest A. Thomson, Harold G. Beveridge, and J. Wallace Beveridge. The bride dispensed with maids of honor and bridesmaids. She wore a charming gown of white faille and was given away by her father, P. W. Gallaudet. About 200 guests attended the ceremony and the reception which followed. Mr. and Mrs. Walton will reside after their wedding trip at 71 West Eighty-fifth-street.

OLD-TIME LAWYERS.

THEY GAVE TORY GOVERNORS A GREAT DEAL OF TROUBLE.

After President Harrison had been elected an honorary member last night, ex-Judge Charles P. Daly lectured before the New-York Historical Society on "The Bench and Bar of New-York in 1789," and for over an hour kept the close attention of a large audience.

At that time, he said, there were only 151 lawyers in the State, and 34 of them had been members of the Bar of the Colony. The Colonial Bar was never slavish, and its sturdy independence made it repugnant to the representatives of Tory power. A noble lord, writing home, denounced the New-York Bar, stating that one of its members had been a dancing master, another a drummer, while a third, while living in Scotland, had been condemned to be hanged for burning a Bible. He wound up by stating that they were all opponents of the Government.

In 1709 the General Assembly, with which the lawyers found no favor, passed an act fixing the fees to be charged by lawyers, and when the latter revolted, refusing to practice their profession if the law were enforced, the act was repealed by the Home Government. A similar law was enacted in 1732, and the lawyers finding means to evade it, it was in 1738 made more explicit, and this was the origin of the Fee bill of this State which was abolished 38 years ago.

In 1765 the Governor complained to the Earl of Halifax of associations in general, and particularly of those of lawyers, as being the worst of any except those of a military character. He said that the lawyers made themselves necessary to a Governor by assisting him when he did what they wanted and distressing him when he did not, and that the tendency of this was to increase the popular power and decrease that of the Crown.

In the middle of the century the Bar had many eminent men. Among them was Judge Thomas Jones, the Tory historian of the city, who described the period just before the Revolution as its "golden age." Then there was Judge Alexander, who married the Widow Prevost, who kept a store on William-street and displayed business ability and a tact for advertising. Her husband carried on his law business in an office back of the store, and between them they accumulated the handsome fortune of £100,000.

The lawyers were not busy while the Revolution was in progress, but at its close the Supreme Court went into full operation. The 151 lawyers were distributed over 13 counties. In 12 of the cities there were County Courts, but the men who practiced there were not classed as lawyers. They were known as petitioners. Sixty of the 151 lawyers resided in the city of New-York. The city rapidly recovered the ground lost during the Revolution, and in 1783 James Constable, aide-de-camp of General Lafayette, made the prediction: "This will be the future great city of America." Most people then did not think this was Philadelphia's destiny, and one writer, after comparing the two cities, acknowledged that he had his doubts as to which would be the greater, because "both would be rivals for the trade of New-Jersey."

Before he finished his lecture Judge Daly gave sketches of John Jay, Robert R. Livingston, Chief-Justice Richard Morris, Judge James Duane, Alexander Hamilton, and Aaron Burr.

WEATHER-WORN PATRIOTS.

DAMP, TIRED, AND SLEEPY AFTER THE TRIP FROM WASHINGTON.

There was a steady tramp of tired and worn humanity yesterday returning from the Washington festivities, and the Pennsylvania Station was a place of heavy footsteps and bedraggled garments as train after train rolled in and deposited its load of sightseers and participants in the inauguration ceremonies. Rumpled overcoats and mud-bespattered shoes and trousers told the story of a hard day's work and of haste to get away. All looked jaded, but no one would admit that he had not had a good time. Nobody appeared to have slept for some time.

Among the first organizations to arrive was the Duffy Guards of Jersey City, who reached home at 6:10 o'clock yesterday morning. The next enterprising organization was the John J. O'Brien Association, which arrived a little after 7 o'clock and filled a train of six cars. The fawn-colored overcoats had lost their sleek appearance, and the silk hats were a sorry sight. The excursionists said they had had a good time, however. A slight rain greeted them on disembarking from the cars. They thought they had lost their banner, and their baggage was vigorously searched, but in vain. The banner appeared safe and sound, however, on the next train, and, after a delay of a couple of hours, the party crossed to this city by the Desbrosses-Street Ferry.

About 12:30 o'clock the Broderick Association of Jersey City made its appearance at the station. It had a very tired appearance, but its members sang hoarsely words from campaign songs. As train after train drew in, stragglers from various organizations appeared. Among them were portions of the vanguard of the Third Regiment of Connecticut. At 5 o'clock about 150 of the Plumed Knights of Providence, accompanied with a silent

GOV. BULKELEY'S FAVORS

WAITING FOR HIM TO PARCEL THEM OUT.

CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICES OF BANK AND RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5.—It is not expected that the Legislature will attend to much important business this week, owing to the absence of Gov. Bulkeley and prominent members of both houses in Washington, representing the State at the inaugural festivities. The House reassembled this afternoon, but the Senate will not meet until Wednesday.

As the session advances the interest in the appointments to be made by the Governor increases. Apart from the Judges of the Superior and Supreme Courts, there are not as many selections as usual to be made this Winter. Two Railroad and two Bank Commissioners will exhaust the valuable positions. The Railroad Commissioners whose terms expire are Col. William H. Hayward of Colchester and George M. Woodruff of Litchfield. The-latter is a Democrat and has been the head and front of the commission for the past 10 years. He has been reappointed by Republican and Democratic Governors and it is generally believed here that Gov. Bulkeley will give him a new term.

Col. Hayward will complete his third term in July. He received his first appointment from Gov. Andrews, and has proved himself a valuable member of the board. His personal and political relations with Gov. Bulkeley are of a very intimate character. The aspirant for his place in case the Governor should not see his way clear to reappoint him is a successful business man of this city, Mr. Edwin J. Smith. He is also an intimate friend of the Governor, and has been one of his stanchest supporters politically. While Mr. Smith is thoroughly competent for the position and would make an excellent Commissioner, it is the opinion of good judges here that the present incumbent will be the Governor's selection.

Both Bank Commissioners will be changed. F. C. Congressman George M. Landers of New-Britain, who was appointed by Gov. Lounsbury, is far advanced in life, being upward of 77 years old. With his associate, Mr. William H. Noble of New-Milford, he has been subjected to much severe criticism on account of the Willimantic Savings Bank mismanagement. This alone would naturally result in the decapitation of both Commissioners. The new candidates talked of for the appointments are Erastus Gay of Farmington, Capt. Griswold of Guilford, and Charles F. Brown of this city. Meanwhile the Governor preserves the utmost reticence, and it would be mere guesswork to point out who of the candidates mentioned, if any of them, are likely to be successful.

Gov. Bulkeley's offer of the Chief-Justiceship to Judge Nathaniel Shipman caused a sensation, as it was generally supposed that he would select Judge Carpenter, now of the Supreme Bench, for the position. Judge Shipman declined on the ground that he could only hold the office eight years, owing to the age limit, while his tenure of office as a United States Judge is for life. But the offer of the place to him has been taken as conclusive proof that the Governor intends to select new men for the Judgeships.

The Railroad Committee has a mass of business on hand, sufficient to keep it here until May. The Grade Crossing bills are assigned for Thursday of this week. These measures impose, practically, the entire expense upon the railroads for the removal of grade crossings, the towns sharing only in cases where the highways have been made since the construction of the railroad. The Supreme Court decisions, which were announced last week, will not militate against legislation of the character proposed in this bill.

The hearing on the petition of the Consolidated Road for the power to increase its capital stock has not been assigned. A hearing will be had this week on the petition of the New-York and Connecticut Air Line for an extension of time for completing the road. The Housatonic Company, which is bound to parallel the old road, is backing the New-York and Connecticut Air Line, being itself a petitioner in the Legislature for authority to purchase the proposed road's franchises and property. There is no question as to the feeling of Southwestern Connecticut in regard to the parallel plan. The petition from Norwalk with the names of 1,000 business men on it in favor of the Housatonic Road, which wishes to run a through line from New-Haven to New-York, showed the extent of public sentiment in the matter.

WALL-STREET TALK.

That "inauguration boom" flattened out sadly yesterday. Not only did the soda water rise of Monday stop its fizzing, but with one or two exceptions the whole list scored declines.

Some very ardent efforts are being made to hoist Pacific Mail stock on the subsidy gospel of the Presidential Message; but Wall-street—or so much of it as knows what the Pacific Mail outlook is just now—is not hastening overrapidly to load up with these particular shares.

Jay Gould made one of his characteristic deals yesterday by suspending cash dividends on Manhattan Elevated stock, issuing in lieu money scrip that is convertible into 100-year 4 per cent bonds, of which an untold amount are to be issued. There is always a profit in marketing a load of bonds, so Mr. Gould has found in a career notable largely for the generous way in which he has supplied other people with "securities."

Manhattan stock has been worked up lately on mysterious rosy-hued talk of this very bond-issuing business, the discovery of which yesterday knocked the quotation off three points in a jiffy. The dear public has been trapped once more. And the gentlemen who have suddenly become Manhattan investors will perhaps feel no great pleasure even in the fact that the courts will be called upon at once to stop this latest blanket mortgage business.

President Hughitt of the Chicago and Northwestern Road and godfather in general to the "agreement between gentlemen," the proposed Inter-State Railway Association, and every other scheme to help the Western railroads into better fortunes, left New-York for Chicago last night. He says prosperity is ahead. "The 'gentlemen's agreement' will be faithfully carried out."

President George M. Pullman of the Pullman Palace Car Company is to be in New-York on Friday.

Gen. McNulta of the Wabash is quoted as not taking cheerful views of the goings-on of some of his company's chief competitors.

THE CLUBBING OF JANITOR PFOST.

Patrolman Lavin, who used his club with such vigor on the head of the janitor, Casper Pfost, on Sunday night, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Inspector Byrnes had, after making an investigation, suspended the officer, and had placed him under arrest. No formal complaint was taken, and the officer was paroled in the custody of his Captain to await the result of the injuries to Pfost.

Ernest Muller, the Anarchist proprietor of the saloon where the fracas occurred, who is under bail for examination on a charge of violating the excise law, and Michael Miller, one of his Anarchist boarders, who is accused of having thrown a beer keg at Patrolman Bauman, who had arrested Muller, were in court yesterday; but on application of their counsel the examination was postponed until this afternoon.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Samuel Spencer of Baltimore is at the St. James Hotel.

Judge C. W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

State Controller Edward Wemple of Albany is at the Hotel Normandie.

A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia, J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston, and Railroad Commissioner Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y., are at the Brevoort House.

Robert Treat Paine of Boston, Gen. William B. Franklin of Hartford, Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler of Vermont, Insurance Superintendent Robert A. Maxwell of Albany, and Gen. J. W. Hoyerad of Hudson, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

THEY DANCED TILL DAYLIGHT.

Mayor Grant, Congressman Miller, and other prominent officials, were among the invited guests of the Eleventh Regiment Veterans who last night took possession of the Germania Assembly Rooms for their eleventh annual reunion and masquerade ball. Few of the municipal officers who were there wore fancy dress, but all the young and some of the sey dress, but all the young and some of the middle-aged participants did. The members of the association and their National Guard guests were brilliant in uniforms of blue and black with gold trimmings. It was a merry gathering from the start, and dancing did not cease until daylight this morning. Two flags, which the regiment carried during the war, were presented to the veterans at midnight.

A CENTENNIAL INQUIRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having recently been told there were in this city but two surviving children of any officer of the army of the Revolution, may I ask you to aid me and others who are interested in the coming centennial inaugural celebration, to obtain, as far as possible, a list of such surviving children. It has seemed to me if THE TIMES would give publicity to such a statement it would obtain information that an individual could not easily get. Any such information may be addressed to S. F. M.,

16 East Thirtieth-street.

New-York, Sunday, March 3, 1889.

OBITUARY.

MARY L. BOOTH.

Mary Louise Booth, editor of Harper's *Bazar*, and for more than a quarter of a century one of the leading literary women of this country, died at her home, 101 East Fifty-ninth-street, last evening at 5 o'clock. She had been suffering for some time past from a bronchial trouble. Six weeks ago she made arrangements to take a two months' leave of absence from her desk at Harper Brothers and prepared for a trip to the Bermudas, even going so far as to purchase tickets. Her bronchial affliction, however, became chronic; the disease caused heart trouble, which rapidly grew worse, until it resulted in her death. The funeral services will be held at her late residence on Friday morning next at 10 o'clock. The body will be interred at Cypress Hills in the family plot.

The life of Miss Booth has been one of toil, yet one of great beauty, and crowned with successes. She was born in Yaphank, Long Island, on April 19, 1831. Her father, William Chatfield Booth, a descendant of John Booth, who came to this country in 1649, established the first public school in Brooklyn. Mary Booth's mother was a granddaughter of an exile of the French Revolution.

When but a mere child Mary Booth displayed great literary tendencies. At 7 years of age she was an eager Latin scholar, and had read many of the great historians. Her tastes inclined naturally toward the study of languages and natural sciences, and in these directions she worked earnestly. Before she reached the age of 20 years she began the work of translations, which was one of the most important of her life. Among her earliest translations were Méry's and André Chenier's, Victor Cousin's "Life and Times of Mme. de Chevreuse," Mannier's "Russian Tales," and Edmund About's "Germaine and King of the Mountains." She was at this time contributing liberally to newspapers and magazines, and collecting material for the most elaborate work of her life, "A Complete History of the City of New-York." The first edition of this work appeared in 1859. The reception of the book everywhere was cordial. Second and third editions were printed, enlarged, and illustrated. The last edition, brought down to date, was printed in 1880.

The work which gave Mary Booth the greatest national reputation was done during the civil war. Just after Sumter's gun had sent forth its ultimatum she received an advance copy of the Count de Gasparin's famous "Uprising of a Great People." She took it at once to Mr. Scribner and urged him to publish a translation, but he told her the war would be over before it could be brought out. Finally he said if the manuscript could be ready in a week he would publish it. By writing almost 24 hours a day, only stopping for food, she completed her task. The work was read from one end of the country to the other, and created the greatest enthusiasm. Charles Sumner wrote to her: "It is worth a whole phalanx in the cause of human freedom." She received grateful letters of thanks from Lincoln, Phillips, Garrison, and other great men of the time.

Throughout the war Mary Booth kept up her patriotic work of translating and publishing the comments of European sympathizers with the Union. Such eminent French sympathizers as Gasparin, Cochin, Henri Martin, Laboulaye, and Montalembert, kept her abundantly supplied with material. After the war she completed her translations, the most important being six volumes of Henri Martin's Unabridged History of France.

In 1867 she was called to the editorial chair of *Harper's Bazar*. She held that position when the first copy was issued and has held it ever since, only leaving her duties, except for a brief vacation. She was the most constant and hard-working of the many celebrated contributors to that paper to the day of her death. In this position she displayed a remarkable faculty for recognizing buried talent, and many of the now famous women writers of the country owe it to Mary Booth that the budding talent they displayed was encouraged and nurtured into blossoming.

In spite of her incessant toiling the social life of Mary Booth has been one of the greatest beauty. She had a sister living in Brooklyn, a brother in this city, and another brother in active service in the United States Army. For many years past she has lived with an adopted sister, Mrs. Anna W. Wright. Her house has always been a Mecca for literary people. Her Saturday evenings have for years been famous, as in her parlors gathered artists, authors, statesmen, and the gifted of all professions. Her home was filled with choice tokens from European celebrities who, while visiting America, had enjoyed her Saturday evenings. These gatherings were, in fact, unique in the amount of genius they embraced.

One characteristic of Mary Booth's nature was a continual delight to those who knew her. She was a woman in the tenderest and truest sense of the word. She never would allow her name to be identified with any so-called woman's movement. "Strong-mindedness" was foreign to her. For the elevation of her sex, higher education, she worked continually as an individual and with her pen; but viewed with repugnance the suggestion of many of her women friends that the ballot was the means to the desired end.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Capt. William Corry, an aged and respected citizen of Clifton, Staten Island, died on Monday night at his home after a protracted illness, aged 72 years. Capt. Corry was born in Kildare, Ireland, and came to this country when a mere lad. He went to California in 1846, returning to Staten Island in 1852. During his life he held a number of public positions, among which were that of Town Supervisor of Middletown and President of the Village Board of Directors of Edgewater. He was one of the first Directors of the Shore Railroad and a charter member of the Staten Island Savings Bank. He was a mason and builder by trade, and was the builder of many of the finest structures on Staten Island. The funeral will take place to-day from St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Clifton, of which deceased was a member.

Thomas Sherill, aged 71 years, fell dead from an attack of cerebral hemorrhage, in his son's office at 46 Dey-street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sherill was born in England in 1818 and came to this country when a young man of 21. He went into the leather trade and built up a large business for himself, which he conducted until about 10 years ago. Since then he has been associated with his son, J. B. O. Sherill, in the electrical supply business. He leaves one other son and four daughters. He lived at 257 Macon-street, Brooklyn.

Prof. Gilbert Langdon Hume, who died at his home at Noroton, Conn., on Monday, was an old-time lecturer on literature and science in such seminaries for young ladies as Mme. Reichardt's, Miss Haven's, Miss Haines's, and Mme. Prevost's. He held degrees from both Oxford and Cambridge. An Englishman by birth, he never became naturalized as an American citizen. His age was 77 years.

ADVERSE TO MARY IRENE.

THE COURT OF APPEALS AFFIRMS THE VALIDITY OF JESSE HOYT'S WILL.

The Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the judgment of the General Term of the Supreme Court, deciding that the will of Jesse Hoyt is a valid instrument. Surrogate Rollins confirmed the probate of the will in 1886 and the Supreme Court sustained his finding in 1887. The costs of the appeal to the Court of Appeals are to be paid by the contestant of the will, Mary Irene Hoyt.

In her fight to have her father's will declared illegal Miss Hoyt has not been constant in her choice of counsel. Those left to stand on record in her final defeat are Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and Frank J. Dupignac. The counsel on the side of the Executors are Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, and ex-Judge Daly.

Mr. Choate last evening had heard only that the General Term's judgment had been affirmed, and was unable to say more about the decision than that it in all probability put an end to the matter, and that Miss Hoyt would have to be satisfied with the income of the $1,250,000 left in trust for her benefit. She has received this income during the time that she has been engaged in trying to break the will.

Mr. Dupignac had heard no more than Mr. Choate, but frankly admitted that what he had heard had greatly surprised him. He was not ready to say that the facts would stand. The Surrogate had held that the proceedings were under section 2,647 of the code, which provided that a person interested in an estate might file a petition to revoke probate within a year after the will was admitted to probate. The point had been made that this related only to personal property, and the will had not been placed on it by Miss Hoyt's counsel. Had the Court of Appeals taken the same view, as Jesse Hoyt's will was a will of both real and personal property, it might have held that the question of its validity as a will conveying real estate could still be raised.

Another point which Mr. Dupignac relied on was as to the competency of certain testimony which was admitted before he and Gen. Butler became connected with the case. This was the testimony of physicians in relation to information carried from the patient, Mr. Hoyt. He thought probable, however, that the Court of Appeals would decide that the objection had not been made in time.

Finally, ejectment suits could be begun to test the validity of the will. There was no property belonging to the estate in this State, but possibly such a suit might be brought in Michigan.

AM ENDE PUT UNDER BONDS.

Druggist Am Ende of Hoboken, to whose mistake in compounding a prescription the death of the Misses Holz was laid, is in fresh trouble. Dr. Kudlich denounced him for his error, and Am Ende instituted proceedings for slander against him. The proceedings were dropped, however, but the regard of the two men for one another was not increased. Dr. Kudlich made complaint yesterday to Recorder McDonough of the druggist's conduct, and Am Ende was put under bonds to keep the peace.

BONDS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following bonds were offered and accepted to-day: Four and one-half per cents, registered, $830,000, $200,000, $100,000, $50,000, $25,000, $15,000, $10,000, $25,000, total, $705,000, at 109.

READING IRON WORKS FAIL.

LIABILITIES SAID TO BE A MILLION AND THE ASSETS ARE VALUABLE.

READING, Penn., March 5.—Announcement was made here this afternoon of the failure of the Reading Iron Works, which operates in this city blast furnaces, rolling, sheet, tube, and pipe mills, forges, and machine shops, employing in all over 2,500 hands. The firm has given notice of the suspension of its payments and called a meeting of its creditors to be held at the Philadelphia office of the company next Thursday afternoon.

It is one of the largest establishments of its kind in America and dispenses in wages in this city every year over $1,000,000. The first judgment entered against the company was by the Reading Railroad Company for $140,000. The cause of the failure is generally attributed to the stringent condition of the iron trade.

A Director of the company said this afternoon that at the meeting to be held on Thursday shareholders will be asked to take stock or bonds in exchange for their claims. He added that unless this was done the company would be forced to liquidate, and the creditors would then get very little. The company has issued $250,000 first mortgage and $150,000 second mortgage bonds. In addition to this, there is $500,000 of preferred stock and $500,000 of common. The floating debt is said to be heavy.

It was stated this afternoon by a Philadelphia bank President that the company has sold a large amount of paper within the last six months, and that some of the Philadelphia banks are heavy creditors.

The works were originally owned by Seyfert, McManus & Co. The firm failed some years ago and the creditors then organized and decided to continue the business under the title of the Reading Iron Works. John Penn Brock was elected President and Edward W. Colt General Manager. Mr. Brock died about eight years ago, and was succeeded by Mr. Colt, who has since been the executive head of the company, shortly after the organization of the company there was some trouble, caused by business depression, and an extension was asked for and granted. A portion of the indebtedness was paid in cash and a portion in preferred stock.

Dividends on the stock have not been paid for some time past. The company continued to do business after the settlement was made, and under Mr. Colt's management enjoyed a period of prosperity, but dullness in the trade and shrinkage in prices finally overwhelmed it.

A stockholder of the company said this afternoon: "I think the plant is worth $1,500,000. I do not know just what our liabilities are. On Jan. 1 the company had $500,000 of mortgage bonds outstanding. A new mortgage for $600,000 was made, and bonds were issued. Of these, $500,000 were issued to retire the old bonds, and $100,000 to acquire additional property. The company owns about 70 acres in this city and valuable property in Philadelphia.

The liabilities are said to be about $1,000,000. Of this $600,000 consists of funded debt and the balance, $400,000, is due to various parties, mostly for material purchased at various times.

The general belief here to-night is that the Reading Railroad Company will assume control of the entire works as the principal judgment creditor; that it will issue stock or bonds to the other creditors, and that it will then be run as a sort of joint stock concern. There are several rolling mills in this vicinity whose product is controlled by the Reading Iron Works, and these, it is believed, will shut down to-morrow.

The company's assets consist of its plant in this city, which is worth over a million dollars.

Pancoast & Rogers of 15 Gold-street, who are the local agents for the suspended company, stated yesterday that its liabilities in this city consist only of a debt of $10,000 to the Thomas Iron Works of this city, of which Benjamin C. Clarke is President, and a small bill to the Reading Railroad for transportation.

FIGHTING IN A STREET CAR.

AN UMBRELLA TIP THRUST INTO CONDUCTOR SCHULTZ'S EYE.

A general alarm, sent out to the police yesterday, called for the arrest of a man who had been bitten on the cheek, and who was wanted on a charge of having seriously injured John Schultz of 1,092 Third-avenue by thrusting the end of an umbrella into his right eye.

Schultz, who was conductor of Car 74 of the Third-avenue surface road, on his trip up town at 2 o'clock yesterday morning took on two or three men at Houston-street. They were not sober and wrangled about paying their fare until, at Third-street, Schultz decided on putting them off the car. When he called on the obnoxious passengers to leave the car one of them, of whom he could give no description yesterday, grappled with him. To make him let go, Schultz bit him on either the cheek or forehead. The struggle took place on the rear platform, and when his assailant relinquished his grasp Schultz pushed him toward the step. At the same moment the passenger, who had a closed umbrella, thrust it at Schultz, and the stick entered the lower edge of his eye and broke off, leaving a well-worn ferrule and about three inches of wood in the wound.

Schultz was for some minutes so paralyzed by the pain that he did not comprehend what had occurred. When he was able to understand what was passing, the car was on its way up town, and the rebellious passengers had left it. It does not appear that he had recovered his wits until he left the car at Sixty-fifth-street. Then he had extracted the piece of stick from his eye, and also had possession of the brass clamp at the handle end of the umbrella, which had slid down the stick and fallen off in the car. A policeman of the Twenty-fifth Precinct found him in a dazed condition, and sent for an ambulance, which took him to the Presbyterian Hospital. Last evening he was in a semi-conscious condition, and the surgeon who attended him had diagnosed cerebral injury, but had not dared to probe the wound to determine the course taken by the stick.

Superintendent Beaver, by direction of President Lyon, investigated the assault, but the driver of the car could not tell what occurred when he stopped at Third-street. President Lyon said it was possible that Schultz's assailant was a union man in liquor, who was glad of an opportunity to hurt a "scab"; but Schultz in his statements talked as if the quarrel had nothing to do with labor matters. Mr. Lyon will offer a reward for the arrest of Schultz's assailant.

DR. BENNETT WINS.

HE TELLS THE JURY ABOUT A VERY UNIQUE COURTSHIP.

The trial of Mrs. Mary Griffiths's suit against Dr. Joseph B. Bennett for $10,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Dr. Bennett said that when his wife died he offered Mrs. Griffiths the position of housekeeper, which she would accept only on condition that the doctor married her. He finally agreed to do so, if he could get a slene with her, but a short trial convinced him that he could not, and he broke off the engagement.

The doctor said he was worth $100,000, and added that Mrs. Griffiths first disagreed with him because he would not give her a six-thousand-dollar house. This quarrel occurred while the doctor and Mrs. Griffiths were going home from a dry goods store where the wedding dress had been purchased. The doctor had the bundle in his arms, when Mrs. Griffiths pointed to a row of small houses and said: "Now, you buy me a nice little house."

"I won't buy you a doghouse," returned the doctor.

"Then I'll throw the whole thing up," she cried.

"All right; up she goes," said the doctor.

"You see, I wasn't buying a wife," explained the witness to the jury. Counsel for both sides summed up yesterday afternoon and the jury brought in a verdict in favor of Dr. Bennett.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 5—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain, followed in Western Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, by fair, slightly cooler, northerly gales.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, fair, preceded by light rain in Eastern New-York, slightly cooler, high northwesterly winds.

For District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, fair, cooler, followed by slightly warmer in the interior, northwesterly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, light rain, stationary temperature, followed Wednesday by fair, warmer, westerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	11°	38°	3:30 P. M.	22°	47°
6 A. M.	11°	38°	6 P. M.	21°	46°
9 A. M.	15°	40°	9 P. M.	17°	45°
12 M.	43°	12 P. M.	16°	39°	

Average temperature yesterday ..... 42°
Average temperature for same date last year .. 16½°

RATIFIED BY BOTH COMPANIES.

Meetings of the South Ferry Railroad Company, successor to the South Ferry Railway Company, and of the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railway Company, were held yesterday at 783 Seventh-avenue, at which the final arrangements were completed by which the latter company acquires the exclusive use of the property and franchises of the former for a consideration of $250,000. The stockholders of both companies ratified the contracts. President Thompson said he could not tell exactly how soon the Broadway cars would begin running to the South Ferry, but he believed it would be within two months.

AN ELECTION FRAUD CASE.

ONE OF SILVER-DOLLAR SMITH'S HENCHMEN IN THE TOILS.

The first of a series of prosecutions for election frauds that are being conducted by the City Reform Club is now under preliminary examination before Commissioner Shields, in the Federal Building. It is the case of Meyer Salloway, alias Solomon, a Polish Jew, who is charged with perjury in making false oath to his naturalization papers in the Court of Common Pleas. The prisoner is said to be a deserter from the Russian Army, who arrived in this country in November, 1885. About 18 months thereafter he swore that he was a minor when he arrived here, that he had been in the country three years before attaining his majority, and that he had been altogether over five years in the country when he made the oath. Upon this affidavit, supported by the affidavit of David Silverman, alias "Monkey Dave," a healer of Silver-Dollar Smith, a certificate of naturalization was issued to Salloway.

The original warrants for the arrest of Salloway and Silverman were taken out at the Tombs Police Court, and although the knowledge thereof was confined to Police Justice Ford, his clerk, the Sergeant of Police, and the officer who had the warrant, both Salloway and Silverman were made aware of the fact within half an hour, and Silverman ran away beyond the jurisdiction of the authorities of New-York before he could be caught. Salloway was arrested and arraigned before Justice Ford, who, upon examination, held him in $1,000 bail for trial. When the case was reached in the District Attorney's office, however, it was decided there that the State courts had no jurisdiction, and, accordingly, it was dismissed. Salloway was at once sent through the process from the Federal courts, and arraigned before Commissioner Shields, where his case is now being heard. Silverman is in hiding in Philadelphia, whence he will soon be brought back to stand trial for his share of the offense.

Salloway's offense might not have been exposed but for his own cupidity. The city ordinances require that licenses to conduct the business of an expressman shall be issued only to citizens and that the first license shall cost $5, and for each additional wagon run by the same owner the fee shall be $1. Salloway, as soon as he received his certificate of naturalization, began to take out licenses by the wholesale and to sell them at an advance to owners of single wagons. By this proceeding he offended many of his countrymen who were engaged in the business, and one of them, Louis Morris, who belongs to a better class, knew him to be not entitled to citizenship, and proceeded to work up the case against him.

Shortly after Salloway's arrest Morris entered Silver-Dollar Smith's office and, in the presence of Smith, who charged him with making complaint against Salloway, and kicked him in the stomach and knocked him down. And on another occasion a heeler of Smith's named Sheriff assaulted Mrs. Morris and slapped her face for her for defending her husband's action in the matter. The entire district around Silver-Dollar Smith's headquarters is terrorized by his heelers, so much so that one of the City Reform Club's witnesses became so badly frightened that he sold his horses and wagon and left the State.

MR. HAUSTEDT PROTESTS.

HE OBJECTS TO SHIPMENTS OF ARMS TO THE SOUTH OF HAYTI.

Mr. T. Haustedt of the firm of Jimenes, Haustedt & Co. of 5 South William-street, signing himself agent for the Provisional Government of North Hayti, sent a letter to Collector Magone yesterday protesting against the shipment of arms to President Légitime in Hayti. He asked the Collector to prevent the shipment of all arms and munitions of war from this port to Port au Prince or any stronghold of Légitime's party. In support of his demand he declared that Gen. Légitime and his party, with their agents in this country, are acting in open rebellion against the constitutional laws of Hayti, and further said that they intend to use such arms and munitions as they propose here against the faction of Hayti ruled by the Provisional Government established at Gonaives and Cape Haytien, which he claims to represent, presumably upon authority from Hippolyte.

The letter referred to arms shipped on the Dutch steamer Prins Willem I., which sailed for Port au Prince yesterday. It was learned at the office of Kunhardt & Co., the agents of the vessel, that she carried a large quantity of arms consigned to people in Port au Prince. They had not heard of Mr. Haustedt's protest and insisted that it was a piece of presumption on his part.

It will be remembered that at the beginning of the Haytian difficulty Mr. Haustedt would not admit that either his partner, Mr. Jimenes, who lives at Cape Haytien, or he himself had any connection with the party of Hippolyte. At the same time he admitted that previous to the departure of Dr. Nemours Auguste for France he had deposited with Mr. Haustedt $100,000 for the purpose of buying and equipping a gunboat for Hippolyte. Yesterday was the first time he has claimed any official connection with the North Haytian faction.

Minister Preston of Hayti had not returned from Washington last night, and his opinion upon the matter could not be had. At the consulate the action of Mr. Haustedt created a great deal of surprise, although no comments were made upon it. It is reported

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 5, 1889.

COFFEE.—Was in rather more demand, in private trade, and on a very firm basis, with fair invoices of Rio quoted at 18¾c., and fair to good Cucuta within the range of 18¾c.@19½c.....Sales embraced 1,000 bags Rio No. 7, at 17¾c., a few invoices of Timor, yet to be shipped, at 20½c., and 1,000 picul interior, from September and December sales, at 21¾c.....Rotterdam cabled that the Dutch sale passed off there to-day at an advance of 1c.@2½c. on the previous valuations of brokers, and quoted the market firm.....And in the option line Rio Coffee was again fairly active, and, at the outset, firmer, sustaining advances. A 75 points, partly on stronger cables from Hamburg and a slight rise at Havre, (with business suspended there through the afternoon from holiday observances, and the day a close holiday in Brazil,) but the market reacted here on realizing orders, and yielded for the day 10@25 points, an, lots off easy, 5,000 bags placed on options here, and at the close here March stood at 18.90c.@18.95c., April at 18.80c.@18.85c., May at 18.70c.@18.90c., June at 16.85c.@17c., July at 17.10c.@17.15c., and August to December within the range of 17.20c.@17.45c., and January and February, 1890, respectively, at 17.40c.@17.50c. and 17.55c.@17.60c.

COTTON.—Was moderately active in the option line, on an irregular market—starting off a shade firmer, but soon relapsing to heaviness, partly on the increased deliveries to the shipping ports, (since our last, 17,863 bales,) and somewhat disappointing cables, and giving way 3 points, to rally within a trifle, and closed steadier, on and 2@3 points under last evening; 52,800 bales were placed on options here, bringing March to 9.95c.@9.96c., April, 10.03c., May, 10.10c.@10.11c., June, 10.18c.@10.19c., July, 10.25c.@10.26c., August, 10.31c.@10.32c., September, 9.91c.@9.92c., and October, 9.70c.@9.72c.....And for prompt delivery, 531 bales sold to spinners at rather easier prices—through the otherwise quotations were unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—WHEAT FLOUR ruled heavy—spring Wheat product showing most depression, and in instances yielding prices 10c.@15c.⊕ bbl., on near fully a parallel decline for home trade and shipment, though a few receivers reported a fair movement, chiefly in very low quality of spring Wheat flour, (late mostly in sacks for Great Britain).....Arrivals, 20,038 bbls., and 7,709 sacks; clearances hence, 5,185 bbls. and 1,617 sacks, and from the four Atlantic ports, 14,050 sacks and bbls., and from all Atlantic ports last week to Europe, equal to 75,435 bbls., and to all ports, 103,057 bbls., against 145,304 bbls. in the preceding week; and since Sept. 1, 3,510,847 bbls., against 5,911,965 bbls. same time last year.....Sales reported at 23,725 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 9,300 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) of which about 1,350 sacks and bbls. Low Extras, at $3 15@$3 65; 2,400 sacks and bbls. City Mills Extra, of which about one-half for the West Indies, within the range of $5@$5 25, mostly in lots at $5 10@$5 15; 7,300 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 3,100 sacks and bbls. to arrive, mostly choice Patent Extra, at $5 85@$6 75—fancy, in lots, up to $6 85@$7, (about 6,200 sacks very low Spring product went for shipment on private terms); 4,350 sacks and bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, 975 sacks and bbls. superfine, 1,350 sacks and bbls. Fine, and 700 bbls. Southern Extras at, in instances, a further slight reduction, and 475 bbls. RYE FLOUR within our former range, closing weak.....CORNMEAL unchanged, but in lack of demand.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR sold down from $1 70@$1 75 for odd lots of very choice to $1 50, (at which 600 bags were placed,) closing heavily.....Arrivals to-day, only 67 bags.....BUCKWHEAT nominal.....RYE had a moderate call at steady prices, with 40-lb. quoted at 70c.@77½c., as to quality

WHEAT.—Continued urgency in the offerings here, with decided bearishness at the West and adverse cables, led to a further decline here within regular hours of 2c.@3c., on a livelier speculation, winding up, however, very heavy and barely steady—deriving little help from the renewed reports and rumors of export takings from Baltimore for Bordeaux, (to the extent of about 80,000 bushels, Red Wheat,) of which the latest despatch were quite satisfactory—and early deliveries here continuing in utter neglect and depressed with the options: 6,080,000 bushels received at this point here in the option line, of which 3,800,000 bushels by the Hudson River, bringing here by the regular adjournment March to 95c., April to 96¾c., and May, regularly, to 97¾c., (having ranged from 97¾c.@97⅝c.) and subsequently, in outside deal, from 97¾c. to 98c., (and 98c. bid at 6 P. M.,) against 98¼c. last evening, with the contract grade of Red for prompt delivery afloat quoted 7c. under the May option, but wholly nominal,) and June, regularly, to 97¾c., (having ranged from 97⅝c.@98¼c.) and July to 94½c., (having ranged from 94¾c.@94⅞c.,) August to 91¼c. and December to 93¾c., (having ranged from 93⅞c.@94⅜c.,) and prompts here, for only 3,500 bushels and no exchanges since noon, and from near-by ports only 1,717 bushels, (this from Philadelphia,) and from the Atlantic ports, last week, to Europe, given as 15,567 bushels, and from ports, since Sept. 1, to March 5, 5,187,075 bushels, against same time in preceding crop year, 15,981,549 bushels; and aggregate of Wheat and Flour, in Wheat equivalent, on passage to Eastern Europe, showing an increase for the week of 264,000 bushels or to 20,256,000 bushels.

CORN.—Was in increased favor and quoted strong-er, No 2 advancing slightly, and steamer Mixed No. 2c.@2½c., closing firm on reduced offerings. Export call fair, and mostly for steamer Mixed.....Arrivals here to-day, 162,600 bushels, and clearances hence, 67,805 bushels, (making from four Atlantic ports, 169,487 bushels, and last week from the Atlantic seaboard to Europe, 1,695,772 bushels, and to all countries, 1,737,472 bushels, against 2,214,312 bushels in the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 31,257,903 bushels, against 31,282,112 bushels same time in preceding crop year, and aggregate on passage increased 40,000 bushels, or to 4,384,000 bushels.....Sales reported of about 673,000 bushels, (of which, on options, 400,000 bushels No. 2 and 80,000 bushels steamer Mixed,) and for prompt and special early deliveries about 193,000 bushels, about 148,000 bushels credited to shippers, including No. 2, steamer, 4.42c.@44½c., and delivered at 44⅝c.@44¾c., chiefly at 44¾c.; do., old crop, delivered, at 46c.; No. 2 Corn for March, at 43⅞c.@44c., latest at 44c.; May, April, 43⅝c.@43¾c., latest at 43¾c.; do., May 43¾c.@44 15-16c., latest at 43¾c.; do., June, at 43¾c.@44 1-16c., latest at 44 1-16c.; steamer Mixed, in elevator, at 42¾c.@43½c., latest at 43¾c., and delivered at 44¼c.; No. 2 Corn for March option, at 42¾@42⅝c., latest at 42⅝c.; do., special March, delivered, at 43½c.; do., April option, at 42¾c.@42⅝c., latest at 42⅝c.; No. 3 Corn, in elevator, at 42c.; afloat, 42½c.; No. 2 White, in elevator, at 45c.; steamer White, in elevator, at 43c.@43½c.; steamer Yellow, in elevator, at 43c., and ungraded Mixed and Yellow and White, to arrive and here, at 40¾c.@44½c., as to quality and condition.

OATS.—Weakened slightly, on a very dull market.....Receipts here to-day, 34,000 bushels, and clearances hence unknown to us.....Sales reported here of 158,000 bushels, of which on options 10,000 bushels No. 2 White, and 7,000 bushels No. 2 Oats, and for prompt delivery 78,000 bushels, including No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 32¾c.; do., March and March options, at 32¾c.; do., April, at 33½c.; No. 3 White, in store and elevator, at 31c.; No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 30¾c.@31½c.; do., March, at 30¾c.@30⅝c., latest at 30⅞c.; do., April, at 31c.@31¼c., latest at 31½c.; do., May, at 31¾c.; do., June, at 31½c.; No. 3 at 30c.; rejected at 29c.; ungraded White at 32c.@34c., chiefly at 33c.@38c., and ungraded Mixed at 29c.@32c.

METALS.—Ingot Copper was depressed and unsettled on a lifeless market; 25,000 lb. Lake for March sold at 15.75c.....Pig Lead had rather more attention at steady prices, with 200 tons Spanish sold at 3.72½c.....Iron and Iron products very quiet and somewhat nominal.....Pig Tin weaker on a very moderate movement, embracing 20 tons, prompt, at 20.40c.@21.60c. and 10 tons for March at 20.90c.

MOLASSES.—Another cargo of refining Muscovado, 80° test, reported sold at the advanced price of 22c., quoted at 21½c.@22c.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin quiet, but held to steady figures; quoted at $1 12½@$1 15 for common to good Strained, $1 17½ for E, $1 20 for F, $1 25 for G, and proportionately for higher grades.....Spirits of Turpentine up to 51½c. on very light offerings, and wanted.

PETROLEUM.—Certificates of Crude Petroleum gave way here for the day 1⅜, on a moderate speculation, leaving off dull at easy quotations, (as reported by the Consolidated Exchange,) 92⅜, and range for the day, 91⅝@92⅜, closing at 91⅝ bid, (against 92⅜ yesterday.).....Sales, by the Exchange, 937,000 bbls., against 486,000 bbls. yesterday.).....Refined and Crude Petroleum in shipping order, held steady, but demand quite moderate.

PROVISIONS.—Hog product was quiet, easy, and in instances stronger.....Exports of Provisions from the United States, Nov. 1 to March 2: Pork, 17,433,600 lb; Bacon, 145,975,752 lb., and Lard, 125,600,393 lb., against, in the same portion of the preceding crop year, 17,365,000 lb. Pork, 135,972,792 lb. Bacon, and 101,551,016 lb. Lard.....PORK was quoted higher, on a freer movement; 1,000 bbls. Mess sold at $13 75@$13 87½, and 250 bbls. Extra Prime at $12 50 for old.....DRESSED HOGS again weakened on a moderate demand, with city at 6c.@6½c. and 6¾c. as to weights.....Arrivals at interior points, 29,893 head.....CUTMEATS in rather more favor, and quoted steady, with Pickled Bellies, 16-lb. at 6¼c., 18-lb. at 6⅝c., 12-lb. at 6¾c.@7c., and 10-lb. at 8c., (29,000 lb. reported sold,) and other kinds as before.....Western Steam LARD was somewhat dearer, though quiet, for early delivery, closing at $7 27, (460 tcs. sold at $7 20@$7 25, to arrive and here.).....And in the option line Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of 260 tcs. for March at $7 27, closing at $7 30; 750 tcs. for May at $7 29@$7 32, closing at $7 36, (against $7 24 yesterday;) 1,000 tcs. for June $7 30@$7 35, closing at $7 32, (against $7 25 yesterday;) 500 tcs. for July at $7 37, closing at $7 34; 250 tcs. for August at $7 34, and 2,000 tcs. for September at $7 35@$7 40, closing at $7 38, (against $7 30 yesterday.).....And of City Steam Lard 70 tcs. sold at $6 85.....Refined Lard, for the Continent, quoted at $7 20@$7 60, as to brand, and for South America at $8 10.....BEEF and BEEF HAMS at unaltered prices.....BUTTER and CHEESE about steady, but only moderately sought after.....EGGS selling more freely and rather firmer, with best domestic, fresh, at 13½c.@14½c.....Prime city TALLOW quoted at 4½c., and choice mutton, to 4¾c., (125 hhds sold at 4¼c.@4 9-16c.).....City LARD STEARINE quoted at 7½c.....OLEOMARGARINE STEARINE at 8¼c., (80 bbls. sold at 8c.).....Crude Oil, current make, at 60c.....Of Cottonseed Oil, 150 bbls. choice crude reported sold at 42c.

SUGARS.—Raw sold to the extent of 37,000 mats Hollo at 4 9-32c., and (reported) three cargoes of Centrifugal to arrive, at full prices.....Refined unchanged.

TOBACCO.—Business was comparatively slow, but values held their own fairly.

FREIGHTS.—Had a moderate share of attention, and ruled steady to firm, on restricted offerings of accommodation by the steam lines on berth for early use, and of desirable tonnage—sail and steam—for charter.....Corn for Glasgow, hence, by steam, 8,000 bushels, on private terms, quoted at 4½d.; Liverpool, from Baltimore, about 36,000 bushels, do., at 4¾d., (34,000 bales Cotton, bulk local via New-York, at 11-64d., and for Antwerp, 1,300 bales, do., at 3-16d.)

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—8:30 P. M.—Beef in fair demand; extra India Mess firm at 68s. 6d. Pork in poor demand. Hams in good demand. Short Cut steady at 49s. 6d. Bacon in good demand. Cheese in fair demand; American finest, white and colored, steady at 56s. Tallow in poor demand. Turpentine in good demand. Resin in fair demand. Lard—spot in poor demand; futures in fair demand; prime Western, spot, steady at 35s.; March steady at 35s.; April and May steady at 35s. 3d. Wheat in fair demand. Flour in good demand. Corn—spot in fair demand; futures in poor demand; mixed Western, spot, easy at 4s. 1d.; March dull at 4s.; April dull at 3s. 11½d.; May dull at 3s. 11½d. Hops at London—New-York State in fair demand.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American—Middling, Low Middling clause, March delivery, 5 43-64d., sellers; March and April delivery, 5 43-64d., sellers; April and May delivery, 5 43-64d., sellers; May and June delivery, 5 43-64d., buyers; June and July delivery, 5 43-64d., buyers; July and August delivery, 5 44-64d., sellers; August and September delivery, 5 41-64d., buyers; September and October delivery, 5 26-64d., sellers; September delivery, 5 41-64d., buyers.

LONDON, March 5—4 P. M.—Consols, 97 13-16 for money and 97 13-16 for the account. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 19½. Erie, 20½. Illinois Central, 106½. Louisville, New Orleans & Texas, 20½. Mexican Central, 6s, 73½. Mexican National, 6s, 73½. Mexican Central first mortgage bonds, 73¾. Mexican, 2½2½, ⅌ cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 2⅝@2⅞ ⅌ cent. Paris advices quote 3 ⅌ cent. Bentes at 85f. 37½c. for the account and exchange on London at 25. 35c. for checks. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £14,000.

HAVANA, March 5.—Spanish Gold, 236¼@236¾. Exchange quiet. Sugar firm; sales, 500 bags Centrifugal, 96° polarization, at $3 13⅜, gold, ⅌ quintal; (at Sagua,) 2,000 bags of Centrifugal, 92° to 96° polarization, at $3 12¾, gold, ⅌ quintal.

MANCHESTER, March 5.—Cloths quiet, with a limited inquiry. Yarns steady, with but little doing.

LONDON, March 5—4 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta Linseed, 40s. 3d. ⅌ quarter.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Trade in the Cattle market to-day was slow, but the moderate receipts of Monday and the still more moderate fresh arrivals, gave operators increased confidence, and, while no general advance resulted, the tone of the market was firmer. This was notably the case with common and extra grades. Medium sorts were barely steady. A large proportion of to-day's offerings were such as class as fair to good. There were a number of choice droves and a few extra, sales of which were at $3 75@$4 30, but from $3 15@$3 60 took about the major part of the shipping stock, and $2 25@$2 75 took the bulk of the Cows and Bulls. The latter were in light supply, and choice qualities fetched $2 85@$3. No improvement in the demand for stockers and feeders can be noted. It was light and prices were no better than before. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $4 10@$4 30; choice Cattle, $3 85@$4 05; good shipping Steers, $3 35@$3 50; medium shipping Steers, $3 15@$3 25; common to fair Steers, $2 75@$3; common to choice Bulls, $2@$3; good to choice Cows, $2 50@$3; poor to medium Cows, $1 50@$2 25; stockers and feeders, $2@$3 25.

Hogs met with a better demand than on yesterday, and ruled higher. Light weights were in increased supply, and that fact, together with the improvement in heavy grades, gave the market a firmer tone. Heavy Hogs sold briskly at an advance of 5c.@10c., and mixed droves commanding a proportionate advance as compared with earlier date. Sales were extremely active in all branches

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, (Tuesday), March 5:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.4 by 98.9, 249 East 33d-st., north side, 100 feet east of 2d-av., for $10,425, to Louis Beiser.

James C. Taloen & Co. sold at public auction the three-story brick building, with lot 20 by 75, 319 Lexington-av., east side, 20.10 feet north of 24th-st., for $10,000, to John McNally.

William Kennelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, William N. Armstrong, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame dwelling and two-story frame stable, with lot 25 by 100.23 Mangin-st., west side, 99.2 feet north of Broome-st., for $8,550, to Mrs. F. W. Murphy, and three-story frame building and two-story stable, with lot 25 by 100.29 Mangin-st., west side, 150 feet north of Broome-st., for $8,550, to same purchaser.

D. P. Ingraham & Co., under a foreclosure decree, J. Warren Green, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18 by 100.5, 159 West 64th-st., north side, 246 feet east of 10th-av., for $18,300, to J. S. Nelson.

William R. Brown, sale of the dwellings, with lots, 122 to 136 West 97th-st., east of 10th-av., was adjourned to March 12.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 5.

32d-av., 25 and 27, and 3 St. Mark's-place; Eugene F. O'Connor and wife to Augustus Prentice..... $1

12th-av., n. e. corner of 133d-st., 199.8x650x irr.10 to 133d-st., x25x99.10x675, ½ part; Beverley B. Tilden to John D. Crimmins..... 33,125

12th-av., s. e. corner of 153d-st., x00x675x100 to 152d-st. x25x100x650; Marmaduke Tilden and wife to same..... 33,150

12th-av., n. e. corner of 133d-st., 196.8x 605x99.10 to 133d-st.x25x99.10x675, ½ part, Abby B. Blodgett and others to same..... 66,250

10th-av., n. e. corner of 75th-st., 127.2x100; Spencer Aldrich and wife to Joseph E. Vandewater..... 75,000

80th-st., 22 East; The C. Graham & Sons Company to Cecilia Lauer..... 55,500

50th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x 100.5; John Mascher and wife to Henry Dreyer and wife..... 22,300

91st-st., 20 West; Dore Lyon and wife to William Reiman..... 10

66th-st., n. s., 575 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5; David Hennessey and wife to August Mahler..... 9,950

Madison-av., e. s., 79.4 ft. s. of 26th-st., 19.4 x100; also, 11 Dey-st.; Edward H. Ammidown and wife and Henry P. Ammidown, Executor of Holmes Ammidown, to Annie Ammidown and others..... 1

Leonard-st., 45, ½ part; Nathan Hobart and wife to Stephen W. Marston and others..... 1

Broome-st., 76 and 78 Ludlow-st.; Phillip Samuels and wife to Kassel Oshinsky, ½ part..... 27,150

North-st., 138; Julius Rosenberg and wife to Max Knopp..... 36,000

Madison-av., n. w. corner of 105th-st., 201.10 x120x100.11x50x100.11x70; Isador Herz and wife to Heilner & Wolf..... 1

46th-st., 313 East; Sylvanus T. Cannon, Referee, to Louis Smadbeck..... 17,000

41st-st., 325 East; Emma J. and E. W. Stratton to Martin Moner..... 10,250

127th-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th-av., 75x99.11; Annie Kurtz to John Cornwell, Jr..... 25,000

River-av., n. s., 324.6 ft. w. from land of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, 300.7x374.4x30x232; also, e. s. of River-av., 1 ft. e. from New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad's land, 430.1x420± —; D. Willis James and wife to Albert E. Pantman..... 12,000

71st-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.5x 25x25x25x75.5; Adaline Lalor, Trustee, to Michael Reid..... 24,000

Broome-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 22.6x24.3; Julia Busch to Maurice Ahern..... 18,500

Mulberry-st., w. s., 99.2 ft. s. of Grand-st., 50.4x98.11x47.8x59.10x40.2; John H. Meeves and wife to A. Munch..... 1

83d-st., 845; Sylvanus T. Cannon, Referee, to Charles and Joseph Lewis..... 19,050

113th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x100; Ida F. Cook, Administratrix of Esther J. Cornwell, to Frank Mitchell..... 1

Same property; Jacob H. Cornwell and wife and others to same..... 1

Lewis-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x 100; George Marinor, Executor, to John J. Sullock..... 8,000

Same property; John J. Pollock and wife to Benedict A. Klein..... 10,000

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 97th-st., 100.11 x80; Joseph Schwarzier and wife to William Ottmann..... 84,000

Lewis-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x 101; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and Bernard Mayer..... 10,000

Jackson-st., e. s., between Water-st. and Cherry-st., 25x75; Falbush Libman and wife to Anthony Lasta..... 13,350

81st-st., 427 East; Karl H. Wallach and wife to Catharine Bede and Sophia Gorsch. 21,750

41st-st., 223-227 East; Sophia and Wilhelm Kohler to Philip Pfeiffer..... 1

41st-st., 126 East; Barbara Hermann to Frans schilp..... 21,750

18th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x92; William Buhler, Jr., to Mary K. Eichhorn. 16,000

Prospect-place, w. s., 150.5 ft. n. of 42d-st., 16.8x54; Herman Wronkow and wife to Alton R. Johnson..... 7,500

126th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x99.11; Frederick Rohlf and wife to Otto Hefell. 16,000

Stanton-st., n. s., 44 ft. w. of Essex-st., 22x 80; William Fritzel and wife to Louis Wolf..... 23,000

Beach-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Dater-st., 82.6 to Southern Boulevard x147.6 to avenue x 122.4; Executors of John McConvill to Elizabeth Walter..... 3,800

Madison-av., s. w. corner of 115th-st., 100.11 x100; Morris Steinhardt and wife to Homer J. Beandet..... 100

74th-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 8th-av., 101x 102.2; Julius Goldman and wife to Carrie S. Kennedy..... 66,800

Lexington-av., n. e. corner of 45th-st., 20x 65; John Callahan to Mary Ahern..... 23,500

Road from Hunt's Point to West Farms Creek, lot 10, part Hedger Farm; Ellen and Joseph Carroll to Joseph Zanki..... 3,000

92d-st., 114 and 116 East; Catharine E. Rennert to Nicholas F. Phillips..... 21,000

105th-st., s. s., 142.10 ft. e. of 9th-av., 21.6x 100.11; William C. Cox, Referee, to Charles Bryant..... 5,000

Webster-av., e. s., 161 ft. n. of 176th-st., 23 x100; Lillie J. Yoran to John S. Bush.... 1,300

St. George's Crescent, s. w.s., lot 612, map of George F. and Henry S. Opkyde; William e. and Charles W. Opdyke to William J. Archer..... 350

52d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Lexington av., 90 x100.5; Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf to Isidor Herz..... 1

Same property; Isidor Herz and wife to Edward V. Loew..... 1

134th-st., n. s., 231.6 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100; Mary O'Neill to William Spieker. 3,500

74th-st., 191 East; Lydia Everdell and Frances Everdell to Dora Tock..... 17,750

Wooster-st., n. w. corner of Bleecker-st., —; David S. Gordon, Referee, to John S. Radway..... 15,900

9th-av., 1,636; also, 75 West 94th-st.; Francis McQuade to Isabella McQuade..... 93,000

Lot 80, map of J. Crom's farm, Fordham, 25x125; John Dair to Elizabeth Hearn..... 800

Same property; George Lookyer to same.... 800

93d-st., 173 East; Peter A. Hargous to Joseph J. Cohen..... 26,500

126th-st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x 100.11; John Cromwell and wife to Adolph Brussel..... 17,000

42d-st., 45 to 49 West; Edward G. Zoellner and wife to Moritz Derleth..... 13,000

41st-st., s. s., 350.5 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9; Catharine Zilg to Thomas A. Halbert..... 10,000

Same property; Thomas A. Halbert and wife to Catherine Zilg..... 10,000

St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 99.11 ft. n. of 146th-st., 20x100; J. Howard Nicholas and wife to Nathan Hobart..... 1

26th-st., 105 East; Mary Kerr to Leonard R. Kerr..... 10,000

74th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; Mary Duffy to Mary A. McGahy..... 1

Madison-av., n. w. corner of 105th-st., 201.10 x120x100.11x50x100.11x70; Isador Herz and wife to Heilner & Wolf..... 1

136th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25x100; Peter B. Olney to James B. Taylor, 1-8 part..... 2,242

Same property, 1-8 part; same to Edwin M. Taylor, guardian..... 11,208

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A.—SPECIAL!!!

An elegant FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE for sale on VERY EASY TERMS. No. 813 FIFTH-AVENUE, between 63D and 63D STREETS, FOUR STORIES WITH EXTENSION; LOT EXTRA DEPTH; SUPERBLY DECORATED. Plumbing new; all in perfect order. POSSESSION. Permits of V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

Four-story brick dwellings, 143 West 122d-st.; size, 16.8x58x100 feet; price, $19,000; $15,000 can remain at 4½ per cent.; watchman on premises. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF

Valuable Dwelling and Business Property

(By order of Alfred C. Barnes, Henry B. Barnes, Lucius A. Barbour, and George D. McKay, Executors of the Estate of ALFRED S. BARNES, deceased.)

JOHN F. JAMES & SON WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE CITY SALESROOMS, 370 FULTON-ST., OPP. THE CITY HALL, BROOKLYN.

Choice and valuable property situated on ST. MARK'S-AV., CLINTON-AV., STERLING-PLACE, PARK-PLACE, PROSPECT-PLACE, WASHINGTON PARK, AND NASSAU-ST.

Also some very choice lots in connection with the above property.

Nos. 24, 33, 35, 37, and 41 STERLING-PLACE.—Three-story brownstone dwellings.

No. 30 PARK-PLACE.—Three-story brownstone dwelling.

Nos. 16 TO 22 NASSAU-ST.—Six-story brick factory building.

ALSO, No. 13 LIBERTY-ST., in rear of above, is a three-story brick dwelling.

No. 815 ST. MARK'S-AV.—A very elegant three-story double brick dwelling. Also, 14 lots of ground, 26x125 feet 3½ inches each.

Nos. 537 AND 539 VANDERBILT-AV.—Two 2½-story frame dwellings.

No. 541 VANDERBILT-AV., northeast corner Atlantic-av. A very desirable three-story brick building.

No. 537 ATLANTIC-AV.—A three-story brick building, with store on first floor.

Also, two lots on ATLANTIC-AV., adjoining.

No. 536 CLINTON-AV.—A three-story basement and extension stone dwelling.

Nos. 538, 540, AND 542 CLINTON-AV.—Three three-story and basement stone dwellings.

Also, one lot on CLINTON-AV., adjoining.

Also, one gore lot, northwest corner CLINTON AND ATLANTIC AVS.

No. 233 CLINTON-AV.—A very commodious 3-story double frame dwelling.

Also, a 2-story brick stable in rear of lot.

Also, 19 lots and 1 gore lot adjoining.

No. 231 CLINTON-AV., 100x. OAKLAND-ST.—A 3-story brick store and dwelling.

No. 233 CLERMONT-AV.—A 4-story maneard roof brownstone dwelling, with extra lot on rear and running through to Vanderbilt-av.

No. 182 WASHINGTON PARK.—4-story brownstone dwelling.

No. 155 PROSPECT-PLACE.—3-story brownstone dwelling.

Also, the following desirable property.

No. 85 RENSEN-ST.—A 3-story brick dwelling, with 2-story extension.

No. 146 WILLOW-ST.—A 4-story and basement brownstone dwelling, with 2-story extension.

No. 177 DE KALB-AV.—A 2-story brownstone dwelling, 22x45, lot 22x92.

For maps and further particulars apply to JOHN F. JAMES & SON, No. 189 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the two four-story high-stoop brownstone houses, with lots,
NOS. 2,148 AND 2,150 5TH-AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story brick tenement, with stores and lot,
NO. 1,311 AVENUE A,
northwest corner of 80th-st.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
The two three-and-one-half-story high-stoop brick and stone dwellings, with lots,
NOS. 213 AND 215 EAST 122D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
5 ELEGANT LOTS, SOUTHEAST CORNER MADISON-AV. AND 93D-ST.
10 choice lots, southwest corner PARK-AV. AND 93D-ST.
2 lots, south side 101ST-ST., BET. 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
11 desirable lots, southwest corner PARK-AV. AND 94TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
three choice lots, south side 133D-ST., BET. 5TH AND LENOX AVS.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story and basement stone house, with lot
NO. 133 WEST 14TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the four-story brick building and lot
NO. 146 PEARL-ST.,
near Wall-st.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

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FOR SALE—ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, FIVE minutes from the bridge, a three-story and extension brick house; perfect order; good plumbing; polished oak floors; 15 rooms. Address F. N., Box 102 Times Office.

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FURNISHED.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED, WEST END-AV., corner 73d-st., large, desirable house with stable; fully furnished. SCHUYLER, 71st-st., corner 9th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

ATTRACTIVE NEW STYLISH HOUSES to let, unfurnished; ready for immediate occupancy.

1,335 LEXINGTON-AV.
146 EAST 89TH-ST.
148 EAST 89TH-ST.

All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect and decorated; advantageous terms from now to May 1 to desirable tenants securing now; permits unnecessary. Apply on premises.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

"THE WALTON," 164 EAST 89TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $25 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

51 EAST 122D.—CORNER HOUSE AT Mount Morris Park, single flat to rent, 9 rooms, steam heat, servants' stairs, burglar alarm; decorations first-class.

FLATS—UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

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LARGE LOFT, 256 PEARL-ST., NEAR FULTON.—About 70x70; windows on three sides; covers three buildings; no partitions; lighted and fine loft down town; low rent. Apply Room 5 60 Cedar.

OFFICES AND DESK-ROOM FROM $150. Handsome new building, corner Cortlandt and Washington. Apply on premises.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after JANUARY 23, 1889.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:00, A. M., 6:30, (Dining Car,) and 8 P. M. daily. New-York and Chicago Limited of Parlor, Dining, Smoking, and Sleeping Vestibuled Cars at 9 A. M. every day.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10:00 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:00 A. M., arrive Washington 12:26, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 8:30, 4:00, 4:30, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 8:30 and 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays at 9 A. M., 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS at 9 A. M., 5:30, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 4, 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and Parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 787 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn. New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass't Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

GREAT FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
On and after Feb. 17 trains leave
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, 42d-st., Madison-av. and Fourth-av.

Depot for New-York or points beyond, 8 (Saturdays only) 7:01, *8, *9, 9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 14:02, *5, 16:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02 2:32, 3:02, 3:30, 4:04, 4:05, 4:30, 4:32, 5:02, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:07, 6:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

SHORE LINE—ALL-RAIL ROUTE.—FOR Boston, Providence, Newport, and the East. Express trains leave Grand Central Station for Providence and Boston at 10 A. M., P. M., limited express at 5 P. M., (dining car,) night express at 11:30 P. M. daily; for Newport at 5 A. M. and 1 P. M. Palace Parlor Cars or Sleeping Cars on all express trains.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF JAN. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7:00 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:30 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 4:00, 9:00 A. M. for Red Bank, Long Branch. (Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, except Saturday.) Point Pleasant.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, &c.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Vineland, Bridgeton.

4:30, 6:00, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9 A. M. for Perth Amboy.

For LAKEWOOD at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 4:30 P. M. (Parlor cars at 2:30 and 4:30.)

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., (2:30 P. M., through express with parlor cars.)

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey and Philadelphia and Reading R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R., at 4, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:15, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS at 9 A. M., 5:30, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 4, 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and Parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 787 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn. New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

ATLANTIC CITY

By Central RR. of New-Jersey.

THROUGH IN 3½ HOURS.

A Solid Through Express Train,

with Elegant Coaches, Parlor Cars, leaves New-York, foot of Liberty-street, week days, at 2:30 P. M.

Returning, leaves Atlantic City, Philadelphia and Reading time-card, 9:10 A. M.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel and residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st. as follows:

6:50 A. M. for Catasauqua and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Elmira.

11 A. M. for Cherry Ford and intermediate points.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

4:40 P. M., Pittston and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. & B. Junction.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.

Trains leaving at 4 A. M., 1 P. M., and 5:40 P. M. connect at all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:45 P. M. for Coplay and intermediate points.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.

GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE, 1 BROADWAY

ERIE RAILWAY.

Express trains leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:

9 A. M., (8:30 A. M. on Sundays.) Day Express, buffet drawing room coaches to Buffalo.

10:30 P. M., week days, Delaware Valley Express, Parlor Car to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, and Hornellsville.

5 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For way trains see time tables in ticket offices.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMAR, G. P. A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LARGEST FACTORY IN THE WORLD.

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THE SALE OF CHOCOLATE MENIER EXCEEDS 100,000 POUNDS PER DAY SOLD EVERYWHERE AVOID IMITATIONS

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS OF

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On the Capitol Steps.

$1.00 and $1.50.

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841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ASTHMA AND CATARRH CIGARETTES ESPIC Cured by the Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c. Paris: J. ESPIC, 70 bis, Rue Lafayette. New-York: FOUGERA; MILHAU. Sold by all chemists.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS DESTROYS Roaches, Bedbugs, Rats, Mice, Moths. Infallible remedies. Established 90 YEARS. 40 Clinton-place.

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Books Now Open	9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily. 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Sunday.	Season of 1889.

Apply for illustrated Book, descriptive of the largest and most complete FLEET OF EXCURSION BOATS AFLOAT. Also new and desirable GROVES AND PLEASURE GROUNDS. Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SELENA VIRGINIA GRANT against ALEXANDER A. GRANT.—Summons.—Action for a divorce.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1888.

R. L. GREENWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office and office address, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

To the above-named defendant, Alexander A. Grant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 24th day of October, 1888, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York at the County Court House in the city of New-York, and an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of said court, dated the fifth day of March, 1889, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York.—Dated New-York, March 5, 1889.

R. L. GREENWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

mh6-law6w*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ROBERT S. SHIMER and HARRY C. SHIMER, plaintiffs, against JOHN E. SULLIVAN, defendant.—summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 30th, 1889.

DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Plaintiff's Attorneys, P. O. address and office No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To John E. Sullivan: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 16th day of February, 1889, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York, at the County Court House in said city of New-York.—Dated New-York, February 16th, 1889.

DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. 19-law6w

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

5TH-AV., 741, NEAR 57TH-ST.—ELEGANT suite of parlors, second floor, with board; private bath.

6 EAST 35TH-ST.—ELEGANT SECOND-story sunny room, with first-class board; references.

13 EAST 46TH-ST.—WELL-FURNISHED square room, with board; also hall room; references.

14 WEST 32D ST.—PLEASANT ROOM with board; references.

20 7TH-ST., 42 WEST.—APPLICATIONS RECEIVED for expected vacancies; house and table of a high order.

28 WEST 34TH-ST.—A LARGE AND SMALL room, pleasantly furnished, for gentlemen, with board; references.

38 7TH-ST., 60 WEST.—SECOND-FLOOR, large front room, with board; reference required.

39 EAST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished third-story front room, with board; also a hall room; references.

47 7TH-ST., 20 EAST.—SECOND-FLOOR sunny room; also third-floor hall room; with board; references exchanged.

48 7TH-ST., 25 WEST.—SECOND FLOOR, EN suite or single, with board; references given and required.

70 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOME SQUARE room, also hall room, with board; references.

74 WEST 35TH.—A SUNNY SUITE, ALSO single rooms, handsomely furnished; parlor dining room; family tables.

127 MADISON-AV.—A NEWLY-FURnished third-story room, also hall room, with board; references.

168 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; running water; large closets; with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY; FOUR Rooms needed. Address C. H., 16 Broad-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1—44 EAST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms for gentlemen only; references.

34 WEST 46TH-ST.—Handsomely-appointed Rooms for gentlemen only; references.

157 WEST 44TH-ST.—LARGE AND small, to gentlemen only; house recently changed hands.

339 EAST 10TH.—TWO NICELY-FURnished connecting rooms, together or separately; all accommodations; gentlemen only.

THE BURLINGTON, 10 WEST 30TH-ST.—Small front suite, furnished; meals à la carte; sublet.

TO LET—NICELY-FURNISHED HALL room; private family; terms moderate. PARMLIE, 106 West 40th-st.

HOTELS.

The Boston Tavern,

347 WASHINGTON-ST., (WITHIN.)

ENTRANCE FEW DOORS NORTH OF BROMFIELD-ST.

ONLY FIRE-PROOF HOTEL IN BOSTON.

M. P. ROBINSON,
formerly of the Brunswick and Tremont House.

JAS. A. FITZSIMMONS,
formerly of the Parker House,
Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, directly opposite Wall-st., New-York, fifteen minutes from New-York Hall or Wall-st. and broadway; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; select family and transient hotel; 200 rooms. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

WINTER RESORTS.

HOTEL AMPERSAND,
SARANAC LAKE, NEW-YORK.

This new Adirondack retreat offers special inducements during March, the pleasantest Winter month in this region. Speedy relief for those suffering from pulmonary or throat troubles. Fine sleighing, beautiful forest drives, all Winter sports for those in search of recreation. Only 17 hours from New-York. Steam heat, open fireplaces, excellent table, piazzas inclosed in glass. Illustrated book, terms, and full information on application to EATON & SARDING, Managers.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.
MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL.

First-class, Steam Heat, Open Fires, Porches Inclosed in Glass. Superb Location. Ideal Climate for the Debilitated and Delicate People. Finest in America; unexcelled anywhere in curative power or luxury. G. K. LASSING, (Late of Astor House, New-York.) Manager. Exc. Tickets, Piedmont Air Line, 229 B'way, N. Y.

THE IRVINGTON,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

A Winter hotel on the beach; new, artistic, and completely appointed; steam heat, elevator, music; no extortionary hotel bills.
CHAMBERS & HOOPES, Proprietors.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, New-York, Madison-square, corner Broadway and 6th-av. Branches in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Berlin. Conversational knowledge in

NOT SO PRETTY AFTER ALL

A MANHATTAN DIVIDEND IN SCRIP, NOT CASH.

IT IS AT THE SIX PER CENT. RATE, BUT THE STOCK BREAKS BADLY — A BLANKET MORTGAGE.

Manhattan Elevated stock has been one of the live features in recent Wall-street speculation. It was hanging listlessly around 94 and 95 only a little while ago, when, of a sudden, the Street began to receive an abundance of cheery bulletins promising the immediate accomplishment of wonders toward improving the market value of the property.

The quotations began to go up. There was no reaction. Each day brought an advance. Two days ago the price was up against 110. It was now going straightway back, it was said, to 176, where of old it did so tickle (temporarily) the heart of Cyrus W. Field. Everybody had the point to buy the stock.

All the company's pending damage suits, along with the judgments that have been entered against it, were settled for comparatively trifling sums. Such assurances were heard on all sides, but one other "point" distributed with even more industry, presented that because of all these betterful conditions and by reason of largely-increased net earnings, the Manhattan Board of Directors had resolved to advance the dividend rate to 6 per cent. per year. Many people who, for many a month, have been afraid to touch Manhattan stock were tempted into buying it on these abounding representations.

Yesterday there was a meeting of the company's Board of Directors. Before it adjourned the price of Manhattan stock had slumped down to within a single fraction of 104. The mystery and promises of weeks were made plain. The situation had lost some of its attractiveness.

Present at this meeting were Jay Gould, George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon, and Samuel Sloan. What they did was to vote a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. This is a 6 per cent. annual rate, of course. But, unfortunately for the pleasing anticipations of people who had been gulping down "points," this increase of dividend is not a cash affair at all. It is scrip. Cash dividends are abandoned. The scrip is to bear 4 per cent. interest, "redeemable at the pleasure of the company in its 4 per cent. 100-year bonds, dollar for dollar."

How much value there may be in a 4 per cent. Manhattan Railway Company bond is an indefinite matter. The company learned over a year ago that the security holders of the New-York Elevated and the Metropolitan Elevated were resolved to permit no further mortgages to be clapped upon their property at Mr. Gould's own sweet will. A proposed issue of 5 per cent. mortgages was then tied up, and has been kept tied up ever since.

It is semi-officially stated that Mr. Gould proposes to make the now-contemplated "4 per cent. 100-year bond" issue big enough to permit the consolidation of all outstanding indebtedness against the Manhattan Company. This, briefly, means a blanket mortgage. The same scheme has been worked on nearly every property that Mr. Jay Gould has ever controlled.

THE JURY BOX FULL.

THE HEARING OF TESTIMONY IN THE KERR TRIAL WILL BEGIN TO-DAY.

After 17 days of as hard work as the youthful assistants of District Attorney Fellows have yet been set to, a jury was found yesterday which will try Thomas B. Kerr on the charge of bribery in obtaining the franchise of the Broadway Surface Railway. Unless one or more of them shall become incapacitated through sickness, these gentlemen will consider the testimony, the hearing of which will begin to-day:

Foreman.—Albert Teets, house-furnishing goods; business, 605 Eighth-avenue; home, 332 West Thirty-first-street.

Moritz Keilner, real estate agent, 332 Lexington-avenue.

Frederick A. Reiss, meats, 1,038 Second-avenue.

Theodore A. Trapp, cashier at Lord & Taylor's up-town store, 338 West Fifteenth-street.

Samuel Blumenthal, house-furnishing goods; business, 573 Eighth-avenue; home, 300 West Forty-second-street.

William W. Kimmey, horses; business, 141 East Twenty-fourth-street; home, 266 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street.

William F. Stanley, cooper; business, 65 Laight-street, 415 and 427 Greenwich-street; home, 393 West Houston-street.

John J. Waltermire, livery stable; business, 150 East Twenty-fourth-street; home, 7 West Thirty-first-street.

Archibald M. Martin, crackers, 205 West Tenth-street.

Sigmund Eckstein, cigars; business, 217 South Fifth-avenue; home, 161 East One Hundred and Fifth-street.

James Messer, clothier; business, 95 Bleecker-street; home, L. I., Clover-street.

John E. Cushman, baker; business, 806 Third-avenue; home, 817 Sixth-avenue.

The proceedings yesterday resembled in most particulars those of the two and a half weeks which have passed in the endeavor to fill the jury box. The second juror was excused because, he said, he still cherished resentment against the District Attorney's office and could not give an impartial verdict. Mr. Hilborn, the juror, believed detectives had called at his house and had asked impertinent questions, though affidavits to the contrary were presented to the court. Mr. Lispenard, the fourth juror, was excused because he said he was confident he knew Alderman Reilly of the board of 1884. The struggle to fill these two seats and the twelfth one used up the remainder of the day.

The effort to get a jury to try Mr. Kerr began Feb. 15, and since that date nine panels of persons eligible to jury duty have been exhausted. In these panels were 1,700 persons, of whom 804 were examined by the counsel on both sides. The most frequent excuse from being examined was sickness. Seven persons were declared ineligible for having read the newspapers and formed an opinion than from any other cause. Each side had 20 peremptory challenges to begin with. The prosecution used 17 of these, the defense 6.

NEW COMMISSIONERS.

JAMES THOMSON AND HENRY MARQUAND ON THE SUPERVISORY BOARD.

Two new Commissioners of the Supervisory Board of the Municipal Service were appointed yesterday by Mayor Grant. The third will probably be chosen to-day. The appointees of yesterday are James Thomson and Henry Marquand. The first-named is a lawyer well known among the members of the New-York Bar. He was born in this city about 65 years ago. The practice of his firm—Foster & Thomson—is very large, principally in real estate and admiralty matters. The most prominent case in which Mr. Thomson has been engaged recently was that of the Lorrimer estate against Jerome L. Hill. In politics Mr. Thomson is a Republican, but has not made himself prominent as a partisan. He has literary tastes and much familiarity with the affairs of the local Government.

The other new Commissioner, Mr. Henry Marquand, is a son of Henry G. Marquand, the banker, and he is a banker himself, being a member of the firm of Marquand & Family. He is also one of the proprietors of the *Commercial Advertiser*, of which journal he is the literary editor. He is about 30 years of age, and a graduate of Princeton. In politics he is a Democrat, and once ran for the Legislature in the Eleventh Assembly District. Mr. John D. Crimmins, who is doing many things for the present municipal administration, brought Mr. Marquand to the notice of Mayor Grant.

OFFERED FOR AN ARMORY SITE.

The Sisters of the Sacred Heart, whose convent in Manhattanville was destroyed by fire last August, are endeavoring to sell some of their property for an armory site, and the Armory Commissioners are considering their proposition. They have offered two pieces of ground, the block bounded by St. Nicholas and Convent avenues and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, and the block bounded by the same avenues and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets. For the former, which comprises 32 city lots, they ask $210,000, and the latter, containing 41 lots, $100,000. The reason more is asked for the first-named block is that it is upon the established grade of the adjacent streets and avenues, while on the other block there is considerable rock, and it is above grade.

There is some historical interest connected with the block bounded by the avenues and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets. The massive rocks which until a year ago covered this block gave the place the name of "The Point of Rocks," celebrated in the history of the Battle of Harlem Heights, which was fought on Sept. 16, 1776.

CAPT. KELLETT MARRIED.

Police Captain Henry Kellett of the Eighteenth Precinct, Brooklyn, was married on Monday night to Miss Katie M. Gibney. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father O'Reilly at St. Stephen's [Roman Catholic Church in Summit-street. Many friends were present, but very few went to the reception held later at the bride's residence, 89 Amity-street.

Capt. Kellett has been on the Brooklyn police force for over 20 years. He was given charge of the Fifteenth Precinct, which includes the water front from Wall-street Ferry to Hamilton-avenue, which was, at that time, one of the most disreputable sections of the city. By hard work Capt. Kellett put an end to the nightly disturbances and made the district one of the quietest in the city. Recently he was transferred to the Eighteenth Precinct. He is one of the biggest men on the force, being 6 feet 5 inches in height and weighing nearly 300 pounds. He is nearly 50 years of age.

ELECTRICITY IN BATTLE.

IMPORTANT PART PLAYED BY THE ELECTRIC CURRENT ON WAR SHIPS.

"The countless devices by which electricity is made applicable aboard the new war vessels are simply marvelous," remarked a naval officer recently. "What with furnishing the lights to the vessels electricity has also been made to serve as the motive power for no end of small hoisting machines about the decks and below, and now it is to be used aboard the Chicago for training some of the heavy main battery guns. It may surprise some persons to know, too, that nearly all these applications of electricity aboard ship have had their origin from the brains of naval officers."

The first general application of incandescent electric lighting to the illumination of steamships occurred only about six years ago, but at the present time no transport steamer even is complete without it. It was thought for some time that men-of-war could not be so lighted, as the discharge of heavy guns would destroy the incandescent filaments.

The Trenton was the first American man-of-war, and the fact the first war vessel afloat, that was lighted by electric light. Her lights were installed in 1883, and at the time her system of lighting created considerable comment from foreign naval officials. The success of the Trenton's experiment practically settled the question in naval circles. Since the Trenton has given her electric apparatus the Omaha, New-Hampshire, Dolphin, Atlanta, Boston, and Chicago have been furnished with electric-lighting apparatuses, and not one of the new vessels just coming will be lighted in any other way but by electricity.

In his report on the electric lighting of naval vessels Lieut.-Commander R. R. Bradford, United States Navy, describes the apparatus on the different vessels as follows: "The Trenton has a Brush-Edison incandescent plant. It is new and although very heavy and cumbersome compared with plants now manufactured, it has always been thoroughly efficient. The dynamo is shunt wound, of 100 volts and 120 ampères, and rated as a 150-16-candle-light machine. The engine is a 9½-inch by 12-inch Armington & Sims horizontal and belted." " " " There are now 286 lamps on board the Trenton. Perhaps no prettier sight can be imagined than when glancing at the long gun decks some night to see the blue jackets gathered about the little brilliant glass bulbs dancing pendant between the guns busily engaged in sewing, patching, or making fancy work. The Omaha has a single Sawyer-Man dynamo on board, which is rated as a 100-16-candle-light machine. It is driven by a Armington & Sims horizontal belted engine. There are about 160 Sawyer-Man lamps installed.

"The New-Hampshire is lighted by the Edison system. A single shunt-wound dynamo of 100 volts and 240 ampères rated as a 300-16-candle-light machine." " " is driven by a 9½-inch by 12-inch Armington & Sims horizontal belted engine. The Dolphin has on board an Edison shunt-wound dynamo of about 100 volts and 80 ampères, which is rated as a 100-16-candle light. It is driven by a 6½-inch by 9-inch Armington & Sims horizontal belted engine. The ship is installed with 100 lamps.

"The Atlanta has a shunt-wound Webster dynamo of 110 volts, which is rated as a 150-16-candle-light machine. It is driven by a 9½-inch by 12-inch Armington & Sims horizontal belted engine. There are 289 lamps of the Weston pattern installed. The Boston has a compound-wound Brush dynamo of 92 volts and 98 ampères, which is rated as a 150-16-candle-light machine. It is driven by a 10-inch by 12-inch bright line horizontal belted engine. There are 266 lamps of the Swan pattern installed."

The contract for the electric apparatus for the Chicago was made with the Edison people. The contract called for over 400 incandescent lamps and a duplicate plant. Each dynamo was specified to be of 100 volts and 180 ampères, compound wound, and rated a 200-16-candle-light machine. The driving power for each machine comes from a 12½-inch by 15-inch Armington & Sims horizontal belted engine. The plant occupies a space of about 20 feet by 6 feet, and weighs 16,400 pounds. The Chicago is the first war vessel to be fitted with duplicate plants, and it is expected that electric lights can be depended upon if one plant should fail. Should both the plant is liable to destruction on account of its exposed position.

Besides the advantage derived from the lighting process to the ship, the value of the electric search lights cannot be too highly estimated. By means of these search lights the presence of a small boat can be detected at the distance of a mile from the war ship on the darkest night. Protected by the keen eyes of these powerful electric flashes, a cruiser can anchor in the vicinity of a hostile shore and detect on almost the instant the coming of a torpedo boat within the radius of its search flash. Then, by means of machine and rapid fire guns the cruiser can defend herself against the smallest of foes.

On some of the vessels electricity is now used to fire the guns, which may be done by the commanding officer on the bridge or from the fighting tower. This may be decidedly advantageous when it is desired to give broadsides at a certain moment, as when engaged in the bombardment of a city or fortress. By means of electricity whole broadsides may be fired from the conning tower by the mere pressing of a button.

LOOKS BAD FOR SIGEL.

ADVERSE TESTIMONY IN THE CASE OF THE ACCUSED PENSION CLERK.

Robert Sigel, the head clerk in the New-York agency of the United States Pension Bureau, was examined before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on the charge of having forged checks. The testimony was decidedly adverse to the young man. The examination was conducted by Assistant District Attorney Rose.

Messrs. Keene and Waite looked after the interest of the accused man, and Mrs. Sigel, a pretty young woman of the decided blonde type, was an interested observer of the proceedings.

Mrs. Jennie Heinemann told the story of her experience with the pension agent. She was entitled to a back pension of $375 60, and Mr. Sigel came up to her house and told her that the money was ready for her. She asked him what his trouble in looking her up was worth, and he said $20. He drew three checks for her, one for $150 60, one for $125, and another for $100. She indorsed the first two and received the money from the Treasury on Nov. 20. The other check Mrs. Heinemann never saw till Mrs. Sigel told her about it a week ago Monday. Sigel had had a female clerk in the office place a mark on the third check, indorsed it himself, drew $100, and sent $75 by his wife to Mrs. Heinemann.

Special Agent Thomas J. Shannon testified that Sigel had explained the matter in his presence by stating that Mrs. Heinemann had probably come to the office with her gloves on and asked him to indorse the check. He had admitted to the indorsement. He said the lady might have paid him something for his trouble—perhaps a dollar or two. This was contradicted by Mrs. Heinemann.

The Government rested its case as regards the Heinemann episode, and the examination was adjourned till Thursday, when the defense will be put in, and the other case, in which the prisoner is charged with forging checks of a blind pensioner, probably will be considered.

LOOKING AFTER THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Members of the Ladies' Health Protective Association discussed matters of public concern in Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison-avenue, yesterday. Mrs. Clark Bell, Vice-President, occupied the chair.

Miss Julia Thomas read a report on the condition of some of the public schools which had been visited by members of the society. In some of the schoolrooms, it was asserted, the children were badly overcrowded; in others they were compelled to sit facing a very bright light. Among other abuses enumerated were lack of fire escapes, bad odors, constant interruption from the rumbling of elevated railroad trains, lack of ventilation, and unscreened heat radiators, the children being compelled to sit for hours exposed to extreme heat and then go out in the cold or damp air. These faults, Miss Thomas believed, gave rise to headaches, weak eyes, diphtheria, croup, and numerous other ailments.

The subject of disposing of the refuse of stables was discussed at length, and a report of a committee previously appointed was read. The sense of the committee and of the meeting was that an ordinance be passed making it compulsory for stablemen to press and remove manure before it is removed. A letter was read from the Long Island Railroad Company to the effect that that road would buy all of the manure thus put up.

Some day next week a committee of the association, accompanied by Dr. Hadden, Dr. Peters, and Dr. St. John Roosa, will meet the Board of Health and urge that body to pass an ordinance in conformity with the recommendations of this committee.

A DRUGGIST CENSURED.

The inquest in the case of Mrs. Catherine Storch, who died at her home, 338 West Fifty-second-street, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, of an overdose of morphine obtained by her 13-year-old sister from Druggist Humphrey T. Jones, at Fifty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, was concluded by Coroner Messemer yesterday. The little girl testified that she had no trouble in procuring 60 grains of the drug three times a week without a prescription, although the bottle in which she always got it had the original label of the drug upon it.

Mr. Jones said that he was not a registered druggist, but had several assistants who were authorized to put up prescriptions. He said the little girl got the morphine only once a week, and that he was a wholesale as well as a retail druggist, and was able to sell the narcotic without any prescription.

The jury censured Druggist Jones for selling the morphine in such quantities to a 13-year-old child. They recommended that the statutes relating to the sale of poisons be enforced.

COULD NOT FACE DISGRACE.

A DISHONEST CLERK KILLS HIMSELF RATHER THAN GO TO PRISON.

Hubert Mullaney, cashier and bookkeeper for Julius Bien & Co., lithographers at 139 Duane-street, shot himself through the head in the office of the firm at noon yesterday rather than go to prison with Deputy Sheriff McGonigal, in a civil suit brought against him by his firm for the recovery of $6,717 84 embezzled money. He was about 35 years old, and had been in Mr. Bien's employ for nearly 16 years during the greater part of which time he had filled the position of cashier and bookkeeper.

Mullaney was a single man of a quiet and reserved disposition, was the recipient of a good salary, and his employers had confidence in him up to last month, when he became irregular in his attendance at the office and careless in his work. As a result of this he was discharged on Feb. 28. That evening a man representing himself as Mullaney's uncle called on Mr. Bien at his residence, informed him that his nephew was a defaulter to the amount of $6,000, and asked him what could be done in the matter. Mr. Bien refused to treat with him, and told him to tell Mullaney to appear at the office in person the following day. Mullaney did so, confessed his guilt, and not only offered to make the loss good with some property he owned out West, but offered to straighten out his books. He worked at them on Friday and Saturday last, but as he failed to appear Monday, the firm instituted a civil suit against him.

The disgraced clerk went to the office yesterday morning, and was at work at his desk when the Deputy Sheriff came in, a little before 12 o'clock, and handed him the warrant for his arrest. He seemed to take the matter coolly enough, and, with the Sheriff at his heels, went to a coat closet that stood at the back of the office to get his overcoat and hat. He had hardly put his head and shoulders in the door when a pistol shot rang out and he fell to the floor with a great wound in his right temple and died before an ambulance could be summoned. Nothing was found on his person but $4 in bills, two keys, and a memorandum book. His employers were greatly shocked at the sad occurrence.

Mr. Bien said that Mullaney's stealings extended over a period of about three years, and that he had said that the money had gone in high living and bucket-shop speculation. The dead man boarded at 2,147 Seventh-avenue, and no one in the office knew where any of his people lived.

Coroner Schultze gave a permit for the removal of the body, and it was taken to an undertaker's in Greenwich-street.

HURT BY A FALLING SHAFT.

AN ACCIDENT IN A FACTORY CAUSES INJURY TO FOUR EMPLOYES.

A serious accident for which no one seems to be responsible occurred early yesterday afternoon on the second floor of Travers Brothers' twine, cord and hammock manufactory, a new six-story building known as 556 West Fifty-second-street. The floor is used for spinning and carding, and motive power is furnished by a rod or shaft fixed in brackets in the ceiling driven by a belting wheel and having belting wheels connected with the machines.

At the time of the accident 35 persons, nearly all of them women, were at work in the room. According to a member of the firm one of the belts which drove the rod or shaft was laced so as to be too short, and there was not the "give" in it that there would have been had the atmosphere been less humid. The gradual strain had loosened some of the brackets, and the strain on the others was so great that they gave way, and the rod fell with the brackets so as to strike four employes.

John Simos, a carpenter of 317 Hendersonstreet, Jersey City, received contusions of the back and hips; William Stevenson, an oiler of 542 West Fifty-second-street, had his right forearm crushed; Rosa McKenna of 620 Tenth-avenue had her right arm broken, and Sarah Burkett of 606 West Forty-third-street received a compound fracture of the right arm. Several other persons received slight injuries, and there was much excitement in the factory. Orders were given to admit no one except ambulance doctors, and the four persons who were seriously injured were taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate Stevenson's arm at the wrist. Mrs. Burkett may have to submit to a similar operation.

The first reliable report from within the factory had made light of the accident. They said that the damage could be repaired for $200.

THE MERCANTILE EXCHANGE.

The annual report of the New-York Mercantile Exchange has just been published. The receipts during the past year from dues, rentals, and other sources were $47,306 46, and the expenditures for bonds redeemed, improvements, conducting the building, salaries, and other items, $46,199 22, leaving a balance of $1,107 24. The debt has been reduced by $11,500. The income of the Exchange during the past year has been $1,986 09 more than for 1887, and the expenditures have been $1,573 48 less. The institution is on a solid basis, and it is claimed that there is at least $250 in property value behind every one of the 803 memberships. The gratuity fund is also in a flourishing condition and has 518 members.

Statistician H. R. Chambers reports that with regard to receipts in New-York during 1888, Easter Sunday is comparison with 1887 fell off about 90,000 packages, and Western butter gained about 110,000 packages, thus making the total gain in the receipts for the year about 20,000 packages. Cheese lost in its Eastern receipts about 150,000 boxes, and in the Western and export receipts gained about 160,000 boxes. In exports butter lost 48,000 packages and cheese gained about 60,000 boxes. The receipts of eggs during the year were 50,000 barrels less than in 1887.

BUT ONE PAYMASTER IN BROOKLYN.

The poor health of Deputy Controller Aaron Brinkerhoff of Brooklyn, who is now Acting Controller, causes much anxiety to the many persons who draw salaries from the City Government. The business men who have bills against the city are also concerned. If Mr. Brinkerhoff should die or become incapacitated from attending to business in any way no warrants for the payment of money could be signed. As Mr. Brinkerhoff is, by law, the Countersigner, he has no power to appoint a deputy, so that nothing but a weak old man of 65 stands in the way of a suspension of salaries in all departments of the Municipal Government.

In speaking of the matter yesterday Mayor Chapin said: "Something should be done at once to correct this difficulty. I think the Governor should have the power to appoint a Controller."

ANOTHER NEW PERIODICAL.

The *Amateur Sportsman* is a new publication of which the first number has just been issued from 58 Liberty-street. It is a quarto of 16 pages, and has an excellent variety of matter that will interest those who hunt or fish or set traps or sail in canoes or breed dogs or devote themselves in other ways to this class of beneficent outdoor avocations. Not only does it aim to instruct its readers, but to entertain them as well, and it promises to succeed in doing both.

GIBBENS ANGERS LYNCH

UGLY WORDS BANDIED BEFORE THE MAYOR.

A LIVELY MEETING OF THE SUBWAY BOARD OVER THE UNITED STATES ILLUMINATING COMPANY'S WIRES.

If the world should take their estimates of one another Subway Commissioner Gibbens and Eugene F. Lynch, who used to be Secretary of the Dock Commissioners, but has for several years been President of the United States Illuminating Company, would figure in the community as very bad men, with seared consciences and forked tongues. They gave their estimates yesterday in the Mayor's office, and used the plainest kind of words. "Liar" was hurled from side to side until the word lost all its strength.

There were indications at times that the long and lithe Commissioner and the burly electrician would become involved in a contest more harmful than one of bad words. Big Policeman Clifford, Mayor Grant's special guardian, kept sharp watch on them to be ready to prevent such a happening.

President Lynch had appeared before Mayor Grant, the head of the Board of Electrical Control, to answer a charge made by Commissioner Gibbens that his company was not moving in good faith to test the fitness of the subways for the operation of electric light wires. The company was some time ago given 45 days in which to make the test, but will expire on April 2. The charge of Commissioner Gibbens was voluminous, but its main feature was the assertion that, although the company had been expected by the Board of Electrical Control to put all its wires under ground within 45 days and remove all its poles, it had recently got permission from the Commissioner of Public Works to make 57 openings in the street, and intended thus to connect its subway cable with lights on its poles. This would keep the poles just where the Board and the public did not want them.

The Commissioner, therefore, proposed that the Mayor order the Commissioner of Public Works to revoke his permits and take down all the poles and wires of the United States Illuminating Company in streets wherein there are electrical conduits. Mr. Gibbens read his charges with much pomp, and then Mayor Grant asked President Lynch what he had to say. He said it was impossible to answer offhand such a carefully-drawn document.

"It would be better to say something," remarked Mayor Grant. "Have you tried to make any test?"

"Not yet," answered Mr. Lynch. "The purpose of the test is to determine whether arc-light currents can be carried through the conduits, and we have no arc lights now in the subway district. We had some, but the Board of Electrical Control refused to prevent us from continuing them. For the purposes of the test we have prepared to hang lamps on our poles."

"I shall have to direct the Commissioner of Public Works to revoke your permits for this purpose," said Mayor. He turned to Commissioner Smith and gave the order, and President Lynch looked sad.

Commissioner Gibbens began to talk and Mr. Lynch looked angry.

The Commissioner addressed him, saying: "You have some lights in the district, but have made no attempt to connect them with the underground system. You have sought to make use of these permits to enable you to keep your wires and poles up."

"That is not true," was the response. "We have no other places than the poles for experimental lamps."

"You have torn up the streets and are making a new plant to use 60 lamps," continued the Commissioner.

"That is a lie! I would like to know your authority for the statement," responded President Lynch, whose face began to blaze with wrath.

"The authority is my own conscience and my judgment," said the fair-haired Commissioner.

Then Mr. Lynch became profane. "That's a — poor foundation!" he yelled. "Everybody who knows you knows that." Then addressing Mayor Grant, who had been pounding the table, he said that the company was willing to make any fair test.

Commissioner Gibbens remarked that this statement could not be true in view of what the company had done. He thought the company's poles and wires should all be taken down. No more leniency should be shown it.

"We are anxious to get our wires under ground, Mr. Mayor," said Mr. Lynch, "and I hope that you, as a new member of the Board of Electrical Control, will not let yourself be led astray by the other members. We cannot take our wires from our poles until we have made the test of the subways. We cannot take our poles down within 45 days allowed for the test. We can only make the test. If it is successful we will remove our overhead wires. We shall need 50 lamps to make the test."

Mayor Grant remarked that that was a large number, and asked Electrician Wheeler if a smaller number would not suffice. Mr. Wheeler said 10 arc lights and a number in a cluster would be enough to test the subway current. It was finally decided that the company shall have permission to put up 10 lamps in Broadway, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, for the purposes of the test.

Mayor Grant then asked President Lynch that he thought the company had not acted in perfect good faith and that if he should again come to that conclusion he would order all its poles and wires to be taken down.

Commissioner Gibbens remarked that it looked as if a trap had been prepared for the Board of Electrical Control. He had learned that the Police Department wires were strung on Western Union poles, and the inference from this fact was that it would be used as a means to prevent the taking down of those poles. He sent for Police Commissioner French and asked him why the police wires were not in proper position, like the Fire Department wires.

"Because we have no money to pay for removing them," was the response.

"Then why was no appropriation for the purpose asked for last year?"

This question was too much for the Commissioner. He promised to see what could be done about the matter. The Mayor also determined to see. He consulted Corporation Counsel Beekman about the transfer of an unexpended balance to enable the work to be done, and he proposes to do all that is possible to prevent the companies that have been ordered to take down their poles and wires from profiting through the negligence of the Police Department. Being in the mood yesterday, he rebuked the Manhattan Electric Light Company for putting up 15 poles in Fourteenth-street on a permit for 12, and ordered the extra poles to be taken down.

M'KEE RANKIN IN COURT.

McKee Rankin, the well-known actor, was subjected to a tiresome three hours' examination yesterday before Referee M. J. McKenna of 200 Broadway, in the action of William K. Simpson against Frederick G. Maeder to recover the amount of a doctor's bill.

Maeder is co-author with Rankin of the play entitled "The Runaway Wife," and the object of Rankin's examination was to discover, if possible, the financial responsibility of Maeder. The order of the court covered the week in which "The Runaway Wife" had been played at Niblo's Garden some time ago. Rankin testified that money was lost on that engagement, and Maeder had only received a bare living from the representations of the play, because there had been no profits.

On Monday an order had been issued for Rankin to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. The actor had been served in January with a subpœna. He said he had been thrust into his car without explanation of its meaning. He had simply looked at the outside, which bore the inscription, "Simpson vs. Maeder." He concluded that it was no affair of his, and that a mistake had been made in the service. He put the paper in his pocket without reading it and forgot all about it. Subsequently he was served with another subpœna in Brooklyn and responded to the summons, but by the advice of his counsel, Charles Brooke, Jr., had gone to Newburg on Monday, as he was under engagement to play there that night. Mr. Brooke had depended on courtesy for an adjournment, but he had reckoned without the opposing counsel, and the result was an order to show cause why Mr. Rankin should not be punished for contempt of court.

The testimony was adjourned by common consent until April 8 at 11 o'clock A. M.

LENTEN LECTURES AT COLUMBIA.

With the observance of the beginning of Lent to-day the Columbia College students have release from their college duties. And during the coming Lenten season lectures will be delivered once a week in the chapel by prominent New-York and Brooklyn divines. These preachers have been chosen by a committee of twelve, three from each of the undergraduate classes: Bishop H. C. Potter will speak next Friday morning; Dr. R. D. Harlan of the First Presbyterian Church on Thursday, March 14; Dr. H. Y. Satterlee of Calvary Episcopal on Wednesday, March 20; Dr. R. S. Meredith of Tompkins-Avenue Congregational, Brooklyn, Tuesday, March 26; Dr. John Hall of the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian, Monday, April 1; Dr. David M. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal, Monday, April 8; and the Rev. Henry A. Adams of Trinity Episcopal, Tuesday, April 16.

THE FULDA RUNS AGROUND.

While coming up the Lower Bay on Monday afternoon the North German Lloyd steamship Fulda ran aground on the Sandy Hook Bar near Southwest Spit. She was detained thereby for about two hours. The obstruction encountered by the Fulda is the same as caused the grounding of the Cunard steamship Etruria and the White Star steamship Germanic some time ago. Dredging has been going on there for some time, and it was supposed that there was 36 feet of water in that locality. It is claimed that as fast as the channel is dredged the silt runs in again and forms a new shoal.

FROM BOSTON TO NEW-YORK.

RICH & HARRIS TO EMBARK IN MANAGEMENT IN THIS CITY.

Rich & Harris, managers of the Hollis-Street Theatre and Howard Athenæum, Boston, will arrive in New-York to-day, prepared to negotiate for a theatre in this city, to be under their management all next season. The Park Theatre, which Mr. Harrigan is to vacate, will probably be in the market, and Rich & Harris will enter into negotiations for it if the changes necessary to suit it to their purposes can be made. If this or any other suitable theatre is secured, the Howard Athenæum Star Specialty Company will be selected there for a continuous season of five months, and after this engagement the managers will introduce leading attractions and combinations, as they do at their Boston theatres. If this scheme is carried out New-York will have an additional theatrical interest, and Messrs. Rich & Harris will make their headquarters in this city, instead of in Boston, as heretofore.

Cinquevalli has been unable to secure his release from his Berlin engagement next season, and will return to that city at the close of the coming engagement of Rich & Harris's company at the Standard Theatre. He has contracted with Rich & Harris, however, to organize a "Cinquevalli Pantomime Company," which will be brought to the United States for the season of 1889-90, while Lola Beath has signed with Rich & Harris for next season. Their "Jed Prouty" company will open in Bangor, Me., April 14, and play a season of three weeks in New-England towns. If the play is successful, or can be made so by judicious changes suggested by these performances, it will be placed on the road next season, going only to the larger cities for long runs. Dora Wiley, just arrived from Australia; Charles Bowser, late of the "She" company, and Richard Golden, will be members of the "Jed Prouty" company.

Rich & Harris have had a remarkable career in Boston as managers. Five years ago they secured a 20 years' lease of the Hollis-Street Theatre, and invested from $70,000 to $80,000 in alterations in the house and redecorations. "The Mikado" was their first venture in the theatre, and it had a run of 20 weeks, and nearly brought back to them the money they had invested. Since then, it is said, there has not been a single failure at the Hollis-Street, and the profits of the five years, with the original investment, have not been touched. This is a unique record in the history of theatres, and if the two managers can repeat it in New-York they will do what has never been done before.

HUNG BY THE NECK.

THE LAST MURDERER TO SUFFER IN THE OLD JAIL YARD.

Thomas Hamilton, the murderer of Policeman Thomas Cahill, was hanged in the yard of the old Jail, in Centre-street, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The execution was witnessed by 30 persons, who had been invited by the Sheriff. Hamilton was the last murderer to suffer in the old Jail yard, as the new Jail, which is now nearly completed, will have a yard of its own.

Hamilton was a tall, powerful man, and he was calm and collected when he was led out to the scaffold. He was dressed in a suit of black, and wore a white shirt and collar. He was attended by Father Lavelle, who had been with him since his conviction. Hamilton had been baptized a Catholic, and had received the sacrament from Father Lavelle. He had also been confirmed by Archbishop Corrigan.

Hamilton was pinioned by Deputy Sheriff Dunn, and then the black cap was drawn over his head. The rope was adjusted around his neck, and the drop fell at 10:30 o'clock. The fall broke his neck, and he died without a struggle. He was cut down at 10:45 o'clock, and his body was taken to the Morgue.

Hamilton was born in Ireland 30 years ago, and came to this country when he was 18 years old. He was a laborer, and lived with his wife and two children in a tenement-house at 1,000 Second-avenue. He was a drunkard, and was frequently arrested for disorderly conduct. He was arrested for the murder of Policeman Cahill on Dec. 23, 1887, and was convicted of murder in the first degree on Feb. 15, 1888. He was sentenced to be executed on March 5, 1888, but a stay was granted by Judge Barrett, and the case was carried to the Court of Appeals, which affirmed the decision of the lower court. Governor Hill refused to interfere, and Hamilton was sentenced to be executed on March 5, 1889.

IN THE WYOMING'S PLACE.

THE JUNIATA TO BE SENT TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The corvette Juniata will, it is understood, be sent to the United States Naval Academy to relieve the Wyoming as a gunnery ship for the naval cadets. The Juniata is a third-rate corvette, carrying a battery of eight guns. Of this battery six are breadside Dahlgrens and the remaining two pivot rifles, one being a Parrot and the other an 8-inch muzzle-loading rifle. The Juniata has just returned from the China station. She is at present laying "in ordinary" at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which means that her fittings are still aboard, though the vessel herself is out of commission, with her officers all detached.

The Wyoming, which is to be replaced by the Juniata, has been doing duty as a gunnery ship for the past 10 years or more. She is the famous cruiser that ran the Confederate steamer Alabama out of the China seas, following her all the way from Yokohama to the Cape of Good Hope. As the account goes, the Wyoming was doing duty on the China station during the civil war when her commander received notice that the Alabama was in China waters. From that moment until the Confederate steamer was run off of the Wyoming's station, the latter ship never knew what it was to not be cleared for action. The Wyoming was not as fast a vessel as the Alabama, but her battery was stronger than that of the latter. The Confederates were well aware of this, and fought shy of the Federal cruiser. On one occasion both vessels came within hailing distance of each other, but the Alabama's identity was unknown to the Wyoming, though the latter was known to the former. The Alabama, with housed funnel and under all sail, slipped past the Wyoming. As she did so a seaman in the Wyoming's foretop thought he noticed the blade of a propeller show itself out of the water as the stranger surged past, rolling and pitching in the heavy sea. The officer of the watch the fast until some time later, and then all attempts to overtake the stranger were futile. The continual chase of the Alabama wore terribly on the people of both the hostile vessels, so much so on the Alabama that she found it imperative to rid herself of the determined Wyoming. In order to do this she quit the China waters. She sailed out of Cape Town just three days before the Wyoming dogged her footsteps in.

Since the war the Wyoming has seen service in Europe, on the home station, and also the Asiatic. She was always known as a "smart ship." When it was determined to send a modern vessel to the Naval Academy the Wyoming was decided upon, for it was found that too extensive repairs would be necessary to fit her out again for a three years' cruise. During her duty at the Naval Academy she has been used for short runs out into the Chesapeake, the cadets working her batteries for target practice. Her condition, however, has of late years become so bad that Commander Sampson, United States Navy, the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has found it necessary to call for another and better vessel. The hull of the Wyoming is very rotten, her machinery very old, and all her spars decayed. Inasmuch as the very latest and most improved designs in all branches of instruction should be set before the naval cadets for study, it is regarded as an error by many naval officers to maintain a vessel of the Wyoming type at the Academy.

In his annual report of last year Commander Sampson alludes to some of the poor facilities which the cadets now possess in practical instruction. He has now succeeded in replacing the Wyoming. But it is a question whether the change is of material value. The Juniata is sound enough, but she is one of the oldest types in the navy, belonging to the 1,900-ton class. Her battery is old and not at all edequate to the demands of modern instruction. Twenty years ago the Juniata would have been a valuable accession to the Navy, but to-day she is of no more value than the old Wyoming. She might be improved if provided with a new battery of rapid-fire guns, but until a new vessel—a small cruiser of the type now going into the navy—is secured the cadets will sometimes have to haul on the side tackles of old broadside Dahlgrens or man the shifting hook ropes of the obsolete midship guns. Then, when they graduate, they will go out into the service to learn something about gunnery and cease to think of the time they were wont to play with the old muzzle-loading guns of the Juniata.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The most novel audience of the season is promised for the London Gaiety Company at the Standard Theatre next week. The students of Columbia College are now negotiating with Manager Slater for the purchase of the entire house for one night. No tickets will be sold to the general public, and the audience will be composed entirely of Columbia College boys, their best girls, and their friends. It is hinted that the students have in store some kind of a surprise for the more popular members of the company, but what form it will take is a matter of conjecture. The Gaiety Company is looking forward to this particular performance with the liveliest anticipation, as its members have already had experience of the gallant Columbia boys as auditors.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have closed their provincial tour in England, which has been very successful and characterized by recalls and speeches by both artists, Mrs. Kendal being a good speaker as well as her husband, and very popular throughout England. They are to open at the Court Theatre in London soon, where "Norma," the English version of "Sweet Surprises du Divorce," is now being played. The Kendals will produce there "The Weaker Sex," a new play written for them by Mr. Pinero, author of "S

The New-York Times.

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LEAVING SERVIA'S THRONE

THE SUDDEN ABDICATION OF KING MILAN.

AUSTRIA FEARS RUSSIAN INFLUENCE UNDER THE NEW KING—THE COPPER SYNDICATE'S GREAT PERIL.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, March 6.—The abdication of King Milan will create considerable uneasiness on the Continent, chiefly because M. Ristics, who is left in charge, has no majority back of him, either in the Skuptschina or the country, and has intrigued equally with Russia and Austria. THE TIMES'S Vienna correspondent says the situation is regarded there with despondency. Every effort has been made on the part of Austria to keep King Milan up to the task of Kingship, and his abdication now is regarded in the Austrian capital as meaning that Queen Nathalie will be back in a month, and that Servia will be fully under the Russian wing before Summer. Of course, such a situation may easily precipitate a crash in any event, and certainly will if Austria is encouraged by her allies, Germany and Italy, to interfere against Russian ascendency at Belgrade.

As for King Milan himself, he has been for years the scandal of royalty and, personally, all will be glad to see him disappear. It is taken for granted that he will live in Paris with the woman who was responsible for his rupture with Queen Nathalie. It is said that Archduke Rudolph's suicide is what prompted him to take this resolve to quit the throne.

This would seem to be woman's special decade, for the number of instances in which, during the last ten years, great men have been killed and great places lost by feminine influence, is probably unequaled in the history of Europe. From Gambetta to Gortchakoff, from Louis of Bavaria to Alexander of Battenberg, the story of the siren has been written of late in the biggest sort of type.

The new King of Servia is a lad in his thirteenth year. He is said to be an exceptionally bright, good boy, but the chances now seem to be that, by the time he comes to years of discretion, there will be no Servia for him to rule.

For a little time this morning it looked as if the Comptoir d'Escompte, one of the great banking houses of Paris, was in serious trouble on account of the sudden death of its managing Director, Deufert Rochereau, which is still ascribed to suicide by skeptical people. It created a panic and a heavy run began. It became known that the Comptoir had advanced $5,000,000 to the copper syndicate, and that there had been difficulty in raising money to take up the new masses of copper put on the market. On this report the run on the bank began. It precipitated a heavy fall in Rio Tinto shares.

The news to-night is that, while large deposits have been withdrawn, the Comptoir is safe, though its prestige has been seriously shaken and its stock is weak. Tinto shares have partially recovered to-day, both here and in Paris. Maurice Ephrussi, son-in-law of Alphonse de Rothschild and brother of the biggest grain dealer in the world, has been caught long of 25,000 Tinto shares and left Paris Monday. The brokers are making a fuss over his disappearance, and there is suspicion here that it foreshadows further complications in the copper market.

A KING AT THIRTEEN.

BELGRADE, March 6.—King Milan issued a decree this afternoon abdicating the throne of Servia in favor of his son Alexander, who will reign under the title of Alexander I. The decree appoints M. Iovan Ristitch and Gena Protitch and Bedimarkovitz Regents during the minority of Alexander, who is 13 years old.

King Milan, in announcing his abdication, declared that there would be no change in the relations existing between Servia and Austria. After the solemn service to celebrate the proclamation of the kingdom, Milan returned to the palace, where he received the congratulations of the Ministers, diplomats, and others. The King addressed the assembly thus:

"I thank you for your congratulations. Excuse me. I am very busy. I beg to inform you that I have resolved to abdicate. The manifesto will perhaps explain my motives."

He then silently shook hands with all present and went into an adjoining room, where, in the presence of the Cabinet and State Council Milan, in a voice choked with emotion, read the decree announcing the abdication. He then added cheer for the new King, all present joining with enthusiasm. A banquet was given at the palace this evening, and the town was illuminated. King Milan will remain Commander-in-Chief of the army during his son's minority.

A rumor is current that ex-Queen Nathalie will return to Servia and take up her residence at Kragujevatz.

VIENNA, March 6.—The *Fremdenblatt* says it has authority to state that the Servian policy will not be changed under the Regency. Milan's civil list of $240,000 yearly will be equally divided between the father and the son, the new King paying the salaries of the Regents, amounting to $36,000.

It is reported that the Regents have granted permission to the young King to see his mother, ex-Queen Nathalie. Milan will visit Emperor Francis Joseph at Pesth.

THE PARNELL INQUIRY.

LONDON, March 7.—In the event of the Parnell Commission presenting no interim report on the forged letters, the Opposition contemplate a motion to adjourn in order to call attention to the action of the Government in aiding the prosecution to collect evidence, or an address to the Crown regarding the expenses of the commission.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, moved a clause from the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The motion was carried by a vote of 247 to 66.

RETIRING DIPLOMATS.

ROME, March 6.—The *Riforma* says it learns that ex-Gov. Porter of Indiana will succeed Judge Stallo as American Minister at Rome. The Government, the *Riforma* says, will lose in Judge Stallo a sincere friend to Italy, while the diplomatic body and all who know him will greatly regret his retirement. According to the same paper, Judge Stallo has decided to settle in Rome.

MR. W. L. Alden, the American Consul-General here, will also resign. He intends to resume journalistic work.

VISCOUNT MANDEVILLE'S DEBTS.

LONDON, March 6.—Viscount Mandeville, eldest son of the DUKE of Manchester, has been declared a bankrupt. His liabilities are officially placed at $600,000. It is said that he has been living beyond his means and has lost money by betting.

Viscount Mandeville in 1876 married Miss Consuelo Yznaga of New-York.

A MORE ASSERTIVE POLICY.

BERLIN, March 6.—The *National Gazette*, commenting on President Harrison's inaugural address, says: "There is no reason to doubt the President's pacific principles or the sincerity of his opinion regarding the peaceful adjustment of international difficulties, although he recommends the strengthening of the navy. His tone toward foreign countries justifies the beginning of a new era in American development, and the display of a more assertive policy by the United States."

FREE TRADE IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, March 6.—The Ministry of New South Wales has been defeated on the question of protection and has resigned. Sir Henry Parker will form a free trade Cabinet. He was the Prime Minister of the last Cabinet.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 6.—Queen Victoria sailed from Portsmouth to-day for Cherbourg, on her way to Biarritz.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British Minister to the United States, will start for Washington about the end of this month. After a short stay he will return to London for the Summer. In the Autumn he will take his family to Washington for permanent residence.

Further correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Bayard on the Sackville affair is about to be presented to Parliament.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says: "It is stated that Mr. Kasson will represent America in the Samoan conference."

ROME, March 6.—Signor Crispi to-day presented to King Humbert a Cabinet list composed of members of the Left, but he expressed a doubt as to his ability to secure a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, and therefore proposed that the King intrust Signor Biancheri with the formation of a transition Cabinet. King Humbert has the matter under consideration, but it is probable that Signor Biancheri, in the event of his being summoned, will decline to undertake the task, and that Signor Crispi's Ministry will be given a trial.

COPENHAGEN, March 6.—In the lower house of the Rixdag to-day the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the British Minister at Athens had consented to act as arbitrator in the dispute between the United States and Denmark regarding the claim of Mr. Butterfield against Denmark for the loss of a number of vessels near St. Thomas many years ago.

PARIS, March 6.—The *Temps* states that the magistrates who are conducting the inquiry into the affairs of the Patriotic League have found documents proving that the League was engaged in a scheme to mobilize its members. The Government, the *Temps* says, intends to prosecute criminally the chiefs of the League for conspiracy against the State.

BERLIN, March 6.—Emperor William to-day gave a breakfast to Lieut. Gravenreuth, Councilor Krause, and six officers belonging to Capt. Wissmann's East African expedition. He announced to his guests the recapture of Bagamoyo and two guns which the Arabs had taken from the Germans. The Arab loss was heavy.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—The marriage of Grand Duke Alexandrevitch to Princess Alexandra of Greece is fixed for June 16.

MIDDLETOWN NOMINATIONS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J., March 6.—The Republicans of Middletown Township have nominated the following ticket: Assessor—Rutsen S. Snyder; Town Clerk—George Brannin; Collector—Capt. Benjamin Griggs; Overseer of the Poor—William T. Franklin; Township Committee—Dr. J. H. Van Mater; Commissioners of Appeal N. H. Roberts, S. S. Compton, and John Morford; Surveyors of the Highway—D. W. Vannote and Joseph Johnson; Constables—Julius Bash, Elwood Seeley, and Oden Parker. The Democrats have placed in nomination the following ticket: Assessor—Charles Allen; Town Clerk—Michael Despreaux; Collector—T. M. Maxson; Township Committee—George W. Morris; Overseer of the Poor—Daniel W. Irwin; Commissioners of Appeal—Peter Van Mater, Thomas L. Davis, and David Oswald; Surveyors of the Highway—John Howard and D. L. Conover; Constables—Richard Mount, Jonathan Pickney, and Daniel Clevinger.

WILL HAVE A NEW TRIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—To-day the Supreme Court of Louisiana reversed the judgment of the Criminal Court and remanded the celebrated case of the State against Louis Claire, John Gibson, and William Feehan for a new trial. This case has excited more interest than any other for years. It was a political murder that grew out of the last faction fight over the Democratic candidature for Governor of Louisiana.

Patrick Mealey was one of the leading supporters of Gov. Nicholls. On the night of Jan. 1, 1888, he was shot in a barroom which was a sort of political headquarters and died a few hours after. Claire, Gibson, and Feehan were tried for the murder. The last two were acquitted, and the other two were sentenced for life. Their appeal was upon the right of the accused to explain their armed preparation for combat by proving that it was for a party not connected with the homicide.

RUMOR ABOUT THE IRON STEAMBOATS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 6.—A rather authentic report leaked out here to-day to the effect that the Iron Steamboat Company will not run boats to and from this place the coming season. The rumor is the outcome of a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the great wrought-iron pier. It is further reported that if the people who are really benefited during the Summer season because of the pier will contribute toward the erection of the landing, which has been done annually since the completion of the pier, the boats will run as usual; if this is not done the pier gates will be thrown open to promenaders only. A result of this kind would be damaging to Long Branch, and it is believed that contributions will be readily given.

ROCKLAND'S HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NYACK, March 6.—The Rockland County Historical and Forestry Society, including in its membership the most prominent citizens of the county, is making an effort to have a building of its own in which to store historic relics and other property of the society.

The present officers of the society just elected are as follows: Garret E. Green, Upper Nyack, Presidents; Vice-Presidents—The Rev. Dr. A. S. Freeman, Haverstraw; Major S. C. Eaton, Upper Nyack; George M. Kilburn, Haverstraw; A. Chalmers Hitchcock, Grand View; George Van Houten, Orangeburg; Recording Secretary—George F. Morse, Nyack; Corresponding Secretary—Benjamin Landers; Treasurer—C. C. Main, Piermont.

NO TRACE OF THE DUNHAMS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 6.—William H. Dunham, the crippled Grand Army veteran whose daughter Julia, aged 17 years, has deserted him, taking with her the youngest girl, a child of 3 years, to-day offered a reward for any information that will lead to his discovering their whereabouts. His oldest daughter is attractive, and was dressed in a suit of black when she disappeared, week ago to-day. Since that time Mr. Dunham has searched for the girls in New-York, Newark, Rahway, and other places. The strange case puzzles even the police, who don't know what to think about it.

Dunham's wife and two sons died within six weeks, one of the boys committing suicide.

A LONG-LOST RING FOUND.

NORWICH, Conn., March 6.—For nearly a quarter of a century Charles Noyes, the veteran keeper of the Latimer light, opposite the historic and antiquated borough of Stonington, has been mourning the loss of a valuable and peculiarly designed gold ring, which he lost upon the beach. For years he rowed to the shore daily and walked up and down the beach looking for the heirloom, but his trouble availed him naught. Last Saturday a lady, while walking along the coast, had her attention attracted by a shining object in the sand. It proved to be the long-lost ring, and she restored it to the keeper.

ICE MOVING IN THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., March 6.—Reports from up the river to-night show that all the ice in the Hudson, from Germantown south, is on the move, and it is believed a boat will be able to reach Albany by Saturday without much difficulty. There is a noticeable activity among freighters and shippers and a hurrying of boatmen to their respective crafts.

The steamer Daniel S. Miller is expected here from New-York to-night, and she will be the first boat of the season. All the iceboats have been put into Summer quarters.

HIS ASSAILANTS UNKNOWN.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 6.—Herbert Hance, the proprietor of a country store at Point Pleasant City, the seaside resort at the head of Barnegat Bay, is dying from the results of an attack upon him a few nights ago by unknown persons. He was found on the front stoop of his house in an unconscious condition with a compound fracture of the base of the skull. In his lucid periods he refuses positively to tell who his assailants were. It is supposed that he was beaten by some one with whom he had been drinking.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR PROHIBITED.

NEWARK, N. J., March 6.—The New-Jersey Trades Assembly, at a meeting here to-night, adopted an amendment to their by-laws prohibiting the Knights of Labor from representation.

CRIPPLED COPPER TRUST

ITS LAST MOVE IN A DESPERATE GAME.

THE OUTPUT TO BE RESTRICTED—A REDUCTION IN BUYING PRICE REFUSED—COLLAPSE SEEMS INEVITABLE.

Speculation in copper in this city waits on London and Paris at present. Therefore the dealers and brokers on the Metal Exchange who, until lately, have been putting up margins on the ups and downs of the French syndicate, contented themselves yesterday with looking wise, but keeping quiet. No man dared to open his mouth to make a bid and not a single transaction in this commodity marked the day.

This state of quiescence, however, did not disturb the young man who marks quotations on the Exchange blackboard. He was hired to mark quotations for all the metals bought and sold. Copper being on his list, copper quotations, bid and asked, for two calls, and setting prices for deliveries, spot, and in March, April, May, June, July, and August, were duly recorded. The young man knew enough to leave a gap of from 5 to 3 cents between prices bid and asked, and so helped fill the blackboard without shocking anybody's feelings.

At the close of business a sable on copper was announced from London. This was what all had been waiting for. It read as follows:

"Contracts considered amply guaranteed. Prices recovering. Société des Métaux shares 240. Rio Tinto, £18⅝. Sellers three months at £56, and for all the year, £52."

The above was the cart and the following, which appeared a little later, was the horse, in the situation thus newly created:

"*Official.*—All American copper mines, including Anaconda and Calumet and Hecla, are in accord, and proposals, which are considered favorable, have been accepted by their executive officers to be ratified by meetings of Directors to be called at once. Present letters of credit or guarantees to remain intact."

Those concerned were thus given to understand that at a conference between the agents of the syndicate and the executive officers of the mining companies some arrangement had been made for the real or fancied relief of the syndicate. This fact having been cabled abroad produced the effect cabled back and posted at the Exchange. The news was not good enough to make any one want to accumulate copper at 16¼ cents. It did excite a good deal of inquiry. All the afternoon the offices of the mining companies and of firms who are supposed to have been acting as trade agents in this country for syndicate interests were visited for information.

What was thus disclosed, together with what was understood before, led the majority of inquirers to conclude before nightfall that copper was still a good thing to keep clear of, unless a buyer could arrange to let go and unload his holdings at very short notice.

The reported conference occurred in this city Tuesday evening. All the large mines were represented. The person who appeared for the French syndicate was understood to be an agent of the Paris house of the Rothschilds, who had been here at this task for about three weeks. What he wanted, according to reports, was that the companies should sign new contracts to restrict production and to accept a lower price than the old contract figure—13½ cents per pound. The representatives of the companies thought that their compliance with one of these demands ought to satisfy the syndicate. Accordingly, they agreed to restrict production if the syndicate would renew the guarantees to keep the price at 13½ cents. This condition was the subject of much insistence on the part of the companies, the warning that the syndicate could not any longer stand such a strain as had lately been imposed evidently sharpening the bargain sagacity of those who thereupon took care to make the security first-class for the promised price. The Barings were said to be the syndicate's bondsmen before. As they were satisfactory before, on the larger conditions, it was finally agreed that this very liberal guarantee should continue to protect the new contract.

There is not very strong confidence among those outside the deal that the new contract will be of lasting benefit to the syndicate. Indeed, some of those very close to the inside, and whose interests lie that way, seem inclined to regard the last move as a temporary expedient, which offers no more than a bare chance of relief. It is assumed that, in restricting production, the syndicate hopes to dispose of its present stock. If it cannot do so at a profit, it will accept just enough to clear expenses. That is, it will do all it can to stimulate consumption, which has fallen of late considerably below normal quantities. Thus the syndicate hopes to get rid of the stock in hand and of such new stock as may be turned out at the mines.

Figures do not give much promise to this pretty plan. The present stock on storage by the syndicate is 120,000 tons. Abroad the visible supply for the year is from 110,000 to 115,000 tons, which we spread much like. The visible supply in this country is about 100,000 tons. Before the syndicate started its boom 78,000 tons was regarded as the normal output for the mines here, but with prices nearly doubled, old mines have been freshened up, new ones discovered, and copper has appeared in all sorts of places. The syndicate has to absorb everything, and it must continue to do so wherever American enterprise may find copper mines. Last year the visible supply of Chili bars was 40,000 tons. Under the stimulus of high prices Chili's supply has risen to 120,000 tons. Dealers believe that Chili's production can go on increasing at the rate of 80,000 tons per year. The average cost to the syndicate of the copper on hand has been £60 per ton.

New uses were found for copper while it was cheap before the syndicate took possession of the world's output, but the total consumption did not exceed 150,000 tons. It has been less lately. Assuming that prices may be lowered to consumers, they cannot possibly be as low as formerly, for the syndicate must still pay 13¾ cents per pound, and sells to consumers formerly bought at 12 cents and under, which covered not only mining, but handling and agency profits. If the consumption can be increased to 150,000 tons, the supply now on storage will last nine months. How the syndicate can restrict a visible supply of 340,000 tons, as above indicated, to meet the demand for the other three months is one of the problems to be solved.

Upon its solution, indeed, seems to depend the stability if not the existence of the syndicate. Dealers who discuss these figures as a basis of expectations doubt if the resources even of the Rothschilds will be available for so extensive and dangerous an undertaking as would be involved in carrying a surplus stock of copper much larger than that now on storage. According to the above figures, it seems not beyond the range of probability that the syndicate can be maintained another year the surplus may be materially increased, possibly to double the present quantity.

Inquiry yesterday among the principal copper houses showed that the high prices have driven copper out of the market for many purposes in which it was formerly used. Household articles are not made of copper in the quantities that they were a few years ago, and cheaper metals have been substituted for it in many manufactures and industries. Its consumption has increased enormously for electrical fittings, but advancements in electrical science has perhaps been retarded, as judges say, by the flighty market. Copper telegraph wires are seldom put up any more, iron wires serving the purpose more economically. By reason of the changes barely indicated a score of large houses in this city who were prominent in copper specialties a few years ago have had to develop new lines of business.

BOSTON'S GREAT LOSS.

SHRINKAGE IN COPPER STOCKS IN SIX MONTHS OF $20,000,000.

BOSTON, March 6.—Everybody anticipated a tumble in copper stock to-day, and under the influence of the morning news from abroad the feeling at the opening was one of gloom indeed. Boston copper stocks have been steadily declining for some time, and the total shrinkage on the leading stocks dealt in in this city during the past five or six months cannot be far from $20,000,000, and one local paper figures out the actual shrinkage on 14 stocks at upward of $19,000,000.

The uncertainties of the first few months which have led to this enormous depreciation have naturally encouraged the belief that the syndicate was in serious trouble. Not a day has passed without its rumors of failure. The death of M. Rochereau was a definite fact and not a rumor, and it was quite generally believed to indicate the ruin of the syndicate. At least the bears made that use of it. So the opening to-day was very weak and the decline very general, but with little business, as all were waiting for news from New-York, where it was known the representatives of the various productive mines were in consultation with the agents of the syndicate.

Matters were in this condition when one of the local participants in this conference telegraphed notice of the new agreement between the mining companies and the syndicate. The main point of disagreement between the mines and the syndicate was believed here to have been the question of the letters of credit or guarantees. The producing companies felt that these letters of credit were the foundation of their security in the arrangement, and they could not think of letting them go or making any change in their nature. Further particulars were lacking, but it was generally considered that the syndicate was given authority to curtail production—a matter to which the companies have been willing to agree—and also that the price of copper to both syndicate and consumers was to be materially reduced. The effect of the brief announcement from the New-York conference was a rise in Boston and Montana from 37¾, which it had touched—the lowest point in the decline—to 43½; Franklin jumped from 12½ to 15, Osceola from 13¾ to 15, Tamarack from 138 to 140, and Calumet and Hecla from 850 to 860. And the advance in these leading stocks was very generally maintained throughout the list, 7,760 shares of copper stocks in all being sold.

This was a somewhat surprising outcome for a day that presaged nothing but disaster, but there is so much mystery connected with this whole copper business that it appears to be an open question whether the syndicate has really weathered a pretty stiff gale or some one is indulging in a good deal of bluff. Matters have reached a culminating point, however, and if the message of to-day is not backed up by something tangible in the shape of an agreement there will be a smash in the copper market. Nothing more definite than this can be said to-day.

M. ROCHEREAU'S SUICIDE.

PARIS, March 6.—It is again asserted that M. Deufert Rochereau, a Director of the Comptoir d'Escompte, whose death was announced yesterday, committed suicide. The weapon with which he is said to have killed himself was a revolver. M. Deufert Rochereau, it is stated, had lost his private fortune, amounting to $600,000. The evening papers concur in the opinion that he committed suicide. The *Temps* gives particulars, according to which there was no alternative but suicide.

In order to remove shareholders' fears, six Directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte have announced their readiness to pay on demand all moneys deposited with the company. The chiefs of the principal banking firms met today and resolved to place themselves at the disposal of the Comptoir d'Escompte, in order to assure, in case of necessity, the repayment of all deposits.

The Bourse was quiet, speculators refraining from enlarging their engagements. The markes closed firm, on reports that the position of the compagnie Générale in the Société des Métaux is secured. Société des Métaux shares closed at 250f., being a rise of 50f. for the day. Rio Tinto shares closed at 477f. 50c., an advance for the day of 33f. 75c.

M. Girod, a former manager of the Comptoir d'Escompte, takes M. Rochereau's position. The suicide followed an angry interview between M. Rochereau and M. Hentsch, Chairman of the bank. The police have sealed up the drawers containing the deceased's private papers. There was a tremendous run on the bank today, and the excitement was scarcely inferior to the panic that followed the collapse of the Union Générale.

RAN AWAY WITH THE BABY.

THE FIRST FOREIGN BUSINESS OFFERED TO SECRETARY BLAINE.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 6.—Kansas City has furnished Secretary Blaine with probably his first official business with a foreign country. The facts of an interesting occurrence which led to a telegram being sent from here by the Humane Society to the State Department this afternoon are as follows:

A few days ago Mrs. Daisy Spellman, a young widow, made complaint to the Humane Society that George Henney and wife had left the city, taking with them her 18-months-old daughter, Lucy. She thought that their destination was Manchester, England. Five months ago Mrs. Spellman had arranged with the Henney family to board and take care of the baby. Their theory is that Mr. and Mrs. Henney became so attached to the child that when Mrs. Spellman notified them a few days ago that she would take charge of it herself, they took it away with them secretly, intending to keep it. The Henney family is highly respected. This afternoon Secretary Huckett of the Humane Society sent the following telegram to Secretary Blaine:

To the Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

George Henney and wife, British subjects, left Kansas City last Wednesday via Washington for New-York. Their destination is Manchester, England. They took with them Lucy Spellman, aged 18 months, child of American parents, which they are certain they secretly stole from her mother's house and against the wish of the widowed mother. Please refer to the British Minister at once that he may cause the register of outgoing steamers to be examined and prompt action to be taken.

THE FIGHT AGAINST GOV. CHURCH.

BISMARCK, Dakota, March 6.—Yesterday was a red-letter day in both houses. The Swanston Railroad bill, passed by the House, is a heartless measure, and leaves capital and industrial interests on top. The Council may not pass it, and if it fails, their restrictive legislation for this session will be all. The passage of the Gross Earnings bill by the Council and the passage of the Council prohibition by the House, to take effect Jan. 1, 1890, were the other features.

The air is full of gossip about a new Governor. Members have been sending omnibus telegrams to the President, calling for Church's immediate suspension. It is represented that he is obstructing legislation and refusing to sign notary commissions. Such a summary act would leave Secretary McCormack Acting Governor. He seems to be satisfactory to the Republicans in this alleged crisis. He is Church's arch-enemy in the Democratic Party. The story is abroad that Church will be suspended to-morrow by wire. It was reported that ex-Gov. Ordway was on his way to Bismarck, and that Mellette was in St. Paul ready to take up his residence at Bismarck at a moment's notice. A letter from Delegate Matthews announced that a Governor would be appointed on the 6th.

Gov. Church takes the lines to-day and can kill all the bills that come to him if he so elects.

THE CAPTAIN REMAINED QUIET.

NEWARK, N. J., March 6.—Capt. Richard Fetter, who commands the steamship Santiago of the Wilson Line, came here a day or two ago to visit F. J. Griffith, Assistant Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Early yesterday morning he heard a voice by his bedside and discovered a strange man. "Not a word," said the intruder, as he planted a pistol close to the Captain's head, "or I will blow your brains out." The Captain tried to explain that he liked burglars well enough in their way, but he was hushed with the comforting assurance that the pistol had a hair trigger.

A confederate of the burglar relieved the Captain of his gold watch and chain and the money that was in his pockets. He also visited Superintendent Griffith's room and took from there a costly gold watch and chain that had been presented to him by the commuters of a train that he had run as a conductor. The pistol was finally withdrawn from Capt. Fetter's head and the thieves fled. Capt. Fetter aroused Mr. Griffith, and the two went in pursuit of the intruders, but failed to find any trace of them.

ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.

PATERSON, N. J., March 6.—A man giving his name as James Godwin, who says he is a Scotchman, was arrested here to-day on suspicion of being the murderer of Mrs. Wilson, who was killed at Braintree, Mass., in December last. A dispatch was received from the Chief of Police of Boston describing the man wanted, and the description tallies very closely with that of the man under arrest. Godwin says he knows nothing of the murder of Mrs. Wilson. He has papers which show that he served 12 years in the British Army, in the Scottish Fusileers. He says he came to America in 1887, and spent the time in Philadelphia, Hartford, and other places until February, 1888, when he went to Boston, where he remained until December. What he did there he refuses to tell. He says he never went by the name of Thompson, which is the name given to the murderer of Mrs. Wilson. He will be detained until Boston officers come for him.

FATAL DUEL WITH GUNS.

TEMPLE, Texas, March 6.—An awful tragedy was enacted on the streets of Temple yesterday. Alfred and Herbert Rother engaged in a gun fight with Tom and Hugh Matlock. The latter was killed outright and Tom Mattock is dying. Alfred Rother was shot in the arm. The trouble grew out of the sale of a railroad ticket by Tom Mattock to Alfred Rother. The latter sued the railroad company and Mattock's testimony angered him so that he demanded an apology. Mattock refused and was assailed by Rother. The brothers then opened fire.

THE HAVANA CHESS CONTEST ENDED.

HAVANA, March 6.—The third and last game in the new chess contest was opened with the Evans gambit. There were 33 moves made. Steinitz and Mavrian played against Tschigorin and Ponce and won the game.

The prominent features of Evans & Sons' India Pale Ale and Brown Stout are fine mellow flavor, clearness, and creamy head. Equals finest imported. Sold in kegs, bbls., and half bbls. at 157 Hudson-st.—adv.

SETTLED AT THE VICTORIA

MR. AND MRS. CLEVELAND ARRIVE IN SAFETY.

THEIR TRIP WAS A PLEASANT ONE AND GREAT CROWDS WERE ANXIOUS TO GREET THEM.

A crowd of curious people stood all yesterday afternoon in the bleak station of the New-Jersey Central Railroad in Jersey City awaiting the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who were on their way from Washington to New-York on a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio Road. Rumor had fixed the hour of arrival at almost any time after 4 o'clock, and the result was that the sightseers rushed madly to meet each incoming train, only to encounter disappointment, for the train bearing the ex-President and his party did no arrive until 6 o'clock.

It was just that hour when the special train rolled into the station. The crowd made one more charge, and swept away the five Jersey City policemen who had been detailed as a sort of guard of honor under command of Capt. McKeag of the First Precinct. Mrs. Cleveland was the first to appear on the platform of the car, and as she stood there for a moment the crowd burst into a hearty cheer. She smiled at the compliment, and then disappearing from view for a moment returned with Mr. Cleveland. At this the cheering broke out again with renewed vigor. The ex-President raised his hat pleasantly, and then assisted Mrs. Cleveland to alight from the car.

Both looked remarkably well. Mr. Cleveland was ruddy and healthy in appearance and smiled continually as he walked down to the carriage that was in waiting for him. He wore dark clothing and a high silk hat and stepped easily and lightly. Mrs. Cleveland was rather pale, but her face reflected her husband's good humor and she seemed pleased at the demonstration made by the crowd. She wore a dark red traveling wrap and carried a large bouquet of roses in her hand.

The throng had eyes for none of the rest of the party, which was composed of Mr. and Mrs. Don M. Dickinson, Mrs. Folsom, Col. and Mrs. Daniel Lamont, their three children, and two or three servants. All that the sightseers cared for were Mr. Cleveland and his wife. Regardless of the warnings and threats of the five policemen, they rushed in behind and around the distinguished couple and completely separated them from their friends. Meanwhile, they kept on cheering and indulging in comments of a complimentary though obscure character. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland patiently bore the close inspection, but seemed somewhat relieved when they were seated in their carriage. The rest of the party experienced no little discomfort in forcing its way through the crowd of people, but finally succeeded in reaching the vehicles in waiting.

As the carriages were driven on the ferryboat the cheering was renewed, a large number of people making the trip across the river apparently for no other purpose than to get a look near the party. The crowd on the New-York side was small, but it cheered heartily, nevertheless. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and their friends drove directly to the Victoria Hotel, and at once went to their apartments. The only one remaining behind was Col. Lamont, who looked after the baggage and attended to the little business to ship Mrs. Cleveland's big St. Bernard dog, Kay, to a friend on Long Island, who has undertaken to care for the pet.

Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson of Mr. Cleveland's new law firm, and a number of other personal friends from New-York were present in Jersey City to meet the party and the greeting between them was warm. Dinner was served at the Victoria almost immediately after the arrival of the guests, who were joined in the repast by Mrs. Ralph Cross Johnson and Miss Waller of Washington.

After dinner Col. Lamont received a number of reporters and told them collectively that Mr. Cleveland would enter at once on his law duties and would reside at the Victoria for several months at least. Mr. Dickinson's visit to New-York was simply one of pleasure and that gentleman would return to his home on Saturday. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney would return to New-York on Friday. As for himself, Col. Lamont said, he would reside permanently at the Victoria and engage in surface railroad business.

The journey from Washington was a very pleasant one. Mr. Cleveland left the capital as he entered it four years ago—in weather that was superb. The air was clear, the sky bright and blue, and the wind was not cold. The time of the departure of the bride and his party was at a convenient hour, for the friends who desired to say good-bye to himself and Mrs. Cleveland at the station. A large party of these friends, some of them affectionately attached to the ladies who were about to leave the city in which they had been so admired, assembled at the Baltimore and Ohio station. A private car that had been secured was attached to the train that was to start at 11 o'clock. Half an hour earlier than that ex-Postmaster-General and Mrs. Dickinson arrived with Mrs. Folsom, who wore a large cluster of violets upon her closefitting jacket. There was a friendly chat for a few minutes, before they went to the car, which they found comfortably fitted up for the trip. It was fragrant, too, with flowers, for from many of her admiring friends Mrs. Cleveland had received parting gifts of choice flowers, in quantity more than sufficient to conceal the large table that stood at one side of the saloon.

There was a cheer from the platform when the ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland arrived at 11:20 o'clock. Mrs. Cleveland made her way quickly through the party, greeting its members as she passed. When Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland reached the saloon, the ex-President at once noticed the beautiful flowers and directed the attention of Mrs. Cleveland to them, with a pleasant remark about the kindness of the senders in remembering her so gracefully. Mrs. Cleveland wore a long close-fitting wrap of dark red broadcloth, trimmed about the neck and down the front with sable. A broad-brimmed hat of felt of the same color was trimmed with ostrich tips. For about half an hour there was a good-bye reception, at which everybody tried to be cheerful and almost everybody succeeded in keeping up a pretense of cheerfulness. When Secretary Bayard and good-byes to the President he said nothing more. Having shaken hands with Mrs. Cleveland and wished her a pleasant trip and happiness at the end of it, he broke a few violets from the little bunch she held in her hand, and took them away with him. Secretary and Mrs. Endicott were late. Mrs. Endicott entered the car with a smile, and began to utter a few words of farewell. Before she had quite framed a sentence, the smoke, or the fragrance of the flowers, or excitement, choked her voice, and with a quick pressure of her muff to her eyes she turned and went out. Just as Mr. and Mrs. Endicott joined the party on the platform, Mr. Lamont left with the baggage and his wife, carried by the nurse and the two little girls traveling along on foot through the station. Mr. Gregor of the Russian Legation remained on the car until the signal was given for moving, and then got off after he had shaken hands for the fourth time with the ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland.

At 11 o'clock the train moved out of the station. As it started the ex-President came upon the rear platform, took off his hat and bowed smilingly, and Mrs. Cleveland, standing beside him, waved her bunch of violets and smiled toward the cheering party of friends. Among those who said good-bye to them on the car were ex-Secretary and Miss Bayard, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, ex-Secretary and the Misses Vilas, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild and Mrs. Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly, Gen. Greely, Mrs. Macalister Laughton, Mr. Edmund Hudson, Col. and Mrs. John M. Wilson, Miss Gussie Wilson, Miss Waller, Marshal and Mrs. Albert A. Wilson, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Meakins, Mr. Boenfoe, Mr. Wilson, Miss Pepper, Miss Sherman, and Miss Phelps, a young lady who bears a striking resemblance to Mrs. Cleveland.

The party reached Baltimore at noon. The time of the arrival had been announced, and over 1,000 people went all the way down to the dreary wharves at Canton to see the distinguished passengers ferried over the Patapsco. Among the people on the transfer boat John W. Garrett were Postmaster Frank Brown, Surveyor Edwin Warfield, Sub-Treasurer George W. Bishop, E. R. Prettyman and Miss Prettyman, Miss Ellen Pearson Harrington Bowie and Miss Bowie, Miss Wismer, and Miss Allison of Philadelphia. As the train moved slowly on board, the people made a rush for the platforms. The only persons admitted to the Presidential car were Postmaster Brown, Surveyor Warfield, Col. Williams, the Mayor's secretary, and President Charles F. Mayer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

As the steamer moved from the slip on its way to Canton Mrs. Cleveland took her seat on the side of the car nearest to the people, who burst into cheers. Mrs. Cleveland bowed smilingly to the crowd. Col. Love, representing Mayor Latrobe, welcomed the ex-President to Baltimore. Somebody proposed "three cheers for Grover," which were given with a will. Mr. Cleveland was still invisible, having remained in his seat on the side of the car away from the crowd.

Suddenly a young man, clad in the coal-stained clothes of a trackman, seized the ledge of the window in front of Mr. Cleveland's seat, pulled himself up high enough to get his face to the glass, and shouted at the top of his voice: "We want you bid us good-bye before you go." Mr. Cleveland showed himself at the window, smiling and bowing. Then the people cheered for Cleveland, and, loudest of all, for "Our President in '92." At 12:18 the John W. Garrett arrived at Canton, and the Presidential train bowled away on its journey to Philadelphia and New-York.

At the Victoria Hotel last night a large number of people called on Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, and the floral offerings were numerous and handsome. Only a few of the callers were received, however, Among the latter were State Superintendent of Insurance Robert A. Maxwell and State Controller Edward Wemple.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland's apartments at the Victoria are the same that they formerly occupied there. They are on the second floor and front on Fifth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. Mr. and Mrs. Lamont's apartments are just above these and are similar in that they consist of a parlor, two bedrooms, a dining room, and a library.

HARD ON THE DETECTIVES.

A CHICAGO CLERGYMAN CLASSES THEM WITH CRIMINALS.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Newton Watt, who was convicted of the murder of Express Messenger Kellogg Nichols, and died in the penitentiary, was buried here to-day. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. J. M. Caldwell, Pastor of a leading south side Methodist church. In his sermon Mr. Caldwell boldly declared that Watt was innocent.

"When I say," cried the clergyman, "that Newton Watt was convicted on the testimony of professional criminals and professional detectives I use the same terms.

he reached the department and introduced to him the numerous officers of bureaus. At 3 o'clock Justice Miller, who had sworn in Secretary Blaine a half hour before, walked in and administered the oath to Mr. Noble. The two are old friends. Secretary of Agriculture Rusk went over to the Department of Agriculture this afternoon with his son. He was met by Mr. Colman, and at 3 o'clock the latter's private secretary, Mr. La Dow, administered the oath to the new Secretary. By the end of the week all of the Cabinet officers will have settled down to the work of their positions.

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Some of the Southern men here are disposed to take a less hopeful view of the President's utterances on the Southern question than have been made by the Northern men. Two very prominent Southern Democrats, both lawyers, and both ripe in experience as national legislators, spoke on the subject to-day in practically the same spirit, although without consultation. One of these gentlemen, whose name could not be repeated with propriety, was very positive in his declaration that it was the most menacing declaration issued from the White House in years, and he was not prepared to admit that it would not turn out to be the worst without exception. He knew that President Harrison was a man skilful in the use of language, yet he had not been able to conceal a determination to Africanize the State Governments in the South. If the President's language meant anything it certainly meant that, and if that was his purpose, and was to be the policy of the party, it certainly meant a great deal of unhappiness for the people of the South.

The second person referred to as directing attention to the speech here was President Harrison personally, was associated with him in the House, and is familiar with his utterances and feelings on the Southern question. The speech struck him as deliberately mischievous, and he believes that it will be followed by legislation at the next session of Congress intended to compel the South to conduct State affairs, and particularly elections, according to the Northern politicians' doctrine of what is best for the North, without regard to the conditions or opinions of the people of the South. There is apparent among a great many Southern Democrats a disposition to anticipate the enforcement of strict partisan rule in the Southern States, but many of the most anxious are willing to hope that they are mistaken in their anxiety, and that President Harrison did not intend that his words should carry the menace that they think the speech implied.

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One of the interesting incidents of the reception at the White House to-day was the visit of the Vanderbilt Association of Charleston, S. C. This is an organization of South Carolina Democrats, having for its object the promotion of good feeling between the North and the South, and was named in honor of William H. Vanderbilt in recognition of his acts of benevolence in the South. The members came to witness the inauguration of a Republican President as a proof of their good feeling toward the North.

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Private letters received from the naval commission, of which Capt. Mahan is President, engaged in selecting a site for a navy yard on the northwest coast, state that the commission has examined all the available sites in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma, Seattle, and Olympia, Washington, Territory. Care has been taken to do the work thoroughly and the commission is now continuing its survey of Puget Sound, to the northward, near the British-American line.

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The Inaugural Committee has achieved an unprecedented financial success. Not only has enough money been made from the sale of privileges and of tickets to the ball to defray all expenses and to return the fifty-thousand-dollar guarantee subscribed by public-spirited citizens, but there will be a surplus fund of about $20,000. There were 12,000 tickets to the ball sold, netting $60,000, and it is expected that the receipts from the sale of tickets to the promenade concert held in the ballroom yesterday and from the sale of souvenir ball tickets will bring this amount up to $70,000.

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The display of fireworks from the monument grounds to-night was undoubtedly the most brilliant ever witnessed in Washington. Soon after sundown crowds began to assemble wherever a view of the monument grounds could be obtained. The exhibition began with an illumination of Pennsylvania Avenue from the Treasury Department to the Capitol, a distance of over one mile, by means of magnesium suns, and for the space of five minutes the entire avenue glowed with a rich and varied light. At the conclusion of this illumination the beautiful display at the monument began. Among the set pieces were large portraits of President Harrison and Vice-President Morton, the south front of the White House, every detail of pillar and capital, window and carved cornice appearing with perfect distinctness, and the Capitol.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 6—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, rain or snow, stationary temperature, northwesterly gales.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain or snow, followed Thursday by fair, stationary temperature, northwesterly gales.

For Eastern New-York, light rain, followed by fair, stationary temperature, northwesterly winds.

For District of Columbia, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, fair, warmer, westerly winds.

For Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, fair, preceded by light rain or snow on the lakes, warmer, winds becoming southwesterly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	19°	37°	3:30 P. M.	25°	47°
6 A. M.	8°	37°	6 P. M.	19°	43°
9 A. M.	11°	41°	9 P. M.	17°	40°
12 M.	19°	45°	12 P. M.	16°	39°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 41½°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 15½°

OBITUARY NOTES.

The Rev. David Syme, an old Scotch minister, who, however, for years devoted himself to teaching, died yesterday at the home of his son, W. R. Syme, 48 Greene-avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Portland, Fife, Scotland, in 1813, graduated from St. Andrew's University and from the Glasgow Divinity School. He came to America in 1836 and preached for a number of years, but becoming blind, retired. He regained his sight and became a Professor in the Cornwall College Grammar School. Subsequently he was Principal of Public Schools Nos. 6 and 7. He retired finally in 1862.

Dr. Augustus F. Taylor, an ex-Mayor of New-Brunswick, N. J., and one of the oldest residents of that city, died yesterday afternoon. He was 80 years of age, and was born at Princeton, N. J. He graduated from Rutgers College, being one of the oldest graduates of that institution. He studied medicine, and began its practice nearly 60 years ago. He sailed for California in 1849 after his term as Mayor closed, and amassed a comfortable fortune. On his return he continued to practice in New-Brunswick until 18 years ago, when he lost his eyesight. Dr. Taylor leaves two daughters.

The Hon. Moses H. Kirby, whose funeral took place at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, yesterday afternoon, was a man of national prominence and was intimately associated with Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and others in his early days. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature from 1822 to 1830; was Secretary of State for three years from 1830; Prosecutor of Franklin County in 1838; Receiver of the Land Office in 1842, and for 22 years was Prosecutor of Wyandotte County. He was State Senator for four years beginning in 1879, after he was 80 years old and was 91 when he died.

George C. Patterson of Montgomery County, Md., died yesterday from the effects of an accident received a few hours before his death at the railroad station at Rockville, Md. Mr. Patterson was a member of the Maryland Legislature in 1884 and 1882, being elected by the Democrats. He had also been the agricultural editor of the Baltimore Sun for the last 17 years and held that position up to the time of his death. He was in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Francis V. De Griselli died at Storm Lake, Iowa, on Sunday and was buried at Centralia, near Dubuque, Tuesday. De Griselli was the private secretary of Gen. Montalivet, who was with Napoleon I. at St. Helena. He was with Napoleon in 17 campaigns, and was banished by Napoleon III. in 1853. He spent six months in England and came from there to Dubuque.

Father Coen of Woodford, Ireland, the famous agitator of the land question, is dead.

NOT A GOOD SHOWING.

DETROIT, March 6.—The annual meeting of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company was held in Grand Rapids to-day. The total earnings for 1888 were $2,842,363 16, a decrease of $111,593 99 from 1887, and the net earnings were $853,727 75, a decrease of $116,118 94. The only part of the road that shows increased earnings is the Muskegon extension. In December last the Stimpson Logging Railroad was purchased, running eight and a half miles west of Big Rapids. The citizens of Ludington are anxious that this spur be extended to them, and in his report, speaking of this subject, President Hughart said: "It now reaches a large body of both pine and hard wood, and its extension for some 24 miles will enable us to reach other large and valuable tracts. This construction will be in the general direction of Ludington. The citizens of that place have been urging upon your company the propriety of building into their city. The annual production of salt and lumber is quite large, and the harbor is demonstrated to be valuable both for Summer and Winter boat service. The board is therefore giving the subject very careful consideration and weighing its advantages as a feeder to your main line." The old Board of Directors was re-elected, and the present officers will be continued.

CANADA EXILES ALARMED

FORMING A BIG POOL TO BRIBE LEGISLATORS.

JOHN C. ENO AND JOHN KEENAN THE LEADERS IN THE SCHEME—HOME BOODLERS TO BE ASKED FOR AID.

MONTREAL, March 6.—The colony of American citizens making a temporary stay in Canada is stirred to its depths, and dismay is spread through its ranks. For a long time the tendency has been toward a stricter dealing with boodlers who were making Canada their place of refuge, but when, a week ago, Dr. Weldon introduced into the Dominion Parliament his memorable bill, even the friends of justice were surprised.

The bill provides for the deliverance of all criminals to the United States whose extradition is not provided for under existing treaties. It also proposes to amend the present law so that the list of extraditable offenses is made much longer, and to include larceny and kidnapping.

The measure comes up for a second reading to-morrow, and an amendment will be submitted making all cases of giving and taking bribes extraditable.

John C. Eno, the late President of the New-York Second National Bank, is the leader of the colony here, and is a prominent figure in the commercial world. He is President of an asbestos company, incorporated last week by the Quebec Legislature, and a leader of provincial society. The bill is retroactive in its character, and Eno, with his companions, would be obliged to return if it became law.

The only resource was to lobby against it, and last Friday the scheme began to leak out. It was nothing less than an attempt at the wholesale bribery of members of the Dominion Parliament.

Eno went to Ottawa the day after the bill was introduced and surveyed the field, and learned what were the possibilities of its passing. He became satisfied that the field was clear, and that the Canadian legislators were workable, if the amount raised could be made large enough, and Eno was satisfied that it could. He returned to Montreal, and had an interview with John Keenan, when a plan of operation was agreed upon.

Keenan left for the West armed with the names and locations of his fellow-boodlers which he had obtained from a Montreal detective. He visited Toronto and Hamilton and made arrangements with Stickney, the Boston defaulter; Sullivan, the ex-County Clerk of Indianapolis; Thomas Haworthy of Cleveland, H. Diekman of St. Louis, J. A. Moore of Indianapolis, and C. C. Nelson of Atlanta, Ga.

The amount of money to be raised was divided as follows: The men of the West were to raise $25,000 and the lesser lights in Montreal were to give $10,000. John C. Eno was to give $20,000 because his interests here are greatest and he has investments in mines and real estate amounting to over a million dollars.

Keenan was to give a like amount, as his absence would greatly retard his business, which consists in real estate and building operations on Sherbrooke-street.

A far-seeing suggestion was also adopted by which the Canadian exiles on American soil were asked to contribute to the fund the amount of $10,000, for it was felt, should the bill become a law, it would be met by similar legislation in the United States.

This evening Eno arrived from Quebec and met at the Windsor several of his intimates. Up to this hour they are closeted together, but what their further plans are has not been ascertained. The attempt is looked upon here as the largest scheme of national bribery that has ever been attempted, and the success of it must have been assured before the effort was made.

The services of a lawyer well known for his tactical skill, who is a member of Parliament, were secured to contest every point with Parliamentary weapons. The part assigned to him was to bring up amendment after amendment and to so emasculate the bill that its promoters would give it up in disgust when it was rendered inoperative.

All these methods, backed by an abundant use of boodlers' gold, were regarded as sufficient to defeat any measure. The effect of the exposure is plain, it will intensify the feeling against the criminals nullify the effect of the lobbying, and lead to more stringent amendments, one of which will be to place bribers and bribe-takers on the same basis as criminals.

If any opposition is developed at the second reading to-morrow petitions will be circulated throughout the business communities showing the dangerous nature of the element in question and urging that the drastic measures of the bill be applied.

A curious incident happened in connection with Axworthy after his recent visit. A former friend of his who is well known here obtained from him a handsome ivory knife as a present, with the name "Axworthy" engraved on the handle. He happened to lay it down in a restaurant, when the name caught an officer's eye. The owner was arrested and detained till his identity was proved.

DRIVEN OFF BY WHITE CAPS.

WICHITA, Kan., March 6.—Yesterday Ira Campbell of this city moved to a farm 14 miles northwest of here, and at 10 o'clock last night he was visited by White Caps. The gang consisted of about a dozen men, who made their presence known by firing several rounds at the roof of the house. This done, the Captain called Campbell, and extended information to the effect that he must move the house with his family by midnight, or they would be killed. So stating, ten of them started off, and two guarded the house for a few minutes and then left. Campbell, fearing the worst, put his family in a wagon and reached his former home here about daylight this morning. His wife had been sick for some days and the fright and fatigue found her unconscious this morning. She never recovered and died this evening.

Campbell says the party was well disguised, but he thinks he knows one member. A warrant was sworn out for McWilliams, a bad character of that neighborhood. The cause of the trouble is said to be a lawsuit over a note secured by a mortgage on the farm. There is great excitement over the affair, and it is feared that there will be loss of life.

DENYING A LAND CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Commissioner Stockslagen of the General Land Office has rendered a decision in the Tumacacori and Calabazas private land claim in Arizona. He holds that there is no authority for the reservation of the 52,000 acres of land included in the "preliminary survey" of said claim, for two reasons: That the land, being within the "Gadsden Purchase" of 1853, it was operated upon by the act of July 22, 1854, in aid of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848; and that the "preliminary survey" of a private claim does not of itself operate as a withdrawal of the surveyed land from settlement and entry, even in cases covered by said act of 1854, the legal withdrawal being only of lands actually claimed or which could be legally claimed.

Under this holding nearly 3,000,000 acres of land in New-Mexico and Arizona are in a state of unlawful reservation from settlement by reason of exceptions and surveys made for the benefit of grant claimants, irrespective of the question as to the validity or invalidity of the claims themselves. Nearly all the private claims in Arizona are within the "Gadsden Purchase."

THEIR FIRST BALL A SUCCESS.

RED BANK, N. J., March 6.—The Eintracht gave their first annual ball last evening in Bergen's Hall. Delegations from German societies at Long Branch and Keyport were present. The affair was conducted by the following committees: Committee of Arrangements—Louis Jacobson, Augustus Brandes, Joseph Aul, John Fause, Jacob Degenring, and John W. Braun; Floor Committee—Augustus Brandes, William Hewell, and George Conrad; Reception Committee—John W. Braun, John C. Aul, and Henry Commes. The order embraced 24 dances, and supper was served at midnight. During the evening Mrs. Louis Jacobson, in behalf of the wives of the members of the society, presented to the society a German flag upon which was handsomely embroidered the word "Eintracht." All through the evening, at suitable periods, the club sang German songs. The ball was one of the most brilliant events of the year in Red Bank, and it proved a success both in a social and financial way.

MAD DOGS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

MARTINSVILLE West Va., March 6.—Notwithstanding the fact that from 200 to 300 dogs suspected of being mad or infected to some degree with rabies have been killed in this (Wetzel) county during the past 30 days the interior of the county still seems to be overrun with canines in a dangerous condition, and the alarm of the people is general.

There has been considerable loss of live stock—swine, sheep, and cattle—which have died from the effects of bites inflicted by infected dogs. The disease first made its appearance on Fishing Creek last August and has been growing worse steadily.

HIS NAME WAS AGAINST HIM.

Judas Iscariot and five other street vendors, were fined $5 each by Judge Gorman yesterday for loitering over 10 minutes in one spot. They went to jail, not being possessed of the money to pay the fine.

ONEIDA COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

UTICA, N. Y., March 6.—In the town of New-Hartford, where there was a tie on the vote for Supervisor, the Town Board has appointed a Republican. The new Oneida County Board of Supervisors therefore stands: Republicans, 23; Democrats, 20, a Republican gain of two.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

IN MR. FINK'S OFFICE.

A SOLEMN PROMISE MADE NOT TO PAY ANY MORE COMMISSIONS.

The big room in Commissioner Fink's office was occupied from noon until 5:30 yesterday afternoon by representatives of the Central Traffic Association, the Executive Committee of the Trunk Lines Association, and the General Passenger Agents of the trunk lines, and of some of the lines of the Central Traffic Association. Nearly 100 prominent railroad men were in the meeting, in whose deliberations Commissioners Fink, Pearson, and Daniels and representatives of the Wabash Western, New-York and New-England, and Boston and Albany Roads, which are not in the associations, took part.

The subject which Commissioner Fink had called the meeting to consider was the alleged paying of commissions on passenger tickets which had been charged against some of the roads in the Central Traffic Association by Receiver McNulta of the Wabash. As had been expected Mr. McNulta had not made a baseless accusation, and before the meeting had made much headway several confessions of wrong-doing were made, coupled with the conditional promise of reformation if means were taken to prevent others from sinning. The old question of whether the fight against commissions was not largely impracticable came up, and many of the railroad men expressed the opinion that the old system was the best one after all, but the general sense of the meeting was that the prohibition of commissions had worked well, even if occasionally the agreement was disregarded. Finally a resolution was adopted by which all present bound their roads to abstain from paying commissions and to make the effort at all times to keep lines with which they interchange to agree to do likewise. The meeting adjourned to this morning, when it will take up the question of immigrant business.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE.

THE UNION PACIFIC'S CONTEMPLATED CONSOLIDATION SCHEME.

BOSTON, March 6.—For some time past the question of the consolidation of the branch lines of the Union Pacific system centring in Ogden has been under consideration. The necessary papers have now been drawn up, and the Directors have the immediate consolidation of the Oregon Short Line and Utah and Northern Railroad Companies before them. The first step in bringing this about was taken at a meeting of the Oregon Short Line Trustees held on Monday of this week, and the succeeding steps will be taken as rapidly as the forms of law will allow. The consolidated company will probably be known as the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company. It will operate 1,055 miles of railroad, between Granger and Ogden on the south and Huntington and Butte on the north line of Utah. The great income of the two lines composing the consolidated company for the year 1888 was $4,775,000. Their operating expenses were $2,850,000. Their net revenue was $1,980,000, or $55,000 above fixed charges, &c. The question of incorporating with this company the other Utah lines of the Union Pacific system is also under consideration. It may or may not be decided upon at a later date.

TO OPEN ITS WASHINGTON LINE.

On the 10th inst. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will formally open its trunk line from New-York, and run solid trains to Washington and the West without change of cars, as hitherto. The traffic will be over the Bound Brook Route to Philadelphia, and they intend to run six trains on week days and five on Sundays to Baltimore and Washington. The company is constructing a large and handsome station in Jersey City, which will be a highly-creditable structure when finished. The main building is up now, but it has not been furnished. It is on the site of the old Jersey Central Station. The New-York station is at the foot of Liberty-street.

Mr. Craig of the New-York Baltimore and Ohio office said yesterday that the Washington trains would be run on a schedule time of at least six hours from New-York. The train that brought over Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland from Washington yesterday was run on this route, although it has not yet been formally opened. The actual running time of the trip yesterday was less than six hours.

WABASH DON'T LIKE IT.

CHICAGO, March 6.—As expected, the Wabash Railway is preparing to kick over the traces on account of the action of the Kansas City lines in resuming the fast train service. Receiver McNulta, who is now in New-York, sent a peppery telegram to General Manager Chappell of the Chicago and Alton to-day, in which he said he should regard the shortening of the time between Chicago and Kansas City by that company as nullifying the agreement recently entered into in regard to Southwestern passenger traffic. It is evident from this that Gen. McNulta is angry, and wishes his competitors to understand that he considers himself at liberty to slash rates to any extent he may choose to offset the advantage of fast time on rival lines. It is not likely, however, that the rates will be cut or that Gen. McNulta entertains any serious thought of retaliating on his competitors by resorting to such extreme measures.

STATE COMMISSIONERS ACT.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—At to-day's session of the conference of State Railroad Commissions Commissioner Crooker of Massachusetts introduced a resolution recommending persistent efforts toward the bringing about of a more uniform classification of freights as a benefit to shippers and railroads. L. A. Spaulding of Kentucky, for the committee on a uniform system of annual reports by the railroads, recommended that the fiscal year should end June 30, and submitted a form for such report, which was adopted. Papers presented on the subject of "Railroad Legislation" were referred to a committee, to be reported on at the next conference. A resolution was adopted urging the Interstate Commission to consider what can be done to prevent the present great loss of life in coupling freight cars, and, further, in what way the growth of the system of heating passenger cars from the locomotive can be promoted.

IN GOULD'S GRASP AGAIN.

At the annual meeting of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company in this city yesterday Jay Gould and his party resumed control of the property. President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the other independent Directors were dropped from the board and Gould men given their places. The new board stands: Jay Gould, Samuel Sloan, John T. Terry, Henry G. Marquand, Russell Sage, George J. Gould, Thomas T. Eckert, Russel Sage, C. M. McGhee, C. E. Satterlee, and A. L. Hopkins, all of New-York; Isaac J. Wistar and J. N. Hutchinson, Philadelphia; E. E. Wheelock, New-Orleans; Milton H. Smith, Louisville; S. H. H. Clarke, St. Louis, and John C. Brown, Texas.

The annual report for 1888 showed gross earnings of $6,374,386 and net earnings of $1,302,717. Fixed charges were put down at $1,287,850. There is an admitted floating debt of $1,390,132.

IN SEARCH OF A LOAN.

The following special dispatch was received yesterday from St. Paul:

"President Hill, Vice-President Manvel, and Director Minot of the Manitoba Railroad left St. Paul last night for New-York. They are trying to secure a loan of $2,500,000, which the road must have to meet current expenses."

Officers of the company in this city said they knew nothing of any such need to raise money, and "current expenses" they averred were not a necessity. Mr. Thomas, Secretary, said the mission of the party was simply to confer with the officers of the company in regard to the proposed new line, and I would, of course, know it if such a plan were in view."

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The annual meeting of the Bee Line stockholders was held yesterday. The total earnings of the road for 1888 were $7,611,000, a decrease of almost a half million from the year previous. George S. Russell was elected Treasurer, and J. T. Wann Secretary of the company. The following Directors were chosen: W. Bayard Cutting, A. G. Dulman, and Charles F. Cox of New-York, and A. S. Brown of Columbus. Mr. Cox succeeds George H. Russell, deceased. The other three were Old Directors. At the Directors' meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted directing the President to appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee of the Big Four Board of Directors in regard to the so-called consolidation scheme. This committee will probably report in several weeks, or sooner. Public notice will be given of the terms of consolidation when a 60-day call for a stockholders' meeting to ratify the union.

At the annual meeting of the Southern Express Company, held yesterday, H. B. Plant, Henry Sanford, M. J. O'Brien, W. S. Chisholm, and Morton F. Plant were elected Directors. H. B. Plant was chosen President, Judge Chisholm and Mr. O'Brien were made Vice-Presidents, Judge Chisholm was appointed General Counsel, and Mr. O'Brien General Manager.

H. B. Plant, W. S. Chisholm, H. S. Haines, J. H. Estil, M. K. Jesup, Henry Sanford, and M. J. O'Brien were yesterday re-elected Directors of the Savannah, Florida & Western Railway. H. B. Plant was re-elected President, and the other officers remain unchanged. An annual dividend of 6 per cent. was declared.

T. A. Phillips, Superintendent of Transportation of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway, has sent in his resignation. It was accepted. R. B. Parke has been appointed Acting Superintendent, with headquarters in Knoxville, Tenn.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

THE AMERICAN TROTTING CONGRESS.

SOME IMPORTANT CHANGES IN BY-LAWS AND TRACK RULES.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The American Trotting Association spent the forenoon to-day in an informal discussion of certain proposed changes in the rules. These changes are extensive enough to cover 15 closely type-written pages, and are designed to remedy defects in the existing rules and to cover a large number of individual cases which have arisen during the year. This afternoon the following officers were elected for the ensuing two years:

President—Charles Greene, St. Louis, Mo.; First Vice-President—D. C. Beaman, Ottumwa, Iowa; Board of Directors—C. L. Benjamin, Michigan; W. P. Ijams, Indiana; O. C. Lewis, Illinois; G. B. McFall, Iowa; John Farley, Ohio.

The congress closed this evening. A number of alterations were made in both the by-laws and track rules. The principal one in the former was the admission of all of the 318 local associations on the association rolls to active membership. Two-thirds of these have heretofore been known as "transients" and have had no vote in the association meetings. Some of the many changes in the track rules are important. Heretofore owners and drivers of horses have been in the habit of entering horses in races provisionally and upon conditions imposed by themselves. These were often weather, condition of track, &c. In future all entries must be absolute or upon conditions named by the local association.

In the case of those who make false entries and who have been subject to a fine at the option of the association it was decided that in the future the fine must be imposed. To the rule providing for the proper identification of horses was added a clause that any driver or owner who shall refuse to testify when called upon in cases before the association shall be fined, but not more than $100, which may be remitted if the testimony is forthcoming before the case is decided.

In the rule which establishes the pay of a substitute driver at 10 per cent of the amount awarded the horse, conditionally upon the driver bettering the position of the horse, a change was made which provides that the judges, if they think the driver is driving to win, shall award him a sum not exceeding $100. This is to be paid by the local association, and if the driver betters the position of the horse the amount awarded may be deducted from the winnings of the horse. If not, the association must pay it.

"Suspended horses" will hereafter be included in the clause which says that suspended drivers and owners who shall enter a race shall be fined. The privilege allowing persons six weeks in which to file protests was altered, and they must do so at once or forfeit the right. The last important change was the barring of 2-year-olds from 3-year-old races, unless especially provided for by the local society.

A resolution directing the President and Directors as a committee to investigate the legal obstructions to the removal of the principal business office of the association from Detroit to Chicago was presented and after much discussion laid on the table for action at the next meeting. Many favored Chicago as the best location for the office, but the association is organized under the laws of Michigan, and it was decided better to postpone action until a fuller representation was present. The congress adjourned to meet in this city two years hence.

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB ENTRIES.

The entries for five events of the Maryland Jockey Club meeting, which closed March 1, exceed those of last year in the aggregate by three. The Clabaugh Memorial Stakes, which last year held only six entries, are represented this year by eleven. The Patapsco Stakes have one more entry this year than last, and each of the others one less. Every event is thus seen to be well contested, and the outlook is good for a more interesting meeting even than that of 1888. The entries are as follows:

For the Racoon Handicap, for all ages, weights to be announced April 1:

	Years.		Years.
Bess	6	Bronzomarte	6
Patrocles	6	Glenmound	6
Salvini	4	Defense	4
Belle d'Or	4	Joe Lee	4
St. Swithen	4	Young Duke	aged
Lithe Jack	3	Blessed	3
Sparling	3	Dox	3
Fire Fly	4	Bob Fisher	6
Maiden Hair	4	Boaz	6
Longdale	4	Defaulter	4
Norwood's bay horse, by Add-Mabel	4	Brown Charlie	4
Bigonet	6	The Don	3
Telie Doe	aged	Burch	aged
The Bourbon	6	Panama	6

For the Vernal Sweepstakes, for 3-year-olds:

Roma.	Brig.
Dux.	Br. c. by Winfield.
Vesper.	Pelham.
B. c. by Glenmore.	Tom Vaughn.
Lithe Jack.	Thurlow.
Sparling.	Ch. c. by King Alfonso.
Trumpeter.	Reply.
Clarissa.	Galop.
Hyperion.	Ed. Hopper.

For the Peyton Handicap Stakes, for all ages, weights to be announced April 1:

	Years.		Years.
Oriflamme	5	Defense	4
Vosburg	5	Joe Lee	4
Salvini	4	Bess	6
St. Swithen	4	Bob Fisher	6
Lithe Jack	3	Boaz	6
Fire Fly	4	Judge Murray	4
Frank Ward	6	Defaulter	4
Telie Doe	aged	Dox	3
Valiant	5	Ch. c. by King Alfonso	3
The Bourbon	6	Burch	aged
Dunboyne	5		

For the Clabaugh Memorial Stakes, for 2-year-olds, the entries are to be named the day before the race. The subscribers are as follows:

Davis & Hall	1	W. C. Daly	1
Oden Bowie	1	William Jenkins	1
The Stoneton Stud	1	J. A. & A. H. Morris	2
Charles D. McCoy	1	S. S. Brown	2
Water Lea	1		

The Patapsco Stakes, for 2-year-olds, has sixteen nominations, as follows:

Little Ella,	Mamie Russell,
Bavarian,	Queenstown,
Tennessean,	Insight,
Alarm Bell,	Constellation,
Black filly by Vassal,	Faunie J.,
Winston,	Fletcher,
Tom Finley,	B. c. by Leonatus,
Mollican,	B. c. by Ten Broeck.

LUMBER RATES REDUCED.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS TAKE A BOLD STAND FOR PROTECTION.

ST. PAUL, March 6.—Officials of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Road have taken the bull by the horns, so to speak, and brought the members of the Western Freight Association to a sense of the state of affairs in this section by reducing lumber rates from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Iowa points to a figure corresponding somewhat to the recent reduction in the Commissioners' schedule for Iowa. It is suggested that General Freight Agent Kimball claims that his road is compelled to take the action it did in order to save not only its business in the territory affected, but the entire southwestern lumber trade of the Twin Cities.

The Iowa Commissioners' low rate went into effect Feb. 8, and at the first meeting of freight agents thereafter, at Chicago, representatives of the St. Louis Road explained how the low rates from the Mississippi River to all points in the State commanded some immediate action to protect the interests of Minnesota shippers. At this meeting the Illinois Central objected to any action looking to a reduction on the ground that the Iowa Commissioners were likely to restore the lumber rate. The matter was allowed to rest until the next meeting, when the attention of the entire session was taken up by the Inter-State Commission in its evidence-gathering effort.

The St. Louis folks were becoming weary, as a large item of their traffic was lost, not only to themselves, but to other roads as well. Relief was requested and expected from the third meeting, but then it was found that the other lines were not so urgently in favor of a reduction from Minneapolis, as they all had lines from the disturbing river towns also, leaving the St. Louis as the only one depending solely on lumber from this section. No remedy was ordered, and they determined to take the matter in their own hands.

The officers yesterday served notice on the other lines, officers of the freight association, and shippers, that on and after Thursday, March 7, lumber rates from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Iowa points will be reduced on an average about 2½ cents. The other lines promptly met the new rates which are not to be considered as a cut, but more in the nature of a meeting on the cut made by the Iowa State Commissioners. The lumber industry of Minneapolis has been seriously affected for a month past, but this action of the railway lines will undoubtedly restore gradually the business of Minnesota and Wisconsin lumbermen throughout the State of Iowa.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—The State Civil Service Board makes the following announcement:

"A competitive examination of applicants for appointment as instructors of pupil assistants in the State Library at Albany will be held at Room 21, Cooper Union, New-York City, on Tuesday, March 26, 1889, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Candidates must have thorough technical knowledge of, and at least one year's experience in, practically using the system of cataloguing and classification adopted for the State Library, and will be specially examined as to special experience in or fitness for teaching.

"Also, at the same hour and place, applicants for the position of court interpreter in the courts of New-York and Brooklyn.

"Blank applications and other information may be had by addressing the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Albany, N. Y.

ROMANCE, THEN SUICIDE.

DRUGGIST HOPF WRITES A LETTER AND THEN DRINKS MORPHINE.

A somewhat romantic story is brought to light by the suicide of Dr. Charles A. Hopf, a German druggist, who lived on the third floor of 74 Second-avenue. Dr. Hopf visited Hahn's saloon at 21 Tompkins-avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, and, after taking a drink, sat at a table in a back room and apparently went to sleep. At midnight, when an attempt was made to arouse him, he was found to be unconscious. An ambulance took him to the Eastern District Hospital, where he died early yesterday morning. Death had been caused by morphine, an empty vial which had contained that drug having been found in one of his pockets.

In another pocket was found a letter, in which he said that to avoid bringing the names of "prominent society people" to publicity he refused to say why he committed suicide. He asked the Coroner to see that his body was taken to some medical college.

A young girl who knew Hopf in this city made a statement to the effect that three years ago he created a great scandal in Philadelphia by eloping with a wealthy and fashionable young married woman, with whom he traveled through the country until six months ago, when she deserted him, leaving him a prey to melancholy. That this story had some foundation was acknowledged by Dr. Krause, who keeps a drug store on Houston-street, near the Bowery, and had been on friendly terms with Hopf for 15 years. It was true, he said, that Hopf, who had a wife of his own at the time, had eloped with another man's wife from Philadelphia, and brought her to this city, but the wronged husband was a workingman and the woman possessed none of the characteristics ascribed to her in the girl's story. She was a plain, quiet woman, and for two years managed to keep Hopf, who had previously been a hard drinker, temperate and a steady worker. About a year ago, however, they disagreed and she left him. A remarkable feature of the transaction was the fact that the deserted husband and Mrs. Hopf obtained divorces and were married, and are now living happily in Philadelphia.

His friends do not think that Hopf's domestic complications had anything to do with his suicide, as he bore such troubles lightly. They believe that mental depression, resulting from drink and his unpromising business outlook, were to blame.

MR. ROCKWELL WANTS REVENGE.

P. Rockwell, who owns the bakery at Third-avenue and Ninth-street, is angry and yearning for the scalps of some thieves who have been stealing his horse blankets. Yesterday he published an advertisement offering $100 reward for information that would lead to their arrest and conviction.

He says there seems to be an organized gang of horse-blanket thieves who follow his wagons. When the driver dismounts and goes in somewhere on an errand the blanket on the horse disappears as if by magic. He has spoken to some of his business acquaintances, and was informed by many of them that they, too, were sufferers by such depredations. Sometimes when the driver happens to leave his overcoat in the wagon that, too, disappears with the blankets.

Mr. Rockwell had the blankets fastened with leathern straps, and the reins passed through holes specially made in the blankets for that purpose, but even that was unavailing, for the thieves cut the reins and walked away with the blankets all the same. One day the driver left the wagon standing in front of his bakery for just one minute while he went inside, and although a policeman was standing on the corner the blanket was stolen without the officer seeing the theft. Mr. Rockwell has lost about 15 blankets during the winter, and a good horse blanket costs $7. He tried one-dollar blankets, and these the thieves would not touch. He believes that the thieves dispose of these blankets to some "fence," and that if the police investigate the matter they can trace the thieves.

WITNESSES FOR SOLLAWAY.

United States Commissioner Shields listened to a great quantity of testimony yesterday in the case of Meyer Sollaway, or Soloman, who was arrested for perjury in the procurance of naturalization papers when he had not been long enough in the country to be entitled to them.

Witnesses for the defense testified that Sollaway arrived in Philadelphia in the Summer of 1882 and came on to this city later. Elliott Finkelstein, a young man who drives an express wagon for the prisoner, claimed that he left Russian Poland with Sollaway and crossed the ocean to Philadelphia with him in 1882. He had seen Salloway in New-York four years ago. Abraham Furman, a dancing teacher on Essex-street, said that on one occasion he had heard a conversation between Lewis Morris, who is aiding in the prosecution of Sollaway, in reference to the prisoner and another man, at which time Morris had said a job would be put up on Sollaway if he did not hand over $25. Other witnesses claimed to have seen Sollaway in this country since 1882.

The examination will be continued on Friday. Mrs. Morris, the wife of Lewis Morris, said yesterday a man had approached her and offered $1,000 and a ticket to Kansas for Morris if he would drop the matter and not appear against Sollaway.

ATHLETIC RIVALS FOR OFFICE.

Capt. Walter G. Schuyler of the New-York Athletic Club returned to this city yesterday from Washington, where, with his regiment, the Seventh, he took part in the inaugural ceremonies. He was much surprised to find Mr. Otto Ruhl running for the Vice-Presidency of the athletic club in opposition to himself. Judging by the increased attendance at the club of late, all the 2,500 members are taking more or less interest in the election, and by March 12 both candidates will have strong forces for the polling on that evening.

It now appears that Mr. Ruhl could have had the regular nomination for Vice-President had he so desired, but he refused to think of it, feeling sure that Mr. J. J. O'Donohue would be offered the place. The action of the Nominating Committee in ignoring Mr. O'Donohue and pestering Mr. Schuyler for this position, with the refusal of Mr. O'Donohue to run independently, completely nonplused the opposition to Mr. Schuyler. New interest has now been given by the consent of Mr. Ruhl to run and a fierce fight is brewing. Both candidates are popular with a different set of members, and this election will be a good test as to which faction is in the majority. Mr. Schuyler's following is more with the athletes or younger members, and Mr. Ruhl is supported by the older set. It is expected that the largest vote ever polled in the history of the club will be cast on next Tuesday.

MONEY FOR POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Police Sergeants of the regular line, as well as the Detective Sergeants, will be paid at the rate of $2,000 a year, be

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

CHANGES IN THE SCHOOLS.

A BOARD OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPLIES TO A MEMORIAL.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education the special committee of eight submitted its report in reply to the memorial of the Public Education Society. The committee divided the memorial into three separate heads, dealing with accommodations provided, courses and methods of instruction, and administration.

Under the first head the committee say the memorial groups the various grammar and primary schools and shows that there are 222 schools in the city. It is true that the accommodations for the school children are insufficient, but during the last few years the City Government, through the aid of the Legislature, has shown willingness to apportion sufficient funds for the Board of Education, and within the last two years the board has been able to build several large school buildings, and there are now plans provided which will better meet the demands for increased accommodations.

The report goes on to correct the figures furnished by the society as to the number of scholars in the sixth, fifth, and fourth grades, and shows that the actual number of teachers employed in the various grades is larger than appears in the table furnished by the society, and that the average number of pupils under each teacher is smaller. New there are only 13 schoolrooms where the old excess of average attendance over the seating capacity continues, and in no one of them is the excess more than three in any one room.

It is true that the air space and floor area allowed each child in the schools are much too small and fall below the requirements of the Board of Health. This is largely owing to the peculiar condition of the city, where the resident population is changing every year and is pressing northward. Schools in the lower districts, with few exceptions, have more than ample accommodations, whereas, up town, the excess of the pupils over the space for accommodation is so large that the schools are in nearly every instance overcrowded. There can be no remedy for this except in erecting new school buildings. Several are now building, and it is believed that within two years accommodations will be provided for all school children in the city.

In many of the old schools there are few playgrounds, and in some there are none, but in the new schools ample land has been provided in this respect. The suggestions of the society that the roofs of the schools be used for playgrounds is scarcely tenable on account of climatic reasons.

Under the second head, as to the courses and methods of instruction, the committee believes that the society is laboring under a misapprehension. It is not true that the evils of the methods now in use can be attributed entirely to the arbitrary rule of the manual. This manual is permissive, and while in many instances teachers lacking originality or fearful of the results of examinations have adhered with great strictness to its requirements, in others it is regarded as being merely indicative of a method of instruction. The substitution of supervision of teachers for examination of their classes, in order to obtain their gradings, will do away with the strict adherence to the rules of the manual.

The committee does not approve of the suggestion of the society that there should be associated with the Board of Education a council composed of persons more particularly skilled and experienced in educational matters. The committee does not believe that in this case safety would follow the multitude of advisers. When the members of the board fail to perform their duties the remedy lies in the hands of the people. The committee cannot believe that the final recommendation of the memorialists, that the board should join them in a petition to the Legislature for the appointment of a commission empowered to investigate the operation of the school laws and recommend improvements in the school system, would be a fitting or a becoming way to overcome the faulty methods that have crept into the public schools.

The resignation of Thomas Hunter as Auditor was received by the board, and George F. Baish was elected in his place. Jonathan D. Hyatt was appointed Principal of Grammar School No. 85. A suggestion from the City Superintendent that the public school system should be represented in the coming celebration of the Congressional was referred to the Committee on Studies and Courses. Miss Sarah L. Cooper was appointed Principal of the Primary Department of Grammar School No. 85.

TWO DESPERATE PRISONERS.

HOW THE ARMY AND NAVY OFFENDERS ARE DEALT WITH.

The two prisoners whom Lieut. Arthur Dillingham, United States Navy, brought home recently from the Pacific are now under trial before a general court-martial at the Boston Navy Yard. They are William J. Healy, able seaman, and William Ogz, ordinary seaman. They were put under arrest on board the flagship Trenton of the Pacific squadron, the charges being insubordination and striking an officer, one of the men having knocked down Midshipman Benton C. Decker of the Trenton.

The prisoners were taken in charge by Lieut. Dillingham at Apia Bay, and placed aboard the Pacific Mail steamer bound for New-York. As before related, the prisoners made a desperate effort to escape as the steamer was making her way up New-York Harbor. The marine sentries very nearly lost their men, and but for Lieut. Dillingham fell two of the prisoners with his sword and shooting the other in the arm the chances are that they would have made good their escape.

The first general court-martial before which the men were tried gave Healy and Ogz for their first offences five years' and two years' imprisonment at hard labor. The general court-martial which was convened during the last week is now trying the men for offenses committed while in Lieut. Dillingham's charge. These charges are very serious, and the men will be lucky if they escape with a double their present sentences. The men are desperate characters and have to be watched closely while being conducted to and from court, and during its session each prisoner is guarded by three marines and is shackled to two of them by the wrists.

The men will serve out their sentence at the Cob Dock of the New-York Navy Yard, and at its expiration will be dishonorably discharged from the United States Navy.

It has only been of recent years that naval prisoners have been sent to the Connecticut State Prison, but the facilities now offered by the Cob Dock enable the naval authorities to attend to the punishment of enlisted men. This is as it should be. For no matter how serious the offenses are, so long as they fall short of crime as provided for in the statutes, they should not be thrown in with State criminals. The prisoners of the army are sent to Fort Leavenworth and are never made to feel that they are criminals. As soon as a soldier commits crime he is turned over to the State, and the same law now holds good for the navy.

DID NOT REPORT FOR DUTY.

Patrolman John A. Logan of the Fourteenth Precinct, Brooklyn, was to have been married yesterday to Miss Josie Vossig of 588 Wythe-avenue, but he disappeared on Monday, and has not since been seen. He had engaged a flat and partially furnished it in anticipation of his approaching marriage, and the fact that he had spent considerable money in this way makes his friends loth to believe that his absence was premeditated. Some of his fellow-officers said yesterday that Logan was formerly a very heavy drinker, and they think he has gone off on a spree. Miss Vossig, the intended bride, learned yesterday that Logan was supposed to be a married man, with a family living in a Pennsylvania town. Miss Vossig did not believe that, but it caused her to remember several very peculiar questions asked her by Logan. Once he wanted to know what she would do if he should go away, and he laughed the question off before she could answer. The police were appealed to yesterday, and a systematic search for the missing patrolman was begun. He was suspended yesterday for being absent without leave. Logan has been on the force since 1882, and his name is on the eligible list for promotion to a Sergeantcy.

HE HAD MANY VICTIMS.

Many complaints have been made lately to Chief Inspector Byrnes about the swindling operations of a young man who calls himself Albert Morris, but whose real name is believed to be Albert Meyerhein. He has been representing himself as in the employ of H. W. Ladd & Co., a well-known firm of Providence, R. I. He called on many firms in this city and borrowed small sums of money on the pretense that he was short of funds and was awaiting remittances from his firm. The loans made him never exceeded $5, and in several cases $1 was the extent of the money obtained. Among the firms and persons who have suffered losses are Schuyler & Schmitz of Chambers and White streets, Herman Nesling of 13 Vesey-st, Mr. Lehman of Stebbins and Lehman, 635 Broadway; Mr. Stebbins and Mr. Weller & Co., 226 George C. Cook of 46 Park Row, Mr. Bryant Wray, W. B. Hedstrom of Wilbur & Hastings, 40 Fulton-street; Cohn & Baer, 96 Bleecker-street; George L. Judy, 460 Broadway; A. J. Demorest, 355 Bleecker-street, Hebekers; M. Sperberg, 48 Seventh-avenue, and J. Sealeh & Co. of 44 East Fifty-second-street.

MRS. FRISED COMING EAST.

Inspector Byrnes received dispatches yesterday from his officers, who are en route for this city, having in custody Mrs. Olive B. Friend, W. E. Hewers and his wife Emily, and Augustus and George Halstead, who were indicted here for the bigamy charge against Frised, and they will arrive here to-day. The officers in charge of the prisoners are Detective Sergeant Ruland, Creed, McNally, and Hazard, and Deputy Sheriff Dwyer of Jefferson County, Mich.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.

LEGISLATORS OF NEW-JERSEY HOPE TO CHECK THEM.

TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—The Democrats in the Senate to-day could not pass the Werts local option repealer because Senator Adrain was absent from the morning session, and Senators Pfrafer and Smith were not present in the afternoon. The House Republicans, however, were preparing for its reception at the opening of the morning session. A resolution was offered by Mr. Voorhees that all bills relating to the sale of vinous, spirituous, or malt liquors, whether received from the Senate or introduced by a member of the House, should be referred to the appropriate committee and such committee should give a public hearing thereon. Col. Heppenheimer, for the Democrats, raised the point of order that the resolution was an amendment to the rules and should be laid over one day. This was sustained by the Speaker, and on an appeal from his decision by the Republicans Messrs. Riker and Voorhees attacked the Democrats for their action in having bills come from the Senate, and instead of referring them at once moved to suspend the rules and pass them without giving the minority any of their constitutional rights. They further claimed that the people of the State were so strongly opposed to this repealer of the local option measure that if they were permitted to be heard upon the question even the partisans of the majority would hesitate before passing anything interfering with the present law. The Democrats sustaining the Speaker, the resolution went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Riker offered a bill some time ago providing that licenses must be procured of the respective County Clerks to be presented to the ministers before they can perform the marriage ceremony. This bill was aimed at some Camden ministers. The city is the Gretna Green for Pennsylvania couples who desire to avoid the regions of the marriage license law of that State. Some of these practices were described in the debate on the bill to-day, when it came up for final passage, to be the marrying of veiled persons after and discovered to be a white man and colored woman, the marrying of girls of 12 and 14 years of age, and of eloping couples. Mr. Harris of Camden opposed the bill, thinking it would not grant any relief, but it was passed by a strong majority. Whether the measure stops these marriages or not it will give to ministers who insist upon the production of licenses a protection that they do not now have.

The afternoon session of the House was wholly occupied with a railroad fight. Frank McDermitt fought against the adoption of the report of the Committee on Railroads and Canals which killed his bill that provides that the Secretary of State shall issue certificates to all State officials designating the position held by such person, and which certificate upon being shown to railroad conductors should take the place of a pass and entitle such official to a free ride over all the railroads in the State. The present law says all State officials shall ride free throughout the State, and Mr. McDermitt said the object of the bill was to make the railroad companies carry all the members of the Legislature for the term for which they were elected and not give them the chance to do as they now do, which, he alleged, was to give all members who would favor their measures passes good for a year, but to those members who would not vote for all corporation schemes only "term passes," or those good until 10 days after the session, were given. He thought this discrimination should not be allowed and said other bills of the same thing was witnessed in January last. An Assemblyman and a Senator both had all their passes stolen and money besides. All the railroad companies were notified of the thefts and the Senator received duplicates, while the Assemblyman, who has introduced some anti-railroad measures, has never received a single duplicate pass and now pays his fare. Mr. Goule stood up for the companies and the result was a parliamentary fight, in which Mr. Permitt got the bill on the calendar, but the House at once adjourned after taking such action and he was unable to advance it any further.

WHAT THE FEDERATION WANTS.

A circular was yesterday sent out from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor to the national and international unions affiliated with it. The circular contains rules and recommendations adopted by the last convention of the Federation, and asks the various unions to vote upon all as a whole and return an answer to headquarters by Aug. 28. The first rule is that of the general strike assessment, and states that when any national or international union affiliated with the Federation shall happen to be involved in any trade difficulty it may appeal to the Executive Council of the Federation for aid, and if the application be approved the Executive Council shall furnish aid and raise the funds by levying an assessment of 2 cents on each national or international union for each member in the organization. Should two or more organizations be equally entitled to receive assistance from the fund it shall be divided equally among them.

Another request in the circular is for a petition to Congress for an amendment to the alien contract labor law, so as to secure its better enforcement, and in proof of the necessity for action. The circular further recommends that aid be sent to Secretary Kurtzenknabe of the Brewers' Union for the sufferers by the last strike.

A BALL PLAYER'S WEDDING.

Miss Emily O. Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seth R. Johnson, was married last evening at the home of her parents, 1,069 Bergen-street, Brooklyn, to Thomas J. Esterbrook, the well-known baseball player. It was a private home wedding, only relatives being present. Miss Johnson wore a gown of India silk with diamond ornaments. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends of the Central Congregational Church. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William F. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Johnson, Miss Edna Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Esterbrook, and Mr. and Mrs. Hart Esterbrook.

After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Esterbrook will go to Louisville, Ky., where their home will be while Mr. Esterbrook continues with the Louisville Baseball Club, of which he is now Captain and first baseman.

COL. STEPHENSON'S FUNERAL.

The funeral services of Col. William W. Stephenson took place from the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton read the service, while addresses were made by the Rev. J. M. Kimber of Richmond Hill and H. C. Glover. The pall bearers were Major David F. Wright and Capt. A. Schuminski of the Seventh Regiment Veterans and Surgeon Ferguson and Lieut. Gibson of the Second Duryee Zouaves. Fifty members of Grant Post and many other military men were in attendance.

WORK OF THE MILLERS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 6.—The *Northwestern Miller* to-day says:

"Both lee and low water hindered the mills during all last week, and partially so there were 14 grinding part of the time, the flour output fell off somewhat. The aggregate production was 86,700 barrels, averaging 14,450 barrels daily, against 96,350 barrels the week previous, and 124,100 barrels the corresponding time in 1888. With the prevalence of warm, Spring-like weather the supply of water has been rather improved, but with the depression in wheat and nothing to grind the mills will kept down pretty well. Ten mills running to-day are producing at the rate of about 15,000 barrels daily. Three others, with an output of 4,500 barrels, are expected to start up within a few days. This would make the daily manufacture nearly 20,000 barrels, though the daily average for the week will be less. Six of the ten mills in operation are using steam in part only, and the three about to start up will be similarly situated.

"The heavy decline in wheat has affected the flour market unfavorably, and the moderate demand reported by some millers previous to this date has been cut off. Prices of flour have been reduced 20 cents per barrel, but apparently without any effect toward inducing buyers to take hold. In fact, millers appear to treat the subject frankly say they never saw a duller market.

"The direct exports of flour for the week were 18,500 barrels, against 10,740 barrels the preceding week. Quotations, London, cost, insurance, and freight, 200 pounds, are: Patents, 37s. to 38s. 6d.; bakers', 26s. 9d. to 28s.; low grades, 13s. 6d. to 15s. There were 842,700 bushels of wheat received for the week ending March 2, as against 1,125,400 with 225,100 bushels of wheat, 95,560 barrels of flour, and 3,314 tons of millstuff.

"Merchant mills in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota, and New York, in the number of 114, have made reports of their flour output and experts during January, showing a total output in 1889 of 765,738 barrels; same mills in January, 1888, 919,804 barrels. Total exports for January, 1889, 195,699 barrels; same mills January, 1888, 824,723 barrels."

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 6.—In the Court of Appeals today, present the Hon. William C. Ruger, Chief-Justice, and associates, the following business was transacted: Causes Argued.—No. 365—Joseph Walsh, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondents.—Argued by John C. Shaw for appellant; William C. Whitney for respondents. No. 166—John M. Kiker et al., appellants, respondents, vs. Susan Cornwell et al., appellants.—Argued by Clifford A. B. Bartlett for appellants; Stephen P. Nash, E. E. Purdy, and Alfred Farnsworth for respondents. Following is the day calendar for Thursday, March 7: Nos. 164, 121, 145, 167, 163, 169, 123, 172.

Court of Appeals, Second Division.—Causes Argued.—No. 391—Thomas W. Brownell, respondent, vs. The Town of Greenwich, appellant.—Argued by Esek Cowen for appellant, H. M. Westfall for respondent. No. 307—The Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, respondents, vs. Stillman R. Walker, appellant.—Argued by George W. Stephens for appellant, Charles De Kay Brewer for respondent. No. 306—The Empire State Type Founding Company, appellant, vs. Hugh J. Grant, Sheriff, &c., respondents.—Argued by George W. Stephens for appellant, submitted for respondent. Following is the day calendar for Thursday, March 7: 306, 310, 311, 314, 317, 318, 319, 320.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon accepted $277,500 registered 4½ per cent. bonds at 126.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

James Doyle, aged 60, of 322 West Fifty-third-street, was convicted of grand larceny of the first degree before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday for misappropriating trust funds left by his brother, William Doyle. William, who was a prosperous builder, died suddenly Feb. 2, 1887. Two years before this he had called his relatives around him and, by word of mouth, distributed his little fortune of $11,709, which he had in different savings banks, the gifts to take effect after his death. James Doyle was charged with drawing the money from the bank and keeping it.

George Witchen has begun suit in the Supreme Court to recover $2,150, money loaned, from Adolph Besenthal, the lawyer who disappeared a short time ago, and against whom proceedings, both civic and criminal, were begun to recover money which he was alleged to have wrongfully retained. Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday ordered that the service of summons and complaint in the suit last begun should be by publication.

Postmaster Pearson has been informed by telegraph that the steamship City of New-York arrived at San Francisco on Tuesday with mails from Hong-Kong Feb. 6, Shanghai Feb. 8, and Yokohama Feb. 16, due to arrive here on Monday afternoon. The next mail for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 7 P. M. on March 14 for dispatch by the steamship Belgic from San Francisco on March 20.

The annual dinner of the Princeton Club will take place at the Hotel Brunswick on March 28. It is expected that ex-President McCosh, ex-President Patton, President Warfield, '82, of Miami University, Dr. H. McPherson, '74, of Chicago, and other prominent Princeton men will speak. Tickets are to be had of the Secretary, Rudolph E. Schirmer, 35 Union-square, and at the University Club.

A check for $50 for the maintenance of the St. Andrew's coffee stands was received by Mayor Grant from Cornelius Vanderbilt yesterday. The Mayor sent the check to Mrs. Hamadrid, the projecter of the stands. He has received $47 more for the stands. A concert for the benefit of the fund is to be given at Steinway Hall on April 2. William Steinway has given the use of the hall free.

Pach Brothers of this city succeeded on Monday, by means of instantaneous photography, in securing, in spite of the unfavorable weather, a large photograph of President Harrison in the act of taking the oath of office. A special stand was erected for the photographers and the space in front of them was kept clear by the police, so as to give every facility for securing a perfect picture.

There were five services yesterday at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue. There was holy communion at 9 A. M., the regular morning service at 11, and afternoon services at 3 and 8 o'clock. In the evening Bishop Potter confirmed 68 candidates.

The Ward Line steamer City of Columbia, which arrived from Havana yesterday, had a fire on board while off Cape Hatteras last Sunday night. When the fire, which was in the cargo hold, was discovered a stream of water was turned on it and it was extinguished after doing trifling damage.

The annual dinner of the Princeton Alumni of New-York and vicinity will be given at the Brunswick on March 28. Tickets may be obtained of Rudolph E. Schermer, Secretary, 35 Union-square; C. C. Cuyler, Treasurer, 52 William-street, or at the University Club.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company's agent says that the report of the Fulda grounding on Sandy Hook Bar last Monday afternoon was in error. The vessel anchored near Southwest Spit on account of the high northeast wind then blowing.

"Illustrated Boston," a lantern slide exhibition representing the work of the Boston Camera Club, will be presented before the Society of Amateur Photographers of New-York to-morrow night at its rooms, 122 West Thirty-sixth-street.

John Sullivan and William Johnson, who robbed John Donohue of 303 Spring-street of a silver watch, were pleaded guilty before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday. Sullivan got six years and Johnson four years and six months in State prison.

The case of John C. Diefenbach against the city to recover $10,000 damages for a broken leg, received by a fall on the ice in Forty-second-street, was tried yesterday in the Superior Court. The jury gave a verdict for the city.

"Jack" Farrell will be tendered a benefit at Parepa Hall, Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, on Wednesday evening, March 20. The beneficiary will box with Mike Cushing of Brooklyn and McCarthy, the bantam weight.

Edwin A. Post, President of the Department of Docks, will address the Chamber of Commerce at its monthly meeting to-day on the plans prepared by the department for the improvement of the North River water front.

Among those sailing on the Germanic yesterday for Liverpool were Henry G. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Davis, the Rev. James Flood, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gardiner, the Rev. E. Spencer Gough, and the Hon. J. W. Leigh.

The California trotting stock consigned to Peter C. Kellogg & Co., auctioneers, attracted a large number of people to the American Institute Building, Tuesday, notwithstanding the inclement weather.

Under the auspices of the American Geographical Society, next Tuesday evening, at Chickering Hall, the Rev. Lysander Dickerman will lecture on "The Discovery of a Forgotten Nation."

The last of the series of Thursday evening lectures at the Seventeenth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church will be delivered to-night by the Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, on "National Characters."

Among the passengers sailing on the Trave yesterday were J. C. Alvarado, Capt. T. W. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Valentine, Baron and Baroness von Zedlitz, and Anton Weber.

"Constant Reader."—President Cleveland's inaugural address can be found in a pamphlet entitled "Grover Cleveland and His Cabinet," published by Cupples & Hurd of Boston.

Among the securities disposed of at the Real Estate Exchange yesterday were 15 shares of Edison Electric Light Company at 190 and 75 shares Coney Island Jockey Club at 114½.

Judge Gildersleeve yesterday sentenced John Morris and John Dillon, gamblers, to one month in the penitentiary. Robert Eakins was fined $50 for the same offense.

At Walhalla Hall, 48 Orchard-street, next Wednesday evening, March 13, a flag presentation to Company I will be given by Hans Powell Post No. 638, G. A. R.

Special services will be held on Friday evenings during Lent at the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street.

Coroner Hanly presented his deputy, Dr. Philip E. Donlin, with a handsome gold watch and chain at the Coroners' office yesterday.

Three hundred cases of compound signal oil were distributed by the revenue cutter Chandler for the lighthouse service yesterday.

At a meeting of the Harlem Democratic Club last evening, a resolution condemning the Ives New Parks bill was passed.

"B. L. D."—Inquire at Auchenuty's Trade School in First-avenue, near Seventy-first-street.

"G. R. T."—An account of the Samoan quarrel was published in THE TIMES on Jan. 8.

W. P. Y.—We never heard of such a book.

BROOKLYN.

An old lady of 70 boarded the Fulton ferryboat Clinton at the Brooklyn slip yesterday, and, walking rapidly to the bow, jumped into the river. She was promptly hauled out by a deckhand and sent to the Homeopathic Hospital. She will recover. Her friends identified her yesterday as Mrs. Catherine Peltzen of 128 Washington-avenue, where she lives on the charity of her relatives. She has been demented for some time.

Patrick Gresham, aged 32, a liquor dealer at 1,165 Third-avenue, cut his throat with a razor yesterday in a fit of despondency caused by financial trouble. He was taken to the Seney Hospital, and will probably die.

"An Hour of Irish Drollery" is the title of a humorous lecture to be given by the Rev. S. Gifford Nelson in Trinity Baptist Church, Greene and Patchen avenues, this evening.

The gentlemen interested in the proposed new social club met last night and decided upon "Montauk" as the name of the new club.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Post Office Department to secure free Post Office delivery, every street in the village of Sing Sing has been ornamented with signboards, and every house has been numbered. Postmaster W. Edgar Lawrence was yesterday notified that all the requirements had been complied with, and he was asked by the Mayor and Common Council to take immediate steps to introduce the free delivery system.

The Sing Sing authorities have decided to purchase a shrill fog whistle, unlike any now in the village, and one which can be heard distinctly for five miles, and place it at the gasworks engine house, which is open day and night, to be used as a fire alarm. A code of signals of a simple nature is to be adopted.

Justice J. O. Dykman yesterday appointed Francis Larkin, Jr., of Sing Sing; James S. Millard of Tarrytown, and Peter U. Fowler of Yonkers to examine into the financial affairs of the town of East Chester.

At White Plains the jury in the suit of William P. Fiero against Edward C. Haviland for $8,500 damages gave the plaintiff a verdict of $700 yesterday.

Sloops and schooners made their appearance yesterday on the Hudson and sailed about, meeting no obstructions on account of ice.

The German Benevolent Association of Tarrytown had a reunion at the house of John Schall on Tuesday night.

LONG ISLAND.

Frank Johnson and Theodore Vanderbrandt, drivers on the Steinway and Hunter's Point horse railroad, were arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with feloniously assaulting Philip Collins of New-York on Feb. 28. They were taken before Justice Kavenagh, who admitted them to bail. Warrants are out for several drivers on the same charge. Collins complains that on Feb. 28 he visited the railroad stables in Steinway in company with another man looking for work, and that when the defendants learned that they were non-union men they denounced them as "scabs" and committed the assault.

At a special meeting of the Board of Health of Flushing, called for the purpose of considering some measure of relief from the sufferings of College Point people caused by the odors coming from A. B. Kiernerts's rubber factory, Dr. J. H. Leuer, Health Officer, reported that Kierners had promised to have a shaft constructed that would carry the odors from the factory.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Town Board of Northfield organized on Tuesday evening, Supervisor Doyle being elected Chairman. A. J. Simonson and James Simonson were appointed as constables to fill vacancies. Japhet Alston was selected as Sealer of Weights and Measures.

The Town Board of Health of Northfield organized yesterday and appointed Michael Regan as citizen member, Dr. J. Wood Health Officer, and E. S. Sage Sanitary Inspector.

NEW-JERSEY.

Michael Shannon, a well-known Jersey City contractor, died in Florida a few days ago. When his will disposing of about $100,000 of property was offered for probate yesterday, his son, ex-Assemblyman John H. Shannon, filed a notice of contest. The contest is based upon an allegation that the father was unduly influenced, and there is a dispute about $10,000 of bonds that were to have gone to the ex-Assemblyman, but which are said to have disappeared.

The Bayonne Council will bring suit to compel the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to permit them to drain the First, Second, and Fourth Wards of the city and pave the streets. The railroad company has heretofore opposed the improvements.

Everything is progressing favorably for the open Winter games of the Orange Athletic Club of Brick Church, March 25. Amateur Athletic Union rules will govern. The prizes are sterling silver cups and medals.

Principal J. H. Brensinger of Public School No. 3, Jersey City, has been elected Captain of Company F of the Fourth Regiment.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 6.—There was no sign of improvement in the Cattle market to-day. The number received was far in excess of the actual requirements of the trade, and all classes, with possibly the exception of choice export grades, were weak and very dull. Although this week's receipts exhibit a considerable falling off from the average for the last several weeks, they are larger than in past years at a corresponding period, and have much more than equaled the demand, which now is less than usual, owing to the observance of Lent. Many good Cattle were included in to-day's offerings, but only the choicest were wanted at full prices. The common grades sold a shade lower than Tuesday. Sales ranged $2 75@3 85 for common round lots; prices ranged upward to $4@4 30, where a few loads of extra choice Beeves were sold. Stockers and feeders sold at $2@3 50, and anything bringing more than $3 50 graded as choice. Cows and Bulls were about steady. The best of the offerings brought $2 75@3 85 though from $2 25@2 65 took the largest number. Scarcely anything was done in stockers and feeders and prices remained nominally unchanged. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $4 10@4 30; choice Cattle, $3 60@3 90; good shipping Steers, $3 35@3 50; medium shipping Steers, $3 15@3 25; common to fair Steers, $2 75@3; common to choice Bulls, $2@3; good to choice Cows, $2 50@3; poor to medium Cows, $1 50@2 25; stockers and feeders, $2@3 25.

The Hog market to-day again developed an upward tendency. Receipts were smaller, and there proved to be sufficient strength in the demand to carry up prices fully 10c. all around. Light weights were in good request, and the advance was quite as marked as in the heavy grades. Trading was all the way from $4 50 for common to $4 80 for extra assorted heavy. Few of the offerings, however, went above $4 75, nor was there much trading at a lower figure than $4 60. Trade continued active until the last load was disposed of, and late prices were fully as strong as those paid at the opening. Quotations are $4 65@$4 80 for heavy, $4 60@$4 75 for mixed, and $4 55@$4 70 for light weights. Skips and culls sold at $3 50@$4 25. Receipts to-day were: Cattle, 12,000 head; Hogs, 18,000 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Flour easy and 5c.@20c. lower than last week; XX, $2 90@3 25; Family, $3 40@3 50; choice, $3 75@3 85; fancy, $4 40@$4 70; Patents, $5 10@5 25. Wheat was lower and weak early, but recovered later and closed firm at about Monday's prices; No. 2 Red cash, 93¾c. @94c.; May sold at 94⅞c.@95¾c., and closed at 95¾c.; June, 92c.@92¾c., and closed at 92¾c.; July, 82½c.@82¾c., and closed at 82¾c. asked; August, 80½c. bid. Corn—Cash better and firm; No. 2, 33½c@33¾c.; April, 29¾c.@29¾c.; May, 30¾c.@30¾c.; August, 33½c. Oats firm but slow; No. 2, cash, 23¾c. bid; May sold at 27¼c.@27½c. Rye dull; 48c. bid. Barley—No market. Hay—Good grades rather scarce and stronger; Prairie, $6@$7. Timothy, $11@$13. Bran quiet, 53c@54c. Lead lower, $3 40@$3 42½. Flaxseed quiet, $1 50. Butter steady; Creamery, 24c.@26c.; Dairy, 14c.@24c. Cheese—Full Roll, 13c.@15c. Eggs firm; 11½c. for guaranteed. Cornmeal steady, $1 75@$1 80. Whisky steady, $1 03. Bagging, 7½c.@9½c. Iron Cotton Ties, $1 10. Provisions firm and higher, but slow. Pork, $10 25@$12 75. Lard nominally 6 75. Dry Salt Meats—Loose Shoulders, $5 25; Longs and Ribs, $6 30; Short Clear, $6 50. Bacon—Shoulders, $6 75; Longs, $7; Ribs, $7 75; Short Clear, $7 20@$7 25. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 51,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Rye, none; Barley, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Rye, none; Barley, 7,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, March 6.—Spring Wheat dull, closing, old No. 1 hard, $1 01¾; new, $1 04½. No. 1 Northern, $1 12¾; No. 2 do., $1 06¾. Western Wheat sold No. 1 White, $1 12¾; No. 2 do., $1 06¾; No. 1 White Michigan on track, $1 04. Corn quiet, but steady; No. 2 Yellow, 38c.; No. 4 do., 37½c.; No. 3, 37c.; No. 2, 37c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 White, 30¾c.@31c.; no other grades offered. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 1 Canada, 57c.@76c.; No. 2 do., 70c.@72c.; No. 3 Extra, 56c.@57c.; No. 3 Canada, 60c.@64c. Rye nominal. Flour quiet, but steady. Milfeed firm and unchanged. Cornmeal and Oatmeal steady. Receipts—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Flour easier. Wheat dull; nominal; No. 2 Red, 95c.; receipts, 1,500 bushels; shipments, 580 bushels. Corn scarce; No. 2 Mixed, 33½c.@34½c. Oats barely steady; No. 2 Mixed, 26c.@26½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 48c. Pork in demand; $12 25. Lard stronger; $6 90@$7. Bulk-meats strong; higher; short Rib, $6 37½. Bacon, fair demand; higher; Short Clear, $7 65@$7 75. Whisky steady; sales, 1,026 bbls. finished goods on basis $1 03. Butter dull. Sugar firmer. Eggs in good demand; firm; common and light, 9½@9¾c.; packing and butchers' 9¾@10c. Receipts, 5,940 head; shipments, 740 head. Eggs, fair demand; higher; Short Clear, $7 65@$7 75. Whisky steady; sales, 1,026 bbls. finished goods on basis $1 03. Butter dull. Sugar firmer. Hogs in good demand; firm; common and light, $4@$4 75; packing and butchers' $4 55@$4 85

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—O MOTHER-IN-LAW.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—EXDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS—ORCHESTRA.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—DRIFTING APART.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MONBARS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
PARK THEATRE—At 8:15—SWEET LAVENDER.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—TWO LIVES.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CAVALIER.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE O'REAGANS.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—MISS ESMERALDA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—SAID PASHA.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—LADY OF LYONS.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 25 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light rain, followed by fair weather, stationary temperature.

MR. HARRISON continues to wrestle with the office-seekers, and the struggle is even more strenuous than before the selection of the Cabinet. Naturally, New-York figures largely. Up to the hour of going to press she had asked for the appointments to London, Vienna, Brussels, and Constantinople. She appears to want not only "the earth," but the fattest places to the uttermost parts thereof. But while busy and urgent New-York Republicans are seeking opportunities to serve their country abroad, there are many more who are much worried over the disposition of the local offices. Mr. PLATT, having failed to get the Treasury Department, for reasons which he would no more explain in public than Mr. Wegg would explain the decline and fall off of the Roman Empire when Mrs. Boffin was present, is now after the Custom House. This would give, in some regards, a better political capital than he used to enjoy from the Health Office of this port, but he is not to be allowed to have it undisputed. Mr. WARNER MILLER'S friends have induced the generous PLUMMER to allow his name to be used as an offset to PLATT. If both sides are sufficiently persistent they may secure the place—for Brooklyn.

THE HON. ALBERT DAGGETT of Brooklyn can detect the odor of political bread and butter as far as any statesman now living, though a variety of circumstances, most of them not wholly under Mr. DAGGETT'S control, has hitherto curtailed his enjoyment of those simple but nourishing viands. Now that a new era of prosperity has dawned upon his party, Mr. DAGGETT once more sniffs the breezes with expanded nostril and is refreshed. "There is no good reason," he writes to the new Secretary of the Navy, Mr. TRACY, "why, under the present circumstances, with you as the absolute head of the party in Brooklyn, away above the petty jealousies which have always actuated our party leaders, we should not turn Brooklyn and Kings County into a Republican citadel." What a glorious opportunity! Kings County a Republican citadel and DAGGETT holding it with all his might! There is work enough going on in the navy yard now, with other work that may soon be ordered, to employ 5,000 men. In this amount of patronage there is a world of "politics," but if Secretary TRACY should take a notion to be the "absolute head" of the Navy Department, and refuse to be the head of the party in Brooklyn, it would all be wasted, of course. The Secretary's self-respect and love of decency may retard the building of the citadel, but his patience and his threshold will be worn out, we fear, before DAGGETT and his men give up the fight.

COL. SHEPARD, surveying the navy yard prospect from another point of view, is scared. He gives a column of his journal to praise and congratulation for Brooklyn and Gen. TRACY, expressed in his usual ardent rhetoric, and then he winds up: "The Brooklyn Navy Yard, long in a comatose state, is about to awake and to reveal a new life. It will soon give employment to thousands of Brooklyn people. * * * We end, as we began, by congratulating Brooklyn on her latest triumph; but we advise her to be generous, and not to be too exacting in her demands on the Secretary of the Navy, who, in thinking of his own city, must not forget the claims of the country at large." Taken in connection with Mr. HARRISON'S plea for mercy to the office seekers, this reveals a good deal of the spirit by which the Republican Party is actuated toward their new Administration.

Desperate efforts appear to be making to shore up the great copper combination, which threatens to break down under the enormous weight it is carrying. An agent of the French syndicate is said to have induced the executive officers of the copper companies in this country to assent to a modification of the contract which shall secure a restriction of the output. He wished also to secure a reduction of the contract price at which the syndicate is bound to take their product, but on that point he has not been successful. The modification that has been assented to, a report of which was cabled to Paris, is sufficient to account for the recovery in the shares of the Société des Métaux, but there has been no perceptible relief to the copper market. The hope of the syndicate was, by securing a restriction of the output of the mines and a reduction of the price which it is bound to pay, to be able to work off its accumulated load. Its success would have been more than doubtful if it had gained both points, and with but one conceded it can only stave off the inevitable collapse. The high price which it has maintained now these many months has had the twofold effect of stimulating production and restricting consumption. The syndicate is loaded up with 120,000 tons of copper. The yearly consumption, which used to be about 150,000 tons, has been lessened, while the visible annual supply has been stimulated to more than double that quantity. Even with such restriction of production as it may secure, the syndicate cannot hope to work off its accumulated stores and keep on absorbing the supply. The load will increase in weight with every month and the whole vast fabric must give way in spite of the guarantees of powerful bankers. When once the process of propping up and tiding along has begun, it is a sure symptom of waning strength.

The bill passed yesterday in one house of the New-Jersey Legislature providing for the issue of licenses for marriage by County Clerks seems to be intended merely to increase the emoluments of those officials. It is quite true that many ministers and magistrates celebrate marriages "unadvisedly and lightly," but the payment of a dollar to a County Clerk will scarcely work a reform in this respect. Prudent clergymen make it a rule not to marry persons of whom they have no knowledge, and clergymen who are not prudent should be held to some responsibility, though this responsibility can scarcely extend further than to prevent the marriage of persons obviously under age without the consent of their parents or guardians. It is not proposed to put any more responsibility on the County Clerks than the officiating clergymen or magistrates ought to bear without any additional tax on bridegrooms.

MR. WANAMAKER'S OATH.

Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER was duly installed in the office of Postmaster-General yesterday. Though he is from the Quaker City, he is not a member of the Society of Friends, and it is fair to assume that he waived the constitutional privilege of affirming and took the ordinary oath, involving a recognition of the Deity and suggesting the authority of His law in human affairs. As Mr. WANAMAKER is a professed, not to say a professional, Christian, he must be familiar with what is accepted as the authentic statement of that law, in which are included the following commandments:

"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's."

It is in no irreverent spirit that we venture to hope that in the solemn ceremony of yesterday, or in his subsequent reflections thereon, there may have been suggested to Mr. WANAMAKER certain bearings of these rules of conduct, now somewhat old-fashioned, upon the public affairs of the United States, and upon his own share in them, past and future. That Mr. WANAMAKER is conscious of having violated either of them we do not suppose, for there is no public evidence of any such consciousness. On the contrary it is evident that he is fairly well satisfied with himself, with his career, with the means by which he has attained his present place, and with the view taken of him by those of his fellow-citizens to whom he elects to listen.

But it is a matter of common notoriety that Mr. WANAMAKER contributed with a generosity that he at one time may have allowed to be overestimated to a campaign fund of the Republican Party that was expended in a most extensive scheme for bearing false witness against the majority of the American people, and in particular against the representatives and leaders of that majority in politics. For these contributions and for his zeal and success in obtaining similar ones from his business associates and acquaintances, Mr. WANAMAKER, on the personal solicitation of Senator QUAY, who directed this scheme, has been made Postmaster-General of the United States. We cannot expect that if he was led to think upon this fact yesterday it was with anything like mortification or repentance, yet it is due to him to know that very many of his fellow-citizens, and no small number of those who are both fellow-Republicans and fellow-Christians, look upon this fact in his record as disgraceful to him and humiliating to them.

Then as to the second of the simple commandments that we have cited, it is to be noted that the whole plan of bearing false witness, so ingeniously contrived and so vigorously carried out, was inspired by that form of covetousness known as protection to American industry embodied in the present tariff and still more perfectly and greedily matured in the Senate Tariff bill, which is another part of the same bargain that made Mr. WANAMAKER Postmaster-General. Men who desire that their neighbors shall be compelled by law to pay to them a higher price for their carpets, their dry goods, and their tinware than they would have to pay without such compulsion, are not only "coveting things that are their neighbor's," but are impudent in their covetousness, and, when they pretend that it is for their neighbor's good, they are frequently hypocritical, as well as covetous. We fear that a close examination would reveal Mr. WANAMAKER in this class. He cannot plead, like some who are engaged exclusively in domestic manufactures, that he thinks these to be necessarily cheaper than any others, because he is personally availing himself of the more favorable conditions of production in Germany, where he is making goods with which he undersells American makers and dealers. Now, it is rumored, and the Republican majority in the Senate have framed a bill and passed it that gives the strongest probability to the rumor, that when Mr. WANAMAKER and his associates were asking for money from their business friends promises were made that if money enough was given to secure a Republican victory a course of legislation should follow that would satisfy the most covetous of the contributors. That the Senate Tariff bill was put through in accordance with such an understanding can be doubted only by those who suppose that men like Mr. ALLISON discredit themselves and abandon their avowed principles gratuitously, which is an essentially absurd supposition.

We have suggested these considerations in connection with Mr. WANAMAKER'S oath of office, because we regard the taking of that oath and the induction of the present incumbent to the office as marking the consummation of an intrigue of the most serious significance. It is the first of its kind in the history of American politics. Keeping in view Mr. WANAMAKER'S peculiar reputation as a professedly religious business man, the well-established reputation of MATTHEW QUAY as a dishonorable and unscrupulous political manager, the developments of the campaign crowned by the exposure of DUDLEY'S flagrant scheme of corruption and bribery, the enormous money interests depending on legislative and official favors from the Republican Party, the consideration shown to QUAY, the general Republican satisfaction in DUDLEY, and the final conspicuous reward of WANAMAKER, it is plain that we are in the presence of a pervading demoralization such as the Republic has never before witnessed. No one can now prescribe its limits or foresee its consequences. It is meet that the facts and the evidence of them should be clearly called to mind.

THE CEILING AND THE LAW.

The thieves who have robbed the State under pretext of building a new ceiling for the Assembly Chamber seem to take the same light and jocose view of their crime that is customary in this country when the crime is connected with "politics." The stealing was done in the most open and brazen fashion. If the thieves had been moderate and had stolen, say, one-tenth of the money paid to them, it would have been difficult to prove that the excess was not due merely to the extravagance and looseness which commonly accompanies the execution of public work in this country. These qualities were necessarily conspicuous in this instance, the committee intrusted with the work being both incompetent and negligent, and ANDREWS, the Superintendent, being both incompetent and corrupt, though even if he had been honest his ignorance would have prevented him from protecting the interests of the State. But as soon as the work was examined by disinterested experts it appeared that half, if not more than half, of the money spent had been spent without any equivalent. When this disclosure was made was the time for ANDREWS and SNAITH to run away, and so they doubtless would have done if they had been stealing on their own account. But as they had been allowed to retain but a small fraction of their stealings, they could not afford to throw up their business and leave the State. Moreover, it is evident that they expected to be protected, inasmuch as the job of which they were the tools was "nonpartisan," inasmuch as both parties to the Hill and Harrison deal were concerned in it. It seems that they still cherish that expectation. ANDREWS remains in Albany, and SNAITH ran away only to Philadelphia, where at last accounts he was "waiting for it to blow over." Indeed, it appears that he ran away, not to avoid imprisonment for stealing from the State, but only to evade the troublesome questions which he expected from the counsel of the new investigating committee, and which he feared might force from him the information about his principals, which is what is really needed of him. The condition in which he left his affairs in Albany indicates that he meant to revisit that town after if not before the adjournment of the Legislature with the view of "competing" for other public contracts.

It has been doubted whether SNAITH and ANDREWS could be criminally prosecuted for their several shares in this business. As SNAITH obtained the contract, after a collusive competition, of which the story has not yet been fully told, he would have been entitled under it to the money which he drew and to the amount withheld, if he had complied with the terms of the contract. The Controller would have had no choice but to pay over the money on the demand of SNAITH and on the certificate of ANDREWS. The State would have had no redress unless corruption, as well as carelessness and incompetency, could have been proved against the committee which entered into the improvident contract on the part of the State. Unfortunately for the conspirators they went what seems the superfluous length of putting in detailed vouchers, and these vouchers were so transparently fraudulent that to expose their fraudulency it was necessary only to compare the materials actually furnished to the State with the materials for which they charged and were paid. This was a great mistake, for while the law has nothing to say against the fulfillment of improvident contracts by the State it has a strong prejudice against the presentation of fraudulent claims. This prejudice is set forth as follows in section 672 of the Penal Code:

"A person who, knowingly, with intent to defraud, presents for audit, or allowance, or for payment, to any officer or board of officers of the State, or of any county, town, city, or village authorized to audit, or allow, or to pay bills, claims, or charges, any false or fraudulent bill, claim, account, writing, or voucher, or any bill, account, or demand containing false or fraudulent charges, items, or claims is guilty of a felony."

It is manifest that the offense thus defined has been committed by SNAITH or ANDREWS, or both. SNAITH testified that ANDREWS concocted the fraudulent vouchers, which does not relieve SNAITH, who presented them for payment. ANDREWS, we believe, testified that he did not, but this does not relieve him. Another section of the Penal Code provides that any person discharging the duties of any place of trust under the State, "who knowingly audits, allows, or pays, or directly or indirectly consents to or in any manner connives at the auditing, allowance, or payment of any demand against the State * * * which is false or fraudulent, or contains charges, items or claims which are false or fraudulent, is guilty of felony."

It is of the utmost consequence that SNAITH should be caught and brought back, because he is the man who, in the language of statesmanship, "handled the boodle." Meantime, it is to be hoped that the investigating committee will make ANDREWS tell all he knows, which is very certainly much more than he has told up to this time. Neither ANDREWS nor SNAITH is in the least likely to go to State prison rather than to give up his accomplices. And the accomplices are so much more valuable to justice than these two underlings that the State can richly afford to let them go on condition that they tell all they know.

THE MARKING SYSTEM IN SCHOOLS.

The Special Committee of the Board of Education has prepared a report in favor of abolishing the present marking system in the public schools. It recommends, also, the abolition of the system of examinations for promotion except in cases of doubt as to the proficiency of the pupils or when parents are dissatisfied with a pupil's failure to be promoted. These qualifications of the rule regarding promotions are of questionable propriety. A competent teacher ought to be able to determine whether a pupil is fairly prepared for an advance to a higher grade, and his decision should be final. Thoroughness is so much more important than rapidity of advancement that there is more likelihood of wrong being done by promotion than by non-promotion.

But the new rules, if adopted, will mark a most important reform in the methods of our public schools. The stress that has been laid upon the system of marking every recitation and of preparing for examinations which will enable scholars to pass from one class to another has led both teacher and pupil to lose sight of the real object of study and of instruction. The aim has become not so much to acquire or to instill knowledge of the subjects of study and to inculcate habits of inquiry and acquisition as to get lessons from day to day so as to rattle them off in a parrot-like manner, and to cram at the end of the year with special reference to answering a certain percentage of set questions. When work is directed to such ends it interferes seriously with the real purpose of education and produces poor results.

It is proposed to substitute for this arbitrary system of marks on recitations and examinations the teacher's judgment as to the record of proficiency to which each pupil is entitled. Such record is to be made up from week to week from the general knowledge of the teacher, aided by such memoranda as he chooses to make for his own guidance. The pupil's work is to be reported as "perfect," "imperfect," or a "failure" in the various studies pursued, and account can be taken of genuine fidelity and improvement as well as mere glibness in reciting particular lessons. When a year's work is concluded the question of promotion becomes one of actual fitness for the higher grade of studies ascertained by the real progress of the pupil and not by a capacity for cramming for an examination.

The chief benefit of the change would consist in the relief that would be given to the minds of both teacher and pupil, and the possibility of directing the attention to a mastery of the subjects of study. A teacher's efforts should be directed to awakening interest, stimulating application, and inducing those under his charge to learn for the sake of learning. He should strive not so much to get his pupils over so many pages of text books and enable them attain a certain mark for the degree of accuracy with which they repeat the contents as to make them understand the subject and be able to give expression to the knowledge acquired. To set constantly before their eyes the object of getting marks and percentages diverts the mind from its proper attitude and appeals to the wrong motives. A rational system may be used to stimulate the desire to excel or to have a good record in a much more salutary way than one which makes relative standing on a record of marks the prime object.

Substituting the use of the teacher's judgment for the pernicious marking system will not of itself do much to reform methods of instruction or improve results, but it will remove a barrier which practically makes reform impossible. It will help to dispel the idea that set lessons and examination questions are the sum and substance of education, and make it easier to put in practice the theory that the object of study is to acquire the elements of knowledge for permanent use and availability. It will clear the way for making school work a matter of steady progress, forward and upward, instead of a series of strenuous jumps. Now that this matter of school reform has been taken up, it is to be hoped that it will be prosecuted with zeal until the reproach which rests upon the system has been removed.

EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AMERICA.

While the United States, after an experience of nearly a century with immigrants from Europe, is endeavoring to hit upon some just and proper plan for restricting immigration and confining it to those who promise to make good and valuable citizens, the nations of South America, heedless of the warning which is to be found in our history, are taking steps to encourage that very kind of immigration which we are so anxious to divert from our own shores. A great exodus is just now taking place from Europe of thousands of men, women, and children, all bound to the lands to the south of the Isthmus of Panama. The greater number of these people have Brazil for their objective point, but very many are making toward Chili and the Argentine Republic, both of which countries offer extraordinary inducements to attract immigration. These inducements, coupled with the restrictive policy adopted by the United States, promise to divert from this country for a time a great flood of people who would otherwise drift here, but it is a flood that we can see turned aside with more than equanimity, for it is composed of elements for which there is no longer room in this progressive Nation.

A fair specimen of the inducements which the South American countries are offering to attract immigrants is furnished by the offers made by the Government of Chili. The immigration agents of this republic are authorized by their Government to offer a free passage to Chili to all who desire to come, and to furnish them with free board and lodging for fifteen days after their arrival. It is easy to imagine what kind of immigrants will be secured under an offer of this kind. Every tramp in Europe who is too lazy to work, and who can reach the office of one of Chili's immigration agents; every pauper who cannot support himself at home and has less chance of gaining an honest livelihood in a strange land; every worthless rolling stone who thinks he would enjoy a trip to South America at somebody else's expense will hasten to take advantage of an offer of this kind. When this miscellaneous horde gets to Chili, the Government will awaken to the folly of its course. Some few of them, spurred to something like ambition by a change in their surroundings, may become worthy and valuable citizens; but the great body of them will become in all probability burdens on the community, or, what is even worse, criminals.

The immigration which Chili and Brazil and the Argentine Republic require to add to the productive resources of the country is not made up of the men and women which offers of free transportation and free board and lodging for a specified time are likely to attract. The men of brain and muscle, who alone are worth inviting to citizenship in any civilized country, are not looking for free passes or the bread of idleness, even for a short time; they want some guarantee that there is a future before them in the new country which opens its arms to them, which they can make for themselves by hard, honest work. And the man who is willing to do hard, honest work to carve out a competency for himself in the New World has done hard, honest work before, and has saved enough to pay his own way to the land of his dreams. If he has not done this at home, it can be depended on that he will not do it abroad, and he is not worth his fifteen days' free board and lodging to any country on the face of the earth.

Now that provision has been made for placing the electric wires of the Police Department, as well as those of the Fire Department, in the subways where they have been provided, there will soon be no excuse for the persistence of poles in a considerable district. Once the people could see a clear space overhead with no network of wires and look up and down some street without encountering any of those ugly poles which have so long been the chief decoration of our thoroughfares, they might begin to have faith in the long-promised era of underground wires. It is to be hoped that they will soon be cheered with the prospect of vanishing poles and wires for which they have waited so long with waning faith.

The seizure of an American schooner in New-Brunswick waters last Friday makes a very early and unpromising opening of the season in this respect. The report of the Canadian Minister of the Marine and Fisheries had just announced that there was only one seizure by the Dominion cruisers during the whole of last year, and that one a trifling matter, easily settled on paying the expenses incurred in keeping the vessel. In the present case of the *William H. Toye* a fine of $400 was exacted before her release. The alleged offense appears to have been a violation of the customs law. The denial of the Captain that he smuggled goods ashore recalls the Canadian complaint at the outset of the fishery dispute. It was urged that some of the crews of our fishing vessels, which were in part manned by residents of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, were in the habit of smuggling American goods for the use of their families or their neighbors in calling at the ports where they lived. This was one reason urged, when the treaty of Washington expired, for exacting strict compliance with the port regulations. The exact merits of the present seizure, however, are yet to appear.

AN INSURANCE COMPANY FAILS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 6.—The Mahoning National Life Association, doing an insurance business on the mutual assessment plan, failed to-day and asked an order of court for dissolution. D. E. Stevens, the President, was appointed Receiver, and gave bond in $100,000. A Referee was appointed to secure facts. An inventory shows $30,000 cash, notes and accounts, $21,000. The association has risks amounting to $10,000,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. HOYT'S NEW SKETCH.

After choir practice on Saturday night Deacon Tibb climbed into the loft over the choir gallery, on his way to the belfry, carrying a lantern and a can of oil. He intended to lubricate the machinery of the bell, because its squeaking on the previous Sabbath had excited unfavorable comment in the village. He was vexed when he found that the trap door leading to the belfry was locked, because he had left the key in his house; and he concluded to let the old thing squeak another Sunday. But he discovered a new cause for vexation when he tried to lift the trap door leading from the loft into the choir gallery through which he had ascended. The hasp had caught on the lower side and the good, but ungainly, Deacon was imprisoned in a cheerless church loft at midnight in the Winter, with nothing to console him but a jug of frozen cider.

While the Deacon was locked in the loft who should come softly up into the choir gallery and stand shivering in the moonlight that fell through the windows but Stephen Labaree, Cashier of the village bank, and a highly respected member of the church! Labaree drew a knife from his pocket, ripped open the cushion of one of the seats, and drew out a bundle of papers.

The Deacon had grown very tired in the loft, when a bright idea occurred to him. He seized the bell rope, and the ponderous bell rang out a summons at midnight. The villagers, headed by the minister, hurried to the church. Crouching in the choir gallery they found Stephen Labaree holding a package of stolen bonds. The theft of those bonds had made innocent Ned Olcott a fugitive, had clouded the good name of his uncle, the bank President, and caused dissension and strife in the parish. The sweet-tempered schoolmistress had lost her position because of it and the minister had resigned his charge. Now the real culprit was found, the mystery was cleared up, the quarrels were ended, the innocent were exonerated all because of the deacon's absurd mishap. How strangely things happen!

"A Midnight Bell" is by far the best of the three new plays produced in New-York this week. Charles H. Hoyt has studied better than Brander Matthews or Charles Barnard, though no one expected him to. His effort is unpretentious. He humbly calls his new play a "sketch," but it is more elaborate in design, more intricate in construction than the acrobatic farces to which he has hitherto signed his name. It is made up, to be sure, of conflicting elements. It is more nearly related to farce than to comedy. The influence of the comic pantomime still controls Mr. Hoyt, and the clown and the pantaloon tumble through the four acts in the guises of Deacon Tibbs and that bad boy, Martin Tripp, impersonated with much grotesque fun and agility by Eugene Canfield.

The clown pours water on the schoolhouse doorstep on a Winter morning; when the pantaloon tries to enter the schoolhouse he slips and turns a somersault. The clown puts a fork on a chair and the pantaloon sits down on that very chair, of course, with the usual result—cheers and laughter from the multitude. The harlequin, having kissed columbine good-bye, tries to escape to the railroad station by sliding down hill on a sled. Pantaloon can coast, too; but the clown switches his sled off the track, and he plunges through a board fence and strikes the schoolhouse so hard that the snow comes tumbling off the roof in a perfect avalanche, burying the poor old man out of sight.

On the other hand there is distinct plot in "A Midnight Bell," a well-defined purpose is observed in it, and it contains some pleasing sentiment. The subjects satirized, the school mismanagement, the scandal of the old maids' sewing circle, and the bickerings of the singers in the village choir are perfectly familiar in fiction. Mr. Hoyt has transplanted them to the stage in a way that makes them highly diverting. The serious part of the story is, on the whole, very creditably treated, though it is impossible to believe in the afflictions of Ned Olcott and the love-lorn minister during the preposterous second act. Mr. Hoyt has not felt quite strong enough to get altogether away from acrobatic farce.

At present he is very evidently feeling his way. He knows one kind of thing the public wants, and he gives the public enough of it to compensate for any injury he may do them in his grave moments. And some of his sentimental dialogue is mere twaddle, though it is the sort of twaddle that Mr. Hoyt knows will please the susceptible gallery.

"Do you ever," says the pert young woman of the play to the pert young man, "when you are thinking of those sharp speeches in which you abuse our sex, remember that your mother was a woman?"

"No," replies the pert young man, dropping his pertness and assuming an ultra-theatric air; "a man never thinks of his mother as a woman, but as an angel!"

And while the gallery is yelling its approval of the sentiment, we cannot help remembering W. S. Gilbert's touching couplet:

"When the coster isn't jumping on his mother,
He loves to lie a-basking in the sun."

All the same, Mr. Hoyt has written a piece that will be successful, and while people are crowding the Bijou Theatre to see it and be amused those who have the best interests of the stage at heart need not be sorrowful. There is human nature in "A Midnight Bell."

The performance at the Bijou is spirited and efficient. Mr. T. Q. Seabrooke's portrayal of the Deacon is a good piece of character acting. Mr. Canfield's work has already been commended. Miss Maude Adams is a bright and vivacious representative of the pert girl hitherto mentioned. Mr. R. J. Dillon is really an impressive figure as the sentimental clergyman. Mr. Frank Lane, Miss Isabelle Coe, Mr. Hart Conway, Mr. T. J. Herndon, Miss Marie Uart, and Miss Annie Adams are all well placed in the cast. As a whole, the acting is deficient in delicacy and the degree of artistic intelligence that might be expected was a piece so creditable. It would be better if some of Mr. Hoyt's speeches were spoken rather than reeled.

One of Mr. Hoyt's jokes is to try to keep the identity of the bond thief secret by making up the culprit as an exact counterpart of Mr. J. M. Hill, the well-known theatrical manager. The plan fails, however, because the outcome of the plot is evident to the most ingenuous theatregoer from the very beginning. Still, Mr. Hill will feel complimented.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Mrs. Langtry will appear as Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons" at the Harlem Theatre Comique to-night.

"The Taming of the Shrew" will be revived at Daly's Theatre to-night.

MOWING MACHINES BADLY WRECKED.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 6.—A very peculiar accident happened at the works of the Richardson Manufacturing Company in this city this afternoon, when a section of the floor of their largest storehouse collapsed and fell into the sewer carrying with it between 300 and 400 Buckeye mowing machines weighing 110 tons. The recent rains have so swollen the waters of the sewer that they have completely saturated the stone and brick pins which support the building, which extends for half its length over the sewer.

Over 2,000 machines are stored on the west floor, and the immense weight of 1,100,000 pounds was too much for two of the brick pins, which were crushed, allowing that section of the floor over them to drop with a tremendous crash.

The machines were piled up in a tangled mass with the boards and beams. The amount of damage is not known, as the managers have no way of ascertaining how badly the machines are wrecked. Each machine is valued at from $55 to $60. No one was injured, although several men were employed in the building at the time.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association was held at the Hall of the National Museum to-day. Introductory remarks were made by the President, Frederick M. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools at Oakland, Cal., and an address of welcome was made by J. W. Holcombe, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Education in this city. The general subject of discussion at to-day's session was "Training of Teachers." Addresses on special subjects were made by Nicholas Murray Butler, New-York; J. H. Kethle, Minnesota; W. S. Jackman, Pittsburg; W. B. Powell, Washington; A. G. Lane, Chicago; John Hancock, Ohio; Henry Sabin, Iowa; E. E. Higbee, Pennsylvania; John W. Dickinson, Massachusetts, and C. M. Woodward, Missouri. Among others present were Andrew S. Draper of New-York, C. W. Bardeen of Syracuse, E. H. Cook of Potsdam, N. Y.; Superintendent B. Whitney of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Superintendent Ellis of Rochester.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mrs. Robert Garrett is at the Brevoort House.

Senator Henry J. Coggeshall of Waterville, N. Y., is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn, N. Y., and Augustus Brandegee of Connecticut are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Charles M. Anderson of Ohio and H. H. Warner of Rochester are at the Gilsey House.

Ex-President Cleveland and wife, Mrs. Folsom, Daniel S. Lamont and wife, and Don M. Dickinson and wife are at the Victoria Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Charles Foster and A. L. Conger of Ohio, Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, United States Navy; Judge John C. Churchill of Oswego, Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, and President Elmer H. Capen of Tufts College are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

SIDNEY BARTLETT DYING.

BOSTON, March 6.—The Hon. Sidney Bartlett, a leader of the Boston Bar and a Director of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, is dying. Mr. Bartlett celebrated his ninetieth birthday in February.

BANK OR FUNNY.

A story is told about a Kingston minister's marriage fee that causes amusement among the clergy. He was paid $1 for marrying a couple. After they departed he was about to hand the money to his wife when the door bell was rung. The newly-married wife said she wanted a certificate. No marriage was good without one. It cost 25 cents for a blank that would suit her. The reverend gentleman filled the blank out in the usual form and she went away seemingly satisfied. A few days later she again appeared at the door. "Mister," said the woman in an aggrieved tone, "I looked through the papers and can't find a notice of our wedding. You ought not treat us different from other folks." So the dominie went to a newspaper office and paid 50 cents to have a notice inserted. When he reached home he handed the remaining 25 cents to his wife with the remark: "Here, my dear, hurry up and take this before that woman makes another call."—*Kingston Freeman.*

A friend of mine, a practical mechanic, had some business up at one of the insane asylums a few weeks ago, and he dropped into the engine room and made the acquaintance of the engineer. He was evidently a clever man, and he discussed all the various parts of the engine with great enthusiasm, and told of new ideas he had which he was going to patent. My friend was much interested, but he noticed that all the time they were talking, the engineer kept putting the tip of his forefinger into the oil and then touching his nose, first on one side and then on the other. He thought it only a little peculiarity, but curiosity got the best of him. "What do you do that for?" "Why, don't you know?" "No." "Bless your soul, if I didn't do that, that engine would stop running." It was his only delusion.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A good brother asked us recently how slanderous reports originated. There may be various ways, but the following is one way. Men who have no principles themselves, and who never act without some interested motives, cannot understand how other people can have principles and act with disinterested motive. So when a man of principle does something an unprincipled man does not like he at once begins to imagine the motive that would have influenced him had he acted thus, and proceeds to charge that motive on the other party. Never acting from principle himself, it never occurs to him that the other man might have acted from principle.—*Louisville Recorder.*

A teacher in one of the public schools spent some time and not a little pains to explain the distinction between "to" and "too," using many illustrations to show that "to" is a preposition and "too" is an adverb. The next morning she thought she would test the clearness of their ideas upon the matter, and asked the pupils what "too" always is. One of the boys, unusually eager to answer, triumphantly announced: "It is always two." The applause of his classmates apprised him of the fact that he had struck twelve.—*Auburn (Me.) Gazette.*

An old half-starved horse had fallen. All things seemed powerless to move the stolid driver until the funny fellow came, and he said: "Say, you ought to know better than to overload that horse's stomach in the way you have been doing. He's been fed too high, that's the matter with him." A continuation of such mild sarcasm wrought the driver to the pitch of declaring, "If I ever do get him home, I'll feed him better'n I have."—*Lewiston Journal.*

The boys in Atlanta gave Gov. Gordon a severe snowballing as he was going to the Capitol last Thursday morning. The Governor begged hard to be let off, but the boys said No. One boy said to him: "We won't let you off, Governor. As you haven't done any running since '64, you will have to hustle." And the General hustled, while dozens of balls took him in the back of the neck.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

Representative Grindle of Mount Desert voted against woman suffrage in the Legislature in 1875, but on Thursday he declared his conversion. "I believe," said he, "there are few men in this House who, in matters of morals and conscience, do not rely more upon the judgment of their wives than upon their own." They are off the track if they don't.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

The persons who pose for earnestness—and they are not few—are bores; but they who have forgotten themselves in true and earnest devotion to noble ideals in humanity are our inspirers as well as guides. They are the men and women who not only interest society, but who make society.—*Once a Week.*

The newspapers of the Southwest classically call the inhabitants of Phœnix, Arizona, "Phœnicians." It is melancholy to reflect that they live such a

SNAITH'S FLIGHT PROVED

HIS TELL-TALE BOOKS WENT AFTER HIM.

THE FUGITIVE CONTRACTOR FURNISHED WITH AMPLE FUNDS TO KEEP CLEAR OF THE COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, March 6.—Three months ago John Snaith was considered one of the most honored contractors in New-York State. To-day he is occupying the position of a fugitive from justice. The disposition which he betrayed to bring his books before Mr. Ainsworth's appropriations committee is only equaled by his indisposition to appear before the Fish investigation committee. In other words, Mr. Snaith appears as a disgraced man, as having run away from the Fish committee, and having employed an accomplice to carry away the books whose dissection would have meant the complete exposure and the downfall of the robbers that have been plotting at the expense of the State for years.

Snaith decamped last Friday morning at 1:30 o'clock. The hour indicates the fear of apprehension that controlled the man. On Monday a young California friend named Maguire drew $4,400 from the Commercial Bank of Albany, and carried $2,500 of it and all of Mr. Snaith's books to Philadelphia, where he met Snaith and turned the cash over.

Of course Snaith and the rest of the conspirators believe that the labors of this committee will terminate on March 14. They hope by remaining out of the State beyond that time to escape the consequences of their infamy. They do not seem to comprehend that their very conduct, their avoidance of the committee, is the best argument in the world for the extension of the committee's time indefinitely. Mr. Snaith's position is one that no honorable man can afford to occupy. He is branded, not only as a fugitive, but as a conspirator against the State. His action in sending for his books is proof most overwhelming of guilt. He is beyond the pale of this State, and yet to-day his most important transactions and most profitable contracts are within this State. He promised the Ainsworth committee on Feb. 20 that he would bring his books whenever they were required, and in spite of the opposition of Messrs. Larmon, Cottrell, Marsh, O'Neil, and Clark, that committee stood by Snaith by a vote of 5 to 5. THE TIMES on Feb. 21 branded as the friends of the contractors Messrs. Ainsworth, Brown, Hughes, Stevens, Greene, and Carson of that committee. Time has justified the truth of that accusation. Had Snaith been compelled on that day to produce his books this scandal would have been avoided, and heavy expense to the State would have been saved.

To-day, in the light of the developments, the six members quoted above of the appropriations committee stand in the light of accessories to a conspiracy against the State. In other words, it looks as though a portion of the committee had been in collusion with the conspirators who have robbed the State of over $100,000. The investigation has now reached that point where Contractor Snaith must return and tell the truth. It is a question whether he will be believed even if he does.

The serious work of the investigation began to-day with the examination of witnesses by Counsellors Bowers and Rowe. Most of the testimony taken did not bear directly upon the ceiling fraud, except in so far as it went to prove the sudden flight of Contractor Snaith, thereby showing his fear of appearing before the committee; his present whereabouts, and also that he has been in such close communication with his office that it has been possible for him to be supplied with a large sum of money, more than sufficient for all present needs, and that he has seen fit to remove from the clutches of the committee his books and papers bearing upon the Assembly job. His Fidus Achates, one Maguire, swore that he understood from Snaith that he expected to be back in Albany within a few days, having gone South solely for the sake of his daughter's health.

Snaith testified before the Ainsworth committee that he did not understand bookkeeping. Perhaps he has come to the conclusion that in order to become a thoroughly good business man, like his friend Sullivan, he must become an adept in the science of keeping and, if need be, doctoring books, and since his man Cuyler is so clumsy at the latter art he intends to while away his spare moments at Old Point Comfort in becoming proficient in the subject. Does the ordinary rough-and-tough business man put $2,500 in his inside pocket when he leaves home for a week, even though he takes his daughter? His wife should be remembered that this was not a shopping trip, but a search after health.

The only connections of the Snaith family now in Albany are the stable boy, a maid servant, and the aforesaid Maguire, who has filled with evident success the onerous parts in the melodrama of the swift-footed Mercury. Bookkeeper Cuyler happens to be taking his annual vacation at this particular time, too. He left town Monday.

Commissioner Perry was the first witness called when the committee convened at 11 o'clock this morning. After asking some preliminary questions, Mr. Seward said:

"Have you any idea, Mr. Perry, when the Capitol is likely to be completed?"

The witness eyed the counsellor for a moment as if to make quite sure that he was in his right mind, and then answered with a smile: "Hardly, Sir."

The Commissioner further stated that he had been appointed by the Governor in 1883 at an annual salary of $7,500, but with no fixed term of office. He had always supposed that it was part of his duty to have charge of the completion of the Capitol and to select the persons who should do the work under his supervision. He thought that any repairing of the Assembly Chamber would naturally be given to him. Since 1887 appropriations aggregating $1,300,000 have been made, but of this sum only $17,000 has been put into his hands to be expended. It was three years ago that he came to the conclusion, upon an examination, that the ceiling would have to be radically repaired. He explained in detail the estimate which he made for doing the work, and which he submitted to the Legislature last Spring. He learned early in the progress of the movement for repairing the ceiling that Andrews was likely to be appointed to supervise the work in his stead. He knew no reason why he should not have been selected. He had never seen Andrews's plans or specifications, and had never examined the work since its completion, nor did he want to. "I assumed from the action of the Legislature that my services were not wanted."

"Yes," said Mr. Seward, "that construction can certainly be put upon it."

The witness explained how he had put up the temporary scaffolding, which was so constructed that it could be utilized when the more permanent repairs were made. He did not know in what respect the work, as it now stands, varied from his own or Mr. Andrews's estimate, but upon Mr. Seward's suggestion he promised to look it over, and report the results of his investigation to-morrow. The witness had talked with Andrews and Snaith concerning his plans last Spring, but had never tried in any way to have an appropriation made for the work.

To questions of Mr. Creamer, the witness replied that at the time of his appointment he gave bonds in the sum of $50,000, which surely, he supposed, was still good. He had never received from the Governor or Senate a certificate of appointment. He had taken it for granted that he would be kept in office, unless the authorities got rid of him, until the building was finished. He had known Snaith for nine years, and during that time the contractor had worked for him, always satisfactorily.

C. C. Chickering, Clerk of the Assembly, was next sworn, and gave a brief history of the ceiling bills which were introduced last year, and the final passage of the one which was drawn by John I. Platt. The first bill was introduced by Mr. Youngman, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and was never again heard of. The other bill, and the one which finally became a law, emanated from the Ainsworth Appropriations Committee. This provided that either Mr. Perry or Mr. Andrews be given the supervision of the work. Mr. Perry's name was eliminated and the bill passed.

William C. Hackney, Warrant Clerk in the State Treasurer's office, stated that Booth Treasurer Fitzgerald and his deputy left for New-York last night. Mr. Hackney produced the checks paid by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Controller in payment to Snaith and Andrews.

Controller Wemple was expected to be present, but he is also out of town. It is strange how little work these public officials find to do in the conduct of their offices.

William Young, a blear-eyed stable boy, with a befogged intellect, was the next to receive the attention of the committee. He was examined by Mr. Bowers. Young's testimony was a gigantic fabrication from start to finish. He tried to impress the committee with his knowledge of his employer Snaith, and of his doings during the past 10 days. He constantly drew a unique exhibition of the English language "as unique exhibition of the English language "as she is spoke." The young man should be tried for perjury. He swore that he had been in Snaith's employ for about a year. He last saw his master on Wednesday evening of last week. On Sunday Mrs. Snaith told him that the family was going away on a visit and asked him to look after the house during their absence. He understood that the children were to go to Ithaca to stay with relatives. The last time he saw Snaith he was in consultation with Rowe. He stated that Mr. and Mrs. Andrews and Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan were occasionally at the Snaith house.

During the examination Mr. Bowers suggested that the witness evidently did not appreciate the serious position in which he was from his flippant answers to questions put to him. Chairman Fish administered a sharp rebuke, in which he said that if the witness attempted to evade answering, or tried to infuse humor into his remarks, he (Mr. Fish) would see that he was made to answer for his levity at the proper time.

J. P. Maguire was sworn. He was the last witness of the day, and had by far the most interesting story to tell. Young had repeatedly referred to him during the course of his rambling testimony as an intimate friend of the Snaiths, who for some little time had been a companion of the boss. The witness is a young architect of 24 or 25, who looked and talked like a gentleman. He gave his testimony in a clear-cut, positive style, which created a very favorable impression. He stated that for the past 18 months he had had professional employment in San Francisco. After leaving the Pacific coast he came to Albany with the hope of finding or, at least, hearing of work through Snaith, whom he had known for some six years, and by whom he had been employed at various times. He is a graduate of Cornell. He had been in Albany for two or three weeks. Snaith was in New-York when he first arrived. He had had several talks with Snaith, but little was said concerning the ceiling investigation. Thursday of last week was the last time he had seen him in Albany. That same night Snaith left for New-York.

"Have you seen him since?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"Yes," came the reply. "I saw him yesterday at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia."

Witness went to Philadelphia last Friday, in response to a dispatch which stated that Snaith was to be found at 834 Chestnut-street in that city. He did not find Snaith at that address upon his arrival, and while walking about the streets to find him, fell in quite accidentally with a so-called "Architect" Rowe, whom he had met at Snaith's here in Albany. They went to Green's Hotel on Chestnut-street to quench their thirst, and while there who should come in but Snaith. He understood that Snaith's idea in leaving home was to take his daughter south to Old Point Comfort. He did not know whether this plan had been carried out or not, but thought that Snaith would be home within a few days. Mr. Bowers finally extracted from the unwilling witness the startling fact that on his second trip to Philadelphia to see Snaith he had taken certain books to him.

"What books?"

"Books that I got from Mr. Snaith's office. He described where the books were to be found in his safe, and said that I was to ask Mr. Cuyler for them and bring them back to him."

Witness swore that it did not enter his head that the books might be wanted by the committee and that he might be doing wrong in carrying them out of the State. He knew they were account books, but knew nothing more about them or what they contained.

"Have you been paying your own expenses on these various trips?" asked Mr. Bowers, with a sneer.

"Yes, Sir."

"Has any money been given you to defray your expenses?"

"No, Sir."

Maguire swore that he had received money from Cuyler to pay bills, and also to pay off some of Snaith's workmen. Before he left for Philadelphia on Monday he went to the Commercial Bank with Mr. Cuyler, who drew $2,500, which amounts witness took to Snaith. He knew of $4,400 which had been drawn from the bank March 4, the $2,500 for Snaith and $1,900 which was used in the payment of bills. The checks were drawn in blank by Snaith before he left home and were given to his wife, who gave them to witness according to her husband's instructions. He thought that both Mrs. Snaith and her daughter had joined Mr. Snaith in Philadelphia, and the family party had then started South, but he would not swear to this statement.

Maguire, continuing with his testimony, said that he had gone to Philadelphia Saturday entirely on his own responsibility to be of whatever service he could to Snaith. The telegram he received on Friday from Philadelphia said: "The address you want is 834 Chestnut-street." Rowe had told him when they met in Philadelphia that he was going to Memphis on business. After a good deal of cross-questioning by counsel witness finally admitted that Snaith's sudden disappearance and the attendant circumstances were rather unusual.

Chairman Fish then took the witness in hand and elicited some interesting facts as to the intimacy between the members of the Snaith, Sullivan, and Andrews families. At a recent birthday celebration at the Snaith mansion the two latter gentlemen and their wives were present, a young man by the name of Griswold, a clerk in Andrews's office, several clerks in Snaith's employ, and three young ladies. Mr. Bowers kindly interrupted the blushing witness, saying that the maiden's names were of no material importance. Maguire was dismissed, and the committee adjourned until 10:30 to-morrow morning, having been in session just six hours.

WALL-STREET TALK.

That much-heralded "inauguration boom" is gone and forgotten, poor thing! Yesterday's stock market was weak. Only one or two stocks on the whole list showed strength; not one displayed buoyancy.

Jay Gould's Manhattan Elevated stock dropped four points more on the further realization by holders of what "increased dividends" really mean when cash payments are abolished in favor of scrip redeemable in a blanket mortgage whose validity is assailable in the courts.

Mr. Jay Gould, by the bye, completed his arrangements yesterday for a long "trip for rest" through the South and Southwest. The Manhattan's "increased dividend" was declared a week in advance so as to enable Mr. Gould to get away so much the earlier. "I am not doing anything in the stock market," he says.

Telegrams were sent West last night officially pledging the Eastern trunk lines to pay no more commissions to control business, but to obey strictly the rulings of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in this respect.

Reading was one of the star stocks yesterday so far as the aggregate of transactions goes. Its quotation fell off over half a point. These are indications that these movements are brought about by adroit manipulators who will play against bull cards after more stock has been accumulated.

The lines are tightening in Tennessee Coal and Iron affairs.

Wall-street has it that Vice-President M. H. Smith is to leave the Louisville and Nashville to take either the management of the East Tennessee, to fight Norfolk and Western, or else to become conspicuously identified with the Missouri Pacific system. Jay Gould likes him.

TAKING HAZARDOUS RISKS.

Twenty clerks of a leading fire insurance company have formed a close corporation for the purpose of investing their savings in the reinsurance of risks which are not considered first-class by the company which accepted them. A preliminary capital of $500 has been subscribed and the clerks say that they have obtained the authority of the company by which they are employed to make all applications for reinsurance in its name. This will facilitate their operations, as it has been customary to interchange as a mark of courtesy this kind of business, provided the company to which the application is made is not already interested in the same risk. The committee of clerks who superintends the investments of the new association, and the greatest care is taken to select only those risks classified as hazardous.

This novel method of gambling has turned the heads of the chiefs of other companies, and the officers of the more conservative institutions have adopted urgent measures to nip it in the bud. It has been customary to allow the clerks all the perquisites and brokerage attached to any business they may influence, but this new scheme has never been equaled for audacious and far-reaching consequences. The promoters claim that it is less demoralizing than horse racing, faro, or lottery; that it yields much larger returns and can be carried on in a legitimate way.

THIRTY YEARS A MINISTER.

At All Saints' Episcopal Church, in Henry-street, special religious services were held last night in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the ordination of the Rector, the Rev. William N. Dunnell, to the diaconate. Mr. Dunnell entered the ministry in Trinity Church, Red Bank, N. J., March 6, 1859, and continued in charge of that parish until his removal to All Saints' parish, in this city, in 1871. He was installed at last night's service by the Rev. Messrs. Kimber, Ferris, Tripp, and Spong. Mr. Dunnell preached the sermon, in the course of which he reviewed his 30 years' ministry to the evident pleasure and gratification of the large congregation.

SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think your correspondent, "S. F. M.," will be agreeably surprised when he sees the responses which will be made to his request. There are probably many more than a dozen sons of officers of the Revolution living in this city. The Revolutionary Army exceeded 300,000 men, of whom not less than 20,000 were officers, and of these officers probably one-half were not more than 25 when the war ended. They lived for many years afterward. Jackson was a private soldier in the war of 1776, and he was strong enough to be President in the thirties. Through that decade and the next the American Almanac chronicles every year the death of some officer, and they do not disappear until about 1860. The private soldiers lasted till 1867. When the war ended, business was in a very bad way. Trade was prostrated, and the country was very poor. Marriage was consequently postponed by the more prudent persons. Many did like John Risly, the survivor of the first Ohio Constitutional Convention and a soldier also of the Revolution. He did not marry till 25 years after the evacuation of New-York, and then took a young woman. She lived till 1850. At that time there were some 20 Revolutionary widows on the pension pay roll. If the soldier born in 1760 did not marry till 50, his children would not be over 75; and marrying and having offspring as late as that I know some men have had them, the child would not be beyond 87. I myself have conversed within five years with the son of a man who was in the French and Indian war, which ended in 1763.

Has "S. F. M." inquired thoroughly among the members of the Cincinnati? Is not Hamilton Fish the son of an officer with whom Washington enjoyed confidential relations, and is not Gen. John Cochrane the son of a Surgeon-General of the Revolution?

W. W. PASKO.

19 PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 6, 1889.

DISCORD IN THE IRISH LEAGUE.

NEW-YORK MEMBERS BITTER AGAINST ALEXANDER SULLIVAN'S AMBITION.

The Irish National League is threatened with a civil warfare which may prove at least a great stumbling block to the success of the organization, if it does not end in an open rupture between some of the most important councils. Already there is much bad feeling, and this is increasing almost daily.

The bone of contention seems to be the Presidential office, and the friends of Alexander Sullivan of Chicago are trying their best to push him forward as the most available candidate. Mr. Sullivan, however, is certainly not working only for the office, but rather contents himself with sitting calmly by, reminding all inquirers that he has already had all the honors showered upon him that the League can confer, and says he is not looking for the Presidency of the organization or for any other office. He carefully guards his words, however, so that they cannot be construed to mean that he would not accept the office, and his friends are loth to believe that he would not accept, just "for the good of the organization." The election does not take place until next July, but already the Sullivan boomers are hard at work and threaten to sweep everything before them.

But there is some little objection to this programme by the New-Yorkers, and some of the members of the New-York Council have openly denounce the "scheming Sullivan" in anything but pleasant terms. They say they do no care to throw down the gauntlet, neither do they wish to figure as taking the initiative in any fight whatever, but their constitutions are entirely too weak to digest Sullivan, and they threaten to make it hot for him if he persists in trying to run the organization. One of the leading members of the New-York Council is authority for the statement that Mr. Sullivan "wouldn't go in New-York worth a cent." He is denounced as a wily political schemer, who has not the interests of the organization at heart in any sense, and only wants to rise again to the pinnacle of fame in the League that he may thus be furnished with a means to further his political designs. What is even worse, he is, according to the New-Yorkers, rather in favor of divisions, and is looked upon as a leader of factions unless everything runs his way. Looking only at his ability as compared with that of many other suitable members, they declare he has none, and they think the organization is far better off without him as a member than a member than in the exalted position of President. They say he should content himself with the honors he has already had. If, however, it is rule or ruin with him the opponents of Mr. Sullivan look for a bitter fight.

Sullivan, however, is not the only one who comes in for a share of censure at the hands of New-York members. It is the entire "Chicago Triumvirate." It is charged that Father Dorney, Patrick Egan, and Sullivan have resolved themselves into a mutual admiration society, and that together they are laying the foundation for political schemes. Father Dorney is considered only in the light of a tool for the two others, and by pushing Sullivan forward Egan will stand with him, and the twain with their large following, aided by Father Dorney's influence, will be next to invincible and can command almost whatever political office or patronage they choose.

A meeting of the New-York Municipal Council was held Tuesday night at the headquarters of the League, 17 West Twenty-eighth-street, and it was expected that steps would be taken to denounce Mr. Sullivan in pretty strong terms. The matter did not reach a culmination, however, as the hall had not been secured as was taken, the council deeming it best to wait for a further development of the Sullivan boom. When a few days are Father Dorney was waited upon in Chicago by a committee from the League in this city and thanked for his labors in behalf of Parnell in the "Times" libel suit. He turned the matter off by saying the credit was not due to him, but to Patrick Egan and Alexander Sullivan. This made the New-Yorkers mad when they read it in the newspapers, and this new phase of affairs changed Tuesday's meeting to an indignation meeting.

So far as Egan is concerned, the members of the New-York Council do not care to talk about him. One of them did give vent to his feelings so far, however, as to say he was a "Blaine shouter" when he had only been six months in the country. Mr. Egan is said to have made a great deal of money in wheat speculations, and though both he and Sullivan are supposed to have met with some reverses lately, they are still believed to have considerable money, amply sufficient to carry them through this fight if they choose to use it for that purpose. It is partly out of respect for the fight Patrick Egan has held in the past that induces the opponents of Sullivan to keep their mouths sealed for the present against Egan himself. They do not want to tread on his corns if they can help it, but they intimate that if he wishes to be let alone, he must keep out of the way and quit championing the cause of Sullivan.

MANY PICTURES SOLD.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY CLEARS ABOUT $8,000.

At the twenty-eighth sale of paintings in aid of the Artists' Fund Society at 366 Fifth-avenue last night $7,910 was realized, without including the prices set on the frames. It is one of the rules of the society that each member must contribute one or more pictures for this annual sale, and the showing made last night was a very satisfactory one. There was a large attendance of buyers, and the bidding was fairly brisk.

The picture that brought the highest figure was Chester Loomis's "Christopher Sly," for which Edmund Seaman gave $400. William Morgan's "The Gypsy Fortune Teller," was bought by S. Johnson for $380. Carleton Wiggins's "The First Days of Autumn" brought $280 from H. Sanderson, who gave $220 for J. B. Bristol's "Haying Time," and $340 for George H. Story's "A Child of Schweningen." Mr. Sanderson also bought other good bits of work. A. T. Bricher's "Sea Wall," by Frederick W. Freer, was sold for $250 to Charles Wilson, who bought "The Old Book," another of Freer's works, for $170. "A Holstein Bull," by Carleton Wiggins, brought $300 from R. Barnes. A. F. Bunner's "Gain Of Flushing, Holland," went to Edmund Seaman for $190, and his "Dutch Herring Boats Boarding at Katwyk, Holland," to W. M. Fraser for $190. Charles Wilson bought Frank Fowler's "A Jolly Girl" for $180.

To-night the paintings and studies of R. W. Hubbard, and pictures contributed by the Artists' Mutual Aid Society will be sold for the benefit of his estate.

RUSHING TO THE GOLD FIELDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The gold excitement in Lower California, near Ensenada, is increasing, and many people are flocking from San Diego to the gold fields. Work on the Cuyamaca, San Diego and Eastern Railroad is stopped, and the workmen are leaving in a body for the mines. Steamers between San Diego and Ensenada have doubled their rates, but the rush continues, and stages are now running overland, carrying many persons direct to the mines.

The San Diego papers declare that the development covers 100 miles square, and that placer miners are making a great deal of money. Thirteen thousand dollars in gold dust was brought into Ensenada and San Diego yesterday.

The *Examiner* special from San Diego says: "The Mexican border at La Juana has had the appearance of war for the past two days. Nearly 100 teams and trains and 500 prospectors are gathered there to enter the gold fields. They wanted to evade the customs officers and the red tape, and attempted to force their way into Mexico. Mexican troops were called out and the trespassers were forced back."

The *Union* publishes statements from Prof. Anthony, Charles Bennett, John E. Berry, and others of undoubted veracity, saying that the fields are phenomenally rich. Fully 1,000 people are in camp. All the peninsular towns are deserted.

MR. GARRETT STARTS FOR MEXICO.

Robert Garrett, ex-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who since last Summer has been living in seclusion at Ringwood, N. J., attended by private physicians, has so far recovered from his mental malady that he was able to depart upon a railway trip to Mexico yesterday. The start was made from Ringwood in the forenoon in two private cars that have been especially equipped for the trip. Mr. Garrett is accompanied by Dr. Jacobs, his physician; E. F. Bond of the Baltimore and Ohio, C. E. McKenzie, Col. John L. Thomas, ex-Collector of Customs of the Port of Baltimore; and Harry Ferguson, all personal friends of the invalid, and all of whom believe him to be well along on the road to recovery. The four male nurses who have been in attendance upon him at Ringwood have been discharged and two others have been engaged to attend him on this trip. The trip will be made by easy stages with frequent stops, starting over the Erie Road to Salamanca, with the city of Mexico as the point of destination. Mrs. Garrett, attended by Private Secretary Crane, came to New-York yesterday and will leave this morning for Baltimore. Mr. Crane said last night that Mr. Garrett was perfectly rational now, and the trip was entered upon in the strong hope that it would lead to his perfect recovery.

SUICIDE IN PROSPECT PARK.

The body of an unknown man was found in the East Dale Shelter, at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. He had shot himself in the head. In his right hand was grasped a new revolver, only one barrel of which had been discharged.

The dead man was about 25 years old, of medium height, and had thin red hair, but no beard or mustache. He wore dark trousers, having a white stripe; a brown coat, and a black overcoat. His linen was clean and new, and his underclothes of the best quality. On the sweatband of his hat was the name Pezzlie.

NOT A VIOLATION.

JUDGE BENEDICT'S DECISION IN THE CONSERVA CASE.

The opinion of Judge Benedict in the case of the Conserva, the libel on which was dismissed on Saturday, was filed yesterday in the United States Court, Brooklyn. Judge Benedict finds that the evidence failed to show that this Government was under any obligations of neutrality to the two armies in Hayti, as it is manifest that the Government of Hayti has been overthrown and that neither faction has been recognized by the United States. "The most that can be said," adds Judge Benedict, "is that the Conserva was fitted out with the intent to send her to Samana, where she might, under certain contingencies, be employed in the service of Hippolyte, the alleged rebel. But Hippolyte's opponent has not been recognized by this Government as having the power of making peace or carrying on war. This prosecution must fail for that one reason, the lack of proof that either Légitime or Hippolyte is regarded as a belligerent power. Lacking that proof the fitting out of the vessel does not come within the scope of the statute.

"There is another defect in the evidence, in the absence of proof that the port of New-York was to be used as a sally port, or a base of naval operations against any one. The Conserva was to go to Samana Bay, and all the work done on her here was solely to fit her to make the trip to that port in safety. The crew shipped only to Samana, and they were to be sent home from there if they wished to return. The fitting out of such a vessel for such a purpose is, in my opinion, simply a commercial adventure not prohibited by our statutes. It may have been the intention to convert her into a gunboat at Samana, and those who fitted her out here may have known that, but there is no evidence to show that they knew what service she was to be put to by the Dominican Republic to whom she was to be sold. Even if she is sent on a hostile cruise from Samana, this Government has no jurisdiction. The United States cannot protect any country from the violation of neutrality laws by the Dominican Republic, and it is evident that the conversion of the Conserva into a gunboat was to be done in Samana Bay and not in New-York."

The vessel is still in the hands of United States Marshal Stafford and can be taken out only after the acceptance of an indemnity bond. District Attorney Wilber has filed notice of appeal from Judge Benedict's decision, but argument will not be heard until the May term of the Court.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

ELECTING OFFICERS AND GIVING ADVICE TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Union League of America to-day unanimously elected officers, as follows: President—Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio; Vice-Presidents—William E. Chandler of New-Hampshire, Thomas R. Rich of Maryland, John F. Bryant of Georgia, Nathan Goff of West Virginia, T. W. Stringer of Mississippi, Representative George W. Dorsey of Nebraska, and H. C. Evans of Tennessee; Corresponding Secretary—Thomas G. Baker of New-York; Recording Secretary—A. K. Browne of the District of Columbia; Chaplain—the Rev. Byron Sunderland of Washington.

The League adopted a preamble and resolutions reciting that the work of the league, begun for the maintenance of the Union and the perpetuity of free institutions, can never be said to have ended while in opinion, law, and administration there remains one vestige of sectional hostility to the Nation, or while the rights of a single citizen are assailed or placed in jeopardy because of past services or fealty to the Union. The purpose of the league is stated to be to inculcate and maintain national supremacy and to defend the political and civil franchises of all citizens. The resolutions then declare in favor of the protection of the purity of the ballot, and assert that to obstruct or defraud the voter in the unrammeled exercise of his franchise is a crime which aims more directly, because more insidiously, at the integrity of the Union than did the Southern Confederacy.

The new Republican Administration is requested, through all its powers and patronage, everywhere and at all times to endeavor to secure to all citizens the full and untrammeled exercise of their legal rights. It is declared to be the duty of the Administration to see that, in the section where the ballot is systematically assailed, only the friends and defenders of a free ballot be placed in positions of power and trust, and Congress is called upon to amend the laws so that Congressional elections shall be under the exclusive control of officers appointed by the United States authorities. The resolutions also favor national aid to public schools, the maintenance of the protective tariff system and better treatment of the Indians, and commend the Republican Party for the stand it has taken upon all national questions.

A LONG-LITIGATED CASE.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—Five times the case of Edgar T. Brackett, Administrator, against Chester Griswold and others has been tried and yesterday the Court of Appeals sent it back for a new trial. The action was begun in 1873 by Samuel Brownell, Jr., against George M. Wheeler, Chester Griswold, Jacob W. Hoyaradt, Erastus Corning, Henry G. Burleigh, and Caesar D. Schanbarth. The last decision appealed from was for $13,623 against Griswold. Judge Fish, in writing the General Term opinion, said:

"A chain of circumstance is developed by the evidence in this case, which it is scarcely explainable upon any theory of honest purposes on the part of the actors."

The action was by Brownell, as creditor of the Iron Mountain Company of Lake Champlain, against its Trustees, to recover, personally, a debt owing to him by the company and charging fraud in the failure to publish an annual report and in 1870 publishing a false report. When the Iron Mountain Company was organized, in 1869, the Kingdom Iron Company was in existence, but lacked funds. With its capital Iron Mountain land was purchased. It had no other property.

The whole of the capital of the Iron Mountain Company was issued to the Kingdom Company or to a Mr. Remington, who acted as middle man. The new company mortgaged its lands for large sums to secure bonds to be issued.

Judge Andrews writes the opinion and all the other Judges concur.

A WATERBURY DEACON FAILS.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 6.—When it was stated yesterday that Silas B. Terry had resigned his position as Deacon in the First Congregational Church, having previously given up the office of Sunday School Superintendent, gossip went to work, and it did not have to go far. Quickly it was learned that his real estate and broker's office was closed under an attachment by New-York creditors who represented something less than $50,000 in claims. The community was astonished, for no one had stood higher or was more trusted. A few lawyers, however, began to shake their heads and tell how they had been trying to stave off this disaster for many months, though not one of them would give the names of his clients.

It was learned, however, that Mr. Terry, who is a member of the famous clockmaker, had been speculating and borrowing from one to pay another, putting off creditors and not making full returns to New-York parties for stock sold.

That Mr. Terry meant to be honest no one doubts, and he has the sympathy of every one, but that does not help him out much when he has not a cent of assets.

DECISION IN THE LANE SUIT.

The trial of Mrs. Harriet L. Lane's suit against her father-in-law, Maltby G. Lane, to have set aside two mortgages of $2,500 each on Bay Ridge property and her dower interest in the property, took place yesterday before Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The defendant is a wealthy old gentleman living in Park-avenue, this city, whose son, Richard, died on July 1, 1886. In the son's possession at the time were two mortgages of $2,500 each, made by him and his wife to old Mr. Lane. A week later the latter, according to the plaintiff's evidence yesterday, induced the widow to give him the mortgages and to convey to him her dower interest in the estate. He promised to care for her for the remainder of her life, but deserted her soon after. The defense was that the property belonged to old Mr. Lane and not to his son. The court decided to let the mortgages stand, but set aside the conveyance of Mrs. Lane's dower interest.

ATHLETES TO BE TRIED.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Athletes held a short meeting last night at the Windsor Hotel to consider the protests made at the last meeting of the association in the Madison-Square Garden. There were present G. L. M. Sacks of the Manhattan Club, D. J. Cox of the Brightons, Mr. Ware of the Crescents, C. J. Harvey, and J. D. Douglas. Several protests were received and the athletes against whom charges were made will be notified to appear before the committee and put in a defense.

RABBI MAX HELLER MARRIED.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—The Rev. Max Heller, rabbi of the Temple Sinai, and Miss Ida Marks, a young leader in Jewish social circles, were married to-day in the presence of a large congregation in the temple. Rabbi Sonnenshein of St. Louis came here expressly to perform the ceremony. The groom is Rabbi of the most influential church of his denomination in this State, and probably the largest in the South. He is a native of Chicago. The couple left in the evening for a bridal tour in the North and East.

HARVARD'S ATHLETIC TEAM.

LUCE RETIRES AND SEVERAL POSITIONS YET REMAIN TO BE FILLED.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 6.—The fates seem to be against Harvard in athletics, for she has now suffered a loss that materially lessens what chance she had for success on the baseball field this year. Luce, the most promising candidate for pitcher, has gone out of practice. It will be hard to find a suitable man to fill his place, and his withdrawal from practice takes away the man in whom the main hope of success seems to have rested. It is only by the utmost energy of the athletes in the college that the team will have any chance for success worth speaking of, for there are several positions which will have to be filled by new men.

The crews have a good start and the early time at which they are able to get out, on account of the absence of ice from the river, should prove a great advantage to them. Monday afternoon the Freshmen had two crews out on the the river. The men are coached by Kidder, the Captain and the men from the crews of the other classes. It has been decided to give silver cups as trophies to the men who played on the Freshmen football team that defeated Yale last Fall and to the manager of the team. The cups, which are of solid silver, are about three inches high, and will have engraved upon them the name of the player, his position, and the words: "Yale, '92, 4; Harvard, '92, 36."

The men who are to receive cups are: Curtis, Newell, Baker, Allen, Travis, Heard, Hunt, Cranston, Harding, Dennisen, Lee, Wadsworth, Forbes, and Smith. The Freshman Class had a large surplus at the end of the season, and so could well afford to give the victorious team trophies.

The manager of the Freshman nine has received from the manager of the Yale Freshman nine a letter in regard to dates for games. It submits the dates May 25 and June 1, the game on the former date to be played here and the other at New-Haven. Nothing has yet been definitely decided about the letter.

The glee and banjo clubs gave a concert Monday night at Brookline. The concert was, on the whole, the most successful one given since the trip West.

An effort is to be made to form a Phillips Andover club, and a meeting of all interested has been called.

THE READING FAILURE.

A GREAT FLURRY AMONG THE IRON MEN —JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE WORKS.

READING, Penn., March 6.—The failure of the Reading Iron Works has caused a great flurry among iron men throughout this section. Last night the rolling mills at Naomi and Gibraltar, Berks county, the greater portion of whose products were received by the Reading Iron Works, closed down for want of orders, and this forenoon the Keystone Rolling Mill of this city, whose entire product is taken by the Reading works, also shut down. These three mills employed over 600 hands.

Orders have been issued by the Reading Railroad Company stopping the shipment to the Reading Iron Works of coal, lime, ore, iron, &c., from the mines, furnaces, and kilns controlled by the railroad company. If this order is continued for any length of time, the iron works will be obliged to cease operations for want of supplies. The works are running as usual to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Two judgments were to-day entered in the Common Pleas Courts by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company against the Reading Iron Works. One was for $40,000 and one was for $100,000 and both of them were on transcripts from Berks County.

A DISHONEST AGENT.

MONTREAL, March 6.—J. B. Hogue of Peoria, Ill., a capitalist, who is in the habit of floating companies and bringing out new inventions, obtained the patent on a new gas burner, and engaged Austin D. Cable as agent here. He canvassed the cities thoroughly, and at times received orders for 300 dozen burners. His field of operations was Boston, New-York, Chicago, and the Ontario towns. Hogue's his method was to obtain a promissory note upon which he induced the purchaser to advance a certain sum, to be indorsed on the back of the note. When Hogue asked for a settlement of sums that he knew had been received Cable refused, and claimed them as expenses and commissions, and he was finally discharged from the employment of Mr. Hogue.

He, however, continued to solicit orders, and when threatened with criminal prosecutions left for the United States, where he moved from city to city prosecuting the business. The case was put in the hands of Mr. Guerin, who stated that proceedings could be taken against Cable only for his Canadian transactions. Mr. Hogue left for Chicago yesterday to endeavor to ascertain the extent of the complications. He obtained orders from Haywood & Sedgewick, J. H. Gill, and G. R. Holden of Boston, J. H. Camp in Toronto, and a number of firms in New-York and Ontario. The amount involved cannot be ascertained, but he is known to have received as much as $300 on one order.

VISITORS TO ST. AUGUSTINE.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 6.—Among those who have recently arrived are Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lefferts, Master Lefferts, Miss Elsie A. Crane, Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Hossmer, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Hartshorne, Miss Hartshorne and maid, M. Fitzhugh, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Stookes, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin O. Chisholm. Mrs. F. F. Pond, Miss Julia Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. George Worthington, Mrs. Weddell and maid, Charles C. Deming, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Claflin, Miss Anderson, Dr. C. L. Lindley, Mr. W. A. Richardson, Mr. H. H. C. Blanchard, all of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Howell and Mrs. John Howell of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Bordeau, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Newell, St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schroder, Miss Schroder, G. C. White, Jr., Miss White, Miss F. C. White, Miss Curtis, Mr. S. D. McLure, and Mr. R. S. Patterson, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cummings, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Stevens, Troy, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Proctor, Miss Procter and maid, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Brooks, Mr. H. F. Barrows, Miss Fannie Barrows, and Miss Louise Barrows, all of Boston.

FIVE DRILLING BY TOLEDO MEN.

"Nothing like it has been seen here since the time of the old Ellsworth Zouaves," said an enthusiastic veteran who watched the splendid exhibition drill given by the Toledo (Ohio) cadets, Capt. William V. McMaken, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory last night. The company is the descendant of the old Toledo High School Cadets, and, though unattached, belongs to the Ohio National Guard and has served in more than one riot at Cincinnati and elsewhere. At the Chicago tournament and at Washington it ranked second to none in discipline. The men wanted to drill in this city on their way home from the inauguration, and thus became the guests of Capt. J. W. Finch, of the Twenty-second. The crowd of ladies and military men in the arm

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 6, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Bricks are firm and in fair demand. Haverstraw hard are worth $8 25 @ 8 50 ₱ 1,000; Jerseys, $7 50@$7 75; Long Islands, $7 50@8 25; Croton, dark and red, $10@$16; Croton, brown, $12@$15; Philadelphia Front, $26; Trenton Front, $27....Resendale Cement is quite firm and worth $1 15 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $2 10@$2 30; English Portland, $2 20@$2 30; German Portland, $2 30@$2 70....Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl., and do. finishing, $1 20; State common Lime, 85c., and do. finishing, $1 10....Laths are worth $2 30@$2 60 ₱ 1,000....Grass Hair is worth 25c.@26c. ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 18c.@21c.

COFFEE—In sympathy with the further sharp rise in options, was quoted stronger here in private trade, with fair invoices at 19c., but was nominally no to 19c., but was very dull.....And in the option line Rio Coffee was again active, and though unsettled at the outset, in instances down 10 points, developed speedily an upward tendency, and toward the close declined buoyancy, chiefly under local speculative influences, (early cables from Europe of depression, but latest more favorable, with Rio Janeiro quoting firmness and deliveries there two days 24,000 bags, and at Santos 25,000 bags,) with here for the day a resulting advance of 25@30 points, most marked on the later options and the close of firmness, (77,250 bags placed on options here, against 36,500 bags yesterday,) and at the close here March stood at 17.15c.@17.20c., April at 17.15c.@17.20c., May at 17.20c.@17.25c., June at 17.30c.@17.35c., July at 17.45c.@17.50c., August 17.55c.@17.60c., September at 17.70c.@17.75c., October at 17.80c.@17.90c., November at 17.85c.@17.95c., and December at 17.90c.@17.95c., and January, 1890, at 17.90c.@18c., and February sold latest at 17.90c.

COTTON—A renewed shrinkage in the deliveries to the shipping points (aggregate for the day reaching only 10,042 bales) served to quicken speculative buying, and, despite irregular and unsatisfactory cables, prices were advanced here for the day, on options, 4@6 points, and the close was of steadiness; 68,900 bales were placed on options here, bringing March to 10c.@10.01c.; April, 10.07c.@10.08c.; May, 10.15c.@10.16c.; June, 10.23c.; July, 10.29c.@10.30c.; August, 10.36c.@10.37c.; September, 9.96c.@9.98c.; October, 9.76c.@9.78c., and January, 1890, 9.77c.@9.79c.....And for prompt delivery 3,529 bales sold to spinners and 200 bales to shippers at unaltered prices—with Low Middling at 9¾c.@10c., Middling at 10 3-16c.@10 7-16c., and Fair at 12c.@12¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—WHEAT FLOUR was only moderately active for home use and shipment, and, in instances, values on SPRING WHEAT showed further slight depression on free offerings, while WINTER WHEAT was held as a rule, confidently and not urged to sale....Arrivals here to-day, 11,781 bbls. and 3,185 sacks; clearances hence, 12,865 bbls. and 8,034 sacks, and from the four Atlantic ports, 21,617 sacks and bbls....Sales reported of 18,875 sacks and bbls. to arrive and here, (about 7,900 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) of which about 1,100 sacks and bbls. Low Extras, at $3 15@$3 55, 2,600 sacks and bbls. City Mills Extra, of which bulk for the West Indies, within the range of $5@$5 25, mostly in lots at $5 10@$5 15; 5,200 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 2,600 sacks and bbls. poor to strictly choice Patent Extras, at $5 65@$6 75—lastcr, in lots, up to $6 85@$7; 5,800 sacks and bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, of which 2,600 sacks, at $3 15@$3 15, bulk in bbls. at $5 75@$6 10, and straight Extras at $5 50@$4 75, the latter for strictly fancy—mainly at $5 75@$6 00, and clear Extras at $4 85@$5 15, mostly at $4 85@$5 15; 2,350 bbls. superfine, of which bulk Winter, in sacks and bbls., mostly at $2 75@$3 25, with fancy up to $3 35@$3 40; 1,675 sacks and bbls. Fine at $2 15@$2 90 for spring and Winter—no grade Spring wheat as $2 05—and 775 bbls. South-rn Extras within our former range, and 475 bbls. Superfine Rye Flour at $2 95@$3 10 for fair to very good and up to $3 10@$3 25 for choice to fancy. CORNMEAL is quiet, but in more request, 950 bbls. sold, including 400 bbls. Brandywine at $2 90....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR dull, but steady at from $1 50@$1 55....Arrivals to-day, 131 bags....BUCKWHEAT is neglected and unsettled.....FEED in good demand at steady prices, with 40-lb. quoted at 70c.@77½c., as to quality.

WHEAT—Was fairly active in the speculative interest, but quite unsettled—starting off heavily, and receding 3c.@½c., partly on continued depression at the West and favorable weather and crop reports, but rallying again, though somewhat fitfully, to the extent of ¾c.@¾c., or to about last evening's figures, with rather stronger accounts from the Northwest, and subsequently, in outside trading, an additional ¼c. helped, to some extent, by somewhat steadier cables and talk of moderate exports orders, and near the current values here, and the break in ocean freights, (which latter, however, told most pointedly on the export call for Corn,) leaving off about steady, (some milling inquiry noted;) 4,840,000 bushels reported placed here in the option line, of which 3,152,000 bushels for May, bringing here by the regular adjournment March to 94⅞c., April to 98⅛c., and May, regularly, to 97¼c., (having ranged from 96¾c.@97⅝c.,) and May, regularly, to 97¼c., (having ranged from 96¾c.@97⅝c.,) and July to 94⅜c., (having ranged from 94¼c.@94⅝c.,) August to 91⅝c., and December to 94c., (having ranged from 93⅝c.@94c.,) and receipts, here, of 7,700 bushels, and export clearances hence, 8,120 bushels, (this by the steamship Circasia for Glasgow, of recent purchase,) and from near-by ports 5,750 bushels, (this from Philadelphia.)

CORN—Was more freely dealt in, and on a stronger basis; our options showing for the day an improvement of ¾c.@7c., and for near-by delivery a rise of ¼c.@2½c., with the close of firmness. Export takings liberal, favored by a sharp decline in ocean steamer freights.....Arrivals here to-day, 120,000 bushels, and clearances hence, 559,822 bushels, and from four Atlantic ports, 168,013 bushels.....Sales reported of about 2,040,000 bushels, (of which, on options, 1,584 bushels No. 2 and 88,000 bushels steamer Mixed, (and for prompt and special early delivery, about 296,000 bushels, about 212,000 bushels credited to shippers, and further important sales rumored, but unconfirmed, including No. 2, in elevator, at 44c.@44½c., and delivered at 44½c., latest at 44¾c.; do., old crop, in store, 56,000 bushels, at 44½c.@45c.; No. 2 Corn for March, at 44c.@44½c., latest at 44¾c.; do., April, 43¾c.@44c., latest at 44c.; do., May, 43⅞c.@44⅛c., (against 43⅜c.@43 15-16c. yesterday,) latest at 44⅜c.; do., June, at 43⅞c.@44⅛c., latest at 44⅜c.; steam Mixed, in elevator, at 43¼c.@43⅝c., latest at 43⅝c., and delivered at 44c.@44½c., latest at 44⅝c.; do., March option, at 42¾c.@43c., latest at 43c.; do. special March, delivered, at 44c.; do., April option, at 42½c.@42⅝c., latest at 42⅝c.; do., May, at 41⅞c.; do., delivered, at 43¼c.; do., March, in elevator, at 41½c.@41⅝c., and delivered in March at 43c.; No. 3 Corn, in elevator and afloat, at 42¼c.@42½c.; No. 2 white, in elevator, at 44½c., and steamer White, at 44c.; steamer Yellow, in elevator, at 44c., and ungraded Mixed and Yellow and White, to arrive and here, at 41c.@45c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Varied slightly as to private business, closing steady.....Arrivals here to-day, 28,000 bushels, and clearances hence unimportant.....Sales reported here of 365,000 bushels, of which on options 15,000 bushels No. 2 White, and 185,000 bushels No. 2 Oats, and for prompt delivery 83,000 bushels, including No. 2 White, in s ore and elevator, at 32½c.@33c.; do., March options, at 32⅜c.; do., April, at 33c.; No. 3 White, in store and elevator, at 29¾c.@29⅞c.; No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 30⅞c.@31¼c.; do., March, at 30¾c.@31c., latest at 31c.; do., April, at 31c.@31⅛c., latest at 31½c.; do., May, at 31⅜c.@31¾c.; do., June, at 31⅞c.; rejected at 30c.; ungraded White at 33c.@34c., and ungraded Mixed at 29c.@33c.

BARLEY—Sold to the extent of 15,000 bushels ungraded Canada on private terms, quoted steady but dull.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, No. 1, is worth 85c. ₱ 100 lb.; No. 2, 75c.@80c.; No. 3, 65c.@75c.; Hay, Clover, 55c.@60c.; Clover mixed, 60c.@70c. Hay, shipping, 55c.@70c.; Hay, salt, 50c.@55c.; Long Rye Straw, 80c.@85c.; Short Rye Straw, 50c.@65c.; Oat Straw, 50c.@60c.; Wheat Straw, 45c.@50c.

MILK—The market is steady and no surplus Milk is coming in.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in reduced stock and firmer, though inactive; quoted at $1 15@$1 17½ for common to good Strained....Tar steady at $1 70, and nominal at 51½c. and wanted. (50 bbls. sold.)

PETROLEUM—Certificates of Crude Petroleum again declined for the day here 2c., on a slow movement, closing easy.....Opening prices (as reported by the Consolidated Exchange,) 91¾, and range for the day 90⅞@91¾, closing at 90⅞ bid, (against 91¾ yesterday.).....Sales to-day at the Exchange, 543,000 bbls., (against 987,000 bbls. yesterday).....Refined Petroleum, in bbls., quiet; quoted here at 7.15, (in cases at 9.15,) and at Philadelphia and Baltimore, in bbls., at 7.05....Crude Petroleum, in bbls., (Parker's,) at 7.25....Naphtha, in bbls., at 7.75.

PROVISIONS—Hog products were in fair demand and generally higher, (in sympathy with the buoyancy at the West).....PORK was in good request at advanced figures; 800 bbls. sold at $13@$13 50 for new and $12 50@$12 75 for old.....Dressed Hogs moderately active, but again easier, with city at 5¾c.@6 9-16c. and 6¾c., as to weights.....Arrivals at interior points, 3,365 head.....CUT-MEATS had a fair sale at unchanged prices, with Pickled Bellies, 16-lb. at 6¼c., 18-lb. at 6¼c., 12-lb. at 5¾c.@7c., and 10-lb. at 8c., (35,000 lb. reported Pickled,) and Pickled Shoulders at 5¾c., and other kinds as before.....Western Steam LARD ruled higher, on all freer export call for early delivery, closing at $7 37½@$7 40, (2,200 tcs. sold at $7 29 @$7 35.).....And in the option line Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of 5,750 tcs., including 250 tcs. for March at $7 32, closing at $7 35, (against $7 30 yesterday;) 250 tcs. for April at $7 35, 2,000 tcs. for May at $7 33@$7 40, closing at $7 37, (against $7 30 yesterday;) 2,000 tcs. for June at $7 34@$7 40, closing at $7 38, (against $7 33 yesterday;) 250 tcs. for August at $7 42, and 1,000 tcs. for September at $7 42@$7 44, closing at $7 44, (against $7 38 yesterday.).....And of City Steam Lard 150 tcs. sold at $6 90.....Refined Lard, for the Continent, quoted at $7 40@$7 65, as to brand, and Refined Lard to Arabia at $8 25.....BEEF in moderate request and barely steady; 400 tcs. City Extra India Mess recently sold at $14@$15.....BEEF HAMS higher; quoted here at $13@$13 50, and at Chicago at $13 (150 bbls. sold).....BUTTER is more demand and firmer, with best Creameries at 30c. @ 30c.; best State Dairy, new, as to pkg., at 28c.@ 28c., and old do. at 22c.@24c.; fair to choice new Western Dairy at 15c.@20c.; fine to fancy imitation Creameries, new, at 17c.@23c.; prime to fancy new Western Factory at 18c.@21c., and prime old do. at 18c.@18¾c.; fancy to choice new Eastern Factory at 21c.@21½c., (odd lots of very fancy a shade higher;) fair to good no. at 18¾c.@21c.; good to fine Ohio Flats at 19c.@19½c.; medium to light Skims at 8c.@9¾c.; full Skims at 1c.@4c.....Ecos higher and selling more freely, with best domestic, fresh, up to 14c.@15c.@16c.....Prime city TALLOW quoted at the close at 4¾c., (175,000 lb. sold.).....City LARD STEARINE quoted at 7¾c.....OLEOMARGARINE STEARINE at 6¾c. (50 bbds. sold.).....OILS held steady on a moderate inquiry. Of Cotton-seed Oil 100 bbls. Crude sold on private terms; 80 bbls. Summer Yellow, parts at 24c., and 500 bbls. White on private terms, quoted at 33c.

SUGAR—Raw again advanced and wanted, with fair Refining Muscovado quoted at 5c., and Centrifugals, 96° test, at 5¾c., sales reported of 15,000 bags Centrifugals, 96° test, at 5¾c., and 46,387 bags Hollo, ex ship, at 4¾c.....Refined held steadily and in rather more favor.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited increased animation, chiefly in the line of contracts by the regular steam packets, and mostly for ports in Great Britain, but renewed depression in rates—on room for Grain a sharp decline; while on Cotton charter on the moderate offerings owners and agents were confident in their views, though the inquiry was not especially urgent from any source.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—LAWRENCE, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM—VAN BRUNT, P. J., BRADY AND BARTLETT, JJ.—Nos. 32, 66, 43, 49, 52, 53.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—ANDREWS, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 1194, 1196, 1194, 1200, 1145, 1217, 1219, 1220, 1226, 1231, 1233, 1376, 1377, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1378, 1379, 1574, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 1146, 670, 1074, 1128, 1279, 1286, 56, 1289, 1301, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1313, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1326, 1333, 1334, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—INGRAHAM, J.—Nos. 2591, 2587, 2590, 2592, 2622, 2644, 2633, 2506, 2598, 2434, 1835, 2632, 2318, 2530, 2463, 4746, 1859, 2267, 5025, 979, 4801, 2590, 2643.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—O'BRIEN, J.—Nos. 2182, 4505, 618, 2669, 1944, 2082, 2301, 1571, 3088, 3089, 3091, 3092, 3074, 3076, 3084, 5028, 679, 1029, 4637, 4473, 2804, 2873, 864, 1026, 3077.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—BRACH, J.—Nos. 3924, 4550, 2668, 2781, 2962, 2664, 2672, 2934, 2971, 2977, 2978, 2677, 2610, 2950, 3023, 3028, 3035, 2804, 2929, 4202.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—BARRETT, J.—Nos. 1064, 2845, 2916, 2710, 2044, 2428, 2763, 2660, 2783, 2829, 2781, 2841¼, 4822, 2910, 2917, 2914, 2767, 2762, 968, 2713, 2714, 2722, 2748, 2681, 2682.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—O'GORMAN, J.—Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM—SEDGWICK, C. J.—Case on. No. 305. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 1071, 1056, 1155, 864, 1298, 787, 1317.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—FERDINAND, J.—Nos. 770, 1283, 1278, 1127, 1124, 1205, 608, 1251.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 1210, 1126, 1199, 1284, 652, 1231, 607.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 507, contested will of John F. Ellers, at 2 P. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of Franklin Satterthwaite, G. F. Van Vechten, E. McI. Bond, Henry Herrman and, M. H. Gillett, at 10 A. M.; Joseph Nesbit, John Cann, Samuel Cardwell, and M. M. Y. B. Cisneros, at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—ALLEN, J.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM—LARREMORE, C. J., DALY AND VAN HOESEN, JJ.—Nos. 18, 24, 25, 29.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Nos. 812, 733, 883, 369, 1087, 1088, 1106, 818, 953, 916.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—NEHRBAS, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—MCGOWN, J.—Nos. 3027, 1187, 440, 1295, 671, 2828, 26, 411, 157, 1385, 660½, 686, 688, 689.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—BROWNE, J.—Nos. 18, 550, 3358, 393, 2770, 694, 19, 1755, 554, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—EHRLICH, J.—Nos. 583, 3218, 3,181, 519, 1737, 452, 599, 1714, 597, 189, 432, 1885, 516, 229, 690.

FINANCIAL.

Syracuse Brewing AND Malting Company

Twenty-Year Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK,

Issued for the purpose of carrying out the purchase of the ale and lager beer properties of the Green-way, Hall, Morris, National, Germania, and Crystal Springs Companies, and Thos. Ryan, Moore, Quinn & Co., and Geo. Zett of Syracuse, N. Y.

CAPITAL STOCK, $2,000,000.

DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

10,000 shares, of $100 each, 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, 4 per cent. payable semi-annually.

10,000 shares, of $100 each, common stock.

$1,000,000 1st mortgage 6 per cent. 20-year gold bonds, interest payable semi-annually.

Of the foregoing, $1,200,000, in equal proportions, have been taken by private subscription.

MESSRS. E. S. CHAPIN & CO., NO. 4 EXCHANGE COURT, NEW-YORK CITY, ARE AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS AT PAR FOR EITHER CLASS OF THE REMAINDER, AS FOLLOWS:

$600,000 1st mortgage gold bonds:

$600,000 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock;

$600,000 common stock.

The three grades of securities cannot fail to recommend themselves to all investors.

Subscription books will open on Wednesday, Feb. 27, and close at noon on Saturday, March 9, unless the full amount is taken at an earlier date. Subscriptions must be made on forms which will be furnished to applicants. Ten per cent. of the amount of each subscription must be deposited when application is made, and the remainder on or before March 15, 1889. The right is reserved to refuse any application. Should the full amount applied for not be allotted the surplus paid on first deposit will be refunded, or applied toward the sum due on allotment. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. We reserve the privilege of canceling any allotment on which the balance due shall remain unpaid for more than ten days after notice of such allotment has been mailed to the address of the subscriber.

While it may not be generally known, it is a fact that English breweries are mostly owned by stock companies, their shares listed on the London Stock Exchange and held at high premiums, and the tremendous overcapitalization for each sum due on allotment. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. We reserve the privilege of canceling any allotment on which the balance due shall remain unpaid for more than ten days after notice of such allotment has been mailed to the address of the subscriber.

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The American breweries of H. Clausen & Son and Piel Bros. & Nay, floated in London last August under the name of the New-York Breweries Company, Limited, were largely oversubscribed, and the ordinary or common stock sold then at par, now commands a premium of 60 per cent. and pays 15 per cent. dividends.

PROSPECTUS.

The Syracuse Brewing and Malting Company was organized to purchase and operate the establishments above named, which comprise all of the brewing interests in the city of Syracuse excepting that of William Kearney's, which has an output of only about 17,000 barrels of ale per annum. The Brewing and Malting Company will be managed by the same experienced men who have conducted the principal brewing operations in Syracuse for years.

The purchase includes the real and personal property, good will, and materials of every kind and description belonging to the various concerns already mentioned.

The real estate, which, with the fixtures, has an actual value of over $1,500,000, embraces some of the most valuable sites in Syracuse.

Situated as it is in the centre of an agricultural country, well adapted to the growth of barley and hops, the advantages which Syracuse possesses for a business of the character conducted by this company cannot be overestimated.

The plants in all the different breweries are modern and in perfect working order and working thoroughly and satisfactorily at this time. Three of the breweries were built in 1888. The expenditure of $50,000 on enlarging the present capacity would enable the company to brew 500,000 barrels annually.

Mr. Geo. H. Church of No. 45 William-st., New-York, and Messrs. Julien, Brooks & Donnelly of No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, employed by E. S. Chapin & Co. to make a thorough examination of these breweries and report the annual average net profits of each for the years 1886, 1887, and 1888, after writing off a fair amount for depreciation and for wear and tear, and also estimating the probable sum that could be saved each year under this company's management, certify that the annual net profit for said years, basing the earnings of the new breweries upon their output for the actual period they had been in operation was.....$192,000

Conservative estimate of savings.....80,000

Net to company.....$272,000

Applying this sum of net earnings as follows:

To payment of interest on 1st mortgage bonds.....$80,000

To payment of 8 per cent interest on preferred stock.....80,000—140,000

Leaves a balance of.....$132,000

This balance is equal to 13 2-10 per cent. applicable to dividends upon the common stock.

The profits of the company find a market in 225 towns within a radius of 100 miles from Syracuse, having together a population of more than a million people and where the names of Greenway and Raeerle have been household words for 40 years.

Application will be made to list all classes of the securities at the New-York Stock Exchange.

E. S. CHAPIN & CO.,

NO. 4 EXCHANGE COURT.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMP'Y,

NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS:

Francis Ormond French, New-York.
R. J. Cross, N. Y. H. W. Cannon, N. Y.
H. L. Higginson, Boston. John R. Ford, N. Y.
August Belmont, Jr., N. Y. T. J. Coolidge, Jr., Boston.
E. D. Randolph, N. Y. James O. Sheldon, N. Y.
C. F. Livermore, N. Y. A. — Rosenbaum, N. Y.
C. C. Baldwin, N. Y. Samuel R. Shipley, Phila.
Charles F. Tag, N. Y. R. T. Wilson, N. Y.
Henry Field, Chicago. John I. Waterbury, N. Y.

F. O. French, President. J. I. Waterbury, V-Pres.
C. W. Haskins, Secretary. A. T. French, Treasurer.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, EXECUTES TRUSTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT.

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, ROOM 33 DREXEL BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1889.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DESIGNATED, by lot, the following: 110, 1812, 2316, 1434, 272, 2726, 374, 1813, 2040, 3176, 138, 2991, 1752, 322, 1424, 2344, 2276, 387, 2779, 3231, 1776, 73, 3121, 337, 1350, 2142, 1880, 3292, 2424, 65, 1839, 2402, 1961, 463, 2055, 3067, 2023, 1391, 2670, 1020, 395 as the numbers of the forty-one bonds issued under the trust deed of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the sinking fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS & CO.,

BANKERS,
49 WALL-STREET,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

15 PER CENT. NET ANNUAL INCOME.—$50,000 wanted, in amounts of $5,000 and upward, to join investor contributing $50,000 in erecting fine office building. For particulars address P. T., Box 208 City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO. GENERAL MORTGAGE.

This is to certify that 156 General Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., numbered as follows, viz.:

86	10888	13940	17068
114	11022	14074	17146
7717	11100	14152	17224
7795	11178	14230	17302
7873	11256	14308	17380
7951	11334	14386	17458
8032	11412	14464	17536
8110	11490	14542	17614
8188	11568	14620	17692
8266	11646	14698	17770
8344	11724	14776	17848
8422	11802	14854	17926
8500	11880	14932	17986
8578	11958	15063	18060
8734	12058	15141	18138
8812	12136	15219	18216
8968	12214	15297	18294
9096	12292	15375	18372
9174	12370	15453	18450
9330	12448	15531	18528
9408	12526	15609	18606
9486	12604	15687	18684
9564	12682	15765	18762
9642	12760	15843	18840
9720	12838	15921	18928
9798	12916	15999	18960
9876	12994	16017	18032
9954	13004	16095	19170
10066	13082	16173	19188
10144	13160	16251	19268
10242	13238	16329	19344
10320	13316	16407	19422
10398	13394	16485	19500
10476	13472	16563	19578
10554	13550	16641	19656
10632	13628	16719	19734
10710	13706	16797	19812
10788	13784	16875	19890
10868	13862	16953	19968

Have this day, Monday, March 4, 1889, at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York, Trustee, been designated for redemption at 10 per centum premium, on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1889, on presentation and surrender thereof, with all unmatured coupons of the same, at the office of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 80 and 52 Exchange-place, in the city of New-York.

Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1, 1889.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice-President.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
By EX NORTON, President.

WE OFFER AND RECOMMEND AS A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

$40,000 City of Erie, Pa., 4 Per Cent. 10-20 Year Refunding Bonds.

STATISTICS.

ASSESSED VALUATION	$13,432,000
TOTAL DEBT	$1,079,200
WATER BONDS	633,000
NET DEBT	$446,260
POPULATION	37,000

These bonds are a legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

PRICE AND SPECIAL CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.

COFFIN & STANTON, BANKERS,

80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY.
CHICAGO, March 4, 1889.

At a special meeting of the stockholders, held this day, it was voted to increase the capital stock to twenty-five millions of dollars, which the Board of Directors were empowered to issue at their discretion.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held subsequently, directed the issuance of the additional stock authorised by the stockholders, and provided:

That stockholders of record on March 16, 1889, shall have the option, which they may exercise until April 1, 1889, to subscribe for such stock at par to an extent not exceeding one-fourth of their holdings of record on March 16, 1889; and

That payment for such stock shall be made on or before April 4, 1889, at which time full-paid certificates will be issued for each payment, excluding fractional shares.

Blank forms of subscription and all information relating thereto may be obtained at

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., New-York,
NEW-ENGLAND TRUST CO., Boston,
THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, Chicago.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE SHARON RAILWAY.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SHARON RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the bonds of the Sharon Railway and the accrued interest thereon will be paid on the 1st day of May, 1889, at the office of the company in the First National Bank, in Sharon, Penn., or, at the option of the bondholders, at the office of

Messrs. Coffin & Stanton, in New-York City;

this notice being given pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage under which said bonds were issued. JNO. H. DYNES,
Secretary of the Sharon Railway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1889.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid at the office of the company, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., in this city, on and after FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1889. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business TO-DAY until the opening of BANKS TUESDAY, MARCH 16. By order of the Board of Managers.

JAMES C. HART, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1889.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS per cent. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on April 1 next. March 25. Transfer books will close on Monday, March 11, and reopen on Tuesday, March 26.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, 1 NEW-YORK, March 5, 1889.

105TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders of record, on and after March 8.

ERNEST L. OPPENHEIM, Treasurer.

MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Grand River Coal and Coke Company will be held at the office of the company at number fifty-four (54) Wall-street, New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1889, at 11 o'clock A.M., to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company to two million ($2,000,000) dollars; also to mortgage the property of the company.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1889.

J. B. WHEELER,
C. G. RAMSAY,
G. C. ALLEN,
SAMUEL S. SARLE,
A majority of the Trustees.

HARBOR LINES OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that, beginning March 19, 1889, the Board of U. S. Engineers, organized under the provisions of the act of Congress of Aug. 11, 1888, to fix the harbor lines of the harbor of New-York and adjacent waters, will hold public meetings on the third Tuesday of each month at 11 o'clock A. M. Persons having business to bring before the board can do so at such times. Prior to May 19 no meetings will be held in the Army Building, 33 West Houston-st., and subsequently in the New Army Building, corner of Pearl and Whitehall sts. HENRY L. ABBOT, Colonel of Engineers, President of the Board.

MARSHALL CONSOLIDATED COAL MINING CO.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Marshall Consolidated Coal Mining Company will be held at the office of the company in Denver, Col., on April 2.

Transfer books will close on Saturday, March 9, and reopen on Wednesday, April 10.

R. H. BURRIDGE, Treasurer.

THE TURF.

GUTTENBERG RACES.

Racing every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, rain or shine. First race at 1:30 P. M. sharp. Cars direct to track from Hoboken ferries.

S. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL MFG.Co BALTIMORE

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR

OF AMERICA.

DR. GUILLIE'S Elixir & Pills

The Best of Anti-Bilious Remedies

used with the greatest success for the last 60 YEARS in curing Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful Digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, Dysenteries.

The genuine Dr. GUILLIE'S ELIXIR and PILLS bear the signature PAUL GAGE, M. D., 9 rue de Grenelle, Paris.

Agents: FOUGERA & CO., New-York.
Sold by all chemists.

AUCTION SALES.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.'S COMBINATION SALE OF CALIFORNIA TROTTING STOCK by auction,

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 7 and 8, 1889, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, at THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING, 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York, (office, 107 John-st.)

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889.

The consignments of Mr. L. J. Rose, Los Angeles, Cal., chiefly the get of Stamboul, 2:12¾, and Alcazar, 2:20½; that of Mr. H. Scott, Santa Clara, Cal.—a stallion by Sultan—and that of Mr. C. A. Durfee, Los Angeles, Cal., including the stallion Del Sur, 2:24; several of his get and some daughters of A. W. Richmond, will be sold on this day in the order named.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1889.

The consignment of Mr. Hancock M. Johnson, East Los Angeles, Cal., consisting of the get of Stamboul, A. W. Richmond, Judge Salisbury, Monroe Chief, 2:18¼, &c., and two fashionably-bred thoroughbred 2-year-olds; the consignment of Mr. G. Valensin, Pleasanton, Cal., principally the get of Sidney, 2:19½, and Antevola, 2:19½, and that of Mr. Wm. Corbitt, San Mateo, Cal., composed of the get of Wilkes, 2:18¼, and Le Grande, trial 2:24, will be sold on this day in the order named.

The horses may now be seen at place of sale, where there will be shown on a ¼-mile track under cover. For catalogues address

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers,
107 John-st., New-York.

NEWSPAPERS.

DAILY TRAVELLER and HOTEL RECORD,

ISSUED EVERY AFTERNOON,

contains a complete and accurate list of all HOTEL ARRIVALS

for the 24 hours ending at noon of the day of publication; also a complete and comprehensive

GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY.

The only daily paper published in New-York devoted exclusively to STRANGERS, COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS, and BUSINESS MEN. Sold at hotel and street news stands.

Five cents a copy. Subscription price, delivered by carrier, $12 a year.

Publication Office, 21 Park-row, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family: French, English, and American cooking; can take entire charge and do marketing; serves meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies and desserts, and entrées; best city reference. Call at 47 East 19th-st., basement door.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as good cook and laundress; good bread and biscuit maker; city or country; excellent reference; steady place preferred; moderate wages. Call at 104 7th-av., rear.

COOK.—First-class; by competent young woman; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking; take entire charge; best city reference. Address Miss F. D., Box 869 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By reliable young woman, thoroughly competent, as cook in private family; don't object to apartment house or to going out of town; good reference. Address E. D., Box 880 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook; assist with washing; in private family; three years' city reference. Address M. F., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; take

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, March 6:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the five-story brick factory, with plot of land 50.9 by 49, 380 and 382 Water-st., northeast corner of Oliver-st., for $28,200, to Thomas F. Manger; four-story brick building, with plot of land 71.1 by 117, 313 to 317 Cherry-st., running through to (558 to 562) Water-st., 24 feet west of Clinton-st., sold for $50,000, to J. M. Scully; three-story brick building, with lot 22 by 75, 134 Sullivan-st., west side, 78 feet north of Prince-st., sold for $11,600, to C. A. Goepel; three-story brick and frame dwelling, with lot 22.3 by 71, 501 Greenwich-st., east side, 133.1 feet south of Spring-st., sold for $10,000, to Pauline Hoym; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 22.3 by 97, 130 Waverley-place, south side, 220.9 feet west of 8th-av., sold for $14,100, to James Cunningham; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 17 by 100.5, 44 West 71st-st., south side, 320 feet west of 8th-av., sold for $29,250, to C. W. Auld; four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, 429 East 76th-st., 75 feet west of Pleasant-av., for $11,500, to D. Fry, and three-story brick and frame house, with lot 18 by 100.11, 247 East 124th-st., north side, 300 feet west of 2d-av., for $21,250, to Henry Grunstadt. The sale of building, with lot, 165 Hudson-st., corner of Laight-st., and buildings, with lots, 48 and 48½ Laight-st., was withdrawn.

John F. & Smyth sold at public auction the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 23 by 90.10, 225 East 6th-st., north side, west of 2d-av., for $15,000, to M. Knox, and two lots, each 25 by 100, on East 17th-st., south side, 50 feet east of Sherman-av., sold for $1,550, to Frederick A. Cain.

James C. Lalor & Co. sold at public auction the four story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18 9 by 102.2, 147 East 92d-st., north side, 53.9 feet east of Lexington-av., for $20,000, to Theodore Ware.

Smyth & Ryan, under a foreclosure decree, Rollin M. Morgan, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 19 by 102.2, 257 West 73d-st., north side, 174 feet east of West End-av., for $25,000, to Jacob A. Lawson, plaintiff.

Lespinasse & Friedman, under a foreclosure decree, Robert S. Bussing, Jr., Referee, sold the five-story building, with lot 25 by 100, on 9th-av., northwest corner of 99th-st., for $45,000, to W. M. Irvine.

D. F. Ingraham & Co., under a similar order, Nathaniel Cox, Esq., Referee, sold a one-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.10, on East 110th-st., south side, 170 feet east of 1st-av., for $2,300, to J. H. Butler.

J. Thomas Stearns, under a foreclosure decree, J. W. Greene, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 23.6 by 69.8 by 25 by 59.2 by 10.4, on St. Ann's-av., northeast corner of 149th-st., for $3,750, to M. Geremann.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 6.

47th-st., n. s., 154.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19.11x 77.2x29.5x98.9; William Brill to Morris Isaacs..... $10,750

93d-st., 372 West; Eleanor Burling to A. E. Benson..... 16,500

120th-st., 104 West; Robert R. Pero and wife to Thomas E. Delano..... 19,400

Hoffman-st., e. s., 101 ft. 4½ in. s. of 153d-st., 434, map of S. Cambreling, Fordham, —x—; George E. Anderson to Wight & Co..... 1

Norfolk-st., 60 and 60½; Max Cohen and wife to Joseph Cohen..... 19,000

128th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11; Alfred H. Smith and another, Executors of Bezaleel F. Smith, to Simon J. Barkley..... 19,150

Montgomery-st., s. e. cor. of Monroe-st., 98.6x93.4x97.5x93.4; Howard Conkling to Jacob Miller and another..... 50,000

122d-st., 247 West; Agnes A. and John L. McCabe to Nathan Nathan..... 1

85th-st., 60 West; George C. and Thomas C. Edgar and wife to Estelle Putzel..... 32,500

Essex-st., 139 to 145; George Bechtel and wife and Catherine Bahrs to Louis Lese..... 75,000

85th-st., 58 West; George C. and Thomas C. Edgar and wife to Mary A. Fleming and Marie L. Moore..... 32,500

41st-st., s. w. cor. 9th-av., 249 ft. se. of Hermitage Tract, 25x99.9; Annie and Solomon Berek and others to Fanny Charig..... 1

Prospect-av., n. w. corner of 175th-st., 100x 100; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, Referee, to Edward E. McBurney..... 2,975

Prospect-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 175th-st., 75x100; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, Referee, to Henry J. Baack..... 1,922

175th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Prospect-av., 175x100 to avenue x25x200x200 to street x100; same to John Cetter..... 7,502

Boulevard, 11th-av., s. e. corn-r of 125th-st., 176.9; Sylvanus T. Cannon, Referee, to Harriet L. Stilwell..... 36,000

Boulevard, n. w. corner of 122d-st., 15.3x— to Bloomingdale road x— to street x 149.3; same to same..... 5,900

Mangin-st., 17 and 19; John Neely and wife to Francis Caragher..... 10,000

6th-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 55th-st., 75.11x 73.4x75x73.5; Charles T. Barney and wife to Matilda W. White..... 93,000

124th-st., n. s., 242 10 ft. e. of 6th-av., 54.8x 100.11; John A. Seaman to Mary Ann Seaman..... 1

6th-av., 50x50; Henry C. Rayner to Edwin F. Rayner..... 1

Northern-terrace, n. s., 416 8 ft. w. of Riverdale-av., 22x200; James Harden to William E. Horn..... 64

159th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, 150x99.11; Frederick B. Van Vorst, Referee to E. S. Coffin..... 30,000

151st-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18x100; Jared W. Bell to George Lane..... 9,500

Walnut-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100; Ludwig T. J. Obermeyer and wife to George A. Lock and wife..... 1

Walnut-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100; Same to Benjamin Kerr..... 750

Irregular lot in 24th Ward, adjoining lands of parties to deed and Maria L. Travers, contains 4,832 square feet; Charles B. Fosdick and wife to New-York and Harlem Railroad Company..... 1

Madison-st., n. s., lot 390, map of H. Rutgers, 25x100; also n. e. Madison-st., lot 24, map of H. Rutgers, 33.10x100; Joseph Kahn and wife to Harris B. Greenberg..... 37,000

Washington-st., w. s., part lot 113, map of Belmont Village, 50x100; John A. Bromley to Elizabeth Bromley..... 1

153d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x 98.11; Francis W. Seagris, Jr., to Mary E. Harris..... 50,000

85th-st., n. s., 160.7 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x 102.2; Patrick J. Travis to John D. Crimmins..... 1

42d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 17.3x98.9; David McClenahan to Isaac Haft..... 14,500

84th-st., s. s., 89 ft. e. of Avenue B, 21x102.2; Louis and John Brandt and wives to Bridget Casey..... 15,000

133d-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x 99.11; Hooper C. Van Vorst, Referee, to James A. Smith..... 8,000

Lexington-av., e. s., 17.7 ft. n. of 105th-st., 16.8x85; John H. N. Winter and wife to Dennis Delany..... 11,500

Willis-av., n. w. corner of 132d-st., 150x106.8 x50x125.10x50x100 to street x281.8; James C. Brown and wife to Suburban Rapid Transit Company..... 1

Same property; Executors of J. Brown to same..... 45,000

Chrystie-st., 194, 18.9x100; Addison Thomas and wife to W. S. Kane..... 1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A MOST SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT FULL-size elegantly-finished and magnificently-furnished four-story high-stoop brownstone house, 65th-st., just east of 5th-av. and Central Park; for sale; complete; reasonably.

Also,
26 East 78th-st., (same owner,) four-story medium-size dwelling. To effect an immediate sale reduced to $28,000. Keys, permits, &c., from
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway and 668 5th-av.

A.—SPECIAL!!!
An elegant FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE
for sale on VERY EASY TERMS.
No. 813 FIFTH-AVENUE,
between 62D and 63D STREETS,
FOUR STORIES WITH EXTENSION;
LOT EXTRA DEPTH;
SUPERBLY DECORATED.
Plumbing new; all in perfect order. POSSESSION.
Permits of
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 BROADWAY.

LOTS.—IN THAT LIMITED SECTION bounded by the Broadway Boulevard and Riverside Park, within the immediate vicinity of the recent purchase of the Messrs. Goelet, Astors, C. P. Huntington, and others, at only $5,750 each; are positive to rapidly advance. Terms to suit. JAY SMITH, No. 171 Broadway.

BARGAINS.—PRIVATE HOUSES, WEST side, $50,000 to $35,000, three stories, brownstone, 18x55x100, cabinet trim, 90th-st., near Park, $21,000; three-story Queen Anne, $11,000.
STEVENS, 9th-av. and 93d-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR, corner 4th and Cornelia-sts., 40x100; No. 21 West 13th-st., brownstone dwelling, 133 East 111th-st. S. EDDY & CO., 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—CHOICE investment properties in all parts of the city. Builders. Eligible lots with liberal loans. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

A BARGAIN TO QUICK PURCHASER.—A Four-story house; high stoop; 20 feet; near 5th-av.; $20,000. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th-st.

BARGAIN.—32D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.; FOUR-story high-stoop dwelling, 22x60x100; only $38,000. WILLIAM E. ROOME, 410 6th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, FIVE minutes from the bridge, a three-story and extension brick house; perfect order; good plumbing; polished oak floors; 15 rooms. Address F. N., Box 102 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 129 GLENWOOD-AV., EAST Orange, N. J.; lot 100x450 feet, with fruit and shade trees and hedges; house three-story basement and cellar; in first-class condition, with all modern improvements; 10 rooms on first floor, on the second and third floors there are nine bedrooms, with bathroom; laundry in basement; water closets, &c.; rear of lot stable, two stalls, carriage house, coachman's room. With electric bell connecting with the house, with water connections, &c. Apply to janitor on premises, or to JOSEPH SLEVIN, No. 32 Warren-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A LARGE modern country residence, desirable for Summer or Winter; in healthy location near river; 45 minutes from city by two railroads; 5 and 10 minutes from stations; every convenience; large rooms, halls, and closets; extensive grounds; fruit and shade trees; good water, ice house, stable, carriage, &c. Address the owner, H. Y. COFFEY, 22 Thomas-st.

COLONIAL COTTAGE, DEMAREST, N. J.—One hour out; one minute from depot; 10 rooms; all improvements. For sale on installment plan.
MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

SING SING.—COMMODIOUS HOUSE, OUT-buildings, and 100 acres; great bargain.
MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF BOWLES COLGATE AND JOHN O. HILLYER,
EXECUTORS OF FRANCES E. COLGATE,
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story, high-stoop stone-front house and lot
NO. 36 EAST 36TH-ST.
Also four-story, high-stoop stone-front house, with lot
NO. 11 WEST 50TH-ST.
For maps and terms apply to De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, Attys., No. 88 Nassau-st., or at the auctioneer's, No. 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
5 ELEGANT LOTS, SOUTHEAST CORNER
MADISON-AV. AND 93D-ST.
10 choice lots, southwest corner
PARK-AV. AND 94TH-ST.
2 lots, south side
1018T-ST., BET. 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
11 desirable lots, southwest corner
PARK-AV. AND 94TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
eight choice lots, southwest corner
10TH-AV. AND 157TH-ST.
two extensive lots, southeast corner
ST. NICHOLAS-AV. AND 162D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable four-story high-stoop brownstone-front house and lot,
NO. 38 EAST 74TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 37 EAST 29TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story brick store, with lot,
NO. 212 GREENWICH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story and basement brick tenement, with lot,
NO. 289 AVENUE C.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1889,
at 12 o'clock M., at the
Real Estate Exchange, 61 Liberty-st., New-York,
44 EAST 86TH-ST., close to Madison-av.,
desirable four-story brick dwelling, 20.5x75x100.5; perfect order; hard-wood finish on parlor floor. Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, 11 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

ATTRACTIVE NEW STYLISH HOUSES to let, unfurnished; ready for immediate occupancy.
1,336 LEXINGTON-AV.
146 EAST 89TH-ST.
148 EAST 89TH-ST.
All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect and decorated; advantageous terms from now to May 1 to desirable tenants securing now; permits unnecessary. Apply on premises.

$1,200 FOR 117 WEST 97TH-ST., four stories, 16x100; 45 West 92d-st., three-stories, 20x100, $1,000; others and flats; all prices, great variety.
STEVENS, 9th-av. and 93d-st.

TO LET—57TH-AV.; 711 AND 717 57TH-AV.; four-story English basement private dwellings, between 55th and 56th sts. Apply to FLOYD CLARKSON & SON, 39 Broadway.

HOUSES—UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

RYE.—LARGE SUMMER AND WINTER house, situated on high ground half way between Rye and Port Chester stations, New Haven Railroad; 40 minutes by express train to 42d-st.; 15 rooms; gas, steam, furnace, &c.; large barn and stable; gardener's house; four (4) acres; pasture, fruit trees, &c.; to let.
RICHARDS & SAUSE, 5½ Pine-st.

UNFURNISHED.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Seabright, and Rumson Road houses to let. Information and catalogues from BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

MARLBOROUGH ARMS, 57 WEST 10TH-st.—Fire-proof; furnished and unfurnished suites; steam heat; elevator. Janitor, or MACLAY & DAVIES, on premises.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, PARK-av., corner 62d-st.

This first-class, absolutely fire-proof apartment building will be ready for occupancy about May 1. For particulars apply to
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
at the buildings.

ST. NICHOLAS, NO. 39 EAST 18TH-ST. (near Broadway.)—Very desirable apartments, 8 light rooms, steam heat, elevator, &c.; rent, $1,000; also smaller flats at 332 and 334 East 17th-st., (near Stuyvesant-square;) rents, $35, $40, and $45. Apply to janitors.

"THE WALTON," 164 EAST 89TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $25 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

NO. 58 WEST 57TH-ST.—SHERWOOD Studio Building.—To rent from May 1 elegant suites of rooms suitable for artists or small families; rent moderate; elevator; steam heating; restaurant in building.

CLEVELAND,
126 TO 130 EAST 24TH-ST.
Large apartments all conveniences; from May 1; every room open to outside light and air; ample closets; owner resident; on view 11 to 3.

A.—DESIRABLE FLATS FOR SMALL FAM-ilies, 1 lea, 1,628 and 1,628 4th-av.; elegantly decorated; five rooms and bath; halls carpeted; rents very moderate. Apply to janitor or CROMBIE & McKEAN, 1,589 3d-av.; open evenings.

OWING TO A PARTY REMOVING TO HIS own house, just purchased, we have an elegant outside flat to let on fifth floor; Hampshire, 46 West 9th-st.; steam heat, elevator, &c.; rent low. E. A. CRUICKSHANK & CO., 175 Broadway.

THE WINCHESTER, 1,244 BROADWAY, studio 31st-st.—Six-room flat, first floor, fronting Broadway; business or dwelling; also three rooms and bath; moderate rents.

51 EAST 122D.—CORNER HOUSE AT Mount Morris Park, single flat to rent, 9 rooms, steam heat, servants' stairs, burglar alarm; decorations first-class.

1,475-1,477 LEXINGTON-AV.—LIGHT, well-ventilated apartments; halls heated. Janitor, MACLAY & DAVIES, 57 West 10th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

POTTER BUILDING,

CORNER PARK-ROW, BEEKMAN, AND NASSAU STS.

SINGLE AND CONNECTING OFFICES.
LARGE SECOND-STORY CORNER
OFFICE NOW OCCUPIED BY
"JUDGE."
APPLY AT ROOM 343.

FROM MAY 1 NEXT.—BUILDING, SOUTH-east corner of Houston and Greene sts., now occupied by the United States Government, 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years.
Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

LARGE LOFT, 256 PEARL-ST., NEAR Fulton.—About 70x79; windows on three sides; covers three buildings; no partitions; lights and floors left down town; low rent. Apply Room 5 60 Cedar.

OFFICES AND DESK ROOM FROM $150; handsome new building, corner Cortlandt and Washington. Apply on premises.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
On and after JANUARY 23, 1889.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:00, A. M., 6:30, (Dining Car,) and 8 P. M. daily. New-York and Chicago Limited—Parlor, Dining, Smoking, and sleeping Vestibuled Cars at 9 A. M. every day.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:20 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phenixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10:00 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:00 A. M., arrive Washington 4:00 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular at 8:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:30 and 9:00 A. M., 4:30 and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

12:20 P. M., week days, (through Parlor Car.) 1:00 and 2:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Bay Head Junction, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:20 and 5:00 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily, via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:00 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

8:20, 7:20, 8, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 3:30 and 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 8:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 3:00, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 12 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Bordentown.

Tickets offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st. as follows:

6:50 A. M. for Catasauqua and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Elmira.

11 A. M. for Cherry Ford and intermediate points.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. Pittston and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. & B. Junction.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points in connection with Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons. Train leaving at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect at all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:45 P. M. for Coplay and intermediate points.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.
GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE 235 BROADWAY

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *8:00, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *6:00, †8:15 P. M.; Toronto, †9:55 A. M., †6:00, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada Express, *6:00 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *6:00, *8:15 P. M., (and at 11:30 A. M. for Utica only;) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, at 11:30 A. M., at 4:00, *6:00, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, 8:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 1:45, *6:25 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Chicago, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 11:20 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Robbins, West Shore station, at 11:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 750 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 261, 363, and 1,244 Broadway, 154 Bowery, 12 Park-place, and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. E. B. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Express trains leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:

9 A. M., (8:30 A. M. on Sundays.) Day Express, buffet drawing room coaches to Buffalo.

10:30 A. M. week days, Delaware Valley Express, Parlor Car to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, and Hornellsville.

5 P. M., daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

5:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.
W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMAR, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, 9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, *6, 7:02, 8:02, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:02, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:05, 4:30, 4:32, 5:02, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:07, 6:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table.
*Express. †Local express.

RAILROADS.

Central R. R. of New-Jersey.

NEW ROUTE

TO

PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE,
WASHINGTON,
AND THE WEST.

Shortest and Quickest Route.

Via CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD, AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE OF MARCH 10, 1889.

Leave New-York station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st., N. R., for PHILADELPHIA—At 4:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 6:30, 12:00 P. M.

For BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON—At 8:30, 11:00 A. M., (daily except Sundays,) 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.

Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., ow-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

DRAWING ROOM AND SLEEPING CARS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF JAN. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7:00 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:30 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

6 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 5:10 P. M.; Sundays, 4:00, 9:00 A. M. for West Bank, Long Branch, (Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, except Sunday,) Point Pleasant.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, &c.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Vineland, Bridgeton.

4:30, 6:00, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9 A. M. for Perth Amboy.

For LAKEWOOD at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 4:30 P. M. (Parlor cars at 2:30 and 4:30.)

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., (2:30 P. M., through express with parlor cars.)

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey and Philadelphia and Reading R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R., at 4, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:15, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS at 9 A. M., 5:30, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 4 A. M., 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and Parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn. New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

GREAT FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
On and after FEB. 3 trains leave
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
Largest and finest passenger station in America.

*8:30 A. M., Special Fast Mail, Mohawk Express, Drawing Room Cars New-York to Albany and Albany to Montreal, via D. and H. R. R.; also East Albany to St. Albans, via Central Vermont Line.

*9:00 A. M., FAST EXPRESS TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TIBULED CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arrives at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 A. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with Pullman for Columbus and Cincinnati.

†10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Drawing room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester.

†11:30 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Drawing room cars to Troy.

3:30 P. M., Albany, Troy, and Utica special, with drawing room cars to Troy and Utica.

*3:55 P. M., accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects with Boat for Catskill, Athens, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad.

*6 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with vestibuled and steam-heated sleeping and dining cars.

*6:30 P. M., Montreal and Canandaigua Express. Sleeping cars New-York to Montreal, Ogdensburg, and via St. Albans, daily; and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday. Sunday train does not run west of Albany.

*9 P. M., special mail limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10:00 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Watertown, via Utica, daily except Saturday; also to Canandaigua on Sunday only.

12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for Lake George.

Tickets and space in drawing room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 62 West 125th-st., and 125th-st. Station, New-York; 333 Washington and 730 Fulton sts., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

†Run daily; others daily except Sunday. ‡Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

H. TOUCEY, E. J. RICHARDS,
General Superintendent. Ass't Gen. Pass'r Agent.

SHORE LINE—ALL-RAIL ROUTE.—FOR Boston, Providence, Newport, and the East. Express trains leave Grand Central Station for Providence and Boston at 10 A. M., 1 P. M.; limited express at 5 P. M., (dining car,) night express at 11:30 P. M. daily; for Newport at 5 P. M. and 1 P. M. Palace Parlor Cars or Sleeping Cars on all express trains.

STEAMBOATS.

NORWICH LINE

Favorite inside route. Fares reduced: To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2 50. Corresponding reduction to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40, North River, foot of Watts-st., (next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, at office on pier, and on steamers. Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. G. W. BRADY, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 5:00 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston,

CLERK WOLTMAN'S PROFITS

STANDS WERE SECURED AND HE GOT "PRESENTS."

SOMETIMES THEY CAME FREELY AND SOMETIMES HE ASKED FOR THEM—HOW THE FIGURES RANGED.

A sadder man—one more completely filled with disgust at deception practiced on him—than Controller Myers cannot be found in New-York. He is at last convinced that there was rascality committed by men to whom he intrusted the details of distributing stands in the new West Washington Market. A fellow has been found for his clerk, Lewis Schoonmaker, who blackmailed C. P. Kilby, as the latter says, out of $500 for stands.

The new-found extortioner is Henry Woltman, who is Chief Clerk of the Market Bureau, but has been unable to perform any duty for several months. He is in Bellevue Hospital, suffering from a recurrence of a mental trouble which incapacitated him for work several years ago. Woltman was a Coroner in this city for two terms, when the office was one of fees, running as high as $30,000 a year. But he was a high liver, and spent his money rapidly. Afterward he was Register of Permits, an office now abolished. He was appointed to the Controller's office by Controller E. V. Loew. In politics he is a Tammany Hall Democrat. The testimony before the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday shows that he practically sold stands or other privileges in the market for prices ranging from $25 to $500.

The first witness of the day was William G. Smith of West Hoboken. Although a Jerseyman, he got three stands in the market. His idea was that he got them through the influence of his friend, T. C. Kimball, President of the Gansevoort Bank. He knew Clerk Henry Woltman very well, and had spoken to him several times about stands, but he did not pay him a cent for aid. He could not remember that he ever told anybody that he gave Woltman $500. He had taken part in some "wild goose" conversation about certain stands being worth $500. He would not swear positively that he had not said he gave Woltman $500. Mr. Smith, like other marketmen, appears to keep no record of his disbursements.

Nelson K. Doe of the firm of Dudley, Clapp & Doe was very frank in his testimony. He gave Woltman $100. Woltman procured for the firm stands just where it wanted them. So, one day, Mr. Doe called Mr. Woltman, as the latter was passing through the old market, and said: "You have done us a great favor," at the same time handing him $100 in cash. Mr. Woltman "looked thankful," though he did not say he was, put the money in his pocket without counting it, "and walked off."

Francis Lowery of Sullivan, Lowery & Co. told of a different experience that his firm had with Clerk Woltman. That gentleman, he said, took to the firm the permits for four stands.

"Boys," said he, "this ought to be worth something."

Then he departed, leaving his suggestion to germinate. The witness and his partner, Sullivan, talked about it and decided that Woltman had done about $250 worth of work for them. Woltman wandered around to their place of business a few days later, and Mr. Lowery handed him $250 in bills.

"All right," remarked Mr. Woltman as he shoved the money into his pocket without counting it.

Wyckoff E. Dey of the firm of Dey & Kugler, a Jerseyman, got stands through the influence of a Mr. Zabriskie with Graham McAdam of the Market Bureau. He visited Mr. McAdam at his house. Mr. McAdam moved other standholders for him, and put him alongside the stand of a widow, so that he could hire it, and Mr. McAdam did many favors, but Mr. Dey only thanked him warmly.

Samuel G. Richardson, a young man who is employed by Dey to see that his bathhouses do not float away in the Winter, certified that he got a stand through his father, who is the Superintendent of Incumbrances in the Department of Public Works. His father's assistant is a brother of James J. Kelso, who was Superintendent of Markets, and Mr. Kelso gave him the stand. He had not made use of it yet, because its location was not satisfactory, and he hoped to exchange it.

Richard H. Thorne, a "Hewitt Democrat," who subscribed $25 to the political fund raised in the old market for the use of James J. Kelso in the Twenty-first Assembly District, testified that he has three stands. He had three in the old market. He subscribed to the political fund because he admired Mr. Hewitt. He protested against the procedure in the inquiry, saying that it seemed to be based on the theory that marketmen were criminals. Lawyer Nicoll informed Mr. Thorne that the misfortune of the marketmen was that they had got into the clutches of corrupt officials, and Commissioner Holahan told him that marketmen ought to praise him and his associates for their work.

Superintendent John Richardson of the Bureau of Incumbrances testified that he got one stand through James J. Kelso and would have had another if Mr. Kelso had not died. Henry G. Woolley was more fortunate. He got two stands through his friend Mr. Kelso, and he never heard of money being paid for stands. James N. Norris testified that his firm, Norris & Zabriskie, was allotted stands separated by a brick wall. Clerk Woltman obviated this difficulty and the firm gave him $25. Partner J. G. Zabriskie corroborated Partner Norris.

The Phillipsen incident came to the front once more. Lawyer George H. Culver announced that he had vainly tried to induce Charles Phillipsen, whom he met in Jersey City on Tuesday night, to testify before the Commissioners as to what he did with the $3,000 he got from his employer, Mr. Storer, for burning purposes if he did not buy stands with it. Bookkeeper Nelson Gesner again appeared and testified. He said he carried the $3,000 when he went to the Controller's office with Phillipsen. It was divided into six parcels, inclosed in plain white envelopes. Phillipsen took the packages from him in the Controller's office and went out into a hallway. When he returned he said, "All right. Let's go," and Gesner did not question him.

The hearing will go on to-day.

FOUND HIS HOME A DESERT.

John A. Blair, Past Commander of Edward H. Wade Post, No. 520, G. A. R., said yesterday that he had retained counsel to recover certain household effects which were recently, without his knowledge or consent, transferred from 3 St. Luke's-place, this city, where he and his wife occupied two rooms, to Sharon, Conn.

When Past Commander Blair returned last week from the State Encampment at Binghamton he found a complete transformation in his home; wife, furniture, and everything of value had vanished. Mr. Blair traced some of the goods to a pawnshop and recovered them. He found that a second lot had been shipped to Sharon. He went there, and while searching in a barn for a trunk containing silverware fell through a hole in the hayloft floor, and had two ribs broken.

Mr. Blair was found at 51 Carmine-street, and complained of a pain in his side as the result of the accident in Sharon. He said he had been married 25 years. He and his wife quarreled last November about $250 which he drew from the bank without consulting her to meet business debts. The following month he missed considerable property, and recovered it in pawn at Harlem. He intimated that his wife had something to do with the transaction. The domestic breach was bridged until the trip to Binghamton. His wife had taken advice from a friend, who is a lawyer, and they had cleaned out the house.

Mr. Blair found consolation in the fact that they did not get his watch and jewelry, and that he expected to make it mighty expensive for those who had taken his property. Mrs. Blair, he said, is with relatives in Connecticut. He refused to disclose the name of her lawyer or his own for prudential reasons.

BRANDED AS THIEVES.

At the meeting of citizens held in Union Hill Tuesday night to consider the question of splitting Hudson County and organizing Hoboken and the North townships into the new county of Hamilton, Mr. Hamilton V. Meeks, a Union Hill millionaire, created excitement by making charges against the Hudson County Board of Freeholders. He is a member of the Grand Jury who are now examining the charges of corruption against the Hudson County Board of Freeholders.

Mr. Meeks was rather disposed to oppose the new county scheme. There might be fewer thieves in the County Board, but the new county could not stand as many as the present county can. He went on to say that the existing County Board is reeking with corruption. "Nine-tenths of the present members of the board are thieves," he exclaimed. "When I brand them as thieves I know what I am talking about."

The sentiment of the meeting was largely in favor of the new county scheme. But there was equally general opposition to the bill of Assemblyman Fagan, now pending in the Legislature, for the creation of the new county. The objection was that Hoboken, under the bill, will be made the county seat and have all the county buildings.

A WOMAN IN THIS CASE.

Frank Perry, the Superintendent of Henderson & Morris's brass works, at Bedford-avenue and North Eleventh-street, Williamsburg, has been missing for several days. He is 40 years old, and lived with his wife and family at 374 South Second-street. Mrs. Perry said yesterday that her husband's disappearance was probably caused by his fondness for Minnie Wallace, until recently an employe in the factory. Perry secured her the position, and seemed so much fond in her company that Mrs. Perry interfered and by appealing to her husband's employers had the young woman discharged. Perry met her on Monday morning and as soon on that day he left his desk and did not return. Mrs. Wallace, the mother of Minnie, admitted that her daughter was away from home, but claimed to be ignorant of her whereabouts.

HUNGRY AND THIRSTY.

PRESIDENT HARRISON HAS MANY APPLICANTS IN KINGS.

When President Harrison turns his attention to Kings County's Federal offices he will find a lot of very hungry and very thirsty politicians waiting for him. Instead of being appeased by Gen. Tracy's appointment as Secretary of the Navy the appetites of these gentlemen have been vastly increased. They think they are warranted in expecting much more from Gen. Tracy than they would have done from a resident of some other part of the State.

Actuated by this idea the "boys" have parceled out all the fat offices and are talking about sending on the appointments for the President to sign. They have overlooked the fact that they have no one in Washington just now, while their opponents, the Young Republican Club and the Brooklyn Republican League have several. President Charles A. Moore of the former, Franklin Woodruff of the latter, and Theodore B. Willis, the manager of the late campaign, are constant visitors to Gen. Tracy's office, and it is supposed are making out a slate for the local good things.

"Mike" Daly and his crowd returned home on Tuesday, while the new boss, Ernest Nathan, stays at his cigar store. There will be a fight between Nathan and the Young Republican Club. The former made a deal with John A. Nichols last Fall to nominate William C. Wallace for Congress on condition that Nathan should have control of the navy yard and should be made Internal Revenue Collector. Now Nathan is opposed by ex-Alderman Birkett, the Treasurer of the General Committee and a close friend of Woodruff, Willis, and Gen. Tracy. He wants to be Revenue Collector. So Nathan says he is willing to take the Postmastership, but the Young Republican Club is urging the selection of its Secretary, James I. Case. President Moore is pressing his claim, while no one is at the capital for Nathan.

Jesse Johnson is the most prominent candidate for the United States District Attorneyship, but he has adversaries in Peter W. Ostrander and George W. Elliott. For Marshal Stafford's place Major A. C. Take is the strongest applicant. R. W. Fielding also wants it, but Tate is solid with the General Committee.

Theodore B. Willis will take nothing in Brooklyn. It is his ambition to become Collector Magone's successor, but his friends say he will be content if he is made Naval Officer or Surveyor.

Looking at the situation from all sides, President Harrison, Secretary Tracy, and Congressman-elect Wallace, the only Republican representative of Kings County in the House, will have some pretty fights to settle, with every prospect of causing a Republican family quarrel next November.

A COLLEGE BAZAAR.

COLUMBIA JUNIORS ARRANGING FOR A UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.

The Juniors of the School of Mines, Columbia College, have a bonanza scheme on hand. They have leased the entire seven floors of the Potter & Stymus Manufacturing Company Building, at Fifth-avenue and Forty-second-street, for March 21, 22, and 23, and are making arrangements for a grand bazaar and series of entertainments to raise money for the college boat club and the class debt. The committee in charge is composed of S. W. Andrews, Jr., T. M. Rudolph Meikleham, I. S. Hoyt, J. S. Barney, W. S. Post, J. Carson, J. S. Steers, J. M. Hewlett, and G. S. Douglas. Already they have enlisted a corps of prominent society ladies and they are working diligently. Mrs. Henry Steers, Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt, Mrs. W. K. Otis, Mrs. W. E. Johnson, Mrs. Stephen D. Floyd, Mrs. John Wolfe, and Mrs. Frederick Goodridge are among the fair enthusiasts. Many influential patronesses like Mrs. F. A. Barnard, Mrs. C. F. Chandler, Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Mrs. Rockefeller, and Mrs. William E. Dodge have been interested, and, in fact, the outlook for the complete success of the fashionable event could not be brighter.

The present plan is to have two booths at which the college colors, blue and white, will be displayed separately, the distinction being preserved also in the articles on sale. There will also be a booth for amateur photographic work, two flower booths, another for confections, still another for Japan tea, and a third for Russian tea. These will be appropriately decorated and the occupants will wear native costumes.

On the opening night an address will be delivered by ex-Mayor Low of Brooklyn. A feature of the second evening will be a concert in which the college glee and banjo clubs will take an important part. Lively interest will be taken in an event for the third evening—an intercollegiate tug-of-war. Teams from Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania are expected to compete for individual gold medals and a beautiful banner presented by Edwin Gould.

The most popular member of the college Faculty as well as the most popular college crew will be determined by ballot and a fair count. Opportunities will be given those of speculative mind to possess, at a trifling outlay, diamond jewelry, cameras, a breech-loading shotgun, a split bamboo fishing rod, and other articles both valuable and useful.

DEFENDING THEIR REPORT.

THE LOCAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION REPLY TO THE MAYOR'S CRITICISMS.

The following was sent to the Mayor this afternoon:

The Hon. Hugh J. Grant, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: The letter from your secretary, Mr. Crain, acknowledging on your behalf the receipt of our fifth annual report, was received by us yesterday through the mail. Its contents had already reached us through the newspapers of March 4. It contains the following statement:

"This report reached the Mayor on Saturday last, and consisted in the insertion of four pages of printed matter at the beginning of what was the fourth annual report of the board and of certain alterations in ink made in various places in the report of 1887. Its somewhat disconnected and fragmentary form has rendered its examination difficult."

If you had examined the document furnished by us to you before sending the above letter to the press, you would have learned that it consisted of:

First—The report itself, to which our signatures are appended.

Second—The three appendices referred to in the report attached thereto and forming a part thereof.

Appendix 1—Statistics for the year 1888.

Appendix 2—Financial statement for the years 1884 to 1888.

Appendix 3—Regulations in force Jan. 1, 1889.

The report itself and the first two appendices we caused to be printed by the *City Record* for submission to you.

The third appendix is the same appendix as that which was annexed to our fourth annual report, viz., that for 1887, with a few trifling alterations made very legibly in ink, showing the changes in the regulations since the report of 1887. These are the "certain alterations in ink made in various places in the report of 1887," referred to by your secretary in his letter.

This particular appendix is a voluminous document, and was not reprinted, because we learn from the Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Boards that on the requisition made by him on Feb. 1, 1889, on the Board of *City Record* for 1,000 copies in pamphlet form of our fifth annual report, the requisition was struck out at your suggestion that the printing of the report in pamphlet form before its submission to you was unnecessary.

This is the only reason why our report to you was not presented to you in pamphlet form as our previous reports have been presented to your predecessors. But we beg to say that the form in which, in consequence of your decision, our report has been actually presented to you, is neither "disconnected" nor "fragmentary" nor such as would have "rendered its examination difficult" if you had done us the honor to examine it.

The "trust" at the close of your secretary's letter that the printing in the *City Record* "has been done with care and is free from inaccuracies" is, we are glad to say, well merited. We share fully your dislike of "trivial and insignificant errors," and have had, like yourself, experience of the way in which they sometimes cause "confusion and inconvenience."

With the best wishes for the success of your administration, we have the honor to remain, your obedient servants,

EVERETT P. WHEELER,
E. L. GOELET,
E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 6, 1889.

THE THIRD COMMISSIONER.

William Hildreth Field was yesterday appointed the third Commissioner of the Supervisory Board of the municipal service by Mayor Grant. He is a lawyer of high standing, a native of this city, and a graduate of Union College. Courtlandt Palmer was one of his classmates in college, but he and Mr. Palmer differed widely in religious opinions. There was an equally wide difference between him and his former law partner, Judge John W. Edmonds, who was an earnest Spiritualist. Mr. Field is a convert to Roman Catholicism, and is the President of the Catholic Club, as he was of its predecessor, the Xavier Union. He is also one of the managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. In politics Mr. Field is a Democrat, but is not identified with either Tammany Hall or the County Democracy.

MAYOR GRANT OBJECTS TO EXTRAS.

The Special Quarantine Commission met in the Mayor's office yesterday, and ordered the payment of $4,502 67 to John Kelly in final settlement of the cost of a dock and sea wall at Clifton, Staten Island. "Extras" to the amount of $3,500 in the bill moved Mayor Grant, but he voted for the payment when he was assured that they had been ordered by the Commissioners last year. He then gave notice that he would oppose "extras" hereafter.

M'QUADE'S BOND RENEWED.

Ex-Alderman Arthur J. McQuade, who may be tried in Saratoga in June, for his connection with the Broadway surface road's franchise, called at the District Attorney's office yesterday to renew his twenty-thousand-dollar bail bond. On the old bond Thomas F. Dunn of 231 East Sixty-eighth-street, Anthony Gorman, and Julius Goodby were the sureties. On the new one Dunn, a relative of McQuade, shoulders the whole responsibility.

FULLGRAFF'S BAD MEMORY

THE INFORMER AGAIN TESTIFIES AGAINST KERR.

NOT SO CERTAIN ABOUT FACTS AS BEFORE—SAYS HE GOT $10,000 AND DIDN'T KNOW KERR.

The work of formally presenting evidence at the second trial of Thomas B. Kerr, the Treasurer of the Broadway Surface Railway Company, indicted for bribing the Board of Aldermen of 1884, was begun yesterday morning. It was the eighteenth day of the Extraordinary Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, convened for the case, but Judge Daniels was seated on the bench promptly, as usual. He would permit no unnecessary delay in the proceedings and they were pushed vigorously all day. District Attorney Fellows appeared on the scene, but not feeling at his best. Ludolph A. Fullgraff, the informer, appeared, having come all the way from St. Paul, Minn., to help out the prosecution again. But there was a remarkable change in Fullgraff. He no longer had that carelessness as to exact statements which characterized his former testimony. Even more surprising was the fact that he had lost his memory.

Judge Daniels at the beginning, after warning talesmen against reading any newspaper accounts of the trial, dismissed them until March 21. It is supposed that another bribery trial will be moved then. Who the defendant will probably be the District Attorney declined to say. Cleary is to be tried in Broome County and McQuade in Saratoga County.

The counsel present were Assistant District Attorneys Fitzgerald and Semple for the prosecution and Col. Ingersoll, ex-Judge Davis, and John H. Bird for the defense.

The case was opened by Assistant District Attorney Fitzgerald. He said the evidence against Kerr would be mainly circumstantial. It took him two hours to review the history of the Broadway Railroad and to outline the prosecution. One juror escaped by going to sleep.

Fullgraff was called to the witness box first, and was an object of curiosity. He has lost considerable flesh, and his eyes were bloodshot. From the outset Fullgraff appeared anxious to sever himself entirely from his New-York recollections, for, after declaring that his home was in St. Paul, Minn., where he is now interested in business, he, conveniently for the defense, forgot almost every salient point in the transaction of the celebrated "combine." He remembered the meeting which took place in his box factory, in Fulton-street; but he was not certain concerning the persons who were there. He "thought" perhaps that McLoughlin, McQuade, Dempsy, Duffy, and De Lacy were present. He didn't remember who the Chairman of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen was and did not recall the transaction there. He did not recollect the persons who were present at McLoughlin's house the first time, nor did he remember the month in which it was held. He believed it was "some time in the Spring."

Col. Fellows asked the witness if he could recall whether or not there had been any offers of money at the first meeting in McLoughlin's house. He could not remember that; he didn't think so, however. When he was asked whether his former testimony was correct, concerning the McLoughlin meeting, he "really couldn't say." Then Fullgraff told, after much mental strain, of the controversy as to who should handle the "boodle" and spoke of his meeting with John Keenan, Acton, concerning Cleary's and McQuade's presence, he was uncertain. McCabe and Dempsy, however, he was positive were at McLoughlin's house. Then it was decided that the "combine" should receive $22,000 each from the distributor of the "boodle," but this was cut down to $18,000.

The witness acknowledged that he received $10,000 for his vote, in two or three payments. He received the money in bills of the denominations of $500 and $1,000. Then he told of the visit of Billy Moloney to his house on Aug. 29, 1884, and his being summoned to the meeting of the board early in the morning of the following day. The question of obtaining information from the witness by means of leading interrogatories came up again, and upon Judge Daniels ruling that District Attorney Fellows's course was a proper one, Col. Ingersoll jumped up and exclaimed:

"I object most emphatically! I have never heard a witness questioned in this manner before!"

At the close of Fullgraff's direct examination Col. Fellows arose and said that he had been suffering for some days with a severe cold, and a physician had advised him to cease his client work for a day or two he would be prostrated with pneumonia. Therefore, he begged permission of the court to withdraw for a time, at least for two days. During that time he said little besides documentary evidence would be submitted. Judge Daniels motioned to the District Attorney's request, and Assistant District Attorney Semple took his place.

Col. Ingersoll cross-examined the witness. He questioned him concerning the meetings of the Senatorial investigating committee. In response to these questions Fullgraff declared that he "did not remember." But he was very positive about the advisability of having the road on Broadway. He voted for the road, not because he received any money, but because he was in favor of it. He said that his memory was bad because of his trouble and that his testimony a year or so ago would in all probability be more accurate that any he might give now. Then the examination was continued along the lines of the preceding testimony, Fullgraff regaining his memory in a very remarkable fashion in response to Col. Ingersoll's questions, while Kerr sat at the end of the lawyers' table nodding approval at the witness from time to time. Fullgraff declared he did not know Kerr in 1884. "In fact," he added, "I never saw Mr. Kerr until I saw him sitting over there."

"He never made any attempt to corrupt you, did he?" asked Col. Ingersoll.

"No Sir!" (with much emphasis.)

The witness was questioned concerning his indictment on the Thirty-fourth-Street Railway case and after giving the names of two of his sureties, was asked whether his wife was one of them. "I really can't say. I don't recollect," was the reply. Then the subject of Fullgraff's liability to the District Attorney's office was taken up and Col. Ingersoll asked whether when he agreed to give State's evidence he believed he might be called upon to testify any time in the rolling centuries.

"I did not think that I was to be hounded for five years."

"You came here to this trial voluntarily?"

"I had to come."

"Who told you to come?"

"A man named McCloskey notified me." (McCloskey is a detective of the Central Office.)

"Did you come from St. Paul with him?"

"I came with Mr. McCloskey and my wife."

"Do you believe that the indictment against you is still pending and that your testimony must be satisfactory or the indictment would be put in operation?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you, when you made your confession, believe that the people had enough evidence to convict you?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Do you believe that beneath this velvet politeness was the cruel claw ready at any time to tear the life out of you?" The witness nodded.

Col. Ingersoll asked Fullgraff if he had ever secured a written agreement with any person in the District Attorney's office that he should have immunity should he turn State's evidence. He said that he had a verbal agreement with Inspector Byrnes, District Attorney Martine, and Assistant District Attorney Nicoll. He declared, too, that he had received a written promise from Mr. Nicoll, through Mr. Fullgraff, dated Dec. 11, 1886, assuring him of entire freedom from prosecution in the future. This letter was produced in court and inspected by the counsel for the defense. Fullgraff guards this jealously from the public gaze. He said that the money which he had received did not influence his vote in the Broadway matter. That is, he was not bribed.

The trial will be continued this morning.

HELP GIVEN IMMIGRANTS.

At the annual meeting of the German Society of the City of New-York yesterday the following officers were re-elected: President—Charles Hausell; First Vice-President—G. Heye; Second Vice-President—F. Krutina; Treasurer—J. B. Schwab; First Secretary—E. Steiger; Secretary—W. A. Schmidthenner. The monthly report showed that in February $2,149 had been dispensed in charity, 90 patients had been treated by the society's physician, and 837 persons had obtained employment through the Castle Garden Labor Bureau. The Treasurer reported a balance on hand on March 1 of $5,542 46. The re-election of Mr. Haase as President continues him as a member ex-officio of the Board of Emigration.

TRY IT and be convinced that SALVATION OIL is the greatest cure on earth for pain. 25 cents. Why suffer a living death from asthma? Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP will relieve you.—*Advertisement.*

NEVER IN our recollection has well-made FURNITURE been sold at such low prices as are offered at FLINT'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av. They are cramped for room, and have cut prices to force sales.—*Advertisement.*

"SPRING STYLES."
ESPENSCHEID'S CELEBRATED HATS.
One Hundred and eighteen (118) Nassau-st.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold in cans.

MAYOR GRANT OBJECTS.

BUT EXPENSES OF AQUEDUCT ENGINEERS AND INSPECTORS ARE PAID.

There was a lively little discussion in the Aqueduct Board yesterday. Mayor Grant started it by refusing to vote for the payment of bills for the transportation of engineers and inspectors along the line of the aqueduct. He thought that the men either were, or ought to be, paid salaries large enough to enable them to pay their transportation expenses. He said it seemed to him that if the expenses of engineers and the higher class inspectors were paid, those of the minor inspectors who got smaller salaries ought to be. Favoritism should not be shown to the higher-priced employes.

Commissioners Scott and Howe denied that there was favoritism in the matter. The latter said that when he entered the Aqueduct Board he formed the same idea respecting traveling expenses which the Mayor held; but he had examined the matter carefully and was convinced that it was not only just to the employes, who have to move from place to place, to pay their expenses, but it was also a factor of saving to the board, because, if the employes walked, they would waste valuable time.

Commissioner Scott thought there were occasions on which even the meals and lodging of employes should be paid for, as, for instance, when they were sent on temporary service far from their homes.

Mayor Grant was not convinced, but all the other Commissioners voted to pay the bills. The Finance Committee was then instructed to formulate a schedule of the kinds of work on which employes will be allowed expenses.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Aronson yesterday refused to sell the entire orchestra for the performance of "Nadjy" on the evenings of April 29 and 30, although the person making the offer claimed to do it on behalf of the Centennial Committee. Mr. Aronson thought it would be unfair to the public to give it no choice of seats on these two evenings. The two hundredth performance of "Nadjy" will be given to-morrow night, when the prettiest souvenir yet presented to the Casino audiences will be distributed.

Minnie Maddern comes to New-York for a week's rest next Monday, having traveled constantly in the West since last August. During her stay here she will decide on one of two plays which she has under consideration to appear in this Spring in New-York. Miss Maddern will resume her tour on March 18, and continue it until May 1, after which she will fill an engagement here.

Joseph Murphy has been compelled to cancel his engagements on account of illness. He was to have played in Buffalo next week, but has notified to the Meech Brothers his inability to fulfil his contract.

David Henderson, manager of the Chicago Opera House, who has been in New-York for several days arranging for the costumes of "Sindbad the Sailor," the burlesque which is to form the Summer spectacle at his theatre, has returned to Chicago. Alfred Thompson, who was engaged in preparing the work for the stage, and who was identified with the two preceding similar productions by Mr. Henderson, has withdrawn from the work, and Clay M. Greene is now completing the libretto.

Herrmann, the wizard, will take possession of Niblo's next Monday night for a season of one week. He has arranged a special programme for this engagement, which will include many new and startling features, in addition to the wonderful oriental mystery. There will also be specialty acts by well-known vaudeville performers, and the engagement is designed to be the most interesting Prof. Herrmann has ever played in this city.

"The Dark Secret," with its river of real water, its docks and launches, and other realistic effects, will be seen at Niblo's Garden commencing Monday, March 18. The well-known melodrama has been materially altered since it was last seen in this city. Miss Edna Carey has been specially employed for the "diving act" during this engagement.

George A. Dixon, the Indiana manager, who controls 11 theatres in that State and Ohio, has arrived in New-York to make arrangements for attractions at his houses next season.

The "Sweet Lavender" company, which is playing in the New-England States, has been so prosperous that the duration of its tour has been extended to 12 weeks, and some of the towns where it has been seen will be revisited. Charles Bradshaw, Percy Haswell, and W. F. Frowler have made decided hits in the play.

Manager Pitou is preparing for an unusually elaborate production of Charles Coghlan's romantic play, "Jocelyn" at the Star Theatre on April 1, when Rose Coghlan will be seen in it for the first time in New-York, supported by William Lackaye and a strong cast. The scenery and costumes are all to be new. Miss Coghlan's engagement is for two weeks only. Next season her repertory will consist of "Jocelyn," "London Assurance," and "A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing."

Miss Nettie Van Sickle, who made her début in Frank Mayo's company four years ago, will play one of the leading parts in "Herminie," which the Redmond-Barry Company will present at the Windsor next week.

W. J. Scanlan will play his farewell engagement in this city previous to his departure for a starring tour of England, Ireland, and Scotland, at the Grand Opera House the week of March 18, appearing in Jessop and Townsend's play "Myles Aroon."

Mr. James A. Herne was taken seriously ill on Tuesday, and Joseph Wheelock is now playing his part of Jack Hepburne in "Drifting Apart" at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre. The first matinée of the play yesterday drew a large audience, the majority of whom were ladies.

A LITTLE HORSE MAKES TROUBLE.

The owner of the midget horse Baby Bunting, which is making the rounds of the city dime museums, and his manager, L. W. Hoffman, are at odds. The latter was employed at $25 a week. Now he brings suit against his employer in the City Court claiming that he has only been paid $46 08 in five weeks, and asking for the balance. Judgment was entered in his favor by default. Yesterday a motion was made to vacate the judgment on the ground that the answer in the case was sent in time, but did not reach its destination. Judge Nehrbas gave the defendant two days in which to reserve the answer.

A MISSING MANAGER.

The police were not able yesterday to find William D. Sproal, the manager of the fruit department in the wholesale grocery of Austin, Nichols & Co., at Hudson and Jay streets, who is missing. On March 4 he left the store where he was employed to go to lunch. He went to 29 Harrison-street, where he remained a short time. When he left he said he was going back to the store. Since that time he has not been seen or heard from. He is believed to be demented.

SHOOTING IN A HIGH WIND.

The first regular monthly shoot of the Fountain Gun Club at Woodlawn Park yesterday was not so well attended as the members expected. Owing to the high wind the scores were not up to the usual standard. Miss Oakley, who was present as a visitor, killed 6 out of 7 birds at 25 yards' rise. The three regular prizes were won by Capt. Cramer, 30 yards, with 7 birds straight; H. Thorpe, 25 yards, with 5, and H. Blattmacher with 4.

HIGH GRADE PARIS ROBES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO. Announce an elaborate display of Paris Robes, of the highest grade, that have just been received: Bengaline and Sicilienne Robes, with exquisitely-wrought Pentes in needlework and Oriental Lace. Cashmere and Tamise Robes, in the Empire Shades, richly embroidered and edged with Point de Gene and other costly laces. In Elegance, Exclusiveness, and positive Novelty, this season's importations are unsurpassed.

Additional novelties will also be shown in French Dress Goods with deep sidebands, in hand-drawn-work effects. Genuine China Pongee in designs confined to this house and Egremont Grenadine for evening wear in white, cream, and all the new tints.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,360 BROADWAY, between 51st and 52d sts.

O'NEILL'S,
6TH-AV., 20TH TO 21ST ST.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
In the Following Departments:

OPENING STYLES
Now ready in
STRAW GOODS,
BONNETS and HATS,
Newest and most popular shapes and materials, for
LADIES,
MISSES, and
CHILDREN.

BLACK SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

180 pieces BLACK FAILLE FRANCAISE, 68c.; well worth $1.

75 pieces EXTRA FINE SATIN RHADAMES, 24 inches wide, $1 39; good value for $2.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

250 pieces BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTH, pure Silk Warp, 39 inches wide, 78c.; worth $1 10.

Bargains in
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Our "Thursday" Sale.
From 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.
our fifth special "Thursday" Sale takes place, as announced in yesterday's papers. You are cordially invited to call and examine the bargains we offer.
The actual merit of our goods and our extremely low prices are the foundation upon which we base our claims to your patronage.
We fit tall and short men and guarantee absolute satisfaction.

MEN'S SUITS.
Imported Cassimere and Cheviot Cutaway Suits, marked $25, on Thursday. $14
Fancy foreign Worsted Cutaway Suits, marked $28, on Thursday. $16
Elegant full-dress Coats and Vests, silk-lined, marked $35, on Thursday. $18

MEN'S OVERCOATS.
English Melton or Beaver, all colors, marked $35, on Thursday. $16

MEN'S CAPE COATS.
Fancy Shetland Beavers, marked $35, on Thursday. $16

MEN'S TROUSERS
are a specialty with us. Your choice of $4, $5, and $6 Trousers at. $3.78
2,000 Men's all-wool Cassimere Trousers at. $2.75

BOYS' SUITS.
1,500 Boys' two and three piece suits, (long or short pants,) 8 to 15 years, made from the best foreign and domestic Cassimeres, Worsteds, and Cheviots, very substantial and desirable, nearly one hundred different styles, the lowest prices we ever offered them at were $6.50, $7.50, and $8; make your own selection at. $2.87 and $3.50

When you recollect that we only deal in the better qualities of Men's and Boys' Clothing, you will understand the full strength of these bargain prices. Do not wait too long, as they sell rapidly. Just drop in and see.
You will not be urged to purchase and will receive courteous attention, whether you purchase or not.

A. H. King & Co.,
Leading American Clothiers,
627 AND 629 BROADWAY.

MR. ELLERY'S SUIT DISMISSED.

Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court has dismissed the complaint in the suit of George B. Ellery against Henry R. Cassel, and made an allowance of $500 to the defendant. This was the second trial of the suit, in the first the jury having disagreed.

Ellery claimed that in 1883 he made an agreement with Cassel under which he was to give him letters of introduction to prominent business men in London. Cassel had valuable patent rights which he was anxious to sell, and if he was enabled to dispose of them through Ellery's letters he was to pay Ellery 5 per cent on the amount of sale. Ellery said Cassel sold the patent rights for about $50,000 cash and stock worth $250,000. Cassel, however, declared that Ellery's letters had been of no use to him, that Ellery had greatly exaggerated his influence with London business men, and, in fact, had none at all. Ellery brought suit for $100,000.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE MAN.

An attendant at the New-York City Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island, while making his rounds through the corridors early yesterday morning discovered Joseph Phrym, a Bohemian cigar-maker, who had been confined in the asylum for melancholia since 1883, hanging dead in his cell. Phrym had raised his iron bedstead on end, so that the frost legs rested on a steam pipe that ran across one wall. Then he tied his suspenders to the head bar and hanged himself with his knees touching the floor. He was gloomy and taciturn most of the time, but never showed any symptoms of suicidal mania. He was 46 years old, and had a wife and children when admitted to the asylum, but no one had called there to see him since 1886.

HOUSEFURNISHING.

The "one-minute coffeepot" at special prices.

1-QUART. 2-QUART. 3-QUART. 4-QUART.
71c. 90c. $1 10. $1 25.

Teapots, copper bottoms, 19c.; extra heavy washboilers, 48c. to $4; Clothes Lines, 10c.; Ammonia, 5c.; Ladies' Shoe Dressing, 8c.; Whisk Brooms, 5c.; Floor Brushes, 62c. to $1 88; Dusting Brushes, 15c.

Stag-handle Carving Sets, 18c.

Carpet Rockers, $2 96; worth $4.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

One lot of Vases, 15c.; worth 30c.

One lot of Vases, 29c.; worth 50c.

English Decorated Dinner Sets, 130 pieces, $10 95; worth $15. 112 pieces, $8 92; worth $12.

Vienna China Dinner Sets, new shapes, (no seconds or thirds,) rich decorations, 125 pieces, $27 98. 100 pieces, $19 95; worth $24 to $34.

Vienna China Supper Sets, 70 pieces, $12 98.

French China Tea Sets, 56 pieces, $6 84; worth $10.

French China Dinner Sets, $34 69; worth $40.

Real China Fish Sets, $8 49; worth $12.

Toilet Sets, new shapes, Vienna China, $7 98; worth $9 50.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES, which were awarded the highest distinction by a medical jury at the International Exhibition at Brussels, have proved to be a first-class remedial agent in all catarrhs of the organs of respiration and digestion.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are prescribed by physicians in diseases of the lungs and chest and asthma. The benefit derived from their use is unsurpassed, and even in the most chronic cases they soothe, ease, and stimulate.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are preferable to all similar preparations, because they are a natural remedy, an unadulterated product of the springs, containing in an undiminished degree all the sanative principles of these springs.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are prepared exclusively under the personal supervision and control of W. STOELTZING, M. D., K. K., Sanitary Councilor.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are unequaled as a solvent in coughs and catarrhs, even in the most chronic cases. Their success is unsurpassed.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are a superior remedy in whooping cough and diphtheria; in the former they lessen the paroxysm of the attack while preventing the latter disease, which cannot take hold in a throat not affected by catarrh.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES derive increased value from the fact of having a very favorable influence upon the organs of digestion.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES ought to be kept in every home. All mothers are recommended to urge their children during the cold season to allow a pastille slowly to melt in their mouths while out on errands or going to school.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are for sale at nearly all druggists at 50c. a box. Should your druggist not keep them, kindly address the Sole agency for the United States,
Soden Mineral Springs Co., (Limited.)
15 CEDAR-ST

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,708. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY,

AND, AS USUAL,

Every article exactly as represented, in quantity sufficient to last the day.....As usual, there will be many other bargains, some of which perhaps may last a few hours only——such we never advertise.——

HERE IS WHAT WE PROMISE.

At Twenty-nine Cents,

IMPORTED WRAPPER FLANNELS,

pure wool—light and dark Stripes, Plaids, and Checks—splendid quality; regular price, 50 cents.

At Thirteen Cents and three-quarters,

New Wool Debeiges— double fold,

Stripes, Plaids, and Checks.

At Fourteen Cents and a half,

Figured Wool Challies; were 20

At Fifteen Cents,

Black Wool Henriettas——double fold——were 30

At Thirty-three Cents,

Double-width All-Wool Cheek Cheviots.

At Forty-nine Cents,

64-inch Tailor Cloths all colors and black

At A Third Off,

Dress Lengths and Remnants of Cashmeres, Flannels, Tailor Cloths, Henriettas, and Fancy Dress Goods.

At Twenty-nine Cents,

several lots of

Striped Surahs, China Silks, and Cordroys, desirable colors; worth 50 and 65 cents.

At Forty-seven Cents,

Balance of

Colored Bengalines, Surahs, Moires, and China Silks, plain and figured; that were 75 cents.

At Fifty-nine Cents,

Black and White and Colored Stripe Surahs, Double Warp Black Surahs, Black Satin Rhadames and Extra quality Black Skirting Silks—

all special for Friday!

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

At Eight Cents and three-quarters,

BEST DOMESTIC GINGHAMS,

wide and narrow stripes and large and small plaids and checks—most desirable styles and colors—

all new, worth 15 cents.

At Ten Cents and a half,

WOOL-FINISH CHALLIES.

White figures on navy, gobelin, old rose, myrtle, bronze, garnet, Gendarme, black, gray, and tan grounds—exact reproductions of, and fully as pretty as, the imported at sixty cents.

At Four Cents and seven-eighths,

FRENCH COTTON CHALLIES,

plain and tinted figures, were 10 cents

At Twelve Cents and a half,

FRENCH PRINTED SATEENS,

exquisite colors and styles—made expressly for us—not to be found elsewhere at any prices.

LACE CURTAINS,

subject to slight imperfections,

AT HALF PRICE.

Lace Curtains,	69 cents;	perfect—$1 25
Lace Curtains,	75 cents;	perfect— 1 50
Lace Curtains,	97 cents;	perfect— 2 00
Lace Curtains,	$1 29	; perfect— 2 50
Lace Curtains,	1 98	; perfect— 3 50
Lace Curtains,	2 49	; perfect— 4 50
Lace Curtains,	2 98	; perfect— 5 25

At Twenty-nine Cents a pair,

Nottingham Lace Pillow Shams worth 50

At Four Ninety-eight,

Real Antique Lace Bed Sets worth $9 00

At Two Ninety-seven,

Crimson and Blue Portieres—4 0-inch chenille dado; worth $4 50.

At $3 98.....others—double floral dado; worth $5 25

At $4 98 and $5 98.....others.....worth $7 and $8

At Thirty-nine Cents,

Bordered Smyrna Rugs yard long

At a Dollar Twenty-nine,

Best quality Square Smyrna Rugs—were they oblong—price would be $2 50.

At Forty-five Cents a yard,

Balance of Body Brussels, short lengths, regular price $1 00 the yard.

At Three Twenty-nine,

Silk Plush Lambrequins, elaborately embroidered, all colors; worth $5 00.

At a Dollar Nineteen,

Silk Plush Table Covers—full yard square.

At Seventy-nine Cents,

Fancy China Silk Scarfs—with fringe; were 98.

At Nineteen Cents,

Silk Cord Gimps and Tinseled Galloons; were 49.

At Thirty-five Cents,

Handsome Persian Bands—2½ inches wide; regular price, 69 cents.

At Forty-nine Cents,

Black Silk Moss Trimming—3 inches wide—regular price, 79 cents.

At Sixty-nine Cents,

Black Worsted open-work Trimming—6 inches wide; worth $1 00.

At Nineteen Cents,

Satin edge Gros Grain Ribbons—3 inches wide, all colors; were 39.

At Nine Cents,

Embroidered Mull Ties; worth 20.

At Twenty-five Cents,

Fancy Tinsel, Lace edge and Crepe Lisse Buchings; were 37.

At Four Cents,

Ladies' Col'd Hemstitch Handkerchiefs; worth 9.

At Twelve Cents and a Half,

Ladies' fine Linen H. S. and fancy embroidered Handkerchiefs—seconds—worth, perfect, 25.

At Fourteen Cents,

Shamrock Linen Paper and Envelopes—24 each.

At Twenty Cents,

5-quire box Commercial Note Paper.

At Twenty-nine Cents,

Celluloid Poker Chips—100 in a box—were 40.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN HOSIERY,

including another lot of

Ladies' Regular-Made Balbriggans,

At Nine Cents and a half; worth 20.

At Thirty-nine and at Forty-nine Cents,

Men's Dress Shirts——Linen Bosoms——well made, in competition

with any elsewhere sold at 50 and 74 cents.

To Reduce Umbrella Stock,

preparatory to arrival of new Parasols,

We will sell

Fine Twill Silk Umbrellas with chased and hand-etched gold and sterling silver handles,

that were	at	that were	at
$4 98	$2 98	$8 98	$5 98
6 49	3 49	9 98	6 98
6 98	3 98	12 98	7 98
6 98	4 98		

Special Sale of Club Bags.

10-inch	69 cents	14-inch	$1 09
11-inch	79 cents	15-inch	1 29
13-inch	99 cents	16-inch	1 39

regular price of Ten-inch is a dollar, with advance of Twenty cents for each inch larger.

At Forty-nine Cents.

Russia Seal, Alligator, Japanese and Fancy Leather Pocketbooks and Purses,

with plain and oxidized corners—were 75c. to $1 00

To sell the balance of Ladies'

Seal Plush and Winter Cloth Garments

we stop at no sacrifice.

We will not carry stock from year to year!

When you can buy

At Nine Ninety-eight,

Imported SILK Plush Jackets, with embroidered vests—satin lined throughout, that cost the Twenty-five dollars, you can judge of other values.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE

PRESIDENT HARRISON BESIEGED BY PARTISANS.

THOUSANDS OF CANDIDATES SWARMING IN THE HOTELS OF WASHINGTON AND INVADING THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Harrison, has continued to-day to devote a large part of his time to demonstrating to several thousand of his curious countrymen and countrywomen that he is actually President, and that he has hands that can be shaken without coming off. He is being subjected to precisely the same annoyance in this regard that several of his predecessors have suffered, with great waste of strength and time. Secretary Halford says that the President is considering the propriety of limiting his time for calls to an hour or half hour on certain days, and that he will make the effort to carry out such a programme as soon as the crowds now in Washington have somewhat thinned out. The President is represented as being thoroughly composed and orderly, but none the less impressed with the impossibility of devoting the best part of each day to holding a levee. Again to-day he began at 9:30 o'clock, kept his reception up at irregular intervals until afternoon, and to-night held a reception for Indianians. After his first public handshaking to-day he listened to applications for appointments from a long line of Senators and Representatives as well as personal applicants, then he received a Michigan delegation, then the National Press Convention, and then again a delegation of 2,000 of the people.

The hotels are full of office seekers yet; the hall of the Arlington holds an almost undiminished crowd, and the hall of the Ebbitt House is constantly packed so completely that a walk through it is almost as difficult as it was on inauguration day. The turnout of "back numbers" is so great that it is almost impossible to turn around without running against some one who has been in office and would be willing to go back again. Ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue Walter Evans is understood to be looking for the office of First Controller of the Treasury, and ex-Controller Lawrence is endeavoring to get it and the opportunity to extend his volume of decisions. Ex-Representative Brumm of Pennsylvania would like to be Third Auditor; ex-Third Assistant Postmaster-General A. D. Hagen desires to return to his place, and ex-Second Assistant W. B. Thompson is endeavoring to secure the place of Third Assistant. Ex-Chief of the Railway Mail Service John Jameson, who served four years under the past Administration, hopes to be chief again. Ex-Indian Inspector Pollock of Illinois and Gen. Fletcher of Missouri are spoken of in connection with the Indian Commissionership. Ex-Gov. Alvord McGillicuddy is said to be a candidate for Assistant Indian Commissioner.

"There are prominent Kansas applicants for every position which the Administration has to give away," said Senator Ingalls this morning to a reporter who inquired of him as to what Kansas wanted of President Harrison. "We have our eyes," he continued, "on all the offices, great and small. That's comprehensive enough, isn't it? Of course some of us are after more important places than others, but it really wouldn't do to say anything specific that would give away our hand, and no Kansas office seeker does that. We are naturally quiet. When we move on the enemy we dispense with brass bands and torches, and we generally succeed in getting there in the dark."

New-York is evidently determined to stay here to look out for the share of offices it has earned. Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles E. Coon is willing to take his old place as his share of the rewards of victory. Ex-Consul General Merritt is here to take any services which a grateful country may impose upon him. Ex-Minister John M. Francis, who wants to go to Austria, believes that New-York is better entitled to receive the appointment than Iowa, and that ex-Minister Kasson, who also wants that place in Germany, must stand back. Ex-Candidate Thorndike Rice is another New-York aspirant for a mission, and ex-Candidate Fred D. Grant is regarded as "booked" for the Chinese mission, as he has received the backing of nearly every United States Senator for his application. Ex-Consul Walworth, who represented this country in Egypt and secured the Alexandria obelisk for the Central Park, is prepared to hold the Administration out with his experience in an office. Of smaller ex-officers there is a number so great as to make it impossible to repeat them all. They all know how to proceed to get what they want, and most of them will work, as Mr. Ingalls proposes to do, "in the dark."

The crowd and the eagerness have not been matched in many years. "The rush of applicants for office is truly enormous," said Senator Manderson this afternoon. "For every position applied for there are hundreds hurrying in, and they range from a Cabinet office down to the humble place of charwoman in the Government printing office. A list of the Nebraskans who would like to serve their country would be a directory of the State."

Mr. Hart is not only wants the Pension Bureau for two applicants, but it is also making a strong push for the office of Public Printer. It will not weary in well doing. Mr. A. B. Hart is making a strong effort to get Benedict's place, and if President Harrison wants to name him he can put Benedict's successor in the field who is ready for submission at any time. It is almost certain, however, that if Mr. Hart is made Public Printer, Corp. Tanner and Gen. Pool will both be disappointed in their desire to be at the head of the Pension Bureau. That there is little expectation of changing the Pension Office may be assumed from the fact that the New-York delegation, at a meeting to-night decided to support Mr. Hart's application, which was presented to the President this afternoon by Senator Evarts. Mr. Hiscock was not seemed to, be able to find the time to properly attend to the matter, and Mr. Evarts unbent sufficiently to take an interest in the case. Mr. Hart's friends regard him as the only really serious Eastern candidate for the office, and they say that he has not only the New-York delegation behind him, but that he has also the solid support of Nebraska and several Eastern Senators.

The report has been circulated here to-day that at the meeting of the New-York delegation a night or two ago, when a motion was put to test the popularity of T. C. Platt as a Secretary of the Treasury, he got only one vote. This is taken as an explanation of the intense disappointment of J. Sloat Fassett and the other Platt men, a disappointment so keen that it almost drove them out of town. Another discovery, interesting rather than important, is the one that Mr. John F. Plummer was extremely anxious when he found that Platt was not to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be chosen as Secretary of the Navy. This has not been generally known here, and the only talked of in the conflict between the rival groups of office seekers has become warmer. To assume, as some of the Miller men do, that Platt is a discredited man with the Harrison Administration is probably to assume too much, but there is reason for believing that Platt has been given to understand that he has placed an exaggerated estimate upon the importance of the services he has rendered to the cause of the Republicans in New-York.

Western Republicans are out in full force for the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Commissioner Stockslager may reasonably expect to greet his successor soon. Ex-Senator Chilcott of Colorado has a good deal of support as a candidate for the place. Ex-Gov. Stone of Iowa is backed by his State Congressional delegation, and his friends insist that, as Iowa is left out of the Cabinet, the Land Commissionership is the least that they should be given. The Wisconsin delegation is supporting ex-Congressman Hazleton, and his friends say that he has also the powerful backing of Secretary of Agriculture Rusk. Altogether the contest for Mr. Stockslager's place is a very pretty one, and whoever wins will be able to smile at a good many disappointed persons. Mr. Chilcott is understood to be supported by Senator Teller and by all the land speculators who have been dissatisfied with the management of the Land Office under its present administration.

Some talk is heard about the probability of an entire reorganization of the officers of the Senate. Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday, Chief Clerk Johnson, and one or two other officers are declared to be in danger of being asked to give way for others, but the friends of these gentlemen do not seem to be much alarmed. Mr. Canaday is a political creditor of Mr. John Sherman to a pretty large amount, and the Ohio Senator is expected to use all his influence to retain the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Johnson is backed by influential Senators among the hold-overs, and Senator Washburn is supposed to be particularly friendly toward the chief clerk. Nobody talks about a change in the Secretaryship now held by Gen. Anson G. McCook, and the few Senators who are in the habit of listening to the prayers of the Chaplain are not disposed to find fault with Dr. Butler. The Republicans do not talk much on the subject of reorganizing the Senate force, but there is a general impression that such changes as are made will affect those holding minor clerkships rather than the higher officers. Clerks whose appointments were obtained for them by Senators who retired on Monday have the most cause to expect invitations to resign. The new Senators want a share of the Senate patronage, while the hold-over Senators will of course retain that which they have.

The large army of expectant office seekers who want President Harrison to fill all the good berths in 24 hours will have to wait until next week before the nominations of any of them can be sent to the Senate. The latter body will not meet again until Monday. To-day's session lasted just long enough for the Republicans to elect Mr. Ingalls President pro tem. in order that he might preside in Vice-President Morton's absence. The Democrats gave their complimentary votes to Mr. Voorhees, whose opinion of Mr. Ingalls is supposed to be of much the same sort as that so often expressed by ex-Senator Riddleberger. Thus far the only business of the Senate has been the confirming of the members of the Cabinet. By next week, however, the President is expected to have his appointment mill in running order, and the Republican Senators will be prepared to rush the nominations through as rapidly as may be, until all Democrats holding choice offices are gotten rid of, and their places taken by Republicans. Then the Senate will adjourn until the opening of the Winter session.

* *

President Harrison held his first Cabinet meeting this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, when every member of his official family was present. It is just six days since President Cleveland met his Cabinet in the same room for the last time. As Mr. Blaine and Mr. Windom have both had Cabinet service before, there was no difficulty in proceeding to business at once, although little more was done than to talk over the general course to be pursued in the conduct of their departments.

* *

Secretary of State Blaine, who took hold at the State Department at 10 o'clock this morning, received callers in droves, including Senators Frye and Sherman and Gen. B. F. Butler. Mr. Walker Blaine was employed at the desk of First Assistant Secretary, which it is generally believed he will hold permanently. Mr. Thomas Sherman, who has long been Mr. Blaine's private secretary, and who has also been a clerk in the department throughout Mr. Bayard's administration, will probably take the place of Mr. Mills, Mr. Bayard's private secretary. The only other changes of importance that Mr. Blaine will discover as having been made since he left the department are in the offices of two of the Assistant Secretaries. The clerical force remains almost intact as it came from the Arthur Administration.

Secretary of the Navy Tracy had his share of visitors, including W. E. Chandler, Admiral Porter, Rear-Admiral Jouett, and Mr. Russell Harrison and a Montana delegation.

Secretary of War Proctor had ex-Secretary Endicott for a visitor, and the new Secretary has still Mr. W. C. Endicott, Jr., as private secretary.

Gen. Noble, the new Secretary of the Interior, was early at his desk, and spent the day in receiving single callers and visitors in delegations. The same was true of Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary Windom.

* *

If President Harrison is inclined to listen to and be advised by the Michigan Republicans, he will probably do the civil service cause an injury by once more loading the commission with a member so old as to make the appointment little better than absurd. The commission has just been rid of one man who was evidently past usefulness, and now comes a recommendation to put him on the commission for life, the by which he will be allowed the rest which his service has perhaps earned, and to which his age is certainly entitled. The venerable Austin Blair, War Governor of Michigan, is in the city, and was given a reception by his Michigan friends this evening. The Michigan delegation are pressing the Governor for the position of Civil Service Commissioner to succeed Mr. Edgerton. Gov. Blair is now 70 years old. He has had a checkered political career since the war. After retiring from the Governorship he served six years in the House of Representatives from Michigan, but broke with Zach Chandler in 1871, when he was a candidate for United States Senator. In 1872 Blair "Greeleyized," and was the liberal Democratic candidate for Governor. He headed the Greeley-Tilden Electoral ticket in Michigan. Four years later he supported Garfield. In the Spring of 1881 the Republicans elected him a Regent of the State University. Two years later he was nominated for Supreme Justice but defeated by the Democratic tidal wave. In 1885 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Jackson County, a position he had held 40 years before. Since retiring from that office he has had no public position.

* *

Commissioner Stockslager of the General Land Office has just rendered an important decision in the Tumacacori and Calabazas private land claim in Arizona. He holds that there is no authority for the reservation of the 52,000 acres of land included within the "preliminary survey" of said claim, and therefore decides that the land being within the "Gadsden purchase" of 1853 is not operated upon by the act of July 22, 1854, in aid of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848. Second, that the "preliminary survey" of a private claim does not of itself operate as a withdrawal of the surveyed lands from settlement, and even in cases covered by said act of 1854, the legal withdrawal being only of lands actually claimed or which could be legally claimed. Under this holding it would appear that nearly 5,000,000 acres of land in New-Mexico and Arizona are in a state of unlawful reservation from settlement by reason of excessive surveys made for the benefit of grant claimants, irrespective of the question as to the validity or invalidity of the claims themselves. Nearly all the private claims in Arizona are within the "Gadsden purchase."

* *

Ex-President Cleveland has scarcely reached New-York before the axe has fallen at the White House, upon two men employed there in very humble subordinate places. President Harrison to-day dismissed M. J. Dwyer, one of the force of ushers, and George Hemphill, a watchman on the grounds. Dwyer is from Albany, and has been one of the most faithful of attendants. Hemphill is a wounded soldier from Pulaski county, Va. Additional executions are to be looked for in the same neighborhood, and that speedily.

* *

CONFLICT WITH DESPERADOES.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Advices from East Tennessee say a party of mountain desperadoes, headed by the notorious "Clabe" Watson, Lee Watson, "Bill" Turner, and Judson Bell, attacked the camps of Hay & Rivenac, railroad contractors, at work near Cumberland Gap. The ruffians were drunk and armed with Winchester rifles and large Colt's revolvers. They first overran the commissary department and ate or destroyed all the provisions. They then went to the shanties and cabins occupied by the negro laborers and beat several of them nearly to death. By this time Hays & Rivenac had gathered a number of their men together and opened fire on the desperadoes, and a pitched battle took place, in which Judson Bell and Lee Watson were mortally wounded and the remainder of the gang driven away. The next day the railroaders, with two officers, captured the desperate outlaw Andy Watson, who has terrorized Bell County for years. He was taken to Pineville Jail. There are several indictments for murder against him.

THE SHIPPING OF SEAMEN.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 7.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Weldon asked what instructions, if any, had been given to the Shipping Master in St. John, New-Brunswick, as to the shipping of seamen in United States vessels. He desired to know if the Government has received any official notice or has otherwise been informed of a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to the Secretary of State upon the subject, in which he says:

"And should the Canadian Government approve of the action of the Shipping Master at St. John, I shall deem it my duty to instruct the officers of this department to require all shipments of seamen upon British vessels in American ports to be made before United States Commissioners, and not before foreign consular officers."

Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, stated in reply that he had not issued any instructions on the subject, and that he had not received any official intimation of the existence of a letter from the Secretary of the United States Treasury.

EDUCATION IN THE NUTMEG STATE.

NORWICH, Conn., March 7.—The School Fund Commissioner, who has been devoting his time to enumerating the total number of children of school age in the State, has finished his work and made a per capita apportionment of 75 cents. The civil list apportionment is $1 50 for each child in the State, just double the amount from the school fund to be distributed is $117,932 25, while the amount to be expended for public schools from the civil list is $235,864 50. The total number of school children in the State is 161,243, a gain of 6,311 during the past year. As compared with the United States census of 1880 the report shows a gain of 21,008 in the school attendance throughout the State. The counties showing a loss during the past year are New-London, 68; Windham, 45, and Tolland, 91; those showing gains are Hartford, 357; New-Haven, 1,244; Fairfield, 596; Litchfield, 180, and Middlesex, 141.

IN WASHINGTON'S FOOTSTEPS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 7.—Mayor Grier of this city issued a proclamation to-day calling upon all the citizens to lend their active aid in making the demonstration on April 29 in honor of President Harrison's passage through the city a memorable event. He appealed to the inhabitants to make ample preparations to give the visitor a warm welcome. The line of march has been laid out by the Board of Trade and Citizens' Committee, and will be over the streets through which Washington passed a century ago.

MRS. HARRISON RECEIVES.

OPENING OF THE ART LOAN EXHIBIT FOR THE GARFIELD HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mrs. Harrison received a number of callers this afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock, in the Red Parlor of the White House, where Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell Harrison assisted in receiving. Mrs. Harrison's gown was of a light shade of green broadcloth, braided in fine black silk braid. Mrs. McKee wore a stone-gray cashmere, with Oriental trimmings on the corsage, and Mrs. Russell Harrison gray Henrietta cloth, with vest and trimmings of garnet velvet. Mrs. Harrison will be at home to a few callers to-morrow afternoon at the same hour, when Mrs. Levi P. Morton will be present. Owing to the large crowd of strangers in the city, who, from early morning to late at night, besiege the White House for admission, it will not be possible to settle upon anything definite in regard to a public reception at present, though Mrs. Harrison stated to-day that her wish was, if possible, to hold her first reception next Saturday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock. It has heretofore been customary to have the first reception to the public an evening one, but this plan Mrs. Harrison can, of course, change at will.

Another innovation which she will make is to do away with handshaking at her public receptions. This custom has within the past few years grown so universal and become so abused by those accorded the privilege by the heads of the Nation that Mrs. Harrison desires, if possible, to call a halt in the matter. Whether or not she will be successful is quite another matter.

The event of the evening was the full-dress reception with which the art loan exhibit for the benefit of the Garfield Hospital was opened at the house on Scott Circle owned and loaned for the occasion by Vice-President Morton. The house had been beautifully decorated for the event with growing plants, draperies, and Persian roses. In several of the rooms the walls had been hung with crimson, to form a good background to the many fine pictures displayed. The ladies of the Reception Committee to-night were Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Hannibal Hamlin, Mrs. Gardiner Hubbard, Mrs. Graham Bell, the wives of Senators Cockrell, Palmer, Hawley, Stockbridge, and Gray; Miss Dawes, and Mrs. Harlan. Mrs. Harrison has heretofore always taken an active interest in the Garfield Hospital, and it was hoped that she would be present to-night, but this she was prevented from doing by a reception to the Indiana delegation given by the President at the White House. The pictures on exhibition to-night are all by American artists.

Ex-Secretary and Mrs. Whitney spent the greater part of the afternoon seeing the numerous friends who called to say good-by and enjoy a pleasant farewell visit before their departure in the morning, when they leave by the 11 o'clock train on the Baltimore and Potomac Road for New-York. Their departure is a matter of universal regret, as their stay in Washington has been characterized by a spirit of lavish generosity, never before equaled, either in the matter of social entertaining, public or private charities. Their hospitable house has ever been the centre of attraction in the gay world in which Mrs. Whitney was the acknowledged leader.

* *

AN INFLUX OF BOOMERS.

CHICAGO, March 7.—A dispatch from Oklahoma, Indian Territory, says: "The situation in Oklahoma is growing critical. Between 200 and 300 men have taken up claims in the immediate vicinity of this place. Nearly all the valuable land on the river bottom, from the neighborhood of Fort Reno on the west to the Pottawatomie Reservation on the east has been taken up and is held by the squatters. Scores of men are slipping in on all sides, and the influx of boomers by the railroad has begun.

"Last night's train south bound was filled with passengers for Purcell. They will be met there by Col. Cole and several hundred boomers from the western border of the territory. Throngs of anxious boomers who have been waiting at Purcell for weeks can scarcely be held back, and altogether the indications are that there will be fully 2,000 men here inside of a week unless the military moves from Fort Reno at once.

"It is the universal prayer that the President may issue his proclamation soon, and declare the country open to settlement at once and not set the date ahead, as it is feared he will do."

SAVED BY STEEL CORSET RIBS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Donald Frazer, a watchmaker 40 years of age, residing at Bryn Mawr, Penn., fired two shots at his wife to-day and then shot and killed himself. Mrs. Frazer's life was saved by the bullets striking the steel ribs in her corsets and glancing off. Either bullet would have proved fatal but for the accident which diverted its course. Last April Frazer was tried at Norristown for shooting at a railroad watchman, and was adjudged insane. He was committed to the Norristown Asylum and remained there until October, when he was discharged and returned to his home. He and his wife had a slight quarrel this morning previous to the shooting. Mrs. Frazer had been advised a short time ago to leave him returned to the asylum, but she says she never had any fear that he would attempt to harm her.

PASSENGERS HAVE A NARROW ESCAPE.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The Cincinnati express which came in on the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Road last evening brought a badly-scared lot of passengers. Two hours before reaching Chicago the train was fired upon by an unknown man, who took deliberate aim at the rear coach and sent two loads of duck shot crashing through the windows.

An examination of the coach showed that the last four windows on the left side were smashed to atoms. The outside of the car was riddled with shot, and a handful of the missiles was picked up from the car floor. Fragments of glass were scattered in every direction.

Several of the passengers were slightly cut in the hands and face by broken glass, and L. S. Tanner of Chicago found a shot imbedded in his scalp.

GUILTY OF PLAGIARISM.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 7.—W. F. Becker, student at Wittenberg College, after a two weeks' career of glory, has been found guilty of plagiarism. Becker, two weeks ago, carried off second honors at the State oratorial contest held at Akron. His subject was "Moral Government." Yesterday the charge of plagiarism was preferred against Becker. He denied the charge. On investigation it was found to be true. His oration was taken almost bodily from the Princeton *Review* of the date of January, 1879. It was written by Dr. Crocker of Ann Arbor.

The Faculty of the college will hold a meeting at once, and Becker stands a good chance of being expelled. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity. He will lose his place in the contest.

TO CONTROL THE FLOUR OUTPUT.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—For the last three days the millers of the Winter wheat States have been holding a secret meeting here for the purpose of forming a combine to control the flour output. Millers representing Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Arkansas, Texas, Illinois, Tennessee, Minnesota, and Wisconsin were here and were joined yesterday by the Southeastern States.

They deny that they have formed any trust, and while this is true in the light that profits will not be divided, it is equally certain that a combine has been formed to control the flour market.

AN AMERICAN SHIP WRECKED.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The German Minister has transmitted to the Department of State a report from an officer on board the German gunboat Eber, dated Oct. 1 last, in which it is stated that a three-masted vessel of American build was driven upon a reef near the King's Mills group of islands, in September, and afterward went to pieces. The "Refined Petroleum Atlantic Refining Company, Ward, Trow & Co., agents, Philadelphia," appeared on the boxes of wreckage.

HIS CARTRIDGES WERE POOR.

NEWARK, N. J., March 7.—A man giving his name as James Jordan was captured early this morning by Policemen Dolan and Steckler of the Orange Police, after a struggle, in which Jordan tried to shoot the officers. He tried all the cartridges in his revolver, but they missed fire. He is also wanted on a charge of burglary.

THIS BILL HAS THE TRUE RING.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 7.—The House to-day passed the bill which provides that a person who sells his vote at elections shall be fined a sum not more than $100 and imprisoned for not over one year and disenfranchised for ten years.

American Breweries and English Syndicate. Evans & Sons' Brown Stout and India Pale Ale are made in America by Americans, for Americans, with American capital. Depot 127 Hudson-st.—*Adv.*

KILLED WITH A HATCHET

A MYSTERIOUS CRIME IN THIRD-AVENUE.

GUNTHER WECHSUNG, A DRUG CLERK, ATTACKED BY AN UNKNOWN PERSON AND CHOPPED TO DEATH.

Gunther Wechsung, drug clerk for Otto Doepfner, was so injured in the prescription room of his employer's shop, 937 Third-avenue, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, by some one who hacked his skull with a wood hatchet that he died at 5 o'clock in Bellevue Hospital. For reasons that they do not explain Acting Superintendent Byrnes and Inspector Williams hesitate about giving a decided opinion on the manner in which Wechsung came to be injured, but it appears clear that a thief got into the store and robbed the till of about $11 before or after an encounter with the murdered man.

Doepfner owns the building in which is his pharmacy. It is a four-story structure, and tenants occupy all the floors above the shop. Among them is Flora Kraft, who has an intelligence office on the second floor, and Hugh McCleary, whose plumber's shop is in the basement. The pharmacy has counters to the north, south, and east. Beyond the east counter is a partition, with an opening into a prescription or reception room, used as a lounging and dressing room by Doepfner and Wechsung. Beyond this room is a bedroom in which Wechsung slept. It was just large enough for a bed, which blocked a rear door which was in another room further to the east in which Doepfner slept alone. In Doepfner's room and the reception room were doors which led to a small yard and platform. The street entrance to the house opened on a small hallway which ran back barely six feet to stairs to the second floor, so that to reach the yard spoken of and descend stairs from it to the cellar the tenants had to go to the second-floor landing and go down another flight of stairs to the yard. In this yard a ladder for washing purposes was usually kept.

Wechsung had a holiday on Wednesday. He cooked his own breakfast, and the materials for the meal were brought to him by Doepfner's apprentice, William Krulleich, aged 17, of 314 East Fifty-eighth-street. The apprentice was due at the store at 7 A. M. and was directed to always try and awaken Wechsung by rattling the door of the store, as the ringing of the night bell annoyed Doepfner. Krulleich says that it was 6:58 o'clock yesterday morning when he made the usual noise at the store door and Wechsung came promptly and opened it. The boy cannot say positively how the clerk was dressed. To the best of his recollection he had no shoes on and wore his trousers and shirt. He may have worn a coat or an overcoat.

Wechsung went to the till, which has a combination to it, of which was known only to him and Doepfner, and gave the boy money to buy rolls at Fifty-third-street and Third-avenue, three blocks away. McCleary, the plumber, at this time was up and attending to business. Shortly before 7 o'clock he met three of his employes and sent the small boy to the basement. The boy sent to Fifty-fourth-street for solder, came back and went away again, and two of the three men went away after receiving instructions about a job. The other man, Joseph McComb, remained with his employer. At about this time Mrs. Kraft's daughter Bella heard the front door bell ring for her mother's apartment and pulled the wire to admit some one. She heard a heavy tramp on the stairs a few minutes later, but the person did not come into the hall to the Kraft apartment. The circumstance was not considered singular, as her mother's bell is constantly used by strangers, because it is numbered one and might be taken for a janitor's. McCleary went up stairs and stood in front of the pharmacy waiting for McComb to go for his boy. He chatted with McComb, but is sure that no one left the store. McComb went away to work and McCleary remembered that on Wednesday he had ordered supplies which were to be sent to his basement or left at the pharmacy. If his place was closed, in the south window of the pharmacy is a large clock which keeps correct time. As McCleary put his hand on the store door, which was not locked, the clock marked 7:20.

Intent on his supplies McCleary walked five feet into the store and called out: "Got anything for me?" A sort of a response which might be taken as negative or positive came from the prescription room. McCleary describes it as "a mumble." Thinking that Wechsung was dressing, and not convinced by the "mumble," he waited. A customer joined him and they waited three minutes. McCleary became impatient and stamped on the floor. No one appeared and he walked to the alley which divides the east counter and peered into the prescription room. Just as he heard a groan he distinguished something lying in the doorway between the prescription room, and, looking more closely, saw that it was a man stretched face downward on the floor with his head in the doorway. The head was bloody, and the right hand, which was extended, appeared to have been crushed. Horror-stricken, McCleary made for the landing door in the prescription room. It was wide open, and the ladder which should have been there was at the foot of the cellar stairs.

McCleary rapped loudly at the landing door of Doepfner's room, exclaiming, "For God's sake, Doepfner, get up!"

"What's the matter?" asked Doepfner.

"Something terrible. Murder in the store. Hurry up."

Doepfner had locked the landing door, by which he always entered his bedroom, and was so agitated that he dropped the keys when he found them by groping on the floor. He entered the prescription room by crawling over Wechsung's bed and noticed that it had not been slept in. This induced him when he stooped over his clerk to believe that he was tipsy and had fallen and hurt himself. "What's the matter, Wechsung?" he asked, and the reply was a groan. Then he lit a match, and uttered an exclamation of terror when he saw blood. He again called on Wechsung to tell what had happened, and the latter faintly said, "I don't know." Doepfner told McCleary, who had got into the prescription room, to get a sponge, and with it and a basin of cold water bathed Wechsung's head, after he had sent McCleary to Mrs. Craft for hot water, so that he was alone with the injured man.

Doepfner said that the cold water and some brandy restored Wechsung, and in a weak, dazed way he was able to say that he was sitting on the sofa in the prescription room, putting on his shoes, when some one struck him on the head so that he fell on the floor, and rained blows on him while he was prostrate until he became insensible. He could not in any way describe his assailant. In going to the store for brandy, Doepfner saw that the cash drawer, in which the night before he had put $10 and some small change, was pulled out and rifled. While he was caring for his clerk the boy, Krulleich, came without the rolls because the baker had none, and explained how Wechsung opened the cash drawer to give him money. He was sent for Dr. McGuire of 146 East Fifty-sixth-street. On the doctor's arrival he pronounced the case a hopeless one, and advised that an ambulance be sent for. A messenger announcing the attack and the robbery was sent to the station house, and this resulted in messages being sent to Bellevue Hospital, Acting Superintendent Byrnes and Inspector Williams. Central Office and precinct detectives were at once detailed to hunt up the ferocious thief. At Bellevue Hospital Wechsung was found to have received frightful and necessarily fatal injuries. A heavy hatchet, which was found in the prescription room, repeated and fierce blows had destroyed the right side of his head, the injuries involving the frontal, parietal, and occipital bones.

In endeavoring to shield his head Wechsung's right hand was pulverized. Three of the fingers hung by shreds, there was a gash across the back of the hand, and a large bruise on the upper arm. Three of the fingers were amputated, and from the head three pieces of bone, each the size of a dollar, and twenty splinters were removed by the second surgeon. He wore an overcoat when he was attacked, and the collar and shoulders of it were cut with the axe. Up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon Wechsung was able now and then to talk to Detectives Sheily, Cuff, and Titus and Sergt. Smith. Inspector K. Price of Inspector Williams's staff, but he could not tell more than he told his employer. During the two hours which preceded his death he was unconscious.

An examination of the prescription room corroborated Wechsung's story. He had one shoe on when he was found and the other was near the sofa. Gouts and small pools of blood everywhere showed how fierce and persistent the attack on him had been. There was positively no evidence that he was not sober, and it appeared reasonable to suppose that he got into the store late at night or early in the morning, and when roused by the apprentice was asleep on the lounge, barefooted and covered with an overcoat. After sending the boy for the rolls he felt chilly, put on the overcoat, and was putting on his shoes when he was attacked. How his assailant entered the prescription room was not determined. The theory that he was the person admitted by Miss Craft and that he entered by the prescription room door on the landing is plausible, but it is likely that the murderer and thief entered and left by the store door, although the circumstances of the landing door in the prescription room being opened and the ladder being displaced have not been explained. Taking into consideration the fact that the murdered man was fully awake at 7 o'clock it is extremely probable that the attack was made before the till was rifled and that the murderer entered the place intent only on robbery, but discovered Wechsung and had to quiet him.

The axe was what is known as a common No. 2 wood hatchet, with a short handle. Both are covered with blood. The axe was dirty, but not new, as its edge was nicked as if it had chopped wood with nails in it. The money drawer had no mark of rough usage on it. It was certainly not forced and was no doubt left open by Wechsung when he gave the money for the rolls.

Wechsung was born at Klausthal, Hanover, a mining town of the upper Harts Mountains, in 1860. His father was a merchant. The boy was graduated, with unusual honor at the University of Goettingen. In 1882 he did army duty at Goettingen, and came to America in 1883.

On Wednesday he passed his day off rationally, and was most of the time with Leo Paulsen, clerk with C. Gherardi, druggist at

SERVIA'S NEW MINISTRY

MILAN'S REASONS FOR ABDICATING THE CROWN.

HE THROWS ON HIS SON THE BURDEN WHICH HE FORESEES THAT HE WILL BE UNABLE TO BEAR.

BELGRADE, March 7.—The new Cabinet is as follows:

M. GRUICS, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. VELIMEIRVICS, Minister of Public Works.

Dr. VUICS, Minister of Finances.

M. GERSICS, Minister of Justice.

M. MILOJATOLJEVICS, Minister of Education.

M. POPOVICS, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

M. TAUSHANOVICS, Minister of the Interior.

M. LJUBICS, Minister of War.

The country is tranquil.

King Milan, in his manifesto, declares that his abdication is the result of a resolution long since formed. He says he is convinced that the country will derive benefit from his labors, but that the new era opening demands powers which he feels he does not possess. Therefore, justice to Servia, to his son, and to Europe demands that he should abdicate. He appeals to all political parties in Servia to assist the new Constitution. In conclusion he says: "God bless Servia and Alexander I. Long live Servia."

Milan's manifesto attributes the Servian successes to the virtues of the people. He takes upon himself the blame for the disasters, and asks forgiveness of those whom he has offended. He refers to his personal unhappiness and his broken health.

In a letter to Count Ziehy Milan said that hard work and illness had turned his hair gray, and that he had been unable to obtain more than three hours' sleep nightly for weeks. He longed for freedom as a schoolboy longed for holidays.

Alexander sent a telegram to his mother announcing his accession, addressing her as queen Nathalie. He received a long telegram in reply.

It is stated that the army will be reduced one-half in order to restore a financial balance.

Milan takes the title of Count Takowa.

The Regents of Servia have issued a proclamation, in which they declare that they will endeavor to cultivate friendly relations with all powers, inaugurate a constitutional régime, place the finances of the country upon a sound basis, and maintain order.

Ex-King Milan will shortly start on a long tour.

The Regents have resolved to allow Metropolitan Michael, who was deposed for opposing the Milan-Nathalie divorce, to return to Servia.

SOFIA, March 7.—The news of the abdication of King Milan of Servia made a painful impression in official circles here.

VIENNA, March 7.—The *Fremdenblatt*, commenting on the abdication of King Milan, says: "As M. Ristics, who heads the Regency, will certainly be guided by a regard for Servia's welfare and security, we may assume that the friendly relations between Austria and Servia will continue."

All the newspapers of this city except the official organs predict troubles and unrest owing to the growth of Russian influence in the Balkans.

BERLIN, March 7.—The *North German Gazette*, referring to the Servian Regents, praises M. Ristics as a man of proved capacity and ripe judgment, qualities necessary for the welfare of Servia.

The *Voessische Zeitung* styles the Austrian and German semi-official utterances as consummate hypocrisy, because Russia's Servian programme has been finished.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 7.—The *Journal de St. Pétersb urg* says: "Russia's interest in the Servians is strong enough to cause her to wish for them a better future under their young ruler and his trusty councilors."

The *Novoe Vremya* says: "The abdication of King Milan is a natural sequence of his estrangement with Russia, which rendered his rule impossible. King Milan's turn arrived after that of Alexander, late Prince of Bulgaria. Roumania's turn may come soon."

THE BANKRUPT CANAL COMPANY.

PARIS, March 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the election of Gen. Boulanger to the Chamber for the Department of the Seine was verified.

The submission of the interpellation of the Government by M. Laur relative to the proceedings of the copper syndicate was postponed for a fortnight.

M. Villain submitted his interpellation of the Government regarding the Panama Canal Company. He urged that the canal scheme should not be abandoned, and that a meeting of shareholders of the company should be convened for the purpose of discussing means for the continuation of work on the canal. He thought that if the savings of France were insufficient to build the canal, assistance should be invoked from other countries. He suggested that an international conference of engineers be summoned. He moved an order of the day appealing to the Government to safeguard the interests of the shareholders.

M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, disclaimed any responsibility on the part of the Government. He said the Government had no means of interfering, although it approved of every effort made by capitalists and companies to prevent the collapse of the undertaking.

Prime Minister Tirard, replying to M. de Cassagnac, said the Government would do its utmost for the success of the canal, but he could say no more.

The Chamber then, by a vote of 344 to 185, adopted a Government order of the day in regard to the canal.

ASPINWALL, March 7.—The British vessel El Dorado, 270 tons burden, has passed through the Panama Canal from Aspinwall to Chagres, a distance of 15 miles. This is the first foreign vessel that has passed through the canal from one port to another.

THE COLLAPSED PARNELL CHARGES.

LONDON, March 7.—At the sitting of the Parnell Commission to-day, an ex-American Fenian named Coleman, now residing in Ontario, and employed by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, detailed the outrages in which he took part while he was in Ireland. He stated that Macauley told him the League had paid him (Macauley) £200 for shooting Burke.

On cross-examination Coleman testified that he came from America of his own accord to give evidence before the commission. Nobody had promised him money. He had received £1,000 from the Government for acting as a spy in America. With this money he bought property in Winnipeg.

Mr. Soames, the *Times's* solicitor, testified that Walsh said he could produce documents to prove that O'Kelly and Egan were connected with the importation of arms into Ireland, but he did not know Walsh's whereabouts. [Laughter.]

Attorney General Webster applied for an adjournment until Tuesday, on the ground that two important witnesses for the *Times* were ill. The court granted the application and adjourned to the 12th inst.

The Parnellites are in a flutter over the approaching close of the *Times's* case. Sir Charles Russell is ready to make an elaborate opening address for the Parnellites. He is determined not to risk an adverse decision on any grounds. Most of the witnesses subpœnaed from Ireland have promised their services free.

WINNIPEG, March 7.—Coleman, the ex-American Fenian who testified to-day before the Parnell commission that he had received £1,000 from the Government for acting as a spy in America, and had bought Winnipeg property with the money, is well known here. He was one of the most prominent speculators during the real estate boom, and made considerable money. He wisely disposed of all his lands before the boom burst, and left the city mysteriously, mourned by numerous creditors.

KING HUMBERT'S NEW CABINET.

ROME, March 7.—Acting under the advice of Signore Biancheri and Farini, the former of whom declined the task of forming a Ministry, King Humbert has accepted the Cabinet arranged by Signor Crispi. The new Cabinet is composed as follows:

President of the Council, Minister of the Interior, and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Signor CRISPI.
Minister of Finance—Signor DODA.
Minister of the Treasury—Signor EIOLETTI.
Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs—Signor ZANARDELLI.
Minister of War—Gen. VIALE.
Minister of Marine—Signor BRIN.
Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture—Signor MICELI.
Minister of Public Works—Senator FINALI.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Signor LACAVA.

Of the new Ministry Signore Crispi, Viale, Brin, Miceli, and Zanardelli retain the portfolios held by them in the last Cabinet. It is believed that the Cabinet will command a considerable majority in the Chamber of Deputies, although it will be confronted by the Old Right and the Extreme Left.

GERMANY AND SAMOA.

BERLIN, March 7.—The *Boersen Zeitung* says that the United States has proposed to refer that portion of the Samoan question concerning Germany and the United States alone to arbitration. Germany is not averse to this, but adheres to the opinion that the conference to be continued in Berlin should settle the questions involving Germany, Great Britain, and the United States.

LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, said the Government had not heard of any truce being established between the German General at Apia and the chief Mataafa. Rear-Admiral Kimberley, commanding the British squadron at Apia, had not been instructed to interfere in the matter. He had no doubt that Germany had treated Mataafoa well.

THE COPPER SYNDICATE.

THE RUN ON THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE CONTINUED.

PARIS, March 7.—The officers of the Comptoir d'Escompte were crowded to-day with persons awaiting to withdraw their deposits. The Bourse was agitated. Société des Métaux shares fell 15f., and Rio Tinto shares 26f. 25c. Comptoir d'Escompte shares fell considerably.

The Comptoir d'Escompte has obtained nearly 150,000,000f. to meet the run on the bank. Yesterday 37,500,000f. was withdrawn. It is learned that on the late M. Rochereau's advice the Comptoir d'Escompte gave the Société ces Métaux a credit of 80,000,000f. M. Rochereau himself bought 2,000 shares of the Société des Métaux, besides backing the Rio Tinto, Tharsis, and Cape Copper Companies.

The copper syndicate up to the present has spent 212,500,000f. The syndicate entered into contracts with large mining companies to buy annually until Jan. 1, 1891, 150,000 tons of copper at a cost of 250,000,000f., but in February, out of 10,000 tons received, the syndicate sold only 1,397 tons.

The papers publish a list of subscribers for 8,000 shares of the new Compagnie Auxiliaire des Métaux. The list contains the following: Société des Métaux, 4,715 shares; Comptoir d'Escompte, 1,000; M. Rochereau, 50, and Banque de Paris, 300.

BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—Boston mining officials returned this morning from the meeting in the copper interest in New-York, but have nothing to say regarding the terms of the contract. They say they are bound to secrecy, but the particulars will be made public within a week.

TO INCREASE ENGLAND'S NAVY.

DISCUSSING THE PROPOSALS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 7.—Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons to-day that the delay in supplying the navy with guns was due to the failure of the system of lining. All the ships, he said, would be supplied by the end of the present year. He stated that the Government proposed to build 8 first-class men-of-war of 14,000 tons each and two of 9,000 tons; 9 first-class cruisers, 29 smaller cruisers, 4 of the Pandora type of cruisers, and 18 of the sharpshooter type of torpedo vessels. The total tonnage of all these vessels will be 318,000, and the total cost £21,500,000.

Lord George Hamilton asked that £10,000,000 be spared from the consolidated fund for the proposed increase of the navy, and that the remainder of the sum required be provided for in the ordinary estimates. He promised that the Admiralty's programme would be executed within four and a half years.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the total vote to be asked for 1889 was £4,650,000, including £2,600,000 for new construction. It was not proposed to raise the £10,000,000 asked for, which might be called a naval defense fund, by means of a loan. The Government scheme was to equalize the payments over seven years, imposing £1,430,000 additional taxation yearly.

Lord George Hamilton said that £10,000,000 worth of the work would be put out at private contract, while the remainder would be done in the Government dock yards. The scheme must stand or fall as a whole. Therefore he hoped the Opposition would treat the proposals in a patriotic spirit. He did not think that the proposed naval increase would induce other nations to attempt to rival England in naval strength, because England had refrained from military rivalry. Further, he did not believe any other power was capable of executing such an extensive programme in so short a time.

Lord Randolph Churchill criticized the Government for making proposals which might be upset by a succeeding Government.

Lord Charles Beresford complained that the Government gave no real reason why just so many ships—no more and no less—should be built. He gave notice of an amendment declaring that England's naval strength ought to be equal to the navies of France and any other great power combined.

The army estimates for 1890 show an increase of £597,600.

The Radicals will oppose every stage of the legislation connected with Lord George Hamilton's scheme. It is expected that Mr. Gladstone will lead the Opposition attack on the Government.

GERMANY IN EAST AFRICA.

ZANZIBAR, March 7.—An Arab dhow which has arrived here reports that she was boarded by an officer of a German gunboat, who granted her a pass. Afterward she was fired upon by other German gunboats, and her Captain was killed. This news created great excitement among the people of Zanzibar, and crowds surrounded the Sultan's palace clamoring for revenge. The Sultan referred them to the German Consul.

AN ENGLISH WAR VESSEL WRECKED.

LONDON, March 7.—The British man-of-war Sultan has been wrecked on the Island of Comino, in the Mediterranean. The Captain and crew were saved. The Sultan was an iron armor-plated vessel of 9,290 tons. She was temporarily attached to the Mediterranean squadron.

DR. TANNER SENTENCED.

DUBLIN, March 7.—Dr. Tanner, member of Parliament for Cork, who was arrested for violating the Crimes act, was tried at Tipperary to-day. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labor. He has appealed from the sentence.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 7.—Queen Victoria arrived at Biarritz to-day. Her Majesty was welcomed by the Mayor of the city and other prominent persons. The Queen was enthusiastically cheered by the people along the route from the railway station to the house. President Carnot sent a telegraphic message of welcome to her and has placed a military band at her disposal during her stay at Biarritz.

The returns issued by the Board of Trade show that during the month of February the imports increased £2,782,000 and the exports decreased £380,000 as compared with those of the corresponding month last year.

The British ship Vandalia, Capt. Coonan, from Perth Amboy, Feb. 5, for London, with petroleum, has been sunk off Bognor by collision with a steamer. One man who was killed by the falling of an anchor and one was drowned. The remainder were saved. The boats of the steamer rendered no assistance.

The dissident Liberals have formed a central organizing committee, which will hold its first meeting on March 22. Lord Hartington will make an address on the occasion.

A dispatch from Rome to the *Daily News* says that President Harrison's Cabinet fully satisfies the Vatican, and that information has reached the Propaganda that under Mr. Harrison's Administration the relations between the United States and the Holy See will be of a most cordial character.

ROME, March 7.—The *Capitan Fracassa* says: "President Harrison's references in his inaugural address to immigration are a departure from the American traditions of boundless hospitality." The paper admits, however, that President Harrison's policy will tend to restrict excessive Italian agricultural immigration.

MADRID, March 7.—The physician who made the post-mortem examination of the body of Figaro declares that he never saw such a well-formed skull and brain, the latter indicating a man of superior force of character and imagination.

TANGIER, March 7.—Mr. Stroben, Secretary of the American Legation at Madrid, has arrived here, and will start to-day for Fez, where he will continue his inquiry into the accusations made by Benlouli against the American Consul.

PARIS, March 7.—The Cabinet has rescinded the decree of exile against the Duc d'Aumale.

Gen. Boulanger, in a letter to an Italian paper, declares his earnest desire for friendship between France and Italy.

SHANGHAI, March 7.—A marked increase in hostility to foreigners is noticeable throughout China. The native soldiery at Che-Foo are suspected of plotting to attack the foreign settlement.

ROME, March 7.—The Church of St. Charles is thronged with worshippers at every service. The Lenten sermons of the celebrated Father Agostino are the sensation of the hour.

SUAKIN, March 7.—It is reported that the Abyssinians are besieging Kassala and that Senoussi's army is marching on Khartoum.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, March 7.—Sir Henry Parkes has formed a Ministry.

THE PACIFIC GUANO FAILURE.

BOSTON, March 7.—The stockholders of the Pacific Guano Company at a meeting to-day listened to a report of the committee, showing $3,500,000 liabilities and $900,000 quick assets. These assets do not include the four plants of the company at Weed's Hell, Charlestown, Chisholm Island, and Swan Island. In the liabilities are included $1,000,000 of acceptances which Mr. Glidden claimed were not proper liabilities of the Pacific Guano Company. It was voted that the report of the committee and Glidden's statement be sent to the stockholders.

FOR THE MURDER OF HIS MOTHER.

TROY, N. Y., March 7.—William Taylor was arraigned before Justice Gresan, at West Troy, to-day, on suspicion of murdering his mother, Mrs. Catherine Taylor. Mrs. Taylor was murdered in her bed on Monday night with an axe. Taylor was committed to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. He denies all knowledge of the crime. The axe with which the murder was committed has not been found. The inquest will be held on Monday night.

BURGLARY EPIDEMIC.

RESIDENTS OF AN UP-TOWN NEIGHBORHOOD NERVOUS AND EXCITED.

Some excitement seems to have stirred up the residents of West Fiftieth and West Fifty-first streets on account of several attempts, mostly unsuccessful, of so-called burglars to effect entrances into houses in that neighborhood. Nearly all of the thefts have been trivial, but the consecutiveness of the attempts at burglary has put the residents on the alert.

These attempts at robbery date back several weeks. The house of Simon Wolf, 345 West Fiftieth-street, was entered, probably by a sneak thief, about the middle of last January. The next theft in this vicinity was in the house of Mrs. Martha Bloomer, 317 West Fiftieth-street. This was also in January. The house had been entered and a pocket book containing $25 and some clothing were made away with. The houses of William Healy, 325 West Fiftieth-street, and Martin Higgins were were also entered about three weeks ago. At the former a pair of earrings were stolen. Entrances were effected by pushing back the catches on the basement, kitchen, and parlor windows in most of the instances on this street. On Fifty-first-street the entrances are more recent and the ebullition of alarm has not quite quieted down. The character of the entrances seemed of a more forcible nature.

On the night of Feb. 18 the bars protecting the rear kitchen windows of the house of W. S. Hicks, 323 West Fifty-first-street, were pried open with a jack beam, and the burglars were preparing to enter when they were frightened off by a neighbor who heard the noise and fired a revolver at them. On the night of Washington's Birthday an entrance was effected in a similar way into the house of Jacob Hoffman, occupied by S. C. Hawkins of 325 West Fifty-first-street. The thieves made their way up to the second floor, where they were evidently scared off by hearing Mr. Hawkins, who was awake and walking his room, to subdue neuralgia. Then the thieves went down to the house of Jacob Hoffman, 343 West Fifty-first-street, which they entered, and stole about $35 in cash and Mr. Hoffman's silver watch. In making their escape they awakened one of Mr. Hoffman's daughters, who gave the alarm. The police responded, but the thieves got away. Last Friday night Miss Hoffman heard a noise in the rear yard, and peering out, saw some men trying to break into the house occupied by James Nicholson, 347 West Fifty-first-street. She screamed and frightened the thieves away.

Nearly all of these cases were at once brought to the knowledge of the police, and detectives were put at work. The cases which were not reported were those where the owners had lost nothing. The residents on Fifty-first-street tell many stories about seeing figures in slouch hats lurking around the back fences.

Herman Weidell of 840 Sixth-avenue was arrested by Detective Riley yesterday. He had forced the door of the apartments occupied by Mary Nauman, 606 West Fifty-second-street, and had some jewelry stolen on which he was arrested. Very few complaints of robberies were made at the Forty-seventh-street station.

TO IMPROVE QUARANTINE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 7.—At the Quarantine conference to-day an interesting paper was read by Dr. D. M. Burgess of the hospital service stationed at Havana. He urged greater efforts to prevent yellow fever from being brought to this country by steamships and in smuggled goods. A resolution offered by Dr. Wilkinson of New-Orleans was adopted, calling on the Government for a better patrol service on the coast of Florida.

Surgeon-General Hamilton said the United States Government should have a physician attached to every consulate in foreign ports where yellow fever and other infectious diseases are liable to break out, in order to secure to the Government through consular agents reliable information for the protection of the American people. A resolution indorsing Dr. Hamilton's proposition was offered by Dr. Foster of Georgia and was adopted by the conference.

Dr. Hamilton offered a resolution giving the opinion of the conference that all nations should endeavor to eradicate plague centres from their territory, that the existence of such plague centres is a menace to other nations, and that our State Department be requested to notify other nations of this action. This was adopted.

The President appointed a committee, consisting of one from each State represented, to prepare and formulate rules and regulations to control and enforce quarantines. The conference adjourned sine die.

THEY KEEP THE BRIDE'S NAME.

Dr. H. W. Duszowski of 211 East Fifty-seventh-street last month had his name changed by order of the Supreme Court to Henry W. Baker. On March 1 Henry W. Baker, M. D., and Jane M. Baker, M. D., of 211 East Fifty-seventh-street were made man and wife in the presence of several friends, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. Wesley Johnston, Pastor of the Sixty-first-Street Methodist Episcopal Church. A small marriage notice was not published until yesterday.

An intimate friend of the couple said that the groom is 64 and the bride 39 years old. Both have been married before. Dr. Duszowski, that was, is a Russian of good family. He was graduated from the Warsaw University and studied for the ministry. He has been an extensive traveler and is an accomplished scholar. He came to America some years ago, and spent some time in Texas. He took up the study of medicine, and was an active practitioner. He met Dr. Baker while she was pursuing her studies, and formed the attachment which has resulted in their union. She is a native of Albany, and has a diploma of the New-York Eclectic College dated 1882.

WANTS TO RETIRE FROM THE BOND.

Mrs. Fannie A. Loewenstein made application to Surrogate Ransom yesterday to be released from the bond of Emily J. Earl as Administratrix of William H. Sibley, who died in 1843. She had gone on the bond with J. P. Johnson Howard, who is now living. Since her last activity as a straw bondsman. William C. B. Thornton opposed the motion. It was charged that Mrs. Loewenstein and John H. Glover, a lawyer, had got possession of about $12,500 belonging to Mr. Sibley's estate, and were under indictment. It was claimed that in 1877 there were in the hands of the City Chamberlain $12,500 belonging to the estate, and that Glover and another lawyer, who has since died, were to transact the business of the estate for procuring Mrs. Earl's bondsmanship.

In May, 1888, Surrogate Ransom ordered the money transferred to the Mercantile Trust Company, and now it is alleged Mrs. Loewenstein and Glover have drawn it out.

CHINAMEN SCARE AWAY BURGLARS.

Three men intent on robbery were thwarted early yesterday morning in attempts to break into two Chinese laundries near Police Headquarters. They first went to the basement of 79 East Houston-street and were trying to force the door when the proprietor, Kum Wah, who a few weeks ago was robbed of $40 and some garments, appeared with a light and a cleaver and looked so much like business that the burglars beat a retreat after cursing him. They next turned up at 279 Elizabeth-street, and were surprised in the act of forcing a side door of Wah Sing's place. The proprietor exhibited a long knife used for hashing meat and appeared to have the courage of his convictions. The burglars pretended that Wah Sing had clothes belonging to them, but left when one of them gave an alarm that a policeman was coming.

GEN. HOWARD IN THE GRAND ARMY.

Gen. O. O. Howard, commander of the Division of the Atlantic of the United States Army, was installed a member of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., in the Johnson Building, Brooklyn, last night. Others received into the post, either by muster or transfer from other posts, were Charles A. Moore, William Corrigan, John Bolton, William A. Andrews, Henry R. Heath, the Rev. A. C. Bowdish, Charles H. Townsend, Robert B. Browne, James Hagan, S. L. Young, Andrew McLeod, and Leonard Moody. After the installation ceremony several speeches were made. Among those present were Mayor Chapin, Police Commissioner Bell, Gen. Wager Swayne, Col. M. F. Sprague, and H. W. Knight.

WEDDED AT BERGEN POINT.

George H. Baldwin, a prominent lawyer of White Plains, and Miss Kate D. Wilson, daughter of Mrs. H. Wilson of Lord-avenue, Bergen Point, N. J., were married at the residence of the bride's mother on Wednesday evening. Miss Ada Low of Bayonne, N. J., was maid of honor and Farrington M. Thompson of White Plains best man. The bride wore a gown of white silk and diamond ornaments. Her bouquet was of white roses. The maid of honor also wore white silk and carried a bouquet of La France roses.

A HOUSE ORDERED VACATED.

Not long ago there was a case of malignant diphtheria in the family of W. F. Walton, a broker living at 72 West Forty-sixth-street. A sanitary expert examined the premises and reported that the plumbing was very defective. The Board of Health ordered Amos Woodruff of Linden, N. J., Trustee of the estate owning the house, to have the plumbing repaired. He refused to do so, and yesterday the board ordered the premises vacated in 10 days.

ARRESTED IN A THEATRE.

Detective Sergeant Rogers of Police Headquarters arrested a man at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last night, said to be a conductor on the New-York and New-England Railroad. The prisoner was charged with stealing a pair of gentlemen's sleeve glasses.

COMMISSIONS MUST CEASE

THE OLD FIGHT LIKELY TO BE RENEWED.

A JOINT COMMITTEE PASSES RESOLUTIONS—THE INTER-STATE BOARD TO BE NOTIFIED.

The joint meeting of representatives of the trunk lines and Central Traffic Association roads at the office of Commissioner Fink was finished yesterday, when a long series of resolutions on the subject of commissions on passenger tickets was made public. After reciting the fact that illegal commissions are still paid the resolutions go on as follows:

Resolved, That each and every railroad company here represented pledges itself that it will not pay, share, or allow the whole or any part of any form of commission, part salary, side cut, or other consideration in connection with the sale of tickets of the issue of other companies, nor permit its tickets to be sold at any point on commission; and each company here represented will prohibit its agents from receiving commissions from other companies.

Resolved, That the railroad companies here represented further authorize the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the joint committee to give notice of this action regarding commissions to the managing officers and General Passenger Agents of all lines with which these companies desire to continue through ticket arrangements, requesting them to refrain from the payment of commissions to the agents of these companies, or to any other persons in the territory traversed by these lines, and to refrain from the payment of commissions anywhere upon any tickets reading over these lines or any part thereof.

Resolved, That if any railroad company so advised shall fail or decline to conform to such notice upon a date to be fixed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, due notice of the action of the company shall be taken in such case under the trunk line contract and the organization of the joint committee; and also before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, if, in the judgment of the Chairman of the joint committee, such a course seems to him necessary and desirable.

Resolved, That all the agreements regarding the abolishment of commissions on first and second class business be also made to apply to foreign immigrant traffic as well, provided that this shall not be construed to prohibit the payment of the uniform commercial allowance to ocean steamship companies and lines upon prepaid and European orders not exceeding 10 per cent. or $2 for each whole ticket, as may be agreed upon by the Atlantic seaboard roads.

These resolutions will take effect on April 1, before which time ticket sellers all over the country will be notified that the lines in the agreement will pay no more commissions, directly or indirectly. The Trunk Line Executive Committee has also passed a resolution reaffirming its opposition to commissions and instructing the Trunk Line Passenger Committee to take steps to stop their payment. The joint committee also passed a resolution requesting its Chairman to forward to the Inter-State Commerce Commission copies of the resolutions of the Trunk Line Executive Committee and the joint committee, together with the circular of Western roads authorizing the payment of commissions, and to express to the Inter-State Commerce Commission the earnest desire of the railroad companies represented in the joint committee that the payment of commissions be prohibited. Moreover, the Commissioners are asked to take early action on the question, and there seems to be an excellent chance of the old fight between the Eastern and Western roads being reopened.

TICKET SCALPERS' HOLD.

CHICAGO, March 7.—It appears that the ticket scalpers are not having so hard a time as is generally supposed. The discovery has been made that some of them are well supplied with Colorado tourist tickets, which they offer for sale at $1 less than the tariff rates. These tickets are issued in an irregular way by the roads connecting with the Western lines. The General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy purchased at a scalper's office to-day two of these tickets over his line to Denver and return. The tickets were issued by the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, with a coupon good over that road between Indianapolis and Chicago. The Colorado tourist ticket adopted by the Western lines must, according to agreement, be signed by the passenger in the presence of the agent of whom it is purchased and the description of the purchaser must be punched in the ticket. The tickets found to-day were not signed.

It is said that a number of such tickets issued by the Monon and the Big Four Roads are in the market and are offered by scalpers at $44, the regular rate being $45. The matter is being investigated and unless the tickets are taken off the market the Western roads will refuse to honor the issues of the companies named.

NEEDED REFORM URGED.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The third and last day's session of the conference of State Railroad Commissioners with the Inter-State Commerce Commission was held in the office of the commission to-day. The report of the Committee on Statistics recommending for the use of railroads uniform blanks for making annual reports to the State boards was adopted. Several changes from the original book of forms were made. A resolution was also passed looking to the final adoption of a uniform and improved copier.

The question of railroad legislation went over until the next meeting, when a report will be submitted by Mr. Knapp, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the committee appointed at yesterday's meeting. The subject of railroad accidents was discussed, and a resolution was adopted recommending the Inter-State Commerce Commission to consider the matter of automatic signals for saving the protection of life, and requesting that the commission advise the railroads in regard to the adoption of the best appliances in this line. The conference adjourned subject to the call of the President.

RIVALS FOR A NEW ROAD.

UTICA, N. Y., March 7.—A large meeting of capitalists interested in the project of building a railroad from Saratoga to Utica, through Johnstown, Gloversville, Delgeville, and Northern Herkimer County, was held this afternoon in the Gloversville Opera House. J. C. Hutchinson of Johnstown presided, and D. C. Durfee of Gloversville was Secretary. Judge Wendell of Fort Plain presented plans for a route running from Gloversville to Fort Plain, crossing the Mohawk and connecting at Fort Plain with a proposed railroad to Richfield Springs. Engineer Jenkins of Oneida argued that the route to Richfield Springs and the coal country was much shorter than by the way of Utica.

N. E. Kernan, brother of ex-United States Senator Kernan, and leading the Utica delegation, presented the claims of that city. After some further discussion a committee was appointed to investigate and report at a meeting to be held at the same place on March 19, at 1:30 P. M. The Chairman named as such committee Gustav Lauer, S. H. Shorwell, H. M. Young, and W. H. Place of Gloversville, and P. P. Argersinger, R. J. Evans, and James I. Younglove of Johnstown.

TO ARRANGE THE DETAILS.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, and their party arrived in Chicago to-night. They had traveled over the Big Four Road from Cincinnati and taken a look at its condition. The consolidation of that road with the Bee Line, Mr. Depew said, will be arranged at a meeting in New-York early next week. There are not likely to be many changes in the organization of the Big Four. Mr. Ingalls will be retained as President and Mr. Layng of the Bee Line will probably be made Vice-President. The party leave for New-York to-morrow morning via the Michigan Central.

A ROAD ABANDONED.

The projected railroad from the West Shore station at Weehawken to Englewood, N. J., has been abandoned. The line carried the road through the Meeks estate, and the owners strongly opposed it. Ex-Mayor O'Neill and William H. Harper of Hoboken and Thomas D. Harrison of Jersey City were appointed a committee to confer with the land. They met in the First National Bank Building in Jersey City yesterday to make the awards, and had scarcely been called to order when Counselor James R. Vredenburgh notified them that the railroad project had been abandoned.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Commissioner Daniels has received a letter from Inter-State Commissioner T. M. Cooley, in which the latter said he understood that the Chicago roads had begun to pay commissions again, and that if that course were persisted in it would be necessary to take the question up at a public hearing at Chicago, where the question would be of the reduction of the passenger tariffs of all the roads paying commissions to the extent of those commissions. He intimated that it would be well for the managers of the offending roads to consider what the inevitable effect of such an investigation would be.

The official reports say the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company carried into Washington over its lines between 9 o'clock A. M. March 4 and noon of March 5 over 30,000 passengers. This required 120 trains of 10 cars each, all in addition to the regular passenger trains. The number of passengers carried was about 50 per cent greater than at the corresponding period of four years ago, and represents receipts of not less than $180,000.

Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut has reappointed George M. Woodruff of Litchfield and William H. Hayward of Colchester Railroad Commissioners, each for the term of four years. Mr. Woodruff was first appointed in 1874 by Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll, and has had the longest service of any Railroad Commissioner in the country.

The statement of the gross earnings of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and its leased lines for February was issued yesterday. The aggregate was $2,461,729 74, against $2,588,429 26 in February, 1888, a decrease of $134,725 52.

The decision in the Housatonic Railroad contest will not be made until after the hearing on the petition of the New-York and Connecticut Air Line Company for extension of time in building its road. This will probably delay the announcement for two weeks.

The Wisconsin Senate Railroad Committee has practically killed the Taylor bill, which proposed to establish a railroad commission with power to make rates.

THE FELLOWCRAFT DINES.

A JOLLY TIME AT ITS PLEASANT MONTHLY REUNION.

The parlors of the Fellowcraft Club were filled last night as they have rarely been filled since the club's organization. It has grown to be a pleasant custom for its members to have a monthly reunion and a dinner, to which gentlemen distinguished in various walks of life are invited, and last night was such an occasion. In point of numbers it was the "biggest" dinner the club has yet given, and nothing could have exceeded the jollity which prevailed.

When the coffee had made its appearance Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, President of the club, announced the reception of a letter from James Russell Lowell, who was recently made the first honorary member of the club. The letter was in response to the notification of this fact sent to him, and is as follows:

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 25, 1889.

GENTLEMEN: My seventieth birthday has been made memorable for me by many expressions of kindness as far beyond my expectation as my desert. None has given me greater pleasure than the distinction you have conferred on me by your unanimous election of me to the first honorary membership of your club.

I beg you to accept my sincerest acknowledgments for making them acceptable to me as other members of the club. I remain, gentlemen, faithfully yours,

J. R. LOWELL.

To Messrs. R. W. GILDER, President, R. G. BUTLER, Secretary, Fellowcraft Club.

The reading of this pleasant epistle evoked much applause, and then Mr. Gilder gave most of the members of the club a surprise by calling upon Mr. W. H. Patten to make a report.

That gentleman announced that a committee had been recently appointed by the club to make arrangements for a part to be taken by the club in the coming centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration and that, while the committee had only been at work for a week, much progress had been made. Space in the Metropolitan Museum of Art will be reserved for the club's exhibit, which will consist of copies of as many newspapers published in 1789 as can be obtained and of the photographs of editors and newspaper writers of that day. The committee is still at work upon the carrying out of this scheme.

This report ended, Mr. Gilder rapped for order, and Mr. Julian Ralph made an address, in which he paid a glowing tribute to the memory to the late Philip H. Welsh.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. George Kennan, Mr. John Burroughs, Mr. Johnson Brigham, editor of the Cedar Rapids *Republican*, and Mr. Don Piatt made brief speeches.

Letters of regret were read from ex-President Grover Cleveland, Col. Daniel Lamont, and others.

DIVORCE COMPLICATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 7.—C. J. Beattie, a lawyer who makes a specialty of divorces, was arrested to-night charged with furnishing a bogus decree and introducing perjured evidence. The decree was given to Mrs. Ada H. Gordon, a good-looking young brunette, who subsequently married a New-Yorker named Arthur Wilson. A genuine decree was not entered until some months after the Wilson wedding, and when this was discovered the ceremony had to be performed over again.

Before Judge Jamison to-day Mrs. Gordon's first husband, who has been absent in South America, contended that Beattie never served a notice of his wife's suit. Gordon also brought forward Julius Ralph as a witness. The attorney seemed to prove conclusively that the evidence of Beattie's witnesses was out of whole cloth, and the witnesses themselves masquerading under assumed names. Beattie claims to have informed Mrs. Gordon that the paper given her was only a copy of the probable form of her decree. The witnesses, he alleges, were furnished by Mrs. Gordon. This she denies.

The indications are that the divorces will be set aside, and that Mrs. Gordon, after being twice wedded to Wilson, must begin proceedings anew against her original spouse if she still desires the second.

PECULIAR FATAL ACCIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—A special to the *Press* from Oxford says: "The separator in the milk-receiving station at Hickory Hill, in Elk Township, a branch of Big Elk Dairy, bursted with great violence while running this morning. George W. Smith, the manager, and Owen Springer were in the room at the time. Both men were so badly injured by the flying fragments that they died a few hours afterward. Springer said before dying that they were running faster than usual to make up time lost by not starting sooner. The separator was a Danish-Weston of 3,500 revolutions. Mr. Smith was an Elder of New-London Presbyterian Church."

THE SUICIDE IN PROSPECT PARK.

The young man who committed suicide by shooting himself in the head on Wednesday in Prospect Park was identified yesterday as David F. Moody, 24 years old, who had lived with his father and sister at 86 Sterling-place. Young Moody had been sickly from childhood, and suffered from an affection of the ear which at times made him almost crazy. It is believed by his relatives that during severe pain he became temporarily insane and ended his life. Upon the person was a bottle of morphine preparation which he had been accustomed to use to allay the pain in his ear.

OFFICERS OF THE PIONEERS.

The Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps at its annual meeting last evening elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Robert B. Miller, President; M. S. Vanderbilt, First Vice-President; R. H. Ross, Second Vice-President; L. J. Rebhage, Secretary, and Dr. W. T. Breakell, Treasurer.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The death sentence of Godas, the Indian half-breed who was to be hanged at Helena, Montana, to-day, was yesterday commuted to life imprisonment by Gov. Leslie. Godas killed a frontier settler last year.

Near Mount Vernon, Ohio, Wednesday, James Phillips, a farmer, made a brutal assault on a neighbor's son named Wyant because the boy angered him. The lad's recovery is doubtful. The farmer has fled.

Robert A. Ceghil, one of the best-known lawyers and public men in the State of Virginia, died at his home in Norfolk yesterday morning. He had been in public employment for over 20 years.

John Heffern, engineer at the Phœnix Horseshoe Works at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., cut his throat with a bread knife yesterday morning. He had wandered about the cemetery all night. It is believed he will recover.

Lewis Baker, a lawyer of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been fined $25 by a Washington Justice for attempting to cross Pennsylvania Avenue during the inauguration parade, contrary to the orders of the police.

Mr. Alexander Sullivan of Chicago says he is not a candidate for the Presidency of the Irish National League of America, and that he would not accept the position under any circumstances.

The United States Government has made a formal requisition on the Dominion Government for the surrender of Aldridge, the Ohio robber who has been in custody at Windsor, Ontario.

Mr. Robert Garrett and party

THE IRON WORKS FAILURE.

A COMMITTEE OF CREDITORS TO TAKE CHARGE.

AND THE BUSINESS TO BE CONTINUED—STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS MADE PUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—A meeting of the creditors of the Reading Iron Works was held at the office of the company in this city this afternoon. Fully four-fifths of the total number of creditors were either present or represented by counsel. Mr. George F. Baer, a Director of the company and also its counsel, read a statement of the financial condition of the corporation, which showed the total liabilities to be $1,927,783 22, and assets $2,439,595 09.

A discussion followed as to whether the works should be continued or whether there should be a general shut down. The sentiment was largely in favor of continuing operations at the works, and after considerable argument it was agreed to appoint a committee of three to conduct the mills temporarily. On this committee the company and the creditors were represented. The former by the appointment of Director Simon Seyfert and the latter by Mr. F. Patterson, a heavy creditor. F. W. Swink, the General Manager of the works at Reading, was the other member chosen.

The committee will continue in control for the time being, and in the meantime a careful appraisement of the assets will be made. For this purpose a second committee of five was named, and upon this the creditors and the company were given representation.

Another committee will go to work at once and prepare a plan of reorganization. This committee will report at a meeting to be held Thursday next, if possible, or if not then, at a meeting the date for which will then be agreed upon.

A statement of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

ASSETS.	
Real estate, tube works plant	$406,773 88
Rolling mill	88,000 00
Furnaces	313,750 43
Scott foundry	357,726 18
Sheet mill	208,578 11
Steam forge	197,700 00
Ice machine plant	4,214 99
Iron in household and fixtures	23,826 09
Gibraltar Iron Works	64,137 18
Camden Tool and Tube Works	35,000 00
Water works, Reading	17,700 00
Limestone quarry	8,500 00
Scarborough property	2,088 50
Jenkins purchase	4,076 36
Indian trust land, Kansas	1,782 36
Bedford coal lands	5,000 00
Harford ore land and fixtures	9,717 12
George Russell, real estate	500 00
Real estate and dwellings, Reading	6,100 00
Rehl's water rights and lands	100,000 00
Sundry real estate	11,550 00
Boone property	1,538 88
William Crouse property	428 00
Chester land	26,057 50
Stocks, bonds, and mortgages	47,293 25
Materials, goods, and supplies at works	252,892 50
Wrought-section presses	30,000 00
Stock in warehouses	98,408 50
Book accounts due to company, general	65,581 20
Book accounts due to company, warehouse	70,118 98
Bills receivable	3,143 76
Cash	19,608 32
Total	$2,439,595 09

LIABILITIES.	
First mortgage issue	$590,000 00
First mortgage held for Hunter dower	10,000 00
Bills payable	630,790 69
Open accounts due by company, general	194,059 71
Open accounts due by company, warehouse	28,240 58
Loans	170,000 00
Indorsement on bills received on unfilled orders	287,692 29
Wages unpaid	11,000 00
Total	$1,927,783 22
Leaving balance of assets of	501,811 87

The above statement does not take into account in the liability column the capital stock of the company, which amounts to $1,050,000, consisting of $550,000 in preferred stock, which was issued in 1884 to the creditors in the failure of the company in 1881, and on which seven per cent. interest has been paid, and $500,000 in common stock. Adding this capital stock to the liability account would leave an apparent deficit of $488,188 13. The report of the committee appointed to make an appraisement may change somewhat the figures in the asset column, as those given are taken from the books of the company, which are based on the original cost price.

FAULTS TO BE REMEDIED.

MUCH-NEEDED CHANGES ORDERED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLHOUSE NO. 9.

A letter was received by Mayor Grant several days ago from Mr. W. R. Jenkins asking him to visit Public School No. 9, at the northeast corner of West End-avenue and Eighty-second-street, and determine for himself whether the school building was suited to the accommodation of 1,100 children. Mr. Jenkins informed the Mayor that there was not a plastered wall visible in the building, that the widest stairway was wood-lined and only 29 inches in width, with wooden staircases, under and near which ran the pipes of the big stoves used to warm the building. Its so-called halls, or passages, Mr. Jenkins said, were only 30 inches wide, and there were no means of escape from its rear if a fire should start in front. It was the Mayor's duty, Mr. Jenkins said, in the character of the school building could be more speedily effected if it should be inspected by the proper authorities. He sent Mr. Jenkins's letter to the Fire Department. Superintendent D'Oench of the Bureau of Buildings made an inspection and reported to the Fire Commissioners that the means of egress from the school building were insufficient, that stovepipes were placed so near woodwork as to put it in danger of fire, that the halls, stairways, and doors were badly disposed and inadequate, and that generally the building was ill-suited to the accommodation of 1,000 children. Superintendent D'Oench reported that he had given an order for the removal of stovepipes from the neighborhood of the woodwork and for the construction of fire escapes in the form of outside stairs and platforms.

The Fire Commissioners sent the report of Superintendent D'Oench to Mayor Grant yesterday, and he transmitted it to President Simmons of the Board of Education, with the request that the necessary changes in the construction of the school building be speedily complied with.

A CONDENSING FACTORY CLOSES.

NORWALK, Conn., March 7.—The condensing factory at Hawleyville is to be closed April 1. The Orange County Milk Association, which leased the property for five years, expecting to buy it if profitable, has not been able to realize a profit from the factory, and rather than incur further loss will shut down and pay rent on an unused property.

The reasons assigned for the profitless business are the wet season, which caused a great flow of milk the Summer through, and the Florida quarantine, which cut off their market for condensed milk. The company has made butter and cheese at its Goshen and Fort Plain (N. Y.) factories this Winter necessarily at a loss with the Winter price for milk.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 7.—There is another virulent outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle of the town of Monroe, this county. This time the malady was introduced here by a carload of milch cows bought by a drover at the Buffalo stock yards and brought to Highland Mills and sold out among seven or eight farmers in that vicinity. Every one of these cows has now developed symptoms of the malady in a malignant form, and all have been or will be killed.

Inspectors Bend and Hickman of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry are on hand taking the necessary precautions for extirpating the malady.

CONNECTICUT'S GOOD SHOWING.

NORWICH, Conn., March 7.—Judge Levi E. Coe of Meriden has prepared some interesting statistics shewing the extent of farming in Connecticut. The statistics show that the total number of sheep in Connecticut is 59,431; of poultry, 782,637. The latter exceed in value more than three times that of the former. The egg production for the year was more than 22 times that of wool, while poultry and its combined products exceed in sheep and its products nearly seven times in value. The estimated sum realized annually from poultry alone is $3,180,643, while that realized from other products, including milk, butter, and cheese, is only $3,869,549.

CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO TRAINS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 7.—George Stiger, aged 25, of Houston-street, Newark, was struck by a train this morning while walking on the New-Jersey Central Railroad bridge across Newark Bay at Elizabethport. He was instantly killed. Stiger and three companions were returning from Centreville where they had been looking for work. They were caught on the bridge between two fast trains going in opposite directions, and Stiger's companions only saved their lives by jumping off the bridge.

KILLED BY A FALL.

PATERSON, N. J., March 7.—David Tredo, a well-known baseball player, who kept a saloon at the corner of Market and Prince streets, being aroused by a fire on the next block this morning, started to run down stairs. In some way he slipped and fell down the whole length, coming in contact with a hot stove. He died a few hours before he was diagnosed to have checked to death. He was very popular with [illegible] of his profession.

THE SECRET BALLOT.

REFORM DISCUSSED AT HARTFORD—AN ENVELOPE SYSTEM.

HARTFORD, March 7.—The hearing on the Secret Ballot bill was begun this afternoon. The legislative committee from the State labor organizations was represented by Ira F. Balch of Manchester, Thomas H. Kehoe of New-Britain, George W. Hewitt of Groton, and Charles B. Leonard of this city. James Goodacre, also of Hartford, also represented the American Federation of Labor in the State. The majority of the labor men ask for the adoption of an envelope system. Mr. Albert H. Walker of this city submitted a new envelope bill, which provides for apartment voting for every 200 voters. Complete seclusion is secured to each voter while preparing his ballot. The envelopes are to be furnished by the towns. Any elector will have the right to deposit ballots in the apartment for use by the voters.

The friends of the Australian bill, recommended by the Labor Commissioners, were not present. Col. John A. Tibbits of New-London, Charles E. Mitchell of New-Britain, Henry C. Robinson and Judge William F. Henney of Hartford, and Congressman Simonds are expected to appear in behalf of the measure next Wednesday. Senator Morse of Meriden opposes the secret ballot bills before the committee this afternoon, holding that the present laws, if enforced, will eliminate bribery from elections.

The policy of the State concerning savings banks has been thoroughly conservative, and various legislation in regard to them has not been practicable in years past. At present the Committee on Banks has a bill under consideration that would open the doors to gross mismanagement if allowed to become a law. It authorizes the savings banks in the State to invest their surplus and 10 per cent. of their deposits in debenture bonds and mortgage securities outside of Connecticut. Among the savings bank managers in this city the bill has not a particle of support. Senator Catlin of Stratford, Chairman of the Banks Committee, is also opposed to it. The committee has reported in favor of a new bank in Waterbury, to be known as the West Side Savings Bank.

The newspapers of the State have not shown the least interest in the libel bill introduced by Mr. Neal of Bridgeport. At the hearing before the Judiciary Committee this week no one appeared in behalf of the measure. It embodies the features of the Michigan law on the subject. It provides that no action for libel shall be brought or maintained unless the plaintiff shall, before bringing the suit, request the defendant to publish a retraction of the libel and allow to the defendant a reasonable time in which to publish such retraction and to make such amends as are reasonable and possible. The act also provides that it shall not be lawful for an attorney at law to bring or conduct any action of libel for a contingent fee, or with the understanding that he is to receive any portion of the damages. The attorney is also prohibited by the act from advancing money or incurring any liability for the expenses of the libel suit. The fate of the measure is not problematical.

The Sunday railroad law, which now prevents the unloading of freight between sunrise and sunset "except from necessity or mercy," will be considerably modified this session. A bill has been reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee giving the Railroad Commissioners power to suspend the operation of the statute so as to permit the handling of freight, loading and unloading, between steamboats and cars until 8 A. M. at depot or station where future necessity or the preservation of the freight may require the suspension. This modification of the law is really needed, especially at the seaport towns. It will also afford much relief in this city, where a great deal of perishable freight is received during the fruit and lobster seasons.

CATTLE IN A GALE.

DANGERS IN THE WAY OF GETTING THEM OVER THE OCEAN.

There is a great deal of live stock being shipped to Europe. Many of the vessels now engaged in the trade will haul off as next Summer approaches and prepare to share in the passenger business. It is surprising how the cattle are able to live through the passage, carried as they are on the upper deck and subjected to all the hardships of the North Atlantic in Winter time. The risk is great, and nothing but the heavy remuneration to be obtained would tempt vessel owners to carry on the traffic. In heavy weather, when the vessel is rolling and pitching, the bellowing of the frightened cattle often rises above the roar of the storm. Many of them become seasick, fall down, and are trampled upon by the remaining cattle in the pen. As soon as there is a dead steer in one of the pens it is absolutely necessary to have him overboard. Sailors often have difficult feats to perform, but when it comes to sending one of their number into a pen to bend on the end of a hoist to a dead steer's leg, and to doing this in the midst of a frightened bunch of Texas steers, Jack often makes a bad mess of it. He is frequently the means of break down some of the pens, and by their shifting about between the rails effect seriously the vessel's trim. If this happens in a heavy storm it will likely place the ship in imminent danger.

There is only one remedy, and that is to get the steers overboard. A bunch of them are shut off as closely as possible, the ports knocked down, and, as the vessel gives a heavy roll, they are fairly pushed over into the seething water. A big 6-inch hawser throws them off as if they were so many flies. The ports are then and as one glances back over the waves the cattle can be seen struggling desperately to keep themselves up. The big steamer plows her way on, and perhaps in an hour or so, if there is any more trouble in the trimming of the vessel, consigns another dozen or fifteen steers to the ocean.

The Tower Hill, which left yesterday, carried a very large number of these cattle, but the chances are that, with the heavy seas she must have encountered last night about 300 miles off the coast, there was hard work on deck for all hands. All the Bill Lane steamers are at present carrying cattle to London, to say nothing of many British tramp vessels. On the other side the cattle are put through a short fattening process and then killed.

MRS. FRIEND ARRIVES.

SHE AND HER COMPANIONS ARE TAKEN TO POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Mrs. Olive E. Friend, William E. Howard and his wife, and George and Augustus Halstead, the five persons who were arrested in Michigan for the famous electric sugar fraud, arrived in town yesterday morning with a guard of detectives and went to Police Headquarters. There they remained until they were taken to the General Sessions building at noon. They looked like a crowd of country people who had come to the city for a picnic.

Mrs. Friend wore a black dress and looked cheerful. Her face is pudgy, and she was described by the court people as looking something like Mme. Dias Debar. Howard looks like a well-to-do farmer. His wife has a troubled look. The two Halsteads had the appearance of farm hands, and they were slouchy hats that were unique. The investors who complain that they were taken in by their scheme would have felt very sore if they had looked over that dusty group yesterday.

The party was not taken into court. Lawyer Hinman went in and had Recorder Smyth fix to-day, at 1 o'clock, as the time at which an application for bail could be argued. The Recorder committed the group to the custody of Inspector Byrnes.

William F. Howe of counsel for the defense said yesterday: "We are going to demand an examination to-morrow, before the Recorder as a magistrate. This prosecution is simply a scheme to squeeze the secret out of Mrs. Friend."

At Police Headquarters the party was very reticent, and declined to talk about the case.

SELLING BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

The Brooklyn real estate belonging to the estate of A. S. Barnes, and supposed to be worth at least $500,000, was sold at auction yesterday by John F. James & Son. The prices obtained were only fair, and in some cases were very low. The old Barnes homestead, including eight city lots, a big frame house, and stables at Clinton, Waverly, and Atlantic avenues, brought only $29,450. It was valued at $40,000. Four brownstone houses on Sterling-place sold for $7,300 each; the three-story brownstone house, 130 Park-place, went for $8,925; a house at 155 Prospect-place for $10,250, and a house at 182 Washington Park, where Gen. A. G. Barnes formerly lived, for $19,300. Unimproved lots sold at good rates, and the buildings in the business portion of the city were quickly taken. Gen. Barnes bought in a factory in Nassau-street for $60,000. The mansion in St. Mark's-avenue and the Athenæum property in Atlantic-avenue were withdrawn.

THE NEW-YORK LIFE.

ALBANY, March 7.—The New-York Life Insurance Company is the last of the big companies to make its report to the Superintendent of Insurance for the year 1888. The principal figures are: Balance Dec. 31, 1887, $77,410,843 14; balance 1888, $86,891,906 63; premium income, $20,580,609 53; total income, $24,871,173 96; losses and matured endowments, $5,425,026 76; total disbursements, $15,386,610 47; total assets, $92,984,021 69; risk reserve, $76,147,561; policy claims, 941,827 96; liabilities on policy holders' accounts, $79 135,963 17; excess surplus, $13,848,099 09; note assets, $379,876 10; real estate free from incumbrances, $6,605,152 03; bonds and mortgages, $16,944,955 80; United States bonds, $4,815 [illegible]; other [illegible] bonds, $39,276,626 [illegible]; cash [illegible].

AN OLD FIGHT RENEWED.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATORS BUSY WITH MANY MEASURES.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—Harrison is a city of Hudson County, opposite Newark, on the Passaic River. Kearny is a township, also lying along the same river. Mr. Farrell, who represents these municipalities in the Assembly, has introduced a bill which provides for the consolidation of the township and city under one government. The fight at home between those for and those against the scheme has reached Trenton, and to-day the committee having the bill in charge was deluged with petitions from the residents.

The fight has also served to revive the bitterness aroused during the last campaign between the Clark Brothers of spool-cotton fame and Gen. J. Watts Kearny, son of Gen. Phil Kearny. Because of differences between the manufacturers and Gen. Kearny, occasioned by the latter's stand on the tariff last Fall, as soon as they discovered that Gen. Kearny favored consolidation they opposed it and have come here to fight Gen. Kearny desires to be the Mayor of the new city, and as he gave good service to the Democrats during the last campaign that party is disposed to gratify him. Since that Republicans, led by the Clarks, are opposing the scheme, the bill will undoubtedly be made a party caucus measure, and thus a law.

Some time ago Col. Heppenheimer requested the Attorney-General to inform the House what were the rights of the State, of corporations, and of individuals in the waters of the State for city and household purposes. To-day Attorney-General Stockton replied that he could not safely answer the questions; that certain corporations and individuals claim certain rights in the waters, but until specific cases arise he would not be able to safely give any opinion.

Under the Railroad Taxation act the Attorney-General is allowed to employ additional help in his office. A perusal of the Treasurer's report shows that some people have been employed every day in the year, receiving $25 a day, which in a year amounts to more than the salary of the Attorney-General. Mr. McDermitt offered, and the House adopted, a resolution of inquiry into the subject.

Twice during the incumbency of the present Controller, E. J. Anderson, his term has expired when the Legislature has, on joint ballot, been Democratic, but the Republicans have had a majority in the Senate. In order therefore to prevent the election of a Democratic successor to Mr. Anderson the Republican Senate would refuse to go into joint session, and Mr. Anderson has thus held over. To-day Senator Pfeiffer introduced a bill making it obligatory to hold a joint session on the first Wednesday in each February.

The Australian Ballot Reform bill has been made a special order for next Tuesday morning. The Democratic Congressional redistricting measure has been favorably reported, and the Anti-Cigarette bill has been lost. The Weris Local Option bill did not come up to-day, but a special session of the Senate will be held tomorrow morning to pass it.

BROUGHT THROUGH STORMS.

PRESIDENT HARRISON TO GET A BARREL OF ORANGES.

The fair wind from seaward yesterday brought up New-York Harbor a fleet of vessels which surpassed in numbers any arrival of the year. Every vessel reports extremely bad weather outside, and the accounts furnished by those coming from the southward indicate heavy gales and storms in a region far below Hatteras.

There were several arrivals of deep water ships hailing from East Indian, African, and South American ports. All seemed to have made extremely good passages until reaching waters about 1,000 miles off the coast. The South American fruiters which arrived yesterday look as if they had passed through a hurricane, but all of them managed to keep their cargoes in good condition.

It is amusing to hear the many queries put by these long-voyage sea Captains as they come up the Bay. Many of them have been at sea for periods ranging from six to six months. All of them were anxious yesterday to learn about the new President, the Cabinet officers, and the news from Washington. "Who is Secretary of State?" was asked more than once yesterday. Many of these men the foreign policy of the Government is a matter of the greatest importance.

One shipmaster who arrived yesterday from Porto Rico brought a barrel of oranges for President Harrison. He could well afford the gift, as his vessel's hold was filled to the top of her hatches with fruit. But President Harrison's barrel contains the very choicest oranges, and coming, as it does, from the Captain of a British vessel, it will undoubtedly be appreciated in all due friendliness. The Captain's name is Grace, and his vessel is the English schooner Wotherspoon. She cleared from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, 19 days ago, and during the whole time encountered nothing but the very heaviest of gales of wind. As the little vessel made her way up the Bay in tow of a tug she was boarded by the revenue cutter Manhattan, and as soon as Grace got aboard he hailing off two large bucketfuls of big oranges were handed aboard by the good-natured Captain.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RACES.

There was beautiful weather in New-Orleans yesterday, and the attendance at the races was large. The track was in fair condition. Following were the winners:

FIRST RACE.—Half a mile; selling. Dan Meeks first, Lillie Dale second, and Cleo Martin third. Los Webster, Lexington 8., and Jim Gray ran unplaced. Time—0:54½. Betting—Against Los Webster, 4 to 1; against Jim Gray, 3 to 1; Lexington 8., 7 to 1; Cleo Martin, 8 to 1; Dan Meeks, 10 to 1; Lillie Dale, 12 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; selling. Anna Lee won in the second, Pomeroy third. Breakdown ran unplaced. Time—1:00½. Betting—Against Oarsman, 1 to 4; Annawan, 7 to 1; Pomeroy, 12 to 1; Breakdown, 15 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Tudor first, Jimmie B. second, Golightly third. Lida L. ran unplaced. Time—1:07¾. Betting—Against Tudor, 14 to 1; Golightly, 4 to 1; Jimmie B., 6 to 1; Lida L., 10 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. Silleck first, Prebus second, Cheeney third. Jim Nave and Vision ran unplaced. Time—1:20. Betting—Against Silleck, 6 to 1; Prebus, 2 to 1; Cheeney, 4 to 1; Vision, 2 to 1; Jim Nave, 10 to 1.

The results of the five races run at Guttenberg yesterday were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Vevay first, Jack Harkaway second. Time—1:28.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Prospect first, John Alexander second. Time—1:10½.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. St. Elmo first, Petersburg second. Time—1:34½.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Bass Viol first, Sengerer second. Time—1:35½.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Nita first, Bay Ridge second. Time 1:32.

The entries for to-day at Clifton are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Satisfaction, 115 pounds; Guano, 112; Monte Christo, 109; Top Sawyer, 106; Palatka, 105; Flush, 105.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Singlestone, 122 pounds; Steve Stilwell, 122; John Arkins, 122; Bay Archer, 122; Isis, 117; Hot Scotch, 112.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Blue Jay, 124 pounds; Biscuit, 124; Duplex, 124; Carnegie, 124; Chancellor, 120; Fire Fly, 120.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Ovid, 116 pounds; Tom Kearns, 113; Boodle, 111; Clarion, 111; M. F. Tom, 108; Steve Elliott, 106; Lone Jack, 106; Osceola, 101; Olivia, 100; Courtier, 100; Sonvenir, 99; Belmont, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Vigilance, 118 pounds; El Trinidad, 110; Light House, 115; Top Sawyer, 115; Fiddler, 112; Traveller, 112; Jack Horner, 108; Savage, 108; Mazie, 106; Howerson, 106.

SALE OF BEAUTIFUL PORCELAINS.

The sale of what is termed the finest collection of Oriental porcelains ever put up at auction in America was begun yesterday afternoon by Thomas E. Kirby, auctioneer, at the rooms of the American Art Association, 6 East Twenty-third-street. The attendance was moderate, the enthusiasm was not great, nor were the prices obtained very large. The first articles disposed of were a collection of delicate bowls, the prices of which ranged from $4 to $86 per pair, most of them being bought by dealers. One large bowl of exquisite texture, of the Kang-he period, sold for $850, and its counterpart for an equal sum. A collection of snuff bottles, beautiful in workmanship and design, was sold, the prices running from $5 to $44. A small vase, bottle-shaped, brought $145; a pair of carved jade coopers brought $115, and the largest amount brought for any object during the afternoon was $855 for a large, covered jade vase, the value of which was put at $2,000 by its owners.

Among the buyers present were Mr. Brayton Ives, Mr. J. W. Nickerson, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, who bought heavily; Mr. Thomas B. Clark, Mrs. A. A. Anderson, and Mr. R. E. Moore.

The sale will continue each afternoon, beginning at 2:30 o'clock, for two more days.

THE COURT NOT VINDICTIVE.

William Harris, the young man who was arrested some days ago for a series of burglaries in up-town residences, visited the home of Judge Gildersleeve of the Court of General Sessions a few nights before his arrest. He did not take much of value away with him. He simply drank a bottle or two of wine and otherwise regaled himself. Harris was taken to the Court of General Sessions yesterday to plead. In the ordinary course of business of the court he was arraigned before Judge Gildersleeve. The indictment against him was burglary in the second degree. He lost no time in pleading guilty, and the court sentenced him to State prison for 10 years.

"Of course your Honor knows that this is the man who partook of your wine and cigars," said a lawyer. "Oh, yes," said Judge Gildersleeve, "but this sentence is given in no vindictive spirit. He was very considerate while in my house."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Auctioneer H. C. Merry yesterday sold at Leavitt & Co.'s salesrooms, at 787 Broadway, lot of brica-brac, oil paintings, and other articles for account of Louis Windmuller, Chairman of the Art Committee of the German Hospital Fair. The prices for some of the pictures and etchings were very low, although there were few objects of art that had much intrinsic value. A painting, "Hunter and His Bride," after R. Beyschlag, brought $7; a landscape by J. Kinsella, $10; "Dædalus and Icarus," claimed to be by Correggio, $18; pine easels, $6 50; a black walnut cylinder desk, $19 50. The amount realized was $156 44, and the total proceeds of the day's sale, including brica-brac sold on account of others, was $214.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday a bill which changes the pay of Inspectors of Election was approved, and it will be sent to the Legislature. Hitherto on election day much delay, annoyance, and confusion have been caused by wholesale resignations of Inspectors of Election. They had served on the four days of registration at $7 50 per day, and could make more than the same amount allowed for election day on the "floaters" and "blocks-of-five" plan, as Col. Dudley would put it. The bill provides that the pay per day for registration shall be $5 and on election day $6. As this rate the cost of election will be reduced about $13,000.

The *American Magazine*, which has not been published for three months, will probably not be revived, though there has been some talk of it. There are claims against the publishers which amount to $8,000. The magazine was first published in 1887 by E. T. Brush & Co., and since time was sold to the *American Magazine* Company, and then again leased to the American Publishing Company. The latter shouldered debts that had accrued, but found the load too heavy to carry. Lack of ready money is said to be the cause of the present suspension.

A reception was given by the Young Women's Christian Association at the association building, 7 East Fifteenth-street, yesterday afternoon and evening, to the young women's bible class. During the afternoon there were speeches and music, and at 7 o'clock P. M. a collation was served by Clark. The officers of the association are: President—Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe; First Vice-President—Miss Mary L. McCready; Second Vice-President—Miss M. A. Stimson; Treasurer—Mrs. R. A. Brick; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Fletcher H. Bangs; Recording Secretary—Miss Van Buren.

William H. Haskell has begun a partition suit in the Supreme Court against John A. Queen and others for the division of the property on Centre-street where the *Clipper* Building stands determined and set aside. He claims an undivided one-sixth interest, which he secured by execution against John B. Armstrong in 1887. The interest was conveyed to Armstrong by Edward S. Curtis, to whom it was conveyed by Robert C. Peters, who inherited it from Frank Queen, his half brother, the owner of the property, who died in 1882.

William D. Sproul of 29 Lexington-avenue, Jersey City, who was manager of the fruit department at Austin, Nichols & Co.'s, and who disappeared on Monday after handing in Harrison-street, has not been found. Superintendent Walling, who is his cousin, came to New-York yesterday from Keyport to aid in the search. He said that the latest news about Sproul was that late on Monday afternoon he was seen at Dilworoodie's Hotel, 175 West-street. Mr. Walling has no theory to explain his relation's dropping out of existence.

The Columbia College Baseball Association has referred the question of putting a nine in the field this Summer to the Graduate Advisory Committee. A five-hundred-dollar debt and general indifference from last year have made future movements uncertain. The association has a fine ball ground, which yesterday President—A. J. Provost, '89, Mines; Vice-President—J. S. Hoyt; Secretary—F. Blossom; Treasurer and Manager—W. A. McLaren; Temporary Captain—P. E. Lamarche; Member of Advisory Committee—S. C. Herriman.

Acting upon the earnest recommendation of Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, in his recent address upon the occasion of his election as President of the New-York Academy of Medicine, the Trustees of that institution have taken steps to secure a more commodious building for the use of the academy, and to that end have purchased four lots in Forty-third-street, on the north side, about 250 feet east of Fifth-avenue, where it is designed to erect a substantial structure as soon as the plans and specifications therefor can be completed.

A young and pretty Polish woman, who said she was Hattie Crostowska, went to Lillian Leconut's boarding house last week. Yesterday she was found insensible in her room and the gas was turned on and not lit. She recovered at Bellevue Hospital and will be taken to the Yorkville Police Court to-day. She refused to kill herself, as she left a letter for her husband, Mecsystean Crostowska, which indicated that she was on bad terms with her family.

Chief Inspector Byrnes having declined to serve a third term as Second Vice-President of the Veteran Firemen's Association, an election was held at their rooms in East Tenth-street on Wednesday night. It was as exciting as an old-time primary election. Chief of Battalion Joseph F. McGill got the majority of the votes cast. His opponent was Christopher Johnson, a saloon keeper of Sixth-avenue and Ninth-street.

Hamilton Cole, in the capacity of Referee, awarded $22,842, 83 damages yesterday to Andrew Brown in $51,000 decided upon in the Circuit Court against the New-York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad. Brown had arranged for a rebate on freight on the timber he shipped, but after two years the company forgot all about it and discontinued its checks. Hence the suit.

At a meeting of the Dock Board yesterday a communication from the Corporation Counsel was read in reference to the quieting of the bill of $17 against E. S. Stokes for wharfage. Mr. Stokes's steam yacht has been tied up to the East Twenty-fourth-street pier during the Winter and the Dock Commissioners propose to exact payment from the owner for the wharf privilege.

A series of eight organ recitals will be given in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street, upon successive Monday evenings, beginning March 11. Mr. R. Huntington Woodman, Mr. Gerrit Smith, and Mr. Frank Taft, organists, will be assisted by such well-known vocalists as Miss Grovesteen, Mr. A. L. King, and Mr. F. F. Powers.

Acting Superintendent Brynes sent for Capts. McLaughlin, Slevin, Carpenter, McCullagh, Jr., Meakim, Cassidy, and Reilly yesterday and urged them to detect and prevent gambling in their districts. Mr. D. J. Whitney of the Society for the Prevention of Crime was closeted with Mr. Byrnes before the Captains were summoned.

Purchasers of tickets to the Chautauqua Assembly, which opens in Albany, Ga., March 25, from Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, west of Pittsburg, North Carolina, and other Southern points may buy return tickets at Albany at one-third regular rates if they have paid full fare to that point.

An unprecedented number of schooners and coasting vessels, nearly 100 in number, arrived at this port yesterday. They came principally from Southern ports, many of them from behind the Delaware Breakwater, Hampton Roads, where they had taken shelter from adverse winds during the past week.

The Hamburg-American packet steamship Rhætia, which sailed yesterday from this port, took out among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. R. Oberman, Mr. E. J. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Rash, Baron Charles Schelihe, Mr. Harman Landrock, Mr. George Newkamp, Mr. A. P. Anderson, Mr. Frank Pastel.

The police were asked yesterday to look for Martha Smart, a Scotch servant employed by a physician at 64 West Twentieth-street, who on Tuesday went for a walk and did not return. She was a brunette, 25 years old, and wore a green skirt, a black waist, and a dark felt hat.

The New-York Educational Society, whose efforts are dedicated to educational reform, has elected these officers for the ensuing year: President—G. B. Hendrickson; Vice-President—Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl; Secretary—Robert E. Terry; Treasurer—Miss Florence Fitch.

The case of John T. Bergen, who was arrested for the murder of George Scully, Dec. 9, was dismissed yesterday by the Grand Jury. Bergen was held in the Tombs 81 days, and there was no evidence to connect him with the crime.

The St. Nicholas Society of the City of New-York met at Delmonico's last evening to make arrangements for their Pass Festival on Easter Monday, April 22. A Delmonico dinner will be the principal feature of the festival, at which some good speeches are expected.

Edward A. Murray, Richard M. Fleming, Mott D. Vail, and Charles D. Norton were promoted from one-thousand-four-hundred-dollar to one-thousand-six-hundred-dollar clerkships in the Custom House yesterday.

Dr. Frederick Peterson will talk to the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third-street, this evening, concerning the nervous system. This is the second in the series of practical health lectures.

According to a certificate received at Sanitary Headquarters yesterday, Johanna Sullivan, who died at 31 Roosevelt-street on Tuesday, was 103 years old, and came to America from Ireland in 1850.

Col. Fellows's condition was much improved last night, and at his residence it was said that all danger from the threatened attack of pneumonia was passed. He was confined to a bed yesterday.

"The Geological History of Man" is the subject to be treated by Prof. J. S. Newberry this evening before the Chemical Society of the School of Mines, Columbia College, Room 10, Law Building.

The Executive Committee of the Business Men's Republican Association meet at 236 Fifth-avenue this evening. Ways and means for establishing commodious headquarters are to be devised.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon Club will give its Second Chapter Night entertainment this evening, at the clubhouse, 435 Fifth-avenue. The Columbia Chapter will be the guest of the club, and a musical programme will be rendered by the Columbia College Glee and Banjo Clubs.

Prof. J. S. Newberry lectures this evening on "The Geological History of Man" at Columbia College under the auspices of the Chemical Society of the college.

The Democratic Club of the Twentieth Assembly District will hold a reception at their rooms, 161 East Fifty-seventh-street, to-morrow evening.

Charles B. Alexander will address a meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third-street, next Sunday at 8:15 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

William McLaughlin, a Californian, now living in Brooklyn, had an account with Wells, Fargo & Co., and received a check for $1,400, but lost it. Wells, Fargo & Co. refused to give McLaughlin another unless the latter filed a bond for the company's protection. This he could not do, having no friends here, so he brought suit to compel Wells, Fargo & Co. to give him a second check. Yesterday Justice Cullen decided that an indemnity bond must be given.

Mrs. Julia Fehringer of 70 Clymer-street, Brooklyn, applied to Justice Engle yesterday for protection from her landlord, a Mr. Arnold, who, she said, had offered her $10,000 to elope with him. She added that a fortune teller had prophesied that Lawyer B. F. Strauss would be her next husband and that Strauss had spend $150,000 to keep the prophesy from proving true. The woman is regarded as insane.

The special committee of Supervisors appointed to investigate the charges that Treadwell, White & Co., a firm of scarobers, had stolen records belonging to the county, began work yesterday. Mr. Treadwell produced a list of the books he took when he left the office and swore to its being correct. None of these books had belonged to the county.

A score of boys employed in Nelson & Klueber's torpedo factory on Eldert-street, Brooklyn, struck yesterday because the firm decided to retain 5 cents of the 15 cents a thousand the boys get for "tinning" cartridges, until July 4, and then pay the total amount due each boy in a lump.

Justice Pratt in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday gave judgment for the plaintiff in the suit of John Feury of the steamer Annie Stafford against the North America Insurance Company, ex-Sheriff Farley, and the Brooklyn Refining Company.

The managers of the three elevated roads in Brooklyn complain that they are losing money under the Five-cent Fare bill, and are working hard to secure the passage of an act exempting their roads from taxation for five years.

Alois Ortheib, who was injured in a collision on the Brooklyn, City Railroad last Summer, got a verdict for $2,500 damages yesterday in the City Court.

LONG ISLAND.

James English and Daniel Burns, the two burglars arrested for robbing 23 cottages at Far Rockaway, were arraigned in the Queens County Court yesterday. They pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree and were remanded for sentence. Freeman Craft and John Kelly, two men who were arrested on the confession of Burns and English, pleaded not guilty and were held for trial. Through the confessions made by Burns and English District-Attorney Fleming has succeeded in tracing the greater part of the stolen property.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mrs. Christiana Blackhurst, aged 39 years, was found dead in bed at her residence, Stapleton, Staten Island, yesterday morning. It is reported that there are suspicions of self-poisoning. Coroner Wood will hold an inquest to-morrow night.

Mr. Fred Bachmann, brewer of Clifton, and ex-Sheriff Thomas Brown of Stapleton returned yesterday morning from Hot Springs, Ark., where they had been visiting for some six weeks.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Charles G. Banks, President of the village of New-Rochelle, returned home from the South on Wednesday night, where he had taken his wife for the benefit of her health, and found that during his absence of about two months there had been no meetings of the Board of Trustees owing to the fact that no member of the board would accept the responsibility of acting as President pro tem.

City Judge Thayer of Yonkers, in his report for the last fiscal year in his court, gives the following statistics: City Court—One hundred and eighty-six judgments entered, 33 trials, 116 cases actually brought before the Judge. Court of Sessions—Nine hundred and fifty arraignments. 715 convictions, 196 trials; total amount of fines, $2,002.

When B. Burman, a Nipperhan-avenue baker, at Yonkers, went into his store yesterday morning, he discovered that it had been entered during the night and robbed of $15 in money and eight bottles of old wine. Paul Du Bois, a Frenchman whom he has had in his employ for the last month, disappeared during the night.

Miss Pauline Webber of Mount Kisco has

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—O MOTHER-IN-LAW.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS—ORCHID SHOW.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—DRIFTING APART.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MONBARS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—PROMENADE CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—SWEET LAVENDER.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—RING OF THE NIBELUNGEN. At 2—CONCERT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—TWO LIVES.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CAVALIER.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE O'REAGANS.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—MISS ESMERALDA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—SAID PASHA.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—AS YOU LIKE IT.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

THE TIMES *will be sent, to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.35 per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, cooler weather.

The testimony of FULLGRAFF in the Kerr trial was concluded yesterday, unless he should be recalled for the purpose of throwing light upon evidence taken later. It has been much less specific and detailed than on the former "boodle" trials and will be of less value to the prosecution as a basis of the proof of bribery. Considering the number of times Mr. FULLGRAFF has been over the facts before, under circumstances calculated to impress them indelibly upon his mind, his failure of memory at this time is something quite remarkable. The passage of time cannot account for it; the troubles which he has been through do not afford an adequate explanation, as they do not appear to have broken down his mind in other respects. Can FULLGRAFF have been in any way induced to forget the details of a matter which he once knew so well and which he had so much occasion to remember?

It is due to Mayor GRANT to say that, whatever his motive may have been in asking for the resignation of the Supervisory Board of Civil Service Commissioners, he has replaced them by gentlemen of unquestioned integrity and intelligence. Messrs. THOMSON, MARQUAND, and FIELD are persons against whom nothing can be said. If they are not now familiar with the requirements of the system they will have to supervise, they will soon make themselves so, and it is in their favor that so much has been done that it will be relatively easy for them to do more.

At the conference of the Railroad Commissioners of the several States there was adopted unanimously, without debate, on Wednesday a resolution urging the Inter-State Commerce Commission "to consider what can be done to prevent the loss of life and limb in coupling and uncoupling freight cars used in inter-State commerce" and to make recommendations or suggestions concerning action that should be taken. We have heretofore pointed out that the annual mortality due to the use of the old-style link-and-pin coupler is very large. In nine years 131 employés in the State of Iowa alone were killed while using such couplers, and the number of deaths so caused every year in the entire country exceeds 450. For every one who loses his life in this work there are nine or ten who are severely injured. Some time ago the Master Car-Builders recommended the adoption a safe automatic coupler of a certain type in the place of the antiquated and dangerous device. The recommendation was not made until all the available automatic couplers had been tested carefully. It is to be regretted that the action of the Master Car-builders has not caused the general adoption of automatic couplers. Possibly the Inter-State Commission can hasten the substitution of such couplers for those of the old style. The Commissioners of the several States can exercise a powerful influence in the same direction.

"The Nestor of the Suffolk Bar" is the epithet which has for some years been applied in Boston to SIDNEY BARTLETT, just dead, at the age of ninety. He had indeed seen three generations of men in his own profession, having kept up his active practice to the very end of his long life. He was a partner of LEMUEL SHAW, whose name has long been a tradition, as the great Chief-Justice of Massachusetts, and a contemporary of WEBSTER and CHOATE, though somewhat younger in years. His legal practice began long before the establishment of railroads or telegraphs and when steam navigation was in its infancy, and has spanned the whole period of the remarkable development of corporations and associated capital in this country. He has been always closely identified with his profession and the city of Boston, and so has acquired less general reputation than many men of much smaller ability and shorter lives.

The gold-hunting fever in Lower California is already so great, and the promise for the future so good, that some of the memories of 1849 are revived now in 1889. It tells a suggestive story that a railroad now under construction finds that its laborers have gone in a body to the mines. The matter, too, has an international importance. The gold fields are easily accessible from San Diego, which is only fifteen miles from the Mexican frontier, and a railroad runs close to this frontier, while steamers connect with Ensanada, in Mexican territory, near which some of the mines are found. A rush from San Diego of those who are disposed to go in and possess the land without regard to customs regulations has already led to calling out Mexican troops. The boundary is at the town of Tia Juana, on the stream of the same name in San Diego County. The desire to annex Lower California will probably grow greatly on these recent discoveries, with regrets that this had not been accomplished long ago, although Mexico has never shown the slightest disposition to give it up. It will be fortunate if international troubles do not grow out of this quest.

The electric-motor cars on the Fourth-avenue surface line now run for a short time in the evening are a revelation to New-Yorkers of what comfort, and even luxury, is possible in a mode of travel that has heretofore been a continual nuisance. The cars are of the ordinary size, but somewhat higher than the others on the same line. The seats are comfortable and the electric lights—one at each end and two in the centre of the car—make it possible to read the finest newspaper print at any point. It has been stated that the only practical difficulty yet found in running these cars is an occasional partial failure in the machinery for stopping them. This would be serious if it could not be remedied, because, as the cars become more generally used, it would be desirable and possible to run them much faster than at present. We should not think that the difficulty was insuperable.

The main question connected with the abdication of King MILAN in favor of his young son is as to how this will affect Servia's foreign policy. The Russian newspapers are inclined to consider the event as in their interest, but that is perhaps something of an assumption. The Regency is likely to be exceedingly cautious in its foreign policy, and should any changes at all be made, these would perhaps be directed still more by popular opinion than under King MILAN. The *Novoe Vremya* suggests that "King MILAN'S turn arrived after that of ALEXANDER, Prince of Bulgaria." But the Regency which followed ALEXANDER'S abdication at the will of the Czar certainly did not show itself in favor of Russia, and rather a stronger anti-Russian policy was taken up than under the Prince himself. Prince FERDINAND, who succeeded to the throne, did so against the express wish of Russia, and practically in defiance of her. It is true that the cases of Servia and Bulgaria are not quite parallel, but there is no reason to look for an immediate change in Servia's foreign policy.

THE REVIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

We are inclined to think that the fears expressed by some of the Southern Senators regarding the policy of Mr. HARRISON toward the South are extravagant. The inaugural address, on that point, as on several others, was a little vague, not to say ambiguous. It would be easy enough to get from it a meaning that might well make intelligent and progressive men in the South uneasy. But if Mr. HARRISON were really possessed by the feeling that would induce him to try and carry out such a meaning he would hardly have been ambiguous. Either his feeling is not very strong, or he does not yet see by what measures he can gratify it, or he is afraid that public sentiment would not sustain him. In any of these cases, there is nothing much to be apprehended at present. Moreover, there is certain negative evidence that Mr. HARRISON is by no means determined on an aggressive course of recommendation, and it must always be borne in mind that recommendation is as far as he can go in changing the law. He has not put in his Cabinet any of the Southern men who were pressed upon him with so much persistency. He is believed by Mr. MAHONE'S friends, and by his opponents also, to have turned a cold shoulder to that gentleman's solicitations. He has indicated no intention to recognize the negro politicians as representatives of a distinct class. If he had it in his mind to raise the Southern issue again with emphasis and energy enough to really influence the politics of the country, he would have been apt to act differently in some of these regards. It is most probable that Mr. HARRISON felt a sort of logical constraint from the prominence given to the Southern matter in the canvass, and from the behavior of the Senate since the election, to show a "decent resentment," and did so with such skill and discretion as the occasion permitted. After all, an inaugural address is not a message; is not, in fact, an official utterance at all. It is only one remove from the stump speech and has hardly more significance.

There is possibly lingering in no very definite form in President HARRISON'S mind a notion that the South can be divided on the question of protection, and so far as he is left free by the party managers he will be likely to carry out this idea. But we do not look upon it as a very fruitful one. It will be hedged with thorny difficulties the moment any attempt is made to apply it. In the first place, there is no evidence of any protection sentiment in the South beyond very narrow limits. In the second place, no white politician in the South of any influence can afford to join the Republican Party for the sake of protection unless that party openly abandons its present exclusive consideration for the negroes. The Southern prejudices on this point are gradually wearing away, but they are still strong enough to make the above statement true, and to keep it true for a much longer time than Mr. HARRISON is likely to be in the President's chair. In the next place, it must be remembered that the President's powers are very limited. So far as legislation is concerned, they are wholly negative. He can say, though not necessarily finally, what may not become law. He cannot say what shall become law. Beyond this his only power lies in the disposition of patronage, and this he shares with the majority in the Senate. So when Mr. HARRISON comes to ask himself what he can do toward dividing the South on protection he will find that he can do very little beyond asking the Senate to consent to the appointment of Southern protectionists to the offices in the public service in their section, and this power can only be exercised when he can secure nominees of the class he may seek.

We believe there are very few rational men in the North who would not like to see Mr. HARRISON make an attempt of this sort and succeed in it. For our own part we should regard that as a fortunate event. We do not believe in protection as it is practiced by the Republican Party of to-day, but it is an infinitely less mischievous thing at its worst than the narrow, greedy, hypocritical Southern policy which CHANDLER and men of his stamp would wish to make the chief end of Republicanism. Moreover, a successful scheme for dividing the South on protection would not necessarily mean the triumph of protection in the Nation. On the contrary, it would be more apt to mean its downfall. We are strongly persuaded that more Electoral votes would be lost to the Republicans in the Northwest if the Southern question were buried than could be gained on protection in the South. By all means, therefore, we hope Mr. HARRISON will do what he can to carry out an idea than has in it a certain element of liberal statesmanship and may do much good.

THE DOCKS AND THE CITY.

The interesting address of Mr. POST, President of the Department of Docks, delivered yesterday to the Chamber of Commerce, gives an instructive account of the commercial necessities of this port. It seems strange that while the American mercantile marine has been steadily falling in importance for thirty years these commercial necessities should have been as steadily increasing and becoming more urgent, insomuch that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S plan for a new system of docks, which, when it was proposed, was censured as extravagant and visionary, should within less than twenty years have been outgrown. The proposition submitted by Mr. POST to the consideration of the Chamber and of the community contemplates an enlargement of that plan at a large expenditure of money in order to meet demands that are not distant and speculative, but actual and pressing. In the original plan for the new docks the water front north of West Eleventh-street was to be bordered for a mile or more by a continuous sea wall. This sea wall would not now accommodate the commerce not otherwise provided for that would be concentrated upon it. An extension of the frontage by means of projecting piers seems to the department actually necessary. It is represented that the extension cannot be effected by building the piers out into the stream by reason of the deflection of the channel that would ensue. It is therefore proposed that the city shall acquire land enough to extend West-street in a straight line and at the uniform width of 250 feet, while the new piers are built within the line of the sea wall proposed in the original "new plan" by the excavation of the made land.

Manifestly, this is an important and expensive undertaking. The department estimates its total cost at nearly $9,000,000. On the other hand, it estimates that from the piers proposed to be built there will be derived, apparently at once upon their completion, a revenue sufficient to pay the city a return of something more than 8 per cent. upon the outlay. This expectation may be sanguine, inasmuch as there are now but "eight or ten" applications for piers which it cannot grant for lack of room, while the proposed improvement would add 25 per cent. more wharf room to the water front of the North River, or, in detail, nineteen large piers, two large half piers, and two small piers.

It seems likely, therefore, that if the improvement were begun at once and vigorously prosecuted some time might elapse before a demand arose for all the new piers so profitable as to return the revenue the Commissioners anticipate. That such a return would ultimately be made there is no reason to doubt, and the history of our docks justifies the expectation that it would not be many years before the demand for wharf room once more caught up with and exceeded the supply.

In providing facilities for its commerce, above all other things, it behooves New-York to be liberal and provident. The city may be ill-paved, ill-lighted, and ill-policed, and still be a great commercial centre. But the maintenance and, if possible, the increase of the advantages, natural and artificial, by which it now attracts two-thirds of the commerce of the country, are measures absolutely vital to its prosperity. A bill is now pending before the Legislature to authorize the change in the plan of the docks which Mr. POST explained to the Chamber of Commerce. If the committee appointed by that body to examine the question finds the need of additional facilities so urgent as the department considers it, and finds the estimates of cost and of return justified, its report to that effect will not merely aid the progress of the bill at Albany, but will be of great service in convincing the taxpayers of the city that the improvement is a public necessity.

THE COPPER SYNDICATE.

The managing Director of the Comptoir d'Escompte, the French bank that has supported the Copper Syndicate, shot himself at noon on Tuesday, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day the American copper mining companies accepted the modification of their contracts that had been proposed by the Syndicate and regarded by it as absolutely necessary for its preservation. Stories about the attitude of M. DENFERT ROCHEREAU toward the great copper ring do not agree. On the one hand it is stated that his fortune had been swept away by the fall of securities in which the ring was interested, and it is known that he had just acted as auditor at the formation of the Syndicate's new copper bank or Compagnie Auxiliare, representing the Comptoir d'Escompte, which is one of the largest shareholders in that institution. But his friends assert that he had most vigorously, but without success, opposed the apparent determination of his associates in the Directory of the Comptoir d'Escompte to risk the fortunes of the bank in the affairs of the Syndicate, and that he took his own life immediately after a stormy interview with the President of the bank, in which he accused that officer of having taken a course that must end in ruin.

Although the American companies do not appear to have reached a final decision as to the Syndicate's propositions until Tuesday last, the Syndicate has for several months been urging them to accept the modified terms. The consent of these companies was of great importance to the ring, for while the world's production of copper last year increased by about 14 per cent., the output of the American mines increased by 24½ per cent., and it was well known that in all probability the increase in this country for the year 1889 would be still greater. But, while the companies have been urged to reduce their output, there were indications that they were unwilling to do this, and at one time it was understood that the speculators had offered even a higher price for the metal with the hope that the desired restriction could thus be procured.

If now the contracting American companies have agreed to reduce their output by 20 per cent. and have consented to accept a reduction of about 10 per cent. in price, the Syndicate has only postponed for a short time the day of its collapse. Statistics furnished for the most part by the Syndicate's agents show that the world's product last year was 255,000 tons, and that the world's consumption did not exceed two-thirds of this quantity, or 170,000 tons, for the visible supply in Europe was increased by more than 60,000 tons during the year, and to this increase should be added a large surplus in the United States and supplies at European mines not included in the statement. Since the beginning of this year the unused surplus has steadily increased at the rate of about 85,000 tons per annum. The problem was a simple one and its terms have not yet been changed. The ring fixed a price that notably decreased consumption and increased production. The mines have been producing more copper by 50 per cent. than is used. The ring has undertaken to pay from £60 to £65 per ton for the copper, and has been compelled to buy at these figures great quantities that it cannot sell. It now has on hand at least 150,000 tons. What effect would the proposed reduction of 20 per cent. in out-put have upon the ring's affairs? There is every reason to expect that such a reduction made by the mines that hold contracts would scarcely offset the increase that has been foreseen. If the Syndicate could cut down production the world over by 50 per cent. its condition would be improved, but a reduction of 20 per cent. not applying to the many small mines that have been stimulated to production by the high price and the new mines of larger resources that have made no bargain with the Syndicate, could only give the speculators a breathing spell—an interval in which a partial renewal of public confidence might enable them to unload. If the Syndicate could reduce the price paid by consumers to 12 cents—a rate that would give the companies 10 or 10½ cents—production would be reduced and consumption stimulated, but it cannot do this.

What have the people to say about the contracts by which the ring hopes to prolong its life? These contracts are clearly unlawful. The courts have never failed to declare contracts of this kind illegal and void when they have been asked to sustain them. They are held to be illegal because they are against public policy. But the decisions thus far have been made in cases brought by the parties on one side or the other. The anti-combination bills pending in the Legislatures of several Western States are aimed at such contracts, and they provide for the punishment of those who become parties to them. Such a bill has become a law in Kansas, and one of the same kind is pending in Michigan, the State where the leading American copper mines are situated and under the laws of which several of them obtained charters.

TRADE SCHOOLS.

The graduation yesterday of more than fifty young plumbers, coming from every part of the country, in Col. AUCHMUTY'S Trade Schools (East Sixty-seventh-street) will call attention anew to one of the most practical and useful enterprises ever initiated in this city. This class makes up probably some 2,000 lads who have been turned out by this school as artisans (more or less skilled and trained.) Col. AUCHMUTY is happily not only an architect and practical builder, but a man of independent fortune. He was greatly impressed some years since with the difficulties which rested on American boys in making mechanics of themselves. The trades unions had most selfishly excluded them from being apprentices, except in shops where there were fewer than two apprentices to one hundred workmen.

The "walking delegate," who is said wittily "to use his walking powers mainly toward the whisky shops," has made himself especially busy in this city in visiting such workshops as have more than two lads learning a trade. Wherever the third was discovered—usually an American by birth—a word to the foreman at once caused his dismissal, and he was sent out to hunt a living on the street. The injustice of this proceeding in trades unions was especially apparent, in that the lad was nearly always a native American, and the man who would be benefited in his place was a foreign workman, who probably merely came over for the Summer months. The effect of this selfish plan of the unions was to exclude American youth from the trades and to throw the work in the hands of foreigners. It is said that now in our large cities there are exceedingly few American artisans who have been carefully trained in their own business.

Col. AUCHMUTY set himself against this tyranny of the unions by creating at his own risk and expense certain important trade schools for such work as bricklaying, carpentering, plumbing, stone-mason work, and the like. The enterprise was not to be a charity; the young men were expected to pay a small fee at entrance—$20 in the bricklaying class and $35 in the day and evening plumbing class, and in like manner with other trades. Some of the lads supported themselves in the day and studied in the evening, and others worked both day and evening in the trade classes. The whole was under careful management, and first-rate foremen were employed, who would allow no work to be neglected. Examinations and prizes and public exhibitions tested the quality of the work. It was found that all over the country master workmen who desired that their sons should be carefully trained sent them here to have the final touch put upon their education as mechanics. The respectable American youth had at length found an outlet for their energies, and with the thorough training of the trade school they at once found work in good positions throughout the country. The trades unions were at first highly indignant at this invasion of their privileges, but they gradually began to see the unpopularity of their position, and the mean and selfish character of the exclusion of American youth from trades has gradually come home to them.

Col. AUCHMUTY was not exactly the man to break down under a little opposition, and he was aided, no doubt, by the fact, which soon became apparent, that the graduates themselves of the school, after they got good positions, became also members of trades unions. Still, it is to be hoped that they have never yielded obedience to the selfish rule of their associates. Not only the New-York Trade Schools continue to turn out skilled apprentices, but their influence has affected powerful national associations. In a recent annual convention (in 1887) at Chicago, the National Builders' Association passed strong resolutions to the effect that the restrictions now existing as to the number of apprentices allowed by the labor organizations should be modified, as they are unjust both to employer and employed. A leading member urged the extreme importance of apprentice schools. At this convention a committee of prominent builders was appointed to draw up a system of apprenticeship suited to the present time. This committee reported to the convention held at Cincinnati last year, and the plan proposed has met the entire approval of the most prominent employers and of intelligent laborers. It is expected, however, that private enterprise will create these trade schools in various parts of the country as they are needed. If the master builders' plan is carried out, we shall have then in different States American youth trained for one important trade, and the reproach which has so long been made against American artisans that very few American lads were obtaining a careful education for the best trades will soon be wiped away.

The importance of such a plan proposed by the National Builders' Association will be judged of from the fact that it was stated at this convention that over $750,000,000 passed through the hands of the master builders of this country. If at length this influential trade break up the abuses of the American apprentice system, this great reform will be due largely to the patient and persistent efforts of Col. AUCHMUTY in his New-York Trade Schools.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Govs. Samuel E. Pingree and E. J. Ormsbee of Vermont are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Congressman-elect Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and L. Z. Leiter of Chicago are at the Hotel Brunswick.

A. von Mumm of the German Legation at Washington, Congressman John Raines of Canandaigua, N. Y., and James J. Hill of Minnesota are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald of Indiana, ex-Gov. Moody Currier of New-Hampshire, Gen. Green B. Raum and David T. Littler of Illinois, and ex-Congressmen Poindexter Dunn of Arkansas, Charles H. Allen of Massachusetts, and George West of New-York are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNED.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 7.—St. David's Catholic Church, a wooden structure erected in 1858, was burned early this morning. The steeple fell upon and crushed a store adjoining. The parsonage was badly damaged. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $4,000.

TRIFLES.

One of the keenest things ever said on the Bench is attributed to Judge Walton of Georgia. While holding a term of the Supreme Court at Augusta he sentenced a man to seven years in prison for a grave crime. The prisoner's counsel asked for a mitigation of the sentence on the ground that the prisoner's health was very poor. "Your Honor," said he, "I am satisfied that my client cannot live out half that term, and I beg of you to change the sentence." "Well, under those circumstances," said the Judge, "I will change the sentence. I will make it for life instead of seven years." The prisoner chose to abide by the original sentence, which the Judge permitted him to elect. —*Macon Telegraph.*

In a Justice's court at Bristol the other day a dwarf, 4 feet in height, was tried for an assault on a six-footer weighing 200 pounds. It appeared in evidence that the little fellow loaned the big fellow some fish lines, which were kept a year, and then in response to a suggestion for their return cotton twine, with bent pin hooks, was sent in their place. The next time they met the little fellow gave the big fellow what the neighbors called a "lickin'," and the fish lines came back. The defense was "provocation," and the Justice dismissed the case. The admiring spectators promptly paid the little fellow's expenses.—*Concord (N. H.) Monitor.*

"A Congregational club and a Congregational college away out on Puget Sound!" exclaims the Boston *Congregationalist*, as if it were a matter of amazement. Probably the writer of this sentence had an imperfect idea of what that part of Washington that borders on Puget Sound is. There is more New-England in it in ratio to the population than there is now in New-England itself, as far as general intelligence and liberality of views are New-England traits.—*Boston Herald.*

The *Gazette* is curious to ascertain the largest family in Arkansas, to consist of father, mother, and living children. It offers $50 for the mother, $25 for the father, and a solid silver mug for the youngest child of such family. The facts must be verified under the seal of the clerk of the county in which they live after the award is made.—*Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.*

Prof. Gessner Harrison, then Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Virginia, in a lecture to his class, said something like this: "By the way, as some of you young gentlemen may take charge of academies, let me say first—no, before I say that, I will say that the first thing is to get rid of your Board of Trustees."—*Richmond Religious Herald.*

When New-Yorkers talk about slow features of Philadelphia they doubtless have in mind the fact that they close their Museum of Art to the public on Sundays, while Philadelphia opens the Academy of Fine Arts free to the people who have no other opportunity to get a glimpse of works of art.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

People should endeavor to enjoy the weather we are having instead of groaning out prophecies that it will be followed by drought, decay, and desolation. Pretty soon we shall be sweltering in Summer heat, and then we'll sigh for the touch of a vanished February and the sound of a breeze that is still.—*Hickman (Ky.) Courier.*

The old lady went to the theatre for the first time. The play was "Julius Cæsar." "Waal," she said afterward, "I've heern tell that the theayter were bad, but I think it's wuss than bad. It's nothin' but crime to kill all them fellers just to amuse the audience, an' it oughter be put a stop to."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Strikes are extending to the churches. In a church in Edinburgh, the other Sunday, the choir went on strike, "their complaint being the inconvenient and draughty seats allotted to them." Some preachers have good reason to strike, because of the absence of drafts.—*Christian Inquirer.*

There are some people who are always in a tremendous hurry. A lady recently boarded a street car, and when a friend advised her to sit down she replied that she was in a hurry and hadn't time to sit down. Her destination was several blocks away.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

At a Millville wedding a few evenings ago the officiating clergyman said: "What God has put asunder, let no man join together." The guests began to titter and the reverend gentleman revised his remarks.—*Woodstown (N. J.) Register.*

It is as silly to be too incredulous as to be too credulous. They are relative terms. The little adverb "too" marks the limit of extravagance, and it is foolish to lean too much to any side at any question.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.*

One who has little charity can sympathize with his neighbor in deep sorrow, but to sympathize fully in the joy of his prosperity requires freedom from envy and jealousy.—*Christian Advocate.*

The late Edmund Quincy of Boston, on hearing much of a popular novel, and being asked if he had read it, said: "No! I have been waiting for it to blow over."—*Boston Traveller.*

There is increasing danger of a religious war in Canada. At the same time it is hard to see how any war can be religious.—*Philadelphia Press.*

AUTHORS READING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 7.—The authors' readings given in the Boston Museum this afternoon in aid of the International Copyright Association proved a notable entertainment. Officers of the association with invited guests occupied seats upon the stage or in the boxes, and among them were many distinguished professional and literary ladies and gentlemen. Prof. W. W. Goodwin presided, and in his introductory remarks outlined the work of the association and what it hoped to accomplish. He then introduced Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes as first upon the list. The poet read his selections in a remarkably clear voice and with delightful expression. Here is the full programme:

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes—"The Last Leaf," "Brother Jonathan's Lament for Sister Caroline," "Dorothy Q." "The Chambered Nautilus."
Samuel L. Clemens—"Speech on the New-England weather."
Charles Dudley Warner—"The Yankee Philosopher."
Julia Ward Howe—"Our Country," "Balaklava," "Battle Hymn of the Republic."
Richard Malcolm Johnston—"The engagement of Miss Doolan's Line."
F. Hopkinton Smith—"Behind the Rialto."
John Boyle O'Reilly—"A Few Epigrams;" "Ensign Epps, the Color Bearer." "A Wonderful Country, Far Away in Bohemia."
George W. Cable—Selections from "An Large."
Thomas Wentworth Higginson—"Heirs of Time," "Sixty and Six", (both unpublished).

The proceeds of the entertainment will be not far from $2,000. This evening an informal reception was tendered the authors by the St. Botolph Club.

REGULATING TELEPHONE RATES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 7.—The Senate today unanimously passed a bill to regulate telephone charges in the State. The telephone regulators also won a victory in the other branch of the Legislature. At the end of a two hours' contest the Senate bill was ordered to be favorably reported by the House Committee on Judiciary. Large numbers of citizens opposed to the exactions of the telephone companies were present from various cities, particularly Chicago, to lend the friends of the measure aid in the bitter fight which all knew was coming.

The triumph of the regulators was largely due to a stirring speech by Representative Baker. Said he: "The Chicago Telephone Company organized with a capital stock of $500,000. One year later that company asked for an increase of capital stock from $500,000 to $2,000,000. The day before yesterday 285 cents was offered for that stock. We have said to the telephone company time and time again, and I say to them once more, if you open your books and show the people that you cannot make upon the basis of the rates fixed in this bill a net profit of more than 20 per cent. upon the capital stock, I will agree to the rates in this bill being increased. A few years ago when there were two companies these telephones were making money at $60 a year. But after they combined they began to go up and up until the time has come when the people of Chicago come to this Legislature and ask for some restraint in the extortion."

Notwithstanding desperate filibustering, the order for a favorable report was then finally obtained.

PEACH STONES FOR FUEL.

From the Portland Oregonian, Feb. 26.

They have so many peach stones in Vaca Valley, California, that they have had to invent some way to get rid of them. It occurred to some wiser mind than the average that peach pits will burn, so he tried it, and sure enough they made a warm fibre. Of course every hull or shell of fruit, or stone of this kind, possesses oil in a great degree. The meat of all nuts will burn, and the whole nut will make a splendid fire if enough of them are used. The man who made this valuable discovery now has no dread of a coal famine. To save the country from the greed of coal monopoly it is now only necessary to plant fruits with oily pits or seeds. The ways of Providence are still being found out.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."

A great crowd of spectators saw the revival of "The Taming of the Shrew" at Daly's Theatre last evening. The comedy had the same cast as it had during its long run two years ago, except that Miss Chalmers took the part of Bianca in place of Miss Dreher. This slight change, of course, did not materially alter the general effect of the performance, which is as near artistic perfection as may be hoped for on the dramatic stage. Although the actors had their old parts, however, the reproduction of Shakespeare's comedy had been effected only after hard labor. At least three of the notable stage pictures were entirely new.

These were the street in Padua, the room in Petruchio's house, and Lucentio's banquet hall. The first two were painted by Walter Hann of London, and for the last Henry Hoyt had made an exact duplicate of his former scene suggested by Paul Veronese's famous picture of the Marriage of Cana. Apart from its variety of color and spirit this stage picture has an additional charm in its symbolical illustration of the sunny happiness that follows the stormy wooing of Katharine and Petruchio. There is not a shadow in the picture. It typifies the noontime of life; the sun blazes at meridian, but its light does not reveal a blemish.

The members of the company resumed their familiar characters with their accustomed zeal, and their acting was perfect in harmony, true in conception, delicate, graceful, and spirited in execution. Mr. Fisher as Baptista, Mr. Holland as Hortensio, Mr. Bond as Tranio, Mr. Leclercq as Gremio, Mr. Wood as the useful Pedant, Miss Gordon as the piquant widow, and Mr. Wilks as Biondello acted, as usual, with excellent discretion, giving just the right expression to their several characters, and each contributing a generous share to the beautiful pictorial effect of the performance. Miss Kitty Cheatham, surrounded by a bevy of youngsters, sang Bishop's "Should He Upbraid" in the last scene very sweetly. Mrs. Gilbert was inimitably droll and quaint in the trifling rôle of Curtis, while Mr. Lewis skippered and wheezed and skipped through the part of Grumio in his usual popular style.

Mr. Otis Skinner was, as hitherto, a handsome and fervent lover, both in the part of Lucentio and as the pseudo scholar. Mr. William Gilbert's portrayal of the comic tinker in the Induction was found to be mellower and more humorous than ever before, and elaborated in the matter of "business." In this part of the play, also, Mr. George Clarke delivered the text allotted to the whimsical Lord with nice skill and impressive dignity, and Master Collier was highly diverting as the page disguised as a lady.

All these are necessarily subordinate to the principals of the play, the shrew and the tamer, Miss Rehan and Mr. Drew. The Petruchio of Mr. Drew has from the first been distinguished by the essential requirements of personal distinction, vivacity, and humor, and has steadily improved from the beginning in the matter of fervor, which is suggested rather than expressed until the last scene, in which the husband resigns his authority and declares his love for his wife. It is needful, to make this play an agreeable entertainment as well as to indicate its poetic meaning, to show that Petruchio loves Katharine from their first meeting, and is not governed entirely by his desire to conquer a stronger nature than his own. Such a Katharine as Mr. Drew's Petruchio is associated with makes this seem perfectly reasonable to the spectator, if not, indeed, absolutely necessary.

It would be hazardous to venture the opinion that Miss Rehan's portrayal of Katharine has improved, for the superlative was pretty well exhausted in description of this impersonation long ago. What improvement there is concerns simply the minor details of her acting, and the tenderness and sympathy she bestows upon her treatment of the last scene, for command of emotional force is constantly increasing. The scene of Katharine's subjection in Petruchio's house seemed to be executed with greater facility than ever before last evening, and the declarations of Katharine concerning the moon, which is really the sun, and the tender maiden, who is a grizzled old man, seemed to be expressed with more aptness and variety of tone, and to reveal more clearly the true character of the heroine, not as a subjugated shrew, but as a woman softened and strengthened by the power of love. This is the moral of Shakespeare's comedy as it is acted at Daly's Theatre, and the fact that that moral does not lie upon the surface of the play—which impresses the reader as a somewhat coarse, boisterous, and depressing work—makes the present production all the more valuable and memorable.

The main fact to be recorded about Miss Rehan's Katharine at this time is, after all, the important one that it is now on view again. Cultivated playgoers will not miss the opportunity of renewing their acquaintance with an example of comedy acting so radiant with personal charm, so attractive to the eye, so beautiful in design, and so entertaining and sympathetic in expression.

The comedy has been started upon a new career of popularity. It never received more demonstrative applause than was accorded to it last evening. But it may not have a long run, for Mr. Daly announces his intention to produce a new eccentric comedy before the close of his season in April.

PICTURES AT LOW PRICES.

The paintings and studies by the late F. W. Hubbard and the paintings contributed by the Artists' Mutual Aid Society for the benefit of his estate were sold at auction last evening in the salesrooms of Ortgies & Co., at 366 Fifth-avenue. The amount realized was $3,653, and the total amount of the three evenings' sales, including those for the benefit of the late F. O. C. Darley's estate and for the Artists' Fund Society, amounted to $16,228. "Long Island Sound from Connecticut Shore," by Mr. Hubbard, was sold for $300 to a purchaser who declined to give his name. Among the other paintings, "Polishing Up," by J. G. Brown, was sold to W. H

A CHAIR CLAIMED BY THREE

WEST VIRGINIA'S TRIANGULAR POLITICAL FIGHT.

HISTORY OF THE REMARKABLE CONTEST WITH SKETCHES OF THE MEN WHO ARE THE CONTESTANTS.

CHARLESTON, West Va., March 7.—The initial step was taken in the Supreme Court to-day by Gen. Goff's attorneys suing out a writ of mandamus against Gov. Wilson to compel him to surrender the office of Governor to Gen. Goff. The case is to come up to-morrow for argument. This afternoon Gen. Goff's attorney's sued out a writ of quo warranto in the Circuit Court against Gov. Wilson, but it is only a formal matter.

President Carr of the Senate may also be expected to take somewhat similar proceedings, but will not push them as earnestly as his lively young competitor for the place, owing to several reasons, chief among which are the facts that he is not a millionaire and has not behind him the powerful machinery of a great party.

In the meantime Gov. Wilson, ignoring Mr. Carr, will devote himself to controversing the claims of Gen. Goff, and behind him, holding out active support and earnest sympathy, will stand the Democratic Party of the State.

Gen. Goff and President Carr, as has been chronicled in the dispatches from this city, have taken the oath of office as Governor, and Mr. Goff has delivered himself of an impassioned speech, which outlines his side of the case in its most favorable light, but there is no doubt that R. W. Wilson's position is secure and the Legislature shall have determined upon the question as to who was elected to the disputed office by the people. Until this shall have been done it is the plain duty of the Governor whose term of office should have expired on the 4th of March to hold over, administering the functions of the office against all comers and pretenders and claimants of whatever class, and this is exactly what and all that has been done. The situation is simple, despite the efforts of politicians to cloud it, and the great majority of the people of West Virginia regard the bluff game of Gen. Goff with feelings greatly removed from either approval or admiration.

For Gen. Goff to set up the claim that he had the right to qualify is for him to predetermine the grave and somewhat knotty question for consideration of which the Legislature will be convened in special session, while President Carr's claim, based entirely upon section 16 of Article VII. of the Constitution, which provides, among other things, that the President of the Senate shall succeed in case the Governor fails to qualify, is equally untenable and fallacious, for the issue does not involve a case of that kind. It is more than a mere failure to qualify; it is a failure to make a decisive election. There is one case in which the President of the Senate would have a just claim, and that would be where a candidate who had been declared elected by the Legislature, basing its action on a majority of the legal votes, had refused or neglected to take his seat. But no such case exists to-day. Gov. Wilson's position is strong in this fact, that there is no proof that his successor had been elected.

The true result of the voting had not been ascertained or disclosed. The Legislature—the only body competent to open and publish the vote for Governor—would now declare the result, but knowing or believing there were grave frauds and irregularities in the balloting for the highest office in the gift of the people of the State, referred the matter to a special joint committee to ascertain the result and report the facts to the Legislature at a future session. This situation made it imperative upon Gov. Wilson to remain in his office "until his successor is duly elected or appointed and qualifies." The recognition of any other principle would involve the State in endless complications and lead to the gravest results.

The history of the triangular fight now engaging the attention of the people of West Virginia, and attracting no little notice from the country at large, commences with the balloting in November last. At the cost of the most tremendous political exertion ever made in a Southern State, and by a degree of hard work not often matched anywhere in the Union, the Republicans rallied to their support so large a percentage of the voters that, aided as they were by extensive colonizing from Pennsylvania and Ohio, they were enabled, by sweeping the divided and comparatively unorganized Democracy from their feet. Before the result in half a dozen counties had become known Gen. Goff and his friends set up a claim of his election, and this was insisted upon at all times and upon all occasions.

When the returns from the entire State upon the Governorship were obtainable there was an apparent majority of 110 for Gen. Goff, but evidences of fraud and the corrupt use of money were so persistently brought to the attention of the Democratic Executive Committee and Democratic candidate, Judge Fleming, that it was apparent there ought to be an investigation of the whole question. After the assembling of the Legislature these evidences of corruption multiplied, and when the time came for the publication of the returns of the election, previously filed in the office of the Secretary of State, the joint assembly of both Houses directed that the vote for Governor should be omitted, and created a special joint committee of two from the Senate and three from the House to make a thorough investigation of the whole matter.

This disposition of the matter did not suit the purposes of the Republicans, and not content to submit their case to the Legislature, although Judge Fleming, in his formal notice of contest, admitted his Republican competitor had on the face of the returns the majority of 110 he claimed, thus voluntarily putting the burden of proof upon himself, Gen. Goff and his party declared they would ignore the whole matter, and proceeding to the Capitol on the 4th of March, the General would there receive the seal of office and demand possession of the archives of the State.

Meanwhile, after the inauguration of the session of the Legislature, Robert Carr, the Greenback-Republican Labor Senator from Kanawha County, was chosen to preside over the upper house after a dead-lock between the two parties which lasted 11 days, and, once installed in that position, Mr. Carr set his cap for some further advancement. Two things presented themselves to his ambitious soul—one the United States Senatorship and the other the Governorship of the State. He failed to so manipulate things as to secure the former, but, not discouraged, he set to work assiduously at the Governorship, and erecting a claim to the position upon a reading and construction of section 16 of Article VII. of the Constitution, which provides that "in case of the death, conviction, or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed." He also determined that the 4th of March should see him follow the example of Gen. Goff, take the oath of office, and demand possession of the Executive office of the State. As has been said, Carr's claim is even more fallacious than is Goff's, but neither has the semblance of a case in equity.

Two of the men who are contesting for the temporary Governorship, for that is all the contest amounts to at this time, are acknowledged leaders of their party in West Virginia. Carr is a free lance, and although claiming allegiance, for convenience sake, with the Union Labor organization, he holds himself at liberty to act with either of the two old parties. His career has been a remarkable example of personal influence in politics.

What Stephen B. Elkins is to the factions of the National Republican Party Carr is to the politicians of this State. A man seemingly without the most ordinary means of achieving political power, he still exercises a potent influence in everything in which he takes a part. A few years ago Carr was a Democrat. He was born and reared a Democrat. He fought for the lost cause and came out of the war an unregenerated rebel. His desertion from the Democratic ranks was the result of a movement which has cut down the Democratic majority in the Third Congressional District of West Virginia from 10,000 to almost nothing. It originated in a party split, and the rise of the Greenback Party gave it force. A large dissatisfied Democratic element accepted and adopted the Greenback theories, and Carr was among them. He at once assumed a position of prominence. The Greenback forces were particularly strong in Kanawha County and controlled it for one or two elections. Carr was its acknowledged leader at this time. But his followers gradually dwindled, although his influence did not lessen. Enough was left to make a good trading nucleus, and they have been alternately traded to one party or the other in its years, as opportunity presented itself, and every deal has resulted to the advantage of "Bob" Carr or some of his more prominent friends.

Carr was elected Senator from the Kanawha district by a combine of his personal followers with the Republicans. His opponent was a brother of Senator Kenna's law partner, and the contest was a memorable one in the history of the State. Carr finally won by the slender majority of 87 votes. It was the first time a Democrat was ever beaten in the district. In this case he has acted generally with the Republicans, although he voted for ex-Senator Camden two years ago and was elected President of the Senate by Democratic votes.

Goff is the best-known Republican in West Virginia. He has no rival for party supremacy. He is an able, energetic leader, and is tremendously unscrupulous in attaining success. The influence of his money has carried him through more than one closely-contested fight for Congress, and has very nearly made him Governor of the State.

Wilson is the leader of but one wing of his party. It is the wing that has fought Kenna so bitterly and which compassed the defeat of Senator Camden two years ago. He is a Democrat, however, to the backbone; a man absolutely without fear and regardless of popular favor. He can be relied upon to hold every point for the Democracy, and as far as nerve and backbone are concerned neither Goff nor Carr will have the advantage.

PRIZES FOR PRINCETON DEBATERS.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 7.—The prize debating contest in Ollo Hall last evening resulted in the awarding of prizes as follows: First, D. R. Todd of Kansas; second, Samuel Semple of Pennsylvania.

OBITUARY.

SIDNEY BARTLETT.

Sidney Bartlett, LL. D., the oldest member and acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts Bar, died at his Beacon-street residence, Boston, early yesterday morning. Mr. Bartlett reached his ninetieth birthday on Feb. 13 last, and literature and the law then united in doing honor to the veteran lawyer, who was still engaged in the active practice of his profession. His exceptional vigor was then the subject of remark. He retained his remarkable health until the advent of the chill northeast storm on Monday night, when a sudden cold brought on congestive chills which confined him to his bed for probably the first time in his life and finally resulted in his death.

Mr. Bartlett was born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1799, and was the lineal descendant of Robert Bartlett, a settler at Plymouth in 1623. Sidney Bartlett graduated from Harvard in 1818 with a class of 81, of whom only three are now living—the Hon. Francis Brinley of Newport, R. I., the Rev. Warren Goddard, and the Rev. Frederick A. Farley.

Mr. Bartlett studied law with the Hon. Lemuel Shaw, and on admission to the Bar became his partner and so remained until Mr. Shaw was appointed Chief-Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. He early became one of the leaders of the Bar of Suffolk, and for many years had been recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States as one of the ablest, if not the ablest, of the distinguished lawyers of the country who argue causes before that tribunal. He was thoroughly read in the literature of his profession, and in the art of applying it to the case in hand he was without a superior, although among his contemporaries were Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Theophilus Parsons, and many other eminent lawyers. Choate if he had lived would have been about the same age as Mr. Bartlett, but he died many years ago, and no one of the distinguished lawyers of that day is now living.

Even Gen. Butler belongs to a later generation, and it is said that Horace Binney is the only eminent lawyer who lived to a greater age than that attained by Mr. Bartlett, although Binney retired from general practice at the age of 56 and argued his last case when 64.

Mr. Bartlett argued a case before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts only two months ago, and with unimpaired powers. With slight interruption, his entire life was passed in the practice of his profession, in which he acquired great wealth. His public service comprised one term in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1851, and in 1853 he was a member of the convention chosen to revise the State Constitution. He could never be induced to accept public office again. In 1858 Harvard conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He was the counsel for years past for the Union Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and other railroad corporations, and in January last he appeared in the Supreme Court for the last time to argue a case in behalf of one of these corporations.

Senator Hoar once said of Mr. Bartlett that his process of reasoning bore about the same relation to the ordinary lawyers that logarithms bear to common arithmetical processes, and many are the sayings current in legal circles illustrating his remarkable powers.

The death of Mr. Bartlett was a theme of universal comment and regret among his brethren and associates yesterday in legal circles. When the full Bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court came in yesterday morning Chief-Justice Morton announced that the court would adjourn until Monday next out of respect to Mr. Bartlett, the eldest member of the Bar, and a meeting of the members of the Boston Bar will be held to-day to make suitable recognition of Mr. Bartlett's life and services.

Mr. Bartlett was married nearly 50 years ago and leaves a widow and two children, Francis Bartlett and Louisa, the wife of Gen. Francis W. Palfrey.

ISAIAH V. WILLIAMSON.

Isaiah V. Williamson, the venerable millionaire philanthropist, died in Philadelphia at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He was born in Bucks County, Penn., in 1806 and began his career as a clerk in the village store. In early life he went to Philadelphia, where he started in the dry goods business on a very small scale. In a few years, at the age of 30, he retired with a fortune of $200,000, leaving his brother, Mahlon Williamson, to carry on the business.

Shortly after his retirement from business Mr. Williamson made a radical change in his mode of life. He had been one of the gayest of the gay, mingling freely in fashionable society, living luxuriously, and spending money lavishly. Suddenly the ties that connected him to the world he entered upon the life of a recluse, and for 50 years lived such a life.

Just how Mr. Williamson amassed his enormous fortune is a mystery. It is more than probable that the bulk of the millions he possessed at the time of his death from investments shrewdly made in mining and railroad ventures. He was one of the first to grasp the advantages that would arise from investments in Pennsylvania Railroad securities, and became a heavy holder of that company's stock and bonds.

Up to December last the millionaire was as little known outside the city of Philadelphia as any of its humblest citizens. The strange, lonely life, the rigidly-economical personal habits which had marked the past 50 years of his existence, had not been such as to bring fame. On Dec. 1 last a carriage rolled up to the office of the Cambria Iron Company from which the physically frail Millionaire Williamson was lifted. When in the morning the name of the wealthy Philadelphian appeared in every large newspaper in the country, and his great munificence was a national topic of conversation. On that day he held a conference with a body of Philadelphia's most worthy citizens. Then the news was sent forth that this old man, who was accustomed to bind his own books and walk to his business office to save a five-cent piece, had given a board of trustees property worth $2,500,000 to be spent by the board at its discretion in founding a free school of mechanical trades. Nor was this all, for it was generally understood that the endowment would ultimately amount to $12,000,000.

Two brothers and a sister survive the dead millionaire philanthropist.

WILLIAM M'GARRAHAN.

William McGarrahan, a newspaper writer of much literary ability, died suddenly yesterday. He was apparently in the prime of manhood, and his death has surprised and shocked his associates of the press. Few of the men connected with the newspapers have so many friends as he had, and few, by reason of genteelness of disposition and mental endowments, can make so many. He was modest, genial, and well informed, and intercourse with him was a privilege as well as a pleasure.

Mr. McGarrahan was born in County Sligo, Ireland, about 42 years ago. He was educated in Dublin, and there fitted himself for work on the newspapers. He became an expert stenographer, and as such reported for the *Irish Times* the trials of Irish patriots for sedition. He also reported for the *Freeman's Journal* and the Dublin *Mail and Express*. To vary the monotony of court reporting, as it is pursued on the other side of the ocean, he became a contributor to the literary columns of the Dublin *Nation*. His merit as a writer of pure English, with an easy style and a quaint and poetic fancy, was recognized, and he was becoming well known as one of the young literary men of Dublin when he suddenly decided to come to this country. He came and procured his first newspaper work here on THE TIMES. That was in 1872. He remained on the staff of THE TIMES until 1879, writing always in a delicious manner sports, special articles, and essays. He was particularly interested in yachting and turf matters, and his descriptions of races on sea and land were graphic, picturesque, and in perfect literary form. Mr. McGarrahan's style was like that of Charles Lamb, of whose works he was an admirer, and some of his essays written for THE TIMES were commented on for their quaintness of expression, accuracy of observation, and easy, genial flow.

For several years Mr. McGarrahan had been employed on the *Herald*. He was its writer of sporting matters, exclusive of brutalising prize fights, which he could not be induced to see, but he recently gave up that position to devote himself to work of a more literary character. His death was painless as his life was calm. He died of heart failure while at breakfast in Kogers's chop house, in Park-place. The Press Club, of which he was a member, will meet this afternoon to make preparations for his funeral. He had no relatives in this country excepting his uncle, after whom he was named, and who is well known as the prosecutor of what is called the McGarrahan claim.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Joseph Bitter, who was at one time a well-known provision merchant of this city, died suddenly of heart disease while going up town in a Broadway car yesterday at noon. He had been ill for some time. He was born in this city Sept. 3, 1816, and began his business life when a very young man. He retired from active business about 15 years ago. The body was taken to his home at 144 East Thirty-eighth-st. The funeral arrives him.

William Van Olinda, who for 50 years had been a prominent merchant in this city and Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 309 President-street, Brooklyn. He was born in Waterford, N. Y., in 1819, and came to this city in 1840, entering the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. He soon started in business for himself and was connected with several prominent dry goods houses. He leaves a son and a daughter.

George Hawkins Williams, aged 70, one of the leading members of the Baltimore Bar and ex-President of the Maryland Senate, died at Baltimore yesterday.

James L. Veeder of Johnstown, N. Y., one of the leading lawyers of the Mohawk Valley, died yesterday, age 39 years.

FOR A NEW FIRE ENGINE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 7.—The City Council to-night, on the urgent recommendation of Mayor Grier, passed an ordinance for the purchase of a new steam fire engine for Elizabethport and for repairs to the fire alarm at a cost for both of $10,000. A resolution to pay City Councilmen $500 salary was beaten.

NEWS FROM HAYTI.

A FORMER AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER FIGHTING FOR LEGITIME.

Additional reports concerning the Haytian difficulty were received in this city yesterday in a letter to Mr. Frank Frazier of 290 Broadway, from W. G. Marsh, an English-American in Légitime's army at Mont Rouis. Marsh was Master-at-arms on board the United States corvette Bear during the Greely relief expedition in the Arctic seas, having previously been a petty officer in the United States Navy. He is an expert gunner. Some time ago he went to Hayti with recommendations to Gen. Légitime from J. W. Frazier, and was given a commission and placed in command of the guns on the gunboat La Défesse, formerly the Belize.

La Défense was sent up the coast with a force of infantry and field artillery, under orders to destroy Hippolyte's force at Mont Rouis and capture the town. Landing some distance from town, under cover of the guns of La Défense, skirmishing began Feb. 15, and Hippolyte's forces were gradually driven back toward St. Marc, only a few miles distant. Marsh and his forces encamped that night within sight of Mont Rouis. During the night the gunboat shifted her position, and when the day dawned on Feb. 16 the startled inhabitants of the town saw guns of the vessel bearing on their houses only 1,000 yards distant. The gunboat at once began to shower shells into the town and the intrenchments, behind which some of Hippolyte's forces had sought shelter. The town was soon in flames, and the inhabitants could be seen fleeing to the hills for safety. The shelling continued until 10 o'clock, Marsh assisting with a vigorous artillery fire from his field batteries, and then he led the assault upon the intrenchments and the town, which were taken without much of a struggle, the enemy flying in all directions.

For services rendered in this engagement Marsh was made General of Artillery. He does not speak very highly of the courage or soldierly qualities of the blacks on either side, but finds himself in almost as great danger from the knives and guns of his own troops as from those of the enemy. Stringent military rules had to be enacted to protect the officers from the murderous propensities of the negroes, even going so far as the death penalty for drawing a knife on a superior officer, and hanging by the arms and whipping for less serious offenses.

A cablegram from London says that Gen. Légitime has notified the European Governments that the rebellion in Hayti has been crushed, and demanded recognition of his Government.

PERISHED AT SEA.

A BRITISH BARK WRECKED AND SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 7.—A Port Townsend special says: Chief Officer Smith of the British bark Port Gordon arrived from Quinault Reservation last night on the tug Sea Lion with 12 of the crew. He reports that the vessel was lost at 5 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 27 by the sea breaking over the vessel and terrible raging of the waters from the southeast, which compelled the crew to lash themselves in the rigging to prevent being washed overboard. The heavy sea prevented the men from lowering the boats. Two seamen attempted to swim ashore with lines, but were lost. The vessel grounded 100 fathoms from the shore.

The officers and crew remained in the rigging all the forenoon waiting for the sea to subside. The after house was then cut away and two rafts, on which four of the seamen got ashore. A rope was stretched to the shore, and efforts made to get the men off. The steward and cook accidentally fell out of the basket, and were washed ashore, and died shortly afterward. By night time everybody, including Capt. Gibbs, who remained on the wreck for 36 hours, had escaped. No clothing or provisions were saved.

An Indian village near by supplied the men with food. On the second day the Captain swam ashore, and sent word to Cape Flattery for assistance. The life-saving crew from there commenced the journey to Cape Flattery, and signaled the tug Sea Lion and arrived here. Four dead members of the crew were buried next day by the Indians.

The vessel and cargo are a total loss. She was 118 days out from Great Britain and was loaded with railroad material for the Billingham Railroad, near Victoria, and was owned in Scotland. The vessel was valued at $60,000 and the cargo at $90,000, both fully insured.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 7—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, rain or snow, followed in Vermont by fair, cooler, northwesterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Eastern Florida, Western Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, fair, cooler, except stationary temperature in Florida and on the Gulf, northerly winds.

For Tennessee, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, fair, preceded by light rain or snow on the lakes, cooler, northwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	18°	37°	3:30 P. M.	39°	46°
6 A. M.	18°	36°	6 P. M.	39°	43°
9 A. M.	33°	39°	9 P. M.	24°	39°
12 M.	37°	45°	12 P. M.	23°	36°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 40½°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 24½°

A GRAND JURY MUDDLE.

It is reported around the Court House, on Jersey City Heights, that there are serious differences between District Attorney Winfield and the Grand Jury. The story is that the Grand Jurors are bent upon indicting the members of the County Board of Freeholders, and that Mr. Winfield is averse to having them indicted. Grand Juryman Cleary is authority for the statement that several indictments have been returned. It is said in other quarters, however, that Mr. Winfield has advised the Grand Jurors to make no presentment till more satisfactory evidence is secured, and that he has promised to draw the bills. The Grand Jurors will meet again on March 14. Meanwhile a pending motion, made by Allan L. McDermott in the case of Freeholder Hennessy, charges that the Grand Jury is illegally constituted.

ROBERT SIGEL INDICTED.

Robert Sigel, chief clerk in the Pension Bureau in this city, was indicted yesterday on two charges of forgery by the United States Grand Jury. The examination on the charge of having forged a check for $100 belonging to Mrs. Jennie Heinnemann was continued before United States Commissioner Shields and the prisoner was called to testify in his own behalf. He made an unfavorable showing and contradicted himself in several particulars. Commissioner Shields held Sigel in $5,000 for the Grand Jury. The second case, in which Sigel is charged with forging the signature of a blind man to checks and procuring the money, will be taken up to-day.

A COLLAPSE EXPLAINED.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—In an interview at Youngstown, Ohio, to-day, Dr. M. S. Clark, one of the Trustees of the Mahoning National Life Association, which collapsed yesterday, said the assignment was decided upon at a meeting of the Trustees last November by reason of a falling off in membership and an increase in the death rate. "Had we been permitted under the law to accumulate a revenue this trouble would have been avoided. All death claims due to March 2 will be paid pro rata out of the assessments received. Those in good standing will be reinsured in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association without paying a membership fee."

ENO MAKES A DENIAL.

MONTREAL, March 7.—John C. Eno to-day denied that he had come here for the purpose of conferring with Dempsey and others about measures to oppose the Weldon bill now before Parliament, which provides for easier means of extradition. "I simply came on a little private business," he said, "and if there is any lobby against the bill you can be certain that I am not interested in it, for if the bill passed it would not affect my case at all."

A CABLE ROAD TO THE FORT.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company is preparing to build a cable road from Fulton Ferry to Fort Hamilton. The route is to be along Fulton-street and Third-avenue to the city line and thence over the dummy road.

READY TO DISTRIBUTE THE GIFTS.

The Distributing Committee of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, whose duty it is to divide the undesignated or general fund of the annual collection among the 28 hospitals of the association, will meet on Wednesday next, at 3:30 o'clock, at the Mayor's office, City Hall. This committee consists of the Mayor, the Postmaster, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Messrs. Morris K. Jesup, Jesse Seligman, Edward Cooper, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The total collection this year amounts to about $51,250, as against $50,449 last year, and when all special designations are subtracted there will remain the sum of $43,500 for distribution by the committee. The collection books of Treasurer Lemler, 17 Nassau-street, remain open till Wednesday morning.

SNAITH'S BANK ACCOUNT

CAREFULLY ANALYZED BY EXPERT YALDEN.

THE CEILING COMMITTEE GETTING AT THE BOTTOM FACTS OF THE GREAT SCANDAL SLOWLY.

ALBANY, March 7.—It is plain from the developments in the ceiling scandal since the Fish committee began to angle for facts that the public must expect a tall amount of lying before the thing is finished. The matter has reached such a pass that the people who are involved realize only too well that they must wade waist deep through lies to clear themselves. The Fish committee is meeting with as many obstacles in the prosecution of its labors as the Ainsworth committee encountered lubricators. Everything possible was used to grease the pathway of the Appropriations Committee; everything and everybody appear to have entered into a conspiracy to delay, harass, obstruct, annoy, distract, and discourage the Fish committee.

The foolish departure of prominent witnesses marked the beginning of the committee's work; the lying conduct of witnesses that did respond to their names is one of the difficulties that now confronts the committee. The Assembly will meet on Monday night, and the committee will ask that some decided action shall be taken. Another subject that will be presented to the House is that of the refusal of the Western Union Telegraph Company to turn over copies of dispatches sent by and to John Snaith since last Friday. Mr. Fish served a subpœna upon Mr. Sabold, the manager of the Albany office, but was met by the objection that the company could not surrender the dispatches unless the place was given where the message was sent or received from and the substance contained in in each dispatch.

The most important testimony to-day was that of Commissioner Perry. The objection raised to Mr. Perry last year when legislation was pending was on the ground that he was too expensive. Mr. Perry had not looked at the new ceiling until to-day, and only did so then at the request of the committee. He swore that his original estimate was $334,544, but that included repairs to the golden corridor and $8,077 for shoring up the crumbly ceiling, aggregating $94,189. Deducting this sum from his original estimate leaves his figures for the work that was done under the Snaith contract at $240,335, or $38,000 less than the sum appropriated by the bill. Now, Mr. Perry claims that he could have constructed a carved oak ceiling for $63,000, while it has been shown that the total cost of the papier-maché ceiling was only $8,000, or a difference of $55,000, which, added to the $38,000, the difference between Snaith's and Perry's estimate leaves a clear profit of $93,000 to the contractors, without the application of a single plan. From all this it can be seen that the total profit on the work, after all the modifications were made, must have reached fully $175,000.

Another feature brought before the committee was the testimony of Architect Janes, who swore that it may have been at the suggestion of Mr. Snaith that he was originally employed by Andrews to draw the plans. He also swore as to some variance in the testimony which he gave before the Ainsworth committee. Then he said that Mr. Andrews had paid him in cash, and that he was all paid for his work. To-day he swore that Snaith had paid him the first $300 and still owed him $5.

James Lawden, the committee's accountant, testified that when the National Commercial Bank in this city had given him facilities for the examination of John Snaith's account in that bank between June, 1888, and March 4, 1889. On June 11, 1888, the credit balance was $528 73. The balance to-day is $3 92. The cash deposits made between June, 1888, and March, 1889, to the credit of Snaith were $150,255 59. Excluding the deposits of money received from the State and deducting discounts of $32,872 58 leaves the net cash deposited $117,383 01. The checks produced by the State Treasurer yesterday to Mr. Fowler of Smith and Decker, and by him are on Aug. 2, 1888, $29,627 01; Sept. 6, $52,160 52; Oct. 1, $62,325; Nov. 2, $65,228 28; Dec. 3, $21,722 28. The checks drawn against the first check of $29,627 01 were $10,444 87, $2,416 17, $7,474, $7,494 26, total, $28,000.

"One of these checks for $7,474," said the witness, "came back from T. Sullivan's bank, the Albany City. The Second State Treasurer's check was on Sept. 6, previous to the deposit of that check on Sept. 6, possibly in anticipation of it on the 5th of September there was a check for $7,600 paid, as I proposed, to Sullivan. Then on Sept. 10 there was $5,000, which was possibly paid to the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank. There was $17,000 paid to the Albany County Bank for T. J. Sullivan. There was $2,300 paid in cash, and that reduced the balance to about $1,900, and subsequently to that, on September 13, there was a check for $4,238 50 paid to the Exchange Bank of Albany. On the same date $1,141 32 was paid to the Mechanics and Farmers', and on the 15th a check for $2,496 17 was paid in cash. That practically exhausts that check."

"Take the next one, please."

"On Oct. 1 for the next deposit there was $4,828 04, and $4,093 16 was paid in cash. On the 3d $10,287 was paid to the Merchants' Bank, on the 4th $2,493 13 was paid to T. J. Sullivan, and on the 9th there was $4,000 paid, which we cannot trace. On the 10th $10,272 50 was paid for a draft on New-York. On the 15th there was $2,750 paid in cash. On the 20th $4,402 20 was paid for a draft on New-York. On the 29th $1,790 was paid in cash. That practically exhausts that one."

"Take the deposit of Nov. 2."

"There was paid on Nov. 3 $15,468 93 and $1,903 34; on the 5th there was a check paid by the County Bank to T. J. Sullivan for $8,276 78 5s; on the 7th $1,200 was paid; on the 17th a check for $2,000, supposed to be cash, as likewise on Dec. 1 two for $7,140 61 and $1,800."

"Take Dec. 3, the next account."

"I think that he paid $6,000 for a note. On the 4th there was $4,000 paid to the City Bank. On the 6th there was $5,000 supposed to be paid to the County Bank, $1,200 cashed, and $2,000 on the 10th, supposed to be paid to the State Bank. On the 15th a twelve-hundred-dollar check was cashed, it was supposed. On the 18th $2,306 50 was paid to the County Bank, and on the 20th of December $2,214 28 was paid for investment. On Jan. 2, 1889, $2,946 87 was paid in cash, and that practically exhausts the whole of it. Snaith's checks were given up by the bank on or about the 3d of March. The bank pass book was made up to the 1st of March, and the checks, with the book, were handed over to him or his representative. About 20 checks, aggregating $80,000, were paid in cash on the Commercial Bank."

"Which makes the previous items of the checks, payable to other banks, how much?"

"About $145,000 more."

"About $145,000 added to the bank's; that would make $225,000, leaving unexplained how much?"

"About $130,000—$140,000 consisting of small checks innumerable."

When Mr. Yalden started to leave the stand the scene of the day occurred. Counselor Hale arose.

"May I ask the privilege, as counsel to Mr. Snaith, to ask this witness two or three questions?"

Mr. Aspinall—I object, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Fish—The committee has decided not to allow counsel.

Mr. Hale—I ask the stenographer then to enter a protest in behalf of Mr. Snaith against the unfairness.

Chairman Fish—Mr. Hale, the committee will have to call you to order; we cannot hear you further.

Mr. Hale—You refuse to accept the protest?

Chairman Fish—Yes; it has gone on record once.

Mr. Hale—I beg your pardon, it has not gone on record.

The Chairman at this point directed the stenographer to suspend any further report of the proceedings for the present.

Mr. Seward—If Mr. Snaith were here we would cheerfully accord him the ordinary rights of an American citizen by examining him.

Mr. Bush of the committee thought that there was no reason for extending courtesies of any sort to either Snaith or his counsel.

Controller Wemple had not yet returned from New-York, and as no other witnesses were ready, the committee went into executive session. In the afternoon Clarence Miller of the Western Union Telegraph Company was the first witness sworn. The committee yesterday subpœned the manager of the Albany branch to furnish it with all dispatches sent or received between Feb. 25 and March 6, inclusive, by Mr. Snaith, Arthur Henry Rose, James F. Maguire, Mrs. Snaith, or Sullivan. The company, through its representative, Mr. Miller, refused to show such dispatches, on the ground that the subpœna was too broad in its demand. It was willing to produce any particular telegram the committee might name.

Mr. Miller thought that the conduct of the company was derogatory to the dignity and power of the committee, and in his opinion the refusal should be reported to the House for action. The Chairman argued with counsel, and stated that if the company did not send the dispatches as set forth in the subpœna to the committee at once, the matter would be laid before the Legislature for investigation.

Mr. Andrews was summoned for a moment. He said that he had written his wife, who is in Lyon, Mass., but had as yet received no reply. The result of the report of Commissioner Perry, who was yesterday asked by Mr. Seward to look over the ceiling job and see what work had been left undone which he had intended to do in his original estimate of $334,544 76, went to show that the amount included nearly $94,000 more work than Andrews pretends to have accomplished with his appropriation of $278,000. That is, Mr. Perry would have given the State an elaborately-carved oak ceiling, rebuilt the staircase, &c., for about $241,000. His estimate of the cost of the ceiling was $63,000. Snaith swore before the Appropriations Committee that the papier-maché ceiling cost about $5,000. How much did the thieves make? Not far from $175,000.

E. H. Janes, the ladylike architect who prepared certain preliminary plans of the proposed work for Andrews, swore that at the time he drew up these plans he supposed that the ceiling was to be of oak. Snaith had done work under him off and on for the past two years. Last February, when Andrews became his client, Snaith was doing work for him, and the two may have influenced Andrews in employing him.

"That was the conclusion which I hoped you might arrive at, but hardly dared to suggest," said Mr. Seward.

Witness stated that his work for Andrews was finished on June 1. He sent his bill for $880 already receipted to Andrews by Snaith Oct. 14. Snaith paid him $300 in three installments. The last $100 he got in January.

"Does not Mr. Snaith owe you $5 still?" asked Mr. Seward.

"Well, yes; I don't know but what he does."

Janes swore before the Ainsworth Committee that he had been paid in full. The rest of the money was paid him by Andrews, $300 at one time and $280 at another. He had not a high opinion of the present ceiling, and thought that it was not a piece of work that a first-class architect would be proud of.

Controller Wemple was the last witness of the day. He was examined by Mr. Seward, and questioned closely as to Andrews's authority in sending in vouchers, and his own discretion in paying out so much of the State's money without sufficient safeguards. Mr. Seward endeavored to show that the Controller's office was lax in its methods, and that proper supervision had not been adopted in the payment of $240,000 on the vouchers of so irresponsible an officer as Mr. Andrews. The Controller held with tenacity to his position that, under the bill, he had nothing else to do but to pay all bills presented on Andrews's vouchers, so long as the appropriation of $270,000 was not exceeded. In regard to the expenditure of $7,500 he explained that Mr. Andrews had made representations to him that this money was to be used in paying the indebtedness of the committee. To his knowledge no money had been paid to Andrews for his extra services, nor for architect's expenses. Had Andrews presented a bill for $5,500 for extra expenses the Controller would have raised the question of his constitutional right to receive it. He was severely pressed for paying out $288,000, an amount $10,000 in excess of the appropriation and $18,000 over the contract price, but he took the ground that he was only watching the appropriation itself, and that it had been the custom of the office to sign warrants for expenditures incurred by State officers, particularly such officers as are under bonds. For six weeks he had been trying to persuade Andrews to settle up his account.

"Mr. Andrews swears that he has heard nothing from your office," said Mr. Fish.

"Why, I spoke to him six weeks ago in his office," returned the Controller, "and wrote him officially two weeks ago."

This closed the testimony for the day, and the committee went into executive session.

NEARLY RESCUED, BUT LOST.

HOW A SAILOR LOST HIS LIFE OFF STORMY CAPE HATTERAS.

A brave but fruitless struggle against a death from drowning was made by Thomas Lawsen, a Norwegian seaman, who fell overboard last Sunday night from the steamer State of Texas, when just off Cape Hatteras. It was about dusk and Lawsen, who was casting the lead, lost his balance and went plunging overboard. As he struck the water he still clung to the heavy lead, and had presence of mind enough to keep a tight hold on it, for as he could not swim he knew it was his only chance.

The man and the lead sank rapidly together for fathoms. While they were plunging down through the depths the steamer had kept up its headway and had gone several hundred yards, all the while dragging the log line and lead, with Lawsen clinging to it, through the water. As the steamer's motion drew taut the log line Lawsen rose swiftly to the surface.

When seen by those on board he was several hundred yards astern of the vessel. Orders were instantly given to back the steamer. As she slowed up and backed the log line sagged again, and Lawsen for the second time sank beneath the surface. By this time he began to feel the terrible strain to which he had been subjected, and his hold on the lead began to weaken. But he grimly held on for dear life. As he sank those on board realized what had happened, and orders were given to quickly haul in the log line. This was done, and through the water several fathoms below the surface.

As he neared the vessel another mishap occurred which proved the fatal one. The log line became fouled in the propeller's gearing just as Lawsen was hauled beneath the vessel's stern. He was observed to make words of encouragement to him. A rope was quickly tied around the waist of the ship's carpenter and he was lowered down to Lawsen, who was still clinging to the lead with his arms stretched up over his head just above the surface of the water. His hold was rapidly weakening, and as the carpenter came within reaching distance he pressed his feet tight against Lawsen's hands to strengthen his grip.

As the carpenter bent down to seize him, Lawsen's hand nervelessly slid from the lead, and, clutching at the rope, he quickly out of sight beneath the waves and was lost.

He was about 30 years old, and had a wife and family living in Norway. A subscription was taken up for them by the passengers on board and will be forwarded to them.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Old-time dullness seems to have fastened itself upon Wall-street again, and recent hopes are languishing. Fluctuations are few; speculators are not to be found in brokerage offices; what activity the Stock Exchange has it gets almost wholly from the operations of its own "room traders."

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It is believed pretty generally, though, and hoped quite unanimously, that two or three things in prospect will bring about change enough to stir up affairs. One of these expected blessings is the official announcement that Aldace E. Walker has accepted the Chairmanship of the newly-organized Inter-State Railway Association, the Brotherhood of Western Railway Presidents. It is already semi-officially stated that Mr. Walker accepts.

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Charges are abundant that the roads running out of Chicago are paying commissions and otherwise resorting to the crooked ways of competition. Receiver McNulta of the Wabash, who has been for some days past in New-York, has gone West to begin an open fight against rival lines, up

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, March 7—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts of sales in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	151	151	151	151	10
Amer. Tel. & C. Co.	85	85	85	85	100
American Ex.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	105
Am. T. & S. Fe.	51	51½	51	51¼	6,200
Brunswick Co.	22	22½	22	22	200
Cameron Coal	24	24	23¾	23¾	300
Canada Southern	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	1,770
Char. Col. & A.	45	45	45	45	100
Central Pacific	35	35	35	35	5
Ches. & Ohio	17¼	17¼	16¾	17	3,877
C. & O. 1st pf.	62¾	64	62¾	63¾	3,259
C. & O. 2d pf.	34	34	33¾	33¾	1,243
Chi. Gas Trust	43¾	44¼	43¾	44	5,459
Chi. & N. W.	106⅞	107	106¾	106⅞	4,880
Chi. & N. W. pf.	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼	30
C. B. & Q.	100⅝	101¼	100⅛	101¼	1,648
C. M. & St. P.	62¾	63¾	62¾	63¼	27,545
C. M. & St. P. pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	420
C. R. I. & Pac.	95⅝	96¾	95⅝	96¾	2,760
C. R. I. & P. Co.	102	102	102	102	1,250
Cin., W. & B. pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	50
Cleve. & Pitts.	157¾	157¾	157¼	157¼	200
C. C. C. & I.	71¾	73¾	70	70¾	2,045
Colorado Coal	32¾	32¾	32	32	300
Col., H. V. & Tol.	26	26⅝	26	26⅝	225
Chi. & E. Ill.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	97	97¾	97	97	900
Consol. Gas Co.	123¾	123¾	123¼	123¼	1,200
Del. & Hudson	133¾	133¾	132¾	133¼	1,200
Del., Lack. & W.	140¾	140¾	139¾	140¾	16,000
Dan. & R. G. W.	18	18	18	18	500
Dan. & R. G. W. pf.	55½	55½	55	55	100
D., Tex. & Ft. W.	21½	21½	21½	21½	100
E. T., V. & G.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	1,910
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	50
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	23¾	23¾	23	23¼	512
Illinois Central	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	170
Iowa Central pf.	27½	28	27½	28	200
Ill. C., leased line.	96½	96½	95¾	96½	17
L. E. & Western.	17¼	17¼	16¾	16¾	200
L. E. & West. pf.	57	57¾	56¾	56¾	680
Lake Shore	103¾	103¾	103	103⅜	3,385
Long Island	96	96	95	96	200
Louis. & Nash.	81¾	82¼	80¼	81¾	2,407
Manhattan Con.	101¾	102¾	101	101¾	9,667
Manhattan con. pf.	44	44	44	44	105
Maryland Coal	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	200
Michigan Cent.	94¾	95	93¾	95	400
Mil., L. & W.	81	81	80	80	220
Minn. & St. L. pf.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	134
Missouri Pacific.	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¾	4,357
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	100
Mobile & Ohio.	11	11	11	11	100
Morris & Essex.	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	205
N., C. & St. L.	91½	91½	91½	91½	100
N. Y. Central.	94	94¼	93¾	94¼	1,457
N. Y. Chicago.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108⅞	150
N. Y. & Perry Coal.	27¾	28	25	25	310
N. Y. & North. pf.	17	18	17	18	474
N. Y. & West. & C.	44¾	47¾	44¾	47¾	5,620
N. Y., L. E. & W.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	2,625
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	800
N. Y. & N. H.	215	215	215	215	25
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	300
Norf. & West.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	25
Norf. & West. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	1,400
North. Pacific.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	500
North. Pacific pf.	63¾	63¾	62¾	62¾	2,110
Oregon Imp.	35¾	35	35¾	35	800
Oregon R. & N.	101	101¾	100¾	101¼	1,770
Oregon Short Line.	51¾	52	51¾	51¾	1,143
Oregon & Trans.	33¾	34	33¾	34	4,800
Pacific Mail.	38¼	38⅝	38	38⅝	1,300
Phil. & Reading.	48¾	48¾	48	48¾	24,745
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	144	144	144	144	50
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	199½	199½	199½	199½	100
Quicksilver.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	100
Quicksilver pf.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	100
Rich. & Alle.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	150
Rich. & W. P.	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	1,825
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80	80	80	80	100
R., W. & O.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	10
St. L. & S. F.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	150
St. P. & Duluth.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	100
St. P. & Duluth pf.	88	88	88	88	100
St. P. & Omaha.	118	119	118	119	200
St. P. & Omaha pf.	92¾	92¾	92	92	200
St. P., M. & M.	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼	400
South Carolina.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	100
Sugar Refin. Co.	85¾	85¾	84¾	84¾	2,670
Texas, Land & Imp.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	6,725
Tenn. C. & I. pf.	102	103¼	102	103¼	500
Texas Pacific.	20¾	21¾	20¾	20¾	1,935
Union Pacific.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	15,280
U. S. Express.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	48
U. K. of N. J.	229	229	229	229	50
Wells-Fargo Ex.	142	142	142	142	100
West. Union Tel.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	5,025
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	64¾	65	64¾	65	835
Total sales.					198,008

*Unlisted. †Buyer 10.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. con. 6s.	125¾	126¾	125¾	125¾	$2,000
Alb. Mass. con. 7s.	136	136	136	136	1,000
Alton & T. H. 2d pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	4,000
At. & Pac. inc.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	1,000
At. & Pacific 4s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	47,000
At. & P. gen. 6s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	16,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	103	103	103	103	1,000
C. A. & T. 1st.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	1,000
Canada So. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	24,000
Ches. & O. gen. 6s.	118	118	118	118	2,000
C., O. & S. W. 1st.	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
Chi. & K. I. gen. 6s.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Chi. & Mississippi.	120	120	120	120	1,000
C. B. & Q. Neb. 9s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	1,000
C. B. & Q. 7s.	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	5,000
C. P. & St. L. 8s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	13,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	90	90	90	90	1,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	102½	102	102	102½	3,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	2,000
Den. & R. G. 4s.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	4,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st.	87½	87½	86	86	73,000
Det., M. & M. 1s.	37	37	37	37	25,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	105¼	106	105¼	106	7,000
E. T., V. & G. div. 5s.	112	112	112	112	2,000
Evans. & H. 1st. con.	111	111	111	111	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94	94	94	94	2,000
Grand R. & I. 5s.	95	95	95	95	1,000
Great Nor. 2d. t. 6s.	102	102	102	102	2,000
Ga. Pac. 2d. con. 6s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	2,000
Ga. Pac. ins. 5s.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	1,000
G. C. & S. F. 6s.	81	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	3,000
Han. & St. J. con.	121	121	121	121	1,000
Houstonic 5s.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1902.	101	101	101	101	10,000
I. & G. N. gen. 6s.	64¾	65¼	64¾	65¼	41,000
I. & G. N. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Jamest. V. 1st.	107	107	107	107	2,000
Kan. & Texas con.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¾	46,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	53	53	53	53	2,000
Kan. & T. exp. 5s.	96	96	96	96	1,000
Ky. Central 4s.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	10,000
L. E. & W. 5s.	108¾	109	108¾	109	18,000
Lake S. 1st con. 6.	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	4,000
Lake S. 2d con. 6s.	127	127	127	127	1,000
Long Isl. gen. 4s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1,000
Long Island 5s.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	40,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
L. & N. 4s.	101¾	102	101¾	102	14,000
Met. elev. 2d.	108	108	108	108	2,000
Mich. Cent. 7s.	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	1,000
Mo., K. & T. W. cv.	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼	10,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.	99¾	99¾	99	99¾	20,000
M. & Ohio gen.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	10,000
Mor. & Essex 2d.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	18,000
N. & C. 7s of 1907.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	1,000
N. J. Cent. 1st 7s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
N. Y., C. & St. L.	95	95	95	95	18,000
N. Y. & Nor. 2d.	51	51	51	51	1,500
N. Y. S. & W. fg. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	11,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	112¾	113	112¾	113	31,000
North. Pac. 2d.	116	116	116	116	6,000
North. Pac. 3d.	105	105	105	105	10,000
North. West con. 7s.	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	2,000
Ohio & W. 1st.	70	70	70	70	500
Omaha & S. 1st.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	17,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	20,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	104¾	105	104¾	105	25,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	2,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	82	82	82	82	1,000
Pitts., P. & F. 1st.	100	100	100	100	11,000
R., W. & O. 2d.	76	76	76	76	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	83	83	81¾	82½	69,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	69	69¾	69	69¾	31,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	58¾	57¾	56¾	57¾	15,000
Read. gen. 4s.	92	92	91¾	91¾	37,000
R. & A. 1st.	8				
M. cons.	62	62	62	62	10,000
R. & A. 2d.	0				
M. cons.	29	30	29	30	49,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	90	90	90	90	5,000
R. & D. deb. 5s.	100	100	100	100	37,000
R. & W. P. T. fr. 6s.	99	99	99	99	21,000
Rock Island 1st.	131¾	131¾	131	131	5,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	37,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5,000
St. L. & I. M. 5s.	103	103	103	103	3,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d.	35	35	35	35	2,000
St. L. & S. F. fr. 6s.	99¾	99¾	98¾	98¾	12,000
St. P. 1st. & M.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	3,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	3,000
San A. & A. P. 4s.	88	88	88	88	6,000
So. Carolina 2d.	53	57	53	57	29,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	99	99	99	99	40,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	97	98	98	98	28,000
Texas Pac. 1st.	88¼	89¾	88¼	89	64,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	35¾	37	35¾	36	42,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	101¾	102¼	101¾	102¼	27,000
Union Elev. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	7,000
Union Pac. 6s. r.	116	116	116	116	4,000
Va. Mid. gen.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	1,000
Va. Mid. gen. gd.	86	86	86	86	1,000
Wabash 1st.	114	114	114	114	1,000
Wab. 1st, Chi. & Y.	93¼	94	93¼	94	86,000
Wab. 1st, Det. & C.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	7,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s.	103	103¼	103¼	103¼	1,000
West Shore 4s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	40,000
West Shore 4s. r.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,500
Total sales.					$1,618,500

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,000
Amer. Coal	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Bost. & Belcher.	4.45	4.50	4.45	4.50	900
Celchis.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	100
Caledonia B. H.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	100
Con. Imperial.	.85	.85	.85	.85	300
Excelsior.	.62	.63	.62	.63	200
El Cristo.	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	800
Rollywood.	.02	.02	.02	.02	500
Homestake.	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	25
Horn Silver.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Little Pittsburg.	.09	.09	.09	.09	500
Mollie Bar.	.31	.31	.31	.31	200
Navajo.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	200
Ophir.	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	100
Plutus.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Plymouth.	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	100
Sacramento.	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,000
Sullivan Consol.	1.50	1.60	1.50	1.60	2,500
Satre Tunnel.	.10	.10	.10	.10	6,000
Silver King.	.81	.81	.74	.80	600
Savage.	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	300
Satre Tun. certs.	.55	.55	.55	.55	100
Shoshone.	.07	.07	.07	.07	100
United Gold.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	100
Union Consol.	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	200
Total sales.					17,225

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 4s.	81¾	83¾	82¾	83¾	$20,000
At. & Pac. inc.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	1,000
Can. Sou. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	4,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	46,000
Chi., G. I. & C. 1st.	89	89	89	89	10,000
Erie 2d con.	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼	2,000
Ga. Pac. 2d con. 6s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	20,000
G. Col. & S. F. 1st.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	20,000
Hocking Val. 6s.	83¾	83¾	82¾	83¾	90,000
I. & Nash. fr. 6s.	98	98	98	98	12,000
Mo., K. & T. 6s.	66	66	64	66	15,000
Mob. & Ohio 4s.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	4,000
N. Y., S. & W. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	15,000
Nor. P. & M. 1st.	102¾	103	102¾	103	90,000
N. Pac. & Nor. 2d.	51	51	50¾	51	15,000
Penn. & Keokuk 2d.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	5,000
Rich. & W. P. T. 1st.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	14,000
Rich. & W. P. T. 2d.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	2,000
Rock Island 1st.	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	12,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	15,000
St. L. & S. F. fr. 6s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d.	35	35	35	35	2,000
St. L. & S. F. fr. 6s.	99¾	99¾	98¾	98¾	12,000
St. P. 1st. & M.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	3,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	3,000
San A. & A. P. 4s.	88	88	88	88	6,000
So. Carolina 2d.	53	57	53	57	29,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	99	99	99	99	40,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	97	98	98	98	28,000
Texas Pac. 1st.	88¼	89¾	88¼	89	64,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	35¾	37	35¾	36	42,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	101¾	102¼	101¾	102¼	27,000
Union Elev. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	7,000
Union Pac. 6s. r.	116	116	116	116	4,000
Va. Mid. gen.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	1,000
Va. Mid. gen. gd.	86	86	86	86	1,000
Wabash 1st.	114	114	114	114	1,000
Wab. 1st, Chi. & Y.	93¼	94	93¼	94	86,000
Wab. 1st, Det. & C.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	7,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s.	103	103¼	103¼	103¼	1,000
West Shore 4s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	40,000
West Shore 4s. r.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,500
Total sales.					$1,618,500

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,000
Amer. Coal	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Bost. & Belcher.	4.45	4.50	4.45	4.50	900
Celchis.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	100
Caledonia B. H.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	100
Con. Imperial.	.85	.85	.85	.85	300
Excelsior.	.62	.63	.62	.63	200
El Cristo.	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	800
Rollywood.	.02	.02	.02	.02	500
Homestake.	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	25
Horn Silver.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Little Pittsburg.	.09	.09	.09	.09	500
Mollie Bar.	.31	.31	.31	.31	200
Navajo.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	200
Ophir.	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	100
Plutus.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Plymouth.	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	100
Sacramento.	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,000
Sullivan Consol.	1.50	1.60	1.50	1.60	2,500
Satre Tunnel.	.10	.10	.10	.10	6,000
Silver King.	.81	.81	.74	.80	600
Savage.	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	300
Satre Tun. certs.	.55	.55	.55	.55	100
Shoshone.	.07	.07	.07	.07	100
United Gold.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	100
Union Consol.	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	200
Total sales.					17,225

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 4s.	81¾	83¾	82¾	83¾	$20,000
At. & Pac. inc.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	1,000
Can. Sou. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	4,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	46,000
Chi., G. I. & C. 1st.	89	89	89	89	10,000
Erie 2d con.	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼	2,000
Ga. Pac. 2d con. 6s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	20,000
G. Col. & S. F. 1st.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	20,000
Hocking Val. 6s.	83¾	83¾	82¾	83¾	90,000
I. & Nash. fr. 6s.	98	98	98	98	12,000
Mo., K. & T. 6s.	66	66	64	66	15,000
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Ophir.	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	100
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Savage.	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	300
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G. Col. & S. F. 1st.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	20,000
Hocking Val. 6s.	83¾	83¾	82¾	83¾	90,000
I. & Nash. fr. 6s.	98	98

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Rooms yesterday, Thursday, March 7:

Richard V. Harnett & Co., by order of the Executors, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 97.6, 70 St. Mark's-place, south side, 175 feet west of 1st-av., for $21,800, to Peter Mu.dorff. Also, at public auction, the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.5, 208 West 59th-st, south side, 150 feet west of 7th-av., for $48,500, to John Jones, and two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 146th-st, north side, 275 feet west of Grand Boulevard, for $2,700, to John Briesinger.

James L. Wells sold at public auction the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.5, 330 East 53d-st., south side, 260 feet west of 1st-av., for $14,900, to Edward Cornody.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, 1,511 Avenue A, northwest corner of 80th-st., for $24,050, to G. V. N. Baldwin, and three-story brick house, with lot 12.6 by 100.11, 215 West 122d-st., north side, west of 7th av., for $12,500, to William Byron; sale of similar building, 221 West 122d-st., west of the above, was withdrawn.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the three-story dwelling house, with lot 20.2 by 100.10, 221 East 111th-st., north side, 260 feet east of 3d-av., for $5,900, to W. Nugent.

D. P. Ingraham & Co., under a foreclosure decree, Robert W. Todd, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 100, on 136th-st., south side, 225 feet west of Alexander-av., for $12,500, to John C. Brown.

W. R. Brown, under a foreclosure decree, Ernest Hall, Esq., Referee, sold the two four-story brick dwellings, with lots, each 19 by 104.2, 259 and 261 West 73d-st., north side, 183 feet east of West End-av., for $50,000, to William E. D Stokes, plaintiff.

The sale by Brown & Leviness of the dwelling, with lot, 20 East 62d st., west of Madison-av., was adjourned to April 4.

The sale by D. P. Ingraham & Co., of the dwelling, with lot, 20 East 32d-st., east of 5th-av., was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 7.

Oliver-st., 70; Hannah Fairgreve to Benedict A. Klein.....$11,000
Washington-square, 30; George G. Haven and wife to William Whaley..... 1
Same property; John N. A. Griswold, Executor of George Griswold, to George G. Haven..... 1
Oliver-st., 70; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Samuel Weil..... 11,000
31st-st, 92 East; Charles S. Campbell, Executor of Jacob Campbell, to Valentine Loewe..... 41,250
Same property; Anna E. Hotchkiss and others to same..... 1
154th-st, n. s., 345.3 ft. e. of Morris-av., 21x100; William Y. Mortimer and wife to George Zuelch..... 1,600
11th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.10; Hannah and Salomon Farian to Rosina Rennert..... 24,000
116th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 45x201.10 to 115th-st., also, 332 East 71st-st., Francis McQuade to Isabella and Alice C. McQuade..... 53,000
113th-st., 3 West; William E. Burne to Pauline Schwarz..... 17,000
2d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x37.9x25.2 x54.6; Nathaniel H. Hodgson and wife to Charles Franck..... 14,750
5th-av., w. s., 95.8 ft. s. of 36th-st., 20x100; Wilson G. Hunt and another, Executors of Daniel H. Arnold, to Sarah S. Whiting..... 100,000
50th-st., n. s., 247.8 ft. e. of 10th-av., 27.9x 100.5; Barbara Hartman to Annie Hoeckhof..... 1
Lexington-av., 130; Elliott Roosevelt and wife to Michael G. Fagan..... 15,400
Division-st., n. w. s., 138 ft. s. of Clinton-st., 24x99x16x18x77; Samuel First and wife to Gustave Kalisko..... 28,000
138th-st., n. s., 381.8 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100; Matthew Anderson to Arthur Haviland..... 4,950
Same property; Matthew Anderson to Arthur Haviland..... 4,950
Attorney-st., No. 200 ft. s. of Houston-st. 50x100. Adam Mosback and wife and others to Adolph Rosenberg..... 42,000
Arcularius place, s. s., 223 ft. w. of Walton-av., 25x107.3x25.9x102.3; Alexander Beil to Michael Lenihan..... 665
162d-st., s. s., 205.4 ft. e. of Morrisania-av., 20.6x105; Nicholas Schroeder and wife and Hugh Gibbons to Carl Franck..... 1,350
11th-st., 268 West; Jane Kirby, Executrix of Leonard Kirby, to Asaher Weinstein and Harris Mandelbaum..... 1
Same property; Jane Kirby and others to same..... 1
109th-st., s. s., corner of 4th-av., 19x74; Hugh Gibbons to Jacob Indorf..... 18,000
183d-st., n. s., lot 18, map of Adamsville, Fordham. 89 x 105.1 x 7 x 75 x 85x185.2; Mary Bell to Harvey N. Hitchcock..... 7,600
9th-av., n. w. corner of 204th-st., 74.11x100; Executors of Henry Corse to Charles E. Miller..... 1,185
9th-av., s. corner of 203th-st., 124.11x100; Executors of Henry Corse to William Whiston..... 1,870
34th-st., s. s. corner of 10th-av., 20x88; James Wallace and wife to Charlotte B. Flammer..... 3,750
Freeman-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Chisholm-st., 30x85; Henry Kelly and Francis Hagan and wives to William S. Beckley..... 2
150th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 50x100; Moses Geisenman to Ellen Martin. 6,000
136th-st., 303 West; Dore Lyon and wife to William E. D. Vincent..... 19,000
109th-st., 334 East; Elvira Rubens to Hannah Josephy..... 1
Chrystie-st., 194; William S. Kane to Mitchell A. C. Levy..... 1
Mount Morris-av., w. s., 75.11ft. n. of 121st-st., 25x100; James V. S. Woolley and wife to Elizabeth Wood..... 1
10th-av., n. s. corner of 151st-st., 100x59.4 x97.3x48.4x78.6x13; John C. Graf and wife to Richard Combes..... 18,000
Lot 108, R. F. Carman map; Richard and Catharine F. Combes to Richard C. Combes..... 1,500
Seward-st., 34; Receivers of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company to Max Danziger..... 1
Water-st., 143; Executors of Betsey A. Hart to Arthur E. White..... 20,400
Water-st., 174; same to same..... 30 800
Water-st., 178½; same to same..... 29,000
Water-st., 142; same to same..... 39,000
Dey-st., 18; same to Lewis Beasongood..... 55,000
Alexander-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 150th-st., 50x100; Frank E. Smith and wife to Annie T. Hale..... 10,000
78th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Executors of Robert Orr to Percy Rockwell..... 6,000
Same property; Elisabeth Orr to same..... 1
William-st., 16 and 18; Edward H. Litchfield and wife to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... 260,000
Fort Washington-av., centre line, 173.4 ft. n. of L. Chittendon property, 150x151.6x486; Frederick Bedford to Charles Euler..... 18,000
Same property; Executors of M. Amelia Bedford to same..... 18,000
26th-st., 256-258 West; Jonas Weil and wife to Herman Wronkow..... 17,500
115th-st., 323-325 East; Ann O. Humphrey to James Kearney..... 32,000
Lenox-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x 100.10; James Kearney to Ann O. Humphrey..... 32,000
29th-st., n. s., 136 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22x98.9; Augustus Stroune and others to Harvey E. Johnson..... 14,700
Sunfolk-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x50; Nathan Kojowski to Louis Goodman..... 1,425
132d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11; Philip S. Meyer to John Heyman..... 21,000
83d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x80x50x 89.4; William C. Martin to Henry Konig and another..... 63,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Braun, John, to J. Isaacs; store 115 Columbia-st., 3 years..... $530
Dicken, Martin, to Stuyvesant Democratic Club; 1,922 3d-av., 3 years..... 100
Pinsken, John C., to Henry Thone; 180 11th-av., 4 years..... 500
Flannery, Kate, to W. Diedrich; 170 East 51st-st., 5 years..... 1,000
Pleines, Peter, to J. Buckley; part of 691 10th-av., 3 years..... 600
Brush, Sarah, to Silberman & Son; 76 Canal-st., 10 years..... 1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Fine Residences for Sale,

FROM $16,000 TO $25,000.

Also, BUILDING PLOTS

IN THE HANDSOME SUBURBAN QUARTER,

Bedford Park,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Eighteen minutes' express by Harlem Railroad from Grand Central Depot to Bedford Park Station, on the premises; within five minutes' walk of the houses, which are of varied styles of architecture, in stone, brick, and terra cotta; they contain all modern conveniences; cabinet trimmed, plate-glass windows, electric bells, Croton, baths, gas, &c., &c., and are built on beautifully-laid-out and shaded streets, and surrounded with handsome grounds. Over 25 houses have already been sold in this delightful place, which are now occupied by their owners. Bedford Park is adjacent to the new Bronx Park and the Mosholu Parkway, and is also within easy driving distance of Central Park, over Jerome-av. A club stable has been erected within a suitable distance of the park for the exclusive use of the residents. Watchmen on the premises, or for full particulars, photographs, &c., apply to the Owners, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building;) Room 90.

A.—SPECIAL!!!

An elegant FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE for sale on VERY EASY TERMS.

No. 813 FIFTH-AVENUE,

between 62D and 63D STREETS,

FOUR STORIES WITH EXTENSION;

LOT EXTRA DEEPH;

SUPERBLY DECORATED.

Plumbing new; all in perfect order. POSSESSION. Permits of

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,

106 BROADWAY.

A MOST SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT FULL-size elegantly-finished and magnificently-furnished four-story high-stoop brownstone house, 65th-st. just east of 5th-av, and Central Park, for sale, complete, reasonably.

Also,

26 East 78th-st., (same owner,) four-story medium-size dwelling. To effect an immediate sale reduced to $28,000. Keys, permits, &c., from

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,

106 Broadway and 663 5th-av.

A VERY HANDSOME MEDIUM-SIZED dining room extension residence, the crown of Lenox Hill; finely finished and decorated; good light; reasonable price, and early possession.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,

106 Broadway and 663 5th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,

NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash).....$1,000,000

Surplus Dec. 31, 1888..... 92,226

Disbursements Abolished.

What It Amounts To.

The records show that, during 1888, the real estate owners of New-York paid for searches, exclusive of lawyers' charges, the following large sums:

To the Register..... $29,445 96
To the County Clerk..... 42,149 34
To the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co..... 132,856 72
For United States Court, tax and other searches, (estimated)..... 80,000 00
Total..... $284,452 02

Why waste this vast sum annually? Attend to the "disbursement item."

These burdensome extras can be saved by using the system that has abolished disbursements for searches.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has made these searches against every lot of land in New-York City once for all, at an expense of more than $450,000, and now examines and guarantees titles for fixed fees and makes

NO CHARGE FOR SEARCHES.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham, Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
William M. Ingraham,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Lynch,	John T. Martin,
Emil Oelbermann,	Alexander E. Orr,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Charles Richardson,	Charles R. Henderson,
Ellis D. Williams,	Isaac H. Cocks,
William Trautwine,	Samuel T. Freeman,
Henry C. Thompson,	Charles Matlack.
JOHN W. MURRAY, President.	C. H. KELSEY, Vice-President.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.

NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR REBUILT FOR TENANT.

An eligible plot of ground, fronting 57 feet upon Lafayette-place, with connecting alley in rear, containing over four city lots. Admirably lighted front, rear, and side.

Apply to F. POTTER, 38 Park-row.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

Four-story brick dwellings, 143 West 122d-st.; size, 16.8x50x100 feet; price, $18,000; $10,000 can remain at 4½ per cent; workman on premises.

PORTER & CO.,

77 East 125th-st.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—FOUR-STORY brownstone house, in good order, 48th-st. between 5th and 6th avs., 21.6x50x100; first-class neighborhood. For particulars address READY PURCHASER, 143 East 48th-st., city.

FOR SALE—110 EAST 76TH-ST., ELEGANT new three-story brownstone high-stoop private house, 18x55x160; all modern improvements. KAUFMANN & WAGNER, Temple Court.

A BARGAIN TO QUICK PURCHASER.—A four-story house; high stoop; 20 feet; near 5th-av.; $20,000. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 38 West 30th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, FIVE minutes from the bridge, a three-story and extension brick house; perfect order; good plumbing; polished oak floors; 15 rooms. Address P. N., Box 102 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A LARGE modern country residence, desirable for Summer or Winter; in healthy location near river; 45 minutes from city by two railroads; 5 and 10 minutes from stations; every convenience; large rooms, halls, and closets; extensive grounds; fruit and shade trees; good water, ice house, stable, garden, &c. Address the owner, H. Y. COFFEY, 24 Thomas-st.

LAKE PLACID.—FOR SALE, A TRACT OF 300 acres, with three miles of water front, on the lake; also buildings, the dining room looking out upon Mount Marcy, McIntyre, the Giant, and Whiteface. Considered by many the most beautiful site in the Adirondacks. Suitable for colleges or fishing club house. Address Dr. LEEDS, Hoboken, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE IN THIS vicinity, (near all stations;) some decided bargains; also to rent. EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway, Office 32.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF MARY M. WILLIAMS, DECEASED, E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1889,

at 12 o'clock M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., New-York,

NO. 34 WEST 17TH-ST.

An extra wide and deep four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 28.2 x about 75, lot 92 feet.

Maps, &c., at the office of Messrs. Moran & Williams, Attorneys, 45 Broadway, or of the auctioneers, 11 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889,

at 12 o'clock M. at the

Real Estate Exchange, 61 Liberty-st, New-York,

NO. 37½ 37TH-AV.,

BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.

Desirable, well-built, two cabinet-finished dwelling, 20.8x75, lot 100.

Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF ROWLES COLGATE AND JOHN O. SULLIVAN,

EXECUTORS OF FRANCIS E. COLGATE, DECEASED.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

four-story, high-stoop stone-front house and lot

NO. 38 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Also four-story, high-stoop stone-front house, with lease of lot

NO. 11 WEST 30TH-ST.

For maps and terms apply to De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, Attys., No. 96 Nassau-st., or at the auctioneer's, No. 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

5 ELEGANT LOTS, SOUTH-EAST CORNER MADISON-AV. AND 93D-ST.

10 choice lots, southwest corner

PARK-AV. AND 83D-ST.

9 lots, south side

101ST-ST., B'T. 5TH AND MADISON AVS.

11 desirable lots, southwest corner

PARK-AV. AND 94TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

Four Choice Lots on

106TH AND 105TH STS.,

125 feet west 9th-av.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

three choice lots, south side

133D-ST., BET. 5TH AND LENOX AVS.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

four-story and basement stone house, with lot

NO. 133 WEST 14TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

L. J. & I. PHILLIPS will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, March 14, 1889,

at 12 o'clock noon, in the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., the following described property:

NO. 548 EAST 87TH-ST.—Three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, lot 16.8x60.

NO. 24 EAST 131ST-ST.—Three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, lot 18.2x99.11.

NO. 132 WEST 26TH-ST.—Three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, lot 21.5 1.7x98.9.

Maps, &c., with auctioneers, 149 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS LARGE, small, and medium-sized residences to rent, furnished, on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.

106 Broadway and 663 5th-av.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED, MEDIUM-sized house, close to 58th-st. and all railways; very reasonable; owner leaving city. AIKEN, 986 6th-st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED, MEDIUM-sized house, close to 58th-st. and Park and all railways; very reasonable; owner leaving city. AIKEN, 986 6th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

ATTRACTIVE NEW STYLISH HOUSES to let, unfurnished; ready for immediate occupancy.

1,335 LEXINGTON-AV.

146 EAST 89TH-ST.

148 EAST 89TH-ST.

All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect and decorated; advantageous terms from now to May 1 to desirable tenants securing now; permits unnecessary. Apply on premises.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS LARGE, small, and medium-sized residences to rent, unfurnished, on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,

106 Broadway and 663 5th-av.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

"THE WALTON," 144 EAST 89TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $25 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

A.—DESIRABLE FLATS FOR SMALL FAMILIES, 1,628 and 1,632 4th-av.; elegantly decorated; five rooms and bath; halls carpeted; rents very moderate. Apply to ROBT. CROMBIE & McKEAN, 1,589 3d-av.; open evenings.

EXTRA LARGE FLAT TO LET.—ALL OUTside rooms, steam heat, elevator, hall boys, &c.; rent asked, $1,300; "Hampshire," 9th-st., near 5th-av. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

51 EAST 122D.—CORNER HOUSE AT Mount Morris Park, single flat to rent, 9 rooms, steam heat, servants' stairs, burglar alarm; decorations first-class.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE.—HOUSE WITH RUNNING water; 35 rooms. Address F. C. NORTON, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

LARGE LOFT, 256 PEARL-ST., NEAR Fulton.—About 70x70; windows on three sides; covers three buildings; no partitions; lighted and fine loft down town; low rent. Apply Room 5 80 Cedar.

OFFICES AND DESK ROOM FROM $150; handsome new building, corner Cortlandt and Washington. Apply on premises.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after JANUARY 23, 1889.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:00, A. M., 6:30, (Dining Car,) and 8 P. M. daily. New-York and Chicago Limited at 4 P. M. daily. Dining and sleeping Vestibuled Cars at 9 A. M. every day.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:20 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M., and 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, 4:00 P. M. Royal Blue, Washington 4:00 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular at 8:20, 8:00, and 8:40 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00 A. M., 4:30 and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

12:20 P. M., week days, (through Parlor Car.) 1:00 and 2:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Bay Head Junction, and intermediate sea level via Railway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 3:40 and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 3:00 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

6:20, 7:20, 8:10, 9 (Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 8:30, 9:00, and 9:30 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 5:30 and 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 8:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 5, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 Night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8:00, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton Junction with express trains.

Ticket offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts., New-York; 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Express trains leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:

9 A. M., (8:30 A. M. on Sundays.) Day Express, buffet drawing room coaches to Buffalo.

10:30 A. M. week days, Delaware Valley Express, Parlor Car to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, and Hornellsville.

5 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables at ticket offices.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMAR, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, 9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, *4:05, *5, *6:08, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02 2:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4:30, 4:32, 5:02, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:07, 6:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time tables. *Express. †Local stops.

SHORE LINE—ALL-RAIL ROUTE.—FOR Boston, Providence, Newport, and the East. Express trains leave Grand Central Station for Providence and Boston at 10 A. M., P. M., limited express at 5 P. M., (dining car,) night express at 11:30 P. M. daily; for Newport at 5 A. M. and 1 P. M. Palace Parlor Cars or Sleeping Cars on all express trains.

RAILROADS.

Central R. R. of New-Jersey.

NEW ROUTE

TO

PHILADELPHIA,

BALTIMORE,

WASHINGTON,

AND THE WEST.

Shortest and Quickest Route.

Via CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD, AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE OF MARCH 10, 1889:

Leave New-York, station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st., N. R., for

PHILADELPHIA—At 4:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 00 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 6:30, 12:00 P. M.

For BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON—At 8:30, 11:00 A.M., (daily except Sundays;) 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.

Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 727 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 192 East 125th-st., ew-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn. New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

GREAT FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

On and after FEB. 5 trains leave

GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Largest and finest passenger station in America.

*8:00 A. M., Rochester and Montreal Express. Drawing Room Cars, New-York to Albany and Albany to Montreal, via D. and H. R. R.; also East Albany to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M. FAMOUS STEAM-HEATED-VESTIBULED CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 A. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati.

10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Drawing room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester.

†1:30 P. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Drawing room cars to Troy.

3:30 P. M., Albany, Troy, and Utica special, with drawing room cars to Troy and Utica.

*3:58 P. M., accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad.

†6 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with vestibuled and steam-heated sleeping and dining cars.

*6:30 P. M., Montreal and Canandaigua Express. Sleeping cars to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Johnsbury, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday. Sunday train does not run west of Albany.

*9 P. M., special mail limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10:00 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Watertown, via Utica, daily except Saturday; also to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

11 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for the West.

Tickets and space in drawing room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 52 West 125th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington and 730 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Sun daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

M. TOUCEY, E. J. RICHARDS,
General Superintendent. Ass't Gen. Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. Lessee.—Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago Express, 9:30 A. M. daily. Detroit, London, Hamilton, 9:45 A. M., 4:00, *9:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *9:30, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., †8:00, *8:15 P. M., Montreal, Canada East, *8:00 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 9:15, *9:55 A. M., 4:00, *9:15 P. M. Albany, 10:30 A. M. for Utica only; Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, all:30 A. M., 54:00, *8:00, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 8:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:15 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 8:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. Asleave Jersey City, Jackson, Erie, foot of Montgomery-st.; New-York City, 271, 363, and 942 Broadway, 153½ Bowery, 12 Park-place, and West Shore Station, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st. as follows:

6:50 A. M. for Catasauqua and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Elmira.

11 A. M. for Cherry Ford and intermediate points. 1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M., Pittston and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. & B. Junction.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons. Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect at all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

3:40 P. M. for Cozzhar and intermediate points.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.

GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE 235 BROADWAY

STEAMBOATS.

NORWICH LINE,

Favorite inside route. Fares reduced: To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2 50. Corresponding reduction to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40, North River; foot of Watts-st. (next pier above Desbrosses-St. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, at office on pier, and on steamers. Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. G. W. BRADY, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old No. 1) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 5:00 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to

ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

STONINGTON LINE.

FARES REDUCED—INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON, $3; PROVIDENCE, $2 25; WORCESTER, $2 50.

Passengers have choice of three express trains; reclining chairs free of charge.

Steamers Rhode Island and Stonington leave New-York from new Pier 38 N. R., one block above Canal-st., daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A—BOSTON, VIA FALL RIVER LINE. Only $3 for first-class limited tickets; reduction to all other points. Steamers Providence and Old Colony leave Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:00 P. M. week days only, (Sunday trips will be resumed comm

SONS OF FAMOUS SIRES

A TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTER SELLS FOR $26,000.

L. J. ROSE'S FORTY-SIX YOUNG TROTTERS BRING AN AVERAGE OF OVER $2,555 AND A TOTAL OF $117,700.

What has proved to be the greatest sale of trotting-bred horses ever held in this country was begun at the American Institute Building in this city yesterday morning under the management of Peter C. Kellogg & Co. The horses sold yesterday consisted chiefly of a consignment from the stock farm of L. J. Rose at Los Angeles, Cal. They were mainly the get of Stamboul, whose record is 2:14¾, and of Alcazar, with a record at 5 years old of 2:20½. Both are sons of Sultan and grandsons of The Moor, and fashionable sires in the extreme.

The lot of 46 sold for a total of $117,700, an average of $2,558 70, which, considering the fact that they are, with very few exceptions, untried yearlings and 2-year-olds, makes the sale sensational in the extreme.

Mascott, the 2-year-old son of Stamboul and Minnehaha—the latter the dam of Alcazar, 2:20½; Sweetheart, 2:22½; Eva, 2:23½, and Beautiful Bells, 2:29½—was the star of the sale, and after lively competition was knocked down to D. Scott Quinton of New-Jersey, the well-known driver. Mascott will be taken to Montana, where he will be trained for racing first and then sent to the stud. The price paid, $26,000, was the greatest ever obtained by Mr. Rose for any of his breeding and the greatest ever obtained for a 2-year-old trotter in a sales ring. His yearling brother was bought by John H. Schultz of Brooklyn, owner of the stock farm at Parkville, for $8,500, and is considered by many the prize of the sale at the price. With the exception of the $38,000 paid for the thoroughbred King Thomas at the Hagin sale last June it was also the greatest price ever paid for a yearling of any kind in this country, the Dwyer Brothers paying but $8,100 for Houston, the full brother of Hindoo.

The sale brought breeders and owners of trotters from all over the country. From this immediate vicinity there were, among the 2,000 persons present, Robert Bonner, David Bonner, Jacob Rupert, C. H. Kerner, T. J. Havemeyer, J. P. Gray, Treasurer of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders; A. J. Schultz, the artist; Charles M. Ford, J. S. Smith, and a host of the men who are daily to be seen "on the road." From Philadelphia there came W. M. Singerly of the Philadelphia *Record*, Monoure Robinson, Charles Nolan, Robert Steel, owner of Epaulet and Aastevalo; W. Eckstein, J. Wood Martin, and this lot of drivers: John E. Turner, John H. Phillips, Dodd Irwin, and Charles Scattergood. Dr. George H. Bailey of Portland, Me., headed a party of 20 from that State. Among the other well-known horsemen were W. B. Fasig of Cleveland, Ohio; Carl S. Burr, Comac, Long Island; W. R. Allen, Pittsfield, Mass.; Charles Boehman, Stony Ford, N. Y.; C. J. Hamlin, Buffalo; "Andy" Welch of Hartford, Conn., who brought out Atlantic, 2:19½, and sold him to English parties; Frank Herdic and Harry Johnson, the pool sellers; W. H. Simmons and W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky.; Luke Broadhead, manager of the Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky.; Henry N. Smith, of the Fashion Stud Farm; R. F. Myers, J. C. Wagner, and William Schenck of Dayton, Ohio; J. M. Wilcox, W. B. Powell, H. S. Henry, J. L. Powell, all Pennsylvania breeders; the Hon. Elizur Smith of Lee, Mass., owner of Alcantara and Alcyon; F. G. Babcock of Horneliaville, N. Y.; D. B. Herrington of Poughkeepsie; A. V. Sergeant, Somerville, N. J.; R. Cadagan, Bayonne, N. J.; Dr. J. W. Day of Waterloo, N. Y., and Judge Van Brunt of Long Island.

Among the famous drivers present besides those named were John Splan, James Golden, "Jack" Bowen, "Jimmy" Goldsmith, "Jimmy" Golden, and many of the lesser lights. "Andy" Welch's luck, which is notorious among trotting men, followed him here, for in 15 minutes after he had bought the Stamboul-Choice 2-year-old colt for $3,200, he sold him to J. R. Graham of Boston for $4,000.

C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo bought an Alcazar filly but a year old for $2,100. Mr. Rose immediately offered him $2,500 for her. This was refused and Mr. Rose raised his offer to $3,000, to which Mr. Hamlin's only response was, "I'll buy you a bottle of wine te-night, Rose, and then you will feel better."

Scott Quinton's purchases are for the recently-established stock farm of "Rosemede," near Helena, Montana, which is nominally conducted by Marcus Daly, who represents the syndicate which recently purchased Favonia for $25,000. It is understood that Mr. J. B. Haggin, the famous thoroughbred breeder, is back of the enterprise, Mr. Daly being the manager of Mr. Haggin's Anaconda copper mine. Mr. Haggin, if he is the backer of the enterprise, was a large and liberal buyer and that is perhaps the reason why Scott Quinton was able to shake off all opposition from any horse he really wanted, even that of the Brooklyn millionaire baker, John H. Shults, who bid $25,000 for Mascot, and who alone fought for the prize after Luke Brodhead, David Nevins and others dropped out, when the bids, which began at $5,000, reached $20,000.

Mr. Rose is a curiosity among horse breeders, as on three or four occasions he pointed out defects in his horses which would have escaped a casual observer, and which affected the prices of the animals considerably. In a half dozen instances he offered to buy the horse purchased at an advance of from $100 to $200, but in no case did he succeed. In the case of one filly bought by John E. Madden, he, without any necessity, offered to pay all training expenses and buy her back at the sale price if she didn't prove a first-class racer. There was an air of honesty about him that caught the public, because it was a decided novelty. Mr. Rose held a sale here two years ago, disposing of 24 head at an average of $720. The increased average would indicate that bargains were picked up then. Yesterday's sales were as follows:

Yeacock, b. c., 2 years, by Stamboul-Minnehaha, by Stevens's Bald Chief; D. Scott Quinton for Marcus Daly, Helena, Montana.....$26,000
Bay colt, yearling, by Stamboul-Minnehaha, by Stevens's Bald Chief; J. H. Shults, Brooklyn.....8,500
Brown filly, 2 years, by Alcazar-Ruth Flint, by Nutwood; John E. Madden, Lexington, Ky.....6,600
Nehushta, b. f. 4 years, by Stamboul-Nelnaka by Sultan; J. H. Shults.....5,500
Bay filly, yearling, by Stamboul-Nellie May, by Electioneer; J. S. Ferguson, New-York.....4,100
Brown filly, 2 years, by Alcazar-Nelnaka, by Sultan; J. S. Ferguson for Charles Reckman, Stony Ford, N. Y.....4,000
Brown colt, 2 years, by Stamboul-Minnie Corbitt, by Guy Wilkes; J. W. Johnson, Plainfield, N. J.....3,550
Bay filly, yearling, by Stamboul-Lady Graves, by Stamboul; Scott Quinton, Newark, N. J.. 3,550
Bay colt, yearling, by Stamboul-Choice, by Dictator; J. J. Reynolds, Hartford, Conn...3,200
Bay filly, 2 years, by Stamboul-Phallicia, by Phallas; George H. Hicks, Boston.....3,050
Bay filly, 2 years, by Stamboul-Kittie Ward, by Echo; G. H. Hicks.....2,950
Bay colt, 2 years, by Stamboul-Young Signal, by Arthurton; F. A. Coe, Middleton, Conn.. 2,550
Bay colt, 2 years, by Alcazar-Laura Corbitt, by Guy Wilkes; W. C. Hamilton, Philadelphia.....2,400
Bay colt, yearling, by Alcazar-Nava, by Dictator; S. L. McMillan, New-York.....2,350
Bay colt, yearling, by Stamboul-Georgiana, by Overland; M. W. Hubinger, New-Haven.....2,350
Brown colt, yearling, by Alcazar-Nelnaka, by Sultan; J. S. Ferguson.....2,300
Bay filly, 2 years, by Stamboul-Mary Arnold, by Arnold; James Golden, for David Nevins, South Framingham, Mass.....2,300
Bay filly, yearling, by Alcazar-Astriona, by Alcyone; C. J. Hamlin, Buffalo.....2,100
Bay filly, yearling, by Stamboul-Topsy, by A. W. Richmond; D. R. Herrington, for Jacob Ruppert, New-York.....2,000
Brown colt, 2 years, by Stamboul-Ednah, by Indianapolis; C. M. Mix, Bolivar, N. Y.....1,900
Bay colt, yearling, by Stamboul-Lady Graves, by Nutwood; William Marks, Philadelphia.....1,900
Brown filly, yearling, by Stamboul-Del Fay, by Del Sur; James Golden, for David Nevins
Martha, bay filly, 2 years, by Stamboul-Posey, by Flaxtail; G. Dennison, Brooklyn.....1,800
Bay filly, yearling, by Stamboul-Fannie Belmont, by Arthurton; Scott Quinton.....1,450
Bay colt, yearling, by Stamboul-Mary Arnold, by Arnold; Charles Nolan, Philadelphia.....1,400
Bay colt, yearling, by Stamboul-Young Josie, by Sweepstakes; W. H. Lines, Rochester, N. Y.....1,225
Bay filly, 2 years, by Alcazar-Fanny Wise, by Nutwood; W. H. Lines.....1,200
Bay filly, 2 years, by Alcazar-Clara Wall, by Strathmore; G. H. Hicks.....1,150
Bay filly, yearling, by Stamboul-Zinfandel, by Steinway; Scott Quinton.....1,100
Bay filly, yearling, by Stamboul-Choice, by Dictator; J. J. Bowen, Boston.....1,100
Bay filly, yearling, by Alcazar-Unis, by Electioneer; J. E. Madden, Lexington, Ky.....1,050
Brown filly, 2 years, by Alcazar-Gibson's pacing mare, by a son of Ethan Allan; J. A. Sawyer, Boston.....1,000
Bay filly, yearling, by Alcazar-Flower Girl, by Arthurton; R. G. Holly, Vallejo, Cal.....1,000
Bay filly, 3 years, by Sultan-Young Josie, by Sweepstakes; Dr. Fowler, Moodus, Conn.. 900
Bay filly, 3 years, by Kismet-Ruth, by The Moor; James Johnson, New-York.....900
Bay colt, yearling, by Alcazar-Wiggle Waggle, by Prompter; Powell Brothers, Springborough, Penn.....900
Brown filly, yearling, by Stamboul-Luna, by Simmons; W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky.....900
Bay filly, yearling, by Harvester-Lady Corbitt, by Arthurton; M. Pesterfield, Almont, Ontario.....825
Chestnut filly, yearling, by Alcazar-Ruth Flint, by Nutwood; W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky.....800
Bay filly, 2 years, by Alcazar-Young Josie, by Sweepstakes; Dr. Fowler, Moodus, Conn. 775
Bay filly, yearling, by Alcazar-Fannie Wise, by Nutwood; W. R. Willetts, Roslyn, Long Island.....750
Bay filly, 2 years, by Alcazar-Kittie Bayless, said to be by the Wedridge horse; T. J. Havemeyer, West Chester, N. Y.....750
Bay filly, yearling, by Alcazar-Victoria, by Electioneer; W. H. Lines.....725
Bay filly, yearling, by Alcazar-Rosella, by Echo; S. S. Van Dyne, Dechertown, N. J.... 675
Brown colt, yearling, by Alcazar-Katie Bayless, said to be by the Wedridge horse; M. A. Carhart, New-York.....650
Bay colts, yearling, by Alcazar-Daffodil, by Echo; Marsh Clark, Scranton, Penn.....325

PROPERTY OF H. SCOTT.

Sultan S., br. s., 4 years, by Sultan-Rosetta, by The Moor; V. A. Lepper, Marshall, Mich.....$450

PROPERTY OF C. A. DURFEE.

Del Sur, blk. s., 13 years, by The Moor-Gretchen, by Rolf's Mambrino Pilot; James Golden for Frank Stevens, Swanston, Mass.....$4,050
Dark, br. s., 8 years, by A. W. Richmond-Crichton's First, by Crichton, (mare in foal to Alcazar,) J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y. 1,400
Molly Wood, gr. m., 6 years, by A. W. Richmond, out of a mare by Black Warrior; T. J. Havemeyer.....440
Dot, blk. f., 2 years, by Del Sur, out of a mare by Pearl's Echo; T. J. Havemeyer.....360
Miss Solo, br. f., 3 years, by Del Sur, out of a mare said to be by George M. Patchen, Jr.; J. F. Boggs, Elizabeth, N. J.....300

The sale will continue to-day, when 165 horses are on the catalogue to be disposed of. These include the consignments of H. M. Johnston, Count Valensin, most of whose colts are the get of the pacing stallion Sidney, and William Corbitt. The latter are mainly the get of the famous Guy Wilkes, the best son of George Wilkes.

A TRIBUTE TO CLEVELAND.

ELECTED AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Ex-President Cleveland was made an honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, his name being proposed by Mr. Alexander E. Orr, the President of the Produce Exchange, representing the Executive Committee of the Chamber.

"Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Grover Cleveland," Mr. Orr said, "has just come to this city with the intention of casting his lot among us and making New-York his future home. Throughout his Administration, now closed, he has earned the respect and confidence of all good men because he has continuously made purity of motive the starting point and end of his action.

"He has always listened with courtesy and intelligent appreciation to suggestions having a bearing upon the financial and commercial interests of the whole country, and thereby made every business man his debtor. He has been the firm friend of a sound money condition, earnestly opposing the continuous coinage of silver dollars of the present pernicious standard of value. He has constantly opposed the large accumulation of money in the Treasury, the result of war burdens that have not been removed from our people, and which he has rightfully declared to be a constant menace to commerce in all its vast ramifications, and he vetoed that vicious Pension bill, when a less courageous course might have resulted to his personal advantage.

"It is eminently proper that we should recognize and honor these business qualifications; and that the Chamber of Commerce—the Nestor of all commercial institutions in this country—should take pride and pleasure in evidencing its high appreciation. With this in view the Executive Committee respectfully presents for honorary membership in this Chamber the name of Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States."

A lively burst of applause followed Mr. Orr's speech, and Mr. Cleveland was elected by an almost unanimous vote.

The half-holiday question was brought up by Mr. Waldo Smith, who moved that the Chamber favor the repeal of the present law. President St. John of the Mercantile National Bank argued that in course of time the country people would secure the repeal of the present law. He believed that full holidays on Saturdays during July and August would be better than the existing system, and he offered an amendment to that effect. James M. Constable said that he considered the present law a vicious one, and advocated its repeal on the ground that employers ought to be allowed to regulate their own business. The resolution as amended by Mr. St. John was adopted as an expression of the views of the Chamber.

President E. A. Post of the Department of Docks addressed the Chamber on the subject of proposed improvements on the North River. He called attention to the "new plan" of improvements, which was projected in 1871, by the department, and showed how that plan, admirable at the time, was not equal to current requirements. Some years ago the present engineer in chief of the department suggested a change in the original "new plan" so that the North River front, between Eleventh and Twenty-third streets, might be utilized, and the commercial possibilities of the North River increased some 25 per cent. This change contemplates the extension of West-street, with a width of 250 feet in a straight line from West Tenth to West Twenty-third street. Excepting the blocks upon which the West Washington Market is erected, and the excavation of the land to the west of the street, the property for this improvement should be purchased by the city.

Mr. Post said he had visited the Chamber to advocate this improvement and to ask its approval. It involved a large expenditure of money, but it gave nearly 25 per cent more wharf room, and seemed to be the only way by which the city could be rapidly prepared for its increasing commerce. If it were adopted 19 large piers, 2 half piers, and 2 small piers could be built which would yield to the city a revenue of $890,000 a year. The total cost would be about $8,861,000. Deducting the yearly taxes now received by the city on the property to be purchased, amounting to $83,000, the net income to the city would be $737,000, or over 8¼ per cent on the investment, without taking into consideration the increased amount of business which would accrue to the benefit of the city.

Mr. Post's statement was listened to very attentively, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Harbor and Shipping and Messrs. W. H. Webb, Charles Watrous, John D. Crimmins, and Hugh Camp.

Isaac Phillips introduced a motion, which was adopted, opposing the bill pending in the Legislature known as the Personal Taxation bill. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber: John D. Archbold, Edward P. Welch, George L. Jerome, Thomas McGee, James I. Raymond, John D. Reskefeller, Solomon B. Solomon, Horace K. Thurber, and Wesley H. Tilford.

SOLD AT A LOW FIGURE.

Miles O'Brien, Assignee of the dry goods firm of J. & C. Johnston, Broadway and Twenty-second-street, has sold the entire stock of the Assignors to Jordan, Marsh & Co., a retail dry goods firm of Boston, for about $112,000. The total value of the firm's assets are nearly $250,000, and the liabilities considerably less. When Mr. O'Brien became Assignee he paid off all the hands in each department but two, and then requested those remaining to take stock of their goods, exactly as they were accustomed to do semi-annually. The value of the goods if converted into cash in the regular course of business was about $172,000. An actual estimate of the price a retailer could afford to pay, however, as determined upon by three men, was $115,337.

The stock and invoices were carefully examined by R. H. Macy & Co., Ullman Brothers, Mandel Brothers of Chicago, and a number of others. The principal bidding, however, was done by three Boston firms: Jordan, Marsh & Co., R. H. White & Co., and Shepard Norwell. The bidding was pretty sharp, but finally the former exhibited all the others, and men were immediately put to work packing the goods for shipment to Boston. The stock will be on sale there next Monday.

Mr. J. H. Mitson, who did the buying for the Boston firm, said yesterday that he regarded the price as very low. Mr. O'Brien agreed with him, and declared that if he had not been the Assignee he should never have allowed the goods to go out of New-York for anything like the price paid.

WESTERN UNION WIRES TAKEN DOWN.

The Western Union Telegraph Company showed some respect for the Board of Electrical Control by reporting at its meeting yesterday that the company has taken down 135 poles and 300 wires since Jan. 1; that the wires thus removed have been attached to the elevated railroad structures, and that when the cables which the company is now placing on those structures are in position and are connected with the underground conduit all its poles and wires in Sixth-avenue, north of Twenty-third-street, and in Broadway, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, will be taken down.

"The company says nothing about the poles it has put up recently," remarked Mayor Grant after the report was read. At his suggestion the engineer of the board was instructed to report on Tuesday next what subway work planned last year has not been completed, and also plans for other work this Summer. This was the outcome of a letter from the Fire Commissioners asking what subways would be opened this Summer, as they wished to be ready to put more of their wires under ground.

IN MEMORY OF MISS BOOTH.

The Franklin-square associates of the late Mary L. Booth, editor of *Harper's Bazar*, have prepared and adopted the following resolutions as a tribute to her memory:

Whereas, It has pleased God to take to Himself the soul of our beloved sister Mary L. Booth,

Resolved, That we, her friends and associates in Franklin-square, desire to express our grief for the loss of one endeared to us by years of pleasant association, the memories of which remain her living monument in our hearts, exalting her to the highest places of noble friendship and true womanhood. To us her loss is a personal bereavement. But in the sudden termination of her work on earth Christian society has suffered a deeper loss. Giving up for herself the delights and duties of domestic life, she devoted her energies to a literary career, which in her youth was of important service to her country, and which in the editorial work of her later years has enriched and blessed thousands of American homes.

Resolved, That we tender to her surviving relatives, and to her adopted sister and household companion, Mrs. Anna M. Wright, our sincere sympathy in their hour of deep affliction.

CARMELITES COMING TO NEW-YORK.

The Very Rev. James Bartley, Provincial of the Carmelite Fathers of Dublin, Ireland, who came to this country to make arrangements with Archbishop Corrigan for members of his order taking charge of the new parish to be formed from that of St. Stephen's, Twenty-eighth-street, has returned to his monastery. He will immediately send several Fathers to this city, and next month they will begin the work of erecting a church.

SIOUX CITY'S CORN TRAIN.

UNIQUE AND ELABORATE DECORATIONS ON EXCURSION CARS.

The corn palace special train from Sioux City, Iowa, which left that place about two weeks ago to carry a delegation of Sioux City's citizens to Washington to attend the inaugural ceremonies of President Harrison, is now at the station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey in Jersey City. The train left Washington at 11:30 Wednesday night, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and reached Jersey City at noon yesterday. There are 135 persons on board, including Companies A and H of the Sixth Regiment, Iowa National Guard, 32 men each. The rest of the party are merchants or professional men, among them being E. W. Skinner, O. J. Taylor, C. G. Culver, H. D. Booge, Jr.; Alexander Elliott, J. S. Browning, Capt. Foster, Capt. Cowles, Dr. Marsh, Dr. R. E. Conniff, Sioux City Chief of Police Nelon, M. L. Sloan, Phil Carlin, Deputy United States Marshal Flinn, and Edward Webster.

The party will leave Jersey City at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning for Philadelphia, where they will spend the day, and will spend Sunday at Pittsburg. Wheeling, West Va., will be the next stop, and then after a day in Chicago the party will go home again. They will reach Sioux City next Tuesday night.

The train is made up of five Wagner palace vestibuled coaches and a baggage car, elaborately decorated with a close-fitting frame, and on these are nailed different shades and samples of corn in the cob, in the kernel, the stack, the silken tassels, the cob, and husks, so blended and arranged as to form magnificent specimens of rustic art. Hundreds of small figures are thus worked on the frames and many larger ones. The "emigration scene" requires the length of two cars. It represents the settlings of a foreign vessel on the shores of the ocean. A ship in full sail can be seen in the water. Beyond, on the further shore, is an old log cabin, leading from which is a wagon roadway. A number of emigrant wagons are rumbling along the roadway, following the directions of a sign post, which bears the inscription, "To Sioux City." Over this figure is inscribed in letters a foot high, "Westward the Star of Empire Takes its Way." The figure of a star takes the place of the word in the inscription, and is attached to this is the end of a rope, which extends on to an anchor in the distant city, and the inscription reads along, "And Anchors in Sioux City."

Other handsome and artistic decorations are an infantry badge, crossed rifles, spread eagles, American flags, shields, swords and muskets, bows and arrows, an Indian's head, patchwork crazy quilts, and a cannon in the act of being discharged. One of the most attractive pieces of workmanship is the figure of a full-rigged ship at sea. The vessel is made of blue squaw corn and the hull of the ship of red squaw corn. The sails are of corn husks, the spars of corn stocks, the ropes of twisted corn husks, the flags and streamers of corn kernels, and the clouds in the sky of speckled squaw corn. Other beautiful designs are regulation flags and staffs, blockwork, latticework, scrollwork, baskets of corn, a large cornucopia, scotch plaids, Japanese fan, and the "Goose that lays our golden eggs." Everything used in the decorations except the iron nails is the products of Iowa cornfields, and the whole train is a marvel of beauty.

The decorations consumed four weeks, and cost Sioux City about $8,000. It costs $200 per day for the train besides the fares, the whole trip costing about $20,000. The expense is borne by the business men of Sioux City.

WALLER GETS HIS SHARE.

THE SUDDEN SALE OF A STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT CAUSES TROUBLE.

By the payment of $6,200 to Thomas T. Waller, Collis F. Mackenzie, formerly head of the firm of C. F. Mackenzie & Co., stock brokers of 30 Broad-street, and a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, vacated an order of arrest which had been obtained against him by Charles A. Jackson, Mr. Waller's attorney. Hereby hangs a tale which would indicate that similar neglect on the part of an officer in the Exchange in a more important case might involve very serious results to the creditors of the member who, because of business reverses, was obliged to sell his seat.

Last Autumn Mr. Mackenzie failed to meet his liabilities, and in the course of the adjustment of his affairs a notice was served upon De Witt C. Hays, the Treasurer of the Stock Exchange, that the seat would be sold within a specified time. In the usual course of things the Secretary of the Exchange should have been immediately notified of this fact, so that he in turn could inform the members. Mr. Hays, however, put the notice in his pocket, and although last night he denied that he forgot to give it to the Secretary, he admitted that he did not give it to the latter until some time after he had received it. Then it was discovered that Mr. Mackenzie's seat was sold, and that the greater part of the money received had gone to Frank W. Savin, one of his creditors, Mr. Mackenzie taking a part.

Mr. Waller, who was Mr. Mackenzie's partner, was naturally anxious to secure his rights, and so when it became known that the seat was sold he procured an injunction restraining the Stock Exchange from paying any money out in the Mackenzie case. Mr. Waller, it is said, went to see Mr. Mackenzie at his house in Brooklyn, to secure from him the value of the seat which he had sold. Mr. Mackenzie told Mr. Hays that the money had been already disposed of, and "so far as I am concerned," said Mr. Mackenzie, "I have only the shange left." Mr. Hays had a conference with Mr. Waller, who placed the matter in Mr. Jackson's hands, and told him to go ahead.

Mr. Jackson procured an affidavit from Mr. Hays, and with it appeared before Judge Dykman in White Plains, N. Y., and on a long argument, he secured an order of arrest against Mr. Mackenzie. When the order was served the latter was confined to his bed by illness, but by the help of his friends raised the amount claimed by Mr. Waller, and was freed from indebtedness.

THE LONG ISLAND BRIDGE.

Judge Van Brunt of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision refusing the application of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company for the appointment of Commissioners for the acquirement of land on Blackwell's Island for piers of the proposed bridge. He upheld the argument of Assistant Corporation Counsel Twombly in opposing the application that the act of 1885 gave authority to a private company to lay railway tracks over the bridge in violation of the provision of the Constitution of the State.

The claim of the bridge company that the act did not confer any right to lay tracks, but only to build a bridge suitable for railway travel, Judge Van Brunt says, cannot prevail. In regard to the claim that as yet there is no bridge built and no rails laid, and that if the attempt to lay them is made, it can be prevented, he finds that the requirements of the act are that the first part shall be of a certain character, and it is presumed that the extended time granted by the act for the finishing of the bridge and other concessions was induced by the consideration that the bridge was to be of this particular character. When the company finds that it cannot fulfill the conditions of the extension it cannot claim the benefit of the extension, and it cannot go on building the bridge for carriage and foot travel ignoring the provision of the act in regard to furnishing facilities for railway travel.

HORATIO N. WILSON'S SANITY.

Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus, returnable Monday morning, against Superintendent Macdonald of the insane asylum on Ward's Island. The order was issued on an ex parte motion made by W. Tazewell Fox, a lawyer at 245 Broadway. The object is to start an inquiry as to the mental condition of Horatio N. Wilson, an inmate of the asylum. Mr. Fox, after leaving court, said that his client for Mr. Wilson had declared that the patient was sane and was restrained from enjoying his liberty. It was alleged that he had been committed by collusion in order that certain relatives might get the benefit of his property.

Lawyer Fox says he was amused to accept the case unless some one could be brought before him prepared to make affidavit that the patient was of sound mind. Thereupon an ex-keeper by the name of Sullivan was produced and certified that, from his knowledge and belief, having attended Wilson in the asylum, he is in full possession of his mental faculties.

"NADJY" CLIMBING TO "SEMINIE."

Another gala performance will occur at the Casino to-night on the occasion of the two hundredth representation of Chassaigne's sparkling operetta, "Nadjy." For the past four weeks Mr. Rudolph Aronson has been making preparations for this event. Handsome little souvenirs, representing a Hungarian cap, are to be distributed to those in attendance; new costumes are to be worn by the artists, new songs are to be sung by Lillian Russell and Fanny Rice, and Signor Lelio Orfeo will introduce a "Hellcon" solo in the third act. The interior of the house will be decorated with flowers, and several floral pieces representing scenes in the operetta will adorn the foyers. One of them will represent the figure of Erminie, on an elevated dais, reaching down to "Nadjy," who is ascending the hillside.

POLBS MUST COME DOWN.

Mayor Grant was informed yesterday that the Brush Electric Light Company erected on Wednesday a tall support pole at 390 Third-avenue and a similar pole on the opposite of the street. As the company had no authority to erect the poles, the Mayor requested Electrician Wheeler of the Board of Electrical Control to notify it to remove them at once. If the company should fail to act promptly, he requested Mr. Wheeler to apprise him of the fact so that he might order the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the poles.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

MR. CLEVELAND AT WORK.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S FIRST DAY IN HIS NEW POSITION.

Citizen Grover Cleveland of New-York City, lawyer and special counsel in the firm of Bangs, Stetson, Tracy & MacVeagh, at 45 William-street, resumed the practice of his profession yesterday morning, and he took up the routine work of his new position with as perfect apparent familiarity as if the change from the Presidency to private life had been only a commonplace 1st of May moving from one office to another.

Preparatory to his coming, the large, light, and airy room that had previously been used as a library had been prepared for Mr. Cleveland's use. Some of the bookcases and the long tables and furniture had been removed, and new carpets and furniture had taken their place, including a large, square, antique, flat-top oak desk. In the Cabinet Room in the White House at Washington the chairs are upholstered in green morocco leather. Mr. Cleveland did not find them comfortable, and he accordingly purchased a large oak cane-seat and back office chair, which he occupied during his incumbency of the Presidency. This he had sent on to his new office in this city.

Mr. Cleveland's business habits manifested themselves early. He came down to his office with Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson at about 10:30 o'clock, and at once applied himself to the voluminous business and personal correspondence that had accumulated for him. At about 1:30 he went out and took luncheon with his partners, Messrs. Stetson and Bangs, at the Down-Town Club. On the way he was recognized by some of the people in the street, and almost instantly a crowd of them gathered about and followed him to the clubhouse. There he encountered quite a number of professional men, with some of whom he had formerly had a business acquaintance, while others were presented to him for the first time. All of them greeted him cordially and welcomed him to the New-York Bar.

Mr. Cleveland was proposed for membership in the Down-Town Association about two weeks ago by D. Willis James and Frederic R. Coudert, and his nomination having been posted, a large number of the members of the club have taken advantage of the opportunity to second the nomination and certify that he is a proper person to elect to membership in that body.

THE MARKET INQUIRY.

CONTROLLER MYERS HAS NOT YET REMOVED WOLTMAN FROM OFFICE.

Little of interest was developed yesterday in the course of the inquiry by the Commissioners of Accounts into the distribution of stands in the new West Washington Market. No more testimony respecting the procurements of "presents" by Clerk Henry Woltman for helping persons to get stands was given. As Woltman is yet in Bellevue Hospital, and seemingly unable to speak for himself, some of his Tammany friends have procured Lawyer Peter Mitchell to take care of his interests. Controller Myers, under the advice of his special counsel, Frederic R. Coudert, has decided to delay removing Woltman from his position in the Market Bureau.

The first two witnesses examined yesterday were Tuttle Culver, the general agent, and Stephen Mahon, the general manager, of the New-York Dressed Beef Company. It was apparent from the questions put to them that somebody had reported that this company was indebted for its market stands to the assistance of Richard A. Cunningham, the President of the New-Amsterdam Club, and hence a power in the County Democracy. It is denied that Mr. Cunningham had helped, or been asked to help, them, and that money had been paid to anybody for the stands. Their company, they said, had got the stands because it did a big business and paid a large amount of money to the city every year.

Jacob Doblin complained that although he was a resident of this city and had been in the market business for 20 years he had been unable to get a stand, while a number of stands were not in use. He used to have a stand in the old market. The widow from whom he leased a stand had got a stand in the new market, and he continued to be her tenant. Whenever he applied to Clerk Woltman for a stand that person waved him away, saying, "Oh, I ain't got time to talk to you."

Samuel Wolf, junior member of the firm of Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, testified that Mr. Sulzberger attended to getting stands for the firm. Mr. Sulzberger is in Europe. Mr. Wolf has a private business, and procured two stands in which to carry it on. He said he paid no money for them. An assistant of the Commissioners of Accounts will examine the books of Mr. Wolf and of the firm of Schwartzschild & Sulzberger.

READING THE RECORDS.

AN UNEXCITING DAY IN THE SECOND TRIAL OF KERR.

The second day in the trial of Thomas B. Kerr, since a jury was obtained, was not enlivening to the audience. Assistant District Attorneys Semple and Dos Passos passed eight hours of the hearing yesterday in reading extracts from the stenographers' minutes of the first trial of Mr. Kerr, which included the charter of the Broadway Surface and the Twenty-third-Street Railway Companies, the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen which related to the franchise of the Broadway road, and the minutes of the Directors of that corporation.

Fullgraff was brought to the stand again early in the morning, and was questioned by Col. Ingersoll for the defense concerning his memory. He was asked particularly concerning the circumstances attending the first meeting of the "combine" in Fullgraff's office in Fulton-street. The witness said he didn't remember anything further about it.

"But did you not then and there part with your manhood and your honor?" asked Col. Ingersoll.

"No, Sir," indignantly replied Fullgraff.

"How do you remember the circumstances you have related in this trial? From memory, or because of a peculiar process of reasoning?"

"From reasoning," answered the witness with much meekness.

Then Fullgraff was excused from the stand with the agreement that he should be recalled if the prosecution should bring out new evidence concerning his testimony.

Thomas B. Brown, cashier for Reed & Carnrick, manufacturing chemists, whose note Fullgraff discounted with some of the "boodle," testified that $7,000 of the $8,000 he received from Fullgraff was paid in one-thousand-dollar bank notes—the remaining $1,000 in two five-hundred-dollar bills. At the close of the reading of the old evidence Mr. Semple offered the records of the proceedings against and the dissolution of the railway company. It was decided, however, to adjourn the hearing until this morning, when, all the documentary evidence having been submitted, ex-Alderman Waite will go upon the stand.

A PREMATURE REPORT.

It was reported yesterday that Corporation Counsel Beekman had drawn up for submission to the Legislature a bill intended to provide for the appointment by the Mayor of a commission to consider the rapid-transit matter in its entirety. This commission, so it was said, the bill proposed to endow with power to lay out routes for either elevated or underground railroads, and to determine what kind of motive power should be used on them, its conclusions to be subject to revision by the Sinking Fund Commissioners. If approved by them, the consent of property owners along the proposed routes was to be obtained. If it could not be, the Sinking Fund Commissioners were to apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners to determine whether the roads should be constructed.

The only trouble about the report was that it was not true. Corporation Counsel Beekman has not prepared such a bill. He is simply incubating some ideas respecting such a measure, and the result of his incubation may be a bill for a new rapid-transit commission. But there is no certainty that if it is drafted it will ever get before the Legislature. It will first have to be considered by Mayor Grant, and he has not yet committed himself to a belief in a rapid-transit commission.

MANY an interesting child has been saved by having DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP handy.

All other liniments must retire before the superior curative properties of SALVATION OIL.—*Advertisement.*

"SPRING STYLES."

ESPENSCHEID'S CELEBRATED HATS.
One Hundred and eighteen (118) Nassau-st.—*Advertisement.*

Health and Strength

Soon replace weakness and languor if that reliable medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is fairly and faithfully tried. It is the best medicine to keep the blood pure and to expel the germs of scrofula, salt rheum, and other poisons which cause so much suffering, and sooner or later undermine the general health. By its peculiar curative power Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens the system while it eradicates disease. It is the people's favorite Spring medicine.

"I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine for women or any one who has bad blood."—JENNIE E. SMITH, East Broad Top, Penn.

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

THE REPUBLIC'S VOYAGE.

A NEW-YORK SCHOONER YACHT IN SOUTHERN SEAS.

A private letter from Thomas H. Hall, owner of the schooner yacht Republic, which is now carrying the Atlantic Yacht Club flag in West Indian waters, demonstrates that that veteran yachtsman and his family party are having a fine trip. The Republic sailed from New-York on Jan. 22 and waited at Bermuda till her passengers arrived by the steamer leaving this port on Jan. 31. She sailed from Bermuda on Feb. 15 and arrived at St. Thomas on Feb. 19. The following extracts from Mr. Hall's letter will interest all lovers of yachting on blue water:

"At sea on board Republic, Feb. 16, latitude 29° 31' north, longitude 65° 14' 30" west, at noon.—Left pilot at 2:15 P. M. off David's Island, Bermuda, with a fair rolling sea and good breeze. Logged 12 miles first hour, bound south one-quarter west for St. Thomas, say 640 miles. We have just been making a pool on the 24 hours' run. I won, marking 199 miles, against the actual run of 202. This has been a lovely day—just enough sea on to give the old girl a gentle roll. She comes down so easy—like striking a rubber cushion. I did not write to you from shore, thinking you would prefer one from 'on deck,' for I am writing on top of the main skylight, right amidships. * * * The yacht was nine days coming to Bermuda, not setting mainsail after the first day out, using trysails and foresails only. With a fresh southeast we have to for six hours and tried the oil bags with great effect, using only five gallons.

"We are in the northeast trades, under mainsail, foresail, topsails, foresty'sail, jib, flying jib, and baby jib topsail, making a little over seven knots. It is fully as pleasant as sound sailing. Temperature—Air, 69°; water, 70°. We make the run to St. Thomas in order to shorten the runs from port to port, on account of the ladies. We have now every expectation of fine weather and a good run.

"Feb. 17.—The morning broke bright and clear. Steering due south, making a little leeway, wind being a little more east. Have been logging 4 knots most of the morning. A slight rain squall has set in. It won't last long, but we are trolling, and the movement of the joiner work is slightly unpleasant to the ladies. I am on my knees, braced up

The New-York Times.

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PLATT ADVISING HARRISON

HE PRESENTS NEW-YORK'S CLAIMS TO THE PRESIDENT.

A CONSULTATION WHICH MANY ARE ANXIOUS TO KNOW ABOUT—OFFICE SEEKERS STILL PERSISTENT.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt arrived at the Arlington Hotel, late this afternoon, in time to enjoy a hearty dinner. He was accompanied by Mrs. Platt and by his son, Mr. H. B. Platt, and the latter's wife.

Soon after dinner Mr. Platt left the hotel, without posting a notice as to his destination, and up to a late hour this evening he had not returned. Had he remained in the private parlor he had engaged he would have been able to see a good many persons who were anxious to talk with him.

But Mr. Platt had no time to see them, for he had an important engagement at the Executive Mansion, hardly more than a stone's throw on the other side of Lafayette Park. Mr. Platt went to the White House on President Harrison's invitation, and if a stenographic report of his conversation with the President could be had it would be in great demand among the New-York men, who are so plenty here. It is inferred, of course, that the subject discussed by the President and the ex-Senator was the proper disposition of the Federal patronage in New-York State, with more or less special reference to the Collectorship of the Port of New-York.

Mr. Platt is not the only big New-York man who has seen Mr. Harrison to-day. Vice-President Morton and Senator Frank Hiscock were admitted to the White House not long after breakfast, and the President gave more time to them than most of his callers have received. Their countenances beamed with smiles when they walked out of the house, and they are supposed to have had a very satisfactory talk with the President.

* * *

Messrs. Morton and Hiscock were the leaders of a procession of office hunters who filed into the President's room from morning until night. It would be hard to name a State or Territory which is not represented in the army of would-be office holders which has swooped down upon the capital in search of pickings from the public crib, and the White House is the focal point of the whole crowd. The President breaks in upon the routine of seeing and listening to the office seekers up stairs, by occasionally going down stairs, to see and shake hands with the general public. This variation in the kind of crowd he has to see seems to be the only way he can rest himself, although once or twice a day he goes out upon the north portico and beams while the people file past him through the covered carriage way. It is estimated that considerably over 40,000 persons have passed through the White House grounds since Tuesday morning, of whom 30,000 have been inside the house, while over 10,000 have shaken hands with the President.

The proportion of these visitors who have tried to "get something" from President Harrison is much greater than 50 per cent. Agents of many of the office hunters seem to think that the President is going to decide for himself who shall occupy each place within his gift. The President is himself the authority, however, for the statement that he will be guided by the recommendations of the head of departments and the Republican Senators and Representatives. When this fact is generally understood, the lives of the official patronage dispensers will become a burden indeed.

Democrats are not at all numerous among the President's callers, but Mr. Frank Lawler of Chicago is one of that faith who proposes, if possible, to be "solid" with the new Administration. He got up to the White House yesterday and pushed straight through the waiting crowd of Republicans to the President. "Wait a minute, Lawler, wait a minute; I've got a few words to say," was the able Representative's remark, as he waved them back and patted the President's shoulder while telling him that he had a Republican constituent who ought to have a good office.

Webster Flanigan, the Texas Republican who made himself famous at the National Convention of 1860 by asking, "What are we here for?" is here to answer that question, so far as he is concerned. He wants to be Minister to Japan and he thinks that is what the Republican Administration is here for. Capt. W. W. Bates of Buffalo, N. Y., thinks he would just fit the place now filled by Commissioner of Navigation Morton, and he has Congressman Farquhar and a lot of Buffalo shipping men at work to secure him that office. Ex-Police Justice Byron D. Adsit of New-York is an active candidate for his old position and thinks he is going to get it.

The Pennsylvania placehunters, headed by "Jimmie" McManes, are howling with disappointment already because they have not received consultations as Federal officers. They say have kept Senator Quay busy explaining why they must wait "until the policy of the new Administration was developed." McManes wants ex-Collector of the Port of Philadelphia Tuton back in his old place and he can't see any sense in delaying the appointment.

The Virginia Republicans are not behind those from other States in pushing their claims. Ex-Attorney-General Blair is willing to become Solicitor-General, but Mr. John S. Wise, who was supposed to be aiming for Blair, is said to covet that berth himself. Morgan Treat is reaching anxiously after the United States Marshalship, and James Frasier and Brown Allen are each working like beavers to be made Collector of Internal Revenue for the Lynchburg district, which is one of the choice offices in the State. The anti-Mahone Republicans are willing to see the little ex-Senator have a good office, provided it is in a foreign country, and they expect to see him sent abroad so as to get him out of Virginia.

Mr. James Clark of Mattoon, Ill., wants to be Second Auditor of the Treasury, and would-be Speaker Cannon and other members of the Illinois delegation say he shall have the place. To the suggestion by the President that the Illinois delegation should hand in a list of what they wanted, the reply was returned that perhaps it would be better if the President should furnish a list of what he thought Illinois ought to have.

Indiana appears to have one distinguished Republican citizen who is not pressing his claim for office with a brass band. Col. W. W. Dudley seems to be very quiet. His name does not appear upon the lists of callers upon the President or Cabinet officers, and it is no longer mentioned by those who are figuring on who will succeed Pension Commissioner Black. "Where is Dudley?" is a question various persons are beginning to ask as they wander about the city and fail to see his once familiar figure.

* * *

President Harrison's eight Cabinet officers are almost as closely besieged by place hunters as the President himself. Each has made more or less of an effort to get into harness to-day, but the number of visitors was, at nearly every department, too large, and the visitors themselves too importunate to leave the Secretaries much time for business. Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary of State Blaine were kept particularly busy with callers.

Mr. Blaine had no time for anything else than to receive the hundreds of men of all classes who filled his office and the outside corridor. It was the regular day for receiving calls from the members of the diplomatic corps at the State Department. The foreign representatives were kept waiting so long that some of them became very impatient and took little pains to conceal their feelings. They would probably have failed to see Mr. Blaine at all if one of the department clerks had not succeeded in getting word to the Secretary that he ought to see the diplomats. Mr. Blaine finally escaped from the general mob into a side room, where the foreigners were presented to him in due form. Mr. Walker Blaine was almost as conspicuous as his father to-day, and among the department people it is expected that in due time he will be installed as First Assistant Secretary Rives's successor.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker's office held a crowd all day long. Mr. Dickinson's successor spent two hours yesterday in visiting the numerous divisions and bureaus of the Post Office Department and getting some idea of the way business is conducted there. He had no time for that sort of thing to-day. Senators and members of Congress were very numerous among his callers, and each had something to say for the benefit of constituents who want to serve the Government in the Postal Service. First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson was kept busy filing away the recommendations left by the callers, and he also spent a good deal of time in preparing the appointment papers of persons already selected. Representative Nutting was one of those who secured a Postmastership for one of his Wayne County constituents. All the Senators and Representatives who called at the department went away satisfied that their recommendations would be sufficient to insure appointments in their respective States and districts.

Mr. Wanamaker will not see so many visitors Sundays as on other days. He has a big Bible class in his Philadelphia Sunday school, and he intends to remain at its head. As he objects to traveling on the Sabbath, he will leave here Saturday and return Monday. As often as possible he will go to Philadelphia Friday, so as to spend Saturday in attending to his private business.

Secretary of the Interior Noble escaped a good many callers by going down to the Pension Office to learn something about the workings of that important branch of his Department. Everybody there was anxious to see him and so Mr. Noble received the whole force, the introductions being made in Commissioner Black's office. It took an hour for those employed in the Bureau to shake hands with the Secretary. Then he returned to the Interior Department and received callers there for the rest of the day.

Secretary of the Treasury Windom had fewer visitors to-day than yesterday, and aided by his past experience in the same office, he found time to attend to considerable routine business.

Secretary of War Proctor took enough time away from his office to spend an hour or two in the White House. He had many visitors, but was able to keep up with such office work as needed his attention.

Secretary of the Navy Tracy issued his first official order to-day in the shape of a notice postponing to March 15 the date for receiving proposals for the construction of the big armored coast defense vessel provided for by Congress. One of Secretary Tracy's most conspicuous callers was ex-Secretary and ex-Senator Chandler, who impressed strangers present with the idea that he owned the whole naval establishment.

Attorney-General Miller received numerous callers in a way that made them feel they were really welcome. At noon he went up to the Supreme Court and was introduced to the learned Justices by ex-Attorney-General Garland. After this introduction Mr. Miller assumed charge of the Government's business before the court.

* * *

A rumor that gained currency this morning to the effect that Associate Justice Matthews of the Supreme Court of the United States had had a severe relapse and was dying proved upon inquiry at his residence to be untrue. The Justice had a slight relapse Monday night, brought on by imprudent eating and excitement incident to inauguration day, and for a time his symptoms were of such a nature as to cause some alarm. At no time, however, was his condition critical, and this morning he was much better than he had been for some days.

* * *

Postmaster-General Wanamaker has purchased from the Frelinghuysen estate the elegant residence 1,731 I-street, which has been until recently the home of Secretary Whitney. The price paid for the house and a part of the furniture is understood to have been $80,000.

* * *

Representative Richard W. Townshend of Illinois is critically ill at the Riggs House in this city, and it is extremely doubtful whether he will live another day. Mr. Townshend was taken ill Friday last with a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia. His symptoms were alarming Thursday, and his physicians believed he would pass the critical stage during the night. Again, this morning, he was reported to be better, but to-night he is again alarmingly ill, and with no reserve of strength upon which to rely.

Mr. Townshend has been for many years one of the most industrious men in Congress on the Democratic side. He was first elected to Congress 12 years ago and had recently been re-elected for another term. In the Fiftieth Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, a position which he filled with a great deal of application and discretion. Long association with affairs of executive Congresses, in all of which he has been a conspicuous man in his party, has made him well known, and he had many cordial friends on both sides of the chamber.

* * *

Mrs. Harrison held another large reception this afternoon, at which the greater number of those present had previously solicited the honor by note. The Red Parlor was well filled from 3 to 4 o'clock, while many of the guests promenaded in the corridor or passed beyond into the conservatory. Mrs. Harrison was assisted in receiving by Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Russell Harrison, and their guest, Miss Newcomer of Indiana.

* * *

Ex-Secretary and Mrs. Whitney left here this morning for New-York on the 11 o'clock train.

Upon their arrival at the Baltimore and Potomac station, accompanied by their little daughter and nurse, they received an ovation from the large party of friends whom they had so often and so delightfully entertained. Mrs. Whitney's arms were soon piled high with a fragrant load of La France roses, lilies of the valley, and Parma violets, brought by those who had come to wish them godspeed. After the farewells had been spoken Mr. and Mrs. Whitney entered a private car, and, standing on the platform with ex-Secretary Endicott, who accompanied them to New-York, waved good-bye until the train was out of sight. Those who were at the station to say good-bye were Col. and Mme. Bonaparte, the French Minister, Senator Don Cameron, Mrs. Nelson Browne, Miss Rosalie Browne, Baron Speck, Mr. William C. Endicott, Jr., Miss Thoron, Mr. Samuel Ward, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. William Morris Hunt, the Misses Hunt, Mrs. and the Misses Wallach, Mrs. Macalister Laughton, the Turkish Minister, Mr. Pedrosa, Mr. Romero, Miss Leiter, Miss Macomb, Mr. and Mrs. Kearney Warren, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Tremont, and Mr. Jesse Brown.

* * *

Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Cockrell, Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, Mrs. Charles Bell, Miss Fuller, and Miss Hiter presided this afternoon at the tea given by the ladies of the Garfield Hospital at the house of Vice-President Morton, where the art loan exhibition is in progress for that charity.

EXPELLED FOR PLAGIARISM.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 8.—Nothing in college circles has occurred in this State of late which has created such a sensation as the charges of plagiarism preferred against W. F. Becker of the Class of '89, at Wittenburg. His oration on "Moral Governments," delivered at Akron Feb. 21, at the State oratorical contest, ranked him very high. There was only one point between him and the man who took first place, Mr. Hollister, the President of Wittenburg Oratorical Society, received his first intelligence of Becker's plagiarism by a telegram from Marietta last Saturday night. He immediately asked for proof of the charges.

While awaiting them he went to work on an investigation on his own hook. The *Princetonian* of Sept. 19, 1879, was found, and an essay by Prof. Cocker of Ann Arbor University was found in it. A close perusal and comparison with Becker's speech showed that, while Becker had not taken the whole article, he had taken portions of it verbatim et literatim. This was sufficient to fix plagiarism on him, and the matter was Wednesday placed before the Faculty of Wittenburg. The Faculty met in regular executive session and expelled Becker from the college, despite the protests of innocence by the man. Becker packed his effects and left there this morning for his home in Delaware. The Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity also expelled Becker.

DR. GEORGE F. ROOT HONORED.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Dr. George F. Root, the venerable author of "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "The Battle Cry of Freedom," and other songs that stirred the patriotic heart a quarter of a century ago, was to-day the recipient of all the honors his friends and admirers could bestow. The rostrum of the Hyde Park High School was fitted up as a camp scene, with a mess fire, stacked muskets, and other camp belongings. The suggestion of war times was neutralized by the sight of birds' nests in the clefts of the stacks. The canteen was empty and one side of the drum was knocked in. Dr. Root sat among these while the pupils of the school sang his famous songs. Congratulatory letters were read from James Russell Lowell, Gov. Pifer, Col. Fred Grant, Sherman, Gov. Alger, and the Rev. S. F. Smith, author of "America," and others. Among the reminiscences it was stated that when Lincoln issued his second call for troops Dr. Root heard the news in his brother's music store in this city. It was then the words and music of "The Battle Cry of Freedom" came to him and were written in that store. In a few moments the Lombard Brothers, war singers, came in for a new song and seized upon that one. That night it was first sung from the Court House steps.

ATHLETICS FOR MR. CLEVELAND.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 8.—Evidently Grover Cleveland does not intend to lose all his connection with Buffalo. To-day a card was received by the Secretary of the Buffalo Athletic Club reading:

I hereby present my name for membership in the Buffalo Athletic Club.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
45 William-street, New-York.

This club is one of recent formation. Its promoters are among the foremost spirits in business, political, professional, and social life in Buffalo, and they propose to have a clubhouse second to none of its kind. Mr. Cleveland's application will be acted on at a meeting to-morrow afternoon, and, when the ex-President comes to Buffalo he can take what exercise he may desire in as perfect a gymnasium as one will care to see.

Frank R. Stockton's new serial, "Ardis Claverden" commences in

"Once a Week."

No. 21. A complete novelette by Edgar Saltus, "The Transient Guest," in same number. A four-piece cartoon by Matt Morgan. "The Annexation of Canada," containing 70 portraits, goes with this number. Out to-day. All newsdealers. 10 cents. Adv.

THE COPPER SYNDICATE

A BELIEF THAT IT CANNOT CARRY ITS LOAD.

BOSTON COMPANIES RATIFY THE ACTION OF THEIR NEW-YORK REPRESENTATIVES—SALES IN THIS CITY.

A dispatch posted on the Metal Exchange yesterday afternoon brought comfort to copper dealers who are on the syndicate side of the market. It read:

LONDON, 3 P. M.—Position considered relieved, although prices are lower, and the market is now steady at the decline. Three months nominal. Sales made for delivery on April 23 at £82, and for May 6 at £81 and £82.

After the close of the day's work the following came over the tape, which was not so comforting:

LONDON.—The day has brought no improvement in the situation of the copper syndicate which tried to corner the world. Rio Tintos, after a spasmodic rise, fell back and closed at £14 10s. Operators in London perceive that the end of the copper speculation is near. Any schemes devised to keep it up in the eyes of the public are merely a process to arrange for an easier liquidation. It is apparent that these securities have been forced by artificial means on the Continental markets and heavy realisings are inevitable, sooner or later.

A Paris dispatch announced that "the Bourse closed better. Comptoir d'Escompte shares at the close were quoted as 520f.; Société des Métaux shares, 185f."

A dealer in copper who used to be closely allied with the syndicate interests, but who now looks at copper matters from a different point of view, alluding to the last two dispatches, remarked: "Last Wednesday Comptoir d'Escompte shares were quoted at 820f.; before last Christmas Société des Métaux shares were quoted at 1,200f. That London dispatch does not, in my opinion, misstate the copper situation. The syndicate has on hand 150,000 tons of copper, and the Comptoir d'Escompte has not got and cannot get enough money to carry the syndicate through. That amount of copper represents a value of about $50,000,000. There are from 7,000 to 10,000 tons of copper coming in each month, which the syndicate must purchase and show away. Where is it going to get the money to do it? The Comptoir d'Escompte, the second bank in France, is reported to-day to have obtained from the Banque de France, the first bank in France, a loan of 300,000,000f., no doubt, satisfactory security. I have no hesitation in saying that even if the American companies would agree to stop production altogether the inevitable result—the suspension of the syndicate—would not be prevented. The syndicate has a load which it cannot carry. When the crash comes, the price of the copper now held by the syndicate will be split in two, and as the low rate it will be picked up by London capitalists, who will hold it for the rise which will come when business is returned to a natural channel."

Sales on the Metal Exchange yesterday were one lot of 28,000 pounds, April, at $14 60, and five lots of 28,000 pounds each, May, at $13 50. The reports from London were that Chili bars, spot, which closed March 7 at £60, opened yesterday at £59 and fell to £55. Futures, which closed March 7 at £54, opened yesterday at £52 and closed at £51. On this market the feature of ominous interest was the bid of 11 cents for May, 8 cents for August, and 9 cents for September. Selling prices for March were: Lake, $13 40; Casting, $14. Tone feeling throughout the day was decidedly bearish. No statement was made of the result of the conferences held between the syndicate and the American copper companies, but there was a strong inclination toward the belief that the conditions agreed upon were that the syndicate pay 12 cents per pound for all the copper produced by the American companies, which were to guarantee that their product should be limited. It was agreed that this could hardly relieve the situation, and the general feeling was that, unless it is shown that the syndicate and the producing companies are agreed on a course of action much more heroic than the one mentioned, the threatened disaster could not be averted many days longer.

BOSTON, March 8.—The Directors of the various Boston copper companies met to-day, and the agreement made by their representatives with the "Rio Tinto" syndicate in London on Tuesday was ratified. This agreement is said by those in the ring to provide for a reduction of 20 per cent. in the output of copper, based on the average output since the syndicate contracts have been in force, and the companies are to make no further deliveries to the syndicate until the completion of the Tuesday agreements. This means that the companies will carry the copper instead of the syndicate for probably the next two months, thus giving the syndicate a much needed breathing space and enabling it to reduce its supply of copper.

The agents of the syndicate were here to-day to watch proceedings and to see that none of the parties to the contract kicked over the traces. All parties assert that the selling price of copper to the syndicate was not discussed at Tuesday's meeting, although the contrary belief was generally held here, and the price therefore remains the same as now, 13 cents to the lake companies. It is interesting to note that under the new arrangement the Tamarack can still earn $60 per share, the Osceola $8 per share per annum, the Boston and Montana $8 on shares of a par value of $25, and the Calumet and Hecla $30. Some of the smaller companies will not fare so well.

AIDING THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

PARIS, March 8.—The Bank of France has advanced 100,000,000f. to the Comptoir d'Escompte, which is sufficient to cover the amount of the deposits withdrawn from the latter bank.

It is understood that this advance is completely covered by discounted bills which the Comptoir d'Escompte holds. *La Liberté* expresses the hope that Mr. Rouvier's initiative and firmness will avert the injuries which a prolongation of the crisis must inflict upon business on the eve of the Exhibition.

The English copper companies have accepted the proposal issued by the copper syndicate to reduce their output during 1889 20 per cent., and to postpone deliveries two months.

The troubles of the Société des Métaux arise from an interruption of the harmony inside the syndicate. A collapse of the syndicate is not believed to be likely. The firms interested are of so high standing that they would not be willing to have their names connected with a financial disaster. The Rothschilds, if not directly interested in the syndicate, have fostered it by proxy, and they would be unwilling to have any concern with which they are connected collapse.

Comptoir d'Escompte shares at 2:30 P. M. were falling and were quoted at 480f., and Société des Métaux shares at 195f. The Bourse closed better. Comptoir d'Escompte shares at the close were quoted at 520f. Rio Tinto shares at 380f., and Société des Métaux shares at 185f.

A meeting of bankers, presided over by M. Rouvier, sat at the Ministry of Finance from 10 P. M. yesterday until 3 A. M. to-day. Several speeches were made. Finally M. Rouvier, losing patience, protested against the unwillingness of the bankers to guarantee the loan, and their refusal to recognize their own private fortunes and public prosperity in the question, and he threatened to announce to Parliament that the Government alone was ready to do its duty. The speech produced a great impression, and a syndicate including Rothschild, Mallet Frères, and Girod, Heine, Hottinguer, the Crédit Lyonnais, and the Banque d'Escompte was formed to guarantee the loan. The Crédit Lyonnais and the Société Generale did not join the syndicate because they require funds themselves in view of the crisis. The panic is now practically ended, the sums withdrawn being deposited in other banks.

LONDON, March 8.—The Stock Exchange relapsed to-day and closed heavy on Continental sales. At the Metal Exchange G. M. B. copper closed at £55, a fall of £7 since yesterday and £20 on the week. It is believed that the market is touching bottom. It is reported that a large Paris order to buy was received to-night, and it is expected that heavy buying will follow the first turn upward.

HUSBAND AND WIFE CAN TESTIFY

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 8.—A very important bill has been passed by the General Assembly amending section 7,284 of the Revised Statutes. Under the existing law the husband and wife are barred from giving evidence where either is on trial for a criminal offense. The above section, as amended, reads as follows:

"No person shall be disqualified as a witness in any criminal prosecution by reason of his interest in the event of the same, as a party or otherwise, or by reason of his conviction of any crime, and husband and wife shall be competent witnesses to testify in behalf of each other in all criminal prosecutions, but upon no such criminal prosecution shall husband or wife be compelled to testify against the other, and such interest or relationship may be shown for the purpose of affecting his or her credibility, but husband or wife shall not testify concerning any communication made by one to the other, or act done by either in the presence of each other during coverture unless the communication was made or act done in the known presence or hearing of a third person competent to be a witness, or unless in case of personal injury by either the husband or wife to the other; and the rule shall be the same if the marital relation has ceased to exist, provided the presence and whereabouts of the husband or wife shall not be construed to be an act under this section."

AN ORPHAN ASYLUM BURNED.

PLATTE CITY, Mo., March 8.—The Camden Point Female Orphan Asylum was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $30,000; insurance for $8,000. The inmates all escaped without injury.

NETTER'S CROOKED DOINGS.

HE IS CHARGED WITH VARIOUS OFFENSES—MR. PHILLIPS COMING BACK.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Half a dozen curious transactions in the business career of Albert Netter, the whilom broker for Ives and Stayner, came to light to-day, and all but one are the foundation for suits. Pearce and Worthington to-day sued to recover $2,600 on Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton preferred stock. Another case is in connection with the recent Grand Hotel Receivership and sale in which it is alleged Netter secured $30,000 of bonds, and has them yet, or, more likely, their proceeds.

Netter gave G. Schmidt two one-thousand-dollar bonds of the Greenville (Miss.) Water Works for $1,000 cash, then got the bonds back on some pretext, and has them yet.

Miss Nellie Hayden to-day secured attachments on a lot of Netter's personal property to secure $500. She alleges he fraudulently appropriated the money. Another warrant charges him with embezzling $500 given him to buy Chamber of Commerce bonds.

It is newspaper gossip that Netter kept a suite of rooms at the Grand Hotel for a woman who has recently disappeared. An evening paper estimates his obligations in the city at $100,000. Warrants are out for his arrest but his whereabouts are unknown. All property here except a little office furniture is in his wife's name.

An extra edition of an evening paper quotes a prominent business man as saying that several banks, including the Citizens', Fourth and First National, employed Netter in rehypothecating bonds, and will use their influence to prevent his being brought to justice. It is understood that half a dozen new suits will be instituted in the morning, and his case will be brought before the Grand Jury.

While Netter's irregularities have been known some time, to-day's proceedings, because of their number, amount involved, and serious charges made, caused a genuine sensation, and little else was talked of in the Exchanges. A number of small tradespeople are said to be completely ruined.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 8.—Ex-President Charles Phillips of the Columbian Bank of this city, which failed for hundreds of thousands of dollars in 1887, has been living in France for the last year, afraid to come home, but is on his way back to become a witness in the Ives-Stayner trial. No warrant has ever been issued for Phillips's arrest, but the failure of the Columbian Bank was a very bad one, and the books of the concern showed gross mismanagement.

Thousands of poor people lost their all. While it was generally believed that Phillips did not profit by the failure of the bank, his mismanagement practically amounted to criminality, so much so that he fled the country shortly after the bank failed. He had very close relations with Ives and Stayner, and was a Director in the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company. He lives in great poverty while in Paris for some time, but it is now said that his fortunes are improved, as his eldest daughter, who was attending school in Paris, has recently married Count de Lorme, and it is reported that Phillips has married a lady who was a protégé of the Count.

The Count a few years ago spent some time in this country, and was shown a good deal of attention by Mr. Phillips, who was at that time in good circumstances and lived in handsome style.

After the failure Phillips sent his children to Paris to the care of the Count, and the latter bore the expenses of their education until finally he married, not long ago, the eldest daughter.

Money was telegraphed from this country to Phillips eight days ago to bring him back to testify in the Ives-Stayner case. It is uncertain whether he will be arrested when he gets here at the instance of the sufferers by the failure of the Columbian Bank.

LIGHT EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

FELT LAST EVENING IN THE STATES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE.

YORK, Penn., March 8.—A pronounced earthquake shock was felt here this evening at 6:40 which had the effect of frightening nearly everybody in the city and suburbs. Houses trembled for nearly a minute and articles of furniture were moved. Each citizen thought an explosion or some such accident had happened in the house of his neighbor, and it was not until they ran out of their houses to find everybody else outside that they found out it was an earthquake shock. It was a loud report, with very distinct vibrations, and was the most violent shock ever felt here. Women ran shrieking from their houses with their infants in their arms, and for a while in some sections of the city the excitement was intense. No damage resulted here.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Reports from towns through the northern and western portions of Maryland give account of a severe earthquake shock that was felt about 7:30 o'clock to-night. In Carroll, Baltimore, Harford, and Cecil Counties the effect of the shock was quite perceptible. Windows were rattled sharply and crockery was in some cases thrown from shelves. In the town of Westminster a number of women were badly frightened by its seismic wave and rushed panic-stricken from their houses.

READING, Penn. March 8.—Shortly after 6:30 o'clock this evening persons residing in this section experienced a strange rocking and trembling of the earth, which is believed to have been caused by an earthquake. It was felt very distinctly on South Mountain, this county; at houses on the outskirts of the city, and at other points in Berks, Lancaster, and Lebanon Counties which could be reached by telephone to-night. Many buildings seemed to tremble. No damage was done.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., March 8.—At 6:40 this evening a slight earthquake shock was felt on Cemetery Hill. Houses were shaken until the windows rattled for 10 seconds. It was also felt at Hanover and points east. At Lineboro, Md., a noise like thunder was heard. At Emmitsburg, Md., the shock was so severe that it had left the track and had knocked down the station.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 8.—What is believed to have been an earthquake shock was noticed by some people here about 6:45 P. M. There was a perceptible shake accompanied by a rumbling noise. Telephonic inquiry shows that the shock was felt in the surrounding country and in neighboring towns. The shock lasted about three seconds and was from west to east.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 8.—Two pronounced earthquake shocks were felt here this evening about 6:40. Buildings swayed and people ran out of their houses. Reports from points in the county show that the shock was very perceptible.

CARLISLE, Penn., March 8.—The earthquake shock which passed over this part of the State this evening was felt throughout this city. Numbers of buildings were shaken and the occupants frightened, but no damage has been reported.

LEBANON, Penn., March 8.—A light earthquake shock was experienced through this section about 6:30 this evening.

J. T. ANDREWS'S BEQUESTS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 8.—The will of J. T. Andrews, one of Rochester's millionaires, was opened in the Surrogate's Court to-day. The estate, which is valued at $1,000,000, is left to be divided among the relatives according to law, except that $20,000 is left to each of five nieces and nephews. The same amount is given to three more distant relatives, with a large number of charitable bequests ranging from $1,000 to $10,000, of which the following are the most important: To the fund of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Western New-York for relief of disabled clergy, $3,000; to the following-named charitable institutions of Rochester, N. Y., the sums below mentioned, to be funded by said institutions and only the annual interest on the investments used: Church Home, $8,000; Rochester Orphan Asylum, $6,000; Female Charitable Society and Home for Friendless, $5,000 each; Roman Catholic St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Hospital, $1,000 each; Rochester City Hospital, $10,000.

A ROLLING MILL ASSIGNS.

FINDLAY, Ohio, March 8.—The Findlay Iron and Steel Company, the principal rolling mill here, made an assignment to-day in the interest of creditors. The liabilities are over $100,000. The assets cannot now be ascertained. C. H. Emerson was appointed as Receiver. The company has never been on a very sound financial basis, and the action taken is probably the result of the complications arising from the closing down of the Wetherald Nail Mills, A. S. Wetherald being one of those prominent in the management of the Findlay Iron and Steel Company. Over 100 hands are thrown out of employment. All the stockholders except S. Simons & Son of Detroit live here.

ANTONIO MENUCCI'S ILLNESS.

Antonio Menucci, the compatriot of Garibaldi, who has been lying dangerously ill at his home in Clifton, Staten Island, for several days, was last night much improved. His physician, Dr. T. J. Thompson, said to a TIMES reporter last night that he had strong hopes for his patient's recovery.

READY FOR THE LAST TESTS

HOW MURDERERS WILL BE PUT TO DEATH.

THE ALTERNATING CURRENT WILL PRETTY SURELY BE USED—A MEETING TO SETTLE THE DETAILS.

Several State officials of prominence connected with the prison system will assemble next week in this vicinity and make the final series of experiments needed to prepare for enforcing the Electrical Execution act. Those who will be present will include Gen. Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of State Prisons; C. K. Baker, the Assistant Superintendent; Warden Brush of Sing Sing Prison, and Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald of the State Asylum for the Insane. At the close of the experiments, which will be conducted by Harold P. Brown, an electrical engineer of this city, the State will proceed to the purchase of electrical plants. It will also be necessary to decide whether certain prisons will have permanent dynamos and apparatus or whether one portable dynamo will serve all the prisons. Consultations will be held with a board of physicians to decide upon the exact mode for the administration of the fatal current. At all events, no matter what else is done, it is safe to say that the alternating current of electricity will be used in preference to the continuous current because of its superior death-dealing qualities.

Mr. Brown told a TIMES reporter last night that the exact method of the administration of the current to the doomed criminal had not been decided upon. The apparatus, apart from the dynamo, will consist of a chair, probably of iron, and the current will be sent from arm to arm of the subject, or from the head to the spine. The exact location of the poles will, no doubt, vary with the subject and the opinion of physicians.

"There have been many curious statements," added Mr. Brown, "concerning the extraordinary power of resistance the human body, and particularly the human head, is supposed to have. It has been asserted that the skull would interpose such a barrier to the current that its course would not be effective. Such statements I have ascertained, by experiment, to be quite unfounded. The resistance of the bone cuts a very small figure in the result. When a current is set up the epidermis gives forth moisture and increases the conductive power of the skin. The scalp, and for that matter the skin itself, is full of blood vessels. The blood vessels and receptacles of moisture which aid the progress of the current in a marked degree. There is no fear of failure from that source."

The dynamo which will be used by the State will be the ordinary electrical dynamo with alternating currents. The power of the current will not exceed from 1,000 to 1,200 volts, "for," explained Mr. Brown, "our experiments have conclusively proved such a current to be ample to secure the necessary results and a stronger current might burn—my friends, extremely undesirable. There is no question concerning the effectiveness of such a current, for no longer ago than Nov. 17 a case occurred in New-Orleans which furnished an example. A man was walking along one of the streets the pavements of which were damp from the dense fog which surrounded the city, when he came in contact from an electric light wire which chanced to strike him on the cheek passed through him to the ground and killed him instantly. Of course the power of the current necessary to kill a man may be increased or reduced in proportion to his vitality, and this may be done by the experts who attend the execution."

The question of whose dynamo the State will use is a matter of consideration subsequent to next week's meeting. But the authorities will not have any difficulty in securing the dynamo they desire to experiment with. This is in a rather amusing form about a fortnight ago at the convention in Chicago of the men interested in the manufacture of electrical dynamos. Mr. Brown's experiments were discussed, and a series of resolutions were passed in which the delegates declared that nothing that had been done by the Westinghouse people in the currents for "such ignoble use." This was brought to the attention of the authorities at this State, who at once declared that nothing should stand in their way in procuring an adequate plant for the work of carrying out of the law. Thus there is every indication that a plant exactly similar to an electric lighting system, provided with an alternating current, will be used. This may be purchased almost anywhere, and once purchased it is the State's to do what it chooses with it.

It seems that only one of the three prisons at which executions are to be held has already an electric plant. Sing Sing has one, and so, with the addition of the executing apparatus, everything will be in readiness there. Prisons, however, have steam, and so the means of working a dynamo are present. In the construction of the chair, in case the current is to be sent from arm to arm of the subject, the arms of the chair will be made of metal and will be covered with sponge, on which the bare arms of the doomed man will be placed. Should it be decided to send the current from the head, a sponge will be prepared for use at the base of the skull.

Mr. Brown, in speaking of his choice of the alternating current in preference to the continuous one, said that he had found it almost impossible to destroy life with the latter when the extra current had been eliminated from it. He had used a current of 1,420 volts upon a dog and, though it apparently deprived the animal of life, nevertheless the attendant physicians had said that artificial respiration the life might have been restored.

"I know," continued Mr. Brown, "that there are men who have said they have taken an alternating current of 1,000 volts without feeling any evil effects from it, but they have taken it as a plumber flips an electric spider from his solder-ing pencil with the end of his fingers. He does not give the suticle time to transmit. If any man has placed his hands on the poles of a dynamo having a current of 1,000 volts flowing from it he has done it as quickly as the plumber does with his solder."

The question concerning the set is, with the signing by the Governor of Senator Coggeshall's act, providing for an appropriation of $10,000 for the purchase of the necessary plant, entirely perfected. This provision was included in the original bill, but because of some technical error it was not enacted with the body of the bill. The result was that the warden were expected to carry out the provisions of the act from their private means or with the contingent funds of the prisons. The appropriation is deemed ample by the originators of the act. Similar bills are now before the Legislatures of Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri.

SNOW ON THE ADIRONDACKS.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, SARANAC LAKE, March 8.—A heavy snowstorm prevailed here to-day. The effect of the snow on Marcy, Whiteface, McIntyre, and the surrounding mountains was beautiful. One cannot realize without seeing how beautiful the Adirondacks are after a storm of this kind. The many balsam, pine, and fir trees laden with snow and the lake surface covered with a fleecy mantle of whiteness pictures a scene of brilliancy, while the clear, bracing air makes one feel as if life anew had been given him.

Last night Henry S. Wilson and a friend appeared in the parlor of the Ampersand in the costumes worn by the Greely Arctic Relief Expedition, accompanied by one of the Esquimau dogs. Their appearance caused considerable excitement among the guests, and it was not until they were recognised that it was found that they were "bears from Wall-street and not from Greenland."

Among the arrivals at the Ampersand are Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Wilson, H. S. Reynolds, Mrs. M. Graham, Mrs. M. B. Carpenter, Mr. Frederick Bull, all of New-York; George L. Bank, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; Isaiah Fuller, J. R. Fuller, Danemora; Miss Burt, Miss Jessie Burt, Orange, N. J.

At the village, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Church, Miss Frensh, Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. Packard, Springfield, Mass; J. F. Gray, Scarborough, N. Y.; R. P. Barber, Englewood, N. J.

PROHIBITION IN ERIE COUNTY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 8.—At the town elections in Erie County this week a number of anti-license men were elected, and in some villages hotel keepers declared themselves discouraged at the prospect of trying longer to do business without the privilege of selling liquor. Many proprietors have already declared their intention of closing up, and have had drawn on to their premises slabs for boarding up their doors and windows.

In the village of Springville $40,000 worth of property is to be allowed to remain idle, the owners say, and elsewhere hotel keepers are refusing to entertain man or beast.

Believers in prohibition declare all this is only a grand bluff, made in the hope that the hotel men will be able to scare the anti-license Excise Commissioners into making concessions.

Another side professes to see in this move a great danger to the property of the several villages, and if the hotel men persist some very lively fights at the polls are assured in the near future.

SENSATIONAL FROM SAMOA.

REPORTED SINKING OF THE NIPSIC BY THE GERMAN CORVETTE OLGA.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Secretary Blaine this evening, in answer to an inquiry, said that the report of a conflict between German and United States war vessels at Samoa was, in his opinion, unworthy of the least credence. He regarded it as a mere stock jobbing rumor, having no fo

by the navies of the world was only a spur to further effort. As early as 1836 Ericsson had conceived an idea that was put into practical shape in 1854, when he presented to Emperor Napoleon III. plans of a partially-submerged armored vessel, with guns on a revolving shot-proof cupola placed centrally on the deck. This was really the germ, so to speak, of the Monitor, whose construction and successful application must eternally connect the name of Ericsson with that of the United States, and must give him a lasting place in the affection and gratitude of the Nation.

The story of the Monitor and the Merrimac is old, but that of the building of the former, "a cheese box on a raft," is not so familiar. When Ericsson's plan of this strange craft was submitted to the authorities at Washington it was refused as being impracticable, and it was only after the intervention of Mr. G. S. Bushnell of New-Haven, Conn., and other influential citizens, as well as the appearance in person of Ericsson before the authorities, that an order could be obtained for the construction of the Monitor. But when the order was once obtained the work was pushed forward so rapidly that the ship was launched complete in 100 days from the laying of the keel plate. And just in time, too, for the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac had destroyed the Cumberland and Congress, and practically had the rest of the Government's wooden fleet at her mercy. Had it not been for the Monitor the whole course of the war might have been changed. But after the victory at Hampton Roads a fleet of monitors was quickly built, and the Confederate Navy was destroyed. Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Turkey adopted the Ericsson turret system, and when the Miantonomoh crossed the ocean even the British construction yielded, and that nation carried out the principle on a far larger scale.

In 1869 Ericsson constructed for the Spanish Government a fleet of 30 steam gunboats, and in 1881 he devised his latest war vessel, the Destroyer. This was intended for defensive war and to destroy the tremendous naval structures in a Monitor system had caused to be built up. This vessel is of iron, 130 feet long. It carries a submarine 16-inch gun 30 feet long, which discharges a projectile weighing 1,500 pounds and containing 300 pounds of gun cotton against an iron-clad's hull beneath the customary water-line armor belt, with such effect that water-tight compartments will be of no avail.

Ericsson's later years have been devoted to the development of his "sun-motor," which was erected in 1883, and which develops a steady power obtained from the supply of mechanical energy stored up in the sun. It is the result of experiments conducted for a quarter of a century, and was designed by the inventor as a contribution to applied science. Another instrument invented by Capt. Ericsson is the pyr-heliometer, designed to show the density of the sun's rays. He also investigated the surface and temperature of the moon, and demonstrated that the "ring mountains" cannot be composed of volcanic matter, but are inert glaciers, made permanent as granite by perpetual, intense cold. One of his conclusions was that the water on the moon bears the same proportion to its mass as the water of our oceans to the terrestrial mass.

The variety of Capt. Ericsson's work is only less remarkable than its intrinsic importance, and proves the wonderful intellect and marvelous application of the man. In 1851, at the London World's Fair, he exhibited an instrument for measuring distances at sea—a hydrostatic gauge for finkis under pressure, a gauge for the volume of water passing through pipes, the alarm barometer, a pyrometer, a measure for fluids by the velocity with which they pass through a determined aperture, and a sea-lead for use without rounding the vessel to the wind. Among his scientific investigations are remarkable computations of the influences tending to retard the earth's rotary motion, including the weight of material taken from below the earth's crust and piled near it by human agency.

In 1876 Capt. Ericsson published a volume of 600 quarto pages descriptive of his inventions. In his introduction to this volume he says: "The Commissioners of the Centennial Exhibition having invited me to contribute to the results of my labors connected with mechanics and physics, a gap in their record of material progress exceeding one-third of a century has been occasioned. I have therefore deemed it proper to publish a statement of my principal labors during this third of a century, the achievements of which the promoters of the Centennial Exhibition have called upon the civilized world to recognize."

Besides all this he contributed numerous papers on scientific, naval, and mechanical subjects to various journals in America and Europe.

Many honors were bestowed upon him. Among his titles were honorary Doctor of Philosophy of the Royal University of Lund, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Stockholm; member of the Royal Academy of Military Sciences, Sweden; honorary member of the Royal Scientific Society of Upsala; Knight Commander, with the Grand Cross, of the Order of Nordstjernan; Knight Commander of Danneborg, First Class; Knight Commander of Isabel la Catolica; Knight Commander of Charles Olaf, and Knight Commander of the Order of Vasa. He was also a member of various scientific institutions in Europe and America, and in 1862 had the degree of LL. D. conferred upon him by the Wesleyan University. He was likewise the recipient of the grand cross of naval merit from King Alfonso of Spain and a gold medal from the Emperor of Austria.

Ericsson never returned to his native land after leaving it for England, but in 1867 a great granite monument, quarried by the unpaid labor of the inhabitants, of whom had worked for his father, was set up with gala festivities in front of his mansion and inscribed with the words: "John Ericsson was born here in 1803."

It has been arranged that Capt. Ericsson's funeral services will be held in Trinity Church on Monday next at noon. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix will officiate.

It is a fact of peculiar interest that Capt. Ericsson's death should have occurred almost on the twenty-seventh anniversary of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, which occurred March 9, 1862.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 8—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, light snow, cooler, northwesterly winds.*

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Eastern Florida, and Western Florida, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, snow, followed in the interior by fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1888.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	22°	38°	3:30 P. M.	34°	40°
6 A. M.	22°	38°	6 P. M.	28°	35°
9 A. M.	25°	35°	9 P. M.	25°	32°
12 M.	31°	31°	Midnight.	29°	30°

Average temperature yesterday.....35½°
Average temperature for same date last year..36°

THEIR NINE SELECTED.

The Board of Directors of the "Mets" held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 149 Broadway. The team for the season was put down as follows: Lynch, pitcher; Holbert, Collins, Reipelshager, and Hayes, catchers; Jones, first base; Crane, second base; Becannon, third base; Troy, short stop; Kennedy, left field: Roseman, centre field; Nelson, right field. All the members signed a mutual contract very much after the style of those of the regular association. The constitution and by-laws reported by the committee were adopted. An offer from two capitalists, who are willing to put $5,000 cash in the club and take an equal interest with each player, was considered. It was decided to meet the negotiators next Monday night. This proposition, if accepted, places the club on a safe financial footing to start with. It will open the season on the Weehawken grounds, with a picked nine of professionals, on Sunday, March 24. Manager Mutrie has agreed to give the club three dates early in April.

TO BUY LONG BEACH.

An attempt is being made to purchase Long Beach. The Long Beach Cottage Company will submit to the town of Hempstead a proposition offering to pay $30,000 for it. The beach belongs to the town. In 1880 it was leased by the town to Col. Thomas R. Sharp, then Receiver of the Long Island Railroad Company. The lease was for 99 years at an annual rental of $1,000. When Austin Corbin took the helm of the Long Island Railroad the beach passed into the control of a syndicate. The big hotel and the many cottages were also controlled by the syndicate. The question of selling the property will be submitted to vote in Hempstead next month.

IN MEMORY OF BEECHER.

Memorial services in commemoration of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher were held last night in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, it being the second anniversary of his death. The services were held in the large lecture room in the rear of the church, and consisted of addresses delivered by his successor, Dr. Lyman Abbott; Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, Prof. R. W. Raymond, and others. There was no set programme followed, but members of the congregation arose and spoke without previous preparation. Old reminiscences of their beloved Pastor were related, and the songs so much loved by him were sung. The hall was crowded.

BADLY BITTEN BY A DOG.

Frank Fella, a saloon keeper at 1,357 Avenue A, was attacked yesterday by a big Newfoundland dog and badly bitten. He drove the animal off and then attacked Charles Markosky, an watchmaker, of 176 East Third-street, whom he enraged with scolding the dog upon him. Markosky had him arrested, but then it was found he was so badly bitten that he was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

AINSWORTH IN A RAGE

HE DOES NOT ENJOY HIS POSITION AS A WITNESS.

SUPERINTENDENT ANDREWS MAKES DAMAGING ADMISSIONS AND IS WILLING TO BEAR EVERYBODY'S LOAD.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Fish investigating committee is proceeding slowly in its work, but none the less surely. The counsel to the committee, Messrs. Clarence Seward and John M. Bowers, are winning encomiums for their masterly handling of the case. To-day the counsel explored the political aspect of the job, and through that shining light, D. E. Ainsworth of Sandy Creek, Oswego County, better known as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, or, as it is called here, the "con ceiling" committee, and through John I. Platt, Poughkeepsie Bridge Platt, so-called, who drew the ceiling job bill.

Ainsworth brought before the committee all the manners and tricks of a backwoods lawyer. He took advantage of the courtesy which the committee afforded him by making stump speeches as answers to questions propounded by Mr. Bowers. In the speeches he attempted to vindicate the discreditable position he maintained in conducting the recent investigation before his committee. He assailed Chairman Fish and Mr. Aspinall for the part they then took, denounced the Ceiling Committee for its negligence, and charged the counsel to the Fish committee with attempting to "put him in a hole." Nothing could have been more generous than the latitude afforded the witness by Chairman Fish, particularly when the ungentlemanly treatment of Mr. Fish by Mr. Ainsworth, when Ainsworth was running his alleged investigation, is borne in mind. Ainsworth's conduct finally became so unbearable that Senator Creamer exclaimed, "I object to these stump speeches, and the Chair should compel the witness to answer questions. He has kept us here altogether too long, and we have permitted him to waste too much of our time."

This rebuke did not deter Ainsworth. His venom toward Chairman Fish overflowed at intervals, but Mr. Fish with great dignity ignored its altogether.

In the afternoon the committee took hold of Superintendent Andrews, and some of his admissions were truly amazing. He contradicted himself repeatedly, contradicted the testimony he gave before the Ainsworth committee, and before this committee on Tuesday. He finally declared that he had contributed $500 to the Democratic campaign fund and had received contributions from the men in his own office, which he had lumped together in a thousand-dollar draft that he had forwarded to the Democratic State Committee. This is in violation of the civil service law Mr. Andrews will be called upon, if Gov. Hill performs his duty, to ask him to resign, and the other Trustees of the Capitol will have to stand by the Governor.

A dramatic episode closed the day's proceedings. After Mr. Bowers, in the most eloquent manner, tried to point out to Mr. Andrews that he had been more than stunned with sinning, and urged him, as a state officer whose reputation never up to this time had been tarnished, to tell all he knew of the case, the only answer he met with was: "I alone am responsible."

Senator Creamer proceeded. He denounced the witness, and asserted with vehemence that in any other county of the State he and Smith would have been dragged to jail. Judge Countryman arose and excitedly declared: "In the name of all fairness I protest against this treatment of the witness. Order this committee." Rust and Creamer called upon the Chairman to preserve order.

"This witness has been treated to every courtesy," said Mr. Fish, not he has broken faith with us. He promised on Tuesday to leave his wife here, and he has not done so."

"I shall advise him to decline answering any further questions," repeated Judge Countryman.

"No outsider who is here out of courtesy has any right to advise any witness before this committee," said Mr. Fish.

"You will have to maintain order, Judge Countryman," said Mr. Fish, "or I shall order the room to be cleared."

"I know my rights," persisted the Judge, "and there are witnesses enough here to see that justice is done."

"I submit," exclaimed Mr. Creamer, "we are not here to be lectured."

"Judge Countryman, you must take your seat, or I shall be compelled to have the Sergeant-at-Arms eject you from the room," said the Chairman. Order was restored.

Ainsworth made a sorry exhibition of himself. The committee's session to-day lasted from 10:30 this morning to 10 to-night, with the exception of an hour and a quarter recess. The committee will not sit to-morrow. The next meeting will be held on Monday afternoon. Every one now concedes that the purpose for which the committee was appointed will be thwarted if its time expires on March 14, and the House will be asked to extend its time.

Mr. Bowers cross-examined Mr. Ainsworth for nearly four hours, and before he finished got a pretty complete history of the witness's connection with the matter.

Mr. Ainsworth rehearsed the progress of the ceiling scare, according to his best recollection, and the various discussions which he had heard regarding it. He testified that the first resolution calling for a committee of experts to examine the condition of things was introduced by him. He did not remember anything concerning the introduction of the Youngman bill, as he was more excited over the condition of the ceiling than anybody else. He used to take an opera glass and look at the big stone with a crack in it, which was directly over his head, and tremblingly say that something must be done at once to remedy the evil. Mr. Ainsworth says that Platt drafted the bill, which, as Chairman of the committee, he introduced.

The witness seemed a trifle fearful that his memory would play him false, and asked that certain dates, and indeed everything which was a matter of record, be taken from the Assembly Journal. "The papers will quote me to-morrow," he said, "as making statements directly contradictory to the record, and I want it understood that I am not confident of the accuracy of my recollection in this matter." Mr. Bowers said that he was not afraid that Mr. Ainsworth would be misrepresented; he was anxious to obtain his recollection of the whole affair and not so much an accurate record. What was meant, Mr. Bowers inquired, by the politics in the ceiling job? Politics as to whether it would be wise, Mr. Ainsworth said, for the Republican Legislature, on the eve of a Presidential election, to put a work of such magnitude into the hands of a Democratic State officer without the association with him of Republicans upon the commission. That was discussed. Why was that discussed?

"Because," said the witness, "it was scrutinized by most Republicans who were leaders in the Assembly last year, I think, in reference to the appropriations."

"For example, what leaders do you refer to?"

"Well, I think that Mr. Husted, Mr. Hadley, Mr. Hamilton."

"Do you remember anything else?"

"Well, I know it was a matter of very general discussion."

"I have asked you to give me the names of the leaders."

"I was about to say it was a matter of general discussion, and I don't think I could particularize the names of the members that did it, but it was the general feeling among the Republicans of the Legislature that we should be chary in the making of appropriations of that kind."

"Will you state again your definition of the politics that was in the bill?"

"That is what politics in the bill was that it was not considered wise or expedient on the eve of a Presidential election to make large appropriations to be expended by Democratic officials without scrutinizing them with care, making them as small as we could, putting them wherever we could in the hands of some Republicans to be associated with them. That feeling prevailed throughout the House. It was the subject of discussion in the newspapers. We were urged by them to do it. I felt, for one, I ought to follow their advice. I did it."

"On what theory did that feeling exist; what led to it? What brought it about?"

"I don't remember. My experience in politics has taught me that if a hundred men were to be employed, in the process, they quite likely would take an active interest in the success of their party. If 50 were Republicans and 50 Democrats I feel that one would offset the other, and that as a party we would not be endangered by it."

"Do you consider that it is right to be governed in the passage of resolutions or bills in the Assembly by such feelings?" "I do; yes, Sir."

"You are elected to the Assembly, as you understand, to serve the interests of the people of the State?" "Yes, Sir."

"And if appropriations are necessary for the protection of the property of the State, it is wise and proper that bills and measures should be passed which will make such repairs as the appropriations call for; is that so?" "That is so."

"And yet, in making those appropriations, you consider it a part of your duty to see that the employes, the laborers, who do the work, shall not be all of one political party?" "I felt that it was my duty to do that, yes, Sir."

"You felt that it was your duty to do that as a member of the Assembly?" "Yes, Sir."

"Would there have been any difficulty in doing that if this work had been placed under the management of Commissioner Ferry?"

"I do not know that there would. I was led to think that there would, by criticism that had arisen in public print and private discussion over the men who had been associated with Commissioner Perry in work which he had done before. If you will permit me I will say further I had very little respect for Mr. Perry's political methods at that time. I have a better respect for them now. I have gone to him and told him that I thought I did him an injustice in a speech which I made in reference to his work in 1886, the first year I was here. I think perhaps I misjudged him. I entertained that feeling most thoroughly, however."

"Well, what you are ultimately looking to, as a legislator, and what you were ultimately looking to when you sat in the Appropriations Committee in 1888, is the benefit of the people at large or the people of the two political parties?" "I was not very desirous to benefit the Democratic Party. I was looking for the benefit of the people at large."

"Only?" "Yes, only."

"Do you think that such a construction can be fairly placed on the evidence you have thus far given upon that subject?" "I think so."

"Now, I fully understand that you were solely looking to the interest of the people of the State at large in the discussion of the politics in this bill?" "I think so; yes, Sir. I think it was directly in the interests of the people that the money should not be directly under the control of either party, and I think, too, that the interests of my party ran along the lines with the interests of the people of the State."

"Then you considered both the interests of the people of the State and the interests of the political party that you represent? Is that so?" "Well, I did; yes, Sir."

"Well, is it your view that the interests of your political party are best connected with the interests of the State—is that it?" "I think they are."

"You perceive, I assume, that you would not legislate solely in the interests of a political party, but that all your legislation is dictated by an interest for the entire people? You perceive that?" "I certainly perceive that. What do you seek to get me to say to that?"

"You stated to me to-day that the politics in that bill was discussed?" "I think so."

"What you considered solely the best interests of the people of the State? That is what I am trying to indicate, and I think your answers indicated to-day that you looked to the interests of the—" "I do not desire to discuss this matter, but that is a matter that has entered into appropriations. Take Water Commissioners and School Commissioners. There is a desire there that they should have a non-partisan board. Experience has taught better for the fund to be disbursed by that board, that it should be non-partisan. That view I have in reference to this appropriation."

"No other view?" "No other view!"

"You are unable, then, to totally eliminate from the consideration of this bill the question of the effect that it might have upon one or the other of the political parties? Is that true?" "I do not desire to eliminate anything further than to say that I believe, when money was honestly expended, it was better for the people when it was honestly expended; I had no fear for my party."

"Your desire, then, was to have this appropriation expended in such a manner as to be solely beneficial to the people of the State, and to accomplish that you did not consider it advisable at that time to place the work in the charge of Commissioner Ferry?" "If your question implies distrust of Commissioner Ferry personally I dislike to say yes. I feel that if Commissioner Ferry were to have that work, or anybody else, unassisted by any Republicans upon the commission, it would be disastrous to us."

"What do you mean by that? To whom does the word 'us' refer?" "It refers to the people and to my party, because I feel that if they disappointed the people, as Mr. Andrews's report would not only injure the people but would be done with a desire to injure our party, and our interests are coextensive."

"Taking that as your final definition of politics in the bill now here, the interests of the people and the interests of your political party, am I to understand that those matters were a subject of discussion in your committee?" "Yes, Sir."

The witness declared that the Democratic members of his committee seemed to take but a lukewarm interest in the ceiling bill. The committee agreed with him that the commission should be non-partisan. The first time that he ever talked with Andrews on the subject was when the Superintendent appeared before the committee with his perspective and estimates for the ceiling. He thought it was then that he noticed strange that a man in Andrews's position should be selected to undertake such a work. He swore that he thought the Ceiling Committee would be guilty of gross negligence, but that he had discovered no evidence during the progress of the investigation which would warrant the belief that Andrews managed the affair so that Smith should be given the contract.

"I believe most profoundly," he continued, "that the contract was honestly let, but that changes were afterward made which were not conducive to the best interests of the State, and perhaps Andrews's consent to these changes may be attributable to his intimacy with Smith." Witness then traced the happenings to his bill after it left the committee. It was passed in the House with the Senate, where the appropriation was reduced to $279,000. He thought that there was less danger in having the work done by contract than by day labor, as it probably would have been done had Perry been put in charge.

The witness lost his temper and launched forth in a high-flown speech derogatory to the members of the Assembly, who, he claimed, had attempted to usurp his powers as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee during the recent investigation. He believed that Mr. Fish had decided to be the leader in the occasion and to hamper him (Ainsworth) in his work of investigation. Mr. Fish treated the vituperative remarks of the witness with contempt, and, with great magnanimity, allowed him to have his little say, although several members of the committee objected to his questions. He tried to prove to the satisfaction of counsel and the committee that his method of carrying on his investigation was all that it should have been. He thought that the only wrong which the State had suffered was in the unseemly comments on the part of Andrews, to changes in the specifications which should not have been made.

Mr. Creamer took the witness in hand, but failed to extract any information of particular consequence. Ainsworth said that he believed the bids of Smith, the Hilton Bridge Company, Harbes Brothers, and Crawford & Valentine were honest, while Sullivan's was open to the strongest suspicions. He thought that all the points asked for by the Legislature were covered by the report of the Appropriations Committee.

Assemblyman Youngman was called to identify the original bill which was introduced by him early last year in the rebuilding of the ceiling. This bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and was never again heard of. Senator

BLUE-BLOODED HORSES

THAT MAY DEVELOP INTO TROTTERS.

CLOSE OF THE GREATEST SALE OF TROTTING AND PACING COLTS EVER HELD IN AMERICA.

The sale of California trotting and pacing bred stock at the American Institute Building was concluded yesterday, a total of 59 animals being disposed of during the day for a total of $74,375. As on Thursday the 52 head sold brought $124,700, the grand total for the sale is $199,075 for the 111 animals, making the grand average $1,773 47, something which has never before been equaled in the history of trotting horse breeding.

The average of Mr. L. J. Rose's lot, sold on Thursday, was $2,555 70. The averages yesterday were: For H. M. Johnston's lot, 10 in number, $710; for the Count Valesuin's lot of 14, $1,928 57, and for Mr. Corbitt's lot of 35, $1,415 71. In the latter case Mr. Corbitt's lot unquestionably suffered as to the average by being offered at the tail end of a sale where the prices paid ate great holes in bank accounts.

The sale took on something of the nature of a social reunion, and about the same faces were seen in the building yesterday as on Thursday. The owners of these horses talked horse to their hearts' content, and the merits and demerits of various sires and dams got the liveliest kind of discussion at the hands of the advocates of the different strains of speed-producing blood. As to one thing, however, all breeders were well agreed, and that was that there is no place in the country where horses can be sold to so good advantage as in New-York City.

Bidding yesterday was livelier than on Thursday though in lesser amounts, for the top price was $6,100, paid by C. J. Hamlin, the grape-sugar millionaire of Buffalo, who paid that amount for a yearling colt by Guy Wilkes, out of Sable Hayward, she out of Sable, the dam of the famous Sable Wilkes. The youngster goes to the Village Farm near Buffalo, where, when he is old enough, he will join Mambrino King and Chimes as one of the leading sires. Mr. Hamlin expects, however, to make a fast racer out of the youngster, whose breeding is such as to warrant the belief that he will be able to trot in 2:20 or better before he enters upon stud duties.

The prize of the sale, however, seemed to be one of the last fillies sold, a 2-year-old daughter of Guy Wilkes, out of Huntress. The crowd was well thinned out when this handsome black filly, pure-gaited and clean-limbed, was offered, and so she started at $600, and it was only by the most persistent work that Mr. Kellogg managed to get $1,525 for her, the purchaser being "Lucky Andy" Welch of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Kellogg knocked her down to Mr. Welch just as Mr. J. H. Shults, the millionaire baker of Brooklyn, started his hand to bid against Hartford's "Pittsburg Phil" for the prize. He got there just too late, and regretted having allowed such a prize to escape the paddocks or the Parkville Stock Farm. Her breeding will make her a prize as a brood mare, but Lady Welch is developing into a trotter before she becomes a producer of trotters.

Robert Bonner made his only purchase at the sale yesterday, securing a 2-year-old filly called Catharine after a lively tussle in the bidding with Mr. Hamlin, Dr. Fowler, and W. H. Wilson. The filly was one of the Nutwalnin lot, her sire being the pacing stallion Sidney, with a record of 2:19¾, and her dam a daughter of Eugene Casserly, her third dam a thoroughbred. Speed and courage are so well combined in her blood lines that Mr. Bonner has unquestionably a prize either for track work or the breeding paddock.

Following is a list of the horses sold, their breeding, the purchasers' names, and the prices paid:

PROPERTY OF H. M. JOHNSTON.

Gray filly, 3 years, by A. W. Richmond; Clothilde's First, by Crichton; J. H. Shults, Brooklyn	$700
Trebizonde, br. c., 2 years, by Stamboul-Elwood; by A. W. Richmond; J. C. Warre, Wareham, Mass.	2,150
Sid, b. c., 3 years, by Judge Salisbury-Elwood, by A. W. Richmond; D. S. Fields, Easton, Penn.	1,200
Compadre, ch. c., 3 years, by Judge Salisbury-Comadre, by A. W. Richmond; F. G. Bartlett, Fort Plains, N. Y.	275
Nopal, rn. c., 3 years, by Judge Salisbury-Lu, by A. W. Richmond; C. R. Hedden, New-York	400
Black colt, 2 years, by Monroe Chief-Deadenona, by A. W. Richmond; J. E. Cooper, Philadelphia	480
Bay colt, 2 years, by Monroe Chief-Elsie, by A. W. Richmond; J. C. McCoy, Philadelphia	425
Brewish, blk. c., 4 years, by Dashwood-Namouna, by A. W. Richmond; E. T. Doolittle	345
Hemet, (thoroughbred) b. c., 2 years, by Grinstead-Gentilella, by Rutherford; Castle Stable, New-York	625
Manola, (thoroughbred) ch. f., 2 years, by Hock Hocking-Monica, by Grinstead; L. J. Rose, Los Angeles, Cal.	500
Total for 10 head	$7,100

PROPERTY OF G. VALENSIN.

Brown filly, 2 years, by Antevolo-Lady Budd, said to be by California Belmont; John Sharpe, New-York	$720
Midnight, blk. c., 3 years, by Sidney-Guadalupe, by Crichton; Thomas Conlon, Boston	880
Highland Lass, br. f., 3 years, by Sidney-Young Highland Mary, by Arthurton; Fred Bowen, Flushing, Long Island	1,325
Daly, b. c., 3 years, by Sidney-Grey Dale, by Hellebore; American Boy, Jr.; Frank Gerdick, New-York	1,025
Catharine, b. f., 2 years, by Sidney-Miss Casserly, by Eugene Casserly; Robert Bonner, New-York	3,000
Mariana, b. f., 2 years, by Sidney-Mary, by Buccaneer; J. H. Shults	3,900
Junetta, ch. f., 2 years, by St. Nicholas-Juno, by Buccaneer; M. Patterson, Almont, Ontario	725
Tho. ch. c., 2 years, by Sidney-Towhead, by Echo; C. S. Hedden	1,700
Sister O., ch. f., yearling, by Sidney-Miss Casserly, by Eugene Casserly; W. H. Lines, Rochester	1,125
Lynny, br. c., yearling, by Sidney-Lynn, by Lynwood; A. Johnson, Brockton, Mass	450
Fanny L., ch. f., yearling, by Sidney-Highland Mary, by Arthurton; J. H. Shults	1,050
Estella, ch. f., yearling, by Sidney-Guadalupe, by Crichton; W. R. Willcatt, Roslyn, Long Island	750
Judge G., ch. c., yearling, by Sidney, out of a mare by Lynwood; W. Bowen, Flushing, Long Island	850
Sidnida, ch. f., yearling, by Sidney-Ida Walker, by Curtis's Hambletonian; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	3,100
Total for 14 head	$17,820

PROPERTY OF WILLIAM CORBITT.

Alicia Wilkes, b. f., 3 years, by Guy Wilkes-Alice Clay, by Almont, Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Penn.	$1,600
Black filly, 2 years, by Guy Wilkes-Alice Clay, by Almont; A. J. Rose	1,100
Woodford Wilkes, b. c., 4 years, by Guy Wilkes-Woodford Queen, by Almont; A. J. Welch, Hartford, Conn.	1,560
Princess Wilkes, blk. f., 2 years, by Guy Wilkes-Woodford Queen, by Almont; J. H. Shults	3,100
Bay colt, 9 months, by Guy Wilkes-Alicia, by Hiedioneer; C. M. Tenney, New-York	2,800
Bay filly, yearling, by Guy Wilkes-Anteeo Viva, by Anteeo; A. J. Wiggins, Boston	1,100
Bay colt, yearling, by Guy Wilkes-Adriana Wilkes, by Sultan; Vincent Cromwell, Lexington, Ky.	2,100
Brown colt, yearling, by Guy Wilkes-Melrose, by Sultan; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	1,850
Bay filly, 2 years, by Guy Wilkes-Rosalee, by Sultan; C. J. Hamlin, Buffalo	1,650
Bay colt, yearling, by Guy Wilkes-Rosalee, by Sultan; M. Patterson, Almont, Ontario	1,325
Black colt, yearling, by Guy Wilkes-Sable Hayward, by Pascora Hayward; C. J. Hamlin	5,100
Chestnut filly, yearling, by Sire Wilkes-Rosebud, by Del Sur; W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky.	1,210
Chestnut colt, 2 years, by Guy Wilkes-Rosalind, by Del Sur; Brown & Newton, New-York	1,925
Nanon, blk. f., 3 years, by Guy Wilkes-Lady Delmas, by Del Sur; Dr. T. J. Yarrow, Philadelphia	1,275
Delmas Wilkes, ch. f., 2 years, by Guy Wilkes-Lady Delmas, by Del Sur; G. H. Hicks, Boston	3,400
Bay colt, 2 years, by Guy Wilkes-Kate Arthurton, by Arthurton; W. R. Willetts, Roslyn, Long Island	875
Derby, b. c., 5 years, by Guy Wilkes-Norma, by Arthurton; Samuel McMillan, New-York	1,100
Silver Spray, ch. f., 2 years, by Guy Wilkes-Blanche, by Arthurton; G. D. Otis, Reading, Mass.	1,800
Vera Wilkes, b. f., 5 years, by Guy Wilkes-Huntress, by Arthurton; F. C. Fowler, Woodus, Conn.	1,000
Reta Wilkes, ch. f., 4 years, by Guy Wilkes-Huntress, by Arthurton; F. C. Fowler	1,750
Bay colt, yearling, by Guy Wilkes-Verona, by Arthurton; J. H. Osterhout, Troy, N. Y.	1,250
Verona Wilkes, b. f., 3 years, by Guy Wilkes-Glen Riley, by Arthurton; A. S. Kniffin, Trenton, N. J.	1,100
Ainslie, b. c., 2 years, by Guy Wilkes-Mamie Kohl, by Steinway; J. J. Bowen, Boston	2,150
Brown filly, yearling, by Guy Wilkes-Mamie Kohl, by Steinway; D. B. Harrington, Poughkeepsie	1,000
Drew Wilkes, b. c., 5 years, by Guy Wilkes-Molly Drew, by Winthrop; Charles Bassini, Newark, N. J.	2,175
Grand Vent, ch. c., 3 years, by Le Grande, by Vantuyess, by Arthurton; T. J. Green, Philadelphia	610
Bay filly, 2 years, by Le Grande-Kyra, by Arthurton; A. W. Yarrow, Allaway, N. J.	710
Bay filly, 2 years, by Le Grande-Minnie Allen, by Arthurton; J. W. Buckhardt, Lititz, Penn.	400
Brown filly, 2 years, by Le Grande-Hannah Price, by Arthurton; C. Frasier, New-York	460
Lancelot, br. c., 3 years, by Governor Sprague-Lotta, by Edmont; C. Frasier	520
Bay colt, 9 months, by Lancelot-Blanche, by Arthurton; J. E. Disbrow, New-York	700
Igo Wilkes, yearling, by Guy Wilkes-Bay View Maid, by General Benton; J. W. Page, White River Junction, Vt.	850
Black filly, 2 years, by Guy Wilkes-Huntress, by Arthurton; A. J. Welch, Hartford, Conn.	1,525
Bay colt, yearling, by Le Grande-Napa Maid, by Irvington; R. A. Gove, Albany	160
Chestnut colt, yearling, by Guy Wilkes-Mollie Drew, by Winthrop; J. L. Gardiner, Gardiner's Island, N. Y.	825
Total for 35 head	$49,655

THE MISPAR CREW.

HAVANA, March 8.—The steamer Manuela, from Nuevitas, which arrived here to-day, brought the Captain and 11 sailors of the British bark Mispar, which was lost at Cays Cruz. The shipwrecked crew will sail for New-York to-morrow.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

HOW THE JUDGES OF THE TWO COURTS OF APPEALS LOOK ON THE BENCH.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Second Division of the Court of Appeals, created under the amendment to the Constitution of last Fall to help the Court of Appeals proper to dispose of its calendar, finished the first week of its existence today. The decisions of both branches will be of equal force, but notwithstanding there are indications that some litigants, defeated in the Second Division, will appeal to the mother court thereafrom.

The two courts are widely different in personnel. The members of both wear silk gowns. The old court sits on easy chairs behind a carved oak bench; the new court on rather uneasy chairs, behind a painted pine bench. The latter's members appeared rather stiff during their first sitting, but this will no doubt wear off from continued service. Both courts hand down decisions on Tuesdays, all of which go through the regular clerk's office. The new court will listen to no ex parte motions or appeals from orders, but confine itself entirely to appeals from judgments. Its room is directly beneath the Assembly Chamber, having a massive carved oak ceiling and carved wainscoting of stone and oak.

Judge Folletsis Chief-Judge of the new court. On his right sits Judge Potter, and on his left Judge Bradley. Judge Parker is on the extreme right, with Judge Vann next to him. On the left of Judge Bradley is Judge Haight, and on the end Judge Brown. Judge Folletthas gray hair and beard and mustache, and wears eyeglasses. Judge Potter wears chin whiskers and gray hair, which is not very dark. His face is the ruddiest on the bench. Judge Bradley, who resembles Judge Ruger slightly, also has whiskers, which are gray, but no mustache. He wears spectacles. Those are the only two of the new Judges who do not wear mustaches. Judge Vann has bushy black hair, brown mustache, and seowls somewhat over his eyeglasses. Judge Haight is the tallest man on the bench while sitting. His black hair is slick and his mustache nicely trimmed. His lien standing collar adds to his other ministerial appearance. Judge Parker sits erect and has piercing eyes. He wears a heavy bright red mustache, and his brown hair is carefully brushed. Judge Brown has brown hair, fashionably cut and parted well up on the top of his head. He is the youngest looking of the seven. His mustache is light and he wears a standing collar.

The old court continues on in the even tenor of its apparently tiresome existence. Chief-Judge Ruger occupies the central position. His deep cabrown is shaded beneath sharp eyes that denote determination. His forehead is square, with a wealth of dark hair above. He wears no mustache but a gray beard. On the bench he does not wear glasses. Judge Andrews on his right has a mild, open face set off with gray hair and square side whiskers. His eyes are very expressive. On the left of the Chief-Judge is Judge Earl, who is quite bald. He wears gray whiskers, but no mustache. Judge Danforth is next to Judge Andrews. His cleanly-shaven face gives him a serious look, but the merry twinkle of his eye dispels any impression that might prevail in this respect. He is often said to resemble the late S. J. Tilden. His black half sets off a very characteristic face. Judge Finch, one of the brightest of the lot, sits next to Judge Earl. He wears a full gray beard, and has hair enough to part. Judge Peckham brings up the extreme right. His pebble glasses glisten, and add to the serious look of his face. He resembles his illustrious father, who perished in the Atlantic. His hair is slick and snowy white. His mustache is dark. Judge Gray, who also wears glasses, fastened with a gold chain, also has a mustache, and he and Judge Peckham are the only two who wear them. But Judge Gray has black side whiskers as well, which give him the look of a clergyman. His seat is on the extreme left.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

The Clifton track was in fair shape yesterday and some good racing was witnessed. Thirty-six Bookmakers started business, but on the fourth event one of them came to grief, and investors on the winner of the race were the sufferers. The firm did business under the name of "The Boston Book," and laid heavily against Osceola. When the latter won they were unable to meet their obligations. Holders of winning tickets made with the firm hold their tickets still, with the hope that "The Boston Book" will satisfy outstanding claims next race day. The five events resulted as follws:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Top Sawyer first, Satisfaction second. Time—1:54¾.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. John Arkins first, Singleton second. Time—1:34½.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Carnegie first, Chancellor second. Time—1:43½.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Osceola first, Belmont second. Time—1:31¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Howerson first, Masie second. Time—2:03.

The entries for to-day at Guttenberg are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Ballot, 114 pounds; Suitor, 111; Jim Brady, 108; Little McKay, 107; Major, 105; King B., 99; Frankie B., 99.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Sam Brown, 119 pounds; Velvet, 116; Harry Rose, 116; Diary Brunette, 114; Mattie Thomas, 114; Woodstock, 112; Bradburn, 106; Duke of Cherwell, 106; Berlin, 106; Manhattan, 105; Songster, 105; Ten Rocks, 103; Seioma, 100; Lady Archer, 98.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Johnnie E., 116 pounds; Tom Kearns, 116; Beacon, 113; Voucher, 108; Fountain, 106; Can't Tell, 103; Pirate, 103; Billie O., (formerly John Shaw) 103; Gold Fish, 98; Melwood, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Havana, 131 pounds; Vaulter, 127; Harry Brown, 124; Socks, 124; Pat Divver, 124; Bay Ridge, 124; Alcazar, 124; Black Prince, 124; Tunis, 124; Measter, 124.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Count Luna, 110 pounds; Easterbok, 103; Volatile, 102; Lord Beaconsfield, 102; Landseer, 102; Harrodsburg, 100; Ben Thompson, 100; Nita, 100; Electricity, 100; Bass Viol, 98; Rio Grande, 97; Breton, 95; Weaver, 95.

FUNERAL OF SIDNEY BARTLETT.

BOSTON, March 8.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Sidney Bartlett, conducted by the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., were held in Kings Chapel at noon to-day. The public services were very simple, consisting only of the Kings Chapel burial service. Among those present were Gov. Ames, Oliver Wendell Holmes, President Eliot of Harvard University, the Hon. E. H. Hoar, Robert C. Winthrop, ex-Mayor Cobb, the Hon. Lincoln L. Brigham, Chief-Justice of the Superior Court, and the Associate Judges; C. R. Codman, the Hon. Edward Avery, Richard Olney, William Endicott, Jr., F. E. Peabody, the Hon. H. A. Hill, Henry Parkman, Samuel Hoar, the Hon. F. O. Prince, the Hon. William Gaston, the Hon. Charles Theodore Russell, William E. Parmenter of the Municipal Court, Col. Thomas Livermore, Gen. N. P. Banks, Roger Wolcott, the Hon. A. H. Rice, William V. Kellen, John W. Candler, the Hon. Charles L. Woodbury, and Frederick L. Ames.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, of which the deceased was general counsel, was represented by Charles Francis Adams, Charles Merriam, Benjamin Cheeney, and Abbott Lawrence. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, for which Mr. Bartlett was also counsel, was represented by members of its Board of Directors. The Young Men's Christian Association was represented by its President, William F. Baldwin.

The pall bearers were the Hon. Marcus Morton, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court; Associate Judges Field and Adams, Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Hon. William G. Russell, the Hon. John Lowell, ex-Judgeof the United States Circuit Court, and William I. Dexter. The interment was at Mount Auburn.

Previous to the funeral services the members of the Suffolk County Bar met to take action on the death of Mr. Bartlett. Every prominent lawyer of the city was present. A committee of resolutions was appointed, and the meeting adjourned until Thursday. All the offices of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Union Pacific Railroads were closed to-day out of respect to Mr. Bartlett's memory.

GEN. CAMERON IS HAPPY AT NINETY.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 8.—Gen. Simon Cameron celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of his birthday to-day at the old Cameron mansion on South Front-street. The members of the Legislature called in a body, and were followed by Gov. Beaver, the members of his Cabinet, the heads and clerks of the various State departments, the delegates to the State Council of the Catholic Knights of America, and hundreds of private citizens.

Gen. Cameron was in excellent spirits and received his callers very cordially.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—At a meeting to-day of the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Wool Merchants' Association the tariff on wool and woolen goods was discussed, and it was unanimously agreed to send a letter to Secretary of the Treasury Windom calling his early attention to the large and increasing importations of goods and wool under schedule K of the Tariff act of 1883 at such classifications as defeat the intentions of the act, and they respectfully ask for his rulings thereon.

LOGGERS ARE NOT DESPONDENT.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 8.—The general belief among the loggers is that the crop will, when the final figures are all in, show a shortage of 25 per cent. from the calculations made at the beginning of the season. This will not be detrimental to the lumber market. It will have a tendency to stiffen prices, which will not be unpleasant to those having stocks to sell.

BONDS PURCHASED.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon accepted the following bonds: Four and a half per cents, registered, $186,000, $10,000, $5,500, $10,600, $13,000; total, $140,500, at 108.

PASSED BY THE SENATE.

A STRICTLY PARTY VOTE ON THE WERTS LICENSE BILL.

TRENTON, N. J., March 8.—Despite the many predictions to the contrary, the Werts bill has been advanced as far as the Senate can put it. The session to-day was the first held in many years on a Friday, and was for the sole purpose of passing the measure. The bill provides that the minimum license fee shall be $190 in places of 3,000 population and under, $150 in places of from 3,000 to 10,600 population, and $250 in all places having over 10,000 people.

It also provides that townships may hold elections to fix the maximum fee, and that in places having Excise License Boards the fees shall be fixed by the boards. Two convictions of selling liquor illegally will prevent the person convicted from getting another license. The bill also repeals the high license county option law passed by the Republicans last Winter.

When the Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning Mr. Smith of Sussex said he was not prepared to vote for the bill, and moved to lay it over. This pleased the Republicans, but the party good was applied and Senator Smith did not press his motion. Eleven Democrats voted for the bill and ten Republicans against it.

Mr. Gardner of Atlantic, who is finishing his twelfth year in the Senate, made the argument for the minority and said that as the Democrats last year fought the Local Option bill because it was unconstitutional, and not because they did not like it, he could not understand why they objected to it now, after the courts, by saying it was constitutional, had removed their only objection.

Senator Baker said he voted last year for local option, and he only voted for a new law because he knew this measure was a better temperance one than last year's law.

Senator Edwards explained the object of the amendments made in his original bill. He said that as fast as the highlicense features were considered this measure and the present law are alike, but the "Baker clauses" made a much fairer measure. In cities and towns having an Excise Board the people can vote to have men on the boards who will give fee for fee suit the voters. If they do not do so, others can be elected who will. In cities all license fees go to the municipalities and he thought townships should have their fees. Therefore, when this bill provided that each township could have an election as to the issuing of licenses in townships, and gave to that township the exclusive right to the fee thus fixed, it went further toward enlarging the rights and helping the people than any law has ever yet done.

One of the strongest remonstrances against the bill, presented by Senator Carter, came from the New-Jersey Conference, now assembled in Salem, composed of every Methodist minister south of the Raritan River. The Conference unanimously protested against the Werts bill or any repeal of the present law. The measure will certainly occupy the House all next week.

LAWSUITS TO FOLLOW A BILL.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 8.—The discussion of the bill of W. J. Dey & Son, plumbers, against the Board of Education has stirred up the town. The bill is a big one and the board has refused to pay it because the charges are said to be outrageously high and because the committee in charge of the work did not order it done. In some cases the committee appointed to investigate reports the charges for material furnished leave margin for a profit of 500 or 600 per cent. Joseph S. Oram, the Chairman of the Building Committee, is father-in-law of the junior partner of the firm. The other members of the committee say that he never consulted them about the work, but ordered it done on his own responsibility.

"Has Oram ever asked you," was asked, "if given all plumbing work to Dey & Son since you became a member of the committee?"

"I do not remember," was the reply, "that any others have had any such work."

"Do you not favor Dey & Son?"

"Of course I do. Charles Dey is my son-in-law, and any man in my position would favor his relatives in giving out work."

Oram, however, insisted that he had consulted the other members. President Berdine of the Board of Education says that young Dey has openly boasted that he had a "pull" with Oram. The board has decided to resist all claims in the courts. Dey says he will sue.

DYING OF HIS INJURIES.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 8.—There is no hope whatever of the recovery of Hugh Herbert Hance, the storekeeper at Point Pleasant City, who had his skull fractured in a drunken brawl. He has lain in a stupor for several days and his physicians said to-day that Hance could not possibly live beyond to-morrow. The authorities of Ocean County have finally made a move in the case and officers are now looking for the man who it is charged assaulted Hance and fractured his skull with a bottle of beer. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of a man named Samuel Rodgers, but he cannot be found. The Coroner has sworn statements made by two of Hance's neighbors who heard him say that Rodgers was his assailant. Rodgers was seen in Manasquan, a village three miles north of Point Pleasant City, on Wednesday evening.

THE SURFACE RAILROAD SYNDICATE.

CHICAGO, March 8.—A morning paper gives currency to a rumor which was circulating in financial and other circles late yesterday afternoon, to the effect that the North Chicago Street Railroad Company had sold its property to a syndicate, the composition of which was not known. It is known that on the Stock Exchange there has recently been an increased inquiry for the securities of this company, and that they have advanced fivepoints within the last two days.

This is the corporation controlled by the Elkins-Widener syndicate of Philadelphia, and managed by C. T. Yerkes. The first two named are in Philadelphia and the last named is on a visit to California. The aboordinate official denies that it has no foundation in fact.

A BALL PLAYER ARRESTED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 8.—John Bradley, a well-known ball player of New-Brunswick and third baseman for the Rahway Athletic Club, was arrested this morning at New-Brunswick and brought to this city by Detective Gregory, on a capias issued by the Union County authorities. Bradley is charged with badly beating Frank Thorn, ticket agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Rahway, and Dunham Parker, the baggageman at the station. Both made charges against the ball player, who fled. The prisoner was brought before Judge McCormick of the Court of Common Pleas, who put him under $500 bail until to-morrow morning, when he will be taken before the Court of Special Sessions.

A FLAG FOR THE COURT HOUSE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 8.—The Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders have voted to erect a flagstaff on the lawn in fro n of the Elizabeth Court House and to purchase a flag at a cost of $250. The Union County Court House is, singularly enough, said to be the only one in New-Jersey which is without a flagpole, although the building is probably the oldest of any. Both pole and flag will be used for the first time on the occasion of President Harrison's visit to the city, and the old bell in the Court House will be rung continuously during his passage through the streets to the water front.

SUBSCRIBERS DISSATISFIED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 8.—There is much dissatisfaction among many of the merchants who subscribed to the stock of the new banking company recently formed at Elizabethport, and the trouble has got so far that the malcontents threaten to withdraw their subscriptions. It is all on account of a clause in one of the Directors will try to make the institution merely a tender to up-town banks.

IN A POOR HOUSE WITH MUCH MONEY.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., March 8.—George Cook, 79 years old, an inmate of the poor house, was yesterday found to have $6,525 hidden in a box under his bed, $4,900 of it in gold. Cook came to the poor farm seven months ago. Two days ago he got into a quarrel with the Superintendent, who put him in the calaboose to cool off.

Fearing that he might have fire-arms, the Superintendent searched his room and found about $12. This he returned to Cook, who, supposing the whole amount had been found, confessed. He was discharged from the poor farm, and now has his money in a bank. He is a queer character and claims to be a Russian exile.

ROBBERY ON A NEW PLAN.

CHICAGO, March 8.—E. E. Schroeder, a train baggagemaster on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, has been arrested on charges of larceny and forgery. He is charged with having stolen the passenger tickets after they had been punched by the conductors and placed in envelopes, then punched the conductors' punch mark out with a station baggage punch.

This made the blankets as good as new for travelers who had no trunks to check.

These tickets he placed on the market by selling them to scalpers. The railroad people say Schroeder has practiced this scheme for several months, and their loss is estimated at nearly $2,000.

TAKING AN UNFAIR ADVANTAGE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 8.—Samuel J. Roberts, editor of the *Kentucky Leader*, was assaulted on the street this morning by Charles Scott, manager of the Opera House, who approached from behind and struck a half dozen quick blows before Roberts recovered from the first blow.

Mr. Roberts has an ugly slash on the back of his head which physicians say was made with some metallic instrument. Scott was subsequently arrested on two charges—assault and battery, and cutting with intent to kill. The assault grew out of criticisms of the Opera House management in the *Leader*. Mr. Roberts's wounds have been dressed and he is at his desk.

BURIED IN MUSTY RECORDS.

A CONNECTICUT STORY OF A CENTURY AND A HALF OLD REVIVED.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 8.—The part played by a mysterious pot of money said to have been found in the wall of John Chester's cellar in the old town of Wethersfield 169 years ago has been brought to light here within a few days by the discovery of probate records, which have been pigeonholed for a century and a half at least. Mary Chester, the widow of John Chester, became a plaintiff in the Probate Court here July 28, 1721, Joseph Tallcott being the Judge. In the quaint phraseology of the records:

"She vehemently suspects John and Bezaleel Latimence, Mary, wife of John; Sybil, wife of Bezaleel; Mary Baxter, wife of Thomas Baxter, and Elisabeth Baxter, have gotten into their possession and concealed, contrary to law, a quantity of hard silver money unknown, with other goods of value, belonging to the estate of John Chester."

A writ was issued for the arrest of the suspected persons and placed in the hands of the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Goodwin. This singular document reads:

"MR. GOODWIN: You are desired by ye plaintiff to be very vigilant. Defendants all dwell in one house. Ye four women you must bring on horseback, and so must provide assistance accordingly. Mr. Williams will, if need be, provide pillows. I believe you cannot attead ye warrant without three assistants at least. Be careful to keep them."

The conclusion of the latter sentence is so eaten away with age that it cannot be deciphered. The four women were brought into court with the men. Most of the evidence offered in support of Mrs. Chester's suspicion was of a hearsay character and depended upon the veracity of a negro named George, belonging to the Latsombres; Richard, also a negro, and an Indian called Antonio.

The Indian's story was that when coming out of the meadow during the Spring he saw Bezaleel Lattomore's negro, George. He looked melancholely, and Antonio asked what was the matter. George replied that his folk beat him. The Indian continued: "I asked what made them beat him. He said because he told the story that he found a kettle of money in the cellar wall. The kettle would hold three quarts. His mistress told him if ever he told that story again his master would hang him up and dig a hole in the ground and bury him alive. He was so afraid he could not sleep. The folk would not let him see Mrs. Chester's negroes."

This story was written out in the language of the Clerk of the court, Capt. Hosea Wyllys, who was a notable character in his day. The negro Richard told that George, when digging, "come to the pott of money with a lid on it. He took out some and put it in his pocket, but it was gone in a few days. His grandmother took the pott of money and carried it home. He thought there was from 200 to 300 pounds."

In another part of the story it appears that George "found a bag with money in it half so long as his arm." Hannah Coleman, one of the witnesses, said she heard that uncle Bezaleel blamed the negro, George, for telling such a story at Mme. Chester's. The four women who were brought to Hartford on "horseback" denied all knowledge of the affair, and the case went against Mrs. Chester. The Judge, however, ignored his opinion that there was ground for suspicion.

The Chesters were a distinguished family in the town, and property adjacent to the old mansion, which Washington occupied when he visited Wethersfield during the war of the Revolution, was held in the hands of the Chester descendants as late as 20 years ago. The story of the mysterious "pott of money" has only just come to light after being buried in musty records for 150 years. The best-informed antiquarians from the town of Wethersfield, Judge Sherman W. Adams, said a few days ago that he knew nothing of the curious legend or tale. It had actually been eradicated from every tradition and narrative concerning the town. In its day it was a celebrated case, and must have created a wide sensation in the old Sleepy Hollow, peopled by the first English settlers on the banks of the Connecticut.

A LAWYER ON TRIAL.

INVESTIGATING CHARGES MADE AGAINST A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 8.—The investigation of the numerous charges made to the General Term of the Supreme Court against Peter M. Baum of Red Hook, a member of the Dutchess County Bar, was begun to-day before Referee Walter Farrington. James L. Williams appeared for Mr. Baum, and Charles Merschauser and William I. Thorn for the prosecution. Over a half dozen charges were inquired into.

Justice Edgar Traver of Red Hook testified that Baum was brought before him once on a charge of larceny, but that the matter was settled during a temporary adjournment of the Justice's court. Some of the charges made against Baum were for retaining money collected by him for clients, some of which, however, he settled, but not until after the charges were preferred against him.

During the proceedings Mr. Thorn said to Mr. Baum in relation to the settlement by the latter of one claim after he was sued: "You had to pay it or go to jail." Mr. Baum, becoming excited, said he would "have it out" with Mr. Thorn if he would "go outside." Mr. Thorn rose and said: "Come on!" Mr. Baum did not move, whereupon Mr. Thorn said: "You dare not come; you wouldn't be hardly a mess for me." Then Mr. Thorn charged Baum with stealing a diamond ring from his own wife and giving it to a disreputable person, and said Baum's wife's uncle had to go to New-York and get it out of pawn for her.

Baum, in reply, asked Mr. Thorn what he had done for some money he had given him. The interruption to the proceedings continued a minute or more, and occasioned considerable excitement. A prominent citizen of Red Hook testified that a number of people in that town are afraid of Baum.

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY.

Chauncey F. Black, President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, has issued a request to the societies under his jurisdiction to observe with all honors the birthday of Thomas Jefferson on April 1. He says: "The birth of Thomas Jefferson was an event of transcendental importance not only to Americans but to mankind. His influence in the severance of the colonies from the Crown of England and in the formation of the institutions under which we now live was more decisive as well as more judicious than that of any other in the whole line of American statesmen and statesmen. The author of the Declaration of Independence and the founder of the Democratic Party, it is to his jealous vigilance that we owe the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States. But for the authority of his venerated name and the pure republican principles enunciated by him and illustrated in his Administration of the Government, and in the Administrations of his succeeding disciples, the Constitution of 1787 would long since have been construed and administered away."

FLOUR STORED IN DULUTH.

DULUTH, March 8.—A year ago there was not a barrel of flour in this city for storage; now there are 111,630 barrels. Last year the flour movement from Minneapolis did not begin until April, and there was not so much flour here at the opening of navigation as now. Were trade brisk and all rates low to the East we should get but little for long storage; as it is, exports of flour are almost dead, shipments to Eastern points small, and rates are not such as to allow a pushing of trade.

So the surplus is coming to Duluth, and 35,000 barrels came this past week. Appearances indicate that there will be 200,000 barrels in store here by the 1st of May, and that the lake movement this year will far eclipse that of any previous season, the total being put as high as 2,000,000 barrels, equal to nearly 10,000,000 bushels of wheat.

ARRIVED FROM EUROPE.

Among the arrivals on the steamship City of Berlin from Liverpool yesterday were Mr. H. G. G. Ashton, Mr. Sydney Baker, the Rev. W. P. George, the Rev. J. A. Hartnett, Mr. Frank A. Kimpall, and Mr. A. W. Wilson.

Among the passengers arriving on the steamship Lahn from Bremen yesterday were Mr. Charles W. Morgan, Mr. W. F. Carleton, Mr. T. S. Fassett, Mr. Robert S. Carr, Dr. William Tillman, and the Hon. A. N. Wyman, ex-United States Treasurer.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieuts. T. M. Brumby, Charles E. Fox, and H. M. Welsel, Surgeon H. J. Babin, Chief Engineer C. J. Burnap, Passed Assistant Engineer A. B. Bates, Naval Cadets Edward Morle, S. P. Edmunds, James J. Ballinger, and Charles H. Johnston have been detached from the Monitors and placed on waiting orders; Ensign George P. Blow from special duty at the navy yard, New-York, and ordered to the branch Hydrographic Office, New-York; Assistant Surgeon George A. Bragg detached from the receiving ship Vermont and ordered to the Monitean; Passed Assistant Engineer W. R. King from the Naval Academy and placed on sick leave.

Lieut. Howard T. Waring has been ordered to the Hydrographic Office. Lieut. H. W. Schaefer, Ensign Joseph Beale, Surgeon G. P. Bradley, Passed Assistant Engineer J. M. Emanuel, and Chief Engineer J. C. McConnell to the Mohican; Assistant Engineer W. C. Herbert to the Boston Yard, relieving Assistant Engineer George E. Burd, who is ordered to the Chicago.

Lieuts. F. P. Gilmore and E. H. Lents, Lieut. (junior grade) F. F. Fletcher, and Ensign T. S. Rodgers have been ordered to examination for promotion.

The Ossipee arrived Thursday at Jamaica.

TO FIGHT FOR JEFFERSON CANON.

HELENA, Montana, March 8.—On Wednesday night 300 men left Butte for the Jefferson Canon armed with Winchester rifles. They were employes of the Union Pacific Road, and were in command of a man named Kenna, an employe of the road. They had tents and all camp equipments, and their instructions were to hold the canon at all hazards.

A large number of Northern Pacific men have started from Helena for the same place, and it

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—6TH PAGE—1st col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—5th col.
DIVIDENDS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
EUROPE—7TH PAGE—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—4th col.
FOR SALE—6TH PAGE—4th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—2d col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—7th col.
LECTURES—7TH PAGE—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
LOST AND FOUND—7TH PAGE—2d col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—4th col.
MEETINGS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
PROPOSALS—7TH PAGE—2d col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
RAILROADS—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—6TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols
ROOMS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SHIPPING—6TH PAGE—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—5th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—O MOTHER-IN-LAW. Matinée.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8:15—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC. Matinée.
EDEN MUSÉE—REDELYI NACH—WAX WORKS—ORCHID SHOW.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—DRIFTING APART. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MONBARS. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—SWEET LAVENDER. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 2—THE JEWESS. At 8—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—TWO LIVES. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CAVALIER. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE O'REAGANS. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—MISS ESMERALDA. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—SAID PASHA. Matinée.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—AS YOU LIKE IT. Matinée—LADY OF LYONS.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report it Stoates for to-day, in this city, light snow and cooler weather.

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS's remark in the Republican National Convention of 1884 about the hunger and the thirst of the Democratic Party has passed into history as an adequate portrayal of the condition of that grand, old, but at that time much emaciated organization. Some new phrase more compact of meaning, some expression that shall picture to the mind the behavior of the ravening wolf and the habits of the Bactrian camel, is urgently demanded by the contemporary historian who is called upon to describe the temper and exigence of the Republican thousands who are just now swarming over the White House. One formidable obstacle to the prompt gratification of the appetites of these needy and greedy gentlemen was supplied by the moderation of President CLEVELAND in dealing with the office holders in the departments at Washington, something over two-thirds of whom are Republicans holding over from previous Administrations. It is not yet known whether President HARRISON proposes to make the holding of office by a Republican during President CLEVELAND'S Administration a bar to retention or appointment under his own, though many ardent partisans have laid this down as the only sound doctrine. But at any rate, let us hope that that great expositor of Republican principles, the Hon. WEBSTER FLANAGAN of Flanagan's Mills, Texas, will at once discover that his celebrated query, "What are we here for if not for the offices?" was not a mere barren speculation upon a purely academic subject, but an inspired and sure prophecy. FLANAGAN wants to be Minister to Japan. Who could be better fitted than he to convey to the minds of the Japs, just expanding under their new constitutional forms an appreciation of those enduring principles upon which our Government, as administered by Mr. FLANAGAN'S party, has so long and securely rested?

There is nothing in the history of corporations more disgraceful than the devices by which the Manhattan Railway Company has striven to evade making compensation for the damages the operation of its roads has notoriously and almost confessedly inflicted upon property owners. There are few things in the history of jurisprudence more disgraceful than the success of these devices. It seems as if private suitors had no rights that could be practically enforced against a great corporation that has, as the lawyers used to put it, neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be damned, and that "hires its law by the year." The latest device of the corporation is an attempt to frighten lawyers from taking cases for damages against the company by appealing to the District Attorney to revive for its benefit the common law crime of champerty and maintenance. The offense has been revived by a section of the Civil Code which forbids an attorney to give any consideration for his own employment in a suit. The modern doctrine on the subject is laid down in the Penal Code in the section which defines common barratry to be "the practice of exciting groundless judicial proceedings." It is to be hoped that Col. FELLOWS will use his discretion so as not to encourage this impudent corporation in its disregard of the rights of property holders. It is quite true that, if the benefits and injuries to property worked by the operation of the roads could be set off against each other, there would be a large balance on the side of benefits, but that is not a relevant consideration. A man called to account for having impoverished A, cannot plead that he has enriched B and C. The owners of the railway took the risk of suits for damages when they took the property. If the effect of the suits were to wipe out their property, they would have nobody but themselves to blame. There is no question of that, however. The question is only of squeezing the water out of the securities they have manufactured and of reducing the basis of their operations to the money actually invested in the roads.

The special election in New-Hampshire next Tuesday, to be held on the same day as the annual town elections, and in conjunction with them, is much the most important that has lately been held in any State as affecting its organic law. No less than seven amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Constitutional Convention are to be passed upon, and they relate to as many separate subjects. The first changes the time of assembling the Legislature from June to January, a change which it is surprising has not been made before in a community so largely agricultural as New-Hampshire. The second fixes the compensation of legislators at $200 per session, with an allowance of $3 a day for special sessions, to be paid for fifteen days only. This payment of a fixed sum is fondly expected in New-Hampshire decidedly to shorten the sessions of the Legislature and to abolish the lobby, but the experience of other States that have adopted like devices does not warrant this expectation, though the change will doubtless be beneficial. The other important amendment is the fifth, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, with cider expressly excepted. The exception discredits the whole amendment, since cider can become a highly intoxicating drink. In fact, the amendment would banish less intoxicating drinks in behalf of the hardest of hard cider. The careful deference thus shown to the pomological prohibitionists is worthy of that ornament to New-Hampshire, Senator BLAIR himself. He will doubtless be disgusted to learn that his pains have been taken in vain, and that it is fully expected that the amendment will be "voted out of sight."

It is not very clear why Assemblyman AINSWORTH should be so solicitous to persuade people that he knows all about the ceiling job, and is a partaker of its profits. That would be the natural impression from his course this year as an "investigator" and as a witness. He holds it to have been a patriotic duty to prevent the election of CLEVELAND and MILLER, and to secure the election of HILL and HARRISON by providing that SNAITH should steal $100,000, more or less, from the State Treasury and divide it among certain persons legally unknown. We have not the slightest notion that Mr. AINSWORTH was one of these persons. He is by no means so much of an insider as that comes to. When as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of last year he had been used as the cat's-paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the astute statesmen who proposed to consume them, his function was ended. His recent course has done him an injustice, in spite of his unpremeditated lapse into candor in the debate that followed his own "investigation." He would better now make a clean breast of it and own that in this matter he is an innocent man, that he has not received a dollar of the stolen money, and that he has not been trusted with the knowledge who has received it. This confession may be a blow to his political standing at home, but he will feel better when he has made it.

According to the statements of "a gentleman who is very near to JOHN WANAMAKER," as published in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the new Postmaster-General had his eyes fixed upon the office that he now holds because he desired to "introduce some much-needed reforms in the Postal Service," and to work effectively "for what he considers needful changes in the law." It appears that Mr. WANAMAKER desires that the postage on fourth-class matter shall be reduced from 16 cents a pound to 8 cents. Fourth-class matter is merchandise, and may be sent in packages weighing not more than four pounds. The bulk of it consists of goods sent out by large retail stores in answer to orders received by mail. Mr. WANAMAKER sends so much fourth-class matter from his big store that forty persons, the *Inquirer* says, are employed in "the mail order department." A reduction of 50 per cent. in the cost of transmitting these goods to buyers would certainly be a considerable saving. But if the new Postmaster-General has set his heart upon such a "needful change in the law" we give him friendly warning that he must reckon with Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT, a person of no little political influence, who is engaged in the express business. The express companies are unwilling that the Government shall carry large packages of miscellaneous merchandise in the mails even at present prices, and they would undoubtedly oppose the proposed reduction tooth and nail. Does Mr. WANAMAKER think that Mr. PLATT would be silent and submissive if the Administration should display this additional proof of its ingratitude?

Our anxiety to "create a modern navy" may well suffer some abatement when we consider the efforts of England in that direction. The proposition now pending in the House of Commons is to spend $100,000,000 on new ships within the next four years and a half. For the last twenty years enormous sums have been spent in building "modern" men-of-war on the data furnished by the tests of guns and armor. The result is that during that period England has not fought a naval battle, so that the practical test has not once been applied, while the iron-clads of even ten years ago are no longer "modern" and an enormously-costly vessel may have made her way from the stocks to the junk-shop without delivering or receiving a single broadside. Doubtless Secretary WHITNEY was justified in confining his efforts on the one hand to coast defense, and on the other to swift, handy, and practical cruisers that would be available in time of war as "commerce destroyers." We are not likely, unless we are very ill advised, to compete with other nations in the construction of floating fortresses.

At the present rate the stories of the *Nipsic's* fights at Apia will rival in frequency and sensational effect the numerous reported slayings of OSMAN Pasha, the many deaths of the Afghan Ameer, and the unnumbered haps and mishaps of STANLEY, EMIN, and the White Pasha. But with all the skepticism about this Samoan war news, said to be received from private sources when Governments receive none, there is much anxiety to hear from the islands. Highly improbable as is a conflict between the American and the German vessel there, it is not absolutely impossible; and the little *Nipsic* is no match for the *Olga*. The great difference is in the guns, since the *Olga* has a battery of high-power, breech-loading Krupp rifles. Hence she could choose her distance and riddle the *Nipsic*, although the latest version of the alleged fight makes her destroy our craft with a single auto-mobile torpedo. If this feat has not already been performed, it is not likely to be hereafter, since by this time the *Trenton* and *Vandalia* are doubtless at Apia, and any peril of the *Nipsic* is relieved.

The outcome of the contest between the Senate and the House over additions to the navy seems to be that five new vessels are authorized. One of these is the seagoing monitor designed by Congressman THOMAS, although in deference to the custom in such cases his name was struck out of the bill. A second vessel is to be a dynamite craft like the *Vesuvius*, whose fine performances at her speed trial certainly justify building others of her class. Two more vessels are the gunboats which the Senate added to the House bill, and which were agreed to in conference. Such vessels are inexpensive to build and to maintain, and can be very serviceable for ordinary duty. Finally, the ram for harbor defense proposed by the Senate appears to have been accepted by the House in conference. With these five vessels and many previous ones that have not yet been contracted for there will be plenty to do between now and next Winter.

THE MODUS VIVENDI WITH PLATT.

President HARRISON is prudent. He declines the risk of open warfare with the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT and has invited that gentleman to a conference, which took place yesterday. When some days ago we called Gen. HARRISON'S attention to the threatening articles which Mr. PLATT was publishing in a New-York newspaper which had extended to him the hospitality of its columns, we were confident that the outcome of the affair would be harmony on Mr. PLATT'S own terms. We then counseled Gen. HARRISON to consider soberly what course he would pursue with Mr. PLATT, for from the ugly temper in which the ex-Quarantine boss then found himself, as shown by his threat to resort to "knives" if the new Administration did not put into his hands the control of the Federal patronage in New-York, and from the fact that he is still the most powerful man in the Republican Party in this State, we were able to demonstrate to the President-elect, we think, that the subject of his relations with Mr. PLATT demanded and should receive his early and serious attention. Had a more resolute man than Gen. HARRISON, one inclined to consult the public interest rather than the pleasure of the politicians, been in the Executive Chair, he would, most probably, have let Mr. PLATT wait some months, or perhaps some years, for his invitation to come to Washington. But Gen. HARRISON has done precisely what we expected he would do. He has surveyed the proportions of his adversary, has counted his knives and felt their edge, and the result is a summons to a parley with a view to establishing a *modus vivendi*.

Nothing could be simpler than the process of reaching this understanding. Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT is one of the easiest men in the world to "get on" with. Give him all he asks and he is a contented, loyal, zealous, and extraordinarily efficient laborer in the political vineyard. Let the President take this very easy and simple course with Mr. PLATT and his Administration will have no more active and useful supporter. He will not ask for much. He has already named Judge TRACY for an office in the Cabinet to which the President refused to appoint Mr. PLATT himself, but there is reason to suppose that he is not confident of his ability to make any use of so independent and positive a man as Secretary TRACY. But to have the list of vacancies which the President will shortly create in the Federal service in this State put into his hands to be filled according to the dictates of his own experienced judgment would, we have not the slightest doubt, elicit from Mr. PLATT the most profuse expressions of confidence in the ability, discretion, and large-minded, sterling Republicanism of the new Administration. We should hear no more talk about knives, or more contemptuous comparisons with the Hayes Administration. Mr. PLATT would promptly return from his trip to Florida and apply himself with all diligence to the judicious apportionment of the enormous patronage placed at his disposal.

The first and most immediately obvious result of this arrangement with Mr. PLATT would be peace for President HARRISON. It would be "peace at any price"; indeed, peace at what most Presidents would regard as the highest price, since it involves a surrender of honor. The later consequences of the arrangement would probably force the President to the conclusion that he had made a bad bargain, but it would then be too late to cancel the trade or escape its evil fruits. THOMAS C. PLATT is not a great sentimentalist or a theorist. He is one of the most intensely practical men of his time. His notion of good politics is politics that pays him, PLATT, and pays him in hard cash. It is not difficult to picture forth the consequences of a surrender to him of the distribution of this patronage. We may be sure that somehow and very promptly he would put the rag-disinfecting ring into operation again. That was one of the most remunerative political speculations that Mr. PLATT ever engaged in, surpassing in net results even his management of Mr. MORTON'S two Senatorial campaigns in Albany. The long fight he made to protect the ring shows how deeply he suffered in heart and pocket from the attempts of the merchants of the port to overthrow the blackmailing concern.

But the re-establishment of the rag ring will be only a minor incident of the career of this powerful boss. With the Custom House, the Post Office, the offices of the Federal courts, and the internal revenue office, the Brooklyn Navy Yard—if Secretary TRACY consents to let the President throw that in with the rest—and the vast number of offices to be filled in the towns and cities of the interior all in his hands, Mr. PLATT will be perplexed only by the vastness of his opportunity. There will be no obstruction in his path, no one to dispute his sway in the empire of spoils. He will be certain of unlimited "Senatorial courtesy," since one of the New-York Senators is quite under his thumb and the other is in politics a negligeable quantity. New-York has never had a political master of either party at all comparable to the one already created or about to be created by the President.

Of course there are decent men in the Republican Party in New-York to whom the setting up of PLATT in control of the vast patronage to be dispensed here will be intolerably offensive. So there are Republicans all over the country to whom the setting up of Mr. BLAINE as the boss of the Administration itself is offensive. But what are these decent Republicans going to do about it? They contributed by their votes, by their voices, and by their money, some of them, to make BLAINE and PLATT not merely possibilities, but certainties. They must have been curiously deficient in the power of understanding human nature if they expected BENJAMIN HARRISON to have or develop the force of character to stand out against the Blaine men and the Platt men.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The defeat of Mr. CLEVELAND gave great satisfaction to all the land jobbers in the far Western States and Territories, whose schemes of plunder had been vigorously and persistently opposed by the General Land Office during his Administration. Every speculator who had been forced to take down the miles of fence by which he had inclosed large tracts of public land rejoiced at the prospect of a change in Washington. Every scoundrel who had undertaken to gain possession of thousands of acres by subornation of perjury found comfort in the thought that he and his kind might be able to procure under the new Administration the appointment of men of "broad views" to the offices that are connected with the execution of the land laws. Among those who called upon Gen. HARRISON in Indianapolis after the election were several influential persons whose pecuniary interests in Territorial land would not be promoted by a strict enforcement of the laws, and they sought to impress upon him the expediency of taking certain action that would not serve the interests of the people. The reported determination of the President to select for the Federal offices in the Territories none but actual residents of the Territories, and the fact that perhaps the most promising candidate for the office of Land Commissioner is supported by the land speculators who were dissatisfied with the management of the General Land Office during the last Administration, indicate that the President is in danger of being misled.

The annual reports of the Land Office, as well as the attitude of certain prominent Western politicians toward legislation designed to prevent land frauds, show that if the Territorial subordinates of the General Land Office shall be taken from the Territories it will be a matter of considerable difficulty to select the right kind of men under the influences that will be exerted upon the appointing power. Public sentiment in some of the Territories appears to be opposed to the enforcement of the land laws and the punishment of those who have obtained possession of public lands by fraud. For a long time the jobbers were permitted to have their own way. Although the extent and nature of land frauds in the Territories and several of the States were exposed during the Administration of President ARTHUR by Commissioner MCFARLAND, scarcely any action for the prevention of fraud and the pursuit of the guilty was taken until after the beginning of President CLEVELAND'S term. Then the Land Office sought to preserve the public land remaining and to reclaim that which had been stolen, but, for lack of a sufficient number of agents and of adequate supplies, it could undertake to do only a small part of the work. The reports show, however, that no less than 29,729,761 acres, described as "entries under preemption, homestead, timber-culture, desert, mineral, and timber-land laws canceled in regular course of examination and by proceedings in the General Land Office for abandonment, illegality, and other causes," were actually restored to the public domain for settlement, and that of this great area 4,500,390 acres were land that had been "unlawfully inclosed."

The good work thus begun should be carried on with vigor. Numerous pending suits for the recovery of land and of damages for stolen timber should be pressed earnestly. Great tracts fraudulently obtained by speculators and politicians should be reclaimed. The members of the notorious fraudulent survey ring should be punished. The land laws should be enforced strictly, and the land that remains unoccupied should be preserved for actual settlers. Will all these things be done if the new Land Commissioner shall be a man whose supporters assert that the Land Office under the last Administration retarded the development of the West by complaining about "trifling technicalities"? Will the interests of the actual settler be protected and the jobbers be discouraged in New-Mexico, for example, if the Surveyor-General and other local land officers there shall be persons selected by the dominant political ring in that Territory?

CAPT. JOHN ERICSSON.

The death of Capt. ERICSSON has taken from the world one of its most illustrious engineers and one of the striking personages of our time. Many nations will do honor to his memory, but our own country must especially pay grateful tribute to the creator of the *Princeton* and the *Monitor*. The young Swede who at so early an age gave remarkable proof of constructive ability, and whose thirteen years passed in England were so fruitful in ingenious and important inventions, found in the New World the largest scope for his powers and the fullest measure of fame. It was nearly sixty years ago that his locomotive engine *Novelty* was built, followed four years later by his first caloric engine; but it is the round half century of his life passed in the United States that will have earned him his enduring fame. It would have been a great claim to distinction that he built the first screw-propeller war vessel ever constructed, the United States steamer *Princeton*. Paddle wheels were not only in the way of a war ship's guns, but they made it easy for an enemy to cripple her with a single shot. The shielding of the motive power from hostile shot in the *Princeton* was an example universally followed. Another great contribution of his to the shipbuilding art came in due time. Horizontal shell firing, by the great havoc it made in wooden ships, had shown that armor plating was the only safety against it. In the civil war the South was prompt to learn this lesson and built the *Merrimac*. The service performed by ERICSSON in the planning and rapid construction of the little *Monitor*, which in the very nick of time saved the Union fleet in Hampton Roads from being destroyed or dispersed, is familiar history. It is difficult to exaggerate the service thus rendered by ERICSSON. It is probable that the blockade of the coast might have been raised at more than one point, and possibly great harbors like that of New-York entered by the hostile *Merrimac*, had not the *Monitor* checked her career. The fleet of turret iron-clads which was then rapidly constructed played a great part in the naval operations of the war. Very interesting also is ERICSSON'S later device of a submarine gun, contained in the *Destroyer*.

The purely scientific investigations conducted by ERICSSON are also worthy of note. His studies were upon such subjects as the influences combining to retard the earth's rotary motion, the condition and the temperature of the moon's surface, and the intensity of the sun's heat. Still, the practical bent of his mind was shown in his construction, during these studies, of the sun motor. This, he hoped, might be used on the vast arid plains of the West, as well as on those of other continents, to furnish power for processes of irrigation. He spoke of this device as his free bequest to mankind. The venerable engineer had his disappointments as well as his triumphs. Some of his projects, like the caloric ship, failed, and sometimes the Government seemed ungrateful to the man to whom it owed so much. But alike through success and baffling he worked day after day in that wonderful methodical and persistent way which had long been characteristic of him, making his food, his exercise, his recreation, and all his daily habits ministers to his working power. His was, indeed, in many ways, an extraordinary life and his fame will be lasting.

THE AMERICAN GIRL AGAIN.

"American and English Girls" is the subject of an article in the *National Review*. The author, Mr. J. ACTON LOMAX, has apparently made acquaintance with the American part of his theme in this country and on the Continent. He is very complimentary to us, both in his account of the differences between these two classes of women and in his explanation of the causes of these differences. The English girl, he tells us, is not allowed much liberty, even in her childhood. At a very early age she is relegated to the care of a staid governess. When there is no governess, the child is sent to school, at which she never sees any member of the other sex except an elderly Professor. After she has left school and has "come out," she is still under supervision. It is "mamma" who does everything, who accepts and refuses invitations, who keeps off the fascinating "detrimental," and who secures for her daughter an eligible husband, if indeed he is secured. This is certainly a very fair account of the life of an average English girl up to twenty-five. With the bondage of this existence the writer compares the liberty of the American girl. Governesses are but little known in this country. The American girl always receives her education at school. She often receives it at the public school. The writer is quite correct in saying that in many parts of the country children of both sexes attend the same classes. Then Mr. LOMAX thinks the education received by American girls is more thorough and complete than that of English girls. He thinks, also, that it develops more highly the thinking qualities, upon which point we are inclined to agree with him. When the American girl at length comes out, her liberty is almost complete. She is allowed to receive men alone, to walk, and even to drive with them, although at this latter point the more careful draw the line.

It is admitted that the liberty of the American girl very rarely results in any harm to her. The writer suggests the possibility that the ordinary American may be "a man of higher principle than the Englishman, an admission," he adds, "we should most of us probably be loth to make, though Englishwomen will sometimes agree to it, when hard pressed, in arguing that such a reconstitution of society would not be possible in England." This has often been suggested before. THACKERAY thought it must be true. It is no doubt true that men are held to a more rigid account here than in England. But the writer is very discerning in what he has to say about the discrimination of the American girl. She sees men in situations which bring out their characters; her knowledge of them is not limited to the few hours during which they are on their best behavior. When the time comes, therefore, for her to choose she is less likely to make a mistake. The English girl, on the other hand, is all hesitation and timidity about men. Englishmen rather like these qualities in her, and it is hard for her to understand why they admire in the American girl qualities which they would condemn in her. The writer thinks that it would not be possible for her at present successfully to imitate these qualities.

But we think the English critic misses one or two points of much importance in explaining the success of the American girl. Her freshness and freedom from any kind of affectation or imitation is one of her great attractions. This is one of the causes of her being so much sought by foreigners. This freedom from imitation is largely the result of democratic institutions. When she has been won and has been transplanted to a foreign land she owes the success in her new surroundings, which she almost invariably has, to her power of adaptability. In this she far surpasses her English sister, or, so far as we know, the woman of any other country.

FUN AND FACT.

This is an original, fresh from the hands of a fair American on the far side of the sea: A gentleman in Dublin speaking of the Irish said that nothing ever satisfied them, and he was willing to prove his words on a wager that if he should go to the door and call a cab, no matter what fee he would give, the driver would ask for more. The wager was taken for £10. The gentleman called a cab, drove about a quarter of a mile, stepped out, and handed the driver a ten-shilling gold piece, the legal fee being 1s. Cabby drove off. The gentleman who had taken the wager was revelling in his triumph when suddenly the driver returned, and, touching his hat, said: "Please, Sir, have ye a dursy thre'-penny bit about ye? it would be suen a pity to break a bright piece of gold like this for a drink!"—*Philadelphia Record.*

If one happens to go to Bangor, and is content to step at that old-fashioned hotel, the Penobscot Exchange, one will see, all alone, over in the corner at a little round table, a severe-looking old gentleman with a gray, leonine head and beard and a generally old-style air. You will find yourself taking an interest in him, and if, during your stay, you should make his acquaintance and get into the room up stairs which has been his home for many years, you will see hanging upon the wall there the fair-haired Blanche Willis Howard done in oil long ago. He is very proud of Blanche, is the old gentleman, as he takes down a copy of "One Summer" and hands it to you, saying that it was his daughter's first book.—*Lewiston Journal.*

A little fellow who was earnestly searching the columns of a certain religious journal for something in the juvenile department found the paper rather bulky to manage and spread it upon the floor. In reply to his little sister, who was impatient at his slowness, he defended himself by saying, "Well, you must remember that this paper has two parts—the religious and the sacreligious!" It was the same boy, by the way, who announced that the Scripture lessons at school one morning was from the book of Collusions.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

At the close of each of Dr. Hovey's lectures at the Richmond Theological Seminary the audience was invited to send up questions. To many of these Dr. Hovey quietly responded: "I do not know;" until at last, after many times acknowledging his ignorance, he kindly added: "Brethren, you see that 'I do not know' is my stock in trade." The wiser a man is, the more ready he will be to say, "I do not know."—*Richmond Religious Herald.*

On the way down to Carson one of the passengers asked one-legged Smith what work he would be required to do at the penitentiary. "I don't know for certain," replied the prisoner, "but I suppose I shall be put to work making prehistoric tracks."—*Elko (Nev.) Independent.*

An alchemist must have had a hand in making the wearing apparel of Jonathan Andrews of Enfield. His calf boots have been worn 22 years, his arctic overshoes 23 years, and his gloves 24 years, and all are good for some time yet.—*Concord (N. H.) Monitor.*

Rather a unique footstool is to be seen in the Council Room of the Board of Trade. It consists of a block of Muskoka granite polished and of fine grain, sent down as a specimen of the fertility of that land of boulders.—*Toronto Globe.*

It is said that a busy doctor not far away sent in a certificate of death to the Health Officer and inadvertently placed his name in the space for "cause of death." This is what might be called accidental exactness.—*Scranton Truth.*

It is believed that the Washington people made enough out of the inauguration to keep them during the Summer, and there is no occasion for an extra session of Congress.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"Why am I a Republican?" was the subject of a paper read recently before a New-York club. Here in Texas, where we have Mr. Flanagan, it is really unnecessary to make any explanations.—*Fort Worth Gazette.*

What doth it profit a man to get a modern society novel for 25 cents, if he has to buy an unabridged dictionary and an encyclopedia before he can understand it?—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Hans Nelson, the fisherman awaiting trial for illegal fishing, wants the law repealed so that a person may catch fish in streams on his own land, at least.—*Madison (Wis.) Journal.*

When a man wants to run for Mayor at Emporia his first step is to put in about a week securing signatures to a petition asking him to become a candidate.—*Kansas City Star.*

The vitality of a superstition is something prodigious. Faith in the truth is often shaken, but faith in a delusion seems altogether insuperable.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

An Albany man says he had an uncle once who became frightened at the peel of a banana, fell into a peach pit and broke his word.—*Albany Journal.*

ASKED TO RESIGN BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, March 8.—It is reported from Bismarck, on excellent authority that Secretary of the Interior Noble last night telegraphed Gov. Church and other Federal appointees in the Territory that if they would send their resignations by telegraph President Harrison would accept them.

TO BREAK THE BINDING TWINE TRUST.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 8.—There will be held here on March 18 a meeting of the Farmers' Alliance of Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri, to perfect an organization for the purpose of breaking down the Binding Twine Trust.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The fifth public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society took place at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon. The programme was somewhat fragmentary and incoherent in character. It consisted of A. C. Mackenzie's "Twelfth Night" overture, which is new; an aria from Spohr's "Faust," the "Gretchen" movement of Liszt's "Faust" symphony, Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" study called "Träume," the minuet and finale from Beethoven's C major quartet, opus 59, and Raff's "Im Walde" symphony.

Mr. Mackenzie's overture is a piece of cut-and-out programme music, each of its movements being designed to illustrate a characteristic line or speech from the play. When a composer sets forth his purpose thus definitely he undoubtedly simplifies the labors of his critics, for the main question is stated at once. Does the music accomplish the announced design? In the present instance it does not do so with any force or directness. There is no special significance in Mr. Mackenzie's themes nor in his treatment of them, which is smooth and musicianly, but without impressiveness. It appears to be one of the salient traits of British composers that while they know how to write they have little or nothing to say. Lacking subtlety and meaning, Mr. Mackenzie's overture acquires, as a whole, much the aspect of incoherence. It wants sequence and is sadly deficient in symmetry of form. The best that can be said for it is that some of the movements are melodious and well written.

The Liszt excerpt is one of the best of this composer's achievments. As an illustrator Liszt had considerable facility, as is shown by his invention of the symphonic poem form. The thematic material which he has assigned to Gretchen has grace and tenderness, and it is treated with great ingenuity of scoring. The other orchestral numbers are so familiar that it is only necessary to say that they were admirably performed.

Wagner's "Träume" has been frequently heard here as a violin solo with orchestral accompaniment, and it must be said that thus given it has always been much more beautiful than when sung yesterday by Frau Schroder-Hanfstängl, whose cantabile was deficient in smoothness, quality, and warmth. The whole of yesterday's programme will be repeated at the concert this evening.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

The performance of "Siegfried" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening attracted an audience of great size. The noble music drama was never better done than last night. It was one of those notable occasions when our memories of Herr Alvary's faults are lost in admiration. His young Siegfried last night was vital with the impassioned energy of youth. He radiated a divine fire that warmed the whole audience. It is not too much to say that Herr Alvary sang and acted Siegfried last night better than at any previous time, and this is high praise.

Herr Sedlmayer's Mime, which is vocally weak, has improved histrionically and is now a more significant interpretation than it was formerly. Herr Fischer was in good voice, and his Wotan was dignified and commendable. Herr Beck appeared again as Alberich, a part in which he shines to advantage.

Frau Lehmann repeated her noble impersonation of Brunnhilde, which for lofty dignity and dramatic intensity has never been equaled and hardly approached on the operatic stage in this city, except by her own more powerful treatment of the same rôle in "Die Götterdämmerung." Fräulein Meisslinger was a satisfactory Erda and Fräulein Traubmann sang the bird music creditably. The final performance of the first series of Nibelungen representations will be given on Monday evening, when "Die Götterdämmerung" will be heard for the first time.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The forthcoming new play at the Lyceum Theatre, to be produced a week from Monday, is a new adaptation of Sardou's "Ferreol," which was one of the triumphs of the old Union-square Theatre under Mr. A. M. Palmer's management. The new version is by Louis Nashal, and is called "The Marquise." Miss Cayvan will be the wife, Mr. Keeley the husband, and Mr. Henry Miller will have the part formerly acted by Charles R. Thorne, Jr.

"Nadjy" was performed for the two hundredth time at the Casino last evening. Handsome souvenirs of the performance were distributed to the ladies of the audience. The house was large and the applause enthusiastic.

The pupils of the New-York College of Music will give a concert at Chickering Hall this evening, assisted by Walter Damrosch and the Symphony Society Orchestra.

At the opera this afternoon Halévy's "La Juive" will be presented.

AN IMPORTANT POINT DECIDED

WHICH IS OF INTEREST TO ALL PERSONS INSURED ON THE MUTUAL PLAN.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 8.—In the Orange County Supreme Court, Special Term, Judge Joseph F. Barnard has rendered a decision of great interest to all persons concerned in life or accident insurance on the mutual assessment system. Isaac Myers of Port Jervis died in 1884, holding a policy of insurance on his life for $3,000, issued by the Masonic Guild Association of New-York City, a mutual benefit company, in which policy Emmet Myers was named as beneficiary.

The association levied the customary assessment authorized by its by-laws of $1 each upon members, but realized therefrom only $1,400, which it paid over to Emmet Myers and was accepted by him, he being then unaware of his rights, in full satisfaction of his claim.

Subsequently Myers brought suit against the association to recover the balance due on the three-thousand-dollar policy, basing his claim on the ground that the association had on hand at the date of the elder Myers's death, according to the sworn statement filed by its officers with the State Insurance Department, a general fund of $5,000, out of which he should have been paid in full.

The association defended on the plea that it was only required to pay, under the mutual assessment plan, the amount realized from the assessment levied in the particular case in hand.

Judge Barnard decides that where a specific sum is named in a policy issued under such circumstances, the association issuing it is bound to pay the full amount without regard to any deficiency in the returns of the assessment, and he gave judgment to the plaintiff for the $1,600 claimed, with costs.

MR. BRICE'S PLEASURE TRIP.

RICHMOND, Va., March 8.—Calvin S. Brice, Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee and a prominent Director in the West Point Terminal, accompanied by John G. Moore, the banker, of New-York, spent the day in Richmond. These gentlemen, accompanied by their families, are on a pleasure trip to Bermuda. They are traveling in the yacht Meteor, but, as the weather is somewhat rough, they decided to avoid Cape Hatteras and travel to Brunswick, Ga., by rail, where they will board their yacht and resume their trip by water. Mr. Moore, who is also largely interested in the West Point Terminal and East Tennessee systems, had visited Richmond before, but it was Mr. Brice's first visit.

During their stay the vis

THE FINGER OF SUSPICION

IT POINTS TO A BOY AS THE SLAYER OF WECHSUNG.

THE MURDERED DRUG CLERK'S ASSISTANT BOUGHT THE FATAL HATCHET AND HE IS CAUGHT IN MANY LIES.

The mystery surrounding the atrocious murder of Gunther Wechsung, the unfortunate druggist's clerk, who was killed in the rear of the pharmacy at 937 Third-avenue on Thursday morning, was practically cleared up by discoveries made by the police of the Twenty-first Precinct yesterday afternoon, and William Krulisen, the young boy employed in the pharmacy, is under arrest.

Suspicion was first directed against this boy, who is only 17 years old, by the fact that he lied most recklessly in minor stories which he told the detectives. He said that he had called Wechsung at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and that he had then, as was his daily custom, gone to a bakery near by to get some rolls for the clerk's breakfast. He found, he said, that that particular kind of bread which he was accustomed to get had all been sold, and when he returned to the drug store the mangled body of the clerk had been discovered. This story was proved to be false. The attendants in the bakery declared that Krulisch had not been in that establishment on Thursday morning, and that if he had been there he could have obtained the rolls he wanted.

Other stories which the boy told were discovered to be wholly untrue, and the detectives kept a strict watch upon his movements. The little drug store was filled with morbidly-curious people all of Thursday and yesterday, and no one in the establishment was quite so willing to point out the place where the murder had been committed and to rehearse the story of the tragedy as was this smooth-faced boy.

A general alarm to all precincts was sent out by Acting Chief of Police Byrnes yesterday morning, containing a description of the hatchet with which the murder was committed and directing that search be made for the store in which this weapon had been bought. During the afternoon Detectives Cuff and Shelly went into the hardware store kept by Isidor Freundlich at 1,319 First-avenue, and there learned that the identical hatchet had been sold early Wednesday afternoon to a boy whose description tallied directly with that of Krulisch. Freundlich remembered the boy from the fact that he was particularly careful in his selection of the weapon and that he seemed to be trying as much as possible to conceal his face from the dealer.

Krulisch was at once arrested, but stoutly proclaimed his innocence. He was taken around to the hardware store, where Freundlich and Adolph Schlessinger, an optician of 351 East Seventy-second street, who was in the store on Wednesday, positively identified him as the person who had purchased the hatchet. There could be no mistake as to his identity. The boy gazed stolidly at his accusers and declared that he had never seen either one of them before. He was taken over to the station house in East Fifty-first-street and locked up, refusing to make any statement except that he was guiltless of any crime.

Krulisch had been employed at the pharmacy for about three months. He had formerly been a grocer's clerk, but more recently was employed as a drug store in First-avenue, from the proprietor of which he obtained a letter of recommendation to Doepfner, proprietor of the drug store in which the murder was committed. He and the murdered clerk seemed to get on well enough together, except that the boy objected a good deal to being "bossed" by Wechsung. Doepfner or the First-avenue proprietor, however, that necessity he had learned that the boy had been robbing him of small sums taken from the till, and that he—Doepfner—and Wechsung had talked the matter over and had come to the conclusion to keep the boy, but never to permit him to remain alone in the store. There is no reason to believe that the boy discovered that his thefts had been found out.

The story about his going to the bakery having fallen through, Krulisch was unable to account for his actions between the time he waked Wechsung and the time that the latter's wounded body was found. Whether the boy himself struck the fatal blows, or whether he simply admitted an accomplice who did the bloody work, is a question in the minds of the police. From the nature of the wounds inflicted, their great number, and the manner in which the blows must have been delivered, the officials rather lean to the belief that the boy actually committed the murder. His object was undoubtedly robbery. He must have known that the amount in the till did not exceed \$10 or \$15, but in the boy's eyes that sum might appear very large. No full grown man, it is argued, would have done murder in order to get possession of a sum which a he knew could not be large, and that the murderer's object was to kill Doepfner himself and get the money which he was believed to have always in his room is not credited, because of the well-known fact that it is next to impossible to break into Doepfner's room without alarming the whole neighborhood. Some of Krulisch's companions, however, do not bear the best of reputations, and the police are still working industriously upon the case.

Krulisch lived at 364 East Seventy-second-street with his brother—his parents are dead—and concerning him little else could Saleshands. The police learned yesterday, they say, that some time last week he had boasted to some of his friends who were talking about wealth that within a very short time he would have some money and would then gayly disport himself.

If Krulisch killed the clerk, he must have laid his plans very carefully. The theory is this: Having bought the hatchet and having determined upon murder, he called Wechsung according to custom, was admitted to the store, and loitering about until the clerk went back to finish dressing, stole upon him while he was bending over his shoes and struck him down. Then—either the clerk had opened the money drawer and left it open or the boy had learned how to do it himself, which he must have learned had he ever abstracted money from it before—he obtained the small sum of money and made off, giving himself time to have gone to the bakery he returned and afterward played his part well. If he is guilty he is certainly the coolest young scoundrel who ever committed crime, and his exhibition of "nerve" for almost two whole days was simply astounding in so young a person.

Wechsung's body was yesterday taken to an undertaking establishment and will be buried this afternoon.

STILL OUT OF WORK.

REPORTS SHOWING HOW STREET CAR STRIKERS HAVE FARED.

Division District No. 1 of National Assembly No. 226, surface railroad men, held a meeting yesterday, and listened to reports made by the men on the various roads. On the Eighth-avenue line 300 of the old hands were not re-employed, and the officials of the road were said to have declared that they would never employ a union man. Of the total number of men who went out about 100 drivers and conductors were reinstated, and then, when they had broken in new hands, many of them were discharged. Trades unions and Knights of Labor may be appealed to to boycott the Eighth-avenue cars.

On the Ninth-avenue line all the old hands were taken back, with the exception of 25, mostly stablemen. On the Grand-street and Forty-second-street cross-town line, 12 regular cars have been taken off, and the number of trippers has been increased to 16.

On the Fourth-avenue line not a single old man is now at work.

On the Second-avenue line 200 men are still out. On the Broadway and Seventh-avenue line only 40 drivers and 35 conductors were taken back, and 800 are still out. On the Forty-second-street and Boulevard road 100 men were left out. Applicants for work, it is charged, are required to go before a notary public and swear that they will renounce all labor organizations.

On the Belt Line only 30 old men are back, and all applicants for work must sign an ironclad contract, and make a verbal pledge that they have renounced all labor organizations and will not join any. On the Sixth-avenue line 201 men are still out, although President Curtin, the men say, promised to re-employ all except 80 men who were among the most active union men. Applicants for work here are also required to pledge themselves that they will not join any labor organization. On the Dry Dock line 150 men, and on the Central Cross-town line 50 men are out.

THE BOYS WERE SHAMMING.

BUTLER, Penn., March 8.—Senator Greer, Inspector of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, has completed his report regarding the crazy boys at the McAllisterville school. The report will be one of the most singular and interesting ever filed in that department at Harrisburg. The boys were shamming. They have all confessed, much to the confusion of doctors who diagnosed the cases. Senator Greer has the written confessions of 24 boys who played crazy.

A youth named Gus Spitler was the originator of the famous disease. In the dormitory one evening after the boys had retired he was hurling pillows when some boy cried, "Put him out; he's crazy." Suiting the action to the suggestion he played crazy so well the alarmed boys called the Principal and doctors. His confession recites his antics and how he often laughed at his success. When the doctor bathed him with cold water he shivered with cold, but thought it would not do to admit that he was playing off. Like Spitler, the other boys tell all that transpired during their seeming crazy spells. In their confessions the boys say the motives inspiring them were to have fun and have their meals carried to them. Their ages range from 10 to 16 years. Each one says that they have abundance to eat, have good clothes, and kind treatment.

MR. PLUMMER STEPS OUT.

HE IS TOO SENSITIVE TO REMAIN AT THE HEAD OF A REPUBLICAN CLUB.

A sad, sore, and angry man is Mr. John F. Plummer. He has met with the treatment that is too frequently given to men who try to do something for their fellows. Misrepresentation has been his portion. His thin skin has been punctured by innumerable pins pushed by malevolent fingers. Ridicule has been heaped on him. He won't stand it any longer. He will get out of the prominence wherein the finger of contumely can be pointed at him.

This is Mr. Plummer's resolve, and so, in effect, he informed the Executive Committee of the Business Men's Republican Association by letter last evening, when that body met in the rooms of the Onu Society, 236 Fifth-avenue. He based his resignation on the ground that he could not afford the time and attention that the duties of the Presidency demanded.

The meeting had been called for the specific purpose of determining how the association could put itself in the way of becoming as completely equipped a machine to accomplish Republican ends as Tammany Hall is to effect its factional designs in this city. But the consideration of this matter was prevented by Mr. Plummer's letter, which almost had the effect of a bombshell in the meeting. Judging from some of the subsequent comments on it the wonder is that it did not clear the room and end the meeting. As the reporters were not in the meeting room the speakers could not be identified, but their remarks filtered through the big portiers that obscured them from view.

"This," said one, who was evidently faint-hearted and had made up his mind at once that the Business Men's Republican Association must be to please Mr. Plummer, "will keep its joints in order—"this is the worst blow that has ever been dealt the association."

"I don't see what reason Mr. Plummer has for doing this," said another, more angry than sad. "But the association can get on without Mr. Plummer or anybody else."

"Mr. Plummer does not carry this association in his pantaloons pocket," added a third. "We can get along without him as President."

"I had the names of 40 of the best men in my business to propose for membership," remarked yet another, "but in view of what has occurred and has been said here to-night, I shall not present them."

Things were getting very warm. Evidently most of the committeemen were angry at Mr. Plummer for deliberately walking back into the ranks just when he was expected to lead an assault on the enemy's breastworks. Chairman Alfred R. Whitney's gentle soul was troubled by what he had heard, when an idea struck him. He reached up to where the bird of peace was perched, took it down, spread its white wings over the assemblage and said:

"Perhaps, gentlemen, we had better defer the discussion of this matter until we have disposed of other business. Then we may recur to it, and consider it more calmly. Perhaps Mr. Plummer may be induced to reconsider his determination."

So other matters, not including the great design for a Republican hall, were acted on for a time. Fifty members were proposed, it was announced that the association had 350 members and \$1,400 in its treasury, and the bold declaration was made that it had guarantees of sufficient money to keep it in a good pecuniary condition for more than a year. The Plummer matter arose once more, and although one or two committeemen dropped bitter sentences here and there, the discussion was, on the whole, calmer than before.

A committee was appointed to visit Mr. Plummer to ask him to withdraw his resignation, and to make a report at a meeting to be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the clubhouse, 67 New-street.

A reporter of THE TIMES visited Mr. Plummer at his house, 24 East Fifty-sixth-street, while Mr. A. R. Whitney and the other committeemen were engaged with him in a mental wrestling match. He was with it see the reporter. But he was finally induced to appear. Then he declared positively that he would not withdraw his resignation. "I shall go into the ranks," he said, "and I shall do better work there than I have ever done. I shall not leave myself exposed to the contemptible assault that have been made upon me. I shall take it out of the power of unfair newspapers to misrepresent me as an office-seeker when I have simply been doing the work of an earnest, public-spirited citizen. Then, neither open untruthful statements can be made about me, nor can I be the subject of apparently semi-friendly articles, with a vein of sarcasm running through them, such as THE TIMES has printed. I shall go into the ranks and work. And, as we beat 'em once"—this very fiercely—"we will beat 'em again."

Mr. Plummer had come from Washington quite sick in body. As he had not failed to get an office, inasmuch as he says he did not seek one, he could not have been sick in mind. But almost as soon as he arrived he became so. The cause was Editorial in papers of last evening, one declaring that he betrayed Warner Miller in Washington by trying to get a Cabinet place for himself, the other that he had his eye on the Collectorship of the port, and both revamping the tale that President Harrison had thought he was a sailor and had invited him to Indianapolis to take his measure for a suit of clothes. These were too much, and he determined so get out of sight. Hence his resignation.

GOOD PRIZES PAID.

THERE WAS SOME SPIRITED BIDDING AT LAST NIGHT'S PICTURE SALE.

The audience which attended the second and final evening's sale of the pictures belonging to the private collections of Elmer H. Capen of Boston and the late Wilmot L. Warren of Springfield, at Chickering Hall last evening was smaller, if anything, than that of the first night, but the bidding was much more lively and far better prices were realized. The 78 paintings sold brought more than double the amount received for the 91 sold on the preceding evening, and in some cases there was spirited competition. The total received from the whole sale was \$69,882 50.

Following is a list of the paintings which brought \$500, with the name of the artist first, the picture next, and then the buyer, when given, and the prices:

Bertin, Jean Victor, "Roman Landscape, with Cattle." H. E. Wilson, \$1,275.

Beyschlag, Julius, R., "Children's Picnic," Mr. Morton, \$550.

Bonnington, S. P., "French Port," H. E. Wilson, \$950.

Constable, John, "The Coming Storm," Robert Churchill, \$3,175.

Corot, J. B. C., "The Old Monastery," Mr. Morton, \$625.

Corot, J. B. C., "Oak Trees at Fontainbleau," Mr. Morton, \$860.

Corot, J. B. C., Landscape, Robert Churchill, \$550.

Corot, J. B. C., Landscape, (Province,) Mr. Morton, \$650.

Corot, J. B. C., "A Summer's Morning," A. Gibbins, \$1,175.

Courbet, Gustave, Landscape and Figure near Ornans, Charles Henry, \$700.

Courbet, Gustave, "Winter Landscape," Robert Churchill, \$675.

Daubigney, Charles François, "On the Oise," H. E. Wilson, \$1,250.

DeCamps, Alexander G., "Good Samaritan," Charles Henry, \$560.

Diaz, N. V., "Flowers," H. E. Wilson, \$500.

Diaz, N. V., "Mother and Child," Mr. Morton, \$775.

Dupré, Jules, "Early Morning on the Coast," \$1,525.

Fromentin, Eugene, "The Charge," \$800.

Gericault, J. L. A. T., "Stable Scene," Dr. J. F. C. Ely, \$600.

Gérôme, J. L., "Quintus Curtius," Charles Henry, \$1,425.

Jacque, Charles Emile, "Mountain Flock," \$1,450.

Landinet, Emile, "Evening Effect—the Seine at Bougival," M. H. Mason, \$855.

Millet, J. F., "Lessivense," \$2,010.

Millet, J. F., "The Flight into Egypt," H. E. Wilson, \$5,500.

Merritt, Léon, "The Mendicants," H. E. Wilson, \$1,850.

Rousseau, Theodore, "Landscape Near the Village of La Brie," M. H. Mason, \$3,500.

Rousseau, Theodore, "Cattle in Stable," A. B. Duran, \$500.

Troyon, Constantine, "Landscape—Cattle and Windmill, Charles Henry, \$2,100.

Troyon, Constantine, "Plowing," Mr. Morton, \$2,100.

Zaim, F. F. E. P., "Public Gardens, Venice," \$560.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire broke out yesterday morning in the four-story brick building 3 North Gay-street, Baltimore, owned and occupied by Morton D. Banks, dealer in furniture, and in a short time the building and its contents were destroyed. The loss on stock and building is about \$60,000. The stock was insured for \$30,000. The furniture establishment of George Beck, 5 North Gay-street, was damaged \$3,000; insured. In the rear, on Frederick-street, the carriage factory of Charles Hailig was damaged to the extent of \$4,000 on stock and building. The studio of Charles Volkmar, a repairer of paintings, contained a number of valuable works of art which were damaged by water. He estimates his loss at \$5,000, partly insured.

The large steam-roller flour mills of Kurbe & Son at Centrehall, near Bellefonte, Penn., was burned to the ground yesterday, along with a coal shed and a dwelling house belonging to the same parties. The grain shed of Bartholomew & Co., with a lot of corn and oats, was also destroyed. Bartholomew's loss is \$2,000; no insurance. Kurbe & Son's loss is over \$20,000; insurance, \$5,000, in the State Millers' Association.

The wholesale tobacco works of M. W. Hull & Co. at Cerry, Penn., were destroyed by fire yesterday. A consignment of leaf tobacco valued at \$10,000, together with 300,000 cigars and a large stock of tobacco on hand was burned. The loss is \$25,000; insurance, \$6,500.

The barn and several outbuildings belonging to William Keser, near Shippensburg, Penn., together with crops, farm machinery, &c., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at \$6,000; partly insured.

A slight fire last night in the fifth story of Bowlibach & Prudden's furniture store, at New Haven, Conn., resulted in a loss of \$40,000, the result of flooding the building with water.

Fire caused by an overheated stove in the saloon of John H. Garrison, 110 West Twenty-third-street, did \$1,500 damage to stock and \$2,500 to the building last night.

NASSAU SPONGE MARKET.

NASSAU, New-Providence, March 4.—The sponge market is brisk. There is plenty of stock coming in, but prices are maintained. General business is dull.

CHEERING FOR PARNELL.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT A BANQUET TO LORD SPENCER.

LONDON, March 8.—A banquet was given by the Eighty Club this evening in honor of Lord Spencer. Mr. Lockwood presided. Lord Rosebery, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Morley, Sir Charles Russell, and other prominent gentlemen were present. Mr. Parnell received an ovation. Lord Spencer, in responding to the toast to his health, congratulated Mr. Parnell upon the vindication of his character against attacks which, in vehemence and wickedness, surpassed any that had ever been made against living man. They admired Mr. Parnell's forbearance, dignity, and patience, qualities so worthy in a great leader, and they wanted to see full reparation done. He thought the Government would have difficulty in clearing themselves of the charge of complicity with the *Times*. He dealt at length with Irish affairs and expressed confidence that Mr. Gladstone would live to carry an improved Home Rule bill.

In response to loud cries for a speech Mr. Parnell rose to his feet and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He referred to Lord Spencer as the herald of Mr. Gladstone's policy of conciliation, and said that his opinion was worth more than the judgment of 100 mushrooms like Balfour, a man who was here to-day and who would be gone to-morrow, who brought to the task of governing Ireland not a single characteristic of statesmanship or genius, and whose only object was to remain in office as long as possible. Lord Spencer, after his experience, had acknowledged the truth of what he himself maintained, that the way to govern Ireland within the Constitution is to allow her to govern herself in all matters that do not interfere with the well-being of the rest of the empire, with which Ireland is indissolubly linked.

"I admit," Mr. Parnell continued, "that another way exists—a way which is untried as yet, and probably never will be tried—in which some present success might be gained, not by Balfour's bastard, semi-constitutional, semi-coercive method, but by a method of pure despotism. You might find among yourselves some great Englishman or Scotchman who would go to Ireland (her Parliamentary representation having been taken from her) and do justice to her people despite the complaint of Irish landlordism. Such a method must, however, be outside of the Constitution altogether; and your Irish Governor must have full power to impartially deal with lord and peasant alike. That, in my judgment, has always been the only alternative concession to our reasonable demands."

Lord Rosebery, in proposing a vote of thanks, also congratulated Mr. Parnell.

DYNAMITE FOR DEPUTIES.

LONDON, March 9.—A dispatch from Roumania says that an ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies at Bucharest has received a letter in which it is threatened to blow up the Chamber with dynamite. The police are reported as being vigilant to thwart any such attempt.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 8.—A deputation of gentlemen interested in the shipping trade visited Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade, to-day, and pointed out to him that under regulations at present in force at the Irish ports steamers pay smaller dues than those imposed on sailing vessels. Sir Michael promised to modify the regulations in the interest of sailing vessels.

The Russian painter Verestchagin defends his realistic paintings in an article in the *German Review*. He states that an American colleague, Frank Millet, has testified to the realism of prisoners in the Russo-Turkish war dropping by the roadside frozen to death.

Advices from Berne say that the damage done by the recent snowstorm is enormous. Thousands of splendid firs are destroyed, and several old inns and bridges were ruined.

PARIS, March 8.—The American baseball teams played in the Paro Aérostatique to-day before a large crowd of spectators. President Carnot wrote to Messrs. Spalding and Lynch regretting his inability to be present. The score was as follows: Chicago, 2; All Americos, 6.

LONDON, March 8.—The Court that tries the Panama Canal Company is a civil association, thus reversing the decision of the Tribunal of Commerce, that the company was a commercial society.

It is officially announced that President Carnot will Saturday sign the decree revoking the decree of exile against the Duke d'Aumale.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 8.—The Czar has ordered an inquiry into the Atchinoff expedition and the Sazallo incident.

An imperial ukase sanctions the issue by the Minister of Finance of a loan for the conversion of railway bonds.

VIENNA, March 8.—In an interview here today M. Zankoff said that the Czar had emphatically declared that he would not meddle forcibly with Bulgaria, the expulsion of the Prince being an internal affair.

ZURICH, March 8.—While a party of students were at work making bombs, to-day, an explosion occurred, killing one and wounding several others. Many arrests were made.

BIARRITZ, March 8.—A special courier arrived here to-day with an autograph letter from Queen Christina to Queen Victoria. A meeting of the two Queens is probable.

CENTENNIAL PLANS.

LADIES WHO WILL BE ASKED TO DANCE IN THE OPENING QUADRILLE.

The Entertainment Committee of the General Committee, having in charge the centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States has authorized Mr. Ward McAllister, manager of the ball to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House, to invite the following ladies to dance in the opening quadrille on the first night: Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Frederic J. De Peyster, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. Archibald Gracie King, Miss Carola Livingston, Mrs. Levi Parsons Morton, Miss Schuyler, Mrs. Henry Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. Sidney Webster.

Mr. McAllister said last night that the ladies had not been communicated with yet, and therefore there was no certainty that all of them would attend. Of the gentlemen who are to take part in the quadrille the only ones yet determined on are the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Governor of New-York, and the Mayor of New-York City. The others would be selected from among the foremost men of the Nation in civil life as well as in public. The dance itself is expected to be a stately affair of but a couple of simple figures, suited to the dignity of the persons participating.

Gov. Fitzhugh Lee has notified the Military Committee that he will ride in the centennial parade, accompanied by the following members of his staff: Lieut.-Col. Joseph Lane Stern, Adjutant-General; Com. R. T. Beirne, H. L. D. Lewis, J. H. Hoge, R. O. James, Philip Haxall, Samuel B. Witt, and Charles O. H. Cowardin, aides-de-camp. The body guard of Gov. Lee will number about 500 officers and enlisted men, made up of detailed companies of the National Guard of Virginia. This force will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. Charles J. Anderson, who will be attended by his entire staff, namely, Adjt.-Gen. William M. Evans, Assistant Inspector-General John H. Dinneen, Surgeon M. D. Hoge, Jr., Quartermaster W. Miles Cary, Ordnance Officer N. V. Randolph, Chaplain H. M. Jackson, Aides-de-Camp George Bryan and W. F. Pleasants.

Information has also been received by Col. Cruger's committee that the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston will represent the State of South Carolina in the celebration. The light infantry, which numbers 200 men, is commanded by Capt. H. D. Gaighrins.

The Old Guard, Major George W. McLean, will not take care of any one organization in particular, but proposes to keep "open house" during the several days covered by the celebration, and entertain the military guests of the city, without regard to the localities from which they hail.

MR. GARRETT'S TRIP.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 8.—Mr. Robert Garrett of Baltimore and party arrived here to-night in their special car and took rooms at the St. Nicholas. Mr. Garrett's traveling companions consist of Col. George B. Thomas of Baltimore, C. R. Mackenzie, Harry Ferguson, Dr. H. B. Jacobs, and H. F. Bond.

The party accompanied Mr. Garrett to the Grand Opera House, where for an hour they witnessed Rothern playing "Lord Chumley." Mr. Garrett is reported in good health and very cheerful. The party will go South in the morning en route to Mexico via New-Orleans.

THE TIMES'S COURSE COMMENDED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send you $1 to renew my subscription to THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The marked ability and candor with which THE TIMES discusses all public questions, and its freedom from the scurrility and personal abuse which so largely characterize the partisan press, must commend it to fair-minded readers of all parties. S. A.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Saturday, March 2, 1889.

A BRITISH VESSEL SEIZED.

BOOTH BAY, Me., March 8.—The British schooner Gleaner, Henderson, master, from St. Johns for New-York, was seized here this noon by customs officers for non-entry and is now in charge of the revenue cutter Woodbury. The fine is $1,500.

ONE OF MR. RICHARDSON'S HEIRS.

By the death of Mr. Benjamin Richardson, of New-York, Louis Birdsall, of Glen Dale, falls heir to $100,000.

THE VESUVIUS'S GUNS.

THEY WILL PROBABLY BE TESTED IN ABOUT TEN DAYS.

The trial for rapidity of fire of the guns on the cruiser Vesuvius, which was intended to take place during the past week, was deferred because of existing trouble with some of the auxiliary air valves. It is not thought, however, that the delay will be of more than 10 days' duration, and with the remedying of the difficulty the little cruiser will be run a short distance below Philadelphia and her battery given its test.

The loading apparatus has been given a thorough preliminary test, and has proved itself satisfactory to the designers. It was found that a projectile could be loaded in less than one minute, thus giving a rapidity of fire of one projectile a minute from each gun. It was also found that from the three guns a shot could be fired once in every 30 or 40 seconds. The contract calls for a rapidity fire from each gun of one shot in every two minutes. But if, as it now looks from the loading facilities, a fire can be maintained from each gun of one shot per minute, the contract specifications will be largely exceeded.

The Vesuvius is still at the Cramps' yard, not having been moved since she returned from her trial trip of Jan. 17 last. The board ordered to the examination consists of Commander Goodrich, United States Navy, President, and Lieuts. Seaton Schroeder, Sumner A. Paine, Bradley A. Fiske, and W. F. Fullam as members.

With the completion of this gun, and in the event of its proving successful, there will be nothing to hinder the dynamite cruiser going immediately into commission. She will be commanded by Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, and it looks as if her remaining officers would be made up of Lieut. Sumner Paine, Executive Officer; Lieut. Bradley A. Fiske, Navigating Officer, and Lieut. W. F. Fullam. Passed Assistant Engineer Habighurst will be chief engineer, and there will probably be an assistant engineer also ordered to join. The wardroom has but six staterooms, and with the three on the starboard side filled and the forward one on the port side already designated to an engineer officer, there will only remain accommodations for two more staff officers. These will no doubt be filled by one assistant engineer and an assistant surgeon, though possibly by a surgeon and a Paymaster. Since the performance of the Vesuvius, there has been some painstaking scrutiny of foreign vessels by members of the Naval Intelligence staff, and the data now at hand is in such shape that comparisons between the dynamite cruiser and vessels of her class can be made with all respect to actual figures.

Regarding the Vesuvius as a torpedo vessel, there are of what may be termed "sea-going torpedo vessels" only six in existence with which she could be compared. These vessels are the Ijin, of 600 tons; the Tecumseh, of 860 tons; the El Destructor, of 458 tons; the Sharpshooter, of 735 tons; the Rattlesnake, of 550 tons, and the Bombe, of 320 tons, though the latter is almost too small for such rating.

A BIG FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.

THE LOSSES REACH $435,400 AND THE INSURANCES $255,277.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 8.—The most disastrous fire in loss of property that has occurred here in years broke out at noon to-day in the basement of Kleinhaus & Simonson's clothing house, 426-434 West Market-street. In 15 minutes after the alarm the blaze had spread through Kleinhaus & Simonson's three large stores and was leaping from the fourth floor through the roof. Soon after the roof fell, and a little later two sections of the side walls. With one of these the rear of H. Strauss's dry goods house went down, and the fire seemed beyond control.

At the first outbreak scores of employes from Kleinhaus & Simonson's and the adjoining houses had rushed into the street. One saleswoman was shut in by the flames and with difficulty rescued from the second floor. The stores where the fire started were built compactly in one of the most important blocks in the centre of the city.

After a hard fight, however, the firemen gained control, and confined the flames to the upper floors of Strauss's place. One fireman was painfully and another slightly hurt.

One of the Kleinhaus & Simonson's buildings was owned by S. Weis & Newcomb, New-York, the other by the firm. Strauss's building was owned by the W. P. Churchill estate.

The losses are: Kleinhaus & Simonson, stock, $285,000; Kleinhaus and Simonson Buildings, $67,000; Newcomb Building, $25,000; Strauss stocks, $40,000; Churchill Building, $6,000. Insurances: Kleinhaus & Simonson, stock and fixtures, $172,749; Newcomb Building, $25,000; Strauss' stock, $38,000; Churchill, building, $16,000; aggregate loss and including smaller sufferers is $435,400; total insurance, $255,277. The insurance is distributed in $5,000 and under among companies represented here.

OBITUARY.

MICHAEL L. LEMAN.

Michael L. Leman, one of the pioneer business men of this city, died at his home, 210 East Eighty-second-street, on Thursday last. Mr. Leman was born in Holland in 1807, but when a mere lad came to this country and settled in New-York. In 1830 he went into the stationary business on Pearl-street, and ever since his name has been prominent in that trade. He sold the first metallic pens put on the American market, and dealt largely in imported lead pencils before they were manufactured in this country. In 1848 he moved his business to the Williams-street. In 1861 he retired, leaving the business in the hands of George W., one of his five sons, all of whom survive him.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Elias P. Browne, who died last Wednesday at his residence, 160 sterling-place, Brooklyn, was one of the oldest pilots on the North and East Rivers. He was born March 12, 1808, at Rops Ferry, near New-London, and began a seafaring life at the age of 20. When he went on a sailing vessel to Mexico. The vessel was shipwrecked, but he escaped, saving his life and that of two companions. When about 18 years old he came to New-York. He continued his calling up to within a few weeks of his death, which was due to injuries he received in an accident while off the Thimble Islands, near New-Haven. His foot was caught and lacerated between one of the buoys on which he was towing, and so severely that he was removed to New-Haven. He was brought home, but gangrene set in and proved fatal. He leaves a married daughter. The funeral was held yesterday and the interment was at Greenwood.

Charles E. L. Wagner, M. D., a well-known surgeon of Pennsylvania, died suddenly of apoplexy at Hanover, Germany, on Thursday, aged 66 years. He was born in Germany in 1823, and served through the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1848-9 as surgeon of the Hanoverian Army, and through the Crimean War as surgeon of the Third Regiment of the British-German Legion. He came to this country in 1860 and settled at Wilkesbarre, Penn., where he built up a large and successful practice. He retired from active life in 1874, and since then has lived abroad.

John Waters, an old and influential member of the Republican Party in this State, died Thursday afternoon at his residence in Tompkinsville, Staten Island. He was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to this country some 55 years ago. He was a personal friend of Thurlow Weed and other leaders of his party, and served in the State and Federal service for 40 years. He was a member of the Mercantile Exchange of this city.

While attending prayer meeting in Babylon, Long Island, Thursday night Mark Whitman of that village dropped dead. While engaged in prayer he was seized with paralysis of the heart and instantly expired. He was 73 years of age.

Townsend T. Southard, one of the oldest residents of Oceanville, Long Island, died suddenly yesterday. He was 79 years of age.

A NATIONAL GUARD ORDER.

ALBANY, March 8.—The State National Guard will have to parade in New-York on April 30 in strict accordance with the regulations regarding uniform. General Orders No. 10, issued from general headquarters, set forth:

I.—Commanding officers will make requisition, forthwith, for whatever may be necessary to complete the equipment of their commands, including "leggings," for the parade in New-York City, ordered by General Order No. 3, current series.

II.—The State uniform and equipments, as issued, are prescribed for this parade. In all cases where changes in the uniforms or equipments have been permitted, such permission is hereby revoked. Commanding officers will see that uniforms which have been changed, are restored to the regulation pattern without delay.

III.—Officers on duty with the troops on this occasion will be required to be provided with the overcoat prescribed by regulation 236, as amended by General Orders No. 19, series of 1888.

IV.—Commanding officers of brigades will make requisition for the necessary transportation, blankets, and mattresses.

VESSEL AND CARGO A TOTAL LOSS.

NASSAU, New-Providence, March 4.—Capt. N. A. Davidson and the mate and steward of the schooner Edward B. Leisenring of Philadelphia arrived here to-day. The schooner sailed from Philadelphia Feb. 11 for Matanzas with a cargo of coal and empty hogsheads. She went ashore at 4 A. M. on Feb. 23 at Matanilla Reef, on Little Bahama Bank. The crew abandoned the vessel, as the wind was rising, and rowed in an open boat 52 miles to a cay, where assistance was obtained. They returned to the schooner and saved her materials. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The remainder of the crew will probably reach this port to-morrow.

WEAVERS TO STRIKE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 8.—A mass meeting of weavers was held in Carrollton Hall tonight to take final action in regard to the proposed strike. The State Board of Arbitration tried to settle the difficulty, but failed. After a long discussion a resolution to strike Monday next was almost unanimously carried.

YACHTSMEN ORGANIZE.

AN ASSOCIATION TO GENERALLY PROMOTE GOOD RACING.

Yacht racing will be given an impetus during the coming season by the New-York Yacht Racing Association which was formed at the Gilsey House last night. Sixteen yacht clubs were represented by these delegates: Brooklyn—Commodore R. C. Hopkins, Daniel O'Reilly, William Cagger; Columbia—C. P. Wills, George Parkhill, Charles M. Armstrong; East River—J. F. Sullivan; M. J. Charde, J. G. Wilson; Harlem—A. Metzger, H. B. McAllister, J. C. Tilley; Jersey City—Commodore H. B. Pearson, F. W. Pangborn; Newark—Charles E. Cameron, Edward M. Grover, Thomas Roache; Newark Bay—Commodore Windas, Vice-Commodore Vreeland, A. Van Buskirk; New-Rochelle—Commodore Charles Pryor, Rear-Commodore Z. Edwards Lewis, George C. Foster; New-Jersey—George C. Gaitland, Richard Atwater, W. E. Kinzey; Sing Sing—W. W. Washburn, E. B. Sherwood, B. C. French; Staten Island—R. H. McMurray, J. W. Edwards, J. C. Vhler, J. P. Whitehous; Tappan Zee—J. A. Styles, E. C. Weeks, Charles A. Preston; Williamsburg—Charles W. Voits, Henry C. Boscher; Yonkers—C. T. Mercer, T. G. Taylor; Yonkers Corinthian—A. D. Peterson, John S. Warren, A. F. Rose; Pavonia—R. Punhman, Charles Stewart, B. W. McClain.

With the exception of the East River, Harlem, Newark Bay, New-Rochelle, and Yonkers Yacht Clubs all formally joined the association. The delegates of the others wanted time to report back to their clubs.

Officers were elected as follows: President—Commodore A. J. Prime of the Yonkers Corinthians; Vice-President—F. W. Pangborn of the Jersey City Club; Secretary—George Parkhill of Columbia; Treasurer—R. K. McMurray of Staten Island; Trustees—C. W. Voits, William Hamaburg; H. B. Pearson, Jersey City; W. W. Washburn, Sing Sing; E. Cameron, Newark; George C. Geltland, New-Jersey.

By-laws and a constitution were adopted. These define the object of the association to be the promotion of yacht racing among the clubs. Any club with 10 yachts and 25 members in New-York, New-Jersey or Connecticut can join. The dues are $10 a year for each club. The adoption of a set of rules, which will govern all races in which the boats of the different clubs sail as members of the association, and the protection of the name and flag of the different clubs were also set forth as objects.

A committee was appointed to report a set of racing rules to the next meeting, which will be held at 78 Varick-street next Friday night. This committee is made up of George C. Gaitland, Jersey City; Charles Voits, Hamburg; Commodore Lalor of the Harlem Club, and Commodore Hopkins of the Brooklyn Club.

BUFFORD SONS SUSPEND.

FAILURE OF A LARGE LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 8.—The Bufford Sons Lithographic Company suspended payment to-day, and notices were sent out in the afternoon for a meeting of the stockholders March 18. The liabilities are estimated at $100,000. President F. G. Bufford said yesterday that the company had ample assets to pay all liabilities.

Last Saturday the employes of the company at the works struck for an increase of wages, and precipitated the crisis. Mr. Bufford said the company's statement of the business for the year ending June 30, 1888, showed a loss of $40,000 on the year's business. "Since then," he continued, "we have reduced that loss between $17,900 and $18,000, and were at the same time increasing our assets."

The last annual statement of the concern was filed at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth Sept. 11, 1888, and gave the condition of the company up to July 1 of the same year. It was this:

Assets.—Buildings, $2[illegible],264 81; machinery, $30,230; cash and debts receivable, $41,468 99; merchandise, materials, material, and stock, $103,861 73; furniture, $5,000; patterns, &c., $6,400; balance, profit and loss, $40,209 52; total assets, $239,219 72.

Liabilities.—Capital stock, $175,000; debts, $54,219 72; total liabilities, $230,219 72.

A gentleman in the employ of the company said that there has been very sharp competition in the business in the last year or two, and consequently the profits, which five years ago were very large, were now comparatively small. Designs were changed now much oftener than five or four years ago, and there were expensive things.

The Bufford Sons Lithographic Company was made a stock concern about two years ago with a capital stock of $175,000 and incorporated under the Massachusetts law, the President being F. G. Bufford and the Treasurer J. Henry Bufford. The business was first founded in the stock organization was an old concern dating back to 1830, when it was established by J. H. Bufford the elder.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, March 8—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	324
Amer. Tel. & Cable	84½	84½	84½	84½	210
American Ex	114	114	114	114	200
Atch., T. & S. Fe	51½	51½	51	51½	1,500
Brunswick Co	22¾	22¾	21½	21½	500
Cameron Coal	33¾	34	33¾	33¾	2,100
Canada Southern	53¾	54½	53¾	53¾	600
Canadian Pacific	59¾	60½	59¾	60¼	900
Cent. & Atl. Tel	7½	7½	7½	7½	500
Ches. & Ohio	17	17	16¾	16¾	925
C. & O. 1st pf	63	63	62¾	63	1,480
C. & O. 2d pf	34	34½	33½	33½	1,750
Chi. Gas Trust	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	2,700
Chi. & Alton	138½	138½	136½	136½	11
Chi. & N. W	107	107	106½	106¾	2,700
Chi. & N. W. pf	140½	140½	140½	140¾	40
C., B. & Q	101¼	101¼	100¾	100¾	600
C., M. & St. P	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¼	30,340
C., M. & St. P. pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	1,840
C., R. I. & Pac	96	96	95¾	95¾	2,192
C., St. L. & C.	108½	110	108½	109	9,665
Cin., W. & M	½	½	½	½	200
Cin., W. & M. pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	400
Clev., C. & St. L	107½	107½	107½	107½	100
Col. Coal & I.	72	72	70¾	71¾	1,100
Colorado Coal	38	38	37¾	38	900
Col., H. V. & Tol	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	100
Chi. & E. Ill	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	300
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	900
Consol. Gas Co	82¾	83¼	82¾	83	65
Del., Lack. & W	140¾	140¾	139½	139¾	9,000
D., Tex. & F. W	21¼	21¼	21	21	525
D., T. & G.	97	97	97	97	100
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	100
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf	23	23	22	22	103
Equitable Illu	114	114	114	114	33
Evans. Bay. & W	7	7	7	7	100
Illinois Central	110	110	109¾	109¾	380
Iowa Central pf	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	200
Kingston & Pem	29	29	28	28	100
L. E. & Western	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	1,300
L. E. & West. pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	500
Lake Shore	103½	103½	102¾	102¾	2,960
Long Island	96	96	96	96	413
Louis. & Nash	61¾	61¾	60¾	61	2,815
L., N. A. & C	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	5
Manhattan Co	101¾	101¾	100	100	3,108
Manhattan	4	4	4	4	600
Manh. Beach Co	16	16	16	16	200
Manhattan Beach	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	25
Mex. Central	14	14	14	14	40
Marq., H. & O	88	88	87¾	87¾	200
Michigan Cent	89	89	89	89	30
Mil., L. S. & W	90	90	89	89	405
M., L. S. & W. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	110
Minn. & St. L	8	8	8	8	100
Minn. & St. L. pf	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	300
Missouri Pacific	72	72½	71½	71½	5,985
Mo., Kan. & T	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	100
N. J. Central	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	50
N. Y. Central	108	108¾	108	108¾	25
N. Y. & Perry Coal	27¾	28½	27¾	28½	400
N. Y. & New Haven	219	219	219	219	200
N. Y. & New-Eng	47	47¼	46½	46¾	2,850
N. Y. & St. L	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	200
New p. S. & M. V	12½	12½	12½	12½	75
N. Y., L. E. & W	22	22	22	22	2,900
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	69½	69½	69¼	69¼	300
N. Y., S. & W. pf	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	210
Nort. & West	18	18	18	18	100
North. & West. pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	200
North. Pacific	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	184
North. Pacific pf	62¾	62¾	61¾	61¾	2,250
Ontario & West	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	110
Oregon Imp	58¾	58¾	58	58	300
Oregon R. & N	101¾	101¾	101	101	300
Oregon Short Li	57¾	57¾	56¾	56¾	1,410
Oregon & Trans	34¾	34¾	33¾	33¾	3,100
Pacific Mail	38¼	38¼	37¾	38	1,920
Peo., Dec. & Ev	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	500
Phil. & Reading	46¾	46¾	45¾	45¾	32,700
P., Ft. W. & C	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾	245
Pull. Pal. Car Co	199½	199½	199	199	373
Rich. & W. P	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	1,375
R., W. & O	100	100	100	100	100
St. L. & S. F. pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	300
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	109	109	109	109	12
St. P. & Omaha	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	225
St. P., M. & M	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	200
Sugar Refin. Co	85	85	85	85	422
Tenn. Coal & Iron	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	11,900
Tenn. C. & I. pf	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	360
Tol. A. & N. M	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	200
Tol. Peoria & W	26½	26½	26½	26½	200
Union Pacific	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	2,106
U. S. Express	82¾	83	82¾	83	695
W., St. L. & P. pf	27¾	27¾	26¾	26¾	75
West. Union Tel	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	4,225
Wheel. & L. E. pf	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	150
Total sales					158,315

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. cn. 6s	126½	126½	125½	125½	$3,000
Atl. Col. & Pac. 1st	102	102	102	102	1,000
Atl. & Pac. inc	21½	21½	21½	21½	1,000
At. & Pacific 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½	6,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	110	110	110	110	3,000
Canada So. 1st	106½	106½	106½	106½	8,000
Canada So. 2d	94	94¼	94	94⅜	8,000
Cen. Pac. of 1936	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5,000
Ches. & O. cn. 6s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	29,000
Ches. & O. cy. 6s	118	118	118	118	10,000
C. & O. 2d m. fd	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	4,000
Chi. & Ind. Coal 5s	104	104	103½	103½	22,000
Chi. & Ind. Coal 1st	104	104	104	104	1,000
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	4,000
C., B. & Q. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	18,000
Chicago Gas 1st	91	91½	90¾	91½	47,000
C., M. & St. P. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	21,000
C. R. I. & Pac	96	96	95¾	95¾	2,000
C., St. L. & C. 6s	108½	110	108½	109	20,000
Cin., W. & M.	2	2	2	2	200
Clev., C. & St. L	120	120	120	120	6,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s	104¾	104¾	102¾	102¾	10,000
Col. H. V. & T. 5s	103	103	103	103	1,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '94-c	117½	117½	117½	117½	5,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼	11,000
Den. & R. G. W.	87	87	86½	86½	21,000
Det. & M. 1st. 7s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	10,000
Eliz. & Big. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st	103	103	103	103	2,000
Evans. & Ind. 1st	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	4,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	94	94	93¾	93¾	16,000
Grand R. & I. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	5,000
G., H. & S. A. 6s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	18,000
Green B. & W. 1st	83	83	83	83	1,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	5,000
Houstonic 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	7,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1952	101	101	101	101	9,000
Ind. Dec. & W. 1st	92½	92½	92½	92½	10,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	89½	90	89½	90	13,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	84	85	84	85	18,000
Kansas Pac. cn. 6s	114	114	113¾	113¾	16,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	53	53	53	53	1,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	68,000
L. & N. 2d, S. & M.	101½	101½	101½	101½	13,000
L., N. & Chi. cn.	102	101½	101½	101½	29,000
Mahoning Co. 5s	111	111	111	111	4,000
Met. Elev. 1st	116½	116½	116½	116½	3,000
M., L. S. & W. cy.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	15,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st m.	116	116	116	116	1,000
M. & Ohio gen.	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼	34,500
Nash. & Chat. 2d	112	112	112	112	3,000
N. J. Cen. gen. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,960
N. J. Cen. imp. 5s	107	107	107	107	1,000
N. J. Cent. 1st 7s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
N. J. Midland 1st	117	117	117	117	6,000
N. Y. C. 5s, deb	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	9,000
N. Y. L. E. & W. 1st	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	10,000
N. Y. & Nor. 2d	52½	53½	52½	53	22,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	117	117	117	117	10,000
N. Y. S. & W. rfg. 5s	98¾	99	98¾	99	27,000
N. Y. S. & W. 2d	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	16,000
Nor. Pac. 1st	118¾	118¾	118¾	118½	22,000
North. Pac. 2d	115	115	115	115	7,000
North. Pac. 3d	105	106¼	105	105¼	18,000
North. Pac. 1st Trust	107	107	107	107	5,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
Ohio South. ins	51	51	51	51	5,000
Omaha & S. Lin. 7s	76	76	75¾	75¾	1,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	104	104	104	104	3,000
Ore. S. L. 6s	113	113	113	113	15,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	111	111	111	111	1,000
O. R. & N. cn. 5s	105	105	105	105	5,000
Peo. D. & E. 1st	114	114	114	114	1,000
Pitts., F. & F. 1st	100	100	100	100	1,000
P., D. & E. 2d	78	78	78	78	2,000
Read. 1st pf. ins	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	33,000
Read. 2d pf. ins	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	37,000
Read. gen. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	45,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. ctfs	62½	62½	62½	62½	4,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. certs	30	30	30	30	10,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	90	91¼	91	91¼	30,000
R. & D. deb., ex. p.	99¾	100	99¾	100	15,000
Rock Island 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	14,000
St. L. & C. I. 1st	107	107	107	107	2,000
St. L. & A. & T. 1st	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	15,000
St. L., N. O. & O. & T. 6s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	3,000
St. P. & A. 1st	124½	125	124½	124½	2,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.	124½	124½	124½	124½	2,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, Mont. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	1,000
So. Carolina 2d	55	57	55	57	14,000
So., R. & Mem. 1st	139	139	139	139	1,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	99	98¾	98¾	98¾	23,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc	36	36¼	36	36¼	55,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	5,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	102	102	101¾	102	11,000
Union Elev. 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1899	117½	117½	117½	117½	19,000
Va. Mid. gen. 6s	88	88¾	88	88¾	9,000
Wab. 1st, H. & P.	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	6,000
Wab. 1st, Det. & T.	84	84	84	84	5,000
Wab. 1st, Det. & T.	116½	116½	116½	116½	30,000
W. N. Y. & P. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	21,000
W. Shore 1st, 7s, '89	102	102	101¾	101¾	13,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	44,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	95,000
Total sales					$1,303,500

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	39	39	39	39	1,400
Amador	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Brunswick	.10	.10	.10	.10	500
Con. Cal. & Va	7.87½	7.87½	7.87½	7.87½	200
Crocker	1.60	1.65	1.60	1.65	1,000
Caledonia	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	100
Chrysolite	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
El Cristo	1.80	1.80	1.75	1.75	200
Exchequer	.92	.92	.92	.92	100
Hera Silver	1.15	1.40	1.15	1.40	2,200
Hollywood	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Leadville	.14	.14	.13	.13	1,575
Mutual & M	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Middle Bar	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Plutus	.95	.96	.93	.96	150
Plymouth	10.12½	11.00	10.12½	11.00	1,485
Rappahannock	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
Sheldon	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,500
Sullivan Consol	1.85	1.85	1.50	1.50	6,000
Santa Fe	.09	.09	.09	.09	500
United Copper	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	200
Total sales					29,980

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	$2,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½	5,000
Colorado Coal 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	3,000
Den. & R. G. 1st	86	86	86	86	1,000
Denver & R. G. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	8,000
Kris 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
Ga. Pac. 2d 6s	78½	78½	78	78	12,000
L. & Nash. Un. 6s	98	98½	98	98¾	20,000
Long Island 4s	98¾	99¾	98¾	99¾	4,000
Mob. & Ohio 6s	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	5,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	40,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d	36¾	36¾	36	36¼	10,000
Nor. Pac. 1st	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	2,000
North. Pac. 1st	115	115	115	115	7,000
North. Pac. 3d	105	105¼	105	105⅛	18,000
Nor. Pac. 1st Trust	107	107	107	107	5,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
Ohio South. ins	51	51	51	51	5,000
Omaha & S. Lin. 7s	76	76	76	76	1,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	104	104	104	104	3,000
Ore. S. L. 6s	113	113	113	113	15,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	111	111	111	111	1,000
O. R. & N. cn. 5s	105	105	105	105	5,000
Peo. D. & E. 1st	114	114	114	114	1,000
Pitts., F. & F. 1st	100	100	100	100	1,000
P., D. & E. 2d	78	78	78	78	2,000
Read. 1st pf. ins	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	33,000
Read. 2d pf. ins	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	37,000
Read. gen. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	45,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. ctfs	62½	62½	62½	62½	4,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. certs	30	30	30	30	10,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	90	91¼	91	91¼	30,000
R. & D. deb., ex. p.	99¾	100	99¾	100	15,000
Rock Island 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	14,000
St. L. & C. I. 1st	107	107	107	107	2,000
St. L. & A. & T. 1st	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	15,000
St. L., N. O. & O. & T. 6s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	3,000
St. P. & A. 1st	124½	125	124½	124½	2,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.	124½	124½	124½	124½	2,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, Mont. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	1,000
So. Carolina 2d	55	57	55	57	14,000
So., R. & Mem. 1st	139	139	139	139	1,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	99	98¾	98	98¾	23,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc	36	36¼	36	36¼	55,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	5,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	102	102	101¾	102	11,000
Union Elev. 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1899	117½	117½	117½	117½	19,000
Va. Mid. gen. 6s	88	88¾	88	88¾	9,000
Wab. 1st, H. & P.	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	6,000
Wab. 1st, Det. & T.	84	84	84	84	5,000
Wab. 1st, Det. & T.	116½	116½	116½	116½	30,000
W. N. Y. & P. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	21,000
W. Shore 1st, 7s, '89	102	102	101¾	101¾	13,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	44,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	95,000
Total sales					$1,303,500

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	39	39	39	39	1,400
Amador	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Brunswick	.10	.10	.10	.10	500
Con. Cal. & Va	7.87½	7.87½	7.87½	7.87½	200
Crocker	1.60	1.65	1.60	1.65	1,000
Caledonia	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	100
Chrysolite	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
El Cristo	1.80	1.80	1.75	1.75	200
Exchequer	.92	.92	.92	.92	100
Hera Silver	1.15	1.40	1.15	1.40	2,200
Hollywood	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Leadville	.14	.14	.13	.13	1,575
Mutual & M	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Middle Bar	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Plutus	.95	.96	.93	.96	150
Plymouth	10.12½	11.00	10.12½	11.00	1,485
Rappahannock	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
Sheldon	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,500
Sullivan Consol	1.85	1.85	1.50	1.50	6,000
Santa Fe	.09	.09	.09	.09	500
United Copper	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	200
Total sales					29,980

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	$2,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½	5,000
Colorado Coal 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	3,000
Den. & R. G. 1st	86	86	86	86	1,000
Denver & R. G. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	8,000
Kris 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
Ga. Pac. 2d 6s	78½	78½	78	78	12,000
L. & Nash. Un. 6s	98	98½	98	98¾	20,000
Long Island 4s	98¾	99¾	98¾	99¾	4,000
Mob. & Ohio 6s	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	5,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	40,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d	36¾	36¾	36	36¼	10,000
Nor. Pac. 1st	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	2,000
North. Pac. 1st	115	115	115	115	7,000
North. Pac. 3d	105	105¼	105	105⅛	18,000
Nor. Pac. 1st Trust	107	107	107	107	5,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
Ohio South. ins	51	51	51	51	5,000
Omaha & S. Lin. 7s	76	76	76	76	1,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	104	104	104	104	3,000
Ore. S. L. 6s	113	113	113	113	15,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	111	111	111	111	1,000
O. R. & N. cn. 5s	105	105	105	105	5,000
Peo. D. & E. 1st	114	114	114	114	1,000
Pitts., F. & F. 1st	100	100	100	100	1,000
P., D. & E. 2d	78	78	78	78	2,000
Read. 1st pf. ins	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	33,000
Read. 2d pf. ins	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	37,000
Read. gen. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	45,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. ctfs	62½	62½	62½	62½	4,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. certs	30	30	30	30	10,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	90	91¼	91	91¼	30,000
R. & D. deb., ex. p.	99¾	100	99¾	100	15,000
Rock Island 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	14,000
St. L. & C. I. 1st	107	107	107	107	2,000
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Mob. & Ohio 6s	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	5,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	40,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d	36¾	36¾	36	36¼	10,000

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business of any importance was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Rooms yesterday, Friday, March 8.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 8.

77th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Charles Mittnacht and wife to Jacob Baumann, wife.....$17,500

51st-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5; Morris Jacoby and wife to Louis M. Cohen.

Canal-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Pelham-av., 25x100; Frank K. Hain and wife to James L. Price..... 26,000

Pine-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. s. of Bayard-st., 50x158.6x50x158.10; same to Hugo Dorn..... 600

Fulton-st., 172; Executors of Betsey A. Hart to John L. Cadwalader..... 1,200

Water-st., 146; same to Patrick Schulz..... 62,300

Water-st., 144; same to Jacob Blumauer..... 33,000

Oliver-st., 82; M. Mayo and William S. Parmelee to James McInerney..... 31,100

Riverside-av., w. s., plots 19, 20 map, Joseph Rosenthal, 24th Ward, 203 ft. front and Thomas Cuthbert, 100x100; James Clark to Alice, wife of James Clark. 1

126th-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x—; Harriet Dewey to Le Roy B. Dewey..... 1

Water-st., 144; Jacob Blumauer to Meyer Foster and Edward and Max Hilson..... 1

Warren-st., 71; William A. Martin to Henry Aszbenbach, ½ part..... 1

Same property; William A. Martin, Executor of Sarah B. Martin to same, ½ part..... 24,500

Same property; Edmund F. Holbrook and others to same, ½ part..... 24,500

Broad-st., 42, and 34 New-st.; James K. O. Sherwood, Receiver of the Open Board of Stock Brokers' Building Company, to Lewis S. Samuel..... 102,500

Stanton-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Lewis-st., 22x75; Israel Lebowitz and wife to Rachel Moscovitch..... 11,000

48th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Matthew Murphy and wife to George Young..... 25,000

Plot 8, map No. 2, Putnam, 24th Ward, 99.9x238.4x100.3x237.9; Joseph Morningstar and wife to Charles A. Troup, Trustee. 1

22d-st., n. s., 233.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9; Ann D. and Charles F. Deems to Frank Dana..... 13,000

63d-st., n. s., 111 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17x100.5; Robert D. Fielder to Minnie Steinberg..... 8,000

62d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.10; Hugh McQuade to Catharine L. Smith..... 25,000

Stanton-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Cannon-st., 25x75; James Gregory and wife to William Gregory, ½ part..... 1

Prescott-av., w. s., 471.1 ft. s. w. of Lot 119, map of I. Dyckman, 184.5x869.7x110x297x—x466.4x—x45x47.1; Isaac M. Lyckman to Joseph H. Cain..... 1

113th-av., s. w. corner of 49th-st., 25x75; Louisa Leach, Trustee, to John Cosgrove. 16,400

132d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x99.11; also n. s. 132d-st., 115 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x99.11; Meyer L. Sire to Charles A. Stein. 1

Waverley-place, 160; William Johnson and wife to Thomas Johnson..... 1

72d-st., 22 West; Ellsworth L. Stryker and wife to George Bliss..... 1

Same property; George Bliss and wife to Florence S. Stryker..... 1

121st-st., s. s., 288 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18x100.11; Jared W. Bell and wife to John Kelly..... 9,500

8d-av., s. w. corner of 1st-st., Woodlawn, 24th Ward, — x —; Frederick P. Forster, Referee, to Daniel P. Hays..... 1,665

4th-st., 66 East; John C. Mahr to Julius D. and Henry J. Mahr..... 20,500

53d-st., n. s., 193.9 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.5; Hannah Strasburger to Charles E. Larned..... 11,900

37th-st., s. s., 99.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21.5x98.9; Henry C. Bosty, Referee, to Eliza Buttner.

82d-st., n. s., 98 ft. w. of Avenue B, 200x102.2; Executor George Jones to Frederick P. Hummel..... 40,000

77th-st., s. w. corner of 4th-av., 20x51.1; John Shanley to James B. Pendleton..... 30,000

Same property; Isaac Akin and wife to John Shanley..... 20,000

82d-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x66.1x18x65.5; Helen L. Thayer, individually and as guardian, to Sarah A. Bates and wife. 1

52d-st., 458-460 East; William J. Smiley and wife to Helen Carhart and others..... 30,100

145th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of Brook-av., 20x100; Anna and Herman Hauffe to Otto H. Dage and another..... 3,000

Mott-st., 138, Samuel Rosenzweig to Lenora Rosenthal..... 200

East Broadway, 103, Catharine A. Hedges to Morris Alexander..... 13,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Bondy, Caroline, to John P. A. Kedenburg and another; 335 E. 48th-st., 3 years..... $300

Baron, Jean and wife, to C. Antonie Ronjon; 161 Bleecker-st., 1 1-2 years..... 1,100

Carbrey, A. T., to B. Stick; 122 and 124 Orchard-st., 3 1-3 years..... 1,440

Columbia College, Trustees of, to Samuel D. Babcock; 636 5th-av., 21 years..... 4,389

Delano, Laura A., Trustee of, to Lillie Weaver; 842 to 846 9th-av., 20 years..... 1,550

Davidson, Jacob, to Patrick H. Gillen; 182 Canal-st., 5 1-2 years..... 2,500

Fritsel, William, to John Donohue and another; 158 Avenue C, 5 years..... 1,350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

SPECIAL!!!
An elegant 5TH-AVENUE HOUSE
For sale on VERY EASY TERMS.
$13 5TH-AV.,
between 62d and 63d sts.
FOUR STORIES, WITH EXTENSION;
LOT EXTRA DEPTH;
SUPERBLY DECORATED;
PLUMBING NEW; all in PERFECT ORDER;
POSSESSION. Permits of
V. E. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR REBUILT FOR TENANT.

An eligible plot of ground, fronting 57 feet upon Lafayette-place, with connecting alley in rear, containing over four city lots. Admirably lighted front, rear, and side.

Apply to F. POTTER, 38 Park-row.

FOR SALE—110 EAST 76TH-ST., ELEGANT new three-story brownstone high-stoop private house, 18x55x100; all modern improvements. KAUFMANN & WAGNER, Temple Court.

A BARGAIN TO QUICK PURCHASER.—Four-story house; high stoop; 20 feet; near 4th-av.; $20,000. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th-st.

$17,500.—HANDSOME NEW THREE-story house, West 46th-st.; easy terms. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

48 5TH-ST. BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., four-story brownstone, $28,000. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, FIVE minutes from the bridge, a three-story and extension brick house; perfect order; good plumbing; polished oak floors; 15 rooms. Address *F. N.*, Box 163 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RYE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—LARGE SUMMER and Winter house, situated on high ground half way between Rye and Port Chester stations, New Haven Railroad; 40 minutes by express train to 42d-st.; 15 rooms; gas, steam, furnaces; large barn and stable; gardener's house; four acres; pasture, fruit, &c. RICHARDS & SAUSE, 5½ Pine-st.

A FINE FARM OF ABOUT 200 ACRES FOR Sale; it contains good house and barns; liberal terms; will exchange for city property. BERNARD MEYER, 159 Greenwich-st., New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE IN THIS vicinity, (near all stations;) some decided bargains; also rent. EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway, Office 83.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF BOWLES COLGATE AND JOHN O. HILLYER,
EXECUTORS OF FRANCES E. COLGATE, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story, high-stoop stone-front house and lot
NO. 36 EAST 36TH-ST.
Also four-story, high-stoop stone-front house, with lease of lot
NO. 11 WEST 30TH-ST.
For maps and terms apply to De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, Attys., No. 58 Nassau-st., or at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
5 ELEGANT LOTS, SOUTHEAST CORNER MADISON-AV. AND 93D-ST.
Also one lot, southwest corner PARK-AV. AND 93D-ST.
2 lots, south side
101ST-ST., BET. 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
11 desirable lots, southwest corner PARK-AV. AND 94TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
eight choice lots, southwest corner
107TH-AV. AND 157TH-ST.
two extra-deep lots, southeast corner
8TH-AV. AND 162D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the choice and valuable four-story high-stoop brownstone front house and lot,
NO. 38 EAST 74TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story and basement stone house, with lot
NO. 133 WEST 14TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's Office, 1 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of Frederick L. Pease, Caroline C. Lindley, and James M. Hunt, Executors of Rosena Pease, deceased, valuable dwelling and stable.
E. H. HOLLOW & CO.,
will sell at auction on
MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1889,
at 12 o'clock M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 61 and 63 Pine-st., New-York.
18 EAST 38TH-ST., between 5th and Madison avs.—Four-story brownstone dwelling with two-story brick stable adjoining on the rear.
18 EAST 39TH-ST., stone dwelling with two-story brick stable adjoining on the rear.
Maps, &c., from Messrs. Rudd & Hunt, Attorneys, 31 and 33 Pine-st., or of the auctioneers, 11 Pine-st., New-York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS LARGE, small, and medium-sized residences to rent, furnished, on and adjoining Madison and Park avs.
V. E. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway and 663 5th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

ATTRACTIVE NEW STYLISH HOUSES to let, unfurnished; ready for immediate occupancy.
1,335 LEXINGTON-AV.
146 EAST 89TH-ST.
148 EAST 89TH-ST.
All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect; exceptional advantageous terms from now to May 1 to desirable tenants securing now; permits sanscessary. Apply on premises.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS LARGE, small, and medium-sized residences to rent unfurnished on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs.
V. E. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway and 663 5th-av.

TO LET—5TH-AV., 711 AND 717 5TH-AV.; four-story English basement private dwellings, between 55th and 56th sts. Apply to FLOYD CLARKSON & SON, 39 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—HOUSE; THREE-STORY AND basement; 10 rooms; equals $1,000 house in New-York; near Tompkins-avenue station, Fulton elevated; 253 Halsey-st., Brooklyn; March 15; $42.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Seabright, and Rumson Road houses to let. Terms and catalogues from BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

TO LEASE.—HOUSE, WITH RUNNING Water; 35 rooms. Address F. C. MORTON, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, PARK-av., corner 52d-st.

This first-class, absolutely fire-proof apartment building will be ready for occupancy about May 1. For particulars apply to
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
at the buildings.

CLEVELAND,
126 TO 130 EAST 74TH-ST.
Large apartments; all conveniences; from May 1; every room open to outside light and air; ample closets; owner resident; on view 11 to 3.

"THE WALTON," 164 EAST 89TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $25 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

A.—DESIRABLE FLATS FOR SMALL FAMilies, 1,626 and 1,628 4th-av.; elegantly decorated; one room and bath; halls carpeted; rents very moderate. Apply to janitor or CROMBIE & McKEAN, 1,589 3d-av.; open evenings.

THE WINCHESTER, 1,244 BROADWAY, above 31st-st.—Six-room flat, first floor, fronting Broadway; business or dwelling; also three rooms and bath; moderate rents.

229 WEST 43D-ST.—ELEGANT NEW flats; steam heat; $30, $75, $95. SAM'L BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

FLATS—UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED in all parts of city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—HANDSOME BACHELOR apartments en suite, unfurnished, situated near 5th or 6th av., above 40th-st., by an old gentleman of New-York; not over $1,000 annum; from April or May 1. Address, with particulars and terms, to K. MAGNUS, 230 West 42d-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, BEtween 22d and 23d-st., piece of GOLD ORE. Return 35 West 33d. Suitable reward.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, ROOM 57 Army Building, cor. Houston and Greene streets, New-York, February 5, 1889.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until twelve (12) o'clock M. on Monday, March 11, 1889, for the construction of a sea wall on Governor's Island, New-York Harbor. Further information, specifications, and forms of proposals can be obtained at this office. The attention of bidders is invited to the acts of Congress approved Feb. 26, 1885, and Feb. 23, 1887, Vol. 23, page 332, and Vol. 24, page 414, Statutes at Large. D. C. HOUSTON, Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON STEAM TENDER.—Office of the supervisor of the Harbor of New-York, Room 4, United States Barge Office, March 5, 1889.—The time fixed by the advertisement of this office, dated the 23d inst., for the receiving of proposals for the building and furnishing of an iron steam tender, is hereby extended until noon of the 15th inst., at which time the opening of the bids will take place. For plans and specifications apply to this office. JACOB J. HUNKER, Lieutenant United States Navy, and Supervisor of the Harbor of New-York.

RAILROADS.

Central R. R. of New-Jersey.

NEW ROUTE

TO

PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE WEST.

Shortest and Quickest Route.

Via CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD, AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE OF MARCH 10, 1889:

Leave New-York station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st., N. R., for PHILADELPHIA—At 4:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M., Sundays, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 8:30, 12:00 P. M.

For BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON—At 8:30, 11:00 A.M., (daily except Sundays;) 1:30, 3:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.

Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,828 Broadway, 727 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

DRAWING ROOM AND SLEEPING CARS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE OF MARCH 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7:00 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

8:30 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatoong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatoong, Easton.

5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

6 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 6:16 P. M.; Sundays, 4:00, 9:00 A. M. for Red Bank, Long Branch, (Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, except Sunday,) Point Pleasant.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, &c.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Vineland, Bridgeton.

4:30, 8:00, 9:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9 A. M. for Perth Amboy.

For LAKEWOOD at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 4:30 P. M. (Parlor cars at 8:30 and 4:30.)

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., (2:30 P. M., through express with parlor cars.)

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey and Philadelphia and Reading R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R., at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. SUNDAYS 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 8:30, 12:00 P. M. Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and Parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,828 Broadway, 787 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

GREAT FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

On and after Feb. 3 trains leave GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT:

Largest and finest passenger station in America.

*8:00 A. M., Rochester and Montreal Express. Drawing Room Cars New-York to Albany and Albany to Montreal, via Lake Champlain, and East Albany to St. Albans, via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS STEAM-HEATED VESTIBULED CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED EXPRESS, consisting of Pullman smoking car, dining car, drawing room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:30 next morning, Indianapolis at 3:30, St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati.

*10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Drawing room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester.

*11:30 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Drawing room cars to Troy.

*3:30 P. M., Albany, Troy, and Utica special, with drawing room cars to Troy and Utica.

*3:58 P. M., accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad.

*4:30 P. M., Pacific Express, Chicago, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with vestibuled and steam-heated sleeping and dining cars.

*6:30 P. M., Montreal and Canandaigua Express. Sleeping cars to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, daily; and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday. Sunday train does not run west of Albany.

*9 P. M., special mail limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10:00 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Watertown and via Utica, daily except Saturday; also to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for the West.

Tickets and space in drawing room and sleeping cars on sale at 23 and Central station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 62 West 125th-st., and 125th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington and 720 Fulton st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 125th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

J. M. TOUCEY, E. J. RICHARDS,
General Superintendent. Ass't Gen. Pass'r Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after JANUARY 28, 1889.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:00, A. M., 6:30, (Dining Car,) and 9 P. M. daily. New-York and Chicago Limited of Parlor, Dining, Smoking, and sleeping Vestibuled Cars at 9 A. M. every day.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Oil City, 9 A. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:20 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 5:15 and 10:00 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:00 A. M., arrive Washington 4:00 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular at 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M.; 1:00, 2:05, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:15 and 10:30 A. M., and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

12:20 P. M., week days, (through Parlor Car,) 1:00 and 2:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Bay Head Junction, and intermediate stations, via Manasquan, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:20 and 5:00 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:00 P. M. week days.

Books of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

5:20, 7:20, 8, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 3:20, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 8:30 and 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 4:00, 5, 5:30, 6:30, 8:00, 9:30 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M. Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8:00, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 12:20, 1, 3:20, 4, 5, 5:30 P. M., and 12:15 night, and at 7:00 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices, Nos. 1, 425, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *6:00, *9:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *9:00, †8:10 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., †6:00, *9:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *6:00 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *6:00, *9:15 P. M., (and at 11:30 A. M. for Utica only;) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, †3:15, 7:15, *9:55, at 11:30 A. M., at 4:00, *6:30, *9:15 P. M.; Newburgh, *10:15 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 8:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, *6:25 P. M. Telephone, ring call for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. Subway Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 12:20 P. M., 3:20 P. M. Hoboken, West Shore Station, at 11:30 A. M., *8:30 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 338 Washington-st., 720 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 471, 363, and 942 Broadway, 152½ Bowery, 12 Park-place, and West Shore Station, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond as follows: 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, 9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *2, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 14:02, *5, †5:08, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:30, 4:04, 5:02, 6:04, 6:06, 4:30, 4:32, 5:02, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:02, 6:07, 6:30, 11:25 P. M. For parlor cars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st. as follows:

6:30 A. M. for Catasauqua and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Elmira.

11 A. M. for Cherry Ford and intermediate points.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M., Pittston and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. & B. Junction.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect at all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:45 P. M. for Coplay and intermediate points.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.

GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE 235 BROADWAY

ERIE RAILWAY.

Express trains leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:

10:30 A. M. week days, Delaware Valley Express, Parlor Car to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, and Hornellsville.

5 P. M., daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMAR, G.P.A.

SHORE LINE—ALL-RAIL ROUTE.—FOR Boston, Providence, Newport, and the East. Express trains leave Grand Central Station, foot of Forty-second-st. (Fifty-third-st. entrance) for Providence and Boston at 10 A. M., 2 P. M.; limited express at 5 P. M., (dining car,) night express at 11:30 P. M. daily; for Newport at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. Palace Parlor Cars or Sleeping Cars on all express trains.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT. C.A. GAMBRILL MFG. Co. BALTIMORE

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR

OF AMERICA.

CUSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS DESTROY Roaches, Bedbugs, Rats, Mice, Moths. Infallible remedies. Established 50 YEARS. 40 Clinton-place.

POTATOES.—IMPORTED SCOTCH POTatoes of superior quality for sale by W. E. DURYEA SONS, 34 Vesey-st. Pier, New-York City.

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DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION with

HAYTI, SAN DOMINGO, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA, by the CABLES OF THE SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES TELEGRAPHES SOUS MARINS,

Formally opened for the service of the International Telegraph.

CHARGE FOR DISPATCHES.
From Brest, Havre, and London.
Dispatches must be written in French.

HAYTI.—Mole St. Nicolas: Port au Prince, (by mail from Mole St. Nicolas, with extra postal charge of 25c. per word,) 1f. 90c. per word.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—San Domingo, Puerto Plata, Cotuy, La Vega, Santiago, Moca, 12f. 50c. per word.

CURACOA.—13f. 25c. per word.

VENEZUELA.—La Guayra, 13f. 75c. per word; Caracas, 14f. 20c. per word. Other stations, 14f. 20c.

Dispatches for all above points are received in all telegraphic stations of France and other countries. Additional information may be obtained at the offices of the Société Française des Télégraphes Sous-Marins, 32 Rue Caumartin, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

NORWICH LINE,

Favorite inside route. Fares reduced: To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2 50. Corresponding reduction to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40, North River, foot of Watts-st., next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, at office on pier, and on steamers. New-York Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. G. W. BRADY, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 5:00 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to
ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

STONINGTON LINE.

FARES REDUCED—INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON, $3; PROVIDENCE, $2 25; WORCESTER, $2 50.

Passengers have choice of three express trains; reclining chairs free of charge.

Steamers Rhode Island and Stonington leave New-York from new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A.—BOSTON, VIA FALL RIVER LINE, only $3 for first-class limited tickets; reduction to all other points. Steamers Providence and Old Colony leave Pier 26 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:00 P. M. week days only. (Sunday trips will be resumed commencing March 31.) Connection by Annex Boat from Brooklyn at 4:30; Jersey City, 4 P. M. An orchestra on each steamer.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE Peck-slip, Pier 25 E. R., at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Steamers arrive in time for trains north and east.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of the authority given to me in and by a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, made by William C. Rose, dated Feb. 18, 1889, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings Feb. 19, 1889, I, John H. Westfall, Assignee therein named, will sell at public auction by K. B. Wenzell & Son, auctioneers, upon the premises, No. 15 Whitehall-street, New-York City, on Monday, March 11, 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the stock, fixtures, &c., consisting of hats, caps

NO LAWYERS YET INDICTED

THE GRAND JURY IS TO BE CHARGED ON MONDAY.

EXPLANATIONS FROM THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE ABOUT THE BLUFF OF JAY GOULD.

The effort of Jay Gould's Manhattan Railway Company to frighten the lawyers did not result yesterday in any indictments. The Grand Jury was in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions at the opening of the court. It was expected that Judge Gildersleeve would charge the jurymen as to the law on that particular section of the Code under which the railway company seeks to obtain indictments for champerty. The room was filled with lawyers, many of them being among those whose cases are being considered by the Grand Jury. Judge Gildersleeve came in on time.

"I have determined," he said to the jurymen, "not to instruct you this morning on the matter which is now before you, and upon which I expected to speak to you to-day. I have been handed briefs by some of the most eminent lawyers in the city, and I desire to take time to give these the necessary consideration and deliberation. You may continue taking evidence, and, on Monday, I will instruct you as to the law."

Peter B. Olney, counsel for some of the accused lawyers, was in court, and one of the briefs which Judge Gildersleeve received was from him. The others are said to have been from accused lawyers or their counsel. Judge Gildersleeve held a consultation with the other Judges of General Sessions before addressing the Grand Jury. His decision to delay his charge until Monday was one outcome of the conference.

This last move of the Manhattan Company has excited the indignation of most of the lawyers in the city, with the exception, of course, of those whose interests are those of the elevated roads. Some of the counsel for the accused lawyers tried to get before the Grand Jury yesterday, but with little success. It was said that Lawyer Delafield was in the room long enough to ask the jury to indict Col. Fellows and one of his assistants on the ground that the office is being improperly used in behalf of the railroad.

Mr. Fellows came down to his office in the morning, but he looked ill, and soon had to go home. The interest that one or two of his assistants took in stating that Jay Gould had nothing to do with the case was remarkable. It seems that the matter has been simmering for many weeks. The Assistant District Attorney, who has charge of the case, said yesterday that Lawyer John S. C. Bailey brought it to the attention of the District Attorney's office, and that E. C. M. Rand, a handwriting expert, had worked up the case with Mr. Bailey.

"What we want to do," said Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, "is to make a test case in this matter and get the law settled."

Assistant District Attorney Davis, who made the original examination of the complaint, said that no claim was made against the lawyers on the ground of taking contingent fees. The charge was that they had contracted to indemnify their clients against taxation for cost. The penalty, on conviction, may be $500 fine and one year in the penitentiary.

The attorneys against whom the proceedings are aimed are, with one exception, men of high standing in their profession, members some of the best families, and representatives of the leading universities. They claim that this proceeding is but a continuation of the same scheme that was used in the commission: that the commission was asked for to intimidate property owners, and that the proceeding was begun for the same purpose. If champerty is maintained, the property owners lose their action against the elevated railway company. But the courts of this State have repeatedly held that champerty is in effect abolished, and Assistant District Attorney Mr. Lindsay said that there had been no prosecution for champerty in this county since the New-York Code was enacted.

"There seems to be little or no speculation in bringing this litigation," said one of the accused lawyers yesterday, "and it is common sense and in line with the decisions of the courts of New-York and many other States to say that an attorney may frequently advance costs in such a well-assured contest. Most of the lawyers in cases against the elevated roads deny, however, that they have advanced costs. Judge McCrary, in a recent case in the *Federal Reporter*, says that it is a necessary safeguard against the encroachments of monopolies to allow clients who could not otherwise bring suits to make an agreement with lawyers which would induce the lawyers to advance the expenses that the client is unable or afraid to advance. Judge Noah Davis and Judge Charles Daniels, in Fortman against Schuiting, maintained very effectively the rights of a lawyer who made such an agreement. They held that the agreement for a contingent fee did not imply any illegality, even though the lawyer, as a matter of fact, advanced the disbursements.

"The costs of the commission and of the floating army of detectives and lawyers that the company employs would, if it succeeded, gradually pay off the bulk of the claims for land damages. There isn't a man among the property owners but would be willing to compromise and take bonds of the company in payment. In the meantime the statute of limitations has begun to help the company out of some of its liability for damages. No recovery can be had now for damages done to property prior to March 9, 1883, unless the action is already brought. And that is what the company is after. It hopes by these games of bluff to scare the property owners off."

NOLAN TO BE HANGED.

JUDGE COWING IMPOSES SENTENCE DESPITE MR. HOWE'S PROTEST.

When James Nolan, who was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Emma Buch on Nov. 20, was taken into Judge Cowing's court yesterday to be sentenced Lawyer Howe objected to any sentence being imposed because, he claimed, there was no law in existence upon which the prisoner could be sentenced. Mr. Howe had prepared a brief setting forth his views of the case and claiming that the new law which provides death by electricity as the penalty for murder in the first degree repealed the law providing that death by hanging should be the penalty for such a crime at the time when the electricity amendment was passed, and that as Nolan's crime was committed after the new law was passed and before it went into effect, he could not be executed.

The counsel claimed, among other things, that the act of 1888, which provides for death by electricity, was not an independent act, but an amendatory act, and that the provisions of the codes as they existed previous to that amendment were wiped out of existence by that amendment. In other words, that the amendment of itself wiped out the existing provisions of the code and took their place.

Judge Cowing said that the law should be construed as a whole, and that the section of the law continuing the old statute in existence until Jan. 1 disposed of the objection. He thought the law very plain, and told Assistant District Attorney Goff that he need not reply to Mr. Howe's argument. He then sentenced James Nolan to be hanged on Friday, April 26. The usual appeal will be taken.

BUSHWICK RAILROAD DUE BILLS.

A suit that promises to be productive of interesting disclosures was set down for trial before Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn yesterday, but went over. The plaintiff is Smith Ryder, who is suing the Bushwick Railroad Company to recover $5,190, the value of due bills which he holds, and which on their face entitle him to 30 shares of stock in the company. These due bills were issued in 1868, and were signed by F. W. Kalbfleisch, President. They certify that the bearer is entitled to a certain number of shares of stock on surrender of the certificate. Mr. Ryder bought them in the open market, in 1874, for a small sum, and held on to them as an investment. When he presented them to the company they were returned to him with the statement that they were worthless.

The defendant claims that the due bills are invalid; that they have become outlawed by the Statute of Limitations, and that it is impossible to deliver the stock they call for because all the stock is sold. The due bills, the defense asserts, were issued by a sub-committee and not by the Board of Directors and that they were to be used for an illegal purpose, namely, to control legislation.

These due bills were very plentiful among local politicians at the time the Bushwick Road was getting valuable franchises, and on the trial it is probable that some facts in regard to the holders of such stock will be brought out.

THE PRESIDENTS IN MEERSCHAUM.

A work of art in the way of carving in meerschaum has just been completed for the Exposition in Paris. It consists of a case containing representations of the Presidents of the United States, from George Washington down to Benjamin Harrison, cut in meerschaum and made into pipes. The portraits were taken from steel engravings, and are excellently done. The head and shoulders of each President are shown. They form the bowl of the pipe, and the stem is fitted into the back. The pipes are, in all, 6 inches long, the bowls standing about 3 inches high. There is a full bust of Washington 5½ inches in height. The exhibit has been prepared by William Demuth & Co. of this city.

Another beautiful piece of work is being completed by the same firm for the Paris Exposition. It is said to be the largest pipe in the world, the bowl having been cut from the largest piece of meerschaum ever found. It is a calf's head, 11 inches high, 13 inches long, and 15 inches from tip to tip of the horns. The design is from a picture by Rosa Bonheur. The entire pipe is 35 inches long, the stem, of 23 inches, being made of 75 pieces of amber.

HIS LETTERS WERE HELD.

SO SAYS MR. SAAVEDRA AND HE SUES FOR DAMAGES.

Alfred Timmermann Saavedra, a young man, arrived in New-York from Antwerp last January, and went to the Hotel Español e' Hispano. As he was short of funds, he soon hunted up a lodging house, but continued to take his meals at the hotel. He asked that his mail continue to be received at the hotel, as he had shipped a library of books from Belgium which had belonged to his father, and which he himself had used in Antwerp, where he was Secretary to the Legation of the Ministry of the Argentine Republic. As he was in need of money he contracted to sell the books to a gentleman in this city for $350, providing they arrived here by Feb. 20. He was also expecting important letters from his home in Buenos Ayres, inclosing a draft for money and an order for steamship passage to that city.

On Feb. 20 Saavedra says he was sold by the hotel proprietors that two letters were there for him and that they would be delivered just as soon as he paid $14 75, a balance due on a bill for $24 75. The young man told the hotel men that it was against the law for them to detain his mail, and said moreover that he could not pay the bill until he received the letters. He said a draft was in one of them and insisted on having them right away. The proprietors were obdurate, however, and refused, he says, to give up the mail matter until the bill was paid. Saavedra made several efforts to secure the letters, but did not do so until, on Feb. 26, he served a formal demand through his lawyer, Col. John O'Byrne. When Saavedra opened his letters he found a bill of lading for his goods seven days old, an order for steamship passage to South America, and a letter from his family to hasten his departure for home, as his grandfather had died and his share of the estate was $25,000, to secure which, without considerable trouble, he would have to be home by Feb. 27.

In the meantime the person who had agreed to take the books, Saavedra says, had canceled the contract on account of the delay; his passage home, worth $200, was forfeited, and the delay and trouble in securing his patrimony, he thought, could only be offset by the payment of $2,000 by the hotel proprietors. Suit has accordingly been begun to recover that amount.

JUDGE FITHIAN'S ESTATE.

HIS WIDOW ASKS FOR A DECREE AGAINST HIS EXECUTOR'S WIDOW.

Surrogate Ransom has just made a decree in favor of the widow of ex-Judge Freeman J. Fithian, against the estate of Lemuel B. Clark, Judge Fithian's former law partner, for $30,278 69. The matter has been in litigation for three years. Charles B. Page and Horace Secor, Jr., represented Mrs. Fithian, and George W. Cotterill and Ira Shafer appeared for Mrs. Clark.

Judge Fithian and Mr. Clark were law partners for 25 years. Judge Fithian died in 1884, leaving Mr. Clark his Executor, and Mr. Clark died in 1886 without having made any account. Mrs. Fithian began proceedings against his Executrix, Mrs. Mary J. Clark, to compel an accounting, claiming that Mr. Clark had collected over $30,000 as Executor of her husband's estate, and invested it in securities in his wife's name. Mrs. Clark rendered an account which did not disclose what had become of the money, and claimed that her husband had a half interest in it as Judge Fithian's partner. She refused to produce the books, and Mrs. Fithian's counsel contended that this refusal justified the presumption that the money had come into her possession.

The Referee decided that all the money belonged to Judge Fithian's estate, and directed a decree against Mrs. Clark individually and as Executrix. Surrogate Ransom refused to sustain the finding as to Mrs. Clark's personal liability, but offered to sustain Mrs. Fithian in insisting on the production of the books. Her counsel have declined to do this, and have appealed from the part of the Surrogate's decree relieving Mrs. Clark of liability. The Clark estate is insolvent, but it is believed by Mrs. Fithian's lawyers that a personal decree against Mrs. Clark can be collected.

BISHOP POTTER TALKS TO STUDENTS.

Bishop H. C. Potter began the course of Lenten lectures at Columbia College yesterday morning. His subject was "The Question of Sovereignty."

"As there are in the world," he said, "savages and civilized men, so in the person there is a savage and a civilized nature. The question to be decided, therefore, is, 'What nature shall in me be the dominant one?' The influences that have been the strongest in ruling the world are those that cannot be seen or touched, not the gross, tangible passions. In this complex conflict of life the question is: 'Which is the master, my appetites or myself, my appetites or my soul, my appetites or my noblest aspirations?' I come here at the beginning of this Lenten season of rest and contemplation to ask you to settle this question of sovereignty.

"I want to commend to you the lives of two men in your determination of this question of sovereignty. One is John Lawrence, who set his moral strength against the evils and corruption of the State, and redeemed India's Government from its pollution, leaving behind him a memory dear to both poor and to rich. The other was David Livingstone, who, from being a factory hand, went as a missionary to Africa, and brought nature into subjection to the greatest minds of the world."

The next lecture will take place next Thursday morning. The speaker will be the Rev. Dr. Richard D. Harlan.

GAS EXPLOSION IN WALL-STREET.

An explosion of gas happened at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the new building of the Bank of America at the northwest corner of Wall and William streets. It threw down a big storm door, and sent a lot of wooden horses out of the doorway to the sidewalk. It shook up all the watchmen in the neighborhood, and caused Policeman Maurice O'Connell to describe it as an involuntary flight across William-street. It also threw down much plastering and shattered many panes of glass.

When the firemen arrived they found that the gas, excepting that which was burning Bercelt at the outlet of a big service pipe in the basement, had escaped from the building through the broken storm door. In the basement they found two gasfitters with too much gas in their systems and numerous burns on their bodies. They were John McBride, 19 years old, of 329 East Eighty-third-street, and John Flanagan, 31 years old, of 1,340 Second-avenue. They had attempted to connect the pipes in the building with the street main without having first cut off the flow of gas.

A TRADES SCHOOL FAILS.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, in Fifth-avenue, near Fifty-first-street, until last week had a branch asylum at the Boland Farm, Peekskill, for the older male orphans received into the institution in this city. There were 78 inmates in the Peekskill asylum, which was in charge of seven Brothers of Our Lady of Lourdes, who about six months ago came to this country from Belgium to instruct the boys. It was the desire of the Board of Managers of the asylum to make the country institution a hive of industry, where the inmates would be made farmers or taught trades. The plan has been far from successful, and the institution has been closed. The managers are now looking for a purchaser of the property. To support the institution last year $12,121 70 was required, and the proceeds from the work done there were but $1,444 67.

BIDS FOR STREET LIGHTING.

The Gas Commission yesterday ordered that advertisements be published for gas and electric street lighting for the year beginning May 1, the bids to be opened on March 27. Mayor Grant insisted that no bid shall be received which would make necessary the use of poles and overhead wires. Provision is made for 800 new gas lamps and 10 more electric lights in Desbrosses and West Third streets. There are now in use 1,325 electric light lamps and 23,732 gas lamps. It is possible for the electric light companies to shut off the light at any time, as the city has no contract with any of them excepting the East River Electric Light Company, and they have been supplying the light for months without payment.

TO DISQUALIFY GRAND JURORS.

Ex-Judge Allan L. McDermott, on behalf of Freeholder Hennessy, who is under indictment for malfeasance in office, made an argument in Judge Lippincott's court in Jersey City yesterday for the dismissal of the present Grand Jury, who found the bill. Sheriff Davis, he said, had failed to make a return to the court that the persons summoned by the Jury Commissioners had been summoned by him to appear and had been sworn to serve as Grand Jurors. The omission, he claimed, was a fatal one. If the Grand Jurors be declared disqualified by the Sheriff's omission the pending indictments against members of the Board of Freeholders cannot be tried.

FOR A FENCING CLUB.

A meeting of Columbia College students interested in fencing was held yesterday afternoon and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the organization of a club and securing quarters. The committee consists of Dr. B. F. O'Connor of the French department, J. S. Robb, '89; L. W. Ely, '89; O. L. I. Rogers, '89; W. C. Humphreys, Law School; W. A. Warburton, '90, and W. E. Stanford, '90.

COSTLY PORCELAIN VASES.

THEY BROUGHT BETTER PRICES YESTERDAY THAN ON THE DAY BEFORE.

Porcelains sold for better prices yesterday, at the second day's auction sale of the collection of Oriental porcelains at the rooms of the American Art Association. The specimens offered excited much swifter bidding and the prices rose rapidly on the original bids, jumping at times $25 a bid and running consecutively from $100 up to $400 and $500. The attendance was also larger than on the first day.

The specimens offered on Thursday were mostly bowls, snuff bottles, and cabinet objects, and yesterday were mostly decorated vases. A large number of rare specimens in bleu de nankin were offered yesterday, and brought good prices. There seemed, however, to be a little falling off in the demand for decorated porcelains. The piece which brought the highest price was a beaker-shaped vase "black hawthorn" of deep black glaze, with finely painted decorations of hawthorn blossoms, birds, bamboo, and rocks. The vase was very graceful, and stood 32 inches high, including the carved stand. Its diameter was 12 inches. The vase was bought by Charles A. Dana for $1,000. There was but one bid.

Two vases, bleu de nankin, cylindrical shape, of egg-shell texture and speckled with decorations, sold for $800 each. They were 16 inches high and 8 inches in diameter. They were bought by E. Charles. A large pilgrim bottle, Keen-Lung seal mark with decorations of farming scenes, foliage, and landscape in panels and with symbols in the edge, of a pale blue coloring, sold for $500. Its height was 20½ inches and diameter 16 inches, and was bought by E. C. Sampson. Another high-priced vase was a beaker-shaped one with decorated body in floral designs in combined colors. The neck and head were dark blue glaze with gold ornamentation. It was bought by W. G. Anderson.

A bottle-shaped vase of soft texture and decorated in pale blue and Ching-hwa mark, was bought by H. T. Devine for $430. E. C. Sampson also bought a bottle-shaped vase, decorated with branches of hawthorn blossoms on a blue ground, for $400. J. H. Thompson purchased a "hawthorn" ginger jar of dark blue coloring for $410. A graceful bottle-shaped vase, with decorations of floral designs in combined colors, seal mark, was bought by Henry G. Marquand for $310. It was 14 by 7½ inches. W. F. Lapham bought a pair of "hawthorn" jars for $310. E. Charles got a vase, bottle-shaped, of light turquois-blue glaze, with ornamental designs around the edge, for $305, and J. S. Barnes bought a "hawthorn" ginger jar of deep blue coloring for $300. Among the other articles sold were: Hawthorn ginger jar, deep blue, $200; hawthorn jar, deep blue ground, $200; large beaker, hawthorn blossoms, blue ground, 20 by 9 inches, $180; a tiny teapot with enamaled glaze, $37 50. Plates sold for $20 to $40 each, admirers for $50 to $60 each, and small gourd-shaped vases for $50 to $70 each. A curious incense burner, dog Foo carved and glazed brought $60.

Among the other buyers were R. E. Moore, C. Stuart, R. Brookfield, C. Lauther, G. Richmond, and A. Roessler. The sales for the day amounted to $19,530, which make the sales for the two days $25,922. There were 176 lots sold. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

HONORING THE DEAD.

TRIBUTES TO THE MEMORY OF MARY LOUISE BOOTH.

The funeral of Miss Mary Louise Booth was held yesterday morning at her home, 101 East Fifty-ninth-street, where many of her old friends and co-workers met to pay the last honors to the dead. In the centre of the room rested the black broadcloth-covered casket, surrounded by banks of flowers. At the foot rested a cross of violets, lilies, and roses, the tribute of Harper & Brothers, with whom the deceased had been associated, as editor of the *Bazar*, since 1867.

Among those who attended the services were J. Henry Harper, Joseph W. Harper, J. Abner Harper, John W. Harper, William D. Harper, John Feord, Henry M. Alden, Mrs. H. S. Conant, Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. M. E. Sangster, R. R. Bowker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parsons, Whitelaw Reid, Frank Carpenter, Montgomery Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mr. Constant Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Will Carleton, Laurence Hutton, C. C. Buel, J. Wells Champney, Mrs. Fannie Barrows, D. D. Lloyd, Dr. George Hare, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Merriam, Mr. and Mrs. George Edgar Montgomery, Bourke Cockran and Mrs. Cockran, E. C. Stedman, Ingersoll Lockwood, Thomas Nast, and Mrs. John Sherwood.

The Rev. Arthur Wentworth Eaton of St. George's read the services, and the Rev. W. D. Perry of Brooklyn offered prayer. Then the Rev. Mr. Eaton delivered a brief but tender eulogy of the dead, speaking of her sterling literary work and her many kindly, womanly characteristics. Florence Rice Knox sang "Lead Kindly Light," and "Beyond the Smiling and the Weeping." The burial, at Cypress Hills, was private.

Mrs. Anne W. Wright, Miss Booth's adopted sister, has received the following token of sympathy from the New-England Women's Press Association: The resolution was introduced by Miss Kate Tannatt Woods at a meeting in Boston on March 6:

Resolved, That by the death of Miss Mary Louise Booth, the accomplished editor of *Harper's Bazar*, the women journalists of America have lost a noble leader, a most conscientious editor, and a sincere friend whom it was an honor to revere.

HAS HIPPOLYTE BEEN OVERCOME?

The cablegram from London announcing that Gen. Légitime had notified the European powers that he had crushed the rebellion in Hayti and demanding recognition from them as the legal and constitutional President of Hayti was not confirmed by dispatches received yesterday. In view of the recently-reported victories of Légitime's forces over Hippolyte's troops, merchants in this city having dealings with Hayti are much inclined to believe the report.

Mr. T. Haustedt of the firm of Jimenes, Haustedt & Co. of 70 South William-street claims to be the rightful Consul-General of Hayti at this port, having been appointed by Hippolyte. He said yesterday that the Atlas Line steamer Andes, which will sail for Port au Prince to-day, would carry a large quantity of powder and arms to Légitime. He said that he would put in a protest to Collector Magone early this morning to prevent her sailing, as she carried goods contraband of war. He also announced that he would go on to Washington shortly to present his own and Hippolyte's claims to the Government.

COLLECTIONS IN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

In accordance with the direction of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore a collection will be taken up to-morrow, the first Sunday of Lent, in almost every Roman Catholic diocese in the United States in aid of the propagation of the faith and of the Indian and negro missions. With the view of encouraging Catholics to contribute the Pope has granted a plenary indulgence to all who receive communion, visit a church in which the collection is made, assist at the sermon and the other observances that may be held on the occasion, and offer prayers for the propagation of the faith and the intention of the Holy Father. The collection in the churches of the archdiocese of New-York will not be held until next month, Archbishop Corrigan having ordered that the contributions received at to-morrow's services go into the fund for the support of St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary in Troy.

MR. M'GARRAHAN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of William McGarrahan, the dead journalist, will take place this afternoon at 1 o'clock from 239 East Fifty-third-street. The Press Club paid honor to his memory yesterday by holding a special meeting, which was largely attended. Brief addresses eulogistic of Mr. McGarrahan were made by Col. Cockerill, the President of the club; George F. Williams, William C. Peet, Augustine E. Costello, E. J. Hanway, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; John Sever, James Peeton, and John C. Hennessy, after which appropriate resolutions were adopted. A committee was appointed to attend the funeral. The interment will be in Calvary.

Early in the day the *Herald* staff met and made arrangements for the funeral.

CITY AND COUNTY AGREE.

Arrangements have been completed for the settlement of the differences between the Jersey City and Hudson County Governments. The municipalities in the county collect the moneys due to the county. Jersey City set up a claim that under the charter she was obliged to pay the county moneys only as collected. The county held that the money became due to the county as soon as the city tax levy was made. It was settled that the $578,000 balance due the county shall be paid by the city next Friday. The money is to be raised on city bonds and arrangements have been completed to float the bonds at 3½ per cent.

SIGEL TO BE INDICTED.

The case of Robert Sigel, chief clerk in the Pension Office, who is charged with forging the names of Mrs. J. Heineman and Sidney Knight to checks for pension money, came up again yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. Pensioner Knight, who is blind, and did not know that he was entitled to the eight-hundred-dollar check to which Sigel is said to have forged his name, was in court to testify. Sigel, however, waived examination and was held in $15,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. An indictment on three counts was ordered, one for the alleged forgery in the Heineman case and two for the alleged forgeries in the Knight case.

WAITE'S OLD TESTIMONY

REPEATED IN THE KERR TRIAL YESTERDAY.

THE PROSECUTION LINGERING TO MAKE TIME FOR COL. FELLOWS, WHO WILL APPEAR IN COURT TO-DAY.

The trial of Thomas B. Kerr on the charge of being concerned in the bribery of the Board of Aldermen of 1884 was continued before Judge Daniels yesterday. The morning was taken up by the prosecution in seeking testimony from the incorporators of the Broadway Road concerning the original issue of stock and the subsequent transfer, without consideration, in order to perfect the legal organization of the company.

The persons who testified were H. D. Robinson of Robinson, Scribner & Bright, who assigned the shares to Jacob Sharp; Charles F. Parmeter, who assigned to Abraham Disbacher; John H. Salmes, son-in-law of Sharp, who assigned to Sharp; Clarence W. Francis, who assigned to Richmond; William Bird, the defendant's brother-in-law, who was Treasurer, and who assigned 95 of his 105 shares to Sharp; John H. Pense, employed as a fare receiver for the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Road, who assigned to Sharp; Thomas H. McLean, John M. Scribner, Harrison D. Kerr, and George W. Lynch, who, with the exception of Kerr, assigned their shares to Sharp. Mr. Scribner transferred his 100 shares to the Philadelphia syndicate which now controls the road last year. There was a mass of documentary evidence presented, including the traffic agreement between the Broadway Surface Railway and the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railway and the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen regarding special sessions.

The first chance for the jurymen to arouse themselves to anything like interest was when ex-Alderman Charles R. Waite was called to the stand for the prosecution. Waite said he now resided in California. Then he gave the testimony with which he has been identified in the other "boodle" trials with a promptness and confidence which were in remarkable contrast to the shifty answers of Fulligraff. There was, however, also a very energetic dispute between the counsel concerning the admissibility of Waite's testimony in regard to his conversation with his friend James A. Richmond, who is now in California, previous to June 30, 1884, and about the proposed action of the Board of Aldermen upon the petition of the Broadway Road promoters. On Mr. Semple insisting upon an answer from Waite regarding these conversations, Waite replied with considerable show of anger:

"I can't, Sir. It's five years ago. I certainly do not remember what I said or Mr. Richmond said at that time."

Waite acknowledged that he had conversations with Richmond concerning his (Waite's) personal benefit. He rehearsed the circumstances attending his trip from New-London to this city to attend the early morning meeting of the Board of Aldermen. When the examination had progressed to that point Mr. Semple asked, "How did you enter the room of the board?"

"By the door," he calmly answered, and then added: "By the door the Aldermen usually entered by."

The witness was asked how many doors there were in the room and what kind of locks they had. There was an evident disposition on the part of the prosecution to continue the trial as long as possible, so that Col. Fellows could be given time to recover sufficiently to appear in behalf of the people. The District Attorney, who appeared in court for about five minutes in the morning and informed Judge Daniels that he was still indisposed, was excused from the case until to-day, when, unless he has a relapse, he will appear.

George Law, who is about to sail for Europe, was called and testified concerning the issuing of bonds by the Directors of the Broadway Railway for the purpose of buying land and construction of a station. Mr. Law's memory was very bad, however. He only knew that such things were talked about.

When Waite was cross-examined by the defense he was treated with the utmost deference by Col. Ingersoll.

"Did you ever receive anything from Mr. Richmond because of your action in the Board of Aldermen?" Waite was asked.

"Oh, yes. Mr. Richmond was my friend, and he helped me in a business way—before and since."

"Do you know Mr. Kerr?"

"I only saw him once. I have never been introduced to him. I know him only through his family."

Upon the redirect examination by Mr. Semple Waite said that in 1884 he did not owe Mr. Richmond a cent. Now he owed him about $10,000, which he received in the latter part of 1885. Mr. Richmond has never urged the payment of that money. Mr. Semple, in continuing the examination, did not have a peaceful time. He could not get Waite to say what he wanted him to, and the result was that he repeated some interrogations in an angry tone. Col. Ingersoll arose and protested.

"I leave it to the court if that is a way for the people to treat their own witness. Why don't you [turning to Mr. Semple] take him out in the hallway, up in a corner, and examine him that way?"

The examination of Waite will go on this morning.

AN OPENER OF LETTERS.

POST OFFICE CLERK MEYERS DETECTED STEALING MONEY.

Post Office Inspector Ryan yesterday morning arrested Moses L. Meyers, a clerk in the Registry Department of the Post Office. Soon after the arrival of the batch of registered letters from the West for the outgoing foreign mail Meyers, who had the handling of that matter, went out of the office to the washroom, and was quietly shadowed by Inspector Ryan. A couple of minutes later Ryan laid his hand on Meyers's shoulder and told him that he was under arrest. Meyers was taken into the office and searched, and five registered letters that had been opened and resealed were found in his pockets; also a small vial with mucilage and $37. Meyers claimed that $2 of that amount belonged to him, and admitted that he had stolen $35 from the letters. Two of the envelopes were somewhat torn on being opened, and two others had evidently been resealed very hurriedly, as they were smeared with gum and dirt, and the postmark on the edge of the flaps showed that they had been disturbed and not properly replaced. The fifth envelope had been very carefully resealed, and only a close scrutiny would show that it had been opened.

Complaints had been received from various places that money which had been inclosed in registered letters that passed through the New-York office as mail matter and that the envelopes showed signs of having been tampered with. A watch was put upon the employes in the Registry Department and Meyers's suspicious movements attracted attention. He had been employed there about 17 months, and said that he began stealing about Jan. 1. Since that time, he said, he had abstracted $150. Meyers was taken before United States Commissioner Shields, who held him in $2,500 for examination at 11 o'clock this morning. Munro L. Simon of 272 West Seventieth-street and Herman Koehler of 40 East Sixty-fourth-street became his bondsmen.

COLUMBIA MEN TO DEBATE.

The speakers on the joint debate of the three literary societies at Columbia College have selected the date and the subject for discussion. The debate will be held on April 26 in the Law School building, unless the date conflicts with the entertainment of the dramatic club, for the benefit of the boat club. The question will be: "Resolved, That mediæval Catholicism was detrimental to the intellectual development of Europe." The disputants number two from each society. Both of a society's representatives, however, cannot be on one side of the question. The speakers from the Philolexian Society are Henry A. Gildersleeve, Jr., '90, who opens for the affirmative, and F. R. Goudert, Jr., '90, who speaks second on the negative. The Barnard Society's representatives are G. B. Mumford, '89, who closes for the negative, and Hammond Odell, '89, who speaks second on the affirmative. W. H. Weeks, '89, and F. R. Heinze, '89, of the Philhellenian, have the remaining places, though they have not chosen the sides they shall take.

THE POLICE SEE NOTHING WRONG.

Police Captain McCullagh says there was no can-can dancing or other improper conduct at the ball recently given by William McGlory. His statement is supported by affidavits of Alderman Patrick Napoleon Oakley and other persons who were at the ball. The Police Commissioners yesterday sent the papers to Mayor Grant in response to a request made by him that they should inquire into the allegations of riotousness at the ball. They also sent reports in which Inspector Conlin declared that there were no disreputable resorts in his district, Inspector Steers that he keeps such places in his district under constant surveillance, and Inspector Williams that his district was as carefully watched for the suppression of vice as it could be by the police force at hand.

COAL LIKELY TO BE ADVANCED.

The meeting of representatives of the coal-producing railroads has been fixed for next Wednesday, but the place of meeting, which the persons interested always like to keep secret until after the meeting, has not yet been decided upon, though it will undoubtedly be somewhere in this city. It was said yesterday, by persons who ought to know that instead of the cut in prices which all the circumstances would seem to warrant, the chances are that a slight increase in prices will be made, from 10 cents to 15 cents per ton being mentioned as the probable figures. That would make broken coal about 95 per ton and nut coal $5 25.

A RESCUED CREW.

OFFICERS AND MEN FROM A LOST NORWEGIAN BARK ARRIVE IN PORT.

The ship St. Nicholas, Capt. Carver, from Liverpool, arrived here yesterday, having on board a shipwrecked crew of ten men and two officers from the lost Norwegian bark Marryatt. The steamer Algiers, which arrived from Galveston last Sunday, reported that on March 2, while in latitude 36° 53', longitude 74° 35', she spoke the St. Nicholas, and learned that she had a shipwrecked crew on board. At the time the weather was so bad that the Algiers could not lay to alongside the St. Nicholas, and her signals were only partially understood.

Capt. Busch of the Marryatt reports that he sailed from Bahia for New-York Jan. 10, and up to Feb. 19 fine weather prevailed. On that day a heavy gale sprang up, coming from the northwest, shifting afterward to the southwest, and continuing until Feb. 22. On that date, when in latitude 33° 12', longitude 75° 53', a tornado coming from the east and east-north-east, finally blowing around from all points of the compass, and blowing with terrific fury, struck the Marryatt and threw her on her beam ends. Her decks were swept clear of all furniture, bulwarks, and houses, and heavy seas continually swept clear over the vessel, causing her to strain heavily. She finally righted, when it was discovered that the seam along the keel had started and she was leaking badly.

All hands were summoned to the pumps and labored incessantly, but the water gained on the pumps until it was four feet deep in the hold. On Feb. 24 the St. Nicholas came alongside and the Captain came aboard, and seeing the vessel could not be saved, he took the entire crew aboard his ship and cared for them. Two hours later the Marryatt sank. She had on board 9,000 bags of sugar, partly insured. She registered 422 tons burden, and was owned in Grimstadt, Norway. The mate were taken in charge by the Norwegian Consul, who will send them home.

The ship Jacob E. Ridgeway, Capt. Call, from Manilla to this port, before reported at Tybee Island, Savannah, has had several bows, rudder, and rudder post, was towed into the harbor last night by the ocean tug North America.

A PROTÉGÉ OF THE BOYS.

AN ADMIRER OF AMERICAN BASEBALL PLAYERS ARRIVES FROM CEYLON.

Among the steerage passengers on the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn that landed at Castle Garden yesterday was a dark-complexioned youth from the "Cinnamon Isle." His name is Walter Periera and he comes from Colombo, on the island of Ceylon. Although but 18 years of age he possesses a superior education, having been educated at the British Government college at Madrapore, and he speaks several languages fluently.

Periera seems to have been persuaded to come to America by falling in love with the game of baseball. He says: "I was a common sailor on the steamer which landed the American baseball teams at Adelaide, Australia. While they were on the ship I made the acquaintance of Johnny Ward, Harry Simpson, and several more of the players. While talking with them I expressed a wish to come to the States, on which I had heard so much about but had never seen. The boys immediately made up a purse for me and provided me with suitable clothing and, bidding me 'god-speed,' started me on my journey to America. The queerest part of it was that I went to Bremen on the same steamer on which I was formerly a common sailor, and I had sometimes to laugh heartily at the officers for the courtesies they showed me. My mind went back to the time when I was their servant instead of they being mine. I do not know yet what I shall do in America, but I guess I will get along. I have letters of introduction to Mr. Walter Spalding of this city from the players, who have also promised to assist me when they return, so I guess I will have no trouble to earn a living."

Later in the day a representative of Mr. Spalding called at Castle Garden and took the young Lascar away with him. He has conceived a great liking for Johnny Ward, and his intentions are evidently to play "mascot" with the team that Ward will play with this season.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Yesterday's stock market was dull again, and again weak. With but one or two unimportant exceptions every stock on the list scored a loss in its quotations.

* * *

Heavy dealings continue in Reading. The market is being worked on a collection of bear romances. One of yesterday's hysterical tales was that President Austin Corbin is on his deathbed. He has a slight cold.

* * *

Tennessee Coal and Iron is doing most of the booming just now. Members of the old crowd of Nashville plungers are in the Street again. They hoisted quotations away up above par two or three years ago. No; they didn't stay there long. That was the time when it came to be said, "The Southern Brigadier comes to Wall-street in a palace car and—walks home."

* * *

By long odds the most important news heard in Wall-street yesterday was a report, whispered in high financial circles, that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is to be elected to the Board of Directors of the St. Paul Railroad Company as a representative of foreign security holders. Official information on this point is withheld. Such an event would go a long way toward helping into better conditions the St. Paul's drooping fortunes.

* * *

Andrew Carnegie is credited with large investments in Southern iron properties, the result of his recent trip through Tennessee and Alabama with President Norton of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

* * *

Lake Shore officers are still charging the Pennsylvania and the Grand Trunk Road with secretly cutting rates to get business.

* * *

St. Louis dispatches say that George J. Gould is now to succeed his father as President of the Missouri Pacific system, and that he will give up the Presidency of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

* * *

One of Mr. Gould's tooters announces that $1,000,000 will be saved this year by contemplated economies on the Missouri Pacific lines. The only safe way to save that much money would be to stop running the concern which has already been so "skinned" as to make traveling on it dangerous.

* * *

This interesting provision appears in the body of the new collateral trust bond for $24,300,000 authorized by the Richmond Terminal Company:

"The party of the first part may from time to time, upon the consent of three-fourths of the then holders of the bonds hereby secured, and with the assent of the party of the second part, substitute for any securities above mentioned, or any security which may become subject to the lien hereby created, other securities which shall be of equal market value at the time of substitution with those for which they shall be substituted."

A BALD-HEADED MAN AND A GULL.

Mr. Alfred Hollister of Seabright, N. J., says that he grew so fast in early youth that he pushed the top of his head above the hair line, and he has been bald ever since. He wears a black scull cap at all times, but his scalp is now additionally ornamented with a large patch of sticking plaster, which covers an ugly, jagged cut. The history of his wound, as related by himself, is quaint and interesting.

As he was strolling upon the beach near his home last Sunday afternoon he saw a large sea gull soaring above him. Suddenly the bird swooped down to the sand, about 100 feet from where Mr. Hollister was walking, picked up something, and carried it toward the clouds. On the place where it alighted was a small stone, and around it were grouped a number of fair-sized mussels. It was one of these that the sea gull had carried away. Mr. Hollister is rather shortsighted, and he was compelled to stoop low to examine the shellfish. As he did so his hat fell off, and the skull cap went with it. He was about to lift his property from the ground when something struck him so sharply upon his head that, unprotected as it was by art or nature, the skin was severely cut, and he was thrown forward upon his face. Almost

The New-York Times.

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TORIES IN A BAD WAY STILL

A MONSTER PROTEST NOW IN PREPARATION.

ALARM THAT KING MILAN'S STEP HAS CREATED—FLOODS IN ENGLAND—FROUDE'S IRISH NOVEL.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, March 9.—The case of the London *Times* against the Parnellite members is expected to receive its burial on Tuesday. The case of the intelligent people of Great Britain and Ireland against the Ministry, whose mouthpiece the *Times* has been, will be begun on Wednesday. I do not mean in the law courts, but outside in the open field of politics. During the fortnight which has elapsed since Pigott's demolition in the witness box, there has been a great storm of indignation, amazement, and disgust gathering daily in force throughout the country. That it has not already burst has been due to the deep desire of everybody to wait until a blow could be struck at the Government strong enough to shatter it.

Hence there has only been just enough play of Summer lightning in the House of Commons to call attention to the growing darkness overhead. The Ministers have been quizzed and ridiculed and driven into waspish retorts by smart questions, but have not really been struck at. The genuine assault is to come from the people. On Wednesday will be held here in Memorial Hall a conference of leading Liberals from all parts of the three kingdoms to formulate a national protest, and this will be followed in the evening by a meeting in St. James's Hall, presided over by John Morley, at which Mr. Parnell will make his first speech in London at a representative Liberal gathering. His reception at this assemblage will be a remarkable event in English and Irish history alike, but it will be the prelude to still more memorable things.

A national protest is to be organized on a stupendous scale. Every town, every borough, and every hamlet in the British Isles is to be canvassed for signatures to a giant petition for a dissolution of this discredited and forsworn Parliament. The prevalent idea now is to address this to the Queen, but it may take some other form. There is a further plan to hold at a convenient and early date a vast and simultaneous mass meeting all over the whole country, passing the same resolution at the same hour by the votes of literally millions of electors. Before such a huge and vehement popular demonstration as this it is felt that the Tory Unionist conspiracy will fall to pieces like the walls of Jericho.

At all events we are on the threshold of the most heated and momentous political campaign that this generation has witnessed. Practically all the Liberal Unionists who remain are in Parliament hanging in terror to their seats. Outside Parliament they can no longer be found. The South London borough of Kennington, which is a sort of slum annex to Lambeth, is to have a by-election next Friday, owing to its Tory member's retirement under a cloud of embezzlement of trust funds. He was elected in 1886 by 430, but it is not possible that the Tories will be able to hold the seat now. In fact they will be thankful if they are not beaten by a bigger majority than they won with in 1886. Everywhere there is the same story. Every man you meet can tell you of a dozen friends of his who have suddenly become reconciled to the idea of home rule, and the tide runs swifter daily.

The collapse of the London *Times's* case has not been brought about without bitter dissensions inside the circle of its legal promoters. Sir Henry James, who had managed to preserve better relations with his former colleagues and to keep open a safer line of retreat than any other prominent Unionist, is furious now with the Attorney-General for dragging him into such a ruinous fiasco, and it is believed to be due to his vigorous protests that it has been decided to bring the case to a conclusion, although a lot of convict witnesses and American informers are still here unheard, who now will not be used.

Until it is known whether the commission will make an interim report on the subject of the letters it is impossible to decide what course the Parnellites will adopt, but if a report is not speedily forthcoming resolutions of censure will be brought up in the House. The first of these will be aimed directly at the Attorney-General, and there is a general expectation that if it is not carried by the wholesale abstention of Tory members the vote will be so close that he will be forced to resign. Nobody would be sorry for this, because he, in the first place, made a fool of his party by embarking in a ridiculous and hopeless case, and because he conducted it with an annoying bad temper and lack of intelligence.

The other resolution censuring the Government for the amazing manner in which it put its whole machinery at the service of the *Times*, granted pardons to life convicts who consented to perjure themselves for the *Times*, and maltreated others who refused, will not of course be carried. Very possibly there may be a few Unionists to seize this chance to get in out of the rain, but the Ministerial majority will be tolerably solid.

There is, indeed, some chance that the battle inside Parliament will be shifted eventually to non-Irish grounds and that the Government will be beaten instead on its naval proposals. Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Charles Beresford, and a number of other young Tories are eager to make a fight upon the Ministry here, and already it looks as if the grandiloquent scheme of declaring the country in danger and demanding 70 new war ships in the next four years, which has been counted on to divert the public mind from Irish affairs, would bring ruin upon the originators. The mere fact that England is now over 12 months in arrears with guns for the present fleet shows a fatal weakness in the proposition. If the departments are in such a bad condition and so evilly mismanaged that a year's hard work is yet needed to furnish the existing ships with their proper quota of cannon, taxpayers are not likely to pour in a hundred million more to be wasted in the same way. It will be well to watch this naval debate closely, for the best-informed people think the Ministry will fall by it.

Although it cannot be said that an actual war scare prevails on the Continent, King Milan's desertion of his post in Servia has created an excitement which increases rather than diminishes. As the crisis which his act has produced is studied, it means the return of Nathalie in triumph and the restoration of the Pan-Slavist Metropolitan, Michael, and the complete control of the Russian party. St. Petersburg papers in exultation declare that Prince Ferdinand in Bulgaria, and even King Charles in Roumania, must be similarly cleared out without further delay, and, in truth, it looks as if both would have dirty work in riding out of the Slavic storm which has suddenly begun to rock the Balkans.

So far as Europe in general is concerned, the most immediate point of danger is Bosnia, which the Servians regard as belonging to them and in which it is only too likely that a state of turbulence will be created which Austria will have to quell by force. Once this step is taken all the fat will be in the fire and the Russian legions will be set in motion forthwith.

The very fact that for the first time in five years we have got into March without any war alarms may turn out to be a part of a shrewd Muscovite plan for a huge conquering stroke. For the moment it is sufficient to indicate that this is a fundamental change in the situation. Whereas, up to the present the preservation of peace depended on Russia's unreadiness for war, it will henceforth depend on Austria's willingness to pocket affronts from her little neighbors and her ability to handle a Slavic uprising within her own borders so as not to give a warlike pretext to Russia.

A very considerable number of private English speculators have been badly hit by the crash in copper, as Rio Tintos have been a favorite on the gambling market here; but the difficulties of the Comptoir d'Escompte do not affect London banking interests any more than the Panama collapse did. In fact, London capital seems to have kept very clear of Paris investments for the past two or three years, and, for that matter, will be troubled little by any conceivable disturbance on any Continental Bourse.

The decision of the French Ministry to allow the Duc d'Aumale to come back is regarded here, where the elderly Prince has a host of intimate friends, as a despairing effort of the more moderate Republicans to use him as an offset to Gen. Boulanger. He has been all along hostile to an alliance between the Orleanists and Boulangists, and this circumstance may possibly give him an important part to play in coming events.

The new American Cabinet is spoken of with unfeigned regret by all the English Liberal papers. The Manchester *Guardian*, which always is intelligently friendly to the United States, says: "There is nothing in its personnel, in its proclaimed policy, or in the influences behind it calculated to give comfort to the well-wishers of the Republic. Fortunately, American history is full of warnings against despair, full of proofs that neither the temporary triumph of bad theories nor the passing ascendency of weak or unworthy men, is able seriously to affect the permanency of free institutions, or the substantial progress of a people whose glory they are."

To-day London is basking in the bright warm sunshine of a real Spring day, but the sudden change in temperature which is so delightful here has proved very disastrous in Western England and the midlands, where the worst floods known in many years have been induced by the thaw. In Taunton, as well as numerous other low-lying places, there is much of life reported not to speak of the terrible and widespread damage to property, and the drowning of stock. One of the incidents is the flooding of the cricket fields at Bristol and Oxford, where the American baseball nines were to play to-day and Monday, so that they will be compelled to make their first appearance at Kennington Oval, in that portion of London lying across the Thames, on Tuesday. The Prince of Wales will be there, and it will be one of the great fashionable sporting events of the year.

Mr. Froude has sent to the printers a book which is sure to create deep literary and political interest when it appears this Spring. It is a novel, the scene of which is laid in Ireland in 1798, and a curious thing about it is that while the opening portions are unionist in tone, the later chapters show a change of feeling until the end is reached, which is all that an ardent Home Ruler could desire. In short, it is a map of Mr. Froude's mind during the progress of the Parnell inquiry which has made him a convert to home rule. It is almost forgotten now that Mr. Froude wrote two stories 40 years ago called "The Shadow of the Clouds" and "The Nemesis of Faith," the former of which attracted attention, but both have been long since out of print. It is said that the author bought up all the copies he could soon after their publication. The circumstances under which Mr. Froude re-enters the field of fiction will create the liveliest demand for his book.

Mr. Swinburne has a 100-line poem in the *Athenæum* written in Scottish dialect. It is called "The Bride's Tragedy," and is not important.

Collectors are warned that the extensive fabrications of autograph letters of Burns, Scott, Carlyle, Thackeray, and others, as well as of Scotch historical documents, has been going on for some time at or near Edinburgh.

Prof. Mahaffy, a new edition of whose "Kant" is nearly ready, will spend the Easter holidays in Northern Greece, stopping in Athens a few days. He is looking forward with great pleasure to his Summer visit to America, but is resolved to lecture nowhere save at Chautauqua, where he is due in August.

Mr. Muybridge of Philadelphia, whose long and patient experiments in instantaneous photography have so revolutionized our conceptions of animal locomotion, has been received cordially here and is to lecture before the Royal Institution on the 22d.

A large number of new plays are in prospect. They include "The Pan's Picture," by Outram Tristam, to be produced on March 28; "Matt Ruddocke," by Henry Arthur Jones, to be done on Easter Monday; a play by Mrs. John Strange Winter, author of "Bootles's Baby," on March 25; "Merry Margate," by Sydney Grundy, on March 26; "Her Ladyship," a new piece, by George Manville Fenn, on March 27, and others by authors less well known. Added to these are Arthur W. Pinero's play, which opens the new Garrick Theatre, and which was read to the company this week.

Everything is completed for Mr. Mansfield's opening in "Richard III." next Saturday night, and the final rehearsals are now on. All the stalls and dress circle seats have been marked off for "first nighters," who will assemble in great force. Mr. Mansfield's acting has aroused a great deal of interest and excited much discussion here, and socially he is quite a lion. There is great curiosity, too, concerning his version of the tragedy, which is different from any one yet presented.

Marie Roze has gone to Monte Carlo to sing Mignon, Carmen, and Marguerite.

At a recent reception in Paris, Gounod, the composer, lost a button from his dress coat. His hostess found it and has had it backed with gold and set in diamonds as a brooch.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal begin their farewell engagement at the Court Theatre next Saturday in A. W. Pinero's piece, "The Weaker Sex," which has not yet been seen here. It is unfortunate that this event occurs on the same night as Mr. Mansfield's first performance of Richard, but no efforts to postpone have been successful on either side.

Robert Buchanan has published a letter in the *Era* savagely discussing Messrs. Shook and Collier and declaring that he is not an insolvent debtor and does not owe them money, but, on the contrary, that they owe money to him.

Waldemar Meyer, the violinist, received this week as a gift from admiring friends a genuine Stradivarius violin, costing $7,250. It was sold by Antonio Stradivari to one of the Hanoverian Princes in 1716, and was in possession of the royal family of England till the early part of this century. It is the largest violin Stradivarius ever made.

H. F.

THE VOYAGE OF THE CORONET.

MR. S. F DENSLOW DESCRIBES SOME OF THE INCIDENTS ON THE WAY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 9.—A letter has been received from Mr. S. F. Denslow, who is a guest on board the yacht Coronet, making a voyage around the world. It is dated "Gulf of Aden, Jan. 25." He says that when they arrived at the Straits of Malacca the Sultan's steam launch was waiting to conduct the party across. As they landed an attendant conducted the excursionists to the palace, which is a fine structure with large Grecian columns. They were received by the Prince and by the Secretary of State and shown through the rooms, and then invited to the veranda, where a table was spread overlooking the grounds.

After the visit the voyagers were given a drive through the town. Mr. Denslow says "the tribes of Asia seemed to have been let loose," the streets presenting a living, moving panorama, the red flowing drapery of the Hindu, the white of the Mohammedan, the blue and black of the Chinese, the plaid of the Burmese, some with scarcely any clothing, the Malays, with their ears and noses studded with jewels, also bracelets, armlets, anklets, and toe rings, were seen at all points.

The Sultan presented Mrs. Bush, wife of the Captain of the Coronet, and Mr. Denslow with a piece of silk made by the natives, and also sent to the yachts a pair of elephant tusks.

On the following day the Coronet set sail for Ceylon, where the voyagers took a steamer for Calcutta. There they called on Bishop Thoburn and wife and sailed up and down the Ganges River. They saw Hindus bathing their sins away and dead bodies burning at the river side. From Benares they passed on to Lucknow, and from there took a train for Cawnpoor, and from there to Agra, where the marble is so pure that it vies with the fleecy clouds floating above it. The white marble of the tomb is inlaid with precious stones.

From Agra the party went to Delhi and inspected the palace of the Maharajah. They took carriages to the foot of the mountains and then mounted elephants. The Maharajah has 300 horses, 500 camels, and 96 elephants. From Delhi they traveled by rail to Bombay.

Mr. Denslow writes: "We think, after visiting several places in Egypt, to proceed to Southern Italy, thence to France, and return by French steamer."

AN EDITOR ASSAULTED.

A LAWYER WHO MAY HAVE TO ANSWER A CHARGE OF MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—For the last 20 years Thomas F. Logan has been one of the best known local newspaper men in this city. He began his career on the *Press* in Col. John W. Forney's time, and has done almost every class of newspaper work. He is now assistant city editor of the *Press*. He is about 40 years old. Mr. Logan is lying at his home, 2,120 North Eighth-street, in a precarious condition, while George C. Munce, a lawyer, is under charge of murderously assaulting him, and he may have to answer a charge of murder.

Munce is a younger and a much larger and stronger man than Logan. At about 9 o'clock this morning Logan crossed the street from the *Press* office and entered the Washington Hotel barroom to get a drink. He was standing by the bar when Munce, accompanied by Timothy Maher and William Swope, also lawyers, entered the place. Munce, noticing Mr. Logan, made some remarks about a recent publication in the *Press* regarding the blackmailing of saloon keepers, and denounced that journal in unmeasured terms. He subsequently accused Mr. Logan of being the author of the article, which the latter denied. A quarrel of words ensued, during which Munce picked up a bottle which had been standing on the bar, and struck Mr. Logan on the head, knocking him down and cutting his head very badly. Munce hurried away, while the injured man was removed to his home in a carriage, where his wounds were dressed. Sergt. Jordan of the Ninth District heard of the circumstance about an hour afterward, and arrested Munce at his home. He was locked up in a cell at the Central Station.

This morning the physician in attendance on Mr. Logan stated that the latter's condition was very serious, and refused to give a certificate that his life was not in danger. Late this afternoon word was received at the Central Station that Mr. Logan's condition was improved, and Magistrate Pole released Munce on $1,000 bail for a further hearing on Monday. It is reported to-night that Logan is not yet out of danger.

THE RAILROAD MUST PAY.

VERDICTS IN THE COURTS SUSTAINED BY THE COURT OF APPEALS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 9.—An important principle of law relating to the rights and duties of railroad employes and the liabilities of railroad companies has just been settled by the Court of Appeals after stubborn litigation for four years. On the night of Feb. 20, 1885, Engineer Andrew J. Shiner and Fireman Grover Pinney were in charge of the first of two locomotives that were hauling the St. Louis express westward on the West Shore Railroad. At Ceeyman's Junction Engineer Shiner got an order to cross over on to the east-bound track and run to Canajoharie.

Meantime east-bound freight train No. 122 was lying at Canajoharie awaiting orders, but no notice was given to Conductor O'Brien of the cross-over order that had been issued to the express train. Conductor O'Brien dropped his train down beyond the yard limits and on to the east-bound track. A few minutes later the St. Louis express plunged into No. 122, wrecking both trains and killing Engineer Shiner and Fireman Pinney at their posts.

Actions were begun by the widows of both of the victims against the West Shore Company for the recovery of the statutory damages of $5,000 in each case, and the suits were successful.

The company carried the case of Shiner to the Court of Appeals, where the original judgment is now affirmed. This decision carries with it a judgment of $5,000 in the Pinney case and bills of costs.

THE NEW GOLD FIELDS.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 9.—Information from Ensenada confirms all previous reports as to the extraordinary richness of the gold fields. About 1,000 people are encamped at Tialuana waiting for customs clearances. Several hundred left the city yesterday, and the afternoon trains brought about 100 from the north, most of whom will go by way of Tialuana to-day.

Pasadena, Riverside, Tucson, San Francisco, and other points have the fever badly, and a large influx is expected. The population of the camp is put at 3,000, with 2,000 en route. The Arizona miners are going in by way of Yuma. The Mexican Government is forwarding more troops for the Peninsula.

Prof. Anthony, a metallurgist who has spent two years on the Peninsula, showed yesterday 15 nuggets averaging as large as beans, worn quite smooth, showing the ledge to be quite distant from the placer. He says the mineral belt is 200 miles long, the lower end being largely copper and the upper end gold.

A company of Mexican rural guards arrived yesterday and the commandant put the camp under martial law.

A BRIEF WEDDED LIFE.

NORWALK, Conn., March 9.—In the Supreme Court yesterday Christina M. S. Gunning of Norwalk was granted a divorce from Thomas B. Gunning, on the ground of intolerable cruelty. They were married May 25, 1886. Mrs. Gunning is a niece of Leland Stanford, the California millionaire, and is one of the most estimable young ladies in Norwalk. Mr. Gunning, who is supposed to be in South America, is the individual who moved to Wilton a year or so ago and astounded the quiet country people there by his lavish expenditures. He bought with his wife's money hundreds of acres of land, stocked it with hundreds of cows of high grade, purchased the best horses that money could procure, and spent over $500,000 in huge buildings, electric light plants, and in the erection of water works. Later he forged his wife's name to several checks and with the money thus obtained started for Canada. He is now said to be leading a wild life in South America.

A BLIZZARD IN MASSACHUSETTS.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 9.—The worst storm of the season is raging throughout Berkshire. The snow has been falling for the past 10 hours, and the wind has been blowing hard and piling it up into huge drifts. The blizzard promises to be nearly as severe as the one a year ago. Trains are delayed and snowplows are being run on all the roads centring here. Every effort is being made to prevent a blockade. The highways are drifted badly. More than a foot of snow has already fallen on the level. The wind is west and rapidly increasing.

DIED OF OLD AGE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 9.—Skeddaddle, 29 years old, a well-known brood mare belonging to Mrs. John M. Clay, has died of old age. She was by imp. Yorkshire, dam Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe. From her have descended some of the most famous performers that ever graced the American turf, such as Kalmia, Day Star, Lovelies, Lee Sylphide, Madame, and Semana.

SAMOAN RUMORS DOUBTED

NO CONFIRMATION OF THE SINKING OF THE NIPSIC.

SECRETARY BLAINE SEES NO CHANCE FOR AN AGRESSIVE POLICY—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Credulous persons who have been inclined to accept without reservation the tradition that Mr. Blaine is brilliant are astonished to hear the alarming reports about German violence to a vessel of the United States at Samoa. Relying upon the reputation of Mr. Blaine as a fearless and fearful Secretary of State, they are prepared to hear that Bismarck would apologize for anything that appeared like indifference to the change from Bayard to Blaine, and they were not prepared to hear anything about guns and torpedoes while Mr. Blaine was in charge of our Foreign Office.

Already it is apparent that Mr. Blaine has been thought of as spending his time at the State Department from 9 to 4 daily, concocting something brilliant. He does not do business just as his predecessor did. When Mr. Bayard was in office, if a caller asked for him at the door and the Secretary was engaged, the caller was so informed. A gentleman called at Mr. Blaine's office about 3:30 o'clock to-day. "Is the Secretary in?" was asked. "No, he is out," was the reply, quite proud and plain. The caller went on to Assistant Secretary Adee's room, a few doors beyond. "Is Mr. Adee in?" was asked. "No, he is in the Secretary's room with Mr. Blaine." That was not "brilliant," nor was it Mr. Bayard's way.

At neither the State Department nor the Navy Department is there any belief whatever in the bulletin issued this afternoon by a San Francisco paper, saying that it has authentic information of the sinking of the Nipsic at Samoa. In both departments the story is declared to be invented out of whole cloth, and at neither has any information of any kind been received to warrant the expectation of serious trouble between the American and German vessels. Commodore Walker, who is the Acting Secretary of the Navy while Secretary Tracy is in Brooklyn, calls the story an absurd fabrication. All telegraphic news of Samoan events is put on the wires at Auckland and reaches the United States land wires on the New-England coast. San Francisco, therefore, could not get news of that sort without its being first known in the East. One of the United States Navy officers is stationed at Auckland for the express purpose of keeping the Government here posted on all Samoan matters by telegraph. Commodore Walker thinks it is ridiculous to suppose that this officer would neglect to inform the department of such an immensely important event as the sinking of the Nipsic in a battle with the German warships.

Following is a part of the last letter from Capt. Mullan, received by his brother in this city. The letter is dated Apia, Jan. 28, 1889:

"Here in Samoa we have war times and excitement. Germany has declared war against Mataafa, and proclaimed martial law here and in Samoa. I have protested against this martial law business, and think it has had beneficial effect. They, in their proclamation, said in case citizens of Apia did not give in a list of their arms, ammunition, &c., they would be deported or imprisoned. I told them in writing, from rules of the Adler that in the whole jurisprudence of my country there was no such punishment. They had a proclamation printed on Jan. 23, and ready to publish on the cocoanut trees, &c., but my protest had the effect of suppressing this. This proclamation spoke of offenses and penalties—death, deportation, shooting, hard labor, imprisonment, &c. They do not hold Apia, nor have they invaded Samoa; hence under English and American law cannot proclaim martial law. But they say German law is different. Things are getting hot here. They are at war with Mataafa, but all their proclamations are directed against foreigners. They carry on a high game here, and our Government has but one vessel, while they have three good ships.

"I hear by way of Auckland that we will have more ships here. God only knows how this affair will end. The Samoans do not want Germany to annex their island, but have long ago asked both England and the United States to take them. Their High Chief was deported a year ago, first to Germany, then to the coast of Africa and then to Marshall's Island, to the north of Samoa, where he is now. I am kept busy from morning to night, and have been since the 7th of December, when the Admiral left for California. My report of this steamer will be the heaviest I have yet had, and my several reports to the Secretary are quite lengthy, full, and giving every item that has occurred.

"The little paper published here, the *Samoan Times*, has been suppressed by the Germans. On Jan. 9, the German Consulate, German Consul's house, &c., were burned. Loss, $100,000. It was the greatest fire ever in Apia. I sent men to render aid. I got thanked in a public proclamation, a copy of which I send you. I think and feel sure that California will be noticed in this Samoan business will be approved by the Government, for the State of Samoa was never in such a condition, and I am here alone, just at the top and in the midst of it all, and of course the responsibility is great. I hear Germany intends sending out troops. About Jan. 1 I sent the Secretary a cablegram to telegraph to the Secretary, and he will be back on Feb. 2. The German Consul at Auckland chartered a small English steamer the other day and sent her here with important German dispatches, but what these dispatches were no one but Consul Knappe knows.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—This city had a touch to-day of excitement which would follow the confirmation of the rumor that the United States man-of-war Nipsic had been sunk in Samoan waters by the German man-of war, as reported in the Bresiau dispatch two days ago. All manner of disturbing reports were abroad during the day to the effect that the naval authorities at Mare Island had received news confirming the sinking of the Nipsic, which was intensified by the statement that the Germans had seized the American mail steamer Alameda of the Oceanic Company. The statement was also made that the Secretary of the Navy had telegraphed an inquiry to the Union Iron Works of this city as to how soon the steel cruiser Charleston could be placed in readiness for guns.

Based upon these rumors and the further statement that the Southern Pacific Company had received notice to be prepared to handle the Charleston's guns and naval stores, the newspapers put out bulletin boards declaring that the sinking of the American man-of-war had been confirmed by private advices. Tremendous crowds surrounded newspaper offices, and in spite of lack of definite confirmation of the news regarding the Nipsic, the news spread rapidly throughout the city that the rumor of the sinking of the American ship was true. Newspaper extras issued up to 8 o'clock failed to definitely dispose of the question as to the fate of the American war ship or whether Washington authorities were finally in receipt of confirmatory news. How thoroughly the excitement had taken hold of the masses was shown in the crowds of men and women about the bulletin boards and the common sentiment expressed in case disaster had overtaken the American vessel. The story respecting the steamship Alameda is shown to be untrue by the receipt of a bulletin from Sydney announcing her arrival there. The steamship Zealandia, which is due here next Saturday, will bring mail advices from Samoa up to March 1, and unless definite telegraphic advices are received from Auckland in the meantime, will give the first authentic news from the island received since the 1st of February.

A cable dispatch was sent to Newcastle, Australia, yesterday by a firm of this city to their agents ordering the Captain of their vessel, that is now loading coal there for San Francisco, to call at Apia en route in order to supply the United States fleet with fuel, should the war vessels require it. This vessel will be able, with ordinary weather, to reach Apia within 25 days after leaving New-Castle, several days before the supply of fuel now on the way from Baltimore can possibly arrive. As evidence of the uneasy feeling now existing among mercantile firms engaged in business with Samoa, it is learned that orders for a cargo of lumber destined for Samoa had been countermanded until matters are quieted on the Islands.

Up to a late hour this evening no orders to push to completion the Charleston had been received at Union Forks. Naval Constructor Fernald said it was expected to have the vessel ready for trial in about five weeks. In case of necessity the time could be lessened to two weeks, and allowing 10 days for mounting the armament, which has not yet been received from the East, she could be finished in a little over three weeks. Even with imperative orders to complete the vessel regardless of expense she could not be got ready in less than from three to four weeks.

"PAWNEE BILL" DEPOSED.

WICHITA, Kan., March 9.—At Caldwell and Hunnewell, the headquarters of the Oklahoma invaders, about 1,500 people are now camping waiting for the proclamation of the President allowing settlement in Oklahoma. They denounce Pawnee Bill as weak and incapable of being a leader, and to-day they held an election to choose a more capable man. Capt. Harry Hill was chosen. He led the first invasion into Oklahoma in the Spring of 1878. Capt. Hill said he would accept, and in the absence of favorable action at the hands of the Administration he would lead the colonists, leaving the Kansas line on the 10th of next month.

A POLITICAL RIOT.

DISGRACEFUL FIGHT AT A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS IN TROY.

TROY, March 9.—The caucus of the Democrats of the Fourth Ward, West Troy, was held at the Lansing House at noon to-day and resulted in a most disgraceful free fight between the contending factions. The caucus was held for the purpose of electing delegates to the town convention, and the trouble originated in an effort on the part of one faction to send delegates opposed to the renomination of Police Justice Patrick Grogan. The opposition favored the nomination of Eugene McLean, the present village attorney.

Shortly before the polls opened the McLean party appeared upon the scene, and, as the inspectors were Grogan men, demanded that they be allowed to put watchers in the polling room. This was refused, and a most disgraceful scene ensued. The minute the polls were opened the McLean men, backed by a platoon of policemen, made a rush for the polling room, the door of which was barricaded. It was forced, however, and at the same time an attack was made from the outside. Windows were smashed and the side of the building was broken in.

At this juncture in the proceedings the opposing factions turned their attention to the personal treatment of each other. Heads were cracked, bottles, clubs, and everything available being used as weapons. Blood flowed freely, and the sound of the clubs descending on the men's heads was heard on all sides. One shot was fired, but fortunately no one was hit. Officer McGrath, who was off duty, was arrested and looked up by Officer Fitzpatrick. During the progress of the fight one of the leaders of the McLean faction, accompanied by officers, had gained entrance to the polling room. Seeing that they were defeated the Grogan inspectors declared the caucus adjourned, and withdrew with their forces.

FORGER AND BIGAMIST.

DISCOVERED IN MONTREAL AND A WARRANT ISSUED FOR HIS ARREST.

MONTREAL, March 9.—A noted forger and bigamist has been discovered here to-day and a warrant has been issued by Judge Dugas for his arrest if he attempts to leave town. He is known as Taylor, though he has 20 aliases, such as Thompson, Trainor, Everats. He has been hunted for four years, but always eluded pursuit. His chief field of operations was California, and other parts of the West, but he is known throughout New-York, Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas, Dakota, Maryland, and Pennsylvania as a most successful forger.

A favorite method in the West was to marry some wealthy woman, and after capturing her money to vanish and repeat the process elsewhere. He is known to have several wives living.

Last week the Metropolitan Detective Agency here was informed of the man's probable arrival in Canada, and this morning Detective Kellert found him in one of the best hotels in the city, where he had lived for the past week. His only occupation seemed to be to make himself agreeable and to introduce himself into good families, in which he succeeded admirably.

He was in a fair way of repeating his former game, by which he managed to introduce himself into church societies, take charge of Sunday schools, join actively in Young Men's Christian Associations, and gain the confidence of respectable people in the large cities. With this confidence to back him he forged checks on his new and wealthy friends, and after having them cashed quietly took himself to other pastures.

This line of conduct has been going on for the last five years, and though the most strenuous efforts were made by the police to capture him, he has always managed to elude them. He has, it is said, pocketed by his trade at least $60,000, the heaviest amount being $12,000, obtained from a banker in a Western State.

Up to a late hour to-night he had not been arrested, but the officers are ready to lay their hands on him at any moment.

THE BRIDEGROOM NOT THERE.

NORWALK, Conn., March 9.—Much excitement has been stirred up in Westport, a little village three miles east of here, over the indefinite postponement of a wedding which was announced to occur Thursday evening. The parties most directly interested are members of the most exclusive society and are representatives of families who rank among the first in the town. Samuel Goult, the intended groom, is tall, handsome, and educated and a lover of fast horses. The young lady, his intended bride, is Miss Mary Warren, the pretty and accomplished daughter of George Warren, now dead, and who has for the past two or three years ranked as a leading belle.

They became engaged about six months ago, and the invitations for a grand wedding were circulated among people of wealth and fashion for miles around. Preparations for the event had all been perfected, the guests were assembled at the beautiful residence of the bride's mother, and a house on the outskirts of the town,

CLAMOROUS FOR OFFICE

NEW-YORK'S LOUD DEMANDS FOR MANY PLACES.

MR. PLATT SAID TO BE THE DULY AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTOR—A HARD ROW FOR THE PRESIDENT TO HOE.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Thomas C. Platt and Warner Miller have been the leading New-York men in the throng of New-Yorkers at the Arlington Hotel to-day. If the Platt men are correctly informed, the Owego statesman's name should be first. They are not disposed to be boastful about it, but they nevertheless allow it to be known that they think Platt has control of the New-York patronage. He has obtained it with Blaine's assistance, too, they say, and speak of it as a matter of course that the desires of Mr. Miller should be treated as of small concern. When one asks for the assurances of President Harrison's preference of Platt, he is told to wait until the appointments are made.

Mr. Platt had a long talk with the President last night, and he saw him again to-day. As the President has not yet got ready to tell anybody else anything, it would appear that he has shown a peculiar fondness for Mr. Platt in intimating to him that "generally" everything shall be made satisfactory to him. Givings-out of this sort are extremely satisfactory to ducklings in politics, but Mr. "Lew" Payn, who has had experience with several promising Presidents, is not disposed to conclude that it will be safe to look for the appointment from New-York of four first-class diplomatic officers, a Public Printer, a Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and a Pension Commissioner, just because Mr. Platt had an amicable talk with the President.

The fact is that Mr. Platt has not received any assurance for anybody, although he has had reason to believe that his position as boss is to be recognized. The President, however, has already declared, in his inaugural speech, that he proposes to be guided by Senators and Representatives in making nominations, and Mr. Platt has been given to understand that he must agree on what the Congressmen ask and make them agree to what he proposes. Ex-Senator Miller is still waiting, and may see the President on Monday. His friends are inclined to be despondent about the effect of his visit. They really fear that the President has concluded that if anybody must be thrown over in New-York it must be Miller. To turn down Platt would make trouble. To turn down Miller would only be repeating an exercise that has been indulged in over and over again without provoking anything more than feeble protest.

There is no intimation, from even the Platt men who are most convinced that their side is to be favored, as to who is to be awarded the high prizes in the lottery of office. Mr. J. Sloat Fassett is Mr. Platt's candidate for Collector of the Port. Mr. Platt does not want the place. Vice-President Morton, it is said, desires to have Gen. George H. Sharpe made Collector. Mr. Miller's candidate is supposed to be Mr. John F. Plummer, but Mr. Miller says he has had no conversation with Mr. Plummer on that subject.

With the understanding that the Assistant Secretaries are to be named before any other offices are filled, it is deemed more important for New-York to do what can be done to secure a share of the spoils going out immediately. New-York has two candidates for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. George L. Tichenor is one. He does not come from New-York, but he gets his backing there. The other is Mr. Charles E. Coon, who hails from New-York and finds his backers in that State. Mr. Tichenor leans upon the men who have always insisted that the Treasury has been defrauded by scandalously impostors, and he has the support of the men who created the rumpus about sugar and tobacco undervaluations. Mr. Coon's strongest recommendation is that he has held the office before, and for that reason ought to hold it again or get a better one, the office of Controller of the Currency, for instance.

When it shall be decided who is to run the New-York patronage the agent chosen will have his hands full. In addition to the difficulty of choosing between applicants for consulates, Mr. Platt or Mr. Miller will have to decide between rivals for domestic offices. Frank S. Smith, son of the Health Officer, desires to be Marshal for the Northern District of New-York; George W. Dunn of Binghamton is a hot applicant for the same place. There is to be a hot contest for the Collectorship. William B. Stirratt, W. J. Morgan, and Edward Gallagher are applicants, and all are zealous patriots and Republicans. Some one must decide between the claims of Henry Heding and W. T. Simpson, both of whom want to be Collector at Rochester. Capt. W. H. Burrill, whom Secretary Folger made Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is here from Geneva, asking to be put back. There is a host of these men who want to be "put back." President Harrison has found it out, and he is reported to have said that it will be impossible to provide on the theory that the holding of an office when the Democrats came in must be assumed as entitling a claimant to be restored to that office or to some other office.

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The whisky producers are here to see that President Harrison makes no mistake about the selection of an Internal Revenue Commissioner. The head of the Peoria whisky ring and the lobbyist who represents the combined whisky interests before Congress have been buttonholing all the leaders to-day and discussing candidates. They have learned that "Steve" Elkins has indorsed the application of John W. Mason of West Virginia. If Blaine approves this and it meets the approval also of Henry G. Davis it will go hard with ex-Congressman Walter Evans of Kentucky and Gen. Green G. Matthews of Illinois, although Evans is here to look out for himself, and Matthews is backed up by Senators Cullom and Farwell.

There is a general impression abroad that every interest is to be "taken care of" in the most liberal way, but events, all the land speculators, the pension speculators, the star route speculators, and all the railroad attorneys talk as if they had entered upon a new period, and that if they don't see what they want, they have only to ask for it to get it. It is to be hoped that they have grossly misunderstood the words of President Harrison's inaugral speech. One leading railroad attorney has already declared that he secured the selection of the Secretary of the Interior and that a timely editorial that he wrote in a leading allged Democratic newspaper decided Gen. Harrison's mind in favor of Noble. That story takes away some of the edge of the statement that the Cabinet is Mr. Blaine's, for it would be incredible that Mr. Blaine would permit a Cabinet to be made up in the interest of anybody but the whole American people.

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The papers of three candidates for Public Printer have gone to the President. Those of M. D. Helm, Gen. Brady's editor during the star route proceedings and the man who was denounced by the court for his conduct, were presented by Representative Gallinger of New-Hampshire, Grosvenor of Ohio, and Browne of Indiana. Mr. A. B. Denath is the candidate of Quay, George W. Childs, Anthony Drexel, Don Cameron, and the Pennsylvania delegation, and A. E. Hart is pressed by Senator Evarts from New-York. Other New-York candidates have little backing. The President is supposed to have generally favored Capt. Meredith of Chicago, but since he declaredon that Senators and Representatives are to decide how spoils shall be given out, Meredith's chances are not regarded as being so good as they were. Public office promises to be the result of a political pull in these days.

SECRETARY TRACY AT HOME.

Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy returned to his home, 148 Montague-street, Brooklyn, shortly after 10 o'clock last night. He was alone, and found no visitors at his home, although over 200 gentlemen had called during the day.

Gen. Tracy looked unusually well and said he felt better than he had for a long time. He felt a great relief in getting rid of his law cases, and looked forward to a rest in spite of his Cabinet duties. He will return to Washington to-morrow night, but will not move his family until Fall.

Secretary Tracy said his visit had no political significance. He would not visit the navy yard, or even wait for the meeting of the General Committee on Tuesday night.

When questioned about the reported destruction of the Nipsic Secretary Tracy said he put no faith in the story. No one in the Navy or State Department believed it and no verification could be obtained.

The Secretary would have nothing to say about local patronage. He had no objection to Republicans and certainly would not cast them aside for Democrats.

COMMISSIONER BELL'S ORDER.

Police Commissioner Bell of Brooklyn issued an order yesterday instructing all subordinates to give no information in the future to any one in regard to police business. As no one has ever been supposed to get such information except the police reporters this order was supposed to be aimed at them. More than a score of press representatives were in the Commissioner's office half an hour after the issue of the order demanding an explanation. None could be given, but a few minutes later an amendment to the new rule was formulated instructing all officials not to regard the new rule as curtailing the prevailing "courtesies to the press," but to regard all reliable reporters as representatives of the public, and accord to them every facility to lay before the people the work of the police of the city.

TO ATTEND TO PATRONAGE.

The Brooklyn Republican General Committee's Executive Committee yesterday appointed the following Patronage Committee: Second Congressional District—E. H. Hobbs, R. A. Sharkey; Third—W. H. Lefevert, E. E. Cotton; Fourth—Franklin Woodruff, J. W. Bissell; Fifth—E. F. Williams, W. P. Williams.

NO BLIZZARD THIS TIME.

IT BLEW A GALE YESTERDAY, BUT THE SNOW WAS WANTING.

The windstorm that burst upon New-York yesterday brought with it the fear that another blizzard was coming this way. It is nearly time for one, taking last year as a criterion, and many persons will expect, when they wake up this morning, to find the streets covered with snow and the air filled with flying flakes, driven by a breeze with a velocity of 50 or more miles an hour. According to the predictions of the weather man on top of the Equitable Building, however, the church-going community will find the weather to-day sufficiently mild for them to venture out without fear of being blown away, for the high winds of yesterday are going to abate considerably and what little snow falls during the day will hardly count. Some snow will fall, but it will be very light and will be followed by fair weather.

Yesterday there were high winds prevailing all along the Atlantic coast, from Norfolk to Eastport, their velocity ranging from 25 miles per hour up, to about 50. The storm did not come unheralded, for cautionary northeast and northwest signals have been displayed for the past five days, giving warning of the approaching wind. The gale was principally from the west and northwest, though for a while it blew pretty hard from the southwest.

New-York seems to have been the main target for the storm, for here it blew from the southwest about 11 o'clock at a velocity of 49 miles per hour, and at 11:28 reached its extreme velocity for the day—53 miles. This lasted but a short time, however, the storm then abating somewhat, though high winds prevailed throughout the day and night.

A very light snow fell on the great lakes and throughout the Northwest yesterday, extending as far to the southeast as Louisville, Ky., and so far west as Bismarck, Dakota. Late in the afternoon the storm had extended 150 miles northeast of Nova Scotia. It is traveling very slowly. The atmospheric pressure increased slowly throughout the day, and the temperature in this city ranged very slightly, from 29° at 5:30 A. M., to 33° at 11 A. M., the warmest time of the day.

In the Northwest early yesterday morning the temperature ranged from 10° below to 10° above zero, but it rose rapidly. At 8 o'clock last night the coldest point in the United States was Marquette, Mich., where the thermometer registered 24°. At Galveston, Texas, it was 62°; Atlanta, Ga., 26°; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 34°; Pittsburg, 28°; St. Louis, 32°; Chicago, 28°; Helena, Montana, 48°; Montreal, 20°, and Quebec, 24°.

Owing to the direction of the wind no damage to shipping was reported. Between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening a few scattering flakes of snow fell, and about two hours later there was another very light fall.

TO BE RUN BY ELECTRICITY.

A SUBURBAN ROAD WHICH WILL SOON BE IN OPERATION.

Representatives of the Port Chester, White Plains and Tarrytown Railway Company, which was formed last Fall, were in session all day yesterday with the Commissioners of Highways of the town of Greenburg, at the house of Commissioner Uptegrove of North End Farm. About two months ago the company received from the Board of Aldermen of White Plains permission to build a railway from in front of the Orawampum Hotel, at the Harlem Railroad station in that town, through the middle of Railroad-avenue, westward to Central-avenue, continuing on the right-hand side of the road as far as Cook's hothouse. There the line crosses to the left-hand side of the road, and extends to Elmsford on the Northern Railroad.

The section from Cook's hothouse to Elmsford is under the charge of the Highway Commissioners of Greenburg. To-morrow Civil Engineer C. H. Platt of New-York will begin laying the railway. He hopes to have the cars running by April 15.

The cars are to be built in New-York. They are to be finished in mahogany and lighted by electricity. The motive power comes from electric motors, the motors taking the electricity from wires stretched on poles. The company has given a contract for a stone and brick building 130 feet long, 85 feet deep, and two stories high. It is to contain offices, two 80 horse power engines, two 60 horse power boilers, two 50 horse power dynamos, and storage room for 25 cars.

The section between Elmsford and Tarrytown and that between White Plains and Port Chester will be begun in about a month. At the conference yesterday with the Commissioners of Highways were E. M. Schuyler, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, Manager Krepps, and James Moran.

NEW TRAINS SOUTH AND WEST.

In accordance with plans long since determined upon, the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has quietly been maturing an agreeable surprise for the traveling public. Beginning with to-day, a complete new system of fast express train service between this city and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and the West will begin operation via the Bound Brook route. Besides the usual equipment of baggage and first-class passenger coaches, each train will have a complete service of Pullman's palace drawing room and sleeping cars, containing all of the latest conveniences and safeguards for travel. Six trains a day will start from the foot of Liberty-street, except on Sunday, when the week-day No. 11 A. M. train will be omitted. For the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington service the trains will leave at 8:30 and 10 o'clock A. M. and 1:30 P. M., (all vestibuled cars,) 2:30 and 4:45 P. M., and 12 midnight. For Chicago they are scheduled to leave at 2:30 P. M. and 12 midnight, and for Cincinnati and St. Louis at 9:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. Although all these trains are to all intents and purposes limited express trains, provided with all the conveniences of travel that the art of the railroad man can suggest, no extra fares will be charged on them. Tickets and Pullman car space may be obtained on application at the offices of the company, 21, 201, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at the station at the foot of Liberty-street.

NATURE TO SUPPLY A NEW JAW.

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant of 66 West Thirty-fifth-street, one of the visiting surgeons at Bellevue Hospital, will soon undertake to perform a singular operation. Capt. John N. Sloan, a farmer of Pontatoc, Miss., belonged to the Forty-fifth Mississippi Regiment during the war. In the battle of Chickamauga his lower jaw, together with part of his nose and a portion of his left upper jaw, was torn away by a shell from the Union batteries. The operation to be performed by Dr. Bryant will consist in cutting away all the flesh that has grown over the fractures and the cutting off of the ends of the bones which were broken. Then, providing the patient is in a healthy condition, it is expected that nature will supply a new jaw which will answer all the purposes of the one which the Captain left at Chickamauga. The patient is now at Bellevue Hospital, but will visit his home again before the operation is performed. He is 60 years of age, very tall and straight, and wears a mask on the lower part of his face to hide the disfiguration. He carries a tin cup fastened to the lapel of his coat, out of which he takes all his food. The Captain has letters of recommendation from a number of prominent Mississippians, including some from Gov. Lowry. The preparations for the operation will not be completed for two or three weeks.

TO LEAD THE WORLD'S MINING.

Charles Kirchhoff, Jr., editor of *Iron Age*, talked in a very entertaining fashion at Cooper Institute last night before a large audience on "American Mining." He started by combating the idea that work in mines is very dangerous. If miners could be taught caution and common sense, he said, the list of fatal accidents would be shortened. Speaking of the devotion of miners to one another, he said that there was not one case on record where miners would not go to the rescue of endangered comrades, no matter to what perils the rescuers might have to expose themselves.

"The United States," said Mr. Kirchhoff, "is the greatest producer of silver, gold, copper, and lead in the world. It is safe to predict that before the next century begins this country will be the greatest producer of all metals, valuable minerals, and precious stones, with the exception of platinum, diamonds, and possibly tin. Our annual mining product is about $550,000,000. We produce $33,000,000 in gold and $54,000,000 in silver. England's yearly production in coal is 160,000,000 tons, ours 130,000,000. In a quiet way more money is being earned in legitimate mining than there was ever scattered broadcast in bonanza days."

NO CHANCE FOR JURORS.

The repeal of the New-Jersey Jury Commission act has led to serious embarrassment in the selection of Grand and petty jurors to serve in the courts in Essex and Hudson Counties next month. The old law, which is made operative by the repeal of the new, provided that the selections should be made a certain number of days before the opening of the term, and there is not time to make the selection before the new term begins. Senator Edwards is to introduce a bill to remedy the defect. If it fails to pass the two counties can have no court till next Fall.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Drafts, sight, 15; telegraphic, 20.

FOR THE SAKE OF SCIENCE

BOXING AT THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

SOME WORK DONE THAT WAS EXCITING—SOME THAT WAS FLAT—ONE MAN KNOCKED OUT.

As many admirers of the science of boxing as could find chairs or standing room in the gymnasium of the New-York Athletic Club were ready to applaud Waldo Sprague last night when he entered the ring. Mr. Sprague made the speech he always makes at such entertainments: "Gentlemen, do not smoke." Cigars were put out of sight, a window in the roof was opened, and all was in readiness for the boxers.

The first bout, Mr. Sprague said, would be for four rounds, between E. Hornbacker and E. Lynch, feather weights. The announcement was greeted with various sorts of applause, and the desire seemed general that Lynch and Hornbacker should proceed at once to do their worst. Sympathy was expressed for Lynch, as he had been selected in a hurry, a young man named Clarkson having been Hornbacker's opponent according to the programme. Lynch looked a trifle heavy for a feather weight, but the other man had reputation, and it was supposed to count.

It might have counted had Lynch been of a retiring disposition, but he was not, and he showed no inclination for Hornbacker's face in the first round of three minutes that the hundreds of experts who kept both eyes fastened on the boxers concluded that it would be a one-sided contest. Hornbacker showed to better advantage in the second round. He sailed some of the old tricks to his adversary, but the left hand of his adversary was everlastingly coming in contact with various parts of his person, particularly his face, and, on the whole, he must have been pleased when time was called. In the third Lynch demonstrated that he could use about three fingers behind his back and still make it unpleasantly warm for Hornbacker. The fourth round proved that Hornbacker was not intended for Lynch's class.

There was a buzz of pleasurable excitement when Mr. Sprague said that D. Van Houten and J. McNamee, heavy weights, would demonstrate the facility with which two men above the average avoirdupois could strike and get away. In the first bout the men devoted themselves almost entirely to getting away. McNamee did all the leading, and this was so light that the experts laughed when time was called. The second round was a fair sample of American comedy as it is understood in the 24-foot ring. One man feinted and the other man ran. When both were attacked with fright at the same moment they clinched and felt they were safe from harm until the referee called "break." In the third round Van Houten had a chance to distinguish himself, McNamee swung his left with good intention, but, as Van Houten had moved out of range, it was nothing but a top cut. Then the air was not strong enough and McNamee was almost carried off his feet. Had Van Houten been quick he could have been of great assistance to McNamee in the latter's search for a seat. He was too slow, and McNamee escaped. No science was exhibited in any of the rounds. When a glove shot into space it found or missed a mark unaided except by brute force. The men seemed so evenly matched at the end of the fourth round that another round of two minutes was ordered, and at its conclusion the bout was awarded to McNamee, amid applause and hisses. To the disinterested spectator it seemed very flat. Both men had made fools of themselves, but the worst man of the pair was certainly McNamee.

Roars of laughter were evoked by the posing of Thomas Kelly, otherwise known as the Harlem Spider, and Thomas Russell. The latter stood still and posed, but Kelly was skipped. They were bantams. Russell was stocky and had a wooden face. Kelly was slim and wiry and chewed gum. In three minutes they covered about two square miles, and did not strike a blow hearty enough to loosen a baby's first tooth. At the end of the third round there was a rim of redness in the immediate vicinity of Thomas Kelly's mouth and nose. Otherwise he seemed to be in his usual form. Russell was placid. He had induced his opponent to go all the leading. He had simply tried to save his face. Still, at the end of four rounds the judges were undecided and another round was ordered. At its conclusion the bout was given to Kelly, who was certainly the best bantam of the pair.

Three rounds were pulled off until J. McMahon of the West Side Athletic Club and J. Pitts of the American Athletic Association, Brooklyn, entered the ring. Mr. Sprague said they were light-weights. Pitts may be one and McMahon may have been one. When McMahon stepped to the middle of the ring Pitts looked at him, said, "I will swallow this man Pitts," that the spectators laughed long and loudly. It was the most difficult meal McMahon had ever encountered. He was older and heavier and more experienced than Pitts, but the latter possessed strength and pluck. For six rounds it was battle of the giants. When a white glove shot out it always landed on something that objected. At the end of the third round there was, to the spectators, a pleasing lack of newness about the gloves worn by the combatants. There was a suspicion of crimson about these worn by McMahon. The countenance of Mr. Pitts might by some have been considered superfluously florid. McMahon won.

The spectators, self-contained clubmen as they were, straightened up in their chairs when it was announced that "Pete" McCoy and "Jack" Files would box for four rounds of two minutes each. Everybody expected something fine in the scientific hammer-and-tongs line and nobody was disappointed. There was nothing amateurish about the fight. They clinched with handlers. Then they played with one another so cleverly that some of the spectators may have thought they were in earnest. In the second round they did some battering-ram work. In the third round they "did" a variety act, and in the four-round they played so craftily that a number of clubmen inquired if "this was a boxing match."

There is always a funny event at such an entertainment, and the actors, though announced as John L. Sullivan and "Joke" Kilrain, were two small colored personæ, who were almost hidden behind their gloves. Their general appearance as well as their assumption of tricks of the ring brought tears to many eyes. Their bout was declared "no fight," and the boys were made happy with a nat full of silver.

Great things were expected of J. Sampson of the Pastime Athletic Club and H. Lotz of the American Athletic Association of Brooklyn. Sampson had shown up well in previous bouts with the gloves. Not so much was known of Lotz. The latter was built like a grayhound, small waist, no fat to his ankles, but his chest was like a barrel. Sampson, though he looked larger, probably weighed less. The Pastime champion did not appear at his best. He lacked his usual dash. Some of it was extracted by Lotz, who seemed built of springs. After the first minute the Pastime man tried to play safety, allowing Lotz to do two-thirds of the leading. Several times Sampson found the rope at his back and a pair of gloves at his face. This situation was invariably concluded with a clinch. In the third round Sampson seemed to realise that he must work very hard to win. He woke up and in the third and fourth rounds the work was almost even. Lotz having a shade the best of it. Both men were very tired when ordered to their corners to prepare for another round of three minutes. In this both men began cautiously, but soon threw caution to the winds and worked both hands. Sampson was declared the winner. The decision enraged Lotz.

An exhibition was given by "Cal" McCarthy, "the champion bantam of the world" Mr. Sprague called him, and T. Collins. There was little science and no excitement attached to it.

Why the club should have permitted Charles McCarthy and J. Dougherty of Philadelphia to consume 16 minutes of the evening no one seemed to know. They knew little more of the art of boxing than they do of ancient Greek, and nothing about the ten indicated the faintest acquaintance with that tongue. The bout was given to McCarthy. Even if he knew nothing he seemed willing; Dougherty didn't.

A tall, fat man, Frank Hearld by name, and a tall, well-built, active fellow, "Joe" Godfrey, both of Philadelphia, were ordered to box four rounds before the curtain rose on the ninth. Hearld wore a confident smile as he stepped to the centre of the ring. It was slowly but surely driven out of him by Godfrey. Hearld's breath was almost gone, too, when, in the third round, he swung to the right hand, a slate hand, incased in a two-ounce glove. It hit Godfrey under the jaw, a little to the right, and Godfrey at once lay down. The bout was given to Hearld.

TO PROTECT MINNESOTA BUTCHERS

ST. PAUL, March 9.—A measure is before the Senate which is designed to put out of the market all diseased beef and other meats except that which is slaughtered in this State. This does not appear from its title, and there is no direct language to that effect in the bill, the prominent sections of which are devoted to provisions for an inspection on the hoof of all beef, mutton, veal, &c., which is placed on sale in the State. The inspectors are to be appointed by Boards of Health, and they are to issue certificates to owners of cattle that the animals are in proper condition. The milk in the accompanying bag of the animals must be slaughtered within 24 hours after inspection. The bill created considerable talk in interested circles last night. It was drawn by competent attorneys at the instance of local dealers in dressed beef.

A story was abroad last night that Phil Armour would take a hand in fighting the measure, and that representatives of his company would arrive in St. Paul on Monday to organize a lobby against the bill. Friends of the dressed-meat industry in Minnesota indorse the bill and believe its passage would, in a great measure, protect the State's interests against the Southwestern Trust, which has been charged with trying to control the markets in meats throughout the Western States.

Sixteen hundred and seventy-seven persons were arrested by the New-York police last week.

THERE IS FUN AHEAD.

A TURKISH BATH EPISODE WILL ENLIVEN THE MARKET INQUIRY.

There will in all probability be a livelier time in the course of the West Washington Market inquiry this week than at any period since it began. Charles Philipsen, the phenomenal marketman who has achieved fame that he did not seek, is expected to be a witness. Yet there is no certainty that he will be. He is carrying a big load, and, like all overladen vessels, he is subject to ballast-shifting, under stress of which he loses control of himself. He promised to appear and testify, but he has disappeared since he made the promise, and made De Lancey Nicoll feel that at last he was going to learn who took the $3,000 that was so conveniently placed by Philipsen in the outside pocket of his overcoat when he visited the Controller's Office on November 23 last. None of the haunts into which he had been carrying his load of responsibility and stimulants for over a week has known Philipsen for two or three days.

Philipsen became drunk early last week, and has kept on his spree ever since. Last Sunday night a few hours before he paid back to the North River Fish and Game Company $2,500 of the $3,000 he procured from it to buy market stands he stumbled into the Turkish baths in Twenty-eighth-street, near Broadway, and asked the clerk to lend him $2. As he was known there the money was given him. He then said he wanted it to pay his hackman, as he had plenty of money but no small bills. He proved his statement by taking big wads of bills out of his pockets. The clerk took the money, put it into an envelope, and proposed to keep it, as Philipsen was intoxicated. Philipsen made no protest. Just then Assistant Corporation Counsel Wickes, who appears in the market inquiry to help direct its course, came out of the bath. Philipsen recognized him a second and felt upon his neck. He took Mr. Wickes into his confidence and proposed that he should take his money. Mr. Wilkes refused to do this, and after a long endurance of Philipsen's talk finally got away from him.

Philipsen has been in no better condition since than he was in that night. But whether he appears or not, matters of great interest will be developed in the course of the inquiry, and some more of the municipal employes may be caused to hasten northward.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 9—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, light snow, no decided change in temperature, northwesterly gales.*

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, light snow, stationary temperature, high northwesterly winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, snow on the lakes, light snow in the interior, warmer, northwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	26°	31°	8:30 P. M.	48°	37°
6 A. M.	24°	30°	6 P. M.	40°	35°
9 A. M.	29°	34°	9 P. M.	37°	34°
12 M.	37°	36°	12 P. M.	32°	30°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 35½°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 35½°

NEGROES LEAVING NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 9.—The negro exodus has a serious aspect in this section, and is creating a sensation. The whole of the eastern portion of the State threatens to be depopulated of negro laborers, and the situation is growing alarming for farmers. Large numbers are leaving daily, and the number transported westward during the past two months will run up in the thousands.

Emigrants now go to cotton plantations of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, and not to the turpentine forests of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina as they did in January. Railroad authorities to-day state that during February the Richmond and Danville Railroad transported about a thousand negroes to the West. The Atlantic Coast Line transported about 4,000. These all went to cotton plantations of the above-named States.

The present month promises to double or treble the number of emigrants which left over these roads during February. A large number left during January to work in turpentine forests of other States. Scores of emigrants are now leaving every day. Many of them go in parties in charge of agents, who take them in charge and carry them directly to the cotton planters who wish to hire hands. Others go as stragglers, and do not know to what points they are going or what they will do when their journey terminates.

The emigrants consist of men, women, and children. It is estimated that 10,000 negroes have left the State this year.

TWENTY CAN'T TAKE ELEVEN PLACES.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 9.—Some of the stockholders of the recently-organized Elizabethport Banking Company are said to be threatening the withdrawal of their investments in the enterprise unless Congressman John Kean, Jr., resigns his seat in the Board of Directors. Their complaint is that he is President of the National State Bank at Elizabeth and may try to subordinate the new enterprise to that of which he is the head. Judge Gilhooly, another Director, said Mr. Kean was selected for the Board of Directors because his wealth and prestige as a Democrat would inspire confidence in the new concern. There were 20 candidates for the directory, and as only 11 could be elected some were doomed to disappointment, and it was those who were raising the row. He did not doubt but that the banking company would weather the storm.

METHODISTS IN CONFERENCE.

SALEM, N. J., March 9.—The session of the New-Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference was continued to-day, with Bishop Bowman in the chair. Devotions were led by S. E. Post. A draft for $779 was ordered on the Book Concern for the worn-out preachers. R. Kelso Carter and J. T. Schock were elected to Elders' orders, and a large number of local preachers was elected to Deacons' order. Dr. G. H. Payne gave an excellent address in the interest of the Board of Education, and Miss Emma Knowles, a missionary from India, spoke of the missionary work in that land. A committee to arrange for a home for the aged in Camden was appointed.

CARRIED OFF BY DIPHTHERIA.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—Black diphtheria has become epidemic in Cranberry Township, Venango County, this State. Nine children have died within the past four days, and a number of others are down with the disease, which has spread rapidly in the lower end of the county. So terrified has the disease become in St. Petersburg that the schools have been closed, and the Council have passed an ordinance prohibiting the holding of any public meetings.

A number of fatal cases have occurred there and many new cases are reported. Two little girls, daughter of Mr. Lute Lipley, died Thursday night, and three other children in the same family are very low with the disease.

A DEPUTY COLLECTOR REMOVED.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 9.—Edwin Harris, whose summary removal from the office of Deputy Collector of Customs is announced to-day, is a brother-in-law of Collector Benjamin F. Jonas, who was President Harrison's colleague in the United States Senate several years ago. Harris was formerly State Senator, and has been for years a leader in Democratic politics. All parties are extremely reticent as to the charges upon which the department acted.

A PROFESSOR SHOOTS HIMSELF.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—William H. Devon, Professor of bookkeeping in the Bryant, Stratton & Sadler Business College, this afternoon blew out his brains in a secluded portion of Druid Hill Park. His body was discovered by a gentleman who was driving through the park. Devon was 42 years of age an was in comfortable circumstances. There is no known reason why he should have taken his own life.

FIFTY THOUSAND LOOMS IDLE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 9.—The absorbing question in this city to-night is how many of the 50,000 looms, which stopped at the usual hour this afternoon, will start up Monday morning. At Weavers' Hall to-night the officers of the unions and the Executive Committee were busy arranging details and plans for carrying on the strike.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commander William T. Sampson has been ordered to examination for promotion. Lieut. George M. Stoney has been ordered to duty as inspector of steel for the new cruisers at the Pacific Rolling Mills, San Francisco. Lieut. N. J. Hudgins has been ordered to the Tallapoosa, South Atlantic station. Lieut. Daniel Delehanty has been detached from duty as member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, San Francisco, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey. Lieut. Gullick, United States Marine Corps, has been ordered to duty on the Mohican.

E. B. Bruce of West Virginia has been appointed chief clerk of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting in the Navy Department vice O. W. Fletcher, resigned. Mr. Bruce has been employed in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and his is the first appointment made by Secretary Tracy.

The Richmond arrived at Montevideo Friday.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THE MANAGERS' REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The General Managers of lines in the Inter-State Railway Association completed their labors to-night at 10 o'clock. The general committee unanimously agreed to the plan of organization, which comprises three freight associations, to be called respectively, the Northwestern, the Southwestern, and Trans-Missouri Divisions, and one additional passenger association, the latter to cover territory west of the Missouri River not included in the Western States Passenger Association.

Each subdivision of the association will make rates through over the entire lines on the business it originates. A meeting has been called, to be held in Chicago next Wednesday, of the General Managers of all lines parties to the inter-State agreement to consider and take final action on the committee's report. The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Colorado Midland, Detroit and Rio Grande Western, Illinois Central, and Chicago, Burlington and Northern Companies, in addition to the lines which are now parties to the inter-State agreement, have been invited to send representatives to the meeting.

The selection of a Chairman for the Trans-Missouri Division has not yet been considered, and this matter will not be determined upon until the report of the committee has been finally acted upon. The territory in the Northwestern Division, under Chairman Faithorn, and that in the Southwestern Division under Chairman Midgely remain practically unchanged other than that additional business has been added to each. The traffic of lines west of the Missouri River not heretofore included in these associations has been placed in one, hereafter to be known as the Trans-Missouri Division. There will be a meeting of Presidents of the Inter-State Association lines in Chicago on Tuesday, to which meeting the report of the general committee of the meeting just closed here will be submitted.

TALK OF RATE CUTTING.

ST. PAUL, March 9.—There is a general belief that President Miller's retaliatory policy against the Burlington partakes of the nature of a "bluff." At a time like this, when net earnings are away below the average and business is hard to secure, it is not thought probable that any road will deliberately precipitate a struggle and go out of its way to cut rates. General Freight Agent Clark of the Omaha Road does not believe that the Milwaukee will make a 7½ cent flour rate, as announced yesterday.

"I think," said he to-day, "that it is a protective measure. The rules require that a road shall post notice of a reduction at the regular meeting, and as no notice of the kind can be issued now within 30 days, Mr. Miller probably made the announcement so that the Milwaukee could make such a rate should any difficulty arise in the meantime. But I don't think that such a rate will go into effect. The Chicago lines, of course, will meet the Burlington's ten-cent rate."

Fresh complications have been added by the St. Paul and Duluth's announcement of a five-cent rate, which was made in order to give it an advantage over the Eastern Minnesota. As that rate in the past has materially affected the Chicago rate, it is probable that a cut will be made under 10 cents.

SURVEYING A NEW LINE.

TACOMA, Washington, March 9.—Major Rogers, the pathfinder of the Canadian Pacific, who has been working for some time in the Cascade Mountains trying to find another feasible pass, supposedly in the interest of the Manitoba Road, is now at Ellensburg with a large surveying party and is heading this way. Major Rogers is authority for the statement that the Manitoba Road is headed this way, and that it is proposed to make the vicinity of Tacoma the western terminus of the line. The road expects to reach Tacoma, or, more properly speaking, Steilacoom, for that is the objective point from Butte City, the present terminus, through Lolo Pass, in the Bitter Root Mountains, to Lewiston, Idaho, from which point it follows the Snake River on the north bank to some point near Grange City, from which it makes a bee line for Ellensburg. From Ellensburg it makes another bee line to Cow Lick Pass, and then it strikes out for Steilacoom. The route mentioned is almost an air line from Butte City to Tacoma.

A BURLINGTON RELIEF FUND.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and associated roads have decided to establish a relief fund for the benefit of the 30,000 employes of the company. A special department, to be known as the Burlington Voluntary Department, will be added to the organization of the company, under the supervision of an advisory committee of five employes. The expenses of the fund according to the salaries they receive, and benefits will be disbursed to sick and disabled employes, and the families of those who die either from sickness or accident while in the service of the road. The system is substantially the same as that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Voluntary Relief Department, and has many points in common with the Baltimore and Ohio Relief Association. The new department will be put into operation in about two months.

ANOTHER AIR LINE.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., March 9.—A bill has been introduced in the Rhode Island Legislature by Representative Persons incorporating the Providence and Norwich Railroad. It is another of the many schemes for an air-line rail route between New-York and Boston. The travel on the Consolidated Road, which increases yearly, tends to multiply these plans.

The petitioners say the railroad may be built and operated through a portion of the State of Rhode Island, to form in time a part of a through line between New-York and Boston. They believe their route to be shorter than any other. It is said that the Connecticut connection will run from Norwich to Middletown and thence to the southeast corner of the State, passing North of New-Haven and Bridgeport.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The eighth annual report of the Employes' Relief Association of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company makes a handsome showing. The year started with $104,731 25 on hand, which the year's receipts of $369,276 25 made a total of $564,009 58. Members were paid benefits during the year of $301,891 89, and $54,991 10 was paid out for physicians, medicines, hospitals, &c. There are outstanding liabilities, including money due members for benefits and due physicians and hospitals, aggregating $31,096 97, while 67,846 65 is set apart as an amount estimated "to provide for increasing age of members and for annuities." This still leaves a net surplus of $56,784 03.

Judge Cooley of the Inter-State Commission was in Pittsburg yesterday en route to Chicago. He said a meeting will be held in that city next Friday to consider the export rates. While the commission has nothing to do with ocean freight rates it will look after the railroad part of such shipments. Judge Cooley expressed himself as satisfied with the amendments to the Inter-State bill, and said it did not necessarily follow that roads would have to appeal to the courts. They could go before the commission as usual.

The Ashland, Eau Claire and Independence Railroad project is again revived. This railroad is expected to start from Ashland and run to Eau Claire, thence to Independence, and from that place to Winona, where connection is made with the Iowa and Southwestern Railway for the western part of Iowa and all that territory lying to the southwest that is now without direct connection with the great lumber-producing district of Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company will build its long contemplated road between Carbondale, Penn., and Jefferson Junction. For some years it has used the Erie tracks to the Junction, but its business has grown so greatly that the line is not capable of handling the business of both companies. The Delaware,

BOYCOTTS BY FORTY-NINE

RECORDS OF THEM PUT IN AS EVIDENCE.

MORE TESTIMONY ABOUT THE TROUBLES AND WRANGLES AND OPERATIONS OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY.

Some interesting boycott records were made public yesterday, and were duly introduced as evidence at the hearing in the case of the application of the Board of Trustees of District Assembly No. 49 for its dissolution, under the name of the New-York Protective Association, and for the sale of Pythagoras Hall, before Referee Smith, at 115 Broadway.

Receiver Michael Breslin was called to the stand early in the hearing and questioned as to the aims and objects of No. 49 and of the methods which it adopted, and also as to the part he himself took. The witness went over the futile efforts of the Board of Trustees to prop up the waning power and prosperity of No. 49 by giving entertainments at Pythagoras Hall. Lawyer Romaine, for the Quinn faction, asked several questions tending to prove that the entertainments were for educational purposes solely, but the witness insisted that the prime object was to raise money to help out No. 49. He did not remember whether the New-York Protective Association took any steps to petition Congress to reduce the hours of labor of Post Office employés or to press Quinn upon the legislature at Albany to pass the Saturday Half-Holiday act, or whether it had done anything to further the objects mentioned in its constitution and by-laws—the establishment and maintenance of schools, and other educational institutions for workingmen. James E. Quinn once did say to the board something about getting up a library, remarking that he was a bookbinder and could get books from publishers, but the board did nothing.

Up to January, 1888, the New-York Protective Association had no large debt, except a mortgage. Then it gradually sank into debt. The tax for one year, $850, was due, and by and by the tax for another year was due. Then $1,500 was borrowed.

Then followed a long cross-examination about the quarrels and the suspensions and counter-suspensions in No. 49 by Quinn and the court of the district assembly, Quinn's dispossession of his office in Pythagoras Hall, his reentrance, and his final ejectment by force. During that time no one held the undisputed title to the office of Master Workman of No. 49. Quinn had been removed from that office by the district court and reinstated by a compromise with Powderly. He suspended and quarreled with the delegates, and left a meeting of the district assembly when he could not exclude certain delegates. Philippe Garnier was made Master Workman in his place, but Quinn still claimed a right to the office. In consequence of the fight the property was going to the dogs. Local assemblies stopped holding meetings there, and thus money failed to come in. The Board of Trustees sought the advice of counsel and instituted legal proceedings.

Counselor Romaine then called upon W. N. Reed, Secretary of the anti-Quinnites faction, to produce the books of the organization. Counselor Unger, for the anti-Quinnites, advised that the books be left alone, as their perusal might reveal facts about boycotts and other illegal acts, which would not help any one, but Mr. Romaine insisted, and Mr. Reed produced a large bundle. When asked why he did not bring the per capita tax book he replied that he had brought as many as he could carry; besides, the entries in that volume could be found in the other books.

Edward Kunze, the former Secretary, was then sworn to identify some of his entries. He first mildly protested, because the books had been taken from him by force over six months ago, but finally did what was required of him. Counselor Unger read from page 42, which contained the minutes of a meeting of District Assembly No. 49 on Nov. 15, 1886, where Breslin was called upon to report as to the question of the incorporation of the Board of Trustees as the New-York Protective Association. The articles of incorporation were adopted by the Assembly, and printed copies were ordered to be sent to all locals in good standing.

On page 428 the minutes said that a communication had been received from Local Assembly No. 2,999 of San Francisco, calling attention to the trouble of the Chicago Anarchists, and asking that No. 49 compel the publication of the trial in full, because the reports in the newspapers were too brief, garbled, and often untrue.

Counselor Romaine protested against further reading, but Mr. Unger intimated that inasmuch as opposing counsel had insisted upon letting the cat out of the bag, that animal might as well be allowed to caper about a little. The New-York Protective Association had been incorporated to carry out the aims and objects of District Assembly No. 49, and if the authorities had known of the illegal acts done by No. 49 the New-York Protective Association would never have been incorporated.

Mr. Unger proceeded to read from page 420 of the minutes, where boycotts were imposed upon Straiton & Storm, cigar manufacturers; Garry Brothers, dry goods merchants; Brennan & White, shoe manufacturers, and Abendroth & Son of Port Chester. Mr. Kunze said that the entry meant simply an indorsement of boycotts imposed by other organizations.

The hearing will go on next Saturday.

ON REVENUE CUTTERS.

THE MANHATTAN TO BE REPAIRED AND THE GRANT TO CRUISE.

The revenue cutter Manhattan, Capt. Dorr F. Tozier, United States Revenue Marine, commanding, has been drawn off from the anchorage patrol to enable repairs to be made on her boiler. The Manhattan's place has been taken by a chartered vessel, the tug C. R. Stone, owned by McLaughlin & Rogers of New-York. The Manhattan is still at her berth at the Barge Office slip, and will remain there until orders are received to proceed with the repairs. Just who will have the work is not yet known.

The officers and crew of the Manhattan have been transferred to the Stone, and patrol duty in the harbor was resumed as usual yesterday morning. Owing to a lack of any accommodations on the chartered steamer it will be necessary for the crew to go aboard the Manhattan at night. Unless the quarters of the officers are disturbed they, too, can resume their old cabins at night. Otherwise provision will be made to quarter them on shore by allowing commutation for quarters.

The injury to the Manhattan's boiler is due to a bulge on the water column, which has resulted in causing a series of leaks and rendering the general condition of the boiler unsafe. Just how long it will take to effect repairs cannot be estimated until a thorough inspection has been made. It is to be hoped that the Manhattan will soon be ready to continue the work she is so eminently fitted for. The importance of the duty now being done by Capt. Tozier and his command cannot be too highly estimated. Capt. Tozier displayed considerable zeal in getting another vessel as soon as he did, and since he succeeded Lieut. J. Hunker, United States Navy, in the control of the anchorage grounds, last Friday was the only day that patrol duty was not performed.

The Manhattan's officers at present are Capt. Dorr F. Tozier, commanding; Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks, executive; Lients. W. V. Edmonson Jacobs and G. L. Carden. First Assistant Engineer Horace C. Whitworth. Second Assistant Engineer James H. Chalker, and Pilot John Brayley.

The trial of the machinery on the revenue cutter Grant was made yesterday and proved entirely satisfactory. The Grant was given a run from the wharf of the Delamater Iron Works and the Staten Island. The morning before she sustained a slight injury to her rail and figure head, due to collision with an overhanging obstruction. The injury can be repaired, however, during the course of a day. The Grant will start on a cruise early this week.

GONE TO JOIN LEGITIME'S NAVY.

Chief Engineer John Nelson, late of the Barge Office, sailed for Mayti yesterday on the Atlas Line steamship Andes. He will land at Port au Prince, where he expects to become Engineer-in-Chief of Gen. Légitime's navy. With him sailed 10 experienced engineers and firemen, whose names could not be learned. They will be placed in charge of the machinery and in command of the black firemen now employed in the Haytian Navy. There is a report that Gen. Légitime will try and man his ships of war entirely with American white sailors and marines, if they can be procured, and that agents are now secretly at work in the Southern cities, notably New-Orleans, picking out men for the service. Engineer-in-Chief Nelson, it is said, will receive a salary of $3,500 per annum.

Nothing could be learned yesterday concerning the rumor that the Andes would carry out a large quantity of powder. The manifest at the Custom House did not show any shipments of warlike material, and no protest was filed at the Custom House by Mr. T. Haustedt, the insurgent Chief Hippolyte's confidential agent in this city. Mr. Haustedt refused to see any reporters yesterday.

DETAINED AT CASTLE GARDEN.

Ah Foo, a Chinaman, 35 years of age, was a steerage passenger on the White Star steamship Adriatic, which arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool. He was attired in European garb and wore a costly fur overcoat. He had no pigtail, and pretended to be a Japanese. On landing an officer of the White Star Company tried to have him released from Castle Garden, but was prevented from doing so by Superintendent Simpson. Ah Foo claims to have been a resident of the United States for seven years, and denies that he has been back to China. During the controversy over his release it was discovered that he had been furnished with a first-class cabin passage and a railroad ticket to California. Ah Foo claimed that he was returning to his home in San Francisco. His case remained for further investigation.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES.

We may get a trifle too much of the barnyard and the farmhouse kitchen on the stage, just because of the prodigious success of "The Old Homestead." It would be well, therefore, for aspiring playwrights and speculative managers to bear in mind that it is not the thing itself that touches the heart so much in "The Old Homestead" as the way it is done. A dramatist must be a poet too, and whoever wrote "The Old Homestead" is a poet, whether or not he ever made a rhyme in his life. The form of the play is poetry.

The theme is old, but it is true. The farmer's love for his wayward son impels him to aid with good words and money a disreputable wanderer, and that act leads directly to the rescue of the son. The incident is scarcely probable, looked at from a matter-of-fact point of view. Tramps are not often reformed like Happy Jack. But from an artistic and poetical point of view it is perfectly reasonable.

This story is told simply and vividly in action. Every incident of the play emphasizes its meaning, and the so-called realism is entirely subordinate to the poetry. In the second act, to be sure, there is a descent to the level of absurd, conventional farce; but every one who appreciates the true value of "The Old Homestead" has protested against the merely farcical part of it from the first. The farce does not dominate the play, and it could be removed without hurting the play.

Neil Burgess is simply a caricaturist. Any piece in which his grotesque portrayal of the domineering, loquacious old shaker woman is the central feature can be little more than extravagant farce. The attempts at pathos in "A County Fair" are futile and wearisome. The spectacle of an uncouth man in woman's clothes kissing the nose of an intelligent circus horse can scarcely be expected to move an assemblage of intelligent men and women to tears. Yet this is the culminating touch of supposed pathos in "A County Fair." There is nothing so extravagant in "The Old Homestead" except the glass-eye narrative in Act II., which has no business to be there at all.

Shorn of a large part of its prolix dialogue, "A County Fair" would take a respectable place among farces like its predecessor, "Vim." The wit of the dialogue reaches its highest point when Abigail mistakes the "cow-can" for a new style of canned fruit. The serious element is very badly managed, and no illusion is created by it at all. The waif from the city is too evidently a gifted soubrette, with great skill and agility as a dancer. The readjustment of family relations in the dénouement is done in an off-hand way which suggests the hasty disposal of the serious characters in one of the Kirsity shows, just before the transformation scene.

The play with which the handsome new Twenty-third-street Theatre has been opened, however, will get a large share of favor at the start because of the mechanical ingenuity and pictorial beauty exhibited in its production. Handsomer scenic pictures than the farm-land views have never been seen on our stage, and the "realism" of the race-track scene is convincing and creates the right amount of shouting.

"A Midnight Bell," one of the other new plays of the week and the most successful of them all, is also due to "The Old Homestead" in influence undoubtedly, but it is not an imitation, like "A County Fair" is. Mr. Hoyt has endeavored to treat a New England theme from his own point of view. A pleasant vein of satire runs through the piece, and the petty meannesses and jealousies of village life are cleverly ridiculed. Mr. Hoyt has thus far shown the possession of sufficient skill to accomplish what he sets out to do, and his success in this unpretentious but thoroughly entertaining piece will, we trust, embolden him to undertake a play of a higher quality.

Comedy, real comedy, picturing contemporary manners, being the subject of Messrs. Brander Matthews and George Jessop in constructing "A Gold Mine," they cannot be said to have succeeded, but there is excellent work in the play that is quite in tune with the spirit of comedy. The end of the second act and the last half of the third are entirely satisfactory. It is to be hoped that the authors will so much time on the manufacture of labored dialogue that is after all merely flippant, frivolous, and discursive. Mr. Goodwin's performance of the eccentric American is likely to amuse for the present. We have no doubt that the play will draw crowds during its stay at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

The revival of "The Taming of the Shrew" has been effected at Daly's Theatre with great splendor, and one of the most beautiful of recent Shakespearean productions is once more within the reach of playgoers. The piquant charm of Miss Rehan's Katharine, and the apt and eloquent treatment of every other character in the play, (with the exception of the part of Bianca, which is, unfortunately, intrusted to a wholly incompetent actress,) need no present comment. The theatre is thronged at every representation.

Mr. Frohman's idea in giving place on the stage of the Lyceum Theatre to a new English version of Sardou's "Ferreol," (produced at the Gymnase in Paris, in 1875, and at the Union-Square Theatre in New-York, in 1878,) is undoubtedly to enable the public to see the strength of the splendidly equipped dramatic company he has gathered about him. Thus far this season Miss Georgia Cayvan has been hiding the light of her bright talent under Mr. Pinero's bushel, Mr. Kelcey has been quite unfortunate, Miss Grace Henderson has been seen for a moment in the lovely character of Miranda, and Mr. Wheatcroft has been on the road. All these will have a chance to act in "The Marquise," and they can act when they have a chance. "The Marquise" will be on view, it is understood, for a short time only.

We do not believe in fussiness and affectation in the treatment of the English language on the stage. All credited authorities do not agree on the pronunciation of words. But the habit that threatens to become general on the New-York stage of pronouncing the word "been" as if it were a popular article of Boston food is a bad habit which ought to be checked. There is only one way to pronounce "been"—as if it were spelled "bin."

CHICKERING HALL.

The semi-annual concert of the pupils of the New-York College of Music took place at Chickering Hall last evening. The programme introduced pianists, violinists, and singers, some of them of tender years. All showed the results of careful teaching in good methods.

The singing was much the weakest feature of the entertainment, as was to be expected, for three-fourths of the young persons who go to the musical institutions want to begin singing songs at once before they have passed through the necessary preparatory training of the voice.

The most interesting features of the concert were Master Willie Rosell's really musical and spirited performance of two movements of De Beriot's seventh violin concerto, Miss Berthe Fembertron's smooth and intelligent rendering of two movements of Henselt's piano concerto, and the really remarkable performance of the first movement of Beethoven's piano concerto in C by Mercedes O'Leary, a child of not more than 9 or 10 years of age.

A chorus of 60 young ladies from the eighth-reading class sang two numbers, of which Raff's "Day is fast departing" was the more effective, owing partly to Walter Damrosch's beautiful performance of the piano accompaniment. Mr. Damrosch is without an equal in this city in this much-abused but important department of music. Director Lambert and the officers of the New-York College of Music have every reason to congratulate themselves on last evening's showing.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The long-promised performance of the "Electra" of Sophocles, with English text arranged from the translations of Prof. Plumptre and Lord Lytton, by Henry De Mille, will be given at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The manner of an ancient Greek dramatic performance will be imitated as far as desirable. The stage of the Lyceum will be divided into two parts of different elevations, representing the orchestra and proscenium of the Greeks. The altar of Dionysus will be in its proper place. The scenic picture backing the proscenium will be the conventional palace with three doors. But effects will be made by the use of lights and draperies, for which no authority will be found in the traditions of the Athenian Theatre, and the actors who play the principal parts will try to express emotion as well as recite the text. Mr. Boucicault, who has been helping Mr. Franklin Sargent in this production, has trained a Greek chorus composed entirely of women, something hitherto unheard of in the Greek drama. The choristers in "Electra" represent virgins of Argos. Mr. Belasco has arranged pantomimic action to accompany all that is spoken on the upper stage. When the chariot race is described it is expected that the choristers will arouse the spectators to enthusiasm. All the performers will be pupils of Mr. Franklin Sargent's school, which now has the imposing title of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. Mr. W. H. Day designed and made the scene and decorations, the costumes will be those of the Athens of Pericles, and the music, composed by Miss Laura Sedgwick Collins, will be rendered by a harp and flute, the nearest approach to a Greek band that can be obtained. Miss Grace Hamilton, who will undertake the part of Electra, has never acted in public before. Mr. White Whittlesey, another novice, will be Orestes.

The first Saturday in Lent made a good record for the matinées, in spite of the cold wind that was blowing and the cloudy sky. It was anything but a day to attract women from their homes, but they flocked out in swarms, and all the theatres reaped a rich harvest. At Daly's, where the revival of the popular "Taming of the Shrew" has made a great hit, people were turned from the box office before the doors opened; "Little Lord Fauntleroy" refused to receive scores at the Broadway Theatre, and many were unable to obtain seats for "The Old Homestead" at the Academy. "Sweet Lavender," at the Lyceum, was played to a large audience, as were "Captain Swift" at the Madison-Square, "A Midnight Bell" at the Bijou, "Nadjy" at the Casino, and "Miss Esmeralda" at the Standard. "The Cavalier" drew a good house at Palmer's, and Mr. Goodwin's "Gold Mine," at the Fifth-Avenue, was presented to an audience which fairly filled that large theatre. Excellent business was done by Mr. Harrigan in "The O'Reagans," Mr. Mantell at the Grand Opera House, "A County Fair" at Proctor's, "Said Pasha" at the Star, "Drifting Apart" at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, Maud Granger in "Two Lives" at Niblo's, Prof. Keilar at Dockstader's, and Mrs. Langtry at the Theatre Comique in Harlem.

In the recent revival of "Les Filles de Marbre" at the Menus-Plaisirs in Paris the original fifth act of Barrière and Thiboust was restored, giving the play a happy ending, with a marriage in prospect. We believe the piece was never so acted before, for Fechter, on its production in 1854, insisted upon a death "in the scene" for Raphael, like Mme. Doucet's in "La Dame aux Camélias," which was then the talk of Paris. It is not generally remembered, probably, that the original of "The Marble Heart" was written as a reply to the specious argument of the younger Dumas's most famous play. Singularly enough, as our cable dispatches have already announced, it was at the instigation of M. Dumas that the present revival was made. His newest protégé, Mme. de Pontry, in the rôle of Marco, seems not to have made an altogether agreeable impression. She is said to be handsome and graceful and to have some dramatic intelligence, but she is accused of acting the coquette in a manner almost brutal and somewhat out of keeping with the romantic spirit of the piece.

Mme. Marie Laurent is about to retire from the stage in Paris after a long and honorable career. A series of 10 notable performances of Leconte de Lisle's tragedy, "Les Erinnyes," with the music of Massenet rendered by an increased orchestra, have been arranged for her at the Odéon. On all the given nights with "Fanny Lear," beginning March 16. The costumes, scene, and decorations have been newly made from new designs. The cast will include Mme. Tessandier as Cassandra, Mme. Second-Weber as Electra, Paul Mounet as Orestes, and Albert Lambert as Agamemnon. Philippe Garnier, who came here with Bernhardt, has accepted one of the minor rôles.

The one hundredth consecutive performance of "Captain Swift" was given at the Madison-Square Theatre last night. The popularity of the play is as high tide, and Mr. Palmer announces that he will keep it the season with it. Mr. Barrymore's performance of the title rôle is responsible for much of the success which has attended "Captain Swift" in New-York, but he is admirably supported by Mr. Palmer's excellent company, and people who saw the play at the Haymarket in London say that it is much better done here than there.

Keilar's fiftieth performance at Dockstader's will be given on Wednesday evening next. The magician is doing a remarkably good business, and the addition of the Steens, Professors of second sight and mind reading, to the programme has made the entertainment more interesting than ever. To-night Keilar promises to expose all the cabinet manifestations of Mrs. Carrie Sawyer, and the Steens will expose some of the methods of thought transmission. The Spanish Students will also take part in the extra performance to-night.

"Honor Bright," by Mrs. Allen Arthur, will have a trial performance at the Madison-Square Theatre on Thursday afternoon, March 21. It is a comedy of four acts, and American life. The cast will be as follows: Honor Bright, Emily Rigl; Madeline Bright, Dorothy Dorr; Molly Bright, Johnstone Bennett; Mrs. Joey S. Bonanza, Madge Barron; Lloyd Stuyvesant, Louis Massen; Mark Field, Henry Miller; Elmer Livingston, Walden Ramsey; George Scott, Harry Woodruff; Joey B. Bonanza, Daniel Packard.

With the exception of Got, who retains the title rôle, the cast of Auzier's "Maître Guérin" in the forthcoming revival at the Théâtre Français will be wholly new. Lafontaine, Geffroy, Delaunay, Mmes. Favart, Nathalie, and Arnould Plessy will be succeeded by Worms, Laroche, Dalliès, Barète, Truffier, Grandmesnil, and others, respectively, of Louis Guerin, Desroncerets, Arthur Lecontellier, Francine, Mme. Guérin, and Cécile Lecontellier. The comedy has not been acted since 1864. No day has yet been named for the revival.

"Sweet Lavender" has but one more week to run at the Lyceum, and next week Mr. Pinero's comedy will be withdrawn, and Mr. Frohman will produce a new English version of Sardou's "Ferreol," in which Miss Cayvan and Mr. Kelcey will again be seen in characters which will give some scope for the display of their recognized talents. It is said that the authors are at work revising her new play for the Lyceum, and Mr. Frohman announces that it will follow the adaptation of "Ferreol," and will certainly be produced this Spring.

The sixth concert of the Symphony Society will take place on Saturday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, prefaced by the usual rehearsal on Friday afternoon. The programme is of majestic proportions. It consists of the following works of Beethoven: Symphony No. 1, in C major, "Ah perfido"; overture, "Leonore, No. 3; Symphony, No. 9. Mme. Schroeder-Hanfstaengl, Mrs. Carl Alves, Mr. Clarke, Mr. J. C. Dempsey, and the full chorus of the Oratorio Society will be employed.

Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel, who have recently been laboring in the cause of music in London, will give a series of four song matinées at Chickering Hall on the afternoons of March 16, March 25, April 24, and April 27. There are no artists now before the public who can give an equally valuable series, as these two thoroughly musicians, if their powers have not waned since they left us, and they can be recommended without fear to all lovers of good music.

James H. Phipps has arranged for a banjo concert in Chickering Hall next Friday evening. The programme will include selections played by the Columbia College Banjo Club, the Stevens Institute Banjo Club, Ninth Company Seventh Regiment Banjo Club; Mr. Reuben R. Brooks, Mr. Harry M. Denton, and an orchestra of 100 banjos and guitars. Mr. Bradford Williams, humorist, and Prof. Menr, ventriloquist, will also appear.

The sale of seats for Mr. Steddard's series of illustrated lectures, forming Mr. Daly's Lenten matinées, will begin at the box office of Daly's Theatre next Thursday morning. A large number of orders have already been received by mail, and these will be filled in the order of their receipt. Mr. Stoddard's lectures and pictures are all new this season, and two courses will be given, as was done last year.

Mr. James A. Herne has recovered from his illness and will resume his place in the cast of "Drifting Apart" at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre to-morrow evening. Mr. Joseph Wheelock, who played the part of Jack Hepburne at short notice last week, is deserving of much credit for his work. Katherine Herne, in her impersonation of the sweetheart, wife, and mother, is the woman an excellent impression.

The programme at the opera for the coming week is as follows: Monday, "Die Götterdämmerung"; Wednesday, "Il Trovatore"; Friday, "Das Rheingold"; Saturday matinée, "Die Götterdämmerung." In the following week the three dramas of the tetralogy will be given in their order, concluding on Friday evening, March 22.

It is but a repetition of the old story at the Academy of Music, crowded and pleased audiences and increased advance sales at the box office as the weeks come and go. Denman Thompson and his "Old Homestead" have apparently become a fixture in New-York, and many another "fixture" could be much better spared.

Herrmann, the wizard, settles down for a week at Niblo's to-morrow night, when he promises a programme of "new and startling feats of legerdemain." He has engaged several "vaudeville performers" to assist him in his programme, and says that he will make of this his most interesting engagement in New-York.

A double bill will be given at Amberg's Theatre every evening of this week except Saturday, consisting of "O Mother-in-Law" and the "Tannhäuser" travesty. On Saturday night Mr. August Junkermann will make his farewell appearance, before sailing for Europe, in "Our Doctor."

The composer Chassaigne was not forgotten at the celebration of "Nadjy's" two hundredth night, Rudolph Aronson's connoisseurship in handsome satin banner with a hand-painted picture of the finale of the second act. Meanwhile the operetta continues to be performed to great business.

Mr. Harry Eversfield, who is acting the thankless part of George Foxwood in "A Gold Mine" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, acted Cla Farrington, the precocious youth in "The Magistrate," Mr. Pinero's comic play, when it was first done at the Court Theatre in London.

A concert will be given at Niblo's this evening in which the following performers will appear: Reuben Brooks, banjoist; Master Worrall, the boy cornetist; Maggi Stillman, whistler; the Schneelock Sisters, duet singers, and Prof. Mohr, ventriloquist.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" still has a firm hold on popular favor, and the Broadway Theatre is crowded at every levee of the diminutive peer. Elsie Leslie and Tommy Russell divide the honors of the performances. The play is booked to run until May.

Miss Amalia Warmb, contralto, and Fremont Sedney, pianist, will give a concert at the Metropolitan Opera House Concert Hall on Thursday evening, assisted by several well-known artists.

The Beethoven String Quartet will give a Schubert evening at Chickering Hall on Thursday night. The D minor quartet and the octet will be played, and Mrs. Marie Gramm will sing songs.

Nelsonia S. Rouders, juggler; the Rice Brothers, gymnasts; the Tissots in flying pictures, and a number of specialty artists will contribute to the programme at Koster & Bial's this week.

Mr. J. M. Hill announces that the seats in the new Union-Square Theatre for the opening performance, March 27, will be sold at auction next Saturday afternoon at 240 Fifth-avenue.

The London Gaiety Company continues in "Miss Esmeralda," which has made a genuine hit, at the Standard. New songs will be sung this week by Miss Farren and Mr. Leslie.

The first organ and harp recital of Mr. George W. Morgan and Miss Maud Morgan will be given at Chickering Hall on Tuesday at 4 P. M. Miss Helen Von Schaick, soprano, will assist.

An elaborate production of "Held by the Enemy" will be given at the Grand Opera House this week. Mr. Gillette, the author of the play, will appear as the war correspondent.

Sappo's "Boccaccio" will be revived by the McCaull Comic Opera Company at Palmer's Theatre to-morrow evening, with the same cast as it had last Summer.

The "ossified man" continues to turn slowly [illegible] bone at Worth's Museum, and the "biggest stage show in town" is promised to the patrons of the institution.

The fifth Thomas orchestral matinée at Chickering Hall will take place on Thursday afternoon. The programme is exceedingly interesting.

Rice's "Evangeline," with its perennial "Lone Fisherman," begins a two weeks' engagement at the Star Theatre to-morrow evening.

"The O'Reagans" has been well received by the patrons of Harrigan's and will continue the attraction at this house for the present.

William Ludwig, the popular baritone, and several other singers will give a concert of Irish music at Steinway Hall this evening.

Tony Pastor offers his usual excellent variety show for the coming week at his little theatre on East Fourteenth-street.

The subject of Prof. Cromwell's illustrated lecture at the Grand Opera House to-night will be "The Paris of To-day."

Miss Minnie Palmer will appear in "My Sweetheart" at the Harlem Theatre Comique this week.

The Princeton Glee and Banjo Clubs will give a concert at Chickering Hall on Saturday evening next.

The next concert of Michael Banner's string quartet will be given at Steinway Hall on March 19.

The Battle of Gettysburg is still on exhibition at Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Haverly-Cleveland Minstrels will give a concert at the Star Theatre to-night.

BROOKLYN'S NEEDS.

PROMINENT CITIZENS APPROVE MAYOR CHAPIN'S MUNICIPAL BILLS.

The hide-bound Republican politicians in Brooklyn who have been opposing Mayor Chapin's local improvement bills simply because they are reluctant to give him power to spend a few million dollars on the needs of the city were much surprised yesterday to hear of a dinner given at the home of John Gibb, the dry goods merchant, on Friday night. More than a dozen prominent Republicans were present and they discussed Mr. Chapin's bills very freely, and before they went home voted to approve them.

At the dinner were J. S. T. Stranahan, Charles Pratt, ex-Judge Reynolds, Robert Benedict, Dr. O. N. Hoagland, John Frueh, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Bernard Peters, E. F. Linton, Nelson J. Gates, Henry Elliott, William H. Waring, John H. Burtis, Alfred Hodges, J. W. Brunn, Albro J. Newton, I. M. Bon, William Berri, A. W. Tenney, Alfred E. Mudge, Elijah R. Kennedy, Senator O'Connor, and Assemblyman Sperry.

After the coffee Mr. Gibb explained that he had requested ex-Corporation Counsel Mudge to examine the Mayor's bills, and he called on that gentleman for a report. Mr. Mudge first took up the Public School bill authorizing the issue of $1,500,000 bonds for new buildings, and approved it. So did Nelson J. Gates, Mr. Stranahan, and several others. The Relief Sewer bill appropriating $1,250,000 was also regarded favorably, but Messrs. Gibb, Pratt, and Mudge were appointed a committee to decide whether it would be better to pass the Mayor's bill in full or amend it by limiting the expenditure to the amount of money now on hand for the same purpose. The Street-paving bill, involving the expenditure of $2,500,000, was approved on motion of J. S. T. Stranahan. Every one favored it. The same course was pursued in reference to the bill appropriating $800,000 for new fire engine houses and police stations. Mr. Gibb thought that a committee should be sent to Albany to look out for the business men's interests in addition to the committee sent up by the Republican Committee. This motion was lost, however, as Chairman, and he appointed these gentlemen to assist him: ex-Judge Reynolds, Charles Pratt, William Berri, J. H. Burtis, A. W. Tenney, and Alfred Hodges.

Mr. Gibb, Mr. Pratt, and Mr. Mudge waited on Mayor Chapin yesterday, and after telling him of the action of the meeting, were assured that the slight amendments proposed were acceptable. Senator O'Connor and Assemblyman Sperry promised to arrange for a joint meeting of the Senate and Assembly Cities Committees on Thursday next, when Mr. Gibb and his associates will be heard.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS DEPART ON YESTERDAY'S STEAMERS.

Nine large ocean steamships left this port yesterday almost at the same hour. They passed down the Bay with the morning sun glistening on their polished yards and rigging. It was a majestic procession, but outside of Sandy Hook the line was broken and the vessels scattered with heads pointed for different parts of the globe. Those of the steamers on which was human freight carried an extraordinarily large number of passengers, among whom were some distinguished persons.

On the Aurania, for Liverpool, were Mr. James D. Smith, Joseph Tuckerman, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Carroll Dana, Mr. George Law, Mr. John McLean, Mr. A. F. Haviland, Mr. David Muir.

On La Bourgogne, for Havre were Mr. Clinton P. Ayres, Lieut. Barber, United States Navy, and wife; Mr. Edmond Blanc, Mr. D. M. Baldwin, the Rev. Father Chassé, Mr. John Gray, Mr. Charles Hutchinson, Gen. Rush C. Hawkins and wife, Miss Jane Harding and Mrs. Harding, the August Belmonts, Miss Eliza Bouligny, Miss L. A. Chapin, Miss Rose Cuendet, Miss Marion E. Edison, and the Rev. Mother Marie Loyola.

On the North German Lloyd steamship Fulda, for Bremen, were Mr. Elias Sternberger and wife, Mr. Benjamin Thurston and wife, Capt. B. Teichman and wife, Mr. S. Wallack and wife, and Mr. Thomas H. Watson and wife.

On the Waesland of the Red Star Line, for Antwerp, sailed Dr. R. A. Watson, Dr. John Guiteras, Mr. Achille Van Daneghen, Dr. E. W. Day, Dr. G. J. Loochoechler, Mr. L. J. Nordlinger, and Mr. Jean Baptiste Jolly.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

The weather was fine in New-Orleans yesterday, and there was a large attendance at the races. The track was in good condition. Following were the winners:

FIRST RACE.—Half a mile; selling. Bootjack first, Cora L. second, and Debee third. Consignee, Biggoyet, Joe Wynne, Lillie Dale, Gabe C., and Jim Gray ran unplaced. Time—0:51½. Betting.—Against Bootjack, 6 to 5; Debee and Cora L., 4 to 1 each; Consignee, 8 to 1; Biggoyet, 10 to 1, and the others from 25 to 1 to 100 to 1 against.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; selling. Sympathetic's Last first, Caraman second, and Mc-Bowling third. Argenta, Senton, Eternity, Mary T., Lizzie Scott, Little Em, and Breakdown ran unplaced. Time—0:58. Betting.—Against Argenta, even money; McBowling, 3 to 1; Caraman, 4 to 1; Sympathetic's Last, 8 to 1, and the others 20 to 60 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Barney Lee first, Mollie Hardy second, and Jimmie R. third. Jim D., Regardless, Moonlight, Electricity, Golightly, Pell Mell, Rooks, and Annawan ran unplaced. Time—1:03. Betting.—Against Barney Lee, 9 to 5; Moonlight, 11 to 5; Mollie Hardy, 3 to 1; Electricity, 5 to 1; Pell Mell, 10 to 1; Regardless, Annawan, and Jimmie R., 30 to 1 each; Golightly, 40 to 1; Jim D., 50 to 1; Rooks, 75 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; handicap. Roi d'Or first, Probus second, and Macaulay third. Jennie McFarland, Doubs, Henry Hardy, and Roche ran unplaced. Time—1:26½. Betting.—Against Doubs, 4 to 5; Roi d'Or, 9 to 5; Henry Hardy, 7 to 1; Macaulay, 10 to 1; Probus and Jennie McFarland, 12 to 1 each; Roche, 40 to 1.

The races at Guttenberg, N. J., yesterday resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and an eighth. King B. first, Suitor second. Time—2:06.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Lomax first, Ben Ali second, and Tom Lee third. Time—1:07¼.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Fountain first, Can't Tell second. Time—1:22.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Pat Driver first, Harry Brown second. Time—1:36¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Count Luna first, Landseer second. Time—1:28.

W. M'GARRAHAN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of William McGarrahan, which took place yesterday from 239 East Fifty-third-street, was largely attended by the representative journalists of this city. Seldom has there been a more genuine tribute of affectionate esteem paid to the memory of a member of the profession than was witnessed in the solemn procession of newspaper men that walked at the head of the hearse from Fifty-third-street to the Thirty-fourth-Street Ferry.

Among those who were present to pay the last tribute of respect to their old comrade were the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Press Club, P. J. Hanway, and the ex-Presidents of the club, George F. Williams, John C. Hennessy, Charles H. Bladen, William N. Penney, and James Poston.

Among the delegation representing the Press Club were Col. N. L. Brown, Samuel C. Austin, James Clancy, James A. Gill, John R. Sevin, Leon M. Salmon, William J. Ellis, C. Ogden Ryan, W. Renn, M. Blake, and Charles F. Hart. The *Herald* staff was largely represented. Mr. W. McGarrahan of Washington, uncle of the deceased, was also in attendance.

The pall bearers were John Hunter, A. E. Costello, James Brady, Stanley McKenna, John G. Hennessy, William N. Penney, George F. Williams, and F. J. Hanway. Handsome floral tributes were presented by the *Herald* staff and by the Press Club.

The remains were accompanied to Calvary Cemetery by a large number of the old associates of the dead journalist.

To gather pearls from Ocean's vases
Divers go down in divers places;
But at our mouths of streams and bays,
No pearls do Asian swimmers raise
Like those in beauty's mouth that shine
Made by the SOZODONT divine.

THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA

yields no pearl that can exceed in beauty teeth whitened and cleansed with that incomparable dentifrice, the fragrant SOZODONT. Nor is coral rosier than the gums in which such teeth are set. So say the ladies, who are the best judges in such matters.

DURING INAUGURAL WEEK

WASHINGTON'S CARE OF STRANGERS IN ITS GATES.

EXCITEMENT OF THE FESTIVITIES—SUCCESS OF THE GREAT BALL—CALMNESS OF OUTGOING EXECUTIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—"Mere partisan abuse" was undoubtedly the remark made by a great many Republicans who read in THE TIMES of Sunday and Monday last the references to the shamefully riotous condition of affairs in this city, and particularly the indecent behavior of the men who almost invaded the White House while Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were still occupants of it, to bawl aloud the songs that may have been permissible during a heated campaign, but which no one with decent instincts would have thought of taking the liberty to sing in the ears of the retiring President of the United States.

The excitement of the day preceding and the day following the inauguration has subsided, and most of the people here are thankful. Those saloon keepers who were permitted to ignore Sunday and to keep their bars open at all hours of the night so that they might ever drip with whisky and beer are no doubt sorry. So are the keepers of restaurants, who advanced their prices boldly 60 per cent., and did a rushing business at that. So are the hotel keepers, who could rent a cot anywhere for $4 or $5 a night, and promise the chance of meals with it. Washington was extending hospitality to the Nation, at a high price, to be sure, but still with great cordiality. What I wanted to say when I began this paragraph was that my charges of bad conduct against the visitors and the saloon keepers was not inspired by party feeling.

To show that they were well founded I have only to refer to the expressions in the Quarterly Conference of the Waugh Methodist Episcopal Church on Tuesday. At that Conference the reveling of Sunday last was discussed very freely, and resolutions were adopted reciting the open and shameful violation of the Sunday liquor law, the painful scenes of drunkenness in the streets, uprailing the severest censure of the local authorities, and declaring that the flagrant outrage upon common decency and public morals called for the emphatic denunciation of the ministry and the Christian public of the Nation. It would not have done for the Methodist ministers to have attempted too severe and close a scrutiny of drunken persons, but if their denunciation is intended to be comprehensive it will lay heavily upon men in high places who ought to have been able to prevent examples that might have led to national scandal.

* * *

The inauguration of President Harrison has cost a great deal of money. If the weather had been fine instead of bad, there would have been much more money exp

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The New-York Times.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light snow and no decided change in temperature.

It is reported from Washington that the new rules for the government of the Railway Mail Service under the Civil Service act will not be ready for at least six weeks. Even this is a mere guess. The rules will not be ready until there are Commissioners to make them, and until the new Commissioners are ready to prepare the rules. When this may be no one can say. Even when the new Commissioners are appointed, and this can hardly be delayed beyond the present extra session of the Senate, everything will depend upon their disposition. In the meanwhile it is worth noting that the *Tribune*, with its usual zeal for the basest elements of its party, is urging the repeal of the rule extending the law to the Railway Mail Service.

The people of Brooklyn, without regard to party, have shown a good deal of pride in the selection of Gen. TRACY for the Cabinet, it being one of the peculiarities of that large town that it retains more local spirit than communities of its size usually possesses. Gen. TRACY, moreover, though a very earnest Republican, and a strong party man, has always been liked by his opponents for his manly way of fighting and for his natural superiority to any petty personal aims. It is probable that his popularity among the Democrats will stand wear better than that so effusively manifested by some of his party friends, whose affections will be sorely tried as soon as the distribution of political favors begins. Even if he wished to do so, he cannot satisfy all of them, and he has too much sense to try. In the meantime, those who are connected with the Platt faction in the Secretary's party, seem to be most confident.

Although the convention of State legislators to be held in St. Louis this week for the consideration of measures designed to break down the dressed-beef business was called in response to a resolution of the Kansas Legislature, that body has failed to pass the Inspection bill proposed by the advocates of the convention plan. It is curious that in the State where the holding of a convention was first proposed, and from which the invitations were sent out by direction of the Legislature, the bill that was framed by the opponents of the dressed-beef industry has been defeated. But thorough discussion and sober second thought will defeat such a bill in any Legislature. There may be a "combine" in Chicago and Kansas City, but it is folly to attack it by means of local inspection bills based upon a dishonest pretense and designed to increase the cost of beef to the consumer in the cities of the East.

The leading event of American cricketing for the coming season, the visit of the Philadelphians to Great Britian and Ireland, is accompanied by the drawback that it takes away for a time from the home force so large a number of its best players. But the team will return in ample season for the Autumn games, and will no doubt bring back a good share of laurels like its predecessor. While some members of the old team, like R. S. NEWHALL, E. W. CLARK, and J. B. THAYER, are not going this time, the slates will be strong throughout, and Capt. D. S. NEWHALL, BREWSTER, I. A. SCOTT, BROCKIE, MORGAN, and others are to visit cricket fields already familiar to them, and with the confidence inspired by former success. They will not expect to make more than a very modest showing against the Marylebone Cricket Club, for example, with its array of superb experts, gathered from many quarters, but they perhaps hope to come out best in a majority of their other games, as their predecessors did; and that would be a great triumph for American cricketers from a single city.

The claim of Canada that the Alaska boundary is about ninety miles out of the way would be important enough in any case, but is made much more so by the fact that the disputed territory covers the best part of the gold fields yet found. At present our authorities are acting under the supposition that their own maps are correct, and this supposition will be maintained until inaccuracy is shown. Although the seals and the salmon of Alaska were more counted upon than its minerals in our purchase of the Territory, yet the Yukon gold district is certainly valuable, and will be resorted to by a greater number of miners as it becomes more accessible. Abont 300 miners were there in the Summer of 1887. The existence of this boundary controversy is a menace to international peace, or at least a fruitful source of local trouble and international complications. At present there is no taxing of land in Alaska, so that some sources of trouble are avoided, but the true boundary should be promptly determined.

The *North German Gazette*, commenting on the utterances of certain American newspapers regarding the trouble in Samoa and Germany's responsibility in the matter, rashly assumes that a hostility to Germans exists in this country, due to "the hatred and envy of a section of the American population, especially the Irish portion." This envy and hatred it attributes to the fact that the Germans in America are more contented and more industrious than the Irish, and this makes them unpopular in America. The *Gazette* clinches its "argument" by referring the "dislike of Germans and the persecution of the Chinese" in the United States to this same "envy and hatred." Probably the German residents of this country who, as matter of fact, are recognized as among the best and most valuable of the elements of the population contributed to us from abroad, will not thank their self-appointed champion for placing them in the same category with the Chinese. The Germans have assimilated themselves to the habits of native Americans, they demand living wages for their toil, and they spend their money where they make it, in direct contradistinction to the policy pursued by the Chinaman, and they are neither envied, hated, nor persecuted, as every intelligent German in America will testify.

The death of Mr. TOWNSHEND of Illinois is a serious loss to the Democratic Party and to the country. He was a man of much more than usual ability, conscientious, hard working, and, though an extreme partisan, he exercised a good influence upon his party. He had been twelve years a member of the House, and was re-elected to the present Congress.

THE CONGRESSIONAL MACHINE.

It seems to be understood now that most of the offices at the disposal of the new Administration shall be given out under the general supervision of the Republican Senators and Representatives from the States within which the various offices may fall. Thus, apart from the places in the consular and diplomatic service, it may be said that the intention is to turn over the patronage of the several States to the Republican members of Congress, who become farmers general of the offices, engaging to return to the party a lump sum in votes or advantage, and being allowed to take all they can get beyond that amount for their own benefit. Mr. HARRISON has made several informal statements to this effect both before and since his inauguration, and in his inaugural address there was a very clear and practical recognition of this system. He declared that it was impossible for him personally to know all the applicants for office, or even all the appointees, and he appealed to the members of Congress to be careful as to the men they should recommend.

As a mode of party organization this arrangement has its value, if we assume that the basis of party is in the offices. There was a time when this was not true, when Republicanism, in the words of one of the most eminent and one of the most unselfish of its founders, "was pure patriotism." Certainly the men who "organized" the party between its modest beginning in 1854 and its national triumph in 1860 were not office holders, nor were many of them office seekers. But at that time there was something besides place to work for, and the labors of that day were given with a fervor, a resolution, a manly energy that cannot often be found in the ranks of the party now and still less often among its leaders. "What is won is done," and if the object that then enlisted such victorious zeal and activity has been attained, clearly something else must take its place. The present leaders of the party are convinced that so far as concerns the working force of the party, nothing will be so strong and enduring an incitement as the hope or the possession of office. That being taken for granted, probably there is no better agency through which to distribute the offices "where they will do the most good" than the respective State delegations. This would be particularly true if these gentlemen kept clearly in mind the interests of the whole party, for they would naturally be best acquainted with those interests, and might, if they were held to an undivided responsibility, avoid a good deal of factional division.

But as a matter of fact the system, like most others, is not worked systematically or even honestly. The "delegation," as it is called, that is, the Republican members from each State, are not held responsible as a body. Each member claims a preference in his own district or section of his State. There is squabbling for places in Democratic districts, and over the more important places. The delegations themselves are divided by factions, and, as in this State, men like "TOM" PLATT, who hold no official position whatever, exercise a good deal of influence, not so much on the ground that they can help as on the ground that they can, if they choose, hurt the party. The offices thus become a very doubtful element of advantage. In this State they did not save the State to the Republicans in 1884, and they did not (though used far less lavishly) save it to the Democrats last year. In either case we have no doubt that the State would have gone differently but for the influence of the offices, which were a distinct source of weakness to the party in power. We believe that Mr. HARRISON is only trying, and may try in vain, to save himself from vexation in thus giving out places through the Congressmen. He cannot follow the rule invariably, and every exception will give him extraordinary trouble. So far as he does follow it, he is in constant danger of being betrayed, because the men who get into Congress for the purpose of controlling the patronage are not to be trusted.

But the system is pretty firmly fixed. Nothing would break it up but the pursuit by the party of some high and important aim that would enlist unselfish workers. No such aim is now before it, and none is likely to be. Its chief actual purpose is to push protection to the furthest limit, and this enlists almost no disinterested class. It does enlist, however, a large and compact body of men with money and without scruples, who find in the party the sole means of securing legislative privileges. These men will not seek to break down or even to improve the machine. They will rather preserve it in its worst form, because in that form it can be most readily manipulated by them. For some time, so far as can now be seen, the system of party for the sake of patronage, with members of Congress acting as brokers and distributors, will obtain.

THE GREAT COPPER CONSPIRACY.

Even after the shares of the Société des Métaux had fallen in two weeks from 472½f. to 188f. and those of the second bank in France from 1,030f. to 810f., the pleasing theory was held in Boston that the French copper speculators were only playing with the market with the design of scaring American mining companies that had refused to modify their contracts with the Syndicate. The suicide of the managing Director of that great bank, the Comptoir d'Escompte, and the notable fall in the price of copper did not seem to shake Boston's confidence in this theory, and it was boldly said in that city by persons who seemed to represent the opinions of copper producers that the companies would teach the Frenchmen a thing or two concerning the proper way to do business if this "manipulation" should continue.

There may still be in Boston a belief that the Syndicate is manipulating the market, but we are confident that it is held in no other part of the earth. A panic that shakes Paris even after the Bank of France and the Government have tried to restore confidence by enormous loans to embarrassed institutions is due to something more than manipulation. The shares of the Comptoir d'Escompte (par 1,000f.) fell yesterday to 350f. and those of the Société des Métaux to 100f. On Friday the price of copper for immediate delivery fell to £55 in London, and it would have been lower yesterday if the Metal Exchange had been open. It should be noticed that the panic in Paris and the enormous reported sales for London account have followed the announcement of the negotiation of the new contracts. It now appears that the new agreement calls only for a reduction of the output by 20 per cent. and for a suspension of deliveries for two months, and does not require any reduction of the price paid to the producers. This is the substance of our advices from Boston. Such an arrangement can afford no substantial relief. Consequently the decline continues, and it is difficult to see how the Syndicate can escape the most complete ruin.

The interest taken by the French Government in the affairs of this "combine" deserves attention. The Bank of France has advanced $20,000,000 to the Comptoir d'Escompte, and it was stated in our dispatches of yesterday that the bankers who were conferring with M. ROUVIER refused to unite in "guaranteeing the loan" until M. ROUVIER threatened to declare in Parliament "that the Government alone was ready to do its duty." The inner history of this great speculation has not been told. Not long after the Syndicate began operations it was pointed out in the Chamber of Deputies that the scheme seemed to be unlawful under the provisions of the French Code. The Government was urged to make inquiry and to enforce the law, but the Minister of Finance declined to take action upon the ground that the Syndicate was engaged in an ordinary commercial transaction. This will be recalled now by innocent French investors who have suffered with the guilty. The following statement, taken from the London *Economist* of Feb. 9, is an interesting contribution to the record, and may throw some light upon events that have since transpired:

"We learn from Paris that the difficulties of the Société des Métaux are increasing, as it appears to have used up its credit with the financial companies which have so far provided it with funds for carrying its stock of copper. The Bank of France has not made advances to the company direct, but it has lent, with a margin said to be from 15 to 20 per cent., on warrants, to banks which had previously made advances on the same warrants to the Société des Métaux. Two of these banks are believed to have more than a million sterling thus locked up in copper warrants, and although they have also reserved a margin, they are disinclined to go further into the business. The Bank of France, which cannot lend for more than three months, is also said to have insisted on increasing its margin as the advances have fallen due and been renewed. There is probably little risk in this business, unless the price of copper should fall below £60 a ton, [the price is now £55,] and even then the Bank of France would be safe until copper fell below about £52."

We hope that this collapse of a great "combine" will direct the attention of the people of this country to the eagerness with which the protected copper mining companies of the United States have resorted to illegal devices with the purpose of robbing them. The Syndicate's scheme was unlawful in France, but the great influence of the capitalists engaged in it prevented official inquiry and prosecution. The contracts by which the American companies sought to establish a monopoly, and did succeed in raising the price of copper by nearly 70 per cent., were unlawful in this country. Similar agreements have invariably been pronounced illegal by our courts. The whole project was unlawful, and in addition it was a shameful and successful attempt to plunder consumers. The American mines had been protected by a very high tariff duty with the avowed expectation and understanding that this protection would reduce the price of the metal here by causing competition in the protected home market. To give them this protection Congress deliberately crushed a prosperous and growing smelting industry on the Atlantic coast. The favored mining companies repaid the people by combining among themselves to exact from them a price much higher than that for which they sold their copper in Europe, and when they saw an opportunity to make still greater exactions by combining with the mines of the world through the agency of the French Syndicate, they entered the ring without hesitation. We are satisfied that if the operations of these mining companies and their shameless ingratitude were clearly understood by the people the duties on copper would speedily be repealed. Are the companies entitled to any legislative favor? Not only should the duties be repealed, but the people should take measures to prevent the making of such combinations hereafter.

We take pleasure in the reflection that no reader of THE TIMES has been misled as to the purposes and condition of this Syndicate. Even before the contracts became operative we exposed the history of the negotiations, and from time to time we have pointed out the difficulties encountered by the ring and the unlawful character of its organization and acts. Since the restriction of consumption and the increase of production began to be shown clearly by statistics, THE TIMES has repeatedly directed attention to the conditions that foretold disaster.

A GOOD FOREIGN MINISTER.

The country is watching with some interest to see what Mr. HARRISON will do with the foreign appointments. It is unfortunate that American Presidents have had, as a rule, little or no knowledge of our legations and relationships abroad. Some of the early Presidents indeed were acquainted with these matters. JEFFERSON and the two ADAMSES had served as representatives in Europe before their election to the Presidency. VAN BUREN had had a short period of service as Minister in England. The last President who had served his country abroad was JAMES BUCHANAN, who had been Minister in Russia and England. But the Presidents since his time have been obliged to discharge the duty of appointing foreign representatives with scarcely any knowledge of what is required of these officers. Under such circumstances it was natural that many mistakes should be made. It is well known that many mistakes have been made. Gen. GRANT, who traveled all over the world in the years just succeeding his Presidential term, said that he would have made very different appointments if his travels had preceded his election to the Presidency. It is true that the men who have held the post of Secretary of State have been usually better acquainted with our foreign relations than the Presidents. But they have been able to divide the responsibility with their superiors, and they have often been found, in making appointments, to consider political convenience at home rather than the honor of the country abroad.

It is admitted on all sides that the appointment of Mr. PHELPS to London has been a most fortunate one. He has had perhaps the best "all-round" success that any United States Minister in England has had since Mr. ADAMS. The great responsibility which devolved upon Mr. ADAMS, with its corresponding opportunity, and the important services which he was able to render his country at the great crisis of her history, take his name out of the ordinary catalogue of American diplomats. ABBOTT LAWRENCE had a very successful social career; his hospitalities are well remembered by both English and Americans. The English statesmen of the time had a high opinion of the ability of JAMES BUCHANAN. In more recent days, Mr. MOTLEY had a great fashionable success, Mr. LOWELL, by reason of his high literary reputation and his personal attractions, had a great success with the English public at large. But scarcely any Minister in recent days has met all the requirements of the place so well as Mr. PHELPS. What, then, are those requirements?

The first is that he should be equal to the work of the office. It is often said that our legations have nothing to do, and that, especially since the introduction of the telegraph, American foreign Ministers have become merely the clerks of the home Government. It is true that the work of our legations, although there is often a great deal of it, is usually easy, and throws but little responsibility upon the Minister. But now and then there is something important to do; the agent must at rare intervals act upon his own responsibility. Ninety-nine things may be done well and a ruinous mistake be made in the hundredth. It is therefore necessary to be continually on the watch. The recent mishap of Lord SACKVILLE is an illustration of this necessity. His mistake was, indeed, an astounding one. No attaché could be excused for being caught in such a trap as that. But the snare is usually much more insidious and difficult to detect. It is necessary, therefore, that the Government should appoint no man to a diplomatic post unless he is equal to its official duties. This may sound a rather superfluous statement, but is in fact by no means so. The appointee should be a man of affairs. There is no reason why literary men should not receive these appointments, provided they are at the same time men of affairs. DISRAELI, Lord DUFFERIN, and Lord LYTTON have been men of letters, and they have also been men of affairs.

Then there is the social side. Here the requirements are twofold. The diplomat should be agreeable to the people of the country in which he serves, and he should also be agreeable to his own countrymen. He must be a gentleman and fit for the best company anywhere. On the other hand he must not be a snob. His house should be a meeting place for his traveling compatriots. If he loves his country he will be glad, in a foreign land, to see his country people. He should take a good position in the foreign country, and yet he should not be exclusive, but should aim to make acquaintances with the various classes of its society, the political, the commercial, the scientific, literary, and artistic, as well as the aristocratic. His diplomatic character will be complete if, in addition to the above qualifications, he has a sensible and agreeable wife.

It has often been said by the hostile critics of American diplomacy that these qualifications cannot be combined. It has been said that, if the Minister is a favorite with the foreign society, he will not be liked by his compatriots. Mr. PHELPS'S service in London shows that these qualifications may be combined in one individual. The new Administration, in making its appointments, will do well to have in mind his career and to keep in view the causes of its success.

THE MECHANIC ARTS HIGH SCHOOL.

The question which has perplexed educators is how manual training, which has been proved by private experiment to be an indispensable part of education to a large part of our American youth, can be brought into the public school so as to justify its place and to produce results that are as satisfactory in the direction of trades as the results of the academic and classical schools are in preparation for professional work. It has been a difficult matter to treat wisely. The public high schools have been specialized toward the professions, but little or no attention has been paid to the specializing of instruction toward the great industries. The critical point has been to reach a method which should be at once practical and not out of line with existing school traditions. Mr. EDWIN P. SEAVER, Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools, who is known to have given this subject special attention, indicated in his address before the National Educational Association at Washington how the mechanic arts school may be brought into our existing system of public education and made to serve the needs of a large class of youth who have special capacities for industrial work. He has gone a step further than any one else in working out a plan which can be added to existing high schools, or may be developed by itself where there is room for it, and by which the youth whose natural bent is to commercial or industrial life may be aided, before and after their fourteenth year, in preparation for what they intend to do.

He justifies this adaptation of the high school by putting it on the same basis as that occupied by the purely academic school, whether public or private. This school insists that the youth who is to study for any one of the professions should begin early to specialize his work. The need of special training to prepare students for mechanical engineering first suggested that the public high school should enlarge its curriculum in this direction, and so strongly have the Germans and the French been impressed with the need of specializing the education of youth in the direction of industrial and commercial pursuits that their schools have been for a long time organized with these ends in view. But Superintendent SEAVER has put this matter upon even a broader and a better basis. Taking a hint from FROEBEL'S book, "The Education of Man," he goes back to the kindergarten, which leads the way to the private school, and suggests that the mechanic arts high school is simply an application of the kindergarten to the needs of boys at the age of 14. Here is an idea that admits of development and application to existing needs, and it is in suggesting a method by which the mechanic arts school may be established in American public instruction that Superintendent SEAVER has made an important contribution to the solving of one of our chief educational problems. The defect of our schools has been that, at the age of 13 or 14, the boys, if not the girls, and in many cases both sexes, have been turned out into the world to gain their living or assist in supporting the family without any training that assisted them to work at an advantage. The issue before American educators to-day is to do as much for these youth who are to earn their living practically by intelligent handiwork as the more advanced public schools do for those who are to gain a livelihood by a more strictly intellectual method. The broadening of the high school and even of the grammar school toward this end is the next practical step in American education.

If the element of handiwork can be recognized, even if only slightly developed, from the kindergarten to the end of the grammar school, on a better organized but not essentially different plan from that of the old-fashioned district school, one of the missing educational links will be recovered and the defect in industrial life which has come through the dropping out of apprenticeships will be more than compensated for. Superintendent SEAVER holds "that a three or four years' course of study, consisting of selected or graded shop work two-fifths of the time daily, drawing one-fifth, and appropriate book work two-fifths, results in a high degree of mechanical intelligence, a good degree of mechanical skill, and a well-marked development in the power of independent thinking." It is this kind of instruction which takes a strong hold on the minds of a large class of boys who are not well reached by the subjects and methods of teaching in the older high schools, and whose education, if not carried on in the public schools, practically stops when they leave it. The mechanic arts school supplies just this need for students looking forward to work in science, technology, industrial art, or commercial activity, and it will be impossible, without such a specialized method of instruction, to give our youth in the future who most need the help of the public schools the efficient and thorough training which is offered to similar youth in European countries. Similar schools in France or Germany are called science or commercial schools, and their success on the Continent has already led to their introduction in the great commercial and manufacturing centres of England. Superintendent SEAVER believes that a school organized for giving such instruction is entirely convenient and manageable in the public school system of a large city, and that the cost of a school building equipment is in keeping with the cost of any other high school. He even goes so far as to suggest that the mechanic arts school may be made a department of existing high schools, and be made to do for the boys of 14 what the kindergarten does for children of 4 years of age. The strong pleas that have been made for schools where education is properly attended to as a public preparation for professional work may be made with even stronger insistence for the recognition of the mechanic arts school as a supplement to the ordinary high school, or as a specialized department of its common work.

ITALY'S WAR POWER.

Particular attention has been recently directed to the military and naval resources of Italy, from two opposite quarters and with opposite motives. Austria and Germany have been anxious to learn what is the real fighting strength of their new ally, and France has desired to find out how formidable an antagonist the next war may develop on her southern border. Accordingly, the annual manœuvres of the Italian Army, with the special military display made for the benefit of the Emperor WILLIAM, as well as the great naval review in the Bay of Naples, drew many interested spectators and critics from all the nations mentioned.

One of these, M. LUDOVIC CHENARD, details the results of his own observations, for the benefit of French readers, in a late number of the *Revue Bleue*. He gives, in the first place, a succinct account of the existing plan of Italian military organization. The law of 1887 superseded and consolidated all foregoing measures and fixed the present constitution of the Italian Army. First comes the regular standing army or troops of the line. This force, according to the latest and most accurate returns, consists of 17,899 officers and 436,538 men. Then follows the militia, divided into two classes—the "movable," numbering 209,470 soldiers, and the "territorial," amounting to 379,550. Italian tactics speak of a third division of the militia, known as the "communal," but nothing of the sort appears to be contemplated by the existing military law or to be encountered in fact. It thus results that the Italian Army has a total effective in all arms of the service of something more than 1,000,000.

The Italian fleet is the department upon which the greatest sums have been lately lavished, and which, in many respects, makes Italy worthy of reckoning among the leading naval powers. It consists, according to M. CHENARD, of 128 torpedo boats, 6 transports, a dozen dispatch boats, 10 unarmored cruisers, 11 armored cruisers, which are of an antiquated type and on the point of being retired from the navy, and, finally, 10 men-of-war of the newest type, most of them known only to the Italian fleet, and of as great power as that possessed by anything afloat. At the naval review given in honor of the Emperor WILLIAM, Oct. 17, 57 of the best vessels of the navy were in line. Our eager French critic, while compelled to admit the immense power of the new men-of-war, was pleased to observe that they seemed to be decidedly unwieldy in action, to be handled in a style of inferior seamanship, and to be poorly manned.

Nor are his comments upon the appearance and drill of the Italian Army very flattering. At the special military review held for the inspection of WILLIAM, 30,000 picked troops were present. The Ministry of War spared no expense to get all the crack regiments of the country together so as to impress their august visitor as favorably as possible. Even then many grave faults in bearing and discipline were noted, while at the annual manœuvres, in which 88,000 men took part, the defects were so glaring as to excite comment in the Italian press. The principal faults are declared to be inadequate equipment, lack of precision and firmness of movement, this last due to poor drilling, and, perhaps more, to defective physical stamina on the part of the soldiers. Especially did the last appear in the case of the troops drawn from the northern provinces, who seemed to be almost prostrated and were pretty thoroughly demoralized by the heat of Central Italy, where the reviews were held. The military barracks, in particular, are said to be disgraceful in their want of conveniences and in their filthy condition. Most of them are situated in old convents, and it is said that the Emperor WILLIAM vainly desired to see the inside of one of these military establishments, his requests for entrance being put off on one plea and another.

Still more serious, however, are the deficiencies to be noted in the strategical lay of the land in Italy. Her facilities for mobilizing her troops are nothing like what they should be. In the first place, but a single line of railroad can be depended upon for transporting the troops from the north. Even in the absence of any enemy, as at the annual review, it was found to be a matter of the greatest difficulty to get the regiments through on time. The rolling stock of the line is wholly insufficient; on the occasion referred to resort having to be made to the lines of Austria and Bavaria, from which 500 cars were borrowed. With a hostile force liable to seize and cut this clogged line of mobilization, it is easy to see what disasters might result. Indeed, it is known that the military authorities of Austria and Germany are exceedingly anxious over this perilous state of things. They held a conference with Italian officers at Milan recently, and it is reported that a secret treaty was signed by which Italy will at once receive aid so as to enable her to enlarge and extend her railroad system, with an eye to military needs. To all this must be added a great extent of seacoast not properly guarded. Out of the many harbors where a hostile fleet might effect a landing but seven are efficiently fortified. Taking into consideration these exposed flanks, together with the defective provision for concentrating troops in the interior, M. CHENARD feels free to say that BISMARCK has not gained so powerful an ally as he may have supposed. His opinions cannot be said to be entirely free from prejudice, yet his facts seem to be beyond question.

A PAINTING BY L'HERMITTE.

The name of Léon l'Hermitte is best known as an etcher of unusual power whose work used to appear formerly in *L'Art* oftener than it does at present. But he is also a painter of remarkable worth, as the recent canvas exhibited at the Salon of 1887 and now imported for our enjoyment shows. It is at the fine new galleries of Boussod, Valadon & Co. of Paris, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-first-street, where it has the great advantage of isolation from other paintings and a capital position. The picture is very large, and belongs to the modern open-air school of France in technical handling, but in subject to the democratic school introduced chiefly by Millet and carried on by Jules Breton, Bastian Lepage, and others. These men glorify labor in its harsh or gentler aspects and may be considered as the representatives in art of the new era, when the government of the advanced nations, having passed from the nobles to the bourgeoisie, is passing into the hands of the breadwinners, who form the largest class of a Commonwealth.

L'Hermitte works at a village in Champagne a good many miles from Paris, and seems to have set himself the task of reproducing rural French life with great realism, but not from its harsh or melancholy side. The faces of his rustics are not the dull, formless countenances that Millet used to paint, but well cut as to features and not without nobility. They are not idealized, however, like those in the paintings of Jules Breton. One sees in their sunburned features, and in their figures without superfluous stoutness, the results of unremitting toil, that intelligent constant labor which makes France the marvelously rich country it is. Realism, which Jules Breton avoids by giving a romantic turn to the subject, or a touch of sentiment, is here in full swing, for the group which M. l'Hermitte has chosen to portray tells no story whatever. These peasants are merely resting from work on one of the unfenced and apparently boundless plains of Champagne, having thrown themselves down on and near a heap of the grass which they have mown. No sentiment or story is insinuated; the bare fact merely is recorded; the picture is not only the outgrowth of democracy, but one that tells of the age of photography and the realistic novel.

The composition is very pleasing. On the extreme left front sits an elderly man on the ground in shirt-sleeves, with the broad, old-fashioned French scythe. The light beats on his bald head, his face is wrinkled and severe. Next comes a woman of 25 or 30 with her back turned. She lies on her side on a heap of clover and looks up at a little girl who is making herself of use by carrying a rake and hay fork. A sunburned man of 30 is to her right, seated on the heap and speaking to the child. From the old man to the child the human figures take the composition of a somewhat serpentine shape. Off to the left on the high horizon, where the faintest possible clouds are seen against the whitish-blue sky, is a bit of wood with a farmhouse. Between the group on the stubble and the horizon waves the field of Spanish clover (fuzerne), with dashes of reddish flower patches here and there. The whole picture is bathed in sunlight, not of the strong, sharp kind we have in this land, but softer and more harmonious. The figures also are not wrought in that sharply-defined aggressive style which many Frenchmen use when they wish to display their mastery of drawing. Here l'Hermitte introduces the idealism which modern schools of painting decry and strive to avoid. It is not unfair to say that this element is of more importance than any other and saves the picture from failure. It is the concealed idealism which gives charm to the picture and makes it lovely as nature is lovely. Though the Salon of 1887 decreed no medal or honor to this canvas, we may be fairly certain that it was not among the poorer works. The crisp, black hair of the recumbent peasant woman, her back defined through the bodice, her easy-resting attitude, the hand of the younger man drooping over his knee, the *sabots* of the old fellow—all are done with an excellent justness midway between the smart and the vague styles of painting. It may not be a picture to cherish, but it is surely one to examine with admiration.

OBITUARY.

RICHARD W. TOWNSHEND.

Congressman Richard W. Townshend of the Eighteenth Illinois (Shawneetown) District died at the Riggs House, in Washington, yesterday, of pneumonia contracted during the closing hours of Congress. In his last illness he was attended by his brother, who is Health Officer of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Townshend and their two children were in attendance at the deathbed. The flags on the Senate and House wings of the Capitol were displayed at half mast in honor of the deceased. His death leaves a vacancy in the next House, which will have to be filled by a special election.

Mr. Townshend was born in Prince George's County, Md., April 30, 1840. His family moved to Washington ten years later and, after receiving a good education at the public and private schools there, he became a page in the House of Representatives. There he attracted the attention of Judge Marshall, who was serving from Southern Illinois, and went West with him in 1858. There he taught school and studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1862. The following year he was made Clerk of the Circuit Court of Hamilton County, Ill., and from 1868 to 1872 he served as Prosecuting Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of that State. He went to Shawneetown in 1873 and became an officer of the Gallatin National Bank. He was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois in 1864, 1865, 1874, and 1875, and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Baltimore in 1872. Mr. Townshend was elected Representative to the Forty-fifth Congress as successor to Judge Marshall and has served through each Congress since, being re-elected to the Fiftieth by 16,316 votes against 11,972 for Martin, Republican, and 758 for Link, Prohibitionist.

The arrangements for the funeral have not been perfected, but it is believed the interment will be in the Congressional Cemetery, where Mr. Townshend's mother is buried.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The Hon. C. W. Goddard of Portland, Me., died yesterday of stomach trouble. He was one of the prominent men of the State, and during his lifetime held many important offices. He was born in 1826 in Portland, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1844, and from Harvard Law School in 1846. He was the first attorney in Androscoggin County; a State Senator from 1858 to 1861, President of the Senate in 1859; Consul-General at Constantinople from 1861 to 1864; Judge of the Cumberland County Superior Court from 1868 to 1871; Postmaster of Portland from 1871 to 1874; Commissioner for the revision of the statutes of Maine from 1881 to 1883; Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Maine Medical School since 1874, and Chairman of the Police Commissioners. He leaves a widow, the daughter of Gen. Anson P. Morrill, and three sons.

Prof. Gerardus Beekman Docharty, LL. D., for many years Professor of Mathematics in the College of the City of New-York and Secretary of the Faculty, died on Friday at his home in Hempstead, Long Island, at the age of 85. He was the author of a series of mathematical text books, and, as the instructor of several generations of college boys, won a wide reputation. Among his children are Augustus T. Docharty, Register of the city, and James Docharty of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

The Hon. G. R. Barrett died at his home in Clearfield, Penn., yesterday in his seventy-third year, of paralysis. He was appointed by President Pierce in 1856 to codify the revenue laws, and served as Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District continuously for 18 years, when he resigned.

The Rev. Jonas Burnham of Farmington, Me., aged 91, died yesterday. He was a graduate of Bowdoin, Class of '23, a prominent educator, and Congregational clergyman.

The poet Antoine Clesse, who has been styled the Béranger of Belgium, is dead.

NEW-ORLEANS LAND SEIZED.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 9.—Under an alias writ of fieri facias, issued by the United States Circuit Court, in the case of C. H. Stewart against the city of New-Orleans, Marshal Morman this morning seized a tract of land in the rear of the city of New-Orleans, comprised between Milan avenue, Bayou St. John, Brooks-street and Lake Pontchartrain, containing about 593 squares of ground. The writ calls for $2,484 93, in gross and costs, due on city liens certificates under judgment of court. The property is mainly swamp land which had come into the possession of the city for unpaid taxes, including the great Millenburg bequests.

FOR BISMARCK TO SETTLE

QUESTIONS WHICH TROUBLE GERMANY'S LEADERS.

PROBLEMS INVOLVING THE WORKINGMEN AND THE SOCIALISTS—RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

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BERLIN, March 9.—The German Parliament reassembles Wednesday next. Among the first subjects of discussion will be the question of prolonging the minor state of siege in Berlin, Stettin, Frankfort, Hamburg, and Leipsic. A Government bill to modify the Penal Code so as to include the Socialists in its provisions, and thus enable the Government to abolish the special Socialist laws, will be introduced. A strictly repressive policy having totally failed to arrest the Socialist propaganda, it would seem that milder treatment is to be tried.

The threatened crisis in the relations between workingmen and their employers causes intense uneasiness in the manufacturing districts. A group of Breslau manufacturers, in the hope of averting the crisis, have already promised an increase of 16 per cent. in the wages of their workmen. The authorities will maintain a neutral attitude in the struggle between capital and labor provided it does not assume a political character. The strings, however, are all pulled by Socialist leaders, who are striving to bring about a general strike throughout the empire on the same day.

The return to the dual administration of the navy under Admiral Goltz, who holds the position pending the appointment of Prince Henry, and Admiral Heusner, which is a practical reversion to the system in force prior to 1870, is exciting much discussion. A section of the public is inclined to distrust the Emperor's love of innovation on the question of the defenses of the empire, but seeing the importance attached to naval affairs by England and other powers, unstinted approval is accorded his evident desire that Germany shall not be outspaced. The local press of Kiel records with satisfaction the excellent results of an unexpected order received from the Emperor Tuesday that marines occupy without unreeling the mast-of-war of the Baltic reserve. The order was executed without a hitch.

French Ambassador Herbette's dinner to the Emperor, the first function of the kind since 1883, was a great success. The menus for the royal party, ornamented in water colors by the celebrated artist Sherbing, represented the Emperor and Empress sleighing in the Place de Paris. The Emperor was in excellent humor. He conversed at length with M. Herbette, saying he was happy to be able to give a mark of sympathy both to France and to M. Herbette personally. He further complimented the host on the fineness of his French wines. Among the 40 guests present were the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince and Princess Frederick of Hohenzollern, Count Herbert Bismarck, and many Generals. The dining ceremonies created a good impression both in France and Germany, besides strengthening the position of M. Herbette.

The abdication of King Milan of Servia, though not expected so soon, was received here very calmly, having been long considered inevitable. In Foreign Office circles no fears are entertained that the event will disturb the existing peace. Prince Bismarck having taken precautionary measures to restrain Austria from any precipitate action, and Russia having all to gain by maintaining a waiting attitude. The news that Servia has decided to reduce her army further restores confidence that no aggressive policy will be pursued. The *Cologne Gazette* sees therein proof of the intention to follow neither the Austrian nor the Russian policy, but that of Servia.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg record the rejoicing over the abdication of King Milan of the Slav party, a committee of which celebrated the event by a banquet given by a Servian Minister and his staff were present. Immediately upon abdicating King Milan addressed a telegram to Emperor Francis Joseph, expressing in the warmest terms his grateful acknowledgment of the friendship he had been constantly displayed by the Emperor, and besseeching his Majesty to preserve their same kindly feelings for Alexander. The Austrian ruler, in his reply, gave the desired assurances and sent his cordial wishes to the new King and the people of Servia.

Among the gifts received by Count von Moltke on the anniversary of his entry into the army were a costly ebony cabinet, with a photograph from the officers of his staff, and the decoration of the Red Eagle, set in brilliants, from the Grand Duke of Baden. Several towns sent addresses and Emperor Francis Joseph sent a congratulatory telegram. The newspapers all contained eulogistic references to Count von Moltke.

Germany was generally observed as a day of prayer in memory of the death of Emperor William I. The royal theatres and the schools were closed. The royal family attended a memorial service in the palace. No especial public arrangements were made, the Kaiser desiring that the observances of the day should be spontaneous. Many flags and illuminations were seen throughout the city. Two magnificent silver laurel wreaths were sent by the German colonies at Constantinople and the Cape of Good Hope to be laid upon William's sarcophagus.

Emigration statistics published here show that 4,500,000 emigrants left Germany since 1871, of which 2,000,000 have gone to America.

The ecclesiastical authorities have refused to give permission to Dr. von Stoecker to preach a series of sermons in Vienna.

Empress Frederick, after a short stay in Berlin, will go to San Remo for a two months' sojourn. The Emperor's sons will spend the Summer with Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha at Oberhof.

The *Reichsanzeiger* publishes an Imperial order confirming the election of the English architect Whitehouse as a member of the Academy of Arts.

The leading authors, including Spielhagen, Freytag, Franzel, and Wildenbruch, have signed a vigorous protest against the action of the league formed for the purpose of inducing the Government to assent to a measure for expunging from the German language all words of foreign origin.

VIENNA, March 9.—The debate on the budget was continued in the lower house of the Reichsrath to-day. In the discussion of the vote for the secret service fund Herr Steinwender a member of the German Club, attacked the Government for its anti-German leanings, and declared that the Ministry ought not to play fast and loose with the patriotism of so loyal a people as the Germans in Austria.

Prime Minister von Taafe replied that the Government upheld the principle of equal rights for all races, and desired to carry the principles into effect. Nobody, he said, could be forced into feelings of love and conciliation, but the Government, nevertheless, hoped to establish a harmonious understanding. It must not be forgotten that other peoples of the empire had shed their blood for the Emperor and the country as well as the German-Austrians, and would joyfully do so again in the common cause. This statement of the Premier was loudly cheered.

The vote was adopted—133 to 129.

GREAT FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 9.—Floods prevail in the west of England. Railway traffic has been stopped, and passengers on some of the trains were compelled to sleep in the coaches last night. Taunton is completely isolated from the surrounding country. The water is now slowly subsiding. The floods now prevailing are the greatest that have occurred during the present generation.

A BIG CAMPING PARTY.

DULUTH, Minn., March 9.—Samuel P. Boardman of Brooklyn, N. Y., arrived in Duluth last night to arrange for the coming to the north shore of Lake Superior, during the present year, of a party of wealthy tourists from New-York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia. The party numbers about 200. The guests will spend about three months in a permanent camp. They will be thoroughly equipped with all the paraphernalia of camping out, and will endeavor to rough it on the kid-glove plan. They will have a fleet of row and sail boats, including three fast steam yachts built for ocean or lake navigation. These latter boats will be located at Beaver Bay, Two Harbors, Grand Marais, and Duluth when not actively employed. One of the steam yachts will act as a dispatch or supply boat between Duluth and the main camp, and will run between the points, carrying mail for the party and supplies. During the season the resident campers will entertain invited visitors from the East, who will be met at Duluth by one of the steam yachts and conveyed to the headquarters along the north shore.

M'GLORY IN BROOKLYN.

The notorious "Billy" McGlory is trying to secure a foothold in Brooklyn, now that this city has become to hot too hold him. He has been looking over Congress Hall on Maujer-street, near Lorimer, in Williamsburg, and has made an offer for it. The place is owned by Mrs. Henrietta Smallbach and is in charge of Lewis Z. Bach, a real estate agent at 167 Broadway, this city.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

John L. Macauley, owner and manager of Macauley's Theatre at Louisville, Ky., has made a deed of trust conveying his theatre and all the personal property of himself and wife to John A. Stratton for the benefit of his creditors. The deed of trust was for debts amounting to about $17,000, but he owes other large sums. Mrs. Macauley gave up even her horses and carriage to the Trustee. It is believed the property will be more than sufficient to pay all the debts.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Pacific Guano Company in Boston yesterday Charles E. Morrison of C. E. Morrison & Co., A. D. Bell and William E. Stowe of Whitney, Stowe & Co. were chosen Trustees to take charge of the property in the interest of the creditors.

The furniture store of Wilson Bayliss & Co. of Chicago was closed by the Sheriff yesterday on a confession of judgment for $13,456. The liabilities are about $30,000, and the assets the same.

EFFECTS IN NEW-YORK.

STOCKS DOWN AND WHEAT PANICKY ON ACCOUNT OF COPPER.

Wall-street was flooded with dispatches from Europe yesterday. The complication of the French copper syndicate's financial affairs had worked up grave anxiety in every one of the European markets; and from London, Paris, Amsterdam, and other marts came cables full of apprehensive statements. The fear that disaster was sure to grow out of the high-handed ways that the copper clique has been pursuing induced bankers in London and Paris particularly to anticipate at least the possibility of a financial storm in all the money markets. The result was wholesale orders here to sell American stocks owned in Europe.

Under this sort of an onslaught the New-York Stock Exchange's market yielded materially, and quotations in many ordinarily inactive stocks slumped off sharply. The Saturday half-holiday law closed the Stock Exchange at noon, when the excitement was at its height and quotations were weakest.

Reports by cable that a run was being made upon the copper syndicate's Paris banking house aggravated apprehensions here that further liquidation would be forced in Boston, financial headquarters in this country of all the copper-producing companies. Rumors were current that stock-brokerage firms identified with the recent speculation in copper company shares were in financial difficulties. There were no failures, however.

The following dispatch regarding the copper situation was received at the Metal Exchange yesterday:

"PARIS.—All that can be said is that the day has closed without a crash, although it has been pretty nearly fear. The closing quotations show a slight recovery."

During the day, at Paris, crowds of depositors surrounded the offices of the Comptoir d'Escompte, whose shares were quoted at 350f., while Société des Métaux sold at 100f. and Rio Tintos at 335f., rallying later to 120f. and 330f. respectively, with enormous sales of Comptoir d'Escompte shares.

The Metal Exchange in London is closed on Saturday, and that fact, in view of the exciting news from Paris, accounted for the quietness on the Metal Exchange here. The drop in copper shares in Paris amounted to about 30 per cent., but in the absence of London market opinion, although London dealers had plenty of fears to express, the market here only recorded a drop of ½ cent a pound. Spot lake copper was offered at 18 cents, and a bid of 15 cents was made. The quotations for lake futures were as follows: March, 13.03 cents bid, 16 cents asked; April, 13.05 bid, 16 asked; May, 12 bid, 14.20 asked; June, 11 bid, 14 asked; July, 9 bid, 13.95 asked; August, 8 bid, 13.75 asked; September, 9.25 bid. Settling prices were: March, 15.25; April, 14.50; May, 14; June, 13.50; July, 13.25; August, 13; September, 13; October, 12.75; November, 12.50; December, 12.50.

On the Produce Exchange yesterday a very bearish feeling prevailed, more particularly in wheat, which was affected by depressing cables and the uncertainty and uneasiness resulting from the financial situation in Paris, growing out of the copper excitement. The extreme heaviness in Chicago throughout the day, due to the same cause, was, perhaps, most of all to blame. It was understood that some prominent operators in Chicago were forcing sales, and when prices there for the May option went, under the hammering process, from $1 01⅛ to $1 00⅜ to 98¾ to 98⅜ cents, with telegraphed reports of "a decidedly panicky feeling," the market here fell in sympathy. Telegrams also gave the July options in Chicago as opening at 88 cents and selling down to 86½ and closing at 86⅞. This option, according to the dispatches, suffered less as not being an objective point for bears.

During the regular hours on the Produce Exchange the trading was very slow and the day's aggregate was only about 500,000 bushels. The price at the closing hours for the May option had declined to 96 11-16 to 96¾ cents, against 97⅛ bound for the highest point of June option sold down to 97⅜, against 98 cents on Friday. Part of the early selling here was understood to be on French account. After 'Change, the corridors contained a large crowd of grain men, who were much excited by successive telegrams from Chicago, each bringing lower prices. The May option fell to 95⅜ cents here and the June option to 96¼ cents, with free selling, bringing the aggregate curb business done fully up to the amount sold in regular hours. The close was barely steady, May resting at 95⅞ cents.

PARIS, March 9.—Crowds of depositors surrounded the offices of the Comptoir d'Escompte this morning, awaiting an opportunity to withdraw their accounts. Shares were quoted at 2:30 P. M. at 335f., Société des Métaux at 100f., and Rio Tintos at 330f. Comptoir d'Escompte shares sank to 300f., Société des Métaux shares at 110f., and Rio Tinto shares at 345f.

THE ALASKA GOVERNORSHIP.

St. PAUL, March 9.—"Deacon" Plummer of the Canadian (Dakota) *Blizzard* is not to have a walk-over for the Governorship of Alaska. A well known resident of Minnesota also has his eye on this plum, and is already getting into training to secure the coveted prize. The Hon. E. A. Costello, formerly a member of the Legislature from the Forty-second District, who is now making his home at Duluth, is an aspirant for this important office, and his claims will be presented to President Harrison, backed by many of the most prominent men in the State. Mr. Costello has a large number of friends in Alaska, and it is expected that he will receive considerable support from them in his endeavor to secure the appointment. He is the gentleman who was offered the Insurance Commissionership by Gov. Merriam, and accepted only to subsequently decline the office.

HOW HIS LIFE WAS SAVED.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 9, 1887.

Mr. Biker:

DEAR SIR: I wish to thank you for the great good I have received from taking your Compound Sarsaparilla. I can honestly say that (indirectly) it has saved my life, for had it not been for that I feel sure that I could not have continued to earn a living for myself and family. I had been suffering for over five years with terrible pains in the head, which at times almost drove me crazy. For 18 months I suffered all the horrors of malaria, being confined to bed for weeks at a time; I could get no cure; doctor after doctor tried in vain; quinine was useless; I got worse and worse; my hands, arms, head, &c., became a mass of sores, which would not heal up; my blood was indeed in a terrible condition, and I had about made up my mind that I would never get well, when a friend told me about your Compound Sarsaparilla, and I sent to your store for three bottles. I commenced taking it at once; before I had taken the first bottle up I commenced to feel better, the sores began healing over, my head felt better, and—well, to make this long story short, the three bottles cured me. I am as well to-day as I ever was in my life. I've never had a headache nor lost a day's work since. I've worked hard all Summer and never felt better. Yours gratefully and in health,

EDWARD F. JOHNSON,
269 Seventh-street, Jersey City.

CUTTING INDIAN PINE.

ASHLAND Wis., March 9.—Interior Department Agents Allen and Roberts are completing their investigations of alleged irregularity in the cutting of Indian pine. They have been on the Fond du Lac, Bad River, and La Court D'Orrelles Reservations, and went to Flambeau Reserve to-day to finish up their work, this being the last one to be visited. On all the reservations named the most diligent inquiry has been pushed as to prices paid for pine and various other matters which are desirable to be learned by the Secretary of the Interior. Scalers and operators have given testimony to the agents which will be the principal basis of their report. Mr. Allen told several prominent persons that his visit to the reservations had developed nothing whatever to substantiate the charges of jobbery and spoliation which they were detailed to investigate.

CHARGING ATTEMPTED BRIBERY.

Jersey City politicians are greatly stirred up by the accusation of ex-Freeholder Pfingsten that an effort was made to bribe Counselor McGrath. The charge was made in connection with the suit over the issue of the bonds for the improvement of the Secaucus road. Mr. Pfingsten avers that McGrath, who with Judge Garretson represented the county in the suit, was approached and offered a big sum to relax his efforts and enable the bondholders to win. Freeholder Pfingsten insisted that he had heard the story of the effort to bribe the counselor. The counsel engaged in the case declare that there is nothing in the accusation.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 9.—Farmers coming to market from the northern part of this county report another earthquake shock about 5 o'clock this morning. They say it was not as violent as that of last evening.

A HIGH-PRICED STALLION.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 9.—J. A. Thummel of Louisville, Ky., and J. H. Brannon of Eminence, Ky., have sold to William Adams of this city the chestnut stallion Mambrino Wilkes, 7 years, by Red Wilkes, dam by Mambrino, for $5,000.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 10.—The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Bretagne, Capt. de Jousselin, from New-York March 2 for Havre, passed the Lizard at 1 A. M. to-day.

The Inman Line steamship City of Chicago, Capt. Bedford, from New-York Feb. 27 for Liverpool, passed Brew Head at 9 A. M. to-day.

The White Star Line steamship Celtic, Capt. Davison, from New-York Feb. 27 for Liverpool, passed Brew Head at 12:40 A. M. yesterday.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

Steamship Umbria, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, via Queenstown 8 da., with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 last hour last night.

A CHASE IN JERSEY.

THE QUARRY ESCAPES JUST AS THE PURSUERS GET SIGHT OF HIM.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 9.—Harry Brewer, a New-York man who is an agent for a circus, led a South River merchant a lively chase yesterday when the latter attempted to collect a bill from him. Brewer has been living at New-Brunswick and South River, and has run up a good-sized bill with a merchant at the latter place. He was there yesterday, and his creditor, meeting him on the street, demanded payment. The circus agent did not have the money with him, and a warm argument ensued, which ended in the merchant going before a Justice to get a warrant for the other's arrest. Then he hired a buggy and jumped into it with a constable. Brewer had got wind of the matter, however, and he jumped into a buggy with John Fee, a South River man, and the two made for New-Brunswick, followed closely by the constable and the merchant.

The fleeing debtor arrived in town first, stopped at Waldy's Hotel, made quick preparations for departure, and, leaving Fee behind to throw the pursuers off the track, made off by a side entrance and hurried to the railroad station. The constable with the warrant arrived 10 minutes later, and headed in the wrong direction. Of course, he did not catch Brewer, who meanwhile was dancing about the station impatiently awaiting the arrival of the next train. He was seen by Policeman William Reed, and when the latter saw the constable, soon after, they compared notes and rushed for the station. The train, however, had arrived, and the debtor had jumped on board just as it pulled away from the station and just as the officers came in sight.

MORE THAN A MILE A MINUTE.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 9.—The members of the Vanderbilt party who attended the annual meeting of the Bee Line in Cleveland this week and then started on a tour of inspection over that road and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, "the Big Four," arrived in Buffalo last evening shortly before 8 o'clock, via the Michigan Central in a special train, consisting of two private cars and a baggage car and drawn by engine No. 415. It was learned that a remarkable fast run was made on the Michigan Central, between Windsor and St. Thomas, Ontario, in the afternoon. The distance is 112 miles and the run was made in 119 minutes. This included a stop of eight minutes for water at one of the stations, making the running time more than a mile a minute. Sometimes the train ran as fast as 70 miles an hour. This is is pretty fast traveling at this time of the year.

The party remained only long enough in Buffalo to change engines and attach a Wagner sleeper, and in a little more than 20 minutes were again whirling along toward New-York. The party on board consisted of Cornelius Vanderbilt, President Chauncey M. Depew of the New-York Central; J. D. Layng, President of the Bee Line and General Manager of the West Shore; Walter Webb, Vice-President of the Wagner Palace Car Company, and assistant to President Depew; H. B. Ledyard, President and General Manager of the Michigan Central; John Hone, Jr., New-York, a prominent banker and personal friend of Mr. Vanderbilt, and John De Koven of Chicago, a member of the Lake Shore Board of Directors.

YACHT RACING RULES AMENDED.

At a regular meeting of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club held last night at the clubhouse, 7 East Thirty-second-street, the following amendments to the club's racing rules were adopted.

To Rule II., entitled "Classification," as follows: "To change the designation of all classes of schooners, sloops, cutters, and yawls below Class 1 in each subdivision so that each class shall be designated by the numeral denoting the highest limit of low-water line length in that class. Thus: Class 2 of schooners to become "90-foot class;" "Class 3 of schooners to become "75-foot class;" "Class 2 of sloops cutters and yawls to become "80-foot class." Moved by Mr. William Whitlock and adopted.

To Rule XV., section 1, entitled "Ownership," as follows: "No person shall be interested in more than one yacht entered for a race in the same class."

It was intended to make extensive alterations and amendments to Rule IX. relating to the allowance of professionals among the members of the crews, their position during races, duties, and number allowed per number of feet length of boat, and the restrictions on some professionals. These proposed amendments were moved by Mr. J. F. Haskin and immediately taken up for objections. They were finally referred to a committee of four, of which Vice-Commodore Robert Center was made a member.

AND HE WANTS TO GO TO BRAZIL.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The remarkable petition of Chicago business men and politicians for the appointment of J. Brainard Clarke of this city as Minister to Brazil has dragged Mr. Clarke from the obscurity which last night surrounded him. Prior to 1884 Mr. Clarke prided himself on his record as a Democrat, but in that year he became a member of the Greenback Party and ran for Congress in the First District. He was an enthusiastic supporter of Butler for the Presidency, and made a number of speeches in behalf of the man with the political and optical astigmatism. When the votes came in there were only two of them in the entire district for Mr. Clarke. In 1887 he became an enthusiastic labor politician, and made a number of speeches in favor of Nelson, the Socialistic candidate for Mayor, and caused some comment by appearing as a speaker at one of the labor meetings profusely adorned with diamonds. Of his course in the Presidential election of last Fall there is no record.

MISS MAGGIE STEWART ELOPES.

Miss Maggie Stewart, a prominent young lady of Mattituck, Long Island, has eloped with Patrick Walsh. She has had a peculiar fascination for Walsh, who is said to be much her inferior socially. Her parents objected to her receiving any attentions from Walsh, but she persisted. They finally forbade her seeing him at all and then she ran away with him. They were married at Southold. They stopped at a hotel, and later hired a carriage and drove to Riverhead. They hired the conveyance from Mr. Young, a livery stable keeper. As it was not returned in the evening, Mr. Young went to Riverhead and found the horse and carriage. They had been left at a hotel there. The bride and groom, it is supposed, are in Connecticut.

AN ONTARIO TOWN ON FIRE.

WALLACEBURG, Ontario, March 9.—Two blocks in the heart of this town were almost completely destroyed by fire to-day, only one building, the Arthur House, remaining. Among the buildings burned was the Oriental Hotel. The sufferers are: T. Redpath, hotel; George H. Keyes, restaurant; McDonald & Brother, hardware; Rouston, photographer; Halpin, baker; the Meade estate, Dr. Mitchell, A. Henderson, Green & Christian, butchers; the Kerr estate, William McGregor, grocer; William Murdock, butcher; S. Barfool, dwelling; Mrs. Smith, dwelling; S. Collinge, harness, and R. G. Stonehouse, grocer. Loss, $21,000; insurance, $7,000.

SULLIVAN MET BY A REVOLVER.

It was reported up town about midnight that John L. Sullivan was again on the rampage, and that he had engaged in a quarrel with Jerry Duan in Mike Kelly's saloon at Thirty-first-street and Sixth-avenue. John L. had previously quarreled with another man who was going to stab him. They managed to separate them, and then the row began between John and Jerry. The latter drew a revolver and threatened to shoot the Boston bruiser dead if he hit him.

FIRE IN BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 9.—About 8 o'clock to-night fire destroyed the Crandall Block on Commercial-avenue. The building was occupied by John Franey as a flour and feed store, Wanton & Harrower as a paper box factory, and Guy's gun shop. The firemen did noble work and succeeded in confining the flames to the building where it originated. The loss is placed at about $12,000, with but little insurance.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Roswell Miller, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressman Edward D. Hayden of Massachusetts and John H. Camp of Lyons, N. Y., and Gen. Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

DEPOSED FROM THE MINISTRY.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 9.—Bishop Coxe of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New-York has formally deposed from the ministry the Rev. Sidney Wilbur, formerly Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, at Suspension Bridge. He was found guilty of immoralities and gross violations of canon law by an ecclesiastical court.

THE EMPEROR OF ANAM DEAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The *Courier d'Haiphong* of Jan. 31 says: "Emperor Dong Kanh of Anam died suddenly on Tuesday at Hué. It is not known whether his death was from natural causes or the result of a revolution."

A SCHOONER SUNK.

The sch ooner George A. Brandreth, Capt. Wood, bound from New-York to East Chester Creek, while being towed under the Pelham Bridge yesterday struck the bridge abutment. A hole was knocked in her side and she soon sank.

MURDEROUS RIOT IN CHINA

STORY OF THE OUTBREAK IN CHINKIANG.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE BURNED, AND MEN FLEEING FOR THEIR LIVES FROM ENRAGED CHINAMEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The steamship Belgic, which arrived here this morning from Hong-Kong and Yokohama, brings the first detailed advices of the recent anti-European riots at Chinkiang.

Chinkiang is a ruin. It has had many vicissitudes from the time when the first foreign residents lived in junks on the north shore of the Yangtze. By and by a concession was laid out, houses were built, and the north shore abandoned, much of the land there being washed away by the river. Gradually it became a thriving community, with the belief that it would become the terminus of the Pekin Railway and would supplant Shanghai.

The trouble began, it is claimed, in a street row in which a Chinaman was knocked down by a policeman. This excited the mob, and their first act was to destroy the police station. Then they made for the British Consulate, where a Chinese inspector, who has not since been seen, is believed to have taken refuge. On the way they fired three foreign houses. The Chinese General in command sent 300 men to protect the consulate. As soon as the mob appeared, the soldiers capitulated. Some fled and the rest joined the mob. The Consul's wife fled, barefoot, with her children from the back door of the consulate, while the mob, aided by the soldiers, sacked and burned everything. The missionaries' houses and a chapel near by shared the same fate, while the British Consul himself was twice in imminent danger of death.

The American Consulate was looted and more houses were burned. The residents took refuge on hulks, and the mob tried to follow them, but the connecting bridges were raised. The Viceroy telegraphed to the British Consul that he was sending 2,000 soldiers to restore order.

The riot broke out again on Wednesday afternoon. When Gen. Kennedy reached Chinkiang he had the American flag raised at the United States Consulate. The British ship Mutine arrived on Thursday and fired a salute to the British flag. Within five minutes after the firing of the first gun the houses in the settlement had fled in all directions.

The foreign residents who fled to the hulks stationed in the river subsequently went on board a merchant steamer, and were taken to Shanghai. One foreigner is reported missing. Gen. Jones, the American Consul, and British Consul Bonham-Carter remained in Chinkiang under the protection of a British gunboat, but sent their families to Shanghai. Among the foreign buildings burned were the British Consulate, the British Marshal's house, the Baptist Chapel and the houses of two missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Hunnex and the Rev. Mr. Bryant.

The United States steamship Omaha has been recalled from Corea and gone to Chinkiang direct.

The *North China Daily News* says: "The chief lesson learned from this outbreak is that it will not do to believe that foreigners are in absolute security at any of the treaty ports. Riots similar to that at Chinkiang may occur at any moment at any of the ports, and every port should be within easy reach of a man-of-war. The Chinese Government will have to pay full compensation for the damages done. It is no kindness to the Chinese to withdraw the gunboats for fear of wounding their sensibilities for it is cruel to let this the loss falls ultimately on the Government."

It is feared that the accession of the young Emperor will be accompanied by a recrudescence of anti-foreign feeling, as he is under the influence of the tutor who is known to be a violent reactionary.

BUYING FINE POROELAINS.

The sale of Oriental porcelains and teakwood furniture, imported by the Mandarin merchants, Wang Shih Ying and Yang Yan Dock, at the American Art Galleries, was ended yesterday afternoon. The bidding was spirited at times, and while several of the rare pieces of work did not bring as large an amount as had been expected the total sum obtained was fair.

The articles offered yesterday consisted of miscellaneous porcelains, specimens of white porcelain, solid color ware, celadon, and the teakwood furniture. The sale yesterday amounted to $16,692 50, which, added to the proceeds of the two former days' sales, made an aggregate of $42,175 50 obtained for the collection.

The banner price paid was $1,450, for a large beaker, a rich specimen of sang de bœuf glaze. It is 16½ inches by 8 inches. Brayton Ives secured it. A rare porcelain vase of ovoid shape, glazed a soft green, and mounted in rich an antique bronze, inlaid with gold and silver and having dragon handles, was bought by G. Richmond, who did the bidding for several persons, for $575. The same buyer secured a "rice grain" vase of egg-shell texture, filled in with translucent enamel, for $450.

An ovoid vase, with incised decoration of dragon and clouds, Sung period, 1127 A. D., brought $340. Among the solid color specimens a dainty 7 by 2 inches fleur de pêche, with the Kang-he mark and of amphora shape, was in every way a gem. It was sold in the $690, when it was knocked down to John Goetz, the manager for Bing & Co.

A low, fat bottle, fleur de pêche glaze, with spots of verdigris green, was bought by Mr. Richmond for $340. A jar and one of a little darker glaze was sold for $200. A Lang-Yao vase of fine sang de bœuf glaze, 15½ by 8 inches, was bought by Charles S. Smith for $330. Two large ovoid vases, tea color, with spreading neck and ribbed body, 23 by 14 inches in size, brought $195 each.

The celadon did not bring very high prices. A large specimen ovoid jar, with flaring neck, finely decorated blen de nankin, and crackle band running around the body and lower neck, brought $190. Another handsome celadon jar, of globular shape, finely ornamented in bird designs, was purchased by Mr. Stewart for $200.

The teakwood was said, by several Chinese merchants present, to sell at low prices, and in some instances the prices obtained were said not to exceed the cost of raw material. A large screen, with three leaves and nine porcelain panels, decorated with flowers and birds in natural colors, was sold for $525. Vice-Consul L. Wing being the purchaser. The auctioneer insisted it was worth $6,000. Pedestal tables brought $25 and $32 each. A side table brought $40. A centre table, carved and inlaid with ivory and rare woods, brought $65.

Among the other porcelains sold was a big bottle, vase of camellia green, crackle glaze. It was purchased by Charles E. Smith for $410.

YOUNG FROAT CONFESSES.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 9.—William Froat, aged 16, was arrested last night at his home in this city on suspicion of having persuaded Julia Dunham to leave her home. Miss Dunham is 17 years old. She strangely disappeared from home 10 days ago, with a 13-year-old sister and deserted her crippled father, William H. Dunham, a veteran of the war. Young Froat was paying attention to Miss Dunham, and it was learned by the police that he had been forbidden by her father to visit the house. It was also ascertained that the girl was last seen talking to Froat on the night she disappeared. The youth was confined all night in a cell at Police Headquarters, as he persisted in denying all knowledge of the girl's whereabouts. This morning he confessed and admitted that he had induced her to run away, and that she was at the residence of John Lamb, three miles out of Rahway. This afternoon the police, taking Froat as a guide, started to bring back the runaway girl.

OPENING OF THE STUYVESANT CLUB.

About every Democratic politician of Tammany affiliations who could possibly get there was at the opening of the Stuyvesant Club House, in East One Hundred and Sixth-street, last night. Mayor Grant was there, and also Senator Jacob Cantor, ex-Senator Cessans, Police Justice Welde, Under Sheriff Gilroy, Senator Thomas F. Grady, Assemblyman W. H. Newsehafer, Congressman John H. McCarthy, Congressman Ralabel P. Fitch, Assemblyman Strasbury, Judges Bookstaver and Van Hoesen of the Court of Common Pleas, and Edward S. Dix of Kansas City. There were many speeches, and much praise was given to the punch brewed by Senator Cantor.

A FORGER FROM HOLLAND.

Cornelius E. Blugge, a Hollander, was arrested Friday night at Grand Rapids, Mich., on a charge of forgery and is now on his way here in custody. Blugge, who was a storekeeper in Meddelburg, Holland, about a year ago forged two drafts to the amount of 600 krones, or about $200, and left the place shortly afterward. He was traced to this country and about four weeks ago was heard of in Grand Rapids, where he had set up a store and was doing business. He was arrested in his store and made no resistance. Blugge is about 45 years old and has no immediate relatives living. Sentence of imprisonment for one year had been passed upon him in Holland after his flight.

The original "Old Curiosity Shop," so well known to old New-Yorkers as Marley's, and now greatly enlarged by his successors, Messrs. Sypher & Co., at 860 Broadway, corner of Seventeenth-street, is one of the city's most interesting landmarks. To visit this collection, which is now being added to daily by fresh importations, is a treat equal to visiting the museums of the Old World. This firm is a most prominent factor in educating the tastes of the people, and they have substituted an artistic variety in furniture and decorations for the old regulation styles of matched sets. If you wish to have an attractively-furnished house, call on them and see their reproductions, as well as the original works of the old master artists in cabinet work. If you want a presentation piece in furniture, old silver, old plate, noted porcelains, tapestries, bronzes, or rare bits of bric-a-brac, call on them and secure some of the tempting bargains constantly offered.—*Exchange.*

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The Spring of the year is a hard time to bull stocks in. The proverbial promise of Spring is promise only, and speculation based on so uncertain a quantity is apt to meet with unexpected difficulties and generally failure. As a matter of fact the stock market is usually declining in the early months of the year, when the Winter is breaking up, the stormy season is on, the rains come down and the floods rise, and it is beyond human power to tell how the labor of the sower shall be rewarded in the harvest. Perhaps it may be different this year. It may be that the capital and energy engaged on the bull side of the market may suffice to overcome all difficulties, and effect a general rise of prices; but it must be confessed, the outlook for the moment is not that way. Ten days ago there appeared to be such good buying of stocks, and so strong a tone developing in the market that the expectation seemed to be general of much activity and higher prices the past week. The expectation has been disappointed. The market has been dull most of the time, and prices are about where they were, or lower. The foreign complications have had much to do with this. When the rumors came thick that the great French copper syndicate was failing, London sold stocks and sent us lower quotations every morning. Then came the great fall in the price of the bank and copper stocks on the Paris Bourse, culminating yesterday, according to the cable advices, in something like a panic. Bostos trades in copper stocks. They are special to that market. Copper stocks fell, and the nimble traders here sold the market on the theory that Boston, being again badly hit, would have to throw over its railroad stocks, while the budding bull speculation in London in American rails would be quite killed. Hence our market closed yesterday with stocks coming out freely to the tune of declining quotations; and had it been a five instead of a two hour day, we should probably have seen a lively raid by the bears, forcing some of the bull pools to unload without much regard to price. There was enough unloading of long stock as it was, to indicate trouble for this week, for it is not likely to help things in London to begin Monday morning with the generally lower quotations of our yesterday's close. Luckily for the bulls, Sunday intervenes, which forces a rest, and allows time for reparation. It is needed, for between foreign and domestic complications, it would not take much to give the market a hard shaking. There is always a sense of discouragement comes after such a flat failure as the expected "inauguration boom" proved to be.

The bulls argue that the general business situation is improving; that railroad earnings show a larger traffic than last year, the demand for money is increasing, bank clearings show a comparative increase, and the iron market is better, some grades of iron having risen 25 cents per ton the past week. On the other hand, collections are still reported unsatisfactory, there have been some important failures and the aggregate of failures is larger than last year. But there are, in addition, special causes affecting the stock market. If money gets to working close, as it may do, it costs more to carry stocks, and some of the bull cliques may get pinched. It is said that with a tighter money market the people who are carrying a big load of cotton oil stock will find themselves uncomfortably situated, for the cotton oil product is accumulating, lard is low in price and out of the 600,000 barrels of oil produced about 400,000 go into lard, and to carry the accumulating stock of oil costs considerable money. Therefore there are many shrewd observers of the market who are bears on cotton oil certificates and think the price will go much lower, despite the assertions of the insiders that the concern is making big profits and has all the money it needs. It is pretty certain these same insiders tried to unload recently when they rushed the price up to 60, but the market would not hold. The coal stocks, also, are at higher prices than the condition of the trade warrants, and should go lower to accord with that condition, which they probably will do. Mr. Corbin has a plan, which is the revival of an old and abandoned scheme, to keep up the price of coal through a Board of Control, said board to fix prices under which no sales agent was to be allowed to cut. The sales agents don't like the idea, and Mr. Corbin will probably have to exercise his ingenuity again; but until he, or some one else, can discover how people can be made to pay the same price for a staple product when they don't want it as when they do, it is likely there will be variations in the price of coal corresponding to the urgency of the demand for it. The coal companies hold a meeting next Tuesday to establish a new schedule of prices, and the question simply is how much the reduction shall be. The output of anthracite is over 887,000 tons below last year, and the stock on hand is large. While some insist that the year's consumption will be as large as last year, others say it will be 2,000,000 tons less. Take it how one will, the outlook for the trade does not promise much profit in buying the coalers at present prices. If a sufficiently large short interest is made in them, an upward turn may be effected at a favorable opportunity in the market, but it would not go beyond the covering of shorts, for even the bull operators concede that this is not a good time to buy the coal stocks and advise letting them alone.

In respect to the Western stocks it might appear that the situation was improving when operators could be found bold enough to get up a new bull pool in St. Paul. Such a pool has certainly been formed. Mr. Armour is said to have a share in it, and the stock was put above 63 Friday but dropped to 62 yesterday. And yet it looks as if the infant Inter-State Association would be a failure, though a five-year contract is understood to have been made with Commissioner Walker for Chairman. The old trouble breaks out whenever equal rates are maintained by all the roads, the best lines get the business and then the weak ones howl and demand differentials. If the differentials are conceded, new troubles come from that source, for directly the business of the strong lines slackens, they insist that the differentials are too large and demand a readjustment or their abolition. This rule holds good for such combinations generally; while in the West there is a special cause of disturbance in that the Chicago, Burlington and Northern is out of the association, but the St. Paul Company holds the C. B. and Q. responsible for its action in cutting rates and threatens to retaliate in C. B. and Q. territory for the reductions the C. B. and N. may make in St. Paul territory. This was just

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

Camerata, Mayagnez.....
Newport, Aspinwall....11:00 A. M. 19:00 M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aguan, Kingston	.....	.....
Brooklyn City, Bristol	.....	.....
Chalmette, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cuban, Porto Rico	.....	12:00 M.
Delaware, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Wyoming, Liverpool	.....	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Adriatic, Liverpool....10:30 A. M. 3:00 P. M.
City of Berlin, Liverpool ..... 3:00 P. M.
City of Columbia, Havana ..... 3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen....10:30 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Persian Monarch, London ....
Rohilund, London ....
San Marco, Galveston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Sirius, Liverpool ....

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

City of Augusta, Savannah ..... 3:00 P. M.
Habana, Havana ..... 3:00 P. M.
Rugia, Hamburg ..... 3:30 P. M.
Santiago, Cienfuegos....1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow ..... 3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda ..... 3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

Cherokee, Charleston ..... 3:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Fernandina ..... 3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

Anchoria, Glasgow ..... 1:30 A. M. 5:00 A. M.
Comal, Galveston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Elbe, Bremen ..... 2:00 A. M. 5:30 A. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen ..... 1:00 P. M. 4:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre ..... 1:00 A. M. 4:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New-Orleans ..... 3:00 P. M.
P. Caland, Amsterdam ..... 2:00 P. M. 4:30 P. M.
Saratoga, Havana ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool ..... 1:00 A. M. 4:30 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp ..... 2:00 P. M. 4:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 10.

La Gascogne, Havre, March 2.
Martello, Hull, Feb. 23.
Muriel, St. Kitts, March 1.
Rugia, Hamburg, Feb. 26.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 7.
Umbria, Liverpool, March 2.
Yorkshire, Gibraltar, Feb. 22.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

Alvena, Port Limon, March 2.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Feb. 28.
Arizona, Liverpool, March 2.
E be, Southampton, March 3.
Saratoga, Havana, March 7.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

Egypt, Liverpool, Feb. 28.
France, London, Feb. 26.
St. Oswald, Gibraltar, Feb 26.
Valencia, Curacoa, Feb. 28.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

California, Hamburg, Feb. 27.
City of Atlanta, Havana, March 9.
Colon, Aspinwall, March 4.
Fernland, Antwerp, March 2.
State of Georgia, Lame, March 2.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

Adirondack, Port Antonio, March 8.
St. Ronans, Liverpool, March 2.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, March 2.
Britannic, Queenstown, March 7.
Jersey City Swansea, March 1.
Lahn, Southampton, March 7.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 2.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

Colorado, Hull, March 3.
Holland, Gravesend, March 2.
Lodgrake Hill, London, March 2.
Pisia, Gibraltar, Feb. 28.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:20 | Sun sets...6:01 | Moon sets...1:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k...1:42	Gov. Is'l...2:12	Hell Gate...4:01
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k...2:18	Gov. Is'l...2 43	Hell Gate...4:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

ARRIVED.

Steamship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Luts, Amsterdam 18 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamship Robliant, (Ital.,) Logobardo, Bremen 14 ds., with mdse. to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. yesterday.

Steamship Aguan, (Br.) Adair, Honduras via Boston, with mdse. to Williams & Rankine.

Steamship Habana, (Span.,) Vila, Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co.

Steamship San Marcos, Burrows, Galveston 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Camerata, (Br.,) Cock, Matanzas via Philadelphia 9 ds., in ballast to Miller, Bull & Co.

Steamship Hogarth, (Br.,) Eddis, Rosario, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rio Janeiro 37 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrive at the Bar at 4 P. M.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, strong, N. W., clear; at City Island, fresh, W., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steamships Anrania and Strobe, for Liverpool; Ethiopia, for Glasgow; Denmark, for London; Santiago, for Hull; Fulda, for Bremen; Amsterdam, for Rotterdam; Waesland, for Antwerp; La Bourgogne, for Havre; Alesia, for Marseilles; Philadelphia, for La Guayra, &c.; Alsatia, for Kingston, Jam.; City of Washington, for Havana, &c.; Andes, for Port au Prince; Iolani, for St. Kitts, &c.; Lampasas, for Galveston; Knickerbocker and Thirlmere, for New-Orleans; City of Savannah, for Savannah; Old Dominion, for Richmond; Guyandotte, for Newport News.

Ships Dana, for Yokohama; Occidental, for Shanghai; Mindoro, for Manila, &c.

Brig Fairfield, for —.

Also via Long Island Sound:

Steamship Eleanora, for Portland.

Bark Merrifi, for St. John, N. B.

Anchored at City Island, bound out:

Ship Rialto, for St. John, N. B.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 9.—The National Line steamship The Queen, Capt. Gondie, from New-York Feb. 22 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 1 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Didonian, (Br.,) Capt. Jamieson, sld. from Valencia for New-York March 7.

The steamship Haiti, (Ger.,) Capt. Wienfeld, from New-York Feb. 17, arr. at Portland yesterday.

The North German Lloyd Line steamship Saale, Capt. Richter, from New-York Feb. 27, arr. at Bremerhaven at 1 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Lydian Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Huggett, sld. from London for New-York to-day. She subsequently anchored off Gravesend, having been in collision with the steamship Lisbon, bound for Cadiz. The Lydian Monarch sustained no apparent damage.

HAVRE, March 9.—The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Champagne, Capt. Boyer, sld. hence for New-York at 2 P. M. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, March 9.—The Cunard Line steamship Etruria, Capt. Walker, from New-York March 2 for Liverpool, arr. here at 6:30 P. M. to-day.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

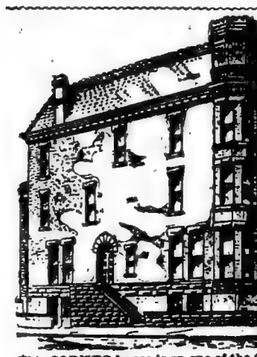

This CORNER house is on one of the finest AVENUES in the city; price, less than $36,000. For particulars apply to LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, or branch office, corner 135th-st. and 8th-av.

28 EAST 63D-ST.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brownstone house; 17 feet 2 inches, dining room extension, and bay window in second story; newly decorated, gas fixtures, sanitary plumbing and perfect order. Immediate possession. Permit from BELLAMY & WINANS, 559 5th-av.

LOUIS H. HALLEN & CO.
CHOICE PRIVATE HOUSES.

134th-st., near Lenox-av.	$13,500
133d-st., near Lenox-av.	13,500
116th-st., near Lenox-av.	15,000
135th-st., near 5th-av.	14,000
121st-st., near Lenox-av.	25,000
Others, all priced.	7 West 125th-st.

Young Men's Christian Association Building.

A BARGAIN IN NO. 1 EAST 63D-ST.—A bright, sunny situation; north side, adjoining 5th-av.; fine exposure on three sides; finished gable, with windows overlooking the Park and 5th-av.; four-story and basement brick, stone-front dwelling, 21x75x100.5, including dining room extension; for sale or to let; immediate possession if required. For permits apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, 45 William-st.

A.—BARGAIN.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP portico-front brownstone dwelling; cabinet finish throughout; extension includes laundry, butler's pantry, and bathroom on second story. 127th-st., west of 5th-av. SHAW & CO., 61 West 125th-st.

8 CITY BUILDING LOTS, PRICE $400 each, at Rahway, New-Jersey; near depot on Barnett-st.; would exchange for A1 piano, or dry goods, or first-class horse for or near New-York, and pay difference in cash. Address Owner, Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIVE-STORY APARTment houses, accommodating 10 families each, Nos. 63 to 69 West 106th-st., near Central Park; will pay 16 per cent. on investment; mortgage now on hand at 5 per cent. interest. Apply to owner, NEWMAN, 1001 East 106th-st.

FOR SALE—148 WEST 126TH-ST., BROWN-stone, cabinet finished, 18x52x100; $16,000; first mortgage, $12,000. NEWMAN, 1001 East 106th-st.

ONLY $16,000 FOR THREE-STORY high-stoop brownstone; 20 feet wide; 224-st., between 8th and 7th ave. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 79 and 71 West 125th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THOMAS A. VYSE,

1,164 9TH-AV., NEAR 70D-ST., AND 66 LIBERTY-ST.,

invites the early attention of purchasers to the following

ELEGANT DWELLINGS,

each of which, for location, beauty of design and interior finish, and everything contributing to make

CHARMING HOMES,

are equal to any on the west side, close to

RIVERSIDE PARK AND CENTRAL PARK.

These houses, to accommodate purchasers, are offered at

LOW PRICES AND ON EASY TERMS.

The southwest corner ($70,000) and the southeast corner ($65,000) of WEST END-AV. and 86th-st., each 100 feet wide and a superb location.

Several elegant four-story houses on the south side of 86th-st., between WEST END-AV. and RIVERSIDE PARK, with Park views, $38,000 and $39,000.

Nos. 34 to 52 West 97th-st., near CENTRAL PARK, $26,000 and $28,000; four stories.

The northwest corner of WEST END-AV. and 81st-st., $47,000; a very elegant four-story house, and three in the same style, $32,000, adjoining on WEST END-AV.

Nos. 168 to 180 West 75th-st., between 9th and 10th ave., $38,000; magnificent houses, which no one should fail to examine.

Nos. 167 to 171 West 74th-st., between 9th and 10th ave. These houses ($28,000 to $30,000) likewise challenge admiration.

Nos. 251, 255, 257, and 259 West 74th-st., ornate, elegant, and substantial, on a finished street and adjacent to the residence of Mayor Grant, $35,000.

Two house on the north side of 81st-st., just west of WEST END-AV. and within 200 feet of Riverside Park, $23,000; small and attractive.

Nos. 230 and 240 West 76th-st., between the BOULEVARD AND WEST END-AV., $32,000; plain and elegant.

These dwellings are every day

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

The above houses vary in width from 17 to 25 feet, and in prices to suit the views of all, as above stated.

The public are invited to examine them, to gratify their taste for ART and COMFORT in

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.

For full particulars, write or call at my offices and you will be visited at your request.

Several extra handsome four-story houses on both sides of West End-av., adjacent to the above corners, at $35,000 and $40,000.

THOMAS A. VYSE,
1,164 9TH-AV., NEAR 70D-ST., AND 66 LIBERTY-ST.

174 West 75th-st.,

Between 9th and 10th avs.

DESIGNED BY JAMES BROWN LORD, ESQ.

CABINET WORK by George Mertz Sons.

MASONRY by McCabe Brothers.

GAS FIXTURES from the Mitchell Vance Co.

BRASS WORK from J. S. Conover & Co.

DECORATED by Messrs. Fr. Reck & Co.

The exquisitely unique decorative wood work has been fully appreciated in the artistic decorations.

As a matter of study the parlor floor has been hung with some choice selections of American paintings.

The house under these conditions may be seen for a few days. It has been remarked that the peculiar excellence of this house in design as well as in construction is only found in houses built from owners' plans. The price, $40,000, makes it possible to now secure a residence that will appreciate fully $10,000 in next three years. Open every day.

JAMES H. RAY, 84 Broadway.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

DEY-ST., corner near Broadway, leased to one tenant. Will net over 7 per cent.

CORTLANDT-ST., a large and valuable property near Church-st.

DUANE-ST., close to Broadway, four-story store; covers lot 25x75.

MAIDEN-LANE, close to Nassau-st., five-story brick, rented to one tenant on lease; will net 6 per cent.

GRAND-ST., near Broadway, a very desirable property, well rented on lease.

BOWERY, near Spring-st., three-story brick stores, on plot 50x100; by order of Executors, to close an estate.

JOHN-ST., near William-st., four-story store, 25x100; covers lot; rented on lease; will net over 6 per cent.

APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

WEST 21ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
A desirable four-story dwelling, 24x65, lot full depth, for sale at a reasonable figure. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st., Astor Building.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV.
A very attractive full-size dwelling for sale low, by order of Executors, to close an estate. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st., Astor Building.

MADISON-AV., ABOVE 53D-ST.
A very attractive north-corner house for sale. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st., Astor Building.

MADISON-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.
A very attractive full-size brownstone dwelling, in exquisite order, for sale low. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st., Astor Building.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

Only two left; 133-135 West 122d-st.

New four-story brick dwellings; size, 16.8x58x 100 feet; price, $19,000 each; $15,000 can remain at 4½ per cent.; watchman on premises.

PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

FIFTH-AV.

Two finely-decorated four-story brownstone dwellings; size 16.8x50x85 feet; price, $30,000 and $33,000.

PORTER & CO.,
77 East 125th-st.

119TH-ST., N. MAD.-AV., 3-STORY...$13,000
120th-st., near Lenox-av., 3-story b. s. 16,500
Madison-av., near 119th-st., 3-story, 20x50... 16,000
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

120TH-ST., N. LENOX-AV., NEW $24,000
122d-st., near 7th-av., 3-story..... 21,000
130th-st., near Lenox-av., 19x50..... 20,000
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

121ST-ST., N. LENOX-AV., N. 4-ST'Y.$26,500
126th-st., near Lenox-av., 3-story b. s. 18,000
Lenox-av., near 123d-st., 3-story, 18x50..... 22,000
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

121ST-ST., N. LENOX-AV., 3-STORY..$21,000
127th-st., near 5th-av., 3-story b. s..... 21,000
123d-st., near 7th-av., new 3-story..... 21,000
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

126TH-ST., N. 8TH-AV., 3-ST'Y B. S...$21,500
130th-st., n. Lenox-av., 3-st'y, 16.8x54. 14,500
137th-st., near 8th-av., 3-story, 10 rooms.... 14,500
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

131ST-ST., N. 5TH-AV., Q. ANNE.....$15,000
Lenox-av., near 116th-st., 4-st'y, 20x53. 30,000
7th-av., near 123d-st., 4-story b. s..... 27,000
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

A VERY CHOICE LOT ON 123D-ST., CLOSE to Lenox-av.; price, $11,000; very easy terms.
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—FOUR-STORY brownstone house, in good order, 65th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 21.6x50x100; first-class neighborhood. For particulars address READY PURCHASER, 145 East 46th-st., city.

A.—EXECUTOR HAS AUTHORIZED US to sacrifice the 20-feet front four-story high-stoop brownstone residence No. 451th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for $27,000. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., Managers of Estate, 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

16TH-ST., WEST. NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOR Sale cheap, extra wide dwelling, $53,000; also, East 12th-st., full-size house in perfect order; close to 5th-av. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
11 Pine-st.

46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FULL-SIZE house, to close an estate, $60,000; East 3rd-st., near 5th-av., 22 feet wide, only $35,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 66TH-ST.—TWENTY-foot house, dining room extension, hard-wood finish, possession early, for sale at a bargain and on easy terms. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

38 WEST 54TH-ST.—ELEGANT SWELL-front dwelling; 25x100; two-story extension; superb cabinet finish and decorated; fixtures new and complete. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV. CORNER ON Murry Hill; full size; cheap and attractive. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

TO BE SOLD—A HANDSOME 20-FOOT house on 52d-st., near 6th-av.; fine order. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

CHOICE SELECTION THREE AND FOUR story houses for sale; printed list. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

ONLY $16,000.—9TH-ST., 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Four-story brownstone residence. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

SEND FOR LIST OF 23D AND 24TH Ward real estate for sale by JAMES L. WELLS, 89 Liberty-st. and 24-av. and 149th-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY, BROADWAY AND down town; $19,000 to $6,000,000; other locations. ISAAC A. GRAVES, 111 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—23D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. four-story high-stoop dwelling, 21x66x100, only $45,000. WILLIAM J. BOOME, 119 Nassau-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

Only one house remaining on

WEST END-AV., NO. 184,

unsold, near 73d-st.; best plan, built day's work; elevator; richly decorated; fine view of Hudson. Apply on premises or LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

17th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, 25 feet	$27,000
21st-st., near Gramercy Park, 16 feet	23,000
30th-st., near 4th-av., 17.10 feet	19,500
31st-st., near 8th-av., 18.9 feet	18,000
46th-st., near Park-av., 18 feet	33,000
48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 feet	28,000
60th-st., bet. Park and Lexington avs., 20 feet	26,000
72d-st., near Lexington-av., 18 feet	32,000
73d-st., near Park-av., 18.9 feet	32,000

Also, a large number at others of all sizes, in all locations, especially on the west side; several bargains there.

L. J. CARPENTER,
41 LIBERTY-ST. AND 1,181 3D-AV.

Nos. 167 and 171 West 74th-st.

Always open. The closest examination solicited. The opportunity to purchase a four-story house, with two-story extension, nearly 22 feet wide, for $28,000 will never occur again in this choice residence location.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN WHO CONTEMPLATE erecting their own residences can secure charming situated sites and extra-width lots and corner plots on 5th and Madison avs. and intersections in the Lenox Hill district at low figures; also on Riverside Park, West End-av., and the select cross streets on the west side. J. JAY SMITH, 171 Broadway.

A FINE 20-FOOT DWELLING.
Four-story high-stoop brownstone,
49TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.
Must be sold within a week on account of removal of owner.
LIBERAL TERMS.
JAMES BLEECKER & SON,
160 Broadway.

FOR SALE, ON 83D-ST., NEAR RIVERside Drive; two of the best built and most desirable houses west of Central Park; four-story high-stoop Tiffany brick and brownstone; size 20x58 and 12 ft. b. p. extension; lot 20x100; finished in hard wood throughout.
SETON & WISEMANN,
1,142 Broadway and 79 Cedar-st.

FIFTH-AV. (MURRAY HILL.)—TO RENT, unfurnished, or to lease for business, very desirable FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSE, in fine order; size, 28x86x125.
SETON & WISEMANN,
79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH ST.

FOR SALE.

LOUIS H. HALLEN & CO., 7 WEST 125TH-ST.	
123d-st., E. 3 s.... $4,250	Mad.-av., n. h. s.
123d-st., W. 3 s.... 7,500	20x50x75 ..... $16,500
128th-st., N. 3 s. h. s. 10,500	120th, W. n. Lex-av. 16,000
128d-st., W., 3 s. h. s. 14,500	Corner on Mad.-av. 40,500
	116th-st., W. 3 s. 15,000

Y. M. C. A. Building, 7 West 125th-st.

A BARGAIN.—SIX THREE-STORY AND basement high-stoop brownstone private dwellings, West 103d-st., 9th and 10th ave.; one block from 104th-st. L station; terms to suit; commission allowed brokers. Apply on premises or to owner, FREDERICK M. LITTLEFIELD, 158 Broadway.

RARE BARGAIN.
Madison-av., near 88th-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone, 19x55x80. Mortgage, $18,000 at 4 per cent. for three years held by an estate. Price, $26,000. RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 73 Liberty-st.

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
THE ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES
On MANHATTAN-AV., near 121st-st., a short distance from Morningside Park; houses of medium size; neighborhood A1.
J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 565 Manhattan-av.

CHAS. E. SCHUYLER,
1,157 9th-av., corner of 71st-st.

WEST SIDE HOUSES
For sale and for rent.

$65,000.—A FINE FULL-SIZED BROWN-stone house, perfect order, near 5th-av., Murray Hill; others on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and opposite the Park; all sizes and prices. WM. P. HEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, only office.

A MODERN BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSE, 40 feet front, Madison-av., Lenox Hill, for sale at a low price; others on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and opposite the Park; bargains. W. P. HEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, only office.

WE OFFER FOR EXCHANGE THE equity in one ... and an apartment house, all rented, ... of down-town property. LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., Equitable B...

9D-AV., CORNER, NEAR 83D-ST.—24.6½x 100; three and four story building; possession May 1; only $21,000; cash, terms, mortgage 4 per cent. for three years. RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 73 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ELEGANT RESIdence, 143 West 81st-st.; bay windows; four stories; three stories extension; 19 feet wide; sanitary plumbing; Kroupa furnace. Apply on premises or to A. RICH & CO., 39 Broad-st.

40TH-ST., OPPOSITE BRYANT PARK.—A exceedingly handsome brownstone four-story dwelling, three-story extension, 30 feet deep, with permanent sidelights. BELLAMY & WINANS, 559 5th-av.

FOR SALE—110 EAST 76TH-ST., ELEGANT new three-story brownstone high-stoop private house, 18x55x180; all modern improvements. KAUFMANN & WAGNER, Temple Court.

A BARGAIN TO QUICK PURCHASER.—A four-story house; high stoop; 20 feet; near 5th-av.; $30,000. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th-st.

5TH-AV., BELOW 12TH-ST.—FULL-SIZED, extra deep residence in finest condition, at less than cost to owner; anxious to sell.
E. H. FURMAN & CO., No. 137 Broadway.

EAST 46TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—A VERY cheap 25-foot residence is offered to close estate; in superb order.
E. H. FURMAN & CO., No. 137 Broadway.

EXAMINE 155 WEST 93D-ST.—THREE-story brownstone, 16x100, cabinet trim; being decorated; bargain; others $11,000 to $30,000. STEVENS, 9th-av. and 93d-st.

N. E. CORNER 77TH-AV. AND 45TH-ST.—A well-built four-story (extra) corner property. CYRILLE CARREAU, agent, Grand-st. and Bowery.

$15,000.—THREE-STORY BROWN-stone, 16x55x100, near my office. STEVENS, 9th-av. and 93d-st.

SURE BARGAINS.—CITY OR COUNTRY [illegible] and clause for seized high GIBSON, 15 Liberty-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, FIVE minutes from the bridge, a three-story and extension brick house; perfect order; good plumbing; polished oak floors; 15 rooms. Address F. N., Box 102 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT MONTREAL.

A most valuable office building, known under the name of "La Badie Building," situated corner St. James and St. Lambert sts., in the business centre of the city, near the Court House, Post Office, &c. This is a very desirable investment for a commercial institution. This valuable property is only one block from the new and elegant building just put up by the New-York Life Insurance Company. Price, $160,000. For full particulars apply to JOSEPH E. LA BADIE, 105 Temple Court, New-York, or LA BADIE & LA BADIE, Barristers, Montreal, Canada.

IN PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Minnesota farm, (35 miles east of Fargo, Dakota,) 1,280 acres, half broken, half in hay; all fenced; 160 head registered stock; finest farm buildings in the country; flowing well and a half-mile lake directly in front of dwelling house. Particulars at
JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.

SUPERB STONE RESIDENCE AND 200 ACRES FINEST GARDEN, LAWN, AND WOODLAND. House contains every modern convenience for comfort and elegance, commanding finest views of the river. This will be sold at a sacrifice to close an estate. Apply to
S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, N. Y., PLACE containing over three acres, with dwelling, containing three parlors, butler's pantry, library, kitchen, laundry, and seven bedrooms, all supplied with hot and cold water, gas, and electric bells; furnace heat; also stable and conshouse, fitted with gas; poultry outhouses; all in good order; price low. Apply to J. N. WELLS, 191 9th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR RENT—Country seat; furnished; 51 acres; stone house; 20 rooms; stable and outbuildings; large lawns; vegetable and flower gardens; fine views, including the Palisades for five miles; near station New-York and Northern Railroad; one hour from City Hall. K. L. HEYDECKER, 5 Beekman-st., or E. M. LE MOYNE, 49 Exchange-place.

RYE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, LARGE SUMmer and Winter house, situated on high ground, half way between Rye and Port Chester stations, New-Haven Railroad; 40 minutes by express tr. in to 42d-st.; 18 rooms, gas, steam furnace, large barn and stable; gardener's house; four acres; pasture, fruit, &c.
RICHARDS & SAUSE, 5½ Pine-st.

CHOICE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.—San Fernando, Cal.; 20 acres; rich; 10 acres in orange trees; easy payments. Improved property St. Joseph, Mo.; conservative mortgages; guaranteed loans; large profits. HILLIS & ABBOTT, 10 East 14th-st.

AT ORANGE.—FOR SALE—THE FINEST residence in the place, with lawn for tennis; gymnasium, bowling alley, and every conceivable convenience; six minutes from depot; absolutely healthy neighborhood. For particulars, address E., 12 Park-place, New-York.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR RENT, ELEgant furnished residences on the Seemson road, Elberon, or Monmouth Beach, N. J., by WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

COLONIAL COTTAGE, DEMAREST, N. J.—One house, 10 rooms, from depot; 10 rooms; all improvements; for sale on installment plan. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS, AND HOUSES for sale, rent, furnished, unfurnished.
E. S. MILLS, Jr., 957 Broadway.

SING SING.—COMMODIOUS HOUSE; outbuildings, and 100 acres; great bargain. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

LENOX, MASS.—COUNTRY PLACES AND cottages for sale and rent. DELAFIELD BROS., 95 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Will sell at auction MONDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.
8TH-AV. AND 113TH-ST. SOUTHWEST CORNER, 25.2½x100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 79TH-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER, 100 ft. front on Drive; also, 2 lots on 96th and 97th sts., near the Drive.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OLIVER CHARLICK.
1,106 AND 1,108 2D-AV., NEAR 58TH-ST., four-story and basement brownstone dwellings. 87 (old No. 97) 5th-av., near Prospect-place, Brooklyn.—Three-story brownstone dwelling, with store. 60 North Henry and Herbert sts., Brooklyn. Property at Flushing, Queens County, L. I. Property at Newtown, Waverley Station, Medford Station, L. I.
Farm at Flushing, L. I.—About 137 acres.
GEORGE W. QUINTARD, Esq., Executor.
VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Esqs., Attorneys, 2 Wall-st.

413 AND 415 EAST 88TH-ST., NEAR 1ST-AV., three-story brick dwelling, 20x40x100.8 each.

68 EAST 83D-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV. Four-story high stoop brownstone dwelling with butler's pantry extension, 18x60x extension 13x 102.2; cabinet finished; electric lights and handsomely-decorated, mirrors, chandeliers, and burglar alarm go with house.

416 West 41st-st.—Five-story tenement, stores.

140 East 15th-st., between Irving place and 3d-av.—Four-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling, 23.6x50x84 feet. Title guaranteed.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.
328 AND 330 EAST 71ST-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.

Five-story brick double tenements, 25x85x100.5 each. Title guaranteed. Liberal terms.
339 West 14th-st.—Four-story brownstone.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.
Grand Boulevard and 155th-st., northeast corner.—Four lots.
524 West 27th-st.—Four-story brick tenement.
335 West 22d-st.—Four-story brownstone dwelling.
52 West 10th-st.—Two-story building and lot.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF JACOB W. COOPER.
Third-av. and 35th-st., northeast corner.—Four-story brick dwelling and store.
203 and 205 East 85th-st., near 3d-av.—Four-story brick dwellings and store.
647 and 649 2d-av., near 33th-st.—Five-story brick double tenements, stores, 49.3½x85x103.
JOHN WEBBER, Esq., Atty., Temple Court.

323 East 52d-st.—326 East 53d-st.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.
45 Vesey-st.—Four-story building, 22x85.
THURSDAY, MARCH 21.
REAL ESTATE OF THE BRAINERD QUARRY CO.
NEW-YORK CITY.
124, 130, and 132 E. 76th-st., near Park-av.
Park-av. and 86th-st., s. w. cor.
Park-av. and 87th-st., s. e. cor.
"The Park Hill," "The Oriental," "The Occidental," 432 East 92d-st.
BROOKLYN.
590 Franklin-av., 444 8th-st.,
449 6th-st., 209 10th-st.
182 and 184 Decatur-st., Hancock st., near Lewis st. Mark's-av., near Franklin. Carroll-st., near Nostrand.
365 Monroe-st., 363 President-st.
JOHN HAYS, Attorney, 69 William-st.
Maps at auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.
PARTITION SALE.
To close the estate of John Meeks, deceased.
26 VESEY-ST.
5-story brownstone store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 24.5x75.9 feet.
18 VESEY-ST.
5-story marble store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 25x100.9½ feet.
12 BARCLAY-ST.
5-story brownstone store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 25x101.10 feet.
10 BARCLAY-ST.
5-story marble store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 30x100.10x50x45 feet.
69 LEONARD-ST.
5-story brick store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 26x65 feet.
251 CHURCH-ST.
5-story brick store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 25x40.
13 BEACH-ST.
4-story brick dwelling. Lot 20x80 feet.
19 CHARLES-ST.
4-story brick dwelling. Lot 22x95 feet.
116 EAST 23D-ST.
4-story brownstone dwelling. Lot 25x85.9 feet.
136 MADISON-AV.
Northwest corner 31st-st. 4-story brownstone dwelling. Lot 25x95 feet.
BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Esq., Referee, 189 Nassau-st.
AMBROSE MONELL, Esq., Pl. Atty., 30 Nassau-st.
Book maps at Auctioneer's, 73 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
By order of A. B. CRANE, Executor, Estate of JOHN W. MITCHELL, deceased,
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
NOS. 237 WEST 15TH-ST.,
216 WEST 29TH-ST.,
66 THOMPSON-ST.,
AND 209 AND 211 WEST 83D-ST.,
26 LOTS, 10TH-AV., 57TH AND 58TH ST.;
4 LOTS, 8TH-AV., S. W. COR. 101ST-ST.;
130TH AND 140TH ST.,
NO. 48 HILLYER-PL., ORANGE, N. J.,
32 LOTS at FLUSHING and house and land at WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND.
and
Farm of 130 Acres at EASTCHESTER, N. Y.
70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for one or three years at 5 per cent. interest.
For book maps, &c., apply to CRANE, LOCKWOOD & FOWLER, Attorneys, No. 41 Wall-st., or of the auctioneers, No. 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE,

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co

CARPETS.

Spring Exhibition of Novelties of Imported

SCOTCH AXMINSTERS,

ROYAL WILTONS,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

Also a very beautiful assortment of

Lowell Brussels, Oriental Rugs,

WHOLE CARPETS,

MATS AND MATTINGS.

Broadway & 19th st.

A.F.JAMMES

Importer of the celebrated BON MARCHE and LOUVRE LACES.

JUST RECEIVED.

REDUCED PRICE LIST:

8-BUTTON GANTS DE SUEDE.....$1 15
12-BUTTON GANTS DE SUEDE..... 1 65
16-BUTTON GANTS DE SUEDE..... 1 95

CORSETS LAVALLIERE.

Best fitting Corsets in the world in 12 different shapes, from $1 90 up.

A handsome selection of French Wrappers and Matinées, fine Linen and Silk Underwear, Silk Stockings, Handkerchiefs, &c.

13 WEST 30TH-ST.

G. BUNOUT,

Importer of first quality hair and real shell goods. Just received from Paris, very nice natural curly hair to make up the present styles of hairdressing. Splendid five shades from $5. Elegant shell pins, in amber, carved by hand. Entirely new designs.

Eau Charbonnier will restore any shade of gray hair or whiskers to its original color. Perfectly harmless. Cap-shape hair nets, all shades.

27 UNION-SQUARE,
NEAR 16TH-ST.

SHIPPING.

EUROPE.

COOK'S SELECT PARTIES WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK PER

GERMANIC.....May 1 | UMBRIA.....June 8
ETRURIA.....May 25 | CITY OF PARIS.June 19
GERMANIC, June 26.

These parties will visit the historical and picturesque scenes and capitals of Europe, accompanied throughout by efficient and popular couriers.

Full descriptive programme mailed free.

SPECIAL TOURIST TICKETS for INDIVIDUAL TRAVELERS at REDUCED RATES, by the best routes for pleasure travel.

COOK'S EXCURSIONIST, with maps, contains full particulars; by mail for 10 cents.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

88, CITY OF ROME, Wed., May 1, 2:30, June 26, and every fourth Wednesday thereafter.

Saloon passage, $60 and upward; second class, $30.

GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.

Anchoria, March 16, 5 A.M. | Circassia, March 30, 5.10 A.M.
Devonia, March 30, 6 A.M. | Ethiopia, Apr. 13, 5 P.M.

Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $45 and $55.

Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.

Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S. NEW-YORK. SOUTHAMPTON. BREMEN.

Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st, Hoboken.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS:

Lahn, W., Mch. 13, 9 P.M. | Werra, S., Mch. 23, 10 A.M.
Elbe, M., Mch. 18, 5:30 A.M. | Saale, W., Mch. 27, 2 P.M.
Aller, W., Mch. 20, 8 A.M. | Ems, S., Mch. 30, 5:30 A.M.

From NEW-YORK to LONDON, HAVRE, BREMEN. First cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50; a berth; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN S. S. LINE FOR HAMBURG.—First cabin, $45 and upward; steerage at low rates.

Rugia, 3:30 P.M. Mch 14 | California, 7 A.M. Mch 19
EXPRESS S. S. SERVICE between N. Y., Southampton, and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers Augusta Victoria and Columbia, of 10,000 tons. Send for rates and sailings.

Company's office, 37 | C. B. RICHARD & CO., Broadway | G. SCHURZ, General Passenger Ag'ts. Dir. R. J. CORTIS, Man. | 61 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

The new twin screw expre-s steamer AUGUSTA-VICTORIA, of 10,000 tons and 13,500 horse power, will leave New-York for

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAMBURG May 18 and June 20.

General Office, No. 37 | C. B. RICHARD & CO., Broadway, New-York. | General Passenger Ag'ts, R. J. CORTIS, Manager. | 61 Broadway, N. Y.

INMAN LINE U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

From Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., March 13, 2 P.M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wed., March 20, 7:30 A.M.
CITY OF CHICAGO..Wed., March 27, 2:30 P.M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Wed., April 3, 7:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $30 and $35; prepaid, $35; steerage, $20.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PARIS EXPOSITION.—APPLY TO NETHERLANDS LINE, 39 Broadway, New-York, for new Tourist Guide to Holland, the Rhine, and Paris Exhibition; entirely renewed fleet of powerful and modern steamships; latest additions: 1886, steamships Rotterdam; 1887, Amsterdam; 1888, Veendam; 1889, Obdam and Maasdam; first Cabin after May 1, $40, $50, $60; Second Cabin, $32. Ten days to Rotterdam by S. S. Veendam, sailing March 30, May 4, July 18; Rotterdam—Paris, nine hours.

RED STAR LINE.—FOR ANTWERP AND PARIS.—Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.

PENNLAND...Saturday, March 23, at 10:30 A.M.
BELGENLAND....Saturday, March 30, at 4 P.M.

Cabin rates: First cabin, $80 and upward; excursion, $100 and upward; second cabin, $40; excursion, $72 and $80. Steerage at very low rates.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, G.A., 2 Bowling Green.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., March 16, 4 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., March 23, 10 A.M.
LA NORMANDIE, de Kerabiec, Sat., Mch 30, 4 A.M.

A. FORGET, Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR travelers abroad, available in all parts of the world, issued by HEIDELBACH, ICKELHEIMER & CO., Foreign Bankers, 29 William-st.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO JAPAN AND CHINA. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HONG-KONG, connecting with steamship lines for other ports in JAPAN, CHINA, INDIA, &c.

Shortest ocean voyage by 600 miles AT REDUCED RATES.

Steamers sail from Vancouver, B. C.:

BATAVIA.....March 19 | ABYSSINIA.....May 14
PARTHIA.....April 16

For passage and freight rates and general information apply to

EVERETT FRAZAR, Japan and China Agencies, 134 Water-st. | R. V. SKINNER, Gen. East. Agent, 358 Broadway.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST.

Via Savannah, at 3 P. M.

From Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.

TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Tuesday, March 12
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catherine, Thu., Mar. 14
NACOOCHEE, Capt. Kempton, Saturday, March 16
R. L. WALKER, AGENT, C. S. S. CO., Pier 35 North River.

Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE 1-8 (one-fifth) of 1 per cent. If effected at 317 Broadway or 3 o'clock at pier, or on or before day of sailing, premium may be paid at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.

W. P. BRETT, Gen. Agt., 317 Broadway, New-York. | W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M., Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
JACKSONVILLE, FERNANDINA, AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS.
THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From Pier 29, E. R., (foot of Roosevelt-st.,) at 3 P.M.

SEMINOLE, Jacksonville direct, Tues., March 12
DELAWARE, Chas. & Fernand'a, Tues., March 12
CHEROKEE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Fri., March 15
IROQUOIS, (new), Jack'lle direct, Tues., March 19
YEMASSEE, Chas. & Fernandina, Tues., March 19

All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 35 Broadway, New-York.

T. A. Dumont, G. E. A. F. R. & S. Co., 291 B'way, N.Y.
Theo. G. Egger, G. E. A. G. S. F. & P. Line, 319 B'way, N.Y.

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FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Railroad connections made at all above points.

For freight and passage apply at 5, 11, 207, 329, 297, 361, 367, 393, 362, and 944 Broadway, or on the company's general office, 226 Wallst.

RAILROADS.

Central R. R. of New-Jersey.

NEW ROUTE

TO

PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE,
WASHINGTON,
AND THE WEST.

Shortest and Quickest Route.

Via CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD, AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE OF MARCH 10, 1889:

Leave New-York station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st., N. R., for PHILADELPHIA—At 4:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 8:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 6:30, 12:00 P. M.

For BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON—At 8:30, 11:00 A. M. (daily except Sundays); 1:30, 3:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.

Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,938 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 152 East 125th-st., ew-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

DRAWING ROOM AND SLEEPING CARS.

NEW LINE TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON,

VIA BOUND BROOK ROUTE AND B. & O. R. R.

A COMPLETE SERVICE OF EXPRESS TRAINS.

PULLMAN'S PARLOR AND SLEEPING CARS.

NO EXTRA FARES.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 10.

LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., (ALL VESTIBULED CARS,) 2:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 12 MIDNIGHT. ALL TRAINS (EXCEPTING 11 A. M.) RUN DAILY.

FOR TICKETS AND PULLMAN CAR SPACE CALL AT B. & O. TICKET OFFICES, 21, 261, 415, AND 1,140 BROADWAY, OR AT STATION, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST.

W. M. CLEMENTS,
GENERAL MANAGER.

CHAS. O. SCULL,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT.

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EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS WEST.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., AS FOLLOWS:

FOR CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M., 12:00 MIDNIGHT.

FOR CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 4:45 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 12:00 MIDNIGHT.

ALL TRAINS (EXCEPT 11:00 A. M.) RUN DAILY.

FOR TICKETS AND PULLMAN CAR SPACE CALL AT B. AND O. TICKET OFFICES, 21, 261, 415, AND 1,140 BROADWAY, OR AT STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST.

CHARLES O. SCULL,
General Passenger Agent.

W. M. CLEMENTS,
General Manager.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:45 A.M., *6:00, *3:15 P.M.; St. Louis, *6:00, 9:15 P.M.; Toronto, 10:55 A.M., 6:00, *3:15 P.M.; Montreal, Canada East, *9:00 P.M. Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A.M., *6:00, *3:15 P.M., (and at 11:30 A.M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, at 11:30 A.M., at 4:00, *6:00, *3:15 P.M.; Newburg, 10:15 A.M., 4:10, 5:15, 8:45 P.M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A.M., 1:45, *5:25 P.M. Elegant sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. At Lake Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 11:20 A.M., 3:30 P.M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, at 11:36 A.M., at 3:50 P.M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 338 Washington-st., 730 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 363, and 942 Broadway, 158½ Bowery, 13 Park-place, and West Shore Station, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st. as follows:

9:50 A. M. for Catasauqua and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair cars to Manch Chunk.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect with all points in Mahanoy and Mahleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:45 P. M. for Coplay and intermediate points.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.

GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE 235 BROADWAY

SHORE LINE—ALL-RAIL ROUTE.—FOR Boston, Providence, Newport, and the East. Express trains leave Grand Central Station for Providence and Boston at 10 A. M., 1 P. M.; limited express at 5 P. M., (dining car,) night express at 11:30 P. M. daily; for Newport at 5 A. M. and 1 P. M. Palace Parlor Cars or Sleeping Cars on all express trains.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 5:00 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to

ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

STONINGTON LINE.

FARES REDUCED—INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON, $3; PROVIDENCE, $2 25; WORCESTER, $2 50.

Passengers have choice of three express trains; reclining chairs free of charge.

Steamers Rhode Island and Stonington leave New-York from new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A—BOSTON, VIA FALL RIVER LINE. only $3 for first-class limited tickets; reduction to all other points. Steamers Providence and Old Colony leave Pier 26 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:00 P. M. week days only, (Sunday trips will be resumed commencing March 31.) Connection by Annex Boat from Brooklyn at 4:30; Jersey City, 4 P. M. An orchestra on each steamer.

EXCURSIONS.

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80 5TH-AV. (CARTIER'S.)—WALTZ taught rapidly; private and class lessons all hours; lady assistants.

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FOR SALE—A WELL-BRED FOX TERRIER; cheap. Apply 38 West 44th-st.

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Dr. E. EBERHARDT, President.

Pianos used are from the New-England Piano Co.

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"HOME EXERCISER" for Busy Workers and Students; Perfect Physical Development. Ladies, and Youths; the Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 inches square floor-room; something new, scientific and durable; unapproachable for cheapness. Send for circular "Schools for Physical and Vocal Culture," 16 East 16th Street and 218 8th Ave. N. Y. City. Prof. D. L. Down. "Wm. Blaikie, author of "How to get Strong," says of it: I never saw any other that I liked half as well."

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P. BERCY'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 39 West 42d-st., opposite Bryant Park.

Modern Languages

quickly and correctly spoken; natural method; conversation; pure accent; native teachers.

AT THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 204 4th-av.—Students commence any time. Evening sessions in all branches. Improve your time preparing for positions. Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy. Ladies' department. Send for circular.

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SHORTHAND MACHINE.—STENOGRAPHY made easy; dictation taken with this machine after one week's instruction; no knowledge of pos shorthand required; rapid, accurate, legible; trial lessons free; call and see; send for circular. STENOGRAPH SCHOOL, 23 Union-square.

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PROFESSOR, MARRIED, WITHOUT CHILdren, graduate of de l'Universite Française, wishes to pass the Summer in private family to teach French, Latin, Greek, &c.; first-class references. Address X., 1,026 3d-av.

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AT AUCTION. H. G. STEVENS, Auctioneer. AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, LIMITED. REGULAR WEEKLY SALE, WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 13, AT 11 A. M.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS. Property of Mr. N. W. Andrews.

HANDSOME EQUIPAGE, COMPRISING STYLISH PAIR OF CHESTNUT GELDINGS, (light and dark,) 15.3 hands, true, fearless, acclimated; have been driven together three years, and are sold for no fault.

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The two horses are sound, gentle in harness, and show a three-minute gait.

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A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-USED GRAND, Upright, and Square Pianos of our own make, which were specially selected and used by the artiste of the Metropolitan Opera House Company during the past opera season, will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON STEAM TENDER.—Office of the Supervisor of the Harbor of New-York, Room 4, United States Barge Office, March 9, 1889. The time fixed by the advertisement of this office, dated the 23d ult., for the receiving of proposals for the building and furnishing of an iron steam tender, is hereby extended until noon of the 15th inst., at which time the opening of the bids will take place. For plans and specifications apply to this office. JACOB J. HUNKER, Lieutenant United States Navy, and Supervisor of the Harbor of New-York.

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1—ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, with board; references. 136 Madison-av., northwest corner 31st-st.

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5TH-AV., 353.—HANDSOME ROOMS ON second and third floors, with board.

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6 EAST 32D.—A PARLOR FLOOR; THREE rooms; all light; private bath; very desirable for physician.

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6 EAST 35TH-ST.—ELEGANT SECOND story sunny room, with first-class board; references.

---

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---

16 EAST 47TH-ST.—SINGLE ROOM; heated; folding bed; superior table; references.

---

19 WEST 38TH.—LARGE HOUSE; TWO sunny connecting; also second-floor room; fine parlor floor; references.

20TH-ST., 42 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; very superior house; table of a high order.

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28 WEST 34TH-ST.—A LARGE AND SMALL room, pleasantly furnished, for gentlemen, with board; references.

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29 WEST 38TH.—SUNNY FRONT HALL room with closet; first-class board; reference.

34TH-ST., 134 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, together or separately, with board.

34TH-ST., 18 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms on third floor, with board; references.

38TH-ST., 121 EAST.—SECOND FLOOR TO rent; furnished; four rooms; private table; private bathroom.

38TH-ST., 54 WEST.—HANDSOME ALcove room, second floor, front; also hall room; with board; references.

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---

70 WEST 51ST-ST.—HANDSOME SQUARE room, with board; references given and required.

---

158 MADISON-AV, NEAR 33D-ST.—LARGE room for one or two gentlemen; superior board; references.

---

163 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; large closets; running water; with board.

---

238 WEST 44TH-ST. — HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let on suite or singly, with board.

---

248 EAST 34TH-ST.—FURNISHED FIRST floor; single or double room; 25 cents per meal; French kitchen.

MADISON-AV.—COMFORTABLY-FURnished room; house, table, and attendance first-class; terms, $8. Address E. D., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., 159.—COMFORTABLY-FURnished, sunny room; table and attendance first-class; terms moderate.

MADISON-AV., 127.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with board; references.

TWO MEDIUM-SIZED, NEWLY-FURnished square rooms, to two gentlemen, with board. 55 West 45th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

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6 EAST 32D-ST.—BACHELORS' APARTments; handsomely furnished; en suite; private bath.

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11 EAST 29TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished apartments and single rooms for gentlemen; superior location and accommodations.

25TH-ST., 124 EAST.—DOUBLE AND single sunny rooms; comfortably furnished; running water; closets; references exchanged.

30TH-ST., 102 EAST.—LARGE, SUNNY, elegantly-furnished room; also smaller rooms; references.

31ST-ST., 27 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY-FURnished large parlor office, (physician or dentist;) other desirable rooms; moderate terms.

34TH-ST., 38 WEST.—LARGE BACK PARlor; well adapted for a physician's office; other rooms; references.

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34 WEST 46TH-ST.—Handsomely-appointed rooms for gentlemen only; references.

25TH-ST., 116 EAST.—HALL ROOM, WITH closet, $2 50; also, parlors, en suite or single; professional or private.

41ST-ST., 7 EAST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, with bath; breakfast if desired; references.

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46 WEST 35TH-ST.—TO RENT, FURnished, on parlor floor, a large, sunny room; hot and cold water; gentlemen preferred; reference required.

71ST-ST., 88 WEST.—FINELY-FURNISHED room, all conveniences, near L station and Park; private house.

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106 2D-AV.—LARGE, SQUARE, HANDsomely-furnished second-floor rooms.

---

113 MADISON-AV., 30TH-ST. — FURnished room suitable for two gentlemen; reasonable terms.

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148 WEST 45TH-ST.—LARGE, WELLfurnished room on second floor; also one on fourth floor; private house; gentlemen; reference.

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228 WEST 32D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, with folding beds, &c.

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245 WEST 11TH-ST.—LARGE BACK PARlor; hot and cold water bath; suitable for doctor's office; private family; reference given. Call after 12 M.

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339 EAST 18TH.—TWO NICELY-FURnished connecting rooms, together or separately; all accommodations; gentlemen only.

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Choice suite for balance of season. Unexcelled cuisine and service.

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The Greatest Operatic Success Seen in Years.

Interpreted by a great cast, including LILLIAN RUSSELL, FANNY RICE, ELMA DELARO, KATE UART, JAMES T. POWERS, JOHN E. BRAND, HENRY HALLAM, FRED SOLOMON.

Chorus of 65. Orchestra of 30.
Director of Music.....Jesse Williams
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THE CENTENNIAL PARADE

THERE WILL BE FIFTY THOUSAND MEN IN LINE.

NEARLY ALL OF THE STATES WILL BE REPRESENTED BY UNIFORMED BODIES—PERFECTING ARRANGEMENTS.

With the exception of Georgia, all of the 13 States which ratified the Constitution of the United States of America and a majority of the States subsequently admitted into the United States have notified the Parade Committee that they will be represented by a force of uniformed militia—National Guard or State troops—at the centennial celebration of the inauguration of the first President of the United States, April 30.

At a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Army, Col. S. V. R. Cruger Chairman, held at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel Friday evening, the order of the States in procession was fixed as follows: The infantry and artillery brigades of the regular army, the marines and sailors of the navy, and the corps of cadets from the United States Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, forming the special military escort to President Harrison, will occupy the right of line. To these will succeed:

Delaware.—Gov. Benjamin T. Biggs; Brig.-Gen. Richard R. Kenney, Adjutant-General.
Pennsylvania.—Gov. James A. Beaver; Brig.-Gen. Daniel H. Hastings, Adjutant-General.
New-Jersey.—Gov. Robert S. Green; Brig. Brevet Major-Gen. William S. Stryker, Adjutant-General.
Georgia.—Gov. John B. Gordon; Col. John McIntosh Kell, Adjutant-General.
Connecticut.—Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley; Brig.-Gen. Lucius H. Barbour, Adjutant-General.
Massachusetts.—Gov. Oliver Ames; Major-Gen. Samuel Dalton, Adjutant-General.
Maryland.—Gov. Elihu E. Jackson; Major-Gen. James Howard, Adjutant-General.
South Carolina.—Gov. John P. Richardson; Brig.-Gen. M. L. Bonham, Adjutant-General.
New-Hampshire.—Gov. Charles H. Sawyer; Major-Gen. Augustus D. Ayling, Adjutant-General.
Virginia.—Gov. Fitzhugh Lee; Brig.-Gen. James McDonald, Adjutant-General.
New-York.—Gov. David B. Hill; Major-Gen. Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General.
North Carolina.—Gov. Daniel G. Fowle; Brig.-Gen. Johnstone Jones, Adjutant-General.
Rhode Island.—Gov. Royal C. Taft; Brig.-Gen. Elisha Dyer, Adjutant-General.
Vermont.—Gov. William P. Dillingham; Brig.-Gen. Theodore S. Peck, Adjutant.
Kentucky.—Gov. Simon B. Buckner; Brig.-Gen. Samuel E. Hill, Adjutant-General.
Tennessee.—Gov. Robert L. Taylor.
Ohio.—Gov. Joseph B. Foraker; Major-Gen. Henry A. Axline, Adjutant-General.
Louisiana.—Gov. Francis T. Nicholls.
Indiana.—Gov. Alvin P. Hovey.
Mississippi.—Gov. Robert Lowry; Brig.-Gen. William Henry, Adjutant-General.
Illinois.—Gov. Joseph W. Fifer.
Alabama.—Gov. Thomas Seay; Col. A. B. Garland, Jr., Adjutant-General.
Maine.—Gov. Edwin C. Burleigh; Brig.-Gen. Henry M. Sprague, Adjutant-General.
Missouri.—Gov. David R. Francis.
Arkansas.—Gov. James P. Eagle.
Michigan.—Gov. Cyrus C. Luce; Brig.-Gen. Daniel E. Alnger, Adjutant-General.
Florida.—Gov. Francis P. Fleming; Major-Gen. D. Lang, Adjutant-General.
Texas.—Gov. Lawrence S. Ross; Brig.-Gen. W. H. King, Adjutant-General.
Iowa.—Gov. William Larrabee; Major-Gen. William Alexander, Adjutant-General.
Colorado.—Gov. Job A. Cooper.
Wisconsin.—Gov. William D. Hoard.
California.—Gov. Robert W. Waterman; Brig.-Gen. Richard H. Orton, Adjutant-General.
Minnesota.—Gov. William R. Merriam.
Oregon.—Gov. Sylvester Pennoyer; Col. J. C. Shafner, Adjutant-General.
Kansas.—Gov. Lyman U. Humphrey.
West Virginia.—Gov. E. Willis Wilson.
Nebraska.—Gov. John M. Thayer; Brig.-Gen. A. V. Cole, Adjutant-General.
Nevada.—Gov. Christopher C. Stevenson; Brig.-Gen. H. C. Davis, Adjutant-General.

The assignment of the four new States is held in abeyance, pending their formal acceptance of the invitation of the Centennial Committee to take part in the celebration. Revised estimates by Col. Cruger's committee, based upon advices already received from the Governors and Adjutant-Generals of States and the authorities of the United States Army and Navy, together with assurances from the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, and independent military organizations of the character of the Old Guard of New-York and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, put the aggregate of officers and men in uniform to be reviewed by the President of the United States on Tuesday, April 30, 50,000 in round numbers.

As a historical commemoration the Sub-Committee on Army has requested the Secretary of War to specially detail Light Battery F, Fourth United States Artillery, Capt. George R. Rodney, now stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., to take part in the celebration parade. This battery was originally raised by the New-York Provincial Congress, in February, 1776, as the New-York Company of Artillery, and Alexander Hamilton became its first Captain, and continued in its command until after the affairs of Trenton and Princeton, when he was promoted to be aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington, with rank of Colonel. It continued with the main Continental Army throughout the Revolutionary war as an artillery unit of organization in the Second Continental Corps of Artillery, Col. John Lamb. At the declaration of peace the battery was in garrison at West Point, and took part in the occupation of the city of New-York by the American Army when it was evacuated by the British, Nov. 25, 1783.

Requests from the general public for places on the stands to be erected by the Parade Committee have already begun to pour in at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel headquarters. These requests are preferred in person and by letter. The grand stand on the east side of Fifth-avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth street, from which President Harrison will review the parade, is calculated to accommodate 4,500 persons. A special compartment immediately beneath the point occupied by the President and on a line with the street is to be reserved for representatives of the press. For the reviewing stand, which will be reserved for specially-invited guests, it is proposed that complimentary tickets shall be issued. Admission to the special stands to be erected on the West side of Fifth-avenue, at the Worth Monument, on the north side of Washington-square, between University-place and Fifth-avenue, and at the reservoir, Forty-second-street and Fifth-avenue, will also be by ticket, but it is the intention of the committee to sell these and apply the proceeds toward defraying the expense of the fireworks display on the night following the parade. For the stands at the Worth monument, which will immediately face the Presidential reviewing stand, and consequently afford the most desirable point for viewing the procession, a tentative offer has been made by a speculative individual of $3,600. The stand is proposed to seat 1,200 persons.

A communication has been addressed to Mayor Grant by Col. Cruger asking that he will at the proper time issue a proclamation requesting the citizens of New-York residing or doing business along the line of march to decorate their houses or buildings on the two days covered by the military and industrial parades, and that on the night of Monday, April 29, there shall be a general illumination of houses and buildings throughout the city.

While the industrial parade on May 1 will follow the same line of march as the military the day before, it is suggested that the route of the procession be reversed, the head of the column resting on Fifth-avenue at the plaza, Fifty-ninth-street, the review taking place at Twenty-sixth-street, and the parade being dismissed at or in the vicinity of Chambers-street, although it may be found expedient to continue on down Broadway until Bowling Green is reached.

MR. PLUMMER'S FEELINGS.

HIS CLUB RESPECTS THEM, BUT WILL NOT ACCEPT HIS RESIGNATION.

The Executive Committee of the Business Men's Association of the City of New-York met in adjourned session yesterday afternoon at its down-town clubhouse, 57 New-street, and devoted three hours to a consideration of the resignation of the association's President, Mr. John F. Plummer. The meeting was held privately, and the nature of its discussions was withheld. The result was the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, The press of New-York City, with few exceptions, has seen fit to criticise in an unfair and ungentlemanly manner the actions of our friend and President, Mr. John F. Plummer, and which criticism has in a measure caused him to tender his resignation; and

Whereas, We know that his only and sole object has been to advance the interests of the Republican Party, without the slightest idea of obtaining any office for himself, which we know he would not accept; and

Whereas, We feel that his resignation would be injurious at this moment to our interests as business men, whose sole object is to purify politics and advance the interests of the Republican Party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Business Men's Republican Association of the City of New-York respectfully decline to accept the resignation of their President, Mr. John F. Plummer, and urge upon him the importance to the interests of the association and the Republican Party of his retaining his position.

A resolution was adopted in furtherance of the idea enunciated by John F. Plummer at the opening of the Down-town Club of the association, providing that a list be opened for the purpose of obtaining permanent headquarters for the Republican Party in New-York, and "all Republicans in the city, State, and Nation are invited to subscribe at least $100 each toward the accomplishment of this end."

It was reported that more than 100 subscriptions of $100 had already been received.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The total amount of bonds purchased to date under the circular of April 17, is $124,558,550, of which $61,237,300 were 4 per cents., and $73,321,250 were 4½ per cents. The cost of these bonds was $145,231,858, of which $65,924,629 was paid for the 4 per cents., and $79,307,229 was paid for the 4½ per cents.

To-day's bond offerings, all of which were accepted, aggregated $196,500, as follows: 4½ coupons, $400 at 107½; 4½ registered, $1,000 and $300 at 108, $98,400 at 106, $100,000 at 105, $95,000 at 106.

"INCITING LITIGATION."

THE CHARGE ON WHICH THE MANHATTAN'S BLUFF IS BASED.

Ex-Judge Noah Davis prepared a brief yesterday as to the alleged misdemeanor committed by the lawyers who are conducting suits against the elevated road, and sent it to Judge Gildersleeve. According to one of the Assistant District Attorneys, Judge Davis takes the ground that indictments should be found under section 74 of the code, and the points made in his brief will be considered by the Judge, together with the points made in the briefs of Peter B. Olney and others, who take the side of the lawyers.

What the people who are in charge of the cases in the District Attorney's office expect to do this week is to get at most two indictments out of the twenty-five or more complaints they have sent to the Grand Jury. Whether any indictments will be found depends very largely on the sort of charge Judge Gildersleeve gives the jury to-morrow morning.

"If indictments are obtained," said Assistant District Attorney Lindsay yesterday, "the indicted lawyers will not be arrested. They will simply be notified to appear in court. The complaints are so framed that the question of law can be reached at once on a demurrer to the indictment, and no trial will be necessary unless the defendants choose to waive the demurrer. Whatever the outcome of the arguments on such demurrer would be, the case would naturally go to the Court of Appeals."

Lawyers have been running into the General Sessions building for the last three days to consult about the case. Yesterday Mr. Lindsay had a visit from one of the Lyddy Brothers, and the two had a long conference on the subject. District Attorney Fellows did not come to his office during the day. His illness kept him at home.

When asked if the decision of Judge Finch in the case of Fowler against Cannon, which was in favor of compensation contingent on success and indemnification of the client against costs, did not make it impossible to get a conviction in the present cases Mr. Lindsay said that no claim was made for a conviction on either of these grounds. Inciting litigation, he said, was exactly what the claim for indictment was made on.

One of the lawyers for the property owners, against whom an accusation is made before the Grand Jury, is said to have weakened and discontinued all his cases, but it is hardly expected that the other lawyers will submit to the bluff of the Manhattan Company. One or two of them are carrying the war into Africa and talking of proceedings against the elevated railroad people or Col. Fellows. Most of the lawyers accused are simply minding their own business in confidence that they have right on their side and have a duty to their clients to perform. The land-damage actions which these lawyers brought are so far from being groundless that the Court of Appeals has termed the action of the elevated railroad company in the premises "a robbery." There are no negligence cases for accidents and the like in the hands of the accused lawyers so far as can be ascertained. Hence there was error in a statement made in behalf of the elevated that the lawyers are in the habit of going round "with an ambulance immediately after the accident to procure an immediate retainer from the injured party."

The lawyers say, too, that this move has been threatened for some time, unless the lawyers would delay their suits or in other ways conform to the wishes of the representatives of the elevated. There is a misunderstanding on the part of some people as to who the accused lawyers are. While one or two of the lawyers, it is true, have been concerned with speculative litigations before, the rest of them are men in the higher ranks of the profession, against whom no charge worthy of attention has ever been made.

M'INTOSH IS CHAMPION.

MR. HILLIARD TALKS ARTFULLY, BUT IS BEATEN AT POOL.

Mr. Burr McIntosh, a heavy-weight actor, is now the champion pool player of the theatrical profession. He won that proud distinction at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he defeated Mr. Robert Hilliard, middle-weight actor, in George Slosson's Columbia Billiard Rooms. The game was at 150 points, continuous pool, and the only stake was the honor of winning.

Rumors of the game had been circulating in theatrical circles all day, and when play began at 11 o'clock on Friday night there was a crowd of actors, advance agents, and non-professional friends of the contestants about the table. Among them were Maurice Barrymore, Jesse Williams, Edward J. Buckley, and several of less note. There was no betting at all on the game, except one wager of $5 to $1, which Mr. McIntosh made with Mr. Hilliard that the former would win the game. It was made in a spirit of retaliation, evoked by Hilliard's taunts.

McIntosh is big and blonde, the very opposite of Hilliard, who is trimly built and dark. It became evident early in the game that Hilliard depended as much on his talk as on his play to win. He rattled away at McIntosh with a persistency and rapidity that were astonishing. The efficacy of this policy was shown in the third inning, when Hilliard forged ahead, having tallied McIntosh to a standstill. The big actor went to pieces, and every effort to regain his composure was useless. The outsiders roared with laughter, and that made matters worse. McIntosh glared at the assemblage and offered to bet the whole crowd that he would win the game. He was only jeered at in reply.

Meanwhile Hilliard was dancing around the table at a lively rate, keeping time to his tongue and making some remarkable shots. Everything was favorable to his side and his taunts grew quicker and thicker. But retribution was impending. McIntosh secured a good opening and, by careful play, put down the entire 15 balls. He followed this feat by putting down the next 15 balls in rapid succession and the 30 points thus acquired gave him the lead.

This unexpected change in the aspect of the game completely paralyzed Hilliard. His jaw fell and his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth. The great spurt of his opponent completely terrorized him and, thereafter, he fell a meek and humble victim to the conquering enemy. When McIntosh made the final and winning shot Hilliard's score showed 119 points. He had scarcely made a point while McIntosh was rolling up his last 50.

A movement is now on foot to match the winner against Sidney Drew, who has a great reputation as a pool player. If this match can be brought about a good deal of money will change hands over the result, as both men have their adherents.

FASTED FORTY DAYS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 9.—On the 25th of January Mrs. Paulina King, a colored woman of this city, had a vision in which she was commanded by the Lord to fast for 40 days and 40 nights. Being a religious fanatic, she entered upon what seemed to her a plain duty, with perfect faith that she would pass through the ordeal and that the Lord would be glorified.

For the first seven days she drank no water. Then the Lord appeared to her again and commanded her to drink. From that time on she took water until the 27th of February, but since then she has drank nothing until yesterday, when her long fast ended. The event was made the occasion of a feast and merry-making which attracted a great crowd to the Court House, where the feast was held.

When Mrs. King entered upon her fast she weighed about 113 pounds. A day or two ago she tipped the balance at 89. She is 32 years of age and has a husband and two children. She commenced to have visions about three years ago. She is illiterate, but quotes Scripture freely.

BURLESQUE BY AMATEURS.

There will be plenty of fun at the Berkeley Lyceum on the evenings of April 24, 25, 26, and 27. These are the dates selected by the Columbia College Dramatic Club for the presentation of an original burlesque by the author of "Captain Kidd." The new skit, which is in three acts, with the scene laid in Philadelphia in 1692, is called "William Penn; or, the Romany Rye of the Quakers." A gypsy ballet is to be introduced, and the comedy will be furnished by the Messrs. Coward, Merrell, Buckley, Morrison, O'Sullivan, Post, Kelly, and Culver, who have the principal rôles. The patronesses include Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. Iselin, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Waterbury.

KIDNAPPED BY BANDITS.

HAVANA, March 9.—A party of bandits near Santa Clara recently kidnapped Señor Francisco Cardoso, a well-known landed proprietor. Señor Cardoso, however, was subsequently released upon the payment by friends of a ransom of $4,000.

WHEN THE LIVER fails to act and you are bilious and out of sorts use DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS to bring about a healthy action of the liver and remove all distressing symptoms.—*Advertisement.*

"SPRING STYLES."
ESPENSCHEID'S CELEBRATED HATS.
One Hundred and eighteen (118) Nassau-st.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold in the same.

SPRING OPENING.
E. J. DENNING & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.
(RETAIL),
ANNOUNCE THAT ON
MONDAY,
TUESDAY, AND
WEDNESDAY
NEXT, THEY WILL HAVE
A GENERAL EXHIBITION
THROUGHOUT THEIR STORE OF THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
INCLUDING AN EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF
DRESSES,
COSTUMES, TEA GOWNS,
WRAPS, BONNETS, &C.,
THE BEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE LEADING
PARIS MODISTES AND MILLINERS.
THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO INSPECT THEIR SUPERB STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, CARPETS,
UPHOLSTERY AND FURNITURE,
AS IT IS THE
HANDSOMEST DISPLAY YET MADE,
THE STYLES, QUALITY, AND PRICES
BEING SUPERIOR AND LOWER THAN HERETOFORE SHOWN
Broadway, 4th-ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CARPETS
WE ARE
PREPARED
TO SHOW OUR ENTIRE NEW LINE OF SPRING PATTERNS, EMBRACING ALL THE CHOICE NOVELTIES AND NEW COLORS SUITABLE TO THE PRESENT STYLES OF FURNISHING.
WE ALSO OFFER THIS WEEK A LARGE QUANTITY OF
ALL-WOOL INGRAIN.....AT 55c. PER YD.
VELVETS..... " $1.00 " "
AXMINSTER..... " 1.25 " "
MAKE SELECTION NOW FOR PRESENT OR LATER USE WHILE THE OPPORTUNITY LASTS.
JOHN & JAMES
DOBSON,
MANUFACTURERS,
40 AND 42 WEST 14TH ST.

IMPORTANT!
On March 11th Delury will issue an elegant work on Fashions, published by the UPPER TRADE SOCIETY OF ENGLISH TAILORS, for his especial use. This book is Leather Bound and contains Seven Plates of Lithographic Engravings comprising Fifty Different Figures, representing all the Latest Styles of Garments, Materials, &c., that will find the most favour during the Spring and Summer Seasons, for Gentlemen and Ladies' Tailoring, including Illustrations of the Newest designs of Indoor and Outdoor Liveries with specimen prices. This Album, containing references from all the leading families, can be obtained on application.
Our prices are 25 to 35 per cent. lower than the fancy-priced tailors charge for same goods and workmanship.
All goods to order and warranted as represented.
No deposit required on orders placed with this house from reliable persons.
Delury
Fine Tailoring for
Gentlemen and Ladies,
6th ave., bet. 14th and 15th sts.
NOTE.—An extra 10 per cent. discount will be allowed on all orders for Spring goods placed before March 15.

NEWS FROM CORNELL.

Courtney, the trainer of the Cornell crew, went to Troy last week and left orders for a first-class eight-oared shell with the manufacturers. It will be specially adapted to the weight and character of the crew. Courtney goes to Ithaca to begin coaching the men about April 1. Numbers of Cornell Alumni and old boating men are taking great interest in her first Varsity eight, and it is sure of a strong backing, financial and otherwise.

Prof. Hiram Corson will discuss at length the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy in his new book, soon to appear, entitled "Introduction to the Study of Shakespeare." It will be a companion volume to his well-known "Introduction to Browning." The special aim of the work, as set forth in the preface, is to promote the study of Shakespeare as a great dramatic artist rather than as a writer of Elizabethan English.

The steamer Westernland, which sailed the 23d of last month for New-York, brings home a party of Cornellians, and will take back to Germany Prof. Gage, who will study at Göttingen, Berlin, and Leipsic until next September. The returning party are Prof. and Mrs. Comstock, Miss Gertrude Van Deusen, and the Misses Dorser, one of whom graduated in 1885.

Another step in the policy of raising the standard of admission to Cornell was taken by the Faculty at their last meeting. It was voted that after 1891 candidates for admission to any of the technical courses must offer a full year's work in French, German, or Latin.

Prof. Tuttle has been invited to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration during Commencement Week at the University of Vermont. He will probably accept the honor extended to him. This occasion always brings together a large number of distinguished scholars.

A new Alumni Association was organized at Topeka, Kan., recently. It will be called the Southwestern Association and is the sixteenth of such organizations.

A large party of students and Professors in the chemical department will visit New-York, Baltimore, and Washington during the Spring vacation.

ISAIAH V. WILLIAMSON'S FUNERAL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—The funeral of the late Isaiah V. Williamson took place this morning from the residence of his niece, Mrs. Paul C. Dencla, 2,032 Delancey-street. Only the relatives and a few of the closest friends of the deceased were present and accompanied the remains to the South Laurel Hill Cemetery, where the interment took place.

The ceremonies at the grave were very brief, consisting of the reading of the Protestant Episcopal burial service. Ten carriages accompanied the hearse to the cemetery. Four of them contained the immediate relatives, and the others conveyed the clergyman, pall bearers, and undertaker's assistants.

NOTES FROM AMHERST.

The Senate has ordered that an Alumnus Director of baseball be appointed by the baseball manager and the three Class Directors, and that he nominate three or more Alumni as assistant Directors of the various Alumni associations too far distant for his personal work, and that he be elected by the baseball association. The Senate also appointed Corey, '89, as financial supervisor of the baseball association, and Dickinson, '89, of the athletic.

The baseball management has ordered the suits for the ball nine of a New-York firm. They will be of the "Nadjy" style, white worsted, navy-blue trimmed. There will also be blue sweaters and white box caps, and the word "Amherst" in blue across the breast.

The Alumni Association of the Connecticut Valley will give its first annual banquet at the Warwick House, Springfield, March 13. Many of the Faculty will be present.

The heavy gymnastic exhibition will occur Wednesday afternoon, March 27, instead of in the evening, as formerly.

The Glee and Banjo Clubs gave a concert in Northampton last evening.

The co-operative society will soon issue a new handbook.

SENT TO JAIL TO AWAIT TRIAL.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 9.—Frank Peck, an Austrian, employed in the needle department of the Singer factory, was arrested this morning, charged with taking needles, spools of thread, machine parts, and tools from the factory. The prisoner waived an examination and was committed to jail for larceny.

NEW CHURCHES ON THE SHORE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 9.—The Rev. James A. McFaul, Pastor of the Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea, announces that he will open a church at Oceanport next Summer for the benefit of the Catholic employes of the Monmouth Park race course. He will also build a new church at Monmouth Beach, between Seabright and Long Branch.

Stern Bros.
Have now in Stock their
SPRING
Importations of
HIGH-CLASS
FRENCH
LINGERIE,
and with the productions of their
OWN WORKROOMS,
they are enabled to offer the Largest and Most Attractive Assortment ever exhibited by any one establishment.
OPENING
of
Exclusive Novelties
in
Paris
Dress Trimmings,
Their own importations, consisting of
Directoire Fringes and Trimmings,
Artistic Persian Embroideries,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Passementeries, with Fringes to Match.
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Black and Colored Silk Passementeries, in Guipure Effects.
Cut Jet and Plain Silk Passementeries, in Empire Designs, with many other styles,
ALL OF WHICH
Will be Offered at Unusually
LOW PRICES
32 to 36 West 23d-st.

CARPETS.
NEW SPRING STYLES.
THE LARGEST AND FINEST COLLECTION EVER SHOWN.
WE OFFER THIS WEEK
A SPECIAL SALE OF
Royal Wiltons and Wilton Velvets
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
A LOT OF
BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
IN SINGLE AND ODD PIECES, AT PRICES FAR BELOW THE USUAL CHARGE.
JUST RECEIVED A MANUFACTURER'S ENTIRE PRODUCTION OF
EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS,
WHICH WE WILL CLOSE OUT QUICKLY AT LESS THAN THE COST OF MANUFACTURE.
MATTINGS
OF CHINA AND JAPANESE STRAW, IN NEW COLORINGS AND NOVEL EFFECTS. OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.
A SPECIAL LOT OF 1,000 ROLLS OF WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY PATTERNS, AT $4 PER ROLL OF 40 YARDS.
UPHOLSTERY
AND FURNITURE COVERINGS IN NEW STYLES AND FABRICS, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
A BARGAIN IN
SILK AND CHENILLE CURTAINS.
500 PAIRS SILK AT $6 PER PAIR; WORTH $10.
250 PAIRS CHENILLE AT $8 PER PAIR; WORTH $12.
WINDOW SHADES, (SUN-FAST HOLLANDS,)
(A SPECIALTY.)
ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL LINE OF FINE PARLOR FURNITURE, OUR OWN UPHOLSTERING, AT PRICES FAR BELOW THE USUAL CHARGE FOR FIRST-CLASS WORK.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

A DEAD BODY HELD FOR EXPENSES.

NORWALK, Conn., March 9.—A peculiar case is causing considerable interest in this city. Several days ago Annie Campbell, daughter of I. H. Campbell of East-avenue, died at Fort Scott, Kansas. The remains were shipped eastward, and yesterday afternoon Undertaker Raymond was at the station to convey them to Mr. Campbell's residence. The body arrived at 5 o'clock and Mr. Raymond was astounded to learn that there was a charge of $215 for undertaker's expenses and $68 for express.

Mr. Campbell hasn't the money to pay the bill and the express company will be held responsible for the money if the body is given to the relatives of the deceased. Superintendent Spencer came here from Bridgeport this morning to settle the matter if possible. The body is still held by the express company.

Stern Bros.
WILL EXHIBIT MONDAY
LATER IMPORTATIONS
of
PARIS DRESSES,
Long Cloth Garments,
Walking Jackets,
and Wraps,
Also Exclusive Styles of
Tea Gowns,
House Robes
and Silk Blouses,
And a Large Assortment of
DRESSES
From Their Own Workrooms in Printed Silks, Bengalines, Nets, and Combination Dress Goods
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES IN
PARASOLS
and
COACHING UMBRELLAS,
Including New Styles and Materials, in All Forming the Largest Collection Ever Exhibited.
FIRST DISPLAY
OF
PARIS AND LONDON
UNTRIMMED
BONNETS & HATS
New Shapes, Colors,
and Braids, also
FRENCH FLOWERS
and
BONNET RIBBONS.
32 to 36 West 23d-st.

Messrs. TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-square,
Will have on exhibition until Saturday, the 16th inst., the principal pieces of Jewelry and Silverware which they have prepared to send to the International Exposition at Paris. Inspection invited.

L. SHAW,
54 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
5,000 FRONT PIECES, best workmanship, in pure silk, lace foundation, and hair net, from $1 upward.
THE WONDERFUL SHAW'S SKELETON BANG OR WAVE, patented Nov. 15, 1887, featherlike, lifelike, and beautiful; defies detection, has no wiglike appearance, requires no dressing, does not rip or tear; it is the QUEEN of all WAVES and BANGS; at this establishment only; infringers will be duly prosecuted.
SWITCHES, all long hair, naturally wavy and fluffy or straight, $5 each and upward. Not our own make, from $1 50 upward.
Hair Cutting, Curling, Dressing, Shampooing, and Dyeing as the premises by the best French artists.
EUGENIE'S SECRET OF BEAUTY, or C. B. "Cocoanut Milk," for the complexion, is still increasing in demand. Ladies cannot do without it. It excels all others and has stood the test for 25 years. Thousands of testimonials from ladies all over the world.
EXTRACT OF TURKISH ROSE LEAVES, indelible tint for the lips and face, fine as the blush of the rose, $1 and $1 50 per bottle.
GENUINE AUBURNINE, a wonderful preparation for coloring any shade of hair to that beautiful Titian red now so much admired, $2 per bottle.
My new Illustrated Catalogue now ready.

C. C. SHAYNE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sealskin Sacques, Sealskin Jackets and Coats, Sealskin Paletots, Newmarkets, Shoulder Capes, and all leading fashionable furs, market down to the lowest possible prices to effect sales before storing away. Special bargains in fine plush garments.
103 PRINCE-ST.
Fashion Book Mailed Free.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
NO. 1,369 BROADWAY,
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Dantell & Sons.
MILLINERY.
ON MONDAY WE WILL EXHIBIT A CHOICE LINE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, (BOTH TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,) IN ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES AND COLORS IN MILAN, CHIP, FANCY, AND NEAPOLITAN BRAIDS.
ON SALE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE FRENCH FLOWERS AND MONTURES.
MILLINERY NOVELTIES.
A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF EVERY MATERIAL IMPORTED, FOR MAKING AND TRIMMING HANDSOME BONNETS, COMPRISING EXQUISITE DESIGNS IN MOUSSELAINE DE SOIE, GOLD AND SILVER EMBROIDERIES, AND LACES.
BLACK SILKS.
SPECIAL.
FAILLE FRANCAISE, RICH ALL-SILK EXTRA HEAVY, SOFT FINISH,
$1 15, $1 35, $1 58, and $1 65 yard.
ROYAL ARMURE, NEW DESIGNS,
98c., $1 19, $1 25, $1 35 yard.
GROS GRAIN, CACHEMIRE FINISH,
$1 19, $1 29, $1 57 yard.
RHADAMES, EXTRA HEAVY,
$1 10, $1 29, $1 48 yard.
SURAHS, DOUBLE WARP, 48c., 69c., 98c., $1 35 YARD.
INDIA SILKS, 48c., 75c., 95c., $1 25 YARD.
IMPORTED RICH NOVELTY STRIPES, $1 25, $1 35, AND $1 44 YARD.
COLORED SILKS.
RICH FAILLE FRANCAISE, ALL SILK, NEW SPRING SHADES, 98c., $1 19, $1 48, AND $1 68 YARD.
FIGURED FAILLE FRANCAISE, NEW DESIGNS, ALL SILK, $1 25; WORTH $1 50.
NOVELTY PLAID AND STRIPE SURAHS, 69c., 89c., 98c. YARD.
PLAIN SURAH, EVERY CONCEIVABLE SHADE, 59c., 79c., AND 98c. YARD.
PRINTED INDIAS, NEW COLORINGS AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, AND BROCADE INDIAS, AT OUR USUAL LOW PRICES.
DRESS GOODS DEP'T.
WE ARE SHOWING A VERY PRETTY LOT OF
COMBINATION SUITS,
PLAIN, WITH SATIN STRIPE, OMBRE PLAIDS, OMBRE STRIPES, PLAID WITH SATIN RELIEF, AND OTHER SILK AND WOOL EFFECTS, (10-YARD SUITS,)
$10 50 to $17 50 each.
HANDSOME EMBROIDERED ROBES, $7 75 to $24 25.
WASH GOODS DEP'T.
WE RECOMMEND OUR FRIENDS WHO WANT ELEGANT
SCOTCH GINGHAMS
TO AN EARLY SELECTION, ALREADY THE BEST ARE GOING OUT. PLAIDS, STRIPES, BORDERS, AND FIGURED JACQUARD EFFECTS,
20c. to 65c. yard.
WE HAVE STILL A GOOD VARIETY OF THE
FRENCH SATEENS,
23c. yard.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
OPENING NEW SPRING IMPORTATION.
THIS WEEK ARE SHOWING THE FINEST SELECTION AND ASSORTMENT OF RICH AND POPULAR TRIMMINGS AT PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO BE OF INTEREST.
EMBROIDERIES.
GREAT BARGAINS FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTION SALE. FINE GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
PRACTICAL PEOPLE, WHO FROM LONG EXPERIENCE ARE THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH ALL THE DETAILS OF SHOPPING, EXPERTS AT MATCHING GOODS, AND WELL POSTED AS TO WHAT IS BEING WORN AND USED, ARE EMPLOYED TO PERSONALLY ATTEND TO THE FILLING OF ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL.
PAID PARCELS TO THE AMOUNT OF $5 OR OVER FORWARDED FREE WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW-YORK.
BROADWAY & 8TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

REMOVAL.
HORACE WATERS & CO.
will remove their piano warerooms next month from 124 5th-av. to their magnificent new building, 134 5th-av., one block above.
All stock on hand must be sold before removal. Elegant new
UPRIGHT PIANOS
at extremely low prices, and sold on payments, when desired; only $8 per month.
Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; only $5 per month.
Also, a lot of good second-hand Organs of different makers for $25, $30, and $40 each.
Pianos rented and part rent allowed toward purchase.
Old Pianos taken in part payment for new ones.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
124 5th-av., near 18th-st.

ALL SKIN DISEASES
and ULCERS OF EVERY KIND
are guaranteed to be cured by Absium, the only specific for constructional blood diseases. Specialist physician's advice free. Medical bureau, 702 Broadway, daily; 134 Lexington-av., evenings.

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WEEKLY, per year $1. Six months, 50 cents.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.

Preparatory to Spring Exhibit of
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
WRAPS, RAGLANS, JACKETS, AND DRESSES
we make special offerings of
GOODS FOR PRESENT USE AND WEAR.
Prices quoted are far less than intrinsic value—
All less than cost.

Ladies' Colored Cloth Jackets...$1 75; worth $5 00
Ladies' Colored Cloth Jackets... 4 50; worth 9 00
Tailor-bound Jersey Jackets.... 2 75; worth 5 00
Tailor-made—bell sleeves..... 3 98; worth 7 00
Tailor-made—with vest..... 5 98; worth 10 00
Corkscrew Jackets—tailor-bound..... 4 98; worth 9 00
Corkscrew Jackets—satin-lined. 7 98; worth 12 00
Medium weight Newmarkets... 5 98; worth 10 00
With hood and bell sleeves..... 6 98; worth 12 00
With gimp trim—all colors.....10 08; worth 17 00
Colored Silk Shoulder Capes.... 3 98; worth 7 00
Black Silk Wraps—jet shoulders..... 5 75; worth 10 00
Black Silk and Jet Wraps..... 7 98; worth 12 00
Satin-lined Wraps—lace trim.... 8 98; worth 14 00
Black and Gray Gossamers..... 1 00; worth 1 75
Fancy Gossamer Raglans..... 2 25; worth 4 00
Ladies' all-wool Dresses..... 7 50; worth 11 00
Ladies' Tailor-Cloth Dresses....10 50; worth 14 00
Ladies' Plaid and Stripe Dresses.12 50; worth 18 00
Black Cashmere Dresses..... 9 00; worth 14 00
Black Henrietta Dresses..... 12 50; worth 17 00
With moire silk trim.....15 00; worth 21 00
Ladies' Calico Wrappers.....59 cts.; worth 1 00
Ladies' Gingham Wrappers.....98 cts.; worth 1 50
Fancy Flannel Wrappers..... 3 98; worth 6 00
Printed Flannel Wrappers..... 6 08; worth 10 00
Ladies' Military Jerseys..... 1 25; worth 2 25
Vest-front Jerseys..... 1 75; worth 2 50
Silk Jerseys—fleece-lined..... 2 95; worth 7 00

To sell the balance of
Seal Plush and Winter Cloth Garments,
we stop at no sacrifice.
We will not carry stock from year to year.

When you can buy
At Nine Ninety-eight,
imported Silk Plush Jackets, with embroidered vests—satin-lined throughout, that cost us Twenty-five dollars, you can judge of other values.

MILLINERY.

Spring Display of French and English
Bonnets, Round Hats, and Turbans,
together with exclusive styles from our own work rooms, which for beauty, elegance, and artistic workmanship equal any shown in this city.....We yield the palm to none!.....
Prices, as always, Popular!

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

At Twenty-nine Cents.
DRAWERS, with tucks, embroidery, inserting, and lace; a dozen styles.
NIGHT DRESSES, with fancy tucked and lace or embroidery-trimmed yokes, double back; six styles.
CHEMISES, solid embroidered yokes, tucks, inserting, and torchon lace trim; eight styles.
SKIRTS, deep embroidered ruffles, eight tucks above and tucked cambric ruffles; five styles.
All these 59 cents—worth 85 cents to $1.

At Ninety-eight Cents,
Lawn and Cambric Night Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, and Corset Covers—handsomely trimmed with platte val. and Medici laces—plain and ribbon run—usually sold at $1 50 to $1 50.
Equal bargains in fine Cambric and Silk Underpayments up to Ten dollars.

NEW HOSIERY.

Special attention is invited to our importation of Ladies' "Gloria" Black Cotton Hose, warranted not to fade or rub off.
Quality X.....29 cents Quality IV.....55 cents
Quality XX.....39 cents Quality V.....63 cents
Quality XXX.....49 cents
Children's "Gloria".....29 cents to 55 cents
The best Black Cotton Hose made!
Ladies' Leather shades, white heel and toe, 27 cents
Ladies' four-thread Brilliant Lisle.....29 cents
Ladies' Fancy stripes.....two toned.....39 cents
Ladies' Spun Silk.....black and fancy..79 cents

IN MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
we offer
At Forty-nine Cents each,
a manufacturer's sample lot of
French Balbriggan Undervear,
medium and fine; regular price, 75 cents to $1 25

DRESS SHIRTS—Standard muslin, linen bosoms, collar and cuff bands, well made—all sizes.....39 cents
DRESS SHIRTS—Utica Muslin—all linen bosoms—collar and cuff bands—double stitched seams.....49 cents
DRESS SHIRTS—Utica Nonpareil—2,000 best Irish Linen bosoms, collar and cuff bands—reinforced fronts—patent pinoquet sleeves and back—bodies and sleeves one piece—cut lengthwise—no better shirt made.....69 cents

TO REDUCE UMBRELLA STOCK.
Fine Twill Silk Umbrellas, with chased and hand-etched gold and sterling silver handles,

that were	are	that were	are
$6 98	$2 98	$8 98	$5 98
6 49	3 49	9 98	6 98
7 98	3 98	12 98	7 98
8 98	4 98		

Extra Values in Housekeeping Goods.

All-linen Crash..... 3½ cts.; value 7
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All-linen Huck Towels..... 8 cts.; value 12
Extra large Huck and Damask..... 12½ cts.; value 16
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Still larger — handsome borders..... 19 cts.; value 27
All-linen Doilies..... 7 cts.; value 16
All-linen Napkins—dozen.. 69 cts.; value 85
All-linen—large—dozen..... 98 cts.; value $1 38
Extra fine—large—dozen.. $1 49 value 1 85
Cotton Diaper—10-yard piece..... 39 cts.; value 60
Linen Diaper—10-yard piece..... 79 cts.; value 1 00
Table Felt..... 19 cts.; value 30
Turkey Red Damasks..... 19 cts.; value 35

Linen Table Damasks.

Extra heavy unbleached.. 24 cts.; value 40
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Bleached Double Damasks 47 cts.; value 60
Extra wide unbleached.... 68 cts.; value 75
Fine satin Damasks..... 78 cts.; value 1 00

Fruit of Loom Pillow Casings.

Forty-two inch..... 9¼ cents; value 12½
Forty-five inch..... 11 cents; value 15
Fifty-inch..... 12½ cents; value 16½

Fruit of Loom Sheetings.

Six-quarter..... 13¼ cents; value 18
Eight-quarter..... 19 cents; value 23
Nine-quarter..... 21 cents; value 25

STAMPED LINEN GOODS.

Momie Cloth Doilies, fringed..... 4 cents
Momie Cloth Doilies, fringe and open work 5 cents
Tray Covers and Carvers..... 13 cents
Same, open work border..... 25 cents
With open work and knotted fringe..... 37 cents
With hand drawn border..... 63 cents
24-inch Scarfs, fringed..... 18 cents
72-inch Scarfs, knotted fringe and open work 43 cents
Open work all around—fringed..... 89 cents

SPECIAL SALE OF
Ladies' Vests, Pants, and Combs UNDERWEAR,
some ribbed, with ribbon run neck and sleeves, and plain and ribbed Balbriggan, with plain and fancy edge, all to be sold as here stated:

Extra ribbed cotton, all colors.....19 cents
Balbriggan, high and low neck.....19 cents
Extra ribbed Lisle—ribbon run, (3 colors, pink, blue, cerise, and white).....49 cents
Extra ribbed wool—low neck, best quality—ribbon run, high neck—long sleeves—best quality.....98 cents

IN FLANNEL DEPARTMENT
we offer
At Twenty-nine Cents,
another lot
IMPORTED WRAPPER FLANNELS,
in Persian, Dresden, Oriental, Floral, and Stripe effects, and

NOVELTIES IN
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, WASH DRESS FABRICS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, AND UPHOLSTERY.
Here are the specialties for coming week:

At Thirty-nine Cents,
double width
French All-Wool Cashmeres,
Gray, Seal, Havana, Tan, Green Garnet, Gobelin, Cardinal, Serpent, and Black; worth 50.

At Forty-nine Cents,
54-inch Tailor Cloths—new shades—worth 62.

At Fifty-four Cents,
All-wool Henriettas—silk finish—all shades; worth 85.

At Fifty-nine Cents,
Lustrine Alpacas—double width—all shades.

At Ninety-five Cents,
Silk and Wool Bordered Suitings—double width, beautiful styles—as handsome as any elsewhere sold at $1 50.

Specialties in Black Goods:

36-inch All-wool Serges	29 cents
36-inch All-wool Flannels	29 cents
40-inch All-wool Cashmeres	39 cents
54-inch All-wool Tailor Cloths	49 cents
48-inch All-wool Venetian Suitings	49 cents
48-inch French Tricotrins	57 cents
36-inch Silk Warp Henriettas	59 cents
54-inch All-wool Tricots	69 cents
54-inch High-lustre Alpacas	74 cents
48-inch All-wool Henriettas	75 cents
48-inch All-wool Epanglines	89 cents

Fancy Wool Challies,
14¼ cents.....19 cents.....49 cents
Beautiful styles—worth twenty cents to eighty.

SPECIALS IN SILKS.

At Forty-seven Cents,
Colored Bengalines, Surahs, Moires, and China Silks, plain and figured; that were 75 cents.

At Fifty-nine Cents,
Black and White and Colored Stripe Surahs, Double Warp Black Surahs, Black Satin Rhadames, and extra quality Black Skirting Silks.

Also, at Same Price,
Wide and Narrow Stripe Surahs—old rose, cardinal, blue, myrtle, Nile, and white Stripes on black grounds—beautiful styles—worth 85 cents.

At Sixty-nine Cents,
Fancy Colored Plaid and black and white satin stripe Surahs in large variety—exceptional value.

At Seventy-nine Cents,
White and Colored Bengalines—large and small designs—good value at $1.

At Ninety-eight Cents,
28-inch Figured China Silks—light and dark grounds—entirely new designs.

Black Surahs	48 cents.....59 cents
Black Satin Merveilleux	69 cents.....98 cents
Black Faille Francaise	63 cents.....79 cents
Black Gros Grains	69 cents.....98 cents
Black Satin Stripes	79 cents.....98 cents

SPECIALTIES IN WASH DRESS FABRICS.

New Seersuckers	5⅜ cents
Best Domestic Sateens	6¾ cents
Delaine Calicoes	7½ cents
Indigo Blue Percales—36-inch	7¾ cents
White Ground Percales	5⅞ cents
Tinted Figured Challies	7¾ cents
Extra Wide Shirtings	10 cents
Best French Percales	12½ cents
Non-shrinkable Boating Cloths	9⅜ cents
Shaded Plaid Ginghams	12½ cents
Lace Stripe Batistes	15 cents
Fine Scotch Ginghams	12½ cents
Embroidered Cord Chambrays	19 cents
Embroidered Organdies	19 cents
French Sateens—300 styles	21 cents
Shepherd Plaid Zephyrs	25 cents
Scotch Plaid Zephyrs	25 cents
Side Band Zephyrs	33 cents
Basket Work Zephyrs	40 cents
Open Work Zephyrs	45 cents
Silk Stripe Zephyrs	45 cents

At Nineteen Cents.
Tambour and satin plaid Zephyrs, which for beauty of finish, texture, and designs equal any shown by competitors at 30.

At Twelve Cents and a half.
"Pansy Cloth"—a novelty shown by us alone—tinted and white grounds—in hitherto unattempted effects.

At Nine Cents.
36-inch fast color Batistes—new styles; worth 15.

SPECIALS IN DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Silk Cord Gimps.....19 cents; were 49
Fancy Tinseled Galloons.....19 cents; were 49
Persian Bands—2½ inch.....35 cents; were 69
Silk Moss Trimming—4-inch.....49 cents; were 79
Worsted Trimmings—8-inch.....69 cents; were $1

Novelties in Fancy Persian Gimps and Embroidered Bands—all colors to match and to contrast with new shades in Dress Goods.....Novelties in Pearl, Steel, Black, Gold, and Silver Passementeries in extraordinary variety and at very attractive prices.

SPECIALS IN EMBROIDERIES.

At 9 3-4 Cents.....12 1-2 Cents.....19 Cents.
Embroideries Three to Ten inches wide—worth nearly double.

At 49 cents.....22-inch Flouncings.....worth 75
At 59 cents.....45-inch Flouncings.....worth 89
At $1 00, 45-inch Hemstitched Flouncings, worth $1 50

UPHOLSTERY
Direct from the mills,
A THOUSAND PARIS PORTIERES,
Turcoman and Chenille—all colors—full width and length, some subject to loom damage.
They will be sold as follows:

At $1 98, Turcoman—floral chenille dado, worth $4 00
At 2 79, Raw Silk—extra deep dado.....worth 6 00
At 3 98, Net top—50-inch floral dado.....worth 8 00
At 5 24, All-over Chenille Portieres.....worth 11 00
At 6 98, Marbleized and Moire Chenille, worth 14 00

First comers have first choice.
Variety is unusually great—many being single pairs of which there can be no duplicates.

In connection with above we offer a new importation of
REAL LACE CURTAINS
at prices which will make a stir!

Real Antique Curtains	$1 79 a pair
Real Antique—extra heavy Scrim centre	3 49 a pair
Real Tambour—heavy hand wrought	5 49 a pair
Real Irish Point—lace centre	5 98 a pair
Real Irish Point—Renaissance figured	8 98 a pair
Real Swiss Tambour—extra wide	11 98 a pair

Direct from the largest manufacturers at Leipsic and St. Gall.
Thirty per cent. less than same qualities are usually sold.

SPECIALTIES IN STATIONERY.

French Cross Bar Paper, Envelopes to match	6 cents a quire, 6 cents a pack.
Fine Wove Tinted Paper, Envelopes to match	9 cents a quire, 7 cents a pack.
Shamrock Linen Paper, Envelopes to match	7 cents a quire, 7 cents a pack.
Fine Wove Mourning Paper and Envelopes	35 cents a box.
"Court Vellum" Paper and Envelopes	18 cents a box
"Challenge" Paper and Envelopes	11 cents a box
Five-quire package Commercial Note	20 cents
Five-box Linen Paper and Envelopes	61 cents
Box containing 250 Envelopes	35 cents.
Box Corresponding Cards and Envelopes	8 cents
Seals	10c. Sealing Wax 4c
Blank Books	1c. Italian Quills 1c
Carter's Ink	4c. Penholders, doz 2c
Checkers, with Board	17c
Cribbage Boards	17c
Celluloid Checkers	19c
Poker Chips and Cards	25c
Celluloid Chips, per hundred	29c
Enameled Playing Cards, worth 25	10c

LEATHER GOODS.
Special Sale of Club Bags.

10-inch	69 cents	14-inch	$1 09
11-inch	79 cents	15-inch	1 29
13-inch	99 cents	16-inch	1 39

regular price of Ten-inch is a dollar, with advance of Twenty cents for each inch larger.

At Forty-nine Cents,
Russia Seal, Alligator, Japanese, and Fancy Leather Pocketbooks and Purses,
with plain and oxidized corners—were 75c. to $1 00

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

JOHNSON'S,
8 East 14th-st.

Great Bargains
IN 3 SPECIAL LINES OF
LADIES' HOSIERY.

100 DOZEN LADIES' ENGLISH COTTON HOSE,
Warranted
Morley's "Fast Black,"
23c. per pair;
usual price, 50c.

50 DOZEN LADIES' ENGLISH SPUN SILK HOSE,
not plated, in black only,
63c. per pair;
usual price, $1.

50 DOZEN LADIES' FANCY LISLE THREAD HOSE,
39c. per pair;
regular price, 63c.

150 DOZEN LADIES' SWISS RIBBED LISLE THREAD VESTS,
IN ASSORTED SHADES, ALSO BROWN AND WHITE,
at 29c. each;
never retailed less than 74c.

100 DOZEN REAL FRENCH
KID GLOVES,
IN BLACKS, TANS, MODES, AND SLATES, IN THE LATEST STYLE OF EMBROIDERY,
98c. a pair; worth $1 50.

THE ABOVE ARE ALL FRESH, DESIRABLE GOODS, JUST LANDED, AND ARE WORTHY OF THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IN WANT OF SUCH GOODS.

JAMES G. JOHNSON,
8 East 14th-st.,
NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

FURNITURE
SPRING EXHIBIT—LATEST STYLES.

R. J. HORNER & CO.
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, and 65 West 23d-st.,
ARE DISPLAYING THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF RELIABLE FURNITURE —FROM MEDIUM TO FINEST GRADES —EVER SHOWN IN NEW-YORK. BEST VALUES GUARANTEED AT THE RESPECTIVE PRICES NAMED:

Bedroom Suits from $20 to $500.
Parlor Suits from $70 to $1,000.
Sideboards from $20 to $400.
Dining Tables from $10 to $150.
Dining Chairs from $2 to $50.
Chiffoniers from $10 to $100.
China Closets from $17 to $250.
Book Cases from $8 to $200.
Easy Chairs, Leather and Tapestry, $20 to $100.
Library Tables from $10 to $200.
Hall Seats and Stands from $10 to $250.

And every other article required in the Furnishing of a Flat, House, or Mansion. All prices in plain figures.

AFTER MRS. SCOFIELD.

AN OFFICER HAS A WARRANT FOR HER ARREST, BUT CANNOT FIND HER.

Mrs. Scofield, who was connected with the Hatch tragedy, is in trouble again. She left the flat where she had been living, at 217 West Forty-third-street, and took an apartment at the Elberon, opposite the Park, on Fifty-ninth-street. She left her furniture in the Forty-third-street flat and retained the keys, refusing to surrender possession, though her rent had been refunded. It is alleged that when asked for the keys she became profane, abused the janitor, and, drawing a revolver on the latter's wife, threatened to shoot her. She occasionally came to the flat, usually late at night, and always accompanied by some man.

A week ago yesterday the lock of the door was picked and her furniture was removed and put in store. The rooms were said to be in a filthy condition, and had to be thoroughly renovated before they could be rented. Between the hours of 12 and 1 Sunday night Mrs. Scofield, accompanied by two men, entered the Forty-third-street flat, unfastened the pier glasses from the wall, and, with the assistance of the men, carried them away. She also took one of the chandeliers and all the glass globes from the gas fixtures. She is said to have cursed and swore furiously the while. During this process the janitress crept up stairs and looked through the keyhole. She saw Mrs. Scofield perched on two upturned drawers which had been taken from the wardrobe, unfastening the mirrors. The janitress soon fled and a moment later one of the men stood guard at the head of the stairs to watch if she returned, and Mrs. Scofield shouted that she would shoot the first person who came up stairs.

When the janitress mustered sufficient courage to venture out she went in search of a policeman. She did not find one for half an hour, and by this time the trio had departed, carrying the articles with them. The next morning word was sent to the owner of the flat, Mr. Cross of Brooklyn, who immediately came to this city, and, acting on the advice of counsel, procured a warrant for Mrs. Scofield's arrest. The officer who has the warrant, however, has as yet been unable to find the woman. At the Elberon the janitor said she was still stopping there, but as the moment her servants informed the officer that Mrs. Scofield was not living there any longer. All her favorite haunts have been visited, but no Mrs. Scofield has been found as yet.

A MASTIFF'S BITE COSTS $2,500.

In the suit of Miss Pauline Webber of Mount Kisco against Edward C. Hoag, formerly of that village, now of Newark, N. J., for $5,000 damages for being bitten on the arm on Jan. 12 by the defendant's mastiff, the jury yesterday, at White Plains, gave her a verdict for $2,500, which is said to be the largest verdict in a similar case ever given in this State. The trial had occupied two days in the Circuit Court before Justice Dykman. An appeal will probably be taken on the ground that the amount is excessive.

23d Street
Le Boutillier Bros.

SILKS.

We have just received a new line of 27-inch real printed Shanghai Silks of the finest quality, new designs, and choice colorings, usually sold at $1.25 and $1.50 per yard; we, however, offer them at the low price of 98c.

We invite attention to a fine line of Colored Peau de Soie, a new make of silk, well worth $1.00 per yard, and to give our customers a real bargain we have marked it at 79c.

The greatest value we have recently placed on our counters is a 24-inch Black Faille Francaise at $1.29 per yard. These silks are soft in finish, durable for wear, and well worth $1.75.

To close for the season we have made great reductions in Evening Tissues and Gauzes. Intending purchasers are invited to examine the goods at the prices to which they are now marked.

DRESS GOODS.

All-wool Cheviots, plaids and stripes, at 49c. per yard.

Pure Mohair Brilliantines, most desirable goods, high lustre, Black and all the new Spring colors, from 75c. per yard upward.

46-inch all-wool Henriettas, Black and all the new colors, usual $1.25 quality, at $1.00 per yard.

Also

New styles from the best European manufacturers of Wool and Silk and Wool Dress Good in Side Borders, Plaids, Stripes, Cheviots, Mohairs, &c., for Dresses and combinations; latest designs and colorings.

BLACK GOODS.

Are now showing one of the most complete lines of Black Goods in the city, many exclusive in design. We invite attention to the following:

Lupin's Hemstitch Veiling, in borders of Bengal, Sorrento, and Satin Effects, from $1.00 to $3.00 per yard.

Camel's-Hair Grenadine, from 75c. to $2.00 per yard.

Also new designs in Black and White, in Plaids, Stripes, and Borders.

THE WHOLE MAKING ONE OF THE FINEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENTS IN THE CITY.

ONLY PLACE OF BUSINESS,
48, 50, and 52 West 23d St.

Trade Mark.

THE
First Japanese Mfg. & Trading Co.,
865 BROADWAY,
Beg to announce that during March they will offer their large stock of Oriental goods at twenty per cent. discount for cash before removal to their new store.

ARMED STEAMSHIPS.

WHITE STAR LINE SHIPS BUILT AS ADJUNCTS TO THE BRITISH NAVY.

The White Star Steamship Company will soon have two new vessels in the passenger and mail traffic between this city and Liverpool. These vessels are an innovation and were built with the express idea of using them as adjuncts to the British Navy during times of war. The new vessels will be known as "royal mail steamers and mercantile armed cruisers" and will be called the Majestic and Teutonic. They will be armed with rifled cannon, machine guns, all the paraphernalia of war generally carried on Government transports and cruisers.

It is expected that they will be very fast, and consequently they can at a moment's notice, on declaration of war between Great Britain and any other country, be turned loose upon the high seas as commerce destroyers.

The Teutonic was launched on Jan. 19 and is now about ready for service. It is expected that the Majestic will also be finished in time to take her place in the line in time for Summer service. These vessels are 582 feet in length, 57 feet 6 inches in breadth, and 39 feet 4 inches in depth, with a gross tonnage of 10,000 tons, making them rank among the largest and, without exception, the longest vessels afloat. They are built of steel and are propelled by two independent sets of Harland & Wolff triple expansion engines, with twin screws.

The vessels are built with an idea of carrying only a limited number of saloon passengers, who in point of accommodation will be given double the advantages to be had on other vessels of the line. The limit for saloon passengers is fixed at 300, the second cabin 150, and the steerage at 750. The dining saloons and sleeping apartments will be placed in the centre of the ship, where there is a minimum of movement.

The hurricane and promenade deck will be 245 feet long, with a width of 18 feet on each side of the deckhouses, without obstructions. The cabins will be sumptuously furnished and provided with an uncommonly fine ship's library.

STATE LIBRARY INSPECTORS.

Chief Examiner Riley of the State Civil Service Commission announces that an examination of applicants for appointment as instructors of pupil assistants in the State Library at Albany will be held in Room 21, Cooper Union, on Tuesday, March 26, beginning at 10 A. M. Candidates must have a thorough technical knowledge of library work, and, at least one year's experience in the system of cataloguing and classification used in the State Library. They must also show some experience in or a fitness for teaching, at the same time applicants for appointment as court interpreters in this city and Brooklyn will be examined. Blank applications and other information respecting the examinations may be had from the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission at Albany.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL OFFER ON
Monday, Tuesday and
WEDNESDAY,
March 11th, 12th, and 13th,
THE BALANCE OF
Their First and Second Shipment
OF
IMPORTED COSTUMES
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices,

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR ANOTHER INVOICE ON ARRIVAL OF WHICH DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

THEY ARE ALSO SHOWING AN
ELEGANT VARIETY OF LADIES' SPRING SUITS,
IN ALL THE LATEST MATERIALS, AMONG WHICH ARE A NUMBER OF MORE THAN USUAL VALUE AT
$35, $42, and $58.

ALL OF THE ABOVE FITTED AND FINISHED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

ALSO IN
SILKS.

WILL PLACE ON SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS OF
Printed India Silks,
27 INCHES WIDE,
AT
55c. yard; value $1.00.
69c. yard; value $1.25.
18th-st., 19th-st., and 6th-av.
(18th-st. Station Elevated Road.)

NO TESTIMONY FROM CHARLES B. WAITE.

Thomas B. Kerr yesterday morning kept Judge Daniels waiting court fully 10 minutes and put the magistrate out of his usual good humor. When ex-Alderman Charles B. Waite was called to the stand to give testimony concerning further details of the bribery of the Aldermen of 1884, the counsel decided that he could tell nothing additional and excused him, much to his delight. Osmond E. Bright of Robinson, Scribner & Bright told about the framing of the articles of incorporation and his holding 50 shares of the Broadway Surface Railway, which he subsequently assigned to the Philadelphia syndicate. Francis J. Twomey, Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, was examined concerning the early meeting of the "combine" Aug. 30, 1884, and then John J. Braidy, a Director of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Road in 1884, was called to testify about the meetings at which $500,000 in bonds was authorized to be issued for the erection of stables and purchase of land, when the noonday hour struck and court was adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

COPPER TALK IN PARIS

HOW THE BREAK CAME AND WAS RECEIVED.

MOTIVES FOR THE SUICIDE—BOULANGER IN FAUBOURG SOCIETY—ZOLA TO RIDEON A LOCOMOTIVE.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

PARIS, March 9.—Gen. Boulanger has set the seal to his social career, at all events. The much-talked-of dinner of the Duchesse d'Uzes came off on Thursday night. This meaning open and official recognition by the Royalist world, the town gossips had wondered whether the General or the Duchess would be served. But the butler announced "Madame la Duchesse." The formality of a presentation was also eluded in deference to the opinion of some of the guests. The General entered with Count Dillon after all had assembled, and the Duchess herself said comprehensively: "Monsieur le Général Boulanger," while the music struck up a popular piece.

A very large reception was held after the dinner, including many if not all of the titled aristocrats of the Faubourgs. It was decided that the urbanite charm of the General could even give favor to a republic. No one left until the General had made his last bow at 11:30. The Duchess then publicly declared her intention of holding large receptions on each Sunday during Lent, extending her invitations to all shadings of political conviction. The most of the ladies wore scarlet pinks.

Every one is not satisfied in the Conservative royalist section with all these Boulangist demonstrations, and by many it is esteemed prudentially wise to let them cease. It may and it may not be this growing sentiment that has suddenly brought an almost active determination to the Cabinet to invite the Duc d'Aumale to return, even to lukewarm Republicans and to quiescent Radicals.

There is too much anxiety and too much apprehension in the financial outlook to allow much political speculation. Not even the Panama incident in the Chambers giving another chance for the Government to declare its impossibility to interfere in any way in the matter gave rise to more than a momentary interest. The only grave interrogation is the question whether the present financial crisis is a passing one or an utter collapse of the copper ring, and consternation has now taken the place of the enthusiasm of the first hour.

It is very difficult amid so much contradiction to unravel the truth. However, unanimity has given voice for now ten days to one point, and that is, the promoters of the copper rise were strangely deceived in the measure of their operations and in their illusions. They now regret having gone so far, and are doing all in their power to remedy to the best advantage the menacing predicament. At first every one thought the syndicate meant simply a banking business—buying from the mines their produce by contract, and the sale thereof to smelters, with a profit to the bank. A reduction of 20 per cent. in production was foreseen, it was stated, at the moment the stock should reach certain figures, but on one side the breaking of contracts with the smelters compromised the assurance of a certain consummation, and the reduction of 20 per cent. in production had in truth been proposed to the mines, but it had never been entirely accepted. It was to this end that the interested parties had been working so long.

This was about the situation when the public suddenly heard of the regular formation of a copper syndicate under the title of the Auxiliary Society of Metals, the list of subscribers to 8,000 shares at 5,000f. each forming a capital of 40,000,000f. This new metal company was singularly disappointing. It contains the names of no French or English firms of high standing, excepting the Comptoir d'Escompte. It may now be avowed that the old metal company have found about 25,000,000f., the Comptoir d'Escompte's friends 10,000,000f., three Paris bankers 1,000,000f., and the Banque de Paris the remaining portion of the required 40,000,000f.

It is a poor list taken altogether. So much noise had been made about the big guns interested in the operation (the largest French and English names had been promised) that the deception was grievous, and it resulted at once, in a few days, in a fall of Rio Tinto shares from 485f. to 400f., and those of the Secretan Metal Society from 400f. to 290f. Nevertheless the price of copper was maintained in London, varying between £76 and £78 a ton, when, on Tuesday last, high carnival day, the news came that Denfert Rochereau had died suddenly.

The Comptoir d'Escompte had not only guaranteed to the mines the execution of their contracts during the term of three years with M. Secretan, but had also loaned to the syndicate in January 30,000,000f. to enable it to meet its engagements. The following morning it was learned that Denfert Rochereau had shot himself. Grave faults had been made by the establishment managed by this gentleman—that is, if the execution of orders given by the council and always made subservient to the will of the President can be called managing. It is certain that if M. Denfert Rochereau speculated in his own name, it is not known that his liabilities made him take his own life. His own and his family's fortune and his social position would have provided him tenfold with all the capital required for his necessities. The Comptoir d'Escompte even would have paid the differences, as it did in 1887 for a similar case.

The suicide of M. Rochereau probably means that in his honesty he was entirely at variance with his council, and he was alarmed at the responsibility that he knew beforehand he would be made to bear. He foresaw, rightly or wrongly, the wreck of the copper syndicate, out of which he vainly endeavored to extricate his establishment in December, and in a moment of wild frenzy he determined to save a name made glorious at Belfort in 1870. He meant thus to leave the responsibility on those who had willfully brought the Comptoir within an inch of ruin. All this is common talk, but it is not allowed to be published.

The heavy run on the Comptoir d'Escompte on Wednesday and Thursday made extraordinary measures necessary to save the institution, which is semi-official in its character. It has conducted the banking business of the Government with the colonies, and the Government by law must approve the appointment of its manager. A meeting was held at the Ministry of Finance at 10 o'clock on Thursday night. There were present M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, the Governor of the Bank of France, and representatives of all the banking concerns directly or indirectly interested. The session lasted till 3 A. M., and the result was that after some strong opposition it was agreed to secure the Bank of France in advancing $20,000,000 to the Comptoir d'Escompte to tide over the difficulty. As security the Bank of France was to take the entire assets of the Comptoir d'Escompte and also to be guaranteed against any loss by the establishments represented at the meeting. Three bankers held out and left the meeting, but signed the agreement before 9 o'clock the next morning. The crisis, therefore, is over for the present. I am just informed that agents of the copper syndicate have signed in New-York a treaty for 10 years with Americans at 11½ cents a pound.

In this trouble less attention has been given than usual to two flattering circumstances most soothing to the French, particularly the first. One was the affability of the Emperor William at the dinner of the French Ambassador at Berlin, and the second is the arrival of Queen Victoria at Biarritz and the charmingly spontaneous ovation given by the people. There is evidently not much republicanism thereabout, but rather a strong tint of memory of imperial glory. We have looked, even in this time of financial misgivings, for a long daily enumeration of the royal pleasures and strong adjectives all to the glory of her Majesty.

French romance is in sympathy with the late marriage of the Battenberg Prince and the pretty actress, and also with the rumored relations of King Milan and Mme. Christitch, but only because this would give the Crown of Servia to the son and perhaps open the palace doors to Queen Nathalie. The French have no time now to study Russian influence in Europe, but always find leisure and the will to smile upon the humiliation of tyrannical pressure and advocate the cause of the weak.

Some evening next week at midnight, when fine weather is expected to smile upon the venture, Emile Zola will steam out of the St. Lazare railway station riding on a locomotive. He will be the third person on board, the others the engineer and fireman. His next novel is to contain a recital of an assassination in a railroad carriage like the famous unexplained Barreme murder, and it is to this purpose that he journeys by special permit on an engine. He has been for a week in Havre studying the varied features of a busy station, and he will go to Rouen by night and come back by day in the same way.

The date fixed for Mme. Bernhardt's appearance at the Variétés in Pierre Berton's play, "Dans un Miroir," is April 20. The play, as you already know, is a version of the English romance, "As In a Looking Glass." Paris is already beginning to wonder about the book and the play.

The tenor for Jules Massenet's much-advertised "Esclarmonde," M. Gibert, has arrived in Paris, and it is now asserted that the first performance of the work at the Opéra Comique will be given April 5.

"Frou-Frou" has passed into the repertory of the Théâtre Français and will be acted there next Fall, with Mlle. Reichemberg probably as the heroine.

OPERA AT PALMER'S.

COL. M'CAULL'S PLANS FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON.

The McCaull Opera Company will begin its fifth Spring and Summer season at Palmer's Theatre to-morrow evening, opening with a revival of "Boccaccio," the opera with which the last season closed while it was at the very height of its popular success. The strong cast will be the same as last season, introducing all the old favorites of the company, including Marion Manola in her sprightly representation of Boccaccio, Miss Laura Moore as the charming Fiametta, Laura Joyce Bell as Perronella, Annie Myers as Isabella, the cooper's wife; Ida Wolf Hopper as Lambertuccio, Digby Bell as Lotteringhi, and Jefferson De Angelis as Scalza. The scenery and costumes are all new, and the performance is one of the finest ever given by the company, as all who witnessed the last season know by experience.

Col. McCaull's season this year in New-York will be the longest that he has ever remained here since he took his organization on the road. It will cover a period of seven full months, extending into October, and he has made plans to render it the most artistically successful enjoyment that has yet been filled by his company. Harriet Avery, his new prima donna, will join the company and make her first appearance with it early next month, probably taking the place of Miss Moore in the cast of "Boccaccio," which opera the Colonel expects to have quite a run. It will be followed, in all probability, by a grand production of "Fanitza," which has not been sung here for a long time, and never, the Colonel claims, with such a cast as he has given it. "The May Queen," which has never been done in English, but which under the title of the "Glückritter" has proved a great success in Germany, has been in rehearsal under the direction of Mme. Rentelly for several weeks, and will be one of the novelties of the coming season, as will also von Suppe's latest opera, "Die Tandnaden den Gluck," which is now in the seventh month of its run in Vienna, and is declared by the Germans to be von Suppe's masterpiece. Col. McCaull purchased the American rights to this work on Friday after listening to the music. Mme. Costrelly pronounces the libretto, which is by Genée and Zeppert, one of the brightest that she has ever read. It will be handed over to a competent translator soon, to be properly adapted to Col. McCaull's company, and the opera will be produced under the title of "The Clover."

In addition to these two new operas, which will be features of the season at Palmer's, Col. McCaull proposes to revive some of the old works which have become so popular in the hands of his organization. Among these will probably be "Falka," "The Black Hussar," and "Bellman." The Colonel will sail for Europe about the middle of April, after his season has been fairly started, in search of more novelties. He will visit Dellinger, the author of "Lorraine" and "Don Cæsar," and hear his new opera, "Captain Fracasse," which he will secure for production here if it pleases his managerial ear. He will visit other composers and see and hear all that is worth seeing and hearing in Europe, selecting for his company such new works as appeal to his judgment for presentation in America.

The sale of seats of to-morrow's performance of "Boccaccio" has been large, and guarantees an enthusiastic welcome for the popular McCaull company.

TEACHERS' MUTUAL AID.

The annual report of the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association of the City of New-York, which has been in existence three and a half years, shows a permanent fund of $39,132 60, the interest on which is available as annuities. One half of the monthly dues, which last year amounted to $16,702 29, is yearly added to the fund, the other half going to the annuity fund, which now amounts to $6,198 61. From this latter

ENGLAND'S NAVAL NEEDS

VAST SUMS NEEDED TO MAKE THE FLEET EFFICIENT.

FACTS FINALLY UNDERSTOOD BY THE AUTHORITIES—NEW RIFLES AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ARMY.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—This must, in the main, be a naval letter, for the opening of Parliament has brought upon us a deluge of documents relating to the marine of old England. Early in the week a Manchester paper, whose editor is known to have excellent relations with some members of the Cabinet, announced that the Government was going to spend £100,000,000 on national defense, and that speedily. As a matter of fact, the original scheme was to expend less than £100,000,000, and even the original £20,000,000 has been cut down to £12,000,000, while this is to be spread over four years. Thus the Government, which sacrificed Lord Charles Beresford on this very point, has had to accept Charley's irreducible minimum of three millions a year for four years, over and above the common yearly expenditure on the navy.

But it was not the lessons which Lord Charles and Admiral Hornby and Fleet Admiral Symonds have been driving into the brains of the Admiralty folk which compelled the Government at last to give way; it was the lesson enforced by the experience of the naval manœuvres of last July and August, the conclusions from which were drawn on the spot for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. And those conclusions are now in every detail confirmed by the report of the three Admirals to whom the manœuvre reports were referred. It has been allowed to see the light at last in fragments. It is well that it has seen the light at all. But it has been published in part because the Admirals concerned, or one of them, would not have it burked, and it was known at the Admiralty that a copy had got into hands which would not have hesitated, if needful, to use it in the House of Commons. Now complaint is made that the whole has not been issued. I am unable to share the dissatisfaction. There must be discretion shown, and the report is full enough to pave the way for a thorough comprehension by the people of the issues at stake and the remedies proposed not by competent authorities only but by all authorities whatsoever.

The lesson of the manœuvre was that with her present fleet England could not make sure of beating one naval power and would be sure to be beaten by two together—by almost any two. This has now been acknowledged on all hands. Yet, though both political parties have been over a score of years spending from £11,000,000 to £13,000,000 per annum on the navy, there is not a single voice raised in this country for the impeachment of those who, having had these vast sums at their almost unchecked disposal, have allowed them to be squandered, or, worse, frittered away. Pot is as black as kettle, and so in our party system there is no room for the Public Prosecutor to intervene and punish the culprits who have played ducks and drakes with the national resources and even exposed the empire to peril for years upon years.

The three experienced referee Admirals, over and above the conclusion which THE TIMES published last Autumn, say respecting torpedo boats, still a vexed question in the profession in spite of the money spent upon them by nearly all navies, in your own, that they consider "the new type of 'vedette' boat preferable" to any other sort "for sea-going battleships; they are better sea boats, and, being built of wood, are less liable to damage and more easily repaired than torpedo boats." Think of that! Going back to wood! It is further said that the use of torpedo boats as an inner line of blockade is undesirable, as they are calculated to cause much confusion and embarrassment "to their friends." Then they should not be used as dispatch boats, but kept for their proper use. As regards torpedo nets the Admirals voice the whole feeling of the navy that, as now fitted, at any rate, they cannot be carried by vessels under weigh without impairing their efficiency and compromising their safety. Can it be that, as the late Admiral Hobart Pasha was inclined to think, we shall go back to rope grummets for defense against automobile torpedoes?

The Admirals mention but do not dwell upon the fact that it took us of the B squadrons five days to coal the fleet in Lough Sevilly after the blockade had been broken. What with a proper system of coaling, or even such a makeshift as they have at Port Said, might not have been done in these five days in time of war? I have lost no opportunity of calling attention to the crying need on both sides of the Atlantic of a reserve of trained stokers, and, let me say, it gave me deep gratification to find that my last reference to the subject appeared in the same number as an appeal from your Admiral Porter on the same subject. The reports from our Captains show that the universal complaint is that more stokers are required, that the proportion of second-class stokers is too high, and that the engine room complement is insufficient both in quantity and quality.

But the case of the protected cruiser Warspite is cited as the strongest. The night we broke the blockade off Lough Sevilly she had to take 36 deck hands to assist in the stokehole at a time, as the Admirals remark, "When in real war every man would be required at his station for battle." The first Sea Lord at the Admiralty has some remarks on the questions at issue which it would be cruelty to an old man to notice further than to say that his resignation seems to be called for, especially when he declares that we can successfully fight any one maritime nation. And is it to this that our boasted supremacy of the seas has come?

The Anson, one of our newest and biggest ships of the "Admiral" class, has, after waiting a twelvemonth and more, got her four big guns on board this week, but it will be months before they are fitted, and when they are, where is the guarantee that they will not burst as the Collingwood's guns did, or have their "liners" give way, as the Rodney's guns had? I leave you this way, that there are not enough stokers now at Portsmouth to clean and move the engines in the reserve ships.

A very large sum, it is reported in the service clubs, will be added to the army expenditure for the next three years over and above the cost of rearming the troops with the new rifle. The bill embodying the volunteers when the militia is mobilized, which was objected to last year by some of the officers of the force and withdrawn, is to be again introduced, as the military authorities are convinced they cannot with their present powers form any efficient scheme of organization for home defense. If over 200,000 of the troops available for home fighting are to be at liberty to take their names off when danger becomes imminent, we had better be without them and "face the music" of finding troops that can be depended upon. The militia want transport, and they need to be taught shooting. Moreover, they are 30,000 under their proper strength, and money will be needed to bring them up to it. Altogether, the neglect of past administrations seems likely to saddle us with £4,000,000 to £5,000,000 a year extra for some years to come, and nobody cares, as the money is not needed in the present outlook in European affairs.

Major Savage, instructor in field fortification, delivered a useful lecture at Aldershot on Thursday, that excellent officer, Major-Gen. Harrison, presiding. He pointed out that the intrenching tool is as necessary nowadays as the rifle, on account of the intensity of fire, and we cannot expect the infantry man to go to work heartily at field work in war time unless he is trained to perceive their value and use in peace time. Skobeleff's men learned by a loss of 50 per cent. at the Green Hills that it was better to carry a 5-pound shovel than to trust to breastworks of the dead bodies of their comrades or so much earth as could be scooped up by hands or mess tins. The work of the engineers should be in the defensive zone, and troops in attack ought to be equal to making their own shelter trenches.

With Major Savage's remarks on Plevna I have no fault to find, but when he speaks of the defense of the plateau of Zewin, in Armenia, in 1877, he does not seem to realize that there was no necessity for any shelter trenches, though some were made round the exposed edge of the plateau, while on the sloping side of the plateau the glacis was so clear of all obstacles to fire that very slight trenches were necessary to sweep the approach for a mile. The slaughter of the Russians at Zewin was not from the shelter trenches, but from the brows of the cliffs commanding the paths by which alone access could be obtained from the east, and probably no more misleading analogy could be found than the comparison of an ordinary position in an ordinary country and the position at Zewin, which is a natural fort in many respects stronger than Kars in these days of long-range fire.

Those who have been at Zewin, especially those who were under fire there in 1877, will agree with me that such a site affords no lesson for an ordinary country. Major Waller, a smart engineer officer, pointed out in the discussion which followed "that during the Austrian manœuvres some years ago the trenches, when not large, stood out very plainly on the brows of hills. He said that the officer who had planned them had stood on his legs to do so, instead of lying down, and that his own assumption was not incorrect was proved by the fact that the men had subsequently to come out and lie down in front of the works." I have seen the same thing at more than one of our own field days, regular and volunteer.

Col. Yeatman-Biggs of the artillery, pointed out that the irregularities generally noticeable in the outline of earthworks was of great service to the enemy's artillery in getting true range. Major Hutton of the mounted infantry spoke of the effect of masking gun positions by trees and branches stuck roughly in the ground, which he had noticed done during the Swiss manœuvres. Gen. Harrison wound up the proceedings by saying that it was quite possible in the future for a General attacking a position to "grab" some central points in front, make a defensive line, and intrench those points, leaving a few men to hold them, and use the remainder of his force on the flanks. Yes! but not only possible, my dear friend; probable in five cases out of ten, if only a rallying point when the tide of life comes rolling back from the jaws of death. In fact, I do not see how an attack by day is now ever to be carried out without some such "grab" to begin with.

ROYAL WIDOWS' WEEDS.

The *Gaulois* of Paris gives some particulars as to the mourning worn by widows of royal and imperial rank in Europe at the present time. A modification of the English widow's cap, as worn for so many years by Queen Victoria, would appear to be the form of of coiffure adopted at many Courts, and the same journal states that an English milliner possesses a monopoly of supplying these to the royal families of Europe. The description given in detail shows that the cap as worn at foreign Courts has black lisse "weepers." The aged Empress Augusta, though she wears in other respects the conventional widow's mourning, is obliged to have very warm caps, owing to the neuralgic headaches from which she suffers. The immense strings fall almost to the carpet when she is seated in her large armchair, which is mounted on rollers. The unfortunate Empress Charlotte, widow of Maximilian of Mexico, has always been careless of her dress since the great tragedy of her life. When she went to appeal to Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie at the Tuileries she wore a much crushed dress and a draggled white silk bonnet with the feathers all uncurled. Now, in her widowhood and mental alienation, she loves to wear the brightest colors, though her attendants have frequently tried to dissuade her from doing so. She often puts a red rose in her hair, as is represented in her portrait by Kaulan, in which her remarkable resemblance to her grandfather, Louis Philippe, comes out so strikingly.

The ex-Empress Eugénie, according to this writer, wears the very simplest sort of mourning. Her gowns are of woolen fabric, and fall in plain folds from the waist. Her dressmakers occasionally attempt some variation upon their unstudied simplicity, but the Empress always bids them revert to the untrimmed dresses that she now prefers. The Queen Regent of Spain has full plenty worn deep mourning that was almost nun-like in its severity. The dress, very flat and straight, has had a long, full train. Upon her head she has always worn a mantilla of a black woolen fabric, without even the relief of a fold of transparent crape. For extra covering, when crossing the gardens or traversing the long corridors of her palace, Queen Maria Christina wears a long black mantle lined with white velvet. She uses two pearl-headed pins that King Alfonso used to admire, for fixing its thick black veil upon her head. For certain occasions of ceremony the Queen Regent has of late doffed her sombre black and worn a lilac gown, but she seems to like to return to the black veil that denotes her widowhood. Hers is a nature as serious as it is sweet. At her convent, in her girlhood, she could always be counted upon for missions needing courage and devotion.

Princess Stephanie's still girlish head is the latest to wear the royal widow's cap, under which her wavy hair is almost hidden, and the black and white of Austrian widows' mourning. Some dresses just sent to the Empress Frederick illustrate the etiquette of the first 12 months' weeds. Among them is a morning dress in plain English crape, the skirt of which is gathered all round the waist. The Empire bodice has a deep collar of white batiste and cuffs to match that reach to the elbow. Another gown is made of dull black cloth, the skirt being trimmed with three graduated bands of crape. A wide, flat fold of crape begins at the waist and falls over one side of the skirt to the hem, above which it is slightly draped. Over a crape waistcoat is a straight bodice with large lapels of crape. The orthodox white batiste collar and cuffs are worn with this. A long-trained house dress is in black cashmere, the front being entirely covered with crape, placed diagonally across it. The cuirassée bodice has a plastron of crape, the fastenings of which are concealed beneath two bias folds. Large sleeves of white crêpe lisse are worn over the black ones, the latter showing through. Another house dress in black veiling pleated as closely as possible over a foundation skirt of dull black silk. A belt of English crape comes down in a point over the bodice, beginning at each side. A tea gown, in a soft fabric called woolen velvet, opens over a front of striped black crape. The train is lined with white silk. The belt that confines the gown at the waist is made of woolen passementerie studded with unshining wooden beads. The collar and cuffs are of thick white serge embroidered with black.

Among the dinner gowns is a Princess dress of English crape, the front of which is draped over black silk. The bodice is fastened by three onyx clasps in the form of stars. The collar and cuffs are of white crape and are fanned with similar stars of onyx. Another is in black woolen velvet, with train gathered on the back, and trimmed with an embroidery made of small wooden beads. On the flat bodice is a deep white collar, like a nun's, but made of the very finest batiste, in this respect unlike a nun's. Cuffs that match the collar reach to the elbow.

Among the mantles is a long and ample one, intended to be worn in driving, and made of black woolen crape, lined with astrakhan fur. A second is a long ottoman fitting very closely at the back, and lined with white quilted satin. A boa of black marabout feathers takes the place of a collar. The bonnet is a small capote with crape stretched across the crown, and covered with two long veils of crape caught up into folds. Under the brim are seven folds of rolled crape, like those on a widow's cap, and the crape strings are crossed on the breast and fastened with an unpolished onyx set in silver. The young Princesses wear black crape gowns with long-skirt bodices, and collar and cuffs of black crêpe lisse. Their evening dresses are black grenadine, closely pleated over dull black silk, trimmed with English crape, and worn with black silk sashes.

ANXIOUS FOR A NEW MARSHAL.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 9.—The present endeavor to secure the appointment of a successor to Col. A. E. Gordon, the United States Marshal for New-Jersey, is peculiar from the fact that it is being made by his own bondsmen. Indeed, they and not the politicians were the men who made the latest move to secure the appointment of another to the position, and the letter which Judge Nixon wrote this week to Senator McPherson, requesting him to urge his political opponents to appoint another Marshal, was one of, course, be a Republican, was written at the request of Gordon's bondsmen. Col. Gordon has been so ill for two years as to be unable to attend to the duties of his office, and the work has been done by deputies. The bondsmen, having become sureties for Mr. Gordon himself, do not care to have that responsibility made one for the good behavior of a number of deputies, whose work he is the greater part of the time unable to oversee.

The sureties are Miles Ross, Edward Ebelson, A. W. Cutler, and R. H. Becker. Wells C. T. Cowenhoven, as their counsel, went to Trenton and urged the matter upon Judge Nixon, who in turn communicated with Senator McPherson. The lawyer, in the meantime, also wrote to the Treasury Department, pointing out the necessity of a change in the office in response to the requests of the bondsmen. There is no other reason urged for the appointment of a new man than the present Marshal's illness and inability to perform the work. It is also proposed to make an effort to induce him to resign.

There are many candidates in the field for the office, which is worth about $4,000 a year, and is a sinecure. Among them are ex-Postmaster Robert Carson of New-Brunswick, W. Budd Deacon of Mount Holly, the last incumbent under the Republicans; Thomas E. Watson of Paterson; Harry T. Cook of Trenton, and George D. Bower, the present head Deputy.

THE FLORIDA EVERGLADES

DARK LABYRINTHS UNKNOWN TO MAN.

EXPLORATIONS OF A VENTURESOME FEW ON LAKE OKEECHOBEE—THE REMNANT OF THE SEMINOLES.

FORT MYERS, Fla., March 9.—Five years ago a single white man dropped a tiny canoe into the waters of the Suanee River and made his way down to the Gulf of Mexico, entered the Caloosahatchie River, ascended it, and paddled his way into the great dismal, watery waste of Okeechobee. On this shoreless inland sea of solitude he wandered for eight days and nights, searching for the mouth of the Kissimmee River. This lonely adventurer was Mr. Kirk Munroe of New-York, and there is every reason to believe that he was the first white man or the first man of any color who ever took a boat into the lake from the Gulf. Since then Major Williams of the New-Orleans *Times-Democrat*, with an exploring party, entered the great inland sea from the Kissimmee, and several surveyors and civil engineers have also crossed a portion of the dismal lake.

Beyond this little is known of Florida's great inland ocean and the vast savannah, or Everglades, surrounding it, which is really only an expansion of the lake itself. There is no shore to the lake, but clear swamps of saw-grass and wild, hairy submerged hummocks encircle the clear-water sheet on every side, on which neither reptile, animal, nor man has ever yet found a footing. Immense beds of water lettuce, a species of air and water plant, float about on the surface of the sea, and, like the treacherous willow-the-wisp deceive the solitary travelers who venture into that lonely region. The mouth of the Caloosahatchie is thus often closed up by the floating plants, and the daring explorer wanders around and around before he can get his bearings. The only sign that marks the mouth of the river is a small barrel, which the last party of surveyors placed on the top of a tall cypress tree that stands far out into the lake like some solitary sentinel on duty. It is the only mark of man visible within a radius of nearly 100 miles, and if it had not been for the water a commodations of the two rivers flowing into the lake the region would still be unknown and unexplored.

The Everglades proper begin just south of the lake, and are fully 100 miles long and 70 broad, over which no surveyor's chain has ever been stretched, and of which all knowledge is as conjectural as of the interior of the Dark Continent beyond the path of Stanley. On reaching the level of the glades a vast meadow is expanded, supporting nearly boundless as the ocean. Passing on through the winding lagoons you find yourself in a vast region, partially inundated, and resembling an immense lake studded with thousands of islands varying from a fraction of an acre to hundreds of acres in extent. During the Winter season the whole grassy border of the lake is covered with water, like a deep cap as to hide the grass, which is very thick and tall. The border of the savannah and prairie land which skirts the Everglades passes gradually into rocky, pine land, which forms the rim of the basin occupied by the glades. This rim is on an average some 20 feet above the sea, but occasionally it rises to a much greater height, in some places reaching nearly 100 feet above the Atlantic.

This whole labyrinth of marshes, wet savannahs, lakes, and lagoons is drained on every side by rivers of different dimensions. The St. John's drains it on the north; the St. Lucie, Greenville, Jupiter, New-Rattoney, and Miami on the East, and the Snake, Swallow, Caloosahatchie and Macaco on the west. Behind Cape Florida the glades approach within 12 miles of of the coast, and the inlets run to the sea with great swiftness.

To penetrate the Everglades is a daring undertaking, and none but the cowboys of South Florida ever offer to guide strangers into the dismal waste. They have become more or less familiar with the borders of the world-famous glades in hunting their cattle through the dense hummocks, and they will guide you through certain well-beaten tracks along the banks of the rivers; but beyond that they will not even go themselves. Dangers from rattlesnakes and alligators, which are as numerous as hairs on your head and of gigantic size, they despise; but when it comes to facing starvation in a trackless wilderness they weaken.

They are not men to get frightened at nothing either. Brought up in the woods along the borders of the Everglades they have spent most of their time in wandering around in the low, wet swamps.

The land in the glades is treacherous, and in places a sort of quicksand will suddenly sink beneath one's feet and land you in a living grave. The bottoms of many of the lagoons are also so soft that one must swim across them, and the slightest morning rain will make the most marvelous changes in the country. Small streams will assume gigantic proportions in one night, and by morning you will find yourself shipwrecked, as it were, on a small island, cut off from all surrounding land by long stretches of uncrossable water. If the rains continue for several days or weeks, as is often the case in the rainy season, the great inland lake will continue to rise and the islands in the Everglades will grow proportionately small. You find your island gradually melting away from under your feet, and you strike out for another and larger one. The waters carry you along through the overflowed swamp, making swimming an easy work. Game of all description are keeping you company, and when you finally reach an island or safer ground you find yourself in a literal menagerie. Bears, panthers, cats, alligators, rattlers, and moccasin snakes are already there to give you a welcome.

But the general inundation has calmed the savage brutes, and there is no danger from them if you give them plenty of room. The rattler raises its deadly heads to hiss its alarm at the approach of every creature, and the larger brutes grumble savagely at the hissing reptiles. The alligators alone are in their element, and they improve their opportunity by devouring as much as safer inhabitants as they will not, however, attack a man unless he first begins the battle, and then they show a savage front. There is no escape from such prisons until the waters subside, and even then it requires many days for the most experienced woodsman to find his way back to civilization. Dreary wastes of water, broken only by islands of the rank and trails followed that have been nearly obliterated by the water. If one does not starve to death in such a journey he is likely to be prostrated many days afterward with fever and exhaustion.

At certain seasons of the year, however, portions of the Everglades can be explored with comparative safety. During the Summer the ground is often dry and hard for 10 miles from the timbered land, and abundant game roams at large over it. Many of the islands then are simply the highest elevations of the submerged country, and half-beaten trails of Indians lead to them. For on these fertile islands the remnant of the Seminole Indians have pitched their tents and hut villages. There are about 200 of them, most of which live in the Big Cypress Swamp, where there are plenty of inland islands. The cowboys occasionally trade with them; but no white man has ever yet penetrated to their main village, supposed to be somewhere in the centre of the swamp. The trail leading to it is so obscure and so deftly covered up that no one has yet been able to follow it. To get to the village canoes have to be used, and the Indians carefully conceal their small dug-outs from the white man's eyes.

Although generally friendly, the Seminoles do not encourage the pale faces to come exploring too near their homes. A note book and pencil in the hands of a surveyor or explorer aggravates them, and such a person is likely to receive rude treatment. They are cowboys, who go among them simply to barter goods, get along with them the best for this reason.

When the first survey was made on the border of the glades the suspicious Seminoles did not like the invasion, and showed it by their manners and rude treatment of the party. The survey was made, however, without any quarrel, but two years later, when one of the surveyors went over the same ground, he made an amusing discovery. In trying to reach the most westerly township line he understood to do it by following the surveyor's posts. This would have taken him due west, but his compass pointed out to him that he was going northwest. After going out of his way for some dozen of miles he detected the fraud that the Indians had played upon him. Not liking the looks of the square posts which marked out the townships, the wily Indians had taken them up after the surveyors' departure two years before, and placed them in a line leading off in another direction. The surprised surveyor had thus been following a line parallel with the true one.

About 100 miles southeast of Kissimmee, on Cow Creek Slew, is one of these typical Indian villages, situated on a small round "hammock" of 15 or 20 acres. The village consists of 8 or 10 houses, built of cypress poles, three on a side, about 9 feet high. They are about 18 feet square on the ground, with floors elevated about 3 feet from the ground, and the roofs are thatched with palmetto leaves. The village consists of about 30 Indians, 10 of whom are men, and the remainder women and children. The palace is called Parker's, after a white trader, whose name is Parker. They have gained an imperfect knowledge of English from the cowboys, and in conversation they only speak the leading words of a sentence. On Cypress Creek, 30 miles south of Cow Slew, is another Seminole village of 80 inhabitants. It is not laid down on any map, but is known as Kotuckiwekaga, which means the place where the Flatheads live. The chief's name is Old Tiger, of the Seminole war fame. They have fields of corn and pumpkins, which are cultivated by the women, while the men hunt and fish. They cure their meat without the use of salt. They use Winchester rifles to kill their game.

Down near the Big Cypress Swamp, on the west side of the Everglades, are several other Indian villages that have been visited by the white men. "If you go down there you had better take a nigger with you," one will hear now and then from the lips of a cowboy. The reason, according to their explanation is a very good one, too, for you can sell the negro to the Indians for enough to pay all of your expenses. Not a few negro slaves are owned by the Indians in this region, who know nothing about the war that was fought to set them free. They have been brought up as slaves among the Indians, and they are little better than brutes. The Indian women will occasionally comb each other's hair with their fingers, but the negro slaves in this wilderness never think of such a thing. Their wool becomes filthier and more repulsive-looking than that on the back of sheep before they are washed for the clipper's shears. They are far below the Indians in their living and habits, and it is hard work to call them human beings.

Occasionally the Indians get hold of a more civilized black, and carry him away to their forest home, where they make him work their gardens and fields of corn and vegetables. Whether they have been stolen or bought, it is not an easy question to answer, but certain it is that the stories have been circulated around so freely about the negro slaves among the Indians that a stranger cannot get a darky to accompany him in a journey to the Everglades. They are suspicions of one at once when asked to make such a trip, and probably it is due to this fact that South Florida has so very few negroes.

NOTES ABOUT CADIZ.

There is a curious little city on the Gibraltar straits. It is called Cadiz. Some 300 years ago a man named Columbus sailed from there on a cruise to the westward. Before he returned he discovered some islands.

It would appear that the little city is still celebrating the return of Columbus, for it is ever a gala day in Cadiz. Laughter and pleasure are in the very air; how, then, can it be a wonder that gayety is contagious?

No port in Spain is more charming than this pretty little capital of famed Andalusia. Just the place for a man-of-war to make after a hard cruise on the coast of Africa or a week's drill at target practice out at sea.

It was a merry crowd aboard the corvette. From Captain down to midshipman slowness was an unknown quantity, and the entertainments, hops, and innumerable other happenings which characterized the ship's arrival in each port would have convinced the old militaire that the service was going to the dogs. But no matter to the station could boast a finer set of blue-jackets forward, and what with gunnery scores, drill records, and duty figures it would have been hard for a better showing to turn up from any craft carrying a double row of barkers along her spar deck.

It was a lovely run down the Portuguese coast from Lisbon, a trifle warm; but what was this when offset by the cool evenings so characteristic of the Spanish-Portuguese climes? As we neared port on the morning of the second day, carrying all sail and a full head of steam, the corvette fairly gamboled over the water. The low-lying coast line, now hoping the contour of the coast line gradually lifted, presenting to the gaze of officers and crew Andalusia in all her beauty, charm, and grandeur. Many fishing craft came in view, and as the corvette surged past the boatmen raised their oars in respect to the flag they revered, and which now floated in a vast region, partially inundated, and resembling an immense lake studded with thousands of islands varying from a fraction of an acre to hundreds of acres in extent. During the Winter season the whole grassy border of the lake is covered with water, like a deep cap as to hide the grass, which is very thick and tall. The border of the savannah and prairie land which skirts the Everglades passes gradually into rocky, pine land, which forms the rim of the basin occupied by the glades. This rim is on an average some 20 feet above the sea, but occasionally it rises to a much greater height, in some places reaching nearly 100 feet above the Atlantic.

This whole labyrinth of marshes, wet savannahs, lakes, and lagoons is drained on every side by rivers of different dimensions. The St. John's drains it on the north; the St. Lucie, Greenville, Jupiter, New-Rattoney, and Miami on the East, and the Snake, Swallow, Caloosahatchie and Macaco on the west. Behind Cape Florida the glades approach within 12 miles of of the coast, and the inlets run to the sea with great swiftness.

To penetrate the Everglades is a daring undertaking, and none but the cowboys of South Florida ever offer to guide strangers into the dismal waste. They have become more or less familiar with the borders of the world-famous glades in hunting their cattle through the dense hummocks, and they will guide you through certain well-beaten tracks along the banks of the rivers; but beyond that they will not even go themselves. Dangers from rattlesnakes and alligators, which are as numerous as hairs on your head and of gigantic size, they despise; but when it comes to facing starvation in a trackless wilderness they weaken.

They are not men to get frightened at nothing either. Brought up in the woods along the borders of the Everglades they have spent most of their time in wandering around in the low, wet swamps.

The land in the glades is treacherous, and in places a sort of quicksand will suddenly sink beneath one's feet and land you in a living grave. The bottoms of many of the lagoons are also so soft that one must swim across them, and the slightest morning rain will make the most marvelous changes in the country. Small streams will assume gigantic proportions in one night, and by morning you will find yourself shipwrecked, as it were, on a small island, cut off from all surrounding land by long stretches of uncrossable water. If the rains continue for several days or weeks, as is often the case in the rainy season, the great inland lake will continue to rise and the islands in the Everglades will grow proportionately small. You find your island gradually melting away from under your feet, and you strike out for another and larger one. The waters carry you along through the overflowed swamp, making swimming an easy work. Game of all description are keeping you company, and when you finally reach an island or safer ground you find yourself in a literal menagerie. Bears, panthers, cats, alligators, rattlers, and moccasin snakes are already there to give you a welcome.

But the general inundation has calmed the savage brutes, and there is no danger from them if you give them plenty of room. The rattler raises its deadly heads to hiss its alarm at the approach of every creature, and the larger brutes grumble savagely at the hissing reptiles. The alligators alone are in their element, and they improve their opportunity by devouring as much as safer inhabitants as they will not, however, attack a man unless he first begins the battle, and then they show a savage front. There is no escape from such prisons until the waters subside, and even then it requires many days for the most experienced woodsman to find his way back to civilization. Dreary wastes of water, broken only by islands of the rank and trails followed that have been nearly obliterated by the water. If one does not starve to death in such a journey he is likely to be prostrated many days afterward with fever and exhaustion.

At certain seasons of the year, however, portions of the Everglades can be explored with comparative safety. During the Summer the ground is often dry and hard for 10 miles from the timbered land, and abundant game roams at large over it. Many of the islands then are simply the highest elevations of the submerged country, and half-beaten trails of Indians lead to them. For on these fertile islands the remnant of the Seminole Indians have pitched their tents and hut villages. There are about 200 of them, most of which live in the Big Cypress Swamp, where there are plenty of inland islands. The cowboys occasionally trade with them; but no white man has ever yet penetrated to their main village, supposed to be somewhere in the centre of the swamp. The trail leading to it is so obscure and so deftly covered up that no one has yet been able to follow it. To get to the village canoes have to be used, and the Indians carefully conceal their small dug-outs from the white man's eyes.

Although generally friendly, the Seminoles do not encourage the pale faces to come exploring too near their homes. A note book and pencil in the hands of a surveyor or explorer aggravates them, and such a person is likely to receive rude treatment. They are cowboys, who go among them simply to barter goods, get along with them the best for this reason.

When the first survey was made on the border of the glades the suspicious Seminoles did not like the invasion, and showed it by their manners and rude treatment of the party. The survey was made, however, without any quarrel, but two years later, when one of the surveyors went over the same ground, he made an amusing discovery. In trying to reach the most westerly township line he understood to do it by following the surveyor's posts. This would have taken him due west, but his compass pointed out to him that he was going northwest. After going out of his way for some dozen of miles he detected the fraud that the Indians had played upon him. Not liking the looks of the square posts which marked out the townships, the wily Indians had taken them up after the surveyors' departure two years before, and placed them in a line leading off in another direction. The surprised surveyor had thus been following a line parallel with the true one.

About 100 miles southeast of Kissimmee, on Cow Creek Slew, is one of these typical Indian villages, situated on a small round "hammock" of 15 or 20 acres. The village consists of 8 or 10 houses, built of cypress poles, three on a side, about 9 feet high. They are about 18 feet square on the ground, with floors elevated about 3 feet from the ground, and the roofs are thatched with palmetto leaves. The village consists of about 30 Indians, 10 of whom are men, and the remainder women and children. The palace is called Parker's, after a white trader, whose name is Parker. They have gained an imperfect knowledge of English from the cowboys, and in conversation they only speak the leading words of a sentence. On Cypress Creek, 30 miles south of Cow Slew, is another Seminole village of 80 inhabitants. It is not laid down on any map, but is known as Kotuckiwekaga, which means the place where the Flatheads live. The chief's name is Old Tiger, of the Seminole war fame. They have fields of corn and pumpkins, which are cultivated by the women, while the men hunt and fish. They cure their meat without the use of salt. They use Winchester rifles to kill their game.

Down near the Big Cypress Swamp, on the west side of the Everglades, are several other Indian villages that have been visited by the white men. "If you go down there you had better take a nigger with you," one will hear now and then from the lips of a cowboy. The reason, according to their explanation is a very good one, too, for you can sell the negro to the Indians for enough to pay all of your expenses. Not a few negro slaves are owned by the Indians in this region, who know nothing about the war that was fought to set them free. They have been brought up as slaves among the Indians, and they are little better than brutes. The Indian women will occasionally comb each other's hair

SCIENTIFIC BEE CULTURE

THE OLD METHOD OF HIVING AND THE NEW.

SOME PECULIAR FACTS ABOUT THE QUEEN BEE AND HER IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS IN THE HIVE.

Bees have always been objects of interest to the human race, and have from very early times been kept in hives of greater or less simplicity according to the varying states of civilization of their owners, their products—wax and honey—having always been valued, especially the latter, which was for ages practically the only sweetener known, being used for most, if not all, of the purposes for which sugar is now in use. But, says the *Saturday Review*, though so long and so widely known and studied, it has remained for the beekeepers of this century to introduce what is called scientific beekeeping—a system by which the beekeeper's harvest, wax and honey, is obtained in the largest possible quantity and of the greatest purity, and this without the destruction of the unfortunate producers.

The Old World method of beekeeping had doubtless the merit of simplicity, but was barbarous in the extreme, consisting, as it did, in allowing the insects to fill their hive, and when this was accomplished in placing it over a pit containing some burning abomination, generally sulphur, the fumes of which made short work of the wretched inhabitants. This system was, or we are sorry to say is—for, like all bad habits, it dies hard, and is still but too prevalent—not only barbarous, but wasteful—first, because destruction of the bees in the Autumn results in an enormous waste of power, which, under the modern system, is made available in the ensuing Spring; and, secondly, because the wax and honey under the old system are obtained in the worst possible condition, as the whole contents of the hive have to be cut out; and however carefully the operation may be performed the brood-comb—in other words, that containing young bees in all stages of growth—must be mixed with that containing the honey.

In most cases, however, those beekeepers who not moving with the times, still use the sulphur pit are, as might be expected, careless in gathering their harvest, and to save themselves trouble turn out the contents of the hive en masse, and then, by applying pressure, squeeze out what they are pleased to call the honey—a brown mess composed, no doubt, largely of honey, but strongly impregnated, not only with "bee bread," which is comparatively harmless, but also with much less agreeable things.

Those beekeepers, or beemasters, as they prefer to be called, who adopt the modern system, are, we think, correct in terming it scientific, as it is the result of long study of the life history of their favorite insect—a study which, though it had been pursued for centuries, had led to little result until the time of that great father of modern beemasters, the blind Huber. It must not be supposed, however, that Huber was the first who discarded the sulphur pit, as Evelyn, so long ago as 1654, tells us in his diary that "that most obliging and universally curious Dr. Wilkins of Wadham College" showed him "the transparent apiaries which he had built like castles and palaces, and so ordered them one upon another as to take the honey without destroying the bees; these were adorned with a variety of dials, little statues, vanes, &c."

We may add that it is only within the last quarter of a century that, even among "beemasters," the "castles and palaces" have given way to the businesslike frame hives now found in all well-situated apiaries. These are constructed in numberless different ways, but the principle is the same in all of them. The hive itself is a rectangular box, usually made of wood, capable, though exposed to the weather throughout the Winter, of keeping the inhabitants warm and dry, and covered with a pent-house roof, which can be removed without difficulty. This box is filled with light frames which rest on bars or ledges running along its sides—in most apiaries these frames are interchangeable, the hives being all of the same width—and in the home and breeding places of the bees, containing the whole of the brood-comb and the store of honey required to keep them through the Winter.

The object of the frames is to enable the beemaster to remove or examine the combs when he pleases, and it is therefore allowed by law that he must be persuaded to build straight in each frame, and not crossways from frame to frame; this object is attained by the use of "comb foundation," as it is technically termed, a thin sheet of beeswax stamped or otherwise marked to resemble the commencement of comb, which is inserted in each frame. This foundation is no doubt thoroughly approved by the bees, as the cells being begun for them they have merely to lengthen them, and that, to a very considerable extent, the material supplied by them is thus saved an immense amount of time and labor, a fact which they are thoroughly capable of appreciating.

When the bees are in full work supers are placed over the hives; these usually take the form of wooden frames called "racks" or "crates," which contain the "sections" in which the honey is stored; these latter require no description, as comb honey is now usually sold in them. The bees consider these supers solely as storerooms, and the consequence is that they are not deputed in large numbers, of the purest; from them the beemaster gathers his harvest of comb honey, removing them from time to time as the comb is filled and sealed over, and substituting others in their place. Honey in the comb is, however, by no means the whole of his harvest, as "run honey" forms no inconsiderable part of it; this is obtained from the honey stored in the frames, and is best extracted from the comb by means of an ingenious machine known as an "extractor," which throws the honey out of the cells by centrifugal force.

It is impossible to give even a bare outline of the economy of a hive beyond stating the fact, well known to most, that the inhabitants consist of the queen bee, the only perfect female, the workers, undeveloped females, and the drones, or male bees, though the latter can only be said to be developed in May, as they are ruthlessly destroyed by the workers in the Autumn. We must, however, devote a few lines to the queen bee, as she is all-important, being literally the mother of the state. Her province and occupation consist in laying the eggs from which originate these prodigious multitudes that people a hive." Every bee in the community is apparently aware of this fact, and consequently treats her with due respect, even to the extent of never turning its back upon her until the hive, being overcrowded and a new queen having been made, a swarm is thought necessary, when all respect disappears and, should she show the least reluctance, she is forced out to seek new quarters with other emigrants.

The creation of a queen is, in our opinion, one of the greatest wonders of that most wonderful of insect communities, a hive of bees; for so sooner does the old queen die, or the members of the community become convinced that they are unwedded, and that a swarm—in other words, emigration on a large scale—is necessary, than they begin to build one or more queen cells which are utterly unlike the well-known hexagonal cells in which honey is stored or the brood of either workers or drones is reared, being in shape and size not unlike an acorn. In each of these, if more than one, either a worker egg, (worker and drone eggs being dissimilar and laid in different comb), or a worker larva if not more than three days old is placed, and the larva is fed with peculiar food, called "royal pap" or "royal jelly," with the result that in 16 days—5 days less than would be required for a worker and 9 days less than for a drone—a queen, or, in other words, a perfect female, is produced. She alone has a life extending to years, that of the workers being limited to months at the longest.

The life history of the bee may be studied practically anywhere, as there are few places where bees cannot be kept with more or less advantage to their owners. They will, incredible though it may seem, thrive even in the heart of London, as is proved by the fact that not many years ago Mr. Tegetmeier successfully kept a swarm of bees in the Strand. Some years since, about the year 1858, if we remember rightly, a fashion sprang up for introducing foreign bees into this country, their admirers claiming for them that they were not only handsomer than our common brown bee, but that they were also more gentle and more industrious. The first introduced were Italian bees, commonly known as Ligurians. They are undoubtedly handsome, and are still held in much favor.

Of late years, however, several other sorts have been brought into notice, each of which has having their supporters. Among these may be mentioned Cyprian, Egyptian, Syrian, Carniolan, and Minorcan, the first four of which are colored, while the latter is black. Of these the Egyptian is the fiercest, while the Carniolan—the favorite at the present time—is the quietest. The introduction of these foreigners has been of the greatest advantage to beemasters; if in no other way, by enabling them to solve several moot points in the natural history of the honey bee. In conclusion, bees, whether they be kept for profit, or for mere pleasure in a modern intelligent fashion, are a source of endless amusement and instruction, to say nothing of profit, to their owners.

A DINNER TO GROVER CLEVELAND.

A large number of prominent citizens have joined in an invitation to ex-President Cleveland to accept a testimonial of their high regard at a dinner in Delmon

CURRENT LITERATURE

BLACK DAYS IN ROME, 1888-9.

Growling by my fire of logs,
(Lightning, thunder, eats and dogs,)
Watch I how the waters vex
Passers-by about the necks;
For each soul that ventures out,
Every roof a waterspout,
'Gainst whose pools contends in vain
All the fifth of Drury-Lane.
Squares as ancient as the flood
All afloat with modern mud,
Crossings, after many trials,
Perilous as Seven Dials,
Wanting at the least, between 'em
Caracalla's baths to clean 'em—
Muddy slopes and patches greasy
For the Villa Ludovisi,
All in lots and plots laid down
Like a suckling Camden Town—
Fair Borghese, we are told,
For like purpose to be sold,
And the old and famous Corso
Just like Fleet-street—only more so—
Add me out some yellow fogs,
Growl I by my fire of logs!

Harry's, Tom's, and Dick's delight
Maddening the Roman nights
With a course of hideous howls
Envied of belated owls,
And with catcalls from afar
Welcoming the Gentle star—
Jarvies neither sweet nor rare
Yelling for six times their fare,
Many touts and many bells,
Many sniffs and many smells,
Whistling beggars' dulcet tones,
Horses all raw flesh and bones—
Summonses for warning sent
That there is a Government
Rating, in a just supply,
Manners low, but customs high—
Boxes packed and sent from home
Taking just six weeks to come.
(Lucky even then the box
Which arrives with all its locks)—
Once again ("Adelphi Ode")
Catch me in the Old Kent Road,
Heavy be the forfeit when
Rome shall catch me out again!

Prayers arranged by Roman rules,
Chears and glasses and campstools,
Odeon churches, all remade
For the de-orator's trade,
In their greens and golds defaced
By the worst of later taste—
Galleries of beauty thrifty
(One good picture out of fifty,)
Colors filled by Bourbon gildings,
Ruins framed in Jerry builders,
Temples twain to dwarf all others,
Cæsar's and Bocconi Brothers'.
Everything you want to view,
Go at three—'twas shut at two—
Or, at two if there you be,
Come another day at three—
Tickets here, *permessos* there,
Post to pillar everywhere—
All that Art has ever dreamed,
All that Beauty ever seemed,
Sculptor's grace and painter's glow
All a mixed mismanaged show!
Thou, whose throne all History fills,
Jewel of the Seven Hills,
Fount of Faith and Thought sublime,
Timeless Monument of Time,
Must we then thy lesson miss?
Empress! art thou come to this?
—*The Spectator.* HERMAN MERIVALE.

*The Romans honor the Epiphany by blowing penny trumpets all night.

A GOOD MAN'S DILEMMA.

The clock of St. Martin's was striking ten as Archdeacon Yale of Stndbury, in Gloucestershire, who had taken breakfast at the Athenæum, walked down the steps, eastward bound. He was a man of fresh complexion and good presence; of tolerable means and some reputation as the author of a curiously morbid book, "Timon Defended." As he walked briskly along an unopened letter which peeped from his pocket seemed—and rightly—to indicate a man free from anxieties; a man almost without a care.

But before he left the dignified stillness of Pall Mall, he found leisure to read this: "I inclose," wrote his wife, "a letter which came for you this morning. I trust, Cyprian, that you are not fretting about the visitation question, and get your meals fairly well cooked." The Archdeacon paused at this point and smiled faintly as at some pleasant reminiscence. "Give my love to dear Jack. Oh—h'm—I do not recognize your correspondent's handwriting."

"Nor do I!" said the Archdeacon aloud; and he opened the inclosure with curiosity that had in it no fear of trouble. After glancing at the signature, however, he turned into a side street and read the letter through. He sighed. "Oh dear, dear!" he muttered. "What can I do? I must go! There is no room for refusal. And yet—oh dear!—after all these years. No. 14 Sidmouth-street, Gray's Inn Road? What a place!"

It was a shabby third-rate lodging-house place, as perhaps he knew. But he called a cab and had himself driven thither without delay. At the corner of the street he dismissed the cab and looked about him furtively. For a man who had left his club so free from care, and whose wife at Studbury and son at Lincoln's Inn were well, he wore an oddly anxious face. It could not be—for he was an Archdeacon—that he was about to do anything of which he was ashamed. Of course not. Bishops and others of that class may be open to temptations, or have pages of their lives folded down which they would not wish turned. But an Archdeacon? Oh, no.

Yet when he was distant a house or so from No. 14 he started guiltily at a very ordinary occurrence—nothing more than the arrival of a hansom cab at the door. True, a young woman descended from it, and let herself into the house with a latchkey. But young women and latchkeys are common in London, as common as—as dirt. It could hardly be that which darkened his face as he rang the bell.

In the hall, where a dun was sitting, there was little to remove any prejudice he may have conceived; little, too, in the dingy staircase, cumbered with plates and stale food; or in the first-floor rooms, from which some one peeped and another whispered, and both giggled; or in that second-floor room, at once smart and shabby, and remarkable for many photographs of one young girl, where he was bidden to wait—little or nothing. But when he had pished and pshawed at the tenth photograph, he was called into an inner room, where a strange silence prevailed. Involuntarily he stepped softly. "It was kind of you to come," some one said—some one who was lying in a great chair brought very near to the open window that the speaker might breathe more easily—"very kind. And you have come so quickly too."

"I have been in London some days," he answered gently, the fastidious expression gone from his face. "Your daughter's letter followed me from the country and reached me only an hour ago. It has been no trouble to me to come. I am only pained at finding you so ill."

"Ah!" she answered. Doubtless her thoughts were busy; while his flew back nearly 30 years to a Summer evening, when he had walked with her under the trees in Chelsea Gardens and heard her pour into his ear—she was a young actress then in the first blush of success—all her hopes and ambitions. There was nothing in the memory of which he had need to be ashamed. In those days he had been reading for orders, and, having lodgings in a respectable street, came by chance to know two of his neighbors—her mother and herself. The two were living a quiet, domestic life, which surprised and impressed him. The girl's talent and the contrast between her notoriety and her simple ways had a certain charm for him. For some months the neophyte and the actress were as brother and sister. But there the feeling stopped; and when his appointment to a country curacy closed this pretty episode in his life, the exchange of a few letters had but added grace to its ending.

Now old feelings rose to swell his pity as he traced the girl's features in the woman's face. "You have a daughter. You have been married since we parted," he said.

"Yes. It is for her sake I have troubled you," was her answer. "She is a good girl—oh, so good! But she has no one in the world except me, and I am leaving her. Poor Grissel!"

"She is on the stage?" he inquired gravely.

"Yes; and she has succeeded young, as I did. We have not been unhappy together. You remember the life my mother and I led? I think it has been the same with us again."

She smiled over so little. He remembered something of the quiet pathos of that life. "Your husband is dead?" he asked.

"Dead! No; I wish he were!" she answered bitterly, the smile passing from her face on the instant. "My girl had better by far be alone than with her father. Ah, you do not know! When he went to America years ago, with another woman, I thanked God for it. Dead? Oh, no! There is no chance that he is dead."

Mr. Yale was shocked. "You have not got a divorce?" he said.

"No. Until last year, when Grissel made a good engagement, we were very poor. Then I fell ill, and there were expenses. We had to come here. Now that her name is known he will come back and find her out. She plays as Kittie Latouche, but the profession know who she is, and—and what can I do? Oh, Mr. Yale! tell me what I can do for her."

Her anxiety unnerved him. Her terror of the future, not her own, but her child's, wrung his heart. He had a presentiment whither she was leading him, and he tried to murmur some common place of encouragement.

"You may yet recover," he urged. "At any rate, there will be time to talk of this again."

"There will not be time," she entreated him. "I have scarcely three days to live, and then my child will be alone. Oh, Mr. Yale! help me. She is young and handsome, with no one to guide her. If her father return, he will be her worst enemy. There is some one, too—some gentleman—who has fallen in with her, and been here. He may be a friend—what you were to me—or not. Don't you understand me?" she cried piteously. "How can I leave her unless you—there is no one else whom I can ask—will protect her?"

He started and looked round for relief, but found none. "If it is impossible!" he cried. "Oh dear, dear! I am afraid that it is impossible, Mrs Kent."

"Not impossible! I do not ask you to give her a home or money! Only care. If you will be her guardian—her friend—"

She was a woman dying in sore straits. He was a merciful man. In the end he promised to do what she wished. Then he hastened to escape her gratitude, unconscious, as he passed down the stairs, of the whispering and giggling, the slatternliness and dirt which had been so dreadful to him on his entrance.

He walked along Oxford-street in a reverie. "Poor thing!" falling from him at intervals, until he reached the corner of Tottenham Court road, and his eye rested upon a hoarding—at the first idly, then with a purpose, finally with a timid sidelong glance. The advertisement which had caught his attention was a coarse engraving of half a dozen heads, arranged in a circle, with one in the centre. Under this last, which was larger and more staring and less to be overlooked than the others, appeared the words, "Miss Kittie Latouche." He went on with a shiver, crossing here and there to avoid the hoardings, but only to fall in with a string of sandwich men bearing the same device, and to plunge into the haven of Soho as if he were a political conspirator.

The portrait and the name of his ward! In a few days he would be left in charge of an actress whose name was known to all London—guardian, *in loco parentis*, what you will, of the closest and most responsible, to a giddy girl of unknown antecedents, and too-well known name! He wondered whether an Archdeacon had ever been in such a position before, a position which it would be hard to acknowledge and impossible to explain. He could talk of his old friendship for her mother, the actress, and his duty to a dying woman. But would the world believe him? Would even his wife believe him? Would not she read between the lines, though the space might be as white as snow? He, a man of over fifty, grew red and white by turns as he thought of this. "I will tell it all to Jack" was his first resolve. "I will tell it him at dinner to-night" he groaned. But would he have the courage? He had a secret respect for his son's practical nature. He had heard him called "as hard as nails." And when he found himself opposite to him and eyed the cool, close-shaven young lawyer, who looked a decade older than his years, he resorted to a subterfuge.

"Jack," he said, "I want your opinion for a friend of mine."

"It is at your service, Sir," said his son, his hand upon the apricots. "What is the subject? Law?"

"Not precisely," replied the Archdeacon, clearing his throat. "It is rather a question of knowledge of the world. You know, my boy," he went on, "that I have a very high opinion of your discretion."

"You are very good," said Jack. And he did that which was unusual with him. He blushed, but the other did not observe it.

"My friend, who, I may say, is a clergyman in my archdeaconry," resumed the elder gentleman, "has been appointed guardian—it is a ridiculous thing for a man in his position—to a—a young actress. She is quite a girl, I understand, but of some notoriety already."

"Indeed," said Jack, drily. "May I ask how that came about? Wards of that kind do not fall from heaven—as a rule."

The Archdeacon winced. "He tells me," he explained, "that her mother was an old friend of his, and when she died, some time back, she left the girl as a kind of legacy, you see."

"A legacy to him, Sir?"

"To him, certainly. You follow me?" said the elder man in some distress.

"Quite so," said Jack. "Oh, quite so! A common thing, no doubt. Did you say that your friend was a married man, Sir?"

"Yes," replied the Archdeacon faintly.

"Just so! just so!" his son said, in the same tone, a tone that was so dreadful to the Archdeacon that it needed Jack's question, "And what is the point upon which he wants advice?" to induce him to go on.

"What he had better do, being a clergyman."

"He should have thought of that earlier—ahem!—I mean it depends a good deal on the young lady. There are actresses and actresses, you know."

"I suppose so," the Archdeacon admitted grudgingly. He was in a mood to see the darkest side of his difficulty.

"Of course there are!" said Jack, for him quite warmly. And indeed that is the worst of barristers. They will argue in season and out of season if you do not agree with them quickly. "Some are as good—as good girls as my mother when you married her, Sir."

"Well, well, she may be a good girl—I do not know," the elder man allowed.

"You always had rather a prejudice against the stage, Sir."

The Archdeacon looked up sharply, thinking this uncalled for; unless, horrible thought! his son knew something of the matter and was chaffing him. He made an effort to get on firmer ground. "Granted she is a good girl," he said, "there are still two difficulties. Her father is a rascal, and there is a man, probably a rascal, too, hanging about her and likely to give trouble in another way."

Jack nodded and sagely pondered over the position. "I think I should advise your friend to get some respectable woman to live with the girl," he suggested, "and play the duenna, first getting rid of your second rascal."

"But how will you do that? And what would you do about the father?"

"Buy him off!" said Jack, curtly. "As to the lover, have an interview with him. Say to him, 'Do you wish to marry my ward? If you do, who are you? If you do not, go about your business.'"

"But if he will not go," said the Archdeacon, "what can my friend do?"

"Well, indeed," replied Jack, looking rather nonplused, "I hardly knew, unless you make her a ward of court. You see," he added apologetically, "your friend's position is a little—shall I say a little anomalous?"

The Archdeacon shuddered. He dropped his napkin and picked it up again, to hide his dismay, and plunged into a fresh subject. When his son upon some excuse left him early, he was glad to be alone. He had now, however, a course laid down for him, and acting upon it, he next day saw the landlady in Sidmouth-street and requested her to take charge of the young lady in the event of the mother's death and to guard her from intrusion until other arrangements could be made. "You will look to me for all expenses," added the Archdeacon, seizing with eagerness upon the only ground on which he felt himself at home. To which the landlady gladly said she would, and accepted Mr. Yale's address at the Athenæum Club as a personal favor to herself.

So the Archdeacon, free for the moment, went down to Studbury, and as he walked about his shrubberies with the scent of his wife's old-fashioned flowers in the air, or sat drinking his glass of Leoville '74 after dinner, while Winnall the butler, anxious to get to his supper, rattled the spoons on the sideboard, he tried to believe it a dream. What he wondered, would Winnall say if he knew that master had a ward, and that ward a play actress? or, as Studbury would prefer to style her, a painted Jezebel? And what would Mrs. Yale say, who loved lavender, and had seen a ballet—once? Was Archdeacon ever, he asked himself, in a position so—so anomalous before?

"My dear," his wife remarked when he had read his letters one morning, "I am sure you are not well. I have noticed you have not been yourself since you were in London."

"Nonsense," he replied tartly.

"It is not nonsense. There is something preying on your mind. I believe," she persisted, "it is that visitation, Cyprian, that is troubling you."

"Visitation? What visitation?" he said incautiously. For indeed he had forgotten all about that very important business, and could think only of a visitation more personal to himself. Before his wife could hold up her hands in astonishment, "What visitation, indeed?" he had escaped into the open air. Mrs. Kent was dead.

Yes, the blow had fallen; but the first shock over, things were made very easy for him. He wrote to his ward as soon after the funeral as seemed decent, and her answer greatly pleased him. Ready as he was to scent misbehavior in the air, he thought it a proper letter, a good girl's letter. She did not deny his right to give advice. She had not, she said, seen the gentleman he mentioned since her mother's death, although Mr. Charles Williams—that was his name—had called several times; but she had given him an appointment for the following Tuesday, and was willing that Mr. Yale should see him on that occasion.

All this in a formal and stately way; but there was something in the tone of her reference to Mr. Williams which led the Archdeacon to smile sagely. "She is over head and ears in love," he thought. And in his reply, after saying that he would be in Sidmouth-street on Tuesday at the hour named, he added that if there appeared to be nothing against Mr. Charles Williams he, the Archdeacon, would have the pleasure in forwarding his ward's happiness.

"I am going to London to-morrow, my dear, for two nights," he said to his wife on the Sunday evening. "I have some business there."

Mrs. Yale sat silent for a moment, as if she had not heard. Then she laid down her book and folded her hands. "Cyprian," she said, "what is it?"

The Archdeacon was fussing with his pile of sermons and did not turn. "What is what, my dear?" he asked.

"Why are you going to London?"

"On business, my dear; business," he said lightly.

"Yes, but what business?" replied Mrs. Yale with decision. "Cyprian, you are keeping something from me; you were not used to have secrets from me. Tell me what it is."

But he remained obstinately silent. He would not tell a lie, and he could not tell the truth.

"Is it about Jack, Cyprian?" with sudden conviction. "I know what it is; he has entangled himself with some girl!"

The Archdeacon laughed oddly. "You ought to know your son better by this time, my dear. He is about as likely to entangle himself with a girl as—as I am."

But Mrs. Yale shook her head unconvinced. The Archdeacon was a squire, though a poor one. It was his choicest ambition, and his wife's, that Jack should some day be rich enough to live at the hall, instead of letting it, as Mr. Yale found it necessary to do. But while the Archdeacon considered that Jack's way to the hall lay over the woolsack, his wife had in view a short cut to it through the marriage market, being a woman, and so thinking it a small sin in a man to marry for money. Consequently she lived in fear lest Jack should be entrapped by some penniless fair one, and was not wholly reassured now. "Well, I shall be sure to find out, Cyprian," she said warningly, "if you are deceiving me."

And these words recurred disagreeably to the Archdeacon's mind on his way to town and afterward. They rendered him as sensitive as a mole in the sunshine. He found London almost intolerable. He could not walk the streets without seeing those horrid placards, nor take up a newspaper without being stared out of countenance by the name "Kittie Latouche," while his conscience so multiplied each bill and poster and programme that in twenty-four hours London seemed to him a great hoarding of which his ward was the sole lessee.

Naturally he shrank into himself as he passed down Sidmouth-street next day. He pondered, standing on the steps of No. 14, what the neighbors thought of the house; whether they knew that "Kittie Latouche" lived there. He was spared the giggling and dirty plates on the stairs, but looking round the room at the ten photographs, and thinking what Mrs. Yale would say could she see him, he shuddered. He picked up nervously the first pamphlet he saw on the table. It was a trifle in one act: "The Tench," Lacy's edition, by Charles Williams. He set it down with a grimace, and a word about birds of a feather. And then the door by which he had entered opened behind him, and he rose.

One look was enough. The kindly expression faded from his handsome features on the instant. His face turned to flame. The veins of his forehead swelled with passion, and he strode forward as though he would seize the intruder bodily. "How dare you," he cried hoarsely when he could find his voice—"how dare you follow me? How dare you play the spy upon me, Sir? Speak!"

But Jack—for Jack it was—had no answer ready. He seemed for once to have lost (astonished at being taken in this way, perhaps,) his presence of mind. "I do not quite understand," he said helplessly.

"Understand? you understand," cried the Archdeacon, his son's very confusion seeming to condemn him unheard, "that you have meanly followed me to—to detect me in—in—" And there he came to a dead-lock, and, redder than before, thundered, "Are you not ashamed of yourself, Sir?"

"I thought I saw a back I knew," muttered Jack, looking everywhere but at his father, which was terribly irritating. "I was coming through the street."

"You were coming through the street; I suppose you often pass through Sidmouth street?" retorted the Archdeacon with withering sarcasm, but swallowing some of his wrath.

"Very often," said Jack, so sturdily that his father could not but believe him, and was further sobered. "I saw a back I thought I knew and I came in here. I had no intention of offending you, Sir. And now I think I will go," he added, looking about him uneasily, "and—and speak to you another time."

But the Archdeacon's anger was short-lived. A wretched embarrassment was already taking its place as it dawned upon him that after all Jack might by pure chance have seen him enter and have followed innocently. In that case how had he committed himself by his outbreak—how indeed! "Jack," he said sweetly, "I beg your pardon. I beg your pardon, Jack. I see I was mistaken. Do not go, my boy, until I have explained to you why I am here. It is not, perhaps," he went on, smiling a wretched smile at the pretty faces round him, "quite the place in which you would expect to find me."

"It is certainly not the place in which I did expect to find you," said Jack bluntly. And he looked about him also in a dazed fashion, as if the Archdeacon and the photographs were not a conjunction for which he was prepared.

"No, no," assented the Archdeacon, wincing, however. "But it is the simplest piece of business in the world which has brought me here." And he recalled to his son's memory their talk at the club.

"Ah, I understand," said Jack, as if he did, too. "You have come about your friend's business?"

The Archdeacon could not hide a spasm. "Well, not precisely. To tell you the truth, there never was a friend, Jack. But," he went on hurriedly, holding up a hand of dignified protest, for Jack had looked at him queerly, very queerly, "you know me too well to doubt me, I hope, when I say there is no ground for doubt?"

The son's keen eyes met the father's for an instant, and then a rare smile softened them as the men's hands met. "I do, Sir. You may be sure of that," he said brightly.

The Archdeacon cleared his throat. "Thank you," he said; "now I think you will understand the position. Miss Kent, the young lady in question, lives here, and I have called to-day to see her by appointment."

"The dickens you have! It is like your impudence!" cried some one—some one behind them.

Both men swung round at the interruption. In the doorway, holding the door open with one hand, while with the other splayed against the wall he balanced himself on his feet, stood a smart-looking man. "The dickens you have!" this gentleman repeated, leering on the two most unpleasantly. "Be that is your game, is it? Ain't you ashamed of yourself," he continued, addressing himself particularly to the shuddering Archdeacon—and how far away seemed Winnall and the lavender, and the calm delights of Studbury at that moment!—"ain't you ashamed of yourself, old man?"

"This is a private room," said Jack sternly, anticipating his father's outburst. "You do not seem to be aware of it, my friend."

"A private room, is it?" replied the visitor, closing one eye with much enjoyment. "A private room, and what then?"

"This much, that you are requested to leave it."

"Ho, ho!" replied the man; "so you would put me out of my daughter's room, would you—out of my daughter's room? I dare say that you would like to do it." Then, with a sudden change to ferocity, he added: "You are bragging above your cards, young man. Dry up, do you hear? Dry up."

And Jack did dry up, falling back against the table with a white face and trembling hands. The Archdeacon, even in his own misery—misery which far exceeded his presentiments—saw and marveled at his son's collapse. That Jack, keen, practical, hard-headed Jack, should be so completely overwhelmed by collision with this creature, and so plainly scared by his insinuations, infected the Archdeacon with a kind of terror. Yet, struggling against the feeling, he forced himself to say, "You are Mr. Kent, I presume?"

"I am, Sir; yours to command," swaggered the wretch.

"Then I may tell you that your daughter," the Archdeacon continued, resuming something of his natural self-possession, "was left in my charge by your wife, and that I am here in consequence of that arrangement."

"Gammon!" replied Mr. Kent, distinctly, putting his tongue in his cheek. "Gammon! Do you think that story will go down with me? Do you think it will go down with any one?"

"It is the truth."

"All right; but look here, when did you see my wife? On her deathbed. Once. And before that—not for twenty years. Well, what do you make of it now? Why," he exclaimed, with genuine admiration in his tone, "you have the impudence of the old one himself! Fie on you, Sir! Ain't you ashamed of hanging about stage doors, and following actresses home at your age? But I know you. And your friends shall know you, Archdeacon Yale of the Athenæum Club. You will hear more of this!"

"You are an insolent fellow!" cried the clergyman. But the perspiration stood in great beads upon his brow, and his quivering lips betrayed the agony of his soul as he writhed under the man's coarse insinuations. The awkwardness and improbability of the tale he would have to tell in his defense flashed across his mind while the other was speaking. He saw how cogently the silence he had maintained about the matter would tell against him. He pictured the nudge of one friend, the wink of another, and his own crimsoning cheeks. His son's unwonted silence, too, that touched him home. Yet he tried to bear himself as an innocent man; he struggled to give back look for look. "You are a madman and a scoundrel, besides being drunk!" he said stoutly. "If it were not so, or—or I were as young as my son here—"

"I do not see him," said the man curtly.

"Jack!" cried the Archdeacon, purple with indignation. "Jack! if you have a voice, speak to him, Sir!"

"It won't do," replied Mr. Kent, shaking his head. "Call him Charley and I might believe you."

"Charley?" repeated the Archdeacon mechanically.

"Ay, Charley—Charley Williams. Oh, I know him, too," with vulgar triumph. "I have not been hanging about this house for two days for nothing. He has been here heaps of times! What you two are doing together beats me, I confess. But I am certain of this, that I have caught you both—killed two birds with one stone, eh?"

It was the Archdeacon's turn to fall back, nerveless and aghast. The light that shone in upon him with those words so blinded him that every spark of his anger paled and dwindled before it. His son, Charles Williams? He sought in that son's eyes, sought with a pitiful eagerness, some gleam of denial. But Jack's eyes avoided his; Jack's downcast air seemed only too strongly to confirm the insolent charge. The shock was a severe one, taking from him all thought of himself. The why and wherefore of his presence there could never again be questioned by any one. A real sorrow, a real trouble to be faced, gave him courage. "Jack!" he said with sternness, "we had better go from here. Come with me. For you, Sir," he continued proudly, turning to the actor, "your suspicions are natural to you. Nothing I can say will remove them. So be it. They affect me not one whit. It is enough for me that I came here in all honor, and with an honorable purpose."

"Indeed," replied Mr. Kent mockingly. "Indeed? And your son, Mr. Charles Jack Williams Yale, Archdeacon? No doubt you will 'answer for him,' as he has not got a word to say for himself? He, too, came with an honorable purpose, I suppose? Oh yes, of course; we are all honorable men!"

For an instant the Archdeacon quailed. He saw the pitfall dug before him. He knew all that his answer would imply of disappointed hopes and a vain ambition. He recognized all that could be made of it by his listeners, friend or foe, and he blanched. But the cynical eye and sneering lip of the wretch confronting him recalled him to himself. Nay, he seemed to rise above himself, as he replied more loudly and with haughty, inflated nostrils, "Yes, yes, Sir; I will answer for my son, too, as for myself! I will answer for him that he came here in all honor."

The man sneered still, but he knew better things if he did not ensue them, and he stood aside with secret respect and let the two go unmolested.

"Sir," said Jack, when they had walked half way down the street in silence, which his father showed no sign of breaking, "you are thinking more ill of me than I deserve."

"You gave a false name," the Archdeacon snarled.

"Not in a sense—not willfully, I mean. I wrote a little pay some time ago, and, as is usual for professional men, I submitted it under a nom de plume. I was known as Charles Williams at the theatre, and I had no more idea of doing wrong when I was introduced in that name to Grissel than I have now."

"I hope not," said the Archdeacon grimly. He was not a man to go back from an engagement. "I trust not," he added with a lofty bitterness. "You may break your word to the girl if you please, but I will not break mine to the mother. So help me Heaven!"

"Sir," said Jack, his utterance a little husky, "she is a good girl, and some day she will honor you as I do."

They parted without more words; the Archdeacon, hardly master of his thoughts as yet, walked on quickly until he reached the corner of Oxford-street; but there he paused, and seeing girls pass, young, graceful, soft-eyed, leaning back in carriages with parcels round them, and thinking that Jack might have chosen out of all these, while he had chosen in Sidmouth-street—Sidmouth-street, Gray's Inn road—he, the Archdeacon, could not stifle a groan. He plunged recklessly across and found himself presently in St. James's-square, and round and round this he haunted, fighting the battle with himself. His poor wife that was the burden of his cry. His poor wife, and the shock it would be to her, and the downfall of hopes! He knew that she as a woman must recoil from such a daughter-in-law far more than he did, who had known Grissel's mother, and knew too that actresses may be good and true women. It would be dreadful for her, the Archdeacon knew it; but he valued one thing above even the peace of his home, and that was his honor. It was not in sarcasm we called him a good man. To break his word to the dead woman who had trusted him; to leave this girl, whom it behooved him to protect, in the hands of her wretched father, and so to leave her with her faith in goodness shattered—this Archdeacon Yale could not do.

But he was tempted that night to think hard things of Jack, to think that Jack, who had never given him the heartache before, had yet better not have been born than bring this trouble on them. It went no further than temptation, and he was marvelously thankful next morning that he had not framed the thought in words; for, as he entered the breakfast room, looking a year older than he had seemed chipping his egg yesterday, the hall porter put a telegram into his hands. "Come at once—Jack," were the words that first made themselves intelligible to him; and then, but a few seconds later, the address, "St. Thomas's Hospital."

How swiftly does a great misfortune, a great loss, a great pain, expel a less! I have known a man lose his wife and go heavily for a month, and then losing a thousand pounds become as oblivious of her as if she had never been born. But the Archdeacon was not such a man, and rattling toward Westminster in a cab felt not only that a thousand pounds would be a small price to pay for his son's safety, but that, if Providence should take him at his thought, he might have worse news for his wife than those tidings which had almost aged him in a night.

His son, however, met him at the great gates, whole and sound, but with a grave face. "You are too late, Sir," he said quietly, yet flushing a little at the grasp of his father's hand, and more when the Archdeacon told him to pay the cabman a double fare. "I have brought you here for nothing. He died a quarter of an hour ago, sinking very rapidly after I sent to you."

"Who? Who died?" asked the Archdeacon, pressing one hand very heavily on the other's shoulder, as they walked slowly back toward the bridge.

"Mr. Kent."

The elder man said nothing for a while—aloud at least. But presently he asked Jack to tell him about it.

"There is little to tell. After we left him he went out. Going home again late at night, and not, I fear, very steady, he was run down by a road car. When they brought him to the hospital he was hopelessly injured, but quite sensible. They fetched his daughter, and then he asked for me—as your son. He did not know my address, but the assistant surgeon happened to be a friend of mine, and did, and he sent a cab for me."

And really that seemed all. "It is very, very sudden; but—Heaven forgive me!—I cannot regret his death," said the clergyman. "It is impossible."

They had reached the corner of the bridge. "There is something else I should tell you," Jack said nervously. "When he had sent for me, he had a lawyer brought, and made his will."

"His will!" repeated the Archdeacon, somewhat startled. "Had he anything to leave?" He asked the question rather in pity for so wretched a creature as the man had seemed to him than out of curiosity.

"If we may believe him," said Jack slowly, "and I think he was telling the truth, he was worth thirty thousand pounds."

"Impossible!" cried the Archdeacon.

"I do not know," replied Jack. "But we shall soon learn. He said he had made it in oil, and had come home as a poor man to see how his wife and child would receive him. I do not think he was all bad," Jack continued thoughtfully. "There must have been a streak of romance in him."

"I fear," muttered the Archdeacon very sensibly, "that it is all romance!"

But it was not all romance; truth beats fiction; there is oil in the States yet, and Mr. Kent, of whom since he is dead we all speak with respect, by hook or crook had got his share. The thirty thousand pounds were really discovered pleasantly fructifying in Argentine railways, and proved as many reasons why Mrs. Yale, when Jack's fate became known to her, should still smile again. The Archdeacon put it neatly: To marry an actress is a grave offense because a common one, and one easily committed; but to marry an actress with thirty thousand pounds! Well, such ladies are not blackberries, nor do they grow on every bush.

Mr. and Mrs. John Yale have not yet established themselves at the Hall. They live at Henley, and their house is the resort in Summer of all kinds of people, among whom the Archdeacon is a very butterfly. An idea prevails—though a few of us are in the secret—that Mrs. Jack comes, in common with so many other pretty women, of an old Irish family; and the other day I overheard an amusing scrap of conversation at her table. "Mrs. Yale," some one was saying, "do you know that you remind me so strongly, if I may say it without offense, of Miss Kittie Latouche, the actress?"

"Indeed!" replied the lady with a charming blush. "And do you know that you are on dangerous ground? My husband was in love with that young lady before he knew me, and I believe that he secretly regrets her now."

"Tit for tat!" cried Jack. "Let us all begin telling tales. If my wife was not in love with one Mr. Charles Williams a month—only a month—before she married me I will eat her."

"Oh, Jack!" exclaimed the lady, covered with confusion. But this story would not be believed in Studbury, where Mrs. John passes for being a little shy, a little timid, and not a little prudish.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

HUMAN ASPECTS OF INDIAN GEOGRAPHY.—The vastness and isolation of India, walled out by the Himalayas from the rest of the world, and projected nearly 2,000 miles into the ocean, enable the elemental forces to carry on their work with but slight interruptions from local and variable causes. A majestic order is there revealed in all things. Earth and ocean act and react on each other with a regularity of meteorological results here unknown. The solar heat and the evaporation of the surrounding tropical expanse of water produce an almost unvarying procession of phenomena each year. Nor is this imposing uniformity confined to the annual revolutions of heat, wind, and rain. It seems also to disclose itself in more recondite cycles spread over longer periods, which are only now coming within the range of continuous research. The overwhelming forces of nature have in India at all times pressed heavily on the imagination and the lot of man. They profoundly influenced his ideas about God. They gave form to his mythology. They shaped his history. They regulate with a minute and imperious discipline his social institutions and his daily life. I shall presently point out the reservations under which such inferences with regard to the influence of nature upon man must be received. The danger of confounding coincidence with causation can scarcely be eliminated from them. But, subject to this *caveat*, it may be safely said that the stupendous scale of nature in India and its uncontrollable forces authoritatively modified the religious conceptions of the Indian races, and powerfully reacted on their social and industrial economy. Early man found himself too weak to stand alone against nature. The chances against the individual in India are heavy, and at the same time the general conditions are highly favorable to the increase of the race. Isolation has always been felt to involve too serious risks. The gregarious instinct in man accordingly received a very full development in India, and it still exhibits a remarkable vitality. The ancient human groups have there offered a firm resistance to the centrifugal and isolating tendencies. The Undivided Family maintains much of its old coherence in the midst of a complex system of individual rights. Caste binds together the family groups and the separate trades or handicrafts into strongly organized guilds, or semi-religious semi-industrial corporations, of remote ethnical origin, but with a very practical modern basis of reciprocal obligation, reciprocal supervision, and reciprocal help. The social institutions of India which disclose the most characteristic vitality are those which most effectively discharge the functions of mutual assurance societies. Taken as a whole, they do the work of a poor law for a dense population, subject to all the calamities of the tropics.—*The Contemporary Review.*

RAVENS.—Most persons have faint ideas on the habits of ravens. Not a few merely know them as the sable birds which fed the prophet in the wilderness, and are helpless from sheer ignorance in solving the celebrated riddle of "Alice in Wonderland," "Why is a raven like a writing desk?" The poets deem ravens obscene, ill-omened, carrion-eating fowl. No artist ever painted a battle or the march of an army without them, and if the time be Winter and snow has fallen upon the battlefield, ravens are, it must be confessed, effective adjuncts. Was Verestchagin not found them. Perhaps the farmer would hardly hold the bird in equal esteem, as he connects it with the slaughter of his sickly sheep, and tells grim tales how ravens invariably pick out the eyes of any weakling among the flocks and next devour its entrails, and, supposing he fell on the mountain side in a fit, would do the same kind office with equal nonchalance for himself. Etymology declares that the bird's name has no connection with the verb to "ravin," being derived in reality from its hoarse croak, a root *krap* which underlies the word raven in all modern languages; and yet the verb well expresses the marauding nature of the raven. A jackdaw or a crow is thievish; a raven is thievish with the addition of violence. Its habits may be studied in many an inn-yard, (for hostlers, from some recondite reason—is it because hostler is derived from eat stealer?—love to keep it as a pet,) where it speedily becomes tame, bold, and distant. It takes what it chooses from the pantry, digs its tremendous beak into children's unprotected calves, domineers over the stable cats, and ruffles up its feathers and shows fight to all strange dogs. It forms an excellent type of the bully, disappearing as soon as its master appears with a pitchfork, and retiring for the next hour to sulk behind the old coach which forms an excellent roosting place in the hen house. Considering the black character which it has obtained, it is not surprising that the raven is diminishing in numbers everywhere in Great Britain. Its existence is incompatible with regular farming, nor can it bear the advance of population upon its old haunts. It is the largest fowl that in many places the young farmer armed with a gun license can shoot. The spread of game preserving, too, has proved very fatal to the raven. It is the first victim to fall to the keeper, and what is far worse for the race of ravens than mere shooting is the tearing down of their nest.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

UNREALIZED BANK ASSETS.—A man lodges money, but no one knows it but himself and the bank. He can conceal it completely from the world, and from his kindred, too, for there is no limit to eccentricities; his kindred may suspect it, but when he is dead they have no means of finding out anything about it unless they happen to go to the right bank to make their inquiries. As to the total amount of deposits, our information is unfortunately restricted to the returns given by the joint-stock banks. The private banks are not obliged to make any such returns, and of course do not do so. From the valuable summaries published in the pages of the *Economist* in October, 1888, we find that in 130 banks in the United Kingdom which publish their returns the total deposits amount to no less than £409,600,000. This does not include deposits made in the 250 private banks in England, nor in the branches in London of many foreign and colonial banks having offices there, nor in the numerous building and loan societies scattered throughout the kingdom which receive deposits as part of their business. These latter deposits must certainly be as much more again as those in the joint-stock banks. Taking the whole together, we conclude that there are over £900,000,000 of money in the hands of the bankers in the United Kingdom which does not belong to them and which they hold in trust for others. We should have to add more than 50 per cent. to our own funded national debt before it would amount to so much. Now, how much of this enormous sum represents money which will never be claimed? It is impossible for us to answer with any degree of preciseness or certainty; the banks know, of course, but they will not tell us. If we adopted the proportion which the figures of the amounts of the Supreme Court suggest, we should say that there were from £400,000,000 to £500,000,000, belonging to about 3,000,000 depositors; but it should be remembered that much of the money in the Supreme Court, though locked up openly, finds its way there on account of some preliminary difficulty of ascertaining its true owner, so that the unclaimed amount there, by reason of the conditions under which it came to be deposited, bears a ratio to the total which might mislead us if we attempted to establish a like proportion in other cases. Still we must bear in mind that some of the banks are over 200 years old, and that some 80 or 90 of them date from the last century. During this long period the sums passing through their hands must have been very large, and the length of time during which they have been in contact with the public must have given occasion for numerous derelict deposits. The longer they remained unclaimed the remoter the chance that they would ever be claimed, and the firmer the hold of the bank upon them. To avoid exaggeration, let us suppose that, instead of three-fifths of this money being unclaimed, as the Supreme Court figures might lead us to think, one-fortieth of it is unclaimed, then we have the large sum of £22,500,000; or, even if we say an eightieth, one-half of this last, the amount comes to the very respectable figure of £11,250,000. As has been said, there are no statistics available directly bearing on the matter; but, as a conjecture, we should say that the true amount was certainly over £11,000,000, and ranged from that to £40,000,000.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

UGLY WORK IN STEEPLECHASING.—AUSTRALIA.—It was bitterly cold, and we all felt glad of the excitement caused by the appearance of the jockeys, mounted on nice-looking horses. I fixed my mind on horse No. 12 on the card, and thought he looked extremely well as he cantered past the stand. The poor animal kept up bravely till near the end, when he caught his foot in a hurdle, while going at a fearful pace, and fell, breaking his off leg so badly that he had to be shot on the spot. His jockey escaped with only a severe shaking. I had no idea until I came here what steeplechase riding was like in Australia. To-day

not agree that reasonable notice is a subject too thin for a jury to act upon; as in many cases juries and courts do determine what is reasonable notice." Here the expression was applied in what we term its slang sense.—*American Notes and Queries.*

ON THE EAST COAST.

"We are in God's hand,
How strange, now, looks the life he makes us lead."
—*R. Browning, (Andrea del Sarto.)*

The boat went out with the ebb to sea,
That June-tide in the morning.
My bonny boys waved their hands to me,
That June-tide in the morning.
I stood and watched them from the door,
My bonny, brave boys came back no more,
That June-tide in the morning.

The sun shone bright and the wind was low,
That June-tide in the morning;
And I kissed them ere I bade them go,
That June-tide in the morning.
The leaves were young upon the vine
When my boys' warm lips were pressed to mine,
That June-tide in the morning.

I watched the boat as it left the bay,
That June-tide in the morning;
And ever until my latest day
That June-tide in the morning
Comes back to me when the skies are clear
And the roses bloom—for I felt no fear,
That June-tide in the morning.

A mist came up and it hid the sea,
That June-tide in the morning.
Little I thought what awaited me,
That June-tide in the morning.
How those lips ha. been pressed to mine,
Here on earth for the very last time,
That June-tide in the morning.

The rising tide brought them home no more,
That June-tide in the morning.
Ere noon the boat drifted safe ashore,
That June-tide in the morning.
The mist had hidden the Dead Man's rock,
And never a boat could withstand its shock,
No matter how fair the morning.

They found their grave in the great North Sea,
That June-tide in the morning—
My boys who came never back to me,
That June-tide in the morning.
Yet the waves were stillest, and the wind was low,
Thank God, I kissed them ere they did go,
That June-tide in the morning!
—*The Academy.* F. P.

RUSSIAN WOMEN IN THE PAST.—In olden times the position of women in Russia was deplorable, and, as elsewhere, it has only improved by degrees. Herberstein declares that no woman was deemed virtuous unless she lived in domestic seclusion and was never seen outside home; and Jenkinson says that, except on their way to church at Christmas and Easter or when paying visits, it was an accident if you ever saw a Russian lady. This habit has survived more or less even to this century, for Brenner speaks of the women as "guarded with Oriental seclusion," and Théophile Gautier attests the same thing. So strong in the sixteenth century was the prejudice against women that even fowls or animals killed by their hands were regarded as unclean; and often, if their husbands were absent, they might be seen standing at their doors and begging some passer-by to perform for them the butcher's office. Not infrequently the murder of husbands avenged the maltreatment of wives; to meet which a law was ordained that for this crime women should be buried with their heads only above the ground, there to be left till they were starved to death. In olden days marriages were always arranged by sworn mediatrices, and no one would have dreamed of conducting his own suit. One of the most popular changes effected by Peter the Great was the regulation that no couple should be married without the consent of both parties, and that they should be allowed to meet for at least six weeks before marriage. The intending bridegroom sent his future wife such symbolical presents as needles and thread, raisins and fruit, and a whip. On the wedding day there was always the show of resistance on the part of the bride so common everywhere; the bride would resist to the uttermost leaving her house to go to the church, and would sob and make a great noise all the way thither. In the church it was etiquette for her to fall down at her husband's feet, and to knock her head on his shoe in token of her objection. It is said that for three days after marriage she tasked her character if she spoke more than a few words at mealtime "with great manners and reverence" to her husband. It was customary for husbands to make their wives and daughters an allowance for paint, and so fond were the ladies of this mode of adornment that Jenkinson compared them to millers' wives who looked as if they had been beaten about the face with bags of meal.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE "TAME CAT" GIRL.—The reproach aimed by Americans at the English girl, viz., that she is of the "tame cat" order, and that her husband will trust her with his bills or the darning of his socks but not with his ideas, is as great a misconception, in many respects, as the English estimate of American women, but from the American point of view it has some foundation in fact. We need only look at the life of the ordinary Englishman to discover the foundation upon which this exaggerated inference is based. He always retains a tenderness for his club, where he can ventilate among his fellow-men his ideas political, moral, and social, to which, it is quite true, he does not, as a rule, treat his wife. If he has a male friend he can pass hours upon hours in his company without being bored, which, unfortunately, does not always happen in the case of his wife, and the very fact that women are the first to declare that no wife wants her husband always with her is a proof, more or less, of a certain incompatability of temperament and thought. Probably it is on these and kindred grounds that the American forms her opinion of the average English girl, and, until she gains more experience of English habits, imagines herself strictly correct. On the other hand, for a fair and impartial opinion of the American girl, one must apply rather to an Englishman than an Englishwoman, for he is more on a level with her in thought and more in touch with her in idea. It is no secret that the unprejudged, educated Englishman is a general favorite with American women. If he has a particle of discernment he very soon discovers that American freedom is by no means a synonym for license, and when he has fully assimilated that idea he finds his relations with the "nice" American girl most charming and cordial and fascinating. But in the matter of propriety of behavior he discovers she is inexorable, and that, so far from being permitted more license of speech or action, he in reality enjoys less.—*The National Review.*

BLOOD ORANGES.—The blood orange is a mere variety of the sweet orange obtained by cultivation, and appears first to have been raised by the Spanish gardeners in the Philippine Islands, from the capital of which (Manila) it, together with the well-known cigars, formed at one time one of the chief articles of export. On its first appearance in Europe it excited a considerable sensation; and in the last century very high prices were demanded for the trees which bore the wonderful fruit. None, however, now come to us from Manila, our supply being derived almost entirely from Malta, where great pains and attention are bestowed upon their cultivation. It was for a long time supposed, and indeed the idea is not yet quite extinct, that blood oranges were produced by the grafting of the orange with the pomegranate; but there is not the slightest foundation for this belief.—*Chambers's Journal.*

HE WHO LIVES ON A BACK STREET.—If you want to employ a barrister in your case, whose name is known as a special authority only to your solicitor, you will be surprised to find when you come to inquire that his brief is marked 100 guineas. If you go to the specialist recommended for your complaint by your medical director, you will see that he reckons the value of his casual conversation at something like 25 shillings the minute. If you desire to buy a water-color picture by an obscure member of the institute or a young exhibitor at the new gallery, you will have to pay some £30 down for a square of paper 12 inches by 20. But when you begin to inquire into the income of writers whose works we read, to borrow the famous phrase of a sister in the craft, "from Tobolsk to Tangier," or whose books may be bought in paper covers (probably pirated) at Valparaiso and Petropaulovsky, you discover to your astonishment the strange and seemingly inconsistent anomaly that the man known to half the world in a dozen countries is earning about one-twentieth of the income earned by the man known only to the skilled in a particular profession in the city of London. The American enthusiast, on a pilgrimage to the shrine of his most admired and worshipped English author, has been heard to express his keen surprise when he lighted at last on the object of his ardent devotion in an eight-roomed cottage among the remotest recesses of suburban Middlesex, or ran him to earth in a dingy stucco-fronted family residence of the eligible order of architecture, lost among the monotonous and dreary desert of a London back street. How does it come, then, that these things are so?—*The Fortnightly Review.*

INDUSTRIES IN ANCIENT IRELAND.—Poets and rhetoricians have in their usual free and easy way exaggerated the material prosperity of ancient Ireland. Much of the splendor attributed to Keltic Kings and Bishops and bards fades under the cold light of historical research. But this very research has put beyond all doubt that beneath the exaggerations of rhetoric and song there lay a solid substratum of truth. Thus the publication by a Parliamentary commission of the immense and previously almost unexplored mass of legal institutes known as the "Brehon Laws" has verified the fact that at a time when Britons were almost naked savages the Irish Kelts were clad in woolens and linens of their own manufacture. The Brehon laws abound with references not only to woolen and linen goods, but to carding, weaving, dyeing, and the other processes of their manufacture. Again, in the remarkable metrical account of the rights of the monarchs of Ireland and of the provincial Kings, attributed to a contemporary of St. Patrick, and known as the "Book of Rights," we find that tribute was paid to a large extent in cloaks, tunics, mantles, and other articles of woolen and linen manufacture, some white, some brown, some trimmed with purple, some with fur, and some with gold. We can see for ourselves something of what was done in the more durable materials. Textile fabrics, except of the coarsest kind, perish in far less time than twelve hundred years. But metalwork, if good in material and design, survives. Accordingly we have abundant specimens of such work come down to us from the Keltic period. Many of these are rough, but many are rich in material, good in design, and exquisitely skilful in workmanship. Some were found deep below the surface of our bogs, where probably they were dropped in flight, and got gradually covered with peat in the slow lapse of centuries. Others were found in stone chambers made for their reception, and forgotten for more than a thousand years. Vast quantities of the gold work were consigned to the crucible. Some goldsmiths estimate that they purchased and melted down as much as £10,000 worth of ancient Keltic gold work found from time to time in Ireland. But, fortunately, much also has been preserved. There is quite a magnificent collection of works in gold, silver, and bronze in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin. Besides these there are many fine specimens in Trinity College, Dublin, and in the British Museum, London.—*Harper's Magazine.*

SEALS NOT SIGNATURES.—When Ralph Red bought his father's freedom of William le Butler, William gave him an acknowledgment for the money and a written certificate of the transaction, but he did not sign his name. In those days nobody signed their names, not because they could not write, for I suspect that just as large a proportion of people in England could write well 600 years ago as could have done so 40 years ago, but because it was not the fashion to sign one's name. Instead of doing that, every body who was a freeman and a man of substance, in executing any legal document, affixed to it his seal, and that stood for his signature. People always carried their seals about with them in a purse or small bag, and it was no uncommon thing for pickpockets to cut off this bag and run away with the seal, and thus put the owner to very serious inconvenience. This was what actually did happen once to William le Butler's father-in-law. He was a certain Sir Richard Bellhouse, and he lived at North Tuddenham, near Dereham. Sir Richard was High Sheriff for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1291, and his duties brought him into court on Jan. 23 of that year before one of the Judges at Westminster. I suppose the court was crowded, and in the crowd some rogue cut off Sir Richard's purse and made off with his seal. I never heard that he got it back again.—*The Coming of the Friars and Other Historic Essays, Rev. Augustus Jessopp.*

A KING'S EARS.—One night shortly before the taking of Maillezais, while d'Aubigné, as was apparently his custom, was sleeping with M. de la Force in a room opening out of Henry's bedroom, he said to his companion, "La Force, our master is a skinflint and the most ungrateful man on the face of the earth." La Force, who was half asleep, did not hear, and muttered, "What do you say, d'Aubigné?" upon which the King, who was noted for his quickness of hearing, quietly said, "He says I am a skinflint and the most ungrateful man on the face of the earth." D'Aubigné, who knew Henry's foible, but Henry was not in the least annoyed. The story is unfortunately not quite authentic, for it is only given in the notes of the early editions of the memoirs and does not appear in the manuscript. But in his history d'Aubigné relates a similar story in which when his bedfellow did not hear his remark, the King chimed in with "How deaf you are; don't you hear that he says I want to marry my sister to several brothers-in-law at once?" "Go to sleep," coolly replied d'Aubigné, "we have plenty more things to say about you."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

OLIPHANT AND GOULD.—Oliphant had work to do for English shareholders in respect to the telegraphic cable between England and America. A friend has lately told me the following anecdote on this subject: One of the chief persons with whom he had to do in America was the well-known Jay Gould, a financier of much greater force than this new adventurer in such unaccustomed fields, and against whose overwhelming cleverness his friends warned him. His account of how he met this danger was exceedingly characteristic. He went to the remarkable personage in question with that fine frankness which is one of the most polished instruments of diplomacy, being the plain truth. He said to him: "I do not think that your interests and those of my clients are opposed to each other, but if you take them in that light I am not equal to you in ability; I cannot fight the question with such a champion as you are—I must go to the wall." Jay Gould was man enough to understand and appreciate, and during the whole negotiations treated his unusal opponent with perfect good faith and honor.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

"THE BEGINNING OF THE END."—"It is the beginning of the end" is attributed to Talleyrand as having been so truthfully predicted by him of the situation of the Hundred Days. But the first time Talleyrand heard it was when he was complimented on it by M. de Vitrolles, and then he saw no reason for disavowing the paternity. Private individuals not infrequently obtain life and credit for their happy ideas by ascribing them to some renowned spirit of the time, and this seems especially to have happened to Talleyrand, who did not, and often could not, disown the authorship. This happened in the case of the saying: "Speech was given to man to disguise his thought," which M. Harel really invented, but according to his custom started in the world under Talleyrand's name in the "Nain Jaune," and which then never afterward he could succeed in reclaiming. But Voltaire was the first to express the idea.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

NAMES.—There was a story current at Cambridge, not long ago, to the effect that the proctor one night discovered an undergraduate on Magdalen Bridge endeavoring, as he thought, to get into bed. The outraged don demanded the inebriate's name and college, and the latter replied: "Nott of Magdalen." The proctor repeated his question, and received the same answer. "I don't want to know what college you are not of," he cried angrily, "but what college you do belong to." "My good man," replied the undergraduate with intense solemnity, "I have no other name to give you. Go away, I'm trying to find my bed."—*All the Year Round.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE MOTLEY CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, D. C. L. Edited by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. With portraits. In two volumes. Vol. I. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square. 1889.

Mr. Motley was a man who possessed a remarkable combination of faculties. To the world at large he is known as a brilliant historian, and this fact is his main title to celebrity in the future. But he was also a man of extraordinary personal gifts. These gifts had something to do with his great and immediate literary success. "The Dutch Republic" could of course well afford to stand upon its own merits, but in the unbounded enthusiasm with which it was received, especially in England, where Motley's literary acquaintance was large, it is not difficult to see that the personal fascinations of the author were not without their influence. His friends were glad that so charming a man had written so brilliant a book. He was a singularly handsome man, having always been known, when traveling in Europe as a young man, as "the handsome American." He had, moreover, a look of great intelligence and sensibility. The testimony on this point of these who knew him was unanimous. His friend Bismarck has described the effect produced in society by his fine eyes. Lady Byron was very much impressed by his resemblance to her illustrious husband. But besides personal beauty Motley had also a great social charm and address. He had a very fine sense of social propriety, and was one of those minds which seem to be at their best in good society. He could say very pretty things. A good instance of his talent in this way is mentioned in a foot note to one of his letters. Countess Karolyi, the wife of the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin and London, was and is a very beautiful woman. She one day asked Mr. Motley the meaning of the Dutch word *mooi* (beautiful.) "Do you ask because it is what you always hear as soon as you go out?" was his reply.

The correspondence of this distinguished man has just been published, and the result is in every way admirable. To the world at large Motley is mainly interesting as a writer of books. It is therefore to the letters which describe his literary employments that the reader will turn with special interest. Motley's first historic work, "The Dutch Republic," was published in 1856. It at once gave him a wide fame. From being entirely unknown he became in the course of a few months one of the leading writers of the time. His novel, "Morton's Hope," and his magazine articles had produced but little impression. The novel he always spoke of as a "youthful folly." But "The Dutch Republic" was almost at once a great success—17,000 copies were sold in England within the first year after publication. The book was also offered to Murray, who declined it politely but decidedly. The publishers were Chapman & Hall. The profits must have been very considerable, and along with these came the most flattering reviews and letters of congratulation from the most distinguished literary men of England and America. It was translated into Dutch and was very enthusiastically received by the Dutch people. The work led to an acquaintance with the King and Queen of Holland, who were always Motley's warm friends. The following is taken from a letter to his wife, in which he describes his first meeting with the Queen when on a visit to The Hague in 1858:

"I was received in the large saloon by an elderly maid of honor, who entertained me with discourse on various subjects, social, literary, and political, for a few minutes, and then I was sent for, and she piloted me to her Majesty. The Queen received me at the door quite without ceremony, with 'I am so glad to make your acquaintance, Mr. Motley; pray sit down.' So she seated herself on her sofa and I took a fauteuil near it, and then she conversed with me for about half an hour in the most unaffected, simple, and agreeable manner possible. She is tall, very fair, and must have had a great deal of blonde German beauty. She was very simply dressed, but I am sorry for Suzet's sake that I have entirely forgotten her costume. Her teeth are beautiful, and her hands small, white, and exquisitely shaped. Her voice is agreeable and she speaks English, not only with great elegance and fluency, but almost entirely without a foreign accent. This, by the way, was one of the compliments which she paid me, observing 'how beautifully you speak English,' adding, 'for to tell you the truth, we think we can always tell the difference, and we do not like American English generally so well, but you seem to me to speak as an Englishman.' &c. She said a great many things in a very graceful way about 'The Dutch Republic.'"

A meeting with the King was arranged to take place at the palace at the Northend, the one opposite the equestrian statue of William the Silent:

"Exactly as the clock struck the half hour the door opened, and a stoutish, youngish, tallish man, in a blue cutaway coat, checked shirt with a turn-down collar, and gray trousers, walked up to me and said in English with a loud voice, 'Mr. Motley, you have written a most magnificent work, and I am proud to make your acquaintance.' Whereupon I shrewdly suspected the individual to be his Majesty, although I had expected to be ushered through six more rooms at least, but the King is one of those royal personages who has the good sense to leave a gap in the hedge of his divinity for special occasions. I must say that he made a very agreeable impression upon me, and you will say, of course, that this is on account of my susceptibility to flattery. I hope to be a weak one, but if people are very polite and complimentary and kind to me, whether they are kings and queens or only knaves or persons of lesser rank, I am but too apt to respond—I cannot help it."

After the publication of "The Dutch Republic" Motley became one of the heroes of a London season. The London season is a subject which has been many times discussed and described, but we doubt if there is anywhere a better picture of it than is contained in these letters. "About 8 P. M.," says the writer, "I drive daily in a hansom along Piccadilly in a white choker, and the colossal and comical statue of the Duke of Wellington always seems to tower above Belgravia as the presiding genius of dinner parties, marshaling his baton the way that so many thousands are to be fed." So far as manners and customs go, there is no doubt that London society to-day is much what it was 30 years ago, for social institutions in England have great stability. But there can be little doubt also that the people comprising it were more interesting then than now. Certainly, this is true of the people who make up fashionable society. It was still the day of Lady Palmerston and Cambridge House. The letters are full of fresh things about Lord Palmerston, Disraeli, Thackeray, Macaulay, Clarendon, Milnes, Mrs. Norton, the Sheridan, and the other interesting people of that day. Motley did not take kindly to Milnes's breakfasts. He liked the host, but did not believe in the meal. He considered breakfast an absurdity. There are some very charming characterizations of Mrs. Norton, the woman who combined with the hereditary talent of the Sheridans great beauty and charm of manner. With her he was destined to form a lifelong friendship. His first meeting is thus described:

"I turned and bowed, and there she was, looking to-day almost as handsome as she has always been described as being. I knew that you will like a sketch. She is rather above middle height. In her shawl and crinoline, of course, I could not pronounce upon her figure. Her face is certainly extremely beautiful. The hair is raven black—violet black—without a thread of silver. The eyes very large, with dark lashes, and black as death; the nose straight; the mouth flexible and changing; with teeth which themselves would make the fortune of an ordinary face—such is her physiognomy; and when you add to this extraordinary poetic genius descent from that famous Sheridan who has made talent hereditary in his family, a low, sweet voice and a distinct manner, you can understand how she twisted men's heads off and hearts out, we will not be particular how many years ago.

"She said to me, as I made my bow on introduction, 'Your name is upon every lip.' I blushed and looked as much like a donkey as usual when such things are said. Then she added, 'It is agreeable, is it not?' I then had grace enough to reply, 'You ought to know if any one'; and then we talked of other things."

A good story is told of Mr. Norton, who, of course, was not a popular person with the Sheridans, which records one of the youthful Disraeli's caustic strokes. Disraeli was dining at Norton's house. The host praised a particular wine on the table, to which Disraeli agreed. "Well," said Norton, "I have wine twenty times as good in my cellar." "No doubt," said Disy, looking round the table; "but, my dear fellow, this is quite good enough for such *canaille* as you have got to-day." Everybody saw the point of this but Mr. Norton.

He paid a visit to the Grotes and describes, in an amusing way, the extraordinary appearance of Mrs. Grote, quoting Sydney Smith's well-known remark that "she was the most gentleman-like of women." A better thing, however, upon the same subject, from the same source, is not mentioned. Sydney Smith once said of Mrs. Grote that she was the origin of the word *grotesque*. In turning over these pages we are in the midst of a society that says things. London society of the present day merely looks and does things. Lady William Russell introduced Motley to Sir Roderick Murchison, the great geologist, by saying that she was, as Boswell said of himself with regard to Gen. Paoli and Dr. Johnson, "like an isthmus connecting two great continents." The following account of Brougham and Lyndhurst, chaffing each other across the table at Lady Stanley's, has a vivacity which is antique and not at all modern:

"Lyndhurst said, 'Brougham,' you disgraced the woolsack by appearing there with those plaid trousers, and with your peer's robe on one occasion put on over your Chancellor's gown.' 'The devil!' said Brougham, 'you know that to be a calumny; I never wore the plaid trousers.' 'Well,' said Lyndhurst, 'he confesses the two gowns. Now the present Lord Chancellor never appears except in small-clothes and silk stockings.' Upon which Lady Stanley observed that the ladies in the gallery all admired Lord Chelmsford for his handsome leg. 'A virtue that was never seen in you, Brougham,' said Lyndhurst, and so on."

It was on the occasion of this visit to London that Motley was made a D. C. L. at Oxford. He knew nothing of this honor until Dean Milman, on inviting him to breakfast, congratulated him on it. He insisted there must be some mistake, but on returning to his house found the official notification.

Motley had, for an American diplomat, a somewhat extended and varied official career. He was first Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, and later Minister at Vienna and at London. Throughout this experience his achievements were rather social than official. The exception is London, but to his official experience there these letters make, very wisely we think, no allusion. He was appointed Secretary of Legation to Russia in 1841. He was in St. Petersburg but a short time, finding the place and its society but little to his taste. His letters contain lifelike pictures of Russia of that day. The account of Nicholas confirms all that has been written of that superb autocrat. The Czar is described as a "regular-built Jupiter." "He is one of the handsomest men I ever saw, six feet three inches at least in height, and every inch a King. His figure is robust, erect, and stately, and his features are of great symmetry, and his forehead and eye are singularly fine." He is represented by Motley as rather more affable than is consistent with his lofty reputation. We may recall the story of the young diplomat who was at a Court ball in Vienna not long before the death of Nicholas. The young man was dancing, and, it seems, danced badly. Now, Nicholas liked to have things done smartly at his balls, and walking up to the young man, he said: "When one does not know how to dance, one does not dance at all." It was a most unusual thing for the great autocrat to address a remark to any body, and Russian society, crowding about the young man, asked what the Czar had said. The young diplomat had the wit to reply, "His Majesty has been graciously pleased to inform me, for myself alone, I do not feel at liberty to repeat them." On the strength of this he had great success in St. Petersburg.

The pictures of Vienna society are very interesting. Mr. Motley was appointed Minister in Vienna in 1861. It is no secret that no American Minister, and scarcely any Minister of any country, was so well received as he. Diplomats at Vienna are usually outside the pale of the 300 who are said to constitute Vienna society. Motley writes that there is one Court ball in the year to which diplomats are asked and two a week to which they are not asked. His daughters, however, were very kindly received by the "Comptessen," as the young ladies are called, and the young ladies are a power in Vienna. Motley was a favorite at Court, and was repeatedly asked to dine with the Emperor. Empress he describes as "a wonder of beauty—tall, beautifully formed, with a profusion of bright brown hair, a low Greek forehead, gentle eyes, very red lips, a sweet smile, low musical voice, and a manner partly timid, partly gracious." He says:

"You know the two Majesties always sit side by side in the centre of the ring. Well, she was perfectly charming; she is in great beauty this year—more radiant, lambent, exquisite than ever. In the midst of the dinner, while she was prattling away very amiably, she suddenly said, 'I am so clumsy,' and began to blush in the most adorable manner. It was a fauteuil near it, and then she conversed with me for about half an hour in the most unaffected, simple, and agreeable manner possible. She is tall, very fair, and must have had a great deal of blonde German beauty. She was very simply dressed, but I am sorry for Suzet's sake that I have entirely forgotten her costume. Her teeth are beautiful, and her hands small, white, and exquisitely shaped. Her voice is agreeable and she speaks English, not only with great elegance and fluency, but almost entirely without a foreign accent. This, by the way, was one of the compliments which she paid me, observing 'how beautifully you speak English,' adding, 'for to tell you the truth, we think we can always tell the difference, and we do not like American English generally so well, but you seem to me to speak as an Englishman.' &c. She said a great many things in a very graceful way about 'The Dutch Republic.'"

While Motley was in Vienna Maximilian became Emperor of Mexico. The proceedings which led to this result he, of course, watched with intense interest. He says: "He [Maximilian] has had smart, new liveries made at Brussels to amaze the Mexican heart. Likewise he has been seen trying on an imperial crown of gilt pasteboard to see in the glass if it is becoming. This I believe to be authentic." The American Minister at Vienna was, of course, an interested but entirely powerless spectator of this drama.

During all this time, however, the subject nearest Mr. Motley's heart was the civil war in this country. He watched with intense interest the varying fortunes of that struggle. His faith in the ultimate establishment of the Union seems to have been complete. This is evident from his letters and is confirmed by the testimony of others. Hayward says in a letter written in 1862: "I also passed a day with the Motleys at their villa and found him more unreasonable than ever, vowing that the restoration of the Union in its entirety was sure as the sun in heaven." The letters contain many expressions of his belief in democracy. His opinion upon this subject, to which he often gives expression, seems to have been about this: There is no denying the external charm of aristocratic society in Europe, but that charm is dearly bought. It is not worth while keeping up a government in order that a few hundred people may have beautiful manners. Democracy, he considers, insures the general happiness and dignity, which are far more important.

The portrait of most general interest is that of Bismarck. Motley had the good fortune to become very intimate with him in his student days. There are no allusions to the future Prime Minister of Germany in his early letters, but we know from Bismarck's own account that the two young men were intimate. The first mention of Bismarck occurs in a letter written from Frankfort in 1855. He says: "I find I like him even better than I thought I did, and you know how high an opinion I always expressed of his talents and disposition. He is a man of very noble character and very great powers of mind." Bismarck was at this time serving as Prussian Minister at Frankfort. He had not been trained to diplomacy, having lived, up to the day when he received this appointment, the life of a plain country squire. It was his election to Parliament and the part which he took in that body during the crisis of 1848 that made him known throughout Prussia. The appointment he received in this wise: In the Summer of 1851 the German Prime Minister asked him if he would accept the post. Bismarck replied with a simple "Ja," and at once repaired to Frankfort. It was here in 1853 that Motley paid him a visit. Bismarck and his family received him with the utmost kindness. From this time on until Motley's death the intimacy continued. Bismarck's letters are reproduced in these volumes. They are given first in German, with a translation following. But the most amusing portions of them are in Bismarck's own English, to which he now and then treats himself with constitutional abandon. Many references are made to the old song, "The good old colony times," which Bismarck learned from Motley when at college, and which he seems never to have forgotten. So late as last year, in his great speech before the German Reichsrath, he quoted this song, adding at the same time that he had learned it from "his dear deceased friend, John Motley." He likes, evidently, to refer to those days of his boyhood. Thus, in a letter asking Motley to visit him in Berlin, he says: "Then we will sit down again to a game of chess at Logier's house and dispute as to whether Byron or Goethe can be compared to each other. I think we were then better men in better times—this is to say younger."

In the Summer of 1872 Motley and his daughter paid a visit to Bismarck at Varzin. He had not seen Bismarck in some years and found him "somewhat stouter and his face more weather-beaten but as expressive and powerful as ever." What especially seems to have impressed him at this visit was Bismarck's simplicity. "The truth is," he remarks, "he is so entirely simple, so full of *laisses-aller*, that one is obliged to be saying to one's self all the time: 'This is the great Bismarck, the greatest living man and one of the greatest historic characters that has ever lived.'" Bismarck talked with him very frankly and freely, and Motley wishes that there could be "an invisible, self-registering Boswell always attached to his buttonhole so that his talk could be perpetuated." The great statesman appears in what Bismarck has to say of his treatment of Austria after Sadowa. The military opinion was bent on going to Vienna. But Bismarck strongly opposed this idea. It was necessary not to humiliate Austria, to do nothing that would make friendly relations with her impossible in the future. Many people refused to speak to Bismarck on account of this. It would be hard to find an example which proves how necessary it is that professional and specialist opinion should be subordinated to the larger view of the statesman. Yet Bismarck said that he believed that nobody was really great or powerful; that when he was younger he used to think himself a clever fellow enough, but that he was convinced that nobody had any control over events. There were many long talks and walks among the woods of Varzin. Bismarck talked continually about the great events in which he had been the chief figure. Of this conversation the letter writer is able to reproduce but little. He says:

"One trait I mustn't forget, however. Favre cried a little, or affected to cry, and was very paintable and heroic. Bismarck said that he must not harangue him as if he were an Assembly; they were two together on business purposes, and he was perfectly hardened against eloquence of any kind. Favre begged him not to mention that he had been weak as to weep, and Bismarck was much diverted at finding in the printed account afterward published by Favre that he made a great parade of the tears he had shed."

This was the last meeting between the two friends. Motley says: "The parting was painful to me, for Heaven knows when I shall ever see him again."

It is impossible to read these volumes without being interested in the social circle into which they introduce us. Mr. Motley's domestic circumstances were particularly happy. No man was a more devoted family. Mrs. Motley in particular was a woman of great good sense and kindness of heart, and her husband was utterly broken by her death. It is not generally known, and the fact is not alluded to in these volumes, that Mr. Motley came to this country after her death mainly to converse about her with some of her old friends, such as Dr. Holmes and Miss Elizabeth Peabody. There is a very interesting letter from Carlyle about her. The following extract may be of some interest in connection with a similar honor recently paid to Mrs. Phelps. "My wife had the great pleasure a few weeks after our arrival in The Hague to receive a charming present from a number of the ladies of England, accompanied by a most touching and gratifying letter written, in behalf of all the subscribers to the present, by Lady Stanhope and Lady Louisa Egerton. The gift was a beautiful parure of pearls and diamonds, and the letter accompanying it was as charming as the present itself."

We do not believe there has been published in a long time so agreeable and amusing a book of letters. They are written in a very fresh and natural way, and with a conversational ease and freedom, and they are at the same time very finished and elegant. The author has inevitably infused into them some of his own personal attractiveness. The letters also have a special value from the distinction of the individuals and the importance of the subjects which they discuss. We think Mr. Curtis has done very wisely to leave out all reference to the McCracken letter and to the unhappy disputes which terminated Mr. Motley's official life in London. These things have been discussed over and over again. Moreover, they would have interfered with the pleasant impression which the book, as it now stands, produces. It has been extremely well edited.

LAST OF SIX NEEDED VOLUMES.

APPLETON'S CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY. Edited by JAMES GRANT WILSON and JOHN FISKE. Vol. VI. Sunderland—Zwingli. With supplement and analytical index. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1889.

Two years have not yet elapsed since the first volume of this noteworthy enterprise was issued from the Appleton press. When one had carefully examined the lines on which that volume was prepared it would not have been unreasonable to doubt if the whole work could be carried forward to its completion in so short a space of time. Biographical sketches, when the field covered includes living persons, are not always the most easily obtained of contributions. What added a further element of difficulty, as compared with other cyclopedia work, was the greater number of the subjects that called for treatment. Seven sketches to a single page is not an unusual number to encounter in these volumes, and the names that do more than fill a single page are not numerous. Condensation and a strict adherence to essential facts have been foremost among the rules of conduct observed by contributors.

One can but faintly picture to himself the difficulties to be encountered in such an undertaking. Those only can realize this who have once encountered them. And yet these six volumes have been issued with a promptness and an apparent facility that have made the preparation of the work appear a simple and easy thing enough. The public has reason to accept with appreciation very cordial congratulations on the completion of the work. Formerly we possessed nothing that could profess to fill the existing want in any adequate way. Now we have a work which will not need to be superseded for many a long year to come. Though not without faults, some of which have been from time to time indicated in this column, it is far and away the best work we have, and it will long meet all the requirements of the public.

Among the final pages the editors have printed a supplementary collection of sketches that fill 33 pages. It is surprising how few of these are such as imply any serious defect in the working of the editorial plan for including all Americans of any real distinction. But in several cases the names are those of men who have acquired distinction since the volume in which they alphabetically should be placed was published, among such cases being Isaiah V. Williamson, the Philadelphia philanthropist, who has just died; Daniel Hand, another philanthropist, and President Salomon of Hayti, while a more interesting case is that of President Harrison. When Volume III. (Grin-Loc) was issued, he had not even been nominated for President, and his career had attained no limited national interest. Accordingly, he was dismissed in 23 lines. But in the supplement to the final volume he reappears in a sketch as full and explicit as that of his grandfather in Vol. III., while a steel portrait on heavy paper faces the sketch, and we have a view of his house and a portrait of Mrs. Harrison.

The list of contributors and their contributions has several interesting points. Mr. Lowell writes the sketch of Whittier, E. C. Stedman the one of Bayard Taylor, Mr. Whittier the one of Henry Wilson, Robert C. Winthrop the one of Washington, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb the one of Chief-Justice Waite, Andrew H. Green the one of Samuel J. Tilden, and O. B. Frothingham the one of Thoreau. Mr. Frothingham in his list of Thoreau's works omits the later ones, "Early Spring in Massachusetts," "Winter," and "Summer." One is surprised to find Darwin included. The reason is his investigations in the geology of South America. Another Englishman whose presence makes one rub his eyes is Gen. Williams, the hero of Kars. Gen. Williams was born, it seems, in Nova Scotia. Mr. Lowell's sketch of Whittier contains the following estimate:

"Of all American poets, with the single exception of Longfellow, Whittier has been the most popular, and in his case, more than in that of any other, the popularity has been warmed through with affection. This has been due in part to the noble simple character of the man, transparent through his verse, in part to the fact that his poetry, concerning itself simply with the obvious aspects of life and speculation, has kept close to the highest levels of the average thought and sentiment."

The volume closes with an analytical index of more than a hundred pages. This is not an index of names so much as of subjects and events, the location of all the information on a certain topic that the work contains being thus indicated under single headings. Turning to "Albany Regency," for example, we find six references. One of them is to the sketch of Peter Cagger, another to the sketch of William Cassidy, another to that of Edwin Crosswell, and another to that of William L. Marcy.

NEW BOOKS.

—*The Great War Syndicate. By Frank R. Stockton. New-York: P. T. Collier.* 1889.—The whimsical idea of a war urged by a private corporation against a powerful modern State with vessels and destructive appliances known only to the engineers of the corporation, while the army and navy are forced to look on without giving a blow, is just such as pleases Mr. Frank Stockton best. The projectiles of unknown composition which are sent from the war syndicate's guns delay the signing of a truce, because they are smokeless and invisible in flight. Consequently when they remove a fort and leave a hole in the ground to mark the spot where that fort was, or cause a tidal wave in a harbor, or produce on the ocean a series of whirlpools, into which the enemy dares not venture, nobody can believe that these phenomena, if caused by man, are other than local and the result of submarine or subterraneous mines. Mr. Stockton is good enough to furnish an outline sketch of the pioneers on the variety of vessel called "crab" belonging to the syndicate, the province of which is strictly confined to laming the propelling functions of an enemy's ship. Admiral Porter has advocated the building of small, swift, armored rams without other offensive power than their ability to crush the side of a ship, but Admiral Stockton's "crabs" are much more humane inventions. They are not only able to destroy the motive power of a mail-clad leviathan of the deep, but to drag the monster backward, into a port where it can do the least harm. On the other hand, the mechanical means for producing all this is not much studied and is inadequate. The story is a good one, without being of the calibre of "The Lady or the Tiger?" and has its origin from the curiosity excited by the accounts of the terribly destructive nature of the dynamite projectiles invented in America and the new death-dealing powders invented in France.

—*Along the Shore. By Rose Hawthorne Lathrop. Boston: Ticknor & Co.* 1888.—The daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne has inherited some of the literary quality which was omitted from the make-up of her brother, Mr. Julian Hawthorne. The son, with all his brilliancy, does not touch the spirit with an indefinable but very real sense of the supernatural. Mrs. Lathrop has some share of this, and the result is, lines which may be recognized as wanting in clearness of purport and clearness of expression have great charm. Verses that began with promise disappear suddenly as if the writer had been assailed by another thought and dropped the first unfinished; but it would be difficult to say whether this is the outcome of inability to hold an idea powerfully, or the picture is complete or contempt for the applause of the world. The little book is full of little sketches in verse, some charming, others less attractive, most of them sad.

"Say not, sad bell, another hour hath come
Bare for the record of a world of crime.
Toll, rather, friend, the end of hideous Time,
Wherein we bloom, live, die, yet have no home!

"Bell, laurels would we o'er thy pulsing twine
And sing thee songs of triumph with glad tears
If to the warring of our haggard years
Thy clang should herald peace along the line!"

Mrs. Lathrop has the sudden turns and harsh rhymes, the short metres and often the obscurity that we find in Emerson, too condensed and learned a master for a young writer. She lacks the finish, the extraordinary finish, of hundreds of versemakers, male and female, who publish books to-day. But the one quality spoken of, whereby he differs from them, makes her uneven verse more attractive than their tinkling rhymes.

—*The Works of William Shakespeare, edited by Henry Irving and Frank Marshall. New-York: Scribner & Welford.*—The fifth volume of the Henry Irving Shakespeare contains the plays of "All's Well that Ends Well," "Julius Cæsar," "Measure for Measure," "Troilus and Cressida," and "Macbeth," with the usual full and accurate notes, glossaries, and maps. Mr. Marshall explains in the preface that "Hamlet" should have been in this volume instead of "Macbeth," and would have been if a large portion of the text prepared for the printers had not been lost. The substitution of "Macbeth," however, does not materially change the plan of the work, and the descriptive notes and stage eliminations of that play are particularly timely now. The introductions to "All's Well" and "Troilus and Cressida" are especially interesting. We doubt if the last-named play—one

LENT'S REST IS WELCOME.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The last week has been alternately one of wild gayety, in which the social ball has spun with a bewildering rapidity, and the enforced quiet of Lenten churchgoing, fasting, and prayer. This quiet is none the less welcome for all it is enforced, as society is pretty well tired out. At the end of a fortnight, however, society will have become rested in great measure, and quite willing to seize the first available outlet which offers in the way of a renewal of festivities.

There will be no mi-carême ball. It is safe to affirm that whoever attempts to lead in entertaining during the next four years will find it difficult to match the grace and lavish hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney. At first society gazed at it in open-mouthed wonder. Never before had Washington shown anything so magnificent. It was absolutely a new sensation. Society, as a rule, does not like to be startled or convicted of old fogyisms. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney certainly introduced in Washington a manner of entertaining which had never before been attempted. While the world was hearing through the papers of all this they were quietly dispensing their wealth in princely sums for charity, of which one thousandth part has never been even dreamed of by the same public. The money has been unostentatiously distributed, and they go away regretted by the poor as well as the rich.

Everybody is saying "good riddance" to the Pennsylvania troops. On Tuesday, the weather having cleared up, the troops were out in full force, and after tossing a large number of small colored coins up in blankets they waited a large truck heavily laden with beer barrels and, pulling the driver off the seat, unloaded the truck. They were interrupted by the appearance of a squad of policemen who had responded to a telephone message. Hardly had peace been restored before a baker's wagon rumbled along, and with a yell like a crowd of Comanche Indians the Pennsylvanians rushed after it, snatching the newly-baked loaves out of the wagon and distributing them among the men. The loss of the bread was, however, made good to the driver, whom the Captain of the company then paid. Several vendors of bananas and other small fruit had their push carts rifled of their contents.

According to the latest information Senator and Mrs. Hearst have made arrangements for the purchase of the house on New-Hampshire-avenue near Dupont Circle owned by ex-Secretary Fairchild. This house they will change considerably by pulling down the glass-inclosed portico on the south side and enlarging the parlors. At the back a wing will be thrown out even with the building line so as to form a commodious ballroom. In the matter of interior decorations the changes will be quite extensive.

Vice-President and Mrs. Morton have perfected plans for several notable alterations in their house on the north. The rear wall of the dining room will be torn down and the room enlarged to double its present size, while the front parlors will be added to by tearing down the south wall and building to the rooms in a similar manner.

The most gorgeous turnout in the city is that of Mr. Walter Woods of New-York, who spends six months of every year in Washington at his residence on Lafayette-square. The wheels of the large open barouche are bright red, the close-clipped, bang-tail sorrel horses are driven in gold-mounted harness by a coachman in light livery with gold buttons. Another handsome equipage is that of the Hon. James G. Blaine, whose coachman and footman are clad in dark green livery. The outer rim and spokes of the wheels of the coupé are painted with a half-inch stripe of bright gold-color which produces quite a dazzling effect when in rapid revolution.

The latest "fad" among the fashionable feminine world of Washington, a mild form of diversion during the Lenten season, when ennui has to be kept at bay by any and every device, is the organization of a sewing class. Mrs. Nelson Brown is the leading spirit in this movement, which is inaugurated ostensibly for sweet charity's sake. The membership is composed exclusively of the ultra-fashionable west end set of young people, is to meet at the different houses once or twice a week, and the garments sewed by the young ladies will be distributed at Easter among the poor. After the young people have occupied an hour or so in sewing the work is laid aside, and a luncheon, to which their gentleman friends are invited, is then served. Some years since a similar Lenten diversion was started, only in that case each young lady in turn was obliged to provide and cook every dish served at luncheon. Before the end of the second season every member of the Lenten sewing class was married. It remains to be seen whether the present class will meet with the same matrimonial success.

Mrs. Cleveland has had a new set of cards engraved "Mrs. Grover Cleveland," and, as may be imagined, when the plate was sent home early in the week the sensation produced by the first glance at them was rather odd, for never since her marriage had she seen her name so printed. Official etiquette in such matters requires that the wife of the Chief Magistrate shall have her cards engraved in the simplest manner, Mrs. Cleveland or Mrs. Harrison as the case may be. The President's card bears only the inscription "The President." For the Cabinet the cards are engraved "The Secretary of State," "The Secretary of Navy," and so on, the wife in each instance having a card on which the prefix "Mrs." is not followed by the husband's Christian name.

SOCIETY IN BALTIMORE.

The last german of the Bachelors' Cotillion Club was given at Lehmann's Hall on Monday evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. William De Ford, Dr. and Mrs. Delano Fitz-Gerald, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley S. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Gaither, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown, Mrs. John B. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Robinson, Miss Fannie McLane, Miss Adèle Horwitz, Miss Lucy Fisher, Miss Bessie Swan, Miss Esther Colston, Miss Rosa Gordon, Miss Belle Wilson, Miss Emily Blackford, Miss Belle De Ford, Frank Harvey, Daniel Clark, William F. Lucas, Walter De C. Poultney, John McKim, Charles Carter, Henry Ferguson, N. Winslow Williams, and John Redwood.

The Misses Nicholas of Park-avenue gave a party to the Misses Penrose of Philadelphia on Tuesday evening. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Cumberland D. Hollis, Mrs. Charles D. Gaither, Miss Buckley of Virginia, Miss Bessie Buckler, Miss Adèle Horwitz, Miss Rose Keeling, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Manly, Capt. and Mrs. Rumbold, Mr. and Mrs. George Gibson, D'Arcy Wilson, Thomas Tucker, George May, Walter De C. Poultney, Robin Brent, Frank Harvey, Robert Keeling, and Mr. Gray.

Mr. Talbot Taylor gave a tea at his residence on North Charles-street on Tuesday. Among the callers were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John Van Bibber, Miss Mary Elliott, Miss Lydia Nancy, Miss Alice Janney, Miss Lola Robinson, Miss Belle De Ford, Miss Fannie Larman, Miss Jennie Bonsal, Miss Kitty Montague, T. Swann Latrobe, George May, James Whitridge, George Maris, and Mr. Poultney.

Miss Bertha Lucas gave a luncheon at her residence on North Calvert-street on Tuesday. There were present Mrs. Wilson Patterson, Mrs. John C. George, Miss Lydia Morris, Miss Adèle Horwitz, Miss Meta Fowler, Mrs. William De Ford, Mrs. Albert L. Gorter, Miss Nellie Robinson, Miss Camilla Ridgely, Miss Laura Merryman, Miss Ollie Wilkinsen, Miss Bessie Buckler, Miss Belle De Ford, and Miss Lizzie Conway.

A dinner was given by Mrs. Thomas De Ford on Tuesday evening at her residence on Mount Vernon-place. There were present Miss Bertha Gilmor, Miss Hettie Cary, Miss Florence Templeman, Miss Alice Harris, Miss Mary Johnson, Miss Lottie Taylor, Henry Warfield, Louis Morris, Richard Morton, John Brogden, Thomas Hastings, and Sidney Winchester.

Dr. William Lee gave a dinner at his residence on Park-avenue on Tuesday. There were present G. Morton Stewart, Columbus Lee, John A. Tompkins, Albert Ritchie, Dr. William T. Howard, S. S. Lee, Charles B. Roberts, Judge William Fisher, and Charles D. Gaither.

Mrs. Robert Garrett and Miss Lizzie Frick will soon open Mr. Garrett's residence on Mount Vernon-place for the first time since Mr. Garrett's illness and will reside in Baltimore until his return from Mexico.

Owing to the death of Mr. George H. Williams, the tea to have been given yesterday afternoon by Mr. T. Swann Latrobe at his residence on North Charles-street has been postponed.

The engagement of Miss Laura Sherwood, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Robert Sherwood, to Capt. Pickring, United States Navy, has just been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross W. Whistler will sail for Europe during the first part of April and will spend the following 18 months traveling on the Continent.

Mrs. Robert C. Barry will give a luncheon at her residence on Cathedral-street on Monday at 2 P. M. in honor of the Misses Penrose of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Jesse Tyson, who has been ill at her residence on Franklin-street for some weeks, has completely recovered and is now in New-York.

Apartments have been engaged by Mr. Charles Poe in New-York and both he and Mrs. Poe will soon reside in that city.

Mrs. Robert Sherwood gave a tea at her residence on West Preston-street on Monday in honor of the Misses Wood.

Mr. Droege gave a theatre party on Tuesday evening at Ford's Opera House, followed by a supper at Rennert's.

Mrs. John A. Tompkins gave a party at her residence on Linden-avenue on Thursday evening.

Mr. Clark W. Evans was the guest of Mrs. Starring of Washington during the past week.

Mrs. George Brown of Brookland wood gave a theatre party on Thursday evening.

PERU'S NEW MINISTRY.

March 8, via Galveston.—A new Cabinet has been formed as follows: Minister of State, Police, and Public Works—Señor José Mariano Simonet; Minister of the Treasury—Señor Eulogio Delgado; Minister of Justice—Señor Evaristo Vega; Minister of Foreign Affairs—Señor Antonio Arias, and Minister of War—Col. Justiano Borgoño. The public express satisfaction with the new Ministry.

LIVE MUSICAL TOPICS.

To-morrow evening the first series of performances of Wagner's entire "Ring des Nibelungen" will be completed by the presentation of "Die Götterdämmerung" for the first time this season. The performances thus far have been attended by large audiences, which have been prolific in demonstrations of satisfaction.

We may now settle down to a comfortable assurance that the fact that music is a serious art and not a mere sensuous amusement has taken a pretty firm hold on thinking people. For this condition of things we must thank Wagner; but we must be prepared for a continuance of the complaints against the weight and intellectuality of his operas.

Those lovers of Wagner who fail to understand how any person gifted with a musical ear can hear his works without at once yielding to him their homage do not take into consideration the fact that music is analogous to all other arts in its claims upon the intellect. A well-sculptured statue, by its simple appeal to the senses, will find thousands of admirers who will not perceive the subtler meaning which the sculptor so conveys. In painting, out of the vast number of people who go to see pictures and enjoy seeing them the number who are able to appreciate and discriminate is amazingly small.

Now for many years people having been taking music as a pastime. Ask them to consider it in the light of a serious art and they find it irksome. Place before them music which cannot be taken in any other way and they flee from it. The case of music is all the more striking from the fact that many persons go to the opera who would never dream of seeking recreation at a classical concert. And yet the opera is the most serious form of music.

It is not probable, however, that people in general will ever undertake to trace the metaphysics which underlie and condition the Wagner operas, though many will read with interest the article of Mr. Apthorp in *Scribner's Magazine* on "Some of Wagner's Heroes and Heroines." The article in question shows the metaphysical influences which governed Wagner in his development of "Siegfried's Tod."

The great mass of admirers of Wagner will prefer to accept what is forcibly presented to them by the wonderful music dramas of the Nibelung series, without troubling themselves about Wagner's study of Schopenhauer, which was an undeniably powerful factor in his intellectual growth. Schopenhauer's ethics demand sympathy for suffering, but above all else a mortification, through asceticism of the will to live. Our world, according to this philosopher, is the worst possible kind of a world. Sympathy softens suffering; asceticism destroys it by annihilating the will to live. This is a complete negation of the sensuous nature of man, and bears a strong resemblance to the Buddhistic doctrine of Nirvana—the final state of saints purified by asceticism and translated into celestial unconsciousness.

The negation of the sensuous nature of man does not appear to be forcibly set forth in "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Die Götterdämmerung," except in the magnificent suicide of Brünnhilde, which takes place when the exgoddess has nothing more to live for.

The feature that is not as forcibly and adequately expressed in the Nibelung dramas is the elementary humanity of the heroes and heroines; and it is this universal manhood and womanhood, pristine, unhampered, uncivilized, which burns and glows through the three music dramas, after "Das Rheingold" in the ever-unfolding fire of dramatic poetry. It is this which takes hold upon our hearts, which thrills us and renews us, which fill us with the spirit of youth.

As Mr. Apthorp has had occasion to say elsewhere, "It is the intense humanity of Siegfried, his pure and guileless soul, his buoyant youth, his overwhelming impulses, and his sudden burst of love that endear him to us. As for Brünnhilde, she is all woman; of heroic mold and mind, it is true, but none the less a womanly and loving spirit. These two beings are noble types of humanity, equipped with the untouched beauty of normal physical proportions and endowed with the grandeur of unrestricted ideals and passions. Among the semi-supernatural dwarfs and giants, and unearthly figures of gods goddesses, these two beings stand forth with the simplicity and sublimity of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, and the union of their spirits in the final scene of 'Siegfried' is a mastery and faultless poetic exposition of the force and dignity of unchained human love."

The late John McCullough is credited with saying that Hamlet is the one rôle in which a good actor can always make his, if he would just stick to Shakespeare's business and let the metaphysics alone. We need not trouble ourselves about the metaphysics of the Nibelung operas, if we will attend strictly to the humanity of them.

There will be German opera in this town from Nov. 27 till March 22 next season. This is stated for the benefit of all who believe that the weight of Wagner has sunk all the spare dollars of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House.

A new oratorio by Dr. Mackenzie was produced in London at the Novello concerts on Feb. 27. It is called the "Dream of Jubal," and the book is by Joseph Bennett. The *Times* says:

"The production of a new work by so important a composer as Dr. Mackenzie must command respectful attention, even if it is difficult to regard it in a more favorable light. The head of the Royal Academy of Music has been unfortunate in his choice of albrette; and this he should have contrived to impart any interest whatever to his work speaks volumes for that perseverance which in many cases is more useful, for all practical purposes, than inspiration.

"Among the compositions which form the book contains—for we cannot accept the work as an organic whole—there are a number of well-written and effective passages. The opening prelude is exceedingly pretty, and sundry touches of orchestral color during the recitation make it difficult to restrain the wish that the elocutionist could be dispensed with. The 'Gloria' is a solid piece of workmanship for quartet and chorus. The fugal commencement at 'Cum Sancto Spiritu' might well have been carried further, and if the opening theme did not remind us distinctly of the parallel passage in Beethoven's Mass in D, the number would be more acceptable than it is. Still, it contains much that is excellent. The best portion of the work is the 'Song of the Sickle,' which is full of character and thoroughly original. It was finely sung by Mr. Lloyd. The funeral march and chorus is one of the most impressive scenes that the composer has given us. If it occurred in a connected work, and we knew who was being mourned for, the effect would no doubt be overpowering. The same remark applies to an even greater force to the love duet, which follows it somewhat too closely. It is impossible to enter into the delights of two persons whose very names are not given, and it is not surprising that the composer has failed to impart any glow of warmth to the musical utterances of his very shadowy lovers. The final ensemble, an invocation to music, is broadly and effectively written, and the use of the solo voices against the chorus is excellent. The close is spoiled by a quotation from Handel's 'Hallujah Chorus,' which is dragged in here and elsewhere to the great detriment of the artistic effect."

SALE OF CHOICE WINES.

A group of connoisseurs in wine gathered in the auction rooms of C. F. Wetmore, 240 Fifth-avenue, yesterday afternoon to sample and buy consignments of fine wines and liquors from the cellars of James H. Stebbins, Charles Perkins, deceased, James M. Dunbar, deceased, and Samuel G. Wheeler, deceased. The connoisseurs were generally well advanced in years, with complexions that suggested familiarity with the rich juice of the grape. Some of them sampled more than they bought and one of these actually had the grave misfortune to fall from his chair upon the floor, to the intense and undisguised merriment of the others. At the sight of this accident Auctioneer John H. Draper was so unfeeling as to interpolate his flow of numerals with this observation:

"Ah, there, you've dropped something."

Thereupon the unfortunate sampler slowly regained his feet, looked reproachfully at the auctioneer, brushed the dirt from his clothing, and, muttering words of anger and resentment, stalked unsteadily out into the street. Another individual started the bidding on almost every lot that was offered, and finally purchased one lone bottle of Château Margaux, which he carried away in his pocket.

The Burgundies in the Stebbins consignment sold at from 70 cents to $1 25 per bottle, clarets at $1 30, and sherries at $1 25. In the Stebbins wines were a large number of bottles that had once belonged to Napoleon III., and had been purchased in November, 1871, at the Palace of the Louvre. The fact that they had once been in the possession of an Emperor, however, apparently added nothing to their value yesterday, Napoleon's Johannisberger Schloss brought $5 per bottle; Chambertin, $2 25; Madeira, $3; Château Lafitte, $1; Château Latour, $1 15, and Château Margaux, 70 cents. The greatest variety of wines was from the estate of the late Charles L. Perkins. Some of these were very old, and they generally brought good prices. The consignments from the estates of James M. Dunbar and Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr., were small but sold very well.

Among the buyers yesterday were Peter Marié, George Bend, Smith Clift, Edward Tuck, Abram Mills, W. G. Eno, and William Scott. Considering the condition of the wines, the sale was a very good one.

EXTENSION OF EXPRESS LINES.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have acquired another valuable connection to their transcontinental system of express lines. They yesterday consummated the purchase of the Pittsburg and Western Express, a line running from Pittsburg westward to Orrville and Youngstown, Ohio, and northward to Mount Jewett, the entire line covering about 400 miles of railroad. Possession of the offices and equipment will be transferred March 16. By this purchase Wells, Fargo & Co. acquire direct lines from New-York by way of the Erie Express, which they bought last year, to Pittsburg and between Chicago and Pittsburg. This arrangement will give them 70 new offices. No change will take place at present in the personnel of the new line.

LIFE AT LENOX.

Very few cottagers have been to Lenox from New-York recently, and it will be quite as well for them if they stay away during the cold and blustering weather. March is never an agreeable month at Lenox and it has been particularly disagreeable during the past few days. It now appears as if the storms would continue for several days to come. It was just about a year ago that the great March blizzard struck Berkshire County and piled up the snow in such tremendous drifts that it was impossible to pass over any highway for several days.

The trains were all blocked for nearly a week, telephone and telegraph wires were down, and the town of Lenox was shut off from the outer world practically for several days.

Levi Beebe, who lives on Beartown Mountain, a few miles south of Lenox, predicted the great blizzard a year ago. He told his friends and neighbors that the greatest storm of the season would come to pass in the middle of March. He said this at a farmers' meeting in the southern part of the county three months before the storm took place, and now he predicts that another great storm will come some time before April 1. He is over sixty years of age, and has lived for nearly a half century upon a farm situated on the high hills to the east of Lenox, where he can see from the high peaks of the Green Mountains in Vermont to the hills in Connecticut, and from the mountains west of the Hudson River to the hills east of the Connecticut River. On this high, hilly land he studies the currents of the air, the direction of the wind, the formation of clouds, the temperature, the humidity, and everything else that pertains to the weather. His keen observation has made him a very renowned weather prophet, and his predictions are considered by the people living in the locality of Lenox as very liable to become true.

Prophet Beebe predicted the present mild Winter. He said back in December that the storms would clear off warm; that the prevailing winds would come from the west and south; that there would be little sleighing till February or March, and that there would be a great storm before the 1st of April which might equal in severity the one he predicted a year ago. His prophecies thus far have come practically true, and his friends and neighbors are looking anxiously for the great storm some time this month.

The cottagers who have remained in Lenox during the Winter insist that they have enjoyed life more than they would if they had gone down to the city. Mr. Henry A. Barclay and William B. Bacon, and the Goodmans, who have been there all Winter, have enjoyed it very much themselves, and their families have been in excellent health. Remaining in Lenox through the Winter months is as yet an experiment which is being watched with great interest by the great number of cottagers who spend their Summers in New-York and other cities. Those who have tried the experiment pronounce that it has been a great success. They are near enough to New-York so that they can go down to the city to attend the theatres, receptions, weddings, and other social entertainments whenever they please. They find their cottages are in very much better condition by being kept heated during the Winter.

A prominent cottager said this week that he thought it would not be many years before the majority of the cottagers who owned these beautiful places in Lenox would use them for permanent homes and that they would go to New-York through the gay season to enjoy the festivities of the city. It has been discovered by the cottagers who have remained that a Winter in Berkshire is not so tedious as it has been represented. Up Pittsfield there are a great many events that can be enjoyed by the Lenox people. They have a beautiful Opera House, and the better class of entertainments are presented there during the Winter. The finest actors go to Lenox, including Mary Anderson, Lawrence Barrett, and Joe Jefferson.

Work is progressing steadily on the several new cottages that are being built this Winter, and they will be ready to occupy next Summer. Mr. Livingston, who is spending the Winter in Pittsfield, comes down two or three times a week to see how the workmen are getting along with the interior of his beautiful new cottage, which will be one of the finest in town.

Landlord Curtiss says that the demand for cottages continues, and that he has letters every day from people who inquire for them. Mr. Curtiss further says that he could have rented more than a score of high-priced cottages if there had been more to let. Only the best ones are now taken at very high prices.

George W. Westinghouse is in Lenox frequently, and his family have been there nearly all Winter. He expects to move into the cottage that he has fitted up for a temporary abode early in the Summer. It will probably be two or three years before his new and magnificent cottage will be completed.

Col. Auchmuty comes from New-York frequently and goes over to his beautiful place situated near the Pittsfield road. He constantly keeps several men there, and has quite a large number of horses and other stock which have to be cared for.

Mr. Jesup frequently comes up from the city to attend to the construction of his beautiful new cottage, which is situated on the Wesley estate. The outlook from his place is one of the most charming and interesting of any cottage in town.

The cottagers who have remained through this present Winter have participated in some social entertainments which have taken place in Pittsfield. They have attended several balls, concerts, and theatrical performances.

The new bank will be in operation in town next Summer, so that the cottagers will not have to go to Pittsfield to have their checks cashed. The stock of the bank is $50,000, and it has all been subscribed for.

SOCIAL LIFE IN ALBANY.

The most notable events of the week were the receptions by the Misses Van Antwerp and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Stickney on Tuesday evening, and the german of the juvenile dancing class at Graves Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Stickney received between 9 and 10 at their friends at their home, Ingleside, Loudonville. The Misses Van Antwerp gave an enjoyable entertainment to a large number of friends, including Miss Carrie Ackerman, of New-York. Frederick Townsend, Jr., son of ex-Adjt.-Gen. Frederick Townsend, and Miss Gray led the grand march in the juvenile german, and 20 young ladies and gentlemen took part.

Cards have been received in Albany announcing that Miss Amy Gardiner Lathrop, daughter of Mrs. Daniel S. Lathrop, and niece of Mrs. Leland Stanford, will be married in the First Presbyterian Church, Saratoga, March 20, to Walter Hendricks of Saratoga. Mrs. Lathrop formerly resided in Albany, but for two years past has made Saratoga her home. Her late husband was engaged in the manufacture of car wheels up to the time of his death. A trip to Europe is included in the wedding journey.

James Cameron of New-York on Tuesday night was married to Miss Elizabeth Raymond Hoyt, daughter of the late George B. Hoyt. The Rev. Dr. Ecob performed the ceremony, which was of a quiet order.

IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD.

In France it has been shown that frozen milk can be transported with the greatest ease, and that after being kept for days and weeks and then simply thawed out, it retains all the characteristics of fresh milk.

Dr. Chaillé, the well-known statistician, states that the average life of woman is longer than that of man, and in no part of the United States woman's expectation of life is greater.

A most important feature of the scientific instruction in the lower grade of schools should be the collection of specimens which should form the subject of object lessons.

Mere money is said to have been spent by the United States Government in the investigation of the diseases which affect swine than of those which affect the human species.

The evidence is accumulating that the microbe of malaria, which was described by Laveran, is the cause of intermittent fever.

Experiments are now being made with sending live fish in specially-constructed cars from Denmark to Switzerland and Italy.

Astronomy has been declared to be a subject of intellectual pleasure rather than an economic one.

A Swiss writer attributes baldness to a microscopic fungus.

RUTGERS COLLEGE NOTES.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 9.—Garrett E. Winants, the donor of the new dormitory to be erected at Rutgers College, has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees to fill a recent vacancy caused by death. The site for the new dormitory has been selected. It will be built at the west end of the college campus, next to Van Nest Hall.

The Rev. George D. Hulst, '66, of Brooklyn, has presented to the college a botanical collection of over 3,000 specimens, in large part from collections of Torrey, Gray, Nuttall, and other distinguished botanists.

Prof. Hulst had served a short time as State Entomologist at the college, but has resigned, his congregation pressing him to remain in Brooklyn. His chair has been filled by the election of John B. Smith, the entomologist in the National Museum at Washington and a well-known scientific writer.

Dr. Austin Scott, who has been filling Prof. Alexander Johnstone's chair at Princeton, as well as attending to his classes at Rutgers, has not ceased work on his history of New-Jersey, to be issued in Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Commonwealth Series, for which Prof. Johnstone wrote that history of Connecticut. Recently Dr. Scott made an interesting discovery relating to the history of the college. He has learned that the college charter, instead of being granted in 1770, was passed in 1776.

There has been paid into the college treasury over $35,000 additional subscriptions to the endowment fund.

The Rev. Alan Campbell of Albany, N. Y., a son of the venerable ex-President of the college, will deliver the Vedder lectures at the college this season, the first to be given next week.

Prof. F. T. Austen has been decorated by the Italian Society for Scientific Research.

ATHLETIC INTERESTS.

Mr. Frederick W. Janssen, as Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Staten Island Athletic Club, announces that the gold watch offered by President Eberhard Faber to the athlete of the club who should win the most points for 1888-9 has been won by C. A. J. Queckberner. The competition began on March 10, 1888, and nominally ends to-day, although it practically ended on March 2, as no games have been held since then. The arrangement of the points was left entirely to Mr. Janssen.

Mr. Walton Storm, the referee of the recent National Association games, denies the charge that he coached the tug of war team of the Manhattan Athletic Club in that contest. Opinions of many of the officials of the games are that he, as referee, acted in a most admirable way.

C. A. J. Queckberner of the Staten Island Athletic Club thinks that the Amateur Athletic Union is not acting in a businesslike way in regard to the protest he made against A. A. Jordan of the New-York Athletic Club. He charged Jordan with professionalism last October, and no action has been taken yet, although medals have been withheld from other men in the same competition and will not be awarded until a decision is given.

The annual election for governors and officers of the Staten Island Athletic Club will take place on March 27. A President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and five governors will be voted for. The polls will be open from 5 to 9 P. M.

A new style of competition will be introduced at the testimonial games to Prof. Andrews of Brooklyn. The medal will be given to the one who can make the largest number of pull ups on the horizontal bar and push ups on the parallel bars. The first exercise is for the biceps and the other for the triceps. The other events will be: Running high jump, pole vault, and 56-pound weight limited to 550 pounds, horizontal bar and parallel bars. The testimonial will be at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on April 8, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium members. Gold and silver medals will be given to first and second prizes respectively in each event. Entries close on April 1 with A. Prentiss, care of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, 502 Fulton-street.

Mr. Edgar Pate, President of the Titan Athletic Club, on the 1st inst. made a very satisfactory arrangement with the Manhattan Athletic Club, by which his club has the full privilege of the grounds and track of the latter at Eighty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue. For the Jersey City members of the club Mr. Pate has secured a ball ground at Weehawken, within three minutes' walk of the ferry from Forty-second-street. The headquarters of the club is at 361 Broadway, to which all correspondence should be addressed. Its games will take place on the Manhattan Grounds late in May.

At the election for officers of the Orange Athletic Club last week the regular ticket was elected. The Winter games of the club will take place in its big tennis building, which is 110 feet square and has a fine smooth floor. The Games Committee has selected an interesting set of events. Information in regard to the games may be had from Leroy C. Fairchild.

The record of 0:32 1-5 for a 250 yards' hurdle race, made by A. F. Copland at the recent National Association games, is pronounced by experts to be as good as 30 seconds on a straightaway path. The narrow track of Madison-Square Garden is not conducive to fast time, and Copland's performance on it, with his other hurdle records, stamps him as being the best all-round amateur hurdler in America.

The Amateur Athletic Union has made a very diplomatic move which will gladden many followers of both the warring athletic associations. The union has approved the rules of the Intercollegiate Association, Western Association, and Pacific Coast Association, and the approval will hold good only when clubs, members of such associations, give games, and will not apply to outside clubs which adopt rules of an association to which they do not belong merely for the purpose of getting entries. The union will also refuse all sanctions to applications for games, and who promise to abide by its rules in the future. This will practically end the war between the Union and National Associations. The question was voted on at a meeting held at Washington on it, and all the large clubs of the union were represented.

MATCHING THE MEMORIAL.

A memorial to Bishop Potter, signed by the Rev. Drs. W. R. Huntington, H. Y. Satterlee, E. W. Donald, W. S. Rainsford, and C. C. Tiffany, is being circulated for signatures among the Episcopal clergy of this city, preparatory to presentation to the Bishop early in the week. It deplores the spirit of the memorial sent to the Bishop about two weeks ago by seven other clergymen, in which a protest is made against the alleged connection of Archdeacon Mackay-Smith with the Evangelical Alliance, and urges that the attack upon the Archdeacon is an attack upon the individual liberty of action of clergymen in the diocese.

The quarrel is not a weighty one, and is not likely to be promoted by Bishop Potter. He will undoubtedly refrain from censuring either Archdeacon Mackay-Smith or any of the other Episcopal clergymen who were instrumental in calling the conference of Christian churches at Chickering Hall last Fall, and who have taken prominent part in the work of the committee appointed by that conference. Among them are the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, the Rev. Henry Mottet, and the Rev. Dr. H. Y. Satterlee, (since resigned from the committee.)

A gentleman well acquainted with the facts in the case said yesterday that the protesters against the action of Archdeacon were not informed of the character of the work in which he had connected himself. It was not the Evangelical Alliance, as they seemed to understand, but the Chickering Hall conference committee in which he had become interested in the great practical work of the rest of the committee. The Chickering Hall conference was recalled by representatives of the Episcopal City Mission Society, the New-York City Missionary Society, the Evangelical Alliance, the Methodist Church Extension and Missionary Society, and other bodies, as a distinctively non-sectarian movement, and its work was different from that of any of these societies in that it undertook to do a kind of work that none of them undertakes, and that was rather supplementary to their projects than antagonistic to them.

AMONG THE ELECTRICIANS.

On the Canadian Pacific Road where the snow sheds are in close proximity an underground cable is used to secure communication and promptly to locate the site of interruption. At isolated sheds and suspected points very high poles carrying the lines clear of all probable obstructions are employed.

The electric plant in the residence of Mr. Potter Palmer in Chicago is believed to be the first in which so large a gas engine has been used for incandescent lighting in connection with accumulators.

On the Fourth-avenue electric cars, calculating the cost to be 2 cents per H. P. hour, it costs 30 cents for energy for a round trip of 12 miles or 2½ cents per mile, exclusive of wear and tear.

English electricians boast that they are far ahead of us in their knowledge of the science of electrotechnics, but acknowledge themselves behind us in the practical applications of electricity.

Flies can, it is said, be recut by cleaning them in acidulated water between two plates of carbon and closing the circuit so as to form a real voltaic cell.

The question of the best form of meter for registering the supply of electricity to private consumers is being argued in English electrical circles.

Sir W. Thomson is engaged in making a set of electrometers which will measure by electrostatic force potentials of from 40 to 80,000 volts.

A one-thousand-mile submarine cable is to be laid from Banjoewangie to Western Australia to avoid interruption from volcanic upheaval.

A submarine telephone line is being established between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo by a Belgian Company.

A new electric danger signal, as an additional signal to the present visible signals, has been lately introduced.

In the Westinghouse plant at Portland, Oregon, the current is supplied 12 miles from the city.

CASH PRIZES FOR ART STUDENTS.

American art students and amateurs have been invited to compete with English amateurs and students in a prize exhibition of copies of Raphael Tuck & Sons' art publications. Prizes of 500 guineas in cash are to be awarded in 100 prizes, the chief of which are three fifty-guinea prizes for the best work in general studies, door panel studies, and British and American scenery studies. A preliminary exhibition of the work of the American competitors will be held in November at the American Art Galleries at which Frank D. Millet, William M. Chase, J. Carroll Beckwith, and Montague Marks will act as judges, selecting the best to be forwarded to London for entrance in the final competition in January, 1890. There a committee with Sir John E. Millais, R. A., as Chairman will make the final awards. The competition is confined strictly to amateur and art students, no professional artist or teacher and no amateur who has won a medal being allowed to compete. The London exhibition is to be held in the galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, and some clever American ought to be able to snatch some of the prizes from the Britishers.

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD.

Bowes-Scott, Read, Campbell & Co., English engineers, are to begin at once to locate the proposed railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Chandos Stanhope, representing the company, sails from England for this country this week, having registered in advance at the Hotel Brunswick. It is announced that the financial arrangements for the proposed road are complete.

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP.

While there is a seeming surface serenity in the controversy between the active and exempt members of the Seventh Regiment, an "ancient" is occasionally met who does not hesitate to speak his mind freely, as witness these remarks of a leading veteran of the regiment, about 20 years a member of the old organization and for nearly 12 years one of its Board of Management:

"The underlying motive of Col. Clark's attack on the Veterans," said this gentleman, "has been purely of a personal character and devoid of justice in every sense. He has to admit that we performed infinite service to the regiment in securing its splendid armory, not only as veterans but many of us as active members at that time, and in other ways for many years, both prior and subsequent to that event. It is only fair to the rank and file of the regiment to say that even at this day, when their officers are exerting their military rank and influence to alienate them from their older comrades, and apparently using regimental funds in the publication of assigned 'traces' to effect that purpose, the several companies of the regiment, through their own entertainment committees, are inviting their veteran members to unite with them in their social reunions. This is encouraging, for the veterans really crave the sympathy of the regiment itself, and would do any reasonable act to secure it.

"Is it not slightly in excess of the power conferred on officers of the regiment by the rank and file—whose ballots gave them commissions—to 'resolve' at their meeting of Feb 13, 1886, that 'exempt members of this regiment be and are hereby respectfully requested to organize a new society or association for social and benevolent purposes'? And in anticipation of a response which certainly cannot be called flattering, is it not rather anomalous for them to form a veteran society, which is controlled by 23 Directors—13 of whom are not members of An Alumni society controlled and managed by its Alma Mater! The fact is, the old veterans suffer no anxiety in regard to the advent of this 'new veteran society,' that has something of a name, but neither legitimate birth, traditions, nor ancestry. But we don't call it exactly honorable for Col. Clark personally to go about among our old members, and try to induce them to resign from our organization. This he has repeatedly done. The old corporation, with its charter from the State, its benevolent and reserve fund of $15,000 and its 1,900 members, can well afford to smile at the feeble imitation of this little 'toad in the puddle' vainly trying to assume respectable proportions.

"By the way, I saw Capt. Appleton's *feu de joie* in THE TIMES of Sunday, Feb. 10. I'm glad he's glad, but I must confess I never thought such a big a man could be tickled by so small a straw. I venture to say, however, that when he settles down in harness as Colonel he will confine himself to his 'military duties' and leave it to 'graduates' to manage veteran affairs.

"Let me tell you a little story which will show the original pretense upon which Col. Clark made his first onslaught on his old comrades. It is ancient history now, a dead and-gone issue, for the veterans were victorious. But I must revert to it, because I want to give you some facts, taken from regimental orders and other publications over the signature of Col. Clark. On June 22, 1874, the uniformed battalion, which is simply a military delegation of a few hundred men formed to represent the entire organization on such occasions, accepted an invitation and paraded with the regiment at the unveiling of the Seventh Regiment Statue in Central Park. On May 6, 1876, Col. Clark offered the regiment as escort to the battalion in Philadelphia. The bodies of Gen. Marshall Lefferts, the late Colonel of our organization, which occurred while the battalion was on its way to Philadelphia, prevented the consummation of this courtesy. June 27, 1876, the battalion paraded for drill in the Seventh Regiment armory, also on Nov. 23, 1876, and Nov. 27, 1877. The battalion accepted an invitation from the regiment and paraded with it as escort to the President of the United States on the occasion of the unveiling of the Halleck Statue in Central Park. This fact was noted by Col. Clark in General Orders No. 4, series of 1877.

"Other cases could be cited, but these will answer my purpose. These overtures, aside from regimental orders, were addressed to either the 'Colonel' or the 'Adjutant' of the veterans. In 1877 the total membership of the regiment was 894, and at its last inspection it was 1,051. Here are duplicate copies of official reports in confirmation of these figures, received from the Inspector-General's office in Albany. Now, let me ask, what impelled these courtesies to uniformed veterans, this recognition of 'military titles,' when the regiment was so numerically weak, to be followed now, in these palmy days of the regiment, by such vicious persecution? I ask the Colonel and his senior officers, who their herd rank in the regiment, why did they fail then in the performance of what now has dawned upon them as their duty?

"If the veterans were ever any detriment to the regiment because of practices that have existed from 10 to 30 years, where is the proof of it? The sneering assertion as to Col. Clark during the past three or four years caused us only annoyance, because not one of them was aimed in a soldierly fashion. He delivered his fire from behind a rampart of other officers of the National Guard, or his own Board of Officers, never coming to view himself. He is very 'conservative,' and so we have been on the defensive until the present time. But now he aims a shot at the very heart of our organization, and, as usual, behind a Board of Trustees and other boards, of which he is always the chief member and leading spirit. He attempts to abrogate the solemn pledge, given by the regiment through its officers, that 'guaranteed' the exclusive occupancy and control of the Veteran

A WHIFF FROM THE PIPE

THE USES AND ABUSES OF THE TOBACCO PLANT.

A HISTORY OF THE INTRODUCTION OF THE WEED INTO EUROPE AND THE FIGHT THAT WAS MADE AGAINST IT.

Archæologists are not yet positive whether the use of tobacco on the American Continent had its origin on the west or east coast. As to the date of its use, that can only be satisfactorily established when more particular study is directed to the pipes used by the early Americans. A writer in *All the Year Round* says that the primeval smokers of the world were, it is almost unanimously agreed, the Indians of North America. These "untutored savages" looked upon tobacco as being a "peculiar and special gift, designated by the Great Spirit for their delectation"; and in such estimation did they hold it that it figured prominently as one of the future delights of their "happy hunting grounds."

The legend of its origin tells how, once upon a time when game was scarce and famine rampant, two of the red men left their wigwams to engage in the chase. After traversing the forest for several miles the fates, so long obdurate, became propitious, and soon a large stag lay stretched at their feet, a token of their prowess as hunters. With appetites sharpened with fasting and exercise, the two Indians speedily had a portion of their prey hissing and spluttering over their wood fire, and dispensing forth a most grateful odor. Attracted, perhaps, by this sweet savor, a beauteous spirit descended from the clouds and seated himself, an unbidden but welcome guest, at the banquet. The natives, proverbially hospitable, immediately offered to their visitor the tongue of the stag, that being esteemed the greatest delicacy. It was accepted, and, pleased with the attention, the spirit spake, saying: "Thirteen months hence, upon this very spot, shall ye find your reward"; then, having spoken, he departed.

In due time, our two hunters revisited the place. Upon the spot where the beneficent spirit had rested, three plants, till then unknown, were growing in full vigor—the maize, the tobacco, and the bean.

That the practice of smoking is very ancient is abundantly proved by the fact that, when America was discovered, every tribe with which Europeans came in contact was acquainted with the habit. And from that date to the present they have clung to it as one of their primitive customs, elevated almost into a religious ceremony by the fact that no tribal business of importance is considered completed unless the calumet has gone its rounds, and invested, in respect to some tribes at least, with a quasi-religious character.

Its first manifestation to inhabitants of the Old World dates back to November, 1492. Tobacco and a new world were discovered almost simultaneously, and, with regard to both, Columbus lay under a misapprehension. Believing that his dreams of a westward passage to India had been proved true, Columbus grouped upon the island which we now know as Cuba, but which he conceived to be Cipango, or Japan. After he had landed with all the pomp befitting a dignitary of Spain, and after he had taken possession of the island in the name of their sovereign majesties Ferdinand and Isabella, and like a good Catholic that he was, signed it with the sign of the cross, he had liberty to observe the curious assemblage of natives who had crowded down to the shore. While these latter gazed with awe upon the vessels, which they imagined to be mighty sea birds from across the boundless unknown, and which, indeed, from the vengeance that they could wreak, might well have been winged dragons, Columbus and his men observed that they carried "lighted brands" about with them. Ignorant of its charms, the Spaniards came to the conclusion that the natives were merely performing themselves, though, in a most inexplicable manner, what peculiar amusement they can well understand that the odor of tobacco, genuine Cubs as this was, must have been as sweet as the scent from thyme-clothed flymetus to sailors newly released from the blue stinking, cramped quarters of their dilapidated sixteenth-century vessel.

These "brands" were the forerunners of our modern cigars, and were made by rolling together a few leaves of the plant and inclosing them within a maize husk, a practice which exists in the Spanish Islands and Mexico to the present day. Tobacco, however, in a second mode of procedure. They used, as a pipe, a kind of Y-shaped reed, which was called "tabaco," a name transferred by the Spaniards to the weed, or tobacco plant, since [illegible]

The plant was introduced into Spain by Hernando de Oviedo; but, although the habit of smoking must have been well known, and many a señor, returned from El Dorado, must have puffed his pipe after the fatigue of a cigarette to tempt the thick rip-lips of the lovely daughters of that far-famed land, yet Hernando seems to have looked upon its cultivation merely from an ornamental point of view.

Shortly afterward, however, its supposed medicinal properties began to be noised abroad, and one Francesco Hernandez is said to have "ascertained and extolled them." Parliaments were not so strict about the use of poisons then as they are now; invalids were not so scrupulously nice about the nasty messes they swallowed under the compelling name of medicine, and doctors and, perhaps, no Coroners' quests to hold. But be that as it may, in spite of the countless virtues the plant was once supposed to possess, only one preparation—the Enema Tabaci—has now a place in the British Pharmacopœia.

In 1559 the French Ambassador to Lisbon, Jean Nicot, having obtained some tobacco seed from the Captain of a vessel just home from the New World, presented a part of it to Catherine de Medicis, which suggested the name for the genus of the plant. For Nicot, however, was reserved the honor of giving to tobacco its botanical name of Nicotiana; and here comes in a second coincidence, for both the New World and tobacco were named after others than those most entitled to the honor.

Thus far, tobacco seems to have enjoyed a friendly reception; but, perhaps owing to that unlucky number 13 coming in the legend of its origin, opposition now arose on every side. In 1560 the tobacco leaf was reaching Italy, and took hold upon the affections of the people until

"The priests with awe,
As such freaks they saw,
Said, 'The devil must be in' that plant tobacco."

Its influence was felt to be against that mortification of the body, the benefits of which were so stoutly maintained in words, if not proved by deeds. Tobacco lost half their terrors with a pipe as comforter, and the priests were at their wits' end, when

"The Pope, he 'rose with a dignified look.
He called for his candle, his bell, and his book,
In his own pope, and pious grief,
He solemnly cursed that baneful weed."

But, as we know, tobacco, nevertheless, flourished, and its use spread.

Turkey, now its most devoted slave, opposed its entrance by brute force. The priests, who, of course, discovered no authority for its use in the Koran, stigmatized it as an innovation from Shitan; the Sultan's ears, as well as the priests, constituted it a crime, and in a land where heads were never too safe, the smoker found his a little more in jeopardy than of ordinary. But what availed this? Tobacco was destined to conquer the world in a far completer manner than did Alexander, and on it went triumphant, until the Turk not only acquired the habit of smoking, but invested it with the formalities and solemnities erstwhile in vogue in the ancient courts of Mexico.

Russia was next invaded; but mutilation availed nothing where threats of death had failed, and depriving Slav smokers of their noses was less a hindrance to indulgence in the pipe than was that yard of whipcord called the "bowstring."

Arabia, Persia, India, and China, each in its turn fell a victim to the seductive weed, and so speedy was its spread that a doubt has arisen in some minds as to whether China was not acquainted with its use anterior to the discovery of America. And if the young lady of to-day wishes, lawyer-like, to find a precedent wherewith to cover the cigarette she is supported to curl upon, let her know that the small-headed damsels of the Flowery Land have for generations past numbered among the indispensable paraphernalia of dress a highly-ornamented tobacco pouch.

"The tide of progress flows westward" is a scholarly dictum, but here we have an innovation, an exception proving the rule, a stranger from the West running its victorious course from the land of the setting to the land of the rising sun. And, since peering into the future is nowadays the fashion, can we not foresee the time when the old order shall be reversed—when the New World shall in its turn pour forth its cornucopia upon the "benighted and effete" dwellers in the old countries?

To England tobacco was first brought by Sir John Hawkins in 1565; but to Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake is often ascribed that honor. It may be that Sir Walter deserved the distinction, for was he not the earliest English martyr for its sake? Are we not told in the chronicles of the times how one of that distinguished courtier's servants one came upon him while he was "engaged upon a pipe," and how, terrified by observing smoke issue from his master's mouth, he applied outwardly the contents of the tankard which he carried, thus both drenching and disfiguring the outward man, of which the noble knight was so careful, and depriving the inner of the pleasure which the beer, applied in a proper and legitimate manner, would have afforded? I have often wondered whether, during those tedious 20 years which he spent within the four walls of a prison, the veteran lord was deprived of his pipe. Probably he was, for they were not very considerate of the feelings of political prisoners in that age.

It is strange that Shakespeare has no reference to the habit, which must have been prevalent in his days; though, if all the tales told of him be true, he was certainly "fast the man" to take up any new "vice" which might cross his path. Why, then, is there no mention of it in his immortal writings? For there is not the slightest doubt that smoking became extremely popular in England; and although, owing to its price, only the rich could at first afford to indulge in it, yet so highly was it esteemed that ladies of rank were numbered among its devotees.

But, again, it was destined to encounter opposition; and Englishmen, true to their national characteristic, endeavored to put it down by act of Parliament. Very shortly after its introduction, good Queen Bess issued a proclamation against it, and "the wisest fool in Christendom," in his "Counterblast to Tobacco," has left to posterity a specimen of that wit and wisdom for which his Royal Highness was renowned. "Smoking," he says, "is a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black, stinking fume thereof resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless."

Ben Jonson, too, in his "Gypsies' Metamorphosis," followed the cue given by his royal master—a wise policy, inasmuch as "play acting" in those days depended for success, not upon the "common people" and critics, as now it does, but languished unless it basked in the sunsnine of Court favor.

The Court of the Star Chamber, as it has been termed, took cognisance of tobacco, and usurpation, as occasionally it did, the rights of the "faithful commoners," imposed a duty upon the weed, the said duty going into his Majesty's coffers.

It seems strange to us that at a time when colonization was the rage the only two novel products of the newly-discovered regions—tobacco and the potato—should have been so rigorously boycotted by those in high places; but so it was.

Again, about the time that the petition of rights was agitating the country, a glimpse of that Puritanical spirit, which afterward developed into such far-fetched vagaries as close-cropped crowns, vinegar faces, Biblical Christian names, and pseudo-Joshua-like ideas anent the destruction of the Lord's enemies, might have been perceived in such regulations, interfering with the liberty of the subject, as that which prohibited teachers from being "puffers."

In spite of all its enemies the plant flourished; literally and metaphorically it took root in the land, and we are told with regard to the former that it answered remarkably well. This is a somewhat contradictory result to that obtained in the recent experiments in tobacco culture, for, if I mistake not, the general opinion is that English-grown tobacco, although a possibility, is not likely to prove a success; the glorious uncertainty of our climate, together with other causes, materially detracting from the quality and aroma. It may be that the smokers of those days were not so exacting in their demands as are the present generation; at any rate, we find that the prohibitions of its culture having proved futile, the Crown, in the person of Charles I., claimed the tobacco trade as a monopoly. He was not allowed to enjoy the proceeds for any lengthened period, for the breaking out of the civil war deprived him of that as of many other privileges, to some at least of which he had a far more defensible title.

Not long afterward, the lack of money being felt by both parties, now that they were determined to fight out their quarrel to the bitter end, the Government "de facto" imposed a duty upon colonial tobacco, considerable quantities of which were imported; and lest there should be a loss to the revenue by native tobacco evading payment, they further imposed a prohibitive duty upon that. This excessive impost, however, failed to effect its purpose; and Cromwell's party, who by this had gained the supremacy, had no resource left but to bring in and pass a bill prohibiting its culture in England, and appointing Commissioners to see that its provisions were carried out.

After years rolled by, and Charles II. was restored to the throne of his fathers; but, although a change of feeling had taken place in regard to many things, there was no reaction in favor of tobacco. A still more strincent act was passed, which authorized the destruction of all the then existing native plantations, and thus finally put a stop to tobacco culture in England.

Irish laws then, as now, were "exceptional"; but the exception in this case was in their favor, for tobacco continued to be grown in that country until early in the reign of William IV.—some 50 years after the Union—for local reasons, and was passed forbidding its culture even there. There is very little doubt that, supposing tobacco were still cultivated there in large quantities, the collection of the duty which is now levied upon it—and which varies, according to the quality of the leaf, from 350 per cent to 1,000 per cent.—would furnish a new grievance for Ireland; and, spite of "Crimes" and other such acts, be an impossibility.

The plant is cultivated at present in most of the countries of Europe, in Asia, and in North and South America. An experiment, we, as I have above stated, has been lately made, with but qualified success, in our own country.

Smokers will be astonished to learn that there are nearly 50 varieties of the plant known to botanists, but of these only half a dozen or so are known to commerce. The best-known variety, and that which furnishes the bulk of the tobacco used is the "Nicotiana tabacum," or Virginia tobacco, a handsome plant some seven or eight feet in height, with bright green leaves, which are often two feet in length.

"Black tobacco" is another variety, flourishes in Cuba, and furnishes material for the manufacture of the celebrated Havana cigars.

"Nicotiana rustica," Turkish or Syrian, also called green tobacco, is a smaller and more hardy variety. It was this plant which was introduced into cultivation in England.

"Nicotiana Persica," or Shiraz tobacco, which is chiefly grown in Persia, furnishes the Orientals with that much-prized, delicate tobacco, which is associated in our minds with hookahs and sugarless coffee.

Lastakia may be of state, unlike other tobaccos, is composed of the buds and flowers in addition to the leaves of the plant. In the manufacture of ordinary tobacco the leaves only are used, and these are plucked when ripe and dried. Different preparations of varying according to the kind of tobacco which is being prepared. For example, the dark, rich color and flavor of Cavendish is acquired from the leaves being sprinkled with an infusion made from the midribs, stalks, and other waste parts, after which they are left to ferment and dry a second time. They are next subjected to pressure in a machine, whence they issue in the form of cakes. Many lovers of the weed will be gratified to learn that at last there is a prospect of saving from the wasteful "bowl of the Queen's pipe that portion of the forfeited tobacco which consists of Cavendish, and of handing it over to the Directors of that mission which does such excellent work among the fishers of the North Sea Fleet.

Cigars are manufactured in all parts of the world where tobacco is grown; mostly, however, for home consumption. The best of all cigars are undoubtedly genuine Havanas of good brand; but Jamaica and Mexico both export considerable quantities of superior "weeds." With regard to choosing a cigar, let it be firmly but not too closely rolled, and, lastly, pay a fair price for it; for as to the cheap cigars which flood the market, the best advice that can be given is summed up in the words, "Touch not, taste not, handle not."

Of late years, cigarettes have become extremely fashionable, it being claimed for them that they offer the least objectionable manner of enjoying the herb. This opens up the vexed question as to the injurious effects which the use of tobacco does or does not entail, and upon which endless controversy has long been maintained. The most favorably-received opinion, at least that which is most often acted upon, is that founded upon the results of a discussion which took place about 20 years back, between Sir Ranald Martin, Mr. Solly, and Dr. Ranking. Their conclusions may be briefly stated as follows: (1) Tobacco is prejudicial only when used to excess; (2) it is innocuous as compared with alcohol, and in no case worse than tea.

The matter, however, has not been finally decided; probably it never will be. Some, following in the footsteps of Salvation Yeo, attribute to tobacco virtues far beyond its merits; others enlarge upon its poisonous qualities to such a degree that we wonders, after listening to their diatribes, how it is possible for a smoker to live.

There can be no doubt that tobacco is a poison—a slow one, indeed, "almost as slow as old age," as a nonagenarian smoker lately observed—for it contains, as one of its chemical constituents, an alkaloid called nicotine, which Sir Henry Roscoe states "acts as one of the most violent poisons with which we are acquainted, a small quantity acting on the moter nerves, and producing convulsions, and, afterward, paralysis." One peculiarity, which is not commonly known, is that the more delicate the aroma the more injurious—that is, impregnated with nicotine—is the tobacco. Why this poison has no effect upon moderate smokers is explained by the fact that its power is diminished by its being so little concentrated.

Smokers have long claimed for tobacco the property of a disinfectant, and the jurymen who, being summoned to one of our jails to "sit upon" the corpse of a prisoner who had died of smallpox, refused to perform their office unless provided beforehand with pipes and tobacco, had more in their favor than was commonly supposed. Dr. Tassinari, Professor in the University of Pisa, as the result of experiments lately conducted by him, has shown that tobacco smoke does possess that property, inasmuch as it checks the development of some kinds of bacteria, and, as in the case of cholera and typhus bacilli, absolutely prevents the development of others.

Whatever be its merits or its demerits, one thing is certain—namely, that there is an ever-increasing subjection to the influence of this narcotic, whose soothing powers are requisitioned to counteract the evil effects of the worry, overpressure, and exhaustion which characterize the age in which we live.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH FESTIVAL.

Mendelssohn's cantata, "Lauda Sion," will be sung by the choir of St James's Church, Madison-avenue and Seventy-first-street, under the direction of Mr. G. Edward Stubbs, at their fourteenth monthly festival service this evening. The work has rarely been attempted in this city. It was written for the six hundredth anniversary of the festival of Corpus Christi, which took place at Liege in 1846. It ranks as one of Mendelssohn's greatest, and is typical of the transformation of the elements of the eucharist. The music was set originally to the verses of St. Thomas Aquinas, "Lauda Sion Salvatorem," &c., sung as a sequence on high festivals. The English version, "Praise Jehovah," will be used on this occasion. The choir will be usual number of 26 boys and 16 men, and the cantata will be given in its entirety.

RELICS OF THE STUARTS

A NOTABLE DISPLAY IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

A LOVE LETTER OF DARNLEY'S AND THE BAPTISMAL CERTIFICATE OF KING CHARLES II.

We never shall know exactly how Mary Queen of Scots looked, for there is little resemblance in her numerous portraits. We do know, however, that Charles I. and Charles II. were handsome men, though personal beauty was not a distinguished trait of the male members of the Stuart family. London is now curious in regard to the Stuart (not Stewart) relics.

In the third room of the King's Library of the British Museum, says the *Saturday Review*, has been arranged a sort of supplementary exhibition to the one which has proved so attractive at the New Gallery of autograph letters, medals, broadsides, books, and engravings connected with the history of the Stuarts. It is by no means extensive, and most people would have imagined that the National Museum could have furnished a much more attractive and elaborate collection. The Print Department, for instance, cannot surely have been exhausted, for, although there are some excellent engraved portraits of various members of the Stuart family, the series is nothing like complete, and we have only two subject pictures. The portraits shown are almost all of them well known to collectors. There is one, however, which is rather curious, but it is wrongly described as being "engraved when Mary Queen of Scots was Queen of France and Scotland." The contemporary printed inscription under it distinctly tells us that it was engraved immediately after her execution. As a study of costume it is excellent. The Queen stands in front of what appears to be the executioner's block. Above her head are two angels floating, with emblems of martyrdom. Not very far from this is another portrait of Mary Stuart, in a very quaint and pretty costume, engraved by P. Mericeny.

There are, of course, some superb engravings of portraits of Charles I. and other Stuarts, after Vandyke, but, as a whole, the collection is disappointing. On the other hand, the autographs are not only deeply interesting but of the greatest historical value. The earliest is a letter from James II. of Scotland to Charles VII. of France, dated 1450. Close to it is a letter from James V. to his "dearest brother and cousyng" Henry Eighth of England, and a long letter from Queen Margaret Tuder to Cardinal Wolsey. A letter from the Dauphin of France and Mary of Scotland, signed with singular boldness by both Princes, to Elizabeth, announcing the latter's marriage to the prince between England and France, is dated Fontainebleau, 21st April, 1557. A love poem by Darnley, commencing with the line, "My hope is for you to obtain," shows really beautiful handwriting. Darnley must have taken considerable time and patience in transcribing his rather silly poetry.

Queen Mary Stuart's writing, as shown in many documents there, is often difficult to decipher, and seems to indicate a hand crippled with rheumatism or shaking with cold or palsy. The draft of her will, dated 1578, and signed, is a quaint letter from her to "my well-beloved bedfellow, Bess Pierpont." The calligraphy of her secretary, Nau's recently-discovered Memoirs of the captivity of the Queen at Lochleven, is beautiful, and not unlike that of Catherine de Medicis, who was famous for the excellence of her Italian writing. An object of interest is a manuscript plan of the great hall at Fotheringay as arranged for the trial of the Queen of Scots in Lord Burleigh's own hand. It has for all the world the appearance of a modern stage director's scheme for some elaborate theatrical production. Lilies and roses adorn the initial letters, and in the left-hand corner is the scaffold, which the principal personages are to stand or sit, and not a detail of the *scenario* is omitted.

On the other side of the panel which contains these interesting documents is shown a letter from James I. to Robert Budde, Earl of Salisbury, congratulating that worthy on his absence from the execution of Mary Stuart, and Robert Wise's report of the tragedy at Fotheringay, indorsed by Burleigh. It is rather a curious coincidence that Charles I.'s clear Italian handwriting should closely resemble that of his grandfather, Darnley. Indeed, Henry Darnley's writing is quite masculine in its boldness, but her husband, James I.'s, irregular scrawl is of quite an opposite character. There is the certificate of baptism of Charles II., and not far from it a kindly letter of the Cardinal of York. The collection of wax impressions of the seals of the Stuarts is extensive, but, unfortunately, as there is no catalogue, it is difficult to identify them. On the other hand, an amazingly large collection of books which either belonged to or in some other way concerned the Stuarts has been placed in the gallery. The contents of the various volumes being synopsized on a printed card affixed to each. One of the most curious works shown is entitled "The History of Mary Gray, the True Mother of the Pretended Prince of Wales." It contains a portrait of St. James's Palace as it was in the seventeenth century, and is evidently designed to show how the child, concealed in a warming pan, was introduced into the Queen's room down a series of intricate corridors, which doubtless still exist. The garden of the Stafford House is called "the Fryar's garden," and the palace is described as "the Palace and Convent of St. James's." Hard by is another funny little book, entitled "The Sincere and True Confession of William Fuller," the father of the above-mentioned Mary Grey, who, it is said, was the offspring of a false conjudalous transactions of his worthless daughter.

Beyond the books have been arranged two immense glass cases full of "broadsides" or leaflets such as were sold in the streets of London in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, were, as a rule, anonymous, generally poetically and sometimes otherwise, the accession of the Kings and their proclamations. We have here, among others, a broadside containing a full list of those who signed the death warrant of Charles I., and which, doubtless, was hawked about the streets much as are our newspapers. There are no caricatures shown, possibly from motives of delicacy, although, if we are not mistaken, there exists a very curious collection of them in the museum.

The exhibition in the New Gallery, which richly deserves success, might, perhaps have been rendered more complete than it is had the committee been able to extend its researches. We miss, for instance, several relics of great importance and interest which were at Peterborough Church, and which, by the kind of his grandmother's hair, shown in case B, was discovered. It would be impossible to touch in detail upon every article in the treasury of relics, medals, coins, manuscripts, autographs, miniatures, printed books, and jewels with which this exhibition has been enriched through the kindness and generosity of families who have inherited them and who have guarded them as among their most precious treasures.

No one should omit to visit the gallery which surrounds the reading hall. Here have been arranged the manuscripts, autographs, and prints, and we might suggest that it would be well, while so many autographs of historical value are gathered together, that they should be carefully transcribed and printed in a volume. This collection is perhaps even richer than the one at the British Museum, and some of its treasures is the letter written by Mary Queen of Scots to Henry III. of France about six hours before her death, in which she declares that she does not fear death, and protests that she is innocent of all crimes. This is lent by Mr. Morrison, together with four or five other letters from the same Queen, and a fine collection of engraved portraits.

SOCIETY TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The long season is over and the penitential days are upon us. It would perhaps be superfluous to state that dancing has suddenly ceased to be fashionable and that churchgoing, sewing classes, and literary clubs have taken its place. The feminine portion of the gay world particularly is now devoting its attention to the discussion of Lenten services at various churches, the comparative merits of the Rev. Alban Chancel and Dr. Thunderloud, varied with a little mild cogitation and consultation on the subject of tailor-made gowns, and a slight and furtive allusion now and then to Easter bonnets.

The manner of amusement has been completely changed and in one day society passed from gay to grave. In about a fortnight the inevitable, if slight, reaction will take place. Sewing classes will hold more frequent meetings, dinner invitations will become more numerous, and by the third week of Lent stray theatre parties will be seen and there will be rumors of mysterious small dances here and there. Meanwhile Lakewood, Atlantic City, the Bermudas, the Bahamas, Cuba, Mexico, and Florida are on everybody's lips, and it is not the thing, if one cannot go to any of these delightful places, to be seen much abroad except on one's way to or from church, and demure looks and sighs over the departed season are in order.

The male portion of society takes its Lent in a different way. In these degenerate days it "starves neither its sin nor bin," and its "larder is not kept clean" of toothsome dainties. That portion of it which is not kept in town by business lies southward for the country, and the irksome lot of the portion that has to remain in town are much devoted to the club, to billiard tournaments, and the hundred diversions which the well-appointed city clubs afford. It is the great club season, and the restaurants, billiard and pool rooms, and even the libraries are more crowded than at any other time.

It cannot be denied, however, that the present Lenten season comes with a warmer welcome than has been the case for many years. The protracted season, with its many gayeties and consequent fatigues, has thoroughly wearied even the most enthusiastic of society devotees, and the fact that Ash Wednesday drew down the curtain on the play has been regretted by few. The last two days of the season were taken advantage of and closed the gayeties auspiciously.

While the last Patriarchs' ball on Monday night was unusually small, owing to the absence of many of its habitués at Washington, in the South, and elsewhere, and while the fatigue rendered the presence of others impossible, it was in some ways the most enjoyable of the three held this Winter. There was much go in the atmosphere from beginning to end, and while the gowns were not particularly notable, there were some very handsome ones worn. Col. De Lancey Kane again had charge of the ball, and it is needless to say that everything went smoothly. Tuesday night—Shrove Tuesday—was to have brought a much-anticipated dance at Mrs. Waterbury's, but the death of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus, Mrs. Waterbury's sister and brother-in-law, compelled its abandonment at the last moment.

Mrs. Edward C. Potter, who rather curiously had been obliged to postpone an intended dance just a month previous, also on account of the sudden death of a relative, stepped into the breach, and the guests arriving at Mrs. Waterbury's were requested to drive to Mrs. Havemeyer's fine house on Madison-avenue, where Mrs. Potter received them, and where a small, but most enjoyable and lively, dance was held. Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury, of course, were not included in the gathering. There was, on the same evening, an exceedingly handsome large dinner, so that Ash Wednesday morning dawned upon society still dancing and dining.

The great inaugural ball at Washington on Monday night was a brilliant spectacle, but, like all these mammoth affairs, hardly as enjoyable as a social entertainment as smaller events. There was an unusually large contingent of New-Yorkers present, and these formed almost a circle by themselves. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Louis Lorillard, Miss Snelling, Miss Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Beekman, Miss Schieffelin, and half a hundred other well-known New-York society men and women were prominent in the throng.

The Presidential procession through the narrow aisle formed by the spectators was led by Mr. W. E. D. Stokes of New-York, Col. William F. Cody, and Col. McCammon. Following the President and his family and relatives came Mr. and Mrs. Morton, their three daughters walking behind them with Mr. and Mrs. Street following. Mrs. Morton looked unusually well, and bore herself with much dignity. It was universally conceded that she was the handsomest woman of her age at the ball. The exercises of the inaugural ceremonies and the wretched weather interfered sadly with the gayety that had been arranged and anticipated for Monday and Tuesday, and the tedious trip to and from the capital will not be soon forgotten by the New-Yorkers who went on.

The coming of Mrs. Cleveland to reside in New-York had led to much foolish public discussion as to the place she would take in society here. Her charms of manner and person, and the dignified way in which she filled her high place at Washington, would entitle her to position, if possible, in a much more exacting circle than that which is called New-York society, apart from her good birth and breeding. It is safe to say that Mrs. Cleveland will be a welcome and honored guest in any New-York household, and the much criticised Centennial Ball Committee have shown good sense and judgment in inviting her to participate in the much-discussed opening quadrille on that occasion.

Many of the published accounts of the society jealousies, which their writers would have it appear this committee has, either wilfully or innocently, been endeavoring to incite, are amusing instances of how much veracity for the press can make out of little material. There has been no serious trouble at any time, and the statement that Mrs. William Astor would be out out of the quadrille in favor of her nephew's wife, Mrs. Willie Astor, is ridiculous in the extreme. The ladies who had been invited to dance in the opening quadrille, most of whom will probably participate, are Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. Julian Kay, Mrs. Orlando Kemp, Miss Cornelia Livingston, Mrs. Henry Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Schuyler, Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, and Mrs. Levi P. Morton.

It would certainly appear as if this were about the best social, genealogical, and political combination that could have been formed. The tickets for the banquet have all been sold, but those for the ball are going more slowly. As the day approaches, however, the anticipatory interest and excitement increase, and Southern hotel keepers are already beginning to complain that their season will be materially shortened by the rush back to be present at the centennial.

The Knickerbocker Bowling Club, out of deference to the day, did not hold any meeting on Ash Wednesday, but begins its Lenten season on this coming Wednesday. The Badminton Club met yesterday afternoon, and hopes for associations will be the centre of interest to the younger set during Lent. The Thursday Evening Club met at Mrs. Charles A. Post's last week and took the form of a musicale. Mrs. Pemberton Hincks and signor dei Puente sang.

The special train which was to have started on Tuesday to carry Dr. Webb and party to the city of Mexico, still stands idly in the Grand Central yards, owing to the serious illness of one of the Webb children. The child was better yesterday, and the party now hopes to start on April 1. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Purdy have gone to Washington for a stay meanwhile.

Two engagements of interest to society were announced during the week. They were those of Mr. Marray, a young Canadian, and Miss Fannie Babcock, fourth daughter of Mr. Samuel M. Babcock and sister of Mrs. Fordyce Barker, and of Mr. Walter Travers, the Boston artist, and Miss "Tillie" Travers, a daughter of the late William R. Travers. The news of this last engagement comes from Paris, where Miss Travers is at present with her mother.

The preparations for the amateur circus at Pelham proceed bravely. The rehearsals are held twice a week at Mr. Waterbury's place and are said to be most amusing. Some of the stars will be Mr. C. Fred Pelton, who will ride bareback horses; Mr. Waterbury, who is to be ringmaster; the Messrs. Cottenet, who will jump through hoops; Mr. Louis Rutherford and Mr. Morse, who will perform feats of strength, and Mr. Fred Beach and Mr. Hargous, who are to be the clowns and who are said to be growing gray in their endeavor to find some new jokes.

If it is possible to speak seriously of this coming entertainment, it may be said that it really will be well worth seeing, and that it will be amusing goes without saying. There is really more strife to obtain good seats for the performance among the feminine members of society than to be chosen for the opening quadrille at the centennial ball.

HOWELL OSBORN'S DEBTS.

Mr. W. L. Stow still hopes to be able to limit the yearly expenditures of Howell Osborn so that he may have judgments he has against Osborn satisfied by the difference between the limited expenditures and the income of the trust fund created by Mr. Osborn's father. Mr. Stow's claim is now for $48,900 OS. He has procured from Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, an order appointing James E. Cuming Referee to ascertain all the facts and report his conclusion as to what would be a reasonable sum for the expenditure of Mr. Osborn in view of his indebtedness.

APES AT THE LONDON ZOO

SOME OF WONDERFUL SALLY'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

TENDER REMINISCENCES OF MR. CROWLEY—AMIABILITY OF THE BALD-HEADED CHIMPANZEE.

The Zoological Society have a singularly good collection of anthropoid apes in their gardens at the present time, says the London *Saturday Review*, consisting of four specimens. The well-known bald-headed chimpansee Sally; a young one of the same species (*Anthropopithecus calvus*) obtained in December last; a young, common chimpanzee, (*Anthropopithecus troglodytes,*) which was presented to the society in May, 1888, and a silvery gibbon, (*Hylobates leuciscus,*) which has been in the gardens since November, having also been presented to the society; this, like the last two, is a young animal. It will thus be seen that two out of the three known genera of anthropoid apes are now represented; the third was so until quite recently by a young orang (*Simia satyrus;*) this, however, was not the property of the society, having only been placed in the collection "on deposit," and has, we regret to say, been removed by its owners.

These animals are not only of great interest to naturalists, especially "Sally" and her "younger sister," but are a source of never-ending amusement to the people who all day crowd the house in which they are confined. To naturalists the bald-headed chimpanzees are specially interesting, as—though the species was described by Du Chaillu, who claimed to have discovered it, and named it *Troglodytes calvus*—no living specimen had been seen, in this country at least, until Sally was obtained in October, 1883, and the young one, recently added to the collection, is only the second that has been brought to this country alive. Du Chaillu gave a very interesting account of this ape—the native name of which he tells us is Nshiego mbouvé; he describes it as building for itself a nest, or rather roof, under which to sleep, of leafy branches ingeniously tied with vines to the tree in which the nest is built, and adds: "Carrying its young in its hand, and thereof is so well constructed that, until I saw the Nshiego actually occupying his habitation, I could scarce persuade myself that human hands had not built it." The material for the nests is, he tells us, gathered by both the male and female; but the former alone sets about building, and the two do not occupy the same nest, or even tree, but have separate habitations not far apart.

Du Chaillu obtained several specimens of this new ape, one of which is now in the British Museum; but considerable doubt was expressed whether they were not simply varieties of the common chimpanzee. These doubts have, however, been set at rest by the acquisition of Sally and her "younger sister," and as the latter is of about the same age as the specimen of the common chimpanzee, and is kept in the same cage, it is easy to compare them, and we imagine that most persons will agree with Du Chaillu, who said: "I was at once struck with the points of difference between it (the Nshiego) and the chimpanzee. Its great distinction was its bald head. This is its mark." There are, however, other very noticeable differences, not the least of these being the difference in color of the faces of the two animals. The young bald-headed chimpanzee is at present dark brown, but will no doubt, should she arrive at maturity, become, like Sally, perfectly coal black, for Du Chaillu tells us that the face of a young one he captured was "dirty white—very white indeed—pallid, but as white as a white child's," though its mother was "as black as soot in the face," and that the young are invariably light in color, becoming darker as they arrive at maturity.

Sally has spent more than five years in Regent's Park, having been acquired by the society in October, 1883, and is probably better known than any other inhabitant of the gardens. There is a great deal that is quaintly human about her; but Dr. Brookes, a writer of the last century, Darwin, and Dr. Nield of the chimpanzee that "all the joints bear an exact resemblance to those of a man, insomuch that one egg cannot be more like unto another; the fingers, thumbs, and toes are an exact representation of those of a human creature, and he has one of each sex in his house." Sally is very intelligent and well educated; so well educated indeed that one is apt to forget that many of her actions are not natural to her, but are the result of education. As a noticeable example how many, we wonder, who see her fed are aware that she has been taught to feed in perfectly natural manner? Yet if they observe the young and uneducated apes in the next cage they will see that instead of lifting the tin containing their milky food to their mouths as she does, they stoop down and take the food from the tin on the ground.

Sally also uses a spoon with such dexterity that even this action seems natural to her, and, like the chimpanzee described by Dr. Brookes, she will, "when she has done drinking, wipe her mouth as carefully as any person whatever." Her education has, however, been confined to table manners; in fact, they are among the least of her accomplishments, the greatest of which is that she is able to count up to five, picking up and handing to her keeper, without a mistake, the number of straws that he may ask for. Her method of proceeding is curious, as she puts all the straws in her mouth with the exception of the last one. For example, if she is asked for five, she puts four in her mouth, picks up the fifth, and hands the whole five to her keeper. She can appreciate size as well as numbers, as is proved by the fact that she will at command pick up a long or short straw, or, when pieces of fruit of different sizes are placed before her, take the largest, the smallest, or the middle-sized piece as directed by her keeper. She also has a sense of humor, or at least can distinguish between a light and dark straw; for, being asked for a black straw, she will hunt in her litter until she finds a really dark one.

These, though they by no means exhaust the list, are among the most wonderful of her accomplishments; but they are apparently not so appreciated by the public as such comparatively simple tricks as leaving her food untouched until told to take it, finding fruit in her keeper's pocket, or kissing or shaking hands with him through the bars of her cage—tricks which require comparatively little intelligence. Sally would appear to be sufficiently advanced to have some crude ideas of sale and barter, for on one occasion a lady who was watching her put in her arms a surreptitious and Sally, who is fond of eating, made a mistook it for one and desired to possess it, and to this end produced all her valuables, consisting of a piece of wood, a penny, and the tin from which she had just drank her beef tea, and offered them all in exchange for the little beast, and her fury and indignation on finding her offers refused were most amusing. It may here be mentioned that the bald-headed chimpanzee, unlike his cousin the common one, is fond of meat. Du Chaillu tells us that, as a rule, he kept the common ones alive, but found the bald-headed chimpanzee a highly delicious dish, and was constantly picking bones he collected about the town." Sally will kill and eat a pigeon or a rat, while her "younger sister" is satisfied with a sparrow or other small bird, and, like Du Chaillu's pet, they both appreciate cooked meat. Neither of them, however, is so far as we are aware, acquired the pernicious taste for strong drink possessed by that animal.

Sally's cage is separated from that in which the three young apes are confined by a partition, through the openings in which she is fond of peeping at them. This action is wonderfully human; as, indeed, is the jealousy with which she regards her keeper when he pays any attention to his young charges, and we have little doubt that it would fare badly with them were the partition removed. Though not so intelligent as Sally, and not so well educated ape, the young ones are well worth a visit. The are in good health and full of spirits, and play with one another in a most amusing manner. The chimpanzees have a playful disposition, and delight in their most lively moments, and though evidently fond of fun and laughter—and that they do laugh cannot, we imagine, be disputed—apparently recognize the gravity of life, while the gibbon is the very spirit and essence of impish activity, bounding about her cage with perfect lyness and agility, and probably, when dropping on her two slow-moving companions, to their evident discomposure, and retreating with a bound before they have time to resent the intrusion, which, being much the larger and stronger, they could do easily, and in an extremely unpleasant manner were they able to catch her.

It will be extremely interesting as time goes on to watch the education

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

4 Per Cent. Bonds

DUE JAN. 1, 1914.

INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY.

The entire debt of the State is $12,000,000 of these bonds. The population is more than 1,000,000, and increasing steadily. As the income for interest is annually about $535,000 net, and the annual interest charge $480,000, a surplus of over $50,000 remains in the State Treasury from interest assessment alone.

I OFFER AND RECOMMEND THESE BONDS.

JULIUS A. KOHN,

BANKER,

48 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 Broadway, New-York,

GUARANTEES FIRST MORTGAGES AT 6 PER CENT.

Capital and Surplus - - $1,750,000

Total Value of Guaranty Fund, $3,000,000

Each bond is secured by above Guaranty and also by a First Mortgage on Real Estate worth three dollars for every dollar loaned. This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and courts the fullest investigation. New-York references of the highest character and full information can be had on application. Fifty-five Savings Banks and over two hundred Institutions hold the securities of this company.

OFFICE OF PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY.

CHICAGO, March 4, 1889.

At a special meeting of the stockholders, held this day, it was voted to increase the capital stock to twenty-five millions of dollars, which the Board of Directors were empowered to issue at their discretion.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held subsequently, directed the issuance of the additional stock authorized by the stockholders, and provided:

That stockholders of record on March 16, 1889, shall have the option, which they may exercise until April 1, 1889, to subscribe for such stock at par to an extent not exceeding one-fourth of their holdings of record on March 16, 1889; and

That payment for such stock shall be made on or before April 4, 1889, at which time full-paid certificates will be issued for each payment, excluding fractional shares.

Blank forms of subscription and all information relating thereto may be obtained at

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., New-York,
NEW-ENGLAND TRUST CO., Boston,
THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, Chicago.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN Second Mortgage Bonds.

Default having been made in the payment of the coupon interest on the second mortgage bonds of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, holders of said bonds are requested to send at once their names and Post Office address, with the number of the bonds held by them, to the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
TRUSTEE OF THE I. AND G. N.,
BY R. G. ROLSTON, President.
20 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOW PRICED STOCKS

We have issued an interesting statement respecting nineteen stocks selling in the market under 20, which we will mail or deliver on application.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Also dealers in fractional lots of

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

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BANKERS & BROKERS,
61 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROAD | MINING STOCKS, | STOCKS, | OIL, and all other Securities that are dealt in on New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia or Boston Exchanges, bought and sold for cash or on margin. Loans made on Railroad and Mining Stocks at low rates of interest. Interest allowed on deposits. [Established 1876.] Weekly Circular free.

A.—

HALSEY H. CHENEY,
BANKER AND BROKER,
Successor to
THEODORE HAIGHT & CO.,
60 BROADWAY,
Transacts a general banking business, buys and sells stocks, bonds, and oil for cash or on margin.
Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances. Stock Trades made in New-York Stock Exchange and on the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. Commission 1-16 each way.

DOUGLAS & JONES,

[Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.]
72 BROADWAY AND 11 NEW-ST., N. Y.
Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Oil, Grain, and Provisions for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.
JOHN F. DOUGLAS. | WILLARD H. JONES.

A FUND OF $400,000, AT 4 PER CENT. interest, to loan for term of years, in sums to suit, not less than $25,000, on first-class city real estate; also, other amounts at 4½ per cent. Apply to LEWIS M. NORWOOD, 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—CONTROLLING INTEREST in a very valuable Gold Mine on Mother Lode, California; only parties meaning business need answer. Owner, Post Office Box 2,389, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE WIDOW OF AN OFFICER IN late war wants loan of $300; will give first-class board in return; city or country. Address REFERENCE, Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

12 PER CENT.—FOR SALE—STOCK FIRST National Bank of Minot, Dakota; pays 3 per cent. quarterly; write for Eastern references and directions.

WE OFFER A VERY LARGE AMOUNT OF money to loan on good property at an exceedingly low rate of interest. Apply to LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

LIMITED INVESTMENT STOCK FOR SALE. Absolutely safe. Will pay 25 per cent. W. A. CLARK, 45 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, CINCINNATI, FEB. 26, 1889.—A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER per cent. on the $10,000,000 capital stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1889, to stockholders of record March 1, 1889. J. C. DAVIS, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Grand River Coal and Coke Company will be held at the office of the company at number fifty-four (54) Wall-street, New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1889, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company to two million ($2,000,000) dollars; also to mortgage the property of the company.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1889.

J. B. WHEELER,
C. G. RAMSAY,
C. C. ALLEN,
SAMUEL S. MARBLE,
A majority of the Trustees.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of the authority given to me in and by a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, made by William C. Rose, dated Feb. 18, 1889, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings Feb. 19, 1889, I, John H. Westfall, Assignee therein named, will sell at public auction by J. B. Wendell & Son, auctioneers, upon the premises, No. 19 Whitehall-street, New-York City, on Monday, March 11, 1889, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, the stock, fixtures, &c., consisting of hats, caps, shelving, counters, and showcases belonging to said assigned estate.—Dated March 7, 1889. JOHN H. WESTFALL, Assignee.

BARNUM & REEHAEN, Attorneys for Assignee.

EUROPE.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—Young man having had charge of exhibit at late exhibition at Boston desires similar engagement, with view of establishing agency there; French and German. JAMES COMM, 11 N, 126 West 15th-st.

EUROPE.—HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED LADY going to Europe for three months wishes to take under her care several young ladies desiring the... Address M. Lee, 56 p...

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE READING to an invalid. Address M. D., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A YOUNG GIRL WITH A GOOD EDUCATION would like a position to do writing in an office. Address M. H., 884 8th-av., first floor.

COMPANION.—By an educated lady; $20; as companion or housekeeper to elderly or invalid lady, or other suitable employment; best reference. Call or address C. W., 1,092 99th-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—By two young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, other as nurse and seamstress; good operator; best city reference. Call, two days, at 219 West 53d-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to secure position for a servant who has been with her four years; can be highly recommended in every particular. Call Monday, between 11 and 1, at 58 West 20th-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITING.—By young colored woman; go a short distance from city; Newark preferred; two years' reference from last place. Address, stating wages, M. G., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English Protestant young woman, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; will be found willing and obliging. Call at 309 40th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By reliable woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing or wait on a lady; reference. Address M. T., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 874 8th-av., ring first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best of reference. Address M. D., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; first-class city references. Address E. N., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable Swedish girl in a private family; good city references. Address L. R., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent young woman; is flat; best city reference. Address A. M., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young English woman as chambermaid or parlormaid; thoroughly efficient; best city reference. Address E. D., 1,015 10th-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting or any other work; best city or country reference. Call or address M. C., 159 East 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an Englishwoman as chambermaid and do plain sewing or wait on a lady; best city references. Address F. G., care Mrs. Mills, 152 2d-av.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—In a private family. Call, Monday, at 139 East 42d-st., sixth bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Willing to assist with sewing; good reference. Call or address L. M., 260 1st-av., first floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable colored woman as chambermaid, or do housework in a flat. Call at 120 West 26th-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with other work; good city reference. Call at 204 West 28th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERWORK AND WAITING.—By a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and wait; a private family only. Call at 1,039 Broadway, near 50th-st., top floor.

CHAPERON, &c.—By a highly-educated French lady with best city references, speaking German, French, and English, as chaperon or companion; no objection to travel. Call or address E. Hogues, 107 East 9th-st.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as thorough cook in private family where a housemaid is kept; French, English, and American cooking; can take entire charge and get up company dinner; do marketing; best city reference. Address S. E., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; no laundrywork; in private family; by an intelligent Protestant young woman; understands her business perfectly; French, German, and American cooking, and is competent to take entire charge; unexceptionable personal reference of 10 years; city or country. Address S. S., Box 393 Times Up-town Office.

COOK.—Scotch; excellent bread, pastry baker; makes delicious soups, entrées, desserts; disengaged in few days; neat, economical, prompt; reference. Address Sar Harbor, Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by competent young woman; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking; can take entire charge; best city references. Address F. D., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of soups, roasts, game, poultry, pastry, deserts, and good baker; best city reference. Address E. O. H., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK-CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, together or one as competent cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; in private family; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By professional Swedish cook; understands French and American cooking; quiet, refined person; in small private family; city reference; city or country. Call as 240 4th-av., private house.

COOK.—In a private family; understands American and English cooking; is an excellent baker, and is capable of taking full charge of a kitchen, with best city reference. Call or address, Monday, 224 East 56th-st.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and side dishes; take entire charge of kitchen; city or country; last employer can be seen. Call, Monday, at 72 West 88th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as good cook in boarding house; thoroughly understands her business. Call at 348 West 47th-st., third floor.

COOK, &c.—By a good plain cook, washer, and ironer in nice, small private family; best references; no objection to country. Address Fanning, 159 East 47th-st.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; get up dinners; city or country; city reference. Address R., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; lately from Paris; 19 years' experience; first-class reference. Address A. H., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; good bread, biscuit, and cake baker; in private family; is obliging; good city reference. Call at 118 West 17th-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; in private family; best testimonials from last place. Call at 30 East 40th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By very good French cook in very small family, or where kitchenmaid is kept; good reference. Call at 322 West 18th-st.; no cards. M. M.

COOK.—By a first-class cook to take entire charge of the kitchen; city or country; best city reference. Address Margaret Peckem, 113 West 32d-st., rear.

COOK.—French; first-class; competent; long experience; highly recommended; best city references from first families. Address French Cook, 224 West 35th-st., second bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook; assist with washing in private family; three years' city reference. Address R. F., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—In private family by competent woman; understands French and American dishes; good references. Address Mary, 206 West 28th-st., Monday.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as competent cook and laundress in small private family; best city reference from last place. Address S. K., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a small family, or would take a place as chambermaid; reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at 38 West 28th-st., first floor.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable colored woman as good cook or laundress; best city reference. Call at 429 West 54th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good cook and to assist with washing; excellent family baker; good reference. Call at 333 East 31st-st.

COOK, &c.—By a plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; first-class city reference. Call, Monday, at 556 7th-av.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; good city reference. Call, two days, at 214 West 29th-st., fourth floor, front.

COOK.—By first-class colored cook; give best of city reference. Call, Monday, at 109 West 27th-st., parlor floor; ring one bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address R. H., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook; city reference. Call or address R. H., 211 West 28th-st., fourth floor.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as cook; reference given. Address 332 East 41st-st.

COPYIST.—By German lady who reads and writes English well in an office where writing or copying is required. Address S. E., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by day house cleaning, washing, and ironing; willing and obliging; best reference. Call at 689 3d-av.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress; engage for last of week; private family, or take washing home. Inquire, Sunday or Wednesday, of H. F., 349 West 37th-st., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman or do washing and ironing or cleaning. Call at 215 West 30th-st., basement.

DAY'S WORK.—In private families, by an excellent washer and ironer. Call or address 44 Morningside, 550 Manhattan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Protestant woman to go out the first of the week washing or ironing; good laundress. Call at 1,577 2d-av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to do housecleaning, washing, or ironing, or take washing home. Call at 145 West 13th-st., rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable colored woman, day's work. Call at 216 West 35th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Having dealt for years with best class of people, assures perfect fitting and choice designing of all dresses, jackets, and wraps; strictly first-class work in every way at moderate rates; fitting done at residences. Choice parties appreciating competency, thoroughness, and upright dealing address Highly Recommended, Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Of undoubted ability; perfect fit guaranteed; tailor-made suits; tasteful draping and trimming; original designs in wraps and cloaks; first-class workmanship and prices reasonable; samples of work shown. Call at 787 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts. B. Schulich.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class designer of misses' and children's costumes, a few customers; can show superior samples and give highest references; leather stitching and pressing done; Directoire and Empire gowns. Address S., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by day; cut, fit, drape, or take work home; reasonable; wraps; evening dresses a specialty; highest references. Address Dress, Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French; good fitter and stylish draper; lastest styles; Directoire, Incroyable, walking and evening suits; moderate prices. Call on Mme. Dumas, 112 East 41st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—French style; Directoire suits, dinner, tea gowns, and evening dresses; experienced; fitting, draping; at home or by day; terms, $2 50 per day. Mme. Rohan, 244 1st-av.

DRESSMAKER.—Quick, neat dress finisher or plain dresses engagements by the day; making over a specialty; references. Call or address Mrs. Bryant, 219 East 47th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—French; take work home; first-class work; reasonable prices; makes over equal to new; first-class reference. Call or address Marie Duillet, 258 West 37th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; more customers by the day; gives perfect fit and stylish draping; $2 per day. Call or address Linda Donaldson, 248 West 39th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; can give good fit and stylish draping; $1 50. Address Mrs. Brickley, Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; competent in cutting, fitting, draping; by day or week; city or country; best reference. Call at 119 West 19th-st., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect cutter and fitter; is open to Spring engagements; terms, $3 per day; also seamstress, $1 50. Call or address Mrs. Ellinger, 271 West 39th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; Directoire, Empire suits made; moderate prices; short notice; perfect fitting. Call at 139 West 19th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Families desiring first-class fitting and draping address M., 647 8th-av., first bell.

DRESSMAKER.—A few engagements by the day; décolleeté waists a specialty. Address Miss M., 163 East 52d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaking at home or by the day; mourning made at shortest notice; terms moderate. Call at 122 East 54th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; has time disengaged; by the day. Call at 229 East 70th-st., first flat, east.

DRESSMAKER.—Late of Egan's; suits made, $8 to $15. Call at 70 West 50th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable woman as first-class housekeeper for a small family; city or country. Call at 1,231 Manhattan-st., West 125th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable widow, 28 years old, with 4-year-old child, position as working housekeeper; city or country; best city reference. Call on Mrs. Brown, 581 Hudson-st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION OR ANY Position of Trust.—Good references. Address F. F., 103 Washington-st., Newark, N. J.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Swedish girl for housework in small private family; good cook, washer, and ironer; city reference; wages, $16 to $18. Address A. B., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Swedish girl for general housework in small private family; city reference; wages, $15 to $16. Address A. M., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable colored woman to do general housework in small family; best references. Call at 23 Minetta-lane, second floor.

JANITRESS.—By a respectable married woman as janitress; single or double flat; husband understands all kinds of pumps; good reference. Address, by letter, M. M., Box 25 1,026 3d-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; accustomed to travel; can take courier's place; good reference; speaks French, German, and English; would like to accompany a lady to Europe. Call or address N. W., care Mrs. Haldi, 258 West 37th-st., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced lady's maid; German Protestant; good hairdresser; seamstress, and packer; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; hand reference. Address Berlin, Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French maid with family that goes abroad; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; thoroughly competent, and well up in traveling. Address L. G., 18 East 29th-st., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks German, French, English, Spanish, and Italian; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; desires to travel to Europe. Address Austrian, Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By intelligent Frenchwoman; speaks English; competent dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; understands all the latest; long experience; unexceptionable city reference. Address letters 403 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced French lady's maid; dressmaker; hairdresser; first-class seamstress; no objections to travel; good packer; best city references. Address L., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German person (middle aged) as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse to young or growing children; speaks French fluently; good sewer; city reference. Call at 423 8th-av., first floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR DO Light Chamberwork and Sewing.—Eleven years' city reference from last place; industrious and obliging. Address R. B., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By German girl as maid and seamstress in private family; willing to go with them to country for Summer; good reference. Call, Monday, at 250 Lexington-av., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By intelligent Swedish girl as lady's maid and seamstress; no objection to travel; good city reference. Call or address M. G., in care of Mrs. Nelson, 160 East 26th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French maid to travel to Europe; good seamstress; accustomed to travel; good packer. Address R. Roberts, 2,297 8th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French young woman; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer, and traveler; best city reference. Address C. M., Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl as maid for young lady; willing to go to Europe; good seamstress; excellent city reference. Address Aline, 162 West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl as lady's maid or seamstress; willing to travel; good city reference from present employer. Address D. G., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By intelligent young German girl as lady's maid or care of grown children; would like to go abroad. Address A. J., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress work Lor Monday and Tuesday; understands how to do shirts, collars, and children's clothes. Address, by postal, Julia, 217 East 59th-st., first floor, rear.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress, by a capable person, in private family; city or country; good city reference. Address R. R., Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; Lcity or country; best city reference. Can be seen at 304 East 34th-st.

MAID.—By a young French girl, Protestant, as maid or nurse for growing children; good city references. Address 161 West 32d-st., fourth floor, front, care of Le Bihan.

MAID.—By good dressmaker, thorough seamstress, and hairdresser; wait on a lady or sew by the day; best of city reference. Address D., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined, educated girl, native of Switzerland, speaks German, French, and English fluently, as nursery governess or maid and seamstress; high references. Call or address S. S., 338 West 18th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German nursery governess of much experience, to teach English and German; rudiments of French needlework; can take entire charge of children if desired; best city reference. Address H. Jem, Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French nursery governess to teach children French; good reference. Call at 322 West 18th-st. E. J.

NURSE.—By a competent and thoroughly experienced infant's nurse in first-class family; capable of taking entire charge of infant and bring up on bottle or otherwise; is very neat and clean about all nursery duties; most excellent city reference; wages, $25. Address M. J., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent French person; speaks English; good seamstress; understands cutting; no objection to travel; would take charge of growing children or young lady; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE OR COMPANION.—By refined young person, speaking several languages, would take charge of children in family traveling, or as companion; competent and experienced; references satisfactory. Address J. S., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French or Swiss middle-aged person as nurse and seamstress for growing children; good city references. Call, Monday, at 144 West 23d-st., first floor; no cards.

NURSE.—By young German Protestant girl as nurse; good city reference. Address A., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By well-educated French person to children; good city references. Call at 427 7th-av., third bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—By competent German Protestant young woman to children from 9 years and upward; best city references; city or country. Address G., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By well-educated French person; thoroughly competent; take entire charge of baby or small children; good sewer; best city references. Address Seamstress, Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By middle-aged Protestant; bring up on bottle; take entire charge from birth; kind in sickness; long experience; lady can be seen. Address A. D., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French-Swiss Protestant; thoroughly competent to take entire charge baby or small children; good sewer; first-class family; excellent reference. Address V. J., 409 4th-av., care Miss D'Autremont, second bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse, would like to make an engagement for the summer; will go to country, or travel with an invalid. Address M. M., Box 124 West 23d-st.

NURSE.—By a North of Ireland young woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of infants; best city reference. Call, two days, at 109 West 41st-st., second bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced French girl as nurse for growing children and do sewing; personal city reference. Call or address C. B., 106 West 43d-st.

NURSE.—By young girl, 18, to take care of a baby and help in the duties; has good references from last employers; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at 51 West 98th-st.; no cards.

NURSE.—By young girl, not long in this country, to take care of children and do sewing; excellent references. Call or address 208 East 32d-st., care O'Donnell.

NURSE.—By a French girl (Protestant) as nurse for grown-up children and seamstress; good reference. Call or address F. C., care of Mrs. L. Favre, 135 West 27th-st.

NURSE.—By young Parisian girl to take care of children in family intending to go to Europe; good sewer; best city reference. Address J. M., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By respectable woman as nurse to baby from birth in gentleman's family; best city reference. Address A. J. L., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an American woman, as child's nurse; fully competent; bring up child on bottle; good city reference. Address D. G., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By experienced young English woman, position as nurse or nursery governess; would assist with other duties. Address A. A., present employer's, 18 East 66th-st.

NURSE.—By young American Protestant to growing children. Address present employer, 17 Central-av., or box 88 Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

NURSE OR MAID.—Good seamstress and linguist; with family going to Europe preferred. Address at present employer's, 222 East Union-st., Burlington, N. J.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse for grown children, or chambermaid; best city reference. Call at 5 East 62d-st.

NURSE.—By a competent and reliable person as nurse to an invalid; nine years' reference. Address A. M. P., 231 Bridge-st.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By competent person, nurse for small babies; first-class reference. Address M. B., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant nurse for a child; best city references. Address S. J., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French girl to growing children; do plain sewing; good references. Call at 443 2d-av., fourth bell.

NURSE.—By a French girl to take care of growing children; good seamstress; city or country; good city reference. Call at 800 5th-av., third bell.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse and assist with chamberwork. Address M. L., 323 West 18th-st.

OPERATOR.—By a first-class operator a few more engagements by the day in private families; ladies' and infants' outfits; dressmaking; ladies' fine gowns and children's clothes; cutting and fitting; references. Address Dressmaker, 169 East 47th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets, curtains, cushions, slip covers, lambrequins; Turkish rugs mended and other upholstery work; first-class reference. Address Seamstress, Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID OR LIGHT CHAMBERWORK.—Understands family sewing and dressmaking. Address by letter, or call Monday, 225 West 52d-st., Bell 2.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day or week; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing, or would take a permanent place. Address M. M., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—In private family, by very competent seamstress; understands all kind family sewing; working on dresses; best of references. 157 East 38th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; understands dressmaking; all kinds of family and machine sewing; reference. Address J. S., care of Mrs. Collins, 1,331 2d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; work with dressmaker in private families; operates; good buttonhole maker; plain sewing. Address M., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; good seamstress; would go as improver to good dressmaker, or make her home with her. Call E. M., 204 West 32d-st.

SEAMSTRESS, MAID, OR NURSE TO GROWing Children.—Is first-class; willing to assist in chamberwork. Address A. B., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND WAIT ON A LADY OR do Light Chamberwork.—By a Protestant girl; best city reference. Address C. M., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID TO YOUNG Ladies or Grown Children.—Speaks French and English; has been in Europe; best city references. Address, by letter, R. B., 44 West 54th-st.

WAITRESS.—By first-class, competent young girl; understands all kinds salads and care of silver; good carver; small private family; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by young woman, brought up in England; carves, serves wines, makes all kinds of salads; good city references. Address E. M., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—By Scotch Protestant as waitress or do chamberwork alone; good reference. Call or address J. K., 314 West 49th-st., fourth bell, right hand.

WAITRESS.—By a settled person as competent waitress; would like the country; best city reference; assist with chamberwork. Address M. C., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl as waitress and chambermaid in small private family; best city reference. Address A. H., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; understands care of silver, make salads, or chambermaid; in private family; city or country; best reference. Address E. T., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—By Swiss girl, in small private family; the best city reference. Address Schmidt, 321 West 40th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; go to the country; best of city references. Can be seen 126 East 29th-st. Call Monday.

WASHING.—By first-class colored laundress; family and family washing at 75 cents per dozen; references. Address Mrs. Hill, 138 West 30th-st.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress families' washing at home or go out by the day; best city reference. Call at 331 West 37th-st., second floor, back.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman; go out by day or take home washing; is first-class laundress; best city reference. Call at 142 West 30th-st., one flight.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman, at home; family washing, $1 per dozen; bedding, 75 cents per dozen. Address 137 West 33d-st., one flight, back rooms.

WASHING.—By French laundress; first-class; silk underwear, laces, curtains, gents' shirts, &c.; special rates for families; highest references. Address Mme. Cousin, 157 East 33d-st.

WASHING.—Private families, flats, or hotels; done in first-class style; moderate price. Address French Laundress, 215 West 36th-st.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress to take washing home. Call or address W. Watson, 585 7th-av., near 41st-st.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress to do work at home or go out by day; best reference. Call or address Annie Shea, 283 West 32d-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—To do at home; 50 and 75 cents per dozen. Call or address Mrs. Johnson, 160 Waverley-place, rear.

WASHING, IRONING, OR CLEANING.—By a respectable woman; city reference. Call at 201 West 36th-st.

WASHING.—By respectable colored woman, washing to take home; by week or dozen. Call at 211 West 26th-st. Mrs. L. G.

THE TRADES.

CHINA, GLASS, PICTURES, &c., PACKED for shipping or storage, furniture repaired and polished, floors and woodwork stained, waxed, or varnished; orders promptly attended and packed. CHARLES ROAK, 213 West 36th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SALESMAN TRAVELING IN BEDDING trade is open for something that will sell in this or kindred lines. Address NEW-ENGLAND, care Lyons Commercial Agency, 62 Bowery.

MALES.

ATTENDANT OR NURSE, &c.—By a reliable young man to an invalid gentleman; thoroughly competent in either capacity; country no objection; moderate salary expected. Call or address Cosmos, 402 8th-av., second floor.

ATTENDANT TO INVALID OR ELDERLY Gentleman.—By a young Swede; or as waiter in a small private family; well recommended; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address Robert, 328 West 17th-st.

BUTLER.—By a Belgian, speaking French and English, as butler or waiter in private family; best city reference. Address C. V., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a North German in a private family; best London and city references. Address F. A., 231 2d-av., first floor, care of Mrs. Zemanin.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER.—By respectable and intelligent first-class butler; well recommended by first-class families; young educated Swede, and a thoroughly capable man, which references certify; perfectly sober; neat and trustworthy; highest city references. Address Competent, Box 24 446 6th-av.

BUTLER OR WOULD GO AS SECOND MAN.—By a thorough, competent and well-trained servant; is a good waiter, understands all kinds of salads, keeps silver in good order, and is a good valet; will be found willing, obliging, and satisfactory; best of city reference. Address G. L., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR BUTLER AND VALET.—By an Englishman of good appearance who thoroughly understands his duties from London experience; age, 29; strictly sober, honest, clean; willing and obliging. Address D. R. G., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young man in private family as single, handed or where parlormaid is kept; understands his business thoroughly; takes good care of silver and can make all kinds of salads; strictly sober, willing, and obliging; first-class city references can be given. Address Butler, Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; several years' first-class references; three years in last place; both speak English fluently; city or country. Address F. G., Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By an Englishman; 12 years' experience; lived in families 11 months in America; age 28; height 5 feet 10 inches; disengaged. Address E. Edwards, 102 Revere-st., Boston, Mass.

BUTLER OR VALET.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; German; age 25; very best references; last employer can be seen; will cup in all his duties. Address Gustavo, care Mr. Cassel, 47 West 58th-st.

BUTLER.—In private family by a competent Swede, 25 years old; understands his duties thoroughly; willing and obliging; first-class city references. Address A. S., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or otherwise; by a respectable Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; can also act as valet; two years' city reference. Address A. B., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER AND WIFE DESIRE TO GO TOgether; city or country; wife as parlor or chamber maid; both thorough servants; excellent city references. Address C. G., care of John Hoar, 69 West 44th-st.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman as butler in private family; possesses the best city references and is thoroughly competent in every respect. Address A. C., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, middle-aged, (single); willing and obliging; three

THE MOST EFFECTIVE GUN

LIGHT QUICK-FIRING ONES BEST FOR NAVAL USE.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE WEIGHT, POWER, AND COST OF MAMMOTH PIECES OF NAVAL ORDNANCE.

The continual desire to increase the size of heavy ordnance has become on the part of many nations little else than a mania. Day and night during past years the great furnaces of Grusuet, Essling, and Woolwich have belched forth mountains of fire, while half-naked men, black, with smoke and begrimed with dust, might have been seen darting in and out among the ponderous forgings, the smoke, the din, and rumbling, lending to the scene all that would characterize such great works.

It appears incredible that in times of apparent peace there should be such a demand for guns as to compel the great foundries to work day and night, yet the contracts which these great gun foundries are filling are orders for more and better guns, ordnance capable of greater power, and able to pierce some new device in armor and shield coverings. It has long been a mooted question among military men as to when this mania for heavier ordnance would subside ,and indications are at present strongly denoting that the time is very near, if indeed it has not already come. The introduction of rapid-fire guns and the discovery of higher grades of powder have given to lighter guns increased velocity, and what with the manufacture of rapid-fire guns throwing projectiles of great weight with tremendous velocity their adoption as main batteries for many cruising ships was followed with a corresponding decrease in the value of the heavy gun. During the last decade it has been one continual race between ordnance and armor, and ordnance has been supremely successful. The life of each new device in armor has been a very short one, for in every instance the conditions have only had to be of a certain nature to permit of projectiles being driven wholly through all shields put up. But it must be borne in mind that these conditions were in every instance the more favorable to the ordnance, not equal chances, seemingly, having been given to the shields.

At Spezzia and other of the great proving grounds the customary test of shield versus ordnance has been to place the latter upon a large raft anchored off the shore, and erect the armor plates in the form of an upright shield on the beach. In every case no shield has yet been erected which has not ultimately been pierced, it being of course understood that the shield is such that could be placed, if need be, in the armament of a vessel. But suppose, however, that a 100-ton gun that is being fired from the turret of a ship while the latter is plunging and rolling in a seaway. If the shots from the 100-ton gun are being aimed at the rapidly-revolving steel turrets of a hostile vessel while the latter is at a distance of 3,500 or 4,000 yards, the chance of the projectiles going through the turret plates are not at all good, even if they succeed in hitting. It is the easiest matter in the world for a projectile to be glanced off, even let the shield be pierced nearly half through by the blow of the gun-firing shell.

The effect of the projectiles, however, against the comparatively stationary side of the hostile vessel would be likely to prove entirely different, and the chances of a projectile from a 100-ton gun piercing the heaviest armor afloat are extremely good. The safety of the vessel will then depend on her water-tight compartments, which, under all ordinary circumstances, may be relied upon to keep the vessel afloat. But the vessel's retardation in speed and consequent lack in handiness of movement will perhaps affect her seriously. Regarding great guns, it is difficult to place any figure of price on their value, for Krupp has a fixed tariff. He will quote to a penny the price of his rails per ton, but when it comes to the purchase of a 100-ton gun he evidently charges according to the wealth of his purchaser. Possibly he would contract to deliver a 100-ton gun for $400,000, but when it comes to delivering four or five 100-ton guns he would abate somewhat in price. But then, as every one knows, Krupp is a monopolist in the making of big guns.

In the United States the heavy guns for the new cruisers and ships are being made mostly at the Government foundry in Washington, though the manufacture of several has been let to private firms. These new American naval guns have no superiors in the world. They are a direct outcome of the deliberations of a naval board composed of the most noted experts in the service. Recourse was had to every design of a gun made, nothing was left undone, officers even resorting in some cases to deliberate espionage. As a result, the new 6-inch, 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch breech-loading rifles turned out are, as the number of inches in each case denoting the diameter of the bore. These guns are not as heavy as a Krupp or Armstrong of the same calibre, but they are, however, much longer. They are all similar in construction and in shape. They resemble very much a long telescope, which varies only in proportion to the different sizes. When it was determined, a few years ago, to build the first 6-inch rifle, it was found that no foundry or machine works in America possessed a plant of sufficient size to commence the construction. Plant, therefore, had to be bought abroad, and the South Boston Iron Works of Boston undertook the construction of the first gun. This first 6-inch rifle, which is the one now mounted on the forecastle of the United States dispatch steamer Dolphin, cost the Government several thousands of dollars in excess of the present cost, the carriage alone costing $1,200. Since the turning out of this gun the Government foundry at Washington is able to build 6-inch rifles at a nominal value of less than half the cost of the first gun. Taking into consideration the cost of a 6-inch rifle, the cost of those of greater calibre, it must be understood, is more than a proportionate increase according to the calibres.

The lives of the guns fitted to the new American cruisers and vessels of ship will be much longer than those of Krupp's big guns, that is, when subjecting both to the same number of discharges. The existence of big guns is undoubtedly limited to the number of their fires. As a writer has put it, "The life of one of these big guns may be a long one, but as the years goes, but every time it is discharged it weakens, until decrepitude sets in." The number of fires a gun will stand can by no means be determined in advance. To all outward appearances two guns may be exactly alike, yet one may become useless after 100 rounds, while the other may stand 1,000 rounds. Some authorities declare the life of a great gun to be reached in limit on the two-hundredth discharge. In the case of the 9-inch muzzle-loading Dahlgrens, which have for so many years formed the type of the broadside guns in the navy, there are two vents provided, or rather an extra mass for use in case it should be desired to open the extra vent passage. It is calculated to use 500 rounds per vent, and then condemn the gun on the one-thousandth fire. As a matter of fact, many of these guns having the letter "C" cut in the anchor ribbon near the upper surface, denoting they are condemned, would stand 1,000 more rounds.

During the last war, when Parrot rifles were used so extensively before Charleston in the bombardments of that city, it was customary to fire 250 rounds from a newly-constructed gun without the gunners retreating to the bomb covering. But every shot after the 250 was fired from within the bomb cover by electricity, the gun having been previously aimed and adjusted for windage, &c. Now, it was found that some of these Parrots burst before 500 shots had been fired, and one gun was known to reach its two-thousandth discharge before succumbing. Not a few burst before 250 rounds had been fired. But the Parrots never could be depended upon, being always a most uncertain and vicious arm.

The causes which give rise to immediate decay in a gun are "erosion" and "disintegration." Erosion results from a flattening of the grooves or rifling in a gun. This is caused by the abrasion of the projectile against the grooves, which in time wears them down most perceptibly. Now, with the rifling not true, the aim is affected, as the projectile in its flight through the gun is deviated wherever a break or depression occurs in the rifling. Want of accuracy not only is a waste of powder and projectile, but a waste of the life of the gun. This waste in life is disintegration. Disintegration results from a change in the molecular condition of the gun material caused by the terrible powers of bursting charges. The strength of metal is lignified. It may resist a single blow of certain magnitude, but a succession of such blows gradually works the change in the natural conditions of the metal. The compound of iron and carbon is overtaxed, and physical transformation takes place. The metal in the big guns slowly weakens, and weakens until the life is pounded out of them. But when we consider that "war is a waste," the cost of firing a gun at the rate of $1,000 or more per shot is a very small matter.

The heaviest guns now in use are mounted on the monster iron-clads Duilio, Italia, Dandolo, and Lepanto of the Italian Navy. These vessels each carry four 103-ton guns, besides a bristling secondary battery of Hotchkiss revolving cannon and quick-firing guns. It may be interesting to know that these vessels cost between $4,000,000 and $4,800,000 apiece. Still our new iron-clads the Texas and Maine are not far behind, since they will cost something like $3,400,000 apiece.

The projectiles of the heavy guns of modern ordnance weigh according to the calibre of the gun. A projectile for one of the 80-ton guns on the British war ship Inflexible weighs 1,700 pounds. And yet Krupp can excel this weight. He has experimented with 2,800-pound projectiles, which are 5 feet 10 inches in length and 20 inches in diameter. Krupp has also designed a 200-ton gun which will be 50 feet in length, have a diameter of 21 inches, weight of powder, 950 pounds, and a projectile weighing 6,000 pounds. The range of this mass of metal will be 12 miles. For the 100-ton gun the projectile weighs 2,500 pounds and the range is 9 miles.

Of course Krupp is willing to turn out these monster guns so long as he finds customers, but it now looks as if the demand will fall off perceptibly. Our Ordnance Board long ago came to the conclusion that the guns for the new naval vessels should be the type now building —guns having the advantage in effectiveness and durability. The same principle holds good for small arms. The French possessed a superior rifle in the Chassepôt during the Franco-German war, but the German needle gun, though it lacked the range of the Chassepôt, proved a far more serviceable weapon.

When we come to consider the power of heavy ordnance in single shots, and know that 24 inches of wrought iron can be pierced at 1,000 feet away from the muzzle by the projectile of a 100-ton gun, the inference drawn is that the action might be compared to the dropping of Washington Monument from the top of Trinity Church steeple. "It would be wise," remarked an artillery officer, "for every one to get the immediate neighborhood a wide berth." As remarked before, the coming gun is of the rapid-fire type. So far the limit in size of these guns seems to be of 6-inch calibre, the weight of the projectile being very nearly 100 pounds. Hotchkiss & Co. have of late years done a thriving business in the manufacture of quick-firing guns, and have now on the market their single-shot rapid-fire guns of 33-pounder, 6 pounder, 3-pounder, and 1-pounder designs. Working with an experienced gun, a rapidity of fire of 10 rounds per minute has been obtained with the 33-pounder. The appearance of these rapid-fire guns can be termed little else than an innovation. When torpedo boats first began to constitute a standing menace to the heavy war ships owned by all nations, except the United States, the first check opposed to them was from the rapid-fire guns—that is cannon using metallic ammunition, like a rifle or shotgun, and fitted with mechanism by which the breech block is opened, the old case withdrawn, a new charge inserted, and the breech closed again with great rapidity. Hotchkiss was the first and most prominent producer of this type of gun, although several other mechanisms have sprung into existence lately. The first type of gun presented by Hotchkiss of any prominence was the five-barreled revolving cannon. Several calibres were made and good results obtained in rapid firing. Hotchkiss presented his gun first to the United States Government, but on receiving no support from the Navy Department, he took his invention abroad, and it was quickly bought by the French Government. It was not long afterward that the importance of this gun became apparent to our authorities, but to procure any number it became necessary to obtain them through French sources. This involved an expense which would never have occurred had the gun been secured when first offered by the inventor.

Since the introduction of the Hotchkiss revolving cannon various other types of quick-firing guns have been turned out by the Hotchkiss works, the most successful one being the single-shot rapid-fire Hotchkiss. The 33-pounder type of this gun has recently given a velocity of 2,034 foot-seconds and a penetration of over 8 inches of iron. The rapidity of aimed fire was 20 rounds per minute. This gun is finding adoption now in the British service. The French and Russians have adopted nearly every type of quick-firing guns turned out by the Hotchkiss Works. The British rapid-fire gun is of the Armstrong pattern. It is a breech-loader (4.72-inch) now fires a projectile of 45 pounds with a muzzle velocity of 2,973 foot-seconds and a penetration of over 9 inches in iron. Its weight is now 42 hundred-weight, and it forms the principal armament of 6 cruisers of 1,600 to 1,9000 tons displacement at present building. It has also been introduced into the Italian Navy on board the new cruiser Piedmonta.

As before stated, the primary object of quick-firing guns was to check torpedo craft assaults. The latter are usually fitted to speed 18 pounds, the guns being able to fire with a rapidity of 20 rounds per minute by expert srews. But the more recent endeavors have been to secure greater rapidity of fire in larger guns, and to attain this object "rapid-fire" systems have been applied to 5, and 6 inch guns, the latter throwing a projectile weighing 110 pounds, with a powder charge of 40 pounds, and chamber pressure of less than 18 tons. The practice of arming cruisers entirely with rapid-fire guns, now being carried out in the British service, will, it is expected, be followed by the Continental powers. It may be noted, also, that the coast-defense vessel for the United States, for which bids are now proposed by the shipbuilders of this country, is to have six 33-pounder rapid-fire guns, (4-inch.) The submerging monitor designed by Mr. Thomas of the House Naval Committee, and reported to have been accepted by the Navy Department, is to carry a 6-inch rapid-fire gun.

Since the Hotchkiss, the Driggs-Schroeder gun has come into importance. This gun has also a 6-pounder type and has attained also a rapidity of fire of 20 rounds per minute, and this with an inexperienced crew. The report of the board states that with an experienced crew the Driggs-Schroeder gun could fire 30 rounds per minute. Both guns use the same ammunition.

The Driggs-Schroeder gun will likely be introduced in the United States Navy on board the new cruisers. One thing is certain, that nations are looking with disfavor upon the enormous big guns, and so long as the same velocity can be obtained out of lighter guns, then lighter guns will win the day. G. L. C.

THE STATE FARM.

ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Director and Treasurer of the New-York Agricultural Experiment Station have pr sented their annual report to the Board of Control at Albany. The station, which was established in Geneva about seven years ago, consists of a farm of about 125 acres with suitable farm buildings. Its object is to make a scientific inquiry into, and classification of, all of the phenomena of agriculture for the purpose of promoting economy in farming and stock raising.

The Treasurer, William O'Hanlon, reports an income for the year of $21,309 81, and expenditures of $20,800 75, including $5,934 88 for labor, $1,375 45 for repairs, and $8,351 58 for salaries. The report of Peter Collier, the Director, shows that the result of the scientific experiments carried on under his predecessor have proved important and satisfactory to the most eminent and learned agriculturists of the country. "It is the policy hitherto pursued," the report says, "has nearly ignored all experiments in stock raising and such fair comparison in the values of the various breeds as can only be determined by subjecting all to the same treatment in feeding and care, and utilizing the products in the form in which the various fertilizers now in use and about which our farmers are so anxious to get reliable information. A change in this policy is now deemed desirable, more especially as some of the most noted cattle breeders of the country have offered to devote to the station some of the most valuable animals of their herds."

To make these offers of avail will require increased facilities, more men, and more money. It is proposed to enter into an investigation for the purpose of determining the relative cost of production of milk, butter, cheese, and beef, and the food rations which, with greatest economy, secure the best results. An arboretum is to be added to the equipment of the station, in which in time there shall be a permanent exhibit of every kind of tree and shrub which, in this latitude, may be successfully grown. It is intended to have on the grounds all the new varieties of small fruits, berries, and vegetables in order that their relative value, under the same cultivation, may be made known, and to extend the same system of scientific investigation to poultry. Furthermore, the establishing of branch stations in different sections of the State for the purpose of making tests under varying conditions is also recommended.

For the various purposes, the improvements, and extensions contemplated the Director asks an immediate appropriation of $10,000. The report is supplemented by a valuable statistical exhibit, showing the extent of the agricultural interests of New-York.

THE STEWART WILL CASE.

Though withdrawn temporarily from public trial in the courts the Stewart will case has not ceased to be contested. On Feb. 21 an order of reference was entered, directing the testimony of ex-Judge J. Lawrence Smith, husband of the plaintiff, to be taken by William D. Page, Referee, in the office of Martin & Smith, attorneys, at 50 Wall-street, and there during last week four sessions were held, at which Judge Smith attended and was examined by W. M. Devine for the plaintiff, and his cross-examination was begun by John E. Parsons for the defendant, Libby. All the eminent counsel that have been employed before the various parties litigant, including ex-Judge Leslie W. Russell and Elihu Root for Judge Henry Hilton, the principal defendant, and others were in attendance at the examinations, which were conducted with closed doors.

The testimony adduced was a substantial, almost literal, repetition of that given by Judge Smith a month ago, the only additional facts disclosed by the interesting diary being that on one occasion when Judge Hilton was preparing the transfer papers of the personal estate to himself from Mrs. Stewart, in Mrs. Stewart's room, one of the parties to the proceeding entered the room and was ordered out by Judge Hilton. Not moving with sufficient celerity to satisfy the Judge he peremptorily ordered him out of the room, and he went.

The reference was said to have been obtained for the convenience of Judge Smith, whose voice was hardly equal to the strain of testifying in a crowded court room.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY DETECTED.

The Belair Manufacturing Company, represented by James Talcot and W. L. Allen, Jr., 8 and 10 Franklin-street, have missed goods from the store since last July, and the value of the goods stolen is set at $2,000. John Kinsella, who had been employed as a porter in the store for nine months, was suspected, and, after being watched by detectives, was arrested on Friday night. He made a confession implicating Daniel O'Hearn, a junk dealer of 1 North Moore-street, and David Daus, a peddler of 211 Hester-street. They were also arrested, and in the rooms of Daus there were found pieces of cloth valued at $1,000, which had been stolen from the store in Franklin-street. It was then learned that Kinsella was in the habit of taking the stolen property to O'Hearn's place, who in turn gave it to Daus. Kinsella was held for trial on two charges of larceny and O'Hearn and Daus were also arraigned, with the understanding that they will appear as witnesses against Kinsella.

STATEN ISLAND'S WONDER

THE IRON-BARRED BRICK HOUSE ON DE KAY-STREET.

A MAZE OF LADDERS, IRON STAIRS, TRAPDOORS, TANKS, AND PORTHOLES —MISS MORGAN'S CASTLE.

The front door was around at the side. We went up to it, my companion and I, and found a temporary door of boards, reached by a short ladder. In the upper part of the board door was a peekhole fitted with a slide, through which the applicant for admission could be examined from within. We knocked upon the door, and in a moment the smiling face of Miss Jane Morgan, the artist, appeared in the square opening like a picture in a frame, and the door swung back. It was the new and remarkable residence of Miss Midy Morgan we stood by the side of, the like of which exists not in the heavens above, nor yet on the earth beneath. Everybody in these parts has heard of this wonderful house, and I was glad when Miss Morgan invited me over to Staten Island to see it; and, having seen it, I must try to describe it. I need hardly stop to say anything about Miss Morgan herself, for most people know that she is an Irish lady of imposing height and kindly manner, a great judge of quadrupeds of all kinds, particularly horses and cattle; that for a long time she had charge of the stables of Victor Emmanuel in Italy; that she carries a souvenir from him in the shape of a gold watch bearing his monogram in diamonds, and that some years ago she settled down into the life of a newspaper woman in New-York.

Having landed on Staten Island, we went to Livingston Station on what is facetiously called the Rapid Transit Road and took a long walk up Bard-avenue. As it was all up hill, it seemed as if we were crossing the island before we reached the top, and we went to the very summit, where De Kay-street branches off to the right. Then we saw before us, on the left side of De Kay-street, the great Morgan castle. A square brick building, two stories high, with a mansard roof, and a two-story addition at the rear, and a portico around three sides of it, its roof supported by iron columns mounted on brick piers, and the stone floor of it on a level with the ground. Nothing odd-looking on the Bard-avenue side, the solid brick fronts of the ground floor being pierced with a single window on the ground floor is barred with iron. These iron bars are heavy and substantial, evidently put there for business, and they have excited the curiosity of the Staten Islanders, who imagine that they are there to confine somebody inside the building, whereas they are only intended to keep burglars on the outside. It is a trifle inconvenient for a 200-pounder to climb a ladder to reach his friend's front door; but there was a door of iron bars inside, which Miss Jane Morgan opened, and we passed through and by giving a long pull and a strong pull I landed myself in a little cement-paved vestibule with a rush. My companion, being lighter, entered the castle with a certain dignity. We were given a real old Irish welcome, and were at once shown up to the second floor, where our hostess was at work in laying the walls and ceiling of the room. Before we get mixed up between Miss Midy Morgan and Miss Jane Morgan let me make it clear that Miss Midy Morgan is the owner and designer of the remarkable house, and that Miss Jane Morgan, an artist in oils, in sculpture, and in carving, has come over from her home in Munich to decorate it for her. On the occasion of our visit Miss Midy Morgan was absent, and Miss Jane Morgan was our hostess. She greeted us as I said, in the second floor, where she was at work. We went up by an iron staircase, slightly winding—for the house is fire-proof. This stairway landed us plump in the great room of the second floor, without doorway, hall, or other construction. We are now at the point that the iron staircase ran from the parlor to the mansard roof without a break. A huge chimney ran up through the centre of this great room of the second floor, with a fireplace on each side of it. In one fireplace our hostess had a fire blazing, and in front of this fire we all seated ourselves, for it was a cold day. There were just seats for three—two chairs and a nail keg with a board across the top of it; and with true artistic taste Miss Morgan took the nail keg. (It must be remembered from this description that the house is still unfinished, and that the owner has not yet moved into it.)

"I know you must be cold and tired," Miss Morgan said, "and I want to get you a bite of lunch before we take a look at the house," and without giving us time to object, she set about stirring a savory something, which she afterward cooked over an oil stove that stood on the floor by the wall, and that we ate out of the most delicate of china from a table spread on the other side of the chimney, we still in our chairs and our hostess on her nail keg. It was the sort of meal to delight either a writer or an artist, something entirely out of the common, eaten there with its artistic surroundings; she in a working cap and paper wristlets, her inspiring tools lying about, and great heaps of squares or panels of the inlaid work piled up, ready to be done, and ready to be fastened to the walls. While we ate she told us that each floor of the main building was one single room without any partitions. The first floor was the drawing room, the second floor, where we then were, was Miss Midy Morgan's room, and the third floor was for guests. The second-floor room was to be inlaid all over, top, bottom, and sides, and she had the greater part of the inlaid work done, ready to be put on. In the walls panels were to be left at certain intervals, in which oil paintings were to be put. The floor was to be inlaid in hard woods of different colors. For months she had been at work at this single room, and now the blocks were nearly all ready to be put on walls and ceiling. What untold patience it must take to fit the tiny bits of dark and light wood smoothly together in the shape of flowers and vines enough to cover the walls and ceiling of a room probably 30 feet by 40!

While we ate, I had my eye upon a piece of furniture standing at the end of the room, the like of which I had never seen before. It was a sort of settee, something like the old-fashioned "settle" of the New-England homestead. But it was made of handsomely-carved oak, with a high back; and in the back was inlaid work to represent a bookcase with double doors, the doors standing ajar, and the shelves covered with perfect imitations of books. I asked about it, and my hostess told me that she made it in Munich. In reply to a question, she said that she valued it at $500. In the two front corners of the room were triangular cabinets, also handsomely inlaid, which Miss Morgan made since her arrival in this country. We began in the mansard roof, and went over the house room by room, as I have tried to make it plain that the main building has no partitions whatever, each story comprising one room, with a chimney running up through the centre, and a fireplace on each side of the chimney, front and back, in each story. The third story was a smoking-room, full of arms and bric-a-brac. There were many paintings done by our hostess in Rome and Munich, cabinets of rare china and some bits of statuary. The floor, walls, and ceiling of the third-story room are all hard wood. From there we descended to the second-story room, where we had lunched, and which I have already described. The floor of this room was of concrete, but it is to be covered, as I said, with inlaid wood. I have neglected so far to say that the beams of the house are of iron. A door from the large room of the main building on the second story to the second-story room of the addition, which is to be Miss Morgan's writing room, and is to be decorated with the horns of animals. This also has a concrete floor, and from the window command a fine view of the interior of Staten Island.

Once more we descended the iron stair and arrived in the grand room of the house, the parlor, drawing-room, *salon*—there is no telling yet by what name it will be distinguished. This is the most remarkable room of the whole house. It has now a floor of cement, but it is soon to be paved with marble, the tiles being for the present piled up in one corner. Here was the double-fireplace chimney again in the centre, and all the other features of the upper rooms, but more so. The iron-bred window has a peculiar effect. The iron staircase starts direct from the parlor, without door or partition. At the rear end are three doors, one opening into the bathroom and two into the dining room. Which are both of the curious parlor? The bathroom is as much of a novelty as any part of the house. It is perhaps 12 feet square, and has a concrete floor. As we entered, we saw in the further left-hand corner a large tank sunk in the floor, its edges lined with marble, for a plunge bath. The tank was 6 feet deep, and full of water. I suggest to Miss Morgan that she get Commissioner Blackford to stock it with bass, so that on warm Summer afternoons she can sit in the shade and fish. On a Summer's day it would be very inviting, but on a black day in Winter the sight of that tank of icy water made the cold shiver run down one's spine. By the side of the plunge bath was a marble couch with a marble pillow, very much like those used in the Turkish baths. There was also a bathtub of the ordinary pattern, and water kept constantly trickling into the tank through a pipe leading from the roof. Leaving the bathroom, we stepped over to the further door opening into the dining room. The main entrance to the dining room, the inner door, is not done in running order, and in going over to the further door we met with two obstacles. The first was a strange article of iron furniture looking something like a set of strap-iron bed springs folded up into a heavy iron frame. This stone steps and to be 5 feet high, with a number of racks inside made of the same material. This, our hostess informed us, was a wine closet, in which the bottles could be locked beyond fear of incursions by the servants. The second obstacle was a hole in the floor about 3 feet wide and 5 or 6 feet long down which a stone step led to the cellar. Thus it will be seen that the iron stairs going up and the stone steps going to the cellar both start from the parlor, and from that room the door opens into the bathroom. Nobody but a Miss Morgan could have designed such a thing.

We stepped carefully over a corner of the cellarway and entered the dining room. There we found the only room in the house that is entirely finished, and the one of the rooms of the whole house designed, with the understanding that they were wandering about the beaches of Staten Island, picking up here a shell and there a shell, till she had enough for her purpose. All these she had carefully cleaned and then ornamented them—gilding some, painting some, and leaving other in their natural state. There were big shells and little, and in far greater variety than anybody would believe could be found on Staten Island. The ceiling was covered, nearly, with them, long shells hanging down like stalactites, flatter ones spreading themselves about in the intervals, the whole relieved here and there by bits of stencil work. Parts of the walls were done in the same way, only with smaller shells; and the effect of the whole was novel and pleasing. If inlaying the large room up stairs required a mine of patience, this dining room must have taken scarcely less. Almost everything about the room is the handiwork of Miss Jane Morgan. With her own hands she laid the bricks that make a handsome arch forming the fireplace, and directed the setting up of the heavy stone mantel, the whole forming a unique and beautiful chimney piece. This is the room that is always most admired by visitors, with its shell walls, its red concrete floor, and its stained-glass window in the wall that separates it from the bathroom.

Next we went down several steps, and were in the kitchen—a room that is much like other kitchens, with a range and similar appurtenances. The ceiling is very high, 12 or 13 feet, being on a level with the ceiling of the dining room, while the floor is several feet lower. There comes down into the kitchen an iron ladder, reaching nearly to the floor, and going up through a trap door into a room in the second story of the addition, that I did not mention before. The dirty work of the rifling room. This ladder is so arranged that it can be drawn up when desired. It is intended for a fire escape, although the house itself is fire-proof. With the fireplace in the writing room, the one in the dining room, and the two in each of the large rooms, there will be eight large fires in the house, besides the range and the furnace. At the rear of the kitchen is a little vestibule, iron barred and glazed, so that any applicant for admission in that quarter may be duly examined before the door is opened. We next went down the stone steps into the cellar, and found it a large light room, paved with stone flags, with a great coal bin in one corner heaped up with coal, a furnace, and a novel refrigerator. We were so used to seeing refrigerators by this time as nothing surprised us. The refrigerator was a stationary one, built in the cellar, and large enough for a man to stand up in. It was lined throughout with glass, and was capable of holding enough provisions to enable the castle to stand a siege. Miss Jane Morgan was delighted as if we were crossing the island before we reached the top, and we went to the very summit, where De Kay-street branches off to the right. Then we saw before us, on the left side of De Kay-street, the great Morgan castle. A square brick building, two stories high, with a mansard roof, and a two-story addition at the rear, and a portico around three sides of it, its roof supported by iron columns mounted on brick piers, and the stone floor of it on a level with the ground. Nothing odd-looking on the Bard-avenue side, the solid brick fronts of the ground floor being pierced with a single window on the ground floor is barred with iron. These iron bars are heavy and substantial, evidently put there for business, and they have excited the curiosity of the Staten Islanders, who imagine that they are there to confine somebody inside the building, whereas they are only intended to keep burglars on the outside. It is a trifle inconvenient for a 200-pounder to climb a ladder to reach his friend's front door; but there was a door of iron bars inside, which Miss Jane Morgan opened, and we passed through and by giving a long pull and a strong pull I landed myself in a little cement-paved vestibule with a rush. My companion, being lighter, entered the castle with a certain dignity. We were given a real old Irish welcome, and were at once shown up to the second floor, where our hostess was at work in laying the walls and ceiling of the room. Before we get mixed up between Miss Midy Morgan and Miss Jane Morgan let me make it clear that Miss Midy Morgan is the owner and designer of the remarkable house, and that Miss Jane Morgan, an artist in oils, in sculpture, and in carving, has come over from her home in Munich to decorate it for her. On the occasion of our visit Miss Midy Morgan was absent, and Miss Jane Morgan was our hostess. She greeted us as I said, in the second floor, where she was at work. We went up by an iron staircase, slightly winding—for the house is fire-proof. This stairway landed us plump in the great room of the second floor, without doorway, hall, or other construction. We are now at the point that the iron staircase ran from the parlor to the mansard roof without a break. A huge chimney ran up through the centre of this great room of the second floor, with a fireplace on each side of it. In one fireplace our hostess had a fire blazing, and in front of this fire we all seated ourselves, for it was a cold day. There were just seats for three—two chairs and a nail keg with a board across the top of it; and with true artistic taste Miss Morgan took the nail keg. (It must be remembered from this description that the house is still unfinished, and that the owner has not yet moved into it.)

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LANDLORDS AND TENANTS

RENTALS NOT LIKELY TO CHANGE GREATLY.

THEY ARE HIGHER, THOUGH, IN SIXTH-AVENUE AND LOWER IN EIGHTH— LEGISLATION THAT IS NEEDED?

Business in real estate is just now mainly devoted to Spring rentals. From all appearances this will not be a season of notable changes among those who rent property. It is more than likely to fall somewhat below the average in that respect, although inquiries have overrun the offices of most of the agents who do much in this line. The disposition among lessees is to secure reductions of rent wherever possible, indicating that the premised revival of business has not materialized as favorably as had been hoped. In some sections of the city it has not been very difficult to secure slight reductions. This is the case in the extreme lower part of the city, in the extreme upper part, and conspicuously along Eighth-avenue. Elsewhere the tendency has been either to hold rents at last year's figures or to demand a slight advance. On the whole, it is estimated by agents that last year's rentals will stand without material change through another year.

In the extreme lower part of the city business in real estate, both for selling and renting, has been dull for two or three years. There are many buildings in the section devoted to the Exchanges which were formerly in great demand and which now are rarely more than half full of tenants. Such property yields to the owners scarcely any income above fixed charges. In the hope of making it more marketable rather than of deriving from it a fair return on their investment, offices, stores, and lofts have been offered at prices which seem almost ridiculously low compared with the income which property yields only a few blocks distant. The turn in luck does not seem yet to have been vouchsafed to that section.

For the section north of the Produce Exchange conditions are but little better, and as far up as Canal-street, rentals continue firm, with a tendency toward an advance. Buildings not supplied with elevators have to suffer somewhat, but it has often been possible to convert them to uses which provide a certain and reasonable income. The tendency is to pay a good rental for location and being enabled, by the construction of such buildings, to quarter themselves at a shade off first-class rents, in a desirable neighborhood. Probably the majority of the offices of the prominent architects are in such buildings. Many in other professions also, who require abundance of light and desire comparative quiet and seclusion, are on the lookout for similar quarters.

From Fourteenth-street to Twenty-third-street and from Fifth to Sixth avenue, the best income-bearing property in the city is at present situated. Fifth-avenue has now been largely converted into a business street throughout that stretch of territory. The side streets for that distance have also undergone remarkable changes during the past year. Probably the majority of sales made within that section have been induced by the fact that such changes were in progress. It is estimated that the proportion of changes from dwelling to business, club, or boarding house purposes there will be much larger during the coming Spring and Summer than ever before, and that consequently the offerings of private dwellings both on Fifth-avenue and on the side streets will be large.

A year ago Fifth-avenue was in a condition in which it was not yet desirable for business purposes, but far enough advanced in the stage of conversion to be unsuitable for the purposes of residence by those who could afford to own or occupy houses upon it. At present the change having advanced so far that the future of the avenue for business purposes is definitely fixed, good prices are easily obtained and owners are reaping the rewards of patient endurance.

What has happened on this avenue has not been altogether in the nature of an advance, because during the period of depression conditions were artificial and property was dull because it could not be profitably handled. It has now merely recovered its normal value. On Sixth-avenue, on the other hand, both values and rentals have considerably advanced. It is universally conceded that this advance is due to the great improvements made on that avenue. No one has attempted to estimate the volume of the influx of retail business, but it is certain that this influx has led to an enormously-increased demand for store property, and that owners have felt justified in advancing rents by a larger percentage than for several years past. The fact that they have had no difficulty in letting their property at the advanced figures seems to be proof conclusive that the productive capacity of such property has correspondingly increased.

The increased demand for Sixth-avenue stores is offset by lowered rents in Eighth-avenue. Following the example of Ehrich Brothers, many retail dealers have come to the conclusion that their opportunities for business are curtailed by the lack of rapid-transit facilities along Sixth-avenue. They have accordingly shown quite a general disposition to move into quarters which will better suit their ambition. In the opinion of agents who have had the management of business property along Eighth-avenue, the tendency of rents to fall on that thoroughfare can hardly be checked until some means shall be provided of making that avenue more accessible to the multitude of shoppers.

There has been little noteworthy change in the dwelling district in the neighborhood of the lower boundary of Central Park. It is agreed on all sides that rents will remain about the same that they were during the past year.

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GIVING OUT THE PRIZES

NEW-YORK'S SHARE OF THE POLITICAL REWARDS.

HARRISON EXPECTING TO BEGIN THE DISTRIBUTION TO-DAY WITH SOME OF THE BEST DIPLOMATIC PLACES.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Unless political exigencies should arise, before noon to-morrow, to compel a general change of programme, it is probable that the President will send to the Senate a batch of nominations that will be the beginning of a Republican reorganization of the Government. Excepting only a change or two in the White House domestic service, the appointment of a Cabinet, and the selection by Postmaster-General Wanamaker of three fourth class Postmasters, the Government machinery is still Democratic, or as it was under a Democratic President. It is far from being Democratic in fact, as is generally known here, where the Democrats have constantly complained of the failure to make a clean sweep.

President Harrison and his Cabinet yesterday considered a large slate of proposed nominations, and, with the help of Mr. T. C. Platt, Vice-President Morton, and Senator Hiscock, he has come somewhere near deciding what shall be done with some of the principal offices. It is understood that the English mission will be filled at once and that Mr. Whitelaw Reid will be asked to take it. That will be a nomination particularly gratifying to Mr. Plumb of Kansas, who will no doubt insist upon having it confirmed without the formality of a reference to the Foreign Affairs Committee. Mr. Reid, it is understood, has been prepared to be ugly if Mr. Blaine will not grant him this darling wish.

To please another Kansas Senator President Harrison will probably send in the name of Mr. William Walter Phelps of New-Jersey to be Minister to France. Mr. Ingalls may not think Mr. Phelps "a fellow" as well fitted to be Minister to France as to be Vice-President, but if Mr. Blaine wants him and President Harrison will send him in, Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Plumb will both consent. But the card for to-morrow promises other plums for New-York. It is understood that Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice will go as Minister to Germany, Mr. Blaine having chosen him as the fittest man of his acquaintance to undertake the negotiation with Prince Bismarck of a settlement of the controversy about Samoa.

As this programme gives to New-York two of the first-class missions abroad, it is supposed that that State cannot hope for any others. That sets aside the claims of Mr. John M. Francis of Troy for a mission, for after his long service abroad he could scarcely be expected to take anything less than a first-class mission that he last held. Col. Elliott F. Shepard is known to be willing to take Italy, but that place is wanted elsewhere. Ex-Consul Shaw would take it too or one of the other smaller missions, or, if he cannot get one of those, his old place at Manchester.

Gen. George M. Batcheller's hopes for the Turkish mission are also dashed by the announcement that Reid is to go to England and Rice to Germany, for New-York cannot expect to get everything. But provision is to be made for Gen. Batcheller, if some of the New-York managers are successful in their plan to get Batcheller has been known as a cordial friend of ex-Senator Warner Miller. He avows himself a friend of Miller's now, but he is, at the same time, a great admirer of the political skill of Mr. Platt. For the purpose either of conciliating or capturing the Miller people the Platt men have chosen Gen. Batcheller to be the first appointee from New-York out of the Cabinet. The report that Secretary of the Navy Tracy made the suggestion does not impair the political significance of the selection of Gen. George G. Batcheller to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The selection is agreeable to Secretary Windom. It pleases President Harrison. It is satisfactory to Senator Hiscock and Representative Belden, and it is supposed that Mr. Evarts will consent to it when he hears that it is determined upon.

The selection of Mr. Batcheller will dispose of the claim of Mr. Charles E. Coon that the place be restored to him. With the rejection of Mr. Coon there will come to the long list of "back numbers" who are waiting about for restoration a sudden realization that the old office holders are not all to be taken back. It is beginning to be apparent that these gentlemen who left their places in check, so to speak, and who have now returned to claim offices as if they were personal baggage deposited for safe keeping, are like the banks that say they are holding mortgages that can be foreclosed at sight. Most of the Republicans who held office when Mr. Cleveland came in were blessed with good health. It is estimated that fully nine-tenths of them are alive and well, and that nineteen-twentieths of those alive expect to be recalled to the service.

By far the greater number of those who expect re-employment also count upon advancement. Where this feeling is so general, arising from a common consciousness of worthiness, the difficulty of satisfying everybody is unsurmounted. The man who had been a Consul hopes to be a Consul-General. He who has been a Consul-General aspires to be a Minister, and thinks himself good enough for an Envoy Extraordinary. All of the men who have done any other party service, emboldened by the inaugural speech, that partisan service was not to be regarded as a disqualification for office. They naturally enough assume that the President intended to say that partisan service would be regarded as a qualification for office.

It seems to be taken as settled that Col. F. D. Grant will receive the appointment as Minister to China, there being no opposition to him, while his support is strong. Although he is from New-York, the intention seems to be to make the charge for him against the whole country, instead of a single State. All of the New-York candidates for foreign appointments concur in recommending Col. Grant in public, whatever their reservations may be about the matter.

As for the New-York Custom House, no one can tell what will happen. J. Sloat Fassett, it is now asserted, will not have it, nor Mr. Erhardt, nor any of the men who have been mentioned as likely to be chosen. If Gen. Batcheller gets the Assistant Secretaryship it is assumed that the Collector will be a Platt man without doubt, and the choice of a Miller man for the Washington position is regarded as a political movement to justify a bolder dash at home for a more important place. The talk about ex-Senator Warner Miller's appointment as Assistant Secretary was absurd before the name of Gen. Batcheller was mentioned in connection with the place, and is idle now.

There does not appear to have been much reference to Mr. Miller during the last 24 hours. Mr. Platt has seen the President and talked with him long enough to be satisfied that he can depend upon being considered a political factor in New-York, to the extent to be dispensed. Platt's friends talk of Mr. Miller as "sulking," but without reason, for he is perfectly amiable, and waits with patience for the settlement of private business he came here to take care of. If the President is really disposed to fall in with a scheme to capture the Miller faction, and leave the leader himself outside in the cold, the determination to heal up the party in that way will be rewarded with success until the supply of "snaps" gives out. The Platt men who are contemplating something of this kind unquestionably look upon him as a man who can be rendered powerless by the bestowal of favors upon his friends. That would be very pretty politics if the rewards would hold out and go far enough around.

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The President went to the Church of the Covenant this morning, accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Russell Harrison, and his wife. Mr. Blaine, who has a pew in the same church, did not attend service. The President could not rid himself entirely of office seekers. He had at lunch with him Mr. D. S. Alexander of Buffalo, who was an Auditor of the Treasury under Folger, and who now desires it is understood, to be District Attorney for the Western District of New-York, in place of Dan Lockwood. At dinner, to-night, the President had with him his Indianapolis friend, "Rhody" Shields, who is not an office seeker, but one of the liveliest of politicians, "too rich and too poor to take an office," as he says himself. He is the Burleigh of Indiana, an irrepressible and bounding Hoosier, who knows everybody and pretty nearly everything, and who also knows how not to tell it.

* * *

It is stated upon very good authority that the President's list of nominations for to-morrow will include a large number made to fill the offices for which Mr. Cleveland sent in nominations, which the Senate declined to confirm. Territorial Governors, it is understood, are to be named, as those officers will have, in their Territories at least, the calling of the elections prior to the admission of the Dakotas, Montana, and Washington as States, and the importance of having those elections under Republican control is recognized. As there are several hundred places still held by Democrats whose terms have expired it is probable that all will not be filled at one time.

* * *

Senator Quay escaped the importunities of the hungry throng of Pennsylvania place-hunters, and secured a day of rest to-day, by a very simple device. When the numerous would-be sellers reached the door of the Senator's K-street house they found that the bell knob had somehow become disconnected from the bell wire, and there was no way to let the people of the house know they were there but by kicking on the door, a thing which even the Philadelphia politicians did not think it wise to do.

* * *

The earliest estimates of the number of visitors in Washington were evidently too small, if the official report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the business done by that corporation alone is correct. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, that company brought 105,000 pleasure seekers to this city during the inauguration period, landing all except the military and clubs at the Baltimore and Potomac Station. It required 210 trains of 10 cars each, to do this, and the trains ran in many cases in two sections. There were slight delays, but no accidents. Nearly all the visitors brought in were taken away Monday night and Tuesday. The business was the greatest ever done in one day, excepting only that of the Constitutional centennial at Philadelphia in 1887, when 175,000 persons were carried in one day. The revenue from the inaugural business will amount, it is admitted, to $500,000.

* * *

The army board on the revision of tactics has reached that point in its work where some experiments are desirable to show the practicability of some of the changes that have been proposed. For this purpose members of the board will be sent to a point where a considerable body of men will be at their disposal for experimental evolutions. They will probably go to the Army Building in New-York, whence they can visit West Point and other posts in the vicinity for experiments.

* * *

Major James C. Post of the Engineer Corps has been ordered to London as military attaché at the London Legation. First Lieut. Otto L. Hein of the First Cavalry has been ordered to similar duty at Vienna, and First Lieut. James C. Sanford of the Engineer Corps will go to Berlin.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS.

TO RUN AGAIN THE SUCCESSFUL TICKET OF THE PAST.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10.—The Democratic State Convention to-morrow promises to be quiet and harmonious. Unlike the Prohibitionists, who have to make lots of noise to impress the State that they still exist, and the Republicans, who are searching industriously for a man who has plenty of money and not too much self-respect to turn plenty of it over to the party managers without asking questions, the Democrats have only to name the leaders of the past two campaigns, who are to-day, by the common party choice, all but officially in nomination. So, to-morrow they will be formally named and eulogistic speeches, just to make the proceedings interesting for lack of a good old-fashioned contest, are already done in the type-writers' hands.

This ticket is headed by John W. Davis of Pawtucket. "Honest John" they call him. A modest business-like man, his name became pretty widely known when, two years ago, he led his party and a large contingent of bolting Republicans to a sweeping victory, the first time in a quarter of a century that the Democracy of this State had won a victory of any sort. Otherwise "Honest John's" candidacy represented a wide departure in political tactics in the State and in the policy of the Democratic party, for Gov. Davis was neither a rich man nor a politician. He was put up to capture the bolting Republicans, and these gladly supported him, while before his administration was out his own party found that he was a Democrat of Democrats.

He is nominated again this year distinctly as a Democrat, when there was no hope of an accession of independent Republicans to the Democratic ranks, and he will be once more put up to-morrow to lead the Democracy in what promises to be an extraordinarily vigorous and strictly party campaign.

The only doubt that exists in relation to the ticket is as to the office of the Lieutenant-Governor. It has been stated that Samuel R. Honey of Newport, of the old ticket, does not want to run, and if he is not prevailed upon to change his mind before to-morrow morning there is no doubt the party managers will make no mistake in filling the vacancy with a nomination that will not detract from the otherwise excellent ticket that, outside of party lines, is unassailable.

WEAVERS TO STRIKE TO-DAY.

A NUMBER OF THE FALL RIVER MILLS WILL BE AFFECTED.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 10.—The weavers are still firm in their determination to strike to-morrow morning. For some time past they have been unsuccessfully endeavoring to obtain recognition for their organization from the manufacturers, similar to that gained by the Spinners' Union, which, under the direction of Senator Howard, has commanded the respect of the employers. There are nearly 10,000 members in the city—men, women, boys, and girls—and it has been difficult to form an organization, as they cannot be easily controlled. Previous to a year ago all advances conceded to spinners were also granted to other employes. In the Fall of 1887 the spinners obtained an advance of 10 per cent, which was not asked for by any other employes. At this time the advance granted the weavers was 83-100 of a cent per cut on standard 64 by 64 print cloths.

The dissatisfaction of the weavers over this unfair discrimination, as they called it, led to the formation of an organization independent of the Knights of Labor. The manufacturers refuse to recognize this organization. The present demand is for an advance from 19 to 21 cents per cut prices paid for weaving standard 64 by 64 goods, and 10 per cent. advance on all other classes of goods.

There is no unusual excitement in the city to-day. The weavers' Executive Committee have advised all striking weavers to keep entirely away from the mills to-morrow morning and to avoid any gatherings that might lead to trouble. The various American Union, Richard Borden, Flint, Mechanics', Sagamore, Seaconnet, Narragansett, Laurel Lake, Osborn, Weetamore, and Wampanoag Mills have voted to strike.

BELANGER'S STRANGE STORY.

DOLAND, Dakota, March 10.—Antoine Belanger came to Raymond at 7 o'clock this morning much bruised, with a chain attached about his neck with a padlock. At his home, about 20 miles north of Doland, last night, at 10 o'clock, he was roused from bed by a noise at the barn. As he approached the barn door five men masked with white caps rushed upon him with drawn revolvers and guns, put a chain on his neck and a rope and raised him twice to the joist of the barn, threatening to kill him if he did not confess that he burned his neighbor's building last Fall. To save his life he confessed. They then bound his hands behind him, blindfolded and took him to the house. The men broke the furniture, put kerosene on everything, took his money, and put him into his own wagon with his own wagon behind his team. Two men on horseback with drawn revolvers followed him nine miles into the hills, promising him death on his return. The others burned his house. He says he knows them all and that the officers are after them. He disclaims any knowledge of how his neighbor's fire originated. Some trouble existed heretofore between him and that neighbor.

A BELLIGERENT LAWYER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 10.—A story comes from Red Hook that after the hearing of the charges against Peter M. Baum, the lawyer, on Friday afternoon last, Baum, J. H. Feroe, S. R. Burnett, and other witnesses against him left on the 6:30 P. M. train for home. Feroe and Burnett were in the smoking car, which Baum entered later by the train hand going that way, and going up to Burnett grossly insulted and abused him. Leaving Burnett he went up to Mr. Feroe, who was in the seat with a man named Traver, and commenced abusing Feroe, who restrained by calling him a scoundrel and a robber. Baum unbuttoned his vest and plunging his hand in his inside vest pocket said to Feroe with an oath: "I'll bore you through." Feroe seized his wrist and prevented possible danger. It is stated that an effort will be made to-morrow to have Baum indicted for threatening to kill.

A NEW-YORK LAWYER INJURED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 10.—Edward Ward, a New-York lawyer, had a narrow escape from serious or fatal injuries to-day. He was out driving, and when approaching Waverly his spirited horse was frightened by a bicycle rider and shied, pitching the lawyer violently head foremost into the road, where he lay bruised and insensible for some time. The animal smashed the carriage and ran to Newark with it, where the horse was caught. Mr. Ward was picked up and conveyed to his home at Elizabeth.

JAY GOULD'S MOVEMENTS.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Jay Gould and party arrived in St. Louis to-night. The party comprises Jay Gould, Samuel Sloan, George J. Gould, H. G. Marquand, John P. Munn, Miss Helen M. Gould and maid, and Miss Mortimer of New-York. Mr. Gould will probably remain in St. Louis until Tuesday and will be accompanied on his tour of inspection of the Southwestern system by General Manager Clark and perhaps other officials of the road.

A TRUST GOES TO PIECES

THE SPOOL AND BOBBIN ASSOCIATION A FAILURE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE "COMBINE" WOULD NOT KEEP FAITH WITH EACH OTHER.

BOSTON, March 10.—The bobbin combination, or trust, an organization formed in 1886 under the name of the American Spool and Bobbin Association, has gone to pieces after strenuous exertions made during the past week or two to reorganize it upon a more substantial basis, and one that would hold the members to a stricter accountability. This combination was formed to regulate the price of bobbins, spools, and similar articles so largely used in cotton and woolen manufactures, and it included practically all the bobbin manufacturers of any consequence in the East, and represented in the aggregate millions of dollars.

The original articles of agreement were loosely constructed, and were changed from time to time, as were the price lists and rates of commission to middle men and dealers in mill supplies. They provided no penalty for a breach of faith, and to this is due the collapse of the combination. A simple pledge over a member's signature could not long hold him to an agreement of this nature, and as one after another broke faith, it was finally learned that practically all were doing business regardless of the published price list of the trust, the word of honor of the members, or anything else. Where the members did not directly undersell each other they had recourse to the granting of rebates to customers or the giving of a bonus to agents and commission men to increase their percentages above the schedule fixed by the association. Every member was possessed of the idea that every other member was trying to "beat" him, and probably with justice, and confidence in the organization was of course destroyed.

Leading members at Lawrence and Lowell decided to attempt the foundation or a new combination after the plan of the larger trusts, with iron-clad provisions, compelling fair dealing with each other, backed up by a financial guarantee and a penalty for every breach of faith. For this purpose a number of meetings of the interested parties have recently been held in Boston and elsewhere, several of them at Young's Hotel within a very short time. The members were apparently too angry with each other to unite upon anything, and no result has yet been reached, while the old agreement is now openly ignored and abandoned.

The movement has been steadily and vigorously fought by the agents and commission men and a few of the smaller manufacturers, who think the policy of the combination was to drive them out of business. One large commission men, who has for many years been in business at Lawrence, says that before the combination was formed his business was larger than now with a 10 per cent. commission. With the formation of the spool and bobbin association the commission was reduced to 5 per cent., although after a time the manufacturer made up the other 5 per cent by granting rebates. The commission men, who have closely watched the movements of the combination, do not believe it is possible to form another on the ruins of this one, and a Lawrence member of the combine tacitly admits that the scheme has fallen through.

The spool and bobbin business in the East is practically confined to Manchester and Nashua, N.H.; Lowell, Lawrence, and New-Bedford, Mass.; Woonsocket, R.I., and a few shops of cotton and woolen manufacture in New-York and Pennsylvania, all the large shops being as near as possible to the mills they supply. The failure of the latest scheme to form a trust is largely due to the opposition of the agents, who have not hesitated to use the desire of the manufacturers to keep down the price of yarn against them, a point upon which they appear to be very tender. The result will be, as one agent says, that for the next year or two millmen will get their bobbins at cost or thereabouts. With few exceptions the members of this defunct combination in this vicinity are members of the Home Market Club and supporters of that club's high-tariff theories, although in several instances firms would be divided on party lines were the tariff question eliminated.

TO HONOR CARDINAL MANNING.

AMERICAN CATHOLICS INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN HIS SILVER JUBILEE.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 10.—To-day there was read in all the Catholic churches of this diocese a circular letter of Bishop John Hennessy, in which he initiates a movement that in a few days will be placed before the Catholics of every city in the United States. The circular suggests contributions to the fund now being raised in England to present Cardinal Manning with a testimonial from American Catholics on the occasion of the silver jubilee of his episcopal consecration. The circular of Bishop Hennessy opens with a letter from the Key. C. Harrington Moore, the Chairman of the English committee, asking the sympathy and aid of the diocese in the project.

Bishop Hennessy said to-day that the committee desired to present the Cardinal with his cathedral free of debt on the occasion of the jubilee. The Bishop believes that all American Catholics will enable the committee to do this. He says that the name of every Catholic subscribing will be inscribed on a book to be given the Cardinal, and he fixes April 1 as the day on which the fund is to be raised in this diocese. The circumstance that Bishop Hennessy has been the first to open the fund is due to the fact that he received Mgr. Moore's letter a few days ago, in time to incorporate it in his Lenten pastoral, which was a little delayed this year. Next Sunday his initiative will be followed in other Sees.

One of the city priests drew the attention of THE TIMES's representative to the part played by the number 15 in the life of Cardinal Manning. He was born on 15 July 15, 1808, created Cardinal on March 15, 1875, and Bishop Hennessy limits the time for raising this money to April 15 next.

LEGALIZING POOL SELLING.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Sporting circles in this city are excited over the passage by the lower house of the Legislature of the Lafferty Pool bill. The effect of the act, should it become a law, will be the legalizing of pool selling and wagering on trotting or running races decided on public or private tracks in any part of this State. The act in its provisions is identical with the Ives bill, which was passed some time ago in New-York State. Both trotting and running racing, it is believed, will receive a great impetus by its passage.

Speaking of the bill and its prospects, President Joseph A. Wenderoth of the Philadelphia Driving Park Association said: "In common with all lovers of trotting, I am naturally gratified at the vote on the second reading of the bill. It ought to become a law. Although the bill will legalize pool selling on the tracks, it deserves the support even of those who are opposed to speculation on trials of speed, for this reason: At present their is considerable uncertainty as to whether pool selling is or is not illegal in this State."

The advocates of the Lafferty Pool bill claim that while trotting is as popular as ever with the masses of the people, it is impossible to secure first-class horses as contestants on tracks where pools are not sold. Even when those financial support is absolutely needful to enable the associations to offer substantial prizes cannot be attracted in large numbers unless high-class animals appear in the entries. To the spectators as a body it is immaterial whether pools are sold or not, but owners of horses will not patronize the tracks where the opportunity is denied them of speculating among themselves on the relative merits of their horses.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH CONGRESS.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., March 10.—The Scotch-Irish congress here in May will afford Northern visitors a rare opportunity of seeing some of the best parts of the South under favorable circumstances. The congress has no political or sectarian significance. Its object is to revive memories of the race and collect materials for compiling a history. Distinguished scholars and orators will read papers and deliver orations commemorating the deeds of the Scotch-Irish. This is the very heart of the famous Blue Grass region, the home of Tennessee's finest blooded stock. Reduced railroad fares are to be secured as an inducement to excursionists. The congress will be opened May 9 and continue not less than three days. A. C. Floyd, the Secretary, is prepared to respond to all communications.

SUICIDE IN PATERSON.

PATERSON, N. J., March 10.—Joseph Roemer, a Bohemian silk weaver, aged 37 years, was found dead this morning at the foot of the Soldiers' Monument, in Paterson, N. J., having sent a 38-calibre bullet through the roof of his mouth into his brain. He left a note in his pocket, written in German, bidding good-bye to all his friends, from which it appears that his suicide had been premeditated. The cause of the suicide is unknown.

ARONSON DROPS WILSON.

A NOTICE OF DISMISSAL SENT TO THE COMEDIAN ON SATURDAY.

Francis Wilson, the comedian, was discharged from the "Nadjy" Traveling Company on Saturday, for what Rudolph Aronson terms "acts of insubordination and breaches of discipline." The Casino Company started for Washington, where they appear this week, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon without Mr. Wilson, and James Powers will play "Faragus" in his place hereafter. Mr. Aronson thinks that Mr. Wilson has not treated him just right.

"On Thursday evening last," said Mr. Aronson, "at the Amphion Academy in Williamsburg, where my traveling company were playing, Mr. Wilson on his entrance in the first act with the cymbals in his hands did not receive all the applause and welcome he thought himself entitled to and he scolly threw the cymbals out into the wings and walked off after them. He remained off the stage for about three minutes and the scene would have been ruined had not the gentleman who played Rakocsky interpolated some words and business that kept up the action of the opera. On Friday evening Mr. Wilson sold the stage manager at 7:30 o'clock that he did not intend to go on. His understudy was at once notified, and had made up for the character when Mr. Wilson said he had changed his mind and went on and played his part. He had acted in a similar manner several times before this, and when he would give me no explanation of his conduct, I determined to discharge him, and did so after Saturday evening's performance. Mr. Wilson's contract with me would have expired April 27 anyway."

"Will Mr. Wilson receive his salary for the next six weeks?"

"Not at all. There is, luckily, a clause in the contract in relation to disciplines that fits his case and his salary ceases when his playing for me ends. The gist of the matter is that Mr. Wilson is suffering from what is popularly called "big head," and besides negotiating with some of my people to accompany him in his prospective venture he has acted as if he wanted to manage the company. I am supposed to manage it myself, and when there came to the clash of authority Mr. Wilson had to go. I shall have Mr. Powers take his place for the present."

Mr. Wilson was in town last night. One of his intimate friends said for him that he had been severely treated in playing in a road company, and even the advance of his salary from $450 to $550 per week had not reconciled him to it. "Mr. Aronson," said this friend, "started him off on the road just as soon as he heard of Wilson's resolution to produce "The Oolah" on his own hook, and the breach thus made between the two men widened until after Max Freeman's "black-eye" episode. Then things were patched up and it was understood that the Aronsons would produce "The Oolah" at the Casino themselves and engage Wilson to play the leading part. They refused not long ago to make this engagement and the breach widened to its present unbridgable proportions. Wilson, as I hear, became careless in his playing of late, but I do not believe that he would deliberately act as he has been accused of doing. One reason for his discharge may have been the fact that his salary was $550, while Mr. Powers was but $300. Wilson has, I know, completed arrangements with his manager, Alfred Canby, and will produce "The Oolah" at the Broadway Theatre about May 1, when "Little Lord Fauntleroy" goes off. He will have Pauline Hall and some 16 others of the old Casino company with him, and he expects to make the hit of his life in it.

TO START THE OLD MILLS.

THE LEWISTON PLANT TO BE BROUGHT INTO USE ONCE MORE.

BOSTON, March 10.—Negotiations are pending, which, if consummated, will result in starting up one of the largest cotton mills in New-England—the Lewiston Mills of Lewiston, Me. The Lewiston Mills Corporation, which became financially embarrassed in the Summer of 1886, made an assignment to its creditors on Aug. 5 of that year and five days later its entire property was delivered into the hands of two Trustees, Charles E. Raymond and Gerard C. Tobey, since selected by the creditors to represent them. Since then the property has lain idle, though the stock of manufactured goods on hand has been disposed of.

The facts of the present deal show that C. J. Barker, for 19 years agent of the Bates Mills at Lewiston, who has retired from an active business life, was asked by the Trustees to get up a stock company and bid in the property. Among those who were soon interested in the enterprise were Senators Hale and Frye, Representative Dingley, and other prominent citizens of Lewiston and Auburn, including many mill operatives who have drawn upon their small bank accounts in sums ranging from $100 upward. Mr. Barker himself is a large subscriber. At the time of the embarrassment of the company its property stood on the books as valued at $1,000,000. The basis of the present negotiation will be a purchase of the entire property at a figure approximating $100,000, form a new company with a paid-up capital of $300,000, and thus have a working capital of $200,000 with which to manufacture their goods and place them upon the market. Owning the mill and machinery and having $200,000 in cash in bank and a liberal credit in Lewiston, the company will be enabled to run without being under any obligation whatever to the commission houses. The price to be paid for the entire plant is less than the old corporation paid for the machinery alone which had been put into the mill during the last five years it was operated.

Mr. Barker says that if the mill is purchased by him with an outlay of less than $10,000, he will start manufacturing in April, and the goods will be upon the market before July 1, and from the present outlook the demand for the class of goods which it is proposed to manufacture, coarse colored cotton goods and bags, will be enormous. The old corporation was known as the Lewiston Mills, and in order to reap the benefits from their valuable trade marks the new corporation will adopt the title "Lewiston Mills Company," which will be a sufficient variance to designate it as a distinct organization. A committee of seven subscribers has been in Boston during the week negotiating with the Trustees. The first meeting of the new corporation is to be held at Lewiston next Friday.

GOING TO CALCUTTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 10.—The South Minneapolis *News* is authority for the announcement that Gerhard Gjertsen, the well-known political skirmisher of Southtown, is to be Consul to Calcutta. This is the post Secretary of State Matteson formerly held, and is one of much responsibility and honor. The *News* says it is the highest salaried position of the kind in the gift of the State Department. Mr. Gjertsen is a man of letters as well as a man of affairs. He is a comparatively young man, and has been very active in recent political campaigns, both local and State. He is a very effective stump speaker, either in English or his native language. In the Senatorial contest he worked for Washburn, and got the Senator's influence.

CONTESTING COL. GOSHEN'S WILL.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 10.—It is reported that before his death Col. South Goshen, the bigbrest giant Barnum ever exhibited, made a statement, giving his true name and the place of his birth. He said that his name was Arthur Crowley and that he was born in the Isle of Man about 70 years ago.

The statement that the giant made a confession to his Pastor, the Rev. J. L. Le Fevre, which implicated the Colonel in a serious crime is denied by the minister. He says that Goshen merely confessed that all the stories told of him by himself were lies or exaggerations, and professed penitence for minor backslidings.

Goshen's will is being contested by his third wife, who lives at Elgin, Ill., and from whom he was not divorced.

ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 10.—The Common Council of Perth Amboy was somewhat embarrassed, when at its last meeting Albert Carter, who keeps a restaurant, sent the Council a petition asking whether he could keep open on Sunday. Carter himself also appeared before the board, and explained that he had been complained against before the Recorder for selling food on Sunday. Carter claims that the Mayor has discriminated against him. The Council referred the whole matter to the City Attorney.

An attempt is being made to have the license fee for beth saloons and hotels increased from $150 to $500.

SHOT BY HIS DEBTOR.

THREE LAKES, Mich., March 10.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon George Macdonald, owner of a lumber mill here, shot Mass Skavola in the left leg above the knee with a Winchester rifle, inflicting a dangerous and probably fatal wound. Skavola and two other Finns were pressing Macdonald for wages due and went to Macdonald's house threatening violence, with the result named. Macdonald is a man of ungovernable temper, and nearly killed an employe two years ago.

FIVE TOURISTS MASSACRED

SURPRISED BY INDIANS IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.

ATTACKED WHILE SLEEPING, KILLED AND MUTILATED—STORY OF THE GUIDE WHO ESCAPED.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, March 10.—A half-breed hunter and trapper who arrived here to-day from the extreme northwestern part of the Territory reports the massacre of a party of five French tourists in Yellowstone National Park. The bearer of the news heard the story at Cañon City, a new mining town near the Park, where Hank Ferry, the guide and sole survivor, reported the slaughter.

Ferry said his charges included M. Le Claire and wife, J. Vincent and wife, and Paul Gerat, father of Mme. Vincent. He entered the service of the sightseers at Virginia City, Montana, contracting to show them through the Park, in violation of the United States statutes. The strangers were very wealthy, and said they had journeyed overland from San Francisco for the express purpose of going through the Park during the absence of the horde of Summer excursionists.

The party enjoyed themselves hugely in the park, affiliating with the poachers, who were slaughtering game for hides. Their camp was always the headquarters for professional hunters, whom they supplied with luxuries. The guide's story of the murder, which, he says, was committed by Indians, is a most graphic recital.

Just before dawn on the day of the murder blood-curdling cries and a fusillade of shots were heard and they aroused Ferry. He realized the situation, and, crawling through the brush, took refuge in the mouth of a sleeping geyser. Here he heard the piteous groans and begging of the foreigners, mingled with the yells of the redskins. The latter proceeded with the murders and killed old Gerat just as the sun was rising. The slaughter was most brutal, wound after wound being inflicted before the death shot was given. No body contained less than 10 bullets, and the body of Vincent, who made a desperate struggle for life, was completely riddled.

The savages passed the morning in further mutilating the bodies and pillaging their outfit. The women were scalped, and their long tresses, matted with blood, dangled from the belts of the chief of the tribe. The heads of the men were hacked and their bodies frightfully disfigured. The Indians found a store of liquors carried by the Frenchmen, but the quantity was not sufficient to intoxicate them all, else the slaughter would doubtless have fought among themselves. The clothes of the victims were donned by the savages, who, as they ran from one wagon to the other, would halt an instant to give one of the bodies a kick or a gash with a knife. Finally the marauders, wearied of their bloody feast and packing the effects of the dead people on their ponies, set fire to the wagons and left.

Ferry, who was nearly dead with thirst, emerged from his hiding place when the Indians had departed, and on once started for Cañon City, the nearest settlement. He avoided the hunters in the Park, and must have suffered from hunger and exposure, as he was weak, emaciated, and seemed slightly demented when relating the terrible story. The guide was placed in the care of a physician, but he disappeared the second night after his arrival and has not been seen since. It is presumed that he is crazy, as he started to the scene of the massacre.

Officers at Cañon City have organized posse to secure the bodies of the murdered people, and if possible avenge their death. They will proceed with all possible haste, as the place is isolated and wolves are liable to devour the remains before the Park police or the hunters stumble on them.

Ferry is a tough character, but his story is believed. Although some of the miners think that the hide hunters, who are mostly outlaws, may have murdered the tourists for the purpose of robbery.

COLOR LINE IN CHARITY.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The reply of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to Senator Edmunds's resolution of last month asking them to furnish any information in their possession concerning the exclusion of persons from any of the charitable institutions in the District on account of race or color has been received. Many, if not all, of these institutions received aid from Congress, which was one reason why the inquiry was made. The Commissioners say in answer to that resolution a copy of the Senate resolution. The replies show in a great majority of cases that no discrimination is made, but several are either not so clear or say that colored applicants are not admitted.

The Secretary of the German Orphan Asylum writes that there is nothing in the constitution or regulations of the institution concerning exclusion on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Sister Clara of St. Rose's Industrial School says they never had a colored applicant, "therefore none have been refused; but should they apply we would not feel bound to receive them, not being a public institution, and not having the apartments to receive them. It would not be supposed we could mix them with our young girls, who are mostly orphans from good families." The Washington Hospital for Foundlings says: "We have to employ a number of wet nurses for the nursing children, and while we may regret the fact that any race prejudice should exist, yet we are compelled to recognize it as a fact, and it is apparent that necessary help could not be had. If it should be attempted to keep white and colored children in the same wards."

AN INSANE SALESMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—A man who has been wandering aimlessly around the Central Police Station in this city, for two days past, was taken in charge by a city detective this afternoon, and an examination by a police surgeon showed him to be suffering from a high fever and in immediate need of medical treatment. He was sent to the Philadelphia Hospital, where he is being well cared for.

The man was well dressed, but had no money or jewelry. Papers found in his pockets showed that his name was Robert J. Campbell, mining engineer and expert, of 11 Calle de Vergan, city of Mexico. He had a receipted bill of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, New-York, for seven weeks' board, to March 3, and also contracts with a number of firms and corporations in New-York and the New-England States authorizing him to act as their agent for the sale of various goods in Mexico and Central and South America. Among these are the Daft Electric Light Company, 115 Broadway, New-York; Richard Vose, railway car springs, 18 Barclay-street, New-York; Jersey City Iron Works; Interstate Tube Company, New-York; New-Jersey Car Spring and Rubber Company, Jersey City, and Billings, Spencers & Co., machinists' tools, Hartford, Conn. He had a recommendation from Maurice Randen, Vice-Consul of Mexico, at Kansas City. He is about 40 years old, well built, and of swarthy complexion.

THE FORESTERS RECOGNIZED.

MONTREAL, March 10.—The Catholic Order of Foresters, whose headquarters are in Chicago, opened a branch here, and it was joined by a large number of Catholics. Early in January Father Dowd, one of the most powerful and popular priests here, condemned the order, publicly and officially, from the pulpit of St. Patrick's Church and forbade his congregation becoming members of the order. The action practically killed the branch, but the officers did not propose to be crushed out, and on Bishop Fabre's arrival a deputation from the order waited on him, laid their constitution before him, and explained its workings. He accordingly signified his approval and appointed Abbé Archimbault an authorized Chaplain. He was the more ready to do this since the condemnation came from an Irish priest, between whom and the French Cures there is always some friction. The order is jubilant over the success of the move.

PLAYED POLICEMAN IN EARNEST.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 10.—An unfortunate and fatal accident occurred to-day at the residence of Judge Snead, on Greene-street. His little son, aged 10 years, while playing policeman and soldiers with two colored boys, killed one instantly and wounded the other. They were playing prisoners and he was the police. They made a break for liberty, and he ran in the house and seized a gun, which he did not know was loaded, aimed it at them, and pulled the trigger. The shot entered the head and face of one of the boys, killing him instantly. The little fellow ran to his father and asked him to kill him, as he killed a boy, "but did not go to do it."

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 10.—The report of Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada in England, has been published. Emigration to Canada last year reached 49,168, against 44,406 in 1887. Last year's emigration was composed as follows: English, 26,789; Scotch, 8,366; Irish, 8,791; farmers, 14,234. Sir Charles thinks that the abandonment of the policy of assisted passages will not curtail the movement to Canada.

AWAITING NEWS FROM SAMOA.

THE EXCITEMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO SUBSIDING—RUMORS UNCONFIRMED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The excitement which prevailed yesterday over the many rumors afloat of troubles in Samoa has almost subsided to-day, owing to the non-confirmation of a single rumor. The *Alta* urges that the conference which will meet at Berlin March 13, to consider the Samoan difficulty, ought to be postponed until after the arrival here March 16 of the steamer Zealandia from Auckland, via the Samoan Islands, as this steamer may bring important news.

Naval Constructor Fernald, who is superintending the construction of the Charleston, said he had received no orders from the Secretary of the Navy, but had received a telegram from the Chief of Construction of the Naval Bureau asking when the Charleston would be ready for trial. Mr. Fernald said the Charleston would be ready for trial in five weeks, but in case of necessity would be ready in two weeks, and her armament could be mounted in ten days additional. Regardless of expense, she could be made ready for service in 25 days.

The rumor that the steamer City of Pueblo, one of the fastest on the coast, had been chartered by the Government as a dispatch boat between Samoa and Auckland, is denied by the officials of the steamship company.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—No news whatever in regard to Samoan affairs has been received to-day by the State Department or by the Acting Secretary of the Navy.

LONDON, March 11.—The novelist, Robert L. Stevenson, writes from Hawaii commenting strongly on the high-handed action of the Germans in Samoa. He asks: "Who is Knappe? By what process has he become the Bismarck of the Polynesian Islands? What spell has been cast over the Cabinets at Washington and London that Bismarck has been so long unsupported, and Coetlogon has been compelled to bow his head under a public buffet."

Mr. Stevenson testifies to Klein's inn

the Administration has commended itself to the good judgment of the American people as sound, wise, and economical."

"The distinguishing characteristic of Cleveland's Administration," said Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, "is that, without pretension, he has distinctly aimed at the improvement of the whole administration of government. In the State Department it has been just to foreign nations while consistent with the right of our own; in the Treasury Department it has sought to relieve the people of the burdens of unequal and unjust taxation; in the Navy Department it has changed the whole management of the navy, and instead of wasting money to little or no purpose, except the enrichment of contractors and favorites, it has, for the first time since the war, made the beginning of an effective navy worthy of the name which were gained in the War of 1812 and in the war with the South.

"In the interior Department great tracts of public land have been reclaimed from those who had no right to them, and the same general disposition has been manifest in other departments. In the administration of the civil service law great progress has been made, but the feeling that the patronage of the Government was to be used to promote the fortunes of party or personal friends was so ingrained in the minds of our people that it was impossible to do all that the reformers desired or that the President aimed to accomplish. In many cases appointments have been made upon information that turned out to be erroneous. But the number of officers within the reform system has been nearly doubled, the rules themselves have been revised, and the examinations made more practical and better adapted to test the fitness of applicants for each particular place.

"There has been in my opinion no Administration since that of Lincoln so thoroughly American. By this I mean that the fundamental idea of our Government is to guarantee equality of rights to every citizen. I am convinced from pretty close observation that at no time during the last 25 years has it been so easy for a citizen to obtain from an Administration a just hearing without regard to the influence of wealth or political backing as within the last four years. No Administration has been so bitterly pursued by calumny and misrepresentation; but I believe that when the history of our times comes to be written Cleveland will stand in the very front rank of American Presidents."

Mr. Horace E. Deming expressed his opinion as follows: "The Administration of President Cleveland is especially notable for the statesmanlike manner in which it has managed the national finances. It has had in this respect a far more difficult task to perform than any Administration since the civil war. President Cleveland is also entitled to great and deserved credit for the consistent course with which he has compelled the attention of the country to questions of tariff taxation. The general and more and more intelligent discussion of the policy of a tariff for protection, with large public expenditures of the incidental revenue, as against a tariff for revenue limited to the needs of the Government, economically administered, is largely due to President Cleveland's fearless patriotism."

LABOR MEN WRANGLE.

AN ANIMATED MEETING OF THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

The Central Labor Union had a very long session yesterday, and a good deal of time was spent over the future composition of that body. A resolution was introduced that the union be thoroughly reorganized by an entirely new set of delegates, and that none of the old delegates be returned. An amendment was offered that the constituent unions have elections of delegates to the Central Labor Union, and that they be at liberty to return whenever they may desire, whether new men or the old delegates. A very long and animated discussion followed, during which Delegate James P. Archibald delivered a speech reviewing the beer boycott of last year and the trouble which had occurred in the Central Labor Union in consequence of certain delegates having accepted bribes from the pool brewers. Mr. Archibald declared that there were delegates in the Central Labor Union to-day that ought not to be there, and he wanted a thorough reorganization and a full set of delegates. Nevertheless, the amendment to allow the unions to return whatever delegates they choose was carried, although by a majority of one. Mr. Archibald became angry and declared that he had witnessed the death and funeral of the Central Labor Union.

Another dispute occurred when it was proposed to rent only one floor of the building at 145 Eighth-street for the meetings of the sections instead of two floors. A letter was received from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in reply to a protest from the Central Labor Union against the Federation admitting unions who were in arrears for dues to the Central Labor Union. He said that he would carefully consider the protest. The Secretary was directed to write again to Mr. Gompers and ask him for a positive answer.

A special committee reported on the strike in Cassidy & Adlers iron foundry in West Fifty-fifth-street. Two of the workmen in that place had been discharged and a strike followed, whereupon the principals of the firm declared that they would not have any union men. The committee reported that the firm said it would take back the men as individuals but not in a body as unionists.

A communication was received from District Assembly 226, surface railroad men, asking that the Belt line be boycotted by union men. The request was indorsed. A union men will be expected to keep away from the cars of that line.

The Central Federation of Labor, the Socialistic faction that split off from the Central Labor Union, met yesterday at 385 Bowery. Most of the time was spent in discussing the previsions of a constitution and by-laws. This was modeled after those of the Central Labor Union, with several differences. No professional politicians or office-holders are eligible for membership, and no person is to be admitted who will not sign a pledge that he does not belong to either of the capitalistic parties. Several standing committees were appointed and also a Committee on Propaganda.

CHRISTIANITY IN THE ARMY.

The first of a Lenten course of Sunday evening addresses on Christianity and everyday life was given last evening at the Church of the Epiphany, Forty-seventh-street, near Lexington-avenue. Col. John Hamilton delivered the address last evening. "Our recruiting officers," he said, "are constantly receiving letters asking them to take a wild son into the army. There is evidently an impression that the army is a kind of reformatory. The army is an organized rallying point for men of good will, for the removal of local prejudices and the preservation of the art of war. The laboring man will mingle with his rich neighbor in every-day life and hold up his head as high as any one, but will not kneel with him at the altar. This is just the case in the army. Soldiers are in every respect like persons in every-day life.

"Our army has been so dispersed in small bodies over some 200 posts that the Government has not given each a Chaplain. Political 'pull' gets the appointments, and the assignments are made haphazard, without regard to where the most good might be done. The result is that many of these assignments are sadly inappropriate, and that often but little good is done. There is a great deal of cowardice manifested in the army in handing up for issue. An officer of my acquaintance on one occasion spoke very slightingly of preaching and psalm-singing in the presence of a number of private soldiers. I know the man to be one who leads an upright, religious life, but he does not know to this day what harm his slighting words did to those young men within ear shot. At garrisoned points on our Western frontier the society is different from that at unprotected points. This is not because the soldiers have to do directly with the residents, but the influence on the troops makes the surroundings uncongenial for the rough element. As there are only 25 Chaplains for the 200 military posts, an officer is generally found who can lead in religious services. Sometimes he becomes enthusiastic in the cause."

KELLAR SHOWS THEM HOW.

The new convert to theosophy, Mme. Ann O'Delia Diss Debar, filled a box at Dockstader's Theatre last night and seemed to be much pleased with the "exposé of Spiritualism" made by Kellar, the magician, and his assistants, Mr. and Mrs. Steen. Mrs. Steen, who is a large woman with a small voice, went through her usual performance in mind reading—and it is really a clever piece of work—and Mr. Steen talked loud and long in explaining that the whole thing was a trick, incidentally offering considerable sums of money if any Spiritualist in the world would accomplish what he did by occult means.

Prof. Kellar then had himself tied up securely in his cabinet, borrowed Buffalo Bill's coat—that gentleman was one of the "committee" on the stage—and mystified his audience by the manner in which he made things howl behind the closed doors of his little box. He very considerately explained one or two of his tricks, and the people finally went home, thoroughly satisfied that if they had not exactly witnessed an exposé of Spiritualism they had at least spent a very pleasant evening.

MR. SPROUL'S WHEREABOUTS.

W. D. Sproul, the manager of the fruit department of Austin, Nichols & Co.'s wholesale grocery at Hudson and Jay streets, who lived in Jersey City, disappeared on Monday last under circumstances which seemed to indicate that he was demented. Yesterday a dispatch was received at Police Headquarters from Shattuck & Jackson, fruit dealers of Parkersburg, West Va., that Sproul was in that city, and later in the day a telegram was received by Mrs. Sproul from J. M. Jackson, a member of the firm, to the same effect. Relatives of Mr. Sproul started last evening for Parkersburg to bring him home. No explanation of his presence in that city was received.

TO MAKE WAR ON GOULD

THE FUTURE OF THE GREAT ALTON BRIDGE.

HOW THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE HAS BEEN USED BY GOULD — A COMPETING LINE WITH BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—A fleet is now lying at the St. Louis landing which, though it floats no hostile flag and bears no armament, is regarded with an unfriendly eye by the owner of the yacht Atalanta. It had survived the force of his attacks and weathered the severity of innumerable gales before it cast anchor in this quiet harbor and under the very shadow of Jay Gould's bridge.

During the sixties, and, in fact, for 10 years after the close of the war, before the era of bridge building on the Upper Mississippi, St. Louis was the *entrepot* of that vast and comparatively undeveloped territory lying west of the Mississippi River and south of the Iowa line. Some geographers include all that section of country under the generic term of the Southwest, but, whatever its title on the map, it had not then begun, and has hardly yet begun, to realize its great possibilities. St. Louis, though, on its eastern border, was still a frontier city. Kansas City was a struggling village on the Kaw. Omaha was only beginning to be heard of. Kansas was only "bleeding," and Missouri, coming up out of the reconstruction period, was levying tariff on railroad imports, of which the James boys were the collectors. Texas was in a chrysalis state, and Dallas only a spot on the map and Fort Worth nowhere.

As the country grew in population and business the building of a bridge at St. Louis became necessary. The work was begun during the flush times following the war, but the financial depression which began with the panic of 1873 had set in before it was completed and opened to traffic. The first years of its existence were unfortunate in their results. It was evident that the enterprise under then existing conditions could not be made profitable. The first mortgage bondholders were in the same condition of mind as the man who attached the elephant to secure a debt, and it was to this emergency that the hand of Jay Gould was first seen.

It was shown in his own peculiar and characteristic way. No overtures were made for the purchase of the bridge property, but the bridge Directors, bondholders, and stockholders woke up one morning to find that the great Wabash system, of which Gould was then President, was building an extension from Springfield, Ill., with the intention of bridging the Mississippi River at the latter point. There was a rush to the map to find Grafton, and with the aid of a microscope it was apparent that Gould's gun was "loaded for bear." Grafton is 45 miles above St. Louis, and by crossing the river there the two Wabash systems, east and west of the Mississippi, could be connected by the building of a short line, and their through traffic, together with that of the Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and other roads tributary to the Gould lines, deflected from St. Louis.

The new road was pushed rapidly toward the river, a bridge charter was asked from Congress, and, in the light that unlimited resources were at the command of the Gould enterprise. It is hardly to be wondered at that the bridge company capitulated. Mr. Gould thus came into the control and practical ownership of the greatest single artery of commerce in the country. His management of it has been no better and no worse, so far as individual interests are concerned, than that of his predecessors, but so far as the business interests of this city are involved, his discriminating policy in favor of the transportation lines in which he is interested have weighed against them in almost equal proportion with the influence they have exerted for Kansas City. It is a frequently-expressed opinion in the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, that it is the St. Louis bridge tolls which have made Kansas City a commercial competitor of St. Louis. They have forced the erection of smaller bridges at many points on the river above St. Louis, over which commerce has been carried to Kansas City as the distributing point for the West and Southwest trade. The Chicago and Alton, although as much a St. Louis road as a Chicago road, has to bridge at Louisiana. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, though entering St. Louis from the west, makes its eastern through connections over its own bridge at Fort Madison. Thousands of tons of freight exchanged annually between the East and West and Southwest are billed through to Kansas City by way of the Rock Island, Burlington, and other Chicago roads which avoid the Gould tribute.

If Macaulay's New-Zealander ever reaches St. Louis it should be from this bridge he should survey the ruins. Gould, acquiring possession of the property Gould abandoned the Alton Bridge, and also the road leading to it. Two streaks of rust overgrown with weeds soon marked what was left of what only a short time before had been advertised as "the most important link in a great transcontinental route. He held, apparently, the key to the bulk of the great and growing trade of the Southwest, for, although Chicago lines might make independent connections, those centring at St Louis from the East, including the Wabash, the Louisville, the Ohio and Mississippi, the Chicago and Alton, Louisville and Nashville, Bee Line, Cairo Short Line, and others, and the Iron Mountain, Frisco, Pacific, Wabash, and others on the west, were still tributary to his bridge, which was in the last one to be found from St. Louis to the gulf.

Probably no one more than Gould himself has realized during the years of his monopoly of transportation facilities here that sooner or later a combination of all or a part of the great interests affected by it would result in its destruction. A conjunction of events brought about that combination at the right time and in the right way. When the Illinois Central began reaching toward the South and Southwest and seeking an independent line into St. Louis, which, from the Chicago and Alton lost its ferry suit; when the Vanderbilt interest took control of the Bee Line to make it a carrier and feeder of the Lake Shore, and when the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company began looking for better entrance and terminal facilities at St. Louis, the time was ripe and the opportunity at hand. Another bridge was the inevitable outcome of such a situation. At Alton, 25 miles above St. Louis by river and 20 miles below where Gould's Grafton Bridge struck Illinois paper, is the point of concentration of three of these roads, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Bee Line, and the Chicago and Alton, and it was understood then, as well as now, that the Springfield and Grafton Road, built and abandoned by Gould, would be reconstructed and extended to Alton by the Illinois Central. This point was accessible to and easily reached by the Wabash, Vandalia, and Nashville lines, and in addition to its favorable location offered every facility for bridge building in the way of rivers, rock, cheap transportation, and cheapness in the cost of construction. If an opposition bridge was to be built, there, evidently, was the place to build it.

J. T. K. Hayward, an old railroad man, one of the originators and builders of the Hannibal and St. Joseph line, was the first to perceive the advantages offered by Alton as a bridge site and the eastern terminal of a new through line to Kansas City. His scheme embraced an entire independent line, crossing the Mississippi at Alton and the Missouri at Arrow Rock. The preliminary surveys revealed the fact that the line could be made a successful competitor of the Missouri Pacific Road. The Missouri Pacific is one of the crookedest roads in the West, and, to the passenger, to travel out of its way for the purpose of taking exercise in climbing the hills and bluffs along the Missouri River. The proposed line, by following the opposite shore line of the stream instead, both in distance and grade between its terminal points. The highest gradient of the contemplated route was 35 feet, and the average much below the ordinary. A great saving in time and cost of carriage over any line operated between St. Louis and Kansas City was easily demonstrated, and these facts, taken in connection with the bridge outlet at Alton, commended the entire enterprise to the consideration of the anti-Gould lines, which were seeking new connections west of the Mississippi. President Devereaux of the Bee Line system, at once took an active interest in promoting it. The Illinois Central, then contemplating the bridging of the Ohio at Cairo and the crossing of the Mississippi at Memphis, was entirely willing to investigate the advantages such a new route would afford it. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy practically shut out of St. Louis by high tariffs, was anxious to co-operate in any effort to get out of the hole. The new enterprise, therefore, was not lacking in "moral support," but after a stock company was organized and the first Board of Directors elected and a charter for the building of the Alton Bridge had been granted by Congress in 1886, the real strength of the opposition began to develop itself. A first mortgage for $10,000,000 was recorded in all the counties in Illinois and Missouri through which the proposed line was to pass, but the sale of the bonds was found to be difficult, and, in fact, impossible, in the face of Gould's threat of vengeance upon moneyed interests which would support any scheme to parallel his lines. One of the objects of his yacht cruise was to depreciate these securities in foreign markets, for the company's financial agent then abroad was met both in London and Berlin by the expression of a doubt whether any paying railroad property could be built in a territory where it would be brought into such close and open antagonism to the world-famed wrecker.

Such tactics were obstructive only. They could delay, but not defeat the accomplishment of the purpose in view. Railroad men were not disposed to abandon such a practical scheme which promised such great results. The Directory was reorganized, with Frank C. Hollins of New-York as one of its members. He took an active part in the management of affairs from the day of his entrance, and largely directed its policy against the tactics of John D. Perry and other St. Louisans, who attempted through the organization of a St. Louis Merchants' Bridge and Terminal Company to defeat the Alton enterprise. Representing the Vanderbilt interest, he kept steadily in view the objects aimed at by it, and although the work sometimes lagged, it was never allowed to cease.

Ten miles of the road were built west of St. Charles, Mo., in the Winter of 1886-7. An interregnum which followed was succeeded by the organization of the Cleveland, St. Louis and Kansas City Company, which took all the rights and franchises of the road and prepared to push it to a speedy completion. Contracts were let for all of the line between Alton and St. Charles, and for 100 miles west of the latter point. Work is now in progress upon the line, and the fleet of boats now lying at the St. Louis wharf are en route from Cairo to Alton, and are loaded with the machinery to be used in building the Alton Bridge. The plans for the structure have been completed and forwarded from the War Department, and will govern its construction by the Union Bridge Company of New-York and the Edgemore Bridge Company of Pittsburg, which have a joint contract for the work.

A strange fatality or coincidence has been at work in reaching this result. One of the events which made it possible was the extension of Gould's abandoned line into Alton. It was over this route that the Illinois Central and other roads, terminating at Springfield, could most easily reach the new bridge. Gould had left the road in a half-finished state, beginning in a way station on the Wabash, 13 miles out of Springfield and ending in the woods near the Mississippi River. After the panic in Wabash stocks and securities, and the appointment of a Receiver for that line, it was found that this little road had been built out of Wabash funds. The work, though poorly done, had still been expensive, particularly on and near the river line, and the Wabash Company found itself several hundred thousand dollars to the bad, for the privilege of assisting Mr. Gould in buying a road. The new management dropped the line like a hot potato, and it fell fairly and squarely into the deep bowl. A good many amateurs learned their lesson in trying to get it out, but at last a St. Louis syndicate, backed by some of the principal interests looking toward Alton, succeeded in the night, which was not dark. They were confronted at the threshold of their undertaking by the Wabash Company with a writ on the line for the money expended in its construction by Gould. The claim was not a legal or valid one, but it permitted in would cloud the title to the property and make it worthless. The St. Louis people were without means, but their principals were not, and money was forthcoming to employ counsel and conduct negotiations to such successful close that the Wabash Company, through James F. Jay of Detroit, signed a written release upon all the property of the new company, which is recorded in all the counties through which the line runs.

The perfection of title was the signal for the extension to Alton. This work was completed some weeks ago, and the road thus resurrected has become a part of a great system, which will use the Alton bridge as a link in East and West traffic. It has arisen from the grave in which Gould buried it and returned to plague its inventor.

It is easy to foresee that the opening of the Alton bridge to traffic will deflect much of the business now crossing the Gould bridge at St. Louis. That last bridge must either become free or like the Wabash a new bridge erected here are equal certainties of the future. St. Louis will not consent to pay tribute to Gould to recoup his losses of bridge tolls or Missouri Pacific earnings.

IT PROVED AN OBJECT LESSON.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 10.—The railroad employes' organization was briefly discussed in the Trades and Labor Assembly at its last meeting, when the matter came up in connection with the signing of petitions to the Legislature. Interviews with railroad employes show a queer state of opinion among them. The employes of the different railroad shops have been thoroughly organized in Knights of Labor Assemblies. About two years ago the men attended regularly and took an interest in organizations for their own benefit. But depression in other branches of trade affected the railroad employes, and the attendance at their assemblies fell off. During the months of August and September, 1888, the foremen and managers of the railroad shops called meetings of the men, saying the expenses were so great that they would have to cut wages unless the men aided the company in any legislative or other projects that might be deemed advisable to put the companies' affairs on a paying basis. Now a combination was formed in the city, the officers being chosen from the Superintendents and foremen, and men were sent out through the State to organize similar associations.

The employes in Minneapolis soon saw that they were being utilized for political purposes and refused to attend the meetings. Now the association is practically dead, and none of its members can point to any good resulting from it. One of the evils is that men have been discharged from the shops for not signing a petition to keep the railroads taxed at low rates between Minneapolis and St. Paul, and others are reminded of their promises made last Summer. They are apt to sign such petitions against the dictates of their better judgment because they cannot afford to lose their places at this season of the year. The men as a rule regret having formed the association, and in future will be more disposed to cling to organizations managed by themselves. The practical experience of the past few months has served as a sort of object lesson.

ARRANGING LOWER RATES.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road has issued a notice saying that, in consequence of the reduction of the rate on grain from Minneapolis to Chicago from 12½ to 10 cents per 100 pounds, it will be obliged to reduce its rates on wheat and its products and upon other grain for points beyond Minneapolis to Chicago and Milwaukee, and will renew the tariff rates that were in effect just previous to the adoption of the 12½-cent rate on wheat and flour from Minneapolis to Chicago.

It promises, however, that before actually putting these rates into effect it will confer with the lines interested, that they may have reasonable time to prepare their tariffs. And says it is willing to advance the through rates above the basis named wherever it seems possible to do so. It is evident from this that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul intends to go back to the 7½-cent rate, Minneapolis to Chicago, as that was the rate in effect previous to the 12½-cent rate. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Minneapolis and St. Louis, and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern have given notice that they will be compelled to adjust their rates to conform with the basis established by the Milwaukee and St. Paul.

RAILROADING IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 10, via Galveston.—The Mexican National Construction Company will build a line, which, starting from some point on the Northern Division of the main line of the National Railway, will pass southwest through Zacatecas, Guadalajara, and Colima to Port Manzanillo on the Pacific Ocean. Work is actively going on on the section in the State of Colima. There the State Government will aid the construction of the line by subsidies.

The Chamber of Commerce of the city of San Luis Potosi has proposed a meeting to the General Manager of the Mexican National Railway, severely criticising the management of the freight department, which is apparently unable to satisfy the reasonable demands of the mercantile community. Cars are frequently six or even eight weeks between Laredo and this city, and great difficulty is found in tracing cars. There seems to be a decided inability on the part of the freight department to handle its business.

The presence here of C. P. Huntington revives the rumors of an extension of the International Railway to the city of Durango, where the American company owning the famous iron mountain, has mines and an iron mill. It is probable that within two or three years the railway will go to Durango.

REDUCING THEIR EXPENSES.

ST. PAUL, March 10.—From testimony taken before the Railroads Committee of the House, given by the attorneys of the roads and by employes, it is apparent that the financial condition of every railroad centring in St. Paul is anything but stable. This is further substantiated by the sweeping reduction in expenses being made, apparently in concert, by all these roads.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul issued a secret order reducing the wages of a large number of its men 33⅓ per cent. Immediately following this come the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City with a 50-per-cent. reduction in the number of employes in its West St. Paul yards. The Manitoba either has or will reduce office expenses 30 per cent. The Burlington, Omaha, and Missouri Central will all make corresponding reductions at an early date. The reason for the Manitoba's reduction is apparent in the loss it has sustained in the Helena extension, which was undoubtedly built in the expectation of absorbing the Northern Pacific's business. The reason for the reductions on the others is to be found in the number of roads centring here. With six roads competing for the traffic between St. Paul and Chicago it is only a question of time before a financial crisis occurs in one or more of them. That this is approaching the given reductions in wages is an indication. One consequence of this radical reduction is certain to be serious labor troubles in the Fall.

THE MACKEY LINE.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Belleville, Centralia and East St. Louis Road, held at Belleville, Ill., yesterday, D. J. Mackey was elected President and W. J. Lewis Secretary and Treasurer. The distance between Belleville and Mount Vernon, the connecting point with the Louisville, Evansville, and St. Louis, is 60 miles. The work of closing the gap, which will give the Mackey line a through road to St. Louis, will be begun at an early date. Articles of incorporation for the new line were duly filed yesterday in the office of the Circuit Clerk at Mount Vernon.

The funeral of Representative Townshend of Illinois will be held in Washington this evening in the parlors of the Riggs House. Mrs. Harrison expressed her sympathy with the widow by a kindly note and a basket of cut flowers.

SUNDAY ON THE ROAD.

A BIG PROCESSION, SOME SPREDING, AND SIGNS OF SPRING.

It was practically the opening day of the Spring driving season yesterday, and a big crowd of roadgoers were out to enjoy the bracing weather that considerately marked the event. The road sprinklers made their first appearance this year in the morning and thoroughly laid what little dust there was, so that the avenues were in excellent trim. The steady northwest wind that swept down the avenues was strong enough to bring "tears to eyes that were all unused to weep," but it brought the blood in healthy, tingling volumes to one's cheeks and engendered any quantity of voracious appetites.

The procession of vehicles was larger and more varied than for a number of past Sundays, and the number of pedestrians out to view it was larger than usual. Speeding was feasible as far up the road as Sibbern's, and "Johnnie" Murphy, Jesse Yeresance, and "Larry" Hurd, three of the Driving Club's crack drivers, held the Opening brush of the season in the morning with a trio of 4-year-old speedsters.

Two accidents, in which, luckily, no one was injured, took place during the crush in the early part of the afternoon. A white mustang, hitched to a buckboard, started to run at Macomb's Dam, and caught up and came in collision with a light carriage drawn by a team of grays going toward Jerome-avenue. A front wheel of the buckboard and a hind wheel of the carriage left their axles with the shock and fell in a heap together, but no further damage was done. Later, at the Duke's Bridge hill, two buggies clashed as they passed by, and a number of spokes were rendered valueless.

The early birds of the driving contingent saw a sight on Seventh-avenue just before noon that caused a succession of broad grins to illume their features till bed-time. Two old fellows in ragged apparel and ruddy, weather-beaten faces marked them as residents of the Wayback District, came leisurely down Central-avenue perched in a high-built, creaking "shay" drawn by three shaggy-coated horses harnessed abreast in Roman chariot fashion. The wheels and body of the vehicle were a cumulative load of mud, of apparently five years' growth, and bits of straw and an odd collection of dried burrs and twigs adorned the unclipped hair on the animals' backs and tails. The driver's seat was held in place by one end of a bit of thick rope, which was tied to the headstall of a superannuated mare, built on the Queen Anne style of architecture. From this animal's tail a rope led to the headstall of another ancient horse on the third team, tied in a similar manner, brought up in the rear of the comet-like procession. The owners of the queer turnout paid no attention to the challenges to race that were thrown to them by a number of passing drivers and faded gradually out of sight in the direction of the Fourth-avenue. Their home, the object of their pilgrimage, and their destination formed a fruitful subject of discussion at the road houses during the rest of the day.

The rig that attracted the greatest amount of attention during the afternoon was a low-hung, yellow-painted cart swaying on one pair of wheels and drawn by a pair of mules with abnormally-developed auricular appendages. The little animals went along at a rattling gallop, although they persisted in jumping so out of time that the swaying of their backs reminded one of a choppy sea. They jerked the cart so persistently that a little "spy" who was perched on the rear seat and wore a brewery-wagon driver's corduroy cap and a look of mild reproach had all he could do to keep his seat and to keep his arms folded at one and the same time.

Gus De Cass took a look at the 250 bushels of fine oats he has been storing in his barn all Winter as a prize for his annual sleigh races and decided it was no use holding them for that purpose any longer. He will offer them during the Summer in small portions to all the wood-begone horses, to whom a day with a bushel of oats in it is one to be marked as a glorious event, that he happens to see going by his place. One of the principal topics of conversation during the afternoon at the road houses was the wonderful success of, and the big prizes brought at, the horse sale of last week at the American Institute.

The members of the New-York Driving Club were elated over the fact that work will be begun on their fine track at Fleetwood Park this morning, and any number of arrangements for friendly brushes were made during the day. The rest in the track, a good deal of the top dressing put on last Fall has been thoroughly beaten down and soaked by the heavy rains, and the harrowing, rolling, and leveling needed to put the track in perfect condition will probably be finished in two days. The spring meeting of the club will be held May 21, 22, 23, and 24, and the purses and classes for it will be decided upon at the next Executive Committee meeting. Four stake races will be held during the Fall meeting, to be held during the week of Sept. 17. They are the Fleetwood Stake of $5,000 for trotting horses that never beat 2:30, the Morrisania Stake of $5,000 for trotting horses that never beat 3 minutes, a stake of $3,000 for pacers of the 2:21 class, and a 4-year-old stake for foals of 1885, the $100 entrance fee, to which the club adds $500.

HOMICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FATALLY INJURED IN A STREET FIGHT.

A probable murder was committed in Brooklyn at 6 o'clock last evening. The person assaulted is an unknown man, of supposed German origin, who now lies in an unconscious state in the Homeopathic Hospital, on Cumberland-street. His skull is fractured and the hospital physicians say that he will not recover.

It seems from the police report of the affair that the unknown man and a number of others were drinking in a saloon at Park and Kent avenue the greater part of the afternoon and became engaged in a dispute.

What the dispute was about could not be ascertained. The men subsequently went outside and started a fight. While this was in progress the unknown man was knocked down and his head struck heavily against the curbstone. He was rendered unconscious. The assailants fled, but were captured by Officers Wheet and Brady of the Fourth Precinct. They acknowledged having knocked the other man down, but would not say anything as to the cause. They are John Boylen, 22 years, of 95 Graham-street; William Malone, 23, of 100 Kent-avenue, and William Tighe, 22, of 80 Franklin-avenue.

The unknown man is about 30 years old. He has a smooth face with light mustache, and wore a Prince Albert coat of dark material, gray striped pants, and flannel undergarments and congress gaiters. His description was sent to all stations. The arrested parties were locked up.

A HUNGARIAN FESTIVAL.

About 600 or 700 of the many thousand Hungarians in this city yesterday celebrated with a festival at Arlington Hall, in St. Mark's place, the thirty-first anniversary of the creation of a free press in Hungary. The festival began at 5 o'clock with the rendition by a Hungarian band of the national hymn of Hungary, which was followed by an address by Fusely Bela, President of the Hungarian Society "Magyar Egylet," Mr. Morris Csikor indulged in a touching "A Munkaosti Rab," which is known in English as a recitation, and other features of the programme were a selection from "Martha" by Signor Peretti, a piano recital by Miss Etelka Urasel, and violin solos by Kuzdo Gyozo and Mr. Lichtenstein. This programme was completed at 9 o'clock, when the "Csardas," the national dance of Hungary, was performed, and this beautiful exhibition was followed by a banquet in the lower hall. Dancing filled the rest of the time until 3 or 4 o'clock this morning.

PROHIBITION AND THE CLERGY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—A big meeting of ministers will be held in Association Hall to-morrow afternoon in the interest of the Constitutional prohibitory amendment. Five resolutions or declarations, prepared by the Committee of Arrangements, will be considered. Each will be the text for an address by a representative minister, and then all will be freely discussed.

The Committee of Arrangements consists of Bishops Foss and Nicholson, and the Rev. Drs. A. J. Kynett, John Peddie, George P. Rees, Thomas J. Gollier, Irwin W. McCurdy, Robert Matlack, W. W. Barr, F. W. Conrad, T. P. Stevenson, and James L. Good. The call for the meeting is signed by 206 ministers, representing 24 different denominations.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire in High-street business blocks, Columbus, Ohio, did damage yesterday morning as follows: Wills & Tracy, wholesale millinery notions, loss, about $40,000 on stock, with an insurance of $25,000; Livingstone's seed store was damaged $20,000, with an insurance of $8,000 in the Hartford, London and German, and Northern; E. Joshenesky, dry goods, will lose $10,000, insurance not given. The principal loss on buildings is on a block owned by William Moneypenny, $5,000, with an insurance of $15,000 in the Franklin of Columbus. Other minor firms suffered small losses.

The large planing mill of W. H. Dyer, in Washington, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The mill was supplied with the best planing and saw mill machinery, and this, with a large stock of fine cuttings and planing, is a total loss. Mr. Dyer estimates his loss at $35,000, on which there is an insurance of $21,125 in local companies. The adjoining property of John Burke was damaged to the extent of $5,000; insured. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

The tenants in the five-story tenement house 320 West Forty-fourth-street were alarmed early yesterday morning by a fire in the apartments of Mrs. Margaret Downs, on the top floor. They all escaped into the street without injury. The damage to the building and the furniture of the tenants will probably reach $2,500.

At 7:20 last night fire started on the first floor of 95 Front-street, occupied by Meehan & Scarrahm, coffee dealers. The damage to the stock and building reached $1,000.

A fire last evening on the first floor of the five-story building 93 Front-street, occupied by Meehan & Scarrahm, coffee dealers, caused $1,000 damage.

GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE

MATTERS WHICH ATTRACT THE NATIONAL LEADERS.

THE PARNELL INQUIRY—KING MILAN'S ABDICATION—FRANCE AND ITS DISTURBING FACTORS.

LONDON, March 11.—Frederic Harrison writes a vigorous protest against the retention of Sir R. E. Webster in the Government. He says that the Parnell Commission was virtually a State trial, and that the character and honor of the Government are at stake as long as Sir R. E. Webster is retained.

BELGRADE, March 10.—The Christich Ministry protested vainly against Milan's abdication, and refused to sign his decree. Their resignation compelled Milan to appoint the Protich Ministry. Nathalie's photographs are now openly sold in the streets of this city.

PARIS, March 10.—*La Paris* says it has reason to believe that the Presidents and organizers of the provincial branches of the Patriotic League will be prosecuted by the Government.

The French newspapers generally commend the recall of the Duc d'Aumale. Gen. Boulanger professes, on principle, approval of the recall of the Duc d'Aumale. The *Figaro* and *Temps* approve the courage of the Government.

BERLIN, March 10.—It is announced that all registered letters for Prince Bismarck must bear the name of the sender on the back; otherwise they will not be delivered.

Count von Moltke came to Berlin to receive the congratulations of the Emperor at the latter's special desire.

Emperor William sent to the Czar a cordial telegram of congratulation on his birthday.

THE COPPER SYNDICATE.

PARIS, March 10.—The *Figaro* states that all Comptoir d'Escompte depositors have been paid, but very pessimistic rumors have been afloat to-day. The Shanghai branch of the concern has been compelled to suspend until supplies arrive.

The *Temps* gives voice to the advocates of the reconstruction of the Comptoir d'Escompte in order to restore confidence and purge the concern of its copper liabilities, a proportion of the new issue being reserved for the present shareholders to enable them to recoup their losses.

It is stated that M. Rouher's fatal blunder was in becoming connected with the Société Auxiliaire, which was founded to entrap the Comptoir d'Escompte into assuming the great-est responsibilities and to enable the members of the copper ring to escape engagements with mining companies.

The amounts guaranteed to the Comptoir d'Escompte are as follows: Rothschilds, 3,000,000f.; Bank of Paris and The Netherlands, 2,500,000f.; Crédit Fencier, 2,000,000f.; the Directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte, 2,500,000f.; Banque d'Escompte Crédit Mobilier, MM. Michel Heine, Stern, Hottinguer, André Girod, and Hentsch, each 1,000,000f.; Crédit Lyonnais and Société Générale, each 500,000f.; various other houses, 700,000f.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM I.

BERLIN, March 10.—A service in memory of Emperor William I. was held in the garrison church to-day. All the members of the royal family, Count von Moltke, and many Generals were present.

The Emperor caused the Queen's statue in the Thiergarten to be encircled with flowers, according to his grandfather's custom, to the delight of the Berliners, who flocked to visit that and the mausoleum at Saturday and Sunday. The latter was opened at the express desire of ex-Empress Augusta.

PLOTTING WITH POISON.

CALCUTTA, March 10.—A sensation has been caused here by the discovery of a plot in Cashmere against the life of the British Resident. The discovery was made through letters left by the late Premier of Cashmere. These letters reveal a design on the part of the Maharajah to poison the British Resident, besides other treasonable plottings. The Maharajah has offered to abdicate.

WRECKED BY ROBBERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—A passenger train on the Transcaspian Railway was to-day thrown from the track in a tunnel, owing to the removal of rails by train wreckers. The result of the derailment was frightful, the killed and injured numbering 50. The band of robbers who tore up the track have been captured.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 10.—A man named Michael Donegny and his wife were arrested at Queenstown to-day for having revolvers and ammunition among their baggage.

Henry George arrived at Southampton to-day on the steamer Ems. His friends took him aboard of a tender amid the cheering of the steamer's passengers, who shouted, "Good-bye." Mr. George proceeded to London and went to the Westminster Palace Hotel.

The Prince of Wales has returned to London.

Mr. Conybeare, Member of Parliament attended the annual Cornish dinner at the Holborn restaurant, Saturday, and had an unpleasant experience. A toast was proposed to the health and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall. All present, with the exception of Mr. Conybeare, rose and sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Seeing Mr. Conybeare sitting, the diners became furious and shouted "Stand up, Conybeare!" "Hat off!" "Turn him out," &c. Mr. Conybeare finally rose.

The Union Line steamer Nevada, from New-York, which arrived at Queenstown to-day, had on board the crew of the British steamer Sultan, Capt. Cobb, which left New-Orleans Feb. 9 for Bremen and London. The Sultan was abandoned in a sinking condition March 2 in latitude 42° north, longitude 57° west. Incoming steamers report tremendous gales and head seas.

A dispatch from Rome announces that an earthquake has occurred at Aquila.

Further damage by floods is reported in the Midlands and western provinces of England.

Mr. Meier, the founder and manager of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, is dead.

Dr. Sellon, who, in January, eloped from New-York with Miss Willcox, an heiress, has been sentenced by a Nice court to eight months' imprisonment for appropriating a check which Miss Wilcox took from her mother.

BIARRITZ, March 10.—The Comptess de Paris visited Queen Victoria to-day.

BERLIN, March 10.—Mary Anderson is coming to this city in May with an English company to produce "A Winter's Tale."

A NEW BANK BUILDING.

Prosperous bankers are iconoclastic, and the officers of the Manhattan Savings Institution have decreed that their substantial building, 644 and 646 Broadway, and the once famous chop house, the De Soto, 67, 69, and 71 Bleecker-street, shall be razed, and that there shall rise from their foundations an eight-story fire-proof structure, whose base area will be 53 feet 6 inches on Broadway and 147 feet 6 inches on Bleecker-street. The new bank building, with its steel vaults and office furnishing, will c

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE FOUNDATION OF SOCIALISM.

CAPITAL: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF CAPITALISTIC PRODUCTION. By KARL MARX. Translated from the third German edition by SAMUEL MOORE and EDWARD AVELING and edited by FREDERICK ENGELS. New-York: APPLETON & Co. 1889. 8vo. pp. 883.

It is a curious fact that while what might be called the "Bible of the upper classes" in Europe is so simple in its style and so full of sympathy that the most illiterate can easily comprehend its meaning, this volume of Karl Marx, which is called the "Bible of the working classes," is so abstract in its style and so full of subtleties that the closest student finds difficulty in following its thought. The contrast between the two "sacred books" is, indeed, so marked that one needs only read a couple of chapters of "Capital" before he perceives that the working classes in Europe must read their Bible even less than the upper classes read theirs. In each case the contents of the authoritative volume are made known chiefly through the catechisms based upon them, in which the teachers of either class drill their pupils.

It is now six years, almost to the day, (March 14,) since Marx's death, and 22 years since the publication of the first German edition of his great work. It is therefore high time that an American edition should appear, for it is true among English-speaking peoples that Marx looked for the first accomplishment of the industrial revolution which he predicted. As a propagandist it was his greatest disappointment that the working classes in Anglo-Saxon countries continued to struggle for the tangible ends of better wages and fewer taxes instead of following him in agitating for the overthrow of the entire wage system. If his philosophy was right then their efforts must have proved futile. For one of the foundation principles of his philosophy was the Ricardo-Malthusian doctrine, that under the wages system the exchange value of a laborer, like the exchange value of a wagon or a horse, is merely the necessary cost of its reproduction. Under the system of chattel slavery this is admittedly true, and to Marx's mind the entire wage system was simply another form of slavery, in which the master lost nothing by the maiming or disease or death of the slave. For the most brilliant demonstration of the falsity of this "iron law of wages," upon which the Socialists build so largely, we are indebted to an American who is often accused of being a Socialist, Mr. Henry George. In explanation of Marx's position, it may be said that during the first part of this century it seemed to men who were not pessimists that the working classes, like animals, bred as fast as the means of subsistence permitted, and that the wages were therefore limited to the minimum necessary to keep them alive. To Marx free trade (untaxed food) and improved machinery, though naturally good in themselves, meant merely a lessened cost of subsistence to the laborer and an increased surplus to the capitalist. The falsity of this view has now been demonstrated by experience. During the last 40 years the real as well as the nominal wages of the English workmen have increased nearly 50 per cent. That they will hold the gains which they have made is assured by the fact that with increased wages have come increased manhood, increased intelligence, and the development of the higher needs, until the "cost of reproducing laborers" has changed with the changed standard of living. Under the wage system the laborers have demonstrated their power to secure a share of the increased product of industry.

But the demonstration that under the wage system the condition of the laboring class is not hopeless does not overthrow the cardinal doctrine of Marx that all returns to capital involve the spoliation of labor. His argument, which extends through 500 pages, is metaphysical and mathematical to a degree which no other writer upon economics has approached, which is saying much. To condense this dry mass into the limits of half a column is a process which does not permit of the infusion of humor. There are, in effect, four propositions:

1. We must distinguish between the use value and the exchange value of a commodity. If it becomes possible to make two coats with the same labor that one is now made with, the use value will be doubled, but the exchange value will remain the same. In other words, the exchange value of a commodity depends entirely upon the amount of labor socially necessary to produce it.

2. This being true, it follows that there is no source of "surplus value" or profit to capital in trading. If one man who has corn and wants wine exchanges with another who has wine and wants corn, the use values of the commodities are increased, but their exchange values remain unaltered. Corn worth $50 has been exchanged for wine worth $50, and the exchange value of the two after trading is $100, just as it was before.

3. There is also no source of profit to capital in the use of machinery. No matter what the use value of the machine may be, its exchange value is merely the "congealed labor" it represents. When it has worn out it cannot have added more than this to its product.

4. The source of profit is therefore inexplicable until we consider the element of labor. The moment we do this the mystery is solved. We find that the capitalist can buy a whole day's work at the cost of a half day's work. "The daily cost of maintaining it and its daily expenditure in work are two totally different things. The former determines the exchange value of labor power; the latter is its use value. The fact that a half day's labor is necessary to keep the laborer alive during 24 hours does not in any way prevent him from working the whole day. * * * The capitalist laughs" and grasps his profit, which is the unpaid labor time of half of each day.

De Laveleye, who is perhaps the best known of Marx's critics, unhesitatingly admits that if his first proposition be admitted, his argument is irrefutable. We will not go so far as this, but will show later that Marx's first proposition refutes his last, or vice versa. Yet we willingly admit that if Marx's first proposition is true, his second and third are true also. If all exchange values are merely definite masses of "congealed labor time," then the trading of commodities and the use of machinery will never enable $100 to become $110. But, as De Laveleye rightly claims, though he weakly shows, there is a fallacy in this first supposition. Marx has made deductions from a partially true generalization of the old economists, as if it were absolutely true. Roughly speaking, the exchange value of a commodity is measured by the amount of labor expended in its production. Yet if this were exactly true, one pound of gold (the very measure of value) would not exchange for another pound, for the first may be slowly screened by unassisted labor on the banks of a stream, (the entire pound going to the laborers,) while the second is produced in half the time in a rich mine, where only half of it goes to the laborer. "The congealed labor time" represented by the two pounds is very different. Yet their exchange values are the same. Identical utilities are clearly of the same value, no matter what their labor cost.

Yet the chief criticism which we would offer is not that Marx has made deductions from the false part of a partially true generalization, but that his argument refutes itself; if it were true that adding to the use value of corn by trading with a man who needs it adds nothing to its exchange value. If it were true that the manufacture of cotton into yarn in one-tenth the time by means of machinery added nothing to the exchange value of the product except the exact cost (or exchange value) of the machinery consumed, then it would follow that no matter how much use value a day's labor might add to a product it would add nothing to the exchange value except its own cost or exchange value. Or, to put the case concretely, if in spite of the fact that the utility of a spinning machine is 10 times as great as that of the iron, coal, and labor consumed in its production, it nevertheless can add no more than the cost of these elements to the exchange value of its product; then it would follow that, no matter if the utility of a day's labor of the spinner (the yarn produced) be twice as great as that of the food, clothing, &c., necessary for its production, it can add no more than the cost of these elements to the exchange value of its product. In other words, in order that capital may yield a profit when spent in employing labor, Marx is compelled to admit what he started out by denying, viz., that an increase in use values does make possible an increase in exchange value. Had he examined critically the employing of labor he would have found that only when the use value of the product is greater than the use value of the cost of the labor is there any profit at all. It is singular that his newspaper experience never showed him that there is often a positive loss.

The result of Marx's logic is thus the destruction of his own premises. The exchange value of a product is not measured by the "congealed labor time" it represents, and does depend in a degree upon its utility. To prove this inductively is an easy matter. In the railroad industry of this country, where the estimated investment of capital according to the last census was $22,000 for each employer, $1,000 worth of service signified less than $500 paid for every kind of labor from the manager down. In the bakeries of the country, on the other hand, where the investment of capital was but $1,000 for each employer, $1,000 worth of service meant nearly $900 paid for labor. Going a step further, the $500 paid for the railroad labor meant the "congealed labor time" of one man who worked eight hours a day for eight months, while the $900 paid for the labor of bakers meant the "congealed labor time" of three workmen 14 hours a day for 10 months. It is the utility of the service rendered by both capital and labor, not the cost of the labor alone, that gives exchange value; and the exchange value of labor itself depends upon its utility and not upon the congealed labor time represented. This being true, it is clear that any machinery which adds to the utility of labor adds to the exchange value of the product and yields a profit to him who furnishes it. That Marx should maintain that the rate of profit depends not at all upon the capital invested, but entirely upon the amount of labor employed, would seem unpardonable did we not recollect that one of Germany's famous orthodox economists, von Thunen, had inscribed upon his tombstone a formula for wages which entirely ignored the differing proportions which capital must receive in different enterprises.

Increased utility being thus a source of exchange value in manufacture and transportation, we have only left to consider whether it is not also a source of exchange value in trade. Marx, as we remember, maintains that if one man has $50 worth of corn and wants wine, while another has $50 worth of wine and wants corn, and they trade, the exchange value of the two, he maintains, remains as before—$100. Here again his examination is not critical. If the corn and the wine are immediately put back upon the same market in which they were bought this exchange value may be even less than before, for this presupposes that the former purchasers no longer want the goods, and no one else may be found who is willing to give as much as they did. Yet if we take the usual case in which the buyer of the corn did not want his wine and did not wish the corn, and the buyer of wine did not want his corn, but did wish his wine, the amount of money at which either can now be purchased is increased. In other words, an increase in the use value has been accompanied by an increase in exchange value, just as much in transferring goods from him who does not want them to him who does as where labor is employed, so that the use value of the product is greater than the use value of what is paid for the labor. The profit of capital, like the wages of labor, is entirely dependent upon the utility of the service it renders. The influence which cost exercises upon exchange values is just this, that no article is worth more than the price at which some one else is willing to furnish it. In the long run, therefore, lessened cost means, generally, lessened exchange value. Nevertheless, during the last year we have seen the formation of a Cotton Bagging Trust, by which the cost of producing the bagging was lessened and its exchange value doubled. The exchange value of any commodity, be it capital or labor, is the amount which others are willing to pay for its use or enjoyment. This being true, it is possible for capital to yield a profit without even the intervention of labor, as where a dwelling house in the course of years renders to the community a service whose exchange value is three times as great as its cost. In this last case we have a clear and conspicuous refutation of Marx's fundamental thesis that "by itself capital is inert; it is dead labor which can revive only by sucking vampire-like the blood of living labor, and which lives and thrives with all the more vigor the more blood it absorbs."

Three-fourths of "Capital" is devoted to abstract subtleties fortifying this position. It is upon this portion of his work that Marx's reputation as a philosopher and the founder of a new system rests. Yet it is the remaining fourth, consisting of a brilliant review of the industrial history of England, which we have read not only with the most pleasure, but with the most profit. The wrongs of the laboring classes, the repression of their wages by legislative enactments, their expropriation from the land, the lengthening of their hours of labor which accompanied the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and the degradation and brutality which were the results of an industrial policy which sacrificed their health, station, cleanliness, character, intelligence, manhood, to the end of adding to the wealth of the class whose increased wealth was no blessing to itself, are all depicted with a power which moves the reason as well as stirs the heart. That withering irony which the capitalistic economist enjoyed when Marx wrote "The Want of Philosophy" in answer to Proudhon's "The Philosophy of Want," is here turned against themselves and is seldom misdirected. The blows which he has given to tire old political economy, whose only thought was the rights of property, have done much toward clearing the way for the new political economy, whose distinctive thought is the duties of property. Above all this is one thought which impregnates the whole of Marx's philosophy and inspires it all, to which every social reformer now subscribes, and that is "the idea that every man is entitled to a menschen-wirdiges dasein"—that the end of social economy is not the accumulation of wealth, but the manhood of the citizen.

LITERARY NOTES.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons announce a limited edition in handsome form of Irving's "Life of Washington," to be published at the coming anniversary of the first inauguration of Washington. It will consist of five volumes of quarto size, and will contain 200 illustrations, 130 of them on steel. Only 300 sets will be printed and these from type. The price of the set has been fixed at $50.

—Prof. Knight's biography of Wordsworth, which has long been in preparation, will be issued at an early day by Patersons of Edinburgh in three volumes. Interesting features of the work are enumerated by the *Athenæum*, as follows:

"A canto of the projected 'Recluse,' several fragments of 'Michael,' the long poem on Nab Well, (originally designed as a portion of the 'Excursion,') and other hitherto unpublished poems which the lovers of the poet will not willingly let die; the Alfoxden, Hamburg, and Grasmere journals of Wordsworth's sister Dorothy; the two records of the Continental tour of 1820, written by Dorothy and by the Wordsworth respectively; the journals of other tours in Scotland, in the Isle of Man, and on the Continent, by the sister and the daughter of the poet; numerous letters of Wordsworth to his wife and his sister, to Coleridge, Southey, and Sir Walter Scott, to Landor and Rutland, to Mrs. Barrett Browning, to Richard Sharp and Barron Field and John Kenyon, to Scott, (the editor of the *Champion*,) to Lord Longdale and Viscount Lewther, to Henry Crabb Robinson, to Prof. Reed of Philadelphia, and to the poet's publisher, Moxon; letters also from Dorothy Wordsworth to Miss Pollard, afterward Mrs. Marshall, and to Crabb Robinson; with others from Mrs. Clarkson and Mrs. Arnold—all these will be published for the first time."

—"Poems and Ballads, Third Series," is the title of Mr. Swinburne's new volume of verse soon to be issued. A large part of the volume contains matter not heretofore published. Among the pieces are some original border ballads written in the Northumbrian dialect.

—The second part of Clayden's biography of Samuel Rogers will be published in London this month. It contains a large number of letters heretofore unpublished from Byron, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott, Southey, Napoleon, Irving, Lamb, Daniel Webster, Dickens, Ruskin, Sydney Smith, and others.

—"Chopin and Other Musical Essays," by Henry T. Finck, the author of "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty," will soon be published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

—Vol. II. of the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent's "Word Studies in the New Testament" will be issued shortly by Charles Scribner's Sons. A second edition of Vol. I. of this work was published a short time ago.

—Roberts Brothers of Boston will publish this week "A Whisper in the Dark," a short story by the late Louisa M. Alcott which has not heretofore been made public. In the same volume will be printed "A Modern Mephistopheles," which has not been heretofore issued under Miss Alcott's name.

—Mrs. James T. Fields has written for the April number of *Scribner's* an account of her late husband's souvenirs of Scott, De Quincey, Wilson, and Dr. John Brown.

—Ticknor & Co. will issue this month "Dragon's Teeth," a novel translated from the Portuguese of Eça de Queiros by Mrs. Mary J. Serrano.

—The March volumes in Ticknor & Co.'s paper series will be "Forced Acquaintances," by Edith Robinson, and "Under Green Apple Boughs," by Helen Campbell.

—A new life of Sir John Hawkwood, the English soldier of fortune, is about to be published in Florence and London. It has been compiled in part from original documents in Italian that have not heretofore been published. The authors are John Temple Leader and Signor G. Marcotti.

—A collection of poems and translations by W. J. Linton, the wood engraver, will be published soon in London. Many of the poems will be taken from Mr. Linton's "Love-Lore," of which 50 copies only were printed by him from his private press. With few exceptions the translations will now be printed for the first time. The volume will have a portrait of Mr. Linton.

—A reprint of Flavio's translation of Montaigne, the only book which Shakespeare is known to have possessed, a copy of it containing his autograph being in existence, is announced in London. It has been prepared by Mr. J. H. McCarthy, member of Parliament, and will be the first volume a new series called the "Stott Library."

—A "Guide to Books Relating to Heraldy and Genealogy," which George Gatfield of the British Museum has undertaken, will contain upward of 13,000 titles.

—Lockwood & Coombes have nearly ready "The Brotherhood of Letters," by J. Rogers Rees, the author of "The Pleasures of a Bookworm." It comprises chapters on notable meetings of literary men.

—*Germania* is the title of a new fortnightly publication issued at Manchester, N. H., by A. W. Spanhoofd, the object of which is to promote the study of the German language and literature.

—A new portrait of Oliver Wendell Holmes of life size has just been issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

—The February number of the *Contemporary Review*, containing the paper on "The Bismarck Dynasty," now generally attributed to Mr. Gladstone instead of the late editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has gone to a tenth edition. This is said to be an unprecedented circulation for an English review.

—John Fiske's recent work, "The Critical Period of American History," has been much appreciated at the South. One Southern gentleman in a letter to the author says: "Such histories as this will vastly help to carry forward the great work of pacification. Your work, by bringing so clearly and forcibly to mind the part our Southern statesmen took in forming this wonderful Government, will awaken afresh the energy of patriotism in the Southern heart. May we not hope also that reflecting minds in the North will think more leniently even of South Carolina for her rash act in 1861 when they know how she acted in 1788?"

—A sale of selected and duplicate books from the library of the Duke of Buccleuch, announced to take place in London this month, contains six Caxtons, among them being the first book printed in England, "The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers." Another choice volume is an edition of Boccaccio printed in 1527.

—Copies of the first, second, third, and sixth editions of Gray's "Elegy" and of the first edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield" will be offered at auction in London this week. All were bound by Bedford, and are likely to lead to sharp competition.

—A copy of the Gutenberg Bible was sold in London a fortnight ago for $10,000. It was knocked down to Mr. Quaritch, and was from the library of the Earl of Hopetoun. Its condition is not given in the reports at hand.

—Prof. Huxley's reply to the criticisms of agnosticism made recently at the English Church congress and to Frederic Harrison's recent remarks on the subject will be printed in the *Popular Science Monthly* for April.

—*Harper's Bazar* issued on March 15 will contain a portrait of Miss Mary L. Booth, its late editor. The accompanying sketch will be written by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford.

—Mr. J. L. M. Curry, formerly the Minister from this country to Spain, will publish through Harper & Brothers this week a work on "Constitutional Government in Spain," the same being a fruit of his own study and observation during his residence in the country.

—Mr. Joseph I. C. Clarke's "Robert Emmet, a Tragedy of Irish History," has already gone to a second edition at G. P. Putnam's Sons. This is the best of evidence that the reading public accept the opinions of the work already expressed by reviewers.

—"Just the Boy that's Wanted in the Ministry" is the title of an article which Dr. Lyman Abbott has written for the *Youth's Companion*. It is one of a series on the needs of the professions, and to which Dr. Austin Flint, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., and Mr. E. L. Godkin will contribute papers on the boys that should enter, severally, the law, and journalism respectively need.

—Mr. Dashiel Welch's periodical, the *Theatre*, now in its fourth year, has made a creditable record. The number for March 4 has for a frontispiece an engraved representation of the "Death Mask of Shakespeare."

—*Scribner's* for April will contain a paper on "Climbing Mount St. Elias" by William Williams, a prominent member of the Alpine Club. In the Summer of 1888 Mr. Williams, in company with two Englishmen, made a partial ascent of this tempting mountain.

—Besides the first installment of Frank R. Stockton's "Ardis Claverden," Collier's *Once a Week* for last Saturday contains a story by Edgar Saltus, entitled "The Transient Guest," and contributions from George P. Lathrop, Julian Hawthorne, Benson J. Lossing, and Marion Harland.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A DEMORALIZING MARRIAGE. By EDGAR FAWCETT. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1889. Paper.

HOW TO BE SUCCESSFUL AS A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER. By an OLD DRUMMER. New-York: FOWLER & WELLS COMPANY. 1889. Paper, 20 cents.

MEMORIES OF FIFTY YEARS. By LESTER WALLACK. Introduction by LAURENCE HUTTON. Portraits and fac-similes. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889. Square 8vo, cloth.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK. Annual of the States of the Civilized World for the Year 1889. Edited by J. SCOTT KELTIE, Librarian Royal Geographical Society. 26th annual. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889. Cloth, $3.

GLADYS PHILBRICK. How She was Made Great. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth.

DR. RAMEAU. By GEORGES OHNET, author of "The Forgemaster." Translated by Mrs. CASSELL HOEY. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1889. Paper.

ZWEI JAHRZEHNTE DEUTSCHER POLITIK. Und die Gezeowärtige Weltlage. Von EDUARD VON HARTMANN. Leipsic: WILHELM FRIEDRICH. 1889. Paper, 6 marks.

EVOLUTION. By OLIVE E. CHERITREE. Second edition. Catskill, N. Y.: OLIVE E. CHERITREE. 1889. Paper.

THE BOOK OF ISAIAH. By the Rev. GEORGE ADAM SMITH, M. A. In two volumes. Vol. I., Isaiah I. to LXIX. New-York: A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON. 1889. Cloth.

HORACE'S ODES. Englished and Imitated by Various Hands. Selected and arranged by CHARLES W. COOPER. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1889. Cloth, 50 cents.

BY-WAYS IN BOOK-LAND. Short Essays in Literary Subjects. By WILLIAM DAVENPORT ADAMS. New-York: LOCKWOOD & COOMBES. 1889. Cloth.

THE PAINTER OF PARMA. By SYLVANUS COBB, JR. New-York: CASSELL & CO. 1889. Paper, 50 cents.

FRISIAN HERD BOOK. (Friesch Rundvee-Stamboek.) Pedigree Register. 1888. Leeuwarden, Holland: CO-OPERATIEVE HANDELS-DRUKKERIJ. 1889. Paper.

ZUM DEUTSCHEN HOSPITAL BAZAAR BEITRAGE VON LITERATEN UND KUNSTLERN, (Contributions of Writers and Artists to the German Hospital Fair.) February, 1889.

THE STORY OF THE PURITANS. A Goat-you-please History. (Part Fact, Part Fiction.) By WALLACE PECK. St. Johnsbury: CHARLES T. WALTER. 1888. Boards.

A DANGEROUS CATSPAW. A Novel. By DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY and HENRY MURRAY. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Paper.

"THREE SILVER LUNATICS." A Collection of Views on Bi-metallism. THURLOW WEED, EDWARDS PIERREPONT, JOHN THOMPSON. New-York: CLARK & GALLALLY, Printers. Paper, 10 cents.

CONFESSIONS D'UN OUVRIER. Par EMILE SOUVESTRE. Edited by O. B. SUPER, Ph. D., Professor, Dickinson College. Boston: D. C. HEATH & Co. 1889. Paper.

THE CRIME OF THE GOLDEN GULLY. By GILBERT ROCK. New-York: FOLLARD & MOSS. 1889. Paper, 25 cents.

NAPOLEON SMITH. First edition, 50,000 copies. Author, A WELL-KNOWN NEW-YORKER. New-York: F. A. STOKES PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Paper, 50 cents.

MISS MARY A. WARD AND ROBERT ELSMERE. By A. PAMISTER. New-York: THOMAS WHITTAKER. 1889. Pamphlet.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Jefferson Howe, who was released from the Elmira Reformatory about a year ago, was before Justice Patterson at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with beating his mother, who lives at 19 Horatio-street. His brother, Henry E. Howe, told the magistrate that Jefferson since his release from the reformatory had been a source of great annoyance to the family. He was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months.

At the high mass yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, in Mulberry-street, the forty hours devotion opened with impressive ceremonies. The Rev. Francis E. Hannigan officiated, and the Rev. John McNamee of Mount St. Vincent-on-the-Hudson preached the opening sermon. After the mass there was a procession through the aisles of the church.

The steamer Umbria, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, having on board 152 cabin passengers, among whom were Mr. H. S. King, C. L. E., member of Parliament; Mr. Robert Lupton, Mr. W. Cuthbert Quilter, member of Parliament; Mr. Frank Waterhouse, Capt. J. Thomas, the Rev. J. Mendelssohn and wife, and Mr. John Sheridan and wife.

Julius Steinauch, a young German, after blowing out the lighted gas jet in his room at Mayer's Hotel, 80 Park-row, Saturday night, went to bed. Yesterday he was found almost asphyxiated and removed to the New-York Hospital, where the surgeons said they would probably get him on his feet again.

A numerous audience enjoyed Prof. Cromwell's illustrated lecture on the Grand Opera House last night and generously applauded the handsome views that were exhibited. The subject was "Paris of To-day," and it was very exhaustively treated. Prof. Cromwell's next lecture will be Ireland.

Michael J. Donohue, Daniel Gallagher, and Francis McCann were arrested on Saturday night for pasting showbills of Nible's Garden on the telegraph poles at Broad way and Seventeenth-street in violation of law. Justice Patterson held them in $100 bail each for trial.

Mr. William Freeland will deliver his illustrated lecture on the ascension of the Matterhorn in Chickering Hall Friday evening, March 22. Mr. Freeland has made the difficult ascent and therefore has an advantage over some other lecturers on the subject.

Henry Janeoline, a young waiter, who worked at 32 Clinton-place, in a fit of despondency committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in the mouth with a 32-calibre revolver.

Rachel Peyser, a widow 60 years old, of 205 Bowery died suddenly yesterday while attending a meeting of a society of which she was a member, at 98 Forsyth st.

The Rev. Dr. Maynard will lecture in Chickering Hall on Monday, 18th inst. Subject—"Ireland, the Home of Hospitality and Patriotism," illustrated.

The March meeting of the Medico-Legal Society will be held at the Hotel Buckingham Wednesday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock.

"One of Them."—Whenever John I. Davenport gets ready to attend to the business for which the Government pays him a salary.

"I. P. R."—April 30 will be a public holiday. The arrangements are not yet completed.

There were 110 arrests for violations of the excise law in this city yesterday.

"V. M. N."—Any dog fancier will direct you.

"C. W."—It is pronounced Redding.

BROOKLYN.

Twenty-two burglaries were committed in Brooklyn on Saturday night. In every case an entrance was effected by forcing the look on a back window. The thieves obtained very little booty, the total value of the stolen articles being estimated at $500.

Mrs. Lena Block, aged 57 years, of 171 West Twenty-fifth-street, New-York, fell down the stairs at the Brooklyn entrance of the Bridge yesterday and broke her arm. She was taken home in a coach.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston, Pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, Staten Island, will give an illustrated lecture on "Dantes" to-morrow evening at the rooms of the Still Yon Kull Workingmen's Club, at West New-Brighton, Staten Island.

The annual meeting of the Staten Island Athletic Club will be held at the clubhouse, West New-Brighton, on Wednesday evening next, when nominations will be made for the election of officers, which will be held on the 23d inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

Diedrick Welker of 30 First-street, Hoboken, was stricken with paralysis Friday afternoon. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died on Saturday. The authorities searched his old meanly-furnished shop to take charge of his effects and discovered $860 in cash and bank books on the Deutsche Spar Bank and the Bank for Savings of New-York and the Hoboken Savings Bank for $1,182 42, $1,000, and $1,000, respectively. The rooms were bare and wretched. Dr. Simon had frequently attended him as a pauper. Welker had no relatives so far as is known.

The Democratic Committee of Hudson County met in Jersey City Saturday evening and decided that a new charter was necessary to Jersey City's welfare. Sheriff Lowe, who was in the chair as President of the committee, will go to Trenton to-day to introduce a bill making Commissioners of Police, Fire, and Streets and Sewers to be appointed by the Mayor, two Police Justices, and a Board of Finance.

NEW WONDERS.

SOME OF THE LATEST MARVELS FOUND BY MR. BARNUM.

A parlor car load of newspaper men under the guidance of Mr. B. F. Hamilton, press agent of "The Greatest Show on Earth," went to Bridgeport Saturday for a preliminary view of the wonders which Mr. Phineas T. Barnum is to present to the people of New-York for a four-weeks' season, beginning March 23, at Madison-Square Garden.

The party was met by Mr. Barnum himself, who put his guests in hacks, and ordered that they be driven to the Winter quarters of his big show. In place of the old Winter quarters of wooden sheds lately destroyed by fire, there now stands on 80 acres of ground a dozen commodious and handsome brick buildings.

There may be nothing new under the sun, but Barnum has certainly succeeded in gathering in many astonishing things new to America. Unfortunately the prime attraction could not be exhibited Saturday, but it will arrive on the steamer Werra, under the care of Collector George O. Starr, in a few days. The new-comer is a bit of an elephant, 30 inches high and covered with hair, and this little beast has been trained to ride a bicycle and go through a number of other curious manœuvres, in conjunction with a Mexican hairless dog and a monkey. Mr. Barnum regards this dwarfed, early elephant as being the greatest prize of his show career. Another new feature of the show, also making the trip across the water, is a flock of pelicans of genuine racing stock, presented for Mr. Barnum to introduce flying races. That he should select and train such ungainly birds as pelicans for these contests is in keeping with his originality.

One of the funniest freaks that will come here with the show is a dog-faced monkey as big as a grown boy. The brute is so like what the theorist is a prospect that the late Mr. Crowley will lose his hold on the affections of New-Yorkers.

These are but a few of the many new features. There are three performing sheep, the first ever trained. The old steam calliope is to be replaced with a barrel of musical tubes called a "tuberonticon" and a chimes chariot called a "campanellicon."

THE EUROPEAN BOURSES.

LONDON, March 10.—Discount during the past week was quoted at 1⅝ to ½. There is no special change in the monetary situation, apart from the dread of further developments in the Parisian financial crisis, which calls for the exercise of great caution. The tendency otherwise would be toward greater ease. On the Stock Exchange prices generally declined, owing chiefly to realizations by Paris operators, who, encouraged by the prior success of the copper gamblers, had been operating in London largely, the speculations ranging from railway securities to African gold shares. The market, however, shows considerable inherent strength. Copper shares were heavily sold. The decline from the highest point of the market value of the shares in the chief companies exceeds £3,000,000, representing a large reaction in the price of copper. Numerous plans are discussed to bolster up the syndicate to enable them to sell the stock of copper. A proposal is being considered that some eminent firm undertake the sale of the copper in stock at prices to be agreed upon with manufacturers.

During this process of liquidation the mining companies, it is thought, could restrict their output and so cause the supply and demand to be more nearly equalized than now.

The Paris correspondent of the *Economist* says he regards the liquidation of the Comptoir d'Escompte as inevitable.

American railway securities were almost featureless during the past week, being generally quiet, with prices steady. Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul common showed the most strength of any of them. The American securities named below show decreases for the week: Reading and New-York Central, 1⅛ each; Erie, 1; Erie seconds, ⅝; Pennsylvania, ⅝; Atlantic and Great Western seconds and Illinois Central, ¼ each; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, ⅛.

On the Berlin, Frankfort, and Vienna Bourses during the past week prices were firm.

PARIS, March 10.—Although the great banks have enabled the Comptoir d'Escompte to meet the run upon it and pay all its depositors, it is believed that its difficulties are not yet softened, as it is still burdened with onerous responsibilities in connection with the Société des Métaux. It is reported that the embarrassed bank has 60,000,000f. locked up in the latter institution. On the Bourse the past week rentes were well sustained, despite the copper panic, in which one speculator alone lost 12,000,000f.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

THE REV. R. HEBER NEWTON'S PLEA FOR MORE ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP.

At All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, yesterday, the Rev. R. Heber Newton preached a carefully-considered sermon upon "A Plea for Active Membership in the Church." The fact that yesterday was the first Sunday in Lent gave additional significance to the Rector's remarks. Mr. Newton said in part:

"One of the most painful sights to me in our congregations is the line drawn between those who worship here on a communion Sunday. The highest act of public worship, the most sacred, the most noble, the most beautiful in all its associations, the most inspiring in all its appeals and suggestions, divides the congregation as by a false line of cleavage. More than half of those that have been worshipping and listening to the preaching arise and leave the church, while the other and smaller portion remain for the culminating service of the church. I say this is painful to me, because there is, so to speak, an honorary membership in the Christian church which embraces all of you, but there is also an active membership, which, unfortunately, embraces a comparatively small portion. Why is this? There have been times when there might have been reasons for such a line of cleavage as now exists. Nominally there are now no Pagans. Again in the simpler and wider thought of life our evangelical ancestors held that there was reason for such distinctions as every communion shows on communion Sunday. I remember well in my early days the unconscious effrontery with which I stood in our prayer meetings and addressed my exhortations now to Christians and now to sinners, as though there were no sinners among the Christians and no Christians save those who professed and called themselves such.

"We have learned better than this. We have learned the complexity of human character, the subtle and confusing lines which are drawn within the soul. Certainly there are broad distinctions running between men, because of which we can pronounce one good and another a bad man. As Swedenborg taught us, it is the dominant characteristic which makes a man what he aims for, what he is striving to be. This determines a man's character. Amid all their imperfections, their manifold faults, there are men who are earnestly seeking to be true and good in every relationship of life, and we know it. On the other hand, there are men who, with much that is fine and sweet and attractive and noble in their impulses and feelings and desires, are yet ungoverned by the better part of their nature and who are carried away by the lower forces of their nature. In business they surrender to the greed of gain, and in their every relationship they drop below their own standards, and we cannot hesitate to refrain from classing them very much after the fashion of our good fathers. Were the Son of Man to come in His judgment to-day He would divide between the sheep and the goats on the one hand and on the other. This is the human truth which we have to face, asking ourselves on which side we shall be found. But clearly that line of cleavage is drawn by no line of church membership.

"We take on no pious airs, we make no professions to be better than you who go forth. We know that we are not. We know full well that there are hosts of those who go forth that are more worthy than we are. I am human. I speak thus of myself in entire honesty and say this for those who are with me in the active membership of this church. We look around on the rest of you, our friends, and see in the business and social life and domestic relationships of characters which we admire and revere, and know in many instances to be superior to our own. Let us have done with all cant in this matter and all falsehood.

"The Christian Church is a society which ought to attract men into active membership by virtue of its truth. It is, for reason, the intrinsic worthiness and nobility. The Christian Church is the most cosmopolitan society in existence. Societies we have which are not petty and personal, but are large, national, and international. We are proud of connections with these great societies of mankind, which lift us out of our petty spheres and our local surroundings, and merge us in the large currents of human thought and interest and aspiration. In this church we are linked not only with men of our own speech and blood, but with men of every tongue, of every race. In this fellowship of the Christian Society not only is every race represented, but every shade of thought known, every form of mental belief, every variety of the great, distinctive types of religion. The Christian Church is the most venerable institution of our Western World. One of the attractions to many minds in the great order of Freemasons is unquestionably the sense of large historic life; of rootings far back in the past. Whatever be the facts of the history of Masonry the imagination is satisfied with the presumable facts and delights to keep alive this sense of connection with ages long gone by. As you assemble in your lodges it is a real inspiration to you to think that generations ago and centuries long gone by men came to familiar halls and took upon them the solemn bands together in human fellowship. Well, now far back seems the day of William the Conqueror, when London was a little town and Westminster was in the fields, a morass islanded in the river, that venerable abbey rose for the same worship which lifted up its face in the Lord's Day now. When Germany was covered with dense forests and half-savage tribes dwelt in these forests along the shores of the Rhine there arose in humble form the buildings of the same sacred societies, assembling men into the same spiritual worship. Before a single nation of modern Europe was in existence the Christian Church stood and flourished. To follow its history leads us up into the ancient world, into the Roman Empire, into the very dawn of our era. Vast as seems the history of the Western World, so vast is the history of the Christian Church. Empires have risen and gone down, nations have been born and died, waves of emigration have rolled across Europe, have submerged fair lands, have receded only, and the Christian Church has stood, linking our nineteenth century with the first century of our era. If you count it an honor to belong to a venerable institution round which gather the memories of time, put to yourself this question: 'What doth hinder me from being a living member of the Christian Church?'"

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Flour firm, but market inactive, owing to light demand. Wheat lower; all other markets on down grade, and general advices of a bearish tendency led to free selling and a decline of 1⅞@1 9¼c. Buying was active and the close was somewhat firmer, ¼c. for May and ⅝c. for July above the bottom. No. 2 Red, cash, 84¾c.; May, 94¾c.@95c., closed at 94¾c.; July, 81¾c.@82⅝c., closed at 81¾c. Corn weak at 32⅝c. bid; August, 32⅝c. bid, closed at 32⅝c. bid. Oats easy; No. 2, 24¾c. bid. Rye dull at 27c. bid. Barley dull; No. 2, 43½c. Barley neglected. Hay steady; Prairie, $8@$8 50; Timothy, $10 50@$13 50. Bran, 54c.@54½c. Flaxseed, 91½c. Lard stronger; Chemical bars, 8.47½c. asked, 8.45c. bid. Meats—Loose, 4.65c. delivered. Bacon—Delivered, 5.50c. asked, 5.47½c. bid. Butter quiet and unchanged; Creamery, 24c.@26c.; Dairy, 21c.@23c. Eggs firmer; 11½c. Cornmeal $1 70@$1 90. Whisky, $1 03. Provisions quiet. Pork steady, $12 37½. Lard—Prime steam, $6 75. Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders, $5 25; Longs and Ribs, $6 80; Short Clear, $6 50. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $6 25; Longs and Ribs, $7@$7 10; Short Clear, $7 25; Hams, 10c.@12c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 54,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Rye, none; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 213,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, March 9.—Spring Wheat unsettled and lower; sales of 18,000 bushels of old No. 1 Hard sold at $1 30; 2,000 bushels at $1 31; 4,500 bushels of new No. 1 Hard at $1 25; 1,000 bushels of new No. 1 Hard, $1 29; new No. 2 Hard, $1 21½; No. 1 Northern, $1 09½; No. 2 Northern, $1 04.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—O, MOTHER-IN-LAW.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS—STAMP COLLECTION.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—DRIFTING APART.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—HELD BY THE ENEMY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—SWEET LAVENDER.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—DIE GOTTERDAMMERUNG.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—MAGIC.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—BOCCACCIO.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE O'REAGANS.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—MISS ESMERALDA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—EVANGELINE.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—MY SWEETHEART.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—HERMINIE.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1 35 per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, slightly warmer, weather.

We give in another column brief interviews with several influential and independent observers of American politics, expressing estimates of the course of Mr. CLEVELAND while President. We call to them the attention of our readers. They show how temperate and careful men regard Mr. CLEVELAND. What is perhaps still more interesting, and what must have fallen within the knowledge of many of our readers, is the cordial manner in which Mr. CLEVELAND'S merits and services are acknowledged by candid Republicans in private conversation. This is so contrary to the view maintained by some of the noisy and vulgar organs of the party that it is worth noting. We think it is true that there never was a time when the leader of each of the two great parties received so fair and friendly treatment from intelligent men in the other party as now. Let us hope that this feeling may continue.

What we said the other day as to the difficulty Mr. HARRISON would have in working his plan of requiring the Congressmen to agree on the distribution of the offices is illustrated by the visit of "TOM" PLATT to Washington. PLATT is not a member of either house, but he is believed by Congressmen themselves to have more power and influence in the patronage business than any one or any three of themselves. If, as our dispatches suggest, he must get the approval of the Congressmen to his schemes, it is plain that it may be quite as necessary for them to get his approval to their schemes. The peculiar feature of the arrangement is the carefulness with which the interests of the service and of the public are ignored all around.

The Indianapolis *News*, though by no means, as described by the Louisville *Courier*, a "Harrison organ," is a strong Republican paper whose editor has always been an intimate friend of the President. When it says of Mr. BLAINE, "In adroitness, unscrupulousness, influence, and information he bestrides that Cabinet like Colossus. It looks very much as if the asseveration of the Blaine people were true, that 'no matter who was nominated it would be a Blaine Administration,'" the judgment must be accepted as fair and unbiased. It confirms that which we have been forced to reach. Possibly Mr. HARRISON may overcome the domination of BLAINE. It would have been much easier to avoid it.

The correct number of stars on the United States flag to-day is *thirty-eight*, and thirty-eight it will remain until at least the fourth day of July, 1890. North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington have not yet been admitted as States into the Union, and, consequently, they are not yet entitled to representation on the flag. They have only been authorized by law to prepare for admission. Their peoples have first to elect, in April, delegates to constitutional conventions. These conventions must prepare State Constitutions, and these Constitutions must be submitted, in October, to the vote of the people, and State officers elected. If the Constitutions are then ratified by the popular vote, the President is required to issue a proclamation announcing the fact, and then, and then only, will North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington become States of the Union. The four stars, however, will not be added to the flag until the fourth day of July next succeeding, such being the provision of the general statutes of the United States.

The details of the riot at Ching-Kiang relieve apprehension as to the personal safety of the British and American residents, although the destruction of their property appears to have been as complete as the earlier dispatches had indicated. For any damage suffered the Chinese Government will, no doubt, make full reparation, as it has done in preceding cases, like those of the Tien-Tsin riot of 1870 and the Shanghai riot of 1874. Indeed, an instance directly in point is the attack on missionaries at this very same place, Ching-Kiang, about three years ago, in which the guilty persons were imprisoned and beaten, while, we believe, an indemnity of $25,000 was paid by the Government to the missionaries. In the present instance the origin of the trouble is rather obscure, but it was taken up in a way that showed the existence of a strong anti-foreign feeling among the populace. It happens that our naval force on the Asiatic station has been much reduced of late, from various causes, but British and other foreign vessels act in the common interest in troubles like the one at Ching-Kiang.

The banquet to Lord SPENCER, given in London on Friday, was in fact rather a testimonial to Mr. PARNELL. As such, it must have been very gratifying to the Irish leader, because there is no denying that the publication of the forged letters in the *Times*, and the unqualified adoption of them by that journal, created a distrust of him, even among Englishmen who had been favorably disposed to his cause. His own remarks at the dinner were in perfect taste, and there is great force, though no novelty, in the point he made that the only alternative to home rule in Ireland is a military despotism, pure and simple, such as Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH would like to see, and as Mr. BALFOUR has gone as far as English opinion would permit in introducing. But even in Ireland it cannot be expected even by Tories that such a system can be established in the nineteenth century. Meanwhile, there was a noticeable absence from the banquet of any of the Tories or Unionists, some of whom one would have expected by this time to come forward in public to absolve Mr. PARNELL of the charges of personal complicity in crime which they have made against him. The case offered an opportunity to show that the phrase "British fair play" had a meaning in politics, but the opportunity has been neglected.

THE WORK OF EDUCATION.

As will be seen by the address of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League, published this morning, the work of educating the popular mind on the question of the reform of the tariff is to be pressed by that organization systematically and with energy. The league is hopeful that the work will produce good results, and is certain that it is greatly needed. In both it is reasonable. It is easy to say and tempting to the extreme protectionists to believe, as they do, that the issue between the reform of the tariff on the one hand and its retention and extension on the other was settled once for all in the last election, but it is not true, and many of their leaders do not think that it is true. In the first place, no such issue was made then as is now presented in the Republican Tariff bill, and even if the election of HARRISON and a bare majority in the House is to be taken as decisive of the issue as it was then put, it cannot be held to decide the issue as it is made up in that bill. In the next place, a large number of voters were not decided as to their action by the tariff question at all, but by their feeling against the Southern gentlemen who were prominent in advocating the Reform bill. Had the votes all turned on the merits of the bill alone, the result would beyond doubt have been different.

Under these conditions it would be weak and foolish to abandon the effort to secure reform, for it is plain that the cause of reasonable reform was never so strong as it now is. It is quite within bounds to say that of the votes really influenced by the tariff issue, a large majority were in favor of the reform. But the hopefulness of reform work based on this fact, is even less obvious than the urgent necessity for it if we are to escape a complete demoralization and debauchment of politics in the United States. The victory of last Fall is interpreted by the Republican leaders as giving them license to go all lengths with the powerful and wealthy interests that profit by tariff privileges and are prepared to pay liberally for them. The Senate bill shows this very clearly. The old-time idea of protection is left far behind in this bill. It is not for the protection of the weak or small industries, but for their subjugation to interests already far too strong because strengthened at the expense of others. The woollen manufacturers, particularly the carpetmakers, are deliberately taxed for the benefit of a limited class of wool growers. The wide and varied canning industries, and the immense number of small trades depending on the use of tinned plates, are taxed almost out of existence for the avowed advantage of a combination of rich Pittsburg iron masters. The numerous small smelting works and the trades using lead are taxed for the further enrichment of the owners of lead mines. These are but a few examples of the many that are to be found on every page of this iniquitous bill, which might be fairly called a bill of sale of the Republican majority to the Trusts actual and contemplated, in consideration of campaign funds given and to be given. Against a policy of this sort it is the duty and the privilege of all honest men who understand the facts to work with untiring energy.

One important element in the situation must be kept in mind. There is a plan on foot, not very clearly defined as yet, to include the South, or some portions of the South, in the high protection "deal." That this might have the effect of effacing the "Southern question" we have already pointed out, and have indicated how great a benefit that would be to the country. But it would be fraught with one grave danger. It would still further deprive the home manufacturer and the home consumer of the advantage of home competition. It has been plain to some of the men who have grown rich by act of Congress in Pennsylvania and the East that the competition of the South might be much more effective as against themselves than any competition that could be offered them from abroad. They now contemplate meeting this by erecting a higher barrier between this country and all other countries, and within that barrier organizing combinations that shall suppress home competition. When this is done, the Northwest and the farmers all over the country will have two new facts to deal with; one is the disappearance of the Southern question, and that will leave them free to deal with the second, the existence of an almost universal combination against themselves as consumers. If this scheme is to be pressed, the work of education in the truth as to tariff reform will be found much more promising and fruitful than it ever has been before.

BUSINESS REPUBLICANISM.

Mr. JOHN F. PLUMMER'S resignation from the Presidency of the Business Men's Republican Association furnishes a melancholy admonition to business Republicans who desire to serve their country. The post which Mr. PLUMMER would fain vacate, if the association would consent, does not at first sight appear to be such a pinnacle of conspicuousness that the man who occupies it cannot escape the glare of publicity. There is no obvious reason why Mr. PLUMMER should not have continued to occupy it, and both to draw checks for the cause on his own account and to incite the drawing of checks by his associates without thereby exposing himself to the jeers of a licentious press.

Mr. PLUMMER repels with emphasis the imputation that he served the cause for any other fee or reward than the satisfaction of his own conscience and the "incidental protection" afforded to his business by the exclusion from our markets of the pauper-made fabrics of Europe. In that case why should he be the target of public assault? Why should the tale be circulated that he visited the President-elect in order to take his measure if the fact was, contrariwise, that the visit was made in order to enable the President-elect to take the measure of Mr. PLUMMER? There is not a Republican politician in the land who could or would resent the conduct of a Republican business man who confined his patriotic efforts to the drawing of checks the proceeds of which the Republican politicians were to disburse. In fact, that is the kind of business man in whom the politician takes delight, and whom he regards as an exemplar of Christian citizenship. It is only the business man who founds "claims" upon his checks who fills the politician with disgust for the selfishness and greed of human nature.

It must be that the politicians have been unjustly suspecting Mr. PLUMMER of this offense against their guild, and it must be owned that the circumstances gave color to the suspicion. Mr. PLUMMER went to Washington at the time of the division of the spoil. His name was mentioned in connection with places of honor and emolument under the Administration as that of a man eligible for recognition by reason of his services and sacrifices as a business Republican and of his capacity as a representative of the better element in the Union League Club. Though this mention occurred without the privity or consent of Mr. PLUMMER it made an impression both on the politicians and on the better element, insomuch that we ourselves have received passionate, but, we regret to say, anonymous remonstrances, written on the note paper of the Union League Club, protesting against the acceptance of Mr. PLUMMER as a representative of that blithesome body. However unjust, the deduction was not unnatural that a Themistoclean envy possessed Mr. PLUMMER, and that the trophies of MORTON and WANAMAKER would not suffer him to sleep. His disinterestedness is indicated by the fact that he has come back from Washington without the office that he did not go there to seek, and that he has resigned his Presidency of the business Republicans in disgust, not at the ingratitude of Republicans, but at the unjust imputations of a reckless and sarcastic press.

It is fortunate that Mr. PLUMMER did not want an office, because it seems unlikely that if he had wanted one he would have got it. It is obvious that he is too sensitive to run a political career. We may apply to him the caution which Yellowplush, in a famous letter, addressed to BULWER: "Your intelackshal natur, respected Barnet, is not fizzickly adapted, so to speak, for encounters of this sort."

The more successful business Republicans whose success he does not envy have not attempted to combine the distinctions of publicity with the immunites of privacy. If Mr. MORTON had minded what people said about the relations between his qualities and his ambitions does Mr. PLUMMER imagine that he would now be Vice-President of the United States? Moreover, though the claims Mr. MORTON urged were of the same kind as those which Mr. PLUMMER did not urge, they are of much longer standing. What with the one is an acute attack of business Republicanism is with the other a chronic and wasting condition. The grime of many lustres has settled upon the cheek stubs which testify the early and unremitting devotion of Mr. MORTON to the cause. Though the devotion of Mr. WANAMAKER be more recent than that of Mr. MORTON, it has been more energetic. Besides, Mr. WANAMAKER has searched the scriptures not in vain, as, indeed, has Mr. MORTON. Mr. MORTON'S attention seems to have been chiefly attracted by the parable of the unjust Judge and the woman who got what she wanted by continually asking for it, and Mr. WANAMAKER'S to the inculcation in the parable of the unjust steward, of the necessity of making friends of the Mammon of unrighteousness. Mr. PLUMMER is not an importunate person, neither has he retained a Quay, and it is as well, therefore, that he did not want anything. He says that henceforth he will "serve in the ranks," which we take to mean that he will continue to draw checks and circulate forged extracts from the British press without looking for any other return than the approval of his conscience. By so doing he will avoid making enemies among the politicians, who will continue to point to him as a model of the business Republican.

THE TELEPHONE BUSINESS.

The Bell Telephone Company asks the Massachusetts Legislature for permission to increase its capital stock from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* comments upon this request as follows:

"Why should the Bell increase its capital? It will probably claim that it is to meet the expense of erecting and maintaining wires. It got its original great capital on that plea, but it has never built or operated wires except for experimental purposes. It has leased rights to build and operate wires at extremely profitable rates to sub-companies. The Bell Company does not intend to erect wires. Its policy in the future, as in the past, will be to lease these rights and to get big profits therefor. The true reason for the capital stock increase is that the dividends are becoming so enormous that the officers of the company see that the people will not endure it much longer. The dividends on the Bell stock were 18 per cent. last year, and stock sells at 226½ on a par value of 100. It is claimed that earnings are greater even than the dividends show, and a surplus account is accumulating. To escape, therefore, from dividends of 50 per cent. or so the Bell people go to the Legislature and under the guise of asking an increase of capital stock really mean to give a stock dividend, or, in other words, to water their stock."

The *Commercial Bulletin* might have added that a large part of the capital stock as it stands to-day is water. It has been suggested that the additional capital is required for the extension of the long-distance lines, but these lines are owned and operated by a separate company.

The Indiana law for the reduction and regulation of telephone rates has been repealed, but there are indications that a similar law will soon be enacted in Illinois, and the subject is also engaging the attention of the Legislature of Missouri. A bill reducing rates in large cities to $72 per year has been passed in the Illinois Senate and favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee in the House. The supporters of the bill have especially in mind the exactions of the Chicago company, whose profits have been enormous. They seem to have overlooked the fact, however, that the business is really carried on in Chicago by the Bell Company of Boston, for in 1885 it was stated by this company in testimony given before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature that it held and owned 3,508 of the Chicago company's 5,000 shares of stock, and that 500 of these had been exacted in return for the privilege of paying $14 a year for the use of telephone instruments the first cost of which is only $3 42. It was reported in 1886 that the Chicago company's clear profits each year were $80 per share.

During the recent debate in the Missouri Legislature upon a telephone rate bill it was pointed out that the rate in St. Louis, where there are 2,300 telephones, was $100, while in Kansas City, where there are more than 2,500, it was only $60. These facts were brought forward in answer to the telephone companies' old plea that the expense for each telephone grows as the number of subscribers increases. The Kansas City manager explained, in reply, that his company's dividend had not been so large as that of the St. Louis company, and added the pleasing information that he intended to increase the rates. Legislators who are interested in this question should become familiar with the history of the company in Providence, R. I. In that city, two years ago, the local company was serving 2,007 subscribers, with a capital of only $250,000, and it had steadily paid dividends of 20 per cent., although the rates were only $30 and $38 per year. But in Boston at the same time, the stated capital of an exchange serving 2,204 subscribers was $3,895,300, and the rates were $72 and $84. In one case the business was honestly done, on an honest capital; in the other an actual investment of $129,550 had been put into a consolidation of companies at $3,895,300 by the Bell Company. But the business in Providence was not permitted to stand as proof of the greed of companies in other cities that were controlled by the Bell Company. The parent monopoly compelled the Providence company to water its stock and to surrender 35 per cent. of the same as payment for the right to hire at $14 a year the instruments that cost only $3 42. Before this change took place the Providence company's capital, rates, and profits were a fair measure of honest telephone business.

HAD ENOUGH OF PROHIBITION.

After a little less than three years' experience of prohibition the citizens of Rhode Island have made such an outcry against its continuance as a State policy that the General Assembly is now on the point of resubmitting the question to the votes of the people that the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the State, known as the prohibition amendment, may be repealed, providing votes enough can be secured to repeal it. The House of Representatives has already passed the bill for resubmission by a vote of 41 to 25, and it is understood that the Senate will indorse this action this week. The bill will have to be passed again by the next General Assembly, and the main issue cannot be presented to the people until the election of 1891, so that prohibition has in any event still two more years to run in little Rhody, and its advocates will have that time in which to show, by practical experiment, what they have not shown for the past three years, that prohibition can be depended on to prohibit. If the State is not bankrupted by that time every indication now points to a wiping out of the ill-advised amendment in 1891.

The prohibition amendment was added to the Constitution of Rhode Island at the Spring election of 1886, and was certainly as great a surprise to its advocates as it was to its opponents. The idea that such an amendment could be carried seems to have appeared so absurd to the great body of voters that they ignored the issue altogether. The result was that the Prohibitionists carried the election by nearly 6,000 majority, the total vote on the amendment being over 24,000. A prohibitory law was at once passed by the Legislature, and since then Rhode Island has been fairly regarded as the battle ground of the Prohibition Party. Certainly if prohibition could be enforced anywhere in this great country, it could be in this little State, where the ground to be covered by the officers of the law was of small extent, and the result of the experiment has been watched with great interest by both the friends and foes of the prohibitory policy.

It has taken less than three years to convince reasoning men in Rhode Island that the cause of temperance is not advanced by prohibition, while the material prosperity of a State can be seriously retarded by it. The open barrooms have been driven out of Providence and the larger cities, but the liquor traffic still flourishes and has never ceased to flourish. It is carried on now in clubs and tenement houses, where it exerts a more baneful influence than it did in the licensed barrooms, and where more people are brought within the range of its evil tendencies. The hotels sell no intoxicating liquors openly, but guests and their friends can get all the whisky or other liquor they may choose to order in their own rooms, and as there is some trouble involved in securing it, the average drinker takes care to fortify himself with a good dose before he leaves the hospitable nook of the hostelry. It is a fact well known to every observant and unprejudiced person in Rhode Island, that the consumption of intoxicating drinks has increased in that State very greatly within the last three years, and this increase is fairly attributable to the prohibition law, which invites a man to take two drinks in secret where he would have taken but one in public.

Meantime the Treasury of the State has run low, the revenue derived from licenses before this prohibition amendment was adopted being sadly missed in the little Commonwealth. Last year the deficiency directly attributable to this loss exceeded $100,000. Commercial travelers and others hurry through Providence to Boston, instead of stopping over night as they formerly did, and the hotels and all classes of business suffer in consequence. The whole State has fallen into a condition of sluggishness which permeates every branch of trade, and meantime drunken men and women reel through the streets in greater numbers than ever before. It would be strange if the people did not awaken to the fact that a great mistake was made in adopting the policy which is chiefly responsible for this condition of affairs. As soon as they can shake off prohibition we may look for a high-license experiment in Rhode Island, which will go a long way toward solving the vexed problem of regulating a traffic which cannot be absolutely prohibited in the present state of public sentiment.

ARIZONA LAND TITLES.

It has been said that the decision just made by the General Land Office in regard to sundry private claims in Arizona will affect the titles to about three million acres. This can well be believed, in view of the fact that similar claims in Louisiana aggregate over a million acres, besides about as much more in other territory ceded with what is now Louisiana, and that these amounts are declared by Secretary VILAS to be "insignificant when contrasted with those asserted under the Mexican purchases." The former, he says, are measured in arpents, but "the claimant under the latter attacks the public domain with square leagues, when he descends to a measurement by quantity instead of bounding his principality by rivers or mountain ranges. The public evil resulting from these claims has become very serious, not arising so much from the enormity of the demands and the threatened losses to the public domain as from the iniquitous effects visited upon the settlers who have undertaken with adventurous spirit to secure homes for their families upon the public lands. Certainty, if it were the certain deliverance of a territory to the spoiler, would be better than the uncertainty which invites men who can not know the facts, but must trust the Government, to years of labor in the transformation into homes of lands upon which they may be subsequently declared to have been trespassers from the beginning." The Governor of New-Mexico, in his last annual report, says that the settlement of land titles and the storage of water are the two matters requiring most attention in that Territory, and that as long as not only the titles but even the boundaries of the old Spanish and Mexican grants remain so uncertain the Territory must suffer.

The Land Commissioner's decision on the Arizona claim has both a general and specific bearing. In general it is decided that the preliminary survey of a private claim does not of itself withdraw it from settlement and entry, the legal withdrawal being only of lands actually claimed or which could be legally claimed. This applies to a great many claims in New-Mexico and Arizona. Specifically as to the tract of 52,000 acres in controversy before him, he decides that, since it belongs to what is known as the Gadsden purchase, it is not covered by the provisions of the act of 1854. That act reserves from sale, prior to the action of Congress, all lands acquired under the treaty of peace with Mexico on which there were private claims under Mexican or Spanish laws or customs. The result has been to allow the occupation of such claimed lands ever since, as Congress virtually takes no action. Hence, in the two Territories large areas pay no taxes, because it is not decided whether they are public or private. The Land Commissioner holds, however, that at least the tract on the Mexican border acquired by purchase more than five years after the treaty of peace with Mexico, and paid for in order to settle a dispute as to where the real boundary ran, is not covered by the act of 1854. Apparently it stands in exactly the same relation to Mexican laws and usages as the rest of the ceded Mexican territory; but the view taken evidently is that, whatever the parallel or the equity in the two cases, the Gadsden purchase is not included in the statute dealing with the other lands ceded by Mexico at the conclusion of peace.

But this is not a decision involving finality, and it is difficult to reach anything absolutely conclusive. Secretary VILAS declared that the settlement in some way of these Mexican private claim titles was "more important than the correctness of the decision reached." One method proposed is that power of final decision shall be invested in the Interior Department; another, that a special court shall be created for the purpose. Mr. VILAS inclined to the latter plan, but held that "the choice is of no consequence in comparison with the doing of something decisive." He thinks that the Land Office might be provided with lawyers competent to decide such cases, although the court will be surer, but again, he declares that "the right or wrong of particular cases has become a thing almost of comparative indifference, in view of the overwhelming and menacing wrong of their not being decided at all." The Governor of Arizona took ground in his annual report against the settlement of these claims by the establishment of a special court. The evil must be great when language so extreme is employed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The current number of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution* contains the prize essay of Lieut. A. C. SHARPE, Twenty-second United States Infantry, and the "honorable mention" essay of Major WILLIAM CARY SANGER of the New-York National Guard on a national reserve of military forces. Lieut. SHARPE reviews the past efforts to maintain a militia system, and then develops a plan for dividing the country into twelve military districts. Each year Congress would provide pay and subsistence for 62,000 reserve troops in State camps, ten days each; for 33,000 troops in district encampments, fourteen days each; for 5,000 in a national encampment, twenty-one days each, with five more days for travel. The annual expense would be something above $3,000,000. The essay of Major SANGER, which stood second highest on the list, and had one out of the three votes of the judges for first place, recommends that the army should have a reserve of its own by adopting a system of short service with the colors followed by a period in the reserve. Then the localized system of recruiting should be established, as in some foreign countries. Finally, a national reserve should be created, having its largest unit a battalion, but only serving perhaps four weeks in a year. These main points are developed in detail, and a system of proposed annual manœuvres is illustrated by a suggested set of operations on the western end of Long Island. The subject is an important one, and was happily chosen for this competition.

If the report from Paris be true that the Comptoir d'Escompte has 60,000,000f. locked up in the speculations of the Société des Métaux and the Syndicate the loan of the Bank of France may not suffice to sustain it. The Paris correspondent of the London *Economist*, a journal that has carefully studied the condition of the Syndicate since the contracts were made, now regards the liquidation of this great bank as inevitable. The Comptoir d'Escompte held 1,000 of the 8,000 shares of the Syndicate's new Compagnie Auxiliare, which was to take two-thirds of the Syndicate's great load of surplus copper. It had also guaranteed the Syndicate's contracts for the first year of the three years' term, which has not yet expired, and it was recently reported that it had extended this guarantee for two years in some cases. It appears to have been drawn bodily into this great gamble, and it is asserted in London that even the Bank of France has been loaning large sums to it on copper warrants. And yet the whole scheme was illegal under the French law, and the Government had been urged to proceed against it. Its refusal to do so seems to have been due to the fact that persons exercising great influence upon the Government were supplying funds for the project and making large sums out of the wild speculation in mining shares that followed the completion of the contracts. All accounts now agree that the recent negotiations with the mining companies did not affect the price to be paid to them for copper. But the price of spot copper in London—£55 per ton—is less by about £6 than the price that the Syndicate is bound to pay to the companies.

THE CANTATA "LAUS SION."

Mendelssohn's cantata, "Laus Sion," was creditably sung by the surpliced choir of St. James's Church, Madison-avenue and Seventy-first-street, at the fourteenth festival, last night, and as usual the church was crowded. "Laus Sion" is a work of much interest and difficulty, and while its performance was by no means so even as that of the "Prodigal Son," a month ago, it deserved commendation in many respects. The opening chorus was very well done. Mr. Charles M. Paine's good voice and feeling appeared in the tenor solo, and Master Long, of Trinity Choir, and Master Burdick of St. James's, with the competent assistance of Dr. Carl E. Martin, took care of the remainder of the concerted music. At the offertory Dr. Martin afforded considerable pleasure by singing "It is enough," from the "Elijah," which oratorio Mendelssohn was at work upon when the "Laus Sion" was produced.

MR. LUDWIG'S CONCERT.

Mr. William Ludwig's concert, at Steinway Hall last night, did not receive the attention from the public that it deserved. The audience was sadly lacking in numbers and the bare appearance of the big hall cast a gloom over the entertainment. The programme was a long one and was made up of sacred songs, Irish and national ballads. Mr. Ludwig was assisted by Mme. Adelaide Mallen, Miss Annie Layton, and Mr. Henry Beaumont. Mr. C. Kendall Irwin was the piano soloist and accompanist.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST PLATT.

ALBANY, March 10.—The return in the case of the people against Thomas C. Platt, in the appeal from the lower court's decision, has been filed with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. No time has yet been fixed for the argument of the case.

PLEA FOR TARIFF REFORM.

THE NEED SET FORTH BY THE MASSACHUSETTS LEAGUE.

BOSTON, March 10.—The following address will be issued to-morrow by the officers of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League:

BOSTON, March 11, 1889.

To Members of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League and all Other Friends of Tariff Reform:

The defeat of the party which, under the brave lead of President Cleveland, forced the issue of tariff reform into the last national canvass, shows that the work for which this league was organized is not yet done. It shows that the people must be more fully enlightened and aroused before the organized power and wealth of those for whose benefit the present tariff is maintained can be successfully withstood. But with the popular vote so evenly divided that no man can say to-day that a majority of the voters are opposed to the reforms which we demand, and with the certainty that a slight reinforcement will carry us on to victory, we stand now upon firmer ground than a year ago, when every one feared the effect of the tariff superstition because no one knew its strength.

The vote of the cities and manufacturing centres, not only in this State but throughout the country, shows conclusively that the cause of popular education has already made substantial headway and that the wage earners are not to be stampeded by wild alarms. Henceforth we can go on with our work in the confident assurance that the men whom we wish to reach have full possession of their reasoning faculties.

Meanwhile the need of reform remains as urgent as ever. The inauguration of a President and the election of a Congress apparently hostile to any rational scheme of tariff reduction does not alter the fact that there is a "large, perilous, and increasing surplus in the revenue" which should be "removed, not by needless and extravagant expenditure, not by abolishing the proper taxation of whisky and tobacco"; and that "the free list is the honest revenue reformer's hope." It still remains true, as an eminent Professor of protection has recently pointed out, that our present tariff laws are to be defended upon no theory whatever of protection or free trade, and that to maintain the war tariff now, "when we have more money in the National Treasury than we know what to do with, is not protection, but tyranny." A burning question, a quickened popular interest, a field sure to respond to faithful cultivation, furnish the strong incentive to renewed activity and determined effort.

The Massachusetts Tariff Reform League will advocate free raw materials as the practical objective point for future effort. It will not be difficult to show that the duties upon wool, coal, lumber, salt, crude iron, and copper work injury to the whole people except the favored few who monopolize our mines and forests, and that they work with especial severity against the interests of New-England.

We must continue the work already begun as well in the cities, and we must carry our message to the farmers, who seem indifferent to the burden of taxation they are made to bear simply because no sufficient effort has yet been made to expose the fallacies by which they have been systematically deceived.

The league will retain its headquarters and Secretary and will urge and assist in the formation of local clubs throughout the State. Competent speakers have already volunteered their services in continuing the discussion, and especial effort will be made to provoke joint debate.

Our representatives in Congress will be given an opportunity to explain why they have sacrificed the interests of New-England to the greed of Pennsylvania.

Our protected manufacturers, who a few months ago petitioned Congress not to put raw materials upon the free list, will again be invited to defend their petition.

While the league has not hesitated in the past and will not hesitate in the future to advocate such action at the polls as seems best calculated to promote the reforms to which it is pledged, it is distinctly non-partisan in its policy and management, and invites and expects the co-operation of all tariff reformers of whatever party in carrying on the educational work now in hand. Those who still hope to effect the necessary reforms through the party whose platform is so forbidding are to be commended for their hopefulness even if their judgment is not approved. But whether through or over the existing parties, the tariff agitation must go on until its just demands are satisfied. The wealthy few, who imagine they have bought the right to fatten upon the abuses of the tariff without fear of further molestation, are reminded that the tariff question cannot be settled at all until it is rightly settled.

Having no corporate interests from which to draw its funds, the league must depend for means upon the freely given contributions of those who stand upon the common ground of reduced taxation in the interest of public economy, true industrial prosperity, and sound morals. It, therefore, solicits the generous support of all who have faith in the power of truth and the efficacy of public discussion.

Headquarters are to be maintained permanently at 66 State-street, Boston. Since Jan. 1, 1888, the league has given three important dinners, has provided speakers for 46 public meetings, most of which have been arranged for by its members in co-operation with the Executive Committee, and has shared in two principal and several minor joint discussions. A list of 43 speakers for the tariff reform cause has been made up and correspondents have been secured in all parts of the State. Twelve local clubs have been organized, six important publications brought out, 750,000 pamphlets, tracts, speeches, &c., distributed, and over 2,200 letters sent out. The expenses of the league for this work have amounted all told to $5,185. Contributions may be forwarded to William Lloyd Garrison, Treasurer, 132 Federal-street, Boston, or Emerson W. Judd, Secretary, 66 State-street, or to the following members of the Finance Committee: John F. Andrew, 244 Washington-street; Jerome Jones, 51 Federal-street; Edwin R. De Long, 5 Central Wharf.

HENRY L. PIERCE, President,
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Treasurer,
JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman Exec. Com.,
JOHN F. ANDREW, Chairman Finance Com

TO EXTEND THE CITY LIMIT.

Mr. Andrew H. Green's old plan to have a large amount of the territory lying about New-York City incorporated within the city limits and to have the immense area involved known as the city of New-York, has been revived by that gentleman, who now thinks he has some hope of seeing the scheme which he has cherished for 15 years carried to a successful conclusion.

Mr. Green has for some time past been at work upon a bill which he hopes to have completed early this week, and which will be presented to the Assembly by Assemblyman Ernest H. Crosby, which provides for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the need of this city as to enlarged territorial area and to report back to the Legislature as soon as is practicable. No stated boundaries are given in the bill, which is a very brief one, but the whole question as to whether the city limits need to be extended, and if so, how much is left to the discretion of the gentlemen who shall form the commission asked for.

Mr. Green's original idea, and the one to which he still adheres, is that New-York City should be extended from its existing northern boundary into Westchester County, taking in the town of West Chester and part of the town of Pelham, that part embracing the land set apart for the new Pelham Bay Park, from its eastern boundary, taking in all of Kings County and parts of Queens, including the towns of Flushing, Hempstead, and all others lying between them and the East River, and from its southern boundary taking in Staten Island, or all of Richmond County. Should Mr. Green be made a member of this commission of inquiry, as he expects to be if the bill is passed, this apportionment of the proposed additions will be one most prominently brought before the members of the Legislature.

Part of the plan as proposed by Mr. Green is the abolishing of the present system of local government and the establishing of what he terms a "Local Legislature," which body should be invested with greater power than that given to the present Board of Aldermen, and which would be able to deal directly with some of those questions affecting the city which are now disposed of at Albany.

Assemblyman Crosby has taken up the matter and will present Mr. Green's bill to the Assembly just as soon as it has been drawn up and forwarded to him at Albany.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Patrick Egan of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Astor House.

Stilson Hutchins of Washington is at the St. James House.

Ex-Congressman James M. Marvin of Saratoga is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Congressman William Heilman of Indiana is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

John B. Sherman and Robert C. Clowry of Chicago are at the Windsor Hotel.

W. Cuthbert Quilter, member of the British Parliament, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

H. S. King, member of the British Parliament, and ex-Congressman James E. Camp

BROKEN REPUBLICAN VOWS

PLEDGES FORGOTTEN BY OUR LEGISLATORS.

TWO MONTHS OF THE SESSION GONE AND NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE DONE —THE ASSEMBLY CEILING SCANDAL.

ALBANY, March 10.—There never has been a Legislature that has earned its money so easily as the present, and its apathy in giving its attention to matters that vitally concern the public is only equaled by the alacrity with which it legislates on subjects to improve the power and increase the wealth of corporations or to benefit politicians. This Legislature has before it but three subjects that vitally concern the interests of the people—State-prison legislation, ballot reform, and temperance. Although 3,500 unfortunate men are in our State prisons in want of some active employment, the present Legislature has calmly folded its hands and done nothing, or the simple reason that the majority members are more concerned in what President Harrison will do with his offices than what the State should do with its convicts. On the prison question, one of the most serious and momentous that statesmen to-day have to deal with, the record of the present Legislature is disgraceful. It took the last Legislature, to its shame be it said, one week to consider and pass a bill which in every respect is one of the most vicious on the statute books, and which demonstrates the complete servility of the Republican Party to the labor bosses, and yet to the members of this session have passed and not one step has been taken toward expunging the existing law from existence or of ameliorating the condition of the convicts.

* * *

What applies to the convicts can also be said of ballot reform. The Republicans were hot at the beginning of the session to pass some measure that would tend to protect the honest vote and obliterate the dishonest vote, but with the return of their party to power in national affairs their ardor has cooled and their good intentions have disappeared. No reason in the world exists why Mr. Saxton should not have reported his Ballot Reform bill to the House a month ago. He has been working on the subject for two years. He knew at the beginning of the session that upon section of his bill would have to be amended. He and his committee knew weeks ago where his bill was strong and where it was weak, and still the session is half over and the bill is tied up in committee. This is but another instance of the policy of duplicity that the Republican Party has been practicing on the people of the State for three years.

The Republicans made ballot reform one of their leading issues last Fall. There is a vast difference, however, in public sentiment immediately after a campaign that has been transcendent for corruption of the ballot box and six months subsequently. After election the public mind was burning for ballot reform, to-day public agitation on the subject has well-nigh disappeared. The Republicans, were they sincere in their professions, ought certainly to leave margin enough in their session to cover the suggestions that will be made in Gov. Hill's veto, for no active politician can bring himself to believe that a Democratic Governor with Presidential aspirations proposes to sign a ballot-reform bill that will annually cost his party from 10,000 to 25,000 votes. But the policy of the Republicans is plainly to put the Ballot Reform bill before the Governor so late in the session that no time will be left to amend or modify it and make it a law in spite of the Governor's objections.

* * *

As for temperance legislation the hypocrisy of the Republicans has been well established by this time. No one but the most rabid Republican partisan believes that the party has ever been sincere in its demand for high license. The vacillating conduct of the present Legislature proves this. The appointment of Gen. Curtis as Chairman of and the selection of Mr. Kimball, another St. Lawrence County man, on the Excise Committee were two lamentable mistakes. Neither one of these men is broad enough to formulate or pass upon a proper temperance bill for the State. Since the action of the committee in voting to report the Curtis bill favorably by means of Democratic votes has made it the laughing stock of the State. Nothing can be expected from it this session in the way of a comprehensive bill acceptable to the people.

* * *

Unless Smith returns with his books, or Andrews's conscience overwhelms him, no startling developments can be looked for in the ceiling investigation, unless the time of the committee is extended. Mr. Fish has up to Thursday in which to make his report. Naturally enough no one expects to see Smith, Mrs. Andrews, or Bookkeepers Burch and Cuyler return by that time. The presence of these persons is imperative to prove what Ainsworth's committee refused to prove, the deep-laid conspiracy, and the monumental steal connected with this work. The necessity, therefore, of extending the time of the committee can be seen at a glance. Mr. Smaith cannot afford to remain away from Albany six months, nor is it likely that he would consent to pay the expenses of Burch, Cuyler and Andrews for that length of time. The absence of all these persons proves most convincingly that corruption of some kind was practiced. Mr. Burch, the confidential bookkeeper for Smaith, who was hustled out of Albany a week before the Ainsworth committee began its work, returned last Thursday from Bermuda. That same night he departed for the West. The profits of the job must have been heavily eaten into in order to pay the traveling expenses and boarding house fees of all these departed patriots.

* * *

Two episodes occurred during last week's investigation which go to prove what a conscienceless individual the average legislator is, and what a particularly incompetent set handled this ceiling bill last year. John I. Platt, who, with a number of shares of stock of the company in his pocket, passed the Poughkeepsie Bridge bill in the House, declared that in view of all that had taken place in this ceiling scandal, he would do it all over again. And Almon Goodwin Owen, who, as Chairman of the committee reported the bill that Platt drew, exclaimed with much warmth: "I would do as Mr. Smaith has done and run away under the same circumstances. He has done perfectly right. This committee should allow him to be represented by counsel."

"Do you know," asked Chairman Fish, "that Mr. Smaith fled three days before his application was made to be represented by counsel?"

"O, that's a different thing," exclaimed Ainsworth, coloring slightly. "I was not aware of it."

His uncalled-for remark was but another evidence only too marked, when he was conducting his investigation, of his sympathy for and his desire to shield the contractor and his pals.

* * *

Thus far, with no one yet to turn State's evidence, the committee has brought to light by the hardest kind of mining the strongest proofs of a deep-laid conspiracy against the state. It has been proved that Smaith first brought Andrews's attention to James, the architect who first began to draw the original plans, in February, 1888; that Smaith recommended Rowe, the imposter, who posed as an architect and who mangled the plans that James drew, and the beautiful chamber that Eidlitz first made; that Andrews made his estimate to the Appropriations Committee on figures furnished him by Smaith and Sullivan, and that this committee accepted the figures of this janitor without asking him who made them or who gave them to him, and rejected the estimates furnished by Superintendent Ferry. It has also been shown that the $2,500 for architect services furnished by the Ceiling Committee were turned over to paid employes of Smaith or Sullivan, and that at no time while the work was under way was a bona fide state architect representing the State employed. Andrews admitted on the stand that he was incompetent to do the work, and the whole thing was therefore left in the hands of Contractor Smaith and Contractor Smaith's salaried architects, whom the State compensated. Here is evidence enough to send some one to State prison, and it seems only justice to the State that an example should be made of the person who, under oath, has frankly assumed the entire responsibility. With one or two of these conspirators behind the bars the truth may come out. It can hardly appear until the State starts the whole of its powerful machinery to hound these rascals down.

* * *

The investigation has proved one thing—D. E. Ainsworth of Sandy Creek will remove to Salt Creek when the next Speakership campaign blooms again.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS AT NEWTOWN.

Herman Westfield of Newtown, Long Island, was on his way home shortly after midnight Saturday. He had been drinking in a saloon and displayed a roll of bills. His way home was by the road from Newtown to Jamaica. While passing a lonely spot he was attacked by three men. One struck him on the head with a club and knocked him down. He was beaten and kicked until almost unconscious, and then robbed of $54.

At daybreak he was found by a farmer and carried to the Central Hotel. Subsequently he was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, where his injuries were thought to be fatal.

Constable Rapelyea of Newtown arrested three Poles on suspicion, and they are in the Queens County Jail, Long Island City.

OPPOSED TO MASQUERADES AND CLUBS.

Father O'Hare of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church at Greenpoint, after a short absence, again occupied the pulpit yesterday morning. He continued his vigorous denunciations of masquerade balls and those who attend them. He also denounced social clubs. He spoke particularly of the recent masquerade ball given in Greenpoint, and said that all of the members of his church who attended it would be called to account by him.

BLOODSHED IN HAYTI.

LEGITIME'S FORCES VICTORIOUS IN A BATTLE AT GRANDE SALINE.

The steamship Coban arrived yesterday from Port de Paix, Hayti, with a cargo of logwood for the Greenpoint Dye Works. Capt. Fraser said: "We arrived at Port de Paix from Santiago de Cuba on Feb. 21. We found the natives almost destitute, their chief article of food being raw sugarcane. Little food was to be had in the town and pork was offered at $35 a barrel. Flour was selling at $18 a barrel, and potatoes could not be had at any price. The natives had relapsed almost to a condition of savagery.

"We found soldiers belonging to Hippolyte's army in the two forts at the entrance of the harbor, but the garrison was without arms, food, or ammunition. I cast anchor between the two forts and saw two war ships of Légitime's navy pass by the harbor. Two days before we departed a pilot came on board and told me that a great battle had been fought a few miles in the interior. He said that 200 or 300 persons had been killed. He did not know which side won. He got his information from a mule driver who came from the interior on Feb. 27. We left Port de Paix on March 3 and brought two passengers, Capt. Everett Sanchez and son. They took the schooner Pearl of the Ocean from Philadelphia to Port de Paix and sold her to the Acting Consul of the United States at that port, Mr. Schumartin."

Capt. Fraser also said that Consul Schumartin had orders not to recognise any blockade of the port of North Hayti.

The brigantine Mary D. Lockwood left Port de Paix two weeks ago with a cargo of logwood and has not been heard of since.

Correspondence from Grande Saline to the Gonaives newspaper, *La Patrie*, under date of Feb. 23, probably refers to the battle reported by the mule driver, when it say: "After Légitime's troops under Gen. Piquant had carried the outposts by assault and taken a large number of prisoners, they began to massacre them in cold blood, refusing to give quarter to a single person. Such indignities and atrocities were never practiced on prisoners of war before. They were bayoneted by the usurper's troops after surrendering, and brutally murdered while crying for quarter. After the massacre the Légitimist soldiers gave the town up to indiscriminate murder, pillage, and rapine. They acted like a band of brigands, and after having looted the town they set it on fire and burned much of it to the ground. All this occurred after the surrender."

La Patrie calls upon the people of Grande Saline to arm and enroll themselves under the standard of the North, and warns them that unless they prepare, a like fate to that of the residents of Grande Saline awaits them.

It was during this engagement that Gen. Jean Mesereau, who was fighting for Hippolyte under Gen. Mompoint, was captured and taken to Port au Prince, where a great jubilation was held over his capture and the victory gained at Grande Saline.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, March 10.—It has not been a very lively week at the Chicago playhouses, though the attractions offered theatre-goers have at least been up to the average. The only novelty was Helen Barry, at McVicker's, in "A Woman's Stratagem." Miss Barry is to be seen in New-York shortly, and it is sufficient to say of her appearance here that she seems to be a conscientious, well-trained actress, although not a great one, and that her company is satisfactory.

The engagement at McVicker's which has attracted a fair share of patronage, continues a week longer yet, when it goes.

"Jim, the Penman," which Mr. Palmer's company has presented at Hooley's, has been here before and has done better business.

Mr. Duff's "Queen's Mate" company has had a prosperous fortnight at the Grand Opera House. It goes to Heuck's Opera House in Cincinnati.

The two weeks' engagement of Donnelly and Girard in "Natural Gas," at the Chicago Opera House, has been one of the best that playhouse has enjoyed this season. Miss Julia Marlowe, who was at Manager Emerson's house before Donnelly and Girard, and played to capital business, returns this week for another brief engagement. Coming here from Indianapolis, Robson and Crane follow her with a four weeks' engagement, playing "The Henrietta."

"Sis," which was seen here a short time ago, has been done at the Haymarket during the last week, drawing fairly good houses. Frank Mayo plays "The Royal Guard" at that house this week.

A revival of comic opera at the Columbia will be enjoyed the coming two weeks in the performances of the Boston Ideals. The repertory for this week includes "Queen Topas," which has never been seen here.

"Paul Kauvar," which met with marked success at Hooley's last season, is at that house this week, presented by a company headed by Josephine Gassman and Carrie Turner.

Roland Reed is at the Grand Opera House this week, playing "The Woman Hater."

It is announced that about the middle of April Walter Damrosch will deliver here a course of lectures on Wagner and Wagnerism, taking up the music in detail, playing it on the piano by way of illustration, explaining the "motives," the theme, the general structure, &c.

George Edwards's London Gaiety Burlesque Company will begin an engagement at the Grand Opera House in a repertory embracing "The Gladiator," "Virginius," "Ingomar," and "Julius Cæsar."

"The Crystal Slipper" is at Milwaukee this week. Its business on the road is reported to be very good.

An echo of the past is aroused by the information that "The Little Tycoon" has been at Tabor's Opera House in Denver the last week. Effie Ellsler is at the same house this week.

Janauschek has been playing in Omaha the last week.

Detroit people have enjoyed Fanny Davenport in "La Tosca" and Cora Tanner in "Fascination" for a week, and will now have a chance to see Miss Tanner at Barbeau.

Theatregoers in Indianapolis will this week have the Carleton opera company in "The Black Crook" and Denman's Thompson's play, "The Two Sisters."

Sothern will be at Macauley's Theatre in Louisville the latter part of this week, and Fanny Danny Davenport at the Grand Opera House in the same city.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 10—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, preceded by light snow in Vermont, stationary temperature, westerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Eastern New-York, and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, stationary temperature, followed Monday afternoon by slightly warmer, northwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, light snow, followed Monday by fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, light snow, followed in Ohio by fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	30°	31°	3:30 P. M.	47°	37°
6 A. M.	32°	30°	6 P. M.	39°	34°
9 A. M.	34°	33°	9 P. M.	36°	33°
12 M.	34°	36°	12 P. M.	35°	32°

Average temperature yesterday..... 35½°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 36½°

POLICEMEN FIGHT IN A SALOON.

Inspector Williams has been engaged for the past two days in investigating charges of misconduct against five policemen. A letter was received on Saturday by Acting Superintendent Byrnes, which set forth that on Tuesday morning last five policemen engaged in a disgraceful fight in the back room of the liquor store on the corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street. The complaint was referred to Inspector Williams, and the investigation disclosed the fact that on the morning mentioned Patrolmen Watson Drummond of the Second Precinct and John O'Brien, John Fitzpatrick, James A. McGerr, and Thomas Kane of the Twenty-fifth Precinct met in the back room of the liquor store of Edward McGuire.

They had all just come off duty and they had several rounds of drinks. While drinking a quarrel occurred and a general fight ensued. Drummond, who is said to have been assailed by his comrades, drew his revolver and used the butt end of it as a weapon. He struck O'Brien in the face, blackening both his eyes. Fitzpatrick also received a severe scalp wound. The others escaped without marks of violence. O'Brien and Fitzpatrick had their injuries dressed at the Presbyterian Hospital. Fitzpatrick reported for duty the next evening, but after going out on beat reported sick and went home. O'Brien reported sick by messenger. Police Surgeon Wood visited both men and they said that they had received their injuries by falling. Complaints have been preferred against all the men involved, and they will be tried next Wednesday.

A GREAT RAILROAD FIGHT

TWO RIVAL LINES STRUGGLING FOR SUPREMACY.

THE "CONSOLIDATED" AND HOUSATONIC SYSTEMS DOING BATTLE BEFORE THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD, March 10.—The Connecticut Legislature has been in session almost two months, and business has proceeded far enough to indicate that the feature of the session will be, as might have been expected, the battle between two great railroad systems for supremacy in Connecticut. On one side is the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, which for so long has practically controlled traffic between the New-England States and the city of New-York, and on the other the Housatonic Railroad allied with the New-York and New-England Railroad, both roads having behind them the treasury of the Standard Oil Company upon which to draw. The Housatonic Road wishes to build a parallel road from New-Haven to New-York, and the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford says "Nay! not so."

The contest assumed shape before the General Assembly of Connecticut convened. The New-Haven Road, the "Consolidated," as it is known to Connecticut people, announced through the press that it would present to the next Legislature a measure asking for an increase of capital stock. The amount of the proposed increase was not at first stated, nor was the purpose for which it would be used. This measure came in due time before the Legislature through the Senate. The amount of increase of stock desired was again not stated, but three purposes for the use of which it was destined were outlined. The three alleged purposes were: First, in order that it might pay its indebtedness; second, to improve its equipment by double tracking, four tracking, erecting new stations, &c., and third, to purchase outright lines which it now holds under leases of 99 years. The measure asked for a practically unlimited amount of increase, and when stripped of its verbiage showed that although the road stated that it wished to do three things, which it mentioned, the amount of capital stock asked for was sufficient to all intents and purposes to control the railroad systems of Connecticut.

The Housatonic Railroad asked for an increase of about $6,000,000, for the purposes, as it alleged, of enabling it to improve its lines and to build additional branches exceeding 10 miles in length, for its charter now restricts the length of its branches within 10 miles and not to exceed 10 miles. The petition seemed harmless enough until scrutiny developed the fact that the "branches" which the road naively talked about ran from New-Haven to Norwalk, at no point distant over a mile from the tracks of the Consolidated Road. The obvious design was a parallel road from New-Haven to New-York, of which these trivial "branches" were to be the beginning.

The Consolidated Road unmasked its batteries and showed its teeth when the Housatonic petition first came up before the Railroad Committee. The Hon. Henry C. Robinson of Hartford and Judge Lynde Harrison of New-Haven appeared before the committee with the objection that the Housatonic petition was improperly before the committee, that the point of order raised was soon overruled by the committee, and President William H. Starbuck of the Housatonic Road was placed upon the witness stand and cross-examined by Mr. Harrison. Mr. Starbuck threw diplomacy to the winds on the witness stand under pressure by the lawyer, that he had the money to build a parallel road to New-York, and that he meant to build it.

After this frank but hardly judicious admission the policy of the Consolidated Road speedily underwent a change. A resolution was introduced into the House requesting the Railroad Committee to inquire into the affairs of the Housatonic Road, in order to determine whether or not that road had made a fraudulent issue of bonds, and whether or not certain items in the report of the Housatonic Railroad to the Railroad Commissioners had been legally and honestly made up. A resolution introduced into the Senate requested the Railroad Committee to inquire into the affairs of the New-Haven and Derby Railroad, which is a part of the Housatonic system, in order to determine whether or not the Derby had done anything which it should not have done. Both resolutions emanated from the Consolidated Railroad. This corporation buried another shell into the enemy's camp when Chauncey Perkins of Hartford appeared before the Railroad Committee with the remark that he had been retained by certain stockholders of the Housatonic Road, with instructions to inquire into their interests in connection with alleged illegalities by the Housatonic management. The kernel of truth in this interesting woodpile became clearly visible when Mr. Perkins bluntly refused to divulge the names of his clients, and it soon became an open secret that Mr. Perkins's clients, although stockholders of the Housatonic Road, were heavily interested in the Consolidated.

Mr. A. P. Hyde of Hartford took a hand in the strife by casually announcing that he represented the New-York and Connecticut Air Line Railroad Company, which has a charter, which runs out next Fall, to build to New-York. Mr. Hyde's attitude was explained when he asked that he be given a hearing to show cause why the time in which his road might build should be extended two or three years, and the true inwardness of the situation was revealed when counsel for the Housatonic Road, which has of course, asked permission to purchase the charter of the New-York and Connecticut Air Line. The last portion of the curtain was drawn aside when President Starbuck, under oath, being asked whether he and Jabez E. Bostwick did not own a control of the New-York and Boston Road, replied ingenuously that "he shouldn't be surprised if they did."

The situation, when hostilities had fairly begun, was this: On one side were the Hon. William C. Case, ex-Speaker of the House; Simeon Baldwin of New Haven, Yale Law Professor; Leverett M. Hubbard, ex-Secretary of State, and Mr. A. P. Hyde, all representing Mr. Starbuck and his associates. Facing them were the Hon. Henry C. Robinson, Judge Lynde Harrison, and Mr. Charles E. Perkins, President of the Hartford County Bar, marshaled on the track and, strange to say, was not injured in the least. At 3:45 o'clock the tracks were relaid, and the two trains moved on their way to Hoboken.

The news that an accident had occurred spread like wildfire, and a crowd of 2,000 or 3,000 people collected, and it was with difficulty that the police were able to preserve order. The fireman, John F. Keenan, was injured in the side by being thrown across the cab, but was able to remain at his post.

Horse-car traffic was delayed for some time, and the passengers were compelled to change cars. It was fortunate for the railroad company that the accident occurred on Sunday, for on a week day traffic would have been delayed considerably.

HER WISH TO DIE GRATIFIED.

Mrs. Emma Langdon of 346 Fourth-street, Jersey City, died on Thursday and was to be buried yesterday. Her mother, Elizabeth Johnson, who was 60 years old, has been living with her daughter and was very strongly attached to her. Ever since Mrs. Langdon's death Mrs. Johnson has been praying that she might die and be buried with her daughter. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Undertaker Stevens had just put Mrs. Langdon's body in the coffin, when Mrs. Johnson went in to take a last look at her dead child. She then complained of feeling faint, reeled, and fell backward almost unconscious. Dr. W. A. Durrie was called in, but before he arrived Mrs. Johnson had breathed her last.

Mrs. Langdon was the widow of Capt. William A. Langdon of the Thirteenth New-York Regiment of Brooklyn. About a year ago, when the regiment was startled by Gettysburg, Capt. Langdon dropped on the street and died in the station house in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Langdon's funeral was delayed about half an hour. She was buried from Centenary Church, the interment being in New-York Bay Cemetery.

Mrs. Johnson will be buried in Newark.

AMONG THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

A letter written by a lady on a cruise among the Marshall Islands last Fall, and received by a New-York friend last month, says: "The Germans are making themselves quite active on our islands. They are now taxing the natives heavily; are also making all sorts of oppressive laws in regard to trade, interfering with our business, prescribing just when we may take up collections for missions, obliging the churches to report just when they hold every time, &c. They contrive to make themselves as nearly a nuisance as possible, and are trying to freeze us out in several ways. Their latest 'dodge' is to try to have German missionaries come out to crowd us out if they can. In spite of all their influence and efforts the work goes on and is making better progress now than ever before. Of course we have no open conflict. On the surface all is courteous, pleasant, and as sweet and smiling as possible. We treat each other with 'the most distinguished consideration' always. They send copies of their official documents to 'The Hon. ———.' We are highstoned out here, I assure you. But underneath is always the tug of war. If they oust us we shall go home, that is all. This is our first island. We have a dozen more to visit. Ponape is also the German headquarters. Their 'Imperial High Commissioner' lives here when he isn't cruising among the islands. Our station is about six miles from theirs."

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AKRON, Ohio, March 10.—John Greeley, John Costigan, Will McGinnis, and Fred Shrank, aged about 16, stole a quantity of blasting powder to-day and started on the railroad track into the country to explode it. On the way it caught from matches in the pocket of one of the boys and, exploding, frightfully burned all four. John Greeley was fearfully scalded from his waist down, and the flesh hung in shreds. He will die. Fred Shrank's arm was baked and torn. His side was blistered and his clothes burned from him. He is in a critical condition. The other two came running to the city with their hands and faces bleeding and torn. Their wounds are not fatal, although Costigan suffers terribly.

A PAINTER CALLED TO ENGLAND.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 10.—Louis Burke of Bloomington, the painter of horses and cattle, has accepted an offer made by the *Mark-Lane Express* of London, England, to take charge of its illustrative work, and will go to England in May.

TWO CABINET OFFICERS.

GEN. TRACY RECEIVES AND MR. WANAMAKER GOES TO CHURCH.

The Secretary of the Navy, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, held a continuous levee yesterday at his home, 148 Montague-street, Brooklyn. A great many of his friends called upon him, and the day was given over to congratulations and pleasant exchange of courtesies. The steadiness of the stream of callers and its general character, including purely social and purely political friends of the General, prevented the discussion during the day of topics of political interest, a fact which was not at all objectionable to the host of the occasion. To a reporter of THE TIMES Secretary Tracy said that he was only making a short visit to Brooklyn. His home now, he said, was in Washington, but he would not move his family until next Fall.

He acknowledged that he had met many local politicians during the day, but said that all his callers had visited him in a social way and that local and national politics had been excluded in the conversations. At the same time he was not ready to deny that he hoped and believed that Brooklyn would elect a Republican Mayor in the Fall and that Theodore B. Willis would be the Naval Officer of the port of New-York.

Speaking of the rumored sinking of the Nipsic Secretary Tracy said that he did not believe the report. The Navy Department had not been notified of any such occurrence, and the fact that the news came by way of San Francisco, instead of London tended to discredit it.

As to whether any sweeping changes were likely to be made in the navy yard Secretary Tracy was quite non-committal, but the general opinion among interested persons is that the fact that a navy yard employe is a Republican "hold over" will not prove to his detriment. Just what the outlook is for Democrats holding office these is regarded as a more uncertain problem.

Secretary Tracey expects to return to Washington this afternoon. During the day he will be visited by Franklin Woodruff, President of the Kings County General Committee, and Congressman William C. Wallace.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Postmaster-General John Wanamaker spent this, his first Sunday in Philadelphia since he has been Postmaster-General, in church. He visited a number of sick persons in the morning, and at 10 o'clock attended services at Bethany Presbyterian Church, which he founded. The Pastor, the Rev. Arthur T. Pearson, prayed that the Postmaster-General might retain the same spirit of integrity in his new position that he has maintained in his business. After the benediction Dr. Pearson came down from the pulpit and together with several hundred others tendered Mr. Wanamaker his congratulations.

Over 3,000 people were present in the afternoon at the Sunday school of which Mr. Wanamaker is Superintendent. The presence of about two dozen crowing babies attracted Mr. Wanamaker's attention. He spoke touchingly of little children, and urged all mothers to bring their little ones to the school, whether they understood the lesson or not. At 3 o'clock the classes took up the lesson study, while Superintendent Wanamaker left the platform and circulated about the room and had a pleasant word and handshake for everybody. Before the close of the school Mr. Wanamaker made a stirring address to the boys, urging them to aim to be something and do something worthy in life. After the school was dismissed about 1,500 persons formed in line to congratulate Mr. Wanamaker and he shook hands with them all. He told them that he meant to be at Bethany every Sunday, in spite of the fatigue and the lost time that the trip from Washington to it involved. He said that he would begin moving his household goods from his Walnut-street house to Washington to-morrow.

Mr. Wanamaker told THE TIMES's correspondent to-day that he means to sell his Walnut-street house if he could find a good purchaser. He will then begin his splendid career at "Lindenhurst," near Jenkintown, and his family will live there during the Summer. Mr. Wanamaker said that his wife started for home from Paris, accompanied by their two daughters and their son Rodman and his wife, who have been traveling on the Continent.

IT WAS A LUCKY ACCIDENT

A THREE-CAR TRAIN DERAILED AT NEWARK AND NO ONE SERIOUSLY HURT.

NEWARK, N. J., March 10.—About 20 Italians, under the direction of a foreman began yesterday morning to tear up and relay the tracks at the Broad-street crossing of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at 1 o'clock the men went away to eat their lunch, leaving a section of the track unlaid. The foreman did not suppose that a train would be run over the road, and had not received any warning that the wrecking train would be run.

It is claimed, however, that he placed a danger signal at the High-street crossing. A few minutes before 1 o'clock a train was heard rumbling down the track and soon passed the crossing at which it was said the signal had been placed. The Italians, who were seated beside the track eating their lunch, saw that it was impossible to stop the train and they scampered off. The engineer, Martin Heymer, was not aware that a section of the track had been removed, and consequently did not slacken his speed any more than is usual on a down grade.

The train consisted of one coach, a laborers' car, and a wrecking car, heavily laden with wrecking appliances. The engine ran off the track over the Broad-street, struck a derrick and a broomhield horse car upon which Chief Hopper was riding, and had not the horses swung around they would have been knocked down. The engine parted from the tender and stopped a few feet from the turn on the opposite side of Broad-street. It is carried with it the safe, which was a mass of splinters, and the iron box resembled an exploded shell. Assistant Superintendent Frank Griffith was soon on the ground, and telegraphed to Hoboken for a wrecking train, which arrived, and by 3 o'clock the engine had been hauled on the track and, strange to say, was not injured in the least. At 3:45 o'clock the tracks were relaid, and the two trains moved on their way to Hoboken.

The news that an accident had occurred spread like wildfire, and a crowd of 2,000 or 3,000 people collected, and it was with difficulty that the police were able to preserve order. The fireman, John F. Keenan, was injured in the side by being thrown across the cab, but was able to remain at his post.

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KRULISCH WILL NOT TALK

BUT THE POLICE BELIEVE HE KILLED WECHSUNG.

ALL EFFORTS TO UNRAVEL THE MYSTERY OF THE DRUG STORE MURDER THUS FAR HAVE PROVED FRUITLESS.

The net of circumstantial evidence is being drawn very close about William Krulisch, the supposed murderer of Gunther Wechsung, the drug clerk who was chopped to death last Thursday morning. There is a great probability that, whether he is the guilty person or not, unless he makes some statement which can be proved to be true, and which exonerates him or implicates some one else, he will be placed on trial for murder.

Early yesterday morning he was aroused from his sound sleep in his cell in the East Fifty-first-street police station and was directed to make ready to go to court. He showed no emotion, even appearing cheerful, and was quite prepared to go with Capt. Warts and Detectives Cuff and Shelly when summoned. Justice Ford was on the bench in the Yorkville Police Court, and after hearing the statements of the officers, asked Krulisch if he knew his rights. The lad replied, "Yes, I do," in the most casual way, and when Ambrose H. Purdy offered himself as his counsel he accepted him as though his tender of service was entirely a matter of course and without any especial significance.

When the boy had pleaded not guilty, Justice Ford committed him to the Yorkville prison without bail on the charge of having killed Wechsung. The boy was assigned to a cell, and at once threw himself upon his cot and closed his eyes. He passed the day without making anything but the most ordinary remarks, eating his meals with a vigor which spoke well of the tonic qualities of prison life.

A somewhat interesting clue was discovered in the afternoon which serves to strengthen the belief that Krulisch had a grudge against Wechsung, and it was partly because of this that the murder was committed. Mr. Doepfner, it has repeatedly been said, had reason to believe that the lad was a bit dishonest, but he never would say anything about the circumstances which led to this suspicion. While Wechsung was suspended from employment at Mr. Doepfner's store, Krulisch became deeply interested in the contents of the cellar, in which were kept old bottles and rubbish of all sorts. The cellar has an entrance in Fifty-sixth-street. Almost directly opposite this lives Mrs. Koch, whose husband is an expressman. Yesterday Mrs. Koch said that she saw Krulisch as often as three times a week come around the corner of Third-avenue, with the cellar keys rattling in his hands. He always chose between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon when, the neighborhood knew, Mr. Doepfner goes home to lunch. Almost simultaneously with his appearance a ragman would arrive, and together he and Krulisch would go into the cellar. Invariably the junk dealer came out with his bag filled with bottles or other things and Krulisch would return, apparently well-pleased.

This reached the ears of Mr. Hennes, who was one of Wechsung's closest friends, and when he returned to Mr. Doepfner's employ Mr. Hennes told his friend. It is believed that Wechsung charged the boy with this and held it over him as a threat to make him behave himself. But because of some lapse Wechsung informed his employer. Mr. Doepfner is a very excitable German, and it is probable that Krulisch spent an exceedingly unpleasant quarter of an hour. When Mr. Doepfner was asked why he did not discharge Krulisch then, he replied: "Why, should I ruin a boy's life for a few cents?" Thus Krulisch is believed to have had added to his dislike of Wechsung, a well-defined reason, according to his belief, for hating him. His natural sullenness would lead the lad to conceal this under his downcast eyes.

This characteristic of Krulisch has not been broken since the police have had him under their care. They have endeavored to surprise him into some sort of statement, but he has always regarded them with apparent astonishment. When they have asked him direct questions concerning his part in the crime, he always refused to answer, or replied, "What's the use of asking me. I don't know anything about it."

There is a deepening impression on the part of the police that Krulisch is the principal in the crime, and that if he had an accessory, the latter confined himself to robbery and was not cognizant of the murder until after it was committed. It is because of this that Krulisch contrives to remain silent in face of all the promises of immunity that are held out to him if he will tell who his accomplice is. Either he had none, or else the person who aided him was not concerned in the greater crime, and Krulisch understands that once his identity is known there is no further hope for him. Thus everything would favor the boy's part of silence, for it would be based upon self-preservation, and not merely on the dread of punishment from his associate or his friends.

The man who was given admittance to the house by Miss Kraft the morning of the murder, and who has been sought for by the police as the criminal, is now believed to be none other than Krulisch himself. Miss Kraft said yesterday that she only saw the form of a man, or it may have been a boy—after she had unlatched the hall door—come up-stairs toward her, and then disappear from sight to the rear of the building. She did not see the face, but only knew he wore a small derby hat [illegible] Krulisch still wears. She paid no attention to the person she admitted, for she did not regard his seeking entrance to the house as at all remarkable. Had she known that it was the boy she certainly, she said, would not have recognized him in the dim light of the hallway. Thus is disposed of one thing which seemed to add mystery to the crime. There was, however, a much more significant point than this which relieved the mind of another extraordinary feature resolved upon yesterday. It has been wondered how, if Krulisch had killed the unfortunate drug clerk, he had avoided getting blood upon his person, or, if he did not do the murder, how the man who did commit the deed managed to walk along the streets or be seen by any person without arousing suspicion by reason of the marks of the crime. There is the best evidence that no one cleansed the blood from his hands in the little room where Wechsung was killed, for the washbasin had not been used nor were there any marks about it. But Krulisch could easily have stood behind Wechsung, who was dozing with his overcoat over his head, and have struck the blows sideways. The blood then would have flowed at the same angle as the wound and Krulisch might have escaped without a stain. The haft of the hatchet which was grasped by the murderer is even now as clean as when it came out of the little hardware store where it was purchased by Krulisch. There are a few spots of blood near the head, but these are comparatively unimportant.

The police now say that the very size of the blows would indicate that no strong blow, as delivered by a man's arm, had been dealt Wechsung. One of the detectives engaged on the case said yesterday: "Had a man committed that murder no more than one blow would have been struck, but that one would have cloven the drug clerk's head to its chin. Then the murderer would have had great difficulty in extracting the blade of the hatchet from the wound, on the same principle as when a man is chopping wood, the stronger the stroke the more difficulty there is in recovering the hatchet. Any cavalryman who has split a head will tell you that he has had all he could do to get his sabre back after he had delivered the fatal stroke."

It was mainly because of the choppy fashion with which the blows which killed Wechsung were delivered that the detectives declare the boy killed by a boy or a woman, though the desire to get away from the direct line of the wounds and so avoid the rush of blood, might have had much to do with the way in which the blows were inflicted. Granting all this, then the crime becomes very ordinary one in all senses, save the youth of the criminal and his wonderful capacity for lying. The police declare that they have never yet encountered such another liar, for it seems to be a moral impossibility for Krulisch to tell the truth.

The boy has been questioned by at least a dozen detectives and many times by Capt. Warts. He has been threatened and cajoled, and has been made so familiar with the course of police examination that he is as well prepared for the questions as the examiners themselves are. It may be said that Inspector Byrnes did have a conversation with Krulisch last Thursday, the day after the murder. It is unnecessary to add,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, March 11.—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week, and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	High.	Low.	Closing March 10, 1888.
Adams Express	150	150	...
Albany & Susquehanna	130	130	...
American Telegraph & Cable	85⅛	...	...
American Express	114	114	...
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé	52	50¼	95⅛
Buffalo, Rochester & P. pf	39	39	...
Cameron Coal	33¾	33¾	...
Canada Southern	55⅛	53⅝	81⅛
Canadian Pacific	51¼	50⅝	55
Canton Land	49	49	...
Charlotte, Columbia & Aug	48	48	...
Central Pacific	36¼	35	36¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅛	15⅜	...
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	64	57	...
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	35⅛	35	...
Chicago Gas Trust	44⅜	42⅞	...
Chicago & Northwestern	107	105⅛	107⅜
Chicago & Northwestern pf	141	140	...
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	101¾	99⅝	114⅛
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	93	92	76⅝
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	99⅝	98¼	114⅜
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	96⅞	94½	111⅜
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts	18⅛	18	...
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. pf	41⅜	40	54½
Chn., Ind., St. L. & Chicago	110	107⅜	73⅜
Chn., Wash. & Baltimore	⅜	⅜	2
Chn., Wash. & Baltimore pf	1¾	1¾	8½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157½	157½	...
C., C., C. & I	73½	70	45
Colorado Coal	34⅝	31⅝	35⅜
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26⅜	24	21½
Columbus & Hocking Coal	18⅝	...	...
Chicago & East Illinois	44⅜	42½	40½
Chicago & East Illinois pf	98½	96½	89⅜
Consolidated Gas Company	83¾	82½	72
Delaware & Hudson	134¼	133¾	109⅛
Delaware, Lack. & Western	141⅝	138¾	127⅜
Denver, Rio Grande & West	20	18	...
Denver & Rio Grande	18⅝	16	16
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48	45	45
Denver, Texas & Fort W	22	19⅜	...
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	9½	9	9⅛
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	70½	70	90⅛
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	23⅞	23¾	20⅛
Equitable Gas	112	112	...
Evansville & Terre Haute	97	93⅛	86⅛
Green Bay & Winona	7	7	8½
Hocking Valley	19	19	...
Houston & Texas	19	18	18
Illinois Central	110½	109⅝	114⅛
Iowa Central pf	28⅛	26	...
Kingston & Pembroke	29	29	29⅝
Lake Erie & Western	17⅞	17	18⅞
Lake Erie & Western pf	57⅛	55⅝	44⅜
Lake Shore	99½	98½	120⅜
Long Island	94⅛	93⅞	90⅛
Louisville & Nashville	62⅛	59½	54⅛
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	48⅜	45	35
Manhattan consolidated	109⅜	98	89⅜
Manhattan con. rights	4	4	...
Maryland Coal	18	15⅜	...
Michigan Central	80	67	78
Mexican National ctfs	7⅞	7	...
Mil., Lake Shore & West	82½	80	...
Mil., Lake Shore & West pf	108⅛	107	98
Minneapolis & St. Louis	8	7	8
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	24	23	20
Missouri Pacific	72⅝	70⅝	84⅞
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅛	12⅞	13⅝
Mobile & Ohio	11	11	9
Morris & Essex	149¼	149¼	...
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	90	90	75
New-Jersey Central	96⅝	94⅛	78⅜
New-York Central	109⅜	108⅜	105⅜
New-York & Perry Coal	30	25	...
New-York & Northern pf	20⅜	17	23
New-York & New-England	47⅝	45	54⅞
New-York, C. & St. Louis	18⅝	18⅛	14⅞
New-York, L. E. & West	25⅜	23⅜	23⅜
New-York, L. E. & West pf	70⅜	68½	55
New-York, Sus. & Western	8¾	8½	5⅜
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	38⅝	31½	29
Norfolk & Western	17⅜	16	18¼
Norfolk & Western pf	50	49¼	42⅛
Northern Pacific	27⅜	25⅞	20⅛
Northern Pacific pf	62⅞	60⅞	43¾
Ohio Southern	14⅜	13⅝	...
Ohio & Mississippi	23⅜	23⅛	22⅜
Ontario Mining	34	34	...
Ontario & Western	17	16⅝	15⅜
Oregon Improvement	57½	52	47
Oregon Railway & Nav	102	99⅛	89
Oregon Short Line	68	61⅜	16⅜
Oregon & Transcontinental	34	32⅜	16⅛
Pacific Mail	39⅛	38¾	34⅞
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	26	25	17
Philadelphia & Reading	47⅝	44⅜	...
Philadelphia Gas	22	22	...
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chi	154½	150½	164
Pullman Palace Car Co	202	198	140
Quicksilver	8⅞	8½	10
Quicksilver pf	38⅞	36⅞	38⅝
Richmond & Allegheny	18	18	...
Richmond & West Point	27⅜	25⅜	22⅝
Richmond & West Point pf	80⅜	79	64⅛
Roma, Wat. & Ogdensburg	100	100	84
St. Louis & San Francisco	25⅝	24½	20⅛
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	64⅜	61⅜	70
St. Paul & Duluth	38	36⅞	40
St. Paul & Duluth pf	89	88	96⅜
St. Paul & Omaha	33⅛	31⅝	35⅛
St. Paul & Omaha pf	93⅜	91	105⅜
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	101¼	100⅜	104⅝
South Carolina	34	34	...
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas	9	8	12
Tennessee Coal & Iron	42⅛	37⅝	30
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	103⅜	102	...
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M	27	25⅜	...
Texas Pacific	11	11	...
Union Pacific	67⅛	64⅛	64⅛
United States Express	83⅜	81½	73½
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	14	13	12⅜
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific pf	28	27	23
Wells-Fargo Express	142	142	131
Western Union Telegraph	87⅜	85⅞	76⅛
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	65⅜	64	...

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed a less in surplus reserve of $3,722,250. The banks now hold $8,548,300 in excess of the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $4,069,100, a decrease in specie of $3,290,400, a decrease in legal tenders of $262,900, an increase in deposits of $675,800, and an increase in circulation of $30,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	March 9, '89.	March 2, '89.	March 10, '88.
Loans	$417,079,300	$413,001,200	$369,197,100
Specie	82,976,100	86,266,500	74,392,300
Legal tenders	35,264,900	35,527,800	31,634,400
Deposits	438,770,800	438,095,000	378,187,900
Circulation	4,854,100	4,823,900	7,883,600

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

	March 9, '89.	March 2, '89.	March 10, '88.
Specie	$82,976,100	$86,266,500	$74,392,300
Legal tenders	35,264,900	35,526,800	31,634,400
Total reserve	$118,241,000	$121,794,300	$106,026,700
Reserve required against deposits	109,692,700	109,523,750	94,539,400
Excess of reserve above legal requirement	8,548,300	12,270,550	11,487,300

At London British consols for money declined ⅛ to 97 9-16, and for the account ⅛ to 97 13-16. In United States bonds the 4s advanced ⅛, the 4½s declined ⅛ to 110. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—Illinois Central, ¼, and St. Paul, ⅛. *Declined*—Lake Shore, 1½; Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific, and Northern Pacific preferred, each ⅛; Reading, ⅛; Erie second consolidated and Norfolk and Western preferred, each ⅛; New-York Central, Pennsylvania, and Atlantic and Great Western firsts, each ⅜, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅝. Bar silver declined 1-16d., to 42¼d. per ounce. The Bank of England gained £280,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 43.58, became 42.79. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 700,000f. in gold and 2,125,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 7, 1889	£22,008,981	.....
March 8, 1888	23,029,573	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 7, 1889	£40,345,942	£48,966,841
March 9, 1888	44,693,367	47,638,152

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 7, 1889	£31,104,000	£15,557,000
March 8, 1888	28,677,333	14,338,667

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 7, 1889	£5,899,000	£15,540,000
March 8, 1888	6,259,000	14,736,000

NETHERLANDS.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 7, 1889	£5,101,000	£7,128,000
March 8, 1888	4,453,000	8,275,000

BELGIUM.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 7, 1889	£2,688,000	£1,344,000
March 8, 1888	2,892,000	1,446,000
Total last week	£106,945,128	£88,545,841
Corresponding week, '88	109,939,872	88,631,819
Week ending Feb. 28, '89	106,887,189	88,881,122
Corresponding week, '88	109,588,524	86,427,834

There was no decided movement in the stock market until Saturday, when prices moved downward in sympathy with the unsettled state of things in the Paris market. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Oregon Short Line, 4⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred and Iowa Central preferred, each 4¼; Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, 4; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 2½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 1⅝; Morris and Essex, 1¼, and Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, 1. *Declined*—Manhattan consolidated, 7; Philadelphia Gas and Pullman, each 3½; Delaware and Hudson and Reading, each 3¼; Columbus and Hocking Valley, Lackawanna and Western, Louisville and San Francisco preferred, each 2½; Michigan Central, 2⅜; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Colorado Coal, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, and Nashville and Chattanooga, each 2¼; Canada Southern, Lake Shore, and Union Pacific, each 2⅛; Denver, Texas and Fort Worth certificates, 2; Canadian Pacific and New-York and Perry Coal, each 1⅞; Rock Island, Colorado Coal, Louisville and Nashville, and Manitoba, each 1¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Oregon and Transcontinental, each 1⅝; Chicago and East Illinois, do. preferred, Evansville and Terre Haute, New-Jersey Central, Erie, Norfolk and Western, do. preferred, Northern Pacific, and do. preferred, each 1½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Western Union, each 1⅜; Lake Erie and Western preferred, Oregon Improvement, Richmond and West Point, do. preferred, Texas and Pacific, and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, each 1⅛; Central Pacific, Missouri Pacific, New-York, New-England, St. Paul and Duluth, and Wabash preferred, each 1⅛, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred, New-York, Pennsylvania and Western preferred, Peoria, De catur and Evansville, and St. Paul and Omaha, each 1.

The money market continued easy. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 1@6 per cent., the latter rate being exceptional. The average was about 2½@3 per cent., and on Saturday the rate was 1@2 per cent. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 4@4½ per cent.

The foreign exchange market was extremely dull and prices were shaded somewhat in consequence of the lack of demand. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4 86½ for 60-day bills and $4 89½ for demand. On Saturday actual business was done at $4 85¾@$4 86 for 60-day bills, $4 88¾@$4 89 for demand, $4 89½@$4 89⅝ for cable transfers, and $4 84½@$4 84⅝ for commercial bills. Continental exchange was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were dull but firm. There were only a few scattered sales of State securities. Bank stocks were without feature.

The following is the railway mortgage market was firmer than that of stocks. There was some irregularity, but the majority of issues were firmly held. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Green Bay and Winona firsts, 8; Utah Southern general, 5⅛; Richmond and Danville 5s, 3⅛; Ohio Southern incomes, 3; Brooklyn Elevated firsts, 2⅜; Richmond and Danville debentures, excoupon, and Utah Southern extension firsts, each 2½; Duluth and Manitoba, Dakota firsts, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western convertibles, Nashville and Chattanooga consolidated, and Wabash, Detroit firsts, Kentucky receipts, each 2; Chicago Gas firsts, 1⅞; International and Great Northern 6s, 1⅝; Iowa Central firsts, Louisville and Nashville, New-Orleans and Mobile seconds, Morris and Essex 7s of 1871, St. Paul, Southern Minnesota firsts, and Union Pacific land of 1889, each 1½; Long Island 7s, 1⅜; Oregon Short Line 6s and Southern Pacific of California firsts, each 1¼; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 6s, New-York, Susquehanna and Western refunding 5s, and Omaha and St. Louis 5s, each 1⅛, and Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis 5s, International and Great Northern firsts, Louisville and Nashville consolidated, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western convertibles, do., Michigan firsts, Northwestern sinking fund 5s, and Wabash firsts, trust receipts, each 1. *Declined*—Iron Mountain 5s, 4; Reading second preference incomes, 3; do. firsts and Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s, each 2¼; Indianapolis, Decatur, and Springfield firsts, Long Dock 6s, and Reading third preference incomes, each 2; Detroit, Bay City and Western and Marquette land grants, 1¾; Rock Island firsts, St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas seconds, and South Carolina seconds, each 1½; Reading general 4s, 1¼, and Alton and Terre Haute firsts, Illinois Central 3½s, Fort Werth and Denver City firsts, Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago consolidated, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western incomes, Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, Ohio and Mississippi consolidated, and San Antonio and Aransas Pass 6s, each 1.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$11,761,915
Corresponding week last year	10,908,804
Since Jan. 1, 1889	101,637,180
Corresponding period last year	98,670,404

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,754,637
Corresponding week last year	6,069,307
Since Jan. 1, 1889	61,369,239
Corresponding period last year	53,811,661

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$186,580
Corresponding week last year	334,442
Since Jan. 1, 1889	1,716,267
Corresponding period last year	1,815,476

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$556,030
Corresponding week last year	979,956
Since Jan. 1, 1889	6,574,085
Corresponding period last year	$ 5,443,685

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending March 9	$679,150,657
Balance for the week ending March 9	36,545,090
Clearings for the week ending March 2	640,840,338
Balance for the week ending March 2	30,263,390
*Clearings for the week ending Feb. 23	585,708,397
*Balance for the week ending Feb. 23	27,788,957
Clearings for the week ending Feb. 16	718,099,237
Balance for the week ending Feb. 16	36,779,092
Clearings for the week ending Feb. 9	746,864,257
Balance for the week ending Feb. 9	32,841,574
Clearings for the week ending Feb. 2	651,220,766
Balance for the week ending Feb. 2	36,565,723

*For five days.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Cattle to the number of 1,800 head arrived Saturday, making the receipts about 47,800 head for the week, against 47,583 head for the previous week. There was a quiet and steady market, the supply being absorbed at Friday's prices. Shipping Steers sold at $3@$4 25, Cows at $1 85@$3, and Bulls at $1 80@$3.

The receipts of Hogs were estimated at 14,000 head, making a supply for the week of 101,800 head, which is nearly 50,000 head less than for the previous week. There was a good strong demand, both from packers and shippers, and the market was active at 5c. advance on Friday's prices. Heavy Hogs sold fairly at $4 70@$4 85, while $4 55@$4 75 was paid for light and mixed lots.

BUFFALO, March 9.—Cattle—Receipts for week 20 to noon, 10,140 head; shipments during same period, 5,830 head; 40 carloads through; 7 carloads received on sale; feeling firm to a shade higher; stock all held for an advance, but no bids were made over last Monday's figures. It is likely that stock will advance. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for week up to noon, 24,400 head; shipments same period, 15,830 head; nothing through; 12 carloads received on sale; demand active from all quarters, with prices 25c. higher than last Friday on sheep, most sales at $5@$5 35 for prime stock. Lambs firm to a shade advance; sales mostly at $5@$6 75 for choice to extra; everything sold. Sheep quotable as follows: Choice to extra, $5 25@$5 50; good to fair, $4 75@$5 15; fair to good, $4 25@$4 65; common, $3 50@$4. Quotations on Lambs closed: Choice to extra, $6 25@$6 75; good to choice, $5 75@$6 15; fair to good, $4 35@$5 50; common, $3 75@$4. Hogs—Receipts for week up to noon, 44,250 head; shipments same period, 34,520 head; 20 carloads through; 6 carloads received on sale; demand active and prices 10c. higher than on Friday; on market Yorkers 10c.@15c. higher; most sold at $5 20; prices closed: mediums, $5; Yorkers, $5 15@$5 25; roughs, $4@$4 25; Stags, $3 50.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, 800 head; market steady; choice heavy native Steers, $3 80@$4 30; fair to good do., $3 10@$3 90; stockers and feeders, $2@$3 20; rangers, corn-fed, $2 75@$3 50; grass-fed, $1 90@$2 80. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 2,500 head; market strong; choice heavy and butchers, $4 70@$4 85; packing, $4 60@$4 75; light grades, $4 50@$4 65. Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 100 head; market dull; choice, $3@$5 25.

EAST LIBERTY, March 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,480 head; shipments, 1,080 head; market nothing doing, all through consignments: 1 car Cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 1,600 head; market active, medium Philadelphias, $5@$5 05; heavy Hogs, $4 90; Pigs and Yorkers, $5@$5 05; 3 cars Hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 800 head; market unchanged.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS.

Kansas City, St. Jo. and Council Bluffs (C., B. & Q.) 1st 7s, 1907.

Burlington & Missouri River Land Grant (C., B. & Q.) 1st 7s, 1893.

Columbus & Hocking Valley 1st 7s, 1897.

Iowa Midland (Chic. & Northwest.) 1st 8s, 1900.

Northern Illinois (Chic. & Northwest.) 1st 5s, 1910.

Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s, 1917.

Suspension Bridge & Erie Junction (guar. Erie) 1st 7s, 1908.

Long Dock (Erie R'y) cons. 6s, 1935.

Housatonic cons. 5s, 1927.

New-York & Northern 1st 5s, 1927.

Valley Railway (Ohio) 1st 7s, 1906.

Chi. & Springfield (Guar. Lake Shore) 1st 7s, 1901.

Circular furnished on application.

A. M. KIDDER & CO., Bankers,

18 WALL-ST.

FRANK E. WING,

MANAGER BOND DEPARTMENT.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN Second Mortgage Bonds.

Default having been made in the payment of the coupon interest on the second mortgage bonds of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, holders of said bonds are requested to send at once their names and Post Office address, with the number of the bonds held by them, to the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., TRUSTEE OF THE I. AND G. N.,
BY R. G. ROLSTON, President.
20 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE SHARON RAILWAY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SHARON RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the bonds of the Sharon Railway and the accrued interest thereon will be paid on the 1st day of June, 1889, at the office of the company, in the First National Bank, in Sharon, Penn., or, at the option of the bondholders, at the office of

Messrs. Coffin & Stanton, in New-York City; this notice being given pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage under which said bonds were issued.

JNO. H. DYER,
Secretary of the Sharon Railway.

FINANCIAL.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO.,

London, England.

ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO.,

Amsterdam, Holland.

Transact a general banking business. Securities bought and sold on commission. Foreign exchange. Commercial and travelers' letters of credit.

Orders for bonds and stocks executed on commission in London and on all Continental Bourses of Europe.

Negotiation of Railway, State, City, and Corporation Loans a specialty.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1889.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF A QUARTERLY dividend, payable on the 15th day of April next, and also of the annual election for Directors of the company which will be held on the 17th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 18th day of April.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on its preferred and common stock, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of this date, at this office on the 1st day of April next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., March 15, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2, 1889. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1889.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND A THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid at the office of the company, No. 21 Cortlandt-st., in this city, on and after FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1889. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business TO-DAY until the morning of SATURDAY, MARCH 16. By order of the Board of Managers.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1889.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS per cent. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Monday, March 25. Transfer books will close on Monday, March 11, and reopen on Tuesday, March 26.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Grand River Coal and Coke Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 41 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1889, at 11 o'clock A.M., to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company to two million ($2,000,000) dollars; also to mortgage the property of the company.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1889.

J. B. WHEELER,
C. G. RAMSAY,
C. C. ALLEN,
SAMUEL S. BARLE,
A majority of the Trustees.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1889.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLDers and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the said company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 1st day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 15th day of March, instant, and reopened on the 2d day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,

GREAT FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
On and after FEB. 3 trains leave
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
Largest and finest passenger station in America.

‡8:00 A. M., Rochester and Montreal Express. Drawing Room Cars New-York to Albany and Albany to Montreal, via D. and H. R. R.; also East Albany to St. Albans, via Central Vermont.

*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS STEAM-HEATED VESTIBULED CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 A. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connect at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati.

‡10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Drawing room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester.

‡11:30 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Drawing room cars to Troy.

3:30 P. M., Albany, Troy, and Utica special, with drawing room cars to Troy and Utica.

*5:30 P. M., second mail to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad.

*‡9 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with vestibuled and steam-heated sleeping and dining cars.

*6:30 P. M., Montreal and Canadian Express. Sleeping cars to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, daily; and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday. Sunday train does not run west of Albany.

*9 P. M., special mail (limited); arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*‡10:00 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Watertown, via Clayton, daily except Saturday; also to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for the West.

Tickets and space in drawing room and sleeping cars for sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 62 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington and 730 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Long Island City, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

‡Run daily; others daily except Sunday. §Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

J. M. TOUCEY, E. J. RICHARDS,
General Superintendent. Ass't Gen. Pass't Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after JANUARY 28, 1889.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:00 A. M., 6:30, (Dining Car,) and 8 P. M. daily. New-York and Chicago Limited of Parlor, Dining, Smoking, and Sleeping Vestibuled Cars at 9 A. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., 3 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 3 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:20 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, and 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 9:00 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:00 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:00 P. M., and daily with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular at 8:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:15 and 9:00 A. M., 4:30 and 12:15 night.

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:00 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

6:20, 7:20, 8, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 8:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:16 night. Accommodation, 8:30 and 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 8:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 9 P. M., and 12:16 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M. Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8:00, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 12:20, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 8:00 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices, Nos. 1, 458, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass't Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st. as follows:

8:55 A. M. for Catasauqua and intermediate points.

9 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Elmira.

11 A. M. for Cherry Ford and intermediate points.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

5:40 P. M., Pittston, and principal intermediate points. Chair car to A. B. Junction.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons. Trains leaving at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., and 5:40 P. M. connect at all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Cherry and intermediate points.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.

GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE, 526 BROADWAY.

RAILROADS.

Central R. R. of New-Jersey.

NEW ROUTE

TO

PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE,
WASHINGTON,
AND THE WEST.

Shortest and Quickest Route.

Via CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD, AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE OF MARCH 10, 1889:

Leave New-York station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st., N. R., for PHILADELPHIA—At 4:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 8:30, 12:00 P. M.

For BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON—At 5:30, 11:00 A.M., (daily except Sundays); 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.

Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

DRAWING ROOM AND SLEEPING CARS.

CENTR

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There were no sales held at the Exchange and Auction Room on Saturday, March 9. The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending Saturday, March 9, was $607,675, as against $1,343,070, the figures of the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following auction sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) March 11.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 97th-st., running through to 96th-st., near Riverside Drive; plot of land, 27 by 100.11 by 65 by 104, on Riverside Drive, southeast corner of 97th-st.; one lot, 25.2 by 100, on 8th-av., southwest corner of 113th-st.; plot of land 190.11 by 385.6, on King's Bridge road, west side, south of 10th-av.; Executor's sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 23.9 by 98.9, 13 East 39th-st., north side, 123.7 feet west of Madison-av.; also, two-story brick stable, with lot 22.6 by 98.9, 18 East 39th-st., adjoining above on rear. Also, foreclosure sale, Frederick F. Forster, Esq., Referee, of the three story brick dwelling and frame stable on rear, with lot 118 by 80 by 93 by 80 by 25, 82 and 84 Columbia-st., north of Rivington-st., and similar sale, T. F. Muller, Esq., Referee, of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, 161 West 97th-st., north side, 250 east of 10th-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, Jacob B. Cantor, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick theatre and two four-story brick buildings, with plot of land 40 by 248.5 by 42.2 by 236.5, 1,239 and 1,237 Broadway, running through to (502 and 504) 6th-av., 104.8 feet north of 30th-st., and similar sale, Leicester Holme, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick stable, with lot 23 by 88, 263 Avenue C, west side, 91.9 feet south of 16th-st.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene S. Ives, Esq., Referee, of the three five-story brick flats, with plot of land 99.11 by 100, 2,147 to 2,151 7th-av., northeast corner of 127th-st.

Tuesday, March 12.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 23.9 by 94, 140 East 115th-st., south side, 122.6 feet west of 3d-av.; five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 98.9, 416 West 41st-st., south side, 225 feet west of 9th-av.; four-story brownstone dwelling, with lot 18 by 104.2, 68 East 88d-st., south side, 90 feet west of Park-av.; two three-story brick dwellings, with lots each 20 by 102, 413 and 415 East 88th-st., north side, 175 feet east of 1st-av.; Executor's sale of the two four-story brownstone dwellings, with lots each 13.6 by 75, 1,106 and 1,108 Park-av., west side, 100.5 feet south of 65th-st.; also the following-described Brooklyn property: The three-story brownstone dwelling and store, with lot 20 by 78.10, 87 5th-av., south side, 100 feet east of Park-place; plot of land 143.3x132.2x 143.3, corner of North Henry and Hester sts.; two-story frame dwellings and outbuildings, with land, at Kinderhook, N. Y.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Receiver's sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 21.1 by 68.5, 146 Pearl-st., east side, 61.7 feet south of Wall-st.; public auction sale of the four-story brownstone house, with lot 25 by 103.8, 133 West 14th-st., north side, 350 feet east of 7th-av.; similar building, with lot 25 by 103.3, 38 East 74th-st., south side, south of Madison-av.; three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on 183d-st., south side, 110 feet east of Lenox-av.; one lot, 34.8 by 151.3 by 27.4 by 172.7, on southeast corner of 8th Nicholas-av. and 162d-st.; one lot, 31 by 151.8 by 25 by 151.3, east side of St. Nicholas-av.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edwin B. Tucker, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick flat and stores, with lot 25 by 100, 990 10th-av., east side, 50.5 feet south of 64th-st. Also, similar sale, Chauncey S. Truax, Esq., Referee, of the two and three story brick buildings, with lot 22.6 by 51.6, 1771 Reade-st., southwest corner of (296) Washington-st.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of the three three-story dwellings, with lots each 18.6 by 100.8, 1112 to 1116 East 87th-st., south side, 158.10 feet east of 4th-av.; three lots, each 23 by 100, on Morris-av., northeast corner of 158th-st.; two lots, each 23 by 150, on Morris-av., east side, 100 feet south of 162d-st.; one lot, 25 by 86, on Morris-av., west side, 25 feet north of 164th-st.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the three-story dwelling, with lot 15.3 by 100.11, 79 East 111th-st., north side, 139.9 feet west of 4th-av.; four-story brick flat, with lot 13.4 by 102.2, 752 Brook-av., southwest corner of 144th-st.; two-story brick dwelling, with lot 13.4 by 102.2, 532 East 82d-st., south side, between Avenues A and B; also the following-described Brooklyn property: Seven lots, each 25.2 by 100, on 7th-av., southwest corner of 43d-st.; two-story brick building and one-story brick extension, with plot of land 28 by 99, 241 and 243 Fulton-st., south side, 145 feet west of Bergen alley, and two-story dwelling, with lot 20 by 80, 99 Reid-av., near Lexington-av. Foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 25.5 by 100, 593 10th-av., northwest corner of 43d-st.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale of the four-story brownstone and brick tenement, with lot 25 by 76, 302 East 29th-st., south side, 75 feet east of 2d-av.

By S. De Walltearas, public auction sale of the four-story brownstone dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 102.2, 150 West 32d-st., south side, 325 feet east of 10th-av.

By William R. Brown, foreclosure sale, Abner C. Thomas, Esq., Referee, of eight three-story stone-front dwellings, with plot of land 139.11 by 100.8 by 127 by 100.11, 122 to 136 West 97th-st., south side, 450 feet east of 10th-av., third mortgage, and four similar houses, with plot of land 70 by 100.11 by 57.4 by 101, 122 to 128 West 97th-st., south side, 519.11 feet east of 10th-av., second mortgage.

Wednesday, March 13.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 95, 11 Cornelia-st., 115 feet north of West 4th-st.; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 22.3 by 57, 146 West 41st-st., north side, 175.3 feet east of 6th-av.; similar building and two-story building, with lot 25 by 200, 106 Lawrence-st., running through to (101) Mannahatta-st., near 10th-av.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the four-story brownstone residence, with lot 22.11 by 100, 708 Lexington-av., west side, 62 feet north of 57th-st.; four-story brick flat, with lot 24.11 by 100, on Grand Boulevard, southeast corner of 151st-st.; two-story house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on 166th-st., south side, near 10th-av.; three-story brick and stone dwelling and three-story brick and stone stable, with lot 50 by 95, on West 171st-st., south side, near Grand Boulevard.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the four-story brownstone house, with lot 20 by 100.8, 44 East 85th-st., south side, 180 feet east of Madison-av.; four lots, each 25 by 85, on 169th-st., south side, near 10th-av.; two lots, each 25 by 200, on 106th-st., running through to 105th-st., 125 feet west of 9th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Edwin B. Tuckett, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 17 by 100.5, 115 West 69th-st., south side, 131.6 feet west of 9th-av.

Thursday, March 14.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., estate of Samuel F. Mott, deceased, one three-story and two-story frame and one two-story brick building, with lot 24.8 by 100, 596 6th-av., northeast corner of 35th-st.; five-story brick building, with lot 24.10 by 75, 386 Grand-st., north side, 25 feet west of Suffolk-st.; two-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 49.2, 66 Clinton-st., 76.9 feet north of Rivington-st.; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.3 by 50, 145 Clinton-st., north of Broome-st.; two-story brick dwelling, with lot 22.10 by 80, 233 Madison-st., near Jefferson-st.; two-story brick dwelling, with plot of land 20.9 by 114.6, 56 Rose-st., 63.10 feet south of Duane-st.; five-story brick building, with lot 23.9 by 100, 174 5th-av., east side, 23.9 feet north of 22d-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 15.1 by 80, 212 Greenwich-st., west side, 53 feet north of Vesey-st.; similar building, with lot 25 by 88, 289 Avenue C, west side, 23 feet north of 17th-st.; three-story brick building, with lot 21.4 by 98.9, 37 East 29th-st., north side, 218.1 feet east of Madison-av.; three-story brick and brownstone dwelling, with lot 17 by 63, 237 Madison-av., north side, 68.8 feet north of 91st-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 17.6 by 50, 126 Essex-st., west side, 52.6 feet north of Rivington-st.; four-story brownstone residence, with lot 25.5 by 100.8, 339 West 14th-st., north side, 318 feet east of 8th-av., and foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.4 by 102.2, 113 West 83d-st., north side, 133.4 feet west of 9th-av.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the four-story brownstone dwelling, with lot 22.7 by 102, 20 East 73d-st., south side, 285.2 feet east of 5th-av.

By L. J. & L. Phillips, auction sale of the three-story brownstone dwelling, with lot 18 by 60, 543 East 87th-st., south side, 110 feet west of Avenue B; similar building, with lot 18.2 by 99.11, 24 East 131st-st., south side, 128.3 feet west of Madison-av., and similar building, with lot 21.5 by 98.8, 122 West 26th-st., south side, 257 feet west of 6th-av.

By H. C. Mapes, foreclosure sale, Milton A. Fowler, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, about .83 acre, on Anderson-lane.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 9.

147th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x99.11; John Preisinger and wife to Julia Nuendorfer..... $1

147th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x99.11; same to Mary Reimers..... 1

Part of plat of map of Thomas Beaford estate, 24th Ward, 49.11x170.3; Ferdinand Mayer to George G. Fuessel..... 4,750

135th-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x99.11x irreg.; Patrick M. McKenna and wife to Frederick A. Moore..... 10,000

125th-st., s. s., 127 ft. w. of 3d-av., 26x99.11; Harry Muldoon to Kate, wife of Harry Muldoon..... 1

Avenue B, e. s., 50 ft. s. of 9th-st., 21.3x80x irreg.x80x92.5 to 10th-st. x0.10x9.8x38x irreg.x101.10; Harry Muldoon and wife to William H. Muldoon..... 1

Same property; William H. Muldoon to Kate Muldoon..... 1

Lenox, e. s. corner of 136th-st., 100.10x100; Harry Muldoon and wife to William H. Muldoon..... 1

Same property; William H. Muldoon to Kate Muldoon..... 1

80th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; John S. Robinson and wife to Thomas C. Jones..... 24,000

Rutgers-slip, 69, and 516 and 518 Water-st.; Matilda Addison to William Lane..... 10,500

126th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d-av., 26x98.11; William L. Hallock and wife to Mary C. Walsh..... 8,900

8th-av., w. s., 95.5 ft. s. of 36th-st., 48x100; Eliza A. Vinton and others to Sarah S. Whiting..... 1

144th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x99.11; John A. Crothers and wife to Joseph E. Monk..... 40,000

Willett-st., 61; Mary E. Bayly to Morris Goldstein..... 15,250

Stanton-st., n. s. corner of Ridge-st., 47x75; Nathan Hofheimer and wife to Patrick Gallagher..... 34,000

Avenue A, n. e. corner of 84th-st., 75x99.5 x75x98; John Schreiner to George Schreiner and others..... 40,000

159th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., Grand Boulevard, 150x99.11; Euphemia S. and Edmund Comin, Jr., to Frederick Grasmuck..... 36,000

Union-av., n. s., 100 ft. s. of Emmet-st., 150 x100; Ferdinand Kurzman to Margaret Wallace..... 9,000

624-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; 210 West; also, s. s. of 624-st., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5; Hugh McQuade to John A. Rochford..... 1,000

126th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x99.11; Mary E. Walsh to Harriet S. Hallock..... 8,900

LEASES RECORDED.

Burghard, Friedrich, to Gustav Guenschel; store, 17 2d-av., 5 years..... $325

Ennis, Eliza, to John Randles; 364 Madison-st., store, 5 years..... 540

Schmidt, Katharina, to William D. Elkamp; store, 131 Lewis-st., 3 years, per year..... 744 to 864

Woods, Thomas, to Owen Woods and Dennis Duff; store, s. w. corner 10th-av. and Lawrence-st., 5 years..... 980

Woods, James, to F. G. Wieck; greenhouse and premises, 9 Railroad-av., near 170th-st., 5 years, per year..... 300 to 400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

—CAPITAL, $500,000.00.—

34 Nassau-st., N. Y. 201 Montague-st., B'klyn.

Examines and guarantees titles to real estate. No charges made for disbursements.

Purchasers and others can always obtain loans on improved property in New-York and Brooklyn.

COUNSEL:

CHARLES UNANGST. ASHBEL P. FITCH.

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NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

SPECIAL!!

An elegant 5TH-AVENUE HOUSE

For sale on VERY EASY TERMS.

813 5TH-AV.,

between 62d and 63d sts.

FOUR-STORIES, WITH EXTENSION;

LOT EXTRA DEPTH;

SUPERBLY DECORATED;

PLUMBING NEW; all in PERFECT ORDER; POSSESSION. Permits of

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,

106 Broadway.

A BARGAIN IN NO. 1 EAST 62D-ST.—Bright, sunny situation; north side, adjoining 5th-av.; fine exposure on three sides; finished gable, with windows overlooking the Park and 5th-av.; four-story and basement brick, stone-front dwelling, 22x75x100.6, including dining room extension; for sale or to let; immediate possession if required. For permits apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, 45 William-st.

RARE BARGAIN.

Madison-av., near 66th-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone, 19x55x80. Mortgage $18,000 at 4 per cent, for three years, held by an estate. Price $35,000. RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 78 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—110 EAST 76TH-ST., ELEGANT new three-story brownstone high-stoop private house, 18x55x100; all modern improvements. KAUFMANN & WAGNER, Temple Court.

52D-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV.—BEST PRIvate dwelling block in city; 22 feet wide, 4-story brownstone for sale very low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED OR UNfurnished four-story house, 58th-st., near Park; $85,000; great bargain; owner going abroad; must be sold. RIKER & SON, 986 6th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, FIVE minutes from the bridge, a three-story and extension brick house; perfect order; good plumbing; polished oak floors; 15 rooms. Address P. N., Box 102 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF BOWLES COLLATE AND JOHN O. HILLYER,

EXECUTORS OF FRANCIS B. COLGATE, DECEASED.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

four-story, high-stoop stone-front house and lot

NO. 36 EAST 36TH-ST.

Also four-story, high-stoop stone-front house, with lease of lot

NO. 11 WEST 36TH-ST.

For maps and terms apply to De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, Attys., No. 88 Nassau-st., or at the auctioneer's, No. 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

5 ELEGANT LOTS, SOUTHEAST CORNER MADISON-AV. AND 93D-ST.

10 choice lots, southwest corner PARK-AV. AND 93D-ST.

2 lots, south side

161ST-ST., BET. 5TH AND MADISON AVS.

11 desirable lots, southwest corner PARK-AV. AND 162D-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING AND LOT

NO. 123 WEST 124TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

eight choice lots, southwest corner 10TH-AV. AND 157TH-ST.

two extra-deep lots, southeast corner ST. NICHOLAS-AV. AND 162D-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

the choice and valuable four-story high-stoop brownstone-front house and lot,

NO. 38 EAST 74TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

the four-story brick building and lot

NO. 146 PEARL-ST.,

West 37.6x

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

Four Choice Lots on

166TH AND 165TH STS.,

126 feet west 9th-av.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

three choice lots, south side

133D-ST., BET. 5TH AND LENOX AVS.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of Frederick W. Pearce, Caroline C. Lidsley, and James M. Hunt, Executors of Rosena Pease, deceased, valuable dwelling and stable.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

will sell at auction on

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1889,

at 12 o'clock M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

13 EAST 38TH-ST., house between 5th and Madison avs.—Four-story brownstone dwelling with two-story brick stable adjoining in the rear.

18 EAST 39TH-ST., stone dwelling with two-story brick stable adjoining in the rear.

Maps, &c., from Messrs. Rudd & Hunt, Attorneys, 31 and 33 Pine-st., or of the auctioneers, 11 Pine-st., New-York.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,

will sell at auction, Monday, March 11, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

Riverside Drive and 97th-st., southeast corner, 100 feet front on Drive; also two lots on 96th and 97th sts., near the Drive.

Maps at auctioneers', 78 Liberty-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS LARGE, small, and medium-sized residences to rent, furnished, on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway and 663 5th-av.

MADISON-AV., 331.—LARGER PORTION of furnished corner house, (unfurnished if desired;) newly-decorated; steam heat; all improvements; possession May 1. Apply as above.

A MEDIUM-SIZE THREE-STORY HOUSE, West 35th-st., near 5th-av., to lease, at $2,750. W. B. TAYLOR & SONS, 788 6th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

ATTRACTIVE NEW STYLISH HOUSES to let, unfurnished; ready for immediate occupancy.

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All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect and decidedly advantageous terms from now to May 1 to desirable tenants securing now; permits unnecessary. Apply on premises.

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ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brownstone house to let; 43d-st., near 5th-av. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

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To let for the season four of the most desirable and sanitarily the best seaside residences on the New-Jersey coast. All are handsomely furnished and carpeted throughout, have excellent spring beds with hair mattresses; broad, covered piazzas, gas in all rooms; drinking fountains, and open fireplaces; hot and cold fresh and sea water in bathrooms; water closets, &c.; are thoroughly underdrained and have an excellent supply of good water, both artesian well and cistern. These houses are all situated in inclosed, beautiful, high-terraced lawns, the grass kept in perfect order by a gardener at the owner's expense, and located directly on the ocean front and drive at Ocean Beach, (not Grove,) N. J., and command an unobstructed view of the ocean, with its hundreds of passing vessels and the surf rolling on the shore. Excellent stables with accommodation for three horses and two carriages accompany each house.

Ocean Beach is eight miles south of Long Branch and two miles above Spring Lake, on the New-Jersey Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, and is accessible many times daily from New-York and Philadelphia by the Long Branch express trains. It has excellent inland and ocean-front drives, the latter through Deal, Spring Lake, to Sea Girt; fine boating and fishing on Shark River; good marketing, and almost an entire absence of the greatest of seaside pests, mosquitoes. For terms, circulars, and photographs of the properties, apply to H. H. YARD, Ocean Beach, N. J., or to E. C. JAYNE, 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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A.—DESIRABLE FLATS FOR SMALL FAM. 1,626 and 1,628 4th-av.; elegantly decorated; five rooms and bath; halls carpeted; rents very moderate. Apply to janitor or CROMBIE & McKEAN, 1,589 3d-av.; open evenings.

"THE WALTON," 164 EAST 89TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $25 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

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Stores, offices, and desk room in handsome new building corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; most conspicuous location on busiest thoroughfare down town, now rapidly filling with retail and machinery trade. Low rents made on premises or at Room 5, 50 Cedar-st.

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First story, basement, and sub-basement to let; extra wide; rear entrance; modern building. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 23 Pine-st.

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A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-USED GRAND, Upright, and Square Pianos of our own make, which were specially selected and used by the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House Company during the past opera season, will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES G. HORTON, plaintiff, against CARL GARTNER, defendant.—Summons.—Notice.—Trial desired in the county of New-York.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated N. Y., December 24th, 1888. JOHN D. QUINOY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. and office address, No. 207 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for a sum of two hundred and fifty-seven and 75-100 dollars, with interest from May 9th, 1888, and with costs of this action. JOHN D. QUINOY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

To Carl Gartner, defendant above named, Elizabeth, Germany: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York for the city and county of New-York, dated February 1st, 1889, and filed with the complaint in the action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2nd day of February, 1889. Dated New-York, February 2nd, 1889.

JOHN D. QUINOY, Plaintiff's Atty.

No. 207 Broadway, New-York.

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STATE OF GEORGIA, Thursday, March 21, 9 A. M.

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ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

*ADRIATIC, Capt. CAMERON, Wed., March 13, 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PARSELL, Wed., March 20, 8 A. M.
*OBLTIC, Capt. DAVISON, Wed., March 27, 2 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. IRVING, Wed., April 3, 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.

Saloon, $50, $60, $80, $100. Steerage from or to the old country, $20. *A limited number of second cabin passengers carried on these steamers. Outward, $30 and $35; prepaid, $35; excursion, $65. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York.

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ARIZONA.....Tuesday, March 19, 6 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, March 26, 1 P. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, April 2, 6 A. M.
ALASKA.....April 9, May 14, June 18.

Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.

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Devonia, March 30, 5 A. M. | Ethiopia, Apr. 13, 5 P. M.

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Etruria, M'h 30, 4:30 A.M. | Servia.....April 20, 4 A.M.
Aurania, Apr. 6, 9:30 A.M. | Bothnia.....April 24, 1 P.M.

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Aller, W., M'ch 20, 8 A.M. | Eider, S., M'ch 30, 5:30 A.M.

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CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., March 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wed., March 20, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHICAGO..Wed., March 27, 2:30 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Wed., April 3, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $30 and $35; prepaid, $35; steerage, $20.

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PARIS EXPOSITION.—APPLY TO NETHERLANDS LINE, 39 Broadway, New-York, for new Tourist Guide to Holland, the Rhine, and Paris Exhibition; naturally renowned fleet of powerful and modern steamships; latest additions: 1886, steamships Rotterdam; 1887, Amsterdam; 1888, Veendam; 1889, Obdam and Maasdam; first Cabin after May 1, $40, $50, $60; Second Cabin, $32. Ten days to Rotterdam by S. S. Veendam, sailing March 30, May 4, July 18; Rotterdam—Paris, nine hours.

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Cabin passage, $35 and upward; second cabin, $26; excursion, $60. Steerage tickets to and from British ports at rates $3 less than those of most other lines. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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For Yokohama, via the Hawaiian Islands, NEWPORT.....Sails Monday, March 11, noon

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CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Sails Monday, March 11, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office, on pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST,

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From Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.

TALLAHASSEE, Fisher, Tuesday, March 12
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catherine, Thu., Mar. 14
NACOOCHEE, Capt. Kempton, Saturday, March 16

R. L. WALKER, AGENT, U. S. & S. CO., Pier 35 North River.

Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE 1-5 (one-fifth) of 1

PREPARING FOR RACING

HANOVER ACTS AS IF HE WOULD RUN AGAIN.

JOCKEY CLUBS AND THE PUBLIC—CAPT. BROWN WON'T SELL HIS RACERS—NEW-YORK CLUB'S ENTRIES.

Jockey clubs hereabout are doing a little something this year in the way of bettering accommodations for the public, who make racing an exceedingly profitable business for the clubs. Heretofore the rule has been to provide for club members first, for horse owners next, and then, if the management feels particularly liberal, for the public. This year the entrance of the New-York Club into the circuit with its beautiful grounds fitted up first of all for the convenience of the public has given a "tip" to other jockey club managers. So at all the tracks, except Monmouth, improvements are in progress for the comfort of the people who make jockey clubs possible and jockey club stock profitable. At Jerome Park, where improvements were most needed, a walk is to be cut through from the grand stand to the railroad track, and a brick walk under a long covered shed is promised. It was badly needed, for there is no track here that it is so unagreeable a task to reach as Jerome Park The change now under way will be a most agreeable one, but perfection in reaching the track will not be had until a spur track from the main track of the Harlem Road is made a double track, and a time table that will get people to and from the track in good season is arranged for.

At Coney Island more of the trees alongside the Futurity track are being cut down, and the Cassatt and other stables have been moved so that a fairly-good view of the track up to the starting post, three-quarters of a mile away, can be had from the grand stand. The track is one of the very best, so far as accommodations for the public go, and the chief improvement needed is in the railroad facilities. These are nothing like what they should be. The race meetings are a source of enormous income to the Long Island Railroad Company, but they refuse to do anything looking toward the accommodation of the public. There is need of and plenty of room for a half dozen sidetracks like the one used by the parlor-car train, on either side of the long passageway now leading from the main track to the race course. A half dozen trains could readily be kept in waiting on these side tracks to take people away from the grounds within a few minutes after the racing is over. It is an improvement needed badly and one that should be made before the opening of the Spring meeting.

At the Brooklyn Club's track Superintendent Bush has a force of men at work making the additions to and the changes in the grand stand already described in THE TIMES. These changes, which include a new dining room and the joining of the grand stand to the clubhouse by a gallery supplied with boxes similar to those at the Coney Island track, will add very much to the comfort of the patrons of the track, where such excellent racing is had yearly. The railroad facilities are better here than at any track except Monmouth.

Improvements at Monmouth could not be expected this year, as the track is to be abandoned next year for the new one on which Mr. Withers proposes to try and make the English style of racing successful—a rather doubtful experiment in the minds of most racing men who prefer straight racing to straightaway courses.

Mr. Philip J. Dwyer was expected back from Florida on Saturday, but he did not arrive, and it is supposed that he has stopped somewhere on the way to pick up some good 3-year-olds, if he can find them. The Dwyers certainly need a good one, if they can get hold of them to strengthen that division of their stable. They will probably get hold of what they want within a couple of months, for they are ready to pay a good price if they can find a few real good ones that are well engaged.

There is no lover of racing but will be glad to learn that there is every prospect of Hanover recovering from the effects of the surgical operation performed on him last Summer. The speedy son of Hindoo has been taking some long and strong work during the past week, and though his trainer, Frank McCabe, doesn't say anything about it, the other trainers on the island are pretty well agreed that Hanover is going to stand trailing and that he will come around to his old form this Spring and give Firenzi, The Bard, Terra Cotta, and all the rest a lot of hard work to beat him. He has shown no inclination to shirk in his work, is getting rid of his superfluous flesh, and is beginning to look like the race horse he is when he lets himself. Every friend of the Messrs. Dwyer will be glad to know that their champion promises so well.

It looks now as if "Lucky" Baldwin had certainly abandoned all hope of ever getting another race out of the Emperor of Norfolk. The horse is to be sent to the brood farm this Spring, and Mr. Baldwin will breed Grisette, Marie Stuart, Fallen Leaf, Mariposa, Santa Anita Belle, Anita, and Savannah to him. Mr. Baldwin will breed Maggie Emerson, Dollie L., and Josie C. to Volante, and then send the old horse East with the rest of his racing string. The *California Breeder and Sportsman* is authority for the statement that Mr. Baldwin will also send a carload of his yearlings East this Spring to be sold at auction in this city.

Secretary H. D. McIntyre has received word that the Ivy City track is now in first-rate condition, and that since Thursday last the horses have been working on it. Mr. McIntyre was at the track last week, and among all the horses there was most impressed with the appearance of Seymour, the 3-year-old by Stratford, a colt that he thinks will develop into a "crackerjack." Mr. McIntyre's duties as Secretary of the Brooklyn and New-Jersey Jockey Clubs will probably result in his enforced retirement from the Secretaryship of the National Jockey Club after the meeting for this Spring. Entries for that meeting have been quite liberal, and the opening of the Eastern racing season there promises to be an unusually successful one.

Sea Fog, the filly which promised so well as a 2-year-old, and which was sold to the Lamsaney Brothers for $3,000 on the promise she showed when she defeated Tea Tray as a 2-year-old in the Good-Bye Stakes at Coney Island in 1887, will probably never race again. She now looks more like a brood mare than a 4-year-old, and bears the marks of the firing iron recently applied. There is so little chance of her training that the Lamaseneys talk of breeding her to Longview this Spring. Dyer, the sprinting gelding the Lamaseneys bought of "Uncle Jim" Grey, is so lame these days as to make him seem likely to be at an end, and he will probably meet the fate of Freeland and be set to dragging his owners about in a buggy.

Fitzpatrick has been engaged to ride for Charles Reed & Son, whose stable is made up entirely of 2 and 3 year olds. Fitzpatrick is a good, honest rider, but is better with old horses than among the 2-year-olds, as he is rather slow in getting away, and with 2-year-olds very much of their success depends upon getting away from the post quickly. It needs a hustler for those five-eighth and three-quarter dashes, and McLaughlin's fame as a jockey rests more on his faculty of getting a flying start than any other one thing. He is a marvel at that, and it is a knack that has enabled him to win a host of stakes. McLaughlin expects to go South this week to begin work with the Chicago Stable horses. As he now weighs 145 pounds he will have to reduce 30 pounds before he will be fit to carry out his contract to ride at 115 pounds, and some horsemen about here think the strain on his physical system will be too much for him. He will begin his work on the track at Memphis with the opening of the meeting there during the last week of April, and will probably not be seen in the East until the Sheepshead Bay meeting, when he will ride Terra Cotta in the Suburban. A light-weight jockey, Bunn by name, who has been riding with great success at the New-Orleans meeting, has been engaged by Mr. Langfeld to ride the horses of the Castle Stable this season, the chief of these being Diablo, who ought to be a good one this year among the 3-year-old division, a division in which it will puzzle the shrewdest to pick the best, there being so many good ones.

Matt Byrnes, the trainer of Mr. Hagrin's stable, is a happy man just now, as he has gone through the Winter without having had a sick horse in his stables. He has sold Marsae and Winfield, who ought to prove very fair selling platers, and has only one other to dispose of, Guarantee. This handsome fellow, who promised so well in his 2-year-old form, has proved something of a failure since then because he has had a ringbone which has prevented him from doing much work. Byrnes believes that his colt Salvator will prove the great 3-year-old of the year, as there seems to be no doubt of his training on.

"Plunger" Walton, the one-time terror of the bookmakers, has finally disappeared altogether from the ranks of race-horse owners, having finally disposed of his imported horse Hopeful to George H. Clay of Lexington, Ky. Although Hopeful was of no account as a racer he should prove a good one in the stud, as he is exceedingly well bred, being by Uncas, out of Fairweather, by Master Richard.

As THE TIMES stated recently, the alleged "proposition" of Capt. S. S. Brown to sell out his racing stable amounted to nothing, except to help Capt. Brown to set himself before the public once more through a lot of interviews. Capt. Brown has a peculiar fondness for newspaper notoriety, and likes to see himself in print. It seems from the interviews he has had sent broadcast throughout the country that the offer to buy Reporter from him was made by George Hankins at the Washington meeting last Fall. He doesn't want to sell any of his horses now, but he will sell them this Summer when the stable reaches Sheepshead Bay, if his trainer, Mr. Rogers, finds by that time that any of his horses are not worth keeping and trying to train on. Capt. Brown has got quite a nice little breeding farm, with 20 carefully-selected mares, all of whom will be bred to Troubadour this year. So great a race horse as he ought to get some wonderfully good colts.

Col. J. W. Guest, who certainly knows more than the average man about race horses, is one of the very few men who are as enthusiastic about the Junior Champion and Futurity winner, Proctor Knott, as is his owner, Sam Bryant. He said to a *Horseman* reporter the other day that "there is not a 3-year-old in the country that can warm him up." The idea of Come to Taw being a better colt is simply ridiculous. Why, he can give him 20 pounds and lose him in a race." This statement was made in cold blood, too, after Col. Guest had seen the pair work, and is naturally less prejudiced than Sam Bryant's opinion is. Besides, he has a good colt in Heron, and he frankly admits that he will have no show against Proctor Knott when the two meet, in case the latter is all right. Unfortunately for Eastern racegoers Proctor Knott has but few stake engagements in the East, those being in the Lorillard and and Stevens Stakes at Monmouth. Therefore he will not be seen in the East until after the meeting at Washington Park, Chicago.

When Jockey Hamilton in a reputed interview in a St. Louis paper announced that Salvator was "crowded next the inside rail by Proctor Knott" in the Futurity race at Coney Island, he started a controversy in which nearly every one who saw the race and a number who did not see it have taken part, and all sorts of queer yarns about that finish have been published. Hamilton was wrong and probably never made the statement attributed to him. The finish was one easy to see and as easy to remember. The horse Galen probably lost the race by the stupid riding of Turner, who carried him clear to the outside of the track before the Cassatt barn was reached and kept him there to the end, the horse getting quite close to the rail opposite the betting ring. It will be remembered by those who saw the race from the grand stand that he was the first to appear in sight after coming up from the dip in the new track. This was because he was on the extreme outside, the trees and Cassatt stable shutting the others out of view. When he was joined in the straight by the two others Knott was nearest the inside rail and Salvator nearest the middle of the track. In this position they ran to the finish, Proctor Knott and Salvator repeatedly bumping against one another, and if there was any crowding toward the rail Salvator must have done it; Knott couldn't have done it because of his position. The fact was, however, that neither was anywhere near the inside rail, Knott and Salvator finishing more nearly in the centre of the track. Galen, who was on the outside—that is nearest to the grand stand—was much nearer the rail than Proctor Knott was excepting for an instant, just after the head of the stretch was reached. But he and Salvator bore out toward the middle of the track after that. This was as THE TIMES reporter saw the race. His remembrance of the finish is corroborated by the judges and the clerks of the course who saw the race from the judges' stand when it was run. The judges' statement ought to set the matter at rest definitely.

Mr. Kock, the newly-selected Secretary of the New-York Jockey Club, has arrived in the city and assumed the duties of his position. They are mostly clerical just now, and he will not be introduced to the miseries of his new post until he has to make a handicap next August. He found a remarkably liberal list of entries waiting him for the inaugural meeting.

Some wonder has been expressed at the wonderfully-large entry the club received to its stakes. The secret is no secret at all to one who glances at the conditions a minute and notices their liberality. Thus, for all three of the handicaps, to each of which $5,000 is added, an entrance fee of but $10 is required, with the privilege of keeping a horse in until August before the declarations are made. No such liberal terms are made by any other club for any stakes anything like as valuable. Declarations after publication of the weights is but $25, and it costs but $100 to start. As each of the three handicaps will be worth about $5,000 net to the winner, an owner couldn't ask for a better thing than to get a bet of $5,000 against $100 on his horse, which he virtually does. Odds of 500 to 1 will not be obtainable in the ring, even from the eccentric Barton, about any horse who by Aug. 1 shows himself to have even a guess of a chance in either the New-York Jockey Club, the White Plains, or the Pelham Bay Handicaps. It was a piece of excellent judgment on Mr. Jerome's part to institute handicaps with such remarkably easy terms for owners. That they have appreciated it the big list of entries shows.

The nominations for the Great Eclipse Stakes, for 2-year-olds, with $10,000 added, which the New-York Club makes a feature, has closed with 210 entries. The Dwyers make 15; August Belmont, 9; J. A. & A. H. Morris, R. W. Walden, and E. J. Baldwin, 8 each; the Castle Stables, 7; Senator Hearst, Congressman Scott, and D. D. Withers, 6 each; Capt. W. M. Connor, 5; A. J. Cassatt, C. W. Bathgate, S. S. Brown, and William Walker, 4 each; J. R. Haggin, Charles Reed & Sons, Walker Gratz, G. B. Morris, A. M. Hunter, C. C. Maffitt, J. W. Guest, B. F. Pettit, Sunland Stable, W. P. Maxwell, and Labold Brothers, 3 each; Manhattan Stables, J. Pincus, C. D. McCoy, Chicago Stable, Croker & Co., Ambrumdale Stable, Cotton & Boyle, J. T. Stewart & Sons, Montana Stables, Scoggan Brothers, Preakness Stables, Madison Stables, L. H. Dahlman, F. G. Stanley, Beverwyck Stable, Bedford & Steele, Gray & Co., D. J. McCarthy & Brother, and Byron McClelland, 2 each, the balance representing 43 different owners. There is hardly an extraordinarily promising 2-year-old not entered for the rich stake.

The total number of entries for the 36 stakes of the Monmouth Park Association have been increased by 102 during the week, so that they now aggregate 2,929, an enormous list. Of the additional entries 34 came from E. J. Baldwin's Santa Anita Stable, 24 from Dr. J. McCarthy & Brother, 6 from R. Forter Asne's Maltese Villa Stock Farm, 20 from Theodore Winter's El Rio Rey Ranch, and 2 from W. H. McCarthy, all Californians, and 5 from A. J. Scott of Chicago. The largest nominators are the Dwyer Brothers, who made 212 entries. The corrected list of nominations to the different stakes is as follows:

For 2-year-olds.—Independence Stakes, 99; Atlantic Stakes, 110; Seabright Stakes, 111; Red Bank Stakes, 113; Camden Stakes, 138; Optional Stakes, 155, Lassie Stakes, (fillies,) 92; Colleen Stakes, (fillies,) 97; Amboy Handicap, 177; Select Stakes, 155, and Carteret Handicap, 189.

For 3-year-olds.—Barnegat Stakes, 53; Raritan Stakes, 68; Elizabeth Stakes, (filly,) 52; Newark Stakes, 89; Palisade Stakes, 68; Trenton Stakes, 66; Cape May Handicap, 99; Choice Stakes, 68, and Jersey Handicap, 94.

For 3-year-olds and upward.—Fourth of July Handicap, 77; Long Branch Handicap, 83; Shrewsbury Handicap, 43; Ocean Stakes, 18; Monmouth Cup, 18; Eatontown Stakes, 52; Passaic Stakes, 54; Freehold Stakes, 71; Miscumsee Handicap, 85; Harvest Handicap, 71; Navesink Handicap, 48; Champion Stakes, 26; Rahway Handicap, 82; Delaware Handicap, 75; Monmouth Handicap, 67, and Orange Stakes, 70.

The following programme is announced for to-day at the Clifton (N. J.) track:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Singlestone, 107 pounds; Margo, 107; Emie Hardy, 107; Koline, 105; Blessed, 105; Palatka, 104; Arthur W., 103; Monte Christo, 103; Biscuit, 102; Traveller, 100; Duplex, 100.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Satisfaction, 108 pounds; Clarion, 108; Courtier, 105; La Clair, 105; Morgan, 105; Pegasus, 100; Osborne, 100; Top Sawyer, 100.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Littlefellow II., 126 pounds; Ban Hope, 119; Romance, 113; Bay Ridge, 112; Pilot, 109; Taxgatherer, 105; Savage, 105; Souvenir, 105; Bob Swim, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Ernest, 120 pounds; Osceola, 112; Alfred, 109; Mattie Looram, 106; My Own, 106; Hermitage, 103; Marie, 100; Belmont, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Firefly, 120 pounds; Truxbern, 118; Prospect, 116; Prodical, 113; Bill Bond, 113; Ten Hooker, 111; Avery, 108; Chancellor, 110; Hilda, 100; Bay Archer, 99; Louise, 94.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 10.—Ed Corrigan has sold the 4-year-old chestnut gelding Persimmons, by King Ban, out of Aureola, to Thorpe & Pittman of New-York. It is understood that the horse will fulfill his stake engagement in the Spring races South and West.

Spokane, a Kentucky Derby candidate wintering here, has done five furlongs in 1:08, with 120 pounds up.

THE KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, Pastor of the Knox Presbyterian Church, told his hearers yesterday what the creed of a good Presbyterian was, and in the evening preached his third anniversary sermon, showing the work of the congregation during the year. The church has been increasing rapidly in membership during the three years of his pastorate, 300 persons having united with it and one-half of that number on profession of faith. People had come from the Reformed, Episcopalian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, Catholic, and Evangelical and Union Churches, and yet all fused into one harmonious organization in the Knox Church. The Pastor made a strong appeal for a new church edifice.

BUILDINGS AND LIVE STOCK BURNED.

The stables of John Meyer at 41 Soundstreet, Steinway, Long Island, caught fire early yesterday morning and spread to an adjoining barn and also to the dwelling house of Nicholas Rumbach. These buildings were totally destroyed. Meyer loses 40 pigs, 3 cows, and a number of select fowl. In Rumbach's stable six cows perished in the flames. Rumbach and his family had a narrow escape from being suffocated. The loss is estimated at $10,500. Meyer loses $3,500; not insured. Rumbach's loss is $6,500; insured for $3,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

NO SIGNS OF A BLIZZARD.

A FAIRLY PLEASANT SUNDAY CROWDS THE STREETS AND PARKS.

The predictions of the weather man who is perched on top of the Equitable Building were pretty nearly true yesterday excepting for the promised light fall of snow. But the snow was altogether unnecessary, and thousands of New-Yorkers seemed glad that it didn't come, for it gave them an opportunity to take an airing which would have been made anything but pleasant had not the high winds which prevailed all day Saturday abated to a great extent. There was no sign yesterday of a recurrence of the blizzard of just one year ago.

Although not a model outdoor day, yesterday did very well for March, and nearly every one who could took advantage of its mildness and ventured out to the different parks, avenues, and places of recreation. On Madison and Fifth avenues the sidewalks were lined with strolling multitudes for miles, and Spring overcoats and light wraps predominated. The sun, though not as considerate as he is at times, occasionally peeped from behind a bank of clouds and gladdened the hearts of the promenaders, but as soon as he had warmed things up a little he dodged out of sight again. This game of hide and seek kept up throughout nearly the entire day, but along toward evening the clouds gained the mastery and did not allow his Highness to smile down again upon the inhabitants of Gotham.

Second-avenue kept up its reputation yesterday, and it was plain to see that the nickname of "Lovers' Lane" had not been wrongfully bestowed, for hundreds of young couples strolled along that thoroughfare, evidently bent on enjoying the fairly pleasant day, and with it as much of each others' society as possible.

The wind, though it had tempered down to a great degree, still blew sufficiently brisk to make the air biscing. The thermometer did not mark any great changes in the temperature during the day, but hovered around 40°, and at one time it got as high as 43°. A temperance orator delivered a weekly oration from the City Hall steps, but his attendance yesterday was a small one, and at times he found it difficult to drown out the combined voices of a number of street urchins who endeavored to make the meeting a lively one. Castle Garden accommodated quite a number of idlers, while many persons boarded the ferryboats and sought a day's pleasure at Staten Island, or South Brooklyn.

Early in the afternoon people began to flock to Central Park. Every elevated train and surface car going to the Park was crowded, and by 4 o'clock it was estimated that the crowd numbered between 50,000 and 60,000 persons, the biggest Sunday crowd, Superintendent Conklin said, since the cold weather began to thin out the number of visitors last Fall. In fact there were more people there on any day for months, except on two pleasant holidays. Miss Kitty Crowley, the new lone chimpanzee, held a public reception in her rooms, and thousands of callers were admitted. She attracted as much attention as she used to before her spouse, Bumbo, left off this mortal coil, and seemed to enjoy the reception as much as she used to in days gone by. But Kitty is not the only inmate of the Central Park menagerie that comes in for a share of the sightseers' attention. The big Asiatic elephant which was presented to the city by Adam Forepaugh of Philadelphia, is admired by everybody. The elephants are at present housed in pens that seem entirely too small, but these cramped-up quarters will soon give way to a large house which is now being built in the rear for their reception. The building is 50 by 37 feet, and will contain three cages for the elephants, giving them plenty of room to walk about. Each cage is 20 by 15 feet, and is elevated two feet above the ground, in order to give visitors a better view of the animals. The bisons have been removed from in front of the Arsenal, where they have been for the past 18 years, and have been allotted room in the quarters formerly occupied by the camels, thus giving them plenty of room in which to roam about. New quarters have been provided for the camels.

A STATUE OF BARNUM.

WHICH WILL BE UNVEILED TO THE PUBLIC AT SOME FUTURE DAY.

A large bronze statue of P. T. Barnum is now stored in a fire-proof warehouse in this city, of which the Philadelphia *Times* says: "In the Summer of 1884 P. T. Barnum sat to Thomas Ball, in Boston, for a bust for the Barnum Museum of Natural History at Tufts College, which he had endowed. Mr. Barnum's partners, Mr. James A. Bailey and Mr. J. L. Hutchinson, contracted then with Mr. Ball of their own motion, to execute a large bronze statue of him, which they wished to present to his family, and his late partners added contributions toward its cost, which is about $20,000. It is not to be erected until after Mr. Barnum's death.

The statue in plaster, when completed by Mr. Ball in Florence, was sent to Munich and cast in the Royal Bronze Foundry in that city in 1887. So well pleased were the proprietors of the foundry with the artistic excellence of the statue and their success in casting it that they placed it in the great art Exhibition then about to open in Munich. It received the only first-class medal given. In the diploma accompanying the medal the jury said it was awarded "for the very excellent performance, not only in the artistic, but in the technical regard."

The statute represents Mr. Barnum sitting in a cushioned chair, with a memorandum book in his left hand and a pencil in his right. Its height in a sitting posture is 8 feet and its weight is 5,000 pounds. It arrived in New-York 10 days ago on the pier in a fire-proof warehouse. Mr. Ball's reputation as a sculptor is very great, but he has hardly ever been more successful than in this work. That the life of the subject may prevent its being seen by the public for a long term is the wish of a wide circle, but no one, not even himself. Where this statue will be erected finally—whether in the Bridgeport Seaside Park or in New-York—will be for the future to determine.

FIRE IN THE VESTIBULE.

THE SIMPSON METHODIST CHURCH IN BROOKLYN DAMAGED.

Fire was discovered in the vestibule of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, at Clermont and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The discovery was made by Miss Rezell of 208 Clermont-avenue, whose bedroom was lighted up by the glare of the flames. She aroused the neighborhood by her cries and some one sent out an alarm. The firemen were soon at work and were able to keep the flames from spreading beyond the balcony. In half an hour the firemen had put the fire out, but deluged the church with water.

The damage by fire and water is $10,000. The church is insured for $50,000 in various companies. The two furnaces in the cellar were lighted on Saturday evening and the fires carefully banked. The two flues leading up to the floor of the vestibule were defective, and it is supposed that sparks flew out and ignited the hardwood baseboard around the vestibule.

The church Trustees held a meeting yesterday morning and appointed D. Y. Sexton, Thomas L. Jones, and C. Cameron a committee to adjust the loss with the insurance companies. Morning services were held in the chapel, the Sunday school met in the same place, and in the evening a meeting was held in the Palace Rink on Clermont-avenue. The Rev. J. Benson Hamilton, the Pastor, delivered a stereopticon lecture on "Christ the Teacher." The North Reformed Church has been offered for the use of the Simpson congregation, but the Palace Rink will probably be used.

IN MEMORY OF LOST PILOTS.

Impressive services were held at Stapleton, Staten Island, yesterday, in memory of Capt. John Johnson and Frederick Whitehead of the pilot boat Enchantress, that was lost during the March blizzard of a year ago. The little Presbyterian church never sheltered a larger crowd than was gathered in it yesterday. Staten Island, and especially Stapleton, is the home of the pilots, and there were many to mourned for pilot or fisherman lost. Besides the Enchantress, a fishing smack was lost with twelve men, some of them belonging in Stapleton. Both boats had set sail and were not heard of afterward.

About the pulpit of the church was a mass of ferns and flowers and the model of a schooner in white immortelles, the gift of the pilots. In the congregation were Capt. Johnson's family from Brooklyn, the relatives of young Whitehead, and delegations from Ocean, Ionic, and First Masonic Lodges of this city, Richmond County Lodge of West New-Brighton, Northfield Lodge of Port Richmond, Neptune Lodge of Stapleton, and Clifton Lodge, I. O. O. F. The services were conducted by the Rev. C. E. Eberman of the Moravian Church, Castleton Corner, where young Whitehead had been brought up. There were also addresses by the Rev. G. M. McCampbell of the Presbyterian church and Mr. C. C. Bridgeman, Superintendent of the Sunday school.

MRS. HARRISON RECEIVES A GIFT.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison was last Thursday called upon at the Executive Mansion by Mrs. C. L. Brokaw of St. Louis, accompanied by Mrs. Chauncey I. Filley, and presented with a grand reception robe of cream-colored gros grain silk, the gift of the Gen. Lyon Women's Relief Corps, No. 48, Department of Missouri, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. The gown is of fashionable pattern and sumptuously decorated with real Spanish lace of all natural shades and trimmed in neck and demi-sleeves with the finest of duchesse lace. Mrs. Harrison accepted the gift and promised to respond to the graceful presentation speech of Mrs. Brokaw in writing.

ALMOST READY FOR THE FRAY.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

It seems probable now that an unusually large vote will be polled at the annual election of the New-York Athletic Club to-morrow. One candidate on the regular ticket has an opponent. Oddly enough, this particular candidate, Walter G. Schuyler, is one of the most popular men in the club, and, what is more, deserves his popularity. For four years he has been club Captain, and the most ardent admirers of his opponent will probably admit that the duties of that office were never more efficiently or thoroughly performed than by him.

The campaign has been conducted in a manly way. Nobody has a word to say against Otto Ruhl, the Secretary of the club, who is the candidate of the opposition for the Vice-Presidency against Mr. Schuyler, the regular nominee. Mr. Ruhl is just as popular in his sphere as Capt. Schuyler is in his domain. But if no dissatisfaction is felt with Mr. Ruhl, the same cannot be said of those who placed him in the field. The manner in which his candidacy was accomplished smacks too strongly of star-chamber methods to favorably influence the very large contingent in the club that believes in and practices fair play.

Before the nominating committee performed its work, it announced that it would be glad to receive suggestions. If the suggestions received had demonstrated that the drift of club sentiment was not in favor of Capt. Schuyler's nomination for Vice-Presidency he would not have been nominated. It never occurred to the committee that any member of the club could or did dominate the organization, and in putting Capt. Schuyler on the regular ticket the committee was governed by a desire to place before the club a ticket composed of men who had so clearly earned the honor that the committee's selection would meet with general approval. That the ticket would satisfy every member of the club was probably not expected, for in a membership so large as that of the New-York Athletic Club there are always to be found a few whose hind sight, in their own opinion at least, is far preferable to anybody else's foresight.

So it proved in this case. Had the dissatisfied element not waited until the last legal moment before they sprang Mr. Ruhl's candidacy on the club, Mr. Ruhl's chances of polling a large vote to-morrow would have been far better than they now seem. The election of Mr. Schuyler, numerous club members say, will not denote Mr. Ruhl's lack of friends, for of these he has a host. It will show, they maintain, that the wishes of the club, as manifested through the nominating committee, cannot be overridden by a few members who had the shrewdness to give themselves some importance by the selection of a candidate in direct opposition to the ticket.

The only factor that may prevent Mr. Schuyler's majority from being of the character termed overwhelming is the confidence of the supporters of the regular ticket. This confidence may induce many of them to avoid the trouble of voting. It might be well for them to remember that the opposition always votes.

BY WAY OF BOUND BROOK.

NEW WASHINGTON SERVICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

The new Baltimore and Ohio through trains to Washington and the West began running yesterday. The new route is now open, and the schedule which provided for seven first-class expresses to and six from Washington is in operation. Each of these trains draws a Pullman car and a coach for the accommodation of Philadelphia passengers, and such cars are switched off at Wayne Junction. The Washington trains go over the Jersey Central Road to Bound Brook, thence to Wayne Junction over the Philadelphia and Reading, and from that point over the Baltimore and Ohio. Recent arrangements with the Philadelphia and Reading Company made this new trunk line possible.

The first through train to start out from the new station in Jersey City, which is reached via the foot of Liberty-street, left at 8:30 A. M. yesterday. It was made up of Pullmans and coaches. Conductor John Merlitt was in charge and Engineer John Rhodes and his son, William, were in the cab. There was a good crowd of passengers, and the travel on all the other trains was good. Station Master A. Cuthbertson and Assistant Station Master R. C. Appleton kept things running smoothly, and all the new trains were got off on time. A vestibuled train left at 1:30 P. M. This is scheduled to make the trip to Washington in 5 hours and 45 minutes, and is the fastest on the schedule.

The railroad men about the station were made jubilant yesterday by the arrival of the first train out of Washington under the new rule three minutes ahead of time. It left Washington at 9:30, was due in Jersey City at 3:18, and got there at 3:15, making the run in 5 hours and 45 minutes. New Pullman parlor and sleeping cars will be put on in a few days by the Baltimore and Ohio Company. A number of new passenger coaches are also about to be added to the rolling stock.

PHILADELPHIA PROHIBITIONISTS.

A call for a mass meeting in the interest of the Constitutional prohibitory amendment has been issued to the clergymen of Philadelphia and its vicinity, to be held this afternoon in Association Hall, Fifteenth and Chestnut streets. The call is signed by 206 ministers, representing 24 different denominations, and at the meeting resolutions or declarations prepared by the Committee of Arrangements will be presented for discussion.

Among the denominations represented are: Presbyterian, the Rev. Drs. Francis L. Patton, R. M. Patterson, W. H. Blackwood, Stephen W. Dana, and Andrew McElwain; Methodist Episcopal, Bishop Cyrus D. Foss and the Rev. Drs. A. J. Kynett, G. K. Morris, and G. D. Carrow; Baptist, the Rev. Drs. John Peddie, J. G. Walker, H. L. Wayland, James Lisk, D. D. Miller, C. A. Adams, and T. P. Conniston, and the Rev. G. A. Peltz; Protestant Episcopal, the Rev. Drs. Enoch H. Supplee, R. C. Matlack, A. B. Atkins, T. S. Rumney, T. L. Franklin, and W. T. Saunders; Reformed Episcopal, Bishop William R. Nicholson and the Rev. Drs. Howard Smith and H. S. Hoffman; United Presbyterian, the Rev. Drs. J. B. Dales, W. W. Barr, and W. M. Gibson; Lutheran, the Rev. Drs. V. L. Conrad and W. M. Baum; Reformed Presbyterian, the Rev. Dr. T. P. Stevenson; Universalist, the Rev. Dr. E. C. Sweetser; German Reformed, the Rev. Dr. J. I. Good; Dutch Reformed, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Clark; Methodist Protestant, the Rev. J. W. Balderston; Free Methodist, the Rev. W. M. Parry; African Methodist Episcopal, the Rev. B. T. Tanner; the Church of God, the Rev. Dr. G. L. Cowen; Church of the Brethren, the Rev. E. A. Orr; Christian, the Rev. J. Taylor; Independent, the Rev. W. A. Phillips; Ecclesia of Israel, C. B. Thompson; Free Baptist, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Phillips; Friends, the Rev. J. B. Garrett; Evangelical Association, J. D. Acker, D. A. Medlar; Association of Congregational Methodists, J. B. Stewart.

JUROR TRAPP'S BUSINESS RELATIONS.

Some comment has been caused by the fact that Theodore A. Trapp, one of the jurors in the trial of Thomas B. Kerr, is cashier for the firm of Lord & Taylor. Mr. George W. T. Lord was a member of the Broadway Surface Railroad Commission which reported in favor of the Broadway Railroad. He is also said to have been a friend of Mr. Kerr. For several years past he has been abroad.

Assistant District Attorney Fitzgerald said last evening that he saw nothing in the matter to cause any apprehension. He had forgotten that Mr. Lord was one of the Broadway Surface Railroad Commission.

Mr. John H. Bird, one of Mr. Kerr's counsel, knew that Mr. Lord was one of the members of the commission, but did not know he was a member of the firm of Lord & Taylor. He supposed that the fact that Mr. Trapp was in the employ of Lord & Taylor had been brought out when he was examined for jury duty, and did not see what difference it made whether he was or was not so employed.

CAPT. ERICSSON'S FUNERAL.

Following are the names of the gentlemen who have been selected as pall bearers for the funeral of Capt. John Ericsson, which is to be held in Trinity Church at noon to-day: George H. Robinson, W. H. Wallace, C. S. Bushnell, E. Sprout, William Delamater, I. A. Bevin, Dr. T. M. Markoe, Dr. Joshua C. Boulice, R. Ogden Doremus, C. H. Haswell, Chief Engineer C. H. Loring, Chief Engineer W. W. Duncan, Lieut. W. H. Jacques, Alexander Pollock, Chief Engineer David Smith, T. F. Rowland, John O. Sargent, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, C. W. Macord, George Van Wagenen, H. T. Brown, W. C. Church, John T. Kelly, George E. Pond, John F. Haskins, V. F. Lassoe, and S. W. Tator.

Capt. Ramsey, commander at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has ordered all the officers and heads of departments in the yard, as well as officers of vessels stationed there, who can possibly do so, to attend Capt. Ericsson's funeral to-day. They will proceed from the navy yard to Trinity Church in a body.

EDWARD COOPER SWINDLED.

Patrick Casey, a hackman living at 368 Third-avenue, was arrested on Saturday for obtaining $5 from ex-Mayor Cooper by falsely representing that he was collecting a fund for the benefit of the widow of a hackman named Joseph Kelly, killed by being thrown from his cab. In his possession was found a subscription list containing about 20 names, among which were Benjamin Harrison, Thomas S. Brennan, and Joseph Castor as subscribers. These subscriptions were bogus. Casey said that a man named William Courtney sent him with the list to ex-Mayor Cooper, and gave him $2 out of the $5 that the ex-Mayor subscribed. Mr. Cooper declined to prosecute Casey, but Justice Patterson sent the accused to the workhouse on Blackwell's Island for three months.

HARLEM'S NEW THEATRE.

A BEAUTIFUL FIRE-PROOF HOUSE TO BE READY BY OCTOBER.

The new Harlem Theatre, which is to occupy seven city lots on the northeast corner of Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, is already in course of construction, 50 workmen being busily engaged in excavating for the foundation. The plans of the new house, which have been prepared by Architect George H. Griebel, contemplate one of the handsomest, as well as one of the safest theatres in the city. The building will be devoted entirely to theatrical purposes, no stores or offices being included in the plans, and the proprietor and manager, Mr. A. H. Wood, expects to open it in October next with a new production by a stock company to be selected from the best talent to be secured. The cost of the new theatre is estimated at $250,000 for the building alone, and the lots were secured at an expense of $110,000.

The entire frontage of the theatre will be 276 feet, of which 101 feet will be on Seventh-avenue, and 175 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street. The building is to be absolutely fire-proof, the framework being of iron and all the partitions of fire-proof material. The exits are to be made a special feature of the house. They will be numerous and easy of access, so that in case of fire or other disaster the theatre can be emptied in the shortest possible time. The heating and ventilation will be under the pressure system, and the most approved plant and apparatus for cooling and heating will be provided, the fresh air being pumped from the top of a tower, which will be 120 feet high, and lighted by an electric beacon. The entire house, including the stage, will be lighted by electricity.

The architecture will be in the Byzantine style, with a warm Oriental tinge. The first-story walls will be faced with heavy blocks of dark brownstone, quarry faced, and the stories above will be of red brick laid in Flemish bond, with stone trimmings, and ornamented with panels and running courses of molded brick, terra cotta, and carved stone. The roof will be covered with red tiles and will be crowned by a tower. The main entrance on Seventh-avenue, which will be 33 feet wide, will have three large aerial arches of cut and carved stone, with columns of polished granite and handsomely-carved caps and bases. There will be heavy projecting balconies above, with stone corbels for the upper series of arches, surmounted by an open balcony. These will be flanked by two pavilions. The façade on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street will distinctly outline the auditorium and stage, and the novel feature will be introduced of concealing the necessary but unsightly fire escapes by a series of arches extending along the auditorium, from floor to roof.

The auditorium will have a seating capacity of 2,100, but Manager Wood has decided to sacrifice 500 of the possible seats in order to make wide spaces between the rows, and thus avoid the crowding and inconvenience so often experienced in houses where the entire seating capacity is utilized. The interior decorations are designed to harmonize with the style of the exterior and will be brilliant, but not gaudy. The stage will have a height of 80 feet, giving ample room for the working of the most complicated stage mechanism. Ladies' and gentlemen's reception rooms and parlors, as well as smoking rooms, will be provided, and the lobbies and foyers will be quite spacious. All the rooms will be tastefully furnished, and a number of valuable paintings will adorn the walls.

A WATER MAIN BURSTS.

SUDDEN AND DAMAGING UPHEAVAL IN CLINTON-PLACE.

It is not often that the residents of New-York City have a chance to see the principle of hydraulic mining illustrated in their own streets, and they are doubtless well satisfied that it is so. Once in a while, however, they are enabled to realize what a destroying power water can exert when surrounded by the proper conditions. A great, jagged-ed

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,711. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Deafness, Catarrh,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

Throat and Lungs

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY

Dr. E. B. Lighthill,

Specialist for Diseases of the Ears, Throat, Lungs, and Nasal Passages.

28 EAST 23D-ST., NEW-YORK.

Dr. Lighthill's method of treatment is entirely his own, and is universally recognized as an important advance in medical science. His applications reach the diseased parts in a manner so superior and effective that relief is usually experienced at once, and complete cures are often effected in the most difficult and obstinate cases of deafness and discharges from the ear, catarrh in its most offensive form, the various disorders of the throat and air passages, persistent hoarseness and loss of voice, asthma, chronic bronchitis, and consumption in its earlier stages of development. And it is one of the happy features of his practice that the treatment does not give the least pain, discomfort, or distress, and that it can be readily administered in cases of children or the most nervous person. An honest opinion will invariably be given, and no case will be accepted for treatment which does not offer a reasonable chance of success. In evidence of Dr. Lighthill's success we publish below a few of the many testimonials in his possession:

From Mr. H. P. Degraaf, President of the Bowery National Bank.

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1888.

Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL:

MY DEAR SIR: It affords me great pleasure to join the long list of grateful patients who have been relieved from troublesome and obstinate complaints by your superior skill. My case was chronic catarrh, from which I had suffered to such an extent that it weakened my general health and finally gave rise to such severe pain in and about the head and throat that it prevented me from sleeping and alarmed my family. I am happy to state that the very first application of your treatment gave me prompt and decided relief. In a few days the pain had disappeared and by degrees the other distressing symptoms characteristic of catarrh yielded to your administrations, until I now find myself completely cured. I therefore cheerfully tender you this testimonial of your skill and success in the hope that others may be benefited by its publication.

H. P. DEGRAAF.

From Mr. W. Phillips, Publisher of the Elite and Business Directories, 81 Nassau-st., New-York.

I am indebted to Dr. Lighthill's skill for my complete and permanent restoration to perfect hearing and the successful eradication of the distressing noises in the head which accompanied the deafness and made my life a burden. In the interest of humanity I state these facts so that others may receive similar benefit.

W. H. PHILLIPS,
Residence, 141 East 30th-st.

Radical and Permanent Cure of Catarrh.

90 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1888.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL:

DEAR SIR: It gives me great pleasure to testify that your treatment of my wife for chronic catarrh of long standing and great severity resulted in a complete, radical, and permanent cure. Your success in her case furnishes the most convincing proof that you can eradicate this pernicious disease, root and branch, even in our treacherous and unfavorable climate, and that it will stay cured, for my wife has been entirely free from every symptom of catarrh ever since you discontinued treatment. We all know that among both the profession and the public catarrh enjoys the reputation of being incurable, but your success has demonstrated the happy fact that you possess the necessary skill and power to overcome it and I am anxious the public should know it. Yours very truly,

J. A. HEAD.

A mass of testimonials of similar tenor and character to those above from parties of the highest social standing can be seen at Dr. LIGHTHILL'S office,

28 EAST 23D-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOURS FROM 9 TO 1 AND 4 TO 8.

THE DEFENSE OF PARNELL

A VIGOROUS STATEMENT OF THE CAUSE PROMISED.

DOUBT AS TO THE AMOUNT OF REBUTTAL TESTIMONY—EXPECTED ATTACK ON THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, March 11.—It is deemed most likely that the *Times's* case, in the Parnell inquiry, will be stretched over into Wednesday, though, so far as can be ascertained, this is pure surmise.

Whenever it ends, Russell will begin with his speech for the defendants. He has been long preparing this, and it is confidently expected that it will be the most important address delivered this generation on the Irish question. His friends say it will consume at least a week. But there is still the greatest difference of opinion as to what amount of evidence should be produced in rebuttal of the *Times's* witnesses. In fact, this will not be settled till next week.

Monday next the big attack on the Attorney-General will be made in the House. It will arise on the vote for general supply, which means the granting of some few thousand pounds to carry on the Government until specific supplies are voted. Thus, any question affecting any officer of the Crown can come up under this vote, and, as it is dealt with in Committee of the Whole, members can speak more than once. As a result it will probably be the biggest night the House has seen in a long while.

Mr. Froude to-day denied that he has been converted to home rule. The report arose from his saying that the collapse of the *Times's* case rendered home rule inevitable. This he admits, but he says, all the same, that he thinks the thing will be ruinous.

THE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

PARIS, March 11.—MM. Naquet, Laguerre, Laisant, and Turquet have published a manifesto, in which they say: "Parliamentarism is already doomed. It might have fallen honorably, but now, thanks to its recent acts, the nation will cast it out."

The Chamber of Deputies has authorized the Government to prosecute Senator Naquet and Deputies Laguerre, Turquet, and Laisant, leaders of the Patriotic League, on the ground that the league had been converted into a secret society, having, besides its public statutes, secret arrangements by which the league by sending telegrams could mobilize its members for opposing any measure the authorities decided upon, and also for sending copies of the league's manifesto concerning the Abdul Hamid expedition to Genia, Ignatieff and Tchernatieff and the Mayor of Moscow, who are declared to be the leading representatives of the league in Russia.

Le Paris says that the Government will soon take vigorous steps against the Patriotic League and that Boulanger is on the verge of being involved in the matter.

ENGLAND'S ARMAMENT.

LONDON, March 11.—In the House of Commons this evening the Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, in explaining the army estimates said that, owing to the increased protection afforded the colonies, the Government had not provided for an increase in the colonial contributions.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 11.—The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Julian Pauncefote as British Minister to the United States.

The Ameer of Afghanistan denies that he has any designs against Russia. He declares that his enemies, wishing to embroil England, Afghanistan and Russia, originated the report.

LONDON, March 11.—The American baseball team visited the Princess's Theatre this evening, and were warmly welcomed. To-morrow they will attend the performance at the Lyceum Theatre. Lord Londesborough is to give a banquet in honor of the visitors.

The Due d'Aumale has gone to Chantilly.

DUBLIN, March 11.—While Mr. Creagh, a landlord in County Clare, and his sister were driving to church, yesterday, they were fired upon by some unknown persons. Mr. Creagh and his sister were hit by bullets, the latter's nose being shot off. Both are in a critical condition.

CALCUTTA, March 11.—An official inquiry has been ordered into the charges that the Maharajah of Cashmere was implicated in a conspiracy to poison the British Resident and his other reasonable practices. The Maharajah is an imbecile and is wholly in the power of his Ministers.

VIENNA, March 11.—At the request of Emperor Francis Joseph, ex-King Milan of Servia will visit Vienna.

The *Neuest* of Pesth denies that Austria is preparing to occupy Servia, and declares that the *entente* with that country continues.

BERLIN, March 11.—Sixteen torpedo boats intended for the German Navy are now in course of construction.

A German artillery officer has discovered a new powerful explosive for shells. It is manufactured from carbolic acid.

NOT A MINISTER AT ALL.

A BIGAMIST MASQUERADING AS A BAPTIST PASTOR.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 11.—The little village of Carlton, 30 miles west of here, has a sensation in the form of a confession from the supposed clergyman of the Baptist church of that place, that he is no clergyman at all. The Rev. Thomas B. Jones is not Thomas B. Jones, but Thomas L. Thomas. Moreover, he is not a reverend at all and never was.

In 1882 Thomas L. Thomas was baptized into the membership of the Jackson-Street Baptist Church of Scranton, Penn. From Scranton, Thomas L. Thomas removed to Shamokin, Penn., and united with the Baptist church of that place upon a letter of dismission. In Shamokin, on the 27th of October, 1885, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Parry. Afterwards he was, by vote of the church, excluded from the First Baptist Church of Shamokin as unworthy of its fellowship. He subsequently, under the name of Thomas B. Jones, presented to the Baptist church of Millport, Penn., a letter purporting to come from the Baptist church of Armenia, Penn., certifying that he had been a member and the Pastor of that church, and was thereby dismissed from its membership and commended to the churches as an esteemed minister of the Gospel. To this letter was signed the name of the clerk of the Armenia church and the name of one of the deacons. He was never Pastor of that church, and no such letter was ever given. Upon this letter he was received into the church of Millport, Penn., not only as a member, but as a minister, and served it for a time as its Pastor, the church supposing the letter valid.

He came to Carlton a year ago. During the past six months the Deacons of the church have been examining into their Pastor's record, and the result was his arrest last week and his subsequent confession of guilt on all the charges brought against him. He admits the charge of bigamy, and that his recommendation and ordination papers were all forged.

A RIVAL TO WESTERN UNION.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—The South Atlantic Telegraph Company of Baltimore City has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. It is said that the new company is to form a link in the Mackay-Bennett Postal Telegraph and Cable Company system, and is for the purpose of purchasing and owning the lines of that system in Maryland, which are now only leased. The scheme is to form an amalgamation with the Southern Telegraph Company of Virginia, the Southern Telegraph Company of North Carolina, and the Southern Atlantic Telegraph Company, whereby lines of wire may be secured extending to New-Orleans and covering the entire South and Southwest. This entire system is to be controlled by the Mackay-Bennett management.

A YALE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

NEW-HAVEN, March 11.—The medical students of Yale have organized a local society, the "Delta Epsilon Iota." There are seven charter members—from '90, Messrs. E. R. Baldwin, Barnes, and Ferris; from '91, W. S. Baldwin, Cheney, Tuttle, and Pinchbeck.

PHILIPSEN ARRESTED.

CAPTURED IN PHILADELPHIA AFTER AN EXCITING CHASE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—A man weighing 280 pounds, standing six feet in his stockings, with broad shoulders, light hair and mustache, ruddy complexion, and handsomely dressed, stood in the shadow of the Girard estate's new building at Twelfth and Girard streets at 7:30 o'clock to-night, when a detective, who had been dogging his footsteps for four days, walked up and said: "Hello, Charlie, I've had quite a look for you."

The big man said: "What of it?"

The detective answered: "Very little of it. What are you going to do?"

"I'm not going to do anything, and you'll do the same," was the reply.

The man was Charles Philipsen, manager of the North River Fish and Game Company of New-York. He is wanted in New-York on the charge of perjury. The detective was F. D. Schuyler of 120 Broadway, who was employed by the Commissioners of Accounts of New-York to find Philipsen, whose company rented six stalls in the new Washington Market at Gansevort and Washington streets, which is now the subject of an investigation by the Commissioners. Detective Schuyler asked Philipsen to go back to New-York and straighten things up. Philipsen, who is well-known in this city, became very indignant, and declared that he was an American citizen and that the detective could not arrest him. Detective Schuyler, who is a powerful man, said: "Well, if you won't go back peaceably I'll look you up."

Philipsen replied, "No, you won't," and started off on a run. The detective ran down Girard-street after him. A number of people followed in the chase. Philipsen was overtaken, and he told the crowd that the detective was a blackmailer. Just then Sixth District policeman came up, and inquired what was the trouble. The detective showed the policeman a telegram he had received a few hours before from the Commissioner of Accounts to arrest Philipsen. While the policeman was reading the telegram Philipsen made a lunge at the detective and started on a run up Grand-street. The policeman and the detective and the crowd followed in hot pursuit. The policeman caught up to Philipsen, drew his club, and after a couple of raps on Philipsen's head and shoulders the manager of the North River Fish and Game Company dropped on the sidewalk.

Detective Schuyler had arrived in the meantime, and Philipsen was helped to his feet and consented to go to the Central Station. He was marched down Chestnut-street and locked up in a cell. To-morrow morning an officer from New-York will arrive with the necessary papers, and Philipsen will be given a preliminary hearing and held for a requisition. At noon the officer will leave for Harrisburg to get the requisition papers from Gov. Beaver.

When Philipsen was searched at the Central Station over $2,500 in cash was found in his pockets. Several friends called to see him, and a lawyer was in consultation with him at 9 o'clock. Two weeks ago he was a guest at the Girard House. He left mysteriously, without paying his board. To-night a friend of his called at the hotel, paid the board bill, and got Philipsen's baggage, which had been detained. Detective Schuyler said to-night that the Commissioners had the "dead wood" on Philipsen and that he was good for five years. Detective Schuyler spent four days and five nights finding Philipsen. One of Detective Schuyler's men was instructed by the New-York Commissioners to tell Philipsen that if he and the North River Fish and Game Company would tell all they knew they would be held harmless. Philipsen promised to do so. He hoodwinked the detectives and left the city.

Mr. De Lancey Nicoll was driven to Police Headquarters in a hurry last night, and not finding Acting Superintendent Byrnes in, went away, and in half an hour returned with him, and a detective was busy for half an hour taking dispatches to a telegraph office. Mr. Nicoll went away with Mr. Byrnes, and neither would say what business occupied their attention.

LEW WALLACE'S PLANS.

HE HAS NO AMBITION BUT TO CONTINUE HIS WORK AS AN AUTHOR.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Gen. Lew Wallace of Indiana, who was Minister to Turkey under Gen. Grant, and the author of "Ben Hur," came to this city to-day, remained for a few hours to transact some business in connection with his forthcoming novel, and departed in the evening as quietly as he came. Gen. Wallace left his home in Indiana last Thursday for Washington. He lunched with President Harrison, an old and intimate acquaintance, on Saturday afternoon. His coming East, he said, is not for political purposes, but is purely on business, and when that is finished he will return home to complete his latest work.

In the course of a conversation Gen. Wallace said that since his retirement from the Turkish mission some years ago he has been actively engaged on his writings, and politics have not taken up much of his time. "My call at the White House on Saturday," he said, "was purely social one, and politics were not touched upon. All I want in the world," continued the General, "is my home, my farm, my library, and I don't have to come to Washington to get them. I wouldn't take any office myself and I don't care for any office for any one else. If I were the President I wouldn't have anything to do with an applicant for office unless he would promise to keep out of Washington until I sent for him, and I would never send for him until I was sure I could fix him."

Gen. Wallace said that he wished it understood that his novel, "Ben Hur," will not be dramatized. "I have not given any one the right to present a stage version of it," he said, "I have never entertained the idea, and it is not likely that I will ever sell such a privilege. I am now writing a novel similar to 'Ben Hur,' the scenes of which are laid in the East, 200 years ago. It will be published shortly."

AN OHIO POLITICAL GANG.

THE REPUBLICAN "MACHINE". THAT HAS JUST BEEN DISCOVERED.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—For several days there has been a roaring and a rumbling in the Republican fold here, but to-day a veritable earthquake was occasioned by the exposure of the existence within the Republican Party in this county of a well-organized gang to control every county and city nomination. It has been in existence for several years, and now that it is known numerous hitherto inexplicable political defeats and successes are easily accounted for.

The Loyal Republican League, as the gang is called, held a secret meeting last Friday night, a fact which has just leaked out. Among those present were City Treasurer Zeigler, Assistant City Solicitor Galvin, Clerk B. P. A. Dan Brown, County Commissioners Anthony and Yoesling, and Health Officer Boeps. The meeting was to agree upon a city ticket for the Spring election, and which the city convention is, or was, to be forced to nominate. The ticket they selected is: Mayor, H. H. Wiggers; Comptroller, Dan Brown; Treasurer, Henry Zeigler; Police Judge, John Galvin; Infirmary Director, Isaac Rupp.

As a result of the efforts of this league candidates last Fall who were not liked by the league ran from 1,000 to 2,500 behind their tickets. The disclosure is likely to be disastrous to the whole ticket this Spring, and may result in the election of a Democratic delegation to the State Legislature next Fall. In the latter event the Legislature would almost certainly be Democratic, and would elect a Democrat to succeed Senator Payne in the United States Senate.

A NEWSPAPER MANAGER IN JAIL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 11.—On the 4th of March the Memphis *Evening Tribune* made its appearance. It was announced to be Republican in politics, and report said it was backed by members of that party who have money. W. J. Carter, formerly of the Omaha *Bee*, is the editor, and E. E. Finney, late of Kansas City, business manager.

Saturday evening Finney paid off the employes to the amount of several hundred dollars in checks on the Memphis National Bank. To-day the checks were presented and proved worthless, and to-night Mr. Finney lodges in the county jail charged with obtaining labor by false pretenses. It appears that the paper has no money behind it and it will probably suspend.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER DIE.

NEWARK, N. J., March 11.—Some time ago Miss E. Price and her mother of Pacific-street, Newark, were obliged to take to their beds sick with colic. On Sunday the mother died. Heart failure attacked the daughter when she learned of her bereavement, and an hour later she, too, died.

THE ANGRY SAMOANS.

REPORTS BROUGHT BY CAPT. EMORY, COMMANDER OF THE THETIS.

OMAHA, Neb., March 11.—Capt. W. H. Emory, commander of the war ship Thetis, which recently arrived at San Francisco from Samoa, is here, on his way to Washington. The Captain left that agitated island before the burning of the German Consul's residence, but he had learned a great deal of the hostile feeling among the natives against the Germans, and thinks they are ready to fight for their freedom.

"From my personal and close acquaintance with very many of them," says Capt. Emory, "I can say that the dispatches have not exaggerated the facts a particle in saying that the Samoans almost detest Germany as a country. They have a strong feeling of friendliness for Americans and America. Their tendency is toward a democratic instead of a Monarchical form of government. The Germans have acted in a supercilious, overbearing, and, on many occasions, dastardly manner with them. Dislike has grown into detestation, and should Germany succeed in taking possession of the island for a short time, I am sure it will be an exceedingly short time, if at all. The Samoans will, unequal as such a contest would be, die in their tracks, I firmly believe, before they would submit to German rule. The Samoans are cordial, big and warm hearted people, but they are thoroughly imbued with the idea that they have been imposed upon and overridden by Germany. To my mind, the burning of the German Consulate and residence was meant as a fearless, open, and above-board declaration of their stand —to either live as Samoans or Americans, or die."

"What is your opinion of the reported blowing up of the Nipsic?"

"Personally, that is, from the standpoint of knowledge of the officers in charge of the Nipsic, I don't believe a word of it. I do not speak from any kind of patriotism, or anything of that sort when I say that I do not believe that any men in the whole German Navy are smart enough to hoodwink the Nipsic's officers to the extent necessary to fire her out of the water with torpedoes, and much less do I think the Olga's officers capable of such fine work. The Nipsic's officers know all about these Schwartz Kopff torpedoes and their capacity for under-water travel. The Nipsic's officers, and especially Capt. Mullan, were cognizant of the fact that they were going to run up against people who were treacherous, and to my certain knowledge he was given an extra warning as to those torpedoes, which really are the most improved and smoothest death distributors in connection with naval warfare."

WASHINGTON, March 11.—It now appears that the United States naval officer who was stationed at Auckland, the nearest cable point to Samoa, rejoined the Nipsic some time ago. Nevertheless, the Navy Department holds that it would be specially informed of the reported engagement through the United States Consul at Auckland had any such thing happened. Capt. Mullan of the Nipsic was ordered to "protest and use his good offices." These were in substance like the instructions given Admiral Kimberly, which at the time they were framed were regarded in some quarters as being too narrow and inadequate to carry out the popular wish. Secretary Whitney said at the time, in a communication ultimately laid before the House Naval Committee, that it was as far as he could go in the absence of any definite developments on the part of this Government in regard to the Samoan question.

BERLIN, March 11.—The Berlin *Post* says it learns that the Samoan Conference will meet before the expiration of the present month.

THE NEW-YORK PATRONAGE.

WHAT THE ALBANY POLITICIANS THINK ABOUT IT.

ALBANY, March 11.—Senator Fassett is out of the race for the Collectorship of the Port of New-York. Gen. Harrison made known to the New-York "bosses" last week that the Collector and the Postmaster at New-York must be residents of that city. In justice to Mr. Fassett it must be said that he has never been a candidate himself, but that his friends have at times boomed him. He is keeping his eye on the Gubernatorial nomination of 1892.

While Senator Robertson declares that he is taking no steps to secure his transfer to his old post on Wall-street, he frankly admits that he would accept the place if it were tendered him. The only other names mentioned are those of Col. Fred. D. Grant and Cornelius N. Bliss, although it is asserted here on inside authority that none of the old Arthur clique can expect any favors from this Administration, particularly that part of it confined within the jurisdiction of Messrs. Blaine and Windom.

Mr. Jerome's term as Postmaster expires on April 2. The only names mentioned here for his berth are those of Dwight Lawrence and Senator Cornelius Van Cott. It is the generally accepted belief that Messrs. Platt and Miller have signed a truce by which the Federal patronage will be evenly divided between them. The question which is of the most burning importance to our politicians here, however, is who will control the Brooklyn Navy Yard patronage.

A MURDERED MAN TURNS UP ALIVE.

BONHAM, Texas, March 11.—The celebrated Scarlett murder trial was called in the District Court to-day, and was dismissed by the State without the examination of a single witness. This is the case in which Jim Scarlett was charged with murdering Andy Lockeridd in 1886 and throwing the body into Red River. Scarlett was tried two years ago, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged, but owing to a technicality in the rendition of the verdict got a new trial.

Before the new trial came on Lockefield was discovered living in the southern part of the county. He states that when shot and thrown into the river by Scarlett he revived, crawled out, and left the country for a while, not caring if Scarlett was hanged for his murder.

Scarlett was released from custody this morning, and can scarcely realize the good fortune of again being free after so narrowly missing death on the scaffold.

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During Saturday night, the hemorrhage again came on, apparently from deep internal sources, and the patient soon died. She was only 18 years old.

This afternoon the remains, incased in a handsome casket, lay in one of the large rooms of the college and brief funeral services were held, President Taylor of the college officiating. After the service the remains were conveyed to the Hudson River Railroad station and placed on board the 4:50 P. M. train for New-York, accompanied by a few relatives.

NOT A LEGAL TRADE MARK.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 11.—A decision was handed down by Chief-Justice Gilfillan of the Supreme Court this morning reversing the order of the lower court in the case of the Cigarmakers' Protective Union against David E. Conhaim and others. The court says:

"The Cigarmakers' Union, having many thousands of members, adopted or agreed upon a certain symbol or device to be worn by their several members by placing it on boxes of cigars made by such members, such device not indicating by what persons the cigars are made, but only that they are made by some one of the Union members, the right to use the device belonging equally to each of all the members and continuing only while the person remains a member, is not a legal trade mark."

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NEW-ORLEANS, March 11.—Surgeon-General Hamilton of the United States Marine Hospital Service arrived this afternoon on the revenue cutter Crawford from an inspection of Gulf quarantine stations. He was accompanied by Dr. Rutherford of Texas, Dr. Harlbeck of South Carolina, and Dr. Wilkinson of the Louisiana Board of Health. He says New-Orleans will be the best guarded port against yellow fever in the country as soon as the new station now being constructed is completed. He will not turn to Washington in a few days.

MAKING LOCKPORT ANXIOUS.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 11.—Moser & Heidenheimer, the New-York mailing house, who have an extensive plant here, and who were about to enlarge it, expending fully $60,000, think seriously of moving to Lyons, where better facilities and inducements are offered them. The firm complains of many annoyances and impositions, among them that they have been assessed for city taxes on their present building for $2,000 more than the first value of the property. A committee of citizens will confer with them Thursday to induce them to remain.

Money can be Saved

In the purchase of furniture at the bargain sale now in progress at Flint's, 104 West 14th-st.—466.

THE FIRST PRIZES DRAWN

THREE DIPLOMATS WHO ARE CHOSEN TO GO ABROAD.

EX-SENATOR PALMER TO SPAIN, JOHN F. SWIFT TO JAPAN, AND J. D. WASHBURN TO SWITZERLAND.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—It looked for a time, after the Senate met to-day, as if the crowd of interested persons who wanted to know who had been chosen by President Harrison and to what offices they had been called were to be disappointed. After the very short journal of Thursday's proceedings had been read and Mr. Beck had taken the oath as his own successor, there was nothing left to do. For about 20 minutes the Senators chatted with each other or posed in graceful attitudes for the benefit of the galleries, and then Mr. Edmunds suggested a recess until 1:30 o'clock. The suggestion was adopted, and for an hour and a half the anxious office hunters who swarmed about the corridors waited impatiently.

Assistant Private Secretary Pruden was on hand when the recess expired, and the looked-for nominations were handed in. The Senate went promptly into executive session, and the outsiders made a rush for the Chief Clerk's office, where a list of the nominations was to be seen. There was little in it of interest to the average place hunter, and the crowd soon thinned out. The nominations were formally laid before the Senate as soon as the doors were closed. There was a disposition on both sides of the chamber to confirm ex-Senator Palmer as Minister to Spain without reference to a committee, but it was decided not to break over the regular rule, and so the nomination was sent to the Foreign Relations Committee along with those of John D. Washburn for the Swiss mission and John F. Swift for the mission to Japan. George C. Tichener's nomination for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury went to the Finance Committee. All this took less than 10 minutes, and when it had been done the Senate adjourned until to-morrow. Mr. Palmer will then be unanimously confirmed, and the other nominees are also expected to receive the approval of the Senate at the same time.

No particular surprise was expressed by Senators over the nominations until they reached that of Mr. Washburn to be Minister to Switzerland. Nobody except Mr. Hoar, and possibly Mr. Dawes, knew him or had ever heard of him. After the adjournment Mr. Washburn was described by one senator as the barbed-wire manufacturer, who figured so prominently in the newspapers a few years ago in connection with "Doc" Wilson. Another Senator declared that Mr. Washburn was a Professor in some Massachusetts college or seminary, while a third Senator insisted that the nominee was a Presbyterian clergyman. By Massachusetts gentlemen, however, who claimed to know Mr. Washburn he was described as a Worcester insurance man of considerable means, who dressed well, and was a warm personal friend of Senator Hoar. Washburn's nomination is credited solely to Mr. Hoar, who, with Speaker Barrett of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, pressed his name to President Harrison last week.

More definite information from Worcester this evening indicates that Mr. Washburn is the head of a large insurance agency in Worcester, Mass., though he was editor for a time. He is 56 years old, a native of Boston, and a graduate of Harvard University. He has been prominent among the Republicans of Central Massachusetts since the formation of the party, leading the Worcester County Republicans, in 1878, in their contest against Gen. Butler. He marshaled the Hoar forces in the Congressional fight two years ago, and the Walker men in the last bitter Congressional contest in the Worcester District. He has been elected three times to the Massachusetts House of Representatives and once to the State Senate. He was also a Colonel on Gov. Bullock's staff. He has been a Fellow of Harvard and is now a Trustee of Clark University. He has traveled extensively, spending much time in Mexico, Central America, and Spain. He is an intimate friend of Senator Hoar, and is in very poor health, which is the chief reason why he is sent abroad.

The first comment made to-day, when the President's nominations for Spain, Japan, and Switzerland became known, was that Secretary Blaine had seized the earliest possible opportunity to take from the list of United States Ministers abroad the name of a man particularly offensive to him. Ex-Senator Palmer, it was at once assumed, was not particularly attractive or friendly to Mr. Blaine, but Mr. Belmont was decidedly offensive. Mr. Palmer had almost captured the office of Secretary of Agriculture and he had quite taken the President's fancy. Senator Stockbridge had succeeded in fighting him out of the Cabinet and was quite content to see him taken out of the way of being Governor of Michigan, so he and Senator Sawyer, who made the fight for Mr. Rusk for Secretary of Agriculture, made no opposition to the proposition to send Palmer off to Spain where he cannot get in anybody's way in the next State campaign.

The place is regarded as one that will suit Mr. Palmer. He is a well-read man, a man of the world, opulent, and with both taste and skill as an entertainer and with sufficient ease of manner to look after the relations of Spain and the United States with credit to himself and honor to the country.

* *

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MAKING LOCKPORT ANXIOUS.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 11.—Moser & Heidenheimer, the New-York mailing house, who have an extensive plant here, and who were about to enlarge it, expending fully $60,000, think seriously of moving to Lyons, where better facilities and inducements are offered them. The firm complains of many annoyances and impositions, among them that they have been assessed for city taxes on their present building for $2,000 more than the first value of the property. A committee of citizens will confer with them Thursday to induce them to remain.

Money can be Saved

In the purchase of furniture at the bargain sale now in progress at Flint's, 104 West 14th-st.—466.

will go in. "Illinois" said a fretful office seeker from that State, who hopes for a good berth, "will have two appointments to-morrow—Col. F. D. Grant for China and Walker Blaine for First Assistant Secretary of State." This was meant for sarcasm, but it is very likely to be a true prediction, so far as the nominations go. Whether Col. Grant is to be credited to Illinois is doubtful.

The failure to send in the name of Gen. George S. Batcheller of New-York for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in place of Mr. Hugh S. Thompson was the cause of uneasiness to Gen. Batcheller and of anxiety to Vice-President Morton, Senator Hiscock, the New-York delegation of Representatives, and those personal adherents of Mr. Platt who have been at work for him. To-night, however, they are hopeful that all difficulties in the way of Batcheller's appointment will have been removed to-morrow or by Wednesday at the latest.

The trouble about the appointment of Gen. Batcheller is that Secretary Windom has made some sort of promise to ex-Assistant Secretary Charles E. Coon that he thinks he ought to keep. Mr. Coon was Assistant Secretary under the last Administration. He was in no haste to resign. He hoped to be retained and everybody knew that that was his desire. Long service had made him familiar with the business of the office, as it has evidently impressed him with the belief in his right to resume it. The Manning administration wanted a man of more force—a quality that no one would accuse Mr. Coon of possessing. If he had been a more discreet man he would not have permitted, as he did, the rag-disinfecting ring of speculators in New York to foist upon the Treasury Department a scheme to tax importers for the enrichment of patentees of a useless process. That was not done for mischief, but it was mischievous and the same, and is not the sort of recommendation that should be looked for in seeking for men to equip an important department of the Government.

If Mr. Coon wept when he was deprived of his office by a Democratic Secretary it was not because the association with Democrats was distasteful, but because he was unwilling to part with a "sure thing," to take up with precarious employment. All day long the New-York people who are for Gen. Batcheller, and distinctly not for Mr. Coon, have been at work for the Saratoga candidate. The support is unbroken. Mr. Coon has many friends in New-York, and he has set them at work for him. But the fact that Secretary Tracy, as well as the New-York delegation including Senator Evarts, who declared for Batcheller to-day, have all expressed their preferences for Batcheller is expected to overcome Mr. Windom's personal preferences. One of the telegrams of recommendation for Batcheller is expected to overcome Mr. Windom's personal preferences. One of the telegrams of recommendation for Mr. Coon received here to-day is reported to have come from ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, who is said to be very desirous he should be appointed. As the President has declared his intention to be governed by the recommendations of Cabinet officers and Representatives, the telegrams are not likely to be of much use.

* *

There is some talk among the New-York Republicans about an attempt to secure the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General for a New-York man. As yet they have no candidate for the place. The very fact that it has been discussed suggests the possibility that it may be found necessary to abandon the attempts to get the Treasury office for New-York, and to turn in another direction. Ex-Senator Warner Miller, who goes home to-night, has just heard of this suggestion, but he knows nothing more about it. The ex-Senator goes home without having been consulted since he saw the President, two days ago. He does not appear to be in anybody's confidence. This looks decidedly not cheerful. The Platt men say he has expressed satisfaction with the proposition to Mr. Batcheller and the Treasury, but Mr. Miller says nothing.

A nomination that is looked for at once is that of J. N. Huston, Chairman of the Indiana State Committee, to be United States Treasurer. He was at first spoken of as Assistant Secretary. The reason given by one of his Indiana friends for his preference for the office is that Treasurer is creditable to his thrift. He has large business interests in his State, a bank or two at Connersville, and enterprises of importance that demand a good deal of personal attention. If he should take an Assistant Secretaryship he would be obliged to remain almost constantly in Washington. As Treasurer he could, if he so desired, absent himself from his office for two or three weeks at a time, leaving the business to be looked after by the subordinates who are familiar with it, and attending personally when it was desirable that his name should be attached to the monthly statement of the condition of the Treasury.

It is now asserted by some of the men who say they know the Executive programme that the nomination of several Territorial Governors will go to the Senate to-morrow. Another nomination that is looked for, at least by one man, is that of Richard C. Parsons of Cleveland, Ohio, who wishes to be Controller of Currency. If it goes in it will surely set afloat a good many earlier boats on the Ohio Golfer pavement contract and revive some of the Garfield scandals in their ugliest form.

The District people are discussing the probable nomination of ex-Assistant Postmaster Myron H. Parker, who has become a prosperous real estate operator since he was turned out of the city Post Office, along with Gen. D. B. Ainger, to make room for the son of Senator Conger.

The crowd of office seekers is as great as ever, and their desire is greater. The local papers are filled with lists of their names, and the mention that they get in that way will be the nearest that most of them will approach to greatness.

* *

If President Harrison sticks to the programme he is said to have adopted of filling the offices for which nominations were made by Mr. Cleveland, and left unacted on by the Senate, before taking up other appointments, he will have 258 cases to consider before he begins to turn out the office holders whose terms have not expired. Of these 258 cases only a portion of their organization. The separate companies of infantry in the Third and Fourth Brigades will be formed into provisional regiments of 10 and 12 companies as far as may be and the surplus employed to enlarge the two regiments and battalion of the brigades to 10-company commands. In the Fourth Brigade two separate companies will be assigned to the Sixty-fifth and three companies to the Seventy-fourth Regiment, the remaining 10 separate companies being formed into a provisional regiment. The Third Brigade contains 30 separate companies. Six of these it is proposed to incorporate with the four companies of the Tenth Battalion, Albany, and two 12-company provisional regiments will be made of the other 24 companies. The commanders of these provisional regiments no details have yet been made, though they will probably be drawn from officers now on the supernumerary list. These commanding officers will have the appointment of their staff and non-commissioned officers.

"It is quite likely, however, that Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., Sixty-fifth Regiment, will be assigned to command the Fourth Brigade provisional regiment, the former regiment being commanded during the centennial celebration by Lieut.-Col. John E. Robie."

Even Alaska will be represented in the coming centennial celebration. Gov. Swineford has appointed the Rev. A. B. Austin, Lieut.-Commander J. S. Howell, and Mr. Thomas S.

THE CEILING COMMITTEE

DANGER THAT IT WILL NOT END ITS WORK.

MORE THAN ABSOLUTELY REQUIRED IF THE MEN WHO ROBBED THE STATE ARE TO BE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

ALBANY, March 11.—The strongest pressure has been brought to bear upon the Fish Ceiling Investigating Committee to induce it to wind up its business on Thursday whether the object for which it was appointed is accomplished or not. The committee has gained more than even its ardent well-wishers expected it would, but owing to the flight of John Smaith with his books, Impostor Rowe, and the contractor's bookkeepers, the perjury of Superintendent Andrews, and one or two other witnesses, the main purpose of the investigation, which is to discover what has become of the money, has been balked. THE TIMES has contended for a week that the committee's time must be extended if the State expects the conspirators to be brought to book. It would be folly for the Committee to close up without examining John Smaith, whose perjury before the Ainsworth committee was fully established to-day by the testimony of Inspector Barry.

It is to be regretted that a marked disposition is apparent in the Fish committee itself to close the investigation on the 14th inst. The main argument advanced is that the committee will exhaust its witness list by that date. By such a course the committee and the Assembly will play directly into the hands of the conspirators, who are only remaining away in the hope that the 14th will bring them relief. Mr. Fish and his colleagues on the committee cannot afford, for their own reputations, to end this investigation this week, nor can the Assembly for its own reputation permit them to do so. The time of the committee ought to be extended indefinitely. If it is not, the Fish committee will lay itself open to the same charges that followed the Ainsworth committee. When these conspirators are made to understand that the State is in earnest in this event, that no political influence, Republican or Democratic, however potential or far-reaching, can protect them, the truth may be brought to the surface; but if the Fish committee ends its labors this week it will simply put a premium on corruption in the future.

The committee held two sessions to-day, but accomplished nothing really tangible. The first witness, called at 4 o'clock, was Manager Sabold of the Western Union, who simply stated that he had been instructed to refuse the demand of the committee for certain dispatches unless it should consent to the terms set forth in the following telegram to Chairman Fish:

NEWPORT, March 11, 1889.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., Chairman Special Committee, Albany:

Your modified subpœna comes nearer the ruling of the higher court, but I think not sufficiently within such ruling as to justify the company in exposing the messages without an order of a decision of a court. The company has no interest or desire to baffle or delay the investigations of the committee, but must have a due regard to the sanctity of its trust as custodian of private messages. Our manager, Mr. Sabold, has been instructed to accept a subpœna and to apply at once to a court on a writ of habeas corpus, and obtain an order or decision as to whether he is bound to obey the mandate of the subpœna. As it can occasion but little delay, we trust the course we have directed will prove satisfactory to the committee. NORVIN GREEN, President.

There has been considerable curiosity of late as to what Assemblyman Sheehan's Buffalo inspector would have to tell of what he saw in the Assembly during the session of 1885. His name was John Barry, and he proved to be a most satisfactory and tractable witness. He testified that he got his position through Mr. Sheehan and expected to be employed as one of the inspectors of the work. He came here early in July, and was set to work by Sullivan in the Assembly, keeping the men's time. Part of the time he received his pay, which was $5 a day, from Andrews, and on several occasions from Smaith, through his bookkeeper, John G. Burch, Jr. He remembered a conversation which he had with the architect Rowe, when he seemed to be rather dissatisfied with the manner in which he had been treated by Smaith and Sullivan. He gave witness to understand that the contractors had not treated him fairly in their financial transactions with him. He knew that the timbers of pine had been put in the Assembly walls on the north and south sides, and running the entire length of the chamber. This impressed him as a little odd at the time, for he had understood that these beams or girders were to be of iron. His idea of the work was done by Sullivan, and he had always supposed that Rowe was working for Smith. On Dec. 10 witness finished his work as timekeeper, and was appointed Orderly by Andrews. He resigned his position on Jan. 23.

"Why did you resign?" asked Mr. Seward.

"I did so at the request of Mr. Sheehan, who said that he wanted me to be able to tell the whole unbiased truth about the ceiling, should I ever be wanted as a witness."

The entire evening session of nearly three hours was consumed in the examination of Mr. T. J. Sullivan by Mr. Bowers. Of a necessity a great deal of old ground was gone over, and almost no important facts were elicited from the witness, though the whole drift of his testimony went to prove that the work was not undertaken and conducted in a most unbusinesslike and unprofessional way. Sullivan has evidently dabbled in pretty nearly everything by which he would be likely to turn a penny, honestly or otherwise. By profession he is a mechanical engineer, and in that capacity Graphics has worked the Capitol at various times since its beginning. At present, in addition to his business, he owns a cigar store, is a professional money lender, takes a flier in the stock market now and then, and tempts fortune by investing in Albany real estate. He testified that he went to Rowe's office once or twice examination for the past five or six years that the Assembly ceiling was defective and ultimately would have to be entirely rebuilt.

He was asked to bid on the work by Andrews last Spring, but did not decide to do so until two days before the time for receiving bids closed. Smaith asked him to take the figures off his hands at exactly his (Smaith's) estimate for the work, $54,000. Witness was to assume all risks, and understood that he was to look to Smaith and not to the State for his money.

At this point counsel called attention to Smaith's contract, which states that no assignment or sub-contract should be let without written permission from the Ceiling Commission. Witness said he knew nothing of the terms of Smaith's contract. He never rendered any bills on the staircase work. When he wanted money he asked Smaith for it, and sometimes got it, but oftener did not. He presented his final bill in January, soon after the staircase was completed. He contributed $500 to the Democratic State fund, and loaned $750 at about the same time to Smith O'Brien, the Republican boss of Albany County. Both these statements came out in a breath, and they prove that Mr. Sullivan understands how to better his bread on both sides of politics. He acknowledged that he had invested in various ways during the last six months $26,526, most of which was profit on the staircase contract. In regard to Barry's statement as to the pine beams in the Assembly, he explained that they were lateral girders and had to be of wood, as iron could not have been successfully used. Witness turned up his nose when Architect Rowe was mentioned, and said that although he might know something of wood work, he was not capable of supervising iron work; indeed, his work never needed inspection anyway.

The committee adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow, when the examination of Sullivan will be continued.

AMENDING THE COPYRIGHT ACT.

OTTAWA, March 11.—Sir John Thompson's amendment to the Copyright act provides that the condition for obtaining a copyright shall be that "said literary, scientific, or artistic works shall be printed and published in Canada or reproduced and republished in Canada within three months after the first publication elsewhere, which period the Minister of Agriculture may extend for a farther period not exceeding two months on proof being made before him that reasonable and satisfactory progress has been made with the work of printing and publishing in Canada or the reprinting and republishing therein." The bill also provides that in no case shall the sale in Canada continue to exist after it has expired in the country of its origin. Should a person or persons entitled to a copyright under said act fail to take advantage of its provisions, any person or persons domiciled in Canada may print and publish the work in question.

ESCAPED FROM A BURNING HOTEL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—A dispatch from Lakewood, N. J., says that Clifton Hall, the largest hotel in the town except one, caught fire at 3:30 o'clock this morning and was burned down. There were 60 guests in the house and a score of servants, but although there was a great panic for a time, all escaped uninjured except Dr. E. Wallace of Spruce-street, Philadelphia. He jumped from a window and broke one of his legs.

The hotel was built in 1886. It was owned by the estate of Mrs. M. L. Palmer of Philadelphia and was managed by James Palmer, Jr. A defective flue was the cause of the fire. The firemen of the town by hard work saved the Presbyterian church and other neighboring buildings.

JUMPED OUT OF THE WINDOW.

Edward J. Clark, 25 years old, a single man living with his widowed mother on the third floor of the tenement house 55 First-avenue, jumped from the window fronting on the avenue to the street at 7 o'clock last night, and was so badly injured that he died shortly after being admitted to Bellevue Hospital. The young man was a truck driver, but for some reason he did not go to work yesterday, but drank considerable liquor. He returned home shortly before 6 o'clock, and his mother scolded him for drinking. Clark got up from a chair that was placed near the window, and jumped through the glass to the street.

A QUEER INCIDENT.

PISTOL SHOTS FIRED BY A WOMAN FROM A SECOND STORY WINDOW.

A few minutes before 9 o'clock last night Policeman Joseph B. Smith of the Nineteenth Precinct, while patroling in West Twenty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, heard a pistol shot, and in looking up at the big four-story brownstone building, No. 164, he heard and saw the flash of three more shots coming from an open window of the second story. The officer entered the house and found Mrs. Theresa Frances, wife of William J. Frances, a produce dealer, both of whom occupy the second floor. The woman indignantly denied any knowledge of the pistol shots. The officer, however, requested her to accompany him to the police station.

Mrs. Francis cried and became hysterical at the station house, but her actions convinced Sergeant Sheldon that she was trying to conceal the facts. Detective Hayes and Officer Smith were sent back to the house with her. There they found Mr. Francis and after a while the woman confessed that she had fired the pistol herself. She said that she desired merely to empty the pistol for she feared some harm might come from her husband having it about when intoxicated. Then she added:

"I have had a sorrowful experience with a pistol and a man before." Both Mr. and Mrs. Francis were taken back to the station house. The pistol was found where Mrs. Francis had thrown it, i. e., between the partition walls. At the station house the woman again became violently hysterical.

After a while Mrs. Francis partly recovered her self-possession and had a few minutes' private conversation with Serg. Sheldon. The Sergeant subsequently told the reporters that Mrs. Theresa Francis was the Theresa Carter who, on Thursday, July 12, 1888, suffered the loss of her second husband, Richard B. Carter, who had attempted to kill his wife and only succeeded in killing himself by a pistol shot. Both were wounded at that time by a pistol of precisely the same calibre and pattern as the one found by Detective Hayes in Mrs. Francis's room last night.

Francis, who is the woman's third husband, told Serg. Sheldon that he and Mrs. Francis had a little quarrel last evening. It had been common for them, he said, to have such quarrels ever since their marriage, several months ago. She was in Patterson's saloon, opposite his home, he said, when the shots were fired, and he ran out with several other people to learn the cause of the noise. He saw the officer enter the house where he lived and he followed him in, but did not go immediately up stairs. He told the Sergeant that he did not think his wife meant anybody any harm by firing the shots, and expressed a belief that she spoke the truth when she said she had discharged the weapon merely to empty its chambers. When told that she had also threatened the life of her husband would do some harm with the revolver, he declared that he had never given her any reason for apprehending any violence to ward her.

"I am not the kind of husband she had a year ago," said Francis; "there's nothing desperate about me."

"Do you think she fired the shots at you?" asked Serg. Sheldon.

"I don't know for certain about that; perhaps she did, but I don't believe it."

THE DRUG CLERK'S MURDER.

THE DETECTIVES DECIDE THAT ANOTHER THEORY IS UNFOUNDED.

Some of the interest yesterday in the murder of Gunther Weehsung, the drug clerk, turned upon a story which had it that he had been hounded by a blonde woman. This was investigated by Detectives Titus, Sheily, and Cuff last night, and they declared that there was nothing in the report.

They learned something more, however, about Weehsung's life at the house of Conrad Henne, an upholsterer, living at 161 East Fifty-seventh-street. He had boarded there before and had gone away, but last New Year's Eve he called upon Henne and told him that he was out of work and penniless. Henne then took him in and prepared a room for him in his upholstery shop in the basement of the house, and allowed him to take his meals with the family, afterward persuading Mr. Doepiner, who had discharged Weehsung, to re-employ him.

"I would trust Weehsung with every dollar I have in the world," said Mr. Henne last night, "and I believe the story about his having a woman running after him is false."

Mr. Henne said that there was an evident intention to coach his wife with the story current yesterday, but she had objected to Weehsung's presence in the family more than once on account of the extra work it entailed on her, and she had never been in the drug store where he worked to collect a board bill or for any other purpose while Weehsung worked at Doepiner's.

Mr. Henne also said that he had a casual acquaintance with William Ohly, Weehsung's old room mate in Brooklyn. He did not credit the story about Weehsung owing him any money.

WASHINGTON EMPLOYES AT ODDS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A difficulty which came near being serious in its consequences took place to-day between B. B. Cunningham, disbursing clerk of the House of Representatives, and Turner Hackman, a page in the employ of the House. The trouble between these two dates back about a week, when Cunningham, it is said, refused to honor an order presented by Hackman for an extra month's pay under the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Cunningham then struck at Hackman, but the combatants were separated.

This morning Hackman went again to inquire about his pay and Cunningham is said to have made some insulting remark. Hackman thereupon hit at Cunningham, and the latter, drawing a revolver, fired at Hackman. The ball, however, missed its mark and imbedded itself in the wall, and no further damage was done. Cunningham was subsequently arrested on a warrant sworn out by Hackman.

A BOYS' PRIZE FIGHT STOPPED.

About 60 boys of the east side assembled last evening at 69 Monroe-street to witness a prize fight between Cornelius O'Keefe and John E. McGrath, each of whom was about 18 years old. The mill was started and the youngsters made so much noise in their expressions of approval or disapproval that the police got wind of the affair and Capt. Garland of the Hudson-street station house, with a squad of officers, made a raid on the place and arrested both the fighters and the entire batch of onlookers and locked them up in the station house. They will be taken to Essex Market Police Court this morning. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was informed and asked to have its representatives in court at the time, inasmuch as many of the prisoners are very youthful.

MAYOR GRANT DID NOT SAY NO.

A committee headed by Edward L. Carey, and representing the Irish societies, called on Mayor Grant yesterday and asked him to review the procession in commemoration of St. Patrick's Day, and also to attend the festival at Jones's Wood next Monday night for the benefit of the Parnell defense fund. The Mayor made some remarks in eulogy of Mr. Parnell and promised to do what the committee desired.

A Celtic reporter met the committee after it left the Mayor's office and asked Mr. Carey if he had requested Mayor Grant to raise the Irish flag on the City Hall. "No," answered Mr. Carey, "we didn't say a word about it. If you want to raise the Irish flag so much I'll get you a pass and you can go home and raise it."

BAD COMPLEXIONS.

THE SECRET OF THEIR CAUSE FULLY EXPLAINED—WHY LADIES ARE SALLOW AND MEN PALLID—SOME VALUABLE FACTS ON THE SUBJECT.

In passing along the leading streets in almost any city in America to-day one will meet with but few ladies who have clear complexions. Many persons have tried to account for this sad fact because of the severe climate of America, but such reasoning is wrong. A bad complexion is caused by impure blood, and no lady can be really beautiful and no man ruddy who has diseased or impure blood.

The best-known way of keeping the blood pure is by keeping it circulating. In this way it passes rapidly through the lungs, kidneys, and liver, and is constantly purified, but supposing the system is clogged up, as is frequently the case, then, of course, the blood becomes impure. Then far too often men and women take some powerful purgative, pill or other substance, that clears the body quickly, weakens the strength, and leaves the system in worse condition than before. The only sensible way is to take some gentle, pure, and natural purgative, moderately but regularly, and the highest-known medical authorities of the day agree that the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is infinitely superior to any other natural preparation known to the world. It is gentle, yet stimulating; it is pure, yet powerful. Containing only natural properties, being evaporated from the celebrated Carlsbad Sprudel Spring, it cannot injure the body in the least, and yet it has never failed to renew life, purify the blood, and thus clear the complexion. Hundreds of doctors have given it their unqualified indorsement, and thousands of people go each year to the Carlsbad Springs, but they can obtain no greater benefit than by taking the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt in its powered form, such as can be procured at any drug store in the land. When it is considered that the Carlsbad Salt costs practically little more than the cheap, questionable, and often injurious Salts, purgatives and Bitter Waters that are in the market, and one bottle being sufficient for nearly a month, all persons who keep pace with the times and desire only what is best, will see that it is to their interest to use only the Carlsbad. Each bottle is in a large blue paper cartoon and has the signature Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, on every bottle. One bottle mailed upon receipt of $1. Dr. Tobold's lecture and pamphlets mailed free upon application. EISNER & MENDELSON CO., 6 Barclay-st., New-York.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THE WABASH REORGANIZATION.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Gen. McNulta, Receiver of the Wabash Railway, arrived home from New-York to-day. During his absence various reports have been set afloat touching his chance of being made President of the road after the reorganization of the company. The General says that the report that he has announced himself a candidate for the Presidency of the new Consolidated Wabash Company is not true. He adds that when approached by several persons interested in the securities of the company on this subject, he informed them that he could under no circumstances accept the place, even if the controlling interest should desire it, until after the new company was formed and the policy upon which it was to be run was made manifest. Gen. McNulta avers that he has been assured by good authority that it is the desire of nearly all the cumulative interest-bearing bondholders that he should remain in the management of the property, but they have no voice in the new organization. The new corporation will be formed and the new corporation controlled by the stockholders and debenture or non-cumulative interest bondholders. Mr. McNulta understands that the Purchasing Committee, by a provision of the reorganization plan, inserted for that purpose in July, 1885, will, as Trustees, hold all of the stock and debenture bonds, and will have the entire voting power.

THE COMMISSION KEEPS BUSY.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has issued an order, which will be sent to all the railroad companies, noting the amendments made in the old law. This order says:

"All advances and reductions in joint rates, fares, and charges shown upon joint tariffs established by common carriers subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce shall be made public. Every such advance or reduction shall be so published by plainly printing the same in large type, two copies of which shall be posted for the use of the public in two public and conspicuous places in every depot, station, or office of such carrier where passengers or freight, respectively, are received for transportation under such schedules in such form that they shall be accessible to the public and can be conveniently inspected. Such schedules shall be so posted 10 days prior to the taking effect of any such advance and 3 days prior to the taking effect of any such reduction in joint rates, fares, and charges."

The trunk lines have been ordered to send representatives to a meeting in Washington on March 16 to discuss the whole subject of export rates.

ANOTHER PITTSBURG LINE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 11.—A Canton (Ohio,) special says: "The Valley Railway, reaching eighty miles from Cleveland through Akron to Canton, thence south to Valley Junction, where it connects with the Marietta Road for the Ohio River, has been sold, or at least a controlling interest has been sold, to New-York capitalists representing $7,000,000. They are thought to be associated with Andrew Carnegie. The sale of the controlling stock is certain, and there is semi-authoritative private information that Andrew Carnegie will utilize the Lake Erie and Southern Road from Paris, this county, to Wellsville, on the Ohio River, and thence connect with the Pittsburg, Chartiers and Youghiogheny Road into Pittsburg. If this is done it will be to secure the Lake Erie and Southern. Only an 11-mile link from Canton will have to be built, and but little distance from Wellsville east, the line being graded to Wellsville."

MR. WALKER'S ANSWER.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The members of the committee that went to New-York to confer with A. F. Walker, and formally tender him the Chairmanship of the Inter-State Railway Association, have returned, and will submit a report to the meeting of the Presidents to be held in the Rookery Building to-morrow. President Hughitt, the Chairman, received a letter from him this evening, which doubtless contains his reply to the call of the association. It is understood that Mr. Walker has accepted the position.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The bill introduced in the Minnesota Legislature by Senator Brown to make all railroad mileage tickets transferable and good until used is to be vigorously pushed in both houses. The wholesale jobbing houses and commercial men in St. Paul and Minneapolis have taken the matter up and are determined to put the measure through. Last week petitions were signed by the leading houses in both cities representing nearly $25,000,000 capital. These petitions, with others yet to come, will be presented to both houses to-morrow. It needs this week. It is likely the bill will be amended to compel the roads to establish a uniform rate of 2 cents a mile for 1,000-mile tickets, and to keep these tickets on sale.

Some important changes in the freight management of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé are reported from Chicago. Emmons Blaine, son of James G. Blaine, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Santa Fé and California, has accepted an offer from an Eastern mercantile house, and will probably sever his railroad connection on April 1. It is rumored that the present Assistant General Freight Agent, C. A. Parker, will become General Freight Agent of one of the Western lines of the Santa Fé system, and that Manager F. H. Wood, of Topeka, White will be transferred from Topeka to Chicago.

Jay Gould, George J. Gould, Samuel Sloan, and others of the Gould party had a lively time yesterday in St. Louis. George Gould denied that there would be any changes in the Board of Directors of the Missouri Pacific at the meeting to-day. There was no truth, he insisted, in the reports of trouble between himself and Mr. Jay Gould. He added that improvements had been curtailed of late owing to reduced earnings, and that the general outlook was not all that could be wished.

W. K. Ackerman of Chicago was yesterday appointed Receiver of the Bay City and Battle Creek and the Battle Creek and Sturgis Railroads, in Michigan, on behalf of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee for the bondholders, applied for the appointment of a Receiver to straighten out the affairs of the J. J. Burns Construction Company and the railroad companies, which are badly tangled.

The east-bound shipments of flour, grain, and provisions by the lines in the Central Traffic Association last week aggregated 38,085 tons, against 35,887 for the preceding week, an increase of 2,148 tons, and against 39,826 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 1,940 tons. The Vanderbilt lines carried 40.7 per cent of the business, the Pennsylvania 24.6, Grand Trunk 29, Baltimore and Ohio 5.7.

Judge Peck, in Cincinnati, yesterday decided that the prayer of the Baltimore and Ohio Company to have a judgment it holds for $1,250,000 declared a prior lien for some of the mortgages on the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Road must be granted. An order for the sale of the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore will be issued. It is said that the sale will take place in September.

General Passenger Agent Charlton of the Chicago and Alton Road says that his company has not given up its liking for commissions to agents, and that it will still continue to pay them, in spite of the fact that the trunk lines have raised their boycott of the road.

SECRETARY TRACY'S NEW LAW FIRM.

Secretary of the Navy Tracy was at his office in the Garfield Building, Brooklyn, early yesterday, and was overrun by visitors; but he took enough time to himself to become a member of the law firm of Macfarland, Boardman & Platt of this city. All his extensive business was turned over to it, and the firm name was changed to Tracy, Macfarland, Boardman & Platt. The junior member is a son of Thomas C. Platt.

One of the first visitors to Secretary Tracy's office yesterday was John Y. McKane, the Gravesend potentate. He was closeted with the ex-general for nearly an hour. Among the other visitors were Benjamin D. Silliman, Frederick A. Ward, Police Commissioner Nash, "Deacon" Richardson, Joel B. Erhardt, Peter W. Ostrander, and Supervisor Watson. Secretary Tracy started for Washington in the afternoon. He will be in Brooklyn again on Friday and will attend a complimentary dinner at the Hamilton Club on Saturday night.

THE NEW CONSPIRACY LAWS.

A mass meeting was held last night by members of the Journeymen Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union at Consordia Hall, 28 and 30 Avenue A, for the purpose of discussing the repeal of the conspiracy laws. Charles Rosenkranz presided, and speeches were made in English and in German. The speakers were J. B. Lennon, Robert Crew, and John Hewlitsch. They argued that in the enforcement of the conspiracy laws only organized labor had been punished while corporations were untouched. The meeting closed with the passing of resolutions condemning the character of the conspiracy laws and demanding from the present Legislature the amendments favored by the convention of organized labor in Troy last Fall.

WILLIAM WALL'S WILL.

The will of William Wall was filed for probate yesterday with Probate Clerk Tinney. It was executed March 18, 1887. The testator's mother, Eliza A. Wall, is made Executrix, and his brother-in-law, E. W. Ladew, Executor. Mrs. Eliza A. Wall receives all the jewelry and wearing apparel. She is also to have the benefit of the estate for life. At her death it is to be divided equally, and E. Berry Wall and Mrs. Louise B. Ladew are to receive the benefit each of one-half.

A LARGE SAILING VESSEL.

NORWALK, Conn., March 11.—The contract for what will be the largest sailing vessel owned in this section of the State was recently placed with a ship-building company of Bath, Me., by John H. Light of South Norwalk.

The steel is owned exclusively by Norwalk parties. The keel will be 167 feet, the vessel 35 feet and 8 inches wide, 16 feet and 8 inches deep, and 1,500 tons burden. The contract requires completion by September. The vessel, a three-masted schooner, will be named the Jennie M. May, and will be commanded by Capt. Oscar St. John of Norwalk.

The True Way To Reach Boils

TO CURE Eczema, Pimples, and Eruptive Diseases of all kinds is to purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Until the blood is cleansed, there can be no permanent relief from these troubles.

"Four years ago I was severely afflicted with salt-rheum, the itching being so incessant as to seriously interfere with sleep. Painful scrofulous sores appeared on my neck and the upper part of my arms, and from there the humor went to my eyes. My appetite being poor, my health rapidly failed. I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished ten bottles I regained my appetite, improved greatly in strength, and was permanently cured of the salt-rheum and scrofula. I consider that what I spent for this medicine was well invested. The Sarsaparilla has indeed done me incalculable good."—Mrs. Caroline A. Garland, Deerfield, N. H., (formerly of Lowell, Mass.).

"My little niece was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease, which broke out at intervals and resisted treatment. At last, we tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This acted like magic. She is now entirely cured and has been in perfect health for several months."—Margaret Peyston, Clarendon, Ark.

"For a long time I was afflicted with salt-rheum, and could find nothing to relieve me. A friend recommended

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

and after taking four bottles I was cured."—Edwin B. Tombe, Ogemaw Springs, Mich.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

And Carbuncles, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. No other medicine produces such immediate and salutary results.

C. K. Murray, of Charlottesville, Va., was almost literally covered with boils and carbuncles. These all disappeared as the result of using only three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This proves that the true way to reach these troubles is through the blood. "It is now over six years," writes Mr. Murray, "since I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I have not had a pimple, nor boil, nor a sign of one in all that time."

"Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. Another effect of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a number of carbuncles on my neck and back, with swellings in my armpits, and was tormented with pain almost beyond endurance. All means of relief to which I resorted failed until I began to take Ayer's Sar-

saparilla,

one bottle of which medicine restored me to health."—S. Carter, Nashville, Tennessee.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

BELLEVUE GRADUATES.

AN ARMY OF NEW DOCTORS GETS DIPLOMAS AND A DINNER.

The 138 members of the graduating class of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College assembled in the hall of the Carnegie Laboratory, East Twenty-sixth-street, at 6 o'clock last evening, and with very little ceremony were given the degree of M. D. The Chaplain, the Rev. A. B. Beach, opened the proceedings with prayer, and then Dr. Austin Flint read the list of names. The graduates promised that they would live up to the requirements of the profession, as read by the Rev. Mr. Beach, to the best of their ability, and agreed that should they fall below the standard set up by their Alma Mater she might demand back their diplomas.

Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, President of the Faculty, then conferred the degree in a sentence of a dozen words. Following are the names of the graduates:

M. A. Abaio, Cuba.
J. W. Achorn, Mass.
J. S. Agne, Pennsylvania.
W. B. Anderson, Ont.
F. D. Babcock, New-York.
G. N. Banker, New-York.
W. J. Bliss, Vermont.
W. S. Bennett, Penn.
G. P. Biggs, New-York.
G. M. Black, Texas.
O. F. Blank, Pennsylvania.
M. Bogart, Tennessee.
W. G. Bond, Maine.
J. G. Boyd, Oregon.
R. B. Bradley, California.
D. B. Brown, Canada.
F. W. Bradner, New-York.
C. Brewer, Maryland.
J. F. Brown, Illinois.
J. R. Burden, Georgia.
J. J. Cameron, Nova Scotia.
J. T. Campbell, Ontario.
J. W. Cassel, California.
S. B. Clark, New-York.
J. W. Cowan, Tennessee.
W. R. Dade, Kentucky.
F. W. Dalrymple, N. Y.
E. S. Davis, Kentucky.
W. Davis, New-York.
W. A. Davis, New-York.
E. W. Dehn, Mass.
J. H. Douglas, Florida.
G. B. Dorrell, Missouri.
J. B. Dudley, Georgia.
J. T. Dutrey, New-York.
C. B. Eaton, Rhode Island.
E. A. Fessenden, Kansas.
A. Flint, Jr., New-York.
A. J. Fitz Gerald, N. Y.
G. H. Fitz Gerald, N. Y.
J. H. Fuchsius, N. Y.
W. B. Gibson, Texas.
W. H. Gilbert, Indiana.
J. S. Graham, Arkansas.
S. Greenbaum, N. Y.
W. H. Guilfoy, N. Y.
J. E. Guthrie, Texas.
J. H. Gunzler, N. Y.
M. F. Hall, Maine.
W. J. Hall, Ontario.
C. B. Ham, Ohio.
E. R. Hamm, N. H.
H. A. Haubold, N. Y.
J. B. Hibbitts, Tennessee.
E. Y. Hill, New-York.
J. B. Hinkson, New-York.
F. J. Holben, Penn.
W. L. Holmes, Ontario.
J. B. Huber, New-York.
E. P. Hunter, N. J.
I. T. Johnson, Ontario.
B. T. Jones, Alabama.
D. A. Kellogg, New-York.
F. L. Kellogg, Mass.
J. T. Kemp, New-York.
T. R. Killifer, New-York.
J. W. Kinard, Penn.
W. C. Kistler, Penn.
J. D. Knief, New-York.
Carl Kurtz, California.
G. W. La Venca, N. J.
K. F. W. Leyba, Dutch West Indies.
H. S. Lint, Texas.
J. M. Ludden, New-York.
Gustave Mahé, California.
A. J. Martin, N. J.
F. S. Mandlebaum, Conn.
G. H. McFadden, Penn.
James McKeen, Minn.
J. A. McLeod, Ontario.
W. J. McMillen, West Va.
P. C. Mensch, Penn.
W. H. Miller, Arkansas.
J. H. Moore, Kentucky.
C. C. Morgan, Canada.
W. C. Mullins, Texas.
A. Murray, California.
W. F. Nash, New-York.
W. Neuss, New-York.
A. M. Newman, N. Y.
D. J. O'Sullivan, Mass.
F. Overholt, Iowa.
H. B. Overlock, Maine.
M. E. Page, New-York.
C. B. Parker, New-York.
E. M. Pond, Vermont.
R. S. Pool, N. C.
D. L. Rauch, New-York.
D. N. Reber, Missouri.
K. C. Reyer, Indiana.
F. Richmond, Maine.
W. E. Rochford, Minn.
W. C. Rodemann, N. J.
J. G. Russell, Illinois.
T. Sabalbie, Indiana.
J. W. Schelpert, N. Y.
J. H. Sinnett, Iowa.
T. F. Sharkey, New-York.
G. H. Smith, Iowa.
E. H. Smith, Michigan.
R. Le R. Smith, N. Y.
E. J. Smith, New-York.
N. Halvey, Penn.
John Spicer, N. C.
O. A. Sprague, Maine.
F. H. Starr, Ontario.
G. D. Stewart, N. J.
G. E. Sylvester, N. Y.
E. B. Taber, New-York.
H. P. Taylor, Virginia.
I. E. Taylor, Maryland.
W. D. Teagarden, Penn.
G. H. Thompson, Mo.
D. Van Wyck, N. J.
P. C. Vaughan, Illinois.
C. F. Wainright, Mo.
R. W. Walker, Ga.
J. F. Walker, Virginia.
J. E. Ward, N. C.
M. L. Wall, New-York.
C. E. Wells, New-York.
W. R. Whipple, Georgia.
F. D. Whitehead, N. Y.
W. Wilkinson, N. J.
B. E. Willey, Mass.
G. F. Williams, Ontario.
H. R. Wright, Mich.
W. M. Wright, Ontario.
Total 138.

In addition to the above, 28 candidates passed one or more of their examinations in the following primary subjects: Materia medica, physiology, anatomy, and chemistry.

Successful Candidates for Appointment in the Bellevue Hospital—Austin Flint, Jr., G. D. Stewart, G. F. Biggs, D. L. Rauch.

Candidates Eligible for Appointment to Vacancies in the Bellevue Hospital—J. W. Cassel, E. F. W. Leyba.

Graduates with Honorable Mention (not candidates for hospital appointment)—F. S. Mandlebaum, C. C. Morgan, J. R. Burdett, J. H. Douglas, R. S. Pinnock.

Prof. S. F. Dennis made a short address to the graduates on the progress that had been made in surgery.

At the conclusion of Prof. Dennis's speech the graduating class and the Faculty started for the Hotel Brunswick and the graduating dinner. President Taylor presided, and among those present were Commissioners Brennan and Porter, Percy R. Pyne, and from the Faculty Dr. Dennis, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Dr. Alexander B. Mott, Dr. William H. Loak, Dr. A. A. Smith, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, and Prof. R. Ogden Doremus. Dr. Sayre responded to the toast "Our Alumni Association," and the other toasts were responded to by the honor graduates.

HOW A COUNTRYMAN WAS SWINDLED.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 11.—John H. Hunter of Woodbury Falls, a hamlet on the short-cut Erie Road, was in New-York on Saturday. While passing through East Ninth-street he was accosted by a man who asked him to purchase a beautiful horse. "You can buy it for $300," said the sharper. Hunter had but $15 in cash, but gave a check on the Highland National Bank in this city for the balance. The sharper, who gave the name of J. A. Watson, immediately left with the check.

A policeman was informed of the trick, but he told Hunter it was an aged joke, and he would never see horse, check, or man again.

This morning Mr. Hunter was at the bank when the doors opened, and stopped payment of the check. Ten minutes later a dapper young fellow wanted the check certified, and was arrested. He said his name was M. D. Howard of 121 West Twenty-eighth-street, New-York, theatre ticket speculator, 30 years of age, and had been commissioned by Mr. Watson to have the check certified. This afternoon Howard telegraphed to M. Boylan, 319 East Ninth-street, that he was in trouble.

This evening a preliminary hearing was had in the case. Hunter was apparently willing to drop it if he could get the check back, and Howard volunteered to give it. Recorder Waring finally permitted him to return home on putting up $100, to be returned within a week if on investigation it should be shown that Howard was innocent.

DECLINES TO RESIGN.

CHARLESTON, West Va., March 11.—District Attorney C. C. Watts has addressed the following reply to Attorney-General Miller:

Hon. W. H. H. MILLER, Washington, D. C.: Your telegram of this date, requesting my resignation of the office of Attorney-General for the District of West Virginia has been received. I know of no act of mine, either official or otherwise, which in the absence of cause being assigned would justify me under existing circumstances in tendering my resignation. I therefore respectfully decline to make such resignation, and if the President wants me to vacate the office of United States Attorney without being assigned, let him assert his prerogative.

C. C. WATTS, United States Attorney.

TOWN ELECTIONS IN MAINE.

BANGOR, Me., March 11.—Mayor Bragg (Rep.) was re-elected to-day by 831 plurality. The Republicans elect 5 of 7 Aldermen and 13 of 21 Councilmen, a gain of one. In Belfast the entire citizens' ticket, headed by Lucilus F. McDonald for Mayor, was successful. Biddeford Democrats elected Mayor Charles R. Goodwin by 269 plurality as against 184 last year. The City Council is Democratic.

ONE HUNDRED AND THREE YEARS OLD.

REDWOOD, N. Y., March 11.—Mrs. James Peck of this village celebrated her one hundred and third birthday yesterday. Mrs. Peck is the oldest person living in Northern New-York, and, notwithstanding the fullness of her years she is bright and vigorous as a woman of 80. She resides with an invalid husband, who is 20 years her junior.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM J. A. FULLER.

A cable message announces that William James Appleton Fuller of this city died in Paris yesterday morning. Mr. Fuller was born in Boston in 1822, and was 66 years of age. Part of his early life was spent at sea, and he visited many parts of the Old World. He developed a taste for law and became distinguished in his chosen profession. During war times he was prominent as a Republican orator, and his speeches are even now remembered by many old New-Yorkers for their eloquence and force. A quarter of a century ago he formed a law partnership with Leon Abbett, now ex-Governor of New-Jersey, which remained in force until his death.

Mr. Fuller was remarkable as a lawyer for his power before a jury, and during the height of the corporation fights Mr. Fuller became widely known and very prosperous. He was also an expert chess player, once, it is said, having played a drawn game with Paul Morphy. He was a member of the Union League Club and was one of the founders of the Whist Club. He was a grandson of the Rev. Daniel Fuller, a well-known preacher of Gloucester, Mass., during the Revolutionary period, and was first cousin to Margaret Fuller d'Ossoli. He leaves a widow and eight children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Nicolas F. Butenschon, Collector of Assessments during Andrew Green's Controllership, and a prolific and pleasing writer of poetry in the Low Dutch tongue, died suddenly at his residence 245 East Fifty-third-street, of heart disease, early yesterday morning. He was born in Holstein, Germany, Oct. 11, 1834, and had made a name for himself, through his poems, before he came to this country in 1857. He founded and conducted a successful dry goods business until he entered the Controller's office, but for the last 10 years he has been confidential clerk for the brewing firm of H. Clausen & Son. Mr. Butenschon was a man of striking physique

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Central Committee of the German Democratic Organization of New-York met last evening at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's-place, and adopted a resolution charging that the proper development of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards is interfered with by the double fare paid the elevated railroads for its connections, and appointing a committee which shall present to the Legislature proper legislation providing for continuous journeys within the corporate limits at the usual fare of 5 cents. A resolution was also adopted condemning the high-license feature of the report made by the Special Committee on the Revision of the Excise Laws, and ordering its protest to be forwarded to the State Legislature.

The funeral of Gustav Cervin, the sailing master of Rudolph Oelsner's sloop yacht Dora of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, took place from the undertaking establishment of J. P. Marren, 318 East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, yesterday. There were no services. Cervin had been employed on the Dora for the past five years, and was known as one of the most skillful men in charge of the club's boats. Several of the club members were present, and accompanied the body to St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria, where the interment took place.

The annual meeting of the incorporators of the Five Points House of Industry was held yesterday. The annual report shows that there have been 711 inmates during the year, making a total of 27,085 since the incorporation of the institution. The expenditures for the past year were $52,680 08 and the income was $40,767 64. Messrs. Morris K. Jesup, Hugh N. Camp, George F. Betts, Charles Lanier, D. S. Eglesston, Oliver Harriman, George H. Morgan, Walter H. Lewis, and Henry E. Hawley were elected Trustees.

A number of citizens of the west side are anxious to have a civil and a police court somewhere between Jefferson Market and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Some of them have requested Senator Ives to introduce a bill into the Legislature for the establishment of such courts. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, but others are of the opinion that they should be situated in the neighborhood of Forty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue, where the population is dense.

Last Wednesday Mrs. Bella Horton summoned a messenger to her house, 102 West Twenty-ninth-street, from the Mutual District office at Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street, and Dennis Lynch, 17 years old, of 99 Vandam-street, was sent to her. She intrusted him with a check for $175 on the Madison-Square Bank, for which he obtained the cash and fled with the money to Philadelphia. He returned yesterday without any money and was arrested.

Postmaster Pearson has received news that the steamship Belgic arrived at San Francisco last Saturday with mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hong-Kong, Feb. 13; Shanghai, Feb. 16; Yokohama, Feb. 22, which are due to arrive in New-York the afternoon of Friday, March 15. The next mail for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office this city, at 7 P. M. on the 14th inst.

Henry J. Newton of 128 West Forty-third-street, qualified yesterday as bondsman in the amount of $3,000 for Mrs. Sarah C. Leland, who has been awaiting trial in the Tombs for the theft of $600 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Elisabeth Daly. Mr. Newton became surety in response to the advertisement of Lawyer Bright of 120 Broadway, who is interested in Mrs. Leland's case.

Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, has denied the application of Mary Higgins for an injunction restraining the Board of Electric Control from permitting poles for electric wires to be erected in front of her residence, 276 First-avenue. Judge Lawrence says that the Board has full control in the premises and cannot be interfered with.

Joseph Hirschbach, who claims to have been employed as conductor and director of the Kellogg Opera Company, is suing Carl Strakosch, the manager, for $600 of unpaid salary. Through counsel he asked Judge Nehrbas yesterday to advance the case upon the calendar, but the request was refused.

Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court has denied the application for the removal of William G. Bates as Receiver of the L. M. Bates Company, (Limited,) which was made by Gruber & Bard on behalf of creditors, who thought that the Receiver should not be related to Mr. L. M. Bates.

Cornelius Edward Plugge, who is charged with stealing 500 guilders from Middleberr in the Netherlands by means of forging a check, was taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday and held for examination with a view to extradition.

Frederick Dietz of 249 West Fiftieth-street yesterday informed Mayor Grant that many burglaries have recently occurred in that neighborhood, and that the police have done nothing to check them. The matter was referred to the Police Commissioners for explanation.

The annual meeting and election of the United States Catholic Historical Society will be held this evening at the Catholic Club, 20 West Twenty-seventh-street. The Rev. Dr. Shahan of Hartford will read a paper on "Early Catholicity in Connecticut."

The Lloyd's Plate-Glass Insurance Company has purchased of John S. Kennedy the five-story and basement Nova Scotia stone building at William and Cedar streets. The price agreed on was $100,000.

The Aldermanic Committee on Streets decided yesterday to report in favor of compelling the Dry Dock and East Broadway and the Chambers and Madison Street Railway Companies to employ conductors.

The forty-eighth annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University of New-York will take place at 8 o'clock this evening at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The transfer of real estate which was mentioned in THE TIMES of Saturday as having been made to Patrick Schutz, should have read "to Frederick Schuls."

A permit for the St. Patrick's Day procession was granted at Police Headquarters yesterday for the route selected by the committee in charge.

BROOKLYN.

Charles S. Higginson, Assignee of the widow of J. B. Fuller, recently sued the Second National Bank for $91,710, as a balance due Fuller. The bank claims that the money had been paid out on a check. This check, Higginson holds, is a forgery. Yesterday an attempt was made to get the testimony of George W. Fuller of Norwalk, Conn., in the case, but Justice Cullen ordered it suppressed.

Justice Cullen yesterday gave a decision against Charles H. Higgins and others who had applied for an injunction restraining Police Commissioner Bell from officially examining the boilers in the applicants' factories.

Mrs. Maria Dregga, who lived at 1,463 Dean-street, Brooklyn, fell dead on Liberty-avenue, on Sunday night, while returning to her home. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, refused to decide the suit of Frank Baker for an absolute divorce from his wife. He will send the case to a jury.

LONG ISLAND.

Articles of incorporation of the Astoria Veneer Mills have been filed in the Queens County Clerk's office in Jamaica. The capital of the company is $100,000. William H. Williams, William Thatcher, and Alexander S. Williams are named as Trustees.

The Senate Committee on Cities will listen to arguments to-day in opposition to the extension of the Brooklyn Water-Works as far as Massapequa Pond, Long Island.

On Wednesday and Thursday a farmers' institute will be held in Jamaica. It will be under the direction of the State Agricultural Society.

STATEN ISLAND.

The ferryboat Westfield will resume her trips on the Staten Island ferry in a few days. The Westfield's main saloon has been handsomely furnished, and the boat's outside appearance has been materially changed. She has been painted in the colors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with red hull and dark upper works. Her smokestack has been changed to a bright red.

Dr. Isaac Millspaugh of Richmond is circulating a petition for the passage of the bill providing for the removal of all insane paupers to the State Asylum.

The Lighthouse Department has placed a red spar buoy over the ledge of rocks off the ferry slips at St. George, Staten Island.

The revenue cutter Grant is lying at the Lighthouse Department's docks, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, fitting out for a cruise.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Hays & Greenhalgh, coal and wood dealers at Yonkers, have purchased Biegen's Dock and adjoining land under water from Mosley & Davies, of 37 West Tenth-street, this city, for $35,000. The dock is 243 feet in length by 130 in breadth, and extends out from the foot of Main-street, Yonkers. On it is a fine steamboat passenger house, a large double brick building, two stories in height, and a frame building used as a stable. There also goes with it a right to land under water extending westerly into the Hudson River 300 feet.

Peter U. Fowler of Yonkers, J. S. Millard of Tarrytown, and Francis Larkin, Jr., of Sing Sing, the three experts appointed by Justice J. O. Dykman, to examine into the charges of corruption in the financial affairs of the town of Yonkers, were sworn in yesterday morning by the Judge, and then went to Mount Vernon to commence their investigation, which will probably take several days.

The steamer Sarah A. Jenks, plying between Sing Sing and this city, resumed her trips for the season yesterday morning.

The Spring-Street Methodist Episcopal Sunday School had its annual missionary celebration on Sunday night. It originated in the church in the matter of its contributions. The church and Sunday school agree to give $700 to the cause of missions annually. This year the Sunday school collected $415, which is considerably more than its share.

NEW-JERSEY.

The driver of a Newark and New-York express wagon left his team standing near the Pennsylvania Railroad track at Hamilton-street yesterday morning. The horse ran away, broke down the railroad gate, and was then struck and killed by a passing train.

The Stevens Photographic Society will give its first lantern-slide exhibition this evening at the High School Building at Sixth and River streets, Hoboken.

William Wilde, an aged hatter, fell down stairs at his home on Waverley-place, Newark, late on Sunday night and broke his back.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—LAWRENCE, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM—VAN BRUNT, P. J., BRADY AND CULLEN, JJ.—Nos. 41, 50, 57, 66, 72, 84, 88, 95.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—ANDREWS, J.—Law and Fact—Case on, No. 1152, Filson vs. Crawford. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 1283, 1136, 960, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1316, 1318, 1090, 1422, 1423, 1424.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—INGRAHAM, J.—Nos. 2663, 4746, 2543, 2178, 2560, 2211, 2526, 2618, 2566, 24 4, 5025, 3142, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3134, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—O'BRIEN, J.—Nos. 679, 4973, 864, 2335, 507, 2475, 4060, 3082, 1715, 4965, 2382, 2137, 4363, 2731, 2880, 3028, 2873, 3105, 3092, 2861, 3104, 3162, 3164, 3166.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—BEACH, J.—Nos. 2092, 4551, 2875, 3003, 2656, 2879, 2408, 3152, 3154, 3163, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3167, 3170, 3174, 3175, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 618.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—BARRETT, J. Case on, No. 868, Jones vs. Jones. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—O'GORMAN, J.—Nos. 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 462.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM—FREDERICKS, C. J.—Case on, No. 305, Hamilton vs. The Manhattan Railway Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 1066, 964, 922.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—FREEDMAN, J.—Nos. 1251, 304.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—TEUAX, J.—Nos. 1587, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 511, contested will of Margaret Reilly, at 10 A. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of George Yarbrugh, Herman Sperling, Timothy Hallahan, C. C. Staats, T. C. Sweeney, Casper Protymann, at 10 A. M.; Benjamin Eldridge, C. L. Lipold, C. L. Georgi, W. W. Warner, Sarah J. Hall, at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—ALLEN, J.—Nos. 6, 8.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until the first Monday of April.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Nos. 3898, 3899, 1087, 1106, 818, 983, 916, 1092, 1093, 1094, 181.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—NEHRBAS, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—MCGOWN, J.—Nos. 626, 628, 629, 630, 653, 461, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—BROWNE, J.—Nos. 3966, 845, 1317, 739, 740, 741, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—EHRLICH, J.—Nos. 1737, 482, 597, 189, 320, 8145, 710, 1894, 753, 756, 757, 758, 759, 761, 762.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 11, 1889.

The arrivals of live stock this morning were moderate and the demand, though slow, was steady at quotations. Which were as follows: Beeves were strong at former rates; Sheep and Lambs, also Veals and Calves, advanced ¼c. ₱ lb. Milch Cows were held on sale. At Sixtieth-Street Yards the herds for hand to hand were direct to slaughter. At Harsimus Cove Yards horned Cattle sold at 7¼c. @8¾c. ₱ lb.; weights 4½ to 8¾ cwt.; from 54 to 55 lb. was allowed net. Prices on five weights were: 4½ cwt. bears 4c.@4¼c. ₱ lb.; 5 cwt. steers $3 80@$3 90 ₱ cwt.; Oxen, 3c. ₱ lb.; Heifers, $4 10 ₱ cwt.; dry Cows, $2 45@$4 ₱ cwt.; Bulls, $2 70@$3 80 ₱ cwt. Quality of the herds as above reported, poor to fair; the aggregate coming. Sheep sold at 3½c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 6c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Quality of the flocks to hand, poor to good. Stock taken from the pasture sold at $2 40@$2 50 ₱ cwt.; Veals, 3¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; Calves, 5c.@8c. ₱ lb. There were no live Hogs for sale this morning, when city-dressed Hogs opened at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; Pigs, 7c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—Hume & Mullen sold 12 Calves, 827 lb., @ 4¾ ₱ cwt.; 3 Veals, 193 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 15 Veals, 138 lb., @ 5c. ₱ lb.; 317 State Sheep: 138 head, 77 to 86 lb., 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; 124 head, 91 lb., @5 85 ₱ cwt.; 55 head, 131 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 118 State Lambs: 215 head, 65 to 70 lb., 6¼c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; 70 head, 85 lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb. Walsh & Co. sold 67 State Sheep, 78 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 157 State Lambs, 70¼ lb., 6½c. ₱ lb. D. Harrington sold 7 Veals, 1,120 lb., 3¾c.@6c. ₱ lb.; 15 Veals, 138 to 185 lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 34 head, 140 lb., 7¾c. ₱ lb., 2 head, 140 lb., 8c. ₱ lb.; 1,219 State Sheep: 10 head, 84 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 211 head, 85 lb., 5c.@5¼c. ₱ lb., 56 head, 102 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 316 head, 96 to 97 lb., @5 85@5 75 ₱ cwt., 155 head, 111 lb., @5 80 ₱ cwt., 73 head, 99 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb., 369 head, 108 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 328 Ohio Sheep: 178 head, 94 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb., 150 head, 107 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 307 State Lambs: 10 head, 58 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; rest of the flock, 75 lb., 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; 210 Michigan Lambs, 77 lb., 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 209 Ohio Lambs, 75 to 98 lb., 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; 28 lb. sold. Hollis sold 33 Calves, 430 lb., @2 80 ₱ cwt., 10 head, 370 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 27 Veals, 108 to 121 lb., 6¼c. @7c. ₱ lb.; 4 Veals, 152 lb., 8c. ₱ lb.; 137 State Sheep, 110 head, 75 lbs., 5c. ₱ lb., 27 head, 94 lb., @5 85 ₱ cwt.; 270 State Lambs: 106 head, 72 lb., 6½c. ₱ lb., 164 head, 78¾ lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb. Dillenback & Dewey sold 48 Calves, 326 lb., 2¾c. ₱ lb.; 6 Calves, 230 lb., @3 ₱ cwt.; 147 State Sheep, 99 to 111 lb., 5½c.@6c. ₱ lb.; 38 State Sheep and Lambs, 71 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 324 State Lambs, 76 to 79½ lb., 7¼c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.; 224 Western Lambs, 70¼ lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—D. McPherson sold on commission 3 Heifers, 1,166 lb., @4 10 ₱ cwt.; 38 Ohio Steers: 20 head, 1,289 lb., @4 05 ₱ cwt., 18 head, 1,465 lb., @4 ₱ cwt.; 171 Illinois Steers: 11 head, 1,387 lb., @3 90 ₱ cwt., 4 head, 1,207 lb., @4 05 ₱ cwt., 51 head, 1,335 lb., @4 10 ₱ cwt., 36 head, 1,332 to 1,344 lb., @4 12½@4 20 ₱ cwt., 6 head, 1,320 lb., @4 ₱ cwt., 1,262 to 1,396 lb., @4 30@4 35 ₱ cwt., 9 head, 1,233 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb., 19 head, 1,377 lb., @4 60 ₱ cwt., 6 head, 1,337 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 1 Bull, 980 lb., @3 90 ₱ cwt.; 3 Bulls, 1,542 lb., @3 90@4 ₱ cwt.; 145 Illinois Steers, 1,200 to 1,240 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb. S. Saunders sold on commission 2 Oxen, 1,800 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 18 Illinois Steers, 1,181 lb., @3 90 ₱ cwt. Newman & Gillette sold on commission 23 dry Cows, 988 lb., @2 45 ₱ cwt.; 1 Bull, 1,400 lb., @3 90 ₱ cwt.; 29 Indiana Steers, 1,268 lb., @3 90 ₱ cwt.; 187 Ohio Sheep: 57 head, 98 to 103 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb., 90 head, 111¾ lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 381 Ohio Lambs, 83½ to 92 lb., 7¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Sherman & Culver sold on commission 4 Bulls, 1,278 lb., @3 70 ₱ cwt.; 2 Bulls, 1,540 lb., @3 15 ₱ cwt.; 2 dry Cows, 1,310 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 277 Illinois Steers: 13 head, 1,052 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb., 6 head, 1,133 lb., @3 70 ₱ cwt., 34 head, 1,181 to 1,171 lb., @3 90@3 92½ ₱ cwt., 26 head, 1,275 to 1,311 lb., @3 85 to @3 90 ₱ cwt., 76 head, 1,281 to 1,356 lb., @4@4 05 ₱ cwt., 19 head, 1,347 lb., @4 07½ ₱ cwt., 61 head, 1,373 lb., @4 10 ₱ cwt., 19 head, 1,326 to 1,425 lb., @4 20@4 25 ₱ cwt., 24 head, 1,405 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb., 9 head, 1,323 to 1,433 lb., @4 65@4 70 ₱ cwt.; 1,106 Ohio Sheep: 181 head, 78¾ lb., @4 55 ₱ cwt., 426 head, 82¼ lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb., 499 head, 98 to 99¾ lb., @5 80@5 85 ₱ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 1 Calf, 450 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 3 Veals, 307 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 16 Veals, 127 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 10 Veals, 137 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 40 State Sheep, 70¾ lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 175 State Sheep and Lambs, 66 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 218 Indiana Lambs, 72 lb., @5 85 ₱ cwt.; 56 State Lambs, 86¾ lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb. F. Sadler sold 341 Western Sheep: 104 head, 121 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb., 187 head, 96¼ lb., @5 80 ₱ cwt.; 303 Ohio Sheep: 149 head, 112 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb., 154 head, 95 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 350 Ohio Lambs, 107 head, 85 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb., 213 head, 87 lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 219 Western Lambs, 90 lb., @7 40 ₱ cwt.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for week ending March 9, 1889: 3,631 head of horned Cattle, 93 cows, 1,101 Veals and Calves, 18,343 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,975 head of horned Cattle, 260 Veals and Calves, 6,333 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-third-street Hog Yards for week ending March 9, 1889: 26,796 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 6,007 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for week ending March 9, 1889: 2,704 head of horned Cattle, 77 Veals and Calves, 19,755 Sheep and Lambs, 25 Cows. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,040 head of horned Cattle, 30 Veals and Calves, 4,013 Sheep and Lambs; 17 carloads of Horses fresh for the week.

BUFFALO, March 11.—Cattle—Receipts for last 24 hours, 1,326 head; total for week thus far 3,740 head; for same time last week, 5,626 head; consigned through Sunday, 105 cars, of which 97 to New-York; to-day, 16 cars, of which 12 to New-York; active market for best; common to fair, $2 75@$3 40; good to choice shipping, $3 50@$4; extra Steers, $4 25@$4 50; Cows and Heifers, $2 25@$3 25; stockers and feeders, $3 50@$3; Bulls, $2 50@$3 25; Milch Cows, $25@$35. Veals, $5@$6 25. Sheep—Receipts for last 24 hours, 9,800 head; total for week thus far, 19,400 head; for same time last week, 20,800 head; consigned through Sunday, 53 cars, of which 51 to New-York; to-day, 21 cars, of which 20 to New-York; on sale, 60 cars; prices advanced 10c.@15c.; light Flrs and selected Yorkers, $5 30@$5 32½; selected medium weights, $5 10@$5 15; rough, $4 10@$4 35; stags, $3 50; all offerings taken.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 900 head; shipments, 100 head; market firm; choice heavy native Steers, $3 75@$4 35; fair to good do., $3 @$3 60; stockers and feeders, $2@$3 10; rangers, corn-fed, $2 70@$3 50; grass-fed, $1 90@$2 80. Hogs—Receipts, 5,800 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market steady; choice heavy and butchers', $4 70@$4 85; packing grades, $4 30@$4 75; light grades, nominal to best, $4 50@$4 65. Sheep—Receipts, 300 head; shipments none; market steady; fair to choice, $3@$5 25.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, March 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10 3-16c.; Low Middling, 9 13-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net and gross receipts, 1,759 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,041 bales; to the Continent, 2,040 bales; coastwise, 3,119 bales; sales, 80 bales; stock, 18,594 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 11.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 9¾c.; net and gross receipts, 1,057 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,000 bales; coastwise, 900 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 56,771 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9¼c.; Good Ordinary, 8 15-16c.; net receipts, 4,097 bales; gross, 4,814 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,760 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 278,566 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, March 11—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	95
Alton & T. H.	45	45	45	45	100
Alton & T. H. pf.	90	90	90	90	10
American Exp.	113	113	113	113	15
Atch. T. & S. Fe	50¾	51¾	50	51¾	15,230
*Brunswick Co.	21	21¾	20¾	20¾	1,300
Boston A. L. pf.	105	105	105	105	5
*California Pac.	95	95	95	95	80
*Chi. & Alt. bon.	7	7¾	7	7¾	600
Cameron Coal	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	300
Canada Southern	52¾	53¾	52¾	53¾	2,540
Canadian Pacific	49	49¾	49	49¾	500
Canton Land	49	49	49	49	100
Central Pacific	35	35	35	35	180
Ches. & Ohio	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	3,760
C. & O. 1st pf.	61¾	61¾	60¾	61¾	1,891
C. & O. 2d pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	875
Chi. Gas Trust	42¾	43¾	41¾	43¾	7,580
Chi. & Alton	135	136	134	136	71
Chi. & N. W.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	8,010
C. B. & Q.	99¾	101¾	99¾	101¾	6,430
C. M. & St. P.	62	63	61	62¾	32,875
C. M. & St. P. pf.	98	98¾	97¾	98¾	4,740
C. R. I. & Pac.	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¾	4,275
C. I., St. L. & C.	108	109	107¾	109	1,094
Chi., W. & B. pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	850
C., C., C. & St. L.	70¾	71	69¾	70¾	1,435
Colorado Coal	32	33	31¾	33	930
Col., H. V. & Tol.	24	25¾	24	25¾	418
Col. & H. Coal	18¾	19¾	18	19¾	400
Chi. & R. Isl.	91	93	91	93	600
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	600
Consol. Coal	26	26	26	26	100
Consol. Gas Co.	82¾	83	82¾	83	300
Del., L. & Western	131¾	131¾	130¾	131¾	1,200
Den. Lack. & W.	138¾	138¾	138¾	139¾	25,600
Den., R. G. & W.	18	18	18	18	100
Den. & R. G.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	100
Den. & R. Gr. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	200
D., Tex. & Ft. W.	20¾	20¾	19¾	19¾	800
E. T., V. & G.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	520
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	100
Erie & Jersey	84	84	84	84	800
Homestake	12	13	12	12	50
Illinois Central	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	813
Ill. C. leased line	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	90
Iowa Central	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	40
L. E. & Western	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	187
L. E. & West. pf.	55¾	56¾	55¾	56¾	1,875
Lake Shore	103¾	104¾	103¾	104¾	2,800
Louis. & Nash.	58¾	60	58¾	60	12,230
Manhattan Con.	99	100¼	98¾	100¼	2,815
Michigan Cent.	87	87	86	86¾	800
Mil., L. S. & W.	74	75¾	73¾	75¾	1,450
M., L. S. & W. pf.	105¾	105¾	106¾	108¾	730
Missouri Pacific	71	72¾	70¾	71¾	6,589
Mo., Kan. & T.	13	13¾	12¾	13¾	400
Mobile & Ohio	11	11	11	11	100
N. C. & St. L.	58¾	60	58¾	60	1,300
N. J. Central	94	94¾	94	94¾	525
N. Y. Central	108¾	108¾	108	108	74
N. Y. & Harlem	27	27	27	27	100
N. Y. & North. pf.	20	20	20	20	200
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	6,500
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28	28¾	28	28¾	9,810
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	800
N. Y., S. & W.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	100
Nort. & West.	15¾	16	15¾	16	800
Nort. & West. pf.	46¾	49¾	47¾	49¾	4,400
North. Pacific	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	1,600
North. Pacific pf.	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¾	5,970
*Ohio Central					800
Ohio, Ind. & W.	10	10	10	10	150
Ontario & West.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	1,400
Oregon Imp.	53¾	55	53¾	55	600
Oregon R. & N.	99	100¼	99	100¼	1,750
Oregon Short L.	55¾	56	54¾	56	2,680
Oregon Trans.	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¾	19,000
Pacific Mail.	37	37¾	36¾	37¾	1,025
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	25	25	25	25	100
Phil. & Reading	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	83,650
Philadelphia Gas.	77	77	77	77	120
Pull. Palace Car Co.	151	151	150	150	20
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	197¾	197¾	196¾	197	1,115
Quicksilver	6	6	6	6	100
Quicksilver pf.	36¾	37	36¾	36¾	400
Rens. & Sar.	178	178	178	178	100
Rich. & Alle.	17	17	17	17	800
Rich. & W. P. T.	26¾	26¾	26	26	6,650
Rich. & W. P. T. pf.	78¾	80	78¾	80	500
R., W. & O.	100	100	100	100	45
St. L. & S. F.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	200
St. L. & S. F. pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	300
St. L. & I. M. 1st pf.	108	108	108	108	110
St. P. & Omaha	31¾	32¾	31¾	32¾	575
St. P. & Omaha pf.	92	92	91	92	100
St. P., M. & M.	100	88	88	89¾	905
Sugar Refineries	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,013
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¾	40¾	39	40¾	4,520
Texas Pacific	20	20¾	19¾	20¾	2,890
Union Pacific	85	85	85	85¾	16,470
U. S. Express	82¾	83	82	83	45
W., S. L. & P.	15	15	13	13	25
W., St. L. & P. pf.	26¾	28¾	26	26¾	900
West. Union Tel.	83¾	86	83¾	86	7,315
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	225
Total sales					335,129

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H. 2d pf.	109	109	109	109	$3,000
At., Col. & P. 1st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	4,000
Bos. H. T. & W. 5s.	98¾	99	98¾	99	26,000
B., C., R. & N. 1st					
gu. 5s.	82	82	82	82	19,000
Canada So. 1st	108¾	108¾	108	108	12,000
Canada So. 2d	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	11,000
C. & E. of Ga. g. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5,000
Cent. Pac. 1st of 1895	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	3,000
Ches. & O. con. 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	20,000
Ches. & O. col. A.	118	118	118	118	5,000
Chi. & R. Isl. con. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. Neb.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	10,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s.	95¾	96	95¾	95¾	18,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	90¾	91	90¾	91	25,600
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	102	102	102	102	5,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	81¾	82	81¾	81¾	27,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st. 4s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	7,600
Den. & R. G. 1st.	80	80¾	80	80¾	18,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st. as.	85¾	85¾	85	85	72,000
Det. & M. 1st. L. D.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	7,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s.	106	106	106	106	1,000
Erie 2d. con.	102	102½	101¾	102¾	26,000
Erie 1st.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	24,000
Great W. 1st.	95

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TEACHERS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—O, MOTHER-IN-LAW.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
CHICKERING HALL—At 4—ORGAN AND HARP CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSÉE—ERDELYI NACZE—WAX WORKS—STAMP COLLECTION.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—DRIFTING APART.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—HELD BY THE ENEMY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—SWEET LAVENDER.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
NILSO'S GARDEN—At 8—MAGIC.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—BOCCACCIO.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE O'REAGANS.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—MISS ESMERALDA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—EVANGELINE.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8—SYMPHONY CONCERT.
THEATRE COMIQUE—A DAY SWEETHEART.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJI.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—HERMINIE.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICES.

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

Mr. HARRISON sent only four nominations to the Senate yesterday, none of them of first-class importance from the politician's standpoint, though all of them were to places requiring unusual capacity. Ex-Senator PALMER of Michigan, who was nominated for the Spanish mission, probably owes his selection to his failure to get into the Cabinet. In the latter desire, which was very strong, he was defeated by the united opposition of Senator STOCKBRIDGE and Mr. ALGER. He is said to be fairly competent for the position and, in Mr. BLAINE'S eyes, he has the supreme merit of displacing Mr. BELMONT. Mr. JOHN F. SWIFT of California is a much better choice for preferment than Mr. ESTEE, who was pressed by some of the more ardent Blaineites for the mission to Japan. The place is one of some difficulty at present, and it is to be hoped that Mr. HARRISON has found one competent for its duties. That, however, remains to be seen. JOHN D. WASHBURN, who is chosen for the mission to Switzerland, is in the insurance business, and is said to be out of health. Mr. GEORGE C. TICHENOR, who is named for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is now in the service as Special Agent. He is familiar with the importing business in many of its features, and is not a politician.

For the "political" motives that may actuate the supporters of Mr. BATCHELLER or those of Mr. COON in the matter of appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury we have small respect, but it is our very decided opinion that Mr. BATCHELLER is likely to be the more efficient man in the place. He is an ardent and sometimes a bitter partisan, but he is a man of unusual ability, of sound instincts, and mature knowledge of affairs. Probably he would be the best Republican Minister to Turkey that could be chosen, but, if he is not to go there, he would make a better Assistant Secretary than Mr. COON, who is a weak man.

The actual condition of the Copper Syndicate is clearly disclosed by the current price of copper, the price of futures, and the reported negotiations for a transfer of the Syndicate's stock of metal to a London house. The price for immediate delivery fell in London yesterday to £51 and closed at £52¾, while futures were £50½. The Syndicate's contracts require it to pay £61½ per ton for the copper produced by the American companies, and it is admitted that in the new agreements recently made with these and other companies there was no provision for a reduction of price, although it was provided that the output should be cut down 20 per cent. It is stated in the last annual report of JAMES LEWIS & SONS of London, the accepted English authority in the trade, that the Syndicate has paid to the other leading mines in the world a price seven higher than that given to the American companies, or £70 per ton to the great Spanish mines, one of the Chili mines, and the mines of South Africa and Japan. It is also stated that the Syndicate paid £72 per ton for 60,000 tons of Chili bars. It appears, therefore, that the current price of copper is very far below the price that the Syndicate has paid for its great accumulations, and has undertaken to pay for the product of the mines in the next two years. But the enormous quantity of copper bought in 1888, which is said to have cost the Syndicate about £68 per ton, cannot be sold now even at the reduced price of £52¾. It was reported yesterday that a transfer of the whole stock to an English house, or a group of English houses, at the extraordinarily low price of £30 per ton had been proposed. The Syndicate appears to have been smashed beyond hope of recovery.

To-day is "town meetin' day" in New-Hampshire, and it is made unusually important by the fact that seven amendments to the Constitution of the State, proposed by a convention that was held at Concord in January, are to be submitted to a vote of the people. The first of these changes the time for beginning the terms of office and for the meeting of the Legislature from the first Wednesday in June to the first Wednesday in January, after the election of 1890. The second fixes an annual salary for legislators at $200, in place of the present *per diem*. The third provides for filling vacancies in the Senate by election in the district instead of by the Legislature. The fourth makes the Speaker of the House Acting Governor in case of vacancy in the office of both Governor and President of the Senate. The fifth is the prohibition amendment. The sixth strikes "Protestant" out of the Bill of Rights, placing Catholics on an equal footing with other religious denominations, and the seventh gives small towns a proportionate representation in the Legislature. The only one that excites much controversy is the prohibition amendment, which excepts the native intoxicating product, cider, while including the milder beverage, beer, under its ban. This is one ground of opposition, but the chief one is that the Legislature should be left free to deal with the liquor question. New-Hampshire has had a prohibitory law for many years, and it is difficult to see how it is to be made more effective by a constitutional amendment.

In his charge to the Grand Jury yesterday Judge GILDERSLEEVE took occasion to expose and condemn the scheme of the elevated railroad companies to scare off litigation for damages by seeking the indictment of lawyers who have taken cases against them under agreements that may be construed as unlawful. He also rebuked the District Attorney's office for permitting itself to be made an instrument in carrying out this scheme of intimidation. If lawyers have violated the law by fomenting suits against the elevated roads and undertaking to carry them on at their own expense for a share in whatever may be recovered, they are undoubtedly liable to indictment, but in assuming that agreements have been made with clients amounting to the offense of "champerty" and trying to use the District Attorney and the Grand Jury for the prosecution of such alleged offenses, the object of the elevated railroad companies is undoubtedly to frighten off the lawyers and clients who are seeking to recover damages for actual injuries to property. It is well, as Judge GILDERSLEEVE held, to have the line drawn so that it may be known what is lawful and what is not in the way of agreements between lawyer and client, but the scheme for the wholesale indictment of lawyers who venture to bring suits against the elevated roads for damages needed only to be exposed to be defeated. It is evident that the great monopoly will not be permitted to use the Court of General Sessions to promote its object.

A DEMORALIZED LEGISLATURE.

Fully one-half the time usually occupied by a session of the Legislature has passed since the present session opened, and scarcely anything of importance has been done. The majority of the people's representatives at Albany appear to be utterly demoralized, and the chief source of demoralization is corrupt partisan politics. It is doubtful if anything has happened in the century of our existence under constitutional government that has so lowered the standard of public action as the political canvass of last year, especially in this State. The most powerful factor in that canvass was a vast combination of selfish interests banded together to control the action of the people for the promotion of private gain. It resorted to direct debauchery of the suffrage and corrupt political trades, and did more to benumb the public conscience than it is easy to realize. In this State particularly it led to a community of interest between the corrupt elements of the two parties, which found its practical expression in the joint success of HILL and HARRISON.

The Legislature has been distracted by the disclosures regarding the Assembly Chamber ceiling job mainly on account of the politics in it, which extends back into the canvass of last year and involves some of the working politicians of both parties. If it had been merely a matter of dereliction on the part of a single public official or the fraudulent conduct of a contractor it could have been dealt with vigorously by an investigating committee without interfering with the course of legislation. In point of fact, it has upset the minds of half the Legislature with anxiety to prevent the real facts from coming to light. Moreover, the selfish motives that were called into action in the political canvass and the success of the mercenary methods that were employed have induced the political majority at Albany to take more interest in the coming distribution of spoils and the reward of party services than in the work of legislation for the benefit of the people of this State.

The three most important subjects presented for legislative action were the regulation of the ballot, the more effective restriction of the liquor traffic, and the provision of a system of labor for convicts in the State prisons, and the treatment of these subjects thus far illustrates in a striking manner the demoralized condition of the legislative mind. The really sound course in regard to each of these matters, that which would serve the best interests of the public, is very plain, and on each there was very little time required for the preparation of the needed measures. Ballot reform has been discussed pretty carefully in the last two years, and at the beginning of the session a bill was ready for consideration, embodying the best results of experience and study. It had been modified to meet all objections that can be deemed reasonable, and there is no doubt that it would do much to purify elections and protect the ballot box from corrupt influences and methods. But the success of such influences and methods in serving the selfish ends of politicians seems to have taken all conscience and vigor out of the legislators, and this measure hangs in committee.

There was also an Excise bill, prepared by a commission appointed for the purpose, ready for action soon after the opening of the session. If it was not acceptable to the majority, and if a high-license measure was really preferred, the latter could have been prepared without delay, but there has been nothing but dawdling with the subject of excise legislation. One of the evil forces that contributed to the success of the iniquitous combination of HILL and HARRISON was the "liquor interest." The temperance issue was used by one party to mask its real designs, and all appearance of sincerity in its professions in favor of greater restriction of the liquor traffic has disappeared. There is now no evidence of any such sincerity, and no prospect of a genuine restrictive policy.

There was nothing but "politics" of the most wretched sort in the infamous prison labor legislation of last Summer. There is a small but undefined minority of ignorant and prejudiced voters, represented by a few labor agitators, who are blindly opposed to the employment of convicts at productive labor, and each party was afraid of that vote. It might turn the scale. Each party was ready to sacrifice principle and prisoners and the public well-being to get that vote for itself or to prevent the other from getting it. Its power was perhaps neutralized. Now, there is not the least doubt that every consideration of humanity and sound public policy demands that the prisoners be set at work, and a measure for that purpose might have been framed and passed in a week's time. Nothing has been done about it in these two months and more, for the reason that dread of this ignorant and prejudiced labor vote, the extent of which is not known, still demoralizes the petty politicians in the Legislature. Reliance upon intelligence, conviction, and conscience in the body politic seems to have departed from our legislators and rendered them incapable of honest and enlightened action. On anything involving political possibilities they seem to be enervated — almost paralyzed. Such negligence, such lack of public spirit, such absence of an earnest regard for public duty have not been exhibited at the State capital in recent years, and there is great danger that the record of the session will be utterly barren of useful results.

A FORECAST FOR MR. HARRISON.

"Faithful are the wounds of a friend." The *American* is a weekly journal published in Philadelphia by a company of which Mr. WHARTON BARKER is President and the reputed chief party in interest. Prof. ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON is the "chief editorial contributor." The journal is strongly Republican and still more strongly protectionist, but it is a candid and independent advocate of the reform of the civil service. In its issue of Saturday it discusses at considerable length, and from various points of view, the inaugural of President HARRISON, the composition of his Cabinet, the prospect of reform, and the influences that will shape its course.

The discussion by Mr. HARRISON of civil service reform, the *American* says, "does not command thoughtful approval, but rather awakens the gravest apprehension as to the outcome of the new Administration." Its one merit is that Mr. HARRISON talks like a man "who means to do all that he promises, and therefore promises nothing beyond his strength. But this is all." Gen. HARRISON assumes that in the inevitable contest "with the political bosses and the hungry host who constitute their strength," he will fail. And the "tone of the address on this subject is the same as the tone of the new Cabinet. Mr. BLAINE'S selection for the chief place — for that which stands next but one in Presidential succession to the President himself — signified that there had been a submission to the 'party workers,'" "and it must be confessed that Mr. BLAINE has never been a reformer of the civil service." "The 'workers' regarded this as the sign that the President was taking Secretaries whom they elected. And if Mr. BLAINE'S following was to be thus yielded to, why not Mr. QUAY'S?" And both were yielded to with much hesitation, with much vacillation, Mr. HARRISON struggling to assert some judgment of his own, and apparently finding his greatest difficulty in the fact that he had no definite judgment, and the Cabinet as it is was the result.

The situation, in the view of the *American*, is full of danger "of a descent to ideas, methods, and conditions which the experience of the Nation in times past has found intolerable, and which its awakened and enlightened conscience demands shall be placed under the ban." The worst sign — and in this the *American* speaks with a certain authority — is in the appointment to the Post Office Department:

"In this, of all others, Mr. HARRISON has found his hand forced. He has accepted, upon the pressure of a master of the spoils system, a Secretary who comes in representing the very influence and the very plans and methods which form the Administration's present danger. Mr. WANAMAKER'S capabilities for the internal routine of the Post Office may be good — they might even be extraordinary — but he comes into it not upon their account, nor even the deliberate and willing preference of the President. He comes in, not upon his own merits, not as one equipped at all points for the direction of the vast appointment system of the Postal Service, but as the agent of Mr. QUAY and the representative of Mr. QUAY'S purposes. And Mr. QUAY is the organizer and director in Pennsylvania, as he presently may become in the Nation, of that system of politics which begins with the 'machine' and ends in jobbery and corruption. That he should have succeeded in this critical time of Republican trial in dictating the composition of the Cabinet in the one department above all others serviceable to the spoils seekers is a circumstance which is ominous indeed as a sign of the new Administration. It needed to increase its strength; it has made an alliance with weakness. Its duty was to overthrow spoilsmen; it has permitted them to form part of its own line."

This is the estimate put upon Mr. HARRISON'S Cabinet and upon his future relation to the extension of the reform of the civil service, by a perfectly friendly critic. It will be noticed that it is most severe in the conclusions based upon facts with which the critic is most familiar. Mr. BARKER knows Pennsylvania politics and knows without doubt the significance of WANAMAKER'S appointment at the dictation of QUAY. It is worth remarking that the inferences he draws from these facts correspond with those we have been compelled to draw from the course of the Administration with reference to New-York politics and with those drawn from the appointment of BLAINE and WINDOM by competent observers in all parts of the country, including the Indianapolis *News* in Mr. HARRISON'S own State. The *American* admits what is of course a possibility, that Mr. HARRISON may prove strong enough to overcome the obstacles to reform that he has put in his own way. But the degree of personal strength shown by the President since the election has deeply disappointed those who knew, or thought that they knew, him best. On this point the *American* throws some light in a letter from Washington written on Tuesday, the 5th, the day after the inauguration. The correspondent says:

"As a matter of fact, however, Gen. HARRISON hesitated long over this selection. It was made final only in the last two or three days. So late as Thursday night, Gen. HARRISON told Mr. QUAY that he would not make it at all, and Mr. DOLAN was hurried to Washington to urge it upon him. Even then, he again declined Friday night, and on Saturday Mr. QUAY hastily gathered new 'pressure' from the Republican Congressmen from Pennsylvania, who, under the lead of the two Senators, and in the fear of Post Office proscription if QUAY should win, joined in making a demand on Gen. HARRISON. It is thus evident that the confident statements made for months that Mr. WANAMAKER'S appointment had been definitely made — that the President-elect had offered him the place, and he had accepted it — were not true. In fact the reports were part of the systematic 'booming' of the enterprise."

As our readers are aware, we have been ready to give Mr. HARRISON the benefit of all possible doubt as to his course toward reform. Such statements as these, on so good authority, do not leave much room for doubt.

COPPER RINGS AND THE TARIFF.

We expressed the hope a few days ago that the collapse of the Copper Syndicate would direct public attention in this country to the ingratitude and greed of our protected copper mining companies. The *Tribune* now runs to the rescue of the tariff and the companies and follows the example set by Senator PLATT of Connecticut by denouncing the wicked Frenchmen who devised the combination. Those who "pretend," it says, "that the Copper Syndicate exists because of the American tariff on copper, or that it has been encouraged or helped by that duty or that American consumers have been to any extent whatever taxed or burdened by that duty" are "amazingly ignorant or absurdly mendacious."

We are not aware that it has been held by any intelligent person that the Syndicate "exists because of the American tariff on copper." To make such an assertion merely with the design of showing that the Syndicate has not relied on the tariff is a cheap trick to divert attention from the facts that should be considered by the people. But it is true that American consumers have been "taxed or burdened" by the duty on copper, and that they are so taxed and burdened to-day. It is also true that by their action with respect to the French Copper Syndicate as well as by conspiring to suppress competition before that Syndicate was formed, the American copper mining companies showed base ingratitude toward the American people, who had given them protection against foreign mines. It is true, moreover, that all the copper rolling mills in this country have shown similar ingratitude and have forfeited all claim for legislative favor by combining to exact a very high ring price for copper in sheets, rods, and bolts. This ring or Trust of the rolling mills does "exist because of the American tariff on copper." Nothing but the duty of 35 per cent. on copper in sheets and bolts enables it to compel the payment of unjust prices for the product of its confederated factories. On the other hand, the Syndicate, which deals in ingot copper, did not have its origin in the tariff, and has not been supported by our import duties.

The duty on ingot copper was imposed to protect American copper mining companies from foreign competition, and it was imposed with the expectation and belief that if these companies should be so protected competition among them in the home market would reduce the price of copper to American consumers and keep it at reasonable figures. It was by this old argument about resulting competition in the home market that the request or demand for the duty was supported — the same old argument that the *Tribune* still uses. But what course did the mining companies take after they had procured this protection at the cost of the ruin of a considerable smelting industry on the Atlantic coast? It is well known that they combined among themselves to suppress that competition which the duty, it had been said, would surely cause and encourage. It is known that by combination they compelled the people who had given them protection to pay for this protected American copper a price much higher than that for which the American companies were selling it in Europe. At one time the price of American copper was so much lower in London than it was here that it could be brought back to this country, charges paid, without loss, as compared with the cost of copper that had not been sent out of the country. Such was the companies' return to the people for the protective duty of 4 cents a pound. Home combinations enabled the Calumet and Hecla Mine to pay for many consecutive years annual dividends of 60 per cent. upon a capital more than half of which was water.

The formation of the French Syndicate gave the protected mines an opportunity to increase their profits and their exactions from the people who had given them protection. "This combination," says the *Tribune*, "originated in France and has been encouraged and supported by French influence." True, but everybody knows that the ring could not have been made if the American companies had refused to become a part of it. The project of M. SECRETAN would have been abandoned if the American mines had not jumped at the chance to join him in a conspiracy to raise the price of copper nearly 70 per cent. The American companies might have said: "We have sought protection and obtained it from our people here at home. It is our duty to remain outside of any ring whose purpose is to compel the payment of an exorbitant price for copper. The cost of producing the metal in our mines is steadily falling, and we ought to give our own people the benefit of this reduction. It would be the meanest ingratitude for us to turn now against our own countrymen and rob them as you ask us to do." But they said nothing of the kind. They made haste to join the robber band.

For three years the price of lake copper in this country had ranged between 10 and 12 cents. The American companies conspired with the Frenchmen to exact 16½ cents, and for some time the price in this market was even 17½ cents. We have heretofore shown how the cost of production had declined in the lake mines, and the recent annual reports of some of the companies prove that their copper is produced and laid down in this city for less than 6½ cents a pound. It is the boast of one of them that in its mine the cost of production is as low as it is in any other part of the world.

The ring of American rolling mills is much older than the Syndicate. It has bought ingot copper from the Syndicate for 16½ cents, and then, by suppressing competition, has compelled the American people to pay at least 25 cents a pound, and from that sum up to 38 cents, for the same copper rolled into sheets. This is extortion, for we are informed that the cost of rolling ordinary sheets does not exceed 2 cents a pound. Foreign rolling mills take only a fair profit, but their product is excluded from this country by the duty of 35 per cent., and it is this duty, as any one can see, that supports the American Sheet Copper Ring and its price list. Will the *Tribune* say that "American consumers" of copper in sheets and bolts and pipes have not "been to any extent whatever taxed or burdened by" the duty on copper?

The more discussion of the relation of the tariff to the copper industry we can have the better it will be for consumers. When the American people understand how they have been used by rings of one kind or another in this industry, either at the mines or in the mills, they will show righteous indignation, and the copper duties will be greatly reduced or entirely swept away.

MR. HALSTEAD AND THE FRENCH.

The rumor that Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD is to succeed Mr. MCLANE as the American Minister at Paris has not thus far been received very seriously in this country. Mr. HALSTEAD might be consoled by knowing that it was taken more seriously in France, if the seriousness implied satisfaction. Unfortunately this is not the case. There are perhaps incidents in the history of the diplomatic relations between France and this country which would excuse the French misapprehension, created by the picturesque pseudonym bestowed upon him in the freedom of debate, that instead of an accomplished American journalist President HARRISON was meditating the representation of the United States at Paris by an aboriginal chieftain, *le Cheval Enragé*. This misapprehension could not have arisen if it were generally known in France that there is no "Indian vote" and that "Indians not taxed" are even excluded from the basis of representation. In any case it could be easily dispelled, though it is perhaps questionable whether an actual red chief in war paint would not be as much *persona grata* in Paris as a white Ohio publicist.

Unfortunately for Mr. HALSTEAD'S aspirations, if he cherishes any, the opposition to him in France proceeds not from a misapprehension but from too accurate an apprehension of his identity and his career. It is most conspicuously espoused thus far by M. GAUDIN DE VILLAINE, who has the misfortune not to admire America or the Americans, as he showed in a recent speech upon the relations of the United States to the late Panama Canal and the projected Nicaragua Canal. We may flatter ourselves that M. DE VILLAINE does not like us because he does not know much about us, but we cannot flatter ourselves that he does not know much about Mr. HALSTEAD. He is quite aware that Mr. HALSTEAD was a special correspondent of his own newspaper during the Franco-German war and that in that capacity he made manifest the "German and Bismarckian sympathies" which are now imputed to him as reasons why he would not be an acceptable representative of his country in France.

It is too true. The dispatches of Mr. HALSTEAD were perfervidly German and Bismarckian in their tone, and it was impossible for the closest scrutiny to detect in them any intention of pleasing Frenchmen. It is quite natural that M. DE VILLAINE should threaten that, if the name of Mr. HALSTEAD is sent to the Senate by President HARRISON he will take occasion to question the French Ministry on the subject, and to oppose the reception of a representative thus unacceptable. We may think that this is making too much of what Mr. HALSTEAD thought about European politics eighteen years ago. The attitude of his journal may have been determined by the circumstance that there were at least twenty times as many Germans in Cincinnati as there were Frenchmen. Mr. HALSTEAD was no more responsible for the failure of Frenchmen to emigrate more freely than he was for the expansion of Germany in the direction of Cincinnati. The disparity was merely a fact which, as a practical journalist, he had to recognize and to reckon with. He has recently proclaimed that the business of a journalist is to make money by pleasing his customers, although admitting that he once entertained other views. We are not sure whether his experience as a German and Bismarckian sympathizer occurred before or after his conversion to his maturer opinion, but even if his correspondence reflected his personal sentiments, the fact, if it be a fact, that in spite of his political sympathies he now prefers Paris to Berlin as a place of official residence, ought to conciliate all but the most unreasonable Frenchmen.

Our esteemed contemporary does not now discover for the first time that the errors of our youth may return to vex us in our riper years. During the late campaign he was compelled to discomfit an eager champion who came forward in Congress to vindicate him from the loathsome charge of belonging to the Cobden Club by admitting his membership. He explained that he fell in consequence of going down to Greenwich with CYRUS W. FIELD and eating the insane whitebait that takes the reason prisoner. Perhaps it would be better if he had simply said that when he became a member of the Cobden Club he did not expect that he would have to take part in a campaign for higher protection, and if he should simply say now that when he was manifesting his German and Bismarckian sympathies it did not occur to him that he might some day want the French mission. We doubt, however, if even that frank acknowledgment would allay the opposition of the unreasonable Frenchmen, who do not appreciate the exigencies of American campaign journalism, and we fear that whatever chances our esteemed contemporary may have had of representing his country at Paris have been destroyed by the perverse behavior of M. GAUDIN DE VILLAINE.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. SARGENT'S PUPILS.

A number of young women, and a smaller number of young men, who are studying for the stage under the direction of Mr. Sargent and Mr. De Mille, took part in a public entertainment in the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon, which was largely attended and warmly applauded. A trial performance by theatrical novices is generally a pretty bitter pill for habitual playgoers to swallow, but the Directors of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts are lucky in commanding the services of Mr. David Belasco, who knows how to gild such pills to perfection. None of the public exhibitions of this school, therefore, have been uninteresting.

The medium chosen to exhibit the skill of the students yesterday was an English translation of the "Electra" of Sophocles, and the result, judged from an artistic point of view, was about the same as that obtained last season with a selection from Shakespeare's "Tempest." The picture was a pretty one and worth looking at, but the superfluous energy of the performers was a cause for regret and sometimes spoiled the dramatic effect. Essential elements of Greek tragedy are strength and simplicity. The first of these could scarcely be expected of youthful novices; the second was evidently not regarded as desirable.

A very creditable effort had been made to reproduce some of the traditional adjuncts of the Greek theatre. The stage of the Lyceum had been extended to cover the lower part of the so-called illuminating frame that surrounds it. The altar to the god, Dionysus, stood in the centre of the regular stage, which served as the "orchestra" of the Greeks, where the chorus of 15 performed the Bacchic rites, danced the solemn choreagic dance, and expressed sympathy with the good and contempt for the bad personages of the drama. The "proscenium," or actors' stage, was erected in the usual manner back of the orchestra. Its base, the steps leading to it, the altar, and the long seats at the sides of the "orchestra" were painted to represent marble.

At the beginning the "proscenium" was hidden from view by hollow curtains, and the "orchestra" was shrouded in darkness. The first glimmer of light was a ruddy glow in the opening under the steps leading from the lower to the upper stage, as if some unseen opening beyond led to the open air and the first rays of the rising sun had penetrated that secure cavern. Then, while the band was playing the opening chords of the simple, but suitable, music prepared by Miss Laura Sedgwick Collins, a Greek youth came in view carrying a torch, with which he lighted the sacrificial pile on the altar. The light of day grew stronger, and the yellow curtains parted and were drawn aside, revealing the scene of the action, in which a radical but perfectly excusable departure had been made from the Greek custom. The marble palace was there, and there were three doors, but those at the side led not into the palace but out into the country, and the back scenes represented landscape views, with a temple and a lake in the middle distance. The effect of sunrise was admirably simulated, and the management of the lights throughout the performance was notably artistic. The brightest light always fell as it should on the actor's stage, and the chorus, though occupying a position between the principal actors and the spectators, were thus not unduly conspicuous.

The distinct uses of the two divisions of the scenic picture were not always observed; Electra came down from the "proscenium" and sat at the base of the altar while she communed with the youth and energetic Argive maidens of the chorus; dread Clytemnestra stood among the choragers while the chariot race was described, and joined with them in their pantomimic expressions of excitement and horror; and when the melancholy heroine was inconsolable and prostrate because of the news that Orestes was dead, two Argive maidens mounted the "proscenium," raised her in their arms, and wiped away her tears.

The best result of this performance was a series of striking and beautiful pictures. The members of the chorus, seven of them bashful boys in skirts, were young women, and some of them were very pretty. The costumes, although not distinguished, by the absolute archæological accuracy of the dresses in recent university productions of Greek drama, were handsome and suitable. The group of Argive maidens standing mutely with uplifted arms around their altar, when Electra declared the fixed purpose of her life, made a tableau one likes to remember. But the chorus was almost continually in motion, posing, gesticulating, weeping, wriggling, and consequently the general effect of the representation, which should have been firm, sure, and deeply impressive, was blurred and indefinite.

No great amount of individual ability was manifested. The Electra spoke clearly and distinctly, and sang (or intoned) sometimes with a very pleasing quality of voice. She was by far the most promising performer on the stage, and she was particularly successful in expressing physical agony, which Sophocles does not try to extend to all. The groans and moans of the Princess while she was supposed to be lamenting the death of her brother were surely indicative of great bodily pain, and might have been studied in the surgical ward of a hospital. This young lady had never before acted in public; and it must be admitted that the Electra of Sophocles is rather a tough morsel for a beginner. She has a graceful carriage, a fine, intellectual face, and her gestures are broad and expressive. She was named on the bill Grace Hamilton. The Orestes was a youth named White Whittlesey, who spoke well and bore himself with dignity. There was less promise in the performance of Clytemnestra, but the performer was evidently afflicted with that form of nervousness which causes a novice on the stage to think for the sound of the lines he or she is speaking, as if afraid of forgetting. As a consequence many of Clytemnestra's speeches were delivered too hurriedly. The Clytemnestra was Edith A. Chapman. George F. Platt recited the description of the chariot race with excellent declamation and real dramatic force. He has evidently had much more experience than any of his associates. The name of Ethel Chase Sprague was among those of the ladies in the chorus.

"Electra" has never before been acted here. The theme of the tragedy has a curious resemblance to that of "Hamlet," and Mr. Martin W. Cooke, who recently wrote a book about Shakespeare's play, seems to think that the English poet must have known his Sophocles in spite of Ben Jonson. But Shakespeare got his Hamlet through various media, from a Norseman's legend, and all the legends of the world can be traced back dimly to a common ancestry.

It is difficult to reproduce the peculiar qualities of Greek tragic poetry in English verse. The text, carefully arranged from various translations by Mr. De Mille, was nevertheless too often redundant and ineffective. Probably the best translation of Greek tragedy in English is Robert Browning's manuscript of the "Heracles" of Euripides in "Aristophanes's Apology," which has the Greek spirit except in a peculiarly Browning-like line here and there, and is beautiful and musical. The performance of "Electra" may be repeated, for it was warmly received by a crowded house yesterday.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

The first performance this season of "Die Götterdämmerung" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, and brought to a conclusion the first complete representation of the Nibelung operas in America. There was a very large audience present, and the applause was warm. The interest of the evening centred in the début of Herr Alvary as the mature Siegfried. Owing to the fact that this tenor is so uncertain in his first assumption of a new rôle, it is hardly fair to consider his work last evening as a basis for criticism. There is no doubt whatever that when he is more at ease his Siegfried in the final drama will be much better than it was last night. If it is not, it will not be possible to set it down as one of his happiest achievements.

Frau Lehmann was again the Brünnhilde. It is not advisable to undertake to say anything new about her delineation of this character. Praise has been exhausted on it, and there are no adjectives left for use. She sang and acted with tremendous earnestness last evening, and was successful in arousing the audience to enthusiasm. Herr Fischer appeared once more as Hagen, a rôle which he treats in his customary masterly style. Herr Beck came forward for the first time as Gunther, and was acceptable. Fräulein Meisslinger sang Gutrune's music creditably. The Rhine maidens were Fräuleins Traubmann, Koschoska, and Miron.

The drama was subjected to considerable cutting in order to bring it within limits conducive to the comfort of the audience. In addition to the Norns and the Waltraute scenes, which were not given last year, the Alberich scene was also omitted. Moreover, Herr Seidl had cut out many short passages here and there. The work of the orchestra was admirably done throughout the evening, and it hardly needs to be said that Herr Seidl conducted with fine skill.

PALMER'S THEATRE.

The McCaull Opera Company took complete possession of Palmer's Theatre last night and gave one of the most perfect performances of operetta ever seen in this city. The principals were in admirable condition, the chorus was numerous and well drilled, the costumes bright and attractive, the scenery satisfactory, and the orchestra efficient under the direction of Mr. Adolph Nowak. The audience filled every seat in the house and evinced its appreciation by genuine and continued applause. This is the fifth annual engagement of this company here and it promises to be one of the most popular and profitable that Mr. McCaull has known.

This is due not only to the fact that the present season has begun nearly two months sooner than its predecessors, but also to the fact that the McCaull forces have never been so thoroughly drilled and so well placed relatively as they now are. Each member of the company befits his or her place with an exactness that is delightful, and the result is thoroughly gratifying to both the eye and the ear.

The operetta now current is von Suppé's "Boccaccio," which was revived most successfully last Fall by this company. Its profitable run then was interrupted only by the cessation of Mr. McCaull's tenancy of the theatre. The company, too, is almost the same, and it looked last night as if "Boccaccio" had grasped the broken thread of success with a firmer hand than ever. Miss Marion Manola in the title rôle is as jaunty, graceful, and blithe as ever. She was suffering from a cold last night, but sang pluckily and good-humoredly responded to a number of encores. Miss Laura Moore, as Fiametta, was in admirable voice and sang without a seeming effort. Traveling must agree with Miss Moore, for she is rounder and plumper than ever. The increase of her avoirdupois, however, does not decrease the purity or the quality of her voice, which is unusually clear, fresh, and sympathetic.

Laura Joyce-Bell as Perroncella remains the effective farceur she has always been. Miss Annie Myers as Isabella is still the essence of energy in both acting and singing in spite of the fact that she has nearly doubled in physical bulk since she first appeared in New-York, and Miss Josephine Knapp is an attractive Beatrice. Of the gentlemen, that triumvirate of fun-makers, De Wolf Hopper, Digby Bell, and Jefferson De Angelis monopolized the stage with their customary agreeable effrontery whenever they were before the footlights. Mr. Hopper was more grotesquely acrobatic than ever, while the buffoonery of Messrs. Bell and De Angelis kept the audience in a continual uproar. Mr. Charles W. Morgan, as the Prince, would have given a better performance if he had occasionally lost sight of himself.

The minor parts were in competent hands and the chorus had evidently been selected with a view to its musical ability as well as to its physical charms. At the conclusion of the second act the entire company was called before the curtain and loud and prolonged yells were given for Mr. McCaull to show himself, but the manager modestly kept in the background.

MUSICAL NOTES.

This evening, at Steinway Hall, the last of this season's concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be given. The programme is as follows: Brahms's "Academic Overture," Mendelssohn's violin concerto, Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony, the "Queen Mab" scherzo from Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" symphony, and the "Meistersinger" vorspiel. The soloist will be Mr. Franz K

A NEWPORT FOR TOILERS

TRIBUTES TO THE VALUE OF THE NEW PARKS.

COMMITTEES TO GO TO ALBANY TO OPPOSE THE IVES BILLS APPOINTED BY TWO MEETINGS OF CITIZENS.

Some of the friends of the trans-Harlem parks were invited to attend a meeting in the Directors' room of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, yesterday, for the purpose of taking such action as might be deemed advisable to defeat the bills now pending in the Legislature at Albany. These bills authorize the Department of Parks and the Sinking Fund Commissioners, from time to time, to reduce the area and revise and change the boundaries of the parks in question by excluding therefrom "so much of the land now included as may be considered unnecessary or undesirable," and further empowers them to lease any and all of the park lands "from time to time," for periods not to exceed 10 years, "at public or private letting."

Through some mistake a portion of the company was directed to the wrong room, and in consequence two meetings were held, one presided over by Mr. Albon P. Man and the other by Mr. W. W. Niles. At the latter meeting the persons in attendance organized, and, after listening to speeches by E. B. Hinsdale, the Chairman; Benjamin F. Corliss, Robert C. Black, and others, appointed a committee of five to go to Albany and oppose the bills referred to at the hearing before the Senate Committee on Cities to-morrow.

The other meeting was more largely attended, the following among others being present: William Allen Butler, Fordham Morris, the Rev. Charles Higbee of Pelham, James M. Secor, George C. Holt, James M. Townsend, Jr., Wheeler H. Peckham, L. L. Van Allen, S. H. Witherbee, W. T. Tomlinson, William Allen Smith, D. M. Francis, Judge Edward Wells, Roswell D. Hatch, Charles F. Reper, Charles R. Gillett, and H. B. B. Stapler. Letters of regret, expressing the sympathy of the writers with the objects of the meeting, were read from John Jay, Charles P. Browne, ex-Judge Noah Davis, S. D. Babcock, and Hiram Barney.

Mr. Man, alluding to the move against the parks contemplated by the Ives bills, said it would be the depth of unwisdom to enact them. It seemed that the citizens would be called upon constantly to defeat the schemes of the enemies of the parks. The bills introduced with the consent of the city authorities would put the entire park system in jeopardy. Under similar circumstances the sale of park lands and scandals had been perpetrated by persons attached to the City Government. The widening and remodeling of Broadway was cited as an instance.

Mr. Man considered the bills atrocious. There was not a surplus acre in the proposed parks. They had been laid out by citizens who understood their business and had devoted the utmost care to the matter, under the advice of skilled engineers, and the statutes defined the boundaries with the utmost precision. The parks had been often assailed, but the attacks had always been defeated. The parks were laid out, the amount to be paid for them was ascertained, and now that the city had substantially acquired them it was proposed to turn around and speculate in them.

Mr. John Mullaly, who was alluded to as the father of the parks, was elected Secretary of the meeting. He delivered a long address, reviewing the history of the new parks and describing the hostility from three city administrations, through which they had come, only to be assailed again. The present contest was precipitated by the suggestion of Mayor Grant in his message of a lease of portions of the newly-acquired lands, "as well as many buildings available for residences, and recommending that a law be enacted at once conferring the necessary power on the Park Department and the Sinking Fund Commissioners to carry this purpose into effect." The message likewise suggested that Pelham Bay Park be "utilized as a site for almshouses, insane asylums, and charity hospitals in place of those now maintained on Blackwell's Island," adding that "it might be desirable improvement if the penal institutions were ultimately transferred to the same place."

As to this proposition, Mr. Mullaly said: "It is hardly probable that the workers and the toilers, for whose benefit this great park was intended, will willingly consent to its conversion, or rather perversion, to such uses." He compared the cost of the 3,840 acres in the new parks and parkways with the cost of the 824 acres purchased for Central Park. The latter cost $5,686,391, for which in the issued bonds at 7 per cent., while the land for the new parks would cost but $9,000,000, instead of $80,000,000, as it had been said it would cost, and the money would involve charges of but 3 per cent. per annum. The new parks would cost but little to maintain. They were already now for the public use, and they should be thrown open on May 1 to the public.

"On the breezy heights and gentle undulating slopes of Pelham Bay Park," said he, "along the nine miles of indented and picturesque shores will be the favorite pleasure ground of the people, their great seaside resort, the Newport of the city's toilers.

"There was not one of the parks," he added, "that could not be more easily reached than Central Park could be reached when it was purchased. There were three railroad stations in Pelham Bay Park. It is two miles nearer than Starin's Glen Island, which was visited by nearly a million pleasure seekers last Summer, and there are points on the water front where steamers can land passengers without difficulty."

Resolutions to-day were unanimously adopted protesting against the passage of the Ives bills as not only in direct antagonism with the objects for which the new parks were established, but as opening the way to grave abuses and the spoliation of this portion of the public property, and declaring that under no pretense of rectifying the boundaries or excluding so-called "unnecessary or undesirable" tracts and disposing of the same, should such power be granted to any of the city officials; that the attitude of the Mayor and other officials was in direct conflict with the act of 1884, declaring that all these lands are public parks for public use and public purposes; that the proposal to convert Pelham Bay Park into a site for almshouses, lunatic asylums, and penal institutions could not be too severely condemned, and that the Mayor owes it to the aroused public opinion, no less than to his official reputation, to renounce such intention, and that, as they were rural parks, no expense should be incurred beyond what was necessary for roads and walks and the proper care of the grounds. It was resolved that those present form an association to advance the interests of the new parks, and that a committee should be appointed to go to Albany and oppose the adoption of the Ives bills.

Addresses were made by Judge Edward Wells, the Rev. Charles Higbee, William Allen Butler, George C. Holt, and Fordham Morris. Mr. Morris said there was something back of the scheme contained in the Ives bills that should be made apparent. Ex-Park Commissioner Crimmins was only the mouthpiece of a body of men who do not show their heads and who want to get the lands. Mr. Morris did not want to see them sold to any speculative real estate ring. It was an outrage to invoke the law of eminent domain against a citizen and then turn round and sell his land to some speculator.

President Man and Secretary Mullaly were instructed to draw up a plan of organization of the association and a code of by-laws and report them at a meeting to be called by the Chairman. The President appointed a committee to go before the Senate Committee on Cities and to oppose the bills. It included William Allen Butler, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Wheeler H. Peckham, Fordham Morris, John Mullaly, Henry E. B. Stapler, L. L. Van Allen, Albon P. Man, and Judge Edward Wells. This committee will be joined by the committee appointed at the other meeting and will attend the hearing before the Senate committee to-morrow.

ASKED TO HELP SECRETARY RUSK.

NEW-HAVEN, March 11.—William H. Brewer, who holds the Norton Professorship at the Sheffield Scientific School, has been given to understand within the past few days that, if he would allow the use of his name, he would be appointed First Assistant of the Agricultural Department, and that Secretary Jeremiah Rusk was anxious that he should accept.

Prof. Brewer said to-day: "I have not been offered the position yet, but have been asked that I allow my name to be used. I wrote my friends, who do not feel interested in the matter, that my health would not permit me to take such a position now. The work of this new department will be something stupendous, and I am not equal to the task. The recent death of my wife leaves me with a family of children, all of whom are of the age when the attention of a parent is needed." The Professor's friends at Yale, while admitting that he will not accept the office at present, hope that he may, at some future time, be given an opportunity of serving in Secretary Rusk's department.

FRANCIS WILSON'S SUCCESSOR.

It is probable that Fred Leslie, the star comedian of the English burlesque company now playing at the Standard Theatre, will succeed Francis Wilson in the Casino company. While Rudolph Aronson would not, last evening, say that he had executed a contract with Leslie, he admitted that they had been negotiating, and Wilson's successor would be known to-morrow. Rumor has it that the Messrs. Aronson offered Leslie $600 per week, or $50 more than they paid Wilson. The opinion in theatrical circles is that Leslie's engagement at the Casino is practically secured. There is prospect of some litigation as one result of Wilson's dismissal. The Aronsons expect that he will bring suit for balance of salary on the unexpired contract.

FUNDS FOR PARNELL.

The Irish Parliamentary Fund Association met last night in the Hoffman House, and President Eugene Kelly reported subscriptions as amounting to $931. The fund now amounts to $11,000.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A QUIET SESSION AFTER THE TEN DAYS' VACATION.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Assembly Chamber was crowded this evening in expectation of a thunderbolt from the Ceiling Committee, but nothing of a startling nature came, and the great audience had to be content with seeing the Woman Suffrage bill ordered to a third reading and made a special order for two weeks from to-night. Mr. Sheehan was ungallant enough to suggest two weeks from the first of next August, but the House was loyal to the ladies.

Mr. Ainsworth introduced the original Roosevelt High-License bill, which fixes the licenses in all cities of 10,000 inhabitants and over at $500 for spirituous liquors and $250 for the sale of ale, beer, and malt liquors.

Mr. Dunlap, with a view of overcoming the difficulties met in the trial of the boodle cases, has introduced a bill limiting peremptory challenges in all cases where the crime is punishable with death to 50; where the punishment is imprisonment for life or for a term of 10 years or more, to 35; in all other cases to 10. Subdivision second of section 376 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is amended by the bill so as to read as follows: "For the existence of such a state of mind on the part of the juror in reference to the case, or to either party which satisfies the court in the exercise of a sound discretion that such juror has formed an opinion in relation to the guilt or the innocence of the defendant which cannot be removed by evidence; but the previous expression or information of an opinion in reference to the guilt or innocence of the defendant is not a sufficient ground of challenge for actual bias to any person otherwise legally qualified, unless he declares on oath, and the court is satisfied, that his opinion cannot be removed by evidence."

Mr. Youngman of Albany, who is a coal dealer, offered a bill, which was ordered to a third reading, entitled "An act to prevent trade upon the streets." It compels every agent of a railroad or steamboat company to be supplied with a certificate duly attested by the corporate seal of the company. It forbids any person not so authorized to sell, barter, or transfer any conveyance, the whole or part of any ticket or passes or other evidence of the holder's title to travel on any railroad, steamboat, or other public conveyance within or without the limits of this State under penalty of a fine not exceeding $500 and of imprisonment not exceeding one year or both. Section 5 provides that the companies shall provide for the redemption of the whole or any parts or coupons of tickets that they may have sold, that the purchaser has not used, at a rate equal to the difference between the price paid for the whole ticket and the cost of a ticket between the points for which the proportion of the ticket was actually based; and the sale by any person of the unused portion of any ticket shall be deemed to be a violation of the provisions of this act, provided that this act shall not prevent the person who has purchased a ticket from any authorized agent, with the bonâ fide intention of traveling upon the same, the whole distance between the points named, from selling the unused part to the company that sold it, and it shall be the duty of the company to pay for such unused portion the difference between the actual fare to the point for which it was used and the amount paid for such ticket.

Mr. Saxton introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to sell liquor near the grounds of a county, State, or a town fair, or a soldiers' encampment.

During the 10 days' vacation of the Legislature Gov. Hill prepared four vetoes, which were sent to the House to-night. They were of the bills to construct a dam over Chittenango Creek, amending the Civil Code, relating to the Milford Centre Cemetery Association, and for a schoolhouse in the Third School District of Cattaraugus County.

THE SENATE.

The only business of importance in the Senate was the introduction of two bills, the first by Mr. Fassett, providing for the appointment of eight women as factory inspectors, and the other by Mr. Van Cott, amending the act of 1853 regulating the pilotage fees of the port of New-York. For every vessel inward bound and not exempted by law drawing less than 18 feet of water, $2 78 per foot shall be the pilotage fee under the proposed law; if drawing 18 feet and less than 21, $3 38 per foot. If the master or owner of the vessel desires it moored inside Sandy Hook half pilotage is allowed. Quarter pay additional may be given to pilots by the commander of a vessel boarded by the pilot out of sight of Sandy Hook Lighthouse. On outward bound vessels the fees shall be $2 02 per foot for vessels drawing less than 18 feet of water; for vessels drawing 18 and less than 21 feet, $2 33 per foot. The Commissioners of Pilots of the Port of New-York may revoke a pilot's license for intoxication. A number of petitions from steamship companies accompanied the bill.

FIFTY YEARS TOGETHER.

ADMIRAL PORTER CELEBRATING HIS GOLDEN WEDDING.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Admiral and Mrs. Porter celebrated their golden wedding to-night by a large reception, for which over a thousand invitations had been issued, to the President and Mrs. Harrison and the Executive family, the judiciary, the officers of the army and navy, and the Members of Congress.

The rooms were beautifully decorated with growing plants and flowers, the greater number of which, in every imaginable design of the florist's art, had been sent in during the day by the guests. The predominant color was, of course, yellow, in jonquils and tulips. One of the most unique of these floral offerings, sent by the President and Mrs. Harrison, was a golden slipper, formed of yellow china asters and immortelles, heaped with Puritan roses. Attached to this was a card, inscribed on one side with congratulations, and upon the reverse with the lines, "Oh, those golden slippers that have lain away, I will wear them again on my wedding day."

The host and hostess stood to receive their guests, surrounded by their children and grandchildren. Mrs. Porter wore an elegant gown of white silk, over a petticoat of gold brocade, with diamond ornaments. Admiral Porter was in full naval uniform. Miss Elena Porter wore white tulle, dotted with gold pendants. Across the breast of the skirt was a flight of gold swallows, and the same ornamentation adorned the neck of the low corsage of gold brocade. The other members of the family present were Mrs. Logan, wife of Lieut. Logan, United States Navy; Mr. Richard Porter, Major and Mrs. Essex Porter, Lieut. Theodorick Porter, United States Navy, and Mrs. Carlisle Porter, whose husband is at sea. President and Mrs. Harrison were among the guests, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. McKee. Supper was served, and all present took part in the toast to the health, long life, and happiness of their host and hostess.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM PRISON OF A MAN ACCUSED OF ROBBERY.

Before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday Ambrose H. Purdy secured the release of his client, Perry Kenneally, who has been in the Tombs for some weeks on a charge of robbing Koschee's jewelry store, 246 First-avenue, Dec. 5. This was a singular case of mistaken identity. Kenneally is a tall blonde youth of about 22 years, who has been in the Elmira Reformatory. This was against him, and when the woman who kept the jewelry store picked him out of 20 men at Police Headquarters as the thief, everybody believed that he was guilty, and things looked black. An indictment was found against him, and Kenneally would have gone to the State prison if George H. Inglis, a well-known sneak thief, had not been arrested in Brooklyn two weeks ago for robbing jewelry stores, and, in order to get off as easily as possible, had not made a confession of his misdeeds, among them the robbery of Koschee's jewelry store.

Mr. Purdy had Kenneally and Inglis placed side by side, and it was almost impossible to distinguish them apart. Each is tall, blonde, young, and good looking. Under these circumstances Mr. Purdy got out a writ of habeas corpus, and Judge Lawrence promptly ordered Kenneally's discharge. Subsequently Kenneally was arraigned before Judge Cowing on the indictment, and the jury was ordered to return a verdict of not guilty.

WHERE OLD COACHES WERE BUILT.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 11.—One of the oldest buildings in this city was destroyed by fire to-day. It was erected a century ago, and in it were built the mail coaches which used to run across New-Jersey. Lately it had been used by John K. Tyson as a storehouse and by John Skillen as a carpenter's shop. Congressman Clark, the owner of the building, loses $2,000. He has an insurance of $600. Tyson's loss is $1,500 and Skillen's is $1,000.

MRS. COXE MARRIED.

The marriage of Mrs. Alice W. Coxe to Mr. Walker, a New-York broker, is announced from Charlotte, N. C. It will occasion no little surprise in this city and Long Island. It is but a year ago that the Coxe divorce suit occupied the attention of the courts and was given considerable prominence in the papers. The Coxe family lived at Bayside, Long Island.

A JERSEY CANDIDATE.

Current rumors in Jersey City connect the name of ex-Speaker Samuel D. Dickinson of that city, with the United States Assistant Postmaster-Generalship.

THE CORNER IN COPPER.

DEALERS HOPEFULLY LOOKING FOR A COLLAPSE OF THE SYNDICATE.

When business opened on the Metal Exchange yesterday the question was: How does London view the copper situation? The opening advices from London were not reassuring. Good merchantable brands which were quoted Friday at £55 were reported at £51, spot sale. This was accompanied by the statement that the Comptoir d'Escompte was paying for copper as usual, but the future situation of copper was regarded as doubtful. The Exchange's closing cable showed a rally of £2 10s., with an active market, but "holders very reluctant to sell at present prices." Operators on the floor of the Exchange were unable to confidently explain the favorable turn in the London market, but it was generally believed that it was due to the cabled intelligence that it was reported in London that Matheesons & Co., a strong London banking house, had taken charge of the syndicate business.

President Thompson of the Orford Copper Company, who was the only buyer of copper in this city last week, said to a TIMES reporter that the situation in copper was undoubtedly improved. His earliest advice had warned him that the market was depressed, and that it was a bad time to operate. His second advice was confirmatory of the reported transfer of syndicate affairs to the Matheesons, and reported a much easier feeling, and that had produced the condition of the market totally changed from what it was at opening. These dispatches, Mr. Thompson argued, indicated that the syndicate and the foreign mines had during Sunday made full arrangements to at once check the output, and he believed that within 12 months copper would be selling in London at £67.

This hopeful view was not shared by all the members of the Metal Exchange, many of whom acknowledged that until they had fuller advices of what the new move meant, they would not care to make prognostications. One gentleman, who is a large dealer in copper in the interest of the syndicate, said: "This transfer of the syndicate's management from M. Secretan to the Matheesons was undoubtedly done by the Bank of France to protect its large loan to the Comptoir d'Escompte. It was unavoidable, which I do not for one moment believe, that the syndicate can be tided over its trouble, the Matheesons are men who could do the work. It is an old and tried banking house and has for years been at the head of the copper industry in Spain. They conducted the purchase of the Rio Tinto Mine from the Spanish Government some 15 years ago, and since that time have done much to maintain the copper market for their own and the shareholders' benefit. But the Matheesons cannot eat, or otherwise remove, the large and enormous immense stock of copper with which the syndicate is burdened. I understand that private advices from London state that this house has reduced the price of English copper—the brand known as best select—to consumers to-day £10 per ton below the figure at which the syndicate was lately holding it. Of course this price is still considerably above the market valuation, and we may consequently expect to find them reducing prices gradually. From all appearances we may now expect, after a break of £25 per ton in London, a little more steadiness in that quarter."

Prices on the first call on the Metal Exchange yesterday were: Spot, 15.50 cents asked; March, 15.65 cents bid, 13.95 cents asked; April, 11.65 cents bid, 13.25 cents asked; May, 10.15 cents bid, 12.80 cents asked; June, 9.55 cents bid, 12.45 cents asked. Prices on the second call were: Spot, 13.55 cents bid, 16 cents asked; March, 13 cents bid, 14 cents asked; April, 12.25 cents bid, 13.85 cents asked; May, 11.10 cents bid, 13.20 cents asked; June, 10 cents bid, 12.75 cents asked.

The general opinion among copper men at the close of business was that, while measures may be taken from time to time to allay the excitement, the collapse of the syndicate is inevitable, and that the course of the market here and abroad, though marked by rallies, during the special efforts to be made, will be steadily downward, and that figures will eventually be reached far lower than any yet quoted.

COPPER SHARES ABROAD.

PARIS, March 11.—Stocks were very weak before the opening of the Bourse this morning. Rio Tinto shares were then quoted at 328f. 75c. Société des Métaux shares were quoted at 1:35 P. M. at 80f., at 2:30 P. M. at 90f., and at 4 P. M. at 110f. Comptoir d'Escompte at the same hours stood at 305f., 315f., 370f., and at 5 P. M. at 400f. Rio Tinto fell to 315f. at 2:30, and at 4 P. M. had reacted to 340f. 75c.

The Bourse closed firmer, on extensive purchases reported to have been made by leading banks. Bears were buying, fearing a heavy reaction. It is persistently reported that the Comptoir d'Escompte will be reconstructed, with M. Hollender as Managing Director. The Rothschilds are presumed their financial supporters. The public are admitted to the Central Hall as usual. No crowds have been present.

LONDON, March 11.—The stock market closed firmer in sympathy with better prices on the continental Bourses. G. M. R.'s are quoted at £52 15s. for cash, and £50 10s. for three months' delivery.

THEY DO NOT FIT.

THE NEW GUN SHIELDS FOR THE CRUISERS BOSTON AND ATLANTA.

The 8-inch gun shields for the steel cruisers Boston and Atlanta have arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. When they were fitted to the guns on the Boston it was found that the apertures were entirely too small, and they will have to be enlarged.

The shields were made at the Government ordnance foundry in Washington, and are the first as yet turned out for 8-inch rifles. They differ considerably from those fitted to the 6-inch guns, and notably in the feature of a hood which protects the gun's crew from a fire from aloft. The general shape of the forward end of the shield is the same as that for the 6-inch rifles, namely, slanting. The hood, however, is the distinguishing peculiarity, and what with the protection afforded from a fire from forward and a fire from overhead, the gunners are pretty well screened from small-arm and machine-gun fire. So long as the gun is kept pointed toward the enemy the shield will afford protection, but no more.

Of course, if either the Boston or Atlanta find themselves during a battle in the very midst of a hostile fleet, the shields will afford no protection from an all-around fire which may be poured in from the uncovered ends. The chances are that at such a moment the machine guns of an enemy will play havoc with the crews of the 8-inch guns, if, indeed, they do not sweep them clear from the decks. There is some objection on the part of naval officers to the present design for these shields. It is claimed that they do not afford sufficient protection, and if shields are to be used at all, they should be thoroughly protective. It has been remarked that if the shields were of a "V" shape, having an aperture at the apex through which the gun could protrude, with a hood overhead, and the sides of the "V" falling well back of the breech of the gun, far greater safety to the gunners would be afforded than is now the case.

The shields in their present shape cannot be fitted to the guns, therefore they will have to be handled again in the machine shops. This fitting will no doubt be done at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as all facilities are at hand.

ONE LEG GROWING LONGER.

ST. PAUL, March 11.—Jay C. Sexas, a well-known business man in Jackson-street, was, previous to four months ago, a hale and hearty man, 35 years old. About that time he began to notice that one of his limbs was longer than the other and also felt a queer sensation in the muscles of that member. Several consultations of physicians were held, during which time the limb continued to increase in length. New-York authorities who were consulted asserted that there had been only one case of the kind reported, and that was somewhere in the East and was called paralysis of the hip. Mr. Sexas's trouble is pronounced precisely the same as that of the Eastern patient. The paralyzed limb is not any larger than the other one, with the exception of the knee cap, which is slightly disproportioned. Mr. Sexas is able to go to and from his place of business on crutches, and apparently does not suffer much. The physicians have hopes of baffling the disease.

TO ADDRESS THE TEACHERS.

RED BANK, N. J., March 11.—The Teachers' Reading Circle of the Second District of Monmouth County will hold a meeting in the Mechanic-street schoolhouse at this place on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Prof. William M. Giffin of Newark, his subject being "How to Reach the Mind."

FAST ATLANTIC MAIL SERVICE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 11.—Andersen & Co., owners of the Orient Steamship Company, London, England, have secured the contract from the Dominion Government for establishing a fast Atlantic mail service. At present the bulk of Canadian mail matter goes to Europe via New-York, although two steamship lines drawing Dominion subsidies sail at Canadian ports.

THE PRATT INSTITUTE.

The first of the public receptions to be held at the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, took place last evening. About 2,000 persons were present, and were escorted through the building by ushers and shown the peculiar working of the classes.

BROOKLYN CLUB DIRECTORS.

The Brooklyn Club yesterday elected the following Directors to serve three years: David M. Stone, Gen. Henry W. Slocum, W. H. Baffin, Nelson G. Carman, and Henry C. Durel.

IT CUTS IN SEVERAL WAYS

JUDGE GILDERSLEEVE TO THE GRAND JURY.

HE SHAKES UP THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND THE ELEVATED ROAD—HOW THE LAW STANDS.

When Judge Gildersleeve charged the Grand Jury yesterday about the cases of the lawyers the Manhattan Railway Company wants indicted, he, as one man phrased it, cuffed Jay Gould's ears with one hand, while he picked the District Attorney up by the neck and shook him vigorously with the other. There was a crowd of lawyers on hand to hear what the Judge had to say.

"A large number of witnesses," he said, among other things, "was subpœnaed last Thursday with a view of examining them and ascertaining if a crime had been committed. It appears that they were persons who had brought suit against the elevated railroad for damages or persons who had some knowledge of the facts relating to this litigation. From the very large number of persons who were subpœnaed indiscriminately, and from the fact that no complaint was made by any injured party to the alleged improper agreements, but that these notices were sent out, as the instigation of the officers of the elevated railroad or its representatives, it would seem that there was an effort on the part of the officers of this company to use the power of a criminal tribunal for their own private purposes. No doubt, owing to the large number of litigants, the officers of this company thought to avail themselves of the possible illegal agreements between the clients and their attorneys in order to frighten away or intimidate litigants.

"The appearance of any of that character should not be allowed to come to the surface without meeting a repuke from this court. This court smoodles and is the holder of the greatest power conferred by law on man. You are here to right wrongs, because the community. It is not the wrongs against the individual that you are here to right. No power on earth can make white again the black spot put upon a man by an indictment. Therefore, it is very necessary that you should use the greatest caution in exercising your functions. In all cases where the criminal law is invoked proceedings should, if possible, be first taken before a magistrate.

"A number of subpœnas indiscreetly issued last week by the District Attorney summoned witnesses before the Grand Jury. I call your attention to a question that should receive your consideration and be determined by the courts. I have examined the law carefully, and have come to the conclusion that some of the alleged agreements were in violation of it. I have received briefs from distinguished lawyers on the subject. The members of the Bar will never know how they stand on this question until the courts have determined it. In the interest of all parties, if there is one clear case of a violation of the law, you now find an indictment and make a test case of it, and the complainants in the other cases might then be sent before a magistrate. No indictment can be found unless the evidence satisfies you that an offense has been committed within the statute. You must find that a lawyer has offered a valuable consideration, and that that consideration has operated as an inducement to the person to become the plaintiff in the suit, and that he has put the case in the lawyer's hands. An attorney may make a stipulation with his clients as to fees, but he must not purchase a claim. In these cases the lawyers accused are honorable men, and if they have committed an offense it was a technical one. The crime of champerty was settled in common law and is not yet wholly abolished, but it has been practically done away with by the statute of this State, and is defined in sections 73, 74, and 75 of the Code of Civil Procedure."

Judge Gildersleeve read from the decision in the case of Counihin against the New-York Central Railroad, in which a valuable consideration was held to have been given for a claim. He also charged the jury that if they found that an attorney had promised to pay the costs and disbursements and to indemnify his clients against any loss, and that if such promises had operated as an inducement to bring a suit, the law had been violated.

"I feel that it is in the interest of the members of the Bar," said the Judge, "and of the people that this question should be passed upon. I think now you understand the law as I understand it. There should be no wholesale indictment of members of the Bar, but if some of the contracts or agreements come within the law an indictment should be found."

Soon after the jury retired a juror wanted to know whether, if it was found that a lawyer had been guilty of a misdemeanor, this fact would have any bearing on the civil suit brought by that lawyer against the Manhattan Company for his client. Judge Gildersleeve sent for the jury again and explained that the question had nothing to do with the litigation between certain parties and the railway company.

The unpleasant feature of this case, said he, "is that the company has come into court influenced by an improper motive. But the motive must not be regarded in determining whether an offense has been committed or not."

The Judge's charge did not meet with much praise in the District Attorney's office. The fact is that what was a great school a week ago to convict more than a score of lawyers of a misdemeanor has filtered down quickly, and now all that remains of it is an effort to get one lawyer indicted, as a sort of matter of form. The Grand Jury, it is formally under the excitement yesterday. On Friday they decided to adjourn the hearing on them until Tuesday, and consequently more witnesses will be heard to-day. Probably one indictment will be found.

Judge Gildersleeve's charge is said to have been partly the result of a conference with his associate Judges. There is also said to have been something of a difference of opinion at this conference as to the law bearing on the question.

BANDMANN'S HANDY FISTS.

THEY PLAYED SUCCESSFULLY ON THE TEETH OF A CREDITOR.

NEW-HAVEN, March 11.—There was a lively scrimmage at the railroad station in this city this morning between Daniel E. Bandmann, the actor who presented "Austerlitz" here last week, and Allan McDonald, who, up to Saturday night, was property man of Bandmann's company. The play required an infant in the cast, and McDonald furnished the services of his niece Nora, a little girl not 2 years old, with the understanding that ladies in the company would look after her. Last week McDonald alleges, the child was allowed to suffer from cold and hunger.

The company played to light houses in this city, and McDonald, convinced that it was about stranded, resigned as property man, and, his salary not being forthcoming, attached the baggage and scenery to recover what was due him and his niece. As the railroad station this morning Bandmann rushed upon McDonald with his walking stick uplifted as if to strike him, but Sheriff Catlin prevented the onslaught. Bandmann then hit McDonald in the mouth, knocking several teeth down his throat. The man were separated and McDonald left the station to get a warrant for the actor's arrest. Bandmann then settled the bill against him with the Sheriff, and, his baggage and scenery being released, took the train for Hartford. McDonald followed on a later train, threatening to bring a civil suit against Bandmann.

A LARGE ORDER FOR WAR MATERIAL.

PITTSBURG, March 11.—The fact leaked out to-day that a large order for munitions of war was received at the Allegheny Arsenal on Saturday. The order came direct from the War Department at Washington. The officers began at once to take an account of stock and to make arrangements for filling the requisition. There is a large quantity of ammunition and material on hand at present, with facilities for manufacturing more. There is a pretty extensive plant at the arsenal. There are steam hammers and forges, machine shops, and a number of buildings that could be turned into use for shops and forge houses.

During the war the principal work done there was the manufacture of gun carriages, ammunition, bridles, bits, and horse equipments. The place could be made ready in a few days to turn out all the various munitions of war in large quantities.

It is thought the order was prompted by the Samoan rumors, the new Administration wishing to be prepared for any possible emergency.

DEATH FROM LAUDANUM.

PATERSON, N. J., March 11.—Joseph Robbins, a silk weaver from Cohoes, N. Y., came to Paterson yesterday to seek for work in company with his cousin, Urie Lahaite. Robbins had been drinking heavily, and toward evening he told his cousin to wait for him at the Erie station while he went to a drug store to get a solidits powder. Instead he got two ounces of laudanum and drank it. He was taken to the police station and physicians worked with him, but he died this morning.

DE ORO BEATS FREY.

The tie for first place in the continuous pool tournament between Albert Frey, James L. Malone, and Alfred De Oro is to be played off at Daly's rooms, in Brooklyn, and the first game took place there last night. The contestants were Frey and De Oro, and the latter won by a score of 187 to 135 in 20 frames. To-night Malone and Frey will play.

THE OFFICE ABOLISHED.

The Supreme Court recently directed the Jersey City Board of Works to reinstate Veteran Lewis, who had been removed to make room for a relative of Commissioner Tumulty. The writ of mandamus was served on the board at its meeting yesterday. The board obeyed the mandamus by abolishing the office Lewis held. It was only bridge tender's position at $60 a month.

CATHOLIC QUESTION IN MAINE

A RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY STIRRED UP ABOUT THE REFORM SCHOOL.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 11.—The Legislature of this State is being flooded with petitions against a change in the by-laws of the Reform School. The change has been requested by the authorities of the Catholic Church, and aims at giving permission to priests to attend to the spiritual wants of the Catholic inmates, to hear confession, celebrate mass, teach the catechism, and administer the sacraments. The change would also make it imperative on the part of the conductors of the school to summon a priest whenever one of the boys became dangerously ill.

To say that the proposed change has awakened a stirring protest and created much discussion would be too mild a description of the feeling that exists. The opponents of the change declare that the Catholics mean this as an entering wedge, and the editorials of THE TIMES on the "Freedom of Worship" bill, introduced in the New-York Legislature some years ago, have been cited by them in their arguments against the scheme. J. H. Harrington, the Superintendent of the school, quotes THE TIMES and asks: Will Maine permit to be done what the New-York Legislature dared not do?

At the hearing after the bill embodying the suggestions of the Catholic authorities, Superintendent Harrington declared that the Catholics themselves were responsible for the exclusion of priests from the Reform School. Some years ago the privilege of saying mass was asked and granted, the confession was permitted, and afterward a separate Sunday school was established. The Superintendent said he granted all this on his own responsibility, but when the Catholics asked that confirmation might be allowed, he refused to consent to permission at the time the trustees could be obtained. The Catholic Bishop, according to Superintendent Harrington, took offense at this, and withdrew the priest from the institution. Soon afterward the Trustees formulated the rules against sectarian instruction which the Catholics now desire to have changed.

Bishop Healy is out with a letter denying the statements of the Superintendent. He republishes, as his answer, a note addressed by him to the Trustees in 1885. In this he gave his reason for taking the priest from the Reform School. The priest, he said, was constantly attended by an officer and could not address the Catholic boys except in presence of all the others. As the priest did not want to outrage the consciences of Protestants by preaching Catholicity to them, he had chosen rather than teaching what he knew would be distasteful to the majority or content himself with glittering generalities of morality which neither instruct the minds nor touch the hearts of Catholics." The Bishop also stated that the Protestant catechism was forced on Catholics and that, all things considered, he deemed it best "to spare the children the sight of their religion degraded in the person of its minister."

SALE OF WORK BY COLORISTS.

Since the sale of paintings belonging to the late Mrs. Jane Morgan no collection has been offered which appeals to connoisseurs in the same degree as that of Mr. Erwin Davis, now to be seen at the Fifth-Avenue Galleries. Even the Morgan collection it surpasses by reason of the absence from it of the big "important" painting for which your half-baked amateur expends his thousands. Coming as it does on the heels of the Stebbins sale, it offers a good example of the kind of pictures an art lover who looks for art mainly is apt to get together in contrast with the paintings collected by one who is first of all concerned in the literary side of art, the story-telling quality of pictures. The galleries of President Capen and Mr. Warren were more like it, but as regards value there can be no comparison, Mr. Erwin Davis having early pictures by the great French masters, while the Capen-Warren collection had hasty sketches. The former has been for years picking up in the largest market we have—that of New-York—the very best that offered, while the latter merely invested now and again in pictures offered at Boston, Providence, and elsewhere.

The "Joan of Arc," by Bastien Lepage, would raise by itself the average of any ordinary collection. This canvas, which the French would like to have in the Louvre, is too well known by its engraving to need any required description. It was at Boston in the Museum of the Fine Arts for a long while, and at one time was reported sold for a permanent stay in that museum. But masters not so lately departed whose work we rarely see over here are also in this gallery. Daubigny, Marilhat, and Troyon of the Mile, may be judged from early work like "The Camel" and "Flight Into Egypt," work that looks rude to modern eyes, but has the robust, manly character that one still finds in Jules Dupré as a survival from the past. Mr. Davis has a taste for this kind of work, for of Dupré he has seven examples. "Entrance to the Forest" is particularly fine, and a marine is hardly less admirable. Decamps is another favorite. Among the six "The Fisherman of Calais" is a beautiful little piece full of exquisite work in the marine background, and of character in the single figure. "Monkeys," "Scissor Grinder," and "The Baker" will prove interesting, because of their difference from other work shown in this country, and more formally; they are studies.

Delacroix is shown by one picture of his best period, "Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughters," and by several compositions full of blood and tragic movement—"Entrance of Christians into Constantinople," and "The Lion Hunt," together with a portrait of himself by his own hand. The Géricault is a fine piece of work, though a still-life merely; the Coutures are uncommon, one being a summary oil portrait of the artist painted by himself, and the other a "Water Carrier," in which the girl's face is painted with fine power, and the figure, under the distorting light of the water jar, is alive and in movement. Of the Georges Michels, one is a crayon with perhaps some washes applied; the others, landscapes, with or without nymphs. There is a specimen of Chardin, the great painter of still-life in the last century, which is either inferior or an error as named.

Mr. Davis has most exquisite representatives of the more modern school, particularly of Corot, Rousseau, and Millet. "After the Bath" and "The Sylvan Nymphs," idyllic figures of peasant women, are small but vigorous works by Millet, but "View near Barbizon" is not remarkably good. By Rousseau the crack pictures are "Sunset, Gorges d'Apremont," and a landscape from the Barbizon neighborhood, which must be placed among the very finest of this painter's work. Precious is "Sunset in the Pyrenees" as a specimen of his early work, of a view of plain and mountain, and of his journeys to the hilly parts of France. There are six Corots, among which it is hard to choose. "The Ferd," "A Summer's Day," and "The Wood and Party" have each one its separate beauties; perhaps the second carries the most harmonious and sustained note. One of the four Courbets is a large portrait of a musician playing the 'cello and tossing his long hair with a wild look as he gazes from the dark background. Another is a view of pasture and sheer sandstone cliffs—"In the Jura Mountains." Very beautiful and individual is the brushwork of Augustin Ribot, from whom there is a portrait of his wife, heavy, strong heads of his children, and an ideal "Head."

It is plain enough that Mr. Davis is a lover of the colorists and enjoys art from what might be termed the musical rather than the intellectual side. Almost all the artists he admires are colorists. American painters are chosen from the same point of view. Here are pictures by Willi'am G. Bance, W. L. Palmer, A. P. Ryder, and J. H. Twachtman, though not the very best pick of any of them. Here, however, is one of the finest things ever done by Wyatt Eaton, a woman seated by and reflected in a mirror, called "Reverie," and here a glowing canvas of flowers by Julian Alden Weir. A morning landscape by Robert C. Minor is quite the best which has appeared; then there are specimens of F. E. Church, H. Reynolds Bloomer, R. A. Blakelock, J. Francis Murphy, and George Inness, whose "Morning" is particularly delightful by reason of the fresh, cool greenness

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION, &c.—By competent young woman as companion or lady's maid to go to Californ-nia; would give services in return for passage; a per-s-n to go between New York and middle of April pre-f-r-d; good reference. Address M. H., West Orange, N. J.

COMPANION.—By a lady of education and refinement as companion to a lady; experienced in the care of an invalid; unexceptionable city references and testimonials. Apply, between 11 and 1, at 4 East 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl in small private family; willing and obliging; three years' best city reference. Address M. J., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman; thoroughly understands her business; do plain sewing; would go with lady; city or country; best city references. Address Anna, Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or wait on a lady; in a private family; five years' good city reference. Address M. G., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO SEWING OR Waiting.—By young Protestant woman in private family; best city reference. Call at 451 West 42d-st., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a smart young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Address M. C., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By reliable Swedish girl in private family; best city reference. Call or address 2,509 2d-av., Mrs. Johnsen.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; assist with washing or washing; two years' city reference; last employer can be seen. Address J. W., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO SEWING OR Wait on Young Lady.—By a Protestant young woman; city reference. Address M. F., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-reliable Canadian girl as chambermaid and do coarse washing and sewing; two years' reference and local city reference. Call at 222 West 27th-st., Room 5.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent girl; do sewing; best of city references; can see present employer until 1 o'clock, 3 University-place.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant; thoroughly competent; good city reference; disengaged 15th. Address J. T., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman as competent chambermaid in private family; first family reference. Call or address M. A., 385 Lenox-av., between 129th and 130th sts.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a North German as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; best references. Address D. W., 253 1st-av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; Protestant; would wait on invalid or sew; seven years' city reference. Address J. M., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid and seamstress; assist with washing; highest references. Call, for two days, at 886 3d-av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or nurse to grown children; city reference. Call, three days, at present employer's, 5 East 52d-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLOR MAID.—By a young Englishwoman in private family; thoroughly efficient; best city reference. Address E. D., 238 East 38th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; best of references from last place. Address 261 West 124th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washer; good city references from last place. Call at 236 East 75th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; one year's best city reference. Call at 326 West 41st-st.; ring four times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting, or to plain sewing; in private family; best city references. Call at 145 West 51st-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid or waitress; best city reference. Call at 342 West 48th-st.; ring Gordon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; or would do light work; city reference. Call at 365 West 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 220 East 57th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; best city reference. Call at 27 East 31st-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at present employer's, 146 West 44th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish woman as chambermaid and seamstress; good city references. Call at 245 East 30th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do waiting alone; best reference. Call at 1,118 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last employer. Call or address 344 West 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR CHAMBERMAID and Laundress.—City reference. Call or address M. G., 326 West 40th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German Protestant girl as chambermaid; first-class city reference. Call at 314 East 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as thorough chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 145 West 51st-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR TO DO Housework.—Don't object to private boarding house. Call at 355 West 41st-st., second floor, rear.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Good city reference. Call at 548 West 42d-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—City reference. Call at 253 East 32d-st.

COOK.—First-class; can get up dinner and luncheon parties; understands all kinds of cooking; by day or month. Call at 158 West 26th-st., one flight.

COOK.—By an honest and respectable girl as good cook in small family of adults; do some coarse washing; best city reference. Call at 427 West 25th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook in a private family, understands her work thoroughly; best of city references. Address M. D., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a neat young woman cook; excellent bread and biscuit maker; personal references; posta cards not answered. Call at 432 West 42d-st., second bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a small family, or would take a place as chambermaid; reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at 3d West 29th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class private family cook and baker; would like to go to the country with a family; good city reference. Call at 145 East 32d-st.

COOK.—By a young girl for cooking and plain washing in small private family; first-class city personal reference. Inquire in store, 666 6th-av.

COOK.—By a competent girl as cook; city or country; good reference. Address D. L., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; first-class reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at 151 West 18th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook in all branches; good city reference. Call at 340 West 25th-st.

COOK.—By a good cook in a restaurant or hotel or boarding house; good reference. Address A. N., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; city or country; no objection to assist at washing; best city reference. Call at 218 West 36th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a colored woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer; good city reference. Call at 180 West 27th-st., first floor, back rooms.

COOK &c.—By a good cook, washer, and ironer; best reference; city or country. Call at 249 West 30th-st., basement.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $40; first-class city reference. Call at 567 3d-av., care of Peterson.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman as good cook and baker; city or country; reference from last place. Call at 324 East 36th-st., three flights.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in a private family; has very good reference. Call at 893 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

COOK.—By a young woman in a private family as plain cook and first laundress; reference. Call at 331 East 37th-st.

COOK.—By a good cook in private family; good bread baker; desserts. Call at 881 10th-av., ring Brennan's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; best reference from last place. Call, two days, at 230 East 70th-st.; ring bell twice.

COOK, &c.—By good cook, washer, and ironer in small private family; good city reference; no cards. Call at 361 West 25th-st., top floor, back.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city references. Call at 241 West 27th-st., three flights.

COOK.—By a French girl lately landed as cook; good references. Call or address T. P., 898 3d-av., second floor front.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in a small private family. Call at 136 East 28th-st., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands pastry of all kinds. Call at 126 East 66th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family. Address 178 2d-av.

COOK.—By a Protestant cook; best city references. Call at 70 West 4th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook in a private family, understands her work thoroughly; best of city references. Address M. D., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; best reference from last place. Call, two days, at 230 East 70th-st.; ring bell twice.

COOK, &c.—By good cook, washer, and ironer in small private family; good city reference; no cards. Call at 361 West 25th-st., top floor, back.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city references. Call at 241 West 27th-st., three flights.

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COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands pastry of all kinds. Call at 126 East 66th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family. Address 178 2d-av.

COOK.—By a Protestant cook; best city references. Call at 70 West 4th-st.

COOK.—By woman as thorough cook; gets up several courses of French dishes; creams; pastry; baking; city reference; city or country. Address M. R., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a young German girl to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; American family preferred; city or country; good references. Call or address R. K., 28 State-st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By three girls; plain cooking, laundry, housework, chamberwork, waiting, and plain sewing in private family; best city reference. Call or address 414 West 56th-st., fourth floor.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as good cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; 11 years' city reference from present employer. Address B. E., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman, Protestant, as plain cook in small private family; is a good bread and biscuit baker; clean and neat, and has the best of city references; no washing. Call or address 123 West 49th-st.

COOK.—By trustworthy, competent woman as first-class cook; small private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city reference from last employer. Call at 852 6th-av.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds soups, meats, games, entrees, pastry, and fancy desserts; best city reference; in private family. Address L. C., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by competent young woman; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking; take entire charge; best city references. Address K. A., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a North of Ireland young woman as cook and laundress in private family; city or country; genteel; city reference. Call at 231 West 19th-st.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a professional Swedish cook; understands French and American; is a quiet, refined person; best city references. Call at private house, 240 4th-av.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook in private family; assist with washing; city or country; best of references. Call at 159 West 33d-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—By good cook; understands English and American cooking; five years' city reference. Address B. G., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant as cook; understands cooking in all branches; also making butter; city or country; personal reference given. Address M. R., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an experienced woman; excellent baker; willing and obliging; two and a half years' city reference from last employer. Call at 442 West 47th-st., Egan bell.

COOK.—By good cook; assist with washing in private family; understands milk and butter; good city reference. Address J. R., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of soups, good bread and biscuits; good references. Call at 310 East 26th-st., second floor, back.

COOK.—By professional cook; understands French and English cooking thoroughly; in private families only; reference satisfactory. Address M. M., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook in private family; assist with washing; best city reference. Call, two days, at 150 West 28th-st., Room 8; no cards.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By respectable girl in private family; five years' best city reference from last place. Call at 1,887 3d-av., store; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private boarding house or institution; understands soups, meats, game, poultry, desserts; satisfactory references. Call at 204 East 96th-st.

COOK.—French; first-class; where kitchenmaid is kept; long experience; best city references from 3 first-class families. Address French Cook, 224 West 35th-st., second bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook; willing and obliging; assist with washing. Address A. Loughlin; 115 West 60th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman in a private family as excellent family cook; city reference. Address M. F., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—English; lately arrived; thoroughly experienced in every branch of cooking; best English and city reference. Address, for three days, S. C., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—In small family; is good baker; best city reference. Address K. M., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; best of city reference. Call at 127 West 27th-st., Bell 6.

COOK AND GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a German girl. Address 202 Eldridge-st., first flight.

COPYIST.—By German lady who reads and writes English well in an office where writing or copying is required. Address S. K., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by day, first of the week; best city reference. Call at 332 East 48th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman work by the day; is willing to do any kind of work. Call at 2707 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman, washing and ironing or do cleaning by the day. Address Mrs. Lynch, 218 East 38th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman, day's work; good laundress; good housecleaner. Call at 15 2d-st., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; competent in cutting, fitting, draping; by day or week; city or country; best reference. Call at 119 West 19th-st., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By respectable girl, to go as dressmaker or to dressmaker; is a good sewer and buttonhole maker. Address T. Keaney, 312 East 109th-st.

DRESSMAKING AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHing.—By a person of experience; accustomed to very finest work. Address F. B., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker a few more engagements by the day; the latest designs; dresses, wraps, &c. Address M. B., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By an educated Englishwoman, 12 years' experience in England, as housekeeper or maid to an invalid lady, or to travel; good recommendations. Address W. S., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—In a first-class gentleman's family; 10 years' reference from present employer. Address A. L., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,296 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As working housekeeper and first-class cook; take full charge; best reference. Address Housekeeper, 219 East 35th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored woman to do general housework in a small family; city reference. Address M. T., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By Protestant young Englishwoman, lately landed, as a faithful general servant in small private family; good cook; city only. Call at 309 West 40th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a German girl as housework worker in small family. Call at 580 7th-av., over Rose's laundry, near 42d-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, in a private family. Call, for two days, at 833 10th-av.; ring the second bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat girl for housework or chamberwork. Call at 456 West 37th-st. Deaves.

LACES, CURTAINS, FINE MUSLINS Cleaned, mended equal to new; will go out by day or take work home. Address Mrs. L., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—To wait on elderly lady and do sewing or light chamberwork and sew; accustomed to travelling in this country and Europe; can be highly recommended by last employer. Address M. K., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By an English girl, aged 25; good needlewoman, hairdresser, and packer; don't object to travel; can call any evening after 8 o'clock. Address M. A. P., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a competent Protestant girl as lady's maid and do up-stairs work and sewing; in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference from last employer. Address Box 10 106 West 43d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced French lady's maid; dressmaker; hairdresser; first-class seamstress; no objections to travel; good packer; best city references. Address M. L., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By intelligent Frenchwoman; speaks English; competent dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; understands all duties; long experience; unexceptionable city reference. Address letters 403 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French maid with family that goes abroad; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; thoroughly competent, and well up in traveling. Address L. G., 15 East 39th-st, present employer's.

LADY'S MAID OR DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by a North German; in private family; permanent position; best city and personal reference. Address Maid, 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; good city reference. Call at 229 East 11th-st., top bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German person; fully understands her duties; hairdressing, packing, sewing, charge of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. Call at 208 East 33d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By an English girl; competent in all her duties; good hairdresser, &c.; would like to travel with lady; personal reference. Address English, 279 Park-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German as lady's maid; is good hairdresser, traveler, and packer; take charge of the wardrobe. Address F. C., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; very competent; experienced traveler; six years' references. Address L. V., 248 West 24th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young Frenchwoman as Lady's maid or nurse; city reference. Call or address 218 East 84th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as maid; good hairdresser; travelling no travel; best city reference. Address Louise, 161 West 23d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By most respectable young woman as first-class family laundress; best city references; go short distance in country. Address S. A. C., Box 247 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a Protestant young woman as laundress; would assist with chamberwork; capable and trustworthy. Call at 208 West 30th-st., janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as laundress and do chamberwork; has seven years' first-class reference. Call at 124 East 51st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. Call at 519 West 18th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; city reference. Address M. C., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; six years' reference. Call or address M. G., 235 West 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress in a nice private family; best city reference. Call at former employer's, 326 West 33 th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class Laundress in a private family; best of city reference; is willing and obliging. Call at 362 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as a first-class laundress; good city references. Apply at 431 West 30th-st.; ring fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; is a good chambermaid; good reference from last place. Call or address 1,096 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork or kitchen-work. Call at present employer's, 764 Madison-av.

MAID, &c.—By an educated German girl as maid and seamstress to young ladies or growing children; willing to go abroad. Call at present employer's, 9 West 58th-st.

MAID.—By competent seamstress, expert operator, as maid to lady or children; assist with chamberwork; city reference. Address T. R., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a Parisian, lately arrived, position as nursery governess; speaks German well; is excellent seamstress and good traveler; best reference. Call or address Miss Richard, 988 6th-av., third flat.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged French person as Infant's nurse; takes entire charge from birth; brings up bottle or mother's milk; will take care of lady at night if required; seven years' highest city references. Address M. M., Box 408 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French-Swiss Protestant; thoroughly competent to take entire charge baby or small children; good city reference; first-class; excellent reference. Address V. J., 409 4th-av., care Mme. D'Autremont, second bell.

NURSE.—Competent; understands her business; first-class children's nurse; takes baby from birth; or grown children; good sewer; three years' city reference. Call at 108 West 33d-st., fourth bell.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse; will take full charge of baby from birth; assist in light chamberwork; city reference; city or country. Call at 234 East 46th-st.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse to growing children; good care; willing to go out West; reference. Address E. D., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a woman fully competent to take charge of infant from birth to bring up on bottle; several years' city reference. Call or address 219 East 35th-st.

NURSE.—To take entire charge of baby; understands bringing up on bottle; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call at 203 East 32d-st.; ring twice.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant nurse for a child or baby; best of city references. Address M. J., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young girl to take care or growing children; willing and obliging; city reference. Call at 468 6th-av., corner 28th-st. and 2d-av.; second bell.

NURSE.—By a woman of experience (Protestant) as nurse to infant or older children; is handy with the needle; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call at 408 7th-av., candy store.

NURSE.—By Scotchwoman as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent, to take entire charge from birth; four years' reference from last place. Call at 436 West 50th-st., janitor's bell.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse and seamstress; would go short distance in the country; best city reference. Call at 118 West 53d-st.; ring janitor's bell twice.

NURSE.—By an American woman as infant's nurse; bring up on bottle; good city reference; city or country. Call or address A. P., 87 7th-av.

NURSE.—By a girl capable of taking the entire charge of two small children and sewing; city reference. Call at 198 East 88th-st., Bell 4.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl as nurse; would take entire charge of baby; three years; city reference. Call at 64 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl as nurse; first-class reference; city or country. Address D. E., Box 147 55d 3d-av.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent English Protestant infant's nurse; good references. Call or address 1,132 9th-av., top flat, right.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl as child's nurse; will assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging. Call at 823 7th-av., rear house.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant girl as nurse for growing children; good reference. Call or address E. C., 236 West 16th-st., second floor, front.

PARLOR OR PANTRY MAID WHERE A butler is kept; the best city reference. Address Schuyler, Box 409 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND DO LIGHT CHAMBERwork, or will do seamstress work, or wait on a lady; six years' city reference. Address M., Box 364 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl in private family; assist with other work; last employer can be seen. Address M. D., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—By an educated North German; best references. Address S. S., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class dressmaker; would go as seamstress in a family; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 118 West 16th-st.; ring front bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; competent dressmaker and do fancy sewing; go out by day or take work home; best city reference. Call at 210 West 37th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; work with dressmaker in private families; operates; good buttonhole maker; good hand sewer. Address M. M., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable middle-aged woman; competent hand seamstress; willing to make herself useful. Call at 54 East 123d-st., basement.

TRAVELING SERVANT.—English; would give services for passage. Address H. S., 73 West 44th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young American woman as competent waitress in private family; thoroughly understands care silver, salads, &c.; carves; best city references. Call at 302 East 66th-st.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family; understands her duties in every respect; best city reference. Address S. E., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress in a small private family; no objection to the country for Summer months; city reference. Call at 27 East 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; understands salads and wines, care of silver, glass, and dishes; city reference. Call at 231 West 27th-st., first flight, front.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call at 313 West 49th-st., Cotter's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a thorough waitress in a private family; has excellent city reference from last employer; city or country. Call at 138 East 121st-st.

WAITRESS AND ASSIST WITH CHAMBERwork.—In private family; can refer to last employer; best city references. Call at 140 East 53d-st., near Lexington-av.

WAITRESS.—As competent waitress or parlor-maid; has first-class city references. Call at J., 137 West 60th-st.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—By a Swiss girl in small private family; best city reference. Call or address Schmitt, 321 West 40th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; understands all salads. Call at 896 3d-av.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress and chambermaid; best city reference. Call at 712 3d-av.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman, washing and ironing to take home, or to out by the day; best city reference. Call at 772 10th-av., one night, front.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to do washing and ironing; good reference. Address Mrs. Shaw, 416 West 39th-st.

WASHING.—By a woman; can give excellent references; washing to take home. Call or address Mrs. Stork, 321 1st-av., top floor.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK OR COLLECTOR.—By a young man; has four years' experience as clerk and collector; best reference. Call at 451 West 48th-st.

THE TRADES.

CHINA, GLASS, PICTURES, &c., PACKED for shipping or storage, furniture repaired and polished, floors and woodwork stained, waxed, or varnished; marble statuary cleaned and packed. CHARLES ROAK, 212 West 36th-st.

MALES.

ATTENDANT.—By a well-educated English girl of 26 years as attendant to an aged or invalid lady; good correspondent and clear reader; cheerful and obliging; not musical. Address J. B. P., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young man in a private family; good city reference; Protestant. Address W. W., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; single; age 31; experienced, and good character, and steady. C., Box 315 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—In private family; Long Island preferred; first-class references. Address C. D., 1,038 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER.—By respectable and intelligent first-class butler, well recommended by first-class families; young educated Swede; fully competent in every branch of the business; perfectly reliable, sober, and neat; highest city references. Address L. N., Box 24 446 6th-av.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By thoroughly educated English servant; understands his duties perfectly; first-class place only; town or country; city reference from last employer. Address J. H., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—In private family; by a Swede; age 31; understands his duties thoroughly; is respectful and obliging; good city references. Address H. L., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By an Englishman; 13 years' experience in English families, 13 months in American; age 28; height 5 feet 10 inches; disengaged. Address E. Edwards, 102 Revere-st., Boston, Mass.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; understands his business thoroughly; willing, obliging; unexceptionable references; just come back from Europe. Address Arthur, Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a respectable young man; town or country; good city reference; leaving through family going to Europe. Apply at present employer's, 350 6th-av.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; where second man or parlormaid is kept; excellent city references; state wages. Address J. R., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway; no postal cards.

BUTLER.—English, thoroughly understands his business; just disengaged; 12 months' city references; age 31; height three days. H. M., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a single man; thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; lady or gentleman can be seen. Address W. C., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler where second man or parlormaid is kept; steady place preferred; 5 years' city reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address L. G., 230 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN AND GENERALLY-USEFUL Man.—By reliable, strictly temperate man; married; excellent horseman; understands thoroughly proper care of fine horses, carriages, harness, &c.; good milker and vegetable gardener, if required; city or country; personal reference. Address Industrious, Box 185 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class single man; young and neat; fully accomplished in proper care of fine horses, harness, carriages, also private stable; willing to be generally useful; competent city driver; no objections to the country; city reference. Address D. K., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By first-class single man in private family; lately disengaged; experienced with horses, carriages, and harness; strictly sober and obliging, as reference states; careful driver; city or country; with leading families of New-York. Address John, Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By competent Frenchman; lately landed; married; one child; wife wet nurse; temperate; understands care of horses and carriages, flowers, lawn, vegetables; honest; can milk; well recommended. Address Joseph, Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a man in private family; experienced; careful city driver; strictly sober; willing and obliging in every particular; five years' first-class city reference from last employer, who can be seen. Address P., 670 3d-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, carriages, &c.; good, careful, stylish driver; strictly temperate; nine years' best city reference from one family. Call or address J. L., 438 West 52d-st.

COACHMAN.—By single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class city or country driver; will be found honest, sober, and willing; first-class references from the best of families. Call or address C., 111 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—By sober, honest, reliable single man; understands gardening; can milk; competent to be of general use, yet is first-class in care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; good driver; city or country; country preferred; good city reference. Address F. K., Box 190 Times Office.

COACHMAN, OR TAKE CARE OF HORSES.—By a young Swede; 24; understands his business thoroughly; can milk; good, careful driver; city or country; first-class references last employer can be seen in city. Call or address Coachman, 152 East 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By young married man; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; also of furnace; take care of lawn, if required; first-class references from last and former employers, who can be seen. Address L., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable single man; thoroughly understands his branches; is sober, honest, willing, and obliging; city or country; best city and country reference. Address C. C., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; city or country; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; good groom and careful driver; can furnish seven years' best city reference from former employer and five from last. Address M. D., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By man or wife; English; man as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has good driving reference; wife good plain cook; no objection to the country. Call or address Coachman, 151 West 51st-st., first floor.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, single, strictly sober; willing and obliging; careful city driver; city or country; eight years' reference from last place. Call or address D. D., 377 4th-av.; ring third bell.

COACHMAN.—By first-class family Protestant Coachman; has 15 years' reference from best of families in this city; is disengaged on account of his family going abroad; can be personally recommended. Call or address T. R., 6 West 35th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable man as coachman; can be highly recommended by last employer; understands his business thoroughly. Call or address E. K., 47 East 63d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By a single man; willing to be generally useful; best of reference as to sobriety, honesty, and capability. Address J. M., Box 193 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—With the best of references from first-class families as to honesty, sobriety, and careful driving; last gentleman can be seen. Address Coachman, 114 West 39th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable coachman or groom; first-class reference; city or country. Call or address J. Conlon, 204 East 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly-competent man; unmarried; first-class city reference. Address or call on W. E. F., 12 Middagh-st., Brooklyn.

FOOTMAN OR GROOM.—By a competent young man as footman or groom; make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good city reference; or as coachman in country. Call at 134 West 49th-st.

COACHMAN.—I wish to secure a situation for my coachman, (colored,) as I am going to Europe. Call at 64 West 54th-st., Mrs. Groves.

FARMER, &c.—By an experienced German farmer and gardener who has a small family; will superintend and work a farm; best references. Address J. Naumann, Stapleton, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—W. Hatton, gardener and superintendent to Mr. Appleton at Riverdale during the past six years, is now open to engagement; first-class on everything appertaining to the business; married; personal city references. Address William Hatton, Riverdale, New-York City.

GARDENER.—Married; 20 years' practical experience in greenhouses, hot and cold graperies; has grown roses, hothouse grapes and peaches for New-York market; is a good fruit and vegetable gardener. Address 32 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER.—English; married; no family; 20 years' practical experience in all branches of the business; greenhouses, roses, flowers, grapes, fine lawns; good vegetable grower; care of stock; all work on a gentleman's place; first-class city reference. Address V. R., 19 Bethune-st.

GARDENER.—By a single man (German) as gardener on a gentleman's place; understands the care of flowers and fruit; no objection to the country; good references. Address Frederick Ott, care of Mr. Frederick Koehler, 149 Fulton-av., Astoria, Long Island.

GARDENER OR ASSISTANT.—By a Scotchman in a first-class place; 28; single; thoroughly understands rose and grape growing, also, all work connected with the garden; 12 years' experience; best reference. Address J. W., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; on a gentleman's place; understands fruit, flowers; also can superintend a stock farm; wife a first-class English cook and housemaker; furnish good references. Address M. C., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By single German as first-class gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can furnish best city reference. Address J. D., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By German; married; first-class in every branch; orchids, grapes, fruits; competent to take full charge of any place; references to present and previous employers. Address C.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, March 11:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction one lot, 25 by 201.10, on West 97th-st., running through to 96th-st., near Riverside Drive, for $12,200, to T. S. Blum; one lot, 27 by 100.11 by 65 by 100.4, on Riverside Drive, southeast corner of 97th-st., sold for $14,600, to same purchaser; one lot, 25.2 by 100, on 8th-av., southwest corner of 113th-st., sold for $13,350, to R. V. Davis; plot of land 190.11 by 385.6 on King's Bridge road, west side, south of 10th-av., sold for $15,300 to Myer Finn; also, under a foreclosure decree, Frederick P. Forster, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 50 by 118 by 80 by irregular, 82 and 84 Columbia-st., east side, 150 feet north of Rivington-st., for $37,400, to Jacob Schmidt; and under a similar order, T. F. Miller, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, 161 West 97th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 10th-av., for $14,000, to Frederick Vantine.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction four lots, together in size 100.8 by 80, on 4th-av., southwest corner of 93d-st., for $29,425, to Jacob Bookman; one lot, 25 by 100.8, on East 93d-st., south side, 80 feet west of Park-av., for $8,250, to same purchaser; three lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East 93d-st., adjoining above, for $24,900, to Peter Somness; one lot, 25.8 by 95, on Madison-av., southeast corner of 93d-st., for $15,300, to Phillip Brandes; one lot, 25 by 95, on Madison-av., adjoining above, for $10,100, to same purchaser; two lots, each 25 by 95, adjoining above, for $19,900, to Mr. Stiner; one lot, 25 by 100.8, on East 93d-st., south side, 95 feet east of Madison-av., for $8,100, to L. Z. Bach; one lot, 25.8 by 80, on 4th-av., southwest corner of 94th-st., for $13,000, to T. J. Schrugg; one lot, 25 by 80, on 4th-av., adjoining above, for $9,500, to same purchaser; two lots, each 25 by 80, adjoining above, for $18,300, to Mr. Stiner; one lot, 25 by 100.8, on East 94th-st., south side, 80 feet west of 4th-av, for $7,400, to T. J. Schrugg; three lots, each 25 by 100.8, adjoining above, for $20,350, to P. Fox; three lots, each 25 by 100.8, adjoining above, for $19,650, to Frank Lahey; one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 101st-st., 200 feet east of 5th-av., for $5,000, to J. Schiesser, and one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 101st-st., south side, 250 feet east of 5th-av., for $5,000, to same purchaser.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, by order of the Executors, the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 23.9 by 98.9, 13 East 38th-st., north side, 123.7 feet west of Madison-av., for $68,500, to Mr. Lindley, and two-story brick stable, with lot 22.6 by 98.9, 18 East 39th-st., adjoining above in the rear, sold for $36,100, to Mr. Golden.

D. P. Ingraham & Co., under a foreclosure decree, Eugene S. Ives, Esq., Referee, sold three five-story brick flats, with plot of land 99.11 by 100, 2,147 to 2,151 7th-av., northeast corner of 127th-st., for $149,117, to Shubel Kelly, plaintiff.

William Kennelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, Leicester Holme, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick stable, with lot 23 by 88, 263 Avenue C, west side, 91.9 feet south of 16th-st., for $6,100, to Phillip Eisenburg. The same firm adjourned the sale of the theatre buildings, with lots, 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway and 504 and 506 6th-av., north of 30th-st., to March 18.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 11.

80th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 35.4x102.2; Hugh McQuade to Thomas McQuade. $1

83d-st., 417 East; John H. Liman and wife to Frederick H. Marjenhof. 1

Same property; Frederick H. Marjenhof and wife to John H. Liman and wife. 1

Tiffany-st., n. s. s., 197.2 ft. n. w. of 167th-st., 60x113.2; Charles S. Perry and another, Executors of Isabel S. Perry, to Mary M. Sauvan. 975

67th-st. and p. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100; John C. Wilson, Jr., to David M. Kellogg. 65,000

155th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of Courtlandt-av., 75x100; Anna Fitzgerald to Anthony Stumpf. 10,000

114th-st., s. s., 172 ft. w. of 3d-av., 24x100.11; Executor of W. Q. Hutton to Alice M. Theban. 8,000

83d-st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 548x102.2; Thomas Rutter and wife to George Schreiner and others. 135,000

7th-st., s. s. corner of 10th-st., 100.11x100; William and Jacob Scholle to William S. Diller. 65,000

1st-st., 13; Fernando Wood and wife to Thomas E. Crimmins. 19,000

Broome-st., 13, and 15 Mangin-st.; Cordelia E. and Charles Le Gay to Francis Carragher. 1-16 part. 375

Same property, ¼ part; Rannette Bogardus to same. 3,600

Same property; 1-16 part; Eliza A. Danning to same. 375

Same property; ¼ part; Executor of Octavia Snowden to same. 1,500

Same property; John M. Guiteau, Trustee, to same, ¼ part. 750

Broome-st., 249; Rannette Bogardus to same. 5,000

15th-st., 253 and 255 West; Georgiana White to Charles White. 30,000

85th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20.10 x98.9; Eugene S. Ives, Referee, to Mabel Jasin. 30,100

64th-st., 131 East; Rebecca Falk to Richard Raaft, Jr. 24,000

10th-av., w. s., 76 ft. s. of 69th-st., 24.8x90; Michael Giblin and wife to Louisa Schrader. 28,000

Madison-av., 1,043; John Graham and wife to Sarah R. Adams. 1

Same property; 1,043, Graham & Sons Company to same. 40,000

24th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x—; Agnes S. Byrnes to Ann Barns. 1

125th-st., n. s., 187.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 12.6x99.11; Emma and William H. Arnott to Jane E. Halligan. 14,000

125th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 6th-av., 12.6x99.11; Abraham Van Dolsen and wife to same. 14,000

Fordham-av., s. w. corner of 178th-st., 40x75; R. Harrison Griffin and wife to Isaac Anderson. 5,500

22d-st., s. s., 77 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18x98.8; also, 10th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 50th-st., 20x75; Gertrude Herbert and wife to James P. and Julius P. Cahen. 1

Tiffany-st., e. s., 190 ft. s. of 169th-st., 80x100.10; also, 169th-st., s. s., 93.6 ft. s. w. of Fox-st., 67.2x80.2x11x61.11x12.8x30x61.4x80; Peter Hodlon to David A. Neal. 1,400

5th-av., 57, Executors of Henrietta A. Lenox to John E. Roosevelt. 89,900

137th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Willis-av., 50x100; Lorenes Ganss and wife to Thomas J. McLaughlin. 9,650

King's Bridge and West Farms road, w. s., 73 ft. n. of Mapleton-av., 80x42x112.9; Emily J. Flannery to John A. Knox. 4,500

7th-av., w. s., 73.9 ft. n. of 32d-st., 25x100; George M. McCaughan to James McCaughan. 1

Troy-st., s. s., 217.4 ft. w. of Factory-st., 16.9x84.8x16.8x83.2; same to same. 1

Pyne-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Bayard-st., 25x165.10x25.1x164.2; Rosalie Reid to Sarah C. Fountain. 550

Pyne-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Bayard-st., 25x182.8x26x151.1; Thomas J. Black to same. 550

Sedgwick-av., w. s., 253.4 ft. s. from stone monument on said avenue, 16.8x100; John A. K. Steele and wife to Margaret McDonald. 4,000

115th-st., 343 East; John Callahan to Pasquale Caggiano and wife. 17,000

99th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 3d-av.; 100x100.11; Hugh McQuade to William H. Mosbane. 84,000

137th-st., 324 West; William E. Boyd and wife to Simon M. Rosenbaum. 12,000

Wooster-st., 53, also 151 East 51st-st; Napoleon Thompson, Assignee, to Thomas C. Smith. 500

74th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x102.2; George Starr and wife to Alonso F. Richardson. 27,500

122d-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Park-av., 100x100.11; Charles A. Peabody, Jr., to William Lyman. 32,000

Avenue C, 173; Max Danziger and wife to William C. Burns. 17,000

Cambreling-av., w. s., 200 ft. w. of Bayard-st., 50x87.8; Delia C. Wood to Alfred E. Fountain, Jr. 1,000

98th-st., n. s., 336 ft. e. of 10th-av., 115x100.8; D. Willis James and wife to John G. Prague. 73,500

75th-st., s. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Edward Roberts and wife to Joseph M. De Veau. 16,500

Ewen-place, n. s. corner of road from King's Bridge to Nine-square, 144.8x50x117.5x 56.5; Thomas Bradley and wife to Joseph B. Bradley. 1

Same property; Joseph B. Bradley to Fanny Bradley. 1

Church-st., s. s., 54.6 ft. s. of Walker-st., 21.8x51.1; Charles I. Hackstaff and wife to John N. Robins, 1-5 part. 8,320

123d-st., n. s., 70.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 14x71.8; Max H. Rantzbach to Kaid Rantzbach. 1

Goerck-st., e. s., lot 127, map of M. Willetta, 25x100; George W. Bedell and wife and Charlotte Valentine to Max Danziger. 5,900

1st-av., n. s., lots 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77 and 79, map of Hyatt farm, 24th Ward; William I. Barnes and wife to James F. Pershing. 1

Same property; Frederick F. Forster, Referee, to William J. Barnes. 7,780

Sheriff-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25 x1-0; Mary A. Smith to Martin Wier. 10,000

Sheriff-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25 x100; Ophelia Ferguson to Martin Wier. 12,000

Same property; Martin Wier to August Strechacker and others. 1

71st-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x102.2; Alexander Maitland and others to E. H. Van Ingen. 1

53d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x19.1.10; William H. Luyster to C. C. Luyster. 1

39th-st., 114 East; Sarah Murray to Isaac Rodman. 20,250

3d-av., w. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 104th-st., 25x100; Samuel Weil and wife to B. Klein. 20,000

101st-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.11; Robert Martin to Mary T. Gilman. 1

Pearl-st., 228; Charles Hoffman, Jr., and others to Thomas Russell. 55,000

Pearl-st., 228; Joseph Smith to C. F. Hoffmann and another. 52,500

78th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x102.2; Laura Forbes to Edward Oppenheimer and another. 72,000

78th-st., n. s. corner of 10th-av., 25x102.2; same to J. M. Newman. 77,750

Madison-av., 285; Walter Mowbray to M. E. Brooks. 6,000

105th-st., s. s., 356 ft. e. of 10th-av. 25x100.11; George Findlay to Thomas Lynch. 250

101st-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.11; Mary Tallman to R. C. Martin. 1

43d-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5; same to J. M. Newman. 1

Same property; same, as Trustee, to same. 50

Same property; Mary C. Dey to same. 1

2d-av., w. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 104th-st., 25x100; E. A. Kline to Sandel Weil. 2,200

24th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x87.6; L. C. Smith to James W. Smith. 29,200

8th-av., w. s., 46 ft. s. of 17th-st., 23.10x 80; John Seeley to T. Campbell. 30,000

123d-st., s. s., 180.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20.6x 100.11; W. Lyman to Maud Jacobs. 35,000

William-st., w. s., lot 18 map of W. Weeks, 24th Ward, 11.2x197.8 to Fitch-st.; H. Woodard and others to H. Meyer. 2

4th-av., e. s., lots 285 and 286, map of Mount Vernon; M. Wilson to Adeline Tofey. 1

77th-st., 340 East; Elise Dingeldein to Sarah Ullman. 17,500

9th-av., w. s., 26.5 ft. s. of 67th-st., 25x100; Louise and Julia Schrader to Michael Gebhardt. 15,000

26th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9; Fisher M. Clarke to Sarah H. Clark. 2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

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TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., 36 COURT-ST.,

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CAPITAL (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000

Surplus Dec. 31, 1888..... 92,926

Disbursements Abolished.

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The records show that, during 1888, the real estate owners of New-York paid for searches, exclusive of lawyers' charges, the following large sums:

To the Register..... $29,445 98

To the County Clerk..... 42,149 84

To the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co..... 152,856 72

For United States Court, tax and other searches, (estimated)..... 80,000 00

Total..... $324,452 92

Why waste this vast sum annually? Attend to the "disbursement item."

These burdensome extras can be saved by using the system that has abolished disbursements for searches.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has made these searches against every lot of land in New-York City once for all, at an expense of more than $450,000, and now examines and guarantees titles for fixed fees and makes

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SPECIAL!

An elegant 5TH-AV. HOUSE

For sale on VERY EASY TERMS.

$13 5TH-AV.,

between 62d and 63d sts.

FOUR STORIES, WITH EXTENSION;

LOT EXTRA DEPTH;

SUPERBLY DECORATED;

PLUMBING NEW; all in PERFECT ORDER; POSSESSION. Permits of

V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

28 EAST 63D-ST.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brownstone house, 17 feet 2 inches, dining room extension, and bay window in second story; newly decorated, gas fixtures, sanitary plumbing, and perfect order. Immediate possession. Permit from BELLAMY & WINANS, 269 5th-av.

A BARGAIN IN NO. 1 EAST 62D-ST.—A Bright, sunny situation; north side, adjoining 5th-av.; fine exposure on three sides; finished gable, with windows overlooking the Park and 5th-av.; four-story and basement brick, stone-front dwelling, 20x72 Modern, including dining room extension; for sale or to let; immediate possession if required. For permits apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, 45 William-st.

MADISON-AV., ABOVE 53D-ST.

A very attractive north-corner house for sale. Apply to

GEO. R. READ, 9 Pine-st., Astor Building.

RARE BARGAIN.

Madison-av., near 66th-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone, 19x55x80. Mortgage, $18,000 at 4 per cent for three years, held by an estate. Price, $26,000. RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 73 Liberty-st.

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A very attractive full-size brownstone dwelling, in exquisite order, for sale low. Apply to

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A VERY HANDSOME, MEDIUM-SIZED dining-room extension residence, the crown of Lenox Hill; finely finished and decorated; good light; reasonable price, and early possession. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway & 663 5th-av.

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A very attractive full-size dwelling for sale low, by order of Executors, to close an estate. Apply to

GEO. R. READ, 9 Pine-st., Astor Building.

FOR SALE—110 EAST 76TH-ST., ELEGANT new three-story brownstone high-stoop private house, 18x56x100; all modern improvements. KAUFMANN & WAGNER, Temple Court.

WEST 52D-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV.—A well-built four-story high-stoop 20-foot house for sale at a reasonable price. H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th-st.

NORTHEAST CORNER 7TH-AV. AND 48th-st., well-built four-story (store) corner property. CYRILLE CARREAU, Agent, Grand-st. and Bowery.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED OR UNfurnished four-story house, 55th-st., near Park; $35,000; great bargain; owner going abroad; must be sold. RIKER & SON, 986 6th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

Only two left; 133-135 West 122d-st.

New four-story brick dwellings; size, 16.8x58x100 feet; price, $19,000 each; $15,000 can remain at 4½ per cent.; watchman on premises.

PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

CHOICE SELECTION THREE AND FOUR story houses for sale; well located. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, FIVE minutes from the bridge, a three-story and extension brick house; perfect order; good plumbing; polished oak floors; 15 rooms. Address F. N., Box 102 Times Office.

CARROLL PARK, BROOKLYN.—THREE-story and attic brownstone 25-feet wide dwelling; perfect order; price, $12,500.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, $45,000, very handsome country seat on Prospect-st.; perfect neighborhood; near stations; overlooking New-York east and Orange Mountain westerly; large modern residence; beautiful grounds; terraced front; 3½ acres lawns; forest shade; fruit in abundance; large complete stables; a perfect city home in country; 42 minutes to city. EDWARD P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway, Office 32.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell at auction Tuesday, March 12, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 63 Liberty-st.

Executor's sale—Estate OLIVER CHARLICK, 1,108 and 1,108 Park-av., near 64th-st.—Four-story and basement brownstone dwellings.

87 (old 97) 5th-av., near Prospect-place, Brooklyn—Three-story brownstone dwelling, with store.

Corner of North Henry and Herbert sts., Brooklyn.

Property at Flushing, Queens County, L. I.

Property at Newtown, Waverley station, Medford station, L. I.

Farm at Flushing, L. I.—About 137 acres.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD, Esq., Executor. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Esqs., Attorneys, 2 Wall-st.

413 and 415 East 88th-st., near 1st-av.—Three-story brick dwelling, 20x45x100.8 each.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

193 Mercer-st.—Three-story brick stable, (upper part used as lofts,) nearly covering lot. Lot 25 x100.

Maps at auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF

VALUABLE IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

By order of A. B. URANE, Executor, Estate of JOHN W. MITCHELL, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889, At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

NOS. 237 WEST 15TH-ST., 216 WEST 29TH-ST., 66 THOMPSON-ST., 209 AND 211 WEST 33D-ST., 26 LOTS, 16TH-AV., 57TH AND 58TH ST., 4 LOTS, 8TH-AV., S. W. COR. 101ST-ST., 139TH AND 140TH STS., NO. 45 HILLSIDE-AV., ORANGE, N. J., 32 LOTS at FLUSHING and house and land at WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND, and Farm of 120 Acres at EASTCHESTER, N. Y.

70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for one or three years at 5 per cent. interest.

For book maps, &c., apply to CRANE, LOCKWOOD & FOWLER, Auctioneers, No. 41 Wall-st., or of the auctioneers, No. 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

eight choice lots, southwest corner 107TH-AV. AND 157TH-ST. two extra-deep lots, southeast corner ST. NICHOLAS-AV. AND 162D-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

Three fast-class dwellings and lots, Nos. 296 and 298 Washington-st., southwest corner of Reade-st. Maps, &c., at auctioneers office, No. 73 Cedar-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS LARGE, small, and medium-sized residences to rent, furnished, on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway and 663 5th-av.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, near 57th-st. and Park; great bargain; $5,000; owner going abroad; at once. RIKER & SON, 986 6th-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON 34TH-ST., NEAR Park-av., handsome four-story 21-foot house, with dining room extension. RICHARDS & SAUSE, 5½ Pine-st.

A FULL-SIZE MAGNIFICENTLY-FURnished house, 5th-av., near 48th-st.; also furnished house, 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. W. B. TAYLOR & SONS, 788 6th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

ATTRACTIVE NEW STYLISH HOUSES to let, unfurnished; ready for immediate occupancy.

1,335 LEXINGTON-AV. 146 EAST 89TH-ST. 145 EAST 89TH-ST.

All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect and decorated; advantageous terms from now to May 1 to desirable tenants securing now; permits unnecessary. Apply on premises.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS LARGE, small, and medium-sized residences to rent, unfurnished, on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway and 663 5th-av.

A CHOICE NUMBER THREE AND FOUR story houses to rent; reasonable. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

HOUSES—UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 15th-st., near Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE.

HOUSE ON 34TH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

4 Stories, 25x80.

Apply at 23 West 26th-st.

ST. NICHOLAS-AV., 847.—TO LET—PRETTY new house, cabinet finished, prettily decorated; finest location on the avenue; convenient to 155th-st. L. station; open all times; $1,200. FLEMING, 48 West 59th-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—ON PROSPECT HEIGHTS, LINcoln-place, within block and half of the park, a three-story swell-front modern brownstone house; cabinet finish; fully and handsomely furnished; gas lighted by electricity; rent, $1,500. Address A. M., Jr., Room 923 Produce Exchange.

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FURNISHED.

"WESTMORELAND," UNION-SQUARE AND 17TH-ST.

An attractive apartment of eight rooms, directly lighted, overlooking Union-square, from May 1. (Can be seen after 11th inst.)

Also, smaller apartment of three light rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Superintendent on premises, or to GEO. R. READ, Astor Building, 9 Pine-st.

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THE NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.

THE HOLLYWOOD.

Nos. 110 and 112 West 39th-st.

Steam heat, elevator, hard-wood finish, every modern improvement; eight rooms and bath; $100 and $110 per month; yearly leases.

W. B. TAYLOR & SONS,

788 6TH-AV.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, PARK-av., corner 62d-st.

This first-class, absolutely fire-proof apartment building will be ready for occupancy about May 1. For particulars apply to

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent, at the buildings.

ST. NICHOLAS, NO. 39 EAST 18TH-ST., (NEAR BROADWAY).—Very desirable apartment, eight light rooms; steam heat, elevator, &c. Rent $1,000; also, smaller flats at 332 and 334 East 17th-st., (near Stuyvesant Park;) rents $30, $35, $40, and $45. Apply to Janitors.

NO. 58 WEST 57TH-ST.—SHERWOOD Studio Building. To rent from May 1 elegant suites of rooms suitable for artists or small families; rent moderate; elevator; steam heating; restaurant in building.

A.—DESIRABLE FLATS FOR SMALL FAMilies, 1,626 and 1,628 4th-av.; elegantly decorated; five rooms and bath; halls carpeted; rents very moderate. Apply to janitor or CROMBIE & McKEAN, 1,589 3d-av.; open evenings.

"THE WALTON," 104 EAST 89TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $25 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

A.—DESIRABLE FLATS FOR SMALL FAMilies, 1,628 and 1,628 4th-av.; elegantly decorated; five rooms and bath; halls carpeted; rents very moderate. Apply to janitor or CROMBIE & McKEAN, 1,589 3d-av.; open evenings.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN

THE MONTAGUE,

TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.,

103 and 105 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-Street Ferry, overlooking Bay; stairs marble and iron; beams protected with fire-proof plates. Steam heat and elevators. Decoration by Tiffany. Unequal elegance. Rents, $1,200 to $1,650. Full commission paid brokers.

Apply to CHRIS. HEISER, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 32 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

COUNTRY PLACES TO LET, FURNISHED, at Larchmont, Mt. Vernon, Southampton, Moriches, Lake George, N. Y., and Ocean Beach and Ocean Grove, N. J. W. B. TAYLOR & SONS, 788 6th-av.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent on ocean and lake, and inland. Lists and particulars of

J. METCALFE THOMAS.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A. A. A. FOR RENT.

Stores, offices, and desk room in handsome new building, corner Cortlandt-st. and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; most conspicuous location on busiest thoroughfare down town, now rapidly filling with metal and machinery trade. Low rents made on premises or at Room 5, 60 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, BUILDING No. 55 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., now occupied by the U. S. Government; 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and divided to tenants of desired size. Apply to P. F. BRUNNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

NO. 676 BROADWAY.

First story, basement, and sub-basement to let; extra wide; rear entrance; modern building. Apply to HORACE N. ELY, 23 Pine-st.

WINTER RESORTS.

POLAND SPRING.

Open fires and steam heat, first-class accommodations in connection with the "Far Famed"

POLAND WATER,

the medicinal qualities of which have no equal in the United States or Europe, make it for those in search of health and quiet rest unequaled for both Summer and Winter. The sales in 1888 of the world-renowned "Water" were double that of all the springs of Saratoga combined.

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Cuisine and service unsurpassed.

Terms favorable for Winter.

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Choice suite for balance of season. Unexcelled cuisine and service.

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MONDAY to FRIDAY, March 18 to 22, 1889, inclusive, at the American Institute Building, 3d-av. and 63d-st., New-York.

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Business Horses, and Ponies.

The horses may be seen at place of sale on and after Friday, March 15. For catalogues, ready Tuesday, March 12, address

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., 107 John-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MACHINERY FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMORED BATTLE SHIP "TEXAS."

NAVY Department, Washington, Jan. 28, 1889.—Under authority conferred by the act of Congress, entitled "An act to increase the Naval Establishment," approved Aug. 3, 1886, (24 Statutes at Large, page 215,) sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 3d day of April, 1889, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for constructing and furnishing the machinery, including engines, boilers, and appurtenances, required for the United States armored battle ship "Texas," and for erecting and securing the same on board said vessel at the navy yard, Portsmouth, Va. The machinery for said vessel is to be constructed in accordance with the conditions and limitations prescribed in the above-mentioned act of Congress, so far as the same relates to the construction of the engines, boilers, and machinery of the armored vessels therein provided for. Proposals for furnishing said machinery will be received "from every American shipbuilder and other person who shall show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that within three months from the date of the contract he will have provided the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States which he shall offer to undertake." The evidence thus required must accompany the

TT CONCERNS MR. M'ADAM

DAMAGING TESTIMONY IN THE MARKET INQUIRY.

MR. NICOLL WOULD HAVE BROUGHT IT OUT YESTERDAY, HAD CLERK M'ADAM BEEN PRESENT TO HEAR IT.

The proceedings before the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday were chiefly remarkable for foreshadowing sensational developments respecting city officers who extorted money for stands in the new West Washington Market, and who have taken peculiar methods to conceal their malfeasance. It was reported that Graham McAdam, Chief Clerk of the Market Bureau in the Controller's office, had been made so ill by the strain of persistent attendance at the inquiry that he proposed to take a trip for rest and the renewal of his health. The report so interested De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for the Commissioners of Accounts, that he called Clerk McAdam to the witness stand as soon as the inquiry was opened yesterday morning. Ex-Assemblyman McAdam, who acts as counsel for his brother, protested against his re-examination, saying that he had already been thoroughly examined, and in a manner regardless of the rules of evidence and of a witness's rights. The protest was overruled, and Mr. Nicoll asked Mr. McAdam plumply if he intended "to run away." Mr. McAdam answered angrily that he did not so intend; he was sick, and would like a rest, but it was an outrage even so intimate that he proposed to leave New-York before the inquiry was over.

Satisfied with this assurance Mr. Nicoll examined Frank M. Katz, Frederick Buermeyer, John Wesselhoeft, Daniel A. Valentine, Henry Dittman, Patrick Harrington, and Hiram S. Worth, all of whom were certain that they paid nothing for their stands in the market.

After recess the Commissioners of Accounts held a long conference with Lawyers Nicoll, Coudert, and Wickes. It was almost 3 o'clock when they appeared in the examination room, where a big and expectant crowd was waiting. Mr. Nicoll asked at once if Clerk McAdam was present. Ex-Assemblyman McAdam answered that his brother had been present until 2:30 P. M., and had then been compelled to go away.

"We have a couple of witnesses to examine," said Mr. Nicoll, "whose testimony will be derogatory to Chief Clerk McAdam, and my desire for his presence is a friendly one, as I think he ought to hear the testimony."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas P. Wickes was then called as a witness. Charles Phillipsen, the elusive marketman, met Mr. Wickes on the night of Monday, March 3. Mr. Wickes was called to detail the circumstances of that meeting. Ex-Lawyer McAdam said that if Mr. Wickes's testimony was interesting to his brother he would protest against its being given in the latter's absence. Commissioner Holahan said that he and his colleague did not wish to be unfair, and that if Mr. McAdam would promise to have his brother present this morning the testimony of Mr. Wickes would be deferred. Mr. McAdam promised to notify his brother, and Mr. Wickes was not examined.

Aaron Firth and William H. Lippincott next testified that they gave neither bribes nor presents for their stands. Mr. Firth was one of the contributors to the political fund given to Superintendents of Markets James J. Kelly, last Autumn. An interesting witness was Lawyer Charles L. Cohn, a partner of Civil Justice Goldfogle, who appeared as counsel for him. Lawyer Nicoll led Lawyer Cohn at once into the field of politics. Lawyer Cohn admitted that he took an interest in Timothy J. Campbell's candidacy last Fall, but denied that he was a manager of Mr. Campbell's canvass. He denied that he paid John J. O'Brien to bunch Campbell's tickets with the Republican ballots, and that he knew that John H. McCarthy paid O'Brien so unexpectedly, and no procuring, O'Brien's help, was elected to Congress. Justice Goldfogle objected to the questions, but Mr. Nicoll continued.

"Did you not," he asked Lawyer Cohn, "say to Grosvenor S. Hubbard that Campbell's managers paid John J. O'Brien to bunch his tickets, but that McCarthy's managers bought O'Brien up later, with the result that Campbell was defeated, but that you individually did not get left, if Campbell did, because you got two market stands that stood you in $6,400?"

Lawyer Cohn came to a long breath and said, "No." Grosvenor S. Hubbard, a lawyer of 35 Wall-street, then took the stand. He said that in January last, after the settlement of a suit in which both were interested, Mr. Cohn asked him if he were interested in politics and then told him all that was contained in Mr. Nicoll's questions about O'Brien, Campbell, McCarthy, himself, and the market stands.

Justice Goldfogle did not cross-examine Mr. Hubbard, but testified that he did not know that his partner helped to manage Campbell's canvass. He knew that his partner had never had any market stands. As for himself, Justice Goldfogle said, he had no stands, and he had never interested himself in them further than to commend a Mrs. Fannie Frank who had applied for one. He did not know all the stands that went to Sixth Assembly District people, but he was was certain "the Sixth didn't often get left."

There will be lively times to-day.

BATTLING IN HAYTI.

THE CIVIL WAR GOES ON, RESULTING IN OCCASIONAL HOMICIDE.

Papers received in the office of the Haytian Consulate yesterday contained further news of the struggle in Hayti. Naturally, in the publications the cause of Hippolyte seems to be decidedly on the wane. A copy of *Le Moniteur*, dated Feb. 28, says that Gen. François Pierre, provisional commander of the Department of Vaillere, after taking St. Susanne from the insurgents, is now within one mile of Tron, at the head of a strong army. Several prisoners have been taken, among them Ascillien Pierre and Dupre Colas, the latter being chief of the delegation of Cape Haytien.

Among the dead at St. Susanne were found Dastaras Severé, commandant of the arrondissement of Tron and his son, Daquin. The enemy fled right and left at this meeting, leaving in the hands of Légitime's soldiers two pieces of artillery and six cases of ammunition. Communications are coming in daily from the people of the North, expressing the desire "to end this useless and cruel war." Says *Le Moniteur*:

"It is reported that the city of Cape Haytien is in revolt against Hippolyte and that the man whom he wished to arm against Fort au Prince now threaten him. Rumors also say that there is fighting going on in the streets of Gonaives and St. Marc, where anarchy prevails, but the predominant faction favors surrender to Légitime. All communications between St. Marc and Gonaives is cut off by the forces commanded by the secretary of State, Gen. Piquant, who invested those places immediately after the battle of the Dunes and Grande Saline. The forces extend from the ferry of Aquin, on the Artibonite, to the bridge of Pestere, at Carrefour Mapon.

"There is such a panic in the Artibonite country that Gen. Gedeon of one of the districts of Gonaives has surrendered with his entire corps to the authority of Légitime.

"The forces under Gen. Piquant at the battle of the ferry of Aquin made 19 prisoners, one of whom is a brother of Gen. Heriston Herisel. More than 500 men and women have abandoned St. Marc and Gonaives and have taken shelter in our line, where they have been accorded a hearty welcome.

"A report from Gen. Anatole Faliau, dated at Pignon, states that Gen. Almen Mars, Cyriaque Celestin, and Lovinski Celestin died from injuries received at the battle on Feb. 16."

"THE VIRGINIANS."

"The Virginians" is the name of a new association of New-York gentlemen, organized for the special purpose of stimulating public interest in Virginia's history and celebrate notable events in that history. Membership is strictly confined to gentlemen of Virginian birth or ancestry.

"The Virginians" was born but a week ago at the house of Gen. Roger A. Pryer. Among its charter members are: Francis R. Rives, Charles M. Fry, Gen. Roger A. Pryer, George Cary Eggleston, Prof. Thomas R. Price, Edward Eggleston, Moncure D. Conway, Gen. John Newton, Col. Samuel Paul, Col. Thomas L. Sneed, Dr. R. C. M. Page, Dr. Norvin Green, the Rev. Henry M. Morgan, C. Hunter, J. H. Ingram, John Marshall, Thomas Marshall, W. Newton Sharp, Howard Saunders, Louis P. Henop, Charles H. Boshee, Dr. William R. Pryor, Charles W. Maury, Dr. J. Harvie Dew, Horace W. Eggleston, and Theodore H. Price.

The officers of the association for the first year are Francis R. Rives, Governor; Charles M. Fry, Vice-Governor; J. H. F. Mayo, Treasurer; Walter T. Daniel, Recording Secretary, and George Cary Eggleston, Corresponding Secretary.

The association will hold two regular meetings each year, one in May, the anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown and the other in November, the anniversary of the granting of Virginia's great charter.

COMMISSIONERS WANT A CHANGE.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration, which was submitted yesterday to the Legislature, treats of the controversy which has existed between the Commissioners and the Treasury Department as to the final authority in returning immigrants. Until the advent of Secretary Fairchild the commission itself had been the authority. The report says:

"The Commissioners are unanimously of the opinion that the transfer of the determining power from the Board of Commissioners of Emigration to the Collector of the Port was unwise and prejudicial to the best interests of the State, if not in violation of law. Since this rule regulation was put in force more than 23 per cent. of the immigrants reported by the Commissioners to the Collector for return to the countries whence they came have been permitted by the Collector to land."

A committee from the commission will visit Washington and will attempt to come to a more satisfactory arrangement with the Treasury Department, and will also try to obtain the payment of $90,000 rent for the Ward's Island property, which the previous administration refused to allow.

CASES LONG DEFERRED.

HOW THE REFORM CLUB HAS ENCOUNTERED MANY OBSTACLES.

The City Reform Club, at its last meeting, gave due consideration to the extraordinary system followed in the District Attorney's office when cases of great public interest and importance are offered for preparation and presentation to the Grand Jury. Particular mention was made of the cases of bribery at the November election, because certain members of the club were familiar with the repeated attempts made to secure for them some serious consideration in the department conducted by Col. Fellows. After reviewing the proceedings and negotiations in those cases the club voted its sentiment to be that Col. Fellows does not intend to act in the matter, unless he is forced to by pressure of public opinion; and it was resolved to let his constituents know the condition of affairs by publishing some correspondence with an explanation.

Immediately after the club's unsuccessful efforts to have Assemblyman Smith indicted by the Albany Grand Jury, Col. Henry C. Allen, of counsel for the club, resumed its campaign in this city. On Jan. 23 a letter was written by Col. Allen to Col. Fellows, in which affidavits were submitted, charging Smith and Christian Goetz with bribery at the election. Added to this was a request that the cases be submitted to the Grand Jury.

No response was received, and on Feb. 8 the prosecuting officer received a gentle reminder to the effect that "on Jan. 23 I handed you affidavits containing charges of bribery at the last election against Christian Goetz and Charles Smith, requesting you to give them your attention at the earliest convenient time." This letter was promptly considered. By return mail a very satisfactory reply was received. It was written by one of Col. Fellows's assistants.

"Col. Fellows requests me to state," he wrote, "that he submitted the documents as well as your letter in the matter, to which you refer, to the January Grand Jury. That body, however, decided that it was too late in the term when their attention was called to the matter to take it up, and left it for their successors. He has laid the matter before the present Grand Jury, with the request that they notify him when they desire the presence of the witnesses, so that he can communicate with you on the subject. He states that he has not yet heard from the Grand Jury."

Col. Allen on Feb. 11 acknowledged the receipt of the letter, and requested the assistant to say to Col. Fellows that "it is essential to a proper presentation of the matters to the Grand Jury that some one of his staff should be thoroughly acquainted with the facts as we allege them to exist, and that the Grand Jury should have the benefit of his assistance in the examination of the witnesses, and that if he has assigned this to any one of his assistants, or if he will do so, will you kindly let me know which one has been selected, so that we may confer with him about it?"

Col. Allen, by return mail, was informed that the District Attorney had assigned an assistant to the subject. A month has elapsed, however, during which Mr. R. W. G. Welling of the club declares he has been after the District Attorney every other day. In that time three appointments have been made and broken.

"I found the Assistant District Attorney," said Mr. Welling yesterday, "and he told me he was too busy. 'The truth is,' he said, 'I don't expect to have any time for you at present.' I didn't doubt the truth of his statement, for he really did have a great deal of work on hand. On Feb. 21 we found Col. Fellows and he consented to place the matter in the hands of another assistant, who could give it attention. The first appointment with the new assistant was fixed for Feb. 25. He was that day detailed to assist in the Kerr case and made that an excuse for breaking the appointment. Ten days later he said he was too busy with other business. On March 8, when the third appointment came, the assistant was ill. The club does not blame the assistants, but the official in charge of the department.

"A similar case is that of Stroebel, the saloon keeper, who was indicted for perjury in connection with a proceeding before the Excise Board to revoke his license. He has a strong pull in the Eighth District. The offense for which his license was revoked in March, 1888, was keeping his saloon open on election day in 1887. He was indicted last October, and the case was pressed by us until last month, when it was put on the calendar for peremptory trial. Meanwhile Stroebel had left the city, and, we understand, is in Canada. On the day fixed for the trial or forfeiture of his bond the Assistant District Attorney, who was intrusted with the case, did not appear, and the case was wiped off the calendar indefinitely."

At the District Attorney's office it is claimed that the cases are being worked up, but that they demand time.

THEY WERE COUNTERFEITS.

A GOOD-LOOKING YOUNG WOMAN SELLS HAVANA BANK NOTES.

A good-looking, well-dressed young woman went into the banking house of Moses Taylor & Co., at 52 Wall-street, about four weeks ago and offered to sell four bank notes of El Banco Español of Havana of the par value of $25 each. The notes appeared to be all right, and Manuel A. Rosso, a clerk in the office, bought them for $58, their market value here. The notes passed into the hands of a gentleman who was on his way to Havana, and when he attempted to pass them in that city he was arrested for having counterfeit money in his possession. He afterward regained his liberty, but the notes were retained by the authorities. Rosso was notified of this occurrence, and at once had all the note brokers down town notified to keep a lookout for the good-looking young woman.

Yesterday afternoon she called upon Zimmerman & Foehay, brokers, at 11 Wall-street, and offered four more of the notes for sale. She was promptly arrested and taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, where she wept copiously, and between her sobs told a curious story of how she came into possession of the counterfeit notes. In the first place, she said her name was Nellie Wade, which name she afterward changed to Mead; that she was employed in a large Brooklyn dry goods store, and that she lived with her brother at 125 Livingston-street, Brooklyn.

Six months ago, she said, Frederick Oberseher, who lived in the same house with her, won a number of games at casino from her and jokingly gave her the notes as some compensation for her loss. She thought that they were of no value, but some time afterward was advised by a lawyer friend to take them to a note broker and had out if they were not worth something. She took them to Moses Taylor & Co., Oberseher in the meantime having departed, and disposed of them so readily that she determined to realize upon the rest of them. She did not explain why she did not sell them altogether nor why she went to a different place to get rid of the second batch.

She was looked up at Police Headquarters and her story will be investigated.

THE BROOKLYN WATER SUPPLY.

Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn felt called upon yesterday to issue another message to the Common Council urging immediate action on the proposed extension of the water works. He showed how the city had already expended $432,000 for land on Long Island, how its use was prevented by the inactivity of the Aldermen, and, he added, "there is no existing obstacle in law or in fact to the construction of the extension necessary to utilize this property. I urge the adoption of resolutions authorizing such construction and providing the means to accomplish it."

After dwelling upon the necessity of the work the Mayor called attention to two bills recently introduced at Albany prohibiting the city from acquiring land for water purposes and from drawing a supply of water from Queens or Suffolk Counties. Following is his view of those bills:

"The motive alleged in support of this effort is a desire to protect the interests of private individuals residing upon or near the line of the proposed extension. But this avowed motive is by no means the sole reliance of those most desirous of passing these measures. The interests of private individuals residing upon Long Island are in no way menaced by the use which the city would make of its property upon Long Island. There are grounds for believing that this proposed legislation finds its chief support in the interests of proprietors of certain water rights and property not situated on Long Island. They desire to furnish the city of Brooklyn with water. To realize their desires they are more than willing to cut off the city, by any means in their power, from its natural and proper source of present supply."

The Aldermen referred the message to the Water and Drainage Committee.

GAVE THE STORE KEY TO A THIEF.

John W. Rusch, age 19, of 438 West Nineteenth-street, was arrested about a year ago on a charge of robbing his employers, Kearney & Foet, 101 Chambers-street. He had a key of the store and allowed thieves to use it several times to get into the store and take off what they could carry. He escaped punishment for this offense, and obtained employment at Hiram Jelliff & Sons, 277 Ninth-avenue. He was soon at his old tricks. One night he gave the store key to a friend named Dwyer, who gave it to an ex-convict, who entered the store and carried off $1,183 worth of hardware. Recorder Smyth yesterday sentenced Rusch to four years and two months in the penitentiary.

READY FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

Thomas Harwood, who has lived at 245 Carleton-avenue, Brooklyn, for a quarter of a century, will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of his birth next Friday. He was born in Bath, Me., on March 15, 1789, and lived there until 1864, when he moved to Brooklyn. He has been in poor health for some time, and would not see any visitors yesterday. His mother lived to be 90, and his father was 88 when he died.

CAPT. ERICSSON'S FUNERAL

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES IN TRINITY CHURCH.

A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE OF NAVAL OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS JOIN IN THE TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD INVENTOR.

The funeral of Capt. John Ericsson yesterday was an event worthy of the man. From early in the morning when the house on Beach-street was thrown open until well into the afternoon, when the final ceremonies were held at the receiving vault in the Marble Cemetery in Second-street, the old man's coffin was attended by gatherings that never numbered less than hundreds, and that reached thousands while the services in Trinity Church were in progress.

Men of high station in the line of work that engaged the great inventor's mind, friends and admirers of renown in all the professions, officers of the naval service, and men whose toil produced the fruits of Capt. Ericsson's fertile brain, joined in the tribute to the dead. The Swedish Government was officially represented, and various societies and delegations of that nationality testified by their presence their pride in their distinguished countryman and their affection for him.

It was 7:30 o'clock in the morning when the residence on Beach-street was opened. Already the sidewalks in the neighborhood were thronged. For four hours a continuous line of people filed past the coffin in the parlor. It was the first time the body had been shown except to immediate friends. Those to whom the sturdy, striking face and figure were familiar hardly recognized what lay in the coffin. The features were preserved, but they were marked by suffering and it was the face of death rather than of sleep. Then the work of the undertaker disappointed many. No one ever thought of Capt. Ericsson in life with a black suit and black tie. His coat of colonial cut, with buff waistcoat and buff tie encircling the old-fashioned stock, were part of the old Captain's personality to his friends. The figure in the coffin was that of a commonplace old gentleman, such as may be seen almost anywhere of an afternoon, and not that of the rugged genius whom nations have delighted to honor. Members of the old man's business household, his associates at his labors, his pall bearers, and all who knew him best did not linger at the coffin, the sight was so unlike what they expected.

But those who had been waiting outside streamed into the house eagerly and reverently. The heavily-molded coffin, all broadcloth-covered except the handles, which were of burnished oxidized silver, stood far enough out in the room, so that its sides could be seen by a line of people at each side. On the plate was the inscription, "John Ericsson, died March 8, 1889, aged 85 years 7 months and 7 days." From the plate to the foot of the coffin flowers were banked. There was a bunch of palms from Mr. Taylor, Capt. Ericsson's devoted secretary; a bed of white roses, with a sheaf of wheat entwined with lilies of the valley, from Capt. Bomberg, as a tribute from the officers of the Swedish regiment in which Capt. Ericsson served as a young man; a pillow of white roses from George Van Wagenen, a still larger design in lilies and roses from George W. Robinson, a wreath of lilies from Alexander Pollock, and a large cross of ivy set with pansies and hyacinths and with bunches of lilies of the valley. This was sent from the Swedish Consulate by direction of Baron John P. Ericsson and family of Östersund, Sweden.

Amerikas and Manhem Lodges of Odd Fellows, Capt. Ericsson being a member of the former, and the latter a Swedish lodge, were largely represented at the house, as were the Swedish Engineering and Technical Society of New-York, the Swedish Gloe Club of Brooklyn, the Delamater Iron Works, which sent 200 men, and delegations from the Union League Club, the Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Society of Civil Engineers. It was intended that the Odd Fellows should conduct brief services at the house and that the Swedish Glee Club should sing before the removal of the body, but so many came to see the body that this was impracticable.

At about 11:30 preparations were begun for the removal. The size of the gathering somewhat retarded them. When at last the hearse moved from the door, lines were formed in the crowd for an attendant procession. First came the pall bearers, consisting of George H. Robinson, W. H. Wallace, C. S. Bushnell, E. Sprout, William Delamater, L. A. Bevin, Dr. T. M. Markoe, Dr. Joshua C. Boulies, R. Ogden Doremus, C. H. Haswell, Chief Engineer C. H. Loring, Chief Engineer W. W. Duncan, Lieut. W. H. Jacques, Alexander Pollock, Chief Engineer David Smith, T. F. Rowland, John O. Sargent, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, George Van Wagenen, H. T. Brown, John P. Kelly, George E. Pond, John K. Hankins, V. F. Lassoe, S. W. Taylor, Prof. C. R. McCord, Dr. Walter C. Church, John L. Haskell, and James A. Robinson.

Consul Sörs and Vice-Consul Raven of the Swedish Consulate, Mr. Robbins, one of the partners in the Delamater Iron Works; Commodore Joseph Tooker, Charles Emory, and Dr. C. W. Torrey, were among those who followed the delegations named above in the march to Trinity Church. There were probably 500 men in the procession.

On arriving at the church, it was found that every pew was occupied, except a few reserved in front. These were soon taken by the pall bearers and other friends named and by about 40 naval officers, among them Capts. Ramsay, Erben, Miller, and Robeson, Commanders F. M. Green, O'Neil, and Rockwell, Lieut.-Commanders Mathuon, Knox, Rice, and Cowles, Lieuts. Kellogg, Paul, and McLean, Medical Director Smith, Medical Inspector Bogart, Paymaster Loomis, Capts. Meeker and Robinson of the Marine Corps, First Lieuts. Wallack and Denny, Ensign Witharspaon, and Surgeon Parsons. Capt. Bramberg of the Swedish Army, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Henry V. Crawford, William Smith, George Bruen, Capt. William Fowler, J. F. Lewis, John Horn, C. A. Hague, and Capt. Louis N. Stodder, now in command of the revenue cutter Grant and the only surviving officer of the original Monitor crew, sat also in the reserved portion. Not only was every pew and all the aisle benches occupied, but the space beyond the aisles was packed and the overflow blocked the entrances and filled the courtyard and sidewalk.

The Rev. Mr. Hills opened the service as the procession moved up the aisle. As the coffin was deposited the choir chanted "Lord, let me know my end." After the lesson, which was read by the Rev. Henry E. Adams, the choir sang with beautiful effect the hymn, "Lead, kindly light." Then, gathering around the coffin, the choir rendered "As that is born of woman" from Croft's committal service, the Rev. Dr. Dix making the formal commitment and final prayers, this portion of the ceremonies closing with, "I heard a voice from heaven," also from Croft's service. The hymn "Brief life is here our portion" was sung as the recessional.

At the Marble Cemetery the deferred services by the Odd Fellows were performed according to the ritual, which was varied by verses from "Siridsbom of Lindbladd," a funeral hymn, sung by the Swedish Glee Club, under Leader Hagstrom. Chaplain Fowler, Past Grand Master Godwin, and Noble Grand Master John J. Feltus conducted the lodge services, which were witnessed by a large gathering.

Instructions are expected from Sweden this week in regard to the disposition of the body, which will probably be sent home for burial. Capt. Ericsson's will is to be offered for probate to-day.

ASTORIA'S ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Astoria Athletic Club, incorporated in 1882, has obtained plans for a new building to be erected on Grand-street, Astoria. The site was bought by the club in 1885 and comprises two lots. There are few young athletic clubs outside the big cities that can make a showing, financially and otherwise, equal to this one. Besides owning these two lots, worth $1,500, the club has boats, houses, and fixtures at Ravenswood worth over $2,500, and $1,000 in the treasury. The organization is free from debt, and has 62 active and 8 honorary members. On the list appear the names of Edward J. Knauer, John M. Talbot, Frank H. Burke, Alexander S. Williams, George A. Moulton, Robert Van Wyck, Wallace H. Ballard, E. Cornell, W. H. and F. W. Muchmore, B. and W. Vaughan, D. S. Biker, the Rev. M. L. Haines, and others.

It is not intended to erect an expensive building, but one plain, suitable, durable, and, at the same time, designed to be a source of profit to the club. The required sum is $10,000, and the plan is to raise it on ten-dollar certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest at 5 per cent and payable in 10 years. These certificates are to be secured by a first mortgage on the club property to Charles W. Hallock and Robert K. White as Trustees. Any person can subscribe, and a 5 per cent. certainty is the inducement. The general subscription book is at the office of Roe H. Smith & Co., Astoria.

IT WAS POISON, NOT WHISKY.

Vincenzo Vosce, an Italian, 40 years of age, who was employed at St. John's Park as night watchman by the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, felt like taking a little drink late on Friday evening last, and bored a hole in a barrel on the platform that he supposed contained whisky. He applied his lips to the hole and drank a good quantity of the barrel's contents before he found that it was not whisky, but a cleansing fluid containing a large proportion of irritant poison. He immediately started for his home at 79 Sullivan-street, and died there on Saturday evening. He leaves a widow and three children.

MANAGER SPROUL FOUND.

Shattuck & Jackson of Parkersburg, West Va., who are taking care of William D. Sproul, the manager of the fruit department of Austin, Nichols & Co., who disappeared on March 4, sent the following telegram yesterday to Acting Superintendent of Police Byrnes:

"Sproul is recovering his mind. We think he will get all right. Have had him at a hotel, not in custody."

His brother-in-law, John Conover of Holmdell, near Keyport, went to Parkersburg last night.

ISAIAH V. WILLIAMSON'S WILL.

HOW THE MILLIONAIRE'S IMMENSE ESTATE HAS BEEN DIVIDED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The will of Isaiah V. Williamson, the dead millionaire, was admitted to probate to-day in the Register of Wills' office. The estate of Mr. Williamson will amount to between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000, exclusive of the fund of $2,250,000 for the Mechanical School. Special bequests are made to the surviving brothers and sisters of the testator. The income of $60,000 is given to each of their children during life, $1,000,000 is given to charity, and the remainder, forming the bulk of the estate, is devised to the grandnephews and grandnieces of the decedent, share and share alike.

With the exception of that of William G. Weld, the Boston millionaire, whose fortune of $15,000,000 was disposed of by will through the Philadelphia office, Mr. Williamson's will is the largest ever probated in this city.

An exception is made in the will in the case of the children of John B. Williamson, a brother of the testator in Indiana, for each of whom the income of $25,000 is provided. The payments of this income is to be continued after their death to their respective issue, and upon each of said issue reaching the age of 21 years he or she is to be paid an equal share of the original principal. In the case of the children of Mr. Williamson's other brothers and sisters the income of $60,000 is given to each on the same conditions as above.

The children of John B. Williamson are also excepted from participation in the division of the residuary estate. The article in the will providing for the distribution of the residuary estate is as follows:

"The rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, wherever situate, vested, contingent, or inture, after satisfying the foregoing bequests, as such residue shall be realized and converted into proper securities by my Executors as provided, shall be by them transferred and delivered to the Pennsylvania Company for insurances on lives and granting annuities, which company shall hold the same as a Trustee, as follows—that is, to keep the same invested in productive securities, and after deducting the proper charges and expenses incident to the management of said investments and securities, to add the interest and income thereof to the capital, and thus accumulate and increase this fund until the expiration of 10 years after my decease, at which time it shall be divided among such of my grandnephews and grandnieces who shall then be living or are the issue of my brothers and sisters, Peter, Jesse, Mahlon, Sarah, and Elizabeth, which fund shall then be distributed to each one per capita and not per stirpes an equal share thereof, provided, however, such share shall not be paid until these persons thus ascertained shall attain the age of 22 years. All persons who receive a portion of the residuary estate, and who do not attain the age of 21 within the period of 21 years from my decease, shall be paid their shares precisely at the end of 21 years from my decease."

All the charitable institutions remembered in the will are in Philadelphia. The will covers 16 pages of closely-written legal cap paper, and is dated April 18, 1874. Daniel B. Cummins, President of the Girard Bank, is the only one of the Executors now living.

The entire estate is taxable by the Commonwealth for collateral inheritance, and will yield to the State between $400,000 and $500,000. Besides this, a very handsome sum will go to the Executor, although the court seldom allows the legal 5 per cent. for the administration of estates of this size. Further than this, the Pennsylvania Company, according to the law, is entitled to 5 per cent. upon the amount awarded to it as Trustee. The cost of settling up the property will not fall short of $750,000.

IRELAND'S LONG FIGHT.

MR. PATRICK EGAN TALKS OF THE LATEST TURN IN EVENTS.

Mr. Patrick Egan arrived in this city late on Sunday night from Washington, where he had gone to see the inauguration of Gen. Harrison, and he will leave to-day for his home in Nebraska. He was seen by a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday afternoon at the Astor House, and talked very freely about Irish affairs, and particularly about the result of the Pigott disclosures in the Parnell case. Irishmen everywhere, he said, were encouraged by the *Times* fiasco, and he believed that the whole matter would be settled favorably to Ireland within at least two years.

Mr. Egan gave the history of his relations with Pigott, who, he said, "was the vilest creature in the world—a wolf in human shape."

As to the manner in which Pigott was enabled to forge the letters he sold to the *Times*, Mr. Egan said that he had corresponded in 1881 with the forger, the correspondence being opened by Pigott, who wrote him demanding a payment of £300 as hush money, or rather to prevent the publication in the *Irishman* of certain articles detrimental to Irish interests. Mr. Egan wrote him very briefly, refusing to comply with the request made. Afterward Mr. Egan bought the *Irishman* from Pigott, and Parnell wrote that person several letters relative to the sale, and from these letters and those written by Egan the forgeries were concocted.

The London *Times*, Mr. Egan went on to say, had been absolutely annihilated as a political power in England by the recent disclosures in the Parnell case. It was made a laughing stock of the whole English people, it was ridiculed by everybody, and its opinions were not worth the paper they were written on. Public opinion in England, too, had been enormously affected in favor of Parnell in the fight which he is making, and since the Pigott revelations the Irish champion has received hundreds of letters from men of more or less prominence who were formerly opposed to him but who now regard his case with favor.

In the event of a general election in England, Gladstone, Mr. Egan thought, would be returned by a large majority, and that, of course, would mean victory for Parnell and Ireland's cause.

Mr. Egan denied that there was any truth in the reports that factions were striving for the election of either himself or Alexander Sullivan to the Presidency of the Irish National League in America. So far from wanting that position, he did not believe that Mr. Sullivan would accept it under any possible circumstances, and as far as himself was concerned, he would not take the position if he were urged to do so by every Irishman in the world.

There was no candidate for the place. The man selected to be President of the League would be the man best fitted to discharge the duties involved to the best advantage of the League. There would be no "politics" in the election, and the mere fact, he said, that any man organized for such a purpose would be sufficient to kill his chances at the outset. There was no trouble in the League.

Mr. Egan said that he had heard the names of several men mentioned as possible Presidents of the League, and most prominent among them were John J. Donovan of Lowell, Mass., and Col. John Atkinson of Detroit. The possibilities were, Mr. Egan concluded, that the man elected President of the League would be elected against his will.

PRIZES FOR CITIZENS ONLY.

The Committee on Fine Arts of the seventeenth annual Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago has issued a prospectus which it hopes will stimulate American artists to special efforts this year. Collections are to be made in Eastern cities from July 17 to July 22, and W. S. Budworth of 1 West Fourteenth-street is the agent in this city. The exposition will open in Chicago on Sept. 4 and continue until Oct. 19. Oil paintings and water colors are to be solicited, the exposition bearing all expenses of packing, transportation, and insurance. One of the chief inducements to artists appears in the following announcement in the prospectus:

"Mr. Potter Palmer of Chicago generously offers two prizes of $500 each, to be awarded at this exhibition for the best landscape or marine and the best figure pictures. These must be painted in oil and entered for exhibition direct by the artists. Without limitation of age, the painters competing for these prizes must be citizens, resident or non-resident of the United states. Competing pictures must have been finished within the last three years."

OLD STRAW THRASHED AGAIN.

The prosecution passed the entire day in the trial of Thomas B. Kerr yesterday in seeking to secure evidence that persons who purchased the various blocks of bonds of the five-hundred-thousand-dollar second mortgage issue of the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railway paid for them in bills of large denomination, which were subsequently handed to the Aldermen for their votes. There was at least a score of witnesses examined, but they knew nothing of the denominations of the bills. George W. Powell, who was employed by the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railway Company to obtain the names of property owners who favored the building of a road in Broadway, was examined at great length by Mr. Semple for the people.

Ex-Aldermen Pearson and Miller testified concerning the early-morning meeting of Aug. 30, 1884, and told of "Billy" Moloney's notification of the meeting. They repeated the testimony which has become familiar to the persons who have followed former trials of the "boodlers."

FATHERS buy it, mothers prize it, and the children take Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP.

"Your only safety is in acting promptly;" if you suffer pain buy SALVATION OIL quick.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. Sold by all grocers.

SPRING OPENING.
E. J. DENNING & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(RETAIL),
ANNOUNCE THAT ON
TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY
THEY WILL HAVE
A GENERAL EXHIBITION
THROUGHOUT THEIR STORE OF THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
INCLUDING AN EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF
DRESSES,
COSTUMES, TEA GOWNS,
WRAPS, BONNETS, &c.,
THE BEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE LEADING
PARIS MODISTES AND MILLINERS.
THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO INSPECT THEIR SUPERB STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, CARPETS,
UPHOLSTERY AND FURNITURE,
AS IT IS THE
HANDSOMEST DISPLAY YET MADE;
THE STYLES, QUALITY, AND PRICES
BEING SUPERIOR AND LOWER THAN HERETOFORE SHOWN.
Broadway, 4th-ave., 9th and 10th sts.

R.H.MACY&CO.
14TH-ST., 6TH-AV. AND 13TH-ST.
BLACK BROCADE GRENADINES.
We have secured the balance of a line of All Silk Brocade Grenadines, of Lyons manufacture and have marked them to sell at $1.25 per yard. The regular price was $2.50. They are of superior make and of undoubted value.
Also, now ready, our importations of Black Fancy Grenadines in great variety of new designs and weaves; the handsomest collection we have ever shown, at prices ranging from $2.00 to $4.00 per yard.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

MATTINGS
OF CHINA AND JAPANESE STRAW IN NEW COLORINGS AND NOVEL EFFECTS. OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.
A SPECIAL LOT OF 1,000 ROLLS OF WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY PATTERNS,
AT 24 PER ROLL FOR 40 YARDS.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
6TH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

WALL-STREET TALK.

It looked much like a panic of some consequence when the Stock Exchange opened yesterday morning. Every stock on the list was weak. Every one went off. Reports of the financial distresses of the French copper syndicate were more pronounced and circumstantial than ever; and again there was foreign selling of stocks in this market.

But after the Stock Exchange had been open for a couple of hours there came support which gave the whole market a handsome rally. All the losses of the morning were recovered, and even net gains were scored for the day, the average trader and broker going home last night much less expectant of disaster than he had been but a few hours before.

The coal-mining companies will have a conference to-morrow, whose action is likely to exert an important influence upon the course of the stock market, particularly as to the coal stocks. Current report has it that a sharp cut is going to be made in coal prices. Wall-street has been making its bets on this theory, and all of the "coalers" have slumped materially during the past few days. There are whispers in high circles, however, that Wall-street bettors may be fooled.

Austin Corbin is at business again.

Half a dozen stock-market schemes, backed by Boston capitalists, have been indefinitely postponed, by reason of the smash-up in the copper ring's deal.

More than half of the most prominent and influential men of the stock market are out of town and more are going.

It is Mr. Edwin Gould now. Nobody presumes to say "Bad Boy Edie" any more. His father gave him power of attorney before leaving town.

ANOTHER TALL BUILDING.

Another stupendous office building, which, it is predicted, will entirely overshadow its next-door neighbor, the Washington Building, will soon rear its walls on lower Broadway. The building will be 17 stories in height and will cover an acre of ground, now occupied by the old structures at 5, 7, 9, and 11 Broadway, and running through to Greenwich-street. It will be known as the International Office Building, and is to be erected by a syndicate of Chicago capitalists, of which Senator Farwell and Phil Armour are said to be the controlling spirits. Mr. George H. Ederooke of Chicago is now here and expects to close the negotiations for the site with the present owners, Siegmund T. Meyer & Son of 7 Broadway to-day.

It is understood that $1,225,000 was offered for the property some time ago, but refused by the Messrs. Meyer.

The plans of the building were drawn by George Edward Harding & Co. of 40 Exchange-place and are now on exhibition at their office.

The new building will be over 200 feet in height and will cost $2,225,000.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

There are upward of 60 horses at the Ivy City track of the National Jockey Club, with whom the work of preparation for the Spring races has begun. The meeting of the club promises to be as successful as ever this year. Secretary McIntyre announcing that the stakes have filled as follows: For 2-year-olds—Youthful St

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,712. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1889.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A WITNESS SENT TO JAIL.

THE PARNELL CASE PROMISES MORE SENSATIONS.

FIRST GAME OF THE AMERICAN BALL PLAYERS—THE PRINCE OF WALES AN INTERESTED SPECTATOR.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, March 12.—It looked this morning as if the *Times's* case was going to approach dissolution as uneventfully and placidly as did Falstaff, only babbling of bank books instead of green fields; but an unexpected incident made the day one of the most exciting in the whole record of the inquiry. An obscure reporter on a weekly paper of Limerick had palmed off a foolish string of lies about prominent Nationalists of his section on the credulous Soames with the purpose of getting money and a trip to London and then "rounding" on the *Times*. Unfortunately the experience with Molloy had prejudiced the court against that kind of practical joke, and so Justice Hannen sharply told this village idiot that he was guilty of gross contempt of court, and sent him to prison. This was not done before a number of scenes in court, the witness being under the influence of liquor and extremely insolent to counsel and court alike. There appears, however, to be something in what he shouted out as he was taken from the box—that at his lodgings were letters from Soames and Shannon proving that they knew that he had put a bogus story on them, but had urged him to swear to it; and as the correspondence has been taken over by order of the court, there may be another sensation to-morrow; otherwise the *Times's* case will end at midday, there being only two more witnesses to call, and one of these being of the most insignificant kind.

***

The first game of baseball ever played at the Kennington Oval took place this afternoon before a throng of spectators deeply curious as to the famous game of baseball. The players, who were quite the lions of the day, were given an elaborate luncheon at the grounds, at 1:30 P. M., by a committee of the Surrey Cricket Club. Lord Oxenbridge presided, and he and Lord Lewisham made speeches of welcome, A. G. Spalding responding on behalf of the players. The game began at 3:30 o'clock. The weather was bad, a thick mist, which was almost rain, making the grounds soft and slippery. The Chicagos played with Daly as catcher, Baldwin as pitcher, Anson as first base, Pfeffer second base, Burns third base, Ryan short stop, Sullivan left field, Tener centre field and Pettit right field. The All America's played with Earle as catcher, Healy as pitcher, Carroll as first base, Manning second base, Wood third base, Fogarty left field, Hanlon centre field, and Brown right field. The game was fair, the conditions considered. The Chicagos took the lead, the Americas tied them, and then the Chicagos pulled away in the eighth inning, winning by 6 to 4.

In the middle of the fourth inning the Prince of Wales arrived. The players suspended the game, grouped and cheered the Prince and then went up and were presented to him. This had a bad effect in one respect, as many of the spectators supposed the game was over and went away. The Prince, was very cordial, and shook the hands of all the players. He knew nothing of the game, but watched it with interest afterward, the fine points being explained to him by Consul-General Waller, who was a guest in the committee stand. The American colony was out in force, and the Stars and Stripes fluttered in company with the English colors.

The baseball players are the recipients of many courtesies. They went to the Princess's Theatre last night and were given a banquet by W. W. Kelly, the manager, who is an old baseball manager himself. Wilson Barrett presided, and there were many speeches and much good feeling until a late hour. The only danger at present is that the players may be given so much hospitable champagne that they will not be able to do justice to their reputations. The Speaker of the House of Commons has made arrangements for the members of the clubs to visit the House in a body, and invitations to the clubs will be tendered immediately. The Century Club, on the nomination of Mr. White, Secretary of the American Legation, has elected the players honorary members during their stay in London.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, March 12.—The Parnell Commission resumed its sitting to-day. An accountant testified that he had examined the books of the Hibernian Bank, but was unable to trace the persons to whom the money on checks was paid or whence the checks came. Between November, 1879, and September, 1882, the League received £261,269 and paid out £261,276. The bank refused to allow witness to examine its judgment slips. The League paid the Ladies' League £12,306 and to the relief fund £2,025 and disbursed £10,000 in the defenses of prisoners.

The witness further testified that he had examined the League's books. The total receipts in 1883 amounted to £11,069, of which America sent £1,000 and Australia and New-Zealand £3,000. In 1884 the receipts were £11,508; in 1885, £18,000, and in 1886, £17,615. The National League's total receipts amounted to £100,613.

Sir Henry James, counsel for the *Times*, applied for an order for the examination of Mr. Parnell's private account with the National Bank. Mr. Parnell gave his assent to such an examination.

Mr. Coffee, a reporter from Limerick, testified that he had made a statement to a policeman, who promised him that he should be paid beyond his greatest expectation. Witness declared that that statement was absolutely false. This evidence created a sensation in the court room. Coffee further testified that he purposely made the statement which he gave to the policeman sensational, because he knew it would take. He received £115 from the *Times*.

Presiding Justice Hannen repeatedly rebuked the witness sharply for contempt, and finally ordered that he be taken into custody.

Attorney-General Webster said that owing to the illness of a witness he was unable to present necessary evidence with reference to the O'Kelly letters. He hoped that to-morrow he would be able to produce this witness and conclude the case before the Times.

Mr. Henry Campbell, member of Parliament, the private secretary of Mr. Parnell, has brought suit for libel against the London *Times*. The case has been set for a hearing, and the trial will probably take place in May. The suit is founded partly on the opening speech made by Attorney-General Webster in the case of O'Donnell against Walter, and partly on a leading editorial published by the *Times* on July 7 last. This suit is the first of a series to be brought against the *Times*.

A GLADSTONIAN VICTORY.

LONDON, March 12.—The election held in the Rotherby Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons by the retirement of Mr. Courtney Stanhope Kenny, Liberal, resulted in the return of Lord Compton, Gladstonian, who received 6,232 votes, against 2,781 cast for his opponent, Mr. Bruce Wentworth, Conservative. At the last election Mr. Kenny received 5,425 votes and Mr. Wentworth 2,917.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 12.—In the House of Commons to-night the Government was questioned with reference to the statements made by the novelist, Robert L. Stevenson, writing from Hawaii, regarding the objectionable conduct of the German Consul, Knappe, in Samoa. Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply admitted that Mr. Stevenson's statements were correct, but he pointed out that Germany had since recalled the offending Consul. The Under Secretary promised that papers covering the subject would be laid before Parliament.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that Australia had promised to give £35,000 annually for 10 years toward the building of the proposed new ships of war, also to fully maintain the vessels when completed.

FORTY-TWO LIVES LOST.

MADRID, March 12.—The Government has received dispatches announcing the loss of the steamer Remus, which had a Spanish military expedition on board. The vessel was wrecked off the Philippine Islands. Forty-two persons were drowned and 127 were saved.

STANLEY MARCHING EAST.

BERLIN, March 12.—Private letters received here from Zanzibar say that Stanley, according to native reports, is marching rapidly toward the east coast of Africa.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERLIN, March 12.—Count Von Berchem, Under Secretary of State, will represent Germany at the coming conference concerning Samoa.

It is announced that after the marriage of Princess Sophie in October Emperor William will visit Constantinople.

Just as the Brandenburg Diet was about to be prorogued to-day, the Emperor unexpectedly entered the house, in brief address referred to the loss of his grandfather and father, and to the revival of trade and the growth of prosperity and commerce in Brandenburg, concluding with an appeal to the loyalty of all citizens of Brandenburg.

PARIS, March 12.—The Due d'Aumale had an interview to-day with President Carnot. He warmly thanked the President for rescinding the decree of exile against him.

The members of the Chamber of Deputies committee, with the exception of M. de Cassagnac, are unanimously in favor of the prosecution of Deputy Laguerre and others connected with the Antisemitic League.

Work on the Corinth Canal has been suspended, owing to the Paris crisis.

ZANZIBAR, March 12.—The missionaries who were recently captured by the insurgents have been released upon the payment of $3,000 to their captors. In addition to the ransom money the Germans surrendered 12 slaves who had fallen into their hands. The followers of Bushiri are retreating into the interior. They seem to be inclined to enter into negotiations with the Germans.

LONDON, March 12.—Lord Tennyson, although long out of danger, makes slow progress toward recovery.

The Protestant Alliance has adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with the Orangemen in Canada. The Alliance, the resolutions say, will pray that the aggressive movements of the Jesuits may be defeated.

BRUSSELS, March 12.—In the course of the trial of a will suit here to-day the English handwriting expert, Netherclift, caused a sensation by stating that he had proved to Mr. Parnell that the Pigott letters were forgeries.

BELGRADE, March 12.—The Regents have sent a mission to ex-Queen Nathalie for the purpose of making arrangements regarding her future position, in view of Milan's abdication.

BIARRITZ, March 12.—Queen Victoria will go to San Sebastian soon, for the purpose of visiting the cemetery containing the remains of the British soldiers who fell in the Peninsula.

ROME, March 12.—The Irredentist agitation is being revived throughout the provinces. Meetings have been held in many places.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—The Grand Duke of Hesse and his daughter, Princess Alix, have started for Darmstadt.

BLOWN THROUGH A WINDOW.

THREE MEN BURNED BY AN EXPLOSION IN LUDLOW-STREET.

There was great excitement among the Hebrew population in the neighborhood of Ludlow and Grand streets last night, caused by the explosion of a barrel of benzine in the paint shop of Levine & Ohlstein, in the basement of 75 Ludlow-street. The proprietors of the establishment were terribly burned and the paint shop was set on fire and completely wrecked.

The building in which the explosion occurred is an old-fashioned three-story and basement dwelling, owned by Moses Lemlein of 305 East Third street. Samuel Levine is 25 years old and, with his wife and one child, lives in rooms in the rear of the shop. His partner, Philip Ohlstein, who is 32 years old, has a room on the premises. The first floor is occupied as a law office by Nathan D. Levy. On the second floor, Simon Simons, the proprietor of a saloon at 73 Ludlow-street, lives with his wife and five children, while the third floor is occupied by Marks Gerofsky, his wife, mother, and eight children. In the rear of the dwelling is a tall tenement that is mostly of lofts.

The explosion occurred at 6:25 o'clock, and was doubtless caused by the ignition of a barrel of benzine, which was being emptied into a tank by Levine and Ohlstein. The fumes of the benzine ignited from a gas jet. The concussion of the explosion was felt for several blocks. The force was toward the front of the house, and a great body of flame shot out of the basement half way across the street.

Ohlstein was blown out through the front window of the basement into the street. With his clothes all blazing he ran toward Grand-street. He was overtaken by Emanuel Sloman, the messenger at the Essex Market Police Court, who pulled him and threw him down. With the assistance of several bystanders he endeavored to put out the flames, but Ohlstein sprang to his feet and broke away from his captors. He ran back to the house and endeavored to force his way into the burning shop. He was rescued and taken to the drug store at the corner of Ludlow and Broome streets.

His partner, Levine, with his clothes burning, ran into the rear yard, followed by his wife, who carried their child in her arms. The man, maddened by the pain he was suffering, rushed up the rear steps into the hallway and thence into Levy's law office. Then he ran back into the yard, and there his wife caught hold of him and endeavored to extinguish the flames by throwing a coat over him. In doing so her hands were severely burned. Some of the neighbors rushed to assistance, and Levine was carried into the drug store.

In a short time six ambulances came dashing up. Levine and Ohlstein were found to be very seriously, if not fatally, injured, and they were speedily conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. Mrs. Levine's injuries were attended by an ambulance surgeon, and she was taken to a friend's house near by. The only other person injured was John Huber, an upholsterer, of 334 Floyd-street, Brooklyn, who was passing the building when the explosion occurred. The flames enveloped him, and he was severely burned about the hands and face. After his injuries were dressed he went home.

The explosion was felt in the quarters of Engine Company No. 17 at 91 Ludlow-street, and the firemen turned out into the street to ascertain if the cause they saw the flames belching out of the basement. In a moment the engine was hitched up and driven to the scene. Prompt work by the firemen extinguished the flames before they had extended beyond the basement, but the paint shop was burned out. The loss on stock and fixtures will probably reach $500. It will cost $200 to put the building in repair.

Leon Shapiro, a young clerk in the employ of Levy, was sitting by the front window of the office when the explosion occurred. He was lifted from his chair by the concussion, and the glass in the window at which he was sitting was smashed. Then Levine with his clothes ablaze came into the office. The young clerk, unnerved by the sight, ran out of the house and escaped uninjured.

ROPES GOLD AND SILVER COMPANY

IMPEMING, Mich., March 12.—Julius Ropes, William H. Reed, S. Curry, W. F. Smith, and F. M. Moore, were elected Directors of Ropes Gold and Silver Company at the annual meeting of stockholders last night. Julius Ropes was elected President, Clarence Riley Secretary, E. P. Howard Treasurer, and George Weatherstone Superintendent. The company is now out of debt, has a surplus in the treasury, and has good mill equipments. The production of gold and silver was over $100,000 for the past 12 months.

CUBA'S SUGAR CROP.

HAVANA, March 12.—Dispatches from Sagua state that eight of the estates in that district have finished grinding and report that the sugar crop shows an average decrease from that of last year of 50 per cent.

Thirty other estates in the same district will have their sugar crop gathered before the close of the current month. Then it will be known fully to what degree the Sagua district suffered from the terrible cyclone of September last.

REWARDING PARTY ZEAL

THE PRESIDENT DISTRIBUTING THE LOAVES.

GEN. BATCHELLER ON THE WAY TO ALBANY TO PROVIDE FOR HIS FRIENDS—THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—With a celerity in the most pronounced contrast with its actions for the last four years, the Senate to-day confirmed the nominations received yesterday of Thomas W. Palmer to be Minister to Spain, John F. Swift to be Minister to Japan, John D. Washburn to be Minister to Switzerland, and George C. Tichenor to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. These were the only cases on the calendar when the doors were closed for the star chamber sitting, and it took very few minutes to dispose of them, as Mr. Hoar had explained to the Senators during the forenoon who Mr. Washburn was. When these nominations had been acted upon five new nominations which had come from the White House a half hour before were laid before the Senate. They were those of Arthur C. Melette of Dakota, to be Governor of that Territory; Luther B. Richardson, also of Dakota, to be Secretary of the same; Cornelius H. Hanford of Washington to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; George W. Irwin of Montana to be United States Marshal of that Territory, and Smiley W. Chambers of Indiana to be United States District Attorney of that State in place of Solomon Claypool. This list was altogether too short to satisfy the desires of the scores of anxious place hunters who were on hand outside the Senate to find out what "plums" the President was distributing. There was a general protest among these people against such unheard-of slowness in finding offices for Republicans, and Senators themselves began to speculate on how many weeks they would have to remain in session if the President did not "turn the rascals out" at a faster rate.

But while these nominations were being read and referred to the appropriate committees, Assistant Secretary Pruden was again announced, and on the President's behalf he turned over to the Senate 14 more nominations. This was something satisfactory, and when the list of new nominees was posted in the Chief Clerk's office the crowd was evidently tickled. There were nine Postmasters in the list, and this showed that at last the President had got down to the kind of offices in which the common run of party workers were pardonably interested. The fact that George S. Batcheller of New-York had "bowled out" Mr. Cotton for Mr. Thompson's place as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury excited attention, and there was more or less interest shown in the nominations of ex-Gov. Porter of Indiana to be Minister to Italy and John A. Enander of Chicago to be Minister to Denmark. The additional nominations were referred by the committees by the Senators, who then adjourned, having learned from Mr. Pruden that the lists would not be further extended to-day.

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None of the appointments of President Harrison provoked more comment than that of Gen. George S. Batcheller of New-York for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. That was regarded as the capital prize in to-day's drawing, not for its salary, but for its political importance. The Assistant Secretaryship place Gen. Batcheller will fill, will make all the appointments in the Treasury service both here and elsewhere, but they must have the approval of the department before they become effective. The combined front presented by the New-York Senators and Representatives in favor of Mr. Batcheller overcame all resistance by Secretary Windom, although that was not obstinate. The President, it is understood, was governed by a determination to have the best man presented, a reasonable one, so that it is represented, adhere as closely as possible in all cases where he has opportunity to discriminate.

The appointment of Gen. Batcheller to so high a place in the Treasury Department has not made the New-York politicians weary of wielding power. They have their eyes on the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General, and while they do not admit it, the desire suggests a willingness amounting almost to greed to secure the two principal appointing officers in the Government. It is generally predicted that they will look the First Assistant Postmaster-General, for Col. Clark B. Carr of Illinois hopes to get it, and so do Gen. J. S. Robinson of Ohio, ex-Postmaster Whitfield of Cincinnati, and half a dozen other candidates. If they lose the place of First Post Office Department headsman, they will fall back on the Second Assistant, who will have charge of transportation and star service, and they will try and be satisfied with the "pickings" that they may contrive to find on party account. Mr. Edward E. Thorpe is also expected ready early in March, but does not appear to be any serious purpose of giving it to him merely for the asking, as the position demands ability if it does not call for influence to support pretensions to it.

Gen. Batcheller went to the Treasury Department soon after it was known that his name had been sent to the Senate and paid his respects to Secretary Windom, who received him very cordially, and sent for Assistant Secretary Thompson, whose room is only a step away from that of the Secretary. They had a pleasant conversation, and before they separated it was understood that Gen. Batcheller should be here to take hold of his work in about 10 days. Mr. Thompson agreed to remain in the department to assist Mr. Windom until Gen. Batcheller could arrange his affairs at Albany and Watervliet and come to Washington. He started for Albany to-night. Before leaving the department it is understood he provided himself with a large package of application blanks for use in Albany. Patriots who are too retiring to come to Washington will be expected to send special agencies or other trifles with which partisan zeal is required, and who will meet Gen. Batcheller on his arrival at Albany, will probably find him fully prepared to take their applications into consideration. Before leaving he told Gen. Batcheller received a telegram from Mr. Charles E. Coon congratulating him, for the party and himself, upon his appointment.

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The nomination of Mr. John A. Enander to be Minister to Denmark is expected to give great satisfaction to the Scandinavians of the West and Northwest. Mr. Enander was born in Sweden and came to this country about 20 years ago, settling in Chicago. He became the editor and proprietor of the *Scandinavian*, a weekly journal published in the interests of his countrymen in America, and for several years he has been one of the best-known Swedes in that part of the country. He has never held public office. Mr. Enander was indorsed by Senators Farwell and Cullom, and owes his appointment to their influence.

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The man who is always on the lookout for Cabinet quarrels has already discovered that there was one on Monday. When Mr. Blaine submitted a list of Ministers beginning with the name of Mr. Whitelaw Reid for Great Britain, President Harrison is reported to have absolutely refused to send it in. The only reason for fearing that there was something in the melancholy story is that the reception of the White House people to-at once deny it, as they have had opportunity to do. Possibly the President prefers to answer it, as it is expected he will, by sending in Mr. Reid's name to-morrow, along with that of Mr. William Walter Phelps, for Berlin. Mr. Wurst Halstead, who has been spoken of as an aspirant for the French or German mission, is expected to appear before the Senate adjourns. The delay in his appointment may have been caused by Mr. Quay's unfavorable reference of Mr. Halstead's complimentary references to him, uttered years ago, when he spoke of the present Secretary of State as standing in "rather too suspicious relations to those railroad speculations," and as being, like the prize fighter, "still in the ring," though "badly disfigured" as a "stock jobber"; as one who should "study the history of Ananias and Sapphira"; as one for whom, as a candidate, "apology and explanation would be continually required," who would surely make Ohio Democratic, because his public record condemned him and his nomination would be "the very madness of the moon." Still, Mr. Blaine is known to have overlooked these and other references of an equally unpleasant character, and Mr. Halstead has probably packed his trunk, and awaits only the word to enable him to say whether he will go by the North-German Lloyd or the French line of steamers.

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After many canvasses by the majority and minority of the Senate and several meetings of joint committees, the membership of the various standing and select committees of the Senate was at last agreed upon to-day and formally ratified by that body. There has been much shifting about of both Republicans and Democrats, but the important changes are few in number. The retirement of Mr. Palmer left a vacancy at the head of the Committee on Agriculture, which Mr. Paddock will fill. He gives up the Chairmanship of the Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River, which falls to the lot of Mr. Washburn, the new Senator from Minnesota. Mr. Washburn's other assignments are to the Committees on Civil Service and Retrenchment, Commerce, and Education, and Rubber. Mr. Farwell succeeds Mr. Bowen as Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills. The Chairmanship of the Committee on Manufactures, left vacant by Mr. Riddleberger's retirement, goes to the new Senator from Michigan, Mr. McMillan, who will serve also on the Committees on Agriculture, District of Columbia, and Post Offices.

One of the most important changes and one with which the great railway corporations ought to be well pleased is the substitution of Mr. Mitchell of Oregon for ex-Senator Sabin at the head of the Committee on Railroads. Mr. Mitchell gives up the Chairmanship of the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard to Mr. Quay. Mr. Cockrell retires from the head of the Committee on Woman Suffrage to become Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, his place on the Suffrage Committee being taken by Mr. Vance. The important Committees on Appropriations and Finance are unchanged in their membership. The substitution of Mr. Eustis for Mr. Saulsbury is the only change in the Foreign Relations Committee, and in the big Committee on Commerce, the only change is the taking of Mr. Palmer's place by Mr. Washburn. The Committee on Expenditures of the Public Money and the select committee to examine the methods of conducting business in the executive departments are abolished and in their place is established a Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments. Mr. Hiscock becomes Chairman of this committee. The select Committee on Indian Traders and to investigate the operations of the civil service are dropped, and a new committee on irrigation and reclamation of arid lands is organized, with Mr. Stewart as Chairman.

Mr. Payne tried to have the Senate dispense with the select Committee on Relations with Canada, but after nearly two hours of debate he withdrew his opposition, and Mr. Hoar will continue at the head of that committee. Mr. Payne contended that the committee was originally appointed to embarrass Mr. Cleveland's Administration, and that it was a direct usurpation of the functions of the executive. Mr. Hoar, Mr. Cullom, and others talked about the vast importance of our dealings with Canada and of the approach of the day when the two countries would be united, and Mr. Payne's opposition was useless.

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The Pennsylvanians are not altogether happy just now. Senator Quay has some fears about the pliancy of the President, and the Representatives from the State have discovered that they have convictions about the evils of "bossism." While Quay is fretting about the "slowness" of the President in making a more or less clean sweep, the Representatives have found out that they are not to be allowed to say anything about appointments not previously approved by Quay or Cameron. It is not at all satisfactory, upon the top of this discovery, to find that the Pennsylvania Senators have monopolized the appointing power for years, and that there has not been, for at least 20 years, a meeting of the Representatives to consider the distribution of patronage.

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Alfred P. Swineford of Michigan is the present Governor of Alaska. Immediately after the election, the Republicans of that State, assuming that Michigan had a mortgage on the executive but in Sitka, rushed to foreclose it. Fifteen prominent Republicans of the State filed applications for the position. The Michigan Congressmen met, failed to agree on a man, and unanimously transferred the burden of selection to the two Senators. After considerable delay they have agreed to recommend Fred S. Maynard of Grand Rapids for the position. Maynard is a prominent young lawyer and ex-prosecuting attorney of his county. He now has to compete for the Governorship with O. J. Hodge of Cleveland, ex-Speaker of the Ohio Legislature, and Charles H. Harris ("Carl Pretzel") of Chicago.

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The President has been quoted, by a Western correspondent writing from this city, as having declared that he will not revoke the order placing the railway mail clerks in the classified service, but that he will modify the order so that the rule touching reinstatements of dismissed employes "within the year" shall not be so limited. He says that he will postpone the execution of the order from March 15 to June 15. According to the same authority he declares that if the present system of examination for entry into the railway mail service does not furnish a fair test of fitness, the way to remedy it is to make the examinations so that they will be fair tests. He is also quoted as saying that he believes the provision of the law touching removals should be changed, so that a cause would not need to be specified. He would not have a man removed simply because he belonged to one political party or the other, and that he should be good and subservient, as are the dismissal of clerks and officials generally, but he holds that it is not necessary that the cause should be specified or given in all cases. There might be good reasons for following a contrary course and withholding information.

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Secretary Tracy to-day sent a telegram to the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, where the steel cruiser Charleston is in course of construction, asking how soon that vessel will be completed. The inquiry was not made with a view to ascertaining how soon the Charleston could be sent to Samoa, but for the purpose of learning when she will be ready for trial. Her builders expected to be ready early in February, and the conditions of the trial were all fixed and a board of officers detailed to conduct it before arrangements were made for the trial of the Yorktown. The contractors gave her a private trial and, as it is usually the case, it was found that some minor alterations and readjustments in her machinery were needed. The trial will probably occur in April, and as the contractors are to receive a premium of $10c for each horse power developed over 4,000 guaranteed by the contract, the contractors want to be sure that everything is in the best possible order before they start on the official trial. The Charleston could not be sent to sea for actual service for some time yet, even if she had been ordered and accepted. It would be some months before every part of her main battery could be ready for service on board. She is to carry two 8-inch guns and six 6-inch guns. The 8-inch guns have not been commenced yet, and when the Charleston does finally go to sea she will probably make her first cruise without these. There are six 6-inch guns at the Annapolis proving ground now. Four of these were originally intended for the Petrel, but it has been decided to send them to the Charleston, and they will probably be shipped to San Francisco at an early date. Armed with these guns and her powerful secondary battery, the Charleston would be a formidable vessel without her 8-inch guns. Thus far the navy has been able to get new vessels faster than the heavy guns for them can be made.

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Senator Stanford and the California delegation of Representatives called upon the President to-day and introduced H. Z. Osborne of Los Angeles, who is proposed as a candidate for the office of Public Printer. In addition to being a practical printer the chief recommendation for Mr. Osborne is that he was the man who printed for Marchisan the letter that led to Lord Sackville's dismissal by President Cleveland.

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BUFFALO'S IRON ORE TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 12.—This city promises to take a prominent place among the iron ore receiving ports this season. Buffalo's trade in this product has been of a very small character until within two years. Last season several docks put in improved machinery for the rapid handling of ore, and they had more than they could well do all season. These docks have been greatly increasing their facilities, and others are preparing to enter the trade.

Recently the Lackawanna contracted with the Excelsior Iron Works Company of Cleveland for a complete plant of Thornberg patent derricks, six in number. They will be put in at the foot of Erie-street and will be used for transferring iron ore from vessels to cars. The work will be finished by May 1.

With Ohio iron men coming here to establish blast furnaces, and the extensive preparations making for the unloading of ore, it looks as if Buffalo would soon take the place in the iron trade that many observers believe to be hers by right of position as a natural receiving and shipping point.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 12.—The one hundred and second session of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will be held in this city, beginning to-morrow morning. Many of the members of the Conference have already arrived and the evening trains will bring the rest. Bishop S. M. Merrill will preside at the Conference, and Bishop Bowman and Foss will be at the Conference as official visitors.

The Conference Historical Society held its anniversary this evening in the the Duke-Street Church, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. F. Chaffee and J. H. Hargis, D. D. Candidates in the first, second, third, and fourth year were examined as St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church as 10 o'clock this morning.

A VERDICT FOR MISS ERSKINE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 12.—In the Fall of 1885 the Rev. John Erskine of Walden died, leaving a will in which he named Hugh Lowery as one of the Executors. Three years ago Mr. Lowery brought suit in the Supreme Court against Sarah Erskine, daughter of the deceased, to recover the amount of several mortgages alleged to have been placed in her custody by her father.

The verdict was in favor of Miss Erskine. The case was taken to the General Term and the verdict was affirmed. The case was then carried to the Court of Appeals. To-day that body decided that the mortgages were Miss Erskine's absolute property. The lady resides in St. Louis.

SHOT WITHOUT WARNING

ATROCIOUS MURDER OF CAPT. F. W. DAWSON.

KILLED FOR TAKING THE PART OF A DEFENSELESS GIRL—BRIEF SKETCH OF A BRAVE MAN.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 12.—Capt. F. W. Dawson, editor of the *News and Courier*, was murdered this afternoon by Dr. T. B. McDow in McDow's office in this city. It was the most cowardly and brutal murder ever committed here and has aroused the indignation of the entire community.

Capt. Dawson went to McDow's office to expostulate with him about his indecent conduct toward a Swiss girl, a nurse maid in Dawson's family. McDow is a married man and the father of a family. In the altercation which ensued Dawson was shot and killed instantly. The bullet entered his heart.

McDow locked the door of his office and left his victim lying there from 4:30 o'clock until 6 o'clock. Then he went to the police station and surrendered himself. The Coroner viewed the body to-night, organized a jury, and adjourned the inquest until to-morrow.

The murder has caused the most intense excitement, and there is talk of lynching McDow.

Dr. McDow was seen soon after he was placed in prison. He was very much excited. He was told that all that was wanted was a plain story of the circumstances attending the shooting.

"Well, Sir," said he, "I was standing in the vestibule of my office, 75 Rutledge-street, west side, the second from the corner of Bull, about 3 o'clock this afternoon, when a gentleman approached me and inquired if I was Dr. McDow. 'Yes,' I responded, 'I am Dr. McDow.' 'I am Capt. Dawson.' 'Walk in, Captain,' Whereupon Capt. Dawson entered my office. As soon as he was well inside, he said:

"'Dr. McDow, you have been using ungentlemanly language to one of my servants.' This I denied. The captain continued: 'I forbid you speaking to her.' 'I will speak to her when I please,' I replied. 'I shall speak to her until you show me that you have proper authority to prevent me.'

"'If you speak to her I will publish you in the paper.'

"'If you do I will hold you personally responsible.'

"As soon as I uttered these words Capt. Dawson, who was standing in front of me, struck me a staggering blow on the chest which caused me to fall back over my lounge and strain my back. I endeavored to get up, and while struggling to do so Capt. Dawson gave me a cut across my head with a cane, indenting my hat and causing me to stagger again.

"While trying to recover myself, and seeing him in the act of aiming another blow at me with his cane, I managed to get around to my desk and get my pistol, a self-cocking five-shooter of 32-calibre. As soon as I got the pistol in my hand, and burning under the blows I had received by fist and cane, and especially the latter, I fired at Capt. Dawson, and, I thought, struck him somewhere in the chest.

"He staggered and fell in a northwesterly direction on my office floor beside the table near by which had been standing. He lay on the floor. He was breathing heavily when I leaned over him and raised him up.

"My first thought was to go out and call in some physician and see the extent of his wound and if possible resuscitate him."

"How many shots were fired?" inquired the reporter.

"Only one. As soon as he fell I ceased shooting."

"Did you leave your office immediately?"

"No; in the excitement of the moment caused by the shooting and, moreover, by a little unpleasantness I had just had with my wife, I did not act at once. Not long after, however, I got my buggy to carry out the purpose of calling in medical aid and drove to the corner of Bull and Rutledge streets. On arriving there I saw Policeman Gordon, whom I told I had shot Capt. Dawson. I concluded, under the circumstances, to deliver myself to the authorities."

The murder, it is believed, was committed at 3:45 o'clock, but was not discovered for three hours afterwards, when the murderer surrendered himself. The body of the murdered man had in the meantime lain in the office of the murderer, not 100 yards from his own residence. Capt. Dawson left the *News and Courier* office about 3:30 o'clock, and was never seen alive again.

It appears that he had suspicions that his maid servant who had charge of his children was not behaving herself properly. Last week he asked the Chief of Police to detail a detective to shadow the girl. Having learned that she was sire his children to be intrusted to a girl who was not strictly honest. The detective accordingly shadowed the young woman.

On Monday morning he saw her get on a Rutledge-avenue street car, and she was soon after joined by Dr. McDow, the murderer. The detective followed the pair for several hours, and submitted a report in writing to the Chief of Police, who communicated its details to Capt. Dawson this morning.

As stated Capt. Dawson left his office at 3:30, and went straight to the office of McDow.

Capt. Dawson's face was badly beaten and a pistol bullet was found in his heart.

After the murder McDow disappeared till 6:30 o'clock, when he appeared at the police station and surrendered himself. McDow is said to be the only doctor in the city who is not a member of the State Medical Society and has an unsavory reputation. He married, some years ago, the daughter of C. C. Ahrens, a rich retired grocer, and it is known that the police have been asked to shadow him several times.

The city is in a terrible state of excitement. All the evidence adduced thus far shows that the murder was one of the most diabolical in the annals of crime.

Capt. Dawson, it is believed, was shot while sitting down. The shot was a fatal one. After murdering his victim, Dr. McDow left him lying on the floor, locked his office door and went out to a corner grocery. There is evidence that he tried to bury the corpse of his victim, but that in the meantime suspicion had got out and, finally, three hours after he had killed Capt. Dawson, he surrendered himself to the police authorities. The murderer has the reputation of being a rake.

To-night the city is wrapped in mourning, and the murder is the subject of discussion in every quarter.

The body of the murdered man has been taken to his residence, and the Coroner, after empanelling a jury, has adjourned the inquest until to-morrow. The murderer was hurried to the jail as soon as he had surrendered himself, and for the present is safe from lynching, as the jail is well garrisoned by militia.

Capt. Dawson was an Englishman by birth. He came to America in 1861 and enlisted in the Confederate Navy, where he served under Commodore Pegram until he was transferred to the artillery service. He served on Longstreet's staff in the Knoxville campaign, and entered the editorial profession at the close of the war. He was an intimate friend of Gen. Lee, and was regarded by all as one of the most chivalrous and gallant soldiers and officers of the Confederacy.

Capt. Dawson was a member of the National Democratic Committee in the last three campaigns and performed splendid service. He was also high in the ranks of the party in city and State. He stood among the first men of the State. He was Knighted by Pope Leo with the order of St. Gregory the Great for his services in securing the passage of an anti-dueling law. His whole life was devoted to the service of the State. The City Council adjourned to-night upon receiving news of his death. The whole city is in mourning.

LOANING A BURIAL LOT.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The loan of the deed to a burial plot in Calvary Cemetery took Mrs. Evan T. Rees into court to-day in an effort to recover that property. Mrs. Rees says she has been in the habit of loaning the deed to persons unable to buy lots. One recipient of this peculiar charity was Mrs. Julia Burns, who desired to bury her son, but had no lot. Mrs. Burns, according to Mrs. Rees, borrowed the deed and buried her son.

Mrs. Rees says that the use of her lot was given with the distinct understanding that it should be temporary, and when Mrs. Burns was able to buy a lot her son's body should be removed. But Mrs. Burns liked the lot and decided, not only to keep her son's body there, but to lie beside it when she died, consequently she never returned the deed and now claims that she bought the lot from Mrs. Rees.

WHICH OF THE BOYS DIED?

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—M. K. Barber died here last month leaving an estate of about a quarter of a million to his second wife. John K. Barber, who claims to be a son of the deceased, contested the validity of the will. The defense interested a novel plea, which was based on the following remarkable story:

Barber's first wife died in giving birth to the boy. Whenone day old the boy was placed in charge of an aunt who had the same day given birth to a boy. One of the boys died, and the nurse was at a loss to tell which. It was finally decided that it was the son of young Barber's aunt.

The defense to-day claimed that it was M. K. Barber's son who died, and that John K. Barber was the nephew of the deceased. The case was compromised last week by the stepmother giving John K. Barber $60,000.

ALMOST A PANIC IN WHEAT.

EVERYBODY WANTED TO SELL, WHICH CAUSED A DEPRESSED MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 12.—All of the surroundings in the wheat market to-day were calculated to depress the market and May opened at 98⅛ cents, but after advancing to 98⅞ cents it suddenly developed extraordinary weakness, dropping in a short time to 95½. Everybody wanted to sell and there was almost a panic for a time. The principal reason for the decline was the Government estimate that the quantity of wheat in farmers' hands is 112,000,000 bushels, against 132,000,000 bushels a year ago, and 122,000,000 bushels two years ago. This is considered a remarkable exhibit, showing 27 per cent of the 1888 crop remaining in farmers' hands, against 29 per cent in 1888, and 26 7-10 per cent in 1887.

The mild weather and fine crop report also exerted a bearish influence, and the good grading of the receipts had its due effect, 31 cars out of 85 cars inspected in being classed as No. 2. Hutchinson sold freely, and so did Schwarz & Dupee, Jones & McCormick, and other prominent firms. The transactions in wheat were tremendous, the whole crowd following the leaders and selling big and little blocks, and the decline was not checked until the May option touched 95 cents.

Charlie Schwartz led the selling, and was supposed to be acting for Fairbank, but W. T. Baker asserted that no Fairbank wheat was sold. It was estimated that Schwartz & Dupee and Jones, Kennett, and Hopkins sold 1,000,000 bushels each, and that M. C. Mitchell and Linn sold 500,000 bushels each, and Mitchell stated that an enormous amount of long May wheat was sold out.

July was not nearly as active, and there were no indications that the clique were buying that option. Large amounts of wheat were closed out on stop loss orders, and a great deal was sold that had been held on slender margins as well as much that was held on strong margins.

The shorts covered freely, and there was considerable buying upon the part of operators who thought there was a good prospect for a reaction, but conservative traders predicted that May wheat would be down to 90 cents within 10 days, the belief being very general that the clique are grad

[illegible] in regard to the question which had been raised that this accused could be "taken by the [illegible] without permission."

The [illegible] was which [illegible] and [illegible] a military station, was regarded, even by those experts in the management of electricity, who well shown in the conversation, as well as the actions of those present yesterday. Once the current demonstrated its propensity to leave its conductors and seek the earth in a manner which made some of the party quite nervous. After the death of the second calf the connection was broken from one terminal, leaving only a single wire attached to the dead animal. On opening the switch on the other wire an angry streak of electricity leaped from the disconnected electrode, and sought an escape to the ground through a crack in the floor. The boards were wet with the water from the bandages used, and many half-nervous allusions were made to rubbers, which might insulate the wearers from any stray lightning.

Mr. A. E. Kennelly, Mr. Edison's chief electrician, was very careful in handling the wires, and thus testified to his desire to keep the current at arm's length. Certainly his care did very much to insure the success of the experiments as it did to drive away any unnecessary sensations of danger among those who assisted him.

The law provides for the establishment of apparatus for electrical executions in each of the three State prisons of New-York. One result of these experiments has been to create doubts in the minds of the investigators of the desirability of three separate sets of machinery for this purpose. In the first place, it is urged, the expense will be unnecessarily increased, as one would be all that is required. A dynamo, with an engine to run it, would be no small item of expense. The execution could be intrusted to no one but a skilled electrician, and he would need an intelligent assistant, as was well shown yesterday. A skilled man would have to be well paid. Then the wires and other apparatus would need constant care to prevent deterioration of the State's property. Not only would skill be needed to apply properly the destructive current, but in handling it, on account of its danger in hands not used to its treatment.

It is argued, also, that on the average there are not more than eight executions a year in the whole State, and for these one "plant" in a central location would be all that was necessary. Another reason for a single place, which has some weight with the authorities, is the dislike of prison officials generally to have hangings occur in the jails. They claim that the prisoners become restless and are apt to misbehave for days before an execution takes place within their walls, thus endangering the proper discipline of the prison.

The suggestion has been made that some central location should be chosen, not necessarily one of the State prisons, and that the Legislature should authorize the erection there of a building to which all murderers could be taken when condemned to death. They would there undergo the solitary confinement prescribed by law, and there they would meet their fate. The merging of the three "plants" now provided for would largely decrease the cost of such a prison for condemned criminals, allow of the employment of a skilled electrician to superintend the executions, and relieve the State prison Wardens of much care.

In the meantime, the opinion of those interested appears to be that, upon the report to the Governor of the success of the practical part of the matter, an apparatus will be fitted up in some one prison to be selected hereafter. This will be arranged so as to carry out some one of the suggestions given above, unless modified or improved by any future experiments, and then the State will be ready for the first execution of a death sentence by electricity

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

MR. CLEVELAND ELECTED A MEMBER—THE BUILDING PROJECT, &C.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland was last evening elected a member of the Bar Association at its regular meeting. With him were elected Robert Hunter McGrath, Jr., Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., Rufard Franklin, James L. Skillin, Edward P. Lyon, John J. Lenehan, John N. Beckley, and Howard R. Bayne.

When the list of candidates was read Mr. Artemus H. Holmes said he had not known who were to be voted for until the list of names had been sent him the day before. He had not the pleasure of the acquaintance of Mr. Cleveland and did not belong to his political party, but the association could pay a proper tribute of respect by electing him an honorary member. He therefore moved that the association proceed to the election of Mr. Cleveland as an honorary member.

As soon as the applause which followed Mr. Holmes's motion had subsided, President Choate expressed a great regret that he should be obliged to rule the motion out of order, as under the constitution such an election could not be had. Mr. Holmes appealed from the ruling of the President, but withdrew his appeal at the suggestion of Mr. James C. Carter.

When Mr. Cleveland's election was announced, Mr. Francis T. Garretson moved that a committee be appointed to wait on him at the Victoria Hotel and escort him to the Bar Association. President Choate appointed Mr. Garretson, Mr. Coster, Mr. William B. Hornblower, Col. Edward C. James, and Everett P. Wheeler. The committee did not find Mr. Cleveland at home, but left a note apprising him of his election.

President Choate will appoint a committee to report on an important matter laid before the association by Mr. Thomas M. Cooley, after consultation with one of the Supreme Court Judges. This is the question how the business of the First Judicial Department can be more expeditiously transacted. Mr. Holmes called attention to the fact that now a large proportion of the business was transacted by the Supreme Court Judges, while the Superior and Common Pleas Judges had comparatively little to do. A proposed amendment to the Constitution had been drafted, and the subject matter would be brought before the Legislature soon. There was also a movement on foot to increase the number of the Judiciary in this department, and it was important that the association should take some action.

Another important matter, the bills before the Legislature to increase the term of office of the Surrogate and his compensation, was introduced by Mr. Peter B. Olney and referred to the Committee on the Amendment of the Laws, which will report at a special meeting next Tuesday evening. A letter from ex-Surrogate Rollins in favor of the proposed increases was read.

At the special meeting Tuesday will also come up for consideration plans for a new building for the association. Mr. William M. Prichard, Chairman of a special committee, reported that plans for the rebuilding of the old portion of the present quarters had been prepared, and it was estimated that the cost would be about $110,000. To provide for this it was proposed by a resolution that the association borrow $100,000, to be secured by mortgage. The whole subject, including the desirability of any change at all, will be discussed Tuesday.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL DEAD.

John A. Campbell, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and Assistant Confederate Secretary of War died at his home in Baltimore yesterday afternoon, aged nearly 72. His death was the end of a long illness resulting from old age. He was born near Washington, Wilkes County, Ga., and was graduated from the University of the State at the age of 15 with first honors, and afterward went to West Point.

He was admitted to the practice of law in Florida. He practiced law in Montgomery, Ala., and there married Miss Anna E. Goldthwaite. He went to Mobile, Ala., where he settled almost all the land titles which were complicated at that time by reason of the obscurity of the Spanish grants. In 1836 he was elected a member of the State Legislature.

In 1853 he was nominated to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court by President Pierce and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He entered upon his duties at the age of 33. In the Spring of 1861 he resigned his position and became the Assistant Secretary of War of the Confederacy. He himself regarded his success in the case of "State" case, as it is called—the States of New-York and New-Hampshire against Louisiana—as the triumph of his legal life, as it established his view of the rights of the States under the Constitution. Referring to his arguments in that case, Chief-Justice Waite said: "That is the greatest legal argument that I have ever heard"; and Justice Miller said: "I concur in that opinion." The historian Bancroft wrote that it was a profound study of the Constitution.

PROHIBITION DEFEATED.

BOSTON, March 12.—Only partial returns from the New-Hampshire elections are received, but there seems little doubt that the Constitutional prohibition amendment has been defeated by nearly 3,000 votes. Of the cities, Nashua appears the only one voting in favor of the amendment, giving it 262 majority. Carroll and Coos counties are the only ones that show indications of having favored the amendment, although Grafton County may show a small majority, but not the necessary two-thirds.

There is little doubt of the adoption of a little other prohibitory amendment, except the one which provides for the striking from the bill of rights of the word "Protestant," thereby making the Constitution non-sectarian. The fate of this amendment cannot yet be learned, as the returns are very meagre.

HOWARD GETS A BONDSMAN.

When Recorder Smyth fixed the bail in the cases of Mrs. Olive B. Friend and the others who are awaiting trial for the electric sugar frauds at $22,500 for each person, it was thought that this amount would be large enough to keep all the accused in the Tombs. Yesterday, however, William B. Howard, Mrs. Friend's stepfather, succeeded in getting out. His surety is Charles M. Crittenden of 1,019 Fifth-avenue, who is in the drug business at 1,115 Fulton-street. He went to Bond Clerk Penny's office with the counsel of the accused and qualified as bondsman on property worth $46,000. Howard was then released.

THE ARCADE SCHEME DEAD

ITS CHARTER HELD VOID BY THE COURT OF APPEALS.

NOTHING LEFT TO THE COMPANY BUT THE RIGHT TO CONSTRUCT SMALL PNEUMATIC TUBES.

By the decision of the Court of Appeals at Albany yesterday in the cases of John Jacob Astor and others and Nathaniel P. Bailey and others, all Broadway property owners, against the New-York Arcade Railway Company, all of the valuable provisions of the charter of that company were declared unconstitutional and void, and the nearest approach yet made to an ideal scheme of rapid transit for this city was defeated.

The decision was one of almost universal interest in business circles and was the principal topic of discussion wherever two or more heads were grouped in conversation down town. The Mayor's office, the Corporation Counsel's office, the offices of the judicially disemboweled company, and of the numerous counsel in the cases were besieged by interested persons all day long in search of information as to the extent of the disaster to the enterprise.

Of all the numerous schemes of rapid transit that have been organized, flourished for a season, and eventually made shipwreck upon the rugged reefs of the law, the New-York Arcade Railway came the nearest to practical fruition and enjoyed the greatest share of public favor and confidence. More men of prominence in various walks of life have been connected with it as shareholders, Directors, officers, and engineers than have ever before been connected with any similar scheme. The late Chester A. Arthur was President of the company at the time of his death; Levi P. Morton, Vice-President of the United States, is a stockholder, as is also William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, who was also Vice-President of the company at one time. Other stockholders are John and Arthur B. Claflin, George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange National Bank; Cornelius N. Bliss, Alfred M. Hoyt, Robert G. Dun of R. G. Dun & Co.'s Commercial Agency, Charles S. Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce; John O'Brien, the Aqueduct Contractor; ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, F. P. Olcott, James Jourdan, James F. Pierce, Edwin A. Abbott, George W. Lyan, Morris S. Miller, and James Millik-n. The late Gen. George B. McClellan, Gen. John Newton, Gen. E. G. Wright, William J. McAlpine, Gen. A. E. Greene, Gen. S. S. Sweet, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, and other eminent civil engineers have at one time or another been professionally connected with the scheme.

Elaborate surveys of Broadway and Madison-avenue showing upon a uniform scale the location and dimensions of every vault, sewer, gas, water, steam, and pneumatic pipe and tube under the street surface, their depth and arrangement, have been prepared, and plans and specifications for a four-track sub-surface rapid transit road were in readiness for practical operations as soon as the legal obstacles to the building of the road should have been cleared away. In the course of its 20 years' existence the company has spent over $500,000 in preparation for the building of the road and in contesting litigation. But all of this vast outlay of labor and of money, and the continued efforts of the promoters of the enterprise, some of whom have devoted the best years of their lives to its development, have by the decision of the Court of Appeals been rendered valueless.

This company had several times sought to interest financiers in its undertaking, and succeeded on several occasions in getting them to investigate its claims and prospects, and it was in accordance with the views of counsel for these occasional financial investigators that the amendments of 1874 and 1886 were obtained. Had the New-York Arcade had no such amendment to the charter, it seemed as if the company was about ready to proceed with their work, the necessary capital to carry on the work was ready, or said to be, and contracts were about to be awarded. Then, one of the suits just finally decided against the company were instituted by owners of property in Broadway and Madison-avenue, along the proposed route of the railway. The ostensible ground of opposition was that the necessary excavation in the streets named would injure and weaken the foundations of abutting buildings; but it has frequently been intimated that the real opponents of the scheme were the elevated and Broadway and other surface railroad companies, to all any of whom the prospect of such a competitor to figure as complainants in the proceedings in court, so as not to show their hands.

The decisions of the Special and General Terms of the Supreme Court of this county were favorable to the company, and upon the strength of these decisions the company was reorganized, and a syndicate of foreign capitalists were induced to undertake to build the first section of the road. A committee of French engineers reported favorably on the practical questions involved, and it was stated that everything was in readiness for the construction of the road as soon as the Court of Appeals should confirm the decisions of the lower courts, as several interested in the company confidently expected it would.

The decision yesterday, being unexpected, made the officers of the company feel very sad. Melville C. Smith, the acting President, who has been connected with it for years in the organization, strove to keep up a cheerful countenance, but his disappointment was too great to be concealed. He said he regretted the decision more on account of the general public than for himself, because it would set back many years the prospect of the building of any rapid-transit railroad. The opposition to the Arcade Road, he was confident, had arisen from ignorance on the part of the property owners as to its plans of construction. The decision, he said, was final, and left the company nothing of value but the pneumatic-tube charter, which he still considered quite valuable, and its elaborate outfit of maps and drawings and surveys. He did not know what would be done about the matter—probably nothing. The effect of the decision was to effectually wipe out the last pretense of right in any railroad company to build a line in Broadway, and, except the New-York Underground Railway Company, that claimed the right to build a road through Centre or Mulberry street and Lafayette-place under the old Vanderbilt charter, there did not remain a single company with a vestige of right to build either an underground, surface, or elevated road in the streets of New-York.

Ex-Judge Daly, a Director and the legal adviser of the company, expressed himself similarly, only he did not consider the pneumatic-tube franchise at all valuable. The decision was a technical one, and deplorable because it defeated all immediate prospect of rapid transit for the people of New-York. But the decision was a sweeping in its effects, and the company was left without a spark of vitality.

Mayor Grant was visibly elated over the decision. He said it removed the last important obstacle in the way to practical rapid transit. He was not prepared to say what his suggestion in the matter would be, but he was studying the legislative aspect with the aid of the Corporation Counsel, and a bill would be ready for submission to the Legislature at an early day. There still remained the reports of the three rapid-transit commissions appointed by Mayor Hewitt, under the last of which the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company was asserting rights along the river fronts and in Battery Park. But he did not consider these claims as all meritorious nor that they would seriously interfere with the scheme he should propose. The Mayor was glad that Broadway was finally cleared of all pretended schemes of rapid transit.

In the absence of Corporation Counsel Beekman in Albany, Assistant Corporation Counsel David J. Dean said the city had not been impleaded in the litigation over the pretended rights of the company, but counsel for the property owners had been posted as to the city's position, and that even if the Court of Appeals had affirmed the decisions of the Supreme Court, the legal troubles of the company would not have been ended. In fact it was extremely doubtful that the company would ever have been able to build a road in Broadway.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

Judge Robert Earl of Herkimer writes the opinion of the Court of Appeals. It is concurred in by all of his associates—Chief-Judge William C. Ruger and Judges John Clinton Gray, Seorge F. Danforth, Francis M. Finch, Charles Andrews, and Rufus W. Peckham. In addition to this opinion Judge Gray writes one, which is concurred in by Chief-Judge Ruger and by Judges Danforth and Peckham. Judge Gray justifies more elaborately the decision of the court in regard to the unconstitutionality of the act of 1886.

Judge Earl begins by saying that the sole question for the determination of the court is whether the defendant had legal authority to construct and operate a railway under Broadway and Madison-avenue in the city of New-York.

That being the simple question at issue Judge Earl proceeds to achieve the solution of it by first tracing and reciting the legislative history of the company. He shows that by chapter 342 of the Laws of 1868 a corporation was authorized which in August, 1868, was organized for 50 years by the name of the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company, capital $5,000,000, with power to construct pneumatic tubes of not more than 54 inches in diameter, lay them in the ground under the streets of New-York and Brooklyn, and under the beds of the North and East Rivers, and to transport therein letters, packages, and other property; that in 1869 an unimportant amendment was passed; that in 1873 a person interested in the organization, as we may infer, being aware of its insufficiency for any practical purpose, concluded to procure an enlargement of its powers and a radical change in its character and purpose," and obtained the passage of an amendatory act of the acts which empowered the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company to construct, maintain, and operate an underground railway for the transportation of passengers and property under Broadway and Madison-avenue; that in 1874 a person passed changing the name of the company to the Broadway Underground Railway Company, and calling the "tubes" "tunnels"; that in 1884 the name was again changed to the New-York Arcade Railway Company, while by acts passed in 1881 and 1886 the charter was enlarged so that its grand underground system might be operated, provided for, to be operated by any motive power except such as shall emit "smoke, gas, or cinders."

Having recited the legislative history of the road, Judge Earl, before discussing the main question, disposes of the preliminary question in favor of the defendant, holding that the original act of 1868 authorized the formation of a manufacturing company and not of a railroad company, and of a manufacturing company limited to a sole specific purpose—the constructing, maintaining, using and operating pneumatic tubes; that consequently the contention of the plaintiffs that the original act of 1868 was null and void ab initio, because it violated section 16 of Article III. of the Constitution, which provides that "no private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title," fails to the ground, inasmuch as all powers and duties of the corporation related to and were confined to the construction, maintenance, use, and operation of the pneumatic tubes.

"What do the words pneumatic tubes mean?" asks Judge Earl. He answers:

"They convey to our minds no other meaning than that of tubes for the transmission of parcels operated by atmospheric pressure applied within the tubes. The parcels may be transmitted outside the tubes upon vehicles attached to a piston operated within the tubes by atmospheric pressure or they may be carried within the tubes by atmospheric pressure applied behind them. But they are in no sense railways. Such a tube may contain vehicles placed upon wheels, and the wheels may run upon rails or grooves, but yet the structure could not, according to the popular sense or any legal sense, be what is generally known as a railway. The tubes may be so constructed that a mechanical engineer looking at the structure might be called a railway, and so, too, many structures upon which vehicles may be moved upon rails, however peculiar or small, may in some limited sense be called railways, but it may not be a railway within the meaning of the Constitution and the general laws of the State. When they speak of railways they always mean railways either for the general carriage of property or of passengers or of both, and a railway which may be operated in small pneumatic tubes by atmospheric pressure for the transmission of smaller packages is not within such meaning."

The defendant corporation, therefore, being limited by the title and language of the acts of 1868 and 1869 to the transmission of letters, packages, and other property by pneumatic tubes, Judge Earl next discusses the meaning and effect of the amendatory act of 1873. He shows, first, that there was jugglery in the title which the corporators prefixed to this act; that they pretended to recite literally the titles of the acts of 1868 and 1869, whereas they in fact added to what really was the title of the act of 1869 the significant words "and to provide for the transportation of passengers in said tubes." On account of this false addition the plaintiffs have contended that the act of 1873 was null and void, because in its title it violated section 16 of article III. of the Constitution; but Judge Earl chooses to pronounce the act of 1873 null and void on broader grounds which deal with its very texture and language. He reviews it, section by section, and arrives at the clear and emphatic conclusion that the act is null and void because of the insufficiency of its title; in other words, that its title is false and misleading. He says that is the body of the act of 1873—

"We read nothing of pneumatic tubes or propulsion by atmospheric pressure, nor even of pneumatic railways. We read of passenger tubes, but we must not be deceived by the juggle of words.

"We find authority to construct an underground railway, not less than 15 miles long, with two or more tracks, turnouts, platforms, stations, buildings, and other appurtenances, with power to connect with surface steam railroads to be operated through passageways called tubes 18 feet in height and 31 feet in width, exterior measurement—in fact tunnels—which could not be operated by atmospheric pressure. We read of a manufacturing corporation who was converted into a railroad corporation, or, at least, had superadded the powers, privileges, duties, and liabilities of railroad corporations, and was authorized by the State, with authority, by the consent of the Engineer Commissioners, to use, for the movement of its cars, horses, steam, or any other motive power. The construction of such a railway by such a corporation is certainly not subject to the title of the act. The only subject there indicated is the transportation of passengers and property through pneumatic-tube railways. Could a statute entitled 'An act to provide for the organization of corporations for the construction, maintenance, use, and operation of pneumatic tubes,' which provided that 'no private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title,'

PARKS BEYOND THE RIVER

THE INHERITANCE OF FUTURE GENERATIONS.

AN EXTENDED SYSTEM OF PUBLIC PLEASURE GROUNDS AVAILABLE FOR USE NOW AND EASY OF ACCESS.

Until the acquisition of the new system of parks and parkways above the Harlem River, illustrated in the adjoining woodcut, the proportion of park lands to population in New-York City was much smaller than that of any other large city in Europe or America. Including Central Park, which was laid out less than 35 years ago, it embraced only 1,094 acres, over 140 of which are taken up by the Croton reservoirs in Central Park, the proportion being 1 acre to about every 1,500 of population. The London park system at the same time included 22,000 acres, or 1 to every 205 of population; that of Berlin 5,000 acres, being a ratio of 1 to 235, and that of Philadelphia including 3,000 acres, or 1 to every 300 of population.

The new system of trans-Harlem parks and parkways will add 3,808 39-100 acres, exclusive of streets and public property already embraced within their respective boundaries, to the city's park area, giving it a total of 4,902 39-100 acres, not as large an area as that of Berlin or Vienna, or Tokio, nor as large an area in proportion to population as the park areas of Boston, Washington, St. Louis, or Chicago, but including a system superior to any of these in several desirable particulars.

Their location adapts them to the general use of a widely-dispersed population; land and water routes make them accessible within an hour to the most distant inhabitants, and their varied topography affords not only scenes of sylvan beauty and the diversified landscape of hills and valleys, meadows and ravines, rivers and lakes, but as delightful a seashore and marine perspective as one would encounter anywhere in the country. With the exception of Pelham Bay Park, the eastern portion of Bronx Park, and the Bronx and Pelham Parkway, the new system lies wholly within the present city limits, and when the northern boundary line shall eventually be extended, as nearly every one supposes it will, in a direct line across Westchester County to Long Island Sound, then the entire system will be embraced within the city limits.

The irregular outlines of some of the new parks that have furnished bases of severe criticism in certain quarters, all have their peculiar reasons for being. Established highways, railroads that it would be highly objectionable to cross, and above all the topography and natural configuration of each plot gave nature's dictation to the chosen lines. The Commissioners that laid out the parks were with respect to many of the lines the mere interpreters of nature's decree.

In the order of their proximity to the centre of population St. Mary's Park comes first. It lies in the Twenty-third Ward, 5¼ miles from the Grand Central Station, and contains 25 138-100 acres. Its western boundary is St. Ann's-avenue; its northern, One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street and the Port Morris Branch Railroad; its eastern, the same railroad to the east line of Robbins-avenue produced; and the southerly, a line drawn from the eastern boundary 150 feet south of Robbins-avenue due west to the south line of St. Mary's-street, and thence following the irregular southerly line of St. Mary's street to St. Ann's-avenue. The suburban elevated road runs within three blocks of the park.

Claremont Park is seven miles from the Grand Central Station and contains 88 5-100 acres. Its northern boundary is the south line of Jane-street produced; its eastern, Elliott-street, and its western, Fleetwood-avenue, the southern and terminating at the junction of Fleetwood-avenue and Elliott-street. It is accessible by the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

Crotona Park lies seven miles to seven and three-quarter miles north of the Grand Central Station and only one-quarter mile distant from Claremont Park and contains 135 34-100 acres. Its boundaries are as follows: From the corner of Fulton-avenue and the Twenty-third Ward northern boundary line, following the boundary line to a line 320 feet west of the Boston Post Road; thence along said line to the junction of the Boston Post Road and the Southern Boulevard; thence along a line 320 feet west of the Boulevard to 300 feet south of Fairmount-avenue; thence westerly along a line 300 feet south of Fairmount-avenue, to the west line of Broad-street produced; thence north along the west line of Broad-street to Tremont-avenue; thence west to Fordham-avenue; thence south to One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street; thence east 280 feet, and thence south in a straight line to the place of beginning.

Bronx Park lies for two miles along the Bronx River, the present eastern boundary between the city and Westchester County; it contains 653 acres and is eight miles distant from the Grand Central Station. Its southern boundary is Samuel-street and Ann-street; its western, the Southern Boulevard, the northern line of the St. John's College property and the Harlem Railroad; its northern, the north line of Morris-street, and its eastern, a line drawn through woodland along the ridge forming the valley of the Bronx River and distant an average of 700 feet from the Bronx River. The Harlem Railroad runs by the park.

Van Cortlandt Park is 10 miles distant from the Grand Central Station, is nearly two miles long to the city limits, and averages over a mile wide. It contains 1,009 65-100 acres, nearly a fourth more than Central Park, and can be reached in 20 minutes from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street by the New-York and Northern Railroad. Its northern boundary line is the city limits; its eastern, Mount Vernon, Willard, and Jerome avenues; its southern, the Gunhill road, and a line southerly of west from the Gunhill road to Broadway, and its western, Broadway. Within its limits is a parade ground suitable for the evolutions of 10,000 soldiers, and a rifle range 1,100 yards long. The park presents a remarkable combination of forest, hill, and valley, rock and glen, meadow, lake, and stream. It is, in fact, a natural park, requiring but little outlay to fit it for immediate use.

Pelham Bay Park lies wholly within the county of Westchester, 12 miles distant from the Grand Central Station; it contains 1,700 acres, including Hunter's Island, and is accessible by the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad. Its boundaries are: On the north, the northern city limits produced eastward to the Sound; on the east, Long Island Sound and East Chester Bay; on the south, the same and the farms of Lorillard Spencer and J. M. Waterbury, and on the west, by the Eastern Boulevard, the Harlem River and Chester Railroad, and Hutchinson's River. The Bronx and Pelham Parkway is 400 feet wide, about 2½ miles long, and contains 95 acres. The Mosholu Parkway, connecting Bronx and Van Cortlandt Parks, is 600 feet wide and nearly a mile long and contains 80 acres; and finally, the Crotona Parkway, connecting Crotona and Bronx Parks, follows the line of the Boston Boulevard and is 200 feet wide and contains 13 acres.

PERRY & CO. GET AN EXTENSION.

Perry & Co., stove manufacturers of Albany, N. Y., and at 86 Beekman-street, this city, have obtained an extension from their creditors of 6, 12, 18, 24, and 30 months on liabilities of about $230,000, a large part of which was for borrowed money. The committee of creditors appointed to take charge of the matter consists of Robert C. Pruyn and Henry Cotterell of Albany and a member of the firm of Nash, Spaulding & Co. of Boston. The firm's indebtedness is to be liquidated by the payment from time to time of the proceeds of sales made by the members of the firm, which will include the notes and accounts receivable. It is said that Mr. Perry's interest in the business will be sufficient to pay off the personal indebtedness of the firm, which will be completed in about 18 months. The firm's capital stock is $250,000, all paid in, consisting of the property of the firm, which will be sold at public auction by the committee of creditors on Tuesday, the 19th inst. The firm's factory is situated on the corner of Broadway and Montgomery-street, Albany, and covers about 2½ acres of ground. It is said that the assets will exceed the liabilities by $100,000.

FIERCE WAR MAY BE A RELIEF.

It is rumored that there are prospects of another fight between the milk-shaking farmers and the Milk Exchange of this city, and that combinations are already forming among the former to bring the Exchange down to its terms or to form syndicates of their own by which they can directly reach the retailers and the consumers. The farmers complain that it cannot be that the large profits made by the members of the Milk Exchange is no longer up to enable them to accumulate wealth rapidly, while the struggling producers have to get tougher and poorer. The Orange County farmers have risen against the middle men and have set up a farmers' and now the Orange County farmers are up in arms and want to form a syndicate of their own to break the Exchange down at its knees.

WEDDED AMID FLOWERS.

THE MARRIAGE OF MISS ANSELMA STOLZ TO DR. M. R. BRINKMAN.

The German Lutheran church corner of Lexington-avenue and Eighty-eighth-street was the scene of a very pretty wedding last evening in the marriage of Miss Anselma Stolz, a sister of Mrs. Frederick A. Ringler, to Dr. M. R. Brinkman of New-Haven. The church was elaborately decorated with flowers and palms, the latter banking the altar.

The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock by the Rev. L. Hoffman, Pastor of the church. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother-in-law, Frederick A. Ringler, who wore a gray of heavy cloth, and was followed with eleven ushers in full dress suits and white gloves. The ushers were Messrs. Frederick Stolz, the groom's brother, Theodore Stolz, and Messrs. Ringler, Conrad Ringler, Edward Ringler, Arthur Ringler, Charles Ringler, and Dr. Frederick Ringler. She wore a gown of white satin trimmed with deep white silk fringe and over-dress of embroidered tulle.

The maid was Miss Albert Kayser, and the bridesmaids were Miss Emma Stolz, sister of the groom; Miss Charles Ringler, Miss Gustav Ringler, Miss Charles Vietor, and Dr. Frederick Ringler.

After the ceremony at the church a large dinner was given at the residence of the bride and groom, in the large ballroom of the German Liederkranz Club. The large hall was divided into a number of rooms, on one side of which were set tables and in every direction there were palms and in every direction there were palms and flowers. The bridal party received the guests in the parlor, and then all repaired to the other side of the hall, where the guests entered the dining room.

During the dinner the Liederkranz orchestra, concealed in palms and flowers, played music. Toasts and responses were proposed by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Ringler and the bride and groom. Mrs. Ringler wore a gown of heavy white satin embroidered with silk trimmed with deep white lace, and ornaments a diamond crescent and star, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The presents were many and handsome, and among them were an elaborate clock, with enamel vases to match from George Ringler, and silver repousse service from Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ringler. Among the invited guests were George Ringler, Mr. and Mrs. Angelus Ringler, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stolz, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kurtz, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ehlers, Mr. and Mrs. M. Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Lemcke, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hagerbaumer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kolber, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Burppert, George Ehret, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hoen, Dr. and Mrs. Miller, Dr. A. Bromont, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kraemer, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Kraemer, Mr. and Mrs. L. Seiferth, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hanft, and Dr. Hupfauf.

A YEAR'S RECORD.

The Supreme Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion began a three day's session at 43 Court-street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The Secretary's report showed that 3,068 new members were admitted during the last year, making a total membership of 16,766. The year's assessments netted $272,479 80, from which 161 policies, aggregating $271,000, were paid. The general fund reserved $16,280 80, of which $13,126 80 was expended.

LOSING ITS GRIP.

DEALERS IN COPPER NO LONGER FEAR THE BIG SYNDICATE.

The copper syndicate's hopes or intentions no longer cut any figure in the speculations of dealers in copper, who are agreed that the syndicate no longer has and can never regain control of the situation it has been so long grasping, and that its powers are vested in the hands of the bankers who will liquidate its affairs. What these bankers intend to do, or may have already done, is what copper men would like to find out, but they are quite in the dark as to when the information will be imparted.

A rumor, which was not fully credited, was published yesterday to the effect that the Rothschilds had taken the copper out of the syndicate's hands at £40 per ton, the general opinion being that it was a modification of the rumor published the day before that a transfer had been made on a basis of £30 per ton. Either one of these transactions would, of course, wipe the syndicate completely out of existence, and there was not wanting local traders in copper who believed that yesterday's story, while perhaps not authentic, might not prove to be very far out of the way when the facts became known.

On the New-York Metal Exchange copper opened yesterday generally higher, with a slight indication of willingness to trade. Later on it was clear that fear to transact speculative business was general and the only deal of the day was the sale on the second call of 25,000 pounds spot at 14.62 cents, which was purchased for consumption. London closed off and New-York was in sympathy. At the opening traders here were not surprised to see London prices advanced £4 on spot and £5 on futures, as some improvement was looked for when the reports of cover to short contracts during Sunday. Closing quotations, which were £2 10s. lower for spot and £5 lower for futures, were accompanied by the statement that the London market was affected by conflicting opinions and uncertainty.

The following were the quotations of good merchantable copper on the Metal Exchange:

	First Call.		Second Call.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	....	14.00	14.38	....
March	....	14.25	14.50	14.75
April	12.60	14.15	....	14.50
May	12.55	13.50	11.30	12.90
June	11.15	13.45	....	13.00
July	10.06	13.00	....	13.00

Lake copper closed at an advance of about one-quarter of a cent for the day, with quotations for spot on the second call at 15.50 bid and 16.25 asked.

LONDON, March 12.—Copper to-day touched £58, closing at £56.

PARIS, March 12.—The Bourse closed quieter. It is reported that the Rothschilds and the Barings are arranging to take all copper mine stocks at £45 per ton. At the close of the Bourse Comptoir d'Escompte shares were quoted at 385f., Société des Métaux shares at 117f. 50c., and Rio Tinto shares at 241f. 25c.

A DISTILLERY SEIZED.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 13.—The distillery of Daniel Sheafer, at Pine Bush, this county, has been seized for violation of the revenue laws by the Deputy Collector, M. S. Durkin. Sheafer conducts a hotel at Montgomery, and it was there Mr. Durkin found the unstamped whisky from the distillery. The value of the property seized is about $6,000.

DEBATING BALLOT REFORM.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATORS HAVE A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

TRENTON, N. J., March 12.—The Australian Ballot-Reform bill was a special order in the Assembly this morning, and, before it was finally ordered to a third reading, caused a heated partisan debate. Gov. Green's amendments relating to some of the details of the measure were adopted. Another amendment provided that the expense of a State, county, or city election shall be borne by the State, county, or city for whose benefit the election is held.

The equable answer over Mr. Feeney's amendment that the bill should not go into effect on 1st Jan. 1, 1890. This led Mr. Riker to taunt him by saying that Democrats were afraid to take up the Gubernatorial fight this Fall with the law in school of voting. He wanted to keep at their old tricks. Mr. Feeney made a spirited reply, and defended Jersey City against what he said was the continual cry raised against it of corruption. Mr. Voorhees replied by saying that the Democratic Party all over the Union opposed ballot reform, and instanced Gov. Hill's veto of the Saxton bill.

"Yes," retorted Mr. Feeney, "and he was re-elected by an increased majority."

"True, came the reply, "and that was owing to the old system of voting."

Seven Democrats united with the Republicans and opposed the amendment, which was lost. Then the bill was advanced to a third reading.

Senator Baker introduced for President Werts another ballot reform bill in the Senate, and many predict that it will really head off the one now in the House and thus prevent any decisive action upon either bill during this session.

Gov. Green has nominated Dr. A. C. Smith of Bloomsburg, Hunterdon County, as a Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals to succeed William Patterson of Paterson, whose term has expired. Mr. Smith as Lay Judge will also be a member of the Court of Pardons.

SOMEBODY MUST PAY THE PIPER.

County Auditor Lake of Brooklyn yesterday ended his investigation of ex-County Clerk Ranken's bill for $18,500 for copying records. The evidence shows not only that the books charged for formed part of bills previously paid, but that many of the books, itemized as copies, were merely old books with new covers. In some cases the affidavit of the County Clerk on the fly leaf had been erased with a knife, while in others the fly leaves had been taken out and new ones substituted.

The most important fact, discovered by the Auditor, was that all the books, charged for by Ranken, had been "copied" by John F. Neeson, and that Neeson had been paid for them. In this list are the newly-covered books, the records with new fly leaves, and the missing volumes. They constitute nearly one-half of Ranken's bill, and Ranken avers that when he was induced to put them in his bill he was imposed upon.

"Somebody is going to jail before I get through this business," said Auditor Lake yesterday. "A pack of scoundrels has been preying on the county through Ranken's office. I never would have believed what I have discovered except on the evidence of my own eyes. The most barefaced frauds have been perpetrated, and some one must pay the piper."

The Grand Jury is now investigating the charges of rascality in the County Clerk's office and especially the circumstances preceding the making up of Ranken's last bill. Neeson tells his friends that he never had the slightest knowledge of Ranken's bill.

OUT OF DEBT AT LAST.

EMPIRE STATE MASONS BALANCE ACCOUNTS AND WILL GIVE THANKS.

April 24 has been designated as a day of special thanksgiving for the liquidation of the Masonic debt in this State. It will be an occasion of great joy for the hundred thousand Masons, particularly Grand Master Lawrence. Four years ago when he was installed to the exalted office a draft debt of $500,000 stared him in the face. It was incurred by the scheme to establish the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund.

The Masonic Temple had been built in this city at a cost of over a million dollars, and when it was finished in 1875, the craft found a debt of half a million dollars standing in the way of the proposed Asylum for Widows and Orphans', which it was planned could be built and maintained from the revenues of the Temple building. In 1885 the new Grand Master and his staff began to agitate the subject of raising funds to pay off the debt.

The jubilee celebrating the success of the creditable undertaking will consist of meetings to be held simultaneously by the 717 lodges situated in the cities, towns, and villages within the bounds of the Empire State. Grand Master Lawrence will address the meeting to be held at Masonic Temple and, if possible, the one held in Brooklyn. Distinguished members of the craft will address the meetings elsewhere.

An appropriate bronze medal has been struck as a souvenir of the occasion. Brothers Frederick A. Burnham, William Sherer, and Edward B. Harper have been appointed a preliminary committee on arrangements. The proceedings will be conducted by Masons and will not embrace a public parade or demonstration. A large number of visitors, members of the fraternity in other States, are expected to participate.

POISON IN THE ICE CREAM.

Health Commissioner Griffin of Brooklyn sent out a dozen inspectors yesterday to examine all the ice cream for sale in that city. This action was caused by the discovery that more than 60 persons had been poisoned by eating cream purchased from E. C. Swain of 1,186 Fulton-street. A sample of the cream was sent to the Health Department by a Mr. Decilittie, who lives over Mr. Swain's store, and who says the party at which the sixty-odd persons were poisoned. All who ate the cream were made very sick and a physician had to be called in.

Dr. Kent, the chemist of the Health Department, found traces of arsenic in the samples sent him and discovered that the coloring matter used in the strawberry cream was an aniline matter. He seized all Mr. Swain's cream and destroyed it. The caterer said he bought his coloring matter from Schieffelin & Co., of William-street, New-York, and supposed he was getting cochineal. The bottle was labeled "Carlet Red."

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 12.—This was the first day of the Croyden March meeting. The race for the Grand International Hurdle Race, (handicap,) of 500 sovereigns, was won by W. Mr. Low's 4-year-oldbay colt Alcœus. Lord Randolph Churchill's 5-year-old Banter was second, and Mr. E. R. Webb's 5-year-old c. g. Diavolo third. There were nine starters. The last betting was 7 to 1 against Alcœus, 9 to 2 against Banter, and 20 to 1 against Diavolo. Mr. J. T. Whipp's 5-year-old b. c. St. Crispin was the favorite at odds of 2 to 1 against.

GEN. BATCHELLER'S RECORD.

HIS APPOINTMENT WILL DISAPPOINT THE POLITICIANS.

ALBANY, March 12.—Gen. George S. Batcheller, member of Assembly from the Second Saratoga District, was summoned to Washington on Saturday and proceeded at once. When he left here he did not know he was to be tendered the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, for he had been trimming his sails for a Federal breeze to waft him to the Sublime Porte. His selection is a bitter disappointment to the more active politicians here. He has never been identified prominently with either the Miller or Platt faction, but has been regarded more as an independent thinker and fighter between the lines. He is a man of acknowledged judicial ability, and his training for five years at the International Court in Egypt will stand him in stead at his new post. He has served four terms in the Legislature, his first in 1859, when he formed an attachment for Gov. Morgan which continued up to the great war Governor's death.

Gen. Batcheller is more of a jurist than politician. He possesses all the qualifications essential for a successful Judge, and none of the qualifications that make a successful politician. If he was selected Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of pleasing the politicians, some one will be disappointed, for he is not the kind of a man that trackles to what is commonly called boss rule.

THE MAYOR SAYS BID LOW.

The Gas Commission yesterday approved the new form of contracts for lighting the streets during the year beginning May 1, and ordered its clerk to advertise for proposals for gas and electricity. These contracts contain a clause which prevents the acceptance of the bid of any electric light company which does not possess the necessary plant, either in the form of wires strung on poles or laid in subways. This is to prevent the erection of new poles and the stringing of new wires.

The Mayor said that if the electric light companies did not bid low enough the city would be lighted by gas, since there was only just so much money appropriated for lighting and no more could be spent.

The Corporation Counsel sent an opinion to the commission to the effect that the city could safely pay all the money it owed to electric light companies, notwithstanding suits against the city by other companies.

REAL SHAMROCK AT THE BALL.

It was expected that at last night's meeting of the New-York Municipal Council of the Irish National League at 17 West Twenty-eighth-street there would be considerable discussion regarding the National Convention next July and Alexander Sullivan's candidacy for the Presidency. With the exception that Chairman Gleason suggested that the Council should soon consider means for securing a good representation for New-York no reference was made to it. Branch No. 33 of the league contributed $100 to the cause of home rule. When the Manhattan Branch's concert and ball take place next week real bits of shamrock from Erin will decorate the seats and costumes of the guests. The shamrock will be sent by the Lord Mayor of Dublin for the occasion. The Rev. J. O'Connor, S. J., of St. Lawrence's Church, sent his check for $25 to the Council.

IRA MONITOR'S CREW.

LIEUT. SAMUEL HOWARD AS WELL AS CAPT. STODDARD STILL SURVIVES.

Capt. Stoddard, United States Revenue Marine, the present commanding officer of the United States revenue cutter Grant, has been spoken of lately as being the only surviving officer of the famous little Monitor at the time of her fight with the Merrimac. By no one has this mistake been more regretted than by Capt. Stoddard himself, for it is well known in the service that to no one on the day of the fight was more credit due than to Acting Ensign Samuel Howard, at present Lieutenant, United States Revenue Marine.

Lieut. Howard is at present virtually incapacitated for duty, and, like many tried officers of the late war, must expectantly hope for some previlam which will place his class on the retired list. Previous to the Monitor-Merrimac fight Lieut. Howard was doing duty as an Ensign aboard the frigate Minnesota, but on the arrival of the Monitor at Hampton Roads he volunteered for duty on the little craft. He was an important acquisition to Lieut. Worden, the commander of the Monitor, since his knowledge of the ground in and about the Roads was invaluable. As the Monitor went into the fight Worden and Howard took their stations in the conning tower, while Stoddard remained in the turret with Green, the executive officer. On Worden's being struck down by the iron dust driven into his eyes, the direction of the movements and action of the vessel devolved on Howard, and he continued to keep her to the fight for fully 20 minutes after the fall of his commander.

At the close of the war Lieut. Howard served with Admiral Worden on the Pacific, but shortly afterward resigned his commission. He again entered the naval service as a Lieutenant in the United States Revenue Marine, and though not doing duty at present he still holds his place on the active list. His former brother officer, Stoddard, now commands the Grant. Lieut. Howard spends the most of his days on his orange farm in Georgia, and being well advanced in years is now enjoying his life.

It is a curious fact, too, that one of the engineer officers on the Merrimac during the fight with the Monitor is the present engineer Jack of the United States Revenue Marine, and curious, too, both he and Lieut. Howard have in late years served on board the same revenue cutters.

SEEKING A MISSING WILL.

Public Administrator Morrisson has a curious case on his hands. On Feb. 29, 1888, Mrs. Justina Marquis, an aged woman, was found dead in her room at 91 Greenwich-street. She left $16,000 or $17,000, but no will could be found. Nicholas Smith's family of 6 Carlisle-street had been very intimate with Mrs. Marquis, and Smith says she had often told them that she had made a will in their favor. He believes that the will was stolen, and says that he and his daughter and Dr. Merrill of 20 Greenwich-street found Mrs. Marquis lying dead in the entry with two gashes in her forehead and her clothing torn. He has taken steps to obtain the property and has secured a judgment for $700 for board. Yesterday he offered a reward of $500 for the discovery of the will. Among the dead woman's papers was found an imperfect draft of a will leaving the property to a god-daughter, and it is against the testamentation raised by this that the Smith's expect to enjoy on their fight.

MAP SHOWING THE OUTLINES OF THE PROPOSED NEW PARKS AND DRIVEWAYS OF NEW-YORK CITY, NORTH OF THE HARLEM RIVER

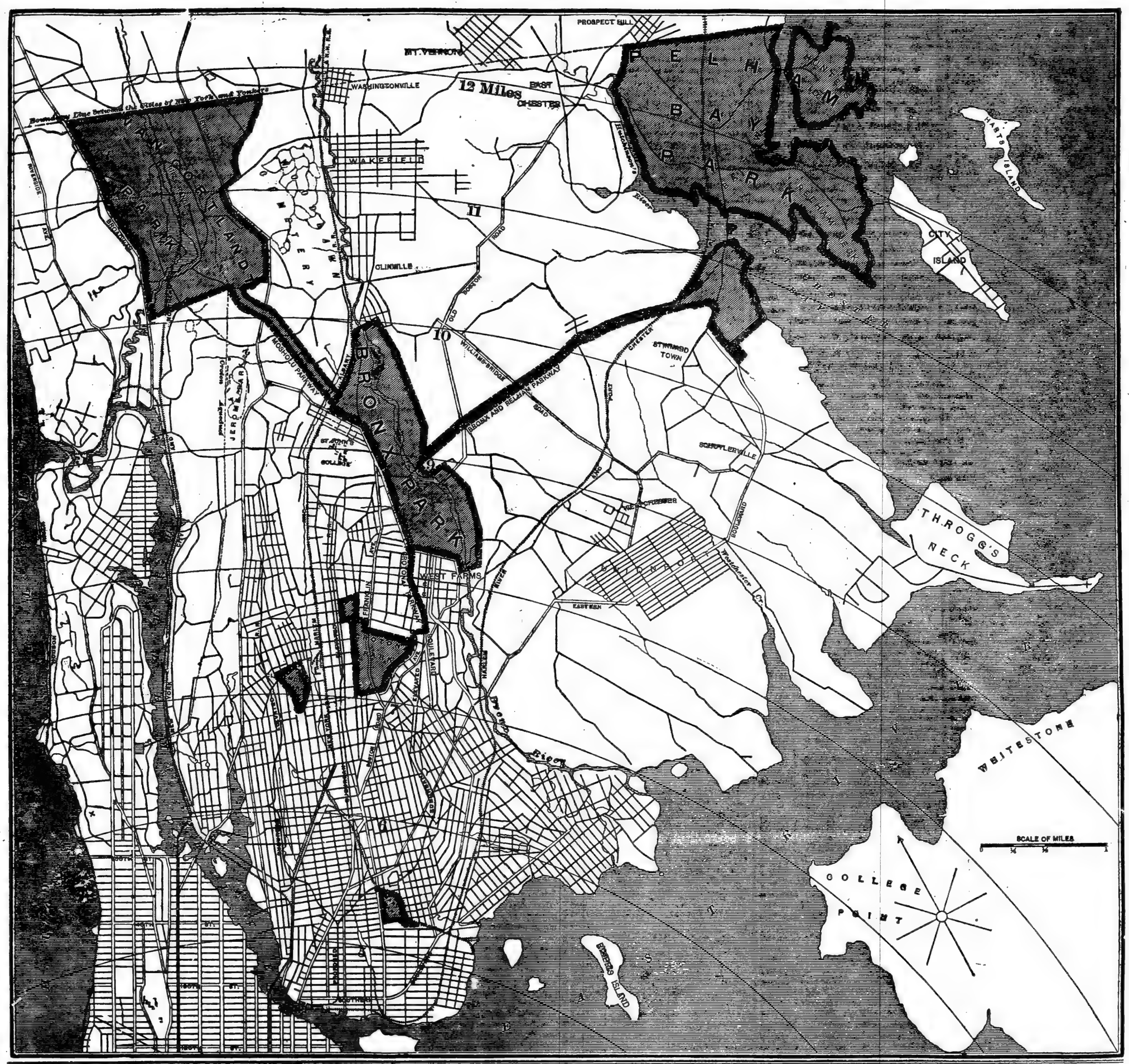

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—O, MOTHER-IN-LAW.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS—STAMP COLLECTION.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—DRIFTING APART. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—HELD BY THE ENEMY. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—SWEET LAVENDER.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—IL TROVATORE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—MAGIC. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—BOCCACCIO.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE O'REAGANS. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—MISS ESMERALDA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—EVANGELINE. Matinée.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—MY SWEETHEART.
TONY PASTOR'S—At 8:15—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

A committee of citizens appointed at the meeting held on Monday will appear before the Senate Committee on Cities at Albany to-day to oppose the Ives bills, which propose to allow the new park lands to be shaved down and parts of them to be leased for private purposes. They will have very strong arguments to present against the intended vandalism of speculators and jobbers, and there ought to be no doubt of the effect. It is very strange that the city authorities should have given countenance to any proposition to curtail the area of park lands or to divert any part of them from the public use for which they have been set apart. These lands were selected and their boundaries determined by a competent commission with sole reference to their adaptability for park purposes. It is not a matter of chance that their outlines are irregular. That was determined by nature and by circumstances that were carefully taken into account. Every acre taken was regarded by competent and disinterested men as desirable, and the area is certainly none too large. As population grows and the means of local travel to the outskirts of the city are improved, these spaces will be of inestimable value, and any sacrifice of them would be an outrage. We present this morning a map showing their location and extent, and making plain their future destiny when the people of New-York will find homes in what is now called the "annexed district," and what will in a few years be added to it. The Legislature should hold these lands sacred to the purposes for which they were set apart by its authority.

If the statement sent to the Cleveland *Leader* as having been made by President HARRISON touching the Railway Mail Service is correct, the outlook for civil service reform in that direction is not brilliant. He is reported as saying that he will postpone the date at which the civil service rules shall be applied to the Railway Mail Service until June 15, and that he will strike out the limit of one year within which dismissed employés may be reinstated. If this means that dismissed men may at any time be reinstated without competitive examination and probation, and that for the next two months any one may be appointed without competitive examination and probation, then there is a wide-open door for the spoilsmen. This unpromising outlook would be considerably relieved if Mr. JAMESON were made Superintendent of the service, our information as to him being that he is a competent man, who understands the absolute necessity for a faithful and competent force of subordinates. But it is certainly unfortunate and emphatically so that the Railway Mail Service should not from the start of the new Administration have the benefit of the rules, which, honestly administered, can work only for the good of the service.

Few men in the South have striven more earnestly to repress that homicidal propensity whose frequent outbreaks have justly deprived that section of the country of the right to call itself civilized than F. B. DAWSON, the editor of the Charleston *News and Courier*, and he himself has now fallen a victim to the brutal practice he so deplored. Of course, murders may be committed at any time and in any community, but it is their frequency, their unprovoked character, and their prevalence among decent and enlightened persons in the Southern States, not to speak of the family "fends" which make the social history of that part of the Union at once so picturesque and so horrible, that have in part justified the use of the term semi-barbarous in describing the manners and customs of the Southern people. Mr. DAWSON was a power for good in the new South. His ideas were those of progress. He was a man of progress; he steadily counseled the people of the South to bury dead things and take hold of living opportunities, to stop talking about things as they were "before the war" and take intelligent account of things as they are and should be. His loss will be felt in the States for whose political and social advancement he had done so much.

If it be true, as stated in the *Tribune* yesterday morning, that Prof. WILLIAM H. BREWER of Yale has been offered the post of First Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, it is an indication that Gov. RUSK has a much better idea of how to make the department worth something than the President had. It will naturally occur to the uninitiated mind that Prof. BREWER, if in the department at all, is precisely the kind of man who should be at the head of it, since his thorough knowledge and scientific training might find some profitable occupation there. But that is a consideration that would be simply incomprehensible to the people who made Mr. HARRISON'S Cabinet, and we can only hope that Secretary RUSK may be successful in getting Prof. BREWER.

The watering of the streets in this city seems to be regulated by the almanac and not by the demands of the comfort of the people. With a season like the present, the dustiest of all times is the windy month of March, and the discomfort and injury caused to health by the pulverized filth of the streets are something almost intolerable. The watering carts should be set a-going without regard to the calendar or the practice in years when snow and ice last until April.

Two Assemblymen have received a certificate of character of which they have a right to be proud. Their names are HADLEY and AINSWORTH, and it appears in the testimony of Speaker COLE that the Governor of the State objected to having either of them on the commission for building the ceiling of the Assembly Chamber. One of them, Mr. AINSWORTH, has been making ridiculous efforts to show that his relations to the job were more intimate than anybody supposed, and this proof of his innocence may be a blow to him. Considering what has happened since the Governor signed the bill, his nomination of a man to the Ceiling Commission as a person with whom he would find it agreeable to do business in a Presidential year is an imputation from which any honest and sensitive man would shrink. As it turned out, the members of the commission neglected their business so shamefully, and put themselves in the hands of SMAITH and ANDREWS so completely, that it did not matter who they were. This result must have been entirely satisfactory to the Governor, until the facts began to come out, and it is more satisfactory even now than it is likely to be hereafter.

THE OUTLOOK FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

The only plan that gave promise of a speedy solution of the rapid-transit problem has been suddenly wiped out of existence by the decision of the Court of Appeals declaring unconstitutional the act from which the charter of the Arcade Railway Company was derived. This is unfortunate for the city, as the project for an underground railroad had been declared feasible by competent engineers, the plans for its construction had been fully matured, the contracts had been awarded, and the necessary capital pledged, contingent on a favorable decision of the court. Promising as this plan was, and unfortunate for the cause of rapid transit as it is to have it swept away, of course it was not desirable to have the company go to work on an invalid charter. The decision of the Court of Appeals rests entirely on the insufficiency of the title of the amendatory act of 1873. The original charter of 1868 was for the construction and operation of pneumatic tubes for the transmission of "letters, packages, and merchandise," and was not materially changed by the supplemental act of 1869.

The act of 1873 transformed the original pneumatic tubes into "tubes of enlarged interior diameter," and authorized the construction therein of railroads for the conveyance of passengers and freight. In short, it changed the whole purpose of the original charter from that of a pneumatic-tube system for the transmission of parcels to an underground-railroad system for the conveyance of passengers. The title was: "An act supplemental to and amendatory of chapter 842 of the Laws of 1868, an act entitled, 'An act to provide for the transmission of letters, packages, and merchandise in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn and across the North and East Rivers by means of pneumatic tubes to be constructed beneath the surface of the streets, squares, avenues, and public places in said cities, and under the waters of said rivers,' passed June 1, 1868, and of chapter 512 of the Laws of 1869, entitled 'An act supplemental to chapter 842 of the Laws of 1868 in relation to carrying letters, packages, and merchandise by means of pneumatic tubes in New-York and Brooklyn, and to provide for the transmission of passengers in said tubes.'" The last clause was not part of the title of the act of 1869, but was quoted so as to appear to be so. But the court holds that even if it be regarded as a separate addition to the title of the act of 1873, it cannot be construed as expressing the subject of the provisions of the act, which is, therefore, in violation of the constitutional declaration that no private or local bill shall embrace more than one subject, and "that shall be expressed in the title." This defect makes the whole act null and void, and, consequently, when the subsequent acts of 1881 and 1886 were passed, enlarging the powers of the company and giving the charter its final form, the corporation had no power to construct an underground railway for the transportation of passengers and freight through tunnels, and the right to lay down railroad tracks could not be granted to it by a private or local bill, as that was prohibited by the constitutional amendment of 1874.

Though this decision rests upon a mere technicality, it is just as fatal to the Arcade Railway Company and its plans and purposes as though all the legal questions that have been raised in the litigation had been passed upon and settled. It clears the field of that project and leaves nothing else in a matured form that has any assured legal basis. There are one or two other old schemes with charters more or less revamped, but their rights are also in litigation. Two or three new ones have been broached, and the purpose has been announced of proceeding under the general laws. But to all intents and purposes the field may be regarded as clear for a system of rapid transit which shall meet all requirements and conform to conditions imposed by the rights and interests of the city and its people. It is of the utmost importance now that a start should be made and that it should be made right. It should be held free from the conflict of selfish private interests and kept clear of legal entanglements. In order to secure this result the initiative should be taken in behalf of the people of the city by their public authorities. If this cannot be effectively done under existing general laws, they ought to be so modified as to permit it.

Now, to keep down the greedy and grasping combinations of capital with their particular schemes for private profit and advantage, to make sure of the best plans for the service and accommodation of the public, and to escape jobbery and scandal, two formidable difficulties are to be overcome. The Legislature must be induced to act, if it is called upon to act at all, in the interest of the public and not that of the jobbers. This is an extremely difficult thing to accomplish with the present set of legislators at Albany. Then the city authorities must be induced to act with an intelligent comprehension of the subject and with an upright and enlightened regard for the best interests of the city. This is scarcely less difficult. For the attainment of these ends there must be a strong and unmistakable public sentiment demanding action and insisting that it shall be of the right kind. Plans should be formed, routes designated, and the conditions of construction and operation defined purely in the interest of the public, and then private capital should be invited to come and do the work and find its reward in legitimate profits for a public service. Mayor GRANT'S propositions, which are soon to be laid before the Legislature, will be awaited with much interest.

THE EXTRA-SESSION QUESTION.

Rumors of an extraordinary session of the Fifty-first Congress to be called by President HARRISON already begin to circulate. Various reasons for such action are assigned. The latest is the alleged needs of the country in the way of commercial shipping to which Mr. HARRISON in his message gave a somewhat puzzling prominence, and the others are not unlike this. But the only possible motive for calling an extraordinary session of the present Congress is the excessive taxation and the consequent surplus in the Treasury. For the present it is not at all probable that the President will reach any decisive or lasting conclusion in regard to this matter. How can he do so? His time is completely absorbed by the office seekers. Not only has he the legitimate task of selecting men for the offices that are necessarily changed with a new Administration—the offices sharing in the discretion of the executive chief—a task that if performed with the proper deliberation would take all his time, but he must submit to the pressing, the pulling and hauling of those who are seeking offices from solely selfish motives. To this enormous work he appears to bring very little of the capacity required for it—clearness of perception, promptness of decision, firmness in resisting efforts to change his decision, and, above all, sound and unselfish aims which he can maintain without fear and without offense. On the contrary, there are only too many indications that he is vague in purpose, narrow and shifting in his views, timid in action, and petty in his attitude toward his great duties. If this be nearly so true as it seems now to be, he will not soon reach a point where he can take up the question of an extra session.

But that he is likely to have to face this question before many weeks cannot be doubted, and for reasons of which he showed only a dim conception in his inaugural address, though it is not certain on that account that his notion of them is really dim. In the address he confined himself to the general explanation that a surplus was not so bad a thing after all, and that the best way to dispose of it was to spend it. He referred to several modes of spending it that would absorb it all and much more if they were all adopted. But there are two difficulties in the way of this plan. One is that it cannot be carried out under a year, during which time the money would be accumulating in the Treasury; the other is that it would not suit the high protectionists, who are no longer satisfied with the tariff as it is. Mr. HARRISON'S political policy, which we do not regard as eminently his own policy, would have satisfied the protected interests very well in the last Congress, and they made a strenuous effort to carry it out by the aid of a fraction of the Democrats. If, by liberal appropriations, or by the repeal of the internal taxes, they could at that time have prevented any action on the tariff, they would have deemed themselves very fortunate. But now their desires have taken a higher flight. They have won a national election by the use of money in large quantities, such as they alone can supply; they have learned that the Republican leaders are absolutely dependent upon their money for further success, and that the leaders recognize this fact; they have extorted from these leaders a tariff bill granting them great additional privileges and opportunities; that bill has been passed by the Senate without one opposing Republican vote. Now, if there is an extra session, the chances are many that the Senate bill will become a law, and it is practically impossible that it shall become a law except at an extra session.

It is, of course, possible that the highly-privileged interests may not be able to carry out their plan, but that it is their plan to push the bill through an extra session there is very little reason to doubt. There is equally little reason to doubt that the President will do what they want him to do. He has shown no disposition to oppose the regular party leaders. He has no definite ideas, so far as appears, to set up against theirs, and the leaders are pretty sure to be in favor of this plan. Mr. BLAINE, who is beyond all question the controlling spirit in the new Administration, can be counted on by the privileged class. He knows the value, or rather the necessity, of money in the kind of politics to which the Republican Party is given up. He has always been an extreme protectionist. No scruple of honor or public obligation will interfere with his pushing this bargain if he sees his own interest in it. The Secretary of the Treasury is not likely to have any objection to it. Everything points to the completion of the arrangement, if public opinion does not interfere, and of this there is no present probability. Whatever may be the pretext for it, if an extra session be called it will be to confirm the coalition entered into between the Republican leaders and the Trusts.

MR. FISH'S INVESTIGATION.

Mr. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., must be aware that his political career thus far has not been creditable to himself or gratifying to his friends. Being above the necessity of pursuing politics for a livelihood, he has resorted to the most unworthy practices of those who are under that necessity. When he was in the Legislature before he was the unscrupulous supporter, and after he left the Legislature he became the instrument and beneficiary, of the Hill and Husted combination, which has so effectually debauched the politics of this State and has besmirched every man connected with it.

Now Mr. FISH has appeared as an investigator of one of the most scandalous of the jobs conceived and executed by that combination. It was conceived at the beginning of the last session, when the architects of the Assembly Chamber notified the Legislature that the ceiling had so suffered through neglect that it was in a dangerous condition, and that extensive repairs were necessary in order to make it safe. It was executed during the recess through the active agency of SMAITH and ANDREWS, and through the negligence and incompetence of the committee of the Assembly which had undertaken, in defiance of the Constitution, to construct a new ceiling. With this job, at any stage of it, Mr. FISH had nothing whatever to do. He was not a member of the last Assembly, and no sort of responsibility, either for the sham ceiling or for the robbery of the State of which it was the pretext, could attach to him. There was no occasion for him to take any part in the investigation, except by his vote as an individual member of the Assembly.

As a matter of fact, he did take a conspicuous part in it by way of denouncing the transparent sham of AINSWORTH'S so-called investigation, and it is by his own procurement that he has been appointed Chairman of a committee to make a second investigation which it has been promised should be real and searching. Whether this is to be its character or whether it is to be another sham depends in a great measure upon Mr. FISH himself. That is to say, his position as an investigator gives Mr. FISH an opportunity either to retrieve his political character by showing a resolute disposition to go to the bottom of the scandal, no matter what the effect of the exposure may be upon the Hill-Husted combination, or to show anew his subserviency to that combination. If he takes the latter course he will sink much lower in public esteem than he has done before, for the reason that his present appearance as an investigator and prosecutor has not simply come in his way, but has been sought by him. If he has sought to be appointed an investigator in order to prevent an investigation, he has added deliberate hypocrisy to the demerits which the people with whom he must wish to stand well find it difficult to forgive.

There is no evading this responsibility, for if he means business, his course is very clear. As we have repeatedly pointed out, SMAITH is the one man who certainly knows what became of the money which he drew from the State Treasury on false vouchers. In presenting these false vouchers for payment SMAITH was guilty of an offense for which he is liable to imprisonment for seven years. SMAITH was allowed to escape from the State after Mr. FISH'S committee was appointed, but there has been no time since when he could not have been found and brought back. There is already enough evidence in the possession of Mr. FISH'S committee to justify his indictment, which the State could well afford not to urge if he would come back and tell all he knows. Rather than take up the life of a fugitive from justice and rather than suffer the facts already known to be made public, SMAITH would doubtless make a full confession the truthfulness of which could easily be tested by the facts already known. There is no way in which Mr. FISH can show that he is not a party to the whole business except by finding SMAITH and getting his evidence. If that is done, the investigation is likely to be successful and to give the investigator the kind of vindication of which he stands much in need. If that is not done, the investigation is likely to end in failure, and the failure will make it perfectly useless for the investigator to protest that he has acted in good faith. Nobody will believe him, and he will have still further injured his standing as a public man by having volunteered for the work in which he has failed, and with regard to which, up to the time of his volunteering, he had no responsibility whatever.

THE BEEF COMBINATION.

Since the joint convention of butchers and cattle growers was held in St. Louis last November the bill then devised for the suppression of the [dressed-beef business has been introduced in the Legislatures of a dozen States, and in one State and one Territory it has become a law. There is now in session at St. Louis another and a smaller convention, composed of prominent members of the Legislatures of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Illinois, Iowa, and Arkansas, who have been appointed and instructed to consider plans for uniform legislative action for the overthrow of the combination said to have been formed by the four great slaughterers and shippers of Chicago and Kansas City. These delegates have carried with them to St. Louis copies of the inspection bills pending in their several Legislatures, and it is their purpose to agree, if possible, upon a measure that shall be pushed to enactment next year.

If the slaughterers of cattle and shippers of beef in Chicago and Kansas City have combined to depress the price of cattle and to exact from consumers a ring price for beef, the combination should be broken up. There was such a combination, when unjust discrimination in freight rates on railroads was not forbidden by federal statute, and a large part of the wealth of the great packers was obtained by means of such discrimination. But if such a combination now exists and is to be attacked the attack should be made openly, and the purpose of those who make it should not be disguised. It should be made honestly in behalf of the people and not for the benefit and at the instigation of the butchers in the cities where Western dressed beef is sold. It should be made upon the ground that such a combination is unlawful, and should not serve as a cover for a selfish assault upon the dressed-beef business in the interest of persons who desire to substitute for the transportation of dressed beef the carrying of live cattle half way across the continent by rail. And, above all, it should not masquerade in the disguise of a sanitary movement designed to prevent the sale of diseased meat.

The bills devised by the butchers and those who have been induced to aid them provide for the exclusion of Western dressed beef from each State by requiring all beef cattle to be inspected while alive in the State where they are to be killed and where the beef is to be sold. The effect of such legislation would be to prevent in any State the sale of beef, even of the very best quality, that has been brought from another State, and to prevent it on the pretense that beef so imported is diseased, and that the people can be protected only by the inspection of beef cattle on the hoof within the boundaries of their own commonwealth.

While we hold that all beef cattle and the beef obtained by slaughtering them should be carefully inspected by properly-qualified persons, we see no reason to believe that the dressed beef shipped to Eastern cities has not been so inspected or that consumers here would be more carefully protected if such beef were excluded. There seems to be satisfactory evidence that the system of inspection in the Chicago and Kansas City yards is as searching and complete as that in use in any other part of the country. The slaughterers say, with good reason, that it is for their interest to have the most trustworthy inspection, and they are willing and even anxious to adopt any additional safeguards that may be required or suggested by competent authority. On the other hand, it is notorious that in the several States local inspection is frequently weak and sometimes worthless, and that some of the very persons who ask for the exclusion of Western dressed beef on sanitary grounds are continually striving to sell bad meat in the cities. In this city the officers of the Health Department labor in vain to shut out the "bob" veal sent in large quantities to our markets from the interior of the State.

If the convention in St. Louis really desires to break up a combination and has not undertaken to serve the interests of local butchers in the cities, it should first cause careful inquiry to be made concerning the relation existing between the four slaughterers and shippers and the railroad companies in order that it may be determined whether or not the members of the "combine" are favored in the matter of freight rates. It was by means of discrimination in rates that they built up their power, using the means employed so effectively and profitably by the Standard Oil Trust. If it shall be shown that there is now no discrimination, then inquiry may be extended in other directions.

The declining market for copper in London suffered a slight reaction yesterday at the opening, due probably to the covering of "short" sales, but more than half of the advance was lost at the close, owing to a prevailing feeling of uncertainty. Some time may elapse before the final liquidation and disappearance of the Syndicate, but it will be well for those who are interested to assume that this liquidation and disappearance cannot long be delayed. Mining companies that are secured for a certain period by deposits of cash or by trustworthy guarantees will continue to dispose of their copper at the contract rates so long as the payments can be collected, but the contracts are now diminished and maturing will soon be [illegible]

looking for the buyers who must take the place of the Syndicate. The enormous accumulations of the Syndicate must come on the market at low prices, owing to the peculiar condition of the supply and the necessities of the holders. The rumor still prevails that these accumulations have been taken by a powerful London house, the price mentioned being £40 per ton. This is less than 9 cents a pound. Even if the Syndicate's assets in copper have not been disposed of in this way, and at so great a sacrifice, the downfall of the ring will restore and confirm the supremacy of London in the copper market, a supremacy that the French a year ago hoped to transfer to Paris.

PLEASANT AND PROBABLE.

A friend of mine who has gone from the amateur to the professional stage sent home a costume lately which he wished altered in color. The needed change was a slight one, and could be effected by rubbing a little paint into the garments. The player's brother, to whom the matter was intrusted, assumed, however, that the suit was to be dyed, and wrote that as soon as he could get out of doors he would attend to it. A few days after the household was aroused at 2 o'clock in the morning by a boy with a telegram. The message was addressed to the stay-at-home brother. It was as laconic as telegraphic dispatches are apt to be, and ran as follows: "Don't die. Have written." No wonder the operator had sent off a boy in hot haste the moment the dispatch reached him! But the young man in bed felt very much like causing the death of some one else just then—either his brother or the too zealous bearer of the misinterpreted telegram.—*The Critic.*

The following conversation ensued between two Kingston lawyers this forenoon: "Won a lawsuit in Napanoch, eh?" "Yes, had jury trial, verdict for defendant." "Umph! Before what Justice did you try it?" "Squire—Squire—well let me see, what is his name? Oh! what's the name of that stuff you drink that goes fizz when you pour it out?" "Jersey cider?" "No." "Champagne?" "Yes, that's it, we tried the suit before Squire Champagne of the town of Wawarsing."—*Kingston Freeman.*

A St. Albans firm who recently sent out "reminders" of unpaid bills to certain of its customers received in response to one of them, to whom "plenty of time" had been granted, this touching appeal: "You have been very good to me. Please continue to be good, and I will pay you soon." So persuasive an application for an extension of time had its effect, and the members of the firm voted in executive session, to be "good" a little while longer.—*St. Albans Messenger.*

An eight-year-old boy, whose superabundant animal spirits require an occasional check, was looking at some proofs of photographs of his mother which had just been sent home. There were two views, and the youngster was very decided in his preference for one over the other. "Why do you prefer that?" asked his mother. "Because," said he, "in the other one you look as if you meant it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Mr. Grant Allen's argument in the *North American Review*, that the most intelligent animals, such as monkeys, elephants, and parrots, are those which have a grasping organ, comes just in time for the politicians to prove that they have a high order of intelligence by grasping anything that they can get hold of.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

It is observed that the Governor of North Carolina is not making any remarks to the Governor of West Virginia. He, doubtless, thinks it would be too expensive. Unlike Mrs. Partington's Cerberus, the West Virginia Governorship is not "three gentlemen in one" but one Governorship in three gentlemen.—*Baltimore American.*

The man who comes here seeking an office on the ground that he has "paid taxes cheerfully and with respect for 54 years" ought to be given a place. We don't know what place he wants, but we recognize his fitness for a place in the National Museum.—*Washington Post.*

A Poughkeepsie man who drew a cigar lighter on a man was placed under bonds to keep the peace, the article being mistaken for a revolver. The Poughkeepsie cigar is much more dangerous than the cigar lighter.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

If it proves that this world is too big for the copper syndicate to control, it may be bad for the copper operators, but it will be a refreshing fact for everybody else.—*Hartford Courant.*

A Washington paper fills four columns with the names of men who want office. When the offices begin to seek the men this will be a valuable directory for them.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Dakota should not kick so violently at its one poor little Governor. West Virginia is staggering along under the disheartening infliction of three.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

There are neighbors so jealous of each other that they ridicule and belittle the funerals of those members of the family who are lucky enough to die.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

Mr. Findout—Sad about Mrs. S.—died this morning while trying on a new dress. Mrs. Findout—No, you don't say so; what was it trimmed with?—*Rumsey's Weekly.*

A man's last words are uttered when he is dying. A woman wants the last word all the time.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

It is wrong to suppose that all the people in Kentucky are Colonels. Half of them are, or want to be, Colonels' wives.—*Somerville Journal.*

If none but those without fault threw stones nobody would be hit.—*Galveston News.*

WILSON WILL HOLD OVER.

THE CONTEST FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP OF WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, West Va., March 12.—In the Supreme Court of Appeals to-day a decision was handed down dismissing the petition from Gen. Goff, the Republican Gubernatorial claimant, and denying the writ of mandamus asked for by him a week ago. The decision was to have been expected under the circumstances, and no one is surprised at the result, least of all Gen. Goff.

The friends of Gov. Wilson are jubilant and point out that he now has absolute control of the entire situation since he has only to neglect to call the Legislature together in extra session to consider the contest between Goff and Fleming, to stave the whole matter off for two years when another election will take place. This of course he will not do should Judge Fleming be in a position to establish his claim. But if to ascertain should Gen. Goff defeat Fleming before the Legislative Committee that committee will never have a chance to get in a report.

The announcement that the opinion would be delivered this morning drew a very large crowd to the Supreme Court room, all the members of the Bar and prominent politicians in the city being present. The document is very long, containing about 5,000 words, and goes deep into the constitutional aspects of the case, considering from the citizens' point of view enough that there is a disability within the meaning of the Constitution, and that Gov. Wilson holds over.

ROUGHS ATTACK POLICEMEN.

Patrolman Lawrence Senft of the Twenty-Seventh Precinct arrested last evening at Ninety-eighth-street and Third-avenue a man who was intoxicated and was acting in a boisterous manner. While taking his prisoner toward the station house the policeman was attacked by a crowd of roughs, who overpowered him. The ringleaders of the attack were Cornelius O'Keefe of 1,766 Third-avenue and Thomas G. Downey of 806 Second-avenue. O'Keefe struck the officer on the head with a stone, cutting the scalp severely. Downey held the policeman's club so that he was unable to defend himself. When the officer regained possession of his club he struck O'Keefe on the head, knocking him down and inflicting a severe wound. Other officers came to Senft's assistance and drove the crowd off. O'Keefe and Downey were arrested, even while the policeman took them to the station house in Ninety-eighth-street a mob of ruffians followed them and threw stones and other missiles. Patrolman Medlyn was struck on the head with a stone and was badly cut. The man who was first arrested by Senft escaped.

FIRES OF FIRE.

HUNTINGTON, Long Island, March 12.—Many acres of valuable timber on the farms of Shaw Brothers and John Bailis have been destroyed by a fire, which broke out last night and was still burning at latest reports. The loss will exceed $10,000 in value.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

The final concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the present season was given at Steinway Hall last evening. The occasion was one of special significance, for it was the first well-appearance here of that sterling conductor, Wilhelm Gericke, who is soon to return to Europe. The conductor's desk was handsomely trimmed with smilax and roses, some of his admirers had sent him a wreath, and—most expressive of all—the audience was the largest Mr. Gericke has ever had in this city.

The programme was varied in character and afforded ample scope for the powers of the orchestra. The opening number was Beethoven's "Academic" overture, with its effective setting of "Leuriger Horatius." This composition differs from the typical works of its composer by being perspicuous in form and fluent in movement.

Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" is household music now and needs no words of praise to endear it to us. It was followed last evening by the "Queen Mab" scherzo from Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" symphony, one of those delicate mosaics of instrumentation which the French orchestral virtuoso knew so well how to construct. The final number was the vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger." Following the overture the Mendelssohn violin concerto was played by Franz Kneisel, concertmeister of the orchestra. Taken as a whole, it was one of the most satisfactory performances of this work to which the public of New-York has been treated in years. There might have been more depth of feeling, more romance of style in the second movement, but the intellectual desires of the hearer were well answered by Mr. Kneisel's manly and thoughtful reading of the composition. Technically his performance was delightful. His tone is not remarkable in volume, but it is rarely pure and pure, while his stopping is faultless, and his bowing is guided by the cultivated judgment of a musical mind. He was recalled five times, and he deserved the honor.

The work of the orchestra was superb throughout the evening. As a specimen of lofty classical style its performance of the Schubert music was admirable, while in the Berlioz excerpt the most delicious and airy delicacy of touch combined with military precision and a marvelous mastery of dynamic effects to bring out the beauties of the scoring. The difficult passage in which the violas and second violins are divided, the first part holding a long trill on the upper A, and the other three parts playing long notes in harmonies, while the flutes and English horn have the melody with an accompaniment of violins and harp harmonies, was never before given here with such certainty and smoothness. As for the "Meistersinger" introduction it can only be said that its interpretation was masterly.

Mr. Gericke has accomplished a good work in America. He has organized and trained a body of admirable musicians, until in military precision, unanimity of spirit, and general perfection of ensemble their playing is well nigh faultless. With this organization, disciplined to execute his ideas with devotional fidelity, Mr. Gericke has given the music lovers of the cities in which he has appeared sound intellectual readings of the best music.

Departing, he leaves behind him the most firmly-knit and well-focused orchestra in America. His successor, Arabur, Nisch of Leipsic, is a man whose forthcoming departure from that city is already arousing lamentation. It may be that the scales will still tremble on the balance, for, though Nisch comes, Gericke will go back, and he will take with him the gratitude and the affectionate memory of all lovers of good music in America.

CHICKERING HALL.

The first of the usual series of organ and harp recitals by Mr. George W. Morgan and Miss Maud Morgan was given yesterday afternoon at Chickering Hall. Miss Morgan, it may be noted for the benefit of her admirers, has a new Greek costume of an aesthetic green. She still sits where the footlights illuminate her classic profile, and she tunes her harp according to her old familiar style.

Mr. Morgan is still the same organist as of yore, and he composes with the same facility. The vocalist of yesterday was Miss Helen Van Schoick, soprano, who sang the waltz song from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet." There can be no doubt whatever that Mme. Patti, during the recent performances of the opera in Paris, did not sing it as Miss Van Schoick did.

NIBLO'S.

Herrmann, the magician, shared in the good houses that prevailed Monday night, and was greeted by an immense audience at Niblo's. Everybody was happy save the young man who insisted on going into the cabinet during the exposure of dishonest Spiritualistic mediums. He got an electric shock, had his coat torn off, and a banjo broken over his head. He screamed for help, and as soon as the light was turned up he snatched his coat and ran off the stage. Strange that the experiment of young man Coe that so often at wizards' exhibitions nowadays.

Cremation, as usual, proved a great sensation. Mme. Herrmann, d'Alvini, and Charles and Lillian Mowitt added interesting matter to the entertainment, and the entire evening was a round of mystery and merriment.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Frohman has arranged with Messrs. Barnet and De Mille for four additional performances at the Lyceum Theatre of the "Electra" of Sophocles by the students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. These will be given on the afternoons of Wednesday, March 20; Friday, March 22; Wednesday, March 27, and Friday, March 29. The success, in a pictorial sense, of the first representation on Monday afternoon made a repetition inevitable. They will probably be smoother and more efficient than the first performance, and it is to be hoped that the youthful aspirants for theatrical fame will exhibit in them some knowledge of the value in art work of the quality called repose.

The exhibition of tableaux and readings from Lew Wallace's florid romance called "Ben Hur," to be given at Palmer's Theatre to-morrow afternoon, is to benefit the Society for Aiding Self-supporting Women. The object of this society is "to furnish homelike comforts and safe and pleasant accommodations to a very worthy and industrious class with whom the charitable institutions of the city have no concern."

Keller drew a numerous audience to Dockstader's Theatre Monday night and succeeded in mystifying the public as usual. His new wonder, "Astarte," is working well and was received with applause. Charles and Martha K. Boone, mind readers and second-sight seers, had a conspicuous place on the programme, and their doings were watched with deep interest by the auditors. The programme otherwise is unchanged from the preceding week.

Miss Minnie Palmer is this week at the Bijou Theatre, Chicago, acting Trina in "My Sweetheart." This bald announcement is probably sufficient to keep the attention of an Iowa playgoer fixed on Mr. Hart's theatre throughout the week. Miss Palmer will not be seen again in "My Sweetheart," as she will use a newer play during her engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, which begins in April.

Rice's "Evangeline," conducted by the composer and revamped with new scenery, new dances, and new business, has been successfully running two weeks at the Star Theatre. Farnesco and Medlitz are there, and Capt. Dietrich is an admirable counterfeit of Benjamin F. Butler. The new Amazon march and Amelia Glover's ballet dancing arouse great enthusiasm.

Mr. Tony Pastor has gathered for this week his usual rare assortment of male and female acr

THE EXACT AMOUNT STOLEN

SPEAKER COLE IS NOT A DIFFICULT WITNESS.

HOW AND WHY THE MEMBERS OF THE CEILING COMMITTEE WERE SELECTED—THE SPEAKER'S BANK BOOK.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Fish Committee has had a field day. It had its time extended indefinitely this morning. It obtained the bank books of two members of the Ceiling Committee, Speaker Cole and Mr. Sheehan, and the promises of two others, those of Mr. Gallup and Mr. Ens. It showed, through Speaker Cole, the Governor's part in signing the bill and his influence in the appointment of the Ceiling Committee. Chairman Fish received a dispatch informing him that his 3-months-old boy was threatened with pneumonia and he left town this afternoon, Mr. Aspinall of Kingston taking his place at the head of the committee.

The committee is in executive session to-night considering the bank accounts of Messrs. Sheehan and Cole. The impression prevails here that the committee has lost its heart since last Friday because of the influence brought to bear.

The bones of to-day's testimony lay in Speaker Cole's evidence. He said there was more or less friction between Mr. Perry and Superintendent Andrews as to which should control the work, or how it should be done. He was asked: "Have you any knowledge or information as to what determined the nomination of Mr. Andrews in the bill?" "Well, my impression—that is simply an impression, and I do not know that I could fortify it with any particular facts—but it is my impression that there was a general feeling among the Republican members of the House that Mr. Perry was a very rank partisan, and quite a feeling among some of the Democratic members that he did not bring his work within the limit of his appropriations. I know he was quite generally criticised, while Andrews, who never had done any particular work, was not criticised. But exactly who criticised him or exactly what was said I do not recollect."

"Do you recollect its being said, or were you ever informed that if Mr. Andrews was named in the bill both Democratic and Republican members could get appointments under the bill from him?" "I don't recollect that there was some such talk as that indulged in at the time."

"Whom did you originally intend as members of the committee?" asked Mr. Bowers, who was conducting the examination. "After the bill passed and became a law, (I think it passed almost the last day of the session,) I held the matter in abeyance for some time. I had promised Mr. Hadley of Franklin a place upon the committee. Some of Mr. Ainsworth's friends suggested that it would be wise to select him, but Mr. Ainsworth told me he did not care to go on. Some of Mr. Husted's friends suggested that he, as Chairman of Ways and Means, ought to go on, but I was disinclined to appoint him. I had a talk with Gen. Husted and all he told me was that before the committee was appointed he would like to talk the matter over with me. Mr. Sheehan also intimated to me that before the committee was appointed he would like to have some thing to say to me, but neither of the gentlemen subsequently made any request of me. I had some idea at one time of appointing Mr. Martin, but on reflection and consultation with various gentlemen I concluded to appoint as the Democratic members Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Wood. I promised Senator Hendricks if the bill became a law that I would appoint Mr. Gallup, who was on the Appropriations Committee, and who, for some cause or other, Mr. Hendricks desired to please by a position upon this committee."

"What about the other member, Mr. Ens?" "Well, the appointment of Mr. Ens was not at Mr. Ens's solicitation. I had been informed that the Governor would not sign the bill if Mr. Ainsworth or Mr. Hadley were upon the commission. I was requested by Mr. Ainsworth and Mr. Hadley to see these two people and see the Governor upon the question and, if possible, bring him in among my advisers in consulting who should be upon the commission. I was perfectly willing to do it, and I think a few days before the bill was signed I met Mr. Hadley at Utica. The conference was not on business, but no conversation was indulged in about the Ceiling Committee. I think Hadley said he would take the train with me and go to Albany. We came to Albany. He had a bill in the Governor's hands, which had not been signed, and he had been writing me and soliciting me to intercede with the Governor in his behalf in regard to that bill, and he said he was perfectly willing to get off the commission if the Governor had anything against him. I told him that I understood the Governor had a feeling against both him and Ainsworth and did not desire to have them on the commission, and I promised Mr. Hadley to intercede with the Governor in behalf of that measure and had partially promised Mr. Andrews to consult with the Governor. I had 25 minutes at the station and I took a hack and drove to the Governor's. "The Governor told me very frankly that he didn't like to have either Mr. Hadley or Mr. Ainsworth upon the commission. I asked him to suggest somebody. He suggested Gen. Husted and Mr. Cheney, and I told him I did not care to appoint Gen. Husted and that Mr. Cheney was from the same county as Gallup, whom I had promised to appoint. I asked him how Mr. Ainsworth would do. I think I suggested Ens. I am not sure whether he or I suggested Ens, but, at any rate, Ens was suggested. Ens is in my Congressional district, a politician of some prominence, and I was desirous, naturally, of securing the friendship of Tompkins County politicians, and I thought it would be a good thing to put Mr. Ens there. So he said, all right, and he asked me whom I was going to appoint for the Democrats. I told him I had no particular choice. I told him I should like to put Sheehan for one. He said put on Sheehan and Wood. I told him that would be satisfactory to me, because I regarded them as the best representatives of the Democracy in the House, which I am perfectly willing to say now."

"As I left the Governor he said: 'Well, I don't think much of this legislature, and I don't say now that I shall sign it,' and I said: 'I don't care whether you sign it or not.' Before that, however, I had asked him about Mr. Hadley's bill, and he made a statement that he had already signed Hadley's bill several days before."

The Speaker admitted that he did not consult with the Attorney-General, as he should have done, regarding the legality of his signature to the contract, but took Andrews's word for it that it was all right. He admitted having had a talk in Superintendent Draper's office in the presence of Draper and a Republican politician named Bliss, not Col. George Bliss, and they concluded it never would do to let Sullivan have the contract because he would devote his chief interests to Gov. Hill. Objection was made to Smaith on the ground that he was a Hill Republican, and not much better.

Messrs. Sheehan, Gallup, and Ens told how they were appointed to the Ceiling Committee, and each admitted, as did Mr. Cole, that he had been careless in the prosecution of the work. In examining his bank book Speaker Cole said examination would show he was about $2,000 out.

The committee, assisted by Counselors Seward and Bowers, examined the bank books of Messrs. Cole and Sheehan, but found nothing beyond ordinary routine accounts.

Contractor T. J. Sullivan again took the stand when the committee met at noon. Mr. Bowers, who cross-examined him, found it next to impossible to obtain a direct answer to his questions. The witness evidently fearful that he would be led into a pitfall of some sort and refused to commit himself. Very little not already known to the committee was learned from Sullivan's testimony. The only interesting fact brought out at to-day's session was as to the condition of the contractors' books.

His cash book has been kept with an utter disregard to all recognised business methods, and in every instance where they were compared there was discrepancy between it and his bank book. He acknowledged that the books had been badly kept, but said in extenuation that he had always been too busy to look after them himself, and they had therefore been left to the care of an incompetent subordinate.

He testified that the four-thousand-dollar lot bought by Smaith as a place of deposit for the débris from the Capitol he had promised to take off the contractor's hands at the purchase price when it was no longer needed for its present use. Smaith's excuse, he said, for not wishing to hold it was that he did not care to own property in Albany since his business interests were centred in Ithaca. Counsel was anxious to get the witness's idea of a rich man. Sullivan did not consider a man rich until he had accumulated a million dollars. Mr. Bowers finally gave up in despair after serving a writ by whing out of the non-committal Sullivan, and he was dismissed.

He was willing to swear to the following facts: That he had done more or less of the ceiling job; that he had received therefor no mean compensation; that at various times he had given orders to Smaith's workmen; that he had agreed to take a certain lot of his friend's hands; that during the progress of the work he had paid a bill of $2,900 for Smaith; that he had had a land transaction with Andrews; that he and the Andrews family had been on intimate terms; that he was a poor man, and that he considered Smaith a fool for having left the State.

George Hill of the firm of Hill & Hunt, civil engineers at 45 Broadway, was the next witness. Mr. Hill has within the last few days been appointed to the Ceiling Committee, and made a thorough examination of the ceiling and staircases with a view to the actual cost of the work done. His estimate of the amount of credit to the contractors was about $4,000 in excess of the sum named by the Committee of Experts. He swore that Smaith's vouchers for the free work showed $18,346 73 more for material than the amount actually used; for the carpentry the excess was $54,498 23; for the stone, $6,768 26; for the wages of masons and bricklayers, $11,820 20; for hoisting, $23,177 25, and for miscellaneous expenses, $5,170 70, a grand total of $119,745 74, which the Smaith party set out for work and materials, and for which there is nothing to show to-day.

A reporter of THE TIMES called upon Mr. Sinclair yesterday and asked him where Smaith was. Mr. Sinclair is the man who made the payment called for by the Assembly Chamber. Mr. Sinclair said he did not know, but he thought Smaith was in Albany. He has been in the city of him, several days ago, he was at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, about to go to Old Point Comfort with an invalid daughter.

"Did not Smaith call upon you last Friday at the Court House?" he was asked.

"No. That was Rowe, the architect. He had the impudence to go to the Court House and call upon me."

"What did he want?"

"Oh, he had heard that I was going to be called before the investigating committee in Albany. I expected to be myself, and got Judge Barrett to excuse me from serving upon the jury so that I could go."

"In spite of Mr. Rowe's impudence in calling upon you, you did not spurn him, but went to the theatre with him."

"Yes, I went to the theatre with him. I admit that; there was no harm in that was there?"

OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL JOHN LEE DAVIS.

Admiral John Lee Davis, retired, died at his residence in Washington yesterday. Born in Indiana, he was appointed acting midshipman in the navy in January, 1841, and after service in the Mediterranean was engaged during 1845-6 in blockade service at various Mexican ports. While an Acting Lieutenant in 1849 he lead a party which captured a piratical junk near Macao. From that time to the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he served at home stations and on coast survey work. At the outbreak of the war he became executive officer of the Water Witch, and at the head of the passed Mississippi, had an engagement with the rebel ram Manassas. He was subsequently tendered the command of the vessel, but declined in favor of a senior, but received his commission as Lieutenant-Commander a year later. As commanding officer of the steamer Vixen, the gunboats Wissahickon, and the iron-clad Keokuk successively he was engaged in the South Atlantic blockading squadron, capturing a number of prizes. During the time he was in many engagements, being engaged in the attacks on Forts Wagner, Sumter, Greag, Moultrie, and other fortifications and batteries. While in command of the Sassacus late in 1864 he engaged in a two-days' chase after the rebel privateer Tallahassee, which proved fruitless. At the close of the war he was for a year at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and after being commissioned Commander in 1866, was at the Washington Navy Yard. He was commissioned Captain in 1873, and, after three years' duty on the Lighthouse Board, was sent to the European squadron as commander of the flagship Trenton. He was commissioned Rear-Admiral in 1885, his last duty being on the Asiatic squadron. He returned to this country in 1886, and was placed on the retired list February, 1887, being then 62 years of age. His sea service aggregated 26 years and 11 months, and his shore duty 14 years and 10 months.

WILLIAM F. O'BRIEN.

William F. O'Brien, one of the staff of the United Press Association at Washington, died in that city yesterday afternoon after a week's illness. He had been very closely engaged about Congress during the closing hours of that body, and, although ailing for a fortnight before the inauguration, he assumed a share in the arduous newspaper work at that time in addition to voluntary committee duty in connection with the inaugural ball. The day after the ball at the Pension Building he was prostrated with pneumonia and could not throw it off.

Mr. O'Brien was born in Brooklyn 31 years ago, was graduated at Cornell University, had a brief experience as a pupil of Steele Mackaye, and then began magazine work with Mr. A. W. Tourgée, and in 1884 became connected with the United Press Association in this city. He went to Washington as night manager of their bureau in 1885.

Mr. O'Brien was unmarried. His father, who had been with him since Sunday, will bring the body to this city for burial to-day. He was an industrious and entertaining writer, and his acquaintance with public men was extensive.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. Francis J. Evans died at his residence, 99 Christopher-street, on Monday night, at the age of 36 years. He was a native of New-York City and a son of the late Francis Evans, who was Superintendent of the Circular Department in the New-York Post Office for about 40 years. Dr. Evans received his early education at the Jesuit College, and in 1880 graduated from the Bellevue Medical College. For the last six years he had been a practicing physician in this city. He was unmarried. Dr. Evans died of pneumonia, having been ill but seven days. His brother, Edward M. Evans, died on Feb. 28, after an illness of but two days. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at St. Joseph's Church, Sixth-avenue and Washington-place.

The Rev. William P. Mael, a native of Philadelphia, died yesterday at the residence of his son, the Rev. W. R. Mael of the Mariners' Harbor Baptist Church, Erastina, Staten Island. He was born in 1806, and for nearly 60 years was engaged in the ministry. He was at different times stationed at Hatboreugh, Penn., and in Southern New-Jersey. About 10 years ago he gave up regular pastoral duties. The burial will take place to-morrow in Cedarlawn, Ind., where funeral services will be held in the First Baptist Church.

Joseph H. Coates, for nearly 40 years prominent as an importer of earthenware, died yesterday of paralysis at his home, 56 West Eleventh-street. Mr. Coates was born in Philadelphia in 1812 and came to this city in 1844. Soon after he entered the firm of Miller & Coates, at 979 Pearl-street, where he remained in business until his retirement five years ago. He leaves a wife and family. The funeral will be held in Goshen, N. Y.

Dr. Theodore I. Franklin died in Farmingdale, Long Island, on Monday. He was a leader in the German revolution of 1848 and was compelled to flee to this country. For several years he conducted a private school in New-York, after which he entered the field of journalism, and at the time of his death was editor of the *Long Island Central Zeitung*. The body is to be cremated at Fresh Pond on Thursday.

The Rev. Patrick O'Reilly, Assistant Pastor of the Catholic Church of the Holy Name, Brooklyn, died on Monday at St. Mary's Hospital of pneumonia. He became a priest in Dublin, Ireland, nine months ago, and came to this country in September. He was 35 years old. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mrs. John Gilbert, who recently suffered a paralytic shock, died at her home, at Palmyra, N. Y., yesterday, aged 79 years. She had long been a resident of that place, and leaves five children and five grandchildren. Her husband, Major Gilbert, whom she married over 60 years ago, survives her.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 12—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, fair, stationary temperature, followed Wednesday night by cooler, southwesterly winds.*

For the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, fair, continued high temperature, variable winds.

For West Virginia, Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, fair, followed by light rain on the lakes, slightly cooler, southwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
3 A. M.	32°	32°	2:30 P. M.	11°	55°
6 A. M.	29°	32°	6 P. M.	8°	51°
9 A. M.	18°	36°	9 P. M.	8°	47°
12 M.	14°	48°	12 P. M.	5°	44°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 42°.4
Average temperature for same date last year .. 14°.0

THE MEADOWBROOK HUNT.

Bright skies and an atmosphere delightfully suggestive of gentle Spring were conditions of the second meet this season of the Meadowbrook Hunt yesterday afternoon at Mineola, Long Island. The fact that the hunt was to have a meet at Mineola yesterday had not become generally known about the country there and the red-coated hunters got away after the pack without having the embarrassing gaze of the town upon them.

The start was made a little after 3 o'clock from a point a mile from the station. Mr. Thomas Hitchcock was master of the hounds, and the other riders were Mr. Stanley Mortimer on his mare Comedy, Mr. Elliott Roosevelt, who rode his celebrated Mohawk; Mr. James Kernochan on Colonel Watson, Mr. H. L. Herbert, mounted on Punch; Mr. E. D. Morgan, who rode Tarcoon; Mr. Dudley Winthrop on Mustapha, Mr. Edgerton Winthrop on The Kitten, Mr. Frank Griswold on Shandirat, Mr. Charles Peters on Pinafore, Mr. S. S. Sands, and Mr. Algon Courtney. Mr. Hitchcock rode his car-tenant Windham and astonished his fellow-huntsmen by the manner in which his horse took high fences and walls.

The first part of the run was after an unlaced scent, which lay about seven miles—a crooked course—toward Locust Valley and Wheatley. The ground was in fairly good condition and the gentlemen rode hard. In the bush near Wheatley the fox was run from cover and then followed a wild succession of running jumps. Reynard was a wily brute and the way in which he doubled and "mocked" was truly delightful. The course of the fox was south, running a little north of Westbury, where he was finally captured and killed, the brush going to Mr. Courtney.

The whole run took up an hour and 40 minutes and covered about 15 miles. None of the hunters got any "croppers," but some of their servants were less fortunate.

FREY DEFEATED MALONE.

Albert M. Frey and James L. Malone played the second game of the pool tourney the series in Brooklyn last night. Frey won by a score of 150 to 107 in 19 innings. Malone and Frey will play to-night.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

WABASH WESTERN'S ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—The annual meeting of the Wabash Western was held to-day, 290,000 shares of stock out of 300,000 being represented. The Directors elected are O. D. Ashley, T. H. Hubbard, E. T. Wells, Cyrus J. Lawrence, E. K. MaHarg, Peter B. Wyckoff, Effingham H. Nichols, James F. Howe, and Charles M. Hays. The only changes in the board are H. K. McHarg, who succeeds R. A. Elmer, and Charles M. Hays, who is added to the list of Directors. The board will meet in New-York on March 28 to elect officers.

The annual report for 1888, submitted to the meeting, shewed: Gross earnings, $5,779,583 28; operating expenses, $4,396,891 67; net earnings, $1,382,191 61; taxes, rentals, sinking funds, &c., $1,073,692; net revenue applicable to interest, $1,068,882 75; interest on bonds and rentals of leased lines, $925,496 89; surplus, $143,385 86. The gross earnings, compared with 1887, show a decrease of $738,478 04, and the operating expenses a decrease of $301,722 03. The net revenue applicable to interest shows a decrease of $436,787 62, and the surplus over all fixed charges is $143,385 86. The earnings per train per mile were $1 36.43, against $1 71.4 cents in 1887, and the rate per ton per mile was .798 cent, against .984 cent in 1887.

The reports of the Wabash lines east of the Mississippi given by Receiver McNulta shows that as compared with 1887 there was in 1888 a decrease of gross earnings of $348,748 and a decrease of net earnings of $944,577, leaving net earnings applicable to interest $527,885, as against $1,539,675 for the year 1887. Freight earnings show a decrease of $350,340; express, $3,516; miscellaneous, $66,524; passenger earnings show an increase of $67,352, and mails of $19,280.

The Chicago Division of the Wabash was sold yesterday under foreclosure proceedings in the United States court at Springfield, Ill., by Binford Wilson, Special Commissioner, and was bid in by O. D. Ashley of New-York, representing the Purchasing Committee of the road, for $2,500,000.

MR. SLOAN STILL A DIRECTOR.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company was held this morning. The report of the Board of Directors showed gross earnings from traffic, including investments, $13,320,017; total disbursed for operating expenses, interest, taxes, &c., $12,889,221; surplus applicable to dividend, $430,796; dividends paid, $1,539,120; loss on securities sold, $283,230; commission paid for exchange of $7,000,000 first mortgage bonds, $250,000; surplus, Dec. 31, 1887, $4,445,050. Betterments of the road amounting to $465,600 were charged to current operating expenses. The report shows that in the construction of new lines $37,302,688 has been expended, of which amount $6,000,000 was advanced by the Directors. This is explained by the statement that when construction was entered upon there was a ready market for railroad securities, Missouri Pacific selling above par, with the reasonable expectation that the market would improve. The decline in the stock necessitated the advance by the Directors, which the stockholders are now called upon to pay at 6 per cent, with interest not to exceed 6 per cent. per annum.

At the annual election the total number of shares voted was 296,072½. The new directory consists of Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Samuel Sloan, Russell Sage, Thomas T. Eckert, George J. Gould, H. G. Marquand, A. L. Hopkins, E. K. Gibley, George H. Forster, H. C. Greene, D. P. Munn, and S. H. H. Clark. The only changes in the directory is the selection of Dr. Munn in place of R. S. Hayes. The election of officers will occur in New-York upon the return of the Gould party from their trip over the Southwestern system. At the close of the meeting Mr. Gould and his party departed by special train.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

In the Delaware House of Representatives yesterday notice was given of a bill for the formation of a company to secure a continuous all-rail route from Delaware to New-England. It is said that the object is to consolidate the management of the Poughkeepsie Bridge and short lines of road east and west of it, although no names are given in the bill. The incorporators of the "Delaware and New-England Company" are John Lambert, Thomas Gamage Tower, Jr., Arthur E. Newbold, Henry McCormack, Francis W. Kennedy, Stephen A. Caldwell, John C. Brock, W. W. Tobe, Arthur Brock, Henry O. Seixas, Joseph F. Sinnott, Charles F. Berwind, and Charles E. Morgan, Jr.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Voluntary Relief Department for 1888 gives receipts for the year of $358,497 67. Benefits paid amounted to $283,512 10. The estimated net surplus on Dec. 31 was $179,788 34. The operating expenses of the department paid by the company were $55,901 50 in 1888. The total payments by the company have reached $237,845 92. The average monthly membership for the year was 19,088. The death rate during the year was 19.6 per 1,000 members, and the average number of members disabled was 31 per 1,000.

An election for directors of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railway, in St. Louis yesterday, resulted in the re-election of Jay Gould, George J. Gould, Russell Sage, George W. Allen, I. H. Boots, Samuel Shethar, John T. Terry, Henry Whelan, A. L. Hopkins, Duncan Parmly, E. T. Loddland, and S. H. H. Clark. In place of R. S. Hayes John C. Brown was elected.

The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway Company announces that Traffic Manager J. A. Hanley having resigned, the offices of Traffic Manager and Assistant Traffic Manager have been abolished, and Mr. P. C. Stohr, formerly the road's General Eastern Agent, has been appointed General Freight Agent, with headquarters in Chicago.

The Chicago and Alton announces that it has not signed circular letter "A," prepared by the trunk lines in their crusade against commissions to agents, and that the boycott of the Alton by the trunk lines has been raised without any conditions being imposed. The Alton still favors commissions.

The Raritan River Railroad Company, whose new road extends from Bond Brook to South Amboy, via New-Brunswick, has mortgaged its plant to the Holland Trust Company of New-York, for the issue of $400,000 in first mortgage bonds. The mortgage was filed as New-Brunswick, N. J., yesterday.

By the report of the Receiver of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, filed in the United States court at Topeka, Kan., yesterday, the total earnings of the system during November and December, 1888, were $1,131,974, the expenses being $794,574.

It took just seven minutes yesterday for the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Road in Philadelphia. A committee of seven stockholders will nominate a board of Directors to be elected two weeks hence.

The Pittsburg and Western express, operated over the lines of the Pittsburg and Western Railway and its leased lines, has been sold. It will be transferred to the Wells Fargo Express Company on Friday.

The Railroad Committee yesterday reported to the Massachusetts House a bill authorising the Old Colony Road to increase its capital stock by $3,000,000.

Ex-Emmons Blaine is to be Vice-President of the West Virginia Central Road, with headquarters at Baltimore.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY DINNER.

The annual dinner of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York was given last evening at Delmonico's, the occasion being the fifty-ninth anniversary of the institution. About 150 persons were present, and it was conceded to be one of the pleasantest gatherings the college has had. William M. Massey presided, and in his remarks he spoke of the need for a new college building, to cost at least $150,000, and a new laboratory and library. He wanted the druggists to get together and formulate a plan that would bring about such a result, and hoped that another year would see such a scheme well on foot. The sentiments responded to were: "The President of the United States," the Hon. R. P. Flower; "The College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York," Prof. Charles F. Chandler; "The Medical Profession," A. Eappaner, M. D.; "The City of New-York," Dr. Cyrus Edson; "The Proposed Botanic Garden," Prof. Joseph P. Remington of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; "The New-York Park System," J. Seaver Page; "The Ladies," B. T. Fairchild.

Among those present were Prof. Joseph Schenck, Prof. Arthur Elliott, the Rev. Dr. William Irvin, James M. Barrett, Thomas Whitten, Dr. Wilson Farrand, George M. Hobolt, William J. Vennard, H. W. Atwood, S. W. Fairchild, T. J. MacMahon, Dr. Charles Rice, Albert E. Hughes, Charles H. Crittenton, F. F. Knapp, Eugene Harnett, W. M. Giles, George A. Soole, W. H. Schieffelin, J. H. Hegeman, R. W. Gardner, John Cohlas, George J. O. Pfeiffer, T. H. Sherwood, Charles J. Perry, James A. Webb, Theodore Rieksecker, E. Fougera, Charles F. Hebner, W. T. Ford, Carl Schultz, John R. Carwell, C. A. Kendrick, and A. J. Ditman.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Deputy Sheriff Anderson yesterday seized on the right, title, and interest of the Otsego Paper Bag Manufacturing Company to the machinery and presses at 30 College-place subject to a chattel mortgage. Judgment for $3,018 was entered against the company in favor of Emma F. Brenack. The company was incorporated in January, 1888, with a capital stock of $30,000.

Sarah J. Case and Frank E. Adams, composing the firm of Case & Co. and doing business as the New-York Hardwood Lumber Company at Fourteenth-street and Harlem River, made an assignment yesterday to James F. Hoile. The business has been established about ten years. Liabilities, $6,000; nominal assets, $1,000.

James A. and Henry Clark, composing the firm of Clark & Co., Nassau, L. I., failed in Jersey City, made an assignment yesterday to Walter P. Long, giving preferences for $864. They succeeded Clark & Stevens Sept. 10, 1888, and had a small capital.

Fusum & Heinemann, general merchants of Grafton, West Va., made an assignment Monday. Liabilities, $10,000; assets unknown; preferred creditors, about $7,000.

The Elm Steam Heating Company of Mount Joy, Penn., made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities, $10,000; assets, $15,000.

TO MAKE NEW-YORK LARGE

A BILL THAT WOULD EXTINGUISH BROOKLYN.

THE AMENDED BAXTON BALLOT-REFORM BILL TO BE INTRODUCED TO-DAY—A STATUS OF EXCLUSION.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Assembly has passed the bill appropriating $400,000 to complete the addition and construction of the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Martin offered, and the House accepted, an amendment that the Museum be opened on Sunday whenever the Board of Estimate and Apportionment made the request of the Board of Trustees. The bill passed, 78 to 6.

With a view of enlarging the area of New-York City by the consolidation of the metropolis, Brooklyn, and Staten Island, Mr. Crosby introduced a bill which names as Commissioners, Andrew H. Green, J. S. T. Stranahan, John Foord, Frederick W. Devoe, and Calvert Vaux, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and one person to be designated by each of the following-named authorities: The Mayor of New-York, the Mayor of Brooklyn, the Boards of Supervisors of Westchester, Queens, Kings and Richmond Counties, when so designated, to act as Commissioners to inquire into the expediency of enlarging the area of the city of New-York by including within the limits adjacent or neighboring territory, and to report from time to time their conclusions thereon to the Legislature, with such recommendations as they may deem proper. The Commissioners shall receive no compensation.

Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill to retire policemen who have served 20 years or who have reached the age of 60 years and to place them on the roll of the police pension fund, on a pension of one-half their full pay. The Superintendent shall receive a pension on retirement of $2,500, and Inspectors of $1,750. Pensions are also allowed, in the discretion of the Police Board, in the widows and children of any member of the force who may have been retired.

Mr. Blumenthal introduced two bills. The first, to increase the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Dock Department from $6,000 to $12,000. The second proposes to enlarge the power of the Electrical Subway Board. It is considered an especial drive at the United States Electric Light Company. It provides that any company maintaining poles, wires, fixtures, or underground conductors, shall refuse to comply with the rules and regulations of the board, or shall erect, continue, construct, or maintain their poles without permission of the board, and shall refuse to remove the same upon notice of the board, then the Commissioner of Public Works shall cause such lines or poles to be removed by the Bureau of Incumbrances, upon the written order of the Mayor, the expenses attending the same to fall upon the company owning or operating or last operating them. In case of their refusal to pay, the Controller is authorised to levy upon property of the company.

Other bills introduced were:

By Mr. Sperry—For the appropriation of $1,500 for a monument of the Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment, Highlanders.

By Mr. Roesch—Making it unlawful for any but a registered pharmacist personally to dispense or compound medicines or poisons in the city of New-York.

By Mr. Demarest, providing that all persons, corporations, or associations causing the necessaries of life to any person where the total value or part thereof remains unpaid at the time of the bringing an action therefor shall not be less than $5 nor exceed $100, may commence such action by a warrant of attachment against the property of the defendant and if the cause of action shall be for necessaries, in case said necessaries shall have been sold to a person having a wife or husband as the case may be, such action may be brought against either husband or wife respectively, but no judgment so had and the bringing of such action against one shall forever bar the bringing of such action against the other or his or her legal representatives. No real or personal property shall be exempt from attachment or execution except 50 per cent of wages or salary. The term "necessaries of life" includes food, medicines, shelter, and clothing.

Mr. Roesch offered a concurrent resolution to amend the Constitution, in order that in the First Judicial District a consolidation might be made of the Courts of Common Pleas and Superior Court with the Supreme Court.

Mr. Crosby offered a resolution to have evening sessions on Tuesday and Thursday evenings for the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole, but it went over for consideration.

THE SENATE.

The allusion by the Rev. James C. Simmons in his prayer this morning to the serious illness of one of the members was the first intimation received by his brother Senators of the sudden sickness of Senator Jacob Cantor. He is threatened with typhoid fever.

Mr. Hawkins introduced a bill which relates to the right of way for piers and bulkheads for a bridge across Blackwell's Island, between Long Island and New-York.

Mr. Murphy wishes a bill passed appropriating $10,000 for the erection of a monument to the late John Ericsson in Central Park.

Mr. Raines wishes the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Dock Department raised to $12,000.

Mr. Stadler wants the issue of a special license made allowable for the sale of liquor during all hours after midnight, except on Sunday, the fee to be not less than $5 or more than $25.

Mr. Walker offered an amendment to chapter 252 of the Laws of 1884, which provides that any street surface railroad company may operate its road by animal or horse power, or any other power than locomotive power, which may be approved by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Mr. Grady offered a bill providing that the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of New-York City, instead of the County Clerk, shall certify to the regularity of convictions in case of murders in the first degree.

Senator Bradley also introduced a bill amending the law which authorizes street surface railways to contract with each other by allowing lessees of railroads to abandon any route no longer necessary for the successful operation of the road.

SAXTON'S BALLOT REFORM BILL.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee at its meeting this afternoon voted to report favorably, with certain amendments, the Saxton Electoral Reform bill. It will probably be presented to the House to-morrow. The committee has tried to meet in the amendments all the principal objections which have been raised against the bill, and Mr. Saxton thinks this has been done without weakening his measure as it was originally introduced.

The chief changes have been made in sections 8, 9, 16, 21, 23, and 24. The other modifications are of detail and are of little importance. The amended sections read as follows:

SEC. 8. When nominations are made by a convention or primary meeting as provided for in section 3 of this act, the certificate of nomination to be filed with the Secretary of State shall be filed not more than 40 nor less than 15 days before the day fixed by law for the election of the persons in nomination, and the certificates of nomination herein directed to be filed with a County Clerk shall be filed not more than 30 nor less than 10 days before election.

Section 16, which describes the form of the ballots, says:

"The ballots are to have a perforated line running across the top, each in width, and upon that portion above the line which shall be known as the stub nothing shall be printed."

SEC. 21. At the same time and in the same manner as inspectors of election are appointed or elected, two clerks for each election district in the State shall be appointed or elected whose duty it shall be to have charge of the ballots and to furnish them to voters. One ballot clerk shall be taken from the political party that polled the largest number of votes at the last preceding election and the other from the party that polled the next largest number. Before delivering any ballot to an elector the said ballot clerks or one of the said clerks and one inspector shall write their names or initials upon the back of the ballot and upon the stub above the perforated line. When any person shall make application for a ballot his right to vote at that poll and election may be challenged, and such proceedings shall thereupon be had by the inspectors as the law provides. In case of challenge, if the person so applying is not entitled to vote, no ballot shall be delivered to him.

The last sentence of this section (23) now reads, and this is really the most important of the changes:

"The stub shall be torn from each ballot by the inspector before the ballot is deposited. If from any cause the official ballots are not ready for distribution at any polling place, or if the supply of ballots should be exhausted before the polls are closed, the unofficial ballots may be used, but the person using them must before voting present them unmarked to the ballot clerks and have their signatures or initials placed upon the stubs and then return to one of the booths or compartments above described, where he shall prepare it for voting."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. Lew Wallace of Indiana is at the Gilsey House.

Prof. C. V. Riley, United States Entomologist, is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Congressman F. T. Greenhalge of Lowell, Mass., is at the Victoria Hotel.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Ross, Col. W. H. Oswald, and Capt. Jenkins of Canada are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer, ex-Gov. Person C. Cheney of New-Hampshire, ex-Congressman Amos Townsend of Ohio, George West of Ralston, N. Y., and Nicholas M. Bell of the Post Office Department are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

ROBBED IN FIFTH-AVENUE.

While passing in front of the Hotel Brunswick last evening Mrs. Augustus A. De Gruis, who resides at the Barrett House, had her purse, containing a large sum of money, snatched from her hand by a young negro. The thief was pursued and took to a car, but escaped. He was the hand of Thomas Byrne, and sale he resided on 140 West Forty-first-street.

TOO NEW TRIAL JUSTICES.

AN UNFORESEEN EFFECT OF ENLARGING THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 12.—The taking of seven Justices from the bench of the Supreme Court to make a second division of the Court of Appeals, as has been done under the recent amendment to the State Constitution, causes fear among lawyers and Judges that the trial of causes in the Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer may be delayed by the decrease of the number of trial Justices. The effect will not be felt in this Judicial District, as the Justices of the new court were all taken from other districts. But elsewhere, after designations already made of Justices to sit in the General Term, the number of trial Justices left is too few to do the necessary work.

In the Third District the number is reduced to two, and in each of the other districts three are left, where the Constitution provides that there shall be five and six respectively.

A serious question is also raised as to whether the Judges, "for the time being," of the new court lose certain powers of Justices of the Supreme Court in Chambers, such as the taking of acknowledgments and affidavits and the approval of the charters of certain classes of corporations. An amendment to the Constitution to remedy these defects, if proposed at the present session of the Legislature, could be submitted to the people in 1890, as a new Senate is to be chosen this year, otherwise the submission would be delayed two years longer, as the proposition must, after it has the approval of one Legislature, be referred to the Legislature to be chosen next year and receive action of the latter.

An amendment approved this Winter could be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the general election of Senators next Fall, and if approved next Winter would be submitted to the people at the election of 1890, and if voted so into effect Jan. 1, 1891. An amendment proposed next year could be referred to the Legislature to be chosen in 1891, subject to its approval in 1892, and could not be in effect before Jan. 1, 1893, by which time the work of the trial courts would be seriously in arrears.

KITCHEN ECONOMY.

Some Official Tests of Baking Powders, showing their Comparative Strength, and which is Most Economical.

The below tabulated statements are extracts from public tests of baking powders, made to ascertain their relative value in practical use in bread. The tests were according to the largest amount of available leavening gas (excluding the alum and phosphate powders) not only produces the finest, most delicious, and wholesome food, but is the most economical in use.

United States Government Chemist Professor Edward G. Love found the comparative strength of the powders named as follows:

Name.	*Cubic in. gas per oz. Powder.*
Royal	127.4
Patapsco (alum powder)	125.2
Horsford's (fresh)	121.6
Cleveland's	84.35
Charm (alum powder)	116.9
Cleveland's	110.9
Sea Foam	107.9
Dr. Price's	102.6

Massachusetts State Analysis found the strength of several baking powders as follows:

Name.	*Cu. in. Gas per oz.*
Royal	136.15
Cleveland's	107.7
Congress	81.9
Hornford's	90.1

Prof. C. W. Parsons, N. Y. College of Pharmacy, tests made for the Grocers' Association of New-York, found the strength of six brands as follows:

Name.	*Cu. in. Gas per oz.*
Royal	136.05
Cleveland's	119.92
Sea Foam	113.13
Dr. Price's	106.27
Horsford's	102.64
Congress	95.86

Tests by Prof McMurtrie, late Chemist in Chief, U. S. Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C.:

| *Name.* | *Cu. in. Gas per oz.* |
|

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The most important affirmative action at yesterday's meeting of the Real Estate Exchange was the adoption of a resolution offered by George S. Lespinasse in relation to the Harlem River Ship Canal. It appears, according to the estimates of the Government and State engineers, that with necessary appropriations constantly available, the canal can be finished in three years. Yesterday's action by the committee will result in a memorial from the Exchange to the Senators and Representatives from this State in Congress, setting forth the commercial importance of the undertaking.

Ex-County Clerk Patrick Keenan was born on St. Patrick's day 52 years ago. It has been the custom of the County Democrats of the Twelfth District, whose patron is the ex-County Clerk is, to celebrate his birthday. They will have a particularly jovial festival next Saturday night in the rooms of the Jefferson Club, Avenue C and Fifth-street. Alderman Tait will dance a Highland fling, Deputy Collector Thomas J. Dunn will sing some of Harrigan's melodies, and "Humpy" Hanover will, for the first time, prepare in public a *kaesenpfeffer*, which is an east side specific for *Katzenjammer*.

Friday next, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, Prof. J. W. Livingstone, who shows ladies how to cut dress patterns at 916 Broadway, will have it out with Harriet A. Baker, who says that the Professor called her names and threatened to kill her the other day. The complainant sells a "magnetic" liniment and the trouble came out of a dispute about her signs. In 1887 there was much trouble at 916 Broadway between Henrietta Schwartz, and two tenants and witnesses in that case will be witnesses in the Livingstone-Baker case.

Seven hundred and fifty persons, or as many as the room would hold, listened to a good concert by the Harlem Choral Club last night at Pilgrim Church, Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street. There was a pleasant variety of part songs, the choral work was generally commendable, and Mrs. Carl Alves, the principal soloist, proved to be a contralto of excellent voice, finished method, and sound musical sense. Miss Augusta Lowell added two organ solos to the programme. Mr. A. D. Woodruff conducted.

Mrs. Teresa Francia, who Monday night fired four shots from a revolver from a second-floor window at 164 West Twenty-second-street and was arrested for violating a reservation ordinance, was discharged yesterday by Justice O'Reilly. She said that the weapon was on a bureau and that she did not know whether it was loaded or not, but fearing an accident she emptied it in the air, taking care that no one should be injured, and not knowing that what she did was illegal.

David A. Sullivan, a lawyer, has been trying to collect a bill for $122 76 from "Mike" Donovan, the boxer, for some time. A judgment was obtained, and yesterday, in supplementary proceedings, testimony was taken as to Donovan's financial conditions. It was shown that he had a salary of $1,000 a year from the New-York Athletic Club, and that he cleared $576 at a boxing match in Brooklyn last November. Donovan did not appear at the hearing.

Archbishop Corrigan has formed a new parish on the west side. Its limits are from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and from Fifth-avenue to Ninth-avenue. The Rev. John J. Reagan, Rector of St. John's Church, Goshen, has been made Pastor of the new parish. He will at once begin the work of erecting a temporary church. Ground has been purchased in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue.

Several years ago a petition in favor of the Cable Railway Company's scheme was presented to the Board of Aldermen. It is said to bear 60,000 signatures. The State Senate, having before it a bill intended to cure all defects in the charter of the Cable Railway Company, desires to inspect the petition. At the request of the Senate the Board of Aldermen yesterday decided to let the paper be taken to Albany.

Funeral services were held in Trinity Church yesterday over the remains of Henry Bruen Whitehouse, who died at Cintra, Portugal, on Feb. 6. The edifice was well filled with people. The floral tributes showed a new variety in choice. Dean Hoffman read the service, the Rev. Dr. Hill the lesson, and the Rev. Dr. Dix the commitment. The body was placed in the Whitehouse vault at Greenwood.

The suits began by the Société Veuve Xavier Jouvin against Sinclair T. Hunting, their agent for the United States and Canada, to recover about $36,000, have been discontinued, and the society and Mr. Hunting have settled their affairs amicably. He has turned over to it the stock of goods which he had as their agent, and the society has paid him several thousand dollars due him.

John Mullaly, Secretary of the New Parks Commission, exhibited maps of Epping Forest, Clapham Common, and other European parks, the great Japanese park, Wooyeno, Fairmount Park, and a number of new pleasure grounds, at the Real Estate Exchange yesterday to show that boundary lines have rarely been run by geometrical rules, but always with reference to topographical beauties.

Mayor Grant has accepted an invitation to preside at an entertainment to be given in the Lexington-avenue Opera House Friday evening under the auspices of the Manhattan Branch of the Irish National League for the benefit of the Parnell defense fund. The services of William Ludwig, the baritone, and his concert company have been secured for the occasion.

A paper on "Prehistoric Archæology," the contribution of Prof. Daniel G. Brinton of Philadelphia, was read yesterday at a meeting of the New-York Academy of Anthropology at Cooper Union. The next lecture will be delivered by Dr. Henry J. Hanchett, Secretary of the Academy, on the afternoon of March 26. His subject will be "The Unconscious Man."

The Board of Electrical Control sent a notice to the Police Commissioners yesterday that the law had been violated at Proctor's Theatre, in West Twenty-third-street, by running the electric light wires into the building from the street poles without a permit. The communication was referred to the Superintendent to take such action as was necessary.

A fight occurred yesterday at the Madison-Avenue Hotel between Charles Meyer, a waiter, and Lizzie McQuade, a cook. It ended in a draw, the man's face being damaged by a shovel and the woman's left hand punctured with an oyster fork. At the Jefferson Market Police Court they made cross complaints and both were held.

The Citizens and Taxpayers' Association of the Twenty-third Ward, at their regular monthly meeting last evening at 3,438 Third-avenue, unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the passage of the Ives Parks bill, and sent a telegraphic message to that effect to Albany to their member of Assembly J. J. Clark.

"Some Relations of Scientific Experts to the Administration of the Law" is the title of a paper to be read by Judge Willard Bartlett of the Supreme Court before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine at the Hotel Buckingham to-morrow evening. There will be a reception to Judge Bartlett at the close of the meeting.

A writ of certiorari to review the proceedings of the Commissioners of Police in retiring Police Captain George Washburn from the force on his reaching the age of 60 years was argued yesterday before the General Term of the Supreme Court, consisting of Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Cullen. No decision was reached.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted ordinances providing that the Chambers and Grand Street and Chrystie, Delancey, and East Broadway Railroad Companies must employ conductors on their cars on and after July 1. Every trip made by a car without a conductor will subject the company owning it to a fine of $50.

As Congress failed to show respect for the memory of Capt. John Ericsson by adjourning on the day of his funeral, Alderman Fitzsimons thought a gentle rebuke should be administered to that body by the Board of Aldermen. He moved that the board adjourn out of respect for the great engineer, and the motion was adopted.

A motion was made yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Lawrence for judgment in the suits of the people against the Cordova, Madrid, Barcelona, and Lisbon Apartment Associations. Judge Lawrence referred the cases to ex-Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst to take evidence and report.

A writ of habeas corpus and certiorari was secured yesterday by Ambrose H. Purdy from Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, requiring Warden Osborne of the Tombs to produce in court William Krulisch, who is held on suspicion of having murdered Drag Clerk Weckbaugh last Saturday.

A jury in the City Court yesterday gave a verdict for $1,681 70 in the suit of Leonard G. Prasch against Manager James M. Hill for a balance of a bill claimed to be due for repairs to the Union-Square Theatre before the fire in that building. Mr. Hill's defense was that the work had not been well done.

One of the novel entertainments of the year will be given this evening and repeated to-morrow evening at the Calvary Church, West Fifty-seventh-street, under the auspices of the Young Women's Mission Band. It is called "Feast of Seasons and Priscilla Drill."

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation is called for 3:30 this afternoon at the rooms in the Bryant Building, Nassau and Liberty streets. The proposed widening and extension of College-place will be considered.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce is called for 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon to receive the report of the Committee on Harbor and Shipping in regard to the proposed improvement of the North River water front by the Department of Docks.

Annie Weber, 15 years old, was sent from her home, 29 Columbia-street, to church on Sunday last. She did not go to church, and has not since returned home. As she ran away because, it is supposed that her absence from home is entirely voluntary.

The National Debating Association, at its meeting at Cooper Union Lodge Room this evening, will discuss the question, "Should Places of Amusement be Open on Sundays?"

The installation of the Rev. William Mede Smith as Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, in Fifty-seventh-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, will take place on Tuesday evening, March 19.

A Purim reception will be given the pupils of the industrial school of the Ladies' Hebrew Charity Society, at 177 East Broadway, next Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock. The exercises will consist of vocal and instrumental music and recitations.

J. Robert Sigel, the clerk at the United States Pension Bureau in this city who was arrested for forgery, pleaded not guilty to two indictments in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, and his trial was set down for Thursday.

The Yale Alumni Association have arranged for their third social meeting at Delmonico's Friday evening. Prof. A. J. Du Bois will read a paper on "Science and Miracle."

The carnival and masque ball of Amity Lodge, I. O. F. S. of L., No. 92, will be held at the Lexington Opera House on Wednesday evening, March 27.

No tickets are required for the performance of Haydn's Passion music at the Church of the Heavenly Rest this afternoon, beginning at 4:15 o'clock.

A portrait of the late James T. Brady, the work of Miller, a painter of Rome and Munich, will be presented to the Bar Association this evening.

The Arlington League will hold a reception in Lyric Hall Tuesday night, March 19. There will be dancing, to begin, if possible, at 9 o'clock.

The Hon. Charles T. Saxton will deliver an address before the Federal Club on Friday evening on the subject of "Ballot Reform."

"D. H. H."—Yes. You do not read THE TIMES regularly.

BROOKLYN.

Hattie W. Record, a member of the Brooklyn Salvation Army, is suing in the City Court to recover $10,000 damages from Jacques Nicholas, saloon keeper, for assault and battery. She went into Nichols's saloon, at 114 Myrtle-avenue, on March 2 and asked him to buy a copy of her paper, the *War Cry*. Nichols seized her, she claims, by the collar, and kicked her out into the street. She was thrown against a pillar of the elevated road and was badly hurt.

Jesse Johnson, a Republican lawyer of Brooklyn, wrote to Assemblyman Sperry yesterday protesting against Mayor Chapin's bills for repaving Brooklyn's streets on the ground that the actual work could not be done until after Mr. Chapin's term had expired.

The St. Patrick's Day parade in Brooklyn will take place next Monday, owing to the fact that March 17 falls on Sunday. Mayor Chapin is to be the principal guest at the banquet dinner of the St. Patrick's Society on Monday evening.

The will of Controller Walter L. Livingston of Brooklyn was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. It gives his entire estate to his widow. The estate is estimated to be worth $100,000.

Mr. Garrett P. Serviss will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Man's Conquests in the Heavens" at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening in the Brooklyn Institute, 200 Washington-street.

Steps are to be taken to provide Public School No. 28, at Ralph-avenue and Herkimer-street, with fire escapes. At present it has only one means of exit.

Brooklyn Grand Army men are advocating Col. Francis M. Crafts for United States Marshal, to succeed Charles M. Stafford.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Daniel J. Minnerly slipped on an icy sidewalk, on Sarah-street, Sing Sing, in January, 1888, and broke one of his arms. He commenced a suit against the village corporation for $2,000 damages. The case was tried in the Circuit Court, before Justice Dykman at White Plains yesterday, when it was non-suited, Justice Dykman holding with the Court of Appeals that a village corporation, in our variable climate, cannot be held responsible for every piece of ice on sidewalks.

A short time ago the buildings of the Highland Chemical Company at Highland Station, near Peekskill, were destroyed by fire. They are now to be replaced and the chemical business continued. Mr. E. Curry of Peekskill has been given a contract for the erection of five buildings, to be ready for occupancy May 1.

While digging for oysters off Mamaroneck on Monday William E. Lange caught a very big one in which was a pearl 5-16 of an inch in diameter. He is going to take it to some jeweler to ascertain its value.

Heretofore there have been five election districts in Mount Vernon, but now it has been increased to six, a piece having been taken out of the Third and Fourth to form the Sixth.

LONG ISLAND.

Michael Cooney, aged 40 years, residing at First-street and Vernon-avenue, Long Island City, was killed yesterday by being struck upon the head by a bucket of dirt which he was hoisting from a new ivring in Newtown Creek.

The election of the officers of the Rod and Rifle Association of Jamaica resulted as follows: Theodore Rogers, President; George W. Damon, Vice-President; Samuel S. Aymar, Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEN ISLAND.

A bowling match between the Tompkinsville Club and the Islands of the North Shore on Monday night, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 1,458 to 1,454.

The last big pigeon shooting match at Sea View Park, New-Dorp, will take place on April 17. The match will be for teams of 10 men at 10 birds each, 25 yards' rise.

Officers of the Staten Island Athletic Club will be nominated at West New-Brighton to-night.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mary Duffy, made despondent by the neglect of her husband, took a dose of paris green at her home in Communipaw-avenue, Jersey City, on Monday, and then went to the City Hospital. She is believed to be out of danger.

Henry Von Bergen of Ogden-avenue, Jersey City Heights, was chided by his mother Wednesday for spending all night at a ball. In a fit of depression he drank a dose of oxalic acid. His recovery is regarded as doubtful.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City yesterday suspended Policeman Quinn, who was accused of having, for personal spite, assaulted the Wade family.

The Newark *Daily Advertiser* yesterday made its appearance in a new dress of type.

IN DANGER OF LYNCHING.

ONANCOCK, Va., March 12.—Late Sunday night Magruder Fletcher, a powerful young colored man, broke into the house of Mrs. Obadiah McCready, in Messongo Neck, in the northern part of Accomac County, and assaulted her. Mrs. McCready's husband was absent from home at the time, being engaged in catching oysters across the Chesapeake Bay, and the only persons in the house besides Mrs. McCready were her two young children, 8 and 5 years, respectively. The colored man, who had been employed by Capt. McCready to cut wood for his wife, during his absence entered through an up-stairs window.

When Mrs. McCready first became aware of the negro's presence in the house he was standing by her bed, with his hand on her throat. He threatened to kill her and her little children if she should scream. Constable Gladding arrested Fletcher, who was in hiding. All the surrounding country was aroused, and men were scouring the woods in every direction.

Fletcher was lodged in the Accomac Court House Jail, and chained to the floor to prevent his escape. He denies that he committed the crime, but his wife testifies that he was away from home all night, and did not return until nearly sunrise. Many persons believe that the jail will be stormed and the negro hanged, but the officials appear to have no apprehensions of such an occurrance. Mrs. McCready is about 30 years old.

SCHILLER'S SON'S WIDOW.

From the Paris American Register.

Baroness Louise von Schiller, *née* Locher, relict of the poet's eldest son Carl, chief forester at Lorch, died in Stuttgart on Thursday of last week at the age of 85 years.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Naval Officer commanding the Asiatic squadron reports from Shanghai, China, Jan. 29, the following movements of the vessels under his command: The Marion (flagship) was to sail Feb. 4 for Hong Kong direct. The Omaha sailed from Shanghai Jan. 29 for Nagasaki, where Mr. Dinsmore, United States Minister to Corea, was to embark and proceed to Chemulpo, Corea. The Omaha was to return to Nagasaki about Feb. 24, and thence proceed to Shanghai. The Monocacy was at Yokohama awaiting orders from the department as to sail or repairs. The Palos was wintering at Tien-Tsin, China. Ensign F. J. Lemon was detached from the Marion Jan. 31 and ordered to the Monocacy. Lieut.-Commander W. W. Reisinger of the Omaha was ordered to command the Monocacy March 1, relieving Lieut.-Commander W. W. Gilpatrick, who was ordered home.

The United States steamer Swatara arrived at Cape Town, South Africa, yesterday.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 12.—To-day's Cattle market was extremely quiet so far as [illegible] concerned. The trade was [illegible], but the supply being light offered [illegible] a clearance. A number of [illegible] in the offerings and sales [illegible] $4 30. Sales at better [illegible] the exception, the major [illegible] bodies. Some below $4. Yo[illegible] over the scales at $3 40@3[illegible] at $3@3 25. But choice [illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible] quotations. Receipts [illegible] than on Monday, but [illegible] pretty [illegible] trade. Sales [illegible] with [illegible] heads [illegible] $3 90@4 [illegible] $3 70@3 90, mixed [illegible] $3 50@3 [illegible] $3 60, mostly [illegible] Receipts of [illegible] 20 cars [illegible] Sales [illegible] with [illegible] common [illegible] Buffalo, steers good to choice Cattle, at $3 90@4 poor to medium Cows, at $2@3 25; stockers and feeders, $2@3 25.

Hogs were active at a lower range of prices. More Hogs arrived than anybody had looked for, and had it not been for the heavy up-turn in the prices of Hog product the increase was just a much more severe decline would have been suffered. At the modified prices an active demand existed and the market closed strongly with all the Hogs sold. Packers took about 5,000, and nearly that many were shipped, sales making at $4 65@4 75 for heavy and at $4 60@4 75 for light, while sales of mixed lots were pretty generally at $4 65@4 70. Culls were worked off at $3 50@4 50. Receipts were: Cattle, 7,000 head; Hogs, 25,000 head.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

ATTENDANT.—By a well-educated English girl of 25 years as attendant to an aged or invalid lady; good correspondent and clear reader; cheerful and helpful; not musical. Address J. S., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A CAPABLE GIRL WOULD LIKE TO GO TO California with a family in any capacity. Can be seen at present employer's, 72 East 81st-st.

COMPANION.—By a lady of education and refinement as companion to a lady; experienced in the care of an invalid; unexceptionable city references and testimonials. Apply, between 11 and 1, 4 East 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman in small private family; three and a half years' best city reference from last place; no cards. Call at 210 East 57th-st, Shievelier's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant, lately landed, as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family, or would do housework; city. Call, from 10 to 3, at 20 Clarkson-st, first floor, in rear; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid, assist with washing, or any other work; best city or country reference. Call or address M. C., 152 East 76th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class Canadian girl as chambermaid and do fine washing and mending; willing and obliging; personal reference. Call at 445 West 37th-st, second flight, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with any other work; best city reference. Call at 454 West 27th-st., in store.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young Irish girl, lately landed, in small private family; most willing girl to oblige. Caller address 548 West 36th-st., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; five years' good city reference. Call at 544 3d-av., near 36th-st., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; city reference. Address M. L., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North of Ireland young Protestant girl as chambermaid; best city reference. Address J. T., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Understands her business thoroughly; best of references; no objection to city or country. Ad ress M. H., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamber-maid alone or do chamberwork and washing; best city reference. Call or address 141 West 19th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By reliable Protestant woman as chambermaid and assist with washing if required; good city references. Seen, for one day, at 210 East 26th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl with good references as chambermaid and seamstress or maid of all kinds. Call at 235 West 26th-st, rear, top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable colored girl as chambermaid and cook, or either; good city reference. Apply at 25 East 12th-st, near Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. Call at 147 East 59th-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young woman as chambermaid; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address N. M., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman in private family; good reference from last employer. Call or address H. O. N., 315 West 41st-st., care Mrs. Smith.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO SEWING OR Waiting.—By young Protestant woman in private family; best city reference. Call at 451 West 52d-st., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman as competent chambermaid in private family; first family reference. Call or address M. A., 386 Lenox-av., between 129th and 130th sts.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLOR MAID.—By a young English woman in private family; thoroughly efficient; best city reference. Address E. D., 288 East 58th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH WASHing.—By a young girl in private family; city reference. Call at 234 West 35th-st., rear.

CHAMBERMAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—By a Frenchwoman; good reference; city or country. Address Miss Delerce, 345 4th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American girl as chambermaid or waitress. Call at 314 East 86th-st., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English girl as chambermaid; good references. Address T. S., 322 West 18th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do upstairs work and wait; one year's reference. Call at 317 East 35th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—First-class; city reference. Call at 126 7th-av., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl; city reference. Call at 180 East 61st-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a refined young woman to do chamberwork and sewing; good reference. Call at 234 West 31st-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable colored girl as chambermaid and waitress or do housework. Call at 131 West 30th-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; or chambermaid and waitress. Call at 305 East 59th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid or nurse. Call at 133 East 73d-st., present employer's; no cards answered.

COOK.—By a good cook; understands English and American cooking; five and three years' city reference. Address S. G., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands French cooking; best city reference. Address D. F., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a thorough, competent cook in all branches; excellent baker; do coarse washing if required; best city reference. Address L. L., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a respectable woman as cook in a small family. Apply, between 10 and 12 this morning, at 784 5th-av.

COOK.—French; long experience; first-class; thoroughly competent; best city references from first families. Address F. H., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class colored cook in private family; no pastry; also an nurse charge; five years' city reference from last employer. Address M. H., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; all kinds soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; best city reference; no washing. Call at 294 West 34th-st.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; all kinds soups, meats, entrées and desserts; best city reference; no washing. Address D., Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; is a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; get up dinners; city or country; city reference. Call at 232 West 30th-st., two flights, front.

COOK.—By professional cook; thoroughly understanding French and English cooking; private family reference satisfactory. Address M. M., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Small private family; first-class city reference. Address the "Alexandra," 101 West 51st-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—By respectable, reliable woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or as laundress; best reference. Call at 213 West 25th-st., M. Hoolean, third floor, back.

COOK.—By competent cook; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. Call at 756 10th-av., between 51st and 52d sts., second floor.

COOK.—First-class; Scotch; excellent bread and cake baker; understands all branches of American and English cooking; best city reference. Call at 675 3d-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—In small family; is a good baker; best city references. Address K. M., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable young Englishwoman; Protestant, as cook; good city references. Call at 364 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts.; ring twice.

COOK.—By experienced cook; private family or boarding house; assist washing; city or country; best city reference. Call at 113 West 18th-st., one flight, rear.

COOK.—Competent; does all kinds of cooking; [illegible] all kinds of desserts; good baker; best [illegible] good reference employer seen. Call at 141 West 18th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman in private family; [illegible] with washing; 11 years' best city reference [illegible] present employers. Address [illegible] Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; [illegible] competent in all branches; best city reference [illegible] first place. Address M., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference; [illegible] Address M. L., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant young woman as good cook; no objection to assist with washing; city or country; good city reference. Call at 428 3d-av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; city or country; understands cooking in all branches; best references. Call, for two days, at 155 West 26th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in American family. Highest reference; five years' experience. Call or address M. M., 322 West 18th-st.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook in a small private family; best city reference. Address 312 East 44th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; excellent baker; best city reference; city or country. Call at 112 West 33d-st., in care of Mrs. Archer.

COOK, &c.—By a woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or do any other work; take washing home. Call at 457 West 48th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; take work by the day or week. Call at 329 East 45th-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; reference. Address, for three days, A. C., top floor, 1,155 3d-av.

COOK OR DO HOUSEWORK.—In a private family; city or country; city reference. Call at 472 6th-av.

COOK.—In a small family as cook; assist with washing; city reference. Address M. C., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent French cook in a private family; best city reference. Address M., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Address M. J., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR HOUSEWORKer.—By a girl; good city reference. Call at 315 East 44th-st.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook; has two years' references; lady can be seen at 558 7th-av.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook in private family; good bread and biscuit baker; first-class city reference. Call at 204 East 35th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook and washer in a small private family; best city reference. Address M. B., 224 East 85th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—In small family; is a good baker; best city reference. Call at 211 West 19th-st.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook in private family; best city reference. Call at 250 West 19th-st., fifth bell.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook and laundress; city or country; best of reference. Call at 131 West 28th-st., second flight.

COOK.—By a young woman in private family as excellent cook; city reference. Call at 113 West 16th-st.; ring twice.

COOK.—By good plain cook; will go to the country and assist at washing; best references. Call at 213 West 36th-st., first floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Can be seen at present employer's. Call, between 10 and 12, at 7 East 10th-st.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as first-class cook; best city reference. Address S., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; city references. Address N. T., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a good cook; in small family; assist with washing and ironing; best city references. Call at 111 West 46th-st.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By a respectable person as cook in a private family; best of city reference. Call at 684 6th-av., top bell.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as first-class cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference. Call at 226 10th-av.

COOK AND GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a German girl. Address 203 Eldridge-st., first flight.

COOK.—By a colored cook; good references; wages, $20. Call at 102 West 27th-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook and laundress; good city reference. Call at 556 3d-av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference. Inquire in store, 311 East 60th-st.

COPYIST.—By German lady who reads and writes English well in office where writing or copying is required. Address S. H., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COPYIST.—By a trustworthy girl as copyist, or would crochet or knit for children in silk or wool. Address M. K., 246 East 29th-st., first bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By Protestant woman by the day or week; cleaning, sweeping, and dusting is preferred; no washing; best of city reference; families or first-class apartment houses need apply. Call or address Mrs. K., 128 West 40th-st., second floor front; no cards.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress; by day or week; any kind of housecleaning, or cook if required, excellent washer; good city reference. Address S. M., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; go out Friday, Saturday, and Monday; washing, ironing, cleaning, and do cooking; best city reference as to work. Address K. P., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by day spoking or washing and ironing; best city reference. Call at 159 West 53d-st., first floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; go out by day, week, or month; excellent cook and laundress; first-class reference. Call at 146 West 49th-st.; ring three times.

DAY'S WORK.—By colored laundress; work by the day, week, or month. Call or address Rosa Boysce, 15 West 44th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a colored woman by the day or week; good chambermaid; reference. Call at 237 West 41st-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a strong woman to work by the day washing or cleaning. Call at 346 West 35th-st., top floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Of undoubted ability; perfect fit guaranteed; tailor-made suits; tasteful drapings and trimming; original designs in wraps and cloaks; first-class workmanship and prices reasonable; samples of work shown. Call at 767 6th-av., between 45d and 44th sts. E. Schulich.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working; to couple or gentlemen in fair; excellent cook and bread maker; refined, active, and economical; thorough housekeeper; highest city references. Address Reliable, Box 409 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By an educated English woman, 13 years' experience in England, as housekeeper or maid to an invalid lady, or to travel; good recommendations. Address W. B., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By girl to do general housework; good plain cook and laundress; small private family; best city reference. Call at 509 West 54th-st., Room 12, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl for general housework in private family; city reference from last place. Call at 207 West 33d-st., rear basement.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl to do housework; is a good cook; no objection to assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 133 East 73d-st., rear basement.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl; assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 1[illegible] West 34th-st., rear basement.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to learn. Apply at 749 3d-av., near 47th-st., first bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a German girl as housework[illegible] in small family. Call at 350 7th-av., over Reed's laundry, near 43d-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Swedish girl, speaks no English, to do light housework in a small family. Call at 351 East 47th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; hairdresser; dressmaker; first-class seamstress; would travel; good packer; best city references. Address French, care Mrs. Hartenhan, 148 West 39th-st.; no cards.

LADY'S MAID.—French; by competent person; first-class dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; out and in; understands her duties; best city references; experienced sewer. Address, letters only, 51 West 31st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced lady's maid; German Protestant; good hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe. Best references. Address Anita, Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French, speaking English; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; also, good packer and traveler; city reference. Address A. R., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl as lady's maid and nurse to grown children; willing to travel; first-class city reference. Address M. L., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By German, speaking English, first-class maid; good dressmaker and packer; family going to Europe preferred; dressed the ocean before. Call at 506 Avenue A, near 15th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; good seamstress; will travel; good reference. Address L. D., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By an intelligent North German girl as lady's maid or take care of grown children; prefers to travel. Inquire at present employer's, 49 West 27th-st.

LADY'S MAID OR DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by a North German; in private family; permanent position; best city and personal reference. Address Maid, 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German as lady's maid; good hairdresser, traveler, and packer; take charge of the wardrobe. Address F. C., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as maid; good hairdresser; will travel; best city reference. Address Louise, 162 West 35th-st., third bell, left.

LADY'S MAID.—Useful for a family going to Europe; German, speaking French; experienced. Address M. M., 173 Macdougal-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; German; first-class references. Call or address Mrs. S. B., 988 6th-av., top floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid lately from Paris; speaks no English; good hairdresser; good reference. Call at 240 West 23d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By most respectable young woman as first-class family laundress; best city reference. Can be short distance in country. Address R., Box 364 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; go short distance in country; well recommended. Address A. D., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; excellent city reference. Call at 318 West 49th-st., Bell 4.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; would go out by the day; references. Call or address Mrs. Tradin, 203 East 87th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; first-class city reference from last place. Call at 235 West 26th-st., top floor, rear.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call at 19 East 60th-st., basement door.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a first-class laundress; is a good chambermaid; has best of city reference from last place. Call at 7 West 9th-st.

MAID AND FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS.—Protestant; or nurse to grown children; willing to assist with chamberwork; is trustworthy; best city references; employer seen. Address K. R., Box 408 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

MAID.—By North German as maid or nurse to grown children; good seamstress; willing to travel. Address M. A., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—By an educated German girl as maid and seamstress to young ladies or growing children; willing to go abroad. Call at present employer's, 9 West 58th-st.

MAID.—By young girl as maid and seamstress; would assist with growing children; best reference. Call, two days, at 26 East 34th-st.

MAID.—By competent Protestant seamstress or maid; is chamberwork; good operator; likes to travel or care of old lady. Call at 868 3d-av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a Parisian, lately arrived, position as nursery governess; speaks German well; is excellent seamstress and a good traveler; best reference. Call or address Miss Richard, 985 6th-av., third flat.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German as nursery governess in an American family; would prefer one country; best references. Address A. B., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated, refined French girl, speaking German and some English, as nursery governess; highly recommended. Call or address G. G., 372 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—By competent young Protestant German woman as nurse to children from 2 years upward; best city reference; city or country. Address O., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—A present employer's; by competent, reliable infant's nurse; takes entire charge in sickness or wait on invalid and sew; city or country. Address Nurse, Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman; children from 2 years up; competent to

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

The weather at New-Orleans yesterday was cloudy, but pleasant. The attendance was large and the track was fast. Following were the winners:

FIRST RACE.—Selling allowances. Half mile. Dobbo first, Moonlight second, and Scallywag third. Consignee, Mark T., Biggygett, and Lillie Dale were unplaced. Time—0:51¼. Betting—Against Dobbo, 11 to 10; Moonlight, 6 to 5; Consignee, 4 to 1; Mark T., 10 to 1; Biggygett, 15 to 1; Lillie Dale, 15 to 1; Eclipse Jr., 75 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Selling allowances. Four and a half furlongs. Cheeney first, Cora L. second, and Orange Girl third. Lizzie Scott, Florine, Dan Meaks, and Radical finished in the order named. Time—0:57¾. Betting—Against Cora L., 5 to 5; Cheeney, 3 to 1; Orange Girl, 10 to 1; Lizzie Scott, 12 to 1; Radical, 30 to 1; Dan Meaks, 30 to 1; Florina, 75 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Selling allowances. Five furlongs. Macauley first, Regardless second, and Electricity third. Superior and Dutchman were unplaced. Time—1:04. Betting—Against Macauley, 6 to 10; Superior, 3 to 1; Dutchman, 5 to 1; Electricity, 5 to 1; Regardless, 15 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. Six and a half furlongs. Event first, Silleck second, and Lida L. third. Countess and Jennie McFarland were unplaced. Time—1:34¼. Betting—Against Silleck, 3 to 2; Jennie McFarland, 5 to 1; Event, 6 to 1; Countess, 8 to 1; Lida L., 15 to 1.

Yesterday opened the "Spring" meeting at Guttenberg, N. J. The attendance was very large and the racing good. The results are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Babette first, Hemlock second. Time—1:22.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Republican first, Warder second. Time—1:07¾.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. St. Elmo first, Vashtee second. Time—1:28¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Three quarters of a mile. Carnegie first, Lord Beaconsfield second. Time—1:19¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Count Luna first, Fountain second. Time—1:27¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Vigilant first, Nite second. Time—1:27.

The programme announced for to-day at Clifton, N. J., is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Trusbero, 151 pounds; Prospect, 108; Lighthouse, 118; Bob Swim, 109; Amber, 106; Savage, 104; Fiddler, 105.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Romance, 116 pounds; Sea Hope, 110; Monte Christo, 110; Biscuit, 110; Margo, 110; King Arthur, 110; Eothen, 110.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Bill Read, 120 pounds; Chancellor, 117; Ernest, 117; Count Luna, 113; Tom Kearns, 110; Glaser, 110; Maggie Leonard, 107; Alex Lesher, 105; Rebud, 95; Harwood, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Duplex, 109 pounds; Rio Grande, 108; Tom Sawyer, 108; Pilot, 108; Relax, 108; Steve Stilwell, 99; Ida Bell, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Capulin, 123 pounds; Clatter, 119; Courtier, 110; Mattie Leeman, 110; Belmont, 108; Long Jack, 108; Louise, 98.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY.) MARCH 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adriatic, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Berlin, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
City of Columbia, Ma-		
tanzas	.....	2:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Persian Monarch, Lon-		
don	.....	.....
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sirius, Liverpool	.....	.....
THURSDAY, MARCH 14.		
City of Augusta, Savan-		
nah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Habana, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Italy, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rugia, Hamburg	.....	3:30 P. M.
Santiago, Glenfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
State of Pennsylvania,		
Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 15.		
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Pur-		
naribo	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 16.		
Ancheria, Glasgow	1:30 A. M.	3:00 A. M.
Coban, Porto Rico	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Elbe, Bremen	3:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
El Monte, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	1:00 A. M.	4:00 A. M.
Lecinana, New-Or-		
leans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
P. Caland, Amsterdam	3:00 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Saratoga, Havana	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	1:00 A. M.	4:30 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	3:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
SUNDAY, MARCH 17.		
Mara, Bordeaux	.....	.....
TUESDAY, MARCH 19.		
Arizona, Liverpool	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
California, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yumuneca, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 13.

California, Hamburg, Feb. 27.
City of Atlanta, Havana, March 9.
Colon, Aspinwall, March 4.
France, London, Feb. 26.
Marsalla, Malta, Feb. 16.
Muriel, St. Kitts, March 1.
Pennland, Antwerp, March 2.
St. Oswald, Gibraltar, Feb. 26.
State of Georgia, Lagos, March 2.
Valencia, Curacoa, Feb. 28.
Yorkshire, Gibraltar, Feb. 22.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

Adirondack, Port Antonio, March 8.
City of New-York, Queenstown, March 7.
St. Romana, Liverpool, March 3.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

Aller, Southampton, March 7.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, March 2.
Britannic, Queenstown, March 7.
Jersey City, Swansea, March 1.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 8.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

Colorado, Hull, March 5.
Rosland, Gravesend, March 2.
Ludgate Hill, London, March 8.
Plata, Gibraltar, Feb. 28.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17.

La Champagne, Havre March 9.
Moravia, Havre, March 7.
Orinoco, Bermuda, March 14.
Servia, Queenstown, March 10.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.

Alvo, Port Limon, March 10.
Estella, Gibraltar, March 8.
Furnessia, Glasgow, March 7.
Niagara, Havana, March 14.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

Indiana, Antwerp, March 6.
Werra, Southampton, March 11.
Wisconsin, Liverpool, March 9.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:15 | Sun sets..6:04 | Moon sets...4:13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..4:12	Gov. Is'l...4:35	Hell Gate..5:27
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k...4:51	Gov. Is'l...5:11	Hell Gate..7:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Elbe, (Ger.,) Sander, Bremen and Southampton 10 da., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

Steamship Alvena, (Br.,) Mackay, Kingston, Jamaica, 4½ days, with cocoanuts, Aspinwall and Port Limon 2½ da., with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steamship Gaelic, (Br.,) Sumner, Liverpool and Queenstown 9 days, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

Steamship Amos C. Marstew, Corwin, Providence.

Steamship Canandaigua, Boas, Newport News, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Dalton, (Br.,) Russell, Santos 27 da., with coffee to Bunk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

Ship Cyrus Wakefield, Hibbard, Havre 40 da., with iron ore to order—vessel to snow & Burgess.

Ship Gloaming, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Dinsmore, Colombo 109 da., with mdse. to Carlton, Moffatt & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Western Chief, (Ger.,) Robling, Hamburg 57 da., with mdse. to order—vessel to Theodore Rogers & Co.

Bark Ethel Thompson, Natal, Brazil, 38 da., with sugar to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bk Halide, (Norw.,) Olsen, Dantzic 79 da., with iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to Carsten Boe.

Bark Tri Sink, (Austr.,) Vucich, Montevideo 66 da., with horns and bones to A. N. Morton & Sons.

Bark Cattina, (of Sisenow,) McWhirter, Santos 64 da., with coffee to G. O. Orden—vessel to master.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, W. S. W., hazy; at City Island, light, W. S. W., partly cloudy.

SAILED.

Steamships Helvetia, for London; Wyoming, for Liverpool; Lisbonense, for Para, &c.; Sorrento, for Portland; Vermonia, for Jamaica; Chalmette, for New-Orleans; Tallahassee, for Savannah; Delaware, for Charleston, &c.; Seminole, for Jacksonville; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; City of Gloucester, for West Point, Va.

Ships Favorite, for —; Ida, for Mobile.

Bayza Alice, for Auckland, N. Z.; Atalanta, for —.

SPOKEN.

A General Transatlantic Line steamship, bound east, was passed March 10 in lat. 41 44, lon. 65 54.

The bark Granville Sells, (Br.,) from New-York for Hull, was passed March 5 in lat. 49 01, lon. 34 08.

The ship Canara, (Br.,) Capt. Dexter, from Manila Dec. 19 for New-York, was spoken Feb. 17 in lat. 35 n., lon. 21 w.

The bark Chignecto, (Br.,) Capt. Knowlton, from Ghent Jan. 20 for New-York, was spoken March 4 in lat. 49 n., lon. 47 w.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 12.—The North German Lloyd Line steamship Lahn, Capt. Junge, from New-York March 2, arr. at Bremerhaven at 9 P. M. yesterday.

The steamship Nora, (Swed.,) Capt. Pisell, from New-York Feb. 7 for Odessa, passed Constantinople March 8.

The steamship Euphrates, (Br.,) Capt. Edwards, from New-York Feb. 21 for Aden, Singapore, Hong Kong, &c., passed Gibraltar yesterday.

The steamship Albany, (Br.,) Capt. Porter, sld. from Singapore for New-York March 10.

The steamship Hailer, (Br.,) Capt. Farrell, from New-York Feb. 22 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head yesterday.

The steamship Circassia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New-York March 2, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

The steamship Hafa, (Ger.,) Capt. Wienfeld, from New-York Feb. 17, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

The steamship Australia, (Br.,) Capt. McKitchie, sld. from Fremantle for New-York March 4.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The announced sales at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, March 12, attracted a large attendance, and most of the principal auctioneers were on their stands and offered attractive lists of improved and unimproved city real estate. The general result of the day's business may be termed fair. The following is a review of the proceedings:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Receiver, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 21.1 by 63.5, 146 Pearl-st., east side, 61.7 feet south of Wall-st., for $30,000, to H. Wellbrock. Also, by order of the Executors, disposed of the four-story stone-front house, with lease of lot 15 by 100.5, 11 West 50th-st., north side, 270 feet west of 5th-av., for $21,500, to Mr. Colgate. Also sold at public auction the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 103.3, 133 West 14th-st., north side, 350 feet east of 7th-av., for $28,000, to S. C. Wolfe; similar house, with lot 25 by 103.3, 38 East 74th-st., south side, east of Madison-av., sold for $23,500, to Joel E. Hyams; three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 133d-st., south side, 110 feet east of Lenox-av., sold for $16,068, to Timothy Donovan; one lot, 24.8 by 151.3 by 97.4 by 172.7 on St. Nicholas-av., southeast corner of 162d-st., sold for $9,500, to Mr. Nicoline; one lot, 21 by 131.9 by 25 by 151.3, on St. Nicholas-av., east side, near 162d-st., for $7,000, to same purchaser; one lot, 25 by 100, on 103d-av., south west corner of 117th-st., for $9,700, to William Cohen; one lot, 25 by 100, on 104th-av., adjoining those above, sold for $7,200, to John Lachstater; two-story frame house, with two lots each 25 by 100, adjoining above, sold for $13,900, to A. W. Miller; one lot, 25 by 100, on West 157th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 10th-av., sold for $2,450, to same purchaser, and three lots, each 25 by 100, adjoining above, sold for $6,675, to D. L. Landerer.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 22.6 by 84, 140 East 119th-st., south side, 122.6 feet west of 3d-av., for $17,500, to Lewis C. C. Smith; four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with lot 18 by 102.2, 68 East 83d-st., south side, 90 feet west of Park-av., sold for $24,250, to L. Bonner, and two three-story brick dwellings, with lots each 20 by 100.11, 413 and 415 East 58th-st., north side, 175 feet east of 1st-av., sold for $19,500, to T. H. Coddington.

H. P. Ingraham & Co., under a foreclosure decree, Chauncey A. Truax, Esq., Referee, sold two three-story brick dwellings, with lot 22.6 by 51.6, 177 Meade-st., southwest corner of (299) Washington-st., for $47,250, to N. L. Butler. The sale of buildings, with lot, 990 10th-av., south of 64th-st., was adjourned to March 20.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold by order of the Executors the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.6 by 92, 34 West 17th-st., south side, 496.8 feet west of 5th-av., for $41,000, to J. M. Williams.

James L. Wells sold at public auction the three-story dwelling, with lot 18.6 by 100.8, 113 East 87th-st., north side, 153.10 feet east of 4th-av., for $10,076, to Edwin Gomes; similar house, with lot 18.6 by 100.8, 114 East 87th-st., adjoining above, for $10,625, to D. Mayer; similar house, with lot 18.6 by 100.8, 116 East 87th-st., adjoining above, for $8,950, to H. G. Antenreith; three lots, each 25 by 100, on Morris-av., northeast corner of 154th-st., for $6,300, to D. R. Murphy; two lots, each 25 by 100, on Morris-av., east side, 100 feet south of 162d-st., for $4,500, to Mary L. Ward, and one lot, 25 by 86, on Morris-av., west side, 25 feet north of 164th-st., sold for $1,800, to E. Wilson.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the three-story dwelling, with lot 15.3 by 100.11, 79 East 111th-st., north side, 138.9 feet west of 4th-av., for $9,300, to L. Smalley; four-story brick flat, with lot 13.4 by 102.2, 752 Brook-av., southwest corner of 144th-st., for $17,000, to T. Mahoney, and two-story brick dwelling, with lot 13.4 by 102.2, 582 East 82d-st., south side, east of Avenue A, for $4,725, to B. A. Gugerman. And, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 25.5 by 100, 598 10th-av., northwest corner of 42d-st., for $37,400, to D. Lickman.

Smyth & Ryan sold at public auction the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 76, 302 East 29th-st., south side, 75 feet east of 2d-av., for $17,325, to E. F. Flynn.

S. De Wallstorne sold at public auction the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 102.2, 150 West 82d-st., south side, 325 feet east of 10th-av., for $30,000, to F. Caldwell.

William R. Brewn, sale of dwelling, with lots, 122 to 136 West 97th-st., east of 10th-av., was adjourned to March 19.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, by order of the Executors, the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 78.10, 87 5th-av., east side, 100 feet north of Park-place, for $6,650, to Michael Conlin.

John F. B. Smyth, at public auction, sold seven lots, each 25.2 by 100, on 7th-av., southwest corner of 43th-st., for $1,375, to J. Edwards; two-story brick building, with lot 28 by 99, 241 and 243 Fulton-st., south side, 145 feet west of Sprague-alley, for $32,200, to T. Dunning, and two-story dwelling, with lot 20 by 90, 90 Reid-av., near Lexington-av., for $4,775, to A. Jacobs.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 12.

1st-av., s. s., 76.1 ft. n. of 104th-st., 75x100; Julia J. De Bruin to Robert B. Merritt.....$64,500
Canal-st., 55 and 57, and 13 Orchard-st.; Hannah Beurimo and others to Morris Glueckaman.....43,800
96th-st., n. s., 295 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x160.11; Thomas J. Smith to J. Harry McLeran.....1
23d-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22x74; Geo. Ende and Thomas Mann to Mary A. Gordon.....1
Perry-st., 26; Mary S. and John J. Loring to Jacob Hess and Theodore Satzler.....14,150
91st-st., n. s., 235 ft. e. of 4th-av., 40x100.8; Elizabeth F. Kober to William McNabb and wife.....15,000
Bedford-st., 21; James H. Haynes and Robert C. Winters and wives to Alois Diener.....34,250
126th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x99.11; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Louis G. Leyrer.....12,000
165th-st., s.s., 89.10 ft. w. of Tinton-av., 40x90; Charles H. Roosevelt, Referee, to Edward W. Meyer.....2,100
St. George's Crescent, s. w. s., lot 606, map of George F. and E. B. Opdyke, 24th Ward, 25.2x110.3x86.4x137.5; also, Van Courtlandt-av., s. s., lot 616, same map; William S. and Charles W. Opdyke to James Mitchell and wife.....787
37th-st., s. s., lot 289, map of Mary Clarke, 25x98.9; John L. Hamilton and wife to Simpson Telan.....25,500
Avenue A, s. e. s., corner of 13th-st., 46x94; Joseph H. Conklin to Emmeline Conklin.....911
3d-av., s. w. corner of 1st-st., lots 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 131, map of Kyatt Farm; Daniel P. Hays and wife to Elizabeth T. Bell.....3,100
6th-av., s. s., lots 67, 68, map of Mount Eden, 100.1x60; John H. Rainken and wife to Ludwig T. J. Obermeyer.....2,800
Valentine-av., s. s., 901.6 ft. s. of Central-av., 50x115x50x118; Daniel Mansfield and wife to Jane Needham.....5
Same property; Jane Needham to Daniel Mansfield.....5
3d-av., n. w. s., 153.2 ft. s. w. of 163d-st., 98.7x94.6x98.9x96.8; Charles L. Georgi to Otto H. Georgi.....1
3d-av., s. w. corner of 163d-st., 51.4x98x81x99; Charles L. Georgi to Magdalena H. D. Holland.....1
3d-av., 3,223 and 3,227; Charles L. Georgi to Cossuth L. Georgi.....1
Willett-s., s. s., 87.6 ft. e. of Broome-st., 25x100; Simon Fine and Harris Bookey and wives to Ellen Solomon.....24,000
65d-st., n. s., 70.10 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x100.5; William A. Arbornat and wife to Hyman P. Sinsenanger.....1
West End-av., s. s., 54.4 ft. n. of 75d-st., 20x80; same to same.....1
106th-st., s. corner of 123d-st., 50x100.11; Executors of Abraham R. Van Nest, &c., to Samuel McMillan and another.....14,000
10th-av., s. e. of 124th-st., 25.11x100; same to same.....8,000
110th-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 50x100.11; Marx and Moses Ottinger and wives to Patrick Logan.....160
Lorillard-st., w. s., 530 ft. n. of lot 125, 50x91 to King's Bridge road; Richard Matthews to Henry Leit.....4,000
Opdyke-av., s. s., 995 ft. w. of 8d-st., 50x100; John Murphy and another to Maurice Murphy.....50
162d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 107.1x100.11; Mary H. Tompkins to Jacob M. Neumann.....30,000
74th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 15x102.2; Mary E. Towle to Morris Levy.....6,650
Pike-st., 21; Joseph Spektorsky and wife to Sarah Harris.....20,000
Fulton-av., w. s., 145 ft. n. of Pelham-av., 99 x100; Rudolph A. Breidenbach and wife to Sarah C. Fontaine.....2,151
125th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100; Aaron H. Barr to Adolph Brussel.....6,000
Same property; Lizzie M. Sayre to same.....6,000
24th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18x98.9; John G. Nolte to Christian Glee.....13,000
5th-av., s. s., between 82d and 83d sts., 21.6x150; also, 32d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 12x84; Emma S. Shepard and others to Frederick W. Shannon.....180,000
17th-st., n. s., 194 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x93; Robert B. Merrill and wife to Julia J. Brone.....20,000
119th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50 ft. front X—; Bridget Tracy and others to Dore Lyon.....1
76th-st., s. s., 219 ft. w. of 3d-av., 21x102.2; John A. Taylor and wife to Joseph A. Hermann.....12,250
Ryer-st., o. s., lots 411, 412, 50x—; Charles W. Lowerre and another to Hubert M. Offord.....1,000
32d-st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9; William W. Thompson, as Executor, to James Bryar.....2,837
85th-st., n.s., 22 West; Edward F. Schell and wife to Elizabeth Steinmetz.....1
Broome-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Cannon-st.; 25x100; Louis Weil to William R. Lodor.....28,000
85th-st., 22 West; Elizabeth Steinmetz to Cornelia C. Flagg.....38,000
Madison-av., e. s., 179 ft. n. of 120th-st., 10x93; Rosa A. Baker and others to Mary F. Crandell.....22,000
77th-st., n. s., 295 feet w. of 9th-av., 20x107; William C. G. Wilson and others to Robert Crowley.....35,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY CHOICE LOT ON 123D-ST., CLOSE to Lenox-av.; price, $11,000; very easy terms. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

FOR SALE—110 EAST 76TH-ST., ELEGANT new three-story brownstone high-stoop private house, 18x55x100; all modern improvements. KAUFMANN & WAGNER, Temple Court.

WEST 53D-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV.—A well-built four-story high-stoop 20-foot house for sale at a reasonable price. H. M. DREW & CO., 1 West 97th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

—CAPITAL, $500,000.00.—

34 Nassau-st., N. Y. 201 Montague-st., B'klyn.

Examines and guarantees titles to real estate. No charges made for disbursements.

Purchasers and others can always obtain loans on improved property in New-York and Brooklyn.

COUNSEL:
CHARLES UNANGST. ASHBEL P. FITCH.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.
POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $1 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

SPECIAL!
An elegant 5TH-AV. HOUSE
For sale on VERY EASY TERMS.
813 5TH-AV.,
between 62d and 63d sts.
FOUR STORIES, WITH EXTENSION;
LOT EXTRA DEPTH;
SPERRY'S DOORYARD;
PLUMBING NEW; in PERFECT ORDER;
POSSESSION. Permits of
V. K. STEVERSON & CO.,
100 Broadway.

252, 254, and 256 West 72d-st.
FOR SALE.
Terms will be made to suit purchaser.
HENRY SEBY & SCOTT BROS.,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

A—WEST END-AV. AND 86TH-ST.—THE finest location and most substantially-built four-story private dwellings on the west side; hard wood throughout; butler's pantry; parquet flooring; saloon floors; filtered water; sanitary plumbing; conservatory; will be sold at reasonable prices on easy terms. Inquire on premises of J. C. CALDWELL, owner.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND planned four-story stone house for sale, low, in 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet wide, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city.
APPLY TO
GEO. E. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES, THE ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES On MANHATTAN-ST., near Hillside-av., a short distance from Morningside Park; houses of medium sizes; neighborhood A1.
J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 565 Manhattan-av.

FOR SALE—A MOST COMPLETE AND PERfect four-story high-stoop brownstone full-size house on West 58d-st., close to 5th-av.; fully furnished; ready for immediate occupancy. Permits, &c., from ARTHUR MASON JONES, 41 West 81st-st.

40TH-ST., OPPOSITE BRYANT PARK.—Exceedingly handsome brownstone four-story dwelling, three-story extension, 20 feet deep with Germania sidelights, ARELLANY & WIRTH, 159 5th-av.

A BUILDING SIX STORIES HIGH, 50X 120, near 34th-st. and Broadway, would be built for good tenant or tenants. Inquire of THOMAS & ROBERSON, 35 West 36th-st.

$15,000 FOR THREE-STORY BROWNstone, 18.8x80; butler's pantry extension; lot 100; near 9th office; others all prices. STEVENS, 9th-av. and 93d-st.

WEST 53D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Three-story brownstone house, $23,000. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEment brownstonehouse; all improvements; 111th-st. near Madison-av. M., Box 159 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, FIVE minutes from the bridge, a three-story and extension brick house; perfect order; good plumbing; tiled hall and floors; 15 rooms. Address F. M., Box 102 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, SCARSDALE, 19 miles from New-York, the country seat and farm of the late Dr. Bruen, consisting of a large house of 18 rooms, furnished, billiard table, &c.; two cottages, stable and carriage house, and other outbuildings; about 80 acres, commanding beautiful view of Sound and surrounding country; only one mile from Harrsdale depot; will include carriages, riding horses, &c., if desired. WM. HOYT & CO., 5 Vanderbilt-av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, $45,000, very handsome country seat on Prospect-st.; perfect neighborhood; near stations; overlooking New-York east and Orange Mountain westerly; large modern dwelling; handsome beautiful grounded front; 2½ acres lawns; forest shade; fruit in abundance; large complete stables; a perfect city home in country; 47 minutes to city. EDWARD P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway, Drexel Bld.

AT LONG BRANCH, NEAR WEST END, A superb country residence on ocean frontage; three acres; large Queen Anne house; stable, &c.; beautifully furnished; very reasonable price. GEO. DEN & CLARE, 340 4th-av. and 11 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
L. J. & I. PHILLIPS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 14, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., the following described property:
NO. 848 EAST 87TH-ST.—Three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, lot 18.6x80.
NO. 152 WEST 87TH-ST.—Three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, lot 21.6 1-7x98.9.
Maps, &c., with auctioneer, 149 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
L. J. & I. PHILLIPS will sell at auction on Wednesday, March 20, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., the following property:
No. 158 West 43d-st., four-story high-stoop brick private dwelling, lot 20.10x100.5; possession.
Three lots east side 10th-av., 27.9 feet north of 76th-st., each 20x100.
Maps, &c., with auctioneers, 149 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—AT THE REAL ESTate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) 59 to 65 Liberty-st., New-York, on Wednesday, March 13, 1889, at 12:30 P. M., by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, consisting of claims on open account against various parties; equity in shares of stock bonds, life insurance policies, and in 79,000 8-10 acres of land in Texas.
Catalogues at auctioneers' and at office of Stern & Myers, attorneys, 49 Wall-st.
A. B. DE FREECE, Assignee of Gustavus Kemper.

CITY REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
MADISON-AV. HOUSE AND LOT,
and also
THREE HOUSES IN THE 24TH WARD.
JAMES BLEECKER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.
MADISON-AV., 24th Ward.—Three-story high-stoop and basement brick house and lot, No. 1,679 Madison-av., southwest corner of 111th-st., size 20.5x50.
CHARLES COUDERT,
Executor of MARIE J. LAMBERT, deceased.
ALSO,
BATHGATE-AV., 24th Ward.—Three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, basement and cellar, about 25x87, on southwest corner of Bathgate-av. and 175th-st., lot 75x100.
VANDERBILT-AV.—Two-story and attic frame dwelling, with wing about 18x37, No. 1,978 Vanderbilt-av., 158 feet north of 178th-st., lot 33x150.
VANDERBILT-AV.—Adjoining the above, a two-story frame dwelling with cellar, front about 18x23, with extension, lot 25x150.
Maps at auctioneers', 150 Broadway, and particulars of COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys, 68 and 70 William-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE,
BY ORDER OF ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
47 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON 107TH AND CONVENT AVS.,
138TH, 139TH AND 140TH STS.
Sixty-five per cent on bond and mortgage for one or three years at 5 per cent.
The cable railroad passes this property, making it desirable for immediate improvement.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story brick store, with lot,
NO. 312 GREENWICH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story and basement brick tenement, with lot,
NO. 289 AVENUE C.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Four Choice Lots on
166TH AND 165TH STS.,
125 feet west 9th-av.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
OTHER DESIRABLE ROOMS; moderate terms.
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story high-stoop brick house and lot
NO. 369 WEST 32D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story high-stoop brownstone house and lot
NO. 147 EAST 125TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
two four-story brownstone apartments, with lots,
NOS. 237 AND 239 EAST 81ST-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
4 CHOICE LOTS, NORTHEAST CORNER EDGECOMBE-AV. AND 140TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
E. B. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889,
at 12 o'clock M., at the
Real Estate Exchange, 61 Liberty-st., New-York,
NO. 570 6TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.
Desirable, well-built cabinet-finished dwelling, 20.8x75, lot 100.
Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE.
HOUSE ON 34TH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
4 Stories, 25x80.
Apply at 23 West 26th-st.

ATTRACTIVE NEW STYLISH HOUSES to let, unfurnished; ready for immediate occupancy.
1,335 LEXINGTON-AV.
146 EAST 59TH-ST.
148 EAST 59TH-ST.
All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect and decorated; advantageous terms from now to May 1 to desirable tenants securing now; permits unnecessary. Apply on premises.

PORT

CONFESSION OF PHILIPSEN

HE TOLD MR. WICKES THAT HE GAVE M'ADAM MONEY.

THE AMOUNT WAS $8,000 AND PHILIPSEN SAID HE PAID IT TO SECURE STALLS IN THE NEW MARKET.

Controller Myers is the saddest man in New-York. He is unwilling to suspect every one of his subordinates, who have had anything to do with the distribution of stands in the West Washington Market, yet he has reason to do so.

Mr. Myers is particularly unwilling to believe that Mr. Graham McAdam, the chief clerk of the Bureau of City Revenue and a man of education, general intelligence, and of hitherto unquestioned probity, has been engaged in blackmailing marketmen. Yet he is now confronted with statements made by Charles Philipsen, who was arrested in Philadelphia on Monday night, in the nature of a confession that he gave Mr. McAdam $8,000 for six market stands to be used by the North River Fish and Game Company, of which Philipsen was the manager.

Mr. McAdam has told the Controller that Philipsen's statements are untrue, and as Philipsen has already committed perjury the denial is good unless controverted by circumstances hereafter. The Commissioners of Accounts and their counsel, De Lancey Nicoll, intimate that such circumstances will be developed.

The testimony against Mr. McAdam was given through the medium of Mr. Thomas F. Wickes, Assistant Counsel to the Corporation. He was reluctant to act as such an intermediary, and long argument was necessary to induce him to be a witness and tell what Mr. McAdam was informed on Monday would be derogatory to him. Mr. Wickes was on hand at the reopening of the inquiry yesterday morning, but Mr. McAdam was not. While waiting for him to arrive, Lawyer Nicoll made a statement of his attempt to procure the presence of Charles Philipsen as a witness for a second time. He said that on Wednesday last he was informed by a messenger that Philipsen would appear and tell all he knew about the purchase of market stands if he were guaranteed immunity from punishment for the perjury he committed when he swore that he knew nothing of such purchases. Mr. Nicoll said he sent a detective named Schuyler to assure Philipsen that if he would appear and tell the truth he would not be punished for his past misdeed.

Schuyler chased Philipsen to Philadelphia and back again, and finally found him in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. On receiving Mr. Nicoll's message he promised to come to New-York and testify. He then told Schuyler that he was "broke" and wanted to get some money from a friend in Jersey City. He went to the friend's house with the detective, but there evaded the latter, who did not again see him until he was arrested in Philadelphia on Monday night on a warrant for perjury based on affidavits made by Messrs. Nicoll and Wickes.

After Mr. Nicoll had made his statement, as Mr. McAdam had not appeared, Michael J. McLaughlin, a Deputy Collector of City Revenue, was put on the witness stand. He said that he had got a market stand for a poor, paralyzed friend named James McGrath. His friend had proved too poor and paralyzed to make use of the stand, so Mr. McLaughlin, who had kindly signed McGrath's name for him, also kindly sublet it to another person. Mr. McLaughlin did not know where poor McGrath lived, and the Commissioners of Accounts have been unable to get trace of such a person.

Mr. McAdam had arrived by this time, with Mr. Peter Mitchell as his counsel. Assistant Corporation Counsel Wickes looked pityingly on him, and then began to recite the circumstances of his last meeting with Charles Philipsen. He said the meeting occurred in Everhard's Turkish bath in Twenty-eighth-street, near Broadway, on the night of Sunday, March 3. He conversed with Philipsen for about 45 minutes, and the statements of Philipsen were such that on the following day Mr. Wickes reported them to Corporation Counsel Beekman. Frederic R. Coudert, the special counsel for Controller Myers, was next told, and finally Commissioners of Accounts Holahan and Barker and Lawyer Nicoll. All this led to Mr. Wickes being compelled to go on the witness stand.

Mr. Wickes's story, in brief, was that he was about to leave the bath when he met Philipsen, who insisted on lending him his cab. Philipsen also insisted on Mr. Wickes taking a drink, and they both went into the buffet and had some seltzer. Philipsen displayed a great wad of bank bills, all of the denomination of $100. He had, apparently, only one smaller note, and that was a fifty-dollar gold certificate. He asked Mr. Wickes if he did not wonder what he was doing with so much money, and then explained that he had it to pay to his employer, S. L. Storer, on the following morning.

Storer, Philipsen said, had discharged him, as he was going to settle accounts and start for Seattle, Washington Territory. He was angry at Mr. Storer, and he said that the testimony he had given, to the effect that he did not pay for market stands for Storer's North River Fish and Game Company, was untrue. He had paid for stands. He had got $3,000 from Storer to pay for them. He had gone to the South, where Storer was hunting, to get authority to use the money. His bookkeeper drew the money from the bank, and put it into six envelopes each containing $500. The bookkeeper merely handed him the envelopes saying nothing about their contents, so that he could swear he did not know there was money in them. He took them down to the Controller's office and there saw Mr. McAdam.

Lawyer Mitchell now objected to the recital of any remarks made by Philipsen about Mr. McAdam. He pleaded that such testimony was not good in law, and that statements made by a confessed perjurer like Philipsen ought not to be published to besmirch the character of a respectable public officer like Mr. McAdam.

Lawyer Nicoll insisted that the matter ought to come out, and that if it were untrue it would not hurt Mr. McAdam. It finally came out through Commissioner Holahan, who, in passing on the admissibility of the testimony, said that Philipsen had told Mr. Wickes that he paid $3,000 to Mr. McAdam. Commissioner Holahan was evidently filled with the matter. When Lawyer Mitchell insisted that Philipsen was a perjurer, under arrest as such, and therefore not subject to be used as a witness in the inquiry, the Commissioner remarked hotly:

"If Philipsen is a perjurer, then McAdam is guilty."

Lawyer Mitchell having been overruled, Mr. Wickes went on. He said that Philipsen told him that he went to Mr. McAdam and said he wanted to arrange about the market stands, at the same time offering him the envelopes. Mr. McAdam answered that he would have nothing to do with his visitor, because Philipsen had been indiscreetly telling in the old market and around town that he was going to buy stands. Philipsen denied that he had said such things, and finally caused Mr. McAdam to take the envelopes, telling him they were not for him but for his superior officer, James J. Kelso. This occurred on Nov. 23 last, as Philipsen showed by saying that the day was the Saturday prior to the death of Mr. Kelso, although he continually spoke of it as Nov. 16. The check on which the $3,000 was drawn for Philipsen, it will be remembered, was dated Nov. 23.

Mr. Wickes concluded his testimony by saying that Philipsen asked him for advice, and he refused to give it further than to tell him he had better go before the Commissioners of Accounts and testify to the truth. Philipsen responded to this that he was guilty of perjury, and could not get immunity from punishment for it. He said also that he proposed to make a visit to Mr. McAdam and then go West.

This story over, Lawyer Mitchell refused to cross-examine Mr. Wickes, as he considered the testimony worthless. He also advised Mr. McAdam not to take the stand to meet it.

The Commissioner of Accounts then adjourned the hearing until to-morrow morning. It is hoped that in the meantime Philipsen will have been brought here from Philadelphia, and have shown a willingness, if he has the ability, to tell the truth. In that case an attempt will be made to have the District Attorney give him immunity from punishment for perjury, and so enable him to be used as a witness.

Lawyer Nicoll remarked yesterday that Philipsen had a large sum of money when he was arrested on Monday night. Commissioner Holahan is of the opinion that when he got Lawyer Nicoll's promise of immunity Philipsen went to some persons interested in having him keep his mouth shut, and procured this money from them.

The case of Charles Philipsen will be sent before the Grand Jury to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Charles Philipsen, manager of the North River Fish and Game Company of New-York, who was arrested in this city without a warrant last night by Private Detective Schuyler of New-York on a charge of perjury, was given a hearing this afternoon. Detective Anthony Terrara of Inspector Byrnes's staff exhibited a warrant which had been issued in New-York this morning, charging Philipsen with perjury at the investigation by the Commissioner of Accounts, as to the manner in which the company came into the possession of six stalls in the new Washington Market in that city. Detective Schuyler stated that the prisoner was the man named in the warrant. He testified that he had met him in Jersey City several days ago and had not arrested him because he promised to appear the following day. He detailed how he effected the arrest of Philipsen and said that he had no warrant then. He caused one to be issued by Magistrate Pell yesterday morning charging the prisoner with being a fugitive from justice.

Counselor Shields, representing the prisoner, denounced the arrest as illegal because the warrant had not been issued until after the capture. He said this arrest, so made, was in violation of the State Constitution and contrary to Judge Allison's recent decision.

The magistrate replied to the lawyer's remarks by announcing that the prisoner was committed to prison to await a requisition from the New-York authorities. Mr. Shields then requested that his client be released on bail. He quoted an act of the Assembly showing the magistrate's power to release on bail a prisoner charged with a misdemeanor, but his Honor refused to accept bail, and Philipsen was taken to Moyamensing.

NOVELTIES IN EVERY LINE.

A WONDERFUL DISPLAY AT E. J. DENNING & CO.'S SPRING OPENING.

The large and handsome dry goods establishment of E. J. Denning & Co. was thronged all day yesterday with a crowd of richly-dressed ladies. It was the Spring opening of the firm, and the display in all the departments was remarkable for quality as well as quantity.

The exhibit of ready-made dresses was particularly noticeable and attracted more attention than any other feature of the opening. In fact, the crush was so great in the dress room that the greatest difficulty was experienced in moving about. Among the many splendid costumes was noticed a ball dress of Nile-green satin brocade, pink satin sides and front, with pink tulle draperies. The train was cut square, the corsage was low back and front, and the sleeves very high and of the style of the Empire. The whole was trimmed with ostrich tips of pink and Nile green, and over the tulle were looped satin ribbons of the latter color.

Another gown was of white barege with Chantilly lace appliqué in handsome designs, with a flounce of black Chantilly to complete it. On one side was an accordion plaiting of faille française. The sleeves and waist were in the Empire style.

A nasty dress was of old-fashioned iron grenadine with a border of green satin stripes worked into the material of the whole. The trimming was in bands of apple-green gros grain ribbon finished with tassels of cut jet. The waist was tucked with plaitings of black Chantilly in Empire style.

A pretty walking costume was of tan beige with copper embroidery all around the body. The coat was Directoire, with copper ornaments, with a vest and sash of moire antique. Another dinner dress was of copper-colored silk with round train and a front of brocade silk, the figures being tiger lilies. The trimmings were of copper, with a band of Rhinestones and ostrich tips.

The hats and bonnets represented a variety of designs and styles. A pretty conceit was in crêpe de chine with trimmings of gold braid and thistles. A companion to the foregoing was of crêpe de chine, with gilt and silver embroidery. The front was of olive velvet with a bunch of pink roses attached. One of the daintiest bits of headgear was a pink turban with pink embroidery, velvet to match, pink velvet ribbons, and pink roses.

The hats were generally large, bright-colored, and airy. One in particular was of light-green chip, caught up in front with a knot of grass. The trimmings were bunches of oats and daisies and a few knotted violets. Another was a dashing Directoire of black chip, caught up on the side with flowers and trimmed with ribbon to match. One of the prettiest of the hats was of Tuscan straw, caught up behind with roses and rosettes of narrow ribbon. It was faced with black velvet and trimmed with shaded plumes and lace strings.

The display of dress goods was in keeping with that of costumes. It was noticed that here, too, novelties were in profusion. Indeed, Messrs. E. J. Denning & Co. declared that the present season is the most remarkable for novelties that they have experienced in many years. Colors and combinations are the order of the day. The line of India silks was especially noticeable. These were printed in Oriental colors and a vast variety of designs. Another novelty was seen in printed crêpe de chines, the grounds being of all shades of light and dark colors. There were also innumerable embroidered crêpe de chines.

The line of ribbons exhibited the same characteristic variety. They were of all colors and combinations of colors, many of them being brocaded in all conceivable floral figures. The novelty sash ribbons, for trimming Directoire costumes, were simply gorgeous in coloring and design. The line of novelty dress trimmings was equally striking.

In the carpet department were found many novel designs in carpets and rugs, as well as a large importation of Oriental rugs. The new furniture department of this house is remarkable for its variety, the firm making a specialty of odd pieces. Some of these are as rare as they are handsome.

In the department of fine hosiery and men's furnishings the same spirit of variety and novelty exists, while the umbrella counter holds its own in these respects. The new canopy umbrella, with the long La Tosca handle, is probably the most imposing article to be found here.

In short, the opening of Messrs. E. J. Denning & Co. is characterized by variety, novelty, and elegance to a degree they have never surpassed in their long business career.

AFFAIRS OF THE POLICE.

The Police Commissioners held a four hours' session yesterday, and the greater portion of the time was occupied in the discussion of proposed legislation of interest to the Police Department. The Mayor's letter inclosing the Liederkranz Society's complaint of the conduct Capt. Reilly and his force on the night of the ball at the Metropolitan Opera House was referred to Acting Superintendent Byrnes for investigation and report. W. E. Graybill's proposed amendment to the excise law authorizing the Excise Commissioners to grant special permits to all incorporated societies giving public balls to sell wines and liquors after 1 A. M. was discussed. President French suggested that the amendment be made to cover all respectable societies and not to favor incorporated ones only. Mr. Graybill has been requested to meet the Commissioners at noon to-day.

The proposed bill giving the Commissioners authority to add 500 patrolmen and an additional Inspector to the force and the bill providing for the transfer to the Police Pension fund of 25 per cent. of the money collected for excise licenses, providing the amount does not exceed $300,000 in a single year, were approved. At present the fund is restricted to $200,000 in any year. A reduction in the pay of inspectors of election to $5 per day for registry service and a raise to $12 for election day was recommended.

ABOUT TWO FERRY FRANCHISES.

The chief business before the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday was the consideration of the annual sum which the West Shore Railway Company shall pay to the city for the Jay-Street Ferry to Weehawken and the annual sum which Joseph J. O'Donohue should pay for the Grand-Street Ferry to Broadway, Williamsburg. The West Shore paid $2,000 for the current year, and offers to pay the same sum for the ensuing five years. Mr. O'Donohue has been paying 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of his ferry, which used to amount to about $22,000 a year; but he complains that since the establishment of the Twenty-third-Street Ferry the gross annual receipts of his ferry have decreased from about $280,000 to about $208,000, and he offers to pay the city $15,000 a year for the privilege of operating the ferry.

The Mayor thought that these ferry franchises should be thrown open to competition more than they had been, and he suggested that no matter how much Mr. O'Donohue's gross receipts might dwindle there was no good reason why he should not continue pay the city 8 per cent. thereon, which $15,000 was not. The matter went over. The Controller was directed to renew certain department leases.

IN TRUE WIGWAM FASHION.

Thomas C. T. Crain, Mayor Grant's private secretary, last evening addressed the Tammany Hall organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District on the subject of ballot reform at Central Hall, 104 West Forty-seventh-street. Mr. Crain labored in vain to discount the popular impression that the public wanted reform. He said the Saxton bill was "a sealed and solemn conundrum which not even the wisest head had been able to solve." He praised the bill introduced by Senator Ednson of Ulster, and in true wigwam fashion denounced all reformers of whatever political affiliation. He said the Saxton bill "was deadly in its inception, pernicious in its effects, and intended to barter away the dearest rights of the American citizen, gained by our forefathers who fought against the tyranny of Great Britain, and of our brothers who had shed their blood on many a gory field."

Mr. Crain after this outburst was applauded by a large number of sympathizers whose forefathers never smelled powder and whose citizenship was born in naturalization bureaus since the war of the rebellion.

THE DINNER TO MR. TRACY.

The arrangements for the complimentary dinner to Secretary of the Navy Tracy at the Brooklyn Club, on Saturday evening, were completed yesterday. Judge Bartlett will preside, and addresses will be made by ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, Judge Cullen, Samuel McLean, William C. De Witt, St. Clair McKelway, and Seth Low.

WHEN THE LIVER fails to act and you are bilious and out of sorts use DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS to bring about a healthy action of the liver and remove all distressing symptoms.—Advertisement.

Now is the Time

To purify your blood and fortify your system against the debilitating effects of Spring weather. At no other season is the bitter taste in the mouth more prominent, the breath so offensive, the drowsy dizziness so frequent, or that extreme tired feeling so prevalent. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to build up the system, purify the blood, cure biliousness and headache, overcome that tired feeling, and create a good appetite.

"For many years I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially in the early Spring, when I am troubled with dizziness, dullness, unpleasant taste in my mouth in the morning. It removes this bad taste, relieves my headache, and makes me feel generally refreshed." JOHN EMMS, 218 43d-st., North of Lake, Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

O'NEILL'S,

6TH-AV., 20TH TO 21ST ST.

SPECIAL PRICES

IN

Ladies' Fine Underwear and Infants' Wear,

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.

Hand and Machine Made French Lingeries, Trousseaus, and Infants' Outfits a Specialty.

Embroidery, Fine Torchon and Val. lace Skirts, in cambric and muslin,

$2.98, $4.75, $6.85, and $8.98.

Tucked yoke Night Dresses, with embroidered ruffles, V-shaped Corset Covers, trimmed with embroidery, Torchon and Val. inserting and edge, tucked and inserted yoke Chemise, embroidered Torchon and Val. lace inserting and edge Drawers and embroidered Skirts,

49c. and 79c.

Fine lawn tucked Skirts, Chemise, with Val. and Torchon yokes, lace and embroidered edge and inserted Skirt; lace and embroidery inserted Night Dresses and Drawers, Medici and embroidered Corset Covers,

89c. and 98c.

Spring Skirts.

Latest novelties in Silk, Mohair, Alpaca, and Seersucker,

75c. to $25.

Silk Chemise, Drawers, and Dressing Sacques, in China or Surah,

$6.50 to $30.00.

Silk Night Dresses, China or Surah Silk,

$10.50 to $35.00.

Colored Linen Night Dresses, Albatross or Flannel,

$1.98 to $12.50.

INFANTS' WEAR.

Fine Cambric, Nainsook, and Lawn Short Dresses, trimmed with Embroidery and Feather Stitching,

49c. to 98c.

Baby Cloaks, Hand-made Dresses, in French Ginghams and Cashmere.

BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS,

New designs and styles,

35c. to $1.45 each.

Spring styles in Children's Cloaks and Suits

NOW OPEN.

THE QUESTION OF SPOILS.

IT SETS BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS TO WRANGLING FIERCELY.

Last night was the first opportunity the Republicans of Kings County have had to meet since the party took hold of the Federal offices, and they improved the chance to fight over local patronage. This wrangle took place at the meeting of the General Committee in a hall at Bridge and Willoughby streets. Franklin Woodruff presided.

The committee remained very quiet while Mr. George B. Forrester read a resolution approving the action of the legislative committee in opposing Mayor Chapin's local improvement bills, and listened patiently to Mr. Woodruff's explanation of how Brooklyn should be governed. Then the resolution was adopted. William H. N. Cadmus moved that the recent action of the Executive Committee in appointing a "Patronage" Committee, the members of which should cast out the plums, be condemned and declared null and void.

As Chairman Woodruff is a member of this "Patronage" Committee, Mr. Cadmus's motion infuriated him and he pounded away at his marble-topped desk until Mr. Cadmus sat down to preserve the peace. When quiet was restored Mr. J. Enwright, George F. Elliott, and Daniel A. Baldwin spoke earnestly in favor of the resolution.

"This patronage question," he declared, "is the one upon which we are going to split. It is a great wrecker of hopes. I hear loud talk about the Republican Party having come back to stay for 25 years more. Make no mistake. We have come for only four years and are now on our good behavior."

After several speeches of this kind the Woodruff people laid the resolution on the table by a vote of 168 to 46. The minority tried hard to take it up again, and filibustered for over an hour, but Chairman Woodruff ruled against them on every point. He would not allow a reconsideration, but was finally forced to put a resolution ordering the Executive Committee to report at the next meeting of the General Committee all that had been done in reference to the Patronage Board.

The committee then listened to a speech from Chairman Woodruff in praise of Secretary of the Navy Tracy, and appointed a committee to draw up resolutions of congratulation to be presented to the new Secretary.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

The resolution passed by the Amateur Athletic Union, which has caused much comment in athletic circles, is as follows:

Resolved, That the Amateur Athletic Union receive and consider applications for reinstatement of penalty until April 15, 1889, from all athletes who, previous to March 4, 1889, had become ineligible to compete in games held under Amateur Athletic Union rules, by reason of the resolution of Aug. 25, 1888, and against whom there are no other charges affecting their amateur standing.

Eastern athletes desiring to apply for reinstatement should address F. W. Janssen, Post Office Box 125, New-York City. Western athletes should address Louis P. Scoville, 142 Dearborn-street, Chicago, Ill.

It has just been discovered that the winner of the 75-yard run at the recent National Association games is a noted professional racer who lives in Meriden, Conn. He ran here under the name of D. Budd, it is charged, and won one of the one-hundred-dollar diamond rings, which the association offered to amateurs only.

The high-jump contestants in the Orange Athletic Club's games on June 1 October will have another trial on March 25.

The Amateur Athletic Union will settle Queckberner's charges of professionalism against Jordan at its next meeting.

MODEL RAILROAD SERVICE.

The New-York and Philadelphia new line, via the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, is running 13 fast passenger trains daily between this city and Philadelphia, constituting a service equal to any in America. Superior roadbed, increased trains, faster time, Pullman sleeping and drawing room cars and all modern improvements since this line left the front rank as the new station in Philadelphia at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets enables passengers who desire it to embark on and leave trains at that point. These various improvements are highly appreciated by the traveling public. Arrangements have been established to Baltimore, Washington, and the West. The station in this city is at the foot of Liberty-street.

THE PRICE OF MINING.

MINE OWNERS AND MINERS TO FIX THE RATE FOR THIS YEAR.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12.—A large number of mine owners, coal operators, and miners from various points in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia are here as delegates to the annual convention to fix the price of mining for the ensuing year. Because of the abundance of natural gas in this and other States the coal operators assert that there has been a heavy falling off in the local consumption, and in order to dispose of their output a market far from the mines must be sought, and a strong effort is being made by the Ohio operators to secure a reduction in the scale from that in force at the present time.

The miners present represent the interests of the Miners' Progressive Union and will bitterly oppose any reduction in the scale, even if they do not demand an increase. It is quite manifest that the Pennsylvania miners will make a contest for an even rate during the entire year. The Hocking Valley miners will contend for a uniform rate of 70 cents during the year. In Indiana the scale price is 65 cents for bituminous and 80 cents for block coal, but at the present time the miners are receiving an advance of 10 cents per ton.

With the Ohio operators it is said that they cannot place their coal on the market cheap enough to compete with other coal fields because of the wonderful growth of natural gas and petroleum as fuel. They are compelled to seek a market in the Northwest, where direct competition is met with Illinois coal, which is mined almost entirely by machinery at 50 cents a ton. The miners deny, saying that the bulk of coal is shipped to St. Louis. But, notwithstanding this, the statistics show that the Hocking district in 1888 shipped 128,216 tons less than in 1887, while the loss from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1 was 32,825 tons.

This loss has been felt in all the coal fields this Winter. In conflict with this loss is the fact that the gain in shipments of Western coal to Chicago was 418,000 tons. To successfully fight this state of affairs the operators say that two things are essential—lower rates in railroad tariff and a reduced mining scale. The delegates in joint convention will assemble at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A TALK ABOUT THE HITTITES.

The Rev. Lysander Dickerman of Boston lectured last evening before a large audience at Chickering Hall on "The Discovery of a Forgotten Nation," the Hittites, whose history and writings are now receiving the careful attention of archæologists and other students of antiquity. Mr. Dickerman began tracing the Hittite history from the time of Abraham, when Asiatic hordes that later poured into Europe poured down into Syria and Lower Egypt and founded an empire in Northern Syria. He referred to the long wars that were waged between the Hittites and the Egyptians, the latter of whom, according to the hieroglyphics in Egypt, had the advantage, yet were compelled to make treaties of peace with the Hittite Empire, and an Egyptian King married a Hittite Princess, and Hittite words and idioms contributed to the Egyptian language and literature. With the advent of the Israelites into Palestine the Hittites were gradually driven northward. The invasion of the Assyrians, the Seythians, and later the Saracens, Crusaders, and Turks, obliterated their name from their empire, but their monuments and hieroglyphics were left behind to tell of a brave and powerful people, who never knew when they were beaten.

A FURNITURE FACTORY BURNED.

The furniture factory of Charles H. Modicum & Co., at 38, 40, 42, and 44 Rose-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Flames were first discovered in the engine room, on the first floor of the big four-story brick building. The fire spread rapidly, and when the first engine arrived the lower floors were burning. A second and a third alarm were sent out, and in half an hour nine engines, three hook and ladder companies, and a water tower were at work on the building. In an hour the building was in ruins. It was only by hard work that the firemen kept the flames from spreading to adjoining property.

The loss caused by the fire will foot up about $60,000. Of this sum $30,000 represents the loss of Modicum & Co. on machinery and stock, while the balance is the loss on the building. The owner of the factory is Peter Voltz of 13 Willoughby-avenue, Brooklyn. Both he and the firm are fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

SPRING OPENING.

E. J. DENNING & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

(RETAIL),

ANNOUNCE THAT TO-DAY

THEY WILL HAVE

A GENERAL EXHIBITION

THROUGHOUT THEIR STORE OF THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

INCLUDING AN EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF

DRESSES,

COSTUMES, TEA GOWNS,

WRAPS, BONNETS, &c.,

THE BEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE LEADING

PARIS MODISTES AND MILLINERS.

THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO INSPECT THEIR SUPERB STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, CARPETS,

UPHOLSTERY AND FURNITURE,

AS IT IS THE

HANDSOMEST DISPLAY YET MADE;

THE STYLES, QUALITY, AND PRICES

BEING SUPERIOR AND LOWER THAN HERETOFORE SHOWN.

Broadway, 4th-ave., 9th and 10th sts.

PARIS ROBES AND DRESS GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO. Are now showing in completeness their stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods. Fine Woolens, both plain and fancy, for Street, House, and Traveling Wear. Parti-colored stripes for Accordeon skirts in great variety; fine twilled woolens in new shades, with exquisitely-woven flouncings and trimmings, in designs of wild grasses. Superior grades of India Silks and China Pongees in new patterns, quaint and beautiful.

Paris Robes in Mohair, Bengaline, and Tamise Cloth, with needlework and lace.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

J. S. CONOVER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS.

FIRE PLACES,

MANTELS AND TILES,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

28 and 30 West 23d-st., NEW-YORK.

Roger & Gallet,

PARIS.

Perfumery Anthea.

Exquisite and Perfect.

Sold by PARK & TILFORD.

NOVEL AND ARTISTIC JEWELRY.

One of the most notable exhibitions of jewelry ever given in this city is now to be seen at the store of Messrs. Tiffany & Co. The peculiarity of this display is that nearly all the gems, except the diamonds, are American products, and the artistic excellence of the work is the more appreciated when it is considered that each piece of jewelry was manufactured by the New-York branch of this establishment. There are black, brown, and white pearls from the Cumberland and Little Miami Rivers, cut rock crystals from North Carolina, smoked crystals from Colorado, tourmalines from Maine, golden beryls from Connecticut, black pearls from Lower California, rhodonite from Massachusetts, and American green sapphires.

These have been worked with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, peridots, and enamel into the oddest and daintiest conceits imaginable. Here was a vinaigrette shaped and colored like a trumpet flower, there a watch cunningly mounted on the pavilion of the last and largest of a string of four huge peridots so as to leave the crown of the jewel fully exposed. Just beyond this wonderful piece of workmanship was a collection of brooches, card cases, purses, and match boxes made after designs suggested by the basket work and decorations of the Navajo, Sioux, Zuni, Sitka, Cilicot, Colda, and Hupa Indians.

Another striking feature of this unique exhibition is the reproduction in enamel and jewels of a variety of orchids. So fine is this work that not only are the shapes of these curious flowers exactly reproduced, but their delicate colors as well. Tiffany & Co. have been studying for years to bring about a satisfactory result in this direction, and the outcome thoroughly justifies the labor.

The most expensive article in the Tiffany collection is a river of brilliants, necklace and pendant, the price of which is $175,000, the stones ranging in weight from 13 to 36 carats. Another piece is a corsage composed of 2,000 diamonds. It is made in imitation of lace and is wholly flexible.

MR. CLEVELAND GOING SOUTH.

On Monday next ex-President Cleveland, ex-Secretary of State Bayard, and ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson will start off for a ten days' Southern jaunt. The trip originated in the mind of Secretary Bayard, and invitations were also extended to ex-Secretary of the Interior Vilas, ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney, and Col. Dan Lamont. The business engagements of the last-named gentlemen, however, would not permit of their absence. No ladies will join the party, which goes until into Mexico, and will visit Havana, Nassau, and other points on the north coast of Cuba. It was intended to make a start yesterday, but Mr. Bayard's indispensable portmanteau

DERBY ROLL-TOP DESKS.

JOHN M. TUFTS,

121 Fulton-st., Northeast corner Nassau.

DESKS AND FINE OFFICE FURNITURE.

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PLEASURE CARRIAGES

Our Annual Display for the present season embraces all the fashionable varieties for Town Use; also many attractive novelties for Country Driving.

We manufacture on the premises the smallest details entering into the construction of a carriage, and invite inspection of the various branches in operation, forming the most complete and best-equipped works of the kind in the world.

BREWSTER & CO.,

(OF BROOME-ST.,)

Broadway, 47th to 48th st.

The above is our Only Place of Business.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

W. & J. SLOANE

Are now ready to show their complete lines of Axminster, Moquette, Wilton, Brussels, Tapestry, and Ingrain Carpetings in all the new popular styles and colorings.

They have also on exhibition an extensive collection of the new Ispahan and Anglo-Indian Art-Square Carpets in a great variety of sizes at very moderate cost.

Broadway, 18th & 19th sts.

HEARN

21, 24, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

Preparatory to Spring Exhibit of

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

WRAPS, RAGLANS, JACKETS, AND DRESSES,

we offer at specially attractive prices

GOODS FOR PRESENT USE AND WEAR.

Ladies' colored cloth Jackets	$1 75; worth $3 00
Ladies' colored cloth Jackets	4 50; worth 9 00
Tailor bound Jersey Jackets	2 75; worth 5 00
Tailor made—bell sleeves	3 98; worth 7 00
Tailor made—with vest	5 98; worth 10 00
Corkscrew Jackets—tailor bound	4 98; worth 9 00
Corkscrew Jackets—satin lined	7 98; worth 12 00
Medium weight Newmarkets	5 98; worth 10 00
With hood and bell sleeves	6 98; worth 12 00
With gimp trim—all colors	10 98; worth 17 00
Colored silk Shoulder Capes	3 98; worth 7 00
Black silk Wraps—jet shoulders	5 75; worth 10 00
Black silk and jet Wraps	7 98; worth 12 00
Satin lined Wraps—lace trim	8 98; worth 14 00
Ladies' Gossamers—black and gray	1 00; worth 1 75
Fancy Gossamer Raglans	2 25; worth 4 00
Ladies' all-wool Dresses	7 50; worth 11 00
Ladies' tailor cloth Dresses	10 50; worth 14 00
Ladies' Plaid and Stripe Dresses	12 50; worth 18 00
Ladies' Black Cashmere Dresses	9 00; worth 14 00
Ladies' Black Henrietta Dresses	12 50; worth 17 00
With Metre Silk trim	15 00; worth 21 00
Ladies' Calico Wrappers	59; worth 1 00
Ladies' Gingham Wrappers	98; worth 1 50
Fancy Flannel Wrappers	3 98; worth 6 00
Printed Flannel Wrappers	6 98; worth 10 00
Ladies' Military Jerseys	1 25; worth 2 25
Vest Front Jerseys	1 75; worth 2 50
Silk Jerseys—fleece lined	2 98; worth 7 00

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

At Fifty-nine Cents.

DRAWERS, with tucks, embroidery, inserting, and lace; a dozen styles.

NIGHT DRESSES, with fancy tucked and lace or embroidery trimmed yokes, double back; six styles.

CHEMISES, solid embroidered yokes, tucks, inserting, and torchon lace trim; eight styles.

SKIRTS, deep embroidered ruffles, eight tucks above and tucked cambric ruffles; five styles.

All these 59 cents——worth 85 cents to $1 00.

At Ninety-eight Cents.

Lawn and Cambric Night Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, and Corset Covers—handsomely trimmed with plain Val. and Medici laces—plain and ribbon run—usually sold at $1 35 to $1 50.

Special bargains in fine Cambric and Silk Undergarments up to Ten Dollars.

INFANTS' WEAR.

Hand-knit Bootees—all colors	9 cents
Tucked Skirts—with waist	12 cents
Honeycomb Bibs—lace edge	4 cents
Knit Shirts—long and short sleeves	19 cents
Long and Short Dresses—embroidery trim	19 cents
Emb'd Silk Caps—lace ruche	67 cents
Cashmere Cloaks—emb'd cape	$1 79

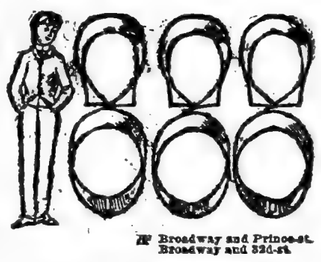

Broadway and Prince-st. Broadway and 32d-st.

This cut is out of date, but our Collar stock ran short in December and we had to await supplies. We'll not be caught again. Collars of linen inside and out were things of luxury until we took hold of them. Fashionable "Haberdashers" asked 40 or 50 cents for Virgoe, Middleton & Co.'s best London-made Collars such as we now retail at 25 cents. We are selling perhaps three times as many as the whole city used before. It pays "Virgoe" to confine them to us. Meantime the poorer English and German collars have found their way into many stores and are offered as rivals of these high-grade goods.

The only real rival is our "Home-Ruler"; five-ply, linen-through-and-through, fine as the "Englishman," with hand-made buttonholes too; 20 cents. The same quality linen with cotton inside, 12½ cents. A coarser but good collar for 9 cents.

How those new 50-cent "Puff" Scarfs do go, and how those old "Tecks" do go at 20 cents. Merino Socks at 25 cents, and heavy Undershirts and Drawers at 75 cents are not sluggards either, even if Winter is nearly over.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"An invaluable tonic. Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," &c. Highly recommended as a "nightcap" instead of alcoholic drinks.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Finest and cheapest Meat Flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces. Annual sale 8,000,000 jars.

GENUINE WITH BLUE SIGNATURE OF JUSTUS VON LIEBIG across the label.

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DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday	1 50
DAILY, 1 month, with Sunday	75
DAILY, 1 month, without Sunday	1 25
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday	75

WEEKLY, per year $1, six months 50 cents.

NO INDICTMENT RETURNED

THE GRAND JURY DROPS THE CHAMPERTY CASES.

THE MANHATTAN COMPANY GETS A DECIDED CHECK—EXPLANATIONS FROM THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

The Grand Jury of the March term yesterday showed its appreciation of the Manhattan Railway Company's scheme to frighten the lawyers of New-York by declining to find any indictments against the gentlemen who have managed suits against Jay Gould's corporation. Incidentally, the District Attorney's office was given a lesson.

When the jury met in the morning the complaint against one of the lawyers was at once presented for consideration. This was the one to which the young men of the District Attorney's office looked for an indictment upon which a test case could be made. After Judge Gildersleeve's charge on the question on Monday morning the District Attorney's forces felt very confident that one indictment at least would be found. The Grand Jury, however, took a different view of the situation. Its members were probably of the opinion that the Court of General Sessions was not designed to be used to help out the Manhattan Elevated Railway. The first thing they did when they took up the case for consideration was to examine a few witnesses. Then they discussed the situation. Then they rose to the occasion and promptly dropped the case. They dismissed the complaint, refused to find an indictment, and put a fitting climax to the greatest fizzle that has interested the District Attorney's office in many a year. The case considered is said to have been that of Leo C. Dessar.

It was a sad blow to the young men who had been in charge of the proceedings. Assistant District Attorney Lindsay said that he could give no information about the action of the Grand Jury. He admitted that no indictment had been found.

No more cases against the lawyers will be sent before the Grand Jury at present, and it is almost settled that no more witnesses will be examined as to the elevated railway suits. One of the possibilities is that the Gould people may try to get some of the lawyers arraigned before a police magistrate in the hope that they can reach the Court of General Sessions again by that route. It appears to be very certain that the present Grand Jury is done with the cases. The fizzle appears to be pretty complete.

Ex-Judge Gunning S. Bedford, who is acting as District Attorney at present, admitted the failure of the Grand Jury to find an indictment. He said that if any of these lawyers have violated any law the proper thing to do was to have one of them taken before a magistrate. There he could be given an opportunity to inform himself as to what the charges against him were.

"If the evidence did not sustain the charge," said ex-Judge Bedford, "the case would be dismissed. The finding of an indictment against any one, and especially a lawyer, is an injury to him from which he can never recover. There is no reason in these railroad cases why the ordinary course of taking the defendant before a magistrate should be departed from. The only time, it seems to me, when a complainant may be allowed to go before the Grand Jury without a preliminary examination by a magistrate is when the defendant is likely to be a fugitive from justice."

District Attorney Fellows was at his office for a little while yesterday. He was not in very good humor over the lawyers' cases and took issue with Judge Gildersleeve's charge. "Judge Gildersleeve," he added, "says that the District Attorney was indiscreet in issuing subpœnas in the cases of the lawyers. Judge Gildersleeve was indiscreet in saying that remark. What has he got to do with the number of subpœnas the District Attorney issues to bring witnesses before the Grand Jury? That matter is in the District Attorney's hands."

When asked if he was satisfied with the manner in which his assistants had conducted the cases he said:

"I knew nothing about the matter before it had been sent to the Grand Jury. If I had, I would possibly have arranged that the cases should first go before a police magistrate. But now that the Grand Jury has the matter on hand it may be just as well to let it decide it."

Lawyers generally were jubilant over the action of the Grand Jury. Now some of them mean to follow the matter up, and one scheme that may be tried is to introduce a resolution in the Legislature, condemning the District Attorney's office for what it has done.

A ONE-SIDED INQUEST.

PATROLMAN LAVIN EXONERATED FROM THE KILLING OF CASPER PFOST.

The inquest in the case of Casper Pfost, janitor of the building 443 West Twenty-sixth-street, who died at the New-York Hospital on Wednesday of last week from injuries received on the previous Sunday evening during a scuffle with Policeman Patrick Lavin of the Sixteenth Precinct, was held before Coroner Schultze yesterday morning, and the jury brought in a verdict exonerating Lavin from all blame.

Capt. Grant sat behind Coroner Schultze on the platform and took a marked interest in the proceedings, and five of the twelve jurors were called from his precinct. Through some unexplained combination of circumstances the lawyer of the Pfost family was not advised of the hour set for the inquest, and he only arrived after it was at an end, and the District Attorney's office was not represented at the case either. The testimony taken from the Pfost side of the case was of the shortest kind. That of Frederick Malloy, who claimed to have been an eyewitness of the whole fight, and that he saw Lavin hit Pfost twice with a small club he carried before Pfost made an attempt to hit him, was cut short upon the assertion being made that Malloy was an ex-convict, and the dead man's wife, who spoke no English, was allowed to tell her story in German to its end. The court Clerk speaks German, and was able to get down in English part of her tale, and this much testimony was only read to the jury after a demand was made for it by a reporter.

The witnesses for the policeman gave their testimony at length, and the jury promptly brought in a verdict of exoneration. Lavin was discharged from custody by the Coroner.

A DREARY DAY IN THE KEER TRIAL.

The District Attorney and his assistants at yesterday's hearing in the case of the People against Thomas B. Kerr for bribery, passed the entire session of the court in endeavoring to establish what had become of the issue of the $500,000 of the second mortgage bonds of the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railway Company, which, it is alleged, were used to buy the votes of the Aldermen of 1884. There were many witnesses called, but the $500,000 still remained a mystery.

Walter Ramsay, bookkeeper for the company in 1884, went over the books of the corporation for that year, as well as the vouchers corresponding to the entries, but beyond a charge made for negotiating the bonds in question, he knew nothing about them. It required nearly five hours to bring this bit of negative evidence to the jury. A score of other witnesses were examined on the same line of evidence, with not quite so satisfactory a result. With the calling of Col. George Bliss's testimony at the last trial of Mr. Kerr, the prosecution rested.

The case for the defense will be opened this morning by Col. Ingersoll.

IN FAVOR OF BALLOT REFORM.

The Independent Democratic Ballot Reform Club gave an entertainment at their rooms in Eighth-avenue Monday evening. A. C. Beinhaun was expected to address the gathering, but illness kept him at home, and he sent an address, which was read by the Secretary, John A. Childs. It advocated the Australian system of balloting, and said that Gov. Hill's argument against the Saxton bill was an unfortunate one. Lawyer Charles M. Hall said that it was a disgrace to the city that so many of the progressive men in Albany were opposed to the bill. He also denounced Gov. Hill's course. C. W. Miller of the City Reform Club made an earnest speech. Singing and recitations were interspersed between the speeches, and the many young ballot reformers present had a very pleasant time of it.

BETTING IS NOT LAWFUL.

Judge O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday dismissed the complaint in the suit of ex-Assemblyman Michael Brennan against the Brighton Beach Racing Association. Assemblyman Brennan is the successor of ex-Alderman Jachne as a District County Democracy leader. He bought $100 worth of pool tickets at Brighton Beach in August, 1887, and claimed that he was given tickets on Believene instead of on Elsie B., as he called for. The $100 on Elsie B., he alleged, would have brought him in $700, and he sued the association to recover that amount. Judge O'Brien held that the Ives bill simply removed some of the penalties of race betting, but did not legalize it, and that the case must be thrown out of court.

THE COLLECTOR'S WORD NOT LAW.

The old question as to the final authority to decide whether an emigrant may or may not land at this port has risen again between the Commissioners of Emigration and the Collector. This time it is the case of two Italian women, Rose Feliciano and Camela Geomaldi, who arrived Feb. 15, and who were declared proper persons to land by the Collector. Commissioners Starr and Stephenson, however, refuse to release the women, claiming that they are likely to become paupers. The matter will be held over for the next meeting of the Board of Commissioners, unless some one in the meantime gets out a writ of habeas corpus.

WAR SHIPS IN PORT.

VESSELS WHICH WILL SOON BE AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Most of the officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard are inclined to smile at the idea of the Chicago getting to sea in the course of a month. Were it necessary, and were it left wholly in the hands of navy officers, there is not a vessel whose time for preparation could not be shortened one-half. There are outside influences which retard a vessel's getting ready, and these influences have all along injured the effectiveness of the navy yards. If one were to put the time of the Chicago's departure for a foreign station at one year from to-day, it would be nearer the mark than to place it at a month hence.

The big cruiser is still in the dock, and the fact is, she cannot get out until there is a high enough tide to float her when she gets off. She was taken on the dock during a very high tide, and requires the same amount of water before she can be taken off. To be sure, in the case of an emergency, she might be pulled out through the mud, but such doings are not likely except in times of real necessity. It is to be deplored, though, that there is not more water at the mouth of the dry dock, and if any Government dock is worthy of care surely the one in the Brooklyn Yard is, for it is the largest and finest possessed by the United States.

The next two ships will soon be announced as the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and with their going out of commission there will be plenty of work on them before they are again fit for service. These vessels are the Brooklyn and the Essex, both bound home from the Asiatic station. The Brooklyn, which was the flagship on the station before her departure, is coming home by way of Cape Horn, and is making the passage under sail. The Essex is coming home by way of the Suez Canal and Gibraltar. She was at Malta on March 7. Nothing has been heard from the Brooklyn since she started on her long passage.

The Brooklyn passed three years in the station, carrying a Rear Admiral's flag during nearly the whole period. She is a second-rate ship of 3,000 tons, and carries 14 guns. Her officers are Capt Byron Wilson, commanding; Lieut.-Commander Thomas Perry, executive; Lieut. Eugene D. F. Heald, navigator; Lieuts. William H. H. Sutherland, Charles J. Badger, and Frank H. Holmes; Ensigns John A. Hoogewerf and William E. Shoemaker; Medical Inspector Grove S. Beardsley, Passed Assistant Surgeon Phillips A. Lovering, Assistant Surgeon Oliver D. Norton, Paymaster James E. Tolfree, Chief Engineer Samuel L. P. Ayres, Second Lieut. of Marines Samuel L. Jackson, Boatswain Edward Bousall, Gunner John J. Walsh, Carpenter Jeremiah Northam, Sailmaker Truman B. White.

The Essex has been on the station for about six years. Her officers at present are Commander Theodore F. Jewell, commanding; Lieut.-Commander George Blokmell, executive; Lieut Charles D. Galloway, navigator; Lieut. (junior grade) Burns T. Walling; Ensigns Wilford B. Hoggatt and Frederick J. Loomis; Naval Cadets Benjamin W. Stearns, William G. McMillan, Frank H. Russel, Archibald H. Scales, Charles E. Hudson, and Odin S. Craig; Surgeon James A. Harris. Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry B. Smith, Chief Engineer George W. Stivers, Passed Assistant Engineer Henry Herwig, Assistant Engineer De Witt Clinton Goodrow, First Lieut. of Marines Richard D. Wainwright. The Essex is a third-rate corvette of 1,375 tons. She carries six guns.

The time of departure of the Boston is not yet known, but it is generally believed that the cruiser will remain at the yard until the centennial inauguration is over. There is a rumor, however, that she will soon be sent on a run up the New-England coast as far as Boston.

Naval officers feel that the new vessels should be of more American ports more than Sheffield, and not only in the large ports, but also in the smaller ones. To be sure, it is a good idea to send abroad our fine ships to produce an effect upon foreigners. But the American people, who can claim these new battle ships as belonging to their own Nation, have a natural desire to see that they possess.

Navy officers recognize this and agree in saying, "Let our own people see what we are sending abroad. The sight of the new navy cannot but create a feeling of admiration, which in turn tends to foster a greater feeling of confidence in the Government. As soon as the Vesuvius and Yorktown are in commission, let them be seen along the coast instead of relegated to the slips of some navy yard or tied up at the docks of some machine works. And in the meantime, let the Boston and Chicago visit the American ports. Let the people see for themselves that they have something to be proud of. Then let the ships go abroad, and when they are heard from on far-away stations the people will feel a kindly interest in the news from the very fact that the vessels are familiar to them."

COAL COMES DOWN.

THE PRODUCERS ADOPT A SCHEDULE OF REDUCED PRICES.

The predicted cut in coal prices came yesterday, but it had none of the sensational features that had been proclaimed in advance. The representatives of the various coal-producing companies met at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company in the Washington Building in the afternoon and quickly arranged the new schedule. Present besides the representative of the Pennsylvania Company were Vice-President Holden of the Lackawanna, Mr. McLeod of the Reading, Mr. Wilson of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, Mr. Sayre of the Lehigh Valley, Mr. Peters of the Erie, and Mr. Hart of the Delaware and Hudson.

There was nothing unusual in the sailing of yesterday's meeting. A similar meeting for the same purpose is held at the same time every year. Winter coal prices are not announced after the middle of March. A spring schedule is also agreed upon, and that regularly has rates below the Winter basis. There is, therefore, nothing remarkable in this "cut."

Yesterday's meeting adopted the following rates: Broken or grate, $3 75 per ton; egg, $3 90; stove, $4 15; chestnut, $4. The Winter schedule, from which these new rates are changed, was: Broken or grate, $3 75; egg, $4 30; stove, $4 65; chestnut, $4 65. This is a drop from current official Winter prices of from 20 to 65 cents per ton. But the Spring rate of last year, with which comparison has to be made, was: Broken or grate, $3 75, the same rate now adopted; egg, $4, a cut being made now of 10 cents; stove, $4 25, a cut of 10 cents, and chestnut, $4 25, a cut being made now of 25 cents.

There was little disagreement at the meeting. The Lackawanna Company favored bigger reductions. The Reading Company thought even smaller changes would be sufficient. There was a speedy compromise, however.

TRYING TO BREAK MR. LASAK'S WILL.

There promises to be a lively time when the will of Francis W. Lasak is offered for probate before the Surrogate of Westchester County, at White Plains, on Friday. Mr. Lasak died at Dobbs Ferry about five weeks ago and was reputed to be worth about $5,000,000, which he had made in the fur trade while in business in this city. Aaron Kahn has prepared his papers as counsel for Mrs. Antoinette Lucinda Schermerhorn, a daughter of Mr. Lasak, who will be one of the contestants of the will. He was yesterday retained as counsel for Mrs. Edgar P. Lasak. It will be claimed that the document offered as the last will and testament of Mr. Lasak is not his last will, and that its execution was not his free act. Mr. Kahn will also attempt to prove that Mr. Lasak was not of sound mind, and that undue influence was exerted on him.

A WILD'S CURIOUS PROVISIONS.

Surrogate Tuthill of Suffolk County has admitted to probate the will of Richard L. Peters of Southold, Long Island. The will directs the investment of a sum of money, the income of which will be used in keeping his grave covered with growing flowers. Another request is that a sum be invested at compound interest for 100 years. The principal and interest at the expiration of the time are to be used to erect a monument and celebrate the centennial of his death. His children be restricts to a life interest in his estate. To the Presbyterian church of Southold he gives $2,000, and to the Methodist church $1,500. Neither church, however, can receive the bequest until the money has increased to $5,000. It is said that the will may be contested.

BEFORE THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Pilot Commissioners considered yesterday a complaint presented by Capt. Cameron of the steamship Adriatic in regard to Pilot F. Harpenau. Capt. Cameron specifically charged Harpenau with "gross and careless navigation" in bringing the Adriatic into port last Friday, and the board accordingly sentenced Harpenau to lose his pilotage fees and to be suspended for 30 days.

Inspector Burland reported that the Merritt Wrecking Company now has a barge anchored over the wreck of the steamship Alsace in the North River, and that a diver is at work placing chains under the hull of the wreck.

DELAY ON THE BRIDGE.

One of the annoying stoppages in travel for which the Brooklyn Bridge is becoming famous occurred yesterday, and for nearly two hours, between 11 and 1 o'clock, locomotives were employed in propelling trains between the two cities in lieu of the cable. A strand of the cable had broken, and but one track could be utilized until a new cable had been sent on. As usual, no notification was given passengers by the bridge employes of any impediment to speedy transportation, and the platforms at both ends of the bridge were permitted to become dangerously overcrowded.

CAPT. ERICSSON'S WILL.

IT DISPOSES OF HIS INVENTIONS AND ESTATE AMONG MANY HEIRS.

The will of Capt. John Ericsson was filed yesterday at the Surrogate's office. It is a business-like document, wasting no words, and giving little idea of the extent of his fortune, except that it was doubtless more than $200,000. The cash bequests amount to $65,500, and the trusts to $81,500. The residue, which is perhaps the larger part of the estate, is bequeathed to the children of his sister and to Hjalmar Ellworth, Superintendent of the Swedish State Railroad, excepting one-fifth of the income from certain patents, which he devises to his devoted and cherished assistants, Samuel W. Taylor and Valdemar F. Lasgee.

The exception in behalf of these gentlemen is one of the indications that Capt. Ericsson meant that his business should continue. He made no express provision in this regard. The Executors and Trustees, however, who were doubtless informed upon this subject, are given full powers to handle the estate and provide for the legacies as may seem to them best. As the interest in the recent patents would hardly be worth bequeathing unless the business were to continue, the Executors thought yesterday that some arrangement to that end would be made. This will be a subject of conference among the various heirs, and if it shall be decided to close out everything the Executors and Trustees are duly authorized by the will to do that work.

The will is dated May 17, 1876. It provides first for the six children of his deceased sister, $20,000, to be divided equally among them. To Hjalmar Ellworth or his widow is next given $15,000; to Commodore Count Adlersparre of Stockholm on his heirs, $5,000; to the widow of Commodore Adlersparre or her heirs, $5,000, and to Count Adolph Eugene von Rosen of Stockholm, $5,000. All of the above legacies go abroad.

Secretary Taylor and Mr. Lasgee receive each $5,000 outright, and each, or his widow, is to have the income of $20,000, which the Trustees are directed to set aside and invest. Upon the death of those for whom the trust is created the principal will be paid to the children in each family.

Capt. Ericsson's housekeeper, Ann Cassidy, receives $1,500 outright, and $18,000 is to be set aside and invested to provide her a life income. Miss Sarah Thorne, another dependent, receives $1,500 outright, the income of $17,000, and the free use for life of the house in which she lives. The Misses Holcomb, Miss Brownell, Austin of 414 East Eighty-second-street receives $500, and Prof. Charles William MacCord of Stevens Institute $2,000. Counselor Eden Sprout, George H. Robinson, William Henry Wallace, and Cornelius H. Delamater are named in the will as Executors and Trustees.

Capt. Ericsson appears to have taken no further interest in his testamentary affairs until he was taken with his last illness. On Feb. 24 of the present year he signed a codicil to the will. He appoints Cornelius S. Bushnell Executor and Trustee in place of Cornelius H. Delamater, deceased, and then proceeds to indicate the disposition of his recent patents. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Lassoe are bequeathed each one-tenth interest in whatever emoluments and profits may be derived from the sale of expansion engines and marine boilers under the letters patent granted to Capt Ericsson Dec. 6, 1887, for a compound steam engine; the same interest in hydraulic pumps, for which application has been pending for a year, and the same interest in the new caloric engines, which are designated as the "solar engine" and "sun motor." The remainder interest in these patents is bequeathed to the nephews and nieces mentioned in the will.

PHILATELICAL DISPLAY.

AN UNCOMMONLY COMPLETE COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

What is probably the only complete collection of postage stamps of all nations ever exhibited in this country was shown for the first time at the Eden Musée Monday evening. To the thousands interested in philately, as the collecting of postage stamps is called, the exhibition is one unique and novel, for there are stamps of extreme rarity that even the owners of collections, numbering well up in the thousands, have never set eyes on. As something like 50,000 people within a radius of 50 miles of the New-York City Hall are engaged in this fascinating fad the Musée will naturally become a favorite resort for them for the month to come, during which time they will be shown.

Were the collection the property of one man he might sell it without exceeding its value at about $200,000, for there are more than 10,000 specimens of stamps that are or have been used as billets which would insure the transportation of a letter or package from one point to another. The collection has been gotten together by the labors of representatives of the National Philatelical Society, the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, and the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

Selections from the collections of some 50 gentlemen have been secured in order to perfect a list in which every stamp known is known to be a genuine issue. These include the issues of all civilized nations and colonies, some revenue issues—though no attempt at a complete collection of these stamps, of stamped envelopes, or of postal cards has been attempted—and of recognized local issues. Count Lasteyrie's collection of these stamps in this country before a regular series of Government stamps were issued and those used by Southern cities before the Confederacy issued its stamps are particularly interesting. The latter collection also includes envelopes made of scraps of paper, of envelopes once used and turned, these expedients being resorted to because of the scarcity of paper in the South. There is a novelty, too, in the issues of local stamps by Postmasters at New-Haven, Conn., Baltimore, Brattleborough, Vt., and other cities, whose value is entirely controlled by the desire of a rich collector to possess them. Another valuable lot is a complete set of Russian locals used for transmission of letters between points not reached by the imperial mails.

A PLEASING ORGAN RECITAL.

For the second season the organists are showing off the capabilities of the admirable eleven-thousand-dollar organ in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street, and these Winter recitals seem likely to become established as an annual feature. Monday afternoon a great crowd listened to a meritorious programme by Mr. R. Huntington Woodman. It began with Bach's sturdy "doric" toccata, after which the organist showed his cleverness at registration in a quiet melody by Bliss and the "Midsummer Night's Dream" nocturne. One of the most effective pieces was Guilmant's "Marche Religieuse," with its solemn introduction and measured rhythm, as of a procession of monks, and with a rollicking finale, as if the same monks were enjoying themselves after fast and mass. There were also a pleasant but inconsequential "Romance" by Jensen's, the "Bridal Song" and a similar delicate trifle by Dubois, an overture in D by Smart, and the "Marche Pontificale" by Widor, new and rather interesting.

Miss Bessie Howell Grovesteen, the soloist of the occasion, has seldom made a more favorable impression than she did in the "These are they," aria from Gaul's "Holy City," and in "Hear ye, Israel," from the "Elijah." The people applauded till they were officially requested not to do so.

The remaining seven recitals will be given on consecutive Monday afternoons.

WASHINGTON'S FIRE COMPANY.

The Friendship Fire Company of Alexandria, Va., will take a prominent part in the centennial celebration on April 30. This is the fire company of which Washington was a member. At the last meeting of the organization President Javins and Secretary Podgett agitated the subject of participation in the celebration, and there was practically no opposition to the necessary resolution. A new uniform was adopted, four old ex-members were re-elected, and several applications for membership were received.

The company will bring its old apparatus to this city. It has one of the first leather fire buckets ever made in America—between a fire bucket and a fire extinguisher—and will swing from the old pumping engine in the procession. The company has another relic in the form of a chair presented to Capt. Conogan, a former President, by his father 90 years ago.

THE "IRISH NATIONAL FLAG."

The Board of Aldermen yesterday accepted invitations to review the procession of Irish societies next Monday and to join in the Parnell fund festival at Jones's Wood that evening. Alderman Divver presented a resolution to request the Mayor to decorate the City Hall with the national, State, and municipal flags and also "the Irish national flag," in honor of St. Patrick, next Monday. Alderman Morris of the Eleventh District and Gregory of the Seventh were the only ones who voted against it. They explained that they thought American citizens ought to be satisfied with the Stars and Stripes, and that public buildings ought not to have foreign banners flying over them. Mayor Grant decided to say yesterday whether he would act in accordance with the resolution.

MISS MEAD IS RELEASED.

Pretty Nellie Mead, the Brooklyn saleslady who was arrested for disposing of counterfeit currency of the Banco Español de la Habana, was exonerated yesterday by the affidavit of Manuel A. Rosa, clerk for Moses Taylor & Co., 52 Wall-street. He said he had reason to believe that she was not aware of the character of the money, and became possessed of it in an innocent manner. All the statements she made about herself when arrested were found to be true. Miss Mead was honorably discharged by Justice O'Reilly.

A BIG BATCH OF DOCTORS

MANY NEW SHEEPSKINS BESTOWED LAST NIGHT.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.

It was a proud moment in the life of each member of the Class of '89, Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York, when they gathered at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening to bear away the coveted degree of M. D. On the stage, ranged in imposing ranks, were the Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. John Hall; the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. H. M. MacCracken, the Dean of the Faculty; Charles Inslee Pardee, M. D., and the rest of the Medical Faculty. In the orchestra seats, clad in faultless dress suits and fine linen, sat the expectant students, while in every other nook and corner of the immense building clustered their friends and relatives.

Among those who were present were Commissioner H. H. Porter, W. S. Opdyke, Smith E. Lane, John Taylor Johnston, the Rev. Mr. Harvey of Washington, Dr. E. Bayling, Dr. H. C. Cooper, Dr. J. D. Knapp, Dr. A. M. Lesser, Dr. F. Cleaveland, Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, Dr. William H. Thomson, Dr. W. M. Polk, Dr. Lewis A. Stimson, Dr. R. A. Witthaus, Dr. W. G. Thompson, Dr. A. E. MacDonald, Dr. Stephen Smith, Dr. C. S. Bull, Dr. Joseph E. Winters, Dr. W. C. Jarvis, Dr. Lawrence Johnson, Dr. A. M. Phelps, Dr. H. P. Loomis, Dr. E. D. Fisher, and Dr. C. E. Quimby.

The order of exercises included some fine music by Cappe's Seventh Regiment Band, the usual devotional ceremonies, and then the conferring of the degree of M. D. The name of each student as read by Dean Pardee was received with applause. Then came the distribution of medals and prizes, the valedictory, delivered by Herbert Lee Constable of the graduating class, and an address to the graduates by the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby.

Following are the names of the graduates:

Abbatian, S. H.	Liebermann, J. M.
Adams, Walter H.	Linville, A. Y.
Adams, W. H.	Logue, J.
Alexander, T. L.	Long, D. W.
Andrews, W. E.	Long, J. R.
Annabel, T. C.	Loughlin, C. W.
Armstrong, E. C.	Lowensberry, E. L.
Anderson, D. S.	Lowe, R. W.
Bailey, J. F.	Lowry, J. H.
Bailey, M. L.	Love, W.
Bailey, W. O.	Mackenzie, D. H.
Baldwin, G. S.	Maidock, G. F.
Bate, F.	Martin, H. D.
Bayenderian, N. H.	Martin, S.
Bamford, T. E.	Massie, J. F.
Bancroft, D. P.	McCann, D.
Best, O. F.	Mostrath, M. F.
Bibby, E.	Moffett, T. S.
Blocker, L. M.	Michawyk, E. M.
Booth, J. A.	Milleg, A.
Bowers, J. A.	Minet, A.
Boyle, J.	Mitchell, W. T.
Brasivani, A.	Mooney, C. J.
Bridgman, R. N.	Moore, R. S.
Briggs, A.	Morgan, C. F.
Brockway, A. C.	Morris, C. L. V.
Brockway, W. J.	Mulot, O. L.
Brown, H. R.	Murphy, R. F.
Brown, W. M.	Nathan, L. R.
Brown, W.	Nelson, C. F.
Burnett, T. L.	Nowry, S. E.
Burns, J. F.	O'Leary, A. J.
Burnham, H. D.	Ormiston, W.
Butts, A.	Otero, J. M.
Calle, E. de la.	Peck, H. C.
Carpenter, A. C.	Pope, C. C.
Chase, W. L.	Post, G.
Cochrane, R. S.	Pressly, W. C.
Constable, H. L.	Preston, J. L.
Coughlin, J. H.	Quackenbush, L. H.
Courcoul, L.	Rean, G. A.
Curlette, J. F.	Rich, C.
Davis, H. S.	Richards, W. S.
De Soutre, K. L.	Richardson, D. A.
Donohue, C. F.	Rodriguez, M. M.
Douglass, K. B.	Rogers, W. K., Jr.
Drake, W. F.	Keene, S. J.
Durgin, H. I.	Roby, H. E.
Dye, C. E.	Rumler, H. J. G.
Eaton, F. F.	Sanger, J. S.
Easterling, W. W.	Sapiro, N.
Edgerton, E. F.	Schrenk, A.
Fenton, B. F. K.	Schirmer, W. C.
Finkelstein, L. H.	Sengstacken, J., Jr.
Fisher, T. H.	Shumway, H. C.
Flood, L. C.	Shannon, J. C.
Franklin, J.	Shaw, W.
Freudenburg, H. B.	Sinclair, O. W.
Glover, A. H.	Slater, F. E.
Goodman, E.	Sleeper, H. H.
Goodman, S. T.	Small, W.
Gordon, J. W.	Smith, G. D.
Gordon, S. R.	Smith, H. E.
Gulick, L., Jr.	Smith, J. M. S.
Grover, L. F.	Smith, J. W.
Gottschalck, M. C.	Starke, G. W. E.
Haddad, A. F.	Steele, T. F.
Hagenbuch, W. H.	Sulphin, T. C.
Hall, E.	Sullivan, L. A.
Hare, H. M.	Sugg, E. H.
Harris, J. J., Jr.	Sweet, F. A.
Hendricks, D. D.	Talaferro, D. N.
Hendrickson, H. A.	Tilden, L. C.
Henshaw, W. T.	Towlerton, C. H.
Herrington, E. B.	Tracey, W. J.
Herakovits, S.	Van Der Bur, C. A.
Hinkle, E.	Voorhees, C. D.
Hibbard, W. E.	Wanless, W. J.
Hood, W. L.	Webb, J. A.
Hunt, T. E.	Wetmore, W. E.
Howes, J. T.	Wheeler, P. W.
Hunter, L. J.	Weyman, G. A.
Hunter, H. C.	Wiskiffe, J. W.
Isham, K.	Wilkinson, G. W. V.
Ives, G. H.	Williams, E. E.
Jefferies, J. L.	Wilson, J. P.
Jenkins, J. D.	Wrubel, S.
Jones, H. L.	Woodworth, R. R.
Keefe, J.	Yard, P. W.
Johnstamm, J. L.	Total, 180.
Lange, O.	

The Faculty awarded the prize of $200 for the candidate whose general standing was the highest in the record of the final examination for the degree of M.D., to B.N. Bridgman. The prize of $100 to the second best and of $50 to the third best in their final examinations were divided evenly between J. B. Long and S. J. Keefe.

The Mott medals for the best and second best anatomical or anatomico-surgical preparations and the best book of recorded cases and remarks of the Professor at either of the surgical clinics were awarded as follows: Gold medal, John M. Cooley; silver medal, Oliver K. Isham; bronze medal, D. D. Goldstein.

The prizes for hospital appointments in the competetive examinations were awarded by choice as follows: First, H. L. Constable; second, W. E. Chase; third, M. M. Rodriguez; fourth, G. C. Pope.

The following, by the excellence of their examinations, were declared on the honor list: H. N. Bridgman, J. B. Long, S. J. Keefe, J. J. Harris, Jr., C. H. Towlerton, F. E. Slater, T. S. McMillan, B. S. Moore, W. K. Rogers, Jr., W. J. Wanless.

The valedictorian selected was Herbert Lee Constable.

THE SEASON IN FLORIDA.

THRONGS OF NORTHERN VISITORS ARRIVING BY EVERY TRAIN.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 11.—The past week has made a great change in the St. Augustine season. Hundreds of people who witnessed the inauguration in Washington purchased tickets through to Florida, and here they are basking in the most delicious sunshine, bathing in the finest pool in the world, sailing over the sparkling waters of the bay, riding horseback on the shell road, or dancing at the Casino. There is a perfect round of gayety of every description. The fair and fête for the benefit of the hospital fund opens in the Casino to-morrow. The building is gorgeously decorated. The charity ball, which will eclipse anything of the kind ever given in the South, comes off Thursday night. The tennis tournament will also begin to-morrow and continue three days.

The latest vestibule train brought in 106 visitors. Trade and travel are doing well. Among the latest arrivals are:

Mrs. James Lynch, Miss Lynch, Miss Phillie Lynch, Dr. John S. Lynch, Mrs. W. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cost, Mrs. M. F. Parker, Mr. R. F. Sherman, Miss Cornelia Prime, Mrs. F. E. Lake, Miss F. J. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Von Post, Mrs. E. L. Thomson, Mr. E. A. Thomson, Mr. H. G. Frevor, Mr. and Mrs. E. Winslow, Miss Winslow and maid, Mr. James Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Russell E. Seaddin, Miss Addin, Mrs. Maid and maid, Mr. H. V. Morse, Dr. M. A. Kimball, Dr. M. Allen Starr, and Mr. S. C. Hopkins, all of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Wurts, New-Haven; Count Dr. C. Van Bieren, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Talmadge and Miss Talmadge, Metharwood, N. J.; Mr. George W. Sweet, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Potter, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hartridge, Brooklyn; Charles M. Chapin, Englewood, N. J.; Mr. R. H. Thurman, Miss Thurman, and Miss Squares, Troy, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Kimball, Miss Needles, Miss Morgan, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Reed, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Francis and Mr. F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dickinson, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Wohlers and W. L. Schuler, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cheever and Miss Cheever, New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. William M. Chapman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

In your issue of Feb. 27 appeared an article which in effect is a challenge from Mr. F. W. Hofele to shoot the undersigned "a match for $100 to $1,000 for the greatest number of bull's-eyes in a stated time, to be governed by the same conditions, ranges, and rifles" as used at the recent German Hospital Fair.

I am perfectly willing to meet Mr. Hofele in a contest of superiority in marksmanship; but as the shooting contest given under the auspices of the fair is over, and the temporary range removed, a match under the conditions he names would not be possible. However, if agreeable to Mr. Hofele, I will shoot a match with him of from 100 to 200 shots on any 200-yard range mutually agreed upon, (Schuetzen rules to govern,) under the following conditions:

Instead of shooting for a pecuniary object, to make it a match for a champagne supper in whatever amount he chooses, between $100 and $1,000, for our friends to be given at Schuetzen Hall, 19 St. Mark's-place. If Mr. Hofele thinks well enough of this proposition, and insists upon making it a pecuniary object, I will shoot a match under the same terms for from $100 to $1,000, and I agree that in the event of winning, I will turn over to the German Hospital fund the sum won.

GUS ZIMMERMAN.
239 Third-avenue.
NEW-YORK, Monday, March 11, 1889.

CONNECTICUT CORPORATIONS.

LEGISLATIVE PRODIGALITY IN GRANTING ALL SORTS OF FRANCHISES.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 12.—The liberality of Connecticut Legislatures in granting corporate franchises has made the State the tramping ground for the projectors of all sorts of speculative and financial schemes. The records are published in the so-called special acts, which stand as much probability of being read by the common people as the Talmud. It is safe to say that not one man in a thousand in the State is aware of the gigantic plans set on foot at the Capitol here every session of the Legislature for developing the industries and resources of the country. On March 4, 1887, Gov. Lounsbury, by a half dozen flourishes of the pen for instance, gave the control of $37,000,000 of prospective capital to a small group of men in this city. The grants from imperial magnates three centuries ago were a mere bagatelle as compared with the fabulous prerogatives to which a Chief Executive of Connecticut is now able to attach his signature in the way of approval.

Ten years ago the abuse of the joint stock laws of the State had reached such a stage that heroic measures became necessary. In 1880 the Legislature, in a spasm of reform, annulled the corporate existence of 1,246 joint stock companies in the State which had failed to comply with the statutes in one way or another. Eighty-nine of these companies were in Bridgeport, 24 in Norwalk, and 17 each in Stamford and Danbury. In this city the number abolished was 149. New-Haven led in the list with 189. At Middletown 38 companies were annulled, while the town of Derby furnished 52. Meriden ran one ahead of Middletown, while Waterbury scored a total of 63, and Norwich 57. The old whaling port of New-London, which still dreams of naval greatness, furnished only 16 companies for legislative decapitation. After the axe had fallen in 1880 there were less than 1,175 joint stock companies left in the State. The Legislature of 1881 was expected to prove conservative in the matter of legislating for corporations. A number of joint stock companies, however, appeared asking for additional franchises. The speculative interest in the Republic of Mexico also furnished a tempting field, and before the session was through with, 29 companies were incorporated with a capital of $5,392,000 at the start. In the aggregate these companies were authorized to increase their capital to $28,365,000. The International Construction Company, of which Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, prominent inventor and projector, was one of the organizators, was incorporated. Its capital was $1,000,000 with authority to increase the amount to $10,000,000. The Rapid Construction Company, with Henry P. Kidder of Boston as the leading spirit, was also incorporated in 1881. Its capital stock was $1,000,000 with power to increase to $6,000,000.

The Legislature of 1887 was besieged with persons clamoring for corporate privileges. During the session 117 acts of incorporation were passed. Of these, 29 were for companies engaging in business and speculative enterprises. The aggregate capital at the start was $15,475,000. The authorized increase was f

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, March 12—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H.	45	45½	45	45⅛	300
Amer. Tel. & Co.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84⅜	100
American Ex.	114	114	114	114	94
Atch., T. & S. Fe	51¼	51⅝	50¾	50¾	2,630
At. & Pacific	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
*Brunswick Co.	21½	22⅜	21½	22	1,400
Cameron Coal	33¾	33⅞	33¾	33¾	200
Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	700
Canadian Pacific	48½	49¼	48½	49¼	900
*Chi. & At. pf.	8	8¼	8	8	700
Ches. & Ohio	16¾	16¾	16¼	16⅝	500
C. & O. 1st pf.	81	81	81	81	200
C. & O. 2d pf.	33½	33¾	33¼	33¼	1,027
Chi. Gas Trust	43	43	43	43	350
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	3,573
Chi. & N. W. pf.	143¾	143¾	142¾	142¾	1,000
C. B. & Q.	101¾	101¾	100⅝	100⅝	750
C. M. & St. P.	63½	63⅝	63	63⅜	27,140
C. M. & St. P. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	5,307
C. R. I. & Pac.	95¾	95¾	95	95¼	705
C., C., St. L. & C.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1,060
*Cleve. & Pitts.	157¾	157¾	157¼	157¼	100
C., C., C. & I.	70¾	70¾	70	70	205
Chi. & E. Ill.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	400
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	96¾	97	96¾	97	400
Consol. Gas Co.	82¾	82⅞	82¼	82¼	498
Del. & Hudson	132¾	132¾	*131¾	132	700
Del., Lack. & W.	139¾	139¾	138¾	139	14,960
Den., R. G. & W.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	100
Den. & R. G.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	190
D., Tex. & Ft. W.	19¾	19¾	19	19	1,066
*Del., M. & Atl.	5	5	5	5	175
Green Bay & W.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	100
Homestake.	11	11	11	11	100
Illinois Central	110¼	110¼	109¾	110¼	9
Iowa Central pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	174
Kingston & Pem.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	200
L. E. & Western.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	300
Lake Shore.	102¾	102¾	102	102¾	4,225
Louis. & Nash.	60¾	60¾	60	60¾	6,300
Manhattan con.	100	100½	99¾	99¾	900
Michigan Cent.	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼	130
Marq., H. & O. pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	100
Mil., L. S. & W.	89	89	89	89	200
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	108	108	107½	108	400
Minn. & St. L.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	100
Missouri Pacific.	72	72	71¾	71¾	1,300
Mobile & Ohio.	11	11	11	11	100
Morris & Essex.	150¼	150¼	150	150¼	50
N. C. & St. L.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	1,300
N. J. Central.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	200
N. Y. Central.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	475
N. & Perry Coal.	27½	27½	27½	27½	200
N. Y. & North. pf.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	46¾	46¾	45¾	45¾	6,760
N. Y. C. & St. L.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	450
N. Y. & N. H.	225	225	224	224	9,870
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	4,310
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	68¼	68¼	68	68	200
N. Y., S. & W.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	279
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	32	32	32	32	144
Norf. & West. pf.	49½	49⅝	48¾	49¾	2,000
North. Pacific pf.	61¾	61¾	60⅞	61	850
Ohio & Miss.	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22½	100
Ohio, Ind. & W.	11	11	11	11	100
Ontario & West.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	550
Oregon Imp.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	100
Oregon Nav.	99¼	99¼	98¾	98¾	425
Oregon Short L.	56¾	57	56	56	1,000
Oregon & Trans.	32¾	*33⅜	33	33	1,625
Pacific Mail.	37¾	37¾	36¾	37	200
Phil. & Reading.	44⅞	45	44¼	44¼	33,920
Philadelphia Gas.	74	74	74	74	200
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	197	197	195	195	802
Rich. & W. P.	26¼	26¼	25⅞	26⅞	2,120
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80	80	80	80	50
St. L. & S. F.	24⅞	24⅞	24¾	24¾	300
St. L. & S. F. pf.	62¾	63¼	62¾	63¼	1,700
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	20
St. P. & Duluth.	36	36	36	36	100
St. P. & Omaha.	32⅜	32⅜	32	32⅛	400
St. P. & Omaha pf.	91¾	91⅞	91¾	91⅞	300
Sugar Refin. Co.	84⅞	85¼	84⅜	84⅜	1,610
Tenn. Coal & Iron	41¾	41¾	41	41⅜	3,215
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	100
Texas Pacific.	20	20⅜	20	20	550
Union Pacific.	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	3,420
U. S. Express.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82¼	203
W. St. L. & P. pf.	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	400
West. Union Tel.	86¾	86¾	85¾	86	2,675
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	64¼	64¾	64¼	64⅝	550
Total sales					165,950

*Unlisted. † Seller 20.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅝	$15,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	2,000
B. C. R. & N. 1st.	97	97	97	97	4,000
Cairo & Vin. 1st.	103	103	103	103	5,000
Canada So. 1st.	108	108	108	108⅜	2,000
Canada So. 2d.	94¼	94½	94¼	94½	12,000
C. & O. 6s, 1911.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	5,000
C. & S. W. 1st.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2,000
Chi. & E. I. gen. 5s.	102¾	103	102¾	103	43,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, deb.	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	2,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	8,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	3,000
C., R. I. & C. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	3,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	102½	103	102½	103	18,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	82	82	82	82	1,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	86	86	85	86	8,000
Del. & H. 1st pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	20,000
Den. & R. G. 4s.	80¾	80¾	80	80	11,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st. 5s.	85½	88½	85¼	86¼	43,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
Eliz. & Big'n. 1st.	101½	101½	101¼	101¾	5,000
Erie 2d.	102⅝	103	102½	102½	11,500
Erie 3d.	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	15,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	3,000
G., H. & S. A. 2d.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
G. & S. W. inc.	22	22	21¼	21¼	11,000
Ga. Car. & N. g. 5s.	91	91	91	91	5,000
Han. & St. J. con.	121	121	121	121	1,000
Harlem c. last.	134	134	134	134	1,000
Harlem r. 1st.	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	10,000
Housatonic 5s.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	3,000
H. & T., gen. 5 F.	75	75	76	76	30,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1951.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5,000
I. & G. N. gen. 6s.	65	65	65	65	9,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	88	88	88	88	3,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	10,000
Kansas Pac. cn.	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼	5,000
Kan. & T. cn.	90	90	89½	90	13,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	52	52	52	52	23,000
Kan. C. & S. r. & t.	107	110	110	110	10,000
Knox & Ohio 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	4,000
L. C. & W. 1st.	100	100	100	100	2,000
L. & N. con. 1st. 6s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	20,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	113¾	114	113¾	114	11,000
L. & N. ad. N. O. & M.	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼	20,000
L., N. A. & Chi.	101½	101½	101½	101½	16,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st.	85½	85½	85½	85½	10,000
Mex. Nat. 1st.	102	102	102	102	2,000
M. & N. 1st. 1913.	109	109	109	109	10,000
M., L. S. & W. cv.	100½	101¾	100½	101¾	58,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
M. & St. L. 1st.	92	92	92	92	2,000
Mo. Pac. 1st. 6s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	16,000
Mobile & Ohio gen.	48	48	47½	47½	1,000
N. J. Cen. gen. 5s.	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¼	27,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	94⅞	94⅞	94¾	94¾	44,000
N. Y. & N. 2d 4s.	52	52	52	52	1,000
N. Y. O. & W. 1st.	110½	110½	110½	110½	1,000
N. Y. S. & W. rfg. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	10,000
Norfolk & W. gen.	120	120	120	120	5,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	102	102	102	102	10,000
Nor. Pac. 1st. c.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	5,000
Nor. Pac. 1st. r.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	5,000
Nor. Pac. Ter. 1st.	107	107	107	107	9,000
North. Pac. 3d.	105	105	105	105	2,000
Ohio & M. con. 7s.	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	10,000
Ohio south. inc.	50	50	50	50	5,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	18,000
O. R. & N. cn. 5s.	105	105	105	105	26,000
Peo. & W. 1st.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	2,000
Peo. & W. inc.	40	40	39¾	39¾	1,000
Penn. 4½s, r.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81½	81½	81¼	81¼	40,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	8,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	58	58	58	58	15,000
Read. gen. 4s.	91¼	91¼	91	91	72,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. certs.	63	63	63	63	26,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. certs.	30½	30½	30½	30½	1,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	91	91	91	91	6,000
R. W. P. Ter. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	3,000
Roch. & Pitts. g. 5s.	97½	97½	97½	97½	5,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	41,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	3,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d.	127	127	127	127	2,000
St. P. 1st. S. M.	112½	113	112½	113	3,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st col. tr. 5s.	97½	97½	97½	97½	30,000
St. P., M. & M. 2d.	120½	120½	120½	120½	6,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s.	118	118	118	118	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, D.	119	119	119	119	3,000
So. Carolina 2d.	56	56	56	56	1,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.	98	98	98	98	2,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	98	98½	98	98	20,000
Texas Pac. 1st, 5s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	7,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	25,000
Union Pac. 1st.	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
U. P. L. & C. 1st.	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	10,000
Va. Mid. gen.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	7,000
Wabash cv., t. r.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	10,000
Wab. 1st, H. & P.	96	96	95	96	7,000
Wab. 1st, Chi. & R.	94	94	94	94	19,000
Wab. 1st, Det. & R.	117	117	117	117	40,000
Wab. 1st, St. L. & P.	95	95	95	95	50,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	99	99	99	99	5,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	18,000
West Shore 4s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Total sales					$1,378,500

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amador.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	200
Astoria.	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Adams.	.28	.28	.28	.28	100
Bodie Belcher.	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	100
Cashier.	.03	.03	.03	.03	100
Celtic.	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	500
Caledonia.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	100
Crown Point.	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	150
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.67½	7.75	7.67½	7.75	400
Chollar.	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	200
El Cristo.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	750
Gould & Curry.	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	100
Horn Silver.	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.10	790
Hale & Norcross.	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	200
Navajo.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	400
Plymouth.	11.75	12.25	11.75	12.25	800
Pittsburg.	.95	.95	.95	.95	200
Sullivan Consol.	1.65	1.65	1.45	1.50	3,200
Silver King.	.80	.80	.80	.80	100
Showbone.	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,600
United Copper.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	500
Union Consol.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	140
Yellow Jacket.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	100
Total sales					11,200

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Cotton Oil.	57¾	57¾	55⅞	56⅝	2,700
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	51	51⅜	51	51	700
Cameron Coal.	33¾	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	200
Chi. Gas Trust.	43	43	43	43	300
Canada Southern.	53¾	53¾	53½	53½	300
C., I., St. L. & C.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	200
Chi., Bur. & Q.	101¼	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	200
C., St. P., M. & O.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	200
C., C., C. & I.	70	70	70	70	200
Consol. Gas Co.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	40
Del., L. & W.	139¾	139¾	139	139¼	600
Chi., M. & St. P.	63¾	63¾	63	63¾	15,470
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	730
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,910
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	139¾	139¾	138¾	139	9,100
Den., R. G. & W.	19¼	19¼	19	19¼	400
Den. & R. G.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	100
Del. & Hudson.	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	1,200
Del., Lack. & W.	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	1,280
Louis. & Nash.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	570
Manhattan con.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	130
Missouri Pacific.	72	72	71¾	71¾	400
Mil., L. S. & W.	89¼	89¼	88¾	88¾	490
N. Y. & New-Eng.	46¾	46¾	45¾	45¾	5,000
Norf. & West. pf.	49¾	49¾	48¾	49¾	600
North. Pacific pf.	61¾	61¾	60⅞	61	300
Ohio & Miss.	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22½	100
Omaha. C. & St. L.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	200
N. Y. C. & St. L.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	400
Rock Island.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
St. L. & S. F. pf.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	100
St. P. & Duluth.	36	36	36	36	100
St. P. & Omaha.	32⅜	32⅜	32	32⅛	400
Sugar Refin. Co.	84⅞	85¼	84⅜	84⅜	1,610
Texas Pacific.	20	20⅜	20	20	550
Union Pacific.	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	3,420
U. S. Express.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82¼	203
W. St. L. & P. pf.	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	400
West. Union Tel.	86¾	86¾	85¾	86	2,675
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	64¼	64¾	64¼	64⅝	550
Total sales					85,575

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	$3,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	97	97	96	96	2,000
Can. South. 2d.	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	30,000
Del. & H. reg. '91.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Denver & R. G. 4s.	80½	80½	80	80½	5,000
Erie 2d cons.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000
Green Bay inc.	22¼	22¼	22	22	25,000
M., L. S. & W. cn.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	20,000
N. J. Central 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¾	10,000
N. Y. Central 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	12,000
Oregon Nav. 6s.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	2,000
Oregon Short L. 6s.	103½	103½	102½	103	12,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	12,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	10,000
P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	10,000
Poughkeepsie B.	97½	97½	97½	97½	10,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¾	30,000
Tol., St. L. & K.					
2d pf.	102¾	102¾	102	102¾	20,000
West. U. coll. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¼	101⅞	10,000
Total sales					$218,000

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	91¼	91⅜	90⅞	91⅜	116,000
Clearances					1,340,000

The stock market was exceedingly dull and uninteresting. The opening prices were higher on improved quotations in London, but after the first hour the advance was lost. The result of the day's trading left the stocks usually classed as active a fraction lower. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Philadelphia Gas, ¾; New-York and Perry Coal, 1¾; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, 1; Tennessee Coal and Iron, ⅞, and Iowa Central and Michigan Central, each ¾. *Declined*—Pullman, 2, and St. Paul and Duluth, ⅞.

Money on call loaned at 2½@3 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 2½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was fairly active and steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 86½ for 60-day bills and $4 89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 84⅝@$4 86 for 60-day bills, $4 89@$4 89¼ for demand, $4 89½@$4 89⅝ for cable transfers, and $4 84½@$4 84⅝ for commercial. Continental was strong. Francs were quoted at 5.20@5.17½ for long and 5.18¼@5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼@95⅜ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

Government bonds were dull and unchanged. There were no sales on call. State securities were neglected. In bank stocks 200 shares of Phœnix sold at 134½, and 10 of Western at 96.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and quite firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Marion registered firsts, 3; Wabash convertibles, trust receipts, 2¾; Louisville and Nashville, New-Orleans and Mobile seconds, 1¾; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western convertibles, 1⅝; Denver and Rio Grande Western firsts, assented, 1¼; Colorado Coal 6s, Richmond and Alleghany firsts, Drexel, Morgan and Co.'s certificates and St. Paul and Sioux City firsts, each 1, and Houston and Texas Central generals, trust receipts, ¾. *Declined*—Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s, Iowa Central firsts, and Manitoba consolidated 6s, each 2; Green Bay and Winona incomes, 1¼; Fort Worth and Denver City firsts, 1¼, and New-York, Ontario and Western firsts and Ohio Southern incomes, each 1.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 91¼@90⅞@91⅜, and American Cottonseed Oil certificates at 57⅞@55¾@56⅛; Mount Desert and Eastern Shore Land sold at $2 12¼. In mining stocks Plymouth consolidated sold at $12 50@$12.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

American Exchange	147	Lincoln National	175
Chase National	250	Mercantile	190
Citizens'	180	Metropolitan	14
Commerce	187	Nassau	156
Continental	125	New-York County	250
Corn Exchange	225	Park	225
Fifth Avenue	1000	People's	200
Fourteenth Street	157	Phœnix	134
Hanover National	290	Second National	190
Greenwich	130	U. S. National	210
Importers & Trad's'	510	Western National	98

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	107¼	108¼	Cur. 6s, 1895.	123	.....
4½s, '91, c.	107¼	108¼	Cur. 6s, 1897.	126	.....
4s, 1907, r.	129¼	129¾	Cur. 6s, 1898.	129½	.....
4s, 1907, c.	129¼	129¾	Cur. 6s, 1899.	132	.....
Cur. 6s, 1888.	120	.....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.	$144,383,911	Balances.	$7,583,026

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penna.	54⅜	54½	Oregon Trans.	33	33½
Reading.	22⅜	16⅜	23⅝	St. Paul.	63¾	63¾
Lehigh Nav.	54¾	54⅞	Reading rm.	21¾	21¾
Nor. Pacific.	26¼	26⅜	Reading 1st p.	81	81
Nor. Pac. pf.	61	61¼	Read. 2d pf.	58	59
Lehigh Nav.	52	.....	Read. 3d pf.	38¼	.....
West. N. Y.	12¾	13¾			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.95	Ophir	5.50
Bulwer	.35	Potosi	2.25
Best & Belcher	4.25	Savage	2.90
Challar	2.75	Sierra Nevada	3.15
Consol. Cal. & Va.	7.75	Union Consolidated	2.75
Crown Point	4.65	Utah	1.25
Gould & Curry	2.60	Yellow Jacket	4.15
Hale & Norcross	4.00	Commonwealth	5.25
Navajo	1.00	Nevada Queen	3.00

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, March 12.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Topeka.	51.00	Tamarack M. Co.	130.00
Boston & Albany.	214.00	Mass. Central.	19.50
Boston & Maine.	168.00	San. D. Land Co.	26.75
Chi. & Alton.	165.00	Wis. Cent.	15.25
Chi., San. & Clev.	24.50	Boston & Mont.	24.87½
Eastern.	83.25	Kearsarge.	7.00
Eastern 6s.	126.00	Atlantic & Pacific	7.62½
Flint & Pere M. pf.	97.00	Cal. Southern.	20.00
Mexican Central.	7.75	Chi. & C. W. 5s.	80.00
Mex. Cent. 1st.	70.00	Chi., K. & W. inc.	20.00
N. Y. & N. Eng.	45.62½	Chi., Bur. & N.	51.00
N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	126.50	K. C. Ft. S. & G. 7s.	117.00
Old Colony.	171.00	K. C., Mem. & B.	83.00
Rutland pf.	97.00	Mex. Cent. inc.	18.00
Wis. Central.	16.50	Mex. Cent. 1st, sc.	100.25
Allouez M. Co.	10.00	N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	114.50
Calumet & Hecla.	235.00	N. Y. & N. E. pf.	113.00
Franklin.	12.50	Oregon S. L. 6s.	111.50
Huron.	2.62½	Pueblo 7s.	112.50
Osceola.	18.37½	Sonora 7s.	77.00
Quincy.	60.00	South. Kan. 8s.	99.00
Bell Telephone.	225.00	South. Kan. inc.	78.00
Boston Land.	7.00	Union Pacific.	64.75
Water Power.	7.12½	Erie Telephone.	32.25
West End Land.	26.87½	Mex. Telephone.	4.70
Lamson Store S.	57.50	Pullman.	195.50

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, March 12.—There is not much change in the wool market. Fine and medium fleeces are in fair request, but the supply is light and transactions are confined to small lots. On these grades holders are firm, because they feel confident that all will be wanted before the new clip is available. Other grades of domestic are clearing up pretty well, with the tendency more or less in buyers' favor, as the dealers are preparing for the early Southern clip. Manufacturers are not heavily stocked, and are forced to come with his market every week, but operate very cautiously, and are not disposed to give any encouragement to speculation. There is nothing in the goods market to warrant manufacturers' paying extreme prices for any kind of wool, and if farmers' entertain high notions in regard to the future they will not, from present appearances, receive any support from consumers in this quarter. Quotations range as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania X, 30@31c.; delaine, 32@33c.; No. 1 Ohio, 37@38c.; Michigan X, 30c.@32c.; Kentucky and Indiana unwashed combing, 29c.@31c. Various grades of Territory are quoted in the range of 18c.@44c.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—Cotton less active, but firm. Sales, 300 bales. Lard in good demand; No. 2 Red, 99c.; receipts, 12,000 bushels; shipments, 500 bushels. Corn in fair demand; steady; No. 2 Mixed, 34½c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 26c. Rye dull; No. 2, 45c. Pork steady, 49c. Pork stronger; $13 50. Lard strong, higher; $7. Bulkmeats stronger; Short Ribs, $6 50. Bacon firm, sending upward; Short Clear, $7 75. Whisky firm at $1 03. Sugar firm. Eggs firm, 13c. Cheese firm. Hogs in fair demand, steady; common and light, $4 65@4 90; packing and butchers', $4 85@$4 90; receipts, 4,100 head; shipments, 1,080 head. Eggs steady, 11½c. Cheese firm. Eastern Exchange quiet but steady; unchanged.

BUFFALO, March 12.—Wheat, No. 1 Hard lower; 12,000 bushels sold at 91 25-8, closing at 91 25; new at 89c. Corn, No. 2 Western, 31 05-8; No. 2 Northern, 91

The New-York Times.

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HOME RULE'S DEFENDERS

CROWDS LISTENING TO MR. PARNELL'S WORDS.

THE GOVERNMENT, BALFOUR, AND THE "TIMES" SOUNDLY RATED BY THE IRISH LEADER AND BY MR. MORLEY.

LONDON, March 13.—St. James's Hall was crowded with people this evening anxious to hear Mr. Parnell's speech. Mr. Morley presided. The committee in charge were compelled yesterday to suspend the issue of tickets for the meeting. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and mottoes. Among the inscriptions were: "Freedom for England and Ireland"; "No Coercion, No Forgery, No Slander"; "Humanity, Union, Justice, Peace, Liberty." On shamrock-entwined flagstaffs was a picture representing Britannia with her left arm encircling Erin's waist, and an angel overhead bearing the motto: "Peace and Good Will Toward All Men." Among the prominent men present were A. J. Mundella, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, H. H. Fowler, James Stansfield, H. H. Asquith, W. R. Rowlands, Arnold Morley, and many Parnellite members of Parliament.

In opening the meeting the Chairman, Mr. John Morley, said he could not refuse when asked to preside, because the meeting was of such a remarkable character. He felt that if his presence would be of the slightest use he was bound to attend. [Cheers.] He said he never saw so great a meeting as this, nor one in behalf of a nobler cause.

"I bear a message," said Mr. Morley, "from the great chief, who, despite his years, would have attended this meeting had he not been entreated to spare himself. [Cheers.] He would not spare himself of his own free will, because he sees the time rapidly, almost momentarily, approaching when we shall cautiously and deliberately, step by step, but surely, unfalteringly, and unflinchingly get to the bottom of these Irish proceedings. [Cheers.] The resolutions which our committee have framed express the deliberate judgment, deep feeling, and stern, resolute, deliberate purpose of a great party, which has not yet taken up a cause without carrying it through. [Cheers.] It may be that the Tories will carry home ruin. [Laughter.] I do not want to understand Mr. Parnell's presence to-night as binding him and his friends and countrymen to our party. It is a case of alliance rather than of fusion. Mr. Parnell's first duty is to Ireland. He has no right to think of our party except in relation to Ireland. [Cheers.] But I look forward to the day when, still remaining first an Irish leader and statesman, Mr. Parnell will be able to partake, and draw a united Ireland to partake, in the great fabric of the free government of the empire of which we are striving to make Ireland an integral, incorporated, united, reconciled, and equal member. [Cheers.]

"Before many days the House of Commons will be asked to pronounce what the *Times* has been guilty of—probably false and malicious libel. If the Government will not do so the Opposition will. [Cheers.] The publication of this false and malicious libel on the morning of a division, with the object of influencing that division, constitutes an aggravation of the offense which the House of Commons is bound to notice and punish. [" Hear, hear."] There will be other forms of retribution. The *Times*—that great Jupiter that does, indeed, forge thunderbolts [laughter and cheers]—is much less important than her Majesty's Government. What attitude would the Ministry have adopted when the charges were first made if it had possessed any self-respect or any sense of impartiality? That which they did in a controversy involving a great political issue and in the face of such deadly charges? The *Times* made the charges either on evidence it should have possessed or without evidence. If it made the charges on evidence already in its possession, it did not need the Government to help it. If it made the charges without evidence it was not the Government's business to save it from the consequences of its deed. [Cheers.] If the Ministry had possessed a spark of the austere neutrality which ought to belong to the Government, if it had possessed anything but the meanest, most virulent, and vindictive partisanship, it would have stood aloof and left the newspaper to its fortunes. Instead of that it ought never to have smoke if it had not proofs.

"All this shows," continued Mr. Morley, "that Mr. Parnell was right in being slow to commit his political fortunes and fame to a London jury. The home-rule controversy turns upon the question whether the wealthy classes, represented by the *Times*'s customers, so greedy and ferocious for calumnies against Ireland, are fitted to make laws for Ireland. It is monstrous that the House of Lords should have a decisive voice in such a matter and Mr. Parnell no voice in the matter.

Mr. Parnell was unable to speak for several minutes, owing to volleys of cheers, the singing of "He's a jolly good fellow!" &c. When quiet was restored, he said:

"I cannot attempt to describe my gratification and delight at the reception given me. Such evenings will do more for the union than 20 centuries of the firm government [laughter] of Salisbury and Balfour. I am sure my countrymen throughout the world will be equally honored with me by your reception of their cause. I refer to Irish Americans in the impending events. This great meeting is assembled to protest against the petty and malignant meannesses of Mr. Balfour's Government in Ireland. The Chairman expressed hope that I would be an Privy Councillor, but I fear that I must be pardoned for saying nothing. But it is legitimate to inquire whether there is not something rotten in a system of government which compels the ostracism from the affairs of your empire of 60 of the 103 Irish members. That is one of the first results of the operations of firm government, much firmer than we are ever likely to see again, [cheers,] a Government under which it was only necessary to get up forged letters against a man and not to prove them, to enable the Lord Lieutenant to have him disbarred.

"Fortunately they cannot do such things nowadays. What then has been one of the results of that system? That we Irish members, from the very necessity of our position, are unable to take that share in the duties of government which is one of the natural and just privileges of all men entering Parliament. If we violated the pledges upon which alone we obtained the trust of our constituencies, namely, that we should refuse to accept place or office for ourselves or others from the British Government as long the just rights of Ireland were not conceded, were we so base and mean, we should fall to find a single constituency to re-elect us. Well, then, is it not a matter of inquiry why Mr. Balfour cannot govern Ireland two years without imprisoning 21 Irish members of Parliament for a common felony, offenses unknown to your law in England—mainly for speaking and writing in the newspapers. [Cries of "shame."]

"We now come to another question. I will not enter into the details of the charges and allegations made by the *Times*, but speaking generally, I want to know why, if these charges and allegations had any foundation, the Government of the country did not take them up themselves and investigate them to their course by the machinery at their command, and if they wanted special machinery why did not they construct it with the power at their command? They had all the machinery in Ireland they required for the detection of crime, especially constructed for them by Parliament. If they wanted extra power they could have obtained it.

"When were these charges first started? When was the command first given to the forger and perjurer to obtain or invent evidence which would result in putting us on trial on criminal charges, the punishment for which was servitude for life? It was at the very moment when Lord Carnarvon was inviting us to confer with him on the future government of Ireland and as to a new Constitution (for these were his words in opening the conversation) which was to be given to Ireland, establishing her Parliament. That was one of the reasons why this business of unearthing crime was left to amateurs. [Laughter.] And a pretty mess they made of it!

"Why, again, when Lord Carnarvon was driven from office owing to the failure of his colleagues to produce the forgeries he had given me, with the charges strengthened by the proofs of forged letters, did not the Government undertake the job? Why do our political opponents go to all this trouble to throw discredit upon the representatives of Ireland and necessarily upon the constituencies they represent and their cause? Well, I think the plain answer is because this country being remote from Ireland, the people of England not being in contact or communication with and not understanding the real wishes, thoughts, and aspirations of the people of Ireland, it is comparatively easy to lead them astray on any political question in Ireland. [Cheers.] So it happened that the Tory Party, which, in 1885, by the mouth of Lord Carnarvon promised us as Irish Parliament in 1886-7, turned right around and renewed their policy of coercion and produced forged letters as proofs of the criminality of Irish members. [Cries of 'Shame.']

"I think we are entitled to ask all thinking, reflective men and women in England to consider calmly in the light of the history of the Liberties of Ireland should be dependent upon a casual publication of a forged letter by the *Times* on the morning of a great division! [Cries of 'No!'] It has been admitted on oath by the manager of the *News* that the publication was postponed to affect the division. [Cries of 'shame!']

"Now I am to come to the question of the government of Ireland. The land question, for instance, is only one example of the bungled way every English Government makes in an attempt to rule Ireland from Westminster. I do not say that the land question is an Irish question, but bring it forward as a most salient example of the unfortunate incapacity of the English Parliament to do justice to Ireland. You Englishmen and women ought to reflect, when you read of forcible resistance in some cases by Irish tenants against armed force, that it is not real resistance, because it amounts to such resistance as a fly might make to an elephant about to crush it under its feet. [Cheers and laughter.] But When you hear these things, you must reflect that after all these people are being expelled from homes they built themselves and which are their own property, although the law has not yet efficiently protected that property. You must see that it is sometimes not in human nature to endure and withstand this provocation as passively as we desire they should for the sake of the future of their country, and that sometimes their manhood revolts and they strike a blow in their own defense.

"Although from every point of view we condemn violence and illegal, unconstitutional action—from the point of view of the interests of Ireland, from the point of view of morality and of hope and confidence in the future—yet sometimes we cannot help thinking that after all there has been much in the lessons that English misgovernment has taught Ireland for generations to justify or excuse the actions of these rash, hot-headed men—[cheers]—men who, despairing of Parliamentary agitation, losing, and justly, all trust in their Irish representatives who so repeatedly had betrayed the constituencies which trusted them, turned to criminal methods as the only hope for the future of Ireland.

"But it is an honorable thought which I feel to-night, that, since the introduction of the great measure of 1886 Ireland has definitely turned her back upon all these base, hopeless, and desperate courses; that she is confident that in the ways of the Constitution lie her safety, and that, under the genius and guidance of that great and devoted Englishman, Gladstone, [prolonged cheers,] with the new hope that has come into all our hearts and breasts, the day of ultimate freedom for Ireland cannot be long deferred. We are now on the eve of a great popular upheaval—a movement which will not subside until you have enabled your great leader to carry through the Legislature of the empire a measure which will give Ireland all legitimate control over her own affairs, her own interests, and her own welfare, without any shadow of harm or ill to your own greater interests."

Mr. Parnell resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.

COFFEY'S FALSE STORY.

THE PARNELL INQUIRY ADJOURNED UNTIL APRIL 2.

LONDON, March 13.—At the sitting of the Parnell Commission to-day Mr. Soames, solicitor for the *Times*, testified that he had found that the local police of Cork believed Coffey, the Cork reporter, who testified yesterday that a statement he had made to a policeman was absolutely false. Coffey signed the statement in the witness's office and said he would testify that it was true. Coffey had not received the full sum to which he was entitled. Witnesses for the *Times* received from 10s. to £3 3s. daily.

On cross-examination by Mr. Biggar, Mr. Soames testified that the seal to Sir Charles Russell's letter to Mr. Sheridan, who asked £20,000 to come to London and testify for the *Times*. The witness on receipt of this information immediately recalled Kirby.

A man named Levy, who was a member of the Fenian Supreme Council, testified as to his experiences while a member of that body. On cross-examination he admitted that he had been imprisoned for a year for embezzling his employer's money. This admission caused laughter. At 3:30 P. M. Attorney-General Webster announced that the case for the *Times* was finished.

At the request of Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, Presiding Justice Hannen ordered the release from prison of Mr. William O'Brien, one of the defendants, whom it is necessary for Sir Charles to consult, on condition that they abstain from agitation during their liberty. The court then adjourned until April 2.

Prior to the adjournment Sir Charles Russell asked the court whether it was prepared to express judgment regarding the question of an interim report on the forged letters. In reply Presiding Justice Hannen said: "We are not prepared to give an answer limiting our freedom of action. The extraordinary circumstances attending the withdrawal of the letters speak for themselves. No report can enhance or diminish their effect. But we have not yet come to a decision as regards the making of a report."

The Government has abandoned the idea of prosecuting Mr. O'Brien for conspiracy.

FORESEEING A CHANGE.

LONDON, March 14.—Mr. Gladstone has written a long letter to Mr. Beaufoy, the Gladstonian candidate for Parliament in Kennington, in which he says:

"The Irish crisis has become acute to an unusual degree, and is pressing itself beyond all former experience on the mind and conscience of the people of England. A great conspiracy, which aimed at the stabbing of the vital interests of Ireland by means of forged letters through the honor of Mr. Parnell, has disgracefully exploded, and the authors of the iniquitous plot with such eager glee are now only seeking means to disown and evade responsibility."

After a reference to crime in Ireland, Mr. Gladstone says: "Until the last few days the firm and constant policy of the Ministry of defraying prison treatment to all alike by Mr. Balfour was applauded as the true secret, at length discovered, of the well governing of Ireland. But this very day the hair clipping and similar practices were condemned in the House of Commons by the Ministry itself. That party which at the election exceeded us in numbers by nearly 120 has just rejected a conciliatory bill for the reformiar of prison treatment, but it could only master for the rejection a majority of 19. Every one who is able to read the signs of the times must clearly see the way in which the present struggle must terminate."

LONDON'S HOSPITALITY.

LONDON, March 13.—A game of baseball between the Chicago and All America teams was played on Lord's Cricket Ground to-day. A large crowd witnessed the game, which resulted in a victory for the All America Club, the score standing: All America, 7; Chicago, 6.

The two teams drove to the House of Commons to-day in two brakes. They were stopped at the gates by the police, but when it was explained that the Speaker had made arrangements for them to visit the House in a body they were allowed to pass. Mr. White, Secretary of the American Legation, and the secretary of the Speaker showed the visitors through the House of Lords and the House of Commons and the library. From the gallery, from the gallery, they listened to speeches by Sir William Vernon Harcourt and others. The Dean of Westminster has invited the teams to be present at a special service in the Abbey on Sunday. Mr. White has applied to the Master of the Horse for a special permit to visit the Queen's stables. The men are amused with the London sights and are delighted at the urbanity displayed yesterday by the Prince of Wales.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

ROME, March 13.—A Papal brief approving the statutes of the Washington University will appear to-morrow. The brief is dated March 7. In it the Pope commends the episcopate for establishing the university, from which, he says, the Papal See expects to derive great advantages. His Holiness recalls the fact that the establishment of the new institution coincides with the centenary of the Catholic Hierarchy in America, which is a commemorative monument. On motion of the Cardinals and the congregation of the Propaganda Fide the Pope willingly approves the statutes of the university and authorizes the Professors to confer academical degrees in philosophy, theology, and canon law. In conclusion, the brief places the university under the control of the American Primate, the Pope reserving the right of revising the programme of instruction.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERLIN, March 13.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* says that the Czar will arrive at Copenhagen at the end of the week, and that he will soon afterward visit Emperor William.

Herr Antoine, the well-known member of the Reichstag from Metz, who was expelled from Germany a year ago, has resigned his seat in the Reichstag.

The Governor of the Province of West Prussia, in view of the scarcity of farm hands, has suggested the introduction of Chinese labor.

PESTH, March 13.—Herr von Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister, was tendered a reception by the Liberal Club last night. He received an ovation. In the course of a speech Herr von Tisza declared that he would remain the post of Prime Minister while it gave him strength to perform its duties and the Emperor desired his services.

LONDON, March 13.—A terrible explosion occurred in the Bryanally Colliery, at Wrexham, to-day, resulting in the loss of 50 lives.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. O'Connor's bill relative to criminal prisoners was rejected by a vote of 159 to 103.

PARIS, March 14.—It is reported that the names of the Patriotic League were betrayed to the Government by a leading official of the organization. The identity of the informer is not known as yet.

PRIZES COMING SLOWLY

OFFICE SEEKERS BECOMING VERY IMPATIENT.

ONLY THREE NOMINATIONS MADE YESTERDAY—WALKER BLAINE'S OPPORTUNITIES IN HIS NEW PLACE.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—It was a day full of disappointment for the scores of would-be officeholders who hung around the corridors in the Senate wing of the Capitol waiting to see who would be nominated by the President to-day. The string of nominations sent in yesterday had whetted their appetites, and they were sure that a longer list would go in to-day. It was nearly a half hour after the Senate met before Assistant Private Secretary Pruden appeared, and there was the usual rush to the Clerk's office to see the names of the lucky nominees.

The crowd found only three nominations: Eugene Schuyler of New-York to be Assistant Secretary of State; Walker Blaine of Maine to be Examiner of Claims for the State Department, and Cyrus Bussey of New-York to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior. There was nothing in this short list to encourage the hungry aspirants for Post Offices and other small places, and there was a general disposition to "kick" over the slow speed of the President in making changes. The Senate had gone into secret session before the nominations reached the Capitol, and all the visitors were in the corridors. Somebody started the story that more nominations were coming, and so the crowd waited in the halls during the two hours the Senate kept the doors closed.

It did not take the Senators near all that time to dispose of the executive business on hand, and the greater part of the time was spent in recess. All the nominations made yesterday were confirmed except those of one Postmaster and two officers in the Marine Hospital Service. When to-day's three nominations came in those of Messrs. Schuyler and Bussey were sent to committee. There was an expressed desire to compliment the Secretary of State, and so, when the name of his son, Walker Blaine, was read, it was decided by unanimous consent to confirm him at once, without waiting for a committee to report in his favor. There was nothing left to do, and so the Senate adjourned and went out to be buttonholed by their unfortunate constituents.

There were some free comments at the hotels upon to-day's nominations, as well as upon the failure of several expected nominations. The office to which Mr. Walker Blaine was appointed is considered one of great importance. Through it all the throng of persistent claim agents, who hope to get excessive fees for looking after countries large sums of money, claimed upon different pretexts, approach the Secretary of State. Mr. Walker Blaine will have an opportunity to assist his father in discriminating between mere adventurers, who have manufactured claims, and persons who have valid grounds of protest and demand for indemnity for damage or personal injury. The office is one calling for the exercise of delicacy, as well as firmness. In the hands of a man disposed to bully the defenseless or feeble nations with which he has intercourse, it might be made a source of infinite international vexation. If it were unfortunately to be placed in the hands of one inclined to make it a source of profit, it might prove as rich as Golconda.

There are many old claims still pending before the State Department. Some of them are political, and every Administration have become familiarly associated with Mr. Blaine's name. In selecting his son to examine and report upon them, he has chosen an assistant in whose ability and discretion he has full reliance. Under the administration of Mr. Harrison, the claim agents, some of them lawyers of great respectability, became extremely hostile to the department. It is significant that these men almost unanimously hope for better times under the new Administration. The conclusion that Mr. Blaine will invariably help the claim agents, as well as the heads of the Department, may do him gross injustice, and their confidence in his advocacy of all claims may happily prove to be a disappointment.

There was some surprise that Mr. Walker Blaine did not receive the appointment of First Assistant Secretary of State. The office has received, however, is one of different but not less interesting opportunities. If there is any determination in the head of the State Department to find occasion for mediating South American republics it can be found much more readily in the Claims Department than in the office to which Mr. Eugene Schuyler has been nominated. That office can be used to give empty assurance of friendship, while the other is conducted to convince foreigners of the disposition of this country and the power to exert it in the uttermost farthing to which any American can show a plausible title in Peru or Venezuela.

Senator Edmunds remarked early in the week that the Senate would finish up its work and adjourn sine die by Saturday next. At the rate in which nominations have been thus far received, the Senate is likely to be in session for several more Saturdays. The general impression among the Senators is that the President will keep them busy for from two to three weeks more. As soon as the new heads of departments have had time to find out the politics of their subordinates and to examine the masses of applications filed for the places of Democratic employés, the Senate will get daily lists of nominations will be longer and the work of putting them through the Senate will go on with all needful rapidity.

It begins to look as if the nomination of Mr. Whitelaw Reid as Minister to England would have to be urged more strenuously if it is to be made. Inquiry among the New-York men here discloses a strange indifference to Mr. Reid's success in the search for a ministerial position. One of the leading Republicans of the State, when to this fact, that his name had not gone in to-day, and remarked, with a significant wink, that it was astonishing, for he did not hear of any opposition to it. At the same time he suggested that perhaps a doubt about the appointment of a Republican for the United States might have led President Harrison to postpone Mr. Reid's appointment until it was positively known that Sir Julian Pauncefote or some one else was surely coming to Washington.

The lack of political significance in the appointments up to this time is bothering the politicians, and they will be glad to hear of the nomination of Mr. John S. Clarkson to be First Assistant Postmaster-General; for which he was selected. New-York has not gained Mr. Reid's appointment, the State has done very well. It had one large and half dozen small appointments yesterday. To-day it received two Assistant Secretaries in the list of the appointments.

There is a curious story about Secretary Noble and Cyrus Bussey, who has been named Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Bussey was Colonel of an Iowa regiment in which Noble was a Lieutenant. Bussey promoted Noble to be a Major, carrying him right over the heads of several Captains. Noble's gratitude for Bussey's kindness has been manifested after a long lapse of time, but generously at last.

Ohio is anxiously awaiting a turn of the wheel that will throw out something for the 8,000 or 10,000 Buckeyes who expect offices. The number of these men who ought to have offices is most indisputably in proportion to that of no Ohio Republican of unimpeachable loyalty and judgment. He says there never was so bad a lot of applicants for office from any State under any Administration. There are some good ones, but he characterizes the mass as unworthy. Some of them are important, but the President intends to do as he has promised to do and rely upon the recommendations of Congressmen absolutely he will put some very unsavory creatures into office. One of these men is the present Auditor of Garfield's town of Mentor, and if Assistant Harrison appoints him he must do it with his eyes shut against volumes of testimony that blossom with the evidence of his familiarity with jobbery of the most barefaced description.

Secretary Tracy, says the *Star*, is evidently endeavoring to put as much time as possible on naval affairs, having adopted certain stringent rules by which the flow of visitors into his sanctum is to be regulated. He is not at present as easy to approach as Mr. Whitney was, and has taken steps to keep the representatives of the press away from him as far and as much as possible. One of his first acts was to create a news barrack at the desk of the chief clerk, whom he has made responsible for information with the outer world. After describing the ineffectual efforts of "non-official" persons to get in, the *Star* says:

"Shortly after, two gentlemen approached. One was tall, broad-shouldered, heavily built, with a smooth face, and he tried to persuade the watchman to let him pass. The latter finally responded that he could not pass him unless he was a Commodore. The smooth-faced man responded, laughing, that he was not a Commodore, but that he thought Mr. Tracy would see him. The watchman finally took his card inside after considerable hesitation, and a moment later the doors flew open and the smooth-faced man, followed by his companion, entered in triumph. It was Stephen B. Elkins.

Gen. Cyrus Bussey, who has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is a resident of New-York, though properly belonging to the West. He is a native of Iowa and raised the regiment in which Gen. Noble was commissioned first served. Gen. Bussey after the war went to New-Orleans, where he became a member of the Cotton Exchange and eventually its President. Some four years ago he went to New-York, having put a snug bank account to his credit, and is now a resident at the Murray Hill Hotel there. He has, so far as is known, identified himself with neither of the political factions in this State of New-York.

ELECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.

THE LITTLE OFFICES ARE PRETTY EQUALLY DIVIDED.

RED BANK, N. J., March 13.—The annual Township election in Shrewsbury Township passed off quietly. A large vote was polled. The principal interest was centered in the Assessorship, Collectorship, and Constabulary fights. At noon the Democrats conceded the election of Capt. Thomas R. Brown, the Republican candidate for Assessor. Furman R. Smith of Fair Haven, Democratic nominee, was a bad second. Brown's plurality was 206.

Albert C. Harrison, Republican, was elected Township Clerk over John S. Throckmorton, Democrat, by 99 majority. Throckmorton had held the office for many years.

The fight for the Collectorship between Enos White and William J. Sutton, Republican-Democrat respectively, was won the former. Capt. William Boardman, Republican, of Oceanic was elected Town Committeeman over John W. Bennett, a half-known Democratic politician. James H. Martin, the Republican candidate for Overseer of Poor, was defeated by Daniel S. Borden, the Democratic nominee, who has held the office several years.

George F. Cooper and Benjamin Parker, Jr., both Republicans, were elected Surveyors of the Highways. The two constables elected were James Norman, Democrat, and Samuel Bruce, Republican. All of the Republican candidates for Commissioners of Appeal were elected. They were Forman White, Charles E. Ivins and George E. Snyder.

The following appropriations were voted for: For roads, $4,500; for poor, $4,000 for ways and means, $3,000; for building Eatontown Road, $2,000. The Republican victory was undoubtedly the result of the excellent organization of the Shrewsbury Township Republican Club, the members of which turned out yesterday, almost to a man, to support the ticket.

The election in Middletown Township also resulted in a Republican triumph. Eatsen S. Snyder, (Rep.,) defeated Charles Allen, (Dem.,) for the Assessorship. Capt. Benjamin Grigg, (Rep.,) was elected Township Collector, over Timothy M. Marson, George Brammire, (Rep.,) was re-elected Township Clerk, Frank Tompkins, (Dem.,) was elected Overseer of the Poor, and John B. Van Mater, (Rep.,) was elected Town Committeeman.

William R. Stevens, Democrat, was elected Assessor of Eatontown Township; Edwin Wolcott and John E. Corlies, Republicans, were elected Township Committeeman and Collector, respectively. Two Republicans, Thomas Bickles and Charles Rosell, were elected Constables.

The entire Democratic ticket was elected in Ocean Township, which includes Joseph Cooper, Assessor; Charles Morris Collector, and Harry Lippincott, Town Committeeman.

In Matawan Township John F. Lisk, Republican, was elected Town Committeeman.

In Neptune Township the entire Republican ticket was elected with the exception of two men. These were William K. Devereux and Jeremiah Newman, who ran for Township Clerk and Township Committeeman.

Howell went solidly Democratic.

Manalapan was divided.

George J. Ely, Republican, was elected Assessor in Millstone Township, and Reuben G. Strahl, the most prominent Democrat in Western Monmouth, was re-elected Collector.

As usual Holmdel township went Democratic, Aaron Longstreet being elected Assessor; Daniel Coon, Collector, and Joseph C. Heyer, Township Clerk.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 13.—The annual election in Neptune Township, Monmouth County, was held yesterday, and it was nearly morning before the tickets were counted. The Republicans re-elected L. E. Watson, Assessor, and John Hubbard, Collector. It was a close contest.

SALEM, N. J., March 13.—At the election in this city yesterday the license party carried one ward, and the anti-license party the other. The next Council will stand four members for and four against granting licenses, giving the Mayor, who is an advocate of license, the deciding vote.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 13.—The Republicans of South Amboy overcame a Democratic majority of 300 and carried the town yesterday, electing their candidate for Mayor by 47 majority over the present incumbent.

NEWARK, N. J., March 13.—In the town elections in Essex County the Democrats on Tuesday elected Theodore F. Bellville mayor and in Milburn. The new board will stand 24 Republicans and 16 Democrats.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

RECEPTIONS IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES AND COURTESIES OUTSIDE OF THEM.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Mrs. Harrison received a number of callers from 3 to 4 o'clock this afternoon, assisted by Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell Harrison. Several of the ladies of the Cabinet were at home informally this afternoon, and, though new to their social duties, accorded a pleasant welcome to those who called.

Mrs. Windom, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, received in her private parlor at "The Arne."

Mrs. Noble, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, received in her own apartments at "The Normandie." The Misses Hempstead of St. Louis, sisters of Mrs. Noble, make their home with her and will form part of her household next season.

Mrs. and Miss Blaine saw no visitors this afternoon, but went for a long drive.

Mrs. Thomas Wanamaker, daughter-in-law of the Postmaster-General, arrived from Philadelphia yesterday, but was not at home to callers to-day.

Miss Miller, daughter of the Attorney-General, is at present the guest of Representative Butterworth's family at Le Droit Park, and with Miss Butterworth attended the concert given this morning at the Marine Band Barracks.

A full-dress promenade concert will be given at the art loan exhibit Friday evening at 9:30 o'clock for the benefit of the Garfield Hospital. On that occasion Miss Shepard of New-York, the Misses Hunt of Boston, Mr. Galvan of Mexico, and Mrs. Monroe will sing. Mr. Morales of Mexico and Miss Nash will play the piano solos. Miss Arthur several harp selections, and Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's son Vivian will play on the mandolin.

Mrs. Henry B. F. Macfarland gave a luncheon to-day to Mrs. McKee, to meet whom were asked Mrs. Russell Harrison, Miss Miss McKee, Miss Dye, Miss Fowler, Mrs. Richard Wilcox, Miss Keenan, Mrs. Boorstin, Miss McCalmont, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Addison, Miss Wilson, Miss Macfarland, Mrs. Strong of Scranton, Miss Lyon of Pittsburg, Miss Ely of New-York, Miss Wood of Baltimore, and Miss Diman of Bristol, R. I.

A WIFE'S LONG SEARCH REWARDED.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 13.—Jay B. Larmouth, a former resident of Sandy Creek, this county, was arrested last night at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, where he has been indicted on a charge of bigamy. Ten years ago Larmouth deserted his wife in Sandy Creek and went to Ohio and settled in the village of Carey. He was then 30 years old, well educated, and good looking. He moved in the best society in the village, and nine years ago married Miss Mary Sherman, the only daughter of a wealthy farmer. He was popular when he settled in Carey, but has since, with the help of his wife's rich relatives, managed to prosper in business.

For 10 years his deserted wife was unable to find any clue of her runaway husband, and she was supported by friends. Two months ago she learned that her husband was in Carey, married, and well to do. She placed the case in the hands of a Western detective agency, and last night with the witnesses to her marriage stood in the little court room at Carey and identified her husband. He was held for trial.

A DELIBERATE MURDER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 13.—At Shelby, Miss., this morning, G. T. Nelson shot and killed William Avant. The two men quarreled over a game of cards in Nelson's saloon last night, and Avant threatened to kill Nelson at sight. This morning Nelson armed himself and laid in wait for his enemy.

When Avant came along Nelson stepped out from his ambush and, presenting his revolver, said: "I am going to kill you." "Let her go, Gallagher," said Avant. Three shots rang out in quick succession, and Avant fell dead with a bullet in his heart. Nelson surrendered himself, and on a preliminary examination before a magistrate this afternoon was discharged.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 13.—The jury in the Deflinger murder trial asked this morning that the Judge's charge be read to them again, but the counsel for the defense objected and the request was refused. This evening about 6 o'clock they agreed upon a verdict of murder in the second degree, which was a surprise to all who had established in their minds the general opinion being that the verdict must be either murder in the first degree or acquittal. The jury were evenly divided toward the last, there being six for acquittal and six for murder in the second degree.

CAPT. DAWSON'S BURIAL

ALL CHARLESTON IN MOURNING FOR HIS DEATH.

EVIDENCE THAT THE MURDERER TRIED TO BURY HIS VICTIM—M'DOW IN SERIOUS DANGER OF LYNCHING.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 13.—The funeral of Capt. Dawson took place this afternoon. The weather was wretched. Last night a heavy wind and rain storm set in. This continued all day. The funeral was held at the Cathedral Chapel. Notwithstanding the severe storm the church was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The services were conducted by Bishop Northrop of the diocese of Charleston, who was assisted by Bishop John Moore of the diocese of St. Augustine, Fla. All the Catholic clergy of the diocese were in the sanctuary. The Sisters of Mercy, the ladies of the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, and the orphans under their charge attended the funeral.

Bishop Northrop delivered the eulogy. He called attention to the fact that the murdered man had always been a constant member of the church. He alluded to the fact as developed in the statement of the murderer, that Capt. Dawson had lived for nearly an hour after the fatal shot had been fired. "Knowing the man," said Bishop Northrop, "lying down in the presence of his murderer, within almost the sight of his wife and children, with nobody by him but the man who had taken his life, I am satisfied that those last moments were devoted to the purpose of making his peace with his God."

There has never been in the history of this city such a funeral as that of F. W. Dawson to-day. In spite of the rainstorm almost the entire population turned out to do honor to the memory of the man so foully murdered. Flags were displayed at half mast over the public buildings in the city, the commercial Exchanges, and on many of the ships in the harbor. The streets of the city along which the funeral procession passed were thronged with citizens who braved the rain and wind, and turned out to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of a man who had been slain in the defense of a woman's honor.

The inquest on the body will be held to-morrow. The murderer is still in jail. It is not improbable that he will be lynched should he be brought out of the jail to-morrow to attend the inquest. It is probable, however, that he will not be brought out. The community is very much excited. It has transpired since the murder that McDow had a housekeeper in his home, and that this woman was the instigator of his attempt to bury the body on the premises and to conceal the crime. Neither this woman nor the maid in whose defense Capt. Dawson was shot have been arrested, but both are accessible to the authorities.

As a matter of fact, however, it is learned that before the murder Mrs. McDow and her children had prepared to leave the house of the murderer and to return to her father's house. It seems that Mr. Ahrens, the father of Mrs. McDow, had been living with his daughter and her husband and family for some time, but that in consequence of McDow's conduct he had moved some time ago.

The face and head of the murdered man were badly bruised and scratched. The theory now is that the bruises and scratches were caused by the struggle which undoubtedly took place in the body. At a distance of a few feet from the back door of McDow's office, at the end of a passageway, is a half door opening into a recess under the stairway which leads to the second story. As was natural and to be expected from the Coroner and the jury, a thorough examination of the premises was made with a view of the fullest investigation. It is the belief that Lieut. Fordham made a startling discovery while this examination was in progress. On the half door above referred to there were noticed some spots of fresh blood. This was the incentive to further inquiry, and the examination was extended to all parts of the closet. Drops of blood were found on the floor up to a space where the flooring terminated and the earth of the foundation was exposed.

Here was another discovery that was made. The mold was noticed to be freshly turned up and to a depth which was only limited by a quantity of bricks and other material impassable to the spade, or whatever instrument was used in the attempt to dig a grave. It is, therefore, almost absolutely certain that the assassin endeavored during his long occupancy of the room with the murdered man to dig his grave, and thus forever bury all proof of his crime with his victim. Certain it is, however, that Dr. McDow, after finding the attempt futile, on account of the foul play noted, then resumed to set up the plea of self-defense, and went out and delivered himself to Private Gordon.

It was stated that before being taken to the Central Station he was permitted to visit one or two lawyers. Dr. McDow said that he was standing up when he fired the fatal shot and Capt. Dawson was about to strike him a second time with his cane. Three things are therefore quite remarkable: One, that Capt. Dawson could have been shot in the spot where the bullet entered; second, that Dr. McDow had been knocked down as he can exhibit no marks of violence, and third, if it were self-defense, why the tell-tale grave beneath the stairs is in existence.

Dr. McDow reached the Central Station at 6:15 P. M. and surrendered to Lieut. Reid. He was immediately transferred to the county jail. Coroner Deveraux was promptly notified and went up and viewed the body, on which a post-mortem examination was held by Dr. Middleton Michel. Coroner Deveraux immediately impaneled a jury, of which Mr. George Williman is foreman, and which having viewed the body, adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Dr. McDow, when seen last night in jail, bore all the evidences of a man subjugated by the consciousness of a crime without an excuse. He was ashen pale, troubled visibly, and the perspiration was thick upon his forehead and face. Among other things he desired it stated that he killed Capt. Dawson in self-defense.

Capt. George, the chief of Police, said to a reporter for the *News and Courier* last night that the first information that he had received of the murder of Capt. Dawson was about 6:30 P. M. Being asked if he knew anything that might account for the murder, Capt. Golden said that he did not believed that it would be correct to publish in advance of the inquest what he knew about the matter, but finally made the following statement:

"On Friday of last week Capt. Dawson asked me to come to his office, saying that he desired to see me on business. I went to see him at his office and established the identity. He told me that he had a French or Swiss maid servant, and that he had heard that she had been detected in disreputable company. He asked me to detail a man to shadow her and find out if the reports were true or false, saying that he did not desire a servant about his household who was not honest and upright. I accordingly detailed Sergt. Dunn, who, under my instructions, went out Monday morning. Sergt. Dunn reported in writing that the maid had taken an up-town car in Rutledge-street, and that he had followed her; that Dr. McDow had also boarded the car and had ridden with her to the upper terminus; that she two had got out of the car there and had strolled around the unfrequented streets in the northwestern section of the city.

"The details were submitted by me to Capt. Dawson this morning. I also told him that he must be careful, that Dr. McDow's reputation was not of the best, and that it would be, perhaps, as well to take no notice of him. This is all I know of the case. This afternoon about 3 o'clock or a little after, while I was riding the rounds, a policeman on duty in the west end of the city told me that somebody had heard the report of a pistol shot in Rutledge-street, near Bull-street. I occurred to me that perhaps something was wrong, and I rode around, rang the bell of Dr. McDow's residence, and asked if anything was the matter. I was told that there was nothing the matter, and then went off. Thinking that there was something wrong, I rode down to the office of the *News and Courier* to see Capt. Dawson. Then I found that he had left for home shortly after 3 P. M. I asked one of the clerks to telephone to his residence and ask if he had reached home. The answer was that Capt. Dawson had not yet come home.

"This alarmed me still more, and I immediately went up town again. Arriving at the station house, I found that a report had been sent in that there was trouble in Rutledge-street. I at once communicated with the Mayor, telling him that I suspected foul play, and received orders to enter Dr. McDow's office and ascertain the truth of the matter. In the meantime, about 6:30 P. M., Dr. McDow had come to the station house and surrendered himself, saying that he had shot Capt. Dawson."

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The news of the death of Capt. Dawson was received here with great feeling by his numerous friends, and expressions of condolence with his widow and her two little children were universal. Senators Gorman of Maryland and Ransom, who have for a number of years been associated with Capt. Dawson on the National Democratic Executive Committee, were much shocked at the report of the murder, and Senator Gorman said: "By the death of Capt. Dawson the South has lost one of its best men, and a champion who was ever foremost in every matter of material interest or benefit to that section."

The deepest sympathy was manifested in army circles, where Capt. Dawson was well known, having married a sister of the wife of Gen. Drum.

Ex-Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

TWO MORE VETOES SENT TO THE ASSEMBLY.

A NUMBER OF MEASURES INTRODUCED IN EACH HOUSE, BUT NO IMPORTANT WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

ALBANY, March 13.—At the last meeting of the Grand Army Encampment a resolution was passed to ask the Legislature to furnish the 650 posts in the State the statistical work showing the losses and deaths in each New-York regiment and battery during the war. This work was prepared by Col. William F. Fox of the Forest Commission office. Its cost is $6 a copy. To-day Dr. Bush of Elmira introduced a bill in the Assembly to appropriate $6,000 for the purchase of 1,000 copies of this work, 650 copies of which shall be distributed among the Grand Army posts, 100 copies to the Adjutant-General and 250 copies to the Secretary of State for the use of the Legislature. The book is a valuable one, but the policy of paying a State officer for a work that he has partly prepared while drawing compensation from the State is a bad one. It is known that Col. Phisterer of the Adjutant-General's office is also preparing a history of the New-York State troops, which he proposes one of these days to ask the Legislature to dispose of for him. The Fox bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and it will bear the closest watching, for it has been observed in the past that all bills imposing the pecuniary condition of State officers, than have been referred to this committee, have a mysterious way of springing through the House when least expected.

The versatile Mr. Brown of New-York, who has drawn all the "strikes" new before the State Legislature and who as a rule has confined his efforts to New-York and Brooklyn members, has found a new recruit in the person of Mr. Dante of Otsego County. The latter today introduced a bill that came from Brown which prohibits "any person whomsoever to print or publish any newspaper or other publication in this State, or to sell, offer for sale, lend, exhibit, or give away, any newspaper containing any advertisement, notice, announcement, or description, directly or indirectly, that any prize fight, sham fight, or other mimic contest is to take place at any time or place in or out of the State, or that the same has taken place, or any statement, paragraph, or article of any kind stating or intended to directly or indirectly state, purporting so to do, when, where, by whom, or under what arrangement or whose management or direction any such fight or contest is to take place or has taken place, or of whom or in what manner or at what place any information in regard to the same may be obtained." Violation of the same shall be considered a misdemeanor."

Mr. Saxton reported his Electoral Reform bill, but asked that it be referred back till to-morrow in order to engraft the amendments that were published in to-day's TIMES. Mr. Saxton gave notice that he would ask that the bill be made a special order for an early day. Messrs. Sheehan, Greene, and Roesch dissented from the report of the committee. Several of the Democrats arose to discuss Mr. Saxton's proposition, and Mr. Crosby suggested that the entire Democratic Party be recorded as dissenting from the bill.

Gov. Hill sent in two vetoes. One of them created some consternation in the part of the house occupied by John Connolly of the Nineteenth New-York District. The bill vetoed was entitled "An act to extend the jurisdiction of the Park Department over West End-avenue, and all streets between that avenue and Riverside Park from Seventieth-street to One Hundred and Sixth-street inclusive." The Governor said:

"The first objection to this bill is that its provisions, if proper to be enacted at all, should be incorporated into the Consolidation act of the city of New-York, by way of amendment, rather than contained in a separate and independent enactment. The second objection is that the bill interferes with the proper distribution of the powers and jurisdiction of the various departments in the city of New-York. It proposes to take from the Department of Public Works the control of certain streets, and vest such control in the Department of Public Parks.

"No adequate reason appears why this change should be made. It may be said that a correct general rule that the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks should be limited to the parks of the city, and that of the Department of Public Works should embrace the control of streets and avenues. Neither department should be permitted to encroach upon the recognized and natural prerogatives of the other. If exceptions ought ever to be made to this rule they should be based upon considerations of great weight and of peculiar importance, which certainly do not exist in this instance. Unquestionably the placing of West End-avenue under the jurisdiction of the Park Department would be to the benefit, pecuniarily and otherwise, of the owners of property on that avenue and relieve them of certain burdens which would be assumed by the whole city and give to them certain advantages not enjoyed on other streets of the city, but it would create an unwise precedent and lead to a clamor for the placing of other streets in that vicinity under the same jurisdiction."

Under section 535 of the Consolidation act the Park Commissioners have a certain partial supervision over a space of 350 feet from the outside boundary of all public parks, squares, and streets, and, as Riverside Park has an irregular boundary, it is claimed that one of the principal purposes of the bill is the simple extension of this irregular line to a natural or regular boundary, such as a street like West End-avenue would make. But it is evident that this is not the real or principal purpose of the measure, else the boundary would have been fixed on the west side of West End-avenue, whereas, under the provisions of the bill, the whole or both sides of West End-avenue are included. It is very clear that the principal object of the bill is to take the West End-avenue under the jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners, and that the straightening of irregular or varying boundaries is a mere incident to the main purpose.

"The bill is not for the benefit of the city, but is for the benefit of the interests of real estate speculators owning property on West End-avenue and vicinity, and it is passed in direct violation of a principle essential to the proper and orderly administration of the affairs in the city of New-York. If this bill should be approved it would be found difficult to resist similar applications in behalf of numerous other streets in the second city of the State. The determination of the proper control of streets should not be made to depend upon the partiality or favoritism of the Legislature, but should be governed by some fixed principle and rigidly adhered to."

The second veto was of Mr. McAdam's bill for the preservation of game in Queens County.

Gen. Hastedt reported favorably his bill for the appointment of a commission to select a site for a new State prison in place of Sing Sing, which commission will report to the next Legislature.

A number of important bills came from committees, including Senator Murphy's for a parade ground in Van Cortlandt Park, Mr. Stadler's for a stenographer for the Coroners, Mr. Ivee's for issuing bonds to pay for lands taken for parks in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, Senator Linson's to compel the Attorney-General to make an annual report to the Legislature, Mr. Hornidge's for the Sinking Fund Commissioners to define the authority between the Dock Department and the Department of Public Works, and Mr. Roesch's Police bill.

Among the bills introduced were:

By Mr. Ainsworth—To light all railway cars in this State by electricity.

By Mr. Duffy—To compel the elevated railways to have separate entrances and exits for passengers under penalty of $1,000 for each and every offense; also, to authorize the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge to construct a passenger elevator between the entrance to the Bridge and South-street, and for the erection of a station.

By Mr. Haffner—To authorize the Department of Charities and Correction to expend the sum of $50,000 for the expenditure of poor adult blind persons in the city of New-York and to distribute this sum in uniform amounts, not to exceed $100 to any one person, to such poor adult persons not inmates of any of the public or private institutions in New-York City as have resided there for two years continuously.

By Mr. T. D. Sullivan—To permit the Mayor of New-York to appoint a Clerk of the Bureau of Street Permits, who shall give bonds in the sum of $10,000 and who shall receive a salary of $3,500. His duties shall be to issue permits for the erection of booths or stands within stoop lines for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, fruit, or soda water only upon the payment of $5. He shall appoint a deputy and six inspectors.

By Mr. Hitt—Empowering the Superintendent of Public Works to introduce a system of steam towage in the canals; also to prevent life insurance companies from discriminating in favor of individuals, and to prohibit the payment of any rebate of premium or any special favor or advantage whatever in the dividends to accrue thereon, or any indemnement whatever, not specified in the policy.

By Mr. Horndige—For the printing of the proper antidote upon all labels marked poison.

THE SENATE.

Senator Raines presented a resolution this morning, which was passed unanimously, calling upon the Legislature to unite with Congress in establishing on the field of Gettysburg a permanent army post where at least one artillery company shall be stationed. A duty of this company shall be to fire a salute at the rising and the setting of the sun in honor of the men who lost their lives in this famous battle.

Senator Raines also introduced an amendment to the Railroad act of 1884, which provides that when a railroad corporation places gates on a grade crossing the local authorities shall not impose any limitation on the speed of trains.

Senator Vedder wishes to amend section 597 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, by including the Court of Oyer and Terminer with the County Courts and the Court of Common Pleas in New-York City.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A very lively time is expected to-morrow between the Republican members of the Senate and of the House. It all comes about over the desire of the Assemblymen to hold a joint caucus and of the Senators to refuse one. A few days ago some of the Assemblymen asked the Senate Caucus committee for a joint meeting, but Messrs. Vedder and Raines returned word that such a proceeding was impracticable at the present time. The Senators held a caucus this afternoon without inviting the Assemblymen to participate, but all they did was to decide not to support a bill of Mr. Harkins to increase the pay of some one of his constituents down in Suffolk County.

While the Senators were at work the Curtis Excise Committee had met without the Democratic members, who refused to attend for fear that some trick would be sprung upon them. But the Republican members went ahead to show that the bond of harmony that first had been made by the inauguration of Gen. Harrison had been strengthened. Since New-York was recognized in the distribution of the Federal patronage the discord between the Platt and Miller factions in Gen. Curtis's committee has completely disappeared, and a spirit of compromise was apparent. Mr. Kimball moved that Gen. Curtis's Excise bill be reported favorably, and all his Republican brethren shouted a stentorian yea. Then Gen. Curtis moved that the Excise Commission bill be reported for the favorable consideration of the house, and again the Republican brethren shouted yea.

While the committee was called into the caucus of Republican Assemblymen to-night in a happy frame of mind. Mr. Gallup of Onondaga was made Chairman and Messrs. Sperry of Kings and De Peyster of Dutchess Secretaries. Gen. Curtis offered a resolution that a joint caucus of Republican legislators be held to-morrow evening, and that a committee of five be appointed to wait upon the Senators and ask them to co-operate. Mr. Andrus of Erie objected to the word "caucus" and insisted upon a "conference." He offered this as an amendment, but was voted down. Chairman Gallup appointed as the committee Messrs. Crosby, Curtis, Kimball, Whipple, and Coon.

Mr. Saxton spoke of his Ballot Reform bill. He said he did not think it advisable to discuss it in caucus for fear it might be regarded as a party measure, and for that reason he believed it best not to discuss it at this time. Speaker Cole suggested that the caucus should set May 10 as the date for final adjournment, and the matter was generally discussed, but no action was taken. The State prison subject was alluded to and excise matters also, but all decisions were held in abeyance.

In the meantime Mr. Saxton lectured the Senators in terms for their lack of courtesy to their Republican colleagues in the lower house, but this was as far as the caucus went pending the report of the committee of five. The Senators were waiting this evening for that committee to report, but the Senators will not consent to go into caucus with the Assemblymen. They argue that they can see no good to result from a joint caucus; that Assemblymen are jealous of Senators and always disposed to vote down any proposition, however proper or latitmate, that Senators may make. They contend that after all it is but a case of Gen. Curtis to force his Excise bill through the Legislature, and that the action of his committee in reporting that bill this afternoon was but the first step in the plan.

Assemblyman Creamer made a speech this afternoon before the Assembly Committee on Railroads in defense of his much-criticised Broadway Elevated bill which he introduced in the early days of the session. He said that the object of the bill was to build a steel viaduct for electric motors to run from lower Broadway, through City Hall Park, Frankfort and Elm streets and Fourth-avenue to the Grand Central Station. The elevated roads, he said, had nothing to do with the proposed scheme. Since there had been such a hue and cry raised over the alleged deception of Broadway he would ask the committee to amend the bill by striking out that portion of it. He was entirely willing to leave the choice of routes to the commission provided for in the bill, which names as Commissioners Messrs. Benjamin Wood, Andrew H. Green, and H. Hilton, the other three to be appointed by the Mayor. Mr. Creamer thinks that the most available route, other than the one proposed in the bill, would be to start on lower West or Hudson street, and then traverse Tenth-avenue, continuing the road to Yorkville on an elevated structure over one of the cross streets to the Grand Central Station.

Corporation Counsel Beekman appeared before the Senate Committee on Cities this afternoon to offer a substitute to the Ives Park bills which authorize the Park Commissioners to sell certain portions of the lands acquired for park purposes and to lease other portions. The Beekman substitute provides that the Department of Public Parks be authorized to lay out on maps the lots of land which the department desires to dispose of, and these maps must be placed on public exhibition in the Park Department offices and in the office of the Register. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund must first approve the action of the Park Department and before the final approval of the maps by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, public notice shall be given in the same newspapers when and where a public hearing will be held. After the approval of the maps the Park Department, and the Sinking Fund Commissioners must report to the Legislature the proposed changes in the boundaries of the parks, together with the reasons and conditions made by the Park Department. The existing boundaries of the parks are not to be changed by this law.

Messrs. Fordham Morris, H. B. B. Stapler, A. P. Man, and James M. Townsend, Jr., the committee of citizens appointed at the Monday night meeting representing the citizens of New-York at large, were on hand and made a strong plea against the passage of the Ives bill. The burden of their arguments was that the whole scheme for cutting down the park lands and allowing portions of them to be leased for private purposes was prompted in the minds of land jobbers and soulless speculators.

Now that the Arcade Railway is out of the way, the cable people are inspired with additional energy. Corporation Counsel Beekman proposed to head in Mayor Grant's Rapid Transit bills by the time the Senate gets through. He is working on is now, and has it almost finished. The Rapid Transit bill to the Legislature on Friday. He is working on is now, and has it almost finished. The cable people control the House Railway Committee, which is only waiting to hear what Mayor Grant's plan is before reporting the Cable bill. The Senate Railroad Committee has taken a vote this afternoon as to whether the bill should be reported or not. Messrs. Walker, Murphy, and McNaughton voted against the motion to report favorably and Messrs. Pierce, Coggeshall, and Lewis for it. Mr. Russell was present, but did not vote. The bill will come out of this committee whenever the cable people ask for it.

The Fassett Aqueduct Committee held an exciting meeting at Mr. Fassett's house last night. It was called together to decide upon the report of the committee, which will be presented to the Senate next Wednesday. In addition to the members present, Messrs. Fassett, Hendricks, Van Dorn, Pierce, and McNaughton, Messrs. Boardman & Nicoll, the counsel, were on hand. The committee discussed what its report should be. No objection was made to the proposition to condemn the old Aqueduct Board and the legislation that led to its existence, but objection was suggested to reprimand Gov. Hill for signing such a bill, the Democratic members objected, and the meeting dissolved at 2 o'clock without reaching a definite conclusion. The report, however, will be handed in next Wednesday.

Telegrams of sympathy have poured in upon Senator Cantor lately. Mrs. Cantor arrived to-day and found her husband very much improved. He is suffering from typhoid fever, and is in the hands of Dr. Bush, who is giving him every attention. To-night his condition is very favorable.

The General Laws Committee of the Assembly decided this afternoon to report the Hamilton Telephone bill, after amending it so that the rate to be charged shall be $100 per year, but making this apply to New-York City only. The rest of the State is not affected by the bill as it now stands. The bill does not prevent companies making contracts for special work and for special services.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The dry goods store of Maynard & Co. of Newburg, N. Y., was closed last evening by the sheriff. The head of the firm states that these proceedings had been taken in default of a judgment note given to A. H. Converse in October last, when Mr. Converse withdrew from the firm. Mr. Maynard added that he expected to be able to pay the note and reopen his store in a few days. He would not name the amount of the note.

The creditors of James S. Allen, boot and shoe manufacturer of Boston, with a factory at Brockton, Mass., met yesterday and appointed a committee of investigation. The liabilities are $50,000; nominal assets, $55,700.

Alexander Odenheimer, slaughterer and butcher at New Washington Market and at 630 West Fortieth-street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles J. Tingle. He has been in business for many years.

Noyes & Fish, boot and shoe jobbers at 118 Pearl-street, Boston, have assigned. Liabilities, $110,000; nominal assets, $114,000.

MR. HOPPIN IS READY.

Having read the letter in THE TIMES in which Mr. Zimmerman challenged him to a rifle-shooting match, Mr. Postmaster-General Hoppin says that he will accept the challenge and arrange preliminaries as quickly as possible.

NOT ALL OF ONE MIND

MEETING OF ILLINOIS CENTRAL STOCKHOLDERS.

PRESIDENT FISH'S TEMPER RUFFLED—THE OPPOSITION LACES VOTES—AN ADJOURNMENT ORDERED.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Matters were lively indeed at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad held to-day at the general offices of the company in this city. The liveliness was due to the presence of F. B. Cooley of Hartford, Conn., who represents certain Eastern stockholders who are dissatisfied with the present management of the road. Mr. Cooley and Daniel B. Howe came west to find out why certain Western roads, including the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, have been allowed to fall so far behind in their earnings, and to prevent, if possible, the re-election of the officers who are held responsible for the depreciation of the value of the property. When the meeting convened to-day these gentlemen were on hand, accompanied by E. G. Mason of Chicago, a lawyer, and prepared to propose various reforms in the interest of the parties they represented.

President Stuyvesant Fish was present, but, contrary to expectation, Vice-President E. H. Harriman, against whom the recent attacks of the dissatisfied shareholders have been particularly directed, did not appear. There were 263,000 shares of stock represented, the majority by proxy. The annual report of the Directors, the salient features of which have already been published, was submitted. Mr. Thompson offered a resolution approving the report. This was adopted against the negative votes of Mr. Cooley and his friends.

Mr. Cooley then said that some of the transactions of the Illinois Central Company were not clearly understood by many of the shareholders, and suspicions were entertained that certain contracts entered into by the company involved exorbitant and unnecessary expenses. He desired to make no charges, he said, but these were things that were talked about by persons who had a right to know what was going on, and who did not feel absolutely certain that some of the Directors were not receiving personal benefits in the way of commissions from some of the contracts that had been made.

Mr. Cooley was answered by President Fish, who proceeded to explain all the deals of recent date, such as the bridging of the Ohio and in Kentucky, and the adding of expensive facilities, &c. The report that the company was contemplating the extension of the Madison line to the Lake Superior region was without foundation, as was also the rumor that the Illinois Central was about the project to build a road from Sioux City to Ogden.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Cooley requiring that hereafter the Directors of the company shall immediately, upon the closing of the transfer books for the annual election, prepare a statement of the business transactions and propositions that are to be submitted for the consideration, ratification, or approval of such meeting, and forward a copy of the same to each stockholder on record, and with it the names of candidates for Directors whom the management proposed to elect.

President Fish thought such a resolution unnecessary, and evinced an inclination to intercept it. Mr. Cooley insisted that the resolution be considered on the ground that the stockholders wanted to know what the officers of the road were doing. "And," he added, "you may be assured that they intend to know more about your actions in the future than they have in the past."

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HEATING CARS BY STEAM.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The first officia test by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of a new system of heating passenger cars by steam was made on a special train which ran from this city to Jersey City this afternoon. The trial was most satisfactory in every detail, and the system will probably be adopted by the company for use on its passenger trains.

The train in question was made up of 13 cars and bore a distinguished party of railroad people, including the following Pennsylvania Railroad officials: President George B. Roberts, First Vice-President Frank Thomson, Second Vice-President A. M. Dubagy; Charles Pugh, General Manager; Samuel Rea, Superintendent of Transportation; Theodore N. Ely, General Superintendent of Motive Power; W. H. Brown, Chief Engineer; J. R. Wood, General Passenger Agent; George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent; Elizabeth Neilson, Assistant to First Vice-President; H. F. Kanny, Superintendent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Division; E. B. Wall, Superintendent of motive power of the Western lines, and Directors Henry D. Welsh, William L. Elkins, M. E. Sherriffs, Wistar Morris, and Amos R. Little. Vice-President Harahorn of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and H. Stanley Goodwin, General Superintendent of that road, were also among those on the train.

The system successfully tried to-day is the result of experiments which have been going on for two years by the company in shops at Altoona under the direct supervision of Theodore N. Ely. The practical advantages in this system are its simplicity of construction and thorough safety, and secondarily, its economy. The car exposed attached to it to-day is the first cost of piecing the apparatus in the cars. The temperature of a car can be easily regulated and any car on a train may be cut off from the heating pipes without interfering with the heating of the other cars. In case of accident to a train there would be no possible danger to those on board, because the pipes would immediately collapse, and there would be no rush of steam to scald and burn the passengers. The system has been given the severest tests on the mountain roads in the vicinity of Altoona, and it operated admirably in all sorts of weather, and its usefulness and practicability has been thoroughly demonstrated.

All the officials on the train to-day expressed themselves as being completely satisfied and well pleased with the result of the test, and steam heating for passenger cars will undoubtedly be adopted by the Pennsylvania Company. The system has been patented by the company.

THE DAWN OF A BOOM.

WEST SUPERIOR, WIS., March 13.—A private telegram from Chicago states that information has been received there that President Hill and Minot of the Manitoba and the Eastern Minnesota Railway Companies left St. Paul on Tuesday for New-York and Boston almost immediately after the passage of the Duluth and Winnipeg Extension act by the Minnesota House of Representatives, for the purpose of completing a loan of $3,000,000 for the construction of a line across Northern Minnesota from Crookston to West Superior.

If they accomplish the purpose of their errand they will at once begin the work of construction from both ends of the proposed line, surveys for which are already in the hands of the Manitoba Railway at St. Paul. Railroad men at Chicago speak of it as the most important railroad move for West Superior and Duluth that has ever been projected. They say it will put the wheat of the Red River Valley and of Montana and Northern Dakota in the Lake Superior elevator free of dangerous competition from Minneapolis millers, who will have to pay a premium for the transportation of new lines, the adding of expensive facilities, &c. The report that the company was contemplating the extension of the Madison line to the Lake Superior region was without foundation, as was also the rumor that the Illinois Central was about the project to build a road from Sioux City to Ogden.

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FLURRY IN FLOUR RATES.

ST. PAUL, March 13.—The fight on flour rates opened this morning in deadly earnest and promises to make things lively for the next few days. The Burlington drop to 10 cents, notice of which was given several days ago, went into effect this morning, being a cut of 2½ cents. This reduction was aimed at the Soo, which is entitled, under the law, to a differential, the effect of which is neutralized by the reduction.

The Soo officials this morning issued a new tariff, which makes a direct cut of 2½ cents on flour.

The rates quoted through the principal Eastern points are: Boston, Portland, and Providence, 37½ cents; New-York, 32½ cents; Philadelphia, 30½ cents; Montreal, Prescott and Ottawa, 32½ cents; Quebec, 37½ cents; Toronto, 22½ cents.

In order to meet these rates the other lines will have to make a rate of 7½ cents to Chicago, which is the same figure quoted by the Milwaukee in President Roswell Miller's letter to the Western Freight Association. As the Milwaukee road is not a member of the Soo's pool, it will doubtless take advantage of the notice given.

The Omaha has not yet met the Burlington cut, but it was given out by General Freight Agent Clark several days ago that it would assuredly do so.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Minnesota House Judiciary Committee held a meeting on Tuesday evening to consider the bill authorizing an appeal from the Railway Commissioners. The delegation from the Minnesota Railway Employes' Club was present, and Mr. Locke spoke in their behalf. He said that the capital invested in railway property in Minnesota amounts to $150,000,000, while only 15,000 persons were employed by the companies representing this capital. The business transacted this year was greater than last year. The number of men employed was 2,600 less. The memorial presented to the Legislature by the Railroads for raising rates for freight and passenger transportation. The discussion resulted in an agreement to amend the bill so that it shall provide that an appeal shall be taken to the Commissioners shall not of itself constitute a stay of the order, but that a hearing of the appeal shall be had within 10 days, when the District Court may suspend the operation of the order.

The Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company held a meeting yesterday which got close attention from Wall-street. The dividend question was the topic of chief interest. Friends of the company—"insiders"—had all along been promising that a 2 per cent. dividend would be declared, but the company preferred stock. The speculators did not believe any such thing. There had been no such dividend earned, they insisted, and big bets were made that a dividend would not be over 1 per cent. The expected dividend was declared on one share of stock at 1¼ per cent. The meeting of the Directors began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It did not last long. Its result was a disappointment to the bettig element. The stock was then offered. The stock market was just closing when news of this action was given out. There was a rally.

A dispatch from Sioux City, Iowa, says an important meeting was held there on Tuesday between the Sioux City stockholders in the Sioux City and Ogden Railway Company and Mr. Gedney, Donald McLean, and other New-York gentlemen interested in the company. The result of the meeting was the deposit of $1,000,000 to be used by the construction company. The New-York parties deposited $800,000 and the Sioux City men $40,000. L. A. Wakefield was selected Assistant Engineer and will start to-day over the line, which has been located and cross-sectioned for 150 miles westward. Contracts will be let within 40 days for constructing the first 100 miles.

Jay Gould and party arrived at Memphis, Tenn., yesterday afternoon from Little Rock. Mr. Gould was accompanied by his son George and daughter Helen, Miss McCaull, and the following officials of the Missouri Pacific system: General Superintendent E. E. Rieker, General Manager S. H. H. Clark, General Auditor C. C. Warner, and Director General Sloan. George Gould said his father was considerably annoyed by the damage suits brought against the Iron Mountain Road by the owners of abutting property in Memphis, and for that reason would probably not build a union station there, as he had intended to do. The party was to leave this morning for Texarkana.

The annual meeting of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad Company was held yesterday. The report for 1888 showed gross earnings of $3,292,783 and operating expenses of $1,434,676, leaving net earnings of $868,105, an increase of $263,140. The earnings have been increasing regularly for the last four years. The old Board of Directors were re-elected, including John Jacob Astor, William Dowd, Samuel Sloan, R. G. Haliburton, John Jacob Astor, Jr., Roswell L. Colt, Joel A. Rhardi was elected a new Director. Mr. Dowd continues in the Presidency.

The Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad stockholders will oppose the plan of President Wilson of Philadelphia for the additional issue of $2,000,000 in bonds, which are to be used in improvements and extensions. The bill authorizing this issue is now before the Connecticut Legislature. The most objectionable feature is the provision that no certificate of expenditure shall be required to be made to the State Controller. In its present form the bill will hardly run the gantlet of the Railroad Committee.

The Board of Managers of the Inter-State Railway Association met yesterday at Chicago, and agreed upon the outlines of the territory to be covered by the auxiliary associations. The Western Freight Association with its several divisions will control the territory while the Trans-Missouri Association will embrace all the territory west of the Missouri River. A. E. Walker, the new Chairman of the Executive Board, was present at the morning meeting of the managers.

A dispatch from Waverly, Iowa, says that Judge Ruddick on Tuesday granted a temporary injunction against the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company and C. J. Fosselman, agent for a St. Louis brewing company, restraining them from bringing beer into Waverly.

John H. Inman, President of the Richmond Terminal Railroad system, ex-Mayor Hewitt and ex-Mayor Cooper of New-York, John C. Calhoun, and other New-York capitalists visited Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday. The object of their visit is to examine the coal mines and other property.

It was rumored in Jersey City yesterday that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had obtained control of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad. The local officers of both roads stated that they had no knowledge of such dealings.

Eugene Kelly was yesterday elected President of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railway, Hiram W. Sibley, for 18 years President, declining re-election. The old Board of Directors was re-elected.

A GIFT FROM RAILROAD MEN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Col. George Shepard Page, a broker at 60 Wall-street, New-York, who was the recipient of many favors from employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad during the blizzard of last year, and who acknowledged them by various gifts, was the guest of the boardmasters of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-night at the Broad-Street Station in this city. A reception was held in the big library of the station, and this Page was presented with a magnificent frame, in which were placed the photographs of 101 conductors and brakemen, to whom he had expressed his gratitude in some way or other. In receiving the token of appreciation Mr. Page made an appropriate speech of thanks.

The True Way To Reach Boils

TO CURE Eczema, Pimples, and Eruptive Diseases of all kinds is to purify the blood with **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**. Until the blood is cleansed, there can be no permanent relief from these troubles.

"Four years ago I was severely afflicted with salt-rheum, the itching being so incessant as to seriously interfere with sleep. Painful scrofulous sores appeared on my neck and the upper part of my arms, and from there the humor went to my eyes. My appetite being poor, my health rapidly failed. I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished ten bottles I regained my appetite, improved greatly in strength, and was permanently cured of the salt-rheum and scrofula. I consider that what I spent for this medicine was well invested. The Sarsaparilla has indeed done me incalculable good."—Mrs. Caroline A. Garland, Deerfield, N. H., (formerly of Lowell, Mass.).

"My little niece was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease, which broke out at intervals and resisted treatment. At last, we tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This acted like magic. She is now entirely cured and has been in perfect health for several months."—Margaret Peyston, Clarendon, Ark.

"For a long time I was afflicted with salt-rheum, and could find nothing to relieve me. A friend recommended

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Sarsaparilla, and after taking four bottles I was cured."—Edwin R. Tombs, Ogemaw Springs, Mich.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

And Carbuncles, take **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**. No other medicine produces such immediate and salutary results.

C. R. Murray, of Charlottesville, Va., was almost literally covered with boils and carbuncles. These all disappeared as the result of using only three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This proves that the true way to reach these troubles is through the blood. "It is now over six years," writes Mr. Murray, "since I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I have not had a pimple, nor boil, nor a sign of one in all that time."

"Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. Another effect of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a number of carbuncles on my neck and back, with swellings in my armpits, and was tormented with pain almost beyond endurance. All means of relief to which I resorted failed until I began to take Ayer's S

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The annual election of officers of the Lincoln Club, Cornelius Van Cott's organization of the Ninth Assembly District Republicans, took place last night at the club house, 56 Clinton-place. It was a unanimous affair, the following ticket receiving all the votes cast: President—Cornelius Van Cott. Vice-Presidents—John D. Lawson, John H. Dunn, C. V. King; Treasurer—James R. Stevens; Secretary—Alexander H. Reid; Executive Committee—Frederick A. Shields, William Morgan, Whitfield Van Cott, Henry C. Pierey, and Samuel M. Johnson.

Rudolph August Kress, son of Peter Kress and nephew of John Kress, the brewer, who is not on good terms with his family, took paris green yesterday at 106 Clinton-place, where he lodged with his wife. They were without money and their landlord expected $2 50 from them in the afternoon. At St. Vincent's Hospital it was said he promptly denied that he was seen able to talk. He gave as a reason for his act that he was at odds with his relatives and had had a quarrel with his wife.

The funeral services over the body of Lulu May McKinley, the student whose death from hemorrhage occurred at Vassar College on March 10, were held at the residence of her family, 108 West Seventy-ninth-street, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Armitage of the Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church read the service. There was a delegation of Vassar students present. The interment was at Woodlawn.

Among those who will take part in the banjo concert, arranged by J. H. Phipps at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening, in addition to Bee-le H. Brooks and R. M. Deates, solo banjoists, the banjo clubs of Columbia College, Stevens Institute, and the Ninth Company, Seventh Regiment, and the "orchestra" of banjos and guitars, are the Schneelach sisters, vocalists, and Mabel Stevenson, the "bird warbler."

Lawyer Howe yesterday entered a demurrer to the indictments in the cases of Mrs. Olive E. Friend and the others who are awaiting trial for the electric sugar frauds. He claims that the indictments are defective in that the facts set forth are not sufficient to constitute the crime alleged. The demurrer will be argued to morrow before Recorder Smyth.

The Rev. Father Robert, the well-known Passionist missionary, opened a retreat last night at St. Patrick's Cathedral for the men of the parish. The exercises will continue the remainder of the week. In the morning there will be a mass, at which Father Robert will give a short instruction, and in the evening the missionary will preach a sermon.

"A Reader."—Paints are not classified in the tariff law in that way. The duties are different on different kinds of paints, and in some cases a difference is made between ground and underground. For instance, ochre and sienna earths, dry, pay a duty of ½ cent a pound, while the same ground in oil pay 1½ cents a pound.

Michael J. O'Neil, a one-armed veteran, and his wife, Catharine, quarreled yesterday in their rooms in the basement of the rear tenement at 510 West Thirty-eighth-street. The woman ran into the yard and was pursued by her husband, who knocked her down and struck her with a long-handled hammer, breaking her left leg.

The Board of Directors of the Maritime Association yesterday passed resolutions of regret for the retirement of Colonel Duncan of the United States Navy, the retiring Chief of the Branch Hydrographic Office in this city. Resolutions were also adopted commending Senator Van Cott's Pier-age bill now pending at Albany.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy will take place at the Institute rooms, 9 Winthrop-place, to-night. Prof. Jerome Allen of the University of the City of New-York will read a paper entitled "The Necessary Relation of Pedagogics to Christian Philosophy."

Edward Campbell, brother-in-law of the Rev. Charles Hudson Smith, Pastor of the Pilgrims' Congregational Church, Boston, who disappeared last Saturday, called at Police Headquarters yesterday. He had no news of the missing man. A general alarm describing the clergyman was sent out.

Mrs. Maria Cadamatri, a widow with five children, appeared in the City Court yesterday to ask a jury to give her $5,000 because John Biggoe, a widower, had not kept a promise to marry her. Biggoe did not appear to defend himself, and the jury allowed Mrs. Cadamatri $1,000.

Nellie Morris, who made a complaint against Charles Morton, an actor, of 142 West Thirty-third-street, and caused his arrest for stealing her diamonds, made an affidavit yesterday taking back all she had said. Morton was released by Judge Cowing on his own recognizance.

The Board of Street Opening held a long executive session yesterday and discussed plans for the lengthening and widening of College-place and Elm-street. They will announce their conclusions and take formal votes on both matters to-morrow, in open meeting.

John Schmidt, the Bowery lodging-house keeper who was convicted two months ago of bribing two voters at the First Election District of the Eighth Assembly District at the last election, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary yesterday by Recorder Smyth.

Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court has granted leave to the Alexander-Avenue Baptist Church to mortgage its property at Alexander-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first-street. The church owes the Southern New-York Baptist Association $2,715.

Isidor Leeble, proprietor of a candy store at 3,303 Third-avenue, committed suicide in the cellar of his place yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been demented for some time. He leaves a wife and five children.

Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, will hold a meeting at Scottish Rite Hall, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, to night at 8 o'clock, when the Feast of Rajab will be celebrated.

Probate Clerk Tinney yesterday took the testimony of the witnesses to the will of Eugene L. Wetherall and admitted the will to probate. Emma Abbott qualified as Executrix. The estate is valued at $-,00,000.

The meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association Distributing Committee, which was to be held yesterday, was unavoidably postponed. The meeting will be held next week.

The Rev. Dr. Maynard will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Ireland, the Home of Patriotism and Hospitality," at Chickering Hall, at 3:30 o'clock next Monday afternoon.

Alfred Smith, who was convicted two months ago for highway robbery, was yesterday sentenced to 7 years and 11 months in the State Prison by Recorder Smyth.

The New-York Baptist Sunday School Union will hold its fourth public meeting in the North Baptist Church in West Eleventh-street, at 8 o'clock to-night.

The Berkeley Athletic Club will give a "ladies' night" at its gymnasium, 19 West Forty-fourth-street, on April 9. Entries for the contests will close April 1.

A vocal and instrumental concert will be given by the choir and other well-known singers at the Seventeenth-Street Methodist Church at 8 o'clock this evening.

By the will of James O. Proudfit, filed for probate yesterday with Probate Clerk Tinney, the S. R. Smith Infirmary, Staten Island, will receive $500.

The steamship Sirius, Capt. Phelan, from Rio Janeiro, broke her shaft soon after leaving Quarantine yesterday and was towed to her dock.

Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court has directed the Receiver of the L. M. Rates Company (Limited) to readvertise the stock for sale.

Hans Fowall Post, No. 638, G. A. R., had a flag presentation and a ball in Walhalla Hall, 48 and 52 Orchard-street, last night.

The Executive Committee of the County Democracy will hold a regular meeting at 15 Cooper Union to-morrow night.

"Constant Reader."—Great Britain, France, Russia, United States, Germany, and Italy.

BROOKLYN.

The Oxford Club of Brooklyn has elected the following Directors for one year: J. Theodore Bartlett, Spencer L. Baldwin, Dudley Field, Jr., Samuel C. Burns, Henry T. Chapman, Jr., Nathaniel B. Hoxie, John E. Richardson, M. D., Richard S. Roberts, Walter K. Rossiter, Alonzo Slote, John S. Spencer, William S. Taylor, Charles W. Tracy, Henry N. Whitney, Carleton Wiggins.

The Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn is considering a plan to absorb some of the small rowing associations having headquarters adjoining that of the club at Bay Ridge. The Alcyone Boat Club will probably be selected as the future partner of the Atlantic.

The Alumni of the Long Island College Hospital ate their annual dinner last evening at Remsen Hall. Mayor Chapin, Gen. A. E. Burnside, the Rev. Dr. Lyman, Judge Pratt, and Dr. Chair McKelway were the principal guests, and made the speeches.

Louis Zippel, who was arrested in Long Island City on Tuesday night for stealing money from letters addressed to his servant, August Erfurd, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hallows yesterday and held for examination.

Dr. Robert Nathison, aged 70 years, of 215 President-street, Brooklyn, was run over at the corner of Livingston and Clinton streets late night by a grocer's wagon and had his left hip broken. He was taken to the Seney Hospital.

An application has been made by several Brooklyn politicians to Gov. Hill for a pardon for ex-Policeman Francis M. O'Dea, who was sentenced for imprisonment for two years and eight months for killing a man named Smith.

The new social club of Brooklyn, the Mashuk, has elected these officers: President—Charles A. Meyers; Vice-President—James F. Hayes; Secretary—John F. Tannerit; Treasurer—William W. Rossiter.

An investigation yesterday showed that the recent fire in Public School No. 39, in Brooklyn, was caused by some one dropping a lighted cigarette into an open register.

John Ulshöfer, a painter, aged 30 years, committed suicide in his paint shop at 43 Powers-street, Brooklyn, yesterday by hanging himself to a beam.

The Brooklyn Coal Exchange met last night and decided to reduce the retail price of coal 25 cents a ton. The price for over a year has been $5 75.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The contracts for building the new Episcopal Church of St. Peter at Port Chester have been given out. The mason work will be done by James Ward for $10,000, and the carpenter work by Michael Shandley for $15,000. The foundation is already built. The walls will be of rough stone in English style. At one corner there is to be a square tower, which will be provided with a fine chime of bells.

Thomas Crotty of Tuckahoe went into the Washington Hotel barroom and, after drinking with a friend, refusing to pay for the liquor he was told to get out. He became abusive and turned a faucet so that a beer keg was nearly emptied. The bartender discharged a revolver at him and the shot took effect in Crotty's arm. Crotty has begun a suit for damages against the bartender.

Charles S. Raymond, Collector of Taxes of the town of Ossining, Westchester County, yesterday reported to the County Treasurer that he had collected $59,173 86 of the $69,000 to be collected, and paid the same to the Treasurer.

C. H. Moore of Yonkers has been granted a patent for a bathtub, and C. W. Stevens of the same place one for a hat-pouncing machine.

STATEN ISLAND.

Trustees Dempsey and Fetherston, Lawyer Finch, and Clerk Kenney of the Village Board of New-Brighton went to Albany yesterday to oppose the passage of a bill now before the Legislature whereby a tax of 4 mills on the dollar can be levied to pay the water rates of the village; also, to urge the passage of a bill to levy a tax of 2 per cent., (one-half of 1 per cent in excess of the present tax,) one-half of which shall be applied to the improvement of the streets of the village.

The Trustees of the village of Port Richmond organized for the ensuing year on Monday evening by electing Capt. Garret P. Wright President of the board. He is the only charter member of the village board now living, and has held the position of Trustee ever since its organization in 1867.

The coast wrecking steamer Tuckahoe returned to Stapleton yesterday, having recovered considerable wreckage from the steamer Iberia, which was sunk off Far Rockaway in a collision with the Umbria.

School Commissioner Kenney of Richmond County is now engaged in the examination of teachers under the uniform system for certificates of the first grade.

The Town Board of Castleton will meet to-morrow to appoint an Excise Commissioner to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John L. Dobson.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday, Judge Lippincott decided that the present Grand Jury panel shall stand, and that the indictment against Freeholder Kennessy, for malfeasance in office shall be quashed. The Grand Jury will meet to-day, and it is said that they will present bills against other freeholders, and also against the Jersey City Police Board for exceeding their appropriations.

There is considerable comment in Jersey City over the intended parade of the Irish societies on Sunday. Permission has been refused them, but they have arranged for a meeting at the Rink and a parade.

The Rev. G. Young has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Mission in Hoboken.

LEAVING THE ISTHMUS.

LABORERS AND MECHANICS QUITTING AS FAST AS POSSIBLE.

PANAMA, March 4.—Following fast on the floods on the other side comes the stoppage of work on the canal. It is true that on some sections work has been partially resumed, but, on the whole, little work is in progress. This stoppage of active operations has been a severe blow to many, and while merchants are reshipping their merchandise or closing their stores in Colon all mechanics and laborers who can leave are doing so. There is much destitution and suffering along the line of the canal, and the sooner those who are unemployed succeed in leaving here the better it will be for them. The canal is certainly in a critical situation. Dr. Christopher Goyleard has recently visited the Isthmus as a Commissioner appointed by the Jamaica Government to inquire into the condition of the laborers from that island who are now on the Isthmus.

An excellent idea of the change now taking place in the canal management can be obtained from the fact that out of 600 men formerly employed by the canal company—not by contractors—only 140 are now on the books, and out of 28 doctors formerly on the canal company's roll 16 have been discharged.

As already announced, the Chilian Government is chartering the passages of all Chilians who are desirous of returning home. Now it has been determined to take a step further, and the corners of the streets of Panama are plastered with handbills offering free conveyance to Chili for 1,000 citizens of the United States or Europeans who are engineers or laborers. This step is evidently taken in view of the proposed railroad construction or the possibility of an outbreak in consequence of the recent developments on the southeast coast.

In a recent report the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala states that the idea of constructing a railroad to the Atlantic continues to attract attention, and fresh proposals will soon be called for in order to lead to the railroad being begun at once.

WORK OF THE MILLERS.

—MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 13.—The *Northwestern Miller* says:

"The supply of water was much improved throughout all last week, this being appeally noticeable during the closing three days. In consequence less steam was used, the water mills got along better, and the flour production was of very good proportions. The 19 mills altogether ground 97,090 barrels—averaging 16,270 daily—against 109,000 barrels for the preceding week and 113,600 barrels for the corresponding time in 1888.

"There is a very good head of water this week and the mills keeping their engines going are only doing so from a fear that the water suddenly being withdrawn, and the smallest amount of steam is kept up that is possible to run with. Ten mills were in operation to-day, turning out at the rate of 17,000 barrels per 24 hours. Were there more running, the supply of water would doubtless be less satisfactory.

"The heavy shrinkage in wheat values during the past week has had a bad effect on flour, and prices were on Monday lowered 20 cents per barrel, this being 10 cents more than other grades. Early in the week moderate sales were reported to have been made of patents, and when prices were reduced there seemed some disposition to buy, but the continued decline of wheat prevented the realization of this hope.

"The advance in wheat to-day is expected to give some more strength and to cause considerable buying, if there are not heavier declines to-morrow. One leading firm on Monday reported a sale of 200 cars of bakers' for London at 17s., and quite another of 250 cars Saturday. There are some bakers' and low grades being sold for export, but it is usually in a small way.

"A reduction of the freight rate on flour, Minneapolis to Milwaukee or Chicago, to 7½ cents per 100 is generally looked for within a very few days. There were 135,000 barrels in store at Duluth Saturday. Ocean rates are weak and quite generally lower. The direct exports of flour for the week were 14,770 barrels, against 12,800 barrels the preceding week. Quotations, London, cost, insurance, and freight, 280 pounds, are: Patents, 27s. 6d. to 28s.; bakers', 27s. to 28s.; low grades, 14s. to 15s.

"There were 486,600 bushels of wheat received for the week ending March 12. The shipments were: Wheat, 386,666 bushels; flour, 92,640 barrels; milistuffs, 3,667 tons."

OFFICIAL WHEAT STATISTICS.

CHICAGO, March 13.—*Daily Business*, the official organ of the Board of Trade, publishes the following figures:

"Wheat in farmers' hands, March 1, 1889, 112,800,000 bushels; visible supply, 32,700,000 bushels; total, 145,700,000 bushels. In farmers' hands, March 1, 1888, 173,400,000 bushels; visible supply, 30,800,000 bushels; total, 204,200,000 bushels. Consumption, March 1 to July 1, 1888, on basis of 55,000,000 population, 33,000,000 bushels.

"Seed, (spring wheat), 20,000,000 bushels; exports, March 1 to July 1, (estimated), 13,000,000 bushels; total, 120,000,000 bushels; consumption, March 1 to July 1, 1888, on basis of 64,000,000 population, 35,200,000 bushels. Seed, (spring wheat,) 20,000,000 bushels; exports, March 1 to July 1, 1888, 28,000,000 bushels; total, 134,600,000 bushels.

"On hand March 1, 1888, 185,600,000 bushels; consumption, exports, and seed to July 1, 134,600,000 bushels; on hand July 1, 1888, visible and invisible, 51,000,000 bushels. On hand March 1, 1889, 143,700,000 bushels; consumption, exports, and seed to July 1, 120,000,000 bushels; on hand July 1, 1889, visible and invisible, 23,700,000 bushels."

In the forecasting "study in figures" no account is taken of stocks of flour, which are not likely to be vastly different four months from now; at least not enough so to excite alarm among consumers, provided the prospects for the new crop are good. Neither is account taken of country elevator stocks.

A SEALS IN LONG ISLAND SOUND.

NORWALK, Conn., March 13.—Second Selectman J. Woolsey Bolmer of Stamford that a large spotted seal yesterday afternoon at Shippan Point. He shot a handsome, plump one, and hooked at though he was tackled to swim and ready to be killed. Mr. Bolmer took the body home and will have it stuffed. Many are very positive in the belief that the seal visited here from Connecticut River waters down in Long Island Sound.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE LOCAL OPTION REPEAL BILL MAY BE TAKEN UP TO-DAY.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—The fight between the Clarks of Harrison and Gen. J. Watts Kearny of Kearny over the bill providing that the town of Harrison and township of Kearny shall be united under one Government has been kept very quiet lately, and the Clarks supposed they had killed the bill, but to-day it was found that the measure was in the hands of the Democratic caucus. As soon as Messrs. McDaffenis and Bigelow of Essex recover from their sickness that body will adopt the bill, and its passage is thus assured.

Owing to the absence of these two members the Weris bill cannot be taken up. Some assert that it never will be taken up, and it does look as though there will be nearly as much trouble in getting all the Democratic Assemblymen together as there was in getting all the Senators.

A caucus of the Democrats decided that at 10 o'clock to-morrow they will endeavor to take up the Weris local option repeal bill. Mr. Bigelow's absence does not matter much.

Mr. Farrell had a measure providing seven fat offices for each Congressional district in the shape of boiler inspectors, but as several Democrats united with the Republicans the bill was killed.

Last Winter R. P. Bishop was appointed Chief of the Labor Bureau. Charles Simmerman, a prominent Knight of Labor, had been Secretary of it for many years. Chief Bishop refused to continue him in office and made another appointment. This riled Gen. Green terribly, and Mr. Simmerman reported every day for duty. The Democrats propose to pay him, and passed a bill in the Senate to-day for that purpose, the Republicans opposing. The Knights of Labor have taken a hand in the fight and propose that justice shall be done to Mr. Simmerman, and they have forced the bill through the Senate.

The partisan measure providing that Hudson and Essex County Boards of Freeholders shall be reconstructed so that the Democrats can control them, both parties have taken a hand to enter a new fight. Amendments were adopted giving the member at large power to preside and vote, but only upon the questions. Then it was ordered to a third reading.

The Riparian Commissioners listened to an argument by Capt. White of the United States Navy Engineers upon the advantages of removing Smith's Island, between Philadelphia and Camden, and asked for the passage of the measure appropriating $100,000 therefor.

Mr. A. C. Smith of Bloomsbury, yesterday nominated as Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals and Court of Pardons, was to-day confirmed by the Senate.

The partisan Redistricting act has been ordered to a third reading by the Senate. A bill has passed both houses giving Grand Jurors $2 per day.

AFTER ADVERTISING SWINDLERS.

Some enterprising people who are industriously laboring in the business sections of the city as the "sole representatives of the Centennial Committee, authorized to publish the only official programme for the occasion," are bound to come to grief if Inspector Byrnes discovers their whereabouts. He was yesterday furnished descriptions of the men by Chairman Gerry of the Executive Committee.

"The presence of the swindlers," said Mr. Gerry, "was accidentally made known to me by a business man in Pennsylvania. He said he had been called upon by a smooth-talking, well-dressed young man, who offered to publish a page advertisement in our exclusive official programme for the sum of $100. Any one has a right to print programmes of the coming event, but when the name of the committee is used indiscriminately it is time the law was invoked. An official programme will be issued in due season and it will have the stamp of authenticity."

SUSTAINING THE COMPANY.

Judge Beach, in Part IV., Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday dismissed the complaint in the suit of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., against the Manhattan Beach Company to recover $2,800 on account of a forged certificate for 100 shares of the company's stock. Several years ago J. H. Fullerton, an employe in the office of the Manhattan Beach Company, procured Austin Corbin's signature to the certificate, filled it out, indorsed it with a forged name, and took it to Fox & Co., brokers, who sold it and paid over the money to Fullerton. They got $12 50 commission and a great deal of trouble for their pains. They had to refund the purchase money to the purchaser of the certificate and afterward went into liquidation and assigned to Mr. Jarvis. Judge Beach held that the Manhattan Beach Company could not be held responsible.

TOO PLUCKY TO GIVE UP.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 13.—The 10-year-old son of Theodore F. Meeker of this city was attacked at 9 o'clock last night by a footpad wearing a mask, who stopped the boy on Cherry-street while on his way home with a basket of groceries.

The thief knocked down the lad with a blow across the head, and then tried to pull the basket away from him. Young Meeker shouted lustily for help and clung to the basket. The robber kicked the prostrate boy to force him to release his hold, but failed.

The outcry made by the boy brought several persons to the scene, and observing their approach the footpad fled, making his escape by scaling a couple of fences. The courageous lad was severely bruised by the rough handling he received. He was, however, able to give a very good description of the thief to the police.

RETAIL GROCERS COMBINE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 13.—A largely-attended meeting of the retail grocers of this city and of Newark was held last night at the Cory Building, this city, to form a protective organization against the wholesale dealers, who, it is asserted, have combined in a trust, whose object is to keep up the prices of sugar and canned goods and farmers' products.

The Chairman was President Fell of the Newark Protective Union. Speeches denouncing the alleged trust were made by Mr. Caughy, formerly a wholesale merchant of Newark, and others.

It was decided to fight the trust, and a committee was appointed to do the buying for the association, either in the New-York or Philadelphia market, and to ignore the merchants who belong to the pool.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 13.—The Mural Decoration Company has decided to put up at auction the entire property of the company, in order to close out business and pay off the debts of the company. The company started business just at the time when the wall-paper pool broke and was crushed by the fall in prices instituted by the big companies that had withdrawn from the pool. The total assets of the company are $98,924 98, of which $41,488 29 is in real estate. The liabilities are $45,202 79. The company is now in the hands of W. P. Voorhees, as Receiver.

MISSING AND PROBABLY DEAD.

No traces have been found of John Behlen, who disappeared a short time ago, just before the motion of his wife, Emma Sophie Behlen, for alimony and counsel fees, pending her suit for divorce, was to have been argued in Supreme Court, Chambers. His friends have now given up all hopes of his being alive. Mrs. Behlen's counsel made a motion in Supreme Court, Chambers, that the Executors of Mr. Behlen's mother's estate be directed to set aside and pay over to him the counsel fee and alimonance made by the court. Mr. A. F. Hinman opposed the motion, which was denied.

COLLAPSE OF A FLUME.

NEWARK, N. J., March 13.—The collapse of part of the long wooden flume leading from the pumping station of the Newark interceptive sewer to the bay has led to fears that the whole flume is in danger.

When the first break was discovered two months ago it was thought that the trouble was only local, but the steady continuance of the break observed since indicates the final collapse of the whole structure.

It is charged that the breaks are due to outside pressure. The flume was built by Newark recently at an expense of many thousands of dollars.

HOME PRIDE CARRIED THEM IN.

PATERSON, N. J., March 13.—Some New-York politicians who have lately taken up their residence in Acquackanock Township, N. J., have for some months been stirring up the liveliest kind of a contest in that ancient township, waging war most vigorously upon Assessor Kip and Township Committeeman John H. Mersereau.

The annual town meeting was held on Tuesday, when the largest vote ever polled in the township was cast, and Mr. Kip was re-elected by 1907 majority in a vote of about 500, while Mr. Mersereau was also re-elected by about 50 or 60 majority.

PATERSON WANTS AN ARMORY.

PATERSON, N. J., March 13.—Paterson is the first city in New-Jersey to profit by the law of last Winter providing for the purchase of sites for armories in cities having 30,000. Yesterday a site of 2½ city lots, bounded by Market-street, Penning-on-street, Armory-place, and Shakespeare, which was selected some weeks ago by the State Military Board, was conveyed to the State, the county paying $15,000 for it.

It is expected that the question of an armory at the expense of the State will be begun during the coming Summer.

HE FELL OFF THE TRAIN.

SUSSEX, N. J., March 13.—Henry D. Stimpson, a young farmer of Round Brook, was killed by falling off a freight train last night at Parkwood. He and three companions were on Rinneberger's freight train, which was running slowly, and they started to walk a mile beside the freight train.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 13.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, the Hon. William C. Ruger, Chief-Justice, and associates present, the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued.—No. 181—Mary McKenna, Administratrix, appellant, vs. The Hall Rivet Forry Company, respondent.—Argued by Eugene Burlingame for appellants, Nathan Bijur for respondent.

No. 174—Ellen E. Lyon et al., Administratrix, respondent, vs. Port Henry Iron Ore Company of Lake Champlain, appellant.—Argued by A. N. Wells for appellant, Daniel L. Hand for respondent. No. 177—Charles H. Fowler as Executor, respondent, vs. Bowery Savings Bank, appellant.—Argued by Carlisle Norwood, Jr., for appellant, Eugene Birlingame for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Thursday, March 14: Nos. 170, 94, 145, 188, 190, 191, 1009, 194.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

In the Second Division of the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 843—Rose Mullen, appellant, vs. Joseph T. Ferriss, respondent.—Submitted. No. 838—Fritz A. Aitkenhead et al., appellants, vs. Simon Stah, assignee, respondent.—Submitted. No. 834—New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, respondent, vs. William F. Dixon, assignee, appellant.—Argued by Wheeler H. Peckham for appellant, William Allen for respondent. No. 846—Herbert F. Atkinson, Receiver, respondent, vs. Leatherbee Printing Company, appellant.—Argued by Simon C. Smith for appellant, John Van Voorhis for respondent. No. 841—In the matter of the application of Charles Denniken et al., stockholders of the Greene's Bank of Jersey City, for the appointment of a Receiver.—Affirmed by default under the Code.

The day calendar for the Second Division for Thursday, March 14, is as follows: Nos. 352, 348, 851, 1198, 854, 846, 858, 856.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The contractors building the new cruiser Charleston at San Francisco have informed the Navy Department in answer to a telegram, that the vessel will be ready for trial in two or three weeks. Secretary Tracy says that the purpose of the department in inspecting vessels to have been misunderstood. Capt. Belknap, who was the head of the trial board, was recently detached and ordered to China. It was necessary to fill the vacancy on the trial board caused by his retirement, and the Department telegraphed the builders of the Charleston in order to ascertain when the appointment must be made.

Lieut. William P. Elliott has been detached from the Naval Observatory and ordered to duty in the Coast Survey. Assistant Surgeon F. A. Heeler from the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, and placed on waiting orders.

Thirty-five recruits have been ordered from David's Island, New-York, to the Department of the Columbia and 25 from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to the Department of the Platte.

Post Chaplain George Robinson has been assigned to duty at San Antonio, Texas, relieving Post Chaplain Henry Swift.

Private Edward Streamer, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, has been retired upon his own application.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 13, 1889.

The arrivals of horned Cattle this morning were light and trade therein steady at former values. Sheep and Lambs, which were in liberal supply, sold off in value 10c. per lb. Veal Calves were offered for sale. Veals were in light supply and were 4c. per lb. higher than on Monday last. At Sixtieth-Street Yards the herds to hand were sent direct to slaughter, all but 75 head of local retail stock, which were sold. At Harsimus Cove Yards horned Cattle sold at 7¼c.@8¾c. per lb.; weights 4¼ to 10¼ cwt.; from 54 to 58 head was allowed. Sales were made on live weights were: Native Steers, 54@56 43 cwt.; Ohio, 54c.@54c. per lb.; store Steers, $3 50@$3 85 per cwt.; dry Cows, 4½c.@5½c. per lb.; Bulls, 2¼c.@3¼c. per lb. Quality of the herds to hand reported very poor to coarse. Sheep sold at 4c.@5c. per lb.; Lambs, 5c.@7½c. per lb. Quality of the flocks to hand poor to good. Veals sold at 5c.@8c. per lb. The trade in Cows was steady; 20 Cows were sold at $20@$40 a head; 17 Cows at $22 50@$40 per head; 13 Cows at $30@$55 per head. 31 Jersey Pigs, live weight 132 lb. per head, sold at 5½c. per lb.; city-dressed Hogs sold at 6½c.@6¾c. per lb.; Pigs, 7c. per lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—Hume & Mullen sold 9 Veals, 115 to 120 lbs., 7c.@7½c. per lb.; 28 Veals, 150 lbs., 8c. per lb.; 37 Veals, called 160 lbs., 8¼c.@8½c. per lb.; 285 State Sheep, 80 to 95 lbs., 4¼c.@5c. per lb.; 210 Kansas Sheep, 98 lbs., 5½c. per lb.; 496 Michigan Lambs, 74 to 76 lbs., 6¾c.@6¾c. per lb.; 403 State Lambs; 78 head, 68 lbs., 6¼c. per lb.; 198 head, 80 lbs., 6¾c. per lb.; 197 head, 85 lbs., 6¾c. per lb.; J. G. Curtis sold 65 Veals, 150 lbs., 6¾c.@8¼c. per lb.; D. Harrington sold 8 Veals, 116 lbs., 8c. per lb.; 18 Veals, 128 lbs., 7¾c. per lb.; 187 State Sheep, 90 lbs., 5c. per lb.; 203 Michigan Sheep, 91 lbs., 5¼c. per lb.; 355 Ohio Sheep; 99 head, 78 lbs., 5½c. per lb.; 266 head, 100 lbs., 5¼c. per lb.; 598 State Lambs; 241 head, 67 lbs., 6¾c. per lb.; 277 head, 81 lbs., 6¾c. per lb.; 47 Ohio Lambs, 78 lbs., 7c. per lb.; 309 Michigan Lambs, 81½ to 82 lbs., 7c.@7¼c. per lb.; Hallenbeck & Hollis sold 6 Veals, 109 to 110 lbs., 8c.@8½c. per lb.; 4 Veals, 118 lbs., 7c. per lb.; 82 Veals, 130 lbs., 8c. per lb.; 18 Veals, 144 to 148 lbs., 8¼c.@8½c. per lb.; 394 State Sheep; 70 head, 88 lbs., 4¾c. per lb.; 199 head, 97 lbs., 5c.@5¼c. per lb.; 125 head, 101 lbs., 5¼c. per lb.; 122 State Lambs; 94 head, 77 lbs., 5c. per lb.; 527 State Lambs; 134 head, 78 lbs., 6¾c. per lb.; 51 head, 82 lbs., 7c. per lb.; 184 head, 86 lbs., 7¼c. per lb.; 150 head, 94 lbs., 7¼c. per lb.; Dillon, Mead & Dewey sold 20 Western Steers, 900 lbs., $5 40 per cwt.; 510 State Sheep; 209 head, 84 to 97 lbs., 5c.@5½c. per lb.; 301 head, 105 to 107 lbs., 5c.@5¼c. per lb.; 170 State Lambs; 18 head, 97 lbs., 6c. per lb.; 157 head, 82 lbs., 7c. per lb.; 401 Western Lambs, 80½ to 81½ lbs., 7c.@7¼c. per lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—D. McPherson sold on commission 28 Bulls, 1,380 to 1,786 lbs., 2¾c.@3¾c. per lb.; 10 dry Cows, 4 Cows, 745 to 815 lbs., 2½c.@2¾c. per lb.; 10 Cows, 1,099 lbs., $2 90 per cwt.; 1 Cow, 1,970 lbs., 2¾c. per lb.; 28 Illinois Steers; 19 head, 1,285 lbs., $5 per cwt.; 9 head, 1,375 lbs., $4 40 per cwt.; 6 head, 1,375 lbs., $4 40 per cwt. Newton & Gillette sold on commission 3 Bulls, 1,473 lbs., 2¾c. per lb.; 1 State Steer, 1,100 lbs., 3c. per lb.; 2 dry Cows, 1,140 lbs., 2¾c. per lb.; 1 Oxen, 1,830 lbs., 3½c. per lb.; 21 Pennsylvania Steers, 1,310 to 1,347 lbs., $3 75@$3 80 per cwt.; 1 Veal, 150 lbs., 8c. per lb. J. Sonnberg sold on commission 17 Bulls, 1,068 lbs., 3½c. per lb.; 1 Oxen, 1,810 lbs., 3½c. per lb.; 1 Cow, 1,680 lbs., $2 70 per cwt.; 1 beast, 1,700 lbs., $3 per cwt.; 2 beasts, 1,580 lbs., 3c. per lb. J. Sadler sold on commission 18 Indiana Steers; 11 head, 1,378 lbs., $3 90 per cwt.; 7 head, 1,386 lbs., $4 per cwt. 20 Illinois Steers; 16 head, 1,408 to 1,481 lbs., 4½c. per lb., 30 head, 1,239 lbs., $4 45 per cwt.; 212 Indiana Sheep, 84 lbs., 5¼c. per lb.; 775 Western Sheep, 90 lbs., 5¼c. per lb.; 20 cwt. 1,960 lbs., 6c.@6¼c. per lb.; 55 cwt., 58 Western Lambs, 77 lbs., 7c. per lb. Sherman & Culver sold on commission 14 Bulls, 1,441 to 1,920 lbs., 2¾c.@3c. per lb.; 20 Illinois Steers, 1,377 lbs., 4c. per lb.; 112 State sheep; 7 head, 70 lbs., 4c. per lb.; 105 head, 98½ lbs., $5 80 per cwt.; 19 Michigan Sheep, 118 lbs., 6c. per lb.; 69 State Lambs, 71 lbs., 6¾c. per lb. M. Goldschmidt sold for sale 8 Bulls, 1,430 lbs., $3 25 per cwt.; 4 Oxen, 1,268 lbs., 3½c. per lb.; 110 Illinois Steers; 5 head, 1,138 lbs., $3 70 per cwt.; 36 head, 1,267 lbs., $3 80 per cwt.; 9 head, 1,222 lbs., $3 90 per cwt.; 41 head, 1,256 lbs., 4c. per lb.; 16 head, 1,258 lbs., 4¼c. per lb. Pidcock sold 343 Ohio and Western sheep; a mixed flock, 102½ to 104 lbs., 5c.@5¼c. per lb.; 569 State Sheep, 101 to 106 lbs., 5c. per lb.; Judd & Hamilton sold 31 Veals, 121 lbs., 7¼c. per lb.; 302 Michigan Lambs, 99 lbs., 5¾c. per lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 737 head of horned Cattle, 196 Cows, 894 Veals and Calves, 7,951 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 10,408 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 675 head of horned Cattle, 53 Veals and Calves, 4,321 Sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 13.—Cattle—Receipts for last 24 hours, 8,200 head; total for week thus far 8,200 head; consigned through, 1,400 cars, of which 102 to New-York; on sale, 2 cars; market nominally unchanged. Sheep—Receipts for past 24 hours, 10,600 head; total for week thus far, 10,600 head; for same time last week, 27,000 head; consigned through, 24 cars, of which 9 to New-York; on sale, 45 cars; choice to extra Sheep firm at $5 25@$5 60; common to good, $4 50@$5 20; Lambs, $6 50@$7 00; clipped 10c. @15c. good to choice, $5 25@$6 75; fair to good, $5 00@$5 75; common, $4 25@$4 75. Hogs—Receipts for last 24 hours, 4,770 head; total for week thus far, 26,480 head; for same time last week, 34,510 head; consigned through, 45 cars, of which 28 to New-York; on sale, 10 cars; market steady; light Yorkers, $5 20@$5 25; choice do, $5 25@$5 30; pigs, $5 20@$5 25; mixed, $5 20@$5 25; choice heavy, $5 25@$5 30; rough, $4 25@$4 40; stags, $3@$4.

EAST LIBERTY, March 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,280 head; shipments, 1,440 head; market weak; prime, $4 60@$4 80; fair to good, $4 30@$4 50; common, $3 50@$3 75; stockers, $3 25@$3 75; feeders, $3 75@$3 90; 10 cars of Cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market slow; all grades, $5 00@$5 10; medium and best, $5 10 shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,600 head; market slow; prime, $5 25@$5 30; fair to good, $4 25@$4 75; common, $3@$4. Lambs, $6 40@$6 75.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 300 head; active; strong; choice heavy native Steers, $3 80@$4 40; all to good demand. Hogs—Receipts, 7,300 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market shade higher; choice heavy, $4 70@$4 85; packing, medium, $4 60@$4 70; light grades, $4 55@$4 70. Sheep—

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CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
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UNFURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—C. MOYNER-IN-LAW.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8:15 and 8:15—CONCERTS.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
GOODSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACH—WAX WORKS—STAMP COLLECTION.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—DRIFTING APART.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—HELD BY THE ENEMY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—SWEET LAVENDER.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—MAGIC.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—BOCCACCIO.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE O'REAGANS.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—MISS ESMERALDA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—EVANGELINE.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—MY SWEETHEART.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, colder weather.

The nomination of Mr. EUGENE SCHUYLER to be Assistant Secretary of State is an extremely good, we might say a surprisingly good, one. Mr. SCHUYLER has the natural gifts for the place, developed by considerable experience. He is a man of clear understanding and independent judgment, and will greatly strengthen the department in precisely those points in which Mr. BLAINE himself is very weak. We cannot, unfortunately, say so much for the choice of Mr. WALKER BLAINE as Examiner of Claims for the Department of State. It may not be the worst appointment the Secretary could have made, but it is certainly conspicuously inappropriate. If there be one point more than another in his administration at which Mr. BLAINE senior should have guarded himself from all appearance of evil it is "claims." To place his own son, whose only known qualification is his sonship, in charge of that delicate and responsible bureau is to court suspicion in advance, and the Secretary has no need to do that. The selection is the more ill advised because Mr. BLAINE'S boy succeeds the well-known and esteemed Dr. WHARTON.

Corporation Counsel BEEKMAN has gone to Albany with a substitute for the Ives bills, which proposed to allow the Commissioners of Public Parks, with the approval of the Sinking Fund Commission, to sell off portions of the new park lands, and to lease other portions and the property thereon to private persons for a term not exceeding ten years. The substitute provides that the Park Commissioners shall lay out the boundaries of these parks, and make maps of them according to their ideas of what their permanent area and contour should be, subject to the approval of the Sinking Fund Commission, which maps must be put on file in the office of the Park Department and of the Register of the county. Public hearings must be given, and finally the result of the rectification of boundaries must be reported to the Legislature for approval. The object of these proceedings is, of course, to permit the trimming off of portions of these lands to be disposed of in some manner. But no occasion for this has been shown. These lands were selected by a commission of well-known citizens with special reference to their fitness for park purposes. The commission had them surveyed and caused maps to be made showing their boundaries, and their purpose was to secure precisely what they deemed desirable for permanent public use. The present movement has been the result of no examination showing that the commission of 1865 made a mistake in the choice of park lands, but has proceeded simply from a desire to cut down the area and sell off the rejected portions for the benefit of speculators and jobbers. It has been made very plain that the people of the city do not want this done. They want all the lands retained and devoted to the uses for which they have been acquired. The uneasy city authorities are called upon simply to leave the boundaries as they are and drop the subject.

Ex-Senator WILLIAM H. CHANDLER, familiarly known in his own State as "Bloody Shirt BILL," is having a hard fight to secure his re-election to the Senate. Although no one would suspect it from Mr. CHANDLER'S own conduct and talk, he does not own the State of New-Hampshire. In fact, for some time his only title to that valuable property has been held by the permission of the Boston and Maine Railway through its chief agent, the Hon. FRANK JONES, who is also the Democratic "boss." Now, when Mr. CHANDLER desires a re-election, he is opposed by Dr. GALLINGER, the Congressman, and a very capable and fair man. It remains to be seen whether merit or money will win.

All that can be learned of the character of Mayor GRANT'S Rapid Transit bill is that it provides for a commission of five persons, to be appointed by the Mayor, who shall lay out a route to the east of Broadway, subject to the approval of the Sinking Fund Commission, and that the right to construct and operate the road would be sold at public auction. From this meagre information it would appear to be what the Constitution means by a private or local bill, and the Legislature has no power to pass such a bill "granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks." Perhaps this difficulty is obviated in some way, but of course the Legislature could not grant through a commission what it could not grant directly.

Of course Mr. SEWARD was quite correct in pointing out yesterday that a committee of the Legislature has no power to secure the attendance of any witness who may have left the State in order to avoid its subpœna. We do not see, however, how the committee or its counsel can expect a successful issue of its labors unless it can in some manner secure the testimony of SNAITH. Whatever inferences may be drawn from the facts already elicited, they cannot be made the grounds of legal or even of legislative action against the person to whom they point in the absence of direct evidence, while there is reason to believe both that SNAITH can supply and that he will not supply except under the stress of a procedure that must be undertaken by the machinery of criminal justice. It is by no means certain that he would not return to the State and voluntarily tell what he knows if an indictment were found against him. He is undoubtedly "waiting for it to blow over," but if it does not blow over, the question for him will be whether he shall remain in exile or come back and make a clean breast of it. Men turn State's evidence either in the hope of reward or in the fear of punishment, and the latter motive is the only one that can be brought to bear upon SNAITH. While the investigating committee can do nothing directly to bring about his return, without that return it seems that the investigation must result in failure, in spite of the efforts of the committee's counsel, whose ability and whose good faith nobody will impeach. In fact, the selection of Mr. SEWARD as its counsel is the strongest evidence the committee has given of its own earnestness.

REMOVALS.

There have been two announcements attributed to Mr. HARRISON with reference to the question of removals from office that, on the one hand, disclose some hesitation on his part as to granting the demands that are so freely made upon him, and, on the other, show that he is quite unprepared to take the best means of defending himself against those demands. One of these statements is that, as a rule, he will not dismiss the subordinate employés in the Federal service until the expiration of their terms. This, if he carries it out, will not suit the office seekers, who care nothing about the good of the service, and are eager to have places, even if these must be vacated in order to make room for them. It is a perfectly sound rule, and would, so far as it goes, save the service from much confusion and waste and demoralization. It would, of course, be a great deal better for the people who pay the taxes, and who ought to have their interests considered before any others, if there were no definite term of office in the subordinate places, and if the occupants were retained as long as they could and did do well the work demanded of them. And that is a rule which the Executive could apply if he chose. But as the law makes the term of office of the great body of officers four years, it is too much to expect any President in the present condition of public opinion to do better than the law requires. It would be a great improvement upon anything that we have had in this generation if the President would keep all the subordinate officers to the end of their terms, unless there were some failure to do their duty that required their dismissal.

But can Mr. HARRISON do this if he really wishes to do so? We doubt it. It would certainly require much more firmness and decision of character than he has yet given any signs of. Mr. CLEVELAND set out to do the same thing and failed in a good many cases, though the pressure to which he was subjected was by no means so overwhelming as that by which Mr. HARRISON has already been beset. The second of the statements to which we have referred as made by Mr. HARRISON is that he will not require a record of the causes for removal. This is not now a general rule of the service, as it ought to be. A strong effort was made by the majority of the Civil Service Commission when Mr. OBERLY was in it to induce Mr. CLEVELAND to adopt this as a general rule. The President did not see his way clear to do so. But in the rules formed and promulgated for the regulation of the Railway Mail Service this was included, and it is in connection with those latter that Mr. HARRISON has announced that he will not adhere to the principle of requiring reasons for removals. It will be seen that there is no precedent violated by this decision save the imperfect one of the rule not applied in practice as to the Railway Mail Service. Mr. HARRISON can hardly be accused, on the strength of that, of not doing as well as any of his predecessors have done. But it is a misfortune for all concerned, except the place hunters, that he has reached this conclusion, and it is particularly a waste of a great opportunity on his part if he sincerely wishes to avoid sweeping and demoralizing political changes.

Mr. HARRISON says that he does not intend that men shall be dismissed and replaced simply because one set belong to one political party and the second set belong to another. But if he has no such intention there are well-nigh a million of very eager and very greedy members of his party who not only intend this, but are resolved upon it with the utmost determination. Their desires constitute an enormous force, constantly exerted at every point, and nothing but a solid and clearly-established resolution on his part, embodied in a general and uniform rule, can resist it. He says that there are other reasons for removal that are sufficient, and yet that it would not be expedient to put on record. Mr. CLEVELAND had the same impression. We are confident that they are both mistaken. We do not believe that there is any sufficient reason for changing a public servant that does not admit of statement. If there are any they are very few and very exceptional, and the inconvenience would be of no importance in comparison with the great public advantage to be had from the enforcement of the rule. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, we are persuaded that the motive for concealment would be found to be the fact that the real reason for removal was not a sound and justifiable one. It is said, and probably Mr. HARRISON may have some such notion, that it might be doing a wrong to the dismissed person to make a formal statement of the reasons for his dismissal, but it could not be so if the reasons were good ones. The practice prevails in private business. Causeless removal of employés is generally regarded as unfair, and though there is the legal right to make it, the employer suffers in reputation who indulges in it. In the public business the case is much clearer. Duties are generally better defined, and there is always the assumption that the place is one of a certain honor and trust from which it is discreditable to be dismissed. If no reason is given it will generally be believed that the actual motive was political, and this motive Mr. HARRISON does not acknowledge. Thus he prepares for himself a false situation. The only sound and safe method is to require clearly-stated and recorded causes for removal.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION.

The constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, "except cider," has just been defeated in the State of New-Hampshire by a majority larger than has been secured by any political party in that State for many years. The amendment was one of the seven proposed by a convention which was held at Concord in January. The vote is believed to indicate a sentiment in the State in favor of abandoning the prohibition policy, which has nominally been in effect by statute for many years. Parties are very closely divided in New-Hampshire, and probably the bulk of the Democrats are opposed to the principle of prohibition. The same is doubtless true of a good many Republicans, though their party has insisted upon maintaining the present law. But it may safely be assumed that a considerable number of votes were influenced by the fact that the present law is practically a dead letter in the cities and large towns of the State. Whether or not it is possible to enforce it, the fact of practical importance is that it is not enforced, and consequently the liquor traffic exists in its most pernicious form. It yields no revenue to the public and it is free from restrictions that might prevent some of its worst abuses. A prohibitory law which is not respected and enforced not only permits the traffic in liquor in its meanest and most mischievous form, but it is a constant influence for weakening respect for all law and public authority. In this regard prohibitory laws have already done infinite harm in this country, encouraging Socialists and Anarchists to assail the laws and constituted authorities and to claim the right to disregard them.

Rhode Island adopted a prohibition amendment three years ago, and laws were passed for carrying it into effect. The result has been an admitted increase in the sale of liquor and in intemperance among the people, especially in the city of Providence, the only large municipality in the State. At first there was much secrecy and evasion resorted to in carrying on the traffic, but it soon became so apparent that the law could not be enforced that efforts in that direction were practically abandoned, leaving the business without regulation or restriction. So evident has it become that the state of things is worse than before the amendment was adopted that the Legislature has just voted by a large majority to submit to the people a proposition for striking prohibition out of the Constitution again. Just as these evidences of the failure of the policy in two New-England States come to light, Massachusetts is entering upon a lively canvass of the question whether she shall try the same experiment. Several times the Republicans of the State have pledged themselves to submit a prohibition amendment to a vote of the people, and at last the Legislature has redeemed the pledge and the vote is to be taken on the 22d of April. The temperance organizations, especially those in which women are active, are making a crusade for the amendment with fanatical zeal, and a strong effort is being made to induce clergymen and churches to throw all their influence in support of the movement. There are indications of a spirit of bitterness in this matter which bodes no good to the interests of the churches, which will make a serious mistake if they undertake to coerce the convictions of people on a question of this kind.

Massachusetts has a law now with which reasonable people ought to be satisfied. It permits the people of the cities and towns of the State at their local elections to decide each year whether licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be granted or not. This allows prohibition wherever the sentiment and the efforts of the people will sustain it. In such places it can no doubt be enforced with sufficient strictness to abate the evils of the traffic, if it does not suppress it altogether. Such a system permits the utmost prohibition that can be enforced. Where the local sentiment does not support it it will not be enforced, while the effect of a general prohibitory law is to do away with the regulation and restriction that might be maintained. The temperance sentiment of Berkshire County cannot prevent the sale of liquor in Boston.

But there are objections to constitutional prohibition which do not apply to statutory prohibition. A policy dealing with any traffic or practice, however pernicious, can only be established by legislation, and it is a bad thing to put legislation, dependent as it must be for effect upon the sentiments and convictions of the people, into what is properly the permanent framework of State Government. Laws should be adapted to the requirements of time and place, and it is unwise to take from the Legislature the power to modify them when they fail of their purpose and to improve them as occasion demands. Putting prohibition into the Constitution of a State will not make it any more effective or its enforcement any more practicable. It will simply tie the hands of the Legislature and prevent it from adopting such measures of restriction as experience may suggest and the prevailing sentiment will uphold and make effectual.

NOT A SECTIONAL QUESTION.

One of the results of the studied ambiguity of President HARRISON'S language in his inaugural address is that his intention with regard to the election question in the South has been construed in two diametrically opposite ways. It has generally been assumed in the North from his declaration that he had rejected the suggestion of a "special executive policy for any section of our country," that he proposed to address himself to a vigorous and uniform execution of Federal laws, leaving all local questions and difficulties to local authorities. But some Southern men seem to find in this same rather non-committal address a serious menace to the South and a determination to "Africanize" the State Governments there. This construction of the President's language must be born of the fears and suspicions of Southern men rather than derived from the President's obvious meaning.

There is a manifest invitation to the people of the South to divide on the tariff question. "If," said the President, "these men in the South who accept the tariff views of CLAY and the constitutional expositions of WEBSTER would courageously avow and defend their real convictions, they would not find it difficult by friendly instruction and co-operation to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our National Administration, but in preserving for their local communities the benefits of social order and economical and honest government." In this language there is the suggestion of a hope that the old Whig element in the South will unite with the Republican Party in support of the policy of protection, and thereby create a new division of parties which would not menace the control of the State Governments by the white element, even if the colored vote were in no measure suppressed. The policy implied in this suggestion of fostering a division of parties in the South on a new line with reference to economic questions is inconsistent with any attempt to use the national authority to coerce political action in those States, for the latter would immediately frustrate the main purpose and insure the continued solidity of the section. The homily which follows these declarations about the tariff with regard to the dangers of denying to any portion of the community "their plain rights under the law," is in the nature of a moral argument and appeal. It contains nothing that can be construed into a menace of interposition by national authority to compel a regard for law. There is, in fact, no constitutional ground for such an interposition.

In referring to the interest manifested in the reform of election laws and the "pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot box and about the elector further safeguards in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so," the President sought to give a sectional application to the question by suggesting that the national power to regulate Congressional elections should be put in force in case there is "inefficiency of the State laws or an unfair or partisan administration of them." But here he touched what is in reality not a sectional but a general question. The last political campaign had the somewhat peculiar effect of spreading this question of "free and pure" elections and of further safeguards for the ballot throughout the North. It can no longer be claimed that the will of the people is defeated by unfair means in the South alone.

It is unquestionably a wrong to deprive citizens clothed with the right of suffrage of the privilege of exercising it, whether by fraud or violence. That they are ignorant, that they belong to an "inferior race," and that the motive of the wrong-doers is to prevent the ascendency of ignorance and incompetency in public affairs is not a sufficient excuse. That difficulty should be met by different means. But it is no less a wrong for employers of labor to coerce and intimidate their workmen to vote as they bid them, and it is quite as dangerous for those who think they have great pecuniary interests at stake to use checks to debauch the suffrage with money. These methods upon the freedom and purity of elections and the secrecy of the ballot box are quite as dangerous as the suppression of the colored vote in the South, and have far less excuse. Suppose the Southern Democratic method were to be displaced by what we are constrained to call the Northern Republican method, as it may be if the latter receives more general countenance, what would be the consequence? There is no vote so easily and cheaply corruptible as that of the ignorant negroes, who in the Southern States vastly outnumber any element of venality that can be found in the North. Suppose it should come about that they were encouraged to go to the polls and have their votes duly received and counted, but should fall under the sway of employers interested in maintaining a policy that was profitable to them, or be marshaled in "blocks of five" or more to cast ballots as they were paid to do, would the last state of that section be better than the first? This question of protecting the ballot box and securing free and pure elections can no longer be treated as a sectional matter. It is general, and the question of reforming election laws and protecting the voter against corruption and coercion, as well as suppression, is as important to the North as the South. The circumstances which have made it so make ridiculous any national policy of interference in one section to correct wrongs which have their visible counterpart in the other.

THE END OF THE "TIMES'S" CASE.

The announcement by the Attorney-General that the case of the *Times* against Parnell and his associates is closed renews and deepens the wonder that it was ever opened. It seems almost incredible that a few months ago the *Times* was brandishing the letters it attributed to PARNELL in his face every morning and daring him to sue it for libel, in order to test their genuineness. It was no wonder that many disinterested people were then inclined to believe the letters genuine, because otherwise they could not account for the *Times's* confidence. Now all the grounds on which that confidence was based have been exposed in court. The *Times* bought the letters of a man who expressly refused to warrant them, and who neither told nor was asked how they came into his possession. This procedure showed a gullibility so wonderful that many people continued, even after PIGOTT had confessed the forgery, to expect that the *Times* would adduce some explanation of its own belief in the genuineness of the letters and of its own public and repeated assurances of their genuineness.

Now that the *Times's* case is closed, this expectation must cease. The latest evidence put in goes to show quite as strongly as the adoption of the forgeries how very easily the *Times* can be misled and deceived. Since the beginning of this procedure it has in effect been offering board, lodging, and traveling expenses to any one who would volunteer calumnious stories about the Irish Nationalists. Its last witness was obtained in this manner, and was the kind of witness who might be expected to be produced by such devices. He is a scapegrace of an Irish reporter from Cork, with a depraved sense of humor and an entire willingness to tell lies to any credulous person who will pay him for them. When this last hope of the *Times* was got into the witness box it appeared that he knew nothing at all relevant to the case. He explained that he "wanted to see London," and that he was sure his statement would "take" with the *Times* if he made it strong enough. His confidence was well founded, for he has now been seeing London for some weeks at the expense of the *Times*, an expense amounting in all to £115. This is doubtless more than he could have made if he had continued to gather local items in Cork, and he has gained it with no further trouble than that of telling lies to the *Times's* solicitor and undergoing an informal cross-examination from that remarkable jurist. Henceforth COFFEY is likely to see London under less favorable circumstances, for Sir JAMES HANNEN does not relish the notion of having his court made the medium of hoaxing and swindling the *Times*, and has ordered the witness to be taken into custody for contempt of court.

Sir JAMES is doubtless right in vindicating the dignity of the tribunal over which he presides, but it is quite impossible to feel any sympathy for the *Times*. People so easily duped as the conductors of that journal put temptation in the way of persons whose principles are not firmly established, to which it is no wonder that such persons succumb. The solicitor of the *Times*, Mr. SOAMES, on whose advice it seems to have acted in accepting the forged letters and in engaging the testimony of COFFEY, has also a great gift of credulity of his own. He is much too innocent to be exposed to the machinations of unscrupulous Irish forgers and reporters. It is almost a pity that Lord SALISBURY should already have selected a successor to Lord SACKVILLE. Nobody could have repeated his diplomatic career more accurately than Mr. SOAMES. A person so trustful in the British Embassy at Washington would be a boon to American citizens of British birth who might desire a little advice, to be used quite confidentially, in determining their votes in a Presidential election.

PARTY LINES DON'T COUNT.

The precipitate action of the Kings County Republican General Committee in condemning Mayor Chapin's local improvement bills in the face of a strong indorsement from some of the most reputable business men in Brooklyn met with widespread condemnation yesterday. The only reason assigned for the committee's action was that the money was to be spent during the administration of a Democrat, there by intimating that no one but a Republican could be intrusted with the people's cash. In no city in the State are there so many independent citizens who vote against their party as their pleasures as there are in Brooklyn. That class of men elected Seth Low twice, refused to take Isaac S. Catlin at the order of politicians, and came within a few votes of rejecting Mr. Chapin for a similar reason. But in public and private meetings, by means of letters to speeches and interviews, the representatives of this independent element have approved these new bills proposed by Mayor Chapin. They were able to get Assemblyman Sperry and Senator O'Connor, the Republican representatives of Kings County at Albany, to attend a dinner at the house of John Gilbert and letters to speeches and bills.

Not only the independent citizens oppose the action of the committee. However. The only Republican paper of any weight in the city—the Tribune—came out yesterday in a decidedly editorial against the senseless opposition to the manifest needs of the city.

ANECDOTES.

The grimmest hospital story I ever heard concerned a ladless soldier, who was sufficiently mended to read eagerly the scant literature daily provided for the invalids. The purveyor of books and papers generally made his early round, but once was detained till late in the afternoon. The cripple watched the door anxiously the livelong day, and when at last the distributor came no boy with the legless patient "A Tract on the Sin of Round Dancing." A scholar in one of the best-known educational institutions of the country says that the wife of the Principal is a fanatical pietist. A chum of my informant lay suffering in the infirmary. When his comrade sought to cheer him by frequent calls. The fare for the students was at best scant and provision for the inner man of patients next to nothing. Our particular invalid complained to his friend of starvation, who in turn called the attention of the Principal's wife to the patient's need of substantial food. "What he needs is the bread of life—take him these tracts," was the consoling answer of the austere old lady.—*Chicago America.*

Among the children of a certain Sunday school is a bright little boy of 4 years. A few Sabbaths since his teacher was telling the class about the busy bees, and asked if any of the children could tell her anything about them. "Waldo can," spoke up a little fellow. "Well, Waldo," she said, "you may tell us what you know." With childish innocence he said:

"How doth the little busy bee
Delight to bark and bite
To gather honey all the day
And eat it up at night!"

Trying to suppress a smile, the surprised teacher said: "Did your mamma teach you that?" "No, my Uncle Arthur did."—*Boston Transcript.*

A gentleman of an inquiring turn of mind, having had his curiosity aroused by attendance upon his first inaugural, sought Senator EDMUNDS for information. "Who notified Gen. Harrison that he had been elected President of the United States?" he asked. "Nobody. The law makes no provision for such notification. The President-elect takes cognizance of the fact by general report, the same as the Supreme Court Justices, and," continued the Vermont Senator, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "in 100 years there has never been a case of failure on the part of the right man to learn of his election in time to be present on inauguration day."—*Philadelphia Press.*

L. B. Eaton, a very eccentric man, died Saturday at his home near Fremont, Steuben County. He settled in that county in 1837, and by the closest economy and saving grew to over 1,000 acres of good land and much other property. His will is in keeping with the oddities of his life. His land is to be divided into lots of 10 acres, and on each lot is to be erected a cottage. These cottages are intended for homes of friendless women of good character over 25 years of age. The money acquired from sales of other property after building the houses is to be held in trust for the support of the good women.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

On a recent afternoon a young couple wandered into a store at Friendship, the proprietor of which is a Justice of the Peace, and sat down to wait. About 9 o'clock the last customer and loiterer departed, leaving no one but the clerk in charge. The man thereupon approached his individual and asked for the proprietor. He was directed to the house, where the family were just about retiring, the 'Squire was summoned, and the couple were at last made one. A walk of two miles further took them to their home, somewhat weary, but rejoicing.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

Perhaps it was jocosely that a Pastor remarked that the Roman Catholic Church was fortunate in having but one infallible Pope, as his church he said he had nine Deacons, and every one of them thought himself infallible. It may be that that Pastor is annoyed by the infallibility of his nine church officers as the twelfth juryman was at the "obstinacy" of the other 11.—*Christian Inquirer.*

There were a dozen men on the car who saw Mr. Blank waiting on the crossing ahead, and one of them remarked: "Now you see if he doesn't lead right off by saying what an open Winter this is." Blank stepped aboard, entered and greeted half a dozen people, and, while all were holding their breaths, he said: "Gentlemen, what a cool Summer we had last year!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Wendell Phillips," soliloquized Mr. Sandy Higginbottam, as he shook the dust of Skeleton Gulch from his feet, "was the author of a statement that no man could afford to be more than 24 hours in advance of the people, but as the Vigilance Committee has given me three days' start I think I will be polite enough to accept."—*Terre Haute Express.*

Artist (holding out a photograph)—Don't you want your picture taken? Three for a quarter. Shabby Party—No, I don't care for any. My brother has taken three times, and he was innocent every time but once.—*Texas Siftings.*

AN ADDRESS ON THE OPERA.

Few meetings of the Nineteenth Century Club have been as well attended as that held last evening in the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House, at which Mr. W. J. Henderson delivered an address on "Wagner and the Opera of the Future." Mr. Henderson began by citing instances of the manner in which Italian opera had discarded dramatic significance in order that the prima donna might have opportunities to exhibit her skill in colorature singing and the tenor to astonish his auditors with high chest tones.

"Lucia," he said, "though crazed by grief, too great for words, sang Sorituri of the most elaborate character, and Manrico, called upon to rescue his mother from the flames, carried to sing high C several times and responded to a number of encores while his aged parent roasted unsuccored."

Mr. Henderson showed further the importance of having music to thoroughly illustrate dramatic text and of having each and every part and detail of opera significant. He acknowledged that many of Wagner's "motives" were harsh and unmusical and only appreciated by his most devoted disciples, and compared his work in music to that of Carlyle in literature. He said there should be true melody in all musical inflections and that the literary style of a Macaulay or an Addison could be imitated with profit in operatic work.

Prof. Luigi Monti and H. E. Krehbiel took part in the discussion which followed and ably defended the Italian and ultra-Wagnerian schools. Brander Matthews presided in the absence of President Thompson.

LEGISLATORS ON THE BEEF TRUST.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—The legislative convention reassembled this morning and practically finished their preliminary work. The Committee on Needed Legislation presented as a desirable measure the bill submitted by the Texas delegation. This bill deals with the definition of trusts and penalties to be inflicted for violation of the act. The bill has passed the House by a vote of 86 to nothing, and will probably become a law.

Chairman Moses of the Texas delegation moved the adoption of the bill as a whole and its recommendation by the delegates present to their various Legislatures.

Senator Head of Iowa favored careful consideration of the measure. He questioned the legality of some of the sections.

After a few slight changes the bill was adopted by the following votes:

TEXAS.—Colorado, 8; Iowa, 8; Illinois, 8; Indiana, 8; Kansas, 8; Minnesota, 8; Missouri, 6 2-5; Nebraska, 4; Texas, 8.

NAYE.—Missouri, 1 3-5; Nebraska, 4.

The various delegations were pledged to recommend the bill to their Legislatures. The adoption of the Texas bill was highly satisfactory to the gentlemen from that State, but it also appeared to greatly please the Big Four lobby, and its utility is questioned on that account.

VACANCY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, March 13.—The appointment of Gen. George S. Batcheller, member of Assembly from the Saratoga Second District, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury will leave a vacancy in that body. There is talk among Republicans of a special election to fill the vacancy, not because the numerical strength of that party is not large enough for ordinary purposes, but because a vote may be needed in aid of high license. As the vacancy is likely to occur before the 1st of April, it is within the province of the Governor to order a special election. The district is strongly Republican, giving usually over 1,200 majority.

BURSTING OF AN EMERY STONE.

MILLVILLE, N. J., March 13.—An emery stone burst in the machine shop of one of Whitall, Tatum & Co.'s glass houses here this afternoon, making a report like a cannon, and scattering fragments in every direction. John Stanger was struck by a large piece of the stone, and injured so badly that he will die.

About 20 other men were at work in the place, and their escape from serious injury is considered wonderful.

BELL TELEPHONE DIVIDEND.

BOSTON, March 13.—The Directors of the American Bell Telephone Company at a meeting to-day declared the regular dividend of $3 per share, payable April 15. The company's books will be closed from April 1 to April 16. They will also be closed for the annual meeting on the 26th inst. from March 21 to March 26. No action on the election of a successor to President Sheffield was taken, and none probably will be taken until the annual meeting.

ENGLAND'S NEW GUNBOAT.

A VESSEL WHICH MAY BE ABLE TO BEAT THE VESUVIUS.

The new British gunboat Spanker has been successfully launched at the Devonport Dock Yard, having been but 10 months under construction from the date of the laying of her keel. Not only was her hull completed in this time, but a considerable portion of the vessel's machinery, including the twin screw shafting, was fitted on board before launching. Her machinery being nearly all ready for her, it will be a comparatively short time before she is ready for her trial trip, and she is expected to make 21 knots per hour.

The designers are expecting great things of her, and mean to strive for the record made by the American cruiser Vesuvius. The Spanker has everything in her favor, since she is intended for 4,500-horse power and displaces but 735 tons. Her length is 230 feet and her beam 27 feet. Her load draught of water forward is 8 feet and aft 8 feet 6 inches. She is built entirely of steel. She has a spoon forecastle, but no poop deck. Forward she carries a highly-elevated conning tower for the working of the electric light. She has been built on the transverse principle to give, if possible, material addition to the structural strength. She is fitted up with the usual water-tight compartments, having doors arranged at short intervals, longitudinally as well as otherwise. The engine rooms are divided off by a bulkhead partition running fore and aft, arranged with the intention of affording additional security in the case of accidents. The coal bunkers are placed on the sides of the engines, and have also a run over and above the boilers. These bunkers, when filled, are supposed to add materially to the strength of the protective elements in the vessel. The deck is of steel.

The battery of the Spanker will consist of two 38-pounder and four 3-pounder rapid-fire guns, one bow torpedo tube, and a pair of torpedo tubes on each broadside. The two 38-pounders are mounted one forward and one aft, and can be fired at considerable angles abaft and before the beam, so that, if necessary, they could converge on to the same object.

The Spanker's engines have been built by Bellis & Co. of Birmingham, and are of the triple-expansion type, mounted vertically. The diameters of the cylinders on steel columns are, respectively, 22 inches, 33 inches, and 49 inches, with a piston stroke of 21 inches.

The Spanker is a sister ship of the fast gunboat Sharpashooter, the vessel which has figured in the since beaten Sandfly. The Sharpshooter's indicated horse power developed was 4,500, and the Spanker is expected to attain the same, with even better speed. This will be 1,000 more horse power than was required from the Spider and Sandfly type, upon which the Spanker and Speedwell are improvements. In addition to the main engines, the contractors are also fitting the steam-steering engine, distilling apparatus, electric-light engine, and torpedo air service.

The enormous amount of machinery intended for the Spanker will take up fully two-thirds of her fore and aft length. Her coal carrying capacity is 150 tons, necessarily small because of lack of bunker space. The designer of the Spanker is Mr. W. H. White, F. R. S., Assistant Controller and Director of Naval Construction.

Naval officers will look forward with considerable interest to the speed trials of the Spanker, and if she succeeds in beating the record of the Vesuvius, she will do more than any other European war vessel in the same tonnage class has done. She is intended purely for active cruising work, and will do good service as a commerce destroyer, and be a powerful adjunct in close battle as a torpedo vessel. Her battery is an effective one, especially so against hostile torpedo craft, but as a fighting ship against armored vessels she cannot for one moment be considered. The Sharpshooter and Spanker are what may be termed thoroughly serviceable vessels, and for work in the East Indies and in comparatively shoal water, such as harbors and rivers, they can perform most efficient service.

It is not at all unlikely that our own naval designers will propose the building of similar vessels for the United States Navy, vessels having the speed of a Vesuvius, yet intended for purely gunboat work. They might also have a couple of torpedo tubes fitted to their hulls, but not so many that the gunboat character of the vessel will be in danger of being lost. Especially along the coast and in inland waters a fleet of light gunboats of the above type, possessing great speed power, and armed with heavy rapid-fire guns, would afford an adjunct to the coast defences which could be relied upon, and serve as a valuable auxiliary to the heavy coast patrol iron-clads.

MANY WORTHLESS CHECKS.

THE ARREST OF A MAN SUSPECTED OF ISSUING THEM.

A portly, well-dressed man of fine appearance and good manners was brought into the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and quietly arraigned before Justice O'Reilly. He gave his name as Edward Trowbridge, his age as 37, and said that he lived at 186 Henry-street, Brooklyn. Detectives Valley and Evanhoe, who had the prisoner, said that they had arrested him on suspicion of having put in circulation a number of worthless checks which had been drawn on the Shoe and Leather Bank and the Mechanics' Bank of this city. Several wholesale firms, it was charged, have been victimized. The detectives said that they had been unable to procure the attendance of the complainants, and Trowbridge was remanded into the custody of the detectives until to-day.

When Mr. Thomas M. McCarthy of Austin Nichols & Co. was asked last night about Trowbridge's arrest he said: "The Police Department has not as yet let us know anything about it, but I

RISE AND FALL OF COPPER.

THE SYNDICATE'S FUTURE BY NO MEANS ROSY.

RECOGNIZED SUPPORTERS OF THE COMBINATION ARE SUPPOSED TO BE QUIETLY UNLOADING.

A dispatch from Boston stating that the copper companies there are satisfied with their contracts with the syndicate backed by the Metal Bank or Auxiliary Company with the Matheson[s as agents, and that the syndicate's American agents had written privately that the success of the new arrangements is secured by the prompt and united action of the various producing companies, was commented upon widely and unfavorably on the Metal Exchange of this city yesterday. The general feeling was voiced by one of the oldest and largest operators, who said to a TIMES reporter:

"I can hardly understand that these gentlemen mean what they say, and cannot help wondering whether they are so ignorant of the real constitution of this so-called 'Auxiliary Company,' upon whose responsibility they are placing so much reliance. It has been well known that during the last three months great efforts have been made to induce the public in Great Britain and France to subscribe $40,000,000 to establish a metal bank for the purpose of holding firm the accumulated copper in the hands of the syndicate, and that, having steadily failed to obtain subscribers for that vast sum, it was at the last moment decided to adopt a new scheme—namely, the so-called society, with a capital of $8,000,000, and to raise the balance of $32,000,000 in bonds for the purpose of making advances to themselves against the security of copper warrants.

"The subscribers to this scheme were: First, la Société des Métaux for about 4,750 shares. M. Secretan 150 shares, the Comptoir d'Escompte 1,000 shares, and the balance of about 2,000 shares in small lots by various Directors of banks interested in the copper corner. From this it appears that the two companies—the Société des Métaux and the Comptoir d'Escompte—had to find three-fourths of the whole capital of this auxiliary company. Under present circumstances, when the shares are the Comptoir d'Escompte are at a discount of about 60 per cent and those of the Société des Métaux are at a discount of about 75 per cent., is it likely that their guarantee can be valuable to Boston copper mining companies? Would it not be more businesslike to look at facts as they are and not as figures as they might be?

"For several months negotiations have been going on for the purpose of extending the contracts between these Boston gentlemen and the French syndicate for 12 years, the end of which has been a agreement, after a three months' trial, to postpone deliveries for two months—in reality an agreement to break the first contract, which had originally to run for three years. It is time now for these Boston gentlemen to look at the situation as it really exists, and not to indulge in statements to which a disastrous break down a look like an operation comfortable and advantageous to themselves and their fellow-stockholders in the copper mines.

"It was to-day reported by cable from London that the Matheson's are now negotiating to control the syndicate's holdings, have parted with about 7,000 tons of copper, consisting mainly of Rio Tinto precipitate, to German smelters, upon the basis of £57 per ton for the copper contained in this raw material. It looks therefore as if they were providing European consumers at moderate prices, instead of holding the stuff, and this has caused the London market to-day to be quite nervous. It closed yesterday, prices having broken down from £4 to £5 per ton from yesterday's highest quotations. This is evidently a sign that the syndicate stock is actually being distributed whenever buyers can be found in quantity, and the sooner the managers of our mining companies begin to take a practical view of the position and follow the example set them by such an eminent house as the Mathesons the better will it be for their interest and for the interest of manufacturers and consumers in this country, who have been having a hard time of it during the last 12 months."

On the New-York Metal Exchange yesterday the only sale was 28,000 pounds March at 13.75 cents. The second London session reported that the copper market opened firm. At noon holders experienced trouble in finding buyers and the market drooped. The board quotations showed that "spot" opened at London at £50, a decline of £5 from Tuesday's closing prices, and closed at £51. Futures opened at £48, a decline of £4, and rallied to £48 10s.

Settling prices in this market yesterday were: March, 13.75 cents; April, 12.75 cents; May, 12 cents; June, 11.50 cents; July, 11.25 cents; August, 11 cents.

LONDON, March 13.—Copper closed to-day at £50 to £50 10s. On the Stock Exchange prices were strong, the market closing at the best figures of the day.

PARIS, March 13.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were very strong. Many purchases were made by influential houses. The bears bought largely. Rio Tintos closed at 338f. 75c.

BRAZIL READY TO FIGHT.

TROOPS SENT TO THE BOLIVIAN FRONTIER—PARAGUAY ALSO INVOLVED.

PANAMA, March 4.—The *Nacion* of Buenos Ayres recently said: "Brazilian war preparations are reduced to the dispatch of two battalions by the transport Madeira to the frontier, where they will await developments. The gunboats will also go to Matto Grosso, and of these two will be the Camocain and Bahir. These preparations, it is claimed in Rio, are due to the fact that at Bahia Negra, Brazil and Paraguay form their boundary line, and that this bay is only a little to the northward of Puerto Pacheco, where the differences arose which have not yet terminated between Paraguay and Bolivia. The total Brazilian force [illegible]atto Grosso, and spread between Cuyaba, [illegible]ba, on the Paraguayan frontier, and Matt[illegible]sso at 800 miles from the capital, was 500 men. With these reinforcements they will number some 1,300."

The *Diarios* of Mendoza, Argentine Republic, said: "Already 1,000 men have left Rio Janeiro for the Bolivian frontier and they are armed for at least a campaign of one month. We hardly know how to account for this, but we do know that Paraguay and Bolivia are not on the warmest terms, and we know that the Brazilian troops will proceed directly to the scene of the recent disputes between the authorities and military forces of those two republics. It would be too venturesome, however, to suppose that this movement of troops is occasioned in any permanent way by the Puerto Pacheco question. This, also, to a certain extent explains the attitude assumed by Paraguay, which certainly is in some manner connected with Puerto Pacheco and its surroundings."

Under another heading the same paper said: "Telegrams from Brazil generally confirm the statement that the empire is hurrying forward its war preparations. What has so far pourred can be conveyed in a few words. Two battalions have gone to the frontier in the transport Madeira and three gunboats will at once have for Matto Grosso. In Rio it is asserted that this force will proceed to Bahia Negra, which is situated a little to the northward of Puerto Pacheco, and that this step is taken in order to guard the frontier."

Other papers deny all these rumors, declare that there is no possibility of trouble occurring, and assert that all rumors which are started in this respect have their origin in internal political machinations in the Argentine Republic and Brazil.

JACOBUS FOR SURVEYOR.

Col. John W. Jacobus is the choice of the colored Republicans of this city for Surveyor of the Port. They have chosen him for their head representative in the distribution of the local Federal offices.

Notices were published last night for a meeting of the colored Republicans of the city at Zion Church March 25, at 8 o'clock, where their claims to President Harrison's consideration are to be stated by many colored orators, some representative white Republicans like Col. Elliott F. Shepard and Col. John W. Jacobus also to be spoken in the list. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Colored Republican Campaign Committee was held last night at Abingden-square. Major William Freeman presided for about 10 minutes while the call for the meeting at Zion Church was read. A report indorsing Col. Jacobus for Surveyor of the Port was adopted. He also appointed a committee of five to confer with the Colored Protective Association upon the question of their rival claims to the fruits of their recent political victory.

FIGHT BETWEEN CONVICTS.

Theodore Roberts, a convict in Sing Sing prison, sentenced Nov. 24, 1885, to five and a half years, and John Johnson, sentenced Nov. 5, 1886, to five years, while going to their cells yesterday morning after their usual exercise marched got into a fight on No. 8 gallery.

In the scuffle, before they could be separated, both men fell from the gallery to the ground floor upon a solid stone pavement, a distance of 30 feet. Johnson had his thigh bone broken and head slightly cut. Roberts escaped injury by falling on top of his antagonist.

Roberts was consigned to a dark cell on bread-and-water diet. Johnson was carried to the hospital.

FAVORING SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

Places of amusement should be open on Sunday according to the decision of the National Debating Association at Cooper Union last night. Some of the speakers, all of whom were workingmen, despaired of ever becoming an artisan, and others felt assured that they would be strengthened in their churches if they should enter an art museum. Every speaker wanted disreputable places of amusement closed on Sunday, and on the same day of the week as well.

STEWART MANSION THEIRS.

ALL OBSTACLES TO THE MANHATTAN CLUB'S PLAN APPARENTLY REMOVED.

The long-continued efforts of the Manhattan Club to obtain possession of the great Stewart mansion, at Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, for a clubhouse, either by lease or by purchase, seem likely to be crowned with success within a short time. The statement was made to a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday by a member of the club that all those heirs of the Stewarts who had an interest in the building, and who had strenuously opposed its rental to the club, preferring that it should be purchased, had withdrawn their objections and were willing to earn the lease of the mansion to the club for a period of 21 years.

If the club really does lease the Stewart mansion its removal from its Fifteenth-street house will be accomplished within a short time, for it is ready to move out at a week or 10 days' notice, and the Stewart house requires very little work comparatively in order to put it in first-rate condition for occupancy. The Committee on Buildings will make its report probably on March 21. The amount of rental to be paid has been determined upon, but is not to be made public yet.

The lease, the reporter's informant went on to say, had been drawn up, the club committee appointed to find a new site for the club had practically agreed to its provisions, and the only thing necessary to the transfer of the building to the club was the signature of Judge Hilton, and there was no reason to believe that gentleman would refuse to sign the document.

Ex-Judge Horace Russell said yesterday that he knew such a lease as is referred to had been drawn up, but he did not know it had been signed by the objecting heirs. If such a statement were made, however, it was probably true, and he was glad of it.

The annual election of a new Board of Governors of the club will be held on that date and a number of tickets are now in the field. The first is composed of Messrs. Frederic R. Coudert, F. K. Pendleton, Frederick W. Foote, and Edward Schell, the present Governors, whose terms expire next month. Another ticket is made up of Messrs. Schell, Pendleton, and E. Desbrosses Hunter; another contains the names of Messrs. Pendleton and James A. Flack; another those of Messrs. Coudert, Schell, Charles H. Traax, and J. Edward Simmons, and another of Messrs. Coudert, Schell, and Simmons. Messrs. Frederick Gebhard, Morgan J. O'Brien, and Perry Belmont had been nominated on various tickets, but withdrew their names shortly after they were put up.

While, of course, there is a contest in this election, it is generally one, and whichever ticket is elected its members will receive the hearty congratulations of the club.

At this annual meeting two proposed amendments to the constitution will be voted upon. They are as follows:

"But no manager shall be eligible for re-election until one year after the expiration of his term of office.

"The President[illegible] an ex-President of the United States may be made a life member by the unanimous vote of the Board of Managers, without payment."

The first is offered by Mr. B. Casserly and the second by Mr. D. B. Gilbert.

At the meeting of the Governors of the club this evening the question of tendering a formal reception to ex-President Cleveland will also be discussed.

THE GREAT TARIFF SWINDLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps there is nothing grander in the rule of nations than the succession of a President or party in the United States. The spectacle on the 4th of March and since is as far above similar changes in the autocratic and monarch-ridden countries of Europe as the peaks of the Andes are above an ant hill.

When such sober nations as England, and still more so, Germany, reflect upon the grandeur of the simplicity that the chief ruler over 65,000,000 people on Monday, 12 o'clock, is at his law office at 10 A. M. on Wednesday ready to give legal advice to clients, or that the lawyer in Indianapolis of February becomes the ruler over 65,000,000 of the most enlightened people in the world in March, and when we further consider that these mighty changes are looked upon by the people as a perfect matter of course, we need not wonder that even the man of "blood and iron" feels that mighty respect for a Nation which the million soldiers in France or Russia cannot inspire. More than 2,000 years ago did a sage proclaim: "Not by might nor by armies, but by my spirit." Surely may this country exclaim, not by armies nor by navies, but by our freedom do we command respect—and whether a Cleveland or a Harrison is at the head, this prestige will be maintained inviolable.

Yet we have our differences at home, with which, by the way, no outsiders need meddle. Our real issue is excessive taxation, needless, senseless, unheard-of taxation. Taxes that oppress the poor and needy simply to enrich a portion of the bloated monopoly oligarchy. In short, we have for 28 years suffered from the champion tariff swindle of the world. What difference does it really make to me or the millions of intelligent tariff reformers whether Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Harrison is President. Our grievance is not the Presidency. Our grievance is simply excessive taxation. Let me show the actual taxes paid into the Treasury during five years for the most necessary kind of clothing for head, working men and children, in fact a fabric that costs abroad only about 21 cents a square yard.

IMPORTATION OF WOOLEN DRESS GOODS, THE COST ABROAD, AND DUTY PAID THEREON FOR FIVE YEARS, 1884-8, BOTH YEARS INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Cost of Goods Abroad.	Duty Paid.
1884	$15,349,097 35	$10,707,187 70
1885	14,187,986 72	10,110,851 49
1886	14,971,277 64	10,744,115 88
1887	17,199,141 02	13,398,974 92
1888	18,142,493 09	13,735,795 93
Total	$80,459,995 82	$57,696,925 72

Average duty nearly 72 per cent. Average value per square yard abroad about 21 cents.

Hard working and laboring classes in the cities and you millions of farmers whose minds seem no clearer than the soil you subdue, look at the above. In five years you have paid into the Treasury alone over $57,500,000 on the poorest and neediest article of clothing. Do you understand it, "Mr. Hodge," or some farm in Minnesota, this awful tax of 72 per cent. was not on silks, satins, or velvets—that last luxury only pays 50 per cent., and, while on a necessary fabric of wool and cotton costing 21 cents a yard on which you paid an average of 15 cents duty? But, while you paid $57,500,000 taxes to the Treasury, which now embarrasses the financial situation of the country, you paid at least $100,000,000 more to the home manufacturers on the same class of good.

No doubt some wilful liar or natural fool will cry out you can buy homemade dress goods as cheap here as in Europe. Now, then, if such a statement had any foundation, how is it that we imported over $60,000,000 worth in five years and paid over $57,500,000 duty thereon? Look carefully at the above list and you will find that the importation in 1888 was higher than it was in 1887. How is it that this fearful tax does not keep out the foreign importation? Does it not clearly show that the whole protective system is a swindle? Can such a system, resting as it does on fallacy and oppression, really claim to be an agent of prosperity? Look at Fall River—6,000 hands out on a strike! Look at the iron trade—failures, thousands of hands out of employ! But enough for to-day. You and I, my readers, will meet again.

J. S. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 12, 1889.

WHY PAYNE SHOT HIMSELF.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 13.—James Payne shot himself in the head last night at his residence, 258 Livingston-street, this city. He was employed in the Singer Sewing Machine Works for about 30 years at good wages.

He seemed to have a morbid terror of the Knights of Labor, having at one time been an active member of the order. He withdrew from it because, as he told his wife, he was disgusted with the methods employed by the order to coerce manufacturers.

Such, in brief, is the story told to-day by Mrs. Payne. She also said that her husband has never felt the same since he left the order, and of late has often expressed a fear that some of the Knights would do him bodily harm for deserting them. He said he was being hounded by some of his former associates.

When asked why he fired the shot he wearily replied: "Because I was crazy and tired of living." The bullet was sent into the left temple. The physicians could not find it, and say that Payne cannot survive. To-night he was yet alive, but his death is looked for at any time. He was twice married and has a wife and five children.

FAIR SOLDIERS DRILL.

The Feast of Seasons and Priscilla Drill at the chapel of Calvary Baptist Church last night made up a novel entertainment. As many people as the chapel could hold comfortably watched the unique drill by a company of pretty young women in quaint attire. Miss Lilla Stevens was Lieutenant of the charming company, Miss Rosina Mandelick First Sergeant, and Miss Lillie Chase Second Sergeant. Capt. Ernest A. Dos Marets gave the commands upon which the soldier girls went through the manual of arms and marched and countermarched.

The four seasons were represented by the beeties, which did duty at the festival which followed. The affair will be repeated to-night. The Young Women's Mission Band has the affair in charge.

SPORTS AT HARVARD.

THE CREWS AND THEIR PROSPECTS—BASEBALL—INDOOR ATHLETICS.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 13.—Open water on the river is a great boon to the college crews at this time of the year, and all of them are making the most of the pleasant weather. The 'varsity has two crews on the river every afternoon. The second crew is usually made up as follows: Staunton, '89, bow; Winthrop, '91, No. 2; Tyson, '90, No. 3; Clark, '91, No. 4; Hebard, '89, No. 5; Longworth, '91, No. 6; Perry, '89, No. 7; Herrick, '90, stroke. The first crew goes out at 4 o'clock. The men now rowing are: Staunton, '89, bow; Perkins, '91, No. 2; Sanford, '90, No. 3; Alexander, '89, No. 4; Finlay, '91, No. 5; Longworth, '91, No. 6; Hutchinson, '90, No. 7; Herrick, '90, (Captain,) stroke. Staunton and Longworth are trying to reduce their weight by rowing on both sights. Most of the coaching is done by Capt. Herrick, Storrow, '89, and Sherrow, '91, Varsity has ordered a new paper shell from Waters. It will be about the same as the boat used last year, 60 feet in length, 24 inches wide, and 8¼ inches deep. One new feature will be that those 'longer' lines are to be so arranged that the oarsman can grasp the gunwales of the shell and still control the rudder. This will enable him to sit more steadily in the boat.

The '89 crew contains very few old men; the Seniors appear to have little interest in their sight. Before the class race, however, several other men will begin work. The crew is now rowing as follows: Proctor, No. 1; Hathaway, No. 2; Marvin, No. 3; Bartholow, No. 4; Parker, No. 5; Dustan, No. 6; Hight, No. 7; Perking, stroke. The '90 crew is also in very favorable state. The men rowing are Gorham, Bigelow, Wells, Chamberlain, Darling, Matthews, Pulsifer, Vaughan, Crehore. When the 'varsity crew is finally decided upon, no[illegible] men who are now candidates for the 'varsity will reserve their places in the class boats. The '91 crew has at present the best material of any of the class crews; it is arranged usually as follows: Bishop, stroke; Hammond, No. 7; Perkins, No. 6; Tallant, No. 5; Goldthwaite, No. 4; Randall, No. 3; Shaw, No. 2; Pardee, No. 1. The freshmen have two eights on the river. The first crew is made up of Thomas, bow; Weed, No. 2; Travis, No. 3; Jones, No. 4; Chase, No. 5; Hunt, No. 6; Powers, No. 7; Watriss, stroke. The second crew is: Hubbard, bow; Dewey, No. 2; Rantoul, No. 3; Goodrich, No. 4; Steadman, No. 5; Goddard, No. 6; Kidder, No. 7; Cheney, stroke.

On Saturday next will be held the first Winter indoor meeting of the athletic association. The most interesting events will be the sparring and the tug-of-war contest between '89 and '90. The '89 team will be made up of Marquand, Raymond, Endicott, and Perry; the '90 team of R. Jones, Mumford, W. M. Jones, and Sturgis. For the third meeting, on March 30, entries will be received from any of the colleges of the associated with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Columbia has already entered her tug-of-war team. In this final meeting silver medals will be given to the successful contestants.

Following the example of the Exeter men, the graduates of Phillips Andover Academy have formed a club with the purpose of arousing in that school an interest in Harvard. The following officers have been chosen: President—J. H. Ropes, '89; Secretary—[illegible]Land, '90. They, with [illegible]Sedgers, '90, Divinity School; W. T. Richards, '89, and H. McK. Landon, '92, form the Executive Committee.

The '89 Phi Beta Kappa has been completed by the election of the following men: C. A. Bunker, H. H. Darling, R. E. N. Dodge, W. F. Giese, J. L. Goodale, F. Green, F. E. Haynes, L. L. Hooper, H. B. Lathrop, P. Marquand, J. M. Newell, M. Paul, W. Salisbury, G. E. Sanger, C. J. Stratford, C. Warren, and G. A. Wright.

The active editors of the college papers have arranged a dinner. The officers for the occasion are: President—Wardner of the *Advocate*; Toastmaster—Dennison of the *Lampoon*; Poet—Parker of the *Monday Crimson*; Orator and Chorister—Cobb and Faulkner of the *Crimson*.

The Conférence Française has begun rehearsals for the theatricals, at which the comedy "Les Deux Sourds" will be produced.

It is understood that the Faculty have drawn up a series of regulations, one of which compels each student to report every day to some official. One absence a week is to be allowed, and to assume continued residence in Cambridge no two absences can come in conjunction.

If the outlook for the Harvard 'Varsity baseball nine is dark, the prospects of having a good Freshman nine are at least better, although nothing definite can be seen until the men get out to Holmes's field. There are about 20 men in practice for this team. Churchill and Hill, two candidates for pitcher, have made considerable progress. Hill's delivery of the ball is very swift and true. The men rowing are Gorham, Bigelow, Wells, Chamberlain, Darling, Matthews, Pulsifer, Vaughan, Crehore. When the 'varsity crew is finally decided upon, no[illegible] men who are now candidates for the 'varsity will reserve their places in the class boats. The '91 crew has at present the best material of any of the class crews; it is arranged usually as follows: Bishop, stroke; Hammond, No. 7; Perkins, No. 6; Tallant, No. 5; Goldthwaite, No. 4; Randall, No. 3; Shaw, No. 2; Pardee, No. 1. The freshmen have two eights on the river. The first crew is made up of Thomas, bow; Weed, No. 2; Travis, No. 3; Jones, No. 4; Chase, No. 5; Hunt, No. 6; Powers, No. 7; Watriss, stroke. The second crew is: Hubbard, bow; Dewey, No. 2; Rantoul, No. 3; Goodrich, No. 4; Steadman, No. 5; Goddard, No. 6; Kidder, No. 7; Cheney, stroke.

On Saturday next will be held the first Winter indoor meeting of the athletic association. The most interesting events will be the sparring and the tug-of-war contest between '89 and '90. The '89 team will be made up of Marquand, Raymond, Endicott, and Perry; the '90 team of R. Jones, Mumford, W. M. Jones, and Sturgis. For the third meeting, on March 30, entries will be received from any of the colleges of the associated with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Columbia has already entered her tug-of-war team. In this final meeting silver medals will be given to the successful contestants.

Following the example of the Exeter men, the graduates of Phillips Andover Academy have formed a club with the purpose of arousing in that school an interest in Harvard. The following officers have been chosen: President—J. H. Ropes, '89; Secretary—[illegible]Land, '90. They, with [illegible]Sedgers, '90, Divinity School; W. T. Richards, '89, and H. McK. Landon, '92, form the Executive Committee.

The '89 Phi Beta Kappa has been completed by the election of the following men: C. A. Bunker, H. H. Darling, R. E. N. Dodge, W. F. Giese, J. L. Goodale, F. Green, F. E. Haynes, L. L. Hooper, H. B. Lathrop, P. Marquand, J. M. Newell, M. Paul, W. Salisbury, G. E. Sanger, C. J. Stratford, C. Warren, and G. A. Wright.

The active editors of the college papers have arranged a dinner. The officers for the occasion are: President—Wardner of the *Advocate*; Toastmaster—Dennison of the *Lampoon*; Poet—Parker of the *Monday Crimson*; Orator and Chorister—Cobb and Faulkner of the *Crimson*.

The Conférence Française has begun rehearsals for the theatricals, at which the comedy "Les Deux Sourds" will be produced.

It is understood that the Faculty have drawn up a series of regulations, one of which compels each student to report every day to some official. One absence a week is to be allowed, and to assume continued residence in Cambridge no two absences can come in conjunction.

If the outlook for the Harvard 'Varsity baseball nine is dark, the prospects of having a good Freshman nine are at least better, although nothing definite can be seen until the men get out to Holmes's field. There are about 20 men in practice for this team. Churchill and Hill, two candidates for pitcher, have made considerable progress. Hill's delivery of the ball is very swift and true. Churchill's arm is very much better, as the prospects for a battery are brightening.

At a meeting of the New-England Association last Friday night games were arranged for the 'Varsity nine. The games are arranged with were: Lawrence, Fall River, Longwood, Brockton, Mystic, Pawtucket, and Lowell. Games were also secured with the Somerville and Cambridge Clubs, but the dates were not decided.

This being the tenth year since the opening of the Bismeswray Gymnasium, Dr. Sargent is preparing to make out a list of all the men in the college whose development is above 675. The object is to show how much has been done in these 10 years. For in the year the gymnasium was opened, 1880, the best developed man did not reach 675. The highest out of the 225 already on the list is between 1,100 and 1,200.

The Spring recess will begin April 3 and end April 9.

GOV. CHURCH IS SATISFIED.

NOTHING TO REGRET IN HIS ADMINISTRATION OF DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, Dakota, March 13.—Being interviewed on the appointment of Gov. Mellitte, Gov. Church said to-day:

"I am perfectly satisfied. I have done my best to give the people of the Territory a good administration, and I leave it to them to judge how far I have succeeded. I will do all I can to aid Gov. Mellitte by extending to him any courtesy within my power. Personally, I have no fault to find. I forwarded my resignation on March 9. I am a Democrat, and have been ready to take the consequences that a Democrat should expect after the result on Nov. 6. I feel that I shall go out of office with the respect of my party friends, and, at least, with the respect of fair-minded Republicans. The only thing that I regret is that I have not had an opportunity to indicate in some substantial way my deep sense of appreciation of the sympathy and support of many good Democrats during my administration as Governor. Had we been successful in the last national election, they would have had some recognition. I have no apologies to make for my Democracy, and, in becoming a private citizen and assuming my place again in the ranks, I do so with the pleasing confidence that I may again have an opportunity of joining hand in hand with those who are struggling for the supremacy of Democratic principles."

BUSY SPORTSMEN.

The New-York German Gun Club held its first shoot for this year at G. Duerler's Dexter Park on the Jamaica plank road yesterday afternoon. In the sweepstakes match at 10 birds for the club medal the first prize was taken by J. Schlicht. The other events were three sweepstakes, two at five birds and one at blue rocks. The club's members were divided into two teams, each team winning one of the two sweepstakes at five birds. The final match was at nine rocks, and was won by the team composed of Messrs. Garms, Jr., F. Lauter, L. Klein, P. Garms, Sr., and M. Benden.

The Coney Island Rod and Gun Club held its regular monthly shoot at Woodlawn Park yesterday afternoon. The Blattmacher medal was won by E. Macrae. Miss Annie Oakley, who was present, killed five birds out of seven at 28 yards. A match between T. Lauzer, J. Schliemann, and F. Pfaender, seven birds at 25 yards' rise, for $25 a man, was won by Lauzer, who killed five birds.

WON BY THE PROPERTY OWNER.

Judge Ingraham has handed down his decision in the case of Tisch against the elevated roads. The Judge holds that the right of the property owners to recover damages and to have an injunction is so absolutely settled as not to require further consideration. In his opinion the Judge says that the testimony is, as usual, very conflicting. The experts in the employ of the defendants united in swearing that the appropriation of the plaintiff's property by the defendants has been a positive advantage to the plaintiff." The Judge adds: "All of the facts proved, however, show that the elevation and maintenance of the defendants' structure and road has inflicted upon the plaintiff considerable damage." He fixes the damages at about $8,400, which will be somewhat increased in the final judgment by the addition of costs and disbursements, and allows 30 days for the payment of the same prior to the issuance of an injunction. Henry G. Atwater and Peckham & Tyler were the attorneys for the property owner.

SETTLED AFTER MANY SUITS.

The litigation over the estate of John Jones, the junkman who died in June, 1883, has been considerably simplified. He left all his property to his brother, Morgan Jones, and his other relatives, the children of his dead brother William, and another brother, Evan, were dissatisfied and took steps to secure some of the property. In 1886 Mary G. Jones, a school teacher, had her electmeat suit against her uncle, Morgan Jones, brought to trial in the Supreme Court. She claimed one-ninth of the property. A verdict was given in her favor, and afterward set aside by the General Term. On two subsequent occasions the jury disagreed. A fourth trial was had on Monday before Judge Barrett and a jury. Yesterday the case was withdrawn from action, the parties having made a settlement. It is reported that $35,000 was paid to the plaintiff's attorneys to release their claim. Ryan, the brother, is not satisfied, and will contest the will.

KOORAWAPI BIG HOTEL.

IT IS TO BECOME A GREAT SUMMER SEASIDE RESORT.

At last a project has been put on foot to utilize the great hotel at Rockaway Beach. A corporation known as the Ocean Bay Society has purchased it of Morton, Bliss & Co. and Drexel, Morgan & Co., who foreclosed the mortgages given by the original owners. The society has bought 100 acres of surrounding property as well, which will be fenced in and made a great moral Summer resort, after the manner of Ocean Grove.

Austin Corbin and his Long Island Railroad are interested in the project, as are several other capitalists, and the clergy give it hearty support. Among those who have taken active interest in the society are the Rev. R. M. Adams, Presiding Elder of the Brooklyn District; W. H. Wardell, Presiding Elder of the New-York East District; the Rev. Dr. A. E. Kendig, Augustus Storrs, Edwin Packard, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Almon Gunnison, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Gen. O. T. Christensen. The company has opened an office at 115 Broadway.

The hotel which the society has purchased was built eight years ago. It is 1,200 feet long, 250 feet deep, and has 1,200 rooms, 90,000 square feet of piazza, and restaurant accommodations for 6,000 people. The society looks for great success from co-operation. The stock will be sold at $10 a share, and any person, as long as he is willing to agree to the society's rule forbidding the sale of intoxicants, can become a member. Each stockholders will enjoy all the privileges which are to be enjoyed—a room in the hotel for $50 for a season, and board for $5 a week. Transient guests will be accommodated for $1 a day.

The society does not stop here. Six hundred house lots, 25 by 100 feet, are to be sold to members at an average price of $500. The purchaser will receive 25 shares of the society's stock and will not have to pay for his lot until all of the 600 are sold. Special trains will be run from the city to the resorts, but on Sunday no racing will be allowed to enter the grounds. A portion of the building will be set apart as a Summer school. Teachers in painting, drawing, embroidery, modeling in clay, photography, swimming, rowing, &c., will be employed. One of the large rooms, which seats 800, people will be used for religious services, contests and entertainments of an unobjectionable nature. Vandewater Smith, President of the society, said yesterday: "We expect to open in June and shall spend $200,000 in improvements before then."

THE SPECULATOR NUISANCE.

A POLICE JUSTICE WHO RULES THAT IT CANNOT BE ABOLISHED.

In obedience to a summons issued by Police Justice O'Reilly, at the instance of Edward McDermott, a licensed ticket speculator at the Standard Theatre, Carl Herman, the business manager of that theatre, appeared in court yesterday to answer complaint made by the ticket speculator, who charged that Herman illegally interfered with him in his business. McDermott said that on Tuesday evening, while he was selling tickets at the theatre entrance, a gentleman came to him to purchase seats. A private detective employed by the management of the theatre told the customer not to buy tickets from him, as they would be refused by the doorkeeper. The gentleman bought two tickets for $5, but was refused admittance, and McDermott was compelled to refund the money. The action of the theatre management in refusing the tickets, McDermott said, was an unwarrantable interference with his business.

He further said that the tickets for the best seats in the house are sent to the hotels to be sold there for $2 each, which is half a dollar in advance of the box office prices. He bought the tickets at the hotels and sold them for $2 50 each, making a half dollar profit on each ticket.

Mr. Herman said that the management had been greatly annoyed by the ticket speculators, and they had refused to sell them tickets, and had printed on the tickets and posted notices in the lobby that tickets purchased from sidewalk speculators would be refused.

The magistrate said that, in his opinion, the management had no right to refuse admission to holders of tickets issued by the theatre, no matter from whom they were purchased, and told Mr. Herman that McDermott, being a licensed speculator, must be permitted to exercise his calling under his license, for which he paid a fee to the city, and must not be interfered with so long as he does not infringe upon the terms of his license and does not violate any law. Counsel for Herman demurred to this decision of the magistrate, but Justice O'Reilly told McDermott that if any person interfered with him while he was in the peaceable and legal pursuit of his business he would, on complaint, issue a warrant for such person or persons. All the parties to the case thereupon left the court room.

THE NEW GOLD DIGGINGS.

THE NEW-YORK COMPANY NOT KNOWING OF OR MAKING ANY TROUBLE.

The officers of the International Company of Mexico, who have an office here, declared last night that they had no private advices from Lower California about the excited condition of the miners or of an impending battle between rival camps in the new El Dorado, as reported in press dispatches. Edgar T. Welles, the President, and Charles Arnold, the Treasurer, believed that matters had been greatly exaggerated. If the outlook was at all serious, some private information would have been received, they thought, at the company's office by this time.

President Welles said that the latest reports from Capt. Scott, the company's Superintendent, were assuring, and so far as is known from sources outside of newspapers, the prospects were wholly satisfactory. The company had positive evidence of rich discoveries in the peninsula mining district, and he was not surprised at the scramble for claims at the diggings. Lower California was under Mexican rule, and the Government very wisely had strong precautions to restrain the mob.

President Welles denied that the company had precipitated an outbreak by sending to San Francisco for 5,000 Chinamen to work in the field. As a matter of fact, he knew nothing about the proposed importation of Chinese, and did not think it probable that the company's representative would antagonize the American and Mexican miners by any such proceeding.

A stockholder of the company, who was also seen last evening, said that since the organization of the company there had been some trouble in the management, but now the business was running smoothly. The company some years ago secured many thousands of acres of peninsular land, valuable for mineral deposits and agriculture. Scores of fine specimens, including gold, have been taken out, and, while as yet prize had not yielded a profitable return on the investment, the outlook was very encouraging. He did not know of any stock being on the market. Vice-President Hammersly is in California at present.

THE SALVATION ARMY'S WORK.

There was a good audience assembled in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, last night. It was a fashionable audience, too, for there were many faces not seldom seen at the first nights of the opera or in the front pews of Fifth-avenue churches. Clergymen were present, too, the Episcopal Church in this city being represented by Archdeacon Mackay-Smith. And the occasion of it all was a thoroughly representative Salvation Army rally, accompanied by a brass band as well as a trio of young girls with a tenorachello guitar, and all the familiar accessories of exhortations and the army songs were there, and there in force. Mrs. Ballington Booth had announced that she would answer the question, "Is the Salvation Army a success!" and she kept her promise.

"There are," she said, at present "7,821 officers, 2,630 corps, and 662 outposts. The army is established in 32 countries and colonies, and during the last year there has been an increase of 1,322 officers and 300 corps. In this country there are 922 officers, 299 stations, and 55 outposts. There are now 2,650 foreign missionaries rescuing. It is established in Great Britain, United States, Canada, France, South Africa, Australia and elsewhere, and out of 2,099 girls received into the Rescue House, 1,676 turned out satisfactorily. At the Food and Shelter Depot, during the last six months 470,000 meals have been supplied at prices varying from 1 to 2 cents, and 23,500 destitute men have been supplied with beds."

KRULISCH STILL IN THE TOMBS.

Lawyer Ambrose H. Purdy and Assistant District Attorney Dos Passos appeared yesterday before Judge Lawrance, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to argue the writ of habeas corpus procured by Mr. Purdy for William Krulisch, held in the Tombs on suspicion of having killed Drug Clerk Weehsung. Mr. Purdy said that, if the matter be at once taken before the Grand Jury, he would be willing to have the writ dismissed. Mr. Dos Passos assented to this proposition, and Krulisch was taken back to the Tombs.

Mr. Purdy then went before Judge Gildersleeve, and made an application that Krulisch be allowed to go before the Grand Jury and tell his side of the story. Judge Gildersleeve said that the jury had the right to summon any witnesses who could throw light on the case under consideration. He also said that he would instruct the jury on that matter to-day.

PROHIBITION IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13.—After a discussion of less than half an hour the Senate, by a vote of 32 to 15, has passed the resolution resubmitting the prohibitory amendment to the people for adoption. The resolution provides that the next Legislature before it can be submitted to the people.

FOR HALF A MILLION.

THE ANCHOR LINE BUYS THE KELSEY PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN.

The Anchor Line of steamers has purchased the Kelsey property in Brooklyn, comprising nearly three blocks, and including the water front, wharves, stores, and elevators. There are three piers and slips, between 500 and 600 feet of water front, and four or five acres of ground, a grain elevator with 750,000 bushels capacity, and several general storage warehouses. The property was purchased in the name of William Coverley, and the contract was signed a few days ago. The price paid was $510,000 cash. The purchaser's heavy business will not be transferred to Brooklyn for a year, as the company wants to lengthen the piers, widen some slips, and make other necessary improvements.

It was rumored that the reason for the company moving to Brooklyn was that the New-York Dock Commissioners charged too high rents, but the officials of the company said that that was not the reason. Their dock was much too small for their business, and it was not easy to get sufficient room within any reasonable distance along the North River front in Brooklyn; they will have ample room to carry on their trade with European ports, the West Indies, and the Mediterranean, in which the company has a line of fruit steamers.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Yesterday's stock market was one more of the sort which has precious little satisfaction in it for either bull or bear. There was no fluctuation that got beyond a fractional limit and the aggregate of the day's transactions was very small.

* * *

The Directors of the St. Paul Company upset most of Wall-street's calculations on the subject of that road's dividend policy. A dividend was declared on the preferred stock almost twice as big as was expected. News of this fact reaching the Stock Exchange just before the close of business a sharp rally came that sent the market, but it didn't last long enough to get quotations much higher.

* * *

Jay Gould's philosophic utterances in St. Louis on the subject of the railway situation, as related in yesterday's press dispatches, stamp that eminent financier anew as a prince of humorists. He says the outlook is bad because too many railroads have been built. Jay Gould himself has built twice as many as anybody else.

* * *

He thinks stockholders should manage their own properties. When the people do the managing the stockholders' interests are sacrificed, he says. Jay knows. As a manager and a sacrificer he has not one rival.

* * *

For the first quarter of the year the Western Union Telegraph Company (estimating for March) increases net earnings $100,000, to $1,350,000. Inauguration dispatches had much to do with this.

* * *

C. R. Cummings is to go out of the Chicago Gas Trust.

* * *

The Standard Oil Company is putting lots of money into prospective land and railway sch

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 13, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Harewood—Hard 2-inch, dark and red, $75@$80; 2-inch, dark and red, $77 50@$75; Staten Islands, do; Long Islands, $7 50@$8; Croton, dark and red, $15@$16; Croton, brown, $14@$15; Philadelphia hard, $13; Trenton Front, $27; second quality, $25; Trenton Backing, $13 50@$14 per M. Lime—Rockland common Lime is worth $1 P bbl., and the Thomaston, $1 10; State Lime, 75@85c., and de. finishing, $1 10.....Yeast ashes in Lehigh in the market, but sales have been made at $2 40@$2 50 P 180-lb. Pearl ashes, $3 75@$3 80 P 112 lbs. Sugar is worth 5@5½c. P pound. Pacific Hair, 13c. @15c.

COFFEE.—Exhibited a fair degree of animation, and held its position well as to values in private trade, with fair invoices of Rio coffee on spot and to arrive. Cleaning within the week of 12½c. @ 13½c.....sales embraced 2,000 bags Rio, No. 7, to arrive, at 17½c.; 500 pieces Timor, not to be shipped, at 21½c.; 500 pieces interior, mixed, at 20c.; 2,500 bags to arrive, Rio, No. 7, at 17½c.; 1,000 bags Cucuta, and 500 bags Maracaibo on private terms.....And in the section line Rio had an unusually limited share of attention. In the speculative line, and visible weaker, yesterday's decline, however, for the day 10 points, (with Havre showing depression, while Hamburg cabled an improvement) and Rio Janeiro continued firmness, and closed fair deliveries to the Brazil people at 17 3-16c., with 1,000 bags, and Santos, 7,000 bags—the marketshave winding up steadily; 39,700 bags placed on options here, and at the close here March stood at 17.35c. @17.40c.; April at 17.15c.@17.20c.; May at 17.10c.@ 17.15c.; June at 17.05c.@17.10c.; July at 17.45c., August at 17.55c.@17.60c., and September to February within the range of 17.65c.@17.85c.....Stock of Brazil Coffee here increased (by ocean arrivals) to 236,512 bags, and total as all who distributing ports to 277,283 bags.

COTTON.—Speculative dealings were limited to a very moderate aggregate, and at the summit (with weaker sables) receded 2 points, but subsequently rallied 3@4 points, as in part helped by the very small deliveries to the shipping ports, (for the day only 6,043 bales), closing steady, with improvement for the day of 1@2 points; 44,300 bales placed on options here, bringing March to 10c.@10.01c.; April, 10.06c.@10.09c.; May, 10.13c.@10.15c., (having ranged from 10.06c.@10.15c.), and on sales of 14,500 bales:) June to 10.20c.@ 10.21c.; July, 10.27c.@10.28c.; August, 10.34c.@10.35c.; September, 9.54c.@9.55c.; October, 9.41c.@9.42c.; November, 9.34c.@9.35c.; December, 9.35c.@9.37c., and January, 1890, to 9.74c.@9.76c.....And for prompt delivery, 295 bales sold to colonnese and 700 bales to shippers at previous quotations, with Low Middling at 9¾c.@10c.; Middling at 10 3-16c.@10 7-16c., and Fair at 12c.@ 12½c.....Liberal freight contracts reported at a slight advance in the freight rate, (for Liverpool to 3-16c.).....Stock at all the ports, 730,695 bales, here, 343,488 bales.)

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Depression and irregularity again characterized the market for WHEAT FLOUR, prices of which, in instances, further declined 5@10c. P bbl. on a moderately active business for home use and shipment, with receivers and local millers more urgent in their offerings.....Arrivals here to-day, 13,736 bbls. and 4,900 sacks; clearances hence, 8,438 bbls. and 8,597 sacks, and from the four Atlantic ports, 8,537 bbls. and sacks.....Sales reported of 19,450 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 7,800 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) of which about 1,900 sacks and bbls. Low Extras, at $2 85@$3 00; mainly $2 90@$3 00; 2,900 sacks and bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies, within the range of $4 85 @$5 15, as to package; no bid or sale above best bid on lines was given as $4 75 for standard brands; 7,500 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 2,950 sacks and bbls. poor to entirely choice Patent Extras, at $5 10@$5 65, mostly at $5 50@ $5 65, (2,250 sacks No. 1 to baker Extras went at $3 50@$4 for shipment;) 5,700 sacks and bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, largely Clears and Straights, in bbls., $4 65@$4 85, and $4 90@$5 25, with Patents at $5 35@$5 75; 1,700 sacks and bbls. Superfine, 1,100 sacks and bbls. Fine, and 900 bbls. Southern Extras at, in instances, a further slight reduction, and sales 600 bbls. RYE FLOUR within former range.....CORNMEAL quiet at former figures.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR again very dull at from $1 50@$1 60; arrivals to-day, only 25 bags .....BUCKWHEAT nominal at 54@56c. for car and job lots.....FEED had a moderate sale and ruled steady, with 40-lb. at 72½c.@80c., 50 to 58 lb. at 70c.@75c., 100-lb. at 90c.@92½c., Sharps at 92½c.@ $1, Rye Feed at 50c.@55c., and Oil Meal at $1 35@ $1 40.

WHEAT—In view of the renewed and decided bullishness at Chicago and reports and rumors of cold and unfavorable weather, values here on the option list ruled irregular, trading, during regular hours, about ½c. from the latest figures of yesterday on reduced and comparatively moderate offerings (these early in the day coming mostly from foreign sellers) and a much lighter volume of business, and subsequently, in outside negotiations, yielding slightly and closing dull, (cables again of heawiness and shippers here practically out of the market, while local millers were passive:) 6,160,000 bushels reported placed here on the option line, of which 2,576,000 bushels for May, bringing here by the regular adjournment March to 922c., (having ranged from 93½c.@93¾c.,) April to 93¾c., (having ranged from 93½c.@93¾c.,) and May, regularly, to 95c., (having ranged from 94 11-16c@95 3-16c.,) and subsequently, in outside dealings, at 94¾c. bid, and 95c. asked, and June, (against 94¾c. last evening,) with the contract grade of Red for prompt delivery, afloat, quoted ½c. under the May option, or equal to 94½c., (15,000 bushels, prompt, stored, passed from one receiver to another, and a few car lots of ungraded Red at 93¼c.@95c.,) and June option, regularly, to 96½c., (having ranged from 95¾c.@95¾c., and July, to 95½c., (having ranged from 93¾c.@93¾c., and December to 93¾c., (having ranged from 93¾c. @93¾c., as 1,894,000 bushels,) and 200 bushels here of only 2,200 bushels, and no export clearances hence reported, and from near-by ports, 2,548 bushels, (this from Philadelphia.)

OATS.—Was mostly active, and on options a trifle higher, on restricted offerings; while for prompt delivery favoring buyers slightly. Export call rather tamer—choked, in part, by somewhat firmer ocean freights.....Arrivals here to-day, 263,400 bushels, and clearances hence, 123,335 bushels, (and from four Atlantic ports, 141,570 bushels.).....Sales reported of about 442,000 bushels, (of which, on options, 234,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, 189,000 bushels steamer Mixed,) and for prompt and special early deliveries about 120,000 bushels, about 159,000 bushels credited to shippers, (in addition to limited trading in city property,) including No. 2 in elevator, at 44¾c.@45¾c., latest at 43¾., and delivered, 44½c.; No. 2 Corn, for March, at 44c.; do., April, 44c.; do., May, 44¼c.@44¾c., latest at 44¾c.; do., June, at 43¾c.; steamer Mixed, in elevator, at 43¼c.@ 43¾c., latest at 43¼c., and delivered at 44¼c.@ 44½c.; latest at 44½c.; do., March option, 43¼c.; do., April, at 42¾c.; No. 2 Corn, for May, at 42¼c., and delivered at 43¼c.; No. 2 White, in elevator, at 46½c.; steamer White at 43½c., and delivered at 45c.; steamer Yellow at 43½c.; very fancy White Southern, delivered, 50c., and ungraded Mixed and Yellow and White, to arrive and here, at 42c.@45c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Exhibited some depression, on a comparatively light movement, even on specialties account.....Arrivals here to-day, 20,000 bushels; clearances hence unimportant.....Sales reported here of 207,000 bushels, of which on options 10,000 bushels No. 2 White and 120,000 bushels No. 2 Oats, and for prompt delivery 77,000 bushels, including No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 32c.@33c.; do., March option, at 32¼c.; do., April, at 31½c.; do., May, at 30¾c.@30¾c., latest at 30½c.; do., June, at 30½c.@30¾c., latest at 30¾c.; do., July, at 30¾c.@ 30¾c., latest at 30¾c.; No. 2 at 30¾c.; Rejected at 29c.; ungraded White at 33c.@33½c., and ungraded Mixed at 29c.@33c.

RYE—State, afloat, went at 55c. to the extent of 4,000 bushels for export, (with the sales reported previously as already mentioned, representing 16,000 bushels, also for the Continent.) Market firm.

BARLEY—Dull, but steady; 7,500 bushels ungraded Canada reported sold on private terms.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, No. 1, is worth 85c. @90c. P 100 lb.; No. 2, 75c.@80c.; No. 3, 65c.@70c.; Hay, Clover, 55c.@65c.; Hay, Clover mixed, 60c.@ 70c.; Hay, shipping, 65c.@70c.; Hay, salt, 50c.@ 55c.; Long Rye Straw, 75c.@85c.; Short Rye Straw, 50c.@55c.; Oat Straw, 50c.@55c.; Wheat straw, 45c.@50c.

HIDES—Were in good request and strong in price, with Montevideo and Buenos Ayres Dry, usual selections, they ran, at 23c.; Dry-salted Uruguay, at 14c.; Texas within the range of 11c.@14c.; Dry-salted Mides, as to class and quality, at 7c.@10c.; Wet-salted do. at 5c.@8½c., (city-slaughtered Ox at 8½c.).

MILK.—There is no change in the Milk market. The supply is equal to the demand.

NAVAL STORES.—Wanted at Sardening prices, with Spirits Turpentine up to 50c., (60 bbls. sold at 52½c., and 50 bbls. Palmer's at 53,) and Strained to Good Strained Resin at $1 17½@$1 22½.

PETROLEUM.—Under much more urgent offerings Certificates of Crude Petroleum made a much livelier business and through various fluctuations, rave way here for the day 2½, but left off more steadily.....Opening price, (as reported by the Consolidated Stock Exchange,) $1 00 bid for the day; 98¾@99¾c. closing at 99¾, bid, (against 99¼ last evening.).....Sales to-day at the Exchange, 1,000,000 bbls., (against 118,000 bbls. yesterday.).....And at the Stock Exchange, 1,000,000 bbls., with a wide range of 98¾@99¾c.....Refined Petroleum, in bbls., had a moderate call, and was quoted down 10 points; quoted here at 7c. (in cases at 9c.) and at Philadelphia and Baltimore, in bbls., at 6.90c. Crude Petroleum, in bbls., (Parker's,) steed at 7.20.....Naphtha, in bbls., at 7.75.

PROVISIONS—Hog products, on a moderate movement, again ruled stronger, though irregular. Pork was 5@10c. higher and very firm, with sales sold at $13 50 for new and $12 75 for old.....West buoyant.....DRESSED HOGS lower and in less request, with city at 6¾c.@6¾c. and 7c.....Arrivals at interior points, 5,700 head.....CUT MEATS in fair and firm.....Pickled Bellies, 12 lb. at 7½c., ($6,000 lb. Pickled Hams went at 10c.), and other classes as before.....Western Steam LARD was quoted steady and very dull for early delivery, closing at $7 35.....And in the option line Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of 34,400 tcs., of which 1,000 tcs. for May at $7 26@$7 27, closing at $7 27, (against $7 14 yesterday;) 900 tcs. for June at $7 32@$7 33, closing at $7 32, (against $7 26 yesterday;) 1,000 tcs. for August at $7 43 @$7 45, closing at $7 43, (against $7 37½ yesterday), and 1,240 tcs. for September at $7 44@$7 45, closing at $7 45, (against $7 40 yesterday.) With March and April at $7 36, and July at $7 41.....And at city Steam Lard 75 tcs. sold at $6 30.....Refined held nominally same as before.....BUTTER and CHEESE unchanged.....BUTTER again favored buyers on a restricted business, with best Creameries at 27c.@28c., (Elgins at 28c.@28½c.,) and choice to fancy Western Factories, 24c.@26c., with best Rockford Factory at 25½c.@26c., and other classes as before.....CHEESE had more attention and ruled steady, with best Western Factory at 11½c.@12c., and fancy and favored went at 11½c. to shippers.).....EGGS in very liberal supply and depressed, with best domestic fresh, down to 14c.@14½c. for Eastern and to 13½c. @14c. for Western, with the latter for shipping purposes.....Prime city TALLOW quoted easy at 4¼c. ($6,000 lb. sold of town sold on private terms.....City LARD STEARINE quoted at 7½c.....OLEOMARGARINE STEARINE at 8½c.@9c. Oils generally quiet, though rather quiet.....Cottonseed Oil, 200 bbls. White and 200 bbls. Yellow sold on private terms.....Western OIL CAKE, in bags, dull at $25.

SUGARS—Raw held to full prices, but dull to-day.....A good demand noted for Refined on a very firm basis.

TEAS.—Showed depression and irregularity at the large auction sale to-day of 2,536 pks., on which prices ruled lower, Moonda Hyson ranging at 14c.@ 17½c.; do. Young Hyson, at 12½c.@20½c.; for the period, at 15c.@21c., and do. Gunpowder, at 20c.@ 24½c.; Pingsuey, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, at 11½c.@21c.; Japan, at 19½c.@25c.; Oolongs at 18c.@ 25c., (Saimong at 18½c.@19½c.), and Congou at 15c.@ 24½c. for Formosa.

FREIGHTS—Were irregularly nominally on a fair business for Grain, Cotton, Provisions, and Grain, Cotton, Provisions, and

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 13—3:30 P. M.—Beef—Steady; offer sparingly. Pork—Steady; offer moderately. Lard—Holders offer sparingly. Bacon—Holders offer sparingly; Cumberland cut firm at 30s. Short Rib nearly 60s. Long Clear and Short Clear Middles steady at 31s. Tallow—Holders offer moderately. Spirits of Turpentine—Holders offer sparingly; firm at 29s. 6d. Rosin—Common, at 4s. 6d. Petroleum, Refined—Holders offer sparingly; firm; Spot and Future. Cheese—Holders offer sparingly; firm. Western spot firm at 52s.; March firm at 52s. 6d.; April and May firm at 53s. 6d. Wheat—Holders offer moderately; firm. Corn—Holders offer moderately; firm. Flour—Holders offer sparingly; mixed. Western spot steady at 4s. 4d. April steady at 11d. Spot on Sunday—New-York wheat—Spot—Quiet and moderately.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed nearly steady. American—Middling, Low Middling about March delivery, 5 49-64d., sellers; March and April delivery, 5 49-64d., sellers; April and May delivery, 5 49-64d., sellers; May and June delivery, 5 5-64d., sellers; June and July delivery, 5 7-64d., buyers; July and August delivery, 5 9-64d., sellers; August and September delivery, 5 10-64d., sellers; September and October delivery, 5 10-64d., sellers.

LONDON, March 13—4 P. M.—Consols, 97 9-16 for money and 97¾ for the account. Illinois Central, 98½. Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 82½. Mexican ordinary, 44½. Reading, 28½. Money, 2½ P cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1½ P cent. Paris advises quote 2 P cent. Rentes at Cor. 86c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 32c. for checks. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £45,000.

HAVANA, March 13.—Spanish Gold, 134@135¾. Exchange quiet, but firm. Sugar firm; sales, 1,000 bags Centrifugal, 87½ polarization, at 3¾ 87½ gold, 4 quintals.

LONDON, March 13—4 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 5 11-16d. @5 13-16d. P gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. 9d. P cwt.

ANTWERP, March 13.—Petroleum—Fine Pale American, 17f. paid and 17f. 12½c. sellers.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 13.—Cotton easy; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9¼c.; Good Ordinary, 8 13-16c.; net receipts, 2,049 bales; gross, 2,544 bales; exports, coastwise, 7,706 bales; sales, 5,800 bales; stock, 272,922 bales.

GALVESTON, March 13.—Cotton dull; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9¼c.; Good Ordinary, 8 13-16c.; net receipts, 2,049 bales; gross, 2,544 bales; exports, coastwise, 7,706 bales; sales, 5,800 bales; stock, 272,922 bales.

GALVESTON, March 13.—Cotton dull; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9¼c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net and gross receipts, 319 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 54,899 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9¼c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net and gross receipts, 319 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 54,899 bales.

RAILROADS.

NEW LINE TO

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, VIA BOUND BROOK ROUTE AND

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

COMPLETE SERVICE OF EXPRESS TRAINS.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars.

No Extra Fares.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 10.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., 8:00 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M. (all vestibuled cars), 3:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 12 midnight. All trains (excepting 11 A. M.) run daily.

For TICKETS and PULLMAN CAR SPACE call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 31, 261, 415 and 1,140 Broadway, or at Station, foot of Liberty-st.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, And all Points WEST.

Pullman Car Service on all Trains.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:

For CHICAGO, 9:30 P. M., 12:00 Midnight.

For CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 4:45 P. M.

For PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 12:00 Midnight.

All trains (except 11:00 A. M.) run daily.

For Tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. and O. Ticket Offices, 31, 271, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

CHARLES O. SCULL, W. M. CLEMENTS, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after JANUARY 23, 1889. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:00 A. M. (Dining Car,) and 8 P. M. daily. New-York and Chicago Limited of Parlor, Dining, Smoking, and Sleeping Vestibuled Cars at 9 A. M. every day.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10:20 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:00 A. M., arrive Washington 2:40 P. M.; Express, 3:00 A. M., daily, with Dining Car, at 8:30, 5:00, and 8:20 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 6:15 and 9:00 A. M., 4:30 and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 12:20 P. M., week days, (through Parlor Car.) 1:00 and 3:00P. M. week days. Sea Cape May, 1:00 P. M., week days.

Long Branch, Bay Head Junction, and intermediate stations, via Newark and Asbury, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:20 and 5:00 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:00 P. M. week days.

Books of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

6:20, 7:20, 8, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:02, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 11:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 5:30 and 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 8:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 4:00, 5:00, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M. Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sundays, at 1:30, 3, and 11:10 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 12:15 night. 7:00 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton with Camden.

Ticket offices, Nos. 1, 425, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, Fulton and Fifth-sts., Brooklyn; 76 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Vice-President. J. R. WOOD, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

WESTCHESTER RAILROAD.—N. Y. O. & W. R. R. Co. Leaves. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 30 minutes earlier from foot of West 27th-st.: Chicago, Great Western, Hamilton, 9:50 A. M., 3:00, 4:15 P. M.; St. Louis, 9:50 A. M., 3:00, 4:15 P. M.; Toronto, 9:50 A. M., 3:00 P. M.; Detroit, 9:50 A. M., 3:00 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, principal intermediate stations, 9:15, 9:55 A. M., 2:30, 3:15 P. M., (and 11:30 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Rondout, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:15 P. M., Newburgh, 10:15 A. M., 3:15, 5:15, 6:45 P. M.; Harlem River, 8:25 A. M., 12:15, 3:25 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars run on all trains. Tickets, Depots, Fifth-avenue and 42d-st., and 23d-st. Ferry. (Daily, except Sundays. Other trains daily except Sunday, as above every day. P. B. M. Station, at 11:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 323 Washington-st.; Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York Office, 1,196, 944, and 706 Broadway, 10 Park-place, and West Shore Railroad, foot of West 42d-st., and foot of Jay-st., N. B. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. CHAS. H. LAMB, General Passenger Agent; J. Vanderbilt, Gen. Manager.

ERIE RAILWAY. Express trains leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:

9 A. M., (9:30 A. M. on Sundays.) Day Express, buffet drawing room coaches to Dunkirk.

10:30 A. M. week days, Delaware Valley Express, Parlor Car to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, and Hornellsville.

5 P. M., daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

8:30 P. M., daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches, Owego, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices. W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. I. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 FIFTH-AVENUE, Corner 16th-st.

The most successful and complete school for Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition. Elocution and Oratory. Foreign Languages, and Drawing and Painting. For particulars address Dr. B. EBERHARDT, President.

Pianos used are from the New-England Piano Co.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.—Reduced rates; circulars free. Call or write VERMILYE'S COLLEGE, 816 Broadway.

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ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson.—For ladies and gentlemen. Enter at any time. Send for catalogue. W. H. Hagniester, A. M., Pris.

TEACHERS.

GRADUATE OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, England, takes pupils in mathematics, classics, or English; high mathematics a specialty. Address X. Y., Box 105 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—LADY TEACHING FRENCH, German, Spanish for Western school (Conservatory). Examination for September. M. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 31 East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

COLLEGE PREPARATION, &c., INCLUDing French, by a Cambridge graduate and M. A. NAISH, 45 East 12th-st.

FRENCH CONVERSATION BY PROF. FLOCARD, (Paris) rapid, recreative method; $1 a lesson; references. 344 West 30th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

LEONARD BROTHERS, 239 5th-av. J. A. LEONARD, AUCTIONEER. ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE from first-class dealers and private residences, Master Clocks and Ornaments, Bronzes, China, Glass, Mirrors, Draperies, Water Colors, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, &c. Also, MARSHALL'S SALE. MANTEL CLOCKS AND BRONZES. By order of Louis Lauchenheimer, Marshal, to be sold this THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, March 14, at 9 o'clock. VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS from various sources, including a very choice collection, PRIVATE COLLECTIONS, to be sold on FRIDAY EVENING, March 15, at 8 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAMER EXCURSIONS. Leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Daily, except Sunday. Returns at 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. Illustrated Hand Descriptive of the Hudson River Route sent free on application. The most complete PARKS OF PROVIDENCE BOATS AFLOAT. Also sail and steamboats GROVES AND PLEASURE GROUNDS. Fare $1 00. Excursion Office, 3 Park-place.

PIANOS.

WANTED—Second-hand SQUARE PIANO; must be in good order and cheap. Address, with full particulars, M. A. P., Box 1,269 Times Up-town Office.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT. CASSARDELL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE. —THE— PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

DR. GUILLIE'S Elixir & Pills

The Best of Anti-Bilious Remedies used with the greatest success for the last 60 YEARS in curing Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful Digestion, Biliousness, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, Dysentery.

The genuine Dr. GUILLIE'S ELIXIR and PILLS bear the signature PAUL GAGE, M. D., 9 Rue de Grenelle, Paris.

Agents: FOUGERA & CO., New-York. Sold by all chemists.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—By a young woman speaking French, English, and German to accompany a family to the Paris Exhibition or travel through Europe; good city and Parisian references. Address A. B., Box 169 Times Up-town Office.

COMPANION TO AN INVALID LADY.—Best of references furnished. Address R. C. A., Box 169 Times Office.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO PLAIN SEWING or Assist in Waiting.—By young Protestant girl; industrious and desirous of pleasing; best city reference. Address M. W., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl in small private family; willing and obliging; best city references. Address M. J., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable Protestant girl; first-class chambermaid; would assist with other work or take charge as waitress work; in widow's family; good city reference. Address B. H., 222 East 57th-st., or call for two days.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class; understands waiting; willing to assist with other work; no objection to the country; best city references. Address K. F., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman; do light chamberwork and plain sewing; wait on lady in private family; five years' good city reference. Address M. T. H., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Protestant; in small private family; no objection to the country or apartments; good reference. Call at 234 East 45th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city reference. Call at 318 West 49th-st., Cotter's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; private family; personal reference. Address F. L., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; first-class reference; would assist with sewing; city reference. Call at 147 East 59th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman, lately landed, as chambermaid; will do plain sewing; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address 344 East 85th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; assist with waiting or washing; has first city reference; last employer can be seen. Address J. W., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and waiting or any kind of work in a private family. Call at 51 East 33d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent young woman; in city; a good home preferred; best of references. Address A. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; Protestant; would sew or wait on invalid; seven years, city reference. Address E. W. M., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; best city reference. Call at 1 East 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. Call at 245 East 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Call at 207 West 41st-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By American Protestant girl as chambermaid or nurse; good city reference. Call at 134 West 19th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at 403 East 82d-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—In a boarding house or private family. Call at 544 West 58th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 333 East 56th-st., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, good seamstress; would assist with children. Call or address M. S., 32 East 40th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In private family; good city reference. Call at 34 West 84th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl; or do chamberwork and plain sewing; highest personal city reference. Call at 309 West 45th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and other work. Call at 527 9th-av.

COOK.—Competent; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best city references and last employer seen. Call at 141 West 32d-st., first floor.

COOK.—By young woman as thorough cook; do some washing in small family keeping only two servants; personal reference. Call at 25 West 31st-st.; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; willing to assist in washing; no objection to going to the country; good baker; best reference. Call at 213 West 58th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook or will do the work of small family; city or country; good city reference from first-class families. Call at 166 East 33d-st.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl; good cook, washer, and ironer; small private family; best city references; good home preferred to high wages. Call at 863 East 76th-st., one flight up.

COOK.—By young girl as good plain cook and laundress to go a short distance in country; on the Hudson preferred. Call at 431 West 30th-st., Sweeney's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; city or country; understands her business; assist with the washing; good references; no cards. Call at 317 East 85th-st., candy store.

COOK.—By respectable woman; do plain washing; good baker; do entire washing of small family; good city reference. Call at 809 West 54th-st., two flights.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands soups, fish, meats, game, pastry, desserts; thorough baker; city or country. Call at 132 West 11th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook and general housework in small private family; city references. Call or address M. C., 260 East 30th-st.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; fully competent in all branches; best city reference since last place. Call or address 936 East 89th-st., one flight.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress; best city references. Call at 725 7th-av., ring bell.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as good cook and laundress; good references. Call at 134 West 26th-st., two flights back.

COOK, &c.—By a girl to cook and help with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call at 320 East 73d-st.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook and baker; Centress and all creams; assist washing; city reference. Call at 435 West 40th-st., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a neat young woman; good cook; good bread and biscuit baker; personal reference. Call at 632 West 42d-st., second bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; 17 years' cook; city reference from last employers. Call at 416 6th-av., ring right-hand bell three times.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as first-class cook; excellent city reference; best city reference. Call at 201 East 30th-st., second flight.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; last employer can be seen; one year's reference. Call at 147 East 42d-st.

COOK.—By colored woman as cook in small family in flat; references. Call at 422 West 36th-st., basement bell.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to country for summer; best city reference. Call to 329 West 40th-st.

COOK.—By good cook; in city or country; excellent washing; first-rate city reference. Call, for two days, at 338 East 84th-st., basement.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good plain cook; city reference. Call at 216 West 27th-st.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as first-class cook; good reference; best city reference. Call at 1,143 Madison-av., corner 84th-st.

NURSE.—Would do chamberwork of sewing; city reference. Address Advertiser, 418 West 49th-st., second floor, back.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl as nurse; will do second work in small family. Call for two days, at 151 East 35th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By reliable French girl for young children and to sew; best city references. Call at 316 6th-av.; ring bell-hand bell sure.

NURSE.—By Swedish girl; best reference; is strong and good nurse; will work. Call at 344 East 82d-st., basement.

NURSE GIRL, &c.—By a respectable young girl as nurse girl, &c.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; has first-class city reference. Call at 1,143 Madison-av., corner 84th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE OR COMPANION.—By a French person, refined and competent; a position where very tender treatment and care of a child is required; will take entire charge of children; good sewer; good traveler; can teach a beginner in French, German, and English; references can be satisfactory. Address Joseph, Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent and thoroughly experienced infant's nurse in first-class family; capable of taking entire charge of infant and bring up on strictly scientific principles; best of references as to character; good seamstress; excellent city references; wages, $25. Address M. J., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By middle-aged Protestant; long experience; takes charge from birth; bring up on bottle if required; best city references; lady seen. Address F. D., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By superior French nurse to infant or small children; has best and judgment; good traveler; five years' personal reference. Address Superior, Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—Protestant; good seamstress or maid and assist in other work; also, good dressmaker; competent; trustworthy; best city references. Address E. M. J., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—At present employed

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, March 13:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 99, 11 Cornelia-st., 115 feet north of West 4th-st., for $22,750, to Edward L. Bulis; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 22.3 by 97, 143 Waverley-place, north side, 176.3 feet east of 6th-av., sold for $18,500, to John W. Bassett, and similar building and two-story house, with lot 25 by 266, 106 Lawrence-st., running through to (101) Manhattan-st., near 10th-av., sold for $20,750, to M. Lalyarier.

John P. B. Smyth sold at public auction the four-story stone front dwelling, with lot 23.11 by 100.7, 109 Lexington-av., west side, 63 feet north of 57th-st., for $29,000, to T. Russell; four-story brick flat, with lot 24.11 by 100, on Grand Boulevard, southeast corner of 151st-st., sold for $21,950, to Louis Hilderstein, and three-story brick dwelling and three-story brick stable, with two lots each 25 by 95, on West 171st-st., south side, near Grand Boulevard, sold for $11,475, to R. J. Malpin.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold at public auction the four-story stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.8, 44 East 65th-st., south side, 180 feet east of Madison-av., for $25,000, to M. Van Arsdale, and four lots, each 25 by 85, on West 169th-st., south side, near 10th-av., for $7,000, to John E. Crosley.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction two lots, each 25 by 200, on West 106th-st., running through to 105th-st., 125 feet west of 9th-av., for $30,000, to Owen Cowen. The sale of the dwelling, with lot, 115 West 69th-st., west of 9th-av., was adjourned sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 13.

Main-st. to West Farms, e. s., lots 21, 22, 23, map of Harriet Bates, 175x218.10x317x 156; Louis Falk and wife to Ephraim C. Gaston $2,490

Interior lot in centre line block, between 74th and 75th-sts., 400 ft. e. of 9th-av., 7.2x 25x7.9x25; William J. Ehrich and wife to Richard J.W. Cunningham and Wm. H. Taylor 200

Bronx River road, w. s., lots 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, and 250, map of Hyatt Farm; Frederick P. Forster, Referee, to Charles W. Spooner 1,855

Madison-av., n. e. corner of 78th-st., 37.4x 75; John O. Mott, Referee, to William H. Callahan and others, Executors of Effingham Townsend 152,000

126th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Alexander-av., 28x100; Peter H. Olney, Referee, to George De Forest Lord and another 13,000

Madison-av., n. e. corner of 78th-st., 22.4x 75; Executors of Effingham Townsend to Elizabeth W. White 55,000

1st-st., n. s., lots 250, a, and 252, map of Hyatt Farm, 24th Ward, —x—; Frederick F. Forster, Referee, to Henry H. and Nathan F. Spaight 660

142d-st., 241 East, Thomas H. Brash and wife to Herman Wronkow 27,000

1184th-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of Lonez-av., 60x 100.11; J. Warren Greene, Referee, to Charles E. Kendall 7,450

11th-av. Boulevard, w. s., 23 ft. n. of 107th-st., 24.7x100x31.7x100.5; William Mitchell, Executor of C. K. Curtis, to Isabel S. Tripler 7,650

9th-av., n. e. corner of 45th-st., 50.5x100; also, n. s. 46th-st., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x 100.5; Susan A. and George H. Kennedy to Henry O. Havemeyer 150,000

2 lots, beg. on s. s. of 3d-av. 2 of carriage-way from 90th to 91st st. along s. s. of Gramercy Park 50.2 ft. e. on 91st-st., 99.8x80; Charles Bush and wife to Francis A. Clark 74,000

65th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5; Katherine M. Mabley to Daniel W. Reeve.

Washington-st., n. w. corner of Liberty-st., 25.4x21.6x24.4x78.5; Catharine Grefe and others to Ferdinand Fish 1,900

56th-st., 139 East; Eno L. and John Demeo to Sarah W. Webster 12,600

86th-st., n. s., 267 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x 100.8; Charles Rothweiler and wife to Caroline E. Weyforth 30,000

Clinton-st., 238; Abram F. Silverstone to Hannah Silverstone 5

East Broadway, n. s., lot 25, map Hendrick Rutgers, 25x88; Susan Weill to Michael C. Miller and another 25,500

72d-st., 248 East; John H. Morris, Assignee of James D. Flah, to Edward Franke 15,000

86th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.8; Edward F. Murray to Mary A. Dein 1

85th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; Mary A. and John Dein and Margaret C. Murray to Edward F. Murray 1

6th-av., s. w. corner of 117th-st., 100.11x125; Julius Schuls and wife to John B. Smith 1

Madison-av., s. s., 26.8 s. of 76th-st., 60x5.4 x5.6x17.4x86.6 to Avenue A; Amy E. Burk to Mary E. Plummer 10

Bivington-st., 178; Jacob and Bernhard Klingenstein and wives to Joseph L. Buttenwieser 25,500

Bivington-st., n. w. corner of Attorney-st., 25x100; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Henrietta Sundinski 31,000

124th-st., n. s., 150.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x 100.11; Peter F. T. Hansen and wife to Bernhard Gunst 21,000

Mondongal-st., No. 53; Mary and Isaac Badia to Emily A. Davis 1

Same property; Abel Crook and wife to Annie M. Davis 1

165th-st., s. s., 58.10 ft. w. of Tinton-av., 20x100; Edward W. Meyers to Isabella Condon 1,055

Lexington-av., 252; Josefa L. de Caamano to Rafael C. Riverae 1

105th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x 100.11; Emanuel Danger and Abraham Berinzer and wives to Mary A. Reardon 8,000

3d-av., 2,313; Mary A. and Edward Reardon to Emanuel Danger and another 14,600

40th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x18.9; Robert C. Woods and wife to Julius C. Keasbey 11,100

20th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th-av., 18x 91.11; Charles R. Pardit and wife to Margaret A. Kelly and another 7,900

52d-st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; Executors of Albert Cornell to John H. Fagler 66,500

126th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x99.11; William L. Findley to Erastus F. Brown, Executor 8,800

Same property; Erastus F. Brown, Executor of John L. Kenyon, to James Doran 9,500

Alexander-av., s. s. corner of 134th-st., 120x 84.6x20x42.2x100; Henry C. Thompson to Charles H. Jenkins 112,750

St. Nicholas-av., s. w. s., 54.11 ft. s. s. of 115th-st., 57.8x117.5x20x7.9; Alonzo E. De Hano and wife to Rector, &c., Church of the Archangel 16,000

182d-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 7th-av., 40x99.11; Mikelbert Wilson and wife to Thomas Carlin 13,500

Same property; Thomas Carolin and wife to Edward S. Dougherty and wife 16,500

120th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x 100.11; Norman Cowen and wife to Margaret Feeley 18,000

Pelham-av., s. s., at centre line of Washington-av., 183x206x115x207; also lots 197 to 199, map of S. Cumberling and others, 24th Ward, 150x287.6; Alfred B. Dana to Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy 1

43d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x 73.11x37.5x7.8x60.6x45.4; Isaac Manheimer and wife to Marx Manheimer .....

38th-st., s. s., 256.9 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.5x 98.9; Meyer Coleman and wife to Marx Manheimer 5,875

Vermilyea-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Emerson-st., 50x150; George W. Glynn and wife to Andrew T. Doyle 2,000

83d-st., s. s., 218 ft. w. of 9th-av., 17x102.2; Mary J. Coar to Thomas H. Knox 200

Avenue A, s. s., 83.4 ft. n. of 126th-st., 16.8 x71; Charles Jr. Stein to L. C. Nenberger 15,000

105d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x 100.11; Mark E. Smith to E. E. Hitchcock 31,000

11th-av., w. s., 36.10 ft. n. of 107th-st., 50x 100; William Mitchell, Executor, to Edwin Baldwin 18,050

98th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.11; John T. Kentard, wife to Thomas J. Smith. West End-av., 1st, 36x 86.6 to Morgan to Alexander Cash .....

Union-av., e. s., 37.8 ft. n. of Denman-place, 19.5x86.8; Sophie Behberger to Joseph Behberger .....

64th-st., 139 West; Francis A. Clark and wife to Charles Brandon 31,000

127d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Morris-av., 20x 100.11; William A. Martin and wife to Charles C. Earle 28,000

28th-st., 410 to 414 West; James Adair to George V. S. Baldwin .....

Henry-st., 237; Jacob Reuis and August Strehacker and wives to Jacob and Lewis Levy 35,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

28 EAST 63D-ST.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brownstone house; 17 feet 2 inches, dining room extension, and bay window in second story; newly decorated, gas fixtures, sanitary plumbing, and perfect order. Immediate possession. Facing from BELLAMY & WINANS, 659 5th-av.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

Will sell at auction Tuesday, March 26, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., 103 Mercer-st., three-story brick stable, (upper part used as lofts,) and adjoining lot. Lot 22.11x66. Maps at auction-store, 75 Liberty-st.

BROWNSTONE, CABINET - FINISHED House, West 53d-st. and Central Park, one block from L Station, 41st-st. and 9th-av.: No. 17 West 53d-st., 25 feet 6 inches wide; Nos. 19, 25, and 27 West 53d-st., 32 feet wide.

Apply on premises or to GEO. A. HAGGERTY, 303 54-av.

40TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON Avs.—A very desirable, medium-width four-story dwelling for sale low to close an estate. Apply to GEO. E. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

MADISON-AV.—CHOICE LOCATION; Morewin of Murray Hill; full-size, elegant house; dining-room extension; most perfect order; for sale at a low price.

WM. P. HEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, only office.

FOR SALE—129 EAST 79TH-ST., ELEGANT new three-story brownstone high-stoop private house. 21x52.6x100. All modern improvements. KAUFMANN & WAGNER, Temple Court.

FOR SALE—249 WEST 120TH-ST., BROWN-stone, cabinet finished, 18x52x100; $16,000; first Mortgage, $12,000. NEWMAN, foot East 106th-st.

5TH-AV., LENOX HILL.—A CHOICE, EX-tra-size north corner lot, with erected lot connection, for sale or exchange for improved property. WM. P. HEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, only office.

WEST 54TH-ST., CLOSE TO 6TH-AV.—A well-built four-story high-stoop 24-foot house for sale at a reasonable price. E. E. DREW & CO., 1 West 34th-st.

TWO FULL LOTS ON 5TH-AV., CLOSE to 60th-st.—Best location for high lot sold as a mansion. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

5TH-AV., BELOW 120TH-ST.—FULL-SIZED corner lot; residence in finest condition, at less than cost to erect; easiness to sell. E. E. DREWS & CO., 1 West 34th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

SPECIAL!
An elegant 5TH-AV. HOUSE
For sale on VERY EASY TERMS.
813 5TH-AV.,
between 62d and 63d sts.,
FOUR STORIES, WITH EXTENSION;
LOT 20 FEET 6 INCHES DEEP;
SUPERBLY DECORATED;
PLUMBING NEW; all in PERFECT ORDER;
POSSESSION. Permits of
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

1226-st., near Lenox-av.; only lot on the block, 25 x100 feet; restricted to private dwelling; price, $11,000; liberal terms to builder.

PORTER & CO., 77 EAST 125TH-ST.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

ONLY ONE LEFT.

133 West 123d-st., new four-story brick dwelling; size, 16.8x88x100 feet; price, $19,000; $15,000 can remain at 4½ per cent. Watchman on premises.

PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND planned four-story stone house for sale, low, in 46th-st, near Broadway; 26 feet wide, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city.

APPLY TO
GEO. E. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

92D-AV., CORNER NEAR 23D-ST.—214.8.x100; three and four story building; possession May 1; only $31,000; easy terms; mortgage at 4 per cent. Permits only from RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 75 Liberty-st.

A BUILDING SIX STORIES HIGH, 60X 120, near 34th-st. and Broadway, would be built for good tenant or tenants. Inquire of THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, FIVE minutes from the bridge, a three-story and cellar brick house; perfect order; good plumbing; polished oak floors; 10 rooms. Address V. N., Box 103 Times Office.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE, WITH LIBeral terms, the 60 lots on Pacific-st, Bedford and Atlantic-avs. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway, New-York, 1 to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, SCARSDALE, 19 miles from New-York, the country seat and farm of the late Dr. Bruen, consisting of a large house of 15 rooms, furnished, billiard table, &c.; two cottages, stable and carriage house, and other outbuildings; about 60 acres, commanding beautiful view of Sound and surrounding country; only one mile from Hartsdale depot; will include carriages, implements, farming tools, &c. WM. H. HOYT & CO., 5 Vanderbilt-av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.

Superb stone residence and 200 acres; finest garden, lawn, and woodland; house contains every modern convenience for comfort and elegance; commanding finest views of the river; this will be sold at a sacrifice to close an estate. Apply to S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson; attractive, cheerful house; nine rooms; lately painted and papered; situation first-class; sale, $4,500; rent, $350; possession immediate. H. N. COBB, 26 Beade-st.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—94 ACRES; ALL tillable; in Monmouth County; little money required. Particulars ACRES, Box 188 Times Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A VERY HANDSOME MEDIUM-SIZED dining-room extension residence, the crown of Lenox Hill; finely finished and decorated; good light; reasonable price and early possession. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway & 663 5th-av.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS LARGE, small, and medium-sized residences to rent, furnished, on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway and 663 5th-av.

A FULL-SIZE MAGNIFICENTLY-FURnished house, 5th-av., near 42th-st.; also furnished house, 55th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. W. B. TAYLOR & SONS, 788 6th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE.

HOUSE ON 34TH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

4 Stories, 25x80.

Apply at 23 West 26th-st.

ATTRACTIVE NEW STYLISH HOUSES to let, unfurnished; ready for immediate occupancy.

1,355 LEXINGTON-AV.
146 EAST 86TH-ST.
145 EAST 89TH-ST.

All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect and decorated; advantageous terms from now to May 1, to desirable tenants securing now; permits unnecessary. Apply on premises.

TO LET UNFURNISHED—NO. 52 WEST 49th-st., four-story brownstone house, in good order. 18x80x100; fine location; between 5th and 6th avs.; rent only $2,500. Keys with W. B. TAYLOR & SONS, 788 6th-av.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS LARGE, small, and medium-sized residences to rent, unfurnished, on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway and 663 5th-av.

HOUSES—UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 125th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—FOR SUMMER SEASON, RESidence with modern and fine improvements (furnished preferred,) within reasonable distance from depot a furnished house of about 15 rooms, containing all improvements, servants' quarters and stable room for horses and cows. Also wanted, a small, well-furnished house of owner going abroad; references furnished; please state full particulars and terms. Address INQUIRER, Box 103 Times Uptown Office, 1,289 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED house, 10 rooms, bath, &c., with stable; 2 minutes from depot, Orange, N. J.; 30 minutes from New-York; rent $50 per month. Address 1, Box 1,000 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER P. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
VALUABLE IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

By order of A. B. CRANE, Executor, Estate of JOHN W. MITCHELL, deceased;
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

NOS. 327 WEST 157TH-ST., 315 WEST 39TH-ST., 46 THOMPSON-ST.

NOS. 329 AND 331 WEST 39D-ST.
26 LOTS, 100.5x—, WITH 2 STORY AND 1 STORY & GLASS, STABLES, &c.
LOTS 100.5x100.5 AND 144.2x100.5.
NO. 44 HILLTOP-ST., ORANGE, N. J.
20 LOTS 50x100, ON THE NORTH side of WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND, and
Farm of 120 Acres at EASTCHESTER, N. Y.
(Open each map formats on land and mortgage for one or three years at 6 per cent on interest.

For best maps, &c., apply to CRANE, LOCKWOOD & FOWLER, Attorneys, No. 41 Wall-st. or of the auctioneers, No. 1 Pine-st.

PETER P. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.
UNDER DIRECTION OF FREDERICK SMYTH, ESQ., REFEREE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

CHOICE AND VALUABLE INVESTMENT
NOS. 1206 AND 1208 WATER-ST.
US AND 20 SOUTH-ST.
Also the wharf and pier property, Nos. 9 and 10 E. R., appertenant to No. 20 South-st. Rent roll, about $1,500 per annum. Maps, &c., at the office of Arnold & Greene, Misses, plaintiff's attorneys, 8 Broad-st., and at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER P. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE,
BY ORDER OF EDWARD F. BROWN AND WM. PITT PALMER, EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF ADELAIDE A. TYLER, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY,
154 GREENWICH-ST.
[illegible]
$30,000.
Maps, &c., at the Exchange, and of the auctioneer, 1 Pine-st.

HORACE WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.
ESTATE OF MARIANNE GRIFFITH, DECEASED.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.
NO. 20 WEST 20D-ST.,
between 5th-av. and Broadway.
desirable four-story brownstone dwelling; 25x about 70 feet, including extension, lot 24.1 feet.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 11 Pine-st., or of Thos. N. Cuthbert, Esq., attorney, No. 15 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
REMEMBER THE DATE.
L. J. & I. PHILLIPS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 14, 1889,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., the following described property:
NO. 848 EAST 67TH-ST.—Three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, lot 18x60.
NO. 122 WEST 98TH-ST.—Three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, lot 21.8 1-12x88.6.
Maps, &c., with auctioneer, 149 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.

THE HOLLYWOOD,

Nos. 110 and 112 West 39th-st.
Steam heat, elevator, hard-wood finish, every modern improvement; eight rooms and bath; $100 and $110 per month; yearly leases.

W. B. TAYLOR & SONS,
788 6TH-AV.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, PARK-av., corner 62d-st.

This first-class, absolutely fire-proof apartment building will be ready for occupancy about May 1. For particulars apply to C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent, at the buildings.

A DESIRABLE FLAT, 28 EAST 9TH-ST.; 4 parlor order; seven rooms, all light; very low rent; also, beautiful one, 17th-st. facing Union square. OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine-st.

5TH-AV., 330, NEAR 33D-ST.—FINE large rooms in most perfect order; suitable for business or bachelor apartment; immediate possession; low rents. Apply to Janitor on premises, or OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine-st.

NO. 58 WEST 57TH-ST.—SHERWOOD Studio Building.—To rent from May 1 elegant suites of rooms suitable for artists or small families; rent moderate; elevator; steam heating; restaurant in building.

"THE WALTON," 144 EAST 86TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $25 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN

THE MONTAGUE,

TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.,

103 and 105 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-st. ferry. Overlooking Bay; stairs marble and iron; beams protected with fire-proof plates. Steam heat and elevators. Decoration by Tiffany. Unequaled elegance. Rents, $1,200 to $1,650. Full commissions paid brokers.

Apply to CHRIS. HEISER, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 32 Liberty-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Desirable Offices To Let.

THE "STONE BUILDINGS,"

NOS. 32 TO 36 LIBERTY-ST.,
Near Nassau.
ELEVATOR,
STEAM HEAT,
JANITOR,
APPLY AT ROOM 94.

A. A. A. FOR RENT.

Stores, offices, and dark room in handsome new building corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; most conspicuous location on busiest thoroughfare down-town, now rapidly filling with metal and machinery trade. Low rents made on premises or at Room 5, 59 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, BUILDING 50 Nassau-st., corner of Hanover-st., now occupied by the U. S. Government; 100x100; heated by steam; fitted passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let in parts or in a body of years. Apply to P. F. BRUNNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

DESIRABLE LOFTS TO LET AT NO. 8 SPRUCE-ST.,

Together or separately, with steam elevator and steam power, if desired. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 32 Pine-st, New-York.

AVENUE C, NEAR 10TH-ST.—FIVE-story and cellar building; good light for manufacturing; very low rent. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NORWICH LINE.

Favorite inside route. Fares reduced: To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2 50. Corresponding reduction to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40 North River, foot of Watts-st. (Hudson river depot, Desbrosses-st. ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, at office on pier, and on steamer. Express Despatch Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. G. W. BRADY, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily, at 5:00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted.) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Norwich and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to 184 AND 186 DOCK, Agent, P.O. Box 2,963, New-York.

STONINGTON LINE.

FARES REDUCED—INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON, $3; PROVIDENCE, $2 25; WORCESTER, $2 50.

Passengers have choice of three express trains; reclining chairs free of charge.

Steamers Rhode Island and Stonington leave New-York from new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A.—BOSTON, VIA FALL RIVER LINE, only $3 for first-class limited tickets; reduction to all other points. Steamers Providence and Old Colony leave Pier 28 N., foot of Murray-st., at 5:00 P. M. week days only. (Sunday trips will be resumed commencing March 24.) Connection by Annex Boat from Brooklyn at 4:30; Jersey City, 4 P. M. An orchestra on each steamer.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE Peck-slip, Pier 25 N. R., at 5 P. M., and 13 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Steamers arrive in time for trains North and East.

THE TURF.

GUTTENBERG RACES.

Racing every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, rain or shine. First race at 1:30 P. M. Special train will leave foot of Barclay-st. at 12:30 P. M. of every race day, returning at 5:30 P. M., running direct to track without change. Fare 10 cents.

E. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

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ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, EXECUTES TRUSTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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Default having been made in the payment of the coupon interest on the second mortgage bonds of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, holders of said bonds are requested to send at once their names and Post Office address, with the number of the bonds held by them, to the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., TRUSTEE OF THE I. AND G. N.,
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PETER P. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF ESTATE OF ELIZABETH WHITE, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY,
154 GREENWICH-ST.
[illegible]
$30,000.
Maps, &c., at the Exchange, and of the auctioneer, 1 Pine-st.

HORACE WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.
ESTATE OF MARIANNE GRIFFITH, DECEASED.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.
NO. 20 WEST 20D-ST.,
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desirable four-story brownstone dwelling; 25x about 70 feet, including extension, lot 24.1 feet.
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BANKERS,
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TRUSTEES' OFFICE, ROOM 33 DREXEL BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1889.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual interest dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the following: 116, 1115, 2210, 1444, 273, 2788, 214, 1818, 2440, 2172, 28, 2943, 1, 1, 1

CURIOUS STATE OF THINGS

ONE SIDE BELLOWS AND THE OTHER CHARGES FRAUD.

WHAT HAPPENED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Those who had business on the third floor of the Stewart Building between 11 and 1 o'clock yesterday had their attention and curiosity excited by a babel of sound from Room 119. The din was punctuated every few seconds with "liar," "scoundrel," "coward," and epithets less choice, and then would relapse into an indistinguishable volume of noise. It was not a Wagner rehearsal in progress, nor a turbulent ward primary, but, as announced by a placard at the door, none were entitled to admission except those holding membership cards of the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America, which was in annual session for the election of officers and other business.

Little was done except to elect officers, and that was not done easily. As a result of the decision to take up certain other business, the Superintendent of Insurance, perhaps the Attorney-General, and possibly the courts, may soon have to inquire into the management of the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America.

Excitement began early when printed slips were passed around among the members, containing the names of four candidates for the Board of Directors, the terms of four members of the former board expiring by limitation yesterday. The new ticket read as follows:

For Directors.—Edward V. Loew in place of Joan H. Reed.
Moses Meinbach in place of George T. Patterson, Jr.
James T. Burdick in place of Clinton B. Fisk.
F. LeRoy Satterlee in place of John Hardy.
William S. Allison in place of Henry E. Simmons.

Upon the circulation of this list, and as a direct consequence of it, the resignation from the board of William H. Oakley, President of the Citizens' National Bank, was handed to the Secretary. Mr. Oakley resigned because of the manifest disposition of the management to oust Gen. Fisk from the board. Why it was desired to get rid of Gen. Fisk could not be explained at the meeting, owing to the confusion that prevailed when anything outside of the routine order was proposed. There was talk enough about it afterward, and about all the other matters that threw the meeting into disorder.

Anthony Comstock was the one to start the excitement. He waited until the ticket had been elected, and the other routine business put through. Then he rose with a bundle of papers and said that having failed to get satisfactory answers from the President, Edward Henry Kent, in relation to certain pertinent inquiries, personally addressed by Mr. Comstock, he proposed to put the questions in open meeting. They affected closely the integrity of the management and the welfare of the association. President Kent ruled Mr. Comstock out of order, saying that if there were any charges they must be referred to the Board of Directors. Mr. Comstock declined to take this course. Then ensued a scene of confusion which could not have been better designed to crush opposition or criticism. Mr. Comstock was called by all the names that have been heaped upon him in his official career. He was accused of appearing in behalf of a rival insurance association, and efforts to make him as uncomfortable as possible were as pronounced as if they had been prearranged. The President used his gavel vigorously, and insisted that Mr. Comstock was out of order, as was technically true, and members by the dozen disputed the floor with Mr. Comstock, while the crowd hooted him down. There was no use contending against such a crowd, and Mr. Comstock, despairing at last of a hearing, took his seat. The meeting shortly adjourned. President Kent went away at once, but a large crowd remained, which Mr. Comstock at last prevailed to hear him.

According to his story he received notice of an assessment in January at a rate 50 per cent. in excess of the regular assessment. The regular assessment on his risk was $4 44. His January tax was $6 67. When he asked the reason for this increase President Kent replied that the Directors had arbitrarily increased the rate. Mr. Comstock disputed this alleged power, said it was illegal, and when he learned that the extra assessments had not been universally levied, his detective instincts were aroused. He wanted to ask about it in open meeting yesterday. He claimed yesterday, also, to have found that in the association's report for March, 1888, the President swore to the Insurance Department that the policy was for $9,000, while in his circular to the members he said it was $10,000.

Mr. Comstock wanted the discrepancy explained. He had questions to ask, also, about the discrepancy in the President's report of expenditures on death losses to January, 1888, which, he said, were $349,874 47, according to the sworn report submitted to the Insurance Department and $392,624 in the circular to members. Mr. Comstock had been informed, also, that certain female relatives of Mr. Kent were carried on the books, their premiums being paid out of the expense fund. He wanted to ask if Mr. Kent's mother-in-law, who died last year, ever paid any premiums or if any were ever paid for her except out of the general fund of the association. She was insured for $10,000, so Mr. Comstock had heard. He declared this not only on that case but any similar cases in which policies are now running. In October, 1887, Mr. Comstock had also been informed, the sworn statement to the Insurance Department showed total death losses of $304,874 47, while the statement to members showed the losses $328,124 47, a discrepancy of $15,000, which Mr. Comstock wanted explained.

Gen. Fisk was one of those who waited after the meeting. He displayed much interest in Mr. Comstock's questions. Not long ago the Executive Committee, feeling some uneasiness about the affairs of the association, instructed Gen. Fisk to look into the accounts and render a report. With the aid of the Financial Secretary, Frederick H. Calkins, he claimed to have discovered that President Kent dipped into the mortuary fund, which is expressly reserved for death losses, to the extent of $84,560. Of this amount $25,000 appeared to have been used "to extend the business," and $13,500 by Mr. Kent personally, part of it paying for a trip to Europe for himself and family.

Gen. Fisk looked up the accounts to see what fruits had come of the $25,000 extension seed. He found that the books in January, 1888, showed business amounting to nearly $23,000,000. Additional business in 1888 amounted to about $4,000,000, which was offset by lapses of nearly $6,000,000. The comfortable quarters at 240 Broadway, which cost $2,500 per year, had been exchanged for the luxury of a ground floor office at 280 Broadway at $6,000 per year.

With the management far from economical, and business falling off, he concluded that it was time to call a halt. With reference to the $13,500, which appeared as the personal appropriation of Mr. Kent, Gen. Fisk insisted upon its return. He said that Mr. Kent offered a mortgage on his already heavily-incumbered house at Tarrytown, but that not being acceptable, Mr. Kent had raised the money and turned it back into the association. "I did not let him sleep," said Gen. Fisk, "until we had that money back."

Gen. Fisk's report was to have been presented to the Executive Committee, of which he was a member. The election to the board of another Director in his place left him the position of an outsider into the matter. Gen. Fisk's friends believed that Mr. Kent connived at Gen. Fisk's defeat in order to smother the report.

Gen. Fisk was not idle, however. He said yesterday that the insurance authorities had reframed from action, as his report, until he could complete his investigations, may be will turn his report over to them. Mr. Comstock will use his information also through official channels. Mr. Kent was too busy outside of his office yesterday to be seen. He helped to reorganize the Directors and the Finance and Executive Committees. The Directors suspended Mr. Calkins, the Financial Secretary, upon whom Gen. Fisk had called to get his figures.

The association was incorporated for mutual insurance in 1883. There are about 6,000 members. It has ranked among the best of its class, and even those who oppose the management have no intention of injuring the plant.

MRS. ERVING WINSLOW'S READINGS.

Mrs. Erving Winslow of Boston, who as "Kate Reynolds" won fame for herself as leading lady of the Boston Museum, will give her course of six "Mornings with Old English Dramatists," of which music, too, will be a pleasant feature, at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth-street, beginning on March 20 at 2 o'clock. The other readings will be given at the same hour on March 22, 27, and 29 and April 3 and 5.

Mrs. Winslow abandoned the stage at a time when she was at the height of her success, and her adoption of the platform has given her friends great satisfaction. She has won praise from the press wherever she has given her readings, and she is introduced in New-York under the auspices of Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. G. S. Bowdoin, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. William Amory, Jr., Mrs. F. H. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Benoni Lockwood, Mrs. Thomas W. Ward, Jr., Mrs. E. H. Derby, and Mrs. Dudley Field, Jr.

MR. DALY'S LENTEN MATINEES.

The sale of season tickets for the Stoddard Illustrated Lectures, which will form the series of Lenten matinées at Daly's Theatre, will begin this morning, when those who have ordered seats by mail can secure them, and others may select from those remaining after these orders have been filled. The advance orders have been unusually large this year, but a number of very good seats remain for both courses. The series will be duplicate, as it was last year, and the five lectures are all new but one of them, the third, on "Cardinal Richelieu," being historical, the others all being of the descriptive order. The first course will be given on Mondays and Wednesdays, March 18, April 1, 3, and 11, and the second, by request, on Tuesdays and Fridays, March 19 and April 2, 5, 9, and 12. Single tickets will apply to each on the days of the lectures.

RAPID-TRANSIT SCHEMES.

WITH THE ARCADE ROAD OUT OF THE WAY OTHER PROJECTS FLOURISH.

After the mists of the legal storm that wrecked the Arcade Railway scheme had partially cleared away yesterday there was a general overhauling of rapid-transit projects. Many stockholders of the Arcade Company called at its office to ascertain from Acting President Smith what was going to happen next. Mr. Smith reported that there were no debts of the company remaining unpaid, and that everything had been settled up to the time when the French syndicate contracted to carry out the scheme five or six months ago. Since then the syndicate had borne the expenses of the undertaking, including the costs of the litigation in the Court of Appeals.

The French syndicate, it leaked out, was the Comptoir d'Escompte, which had contracted to furnish the capital, up to $25,000,000, necessary to build and equip the road, when the Court of Appeals should have approved the charter of the company. It was also said that in 1880 William H. Vanderbilt paid the Arcade Railway Company $15,000 for the refusal for a short time of the contract to build the road. But the legal complications that began about that time caused Mr. Vanderbilt to give up the idea, and his money went into the treasury of the company.

The company had also had negotiations with the Philadelphia syndicate for the building of the road, but without result. A meeting of the company will be held some time this week to determine what to do with the assets that remain.

The persons interested in the District Underground Railway, organized and claiming rights under the Vandenburg charter, are busy preparing for their contest in the courts. It will come of early next week, upon an application for a mandamus against the Commissioner of Public Works, to compel him to issue a permit to the company to open the streets for the purpose of building the road.

Rumor had it that a meeting of some friends and Tammany Hall associates of Mayor Grant, who had concluded to furnish the people with a rapid-transit railroad, had been called for today; but Mayor Grant denied this. He said, however, that he had been overhauling the draft of his proposed legislative measure and would consider it further to-day with the Corporation Counsel. His general proposition was a bill for a commission to lay out a route for a rapid-transit road east of Broadway. This commission should report to the Sinking Fund Commissioners, who, if they approved the route, should sell the right to construct and operate the road as a public function. The commission should consist of five persons, to be appointed by the Mayor, two of them, if need be, to be chosen from citizens of the State not resident in New-York City.

The question whether the city would take its pay in a gross sum, the Mayor said, or in an annual percentage of gross receipts, or in an arrangement to make the fare something like 3 cents instead of 5, would be left to the Sinking Fund Commission to settle. The bill had to be introduced by March 15, if at all. After its introduction it would be subject to amendment, and he expected, out of the general criticism, to obtain the best judgment of the majority of the people on the matter. What kind of road he would propose, whether elevated, viaduct, surface, or sub-surface, he refused to say. The bill will be ready for publication to-day.

PHILIPSEN INDICTED.

LAWYERS CLAIM THAT THE CHARGE OF PERJURY WILL NOT BE PROVED.

Chief Clerk Graham McAdam of the Bureau for the Collection of City Revenue was not at his office yesterday. The recital before the Commissioners of Accounts of Charles Philipsen's statement that he gave him $3,000 for market stands made Mr. McAdam sick in mind and body. His absence from the Controller's office gave rise to a rumor that he had left the city. His counsel, Mr. Peter Mitchell, denounced the rumor as inspired by malice, and declared that the statements made against Mr. McAdam were untrue.

Assuming them to be true, Mr. Mitchell said, they were worthless as evidence. In this opinion Assistant Corporation Counsel Wickes agrees. They were made to him by Philipsen, and, being so peculiar, he felt bound to repeat them to his superior officer and to other persons directly interested in the market inquiry. Having been summoned as a witness he was compelled to repeat them in public.

Lawyers are much interested in the case of Philipsen from a purely professional point of view, and many of them do not hesitate to declare that he cannot be convicted of perjury. If he lied, they say, when he swore that he gave nothing for the market stands, he can only be convicted by the testimony of the persons who received money from him, and such testimony is not likely to be given. Before the merits of the case against him could be approached there are legal questions to be determined, the principal one being as to what is perjury and whether it can be committed before the Commissioners of Accounts. If Philipsen should, on returning here, declare that he lied to Mr. Wickes and told the truth on the witness stand before the Commissioners of Accounts several weeks ago, he would only be in the position of a person who tried to rob his employer of $3,000. His former employer, Samuel L. Storer, has shown no disposition to prosecute him for such an attempt.

In spite of the opinion of Mr. Mitchell and other lawyers Philipsen was indicted yesterday for perjury. The indictment sets forth that on Feb. 11, in giving testimony before the Commissioners of Accounts in the matter of the new West Washington Market investigation, he swore falsely that he had not received and had not given bribes. The complaint was made by Maurice F. Holahan. Requisition papers were at once sent to Albany.

WITH THE HARPERS FOR FIFTY YEARS.

William F. Rich, foreman in one of the composing rooms of Harper & Brothers' publishing establishment, died at his residence in Clinton-street, East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday night of pneumonia. His death was sudden, he having been at his post on Friday last.

Mr. Rich was born in Pearl-street, New-York City, nearly 68 years ago, and for over 50 years has been continually connected with the firm of Harper & Brothers. He went there as an apprentice in 1838, and learned the trade of typesetting under the late Henry Marsh. He was made foreman about 1865, and held that position up to the time of his death.

In his duties as a compositor Mr. Rich was brought into close contact with the numerous representatives of the Harper family, for every young Harper, after completing his collegiate course, is taught the trade of typesetting, provided he chooses to connect himself with the publishing firm. He worked at the case with Joseph, Wesley, and Fletcher Harper. Mr. Rich was an exemplary Christian and at one time was a Deacon of the old Market-Street Dutch Reformed Church, under Dr. Cuyler. He was also connected in an official way with the Twenty-First-Street Dutch Reformed Church.

All of Mr. Rich's associates at Harper & Brothers speak of him as a man whose word was held sacred, whose personal integrity was above reproach. He leaves a son who is connected with the establishment Mr. Rich served so long, a widow, and three daughters.

KILLED THE WRONG MAN.

After the confession of "Red-Nosed Mike," who was recently convicted at Wilkesbarre of the murder of Bernard McCluro and Hugh Flanagan, one of Pinkerton's detectives was sent to Italy in search of his two accomplices, who had fled to that their native country. One of them, Vincenzo Villela, was captured, and about $1,000 of the stolen money was found in his possession.

On the night of Feb. 17, Mr. Pinkerton has just been informed, his agent and the local police of the town of Melda were looking for the other man, when a member of the police who knew the fugitive pointed him out. The supposed fugitive was commanded to halt. He ran, and the police gave chase. He fired at them, and then a member of the force fired at the flying man and killed him instantly. It was then discovered that the dead man was not the murderer, but the son of the Mayor of the town, who had been dining with friends and who had feared foul play when commanded to halt. The other man has not been caught.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE CUTTING.

Messrs. Kilian Van Rensselaer and E. E. Sterns, representing the West Side Improvement Association and the Torrey Botanical Club, called on the Park Commissioners yesterday and protested against the cutting down of trees in Central Park. They said they would soon have a report on the matter from Frederick Law Olmsted, to submit to the Commissioners. The Commissioners will not act when the report has been received. They referred to the Park Superintendent a petition from cricketers and admirers of the game of cricket for the erection of a pavilion for their use at the northeastern side of the North Meadow. Among the petitioners are the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, Andrew Carnegie, Col. Henry A. Barnum, Gen. Thomas L. James, and R. Fulton Cutting.

POST'S DEATH TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Acting District Attorney Bedford said yesterday that after reading all the newspaper reports of the acquittal of Policeman Lavin by Coroner Schultze, and a jury yesterday he made up his mind that the case had not been fully investigated. He then sent to the Coroner's office for all the papers bearing on the death of Captain Post, and on investigation of all the circumstances surrounding the case he will be guided.

SENT RIGHT AND LEFT AWAY.

THE SITUATION AT HAYTI IS STILL HIGHLY CHARGED.

The steamship William Coulman, which arrived from Gonaives yesterday, brought serious forebearing the Haytian situation. These advices were that on Saturday, Feb. 23, the 14-gun gunboat Dessalines appeared before Gonaives and began throwing shells at the forts in the harbor. Only one shell fell into the town, wrecking a small building near the German Consulate. The forts answered the fire, and the vessel soon steamed away.

On the following day the William Coulman entered the harbor and cast anchor between the forts. The gunboat Toussaint l'Overture appeared in the offing and began to shell the town. One shot—a 100-pound shell—reached the town and exploded in a large warehouse, partly wrecking the building. Then, seeing the Coulman, the Toussaint l'Overture showed her heels. It is supposed she took the Coulman for one of the new war vessels which the people of Gonaives have been so anxiously expecting from this city.

A messenger from St. Marc brought news on Feb. 26 that the Dessalines had foundered off that port with all on board. It was thought that some of the shots fired from the forts at Gonaives had pierced her side below the water line, causing the disaster. The same messenger brought orders from Hippolyte's Secretary of War at St. Marc for 300 men to leave Gonaives to co-operate with the same number who would leave St. Marc in marching a flank movement on Légitime's army, with the object of reopening communication between St. Marc and Gonaives. The Légitimist troops were encountered in the valley of the Artibonite River and routed, after which they were driven back upon Grande Saline. A few prisoners were taken during the engagement, besides a small quantity of arms and ammunition.

On Feb. 27 the village of Grande Saline was burned by Légitime's troops. The next day great excitement was caused at Gonaives by the arrival of Gen. Jean Jumeau from Cape Haytien. He had been one of Légitime's ablest officers, but had deserted him to fight for Hippolyte.

The report previously received that Commander Sheppard of the Essex had died of heart disease during the bombardment of Mont Rouis, and that Gunner Marsh, who went from this city, has been appointed his successor, is also confirmed. A mitrailleuse received from Cape Haytien is constantly being fired by the natives of Gonaives under the excuse of testing its qualities. They are rapidly wasting their ammunition. On March 2 the gunboat Grand Riviere appeared off Gonaives. Her officers, getting sight of the William Coulman, steamed away as the Toussaint l'Overture had done.

A private letter from a gentleman at Port au Prince to Mr. T. Haustedt, the revolutionary agent of the insurgent chief Hippolyte in this city, says:

"There has been another reaction against Légitime at Port au Prince, and it only requires one signal victory now by the Northern troops to cause Port au Prince to break out into open rebellion."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Francis Wilson was not the only member of the Casino company who did not start for Washington on Sunday night and who is now absent from the cast in that city. Miss Pauline Hall was also left behind, but not for the same reason that induced Mr. Wilson to remain. She is lying seriously ill at the Hotel Bartholdi in this city, suffering from diphtheric sore throat. Her physician visits her two or three times a day, and has advised her that she will not be able to join the company in Washington before Friday or Saturday at the earliest.

Miss Viola Allen, leading lady of the Boston Museum company, closed a contract with Charles Frohman yesterday by telegraph to play the female juvenile part in Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah" next season. Miss Allen's engagement at the Museum closes on May 20, after which she will make this city her home until she assumes her place in the cast of "Shenandoah."

Miss Harriet Avery, the new prima donna of the McCaull Opera Company, had her first rehearsal at Palmer's yesterday, and will be seen with the company in about three weeks from now. De Wolf Hopper expressed the feeling of all the members of the McCaull organization when he said yesterday that he felt at home once more. The seven months' season just begun at Palmer's has been looked eagerly forward to since the company left here last Fall.

At the concert by the Haverly-Cleveland Minstrels in the Star Theatre next Sunday evening, St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated by the introduction to the programme of a number of Irish melodies. "Evangeline" at this house has fairly renewed its old-time popularity; crowded audiences attending each performance this week.

Master Harri, the boy soprano; P. C. Shortis, the banjoist; Miss Nellie Randall, the whistler; Frederick Millis, the ventriloquist; the Tissots, the Steens, and the Spanish Students, are among the volunteers for the benefit to be given by Kellar for the New-York Press Club at Dockstader's Theatre to-morrow evening.

Miss Minnie Maddern is giving her company a rest this week, and will remain in New-York until Monday, when she will resume her tour, which has been continuous since August, and will close on May 1. She is under the management of Arthur Miller, who is now negotiating with Charles Frohman to present his star in New-York this Spring in a play which has proved a great success in England, and for which negotiations are pending. Should the deal be consummated and the play prove a success, Miss Maddern will be booked in all the principal cities next season as far West as San Francisco.

The cast of "The Marquise," at the Lyceum Theatre, next week will include Messrs. Keicey, Henry Miller, Nelson Wheatcroft, W. J. Le Moyne, Charles Walcot, White, Whittlesey, W. B. Royston, Arthur Giles, G. F. Platt, Georgia Cayvan, Grace Henderson, Mrs. Charles Walcot, Gertrude Wood, and Dora Leslie. The play has four acts. Both Mr. Whittlesey and Platt appeared in the Greek play, "Electra," which was presented by Mr. Sargent's pupils last Monday afternoon.

"The Tigress" company disbanded in Philadelphia Saturday evening after a rather unfortunate engagement. The company was to have played through the South, but that plan was given up, although Ramsay Morris, the author, talks of resuming his season later on. Selina Fetter, who played the leading part, has positively decided to abandon the play, however, and is now trying to secure a play for herself. She has had several offers of engagements for next season. Ramsay Morris before he became an "actor and author," was advance agent of "The Highest Bidder" company, and his principal comedian in "The Tigress" was young Sanger, the messenger boy, whose chief theatrical success before his promotion to this position was earned in connection with the delivery of Lyceum Theatre souvenirs in Europe.

Isaac B. Rich of Boston arrived in New-York yesterday, and closed contracts with Daniel Frohman for the appearance of the Lyceum Theatre and Madison Square companies at the Hollis-Street Theatre during the season of 1890-1. The Howard Athenæum Star Specialty Company is playing a return engagement at the Boston Theatre this week, and Manager Tompkins has secured the exhibition for two engagements at that house next season. Mr. Cooney of Mr. Rich's staff sailed from Boston for London yesterday in search of novelties for this company, and will remain abroad until the close of the Paris Exposition.

Wedding theatre parties are now one of the fashionable ways of winding up nuptial festivities. The Casino is a favorite place for them, and one held there this week embraced 47 guests, who kept up a lively flow of conversation between the acts of "Nadjy." As all the ladies in the party had large, handsome wedding bouquets, the effect was quite novel and brilliant.

Among the plays in which M. Coquelin will be seen for the first time here on his return for a farewell engagement at the Star Theatre is the "Mariage de Figaro" of Beaumarchais, the plot of which formed Mozart's libretto for his opera. The original play has not been acted in New-York for years. M. Coquelin will of course play Figaro, in which he made a very great hit when he first acted it in Paris nearly 25 years ago. It has ever since been one of his favorite parts, although he is rarely able to act it outside of Paris, as it calls for a very heavy cast.

Mary Anderson did not play in Baltimore last evening. Mr. Abbey went on to see her again, and after consultation with her physicians cancelled the engagement for the entire week. It is believed that she will have recovered sufficiently to fill her Boston engagement, which begins next week.

Mr. William Ludwig has arranged a special programme for his concert at Niblo's next Sunday night, St. Patrick's Day. It will be composed entirely of Irish national songs in keeping with the occasion.

Manager Rosenquest of the Fourteenth-Street and Bijou Theatres has decided to allow no more certificates for benefit performances at either of his houses in the future on Sunday night.

Harry Kennedy's company will be the attraction at the Windsor Theatre next week, appearing in the sensational melodrama, "Lights and Shadows," which made a hit at that house at the opening of the season. The cast will include Miss May Newcomb and others.

The Meech Brothers of Buffalo now control the Academy of Music and the Star Theatre of that city. These well-known managers recently acquired the lease of the Star, which is a new place for entertainments, and intend to open it March 25 with Coquelin and his French company. Mr. John Mosch is in the city booking other attractions.

MANAGER AMBERG SUED.

Gustav Amberg, the theatre proprietor and manager, is defendant in a suit brought by the United States, arising from an alleged violation of the act in regard to the importation of foreign labor under contract. In July last Otto Muller of Berlin called Mr. Amberg's attention to the fact that he was in this country without permission and his son if he would procure one to New-York. He said that Amberg did not notify him, and Müller, disliked the idea of returning to Germany at the present time. Amberg then sent him a contract, which Müller signed, and which was sent to Washington. Müller was then sent for, and arrived in New-York on Feb. 25. He was detained at Castle Garden, and his son,

The New-York Times.

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Where [illegible] people [illegible] TRADE

At Forty-three Cents,
All-wool French Plaids, French Stripes, and Invisible Checks—double width—gray, navy, brown, black and white, red and white, and blue and white—quality always sold at 75 cents.

At Forty-nine Cents,
Satin Rhadames Cloths—plain colors and mixtures—worth 75 cents.

At Thirty-nine Cents,
All-wool Cheviots—double width—new colors—worth 50.

At Nineteen Cents,
All-wool West Chelsea, Stripes and Figures, Homespuns, [illegible] as usual. One-third off

At Twenty-three Cents,
FANCY FRENCH FLANNELS.
Mixtures and dark stripes, plaids and checks; worth 50.

At Sixty-nine Cents,
A SALE OF BLACK SILKS,
comprising
Two to five pieces each—Gros Grains, Faille Francaise, 22-inch Surahs, Satin Merveilleux, Satin Rhadames, and Moires; that were 79 cents to $2.

At Twenty-nine Cents,
Colored Bengalines, China Silks, and Striped Surahs; were 50 and 65.

LADIES' WRAPS AND DRESSES.

At $1.75.....$3.75.....$4.75.
New Spring Jackets,
with and without vests and satin linings; worth $3 to $7.

At Seven Seventy-five,
Imported all-wool Beaded Wraps—pointed shoulders; worth $15.

At Fifteen Dollars,
Mourning Shoulder Capes.....worth $20.

At $6.98.....$7.98.....$9.98.....$12.98.....$13.
Ladies' Cashmere, Henrietta, Flannel, and Tailor Cloth Dresses, with and without Persian, Gimp, and Braid trim—all new colors—worth nearly double.

At Ninety-eight Cents,
Gingham and Chambray Wrappers—best colors and styles—all sizes.

In connection with Spring Display of
TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS
we make special Friday offerings, as follows:
Silk Tulles and Gauzes, all colors.....18 cents
Crêpe de Chine, all colors.....29 cents
Gilt, Silver, Steel, and Jet Ornaments.....19 cents
Black Ostrich Tips—bunch of three.....49 cents
Colored Ostrich Tips—bunch of three.....69 cents
Black Ostrich Plumes, worth $1 75.....$1 19
Shaded Oats—all colors.....69 cents
Currant and Autumn Leaf Sprays.....69 cents
Jonquil and other Sprays.....59 cents
Black-Eyed Susans.....49 cents
Roses—all colors—dozen.....29 cents
Pansy and Lily of Valley Sprays.....25 cents

At $2 49.....$2 99.....$3 50.
Straw Turbans, Toques, and Bonnets, with Surah Nets and Fancy Silk Crowns—ready faced and lined—all styles and colors.

Novelties in
Spring Cloaks, Jackets, and Dresses for
MISSES AND CHILDREN
and these special offerings:
Children's Short Coats—Gretchen style, Braid trim—pearl gray, navy, gobelin, and tan.$2 75

Misses' Cloth and Jersey Jackets, Black and colored.....2 98

Misses' Cloth Dresses—Jacket and Fédora Gathers—braid trim—ages 8 to 14.....3 75

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Heavy and medium weight Suits—ages 4 to 18—extra quality.....$2 98

Corkscrew Suits—ages 4 to 13.....3 49

Knee Pants—all sizes..49 cents..79 cents..98 cents

At Forty-nine Cents,
Men's French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, odd sizes,
regular prices, $1 and $1 25.

At Nineteen Cents,
500 dozen
LADIES' FAST BLACK COTTON HOSE,
regular price, 25 cents—every pair warranted

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

At Four Cents and three-quarters,
The balance of our great purchase of FINE DOMESTIC SEERSUCKERS, plain and fancy, worth 12½

At Eight Cents and three-quarters,
Dress Ginghams—500 styles—all new—worth 15

At Eight Cents and a half,
Union Woven and Printed Lawns—checks and stripes—large and small—wide and narrow; worth 12½ cents.

At Twelve Cents and a half,
Real Scotch Zephyrs, worth 25

At Seven Cents and three-quarters,
Fancy Printed Indigo Blues, full yard wide

At Twelve Cents and a half,
French Printed Sateens
Navy and China silk designs—beautiful, lustrous, and fine as any elsewhere sold at 21.
A thousand styles
Made for us alone, not elsewhere found!

At Six Cents and three-quarters,
Dress Lengths and Remnants of above.

TABLE LINENS AND TOWELS.

Extra heavy Unbleached Damasks.....24 cents
Extra wide Cream Damasks.....39 cents
Full Bleached Damasks—new styles.....47 cents
Fine Cream Double Damasks.....59 cents
Bleached Double Damasks.....78 cents
Linen Lunch Cloths, 2 yards long.....69 cents
Turkey Red Table Covers, 2 yards long..98 cents
Fancy Turkish Towels.....4 cents
Fringed and bordered Huck.....8 cents
All-linen Damask and Momie.....10 cents
Extra heavy Irish Huck.....12½ cents
Extra fine Damask—knot fringe.....19 cents
Fancy-knotted border and fringe.....25 cents

At Two Ninety-eight,
Half pairs of magnificent all-over Silk Chenille
PORTIERES,
wide dados—that were $12 and $15 a pair.

Who would object to slight imperfection when elegant goods can be bought at such absurd prices—all colors—carre cotta, crimson, blue, old gold, Gobelin, cherry—in fact, every shade that's likely to be wanted.

At Four Ninety-eight,
Solid Chenille Portieres—50 inches wide—absolutely perfect, but not more than three pairs of a style—usually sold at $8 and $10.

At Six Ninety-eight,
The new "Valiance" Portieres—all shades—where elsewhere found price is $12.

Silk, Crepe, and Madras Curtains,
At less than Import Cost.

At Three Ninety-nine,
Imported Berkeley Yarn Curtains—green grounds, with deep ruby dado and silk cross stripe; worth $7.

At Four Ninety-eight,
Finest Crepe Curtains—heavy new silk fillings—Renaissance and Damask effects—50 combinations; colors guaranteed; worth $10.

At Six Ninety-eight,
Arabian Silk Gauze Curtains—new tints, bordered and reversible; worth $15.

CORNER OF 14TH ST. [illegible] place of Broadway.

NOW FOR THE POST OFFICES.

JOHN S. CLARKSON WILL WIELD THE AXE.

PROMPTLY CONFIRMED AS FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—MR. BLAINE'S SAMOAN COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The politicians, and particularly those politicians who had been hoping for "recognition" of the Republican National Committee, were pleased to-day when the President sent to the Senate, as the head of a considerable list of appointments, that of John S. Clarkson of Iowa, the Secretary of the National Committee, to be First Assistant Postmaster-General. Everybody believes that when Mr. Clarkson steps into office the work of filling all the Post Offices of the country with good Republicans will be taken up with promptness and kept up until no Democratic Postmaster is left. No particular interest was taken in the other nominations except as they indicated that the range of Gen. Harrison's appointments had been widened to take in all sorts of offices. The selection of William Wallace to be Postmaster at Indianapolis was taken to mean that his better-known brother, Gen. Lew Wallace, was not an office seeker.

Soon after receiving the first lot of nominations the Senate went into executive session, and after they had been sent to committees a long recess was ordered. Concluding that there would be no more messages from the President, the office seekers left the Capitol. Nearly two hours afterward, however, four more nominations came in, making a total of 28 for the day. These included the highly-important nominations of ex-Minister to Germany John A. Kasson of Iowa, William Walter Phelps of New-Jersey, and George H. Bates of Delaware to represent the United States at the coming conference on Samoan affairs in Berlin. They were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and will be confirmed Monday. During the recess the Post Office Committee agreed to recommend the confirmation of Mr. Clarkson as First Assistant Postmaster-General. It was desirable that quick action should be had in his case, and so, after the recess, the nomination was reported back, and Mr. Clarkson was promptly confirmed.

Including the eight members of his Cabinet, President Harrison has thus far made 62 nominations. This number seems ridiculously small to the army of office seekers who are swarming about Washington. They think 60 nominations a day would be much nearer the proper figure. No more nominations will be made to the Senate by President Harrison this week, for the Senate has adjourned over until Monday. This will be a great disappointment to the place hunters, and some of them will become so discouraged by Monday that a failure to secure recognition then will drive them home, with nothing but board bills to show for their stay in Washington.

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Mr. Clarkson's selection for First Assistant Postmaster-General is received with great glee by the friends of ex-Senator George M. Chilcott of Colorado, who are pushing that gentleman for the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office. There are a dozen or so candidates for this place, but the Chilcott people say their only real competitor is Gov. Byron L. Stone of Iowa, the two having narrowed down to these two. Iowa, they insist, cannot expect to have both the Land Office and the chief place in the Post Office Department, and so they regard Mr. Chilcott as the coming Land Commissioner. Senator Teller is the leading backer of Chilcott, and it is understood that if Mr. Chilcott gets the place it will be run in accordance with Teller's plans and to suit the interests of a class of land speculators who flourished while he was Secretary of the Interior.

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It is concluded from the fact that a commission has been chosen to attend to the settlement of the controversy with Germany about Samoa that Mr. Blaine will not so far depart from the methods of his predecessors as to discard diplomacy in the adjustment of international disputes. If this should prove a disappointment to a great many persons, who have pinned their faith upon his ability to scare Germany into an admission of the propriety of abandoning Samoa to the United States, it will not be because Mr. Blaine has said anything to justify such an expectation. On the contrary, he gave notice, through the leading editorial columns of the *Tribune* some time before he permitted Mr. Harrison to announce that he would be Secretary of State, that it would be unreasonable to expect that old methods would be dispensed with. He also remarked, through Mr. Reid, that diplomacy was slow, and that one could not do everything in a minute. Mr. Blaine has employed the man to lead the commission who began the controversy about Samoa under Secretary Frelinghuysen. As Minister to Germany he exchanged general letters on the subject with the Imperial Government about the efforts to maintain peace at Apia. Just why Mr. Phelps should have been selected no one appears to know. Mr. Bates, the third member of the commission, was the American Commissioner sent out by Mr. Bayard in 1886. He made a long and interesting report. Most of it was printed by the State Department. A part, consisting of opinions and including a strenuous argument for the getting up of an American protectorate, was dropped by Mr. Bayard, and was afterward published by Mr. Bates in an interview in the New-York *Tribune*. It is not yet known that Mr. Bates has been selected by Mr. Blaine in order to support Mr. Kasson and Mr. Phelps in a demand upon the German Government to consent to an American protectorate. If he has been selected to do that he will not be able to present any good excuse for his appearance as a Democrat on a Republican commission or do more than coincide with his colleagues in insisting, as Mr. Bayard did, that the three interested powers should have an equal share in any plan of government proposed for the Samoan group. The experience of the last Commission of three Commissioners leads it to enables the President to get rid of two candidates for Ministers. Having sent Kasson and Phelps to Germany as Commissioners, he can also appoint Mr. Halstead or Mr. Rice to be Minister. It will make little difference which goes to France, so long as both are provided for. That will take everything in the shape of candidates out of the way of Mr. Reid and afford President Harrison a chance to send that gentleman to England, if he wishes to send him there.

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A long time was spent by the Republican Senators in caucus this afternoon on the question as to whether a President pro tem. of the Senate must be elected every time Vice-President Morton stays away, or whether one election will suffice for the entire term of Congress. The Constitution and the standing rules of the Senate were discussed until everybody was tired, and then it was decided that the election of Mr. Ingalls, already made, left him as the President pro tem. until the end of the Fifty-first Congress without any further action by the Senate. The Senate rules simply prescribe that "in the absence of the Vice-President the Senate shall choose a President pro tempore." The Senators also talked a little about the proposed investigation of Southern elections, State and national, but did not decide whether to push the resolution for that purpose through as this session.

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"Corporal" Tanner is on the defensive now as a candidate for Commissioner of Pensions. He has a strong backing of Grand Army men from sections where he has not been so well known as he has been in New-York and Brooklyn, and he has the active and persistent support of the pension attorneys who practice in the bureau, that he has at least one determined soldier opponents. It is considered remarkable here by New-York men that his candidacy should have been permitted to become so serious. President Harrison is quoted as having about promised the place to him. But New-York men, notably Senator Hiscock, who is for Gen. Porter of Syracuse, are hopeful that a man of greater capacity than Tanner will get the important position. The serious New-York Republicans who hear the talk about New-York candidates are disposed to hope and believe that President Harrison will find a soldier who is a good lawyer, a man of unquestioned integrity, and one also of great executive ability to occupy the office. They plainly intimate that this catalogue of requirements does not describe Tanner.

There is no worry about the chances of Mr. Elwood E. Thorne getting into the office of Second Assistant Postmaster-General. It is true that his friends have learned that the Union League Club is most anxious that he should have the place, and that the members of that influential body are devoting themselves to Thorne with uncommon industry and zeal. If active personal solicitation and abundant self-appreciation could secure a nomination there is no doubt about who would be Second Assistant Postmaster-General, but in this, as in many other cases, there are reasons for believing that in this case the Union League Club and the Masonic fraternity of New-York City will have so put up with a disappointment, that is, if they really want Mr. Thorne to have the place to begin.

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Col. Archie E. Baker of Illinois is here with a well-made-up case for himself as a candidate for Marshal of the United States Court for the Northern District. Mr. McDougall of Auburn has his eyes fixed on the same place, but Col. Baxter's friends say that his chances are very hopeful.

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A number of more or less plausible excuses are being made for the failure of President Harrison to send in the nomination of Mr. Whitelaw Reid to be Minister to England. The Senate having adjourned until Monday, ample time will be afforded the President to consider the protests that are reported as having come in during the last three or four days against his selection. As Mr. Blaine is understood to favor him, and even to insist upon his appointment at all risks, the presumption is that he will get the place. But the Republican Party in the campaign addressed itself very positively to labor, representing that it was entitled to be regarded as the friend of American citizens, the maintainers of high wages, and abundant employment. Organized labor having helped Mr. Harrison to win, now expects to be heard, and its voice is being raised in rather vehement protest against Mr. Reid as an antagonist of organized labor. The power that compelled Mr. New in the heat of the campaign to comply with "union" regulations is now being exerted to prevent Mr. Reid's appointment to England. If he gets the place it will be a notice to the deluded persons who helped to elect Gen. Harrison that the party has no further use for them at present, that Mr. Blaine must have his man appointed, and that when organized labor is wanted again for campaign purposes it will be supplied with some new fairy tale to entertain and mislead it "until after the election." The President, it is asserted, regards the objections of the protesting workingmen as too serious to be disregarded. Mr. Blaine will not easily consent to be overruled in the matter, and most people here are disposed to believe that he will carry this and all other points on which he is determined.

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The course of Secretary Tracy in regard to the gunboat Yorktown and the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is to be watched with great interest in naval circles. When Secretary Whitney went out of office he left both of these vessels practically completed. Both had had their steam trials, and had attained results satisfactory to the ex-Secretary of the Navy. As far as the Yorktown is concerned, it is not thought that any reason can be alleged for giving her another trial before accepting her, and it is believed that she will be accepted as soon as the requisite power for running her electric light plant are in position. Representative Boutelle attacked the Yorktown before the adjournment of Congress for not attaining as great speed or horse power as the Archer, a gunboat in the English Navy, somewhat larger than the Yorktown. A comparison of the two vessels to be fair, ought, it is maintained by naval officers, to take into account their differences and the different conditions of their trials. The Archer has a record of 3,755 horse power and 17.58 knots an hour, while the record of the Yorktown is 3,398 horse power and 16.14 knots an hour for four hours. The Yorktown has a normal displacement of 1,703 tons, and on her trial was slightly below this figure. The Archer, on the other hand, has a normal displacement of 1,710 tons, but made her trial trip with only 1,630 tons displacement. The Yorktown has 330 tons of machinery, while the Archer, being a larger vessel, has 350. This difference in weight is explained by the difference in the horse power of the two vessels, while the fact that the Archer, with her more powerful machinery, was tried light and in smooth water, while the Yorktown carried all her weights and was tried at sea in almost a gale, accounts, in a great measure, for the difference of speed.

The Yorktown has shown herself to have 398 more horse power than her contract calls for, and officers of the navy do not think it likely that her acceptance will be delayed beyond the time required to prevent Mr. Reid's appointment to England. If he gets the place it will be a notice to the deluded persons who helped to elect Gen. Harrison that the party has no further use for them at present, that Mr. Blaine must have his man appointed, and that when organized labor is wanted again for campaign purposes it will be supplied with some new fairy tale to entertain and mislead it "until after the election." The President, it is asserted, regards the objections of the protesting workingmen as too serious to be disregarded. Mr. Blaine will not easily consent to be overruled in the matter, and most people here are disposed to believe that he will carry this and all other points on which he is determined.

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Secretary Tracy is already overwhelmed with applications for appointment as cadets at large at the Annapolis Naval Academy, but the applicants are simply wasting time and labor, for there are no vacancies at the Academy and will be none until June, 1890, when one cadet at large will be graduated. One more will be graduated in 1891, when there will be another vacancy, and in 1892 there will be three or four vacancies. The law limits the number of cadets at large that may be at the Academy at any one time to ten, and the list is full now.

STATE BASEBALL LEAGUE.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 14.—At to-day's meeting in this city of the New-York State League of Baseball Clubs the following places were represented: Auburn—G. Frederick Gregory, A. D. Hammond, C. B. Kosters; Utica—H. E. Devendorf, C. D. Waltse of the International Association; Elmira—W. C. Smith, J. C. Vedder; Canandaigua—E. P. Gardner, W. W. Wilcox. Binghamton did not send a representative, and will not join the League unless some one makes repairs to its ball grounds at an expense of $2,500.

It was decided to form a league, and the following permanent officers were elected: President—G. Frederick Gregory of Auburn; Vice-President—W. W. Wilcox of Canandaigua; Secretary—C. Vedder of Elmira; Secretary—H. E. Devendorf of Utica.

The salary limit for each club was fixed at $900 a month and the umpire's salary at $150 a month. It was decided to open the season on May 30 and to close it on Sept. 1. W. C. Smith, A. D. Hammond, and H. E. Devendorf were appointed a Schedule Committee. The guarantee was fixed at $500 for each club, and must be deposited on or before April 21.

TO BOYCOTT COLORADO CATTLE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 14.—A buyer for one of the biggest Kansas City dressed-beef houses to-day made a statement to the effect that the passage of any hostile legislation to the packing-house industry would be resented by boycotting the cattle of the State or States enacting such legislation.

Colorado has already passed such a law, and the buyer said to-day: "You may rest assured that we will not buy a single bullock that has a Colorado brand on it, and the same course will be pursued with other States that pass similar laws."

What the effect of this novel boycott would be is not stated, but the buyer affirmed that the boycotts would not curtail the operations of the dressed-beef houses, because they only buy one-half of the cattle received here and two-thirds in Chicago.

A SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 14.—The Board of Education of this city has decided to close all the public schools on April 29, the day President Harrison passes through Elizabeth. As the children of the schools will have no part in the demonstration the board has determined to hold suitable exercises in the High School and all the grammar schools on Friday, April 26, when a programme of patriotic music, recitations, and singing will be given, bearing on a history of Gen. Washington's trip to New-York to be inaugurated. There will be addresses by the Superintendent of Schools, the Principals, and members of the Board of Education.

LIQUOR CAUSES TROUBLE.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 14.—The monthly meeting of the Union League will be held Monday evening, and on that occasion the Banquet Committee, through its Chairman, Carsmen N. Smith, will give a detailed report of how it happened that there was liquor served at the legislative banquet in direct conflict with the league's and committee's orders. The committee's supporters will then move a vote of censure directed against President Smith and the others who contracted the scheme, and the combat will begin.

THE REMOVO MURDERER CAUGHT.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 14.—Charles Cleary, the murderer of Chief of Police Daniel Ramsey, was arrested late last night at Esperanza, while on a freight train. He had been in hiding all day, and learning that he was to be taken to Muncy

RECEIVING THE DIPLOMATS.

A WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION ATTENDED BY BUT FOUR LADIES.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The President and Mrs. Harrison received the diplomatic corps at noon to-day in the Blue Parlor of the White House, where the introductions were made by Secretary Blaine. Owing to a blunder of the State Department notifications were sent only to the Ministers and their secretaries, the wives and other members of their families being wholly ignored. These invitations were received last evening, and several of the Ministers dispatched notes of inquiry on the subject to their State Department the first thing this morning. To such communications the reply was returned that the invitations were meant to include the ladies of the family, but as the larger part of the corps did not think to make the inquiry there were but four ladies present. Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican Minister; Countess Leopoldine, sister of the German Minister; Mme. Hadelist, wife of the Secretary of the French Legation, and Mme. Varea, wife of the Chilian Minister.

These ladies all wore handsome visiting costumes. The fact that President Harrison has delayed this reception to the diplomatic corps until now has given rise to considerable feeling in that august body. The etiquette heretofore observed in regard to the first informal reception of the diplomatic corps has been to have it take place some time during the first week after the inauguration. In the last two Administrations the first reception has been accorded on the 6th of March.

The diplomats, headed by the Haytian Minister, who as dean of the corps came on from New-York for the occasion, were assembled in the Red Parlor of the White House 15 minutes before the President and Mrs. Harrison, attended by Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, descended from the upper corridor and entered the Blue Parlor. Introductions were made to the President, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. Blaine. Mrs. Russell Harrison and Mrs. McKee stood near the centre of the room, and assisted in entertaining those who passed behind the line.

Mrs. Harrison's gown was a handsome one of black thread lace, with gold-color introduced under the lace of the collar, about the edge of the elbow sleeves, and down the panel on the left of the skirt. A small pin of a cluster of butterscups in dull gold was worn at the throat. The elbow sleeves were finished with a deep puff of black Brussels net, which was caught at the wrist with a band of dull gold beads.

Mrs. McKee's gown was of French gray Henrietta cloth, with a full rich drapery on the left side of white silk brocade, bordered with a broad strip of white lamb's wool. The vest was made full of the white silk brocade, and outlined on either side with a stripe of white silk passementerie, with silk acorns pendent.

Mrs. Russell Harrison wore a gown of black silk, brocaded in bronze green, with trimmings of feathers.

Mrs. Harrison upon this occasion introduced a new order of things in the omission of handshaking.

Mrs. Harrison was at home to callers again this afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock, assisted by Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell Harrison. The ladies wore the same dresses in which they had received the diplomatic corps earlier in the day. The other ladies in the Blue Room who assisted in entertaining the callers were Mrs. Scott-Lord, Mrs. Lieut. Parker, her daughter; Mrs. Bergland, wife of Capt. Bergland, United States Army, and Miss Kathiene Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Halford have taken the house 1,751 B-street, where Mrs. Halford will receive informally on Saturdays after 2 o'clock.

Mr. Francis P. B. Sands gave a handsome dinner to-night to the Secretary of the Navy. The other guests were Vice-President Morton, Senator Hale, Judge McCue, Admiral Franklin, Senator Hiscock, Judge Bancroft Davis, Gen. Nicholas Anderson, Lieut. R. P. Rodgers, Commodore Walker, Commodore Schley, Judge McCammon, and Lieut. T. B. M. Mason.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

BOILERS EXPLODE BURYING A NUMBER OF MEN IN THE RUINS.

PITTSBURG, March 14.—A battery of boilers at the West Point Boiler Works of E. Monroe & Sons on the corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets exploded shortly after 12 o'clock this afternoon, completely wrecking the plant and burying a number of men in the ruins.

The explosion occurred just after the noon whistle had sounded, and many of the workmen had left the works to get their dinners. The concussion shook buildings for several squares. Of the 65 workmen there were killed and 11 injured, a number of them quite seriously.

The killed are Gus Linneban, engineer, 25 years, single; James Carter, boilermaker, 30 years, married; Jacob Rheinheimer, boilermaker, 28 years, married; Charles Anlesbache, boiler maker, 45 years, married; Daniel Clark, boiler maker, 30 years, single. Stephen Carter, one of the injured, had his skull fractured, and will probably die.

The building was a large one-story brick structure, and was formerly occupied by William Smith & Sons, pipe manufacturers. The plant, as a whole, is a total loss. It will prove a complete loss. Nothing remains but a mass of brick, mortar, and timbers. The loss will reach $30,000.

The boilers were inspected six months ago, and were thought to be in first-class condition. The real cause of the explosion will probably never be known, as the engineer was killed outright, and no one else has been found who was in the engine room at the time the disaster took place.

HIS TREASURE BURIED WITH HIM.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 14.—On Feb. 15 last William Egan, aged about 50 years, was killed while shoveling in or out on the new Orange County Railroad, now building near Campbell Hall. He was a stranger to his fellow-laborers, having been employed there only a few days. He was poorly clothed and apparently in abject poverty. No close search of the remains was made, and the body was buried. It has been of late the custom, in the county almshouse graveyard.

It now appears that the deceased had a sister, a Mrs. Corcoran, living at 75 Carroll-street, Brooklyn. By some means she heard of her brother's death, whereupon she wrote to Campbell Hall, inquiring in regard to the circumstances, and also if any valuables were found on his body. On receiving a reply she came on here a day or two ago and caused the body to be exhumed and searched. In a belt around the waist of the dead miner were found $400 in greenbacks and a New-York savings bank book showing credits to the amount of over $1,000.

SALE OF TROTTING STOCK.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 14.—Dr. L. Herr of Lexington has sold the following trotting stock to W. C. France of this county:

The Stallion Allendorf, by Onward, dam Alma Mater, by Mambrino Patchen.....$25,000
To the same person, Queen Bess, b. f., 3 years, by Allendorf, dam by Happy Traveller, for.....1,500
To E. D. Morgan, Chicago, Belle Thorne, blk. f., 2 years, by Allendorf, dam by Mambrino Patchen.....1,500
E. D. Herr of this city has sold to W. H. Wilson of Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., Anah, ch. m., 4 years, by Sir Walter, dam by Mambrino Patchen, for $1,500.

Gray Eagle's Derby candidate, Liberty, by Leonatus, pulled up lame in his work here to-day.

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Moore to-night celebrated their golden wedding at their residence on Pine-street. Mr. Moore is one of the eldest Odd Fellows in the State, and a Past Master of Washington Chapter of Masons. He is one of the leading manufacturers of the city and the founder of the large firm of Samuel L. Moore & Sons. He is Senior Warden of Grace Church. He has been publicly congratulated by Bishop Scarborough on the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore gave a large reception to-night at which were assembled all their children and grandchildren, together with scores of friends, who called to tender their congratulations.

THE WARSAW FEMALE SLEEPER.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 14.—Miss Emma Althouse, the Warsaw sleeper, is awake again after a sleep of 11 days. The home of Bennington Hill is a scene of unusual bustle. The lady continues to grow weaker and has short naps daily. A little nourishment has been taken. Physicians think she is stronger than when she came out of the great long trance, when they thought she would die. There is no certainty when she will die now, and may be she will live a long time.

THE OKLAHOMA BOOMERS.

PURCELL, Indian Territory, March 14.—Oklahoma Hill is here urging an invasion of the country. He leaves to-morrow for Oklahoma. His life was to-day threatened by cattle men. A message setting forth the situation was sent to President Harrison, urging speedy action, as the boomers would suffer from actual starvation if no delay of the proclamation will too late.

THREE DUELS EXPECTED

BUT TWO OF THEM WILL NOT BE FOUGHT.

THE RESULT OF A HEATED DEBATE OVER THE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, March 14.—In the Senate to-day M. Paquet said that he would not defend himself from the charges that had been brought against him in connection with the Patriotic League—first, because he knew that the Chamber had condemned him beforehand; and, second, because the party to which he belonged never appealed except to universal suffrage. He dilated upon his services in the Republican cause, and expressed confidence in the integrity of the Judges who are to try him.

The Senate, by a vote of 213 to 58, sanctioned the prosecution of M. Paquet.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Arène, amid noisy interruptions from members of the Right, read the report of the committee which was appointed to consider the charges against M. Laguerre, M. Laisant, and M. Turquet. The report favored the prosecution of the accused Deputies.

M. Sevaistre declared that the proposal showed the imbecility of its authors. For this remark M. Sevaistre was severely censured by the President of the Chamber.

M. Laguerre then addressed the Chamber. He averred that his party intended to prosecute its campaign pacifically and legally. He would not appeal to the Chamber, whose verdict was immaterial, but to the country, which supported the Patriotic League. He denied that the league was a secret society. The real conspirators, he said, were those who rebelled against universal suffrage. This clique had seized the Government, but universal suffrage would have the last word. Persecution and violence would only hasten the hour when the country, disgusted and indignant, would expel the Chamber. [Applause from the Right.] In the course of his speech M. Laguerre was called to order on account of his violent language, and the fact was inscribed on the official record.

The reporter of the committee maintained that the Patriotic League was a secret society. Referring to the fact that Gen. Boulanger recently dined with the Duchesse Dozes, he expressed surprise that men calling themselves Republicans should form a part of the pretorian guard of the Faubourg St. Germain.

Gen. Boulanger rose, and, crossing his arms, defiantly regarded the majority. An uproar ensued, during which M. Thiesse was censured for apostrophizing the President.

Paul de Cassagnac defied the Chamber to prosecute Gen. Boulanger.

The debate was cloture—218 to 214. The Chamber then, by a vote of 290 to 227, authorized the Government to prosecute 22 accused Deputies. The sitting was then adjourned.

As a result of the heated debate duels were imminent between MM. Arène and Provost-Delaunay, MM. Burdeau and de Cassagnac, and MM. Pichon and Laguerre.

M. de Cassagnac, however, refuses to fight with M. Burdeau, and it is expected that an amicable settlement will be arranged between M. Arène and M. Delaunay. M. Pichon's seconds are Deputies Clémenceau and Labordère, and M. Laguerre's are Deputies Laisant and Herrisse.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

LONDON, March 15.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Bohemia, Capt. Kopff, which left Havre March 13 for New-York, has been in collision with the steamer Paris. Both vessels were slightly damaged.

The British steamer Australia, Capt. McRitchie, from Palermo for New-York, and the British steamer Duke of Westminster, Capt. Reynolds, from Japan and China ports for New-York, have been in collision off Gibraltar. The other vessels were Vice-President and rails, rigging, and stanchions carried away, besides sustaining other damage. The Duke of Westminster was not damaged.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, March 14.—M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, has resumed the duties of the office of Minister of Marine made vacant by the death of Admiral Jaures. M. de Freycinet will retain the position until a new Minister is appointed.

The provincial magistrates have been instructed to search for members of the Patriotic League in their respective jurisdictions and to take possession of any documents they may find of an incriminating character.

The strike among the factory operatives at Lille is spreading, and it is feared that it will extend to Roubaix. The officials of both places are acting in concert for the adoption of measures that will prevent disturbances.

ROME, March 14.—The American pilgrims have arrived here.

To-day was the forty-fifth anniversary of the birth of King Humbert. In receiving deputations that came to congratulate him the King referred to the economic crisis and expressed a desire for European peace. This afternoon the King laid the foundation stone of the new Courts of Justice.

ZANZIBAR, March 14.—The Sultan prevented the landing of the Somali porters engaged for the Peters expedition. He forwarded them to Bee-Salaam by steamer.

LONDON, March 14.—The American baseball teams played to-day on the Crystal Palace grounds at Sydenham. The score was: All America, 5; Chicago, 3.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, March 14.—Dr. Peters, the commander of the Emin relief expedition, has started for Aden on his way to Zanzibar.

A VICTIM OF BUNKO MEN.

SUICIDE OF A MAN WHO WAS FLEECED IN DENVER.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 14.—In the Union Station Hotel at 6 o'clock this morning Adolph Mafay, son of an exiled Hungarian noble and father of the Teller of a bank in New-York City, committed suicide. Despondency caused by the loss of $8,800, acquired by many years of toil in Western mines, at a single sitting in an unfair gambling game at Denver brought about the rash act. A few weeks ago he determined to quit mining and return to New-York and his son, who, it is said, was his only living relative in this country. Having converted as much as possible of his mining property at Phœnix, Arizona Territory, into cash, he started for Denver, arriving there last Saturday with $1,200 in currency and about $8,800 in Denver exchanges.

Before he left Phœnix he had purchased a ticket in the Louisiana lottery. He was anxious to know if he had won anything, and while going up town from the station in Denver he saw the sign "Lottery." Supposing that it was the same in which he held a ticket, he went up into a small room where two men were standing behind a counter. Throwing down the ticket he asked if he had won anything, and one of the men, after looking at the number, replied that he was in great luck, as the ticket had won several hundred dollars, and entitled him to four more draws. He then drew and won some money, and when both had continued playing again the sharks had won all the money he had. He said that until his money was gone it never occurred to him that the men were robbing him. Instead of informing the police, he said nothing of his loss, but continued his journey to Kansas City.

PRINCETON MEN AT DINNER.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—The annual dinner of the Princeton Alumni Association of New-Jersey was held at the Trenton House to-night. Gov. Green of the Class of '50 is the President of the association. Toasts were responded to as follows: "Alma Mater," President Patton of Princeton; "The State of New-Jersey," Thomas N. McCarter of Newark; "The Educational Institutions in Our State," President Merrill E. Gates of Rutgers College; "College Days," W. E. Potter, and "The Scholar in Politics," George M. Robeson.

A RELAPSE FOR JUSTICE MATTHEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Justice Matthews is not so well to-day, and has had another of the relapses which have marked the progress of his illness. Last night he was restless and had a fever, and to-day he is quite ill. The Justice has a complication of disorders, some of which alone are of a very grave character, but taken together they make quite a serious case and one requiring close care and attention. The primary troubles are rheumatic attacks and impaired digestion.

A COMBINATION MONUMENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 14.—The colored people of this city had a meeting last night and decided upon the erection of a monument in this city to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, John Brown, and soldiers of the late war.

The proposed cost of the monument is about $20,000, and the fund will be raised by subscriptions from all the colored citizens and societies throughout the country. The movement will receive the support of Governor [illegible]

QUIET AT SAMOA.

THE REPORTED SINKING OF THE WARSAW A SILLY CANARD.

AUCKLAND, March 14.—Advices just received from Samoa show that there was no basis for the sensational rumor of an engagement between the United States men-of-war Nipsic and the German corvette Olga. Far from this, the German officials on the island have entirely given up their aggressive policy. The proclamation of martial law has been publicly withdrawn, and the Germans have abandoned all claim to the right of searching incoming vessels for contraband of war. Both these steps have met with the hearty approval of all foreign residents at Apia, and have had a quieting effect. Unusual tranquility prevails thro

M'DOW HAD ASSISTANCE

HIS COACHMAN IS CONSIDERED AN ACCOMPLICE.

A CORONER'S JURY CHARGES BOTH MEN WITH THE MURDER OF CAPT. F. W. DAWSON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 14.—The inquest in the case of Capt. Dawson was held to-day. A drenching rain and heavy wind storm, which has prevailed since the night of the murder, prevented the gathering of a crowd and probably saved the murderer from lynching. McDow was brought out of the jail about 11 o'clock this morning and placed in a police patrol wagon. A guard of four policemen and three special Deputy Sheriffs accompanied him. At his request he was first driven to the office of his counsel, ex-Gov. A. G. Magrath, the last secession Governor of South Carolina. His counsel did not accompany him to the inquest.

The inquest did not develop anything startling. Only three witnesses were examined. The first was Policeman Gordon, whose testimony was substantially as follows: He had been detailed to watch for a negro who has been for nearly a month walking about the western section of the city insulting ladies. On the afternoon of the murder he was in the vicinity of the scene of the murder. A negro hack driver told him that he had heard a pistol shot in McDow's office. He went there and saw Mrs. McDow leaving her house with her child. Then he rang the office bell and McDow opened the door only far enough to enable him to see who was at the bell. He asked McDow if anything was the matter and was answered in the negative. McDow shut and locked the door, and the witness heard him moving something inside the office.

This was about 4 o'clock. A little before 7 McDow came out in his buggy and surrendered himself. When McDow came out a white woman approached the buggy and spoke with him for a minute or two. This person, it is thought, is the woman who had been living in McDow's house, and her presence in the house is supposed to have been the cause of Mrs. McDow leaving it.

Moses Harper, the hack driver, who told Gordon about the pistol shot, corroborated the statement of the previous witness. He saw Dawson leave the street car and enter McDow's office about 3:30. "In four or five minutes after he got in I heard the pistol fire. Then I heard two groans. Then I heard a voice, 'You said you'd take my life.'"

Moses Johnson, McDow's driver, swore he knew nothing about the matter, as did Emma Drayton, McDow's cook, who, according to two witnesses, stood guard at the gate while McDow was trying to bury the body of his victim. McDow refused to make any statement.

The jury returned the following verdict:

"That deceased came to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by T. B. McDow, and that Moses Johnston, the negro coachman, was accessory before the fact."

The prisoners were then removed to jail. In explanation of the verdict it is said that there is evidence not yet published which will show that McDow used his coachman to carry notes to the women with whom he had been carrying on intrigues. It is now probable that the body of the murdered man will be exhumed for the purpose of holding a post-mortem examination. It is said that the physician who examined the body did not make a post-mortem, but only probed for the ball, which he failed to find.

In view of McDow's statement that his victim lived for nearly three-quarters of an hour after he had shot him, and that he had spent that time trying to remove the ball, the theory is now advanced that the wound might not have been fatal, and that he murdered, in order to seal the lips of his victim, might have administered morphine or some other deadly drug. All the circumstances surrounding the case give color to this theory. McDow says the victim lived for over a half hour after he was shot, and that he remained with him holding his victim's head in his lap until he died, while the murdered man's wife and children were within the sound of his voice.

It was not until he had failed in burying the body in his closet that he gave himself up. The French maid who was the moving cause of the tragedy is at Capt. Dawson's house. Her statement has not yet been given to the police or the public. She was brought from Lausanne, Switzerland, by Mrs. Dawson several years ago, and is said to be of irreproachable character.

The story goes that McDow made her acquaintance and tried to persuade her to elope with him after he had obtained a divorce from his wife.

Col. Ahrens, the father of Mrs. McDow, had lived with his daughter and her husband until last Christmas, when he suddenly left and went to a hotel, where he has since resided. He refuses to speak about the matter. It is rumored that the cause of his leaving was that he had been informed that his son-in-law had intended to kill him so as to get possession of his estate. Mr. Ahrens is a rich merchant and highly esteemed. Having made a fortune at the grocery business, he retired after his daughter's marriage. It is said that after leaving his daughter's house he changed his will and willed all his property to his daughter, reserving the provision which made McDow his Executor.

A ROW AT A MEETING.

LIVELY TIMES IN THE COMMON COUNCIL OF ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 14.—A disgraceful scene was enacted to-night at the Elizabeth City Council meeting, and President Smith was the cause of the disturbance. The Chairman refused to entertain several motions, among them one appealing from one of his decisions. He ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest Councilmen Mraving and Noyes and remove them from the chamber. Noyes dared the officer to lay his hand upon him.

"Mr. Chairman" he shouted, "if you are sober this is an outrage; if you are not sober, why, go ahead."

Dr. Mraving read section 14 of the rules of the board, which proved the President to be wrong in his decision, but the latter ordered the doctor to sit down or he would have him ejected.

A motion was made to adjourn, and this the Chairman also declared out of order. Great confusion prevailed, several members jumping to their feet and denouncing the President's rulings. The motion to adjourn was finally put by him and carried.

A resolution impeaching President Smith will be presented at the next meeting of the Council.

THE HARLEM RIVER REGATTA.

At a meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association last evening in the rooms of the Atalanta Boat Club, 574 Fifth-avenue, it was decided to hold the Harlem River Spring Regatta on May 30. This is the same day chosen by the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association for its regatta, and these two large rowing organizations will therefore clash in dates this year, as they did last. There were represented at the meeting the Atalanta, Metropolitan, Nassau, Columbia College, Union, and Nonpareil Boat Clubs. The races decided upon are as follows: Junior singles, senior singles, double scull, eight-oared shell, pair-oared gig, junior four-oared shell, senior four-oared shell, junior and senior four-oared gig, and a special race of two miles, open to eight-oared shell crews.

The association elected the following officers: President—W. C. Woolley, Metropolitan B. C.; Vice-Presidents—George D. Phillips, N. Y. A. C.; Secretary-Treasurer—A. E. Colfax, Nassau B. C. The next meeting will be held Friday, April 5, at the Atalanta's clubhouse, on Fifth-avenue.

MR. FRIED TAKES PARIS GREEN.

Louis Fried, a Russian 28 years old, who keeps a meat shop at 197 Broome-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking paris green. He was married three months ago and since that time has been almost continually quarreling with his wife. His friends believed him to be demented. On Wednesday night, during a quarrel with his wife, he attempted to cut her throat with a large meat knife. The woman fled from the house and took refuge with her parents in Essex-street.

The woman obtained a summons from Justice Duff yesterday commanding her husband to appear in the Essex Market Police Court to explain his conduct. This document was served upon Fried early in the afternoon. Soon afterward he closed his shop and barricaded the doors. The neighbors sent word to the police in the evening, and they broke into the shop and found Fried lying on the floor suffering from the effects of a dose of paris green. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

BURGLARS CALL ON DR. HOUGHTON.

Burglars got into the rectory of the Little Church Around the Corner between 1 and 6 A. M. yesterday, and carried away about all of the Rev. Dr. Houghton's silverware. The entrance was made by forcing the lock of a dining room window. A reporter in this room to the police reports said he missed a pitcher, berry dish, goblet and tray, all of solid silver; a cake basket, sugar bowl, napkin ring, pepper box, and other articles in plated ware. So far as known the burglars did not go up stairs. They were not heard by the servants, and their visit was not discovered until the cook went down stairs to make the fire for breakfast. This is the second time the rectory has been entered by thieves, and Dr. Houghton thinks of appointing a special watchman for the property.

INSANITY EXPERTS BUSY.

Directors Field and Fitch, the insanity experts at Bellevue Hospital, had a busy day's work yesterday. They passed judgment in 19 cases, two of which the patients were sent to the insane asylums on the Island. The physicians have had William Mercante, a publisher of No. 15 Pierce-street, under observation since the 12th of February, and have decided that he is sane.

OBITUARY.

HENRI TAMBERLIK.

Henri Tamberlik, the celebrated Italian tenor, whose death is reported by cable, was born in Rome on March 16, 1820. It was intended that he should become a priest, but after studying for a time in the seminary of Montefiascone, he forsook the church for the lyric stage. He made his début in Naples in 1841 at the Theatre del Fondo, from where he went to the San Carlo. From Naples, in 1845, he went to Lisbon, and there his voice underwent a transformation, increasing marvelously in height and compass. Subsequently he sang with great success in Barcelona and Madrid and in Covent Garden, London, where he sang in "William Tell," "Robert the Devil," and "The Huguenots," and created the part of Peter the Great in an opera written for him by Jullien. He also went to St. Petersburg and performed an enduring sensation for the city. He could never be induced to sing in the Paris Opera, although Meyerbeer made many efforts to prevail on him to accept an engagement there. He was afraid to sing in French.

Tamberlik sang in Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo. In South America he received what was at the time the enormous compensation of 30,000f. a month. He made and broke, in 1858, an engagement to come here. He went to the Theatre Italien in Paris and made an unprecedented success there, showing that he was equally admirable in wisely differing parts, singing in "Othello," "Polinto," and "Il Trovatore," as well as in "Don Giovanni" and "Rigoletto." Happening to be in Madrid at the time of the revolution which deprived Queen Isabella of her throne, he secured a success in "La Muette" and also in other operas having no political suggestiveness. Subsequently he repeated his triumphs in the big cities of Europe, but for several years he had been seldom heard. In January, 1883, he was falsely reported to have died.

MOSES W. FIELD.

Moses W. Field died at Detroit, Mich., yesterday morning. He was stricken with apoplexy Sunday night while asleep and never recovered consciousness. He was born in Watertown, this State, Feb. 10, 1826. His parents removed to Cato, Mich., in his youth. He went to Detroit in 1844 and found employment in a wholesale grocery house, of which he finally became the head. He was also at times incidentally engaged in farming, manufacturing, and shipping, in all of which he prospered.

In 1872 he was elected to Congress from the Detroit district on the Republican ticket, and made several speeches on the tariff and currency questions. In the succeeding Congressional campaign he was defeated by Gen. Alpheus S. Williams. Becoming dissatisfied with the Republican position on the currency question, he ardently espoused the Greenback cause, and called the National Convention at Indianapolis in May, 1876, at which Peter Cooper was nominated for President. He canvassed Michigan and spoke at every hamlet and cross road.

For several years he worked continuously, making great inroads in the Republican strength. In the election of 1878 the Michigan Greenback Party cast 76,000 votes. This increase from 500 votes in 1874 was due almost wholly to Mr. Fielder's remarkable energy and ability. He continued to be the leading spirit of the Greenback Party in the West till last Fall, when, becoming dissatisfied with the platform of the Democrats, he went back to the Republicans, following Gen. Butler, for whom he had a great admiration.

In 1884 he was elected Regent of the University of Michigan on the Democratic-Greenback fusion ticket for a term of six years. He leaves a widow and nine children, and a large estate.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Patrick Tierney, who was born in the County Westmeath, Ireland, as nearly as he could remember, 101 years ago, died at the residence of his grandson, William Tierney, 424 East Sixty-sixth-street, after a long illness on Wednesday evening from pneumonia. He was in fairly good health up to four weeks ago, when he fell in his room and fractured his leg. It was beginning to heal nicely when he caught cold and died of pneumonia. He became implicated in Irish revolutionary troubles, and was forced to leave his country about 40 years ago. He was a shoemaker by trade. His wife died five years ago at the age of 98, and one of their four children is still living.

The death of Toring Watson on Tuesday last removed from the ranks of the legal profession of this city a very capable and widely-known law clerk. Mr. Watson was for many years the head clerk for the law firms of Coudert Brothers, Henry M. Whitehead, and Henry C. De Witt of this city. His reputation as an office lawyer was of the highest and his legal training of the best. He retired from active business about five years ago on account of failing health. He was 49 years of age at the time of his death and unmarried. The funeral will take place at his late residence on Franklin-avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street, this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Christina McEntee, widow of Charles McEntee of Rondout, N. Y., died at the residence of her son, Col. John McEntee, at that place last Tuesday night. At the time of her death Mrs. McEntee was in the eighieth year of her age and was the eldest native-born resident of Rondout. She was one and the last of the original members of the Rondout Presbyterian Church. Her four children, Col. John McEntee, Mrs. Willis Dillon, Mrs. J. O. Norton, and Mrs. Theodore Brown, survive her. Mrs. McEntee was the daughter of William Tremper, her mother's maiden name being Ann Tappan. She was an aunt by marriage to the celebrated artist, Jervis McEntee.

The Rev. Jacob N. Voorhis, a retired minister of the Reformed Dutch Church, died in the seventy-fourth year of his age, at his residence at Port Ewen, N. Y., on Saturday night last. The reverend gentleman had for many years been a prominent minister of the Reformed Dutch Church and was widely known. He was a widower, his wife having died about two years ago.

Thomas N. Griffin, aged 68, at one time President of the Board of Trade at Albany, N. Y., died at Melrose Wednesday. He was a large army contractor during the war and resided in this city for several years.

Deacon Thomas Moore, a prominent merchant of Scranton, Penn., and President of the Board of Trustees of the Keystone Academy, died yesterday in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

The Hon. D. C. Laribee, of Coudersport, Penn., an ex-member of the Pennsylvania Legislature and a well-known lawyer, died on board a railroad train yesterday of heart disease.

SPOILS TO BE DIVIDED.

LEADER CARROLL DELIGHTS HIS MEN AND HIS ENEMIES RAGE.

In the Fifth Assembly District the old fight is fierce once more. There was a lull in it after the Allen-Dodd Republicans told the Executive Committee of the County Committee what a bad man Frank J. Carroll was. But last night it started afresh. Leader Carroll caused the new outbreak.

A few days ago he sent word to his election district captains that he had something important for them to know, and would tell it to them if they would meet him in the Grant Club's rooms in Charlton street. Incidentally he let it be known that his information was about patronage.

Incidentally, also, the Allen-Dodd crowd learned of the proposed meeting, and decided to have one to counteract it. Both meetings were held last night, that of the Allen-Dodd party in Warren Hall, at Clark and Spring streets.

Leader Carroll roused the enthusiasm of his captains. He told them there were lots of offices ready for them. Each of them should have one for himself if he wanted it, and each should have two for distribution. These offices were in the Custom House, the Internal Revenue Service, and the navy yard. In the last named place there were 160 positions alone that had been allotted to the Fifth. Carroll said he had been assured of all this, and that he was to be the dispenser.

As there were enough places for the others elsewhere he proposed that the 160 navy yard situations be given to the hard-working colored Republicans of the district. The colored Captains became hysterical at once. Leader Carroll finished his speech and the meeting broke up joyfully.

But there were some among his hearers who went at once to his enemies and told all he had said. Then his enemies, inspired by would-be leader Dodd, who presided over the meeting, went over the life of leader Carroll, and charged him with having done injury to the Republican Party in the Fifth. Every year, they said, he had deprived it of 1,000 votes it should have had. He was a Tammany Republican, with personal interest and not party advantage at heart. When he had been sufficiently scarified the meeting adopted the following:

Whereas, The Republican organization of the Fifth Assembly District is in a demoralized condition from the fact that the President of the organization [was and is now engaged in placing the names of well-known Democrats on the roll in violation of all rules and regulations; and

Whereas, He has rejected 250 names of bona fide Republicans, and among them some of the oldest in the district; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Club of the Fifth District do most respectfully ask and urge the Executive Committee of the County Committee to reorganize the party in the district under the committee's own auspices, to the end that the party shall have an honest organization in the district.

A SEALED VERDICT ORDERED.

The Ramos divorce case occupied the attention of Justice Frast and a jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, all of yesterday, and at 5 o'clock the jury retired with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict this morning. The witnesses for the defense took up the morning session, and their testimony went to prove the bad characters of Angie Serivon and Kitty Hoyt, the two co-respondents. In the afternoon Mr. Ramos was put on the stand and made a specific denial of the charges against him. Counsel then summed up, and at 5:30 Justice Frast charged the jury. He particularly instructed them to answer five of the eight charges in the negative. No attempt had been made to prove them. The remaining three charged the adultery of misconduct with the Hoyt and Serivon women, and rested, the only point upon the evidence of these women.

NEW CRUISERS.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK ON THE CONCORD AND THE BENNINGTON.

The work on the machinery for the cruisers Concord and Bennington is getting along at a rapid rate and its quality is certainly very satisfactory. The boilers for the Bennington are practically finished, those for the Concord are but little behind, while the machinery for the Bennington needs but the arrival of the steel shafts from the West Point foundry to finish up the work. As soon as these shafts arrive and the final work on the Bennington's engines is completed the machinery will be taken off the present bed plates to make way for the setting up of the Concord's engines.

Chief Engineer Ashton remarked yesterday that the boilers had not yet been tested, and he hardly thought they would be until the machinery was ready for moving. The boilers will either be tested right where they stand in the shops or they will be taken out into the street. In testing machinery for a certain strength cold water is put into the boiler, a fire is lighted, and the pressure is applied by the expansion of the water. In the case of the Yorktown's boilers the pressure given the boilers was 250 pounds, and this will very likely be the pressure applied to the boilers of the Concord and Bennington.

The Pilgrim's will be tested by hydraulic pressure, but, as in the case of the boilers, they will not be subjected to the ordeal until all the work for the armisars in the ship is at an end. Of course the Quintard people are taking the risk on themselves, for a bond extend that the boilers will be in keeping with the progress made in the work. But the Quintard Iron Works feel perfect confidence in their work. Much of the work, however, has been tested by the naval inspectors from time to time, they being able to do so by the X rays. In all cases where any flaw was discovered the piece was rejected, but as the builders have evinced as ready a desire to detect these flaws as have the inspectors the work has been greatly facilitated. The eccentric straps gave the most serious trouble at first. Pieces after piece had to be made before a perfect one could be obtained, the great majority showing, when pared down a little on the lathe, a crack near the base of the collar. If the work had been intended for a merchant man of the rejected materials would have been considered satisfactory for one of the new naval ships nothing but the very best work could be accepted.

The writer has seldom seen as pretty work as is now displayed at the Quintard machine shops. For beauty of finish and perfectness in form some of the valve gear for the new cruisers is simply faultless. To praise contractors is not often policy, but the Quintard people have so manifestly endeavored to do satisfactory work for the Government, regardless of inspection, that it is in justice due them to make praiseworthy note of what is being turned out. The machinery as well as the hulls for the new vessels are behind the contract time, but this has been the case with all Government contract work let out for the new naval ships.

The shafting for the Concord and Bennington is not as well along as it might be, but as the West Point people are working on it night and day it is fair to presume that they are doing their very best. When the writer visited the works at Cold Spring some two weeks ago there were at least 8 of the 14 sections completed and it was learned at the Quintard Works yesterday that the West Point people had given notification that one shaft was ready for shipment. It is expected down from Cold Spring any day. The navy officers at present detailed for inspection duty at the Quintard Works are Chief Engineers Robert H. Buchanan and Charleston; Passed Assistant Engineer Stevenson, and Assistant Engineer C. E. Manning, all United States Navy.

The bids on the machinery for the new battle ship Maine, now in process of building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will be opened either the latter part of the present week or at the beginning of the coming week. The Quintard people will be among the bidders. The Delamaters and one or two other New-York City firms will also compete. The Chicago is going to have for her batteries, in addition to electric gear for training, Lieut. Bradley A. Fiske's device for finding ranges. What with the amount of electricity already aboard the new cruiser, it looks as if the Chicago will be fitted out with more devices of modern invention than any war ship afloat. It is somewhat doubtful if any department putting its practical tests the many mechanical innovations, although naval officers hope that the Government will not be too quick to adopt, in lieu of brawny muscles and steady eyes, the mysterious and not always to be relied upon electrical agent. It is well also to consider that in time of actual battle these electric motors may suffer from the heavy concussion, to say nothing of sustaining injury from an enemy's fire. But coming as they do at this stage of rebuilding the navy, the introduction of electrical workings aboard ship demand if not a cordial welcome from naval commanders at least a fair and unbiased test of their effectiveness.

A REAL-ESTATE SWINDLER.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY, GIVES BAIL, AND DECAMPS.

CHICAGO, March 14.—William H. Davis, a well-known builder and real estate dealer, was arrested to-day at the door of the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank, charged with victimizing the President of the institution, D. H. Tolman. Forgery was the specification, but the purpose was to hold Davis in addition for an extensive series of offenses, such as stealing to each of a number of people the same piece of property.

The prisoner quickly gave bail for the forgery and disappeared. To-night it would appear that besides the plunder from his crimes he has made way with all his real estate holdings. Where the money has gone to is a mystery.

The arrest was well planned. Davis had an appointment with Mr. Tolman at the bank, and before the hour arrived the President had sworn out a warrant and given the document to an officer, who was stationed in the bank entrance to await the real estate man. Davis's arrival was prompt; his arrest was equally so.

Both events were surpassed in celerity, however, by his release, he scheduling the required security of $1,000 and walking out before it was realized that additional warrants were necessary.

Davis has been in the real estate business in Chicago 10 years, with an office on La Salle-street and a handsome residence on Ashley-street. He built a big business block on Third-avenue near Van Buren-street a year ago, now occupied by the Regan Printing Company. He also built and sold the block on Market-street occupied by Godfrey & Clark.

POPULAR ASTRONOMY.

Mr. Garrett P. Service, whose lectures on astronomy have shed an agreeable lack of prosy technicalities, talked last evening to as many persons as the hall of the Brooklyn Institute on Washington-street would hold on "Man's Conquests in the Heavens." The lecture was illustrated.

A new era, Mr. Service said, was just opening for the students of astronomy. Not the least by far of the advances being made was in the photography of the heavens. Photography was opening up new fields and enabling discoveries far beyond what a short time ago had been dreamed of. And as a sort of antithesis to this great progress that men of brains were making Mr. Service casually mentioned that in Brooklyn somewhere over in the Eastern District were a set of asteric philosophers who were still plodding along under the belief that the earth was flat, and had but recently attempted to bring over a few converts to their ranks by means of a pamphlet containing 100 reasons why the earth is flat. The audience and Brooklyn audience laughed long at the ignorance of the benighted Williamsburg philosophers.

THE FROST INQUEST CONDEMNED.

The German Republican County Committee met last evening at 12 St. Mark's-place, and the Executive Committee said they had elected Charles K. Lerow for their Chairman. They also reported in favor of the Saxton Electoral Reform bill, and recommended that the question be agitated that incorporated associations who hold balls in licensed places be allowed the privileges of selling beer and liquors after 1 o'clock in the morning. A resolution was adopted declaring the murder of the saloon Keeper, Casper Pfost, by Officer Patrick Lavin as an outrage, and condemning the manner in which the inquest was held by Coroner Scmaltze, and urging it to be the duty of Assistant District Attorney Bedford to bring the matter before the Grand Jury. All German organizations were called upon to "protest against the unjust result of the inquest."

A resolution was also adopted urging the necessity of having the Museum of Natural History open on Sundays.

GOV. WILSON DEFEATS CARR.

CHARLESTOWN, West Va., March 14.—The Supreme Court met this afternoon, and in the Gubernatorial question between E. S. Carr, President of the State Senate, and Gov. Wilson, decided that Carr had no ground upon which to take the office of Governor.

This gives Wilson the chair until the contest will have been settled between Gen. Goff and Judge Fleming.

FREY BEATS DE ORO.

Albert Frey and Alfred De Oro played last night's game in the pool tournament in Brooklyn. The former won by a score of 150 to 94. Ramos and De Oro will play to-night.

The Yonkers Fire Society of Yonkers, Mayor Orville Thorn, Chief Engineer Hall, and the Common Council of Yonkers, 27 men in all, participated in the parade of the Firemen's Association of Westchester County, which took place in Yonkers yesterday afternoon. The line of march was 4 miles long, and the procession was reviewed by Governor Hill and staff.

DOOMED TO DEFEAT.

TWO CONNECTICUT JUDICIAL BILLS WHICH WILL HARDLY PASS.

HARTFORD, March 14.—The two bills now before the Legislature relating to the judiciary of the State, one allowing the Judges of the Superior and Supreme Courts to retire on half pay after reaching 65 years of age, and the other increasing the number of Judges in the Superior Court, are both doomed to defeat. The pension or half-pay bill was reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee, but met with determined opposition in the Senate. It was sent back to the committee several weeks ago for improvement ostensibly, but probably with the design that it should be smothered without the stamp of disapproval by both houses. The bill was recommended by Gov. Bulkeley, who was desirous of its passage at the outset of the session. Its adoption would have simplified the problem in regard to filling the Supreme Court appointment.

The bill increasing the number of Superior Court Judges has not met with the favor expected from the lawyers of the State. The Judges seem not overworked in this State and no sound reason can be given for increasing their number. There is also the objection that if the number of Judgeships is increased it will give the present Executive the power to appoint the majority of the Judges in both courts. The appointments are for eight years, and the view is not regarded with favor that one man, be he ever so upright, should possess the power of appointing a majority of the Judges in the two highest courts of the State. The argument is not applied to Gov. Bulkeley alone, but is used also with reference to Governors who will come after him. If the law is passed, the Governor eight years from now will have the power to appoint the majority. The system of dividing the responsibility of appointments is favorably regarded here.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 14—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Eastern New-York, fair, colder, followed Friday by stationary temperature, variable winds.*

For District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, rain, preceded by fair in Delaware and Maryland, slightly cooler, northeasterly winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, fair, followed Friday by rain, slightly cooler, northeasterly winds; high on the coast.

For Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, fair, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	42°	45°	3:30 P. M.	35°	47°
6 A. M.	42°	41°	6 P. M.	37°	46°
9 A. M.	42°	42°	9 P. M.	32°	40°
12 M.	39°	44°	12 M.	31°	39°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 43 4/5°
Average temperature for same date last year .. 36 4/5°

CAPT. CARTER WAS THEIR GUEST.

Capt. William Page Carter of Virginia, one of the most entertaining magazine contributors in the South, was the guest of the members of the Southern Society at their monthly meeting in Delmonico's big banquet hall last evening. Capt. Carter is a reader as well as a writer, and for more than an hour he charmed the members of the society. His selections were from his own works, and when not humorous or pathetic were patriotic or sentimental. There were several negro dialect pieces in the list, and each was recited with graceful effect.

Among the selections were "De Release Befo' de War," "Chris of Gold," "The White, White Rose," "Reliigion an' de Nigger," "Pelham of Alabama," "Yellar Mule," "Before Gettysburg," and "Pretty Miss Kate." Capt. Carter was applauded by John G. Calhoun, John H. Inman, Evan Thomas, W. P. St. John, Dr. J. H. Parker, MacGrane Coxe, Walter L. McCorkle, Charles A. Peshine, William G. Peckham, Shaw, Jr., George Rutledge Gibson, W. W. Flannigan, William M. Polk, James Swan, Dr. Norvin Green, Col. Thomas Snead, Francis R. Rives, R. Wayne Wilson, J. Fisher Reese, and scores of others. After the business meeting and literary entertainment a collation was served. There were many impromptu speeches, including one by John Wise, and songs by the glee club of the society.

BAIT LICENSES TO BE REFUSED.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 14.—Reports from Newfoundland say that the issue of licenses to American vessels for the purchase of bait and other necessary outfit will be refused this season, and that the home Government will coincide with the Dominion Government in its policy. The reason alleged is that American vessels last year violated the licenses given them, and bait purchased in Newfoundland was sold to the French at St. Pierre.

The fishermen who have recently returned from the Grand Banks off Nova Scotia say the Nova-nus cutters are already patrolling the coast, and every port is strictly guarded so that no violation of the Bait act can be accomplished. Cargoes can be purchased for export under a one-thousand-dollar bond that they are to be landed at American ports, or else under the assurance through the British Consul being also required.

DR. HARLAN ON ETHICAL CULTURE.

The Rev. Richa... Harlan lectured before the students of Columbia College and Chapel yesterday morning. He pictured the benefits of a Christian life and showed its great advantages over the various systems of ethical culture. The topic of the lecture subject he said: "History speaks at this theory of morals as presented by the Professors of ethical culture. These quack doctors of the soul treat the subject externally, instead of going to the heart and soul. There is a moral inertia, a spiritual friction, a downward and downward tendency in human nature which any theory of ethical culture is unable to overcome."

DEMANDING ARREARS OF TAXES.

The Jersey City Board of Finance was last night notified that County Collector Dugan intends to demand an immediate settlement of arrears of taxes due the county from the city. According to a statement made to the board the arrears now amount to $586,668. The board referred the subject to a committee, and will probably seek legislative aid to settle the difficulty.

STEVENS BOYS AT DINNER.

The Freshmen of Stevens Institute dined last night at Clark's, in West Twenty-third-street, and had a merry evening. Nelson Macy, President of the class, was toastmaster. The committee in charge of the dinner was composed of Messrs. Martin, Jenkins, Hill, and Gardner.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The funeral of Admiral John Lee Davis took place from the Epoch House at Washington yesterday. The remains were interred at Rock Creek Church Cemetery. The pall bearers were Admiral Porter, Vice-Admiral Rowan, Rear-Admiral Shumaker, Rear-Admiral Lee, Commodore Walker, and Lieut. Gilmore.

R. A. Peck, a farmer of Greenville, Conn., met with a tragic death Sunday last. His dead body was found terribly burned in a lot of underbrush within a few rods of his house. It is supposed that he had fallen in the fire while in that condition.

A freight train on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad was thrown from the track yesterday near Jones's Station, between Morrisville, Vt., and Wolcott. Sixteen cars were badly damaged.

Adolph Naisy, alias John McKenzie, committed suicide at Kansas City Wednesday night by taking poison. He was 52 years old and was an ex-convict from Phoenix, Arizona Territory, to which city, from Denver he was swindled out of $12,000 by confidence men.

A prairie fire near Purcell, Indian Territory, burned over about 72 square miles of grazing land Wednesday night and destroyed a large number of cattle. Cattle men say it was the work of boomers.

James A. Cudworth, who captained the champion Lowells last year, will play centre field for the St. Louis Browns this season. He purchased his release for $600 of President Howe of Boston yesterday.

The Barrett boys who were sentenced to be hanged on the 23d inst. at Minneapolis for the murder of Tollefsens, a street car driver, have confessed their guilt. On their trial they tried to prove an alibi.

The negro, Magruder Fletcher, who assaulted Mrs. Obediah McCready a few days ago, was taken from the jail at Tasley, Va., early yesterday morning by masked men and hanged.

Virgil Jackson was hanged at Utica, N. Y., yesterday morning for the murder of Norton Metcalf in Augusta Centre on Jan. 1, 1888. The trouble arose over Jackson's intimacy with Metcalf's wife.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Labor Laws reported to the Senate yesterday against the exemption of cider from the provision of the proposed prohibitory law.

The strike at the Wheeling (West Va.) Steel Plant was settled yesterday, the employes signing the agreement as individuals. This is a defeat for the Amalgamated Association.

While sawing wood yesterday at Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., Edward Peters, an old resident of the place, aged 81 years, suddenly stopped and dropped dead.

William Grimm of Kent, N. Y., was arrested yesterday on the charge of robbing the United States mails at that station. He waived examination, and was held to answer.

The Connecticut Legislature yesterday elected John R. Perry of Fairfield Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield County.

The discovery of the Rio Tinto mine and the steadily rising price of copper have caused 6,000 to the number of idle operatives.

PROUD OF THEIR DEGREES.

FORTY-SEVEN GRADUATES OF THE LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was thronged last evening by the friends and families of the graduating class of the Long Island College Hospital. They had come there to witness the ceremony by which the 47 young students who had diligently followed the course of study mapped out for them became 47 fully-equipped young doctors, ready to cope with those two dread enemies, disease and death.

The President of the Board of Regents, Thomas H. Redman, was prevented by serious illness from directing the exercises in person. His place was taken by Reuben W. Ropes. Upon the broad Academy stage were seated members of the Board of Regents, the Council and Faculty, with many others prominent in medical circles. Among these were Dr. Joseph Jones, Dr. A. R. Tayne, Dr. E. P. Thwing, Prof. D. G. Eaton, Dr. Minard, Dr. T. R. French, and Dr. F. M. Hall. The exercises opened with music, Eben's military band first playing an overture from the "Hungarian Gone-by," and then striking up the American Centennial March. At the martial strain the graduating class marched in and took their seats in the orchestra, being greeted with applause.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Wells, and then, after more music, Prof. J. H. Raymond, Secretary of the Faculty, announced the presentation of the candidates for graduation. In the absence of Dean Stone, who was also detained by illness, the Hippocratic oath was then administered by Jarvis W. Wight, Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery. The degrees of M. D. and prizes were then conferred by George C. Hopkins, M. D., of the Board of Regents.

Following is a list of the graduating class:

Edward M. Abbe, W. A. Hammond, M.D., D.S., Wilbur H. Bliss, Charles A. Briggs, William T. Carr, Jr., A. B., Clinton L. Cobb, James L. Cornell, Lincoln G. Knues, Joseph E. Fopeano, Jacob Hadley, Irving H. Hayes, William E. Jenner, A. B., Charles H. Jones, Alexander Klein, John E. Leonard, Eugene P. Mallett, B. S., Edward P. Orrell, Jr., Louis R. Pierce, Wilbur L. Rickard, Anthony Rosecrans, William C. Smith, Alexander Sutherburn, William E. Sullivan, George D. Barney, Albert G. Bishop, Walter L. Bradbury, Edwin Carman, Lawrence Cosha, James J. Collins, Carlos A. De Mesa, Frank W. Fleischhauer, William A. Griffith, Ferdinand J. Hartmann, Ph. G., Charles A. Hildreth, A.B., William K. Johnson, Eugene J. Kenney, Benjamin F. Lerrick, John Lyons, George W. Neidecker, Edward K. Parmelee, Ralph H. Pomeroy, A. B. Walter A. Robbins, Thomas E. Schrider, William H. C. Smith, Adam H. Strang, Henry S. Wildman, Louis Wolfstirn.

The appointments as house physicians which are annually conferred upon the four graduates whose standing has been most creditable were given to Wilbur L. Rickard, Charles A. Briggs, W. E. Jenner, and George W. Neidecker.

The Dudley memorial medal for passing the best examination in medicine and clinics was awarded to Wilbur Lamont Rickard.

The Dudley medal for the best examination in surgery was awarded to James Lefferts Cornell.

The Lewis prize for the best anatomical preparation was awarded to Richard Bles of the Junior Class.

The degrees and prizes having been conferred, the valedictory was delivered by Carlos Alvarez de La Mesa, who took as his theme the topic, "Some Elements of Success." The address to the graduates was then delivered by the Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain.

OF INTEREST TO ATHLETES.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America declared Fred Carlton, the boy runner, and D. Budd to be professionals at a meeting held last evening in the Windsor Hotel. At the recent games of the association given in Madison-Square Garden Carlton won third place in the two-mile handicap run under the colors of the Allerton Athletic Club, with J. D. Lloyd of the Manhattan Athletic Club, fourth, while Budd won the 75-yard handicap, with A. S. Mahony of Columbia College second, A. C. Quackenbos, M. A. C., third, and R. Walsh of New-Jersey fourth. The officers of the National Association declare that they will prosecute Budd for obtaining under false pretenses a diamond ring given as first prize in his event.

A billiard tournament for the championship of the New-York Athletic Club will begin in the club's headquarters, at West Fifty-fifth-street, next Monday evening. The game will be 18-inch, carroms, 100 points up. The opening games will be between C. W. Bishop and H. F. Andrews and E. Strebeigh and J. W. Carter. The entries also include W. H. Raynor, W. F. Shaw, H. A. Angell, and C. Bewell.

Entries to championships of the National Cross-Country Association, of which Mr. Otto Ruhl is President, have been received from the New-York Athletic Club, Prospect Harriers, Suburban Harriers, Olympic Athletic Club, American Athletic Club, Pastime Athletic Club, Staten Island Cricket Club, New-Jersey Athletic Club, and Orange Athletic Club. An entry is expected from the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy of Philadelphia, and as the Detroit Athletic Club has a team in training the members may decide to send it East to compete.

The Staten Island Athletic Club of New-Jersey City and the Newburg Athletic Club have applied for admission to the Amateur Athletic Union. At the meeting of the union held recently in Washington the membership was increased by the election of the Baltimore Athletic Club, the Southern Athletic Club of New-Orleans, and the Tenth Separate Company (N. G. S. N. Y.) Athletic Association of Newburg. The Boston Athletic Club has not yet joined the union, as has been reported, but the probabilities are that it will do so this season.

A. B. Rich, the noted amateur bicyclist, is in constant training in the gymnasium of the Staten Island Athletic Club. He is in fine form, and will strive to distinguish himself in the wheel races this year.

A meeting of the National Cross-Country Association will be held at 106 West Fifty-fifth-street Monday evening.

KILLED IN A FACTION F

JOURNALISM AS A STUDY

PROF. SMITH'S EXPERIMENT AT CORNELL.

IT IS AN UNDOUBTED SUCCESS—HOW INSTRUCTION IS GIVEN—SOME OF THE EXPECTED RESULTS.

ITHACA, March 14.—There has just come to a close at Cornell University an experiment that probably foreshadows new methods in newspaper work. This is the Cornell class in journalism, which has been variously masqueraded as a "school of journalism" and a "college of journalism." The class has been under the instruction of Brainerd K. G. Smith, a man of 15 years' experience in New-York journalism, and at present Professor of Elocution and Oratory in the university. The class will devote the third term of the year to study and practice in the writing of good English under the instruction of Prof. Hiram Corson.

By means of this class one thing has been proved—namely, that sooner or later universities and colleges must include in their curriculums, for the benefit of such of their students as intend entering journalism, some practical work which shall have a bearing on their chosen profession. When the Cornell project was announced it excited almost universal press comment in this country, and though the scheme was soon exaggerated into a big and pretentious undertaking, quite unlike the original, and to the dismay of the originators, yet, with few exceptions, press comment was favorable to the scheme. Newspapers from Maine to Texas and from Massachusetts to California "boomed" the enterprise as legitimate and likely to succeed if well managed.

Prof. Smith was shrewd enough, before acceding to the desire of President Adams to start the class, to consult men who make the great papers of New-York. All of them encouraged the enterprise, and offered many suggestions. These men were bright enough to see one very important fact that the average editor completely overlooks in his discussion of college teaching of journalism, that fact being that in every university are dozens of young men who expect to take up newspaper work after graduation. All that these young men can learn relating to newspaper work in the four collegiate years will aid them just so much when they begin their life work. The question is not, "Should a young man who expects to enter journalism be first a college graduate and then a reporter, or should he at once begin reporting?" but it is, "If a young man or woman is bound to enter journalism, the college can be not better spend a tenth of his time learning elementary newspaper work by means of the teaching of a practical newspaper man, than by devoting the same time to medieval Latin or the integral calculus?"

Prof. Smith gave up a good place in New-York journalism to come to Cornell. He was graduated at Hamilton College in the palmy days of Hamilton College oratory, and he was the Demosthenes of his class. It may be that it was in part this early triumph that kept him pegging away at elocution and oratory during 15 years of newspaper work, and eventually prepared him to revolutionize and greatly improve the instruction in these branches at Cornell. He began his newspaper career as a reporter on the *Sun*. He tells with great zest the story of his first assignment—it was a pigeon show. Being a college graduate, he was, of course, saturated with worldly ambition, and so wrote up that show with a wealth of rhetoric that would have "scooped" another literary prize at Hamilton. But like the usual raw reporter he missed the main item of news, and so had the satisfaction of seeing in the other papers the one important event of the show—the list of prizes awarded. He worked hard and steadily advanced. Twice he left the *Sun*, and returned; once to become managing editor of the *Graphic*, and once to own and control a small country paper, which proved to be too small and an expensive investment. Nevertheless Prof. Smith's hobby is the independence, ease, and influence of country journalism.

In person the Professor is tall and spare. His habitual expression of countenance is compounded of goodness, shrewdness, nervousness, and humor. His newspaper training has made him unusually self-possessed and quick-witted. The Cornell students "sized him up" at once as a man who "knows his business," and they find he wears well. Prof. Smith makes a very unpretentious appearance, and is apt to be underestimated. When he first landed on the shores of Cayuga (the town is on Cayuga Lake) the students held him at first in a cantonere-any-good-come-out-of-Nazareth sort of regard. But they soon found that the unaffected New-Yorker could give them more points on speaking than had ever been comprehended in any of his published works, and the way in which he discounted the fancy elocutionists in method and style was also surprising.

Prof. Smith's method with his class in journalism has been the simplest. His "lectures" have never been more than talks, seldom prolonged more than 15 minutes. The chief work of the class has been writing up "assignments" given out as much like regular reporter's work as possible. Prof. Smith edited all "copy" and gave instructions as to paragraphing, headlining, &c. In addition to editing all reports so as to prepare them for the columns of any first-class daily, he criticised in class the defects of each production. The class has profitably spent considerable time in learning the gist of Robert Luce's manual, "Writing for the Press," and Bigelow's "Handbook of Punctuation." Perhaps the most practical work of all has been the writing of paragraphs and brief sketches in class, and the revising of ill-written passages taken from print. This ten-minute work is very much like actual practice. As all members of the class held places on the college papers, it became profitable to criticise these papers. This Prof. Smith did frequently and frankly, and with the result of causing a marked improvement in them. The talks on the men and methods of the modern newspaper were very instructive. Those members of the class who had had a year or so of experience in reporting undoubtedly profited most by these graphic descriptions.

The opinions of the students are unanimously in approval of the course and deserous of its extension. One said: "I desire to express experience in country journalism as local editor on a small daily, and can recognize the benefit to be derived from a knowledge of metropolitan methods of journalism. The course this year has been a success. I expect to derive more advantage from it than from any other I have taken this year."

A second member spoke as follows: "I have had two or three years' experience as reporter and correspondent. I have found this class in journalism more practical than I expected. It has been very suggestive to me. It handed a number many of the men needed. I know I have got from it a larger idea of the scope and style of first-class newspaper work than I otherwise could have gained without several months' work on a big daily. Some of the lectures I should have been on just these subjects young reporters would like to ask questions about, and it seems to me that Prof. Smith has been able to talk about the work quite as competently in his classroom in Ithaca as he would have been in his editorial room in New-York. In my opinion Cornell will make a big mistake if she does not enlarge this experimental course into something more definitive and adequate. Undergraduates demand such instruction, and I think the best newspapers join in the demand for better preparation of their new men. The ambitious student who intends becoming a journalist will choose the college that will give him the practical training for his profession in preference to one that does not. I have noticed that the undergraduate papers of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and other universities and colleges urge their respective institutions to follow Cornell's example. Students feel in need of something before any Board of Trustees fills it. I hope our Trustees and Faculty will push this course for all it is worth, and it is worth $10,000 a year in pure advertising alone. But the chief argument is the need of the young men. The institution that calls itself the People's University should have a practical curriculum."

Another member of the class summed up his opinions thus: "The success of the course just completed has been in showing, first, the dignity and opportunities of the profession I propose to enter; second, the importance to his superiors; third, the need of punctuality, regularity, and enterprise in newspaper work; fourth, that clean, honest work is wanted in all departments of the newspaper, and, fifth, that good, clear English is needed in daily newspaper as well as in the monthly magazine, and that the 'fine writing' of the local country newspaper is to be avoided at all times."

Several of the class want to see the course not only enlarged but also supplemented by a course of lectures by other practical journalists from the great papers. One student thought it would be very desirable to have the class organized into a department and equipped with enough funds to run a daily paper of its own, under the editorial charge of Prof. Smith. Another student said: "I should like to see the course made most as more of a course. Increase it to three or four hours. Have it for men who are in earnest, and then pile on the work, giving lots of reporting and 'interviewing,' and insisting on prompt and painstaking work. I should like to see a second course in the subject—a more advanced course. The suggestions made to the Professor that the students should write editorials for country papers might be valuable in this line. The course is most emphatically a success. It has been a great help, especially for those who, like myself, expect to apply what they learn on college papers, or as correspondents of city papers. It is evident that much can be taught in the classroom in two terms which would take a year to learn in an office, and perhaps at cost of place."

The university periodicals have been indirectly improved very noticeably by the class in journalism.

President Adams of Cornell was the prime mover along the new line. He accorded an interview to THE TIMES's correspondent, saying: "The object of this university has been threefold: first, to furnish as thorough instruction as could be procured in what has been called the humanities; and, second, to furnish for those who did so thorough a course impossible, some useful professional instruction in civil engineering, mining, mechanics, and the sciences, with the view of preparing students for the vocations of life. Into the former class the courses in arts, philosophy, letters, and science, furnish abundant opportunities; for the latter the technical courses are more especially designed. We have never proposed that Cornell is a place where, to use Prof. Smith's phrase, 'nothing useful' is taught, and it was strictly in accordance with the spirit which from the first has prevailed at the university that the course in rhetoric, which has been denominated 'the course in journalism,' was established.

"I have long been impressed with what seems to me the immaturity and uselessness of newspaper writing. This is to a great extent the work of men just out of college. It seemed to me accordingly that a course in the department of English might be offered among the electives of the junior year, and in the senior year that would develop habits of correct writing and give the students who intended going into journalism some idea of what would be expected of them when they should come to undertake practical newspaper work. In view of the fact that we had in our corps of Professors a man who had large experience as a journalist, it seemed to me practicable that one of the courses in English should be specially designed for students intending to go into journalism. It is difficult for me to understand how anybody, whether a newspaper man or not, could go into the class and see what is done without admitting the great benefit the student must receive from the course. Judging from what I have seen, I infer that the most conspicuous feature of instruction has been its efforts to teach the student how to write such English as is called for by the best type of modern journalism. The reports brought by students into the classroom have been unsparingly criticised before the class, and the faults into which young writers are apt to fall have been already pointed out. The method has seemed to me quite as fruitful of tangible and beneficial results as any course in rhetoric I have ever known anything about.

"As to what will be done in the future it is too early to say. As Prof. Corson is to be absent next year, the course in English will have to be somewhat modified, and what these modifications will be cannot be definitely determined before the time of the official announcement. This is usually issued near the close of the Spring term."

Prof. Smith said: "I am not prepared by any means to say what I think even an experimental course might be; neither am I prepared to state what I would do if I had full power in the university. I should want to consult not only practical newspaper men, but also practical educators who know the results of certain lines of study; but, generally speaking, it seems to me that a two years' course might be laid out for those who wanted to make journalism a profession that would be valuable. In this course they should devote their entire time to studies selected as really essential, and to reporting and general newspaper writing under the direction of a practical newspaper man. It is not worth while to attempt to say just what the particular studies should be, for opinions are many. I have received numerous suggestions, and if all were heeded the course would require many years. Of course, a newspaper man cannot know too much; and the Buffalo *Courier* didn't exaggerate much when it said, in speaking of our experiment: 'What everyone may be the course of study adopted, the time expended upon it cannot be wasted, for no newspaper man ever acquired any information, whether it pertained to the declension of a Greek particle or to the mechanism of Chinese musical instruments, that he did not find useful in his work, provided, always, that it was not that kind of information "that ain't so."'"

EXCITING RUMORS.

MUCH VAGUE TALK ABOUT THE COPPER SYNDICATE YESTERDAY.

The situation in the local copper market yesterday did not present any feature of special interest. The condition of lethargic uncertainty which weighs down all the traders was remarkably shown by the absolute lack of effect produced by the arrival at about noon of cable dispatches of a decidedly exciting character. It was to the effect that in Paris it was rumored that three Directors of the Bank of France—one of them its Governor—had resigned, owing to the institution being involved in the Copper Syndicate. Coupled with this was the statement generally circulated on 'Change that the result of this rumor was a threatened panic on the Paris Bourse. The source of the latter news could not be ascertained.

The result of these strange reports was simply talk. No one, not even those who were readiest to assume their truth, attempted to build up theories as to how they would affect the copper market.

What the local copper men are looking for is the removal by consumption of the syndicate's big load of material. "We can't trade till we have something to trade in," said one member, "and with stocks tied up and consumption cut off for two months at least, the prospect for our resuming trading is very slight."

Not a transaction was made on the Exchange. The report from London was that spot copper opened at £51 10s., an advance of 10s., and closed at £51; futures opened at £50 and closed at £49. Local quotations were:

	First Call.		Second Call.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	12.00			
March	13.15	14.00	13.25	13.35
April	11.00	13.65	11.00	13.50
May	12.50	12.90	12.90	12.95
June	10.00	12.75	9.90	12.90

Settling prices were: March, 13.55 cents; April, 2.75 cents; May, 12.95 cents; June, 12 cents; July, 11.75 cents; August, 11.50 cents.

PARIS, March 14.—The Bank of France authorities formally deny the truth of the report of the resignation of M. Mallet, the Governor and one of the Directors of the Bank. They also believe that the rumor of the resignation of Directors Duval and Hollingner is without foundation.

La Paris says that M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, has appointed two Treasurers and Paymaster-General to ascertain the exact position of the Comptoir d'Escompte.

The Bourse closed with prices above the lowest figures of the day, but the market was unsteady. Comptoir d'Escompte shares closed at 375f., and Société des Métaux shares at 112f. 50c.

WHERE IS ANDREW ARMSTRONG?

An advertisement appeared yesterday designed to ascertain the whereabouts of Andrew Armstong, who left Caledon, County Tyrone, Ireland, 30 years ago, and settled near Princeton, Minn. Correspondents were requested to address Robert Stuart of 46 Watts-street, this city. Mr. Stuart, who has lived for 40 years in that house, said that he had received two answers to his advertisement. One was on a postal card, and signed J. K. L., New-York, and said that Armstrong had been killed in July, 1886, at Kansas City in an accident on the Missouri Railroad. The writer further said that J. O. Brinkerhoff, now Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, could give all the necessary information.

Another letter was from Ralph Walsh of 16 Fleet-street, Brooklyn, who said that he came from Caledon County, and when he was in Iowa in 1857 he met a family of Armstrongs who knew his wife's relatives very well. The writer said that something may be known about them at Wilson's Grove, near Westfield, Fayette County, Iowa.

Mr. Stuart said that the advertisement had been inserted by the missing man's brother, a boss truckman in the swamp. Letters had been received from some people in Minnesota who were neighbors of Armstrong when he settled on a homestead. When he left there another man settled in his place, paid the taxes, and was laying claim to the land. His old neighbors wanted to find Armstrong and let him know the facts.

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK'S FAST RUN.

The steamship City of New-York, of the Inman Line came into port yesterday for the first time this year after a remarkably good passage with a total of 737 passengers on board. The City of New-York was in the command of Capt. Arthur Lewis of the City of Berlin, formerly of the City of Chicago. Capt. Land, who was assigned to the New-York when Capt. Watkins was transferred to the new City of Paris, was taken sick just before the steamship left Liverpool and had to be replaced by Capt. Lewis.

The weather was good all the way over, and the average speed per hour was remarkably good, equaling more than 19 knots. The continuous time occupied during the run was 6 days 14 hours. The port of Queenstown was left on the afternoon of March 7. The daily records were as follows: Friday noon, 270 miles; Saturday, 422 miles; Sunday, 423 miles; Monday, 450 miles; Tuesday, 453 miles; Wednesday, noon, Thursday to Sandy Hook, 254 miles. Total run, 2,864 miles. This is the best time that the City of New-York has yet made, and seems to promise still better things in the future.

The quantity of mail brought by the big steamship was evidently swelled by the large number of packages of shamrock sent to people on this side of the water.

TROWBRIDGE HELD FOR TRIAL.

Edward Trowbridge of 95 Harrison-street, Brooklyn, who, as reported in THE TIMES, was arrested on a charge of swindling, would not talk about his case at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. A specific charge was made against him by Rollo Thomas, a merchant of 74 Warren-street, that on Sept 14, 1888, he gave him $2000 on a draft draft for this amount on M. W. Morey of 331 River-street, Troy, a brother-in-law of Trowbridge. Mr. Morey informed him that Trowbridge had no right to draw on him. The prisoner demanded an examination and was sent to the court prison in default of $1,000 bail.

Mr. Thomas said that this was the only transaction he ever had with Trowbridge. The defendant is a well-dressed gentleman and is said to be connected by his relatives. At Saratoga last year he made many acquaintances, and it is charged, victimized some of them.

DOCK FACILITIES.

THE SUBJECT IS DISCUSSED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held yesterday to consider the question of the proposed improvement of the North River water front by the Department of Docks, Mr. Charles Watrous, on behalf of the Committee on Harbor and Shipping, to whom the matter had been referred, presented a report containing the following resolutions:

"That this Chamber is of the opinion that the present and immediate future necessities of the port of New-York require all the accommodation for shipping which the natural features of the island and harbor will permit and for more than now exists.

"That in the opinion of the Chamber the plan proposed by the Dock Commissioners seems to afford a reasonable and practical mode of giving a certain positive additional accommodation without any injury to the channels or to existing conditions and facilities.

"That if the city authorities shall decide that the cost and expenditure to accomplish the plan of the Dock Commissioners is not unreasonable or unwarranted, and that the estimated income therefrom bids fairly to compensate the city for its outlay, this Chamber most cordially approves and supports the proposal to carry it out, and requests the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the authority and discretion conferred upon them by the bill this day submitted to us."

Mr. Watrous said it had been impossible for the committee to arrive at any idea of the revenue to be derived from the new docks, and that was the reason why it left that part of the question out of the report. What the committee did know was that ship owners must have greater harbor facilities, whether the improvement pays the city a revenue or not.

Mr. Woodward, another member of the committee, said that, as a real estate man, he considered that from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 would be nearer the cost of the improvement than from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. He did not want the Chamber to commit itself definitely to the plan, but in a general way to favor it as helpful to the shipping interest.

Mr. O. B. Potter said that no greater calamity could happen to the city than that the control of dock properties should be invested in the Municipal Government so that they could be used through the influence that too often prevails.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz said that in 1870 the Dock Department was corrupt, and he every day saw men riding in their carriages who had made their fortunes out of that ring. He did not want the docks to make money for the city. He was willing that the city should build the docks and that the steamships should have them at a fair rental. He understood that some companies were paying as high as $30,000.

"Yes, $70,000," a gentleman called out.

Mr. Schultz went on to say that he wanted to see the steamship companies treated fairly. Shipping facilities for all should be supplied, and dock charges should be so adjusted as to produce 3 or 4 per cent. on the property.

Mr. John D. Crimmins said that the question of dock rentals must be settled by the simple matter of supply and demand. At present the demand was in excess of the supply, and that was why rentals are now heavy.

On motion of Mr. Potter the report the subject to the committee for further consideration was lost, and the report, amended by striking out the third resolution, was adopted. A resolution that there should be reserved a certain percentage of the piers for public use was referred to the Committee on Harbor and Shipping.

THE POLO GROUNDS.

URGING THE ALDERMEN TO ALLOW BASEBALL TO BE PLAYED THERE.

A wise-looking lot of Aldermen sat under the Presidency of Alderman Patrick Divver, in the Aldermanic Chamber yesterday afternoon, and listened to arguments for and against the grading and paving of One Hundred and Eleventh-street through the Polo Grounds. Andrew Blessing, President of the Harlem East Side Improvement Association, and John Hickey, J. B. Power, J. S. Scott, S. Adler, Hugh Brady, Francis Blessing, D. Wehrenberg, and Ole Olssen, members of the association, were present, with Lawyer S. E. Sunet, to insist that the street should be put into condition for general public use, and the New-York Baseball Club be compelled to find a new place for games.

James Mutrie, Walter Appleton, and Charles T. Dillingham appeared with Lawyer G. W. Dysters to show that there is no immediate need of grading and regulating One Hundred and Eleventh-street, and that it would do no public harm to defer that work until next Autumn.

The property owners insisted that the Polo Ground is a fashionable resort, and a great many unpleasant persons visit it to view the baseball games, and because its presence prevents the building up of the streets between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, thus injuring the property owners and keeping the city from receiving taxes it would receive if the property was improved.

Lawyer Dysters replied that there were property owners who did not object to the Polo Ground. He insisted that the investment of $50,000 in the ground and the public interest in baseball should be regarded by the city authorities, and that the ground should not be destroyed this season.

The hearing will be continued next Thursday.

OVERDUE TRADERS.

FEARS THAT SOME OF THE COAST PACKETS HAVE BEEN LOST.

Several vessels from the West Indies arrived in this port yesterday, and they all reported exceedingly bad weather in the region of the Florida Gulf. It is thought that some of the packets trading between the West Indies and American ports may have been lost, since many of them are very long overdue.

The American schooner Emma of Portland, Me., Plummer, master, left Porto Rico on the first day of the present month with a cargo of sugar for this port. On the 4th inst. the Emma ran into a gale of wind from the north-northwest which continued to blow steadily for a period of two days. It then increased into almost a hurricane from the west-northwest, subsiding gradually on the 11th inst. to a very fresh breeze from the north-northwest. The Emma was very fortunate in pulling through without any serious accident, and, save the carrying away of a mainsail, would have come out of the long gale with a whole suit of canvas.

The Emma J. Meyer of Philadelphia, Magee, master, also arrived yesterday. She sailed from Matanzas with a cargo of molasses and had been 24 days on the passage. She encountered the same gale which was felt by the Emma and took a longer hold of it, for as Capt. Magee remarked yesterday, "we were hove-to for 18 days." The Meyer came out of the storm in good condition, generally none the worse for her severe shaking up. Now that there has been comparatively good weather on the coast for the past three days, the overdue traders ought to be coming into port before long.

IN FEAR OF SCURVY.

One member of the scurvy-stricken crew of the bark Fannie Skolfield, which arrived from Calcutta after a 149 days' trip on Wednesday, died yesterday, and it is believed that four more will die. The bark is at the Hoboken docks and some excitement has been caused by the fact that three of the crew of the stricken bark have escaped to the shore. The county Health Officers have been warned to look for them.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The following transfers in the Third Artillery are made: First Lieut. George A. Thurston from Battery A to Light Battery C, vice First Lieut. David J. Aumbough, from Light Battery C to Battery A; First Lieut. Charles W. Foster from Battery B to Light Battery F, vice First Lieut. John H. Myers, from Light Battery F to Battery B. Lieut. Foster will join the light battery to which he is transferred. Lieut. Myers will remain in Light Battery F until further orders for such duty as he may be able to perform.

The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. Charles Morris, Fifth Infantry, is further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability. Leave of absence for six months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of Dakota, has been granted Capt. C. S. Luttrell Ward, Twenty-second Infantry.

First Lieut. David L. Craft, Sixth Infantry, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, has been ordered to proceed to his home and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the army. Leave of absence for four months with permission to go beyond the sea is granted Second Lieut. Clarence H. Edwards, Twenty-third Infantry.

A general court-martial has been ordered to convene at the New-York Navy Yard on the 19th inst. for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. The detail of the court is as follows: Capt. James O. Kane, Lieut. Thomas B. Howard, C. G. Bowman, W. Kellogg, John Hubbard, and C. C. Rogers, First Lieut. F. L. Denny, Marine Corps, Judge Advocate.

The Secretary of the Navy has detailed a board consisting of Commodore A. W. Weaver, Capt. R. L. Wallace, and Commander Silas W. Terry, to examine and investigate the claims of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Company for compensation for hulls on naval vessels passing through the canal from 1865 to 1868, the claims amounting to $3,700.

The United States steamer Pinta, stationed in Alaska, has been ordered by telegraph to proceed to the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, for repairs, which cannot be made at Sitka or by the ship's company.

The following transfers in the Fifth Cavalry have been ordered: First Lieut. James V. B. Paddock from Troop F to Troop B; First Lieut. Lester W. Cornish from Troop B to Troop F.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. John A. Lockwood, Seventeenth Infantry, in the Division of the Missouri, has been extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Assistant Surgeon Fred A. Hester has been ordered before the Naval Examining Board for examination for promotion.

The United States steamer Dolphin arrived at Norfolk, Va., yesterday, and the Commodore of the squadron of the station is to be transferred to make room for a torpedo station for the Brooklyn City Railroad. Quarters for the officers of the station were given out yesterday.

The Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, with a capital of $10,000 in shares of $50 each, was incorporated yesterday by D. P. Darling, Jere Johnson, Jr., William J. Tate, John M. Wyckoff, Sidney L. Rowland, Alfred E. Pass, Augustus F. Bailly, George E. Lovett, John Thompson, Jacob Hewitt, J. B. King, C. A. Hartridge, Horatio C. Stewart, Edwin A. O'Brien, Daniel Ferry, G. W. Haviland, and James J. Ferry.

William Kronenberg, aged 38, of 202 Stockholm-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the heart. He drove a dirt cart. He returned home from work on Wednesday night, despondent because he had been allowed only $2 50 a day instead of $3 50.

Charles Miller, John Simpson, and Asa A. Parker, who were arrested charged with counterfeiting Brazilian bank notes, were held for the Grand Jury yesterday by Judge Walsh in Brooklyn.

The next stated communication of Acanthus Lodge, No. 719, F. and A. M., will be held at Aurora Grata Cathedral, Bedford-avenue and Marcy-avenue, Brooklyn, on March 18, at 8 P. M.

On Thursday evening, March 21 the Amateur Opera Association of Brooklyn will give a musicale and reception at Remsen Hall, Court and Remsen streets.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday passed a resolution notifying the County Treasurer not to pay any drafts drawn by the Superintendents of the county for salary of W. A. Pearson, one of the Superintendents, who, it is charged, holds the position illegally. The board also appointed a committee to find a proper location for a bridge to connect the towns of Westfield and Northfield in their northern portions.

The Board of Health of New-Brighton at its last meeting appointed a committee to visit Albany and urge the passage of a bill whereby proper sewerage for the village can be obtained.

A musical and literary entertainment was given last night by the Young People's Society of Caristian Endeavor in Trinity Methodist Church, West New-Brighton.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

It leaked out in the Court House at White Plains yesterday that Joseph Sweeny, a prisoner in the jail awaiting trial for petit larceny in Harrytown, had attempted to commit suicide in his cell on Monday night. He had cut a strip from his bed tick and tied one end to his cell door and another around his neck. He made so much noise when the strangulation commenced that a keeper was attracted to the cell and saved the matter and cut him down in time to save his life. An effort was made to keep the matter from the outside world.

Matthew Hyland, aged 18 years; Joseph Huddy, aged 19; Thomas Harney, aged 18, and Martin Smith, aged 16, were arrested by the Yonkers police yesterday morning for playing ball in the street. some residence belonging to the L. B. Patterson estate, on Bouna Vista-avenue, and cutting out a large quantity of lead pipe, brass faucets, &c., and selling the plunder to a junk man. Judge Sharpe, before whom they were arraigned, held them each in $500 bail to await the action of the next Grand Jury.

Ground was broken yesterday morning for the construction of the new Tarrytown, White Plains and Port Chester Electric Railway, which, when completed, will run entirely across Westchester County. The people are looking forward to the early running of cars on this road, which will prove a great convenience, connecting, as it will, White Plains, the county seat, with the four railroads that run through the county.

The experts appointed by Justice Dykman to investigate the financial affairs of the town of East Chester have made some headway and will resume again to-day. Town Clerk Herbert Lent, when asked to produce his books, refused to do so, and it was not until he received a mandamus from the court that he gave them to the Commissioners. Thus far no irregularities have been discovered.

John Johnson, the Sing Sing Prison convict who had his thigh bone broken by a fall from No. 8 Gallery during a fight he had with convict Theodore Roberts on Wednesday, was getting along nicely yesterday in the prison hospital and no serious results are anticipated. Roberts still occupies a dark cell for his punishment.

The Vernon Baseball Club of Mount Vernon is now ready for the season of 1889, and will play their first match May 3 with the Summits of Jersey City. They have about a dozen engagements after that. Wetter and Dennis will be their catchers and Benjamin Townsend pitcher. They have a strong nine this year.

A petition is being circulated in White Plains for subscriptions to purchase a lot and offer it as a donation to the State authorities as an inducement for them to establish the State Normal School there.

The Sing Sing Water Commissioners expect to be ready to supply water to the inhabitants early in April. They have arranged a very reasonable schedule of rates.

The fishermen on the lower Hudson River are beginning to set their shad poles, and they say they anticipate an early and profitable season.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Police Board yesterday decided not to allow any police escort to the ancient Order of Hibernians in their St. Patrick's Day parade, and left the matter of the parade itself in the hands of the Chief of Police and his Captains. The order secured from the Hoboken Council permission to parade with music, but Mayor Grassman has locked the resolutions up in his safe unsigned. Nevertheless, the Hibernians continue their preparations for a demonstration.

Merchants and clerks in Jersey City are beginning to grow excited over the early-closing problem. It has been the rule in Jersey City for the last two years, at this season, to close stores at 8 o'clock in the evening. The matter will probably be discussed at approaching meetings of the Merchants' Protective Association and the Clerks' Early-Closing Association.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

The weather was fine at New-Orleans yesterday and there was a large attendance at the races. The track was fast. Following were the winners:

FIRST RACE.—Half a mile; selling. Pauline first, Lee Webster second, Kirkman third. Time—0:51¾. Betting—Against Pauline, 6 to 1; Gentility, 5 to 2; Stray Note and Lee Webster, 4 to 1 each; Kirkman, 15 to 1; Leaman and Lexington B., 50 to 1 each.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; selling. Bootjack first, Hermesse second, Henry Hardy third. Time—0:57¾. Betting—Against Bootjack, 7 to 10; Hermesse, 5 to 2; Debos, 8 to 10, and the others from 15 to 1 to 80 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Regardless first, Annavan second, Jim D. third. Time—1:05¾. Betting—Against Chesney, 6 to 5; Skobeloff, 2 to 1; Argenta, 4 to 1; McGowling and Regardless, 12 to 1 each; Jim D., 25 to 1; Annavan, 50 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap. Bet G'Or first, Fell Mell second, Tudor third. Time—1:31¾. Betting—Against Bet G'Or, even money; Fell Mell and Countess, 6 to 1 each; Tudor Prohaska, and California, 8 to 1 each; Pritchett, 40 to 1; Hornpipe, 50 to 1; Overton, 200 to 1.

The delightful weather of yesterday attracted a large attendance to witness the racing at Gutenberg, N. J. The track was in excellent condition. The results are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Easterbook first, Mazie second. Time—2:03¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Isis first, Regenditzer second. Time—1:06.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Commotion first, Velvet second. Time—1:16¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Veva first, Cas'l Tel second. Time—1:19¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Carlow first, Osborne second. Time—1:27¾.

The programme at Clifton, N. J., to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Prospect, 120 pounds; Satisfaction, 118; Effie Hardy, 111; Painless, 111; Margo, 107; Lighthouse, 105; Savage, 105.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Clentarf, 120 pounds; V. L. S., 128; Glenbrook, 125; Amber, 125; Tiller, 125; Zoline, 125; Fiddler, 123.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Tan Brooker, 124 pounds; Addison, 124; Bill Bond, 124; Trueborn, 124; Olivia, 106.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven eighths of a mile. Speed, well, 120 pounds; Tom Kearns, 115; Osceola, 114; Mattie Looram, 110; Ovid, 110; Clatter, 108; Firefly, 106; Souvenir, 106; Minda, 106; My Own, 105; Mis Grande, 104; Salinda, 103; Nita, 101; Clarion, 100; Mona Charles, 97; Alma, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Singlestone, 132 pounds; Wabasso, 115; Futurity, 115; Arthur W., 112; Hot Scotch, 111.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 14.—This was the first day of the Kempton Park March meeting. The race for the Sunbury Hurdle Handicap of 800 sovereigns, at two miles over eight hurdles, was won by Mr. F. Green's 5-year-old b. g. Rotherham. Sir G. Hartopp's 5-year-old b. g. The Tyke was second, and Mr. J. B. Burton's 5-year-old Brownie third. There were nine starters. The last betting was 2 to 1 against Rotherham, 3 to 1 against The Tyke, and 7 to 1 against Brownie.

THE ROADS SHOULD BE FINE.

PATERSON, March 14.—Under a system adopted in Passaic County, some years ago, the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county spends about $30,000 every year in macadamizing the principal roads leading into the city of Paterson. Last week the board received that in macadamizing the roads hereafter the preference would be given to those townships which have appropriated the most money for the same purpose.

This stimulated some of the townships to action, and at the town meetings held on Tuesday Acquackanonck voted to raise $6,000 for the ensuing year, and Paterson voted $5,000 for the same purpose. Of this amount $3,000 is to be in the largest amount ever voted by the town for that purpose.

BROOKLYN.

John McKay, aged 55, a ship carpenter, employed on the schooner Roderick Dhu, lying at Hancock's Stores, Red Hook, fell overboard while drunk yesterday and was drowned.

The old Hanson-street church, opposite the Brooklyn Academy of Music, is to be sold at auction on March 26.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 14, 1888.

COFFEE.—Was in less urgent request in private trade, and, in the instance of Brazil product, quoted weaker—other kinds holding their own. Value of Rio (spot) 16½; Santos, 17½; half to three months' delivery in the regular investment way, 16¾@16¾c. Sales reported of 457 bags La Guayra and 144 bags Jamaica on private terms, and 5,000 piculs interior, to arrive, at private. There were 11,500 bags Brazil Coffee received here by mail, against warehouse deliveries of 8,813 bags, leaving stock of Brazil Coffee here, 237,900 bags, against 246,000 bags last year. Quotations in the open line for Options were again depressed, and on the DAY 15@20 points, on freer offerings and a very moderate speculative inquiry, with cables unsatisfactory—from Havre of only limited increased deliveries to the Brazil ports of outlet—to Rio Janeiro, 18,000 bags, and Santos, 9,000 bags—the market here, however, closing steadily; 50,750 bags placed on options here and at the close were March equal to 17.05c.@17.10c., April at 17.05c.@17.10c., May at 17.10c.@17.15c., June at 17.15c.@17.20c., July at 17.95c.@17.20c., August at 17.35c.@17.40c., and September to January within the range of 17.45c.@17.70c.

COTTON.—On an extremely spiritless speculative movement yielded here in the course line for the day. 10@ points, the somewhat more favorable tone of the sales and a rather firm effect by the more liberal deliveries to the shipping ports. (for the day 12,200 bales,) closing very dull; 28,300 bales placed on options, including March, at 10.09c.@10.10c., April, 10.03c.@10.04c., May, 10.11c.@10.13c., (having ranged from 10.11c.@10.18c.;) June 10.19c.@10.20c., (having ranged from 10.18c.@10.21c.,) on sales of 71,300 bales; July, 10.26c.@10.27c., August, 10.33c.@10.34c.; September, 9.83c.@9.84c.; October, 9.73c.@9.74c.; November, 9.63c.@9.65c.; December, 9.54c.@9.55c., and January, 1889, 9.47c.@9.48c. Spot cotton for prompt delivery, 576 bales sold to spinners at an advance for the day of 1-16c., with Low Middling at 9 13-16c.@10 1-16c., Middling at 10¼c.@10¾c., and Fair at 12 1-16c.@12 5-16c.....None at all the ports, 702,641 bales, (last year, 2,252,341 bales).

FLOUR AND MEAL.—WHEAT FLOUR continued heavy, and in instances again quoted a shade cheaper, on (as far as reported) only a moderate movement, mainly for local consumption. It is said that recently contracts had been made by local millers for standard extras for the West India trade, and for forward delivery and shipment to a liberal aggregate, and down to date only small engagements.....Arrivals here to-day, 12,344 bbls. and 3,853 sacks; clearances hence, 6,001 bbls. and 10,892 sacks, and from the four Atlantic ports, 19,055 bbls. and sacks.....Sales reported of 15,600 sacks and 5,000 bbls. here and here, (about 5,900 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) of which about 1,150 sacks and bbls. Low Extras, at $3 10@$3 50, mainly at $3 10@$3 35; 3,150 sacks and bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies, within the range of $4 75@$5 10, as to brands, and Patent Extras at $5 05@$5 50; 5,400 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 2,200 sacks and bbls. poor to strictly choice Patent Extras, at $5 50@$6 00, mostly at $6 10@$6 60, fancy up to $6 65@$6 75, and Clears and Straights within the range of $5 25@$5 35 and $4 85@$5 75, (fancy up to $6;) about 5,500 sacks and bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, of which 1,850 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, at $5 10@$5 30, mainly at $5 50@$5 60, and Clears and Straights, about 4,150 sacks and bbls. at $4 25@$4 55 and $4 70@$5 10; about 950 sacks and bbls. Superfine at $3 80@$3 95, for Spring and Winter; about 800 sacks and bbls. fine at $2 05@$2 85 for Spring and Winter; about 775 bbls. Southern Clear and Straight Extras at $4 25@$4 75 and $4 65@$5 25, and Patent Extras at $5 10@$5 30; 1,000 bbls. Superfine RYE FLOUR at $2 85@$3 05 for fair to choice, and up to $3 10@$3 20 for very choice to fancy.....CORNMEAL steady and moderately sought after; 700 bbls. (including 300 bbls. Brandywine bbls.) at $2 90, and fair to fancy Yellow Western at $2 85@$

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—O, MOTHER-IN-LAW.
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
CHICKERING HALL—At 4—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSÉE—EDELVI NACZI—WAX WORKS—8TH ST. COLLECTION.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—DRIFTING APART.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—HELD BY THE ENEMY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—SWEET LAVENDER.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—DIE RHEINGOLD. At 2—SYMPHONY (Rehearsal.)
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—MAGIC.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—BOCCACCIO.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE O'REGANS.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—MISS ESMERALDA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—EVANGELINE.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—MY SWEETHEART.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, cooler weather.

Mr. HARRISON yesterday sent to the Senate the nominations of Messrs. J. A. KASSON, W. W. PHELPS, and GEORGE H. BATES to be Commissioners to the Berlin Conference on the Samoan affair. The first two are good appointments. Mr. KASSON is a man of good ability, and is familiar with the question of Samoa, having been our Minister at Berlin when it first arose. Mr. PHELPS has quite enough capacity to fill a better place, and was supposed by his friends, and by some who cannot exactly be called his friends, to be booked for either London or Paris. But Mr. BATES's nomination is inexplicable. He was named under Mr. BAYARD to the former conference, and took extreme ground in favor of an American protectorate for the islands—a policy disapproved by the then Government and utterly unsound and mischievous. Mr. BAYARD very properly omitted to lay Mr. BATES's recommendations on this point before the public, whereupon Mr. BATES rushed into print with them in the columns of a Republican newspaper. It is incredible that this Administration intends to embark on any such scheme as Mr. BATES advocated, and if it have no such intention, why should it pick him up—he is a Democrat—and thrust him into this commission.

While Mr. KASSON and Mr. PHELPS are entirely creditable appointees to the Berlin Conference, it is believed at Washington that these gentlemen have been selected for this modest employment in order to reduce the difficulties in the way of other men for more important posts—Messrs. WHITELAW REID and THORNDIKE RICE for instance. It would, of course, be an obvious criticism on giving these men any missions whatever that Messrs. KASSON and PHELPS would have been much better; but it still remains true that there are several thousand men better than REID or RICE in the Republican Party for any post whatever, so that the way is not much clearer after all. Our Washington dispatches indicate that the reason for keeping Mr. REID so long in suspense as to the reward for his services is not his actual incompetency, but his unpopularity with the trades unions.

The most familiar method of endeavoring to defeat reform legislation is to bring out a pretended reform measure in opposition to a real one. It is evident that Gov. HILL and his Democratic followers in the Legislature have determined to defeat the Saxton Ballot Reform bill, for they have brought out one of their own. After the Democrats in the Assembly had voted solidly against making the amended Saxton bill a special order for the 21st, Mr. SHERMAN introduced the measure, said to have been drawn by Senator LAWRENCE in accordance with Gov. HILL's views on ballot reform. The bill is not wholly devoid of merit, and it would work some improvements in the regulation of elections, but its main purpose seems to be to give the Democrats ground to stand on in opposition to a thoroughgoing reform and thereby to defeat all legislation on the subject. It applies to all elections within the State and provides for both official and unofficial ballots, which must be stamped by the inspectors before being used. It prohibits assessments for the expense of printing ballots, but allows candidates to contribute for the purpose if they wish. It requires electors, however they may receive their ballots, to enter a compartment to prepare them for voting, but that would not prevent their being prepared beforehand. It requires all candidates to file an itemised account of their election disbursements, and would keep "workers" at a distance from the polls. It also contains provisions against the use of "bulldozing" pay envelopes and the posting of threats and other political intimidation notices in manufactories, and requires employers to give their workmen two hours on election day for the purpose of going to the polls to vote.

It is perhaps worthy of note that the two nominations that are the most thoroughly discreditable to the new Administration—those of WALKER BLAINE and JAMES S. CLARKSON—received the "consent and approval of the Senate," the first without any reference whatever to a committee and the second with only a formal reference. Excessive caution as to the character of appointees on the part of the majority in the Senate is not likely to delay business.

The question of increased dock accommodations on our water front is one of urgent importance. The Chamber of Commerce gives a qualified approval to the plan of improvement proposed by the Dock Commissioners, and a bill has been introduced in the Legislature giving the necessary authority for carrying it out. Serious complaint is made of the heavy rentals now required for dock facilities, and the answer is made that they are determined by the great demand for accommodations and the relatively limited supply. Such a state of things is opposed to the great commercial interests of the city. The facilities should be ample for all demands, and the rentals should be as low as possible consistently with the cost of providing and maintaining the docks. It is more important to facilitate and encourage commerce at this port than to derive a profit from its necessities.

The Legislature has spent something more than two months in investigating the manner in which the State was robbed of $100,000 or more in consequence of its action at the last session. This dead-lock is not without its compensations. If the Legislature has this year done no good, it has done little mischief, and that is more than can be said for it in the middle of March when its attention is not distracted from the business of lawmaking. Two subjects of great public importance would have been passed upon by the Legislature in the ordinary course of events—ballot reform and the restriction of the liquor traffic. Unfortunately there is little reason to believe that the Legislature would have done much to the purpose concerning either of these subjects, and even if it had done so, it is well known that the Governor stands ready to interpose his veto to the accomplishment of any real reform in either. The calmness with which the public views the inactivity of the Legislature furnishes a strong argument for biennial sessions.

BAD SIGNS.

Two nominations have been announced that give to those who had begun to hope for something from the comparative deliberation with which Mr. HARRISON was proceeding a shock of surprise and apprehension. They were those of Mr. WALKER BLAINE to be Examiner of Claims in the Department of State, and of Mr. JAMES S. CLARKSON to be First Assistant Postmaster-General. That of Mr. WALKER BLAINE is almost pathetic in the circumstances. It might, it is true, be considered in the light of a defiance of public sentiment, an impudent assertion of his father's power to do what he chooses to do under this Administration, a Tweed-like inquiry to the decent people of the United States, "What are you going to do about it?" The stains on Mr. J. G. BLAINE'S reputation left by the various claims with which he has had to do, from those arising out of gun contracts during the war, through those that he presented with so much fervor to Mr. FISHER, down to those which his successor in the Department of State was obliged to treat with severity, are many and indelible. More than anything else they have made thoughtful Republicans regard him with dread and even detestation. It was these stains that made it impossible to nominate him for the Presidency, and would have made it impossible to elect Mr. HARRISON had it been known that Mr. BLAINE would be his Secretary of State. In view of these facts, which no one knows better than Mr. BLAINE himself, it would be easy to construe the selection of his own son to examine claims in the State Department as the shameless declaration of his purpose to pursue his own schemes in entire indifference to the sound public opinion of the country.

But this construction of the action of the Secretary of State is so obvious that it seems impossible that Mr. BLAINE should have had such a purpose. It appears more probable that he simply desired to give his son a good place, and to have some one in this particular place with whom he could feel on comfortable terms. If this be the case, then Mr. BLAINE'S blindness to the inevitable consequences of his own act becomes a matter for pity rather than of indignation. Until it is shown by the course of events to be otherwise, we cannot but look upon this selection as an enormous blunder. Even in that light it is bad enough, for there is only too much reason to know that the Secretary of State will be quite helpless to avert the unfortunate result. The most telling portion of the duties of his Department is the superintending [illegible] claims of American citizens against foreign States. By the custom of nations a Government is bound to make the just claims of its citizens its own. It is the only agency through which those claims can be presented and enforced, and they necessarily involve the possibility of using the whole power of the Government to secure justice. On that account it is imperative that the Government should take the utmost precautions to be sure that the claims are just. For this purpose they should be submitted to the study of competent, thoroughly-trained, impartial persons, of established reputation deserving the confidence not only of the State Department but of the country. It is only needed to enumerate these qualifications to perceive how completely the younger BLAINE is lacking in them, and then when we recall the equal want of them in his father, who is presumably to be guided by the son's opinions, the prospect opened up to the country for the next four years is far from reassuring.

But the appointment of Mr. JAMES S. CLARKSON to the most responsible position in the Post Office Department is, so far as it affects the standing of the Administration and the course of internal public business, even more disquieting. It is not merely that Mr. CLARKSON is a partisan, whose only public repute rests on the energy of his campaign work, it is that he is known to be an unscrupulous person, and that he has been charged—and, so far as we have seen, the charge has never been refuted—with being an accessory before the fact in the crime of stealing the subscription list of the Prohibitionist paper, the *Voice*, to be used for the purposes of the committee of which Mr. CLARKSON had control. Now, this was not simply a dirty political trick. It would have been sufficiently dishonorable had it been that alone. But it was an offense against the laws of New-York and a violation of the general law of business morality that would drive any private citizen guilty of it from the society of all decent men. It ought at once and forever to disqualify Mr. CLARKSON from holding any place of honor or trust, not merely in the administration of the Government, but in that of his party. To put such a man in the second place in the largest department of the Government, to give him a seat on occasion at the Cabinet table, to establish him in the line of promotion for a regular seat at that table, shows a cynical contempt for the requirements of common decency. That this should be done by a President whose lips are yet warm with the profession of a covenant of trust with the people whose chief he is before GOD in whom he believes, is a fact that the impartial critic of Mr. HARRISON cannot ignore. And it is big with consequences that the people will be unable to ignore. WANAMAKER'S was not a nice appointment, CLARKSON'S deprives that of WANAMAKER of all the extenuation that the most benevolent could concede. That with the choice of WALKER BLAINE wipes out, and much more, all that it has yet been possible to place to the credit of Mr. HARRISON'S Administration.

MAYOR GRANT'S RAPID-TRANSIT SCHEME.

The bill which has been drawn by Corporation Counsel BEEKMAN to embody Mayor GRANT'S plan for securing rapid transit for this city is to be introduced in the Legislature to-day. A serious constitutional question is suggested at the outset. We are not aware that the question which might be raised in regard to some of the provisions of the bill has ever been judicially settled so as to make the way perfectly clear, and as legal contests are very likely to be made if any ground is presented for them it is quite desirable to have this point cleared up. It is a fact made very familiar by litigation over various railroad schemes that the Constitution of this State forbids the Legislature to pass any "private or local bill," that is, a bill not general in its application but applying only to some one place or certain places in the State, granting the right to lay down railroad tracks. The obvious intent of this constitutional restriction, coupled with the declaration that "the Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated" as excluded from the scope of private or local legislation, is that all authority for the construction and operation of railroads shall be derived from general laws, which apply equally to all places in the State.

Nominally this bill, in the barbarous English of its title, is "to amend and supplementary to" the Rapid Transit act of 1875 as heretofore amended, but all the essential changes made in the law apply only to "cities of a million inhabitants or over." There is only one such city in the State, and the meaning is precisely the same as if the city of New-York were mentioned by name, and to that and that alone are these provisions intended to apply. Moreover, certain powers and duties are imposed, not only upon the Mayor of "any such city," that is, of the city of New-York exclusively, but upon the Sinking Fund Commission and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, bodies that exist in no other city in the State. Whether or not such legislation has been or may be construed as general, simply because of the juggle of words by which a local application is avoided in appearance, though not in substance, there can be no doubt that it is an evasion of the constitutional prohibition, for the right to lay down railroad tracks under certain conditions would be specifically granted to some corporation or association by the Legislature through the action of certain local authorities of this city.

Aside from this objection, which we are afraid is fatal, the plan contained in the Mayor's bill is, on the whole, a good one, though the bill itself is somewhat carelessly drawn. We see no reason why the motive power to be used for rapid transit should be limited to steam, and yet this bill, both in its title and in its provisions, applies only to "steam railways." The fourth section of the Rapid Transit act is changed so as to authorize the location of routes, not only "over, under, through, or across," but also "through the blocks between the streets, avenues," &c., but this change is [illegible] throughout the rest of the bill, even in the clause immediately following to restrict to the discretion of certain officers in this city. The provisions in regard to obtaining the consent of owners of property and making compensation for injuries to property apply only to property "bounded on that portion of a street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad." If any part of a railroad should be constructed through the blocks between the streets, it would be especially necessary to obtain the consent of the property owners or to condemn the right of way and make compensation for property taken or damaged. But no provision is made for this.

The general purpose of the bill, which applies to this city alone, is to permit the Mayor to appoint five Commissioners, without the petition elsewhere required, two of whom need not be residents of the city, who shall lay out routes for rapid transit, decide upon plans, approve of articles of association of the company to construct the roads, &c. Their action is made subject to the approval of the Sinking Fund Commission, but, as the bill is now worded, if that commission does not approve in the first instance, the Mayor's Commissioners would only have to make modifications according to their own judgment and certify the result to the Sinking Fund Commission in order to make the action final without approval. The initiative in obtaining the consents of property owners and local authorities would be taken by the Sinking Fund Commission, which would also finally dispose of the franchise to construct and operate the rapid-transit lines laid down, on the terms and conditions prescribed, at public auction. The main purpose throughout is to keep the control of the determination of routes and the terms on which the roads would be constructed and operated in the hands of public authorities, giving to private capital only the privilege of carrying the plans into execution. This is an excellent idea, and affords the only means of protecting the public interests and securing rapid transit in the form and manner best adapted to the requirements of the people. We hope it is possible to carry out the general features of the plan under the constitutional restriction as to private and local bills.

DUTIES AND "COMBINES."

The *Tribune* says: "Exposed in the pretense that the Copper Trust has been caused or helped by the American tariff, THE NEW-YORK TIMES now says that the American mines, having been protected by the tariff, had no business to join in a combination adverse to American consumers." The *Tribune* knows that THE TIMES has never asserted or pretended that "the Copper Trust has been caused or helped by the American tariff." Having knowledge of this fact, with characteristic dishonesty it resorts to deliberate misrepresentation in order that its readers may be deceived.

But while we have repeatedly pointed out that the great conspiracy of the Copper Syndicate and the copper mining companies was neither "caused" nor "helped" by our tariff laws, we have shown that another and an older ring or Trust in one branch of the copper industry is helped by the tariff, and is enabled by the tariff to exact unjust profits from the American people. We refer to the combination of the manufacturers of sheet copper known as the Association of Copper Manufacturers. This ring is a notable example of those combinations the formation of which has been encouraged by the tariff, and whose power to rob consumers depends upon tariff duties.

In the remarks concerning copper and the tariff of which the *Tribune* speaks in the words quoted above we directed the attention of the *Tribune* to this sheet copper ring and showed how the confederated rolling mills had for years exacted a very high price for sheet copper under the protection of a duty of 35 per cent. During the last year these rolling mill companies have paid the Syndicate's price of about 16½ cents a pound for ingot copper and have exacted not less than 25 cents a pound for the same copper rolled into sheets. This has been the lowest price on their scale, the highest having been 38 cents. These prices are taken from the uniform price list printed by the Association for the guidance of its members. We are informed that the cost of rolling is less than 2 cents a pound. In the London *Economist* of the 2d inst. Chili bars and good merchantable brands were quoted at £75, and sheets at £81, a difference of about 1½ cents a pound. The smallest difference between the price of ingot copper and that of sheet copper in this country, according to the price list of the rolling mill ring, has been 8½ cents, and the largest difference (with respect to thin sheets of certain sizes) 21½ cents. These rolling mills were in combination long before the Syndicate was formed. For years they have combined to suppress competition in prices and to fix high rates. They have been able to exact these high prices because the duty of 35 per cent. on sheet copper made abroad excluded foreign competition up a certain point. This is one of the rings that are sheltered, helped, and supported by tariff duties. We asked the *Tribune* whether, after becoming familiar with the facts in this case, it could still say that "American consumers" had not been "to any extent whatever taxed or burdened by the tariff on copper," and the *Tribune* has not a word to say on this point.

But it does profess to be the unrelenting enemy of all trusts and similar combinations. It even admits that if the copper mining companies shall suffer loss by the downfall of the Syndicate they will be entitled to "no sympathy whatever." It denounces combinations as "hostile to the principles of protection and to its aims," and then asks its readers to rejoice because our high tariff has "smashed" the Copper Syndicate, although it must know that the Syndicate's downfall was caused by increased production and decreased consumption due to the high price fixed by the ring, and not to any tariff duty here or elsewhere. It is not an easy task to assail all "combines" with so much virtuous indignation, and at the same time to demand the retention and even the enlargement of the tariff duties under the shelter of which so many of these rings were made and without which they could not maintain their extortionate ring prices for a single day.

THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY.

Mrs. BURNETT, the novelist, has been making a very just complaint about the denial to people who attain any kind of celebrity of the ordinary immunities of private life. Men or women who happen to write successful books or plays become by that achievement objects of curiosity among those who have been interested by the books or the plays. As the press in all countries more or less, and in this country particularly, is apt to assume that curiosity, if it be extensive enough, has a "right" to be gratified, there appear descriptions of the personal appearance, the families, the clothes, and the furniture of these public characters, which no doubt sometimes fill the victims with shame and disgust. We think Mrs. BURNETT exaggerates in intimating that the fear of personal publicity will deter people who have it in them to produce masterpieces from producing the same. Nevertheless the right of privacy with respect to what are properly private affairs is a real right, while curiosity about other people's ways of living is an emotion of which well-bred people are rather ashamed, and which they try to suppress. Such a curiosity, when it goes the length of attempting to satisfy itself without the consent of the object, is equally impertinent and vulgar whether it is entertained by one person or by a million.

The truth is that it is very difficult to persuade the people who publish these things that the people about whom they are published really dislike them. Experience leads them to the contrary conclusion—that the subjects enjoy and take a pride in elaborate descriptions of themselves and their belongings so long as the description is admiring and not satirical. This is so far true that most women who take part in social "functions" of which descriptions appear in the newspapers would probably regard themselves as rather slighted than honored if the dresses of their neighbors were described and their own were omitted. In the sketches of "Celebrities at Home" which are among the specialties of personal journalism, the collusion of the subject with the operator is generally evident and is often amusingly obvious. Moreover, much of this kind of journalism is devoted to public performers, to singers, and to actors and actresses, and these artists look upon personal publicity of this kind, as well as upon the personal publicity that consists in the public exhibition of their portraits, as a kind of "advertising" that is good for their business. They therefore learn to suppress their personal dislike of it if they ever felt any. It naturally results from this that the "society journalist" becomes very skeptical of the existence of any real dislike to the kind of publicity which it is his mission to provide, and regards the assumption of it as mock modesty. In most cases with which he has to do he is justified by the facts. In the minority of instances he inflicts cruel suffering without the slightest intention of doing so or the slightest belief that he has done so.

We are assuming that the gossip the society journalist provides is true, and that it is not malicious. This condition does not prevent the infliction of suffering, and it is not very easy to say how this suffering can be prevented. France is almost the only country in which the immunities of private life are protected by legislation. Even in this country it is not lawful to print lies about your neighbor, or even to print truths maliciously. But there is no doubt that an effective prohibition against the publication of unauthorized gossip about the private life, even of public characters, would be an excellent thing if such a prohibition could be devised.

It is a curious fact that all the Republican members of Congress from Illinois are supporting for the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue the candidate of the Whisky Trust. They appear to have forgotten not only that the Whisky Trust is a Democratic organization, but also that it rules the Democratic Party and dictates its policy. They have authority for all this in the speeches of Republicans during the debate on the Mills bill, beginning with the memorable remarks of the Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY. They can find it also in the Republican speeches of the recent campaign, and even in the Republican platform, which declared that the party would never surrender any part of the protective system at the behests of the Whisky Trust. Nevertheless, they accept without hesitation the Trust's candidate—a man openly supported by the officers and managers of the great "combine"—because they profess to believe that he "will collect the tax closely." These Representatives from Illinois have short memories. How is the manufacture of useful campaign arguments by such experts as Mr. KELLEY and Mr. BLAINE to be encouraged if their most solemn assertions on the stump are to be forgotten or discredited after election by other prominent men in the party?

NOT TO HIS KNOWLEDGE.

A rumor was current about the Post Office yesterday that a new Postmaster had been selected, and that William Plimley, Superintendent of the Money Order Department, was the lucky man who would step into Mr. Pearson's place. It was said that a dispatch from Washington asking Plimley if he would accept had been received by that gentleman. It was added that ex-Senator Platt and John F. Plumer were backing him for the office. Mr. Plimley was asked what foundation the rumor had.

"None whatever," said he. "It is entirely without foundation. I have had no consultation with any one. I have not sought or asked for the office. I have not had it offered me, and as far as I know I have nobody backing me for the place."

Mr. Plimley has been in the Post Office since 1866. He has reached his present position by degrees, having worked his way up from a clerkship. He is a old soldier, having been an officer in the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment of New-York Volunteers. He is also a Grand Army man, and has never been an offensive partisan. Among the clerks in his department there has been gossip to the effect that he was destined for the Postmastership.

IN FOR LIFE IF WELL BEHAVED.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14.—The new Police Commission recently organized under the law of the last Legislature took charge of the police force to-day. The present Superintendent and Chief of Police of the city of New-Orleans will continue under the present law [illegible] life tenure on good behavior, being no longer under the influence of civil politicians.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

Col. JOHN T. Grigg was the recipient yesterday morning from Col. John R. Wheat of Puget Sound of a magnificent Chinook salmon, frozen in ice, which he placed on exhibition at Independence. Its weight was 20 pounds. During the entire day troops surrounded the table upon which this prince of the finny tribes of the Pacific Ocean was spread. Judge White of the Criminal Court, who is one of the greatest anglers, adjourned the court, announcing that the arrival should be celebrated by some official act that all might have an opportunity to see it. The County Court also adjourned in honor of the arrival of "the king of Chinook salmons of Puget Sound" and went in a body to view it. This adjournment of the courts is without precedence, save and except only the occasion when Judge Breckinridge of Kentucky adjourned a circuit court that the court might join the people in beholding the crossing of the Kentucky River by an elephant.—*Kansas City Times.*

St. Paul grain men have been vexing their souls over a problem touching a grain bin and contents. It is this: Given a bin, dump into it, separately, five distinct qualities of wheat; open the spout at the bottom and the query is, which layer of wheat comes out first? The estimated say at once, with a few exceptions, "The first layer at the bottom, of course!" W. A. Van Slyke was determined to get at the facts, and watched the bin with his eagle eye very closely the other day, after having caused a layer of barley to be placed on top of several layers of different kinds of wheat. The spout was opened and the barley came rushing out first.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

These public recognitions of exceptional longevity are not healthy. They give the subject the impression that he has done all that should be expected of him and completed his record, and the effect is sometimes disastrous. Last Summer the hundredth brithday of George L. Perkins of Norwich was proclaimed and celebrated to the fullest extent possible to an untrammeled press. The old gentleman was gratified, but he died within a month. Last month Sidney Bartlett of Boston became 90 years old, and was a subject of a full crop of admiring and congratulatory paragraphs. He survived only three weeks.—*Rochester Union.*

A Marylander, who signed himself Robert W. Davidson, addressed the following note to "Mr. Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America: Mr. President, I call to see you. I desire to get the situation as a copyist in one of the departments. I am not choice, so I can get something. I am from Baltimore, Md. Your obedient servant." The communication was handed to the doorkeeper, but it is not certain that it reached the President. Certainly Mr. Davidson did not.—*Baltimore Sun.*

It is really a ludicrous comment upon official greatness that the first thing Secretary Blaine was called upon to do after assuming the duties of his office was to look after a runaway baby that had been unlawfully carried away from America to England. And yet to the widowed mother of that child in Kansas City its recovery is a matter of more importance than the settlement of the fisheries question or the controversies about Samoa.—*Columbus (Ohio) Journal.*

In this city the 1,500 horse power of three Pelton water wheels is transmitted by steel wire cables from the bottom of a shaft 1,500 feet in depth to the surface of the earth; it is then taken from the pulleys at the top of the shaft and carried by means of wire ropes 1,600 feet eastward—crossing a deep depression on pulleys placed on tall wooden towers—and is there made to drive the big amalgamating mill of the Consolidated California and Virginia.—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

There was talk of garden making this Spring at a Scranton tea table the other day, when a sanguine 5-year-old spoke up and said: "I know what I'll plant when the time comes." "And what will you plant, Harry?" his mother asked. "I'll plant lots of candy," was the prompt reply of the enthusiastic young agriculturist.—*Scranton Truth.*

One day, not a great while ago, a man by the name of Coon called at the Way Cross Post Office for his mail. He was followed by Mr. Fox, and that gentleman had barely cleared the door before Mr. Wolf wanted his mail. Next day a Lamb and a Lyon marched in to see if there were any letters for their folks.—*Macon Telegraph.*

An old subscriber to the *Globe* suggests that matters should be so arranged that young ministers should serve at least five years in some general business before entering on pulpit work, in order to obtain some knowledge of the world ordinarily impossible to obtain in the college room.—*Toronto Globe.*

"Yes," said Robinson, "our party had fair success on our fishing excursion; but it was all due to Dumley." "Is he an expert fisherman?" "No; he doesn't know a sardine from a salt mackerel; but he was thoughtful enough to bring some fishhooks along."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A very busy young man, the week of whose wedding had been decided upon, wrote to his fiancée on a postal card: "What day? Tues.?" The answer came back promptly, also on a postal card: "No, Wed?"—*Burlington Free Press.*

City Business Man—At last I am rich enough to retire from business. Friend—What are you going to do? "I am going to buy the old farm that I ran away from and live on it."—*Philadelphia Record.*

The average American citizen is engaged the year round in losing either his key or his dog.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Oh, that our people would hate sin as they do an extra collection!—*Richmond Religious Herald.*

WHISKY IN MINNESOTA.

TWO NEW LAWS PROPOSED TO ENCOURAGE TEMPERANCE.

ST. PAUL, March 14.—The temperance men in the House are persistent. Two radical measures were introduced Tuesday. The first was by Mr. Barr, and its object is to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in other than a public manner. The bill declares it unlawful to sell liquor in any cellar or basement, or on any floor other than the first or main floor of any building, or in any room on the first floor except it is so situated that an unobstructed view of all parts of its interior may be had from a public street or roadway. No obstruction from the public view of any part of such room shall be allowed, nor can any curtain, blind, or screen, ground or painted glass, partition, or device be used.

Mr. A. Davis brought in a bill "to promote temperance and to prohibit the practice of treating." It provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to treat or entertain gratuitously any other person to any spirituous or malt liquor, wine, or cider, or any other beverage which shall be obtained gratuitously in any public barroom, saloon, beer hall, or grocery, or in any other public place of resort or amusement. For violation of this provision the punishment shall be a fine of not more than $20, nor less than $4. The second section makes it unlawful for any one to attempt to evade the provisions of this bill by any chicanery, or subterfuge, such as pretending to sell one article and delivering another, or by falsely pretending to buy or sell any such beverages. Any one violating this section shall be fined not more than $50 nor less than $10.

THE ELEVATED ROAD BEATEN.

Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the suit of the Sixth-avenue Surface Railroad Company against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, holding that the elevated road has damaged the plaintiff's property on Sixth-avenue to the amount of $95,000. The case was tried at the Special Term.

The evidence, Judge Ingraham finds, shows conclusively that property along Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth street, has depreciated in value by reason of the elevated road being put up, as is shown by the fact that along the avenue the buildings erected are not of so high a grade as those on other avenues, no more advantageous for builder, but where there are elevated roads. The plaintiff's property between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets is found to have been more seriously damaged than its other property, and for it is allowed $59,000. For property on the southeast corner of Fifty-eighth street it is allowed $6,000; and for that between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, $28,000.

The usual injunction is granted, restraining the Manhattan Company from maintaining and operating its road in front of the plaintiff's property, unless it pay the amount of damages within 30 days after being served with a copy of the judgment.

BALTIMORE'S NEW EXTENSION.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—The Commissioners of Baltimore County held a conference to-day with Mayor Latrobe in reference to the payment of taxes which have been collected in the two recently-annexed wards and are property due the city.

It was agreed that the county authorities shall, on the 30th inst., pay to Mayor Latrobe for the city $65,000 on account of the taxes collected, and the city shall pay the county Commissioners the claim for public property adopted under the annexation act, amounting to $200,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THOMAS MATINÉE.

There were two novelties on the programme of Theodore Thomas's fifth orchestral matinée at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon. They were A. C. Mackenzie's "Scandinavian" and Svendsen's legend, "Zorahayda." The Mackenzie composition was the most satisfactory of the two. Its thematic material has warmth and tenderness, and it is developed in a thoughtful and significant manner. The coupling is solid and sensible, without any attempt at uncommon effects, and the composition impresses the hearer as serious and well directed.

The Svendsen legend is intended as programme music for "The Rose of the Alhambra," as beautifully told by Washington Irving in his lovely book written under the Andalusian sun. The composition is supposed to depict the sadness of Jacinta, the appearance of Zorahayda, her story and prediction, Jacinta's baptism, the disappearance of Zorahayda, and Jacinta's subsequent joy.

The moods are distinguishable in the composition—one of sadness and the other of exultation—while the voice of Zorahayda is represented by a muted solo violin. The programme is not well illustrated—a fatal defect in programme music—and the composition, as a whole, is monotonous in feeling and color.

The other numbers on the afternoon's list were the Bach prelude, choral, and fugue arranged by Abert, some ballet music from Oberubini's "Ali Baba," Beethoven's "Egmont" overture, Lalo's "Allegro appassionato," and Moszkowski's "Spanischer Tanz" and "Italia." All were well played, as was to be expected, and Mr. Thomas's special excellence as a Beethoven conductor was once more illustrated by the virile performance of the "Egmont" music.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET.

The final concert of the Beethoven String Quartet for the present season was given at Chickering Hall last evening. The entertainment was devoted to the performance of music by Franz Schubert. The selections were the D minor quartet, the songs "Der Wanderer" and "Rastlose Liebe," sung by Mrs. Marie Gramm, and the octet in F, in which the club had the assistance of J. Drewes, clarionet; A. Schat, bassoon; A. Bais, horn, and L. Manoly, double bass.

Lovers of Schubert will recognize in this a very agreeable evening's entertainment. Schubert's music has always a certain amount of geniality, the outpouring of a wholesome nature, which found happy utterance in the octet, written in 1824—a year of no small mental uneasiness for the composer. Schubert's most ardent admirers find something Beethoven-like in this octet, and, indeed, there is some ground for such a discovery in the scherzo. But the composition is essentially Schubertian and contains none of the Jovian utterances of the mighty Ludwig. It was well played last night.

The D minor quartet was a happy choice for the last concert of the season. The supporters of the Beethoven Quartet will long remember the delightful performance of this beautiful composition. It was delightful because of its intelligent expression, its well-managed contrasts, its vigor, and its spirit. It was especially excellent because of its poetic rendering of the lovely theme and variations. The hearty recall which Messrs. Dannreuter, Thiele, Schill, and Hartdegen received was well deserved.

Schubert at his best was illustrated by that noble tone poem, "The Wanderer," to which "Rastlose Liebe" was a good pendant. Mrs. Gramm sang with care and judgment, but with a rather cold style.

LEW WALLACE ON THE STAGE.

An exhibition of tableaux vivants was given in Palmer's Theatre yesterday afternoon to the apparent gratification of an assemblage of spectators that nearly crowded the house. The pictures were intended to represent scenes in Lew Wallace's florid romance called "Ben Hur," which is regarded in some rural districts as a great imaginative work. In the same rural neighborhoods the exhibition of yesterday might reasonably be considered a triumph of stage art, but its acceptance here must be attributed chiefly to the presence in the body of the house of large numbers of equal intensity of the persons who represented in the tableaux the Hebrews and Romans and Orientals of Lew Wallace's profitable imagination.

Scenic paintings by L. W. Seavey backed the various groups, and the usual calcium light effects were assured. Some awkward posturing caused a little ridicule, but as a whole the affair was on the dull level of respectable commonplace. Entertainments of this sort are often notable as displays of personal beauty, but that quality was not conspicuous in the "Ben Hur" tableaux. The representative of Iras, however, was a comely and graceful girl. Some amusement was afforded by the futile efforts of the gentleman employed to read explanatory selections from the book to keep up with the processions.

A charitable organization known as the Society for Aiding Self-supporting Women probably received a substantial sum from the receipts, and for that reason criticism is scarcely called for, particularly as the exhibition is not likely to be repeated within the city limits. It would make a great hit in St. Louis, Mo.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Joseffy and Rosenthal are announced to play compositions for two pianos by Reinecke and Saint-Saëns at the public rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society this afternoon.

At the public rehearsal of the Symphony Society at the Metropolitan Opera House this afternoon the following Beethoven programme will be given: Symphony No. 1; aria, "Ah Perfido

GOV. HILL'S GREAT EFFORT

HIS AMUSING CONCEPTION OF BALLOT REFORM.

A LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS INTRODUCED IN BOTH HOUSES—ONE OF SENATOR PIERCE'S TABLED.

ALBANY, March 14.—Gov. Hill has made one of the greatest efforts of his life. He has presented to the Legislature his so-called Ballot Reform bill. Mr. Linson was its sponsor in the Senate, Mr. Sheehan in the House. It is truly a great and wonderful creation. The excellences of the Saxton bill were not thoroughly appreciated until this hybrid effort of the Governor's came to light.

The bill tells what constitutes ballot reform from a purely Democratic standpoint. Mr. Saxton had reported his own bill from the Judiciary Committee, and had been defeated in an effort to make it a special order for Thursday, March 21, the Democrats voting solidly against him. The cause of the Democratic position was explained a few moments later, when Mr. Sheehan handed up a bill, which, he explained, was offered in the Senate by Mr. Linson. Of course, every one knew that it was the bill that Gov. Hill had been working on ever since the Democrats of Indiana passed their Ballot Reform bill, based on the Australian system. It is necessary for Gov. Hill to show the better elements of his own party that he is willing to reform the ballot in New-York State.

With the bill came a digest, which was prepared in the Executive Chamber, and which carefully stated all the good points in the bill, and as carefully refrained from mentioning any of the numerous and flagrant defects.

Mr. Sheehan explained that this bill contained many of the meritorious features of the Saxton bill and none of its defects. He asked that it be printed and sent to the Judiciary Committee.

The Hill bill permits candidates for office to receive voluntary contributions, which the Saxton bill does not. It also permits the use of unofficial ballots, which the Saxton bill prohibits. Instead of having every ballot marked by the name or the initials of the district clerk—an officer, by the way, that the Hill bill does not recognize—the Hill bill directs the use of a uniform official stamp to be furnished by the Secretary of State. It drops the section in the Saxton bill which directs how the voter shall prepare and mark his ballot, one of the most important in the bill, and offers nothing in its place. It eliminates altogether the word "marked" ballot and substitutes the word "prepared" ballot in every instance. A "marked" ballot is somewhat thoroughly distasteful to the mind of one particular Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Nor is this all. The Saxton bill provides for the throwing out of all illegal ballots. The Hill bill is silent on this point. The Saxton bill provides for the punishment of any person who destroys the official ballots; but as the Hill bill authorizes the use of unofficial ballots this safeguard is destroyed.

In section 34 of the Saxton bill occurs this innocent-looking line: "No person shall remove any ballot from any polling place before the closing of the polls." It is the keystone of the Saxton bill. Under this the purity of the ballot is insured, and the security of the voter from bribery or intimidation is also assured. It means that the voter must take but one ballot to the polling place with him, and that he can have nothing by which to prove to an outsider how that vote was cast. The Hill bill omits this sentence. Under the free and easy operation of the Hill bill there is nothing to prevent a voter taking in with him two ballots, and delivering up the second ballot after he leaves the booth, and receive the wages for the whole job.

Section 16 of the Hill bill is so emphatically in the way of ballot reform that it is subjoined in order to be thoroughly appreciated.

"No political party organization or committee shall make any assessment upon any candidate for the expenses of the printing of ballots, nor shall any candidate pay any such assessment. No candidate is permitted voluntarily to pay his fair share of the bona fide, reasonable, and actual expenses of the printing of ballots, but not otherwise. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor."

These represent the most marked differences in the two bills, but there are other features which indicate that the policy of the Democrats is ballot reform has changed during the last three weeks. The Saxton bill was objected to Mr. Saxton's bill because it attempted to do too much. They advised him to cut his bill in halves, but Gov. Hill's bill, in addition to accomplishing reform in the ballot proposes to do several other things: First it establishes a general registry law. Then it enlarges the Roesch bill, which compels employers to allow workmen two hours on election day to cast their votes without reduction of pay, Young's bill against pay envelopes and Crosby's two bills in regard to the filing of expenses of candidates, and for the ousting of any candidate who has been found to have purchased any votes.

As to-morrow is the last day on which bills can be introduced, a perfect avalanche of them appeared in both houses of the Legislature to-day. The total number was 132, of which 76 went into the House and the remainder into the Senate.

The House consumed the greater part of the day in discussing the Appropriation bill, which was ordered to a third reading and made a special order for next Wednesday night.

Mr. Fish from the Ceiling Investigating committee handed in a preliminary report touching the contumacy of F. W. Sabald, manager of the Western Union office in this city, who refused to produce certain telegrams that the committee asked for. The committee took the ground that such refusal was in contempt of the authority and dignity of the House. It was made a special order for next Tuesday morning.

"The dignity of the House and the independence of its members" was made the subject of the report from Mr. Ainsworth's Appropriation Committee covering the contumacy of William M. Speer, the *Sun* correspondent, who refused to divulge the sources of his information as to the position of certain members of the committee forward a whitewashing report of the ceiling scandal. That was also made a special order for next Tuesday.

Mr. Aspinall's Twenty-third Regiment Armory bill passed the House.

Among the bills introduced in the Assembly were the following:

By Mr. King of New-York—Amending section 649 of the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the levy upon bonds by promissory notes, &c., so that payment may be stopped by serving notice upon the parties who made them. The bill also amends section 263, 500, 784, 1,368, 1,389, and 3,341 of the Code.

By Mr. Savery of Cayuga—Regulating the employment of convicts in the penal institutions of the State. The bill provides that the system of labor in prisons, penitentiaries, &c., shall be under the State or public-account system, and the system in county penitentiaries under county control shall be under the piece-price plan or by the county-account system, or both. The Superintendent of State Prisons, the State Controller, the President of the State Board of Charities, the President of the State Board of Health, and the Commissioner of the Statistics of Labor shall constitute a board to fix and determine the number of convicts that may be employed in penal institutions in any one industry or kind of industry, and how it shall be carried on in said institutions. Having reference to the health and welfare of said convicts, the financial interests of the State, and the interests of outside labor, the board shall, as far as possible, select such trades or industries as will least affect outside industries. The bill appropriates $1,000,000 for the purchase of material for manufacturing purposes in the prisons of the State and for the purpose of carrying on industries under the provisions of the act.

By Mr. McCarren of Kings—Authorizing the Controller of Brooklyn to pay, upon the certificate of the President of the Board of Election of that city, the indebtedness incurred by the board for the publication of election notices for the years 1887 and 1888.

By Mr. Sheldon of Monroe—Providing for the employment of prison labor for public printing and the superintendence thereof. The bill creates the office of State Superintendent of Public Printing, with a term of three years and a salary of $2,500 a year. It also provides for the appointment of a deputy at a salary of $2,000. The bill provides that as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, all public printing and binding under the charge of the Superintendent of Public Printing shall be done in the prisons penal institutions of the State that are now under the control of the Superintendent of State Prisons. Immediately after the selection of the Superintendent of Public Printing he, with the Superintendent of State Prisons, shall make estimates of the cost of the machinery, &c., to be placed in the prisons of the State, and report to the Controller, who shall authorize the agents and Wardens of said prisons to make drafts on the Treasurer for the sums so estimated.

By Mr. Sullivan of New-York—Relative to the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, City of New-York. The bill provides that the rental of ducts for the reception of wires underground shall not exceed in the main subway, $200 a mile per annum, and for distributing or subsidiary ducts $250.

By Mr. Fish of Putnam—Providing for the establishment in New-York or Kings County of a house of correction for women, to be known as the Reformatory for Women. For this purpose $100,000 is appropriated by the bill.

By Mr. Hamilton of New-York—To facilitate the improvement of the water front of New-York City under the direction of the Dock Department; also, to increase the police force of New-York City by appointing and establishing additional police.

By Mr. Barton of Wayne—Amending the act relating to employes of cities and counties of the State so as to provide that the duties of any position by appointment shall by no reduction of salary shall be changed for the purpose of evasion, nor shall any such position be abolished except upon application of the appointing power that such position is unnecessary, and such application must be approved by the Mayor of the city or Supervisors of the county as the case may require, before said position can be abolished or said vacancy filled thereafter.

By Mr. Hafner of New-York—Exempting the Bernhard Mission, West Thirty-second-street, New-York City, from taxation and assessments.

By Mr. Ainsworth of Livingston—To prevent the sale of any substance in barley malt or pure extract of barley malt in the manufacture of ale or beer.

THE SENATE.

Aldermen Walker, Curtis, and Oakley came from New-York this morning with the list of 30,000 property holders who are said to be in favor of the cable road. These petitions were mailed for by a resolution of Senator Pierce adopted some days ago.

Senator Murphy introduced a bill to transfer the powers of the New-York Police Department to the Governor.

Senator Van Cott introduced a bill providing that the Police Commissioners of New-York shall not appoint or remove any police officer except upon the written charges of the Superintendent of Police, and that the Superintendent of Police shall not remove any police officer except upon written charges made by the Police Commissioners. The bill also provides that the Police Commissioners

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, March 14—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150½	150	150½	80
Amer. T. & C. Co.	84	84	84	84	100
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	30½	30¾	30½	30¾	2,000
Brunswick Co.	21½	21½	21½	21½	400
Cameron Coal	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	200
Canada Southern	52½	52½	52½	52½	200
Canadian Pacific	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	100
C. C. C. & St. L.	3	3	3	3	100
Central Pacific	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	100
Ches. & Ohio	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	125
C. & O. 1st pf.	40	40	39¾	40	55
Chi. Gas Trust	63¾	64	63¾	64	2,150
Chi. & N. W.	106½	106½	105¾	106¾	2,800
Chi. & N. W. pf.	138	138	138	138	100
C., B. & Q.	106¾	100¾	99¾	99¾	1,770
Chi., M. & St. P.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	4,530
C. M. & St. P. pf.	98	98¼	97¾	98¼	1,000
C., R. I. & Pac.	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¾	3,070
C., R. I. & P. pf.	38	38	38	38	100
C., L. St. L. & C.	109	109	108	108¾	860
C. St. L. & C. pf.				115	100
Cin., W. & B.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1,000
C., C., C. & I.	70	70¾	70	70¾	8,000
Colorado Coal	32	32	32	32	100
Colo. H. V. & Tol.	24½	25	24½	25	700
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	100
Del., Lack. & W.	138½	138¾	138	138¾	22,000
Denver & R. G.	17	18¼	16¾	18¼	1,550
Denver & R. G. pf.	43¾	44¼	43¾	44¼	3,800
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	19¾	19¾	19	19¼	400
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¾	300
Green Bay & W.	8	8	8	8	100
Gr. & I. & P. Co.	82	82	82	82	17,000
Illinois Central	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	868
Ill. C., leased lines	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	5
Iowa Central pf.	29	30	29	30	50
Lake Erie & W. pf.	54½	55	54¼	54¼	700
Lake Shore	102¼	102¼	101¼	101¼	9,530
Louis. & Nash.	60	60	59¾	59¾	5,705
Louis., N. A. & C.	43	43	43	43	100
Manhattan Con.	93	93¾	93	93¾	200
Michigan Cent.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	105
Mil., L. S. & W.	80	80	80	80	100
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	108	108	107¾	107¾	300
Missouri Pacific	71¼	71¼	70¾	71	3,610
Mo., Kan. & T.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	225
Nash., C. & St. L.	91	93¾	93	93¾	1,600
N. Y. Central	106	106¾	105¾	106¾	710
N. Y. & Harlem	108	108	108	108	100
N. Y. & Ferry Co.	26¾	27¼	25¾	27¼	300
N. Y. & North. pf.	20	20¼	20	20¼	300
N. Y. & New-Eng.	45¼	45¼	44¾	44¾	6,540
N. Y. C. & St. L.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	50
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	71	71	71	71	34
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	46	46	46	70
N. Y., L. E. & W.	113	113	113	113	5
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	28¾	28¾	28	28¾	3,210
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	86	86	85	85¾	300
*Nat. Lead Trust	21¾	21¾	20	20	3,885
Nat. & West. pf.	49	49	48	49¼	900
Northern Pac.	26	26	26	26	136
Northern Pac. pf.	60¾	60¾	59¾	59¾	7,880
Ontario & West.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¾	238
Oregon Imp.	52¾	53	52¾	53	485
Oregon Imp. pf.	98	98	98	98	12
Oregon R. & N.	98¾	98¾	97	97	767
Oregon S. L.	56¾	56¾	54¾	54¾	1,920
Oregon & Trans.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	1,550
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	350
Pac. Do. & O.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	100
Phil. & Reading	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	54,720
P., Ft. W. & C.	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾	100
Pul. Pal. Car Co.	194	194	193	193	1,555
Quicksilver	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	100
Rich. & Alle.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	200
Rich. & W. P.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	4,715
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79¾	79¾	79	79	300
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	614
St. P. & Duluth	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	100
St. P. & Omaha	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	100
St. P. & Omaha pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	100
St. P., M. & M.	100	100	99	99	35
*Sugar Ref. Co.	84¾	84¾	84	84	1,000
Tenn. Coal & Iron	40¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	2,700
Tenn. Coal & I. pf.	101	101	101	101	100
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	25	26	25	26	400
Texas Pacific	19¼	19¾	19	19¾	3,225
Union Pacific	64	64¼	63¾	64¼	7,310
U. S. Express	82	82	82	82	230
W., St. L. & P. pf.	26	26¼	26	26¼	300
West. Union Tel.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	4,450
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	64	64¾	64	64¼	300
Total sales					236,836

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., C. & P. 1st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	$3,000
At. & Pac. inc.	20½	20½	20½	20½	8,000
At. & Pacific 4s.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	74,000
Canada So. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Canada So. 2d.	94	94	94	94	1,000
C. & R. of Ga. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
Cent. Pac. 1.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
C. P. 5s of 1895.	114	114	114	114	1,000
C. P. 5s of 1898.	115	115¼	114¾	115¼	4,000
Ches. & O. cn. 6s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	4,000
Ches. & O., ct. A.	119	118	118	118	1,000
Ches. & O. gn. mtg.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2,000
Chi. & Ind. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
C., B. & Q. 7s.	132	132	132	132	6,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	92	92	92	92	24,000
C., F. & St. L. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	7,000
C., St. P. & Col. 5s.	100	100	100	100	24,000
Clev. & Pitts. 4½.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	42,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	15,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	92	92	92	92	17,000
D. & R. G. 1st.	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
Den. & R. G. 4s.	79¾	80	79¾	80	7,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st.	86	86	85¾	86	18,000
Duluth & M. 1st.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	10,000
Dub. & S. C. 2d.	111	111	111	111	15,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	4,000
E. T., V. & G. 1st.	12¼	12¼	12	12	1,000
Ells. & Big'n. 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	13,000
Erie 1d. c. 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	16,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94	94	93¾	93¾	3,000
Grand K. & T. 5s.	95	95	95	95	1,000
G., H. & S. A. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Ga. Pac. 2d gn. 5s.	78¾	79¾	78¾	78¾	10,000
Green B. & W. inc.	21¾	21¾	21	21	20,000
H. & T. C. gn. 6s.	76	76	76	76	40,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1951.	109	109	109	109	7,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	6,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	84	84	84	84	1,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
Kan. Pac. 6s.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	62	62	62	62	4,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
L. E. & W. 5s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
L. E. & W. con.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	1,000
L. & N. gn. 5s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	4,000
L. & N. cn. 7s.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	1,000
L. & N. 1st. Con.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
L. & N. 2d. N. O.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	101¼	101	101	101	14,900
Met. Elev. 1st.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	2,000
Met. Elev. 2d.	108	108	108	108	1,000
Mdion. C. 5s.	113	113	113	113	8,000
M. & N. 1st.	110	110	110	110	2,000
M., L. S. & W.	116	116	116	116	5,000
M. & St. L. 1st.	92	92	92	92	1,000
Nash. & Chat. 2d.	112	112	112	112	1,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	11,000
N. J. Midland 1st.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	8,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	28,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	110	110	110	110	5,000
Norfolk & W. gen.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	1,000
North. Pac. 1st.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	8,000
North. P. & M. 1st.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	31,000
North. Pac. 1st. c.	118	118	118	118	6,000
North. Pac. 1st. r.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1,000
Northwest cn. 7s.	145	145	145	145	1,000
Northwest gen.	121	121	121	121	1,000
Northwest sk. 5s.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2,000
Ohio & M. 2d.	120	120	120	120	5,000
Ohio & M. gen. 5s.	99	99	99	99	10,000
Ore. S. L. 5s.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	20,000
Penn. 4½s.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	4,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	20,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	20,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	56	56	56	56	21,000
Read. gen. 4s.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¾	34,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	92	92¼	91¾	92¼	65,000
R. & D. deb., ex c.	101	101	101	101	25,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	23,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	26,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5,000
St. L. & A. T. 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	20,000
St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	10,000
St. P. 1st. C. & M.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	5,000
St. P. 1st. I. & D.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	1,000
St. Paul. C. P. 5s.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	1,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	98	98	98	98	1,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	19,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	35	35¼	35	35¼	29,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	32,000
Union Elev. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1897.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1899.	117	117	117	117	1,000
Utah South. ext.	105	105	105	105	10,000
Va. Mid. gen.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	2,000
Wab. 1st, Chi.	94½	94½	94½	94½	10,000
Wab. 1st, St. L.	117	117	117	117	5,000
Wab. 1st, St. L.	94	94	94	94	1,000
W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	21,000
*West. N. Con. 5s.	86	86	86	86	1,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s.	101¾	102	101¾	102	9,000
West Shore 4s. c.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
West Shore 4s. r.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	500
Wheel. & L. E. 1st.	104	104	104	104	3,000
Total sales					$1,209,500

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Asteria	.20	.20	.20	.20	3,500
Amador	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	100
Belcher	1.90	1.90	1.85	1.90	100
Bodie	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	400
Bullion	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	200
Brunswick	.09	.09	.08	.08	100
Colcha	2.65	2.65	2.60	2.60	300
Crown Point	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½	100
Caledonia M. M.	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	50
Con. Imperial	.66	.66	.66	.66	800
Denver City	.10	.10	.10	.10	800
El Cristo	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20	600
Exchequer	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Horn Silver	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	300
Holy Moses	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Leadville	.14	.15	.14	.15	1,000
Mutual S. & M.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	500
Navajo	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	100
Plutus	.09	.09	.08	.08	200
Prospect	13.87½	13.87½	13.87½	13.87½	150
Rappahannock	.06	.06	.06	.06	500
Robinson	.42	.42	.42	.42	100
Silver King	.30	.30	.30	.30	100
Sierra Nevada	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	200
Silver Cord	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	600
Scorpion	.09	.09	.09	.09	300
Standard Con.	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1,000
Union Con.	.07	.08	.07	.08	2,900
United Copper	1.55	1.60	1.50	1.50	900
Total sales					17,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. Fe	30¾	30¾	30½	30¾	17,420
Amer. Cotton Oil	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	1,900
American Cent.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	100
Chi. Gas Trust	63¾	64	63¾	64	430
Colorado Coal	33	33	33	33	150
Chi., B. & Q.	99¾	100	99¾	99¾	650
Consolidated Gas	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	100
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	99	99¼	98¾	99¼	310
C., R. I. & P.	95	95	94¾	95	800
Chi., Bur. & Q.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100
Del., Lack. & W.	139	139	138¾	139	30,450
Del., Lack. & W. pf.	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	1,170
Gen. Electric	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	270
Green Bay & W.	8	8	8	8	100
Gr. & I. & P.	82	82	82	82	17,200
Illinois Central	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	100
Lake Shore	102¼	102¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
Lake Erie & W.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	100
Lake Erie & W. pf.	54¾	55	54¾	54¾	100
Louis. & Nash.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	100
Manhattan Con.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	100
Mich. Cent.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	100
Mil., L. S. & W.	80	80	80	80	100
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	108	108	108	108	100
Missouri Pacific	71¼	71¼	70¾	71	3,610
Mo., Kan. & T.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	225
Nash., C. & St. L.	91	93¾	93	93¾	1,600
N. Y. Central	106¼	106¾	105¾	106¾	710
N. Y. & Harlem	108	108	108	108	100
N. Y. & Ferry Co.	26¾	27¼	25¾	27¼	300
N. Y. & North. pf.	20	20¼	20	20¼	300
N. Y. & New-Eng.	45¼	45¼	44¾	44¾	6,540
N. Y. C. & St. L.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	50
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	71	71	71	71	34
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	46	46	46	70
N. Y., L. E. & W.	113	113	113	113	5
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	28¾	28¾	28	28¾	3,210
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	86	86	85	85¾	300
*Nat. Lead Trust	21¾	21¾	20	20	3,885
Nat. & West. pf.	49	49	48	49¼	900
Northern Pac.	26	26	26	26	136
Northern Pac. pf.	60¾	60¾	59¾	59¾	7,880
Ontario & West.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¾	238
Oregon Imp.	52¾	53	52¾	53	485
Oregon Imp. pf.	98	98	98	98	12
Oregon R. & N.	98¾	98¾	97	97	767
Oregon S. L.	56¾	56¾	54¾	54¾	1,920
Oregon & Trans.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	1,550
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	350
Pac. Do. & O.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	100
Phil. & Reading	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	54,720
P., Ft. W. & C.	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾	100
Pul. Pal. Car Co.	194	194	193	193	1,555
Quicksilver	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	100
Rich. & Alle.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	200
Rich. & W. P.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	4,715
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79¾	79¾	79	79	300
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	614
St. P. & Duluth	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	100
St. P. & Omaha	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	100
St. P. & Omaha pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	100
St. P., M. & M.	100	100	99	99	35
*Sugar Ref. Co.	84¾	84¾	84	84	1,000
Tenn. Coal & Iron	40¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	2,700
Tenn. Coal & I. pf.	101	101	101	101	100
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	25	26	25	26	400
Texas Pacific	19¼	19¾	19	19¾	3,225
Union Pacific	64	64¼	63¾	64¼	7,310
U. S. Express	82	82	82	82	230
W., St. L. & P. pf.	26	26¼	26	26¼	300
West. Union Tel.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	4,450
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	64	64¾	64	64¼	300
Total sales					236,836

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., C. & P. 1st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	$3,000
At. & Pac. inc.	20½	20½	20½	20½	8,000
At. & Pacific 4s.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	74,000
Canada So. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Canada So. 2d.	94	94	94	94	1,000
C. & R. of Ga. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
Cent. Pac. 1.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
C. P. 5s of 1895.	114	114	114	114	1,000
C. P. 5s of 1898.	115	115¼	114¾	115¼	4,000
Ches. & O. cn. 6s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	4,000
Ches. & O., ct. A.	119	118	118	118	1,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	92	92	92	92	24,000
C. & I. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
C., B. & Q. 7s.	132	132	132	132	6,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	92	92	92	92	24,000
C., F. & St. L. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	7,000
C., St. P. & Col. 5s.	100	100	100	100	24,000
Clev. & Pitts. 4½.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	42,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	15,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	92	92	92	92	17,000
D. & R. G. 1st.	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
Den. & R. G. 4s.	79¾	80	79¾	80	7,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st.	86	86	85¾	86	18,000
Duluth & M. 1st.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	10,000
Dub. & S. C. 2d.	111	111	111	111	15,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	4,000
E. T., V. & G. 1st.	12¼	12¼	12	12	1,000
Ells. & Big'n. 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	13,000
Erie 1d. c. 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	16,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94	94	93¾	93¾	3,000
Grand K. & T. 5s.	95	95	95	95	1,000
G., H. & S. A. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Ga. Pac. 2d gn. 5s.	78¾	79¾	78¾	78¾	10,000
Green B. & W. inc.	21¾	21¾	21	21	20,000
H. & T. C. gn. 6s.	76	76	76	76	40,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1951.	109	109	109	109	7,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	6,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	84	84	84	84	1,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
Kan. Pac. 6s.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	62	62	62	62	4,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
L. E. & W. 5s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
L. E. & W. con.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	1,000
L. & N. gn. 5s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	4,000
L. & N. cn. 7s.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	1,000
L. & N. 1st. Con.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
L. & N. 2d. N. O.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	101¼	101	101	101	14,900
Met. Elev. 1st.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	2,000
Met. Elev. 2d.	108	108	108	108	1,000
Mdion. C. 5s.	113	113	113	113	8,000
M. & N. 1st.	110	110	110	110	2,000
M., L. S. & W.	116	116	116	116	5,000
M. & St. L. 1st.	92	92	92	92	1,000
Nash. & Chat. 2d.	112	112	112	112	1,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	11,000
N. J. Midland 1st.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	8,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	28,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	110	110	110	110	5,000
Norfolk & W. gen.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	1,000
North. Pac. 1st.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	8,000
North. P. & M. 1st.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	31,000
North. Pac. 1st. c.	118	118	118	118	6,000
North. Pac. 1st. r.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1,000
Northwest cn. 7s.	145	145	145	145	1,000
Northwest gen.	121	121	121	121	1,000
Northwest sk. 5s.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2,000
Ohio & M. 2d.	120	120	120	120	5,000
Ohio & M. gen. 5s.	99	99	99	99	10,000
Ore. S. L. 5s.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	20,000
Penn. 4½s.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	4,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	20,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	20,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	56	56	56	56	21,000
Read. gen. 4s.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¾	34,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	92	92¼	91¾	92¼	65,000
R. & D. deb., ex c.	101	101	101	101	25,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	23,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	26,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5,000
St. L. & A. T. 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	20,000
St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	10,000
St. P. 1st. C. & M.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	5,000
St. P. 1st. I. & D.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	1,000
St. Paul. C. P. 5s.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	1,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	98	98	98	98	1,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	19,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	35	35¼

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, March 14:

R. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the heirs of Samuel F. Mott, deceased, sold the three-story and two two-story buildings, with lot 24.8 by 100, 308 6th-av., northeast corner of 20th-st., for $36,400, to Henry Maslenna; five-story brick building, with lot 24.10 by 75, 336 Grand-st., north side, 25 feet west of Suffolk-st., sold for $36,750, to William Smyth; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 14.3 by 50, 145 Chatham-st., between Broome and Grand sts., sold for $9,100, to W. J. L. Dicks; two-story brick dwelling, with lot 22.10 by 80, 232 Madison-st., near Jefferson-st., sold for $11,800, to Abraham Nelson; two-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.9 by 116.9 by 20.3 by 107.8, 34 Rose-st., 62.10 feet south of Duane-st., sold for $10,200, to Mrs. Rosalie Lawrence; four-story brick building, with lot 23.9 by 100, 174 5th-av., east side, 28.9 feet north of 20th-st., sold for $101,000, to D. C. Cornell, and mortgaged on East River, with undivided interest in Pier 42 foot of Peck-slip, sold for $35,500, to New-York Floating Dock Company.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction the four-story brick building, with lot 18.1 by 80, 212 Greenwich-st., west side, 53.7 feet north of Vesey-st., for $26,000, to G. Payne; similar building, with lot 23 by 88, 289 Avenue C, west side, 26 feet north of 17th-st., sold for $8,800, to R. Whaley; three-story brick building, with lot 21.4 by 98.9, 87 East 29th-st., north side, 215.1 feet east of Madison-av., sold for $34,450, to T. Oliver Carter, and three-story brick building, with lot 17 by 88, 1,231 Madison-av., east side, 56.8 feet north of 81st-st., sold for $19,000, to H. Vogel.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 17.6 by 50, 126 East-st., west side, 62.6 feet north of Stanton-st., for $11,000, to George G. Ehler; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25.5 by 108.3, 220 West 14th-st., north side, 315 feet east of 8th-av., sold for $27,100, to C. D. Shepard, and two five-story brick tenements, with lots each 25 by 100.5, 522 and 520 East 71st-sts., south side, 200 feet west of 1st-av., sold for $41,425, to A. W. F. Smith; also, under a foreclosure decree, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 98.2, 1,107 West 33d-st., north side, 132.4 feet west of 9th-av., for $14,000, to William H. Jackson, plaintiff. And at public auction sold the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 115, 69 Clinton-av., east side, 100 feet south of Park-av., Brooklyn, for $4,300, to David Miller.

John P. H. Smyth sold at public auction the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 22.7 by 132, 20 East 73d-st., south side, 255.9 feet east of 5th-av., for $39,000, to Samuel B. Mann.

L. J. & J. Phillips sold at public auction the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16 by 60, 543 East 87th-st., south side, 110 feet west of Avenue A, for $6,300, to F. W. Sager, and similar building, with lot 21.5 by 98.8, 122 West 28th-st., south side, 207 feet west of 6th-av., sold for $12,650, to J. and S. Bernheimer.

H. C. Mapes & Co., in partition, Milbert A. Fowler, Esq., Referee, sold 63 acres of land on Bremner-av., east side, running to Andersonlane, for $4,700, to Thomas Thwaites.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 14.

Piltbeck, s. s., 150 ft. s. w. c. of Myrtle-av., 25x108; George L. Hahn and wife to Henry Collins..... $1

26th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9; Hedwig Andrews to Emily Croly..... 18,500

60th-st., s. s., 250.4 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Thomas S. Jones to William Brooks..... 34,000

8th-av., 50.6 n. s. corner of 58th-st., 50.6x100; Charles A. Andrews to Charlotte Christie-st.; also, 143 Clinton-st.; also, 333 Madison-av.; also, 54 Rose-st.; also, bulkhead in Pier 42, East River; all title; George W. King and wife to William A. Lemay.... 1

145th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Leggett-av., 25x100; Herman Ulrich and wife to Julia Gesting..... 400

Madison-st., s. s., lots 444 and 445, map of H. Ratgers, 50x100; James Shea and wife to Katherine Lechman..... 26,500

Burling-slip, n. s., 75 ft. e. s. of Front-st., 21.1x54.10.2x21.1x54.6; William Dean to Andrews and wife to Charles Myers..... 26,000

120th-st., s. s., 15 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x72; John J. H. Pollon and wife to Ida E. Kling..... 9,000

120th-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x72; same to Rachel A. Elting..... 9,000

Prescott-av., s. w. corner of Nichols-place, 77.7x75.3x18.5x54.3; Priscilla Smith to Andrew Little..... 5,000

8th-av., n. w. corner of 125d-st., 50.3x249.5; James M. Varnum, Referee, to Andrew H. Sands..... 4,000

125d-st., n. s., 36.7 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x150.3; same to same..... 1,000

35th-st., 263 West, 18x98.9; Executors of Mary Quinn to George Chrystie..... 10,750

Morris-av., w. s., 53.8 ft. n. of 148th-st., 53.8x100; Joseph Loewy and Selig Hecht and wives to Max Hirshkind..... 10,100

120th-st., 1,594, 25x74; Lorenz Weiher and wife to Frederick Roth and wife..... 22,000

105th-av., 1,894, 25x74; same to Kate Scholes. 22,000

153d-st., s. s., 293 ft. e. of Lenox-av., 17x99.11; Wallace C. Andrews and wife to Simon Stern..... 13,000

165th-st., 846 East, 18x120.6; George P. Arbogast and wife to Emma A. Wood..... 6,800

Interior lot on centre line between 53d and 54th sts., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 37.11x25x37.11x26; also, 410 West 54th-st., 25x62.6; Jacob Deboben and wife to Barbara, wife of Leonhard Mercker..... 1

3d-av., w. s., 19.3 ft. s. of 39th-st., 19.3x76; Henry O. Dean and wife to Mary M. Bender..... 22,000

71st-st., 148 East, 18.5x100.5; Helen D. Campman to Frederick Roblischer..... 4,750

4th-st., s. w. s., 41 ft. s. e. of Barrow-st., 20.6x97.8x20.3x94; Alfred B. Price, Executor of Cyrus W. Price, to Michael Hallanan..

Waverley-place, 28, 29x77.6; Aeshar Wanstein and wife to Jessie Williams..... 16,000

71st-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5; Kate A. McCormack to George McCormack..... 50,000

107th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.11; Hanes Cohn to Katie A. Sulzer..... 12,500

Stebbins-av., w. corner of Farman-st., 31.5x28x62; Elisabeth Lederle to Fanny Lewis..... 1

52d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100.5; Ellsworth Steinhart and wife to James A. Steiker..... 33,000

52d-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x100.5; W. Scott Taber to same..... 25,000

Suffolk-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x75; Jacob Woods and wife to Lewis Freedman. 36,000

Essex-st., w. s., 125.7 n. of Delancey-st., 25x97.3; Charles J. Miller to Philip Kling..... 1

East-st., 1196; John E. Brodsky to Philip Kline..... 23,850

125th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25ft. to 125th-st.; William Sheffield to Frederick Schlesinger..... 31,000

Chrystie-st., s. e. corner, 15.1 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 15.9x100; M. A. Levy to Barney Lesser and another..... 12,000

149th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; Sarah Fine to James S. Morgan..... 9,250

8th-av., w. s., 76.8 ft. s. of 94th-st., 50x100.8; William D. Dennis to James C. Caldwell..

102d-st., s. s., 125.7 ft. w. of 9th-av., 45x100.11; J. Lawson to Jacob M. Newman..... 1

154th-st., n. s., 122.8 ft. w. of Willis-av., 16.8x100; R. G. Ehlers to K. A. Farrelly..... 5,850

4th-av., e. s., 53.8 ft. n. of 90th-st., 26x85; Andrew J. Kerwinto and wife to Julius Fleischmann..... 50,000

89th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; John Giebel and wife to William Lissenden and wife..... 16,500

124th-st., n. s., 93 ft. w. of 7th-av., 14x100; Philip Teets and wife to Elizabeth H. Walker..... 9,600

124th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 32x100; same to E. Morgenbau..... 23,740

Church-st., 70, 72, 74, and 76; Allan Mitchell and wife to Jefferson M. and C. Napoleon Levy..... 172,500

8th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 106th-st., 25x100; John Gorman and Louis Alexander and wives to Louis K. Wagner..... 32,500

2d-st., 242 East; Edmund F. Schell and wife to Mary E. Miller..... 1

3d-av., northeast corner of 102d-st., 100x100.11; Philip Weinberg and others to Raphael Kitzinger..... 107,500

121st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 17x100.11, and also, s. s. of 121st-st., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., 34x100.11; M. Cern and wife to Philip Weinberg and Louis Clark.

54,000

Hoffman-st., n. s., 453, 455, and 457, Fordham, Wight & Co., Limited, to Frank Wilkinson..... 1

89th-st., s. s., 215.6 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25.8x100.8, and also s. s. of 89th-st., 262.3 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25.6x381.8 to n. s. of 88th-st., x15.4x49.9x100.8x147.9x100.8; Lucius Coleman to Joseph Oppenheimer..... 80,000

89th-st., s. s., 107.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 21.1x100.8; Salomon Marx and wife to same..... 1

48th-st., n. s., 274 ft. w. of 3d-av., 97.10x18.1x81.7x18; Mary and John Beierly to Louis Jacob..... 17,000

113th-st., s. s., 219 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; Executors of Henry Corse to Griffen Compton..... 4,600

1st-av., 992 and 1005; Morris Stahlbrook and wife to Emanuel Glauber..... 22,000

73d-st., 206 West; Robert Marwell and wife and others to James B. Wilson..... 31,500

38th-st., s. s., 83 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x98.9; Executors of Elizabeth W. Schoonmaker to John Pugh et al..... 15,500

86th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25ox 68.11; Joseph Oppenheimer and wife to Elliott F. Shepard..... 110,000

86th-st., 108 West; Elizabeth Coates to Josephine C. Hewitt..... 36,400

Fulton-st., 92; James A. Bathren and wife to Oswald Cobbinger..... 58,000

1st-st., s. s., 242.3 West, lot 16, map of Hyatt Camp Underhill, Forster to Peter Kreuter..

2d-av., e. s., lots 66 98, 8s, 70, 72, and 74, same map; same to Elizabeth Sullivan..... 1,392

Marthe-av., 108 91, same map; same to Elizabeth Sullivan..... 132

4th-av., e. s., lot 103, same map; same to Andrew T. Doyle..... 120

Tinton-av., e. s., 111 ft. s. of 166th-st., 16.5x100; William Sleedgood and wife to Peter Meschino..... 3,500

Tiemann-pl., s. s., 113 ft. e. of 166th-st., 16.1x100; William Sleedgood and wife to Peter McCallan..... 3,500

1st-av., w. s., 98.9 ft. s. of 40th-st., 24.8x75; Herman Watjan and wife to Henry Beckel and others..... 17,500

50th-st., 520 West; John Rhen to Adam Kopp..... 28,000

Wadsworth-av., w. s., 214.8 ft. s. of 174th-st., 20.11; Franklin E. Hoffman to Robert A. Booth..... 1

80th-st., e. s., 225 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100.8x irr.; Jacob Brenkman to M. Oppenheimer..... 9,000

Morris-av., w. s., 200.8 ft. n. of Tremont-av., 18.9x100.11; M. C. Lozier to Rebecca Hollister..... 2,000

Amsterdam-av., n. e. corner of Hyatt-st., 50x100; Sophie Fuld, wife of Alexander Fuld, and Alex. Cohen et al., by Frederick J. Dorman, Referee, to Frederick J. Dorman..... 5,175

Amsterdam-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Hyatt-st., 25x100; Sophie Fuld, wife of Alexander Fuld, to Frederick J. Dorman..... 375

Amsterdam-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Hyatt-st., 25x100; same to Frederick J. Dorman..... 375

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000
Surplus Dec. 31, 1888..... 92,926

Disbursements Abolished.

What It Amounts To.

The records show that, during 1888, the real estate owners of New-York paid for searches, exclusive of lawyers' charges, the following large sums:

To the Register..... $29,445 98
To the County Clerk..... 43,149 ¾
To the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.... 122,886 72
For United States Court, tax and other searches, (estimated)..... 80,000 00

Total..... $284,452 02

Why waste this vast sum annually?
Attend to the "disbursement item."

These burdensome extras can be saved by using the system that has abolished disbursements for searches.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has made these searches against every lot of land in New-York City once for all, at an expense of more than $450,000, and now examines and guarantees titles for fixed fees and makes

NO CHARGE FOR SEARCHES.

COUNSEL:
Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
William M. Ingraham,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Lynch,	John T. Martin,
Emil Oelbermann,	Alexander E. Orr,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julian T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Charles Richardson,	Charles R. Henderson,
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OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.
POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

SPECIAL!
An elegant 8TH-AV. HOUSE
For sale on VERY EASY TERMS.

$13 5TH-AV.,
between 52d and 53d sts.
FOUR STORIES, WITH EXTENSION;
LOVETTA DEPTH;
SUPERBLY DECORATED;
PLUMBING NEW; all in PERFECT ORDER;
POSSESSION.
Permits of
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
108 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE DETACHED residences and villas, all improvements, beautiful river views, from $10,000 to $75,000, in the most suburban quarter, Bedford Park, in the city of New-York and adjacent to the new Bronx Park; many to be vacated by their owners; Harlem Railroad station on premises; also ville plots; watchman to show premises; references required; terms liberal. Owners, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) Room 50.

SPECIAL BARGAIN. ONLY ONE LEFT.
135 West 125d-st., new four-story brick dwelling; also 16.8x84x100 feet; price $18,000; mortgage $15,000 at 5 per cent; watchman on premises.
PORTER & CO.,
77 EAST 125TH-ST.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND planned four-story stone house for sale, low, in 65th-st. near Broadway; 20 feet wide, modern improved, and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city.
APPLY TO
GEO. READ,
2 PINE-ST.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED ON SALARY Rent commission a man to take charge of all city sales in a well-established down-town office, with a large clientage.
Must be a man of experience and strictest integrity; state age and experience to insure reply; correspondence entirely confidential.
R. W., Box 179 Times Office.

BROWNSTONE CABINET FINISHED Houses, West 83d-st. and Central Park, east block from L Station, 81st-st. and 9th-av.; No. 17 West 83d-st., 20 feet wide; Nos. 19, 25, and 27 West 82d-st., 25 feet wide.
Apply on premises or to
GEO. A. HAGGERTY, 302 3d-av.

9D-AV., CORNER NEAR 52D-ST.—24.8x100; three and four story building; possession May 1; only $31,000; easy terms; mortgage at 4 per cent. Permits only from MICHARD V. ERVING & CO., 7 Liberty-st.

40TH-ST., OPPOSITE BRYANT PARK.—Exceedingly handsome newly-built four-story dwelling, three-story extension, 20 feet deep, with permanent skylights. BELLAMY & WILSON, 256 5th-av.

A BUILDING SIX STORIES HIGH, 50X 120, near 34th-st. and Broadway, would be built for responsible tenants. Inquire of THOMAS & ECKERSON, 34 West 33d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—60 LOTS, WITH BUILDING & water front, at Bowery's Creek; suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to or address SOMERVELL, BOYD & WILLIAMS, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, FIVE minutes from the bridge, a three-story and Mansion brick houses; perfect order; good investment; rented only $1,000; 15 rooms. 111 Broad N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, BEAUtiful residence property, most of Prospect-st.; perfect healthfulness; most sections; overlooking New-York and Orange mountains; extensively large shade trees; handsome grounds; new; paved front; 2 acres lawns; forest shade; fruit in abundance; large complete stables; a perfect city home in country; 40 minutes to city. EDWARD HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway, Office 32.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND; 46 ACRES; choice location; suitable for building sites or hotel. Apply to A. J. SCHIEFFELIN, 958 Madison-av., or A. RAPELYE, 169 Fulton-st., New-York.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.—FOR SALE OR rent, choice cottages; also at Elberon and on the Eatontown road. By WILLIAM LANE, Franklin-av., Long Branch.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE,
BY ORDER OF ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
47 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON 107TH, 108TH, 109TH AND 110TH-STS., 120TH, 121ST, 122D, AND 123D STS.,
Sixty-five per cent. on bond and mortgage for one or three years at 5 per cent.
The cable railroad passes this property, making it desirable for immediate improvement.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
DIRECTORS' SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story high-stoop brick house and lot
NO. 249 WEST 39D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story high-stoop brownstone house and lot
NO. 147 EAST 125TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
two four-story brownstone apartments, with lots,
NOS. 237 AND 239 EAST 21ST-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
4 CHOICE LOTS, NORTHEAST CORNER EGGLESTON-AV. AND 140TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
E. B. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889,
at 12 o'clock M. at the
Real Estate Exchange, 61 Liberty-st., New-York.
LOT, 479 8TH-AV.
BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.
Desirable, well-built cabinet-finished dwelling. 20.6x75, lot 100.
Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
FREEHOLD SALE.
L. J. & J. PHILLIPS will sell at auction on Wednesday, March 20, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., the following property:
No. 145 West 43d-st., four-story high-stoop brick private dwelling, lot 20.10x100.5; possession.
Three lots east side 10th-av., 77.3 feet north of 76th-st., each 25x100.
Maps, &c., with auctioneers, 149 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

SCOTT & MYERS WILL SELL AT AUCtion TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., 313 West 121st-st., three-story brownstone dwelling; 25 East 125th-st., three-story brownstone dwelling; 56th-st., near 8th-av., four vacant lots; 84th-st., near 11th-av., six vacant lots; eight vacations at Unionport, Westchester County. Further particulars of the auctioneers, 146 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Will sell at auction TUESDAY, March 26, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., 193 to 201 Greene-st., three-story brick stable, (upper part used as lofts,) nearly covering lot. Lot 26x100. Maps at auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE.
HOUSE ON 34TH-STREET,
BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
4 Stories, 25x80.
Apply at 23 West 26th-st.

ATTRACTIVE NEW STYLISH HOUSES to let, unfurnished; ready for immediate occupancy.
1,335 LEXINGTON-AV.
148 EAST 86TH-ST.
149 EAST 87TH-ST.
All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect and decorated; advantageous terms from now to May 1 to desirable tenants securing now; permits unnecessary. Apply on premises.

A. A.—UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED DWELLINGS TO RENT
at $1,200, $1,400, $1,800, $2,000, $2,500 upward. Full particulars of the most desirable houses offered, with permits, can be obtained at either office, 106 Broadway or 363 5th-av.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.

TO LET—128 AND 143 WEST 94TH-ST., FOUR-story and basement; built for investment; near L station; on reasonable terms. SCHUYLER, 71st-st. and 9th-av.

HANDSOME THREE-STORY CABINET-finished house; perfect throughout; immediate possession; $900. 954 Avenue A, near 57th-st., or F. ZITTEL, 1,026 3d-av.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

"THE WALTON," 104 EAST 59TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $25 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS OF SIX ROOMS AND bath every convenience; perfect throughout; halls heated, carpeted; hall boy, &c.; location first-class; $45 to $60. "OAKLAND," 152 West 46th-st., or F. ZITTEL, 1,026 3d-av.

SINGLE FLAT; 8 ROOMS; ALL IMprovements; halls carpeted throughout; $32 to $40. Corner 97th-st. and Avenue A, or F. ZITTEL, 1,026 3d-av.

THE WINCHESTER, 1,344 BROADWAY, above 51st-st.—Six-room flat, first floor, fronting Broadway; business or dwelling; also three rooms and bath; moderate rents.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—AT RIVERDALE ON THE HUDson, 8 large furnished house and carriage house; gas and water throughout; nine acres of land; fine view; well stocked; five minutes from railroad depot; twenty-five minutes from New-York; rent, $1,500. A. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACES TO LET, FURNISHED, at Larchmont, Mt. Vernon, Southampton, Mohegan, Lake George, N. Y., and Ocean Beach and Ocean Grove, N. J. W. B. TAYLOR & SONS, 756 5th-av.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent on ocean and lake, and inland. Lists and particulars of J. METCALFE THOMAS, 45 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Shrewsbury, Rumson, Reed House to let. Information and catalogues from BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Desirable Offices To Let.

THE "STONE BUILDINGS,"

NOS. 30 TO 36 LIBERTY-ST.,
Near Nassau.
ELEVATOR.
STEAM & HEAT.
JANITOR.
APPLY AT ROOM 31.

A. A. A. FOR RENT.

Stores, offices and desk rooms in handsome new building, corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; most conspicuous location in busiest thoroughfare down town now building filling with steel and machinery hoist. Low rents made on premises or at Room 5, 50 Cortlandt.

DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR
NO. 8 SPRUCE-ST.
Possession or occupancy with steam elevator and steam power. Apply to
ROMAIN R. ELY, 37 Park-row, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—COUPON BOX ARPT. 1, 1888, 2018 by Long Island Railroad connecting ferries from 34th, 23d, Fulton & Hamilton sts., New-York and Brooklyn. Finder will please return to 1 Broadway, Room 1, N. Y. Reward.

FINANCIAL.

WATER WORKS DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

$150,000.

The city of Brantford offers for sale, by tender, water works debentures to the amount of $150,000, maturing in 30 years, interest payable half yearly at 4 per cent. per annum. A sinking fund for repayment provided for. Tenders to be addressed to James Wilkes, Esq., City Treasurer, up to Wednesday, the 27th of March, 1889, at noon. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders to be indorsed, "Tender for city of Brantford Water Works Debentures." All tenders to be accompanied with a marked check to the note of 1 per cent. on the amount tendered for, as security for the fulfillment of their tender if so accepted.

Any tender not accepted deposit will be returned. The debentures will be delivered to the party of parties whose tender or tenders are accepted at the City Treasurer's office, city of Brantford, Ontario, Dominion of Canada. Prospectus and full information can be obtained by addressing JAMES WILKES, Esq., City Treasurer, Brantford, Ontario.
S. G. READ,
Chairman of Finance, Brantford, Ontario.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 Broadway, New-York,
GUARANTEES FIRST MORTGAGES AT 6 PER CENT.

Capital and Surplus - - $1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund, $3,000,000

Each bond is secured by above Guaranty and also by a First Mortgage on Real Estate worth three dollars for every dollar loaned. This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and courts the fullest investigation. New-York references of the highest character and full information can be had on application. Fifty-five Savings Banks and over two hundred Institutions hold the securities of this company.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN Second Mortgage Bonds.

Default having been made in the payment of the coupon interest on the second mortgage bonds of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, holders of said bonds are requested to send at once their names and Post Office address, with the number of the bonds held by them, to the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., TRUSTEE OF THE I. AND G. N.
BY R. G. ROLSTON, President.
26 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

WANTED:

Port Royal and Augusta INCOME BONDS.

G. W. DOUGHERTY,
Member New-York Stock Exchange,
MILLS BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

H. AMY & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

31 NASSAU-ST.,
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
Bonds and stocks bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Draw bills of exchange on Europe.

PULLMAN RIGHTS

BOUGHT OR SOLD BY
CHASE & HIGGINSON,
24 PINE-ST.

REORGANIZATION, &c.—AN EXPERT ACcountant and railroad man of great experience, well known in this city and with financial acquaintance in London, will shortly pay a visit to Europe. Responsible parties wishing of the execution of any commission in the placing of securities, explaining statements, &c., communicate in confidence with FIDELITY, Box 161 Times Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL AND LARGE amounts on good city property, at 4½ and 5 per cent. Interest; expenses low. JOHN F. B. SMYTH, 66 Liberty-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1889.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A dividend has been declared from net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, of TWO DOLLARS per share on the preferred stock of this company, payable on the 25th day of April next, at the office of the company, 42 Wall-st., New York.
The preferred stock transfer book will close on the 10th day of April at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 27th day of April next.
FRANK S. BOND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1889.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND A QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼) HAS THIS DAY been declared upon the capital stock of this company, and will be paid at the office of the company, No. 21 Cortlandt-st. in this city, on and after FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1889. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business TODAY until the morning of SATURDAY, MARCH 16. By order of the Board of Managers.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1889.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on its preferred and common stock, payable from the earnings and profits of the city line, at this office on the 15th inst.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., March 15, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2, 1889. E. V. W. MOSSITER, Treasurer.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.
The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway has declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable on and after the 10th April.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 30th March and reopen on the 12th April.
J. H. AMBROSE,
Secretary.
NASHVILLE, March 12, 1889.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
CINCINNATI, FEB. 28, 1889.—A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER per cent on the $16,000,000 capital stock of this company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1889, to stockholders of record March 1, 1889.
J. C. DAVIS, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Colorado Springs, Col., on MONDAY, April 1, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon.
The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, March 20, 1889, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.
J. J. ELLIS, Secretary.
COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 8, 1889.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1889.
ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLDers and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 1st day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 15th day of March instant, and reopened on the 2d day of April next.
CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Grand River Coal and Coke Company will be held at the office of the company at number Forty-four (44) Wall-street, New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1889, at 11 o'clock A.M., to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the said company to two millions ($2,000,000) dollars; also to mortgage the property of the company.
Dated New-York, Feb. 28, 1889.
J. H. WHEELER,
C. S. RAMSAY,
G. C. ALLEN,
SAMUEL S. SADLER,
A majority of the Trustees.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF Ann Chesterfield Cemetery will be held at the office of the company, No. 1 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 20th day of March, at 1:30 o'clock noon to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter, and to elect seven Trustees for the ensuing year.
THURSDAY, March 14, 1889.

EXCURSIONS.

PARIS EXCURSIONS.
SAILS [illegible]
ROUND TRIP [illegible]
PLEASURE AND BUSINESS EXCURSIONS TO EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS.
From all Mediterranean Ports.
GROVER AND PLEASURE CRUISING.
From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES, is at 1,363 Broadway, Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of
THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

1.—IN SMALL FAMILY, THREE OR FOUR attractively rooms, with board; residence 6 West 45th-st.

5TH-AV., 741, NEAR 67TH-ST.—ELEGANT 3-room suite, second floor; private bath; with board; references.

19 WEST 28TH.—TWO SUNNY CONNECTing suites, also square room, in large house; fine parlor floor; references.

220 3D-ST., E EAST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON third floor, with board; also table boarders accommodated.

28 WEST 24TH.—VACATED THE 20TH; handsomely furnished suite, four rooms; private table optional; references exchanged.

46 WEST 25TH-ST.—TO RENT, FURnished, on parlor floor, a large sunny room; hot and cold water; gentleman preferred; references required.

47 5TH-ST., 16 EAST.—CHOICE HALL rooms; superior table; references.

48 EAST 21ST-ST.—ROOMS ON THIRD and fourth floors, for single gentlemen.

147 WEST 43D.—THIRD-STORY SQUARE room, hall room connecting; southern exposure; separately or together; references.

158 MADISON-AV., NEAR 33D-ST.—LARGE front room for one or two gentlemen; superior board; references.

WEST 44TH, NE

NEW RAPID TRANSIT PLANS

MAYOR GRANT'S BILL SENT TO ALBANY.

IT PROVIDES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF FIVE COMMISSIONERS AND THE PUBLIC SALE OF THE FRANCHISE.

A bill, whose sponsors profess to believe will solve the question of rapid transit in this city, was sent to Albany last night to be introduced in the Legislature. Corporation Counsel Beekman, who drew it at the request of Mayor Grant, took it to the capital. He will have it introduced in both houses to-day. It is intended to amend, in many particulars, the Rapid Transit act of 1875, as that act now stands with the amendments passed on June 10, 1881, and July 1, 1882.

The title of Corporation Counsel Beekman's bill seems to be defective. It is: "An act to amend and supplementary to an act entitled 'An act further to provide for the construction and operation of a steam railway or railways in the counties of the State,' passed June 18, 1875, and the two acts amendatory and supplementary thereof," &c. The defect lies in the implication that steam railways are the only ones by which rapid transit may be effected, thus putting aside all other kinds of motive power. If this is really a defect, as it seems to be to the lay mind, it can easily be remedied by amendment.

Respecting the bill Mayor Grant said last night: "It may be subject to objections and a consequent modification of some of its provisions. My aim is to secure the passage of such an act as will merit public confidence and secure to the people of New-York City a speedy, durable, and safe mode of transit from the lower to the upper part of New-York. I believe that no scheme can be successful unless it has the popular approval, and I am very anxious that each and all the provisions of this bill should receive the widest and fullest discussion, in order that such amendments may be proposed as will fully perfect the measure. I am advised by the Corporation Counsel that the bill as drawn is both constitutional and practical, and, if passed, will meet all the requirements of the situation. The only idea to which I am committed is that the citizens of New-York shall have real rapid transit as speedily as it can be accomplished."

The first amendment by the bill is to the first section of the old Rapid Transit act. Under that section the Mayor of a city or the Supervisors of a county may, on the verified declaration of 50 taxpayers that there is a need of a railway or railways, appoint five Commissioners to determine whether such railway or railways should be constructed, and to do other things provided for in the act. The new act provides that the Mayor of any city of a million or more inhabitants may appoint such Commissioners without the intervention of taxpayers, and that not more than three of the Commissioners need be residents of the county in which that city is situated. The objects of these amendments are, as explained by Corporation Counsel Beekman, "to give the utmost freedom of action to the Mayor in setting in operation the provisions of law under which a rapid-transit scheme, which shall be for the benefit of the people of the city, may be initiated, deliberated upon, adopted, and constructed. In order that he may have the largest measure of intelligent and disinterested expert services obtainable upon the commission, he is relieved in the case of two of the Commissioners from the necessity of choosing them from residents of the county."

The Commissioners are to determine the need of such railroads within 30 days after their organization, and if they find such a railway or railways to be necessary they are to determine the route or routes within 60 days. A new power is given to the Commissioners to lay out routes through the blocks between streets and avenues, and thus across public as well as private land. The streets and avenues excepted from railway uses in the original act are excepted in the new one, but routes may be laid across them. In completing their plan or plans the Commissioners are to submit them to the Sinking Fund Commissioners of this city, and if the latter do not approve them, they must be reconsidered, changed, and modified. On the final adoption of their plans the Commissioners shall fix the time, within which the construction of the railways must be commenced, as well as that in which they must be constructed and made ready for operation. They are next to determine the amount of annual compensation to be paid into the City Treasury for the use of the railroad routes, and they are authorized either to fix upon a specific amount or prescribe a method by which the annual amount is ascertainable. Respecting this, Corporation Counsel Beekman said: "The reason why this provision is not made more specific is that the measures of compensation must, from the nature of the case, be very different where the rights are located through the blocks from the case where the routes are located through and along the public streets of the city. The question, therefore, is one which must be left largely to the discretion of the Commissioners after they have determined upon the routes. As an inducement to the company operating the road to reduce its fares authority is given to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, upon any such reduction in fares being made, to reduce in the same proportion the annual amount so required to be paid by the company into the City Treasury."

It is made the duty of the Commissioners to prepare articles of appropriation for the company which shall use the routes, but these are to be subject to the approval of the Sinking Fund Board. That board must procure the consent of property owners to the construction of the railways, or else the favorable judgment of Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court. The bill also makes it the duty of the Sinking Fund Board to procure from the local authorities—the Board of Aldermen—their consent to the use of the streets. Having procured this consent, they are to sell the franchises and privileges to the highest bidder at public auction; but they may in their discretion reject all bids, and continue to put up the franchises and privileges for sale until a satisfactory bid shall have been made. This is to prevent a combination adverse to the city's interest. Within 60 days after the acceptance of a bid the purchasers must file with the Mayor's Commissioners a subscription list of not less than 25 persons to the whole capital stock of the projected company. Then the Commissioners must formally organize the company.

To meet the expenses of the Mayor's Commissioners the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is authorized to appropriate money, and the same board is also to determine the compensation of the Commissioners. This money is to be paid as any money is now paid by the Sinking Fund Commissioners in the sale of the franchises must be reimbursed to the city by the railroad company. And before the company shall be vested with any right to enter upon any avenue, street, or lane it must deposit with a trust company designated by the Mayor an amount of money equal to the estimated aggregate, pecuniary damage to abutting property, as ascertained by the Commissioners, or else negotiable securities that will produce that sum. The bill provides that it shall not be lawful for any company organized under any other act to construct a steam railway upon St. Nicholas-avenue or any of the boulevards, and by implication opens these thoroughfares to the company or companies to be organized under its own provisions.

Speaking generally of the bill, Corporation Counsel Beekman said last night:

"The scheme of the bill is to provide for the creation exclusively through the intervention of public officers of a franchise for the operation of railways especially adapted to meet the public demand for rapid transit in the city.

"The intervention of the Sinking Fund Commissioners is devised for the purpose of having the action of the Rapid Transit Commissioners brought directly under the supervision of the municipal authorities, who especially represent the interests of and are responsible directly to the people of the city.

"Under such a system as this the location of the routes as well as the articles of association under which the company which is to operate the road must be organized are located and prepared entirely under influences favorable to the proper protection of such interests.

"The provision for the application by the Sinking Fund Commissioner to the Board of Aldermen and to the proper owners for the consents to the operation of the road which the Constitution of the state requires to be obtained, substitutes the public in the place of the private corporation as the applicants for such consents. The advantage of such a situation as this must be obvious.

"The provision for the sale of the franchises which has thus been created exclusively through public agencies affords a guarantee not only that the city will realize the true value of the franchise, but also that no favoritism can be shown in the selection of those who are to conduct the road. It also achieves another object. Until such sale has been actually made it is absolutely uncertain who the persons are to be by whom the road is to be operated, and those private influences therefore, which in securing franchises from the city have been found to operate disadvantageously to the public interests cannot be exercised.

"To sum up, the bill enables the city, through its own agencies, to create the franchise, makes it public property in the hands of the city, and provides for private agencies in its operation only after the city has determined upon and approved of the road which is to be built and operated, its routes, plans for its construction, and the terms and conditions of the charter under which the operating corporation is to derive its powers."

In conclusion Mr. Beekman said that Mayor Grant and he would be glad to receive suggestions respecting the bill and honest criticism of its features.

REPAIRS AT THE CITY HALL.

The City Hall front is to be furbished up, but, unfortunately, it is likely that the work of repairing will have to be deferred until after the centennial celebration, as the bids cannot be passed upon and the repairs completed between now and April 30. The marble steps leading up to the portico in the front of the building are worn and treacherously slippery. They are to be replaced, and the platform under the portico is to be relaid. As the bronze railings on the sidewalk, pieces from which have fallen and others have become uneven and broken in it is to be taken up and a pavement of artificial stone laid in its stead. An appropriation of $19,000 has been made for the work.

RATES OF EXPEDITION.

EFFORTS OF THE SEVERAL COMPANIES TO MAKE A UNIFORM SCHEDULE.

With the advent of the new year efforts were made by the management of the eight leading express companies to put an end to the rate war that had been waging for more than a year, and in the course of which shippers of small-bulk merchandise from this city had enjoyed a condition of things before unheard of. To an indefinite number of junction points the rates had been cut lower relatively than the most bizarre of full-dress costumes—so low, in fact, that shippers could, as to a large classification of goods, ship cheaper by express than by freight, notwithstanding the difference in time of delivery.

In January, however, one of the companies proposed a conference, which was held. It was then found that each company was willing to call off its dogs of war instanter and leave the adjudication of their differences to a congress to which they should all send delegates.

Peace at any price was the universal and controlling sentiment, and once this was ascertained a circular, general in terms but emanating from each of the eight companies, was issued under date of Feb. 2, simply notifying station agents that the general schedule of rates in force May 1, 1886, had been restored. This proved a little too precipitous, and upon further consideration another circular was issued, just a week later, specifying that an agreement had been entered into between the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., Southern, National, Baltimore and Ohio, and Pacific Express Companies, by which the rate of May 1, 1886, should go into immediate effect, and be carried out without any deviation by abatements in weights, drawbacks, or estimated weights; that the practice of aggregating weights on packages otherwise than as specified in the schedule should cease; that the highest rate, in case of difference of opinion among the agents at common points, should be the controlling rate, and that all time contracts and agreements that conflicted with the schedule rates should be terminated upon 10 days' notice to the parties to the contract.

A schedule of temporary rates to distant common points from Boston and New-York was also hastily patched up and promulgated, as follows: To Buffalo and Rochester, $1 25; to Pittsburgh, $1 50; to Cleveland, Youngstown, and Columbus, $1 75; to Cincinnati, Dayton, and Toledo, $2; to Detroit, $2 25; to Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville, $2 50; to Milwaukee and St. Louis, $3; to Missouri River points, including Omaha and Minneapolis, $4 50; to Denver, Colorado Springs, Cheyenne, Pueblo, and Trinidad, $8 50; to Ogden and Salt Lake City, $10 50; to Helena and Butte, $11 50, and to through way-billing Pacific coast points, including Portland, $14. The rate from Chicago or Missouri River points, including St. Paul and Minneapolis, was fixed at the same time at $2 50.

At the same meeting of the Presidents of the companies named it was agreed that the preparation of a new rate schedule and classification of freights should be prepared as as early a date as possible; and to insure perfect frankness in its preparation and as comprehensive knowledge as could be brought to bear in the matter a congress of the General and Division Superintendents of all the companies was resolved upon. This effort at harmonious action was not intended to be a mere temporary affair, but, with the instinct of self-preservation and a mutual feeling that the fight, if any there need be, should be levied against the public the companies resolved upon laying the foundations of a long peace.

The sessions of the Congress of Superintendents began its sittings about the middle of February and continued until last Friday, when a series of reports was submitted to the President and Board of Directors of each of the companies named, moving in general upon which matters the congress had unanimously agreed, and making special reports upon a multiplicity of matters upon which they were unable to reach a unanimous conclusion. Their work had embraced every conceivable detail connected with the fixing of rates and of a system of average weights upon such standard articles as egg crates, butter firkins, fruit packages, milk cans, vegetable crates, and the like. During this week the Boards of Directors of the companies have been giving their time chiefly to the consideration of the reports made by the Congress of Superintendents. The officers of each separate company have, it is now said, reported back with their conclusions and directions to their respective representatives in the congress, and that body will convene again at an early day and compare notes upon the matters still in abeyance.

Enough has been accomplished, it is said, to insure the return to a comprehensive, new, and complete schedule, stiffer in many of its provisions and exactions than any that the shippers and merchants of this country have had to contend with for many a long day. Particular stress has been laid upon the fact that the railroad express companies have carried trunks and other items of personal baggage, in many instances, from distant railroad points to this city, and delivered them at the owners' places of abode for less money than the same baggage would be taken from the railway station to the owners' residences by the wagon expresses. This is to be more nearly equalized, besides which the possibility of shipping by express at less than ordinary slow freight rates is to be everlastingly put an end to.

LONG ISLAND FARMS.

THEIR CAPABILITIES DISCUSSED BY THEIR OWNERS AT JAMAICA.

There was a marked falling off yesterday in the attendance at the meeting of the Farmers' Institute in the Town Hall, at Jamaica, Long Island, many of the farmers being busy at home in planting peas. The morning session began at 10 o'clock and was presided over by James C. Hendrickson of Queens. "Market Gardening in and about New-York," was discussed by Peter Henderson, who advised the farmers never to engage in it after passing middle life. The capital required for beginning market gardening near a large city should not, he said, be less than $300 per acre, for anything upon that scale. Many men were stranded, he added, in attempting to cultivate too much. He closed by calling attention to the use of peat moss as a fertiliser. George T. Powell of Ghent spoke on "Silage in Milk Production."

Over the afternoon session Selah Strong of Setauket presided. A good deal of time was taken up in answering various questions about fertilisers. Many of the farmers thought that patent fertilizers exhausted the soil by forcing the nourishment from it without giving anything in return. Col. D. Curtis of Kirby Homestead spoke on "Feeding for a Purpose," arging the maintenance of a balanced proportion between the nitrogenous and carbonaceous elements of the foods given animals. Isaac Hicks of Old Westbury spoke on "Rural Surroundings," dwelling on the importance of planting trees. Long Island, he said, was best adapted to the growth of the Norway Maple, which he characterized as "a clean tree and thrifty."

He was followed by James Wood, President of the New-York State Agricultural Society, who complimented the Long Island farmers on their success as market garden men. A vote of thanks was tendered the speakers, the motion being made by John O'Donnell.

FOR MEN'S WEAR.

The Spring opening of the London and Liverpool Clothing Company, at 86 and 88 Bowery, attracted a large crowd yesterday to view the bright new things in the way of men's apparel. The opening will continue for four days more, and purchasers will find it to their advantage to visit the large clothing house and examine the great stock of goods offered at prices to satisfy even the most economical. The London and Liverpool Company has recently repaired the building it occupies, and now has four floors in which to place goods. Each floor comprises a department—one for boys' clothing, another for men's clothing, a third for trousers, and a fourth for Spring overcoats.

The new show window of the store was surrounded yesterday. It is claimed to be the largest window of a clothing house in the world. It has been carefully arranged with garments by Mr. Albert Davis, the Superintendent and manager of the store. A Spring scene is represented in which Little Lord Fauntleroy figured.

The clothing exhibited includes a large variety of styles and designs. Special offers are made of imported and domestic suits at prices ranging from $10 to $15. Sack, frock, and Prince Albert coats, made from imported fabrics, silk or satin lined, are sold at $15. The Spring overcoats, of many patterns, begin as far down in the price list as $7 and $8, and excellent silk-lined overcoats are marked at $12. The stock of men's furnishing goods and hats for Spring wear is varied in pattern and prodigious in quantity.

THERE IS NEED OF THE IRON HEEL.

John Kerwick, aged 26, who was a hostler in the Broadway car stables before the strike, was convicted before Recorder Smyth yesterday of assault in the second degree for stabbing Officer Thomas Morgan of the Twenty-second Precinct in one of the strike rows. He was badly stabbed in the fracas, and the jury made a recommendation for mercy.

In charging the jury the Recorder said: "In my judgment this is a very important case. The people make and rightly make laws, and it becomes the duty of every man to obey the laws which he has had an opportunity of assisting in making. It is also the duty of every man when the law has been violated to submit it. While most have an undoubted right to seek by better their positions they have no right to resort to violence and intimidation in compelling a compliance with what they believe to be their just rights. The moment that this is attempted it is the duty of the public prosecutor and courts to crush the attempt with its iron heel."

Kerwick will be sentenced Tuesday.

WRESTLING THEIR KNIVES.

THE FIGHT IN PRESIDENT KENT'S ASSOCIATION GOES MERRILY ON.

There was no cessation yesterday in the warfare of the factions into which the members of the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America are divided. Both sides were whetting their knives for further strife. Vice-President Cornell B. Fisk has turned over to the Insurance Commissioner the report he was prevented from delivering at the annual meeting on Wednesday, and Anthony Comstock is preparing affidavits to be filed with the insurance authorities or the Attorney General, or both. Gen. Fisk and Mr. Comstock said yesterday that they had received many calls and letters from policy holders, commending their action in exposing the alleged irregularities, and calling loudly for the removal of President Kent. The whole story of the irregularities, they said, has not yet been made public, and they charge that at least $50,000 has been misappropriated in one way or another.

On the other hand, President Kent's friends assert very positively that there has been no wrongdoing whatever, and Secretary W. L. Gardner, who was the spokesman at the office in the Stewart Building yesterday, denied nearly everything charged by Gen. Fisk and Mr. Comstock.

A meeting of the new Board of Directors has been called for this afternoon at 1 o'clock. When ex-Controller Edward V. Loew received his notification yesterday, he said he would not attend the meeting. He would not serve as a Director till the insurance authorities could give the association a clean bill of health.

President Kent has been ill with tonsilitis for several days, and Secretary Gardner said he came to the annual meeting only because it was represented that fear and not illness would be taken as the cause of his absence if he failed to appear. Whether he would attend to-day's meeting or not was uncertain, as the exertion of presiding at the stormy session of Wednesday had aggravated his disease.

President Kent's explanation of the alleged irregularities is this: When the association was started with only a few members he was the head and shoulders of the organization. He put money into the business from time to time till there was $3,500 to his credit, as he supposed. He went to Europe with the understanding that he could draw for that amount on the association. On his return he was informed that there was some mistake and that he had overdrawn his account. An investigation followed, and it was discovered that he had overdrawn $70 to the amount of $6,000. To cover this he gave a second mortgage on his house. When the Insurance Department objected to this he got Edward V. Loew, a relative of his, to take up the mortgage. The alleged deficit in the mortuary fund, this claimed, is only apparent. Policyholders' dues in this fund lapsed, which are turned into the general fund, and the apportionment between the mortuary fund and other accounts is made in lump sums at the end of the month.

The act of the new Board of Directors in suspending H. H. Calkins, the Financial Secretary, is severely criticised by the opposition. It is averred, as one reason for the suspension, that he has collected large amounts of money belonging to the association and deposited them to his own credit in a bank in Orange. Insubordination was another reason for the suspension. Gen. Fisk says the young man would have been summarily removed through the efforts of Messrs. Kent and Gardner but for the efforts of himself and two Directors in the interest of fair play. Calkins, he said was the person through whom some of the President's alleged irregularities were discovered, and Kent had always been hostile to him for that reason.

As to the charge that President Kent's wife, mother, and mother-in-law had policies of which they paid nothing, Secretary Gardner says that similar policies were held in the names of Gen. Fisk's relatives and relatives of other officers. The Directors have now discontinued this practice.

Conspiracy is freely charged against each side by the other, the result is the arrest of W. H. Oakley after his nomination as a Director, to close the association's account at the City National Bank, of which he is President. Mr. Kent, Gen. Fisk says, combined forces with Gardner to oust all Directors who had been present at the investigation, and it was to say to General Gardner tells his friends that he intends to oust Kent next year because the latter sought his removal as Secretary two years ago.

GRAND ARMY PARADES.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HANDLING THE DIVISION OF VETERANS.

As an auxiliary to the regularly-organized forces of the United States Army and Navy and the National Guard of the several States which are to take part in the centennial parade on April 30, the Grand Army of the Republic, represented by the various posts in New-York and Brooklyn and the Central and Western parts of New-York, is to constitute a division. This body of old soldiers will comprise the left wing of the military procession. Its Grand Marshal, Col. William D. Walton, is a veteran of the war of the rebellion, and formerly was Lieutenant-Colonel of the now disbanded Eleventh Regiment of National Guard. Col. Walton has appointed Capt. Elam T. Goodrich his chief of staff and Adjutant-General of the Grand Army on that occasion. Headquarters has been established at the Union-Square Hotel, where Comrade John J. Symes, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements, daily in attendance. To defray the expenses of the Grand Army $20,000 has been appropriated by the Legislature. This sum has been lodged in the hands of the Council of the Grand Army of the Republic, which will pass upon and pay all bills certified as legitimate expenses in connection with the parade.

Of the posts in New-York and Brooklyn it is expected that between 60 and 70 will parade with full ranks. These, with the out-of-town organizations which have already signified their intention of participating in the celebration, will probably aggregate between 8,000 and 10,000 men.

It was originally proposed by Grand Marshal Walton to depart essentially from the customary line of march Army parades and form the participating posts in regiments and brigades, assigning to each General officers, Colonels, Majors, and staff officers. But it was found that there were so many diverse interests to be consulted that this plan was impracticable. Each Commander of a post preferred remaining with his own organization. Consequently, it has been determined by Col. Walton to order the posts to parade in due military form, fronts of 16 men, in single rank, and at half-distance or close-column formation. This formation will overcome the objection of straggling urged against the Grand Army, and will insure the parade passing before President Harrison within a reasonable time.

NO SERIOUS FAULT FOUND.

The expert committee appointed by the Kings County Board of Supervisors to investigate the charges of fraud in the construction of the St. Johnland sewer filed a report yesterday to the effect that the allegations were unfounded. The report says that the contractor has furnished the county with a sewer system which in all essential particulars is well constructed. Portions of the sewer, however, differ from the specifications. For the changes James F. Carey, the engineer in charge, assumes the responsibility and says that they have improved the system. The statements of Contractor Frost John the work was generally well done, the committee says, is borne out by the facts. Such defects as appear, it reports, are of trifling importance and could easily have been avoided by proper inspection as the work progressed.

After referring this report to a committee the Supervisors received a request from ex-County Clerk John the Rankon for permission to withdraw his bill of $18,500 for correction. Permission was refused by a vote of 13 to 12, one Democrat, Mr. Kellar, voting against Rankon's petition. Several speeches were made expressing belief in Rankon's honesty.

"Oh yes, he was honest," put in John Y. McKane. "He fell among the Philistines."

AN OLD SCHOOLHOUSE SOLD.

Public Schoolhouse No. 4, the oldest in Brooklyn, but in which no school has been held for 25 years, was sold at auction yesterday. It stands on lots running from Classon-avenue to Schenck-street, between Park and Flushing avenues. The purchaser must have it down within 10 days. The lots brought $7,555. A soap factory will be put up on the site. There was a public school in this building during the Revolution.

PRAISE is unstinted concerning the effects of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. Price only 25c. The best in the end is the cheapest, and in the case of SALVATION OIL the cheapest is the best.—Advertisement.

March April May

Are the best months in which to purify your blood, for at no other season does the system so much need the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla as now. During the long, cold Winter, the blood becomes thin and impure, the body becomes weak and tired, the appetite may be lost. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted to purify the blood, to create a good appetite, and to overcome that tired feeling.

"Every spring I take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I know it purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system of all impurities."—W. H. LAWRENCE, editor Agricultural Epitomist, Indianapolis.

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

OUTDOOR EXCURSIONS.

THE PROSPECT IS THAT THIS WILL BE A LIVELY SEASON.

It is perhaps somewhat early to think about excursions to the various resorts which make life pleasant during the Summer months, but the delightful weather of Wednesday and yesterday has suggested thoughts of pleasant sails and delightful picnics, and inquiry was made yesterday at the offices of the companies who transport perspiring multitudes to places of recreation as to the outlook for the coming season.

The gentleman who has charge of the excursion department of the Starin Transportation Company has had his hands full for months in taking care of the applications made to the company for the use of steamers, tugs, barges, and groves, beginning as early as Decoration Day and running steadily along until the latter part of September. The first charter made by this company was way back in December for an excursion some time in June. That pleasant month is the month of Summer when people who own boats available for excursion parties rejoice and are exceeding glad, and when people employed on such vessels seriously debate with themselves as to the easiest and least painful method of climbing the golden stairs, for it is in balmy June that societies, Sunday schools, lodges, associations, and other combinations of individuals most desire to spend a day and shell money away from the hot and turbulent city. Thus it becomes necessary for people who have excursions in that month in view to make application for accommodation very, very early.

Starin's whole fleet of excursion boats of various characters—tugs, steamers, barges, and propellers—has been refitted, painted, decorated, and otherwise made beautiful for the season which is almost upon us, and the many groves and picnic grounds controlled by the company have been gotten in apple-pie order. All now that is necessary is a thermometer which would register above 80° than below, and then the Starin Company and its patrons will be happy.

The company is having built a new side-wheel steamer of 2,000-passenger capacity, which will be ready about July 1, and has three new parks to offer this summer. They are Bay Cliff Park, on the lower end of Staten Island; Sylvan Beach, on the New-Jersey shore of the Arthur Kill, 20 miles from New-York, and Washington Park, on the east bank of the Hudson, 2 miles below Dobbs Ferry and 20 miles from New-York. In addition to these are Island wild, Grand View Park, and Palisade Park. Glen Island, that pleasant day resort, will open about the middle of June.

Many more charters have been made by the company this year than had been made at this date in 1888, and the outlook for a busy Summer is more than good. Some large excursions have been arranged for, the biggest of which is the Grand Army of the Republic's outing, on June 6, when something over 9,000 persons will be taken to Washington Park. The Anti-Poverty Society's picnic is another big one, and an unusually large number of charters are being booked daily.

At the office of the Iron Steamboat Company, too, everybody was joyful. Coney Island will, if the weather is warm enough, be opened about June 1, but this company also controls Oceanana Island, in the Hudson; Laurel Grove, on Long Island Sound, and Boynton Beach, on the New-Jersey coast, and has already on its books 800 charters of steamers to these resorts, or 30 more than had been made at the corresponding period last year. The daily applications for charters with this company are also very large, and next Summer, it is confidently believed, will be the most profitable one excursion people have known for a number of years. The Iron Steamboat Company's Long Branch boats will begin their regular trips on July 1, and heavy traffic is looked forward to.

At the offices of other transportation companies visited by a reporter of THE TIMES the same thing was encountered—heavy orders, big crowds, and the goodly prospect of a lively Summer.

SELECTING ARMORY SITES.

THERE IS NEED OF KEEPING SOME OF THE REGIMENTS DOWN TOWN.

The Committee on Sites of the Armory Board reported to that board yesterday that there are now as many militia regiments quartered or having quarters prepared for them above Fifty-ninth-street as ought to be sent up to that part of the city. In case of trouble necessitating the use of troops down town much valuable time would, in the opinion of the committee, be lost in moving them.

The committee proposed that armories for the Ninth and Sixty-ninth Regiments should be established below Fifty-ninth-street. It suggested several good armory sites to the board for consideration. One site for an armory for the Ninth Regiment, proposed by the committee, is a plot of ground long used as a Corporation Yard, running from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The other is that on which the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment has long stood in Fourteenth-street, just west of Sixth-avenue, with the addition of two lots to the eastward of that armory. Tax Commissioner Coleman informed the board that Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment was opposed to the purchase of the Thirtieth-street site, on the theory that the neighborhood was not attractive to citizen soldiers. Col. Seward, the Commissioner said, would prefer an armory in Harlem. Failing to get this he would be fairly well pleased with one at Thirty-fourth street and Lexington-avenue. Finally, he would accept one in West Fourteenth-street.

As for the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the Committee on Sites reported that it was proposed to extend the present armory in Tompkins Market to the eastward over the land now occupied for a petty street known as Hall-place.

Mayor Grant remarked that this was probably impracticable as, so far as he could make out, there was no power in the local board to close a street. The board decided to ask the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on this question and deferred action on the Ninth Regiment Armory matter. There is a progressive party in the Sixty-ninth Regiment that will not be satisfied with an enlargement of the present armory. This party would prefer to have an armory in Fourteenth-street, believing that interest in the regiment would be increased by the change.

The board ordered the temporary armory at Broadway and Forty-fourth-street, now occupied by the Seventy-first Regiment, to be leased for another year if it could be procured for not more than $18,000.

FRIEND AND MONEY BOTH GONE.

John Englehard, a German waiter, reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that on Wednesday night he had been robbed of $400 in gold by a false friend. Englehard was employed in a hotel in San Francisco. Among his acquaintances there was Charles Tichner, who kept a beer saloon there. Tichner was unfortunate in business and was compelled to give up his saloon. Englehard had saved several hundred dollars, and when he left San Francisco en route for this city, where he was to take a German steamer for Europe, he paid Tichner's fare to this city.

The two men put up together at a German boarding house in Second-street and occupied the same room. When Englehard awoke yesterday morning, his roommate was gone, and $400 in gold belonging to Englehard had also disappeared. Detectives were furnished with a description of Tichner and are looking for him.

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KERR'S TRIAL NEARLY ENDED.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL SUMMED UP FOR THE DEFENDANT YESTERDAY.

The trial of Thomas B. Kerr on the charge of being party to the bribery of the Board of Aldermen of 1884 was brought very near its close yesterday. With the exception of a few minutes to be consumed by District Attorney Fellows in his summing up, the case was ready to be given to the jury by Judge Daniels. But the hour for adjournment came before Col. Fellows's address was finished, and the Judge released the wearied jury until this morning at 10 o'clock. The day's proceedings were begun by the reception of the evidence of ex-Alderman Wendel. He denied knowledge of the alleged meetings of the "combine" at McLoughlin's house, spoke of the early-morning meeting as one called to avoid injunctions, and denied that he voted for the Broadway Road because he thought such action was for the best interests of the public.

Col. Ingersoll began his summing up for the defense in the presence of Mrs. Ingersoll, his two pretty daughters, and an audience which completely filled the court room. He confined his usual eloquence within the bounds of the evidence, and although those familiar contours were scarce yesterday, he succeeded in holding the attention of both jury and on-lookers for nearly three hours. He spoke of the great mass of testimony which had been offered by the prosecution, and characterized the testimony of Mr. Townsend, the expert accountant, as too certain. "When a man is dead sure about a thing," the speaker said, "then I am certain that he has made a big mistake, and that he isn't sure about it at all." He spoke of the pumping of the interpreters by District Attorney Martine and his assistants as "the work of three spiders on defenseless flies who had been entangled in a net spun out of the spiders' internal consciousness, and absolutely at their mercy."

At the conclusion of the Colonel's address the affidavits of ex-Alderman Cleary was read, which agreed in substance with the testimony of Wendel. Then Col. Fellows began his address to the jury.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The one hundred and twenty-ninth and last performance of "Sweet Lavender" at the Lyceum will be given to-morrow evening. The success of Mr. Pinero's play during a season of nearly five months reflects creditably on the artistic capacity and versatility of Mr. Frohman's excellent company. Next week a new departure will be made from the policy heretofore pursued at this theatre. "The Marquise" is a strong, emotional drama, and will be presented with handsome scenery. The advance sale of seats is already very great, and the treasurer of the Lyceum states that more than 60 theatre parties, of varying sizes, are booked for the first fortnight of "The Marquise." Mr. Frohman hopes to run "The Marquise" until Mrs. Burnett's new play is ready, as the remainder of the present season at the Lyceum is to be divided between that lady and Gordon. It is not improbable that a special series of matinées for the production of "The Wife" will also be given during the present season.

William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) started for the West yesterday to make up his new Wild West show. He says that he will have 250 people and 250 animals with him in Paris next Summer at the exposition. The company will sail on the Persian Monarch early next month.

The published statement that Mr. W. J. Florence is to be paid a stated sum of money for his services with the Jefferson-Florence combination next season is incorrect. Manager Charles B. Jefferson says that Mr. Florence will receive a percentage of the profits of the tour.

M. Coquelin intends when he makes his farewell appearances at the Star Theatre to produce Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," well known to American playgoers as "The Bells." In Mr. Henry Irving's version the melodramatic side is strongly accentuated, but M. Coquelin presents the play as it was written, as a careful sketch of Alsacian life and character, wholly avoiding the harshness and violence of melodrama, and letting the old man's sufferings reveal themselves gently and naturally. The delicate methods of the French actor can be compared in this play with those of the English tragedian.

Boston Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, had its annual benefit in the Boston Theatre yesterday afternoon, and the affair was a pronounced success. The big house was crowded to the doors. Several New-York people contributed to the success of the entertainment. Signor Liberati, the operatic tenor, sang a number of solos, and Margaret Manton, a well-known writer for New-York newspapers, made a decided hit in reciting "The Fare-Dealer's Story," a poem which tells a true story of an incident which was once the great mystery of San Francisco, and which she made famous along the Pacific coast some years ago.

For the first time since the inauguration the President's family will attend the theatre in Washington to-night. They will visit Albaugh's and witness a performance of "Nadjy" by Rudolph Aronson's comic opera company. The house is to be decorated with flowers in honor of the event, and special arrangements will be made for the reception of the guests. Mrs. Harrison will be accompanied by Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Russell Harrison, and some lady friends.

Jerome H. Eddy, who represents about all the prominent stars as well as a great many New-York theatres in the capacity of a press agent, will remove his office next Monday from 23 East Fourteenth-street, to 25 West Thirteenth-street.

It is promised in connection with the forthcoming production of "A Dark Secret" at Niblo's next Monday night. The drama is said to have been considerably changed and strengthened since it was last seen in this city. Capt. Andrews, who formerly commanded himself with sailing silently across the river of real water in the little boat in which he undertook to cross the Atlantic last Summer, is blossoming into an actor, and there is said to be a good deal of contention between himself and George Fawcett Rowe as to which shall play it. They will be beautifully mounted, and acted by a better company than has ever appeared in it in this city.

Prof. Herrmann's remarkable entertainment is drawing large audiences to Niblo's this week, with its clever exposé of the methods of Spiritualistic mediums, and the mystery of "The Ovomation."

Robert Mantell will begin a week's engagement at the Harlem Theatre Comique next Monday evening, appearing in his romantic play of "Marbeau."

Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett are making their first tour of New-England, where they are playing to a phenomenal business. In Bridgeport, New-Haven, Hartford, and Holyoke every seat was sold for over a week in advance, with the prices advanced to $2 each for reserved seats. In each city every seat in the house was sold two hours after the opening of the sale, and hundreds were left in line clamoring for places, many of whom offered as high as $10 for choice of seats. Next week Booth and Barrett appear in Providence, R. I.

Miss Alice Atherton has leased the Star Theatre for four weeks, beginning May 20, when she will make her début in this city as a star in "Arbette, the Dancing Girl."

Manager Rosenquest has cancelled all dates at the Bijou Opera House which were booked to follow "A Midnight Bell" at that house, and Mr. Hoyt's successful new play will be presented continuously for the rest of the season.

Young Mr. Booth, son of Agnes Booth, will be a member of the Boston Museum company next season.

ENVELOPE CLERK ARRESTED.

Robert Sigel, the Pension Office clerk, who drew his pay of $60 yesterday in the United States Circuit Court and pleaded guilty to forgery in 1877 in this city, was arrested. He will be sentenced next Tuesday.

SLOWER THAN MESSENGERS.

SPEED NOT AN ELEMENT OF A LOCAL TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has stirred up many of its patrons lately by defects in its local service. They complain that not only are

The New-York Times.

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THE PRESIDENT TOO SLOW

HIS PARTY LEADERS GETTING ANGRY WITH HIM.

ITEMS OF A PREARRANGED SLATE—SOME BRILLIANT SAMOAN POLICY ATTRIBUTED TO SECRETARY BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The melancholy truth that the Senators and Representatives of the Administration side are already manifesting symptoms of dissatisfaction with their President cannot be hid. It is unreasonable when a President has not yet been in office for a fortnight, and while he is still compelled to give up most of his time to talking with visitors who insist upon being seen and heard, that the complaint should be made the President is slow. "Hungry and thirsty" though the Democrats may have been in 1885, they were not so ravenously hungry or so desperately thirsty as the grave and reverend Senators and the more flippant Representatives of the Republican persuasion are in 1889.

At the same time that the complaint of slowness is heard, there is another one, a mere murmur as yet, but growing louder and more angry, that the President appears to have a "slate." The nominations, it is asserted, are not made as the result of consultation as the Congressmen, recalling the inaugural address, have led themselves to expect they would be, but appear to be the development of a "put-up job." A New-York Republican in one of the houses of Congress who has been very much interested in an important office soon to be filled, and who has made some efforts to impress his views about what should be done upon the President, said to-day that there was absolutely no use of going to him, or presuming to offer him advice, for he was so fully informed, or thought he was, on the subject that his mind appeared to be unable to accommodate an additional idea on the subject.

Just who is responsible for the appointment of Cyrus Bussey of New-York to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior no one except Secretary Noble and Gen. John N. Knapp appeared to know. Gen. Knapp is greatly pleased at the appointment, but New-Yorkers who never heard of him and who cannot find his name in the City Directory are puzzling their brains to find out why so comparative a stranger should have been chosen. Even the New-York Senators doubt his title to New-York citizenship, and it looks as though Mr. Hiscock and Mr. Evarts would have to hunt up reasons for insisting upon his confirmation.

The irritation felt by the Illinois Senators when Mr. Tichenor was appointed from Illinois to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is growing deeper rather than passing away since the discovery that Tichenor is practically a New-Yorker man, and has been out of Illinois for 11 years. There was no consultation of Illinois Senators and Representatives in his case, it is asserted, and the Illinois Senators are wondering when the consultations promised by the President are to begin.

John C. New is here, and it is understood that he will either go to Austria as Minister or to London as Consul-General. No one of the New-York army of politicians is able now to throw any light upon the case of Mr. Whitelaw Reid. The President is represented as opposing him, and Minister Phelps is declared to be determined to have him appointed. Mr. New's fellow-statesman, Col. W. W. Dudley, is not seen about the White House or in hotel lobbies. According to common rumor, the President is afraid to touch him. He was understood to be sure of appointment as Commissioner of Pensions, but he spoke truly two months ago, he will not take any office under the Administration. It is asserted by the Baltimore *Sun* that "a day or two after the arrival of the Harrison party in Washington Private Secretary Halford sent a note to Col. W. W. Dudley to the effect that the President sympathized deeply with him on account of the criticism and obloquy cast upon him by reason of his 'blocks of five' letter, but requested him not to call or attempt any personal demonstration, as the delights embarrass the incoming Administration. Col. Dudley, piqued and chagrined, replied that he was not in need of sympathy from any one that he had done nothing of which he was ashamed, and that he had no favors to ask. At the inauguration ball Col. Dudley met, face to face, the President and Mrs. Harrison, and were presented, with hundreds of others. The President greeted Col. Dudley as if he were a perfect stranger, but after hesitating a moment, presented Mrs. Dudley to Mrs. Harrison."

What is referred to as "an inspired declaration," of the purpose of the United States Commissioners to the Samoan conference at Berlin, but which would be more properly called a "lear" in Mr. Blaine's commission, has been made known in a dispatch from this city. According to this announcement, Mr. Blaine's commissioners will pursue precisely the course followed by Mr. Bayard up to a certain point. Mr. Bayard very firmly refused to listen to the proposition of the German Minister, supported by Lord Sackville, the British Minister, for a council of control, to be governed by Germany or by the power having the largest commercial interest. The conference of 1887 broke up because Mr. Bayard would not yield.

Mr. Blaine's Commissioners will refuse, under instructions, to permit the Germans to have their own way in Samoa. If Bismarck refuses to agree to a plan including a scheme for equal control by the powers Mr. Blaine's Commissioners are to tell the British and German Commissioners that the United States will establish a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands, and perphaps annex them to the United States. That is, if Germany persists in carrying out a settled policy of colonization and extension by appropriating the Island of Upolu in the Samoan group, the United States will abandon its equally-well settled policy of non-extension and become a rival of Germany by adding the Sandwich Islands to American territory. Just how that will hurt Germany does not at first appear. There is no question now about the supremacy of American interest or influence in Hawaii. Germany does not claim any control there. American interests are not assailed in those islands by Germany. But they are menaced in Samoa. Just how the annexation of Hawaii will satisfy the Americans who demand protection in Samoa is not easily seen.

The plan set forth as Mr. Blaine's apparently contemplates the abandonment of a claim that Mr. Bayard insisted should be maintained—that of the protection of American rights in Samoa—in order to assert a jurisdiction over Hawaii that is not justified by any national policy or demanded by any necessity or emergency. It would probably be a safe and easy thing to do. Germany would get all that the representatives of that country have been contending for, the United States would lose all that Mr. Bayard has contended for, and has only thing gained—if it were gained—would be the jurisdiction of islands in which United States interest has been for years in actual and unchallenged control. This is the first intimation of the "new brilliant" policy. It is possible that Mr. Blaine has been misrepresented by one of his Commissioners, and that he has not really contrived so puerile and empty a plan for getting rid of a knotty controversy.

Mr. Munemitsu Mutsu, the Japanese Minister, has distributed translations of the Constitution of the Empire of Japan, recently promulgated, together with the imperial speech of promulgation, the imperial ordinances concerning the House of Peers, the law of the House of Peers and Representatives, the law of election for the members of the House of Representatives, and the law of finance. The Constitution occupies 14 octavo pages of small-pica type in 76 articles. The law for the convocation, organization, and opening of the Imperial Diet provides that the President and Vice-President of the House of Representatives shall be selected by the Emperor from among three candidates elected by the Representatives for each position. The Presidents of the Peers and the representatives are each to receive about $4,000 per annum, and the Vice-Presidents $2,000 per year each. Members of both houses are to receive $800 per year and an annual allowance for traveling expenses, if they comply with the summons after election. Neither Presidents, Vice-Presidents, nor members are to be allowed to decline their allowances, but members who are in Government service are not to receive an annual allowance.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House is to be elected for an entire session. Sessions may be held with closed doors upon the motion of the President, or of not less than 10 members, or upon the demand of the Government. Government bills may be brought in either house. Unlimited leaves of absence are allowed to be granted to members, and for overstaying a leave of absence a member may be suspended.

N. F. Palmer, Jr., & Co. of New-York, operating the Quimard Iron Works, submitted the only bid received at the Navy Department yesterday for the construction of the machinery of the armored cruiser Maine. Their bid was $735,000. It was expected that several bids would be received, and the fact that there were no more apparently indicated that the establishments where the work could be done have as much on hand as they care to undertake. The specifications for the Maine's machinery were prepared at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and are considered one of the most complete ever drawn up in that bureau.

The hull of the Maine is now being built by the Government at the navy yard at New-York. She is to be a belted cruiser of 6,648 tons displacement, 310 feet long and 57 feet beam. Her estimated speed will be 17 knots an hour. She will carry four 10-inch breech-loading rifles mounted in two turrets, and six 6-inch breech-loading rifles. Her secondary battery will consist of four 6-pounder, eight 3-pounder, and two 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, with four 57-mm. revolving cannon and four Gatlings. She will be protected by 11 inches of armor on her sides and 10½ inches on her turrets. Work on the hull is advancing rapidly. The entire keel and vertical keel are laid and about 40 frames are in position. The stern and stem posts have been cast at Thurlow and are awaiting inspection. It is impossible to fix the time when the vessel will be completed, as there has been much delay already caused by lack of material and more is to be expected.

The entire new building plant for the New-York yard has just been put in operation, and hereafter the work will go on faster and is expected to keep pace with the supply of material.

Though the order for the construction of the armored battle ship Texas, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, was issued in November, 1887, there has been practically nothing done upon the vessel so far, beyond laying down bee lines in the mold loft, and she is destined to still further delay. Part of the new ship-building plant put into the yard, preparatory to building the Texas, is a set of bending rolls, bought for $15,000, with which to bend the plates for the new vessel, but as the rolls are only 16 feet 6 inches in length, while every plate in the vessel is to be 20 feet long, they are useless, and to have a new set made would take at least six months. If new rolls are not purchased the plans of the entire ship will have to be changed.

PROMPT MEASURES URGED.

MR. SAXTON EXPLAINS THE PRESSING NEED OF BALLOT REFORM.

The rooms of the Federal Club, 629 Madison-avenue, were filled last evening with ballot reformers, who were addressed by Mr. Charles T. Saxton of Wayne County, author of the Saxton bill, on the subject of the reform. Mr. Saxton said it was a question of such great importance that the Legislatures of many States now have it under consideration.

"Half-way measures for the remedy of the evils," he went on, "are out of place. We must reach the seat of the disorder. We should waste no time in rosewater applications. Let us get at once to the germ of the disease.

"The Ballot Reform bill now before the Legislature, in my judgment, gives the only method of wiping out the evil. The State furnishes the polling places and ballots, but leaves the most important part in the hands of men to whom are placed no restrictions. The very idea of a ballot is coupled with secrecy, but there is no secrecy under the present system. The ballot is a shield only to those who need no protection, and the weak are left without any means of defense. Those who oppose the present measure claim it will strike at the very foundation of the State. Mr. Bourke Cockran is convinced it will make the machinery of politics more powerful. This seems somewhat like a sunk of pins, coming as it does from one who is the mouthpiece of one of the most powerful and remorseless party machines in existence. The bill will smash every party machine into fragments, and that is why every machine opposes it. It will not interfere in any way with a man who wishes to cast an honest ballot. The bill does restrict a voter from doing wrong, but does not limit a person's inclination to do right.

"Such a bill cannot be perfect in all its details, but if the measure is good as a whole it should be placed upon the statutes; if it is shown later to be wrong its failure is easy to be repealed. But it is no new thing. Its provisions have been tested in Australia, Belgium, and other countries with marked success. The system is employed in the municipal elections in the State of Louisville, and the Supreme Court of Kentucky has decided it to be a perfectly constitutional measure, so we have that high authority against Gov. Hill's valuable opinion. Such a measure has been passed in Massachusetts, in Indiana, and I see by the papers to-day that New-Jersey has fallen into line and passed such a bill, which has been signed by the Governor.

"The tide of ballot reform is rising steadily; nothing can stop it. When money is no longer used as a corrupting agent in American politics those who vote not for the sake of the dollars to be made will probably remain away from the polls, and surely this is a consummation devoutly to be wished. We do not want such ballots as theirs, and when they take no further interest in the political strifes of this country it will mark the beginning of an era of political purity."

BEEF, PORK, AND NEW-MEXICO.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, March 15.—In a lengthy opinion given to the Meat Inspector of Santa Fé County relative to the new law relating to the sale of meat and providing for the inspection of cattle and hogs prior to slaughtering, which practically prohibits the bringing into New-Mexico of dressed beef and pork, the Attorney Solicitor-General of the Territory says the act is unconstitutional and void as far as its effect upon shipments into the Territory for purposes of sale and public use are concerned.

They are articles of inter-State commerce, he holds, and the law is an attempt, under cover of the police power, to keep out all foreign dressed or uncured meats. Large quantities of these meats are shipped to the city butchers, hotels, and railroad eating houses.

THE OUTLOOK FOR COAL PRICES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 15.—The failure of the miners and the operators to agree upon a scale of wages at the Columbus Convention and the dissolving of the inter-State agreement are regarded as constituting one of the most serious blows that the coal trade in Pittsburg has received for several years.

The operators from this region say that the failure to agree upon a price means that each operater will in the future act for himself, and that means the cutting of the selling price of coal and mining and possibly strikes.

The outlook for a continuance of mining at the Monongahela River Works is bleak. Some of the operators talk of shutting down their works on April 1, unless it is agreed to accept a 2-cent rate instead of 3 cents, the rate at which they are now working.

A SANGUINARY COURTSHIP.

WHEELING, West Va., March 15.—Near Industry, Jefferson County, Ohio, about 30 miles north of this city, Samuel Gordon and George Kelley, who have been paying attention to Miss Ella Lemon, happened to meet at her house Tuesday night. The two young men soon engaged in a quarrel over the girl and Gordon proposed to settle the matter with knives. Kelley assented, and the two repaired to the back yard of Gordon's residence, where the latter was the better man, the one coming out of the encounter successfully to take the girl.

Each provided himself with a knife and they made a rush at each other without loss of time. After a few passes Kelley stabbed Gordon in the side, making a very dangerous wound. Kelley is in jail, while Gordon is lying at the Duck residence under the care of physicians.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Chief Bell of the Secret Service received information to-night of the arrest of a gang of counterfeiters in New-York City, who for several weeks past have been successfully putting spurious silver dollars in circulation. The officers of the Secret Service this evening raided a house in Eldridge-street, where the counterfeit money was being made, and arrested Richard Fisher, his wife, and an Italian named Robert Jaegler, whom they found there. They found in the house nine sets of plaster paris molds, a complete outfit of counterfeiters' tools, and considerable of the spurious coin.

BUYING A STREET RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—President Hutchinson of the Corn Exchange Bank of Chicago, Charles B. Holmes, General Manager of the Chicago City Railway, and D. G. Hamilton, the Chicago real estate speculator, have purchased a controlling interest in the St. Louis street railroad on Broadway.

It is said the sum paid to the St. Louis stockholders was $671,000. It is understood the Chicago purchasers will put in a cable and add new equipment.

REMINDING HIM OF OTHER DAYS.

ALBANY, March 15.—A dinner was given to-night at the Kenmore Hotel in honor of Mr. George F. Spinney, managing editor of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The dinner was given as an evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Spinney was held by his colaborers during his eight years' service as the legislative reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Covers were laid for 40.

A DESTRUCTIVE SPARK.

GREENVILLE, Ga., March 15.—A spark from a passing engine at noon to-day set fire to the cotton on the warehouse platform and 1,000 bales were destroyed. The loss is $35,000.

MELODRAMATIC GARRISON TUMORS.

MEDORA, Dakota, March 15.—Colonel Dandelet crossed the border on his way to Washington this morning. He leaves but his surgeon to accompany him. He leaves but his surgeon to accompany him.

HOSTILITY TO SYNDICATES.

ONE RESULT OF THE COPPER TRUST TROUBLES.

A GROWING POPULAR DISLIKE TO COMBINATIONS—COPPER AND COMPTOIR SECURITIES STILL LOW.

LONDON, March 15.—The Comptoir d'Escompte, the copper ring, and the Société des Métaux monopolize the attention of financiers. It is still hoped that all will eventually meet their liabilities. Although the magnitude of the losses is appalling, the effect will be circumscribed among those actually interested. Neither a widespread panic nor a general financial disaster will ensue. In some quarters the liquidation of the Comptoir d'Escompte and its reconstitution, with the co-operation of leading bankers and under a new management, is advocated, the present shareholders to have the privilege of subscribing for the new capital at par.

The situation is improving and the outlook is better. The skepticism of American mine owners regarding the unanimity of the English owners to accept the syndicate's offer is believed to have been greatly overcome. The English and American companies working harmoniously. American delegates are expected in Europe at the end of March, when another combination or trust will probably be formed, under the Mathesons' auspices, to fix the price and supply at figures that will enable the Société des Métaux to meet its engagements. The formation of an English syndicate would result in the copper trade returning to England. English capital being required to hold stock, English agents would be employed to reach consumers.

The popular hostility against syndicates is growing. In the House of Commons Mr. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, while refusing to interfere with the Salt Syndicate, declared that such combinations worked their own cure and tended ultimately to reduce the price of articles the rates on which they temporarily raised. The French Government will introduce in the Chambers a bill concerning credit societies, the object of the measure being to prevent a recurrence of scandals similar to that of the Comptoir d'Escompte.

The Paris Bourse closed very dull to-day. Comptoir d'Escompte shares, which opened at 500f. Monday and reached 515f. Tuesday, reacted to-day to 315f. on renewed rumors that the Bank of France advances were not sufficient to overcome the existing difficulties. Other credit shares were freely offered, notably Credit Lyonnais and Banque de Paris. Rentes resisted at first, but finally yielded, falling 25c. Société des Métaux, which caused the panic on Wednesday at 127, declined to 91.25. Servian affairs, unsatisfactory advices from other Bourses, and unfavorable reports respecting some provincial financial institutions, (which, however, are not believed,) have increased the distrust. The crisis has caused the suspension of the Corinth Canal Works.

The London copper market is nervous. The price advanced on Tuesday to £56, reacted and closed to-day at £51. Silver is very quiet, being held for better prices, which Indian exchanges do not now permit. Holders will be compelled to meet the market unless matters become steadier.

Swansea commercial circles are agitated by a report that the American tin-plate consumers' syndicate has offered to purchase all the tin-plate works in South Wales at 23s. per mill in order to control the products, of which America now purchases three-fourths. The object is to abolish the large profits of the middlemen.

That the Copper Syndicate is slowly nearing its fate, which means annihilation, is indicated by the steady decline in value of its shares. Thursday they sold at 112f.; yesterday their price was 90f. Private advices from Paris were to the effect that the Comptoir d'Escompte will go into liquidation, but that all creditors will be paid in full. Arrangements, it was said, had been made with several institutions to assume the contracts made by the Comptoir d'Escompte with the Copper Syndicate, which do not expire until 1892.

The local copper market was flat. On the Metal Exchange only one sale, made to cover a contract of 20,000 pounds of good merchantable March at 14 cents, was reported. The day's quotations were as follows:

	First Call.		Second Call.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	.....	.....	13.00	15.45
March	12.90	14.75	13.85	14.00
April	11.10	13.50	12.00	12.25
May	10.00	12.50	12.20	.....
June	.....	12.50	10.20	12.25
July	.....	12.00	.....	.....
August	.....	11.50	.....	.....

Settling prices were: March, 13.60; April, 12.60; May, 12; June, 11.25; July, 11; August, 10.50.

The Metal Exchange's sales from London reported the copper market dull, with a downward tendency; nothing doing in three months' good merchantable. That brand spot opened at £50, a decline of £1 from Thursday's closing figures, and closed at £51. Futures opened at £47 10s., a decline of £1 10s., and closed at £47 10s.

RUMORS OF TASCOTT'S ARREST.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 15.—Recently five detectives arrived here from Chicago, having a clue to the whereabouts of Tascott, the murderer of Mr. Snell, the Chicago millionaire. Tascott was supposed to be working in some of the lumbering camps surrounding Winnipeg. The detectives were here several days and then mysteriously disappeared, the belief being that they had gone to British Columbia. To-day a party of Indians arrived here from Lake Winnipeg and stated that Tascott had been arrested there by the detectives, who are now on their way here with him.

The Indians state they saw Tascott in charge of the officers, and the description they give of him exactly corresponds with that of the Chicago murderer. There is no doubt that Tascott was here recently and there is a strong probability that at last the right man has been captured.

The Indians say the detectives will not arrive here till to-morrow, as they were traveling slowly.

AN ADVANCE AGENT'S TROUBLE.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Daniel S. Verson, the advance agent of the company now playing "A Legal Wreck," was brought back here from Cincinnati and taken before Judge Collins yesterday. He had run away from Chicago after giving a bond in a court to answer to his wife's suit for divorce. W. H. Morton, manager of the Columbia Theatre, his bondsman, had him arrested in the Ohio city. An arrangement was made in court whereby Vernon agreed to pay his wife alimony, the no execs writ issued was quashed, and he was discharged. No sooner had he regained his liberty than he was rearrested on a warrant sworn out by his wife, before Justice Brayton, charging him with improper relations with Jessie N. Rice. Mrs. Vernon became ill in court when the case was called, and it was continued until to-morrow. Vernon gave bonds for his appearance.

BREWERIES CHANGE HANDS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 15.—In the German-America Bank this afternoon the contracts were signed whereby a syndicate of London capitalists purchased the property of the Bartholomay and Rochester Brewing Companies. The sum given for both is nearly $3,000,000. Both properties are given free of all incumbrance. With the purchase of the Bartholomay goes the Cottage Hotel at Charlotte and all the branches of the company in various cities of the country. The purchase of the Rochester Brewery includes an interest in the Hotel Ontario at Charlotte and the malthouse.

The Genesee Brewery was not purchased, because the stockholders could not agree among themselves, and the negotiations had been prolonged too much already. The present officers of both companies will probably be continued.

This sale of the principal hotels at Rochester's celebrated Summer resort is a surprise.

SHE HAS LIVED A CENTURY.

NORWICH, Conn., March 15.—Mrs. Susan Bailey of Ridgefield became a centenarian on Tuesday. She was born and has always resided in the house which she now occupies. The old lady has living 5 children, 28 grandchildren, and 25 great-grandchildren. Up to the time she became 95 years old Mrs. Bailey was able to read and sew, aided by glasses. She walks about the house unassisted, eats three meals daily, and usually makes her own bed and takes care of her own room and wardrobe.

BURIED IN A STONE QUARRY.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 15.—Michael Bobo, 69 years of age, a resident of Eaconsville, was buried alive in a stone quarry to-day by one of the banks giving way. He was buried completely out of sight, but struggled with crowbars and shovels hastily came to his rescue and finally got him out.

When taken out the man still showed signs of life, but he is so seriously injured that he may not recover.

THE WEAVERS' STRIKE.

EFFORTS OF THE STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION TO SETTLE IT.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 15.—C. H. Wolcott and Ezra Duvel of the State Board of Arbitration spent the day here endeavoring to effect a settlement of the weavers' strike, but went away without leaving many visible indications of a change in the feeling. The arbitrators spent nearly three hours with the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade, who were found still opposed to any action that would be construed as recognizing the Weavers' Union or granting any concessions to the strikers. They were willing, however, that the Board of Arbitration should get the strikers back to work if they could, and appeared to entertain with some favor the proposition submitted by the arbitrators, although they declined to make any binding promise without calling a special meeting of the Board of Trade.

After dinner the arbitrators went to the strikers' headquarters and held a long conference with the Weavers' Executive Committee, to whom they offered the following proposition: That the weavers return to work so as to make the situation the same as when the board visited the city on Friday last. On this condition it was stated that the manufacturers would agree to submit the question of the propriety of an advance to the Board of Arbitration.

This proposition was not favorably received by the weavers' committee, who were opposed to going back to work without getting some definite promise of an advance. The committee finally agreed to consider the proposition and put it before the mass meeting of strikers to be held in the park to-morrow.

After the arbitrators had left, the Weavers' Executive Committee had a long session, and discussed the proposition. It was generally argued that to return to work without definite promise of an advance would be an ignoble surrender, and by unanimous vote the committee voted to reject the proposition.

THE READING IRON WORKS.

A BILL IN EQUITY FILED AND A RECEIVER ASKED FOR.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The Falcon Iron and Nail Company of Ohio and the Florence Mining Company of Wisconsin through their counsel filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court against the Reading Iron Works, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, and the Sheriff of Berks County.

The complainants ask for the appointment of a Receiver for the Reading Iron Works. In the bill it is set out that the Falcon Company's claim is $32,000, and that of the Florence Company $7,900; that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company is proceeding in the Common Pleas Courts of Berks County to collect judgments for 140,000, which it has against the iron works; that at the meeting of the creditors of the iron works recently held no definite arrangement was made by the creditors for the collection of their claims, and the complainants therefore ask that a Receiver be appointed, so that the interests of all parties may be looked after.

It is also set out that two Directors of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company are also Directors of the Reading Iron Works, that the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, are Trustees of a $500,000 mortgage on the Reading Iron Works plant, and complainants ask for an injunction to restrain the Sheriff of Berks County from enforcing the attachments and executions placed in his hands by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company against the Reading Iron Works.

Tuesday next was fixed for a hearing of the motion for the appointment of a Receiver.

YALE'S ATHLETIC MEETING.

NEW-HAVEN, March 15.—The second annual meeting of the Yale Athletic Association and the Second Regiment was begun on the armory this evening. There were 80 entries, but no records were equaled, and the contests were generally disappointing. The attendance was small, as interest is centred in the open-to-all games of to-morrow evening.

McWeeney, Crook, and Monahan, entered for the open-to-all mile run, have been declared professionals and will not be allowed to run, and Buad of Meriden, who won the New-England Association is having similar trouble, is ruled out of the 75 yards' dash. These men declare their intention to demand the right to contest.

The winners in this evening's games are: One mile walk, professional, H. Liverson, Company K, 8:30 4-5; running high jump, N. L. Deming, '90, 5 feet 4 inches; fencing, Yale men only, W. J. Connor, '90; horizontal bar, J. Longstean, Company B; half-mile run, Yale handicap, E. Leatlhon, 2:14; regimental tug of war, Company B; exhibition pole vault, J. G. Shearman, '89, 10 feet 2⅞ inches; mile run, regimental handicap, J. Downey, Company K, 5:23; bayonet race, F. E. Blake; putting 16-pound shot, university contest, Harry A. Hiscock, '90, 34 feet 6 inches; 50 yards' dash, open to regimental officers, Lieut. Norton, Company K, 0:07; half-mile roller-skating race, C. A. Hart, Company E, 3:10.

PANIC IN A THEATRE.

WHEELING, West Va., March 15.—This evening, while the Stetson "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company was going through their performance in Lafayette Hall, Martin's Ferry, opposite this city, a large oil lamp which was suspended over the stage fell, and, exploding, set fire to the scenery. The audience rose from their seats and were soon in a terrible state of panic, making a rush for the main entrance. This had not been used and the doors were fastened.

Men, women, and children were wedged in a solid mass about the doors, and the chances for a large loss of life were excellent for a time. Finally the doors were burst open and the audience rushed out. Several persons were injured, but none seriously. The fire was extinguished with small loss.

TO BE PLACED IN AN ASYLUM.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 15.—A. S. Colyar, Jr., son of the former editor of the Nashville *American*, was arrested here this evening on a telegram from his father, who intends placing him in a lunatic asylum.

In the latter part of February young Colyar, while on a trip East, forged his father's name to checks on which he got $400 from the Fifth-Avenue Hotel and $200 from Inman, Swan & Co. besides, and victimized people in Boston and a number of other places. Colyar was Assistant Doorkeeper in the Treasury Department at Washington five years ago.

A BULLET IN HER HEART.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 15.—A mysterious murder was committed this morning on the Carrollton levee, just above the city. A policeman heard a shot and ran in its direction. He found the body of a young mulatto woman, Charlotte Celestine, with a bullet hole in the left breast.

The bullet had penetrated the heart and produced almost instant death. The murderer could not be found.

It is supposed the murder was committed for the purpose of robbery.

THE MISER HAD MONEY.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 15.—The fortune of a colored miser promises to be a bone of contention here. Adam Beak, coal black, for years lived outside the city in a hut, with no one near him, and without known relatives. A couple of days since he died.

In his hut was found silver to the amount of $12,000. If no relatives appear this goes back to the State, but lawyers are already at work trying to get up claimants who will give them a footing in the courts.

MR. GARRETT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 15.—Mr. Robert Garrett and party arrived to-night over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad from Pass Christian, Miss., where they spent last night.

The party will remain here a week, making short excursions to points of interest in the vicinity. Dr. H. B. Jacobs of Boston, Mr. Garrett's physician, says that his patient is in splendid health, weighs 204 pounds, and has entirely recovered his normal spirits and vigor.

M'GARIGLE TO VISIT TORONTO.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 15.—W. J. McGarigle, the Chicago boodler, who has been recruiting in this country for a long time, will leave for Toronto in a few days, where he expects to meet many of his old Chicago friends. McGarigle has prospered since he came here and is gradually becoming prominent and popular as a public man.

AN ENGINE FALLS THIRTY FEET.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—A Comstock (Ky.) dispatch says that a wreck on the Cincinnati and Ohio River Railroad gave way yesterday, causing a freight train and the engine and two cars to fall 30 feet and were wrecked.

The engineer saved his life by jumping, but the fireman remained at his post and received fatal injuries. A second engine, standing a little distance away, was also overturned. The engineer and fireman escaped unhurt.

CRUELTY OF THE DARK AGES

DREADFUL EXPERIENCE OF A CHICAGO FAMILY.

THE STORY TOLD BY A KENTUCKY PHYSICIAN OF THE TREATMENT OF C. F. SMITH AND HIS WIFE AND CHILD.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Dr. Q. Radford, one of the best-known physicians in Kentucky, a resident of Newport, has just returned from Nassau, New-Providence. He sailed from New-York on the Cienfuegos on a professional visit to Frank Boais, a well-known local musician, who is ill at Nassau. C. F. Smith of Chicago, a member of the Board of Trade, his wife, infant daughter, and maid were among those on board. They were bound for a recreation trip to Cuba, Mexico, and California. Almost before the vessel cleared from port the child became ill, but a physician was not called for 48 hours, it being supposed the child was seasick.

As the child grew worse, Dr. Radford was asked to prescribe. He found a case of malignant diphtheria. When the vessel touched at New-Providence Island it was quarantined some hours. The health officers had the Smiths taken to the pesthouse, a little shanty on the island of Athlos. It is a desolate piece of rock on which nothing but cactus grows, and its last inhabitants died of yellow fever. Meagre bedding, a little medicine, and a scant supply of food were given the exiles, and they were left alone. Not a soul visited them in four days, and the child died a terrible death.

A signal of distress brought no relief from the larger island, and the desolate family was almost crazed with grief and want. As it was nearly two weeks before the next steamer arrived, and as when it did come it might refuse to take them aboard, Mr. Smith at last, by desperate efforts, succeeded in hiring a fisherman with a rotten two-masted fishing boat to take them to Florida.

The vessel was without a cabin or other shelter and utterly devoid of any conveniences. In this frail craft, almost without food, entirely without covering, and with the dead body of the baby girl, the trip was made to the Florida shore under the most painful circumstances. When they landed, the mother was utterly prostrated from exposure and the dead baby, and it will require weeks for recovery. Mr. Smith has become an old man.

Quite by accident Dr. Radford ran across them in Florida on his way home and learned their story. Mr. Smith says that on the island there was not but one thing found, the century gigantic leaves, which, on being scratched with any metal, exudes a whitish oleaginous fluid.

On the leaves of this plant are half a hundred names and dates, some reaching back 10 years. He thinks they are the death roll of victims who died on the island. Mr. Smith bitterly complains of his treatment, and will take steps to secure some compensation for the suffering he was compelled to endure.

THE JESUITS' BILL.

COL. O'BRIEN INDUCED BY THE PREMIER TO WITHDRAW HIS MOTION.

OTTAWA, March 15.—The agitation against the Jesuits is growing daily. A sensation has been caused here by the resignation of Senator John Macdonald of Toronto as President of the Dominion Evangelical Alliance. An urgent meeting of the association will be held in Montreal at once to consider the resignation. Senator Macdonald is nominally a Liberal in politics, but he owes his appointment to the Conservative Party, which recognized in him a worthy candidate for the upper house. He absolutely refuses to speak on the subject.

It is learned, however, that he objects to the action of certain members of the Alliance in endeavoring to utilize the organization for political purposes instead of for what he considers is true object, united Christian work by the members of the different Protestant bodies. It is understood also that Mr. Macdonald objects to the proposed action of the Alliance in memorializing the Queen direct on the Jesuit question, on the ground that it is treating with contempt the representative of her Majesty in Canada.

The cause of all the trouble, of course, has been the decision reached by the Dominion Government not to veto the Compensation bill passed by the Quebec Legislature granting the Jesuits $400,000 compensation for the alleged illegal confiscation of their estates by the British Government nearly a century ago.

Neither party in the Dominion House wants to see the matter brought up, but Col. O'Brien, member of Parliament, an extreme Orangemen, gave notice of introducing a motion on the subject. He is a Conservative, and until to-day was inexorable to the threats and entreaties of his party.

Sir John Macdonald threatened to resign yesterday and go to the country on the Jesuit question unless Col. O'Brien withdrew his resolution on that subject. O'Brien finally yielded, and will substitute for his resolution a statement in the House at the earliest opportunity.

THIS CITY'S DISPUTED STATE TAX.

ALBANY, March 15.—The case of the people of New-York against the Controller of the city of New-York for a mandamus to compel the Controller to pay to the State Treasurer $323,000, the amount of the disputed State tax on New-York City real estate for 1887, was heard before Judge Countryman, as Referee, in this city to-day. The State was represented by Deputy Attorney-General Poste, and the city of New-York, through the Controller, by George S. Coleman, Assistant Corporation Counsel, and James W. M. Newlin.

State Assessor Ellis was examined at length by Mr. Newlin as to the operations of the State Board of Equalization of Assessment in its preparation of the equalization table. The representatives of New-York City claim that the equalization table was adopted by the board without the exercise of its judicial functions. They also claim that the members of the board, other than the assessors, did not, as the law requires, form opinions for themselves regarding the equalization, but acted entirely on the recommendations of the three Assessors. Assessor Ellis did not remember that any facts had been communicated by the State officials, who are members of the board, from which they could form opinions of their own. The case will be continued to-morrow.

A WARNING TO GAMBLING DRUMMERS

MONTREAL, March 15.—A traveler for a Toronto jewelry house named Reinholts came to this city during carnival week. He fell in with some of Andy Maloney's friends and was introduced into his gambling establishment on Craig-street. After a few games of cards he lost all his money and "set up paper." The gamblers, thinking the paper might not be honored, obtained the traveler's sample cases from his boarding house, and the contents were stored in the burglar-proof safe in Maloney's place. The traveler went to the police court, with the result that Chief Detective Cullen and Detectives Robinson and Barrett were intrusted with a search warrant.

The detectives could find nothing of value till they directed their attention to the massive safe. Mr. Ahern, safe maker, was consulted, and under the supervision of Chief Detective Cullen the safe was "smashed" in six hours. Inside was found part of the missing jewelry, two boxes of chips, cards, and various gambling paraphernalia. They were all seized.

Maloney is in California at present with Harry Phillips, and nothing can be done until he comes back. The value of the jewelry lost is estimated at $20,000, and $4,000 worth was recovered.

THE WILLIMANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., March 15. Ex-Treasurer Henry F. Royce of the Willimantic Savings Institute is out with a five-column statement in reply to recent statements of the Directors of that institution.

Royce denies that he was ever asked to restore until just before his suspension. He says he has never endeavored to get depositors to withdraw, declares that the depositors believe the bank to be sound, but want to get their money out because they have no confidence in the present management. He charges gross mismanagement, and says that if the bank were turned over to men who possessed the confidence of the depositors, who will work in harmony with him, (Royce,) much of the reputed worthless paper could be collected.

FIVE ENTOMBED MINERS RESCUED.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., March 15.—Five of the six entombed miners at Black Diamond Colliery were rescued to-day. Their names are John Hall, Richmond Davels, Michael Rogers, Patrick Leonard, and Vincent Kobna. Peter Mamchalsky, the sixth miner, could not be reached, and it is feared he is dead. Hundreds of citizens escorted the rescued men from the Black Diamond Colliery, the scene of the accident, this afternoon to Mount Carmel, and a tremendous demonstration was made. Hall and Davels are suffering considerably from exposure and hunger, but the others are not seriously injured. Hall and Davels are suffering considerably from exposure and hunger, but the others are not seriously injured.

CUSTODY OF A "DEAD" BODY.

WHERE SHALL THE REMAINS OF LIEUT. JOHN G. EVANS REST.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Lawyer John F. Keator, on behalf of Mrs. Libbie F. Evans, by her attorney in fact, Stephen Thorne, to-day began a suit in equity against George W. Evans and the Woodlands Cemetery Company over the custody of the dead body of Mrs. Evans's husband, Lieut. John G. Evans, which is now lying in a vault at Woodlands Cemetery.

Lieut. Evans was born in Lewes, Del., in 1833. His father was a famous Methodist preacher for nearly 70 years. The Lieutenant was for a number of years a resident of Philadelphia. Then he went to Louisville, where he married Miss Jennie Taylor. During the war he was a Lieutenant in the company commanded by Capt. Buckner, afterward the famous Gen. Buckner, who surrendered Fort Donelson to Gen. Grant, but when Lieut. Evans's company voted to join the Confederate cause he resigned and joined the Union forces. About this time his first wife died. He then became identified with big business enterprises in St. Louis, and a few years ago went to Fort Reno, Indian Territory, where, as a post trader, he amassed a fortune of over $50,000.

On the

with child rather sentiment than that of severe punishment. The Judge, however, did not agree with him, and declared that the outbreak was an outrage which should not have been committed by a body of intelligent citizens, particularly in the chief court of this Commonwealth. Connell and Kerr were instructed to be present this morning at 10 o'clock to give reasons why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

Upon the application of Col. Ingersoll the defendant was discharged from the custody of the court, a form then. As he was about to depart Quinn, who had been followed by the officers who dragged him from the death room, was brought back and arraigned before Judge Davis, who instructed him to appear with the two prisoners at the bar to receive sentence.

Judge Daniels complimented the prosecution and defense upon the "distinguished ability exhibited in the conduct of their respective causes." He also thanked the jury for its "careful and efficient work," and discharged it without any expression approving or disapproving indicating either supposed or directed. Mr. Kerr left the court room accompanied by his lawyers and relatives.

The jurymen spent the greater part of the time they were away from the court room in waiting for and then discussing their lunch. They left the court for a few minutes after Judge Daniels's charge, and took the first ballot. It stood 10 to 2 for acquittal. The two jurors who stood for conviction were Frederick Reiss and Morris Kellner. Mr. Kellner, after a little discussion, decided to join the majority and the second ballot showed 11 to 1, with Mr. Reiss still for conviction. He was coaxed and expostulated with for half an hour to no purpose, and only gave in at last because he saw that his 11 fellow-jurymen were determined to stick to their original opinion. Then he said he wanted to get home to his family. The verdict for acquittal was thereupon made out.

Mr. Reiss refused to give his reasons to the other members of the jury for wanting Kerr's conviction. He simply said: "He ought to be convicted, and that settles it." The other jurors based their verdict on the belief that the offense of bribery had not been clearly proved against Kerr, and not that he was totally innocent of the charges.

Col. Fellows said last night he could not say anything about future bribery trials until he had consulted with Judge Daniels. He took the verdict of the jury as an index of public opinion, and it was pretty evident that interest in the bribery cases had died out. The trial of one of the cases was simply raking over old matters, and although he would not say so, he could see that it was evident that Col. Fellows was about satisfied that any further conviction of any of those concerned in the bribery was a very remote possibility. The trials of McQuade and Cleary, he said, would go on the same as if there had been no acquittal in the Kerr case.

These were some of the statements concerning the verdict which were given:

Thomas B. Kerr—Of course, I am very glad of the result. I cannot say how glad. My business has suffered severely from my enforced neglect, and I shall be able to get back to it. The verdict was absolutely just, I assure you.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll—Mr. Kerr is deservedly a free man. On the testimony an impartial jury could do nothing else than acquit him of the charge made against him.

District Attorney John R. Fellows—The verdict was not what I expected, but the State, with an impartial Judge and honest work on the part of the District Attorney's office, did the very best in its power to secure a verdict in accordance with the evidence. The prosecution has failed in its case, but it was not because it did not struggle hard to win.

Assistant District Attorney Semple—I worked very hard and am weary in consequence. The trial was before a jury and we must abide by the results.

The trial was the eighth of the series of bootle trials. It was Mr. Kerr's second trial on the same charge. The first was called June 7, 1888, after the jury had been shut up 39 hours, by a disagreement, the jurors being four for acquittal and eight for conviction. Judge Patterson was the magistrate. The case continued very nearly two weeks and occasioned a very wide discussion. The present trial began Feb. 13, yet it was not until March 5 that a jury was obtained.

There was jubilation at Mr. Kerr's residence, 44 West Fifty-sixth-street, last night, over the result of the trial. Before Mr. Kerr got home congratulations began to arrive from his friends, and Deputy Kerr was busy all the evening. A large table in the parlor was covered with flowers that had been sent to Mr. Kerr.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 15—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, fair, followed in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut by rain, slightly warmer, northeasterly gales. *For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, preceded by fair in Northern New-York, warmer, northeasterly gales.*

For District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, rain, warmer, northeasterly winds, high on the coast.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, fair, stationary temperature, followed in Ohio by light rain and cooler, easterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	30°	38°	3:30 P. M.	39°	44°
6 A. M.	30°	34°	6 P. M.	38°	44°
9 A. M.	32°	38°	9 P. M.	33°	41°
12 M.	40°	40°	12 P. M.	33°	40°

Average temperature yesterday.....39½°
Average temperature for same date last year..38½°

RUSSELL HARRISON IN TOWN.

The Gilsey House had the son of a President as a guest yesterday. Russell Harrison came to town from Washington unexpectedly yesterday morning, and took the midnight train back to Washington. He made his headquarters at the hotel named, but did not register. He passed several hours with Publisher W. J. Arkell, and rode with him to the railroad station, where Mr. Arkell took the afternoon train for Canajoharie. The presence of the two young men revived the story started in Washington during inauguration week that Russell Harrison was not the only one of the family who is, or is about to be, interested in the newspaper business. It is said that the recent transfer of one of Mrs. Frank Leslie's publications to Mr. Arkell, which takes effect May 1, is really a move to make the paper a semi-official organ of the Administration, and that on the assurance of that purpose a large amount of stock in the company that will run the new concern has been taken by President Harrison, James G. Blaine, Stephen B. Elkins, and other men of like political affiliations.

RAIN AND WIND COMING NORTHWARD.

A glance over the reports of the local signal service last evening showed that all parts of the country were enjoying mellow Spring weather. The temperature reports ran from 30° to 60°, except in a very few remote northern points, where the mercury was slightly below freezing. In this city is ranged from 36° to 44°. There is every indication that this agreeable state of affairs will continue for a day or two at least.

Though the temperature has been so satisfactory, there have been unpleasant conditions. Down in the lower Mississippi regions there is falling a perfect deluge of rain with high wind accompanying, and on the Eastern coast, from Cape Hatteras south, there is a epidemic of wind, blowing 40 miles an hour, and a moderate rainfall. New-Yorkers will doubtless get a taste of both of these disturbances, for they are slowly moving in a northeasterly direction. Unless the storms are blown off to the eastward, the 20 miles at wind which have been here yesterday will increase to about 50 miles, and a wet day will add to the unpleasantness.

INDICTMENTS ALL AROUND.

The Hudson County Grand Jurors finished their labors yesterday, and would have reported the result to the court but for the absence from Jersey City of Judge Lippincott. It is pretty generally believed, however, that they have indicted Freeholders Boyle, Griffin, Hennessy, Kilroy, Kammerly, McDonough, Noonan, Rollston, Smith, Steger, Tierney, and Totten for passing an alleged fraudulent claim. Among the items in the claim, it is said, was one for $118 for three barrels of asphaltum, and another for $127 for two barrels of turpentine.

It is also said that the jury have indicted Commissioners Gannon, Donnelly, Kern, and Ward of the Jersey City Board of Works for awarding the street-cleaning contract to another than the lowest bidder. Commissioners Hilliard and Van Keuren were not present at the time the award was made.

A current rumor had it last night that the Board of Police Commissioners had also been indicted for exceeding their appropriation, but this was denied.

DE ORO THE WINNER LAST NIGHT.

James L. Malone and Alfred De Oro finished their series in the continuous pool tournament in Brooklyn last evening with a victory for De Oro. When they began play Malone had 151 points to his credit and De Oro 148 from the game of Wednesday night. At the end of 19 frames De Oro had put his score up to 300, while Malone had only 287. Frey and Malone will play to-night. If the former wins he also wins the tournament recently played in this city. If he loses the three men are still tied.

CHAMPION PIGEON SHOTS.

KEOKUK, Iowa, March 15.—J. R. Stice of Jacksonville and C. W. Budd of Des Moines shot at 100 live pigeons this afternoon for the American Field Championship Cup. The score: Budd, 94; Stice, 92.

NEW SIGNS OF COMING WAR

RATES FROM NEBRASKA TO SUFFER THIS TIME.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN ANNOUNCES A CUT TO DULUTH—THE BURLINGTON'S THREATS.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The Northwestern railroad situation seems to be growing more and more uncertain every day, and, from present indications, it will require some skilful work on the part of the peacemakers, to prevent a breaking out of hostilities.

At the meeting of the Western and Northwestern divisions of the Western Freight Association to-day a storm was raised by an unlooked-for announcement from the Chicago and Northwestern. The representatives of that road—or rather of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, which is a part of the Northwestern system—gave notice of their intention to establish the same basis of rates on the several merchandise classes between Nebraska points and Duluth as applies to and from Chicago. This met with instant opposition from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which is the principal competitor of the Chicago and Northwestern in Nebraska.

The rates from Nebraska points have heretofore been from 3 to 10 cents higher to Duluth than to Chicago, and to reduce them to the same basis would be to divert a large volume of traffic from the Chicago roads. The reduction is to apply from points north of the line of the Union Pacific in Nebraska, the object seeming to be to increase the traffic of the Omaha line. The Burlington depends largely upon this same territory for its tonnage to and from Chicago, and it does not propose to divide this traffic with the Duluth routes on an equal basis.

A stormy debate followed the notice given by the Chicago and Northwestern, and the Burlington threatened to reduce the rates to Chicago to the same proportion that they were reduced to Duluth, thereby preserving the difference that has heretofore existed. The outcome of this dispute will be awaited with a good deal of anxiety.

IN A HURRY TO ACT.

ST. PAUL, March 15.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands have voted to recommend the indefinite postponement of the bill waiving the forfeiture of Duluth and Winnipeg land grants. This decision was arrived at without giving the persons interested in the passage of the bill a chance to be heard. Of the seven members of the committee, only four were present. General Manager Fisher of the Duluth and Winnipeg Road was present and requested an adjournment of the meeting until Attorney Warner could be present, he being sick. Mr. Fisher stated that Mr. Warner was the only person competent to represent the company and the friends of the bill. Others also requested an adjournment, but the committee decided to act at once. The four Senators present all voted in favor of indefinite postponement. It is likely that Senators Compton, Truax, and Whiteman, who were not present, will present a minority report, recommending the passage of the bill.

PART OF A THROUGH LINE.

DANVILLE, Va., March 15.—Basil B. Gordon of Rappahannock County, representing the bondholders of the Danville and New River Railroad, which is now in the hands of a Receiver, appeared to-day before the City Council with a proposition to compromise Danville's claim of $60,000 in preferred stock against the road. A suit for this amount is now pending in the United States Supreme Court, which prevents the sale of the road, and may not be decided for several years. Gordon's proposition is for the company to deposit a sufficient amount to cover interest, &c., to remain unpaid at the decision of the court and Danville then to consent to the sale. The matter was referred to a committee. The supposition is that the Atlantic and Danville Road wants to buy it, broaden the gauge, and make it a part of the through line from Norfolk to the West.

ARRANGING THE DETAILS.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The General Managers of the lines in the territory of the Inter-State Railway Association completed to-day the task of organizing auxiliary associations. The Western and Northwestern section and the Southwestern section of the Western Freight Association remain unchanged, with the exception of some additions to the territory of each. The trans-Missouri section embraces all the territory west of the Missouri River, covering both freight and passenger business. The managers of the trans-Missouri roads have elected F. B. Clarke as Chairman of their organization. Mr. Clarke is the present Traffic Manager of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Road. He has been given a week to consider the offer, and it is believed that he will accept it. The headquarters of the Trans-Missouri Association will be at Kansas City and the agreement becomes effective April 1.

SETTLING THEIR DISPUTE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 15.—President Oakes of the Northern Pacific said in an interview to-day that the dispute between the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific in Jefferson Cañon had been amicably settled. The old grade of the Union Pacific in the cañon is purchased by the Northern Pacific at an appraised valuation, and the Union Pacific has the right, any time before the end of five years, to elect a joint use of the road, which is to be built immediately. The line will run from Gallatin, on the main line of the Northern Pacific, through the Jefferson and Boulder Valleys, and will cross the main chain of the Rocky Mountains without a tunnel. The line will cut off 100 miles of the present route to Butte and will afford means for shipping the Rocky Fork coal by a short line.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL FIGURES.

The statement of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and its leased lines for the quarter ending March 31 (estimated for March) was issued yesterday. These are the official figures compared with those for the same period last year:

	1889.	1888.
Gross earnings	$3,042,000	$3,152,796 19
Operating expenses	5,511,000	5,802,627 76
Net earnings	$2,531,000	$2,350,768 43
First charges	1,968,000	1,954,860 00
Profit	$563,000	$395,908 43
Dividend	894,000	894,283 00
Deficiency	$326,000	$498,374 57

For the six months ending March 31 (estimated for March) these are the figures:

	1889.	1888.
Gross earnings	$17,213,600	$18,173,021 66
Operating expenses	11,483,000	12,272,548 23
Net earnings	$5,730,600	$5,900,483 43
First charges	3,926,000	3,909,720 00
Profit	$1,804,000	$1,990,763 43
Dividend	1,788,000	1,788,566 00
Surplus	$16,600	$202,197 43

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The long-delayed report of the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad has been received by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. It shows that the road is operated by the Baltimore and Ohio, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and Philadelphia and Reading railroad companies under a lease dated Nov. 5, 1885, by which the Baltimore and Ohio and Philadelphia and Reading guaranteed the principal and interest on $4,500,000. The cost of the road to Sept. 30, 1885, was $3,600,004. On May 19, 1886, it was consolidated with and merged in the Philadelphia, Newtown and Chester Railroad.

The Anchor Line Company, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia and whose home port is in Erie, closed a contract yesterday to carry the lake traffic for the Baltimore and Ohio system and to concentrate it in Erie. Hitherto the Baltimore and Ohio Railway traffic has been delivered at Sandusky, Ohio, and other ports, but from this on the Anchor Line will handle it exclusively and will deliver it to the Baltimore and Ohio system at Pittsburg over the Pennsylvania's Company's line. Three new iron steamers have been added to the Anchor Line fleet.

The Hancock and State Line Railroad Company has been incorporated with a capital of $200,000. Its road is to be three miles in length, entirely in Ohio, and connects with the Pittsburg division of the line of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway Company southwesterly to the Pennsylvania line. Joan N. Kerr and J. M. Childs of New-York and John Burton of Garden City, Long Island, each take 100 shares of stock.

At the session of the full bench of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire yesterday Chief-Justice Doe read an opinion in two of the actions brought by the Directors of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad against the Boston and Lowell Railroad to recover possession of their lines, which the decision was against the plaintiffs. Other points in the legislation will probably be decided in June.

The trunk lines' General Passenger Agents yesterday met at Commissioner Fink's office and, reaffirming the order of the joint committee, agreed to stop paying commissions on March 20 in trunk line territory. They will apply the rule from April 1 elsewhere. The discussion of the emigrant-rate question was postponed to March 25.

The January earnings of the Union Pacific Railway system, including the lines in which the Union Pacific has half interest, were $2,457,675, an increase over the same month last year of $289,132. The expenses were $1,830,419, an increase of $134,607.

THE COMMODORE PERRY RELEASED.

ERIE, Penn., March 15.—The revenue cutter Commodore Perry, which was torn from her moorings in a gale last December and thrown high and dry on a pier, has been released. The Government went to great expense and has succeeded in releasing the craft, and, singular to relate, the hull has not been injured in the least. The tale passed at 60 miles an hour and the water was four feet higher than the regular mark.

BOULANGISM IN FRANCE.

AN ATTACKING FORCE FROM GERMANY—PROSECUTION OF THE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

PARIS, March 15.—The Republican journals approve the action of Parliament in authorizing the prosecution of Senator Naquet and Deputies Laguerre, Lalanne, and Turquet for their connection with the Patriotic League. The *Paris* and the *XIXe Siecle* regret the prosecution as an anti-Liberal step. The Conservative papers reproach the Republicans for breaking away from Republican principles.

The *Press* says that yesterday was a marvelous day for Boulangism. It declares that the electoral platform of the Revisionists is now complete. The *Clairon*, the organ of the Patriotic League, says: "It is now Gen. Boulanger's turn. He must speak to the country."

Herr Antoine, who has just resigned his seat as Deputy for Metz in the Reichstag, will arrive here to-morrow. He intends to become a French citizen and to offer himself as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies in opposition to Gen. Boulanger at the next election.

The police to-day searched the houses of many members of the Patriotic League. Persons against whom sufficient evidence was found will not be arrested, but will be summoned to appear before a magistrate for examination.

A committee of the Liberal Union has been formed, with M. Barbeau as President. M. Leon Say, and other prominent men, have become members. The committee has issued a manifesto, protesting alike against the threatened Cæsarism and the Radicalism which produced it, and urging the election of a majority of Moderates to the new Chamber, in order to restore France's former position in Europe and to avoid a European war.

All of the duels arising out of Thursday's debate in the Chamber of Deputies have been amicably arranged.

THE PARNELL INQUIRY.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Home Secretary Matthews was questioned with reference to the actions of Mr. Anderson, an official of the Home Office, who permitted Le Caron, the informer, to look over the whole of the latter's past correspondence with the Home Office authorities prior to his appearing as a witness before the Parnell Commission, and to select such letters as he thought would be of service to the *Times*.

Mr. Matthews said that at the time he knew nothing of the course taken by Mr. Anderson, and consequently had not given it his sanction, but he now considered that Mr. Anderson had acted properly.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt gave notice that he would submit a motion regarding Mr. Anderson's conduct when the police vote is discussed next Monday.

Lord Salisbury, Lord Carnarvon, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt have been subpœnaed by Sir Charles Russell. None of the Parnellite counsel will participate in the attack in the House of Commons on Attorney-General Webster. Should Mr. William O'Brien accept his release from prison he will decline to appear before the commission. It is expected that he will appear in the House of Commons and give an account of his prison experience.

ENGLISH RAILROAD CIRCLES.

LONDON, March 15.—On the London Stock Exchange to-day American railroad securities declined on large continental sales, closing flat. The Stock Exchange expected a Milwaukee dividend of ½ or 1 per cent. for the last half of 1888. The dividend of 2 per cent. for the year ending June, 1889, is much criticised, only the January results being known. The absence of an explanation caused suspicion which adversely affected the tone of the market, which is completely stagnant. Every one feels that the market ought to improve, but public confidence is not restored. If the present condition continues much longer, the weary shareholders are likely to throw up the sponge.

A cable dispatch to the London *Times*, saying that the Pennsylvania Railroad meeting lasted only nine minutes, caused amazement here, the English shareholders having expected some discussion and reference to the large expenditure of capital in recent years, and to the company's share in the responsibility for the cutting of rates.

THE GLADSTONE RANKS.

LONDON, March 15.—An election was held in the Kennington Division of Lambeth to-day to fill the Parliamentary seat made vacant by the resignation of Mr. R. G. Davis, a Conservative. The election resulted in a victory for Mr. Beanfoy, the Gladstonian candidate, who polled 4,069 votes, against 3,439 for Mr. Hope, the Conservative nominee. At the last election Mr. Davis, the retiring member, received 5,222 votes, and Mr. Beaufoy 2,792. To-day's election was hotly contested, both parties straining every nerve to achieve success.

SERVIA NOT THREATENED.

VIENNA, March 15.—It is officially denied that Austria is preparing for a war with Servia.

Ex-Queen Nathalie of Servia will soon make application for the annullment of the decree of divorce granted to her husband, ex-King Milan.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERLIN, March 15.—Emperor Francis Joseph will visit Emperor William in July.

The Reichstag to-day discussed the supplementary estimate for the increase and reorganization of the artillery. Count von Schellendorf referred to France's superiority in the horning of that service, and said that other countries made much larger expenditures for military purposes than Germany did.

PARIS, March 15.—By an explosion of firedamp in a colliery near Nimes to-day 15 persons were killed and 8 injured.

The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique has decided to adopt a more southerly track for the steamships of that line, and to support the movement to prevent Atlantic liners from traversing the Newfoundland cod fisheries.

LONDON, March 15.—The Swiss Bundesrath has invited European manufacturing States to confer with reference to the regulation of legislation concerning the protection of workingmen.

BRISTOL, March 15.—The Chicago and Allamerican teams played here to-day. The game resulted in favor of the Chicago nine by a score of 10 to 3.

TEHERAN, March 15.—Russia demands the exclusive right to navigate rivers flowing into the Caspian Sea and to build railways throughout Persia.

ROME, March 15.—The *Riforma* announces an Italian protectorate over the Sultanate of Oppia, on the Somali coast.

VIENNA, March 15.—Extensive floods are reported in Galicia. Many towns are inundated.

FATAL FAMILY QUARREL.

AUSTIN, Nev., March 15.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Italian Cañon, 12 miles from here, Wednesday afternoon. Samuel Rundle killed his father-in-law, George Hosking, and his brother-in-law, aged 15, by shooting them with a shotgun, the charge of shot entering the neck and severing the jugular vein of the former and tearing away the face of the latter.

A boy named John King, hearing the shot, came toward the house. He was met by Rundle, holding the gun. The latter asked the boy to shoot him. The boy refused. Rundle then took the boy's horse and rode three miles to the lower ranch, entered the kitchen of the house, and with a pistol shot Mrs. Hosking in the head and then shot himself in about the same spot. The four bodies were found at the two ranches lying at right angles, forming a cross.

The shooting was the result of a family quarrel over a division of property. The four bodies were brought here Thursday night and an inquest held. The quadruple burial took place today.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

One of the smelters of the Anaconda Mining Company at Anaconda, Montana, was burned Thursday, entailing a loss of fully $1,000,000, with no insurance. The great smelter building was just north of the ore house, where the fire caught and contained 20 of the Brueckner furnaces. Within two hours after the outbreak of the fire this great building was entirely destroyed, and not a stick in the whole vast structure was left standing. The wreck was total. The flames then spread to the new building, 400 feet square, which was being erected for additional furnaces, and soon consumed. At least one-half of the plant was destroyed, and what is left is rendered inactive altogether until the rest can be rebuilt. The buildings were new and so was the machinery, which was heavy and extensive.

Fire in the McCarty Packing and Provision Company's establishment in East St. Louis at 2 o'clock yesterday morning completely destroyed the building, a two-story wooden hotel adjoining was also burned. The loss is estimated at $60,000; only partially covered by insurance.

The farm buildings of the Capron estate at Paris, Ontario, rented by H. Metcalfe, together with their contents. Were burned yesterday. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,400.

The town of Summit, N. J., was visited by a disastrous fire Thursday night, which destroyed Randolph's block. The loss is placed at over $50,000, which is largely covered by insurance.

The large frame dwelling house of Moses Stryker at Milford, N. J., has been destroyed by fire, with contents. The family were asleep and barely escaped with their lives. The loss is $3,500.

The sawmill of Vincent O. Merwine in Monroe County, Penn., was destroyed by fire, together with valuable timber, shingles, &c. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $1,950.

The farm buildings of William White, near Newton, N. J., with five horses, were destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss about $4,000.

Buchan & Kennedy's woolen mill and a flouring mill adjoining, at New-Bremen, Ohio, were burned yesterday. Loss, $50,000; insurance light.

Young & Colburn's steam planing mill at Pocomoke City, Md., was destroyed by fire Thursday night. Loss, $30,000; covered by insurance.

SONS OF VETERANS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—A special encampment of National Delegates of the Sons of Veterans is summoned for this city on April 10 to consider a proposition to merge the many and petty grounds

NEW RACING RULES.

ADOPTED BY THE NEW YORK YACHT RACING ASSOCIATION.

The New York Yacht Racing Association held its third meeting last evening at O'Neill's, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, and adopted a code of by-laws and a set of racing rules to govern sailing races in which two or more clubs belonging to the association participate. It was principally to adopt these rules that the association was organized. The Hudson River and Newark Bay Yacht Clubs joined last evening, making the membership list number fourteen. The other clubs are the Brooklyn, Columbia, Jersey City, Newark, New-Jersey, Sing Sing, Tappan Zee, Williamsburg, Yonkers, Corinthian, Harlem, and Pavonia Yacht Clubs and the Staten Island Athletic Club. Commodore H. S. Pearson of the Jersey City Yacht Club will retire from the Executive Committee to give New York City a representation in the association. Commodore J. F. Lalor of the Harlem Yacht Club was elected in his place.

The emblem of the association as adopted is a burgee flag, with a blue field and central white star, with three red bars running from each corner to the star, which runs in red.

In the measurement of yachts for time allowance it was decided that the deck measurement shall be from the forward side of the stem to the extreme end of the stern; to this add the length of the load water line measured in sailing trim, and the sum of these two measurements divided by two will give the sailing length. The standard R. C. Herreshoff tables for time allowance were accepted, and in rating for time allowance yawls shall be rated on seven-eighths and sloops and cutters on their actual racing measurement. No topsails will be allowed when the sea is such the topmast or beyond the gaff on yachts allowed to carry topsails. Shifting ballast can be carried in open boats only and they can carry one man for every three feet and fraction thereof of their racing length. Cabin boats will be allowed to carry a man for every five feet and fraction of five. The rule is exclusive of Captains. The next meeting of the association will be held at the same place Friday evening, March 29, at which time a committee will report on rules for the classification of yachts.

NOTES ON TARIFF REFORM.

The Massachusetts Tariff-Reform League is issuing a periodical publication called *Tariff-Reform Topics*, from which the following extracts are taken:

J. B. Sargent, the New-Havan hardware manufacturer, writes: "I have not cooled in the cause of free trade or tariff reform. I am quite well aware that large manufacturers are scarce who are willing to surrender their tariff grip upon the consumers of this country even in view of the gain of lower cost materials, large foreign business, and, as I believe would follow, a more steady demand for manufactured goods from our home market. I am a free-trade manufacturer because I believe that freedom of trade will be to the gain of the manufacturers, as well as give more steady employment to workingmen and lower prices for goods to consumers. I regret that there are so few New-England manufacturers who are willing to believe that 'honesty is the best policy' for them as a manufacturer, but I am very hopeful that not only the workingman but the great army of clerks of all grade will soon see that the tariff is that put large fortunes into the pockets of the great and growing capitalists and to their cost of living every day and always."

Low-tariff ideas have taken deep root in the valleys of the Green Mountain State. Vermont is second only to Massachusetts among the New-England Commonwealths in the organization of a Tariff-Reform League. Its headquarters are at Brattleborough. L. Stanton Brigham is President, Dr. James Oakland Vice-President, D. G. Marshall Treasurer, and A. W. Childs Secretary. Over 900 members are enrolled already. The principles of the league are stated as follows:

"To oppose unnecessary taxation as unjust taxation; to resist class legislation which favors monopoly in the industry of any section; to favor such adjustment of the tariff as shall confer the greatest good to the greatest number, whereby only government of the people may be preserved; to firmly support the principles of local self-government, to advocate only such legislation as shall not violate our constitutional rights of personal liberty, and to disseminate our views and principles for the benefit of our fellow-men."

The *American Wool Reporter* says it knows of "three manufacturers having offices in Boston who subscribed $5,000 apiece to the Republican campaign fund," and it refers to "Massachusetts merchants and manufacturers" as a body "who raised $200,000 out of the $400,000 fund of the National Committee." Of course, those manufacturers contributed these immense amounts solely for the purpose of increasing the wages of their employes. They never thought of thinking of themselves at all.

At the recent banquet of the American Protective Tariff League, President Ammidown said that the 900 members contributed $75,000 to the protectionist campaign funds last year, and that the actual expenses of the league were $100,000. This was a business investment of no little significance. The capitalists who put that money into politics expect to get it back again out of the American people by act of Congress. The protectionist Senators and Representatives understand the situation perfectly, and are giving it out that there will be no reduction of the tariff during the next two years. Let some one ask Senator Aldrich whether that isn't his opinion.

AN EMBEZZLER'S DUPE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 15.—Philip M. Gapen, Treasurer of the Insane Hospital Board, has been arrested on a Grand Jury capias charging him with embezzlement. The amount involved is $3,000. Gapen loaned John E. Sullivan, the defaulting County Treasurer, $4,709 of hospital funds, $1,700 of which was paid, but a check for the remainder, signed by Sullivan, came back protested. Gapen brought suit against the Meridian National Bank to recover the $3,000, claiming that the bank had converted the money to its own use. Gapen was released on $5,000 bail.

It is reported that a partial investigation of State Treasurer Lemeke's manner of leaning funds to John E. Sullivan has also made by the Grand Jury, and that it will further go into the matter at its next sitting. Lemeke loaned Sullivan money, but received it all back. The question in the State Treasurer's case is whether the funds loaned by Lemeke to Sullivan were State funds or not.

THE YALE ALUMNI.

Many members of the Yale Alumni Association assembled last evening in Delmonico's big hall on the occasion of the third social meeting of the season. They smoked, sipped punch, talked, and made merry with song and jest until midnight or later. The intellectual treat came when Prof. A. J. Du Bois read his carefully-prepared paper on "Science and Miracle." He reconciled the two with logical argument. The practical application of it was afterward cleverly made by Chauncey M. Depew, who presided. He made the point on college athletics, declaring that there was cause for every thing but only could be discovered. Harvard, Princeton, and other colleges had decided athletic sports as brutal, consequently the animus was clear when the Yale record of victories was considered. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain moved a vote of thanks to Prof. Du Bois, and it was carried unanimously. Prof. Frank A. Gleason, the Symposiarch, under whose supervision the collation was given, was praised by every one.

HOUNDED BY "SILVER DOLLAR" SMITH.

Lewis Morris, the chief witness in the case of the United States against Express Driver Solmey, or Solomon, who is charged with procuring naturalization papers before he had lived in this country the proper length of time, says he has been persecuted by "Silver Dollar" Smith since he gave his testimony against Solmey.

Morris admits that he was formerly one of Smith's heelers. Not long ago Smith threw him out of the "Silver Dollar" resort, and yesterday on meeting him in Park-row Smith attacked him and attempted to beat him. Morris managed to break away from his assailant and ran up Park-row. Smith, he says, chased him a block. Morris is a small man and of light weight. Morris claims that Smith and the heelers have made it so warm for him in the district that he is compelled to sell out his business.

A MURDER JURY PLAYS POKER.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 15.—The fact was brought to light in the Criminal District Court to-day that the jury in the case of George Dunn, convicted of manslaughter, when locked up for the night, after the case had been given into their hands played poker for four hours.

Judge Evans, counsel for the accused, in making an appeal for a new trial, showed how the jurymen had passed their time.

In detailing the appeal Judge Baker said: "Twelve men supplied with a quart bottle of whisky, a deck of cards, and a handful of beans, who played poker from 12 o'clock at night to 4 o'clock in the morning, and holding a man's life in their hands, could not possibly give the prisoner a fair trial."

So long as he presided over a court he could not sanction such a thing. He granted the prisoner a new trial.

PROBABLY A FATAL ALTERCATION.

John Dugan became involved in an altercation near his house, 70 Oliver-street, with a man named J. William Keenan, about 12:30 o'clock this morning, and he received two pistol shot wounds, one in the breast and another in the abdomen. He was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where the surgeons pronounced his injuries dangerous and likely to cause death. Keenan was arrested and locked up in the Oak-street police station. He refused to give his residence.

SPORT UPON HORSEBACK.

EXHIBITIONS GIVEN BY SKILLFUL RIDERS AND WELL-TRAINED STEEDS.

Fifty children, ranging in age from 7 to 16 years, gave one of the finest exhibitions of horsemanship at Durland's Academy last evening that has ever been seen in this city. The riders were all pupils of the academy and the affair was known as the young people's meeting. A year ago a similar exhibition was given, but on a much smaller scale.

There were more than 1,500 spectators present last night, among whom were Mayor Grant, Gen. Egbert, Judge Truax, Judge O'Brien, Surrogate Ransom, the Rev. C. H. Eaton, Gen. Stokes, Joseph H. Choate, Gen. Jaques, W. P. Earle, C. A. Seaton, W. H. Merritt, Dr. R. J. Hall, H. K. Harper, Dr. Willard Parker, F. S. Jennings, H. R. Hamilton, De Lancey Nicoll, and T. S. Ormiston.

The entertainment was not confined to the children, however. It opened with a display of high-school horses—animals which had been trained to step to music and to go through a performance of fancy steps and figures. The exhibition was given by Miss Nellie Andrews, who rode a recent Kentucky purchase, The Earl, and Mr. G. L. Bailey, mounted on Gen. Egbert's gray horse Sheik. The performance was remarkable, and Miss Andrews and Mr. Bailey were given the heartiest applause.

Then fifty little ones rode into the ring on handsome animals. Clara Olmstead and May Durland, two young ladies of 7 years, headed the procession, and following them were the Misses Watkins, Search, Webber, Norton, Hewitt, Sheard, Whiteside, Paulson, Hazard, Davis, Brooks, Wakins, Smith, Harlin, Samson, Erven, Acosta, Kesshem, Moore, Fitzgerald, and Bliss.

The young gentlemen were Masters Stokes, Bordes, Dillesbeck, Jaxtson, Burnham, Pierson, Lewis, Hollis, Barrett, De Peyster, Finch, McCullough, Curnen, Knight, Manvay, Van Voorhies, and Sehley.

Their exhibition was much after the style of that of a cavalry troop. The most difficult manœuvres were accomplished in perfect unison. They rode in the right and left wheels in ranks almost without a flaw. They galloped around in columns of twe and at the order would form five or six abreast. The utmost enthusiasm was created by their work, and they were given a rousing cheer as they left the ring.

The next feature was an equestrian quadrille, ridden by Miss Edna Johnson, Miss Mattie Smith, Miss Gertrude Watkins, Miss Curnen, Clarence Durland, Alexander Roe, Mr. Curtiss, and Samuel Knight.

An exhibition of daring riding followed in the shape of the Jeu de Barre. The contestants were Alexander Roe, William Kotmann, and Richard Donnelly. In 10 minutes Mr. Roe held the two rosettes of his opponents as evidences of his victory.

An exhibition of leaping closed what had been a most delightful entertainment. The contest was between W. A. McGibbon's mount, Filemaker, which holds, with Fred Gebhard's Leo, the joint title of champion; Fox, ridden by Richard Donnelly; Eimbank, by Alexander Hoe; Robbie, by Samuel Knight, and Sport, by William Kotmann. Filemaker won by clearing 6 feet, against his previous record of 6 feet 9½ inches.

LAST OF THE ANARCHIST CASE.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 15.—The Supreme Court of Illinois denied to-day the motion to correct the judgment in the case of Fielden and others against the people, and at last the Anarchist case has been disposed of so far as the Supreme court is concerned.

After the United States Supreme Court had refused to grant a writ of error and those condemned to death had been executed and the others were in the penitentiary their attorney moved the Supreme Court to correct the judgment. The particular portion of the judgment sought to be corrected is the wording of the first part of the order, "Now, on this day again came the said parties," &c., the defendant's attorneys urging that the parties were not, in fact, present, as recited in the order. The court in denying the motion holds that it has no original jurisdiction of parties in such cases, its office being to review the record made by the trial court and determine whether or not there was error in the trial.

The parties appeared in this court by attorney. It would be impossible under the law, the court says, to bring parties convicted of a crime from the penitentiary or jail to this court to be personally present when the record of their trial was reviewed and passed upon.

TENNIS IN FLORIDA.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 15.—The tennis tournament was resumed to-day. In the singles, Wright, champion of Trinity College, beat Beach, champion of Yale—6, 0—6, 4.

Campbell, holder of the intercollegiate and other prizes, beat Thompson of New-York—6, 3—6, 3.

Wright and Miller games were proposed. Each had finished one set and one game.

In the doubles Smith-Wilcox beat Wardan-Lyon—6, 4—3, 7—5, 5.

Thompson and Trever (present tropical champion) beat Peacock and Worthington—7, 5—1, 6—6, 4.

Wright and Campbell beat Smith and Wilcox—6, 1—6, 1. They also beat Miller and Beach—6, 3—1, 6—6, 3.

The final contest for the national tropical championship in doubles between Trevor and Thompson of New-York and Campbell and Wright will be played to-morrow. In the afternoon the winner of the match between Wright and Miller will play Campbell for the "All-Comers' Cup," and the winner then play Trevor, tropical championship, in singles.

APPARENTLY NOT POPULAR.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Mr. Frank Collier, a young lawyer of this city, who went to England bearing the congratulations of the British-American Association of Chicago to the Queen on the occasion of the jubilee anniversary of her coronation, and who had the honor of being presented to her Majesty, is not now as handsome as he was then. He has been taking an active interest in local politics, and by so doing has stirred up considerable animosity against him self and family.

Last night he was decoyed away from his club by a telephone message and was set upon by two men, who pounded him with slungshots and other

LABOUCHERE AND PIGOTT

HOW THE FORGER OF THE PARNELL LETTERS CONFESSED.

HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH MR. LABOUCHERE AND MR. GEORGE LEWIS BEFORE HE TESTIFIED IN COURT.

Mr. Labouchère, in the issue of his periodical, *Truth*, for March 7, gives at length an accounts of his dealing with Richard Pigott, in the matter of the London *Times's* forged Parnell letters. The more interesting parts of this story are printed below:

"This is how Pigott was discovered to be the forger of the *Times* letters. Mr. Egan found anch a similarity of phrases in the genuine letters and in the forged letters that he was certain that the latter were fraperiated from the former. As an amissary soon after came over with the Egan drafts and with Pigott's letters (one of which contained that blessed word 'hesitancy') to which the former were replies, and with the copies of Mr. Parnell's letters. Now, it was absolutely impossible that the similarities, amounting in one case to three consecutive lines, could be a mere chance. It was therefore a mathematical certainty that Pigott had forged the letters, while it was obvious that Mr. Egan's drafts were genuine. I showed the Carey letters to Mr. Parnell alone, and the Egan correspondence with Pigott to Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Parnell alone, and then locked them up. On Mr. George Lewis being retained I handed them over to him and he proceeded to get up Pigott's 'record,' only a portion of which came before the court, but a portion amply sufficient to show that he was for years an blackmailing, forgery, and treachery.

"I went off to Germany, and there a chance conversation revealed to me the fact that the letters had been offered to Lord Hartington by Mr. Houston, the Secretary of the Loyal and Patriotic Association. Houston was, therefore, at once suspected. It later transpired that he had offered them to the *Pall Mall Gazette* before he sold them to the *Times*. The facts were consequently certain. Houston had sold the letters and Pigott had forged them. Although we were ourselves certain of the latter fact, it was impossible to state it publicly only the drafts of the genuine Egan letters, it might be said (as, indeed, it was said, by Pigott in the witness-box) that Egan had written his drafts from the *Times* letters. Instead of the *Times* letters having been fabricated from the Egan letters, it was moreover, seemed incredible that Houston had bought the letters direct from Pigott, or that the *Times* had bought them from Houston, either knowing that they had been procured by Pigott, (for Pigott's evil reputation was notorious), or not knowing how and from whom they had been procured. It became advisable, therefore, to use all efforts to learn whether the incredible was true.

"About the middle of October Mr. Egan sent over here a trusty emissary, with orders to report to me and to see whether it would not be possible to buy of Pigott the originals of the Egan drafts, for he knew his man, and believed (rightly) that he would have no objection to sell anything that he possessed for a sufficient consideration. I sent the emissary to Kingstown, where Pigott was residing. The emissary told him that Egan wanted these originals. Pigott declined to deal with the emissary, and said that he must be put in communication with some one whom he could trust. Pigott admitted that he had forged the letters, and suggested that he would give us a full confession, and write to the Attorney-General and to the *Times* that he was the forger, if Mr. Lewis would withdraw his subpœna and let him go to Australia. Although he did not take this attitude by any means, he, of course, meant that we should provide him with funds for this departure if we accepted his offer. We told him that we should prefer his remaining in England and appearing at the trial, and that when there he would do what he could for him; for we had ample evidence to convict him of the forgeries, and then, without telling him all our evidence, we gave him a few samples.

"About this time Mr. Lewis was announced. I went out into the passage, told him that Pigott had arrived, and brought him in. Mr. Lewis, like Pigott, observed, was 'severe.' He said that there was no use beating about the bush, that Pigott had forged, and that if he supported his forgeries by perjury he would go to prison. Pigott renewed his proposal about the confession and Australia. Mr. Lewis would not hear of this. Mr. Parnell and I—for it was close on 9 o'clock—went into the next room, where there was dinner, leaving Mr. Lewis talking to Pigott. Soon Mr. Lewis came into the dining room and said to me: 'Pigott wants to come to me to-morrow and give me a full statement. He is going away and wants to speak to you'; adding, 'Mind, whatever you do, don't give him any money, if you do he will bolt.' I left Mr. Lewis with Mr. Parnell assuaging the pangs of hunger and went back to Pigott.

"That worthy at once came to business, said that the *Times* had promised him £5,000 to go into the box, and asked what I would give for him not to do so. I replied that I would give nothing, but that Egan's emissary had already told him that, acting for Egan, I wanted the originals of the Egan drafts, as these would prove the forgery up to the hilt, and that if he had them, and they were satisfactory, I would pay for them. He asked whether I would give £5,000 for them? and when I declined, he asked whether I would give £1,000. I said I would give something more like £1,000 than £5,000, but that I must first see the documents. I then asked whether the signature of the Parnell letter, which is at the top of a page, was forged, or whether it was an autograph which had fallen into his hands, and he had written the letter on the other side. 'Why do you want to know this?' he said. 'Mere curiosity' I replied; on which he said that it was forged. He then left.

"Our correspondence ended in another meeting alone at the hotel. He came in about 10 and said until 1 A. M. Again he explained that he had forged, and gave me a good many details about the way in which he had done it, telling me, among other things, that he had given Houston three names as the sources of the letters, two of which were efforts of his imagination and the third a real person. He seemed rather proud of his skill, and by encouraging this weakness I got everything out of him.

"Again and again, with weary iteration, he came back to his plan to confess in writing and then go to America or Australia. I told him that he must be sharp enough to see to what accusations this would subject me and how hurtful it would be to our case, which I assured him was at such strength that it would smash him, quite irrespective of anything he might say or do. 'Why, then, do you want the documents?' he said. 'Because,' I replied, 'the issue is a political one. We have to deal with prejudiced Tories who have already compromised themselves by placing themselves to the genuineness of the letters, and consequently our case cannot be too much strengthened. With such people you must put butter on bacon.' 'What documents do you want?' he asked. 'Egan's letters; the original signatures from which you traced those of Egan and Parnell; and a few letters forged in my presence,' I said. 'I have not got Egan's letters; I destroyed them. I have not got the signatures; I gave Houston the letter of Parnell from which I took his signature, but still, if you like, I can forge the letters in your presence. I will give you the names of the three men from whom I told Houston I got the letters, and I will give you the letters that Houston wrote to me,' he answered. I said that I would not give six pence for these without the letters. Then he had memorized, and he reiterated that he had not got them. 'Why,' I suddenly said to him, 'did you write to Archbishop Walsh about the letters?' 'The Archbishop,' he replied, 'has not got my letters; he sent me them all back; to reveal anything concerning them would be to violate the confidence between a priest and a penitent.' 'Well,' I finished by saying, 'think it over. I am going out of town. When I return, come and see me again, and in the meanwhile try and find the originals of Egan's letters. I will let you know when I come back.' He said that he would think it over, and on wishing him good-night, I asked him what he contemplated doing. He said that he was in a terrible mess, but that he saw no other course for him but to go into the box and swear that he had been the author, and that if they were forgeries he had been deceived. 'You will be a fool if you do,' I said; 'but that is your affair, not mine. If I were in your place I should tell the truth, and ask for the indemnity.' 'That is all very well,' he said, 'but on what am I to live?' And so we parted.

"Then came his examination and his cross-examination. On the Saturday following his cross-examination I was at home, when my door opened and some one was announced. It was Pigott. Respecting this interview, I have already stated in the witness box what took place. I pitied the man, because he really seemed to be thinking more of his children than himself, and it seemed to me that, bad as his previous career had been, he had, in this particular case, been as much sinned against as sinning.

"What motive Pigott had in calling upon me on the Saturday previous to his disappearance I do not know. Probably he hardly knew himself. I should imagine that he went out of his head without any fixed plan, and drifted into my house. Probably he was angry with the men who had taken advantage of his misery. (Scott has very well observed that when Houston went to him and his wife had just died and he was without money to bury her or to feed his children,) and he considered that they had wronged his ruin. Having confessed, and realized that he had not bettered his position, he explained that he had done to Houston and me, and then thought that he would do a little more, and gave me a full account of the manner in which he had forged the letters, two of which were efforts of his imagination and the third a real person. He seemed rather proud of his skill, and by encouraging this weakness I got everything out of him.

"Again and again, with weary iteration, he came back to his plan to confess in writing and then go to America or Australia. I told him that he must be sharp enough to see to what accusations this would subject me and how hurtful it would be to our case, which I assured him was at such strength that it would smash him, quite irrespective of anything he might say or do. 'Why, then, do you want the documents?' he said. 'Because,' I replied, 'the issue is a political one. We have to deal with prejudiced Tories who have already compromised themselves by placing themselves to the genuineness of the letters, and consequently our case cannot be too much strengthened. With such people you must put butter on bacon.' 'What documents do you want?' he asked. 'Egan's letters; the original signatures from which you traced those of Egan and Parnell; and a few letters forged in my presence,' I said. 'I have not got Egan's letters; I destroyed them. I have not got the signatures; I gave Houston the letter of Parnell from which I took his signature, but still, if you like, I can forge the letters in your presence. I will give you the names of the three men from whom I told Houston I got the letters, and I will give you the letters that Houston wrote to me,' he answered. I said that I would not give sixp

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—HANSE NUNIX. Matinée—O, MOTHER-IN-LAW.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
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DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. Matinée.
FOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—EDDELYI NAGEL—WAX WORKS—STAMP COLLECTION.
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FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—DRIFTING APART. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—HELD BY THE ENEMY. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—SWEET LAVENDER. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 2—DIE GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG. At 8:15—SYMPHONY CONCERT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—MAGIC. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE — At 8— BOCCACCIO. Matinée.
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TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1889

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, warmer weather, with rain.

The appearance of Mayor GRANT'S Rapid-Transit bill produced a lively tilt yesterday both in the Senate and the Assembly over its reference to the committees. The Railroad Committees of both houses have been captured by the impudent and corrupt gang that is trying to force the cable scheme down the throats of the people of this city in spite of their protests. It is a shameful fact, but it seems to be a fact, and as the cable monopolists are opposed to all efforts to secure real rapid transit for this city, no bill for the purpose can be safely trusted to the committees which have consented to serve their ends. In the Assembly Mr. CROSBY secured the reference of the Rapid-Transit bill to the Cities Committee, and Mr. IVES tried to accomplish the same thing in the Senate, but failed. The argument that the bill should go to the Cities Committee, because it concerns the city of New-York alone, involves an admission that it is a local bill. There seems to be a disposition to ignore this objection to the measure, but it is a serious matter and should be seriously considered. It is desirable to have some act passed which will enable this city to secure rapid transit under proper conditions, but no loopholes should be left open for contesting its validity, for there would be a serious loss of time if a false start were made and litigation brought on which would finally defeat the whole project. The Grant bill may furnish a basis for legislation, but it should be thoroughly and fairly considered and its defects remedied by an honest committee in sympathy with its purpose.

What is said to have leaked out about the instructions of the State Department to the Commissioners to the Berlin conference is too ridiculous to be credited even to Mr. BLAINE. If Germany should insist upon a practically exclusive control of affairs in Samoa on account of her predominant commercial interests, it is difficult to see how American rights would be vindicated or American interests protected in that quarter by seizing upon Hawaii. What has Hawaii to do with Samoa or with Germany, and what justification for interfering with the Sandwich Islands would be afforded by Germany's interference with the Samoan Islands? There is no calling perfect BLAINE may be to us, but he would hardly start in with such a performance as this story credits him with contemplating.

The assurance that all was quiet at Apia at the latest accounts, and that the story of the blowing up of the *Nipsic* was a pure invention, has made a great difference in the aspect of the Samoan question. The main danger was the possibility of a collision between the German naval forces and our own, acting under instructions prior to these which contemplate a cessation both of hostilities and of provocations thereto. The news has shown that the *Olga* and the *Nipsic*, so far from attacking each other, seven refrained from such relations with the natives as might complicate the situation. Long before the present time the *Trenton* and the *Vandalia* must have reached Apia, so that there is no further need of apprehension for the *Nipsic's* safety.

Our religious contemporary, the *Mail and Express*, declares that THE TIMES shows its ignorance of the new First Assistant Postmaster-General by calling him JAMES, when his name is in fact JOHN. This seems, in spite of our religious contemporary, to be an open question. We have seen within a week a statement that Mr. CLARKSON himself was concerned lest he should be called JOHN instead of JAMES. The Washington dispatches seem by a considerable majority to agree with this view. The question is not so unimportant as it may seem at first sight. When the District Attorney comes to prepare the indictment against the First Assistant Postmaster-General for having, in his capacity of Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee, instigated the theft of the mailing list of the *Voice* and bought the stolen goods it will be necessary to describe him properly. If he be JAMES and is indicted as JOHN, or if he be JOHN and is indicted as JAMES, the indictment can be quashed and a delay, if not a defeat of justice will be caused by the error. No doubt Col. FELLOWS will inform himself accurately upon the point, and we hope he will transmit to THE TIMES the information he acquires in order that the press may no longer be compelled to refer to the First Assistant Postmaster-General safely, but vaguely, as J. S. CLARKSON.

The farmers of the Northwest are filled with alarm by the operations of a "combine" that controls the supply of binder twine, and they are trying to devise a plan by which they can escape the exactions of the ring. They are willing to subject themselves to great inconvenience if thereby they can deprive the combination of the profits that it hopes to obtain. Great quantities of this twine have been used in binding grain, and it is reported that an agent of the Dakota Farmers' Alliance has discovered that 25 cents a pound must now be paid for twine that cost 9 cents last year. But if there should be next month a national election involving as its chief issue the reduction of those duties by means of which such "combines" as this are enabled to rob the consumer, would not a great many of these farmers vote again, as they voted in November last, for the retention and even the enhancement of these duties? If they vote for the "combines" they should not complain when they are required to pay for their action.

The last excuse of the electric light companies for failing to obey the law calling for the burial of their wires, to the effect that no means have been provided for making connections between the underground cables and houses along the line of the subways, has been swept away. The Manhattan Electric Light Company, which has drawn cables into the conduits on both sides of Broadway, has already made connections with twenty stores from Fourteenth to Thirty-second street, and is about connecting with four of the Broadway theatres. This is a complete answer to the plea that the conduits are impracticable and justifies Mayor GRANT and the Board of Electrical Control in insisting strictly on the line of coercive policy adopted two weeks ago toward such companies as continue to evade their responsibilities under the law. Meantime, the open defiance of the companies is likely to prove very costly to them, in any event, as it has given a new and rival corporation a chance to step in and practically monopolize a field which they have hitherto controlled.

REAL AND SHAM REFORM.

There can scarcely be a doubt that the sole object of Gov. HILL'S so-called "Electoral Reform" bill is to array the Democrats in the Legislature against the Saxton bill and furnish to himself a plausible excuse for vetoing that measure and preventing any reform whatever. He certainly can have no expectation that his own bill will be passed. Although it contains some good provisions, borrowed from the Saxton bill and two or three other pending measures, and is so contrived as to have a plausible appearance, it would not accomplish the chief purpose of reform. It would leave the door wide open for the evils and abuses which it is the purpose of real ballot reform to prevent.

The object of this reform, as embodied in the Saxton bill, is to put a stop to practices which vitiate elections as an expression of the popular will. It aims to do away with the prevailing excuse for levying assessments upon candidates, to stop the employment of political heelers about the polling places, and to prevent bribery and dickering in votes. Every honest advocate of purity of elections must admit that it is desirable to secure these ends, and nobody can oppose a measure adapted to that purpose unless he is in favor of continuing the evil and corrupt practices. Assessments upon candidates amount practically to a sale of nominations. They are levied for "election expenses," but the only tangible excuse for them is the necessity that political organizations are under of printing and distributing ballots. This also furnishes the excuse for employing a large number of men about the polling places who are paid to vote for the party hiring them and to secure the votes of others so far as they can. The excuse for assessments can be taken away only by having all the ballots used printed and distributed at public expense. This the Saxton bill would accomplish and the Hill bill would not accomplish, because it permits the use of unofficial ballots. Nominally to prohibit the assessment of candidates for the expense of printing ballots, but as it leaves the expense to be met and permits the candidates voluntarily to contribute for the purpose, it would have no effect upon the real evil. No assessments are made for that specific purpose now, and to get rid of the evil we must get rid of the excuse for it by doing away with this "legitimate expense" altogether.

But the most important object is to stop bribery and trading in votes. This will be most effectually done if the voter can use no ballot except one given out by the inspectors at the polls, identified as official by a signature or stamp, which he must prepare for voting in a compartment by himself and cast without leaving the polling place. If he can receive but one set of ballots and take none away from the polls he will be completely protected in the independence and secrecy of his voting, and nobody can have any evidence of how he has voted. All this the Saxton bill provides for. In permitting the use of unofficial ballots the Hill bill leaves the voter and the ballot box without any safeguard whatever against bribery and vote trading. The voter may get his ballot from any body before entering the polling place. It may be prepared for him under an agreement that he will cast it. There may be every assurance that he takes no other with him, and he may obtain and bring away an official ballot as evidence that he has carried out his agreement. The stamping of ballots, official and unofficial alike, just before they are deposited, will be of no use, especially as the Governor's bill makes no provision against the counting of any ballot that is found unstamped. The secret compartment will serve no useful purpose, and all the pretended safeguards against corruption will prove a mere farce.

The Hill "Electoral Reform" bill is a transparent sham. It is too clumsily contrived to be called even a plausible pretense. It is a shallow piece of clap-trap, intended as a cover to the attempt to defeat reform. If the Democratic Party of this State permits itself to be put into opposition to ballot reform by the corrupt trickster who now occupies the Executive chair at Albany, it will make a serious mistake. It will put itself in the position of trying to perpetuate the carrying of elections by corrupt deals and the lavish use of money, from which it is as likely to suffer as the opposing party, and perhaps more so, and it will outrage the moral sense of all honest citizens who wish to see elections made a fair and honorable test of the strength of opposing parties acting upon convictions and principles. That Gov. HILL desires corrupt methods to be continued can hardly be doubted, but do honest Democratic citizens desire it?

THE ACQUITTAL OF KERR.

It is impossible to tell exactly what considerations actuated the verdict acquitting KERR of crime in conspiring to bribe the Aldermen into granting a franchise for the Broadway Railroad. However Judges may lay down the law and point out its application to the case in hand, juries will continue to find verdicts according to what they think "about right" "as between man and man." The fact that KERR has been worried by this prosecution for some years and has been put to much trouble and expense to meet it is of course irrelevant in a strictly legal view of the case, but this ordeal has none the less been a virtual punishment for whatever part he took in the transaction on account of which he was indicted, and the jury may have accepted it as constituting an expiation of his offense, supposing that he committed any.

It must be owned also that FULLGRAFF'S testimony was by no means so clear and convincing as that which he has given on former trials. Whether or not we accept Col. INGERSOLL'S humorous explanation that his memory had been undermined by remorse, the fact remains that it had been affected by something, and that he failed to remember on this trial transactions which he had before remembered and recounted in detail. There is nothing surprising in this failure of memory on the part of a rather dull man as the events recede, but it was nevertheless natural that the jury should regard it with suspicion. There is a prejudice against the testimony of an accomplice who gives evidence against his confederates for the sake of saving himself from the consequence of their common crime. To most men such an act of treachery is quite as discreditable as taking bribes and much more discreditable than giving them. It behooves the informer to make his story very distinct and very specific and to conform it very closely to the known facts of the case if he expects it to be believed. On the former trials FULLGRAFF'S evidence fulfilled these conditions much more exactly than when he took the stand to testify against KERR. The evidence in this case was this much weaker than that upon which the Aldermen were sent to Sing Sing and SHARP was found guilty.

However the remaining trials may result, the effect of the prosecutions thus far has been exemplary. There are recent evidences that the lower grades of legislation are still abandoned to men as easily corruptible as TWEED found at the Capitol or SHARP at the City Hall. It is not even accurate to describe these men as corruptible or venal. Their attitude is not that of a mere willingness to be bribed, but of a resolute determination to levy blackmail upon any person who has a project in charge, beneficial or injurious to the community, which they are able to promote or to obstruct. If they stop taking bribes it will not be because they fear the fate of their predecessors who have gone to Sing Sing, which fate they will forget as easily as FULLGRAFF has forgotten the details of his story. It will be for the same reason that the unemployed laborers in the parable gave for their idleness, because no man hath hired them. The men from whom they expect to extort blackmail are generally men of better standing and of reputation, as well as of more intelligence and more general sense in the opinions of decent people than themselves. If these people can be convinced that the offering of bribes or the paying of blackmail, if they prefer to put it in that way, to the agents of the public is a dangerous business, they will abandon it. SHARP, indeed, habitually practiced the bribery of legislators and had no notion of carrying on his business of procuring franchises in any other way. Moreover, he had no more sensitiveness to public opinion than JAEHNE or O'NEIL, as was shown by the singular shamelessness with which he committed perjury. But in any undertaking of the kind of which he was a professional promoter, there are always more reputable men who would not countenance the bribery of public officials if they realized that it was both discreditable and dangerous. The "boodle cases," if they have done no other good, have been of great public service in bringing this truth home to investors and managers of corporations.

A REMARKABLE CONVENTION.

The so-called legislative convention held in St. Louis on the 12th and 13th inst. was composed of about seventy-five delegates, representing the Legislatures of Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, Texas, and Colorado. These delegates had been instructed to inquire as to the alleged existence of a combination in the beef trade and to agree upon and recommend bills to be enacted in the several Legislatures for the relief of cattle-growers and consumers said to be oppressed by such a combination.

The convention approved two bills—one aimed at Trusts and other similar combinations and the other forbidding in a State the sale of beef that has been procured by slaughtering cattle not inspected while alive in the same State and by local inspectors. The following are three sections of the inspection bill:

"SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the inspectors appointed hereunder to inspect all cattle, sheep, and swine to be slaughtered for human food within their respective jurisdictions, within twenty-four hours before the slaughter of the same, and if found healthy and in suitable condition to be slaughtered for human food, to give to the applicant a certificate in writing to that effect.

"SEC. 4. Any person who shall sell, expose, or offer for sale for human food, in this State any fresh beef, mutton, veal, lamb, or pork whatsoever, which has not been taken from an animal inspected and certified before slaughter by the proper local inspectors appointed hereunder, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $100, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, for each offense.

"SEC. 5. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to or prohibit the sale, without inspection, of canned, smoked, cured, or salt meats."

The preamble explains that such legislation is required for the preservation of "the health of the people." The first section absolutely forbids the sale of fresh beef, mutton, lamb, or pork in any county of the State "having therein an incorporated city, town, or village containing 2,000 or more inhabitants," except under the conditions set forth in the following sections above quoted.

The Anti-Combination bill, which was approved almost unanimously, is the bill recently passed in the Texas House of Representatives without a dissenting vote. It forbids not only combinations in trade but also agreements to fix transportation rates on railroads.

The Meat Inspection bill was approved by a vote of 46 to 25. It is proposed that this bill shall be introduced in the Legislatures of the nine States represented, and that it shall be made, if possible, the uniform law of those States. The title of the measure is "A bill for an act to provide for the protection of the public health." It is very remarkable that a convention representing the Legislatures of nine great States could be induced to take such action. The movement is not one for the protection of the public health. The men who voted for the bill do not believe that the public health is endangered by the sale of Chicago dressed beef in the States to which such beef is carried. No proof that the cattle slaughtered in Chicago and Kansas City are not carefully inspected or that the dressed beef shipped out of those cities is diseased was presented. The movement is simply one for the suppression of the dressed-beef business, and those who are attacking this business do so upon a dishonest pretense and a feigned solicitude for the sanitary welfare of the people. It might have been expected that the confederated butchers would make some use of this sanitary pretext in their assault upon the dressed-beef trade that has so affected the local slaughtering business, but it is surprising that a convention of seventy-five picked legislators from nine States should have based their action upon it.

If the people of these States really believe that the dressed beef shipped from Chicago and Kansas City is diseased they should demand the most searching inspection at the points where the cattle are killed. While it seems to be true that these cattle are now inspected with care by competent persons, the slaughterers and shippers are willing and even anxious to submit to additional inspection by State or Federal officers. But, as we have said, the movement is not one for the protection of the public health, but it has for its object the discomfiture of a combination by the enactment of laws forbidding the importation of beef, good or bad, into the States represented. Now, if it can be shown that there exists a combination that depresses the price of cattle and robs the consumer, that combination can be broken up by the enforcement of existing laws or the enactment and enforcement of new ones. Let the facts be brought out by official investigation, so that action may be based upon them. There are indications that there is a combination, but it is folly to attack it in the way marked out by the St. Louis convention in its inspection bill. The people will not submit to such a law. It is founded upon dishonest pretenses. It is designed to raise the price of beef in the cities for the benefit of less butchers. The measure and the ill-advised movement in support of it tend to injure our export trade in beef and to give importing countries ground for prohibiting our beef or seizing the duties upon it. The course pursued by the convention at St. Louis will seriously disturb the belief generally prevailing heretofore that the Western people send to their legislative bodies men of sound common sense.

A MEDDLING CONSUL.

It is a little more than two years since Venezuela broke off diplomatic relations with England on the refusal of the latter power to evacuate posts within the disputed territory lying between Venezuela and British Guiana. As to the wisdom of that action or as to the merits of the controversy which led up to it we do not propose to inquire. It is certainly worth noting, however, that the effort to involve this country in the dispute is being renewed. Such seems at least to be a fair inference from the attitude assumed by the Venezuelan Consul-General in this city, Señor MIJARES. In an interview granted to a reporter of the *Sun* of March 1, in addition to a necessarily ex parte statement of the difficulty between his own Government and that of Great Britain, he spoke strongly of what he called the large American interests involved, and thought it was high time this country should take steps to express its disapproval of the alleged usurpations of England.

This is an altogether improper and ill-advised position for the Consul to take. If Venezuela desires to ask for the good offices of this country in her dispute with England she has her own legation at Washington, and there is the place and there the means for her to make whatever representations she may choose. Unless, which is not to be supposed, the Venezuelan Minister directly inspired the words of the Consul, the latter is acting in a way wholly insulting to the former and ought at once to be called to book for his imprudence. It would be bad enough for the Minister himself to be found endeavoring to embroil this country in the disputes of foreign powers through the medium of the public press; that was the kind of thing for which WASHINGTON insisted upon the recall of the French Minister, GENET; but for a Consul to undertake it is not only an act of insubordination, but would be altogether ridiculous if there were not some likelihood that it may be mischievous.

That it was the latter is the judgment of the organ of the Spanish-American republics in this city, *Las Novedades*, which strongly advises Señor MIJARES to keep his fingers out of pies with which he had no concern. And in the same newspaper appeared shortly after a long letter from a Venezuelan citizen giving an outline of the whole trouble and reprobating the interference of the Consul as likely to do far more harm than good. According to this gentleman the Venezuelan Government has already seen reason to repent of the high tone it took with England and the precipitate rupture of diplomatic relations into which it rushed. However strong its case might be, it was folly to try to bully England. In fact, so this writer says, Venezuela is just about ready to ask England to resume diplomatic relations as a preliminary to a peaceful arbitration of the difficulty between the two countries. And it is understood that the British Government will meet the request in the most friendly manner. Mr. LABOUCHÈRE recently declared in his newspaper, *Truth*, that such would be the case. Certainly the history of the entire controversy reveals a succession of attempts on the part of Great Britain to settle the question by mutual concessions.

It is not very rash to associate this outbreak of the Consul with the change in Administration. He has probably heard of Mr. BLAINE and of the vigorous foreign policy which is that gentleman's delight, and may have particularly remembered his exploits in South American affairs on a former occasion. A man who could decide off-hand the disputed boundary between Mexico and Guatemala, even if it turned out that he was egregiously in the wrong and had to withdraw from his first position, would be just the Secretary, so the innocent Consul may have thought, to haul down the British flag on the right bank of the Orinoco and tell the English that they had no rights there. Possibly, too, the Consul may have divined that sentence of the President's inaugural address, in which he says that this country expects that no European power will attempt to found a colony on this continent. If the boundary of British Guiana should be pushed 125 miles further along the ocean that might be interpreted as the equivalent of founding a colony. At any rate, the Consul cannot be blamed for thinking, after all that was promised us last Summer, that Mr. BLAINE would manage our foreign affairs with a high hand, once in the Department of State again, or for believing that a newspaper cry for spirited action would be just the sort of influence to bring to bear upon the new Secretary.

Within the past few days less has been said about the diversion of the corn trade to Baltimore, but the movement was very marked in February. Thus it appears from the Treasury statistics that nearly three million bushels of corn (2,870,338) were exported from Baltimore in February, against about one-half million in 1888. As, however, the aggregate exports from all ports rose from 2,254,582 bushels to 7,570,384, it is obvious that Baltimore was entitled to a large portion of its increase. New-York, for instance, quadrupled its corn exports and New-Orleans nearly tripled hers, so it appears that it was chiefly at the expense of Philadelphia that Baltimore throve. This is a one that the quarreling railways must follow if they want to learn who is cutting rates, if indeed any one is in these days of understandings among gentlemen. The wheat figures are less cheerful, only about one-third last year's total having been exported last month. The exact figures are 1,585,629 bushels in 1889, against 4,838,320 in 1888. New-York has chiefly suffered in this shifting of trade currents, her wheat exports having fallen from 1,641,177 bushels to 200,202. Philadelphia's wheat exports doubled, but the total (80,800) is inconsiderable. In the aggregate the increase of corn fails to offset the decrease in wheat, the total exports of breadstuffs in February being $6,986,788, as compared with $10,150,000 in 1888. The cotton movement is better reading, the exports aggregating $21,809,247 this year, an increase of $6,382,863.

The report that Newfoundland will refuse to issue licenses this year under the *modus vivendi* is rather unexpected. The terms of the original proposition, while definitely limiting Canada to two years for using such licenses, gave her the liberty to decline reissuing them this year. It was generally supposed, however, that no objection would be made to continuing them. The purpose was to furnish temporary pert privileges until some conclusion should be reached about the main treaty. Although this treaty has been rejected, it does not follow that negotiations are at an end; and hence the reason which prompted the original establishment of the *modus vivendi* would apply with almost equal force now. The objection made by the Newfoundland people is that bait bought at Fortune Bay by American fishermen under licenses was resold last year to French fishermen. The law is strict against allowing the latter to buy bait, and is an act of retaliatory legislation against the French bounty laws. One arrest of an American vessel for this illegal offense did take place during the season of 1888; but it would hardly be wise, apparently, to risk the ill feeling created by cutting off American fishermen from port privileges when another year of license can remain under the *modus vivendi*.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROSENTHAL AND JOSEFFY.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music never held a larger audience than that which gathered yesterday afternoon at the fifth public rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society. The cause of the extraordinary interest in the proceedings was the announcement that the two piano experts, Moritz Rosenthal and his quondam teacher, Rafael Joseffy, would play together on two pianos. The strength of this unique musical combination was fully demonstrated by the size of the audience.

The two performers played Reinecke's impromptu on a theme from Schumann's "Manfred" and Saint-Saëns's variations on a theme by Beethoven—the trio of the menuetto in the E flat sonata. Joseffy played first piano in both numbers. The Reinecke composition was well given, though the players did not manage to finish together; but it was in the Saint-Saëns composition that they showed to advantage. It was performed with beautiful unanimity of feeling, with a wide and rich variety of gradations, with a magnificent tone color, and with a good Beethoven style. The variation, written in repetitions, was simply astonishing as a display of technical clearness and precision.

The players were vociferously called out half a dozen times, and were applauded with tremendous enthusiasm till they were forced to respond. This time Rosenthal sat at the first piano, and the two, playing in unison, gave a performance of Mendelssohn's "Spinning Song" that was absolutely marvelous in its exquisite delicacy, clearness, and exactness of execution. The bringing together of these two eminent artists was, of course, intended to create a musical sensation, but it certainly resulted in a genuine musical treat.

The orchestral numbers of the day were a new suite, opus 43, by Tschaikowski, and Schumann's sterling symphony in C major. The Tschaikowski suite will add nothing to the fame of its composer. It is dry and uninteresting, though there is considerable ingenuity in the instrumentation. But there is no use of dressing a rag doll in satin, and poor themes cannot be disguised by arpeggios and runs. The entire programme will be repeated to-night.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

The performance of "Das Rheingold" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, beginning the second series of Nibelung performances, was carried through with splendid spirit. Owing to the departure of Fräulein Bettaque the cast had to be changed somewhat, but this did not materially interfere with the effectiveness of the evening's work. Fräulein Ida Klein, who appeared as Freia, did not sing with the freedom and ease that would have been hers had she been familiar with the rôle, but she was acceptable.

Fräulein Reil returned to her rôle of third Rhine daughter, and the remainder of the cast remained as heretofore. All the artists were in good voice and sang with splendid vigor. The orchestra, as usual, discharged its duties admirably. This afternoon "Die Götterdämmerung" will be performed.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Enrico Tamberlik, the famous operatic tenor, whose death was announced in yesterday's TIMES, had passed his prime before he sang in this country, but his artistic skill was appreciated here, and he secured a reasonably large share of the attention of operagoers in New-York in a year when competition was particularly brisk in Italian opera. When he first appeared here, at the Grand Opera House, under the management of Max Maretzek, Max Strakosch had a company of singers at the Academy of Music which included Campanini, Maurel, Nannetti, Capoul, Christine Nilsson, and Amalie Louise Carp. Tamberlik's chief associates in the Maretzek troupe were Pauline Lucca and Ilma di Murska. Jemet was the principal basso of this troupe. There was really an embarrassment of riches in operatic matters. The season is remembered now chiefly because the first performances in this country of "Aida" and "Lohengrin" were given at the Academy. But every one who heard Tamberlik in "Poliuto," the opera chosen for his début here Oct. 6, 1873, in "The Huguenots," or in "Lucia" must retain a vivid impression of his fine presence, the dignity and fervor of his acting, and the perfect taste of his singing.

A dispatch from Baltimore says that a new symphony by Asger Hamerik was performed for the first time yesterday afternoon at the Peabody Institute. It is called the "Symphonie Lyrique," and is dedicated to Oscar II., king of Sweden and Norway. It was completed in December, 1885, and sent to Germany for publication, but was not finished and returned until two years later.

THE TRUST DID NOT PAY.

WONDERFULLY-PLEASING DROP IN THE PRICE OF JELLIES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The American Preservers' Association, which is the official title of the Jelly and Preserve Trust, has just completed the first year of its existence and is in a very bad way. The trust was organized for the same purpose as other trusts—to put up prices—but in a year jelly has fallen from 7 cents a pound to 1 cent a pound. Philadelphia and Camden have more and larger preserving establishments than any other business centre in the United States, and the want of success of the trust is due entirely to the failure to secure the co-operation of three of these.

A member of one of the Camden firms said yesterday: "The trust has closed all but 15 of the works which joined the association. The only large manufacturers not in the trust are the P. J. Risser Company of Philadelphia and the two Camden companies. There are a few other concerns doing business for themselves, but they are small. The three mentioned operate over the whole country, and can make prices in all the principal cities. Failing to get us in, they made a deliberate cut of from a cent to a cent and a half per pound in the several grades of jellies last August. Since Jan. 1 they have made a special drive to force outsiders either into the trust or compel them to retire from business. It is this fight which has sent prices down to 1 cent per pound."

SINGING FOR THE PARNELL FUND.

Mayor Grant presided at a concert given last evening in the Lexington-Avenue Opera House by the Ladies' Manhattan Branch of the Irish National League. The harp of Erin and the American flag mingled lovingly over the Mayor's head, while patriotic Irish music thrilled the hearts of the large audience present. The attendance was so good that members of the Committee of Arrangements and Secretary McCarthy placed the net proceeds of the entertainment, which will go to the aid of the Parnell defense fund, at $1,000. The revenue was increased largely by out-and-out contributions from interested persons. Among those contributing in this way were ex-Alderman Robert McCafferty, $50; Judge Van Hoesen, $50; ex-Mayor Grace, $25; August Belmont, $20.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS TENNIS CLUB.

The Brooklyn Heights Tennis Club held its annual meeting on Thursday and elected Mr. Seth Low President, and Messrs. George Worden, F. J. Phillips, O. S. Campbell, and R. T. Haley of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year. It was decided to add two new courts to the present grounds.

A BOURBON'S OLD MASTERS.

A collection of old Spanish, Flemish, Dutch, and Italian masters made between 1820 and 1850 by the late Infanta of Spain, Don Sebastian Gabriel de Bourbon, is shown at the American Art Galleries. It consists of about 100 oils and 250 drawings and sketches in crayons and sepia. The owner is a son of the Infanta with the title of Duc de Dúrcal, and by his orders the paintings will be sold at Chickering Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings, April 5 and 6, but the drawings and sketches at the American Art Galleries on the following Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Four paintings constitute the Salon Carré of this collection; without them there were little to be said for it; with them it assumes the air of a first-rate private gallery. They are: "The Virgin Mary of the Carmelites," by Murillo; "St. Luke Painting the Virgin Mary," by Roger van der Weyden; a "Village Festival," by David Teniers, and the "Wild Boar Hunt," by Frans Snyders. These are paintings of which any collector might feel proud. To these might be added a "Saint Peter in Prison," by Guercino; an "Adoration of the Infant Christ by the Kings," attributed to Jean van Eyck; a three-quarter length portrait of the Saviour ascribed to Quentin Matsys, a "St. Jerome" by Adrien van der Werf, and a "Sketch for His Own Portrait," to which the name of Rembrandt is applied. These five raise to nine the number of paintings worthy of a place in a great collection—such paintings, for instance, as we would do well to have at the Metropolitan Museum.

Nine paintings out of 103 seems a small proportion to those who have not considered the amount of "dead wood" in every large gallery of old masters. The poor work is swelled by Spaniards of to-day and of the seventeenth century with pieces seldom remarkable, whose place is in a historical collection in Spain rather than here. Then there are paintings which have come down to the Duc de Dúrcal's father, or been bought by him, as specimens of great painters, and in good faith believed by him to be what they pretend. Yet while they have a look of the old masters they seem to lack the vital characteristics; they appear to be high-class copies of the period, perhaps done in the artist's own studio, but not by his hand. Such, unless appearances deceive, are the big equestrian "Duc de Olivares," ascribed to Velasquez, and its companion piece, "Philip II.," by Rubens. They have the dull, tired look of work by prentice hands, though clever ones. They are said to be *replicas*, but they look the copy—not the repetition by the brush of the master.

Yet outside the lovely nine, a number sacred to the Muses, which we have set aside as forming the governing body of this collection, there are of charming things not a few. Here is a boy cleansing the hide of his pet spaniel, a picture assigned with some reason to Franz van Mieris, though the hands are not wrought with great care in drawing. Here is a sketchy composition by Tiepolo of Venice, whose painted ceilings are still the pride of *palazzi* on the Grand Canal. It is an allegory of the Plague, full of movement and impressionism, especially in the figures of God and angels in the sky. Three sheep lying down are most delightfully painted, and may surprise any one when it is found that they are done by the Spanish artist Zurbaran (1598–1662) from whom came so many unpomfortable martyrs. The old painting given for no very clear reason to Albrecht Dürer is worth owning on its proper merits, let who have painted it that may. Curious are the wall motto, "Homo Bulla," the brass hanging basket, the decanter, book, and pen-knife. The man, with his short white hair and wrinkles beautifully painted, rests one finger on a skull as he looks up from his book. There is no more reason for calling him St. Jerome than for assigning the picture to Dürer; but, on the other hand, there are Dürers which are less worth owning than this. The second specimen of Murillo, an "Infant Saviour Extracting a Thorn from his Finger," has the master's handling, but lacks the spirit. One would like to know what "Portrait of Donna Juana la Loca" is called a work of Holbein the Elder. Yes it is a charming little lady painted in the ancient way.

Among the paintings of the present century there are also fine bits like the "Basketful of Dead Song Birds," by A. Verbloet, which has the touch of an old master of still life, and like the group of Orientals by Decamps; but there is also one portrait of the first rank, namely, that of a pale-faced man in the dark dress, sleek, and long hair of the Directoire, by Francisco Goya of Arragon. It is a curious face, beautifully drawn, painted with a rush, and yet so as to leave the impression that the sitter was a thoughtful as well as a subtle man.

The Virgin Mary is a masterpiece such as we have not seen before in America, for although there has been much talk of the Murillos that did so or might have come to Mexico and South America, they have failed to materialize. Here is the type of gentle brown-haired lady of Spanish blood chosen by Murillo for the Virgin. She looks straight out on with a modest yet firm gaze. The Bambino is large-eyed and big-browed and raises the right hand with two fingers up. Three very cupid-like little angels play behind the Virgin's robe. Mr. Frederick Dielman has made an etching of this gracious Virgin and brought the same nearly to completion.

The Roger van der Weyden will be found a noble work as soon as any discomfort wears off which may arise from the angular draperies and stiff medieval attitudes of the figures. The Bambino curling up his fingers may raise a smile. But the face of St. Luke is so beautiful in expression, so finely drawn; the sober, unpretentious face of the Virgin is so charming, that a little study will win an amateur over. The Adam, Eve and Serpent car

SENATORS IN A FLURRY

IT IS CREATED BY MAYOR GRANT'S BILL.

ASSEMBLYMAN CROSBY CARRIES HIS POINT—TREMENDOUS RUSH OF BILLS AT THE FINISH.

ALBANY, March 15.—It was railroad day and boss day in the Legislature. The Senate Railroad Committee reported the Cable Railway bill through the influence of Boss Smith O'Brien of Albany County, and Mayor Grant's Rapid Transit bill was retained, in the Senate, after a hot fight, to the Railroad Committee, through the influence of Boss Belden of Syracuse, in spite of Senator Ives's handsome fight to have it sent to the Senate Cities Committee. In the Assembly Mr. Crosby handled the Mayor's Rapid Transit bill. His brilliant audacity won the day, and carried the bill to his Cities Committee instead of to the Railroad Committee, where, under ordinary circumstances, it would have gone.

Of course the reference to the Cities Committee was a reflection upon the House Railroad Committee, but what honest railway legislation can be expected from a committee that proposes to report an unconstitutional bill which will surrender 70 miles of the best streets in New-York City to a corporation whose responsible officers and stockholders are not known? This was the view the House took of the matter when Mr. Crosby explained that, as this was purely a local bill, it should be considered by the Cities rather than by the Railroad Committee. It is to be regretted that the Senate could not take the same view of the case after the lamentable surrender to corporate influences its Railroad Committee made of itself to-day.

Chairman Kimball of the House Railway Committee was not in the chamber when Mr. Crosby had the reference made. There was fire in his eye when the news was broken to him by Longley and Creamer. Within five minutes a caucus of the Railroad Committee was held in the middle aisle. Some of the members were unduly excited. They had been on the lookout for the bill and had expected to have a pleasant time with it, and to have it snapped away from under their noses was unpleasant and embarrassing. Kimball, Longley, Creamer, and Adams discussed the indignity to their committee. They called in Mase of Dutchess, who after awhile said: "Well, this is the first time this session the Railroad Committee has consulted me." Then Kimball appealed to Gen. Husted to see what could be done, and whether the Cities Committee could not be discharged from considering the bill. Gen. Husted informed him that under rule 38 the bill would have to remain where it is until the Cities Committee held a meeting and considered it. Mr. Kimball subsequently said to THE TIMES's correspondent that personally he would prefer to have the bill sent to the Cities Committee, as his own committee had more work than it could handle, but many of the members considered the reference a reflection on themselves, and that whatever action he should take in the future would be as Chairman of the committee, regardless of his personal feelings or inclinations. Mr. Crosby does not propose to have any delay in the handling of the bill. He will hold his first meeting on Tuesday afternoon and will push the bill through as rapidly as prudence will permit.

Simultaneously with the report of the Cable Railway bill and the introduction of the Grant bill Mr. James J. Belden, member of Congress from the Syracuse District, appeared in Albany.

The excitement of the day in the Senate was over Mayor Grant's Rapid Transit bill, introduced by Mr. Ives, and which he asked the Chair to refer to the Railroad Committee. He admitted that in the regular course of business the bill should go to the Railroad Committee, but claimed that, as that committee had already proved that it was in favor of the passage of the Pierce bill, and consequently the members of the committee could not approach the new measure with unbiased minds, and moreover, as the matter concerned New-York City alone, the Cities Committee was better qualified to look after it. Mr. Grady agreed with Mr. Ives.

Col. Murphy thought that such action was unprecedented, and would be a decided reflection upon the Railroad Committee. He amended the Ives motion by moving that the bill go to the latter committee.

Mr. Erwin imagined that Mr. Ives's objection to having the bill sent to the proper committee was that it would meet certain death. He further amended the motion by providing that the bill be reported on or before April 1. Col. Murphy accepted this amendment and asked Chairman Walker to give Ives the floor on the bill every afternoon and evening, if necessary, beginning next Wednesday. He wanted rapid transit of some sort for upper New-York, believing that it would increase the value of property in that part of the city by at least $100,000,000.

Mr. Ives by this time had discovered that he could not succeed in his plan, and gracefully accepted the inevitable. The bill was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Pierce Cable bill came within an ace this morning of disappearance. It was reported favorably from the Senate Railroad Committee, Senators Pierce, Russell, Coggeshall, and Lewis having signed the report, and Senators Walker, McNaughton, and Murphy dissenting. The report was hardly in the hands of Clerk Kenyon when Mr. Ives made a motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to strike out the enacting clause. This aroused the ire of Senators Pierce and Raines, who pleaded long and earnestly that their pet measure be given a fair chance.

The motion was finally lost by the close vote of 14 to 13.

In the affirmative—Collins, Foley, Grady, Ives, Kellogg, Langbein, Linson, Murphy, O'Connor, Robertson, Van Cott, Walker, and Ward.

In the negative—Arnold, Coggeshall, Erwin, Hagan, Hawley, Hendricks, Lewis, Laughlin, McNaughton, Pierce, Raines, Sloan, Sweet, and Vedder.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Col. de Peyster of Dutchess is a new member, but is well versed in old-time parliamentary boldness. Very few men would have the hardihood to ask, on the last day allowed for the introduction of bills, to have a bill read the third time in the same breath in which he introduced it. This is what Col. de Peyster accomplished this morning, and the members of the Railroad Committee only discovered the trick too late that Col. de Peyster's "little bill" gave a street car company the franchise to build a line in Poughkeepsie.

All the most vicious bills of the session have been held back for these last two days in the hope that in the general scramble they would run the gantlet of panic scrutiny and accomplish the purpose for which they were introduced before the public or the press discovered what was in them. Two infamous measures are fathered by country members, who, up to this time, have borne the reputation of honest men. The Standard Oil grab, which will lay Ravenswood at the feet of this corporation, slipped into the House yesterday at the hands of Richard P. Groat of Wayne County, whose political foster-father is Gen. John H. Camp, who is running a race with Edward Lauterbach in legislative matters to extend the powers and increase the wealth of corporations. To-day the Western Union's two hundred-thousand-dollar grab was introduced by Mr. Mead of Delaware. These bills are choice specimens of the recklessness with which country members play into the hands of sharp attorneys who secure whatever enactments accompany the passage of iniquitous measures, leaving for the gullible member, who knows no better, to receive the opprobrium and condemnation.

Mr. Mullaney also had a little bill. Mr. Mullaney hails from a Metropolitan district, and therefore no danger feels that he can safely legislate in the interest of corporations against the people living on the east side. There are two piers in the Seventh Ward that are not shedded. On Summer nights these piers afford breathing spaces for many poor people. The New-England Terminal Company has for a long time attempted to get possession of these piers, which under the law cannot be shedded. The enterprising Mr. Lauterbach has therefore brought a bill to give the New-England Company power to shed these piers. If such a bill should become a law the last unshedded piers along the East River would disappear. Of course the poor people who are receiving benefit now cannot afford to make up a purse to prevent Mr. Mullaney's bill from passing, but the New-England Terminal Company can bring influence to bear to force the bill through.

Mr. Stevens of Franklin County proposes to make the life insurance companies return to the old tax on their premiums, from which the Legislature of 1887 relieved them through influences that THE TIMES forcibly portrayed at the time. The relief bill took $1,000,000 in cash from the State Treasury, and was one of the richest legislative plums that has been here since the famous railroad legislation of 1884.

Among the other bills introduced in the Assembly were the following:

By Mr. Graham—Amending the Brooklyn Consolidation act by making the Lutheran Hospital one of the city's beneficiaries.

By Mr. Mullaney—Authorizing the Common Council of the city of New-York to expend $15,000 for decorating the public buildings and for a display of fireworks in the several parks on the occasion of the centennial of Washington's inauguration.

By Mr. McCann—Transferring from the Fish Commissioner to the Land Commissioners the control and disposition of oyster raising lands, and forbidding the leasing or owning by any person of more than 10 acres of such lands.

By Mr. Lo Ray—Increasing the salary of Factory Inspector to $2,500 and that of his assistant to $1,000. The bill provides also that his deputies shall be increased in number from 5 to 10, and shall be paid a salary of $1,200 each.

By Mr. Hitt—Appropriating $2,500,000 for the completion of the new Capitol under the direction of the Capitol Commissioner, the plans for completion of the building to be first approved by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Speaker, or a majority of them.

By Mr. McLaughlin—Repealing the act to provide for the supply of public squares on North avenue, New-York City.

By Mr. Cranky—Authorizing the sale of property in the city of Albany formerly occupied as a State arsenal.

By Mr. Robertson—Relating to the confirmation of the Commissioners of Deeds and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County. The measure gives the Supervisors at large the power to name a weekly paper in which the documents shall be published without cost to the county.

By Mr. Hitt—Relative to the examination of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

By Mr. Towne—For the better protection of policy or certificate holders in co-operative or assessment life and casualty insurance companies. The bill provides that the Secretary and Treasurer and others having the care of the funds of such associations shall severally execute bonds with sureties in an amount double the sum liable to be in their keeping at any time.

By Mr. Haggerty—Relative to the publication of ordinances, resolutions, &c., in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Bayer—To secure uniform and inexpensive textbooks for use in the public schools of the State. A Board of School Text Books is appointed, consisting of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Secretary of the Regents of the University, the President of the State Society of School Superintendents, the President of the State Association of Teachers, and the Principal of the Albany Normal School. The bill appropriates $10,000.

By Mr. Stevens—Repealing chapter 523, of the Laws of 1887 relative to the game laws.

By Mr. Haus—Appropriating $10,000 for a grade bridge at Alexander street, Rochester.

By Mr. Guenther—Incorporating the Buffalo and Niagara Power and Drainage Company, with a capital stock not to exceed $5,000,000.

By Mr. Ainsworth—Authorizing Grand Army of the Republic posts to organize as a reserve guard, to constitute a part of the State reserve militia.

By Mr. Langley—To extend Second-avenue, Brooklyn, from Hamilton-avenue to Twenty-eighth-street.

By Mr. Aspinall—Abolishing the present Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge and providing for a new board of five members, which shall be appointed as follows: The Mayor of New-York and the Mayor of Brooklyn shall each appoint one Trustee. Then these two Trustees, with the two Mayors, shall appoint another by a majority vote. The two Mayors are members of the board ex officio.

By Mr. C. C. Clarke—Providing for the payment by the city of New-York of the awards and expenses of the proceedings to acquire right and title to certain lands required for a public park at the intersection of Sedgwick-avenue with Mott and Walton avenues, known as Cedar Park.

By Mr. C. C. Clarke—For the preservation of the ancient vaults and burial plots in Van Cortlandt Park, New-York City, and Pelham Bay Park, Westchester County.

By Mr. Cronin—Regulating the charges of auctioneers for the sale of personal property. The bill prevents auctioneers from charging more than 5 per cent on the gross amount bid or received by them upon the sale of personal property.

By Mr. Hagan—Amending the New-York City Consolidation act relative to water rents by providing that the Receiver of Taxes and Water Rents shall make out all bills and charges for water furnished by the Department of Public Works to consumers.

By Mr. Sperry—Providing that any three persons or more residents of the Eastern District of Brooklyn may organize a company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and operating one or more single or double tracks under the East River and lands adjacent thereto for the transportation of passengers, trucks, &c.

By Mr. McAdam—Providing that persons carrying on banking shops shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to not more than $1,000 nor less than $500 fine.

THE SENATE.

Mr. Vedder put everybody into a bad temper by announcing that he intended to pose as a reformer for one day, and would object to every request to have a bill ordered to a third reading. Several important bills were delayed by this action.

Senator Van Cott introduced a bill to create a department of elections in the City Government of the city of New-York and to prescribe the powers and duties thereof. The bill provides that within 30 days after it becomes a law the Mayor shall appoint two electors of different political faith, to be known as "Commissioners of Election"; said Commissioners shall constitute the "Department of Elections" and shall hold office during good behavior. The powers and authority of the present Bureau of Elections shall cease upon their appointment. Their salary shall not exceed $2,500 a year.

Mr. Van Cott also introduced a bill incorporating the New-York Zoological and Botanical Gardens in New-York City. The incorporators are Chauncey M. Depew, Andrew H. Green, Orlando Potter, Roger Swayne, and others. The gardens may be located on any lands of the city north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.

Senator McNaughton wants $12,000 appropriated for the erection of a monument in Central Square Park to George Clinton, the first Governor of the State, the work to be under the supervision of the Board of Regents.

The Fassett investigating committee offered a bill providing for proper rooms for Commissioners of Jurors in New-York, and authorizing the Sinking Fund Commissioners to lease such quarters for a term of five years. The Sheriff shall fix the time and place of service of notice on the juror.

Notices must be served on jurors in person Fines of delinquent jurors may be remitted by order of the Court. All orders for the enforcement of fines must be filed in the County Clerk's office. Failure to pay fines may be punished by 30 days' imprisonment in the county jail. Counsel for corporations will prosecute such matters on behalf of the Commissioners of Jurors. Corporations must report every three months to the Mayor. Mr. Fassett also asked for his committee 10 days' additional time for the preparation of their report, which has finally been agreed upon and is now in the hands of counsel.

The following bills were also introduced:

By Mr. Ives—To divide the Ninth Judicial District in the county of New-York and to create a new judicial district therefrom.

By Mr. Robertson—Providing that the transportation of the Board of prisoners convicted of misdemeanor shall be a charge on the city of town. Also—Amending the code of criminal procedure by placing the fines in Court of Special Sessions under the Board of Supervisors.

By Mr. Erwin—Providing that any three persons may organize companies for manufacturing and storing electricity and operating electric power.

By Mr. Linson—Prohibiting manufacturing, mining, and mechanical companies from engaging in mercantile and commercial business.

By Mr. Coggeshall, introduced in the Assembly a year ago by D. Sullivan, regulating the operation and rates of ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. Sloan—Providing that no pardon shall be committed to an insane asylum without an order from the Judge of the court of record in the district where the patient lives.

By Mr. Hendricks—Providing that the New-York Park Department, with the consent of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, may change the route of any railway through the lands subsequently taken for park purposes.

By Mr. Hogg—Amending the Penal Code so as to prevent gambling in securities and commodities.

By Mr. Ives—Confirming title to lands under water or bordering on navigable waters and providing that such title shall be maintained against any person in possession unless brought within 10 years.

The prison bill which Senator Fassett introduced to-day was not completed when presented, but it will be ready in a short time. Mr. Fassett stated that the bill will provide for the grading and classification of prisoners so that means for their employment will be enlarged. It provides for the plan on which the Elmira Reformatory is conducted, by which the length of the period of confinement is partly dependent upon the behavior of the convicts.

HAPPY AT ONE HUNDRED.

MAJOR HARWARD CELEBRATES AN INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY.

Major Thomas Harward sat in the library of his home, 245 Carlton-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, surrounded by flowers and presents of various kinds, and celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. He is a small man, not over 5 feet 6 inches in height, of portly build, and with a clean-shaven face singularly free from wrinkles. His eyes are bright and his hair and teeth are plentiful. Within six months his health has failed, and he is now rather feeble. He partook of a portion of a big birthday dinner yesterday, but as night approached he had to stop seeing his visitors.

Major Harward's family consists of a wife 55 years younger than himself and a daughter only a few years the junior of her stepmother. The Major was 89 years old when he contracted his second marriage. He was born in Bondenham, Md., on March 15, 1789. He became a shipbuilder at Bath when a young man, and then he drifted into the shipping business and finally became Captain of an East Indiaman. He joined a cavalry regiment during the war of 1812, but served only 13 days. When the Mexican war broke out Mr. Harward, who had become a Major of militia, wanted to go to the front, but he was too old to be acceptable in any regiment. Twenty years ago he moved to Brooklyn and put his money in real estate.

About 50 friends called on the Major yesterday. Among them were the Rev. Theodore Cuyler, of whose church Major Harward has long been a member; D. A. McWilliams, the Treasurer of the Manhattan Elevated Road; J. D. Matthews, David D. Bleakley, and Charles Beebe. Among Major Harward's presents was a memorial book from the officers and teachers of Dr. Cuyler's Sunday school, handsomely engrossed, and containing the names of over 100 old friends.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Alexander Agassiz of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Everett House.

Senator John Laughlin of Buffalo is at the Grand Union Hotel.

Count Arco Valley, German Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Baron Eckardstein, military attaché of the German Legation, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Twichell of Hartford, Gen. Amasa J. Parker, jr., of Albany, and State Senators William H. Robertson and C. P. Vedder are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Congressman William Whiting of Massachusetts, Potter Palmer of Chicago, Abraham Garrison of Pittsburg, and Senator George Z. Erwin of Potsdam, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

A well-dressed man, about 40 years of age, was stricken with apoplexy in the New-Jersey Central Railroad Station in Jersey City last night. He was removed to the City Hospital, and at a late hour had not regained consciousness. It is believed from letters found in his pockets that he is Charles H. Davenport, and that he is connected with the banking firm of Morrison & Cottrell of 59 Wall-street, his office in Elgin County. The measure gives the Superintendent of Banks the power to name a week-

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, March 15—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	138½	139	138	139	100
Alton & T. H. pf.	90	90	90	90	100
Amer. T. & C. Co.	84	84¼	83½	83½	1,610
American Ex.	114	114	114	114	400
Atch., T. & S. Fe	50¾	50¾	49	49	13,157
Atlantic & Pac.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
Boston & Alb.	194½	194½	194½	194½	182
Buffalo Roch. & Pitts. Co.	22	22	21¾	21¾	450
Cameron Coal	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¾	300
Canada Southern	52¾	52¾	51¾	51¾	2,280
Canadian Pacific	43¾	44¼	43¾	44	140
Canton Land	48	48	48	48	100
Ches. & Ohio	16¾	16¾	16	16¾	1,469
C. & O. 1st pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	70
C. & O. 2d pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	271
Chi. Gas Trust	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	5,140
Chi. & N. W.	103¼	103¼	104¼	104¼	14,675
Chi. & N. W. pf.	137	137	137	137	100
C., R. I. & P.	99¾	99¾	98¾	98¾	10,132
C., M. & St. P.	92¾	92¾	91¾	91¾	6,175
C., M. & St. P. pf.	98¾	98¾	97¾	98	2,282
C., R. I. & Pac.	84¾	84¾	82¾	82¾	9,937
Col., Hk. Val. & Tol.	107	107	107	107	1,000
Cla., W. & R. pf.	15	15	15	15	100
C., C. C. & I.	69¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	2,515
Colorado Coal	32	32	30	30	300
Col., H. V. & Tol.	24	24	24	24	1,000
Col. & H. Coal	20	20	20	20	300
Chic. & East Ill.	42¾	42¾	42	42	800
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	98	98	98	98	310
Consol. Gas Co.	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	1,425
Del. & Hudson	131	131	130¾	130¾	765
Del., Lack. & W.	137¾	138	137¾	137¾	90,880
Den., R. G. & W.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	15
Den. & R. G. pf.	74	74	74	74	100
Denver & R. G. pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	553
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	19	19	18¾	19	320
E. T., V. & G.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	100
E. T., V. & G. pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	100
Green Bay & W.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	150
Harlem	250	250	250	250	50
Illinois Central	109½	109½	109	109	472
Iowa Central pf.	27	27	27	27	100
Kingston & Pem.	27	27	27	27	100
Lake Erie & W.	17	17	17	17	250
Lake Erie & W. pf.	54¾	54¾	53¾	53¾	1,325
Lake Shore	100¾	101	100¾	100¾	1,400
Louis. & Nashv.	89¾	89¾	88¾	88¾	7,722
Louis., N. A. & C.	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼	100
Manhattan con.	98¾	98¾	96	96½	2,995
Mexican Char.	53	53¼	52	53¼	1,400
Michigan Cent.	84¾	85¼	84¾	85¼	450
M., L. S. & W. pf.	107½	107½	106¾	106¾	500
Missouri Pacific	70¾	70¾	68¾	69¾	17,765
Morris & Essex	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	40
Nash., C. & St. L.	93¾	93¾	92	92	1,100
New Cent. Coal	9½	9½	9½	9½	100
N. Y. Central	93¾	93¾	92¾	93¼	1,545
N. Y. & Northern	10	10	10	10	50
N. Y. & North. pf.	20	20	20	20	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44¼	44¼	43¾	43¾	12,779
N. Y. & N. H.	245	245	245	245	34
N. Y., Lake Erie & W.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	1,803
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	7,385
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67	67	66¾	66¾	300
N. Y. & H.	8	8	8	8	300
N. Y., O. & W.	31	31	31	31	200
N. Y., O. & W. pf.	49¾	49¾	48¾	49¼	700
Northern Pac.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	700
Northern Pac. pf.	59¾	59¾	58¾	59	10,700
Ohio & Miss.	21	21	20¾	20¾	1,400
Ohio, Ind. & W.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	200
Ontario & West.	16¾	16¾	15¾	15¾	1,910
Oregon Imp.	51¾	51¾	51¼	51½	250
Oregon R. & N.	90¾	90¾	89¾	89¾	1,600
Oregon S. L.	53	54	52¾	52¾	2,550
Oregon & Trans.	32¾	33¾	31¾	32¼	8,222
Pacific Mail	38¼	38¼	35¾	35¾	2,700
Peo. Dec. & Evans.	24	24	23¾	24	550
Phil. & Reading	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	42,850
Pul. Pal. Car Co.	192	192	190	190	2,703
Quicksilver, pf.	36	36	36	36	110
Rich. & Saratoga	179	179	179	179	100
Rich. & Alle.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	300
Rich. & W. P.	25	25¾	24¾	24¾	10,315
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79	79	78¾	78¾	700
R., W. & O.	100	100	100	100	7
St. L. & S. F. pf.	60	60	58¾	58¾	710
St. P. & Duluth	35	35	35	35	120
St. P. & Duluth pf.	88	88	88	88	100
St. P., Minn. & M.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	100
St. P. & Omaha	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	710
St. P., M. & M.	99	99	98¾	98¾	610
Sugar Ref. Co.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	100
Texas & Pacific	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	3,710
Toledo & O. C. pf.	50	50	50	50	20
Tol., A. & N. M.	25¼	25¼	25	25	300
Texas Pacific	19¾	19	18¾	18¾	1,925
Union Pacific	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	14,455
U. S. Express	81	81	81	81	280
W., St. L. & P.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¾	100
W., St. L. & P. pf.	26¾	26¾	25¾	26¼	100
Wabash, St. L. & P.	14¾	14¾	13¾	13¾	69
West. Union Tel.	85¾	85¾	85	85	7,709
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¾	300
Total sales					333,243

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	20¾	20¾	20	20	$12,000
At. & Pacific 4s.	81	81	81	81	14,000
Beech Creek 1st.	91¾	91¾	91½	91½	8,000
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	10,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	5,000
C., A. & T. 1st.	104	104	104	104	2,000
Canada So. 2d	94	94	94	94	6,000
C. B. 1st of 1883	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
*C. P. 6s of 1893	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	16,000
Ches. & O., ct. A.	118	118	117¾	117¾	3,000
Ches. & O. con. 5s.	94¾	94¾	93¾	94¾	3,000
Chi., St. L. & Pitts.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	6,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. Neb.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	4,000
C., B. & Q. 7s.	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	2,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	93¾	93¾	93	93	70,000
Col. & H. C. & I. 6s.	103	103	103	103	10,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	82	82	81	81	39,000
Den. & R. G. 4s.	79¾	79¾	79	79¾	9,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	1,000
Erie & R. G. W. 1st, as.	85	85¼	85	85¼	66,000
E. T., V. & G. 1st.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	2,000
Erie 2ds.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
Erie 5ths, gen. 4s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
Green B. & W. inc.	21	21	21	21	8,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 6s.	81¾	81¾	81	81	20,000
Ill. Cent. 4s.	121	121	121	121	10,000
H. & T. C. 1st. con. 5s.	75¾	75¾	75	75	5,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1952.	101	101	101	101	10,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	87	87	87	87	1,000
Iowa Mid. 1st.	135	135	135	135	7,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	84	84	83¾	83¾	13,000
Kan. Pac. 6s. '95.	110¼	110¼	110	110¼	8,000
Kan. & Texas con. 5s.	88¼	88¼	87¼	87¼	43,000
Kan. & Pac. gen. 6s.	51	51	51	51	6,000
Kan. & Pac. gen. 4s.	58¾	58¾	58	58	13,000
L. & N. col. tr. 6s.	98¼	98¼	98	98¼	10,000
L. & N. con. N. O. 6s.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	3,000
L. & N. 2d. N. O. & M.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	3,000
L. & N. & Chi. cn.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	6,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	16,000
Mex. Nov. 4s.	104	104	104	104	12,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913.	109¾	109¼	109¼	109¼	7,000
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	8,000
Missouri Pac. cn.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	8,000
Missouri K. & T. 6s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	6,000
M. Union 1st. 6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	6,000
Nash. & Chat. cn.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¼	13,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	5,000
N. Y. & N. 2d 4s.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	5,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	110¼	110	110	110	11,000
N. Y. & W. ref. g. 5s.	98¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	11,000
Northern Pac. gen.	119¾	119¾	119¼	119¼	10,000
North. P. & M. 1st.	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	2,000
North. Pac. 2d.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	2,000
North. Pac. 3d.	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	10,000
North. P. gen. 1st.	108	107	107	107	11,000
Northwest'n. c.	131	131	131	131	15,000
N.W. 25-yr. deb. 5s.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	6,000
Ohio & M. 2d 7s.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	5,000
Omaha & S. L. 1st. 7s.	75	75	75	75	50,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	5,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	4,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s.	103	103	103	103	5,000
Ore. S. T. con. 5s.	106	106	106	106	10,000
Read. 1st. pf. inc.	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼	31,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	18,000
Read. gen. 4s.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	22,000
R. & A. 1st. con. & M. certs.	63	63	63	63	23,000
R. & A. 2d. D. & M. certs.	30½	30½	30½	30½	10,000
R. & D. deb. 6s.	101¾	102	101¾	102	45,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	93	93	93	93	35,000
R. & W. P. tr. 6s.	98	98	98	98	1,000
Rich. & Pitts. cn.	115½	115½	115½	115½	5,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st.	98½	98¾	98½	98¾	10,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	35	35	35	35	1,000
St. P., E. & G. T. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st. col. tr. 5s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, Mont. 4s.	89	89	89	89	7,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	10,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, Mont. 4s.	89	89	89	89	7,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s.	118	118	118	118	2,000
So. Carolina 2d.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	4,000
Texas & Pac. 1st.	98	98	98	98	2,000
Texas Pac. 1st. 5s.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	38,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	16,000
T. P. & W. 1st.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	4,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	12,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1897.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1,000
Utah South. gen.	110	110	110	110	5,000
Wab. Chi. 1st.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	23,000
Wab. 1st. Det. tr.	117½	117½	117	117	27,000
Wab. 1st. St. L. tr.	95	95	95	95	31,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d 5s.	40	40	40	40	2,000
West. N. Con. 6s.	84	84	84	84	5,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s.	101¾	102	101¾	102	43,000
W. & St. Peter 2d.	135	135	135	135	5,000
Total sales					$1,113,500

*Seller 20. †Including $8,000 at 85, seller 20. ‡Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	2,800
Amador	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	900
Bullion	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	300
Colonia	2.50	2.50	2.45	2.45	800
Best & Belcher	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	500
Chrysolite	.24	.23	.23	.23	300
El Cristo	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Homestake	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	100
Horn Silver	1.65	1.10	1.05	1.10	700
Iron Silver	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	100
Middle Bar	.30	.30	.30	.30	300
Mutual S. & M.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	300
Ontario	33.75	33.75	33.50	33.50	25
Plutus	.95	.90	.85	.85	400
Plymouth	12.00	12.37½	12.00	12.37½	300
Robinson	.42	.42	.42	.42	100
Rappahannock	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Savage	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	200
Sierra Nevada	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	300
Shoshone	.08	.08	.07	.07	2,500
Sullivan Con.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1,500
United Copper	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	200
Total sales					11,425

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. T. & Cable	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¼	300
Atch., T. & S. Fe	50¾	50¾	49¼	49¼	3,550
Amer. Cotton Oil	35¾	36¼	35¾	36¼	345
Brunswick Co.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	100
Cameron Coal	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	150
Chi. Gas Trust	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	918
C., C., C. & I.	69¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	1,050
C., R. I. & P.	99¾	99¾	98¾	98¾	100
Col. Coal & I.	32¾	32¾	30¾	30¾	1,000
Consolidated Gas	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	1,450
Del. & Hudson	131	131	131	131	100
Del., Lack. & W.	137¾	138	137¾	137¾	1,910
Den., R. G. & W.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	100
Den. & R. G. pf.	74	74	74	74	100
Edison Electric Light	104	104	104	104	100
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	1,000
Illinois Central	109½	109½	109	109	100
Lake Shore	100¾	101	100¾	100¾	1,000
Louis. & Nashv.	89¾	89¾	88¾	88¾	1,000
Manhattan con.	98¾	98¾	96	96½	1,000
Mexican Char.	53	53¼	52	53¼	1,000
Michigan Cent.	84¾	85¼	84¾	85¼	100
Missouri Pacific	70¾	70¾	68¾	69¾	1,000
N. Y. Central	93¾	93¾	92¾	93¼	1,000
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44¼	44¼	43¾	43¾	1,000
N. Y. & N. H.	245	245	245	245	34
N. Y., Lake Erie & W.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	1,803
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	7,385
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67	67	66¾	66¾	300
N. Y. & H.	8	8	8	8	300
N. Y., O. & W.	31	31	31	31	200
N. Y., O. & W. pf.	49¾	49¾	48¾	49¼	700
Northern Pac.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	700
Northern Pac. pf.	59¾	59¾	58¾	59	10,700
Ohio & Miss.	21	21	20¾	20¾	1,400
Ohio, Ind. & W.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	200
Ontario & West.	16¾	16¾	15¾	15¾	1,910
Oregon Imp.	51¾	51¾	51¼	51½	250
Oregon R. & N.	90¾	90¾	89¾	89¾	1,600
Oregon S. L.	53	54	52¾	52¾	2,550
Oregon & Trans.	32¾	33¾	31¾	32¼	8,222
Pacific Mail	38¼	38¼	35¾	35¾	2,700
Peo. Dec. & Evans.	24	24	23¾	24	550
Phil. & Reading	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	42,850
Pul. Pal. Car Co.	192	192	190	190	2,703
Quicksilver, pf.	36	36	36	36	110
Rich. & Saratoga	179	179	179	179	100
Rich. & Alle.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	300
Rich. & W. P.	25	25¾	24¾	24¾	10,315
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79	79	78¾	78¾	700
R., W. & O.	100	100	100	100	7
St. L. & S. F. pf.	60	60	58¾	58¾	710
St. P. & Duluth	35	35	35	35	120
St. P. & Duluth pf.	88	88	88	88	100
St. P., Minn. & M.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	100
St. P. & Omaha	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	710
St. P., M. & M.	99	99	98¾	98¾	610
Sugar Ref. Co.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	100
Texas & Pacific	19¾	19¾	18¾	18¾	3,710
Toledo & O. C. pf.	50	50	50	50	20
Tol., A. & N. M.	25¼	25¼	25	25	300
Texas Pacific	19¾	19	18¾	18¾	1,925
Union Pacific	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	14,455
U. S. Express	81	81	81	81	280
W., St. L. & P.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¾	100
W., St. L. & P. pf.	26¾	26¾	25¾	26¼	100
Wabash, St. L. & P.	14¾	14¾	13¾	13¾	69
West. Union Tel.	85¾	85¾	85	85	7,709
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¾	300
Total sales					161,030

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	20¾	20¾	19¾	19¾	$16,000
Den. & W. 1st, A.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	13,000
Erie 2d cn.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000
Hocking Val. 6s.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	1,000
M., K. & T. 4s.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	4,000
N. Y., S. & W. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
N. Y. & N. H.	253	253	253	253	1,000
P. & E. 3d pf. inc.	69	69	69	69	5,000
R. Island R. T. 2d.	102	102	102	102	10,000
Texas Pac. 1st.	87¼	87¼	86¾	87	26,000
Total sales					$127,000

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	90	90¼	89¾	89¾	497,000
Clearances					3,056,000

The stock market was fairly active and generally lower. The engagement of $1,125,000 gold for export on to-morrow's steamers and reports of additional cutting in Western rates were the depressing influences. The principal changes were: *Advances*—Memphis and Charleston, 5½, and Rensselaer and Saratoga, 1. *Declined*—Pullman, 3; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, 2⅞; Kingston and Pembroke, and Ohio and Mississippi, each 2¼; Iowa Central preferred, Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, and Oregon Short Line, each 2¼; Rock Island and Manhattan consolidated, each 1¾; Missouri Pacific and Tennessee Coal and Iron, each 1⅝; Delaware and Hudson, New-York, Chicago and Northern Pacific preferred, and St. Paul and Duluth, each 1¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and St. Paul, each 1⅛; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Colorado Coal, Illinois Central, and Erie preferred, each 1¼; New-York and New-England, 1⅛; Canton Land, Northwestern preferred, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, New-York, Susquehanna and Western preferred, Pacific Mail, and Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, each 1; St. Paul preferred, Chicago and East Illinois, Lake Erie and Western preferred, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred, Northern Pacific preferred, and Oregon Railway and Navigation, each ⅞, and Chicago and East Illinois preferred, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, Northern Pacific, Manitoba, Wabash, do. preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, each ⅝.

Money on call loaned at 1½@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

The foreign exchange market was active as between bankers, but there was little "up-town" business offering. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at 4⅞@4⅞ for 60-day bills and $4 89@$4 89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 85¾@$4 86 for 60-day bills, $4 88¾@$4 89 for demand, $4 89½@$4 89¾ for cable transfers, and $4 84½@$4 85 for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs quoted at 5.20⅛@5.20 long and 5.17½@5.18⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛@95⅜ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s declined ⅛. There were no sales on call. State securities were neglected. In bank stocks 10 shares of Western sold at 96@95¾.

A well-distributed business was done in railway mortgages, but prices were somewhat irregular, in sympathy with the stock market. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Beech Creek firsts, 2½; Louisville and Nashville consolidated, 1½; Richmond and Danville debentures, ex coupon, 1½, and Wabash, St. Louis firsts, trust receipts, each 1, and Erie 2ds gold 4s, ⅛. *Declined*—Kansas and Texas consolidated, 2½; Cairo, Arkansas and Texas firsts and Texas Central firsts, each 1⅞; Western New-York and Pennsylvania seconds, 1¼; Kansas and Texas 6s, 1¼; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern firsts, Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, Kansas and Texas 5s, and Mutual Union 6s, each 1; Kansas and Texas 7s, and Wabash, St. Louis and West Point Terminal trust, ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 90¼@89⅛, and American cottonseed oil certificates at 55¾@55¼; Mount Desert and Eastern Shore Land sold at 33 12½. In mining stocks Plymouth consolidated sold at $12 50.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

American Exchange	147	Manhattan	170
Chase National	150	Mechanics'	160
Commerce	190	Mechanics & Trad's'	178
Continental	128	Mercantile	190
Corn Exchange	225	Metropolitan	135
Fifth Avenue	1600	Nassau	150
Fourteenth Street	157	New-York	235
Gallatin National	260	New-York County	350
German American	105	Park	335
Greenwich	130	People's	214
Hanover	220	Phenix	134
Importers & Traders'	512	Second National	320
Irving	135	Seventh National	127½
Leather Manufact'rs'	228	Western National	95
Lincoln National	210		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4s, '91, r	107¾	108¾	Cur. 6s, 1896	123	.....
4½s, '91, c	107¾	108¾	Cur. 6s, 1897	126	.....
4s, 1907, r	128½	129	Cur. 6s, 1898	129	.....
4s, 1907, c	128½	130	Cur. 6s, 1899	131½	.....
Cur. 6s, 1895	120	.....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges	$103,160,491	Balances	$6,170,529

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penna	54¾	54¾	N. J. Central	93	.....
Reading	21 13-16	21⅞	Oregon Trans.	32½	32¼
Lehigh Val.	85¾	.....	St. Paul	81⅝	61⅞
Nor. Pacific	25¾	25⅝	Reading gen.	91¼	91¼
Nor. Pac. pf.	58⅝	58¾	Read. 1st pf.	81	.....
Lehigh Nav.	51¾	52¼	Read. 2d pf.	68⅜	.....
West. N. Y.	11¾	.....	Read. 3d pf.	55¾	55⅞

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Best & Belcher	4.40	Mount Diablo	2.70
Bodie Consolidated	1.40	Ophir	6.90
Hululian	2.20	Potosi	3.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.50	Savage	2.80
Crown Point	4.75	Sierra Nevada	3.10
Gould & Curry	2.70	Union Consolidated	3.70
Hale & Norcross	3.00	Yellow Jacket	3.95
Mexican	3.70	North Belle Isle	2.60

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, March 15.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Top.	49¾	Boston Land	7.00
A. & T. 1st.	109.75	Water Power	9.87½
Atch. & Topeka	49.00	Tamarack M. Co.	194.00
Boston & Albany	194.00	Mass Central	11.00
Boston & Maine	182.50	San Diego L. Co.	35.50
Chi., Bur. & Q.	99.12½	West End Land	25.87½
Chi., San. & Cleve.	24.50	Lamson Store S.	57.25
Eastern	12.00	Atlantic	12.00
Eastern 5s	123.00	Boston & Mont.	37.50
Flint & Pere M.	27.00	Kearsarge	8.00
Flint & Pere M. pf.	95.00

The only sale effected at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, March 15, was one by J. R. Bridgham, auctioneer, etc., under a foreclosure decree, sold a three-story brick and frame house, with lot 25 by 67.6, on Ninetieth-st, west side, near Bloomer-st., for $6,500, to D. J. Merchant Brewing Company, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 15.

Bayard-st., 22 and 24; Charles Gaetjens [and wife to George Blume..... $35,500
Cheever-st., 77, George Bidine to Charles Gaetjens..... 23,000
Sixth-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 9th-st., 25x100.11; J. Harty McLoran to William R. Martin..... 1
Essex-st., 105; Catharine Zapp to Philip Hilde..... 1
Cherry-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. s. of Bowery, 25x25; Henry L. Morris and wife to Susan Bend..... 1
88th-st., s. s., 87.3 ft. w. of 4th-av., 65.8x 53.7x8.10x47.1x31.10x100.8; Charles A. Runk, Referee, to Emma, wife of Mathew A. Ryan..... 14,075
West Broadway, 133; Ede S. Morgan to Samuel D. Styles..... 1
73d-st., s. s., 305.8 ft e. of West End-av., 19.4x102.2; the Seventy-third-Street Building Company to Edward S. Henry..... 60,000
Second 4th-av., 185; Joseph A. Levy and wife to Adolf and Emanuel Alexander..... 13,000
Ridge-st., s. s., 150 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x100; David N. Hanson to Morris Gellert..... 23,000
Cannon-st., 126; John H. Baumeister and wife to Benedict A. Klein..... 5,125
Same property; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer..... 5,250
73d-st., s. s., 180, 185 and 194 East; Jacob Rosenman and wife to Johanna, wife of August L. Nosser..... 77,600
166th-st., n. s., 149.2 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 19.4x100; Charlotte A. Von Cort to Nelson Zabriskie..... 1
Broadway, e. s., 51.4 ft. s. of 132d-st., 25.8x 104.9x25x111.6; Frederick W. Turner and wife to Talcott Osborne..... 5,000
81st-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2; Belle S. and Aaron J. Esch to Herman R. Isenthal..... 20,375
Railroad-av., s. s., corner of 170th-st., 200.5 x150; Sylvester L. H. Ward, Referee, to Charles Van Riper and James M. La Coste
124th-st., 159 East; Hellner & Wolfe to Henrietta Ullman..... 14,000
156th-st., n. s., 267.7 ft. East of Courtlandt-av., 24.2x100; Mary A. Talt to Mary A. Seaman..... 1
Henry-st., n. s., 99 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25 x 89; Henry Waters and wife to Abraham Newmark and wife..... 27,350
East Broadway, 83; Morris Jacobs and wife to Mary Stuhl..... 38,500
83d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x102.2; Sara L. Hampton to David Bichey..... 9,500
167th-st., s. s., 63.1 ft. e. w. of Nelson-av., 40 x46x62.3x42.1; W. Hendrickson and wife to Mary Ann Talt..... 1
79th-st., s. s., 94 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; John G. Westfall and wife and Minnie C. Runge to Augusta Burge..... 18,250
50th-st., 319 East; Alfred W. Wisner to Myer Katzenberg..... 14,700
Manhattan-av., w. s., 18.5 ft. n. of 120th-st., 20x80; A. Alonzo Teets to Lillie E. Henderson..... 16,250
Bank-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 4th-st., 19.10x75; Executrix of Ellen McLachlan to Susannah Whitney..... 13,075
125th-st., s. s., 86 ft. w. of 2d-av., 30x100.11; Rocha Rossin to Frederick H. Schultz..... 32,000
123d-st., n. s., 343.7 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25.8x 99.11; Louis F. Boyce to William Rankin. 1
Cherry-st., 42 and 44, also 98 Roosevelt-st.; Francis L. Stetson, Referee, to Charles Wichman..... 19,500
Greenwich-st., 761; George O. Wetmore and wife to Mary S. Millet..... 16,000
175th-st., s. s., 182 ft. e. of 10th-av., 37x100.8; William Lane and wife to Dora Henderson..... 29,000
34th-st., s. s., 340 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.6x98.9; Mary E. Wilder to John G. Noble..... 17,000
2d-av., s. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 120th-st., 20x80; Charles R. Sidwell and wife to Henry A. Sherwood..... 10,750
Arcularius place, s. s., 283 ft. w of Waltonav., 50x122.3x51x112.3; Henry T. Edwards to Daniel C. Burnham..... 3,800
147th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x 99.11; Julia Neuendorfer to Mary E. Pickering..... 1
22d-st., s. s., 295 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x97.6; Marcus Krauskopf and wife to Henry Von Hafen..... 10,825
36th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Lambert Stern and others to Henry Stern... 1
107th-st., 179 East; Richard Cummings to Eliza Meadam..... 12,000
57th-st., 453 East; Eleanor and Sarah Koffman to Bella Murphy..... 9,750
Willett-st., 61; Morris Goldstein and wife to David Moss..... 7,625
81st-st., 310 East; Henry F. Gray and wife to Bridget Higgins and others..... 18,500
New-av., bounding Morningside Park, e. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 115th-st.; 82.2x69.6x43.3; Daniel McMurtrie and others to Louise F. Wheeler..... 10
Same property; Louise F. Wheeler to Lawrence B. Lynch..... 4,250
115th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x 100.11; Louis Brandt and wife to Christopher Marx..... 5,500
87th-st., 424 East; Charles Gracomann and wife to Otto Weis..... 19,250
135th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x92; Andrew J. Eichhorn and wife to Frederick Hupp and others..... 13,550
73d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 19.4x 102.2; Harris Wilson and wife to Thomas Greenwood..... 26,000
5th-av., w. s., 99.11 ft. n. of 135th-st., 0.8x 85; J. L. Hausman to J. W. Haren..... 300
9th-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 49th-st., irregular; Eliza Bogkowsky to Aaron Buschman..... 20,500
63d-st., n. s., 414.3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.5x 100.5, &c.; Annie Foley to Felix Armstrong..... 34,000
Cherry-st., 230; Cornelius Callahan to M. Levy..... 25,000
73d-st., n. e. corner of 1st-av., 27.2x87; J. Dreyfuss to N. Federgreen..... 52,750
85th-st., s. s., 198 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Katie Hoehn to Alexander Jung and another..... 13,000
86th-st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.8; John G. Prague to Jessie J. Fanshawe..... 42,500
43d-st., s. w. corner of 11th-av., 100x100.5; David Morrison and others to Samuel Booth..... 14,788
83d-st., 516 East; Thomas Smith to B. Herrmann..... 18,500
85th-st., 514 East; same to Kilian Engert..... 18,250
Suffolk-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x100; Emile Kividies to David Davis..... 5
Same property; Charles Fischer and others to same..... 21,500
River-av., e. s., 300 ft. n. of James-st., 100x 250; Leah Porter to Bernard French..... 4,250
47th-st., s. s., 281 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x100.5; Emma Frich to E. Loew..... 1
Eldridge-st., 59; A. Rosenberg to Y. Brown.
78th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; George Easwen and others to Mary A. Hines..... 18,250
1st-av., s. w. corner of 136th-st., 25x85; Jacob Hausman to Charlotte J. Hawkes.. 31,000
36th-st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 8d-av., 40x98.9; E. Mallory Anderson and wife to Sarah L. Loew..... 8,000
73d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x75; William L. Loew and wife to E. Ellery Anderson..... 54,000
Charles-st., n. s., 222.1 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 20x94.10; Executors of Ellen McLachlan to James V. McManus..... 13,800
83d-st., 109; Jonah M. Morris, Assignee of James D. Fish, to Rosanna Smith..... 28,500
121st-st., s. s., 208 ft. e. of Avenue A, 17x 80; Sylvester L. H. Ward to Enoch C. Bell.
Bainbridge-st., s. s., 93.8 ft. e. of 134th-st., 18.8x75; Simon P. Saxe to Mary A. Seaman..... 3,600
1st-st., lots 246 and 248, map of Hyatt Farm, in 24th Ward; same to Peter Forster, Redtree, to Archibald Scott.
2d-av., n. s., lots 111 and 113, same map; same to William Greenlees..... 320
2d-av., s. s., lot 76, same map; same to Michael Erlanger..... 130
2d-av., s. s., lot 78, same map; same to Florence B. Friedlander..... 130
McLane-av., s. s., lots 199 and 200, same map; same to James A. Cobban..... 355
1st-st., e. s., lots 218 and ½ 216, same map; same to Alexander Grant..... 311
McLane-av., s. s., lots 201 and 202, same map; same to George W. Cobban..... 355
1st-st., e. s., lots 214 and ½ 216, same map; same to John McGill..... 311

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.

FOR SALE—Large framo house overlooking the river; 18 rooms; in complete order, with gas, running water, and other conveniences; good stable and outbuildings; one and one-quarter acres ground. W. B. MEEKER, 62 Broadway or at Riverdale.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND; 46 ACRES; choice location; suitable for building sites or hotel. Apply to S. & M. SCHIEFFELIN, 268 Madison-av., or A. RAPELYE, 100 Fulton-st, New-York.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.—FOR SALE OR rent, choice cottages; also at Elberon and on the Rumson road, by WILLIAM LANE, Franklin-av., Long Branch.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SPECIAL!
An elegant 8TH-AV. HOUSE
For sale on VERY EASY TERMS.

813 5TH-AV.,
between 62d and 63d sts.
FOUR STORIES, WITH EXTENSION;
LOT EXTRA DEPTH;
SUPERBLY DECORATED;
PLUMBING NEW; all in PERFECT ORDER;
POSSESSION. Permits of
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

1224-st, near Lenox-av.; only lot on the block, 25 x100 feet; restricted to private dwelling; price, $11,000; liberal terms to builder.
PORTER & CO., 77 EAST 125TH-ST.

SPECIAL BARGAIN. ONLY ONE LEFT. 135 West 125d-st., new four-story brick dwelling; size 16.8x82x100 feet; price $13,000; mortgage $10,000 at 4½ per cent.; watchman on premises.
PORTER & CO.,
77 EAST 125TH-ST.

28 EAST 63D-ST.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brownstone house; 17 feet 2 inches, dining room extension, and bay window in second story; newly decorated, one kitchen, sanitary plumbing, and perfect order. Immediate possession. Permits from BELLAMY & WINANS, 669 5th-av.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND thoroughly modern four-story stone house for sale low, in 45th-st. near Broadway; 20 feet wide, tastefully decorated and in perfect order; one of the best located in the city.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
2 PINE-ST.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.
POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

24TH WARD LOTS FOR SALE—ON Macomb's Dam road, Sedgwick-av and Jerome-av.; Sedgwick-av. is a splendid Building site; will exchange for good unincumbered tenements; one-half can remain at 5 per cent; also fine lots on South Broadway, Yonkers. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 695 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWNSTONE house, south side Schermerhorn-st, between Hoyt and Bond, 20 by 40, with two-story extension, 18 by 14; hardwood floors by Koch; first floor dining room all in solid oak, butler's pantry in cherry, hall and stairs in walnut, all by Hazzard & Son; laundry, large store room, and large refrigerator built in; divided coal cellars under all; two furnaces; making altogether a house delightful to the housekeeper for convenience and pleasantness; neighborhood excellent; those looking for a complete house should not fail to see this; will be sold far below cost. Apply for permits to
C. A. SEYMOUR & CO., 203 Montague-st.

FOR SALE—640 LOTS, WITH BULKHEAD water front, on Newtown Creek; suitable for manufactories, dwellings, &c. Apply to S. & M. SCHIEFFELIN, 268 Madison-av., or A. RAPELYE, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, FIVE minutes from the bridge, a three-story and extension brick house; perfect order; good plumbing; polished oak floors; 16 rooms. Address P. N., Box 102 Times Office.

FOUR FRAME HOUSES ON LIVINGSTON-st., near Bond, Brooklyn; they rent for $1,800 per year; price only $14,500; cheapest property in Brooklyn; $7,000 can remain. Address or call on Owner, 250 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
By order of A. B. URANE, Executor, Estate of JOHN W. MITCHELL, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
NOS. 237 WEST 125TH-ST.,
216 WEST 126TH-ST.,
66 THOMPSON-ST.,
209 AND 211 WEST 33D-ST.,
26 LOTS, 126TH-AV., 127TH AND 128TH ST.;
4 LOTS, 8TH-AV., S. W. COR. 101ST-ST.;
2 LOTS, 10TH-AV., S. E. COR. 107TH-ST.;
NO. 48 HILLYER-ST., ORANGE, N. J.,
39 LOTS at FLUSHING and house and land at WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND.
and
Farm of 120 Acres at EASTCHESTER, N. Y.
70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for one or three years at 5 per cent. interest.
For book maps, &c., apply to CRANE, LOCKWOOD & FOWLER, Attorneys, No. 41 Wall-st., or of the auctioneers, No. 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
UNDER DIRECTION OF FREDERICK SMYTH, ESQ., REFEREE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
CHOICE AND VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
NOS. 296 AND 298 WATER-ST.,
226 AND 32 SOUTH-ST
Also the wharf and pier rights in Piers 9 and 10 E. R., appurtenant to No. 32 South-st. Net rental, about $1,200 per annum. Maps, &c., at the office of Arnold & Greene, Esqs., plaintiff's attorneys, 8 Broad-st., and at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE,
BY ORDER OF ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
47 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON CONVENT AVE., 130TH, 131ST, 132D, AND 133D STS.
Sixty-five per cent. on bond and mortgage for one or three years at 5 per cent.
The only lots for sale in this property, making it desirable for immediate improvement.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
L. J. & I. PHILLIPS will sell at auction on Wednesday, March 20, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st, the following property:
No. 133 West 43d-st., four-story high-stoop brick private dwelling, lot 20.10x100.5; possession.
Three lots each side 104th-av., 97.3 feet north of 76th-st., each 25x100.
Maps, &c., with auctioneers, 149 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE.
HOUSE ON 34TH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
4 Stories, 25x80.
Apply at 23 West 26th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

HOUSE IN LEX.—VERY LOW TO PRIVATE family; with stable. Apply to MORRIS R. BARR & CO., 19 West 24th-st.

CARPENTER'S SHOP AND STABLE, 58 Thomas, to let. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 695 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—HOUSE; NEW; THREE-STORY and basement; 10 rooms; cellar; $1,200 Rome in New York; near Tompkins-avenue station, Fulton elevated; 503 Halsey-st., Brooklyn; 2-4; open.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—AT RIVERDALE ON THE HUDson, a large furnished house and carriage house, with stable; large garden; nine acres of land; fine view; well wooded; five minutes from railroad depot; twenty-five minutes from New-York; $1,000. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 170 Broadway.

AT LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—"THE WRITER of America" owns several very desirable furnishing cottages. W. B. TAYLOR & SONS, 788 6th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

SHORE COTTAGE.—11 ROOMS; ALL IMprovements; train or boat; one hour; rent, $400; also 8-room cottage; rent, $316. WILLIAMS, Whitestone, L. I., landing depot.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.
THE HOLLYWOOD,
Nos. 110 and 112 West 39th-st.
Steam heat, elevator, hot-and-cold baths, every modern improvement; eight rooms and bath; $1100 and $1110 per month; yearly leases.
W. B. TAYLOR & SONS,
788 6TH-AV.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, PARK-av., corner 97th-st.

This first-class, absolutely fire-proof apartment building will be ready for occupancy about May 1. For particulars apply on
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
at the buildings.

"THE WALTON," 104 EAST 86TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $25 and upward 20 unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS OF SIX ROOMS AND bath; every convenience; perfect throughout; halls heated, carpeted; hall boy, &c.; location first-class; $45 to $60. "OAKLAND," 152 West 49th-st, or F. ZITTEL, 1,026 3d-av.

SINGLE FLAT, 6 ROOMS; ALL IMprovements; halls carpeted throughout; $22 to $40. Corner 57th-st and Avenue A, or F. ZITTEL, 1,026 3d-av.

FLATS—UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 16th-st., near Broadway.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN
THE MONTAGUE,
TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.,
103 and 105 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-Street Ferry, overlooking Bay; stairs marble and iron; beams protected with fire-proof plates. Steam heat and elevator. Decoration by Tiffany. Unequaled elegance. Rents, $1,200 to $1,650. Full commissions paid brokers.
Apply to CHRIS. HEISER, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 32 Liberty-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Desirable Offices To Let.

THE "STONE BUILDINGS,"
Nos. 28 TO 36 LIBERTY-ST.,
Near Nassau.
ELEVATOR,
STEAM HEAT,
JANITOR,
APPLY AT ROOM 24.

DESIRABLE LOFTS TO LET
AT
NO. 8 SPRUCE-ST.,
Together or separately, with steam elevator and steam power, if desired. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, 22 Pine-st, New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
On and after JANUARY 28, 1889.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:00 A. M., 6:30, (Dining Car,) and 8:2. M. daily. New-York and Chicago Limited of Parlor, Dining, Smoking, and Sleeping Vestibuled Cars at 9 A. M. daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., 8 P. M.; Curry and Erie, at 9:00 A. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.
For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:20 P. M., and 12:15 night.
For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10:00 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:00 A. M., arrive Washington 4:00 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 9:40 A. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular at 6:30, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:15 and 9:00 A. M., 4:30 and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY,
12:20 P. M., week days. (through Parlor Car.) 1:00 and 2:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Bay Head Junction, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:20 and 5:00 P. M. On Sunday, 8:45 A. M. and 9:09 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:00 P. M. week days.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
6:30, 7:30, 8, 9, (Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 9:00 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 8:30 and 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 8:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.
Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8:00, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 12 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.
Ticket offices, New, 429, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 76 Hudson-st., Hoboken; 241 Montgomery, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
GEO. A. NICHOLSON, H. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, &c., *6:00, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *6:00, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 9:55 A. M., 10:00, *8:15 P. M. Montreal, Canada East, *6:00 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 9:15, *9:55 A. M., *6:00, *8:15 P. M. (and all 8:30 A.M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 8:15, *7:15, 9:55, 11:30 A. M., 4:10, 5:15 P. M. *7:15, Albany, *10:15 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 8:45 P. M. Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 1:45, *6:20 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, and St. Louis. (Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday, as leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 11:20 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, 11:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For tickets, time tables, and information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 739 Fulton-st. Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st., New-York City, 271, 362, and 942 Broadway, 153½ Bowery, 12 Park Place, and 23 Astor House. Telephone connection. E. H. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 7 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Express trains leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:
9 A. M., (8:30 A. M. on Sundays.) Day Express, Buffet drawing room coaches to Buffalo.
10:30 A. M. week days, Delaware Valley Express, Parlor Car to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, and Horseheads.
2 P. M., daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.
8:50 P. M., daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping car, coaches, and dining car to Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Chicago.
For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.
W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, P. A.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond as 5:01, 9:01, 7:01, *8, *9:02, *10, *11 A. M., 12, 1:02, *2, *3, 3:02, 4, 4:02, *5, 6:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, 11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:30, 5:04, 5:30, 6:04, 6:05, 7:30, 8:04, 8:05, 9:04, 9:30, 9:32, 9:33, 9:35, 6:37, 6:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table.
*Express. †Local express.

SHORE LINE ALL-HAIL ROUTE—FOR Boston, Providence, Newport, and the East. Express trains leave Grand Central Station (42d Street and Fourth Avenue) for Providence and Boston, 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Express at 8 P. M. (dining car.) Night express at 11:30 P. M. daily, for Newport at 9 A. M. and 8 P. M. Palace Parlor Cars on Worcester Cars on all Express.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
GREAT SCENIC ROUTE.
NEW LINE.
On and after FEB. 3 trains leave
GRAND CENTRAL STATION.
Lenox and Mount Vernon stations in America (42d-st. and Fourth-av.) for Montreal Express Desbrosses Cars, New-York, for Albany and Troy at 9 A. M., via D. and H. R. R., and 12:45 P. M. daily, with Pullman Cars to Saratoga, Lake George, Burlington, Rouse's Point, Montreal, Ottawa, and Quebec. Via Albany and Troy for Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis at 12:45 P. M. daily, with Pullman Cars to Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
Fast Express for Albany and Troy at 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. and 12 MIDNIGHT. Express for Albany and Troy at 2:30 A. M. daily.
Western Express, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 6:30, 12:00 P. M.
Western and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Drawing room cars to Troy and Utica.
9:30 A. M., Albany, Troy, and Utica special, with drawing room cars to Troy and Utica.
*1:30 P. M. Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Whitehall, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad.
*3:30 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with vestibuled and steam-heated sleeping and dining cars.
*6:30 P. M., Montreal and Canadaigua Express. Sleeping cars to Malone, via Rouse's Point, and Montreal, via St. Albans, daily; and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday. Sunday train does not run west of Albany.
*9 P. M., Special mail limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:55 P. M.
*10:00 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Watertown, via Utica, daily except Saturday; also to Canandaigua on Saturday.
*11 P. M., Chicago Limited, with Pullman Cars to Chicago and St. Louis; no connection with trains leaving New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
For CHICAGO, 9:30 P. M., 12:00 Midnight.
For CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
For PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 12:00 Midnight.
All trains (except *) run daily. †Sundays only.
For Tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. and O. Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.
CHARLES G. SOULL,
W. M. CLEMENTS, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF MARCH 10, 1889.
4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
7:00 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
8:30 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.
1:30 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.
4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.
5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.
5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:00 P. M.
8 A. M. Sundays for Easton.
4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 4:00, 9:00 A. M. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, (except Sunday,) Point Pleasant.
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, &c.
4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Vineland, Bridgeton.
4:30, 6:00, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9 A. M. for Perth Amboy.
For LAKEWOOD at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 4:30 P. M. (Parlor cars at 2:30 and 4:30.)
FOR ATLANTIC CITY.
4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., (3:30 P. M., through express with parlor cars.)
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
ROUND BROOK ROUTE.
Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading, B. & O. R. R. of Baltimore and Ohio R. R. leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. SUNDAYS 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 6:30, 12:00 P. M.
For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30, (11:00 except Sunday) A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.
Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
Tickets and Parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn. New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON
Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago,
And all Points WEST.
Pullman Car Service on all Trains.
Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 9:30 P. M., 12:00 Midnight.
For CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
For PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 12:00 Midnight.
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CHARLES G. SOULL,
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General Manager.

NEW LINE TO WASHINGTON
BALTIMORE,
WILMINGTON, CHESTER
AND
PHILADELPHIA,
Via BOUND BROOK ROUTE
AND
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.
COMPLETE SERVICE OF EXPRESS TRAINS.
NO EXTRA FARES.
Pullman Palace and Sleeping Cars.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 10.
Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., N. R.
For Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, and Chester, daily at 9:30 (1:00 except Sunday) A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.
For Philadelphia, Express, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. SUNDAYS 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45,

SPELLBOUND BY ONE MAN

SECRETARY JOHNSON ACTS AS A DICTATOR.

HE REORGANIZES THE SPELLBINDERS' ASSOCIATION AND SHAKES UP THE OFFICERS MERRILY.

It looks as if the Republican Spellbinders who made such a joyful noise at Delmonico's last Fall, when they ate a good dinner and organized themselves into an association, with Chauncey M. Depew as President, had become spellbound themselves, and would make no more noise, except in the way of anguish and lamentation.

At the time of their organization Charles F. Johnson, an alert person of about 30, who, during the Presidential campaign, had been Senator Quay's stenographer at the National Republican Headquarters, was chosen to be the Corresponding Secretary of the association and its working officer, having charge of its records and of most of its assets. Johnson immediately set up an office at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, and engaged a force of stenographers and typewriters. It is estimated that since that time he has sent to each member a bushel of assorted documents, some of them breathing the beautiful spirit of the politico-religion of Col. Shepard and others being as stirring appeals for cash as ever emanated from Mr. James P. Foster. The financial circulars were the most numerous. They treated, many of them, of a "Spellbinders' Souvenir" which Mr. Johnson was getting up, to be sold to Spellbinders, and also to the Philistines, at from $2 50 to $4 apiece, according to the magnificence of the binding and typography and the beauty of the portraits of eminent Spellbinders which it was to contain.

It was understood in a vague sort of way that Mr. Johnson would turn over to the association a certain portion of the receipts from the sale of the souvenirs, but at the time of the great Spellbinders' banquet at Washington, on the Saturday night before the inauguration, it was discovered that he had expended about all the money which had come into his hands in excess of his salary of $400 a month in telegrams and circulars.

Ex-Civil Justice Frederick G. Gedney, the Chairman of the Spellbinders' Executive Committee, and John F. Baker, its Secretary, rebuked Johnson, who got an idea that he was going to be dismissed. This set him to work to get the association incorporated. He proceeded secretly and had the articles of incorporation filed in Albany and this city some time last week. A week ago yesterday he held a meeting, apparently by himself, at the Windsor Hotel, and elected members and officers. At least no Spellbinder who could be seen yesterday can find out any one who met with him. They first knew of Mr. Johnson's proceedings when they received a letter signed by him notifying them that they had been elected members of the Republican National Spellbinders' Association, which had just been incorporated according to the laws of New-York.

The original Spellbinders' association, organized last Fall, was called the National Republican Spellbinders' Association, the word "National" being transposed "National" and "Republican" when he had the organization incorporated. But even the notification by Mr. Johnson that he had elected them members of the corporation did not send the cold shivers down the backs of the Spellbinders, (most of whom, by the way, had paid $25 apiece for the privilege of being an original Spellbinder,) as did the list of the new officers. Of the original organization Chauncey M. Depew was elected President, and there was a Vice-President from almost every State in the Union. There was also an Executive Committee, including Oliver Bumner Teall and John M. Plummer. Of Mr. Johnson's new organization Mr. Depew is retained as President; William Cassius Goodloe, the inventor of the word "Spellbinder," and John M. Thurston are Vice-Presidents; George E. Lemon, the Washington claim agent, is made Treasurer in place of Delmore Elwell, and there is a Board of Managers, composed, as Mr. Johnson naively says, of people devoted to his interests. Mr. Plummer is retired to private life, and so are Mr. Teall and his big dog Leo.

A gloomy and indignant meeting of the Executive Committee of the old Spellbinders was held in John F. Baker's office on Wednesday, and it was sternly resolved to demand, in writing, of Mr. Johnson the surrender of all the assets and records of the organization in his possession. Mr. Baker may go to Washington in a few days to get them, but ex-Civil Justice Gedney, who saw Johnson in Washington on Thursday, does not think it will do much good. Johnson called upon him at the Arlington and told him he had to do all he had done, because if he hadn't he would have been turned out.

"But I will fix you all right, Judge," said he; "you shall go into the Board of Managers."

Judge Gedney thinks Johnson is crazy, and he pleasantly told him so. Johnson was not at all annoyed. "Mr. Shayne says I am crazy too," he naively remarked.

Meanwhile Johnson holds the fort at Willard's Hotel and is monarch of all he surveys so far as Spellbinders are concerned.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

CONSIDERING PLANS FOR THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

The Board of Trustees of the proposed new Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine met yesterday afternoon at the See House, Lafayette-place, to further consider the plans submitted. The meeting was a long one, and was presided over by Bishop Potter. The Trustees present were the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. R. K. Cady, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, Cornelius Vanderbilt, R. T. Auchmuty, W. W. Astor, George Macculloch Miller, and J. Pierpont Morgan.

Mr. J. R. Roosevelt, the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Houghton, Hamilton Fish, Stephen P. Nash, and S. D. Babcock were absent. Since the last meeting the Trustees had been asked to examine the plans and to report to the meeting which 20 of the 60 plans presented each Trustee thought the most worthy of consideration and the meeting yesterday resulted in 12 of the plans receiving favorable consideration by all or nearly all of the Trustees present. These plans were accordingly selected for further special examination by the Board of Trustees as to detail of arrangement, construction, and the cost of building.

The styles of architecture embodied in the plans which met with the approval of the Trustees embraced the two distinct types of the pure English or Gothic and the domed church. In the former style the distinctive feature brought out in the plans were long aisles, with forests of columns. In the latter style the plans suggested a structure similar to the St. Mark's of Venice. Thus far the Trustees have considered only perspective and ground plans, and now they will devote their attention to the consideration of elevations and sections.

None of the plans which have been submitted will be discarded or returned at present, and it is possible that after consideration the board may turn back again to some of these outside the favored 12 for further consideration.

The board adjourned to April 3.

AFTER ONE HUNDRED BONDS.

The trial of the suit of the Oregon Pacific Railroad Company against George J. Forrest, Melville C. Day, and Daniel E. Garrison, Executors of the estate of Cornelius K. Garrison, to recover $102,500, was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court before Judge Ingraham and a jury. Evarts, Choate & Beaman appeared for the railroad company and W. Bronk for the Executors.

The complaint alleges that on June 13, 1881; an agreement was made between the Oregon Pacific and Cornelius K. Garrison by which Commodore Garrison was to furnish the company with rails and road materials, and received 5,000 bonds, valued at $1,000 each. Commodore Garrison, it is alleged, failed to keep the agreement, and in 1885 to 1900 on the bonds were returned to President Hogg of the Oregon Pacific. The remaining bonds Commodore Garrison refused to return.

For the defense it is claimed that the agreement of June 13, 1881, was given up and a new one made in August, 1881, whereby the 2,500 bonds were to be returned, and the 100 bonds kept by Commodore Garrison in consideration of his giving up the first agreement.

President Hogg yesterday testified that he had had various stormy interviews with Cornelius K. and W. K. Garrison, in one of which he told W. K. Garrison that he would give up the 100 bonds as a man gave up his house to a highwayman, but would do it individually and not on behalf of the company.

STOPPED BY A BROKEN SHAFT.

The British steamship Wingate, bound from Alexandria, Egypt, to this port and Newport News, was reported last night as at anchor 17 miles west of Montauk Point, 15 miles from shore, with a broken shaft. Simpson, Spence & Young of 77 Broad-street, her agents in this city, were notified of her condition yesterday morning, and sent the ocean tugs Assistance, Luckenbach, and Storm King to tow her into port if necessary. The report that she was ashore on Amagansett beach was untrue.

LIBRARIAN HANNAH RESIGNS.

Mr. George Hannah, the old librarian of the Long Island Historical Society, in Brooklyn, who disappeared recently and reappeared under mysterious circumstances, has resigned his position. His resignation has been accepted and Miss Emma Tredeberg appointed his successor. The only reason assigned for Mr. Hannah's retirement is incapacity for work, caused by mental trouble. He is living at 253 West Thirty-eighth-street, this city.

MADAM ON THE STAND.

WOULD NOT ANSWER QUESTIONS IN THE MARKET INQUIRY.

Mr. Graham McAdam and his attorney, Mr. Peter Mitchell, made things lively yesterday in the course of the inquiry by the Commissioners of Accounts into the distribution of the stands in the West Washington Market. Lawyer Mitchell made a fierce onslaught on the Commissioners and their counsel, Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, charging them with unfairness and an evident purpose to bring out matters in disregard of the rules of evidence. He said that his client, Mr. McAdam, had been assailed with the unsupported statements of a man admitted to be a liar; statements which, under the circumstances, ought not to have been allowed to get to the public ear through the inquiry.

Mr. Mitchell advised his client not to testify before the Commissioners, but Mr. McAdam finally took the witness stand. He testified that he had the same connection with the allotment of stands to the North River Fish and Game Company as to other applicants. He knew Charles Philipsen, the manager of that company, and first became acquainted with him in October or November last. Superintendent Kelso introduced him to Philipsen, and he and Philipsen journeyed to the market several times before the stands were allotted. He could not remember having seen Philipsen on Nov. 23. This is the day on which, as Philipsen told Lawyer Wicker, McAdam received $3,000. Mr. McAdam remembered that since the inquiry began Philipsen's bookkeeper, Nelson Gesner, called on him at his house. He and Gesner talked about the stands.

Mr. McAdam was asked what Gesner said to him, and Lawyer Mitchell advised him not to answer. He took the advice. Commissioner Holahan ordered him to answer. He refused. The Commissioners then instructed Lawyer Nicoll to apply to the Supreme Court for an order to compel Mr. McAdam to answer the questions or be punished for contempt of court. Argument on the application will probably take place this morning before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers.

The witnesses examined prior to Mr. McAdam's exhibition of recalcitrancy were few, and their testimony not important. Deputy Controller Richard A. Storrs testified that a man named John Pickford got a market stand on his recommendation. Pickford used to be a clerk in the Controller's office, but has recently been out of work and poor. He cannot now be found. Mr. Storrs told of the management of the Controller's office, declared that under Controller Myers it had been singularly free from politics, and said that the Controller is overburdened with duties. Controller Myers, he said, worked early and late, and never took a Saturday half holiday.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Charles Philipsen, Manager of the North River Fish and Game Company of New-York, who is now in Moyamensing Prison awaiting a requisition, does not mean to go back to New-York if he can help it. His case was called to-day to the attention of Judge Pennypacker, in the old Court House. Philipsen's lawyer, A. S. L. Shields, claimed that the arrest was illegal because the warrant had not been issued until after his capture. A writ of habeas corpus was then taken to have the defendant discharged, and it came up on the regular Friday's list. A question of fact was raised as to who really had the custody of the defendant. The writ was directed to the turnkey of the Central Station instead of the Lieutenant, as is usual in such cases. Turnkey Rhodes made return that he had no authority to produce the relator; that he merely filled a subordinate position and acted under the direction of Lieut. Brode.

District Attorney Graham said that this method of procedure was a new one and one which he, as a public officer, had no desire to countenance. If the writ was directed to the proper person—the Lieutenant—it would be cheerfully responded to. He did not know why a turnkey who simply locked and unlocked the cell should be commanded to produce a prisoner, and he objected to a new pathway being set to bring relators into court. Mr. Shields contended that the turnkey was the jailer, inasmuch as he had received the prisoner by virtue of the commitment and recognized the charge of a magistrate without orders from his superior. He claimed that he had always directed writs to the turnkeys, as had been the practice of his preceptor, Judge Pratt. Turnkey Rhodes said that, to his knowledge, this had not been done for five years. He claimed that he always acted under the orders of the Lieutenant, whom he held responsible for anything he did.

The Judge said that the turnkey seemed to act under the direction of the Lieutenant. That view, it was established by the practice of the court, and it seemed to him that it would not be proper now to interfere with it. Lawyer Shields then took out another writ, directed to the Lieutenant, and the hearing was postponed for the present.

VOTED FOR A MANDAMUS.

THE EMIGRATION BOARD DO NOT WANT TO BE INTERFERED WITH.

Five members of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration tardily responded to the summons to a special meeting at Castle Garden yesterday. Although several matters of minor consideration were brought up at the opening of the session, the main business before the board was the conflict of authority brought about recently by an order of Collector Magone in accordance with instructions from the Treasury Department.

Two Italian women arrived in this country without means and with only one relative here—a brother-in-law, who keeps a peanut stand. They were adjudged by the Commissioners of Emigration as coming under the head of "alien emigrants unable to support themselves without becoming a public charge." The law expressly provides that all such persons be reported to the Collector of the Port, and that they shall then be returned to the place whence they came. The cases were so reported, and the Collector ordered that the two women be allowed to land. Commissioners Stephenson and Starr, however, declined to comply with the Collector's orders.

The matter was referred to the full board yesterday for their decision and was the cause of a spirited debate between Commissioner Stephenson and Commissioner Ulrich.

Mr. Stephenson introduced a resolution directing the President of the board to take steps to compel the Collector of the Port to send the two Immigrants women back to Europe. He thought that the best way to decide the matter conclusively was to obtain a mandamus against the Collector and take the case immediately into court.

Commissioner Ulrich objected to any course which would drag the commission into the courts. "This proposed action seems to me very much like breaking a fly on the wheel. I think the proper course would be to lay the entire case before the Secretary of the Treasury once more. If we are in the right I think this will be the easiest way to find it out."

The vote while it was finally taken was very close. Commissioners Taintor, Starr, and Stephenson voted to mandamus the Collector and Commissioners Hauseldt and Ulrich voted against it.

In July, 1888, the Commissioners reported to the Collector the case of one Kate Hogan as proper for him to act in and to return the immigrant to Ireland. She was suffering from partial loss of eyesight, was entirely without means, and had only one relative—in Oswego. The board did not think she should be landed. The Collector decided to the contrary and she was released. Yesterday came a communication from the Superintendent of the Oswego poor reporting that Kate Hogan was destitute, in his charge, and wished to be returned to Ireland at the expense of the Commissioners. The matter was referred to the Collector, who had by his reversal of the decision of the commission taken the case into his own hands.

A CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

The First Baptist Church of Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Dr. D. C. Eddy is Pastor, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its organization at the church at Lee-avenue and Keap-street, Brooklyn, to-morrow. The historical sermon will be delivered by the Pastor at the morning service. The Sunday school anniversary will be held in the afternoon at 2:30 under the direction of the Superintendent, Mr. John Westervelt. A historical sketch of the school will be followed by reminiscences of the school by former members, a feature that will be of much more than ordinary interest.

The evening service will be devoted to church reminiscences, letters from and addresses by former Pastors and members, a retrospect of the church life of 50 years ago by the Rev. Dr. Hiram Hutchins, and a prospective view of the probable church life of 50 years hence by the Rev. Dr. G. W. Sampson.

The anniversary will be continued on Monday and Tuesday evenings. At the memorial service on Monday evening the religious exercises will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. E. B. Kelsey. Miss Josephine Tyler will read a poem, and addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. D. Wells on the Rev. Dr. Rhees, by the Rev. Dr. Armitage on the Rev. Dr. Samuel Baker, by W. W. Armfield on Deacons Anderson, Baker, Coger, and Ludlum, and by Deacon W. M. McCutchen. Tuesday evening will be devoted to a social reunion, with a supper at 7 o'clock, to be followed by short addresses by a number of Brooklyn clergymen.

FATAL WORK OF HEAVY TRUCKS.

David F. Townsend was driving a truck loaded with iron on Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and had one of the wheels caught in a rut in the street there. Patrick Gallagher, a longshoreman who was in a semi-intoxicated condition, insisted on helping to move the truck, although he was told that his help was unnecessary, and when the truck started he fell under the hind wheel and was so badly injured that he died in the Harlem Hospital yesterday afternoon.

David Island, a 9-year-old boy, was run over by a truck in front of his home, 427 West Eighty-ninth-street, on Thursday evening, and died from his injuries yesterday morning. The truck driver, Constantine Schmid, is under arrest.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

TO DISPLACE GAS IN THEATRES.

MORE HOUSES TO BE LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

Within thirty days from new four of the theatres in Broadway will probably be fully equipped with an electric light service, both in the auditorium and on the stage, and gas will be discarded in these houses except in cases of emergency arising from some accident to the electric plant. The success of the Manhattan Electric Light Company in providing the 1,360 lights which furnish illumination for Proctor & Turner's new theatre has awakened in other managers an interest in the electric system for theatres which has hitherto been wanting, and the result is that this company, which is the first to draw its cables into the conduits on Broadway, is reaping the benefit of this new interest. In Daly's Theatre an experiment is first to be made with the lighting of the foyer, and if this proves satisfactory to Mr. Daly the system will be speedily introduced throughout the house. The work of making the necessary connections between the conduits and the theatre has been in progress several days, and the lights in the foyer will be ready for use in a few days.

The new Union-Square Theatre is also to be lighted by the Manhattan Company, and contracts have been made for supplying the lamp to Palmer's Theatre, the Star and the Bijou, all of which Mr. Leslie, General Manager of the Manhattan Company, says will probably be lighted with electricity within the next month. The advantages of the electric light for the theatre are obvious. In Summer especially the heat created by gas is avoided, and the air is not vitiated as it is by the consumption during of hundreds of gas jets in a crowded house. The electric lights have now been so perfected that they can be regulated and graduated in brilliancy as easily as gas burners, so that they are perfectly practicable for use on the stage, and any effects possible to be produced by the sidelong working of gas lights can be produced by the electric lamp. The lamps to be used in the theatres will most of them be of full 16 candle power, though some of them will be more powerful still.

The lighting of the theatres on Broadway will do away with the excuses of certain companies for not using the subways provided for underground wires, that no proper means have been provided for making connections with buildings. The Manhattan Company is making the connections and finds no difficulty in doing it. General Manager Leslie is enthusiastic in his praises of the subway system. "We could not afford to undertake to light the theatres," he said to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "with an overhead system of wires. A general incandescent system could not be maintained except under ground. The notion that connections with houses cannot be easily made from an underground system is absurd. Our company has already made connections with 20 different stores in Broadway from Fourteenth to Thirty-second street, and we shall be lighting them all within 10 days from now, working one of our underground circuits in Broadway. Up in Harlem our underground cables are working every night with a current of from 2,200 to 2,700 volts, and we have never had any trouble with them since they were buried."

"The amount of the matter is," said Commissioner Moss, who was a listener to the conversation, "that this company, which was the first to obey the law and bury its wires, is stepping in and getting all the Broadway business, and by and by, when the other companies get into working order under ground, they will find their most valuable field of operations already occupied."

ERIN'S GREEN FLAG.

IT WILL FLUTTER ABOVE THE CITY HALL ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

If there are really persons, "some of them Irish," as circulars sent through the city have stated there are, who wish to hold a meeting at the foot of Washington's statue to-night to protest against the raising of any but the American flag on public buildings, they have not yet appeared at the Park Department to procure permission for holding the meeting. Nor have the Irish societies which propose to parade on Monday yet applied to that department for a permit to use the cottage at Union-square for the reviewing party.

It will be a loss of labor for the opponents of foreign flags on public buildings to hold their meeting and make their protest. Mayor Grant has spoken and the green flag will float over the City Hall on Monday. The expression of his purpose to let it so float was drawn from him yesterday by a delegation of the members of the Executive Committee of the American Party, who called on him and presented a protest, in which they said:

"The American flag is the emblem of our common country, born with our national freedom, baptized in the blood of many wars, and made sacred in the hearts of the people. It is to us of one country, one people, and one destiny. The flag which it is proposed to associate with it speaks to us as a people of nothing, unless it be of imported antagonisms and hatreds engendered in foreign lands.

"We make no protest, we express no dissent against any portion of our fellow-citizens celebrating any day that possesses for them a special interest, if it be done in a manner that is not subversive of the laws and the public peace; but we do protest against the use of the national flag for any purpose not wholly American, or the flying over the public buildings of any flag not our own. It is a desecration of the flag that no political necessity can justify or excuse."

The gentlemen who presented this protest were Messrs. Simeon E. Church, J. W. Jarboe, Charles H. Ditmar, James B. Guild, James D. Carter, Charles Eckhard, John C. Geddes, Edward E. Hall, and George A. Hunter. They repeated orally the sentiments expressed in the written communication.

Mayor Grant responded: "I do not consider the raising of the Irish flag with the American flag on St. Patrick's Day any infraction of the dignity of the American citizenship. The Irish people are a patriotic people, who have made the history of this country illustrious by their patriotism—a patriotism which has not interfered with their devotion to their native land. The fact that the Irish flag is not a national standard, but represents only the aspirations of a people struggling for liberty and a national existence, recommends it to me with greater force. It has, moreover, been the custom to raise these flags on such occasions, and I shall not deviate from this long-established precedent."

That settles it. Keeper Keyes will hang the green banner on a halliard over the middle pavilion of the City Hall. It is the custom to put none but national, State, or municipal flags on the flagstaffs.

HELPING THE WORTHY POOR.

One of the most deserving and practical of our city charities is the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The elevation of the home life and character of the poor is the direct purpose of the organization, which expends something like $25,000 annually among worthy and distressed families, this amount being raised by voluntary contributions. Sanitary reforms have always been a feature of the society's work, the theory being that disease and discomforts may be more readily prevented than cured. The relief work is done wholly under the superintendence of the society's own agents and investigators.

During the five months ending Feb. 28 last the association aided either with household necessities or by supplying them with work 11,135 persons, distributed 348 half tons of coal, supplied 2,500 meals, gave away 512 garments and 239 pairs of shoes, and made 7,732 visits on applicants for assistance.

The society could wisely employ double or quadruple the amount it now has at its disposal. The demands on the association are such as it is perfectly willing to assume if the benevolent public will furnish the means, for there are a host of people who need aid that can only be reached by non-sectarian bodies such as this.

Contributions may be sent either to Robert B. Minturn, Treasurer, or to F. S. Lonsworth, the general agent, at 79 Fourth-avenue.

WILLING TO BE HANGED.

Mrs. Wilhelmina C. D. Lebkuchner was put on trial before Judge Gildersleeve, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday for the murder of two of her children, at 158 West Twenty-eighth-street, March 21, 1888. She gave three of her little ones "rough on rats," and two of them died. Some days ago there was an inquiry as to her sanity, and a jury decided that she should be tried. She is of middle age, and wears a black dress with a white handkerchief around her neck. Lawyer Heintzelman appeared for the defense and Assistant District Attorney Meadows for the prosecution. Ten jurors were accepted, but this exhausted the panel, and the case was adjourned until next Tuesday.

The defendant objects to the trial, and says she does not see why they do not hang her, as she expected to be hanged without all the bother. She seems to fear that she will be sent to an insane asylum, and protests that if that course is taken will her she will put an end to her life.

BURGLARS IN COWPERTHWAIT'S.

For the sixth time in less than a year the furniture store of B. M. Cowperthwait & Co., at 193 to 205 Park-row, was broken open by thieves on Thursday night. When Superintendent Jones reached the store yesterday morning he found the two small safes in the cashier's office had undergone a fierce attack from burglars.

The outer outward works of the locks had been wrenched off and a hole bored into the combination lock of one safe that contained $2,600 in cash, but the thieves had not proceeded in opening either safe. All the desk drawers in the store had been pried open, but the thieves found nothing to reward them but $33 in current postage stamps in the cashier's desk, which they carried off.

The Thirteenth Precinct detectives are at work on the case.

CAPT. REILLY'S REPLY.

HE STOUTLY DENIES THAT HE ACTED HARSHLY AT THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL.

Acting Police Superintendent Byrnes sent to Mayor Grant yesterday the reply of Capt. Thomas Reilly of the Nineteenth Precinct to the charges made by the German Liederkranz that he and his subordinates acted tyrannically and disgracefully while preventing the sale of wine at the masquerade ball of that club in the Metropolitan Opera House on Feb. 7. Capt. Reilly declared that he did not take 70 policemen to the ball. He took only 33, and neither he nor either of his aides, Sergts. Schmittberger and Lane, saw any instance of insolent interference by any of the policemen with the comfort of the members of the club or their guests. Nor did he or his aides see any annoyance of occupants of private boxes. No person complained to him of annoyance by policemen. The only complaint was against the enforcement of the law against the sale of liquor after 1 o'clock A. M.

It was not true, said Capt. Reilly, that he arbitrarily, and without notice, to the managers of the ball, cleared the dining hall. On the contrary, he was compelled, in the discharge of his duty, "in consequence of the persistent determination, defiantly manifested, of the parties at the ball to openly ignore and willfully violate the provisions of the excise law," to close the supper and wine room. There was no violence used, "but simply a firm, well-mannered exercise of authority, such as the occasion and the condition of the parties present called for." He denied that there was any unjust discrimination against the German Liederkranz in the enforcement of the law. He had enforced it impartially at all balls in the Metropolitan Opera House and elsewhere in his precinct ever since Judge Daniels rendered a decision that the sale of liquor must cease at 1 o'clock A. M. At the Liederkranz ball he was urged by persons representing themselves as members of the society to countenance an evasion of the law, but he answered them, as he has since answered other persons on other occasions, that the spirit and the letter of the law would be enforced, as he had no authority to give permission for a deviation from it.

For his authority to clear the dining and wine room, Capt. Reilly referred to the wording of the permit for the masquerade ball, issued by the Police Department to the German Liederkranz. The permit stated:

"It shall be the duty of the officer in command of the Nineteenth Precinct to stop the ball, and cause the various rooms occupied for that purpose to be vacated, whenever any indecent, immoral, or illegal act shall be committed, or any disorder take place which shall furnish cause for such action on his part."

Finally Capt. Reilly said: "I desire to state that throughout the night in question, from 10 P. M. until 5 A. M., although present most of the time, I did not observe or hear of any conduct on the part of the police force that was either improper or unlawful, but, on the contrary, saw that the conduct of the police was in accordance with, and in obedience to, the requirements of law, and hence in the interest of public policy and good order; and I am surprised that in so doing it should have given offense to the German Liederkranz Society."

Mayor Grant has taken no action on the communication.

WON THE "FIRST WHEEL."

JOHN QUINN AND JOHN MURPHY DRIVE OVER THE NEW HARLEM BRIDGE.

"Big" John Quinn of Harlem and John Murphy, the horseman, who in matters equine is Mr. Robert Bonner's *alter ego*, are jubilant because of a smart trick which they played on the guardians of the magnificent new Washington Bridge across the Harlem River. The bridge is complete, but it is to be opened formally on the 30th prox., and the ceremonies are intended to add éclat to the Washington centennial celebration. Permits are, however, issued for persons to traverse it on foot. On Tuesday Quinn, who is Falstaffian in girth, and Murphy, who is comparatively a midget, got into a buggy in Harlem behind a very fair team, and were whisked over to Tenth-avenue at a 3-minute gait. They were a bit nervous over the prospect of succeeding in a scheme to put on record the fact that, despite surveillance, they were the first to cross the new bridge in a vehicle.

The two venturesome men had a promenade permit, and when they arrived at the barrier at the south end of the bridge they were halted by the guardian. Quinn nearly overturned the buggy as he leaned over to hand the Cerberus the permit, saying, "It's all right." The guardian began to demur when the buggy was already on the covered roadway and shouted after "the big brown and the little yellow," as he describes them. "'Taint all right; it's a foot permit."

Quinn shouted back: "Read it; it's O. K.," and went on.

The guardian began to reinspect the document, but when he determined that he had been hoaxed the buggy was so far away that the worst had been done. At the north end of the bridge a policeman barred the way, and he began with "You's fellows ought to be arrested. What are you doing here?" but Quinn, who knew him, said: "It's all right; man at the other end's got the permit," smiled, wheeled round the turn, and darted back. He greeted the guardian who had the foot-passenger permit with a smile and did not wait for any observations. Messrs. Quinn and Murphy's exploit is marked on the bridge by a well-defined track, and their claim of "first wheel" will probably be allowed.

REDUCING CITY PRINTING BILLS.

At the meeting of the Board of *City Record* yesterday Mayor Grant instituted a change that will put on City Marshals some printing burdens that have hitherto been borne by the city, and which have been the means of imposition on the public. Almost every district court has an attaché called a Dispossess Clerk, who is not recognized by law, but who has received a large revenue for issuing dispossess warrants furnished to the courts by the city.

Being of the opinion that City Marshals, who get big fees, should furnish such warrants themselves, Mayor Grant struck them from the requisitions, Public Works Commissioner Smith agreeing with him. This cuts down the city's printing bills and rids the public of a district court harpy.

INHARMONIOUS TENANTS.

Justice O'Reilly spent two hours at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon listening to a mass of testimony in the complaint of Mrs. Harriet A. Baker, a dealer in magnetic liniment, against Prof. James W. Livingston, a manufacturer of dress patterns and instructor in the art of pattern cutting. Both parties to the suit are tenants at 916 Broadway. Mrs. Baker charged that Livingston used profane and abusive language to her and threatened her life. The Professor and his witnesses contended that Mrs. Baker was the aggressor, that she swept a lot of dust upon an employe of Sloane's who was laying carpets in the hall, and that she struck the Professor with the broom handle. The hearing was adjourned for further testimony.

THE TRIAL OF KRULISCH.

William Krulisch, the boy who was indicted by the Grand Jury on Friday for the murder of Drug Clerk Weehsung, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Gildersleeve. As soon as his case was called he pleaded not guilty. He did not appear to be particularly disturbed by the charge, and was self-possessed, as usual. His counsel, Ambrose Purdy, asked for an early trial, and next Tuesday was named by Judge Gildersleeve as the day when the date for the trial will be fixed.

PROF. FISKE'S LECTURES.

Owing to the great demand for tickets to Mr. John Fiske's lectures, the remaining seven lectures of the course will not be given in private parlors, but in the University College Hall, the entrance to which is on University-place, Washington-square. The lectures are on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock. Subject for Saturday, March 16: "Alexander Hamilton." Tickets are on sale at Brentano's.

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STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

COLLEGE-PLACE TO BE MADE 90 FEET WIDE ITS ENTIRE LENGTH.

After 40 years of desultory discussion it has been decided that College-place shall be widened between Chambers and Barclay streets, which are its present limitations, and lengthened from Barclay-street to the junction of Dey and Greenwich streets.

This decision was arrived at by the Board of Street Opening yesterday, every member of the board—Mayor Grant, Controller Myers, President Arnold of the Board of Aldermen, Public Works Commissioner Smith, and Park Commissioner Robb—voting for the improvement. Controller Myers and President Arnold were a subcommittee appointed to determine the cost of the work, and they reported that it would cost $1,134,412, the estimated market value of the real estate to be taken being $1,073,499, and the remainder being the cost of grading, paving, &c.

The new street is to be 90 feet wide from Chambers street to Murray, and 80 feet thence to its terminus at Greenwich-street. The roadway in the upper section is to be 60 feet wide, and in the lower section 50 feet. To permit easy access from Greenwich-street to the new thoroughfare at Vesey-street, the latter street is to be widened at its upper side, from the tunnel by which the Sixth and Eighth avenue cars now enter it, down to Greenwich-street.

The cost of all this work will not be assessed on the private citizens who will be benefited by it. Corporation Counsel Beekman has informed the Board of Street Opening that part of it may be assessed on the several railroad companies that now use College-place, on the ground that their tracks are real estate, and that they will be benefited by being enabled to make more trips than they now make.

After the resolution in favor of widening and lengthening the street had been adopted property owners who had been opposed to the change expressed satisfaction with it. The question of opening Bethune-street from Greenwich street to Hudson, or Abingdon-square, a distance of one block, was then taken up by the board. The estimated cost of this improvement is $84,295. Most of the property owners present were absolutely in favor of it. The others would not oppose it if certain little details affecting their private interests were cared for. The board adjourned the consideration of the matter until April 5 to give the property owners more time to discuss it among themselves. By the opening of Bethune-street a direct way will be opened from Hudson-street to the Appraisers' stores the United States Government proposes to build at Washington and Bethune streets, and the lengthened street will be practically a continuation of Bleecker-street to the North River.

A FIRE HARD TO FIGHT.

THREE ALARMS SENT OUT FOR A BLAZE IN GOLD-STREET.

A fierce fire at 85 Gold-street occupied the attention of a large contingent of the downtown firemen last night for over an hour. It had evidently been smoldering for some time before the flames were seen at the windows of the second floor, occupied by H. E. & C. D. Williams, leather and hide dealers. The firemen found heavy iron window shutters to break in and a fierce glare inside. Second and third alarms were sent out at once, and the water tower was hurried into action.

The five-story building has an L which fronts in Spruce-street. The flames traveled up to the roof and extended around into the Spruce street part very quickly. The drowning out process was then begun in earnest. The water tower poured a torrent into the Gold-street windows, and by using the fire escapes two lines of hosemen climbed up on the Spruce-street side.

A strong wind fanned the flames as they broke through the roof and upper windows, and at one time it was feared they would spread to the adjoining buildings. Prompt work by the firemen prevented this, however, and the fire was confined to the structure in which it started.

On the Gold-street side E. R. Discoway, a broker in hides and leather, occupied the first floor and part of the basement. His loss was slight and was caused by water. On the Spruce-street front A. E. Rollinger had a stock of hides, leather, and a quantity of quinine. He was unable to estimate his loss last night. He did not think it would be over $8,000. It was partly covered by insurance. H. E. & C. D. Williams occupied the remainder of the building. Their loss is estimated at $30,000, and is partly insured. The building, which is owned by an estate, was damaged $8,000.

The fire was probably caused by an overheated stove. A report that two horses used for hauling up leather to the top floor were burned could not be confirmed.

DESIRE MR. OBERLY'S RETENTION.

Women are taking an active hand in politics just now, their object being to secure the retention in office of Mr. John H. Oberly, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. That gentleman has won the respect of the Woman's Indian Association by assisting them in their mission work for the betterment of the Nation's wards. Consequently the ladies composing the association are anxious that Mr. Oberly shall remain where he is, instead of being replaced by some mere politician who will use the place for purely political purposes. To this end they ask all who have the good of the Indian at heart to join them in petitioning the President and members of the Senate and House of Representatives to let Mr. Oberly retained. The petitions to President Harrison with this end in view have been largely signed, and the association is sparing no endeavor to accomplish its purpose.

RUMORS ABOUT JOHN Y. MCKANE.

Rumors were circulated in Brooklyn yesterday that John Y. McKane had been indicted by the Grand Jury on the strength of charges preferred by a local newspaper in its answer to McKane's suit for libel. The paper made specific charges of official corruption on McKane's part, and the Grand Jury yesterday went into court to ask if an accused party could be called before them. Judge Moore replied in the negative, pointing out that the Grand Jury was not a trial jury, but was a body organized merely to determine whether there were grounds sufficient to warrant a trial.

McKane said yesterday that he knew just what was being done and was prepared to stand trial. Ex-Sheriff Gard and W. H. Culver, his chief appointee at the Penitentiary, have been before the Grand Jury during the day.

We Continue
to offer extraordinary bargains in India Camels Hair Shawls.
Shawls formerly $800 we now offer at $400
Shawls formerly $500 we now offer at $200
Shawls formerly $250 we now offer at $125
We have some as low as $40 $50, $75, and $100.
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FIRE PLACES,
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28 and 30 West 23d-st.
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WALL-STREET TALK.

Yesterday's stock market was weak all day, with only one or two pleasure rallies to relieve the monotony. The St. Paul pool, from which such important market-wide results were expected, failed to keep its appoint

The New-York Times.

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We have made special exertion to have this opening eclipse all of our previous efforts.

We are the originators of popular prices, and the only house that sells exclusively for cash.

These are the Seven Lamps of the Architecture of our business:

RECIPROCITY.

FOR EVERY CENT EXPENDED IN OUR STORE WE RETURN FULL VALUE, BECAUSE WE GIVE NO CREDIT, AND, THEREFORE, INCUR NO LOSSES. THE CASH BUYER IS NOT TAXED TO PAY FOR UNCOLLECTABLE ACCOUNTS. THERE IS NO DISCRIMINATION MADE AT OUR COUNTERS BETWEEN THE SMALL PURCHASER AND THE GREAT, THE RICH AND THE POOR, THE EXPERIENCED AND THE INEXPERIENCED, ALL HAVE THE SAME ADVANTAGES, AND TO NO ONE IS GIVEN ANY SPECIAL CONCESSION, COMMISSION, OR DISCOUNT.

ENTERPRISE.

WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL HOUSE HAVING OFFICES AND RUNNING FACTORIES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. TO ENUMERATE A FEW OF THESE, WE MAKE HANDKERCHIEFS AND LINEN GOODS IN BELFAST, IRELAND; FINE CHINA IN LIMOGES, FRANCE; UNDERWEAR IN WALLINGFORD, CONN.; HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES AT ST. GALL, SWITZERLAND; ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE IN STEINSCHONAU, BOHEMIA; SHIRTS IN POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.; IVORY AND FINE BISQUE IN RUDOLSTADT, THURINGIA; CHINA IN CARLSBAD, BOHEMIA; WITH FOREIGN OFFICES IN BELFAST, IRELAND, AND IN PARIS, FRANCE. WE HAVE THE GREATER PORTION OF OUR STOCK AT FIRST HANDS, AND REQUIRE NO MIDDLEMEN BETWEEN US AND THE MAKERS OF THE GOODS. WE THUS BRING PRODUCER AND CONSUMER INTO THE CLOSEST POSSIBLE RELATIONS, TO THE ADVANTAGE OF BOTH.

UNIFORMITY.

WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE AND HOLD OUT NO ALLURING BARGAINS IN ONE DEPARTMENT TO FACILITATE THE SALE OF GOODS AT A HIGH PRICE IN ANOTHER. EVERY ARTICLE IN OUR STORE IS A BARGAIN. WE HAVE NO "LEADERS," AND THEREFORE NO LAME AND HALTING LAIRAT OF SUPERANNUATED ARTICLES, PLUS A FRACTIONAL PROFIT ON DISTRIBUTION. ALL OUR PRICES ARE MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, AND EVERY DEPARTMENT IS CONDUCTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE PURCHASING PUBLIC.

ADAPTIVENESS.

WE CARRY NO DEAD STOCK, AND WE ALLOW NO DEPARTMENT TO GET INTO A RUT. WE ARE PROMPT TO INTRODUCE NOVELTIES AND QUICK TO DISCERN NEW CURRENTS OF PUBLIC DEMAND. IN MOST CASES THE MANUFACTURER TAKES HIS INITIATIVE FROM US, NOT WE FROM THE MANUFACTURER. STANDING, AS WE DO, IN CLOSE AND CONSTANT CONTACT WITH ALL CLASSES OF PURCHASERS, AND CONTROLLING, AS WE DO, A VAST ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES, THE FAULT MUST BE OURS IF WE FAIL TO SATISFY EVERY TASTE, MINISTER TO EVERY WANT, AND MEET EVERY NECESSITY WITHIN THE LIMITS OF OUR BUSINESS.

ECONOMY.

THE CASH SYSTEM IS THE CHEAPEST, ALIKE FOR BUYER AND SELLER. IT BELIEVES THE SELLER OF ALL EXPENSE SAVE THAT OF HANDLING THE GOODS. THERE IS NO COSTLY SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING, AND NO NEEDLESS LOCKING UP OF CAPITAL. CREDIT IS A CONVENIENCE FOR WHICH SOME ONE MUST PAY; THE ABILITY TO BUY FOR CASH IS EQUIVALENT TO A COMMAND OF CAPITAL, FROM WHICH ITS POSSESSOR OUGHT TO PROFIT. THE CASH SYSTEM MAKES CAUTIOUS AND CRITICAL PURCHASERS, AND THE BUSINESS THAT ATTAINS VAST PROPORTIONS UNDER IT IS NECESSARILY CONDUCTED ON A SOUND BASIS. THE CROWDS THAT DAILY THRONG OUR STORE BEAR ELOQUENT TESTIMONY TO ITS MERITS.

INTEGRITY.

WE NEVER OFFER MORE OF A GIVEN ARTICLE AT A GIVEN PRICE THAN WE HAVE TO SELL. IF THE AMOUNT IN STOCK IS LIMITED, IT IS SO DECLARED, AND IS NEITHER EXAGGERATED NOR UNDERSTATED. ABSOLUTE ACCURACY IS THE UNIFORM CHARACTERISTIC OF EVERY CLAIM MADE IN OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, AND NO EMPLOYE IS PERMITTED TO MAKE REPRESENTATIONS ABOUT GOODS WHICH CANNOT BE SUSTAINED. WE TOLERATE NO CONVENTIONAL WEIGHTS OR MEASURES. A POUND NEVER MEANS 14 OUNCES; A DOZEN YARDS ALWAYS MEANS 12 TIMES 36 INCHES. THERE IS NOTHING SO LASTING IN BUSINESS AS THE SIMPLE TRUTH. AND NOTHING THAT WILL STAND THE TEST OF TIME LIKE SCRUPULOUS HONESTY.

MODERATION.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING TO GAIN BY TRADING ON A NARROW MARGIN OF PROFIT. WE COULD NOT FILL OUR SHELVES WITH GOODS AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES KNOWN IN THE MARKET IF WE DID NOT PRODUCE OR BUY THEM ON A LARGE SCALE, AND WE COULD NOT SELL ON A LARGE SCALE UNLESS WE GAVE THE PUBLIC THE FULL BENEFIT OF OUR CLOSE BUYING AND CHEAP PRODUCTION. HUGE AS IS THE VOLUME OF OUR BUSINESS, IT KEEPS STEADILY GROWING, BECAUSE THE COST OF CONDUCTING IT IS A HARDLY PERCEPTIBLE ELEMENT IN THE PRICE OF ANY ARTICLE, AND BECAUSE THE SMALLEST PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT SUFFICES FOR AN ADEQUATE RETURN ON THE WHOLE.

R.H.MACY&CO.

HOME RULERS JUBILANT

WHAT THE RESULT IN KENNINGTON MAY LEAD TO.

A POSSIBLE BILL FOR IRELAND — BALFOUR'S RUMORED RESIGNATION —TROUBLE FEARED IN SERVIA.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, March 16.—New-York City itself was scarcely more excited over the result of the great national election on the day following the polling last November than is London to-day over the outcome of yesterday's contest at Kennington. The figures fairly take the Tory breath away. They have had a good working majority in this division ever since it was formed, rising from 360 in 1885 to 430 in 1886.

This time their candidate, young Mr. Beresford-Hope, was the ideal of what a Tory candidate should be—wealthy, athletic, a tolerable speaker, the owner of a historic hyphenated name, the possessor of a beautiful wife, and, to cap all, an own nephew of Lord Salisbury. There has never before been such a rallying of aristocratic assistance as he commanded. Half of the swell heraldic escutcheons of the English peerage were on the panels of the carriages lent him yesterday to bring up the lame, the halt, and the lazy to the polls, and for a fortnight great bevies of the titled dainty dames of the Primrose League have made a house-to-house canvass of the Lambeth slums and stews in his behalf. All this could not save him from the most humiliating and overwhelming defeat which has overtaken any candidate since home rule became an issue in British politics.

It is a blow under which the Ministry reels visibly. One of the Liberal-Unionist dailies, the London *Chronicle*, lacks the courage even to allude to the thing editorially. Others try with more or less effrontery to brazen the matter out, but none of them is able to conceal its consciousness that the result foreshadows the speedy rout of the whole anti-Irish party. The great wave of enthusiasm which was started in Kennington last night, where 200 police were pushed aside like so much paper by a cheering crowd of 20,000 and even a tree protected by iron railings was torn up by the roots in the rush to acclaim the victor, is spreading all over England to-day as the tidings of the triumph travel.

There is to be a by-election in Enfield, which is one of the seven wealthy villa divisions of Middlesex just outside of London, in two or three weeks' time, and though the Tory majority there was 2,200 in 1886 there is now actually confidence that it can be carried for home rule, and the fight from this time out will be waged there with tremendous energy and with all the resources of both parties.

The attack which will be made next week in the House of Commons on the demoralized Ministry will be rendered all the more powerful and spirited by these signs of popular backing outside. The delay in the supply business makes it necessary to postpone until Tuesday the assault on the Attorney-General, which had been set down for Monday, and this will be all the better, because a lot of Irish members had St. Patrick's Day engagements elsewhere for Monday, but they can be on hand in force on the succeeding day.

The prospect now is that the whole week will be spent in baiting the Government on one or another phase of its scandalous connection with the London *Times's* case. The questions already put have involved the unhappy Ministers in all sorts of contradictions and damaging half admissions, and it would not be surprising from what has leaked out of the fierce quarrels inside the Cabinet if another week of torture does not produce one or more resignations. Both the Attorney-General and the Home Secretary are mentioned in these rumors, and there is also a story that Mr. Balfour is going to throw up his position as Irish Secretary to be succeeded by Mr. Ritchie.

This latter is a London Tory of much personal popularity, and very few class notions, who planned and carried through the sweeping democratic Local Government bill last year. He represents about all that is progressive and likable in the whole Tory Ministry, and his accession to the Irish office would be everywhere taken to mean that the Tories are going to try and outbid Mr. Gladstone with an offer of home rule. Some such turn is not at all unlikely, but of course it would come too late to succeed in a partisan sense.

What it might effect would be a calm and intelligent consideration by all parties concerned of the whole question of Irish autonomy and a cool agreement upon the form which the Irish themselves thought they could best make workable. This, I may say, is what Gladstone all along has desired. The Irish leaders, upon whom the responsibility for the success of home rule really would fall, would also welcome such a businesslike arrangement instead of a hurried and ill-digested Constitution won in the heat of political strife. It would be strange indeed if such a result as this should be the outcome of the whole long and venomous fight.

There have been persistent rumors from Vienna during the week, and even explicit statements by the *Standard's* correspondent there, that Austria is hastily preparing for warlike complications on the Servian frontier. These stories are contradicted by the officials, but are to a certain extent credited at the Foreign Office here. Much will depend on the decision of Queen Nathalie, who is being warmly urged on one side to return to Belgrade and vehemently warned off on the other. Her friends here believe she will decide to return, and if Milan keeps his word, also returning in such a case and contesting her claim to the guardianship of their son, there must be civil war. The situation there at present almost amounts to that, for an open row has broken out between the Regents and the Ministry. It would not be surprising if the whole Balkans were in flames before Easter and all Europe were throbbing with the excitement of the long-dreaded crisis between Russia and Austria.

The House of Lords yesterday woke up from its long slumber and held a session at which actually 36 peers were present, which is the biggest number since the present Parliament came into existence. The aim of their labors was to create four standing committees to which bills could be referred and to ordain that in future the peers in debate might refer to one another by name, instead of saying "the noble lord." This introduction of proper names in debate will be, I believe, a complete innovation in the history of parliamentary procedure.

Naturally, the foreign appointments of the new President of the United States are watched here with deep interest, and the reports that Mr. Blaine is not having his own way are received with much satisfaction. Whitelaw Reid is the only man thus far mentioned in connection with the English mission who would not be welcomed here by everybody. The foolish and wanton attacks made in the New-York *Tribune* during the campaign on the whole English people have been extensively quoted and saved here, and I speak within knowledge when I say that there would be a widespread public protest by representative English papers, friendly alike to the United States and to Ireland, if he should be appointed. On the other hand, either Chauncey M. Depew or Warner Miller would be made to feel at home from the outset. Mr. Depew is, of course, already widely known here. I hear from Paris that the report that Murat Halstead will be sent there has been received with delight.

Minister Straus made a visit from Constantinople to Athens last week, where he had an hour's interview with King George and a long talk with the veteran Premier, Tricoupis, who surprised him by knowing the intimate personal details of current American politics almost as well as if he had just come from Washington. Mr. Straus writes me with enthusiasm about the material progress of Athens, which is growing like an American city, with handsome new streets and splendid mansions going up on all sides under the impetus of constant return to the Hellenic capital of wealthy and public-spirited Greeks who have amassed fortunes elsewhere.

At last the long-standing project of widening the Strand between Somerset House and the Law Courts seems likely to take active and effective form. An association has been started, and already several thousand signatures have been obtained for a petition to the new County Council. The scheme is to take down both St. Mary le Strand and St. Clement Danes Churches and clear out the mass of ancient tumbledown buildings now standing between the Strand and Holywell-street. The most of these have stood since the time of the Stuarts, and both churches are old-time landmarks. The change will be deplored by archæologists and lovers of picturesque and historical romance, but will be a great boon to the business people of the town.

Artists are much interested over the discovery by a French scientist of the secret of making Alexandrian blue, the peculiar color which the Romans used in frescoes, and the trick of which was entirely lost when the Northern barbarians overran Italy. Chemical analysis of specimens found at Pompeii shows it to be made by a complex mixture of sand, silicate of copper, and carbonate of lime, and after many experiments the process of manufacture has been rediscovered. It has remarkable fixity, even against acids, and will be shortly introduced into the market.

Frank Jones of New-Hampshire is to make a big splurge on the London market on Monday with the stock of his new brewing company, of which £800,000 are offered here and of which will be taken twice over and more.

There is great anxiety among the holders of Rio Tinto shares here as to what will happen on Monday when the settling day in Paris will show who has gone to the wall in France.

The grand opera season will begin at Covent Garden Theatre May 18. The booking is already the greatest ever known, and includes all the stalls, all the pit, all the grand tier boxes, and eight upper boxes. The soleists will be the de Reszke brothers, Lasalle, Mme. Melba, Scalchi, Ella Russell, and probably Mme. Albani. "Die Meistersinger" will be given in Italian and Gouned's "Romeo and Juliet" in French.

"Lucifer," an oratorio by a distinguished Flemish composer, Felix Benoil, which has made a great deal of talk, is to be done by the Royal Choral Society at Albert Hall on the 3d prox. The score has just been published.

Agnes Huntingdon was presented with an honorary badge of Captain in the United States Navy by a circle of friends at the Hotel Metropole on Monday in honor of her great hit as Paul Jones.

Much interest is attached to the opening of the new Garrick Theatre. John Hare, the manager, does not seem to have perfectly smooth sailing, however, as E. S. Willard, who was specially engaged for Mr. Pinero's new piece, has thrown up the part, and Lewis Waller has been engaged to fill his place. Waller is a young man who has made a series of successes in the past year, and is now the most popular stage "villain" in London. Mr. Hare has also deemed it best to himself to play the part for which Lawrence D'Orsay was engaged.

H. F.

MASKED MEN ROB A SAFE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 16.—Mr. H. J. Brown is night watchman at the Pittsburg Sewer Pipe Works, situated in a lonely place on Block House Run, about one mile back of New-Brighton, Penn. About 1 o'clock this morning he was surprised by the entrance of four masked men carrying revolvers, who ordered him to throw up his hands and keep his mouth closed. His hands and feet were tied, he was bound to a chair, a handkerchief placed over his eyes, and one man left to guard him while the other three drilled the safe.

They worked for over an hour when they blew the safe open, wrecking it completely. They obtained money and valuables amounting to about $100. They then left after threatening to kill Brown if he should ever reveal anything he might have learned as to their identity. When they had left Brown freed himself and raised an alarm. No clue to the robbers has yet been found.

POLLOCK ADMITTED TO BAIL.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 16.—John M. Pollock was to-day brought here from Sing Sing Prison and admitted to bail in the sum of $4,500 to appear for trial when wanted by the District Attorney. Pollock was the junior member of the banking firm of John H. Wilsie & Son, which became bankrupt last Summer. Previous to its failure a bill for $1,200, left with the firm for collection by James Hamilton, was cashed and the proceeds used by the firm. For this offence Pollock was convicted for grand larceny in October last and sentenced by Judge Wilkin, since deceased, to five years' imprisonment in Sing Sing.

In February the General Term granted him a new trial on exceptions taken, but he was not released until to-day, owing to inability to furnish bail. A. V. Wilsie, his partner, who was formerly a resident of Brooklyn, is in Goshen Jail. He has a half dozen indictments pending.

"Resting Parlors."
Eggenbrodt's Hats.
Cor. Hudson and Eighteenth (14th) Streets.—Adv.

MISS ANDERSON'S ILLNESS.

ALL HER ENGAGEMENTS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON CANCELLED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Mary Anderson will act no more this season. She was informed by her physician, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, to-day, that in order to fully recover from the nervousness from which she has been suffering for a fortnight she would have to cancel all her engagements for the season, and put herself under his care for a course of treatment. After leaving Miss Anderson Dr. Mitchell went to the telegraph office and telegraphed to Henry E. Abbey, Miss Anderson's manager, that she was too ill to fulfill her coming engagements and that she would appear on the stage no more this season. Mr. Abbey was sick in his house, but he immediately sent the following to Messrs. Nixon & Zimmerman, proprietors of the Chestnut-Street Theatre.

"It has been found imperative, owing to Miss Anderson's continued ill health, and acting upon the advice of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, to discontinue her performances entirely for the rest of the season."

Miss Anderson's sickness in Washington and Baltimore, where she was compelled to stop the performance of "The Winter's Tale," and afterward to cancel the dates in these two cities, cost her manager a loss of $20,000. By her inability to appear in Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, and Los Angeles Manager Abbey will lose in the neighborhood of $10,000, while Miss Anderson will lose nearly the same amount. Mr. Abbey sent notices to the proprietors of the theatres in which Miss Anderson was to appear that they would have to book other attractions, as she would positively not play again this year.

When Dr. Mitchell called upon Miss Anderson this morning he found her to be suffering from a fit of nervousness and barely able to hold anything steady in her hand, and she was kept in bed by shooting pains in the head. He concluded that she was getting worse and that she would have to abandon all hope of returning to the stage this season. Miss Anderson will remain at the Stratford for several weeks. Her mother will stay with her.

It was practically settled when Mr. Abbey and his partner, Mr. Schoeffel, started for Philadelphia on the 2 P. M. train yesterday that all engagements for Miss Anderson during the present season should be canceled, Mr. Abbey having made up his own mind that, however willing the lady might be to exert herself to please him and the public, it would not be right to urge her to do so in the present state of her health. It was decided, however, to have Dr. Mitchell make a careful examination of the case before coming to a final determination. The loss to Mr. Abbey and Miss Anderson herself, from a financial point of view, will be very great. Miss Anderson was yet to fill, not only her Philadelphia engagement this week, but a season in Boston, and another in San Francisco and Los Angeles, where she was to have ended her American tour. Mr. Abbey refused to discuss the financial aspect of the case, his interests being in the bodily well-being of Miss Anderson. A gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the business of the firm, however, stated that $25,000 would not cover the loss to Mr. Abbey from the sudden close of Miss Anderson's season, and that the lady herself would probably lose as much more, while the company would be thrown out of employment at about the worst time of the year in England as well as here. The members, however, are fortunate in one respect, that they are sure of being sent home comfortably, which many an American company placed in the same condition would not be.

The trouble with Miss Anderson is said to be nervous prostration, which complete rest from mental and physical labor for a proper period will probably remedy. It has been brought about, the physicians say, by her hard work in producing "The Winter's Tale" so continuously during her American tour, following on a long season of the same play in London, with no rest between except the scarcely satisfying one to be gained in an ocean voyage. After work in "The Winter's Tale" is very exhausting, and she has been accustomed to changing the bill on Saturday nights to relax the tension of her nervous system somewhat. But this, apparently, was not sufficient to guard her from exhaustion. An intimate friend of Miss Anderson in this city says that the breaking down was hastened, if not directly caused, by the brutal attacks made upon her by the billingsgate writers of St. Louis, which threw her into a state of nervousness approaching hysteria, and almost made her unfit to attend properly to her work in that city. It is believed that with proper rest and care Miss Anderson will be able to fill her engagement in this country under Mr. Abbey's management next season.

ACCUSED OF BRIBERY.

THE NEWLY-ELECTED TREASURER OF SYRACUSE INDICTED.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 16.—The Grand Jury brought in a sealed indictment this afternoon against Benjamin W. Roscoe, City Treasurer-elect, charging him with offering money to Alderman Charles Candee to secure his vote for City Treasurer. Mr. Roscoe was at once arrested by the Sheriff, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000. Roscoe, who is the head of the firm of Roscoe Brothers, general commission merchants in fruits and confectionery, was elected City Treasurer a week ago last Monday night, receiving a majority of one in the Common Council. He is a Democrat, and the Common Council stands Republicans, 6; Democrats, 5. At the meeting of the Council Alderman Seager, Republican, voted for Roscoe for City Treasurer, electing him and six other Democrats to minor offices. The Democrats members of the Council elected half a dozen Republicans to minor offices, all of whom were proposed by Alderman Seager.

The result of the election created a good deal of excitement in the city, and charges of bribery were freely bandied about the streets. The testimony before the Grand Jury showed that Roscoe on the afternoon of the day of the election obtained a loan of $3,000 in currency after the bank had closed. This money, however, was returned to the bank several days later. While no direct testimony was offered to show that Roscoe offered money to Seager to vote for him, the evidence showed that he offered to bribe other Democrats. The local leaders of the Democracy, Henry J. Mowry and Mayor Kirk, had nothing to do with the "combine," and knew nothing of it until after the deal had been made and the city officers elected. The Finance Committee of the Common Council last Monday fixed Roscoe's bond as City Treasurer at half a million dollars. Heretofore the Council has only required $50,000 bond of the Treasurer. The vote of the Grand Jury on Roscoe's indictment was 13 to 6, and two jurors were excused from voting.

Friends of Roscoe are endeavoring to have him make a full statement of all the circumstances attending his connection with the canvass for City Treasurer, and to show precisely what was done to bring about the "combine," and how he became involved in it, and to what extent, and also the connection of others with the transaction. If this were to be done, the result would be a decided sensation. What will be done respecting the City Treasurership and Roscoe's election thereto remains to be seen. It is rumored that he will not enter into bonds for the office, in which case his appointment would be void. The matter will be determined at the Council's meeting next Monday.

THEY KEPT THEIR MARRIAGE SHORT.

LITHONIA, Ga., March 16.—Two years ago Miss Carrie Walker of Gordon County visited Mrs. A. C. Nesbitt, who lives near here with her youngest son, Ernest Nesbitt, a young man 22 years of age, and spent the Summer. Miss Walker and young Nesbitt were in each other's company daily and a strong friendship sprang up between them which soon deepened into love. In December, 1887, Miss Walker started to visit relatives in Tennessee, Mr. Nesbitt accompanying her to Atlanta.

Upon reaching Atlanta they boarded the air line train for Seneca City, S. C., where they were married. The young lady proceeded on her way to Tennessee, and Mr. Nesbitt came back to his home here, where he went about his work as usual, telling no one of his marriage, not even his mother. They kept up a regular correspondence, keeping the secret solely to themselves, until two weeks ago, when Mr. Nesbitt wrote his bride to come home.

On her arrival here he met her at the station and took her to his home, where he introduced her to his mother as his wife. His mother was surprised, but received her new daughter cordially.

THE CONVICTION ANNULLED.

ALBANY, March 16.—A rather novel turn was taken to-day in a criminal case which in its bearings was out of the ordinary run. Lincomb R. Page was convicted of swindling Glens Falls parties, among others D. H. Peck, out of $6,000, and was indicted in 1874. He was not caught until 1887. He was tried under the old indictments in 1886, was convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. An appeal, technical in its grounds, was taken. This held that the jury was not properly drawn, and that the statute under which he was convicted was repealed by the Code. The General Term Justices Learned presiding, to-day granted Page a writ reversing that of conviction and discharging the prisoner. Justice Landon writing the opinion.

CLEVELAND THEIR GUEST

FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK DINE ROYALLY.

A SPEECH BY THE EX-PRESIDENT ELICITS HEARTY CHEERS FOR AMERICA AND IRELAND.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick held its one hundred and fifth anniversary dinner in Delmonico's last night, and the attendance was so large that some of the guests had to be crowded out of the main dining hall into a small adjoining room. About 270 people partook of the feast. The decorations of the banquet room were particularly suggestive of the occasion. The Irish flag was entwined in graceful folds with the United States colors on every side, and there was a remarkable profusion of harps and shamrocks at every turn.

Above the speakers' table was a large picture of St. Patrick, with a crook in one hand and a shamrock in the other. Opposite this and in front of the music stand was a large harp trellised with shamrocks and bearing beneath it the words "Erin Go Bragh." As each guest entered the dining room he was presented with a green button ornamented with a golden shamrock. The menus were decorated with views of Irish scenery, shamrocks, and harps, and even the cigars were tied with green ribbon.

The most distinguished guest of the evening was Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States, and the fact that Mr. Cleveland was to be present had more to do with the large attendance than anything else. It was the first public appearance of Mr. Cleveland since he left Washington, and the greatest interest was manifested in what he would say and do. In the short time prior to the dinner Mr. Cleveland was surrounded by a friendly group, with whom he conversed freely and easily. Every one wanted an introduction to the ex-President, and nearly every one had his wish gratified. When the guests entered the banquet hall the most distinguished came last, and the result was that as Mr. Cleveland walked up the centre aisle on the arm of Mr. Joseph J. O'Donohue, President of the society, the company cheered so lustily that the venerable St. Patrick trembled in his great gilt frame. The people present embraced every shade of political opinion, but all became enthusiastic at the sight of the ex-President, and as he stepped upon the dais three times three cheers were given as heartily as ever were heard in Delmonico's.

The arrangements of the platform guests was as follows: To the right of President O'Donohue was the Hon. Grover Cleveland, the Hon. Charles P. Daly, the Hon. John S. Wise, Everett P. Wheeler, Col. John R. Fellows, A. M. Townsend of the St. George Society, Bryce Gray of St. Andrew's Society, and R. J. Lewis of St. David's Society. To the left of Mr. O'Donohue were Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Eldridge T. Gerry, De Lancy Nicoll, Roswell P. Flower, R. Shell of the St. Nicholas Society, Col. W. L. Brown, and Judge Van Vorst of the Holland Society.

Among the others present were Augustin Daly, Eugene Kelly, Chief-Justice Van Brunt, Judge Joseph F. Daly, Justice Charles Welde, Edward F. Reilly, Judge Allen, Judge M. J. O'Brien, Judge Ingraham, Richard M. Walters, John R. McNulty, James L. Coleman, Col. Stevenson, John F. Plummer, Cornelius Bliss, D. Lowber Smith, George W. Wingate, John D. Crimmins, Patrick Divver, James A. Flack, Ambrose Monell, Peter Rowe, David McAdam, Henry R. Beekman, H. D. Purroy, William R. Laimbeer, J. S. Fearn, David McClure, Stephen W. French, Theodore W. Myers, George H. Pell, Henry McCleskey, John McClave, A. L. Ashmead, R. Guggenheimer, Roswell P. Flower, R. M. Walters, Frederick Smyth, Richard S. Newcomb, F. G. Gedney, J. Sullivan, J. Geoghegan, John Devine, P. F. Collier, James Oliver, James J. Rogers, and T. B. Dunn.

When the coffee was reached Joseph J. O'Donohue welcomed the guests. He said that in the 105 years of the existence of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick the future of Ireland had never looked so promising as it does now. He referred to the harmonious feeling of the American people and the American press in bringing about this happy result.

President O'Donohue introduced the Hon. Grover Cleveland as the modern Cincinnatus, a man who ruled sixty millions of people a few months ago and who to-day was among the most modest and unpretentious citizens of the Republic.

At the mention of Mr. Cleveland's name every man in the room sprang to his feet and, waving his napkin above his head, yelled as though he was trying to split his throat. The cheering continued for several minutes before Mr. Cleveland arose, and when he finally got on his feet it was renewed with greater enthusiasm than before, if that were possible. When Mr. Cleveland finally got a hearing he said:

"The words which respond give rise to such various and impressive reflections that I find it difficult to determine the line of thought which should be followed.

"That is naturally and obviously suggested by the sentiment proposed is a country marvelous in its growth and development, great in its power and wealth, and free in the character of its institutions and in the spirit of its people.

"There is also suggested a broad and hospitable country, which opens its gates to the people of all nations who are willing to assume the duties of American citizenship, and to share in the blessings which God has in store for the American people. [Applause.]

"Nor can it be said that in national selfishness and sordid complacency the country is blind to the welfare of others. Wherever there exists a struggle for freer government and for man's enfranchisement there will be found the aid and sympathy of the people of the United States. In this we but follow the promptings which our free condition inspires, and acknowledge the contribution we have received from the sturdy men of other lands to our population and to every element of our greatness. [Cheers.]

"In this reunion of your ancient and honorable society, reminding us of such contributions, and here at the table of a banquet citizenship is fully acknowledged, it is in every way fitting and proper that we should mention with love and with loyalty 'the United States.'

"I have referred to the obvious significance of these words as they are related to a great, prosperous and free Nation. But other nations, too, are great, and they are prosperous and rich, and in a measure they are free. 'States' may mean any organized government—tyrannical, monarchical, or free. It is therefore made important that we do not miss the reflection that 'the United States' alone stands for the one Government always free, and founded upon human rights and equality before the law. Thus is presented the basis of unity and the fundamental importance of that unity to all we are and all we hope to be. [Applause.]

"Our national life is inseparable from this union of the United States. Thus it is reached upon its career among the nations of the earth. Its machinery is suited to no other condition, and its success depends upon it. Whatever might be the achievements of separate States and disjointed fragments, not the triumph of 'the United States' can fully demonstrate, in the eyes of the world, the success of the American experiment of self-government. [Great applause.]

"To the end that our Nation might be called 'the United States,' the fathers who forged so well the bonds of our Union yielded to each other their opinions and discarded their prejudices. Other years, in order that 'the United States' might be saved as a precious heritage, lives were sacrificed and blood was shed on many a hard-fought battlefield.

"We should not be considerate in veneration for those who made us a Nation, nor with the sacred and grateful remembrance of those who shed their blood and gave their lives for its perpetuation. [Applause.]

"We, too, owe a duty to 'the United States.' We can, at least, teach fraternity and toleration, the sure foundations of our unity and of our country's life. Hence, if the spirit of kindness is established in the hearts of our countrymen, we shall to the extent that we aid in this consummation perform the duty required of us in our day and generation. [Applause.]

Let us then cultivate real and genuine generosity and fraternal kindness among all our people. Let us resolve that no partisan exigency shall arouse the passion or excite the alarm of sectional and jealous among people all charged with the safety, the development, and the triumph of American institutions. [Applause.]

Our destiny is before us. It can only be reached by union and harmony. We are not called upon to surrender or jeopardize any results in favor of our Union that we may have gained in its armed defense, but rather to preserve those results through the patriotism of magnanimity. In the presence of the duty God has laid upon us as a Nation, it should never be forgotten that failure waits on dissension and division, and that a grateful acknowledgment of a common brotherhood or a halting co-operation in a common patriotic purpose will surely check our national progress. [Applause.]

In this assemblage, where so large a representation is found of the race which in all stages of our national life has done so much to make our country great, and whose hearts at this time turn lovingly to their brethren who struggle for the blessings which are here enjoyed, I know that reference to any element of our freedom and happiness will meet with a hearty response. [Applause.]

Here regardless of place of birth or of former allegiance we meet as American citizens, [applause,] proud of our country, devoted to her interests and to her security, willing with all Americans for those best favored the happiness, the freedom, the strength, and the peace which are found in 'the United States'." [Continued cheering.]

Ex-Judge Charles P. Daly was one of the principal speakers of the evening. He said, in part: "I have been asked, as this is a centennial year, as it is the year in which we are to celebrate the centenary of our country's birth and of the inauguration of Washington, to tell you who then were the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and whether or not they then celebrated St. Patrick's Day by parade. I shall, however, do not extend back that far, but a few days since I was fortunate enough to acquire a manuscript used by an ancestor of the Pierrepont family, of which only 500 copies were printed, and in it I learn that the President of the society then was William Ussher, a native of Dublin and a warm friend of Lafayette. He entered the city of New-York that year in a triumphal car drawn by four white horses, and after casually looking over its surroundings, said: 'This is destined to become the future metropolis of the world,' as an evidence of his belief he founded what became one of the greatest dry goods concerns in the world. I learn from this manuscript that among the special guests of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick 100 years ago was Gov. George Clinton of New-York, himself an Irishman from the County, Ulster. Next to him sat Gen. Knox, Washington's favorite companion, and then Baron Steuben, John Jay, and Erwin, who led the movement to relieve Valley Forge. At the same table sat Chief-Justice Morris and his brother, Robert Morris, the great financier of that time. Also Robert Lennox, whose son gave the Lenox Library to this city, and George Wilkes, the Cashier of the Bank of New-York. Many more I could name, statesman, merchant prince, kings of finance, and brilliant professional lights, but enough has been said to show you that the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick have an ancestry upon which even the boasted 400 might well look with envious gaze." [Laughter and applause.]

President O'Donohue proposed that Mr. Cleveland be elected an honorary member of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and forthwith that honor was conferred upon the ex-President. Only two other men have ever enjoyed this distinction. The first was George Washington, and the second Henry Ward Beecher.

The third toast was "Ireland," and it was responded to by the Hon. John S. Wise. This gentleman paid a glowing tribute to the character of Irishmen and Irishwomen. His speech was characterized by poetic allusions and rhetorical flights. He treated of Ireland's intimate connection with America and how much the latter owed to the former's sons, and referred with great oratorical flourish to Ireland's present struggle for liberty. Mr. Wise's speech evoked continual and most energetic applause.

The next speaker was the Hon. Everett P. Wheeler, whose toast was "The State of New-York." He said that the trouble with Ireland had always been in the discrimination made in legislation in favor of a few against the interests of the masses. Mr. Wheeler said very little about the State of New-York, but paid a tribute to Mr. Cleveland and referred to that gentleman as the modern Saarsfield.

Mayor Hugh J. Grant was down to respond to the toast, "The City of New-York," but left to review the Sixty-ninth Regiment. His place was taken by his private secretary, Thomas C. Crane, who had only superlative praise for the Metropolis. The other toasts were "The Bench and Bar," responded to by the Hon. Eldridge T. Gerry; "The Army and Navy," responded to by the Hon. John R. Fellows, and "Women," responded to by the Hon. De Lancey Nicoll. The banquet was thoroughly successful in every respect.

STEEL MILL COMBINATION.

AND IT BODES NO GOOD TO THE SMALL MINE OWNERS.

CHICAGO, March 16.—One of the largest holders and dealers in mining and railway stocks in the Northeast, and a man who says he has been acquainted with the preliminary details of the steel mill combination for two weeks, was at the Grand Pacific to-day. He made some statements last evening that go to show that whether the association may or may not be properly called a trust, it is a combination that may mean death to small mine owners in the Northwest.

"It will be remembered," he said, "that quite recently the Minnesota Iron Company and the Duluth Iron Range Railroad, which is run by the company, were sold to a large pool headed by H. H. Porter of this city. The entire property is now controlled and managed by this syndicate, of which Porter is the moving spirit, and its headquarters and main offices are here in Chicago. It is really a Chicago institution with J. S. Morse at the head of the iron company, and a large number of Chicago men, including Marshall, Field, Armour, and others interested.

"The Minnesota company was last year the largest shipper and producer of iron ore in the Lake Superior region, having mined and shipped nearly 500,000 tons. It is estimated that the output of the Vermillion district, where the company's mines are situated, will be for the season of 1889 about 900,000 tons."

The gentleman then said: "The point to it all lies in this. The principal consumers of iron ore in the West have combined under one management in the steel combination."

A BLIND MAN'S WORK.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 16.—Alfred M. Horton of this city, a blind man, aged 60 years, is deserving of notice. He lost his eyesight at the age of 14 by a premature explosion of a gunpowder blast. He became a successful farmer, but subsequently moved into the city, and took up the business of watering the streets. Some years ago he engaged in the flour and feed business, and did a large business. He makes his way to the Post Office or any other place where business calls him with a pretty brisk step and with no other assistance than a cane, which he employs from time to time in feeling his way at street crossings and the like. His memory of voices, of the differing sounds of footsteps, and of routes that he has once traversed is unerring. He has gone to New-York City alone, and made his way unassisted across the ferry to his brother's office in Sixth-avenue and to other points where business called him.

He is fond of horses and boys and deals with good

SOCIETY'S SAWDUST FAD

REHEARSING FOR AN AMATEUR CIRCUS.

YOUNG NEW-YORKERS DISPORTING IN A 42-FOOT RING IN A TENNIS COURT AT BAYCHESTER.

The 400, fresh from the successes of the Academy of Design costume ball and preparing for the Washington centennial, are still finding time to do a great deal of gossiping in regard to the amateur circus modeled after the Duc de Morny's somewhat notorious attempt a few years ago, when that progressive young man was regarded with affection by Parisian society.

Several well-known young men take daily pilgrimages to Baychester, where they are regarded with ill-concealed interest by the minor who is ticket agent and baggage smasher of that not populous hamlet. They charter a terrible machine, which has in some way gained the local reputation of being a wagon, and are driven to Mr. James Waterbury's beautiful home, within earshot of the Sound. Lots of these young gentlemen and nearly as many young ladies went up there yesterday.

Within 50 yards of Mr. Waterbury's home stands his stable, an imposing-looking edifice. No sooner had the party arrived on the grounds in stages and drags than they were turned in there, picking their way between all sorts of vehicles, and at last arriving within an extension of the stable which Mr. Waterbury built some time ago as a tennis court, and in which many of the most renowned players of that game have played. This apartment, which, though now used as a practise hall, is to be the scene of the great amateur circus in May, is fitted almost entirely in hard wood and is particularly handsome. Mr. Waterbury has had a thoroughly professional 42-foot ring built in the centre of the floor, and it is there that lots of nice clean sawdust, which prevents bruises to the venturesome performer. The top of the railing of the inclosure is padded and covered with white canvas, and in the centre stands a queer machine, looking like the result of an arbitration between a crane and a gallows, from the extreme end of which hangs a series of straps, which, with the framework, is known as a trapeze.

Yesterday all this was furbished up so that it fluttered as the moveable beam swung, and the pretty girls and their escorts grouped themselves in very effective order at the right. The venerable Jack Carroll, who for 40 years has taught the young circus idea its proper marksmanship, took up his long-lashed whip and snapped it with the grace of an Apollo over his sun horses, and then there was silence. Of course, this was the fourth time this same thing had been done, for every Saturday in the last 30 days these same ladies and gentlemen have gone to Baychester to see some of their set in preparatory harness, but all were intensely breathless. Finally three young gentlemen, whose names were as sacred as the tomb of Confucius, came into the ring in lawn tennis suits and began a series of tumbling the like of which is never seen in this city, save where the heated traveler on an iron steamboat witnesses the play of some fish island, porpoises. There were somersaults and handsprings, and sprained wrists, but, as Jack Carroll expressed it, "Nothing like practise, gentlemen," and in consequence the ladies applauded. Every one granted that flannels were not the thing in which to do tumblings because the stitching at the seams is notoriously insecure. But the gentlemen were there to do hard work, and the ladies were compelled to accept the inevitable.

There were several quite difficult things done by a venturesome young gentleman who paid much more attention to the admiring glances of the ladies than to Carroll's instructions, but the most remarkable thing he accomplished was to tumble from his perch and land on the sawdust without breaking his own back. Then came the star performance of the day. Another young gentleman in a still prettier suit of flannels was escorted into the ring by a white horse which evidently was an animal of experience, for he went around the ring like what Jack Carroll called "an old un." He was in fact a famous circus horse which Mr. Waterbury has acquired. The young gentleman stood on the animal's haunches and then the straps of the "mechanic" were fastened around his chest beneath his arm pits and the old horse was told to go. He went, and his rider did his level best to keep up with that horse, but the experienced animal got from beneath his feet at last and the ambitious amateur was left dangling in the air like Gulliver was in the paws of the Brobdingnagian monkey. But there were performers who did it much better than this, one gentleman in particular, actually riding around the ring several times standing on the white horse's back and making effective hops over a narrow banner which Mr. Waterbury held for the purpose. There was deafening applause over this, and the performer shrugged his shoulders and blushed deprecatingly over the popular estimate of his ability. Luncheon was served in Mr. Waterbury's house and his guests returned to the city by the evening trains.

The performance will occur the first fortnight in May, the date not yet having been selected. As has been said, the riding will be done in the refitted tennis court, and the audience will be confined to Mr. Waterbury's friends, a guarantee that the occasion will be one of great social interest.

The would-be performers have already been at work for quite a month under Jack Carroll's supervision, but it is not yet decided which ones will be chosen for the performance. All that is still in the hands of the Circus Committee, composed of Oliver Harriman, F. O. Beach, and Howard N. Potter, and these gentlemen have not yet considered the momentous question of a programme. This they won't do until May 1. There is going to be a trick donkey in the performance, however, and despite all reports to the contrary no ladies intend to participate.

APPRAISERS' STORES.

PURCHASE OF THE BETHUNE-STREET SITE FOR THE NEW BUILDINGS.

Several rumors were afloat yesterday about the purchase of property by the Federal Government upon which Appraisers' stores would be built. It was said, among other things, that Mr. Fairchild, shortly before leaving the Secretaryship of the Treasury, had consummated a negotiation through L. J. & I. Phillips, the real estate agents, for the purchase of a site along West-street, fronting the North River and situated a few blocks north of where the Appraisers' stores are now—in West, Washington, Hubert, and Ralph streets.

Another report was that the Government had an option of a site bounded by West, Bank, and Bethune streets, near West Eleventh-street, containing about 77,000 square feet, at a price of $450,000. This second report seems to have been untrue. One of the Messrs. Phillips said yesterday that this property had been bought by Secretary Fairchild, but he declined to name the price or the persons from whom it had been bought.

In Washington the report of its purchase was confirmed by Secretary Windom, and it was said at the Treasury Department that it was selected as a site by Mr. Fairchild upon the recommendation of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and that Mr. Windom had had nothing to do with it.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST GEORGE B. LAWTON.

Three judgments, aggregating $96,565, have been entered against George B. Lawton, real estate operater at 526 West-street, in favor of the following persons: C. Becker, $24,907; J. M. Allaire, $45,543; E. A. Howes, $26,115. Mr. Lawton, who lived in the Ninth Ward for nearly 40 years, was a heavy operator in real estate in leased land and in dock property. Lawyer J. H. Whitelegge said yesterday that in 1861 Mr. Lawton formed a partnership with Mrs. Jane Mull to operate in real estate and dock property, she contributing most of the capital. This partnership continued for 18 years until the death of Mrs. Mull in 1879. Mr. Lawton was the Executor of her estate, and in 1883 Mr. Whitelegge, representing his client, C. Becker, who was one of the heirs of Mrs. Mull, asked for an accounting of the partnership. Mr. Lawton said he had $25,000 in his hands. It was thought there ought to be a much larger sum, and the matter was referred to a Referee, who reported that Mr. Lawton had about $34,000 personalty in his possession belonging to the estate, and the judgments entered yesterday represent the interests of the several heirs. Mr. Whitelegge said that Mr. Lawton had 20 days in which to distribute the amount in his hands. Besides the personal estate, Mr. Whitelegge said that Mr. Lawton also has about $3,000,000 real estate belonging to the Mull estate, and an effort would be made to get that for the heirs. Some time ago, when the Referee gave his decision in regard to the personalty, Mr. Lawton had mortgages put on record against the property, and proceedings would now be taken to lift this cloud on the property.

A COMBINATION CLUBHOUSE.

The Authors' Club is projecting a scheme for the erection of a clubhouse to be occupied by several of the smaller clubs of the city that have no building of their own. The plan is to secure for each club exclusive quarters in this building with no further responsibility than the payment of rent. It is suggested, however, that in addition to the exclusive quarters of each club there shall be a large room available, under proper conditions, for exhibitions, receptions, banquets, &c. The upper floors are to be occupied by studios and bachelor apartments. The whole building is to be under competent supervision, and provided with elevator service. A conference meeting to further the project is to be held at the rooms of the Authors' Club, 19 West Twenty-fourth-street, at 5 o'clock P. M., March 26.

MAKING UP EXPORT RATES.

THE PROCESS EXPLAINED TO THE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Representatives of all the trunk lines and of some of the connecting Western roads met the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners to-day to explain how their export rates are made. Beside Commissioner Fink and the trunk lines' representatives there were present, among others, Commissioner Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association, President Newell of the Lake Shore, Traffic Manager Fitzgerald of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, General Freight Agent Pope of the Norfolk and Western, Traffic Manager Whitmore of the Fitchburg, Sol Haas of the Richmond and Danville, Freight Traffic Manager Murray of the Chesapeake and Ohio, John D. Kernan, counsel for the New-York Produce Exchange, and representatives of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia.

Mr. Sargent of the Grand Trunk was first called. He said that his road made its export rate by adding the ocean rate to the inland rate. He instanced flour from Milwaukee to Bristol, the total rate being 42.16 cents, which was reached by adding the inland rate, 11.64 cents, to the ocean rate, 30.52 cents. Rates, however, fluctuate with the European markets. When rates fluctuate, as they do almost daily, these proportions still hold good. The Grand Trunk's principal shipping point was Portland, Me., and the present arrangement with the Allan Line of European steamers had existed, with but one interruption, for the last 30 years, one vessel sailing each week. On imports substantially the same rule exists. In some cases, however, the import rate is rather more favorable to the railroad than export.

Mr. Hayden of the New-York Central said that his company also arrived at its export rates by adding the inland and ocean rates. The Central, however, had a fixed export rate. He expressed the opinion that the Grand Trunk Road had stated, not to meet the European market, but to get the business.

Mr. Layng of the West Shore, Mr. Joyce of the Pennsylvania, and Mr. Ledyard of the Michigan Central also explained that their export rates were made by adding the ocean and inland rates. Mr. Ledyard said that his company did not cut rates, and in consequence had suffered a loss of business.

A. Fell of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western offered as an explanation of why so much business went over his road that it furnished facilities to shippers at Peoria and other points. He had heard that the rates of export trade had been cut, but he knew nothing about it personally.

Sumner Hopkins of the Wabash-Western Railroad said that the rates are made for export by adding the inland and ocean rates. His road had quoted through rates only since the rule of the commission was issued requiring the inland rate to be stated separately. It had done this to meet rates made by other companies. He would have no knowledge of his company receiving less than the seaboard rates, as such bills were settled by the general freight department. He knew of no reason why the rules made by the commission in regard to the tariff should not be carried out. He asserted that his road always received the inland rate, but he did not know when a reduction was made whether the ocean rate bore the loss or not. The General Freight Agent might have arrangements with the steamship companies which he knew nothing about.

Under the questioning of Judge Pond of the Lake Shore, the witness said he did not know what the ocean rate was, and when asked how he could make a through rate when he did not know the ocean rate he did not answer. When asked about recent bills of lading signed by his name, which gave the through rate at 57 cents when the ocean rate was 30 cents, he said he had no personal knowledge of the bills, as they were made out by his chief clerk. The general freight department made all divisions of rates.

C. M. Hayes, General Manager of the Wabash, protested against the representatives of the company being examined by a committee of competing roads. Chairman Cooley said that the examination could be continued to some other day, when the roads could be represented by counsel. It was decided to meet again on Monday morning.

AIMED AT THE MANITOBA.

ST. PAUL, March 16.—Mr. Dement offered a resolution in the Legislature to-day striking at the Manitoba Road. It reited that the road was organized when Minnesota was a Territory with an authorized capital of $20,000,000, and with a power to borrow money and establish a sinking fund; that Congress granted certain lands which the State might grant to this corporation for security for the payment of indebtedness; that the road has mortgaged all its property, including the lands, to secure payment of its bonds to the amount of $18,000,000; that it has issued its stock certificates to the amount of $15,000,000, as fully paid up; that the mortgages were not made to build the railroad, but in part to wrongfully enrich diverse individuals than having control of the corporation; that the stock certificates were not made upon payment of the face value thereof, but were distributed gratuitously among diverse persons; that the proceeds of the sale of the lands have not been faithfully applied to the discharge of the mortgages, but have been wrongfully devoted to the carrying on of other enterprises.

The preamble scelites further that as a result of the abuse of special privileges the people of the State are now called upon to pay exorbitant rates for transportation, to pay interest on stock never paid in. The resolution contemplates the appointment of a special committee of seven, who shall have full power to look into the minutest details of the company's business and report to the House. Mr. Eastman gave notice of debate and the resolution went over.

MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS WIN.

The East Tennessee Virginia, and Georgia Railroad Company has received a serious setback for one of its most treasured schemes. A few years ago that company bought a few shares more than a majority of the capital stock of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and at once proceeded to operate the Memphis and Charleston Road as a part of the East Tennessee system without much regard to the investment interests of the Memphis and Charleston minority stockholders. The minority stockholders were human enough to object to this. They objected, not only at meetings of the company, but, going further, they called upon the courts to put in force the laws of Alabama which expressly prohibite one railroad corporation from owning and voting on controlling stock in another railway corperation.

Lawyer John W. Weed of this city, with John W. McKinery of Anniston, Ala., represented the Memphis and Charleston stockholders in court. Yesterday came an official announcement that their position was sustained by the Alabama Chancery Court. The minority stockholders are naturally jubilant. The decision gives them control, or at least assures them of the management of the property in the interest of investors other than a controlling corporation. The minority stockholders have made this fight under the leadership of Mr. William Henry Woods of this city.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

President Henry G. Davis and a number of the principal stockholders of the West Virginia Central Railroad are now engaged in making a careful tour of inspection of the line, preparatory to the resumption of work on the extension through the counties of Randolph, Webster, and Nicholas to the Elk and Kanawha Valleys and thence to Charleston. Within the next two weeks 500 to 1,000 men will resume work along the line. This is the road in which Secretary of State Blaine, ex-Secretary Bayard, and Stephen B. Elkins are large stockholders.

At Wilkesbarre, Penn., yesterday, the Lehigh and Easton Railroad and its rolling stock were sold by the Sheriff. The purchaser was Silas W. Neuberger of New-York. The amount paid was $100,000. Mr. Neuberger is said to have acted for a New-York syndicate. The road will give a short cut to the Pennsylvania Bridge, and it is said that eventually it will greatly shorten the distance between New-York and Pittsburg.

The State Railroad Commissioners have prepared a plan for the inspection of railroads during the coming season. The roads to be looked over have been selected and the visits to be examined by Commissioner Noble. Some of these defects were apparent last year; others have come to light since. The condition of ties, the ballasting, in fact the entire physical condition of a road is to be taken into account.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 16—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, light rain, preceded by fair in northern portions, stationary temperature, northeasterly gales.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, rain, stationary temperature, northerly gales.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, rain, followed Sunday by clearing, warmer, variable winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, fair, followed on Lake Erie by light rain, stationary temperature, followed in Ohio by cooler, variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	34°	32°	3:30 P. M.	42°	55°
6 A. M.	32°	27°	6 P. M.	44°	50°
9 A. M.	37°	31°	9 P. M.	37°	41°
12 M.	40°	45°	12 P. M.	35°	39°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 48°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 40°

James B. V. Hawkins, grocer at Lexington and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, whose store was closed by the Sheriff a few days ago, made an assignment yesterday to Charles F. Hawkins, giving a preference to Charles F. Hawkins for $2,810 on a judgment.

ART WEDDED TO INDUSTRY

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTE FOR ARTIST-ARTISANS.

FAVORED BY MANY INDUSTRIES, IT WILL SOON ENTER UPON ITS SECOND YEAR—ITS PROSPECTS.

It is now nearly a year since the New-York Institute for Artist-Artisans was established at 140 West Twenty-third-street, under the superintendency of John Ward Stimson, former Superintendent of the Metropolitan Museum of Art Schools. The institute was called into existence by a popular movement in protest against the policy of the management of the institution in Central Park.

In every direction possible with the means and appliances at its disposal the institute has recorded a pronounced and wonderful success. The classes have steadily increased in numbers until they have outgrown the lecture and demonstration rooms, and the demand for admission still continues. The range of the curriculum has been extended gradually from the first beginnings, until now it covers eight branches of study in the arts calculated to dignify, ennoble, and make beautiful the daily labor of the future artist-artisan. Mr. Stimson's idea from the beginning of his singularly successful work in this city has been to make popular the study of art. In a democrat in the broadest sense, he strives from the first to teach the perfect democracy of art. His idea has always been that the great artists of ancient times were true artisans in their respective fields of operation. They had discovered the true secret of art—that principles of grace, beauty, and proportion could be applied to every product of human hands and human minds, and in so far as they were so applied, they imparted enduring value to the work of the artist-artisan.

Art has been to too great an extent considered and treated as a social fad, a thing distinctively European and to be patronized in common with other eccentricities of the Old World if one would be fashionable. Art patronage has been consequently limited to the new aristocracy, to the people whose interest it has been to make it and keep it exclusive, and any attempt to make art popular, to add an understanding of its principles to the knowledge of the designer, the pattern maker, the cabinetmaker, the wood engraver and carver, the jeweler and gold and silver smith, the interior decorator, the carpenter, the weaver, the painter, the tile and pottery maker, the bronze and brass maker, and all other mechanical trades that are capable of improvement, has encountered either their open and avowed opposition or their chilling neglect. Unless a movement of this character is given a social standing around which they can pose as patrons of art, they have not felt called upon to support it.

But Mr. Stimson was endowed with the prescience and enthusiasm of the true artist when he launched his new institute, and the eminent practicability of his undertaking has been amply demonstrated. Support has come from the two sources most in interest—the students and the manufacturers of certain lines of art goods with whom the graduates of the institute find profitable employment. Mr. Stimson's earnest efforts to demonstrate the correlated ideals of art, to demonstrate the national, liberal, democratic conceptions of proportion, strength, harmony, grace, and beauty in combination with utility, have been warmly commended by manufacturers of jewelry, silverware, pottery, tapestries, wall paper, and art furniture, and several of them have taken pupils from their desks in the institute before their courses of study were finished and given them employment at good pay in their designing departments. Others are frequent applicants for new designs for use in their factories and shops, and every little while a pupil disposes of a sketch which has been prepared in the course of study without any other purpose than the working out of some fundamental principle of illustrative art or some suggestion of form or color in nature. Others also, private persons who have become acquainted with the purpose and scope of the institute, and have felt that it was worthy of support, have made occasional contributions; as, for instance, a philanthropic lady, who would only permit her name to be known as that to check for $250 a few days since; Judge Russell sent his for $100, and a United States Consul, home on leave of absence, sent $50 in bills to the support of the institute.

Among the firms that have subscribed to the maintenance fund during the year were Tiffany & Co., $500; Herter Brothers, $100; Cottier & Co., $100; Howard & Son, $100; The Whiting Manufacturing Company, $100; The Gorham Manufacturing Company, $100; Calvert Vaux, the landscape architect, $50; Mr. Cheney, the silk manufacturer, $50; Paterson, Sinclair, and Warren, Fuller & Lange, and Frederick Beck & Co., the wall paper manufacturers, have been liberal supporters of the enterprise.

From the pupils the tuition fees, ranging from $25 to $50, have also been a source of income of no mean proportion. There have, indeed, been no more enthusiastic supporters and friends of the institute than the hundred pupils who have been pursuing their studies in its classes during the year. The practical benefit of the education they are enabled to acquire is equally manifest apparent to them, and it is safe to say that no greater zeal is shown by the students of any institution of learning than the young women and men of this school exhibit in their work. The gradual unfolding of the principles of art in the study of nature, the awakening understanding that every new step, every new study and lesson is looked forward to with anticipations of pleasure.

A young lady from a Western city, who had attended the Metropolitan School under Mr. Stimson and continued with him in the classes there, was forced to suspend because her funds had given out. She returned for a term or two to teaching in the public schools of her native city, and having accumulated enough to carry her through another six months, has returned to the institute. A young man of this city who had been pursuing studies in designing, lost his father and had the support of his mother laid upon his shoulders. Within a few weeks thereafter one of his designs was sold to a large jewelry manufacturing firm in this city, and it was so well liked that he was sought out by them and given an lucrative position in their employ, with leisure to complete his studies at the institute. These are only a couple of many similar instances, but they illustrate fully the demand for and usefulness of the New-York Institute for Artist-Artisans.

The close of the first year finds the institute in the same financial condition in which it began the year without an accumulated fund, although all its expenses have been by careful and economical management fully met. The future of the enterprise is in the hands of the citizens of New-York. Some steps have been taken already by a new guild of the manufacturing jewelers and silversmiths toward raising a subscription to carry forward the work, and the Tiffany factory has offered to place those headquarters are at Baltimore, have offered three prizes of $50, $25, and $15, respectively for competition among the pupils during the ensuing year. But these efforts must be supplemented by liberal subscriptions from the friends of the institute. The leading clergymen and heads of literary publications in this city, the artists engaged in magazine work, and some of the leading educators, are doing all they can consistent with their regular employments. Before the close of the school year, some time during April, it is intended to give a reception at the institute rooms, to which the public will be invited, and where the work of the pupils may be seen and examined. In the meantime, people desiring to gain a more specific idea of the work are privileged and invited to call at any time during the day.

IN AID OF THE ECOLE GRATUITE.

On the evenings of March 27 and 28 an amateur entertainment will be given at the Berkeley Lyceum in West Forty-fourth-street in aid of the Ecole Gratuite. The bill each evening will be made up of "The Happy Pair," to be followed by the French piece "La Feuder aux Yeux." In the former play Mrs. Daniel Paine Griswold and Mr. E. Jansen Wendell will appear. For the latter the amateurs are to be coached by M. Coquelin, the distinguished French comedian. An interesting feature of the performance will be the appearance of Mr. Tom Kelly and his corps of young men dancers, who made such a favorable impression at the Columbia College theatricals last year. These dancers will appear in the ballet that is to be given.

THE NEW UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

The seats for the opening performance at the new Union-Square Theatre were sold at public auction yesterday afternoon by John H. Draper at 940 Fifth-avenue. The attendance was good and the bidding brisk. The highest price paid for single seats was $20 and from this the prices graduated down to $2 50 for balcony seats. The boxes were sold as follows: Box A to President F. Wagner of the Union-Square Bank for $150, Box B to George De Revere for $150, Box C to Mr. Seligman for $120, and Box D to Judge Dugro for $100. The four upper boxes were sold to Tyson, the ticket speculator, for $17 50 each. The aggregate amount of the moneys from the sale was nearly $7,000. Manager J. M. Hill and Mr. Charles R. Palmer, who are most interested in the new theatre, were highly elated over the result.

WHITE CAPS WILL "HAVE MISCHIEF."

A postal card was received at Police Headquarters yesterday addressed:

"Mr. Murray, Superestindt Police Hedkorters, City."

And on it was written in pencil:

"Look out fore us; we are in the city and will have mischif. Years so truely, WHITE CAPS."

Beneath the signature were rude imitations of skulls and crossbones and two crossed daggers. Acting Superintendent Byrnes did not appear to be much worried over the announcement.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 16.—The Cunard Line steamship Aurania, Capt. Haines, from New-York March 6, at Queenstown at 10:20 to-night.

The Inman Line steamship City of Chester, Capt. Freeman, from New-York March 6 for Liverpool, passed the Mersey at 11 o'clock to-night.

CORONER SCHULTZE DOES IT, BUT MR. LEVY HAS A WORD TO SAY.

The inquest into the cause of the death of Drug Clerk Guenther Weehsung yesterday morning furnished some excitement in the Coroner's office. The little court room was filled with officers and others who were there to give evidence against young William Krulisch, who has been indicted for killing Weehsung with a hatchet. Assistant District Attorney Edward Grosse was on hand to represent the District Attorney's office. He resolved himself into a sort of Pooh Bah, and in the course of the proceedings he filled the roles of witness, District Attorney, adviser to Coroner Schultze, who presided, and incidentally that of jurors. He also figured in a war of words with Coroner Levy. It is a long time since Mr. Grosse had so much work to do in such little time.

Young Krulisch was in court with his counsel, A. H. Purdy. The latter objected to the boy's being brought to court, he objected to the investigation on the ground that the Grand Jury had already indicted his client, and he objected to the jury bringing in a verdict that the boy was guilty of the drug clerk's murder.

Mr. Grosse said that the Grand Jury had indicted the boy, and he wanted to get him as a witness and read the indictment. Deputy Coroner Weston testified that Weehsung's death was caused by numerous compound fractures of the skull, produced by blows from a heavy instrument. Mr. Purdy asked that the jury be directed to return a verdict to the effect that Weehsung came to his death in the manner described by the Deputy Coroner and that Krulish had been indicted for the murder.

Mr. Grosse agreed with Mr. Purdy and hurried out into another room to write out the form of the verdict, which he did as follows:

"We find that the cause of Clerk Guenther Weehsung's death was a blow, the consequence of multiple compound depressed fractures of the skull and lacerations of the brain, and we do further find that the Grand Jury of the city and county of New-York has accused and indicted one William Krulisch of having at the city and county of New-York with force and arms wilfully and feloniously and of his malice aforethought, stabbed and cut with a hatchet and given the deceased, Guenther Weehsung several mortal wounds of which the said Guenther Weehsung has then and there died.

"We consider it unnecessary to further inquire by whose hand deceased came to his death."

Mr. Grosse gave this document to the jury and they retired.

Coroner Levy was in the court room, and when he saw the course that had been taken in the case he protested against it. He said that he was interested in Coroner Schultze and wanted to have things conducted properly. The representative of the District Attorney's office was there, he said, simply as a matter of courtesy.

Mr. Grosse wanted to know how Mr. Levy was interested in the case. Mr. Levy said that there ought to be a full investigation of the complaint. He thought that Coroner Schultze should have gone on with the investigation.

"The District Attorney's office has no right to dictate a verdict here," said Levy, "and if one of its representatives interfered while I was holding an inquest he would stop or be shown the door."

Then a question arose as to whether Mr. Levy or Mr. Grosse knew the most about the law pertaining to Coroners' cases. Mr. Grosse intimated that he was pretty well up on the subject.

"If I had to take my law from you," remarked Mr. Levy, "I would resign my office inside of 24 hours."

After some more pleasantries the debate was ended by the arrival of the jury with Mr. Grosse's verdict authenticated. Krulisch was then sent back to the Tombs.

MR. GLEDHILL'S BLACK EYE.

A WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS MAN HAS A POLICE SERGEANT ARRESTED.

Police Sergeant Henry Woods of the West One Hundredth-street station was placed under arrest yesterday on a charge of assault preferred by Mr. Henry Gledhill, who resides at 59 West Ninety-seventh-street. The complainant is a member of the firm of R. Gledhill, manufacturers of fine paper hangings and interior decorations, who have a large factory at 524 West Thirty-fourth-street and an office and showrooms at 243 Fifth-avenue. He appeared before Justice O'Reilly, at the Harlem Market Police Court, yesterday morning with one of his eyes discolored and much bruised. The injury appeared to have been inflicted several days ago. He was accompanied by his counsel, De Lancey Nicoll, and made a complaint of assault and battery against the Police Sergeant.

A warrant was issued, and in the afternoon Sergt. Woods was summoned to Police Headquarters and came in plain clothes. There he had an interview with Acting Superintendent Byrnes, at which Police Justice O'Reilly was present. The Sergeant was formally placed under arrest, and Justice O'Reilly paroled him to appear for examination, which will take place some day during the present week.

All the persons interested displayed phenomenal reticence in relation to the particulars of the assault and made much mystery about it. The complainant refused to give any information about the affair, as he said his counsel had instructed him not to talk about it. Sergt. Woods was equally close-mouthed. Acting Superintendent Byrnes declined to give any information, and Justice O'Reilly likewise refused to give the particulars of the complaint made to him, although he was fully informed that the defendant in the case had been arrested and paroled. No access to the affidavit made by Mr. Gledhill could be obtained.

From the extended reticence displayed by all the persons concerned it is but natural to suppose that the case is one of unusual interest.

BIG BIDS FOR ST. LOUIS BREWERIES.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—It is announced here that on Wednesday last an offer of $7,000,000 was made for the Anheuser-Busch Brewery property in this city and promptly rejected. On Thursday Mr. James Campbell, a wealthy banker and broker of St. Louis, acting for Mr. Underwood, a banker of New-York, who in turn represents the banking house of Baron Rothschild, offered Mr. Busch $8,000,000 in cash for the property, and this was as promptly declined.

A forfeiture of $1,000,000 was put up as a proof of sincerity of the offer, and the only condition proposed was that Mr. Busch should remain here one year and give the new management the benefit of his knowledge of the details of the business, but he would not listen to the proposition.

Mr. Campbell, as well as Mr. Busch, verifies the above statement, and, in speaking of negotiations for other breweries here, said that Mr. Ellis Wainwright was offered $100,000 if he would make a written proposition to sell. That is, $100,000 would be given him to simply state, in writing, what he would sell on, the money to be paid regardless of whether his proposition was accepted or rejected, but he declined the offer, such, so far as he knew all trades for St. Louis brewery property are off.

GIESSHUEBLER

Natural Mineral Water.

"THE EMPRESS OF TABLE WATERS."

THE PUREST ALKALINE ACIDULOUS SPRING.

The world-wide reputation enjoyed by Carlsbad for centuries has for many years been deservedly shared by the neighboring GIESSHUEBLER, with its acidulous, alkaline springs.

This has been chiefly caused by the result of the exhaustive analyses lately made of those waters, especially by the eminent Prof. Liebig, as well as by the widely-published results of trials made with them by experienced clinical teachers, (Krombholz, Upsaller, Leeschner, Seegen,) and other medical practitioners.

The GIESSHUEBLER WATER excelling, as it does, all other similar waters, in a mild and, at the same time, a pure palatable acidity, and thus forms a highly-valued medical remedy, but also an exquisite beverage. It was the first acidulo spring discovered, analysed, and used for medical purposes. It forms the favorite and almost exclusive beverage of the patients at Carlsbad, who are strongly advised to continue its use at home.

As an ordinary sparkling beverage the GIESSHUEBLER WATER is more pungent, cooling, and agreeably refreshing than any other water containing carbonic acid gas. Its effervescence is purely natural, (not like water charged with foreign gases,) and therefore free from the injurious results which frequently attend the use in large quantities of other waters. It may be consumed in any quantity during the day, either with or without wine or spirits. It is well adapted for mixing with the acidulous wine, since the bicarbonate of soda contained in it neutralises the acid of the wine, and thus discharges the carbonic acid gas, imparting an agreeable taste to the palate, and when mixed with champagne, claret, hock, brandy, or whisky it in no way destroys their character.

The GIESSHUEBLER WATER, on account of its agreeable taste and its mild and yet decided action, is well adapted for children, delicate and weak ladies, and for gentlemen enervated by a long-standing illness. In these cases the use of acidulated cold and alkaline hot springs is restricted on account of morbidly increased nervous sensibility.

The beneficial use of this acidulous spring during a cure at Carlsbad is also acknowledged by the physicians residing in that place, and it is generally recommended as an after-cure. Independently of its important medicinal value, the GIESSHUEBLER stands foremost among all other similar mineral waters as a common beverage, with or apart from the meals, because it quenches the thirst, causes a refreshing, strengthening, and invigorating sensation, and imparts to the system a cooling and comforting influence.

Concerning the mode of its use in general, it may be said that as a curative agent it may be taken every two hours, and has been cold, while as a common beverage it may be consumed in any quantity desired during the day, (either with or without wine or spirits.)

Experience has shown that this mineral water will keep unchanged for years if stored in cool places; consequently is suitable for exportation. This is proved by the regular large quantities forwarded to the West Indies, and other transatlantic places.

Another great advantage of the GIESSHUEBLER WATER is that it retains its use for an extremely long period after the bottle has been opened.

GIESSE, MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents,
[illegible] West 23d-st., New-York.

WHOLESALE INDICTMENTS.

THE GRAND JURY ATTENDS TO MANY NEW-JERSEY OFFICE HOLDERS.

The Grand Jury in Jersey City yesterday presented indictments against Commissioners Watt, Kern, Gannon, and Tumulty of the Board of Works for awarding the street-cleaning contract to a person not the lowest bidder. They also indicted Freeholders Totten, McDonough, Hennessy, Kilroy, Griffin, Sweasey, Smith, Kimmerly, Rolleston, Boyle, Tierney, and Noonan, 12 of the 20 members of the board. They are charged with malfeasance in having voted to pay the illegal claim of Freeholder Hennessy, who adopted the name of James O'Neill to conceal the transaction.

The Grand Jury submitted a long presentment about the conduct of the Board of Freeholders in managing the county's affairs. In this they charge extravagance of the most reckless description, and declare that the books are so kept as to balk investigation. These examples of extravagance are quoted:

A bill for two barrels of turpentine, for which nearly three times its value was paid.

Three barrels of asphalt, which were not worth $50, were charged for in the sum of $118 92, and this bill was paid.

For 12 boxes of lemons $162 was paid.

For four crates of berries $48 was paid.

For one black diamond tablet for the Hall of Records $276 was paid, when it was not worth more than $100.

For ice furnished to the Court House and jail for the months of July and August, 1888, 120,000 pounds were paid for.

For ice furnished to the Court House and jail for the month of September, 1888, 48,000 pounds were paid for.

For ice furnished to the county institutions from July 17 to Aug. 18, 143 tons were paid for.

THE HILLITES REJOICE.

THE HEAD OF SUPERINTENDENT BETTS DROPPED INTO THE BASKET.

BUFFALO, March 16.—Ira Betts can now sign himself "Ex-Superintendent of the Western Division, Erie Canal." His head fell into the basket yesterday, but no one here knew anything about it until the Hill legislators returned home to spend Sunday. For six months it has been rumored that Ira Betts must go, would go, and was going at once; but he did not go, and the hearts of true Hill men grew weary with much waiting. Now there is rejoicing in the land of the Hillites.

A week ago Superintendent Shanahan addressed a letter to Mr. Betts, requesting his resignation, to take effect March 15. The reason assigned was a desire "to promote the efficiency of the canals." George Chambers, Superintendent of Repairs on the Western Division of the canal, has been appointed to fill Betts's place at $3,000 a year, and Charles McDonough succeeds Chambers at $1,800 a year. Both live in Assemblyman Sheehan's ward. Ira Betts was appointed during Gov. Cleveland's term, and has been a warm backer of the "man of destiny," perhaps more so since the ideas of the Hill faction. So Mr. Betts dropped his bundle and another man picks it up.

MANAGER ARONSON SUED.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—A. J. Carr, counsel for Charles E. Ford, manager of Ford's Opera House, instituted suit to-day in the City Court against Rudolph Aronson of the Casino Opera Company of New-York, claiming damages for $5,000 for breach of contract. Mr. Carr states that the suit grows out of a contract in which Mr. Aronson agreed to present his comic opera company at Ford's during the week commencing Oct. 1, 1888, and in February, 1889. This contract was entered into on the part of Mr. Ford in response to a letter making application for these respective dates by the agent of Mr. Aronson. Afterward Mr. Ford was applied to to know whether the dates could not be changed, to which he responded that he was willing to change the dates if any of his unbooked weeks would suit Mr. Aronson.

Mr. Aronson was not willing to change to any of the dates that Mr. Ford could give him, but he insisted on having dates assigned to him which were covered by contracts made by Mr. Ford with other dramatic companies. When it was known that Mr. Aronson proposed giving a performance next week at the Holliday-Street Theatre, it was proposed to ask the Circuit Court of Baltimore City to grant an injunction prohibiting the performance, but Mr. Aronson agreed to waive the plea of no jurisdiction should a damages suit be brought here instead of an injunction as intended. Thus the Casino Opera Company performance will not be interrupted.

It is thought that Mr. Aronson's defense will be that the agent was not contracted with Mr. Ford was not an authorized agent.

A JULIEN MOTOR OFF THE TRACK.

One of the Julien electric motor cars on the Fourth-avenue street car line went on a rampage last night near the Post Office, causing a blockade of all the car lines ending at that place and delaying travel for one hour.

At 8:20 P. M. motor car No. 2 came down Park-row and ran into the switch near Broadway. The switch stood partly open and the motor car, being an eight-wheeled dummy swivel trucked car, one truck went rambling off on the Third-avenue tracks while the other trunk remained on the Fourth-avenue tracks. As the car continued to move forward the trunks began to turn on their swivels, and soon the car was running sideways on two tracks toward Broadway. In the meantime all the car tracks had filled up with cars, those which could switch around the Franklin statue doing so and returning on their up-town trip. The Fourth-avenue cars, not being able to reach their terminus, jumped the track and went up the Third-avenue tracks as far as Grand-street, where they took their own tracks again. About 50 cars were tied up in the blockade.

The motor car was finally lifted up with jackscrews and swung on its own track at 9:20 P. M., breaking the blockade after an hour's duration.

ANOTHER OFFICE THROWN OPEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 16.—J. J. Work, the Postmaster at Dunn's Station, has resigned. He did not wait for the appointment of a successor.

Infantile Skin and Scalp Diseases

Boy one year and a half old. Face and body in a terrible condition, being covered with sores. Sulphur springs fail. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

I have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES in two cases where it proved to be successful. The first was in the case of a boy a year and a half old. His face and body were in a terrible condition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massena Sulphur Springs, but he did not improve any. I was then advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I did. He took one and one-half bottles of CUTICUR

GRAVE CRIME ALLEGED

A POLICEMAN ACCUSED BY A YOUNG GIRL.

ON HER FIRST DAY IN THE CITY, SHE SAYS, SHE WAS ASSAULTED NEAR CENTRAL PARK—THE CASE DROPPED.

A story, remarkable in many of its features, was brought to THE TIMES office a few days ago, and subsequent investigations concerning the facts alleged have added some curious features to the case. Mr. Ira S. Howe of 134 West Sixty-first-street, a gentleman apparently actuated by the highest motives, is THE TIMES's informant. Mr. Howe has been in the habit of taking strolls in Central Park, and a week ago last Friday he had an eventful experience there.

On the afternoon of that day he found sitting on a bench in the west side of the park a very pretty young girl whose appearance was so sad and dejected as to lead him to question her. She said that she had come to New-York that morning, and having no friends here had wandered into the park. She asked a policeman, she said, to direct her to a charitable institution where she might obtain shelter, and the officer readily offered to show her to such a place. She started off with him, but before they had gone many steps the policeman asked her to go with him to a neighboring saloon to get some beer.

As to what followed this proposition the girl has told two stories. She told Mr. Howe, that gentleman says, that she refused to go to the saloon, and that the officer soon left her, telling her to sit on a bench, to which he led her, until he should return. She had waited three hours, she said, when Mr. Howe found her. Subsequently, however, the girl said she had accepted the officer's invitation and had gone to the place he had mentioned, where he kept her for two hours, subjecting her to grossly improper treatment. At the end of that time the girl says she was taken back to the Park and was waiting for the officer's promised return when accosted by Mr. Howe.

That gentleman became so much interested in the girl and her story that he took her to the New-York Magdalen Asylum and left her cared for. Afterward she was taken to the Florence Night Mission, in Bleecker-street. There she said her name was Eugenie Hanson. The account she gave of her life was not a very clear one. Her parents had been dead for so many years—she is 16 years old—that she had the vaguest recollection of them. She remembered having lived in Charleston, S. C., and having gone to school there. Then her next recollection was of entering service as a domestic servant, and since then she has been at work in various houses. Her last place was in Westchester County, and a lady, she said, brought her to New-York and left her at the Grand Central Station. Then she wandered up to the Park. Just where she met the policeman she could not say, but it was about 10 o'clock. Mr. Howe found her on a bench, in which the initials "W. M." had been cut. The bench is on the west side of the Park, near One Hundredth-street, and almost directly opposite the Central Park Carriage Exchange.

So closed Mr. Howe's statement to THE TIMES. He had made no investigation of the girl's story, and was more than anxious that if the case should be given publicity his name should not appear in the matter.

Capt. Thomas Ellis of the Park police, when told the girl's story as related by Mr. Howe, expressed an earnest desire to investigate it, and, if possible, to ferret out the identity of the officer implicated. He discovered that the two men who had been stationed in the Park near One Hundredth-street on Friday were men of good record. One of them had been on the force for 22 years and the other since last Fall, but neither of them, the Captain believed, had been guilty of the crime charged. Both the policemen in question on the fourth gate declared that they had never seen such a girl as was described to them.

The Florence Mission was founded by Charles N. Crittenton as a temporary training school, from which young women are sent to out-of-town homes. A TIMES reporter called to see the girl, and was admitted by Mrs. Howell, the matron, who took him up stairs. Eugenie was in the house, she said, and was at that moment being interviewed by Mr. Crittenton, who, although the girl had been under his care but few days, had just seen her for the first time. Not an effort up to that time had been made by anybody connected with the institution to make any investigation as to the truth of the girl's story. Mrs. Howell had heard Eugenie's story upon her admittance to the refuge, and she said it was practically the same as that the girl had told Mr. Howe. An interview with the girl was denied the reporter.

Mr. Crittenton was seen, however, and said that he believed Eugenie's story to be true. It was his opinion that no investigation was to be found and summarily dealt with, but when it was suggested to him that a rigid investigation should be made he said that such an investigation would have to be deferred until "Eugenie's confidence had been secured." Although the reporter was not permitted to talk to the child Mr. Crittenton asked her for him to describe about the appearance of the man who had abused her. She said that he was short and stout, but whether he was young or old, had a beardless face or a dark or light complexion, she was totally unable to say. She is not a particularly bright girl.

In the meantime the only official investigation which had been made in this extraordinary case had been completed by Capt. Beaty of the Park police. He had made thorough search for the girl's assailant in the vicinity of the Park and had become convinced that he was not a Park policeman. He had found Officer Terpenny and Mounted Policeman McIntyre, who had seen Mr. Howe talking to the girl—they had not noticed her before—and of whom Mr. Howe had made favorable mention to the location of amiable institutions. Neither of these officers had been told any part of the girl's story by Mr. Howe. Beyond these men Capt. Beaty had been unable to find any policemen who remembered even having seen the girl.

Last Tuesday a reporter called again at the Florence Night Mission and again saw Mrs. Howell, the matron. That day Eugenie had confessed that she had gone to the saloon with the policeman and that she there had been assaulted by him. Again being asked if he proposed making an effort to find the officer, Mr. Crittenton said that he did, and it was agreed, as a starting point, to have the girl taken to the Grand Central Station by one of the assistants in the mission. Then she should try to again recover the ground she had traversed on her arrival in New-York. It was thought that she might be able to recognize the streets through which she had passed to get to the Park, the spot, inside the park or outside its walls, where she had met the policeman, and from there find her way to the saloon to which he had taken her. This seemed as feasible a plan as any that could be suggested, and was definitely decided upon by Mr. Crittenton and the matron. W. A. Norton, an assistant, was decided upon as a good man to accompany the girl. The attempt was to be made that afternoon.

On this visit to the mission the reporter was permitted to see Eugenie. She is a very pretty girl, small for her age, but with a well-developed, rounded figure. Her eyes are deep blue, shaded by heavy lashes, her hair is brown, curly, and short, and taken altogether she is a very attractive little girl. She was then sure that her assailant wore the blue uniform of the city police.

On the following day the reporter called at mission to learn the result of the experiment determined upon. Both Mr. Crittenton and Mrs. Howell were out, but he saw the assistant, Mr. Norton. That gentleman was much surprised when asked if the girl's trip from the Central Station had resulted in any good. He said that he had never heard of such a plan as had been arranged the day before, and certainly such a plan had not been carried into execution.

Mr. Norton said the reporter that he would inquire of the matron if it was intended to try the experiment and would notify him (the reporter) probably on Thursday. On the afternoon of that day the reporter received a postal card from Mr. Norton, in which he said:

"Referring to our conversation of to-day, I have to say we will have to abandon our plan for Eugenie, the girl, went out to a situation to-night."

And thus the case, as far as the people who ought to be interested in it are concerned, has apparently been dropped. Even if the girl's story in the main is a fabrication, it is somewhat startling that no report of it has been made to the police in order that some sort of an investigation might be made. If her story is true, a crime [illegible] should not be suffered to escape detection [illegible]

THE LOTOS CLUB ELECTION.

The annual election of officers of the Lotos Club was held yesterday at the club-house, and for the first time in years there was a contest over the Presidency. Mr. Whitelaw Reid had declined to be elected to that office again, and the result of his decision was the nomination of two other gentlemen as candidates.

They were Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt and Mr. Frank R. Lawrence. The latter was a favorite with the ladies in the field—the members' wives, regular ticket, and the independent ticket. The two last named were headed with Mr. Roosevelt's name. The name of Mr. John W. Vrooman for Vice-President was on the members' regular ticket, and Mr. Edward C. Knight's candidacy for that office was the independent ticket. Mr. Thomas W. Knox was named by all three ticket for Secretary, and the following gentlemen were also the candidates of each ticket: Charles H. Coffin for Treasurer, Edward Morse for Director for two years, Frank K. Hain for Director for five years, and Charles Hathaway Webb and R. F. Hunting Directors for one year.

Interest in the election was great, and [illegible] votes were polled, more than have been cast at any contested election for eight years. The polls closed at 4 o'clock, and by 5 o'clock, when the [illegible] votes were more or less counted it was [illegible] before the result was announced.

[illegible] are the officers elected: President, [illegible] Lawrence; Vice-Presidents, John [illegible] Knight, Thomas W. Knox, Treasurer, Charles H. Coffin; Directors for three years, [illegible] James, Edward Morse, and F. R. Hain; Directors for two years, Charles Hathaway Webb and [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

A programme such as that offered by the Symphony Society at its concert last evening was one certain to bring together a large audience. The music was arranged so as to give the audience some idea of the growth of Beethoven's genius. The first number was the first symphony, with its Haydn-like finale, and its minuet containing the first intimations of the future Beethovenian scherzo. This, was followed by the aria, "Ah Perfido," fairly well sung by Mme. Schroeder-Hanfstängl. Then came the great "Leonore" overture, No. 3, and the titanic ninth symphony closed the concert.

The "Leonore" overture was by far the best performance of the evening. The bulk of the Symphony Society's orchestra is made up of the opera orchestra, and the men are very familiar with this particular composition. The first symphony was also tolerably played, but the orchestra was not overnice in the matter of precision.

The performance of the magnificent ninth was not at all satisfactory. Mr. Damrosch was unhappy in his choice of soloists. Mme. Schroeder-Hanfstängl was not only unable to alter the music smoothly, but she did not sing it in tune, and her false intonation destroyed whatever effect the quartets might otherwise have had. Mrs. Carl Alves may have sung well or ill, but as she was not heard it makes no difference.

Messrs. Charles Clarke and J. C. Dempsey are not singers of the calibre that should be intrusted with parts in this work. The chorus sang tolerably, and the orchestra played the adagio excellently. Mr. Damrosch himself did not appear to be in his best form.

CHICKERING HALL.

The return of two such delightful artists as Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel deserved the warm recognition which was accorded it at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon. The union of two such artistic natures is hardly a subject for comment, but it is impossible to avoid saying that lovers of music ought to be thankful for it. Mr. Henschel is a musician whose fine feeling is discernible, not only in his sympathetic baritone voice and almost faultless judgment, but in the warm and rich touch with which he executes his admirable accompaniments.

As for Mrs. Henschel, the charm of her singing lies in its sweetness of mood, its exquisite refinement, and its delicious delicacy of manner. Her voice is not a large one, but its quality is lovely. The two singers have a splendid command of a wide variety of styles, as was shown yesterday by Mr. Henschel's noble rendering of an aria from Handel's "Rinaldo," followed immediately by his delightful singing of Beethoven's setting of an air from Goethe's "Claudine von Villa Bella." Immediately after this Mrs. Henschel sang perfectly an air from Purcell's "Libertine." Duets by Camerons and Scheidler and songs by a variety of modern composers, including Mr. Henschel himself, made up a programme that afforded great pleasure to the large audience. The two artists will be heard again on March 25.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The new play will have its first performance at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow. "The Marquise," as already announced, is merely a fresh adaptation of Sardou's "Ferreol," made by Louis Nathal. Why the adapter should have chosen for a new version of one of Sardou's older plays ("Ferreol" was written 14 years ago) the title the famous French dramatist has given to one of his very latest works is difficult to understand. "The Marquise" is an appropriate name for the play by Sardou now current at the Vaudeville Theatre in Paris, because that is the name of the singular heroine who is poor and receives in an odd manner. As a name for an adaptation of "Ferreol" its significance is limited to the fact that the heroine is the wife of a Marquis—a fact which is not of so much importance in the development of the play that she is the wife of another man than the hero. It is understood that alterations have been made in the story of "Ferreol"; many of the minor characters have been omitted, and the names of all the others have been changed. Roberte Lamy becomes Hélène, Ferreol Rodolphe, and the comic grower of silk worms with a comic name is supplanted by a presumably dignified gentleman named Brissot. "Ferreol," adapted by the late A. R. Cazuran, was produced at the Union Square Theatre, when Mr. A. M. Palmer was manager of that house, March 21, 1876. Kate Claxton, (with her triumph as the blind girl in "The Two Orphans" still fresh in the public mind,) the late John Parselle, the late Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, and W. H. Stoddart performed the parts of the wife, the husband, the hero, the assistant prosecutor, and the cunning murderer that are to be taken to-morrow night at Mr. Frohman's theatre by Georgia Cayvan, Herbert Kelcey, Henry Miller, Nelson Wheatcroft, and J. E. Dayne. The principal situation in "The Marquise" as in "Ferreol" is the examination in the last act, in which, while the innocent man accused of the murder that occurs in Act I. is freed from suspicion, the public prosecutor learns that his wife and her former lover have known from the first who the guilty person is. Sardou's ingenuity is excellently illustrated in this play, and it will afford an excellent opportunity to the principal members of Mr. Frohman's company to exhibit their skill. The cast of "The Marquise" is appended as a matter of record: Marquis d'Autal, Herbert Kelcey; Roger, the Chancy's clerk, Henry Miller; Gaston de Vernedil, Nelson Wheatcroft; Brisson, Charles Walcot; Martel, W. J. Le Moyne; Dr. Rousseau, Walter Bellows; Lamolle, W. Whitelsey; Labrise, W. H. Royston; Aubin, Arthur Giles; Officer, G. H. Pratt; Hélène de Fontange, Georgia Cayvan; Countess de Merville, Grace Henderson; Mme. de Berney, Mrs. Charles Walcot; André, Dora Leslie; Georgette, Gertrude Wood. The scene is laid in Aix, at the present time. The incidents of the first act occur in the salon of Mme. de Berney; those of Acts II. and III. in the house of the Marquis d'Autal, and those of the fourth act in the office used by the Marquis in his capacity as President of the Court. The original New-York cast of "Ferreol" was as follows: Ferreol de Meyran, C. R. Thorne, Jr., Marquis Dumartel John Parselle, Lavardaud, Frederic Robinson, Palamedes Perrisol, Stuart Robson; Martial, J. H. Stoddart; Maxime, Claude Burroughs; Dr. Brochat, T. E. Morris; Ludolphe, H. W. Montgomery; Sebilin, Orrell; Simon, ushers, W. J. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, and Alfred Becks; Bonneau, W. S. Quigley; Alexis, C. S. Collins; Jean, F. E. Lamb; Roberte, Marquise Dumartel, Kate Claxton; Mme. d'Orbesson, Ida Vernon; Mme. de Valtemiers, Marie Wilkins; Mme. d'Arvillers, Mrs. Thorne; Mme. Morbeau, Maud Harrison; Denise, Augusta Raymond.

The matinée business at the different theatres yesterday was of a character to still further impress managers with the conviction that the Lenten season is not so much to be dreaded as it formerly was. Every house in which a drawing attraction is booked was patronized by large audiences yesterday. At Daly's, where "The Taming of the Shrew" is experiencing its old-time popularity, the house was packed, as were also the Broadway, where "Little Lord Fauntleroy" is still the attraction; the Madison-Square, with "Captain Swift"; the Lyceum, where the last matinée of "Sweet Lavender" was given; the Academy of Music, with Denman Thompson's "Old Homestead"; the Bijou, where Mr. Hoyt's "Midnight Bell" has proved a great success, and the Star, where "Evangeline" and her lone fisherman have once more captured the city. Col. McCaull's company sang "Boccaccio" to a full house, and "Nadjy" at the Casino was played to a large audience. "The O'Reagans" at Harrigan's was liberally patronized, as was "Held by the Enemy" at the Grand Opera House" "A County Fair" at Proctor's, "A Gold Mine" at the Fifth-Avenue, and "Drifting Apart" at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre. The two rival manageresses, Keller at Dockstader's and Herrmann at Niblo's, succeeded in mystifying large audiences.

Mr. A. P. Dunlop has published the first number of a modest little sheet called *Dunlop's Register*, which we have no doubt will be more useful than many theatrical periodicals are. Its contents are limited to a list of the names of actors and actresses "at liberty." The list is long enough to make an aspirant for stage honors quail, and it includes a large number of names honorably known to the public. The uninitiated person will be puzzled by the technical classification of these ladies and gentlemen. There is, it seems, a difference between a "leading lady" and a plain "lead"; "leading soubrettes" and "singing soubrettes" do not associate, in type, with every-day "soubrettes," while "ingenues" and burlesque artists of both sexes have columns of their own. There are about 30 "child actors" out of employment, but they, perhaps, are going to school while they wait for something to turn up.

Kellar, the magician, begins the eighth week of his season at Dockstader's to-morrow evening. During that time he has been off but one night—his health that he was continuously under the care of a physician, but he did not miss a performance and found time to prepare something new for the present week, when the famous Indian basket trick, as he witnessed it repeatedly in India, will form a feature of the programme. It is entirely different, Mr. Kellar says, from Robert Heller's Indian box trick, and also from the basket feats performed by some of the modern English-speaking workers of wonders. The mysterious "Alster" will remain to dance on the air, and the Sioux and the Spanish students will remain in the programme.

Mr. Harrigan will withdraw "The O'Reagans" after next Wednesday night and produce on Thursday a new version of "McSorley's Visit," under the title of "4—11—44." He has rewritten the 4th play to a great extent, as that title will be something more than an ordinary "revival." The policy of bringing to the front again some of the old pieces identified with his earlier career as a manager has proved a good one, both for Mr. Harrigan, who has found it profitable, and for his many admirers, who enjoy the chance to renew acquaintance with their old favorites. The published statement that Mr. Harrigan contemplates taking a part next season is vigorously denied by Manager Easley, who ought to know what he is talking about, as he runs the house.

Mr. Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell" has proved so successful at the Bijou that Manager Rosenquest has cancelled all other attractions which had dates at this house, and the play will be continued throughout the season. It is a most creditable effort on the part of an author who has hitherto preached nothing but the broadest [illegible] of Gaiety farces, and in Mr. Hoyt is one [illegible] of the few scientific authors who [illegible] judicious criticism has given [illegible] promise of better things yet to come from his pen. In the meantime "A Midnight Bell" is well worth spending an evening to witness.

Mr. Daly's revival of "The Taming of the Shrew," to provide entertainment at his theatre for the Lenten season, has proved the soundness of his judgment. The play, with a cast such as only he could give us, is drawing fine audiences, and Ada Rehan is proving by the production this season of the new comedy which is understudied on the house bill. This is the third year that Mr. Daly has offered Shakespeare during Lent. Two years ago he produced "The Taming of the Shrew," and last year he offered "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Shakespeare and Lent seem to harmonize excellently.

"Othello," in the translation of François-Victor Hugo, is soon to be done at the Paris Odéon, with Paul Mounet as the Moor; Philippe Garnier, who was Mme. Bernhardt's leading actor during her last tour of the United States, as Iago; Marquis, as Cassio, Mme. Tessandier as Emilia, and Mme. Ségond-Weber as Desdemona. M. Porel also intends to produce, before the close of his present season, "Le Marchand de Venise," a drama in three acts and in verse, by Edmond Haraucourt, taken from Shakespeare's play.

Mrs. Erving Winslow of Boston will give a series of readings from the old English dramatists at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth-street, on the afternoons of March 20, 22, 27, 29, April 3 and 5. The programme for the first of these entertainments, entitled "Miracle to Macbeth," next Wednesday afternoon, will be the selections from the Coventry plays, from Heywood and Sackville, Bishop Still's "Gammer Gurton's Needle," and Ben Jonson's "Oberon."

Coquelin, during his engagement at the Star Theatre, beginning a week from to-morrow night, will appear in five characters he has not yet added to his New-York Monsieur Beaucaire, Mascarille in Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin," Mr. Erckmann-Chatrian, Le Bichet in "La Parrichen, the sentimental Jean Dacier, who is a French Claude Melnotte, and the hero of "The Silent System," a one-act comedy adapted from the French of Dreyfus by Mr. Brander Matthews.

The cast of Charles Stow's new play, "An Iron Creed," that is to be presented at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre on April 8, will include Atkins Lawrence, J. F. Brien, Herbert A. Carr, Henry Lynn, S. R. Barry, H. F. Stone, W. H. Collings, Paul Mahon, Marie Cross, Kate Foley, Mary Wade Hamilton, Louise Halber, Mrs. Fred Bayard, Rachel Renard, and Mabel Lawrence.

"Captain Swift" having successfully passed the one hundredth performance at the Madison-Square, has now started to fill out the season at that house. Mr. Barrymore has made a great hit in the title rôle, and will probably play it in the traveling company until his services are required for the new stock company with which Mr. Palmer will open Palmer's Theatre next season.

Two performances of "Electra" will be given by the pupils of Messrs. Sargent and De Mille, at the Lyceum Theatre, this week on the afternoons of Wednesday and Friday. It is said that the Greek play will be given by the same performers in Boston and Philadelphia during the Spring.

The third concert of the Oratorio Society will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening, preceded as usual by a public rehearsal on Wednesday afternoon. Edward Grell's "Missa Solemnis" for sixteen solo voices and four four-part voices will be given for the first time in America.

The playgoers of Tunis refused to sit through the first performance of Zola's "Héritiers Rabourdin," March 4. They hissed and cried "Enough, enough!" The curtain was lowered in the middle of the second act, and the evening was finished with a monologue and a one-act comedy.

The Haverly-Cleveland Minstrels will give their last Sunday concert at the Star Theatre this evening. The programme will consist chiefly of the ballads and choruses, arranged with a special view to the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

The programme at the Metropolitan Opera House this week is to be as follows: Monday, "Die Walkürre"; Wednesday, "Siegfried"; Friday, "Die Götterdämmerung"; Saturday matinée, last performance of the season, "Das Rheingold."

"The Old Homestead" is still crowding the Academy of Music at every performance. Mr. Thompson is said to be busily engaged writing a new play, but there is no indication that he will need it for his own use for a long time to come.

W. J. Scanlan begins an engagement at the Grand Opera House to-morrow afternoon, the first of five for which he is under contract to play annually during St. Patrick's Day week. Fred Marsden's "Irish Minstrel" will be the piece, with Mr. Scanlan as Larry O'Lynn.

The sale of seats for the Stoddard lectures at Daly's, the first of which will be given on Monday, March 25, has been larger than at any previous season. Some choice places are still left, however, for the course, which will be disposed of to the first applicants at the box office.

Somebody writes to the London *Standard* that the grave of Edward A. Sothern in Southampton Cemetery is in a neglected condition. The statement of this fact may not exactly be in place in a column headed "amusements," but it is worth knowing.

The *réprise* of "Robert Macaire" at the Porte St. Martin, in Paris, seems to have made no particular impression except upon those playgoers who remember Frederick Lemaitre, and they don't like it.

Verne and d'Ennery's "Le Tour du Monde en 80 Jours" has been revived with as much splendor at the Châtelet in Paris and has been so well received that it is expected to hold the stage through the exhibition.

"Hour Bright," a new and well-advertised comedy of American life, by "Mrs. Allen Arthur," will have a trial performance at the Madison-Square Theatre next Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Tony Pastor begins his twenty-fifth year as a New-York manager a week from to-morrow. Mr. Sanderson, the Treasurer of his theatre, will have a "benefit" next Thursday afternoon.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" still holds his own at the Broadway Theatre, and as unbroken accession of crowded houses is the best evidence that his popularity has not yet begun to wane.

"Mensonges," a comedy by Pierre Decourcelle and Léopold Lacour, founded on Paul Bourget's romance, is soon to take the place of Sardou's unpleasant "Marquise" at the Paris Vaudeville.

The London Gaiety Company will finish their present engagement at the Standard Theatre this week. The Howard Athenæum Company, from Boston, will appear there next week.

At Proctor's new Twenty-third-Street Theatre Neil Burgess, in "A Country Fair," is still the attraction, and the management contemplates no change during the season.

Arthur Roberts's new comic song, "In Parenthesis," which is a great hit in London, will soon be heard here, perhaps in "Nadjy" at the Casino, as Mr. Aronson owns it.

The "Russians," Erdelji Nacsi's Gypsy Band, Ajello, the violinist, and other players, and the fine collection of wax statuary are inducements offered to patrons of the Eden Musée.

"Drifting Apart," with Katherine C. and James A. Herne in the leading parts, remains at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre for another week.

Mr. Goodwin continues at the Fifth-Avenue with his "Gold Mine," and expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with the result of his new departure.

Mr. Harrison Millard will give his musical monologue entitled "Fashions in Music" at Chickering Hall on Thursday, March 28, at 3 P. M.

It is well to remember that the five thousandth performance of Mr. Rice's "Evangeline" will be given at the Star Theatre to-morrow night.

The attraction at the Theatre Comique, Harlem, next week will be Mr. Mantell in his romantic play, "Monbars."

Koster & Bial will present the new burlesque, "A Night in Pekin" for the first time at their concert hall to-morrow night.

Prof. Cromwell will deliver an entirely new illustrated lecture on "Ireland" at the Grand Opera House to-night.

"A Dark Secret," with a reconstructed and improved play, will be revived at Niblo's to-morrow evening.

A performance will be given at the Star Theatre on Sunday night, March 31, for the benefit of Edwin French, the banjoist.

Junkermann reappeared at the Amberg Theatre last night, and may be seen there every night this week.

Miss Julia Waldron will be the soloist at Michael Banner's concert at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening.

Tony Pastor will provide his usual excellent variety entertainment at his Fourteenth-street theatre this week.

Irish ballads will be the main feature of the Ludwig concert to be given at Niblo's to-night.

The "Battle of Gettysburg" is still on exhibition at Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prof. Goldwin Smith of Toronto is at the New-York Hotel.

State Senators John Raines and Henry J. Coggeshall are at the Morton House.

Senator George Hearst of California and Congressional Delegate Frederick T. Dubois of Idaho are at the Hoffman House.

Curtis Guild of Boston, Gen. Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago, Henry W. Oliver of Pittsburg, and ex-Congressman Stephen O. Millard of Binghamton are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

There's one tooth-wash, the ladies' pride,
Beloved by belles o'er every "wash" beside;
One dentifrice there is supremely blest,
A sweeter, better one than all the rest;
And you will find, in every land the same,
That SOZODONT'S its old familiar name.

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UNDER THE KAISER'S RULE

QUESTIONS WHICH KEEP BISMARCK BUSY.

EXPULSIONS CAUSING DISAGREEMENTS—APPLICATION OF SOCIALIST LAWS—ANXIETY OVER SERVIA.

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BERLIN, March 16.—In addition to the new income tax, which is said to be the subject of dissension between Prince Bismarck and his colleagues, Minister von Goesler disagrees with the Chancellor on the question of the State granting financial support to the clergy. The subject of discord between Minister von Schoiss and Prince Bismarck is the currency question. The former advocates a gold currency, while the latter favors bimetallism.

An incident which occurred at the last meeting of the Provincial Council of Danzig would indicate a slight difference between the Chancellor and Minister von Puttkamer. Members of the Council reproached the brother of the latter for the wholesale expulsion of Poles which he had ordered. Minister von Puttkamer, in defending his brother, said that he deplored the consequences of the expulsions on economic grounds, but that he was overruled by Prince Bismarck, who considered political interests of greater importance. The *Tageblatt* remarks that in view of the incident people will not be disposed to place much confidence in Ministerial declarations.

The Reichstag has been occupied with the discussion of the annual Government report on the application of the Socialist laws. The debate has been confined to protests from the Social Democrats. Herr Schrader, a Progressist, expressed surprise that the Government made no reply, and announced that his party would continue to oppose exceptional laws. Herr Meyer said that the National Liberals had entered into no formal engagement as to future Socialist legislation.

At Friday's sitting Dr. Windthorst complained of the continual demands for money for military purposes. The estimates were finally referred to a committee of 28, notwithstanding Herr Richter's emphatic declaration that the House ought first to determine the sums to be granted. This decision was brought about by Baron von Maltzahn, Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury, who promised to give the details to the committee. The estimates are certain to be voted.

In receiving the Central Committee of the United Trades Guilds to-day, Emperor William declared that the sole object of his European tour had been to maintain peace, the only means by which trade could prosper. He believed he had insured this result for years to come.

The Samoan conference is not expected to present formidable difficulties. Slight doubts are expressed as to the attitude of America, but the German Government will do its utmost to prevent friction, at the same time maintaining Germany's full right to deal with the Samoan rebels. Confidence is felt here that the peaceful disposition of all three powers will render an agreement easy. Prince Bismarck is in no way inclined, in the present state of European affairs, to be drawn into colonial disputes. The *Vossische Zeitung* says: "It is to be regretted that the first intimations of the ocean has reached us through the United States, and that it is in a large degree owing to the fault of the German officials. But it lies beyond reasonable expectation that the conference will lead to any other conviction than that there has been a good deal of unnecessary heat imported into the dispute."

The official newspapers carefully abstain from comment on Servian affairs. It is reported that the Government intends to recall Count von Bray from Belgrade, his intimacy with Milan making him persona ingrata to the present Radical Government of Servia. Austria will also be obliged to recall Dr. Hengelmüller for the same reason. Advices from St. Petersburg are that the Czar has advised ex-Queen Nathalie not to return to Servia, but to arrange for periodical visits from her son at Gastein.

The Cologne *Gazette* comments upon the marked friendliness of the reception accorded to Prince Nicholas of Nassau in royal circles during his visit to Berlin as a favorable sign of the good relations between the house of Nassau and the Berlin Court.

Emperor William has accepted an invitation to dine with Sir Edward Malet, who returned to-day, at the English embassy at the end of next week.

The Prince of Wales is expected in Berlin at Easter. He will pass a day at Darmstadt en route.

The Paris crisis and Servian affairs had a depressing effect upon the Berlin Bourse throughout the week. Only an abundance of cheap money prevented a stampede. The few investors having an interest in copper affairs appear to have withdrawn in good time, but the heavy sales by Paris speculators depressed prices except in the case of Russian securities.

PARIS BOURSE DULL.

PARIS, March 16.—With the exception of the transactions in rentes and foreign securities the Bourse to-day was dull, being engaged in the settlement. At the opening Comptoir d'Escompte shares were scarce. Contangoes were mostly easy. Copper mine shares were heavy and agitated, but closed better on arbitrage purchases. The final transactions were made at 2225f. for Comptoir d'Escompte shares and 80f. for Société des Métaux shares.

The Directors of the principal financial houses of Paris met at the Ministry of Finance Friday night and again to-night. It is reported that they decided that the Comptoir d'Escompte should be placed in liquidation and reconstructed. It is said that 20,000 shares in the proposed new bank are already subscribed for. The employes of the Comptoir d'Escompte have been invited to withdraw their deposits in that bank, which, from motives of delicacy, they have hitherto left intact.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

ROME, March 16.—The Pope to-day gave a special audience to Bishop Keane, who is to be Rector of the Catholic University which is to be erected at Washington. Bishop Keane presented Miss Caldwell, her sister, and her aunt to the Pope, who specially blessed Miss Caldwell for her generosity in endowing the university, and promised that he would assist with services of a private nature, for which his Holiness invited the ladies and the Bishop. Bishop Keane will leave Rome Wednesday.

The Papal brief approving the statutes of the proposed university has been issued.

BATTLE IN THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, March 16.—A messenger, who has arrived at Wady Halfa, reports that a battle between the followers of Soroussi and the Mandists has taken place at Sinaar, to the southwest of Para, and that the former were victorious. Both sides suffered heavy losses. Among the killed were two Mahdist chiefs.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, March 16.—The French Board of Trade returns for the month of February show an increase of 21,454,000f. in imports and a decrease of 11,330,000f. in exports, as compared with those of the month of February, 1888.

LONDON, March 16.—The American baseball teams played a game at Leyton to-day. The game was won by the Chicago Club, the score standing: Chicago, 12; All America, 6.

STOCKHOLM, March 16.—The First Chamber of the Diet has rejected the bill for the imposition of an export duty on iron ore. The bill had before been rejected by the Second Chamber.

DUBLIN, March 16.—Seventy policemen have been sent to Lurgan, County Armagh, owing to fears that rioting will occur there on St. Patrick's Day.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—The Czarewich will visit Darmstadt in May, when his formal betrothal to Princess Alix of Hesse will take place.

TWO EXCITING FIRES.

The West Side Architectural Iron Works, extending from 550 to 556 West Thirty-third-street, and owned by Andrew J. Campbell and William H. Van Tassel, were badly damaged by fire last evening. The foundry proper consists of a range of two-story buildings, and adjoining the low building was a four-story building formerly occupied as a dwelling, but until the fire last evening was used as pattern rooms.

The fire broke out in the rear of the foundry building, and is supposed to have originated from an overheated furnace. The flames swept around the rear of the four-story building, setting it on fire, and assumed such threatening proportions that Chief Clogual sent out a second and then a third alarm. The firemen soon had the fire under control, but it was 9 o'clock before it was extinguished. The four-story building No. 550 was gutted, and a portion of the adjoining building was burned away. The entire loss on the building and contents will not exceed $10,000. The inmates of the tenement house 548, adjoining the foundry, were badly scared by the outbreak and left the building in affright, but they sustained no damage.

While the above fire was at its height flames burst forth from the one-story frame stable situated in the centre of an open lot at 502 West Twenty-ninth-street. The stable was surrounded by tall tenements, and the flames were reflected from the walls of these houses, leading to the presumption that there was a big fire in progress. All the engines due at the fire were still working at the Thirty-third-street fire, and two engines were summoned to the stable fire by special call. When they arrived the stable was ablaze, and although several additional engines were sent to the scene as soon as they could be spared from the other fire, the building was destroyed. Four horses and seven wagons belonging to John Schaefer, a butcher, at 323 Tenth-avenue, who was the lessee of the stable, were removed in safety, but $500 worth of harness, hay, feed, &c., belonging to Schaefer was destroyed. The building belonged to Mrs. Thirteen Metzger, and was worth about $500. The fire is believed to have been started by tramps who have

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Several weeks ago, when Charles Edward, as "Kid" Miller, the "banko" man, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court for lounging in the Nineteenth Precinct, he was discharged on his promise to go to New-Orleans and leave New-York alone for all time. Friday night he appeared in the usual haunts and was arrested in front of the Haymarket. At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday he was held for examination on the 19th inst. on a charge of vagrancy, the affidavit reciting that he, "for having only visible means to maintain himself, lives without employment and loiters around the streets at all hours of the day and night, and that the said Miller associates with thieves, burglars, and other idle and dissolute men and women."

The charge of abandonment made by the pretty wife of Charles Voorhees, who has a courtship sprinkling the streets, was inquired into yesterday by Justice O'Reilly. The couple were married last October, and he claims that she was so ill tempered that on the 27th of December he left her, giving her $30 and a promise that he would pay her $3 a week. She demanded $10. During the examination Voorhees testified that one night he woke up to find her bending over him and talking calmly about putting him out of the way, and she had her hand under her pillow, where there was a revolver. The defendant was ordered to pay his wife $7 a week.

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The newly-elected officers of the Kalamak Fire Department are: Chief Engineer—A. M. Van Tassell; Assistant—A. Lyon; Secretary—Thomas S. Smith; Treasurer—Charles Green; Examining and Purchasing Committee—S. C. Arnold, J. M. Lyon, and A. Sayt.

The Treasurer of St. John's Riverside Hospital at Yonkers, acknowledges the receipts of $1,573 34 as returns of the Charity Ball given Feb. 26, 1889. The total receipts were $3,007 50, and expenses, $733 16.

William J. McCarthy, the village tax collector of White Plains, died yesterday from consumption. He was 33 years of age, and for six years has held a position in the Department of Public Works of New-York.

The steamer Fannie Woodhull, Capt. George Morson, yesterday made her first trip for the season between Peekskill and New-York.

The Sing Sing *Democratic Register's* Parnell fund has now reached the sum of $686 and subscriptions are constantly being added.

STATEN ISLAND.

Edward Burns of New-Brighton was yesterday sent to Richmond Jail in default of $520 bonds on a charge of non-support of his wife. Burns, about two years ago, was a widower and advertised in the city papers for a wife. Mrs. Mayes of Brooklyn responded, and the result was marriage. Since the union husband and wife have repeatedly been before Justices' courts on charges and counter charges of assault, attempted killing, and non-support.

The order of Odd Fellows of Richmond County have completed arrangements for the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the order in the county, which will occur on April 26. A dramatic entertainment will be given, in which talent from this city will take part.

NEW-JERSEY.

For some time Jersey City and Newark have been excited over the preparations made by Passaic City to divert the sewers to carry the waste of the city to the Passaic River. Jersey City and Newark draw their supply of drinking water from the river. It is announced that application will be made to-morrow for an injunction against the city.

POLICY HOLDERS ALARMED.

AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE THAT WILL ADD TO THEIR ALARM.

LOWELL, Mass., March 16.—Several holders of policies of the American Allotment Association of New-York have become anxious about the safety of their investments

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The New-York Times.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, with stationary temperature.

"My conscientious, firm conviction is that protection so-called is wrong in principle, fosters and encourages Socialism, is, in fact, Socialism, and that with its absolute abolishment and a return to a tariff for revenue the Socialist will die and his pernicious doctrines disappear." These are the words of Judge GRINNELL, the State's attorney in the famous Anarchist trials in Chicago, a man of courage and independence in his opinions as in his public action. The remark was made in connection with a statement that Anarchism had again become merged in Socialism, from which it sprang. It is essentially just and far more practical than the friends of protection would like to admit. The common basis of protection and Socialism is the idea that the "Government" has a right to dispose of the rights and property of a portion of its citizens for the indirect benefit of the others. As the "Government" is necessarily the men who for the time being get control of the offices, legislative and executive, this idea involves the discretion in a few to dispose of the property of the many, always a dangerous and sometimes a pernicious power.

The Reform Club of this city has appointed a Sub-Committee on Tariff Reform, with an office at 52 William-street, and this committee has selected a sub-committee for this State, of which Mr. JASON HINMAN is Chairman, and Mr. SETH S. TERRY is Secretary, with an office at the same place. The committee proposes to aid in the organization of local clubs wherever possible, and will furnish suggestions, as well as documents for circulation, speakers, &c., on application. The work is a valuable one, and the fact that it has been taken up with energy and deliberation so soon after the election shows that the friends of reform by no means accept the result of the election as a decisive defeat, which, in truth, it was not.

Corporation Counsel BEEKMAN cites several cases in which the Court of Appeals has decided that acts applying only to cities having a certain population are general within the meaning of the section of the Constitution prohibiting the passage of private or local bills in certain cases, including the grant of the right to lay down railroad tracks. It seems also to have been decided that it does not matter if there is only one city that comes within the classification. It is possible that the same reasoning will make the act general when it is made to apply to one particular city by conferring certain powers upon an official board which that city alone possesses. But we are nevertheless certain that this form of legislation is an evasion of the constitutional restriction and a defeat of its purpose. By the same rule of construction an act may be passed in regard to any of the enumerated matters, applying only to towns which, according to the last census, had 1,567 inhabitants, or to cities whose Mayors bear the name Theophilus Templeton. In short, as we said, granting the right to lay down railroad tracks could be applied to any single community in the State by using terms of general description that would exclude all others. It may be admitted that towns of different extent have different requirements in matters of legislation, but it is true all the same that with relation to certain "enumerated cases," the Constitution declares in effect and in intent that they shall all be treated alike. This is a plain case of "whipping the devil around the stump."

The Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* in the most bellicose style of the Field Marshal, remarked a few days since: "If Ohio does not get the First Assistant Postmaster-General she will know the reason why." We are awaiting Mr. HALSTEAD'S announcement that the "reason why" is that no Ohio politician could be found who had qualified for the postal service by conniving at the theft of a newspaper's mailing list.

If Police Justice O'REILLY'S interpretation of the law is correct, and theatrical managers cannot refuse to recognize the holder of a ticket purchased of speculators on the sidewalk, one great means of protecting the public from the speculating nuisance has been withdrawn. It is certainly to the interest of managers to carry this question to a higher jurisdiction than that of a police court and have it settled beyond doubt. If Justice O'REILLY'S view of the law is tenable, one recourse is still left to managers who are in earnest in their professions of a desire to abate the evil. It is a well-established point in law that any holder of a ticket can be excluded from a theatre, providing the value of the ticket is refunded to him, and any manager, by purchasing the ticket known to have been bought of a sidewalk speculator, can close the door of his house in the face of the person who has patronized the speculator. The value of the ticket is the box-office price, and this is all the manager need tender to justify him in excluding the holder, who will then not only lose his seat but the premium which he paid the speculator unless he can collect it from the latter. This course can in no way be construed as "interfering with the business" of the speculator, in whom Justice O'REILLY takes so tender an interest, and if pursued strictly for any length of time it will break up a business which, licensed or unlicensed, is a nuisance.

Some months ago the courts of Minnesota upheld the ingenious system of boycotting devised by the cigarmakers in New-York and used everywhere. This was singular, because the New-Jersey courts had promptly decided against the device. The conflict was ended a few days ago, however, by the reversal of the Minnesota decision upon appeal to the Supreme Court. The scheme was to put a distinguishing label on cigars made by union labor, then all other cigars were to be boycotted. The hatters also succeeded in putting labels on many hats, and the plan could obviously be extended to almost everything sold in shops, a glass of beer possibly excepted. But merchants were unwilling to keep their goods on their shelves for lack of a bit of printed paper, and very soon nobody, however willing, could tell the difference between labeled and boycotted goods. The unions then sought the protection of the law for their "trade mark" by prosecuting counterfeiters. But now Minnesota and New-Jersey Judges agree that the labels are defective in nearly every requisite of a legal trade mark. The unions neither own, make, or sell the cigars. That is done either by the employers or by individual cigarmakers. A mere declaration that a distinguishing mark will be adopted, or even the use of such a mark by others than owners and sellers of goods, does not create a right which can be defended at law. The trouble is that the label is the mark of the union, not of the merchant, and the union has no right in the goods which the label is designed to protect. It would thus appear that the unions might probably protect their goods in this way if they made and sold them, as by co-operation. Otherwise they are out of court on this issue.

A TYPICAL CASE.

We have received from various gentlemen prominent in business and professional life in this city suggestions that a "movement" should be set on foot to prevent a change, for political reasons, in the Postmastership of New-York. We certainly cannot deny, what all these gentlemen are very earnestly convinced of, that the management of the Post Office is at present excellent; that it has steadily improved under the direction of Mr. PEARSON; that it is conducted, so far as lies in his power, on strict business principles and by the purest civil service reform methods, without fear or favor toward any party or partisans. And we must also concede that any change, even for a man as able and upright as Mr. PEARSON himself, would be a misfortune, because a new man would be unfamiliar with the work, and the time required for him to master it would be time lost, with many chances that he would not in the end arrive at the same degree of efficiency. A change to a less able and upright man, or a change only for the purpose of putting in a Republican, would be a gross blunder, and an act of such gratuitous treachery to the principles the Republican Party and the Administration have professed that it is almost inconceivable.

At the same time we do not see that it is our duty to start or to recommend any "movement" whatever in a matter the nature of which is so obviously clear. It would be a perfectly proper thing for the business men of the city whose interests have been so faithfully and intelligently served under Mr. PEARSON and his force of trained and tried officials to bring to the attention of the President, in any form that they may elect, the facts as to the Post Office. They have good reasons for doing so, and the only reason they can have for not doing so is the presumption that it is unnecessary, and that before making any such change the President would make sure of the sentiment and opinion of business men and would find them practically unanimous. For our own part, we shall content ourselves with watching the course of Mr. HARRISON and Mr. WANAMAKER in a case that we cannot but regard as a typical one for the fulfillment of the pledges that the former has made and that the latter, in taking a place in the Cabinet, has practically adopted as his own. These pledges are perfectly explicit. "The spirit and purpose of reform," says the Republican platform, "should be observed in all Executive appointments," and Mr. HARRISON, in his letter of acceptance, says that he is "in entire accord" with this declaration, and he adds: "In appointments to every grade and department fitness and not party service should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the *only* sure tenure of office. *Only* the interests of the public service should suggest removals from office." As to this pledge Mr. WILLIAM D. FOULKE, President of the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association and a warm supporter of President HARRISON, says: "This means a great deal. It means that the local clamor of political aspirants, and even the local political sentiment of the community, shall not be able to accomplish the removal of that Democratic official who has faithfully performed his duty."

If this interpretation by a friend and supporter of the President of the pledges the President has given be correct—and it undoubtedly is correct—Mr. PEARSON ought not to be replaced. If it be pleaded that to omit to reappoint him when his term expires, as it will in a short time, is not to "remove" him, the plea is absurd, as was shown by the Republican press four years ago, when politicians sought a like change from Mr. CLEVELAND, and sought it in vain. The change now would be a hopeless violation of pledges even more explicit and binding than those given by Mr. HARRISON'S predecessor. We shall not insult Mr. HARRISON by assuming in advance that he will be guilty of such a violation. Nor can we conceive that the wiser leaders of the Republican Party in this city would advise him to do so. Mr. JOEL B. ERHARDT, for instance, has been mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. PEARSON. We should say that Mr. ERHARDT would not only not wish the place, but would strongly condemn a change. He is a man of too much self-respect to wish to conduct the office in any but the best manner. He has too much intelligence not to know that he could not, in four years become nearly so efficient a Postmaster as Mr. PEARSON, with his lifetime of progressive experience and study, now is. He knows that to manage the office for the party in the expected fashion would ruin him and injure the party, and that to try to manage it on business principles would not only disappoint the politicians, but would result in relative failure. In these circumstances, which every man of sense in or out of politics can understand, we shall confidently look for Mr. PEARSON'S retention.

PUBLIC OPINION AND CRIMINAL TRIALS.

The course of the so-called "boodle" trials in this city affords a striking illustration of the important part played by public sentiment in the administration of justice. When some flagrant crime has produced great popular excitement, when prejudices are aroused and passion prevails, there is danger that the course of justice may be unduly swayed, and reason demands delay or a trial of the criminal at some place that is free from the local influence. But in the case of offenses like the bribery of Aldermen to secure a public franchise, where strong personal and political influences are likely to be arrayed on the side of the offenders, the danger is that there will not be a strenuous prosecution, a stern application of the law, and a strict regard by juries for the demands of public justice. Many influences closely associated with the office of the prosecutor and with the courts are almost sure to be exerted for a relaxation of the administration of law as it would be applied in cases of ordinary crime. It is then that public sentiment, demanding a prompt and energetic prosecution, an unfaltering application of legal principles, and a fair and fearless verdict, becomes a potent factor in securing justice.

The peculiarity about these bribery cases was that an official investigation had revealed the facts so clearly that there was no doubt that the crime had been committed. All that remained to be accomplished by judicial proceedings was to fix the guilt upon the right persons and exact the penalties of the law. The franchise of the Broadway Surface Railroad was obtained by bribery on an unprecedented scale. That was shown by the investigation and has been proved over and over again. Certain members of the Board of Aldermen had received bribes, and it was only necessary to ascertain who they were and fix the crime upon them by legal proofs. The bribing had been done in the interest of the promoters of the new railroad and of the managers of another railroad line whose interests had been practically united in a common enterprise, and the offense of bribe giving had been participated in by those men. Something like half a million dollars had been raised by an issue of bonds, the proceeds of which were not accounted for, and the bulk of that sum had been used in securing the franchise through the vote of the Aldermen. These facts were established. The officers of the two corporations were known and their part in the raising of the funds that were corruptly used could be traced. It was only necessary to prove by testimony and circumstances that this was the money with which the bribery was effected and to show beyond doubt who were participants in the crime, either in carrying it out or causing it to be carried out.

So far as the main facts were concerned, there was but one side to the case, and the whole difficulty was in securing and arraying evidence in such a way as to amount to legal proof. The danger was not that men would be unjustly convicted, but that the guilty would escape, and for the strenuous and sustained effort necessary to prevent this the support of an earnest public sentiment was needed. This was at no time inspired by prejudice or passion, but by a desire to see a palpable and pernicious crime punished. There was no indignation excited against particular men, except so far as it might be proved that they were sharers in the crime. Negligence or indifference in the prosecution, an easy temper on the bench, a lack of concern in the jury box, or of appreciation of the quality of the crime against public security might cause a failure of justice, and the spur of an awakened public opinion was requisite to prevent this.

But public sentiment in these days of rapidly-moving events cannot be bent for a long time upon one subject. If the bribery cases could have been tried one after another in a period of a few months, the full measure of justice might have been meted out. There is not the least likelihood that one innocent person would have suffered. But in spite of the persistent public demand, there were delays in the prosecution; the antiquated jury laws interposed obstacles; technical errors gave the defense opportunities for appeals; decisions were overturned; politics intervened to revolutionize the District Attorney's office; indifference took the place of apparent earnestness, and the public mind became wearied and discouraged. The intervention of a year of inactivity on the part of the prosecution produced a strange transformation in the course of these trials. When they were finally resumed public interest was gone and public opinion had given up its effort and turned to other matters. The result was a predetermined failure to obtain juries in two cases and the sending of them to distant counties for trial and the easy acquittal of the accused in a third. The "boodle" trials have been extended over three years, and may be regarded as practically at an end. Justice has not been done and never will be. What has been accomplished is due mainly to the force of public opinion. The defeat of justice with reference to a majority of the bribe takers and all the bribe givers has been caused by the delays, obstructions, and discouragements that have broken the force of public opinion and eliminated it as a factor from the proceedings. This experience has shown that in the administration of criminal justice, as in other matters of public concern, an intelligent public interest and an active public opinion are important factors in reaching right conclusions.

PROTECTION IN AUSTRALIA.

There is nothing surprising in the telegram from Sydney to the effect that the New South Wales Ministry has resigned, having been defeated upon the question of protection. The only wonder is that the question was raised there. As students of economics are aware, Australia presents the most interesting example of rival theories of taxation to be found in the world. Another such comparative object lesson in the tariff cannot be produced. Two sister colonies, under as nearly equal conditions of population, soil, and climate as could be expected, adopted, the one protection, the other comparative free trade. In a decade protectionist Victoria's imports rose from £16,633,000 to £17,714,000, while those of New South Wales, under disadvantageous conditions of comparison, started a bad second at £14,710,000, and ended a good first at £20,960,000. In the same period Victoria's exports stood practically still, beginning with £15,802,000 and ending with £16,398,000. But New South Wales's export trade throve equally with its home market, the increase being from £13,870,000 to £19,886,000.

Under these conditions it is not surprising that at the last election, in 1887, the New South Wales voters returned 83 free traders to 41 protectionists. It will be most edifying to learn in what form the protectionists ventured to raise the issue anew. At present we only know the result, that Sir HENRY PARKES will form an out-and-out free-trade Cabinet. He seems to be a bold, wicked man, and the folly of his supporters in wanting to be ruined some more cannot be sufficiently deplored.

It is no concern of ours, but the "high-and-higher" clan of reformers would do well to note the rate at which a most pernicious precedent is growing into history in the antipodes. The case seems to call for a missionary "Professor of Protection" such as is suggested for Yale College. Or, if it could be decided which is the leading protectionist organ in New-York, a few million extras might be sent there usefully. Unless something is done the Australian tariff precedent will bother the fat fryers as much as the Australian ballot system worries the ward bosses.

INCOMPETENT ENGINEERS.

After the destruction of the Park Central Hotel in Hartford, last month, there was published ample proof that the building had been constructed on the Buddensiek plan and had long been regarded as unsafe. For some years all efforts to provide by municipal legislation for the official inspection of buildings in that city had been thwarted by the influence of a political boss. The loss of twenty-three lives in the wrecked hotel has given to the popular demand for careful inspection so much force that no one dares to oppose it, and provision for such inspection by competent persons will soon be made by the City Government.

It is also proposed that the competency of engineers in charge of stationary boilers shall be insured by examination and the issue of licenses by authority of the State. This precaution was suggested by the loss of life in the wrecked hotel, and the proposed legislation is strongly supported because, although the hotel was badly built and weak, the collapse of the structure was caused by the explosion of the boiler in the cellar or basement, and the men in charge of this boiler were not properly qualified for their work.

The facts are very clearly brought out in the report of the Coroner, LEWIS SPERRY, which is a model of its kind. The testimony affords ground for the supposition that this boiler had been entrusted to the care of a man so incompetent that he had tied down the safety valve and left it in that condition for some hours in the night, while two vagabonds who were scarcely better than tramps had been permitted to find lodging in the basement, where they could easily tamper with the drafts of the furnaces. There were two engineers. One was on duty from noon until midnight and the other from midnight until noon, but in the hours from 12 o'clock Sunday night to 5 o'clock Monday morning there was no one in charge, although a colored porter was required to look at the fires from time to time. The explosion took place about 5 A. M. At midnight the engineer then on duty had banked the fires and arranged the drafts. At 3:30 the fires were as he had left them, but the two irresponsible persons above mentioned were in or near the boiler room. Both lost their lives. Concerning the boiler the Coroner says: "There was no evidence of local weakness of any kind, nor of low water, nor of defects of construction." The parts recovered have been carefully tested. The boiler was inspected in August last, and the licensed pressure was seventy-five pounds. The evidence tends to show that the boiler was in good condition, that there was sufficient water in it, that the explosion was due wholly to overpressure, and that the safety valve, which had been set at seventy-five pounds, had been in good working order up to a week or ten days before the explosion. It appears that the safety valve had blown off at least twice within the year at about 5 A. M., making so great a noise that the guests were alarmed and had made complaint. In support of the supposition that it had been tied down on the night of the explosion, one witness testified that he had found it fastened down more than once. It is probable that some one closed the furnace door and opened the draft three or four hours after the engineer had gone to bed. As to this the report says:

"It is impossible to estimate definitely the time necessary for an explosion if the safety valve had been locked the night before and the draft increased some time after 3 o'clock the following morning. Probably an hour would be ample time, when all outlets of the boiler were closed, to accumulate a bursting pressure in it. That all the outlets of the boiler were closed seems established by the evidence, and it is equally clear that some one must have turned on the drafts Monday morning. It cannot be known positively by whom this was done—whether by one of the two irresponsible persons who slept in the cellar, or by GEORGE GAINES, the colored porter, who had sometimes an oversight over the fires in the absence of the engineers. Probably it was by GAINES; but an increase of draft could have brought no harm if the safety valve had been free to work. It could not have blown off with a pressure of seventy-five pounds, as which it was set, without alarming those in the building and for some distance in the immediate vicinity. There is no evidence that it had blown off even slightly that morning. The first intimation which any one in the hotel had of the disaster was the noise of the explosion, and then the sinking and crumbling of the building."

As the explosion would not have taken place if the valve had not been fastened, and as the complaints of guests had given to the engineers a motive that may have accounted for the fastening of the valve by them, the Coroner holds that the explosion was due to the willful negligence of the engineers, and they have been held for trial.

The testimony shows that the boiler was not less dangerous than a ton of powder in the same place would have been, with two tramps lighting their pipes near it. Perhaps some guest complained of the cold in the night, and the porter shut the furnace door and opened the draft. Perhaps one of the vagabonds on the floor of the boiler room awoke shivering at 3 o'clock and did this. Not one of the three can testify, for all were killed. The chief engineer was disqualified by bad habits, for he had been arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. We fear that the lesson set forth by the history of this case is one that many persons have not learned. The engineer who has in his care a stationary engine and boiler, over which scores of persons are living, should be not less trustworthy and competent than the engineer who guides the locomotive that draws a train of passenger cars. It should never be possible for drunken vagabonds to tamper with the furnaces or boilers of stationary engines, for example, such as are used in the cellars of hotels and apartment houses. If the owners of such property are willing to endanger the lives of their guests or tenants by employing engineers who have a bad record in the police courts, or who know very little about the work they are required to do, they may with propriety be restrained by law, and such workmen should by law be excluded from a service of so much importance.

MRS. WARD'S DEFENSE OF "ROBERT ELSMERE."

In the March *Nineteenth Century*, under the title of "The New Reformation," Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD, in an article taking the form of a conversation between two Oxford men, one representing the High Church beliefs and the other communicating his conviction of the results of German rationalism, pleads the cause of the higher criticism as effectually justifying a new method of religious procedure. A similar statement, but in a less compact form, is found in "Robert Elsmere." Essentially the article is a fresh emphasizing of the negative positions taken in that book. As a statement of what the critical school has accomplished in the dethronement of the Bible it is substantially correct and has value. It is true that in the last thirty years the results of German criticism have been practically accepted by the best scholars. The historical growths of the Old Testament have been investigated, and that book no more holds the place it once held in our religious system than Roman history can occupy the place it held before the days of NIEBUHR. The best Biblical scholars stand to-day upon the basis of the celebrated "Essays and Reviews" which the authorities of the English Church condemned in 1861. These changes are not a surprise, and while they have shifted the attitude of this generation toward the Bible and have placed it upon a historical basis by divesting it of its supernatural character, they have not shaken it of its spiritual significance. If it has ceased to be a direct prophecy of the Messiah, it is still the record of the education of those spiritual leaders among the Jews which gave the Messiah the religious ground which he occupied in the person of the child Jesus at Bethlehem.

Again, the whole stress of higher criticism has been put upon the New Testament, and Mrs. WARD, in her historical statement of what this has effected, shows that the life of JESUS must be eliminated from the New Testament in the interests of historical veracity. The stress laid upon this conviction is very great. It at once reduces the personality whom Christians have claimed to be the Son of GOD to the position of the Son of Man. The whole aim of the critical school has been, as Mrs. WARD fully explains, to belittle the customary conception of JESUS CHRIST and to reduce all that is said about him to a basis of fact that will satisfy the most critical mind of to-day. This is in accord with the tendency of the age, which is to drop the great truth of a revelation coming from above and directing man through the mind and conscience from modern life. It is the result of the effort to translate what in the first century has been called the mythical and Oriental conception of the SON OF GOD into that bare historical presentation which brings him fully within the conditions of ordinary human life. One need not be startled at this result. "Robert Elsmere" is not a surprise to those who are thoroughly conversant with modern historical work in the Biblical field. The results of the German school of thought must be accepted because they establish historical facts by a legitimate process; these results must be accepted, whether they relate to the Old Testament or the New; in all fairness this must be conceded by intelligent Christian people, even with the allowance that it removes many cherished beliefs of the Christian religion. We seek for truth, and the scientific and critical resources at our command are helps in the search, and intellectual honesty compels the undertaking of this search to the last limit. The intellectual world is not going back of the results of the historical criticism, and the main facts which Mrs. WARD brings together and puts into the mouth of her young Oxford graduate may be conceded without hesitation. Nothing is gained by refusing to accept the positions which competent scholarship has established.

The error of Mrs. WARD is not in what she asserts to be a new reformation, which every competent person must concede to have been reached, but in the limitation of the spiritual horizon which she consents to. She has the woman's love of special pleading, and she pleads special claims for the limitation of the character of JESUS CHRIST to such historical facts as can be witnessed to to-day, without considering that it is practically impossible for the whole Christian world to have gone astray in the interpretation of its spiritual Teacher and Master. There is a larger truth about this whole matter than German criticism accepts. That there are difficulties in explaining all the facts of Christianity in its origin no one will deny; that the facts connected with the belief in the existence of GOD are of a character which elude scientific demonstration must be conceded without dispute, and that there are facts of a spiritual import relating to the position and teachings of JESUS CHRIST which are not properly explained by the critical school must be conceded by any one who measures these teachings by their results in the civilized world during nineteen centuries. The conclusions which Mrs. WARD establishes represent a merely human mode of thought and life, and a religion in which everything shall be human and nothing at all divine is contradicted by the spiritual affirmations of those who read historical facts concerning JESUS of Nazareth between the lines, and are compelled to find in Him more than is conceded by the restrictions of historical criticism. There is an ethical and a spiritual revelation not only in the Old Testament but in the New, and in the interpretation of Christian belief the true spiritual meaning of that time makes its demands under all circumstances, and will not be denied. It cannot be reduced to a syllogism; it cannot be "cribbed, cabined, and confined" within a strict historical fact; it becomes luminous to the mind and heart on the spiritual side, and it is accepted, like the belief in GOD, because it meets human reason where it feels out darkly for the divine hand. It is in this way that Mrs. WARD'S "New Reformation," while it establishes important changes in our attitude toward the Bible and toward the Christian Church, needs to be understood and gauged for what it really is.

When the Allison Tariff bill was reported to the Senate Mr. ALLISON explained that our copper mining companies no longer needed a duty on copper for protection. The duty, he said, had no effect upon the price. But the bill retained a duty of 2 cents a pound, and he accounted for this by saying that "conditions might change." They have already undergone some change. The Copper Syndicate is ruined and the American mines will soon be constrained to make new arrangements for the sale of their metal. It is reported that if it shall not be possible to find in London a substitute for the French ring, they will make an American combination. For the protection of such a combination a high duty would be needed, and if such a ring should be made the Senate would be urged to permit the present duty to remain.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 16.—The first week of the weavers' strike closes without any observable change in the situation. The question now seems to be one of endurance. Manufacturers express confidence that the strikers will show signs of weakness by Tuesday or Wednesday. The strikers, on the contrary, assert that they are as united as ever, and that the mass meeting on Tuesday morning will be the biggest of the strike.

To-day's meeting was unanimous in favor of staying out and making a determined struggle. One point that the operatives are likely to gain on account of the strike is a general holiday on Monday. When the St. Patrick's committee asked the Board of Trade to consider the mills on Monday they were refused, but to-night nearly all the mills notified the help at work that they would not start up until Tuesday morning, and several mills announced that they would not start up any department until the weavers are ready to return to work.

MR. MANSFIELD'S TRIUMPH.

HIS RICHARD III. PRONOUNCED AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, March 16.—Until to-night, when he produced Shakespeare's tragedy of "Richard III." at the Globe Theatre, Richard Mansfield had never acted a tragic rôle and had never acted in a play of Shakespeare. His Richard III. was to everybody a surprise, to many a revelation. From beginning to end it was a distinct, unqualified success.

At 7:45 o'clock the little theatre was packed with a brilliant audience. The pit people had been standing at the pit doors to get the front seats for four hours and made quite a scene because four persons had been admitted to the pit privately. They made a perfect uproar for 10 minutes until the manager came out and explained. Then they quieted down and the spectators had a chance to admire the new act drop and the opening music. The new drop was a most beautiful picture of the river Avon, showing the stream below the old church where Shakespeare lies buried, with the church in the middle distance. The music was the composition of Edward German, and, admirably conceived and rendered, gained applause all through the evening.

Mr. Mansfield's entrance at the close of the prologue was very impressive. He was not applauded. All through the play the audience was so deeply impressed that the applause came only at the ends of the acts, and then it was most enthusiastic. He was a new Richard in very many respects. His deformity was concealed by thick cloaks so that it appeared only in the right shoulder being higher than the left. He was neither tigerish nor malignant. He was quiet, ruthless, and entirely human. His reading was admirable, even to three of London's best critics. I interviewed Mr. Neabit of the *Times*, Mr. William Archer of the *World*, and Mr. Thomas of the *Daily News*, all of whom would have found fault in that respect if any were to be found. All the company spoke in nineteenth century accents, and it is safe to say no more modern or more human rendering of the piece was ever seen. This fact will itself create criticism on Monday as London seems to incline to a stagey and diabolical Richard rather than the very natural and altogether human individual Mansfield portrayed. His acting, which was quiet at first, rose with the rising interest. His scene with Lady Anne was admirable, the Anne of Miss Beatrice Cameron being also a surprise by reason of the strength, ease, and self-command with which this talented American girl met the exactions of the rôle. In the scenes with the Duchess of York, with Elizabeth, and the dream scene in the last act Mr. Mansfield left nothing to be desired. His costumes were superb. He grew steadily on the spectator, and when the last curtain fell on the fight with Richmond a roar from the pit was spread over the whole house. They compelled Mr. Mansfield to come out three times in succession, and then once more to make a simple speech of thanks.

The scenery was very beautiful. The first pronounced effect was that of the Tower of London, with solid, massive gray walls and towers ablaze with royal colors. Then came the Chertsey road, a beautiful pastoral effect. The tower interior scenes were massive and duly dismal, and the other interiors, being archæologically correct, were not very interesting. But the sanctuary in the fourth act, and in the last act, Bosworth Field, the camp with the royal tent and the battle scene, were exquisite. All through the play the groupings were picturesque in color and handling, thoughtful, and entirely artistic. Whatever may be the criticisms on the acting the production will receive nothing but praise scenically, for everything that the best scenic art and skilled stage management could produce was evident. Mr. Nesbitt of the *Times*, who, though unimpressible, is just, told me that no manager in London except Mr. Irving would have given such a production.

Of the support Mary Rorke as Elizabeth shared the honors with Miss Cameron. Her scene with Richard in the fourth act, where he proposes for her daughter, was grand, and added one more to this lady's many triumphs. Carlotta Leclercq made a satisfactory Duchess of York. Mr. D. H. Harkins as Stanley, Mr. Frankau as the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Crompton as Hastings did all their rôles permitted. Buckingham was played by James Fernandez, a London actor of high standing, and his performance, as well as that of Allan Baumont as King Henry and Luigi Lablache as Richmond, were finished and strong. All the actors in the long cast were fully rehearsed and the piece went without a hitch or a break from first to last. It was a triumph for Richard Mansfield, for, musically, scenically, archæologically, and dramatically the performance would have been a credit to any stage in any country.

Mr. Mansfield's version of the play was quite a surprise, departing from all traditions. He built up the character of Richard in places by quotations from "Henry VI.," and condensed some scenes quite liberally. There are many directions in which he will be freely criticised, particularly as there is a tradition in London that Mr. Irving is the only manager who can do Shakespeare. But, as far as novelty, beauty, and the deep interest of the performance go there is but one opinion, and Mansfield will be the talk of the town for some time to come.

A BULL MARKET FOR WHEAT.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Wheat was the centre of interest at the opening this morning. The feeling was unmistakably bullish, but it was wholly the result of speculative manipulation, for there was nothing in the legitimate situation calculated to develop any strength. Hutchinson was said to have half a dozen brokers in the pit buying for the clique, and as this started prices in an upward direction, the shorts began to fill, thus adding to the strength. Schwartz & Dupee and Robert Lindblom were prominent buyers, and as the offerings were only moderate, May wheat after starting in at 95⅞ cents, or about where it closed yesterday, shot rapidly upward, amid great excitement, until it touched 98¼ cents about 10 o'clock.

The crowd was so much interested in this manœuvre of the Fairbank clique that it paid very little attention to news, and the reports that private cables were better cut no figure at all. Only 31 cars of wheat were inspected in here, including but one car of Spring wheat, but the grading was satisfactory, as 14 cars passed as No. 2.

THE [illegible] MINER RESCUED.

MOUNT [illegible], Penn., March 16.—Peter Nearbaich, [illegible] Penn., who was sentenced to 30 hours of imprisonment in the Black [illegible] Colliery, was hoisted to the surface at [illegible] this afternoon. His appearance was [illegible] cheers. He had been half buried [illegible] gives up all hope when his manager [illegible] "breast" in which he was imprisoned [illegible] to say, his injuries, [illegible] from his [illegible] constables, are not serious.

After the [illegible] men were taken out alive last night it was [illegible] proceed to work [illegible] and [illegible] was reached [illegible] the men.

DINNER TO GEN. TRACY

CHEERS FOR THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

A GREAT NIGHT AT THE HAMILTON CLUB—SPEECH BY GEN. TRACY AND A LETTER FROM W. C. WHITNEY.

A pleasant feature of the reception and dinner given to Benjamin F. Tracy at the Hamilton Club in Brooklyn last night was the nonpartisan spirit of friendliness that was manifested. Although both Republicans and Democrats were present in force, there was none to say nay to the spontaneity of applause which greeted the guest of the evening when he spoke.

There were quite 230 persons at the dinner, which was served in the rooms on the second floor of the clubhouse. Judge Willard Bartlett presided as President of the organization. At his right, at the guest table, was Secretary of the Navy Tracy, then came George M. Olcott, E. M. Cullen, John Gibb, Seth Low, St. Clair McKelway, W. C. De Witt, Samuel McLean, and Elliott F. Shepard. Among the other gentlemen present were W. R. Kendall, A. C. Barnes, H. W. Slocum, J. S. T. Stranahan, A. E. Orr, E. G. Blackford, Charles Pratt, S. L. Woodford, W. Post, S. Confit, E. W. Ceriles, C. E. Bigelow, H. T. Chapman, J. M. Turner, F. P. Bellamy, James McKeen, W. H. Boughton, W. H. Williams, J. W. Hyde, S. H. Bacon, A. A. Thompson, C. L. Middleton, C. N. Manchester, J. H. Fish, T. B. Willis, C. A. Moore, C. N. Heagland, A. L. Dow, the Rev. Dr. Talmage, Dr. Segur, John Winslow, and W. H. Husted.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when Judge Bartlett called the diners to order and began his address of welcome to Secretary Tracy. Judge Bartlett spoke of the effort by persons "on the other side of the river" to make the country regard Brooklyn as provincial—as a village, notwithstanding her 800,000 inhabitants, "but," continued the speaker, "if Brooklyn is a village, she has one of the village's best qualities. She remembers and follows her sons, rejoicing with their prosperity, mourning with their misfortunes. It is because of this quality that we welcome Secretary of the Navy Tracy. [Applause.] The big village of Brooklyn welcomes back her son."

When the distinguished guest was introduced he was greeted with three cheers and a tiger. Some rash person inquired: "What's the matter with Tracy?" and the assurance that he was "all right" pretty nearly smashed the electric current in Remsen-street. Gen. Tracy spoke as follows:

"I have no words to express the deep gratitude I feel for the warmth and cordiality of this greeting, a greeting which has been seldom equaled and never surpassed on an occasion like this. The reason why this reception is understood, yet the occasion was unsought by me and came to me unexpectedly—is fast undesired. But when the summons came from Washington, I thought it was a command and I accepted it. For the great kindness with which my appointment has been received by the city of Brooklyn, its press, and that of the neighboring city of New-York, I am very grateful. There is nothing which has so touched me as the same cordiality of congratulation which comes to me from my friends in Brooklyn, with whom I have lived for 20 years; but equally I regard the esteem of our friends and neighbors. The form to some which you have given me binds me to you with a tie which death only can sever.

"I am not vain enough to attribute all this enthusiasm which has been received by me from the citizens of Brooklyn to simple affection for me. It was because I was by this place to which I was chosen, and which, though Brooklyn had long merited such a recognition of her greatness, she has not until now received. She controlled one-third of the commerce of the port, her clergymen, lawyers, and editors are renowned throughout the land, yet Brooklyn has never had one of her sons chosen as Governor, United States Senator, a first-class foreign mission, or indeed a Cabinet position until now. It has been my good fortune to receive a place which was merited by Brooklyn. It was because of this that Brooklyn has received me with such unanimity. [Cries of No! No!]

"What has transpired in the Isthmus, at Samoa, in the northern ocean recently has impressed every person in the country that we must have a navy. [Cheers.] A navy that will cope with the navy of any country in the world—not for purposes of war, but to secure peace. That work was begun six years ago and the foundation was laid by my predecessor broad and deep. It is fortunate will I be if I can raise a superstructure on the foundations he he has built. More progress has been made in the navies of the world within the last six years than within the 25 preceding years of the world's history. England, the first maritime power of the world, is not satisfied with her navy and she has appropriated many millions of dollars to construct new ships to accord with new ideas. You must not expect, my friends, that I should indicate the policy of this Administration. President Harrison, I think, should be judged by what he does rather than by that which he promises, and as for myself, I shall not indulge in any rash promises. You can understand my inexperience. When I spoke about this to Mr. Harrison he said: 'If I thought that you believed you could plan a ship or build one I don't think I should have appointed you, for you might have proved a stumbling block in the way of those officers whose duty encompasses those things.

"I know that politics play a great part in the navy yards of the country, but I say, and will adhere to what I say, that the navy yards during my administration shall not be asylums for the careless, poor, or incompetent workingman. Whether Republican or Democratic, I shall insist that there shall be skilled foremen and worthy mechanics. That much I shall do. That much I promise. I propose to rid myself of every obstacle to the faithful discharge of the duties of that high office. No one but myself can appreciate the gratitude which I feel for the reception you have given me, and now I give an farewell for a time, at the expiration of which I may return to dwell with you again in Brooklyn." [Great applause.]

At the close of Gen. Tracy's speech the following letter of regret from ex Secretary Whitney was read:

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1889.

To President Olcott:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to be present on the evening of March 16, at the Hamilton Club, to participate in the reception and dinner to be given to the Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, by his friends and fellow members of the club.

I appreciate most highly the courtesy of your invitation and am gratified to know that it was at the kindly suggestion of the guest of the evening that I was included in the proposed hospitalities of the club. But for an imperative engagement of some standing which takes me away from the city at this time, and which I find it impossible to break, I should with the greatest pleasure unite with you in the festivities and courtesies of the occasion.

I should also have esteemed it a pleasure to have been permitted to comply with the request to make a few remarks on the subject, "The Cabinet Officer," under the pleasing influences of a gathering where men of both political parties are found uniting in friendly and neighborly congratulation to the fact of honor conferred upon the assumption by him of the high duties and responsibilities of the Cabinet office.

"The Cabinet Officer" in the abstract indicates an advance to the Cabinet, but Brooklyn just now emphasizes a little differently from the rest of the world, and "The Cabinet Officer" means the new Secretary of the Navy, and no one else; and as to that proposition I will say to your confidence that the same cordial good will and friendliness which he is leaving behind here, he was already, when I left Washington, inspiring in every direction in his new place.

I join with you in wishing the highest success to him in his new undertaking. It has been a pleasure to me to contribute my mite toward smoothing his pathway to the high office to which he was advanced by me and I shall always be ready to help and support him in any manner within my power. There are some things as to which we can properly rise above party, and the navy is one thing more than another of which this is true it is the necessity for the rehabilitation of the American Navy. It is not so important who does it as that it be done and I, like Mr. Secretary gives to the administration of the department its intelligent direction I venture the prediction—indeed I will become surety that he finds among his most strenuous friends those leaders of the Democratic Party. Honest men of all parties now agree that the past record of naval administrations has been at times shamefully indeed criminally bad. During such periods of the navy's decline the press and parties wrangled over the appropriation. But there has never been a time when the people of both parties did not with unanimity wish a navy second to none. I hear to-day with honor and without fear wherever we have rights to protect. The accomplishment of this result is now in the hands of the new Secretary.

What has been done has been preparatory mostly—a foundation has been laid. I trust that at the end of his term he will be able to look back upon his work and pronounce it good. I join with you in wishing him all prosperity, success and honor in his new career. Very truly yours,

W. C. WHITNEY.

St. Clair McKelway was received with much applause. His speech was of considerable length. Among other things he said: "When I was a very little boy and Gen. Tracy was wearing the third decade I was impressed with the General's skill in making a great newspaper man, Henry J. Raymond, Speaker of the Assembly. He did that, and that Speaker placed him on several strong committees. Henry J. Raymond did believe in Tracy and he warned of him that he should prove by many tokens and then go back on them. Years afterward, when the United States needed a great internal-revenue lawyer, Gen. Tracy was found to be that when THE NEW-YORK TIMES printed able and eloquent editorials about the then Mr. Tracy, Esq., of Albany.

"Ex-Mayor Seth Low enlightened the interest of the navy and followed with praise the reforms of that department. In speaking of the appointment of the Secretary of the Navy I praise the Secretary of the Navy for his selection. The navy yard appears to be a Government institution where work of invasion and aggression are done to the nations to be done.

"I am glad to be here, for, [illegible]

SWEPT BY GALE AND TIDE.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE STORM TO PROPERTY ALONG THE SHORE.

The rainstorm which swept down upon New-York last evening attended by a moderately high and gusty wind, with fair prospects of lasting through to-day, was confined, in the area over which it spread, to the Atlantic seaboard from Atlantic City to Nova Scotia. It is the tired out remnant of the tempest that was raging along the coasts of Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas during the greater part of last week. South of Hatteras it has died out entirely, and it is now spending its force upon the North Atlantic seaboard. The wind blew at a 72-mile gait over Block Ireland at times yesterday, but here in New-York, except in an occasional gust, it did not blow more than 28 miles an hour.

The day began with a cold wave, which drove the mercury down below the freezing point in the morning hours, and set the trees and fences and houses with a thin layer of ice. This was succeeded by a warm wave, which sent the mercury up from 35° at 8 A. M. to 55° at noon. At 5 o'clock it had fallen to 53° and at 8 to 46°, but with little indications of its going any lower.

In the interior the air was dry and warm, no rain falling anywhere except in Missouri, where there were light local showers. The thermometer at Chicago registered 59°, at Louisville 66°, at Cincinnati 66°, at Memphis 66°, at Nashville 68°, at Jacksonville 72°, at Boston 46°, and at Portland 42°.

Tides helped by gales out at sea have been running very high at Coney Island since Friday morning, and the beach has been badly washed from the Oriental to Sea Beach. There was a very high tide on Friday night, and the surf was very heavy yesterday, the waves rolling inland from 50 to 100 feet further than usual.

Most of the damage was done at Brighton Beach. The small pavilions at the end of the asphalt drive below the Ocean Hotel had been lifted and the asphalt cracked. The hotel itself is only an island now, and the surf has hammered some more holes in the pier at the end of the elevated railroad. The water washed over the temporary breakwater in front of the Hotel Brighton and buried both the lawn and walks several inches deep in sand and barrel staves. A gang of men were at work yesterday repairing the breakwater.

Large sections of the Marine Railroad that were washed away last Fall, have come ashore and are lying in a heap 200 feet back of the remnant of the bathing pavilion. The latter now stands perched jauntily, cornerwise, on a dozen piles, well out from the shore. There is a great deal of drift wood and timber lying about. The water shuts off the place completely from the other parts of the island, and the only way of reaching Manhattan Beach is by boat, via the numerous pools or by a walk of a mile and a half via the Long Island Railroad.

Yesterday the tide covered the old ball ground and made its way into the race track, but the Superintendent thought no heavy damage had been done. The surf had been running high at Manhattan Beach and the sand had been badly gouged out, but no great loss had been suffered there up to last night.

The heavy tides caused great havoc along the south side of Long Island. All along the shore from Far Rockaway to Rockaway Beach could be seen wreckage of every description. The bathing houses of Patrick Craig, amounting to over 200 in all, were carried out to sea by the tide. The pavilions of Gibson, Lockwood & Smith have been wrecked. Craig's loss is estimated at $2,500.

At Rockaway Beach a number of the hotel platforms and pavilions were wrecked, causing considerable loss.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 16.—The storm succeeded in doing considerable damage along the coast between Seabright and Elberon. At midnight the tide was unusually high. Below Elberon the waves washed far in shore and over an embankment into Thompson's Creek, which was swollen to twice its usual size. Great gaps were cut in Ocean-avenue between Seabright and this place. An immense gouge was made in the bluff to the north of the Brighton Hotel, at the south of the iron pier, and at the mouth of North Bath-avenue. The temporary repairs upon the bulkhead at Richard J. Dobbin's place, which was almost totally destroyed by the recent storm, were washed away. A number of minor wash-outs occurred between West End and Elberon. Another storm of any size will make a gig-zag course over Ocean-avenue.

Last night a three-masted schooner stranded on a bar at Elberon, opposite Victor Newcomb's cottage. She struck about 2 o'clock. With the wind in her favor a patrolman of Life-saving Station No. 5 could plainly hear the voices of those on board. Within 15 minutes, however, a huge wave struck her and she moved slowly off. She was headed south.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 16.—The storm reached here yesterday morning and still continues, but with somewhat lessened violence. The wind last night and the extreme high tide this morning caused the delay of a Philadelphia express train bound for this city for over three hours. Two trains from here were similarly detained by the mass of sea refuse which covered the tracks for the entire width of the meadows beyond the city.

In the city proper nothing worse occurred than the breaking of electrical light wires except in one instance. A bulkhead erected at Texas-avenue to protect property was dashed to fragments by the waves and the property was flooded. On the western side of the city, which adjoins the meadows, several houses were surrounded by water. The ocean for the past two days has been a grand sight, and thousands have gathered on the beach to watch the terrible force of the waves.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 16.—A heavy storm tide began its destructive work here about 6 o'clock this morning. From Windsor-avenue to the lower terminus the board walk is a complete wreck and the beach drive is partially washed out. About 100 yards of the bulkhead and drive of the Mount Vernon tract is damaged. The newly-built drive at Cape May Point is badly washed. About 100 feet of the bank in front of Carleton Hall is out away. This has been the heaviest tide known here for many years.

RIKER'S COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA

Cleanses and purifies the blood and invigorates the system. Try it. It contains no mercury, potash, or arsenic, while its effect is quicker and far more satisfactory than any other. In fact, we guarantee it to do all you expect or agree to return your money. Extra large bottles, (17½ ounces,) 75 cents. Only two doses a day needed.

Insist on having Riker's Sarsaparilla and you are positively sure of cure. Do not allow any one to persuade you otherwise. Sold by almost all dealers. If any druggist refuses to supply you you can be sure of getting what you ask for at the dry goods houses and general stores, or direct from William B. Riker & Son, 353 Sixth-avenue, near Twenty-second-street, New-York. —*Exchange.*

THE IRISH EMBLEMS.

Judge Edward Browne of the City Court put some Irish shamrocks on Mayor Grant's desk early yesterday morning. Before the Mayor arrived some Irishman whose patriotic enthusiasm made his other virtues weak walked off with the triple-leaved shrubs.

The Mayor ordered Keeper Reese to hoist the green flag over the City Hall to-morrow morning. Some weak-eyed persons thought they saw the flag on the County Court House yesterday. They were mistaken. It was on the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building, opposite the Court House.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The large barns of John West at Valley Stream, Long Island, were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Ten cows were burned before they could be rescued. An unknown tramp is known to have slept in the barn Friday night and since the fire he has not been seen. It is feared that he perished in the fire. The loss is $5,000, on which there is no insurance. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

Yesterday morning a farmhouse on Mountain-street, Worcester, Mass., occupied by A. E. Young, a real estate broker, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Young and his family, consisting of his wife and three children, barely escaped with their lives. The loss on the house is $2,500, and on furniture about the same.

The Taylor & Co.'s planing mills and pump factory in Edenborough, Penn., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Extensive lumber yards in the vicinity were also destroyed. The loss on the mills was about $60,000.

Last night the large brick house three miles below Middletown, N. Y., owned by William Blodgett and occupied by Mrs. [illegible] Charles was destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is undetective. The loss is $6,000; insurance, $3,000.

The [illegible] third of John Law at Southwood, Conn., with its contents, were burned Friday night. Loss about $5,000; insurance $2,000. There was over 100 bushels of potatoes in the barn.

The house, blacksmith's shop, and chair factory of J. M. Snyder of Worcester, N. H., was burned Friday night. The house was insured. Loss estimated at $10,000.

The [illegible] yesterday in the store room of [illegible] Stuttgart, on the first floor of the tenement house at No. [illegible] New-York, and resulted in $[illegible] damage.

William Mo[illegible] grocery house, [illegible] ville, Conn., was burned Friday morning. [illegible]

DR. H. M. BRANDIS.

Dr. H. M. Brandis, editor of the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, Frank Leslie's German weekly, died yesterday at his residence, 22 Grey Hall-place. He was the first editor of that publication, Mr. Leslie having secured his services about 30 years ago. By zealous and capable work he made the paper very attractive and influential among German readers all over the country. The paper is included in the recent sale of the weekly, and the strange circumstance yesterday was remarked that the man who presided at the birth of the paper and guided it to successful maturity, should finish his earthly labors just as the transfer to new ownership is about completed. Dr. Brandis was born in Hanover and was 65 years old.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Louis Ulbach, the French author and novelist, died yesterday in Paris. He was born in Troyes March 7, 1822, and was educated in Paris, where he has resided since he was graduated, in 1840. His first production was a volume of poems entitled "Gloriana," which appeared in 1844. Among his earliest and most successful works are the series of political letters written for the *Propagateur de l'Aube*, under the nom de plume of "Jacques Sautfrant, Workman." This work exposed him to much persecution from the Government. He was at one time chief Director of the *Revue de Paris*, and afterward connected with the *Temps*, *Figaro*, and the Belgian newspaper, *Independance Belge*. In 1868 he founded *La Cloche* as a weekly paper, but made it daily in 1868, and it became one of the leading organs of the Radical Opposition. He was tried before the Third Council of War, charged with favoring the Communne, and sentenced to pay a fine of $4,000 and serve three years' imprisonment, but which was afterward commuted to half the original sentence. M. Ulbach's reputation for skill and style as a literary critic stood very high. He was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor Feb. 7, 1877.

Edward Daly, a well-known Brooklyn lawyer and a member of the firm of Daly & Brower, died on Friday at his home, 358 State-street, aged 74 years. He studied at the old New-York State Institute at Poughkeepsie, and was a Professor there for a number of years. He afterward practiced in Mississippi and Louisiana, and in 1866 formed a partnership with George V. Brower, now Appraiser at the Custom House. He left no family. The funeral will take place to-day.

A. S. Welch died at Pasadena, Cal., Friday. He was late President of the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, was a United States Senator from Florida soon after the war, and was since prominently engaged in educational work. He was a long time President of the Michigan State Normal School, and went from there to Florida. He was President of the Agricultural College for 14 years, and after resigning remained as Professor of Psychology.

Ex-Auditor Francis A. Biggs, at one time a very active Brooklyn Republican, died yesterday at his home, 28 Lafayette-avenue, in that city. He was 66 years old. In 1864 he was appointed Street Commissioner, and in 1880 was elected County Auditor. He leaves a wife and three children.

Col. John N. McComb, Engineer Corps, United States Army, retired, died yesterday at his residence, in Washington, after a short illness.

THE RAPID-TRANSIT BILL.

CORPORATION COUNSEL BEEKMAN THINKS IT IS NOT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that you have editorially suggested a doubt as to the constitutionality of the bill recently introduced in the Legislature amending the Rapid-Transit act of 1875 on the ground that as its operation is confined to cities of a million of inhabitants or over, of which this city is the only one answering that description in the State, the bill is therefore in effect a local bill, and consequently violates section 18 of Article III. of the State Constitution, which prohibits the Legislature from passing a private or local bill granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

In the following cases, namely, in the matter of New-York Elevated Railroad Company, 70 New-York, 327; matter of Church, 92 New-York, 1; People ex rel. New-York Electric Lines Company against Squire, 107 New-York, 593, the Court of Appeals has held that laws affecting only cities of a certain population are general and not local within the meaning of the constitutional provisions which forbid the passage of local laws by the Legislature in certain cases. These decisions cover all the constitutional provisions relative to private or local bills, and the case of People ex rel. Church (supra) the court holds that the fact that there may be but one locality answering the description of the statute does not make the act a local one in a constitutional sense. It is sufficient that the act is broad enough to apply to all local cases which may at any time come within the classification it establishes. Cities differ in their legislative needs according to the extent of their population. A law which operates satisfactorily in one city is, therefore, often entirely unsuited to another. Hence the necessity of making such classification discriminate between cities according to population. The importance of such a power in the Legislature has doubtless led the Court of Appeals to adopt a construction of these constitutional provisions which sanctions much legislative mischief.

I think under the decisions which I have cited it is very clear that the bill in question is not open to the objection which you suggest.

HENRY W. BEEKMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 16, 1889.

A number of old paintings from a very prominent gallery in London may now be seen. Among them are "Cain Killing Abel," by Guido, from the Hamilton Palace collection; "A Saint," by Titian; "Saint Joseph, John, and the Infant Jesus," by Murillo; "Family at Meals," (Flemish,) by Jordaens; "Fish Market," (Dutch,) by Brekienkamp; "Vision of Saint Paul," (Roman,) by Filippe Lauri; "Last Supper," (Roman,) by Rezzi, from the Manfrini Palace collection; "Carita Ploea," (Dutch,) by Van Story; "Grand Canal at Venice," by Mariscelli; "Holy Family and Saints," (Spanish,) by Juan Castilite; "Virgin and Child and St. Francis," (Florentine,) by Cigoli; "Landscape and Figures," (Dutch,) by Peter de Laer. The dates of these paintings range from about the middle of the fifteenth to the latter part of the seventeenth century; they are all interesting, and are offered at prices below their real value. They may be seen at the famous old store of Sypher & Co., (formerly Avery,) Broadway and Seventeenth-street, together with an almost endless and constantly changing variety of antique and modern furniture, (*not* including any of the set "sets," however,) tapestries, bronzes, silver, statuary, candelabra, porcelains, and curios of every sort, the best art work of many countries in many centuries. Visitors are always welcome to stroll and inspect, and are never solicited to purchase.—*Exchange.*

AN INCENDIARY FIRE.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 16.—A number of recent attempts of incendiaries culminated early this morning in the destruction by fire of three storehouses, one dwelling house, and two stables. Three separate fires were kindled at different times. An attempt was made to fire the building occupied by the United States Express Company. Kern, Barr & Co., grocers and manufacturers of woolen goods, suffer a total loss; insured for $5,000. H. H. Snapp and J. A. Ehle & Son, groceries, total loss; covered by insurance. J. C. Bisly, furniture, loss, $500; no insurance. The buildings were covered by insurance. The total loss will aggregate $12,000.

FOR THE CITY OF MEXICO AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The Montezuma special Pullman vestibuled train will leave Washington City at 5:30 P. M. on Tuesdays, March 12 and 26 and April 9 and 23, arriving in New-Orleans at 9:30 A. M. the following Thursdays, and in the city of Mexico the following Sundays at noon. Returning, leave the city of Mexico on each alternate Friday, (Secretary per call, April 26), and the route of this superb train will be via the Piedmont Air Line and popular Sunset Route, the Mexican International Railroad, and Mexican Central Railway, affording the golden opportunity of the age for a magnificent pleasure trip to the capital city of our sister republic at a season of the year when the attractions of the climate are at their highest, and an escape from the variable weather of our Spring season is most desirable.

This train, of the newest and latest construction, especially designed for this service, in its appointments will surpass all of its illustrious predecessors in the perfection of art and mechanical skill, and in affording the luxuries of travel in the highest refinement. It will be lighted by electricity and heated by steam, and will consist of the buffet smoking car and the "Azatlan," with special compartment for baggage, provided with an elegant bathroom and barber's shop, and containing also a library and smoking room.

The "Ponce de Leon" dining car is furnished with all the usual and well-known conveniences, the cuisine and service being under the direct management of the Pullman Company. The sleeping cars "Trinidad" and "Colmar" consist each of twelve sections and drawing rooms, furnished in mahogany and carpeted and upholstered in the most elegant and sumptuous style.

The extraordinary schedule to be made by this train shortens the time between the capital cities of the two republics to a little more than 100 hours for a journey of nearly 3,000 miles.

As the accommodations are necessarily of limited extent, engagement of space at the earliest moment is advisable. For full particulars address the General Passenger Agent of the Piedmont Air Line, Washington, D. C.; H. P. Clark, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 229 Broadway, New-York; E. M. Ganess, New-England Passenger Agent, 298 Washington-street, Boston, Mass., or any agent of the Piedmont Air Line or the Southern Pacific Company.

"By Wednesday we shall have seen the lowest prices," said some of the bulls a week ago. The forecast was wrong. Had the market been allowed to run off Monday and Tuesday, there would probably have been enough liquidation by Wednesday to have cleared the way for an up turn, but this was not the case. An effort was made to support the market and rally it, which met with some measure of success, but it only postponed the inevitable. The lowest prices of the week were made yesterday, and the selling was such as to indicate that more of the same kind is still coming. It cannot be said there is anything new in the situation, as compared with a week ago. The same causes which were at work depressing prices then, are working now, but they are intensified, and we have not seen the end yet. Chicago operators, who have been bearish throughout, are taking great credit to themselves for their foresight, and insist that the foreign troubles have nothing to do with it, but that it is all due to the Western situation about which they claim to know more than anybody else. Foreign complications, however, are the really serious business now, for they seem to have forced the withdrawal of that support from the market which London capitalists were giving, and a marked change is observable from this cause. That underlying sustaining power which has rallied prices whenever they went off a little appears to be giving way, and the hammering of bear operators meets less resistance, for it is bringing out long stock every day. Stocks which have much of a market in London have been significantly weak. The foreign dispatches have been more growing more ominous in tone as the week progressed. At first they were hopeful, and spoke of the crisis having passed, but later they changed tone. The second largest bank in France has had to go into liquidation, and the heavy withdrawals from the Government bank show that the strain is severe on other credit institutions. Coupled with this are the rumors of resignations of leading Directors, who disapproved of the advances made to the Comptoir d'Escompte, and the suspicion is general in Wall-street that the true condition of affairs is not really known except to a few, and that there is more hidden than has come out. If English capitalists think the emergency grave enough to compel them to contract their operations and make snug against storm, it is easy to understand why London has been selling American securities, and why prices from there come to us lower every morning. The next thing in order will be the export of gold. A special shipment of $1,200,000 went yesterday, and it is expected that more will go this week. Yesterday's bank statement showed that the surplus reserve was still about $8,000,000, though is probably represented the banks, from the way the statement is made up, to be somewhat stronger than they really are. A brisk outward movement of gold would soon wipe out the surplus and run up money rates, though no squeeze is probable, or scarcely possible, while the Treasury is willing to buy bonds. Higher money rates, however, under present conditions, would force more stocks on the market, for banks must call loans; and traders are more anxious to lend the stocks they are carrying when money is in good demand at 5 to 6 per cent., than when it is plentiful at 2 to 2½ per cent., as it has been.

No good appears to have been done to market, from a bull standpoint by the calling in of a large amount of St. Paul stock which had been loaned in the Street. This was done on Thursday, the day after the declaration of the 2 per cent. dividend on the preferred. The purpose of the move is still involved in doubt. Usually, when a drive against the short interest in a security is made by calling in the loaned stock, it is done to sell on, and as such is always considered a sign of weakness; so much so that a bull pool is thought to be in desperate straits when it resorts to so weak a device. In this case there were not wanting those who declared that the pool in St. Paul were in that situation, but it seems incredible that a firm of the standing of Drexel, Morgan & Co. would do so weak a thing, and it was this firm which was credited with the operation. Another report was that a large block of the stock had been called in simply for purposes of transfer, as Mr. Samuel Spencer is soon to go into the Board of Directors. Whatever be the true explanation, it is certain St. Paul has weakened in price since the operation, and the whole market adversely affected. It was whispered about yesterday that on Monday a squeeze was going to be made, and cash stock, or stock for immediate delivery, would command high prices. If this squeeze be no more successful than the other, St. Paul is likely to break 66 on a dead run. It closed about 2 per cent. higher yesterday. The other Granger stocks were rather worse off than St. Paul. Rock Island has been coming out abundantly, and while now quoted from 92 to 93, a figure nearer to 85 is spoken of as where it is likely to strike bottom. C. B. and Q. is making the lowest prices recorded for it in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Northwest may hold above par, and it may not. The chances seem good for the latter. It is some time since it broke that figure, but we have seen it selling below 95 when it paid a higher dividend than it is now paying, and had a better outlook for earning it than it has now for earning the lower one. That there are some broad and comprehensive schemes under way to improve the Granger situation is quite consistent with the probability that before they are matured, generally lower prices for all these stocks will be recorded. Schemes which involve the use of large amounts of capital are liable to be disconcerted by just such events as the Paris troubles, which compel banks and banking firms to contract their operations, otherwise they may be caught by the storm with all sail spread. It will take a good deal more than an Inter-State Association to effectively remedy the tangled up condition of the Western roads. Judge Cooley says he has been unable to see what necessity there was for such an association, for with the Inter-State law and the several associations already in existence, all the machinery was provided for the maintenance of rates. A new association could do no more than the old ones. What the Judge says is emphasied by the occurrences of the past week, exactly the same old troubles having broken out again among the roads. Once more we hear of the milling-in-transit, the reduction of flour and grain rates between St. Paul and Chicago, the rivalries of the Duluth and Chicago routes, and so on through the list, just as if there was no brand-new Inter-State Association formed, with Commissioner Walker at the head of it on a three years' contract at $25,000 per year.

There are schemes projected which will apply a remedy, similar to the West Shore deal, but when they can be carried through and what prices the stocks will command before the thing is done is another matter entirely. Just at present there seems to be a halt called. "While this is not a bear market," it is explained in bull quarters, "prices may go lower." The coal stocks have been going that way, and at their present rate of decline they should soon be at a level where shorts ought to be covered, unless the coal and iron trades get worse than they are. Tuesday's reduction of prices by the sales agents of the coal companies, puts them below the schedule of last Spring, and even the new rates are declared to be already cut upon, in actual business. Reports of the iron trade are not good, despite the fact that some brands of iron had a small rise a week ago. Pig iron is in less demand and prices are hardly as firm as they were. The check to railroad building is having its effect on business in the metal trades. Mr. Gould's St. Louis interview might be interpreted as an argument that when railroad building stepped trade was knocked on the head and there could be no bull market. He was reported in this vein, whether correctly or not he has not taken the trouble to say; but his stocks have spoken for him. They have gone off with the rest. His Missouri Pacific is going down, and dragging Atchison with it, or it's vice versa, but it don't matter which. The trouble is probably with the earnings of both roads. The gold discoveries in [illegible] forts should help Atchison to [illegible] and it probably has, but apparently [illegible] to make its friends load up with [illegible] these prices. The road [illegible]

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RARE BARGAIN.
Madison-av., near 66th-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone, 19.5x55x80; mortgage, $18,000, at 4 per cent, for three years. Sold by an estate; price, $48,000.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 73 Liberty-st.

A BARGAIN.—SIX THREE-STORY AND A basement high-stoop brownstone private dwellings, West 103d-st., 9th and 10th avs.; one block from 104th-st. L station; terms to suit; commission allowed; key on premises, or to owner, FREDERICK M. LITTLEFIELD, 116 Broadway.

$65,000.—FINE FULL-SIZED BROWNstone house, perfect order, near 5th-av., Murray Hill; others on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and opposite the Park; all sizes and prices. Wm. F. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, only office.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house in 40th-st., bet. 5th and Madison avs., 21 feet wide. For sale low to close an estate. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

2D-AV., CORNER, NEAR 123D-ST.—24.8x100; three and four story buildings; possession May; only $54,500; easy terms; mortgage at 5 per cent; permits only from
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 73 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ELEGANT RESIdence, 143 West 51st-st.; bay windows; four stories; three stories and basement; 19 feet wide; sanitary plumbing; Hudson furnaces. Apply on premises or to A. E. PICK & CO., 39 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 93D-ST., BETWEEN Central Park and 9th-av.; station; streets; no rocks; below grade—ready for immediate improvement; not surpassed; highest ground on the west side; very little cash required. Owner, 156 West 84th-st.

CORNER OF WASHINGTON-PLACE AND Morton-st.—Large building lot 22x100; for sale or to lease, or will be improved; suitable for hotel, boarding house, or apartments. Apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, 45 William-st.

5TH-AV., BELOW 130TH-ST.—FULL-SIZED extra deep residence in finest condition at less than cost to owner; anxious to sell.
S. H. FUERTH & CO., No. 137 Broadway.

A MODERN, BEAUTIFUL NORTH CORner house, 18 feet front; fine location; Lenox Hill station; very cheap. Apply to WM. A. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, only office.

5TH-AV., LENOX HILL—A CHOICE NEW corner lot, 25x100, for sale, with consent to construct flats, by owner or exchange for improved property by WM. A. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, only office.

96TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—RARE CHANCE to secure first-class, strictly English basement 16 residence; price $18,000; easy terms. Apply to owner, 1,141 Lexington-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PORTER & CO.,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS:

116th-st., near Lenox-av.—4-story brick; price, $20,000.

119th-st., near Madison-av.—3-story h. s.; price, $13,000.

120th-st., near Lenox-av.—3-story h. s.; $14,000.

121st-st., near Mt. Morris Park—Elegant 4-story, $31,000.

122d-st., near Lenox-av.—3-story h. s.; price, $20,500.

124th-st., opposite Mt. Morris Park—3-story brownstone, $41,500.

126th-st., near 5th-av.—3-story brownstone, $20,000.

127th-st., near Madison-av.—3-story h. s.; price, $17,500.

5th-av., near 130th-st.—3-story brownstone, $16,000.

5th-av., near 125th-st.—3-story brick, 18.9 x56, $22,500.

Madison-av., near 130th-st.—3-story brownstone, $13,500.

Also others. Full particulars and permits at Office, 77 East 125th-st.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

1226-st., near Lenox-av.; only lot on the block, 25 x100 feet; restricted to private dwelling; price, $11,000; liberal terms to builder.

PORTER & CO., 77 EAST 125TH-ST.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS WEST SIDE DWELling, 16 West 85th-st.; four-story high-stoop, 20x 60 ft. and extension; cabinet finish; sanitary plumbing; A A pipe; artistic decoration; $38,000. Apply on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE on 55th-st., near Madison-av., for sale at $62,500; or to let, $4,500 per year. M. S. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TERRE-STORY BROWNSTONE house, south side Schermerhorn-st., between Hoyt and Bond, 20 by 40, with two-story extension, 18 by 14; hardwood floors by Koch; first floor dining room all in panels; pantry in cherry, hall and-stairs in walnut, all by Hazzard & Son; laundry, large store room, and large refrigerator built in; divided cellars under all; two furnaces; making altogether a house delightful to the housekeeper for convenience and pleasantness; neighborhood excellent; those looking for a complete house should not fail to see this; will be sold far below cost. Apply for permit to
A. G. SEYMOUR & CO., 203 Montague-st.

FOR SALE—640 LOTS, WITH BULKHEAD water front, on Newtown Creek; suitable for manufactories, dwellings, &c. Apply to A. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 833 Madison-av., or A. RAPELYE, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, FIVE minutes from the bridge, a three-story and extension brick house; perfect order; good tenants; polished oak floors; 10 rooms. Address F. N., Box 102 Times Office.

FOUR FRAME HOUSES ON LIVINGSTON-st., near Bond, Brooklyn; they rent for $1,000 per year; price only $14,500; cheapest property in Brooklyn; $7,000 can remain. Address or call on Owner, 250 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT NEW-ROCHELLE.

To be Sold or Let Furnished or Unfurnished,

A PERFECT COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

Occupying the highest, healthiest, and most enviable position in the neighborhood. The tastefully laid-out grounds of eight acres slope gradually on the east side to the water's edge and on the west to the main road. Most elegant brick residence of about 20 rooms; coachhouse, stabling and rooms; greenhouse. Summer house, sewer and occupier bearing for Eutopa; worth immediate attention. Apply to CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO., Park-av. and 42d-st., opposite Grand Central Depot. Register No. 5 P. M.

BRONXVILLE,
HALF MILE FROM DEPOT.
A perfect family mansion, with charming grounds of 16 acres, exceedingly handsome stone-built residence, 20 rooms, approached by carriage drive and avenue; redecorated throughout; unsurpassed position; sublimated views; grand woody scenery; lawns, gardens, ponds, stream, meadows, carriage house, stabling, numerous outbuildings; important road frontage; well drained; greenhouse largely over offered. Call for photos and full particulars at
CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO.,
Park-av. and 42d-st.,
Opposite Grand Central Depot.

AT LARCHMONT,
We have the choicest residences to offer, furnished or unfurnished, at this delightful Summer resort.
CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO.,
Park-av. and 42d-st.,
Opposite Grand Central Depot.

AT NORWALK,
Important Residential Estate
of about 76 acres; exceedingly well-built and handsome residence, splendidly appointed and luxuriously fitted; outbuildings of superior kind and nearly new; all steam farmhouses; gas on premises; excellent water; perfect drainage; highest location; grand views. This valuable property is offered at half the cost of the residence.

A desirable residence, with 34 acres of productive land, two minutes from Winnepaugh Station, with valuable water privilege and trout brook. This property is well worthy the attention of any speculator. Apply to
CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO.,
Park-av. and 42d-st.,
Opposite Grand Central Depot.

AT SOUTH NORWALK.
One of the choicest family residences on Westav.; well arranged, convenient, and ample accommodation; in excellent repair; good stabling, with side entrance; garden, lawn, and outbuildings; a very attractive property.
CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO.,
Park-av. and 42d-st.,
Opposite Grand Central Depot.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.

SUPERB STONE RESIDENCE AND 100 ACRES FINEST GARDEN, LAWN, AND WOODLAND. House contains every modern convenience for comfort and elegance, commanding finest views of Hudson.
This will be sold at a sacrifice to close an estate. Apply to S. H. FUERTH & CO., 137 Broadway.

A TTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT AND Farm, Orange County; two hours out; over 100 acres; largely cultivated, very high, healthful, charming location; extensive views for miles; artistic house complete in every detail, hard-wood finish, servants' cottages, stables, and various outbuildings, orchards, lawn, pleasure ground, abundance of fruit, perfect water supply, excellent condition; beautiful drive to Tuxedo. For sale only. Photographs here; advertiser has inspected.
E. S. MILLS, JR., 257 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE; house containing 21 rooms, with hot and cold water throughout, bathroom, stationary tubs, range, &c.; stable, fronting on Long Island Sound; plenty of fruit trees and small fruits bearing; three and one-quarter acres ground; 30 minutes from Chambers-st. Address F. H., Lock Box 414, Rutherford, N. J.

REFINED FAMILY WILL SELL REASONably to a desirable neighbor, a choice villa plot, 75x250, high ground; extensive view of ocean; pure water; fine surroundings; every convenience; building healthy; mortality in 1888 seven, average 25. DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, Box 33, Times Up-town Office, 1,236 Broadway.

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.
FOR SALE—Large frame houses overlooking the river; 14 rooms; all improvements; gas, running water, and other conveniences; good stable and outbuildings; one and one-quarter acres ground.
W. E. MERKER, 62 Broadway or at Riverdale.

COTTAGE FOR RENT—$600; BELLEVILLE, New-Jersey, on Newark branch of Erie Road; 10 rooms; excellent bathroom and closet; water in house, and furnace; 30 trains daily and 10-cent fares to New-York; healthy location. Address Dr. D. M. SKINNER, Belleville, Essex County, N. J.

FOR SALE—SUMMER RESIDENCE, BEAUtifully located in Western Massachusetts, for $4,000; cottage contains 11 rooms in good repair; barn, large apple orchard, large garden, and plenty of small fruits. Address S. F., Box 168 Times Office, for full particulars.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE for city property finest residence there; lawn for tennis, gymnasium, bowling alley, every convenience; station within 10 minutes' walk; in good repair; barn, large apple orchard, large garden, and plenty of small fruits. Address S. F., Box 168 Times Office, for full particulars.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN IN A FIRST-CLASS three farm of over 200 acres in vicinity of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y. It sold before April 1 can be had for less than half cost one year ago.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND; 45 ACRES; choice location; suitable for building sites or hotel. Apply to A. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 833 Madison-av., or A. RAPELYE, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE or to let; fronting on East River, near Country Club; modern brick house, 19 rooms; good stabling, bathhouse, &c.; 80 acres land. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—DESIRABLE HOUSES Lots for sale or to let, in all parts of town. Also, choice building lots for sale. Apply to A. P. PARSONS, Englewood, N. J., Post Office Building.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.—FOR SALE OR rent, choice cottages; also at Elberon and on the Ocean road, by WILLIAM LANE, Broadway, Long Branch.

FOR SALE—A FINE DWELLING AND grounds, Flushing; all improvements; No. 6 Post-office Place, Flushing; Grand Central Depot cars; can be seen Sundays.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE; TWO ACRES; FRUIT; beautifully located; shade; high ground; excellent water; five miles from Red Bank, N. J. S. V. BROWN, 34 Pine-st., New-York.

A FINE FARM OF ABOUT 200 ACRES for sale; all improvements; good buildings; fine terms will exchange for city property. ROE, WARD & DEVOE, 170 Greenwich-st., New-York City.

COLONIAL COTTAGE, BEMARDSV., N. J.—One year out; cost $6,000; cheapest property in all improvements; for sale on installment plan.
MACKAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IN PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Minnetonka farm, (35 miles east of Pierre, Dakota,) 1,280 acres, half broken, half in hay; all fenced; 100 head of cattle and stock; 2 wells; 1 house and barn on railway; mowing will lend a half-mile this Summer in front of dwelling house. Particulars of
JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

$20,000.—WOODBRIDGE, NEW JERsey.—Handsome country residence, with beautiful lawn bordered by pine trees over 80 years old, and evergreens; 11-room house and near Central Railroad; 50 minutes or less from Long Branch and New-York; four acres in lawn, shade trees, and vegetable ground; house of stone and brick, with porte-cochère, vestibules, parlor recessed, inlaid floor, carved mantel, and cabinet 14 rooms; bathroom, hot-air pump, large kitchen and range; cellar, elevator, servants' house, fine stable with box stalls. Address BELLAMY & WINANS, 144 West 23d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A handsome house of 12 rooms, with gas and all modern improvements; three acres of land; barn, stables, cottage for servants, hothouses, best of water, which is near completion; 45 minutes from depot; terms easy. Can be seen on application to M. M. BELL, real estate agent, Stamford, or for information, DANIEL D. YOUMANS, 715 Broadway, New-York.

LENOX, MASS.—COUNTRY PLACES AND Cottages for sale and rent. DELAFIELD BROS., 94 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell at auction Monday, March 14, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

Grand Boulevard and 155th-st., northeast corner, four lots, with three-story dwelling, magnificent location.

534 West 27th-st., near 10th-av., four-story brick tenement, 19.6x50x98.9.

16 East 43d-st.—Four-story dwelling, 22x98.9, near Grand Central Depot, Brewsters & Co.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF JACOB W. COOPER.

3d-av. and 55th-st., northeast corner.—Four-story brick dwelling and store.

308 and 308 East 58th-st., near 2d-av.—Four-story brick dwellings and store.

647 and 649 2d-av., near 35th-st.—Five-story brick double tenements, stores, 44.83x82x103.

JOHN WEBBER, Esq., Attorney, Temple Court.

328 East 53d-st., 326 East 53d-st.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

45 Vesey-st., near Church-st.—Three and four story buildings, covering lot 23x55; well rented; liberal terms; good business location.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

75 First-place, Brooklyn.

By MOND, TAYLOR & SON.

444 and 442 East 117th-st.—Three-story and basement; frame.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

193 MERCER-ST.

Three-story brick stable, (upper part used as lofts,) nearly covering lot. Lot 21.10x47x96.

6 East 73d-st.—Four-story brownstone.
39 East 83d-st.—Four-story brownstone.
486 and 488 Grand-st.—Two three-story stores.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF OLIVER CHARRICK, DECEASED.
11 West 4th-st., northeast corner Mercer-st.
66 Irving-place, northwest corner 18th-st.
878 and 880 1st-av., northeast corner 52d-st.
403 East 52d-st., adjoining above.
586 and 585 2d-av., adjoining northeast corner 35d-st.
Woodside, Long Island. Large plot.
HENRY BISCHOFF, Esq., Tr., Attorney,
280 Broadway.

10 East 58th-st.—Four-story brownstone dwelling. To close an estate.—1st-av. and 47th-st., southwest corner.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

82 and 84 Ludlow-st.—Five-story brick tenements.
9 Prince-st.—Three-story and basement flat.
343 East 86th-st.—Three-story and basement dwelling.
843 Lexington-av.—Four-story dwelling, 25x85x 104.
2 West 124th-st.—Four-story dwelling, 19.6x52 x82.
328 Hudson-st.—Three-story dwelling; store.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

96 Pine-st., southwest corner Henry-st.
Executor's sale. 32 and 34 Old-slip.

114 East 45th-st.—Four-story brownstone dwelling.
Maps at Auctioneer's, 73 Liberty-st.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.
PARTITION SALE.
To close the estate of John Meehl, deceased.

96 VESEY-ST.

4-story brownstone store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 24.2x76.9 feet.

18 VESEY-ST.

5-story marble store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 22x100.9½ feet.

13 BARCLAY-ST.

5-story brownstone store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 24x101.10 feet.

10 BARCLAY-ST.

5-story marble store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 20x100.10x50x45 feet.

69 LEONARD-ST.

4-story brick store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 25x40.

951 CHURCH-ST.

5-story brick store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 20x40.

13 BEACH-ST.

4-story brick dwelling. Lot 20x80 feet.

19 CHARLES-ST.

4-story brick dwelling. Lot 22x85 feet.

116 MAST 33D-ST.

4-story brownstone dwelling. Lot 22x98.9 feet.

136 MADISON-AV.

Northwest corner 31st-st. 4-story brownstone dwelling. Lot 25x95 feet.
BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Esq., Referee, 149 Nassau-st.

ABBOSE MONELL, Esq., Pl. Atty., 82 Nassau-st.

Book maps at Auctioneer's, 73 Liberty-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction THURSDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.
Real estate of the Brainerd Quarry Company.
NEW-YORK CITY:
184, 186, and 188 East 78th-st., near Park-av.
1,856 Park-av., southeast corner 38th-st.
The "Park Hill" apartment houses, 1,845, 1,847, 1,849, 1,851 Park-av., and 108 and 110 East 67th-st., southwest corner Park-av.
433 East 9th-st.

BROOKLYN:
590 Franklin-av., 444 5th-st.
449 6th-st., 299 10th-st.
182 and 184 Decatur-st., 483 and 485 Hancock-st.
St. Mark's-av., near Troy, 10 lots.
Carroll-st., near Nostrand-av., 1 lot.
365 Monroe-st., 366 President-st.

JOHN HAYES, Attorney,
No. 277 Broadway, New-York.
Maps at auctioneer's, 73 Liberty-st., New-York.

GEO. H. SCOTT, Auctioneer.
SCOTT & MYERS
Will sell at Auction
TUESDAY, MARCH 29th, 1888,
12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.
NO. 813 WEST 123D-ST., 2-story brownstone dwelling.
NO. 1,947 1ST., 2-story brownstone dwelling.
64TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., 4 vacant lots.
214TH-ST., NEAR 11TH-AV., 6 vacant lots.
216TH-ST., NEAR 11TH-AV., 6 vacant lots.
Westchester Co., N. Y.
ALSO—
TUESDAY, MARCH 29, at same time and place.
LEXINGTON-AV., NO. 1,212, SIDE, 129TH TO 130TH-ST., 12 2-STORY AND MANSARD BRICK HOUSES, about 18.8 feet front each; hot and cold water, bath, and modern improvements.
—ALSO—
306 AND 308 WEST 147TH-ST.,
Three-story high-stoop brownstone dwellings, 18x52.6x108.5. Maps, &c., of the auctioneer's, 146 Broadway.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
L. J. & I. PHILLIPS will sell at auction on Wednesday, March 21, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st, the following property:
No. 158 West 48d-st., four-story high-stoop brick private dwelling, lot 20.10x100.5; possession.
Three lots and side 10th-av., 97.9 feet north of 79th-st., each 25x100.
Maps, &c., with auctioneers, 149 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

A.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.
Supreme Court Sale.
WILLIAM KENNELLY & BRO.
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1888,
at 12 o'clock at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
NOS. 287 WEST 15TH-ST.,
and
310 WEST 29TH-ST.,
66 THOMPSON-ST.,
309 AND 311 WEST 33D-ST.,
26 LOTS, 16TH-AV., 27TH AND 28TH STS.,
4 LOTS, 27TH-AV., W. 202D, 203D-ST., 135TH AND 140TH STS.,
NO. 48 HILLYER-ST., ORANGE, N. J.,
32 LOTS at FLUSHING and house and land at WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND,
and
Farms of 126 Acres at EAST CHESTER, N. Y.
80 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for one or three years at 5 per cent, if agreed.
For book maps, &c., apply to ORANE, LOCKWOOD & FOWLER, Attorneys, No. 41 Wall-st, or of the auctioneers, No. 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.
UNDER DIRECTION OF FREDERICK SMYTH, ESQ., REFEREE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1888,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
CHOICE AND VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
NOS. 296 AND 298 WEST 33D-ST.,
98 AND 82 SOUTH-ST.
Also the wharf and pier rights in Piers 9 and 10 E. R., opposite 98 and 82 South-st. Yearly rental, about $1,200 per annum. Maps, &c., at the office of Arnold & Greene, Esqs., plaintiff's attorneys, 3 Broad-st., and at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
BY ORDER OF EDWARD F. BROWN AND WM. TEAS, EXECUTORS ESTATE OF OBADIAH AYRES, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1888,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY,
104 CHRISTOPHER-ST.,
112 7TH-AV.,
331 WEST 37TH-ST.,
350 EAST 53D-ST.,
330, 332, AND 334 EAST 58TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Executors' office, 18 Wall-st, and at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co

UPHOLSTERY.

NEW FABRICS
For Furniture, Curtains, and Decorations.

ARMURES AND ARRAS BROCADES.
Tapestries and Gobelins.
"Flemish" plain & figured Galorine.
SILK AND COTTON PRINT STUFFS
For Wall and Interior Decoration.

Broadway & 19th st.

A. F. JAMMES

GREAT OPENING
of silk sacques, wrappers, and matinées in the handsomest styles and newest Paris shades at most reasonable prices.
BON MARCHE AND LOUVRE GLOVES.
Best and cheapest gloves. Spring styles just received.
Sole depot of the celebrated
COR-SETS LAVALLIERE,
from $1 90 up. Best imported corsets. Also a fine selection of batiste handkerchiefs, fans, &c.
13 WEST 30TH-ST.

SHIPPING.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

COOK'S SELECT PARTIES WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK PER
GERMANIC.....May 1|UMBRIA.....June 8
ETRURIA.....May 25|CITY OF PARIS.June 12
GERMANIC, June 26.
These parties will visit the historical and picturesque scenes and capitals of Europe, accompanied throughout by efficient and popular couriers.
Full descriptive programme mailed free.
SPECIAL TOURIST TICKETS for INDIVIDUAL TRAVELERS at REDUCED RATES, by the best routes for pleasure travel.
COOK'S EXCURSIONIST, with maps, contains full particulars; by mail for 10 cents.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL
86, CITY OF ROME, Wed., May 1, 2p. June 26,
and every fourth Wednesday thereafter.
Saloon passage, $60 and upward; second class, $30.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.
From Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Devonia, March 30, 5A.M.; Ethiopia, Apr. 13, 3 P. M.
Circassia, Apr. 6, 10 A.M.; Anchoria, Apr. 20, 9 A.M.
Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL.—Cabin $45 and $55.
Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.
Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS:
Aller, W., Mch. 20, 8 A.M.; Ems, S., Mch. 30, 5:30 A.M.
Werra, S., Mch. 23, 10 A.M.; Trave, W., April 3, 8 A.M.
Saale, W., Mch. 27, 2 P.M.; Fulda, Sa., Apr. 6, 10 A.M.
From NEW-YORK to LONDON, HAVRE, BREMEN.
First cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location. 2d cabin, $50 a berth; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
From Pier 44, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wed., March 20, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHICAGO...Wed., March 27, 2:30 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Wed., April 3, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., April 10, 12:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $30 and $35; prepaid, $35; steerage, $20.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

THE STATE STEAMSHIP LINK BETWEEN New-York, Glasgow, and Belfast, (Larne,) with through tickets at reduced rates to Liverpool, London, Dublin, &c.
STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, March 21, 9 A.M.
STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, March 28, 3 P.M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, 53 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, 21 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN S. S. LINE FOR HAMBURG.—First cabin $45 and upward; steerage at low prices.
California, 7A.M., Mch 19|Moravia, 10:30A.M., Mch 23
EXPRESS SERVICE between N. Y., Southampton, and Hamburg by the new screw steamers Augusta Victoria and Columbia, of 10,000 tons. Send for rates and sailings.
General office, 37 General Passage Office, Broadway, New-York. C. B. RICHARD & CO., Dir. R. J. CORTIS, Man. 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
The new twin screw express steamer
AUGUSTA-VICTORIA,
of 10,900 tons and 12,300 horse power, will leave New York for
SOUTHAMPTON AND HAMBURG
May 23 and June 20.
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RED STAR LINE.—FOR ANTWERP AND PARIS.—Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.
PENNLAND....Saturday, March 23, at 10:30 A. M.
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Cabin rates: Cabin main saloon, $50 and upward; excursion, $100 and upward; second cabin, $40; excursion, $72 and $80. Steerage at very low rates.
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Shortest ocean voyage by 600 miles. REDUCED RATES. Steamers sail from Vancouver, B. C.:
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THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt-st.,) at 3 P.M.
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All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.
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Through connections made to all points South and West.
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Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.
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CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Smith, Thurs., Mar. 27
TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Saturday, March 29
R. L. WALKER, AGENT, O. S. S. CO., Pier 26 North River.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE 1-5 (one-fifth) of 1 per cent. If effected by 3 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 3 o'clock at pier, or on or before day of sailing. Premium must be paid at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.
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POLAND SPRING.

Open fires and steam heat, first-class accommodations in connection with the "Poland."

POLAND WATER,

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THE PRINCESS ANNE,
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This new, artistic, and completely-appointed hotel is now open. Situated on the ATLANTIC OCEAN, 18 miles east of NORFOLK, VA., accessible by NORFOLK AND VIRGINIA BEACH R. R., and on direct line between the North and South. A primeval pine forest of about 1,000 acres, with beautiful drives and walks. As a health resort it has no superior. For further information, &c., address
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This new Adirondack resort offers special inducements during March, the pleasantest Winter month in this region. Specific relief for those suffering from pulmonary or throat troubles. Fine sleighing, beautiful forest drives, all Winter sports for those in search of recreation. Only 17 hours from New-York. Steam heat, open fireplaces, excellent table, piazzas inclosed in glass. Illustrated book, terms, and full information on application to
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A Winter hotel on the beach; new, artistic, and completely appointed; steam heat, elevator, music; no extortionary hotel bills.
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LOCATION CENTRAL.
IDEAL FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.
A few more elegantly-furnished suites of two to six rooms left.
Cuisine and service unsurpassed.
Terms favorable for Winter.
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Choice suite for balance of season. Unexcelled cuisine and service.
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MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, directly opposite Wall-st., New-York, fifteen minutes from New-York City Hall or Wall-st. and Broadway; superior accommodations: reasonable rates; select family and transient hotel; 200 rooms.
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Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents from $200 per annum upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS,
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RENT FREE TO MAY 1.
Stores, offices, and floors in handsome new building corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; most conspicuous location on busiest thoroughfare down town, now rapidly filling with metal and machinery trade. Low rents made for premises or at Room 5 60 Cedar-st.

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Together or separately, with steam elevator and steam power, if desired. Apply to
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FROM MAY 1 NEXT.—BUILDING, SOUTHeast corner of Houston and Greene sts., now occupied by the United States Government, 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years.
Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

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PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.'S
TWELFTH ANNUAL
SPECIAL COMBINATION SALE
OF
TROTTING STOCK
MONDAY to FRIDAY, March 18 to 22, 1889, inclusive, at the American Institute Building, 3d-av. and 63d-st., New-York.
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Nearly 300 horses have been entered and come from many of the most successful Eastern breeders and include not only a great collection of fashionable-bred trotting stock, representative of the most prominent stallions in the country, but also
Carriage Horses,
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Business Horses, and Ponies.
The horses may be seen at place of sale. For catalogues, address
PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.,
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FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses; perfectly matched geldings, with fine style and action; bright bays with black points; full hands 16 and 7 years old; 16 hands high; weighing 2,340 pounds; perfectly sound and kind; are sold for lack of use; no dealers. Address Post Office Box 330, Morristown, N. J.

GREAT BARGAINS BY FAMILY GOING abroad; English victoria, almost new; single and double silver-plated harness cheap; $150 for lady's top pony phaeton, with harness, rug, &c.; cost $387 50 last November; imported side saddle cheap. Apply at 17 West 44th-st., rear.

STYLISH BAY GELDING, 6 YEARS OLD; sold by owner for want of use; sound and kind; driven by lady; single or double. Apply KING'S stable, 36th-st. and Park-av. Michael Scanlon, Coachman.

WANTED—A BREWSTER CABRIOLET that has been but little used. Address, giving manufacturer's number of carriage, N. Y., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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F. A. Leonard, auctioneer.
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE from first-class dealers and private residences. Mantel Clocks and Ornaments, Bronzes, China, Glass, Mirrors, Draperies, Water Colors, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, &c.
Also,
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MANTEL CLOCKS AND BRONZES.
By order of Louis Leibnacher, Marshal.
To be sold on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 20 and 21, at 2 o'clock.
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS
from various sources, in most cases PRIVATE COLLECTIONS,
to be sold on
THURSDAY EVENING, March 21, at 8 o'clock.
LEONARD BROTHERS,
290 5TH-AV.
F. A. LEONARD, AUCTIONEER.
AT
PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
No. 3 West 53d-st.,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 19,
At 10 o'clock,
ENTIRE CONTENTS OF HOUSE, FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
House open on morning of sale.

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FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.—THE STANDARD since 1851; individual prices a specialty; particular attention to out-of-town orders. Down-town depot, 790 Broadway.

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AT LIGHT EXPENSE.
Good table. Good service. Very choice and convenient location.
THE WILTON, 45 West 27th-st., near Broadway.

1.—ATTRACTIVE, NEWLY-FURNISHED suite; also separate room; superior table; references.

1.—HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board; special terms until May; references. 69 West 44th-st.

5TH AV., 383, CORNER 34TH ST.—HANDsome large rooms, second and third floors, with board.

6 EAST 35TH-ST.—ELEGANT SECOND-story sunny room, with first-class board; references.

9 WEST 30TH-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS, separately or together, with board; spring water; references exchanged.

13 EAST 46TH.—WELL-FURNISHED third floor front room, with board; fourth floor hall room; references.

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19TH-ST., 68 WEST.—LONG DOUBLE PARlor, suitable for four persons; also room on fourth floor.

19 WEST 38TH-ST.—ROOMS WITH AMPLE closets, bath, &c.; fine parlor floor; references.

20 EAST 24TH, MADISON-SQUARE.—Handsome front and rear room; second-story; singly or together, with board.

20TH-ST., 42 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; house and table of a high order.

22D-ST., 9 EAST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; also, table boarders; no May moving; references.

28 WEST 34TH.—VACATED THE 20TH; richly-furnished suite, four rooms; private table optional; references exchanged.

29TH-ST., 43 EAST.—Rooms second and third floors, with or without board; Virginia family.

29 WEST 38TH.—SUNNY FRONT HALL room with closet; first-class board; reference.

32D-ST., 37 WEST.—VERY DESIRABLE floor, well furnished, en suite or single; board optional.

38TH-ST., NO. 63 WEST.—PHYSICIAN'S office, with bedroom attached, furnished, with board; permanent.

45TH-ST., 214 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Large front third-story room, with board; ample closets; references.

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71ST-ST., 88 WEST.—FINELY-FURnished room; conveniences; near "L" station and park; private house; gentlemen.

275 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, with first-class board; reference.

MADISON-AV., 127.—NEWLY-FURNISHED third-story rooms, with board; references; no moving day.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF MAKING PERMAnent arrangements for board, very desirable rooms; table first-class; location 54th-st. near 5th-av.; reference exchanged. Address H. B., Box 164 Times Office.

SECOND FLOOR.—BRIGHT, PLEASANT connecting rooms, newly furnished, with board in small family. 55 West 45th.

WEST 44TH, NEAR BROADWAY.—I WISH to exchange with parties wishing home, American family, from May 1; cozy and nicely furnished large and single rooms, with A1 board; also, back parlor with extension for physician. D. BAKER, Box 135 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

20 EAST 28TH-ST.—PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE to let; lease from April 1; established for several years.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—GENTLEMEN only. Handsomely-furnished suites of rooms; private bath; one suitable for dentist.

31ST-ST., 27 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished large parlor office, (physician or dentist;) other desirable rooms; terms moderate.

33D-ST., 53 WEST.—PHYSICIAN OR GENtleman to lease suite of furnished parlors; location unsurpassed; references.

33 WEST 92D-ST., NEAR L.—THIRD-story front room or back parlor, furnished; with owner.

34 WEST 46TH-ST.—Handsomely-appointed rooms for gentlemen only; references.

38 WEST 34TH-ST.—HANDSOME BACK parlor for a physician's office; reference given and required.

38TH-ST., 154 EAST.—FURNISHED rooms; moderate rent; owner's residence; location central.

44 EAST 21ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished sunny rooms for gentlemen only; references.

46 WEST 35TH-ST.—TO RENT, FURnished, on parlor floor, a large sunny room; hot and cold water; gentlemen preferred; reference required.

55 WEST 35TH-ST.—A CHOICE OF ELEgantly-furnished suites, with bathrooms; owner's residence; bachelors only; breakfast.

105 WEST 47TH-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily have nice front hall room for gentleman, without board.

132 1-2 EAST 19TH-ST.—NEWLY AND elegantly furnished rooms in private family; board if desired; gentlemen only; references exchanged.

339 EAST 18TH.—TWO NICELY-FURnished connecting rooms; together or separately; all accommodations.

424 5TH-AV., NORTHEAST CORNER 38TH-ST.—Elegant rooms for gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, with private bath; southern exposure. Apply, for particulars, to LUDLOW & DAY, 54 Wall-st.

ATTRACTIVE OFFICES FROM 9TH-ST. to Harlem; furnished and unfurnished apartments. DAILEY, 74 West 35th-st.

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TO RENT—AN OFFICE FOR A PHYSIcian on 53d-st., near 5th-av. Address H. A., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, upper part of private house; arranged for housekeeping; unfurnished or partially furnished; locality and surroundings unexceptionable; large, cheerful rooms; references exchanged. Address MADISON-AV., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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WANTED—A SINGLE FURNISHED ROOM, with private bath, for gentleman, on 57th, 58th, or 59th st., between 5th and 7th ave. Address F., Post Office Box 1,290, New-York.

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WANTED—BY FAMILY, THREE ADULTS, rooms en suite, with first-class board, between 34th and 50th sts., 6th and Madison ave.; yearly arrangement preferred, permitting ladies of family liberal Summer absence. Address L. P., Box 150 Times Office.

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THE BRADFORD, IN RYE, NEAR HARRISON STATION.—An elegant private boarding house; sun; hot and cold water; private baths; good stabling; 45 minutes from New-York; season commences May 1; house open for inspection by appointment. For full particulars call or address 43 West 22d-st.

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WANTED—TWO HOURS FROM NEW-YORK on Hudson River, on high ground, half of house for the Summer; rooms must be large, having river view; must be plenty of fruit and shade; family of four to six, to be catered for in the house. Address H., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—FOR SUMMER SEASON, BEtween Yonkers and Sing Sing, (Tarrytown preferred,) within reasonable distance from depot, a furnished house of about 15 rooms, containing all improvements, servants' quarters, and stable room for four horses, also gardens and lawns; would prefer house of owner going abroad; reference furnished; please state full particulars and terms. Address INQUIRER, Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NOT less than nine bedrooms, from May or June to October; within one hour of City Hall; seashore preferred. Full particulars to A. D., Post Office Box 474, New-York.

WANTED—BY MAY 1, PARLOR FLOOR private house or first floor flat between 60th and 80th sts., 5th and 10th ave.; references exchanged. Address J. W., 115 West 55th-st.

A YOUNG COUPLE (WITHOUT CHILdren) would like charge of private house during Summer; city reference. Address J. ROSE, 321 West 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS TENANT an apartment house or good building suitable for a private hotel. PERSONAL, 230 West 42d-st.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4TH AV. & 23D-ST.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW, MONDAY, EVENING AT 8:30.
THE MARQUISE. THE MARQUISE.
Adapted by Louis Nethof from the French of Sardou and Najac, and arranged for the stage with the author's consent by Augustus Thomas.
Marquis d'Ange, President of the Court.....Herbert Kelcey
Rodolphe de Chamery, a young officer.....Henry Miller
Gaston de Verpeuil, Deputy Prosecutor.....Julian Wharton
Brisson, a Juror.....Charles Walcot
Mariot, a Gamekeeper.....W. L. Le Moyne
Dr. Hocquessan, the Family Physician.....Walter Hollows
Lamolle, a Gilded Youth.....W. Whittlesey
Labrise, from Paris.....W. B. Royston
Aubin, the President's Secretary.....Arthur Giles
Usher of the Court.....G. F. Platt
Helene de Fontange, the Marquise d'Ange.....Georgia Cayvan
Countess de Merville.....Grace Henderson
Mme. de Bernay, Sister of Rodolphe.....Mrs. C. Walcot
Andre, Sister of the Accused.....Dora Leslie
Georgette, Maid to Helene.....Gertrude Wood
Act I.—Salon of Madame de Bernay. Evening.
Act II.—Parlor of the Marquise d'Ange. Next day.
Act III.—(Same as Act I.) Evening.
Act IV.—Private office of the President. Night.
The play produced under the stage direction of David Belasco. Scenery, furniture, &c., designed by W. H. Day, architect.
FIRST MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.
*** Next Wednesday and Friday at 2:30, the Greek play of Sophocles—ELECTRA.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SPECIAL.
LENTEN MATINEES—THE GREEK PLAY.
Manager Frohman takes pleasure in announcing that he has arranged with Messrs. Sargent and De Mille of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts for a repetition of their recent successful performance of THE GREEK PLAY of Sophocles, ELECTRA, which will be re-enacted on NEXT WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS at 2:30 by the same actors and with the same scenery, music, chorals, and other appropriate incidental effects.
Prices, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA IN GERMAN.
LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.
WAGNER'S
RING OF THE NIBELUNGEN.
To-morrow Night, Monday, March 18,
DIE WALKURE.
Wednesday, March 20, Thursday, March 21, at 2 and Friday, Mar. 22, at 8, Saturday, March 23, SIEGFRIED. Die Gotterdammerung. RHEINGOLD.
SEATS CAN BE SECURED DAILY AT THE BOX OFFICE FROM 9 TO 6.
Stockholders' boxes for single performances for sale at the cashier's office, 39th-st. and 7th-av.
EXTRA.—Owing to the large number unable to obtain admission Saturday, and, as all seats are sold for next Friday evening, an EXTRA MATINEE of "GOTTERDAMMERUNG" will be given THURSDAY, March 21, at 2 P. M.
Tickets will be ready at the box office on Tuesday, March 19. Orders, inclosing proper amount, received Monday.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way, cor. 41st-st. Manager.....Mr. FRANK W. SANGER
Handsomest and safest theatre in the world.
SIXTEENTH WEEK.
LITTLE
Most successful and charming play produced in years
LORD
Playing to the largest receipts ever known.
FAUNTLEROY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS
RESERVED SEATS, 50c., 75c., $1, and $1 50.
EVENINGS AT 8. ADMISSION, 50c.

STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY, March 21, at 8,
GRAND VOCAL CONCERT
for the benefit of the
GERMAN POLIKLINIK,
with kind assistance of
Frau Marie Seebach, Herr Emil Fischer, Metropolitan Opera House.
staengl, Herr Joseph Beck, (with permission of Mr. Edmund C. Stanton.)
Frl. Augusta Obrastrom of the Royal Opera House of Stockholm, Miss Maud Powell, Herr Max Treumann, the Maennergesangverein, "ARION," New-York, and "ARION," Newark, N.J. with orchestra of 50 musicians.
Musical Conductor.....Herr Frank Van der Stucken
Tickets at G. Schirmer's, 35 Union-square, from March 15, and at the box office on the evening of the performance.
Tickets, $2, $1 50, and $1, according to location.
GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

DORIS'S MUSEUM.
351 8TH-AV., BET. 27TH AND 28TH STS.
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 18.
FAT WOMEN'S CONVENTION.
FAT WOMEN'S CONVENTION.
FAT WOMEN'S CONVENTION.
TALBOTT AND WEAVER'S MINSTRELS.
TALBOTT AND WEAVER'S MINSTRELS.
TALBOTT AND WEAVER'S MINSTRELS.
SACRED SUNDAY CONCERTS.
GRAND SOUVENIR DAY FRIDAY.
Admission, 10 cents; reserved seats, 5 cents extra.

NIBLO'S. Mr. E. G. GILMORE, Lessee and Manager.
NIBLO'S. Reserved seats. 50c.
50c. Orchestra circle and balcony. 50c.
COMMENCING TO-MORROW NIGHT,
Jefferson and Taylor's great aquatic spectacle,
A DARK SECRET.
A DARK SECRET.
All the original cast, scenic effects, and realism.
THE NEW HENLEY REGATTA.
CAPT. ANDREWS AND HIS OCEAN DORY
DARK SECRET.
HOSMER AND HIS RACING SHELL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. T. H. FRENCH
Reserved seats—orchestra circle and balcony—50c.
Wednesday—MATINEE—Saturday.
Extra matinee Monday (St. Patrick's Day.)
W. J. SCANLAN | THE IRISH MINSTREL
W. J. SCANLAN | in | THE IRISH MINSTREL
W. J. SCANLAN | THE IRISH MINSTREL
"PEEK-A-BOO."
Under the management of Augustus Pitou.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
St. Patrick's Day. | NEXT SUNDAY. | St. Patrick's Day.
Beautifully illustrated LECTURE on IRELAND,
With portraits of PARNELL and GLADSTONE, by Prof. CROMWELL.
Admission, 25c.; reserved seats, 25c. extra.
Commences at 8:15. Box office opens at 1.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 125th-st., between 3d and Lexington-avs.
Mr. JOSH HART, Manager.
One Week and Saturday Matinee only.
MANTELL
IN
MONBARS,
With all the Fifth Avenue Theatre scenery and costumes. A great production guaranteed.
Next Week—Mrs. JAMES BROWN POTTER.

BIJOU THEATRE. Broadway, near 30th-st.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Third week of Hoyt's greatest success.
A MIDNIGHT BELL.
"The Old Homestead" and "The Henrietta" rolled into one. Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

TONY PASTOR'S. TONY PASTOR'S NEW 14th-ST. THEATRE. SELECTED STAR SHOW. HARRY KENNEDY, ROSS & FENTON, MAGGIE CLINE, P. C. SHORTES, JOHN HART, THE JULIANS, TONY PASTOR, LIZZIE SMITH, PICKERT & MAYON, STARR TWINS, MADELINE JUGGLER, TONY PASTOR, AND SPLENDID PEOPLE.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.
MARCH 21. EXTRA MATINEE. NEXT THURSDAY, MATINEE BENEFIT HARRY W. SANDERSON. A Grand Bill of 100 Volunteers.
SEATS SELLING RAPIDLY. Secure at once.

STANDARD THEATRE. BURLESQUE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
Every evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.
NELLIE FARREN, FRED LESLIE, AND THE LONDON BURLESQUE CO. in
MISS ESMERALDA.

TO LET,
HARDMAN HALL,
19TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.
Seating capacity, 600.
Suitable for concerts, lectures, meetings, &c. Apply to HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 136 5th-av.

AMBERG THEATRE. Farewell to Junkermann. Monday, Home Made. "O Mother-in Law—the Gypsy." Tuesday, Max Lube's benefit. "Our Doctor." Wednesday, last time. Junkermann in "Bressie." Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Junkermann in "Old Frank," (Corporal Jack.)

CHICKERING HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, March 22.—Illustrated lecture by Mr. William Freeland—"The Ascent of the Matterhorn"; beautiful stereopticon views. Tickets, 50c., now for sale at the Hall. Mr. Freeland personally "made" the mountain in 1887.

DOCKSTADER'S. 8TH WEEK. KELLAR. At 8:15. Saturday Matinee 2:15. KELLAR. Mystery, mirth, music. KELLAR. THE WONDERFUL KELLAR. "ASTABETE," the same of wonders.

STANDARD THEATRE. SPECIAL.
MONDAY, MARCH 25,
THE GREAT BOSTON HOWARD ATHENÆUM
STAR SPECIALTY COMPANY.

MORGAN ORGAN AND BAND MATINEES. CHICKERING HALL. TUESDAYS, AT 8 P. M. SECOND MATINEE MARCH 19.

NEW-YORK NATATORIUM.—SWIMMING School and Swimming Baths, Gymnasium, and Fencing Academy, 23 and 25 East 59th-st. See circular. HENRY OESHARD.

REV. DR. MAYNARD, F.R.G.S., at CHICKering Hall.—Ireland; illustrated. Monday, 18th inst., 3:30. Course tickets at office.

VISITED BY 492,000 IN ONE YEAR. GETTYSBURG.
192-st. and 4th-av. Sunday, 25 cents.

THE BARNUM AND BAILEY 15 NEW ONE AND INDIVISIBLE
Entirely New Throughout. Larger
Overwhelmingly Grand Inaugural
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN,
SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 23,
Preceded by the Monster Free Torchlight Parade
Friday Night, March 22, (weather permitting,)
FOR A SEASON OF FOUR W

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH AND GR
J. A. BAILEY'S
Great London Circus, Sanger's Royal British Mena
Caravan, and Monster World's
The whole Mammoth Entertainment to
Circus, Museum, Menagerie, Hippodrome, Illus
Aquatic Sports, Athletic Games,
P. T

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(RETAIL).

EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
ELEGANT DRESSES
COSTUMES, TEAGOWNS,
WRAPS, NEWMARKETS,
BONNETS, LACES
(IN EVERY STYLE),
GLOVES, PARASOLS, HOSIERY,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SILKS, AND DRESS GOODS;
the best productions of the leading Paris Modistes, Milliners, and Manufacturers, and by far the largest and finest collection in the city.

To-morrow they will place on sale a lot of

FINE BLACK SILKS
at 75c., 85c., $1., & $1.15 per yd.;
THEY ARE EXCELLENT VALUES
for $1.00, $1.15, $1.25, & $1.50.

LADIES' BLACK "C. G."
FRENCH LISLE THREAD HOSE
AT 50c. PER PAIR;
Reduced from $1.00 and $1.25.

LADIES' 8-BUTTON MOUSQUETAIRE
KID GLOVES,
BLACK AND BEST COLORS,
AT $1.00 PER PAIR;
reduced from $1.50.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

FRIEND'S GREAT SECRET.

MRS. MACKEY'S SUIT BASED ON A BELIEF IN ITS POTENCY.

Mrs. Catherine A. Mackey, a stockholder in the Electric Sugar Refining Company, has brought suit in the Supreme Court against William Henry Cotterill and James M. Robertson, President and Secretary, respectively, of the company, for an accounting and a Receivership of the property and assets of the company. She makes the strange allegation that the process said to have been discovered by Prof. H. C. Friend, by which raw sugar can be refined by an electric process at a small fraction of the cost of the old method is an actual, demonstrably practical process of great value.

The complaint drawn by Johnson and Pryibil, attorneys for Mrs. Mackey, was served upon Cotterill late last evening at his office in Broadway. It recites the organization of the company in July, 1884, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000, represented by 10,000 shares of $100 each, par value. This stock was held by Prof. Friend under a contract with the company, by which the company was to provide all necessary machinery for the purpose of electrically refining sugar, whereupon Prof. Friend was to give 4,000 shares to the subscribers in the proportion in which they had contributed to the cost of the plant. Before the Professor's death the complaint alleges that he did refine a great quantity of the sugar; that after his death all of the stock went to Mrs. Friend subject to the contract claims of the subscribers, of whom the plaintiff was one. The company had expended $127,000 in machinery, and at their request Mrs. Friend showed how the sugar was refined, and in their presence did refine 52 barrels of raw sugar, but refused absolutely to give up the secret of the process, as that was understood in the contract never to be required."

Mrs. Friend, the complaint says, did surrender 4,000 shares of the stock to the company, retaining the remaining 6,000 for herself. Thereupon Cotterill and Robertson, it is alleged, had Mrs. Friend arrested and put in jail for the purpose of extorting the great secret from her, but without success. It is further charged that instead of retaining the stock in their official possession for the benefit of the subscribers, as it was intended they should, Cotterill and Robertson put it on the market and sold portions of it, some at premiums of over 200 per cent., and then, by circulating false rumors of the fraudulent character of the enterprise, they hammered the stock down and bought it in again below par. This process they repeated several times, with great profit to themselves.

The profits of this proceeding Mrs. Mackey now wishes them to account for, for the general benefit of the creditors of the concern; she also demands that a Receiver be appointed of the stock and property of the company, alleging that the electric process is a genuine one and demonstrable; that raw sugar can be refined at a cost of 40 cents per ton, the usual process costing $80 per ton. The complaint is substantiated in its material allegations by the affidavit of Mrs. Friend. An application for the appointment of a Receiver will be made early this week.

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(RETAIL).

FINE CARPETS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FURNITURE,
BEDDING OF ALL KINDS &
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
EVERYTHING NEW & DESIRABLE AT
LOWER PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.
GLENHAM WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS & INGRAINS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
NEW SPRING PATTERNS IN
BEST QUALITY FIVE-FRAME
BODY BRUSSELS
AT $1.00 PER YARD.
ALL-WOOL
DOUBLE EXTRA INGRAINS
AT 55c. PER YARD.
CHENILLE PORTIERES,
New Designs and Artistic Colorings,
AT $8.00 PER PAIR;
REDUCED FROM $11.00.
IMPORTED BAGDAD TABLE COVERS.
TWO YARDS SQUARE,
AT $5.50 EACH;
REDUCED FROM $12.00.
FURNITURE TAPESTRIES
AT $5.00 PER YARD;
REDUCED FROM $8.00.
PARLOR, DINING ROOM,
LIBRARY SETS,
RATTAN & COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Of all styles and best qualities.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

THE SYNDICATE'S GHOST.

COPPER TRADERS APPARENTLY ARE STILL AFRAID OF IT.

"With the syndicate practically a corpse, there is no reason why trading in copper should not be resumed on this floor," said a member of the Metal Exchange yesterday. "The trouble is that the copper traders are afraid of the syndicate's ghost now that its body has been buried with 160,000 tons of copper resting upon it and forbidding all hope of resurrection. And I do not blame them. This is the third time within the year that a panic has struck this Exchange. Last April tin raised a storm, in October lead followed suit, and now copper caps the climax. All that is wanted is for some plucky operator to step in and set the ball rolling, but that individual is not to be found, and day by day goes by without any business in copper being done or any tangible assurance of a collapse of the disturbing element, with subsequent resumption of trading.

The report from Paris that the financial crisis continues, and that, in addition to the 100,000,000f. which the Bank of France had advanced to the Comptoir d'Escompte 75,000,000f. more had been drawn from it, was generally understood by local copper men to mean that the latter amount had been supplied to banks which had been heavily drawn upon by depositors. Their theory was that the banks thus suffering were known to have been connected with the copper corner, and that this was the cause of the distrust which produced the run on them. The question was to what extent the Bank of France would be able or willing to further supply, if called upon, the needs of banks crippled by their connection with syndicate affairs, and this was regarded as a problem whose favorable solution depended more upon the public feeling than anything else. It was thought probable that the excitement in France will be allayed and that the pinch will come when at the end of two months the syndicate is again called upon to buy copper under its contracts.

Nothing was done in local copper yesterday. There was only one call in the Metal Exchange, at which 12 cents was bid and 16 cents asked for spot, the figures for March being 12.25 cents bid and 15.50 asked. Settling prices were: March, 14; April, 13; May, 12.25; June, 11.50; July, 11.

MR. OLMSTEAD LOSES HIS SUIT.

A suit for false imprisonment, which has excited a good deal of interest in Tarrytown, has just been brought to a termination in the Circuit Court at White Plains. On April 15, 1888, Miles W. Olmstead was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice White of Tarrytown on the complaint of A. Dolen, charging him with the larceny of a buggy and harness. Olmstead pleaded guilty, and paid a fine of $10 to the village and $10 additional to Mr. Dolen, and promised to return the property and pay all costs. He then had Mr. Dolen arrested for false imprisonment. The case was tried before Justice Dykman and a jury and they brought in a verdict of "No cause of action," with costs for defendant and an extra allowance of $50. Mr. Dolen was defended by Lawyer George C. Andrews. Mr. Olmstead is the son of Cyrus Olmstead, who keeps the Mohawk House, corner of Spring and Washington streets, this city, and the grandson of Charles Olmstead, who was the contestant in the Olmstead will case.

FAITH AVAILED HER LITTLE.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Vanderbilt of 686 Gates-avenue, Brooklyn, who some time ago announced that she had been cured of cancer by prayer and the annointing of her head with oil by the Rev. Dr. C. H. H. Pannell, is slowly dying. She still believes in Pannell and his faith cure and expects to be up and about in a few days. Dr. C. M. Bellows of 442 Tompkins-avenue, who was called in two months ago, said yesterday that Mrs. Vanderbilt could live only a few weeks.

"I was called in by Dr. Pannell," said Dr. Bellows yesterday, "and he told me he feared Mrs. Vanderbilt had not sufficient faith to be cured by his method. She has a cancer, and that cannot be cured by faith. It has progressed steadily for two years, and nothing has occurred to arrest its development. It is now too late to save her life. Her right side is now paralyzed and dissolution will soon take place."

Dr. Pannell has a temple at Sumner-avenue and Kosciusko-street, and the many women who visit him there are greatly agitated over Mrs. Vanderbilt's condition. All agree with their teacher that the stricken lady's lack of faith alone prevents her cure. They were rather shocked yesterday to hear that Pannell had called in Dr. Bellows, and could hardly believe a statement that the same physician was frequently sent for in cases of sickness in the Pannell family. The teacher admitted, however, that Dr. Bellows was his family physician and attended to the "little colds and sore throats," but to none of the more serious diseases which might afflict his wife and little ones. Faith and sweet oil formed the cures in such cases.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

There were reported at the Health Department during the past week 863 deaths, 673 births, and 235 marriages. Of the deaths, 580 occurred in tenement houses and 157 in public institutions, and 369 were of children under 5 years. There were 20 deaths from measles, 46 from scarlet fever, 47 from diphtheria, 24 from whooping cough, 8 from typhoid fever, 1 from malarial fever, 3 from cerebro-spinal meningitis, 12 from diarrhœal diseases, 37 from diseases of the heart, 15 from croup, 64 from bronchitis, 121 from pneumonia, 108 from consumption, 54 from Bright's disease and nephritis, and 16 from violence. Nine cases of typhoid fever, 257 cases of scarlet fever, 3 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1 case of malarial fever, and 234 cases of diphtheria were reported at the Bureau of Contagious Diseases during the past week.

B. ALTMAN & CO.

WILL DISPLAY

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,

March 18th, 19th, and 20th,

THEIR COMPLETE LINES OF

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

IN

LADIES' COSTUMES,
CLOAKS, WRAPS,
TEA GOWNS, LINGERIE,
TRIMMED HATS & BONNETS,
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, LACES, TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
&c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

MANY NOVELTIES IN

MISSES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS'
Outfitting Departments.

18th Street, 19th Street, and Sixth Avenue.
(18th Street Station Elevated Road.)

JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
777 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
ARE NOW SHOWING
IMPORTED AND CITY MADE
SUITS, WRAPS, JACKETS,
AND NEWMARKETS, SILK BLOUSES
AND JERSEY WAISTS.
SPECIAL.
100 ALL-WOOL, BRAID-BOUND
STOCKINETTE JACKETS,
$3 25; WORTH $6.
100 ALL-WOOL, TAILOR-MADE
CORKSCREW JACKETS,
$5; WORTH $8.
SPRING STYLES.
TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
IN ADDITION TO OUR COMPLETE LINES OF
NOVELTY AND STAPLE FABRICS FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER, WILL OFFER 50
PIECES 42-INCH ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA,
50c. PER YARD; WORTH 75c.
46-INCH ALL-WOOL NUN'S VEILING,
50c.; WORTH 75c. PER YARD.
BLACK SILKS.
20 PIECES 24-INCH CASHMERE SUBLIME,
$1 09; WORTH $1 50 PER YARD.
20 PIECES BLACK SILK SURAH,
60c.; WORTH 90c. PER YARD.
FAST BLACK HOSIERY
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED TO GIVE
SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED.
SPECIAL.
100 DOZEN LADIES' FAST BLACK,
REGULAR-MADE COTTON HOSE,
25c. PER YARD; WORTH 40c.
50 DOZEN LADIES' FAST BLACK,
REGULAR-MADE RIBBED HOSE,
39c.; WORTH 50c. PER PAIR.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GIMPS, PASSEMENTERIES, FRINGES, BANDS, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JACKSON'S,
777 BROADWAY, BET. 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MR. GARTER'S SPASM OF VIRTUE.

The Excise Commissioners yesterday reported to Mayor Grant that they had revoked the license of the Holborn Restaurant, in Twenty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, because the law had been persistently violated there. John D. Carter and Joseph Fish, who were partners in the establishment, quarrelled some time ago, and Carter, who held the license, surrendered it on the ground that the place was a resort for disreputable persons, and that he did not wish to have the license for it in his name. Subsequently the Excise Commissioners discovered that the law was violated as much during Carter's proprietorship as since, so the license has been revoked against both.

JACQUIN
& CO.,
68 WEST 23D-STREET.

We respectfully announce that on next Wednesday (March 20) we will exhibit the correct Paris and London styles for the approaching season in choice

MILLINERY,

Trimmed and Untrimmed, as well as a very large variety of high-class Novelties in Trimming Effects, &c.

A. L. SHAW,
54 WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., N. Y.

SKELETON
WAVES AND BANGS. IMMENSE SUCCESS.
Patented Nov. 15, 1887. Feather light, lifelike, and beautiful. For sale at this establishment only. Infringers will be duly prosecuted.
MY STOCK OF WIGS, Half Wigs, and Toupees for ladies and gentlemen are unsurpassed, excellent workmanship, durability, and fit. In colors to suit all ages, from $10 upward. Not my own make, 25 and up.
LADIES' COIFFURES in all the latest novelties, most beautiful designs, and of the finest quality.
MY GRAY HAIR DEPOT is the largest, finest, and most reliable, and as to prices cannot be undersold. All hair warranted genuine or the money refunded.
SWITCHES, all long hair, naturally wavy and fluffy or straight, $5 each and upward. Not our own make, from $1 50 upward.
MY LADIES' HAIRDRESSING APARTMENTS, for convenience and comfort, are unequaled in this city. Hair dyeing, cutting, dressing, and shampooing by the best French artists.
EUGENIE'S SECRET OF BEAUTY, or C. B., "Cocoanut Milk," for the complexion, is still increasing in demand. Ladies cannot do without it. It excels all others, and has stood the test for 25 years. Thousands of testimonials from ladies all over the world.
EXTRACT OF TURKISH ROSE LEAVES, indelible tint for the lips and face, like as the blush of the rose, $1, and $1 50 per bottle. The celebrated
SCENTED VELOUTINE TOILET POWDER, in colors to suit all complexions, at 50c. and $1 per box. Highest medals awarded.
THE GENUINE AUREANINE, a wonderful preparation for the hair, is very highly spoken of by beautiful. Tried and never so much admired, $5 per bottle.
Illustrated catalogue sent by mail.

Mark John S. Abbott, United States Army, died at Providence Hospital, in Washington, yesterday, of meningitis of softening of the brain. He leaves a widow and child. Lieut. Abbott served in the commissary department during the late war. He commanded the Fourth Atlantic squadron. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SEALSKIN GARments, Plush Sacques, and Furs before stocking away. Finished book mailed free. C. C. SHAYNE, Furrier, 103 Prince-st.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES IS NO. 1,360 BROADWAY.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

Stern Bros.
Will Display Monday
Later Importations of
PARIS NOUVEAUTES
IN
FANCY SILKS.
Empire Styles in Printed
CHINA SILKS.
New Pompadour Bordered
CREPE DE CHINES;
also, Several Cases of
PARIS
DRESS GOODS,
Mohairs and Brilliantines.
GLOVE DEP'TS.
Spring Importations
OF
ALEXANDRE
KID AND SUEDE
GLOVES,
In the latest and most desirable colorings and styles, and in addition the following
SPECIAL BARGAINS:

Alexandre Suedes, 4-button emb'd, at - } 98c.
Regular price, $1.50.

Alexandre Suedes, 6-button emb'd, at - } $1.23
Regular price, $1.75.

Alexandre Kid Pique, 4-button emb'd, at - } $1.25
Former price, $1.75.

Alexandre Kid, 6-button emb'd, at - } $1.48
Regular price, $1.75.

Lupin Kid, 6-button, at } $1.19
Regular price, $1.50.

Lupin Kid, 6-button emb'd, at - } $1.38
Regular price, $2.00.

Lupin Suedes, 6-button emb'd, at - } $1.23
Regular price, $1.75.

HOSIERY DEPT
50 doz.
LADIES' PURE SILK HOSE
In black and the most desirable colors,
at $1.83;
Regular price, $2.75.
32 to 36 West 23d-st.

IMPORTANT!

The new work on fashions, issued by Delury is in great demand. This Album was published by the UPPER TRADE SOCIETY OF ENGLISH TAILORS for his especial use. The Book is Leather Bound and contains Seven Plates of Lithographic Engravings, comprising Fifty Different Figures, representing all the Latest Styles of Garments, Materials, &c., that will find the most favour during the Spring and Summer Seasons for Gentlemen and Ladies' Tailoring, including Illustrations of the Newest designs of Indoor and Outdoor Liveries, with specimen prices. This work, containing references from all the leading families, can be obtained on application.

Our prices are from 25 to 35 per cent. lower than the fancy-priced tailors charge for same goods and workmanship.

All goods to order and warranted as represented.

No deposit required on orders placed with this house from reliable persons.

Delury

Fine Tailoring for Gentlemen and Ladies.
6th-av., bet. 14th and 15th sts.

NOTE.—Delury's new improved Riding Habits have been pronounced "perfect" by the most expert riders.—N. Y. Tribune.

Samples and instructions for measuring sent on application.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON,
6th Av. and 19th St.

WE HAVE NO REGULAR "OPENING" DAYS, FOR THE SIMPLE REASON THAT WE ARE RECEIVING AND OPENING NOVELTIES EVERY WEEK DURING THE SEASON.

LADIES' PARIS COSTUMES.
WE INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE VERY LOW PRICES AT WHICH WE ARE OFFERING OUR PARIS COSTUMES. NO FINER COLLECTION HAS EVER BEEN SHOWN.
WE HAVE ALSO READY A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING WALKING DRESSES OF OUR OWN MAKE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

LADIES' PARIS WRAPS.
OUR SECOND IMPORTATION OF PARIS NOVELTIES IN LADIES' WRAPS HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED. IT CONSISTS OF THE LATEST CREATIONS OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE MAKERS. THERE ARE NO DUPLICATES OF THEM WITH US OR IN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

LADIES' TRAVELING GARMENTS.
ADDITIONS OF GARMENTS JUST ARRIVED WILL BE MADE TO THIS STOCK MONDAY. THERE ARE MANY NOVELTIES AMONG THEM IN BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS OF SCOTCH CHEVIOTS. THEY ARE AN EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE LOT OF GOODS AND VERY CHEAP.

LONDON-MADE WALKING JACKETS.
THREE CASES OF OUR FAMOUS LONDON-MADE WALKING JACKETS WILL BE ADDED MONDAY TO OUR PRESENT BEAUTIFUL STOCK. HAVING BEEN DESIGNED AND MADE SPECIALLY FOR US, THE SAME STYLES CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE. TO MAKE THEM DOUBLY DESIRABLE WE HAVE ONLY LIMITED QUANTITIES OF A STYLE.

MISSES' CLOAKS AND SUITS.
OUR FULL LINES OF MISSES' CLOAKS AND SUITS, BOTH IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN MAKE, ARE NOW IN STOCK. THE ASSORTMENT IS THE LARGEST WE HAVE EVER SHOWN. THE STYLES ARE NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER HOUSE, AND THE PRICES ARE LOWER THAN WE HAVE EVER BEEN ABLE TO NAME FOR EQUAL QUALITIES.

Adhering to our fixed rule, we make no charge for alterations in either Ladies' or Misses' garments.

Ladies' Underwear Dep't.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
MATINEES, THEATRE WAISTS, HOUSE WAISTS, TEA GOWNS, WRAPPERS, MORNING ROBES, AND LINGERIE.
Our facilities for handling large quantities of goods (when we find them desirable) enable us to control for the American market leading Parisian manufactures. As a consequence, we are now showing a magnificent assortment of the various garments enumerated above at lower prices than those of home manufacture. In proof, we call special attention to our
LA TOSCA SILK WAISTS,
All sizes and colors, at $7 75 each.
DIRECTOIRE TEA GOWNS,
In beautiful combinations, at $12 50 each.
INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
LONG AND SHORT CLOAKS,
(Sizes up to 4 Years.)
In Long Cloaks our assortment comprises the Connemara, Gretchen, and Hubbard styles, in Silk and Cashmere.
In Short Cloaks our designs are exclusive, and the choice of home and Parisian markets. Such a variety of styles, effects, and colorings can nowhere else be seen. Prices at our usually low standard.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson,
6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.

Messrs. TIFFANY & CO.
announce that, owing to unavoidable delay in the shipment of Jewels and Silverware prepared for the Paris Exposition, their exhibition will continue during Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

J. S. CONOVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.
FIRE PLACES,
MANTELS AND TILES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
28 and 30 West 23d-st.
NEW-YORK.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Daniell & Sons.

CLOAK DEP'T
IS DISPLAYING THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING WRAPS, JACKETS, AND LONG GARMENTS FOR LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S WEAR IN ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.
WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO A FULL TAILOR-MADE BLACK CORKSCREW JACKET
at $5.25.
THE LARGEST AND HANDSOMEST ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' IMPORTED
JERSEY WAISTS,
BLOUSE WAISTS, AND
SILK WAISTS,
GUARANTEED PERFECT FIT.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
SPECIAL.
RICH LYONS FAILLE FRANCAISE (ALL SILK) SOFT FINISH,
$1.58 yard;
WORTH $2.00.
24-INCH BLACK DRESS SURAH,
$1.35 yard;
WORTH $1.69.
COLORED
22-INCH RICH LYONS FAILLE FRANCAISE, ALL SILK, SOFT FINISH,
$1.48 Yard;
WORTH $1.89.
THE STOCK OF FIGURED INDIA SILKS, NOW REPLETE WITH THE NEWEST COLORINGS, EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, AT OUR POPULAR PRICES.
DRESS GOODS DEP'T.
A SPECIAL COUNTER,
WHERE WE SHOW A HANDSOME LINE OF CHEVIOTS, STRIPES, AND PLAIDS, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR COMBINING. 48c. YARD.
42-INCH SATINETTE DIAGONALS, SOFT, RICH, AND LUSTROUS; REGULAR $1 GOODS. 75c. YARD.
WASH GOODS DEP'T.
SPECIAL EXHIBIT.
FINE SATEENS, FRENCH DESIGNS, 12½c. YARD.
THE HANDSOMEST GOODS IN THE CITY AT THE PRICE.
GLOVE DEP'T.
OUR STOCK OF SPRING COLORS IN LADIES', MEN'S, MISSES', AND BOYS' GLOVES IS AS COMPLETE AND INVITING AS CARE AND EXPERIENCE CAN MAKE IT, AND POPULAR PRICES RULE THROUGHOUT THIS DEPARTMENT AS THEY DO THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE.
SPECIAL IS OUR LADIES' 4-BUTTON SHOPPING GLOVE FOR
69c. pair.
GOOD FITTING AND GUARANTEED; COLORS, TANS, BROWNS, AND SLATES.
EMBROIDERIES.
5,000 YARDS COLORED EDGING AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
SPECIAL GOOD VALUES IN 45-INCH FLOUNCINGS.
FULL LINE OF HEMSTITCHED EDGINGS.
PRACTICAL PEOPLE, WHO FROM LONG EXPERIENCE ARE THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH ALL THE DETAILS OF SHOPPING, EXPERTS AT MATCHING GOODS, AND WELL POSTED AS TO WHAT IS BEING WORN AND USED, ARE EMPLOYED TO PERSONALLY ATTEND TO THE FILLING OF ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL.
PAID PARCELS TO THE AMOUNT OF $5 OR OVER FORWARDED FREE WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW-YORK.
BROADWAY & 8TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

CARPETS.
NEW SPRING STYLES.
THE LARGEST AND FINEST COLLECTION EVER SHOWN.
WE OFFER THIS WEEK
A SPECIAL SALE OF
Royal Wiltons and Wilton Velvets
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
A LOT OF
BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
IN SINGLE AND ODD PIECES, AT PRICES FAR BELOW THE USUAL CHARGE.
JUST RECEIVED, A MANUFACTURER'S ENTIRE PRODUCTION OF
EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS,
WHICH WE WILL CLOSE OUT QUICKLY AT LESS THAN THE COST OF MANUFACTURE.
MATTINGS
OF CHINA AND JAPANESE STRAW, IN NEW COLORINGS AND NOVEL EFFECTS. OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.
A SPECIAL LOT OF 1,000 ROLLS OF WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY PATTERNS,
AT $4 PER ROLL OF 40 YARDS.
WE SHALL INAUGURATE ON MONDAY A SPRING OPENING IN OUR
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
BY INVITING OUR PATRONS TO STEP IN AND SEE OUR
ART ROOMS.
THREE EXQUISITELY FURNISHED ROOMS, A BRIDAL CHAMBER, A SITTING ROOM, AND DINING ROOM, CONTAINING FURNITURE, CURTAINS, HANGINGS, &c., COMPLETE, WHICH SHOW THE LATEST DESIGNS IN DRAPERIES AND ROOM DECORATION. ALL THE GOODS ARE FROM OUR REGULAR STOCK OF UPHOLSTERY, FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
PRICE TWO CENTS.
Sunday Edition Four Cents.

Terms to Mail Subscribers Prepaid.

DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, per year..... $8 00
DAILY, including Sunday, per year..... 10 00
SUNDAY ONLY, per year..... 2 00
DAILY, 6 months, with Sunday..... 4 50
DAILY, 3 months, with Sunday..... 2 25
DAILY, 6 months, without Sunday..... 4 00
DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday..... 2 00
DAILY, 1 month, with Sunday..... 75
DAILY, 1 month, without Sunday..... 65

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.

Sixty-five Departments
Bright with Attractions for Spring!

ON MAIN FLOOR

Silks and Dress Goods vie with each other in novelty and variety.....Dress Trimmings, Buttons, and Laces; Hosiery, Gloves, and Parasols; Embroideries and Ribbons; Art Embroideries, Linens, and White Goods are prepared for all demands.

IN BASEMENT

Wash Dress Fabrics of every sort and kind that you can think of, in the most wonderful variety ever shown by any house at retail—here or abroad..... Lace Curtains and rich Portieres; Tapestries and Draperies; Cretonnes and Scrims; Window Poles and Window Shades; Rugs and Table Covers; enough of each to beautify a thousand homes—be it cottage, flat, or mansion.....Flannels and Quilts; Muslins and Linings; Notions, Toilet articles, and Jewelry—all are here—together forming a host of attractions that will make the basement still more famous.

IN SILK DEPARTMENT
we commence this week our
SPECIAL SPRING OFFERING
of
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
plain and fancy weaves, medium and fine, consisting of three hundred pieces,
specially selected for their superior softness and lustre.
At Prices Submitted
they are exceptional value.

Black Silk Surahs.
22-inch double warp.....57c.; usual price 69
Extra heavy and fine.....69c.; usual price 85

Black Faille Francaise.
Soft finish—round cord.....65c.; usual price 79
Extra high lustre.....79c.; usual price 98

Black Satin Merveilleux.
22 inches wide.....68c.; usual price 82
Same width—extra fine.....79c.; usual price 97

Black Armures.
Small and medium patterns.87c.; usual price $1 00
Extra heavy quality.....98c.; usual price 1 25

Black Satin Rhadames.
Wear guaranteed.....59c.; usual price 69
Extra heavy.....86c.; usual price 1 19

Black Gros Grains.
Best American.....89c.; usual price 1 00
XXX quality.....$1 09; usual price 1 35

Black Fancies.
Satin and Armure Stripes..79c.; usual price 1 00
Brocaded Stripes.....79c.; usual price 1 00
Surah Pekin Stripes.....$1 09; usual price 1 25
Moire Stripes.....1 25; usual price 1 50
Striped Tricotines.....1 29; usual price 1 50

YOU WILL ALSO FIND
an extraordinary variety of
Fancy Surahs and India Silks,
20 to 28 inches wide.....49 cents to $1 25

Black and White Silks.
Stripes, plaids, and checks.....59 cents to $1 25

White Japanese Silks.
22 inches wide.....59 cents; worth 75

Colored China Silks,
All shades.....49 cents; worth 65

Colored Faille Francaise,
New Spring shades.....79 cents; worth $1

POPULAR OFFERINGS IN
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Double width, all wool
Invisible Checks, large and small Plaids
and wide and narrow Stripes—20 styles..49 cents

All-wool Cashmeres and double width
Priests—all shades.....39 cents

14-inch all-wool Tailor Cloths,
Plain colors and mixtures.....49 cents

Extra fine French Tricotines.....67 cents

All-wool Henriettas—21 shades.....68 cents

High lustre Alpacas,
Garnet, brown, green, gray, and blue.....69 cents

All-wool Bordered Suitings,
Full line of colorings.....69 cents

Silk bordered Serge Suitings.....95 cents

French Challies—black, navy, and white grounds, 30 inches wide.....49 cents

POPULAR OFFERINGS IN
FLOUNCINGS AND TRIMMINGS.

12-inch Guipure Flouncings.....79 cents
42-inch hand-run Spanish.....$3 98
40-inch Platte Val.....59 cents

54-inch Drapery Nets—Black and white..$1 39

22-inch Swiss Embroideries.....49 cents
45-inch Embroidered Skirtings.....69 cents

White Pearl Buttons—best quality—all sizes.....10 cents
Fancy Metal Dress Buttons..new shades 12 cents
All-Silk Crochet Buttons....all colors... 12 cents

Silk Drop Ornaments.....14 cents
Black Moss Trimmings.....49 cents
Persian Trimmings.....2 inch wide.... 39 cents

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

Only one trouble here——what not to buy!....Assortment is bewildering....As for value——Did you ever see better value than the FRENCH PRINTED SATEENS at 12½ cents!....Have you elsewhere seen at Thirty and Thirty-five cents any finer or prettier BATISTES and CHAMBRAYS than those with corded and embroidered stripes we sell at 15 and 19 cents!....Can you find anywhere such SCOTCH ZEPHYRS and GINGHAMS at 12½ to 50 cents as we shew at those prices!....Does any house in New-York City sell finer GINGHAMS at Twelve cents than we show in a thousand styles at 8¾ cents!....Have you wondered how we ever sell all the PERCALES, CALICOES, CAMBRICS, CHALLIES, and LAWNS that you see in our wonderful basements!....'Tis the wondrous values that we give and the unparalleled assortments that have made department renowned throughout New-York and all surrounding cities.

For Wash Dress Fabrics we are the store of stores.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Extra wide cream Damasks.....39 cents; worth 50
Full Bleached Damasks.....47 cents; worth 60
Fine cream Double Damasks.....59 cents; worth 69
Bleached satin Damasks.....78 cents; worth 95
Finer—2 yards wide.....93 cents; worth $1 25
Still finer—2 yards wide.....$1 10; worth 1 40

⅝ Napkins.....98 cents; were $1 29
¾ Napkins.....$1 43; were 1 79
⅞ Napkins.....1 14; were 1 50
⅞ Napkins.....1 49; were 1 83

Round Linen Doilies.....8c.....10c.....12½c.....15c.
Linen Tray Covers.....27c.....35c.....39c.

Fringed Lunch Sets.
2½-yard Cloth—dozen Napkins....$3 24; were $5 25
3 yard Cloth—dozen Napkins.... 3 78; were 6 25
3½-yard Cloth—dozen Napkins.... 4 78; were 7 00

Fringed Cream Cloths.....2 yards long.....59 cents
Turkey Red Table Covers..2 yards long.....98 cents

Fancy Turkish Towels.....4 cents
Fringed and bordered Huck.....8 cents
All-Linen Damask and Momie.....10 cents
Extra heavy Irish Huck.....12½ cents
Extra fine Damask—knot fringe.....19 cents
Hemstitched Huck Towels.....25 cents

SPECIALS IN STATIONERY.

French Cross Bar Paper, 6 cents a quire.
Envelopes to match, 6 cents a pack.
Fine Wove Tinted Paper, 9 cents a quire.
Envelopes to match, 7 cents a pack.
Shamrock Linen Paper, 7 cents a quire.
Envelopes to match, 7 cents a pack.
Fine Wove Mourning Paper and Envelopes, 35 cents a box.
"Court Vellum" Paper and Envelopes,18 cents a box.
"Challenge" Paper and Envelopes, 11 cents a box.
Five-quire package Commercial Note, 20 cents.
Five-quire box Linen Paper and Envelopes, 61 cents.
Box containing 250 Envelopes, 39 cents.
Box Correspondence Cards and Envelopes, 8 cents.
Seals.....10c. Reading Wafers.....4c.
Blank Books.....1c. Linen Quills.....1c.
Carr's Ink.....4c. Penholders, doz.....2c.
Checkers, with Board.....17c.
Cribbage Boards.....17c.
Celluloid Checkers.....19c.
Poker Chips and Cards.....25c.
Celluloid Chips, per hundred.....29c.
Enameled Playing Cards, worth 25.....10c.
Plain and Fifty Visiting Cards.....77c.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

Numberless Novelties
and Good Values by the Score!

LADIES' AND MISSES'
DRESSES, WRAPS AND MILLINERY
from the leading houses of Europe and America.
LADIES' AND INFANTS' WHITE WEAR
in variety far excelling
any previous season's showing.
BOYS' SUITS, WAISTS, AND HATS
in the new Spring styles and shades,
and
SHOES AND TIES
for ladies and for children
in all the leading shapes for coming season.

LADIES' WRAPS AND DRESSES.

BEADED WRAPS, $4 98 to $100 00
Extra—Corded Silk Wraps—solid jet shoulders, deep jet collar and epaulettes, long tabs.....$9 98

JACKETS, $1 75 to $25 00
Extras.
Tailor-made Jersey Jackets.....$3 75
Wide-wale Corkscrew Jackets..... 5 98
Fine Corkscrew—new with Vest..... 7 98

NEWMARKETS and RAGLANS, $4 98 to $75 00
Extras.
All-wool Striped Newmarkets.....$7 98
Broadcloth Connemaras..... 8 98

WOOL DRESSES, $6 98 to $75 00
Extras.
All-wool tailor-made Dresses.....$9 49
Braided and applique Dresses..... 11 98

TEA GOWNS AND WRAPPERS, $3 79 to $50 00
Extras.
Challie Tea Gowns——surah front.....$6 98
French flannel Tea Gowns..... 7 98

JERSEY WAISTS, 98 cents to $7 00
Extras.—All wool Jerseys—vest front.....$1 49
Tennis front Blouses..... 3 98

SPRING DISPLAY
of
TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS
from
Celebrated Milliners of Paris and London,
together
with artistic productions from our own workrooms.

CURTAINS AND PORTIERES.
Extraordinary values!

Scotch Lace Curtains.....97 cents a pair
Seal Antique Curtains.....$1 79 a pair
Real Antique—extra heavy Scrim centre 3 49 a pair
Real Tambour—heavy hand wrought.... 5 49 a pair
Real Irish point—lace centre..... 5 98 a pair
Real Irish Point—Renaissance figured.. 8 98 a pair
Real Swiss Tambour—extra wide.....11 98 a pair

Turcoman Portieres—floral chenille dado.....$1 98
Raw Silk Portieres—extra deep dado..... 2 79
Nail-top Portieres—50-inch dado..... 3 98
All-over Chenille Portieres..... 4 98
Marbleized and Moire Chenille Portieres..... 6 98

SILK, CREPE, AND MADRAS CURTAINS
AT LESS THAN IMPORT COST.

At Three Forty-nine.
Imported Berkeley Yarn Curtains—cream grounds, with deep tulip dado and silk cross stripe; worth $7.

At Four Ninety-eight.
Finest Crêpe Curtains—heavy raw silk filling—Roman stripe and damask effect—20 combinations; colors guaranteed; worth $10.

At Six Ninety-eight.
Italian Silk gauze Curtains—new tints, bordered all around; worth $15.
And finer to EIGHTEEN DOLLARS for exquisite Florentine Silk Curtains; worth $30.

IN RUG DEPARTMENT
we offer a large invoice of
Ingrain Art Squares.
All wool, 2½ to 4 yards square.
At lower prices than similar qualities have yet been quoted.

2½x2½ yards....$3 98.....regular price....$6 25
2½x3 yards..... 4 58.....regular price..... 7 49
3 x3 yards..... 5 49.....regular price..... 8 25
3 x4 yards..... 8 29.....regular price.....11 50
4 x4 yards.....12 98.....regular price.....15 00

At Fifty-nine Cents,
Yard long Smyrna Rugs, worth $1
and all other sizes up to twelve feet long—equal value.

At Thirty-eight Cents,
Fringed Holland Window Shades—complete—olive, ecru, and sage, cost to make 75 cents.

At Twenty-nine Cents,
Polished Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Ebony
CURTAIN POLES,
brass ends and trimmings—complete.

At Five Cents and three-quarters,
A novelty in Scrims—colored cross stripes, with side borders, very effective—real value 15.

Slip Coverings,
12½ cents to 39; extra good value.

At Ninety-four Cents,
Silk Sheila Draperies, 50 inches wide; worth $1 50

At Fifty-nine Cents,
Double Shuttle Petit Points—rich patterns—same as upholsterers sell at a dollar the yard.

At Seven Cents and a half,
Momie Cretonnes—tulip, scenery and figure designs; 20 patterns; were 12½.

At Twelve Cents and a half,
English Reversible Cretonnes—both sides alike; worth 25.

At Nineteen Cents.
Best French Ottoman Cretonnes; were 45.

ART EMBROIDERIES.

Not alone do we show styles not elsewhere found, but if you've some particular idea you'd like to have embodied, we make to order at most reasonable price.....Our stock at present is more varied than ever, and values more than usually great.

Plush and felt Lambrequins.....$1 29 to $40
Plush and felt Piano Covers..... 4 98 to 50
Plush and felt Piano Scarfs..... 2 49 to 12
Plush and felt Table Covers..... 98 to 10
Plush and felt Table Scarfs..... 89 to 10

The Leading bargains are:
Pl'sh Mantel Lamb'quins..new scallop edge....$3 29
Plush Mantel Draperies..all colors..... 4 98
Plush Table Scarfs.....embroidered ends.... 2 49
Felt Table Scarfs.....embroidered ends.... 98
Plush Table Covers.....½-yard square..... 78
Plush Table Covers.....rich embroidery..... 3 98
Felt Piano Covers.....new designs..... 4 98
Felt Piano Covers.....pl'sh applig'e b'rd'r. 8 75
Plush Piano Scarfs.....elab'rate embr'dry. 5 98
Plush Piano Scarfs.....drapery attached.... 7 98

A Large Variety
of Cushion Covers and Tidies—all colors—ready for embroidery—at very low prices.

At Nine Cents Each.
5,000 Momie Panel Tidies—delicate designs—worth 25 cents.

MANTEL BOARDS.
all sizes—made and covered to order.

BARGAINS IN WHITE GOODS.

Victoria Lawns and Plaid Nainsooks..... 5½c.
India Linen Plaids..... 9½c.
Fruit of Loom Cambric..... 9½c.
Extra heavy India Plaids..... 12½c.
Dotted Swiss..... 15c.

At Twenty-three Cents.
we continue to sell
Fine Fancy French Flannels.
All wool; worth 50c.
Wrapper, tennis, blouse, and bathing dress styles.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Fancy Cotton Belting.....16 cents a piece
Whale Bone Casing.....15 cents a piece
Basting Cotton.....12 cents a dozen
Pinked-edge Dress Stays.....2 cents a dozen
Wide Skirt Reeds—with elastic.....5 cents a set
Covered Corset Steels.....4 cents a pair
Bone Collar Buttons.....4 cents a card
Hat Pins.....4 cents a dozen
English Hair Pins.....1 cent a paper
Whisk Brooms—enameled handles.....5 cents
Swansdown Face Powder.....8 cents
Best Shoe Dressing.....8 cents
Rubber Dressing Combs.....6 cents
Fancy Toilet Soaps.....4 cents
English Bristle Hair Brushes.....23 cents
Hair Pins.....16 cents
Florida Water.....19 cents
Ladies' Enameled Tie Pins.....8 cents
Best Gold-Front Lace Pins.....25 cents
Gentlemen's Cuff Buttons.....25 cents

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

HIGGINS & SEITER,

52 West 22d-Street,
(Connecting with No. 50,)
NEAR 6TH-AV.
Right in the Shopping District.

FINE CHINA. ART POTTERY.
WEDDING GIFTS.

Carefully examine our
BARGAIN DIRECTORY
For Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,
March 18, 19, and 20.

Prices and goods tell the story better than we can.

750 dozen Candle Shades at 5c. each; sold elsewhere at 25c. (Several different styles.)
580 dozen Candle Shade Holders, to fit above Shades, at 5c. each; worth 25c.

Do you want PLATES of any kind? If so, you can't do better than make a tour through our Plate Department. At present we are offering a finely-decorated Vienna Plate at 38c. each that is really worth $10 dozen. Then we have a finer one at 59c.—extra fine—just reduced from $12 dozen. To verify our statement you must see the Plates.

Other Plates in Royal Worcester, Doulton, Limoges, &c., at correspondingly low prices. Also a large line of Dinner Sets very low.

A BIG CUT IN SCREENS.
$13 50. $13 50. $13 50.
A beautiful four-fold, gold-embroidered Screen, (each panel different color,) 5 ft. 7 in. high, all cloth, corners brass bound—a perfect beauty—at only $13 50. Couldn't be bought elsewhere under $28.
$13 50. $13 50. $13 50.

ART LAMPS
In over 200 different styles at about half the prices asked by the regular lamp stores.

Owing to low rent and small expenses no establishment in New-York can compete with us in our particular line, viz., selling fine goods at Bargain Prices.
Paid purchases of $5 or over delivered free within 100 miles of New-York. No charge for packing. Safe delivery guaranteed.

HIGGINS & SEITER,
52 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.
No connection with any other establishment.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

$50 FOR $20.

THE BEST GRADES OF FITCHBURG WORSTEDS, FULL OF SILK, AND VERY STRIKING PATTERNS. ALSO, MEDIUM AND WIDE WALES IN ALL COLORS, SUITABLE FOR DRESS WEAR.

SUITS TO ORDER
$20,
OR TROUSERS
$5.

THEY ARE POSITIVELY WORTH THREE TIMES THE PRICE WE ASK.
FINE FOREIGN MELTONS, THIBET CLOTHS, AND MIXED WORSTEDS, FOR SPRING OVERCOATS, TO ORDER, LINED THROUGHOUT WITH SILK,
$16.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE IS GIVEN WITH EVERY GARMENT WARRANTING IT IN EVERY RESPECT FOR ONE YEAR.
SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT FREE ON APPLICATION, THUS ENABLING YOU TO ORDER BY MAIL AS SAFELY AS IF YOU WERE MEASURED IN OUR STORE.

ARNHEIM'S

Mammoth Tailoring Establishment,
BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

FURNITURE

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, and 65 West 23d-st.,
Have now on exhibition their entire Spring purchases and manufactures, distributed in Ten Show Rooms. So large and attractive a display of Reliable Furniture has never been seen under one roof. Every grade——from medium to the finest made——is represented. Parties desirous of furnishing a Flat for $500 will find the same choice as those desirous of expending $10,000.

Bedroom Suits from $20 to $500.
Parlor Suits from $75 to $1,000.
Sideboards from $15 to $400.
Dining Tables from $12 to $150.
Dining Chairs from $2 to $50.
China Closets from $17 to $350.
Book Cases from $8 to $300.
Chiffoniers, Library Tables, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Club Chairs, Hall Stands, &c., at a wide range of prices.

NOTICE.—We shall make a specialty this season of furnishing Cottages and Summer Homes, and invite inspection of our White, Blue, and Pink Enameled Suits, with Chairs and Tables to match. Also of our exhibit of Bamboo Furniture and English Brass Bedsteads.

AMHERST COLLEGE NEWS.

The minstrel show, in behalf of the Baseball Association, will occur Tuesday evening next. Preparations have been made for a fine show, and the company has been under the direction of a competent trainer for two months. The college octet will sing, a contortionist will perform, and there will be local hits and good music.

The Andover Club held its second annual banquet at the Amherst House Friday evening. Prof. Comstock of Andover was present, also many of the Amherst Faculty, who are old Andover students.

The services of Mr. McVey of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium have been secured to train all entering the heavy gymnastic exhibition.

Porter, Talmage, Chancelor, '89, and Wells and Ludington, '91, represented Amherst at the Yale Winter athletic games last evening.

Prof. Frink preached in the college pulpit last Sunday.

LENTEN DULLNESS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 16.—There has been an entire absence of social events during the past week. Mrs. N. B. Perry left for Europe, and Attorney Horace G. Young of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company and wife for Bermuda.

Miss Bruce gave a pleasant progressive euchre party at her home on State-street Thursday.

Judge Rufus W. Peckham of the Court of Appeals will entertain the members of the Court of Appeals, Second Division, at his residence on State-street on Wednesday.

JOHNSON'S,

8 East 14th-st.

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING

BARGAINS.

ALL-SILK CHANTILLY LACE FLOUNCINGS, 45 INCHES WIDE,
at $1.14 per yard;
REGULAR VALUE, $1.40.
ALL-SILK CHANTILLY LACE FLOUNCINGS, 42 INCHES WIDE, EXTRA FINE QUALITY,
at $1.49 per yard;
REGULAR VALUE, $2.50.
ALL-SILK CHANTILLY LACE FLOUNCINGS, 42 INCHES WIDE, EXTRA FINE, E
at $1.59 per yard;
REGULAR VALUE, $2.00.

LADIES' ALL-LINEN HEMSTITCHED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS,
10c. each; worth 15c.
LADIES' ALL-LINEN SCALLOPED AND HEMSTITCHED BORDER, IN WHITE OR COLORS,
19c. each; real value, 25c.

ONE LOT OF 4 AND 6 BUTTON REAL

KID GLOVES

IN TANS AND BLACKS ONLY, WITH PLAIN BACKS,
48 cents per pair;
WORTH 98c.

150 DOZEN LADIES' 27 SUPER BROWN BALBRIGGAN HOSE,
15c. per pair,
or 2 pairs for 25 cents.

100 DOZEN LADIES' EXTRA FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE, FANCY TWO-TONED,
29c. per pair,
or 4 pairs for $1.00.

125 DOZEN LADIES' ENGLISH
Fast Black Cotton Hose,
23c. per pair,
or 5 pairs for $1.00.

OUR DISPLAY FOR SPRING WEAR OF LADIES' AND MISSES'
Straw Hats and Bonnets,
French Flowers,
Plain and Fancy Ribbons,
and rich Dress Trimmings,
IS VERY LARGE AND WORTHY OF INSPECTION OF LADIES WANTING SAME.

JAMES G. JOHNSON,
8 East 14th-st.,
NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.

FASHION NOTES FROM PARIS.

PARIS, March 7.—While Gen. Boulanger dines out twice a day in Paris, meeting, at his own august bidding, the most titled aristocrats in robes either embroidered in or covered at least with artificial pinks; while the few—very few Germans—are rejoicing in the new and charming figure of the Christmas holly, rolled in on a gilt barrow, all bristling and glistening with its dainty frost, and the conductor spins round more or less gracefully, with his ribbon flots attached to his shoulder by a diamond arrow, his arm passing through the many-tinted satins as through the passementerie of an officer's uniform—news comes from Nice of white rice straw hats, white moire ribbons, and fields of marguerites perched thereon; and here we patter in the mud and shiver in the cold, and the legendary chestnut tree shows nude arms and bare boughs in the wintry atmosphere of the sunless Champs Elysées. March 14 is the recorded day for its first blossoms, but a more disdainful silence was never witnessed than now.

To see fashions one must really make the tour of the workrooms. I have noticed in preparation for the races many blouse dresses. I cannot say that they are particularly pretty, and the wearer must needs give the chic. One was of silver-gray Indian cashmere, laced behind; loose, of course, in front and trimmed around the edge with three bias folds of valentine of the same shade. The sleeves and sides were made of this material also; it is a sort of coarse-ribbed silk. Another was made in green, in cashmere; the front of the gown being of an india rubber shade of silk, daintily worked in colors. The green felt large hat had black plumes and a gold band around the crown.

For an afternoon reception dress Mme. de Sredern has taken the premium of feminine approbation—a unanimous vote for supreme elegance. It was composed of an emerald-green velvet, perfectly plain, opening over a white satin jupe embroidered in peacock leaves. The high puffed sleeves were of velvet, and the high standing, widening collar was made of seed pearls and green glass beads, the same passementerie ornamenting the sleeves at the elbow. The blonde hair of the Viscountess was raised on the top of the head and fixed with large half balls of blonde shell.

CORNELL GIRLS LEAD THE VAN.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 16.—The Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity has just established a chapter at the university. This is a strong fraternity in the South. Cornell has now 16 regular fraternities, a larger number than any other college, unless Columbia.

J. E. Creighton, a graduate of Dalhousie College, Canada, who received the appointment to the Sage Fellowship in Philosophy this year, has resigned to become instructor in psychology during the Spring term, taking the place of Instructor Strong, who soon departs for Europe.

Either through a misunderstanding or on account of other reasons the party of Sage College ladies who intended going en masse on one of the inspection tours were not given a very generous welcome. Accordingly, with a touch of that spirit of independence and enterprise which characterizes American young women in general, and Sage College young women in particular, they have secured a chaperon, and with the connivance and encouragement of Dr. Taunton are going on a trip of their own. They will visit New-York.

If there is anything fit, commendable, and excellent it is this action of these young ladies, who propose to enjoy all the advantages Cornell offers, in spite of all the objections any disgruntled man may raise. Vassar and Wellesley are, no doubt, abreast with the age, but it is the Cornell girls who lead the van.

A. J. CAMMEYER,

161, 163, 165, 167, and 169 Sixth-av.,
CORNER 12TH-ST.

IN THE OLDEN GREEK DAYS WOMEN ONLY WORE SHOES. SUCH GENTLEMEN AS SOCRATES, PHOCION, AND CATO GENERALLY WENT BAREFOOT. IN TIME, HOWEVER, THE WOMEN WON, AND MEN CAME TO WEAR SHOES CONSTANTLY. IT MAY BE FORGOTTEN BY MANY THAT THIS DEBT IS OWED TO THE DESCENDANTS OF EVE. LET THE HUSBANDS, FATHERS, AND BROTHERS OF THIS GENERATION PAY THE DEBT OF APPRECIATION AND GRATITUDE BY SUPPLYING THE LADIES AND CHILDREN OF THEIR HOMES LIBERALLY AND BOUNTIFULLY WITH THIS NECESSARY ARTICLE.
THERE IS NO PLACE WHERE SHOES CAN BE BOUGHT AND THIS DEBT BE PAID AT LESS COST TO THE MEN FOLKS THAN AT MY STORE.

Trade
Ladies' "True Form" Button Boots.
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PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN TROUBLED ALL THEIR LIVES WITH SHOES SLIPPING AT THE HEEL ARE NOW TO BE HEARTILY CONGRATULATED, FOR THIS IS ALL TO BE DONE AWAY WITH IN MY trade TRUE FORM mark SHOES, AND THIS RESULT IS REACHED, NOT AT THE EXPENSE AND TORTURE OF THE TOES BY SHORT SHOES, BUT BY FOLLOWING THE EXACT AND NATURAL LINES OF THE FOOT. IN THIS WAY I HAVE PRODUCED A SHOE THAT FOR BEAUTY, COMFORT, AND WEAR CANNOT POSSIBLY BE IMPROVED UPON.

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Sixth-av. and 12th-st.

CHANDLER DID NOT VOTE.

AN OVERWHELMING DEFEAT FOR PROHIBITION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., March 16.—The total vote of the State, returns of which have been received for all but a few small and remote towns, will vary but a few hundred either way from 50,000 upon each of the first and second amendments, changing the meeting of the Legislature from June to January, and fixing a salary of $200 per session for members of that body. The vote upon the fifth amendment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors except cider, is considerably larger, indeed, than had been anticipated in any quarter, amounting to 56,000 in round numbers, of which a little over 25,000 are "Yes" and a little less than 31,000 "No."

The first and second amendments are adopted by a full three-fourths majority, whereas but two-thirds is required to carry them. The third, fourth, and seventh amendments, proposed—providing for filling vacancies in the Senate by new elections by the people, placing the Speaker of the House in line of Gubernatorial succession, and establishing pro rata representation for towns now classed—were carried by substantially the same votes as the first and second. The sixth amendment, striking out sectarian references in the Bill of Rights, receives a majority of upward of 9,000, but fails of the requisite two-thirds, the total vote being about 48,000. Many Catholics voted, inadvertently, against this amendment, owing a straight "No" ticket upon all the amendments.

The majority against the prohibitory amendment was a surprise in all quarters, though nobody expected it to pass. It is evident that the Republican delegates in the convention who voted to submit the amendment and privately declared their purpose to go home and work for its defeat did as they said they would do. Some of the strongest Republican towns, even, like Exeter, the home of ex-Gov. Bell, President of the convention, gave heavy majorities against the amendment.

Considerable surprise is expressed at the failure of William E. Chandler to come home to vote, after having published a letter declaring his purpose to vote for the amendment and exhorting others to work for it. It is thought that he received warning from some of his close friends here to the effect that he would injure his Senatorial chances if he took any part in the contest. Dr. Gallinger is at home, cheerful and active.

GRAVESEND WANTS THE RENTALS.

The town of Gravesend, through William J. Gaynor, began suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, to recover $200,000 from the Sea Beach Railroad Company, and to dispossess the company from certain lands at Coney Island. The plaintiff charges that in 1877 and 1879 the railroad company was permitted to acquire an easement in lands at Coney Island for railroad purposes, and that such lands have been abandoned as far as the uses of the railroad are concerned. They have been leased, it is charged, for barrooms, restaurants, dancehouses, and booths for the sale of peanuts, shrimps, and other articles. From such rentals, alleged to be illegal and void, the company has received over $200,000, and that is the sum the corporation desires to recover.

PUBLIC TOPICS IN FRANCE

UPROAR IN THE CHAMBER AND D'AUMALE'S RETURN.

BIG CHILDREN PLAYING WITH FIRE BRANDS—SALE OF SECRETAN'S GALLERY—EXHIBITION PREPARATIONS.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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PARIS, March 16.—The extreme apathy of Parisians during and since the great debate concerning the Boulangists in the Chamber of Deputies has surprised no one. Almost any overt act might be accomplished now without exciting, in all probability, either interest or opposition, providing it were done quickly. The liberty of bringing to trial three Deputies has been given by the Assembly, and MM. Laguerre, Laisant, and Turquet are not to be tried before a jury, but in a police court.

The session was a stormy and amusing one. To see these big French children play with fire brands would be fun were it not so painfully suggestive of some possible, nay some probable, result other than the contemplated one. In spite of the facetiousness which will burst forth here, even in the gravest moments, there was a deep feeling that a precedent was to be created and that its ultimate mission might reach any one and strike terror to many households. But the mass of the people did not seem to care whether or not the whole Assembly was to be transported. Still, the language of Laguerre and the attitude of the Boulangists could scarcely fail to disturb the best philosophical equilibrium. The Radicals make no bones about saying most frankly that the Government could not attack the higher central figure, meaning Gen. Boulanger, but that what has happened is only the beginning of the great end.

During five long hours a tempest of spitfire, vituperation, abuse, and confusion reigned within the Chamber, but without there was not a murmur, and not even a crowd of small boys to continue the fun. From the start Laguerre was thoroughly in earnest, though with every appearance of frankness. He is a skillful and remarkable speaker, taking up the facts when useful, leaving them when dangerous, going constantly and boldly to the very verge of political falsehood. His attack and defense of recent Republican sentiments and of many who were sitting before him was powerful and cutting. His views were ably shown up in the full sunlight of discussion, and it was no easy task, for the speaker could hardly say a dozen words at one time without being interrupted and thrown off the track of level thought and preparation.

It was easy enough for Laguerre to prove to outsiders that the political efforts and bearing of the League had never been secrets. He might have added that they had been still less discreet. The final assault of the speaker was amusing. He said all the good and fat places were constantly kept within family limits, and that this desire gave instant strength to every new Cabinet of the present administration. That no one in the Assembly thought to say this same fact was not a novel or unusual one anywhere is a rare tribute to French honesty and delicacy in political pie eating.

When M. Arène rose to answer M. Laguerre no one expected very much wit, but he did make some capital points nevertheless. He not only accepted the age and venerable conviction of the republican persuasion as represented in Laguerre and company, but he added that they themselves must be surprised at its recent vast acquisition of all the Faubourg St. Germain. There was not much reply. The end came hot and heavy, and paved the way to the tribune for Paul de Cassagnac.

However one may like to distrust the politics of de Cassagnac, one must be just to his integrity. He can afford to be sweeping, and he is that always. He told the Government with great calmness that they had no right to judge a cause before it had been heard; that in the presence of the words of M. Arène courts would only have the trouble to sign a paper prepared beforehand, but that fortunately the law was independent and would seek to take its own views independently without pressure. M. de Cassagnac qualified the proceedings as the departure of the first wagonload, meaning that others must and would follow. In these words is conveyed the terrible lesson of the session.

Gen. Boulanger, looking constantly worried, disturbed, and out of place, said nothing in defense of his friends. He seemed to wish to speak several times and undoubtedly obeyed orders in his silence. At the close of the session the Boulangists rose and shouted in one voice, "Vive la république!" The General gave the signal. In the Senate a tribute of praise and regret was given to the memory of Admiral Jaurez, the Minister of the Navy, and then the right of the prosecution of Senator Naquet was discussed and finally carried affirmatively, by 213 votes against 58. This is a Senatorial fling at the Boulanger faction.

As a whole, the result of the Parliamentary debate is not distasteful to the public, and it is wise that the Déroulède minority should be silenced during the preparations for the exhibition. Unfortunately it never paid in France to make heroes and martyrs, and even the condemnation of the League will affect its prosperity, but only in a partial and momentary sense. Its open affiliations were varied and extensive. If its secret strength is publicly proved to be powerful, it will be a hard blow to the Ministry and Government.

The Duc d'Aumale has again returned to Brussels to attend several dinners accepted before his recall from exile became a certainty. The Prince has won all hearts by his quiet and deferential courtesy and the extreme rectitude of the details of his first visits. No earthly power obliged him to stop first at Creil on the other side of Chantilly, to which he drove by carriage, sleeping there, and entering Paris on the following morning only to go directly to the Elysée and present his thanks to President Carnot. Thence the Duc went to visit the two Marshals of France; then to his beloved Academy after stopping to see Jules Simon and climbing five flights of stairs to beg the President of the Academy not to leave his painful gouty lounge for this special welcoming session. It was charming enough, but Jules Simon made the opening speech unavailable. The Duc d'Aumale will be made the next President by the desire expressed by the present occupant of the chair. People typify their view of the situation by saying, "Pour un Prince c'est un bon Prince."

The rumor that M. Pillet had tendered his resignation as regent of the Bank of France seems to be true, and it is added that the reason is the support given by the bank to the Comptoir d'Escompte. Two experts have been appointed to examine the accounts of this establishment. Many do not hesitate to say that the final result will be disastrous to its existence.

There is no doubt now of the near sale of M. Secretan's gallery, but perhaps not from necessity, as it is denied here that the losses of the owner have been very great, as he bulled the copper market successfully. The sale is to be made in deference to public opinion. I give these details as persistent ones among a hundred flying rumors and without vouching for their veracity.

Rentes went up 10 cents yesterday owing to the sudden desire of small purses to invest in something solid and sure. The general sentiment succeeding to the first flurry of panic seems to be that the copper crisis touched only the speculators, and that they deserved the consequences. Business of all kinds is dull, however, and the exhibition harvest must come or further stagnation and ruin ensue, together with political uncertainty and the havoc of the general election. The Government means to do all they can to make the opening of the show on May 6 a brilliant one.

It was at first intended to connect the Bois de Boulogne and Vincennes with Paris by electric lights, but the work would have taken a month's preparation and would have cost over 800,000f. Instead of this gas ropes will be put up with bouquets of lights every 25 yards, and the glass globes will be colored. Venetian fêtes will be organized on the Seine from Passy to the Royal Bridge, and the entire day and night of the 6th are to be given up to public festivity. At present writing every Parisian is going to leave his premises to strangers, but the date will find every man and woman alive and on hand eager for amusement.

Poor old Tamberlik has passed away, and the newspapers are full of pleasant memories of the tenor, who was a most popular man, and his many great successes. His *bête noire* was

QUAINT AUSTRALIAN LIFE

KANGAROOS, BEARS, TIGERS, SNAKES, AND BIRDS.

THE LAUGHING JACKASS, BIRDS WITHOUT WINGS, AND THE SPORT OF HUNTING THE AGILE KANGAROO.

DUNEDIN, New-Zealand, Feb. 16.—One of the most interesting objects for study by the leisurely tourist through the continent of Australia and its adjacent islands is the strange shapes of beast, bird, and insect life which appear in them. The average "globe-trotter" sees but little of it. When all his time is spent in planning how he may catch this particular steamer or that definite coach or train; when he plots and plans to "do" Australia in three months and New-Zealand, Fiji, and Samoa in two, and to be back in London or New-York well within the same year in which he leaves it, it is as much as he can do to see the things which are described in the guide books, without concerning himself about the strange creatures which the advent of the white man has driven into haunts that are almost inaccessible.

If, now and then, an individual of this hurrying breed of tourists turns aside to see the quadrupedal, bipedal, and winged life of which nature is so lavish, it is usually for the purpose of hunting it, destroying it, and forcing it into even more remote localities. As for myself, I have not yet taken gun in hand in these countries, although, to be in fashion, I shall probably hereafter inaugurate a campaign against the agile kangaroo. To visit Australia and not shoot a specimen or two of this animal, so familiar to Americans through the pages of Artemus Ward as "an amusin' little cuss," would be like going through Spain without seeing a bull fight; therefore I think that aglow kangaroo skins may be among my homeward-bound luggage.

In speaking of the peculiarities of the Australasian fauna I cannot do better than begin with this remarkable animal. He is one of the best persecuted of living things, is hunted with dogs, with the shotgun and rifle, and "rounded up" in great drives like those by which war is waged upon the jack rabbits of California. His hide makes a beautifully-pliable leather, which is used for boots, leggins, and countless other articles; his flesh, too, is esteemed alike by "blackfellows" and squatters, and the soup and ragouts that are made from his tail might agreeably vary the ambrosial feasts of the gods. His pelts are a regular article of commerce, are quoted in the daily papers at as full length as the skins of cattle and sheep, and bring large revenue to the station owners in the back country; altogether, he is the most important object of *ferœ naturæ* in the colonies and abundantly deserves the prominent place he occupies upon the Australian coat of arms, where, opposed to the emu, he holds the position given to the lion in his association with the unicorn in the heraldic crest of England.

The kangaroos which appear in every well-equipped menagerie in the United States are a faint and feeble parody upon the animal as he appears in his native haunts. The name, by the way, is a term indiscriminately applied not only to underbrush and thickets, but also to the lordliest forests and the broadest stretches of plain that lie between them. There are a dozen varieties of kangaroo proper, the largest of which, when perched upon its tripod of tail and hind legs, stands nearly 7 feet in height. Besides these are others in the form of wallabys, which vary in size from rabbits to creatures 3 or 4 feet high, and even below these, nature continues her gradations in the form of kangaroo rats—sharp-nosed, keen-eyed creatures, with all the movements of the kangaroo.

The kangaroo is a joke, however you look at him. He has four legs, but uses only two in traveling, and he employs his tail, not, as is generally supposed, as a third support of supplementary leg upon which to alight after his long jumps, but somewhat as Blondin utilizes his balancing-pole in his perilous promenades on the tight-rope.

The movement of the kangaroo is accomplished with his body bent well forward, his forelegs curled up, and his tail projecting in a graceful curve astern. At a single bound he will cover a distance of 30 feet, and soar over bushes 10 feet high in the midst of it as lightly as a bird. His powerful hind legs seem made of springs, which are compressed by his weight when he strikes the ground, and immediately released to give momentum for a new flight; his progress is without apparent break, and resembles that of a highly-elastic rubber ball that is thrown along a smooth pavement. He will outrun the fleetest horse, and only the keen kangaroo dog (a species of greyhound especially bred for the purpose) can tire and overtake him. The favorite way to shoot him is to lie in wait near his haunts, and send in beaters and dogs to ran him out.

As he comes springing over the bushes, you let drive at him with shotguns loaded with buckshot, and if you are good at "rocketing" pheasants, or ducks as they spring from the water, you may bring him down. The excitement of this sport is great and peculiar, and combines the shooting of large game with the exhilaration and uncertainty of shooting on the wing. It also tests the hunter's nerve. The noise made by a herd of frightened kangaroos tearing through the underbrush is startling, and as the beasts go by the sportsman's covert with the speed of light, their killing makes no slight demands upon alertness and precision of hand.

Kangaroo chasing by horses and dogs is a sport which throws English fox hunting into the shade, and is attended with as frequent tumbles and broken bones as the most ardent votary of hunting could desire. Timid, inoffensive, and fugitive as the kangaroo is when pursued, he is a bold and dangerous beast when wounded and brought to bay. Nature, which leaves no animal entirely defenseless, has equipped him with a weapon which is the dread of dogs and men alike. His powerful hind legs terminate in feet which are armed with three strong blank claws, of which the central one is long and sharp with the cutting surface of a chisel or gouge.

Woe be to the sanguine hound who, seeing an "old man" kangaroo, winded or wounded, backed up against a tree and unable to go further, rushes in to catch him by the throat and finish him! The hitherto useless forelegs catch and hold him, and the terrible hind feet, playing up and down like the working beam of a steamboat, tear the unfortunate dog's entrails over the ground. The like fate has sometimes happened to hunters who have attacked a wounded kangaroo with a knife in order to save their ammunition, and gruesome stories are extant in which some brave beast, seizing his enemy in his paws, has sailed off into space with him over brake and brier to put him to death with unknown tortures in some secluded lair. These, however, are evidently legends invented for the admiration of the "new chum," as the "tenderfoot" is locally called.

The kangaroo of ancient times was a monster well worthy of association with the giant "moa"—that bird of 15 feet stature, of which I shall have something to say presently. In the admirable Australian Museum at Sydney are the fossil remains of this mammoth marsupial, with a skull as large as that of the present elephant and bones which indicate that he was as tall as a telegraph pole. He fed on flesh, this creature, and if his strength and agility were commensurate with his size he must have been capable of covering a hundred yards at a bound. The remains of this gigantic beast have been discovered in considerable quantities in a series of caves in Western New South Wales, together with the skulls and bones of the Australian bear, who also appears as an Anak among the present degenerate race.

If any one desires to gain a sounding name among the sportsmen of the northern hemisphere on very easy terms, let him come to the antipodes and hunt the Australian bear. The beast is numerous, sluggish of habit and movement, and of a pissed and retiring disposition: he is formidable only in appearance, with his teeth, and the chase of him is about as dangerous as pigeon shooting. With average luck the hunter may capture a dozen in a day, which, with the frills which gunners as well as fishermen are prone to pin upon the narrations of their exploits, would make a very pretty thing to tell of when a sportsman returns to his Pall Mall, Fifth-avenue, or Beacon-street club.

The word "bear" is a fine one to conjure with, and the listeners to the yarn of the returned traveler might naturally suppose the "Australian bear" to be endowed with all the ferocity of the cinnamon or grizzly. In point of fact, however, this animal is not a "bear" at all, but a soudescript beast peculiar to Australia, and in appearance and manner resembling a sloth. He has a round, "chunky" head set with beadlike, fanny eyes and ornamented with preposterous ears, which stand up in downy tufts and give him a comically surprised expression; he has no tail and is covered with a thin gray wool, and in general looks like a fat poodle who has had his genital appendages cut off and his front legs abbreviated in order to lengthen those behind. He lives in trees, and the female of his species is generally accompanied by one or two copies of herself in little, which ride about on her back as Anakites perched upon the shoulders of Deesa at the burning of Troy, and add to the preposterousness of her appearance.

Everybody who has read anything about Australia has formed the acquaintance of that most extraordinary of animals, the ornithorhynchus, or duck-billed platypus. He varies in size from the American muskrat to the woodchuck, has a brown fur somewhat like a mole, but coarser, and bright, beady eyes, which are almost completely hidden in his diminutive head. Thus much beast, he has the bill of a duck, webbed feet, and (unless my recollection is at fault) the female lays eggs and suckles her young. His fur is the most valuable of that of any of the animals of Australia—which, for the most part, have rather than covorlinas—and his race is rapidly becoming exterminated by hunters for manufacturers of muffs, capes, and rugs. As if the duck-billed platypus did not sufficiently confuse matters by combining the forms and natures of mammal and bird, it has pleased him to assume the habits of the fish in the extent of living in rivers and feeding on worms and water insects. His likeness to the finny tribes is further increased by the fact that the most approved way of catching him is by means of set lines with baited hooks that are arranged by night across the streams which he most frequents, and upon which he is found drowned in the morning. His habits being chiefly nocturnal, and his agility in the water so great that he will often dive at the flash of a gun before the shot can reach him, make his capture by other methods than the fish line somewhat uncertain.

The most extraordinary fact about the animals and birds of Australasia is that the occurrence of distinctive species is restricted within very narrow limits. The kangaroo, for example, is found in Australia and Tasmania, but is unknown in New-Zealand; on the other hand, those extraordinary birds, the apteryx, or "kiwis," as the native name has it; the kea, or flesh-eating parrot, and kakapo, or parrot that has wings but never flies, are found in New-Zealand and nowhere else. The resplendent birds of paradise also, although found abundantly in New-Guinea, do not occur on the Australian Continent, although the straits that separate the two countries are exceedingly narrow.

One of the most peculiar circumstances that confronts the naturalist in Australia is the occurrence of that most truly extinct animal, the Tasmanian tiger, which is found only in the little island that figures in the old geographies as Van Dieman's Land. It is one of the most extraordinary beasts upon the face of the globe, like a tiger only in its markings, and resembling a wolf in shape, although with a head and fangs much stronger and ferocious than are seen in that animal. Its hair, also, is shorter and its hide smoother than those of the wolf, and it appears as a complicated cross of the feline and canine races, with an indescribable character of its own.

Its legs are short, its body long and slender, and its litheness and suppleness give it an air that is fairly diabolical. It is of a tawny yellow color, and the stripes on its head and sides, which give it the name of "tiger," are black and undecided and seem as though a few more generations would cause them to disappear altogether. The Tasmanian tiger is evidently the fading type of an animal that must once have had a terrible power. At present his character is secretive and cowardly, and he has degenerated into a mere robber of sheepfolds. Among these he causes such devastation that the owners of sheep stations give their shepherds a guinea for every one they kill, and as a result the race is now almost extinct, and a full-grown one is a rarity indeed.

Another curious fact in colonial natural history is the distribution of poisonous snakes. New-Zealand has no snakes at all, venomous or otherwise, nor any species of beast of prey, while Australia and Tasmania are full of deadly serpents, and men die annually from their bites. For the poison of some of them there is no known antidote, while the effects of the bite of others may be averted by drinking large quantities of whisky—a prescription to which the average bush dweller tackles kindly enough, but which is very far from about healing him, and otherwise keeping his blood in circulation. I know of one case, where the young wife of a physician in the Blue Mountains was bitten, and her husband, finding every other means of keeping her in active movement fail, lashed her with a riding whip when she sank down under the lethargy of the insidious poison. This heroic treatment saved her life, but her shoulders to this day are scarred and crossed with the marks left by the lash.

Speaking of snakes naturally suggests the laughing jackass. This singularly-named creature is a species of gigantic kingfisher, which, having been pleased by one of nature's freaks in a country where there is almost no water and very few fish, carried the joke a degree further on his own account and turned his attention to the catching of snakes. The bird derives his name from his note, which is a compound of the "hee-haw" of a jackass and the laugh of a peculiarly sardonic maniac, with a few intensely eagle like the sounds made by a man while strangling and the groans of a person afflicted with remorse.

There is an intelligence and evident vein of humor in the laughing jackass, who loves to perpetrate a practical joke on any unfortunate reptile for a season, and then let off his demoniacal note as near your ear as possible—after which he makes off expertly, cackling with derisive laughter as he goes. His disgraceful familiarity with the smugness in particular to his own devil-may-care character, and for the rest, to the fact that nobody molests him, and that his services in keeping the country free from superfluous snakes are encouraged by a fine of five pounds imposed upon any one who kills him. The laughing jackass is fond of taking a bounce upon them, seize them by the back of the neck, fly with them wriggling to a great height, and drop them to the earth. The jackass is on the ground as quick as the snake, and as the latter still shows fight, repeats the operation until the serpent is ready to give up the ghost peaceably.

The sociable manners of the laughing jackass make him a favorite pet, and where there are no snakes to be had he will cheerfully turn his attention to mice. A settler not far from this city, being acquainted with the readiness of the bird to make away with any sort of vermin, once brought over a few pairs of the bird and turned them loose on his station. They throve amain, and in time a dozen or so were disporting about his property. One day an English tourist who wanted to see station life came along and was full of interest and was hospitably entertained. Being an Englishman, he at once wished to go out and kill something, and was equipped with his host's gun and cartridges and sent away to shoot pheasants. He returned at noon with the greater part of his entertainer's patkasses sticking over his gun, and the remark: "Aw, very strange birds, don't you know, but not at all wild. Not the sort of thing we call 'game' at home, don't you know." The importer of the birds with difficulty restrained himself from ramming the gun down the throat of his guest, but contented himself with saying: "If you saw a strange thing, you shouldn't shoot it, 'don't you know.'"

The bird sounds of an Australian, Tasmanian, or New-Zealand forest are very peculiar. There is very little song, properly so called, but many melodious notes, and a combination of diverse tones which produce an effect that is peculiar and agreeable. One bird has a note like the tolling of a deep bell far away in the depths of the forest; another a "glug, glug, glug," which sounds like liquor running out of a bottle; a third gives a sharp, cutting note precisely like the crack of a bullock driver's whip; one sighs, another whistles, a third files a saw, and others go "wippity, wippity, wippity," "crark, crark, crark," "more pork, more pork," and indulge in other strange cries which make one think the whole forest has gone crank on music, and, if he be at all of a humorous bent, cause him to laugh outright at the strange jargon.

The multitude of colonial birds show many extraordinary freaks, quite in the line of the others which I have already described. New-Zealand furnishes the greatest number of these, the bird called the "huia" by the natives affording one of the most remarkable. This is a bird of iridescent black plumage and yellow beak, which builds upon grubs that are dug out of trees, both green and dead.

The extraordinary circumstance about these fowls is that it requires two of them to secure a dinner, a male and a female. The male is furnished with a long, stout, chisel-like beak, with which he chops into the wood, and exposes the hole in which the grub burrows. The shape of his beak, however, prevents him from seizing the prey, but the female has a long, slender beak, which she insinuates into the hole and draws out the wriggling morsel. She then drops it into the mouth of the male, taking the next grub herself, and in this alternate tasting and mutual assistance the pair of "huias" flit blithesomely through the woods, and set an example, it may be remarked, which ad-vocated pairs, with or without feathers or wheat, would do well to emulate. It is a significant fact that in case the male is shot the female makes off at once, secure in the conviction that she can pick up a living of vagrant worms by herself or find some other male which would be glad to join forces. If, however, the female is shot the male remains and makes no attempts to escape, evidently knowing that without his female assistant his chances of securing a living are of the slenderest.

Another remarkable bird is the "kea," or flesh-eating parrot, a large green bird which is the especial terror of the sheep herders. Until sheep raising was begun in New-Zealand this bird was a fruit, nut, and grain eater, but now has developed into a carnivorous biped of the most savage character. His practice now is to settle upon the back of a sheep or lamb, and, with his sickle-like hooked beak, pick a hole in its loins over the kidneys and delve out and devour the rich fat surrounding these organs. This done they leave the sheep, which for a time wonders about in excruciating pain and presently dies miserably.

Another peculiar parrot in this country is the "kakapo," whose mottled green and yellow plumage is admirably adapted to screen its wearer from observation while moving about among the underbrush, which is his chosen beast. Although possessing perfectly developed wings, the use the "kakapo" never makes them, and confines itself to crawling about among the thickets which form an almost impenetrable mass under the New-Zealand forest.

The leading representatives of the breed of "apteryx," or birds without wings, are the "kiwis," who are sometimes kept in the houses of the Maoris to keep them free from rats, which they "nail" most accurately with their long-pointed bills. They are queer lumps of birds, with plumage that is half hair, half feathers, lay eggs nearly as big as themselves, and have the merest rudimentary wings, which a few generations more will evidently see disappear altogether. They are the weirdest, eeriest-looking fowls that earth produces, and look like queer brown grouses as they stalk gravely and undismayed by the presence of the stranger through the dim forest aisles.

They are the only survivors of the giant birds that formerly stalked about New-Zealand, the "moas," whose date of extinction is considered to have been not more than a century ago, and whose only remains are now preserved in the admirable museums of this city and Christchurch. Some 30 or 40 complete skeletons are here to be seen, embracing a dozen species varying from 4 to 15 feet high, all of which have been found in caves or at the depth of 10 or 13 feet below the surface of swamps and bogs. Fragments of eggs have also been found, and, in the caves, feathers enough to show that the plumage of the "moa" was like that of the emu, long, slender, and hairy. Many other species must soon follow the "moas" into oblivion, or into the incandescent representation of the museums. They are so odd and strange that every traveler, sportsman, and collector must have one; thousands are killed annually in mere wantonness, and bird and beast, like the Maoris themselves, are slowly disappearing before the all-destroying march of civilization.

SOUTHWESTERN RAILROADS

THE TRUTH ABOUT THEIR PRESENT CONDITION.

A HISTORY OF THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT — WHY RESTORATION OF RATES WOULD NOT HELP THEM.

CHAPTER I.

The story of the futile attempt to develop the alleged agricultural resources of the great plains, to transform a grassy desert into a productive agricultural territory by resolutions adopted by railroad Directors who sat in executive session in corporation offices is painfully interesting to confiding stockholders. The story comprises base betrayals of official trust, examples of dishonest greed, the bonding of towns, cities, and counties by real estate gamblers, the placing of millions and millions of dollars of farm mortgages, and official ignorance of climatic laws that rigidly govern arid zone agriculture, an ignorance that it is not harsh to characterise as criminal under the circumstances. An article that will explain why the dividend-earning capacity of railroads, represented by $388,000,000 of stock, is imperiled must be a long one.

As preface: I have long hesitated to publish this work. I have gathered material for it for years while traveling in the West. When I first wrote it, several weeks ago, the bull market was on. If published then it would have been denounced as a bear's work. When Santa Fé and Rock Island stocks broke, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy tottered and then tumbled, I held back the work, not wishing to appear anxious to jump on disastrous conditions. When the railroad Presidents were apparently attempting to consummate the Chicago agreement, I refused to publish it. I did not desire to appear anxious to thwart the betterment of the case by prompt restoration of rates—not that I for an instant believe that the restoration of rates in the territory beyond the Mississippi River will place the Southwestern system of railroads on a dividend-earning basis. But now that the stock markets fluctuates, to-day up, to-morrow down, and the stocks of the various transportation corporations that compose the Southwestern system are used as waterladen footballs on Wall street Exchange by fractional-seeking brokers and professional gamblers, the truth may as well be told.

To clear the deck for action: All talk relative to the present fateful condition having arisen out of a fierce competitive rate war waged between several corporations that compose the Southwestern system and the benefits sure to result from a restoration of rates is fallacious. The trouble lies deeper than that. The rate war is not the disease, it is but the manifestation of a disease, and another and entirely different disease that is deep-seated and far beyond the skill of old-school railroad doctors to cure by the administration of specifics once of potent efficacy but now inoperative because of mistaken diagnosis of the case. The disease, that threatens to result in total collapse, arose wholly from overbuilding in a desert that is unproductive of freight. It is not a competitive rate war, but competitive and wholly uncalled for construction that has caused the fatal conditions.

When considering the Southwestern railroad problem it must be ever borne in mind that the Missouri Pacific Railroad is controlled by the ablest railroad wrecker on earth. This railroad has been used as a weapon with which to break down rates to the level of several corporations. Using it as a club Jay Gould struck down the Santa Fé. With it he can smash the Rock Island and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. As the Canadian Pacific is the piratical railroad among the transcontinental lines, so the Missouri Pacific the corporate highwayman of the plains that calls on other corporations to "stand and deliver." No man who has studied the life of Jay Gould as a railroad manager and wrecker believes him to lack intelligence. He is the ablest railroad man in America.

To arrive at the position which he has reached requires more than brazen audacity, more than a gambler's courage and nerve. To win in the games Jay Gould plays at it is essential that one possess a comprehensive knowledge of the freight-producing capacity of the region that the Southwestern system of railroads operates in and of the climate that rigidly controls agriculture west of the Missouri River than his antagonists. This knowledge Jay Gould possesses. His possession of accurate knowledge relative to the plains when he controlled the Union Pacific and wrecked it to his great profit and to the humiliation and loss of confiding stockholders. He knew where the trans-Missouri railroads were weak, and he sent his wrecking crew to that point. Railroad men managers clearly foresaw the disastrous outcome of the railroad building craze that raged so wildly during the three years last past. Compared to Jay Gould, Perkins, Cable, Strong, and Adams are amateur and theoretical railroad managers. They are as babes at the feet of knowledge from which Gould was weaned long ago. He is a man of finished craft. He is a mighty hunter, and when he goes gunning he uses a parallel railroad as a weapon with which to bag his game.

As I have said, the story is long. I ask readers to be patient. Apparently irrelevant matter will dovetail, and I introduce it to make the story plain, for the sake of contrast, and to emphasize the criminally ignorant mismanagement of vast properties that were intrusted to men who were peculiarly supplied in Atherton brains and executive ability as well as morality.

THE COUR BELT.

Descending the mighty valley the waters of the Mississippi River have will be wheat-producing land in Southern Minnesota, enter the corn-producing land, and flow through it till Southern Missouri is arrived at. Then there is a change in the climate, which affects plant life, and corn is replaced by cotton. The corn belt includes the possessions of Kansas, Nebraska, all of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Southern Ohio, all of Kentucky save the highlands, Northwestern Tennessee, almost all of Missouri, and the eastern portion of the Indian Territory. The corn belt is the most productive portion of our land. Large areas of it are underlaid by coal. On it stand hundreds of towns and cities. A large manufacturing industry is there conducted. The land is thoroughly cultivated. It is the great stock-breeding ground of America. On it cattle and hogs and horses swarm. Every farm is a breeding ground, and on almost every farm cattle and hogs are fed to fatness. There mules are raised to supply the Southern market. Whisky is manufactured by the hundreds of thousands of barrels. In this belt are coal, iron, and lead mines that produce freight by trainloads. The corn belt is the best market in which to sell Eastern manufactured products that we have. The streets of every market town are crowded with teams and wagons from the adjacent country. There is life and energy and snap throughout the region. In this belt, if anywhere in the West, transportation corporations should be prosperous. How is it?

In answer I insert a statement drawn from Poor's Railroad Manual of the principal articles of freight moved over the Chicago and Alton's Lines:

Years.	Flour. Bbls.	Corn. Bush.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Flour, Barrels.	Hides, Tons.	Cattle, No.	Hogs, No.
1873	1,874,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1874	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1875	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1876	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1877	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1878	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1879	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1880	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1882	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The character of the freight plainly indicates that the railroads that operate in the corn belt are all-the-year-round roads.

Corn and prosperity are synonymous words among the Missisippi Valley agriculturists, and they should mean the same when uttered at boards of direction. No railroad that is operated wholly in the corn belt has ever been brought to financial grief if honestly managed. Seven years ago when the Rock Island, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Illinois Central were wisely managed, and weak imitators of Jay Gould were not in charge of those properties, they operated wholly in the corn belt. Then their stock ruled high. The territory was as profits of freight that the transportation lines were hard pressed to haul it to market, and in the hauling these corporations earned sufficient money to pay large dividends on enormous amounts of watered stock. Then trains of stock-laden cars rolled rapidly to St. Louis or to Chicago or to Cincinnati. Then rolled train loads of wheat, oats, and corn, and yonder train loads of whisky, coal, iron, and manufactured goods. And the passenger traffic was enormous. The air was heavy with smoke from locomotives and factory chimneys. It was the El Dorado of transportation corporations. Day after day, year in, year out, enormous amounts of freight were offered for transportation. Such was the land that the Chicago and Alton, the Illinois Central, the Rock Island, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Missouri Pacific Railroads operated in. The stock of these corporations ruled high in the markets of the world. They were very generally considered to be investment stocks, and Trustees invested trust funds in them as confidently as they would have done in Government bonds. All of the corporations that I have listed, save the Chicago and Alton, have built lines, mistakenly called feeders, into other and non-producing sections, and in every instance the so-called feeders have proved to be ravenous dividend-devouring suckers, and the stockholders know this fact.

The Chicago and Alton, managed by wise, clear-headed, and honest men, resolutely refused to build a foot of road outside of the corn belt, and the stock of that road is never raided by bears, never tumbled. When, at rare times in price it is because of increased earnings, or because of the shrinkage in interest rates, making a sure dividend earning and paying stock more valuable.

THE AMERICAN DESERT.

Here is the land that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Rock Island, and the Missouri Pacific extended their lines into, and by building caused the Santa Fé and the Union Pacific to build hundreds and hundreds of miles of feeders in the desert to protect their trade. West of the one hundreth meridian is the American desert, a grassy desert it is true, but still a desert. It stretches southward from the Peace River far into Texas. There is there no change of climate in this arid zone since it was first explored. Indeed, as it was 2,000 years ago, so it is to-day, and so it will be 2,000 years hence. There has never been, since the earliest authentic history of man, any change in the climate of the extensive area of the earth's surface, and there can be none till wind-deflecting and moisture-precipitating mountain ranges are leveled.

Physically the American desert is a rolling plain of high altitude that slopes upward toward the west. It is a land over which arctic blizzards course in quick succession during the Winters, and siroccos sweep in Summer. It is a territory over which despondent men with hanging heads stalk slowly as they think of their gloomy future, and where other discouraged men and enslaved women live in dug-outs or in shanties, and waste their small means in attempting to create homes. It is the land of farm mortgages and human misery, and on it mature has written in living pleas, "Let no agriculturist enter here." It is a region in which men become aged and bowed with sorrow and long-continued and unrequited toil, and where women become prematurely wrinkled and gray-haired through anxiety and sorrow and hardship and isolation patiently endured.

A interrals of three or four years crops grow to perfect maturity within the desert area. At long intervals, when the Mississippi Valley rain belt encroaches on the desert, two or three crops are made in succession. But in this era of low prices for agricultural produce—and the era has come to stay—agriculture cannot figure in a region in which the crop loss amounts to 33 per cent. All intelligent men who possess knowledge of the climate that rigidly controls desert agriculture know that the unirrigated land that is west of the one hundredth meridian does not produce, one year with another, two-thirds of a full crop. I know that the region does not produce, year after year, one-third of a crop. And I further know that the territory as a whole is worthless for agriculture. Such is the land, wholly unproductive of freight, in which the so-called great railroad managers expended many millions of dollars to construct alleged feeders that are really suckers.

Ten years ago the restless migratory children of the Mississippi Valley agriculturists had settled Kansas (I select Kansas for illustration purposes, because in that State the railroad building craze raged more wildly than in any others,) right up to the eastern edge of the desert. At that time we who lived in Central Kansas were annually called upon by men who drove in wagons from the desert for gifts of corn and wheat and pork to aid to carry the arid-zone settlers and their families through the Winter and till the next crop was made, and annually we gave freely.

Ten years ago Kansas produced more wheat and almost as much corn as she now does. At that time two great railroads operated in Kansas. They were the Santa Fé and the Union Pacific; the latter, when all is said and done, is by far the most valuable of all the trans-Missouri railroads. These railroads were absolute monopolies. For years I paid the Union Pacific 13 cents per bushel to haul wheat 185 miles. Kansas then did not produce sufficient quantities of freight to enable both railroads to earn dividends on their stock by its carriage. The Santa Fé, honestly built and then wisely managed, earned sufficient money to pay dividends on its stock. The Union Pacific, built by thieves and managed by robbers, never really earned a dividend on its stock, though it declared several, and paid them, too.

These two railroads not only monopolized the Kansas trade, but they also monopolized the Rocky Mountain business from Wyoming to Mexico, and they earned large sums of money in the highlands. If Eastern Kansas and the desert could not then support two lines of railroad, what is to be expected when her railroad system has been expanded from 2,427 miles in 1878 to about 9,000 miles in 1888?

FRANK WILKESON.

OLDER THAN A CENTURY.

MRS. EMILY TRACY DIES AT THE AGE OF 102 YEARS IN A CHURCH HOME.

Mrs. Emily Tracy was buried in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday. She was 102 years of age, having been born in Norwich, Conn., Dec. 17, 1786. She came to New-York in its early days and lived in the lower part of the city with a family named Griswold as housekeeper. Afterward she kept a boarding house on Prince-street, where she had six or eight boarders, and besides doing all of her own housework she washed and ironed all the linen for the Aspinwall Line of steamships. She was a very hard working woman through out her life. She was a sturdy church member, and for years belonged to the old Greene-Street Church. In 1863 she went to the Methodist Episcopal Church Home, in this city, where she spent the remainder of her life. Her maiden name was Warren, and rather late in life she married an Englishman named Tracy, a union which she frequently spoke of regretfully. Her husband, however, died many years ago. She never had any children and all her friends have long since passed away. Her only living relative is a niece, a Mrs. Annie Ryan.

Mrs. Tracy was a very tall and extremely slender woman, with large hands, of the old-fashioned Yankee type. With the exception of deafness, she maintained all her faculties up to six months ago, and until two years ago she made herself quite useful about the home, helping in the kitchen and going up and down stairs with apparent ease. She was familiarly called "Aunty" Tracy.

Her one hundred and second birthday was celebrated at the home, and she was congratulated by all the inmates, her rooms having been decorated in the national colors, of which she always very proud. Her opinion of the girls of the nineteenth century was not flattering to the latter. She thought they were trifling and afraid of work.

About six months ago Mrs. Tracy began to fail rapidly and she died of sheer old age on Thursday. The funeral services were held in the neat little chapel of the home, Tenth-avenue and Ninety-second-street, yesterday. The services were conducted by the Rev. Stephen Merritt, Rector of the Jane and Franklin Street Churches, assisted by the Rev. Deles Lull of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. Besides the remaining 114 inmates of the home, quite a number of friends who had known Mrs. Tracy were present at the funeral.

A few years ago an inmate of this home died at the age of 117, and very recently a woman died there aged 100 years and 6 months. The oldest inmate at present is "Aunty" Bowler, a woman who lives sixty-four years of age. She is as sprightly as a woman of 40 and has remarkable physical strength for one of her age.

The Verdict

OF ALL who have used Ayer's Pills for Biliousness and Liver Complaint is that they are the best ever made. Being free from any mineral ingredients, and sugar-coated, Ayer's Pills are adapted to all ages, constitutions, and climates.

"Having used Ayer's Pills for many years in my practice and family, I feel justified in recommending them as an excellent cathartic and liver medicine. They sustain all the claims made for them."—W. A. Westfall, M. D., V. P. Austin & N. W. R. R. Co., Burnet, Texas.

"Ayer's Pills keep my stomach and liver in perfect condition. Five years ago I was afflicted with enlargement of the liver and with a severe form of dyspepsia, most of the time being unable to retain any solid food on my stomach. I finally began to take Ayer's Pills, and after using only three boxes of these magical pellets, was a well man."—Lucius Alexander, Marblehead, Mass.

If you have Sick Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, or Piles, try

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

REAL ESTATE INTERESTS

TWO BILLS THAT ATTRACT MUCH ATTENTION.

DEALERS IN CITY PROPERTY WATCH WITH INTEREST THE RAPID-TRANSIT AND ANNEXATION SCHEMES.

The two bills offered in the Legislature during the past week in relation to the proposed annexation of Brooklyn and other territory to this city and in relation to rapid transit, have aroused serious and general attention among real estate men. Great variety of opinion developed in regard to the details of each project, but upon the general principles involved in each there was hardly a division. The annexation project is condemned by real estate men as cordially as the rapid-transit project is praised. This statement of the situation is too blunt to do exact justice in either case. Redeeming features are recognized in the scheme of annexation. The way the rapid-transit subject seems to be taking shape excites no little doubt and apprehension among earnest advocates of that boon to the city.

Plans of annexation are not of recent origin. Everybody has known for a long time that they were cherished as a hobby in certain quarters. They never made any appreciable impression upon real estate men generally, and when discussed as all in the offices or on Exchange they came up only as the airy musical project is liable to be talked about. Their nearness and were rarely a matter of serious comment. Of course, local pride was flattered over a scheme to advance the metropolitan municipality to a front rank in respect to territory and population, but in general the project was regarded as too visionary to call for close or critical inspection. Now that it has really been formulated in a bill gravely proposing a realisation of the pleasant dreams, opposition is taking shape.

The canvass of taxpayers has been necessarily incomplete, but it is extensive enough to serve for the purpose of reaching an average opinion, which found expression in the down-town offices for two days past. That opinion is that this city has quite enough territory and population already for the present form of government. The condition of the streets, avenues, and pavements is cited to illustrate that reform in municipal administration rather than enlargements for the sake of the census should occupy the attention of those who are really ambitious for the city's welfare. Quantity is not in such demand, they now say, as quality, according to this view. It is said that the physical condition and appearance of the city have brought it to the front as the most unkempt and worst neglected of the great cities. Conceding that the difficulty having to do in large measure with matters of civil government, the experiment of making the present restricted area has not yet been successful enough, it is urged, to warrant such an immense extension as the annexation project implies.

Those parts of Brooklyn which are much in need of improvement would naturally be once become clamorous for it, it is thought, if the annexation project were carried through. As the Twelfth Ward has been neglected for the sake of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, which are now discontented and impatient, it is to be presumed real estate men think that such attention as public improvements in Brooklyn would get would be bestowed solely upon the more populous sections. That would check development and there would be more discontent, threatening a collapse of the entire system. Many men think safer and wiser, it is urged, to take the prudent course, to make special effort to improve the streets, pavements, water fronts, wharves, and means of transportation within the present city limits, than to run into any such hazardous experiment as that proposed, which might breed dissatisfaction on all sides, and which offers no substantial benefits anywhere.

The above seems to be the average opinion of property owners about annexation. As to rapid transit, every one hopes that Mayor Grant's bill may be the means of prompt and definite action. The bill, so far as reported, appears to follow the suggestions to the Mayor from the Rapid Transit Committee of the Real Estate Exchange. Now that the Arcade and Metropolitan projects have encountered adverse decisions from the courts, there seems to be nothing serious in sight except the Mayor's bill. It is generally believed that the bill embodies an honest expression of the Mayor's views. Whether it will be found practicable or not will, of course, depend upon its strength against legal difficulties and assaults. Any bill proposing a means of adequate rapid transit will surely encounter the organized opposition of the city transportation companies. It is generally felt that the need of an aroused public sentiment to sustain the Mayor if his bill shall seem to open the way to relief is of the utmost importance at this time. Against any lesser support its enemies may well be feared.

Business on the Exchange during the week was quiet, and much of the property offered did not change hands. Among the private sales Edward T. Young sold for St. Francis Xavier College the three-story brownstone dwelling at 24 West Sixteenth-street for $34,500. V. K. Stevenson sold for Francis Crawford the four-story house at 9 West Seventy-second-street to Louis Straus for $75,000. A. Sinsheimer sold for Herman Wronkow to P. Nathan the four-story brownstone house at 48 East Seventy-ninth-street for $28,000. Isaac A. Graves sold to G. O. Shaler the four-story brick building at 912 Madison-street for $92,000.

Samuel M. Blakely has sold for Messrs. Elliot and Sidney Smith the three-story brownstone house and lot 157 West Forty-seventh-street, 20 by 59 by 100, to G. E. Chisolm, for $23,250.

Morris Eber & Co. sold for Mr. E. Stern, 197 Bowery, between Delancey and Rivington streets, partly covered by a three-story building, size 25 by 150, for $

CURRENT LITERATURE

"IT COULD NOT HAPPEN NOW."

Ere country ways had turned to street,
And long ere we were born,
A lad and lass would chance to meet,
Some merry April morn;
The willows bowed to nudge the brook,
The cowslips nodded gay,
And he would look, and she would look,
And both would look away.
Yet each—and this is so absurd—
Would dream about the other,
And she would never breathe a word
To that good dame, her mother.
Our girls are wiser now.
'Twas very quaint, 'twas very strange,
Extremely strange, you must allow.
Dear me! how modes and customs change!
It could not happen now.

Next day that idle, naughty lass
Would rearrange her hair,
And ponder long before the glass
Which bow she outfit to wear;
And often she'd neglect her task,
And seldom care to chat,
And make her mother frown, and ask,
"Why do you blush like that?"
And now she'd haunt with footsteps slow
That mead with cowslips yellow,
Down which she'd met a week ago
That stupid, staring fellow.
Our girls are wiser now.
'Twas very quaint, 'twas very strange,
Extremely strange, you must allow.
Dear me! how modes and customs change!
It could not happen now.

And as for him, that foolish lad,
He'd hardly close an eye,
And look so woe-begone and sad,
He'd make his mother cry.
"He goes," she'd say, "from bad to worse!
My boy, so blithe and brave.
Last night I found him writing verse
About a lonely grave!"
And, lo! next day her nerves he'd shock
With laugh and song and caper;
And there!—she'd find a golden lock
Wrapped up in tissue paper.
Our boys are wiser now.
'Twas very quaint, 'twas very strange,
Extremely strange, you must allow.
Dear me! how modes and customs change!
It could not happen now.

—*Good Words.* FREDERICK LANGBRIDGE.

REST! REST! PERTURBED SPIRIT.

In a room, opening directly on to the veranda of an Indian bungalow, lay a man, aparently about 60 years of age.

From the pallor of his cheeks, the sunken aspect of which betokened advanced disease, and from the restless way in which he plucked incessantly the light covering thrown over him, it was easy to see that he was not long for this world.

He was attended by a slight, young girl, whose present office it was to fan him. As she fanned, he talked; but however much his words affected her—and affect her they did, for there was a great and abiding love between this man, her father, and herself—she showed not the slightest emotion, but fanned, fanned, fanned, and listened.

"Had it not been that he disinherited me, Zenia," said the sick man, "you would have been a rich woman. But my mother's hatred pursued me, and Eustace became my father's heir. That caused a difference between us. When I am dead, dearest, you must leave this place and take the first steamer to England. Directly you arrive in London, go to my old friend, Mrs. Hunt. Her address is here in my pocketbook. For the sake of old times she will befriend you." A few more desultory words, a sigh or two of weariness, and Zenia's father slept.

The afternoon waned, the sun went down, and with scarcely any "between time" or gloaming, darkness fell upon the sultry earth.

Then the girl put down her fan, and stole out on to the veranda. Here, seated on a low wicker chair, she abandoned herself to her great and hopeless grief. The doctor had told her that any shock, any display on her part of trouble or distress, would in all probability end his life suddenly. But here—out here, with him lying quietly asleep inside, and no one to look at her, she might for a while throw off all trammels of restraint and weep without hindrance.

The moon had risen, when the sick man roused from his sleep. It flooded the tropical garden with its beams, and illuminated just that part of the veranda in which Zenia sat with a ray of mysterious-looking light.

"Zenia," cried the invalid, "come here, my child. I have had such a beautiful dream. I thought that you were in England with my brother Eustace, and that, after all, the old place was to be yours. You had reconciled past quarrels, darling, and all was well again."

"Were you there, father?" asked the girl, tenderly. "I should not care to be there, if you were not."

"I there, Zenia! No, dear; I was in my grave. But, oh, so happy to think of you with Eustace. Promise me you will go to him, Zenia—now, at once. Give me your promise."

With wondrous energy he raised his poor, wasted form from his couch. His daughter, fearful lest such unwonted exertion should do him harm, gave the required promise readily.

"Tell me where he lives, father," she asked.

But the sick man made no reply. Slowly, very slowly, he sank back upon his pillows. A great change of color, as of a filmy gray gauze veil thrown across them, overspread his features; his eyes, like the eyes of a hunted animal, sought Zenia's, with a world of sorrow, pleading, and anxiety in their expression. Zenia Mordaunt spoke, at first, tenderly and quietly; then with entreaty and in great distress. But her father took no heed; his eyelids dropped, his breathing ceased, and, when in a little while the friend who had housed these wanderers—for such they were—entered the room, he found only one living being there; the man was dead.

The child's future was by no means a rosy one as at that time forecast. She was to go to England—that was certain. It was found that a sufficient sum of money for her passage and incidental expenses had been put aside by her father for the purpose. Beyond a few rupees, nothing now remained for her but this, and those few rupees should have belonged to the man who had housed them, for they were the price of the poor father's burial. Search as they might, however, no clue could be found to the whereabouts of Eustace Mordaunt, if Mordaunt were his name. The chances were that it was one assumed only by the dead man, who had apparently lived under some sort of a cloud. So Zenia had only her father's old friend, Mrs. Hunt, to whom a letter had at once been sent, to depend upon; and it was with the idea of proceeding to London, and finding her, that she took her passage and stepped on board the steamship Eastern.

She was an attractive girl, this Zenia, and a good one, too; and the admiration she gained on the steamship Eastern was as sincere as it was unsought. From the Captain to the stewardess, this young and friendless passenger was the object of all kinds of solicitude. She was so quiet, so unassuming, and, as well, so sad, that interest in her was universal; interest totally opposed to sensation, however, and exhibited in different forms by each who affected it. Thus the Captain gave her a kindly, encouraging word whenever he came in contact with her; the cook sent little dainties which he thought might tempt her appetite—when cooks take fancies to any one they immediately endow them with a capricious appetite, to which it is necessary to pander—the stewardess was ever ready to wash out little laces for her, or to tack clean tuckers into her bodices, and the ship's doctor obligingly buried all allusions to his profession, and, instead of dwelling on the horrors of seasickness and the predisposition of a traveler from India to that unwelcome experience, brought her books and newspapers, and sat by her sometimes on deck when he had time.

He was concerned for her; he noticed how apathetic she was, and how sadly, if patiently, she accepted her present life. Her melancholy loss had been communicated to him by the friend who had brought her on board, and it was with feelings of more than ordinary interest that he studied her character and conduct.

One afternoon he was by no means sorry to have a real excuse for rousing her from the lethargic reverie into which she had been plunged almost the entire day, seated under an awning in her deck chair, with papers and books about her, at which she rarely, if ever, looked.

"It would be kind of you," said he, "if you would tear this linen into strips and roll it neatly and tightly for me, ready for use. I have a patient down astairs who is very ill, and I fear I may run short of bandages. Will you help me, Miss Mordaunt?"

"With pleasure," answered Zenia. "But your patient—has she a nurse with her?"

"My patient is a young man," replied the doctor.

"Nevertheless," interrupted Zenia, eagerly, "he must want a nurse. Can I be of any use? May I read to him, fan him, sit by him, do anything for him? Ah, Dr. Scott, if you only knew how much nursing I have done, and how desolate I am now! I can be trusted. Will you not try me?"

The doctor glanced away from the pretty pleading figure before him for a moment. He was a man of tender feelings, and this outburst was a revelation of suffering to which he could scarcely reply without a tremor in his voice.

"Come with me," he said at length, "and we will see what can be done." In an hour's time Zenia was installed as nurse to the young man, who lay so ill in his cabin.

His emaciated cheeks, with the burning patches on each, his lustrous eyes, his white, thin hands, pointed to some long affection. But Zenia did not ask what ailed him; no, not even his name, which she had never heard; her only aim was to ease, to comfort, and, if possible, to cure the patient before her. Her quiet energy was untiring; her devotion immense. To her it seemed as if once more she were doing something for the father who was dead; to the sick man, who benefited by her ministrations, she came as an angel in human form. For a few days her ceaseless care, her unwearying solicitude, the brightness which her calm presence dispensed around, the confidence her womanly strength inspired, were of immense advantage to the patient, who palpably improved.

So far did this amendment progress that Zenia was deceived, and looked forward to a time, not far distant, when she would sit by her invalid's side on deck under the awning, instead of down in the cabin.

But they had the Red Sea to pass through, and the doctor knew well that to hope to get him through the Red Sea alive was more than foolish. So when he languished and grew worse directly the good ship Eastern entered that sea, only Zenia and her patient were surprised, and spoke hopefully of how much better he would be in a day or two more, and how they would certainly be sitting then under the awning on deck.

To his very last hour the sick man hoped, and Zenia knew no other feeling than sure expectation of his recovery. Had he not already made wonderful progress, and was not this new languor satisfactorily accounted for by the intense heat they had had these two days?

One evening he slipped off his finger a ring which he habitually wore.

"Put it on your largest finger, nurse," he said to her, playfully, "and wear it in memory of the Red Sea."

Afterward in her cabin Zenia looked at the ring. It had apparently been intended for a mourning token, and in the inside of the ring words were engraven as follows: "In memoriam, Eustace Despard, Obiit, May the 21st, 1848."

Eustace—the name immediately arrested Zenia's attention. It was that of her father's brother. Surely, surely, this sick man could have no connection with her uncle, and yet it was possible, since Eustace was no common name. She determined to ask her patient. Yes, she would go at once, though their good nights had been exchanged and he was probably asleep by this time. If he were, of course she would not arouse him; but if he were not, and it was discovered that he and she were relatives, oh, how joyful a thing it would be for her! How thankful she would be thus soon to find the Eustace her father had bidden her seek out!

In haste she ran from her cabin to the one the sick man occupied. She knocked at the door, and was not surprised that no reply was given. But presently it was opened an inch or two, and the ship's doctor stood before her.

"May I speak to him for a moment, Dr. Scott?" she asked.

"Not now, child," replied the doctor, barring the small opening with his arm.

"He is asleep, then," thought Zenia, "and I would not for worlds disturb him."

Disturb him! Nay, child. He sleeps the sleep that knows no waking; and once more thou art bereft.

Unconscious of trouble, Zenia hurried up the stairs for a whiff of air, and as she stood looking out at the clear heavens and drinking in the cooler atmosphere of night a strange thing happened to her.

Suddenly in front of her appeared a tall, thin man, apparently of about thirty years of age, dressed in a suit of light homespun. His hair, which was dark, was thrown back from a high, pale brow—this Zenia noticed as he raised his hat to her. His cheeks were bronzed; his eyes sparkled; his manner was eager, anxiously so.

"Excuse the liberty I take," said he, "but I am well assured of knowing your name. Will you not so far oblige me by telling me what it is?"

"My name," answered the girl, with her usual quiet delivery, "is Zenia Mordaunt."

"Not anything else?"

"No, nothing else."

"I thank you sincerely. Good night."

Zenia returned the greeting and went back to her cabin.

It was not until the next morning that she heard of her friend's death. The sad event was communicated to her as she paced the deck very early by the doctor.

"Was he dead when I came last night?" she asked, in a whisper.

"Just," was the reply. "His end was very sudden, as such often are. He did not know himself that he was dying."

A solemn sight, indeed, is a burial at sea. The young man was consigned to the deep that very evening.

But Zenia was not present. The shock of his death had utterly prostrated her, and seemed to bring all ever again with redoubled force the sorrow of her previous loss. But she was, as ever, very patient and uncomplaining; and a few days saw her once more seated in her deck chair under the awning, with books and papers around her, just as they had been before. Every one was again kindness personified, and among travelers and crew she was universally compassionated and cherished.

One passenger more frequently than any other sought her out, and this was the young man in homespun suit, who had accosted her on the evening her patient died. He came to her side only when she was alone; at which times he would talk to her most kindly, and never wearied of listening to her stories of her father, of their wanderings together, of her mother, who had died when she was a baby—in short, of anything that concerned her. Nor did it appear strange to this rather reticent child that she felt so much at ease with him and liked to tell him of her past life. As regarded the others, even the doctor, she received rather than gave confidences; from this man she received none and gave many.

At last the good ship Eastern reached its destination, and Zenia had only the last stage of her journey, by cab, to make. On the day of disembarkation, and for two or three previously, the child had not seen her new friend, and the doctor was then her only friend, as his whereabouts could not help her in the least, for he said he did not know the man. She was obliged, therefore, to bid him good-bye in her own mind only, and to leave unsaid the words of heartfelt thanks which she had resolved she would speak to him for all his kindness to her. He had told her nothing as to his future plans, and the chances were, she sorrowfully thought, that they would never meet again. But as she got off the ship she felt a hand grasp her own, and turning, once more beheld her comrade.

"Will any one meet you?" he asked, quietly, ignoring her exclamations of surprise, and eager questionings as to where he had been the past two days.

"Meet me? No," replied the girl, "they would not know what time the Eastern got to port. What a lovely evening for my landing! Is it so lovely always here in England?"

"Not always," was the smiling reply.

Then he escorted his charge to a cab, shut the door upon her, and raising his hat, suddenly turned and left her.

"Shall I see you again?" cried Zenia, a wave of utter loneliness overtaking her as she hastily let down the cab window and looked out at the crowded dock. In vain; he was gone.

But Dr. Scott stood there instead, beaming with satisfaction that he had at length torn himself away from the clutches of some departing patient in time to say farewell to his young friend.

"You were looking for me, then," he said, cheerily. "I have just put the Dawsons into their carriage, and am so glad to have a last peep at you. How well you have managed with your luggage, and so quickly, too. Well, cabby, what is it?"

"Must move hon, Sir, by horders," remonded cabby. "What address, please?"

"Thirty-one Travers-street, Cavendish-square," answered Zenia, and, with a hearty handshake and a "God bless you" from Dr. Scott, the child was driven away.

It was rather a shock when the cab drew up at 31 Travers-street to find the house in total darkness. All the lamps in the street were alight, for the coal hall of fire that had welcomed Zenia to England with lurid pennons of orange and purple had now sunk to rest, and all the surrounding houses showed points of light. This only was in darkness.

Indulgent cabby descended from his box and rang the bell; it was more than he was in the habit of doing for his fares, but this one he told himself was different, and had just come from a voyage—poor, lonely, young thing.

Once, twice, thrice, he rang, and no one answered. Then he descended the door-steps and took counsel with Zenia.

"Seems to me, Miss," said he, "as if there ain't no one there."

"Try once more," responded Zenia; and once more a resounding peal echoed through the house, and cabby stood in meditation.

"That done it," he cried at last, triumphantly, and the clanking of chains and pushing back of bolts bore witness that cabby was right.

A moment more and Zenia stood by the door, face to face with an old caretaker.

"Yes," assented she, "Mrs. Hunt do live here, leastways did, for she's dead now, poor thing, and so can scarcely be said to reside any longer in this vale of sorrows. Not but what she's above ground yet, a-lying in her Devonshire 'ouse in state, having died there three days ago; so, perhaps, I might still be permitted to say she do live here, Miss, after all."

Zenia gasped.

"Did she—did Mrs. Hunt expect me?" she faltered, tears rising to her pretty eyes, and the color fleeing from her face.

"Not as I knows on, Miss," replied the old woman, slowly. "But, stay, I remember my missis having a letter the day before she went to Devonshire, which were not long ago, she having caught cold on the way, which caused her death; and of her answering it, and leaving it with me until called for. Perhaps you are that young lady. Stay, so as I mayn't be cheated, let's say the name together, miss, and if either's wrong, you are not the lady meant."

So together, syllable for syllable, Zenia and the woman pronounced the name, Zenia Mordaunt, and the woman ran for the letter. Then she directed the cabman to "up" with the boxes; and he, having "upped" with them and departed, Zenia was led by the woman into a little room, which should, said she, "soon be made comfortable and fit for a queen."

Here the poor child read her letter. It was brief, and to the point:

"Mrs. Hunt," ran the note, "has no recollection of any old friend answering to the name of George Mordaunt; but as Zenia Mordaunt is friendless in London, she may stay at Mrs. Hunt's house, on the night of her arrival in England, and must travel on to Combe Jesmond, in Devonshire, where Mrs. Hunt is at present residing, on the day following. Arriving there, if Miss Mordaunt can make good her tale, and satisfy Mrs. Hunt as to her identity, and the identity of her father with a friend of old days, Mrs. Hunt will be glad to do all in her power for her."

Had Mrs. Hunt been alive this missive would have brought but cold comfort to the child. But with Mrs. Hunt dead, comfort of every kind fled away altogether. What was she to do? The good old caretaker advised her to the best of her ability.

"Go down to Devonshire, dearie," said she. "My old missis had a housekeeper of wonderful brain. The brain that woman has is not to be believed. I'll back Mrs. Parker to help you out of your troubles, my dear; indeed, I shouldn't be surprised, and neither would many I could name—only you wouldn't know 'em—if Mrs. Parker weren't Mrs. Hunt now, or as good, seeing as the old lady hadn't any relations, except distant, living."

Sorrowful at heart, Zenia sat by the fireside alone, while the caretaker busied herself with making arrangements for the night.

Suddenly the door of the apartment opened and her friend of the homespun suit stood by her side.

Up started Zenia, much excited.

"Oh!" she cried; "this is strange. How did you know I was here? I called out to you, 'Shall I see you again?' but you had disappeared. How glad I am you are here! Come to the fire and sit down. I am in trouble, my kind friend."

"And I am come to help you," answered the young man, "if that may be; tell me what you will do."

"The old woman here advises my going down to Devonshire," answered Zenia, forgetting to mention that Mrs. Hunt was dead.

"Then Mrs. Hunt does live at Combe Jesmond?" returned the young man, eagerly. "Oh, how strange—how very strange! But is she well? Is she there?"

"She is dead," answered the child.

Then said he:

"That is as I imagined; but yet," he added, more to himself than to Zenia, "I feel that all will yet be well; better, far better than I in my wildest, happiest moments ever believed it would be. But, come, dear, let us talk about Combe Jesmond."

"You know it?" asked Zenia.

"Yes, I know it," he replied. "I once lived there. I know it very, very well."

He looked at the burning coals of the fire, as if he saw in them the place he said he knew so very, very well. There was a tinge of regret or sadness in the tone of his voice as he spoke, which Zenia, with her quick perception, noted at once.

"Why don't you go back there?" she asked him eagerly. "You seem as if you loved it and wanted to be there. Why don't you go back?"

"Because," he answered, "I would much rather be where I am now. It is scarcely possible to leave a much-loved place without regret, but even Combe Jesmond, lovely and dear as it is to me, is not so dear nor so lovely as the place I now inhabit. But away with such comparisons. There is a poor, lonely old man living at Combe Jesmond, whose history I should like to tell you, if you will listen."

"Indeed, I will," replied Zenia.

Still gazing at the ruddy fire, the young man spoke, the while Zenia leaned forward with her elbows on her knees and her chin resting on the palms of her hands in a child's attitude of attention.

"Many years ago," proceeded he, "there were two sons of a father and mother living at the old manor at Combe Jesmond. The eldest, a fine, darling fellow, some five years his brother's senior, was, for reasons known only to herself, utterly detested by his mother, who showered upon the younger not only his own due portion of love, but also all that should by right have belonged to the elder born. The estate was not entailed, and, when the father of these two boys fell ill, the mother used her power and influence to get it left to her beloved son.

"For a time the father resisted; but at length, with some vehement argument, the mother prevailed, and on his deathbed he signed a will, leaving to his elder son the merest pittance, to the younger the entire estate and all else that he owned. In time the young man married; that is to say, after his mother's death. But his wife died very soon, leaving him with a son, a sickly boy, who grew too fast, and did everything else he ought not to in that way, and caused his father great anxiety. It was always supposed he never would be reared; but he grew to man's estate in spite of prognostications to the contrary."

"And what became of the elder brother?" asked Zenia, struck somewhat, she scarce knew why, by this story.

"It was never known what became of him. Since his father's death Combe Jesmond has not known him. Report said many things; but no one really knew the truth about him, poor fellow!"

"Why do you say 'poor fellow'?"

"Because I am sorry he was disinherited. I always felt sorry for that. You see, naturally his life was embittered by his mother's unmerciful treatment of him, and the strange circumstance of his utter disappearance made his memory a very sad one. But my father's sympathies were against him. I grieve to say."

"Your father's?" asked Zenia, interrogatively.

It was the first time he had ever alluded to any relation of his own.

"Yes," was the monosyllabic reply, and Zenia, noting the rising color in his cheeks, hastened to change the subject.

"Is this man you have told me of happy in his son? The estate does not seem to have brought him much comfort, since you call him a poor, lonely old man. Lonely, you said. Is his son dead?"

"His son is dead," was the quiet reply, and Zenia's fellow-passenger rose to leave her.

"I should like to go to the old place once more," he said, wistfully. Then his face lighted up with a great and joyful expression. "I shall go," he cried. "Good-night, little child. We meet again to-morrow, at Waterloo; so it is not good-bye. To-morrow—and Combe Jesmond! What happiness, what intense joy the thought is to me!"

He grasped Zenia's hand in his, and left the room, forbidding her either to ring the bell, that the old woman might open the front door, or to attend him herself.

The next morning, ere enough just as the train started from Waterloo Station the young man stepped hastily into the compartment occupied by Zenia alone.

He was the liveliest of traveling companions, and as they sped along kept relating to the girl stories of the places they were passing through, helping her, as he said, to feel "at home" in this England she had never seen before.

"What a day," said he to himself; "what a day to leave it forever; to carry away in one's memory the sights and the sounds of this beloved land! A still clear air, with a frost, and sunlight sparkling over fields white and crisp with rime. Look, Zenia, how that baby tries his weight upon that icy pool. It is almost the first frost he has seen. Take care, by the bye, child, of this climate of ours. It is treacherous and variable, not like the Indian one you have left. But, though treacherous and variable, how dear, how very dear—because it is England."

It was with an air of radiant happiness that he recognized the landmarks of the country as they approached Combe Jesmond.

"There is Langdon Church," he cried, long before the train reached that place. "Many and many's the time I have climbed to the top of the tower to get a view of five counties. Now, child, on this side is Hidbro' Beacon. You must go up there some day. And there is dear old Highbeeches. Explore the trees, Zenia, and you will find two hearts carved on the bark of one, pierced with an arrow, and a ring beneath. That is what I and little Mary Monmouth carved many years ago; she the ring, and I the hearts pierced. Now, dear, give me your wraps and let me strap them up; we are flying through Hilton, and the next station is Combe Jesmond, where we stop. Did you see those red chimney stacks through the trees? Yes? Well, that is the house in which the poor, lonely old man I told you of lives."

Soon the train came to a standstill in the tiny station of Combe Jesmond. For a moment Zenia lost sight of her friend, while an obsequious porter who opened the door, led her hastily away to claim her luggage at the van. But she found him again at the foot of the steps leading up to the station seated in a low basket carriage.

"Get in, child," he cried hastily. "They will send your luggage after you."

And before Zenia could turn to the porter who had not yet made his appearance with her trunk, she was whirled away at a mad pace from the station.

"You know the country very well," she said, turning to her companion. "Is it far from here to Mrs. Hunt's?"

But the young man made no answer, and after waiting for a moment Zenia looked somewhat timorously up into his face.

He was gazing ahead, as if to mark any obstacle that might suddenly come between him and his wild reckless course. His profile was set, and looked as different now to the gay, boyish features of their railway journey as darkness does to light. Recalling her wonted courage, Zenia took heart of grace, and caught hold of the cape of his inverness, which ever and anon, in the wind they were passing through, flapped against her face.

"Is it the sight of your old home that makes you look so stern and sad?" she asked, raising her voice and her head that she might get nearer to him.

A wan smile crossed his features.

"I am playing a game of chance," he replied at length. "Riding a race with issues of immense importance in my hands. Directly I found you out, Zenia, and who you were, I was restless until I could accomplish happiness for you. Dear friendless, homeless child, the sick man's guardian angel, this world is too hard a place for you to live in, without a relation in it to smooth and brighten your path. And he of whom I spoke to you—that lonely old man, the world is harsh and unkind to him, too, despite his lands and money. I would not have him pine away in hopeless friendlessness—no, no; immeasurable joy be mine if I can prevent that, and at the same time bring happiness to you, my child. In perfect joy and gladness I shall rest when you two are united, as you will be, I trust, ere long. Remember, for your comfort, Zenia, when you think of me, that in doing what I am allowed to do now, the dearest hope of my life—ay, of my whole, my perfect life, is fulfilled. He will know it, when he knows you, and will tell you that he, too, is thankful at last."

They were whirling now through some open gates, that led up a long carriage drive, with a wooded ravine on one side and laurels and a fence on the other. Not one jot or tittle did the driver moderate his pace, though the road took twisty turns, and more than once the vehicle seemed in imminent danger of being overset. At length, with a laugh, an exultant laugh, he pointed out with his whip a lighted row of windows in an upper story of the house they now were rapidly approaching. On his face was a look of contentment. All harshness, all sorrow, all anxiety was gone, as he gazed down upon his companion with a beam of inutterable satisfaction.

"We are in time, little child," he gasped. "There was none to be lost, I see; but we are in time. Oh, Zenia, dear, dear, dear little nurse, think of me sometimes, as I shall think of you so often, so often. I will watch for you and wait for you and welcome you, oh, so gladly, when we meet again. Is it time to go now? Is it really time? The wrench is very bitter, but I go right gladly. Good-bye, dear child, good-bye; we meet again no more in this world."

"No more!" sobbed Zenia. "Did you say no more?"

But she spoke to the wind.

The chaise was driverless; and the horse, trembling and frightened, with ears thrown back and foam-covered mouth, dashed on madly at runaway speed.

Then Zenia knew nothing until she opened her eyes in a great old hall, to see before her an immense fire burning on the hearth; and above it a full-length picture of young man in a homespun suit, who looked down upon her with a reassuring, loving smile.

"Are you better, miss?" asked a voice beside her. "Because when you are the master says he would like to see you. He's very ill indeed; prostrated by a family bereavement, miss; but the doctor do say he've taken a turn for the better now, though he were bad enough an hour ago. You've had a narrow escape, you have, miss. You came dashing up to our front door in the pony shay what went down to meet Mrs. Jerry, our housekeeper, coming back from Exeter market. Ben had only gone to speak to his sister, the station-master's wife, for a moment, leaving the shay; and when he came down it was gone, and you run away with, miss, by young horse Georgie, who always were a goer, and a lover of his own stable, where he now is. Directly that young animal had disposed of you, miss, which he did by pitching of you on to the top step below the entrance door, he offed to his own diggings in stables, which were, to say smallest, a cunning thing to do. But come, I stand chattering here while master waits, and you too, miss. I'll help you up the stairs, please."

But Zenia had not been hurt, and could walk alone.

In a few moments she stood by a bed on which lay a sick man of about five and fifty years, very thin, and aged-looking, with gray hair and refined features. Directing that a chair should be placed for the young lady, he bold his servant to withdraw, and held out his hand courteously to the child.

"You have been hurt," he said, slowly, "by getting into my pony chaise by mistake and being run away with. Will you tell me whither you were bound that I may let your friends know of your safety? For I cannot let you leave my house to-night. It is late and cold, and with such a shock as you have had, great care must be taken of you."

"I was going to Mrs. Hunt's," replied Zenia, who then proceeded to assure her host that she was not in the least hit hurt, and could go at once if he liked.

"Nay, little girl, but I do not like. Ring the bell for me, please; Mrs. Jerry will be home by this time, and will look after you."

The child rose obediently, and conveyed to pull the bell-rope, which hung by the sick man's side. Something on her hand, however, attracted his attention; for, with a sharp cry of pain, before she had pulled the rope, he clutched it and held it up to his eyes.

"Where did you get this ring?" he asked, eagerly, pointing to the ruby the invalid on board the Eastern had given her.

"From a friend who died on the ship that brought me from India," replied Zenia. "I may call him a friend, I think, for I helped to nurse him on the voyage; and he gave me this ring in the Red Sea the very night he died."

"What was his name?" asked the man eagerly.

"I never knew it," answered Zenia. "He called me nurse, and I did not ask him for his name. There is one inside this ring; perhaps it was his. I was going to ask him because—"

"Show it to me, please," interrupted the invalid. "This ring is, I believe, one I have known for years. The name should be Eustace Despard. Ay, there it is. Then it was my poor boy's, and you nursed him. Thank you, thank you. I am his father, and know so little about his last hours. How strange that you should have come here by this chance to tell me of my Eustace. He was never strong, my dear boy, and went out for a voyage to see what it would do for him. I always said he would come home cured, and would not really believe he was so ill. He should have been back yesterday and all been well; and he is lying at the bottom of the sea instead. Sit here, child, and tell me all you know about my son. Ah me, ah me! my dear son!"

So Zenia sat on a stool by the bereaved father's bedside, he holding her hand all the while, and drinking in the little details that she told him of the young man's last illness. Then she tried once more to find out whether this Eustace was related to the Eustace her father had spoken of as his brother.

"My father died in India," she said simply, turning her sweet face up to that of her new friend, and feeling involuntarily for the portrait she constantly wore beneath her gown. "Just before I came to England—I came at his request, indeed, and am on my way to Mrs. Hunt's (although I know she is dead) because he told me to go there before he died—he dreamed a happy dream, and told me to find his brother Eustace. But that I cannot do, because father died too quickly to tell me where he was."

The invalid lay back on his pillows with closed eyes.

"Is it possible?" he murmured. "And yet I knew nothing of my brother, of his marriage or his death. But it would be strange were it so. To think that my boy, who always begged me to find my brother and befriend him, should be nursed by his own cousin, not knowing her, and that chance should have brought her here. Tell me, child, what is your name?" he asked, tenderly, looking at the small, upturned, expectant face.

"I am named Zenia Mordaunt," the girl replied.

"Not anything else?" asked the invalid, eagerly, in the self-same words of the passenger on board the Eastern.

"No," sighed Zenia, "not anything else."

Then a sudden idea struck the suffering man.

"Go," said he, "to that cabinet yonder, open it, and should you see any face there in the row of miniatures hanging on the rail like your father's was bring it to me."

Quick as thought Zenia went, glanced along the rail, and detected the miniature of a youth, apparently about nineteen or twenty years of age.

"Here he is," she cried triumphantly. "Here is my father. I know it to be him, because I wear his likeness always, and it is the same as this."

Then the two heads bent together over the miniature and its duplicate, which Zenia drew from her bodice.

"This is indeed my brother," said the old man, at length, "and I thank Heaven that you are my own niece, Zenia Mordaunt Despard. Ah, my child, my cruelty, and our mother's drove my brother from this country, and often have I sworn that I would die rather than seek him out, though Eustace, my own boy, implored me to the last hour we were together, to do so. But now that you have come, I can, I hope, undo some of the wrong I have done; and you, my child, will be my daughter, in the place of Eustace, my lost son. I am thankful to Heaven who sent you."

Not many explanations now were needed to identify the dead man, George Mordaunt, with the George Mordaunt Despard who was disinherited by his father in favor of his younger son. Zenia had papers with her, showing how her father had married, with certificates of her own birth and baptism.

Thus her father's dream came true, and Zenia, the daughter of the house, reconciled past quarrels.

Always as she sits before the portrait that hangs above the fireplace in the great hall, Zenia thinks of the good comrade who brought her hither, and tears come into her eyes despite the kindly, loving smile he has for her, and the peculiarly tender glance of his gray eyes, when she remembers his words, that they will meet no more in this world.

I do not know and cannot guess whether she connects that comrade with the poor invalid cousin she nursed on board the Eastern. To no one but me did she ever communicate the history of her voyage after her cousin's death, and even in telling me the tale she in no wise linked the two men together.

Rest, rest, perturbed spirit! Where then art, perchance thou seest that union thou thyself didst wish for, and art happy.—*All the Year Round.*

THE WAY THE ROMANS ENJOYED LIFE.—The lavish expenditure of the Romans on the *coena*, the great meal of the day, was often fabulous. Vitellius is actually reported to have squandered 400 sestertia, about £3,228, on his daily supper, though surely this must be a monstrous exaggeration! The celebrated feast to which he invited his brother Lucius cost 8,000 sestertia, or £40,350. Suetonius relates that it consisted of 2,000 different dishes of fish and 7,000 of fowls, and this did not exhaust the bill of fare. His daily food was luxurious and varied beyond precedent. The deserts of Lybia, the shores of Spain, and the waters of the Carpathian seas were diligently searched to furnish his table with dainties, while the savage wilds of Britain had to bear their part in replenishing his larder. Had he reigned long Josephus says that he would have exhausted the wealth of the Roman Empire itself. Ælius Verus, another of these worthies, was equally profuse in the extravagance of his suppers. It is said that a single entertainment, to which only a dozen guests were invited, cost 6,000,000 sesterces—6,000 sestertia, that is—or nearly £48,500. History relates that his whole life was passed eating and drinking in the voluptuous retreats of Daphne or at the luxurious banquets of Antioch. So profuse, indeed, was the extravagance of these times that to entertain an Emperor was to face almost certain ruin; one dish alone at the table of Heliogabalus is said to have cost about £4,000 of our money. No wonder these imperial feasts were lengthened out for hours, and that every artifice, often revolting in the extreme, was used to prolong the pleasure of eating, or that Philoxenus should have wished that he had the throat of a crane with a delicate palate all the way down. One does not like to associate the name of Julius Cæsar with habits of low gluttony that would disgrace a prize fighter, and yet our memory does not play us false, even he did not disdain to take emetics to return to his banquets with a keen appetite.—*The National Review.*

THE ROYAL FRENCH FAMILY—1789.—In 1789 Louis XVI. is 35 years old, and lives almost entirely at Versailles; he is a stout, kindly man, blessed with a prodigious appetite. In appearance, and even in mind, he is observed to have aged considerably since the affair of the diamond necklace. The Queen, Marie Antoinette, is just 34, still supremely elegant, and his conceived a rage for everything simple and rural, preferring Trianon to any of the royal palaces. Dressed like a Dresden china shepherdess, with her friends Mmes. de Polignac and de Lamballe, she makes butter while the Comte de Provence, her brother-in-law, teaches the little boys and girls in the village school, and the King, disguised as a miller, carries sacks of flour on his back to the little mill, one of these graceful constructions which help to make Trianon the most delightfully unreal spot on earth—a farm à la Watteau. On Sundays the King and Queen still dine in public, and a great many English people flock to Versailles to see the sight. The Dauphin, a pretty little fair-haired boy, is 6 years of age, and very lively and talkative. A few years later he will not utter a single word in response to the nonsense and even blows of his tyrant Simon. The future Duchess of Angoulême is three years older than her brother, and remarkably quiet and thoughtful for her age. Of the two brothers of his Majesty, Charles, Count d'Artois, is given to society and sport; and M. de Provence is heavy and devoted to learned society, the conversation of which, he says, helps him to fall asleep. Philippe of Orleans has already lost his good looks, has grown fat and coarse, has quarreled with Mme. de Genlis, and is living openly with Mme. de Buffon. These worthies five years later will be eating their dinner one afternoon when the bloody head of the Princesse de Lamballe, stuck up on a pole, will be thrust up to their windows for their better inspection, and a few months afterward Philippe Egalité's head will roll in the dust unvisited even by his own kin. Mme. Elisabeth, the holy sister of the King, is in the zenith of her beauty—a sort of saint, with an excellent appetite. His Majesty's aunts, the two surviving daughters of the late King—Mmes. Adelaide and Victoire—are a pair of cantankerous old maids, quarreling with every body and each other.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE PHYSICAL TRAINING OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.—It asked in what does the physical training of the American soldier consist, the writer should be compelled to answer that, other than a modicum of drill, there is none. To laymen this declaration may be astounding, but it is not the less true. The dangerous and difficult duty which falls to our troops upon the Western plains is not, properly speaking, physical training, which should precede and fit them for that service. In recreative exercises we are, too, sadly deficient. With the exception of an occasional game of baseball, in which possibly 3 per cent. of the command participate, how rarely do we see our enlisted men engage in any out-door sports or pastimes! As for educational exercises, none are prescribed. Swimming, which is *both* recreative and educational, and should be compulsory, is seldom practiced, even when the opportunity offers. The new enlisted recruit is put through the "setting up" and squad drill for a week or two, by which time he gets his Springfield rifle, and, owing to the scarcity of men, often goes on guard before he has learned to salute properly. This scarcity is principally due to the small companies and scattered condition of our little army, and, in part, to the large number of men employed on extra and daily duty. The latter practice is the bane of the service. The soldier's former occupation is entered upon his descriptive list at the time of enlistment, and, if a carpenter, blacksmith, tinner, brickmason, plumber, painter, or teamster, the post Quartermaster has him detailed on extra or daily duty in that capacity before he has learned to depress his toes. If a farmer or baker, he becomes the victim of the post Treasurer and passes his enlistment in the post garden or bakery. A clerk, and his own Captain captures him, to make out the company papers, unless, indeed, the post Adjutant forestal him and put the man at work upon the post returns. This officer, if Adjutant of his regiment, is on the alert for recruits with musical tastes (whom he assigns to the regimental band) and printers. The post Surgeon lays in wait for two or more quiet men of neat appearance and negative qualities for hospital attendants, and those who are not detailed as company cooks and kitchen assistants become the prey of the post police officer, and pass their days in digging ditches and raking dead leaves. Our soldier is everything but a soldier. Verily, instead of the device of crossed cannon, sabres, or rifles, by which the several arms of the service are distinguished, he should bear a shovel ardent athwart a rake rampant, as insignia of his profession or occupation!—*The United Service.*

THE POLITICAL MACHINE.—So long as there are questions of principle before the nation the parties may be held together by them, and may thus have a moral bond such as justifies the submission of the individual conscience to party discipline, though even at the best of times there will be a great deal of sheer factiousness, corruption more or less coarse, and depravation of national character by a bitter and calumnious strife. But when the questions of principle are exhausted, as they were in England after Culloden or in the United States after the abolition of slavery, and as in time they must be everywhere, how are parties to be held together? They can be held together only by "the spoils." They are sure at the same time to become machines, and the machines are sure to fall into the hands of the sort of men who prefer politics to honest work. England is falling under the sway of machines as well as the United States. A Liberal Three Hundred or a Primrose Habitation is a local machine which, in combination with its fellows throughout the kingdom, forms a national machine, though at present in the rudimentary stage. Give it a little time to purge itself of independent consciences and to fall thoroughly under the power of the men who devote their sharp intellects to politics, and you will have in England a counterpart of American caucus government as it is depicted by Mr. Bryce. Politics will become in England as well as in the United States a regular trade, and of all trades the vilest. Mr. Schnadhorst is already a "boss" full blown and on the grandest scale. The very nomenclature of the

out into such tornadoes of wrath over trifles—she would probably never have lost her mollusconse Mrs. Morley's affections. But she herself sawed asunder the branch on which she was sitting, and she came to the ground in consequences. If anything were wanting to show the virenish nature of this bold and imperious woman, the story of how she cut off her beautiful hair to vex her husband, she admired it, would be sufficient. She was disappointed in the outburst she had expected when she laid these shining tresses on the philosematic John's dressing table. Cold and rigid, he scarcely seemed to notice them, and thus punished her by a better method than anger. But after his death she found them carefully laid away in a secret place, with all his most sacred treasures. Whenever she came to this part of the story she invariably "fell acrying" for mingled grief, shame, remorse, and futile love.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

MEMORIES.

The water laps upon the sandy shore,
Beneath the oak-tree roots the rabbits play
While Summer's dusk is slowly creeping o'er
The shining mere, the woods that fringe the bay.

I know each flower that blooms upon that shore,
The arrowhead, the purple loosestrife tall,
And lowly centaury's pink star, while o'er
The lesser herbs the fragrant bracken fall.

Time robs me not, for when I close my eyes
The old familiar scenes come back again.
My mind is fuller and perchance more wise,
The years now gone not wholly passed in vain;
Yet something lost to childhood's sweet surprise
Brings back old days with mingled joy and pain.

E. L. TOLLEMACHE.

—*The Athenæum.*

ROOKS.—In the Autumn when the nuts are ripe the rook is busy. Walnuts are his especial favorites. You will not see a bird near the place until they are ready for thrashing down; but when that time has come a solitary pioneer will appear first, high up, inspecting the tree or trees. The next day he will be joined by one or two more. After wheeling about and over the place they will settle and examine the state of the crop. If the outer rind is loosened from the shell of the nut, a problem soon solved by the birds' biting a piece off, they will fly away and give information to the rest that luxuries are to be had. Then a number come, nipping the nuts off in the most wholesale manner and flying off with them. In the first field or meadow they dine; with a dig or two of the powerful bill they split off the outer covering, and then with one more dig open the nut and eat the contents. They are quickly back for more. "Hi! Gip! Rooks!" cries a man's voice, and a fine old dog dashes over the lawn a dozen times a day, barking his loudest to scare them off, for if left to themselves they will clear the heaviest crop from the trees in a very short time. It is no use thinking of shooting them; you may point a stick at them and flourish it about as much as you like, and it will not disturb them in the least. A gun is a different matter; only let them catch sight of one, and instead of committing their robberies in an open and deliberate manner, as is their usual way, they will clatter into the trees like hawks when they get a chance, nip off the nuts and fly away. The only effectual plan is to trap one. I once saw the experiment tried. One of them hopped into a common trap, set openly, only so secured that the bird could not fly off with it. Finding himself in trouble the rook yelled out in alarm. Up the others clustered, cawing their hundred and dropping some of their plunder. All their friends round about came to see what was the matter and to join in the uproar. Flying round and dashing down to him as though to get him out, and finding this no use, they were frightened out of their wits by their comrade's frantic shouts, and they mounted high up in the air, cawing their loudest. When the captive had his neck twisted, and he was spread-eagled out on a stick for his companions' inspection, the business was settled; not a single rook has been near the place from that time. I have often proved the fact that shooting some does not affect the rest in the least: but trapping one upsets the whole rookery for a long time. When that calamity has once taken place let it be put down in the note-book, and no matter what may be the attractions of the locality, it is shunned with the greatest caution.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

WHY HE DOUBTED.—Looking back nearly 50 years, I see myself as a boy, whose education had been interrupted, and who, intellectually, was left, for some years, altogether to his own devices. At that time, I was a voracious and omnivorous reader; a dreamer and speculator of the first water, well endowed with that splendid courage in attacking any and every subject which is the blessed compensation of youth and inexperience. Among the books and essays, on all sorts of topics from metaphysics to heraldry, which I read at this time, two left indelible impressions on my mind. One was Guizot's "History of Civilization," the other was Sir William Hamilton's essay "On the Philosophy of the Unconditioned," which I came upon, by chance, in an odd volume of the *Edinburgh Review*. The latter was certainly strange reading for a boy, and I could not possibly have understood a great deal of it; nevertheless, I devoured it with avidity, and it stamped upon my mind the strong conviction that, on even the most solemn and important of occasions, men are apt to take unmeaning phrases for answers; and that the limitation of our faculties, in a great number of cases, renders real answers to such questions not merely actually impossible, but theoretically inconceivable. Philosophy and history having laid hold of me in this eccentric fashion, have never loosened their grip. I have no pretension to be an expert in either subject; but the turn for philosophical and historical reading, which rendered Hamilton and Guizot attractive to me, has not only filled many lawful leisure hours, and still more sleepless ones, with the repose of changed mental occupation, but has not infrequently disputed my proper work time with my liege lady, natural science. In this way I have found it possible to cover a good deal of ground in the territory of philosophy; and all the more easily that I have never cared much about A's or B's opinions, but have rather sought to know what answer he had to give to the questions I put to him—that is, of the limitation of possible knowledge being the chief. The ordinary examiner with his "state the views of so-and-so," would have floored me at any time. If he had said What do you think about my given problem? I might have got on fairly well.—*Huxley in the Nineteenth Century.*

ENGLISH ADVENTURERS.—English piracy began in the great war of creeds which agitated England in the early Tudor period. At one time young Catholic gentlemen, and at another time young Protestants, rebelling against the ecclesiastical despotism of the time, went down to the sea in ships for occupation and for a livelihood. They hung about the French harbors and the creeks and bays of the Irish coast, with the wild, rough crews who rallied to their adventurous flags. "Emerging, when England was at war, into commissioned privateers, on the return of peace they were recovered and unsnared; meanwhile they were secured from effective pursuit by the weakness of the Government and by the certainty that at no distant time their services would again be required. During the Marian persecution, Canns, Killigrews, Tremaynes, Strangwayses, Throgmortons, Horseys, Cobhams, belonging to the best families in England, became roving chiefs. On Elizabeth's accession most of them came back to the service of the Crown. Strangways, the Red Rover of the Channel, was killed on a sandbank in the Seine, leading adventurers to the siege of Rouen; Ned Horsey, the ruffling cavalier of Arundel's, who had sung the catch of evil omen to priests and prelates, became Sir Edward Horsey, Governor of the Isle of Wright; the younger Tremayne was killed doing service at Havre, and Henry Killigrew became a confidential servant of Elizabeth and one of her most trusted agents. But the lawless spirit had spread like a contagion, especially through the western counties; and the vast numbers of fishermen whose calling had become profitless had to seek some new employment. Though their leaders had left them, the pirate crews remained at their old trade; and gradually it came about that, as the modern gentleman keeps his yacht, so Elizabeth's loyal burghers, squires, or knights, when inclination lay that way, kept their ambiguous cruisers, and levied wars on their own account when the Government lagged behind its duty." But gradually, as I have already said, the noble motives of religious belief and patriotic pride came into operation, transforming these sea rovers into crusaders and heroes. —*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

FRUIT OR MEAT?—The food which is most enjoyed is the food we call bread and fruit. In all my long medical career, extending over 40 years, I have rarely known an instance in which a child has not preferred fruit to animal food. I have many times been called upon to treat children for stomachic disorders induced by pressing upon them animal to the exclusion of fruit diet, and have seen the best results occur from the practice of reverting to the use of fruit in the dietary. I say it without the least prejudice, as a lesson learned from simple experience, that the most natural diet for the young, after the natural milk diet, is fruit and wholemeal bread, with milk and water for drink. The desire for this same mode of sustenance is often continued into after years, as if the resort to flesh were a forced and artificial feeding, which required long and persistent habit to establish its permanency as a part of the system of everyday life. How strongly this preference taste for fruit over animal food prevails is shewn by the simple fact of the retention of these foods in the mouth. Fruit is retained to be tasted and relished. Animal food, to use a common phrase, is "bolted." There is a natural desire to retain the delicious fruit for full mastication; there is no such desire, except in the trained gourmand, for the retention of animal substance. One further fact which I have observed—and that too often to discard it, as a fact of great moment—is that when a person of mature years has, for a time, given up voluntarily the use of animal food in favor of vegetable, the sense of repugnance to animal food is soon so markedly developed that a return to it is overcome with the utmost difficulty. Neither is this a mere fancy or fad peculiar to sensitive men or over-sentimental women. I have been surprised to see it manifested in men who were the very reverse of sentimental, and who were, in fact, quite ashamed to admit themselves guilty of any such weakness. I have heard those who, gone over from a mixed diet of animal and vegetable food to a pure vegetable diet, speak in feeling low under the new system, and declare that they must needs give it up in consequence; but I have found even these (without exception) declare that they infinitely preferred the simpler, purer, and, as it seemed to them, more natural, food plucked from the prime source of food, untainted by its passage through another animal body.—*Richardson, in Longman's Magazine.*

AN ENGLISH EARL IN A FRENCH PRISON.—The Revolution, which ended by imprisoning several hundred Englishmen in Paris alone, began by liberating two, if not three, who had grown gray in captivity. The Earl of Massareene, with thoroughly-British obstinacy, had remained a prisoner for at least 19 years rather than yield to extortionate creditors. One version of his incarceration is that arriving in Paris a young man of 23, he was deluded by a Syrian with a scheme for importing salt from Asia Minor, and signed bills to a large amount. Rutledge, however, a fellow-prisoner, who describes Massareene as the senior inmate, doing the honors of the place to new-comers, dispelling their melancholy, inviting them to supper, and encouraging them to narrate their adventures by giving his own, makes him speak thus: "Women, wine, gambling, rascally lawyers and doctors, lastly my own follies—behold what led to my being immured here; but the malicious people who have plunged me here will be out of their reckoning. Thanks to my philosophy, I am quite comfortable, and hope to teach them patience." According to the "Souvenirs" of Nicolas Berryer, father of the Legitimist orator, Massareene had been cheated at cards, and had signed bills for the amount, spent £4,000 a year in prison, kept open table, and had a carriage and boxes at the theatre for his mistress. He had attempted to escape, it is said, in woman's dress; but the turnkey who had taken his bribe of 200 louis betrayed him. His chief creditor was a man of considerable influence with the Parliament of Paris. Resigned thenceforth to his fate, remittances from his Irish steward enabled him to live luxuriously. Sir John Lambert, a Paris banker, himself destined to imprisonment in the Reign of Terror, writing to Lord Kerry on Aug. 16, 1770, says: "My Lord Massareene's affairs are always [sic] in the same situation. You know he has miscarried in his scheme of escaping from the Fort l'Evêque, where he is still detained for want of fighting [endeavoring?] to sell his Monaghan estates, or to borrow £15,000 or £20,000 which are necessary to extract him from his present troubles."—*The Edinburgh Review.*

PHEASANT POACHING.—This is always beset with difficulty, and the pheasant poacher is usually a desperate character. Many methods can be successfully employed, for the pheasant is rather a stupid bird. Owing to their wandering proclivity, it by no means follows that the man who rears the pheasants will have the privilege of shooting them. At the time of the falling of the beech and oaken mast the poacher watches as closely by the covert side as the keeper himself. The former knows perfectly well that the birds feed in the morning, that they dust themselves in the turnip fields at noon, and that they ramble through the woods in the afternoon. He, better than any one else, knows the coppice to which the wandered birds have gone, and in which trees they will roost. Is he slow to use his knowledge? At dark he passes over the land, and lights a bit of brimstone beneath the roosting birds. The powerful fumes soon overpower them, and they come flapping down one by one. This method has the advantage of silence, and, if the night be still, need not be detected. Away from the covert time is no object, and the poacher who is content with a brace of birds at a time usually gets the most in the end. The poacher knows that no bird is more pugnacious than the pheasant, and out of this trait he makes capital. He takes a trained gamecock under his arm, fitted with spurs, the latter as sharp as needles. Upon the former's crowing one or more cock pheasants immediately respond and advance to meet the adversary. A single blow suffices to lay low the pride of the pheasant, and in this way half a dozen birds may often be taken, while the poacher's representative remains unhurt.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE SKULL OF A COBRA.—The skull of a cobra lies before me. From the tip of the snout to the back of the skull the length is an inch and a quarter, but from the tip of the snout to where the lower jaw is hinged the length is more than an inch and three-quarters. The brain case is an ivory casket of great solidity, but the jaw bones are loosely connected, and during life are capable of a good deal of motion. The two side pieces of the lower jaw are, in the snake, only united in front by elastic tissue. Behind they do not hinge on the brain case itself, but on long supporting ones which jut out at the back of the skull, and these are capable of motion outward, so as to widen the space between them. Not only are these teeth on the lower jaw and along the outer edges of the upper jaw in the python's skull, there are also extra rows of teeth implanted in the bones which lie one on each side of the palate. The teeth are not for crushing, or tearing or chewing. They all slope markedly backward and are for holding the prey. Your finger will slip into the mouth of a small python easily enough; but try and draw it out again, that is a different matter. The curved teeth are constructed to prevent that.—*Murray's Magazine.*

A POET'S ABSENCE OF MIND.—"Ring the bell," said Mrs. Wordsworth to the old servant who narrated this, but he wouldn't stir, bless you! "Goa and see what he's doing," she'd say, and we goa up to t' study door and hear him mumbling and bumming through it. "Dinner's ready, Sir!" I'd ta out, but he'd gea mumbling on like a deaf man, and sometimes Mrs. Wudsworth 'ud say: "Goa and break a bottle or let a dish fall just outside t' door in t' passage." Eh, dear, that measly 'ud bring him out, would that. It was only that as wud, however. For, I mun tell yea a very careful man, and he couldn't do wi' breaking the china. —*Wordsworthiana.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

WASHINGTON IN FINE ATTIRE.

THE WRITINGS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. Collected and edited by WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD. Vol. I., 1748-1767. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889.

Having issued the final volume of their noble edition of the works of Franklin, the Putnams now enter upon another literary undertaking of very similar interest and significance. When their edition of Hamilton was first announced several years ago there was few that could have suspected it would lead to other important editions in similar form like this "Washington" and the "Franklin." It is certainly an encouraging indication of the extent of the interest that still exists in the works of these foremost men among the founders of the Republic. All these editions are expensive books to purchase, they are handsomely-made books and they are issued in limited numbers, and yet not only have the editions been promptly taken, but in greater demand than the numbers issued could meet. In the case of the "Franklin," perhaps a third more copies could have been sold, and the price of copies, where they are now to be had at all, has nearly or quite doubled.

For a new edition of Washington's writings perhaps there existed as great need as for a new one of Franklin's. It is more than 50 years since Jared Sparks published his well-known collection of Washington's writings. During this period many causes have led to the discovery in various hands of a vast store of material which Sparks never had the use of, and some of which he perhaps did not even know to be in existence. We have made really striking advances in the art of collecting valuable manuscripts. The historical sense has been developed amazingly among us in that time. It may be due in large measure to the civil war that this has been the case. Having been through a war ourselves, we have acquired a new interest in the deeds and writings of those who carried successfully forward a war which, if conducted on a scale far inferior in every way, was yet of perhaps even more momentous consequences to the world at large and beset with difficulties quite as formidable to the men who had to prosecute it. Whatsoever the potent cause be, the result is creditable and pleasing.

The editor of the present edition of Washington has brought to the discharge of his duties a mind well stored with knowledge of the period and a spirit that yields nothing where patience and thoroughness in research are needed. Mr. Ford already demonstrates in the notes to this volume that the reader will not fail of help when the help is rightfully to be expected, while his introduction is a modest, straightforward, and sensible statement of the facts called for by the circumstances of the publication.

Mr. Ford is more lenient to his much-abused predecessor than it has been the fashion to be. He says Sparks was an "earnest, conscientious, and, it must be added, often injudicious pioneer in a great task," and Mr. Ford enters some protest against "the wholesale and indiscriminate charges of interested motives" that have been brought against him. For many of the changes and omissions Sparks, he says, is not to be accused, for his correspondents often misled him wilfully as well as unintentionally; his copyists and proofreaders were liable to err; while in other instances when he depended upon a printed version the letters were mutilated before they reached his hands. But Mr. Ford offers no excuses for those changes of diction which Mr. Sparks felt called upon to make in the letters simply because Washington himself late in life carefully corrected some of his earlier letters. He sufficiently regrets this in consequence of this action by Sparks he is compelled to offer a Virginia regiment serving in the colonial wars writes with the same maturity of style and thought as the President of the established Republic."

The plan adopted by Mr. Ford is the reverse of the Sparks plan. He has desired to return to the original whenever it has been possible, and thus to give the letters "as they were first written by Washington, with all their uncouth construction of sentences, curious use of words, old style of capitalization, and frequent abbreviations, the various spellings of proper names, even of words in ordinary use, and the awkward punctuation, so often calculated to confuse and mislead." While admitting that in adopting this course he may have erred as much in one direction as Mr. Sparks did in another, he is able to plead "the requirements of the modern historical method, demanding fullness and accuracy of detail even to an extreme, not to mention the serious obstacles that any middle course would have entailed."

But the distinctive merit of the new edition must be its fullness, since it is asserted that for every letter printed by Sparks ten are now available. Mr. Ford has, however, encountered some obstacles. In acknowledging the assistance he has received from owners of original letters, he states that many rebuffs have at the same time rewarded his researches; he has in fact "been denied access to some very important collections of Washington letters." Possibly when this edition has been completed it will be the splendor of its 14 volumes that persons who manifested this spirit may be sorry and ashamed.

At the point where the present volume closes Washington had written his last letter to Gov. Dinwiddie from the Indian frontier. Leaving the army, he then retired to Mount Vernon, stricken with fever and dysentery and for four months was unable to resume his command. These were his days as a young Colonel in the Virginia colonial army, and the letters show him in a more interesting light than those which readers usually see. A long letter to the Earl of Loudoun closes with a paragraph that is exquisite for its old-time courtesy.

"And now, my Lord, how to apologize to your lordship for assuming a freedom which must (at any rate) give you trouble, I know not, unless as affectionate zeal to serve my country, and attachment to her interests, the honor of arms, and crying grievances she is struggling under, will plead an excuse, till I am so happy as to have an opportunity of testifying in person how much I admire your lordship's character, and with what profound respect I have the honor to be," &c.

A letter to Gov. Dinwiddie after the defeat of Braddock contains the following account of that celebrated engagement:

"When we came on the place we were attacked (very unexpectedly) by about 300 French and Indians. Our numbers consisted of about 1,300 well-armed men, chiefly regulars, who were immediately struck with such an inconceivable panic that nothing but confusion and disorder, of course, prevailed among them. The officers in general behaved with incomparable bravery, for which they greatly suffered, there being nearly 60 killed and wounded—a large proportion out of the number we had!

"The Virginia companies behaved like men and died like soldiers; for I believe out of three companies that were on the ground that day scarce thirty men left alive. Capt. Peyroney and all his officers, down to a Corporal, were killed; Capt. Polson had almost as hard a fate, for only one of his escaped. In short, the dastardly behavior of the regular troops (so called) exposed those who were inclined to do their duty to almost certain death; and, at length, in despite of every effort to the contrary, broke and ran as sheep before hounds, leaving the artillery, ammunition, provisions, baggage, and, in short, everything a prey to the enemy. And when we endeavored to rally them, in hopes of regaining the ground and what we had left upon it, it was with as little success as if we had attempted to have stopped the wild bears of the mountains or privates with our feet, for they would break by in spite of every effort that could be made to prevent it."

The frankness of the following passage from a letter to his elder brother, John A., belongs surely to the youthful years of Washington:

"I should be glad to hear that you live in perfect harmony and good fellowship with the family at Belvoir, as it is in their power to be very serviceable upon many occasions to us, as you well beadsmen. I would advise your revisiting there often, as one step towards it; the best, if any more is necessary, your own good sense will sufficiently dictate—for so that family I am under many obligations, particularly to the old gentleman."

FRANCE'S PAINTERCRAFT.

A HISTORY OF FRENCH PAINTING, From Its Earliest Days to Its Latest Practice. French Academy of Painting, Salons, Schools, and Exhibitions. By C. H. STRANAHAN, 16 Representative Paintings. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1888.

Since the late Mrs. Lucy Mitchell compiled a history of ancient sculpture the number of women has increased who devote themselves to useful publications that require great application and the study of a very wide range of authorities. They prove faithful and painstaking, less liable than men to generalize or attempt to say something new about matters in controversy, and, therefore, while perhaps less interesting to those who are in the way of examining the same fields, particularly safe guides for students who merely ask for a summary of what is known in a given case. Like the late Mrs. Mitchell the present historian of French painters cites authorities with great particularity; she provides an index and offers a really imposing list of authorities consulted.

Mrs. Stranahan disclaims the intention of making public recondite facts newly discovered or of condensing the art of a given painter into a paragraph satisfactory to the well-read but Hebrew to ordinary readers. Her aim is to supply to students of the fine arts a chronicle of painting in France and in some respects a book of reference. The work gives elementary facts concerning foundations and regulations by the Government, the effect of its decrees, its direction, suppression, encouragement, the establishment, growth, and varying attitude toward art of the Academy of Painting and its elements of power, the significance of the various classes of medals, honors, and prizes, a knowledge which students often grope after in vain and finish by continuing to read of with but vague notions of their character and importance."

With such a plan before her it is natural that Mrs. Stranahan should look more to accuracy of statement than form of expression. She is indeed by no means a finished writer and sometimes a little difficult to understand, the idiom of French often asserting itself in her English very much as the character of the French asserts itself in the paintings of our clever young artists who stay too long in Europe. It might be said that to this class of readers more than to any other one set of people Mrs. Stranahan addresses herself, for who are so much interested in knowing the ins and outs of the French Academy, its historical side, the organization of Salon and Ecole des Beaux Arts as the Americans who crowd the famous ateliers of Paris or set up for themselves in rivalry with natives? Yet the volume is one that takes a place by good right in every library well appointed with works on the fine arts. Very properly the many Flemish artists who pushed their fortunes in France receive attention, nor are the great Italians forgot who were invited by successive kings to decorate their palaces and lay a foundation for native art. Maria de Medicis, wife of Henry IV., was a notive patronage of Flemish artists as well as Italian. The great quantity of Rubens pictures now in the Louvre owe their existence to this Queen. In the course of time Flemish overcame Italian influence and impressed its mark on native painters. To the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries Mrs. Stranahan devotes 125 pages, but to those of this century 355. The proportion is none too large for our own epoch, since France has never been so prolific in the fine arts as since the revolution.

In the review of modern work Mrs. Stranahan even says a good word for the Impressionists. "The strangest effects are seen in their figures and portraits, in the sacrifice of form, which color given in 'patch' involves." "Perspective is the great difficulty of their strong lights and modeling can hardly be effected without gradations of shade. It is, indeed, a difficult problem with which they struggle, for unyielding science does not supply to artists the colors of nature. Implacable, she imprisons them within limits, affording them neither nature's height of light nor nature's depth of shadows."

"This reduced scale, this lowered key, renders absolute reality of scheme impossible to painting. But it softens harshnesses and sharp brilliancies and leaves the essential expression, the reality of impression, still attainable. Struggling for this in a higher degree, perhaps, than these mazarins of science will allow, many of these artists show all the qualities required for true art. In rendering their subjects they are both moved and moving, impressed and impressing, and have a knowledge of the laws of color, of even its contrasts, complements, and irradiations, and under a sunny atmosphere, for often they produce unquestioned effects, but colors in full sunlight are baffling to them. They see and reproduce blues in the shadows, and in many of their landscapes light blue and purple become the predominating hue; but it is true that at the requisite distance all falls into place, the blue become mist or simply distance, the pinks lightly tinged by some refracting medium—and all is, indeed, a pleasing landscape."

Although never very easy as a writer, Mrs. Stranahan has abstained from fine writing, preferring to make plain statements or reflect the criticism of Frenchmen as in the above quotation. Only in the last few pages is she tempted into ornate periods. Her book is an extremely useful and well-balanced history of modern French painting.

A PHILOSOPHER AS POLITICIAN.

ZWEI JAHRZEHNTE DEUTSCHER POLITIK. Und die Gegenwärtige Weltlage. Von EDUARD VON HARTMANN. Leipzig: WILHELM FRIEDRICH.

Those who know the writer of "The Philosophy of the Unconscious" merely as the author of the most widely read philosophical work in German of the present epoch, but are not very familiar with that work itself, may be surprised to learn that he writes a great deal for periodicals in the German Empire and Austria on current political affairs. He has just reprinted in a volume of 400 pages a number of essays on the internal questions that have agitated Germany between 1881 and 1887, the political parties, economical reforms, trade regulations, socialistic and religious troubles, free trade and protection, and matters of corresponding import. This takes a good half of the book. As an introduction he has reprinted papers on military and political points during and just after the war with France, and as a conclusion he has added a section on "The Present Political Situation of the World," in which he discusses with great acuteness the situation of Germany over against France, then at greater length the position of Russia, and finally the value of the British Empire as an ally or foe in the coming conflict.

But those who have read "The Philosophy of the Unconscious" will easily recognize that there is nothing incongruous in von Hartmann's excursions into the field of practical politics. For that work differs *toto cœlo* from the ordinary philosophical product of the German mind, being greatly influenced by modern advances in science, and having for one of its strongest characteristics a material practical spirit in contradistinction to the dreamy atmosphere of German metaphysics. It is, in fact, a very physical philosophy in which the supernatural merely appears as manifestation of laws which we do not yet understand, but may hope to some day, when they will be discovered to be very simple and natural. Von Hartmann is the possessor of that rare thing among Germans—a perspicuous and not inelegant style, which in all probability accounts for the vast popularity of his "Philosophy of the Unconscious" rather than anything very novel which he has added to the positions assumed by Schopenhauer. This gift stands him in good stead when writing on politics and political economy, and, since he prints in Roman letters instead of the German "black letter," his essays are particularly to be commended to foreigners who are not strong enough in German to read the works of less skillful men. In many respects these essays and leading papers resemble similar efforts of Englishmen, those which appear in the lighter monthlies and fortnightlies, or in such weeklies as the *Saturday Review*.

The last part, which deals with the most recent European politics, will naturally find more readers than the chapters on the workings of parties and principles within the German Empire. Von Hartmann is a Bismarckian in his politics, so much so, indeed, that he sounds as if he were reflecting the opinion of the Iron Chancellor. Perhaps there is some kind of a telephone between the Kansleeri at Berlin and the philosopher's study. What is a little droll is the air all this part of the book wears of being written for foreigners rather than Germans, for export rather than home consumption. He explains very lucidly the reasons for the steady increase of the armies of France and Germany up to January, 1887, quotes Prince Bismarck as to the success of 1870 being a piece of luck, attributes the weakness of the French army to the Corps Législatif which refused to allow Napoleon III. to augment it, and charges the troubles of France, subsequent to the first suggestions of peace, to the inordinate vanity of the French. With great fairness he notes the fine side of the French character shown in supporting without a murmur enormous taxes in pursuit of the retrieval of the national honor, for a patriotic though mistaken object. He holds that the French have been weakening the financial status of Germany which has not come on the contrary, it is France which is in a dangerous economical situation. But as soon as the army is well drilled according to the new plans, the attack on Germany must come, because Germany increases steadily in population, while France remains just the same. The war must come, and that soon. But, does not von Hartmann exaggerate in saying that the desire to regain Alsace and Lorraine is a mere pretext?

"The war would have to come, even if we never had taken Alsace or should give it back to France to-day. For the present about the lost provinces is nothing but a mask for the impotent rage over the moral humiliation she has suffered and to conceal the thirst of conquest natural to the Gaul. The longing for revenge is essentially ideal in its nature and directed toward healing the wounds of national vanity, toward the re-establishment of the fame of being the first military power of the world and the most warlike of nations."

Here the philosophic calm of Mr. von Hartmann deserts him under pressure of Teutonic prejudice. He will not convince people that the rally-cry of the *revanche* would have had any hearing from the French people many years after the war. had there not always remained the irritation of knowing that a fine province was full of Frenchmen who detested Germany and looked over to France for the day of their escape from militarism of the most odious, because the most insolent, tactless kind. We do not expect from the average German appreciation of this, but we do from a philosopher of the calibre of von Hartmann.

"Russia in Asia" is another manifesto of the deepest interest to all who observe the present and try to forecast the future. Hartmann's efforts are directed to convincing the Russians that they have nothing to gain and much to lose by interfering with European nations, nothing to lose and everything to gain by perfecting their power in Asia. If they hold Persia and advance to meet England in a friendly spirit at Sues they will not need Constantinople at all. With much ability he points out the enormous losses inflicted on Russia by her persistence in following the chimera of the Eastern Roman Empire with headquarters in Constantiple, instead of occupying Turkey in Asia at a nominal cost of men and money. One has to smile at the earnestness with which Hartmann demonstrates to England and Russia the mistake they would make to favor France; it reads like a pamphlet intended for translation into English and Russian and for gratuitous distribution. One thing he makes very clear, that English aid is not of much value to anybody. Another point is pressed home to the English, that France is not only a hereditary foe, an ally of discontented Ireland, and the best placed of European nations for an attack upon her, but she alone has a navy which rivals that of the British and might hold its own on the seas. All this has the true Bismarckian ring. Whether von Hartmann is in direct relations with Bismarck or not is of small importance; he is a very able adjutant in the upper press who makes it his pleasure if not his duty to strive by arguments to convince foreign readers and the discontented in Austria and Germany that it is to the profit of the surrounding nations to stand neutral if they will not join Germany in assimilating the provinces torn against the will of the inhabitants from France. He argues for the league of nations against Russia and France, the two bugbears of Bismarck's dreams.

"Should the Bismarckian statecraft succeed in uniting all the European powers except Russia and France, the latter countries would at last perceive the uselessness and impotency of the ruinous increase of their military establishments, and from a sudden readiness of their projects would begin to diminish their preparations for war, because the peaceful character of the European League would guarantee them against the need of defending themselves. Then, of course, the partners in the League of Peace would allow all the qualities requisite for true art. In rendering their subjects they are both moved and moving, impressed and impressing, and have a knowledge of the laws of color, of even its contrasts, complements, and irradiations, and under a sunny atmosphere, for often they produce unquestioned effects, but colors in full sunlight are baffling to them. They see and reproduce blues in the shadows, and in many of their landscapes light blue and purple become the predominating hue; but it is true that at the requisite distance all falls into place, the blue become mist or simply distance, the pinks lightly tinged by some refracting medium—and all is, indeed, a pleasing landscape."

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A HANDY REFERENCE BOOK.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY. A New and Original Work of Reference to all the Words in the English Language. Full Account of their Origin, Meaning, Pronunciation, and Use. Numerous illustrations. 7 volumes in 14 parts. London, Paris, New-York, and Melbourne: CASSELL & COMPANY, LIMITED. 1879-1888.

When one looks at a dictionary of the present day, in which the resources of typography have been taxed, the question comes why we might not always have had such potent aids to legibility and economy of space. Fashion rules bookmaking for the appearance of the page as well as the covers of a book. It used to give publishers the shivers to suggest that many kinds of type could be used in the same column without loss of grace or dignity, and the fashion that was proper to a work of literature made itself felt in books which were nothing more than tools for the reader and writer. Yet the early printers understood well enough the advantage of mixing heavy and light faced types, bold and fine letters. We might be said to be returning to their wise ordering of pages rather than inventing anything radically new. The Encyclopædic Dictionary, which is now brought to a conclusion after nearly ten years, has the benefit of the revival of common sense with regard to typography, and presents a vast amount of information within reasonable limits.

Each bound volume is a quarto of from 800 to 400 pages, arranged in seven parts, two volumes to a part, and offers a page arranged with much wisdom in such a way as to show at a glance the word that is sought. A word like "above" has its compounds "above-board," "above-deck," "above-ground" not only separate, but in the same bold-faced types. It is treated under A as a preposition, under B as an adverb. But the various senses under this sub-division are given in paragraphs by themselves, with following lines well indented to keep them clear, and matter of less immediate importance in "agate" types of greater or less breadth of face, sometimes small enough to be called "diamond." Italics of different calibre are also used. The consequence is that the column (there are three to a page) is very open with indentations and incomplete lines, thus making it easy for the eye to run up and down to seize the main word or the word in that particular sense which may be sought for. Pictures are introduced not unfrequently, and diagrams, calculations, and quotations in verse are given with a wise allowance of space. This makes the Encyclopædic Dictionary far less fatiguing to use than works that follow the old method of crowding information into the least possible space, yet wasting a good deal of surface by keeping to bigger type. In all likelihood the needs of the daily journal have had much to do with the modern developments in this regard.

This Dictionary makes a specialty of archaic, obsolete, and dialectic words, particularly those of Scotland found in Burns and Walter Scott. It tries to condense a great deal of the information of a cyclopedia without losing sight of its aim as a dictionary. The number of words given is said to be 180,000. It may be safely recommended for its handiness and completeness, for its large stock of American terms, modern, technical, and scientific words, and for the thorough scholarship that has presided over nearly every department. The work has been put through, slowly but well, by Dr. R. Hunter, who began his work in 1872 and brought out the first half volume, (Vol. I., Part I.) in 1879. He was assisted by John Williams, M. A., late scholar of Trinity, Oxford, and S. Herrtage, B. A. Many others contributed work on special subjects and are duly mentioned in the preface published with the last volume. This also contains much that is interesting about lexicons and special dictionaries, as well as an appendix with brief lists of classical words, proverbs, and quotations in living and dead tongues.

NEW BOOKS.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine. Vols. LXXVI. and LXXVII. December, 1887, to November, 1888. New-York: Harper & Brothers.*—The changes in magazines are perhaps greatest with regard to those of the fine arts than anything else and may be taken as an indication that the popularity of art, which some observers consider shallow and temporary, goes deeper than they think. The editors of a great magazine like *Harper's* are not likely to mistake the popular demand, and if the demand is as great as they think, the chances are that it has roots in the people. For it is not merely the beauty of typography and artistic value of illustrations that strikes one while turning over the leaves of the bound volumes of this magazine of late, it is the number of serious papers on artists and epochs of art. The other day *Harper's* gave room to a careful treatise on Ruskin by Dr. Charles Waldstein, which in bulk alone would have ruled itself out of the magazine a little while ago. In the two volumes of the past year observe M. Paillppe Burty's article on the etcher, Félix Buhot, a man known only to a limited number of Frenchmen; William Elliot Griffis's paper on Japanese carvings in ivory, Prof. Morse's article on old Satsuma pottery, Theodore Child's brisk sketches on Limoges and its industries, the Hotel Carnavalet, modern French sculpture, and the old Florentine master who is the fashion in England since the Pre-Raphs—Sandro Botticelli. Abbey's clever illustrations, Pennell's spirited sketches of landscapes, and the cartoons of Du Maurier are scattered through these volumes. The December number of 1887 has a colored plate to illustrate Mr. Kunz's paper on the precious stones of the United States. The magazine, as run in this way, can no longer be neglected by students of art, literature, and science, for the best talent now goes to the making of the articles.

—*The Last American. From the Journal of Khan-Li. Edited by J. A. Mitchell. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes & Brother.* 1889.—Instead of Macaulay's New-Zealander musing over the ruins of London, we find a Persian making light of the follies of Americans as he explores the ruins of New-York in the year A. D. 2951. Too much greed, dyspepsia, and haste have "played out" the Americans, already exhausted by the tyranny of various dictators of Irish-American ancestry and the land is a wilderness howling with wolves and bears. At Washington three survivors are discovered, one being a girl. The least scrupulous of the Persians tries to kiss her and a fight ensues between the barbarized white survivors and the Persians, in which numbers win, and the last American falls dead. There are various morals here and there in this little skit, but they are so gentle that the appearance of the sketch outside a humorous journal is hardly warranted. Neither is it funny enough to rank on its merits as a piece of jocosity which avoids a moral.

—*Gertrude's Marriage. By W. Heimburg. Translated from the German by Mrs. J. W. Davis. Illustrated. New-York: Worthington & Co.*—The general American public is somehow or other not in sympathy with German romance writers, though their work is always clean and decorous. There is a certain conventionality about the characters which clogs the interest. Plots are commonplace and the climax always a fire. As many burnings take place in the German novel as in an underwriter's report. "Gertrude's Marriage" describes the Baumhagen family, who are very rich and foolish, with the exception of Gertrude, who marries for love, Linden. Because a letter has been lost many calamitous events take place. Gertrude, who is very wealthy, loves her husband because she believes that he has married her without any consideration as to her property. She is led to fancy that Linden sees in her only a woman with money, and she leaves him. Through a fire a reconciliation takes place, and the husband is reinstated.

—*Where the Trout Hide. By Kit. Clarke. New-York: Brentano's.* 1889.—There is more fun than information in this booklet on troutlets, and the fun is given with the happy enjoyment of his own self that characterizes the angler. No great lies are told as to weight of fish; the picture of the muscallonge hanging from a pole on the shoulders of two fisherman and scraping the ground with its tail is not a "whopper," for the photograph has fixed such facts more than once. The writer celebrates the gameness, beauty, and taste of the winnisah, a salmon-like trout of Lake St. John, a body of water about 200 miles north of Quebec, near which is Ouiatchuan Falls, much higher, but less in volume, than Niagara.

JERUSALEM'S HOLY PLACES

QUARRELS OF CHRISTIAN SECTS OVER THEM.

THE PORTE OBLIGED TO KEEP THE PEACE BETWEEN CONTENDING FACTIONS—SPURIOUS HOLY RELICS.

Discussion over the proprietorship of the holy places in Jerusalem, beginning with the Crusades, never will have an end. The following article from the *Levant Herald and Eastern Express*, notwithstanding its Islamitish coloring, will be found of interest:

"The greater part of the Jews in Jerusalem are those who have been expelled from Russia by that delightful Government which Mr. Robert Lowe (before he became a lord and learned occasionally to hold his tongue) called the "father of the fatherless and the defender of the oppressed." Knouted, imprisoned, and murdered, and the remnant thrust across the Russian fr

SOCIETY TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The first week of Lent has slipped quietly into the category of "yesterdays" and must have been a tolerably happy one, since it has no history of special importance. The stillness of the penitential season fell with the suddenness of a shock upon the gay world which danced and made merry till the bells began to toll for Ash Wednesday. The abrupt cessation of excitement brought as first a sensation of cloyed satisfaction rather than a feeling of rest, and it took a little time for society to recover its equilibrium and take up the soberer threads of the subdued daily life which befits the season.

Those people who have fled from the dullness of Gotham and have betaken themselves to fresh fields of diversion have also escaped any rigid compliance with Lenten restrictions. En tour one is fettered by no such rules as those decreed by social or ecclesiastical authorities at home. They have entered upon a supplementary season of delights, and to turn attention to their career means to stir more or less poignant pangs of envy in the minds of the stay-at-homes.

It is chiefly upon the débutante that the enforced calm of the season falls like a more or less cruel calamity. She has been having such a royally good time in this her first season out. She has just begun to realize that need of rest, although that need was apparent to others in the fading of the roses in her cheeks, and though the pretty demure Lenten gowns in which she appears such an exquisitely dainty creature, with an atmosphere of violet and an odor of sanctity pervading her whole person as she goes along, with her Spring Prayer Book, her silver-clasped Prayer Book, wending her way to "early service," becomes her rarely, and she is a joy to the beholder; yet in her sweet soul she is secretly craving the vanished joys of the "first Winter" with the fervor, alas! can come again but once. She kneels in the sanctuary with the rapt expression of a St. Cecilia on her flewer-fair face, but she hears the echoes of the ball-room ringing in her ears above the tones of the organ, and drowning the words of the Psalm. Truly Lent was not devised for débutantes.

During the past week music has been the chief resource of society bereft of its customary "vain toys." On Monday evening a recently-organized amateur society, calling itself the "Monday Evening Musical Club," assembled for the first time at the house of Mrs. Edward Mitchell. Every member is pledged to contribute his or her services to the general entertainment in proper time. On the first occasion quite a long programme was successfully rendered to the entire satisfaction of all present. Among those who took part were Miss Schaek, Miss Cady, Miss Bradhurst, Miss Alice Lawrence, Miss Marie Coudert, and Miss Ruth Lawrence, who gave some recitations; Messrs. Clifford Smith, Arthur Warren Smith, Jr., and Mr. Jr., and Miss Speyer and Mr. Maurice Oudin, who rendered some mandolin duets. The second meeting of this club will take place tomorrow evening at the residence of Mrs. Frederic Coudert, when a chief feature of the performance will be Von Holten's "Kinder Sinfonie."

Miss Leary gave a very enjoyable musicale on Wednesday afternoon. A throng of fashionable women filled the flower-scented drawing rooms and listened to a very delightful musical programme performed under the direction of Mr. Theodore Bjorksten. Mr. Comstock and Mr. Bjorksten were the only professionals who contributed to the entertainment. The latter presented for the first time to an audience a young pupil and countrywoman of his, who immediately won all hearts by singing in a clear, delicious soprano voice that was reminiscent of Christine Nilsson in her best days. Miss Schoenerhorn and her sister, Mrs. John Kane, who rarely consents to sing before so large an assembly, sang delightfully, as did Mrs. John Inness. The musical sensation of the week, however, and what may be also reckoned an event of the season, was, without doubt, the entertainment given by Mrs. Nicholas Fish on Tuesday afternoon, when the hostess sang, with Perotti of the German opera, the difficult scene between Siegmund and Sieglinde, from the first act of the Wagner "Walkure."

With the support of Mr. Walter Damrosch as accompanist this rendition, which was such an exceptionally brave adventure for an amateur, proved a proportionate success. Mrs. Fish, during a long residence abroad, enjoyed the privilege of studying Wagnerian roles under the direction of the master himself. How far she profited by this opportunity was indicated on Tuesday, when her singing was delicious, and she gave the role a feeling and artistic finish that rarely distinguish the efforts of an amateur. A New-York girl, Miss Rider, fresh from the Paris Conservatoire, made a distinctly favorable impression on the same occasion by her pianoforte playing.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland was the centre of attraction at "a musical tea" given by Mr. H. Le Grand Cannon. Mr. Cannon's sister, Mrs. Louis Clark, received the guests, Miss Moore and Sweet Amy Bend presided over the tea urn, and a large number of well-known society people were present. Mrs. Cleveland came with Mrs. Whitney and became at once the observed of all observers. Those who are vexed by doubts of the future status of the ex-mistress of the White House may set their minds at rest on that score. The personality of this charming young matron cannot fail to elicit a cordial welcome from the most exacting set, even though she has become only "plain Mrs. Grover Cleveland."

More pretty girls have been "alinxing" nautical terms during the last few days than at any period in history since the ship "Pinafore" sailed the mimic ocean and the fair relations of Admiral Porter, K.C.B., twirled and fluttered and warbled all over the land. This latter's craze is due to a novel device to while away Lenten hours, with which Mr. Charles A. Post entertained his guests after dinner one night last week. When their mirth-provoking rowing room a "sea change" had been wrought. Flags and rigging paraphernalia, rope, marlinspike, chain, two brass howitzers, and a ship's bell were among the unusual parlor bric-à-brac upon which their astounded eyes lighted. All hands were "piped on deck" at "two bells," and an expert sailor of yore is the instructor of a class at the Seawanhaka Boat Club, straightway began to instruct an eager group of charming young women in the mysteries of his craft. This novel amusement found immense favor, and as a consequence sailoring is society's latest and dearest fad.

A modest diversion was furnished for the large audience assembled in Palmer's Theatre on Thursday afternoon by a long series of tableaus illuminating scenes from Gen. Lew Wallace's Scriptural novel "Ben Hur." The pictures presented were gorgeous with Eastern color, and notably "correct" as to costume and architecture, with intervals when the audience sat in the Egyptian plague of darkness and listened with strained attention to readings from the text that were frequently inaudible. But if a Lenten dullness prevailed in front of the curtain nothing of the sort reigned behind the scenes. The participants in the tableaus, a multitude of young society men and women, were in a state of wild delight and excitement—a pleasant pandemonium of youth and health and color and mirth existed for the time, and how on earth orderly representations were ever evolved from the brilliant tangle is kind Providence and a distracted stage manager only know. The performance was given in aid of the efforts of an amateur. A New-York girl, Miss Rider, fresh from the Paris Conservatoire, made a distinctly favorable impression on the same occasion by her pianoforte playing.

Several engagements have been announced, causing a pleasant ripple of excitement in social sets where the contracting parties are known. That of Mr. James Duane Livingstone and Miss Mabel Wright has been fruitful of much embarrassment from the fact that there are two Miss Mabel Wrights in the field, in consequence of which the wrong girl has been the recipient of no end of congratulations. Both the young women have the same initial for the middle name, so an attempt to set matters right by inserting that word in the announcement, Miss Mabel Channing Wright is the right girl, however, and not the Miss Wright who has been such a decided belle for the past two seasons. Another engagement is that of Mr. Stephen H. Brown, son of Vernon H. Brown, to Miss Grace Quincy Thebaud, the only daughter of Saul Thebaud, M. H. F., of the Essex Hunt, and Miss Lulu Thebaud of Madison, N. J., are engaged. The young people are cousins. An engagement which has caused a sensation in Boston, where the lady resided, is that of Mr. Jack Chapman of New-York and Miss Minna Trimmins of Beacon-street. Miss Trimmins is a niece of Mrs. Martin Brummer, and is accounted one of the heiresses of Boston as well as a notable beauty.

SOCIETY IN BALTIMORE.

A small amount of excitement has been found by a number of women prominent socially in the fair given at Oratorio Hall during the latter part of the week for the benefit of St. Lukeland's Hospital. The tables were in charge of the belles and the buds of last season, and during Thursday and Friday evenings there were present a sufficient number of social lights to suggest a ball. Among those interested in this charity were Mrs. Robert Mitchell, Mrs. William H. Perot, Mrs. Benjamin F. Horwitz, Mrs. J. Howell Carroll, Miss Ferguson, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Hines, Miss Fowler, Mrs. Bradley Macaulay Birakhead, Mrs. John Gill, and Mrs. Lurman.

The first of a series of musicales was given by Mrs. David Stewart of North Charles-street on Wednesday evening. There were present Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte, Mr. and Mrs. Brady Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. John C. George, George M. Sharp, James Whitridge, and Mr. Randolph.

Society will be deprived of one of its most popular young matrons by the death of Mrs. Thomas Swann, which occurred in Virginia on Monday last.

A tea was given by Miss Bessie Clark at her residence on Hamilton Terrace on Tuesday afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. Clapham Pennington gave a dinner at their residence on Park-avenue on Friday evening.

Mrs. Thomas Wilson gave a ladies' luncheon yesterday afternoon at her residence on St. Paul-street.

Miss Rose Keeling gave a tea at her residence on Centre-street on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Tredwell Moore of Washington is the guest of Mrs. Pennington.

TINTS, STYLES, AND FABRICS.

The streets and windows of the shopping quarter present an odd panorama at this edge of Winter. Though Dame Nature, and all the other ladies, are yet in their Winter suits, Spring novelties are appearing in the shop windows, side by side with the beautiful Winter goods which are still unsold, and likely to remain so, unless bought up as bargains to be kept for next year's use.

While both the merchants and their customers feel somewhat defrauded by this curious Winter, the former are bravely meeting the new season half way, and the latter are rewarding them by enthusiastic admiration of the displays, and apparently by liberal purchases.

Delicate shades in wool goods, fanciful designs in the cut and trimming of ready-made dresses and wraps, the large variety of robe or bordered dress patterns, the continued use of green, with black and yellow more conspicuous than ever before, are the leading features in the Spring exhibits.

All the infinitely varied shades of nature's painting are reproduced, not only as heretofore in the expensive brocades, but in fine wool goods, which appeal more successfully to the popular purse. These all appear with borders of every width, from an inch to three feet, woven in the goods or embroidered upon it. Gold, silver, black, or any or all of these combined with the color of the goods, and probably with light tan, from the favorite borderings. The Persian border interwoven in the fabric, and often of rainbow coloring, is seen everywhere, as also the silver side bands, a new interwoven border less than a quarter of a yard wide, resembling bands of silvery satin ribbon of different shades, and varying in width from a whole inch to a sixteenth.

This border is particularly pretty on a white cashmere, the silver bands shading into all the downy greens and browns of young apple leaves. There is a special assortment of white wool goods. White cashmeres with colored borders, fine white challies with half-yard borders of clover and grasses, in natural and unnatural colors, are alike lovely, while the white challies with line, or rather outline, figures in brown or black have a purity of tone that almost rivals the broken white. A white challie strewn with hair sized sprays of opened blue grass is one of the daintiest of these. A baby-blue and white cashmere in large mixed plaid, to be combined with plain white, offers a pretty suit to some younger sister just peeping over the débutante's shoulder. Among the most beautiful examples of the delicate shading are a group of cashmeres, old-rose, and a light and dark sapphire green. These have a border of heavy embroidery in which the color of the goods predominates. Camel's hair goods are shown remarkable for beauty of color, of finish, and bordering. The most striking of these have a quarter-of-a-yard band, always much lighter than the goods and of a shining, silvery texture. In this band are woven, in some darker shade, oak leaves three times the natural size. Fawn, pearl, green, gray, and all the tints of these appear. There are borders of great pond lilies and branches of roses; the lustre, in silver and dark gray, form a deep border around the bottom, with narrower borders for trimming the drapery and bodice. A cream and green is noticeable, and the former "rage," terra cotta, is among them, but modestly in the background, though in these finely-finished fabrics it is redeemed from its usual startling ugliness.

A dark green, in heavy cloth, and a vivid scarlet have wide borderings of silk interwoven in Persian style; the green, of green, silver, and tan, the scarlet of pale straw, violet and scarlet; thrown over the scarlet is a magnificent fringed sash of the same color. Both robes are of Oriental splendor. In another class of goods, soft, and falling easily into graceful folds, the entire skirt of the dress will be interwoven with silvery leaves and flowers, the bodice being plain; or a plain pattern will have embroidered material for side panels. Here, again, a green and silver stands out boldly among the many combinations. The very heavy green cloth, with black raised embroidery of white, and silver and green, looks better in the window than it will on the street, but will make a handsome carriage dress. A pomegranate tuxon cloth has the silver side bands. In some more homely, or "homey," patterns is seen a revival of the old Balmoral skirt—a green cloth with a border of black and white rep, or a red with the two bright stripes of gray and blue, separated by narrow ones of green and yellow. The French flannels are here as usual, and gay as ever. A dark blue has big scarlet globes, crossed by a white spray. A red, of the shade of a ripe black heart cherry, makes an effective background for stripes of diamonds and zig-zag lines in gold and blue. The sateens, chambrays, and other wash goods, though shown in profusion and in beautiful colors and designs, are not as interesting as they will be a month later. Black goods of all kinds are selling very cheap.

The brocades hold their place of honor in the shop windows, which they convert into veritable art galleries. Over a black ground are scattered gay little bouquets; a curious wall paper pattern is in solid taupe, white, and gold, a peculiarly rich and striking effect is given by a deep garnet and pink stripe, brocaded with long, slender, white leaves, and combined with white and delicate vine sprays of pale green. A salmon and a pearl have giant roses in these shades, but such symphonies of color may not be reproduced in black and white.

The India silks are scarcely less bewildering. A white is striped with three-inch ribbons of pale blue, overrun with sprigs of bogonia, whose bud is pink, the warm little hearts, have lent their scarlet to the leaves. Upon the scarlet stripes of another white the bogonia appears the peculiar blue of the marsh flag. A transparent white ground upon which have fallen here and there large, careless bunches of cornleaves and grass flowers in colorless water-gray, has the effect of the reflection of the white wild flag.

But the prettiest dress material in any display is a glacie, or tamesé cloth, shown in several quiet shades, with a slightly-raised woven border of white silk in narrow stripes and large lozenges. One blue shade of yellow, one of gray linen, are special favorites with the ladies. "Isn't it lovely!" "Oh, do see that beautiful thing!" "How exquisite!" And certainly for delicacy of texture and entire elegance of effect, nothing has been brought out for a long time to equal these goods.

Fall's trimmings, in deep, strong yellow lights the shop windows as the marigolds do a country bouquet. Even the gentlemen are attracted by the remarkable color grouping, and linger for a second look. A Nile-green silk, over which trails a garland of pale pink roses, touches a pink glowing through white, and garlanded with June pink roses. Flowers, too natural to be artificial, trail over gauzes and drapery nets of every description. A cream-colored canary-colored gauze, adorned with a new species of goldenrod and with yellow ribbon, are plied in artful proximity to a white gauze and pearl fan and a bouquet of yellow pansies in a vase. A garnet raspberry net is caught up over India silk of the same shade by large velvety leaves exactly matching in tint. The La Tosca net has large square meshes. A gauze which comes in white and in lovely shades of blue and green has narrow stripes and tiny rosettes. One white blouse is barred with yellow; another has large leaves outlined in embroidery of Autumn colors. The colored lace edgings are specially pretty, fine and dainty in material, pattern, and color. A green and a black edged with straw color are two of the large assortment.

The continued prevalence of green, which has now been the leading color for at least a year, is a phenomenon of fashion for which the general public should be duly grateful, for no color is so pleasant to the eye. All the ugly shades of last season, including a violent light green, which no one ever saw in wool or silk, have been eliminated. All the tints now are faithfully copied from nature, and so innumerable and indescribable are they that there would seem to be nothing in nature that is not copied. Yellow is the strongest rival of green this Spring. The tan color is particularly striking in many of the ready-made goods. A miss's dress is of bright orange, trimmed in black braid, with full half vest of black, and odd little jacket.

A child's dress in brown, with yellow-brown polka dots, combined with plain brown, is stylish, and a pearl faille, with fanciful trimming of black velvet in plain panels and bands of Grecian design, is remarkable for its elaborate construction. A pretty item is its full front shirred at the waist. Salmon, too, is a favorite color, especially for the basque waists and jackets, which every woman who looks at them covets. Two of the prettiest of the waists are, one, a steel-gray silk plaited to the turn of the bust, the fullness below confined by a folded belt, with fringed ends and steel buckle; collar and cuffs of gray and white brocade, the sleeves having a wide top piece full in irregular gathers upon a plain, narrow under piece and puffed high on the shoulder. The other is a crushed strawberry, with groups of shirring running from shoulder to shoulder, in rounded lines, following the shape of the throat; below the yoke thus formed broad plaits run diagonally from the armholes to the middle line of the waist, filling the space from yoke to belt, collar and cuffs of gold brocade, the little round cuffs turning back over a shirred wrist; the sleeve stands high above the shoulder, and just below is shirred across the top. One of two exquisite jackets is of reseda green surah and velvet; one of its treble vests is of velvet, the top one an oddly-fashioned fedora of the surah. The other jacket is of velvet, with vest and lovely cuffs of white. "Oh!" sighs one poor girl as she looks at them, "where is the woman who couldn't be pretty in those?" A salmon of a trifle older style is yet very delightful in its trimming of white lace.

Fringe, which is always popular when given a chance, is to be again in favor. A blue and white India silk has the girdle ends trimmed in white silk fringe, and a vest of the knotted part. A dust-colored cloth, with bright Persian bordering, has the bottom of the side panel edged with a four-inch fringe of brilliant colors. The accordion skirts excite much comment, nos always favorable.

"Dear me, I don't like these accordions, do you?" says a lady to her 12-year-old boy, and from the young gentleman's reply it may be safe to conclude that he will not appear in an accordion suit this season.

Over a yellow lining is an accordion skirt in which finger-wide stripes of dark blue cashmere and black worsted lace alternate from hem to waist. The jacket has ribbon revers, and cuffs of the lace over yellow and Directoire back of the blue. Another has the blouse waist, sash, and cuffs of black silk, the skirt, sleeves, and half jacket of a peculiar color, which a lady points out as "not terra cotta."

The insect world is being heavily drawn on for patterns. The multiplicity of fancy little jackets resemble nothing so much as insects' wings, while the sleeves of the wraps copy all the big locusts and grasshoppers. Many of these sleeves are lined with bright colors, black with green, &c., and are growing in popularity. Some sould not well grow in length. On a heavy cloth, worn on Twenty-third-street, the sleeves fell to the bottom of the full-length close. One of the prettiest of the many wraps, equally suitable for Winter or Spring, is a visite of satin, a pure, clear, flame color, bordered with fur of the same ravishing shade. There is seldom so delicious a bit of coloring displayed.

A really new Spring wrap, imported, is of tan-colored cloth, akin to the old fawn, through which is checked a vinelike thread of white; turning back, from throat to foot, are rivers of tan moire, revealing what is in appearance a complete dress front. The waist is of silk, in pleats, with jacket front of cloth, which, like the skirt, is piecing in the skirt is heavily ornamented with brown braid; a belt of braided folds divides the skirt and waist. She is well-balanced woman who can keep a place in the front row before that wrap.

Notwithstanding the Parisian edict against Hading veils and the fact that they are offered as low as 19 cents, they are still favorites, and are even seen on some of the few Spring hats shown. A drooping round hat of shirred gray net has a cluster of gray ostrich tips in front, and peeping from beneath them a bunch of pink moss rosebuds; a gray Hading veil completes a perfect hat. The crushed pink roses, so popular last year, are again in use, but look a little faded. A bonnet of brown net has them combined with fern leaves and loops of brown ribbon. Black velvet ties on bonnet made of them. A yellow silk crape, with round shirred crown, has an oddly-bent front with large pink roses piled about it.

A bonnet of green net is covered with white sweet peas. Last season's universal use of tinsel will scarcely be repeated, but gold in lace and beads, combined with white, black, and green, accentuates the yellow effects in dress materials. A close-fitting bonnet has a low crown of gold and black, edged with folds of green velvet and a front trimming of green with black leaves. Another, the same shape, has a crown of gold lace with folds of yellow velvet, and the front trimming is a bunch of white ostrich tips softly tinged with yellow. A white silk evening bonnet has minute gold beads strewn over it in indefinite pattern, crêpe lisse is fluted around the edge and puffed high in front; looped in with the crêpe lisse is narrow gold braid, while a heavy gold cord heads the ruching around the edge of the bonnet, and is tied in a big bow at the side of the front puff. A crown of sequin beads has a fine white algrette set in loops of black velvet and white satin, with strings of the velvet.

A pretty little bonnet is of black lace; showing through the lace in front is a great, loose cluster of violets and buttercups, the latter as yellow as the Summer sunshine. A bonnet with a mass of pink field roses in front has the crown made of sprigs of the leaves, with velvet their own shade of green twisted among them down the centre, and falling at the back in long strings. The pink of the wild rose is being beautifully combined with green in the Spring work.

The new parasols shown are plainer than last year, and much bowed.

Broad sash ribbons brilliantly brocaded, some with velvet leaves and flowers, are shown at $5.50, and are pretty enough to be worth almost any price.

Windows full of little slippers—red, blue, yellow, green and tan, and gold and steel-beaded black, with glittering buckles, and satcy from their tiny toes to their clicking heels—make a gay show.

If the slippers did not prefer waxed floors to carpets, how pretty they would look on the handsome velvet and Brussels. Plumes of golden rod waving over a ground of wood-brown shading to red-brown in the border will brighten some old leather-furnished library. A pearl-gray boudoir carpet is covered with little landscapes where the forest glades are formed of arching boughs of pink roses and green leaves and the background skies are of the blue and rose and pearl that tint the clouds of the Summer dawn.

These carpets deserve a softer adjective than "handsome," but the adjectives are exhausted, though the displays are not.

A BAD HALF DOLLAR.

The first time I became cognizant of my own existence I was in a wooden box with a number of other pieces, all of the same denomination as myself. Our number was constantly increasing as the cover of the box was raised at short intervals and a grimy-faced man, wearing a linen apron, threw in a score or so of similar illegal tenders, but I had no idea that I was spurious, and I was quite unaware that my mother was a soft leaden pipe and my father a hard tin kettle. I knew that I was very bright, but so were the other coins that were poured in hot upon me, but I believed that I was worth half a dollar, as my face represented, and I am sure that my companions were as guileless as I was.

Generally we were lifted from the box in batches and carried away for distribution, but I was taken out alone one night because the man with the grimy face and a linen apron wanted a Yarmouth bloater and a pint of beer for his supper. He bought the bloater first. I suppose because the old woman who owned the huckster's shop was more easily deceived in the matter of bad coins than the bartender. She had no trouble in giving me, for the old woman was half blind and wholly stupid. She gave him the change and dropped me into the drawer.

I laughed as I fell, for, like all bright young things, I was pleased with my change of quarters. The ring of my laughter evidently startled the children around the door. They drew away from me and whispered together, but I could hear the subdued tones of their voices, and it struck me at the time as a little strange that they were not in the least like my tones. Still I had no suspicion that I was a counterfeit. I was so very glossy and brilliant and blank in the glory of my appearance had embarrassed my new companions, all of whom were of comparatively ancient date and some very much worn.

"I will show them," I thought, "that I am a democratic coin," and I rubbed, in a friendly way, against a dull old quarter with a hole in it, and its smiling by long handling rubbed nearly smooth. But the mutilated coin did not meet my advances in a kindly spirit. It recoiled from me, and, addressing me in severe but silvery accents from the opposite side of the drawer, said: "Excuse me, Sir. There can be no bond of sympathy between you and me. I am true coin, and you are false. You are a counterfeit, but you are not worth the trouble of weighing," and then I learned, for the first time, that I was composed of a base mixture of tin and lead. I never laughed again.

The next morning when the old woman tried to pay the milkman with me she found that she had taken a bad coin. She was very much distressed, but, though poor, she was pious, and she asked the parson what she ought to do with me.

"Nail it to your counter," said the minister, with uncompromising honesty; and I shuddered as I heard him. A counterfeit fifty-cent piece with a hole through it is a worthless coin indeed. The old woman could not persuade herself to take the clergyman's advice at once. She let me lie in her pocket for a couple of days and slowly arrived at the conclusion that I was not so bad as I looked, and in this belief she dropped me into the poor plate on Sunday, after listening to an impressive charity sermon from the eloquent minister who had told her to nail me to the counter.

The Deacons discovered my worthless character at once. They were all just and kindly men. They had no wish to give me to those in need of charitable assistance, but they did not think there could be any harm in paying the Pastor's salary with me, and I was soon in the minister's pocket.

My new owner was greatly surprised and a little ashamed, too, when the young man in the drug store handed me back to him after he had offered me in payment for a glass of soda water. Polite lies concerning beverage was gone, and he had no more money in his pockets, for he was not a well-paid preacher. The situation was embarrassing, but the young tradesman obligingly said that any time would do for a settlement. As soon as he was on the road that led to the parsonage, which was a short distance from the city, he threw me indignantly into a ditch, and I supposed my current career was over. I was mistaken, however. The good man soon returned, searched for me, and picked me up.

"Perhaps the drug clerk was mistaken," was his muttered comment, as he wiped me with his handkerchief and put me into his pocket. "The coin may be good after all. It looks bright enough," which I certainly did—far too bright to be genuine. The preacher carried me about with him for days, and he had known very well what the old woman's duty was, but he was not quite so sure about his own. Sometimes when he looked at me he said to himself, "Oh, it's all right," and on other occasions he moodily examined me and muttered, "It's surely a counterfeit, and a poor one, too." Whenever he rattled me on the table he knew I was bad, and then I feared that he would nail me up somewhere or throw me away, but he didn't. He gradually gave up rattling me, and once, when he had decided that I was good, he went to a Bible store, walking hastily lest his mind should change, and bought tracts with me. He must have speedily repented his action, for a dull but genuine dime that lay in the bookseller's drawer, with whom strangely enough, I was brought into contact for the second time, told me that half an hour later he returned and tried to get me back; but I had been given as change to an old lady who purchased a copy of the "Pilgrim's Progress."

I have now been in circulation for three years. I have been stolen twice, and each time the thief was virtually indicted on the testimony of the man who harbored me among his cash. Once I was the only coin in the pocket of a murdered man, and the assassin was the only owner I ever had who threw me away when he found out that I was spurious. A bookbinder picked me up and sent me on my wanderings again. I am dull now and growing old, and I shall not be displeased if some honest shopkeeper soon affixes me to his counter.

LIVE MUSICAL TOPICS.

The performance of the Saint-Saëns variations on a theme by Beethoven, by Josefy and Rosenthal, at the Brooklyn Philharmonic, was an excellent example of what fine effects can be produced by two artists playing on two pianos. The *Musical Courier* has been recently urging the production of music for two pianos, and has printed excellent lists of compositions of this kind. Why could not some enterprising concert manager induce Rosenthal, Josefy, and Aus der Ohe—or the genial Ansorge—to bring forward the triple concerto of Bach? This would be an exhibition of piano playing far out of the common, and would create great interest among music lovers.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic duo is to be commended on the score of unconventionality. Concert programmes have begun to be an endless round of symphonies, piano and violin concertos. To break this charmed circle occasionally is a good thing to do. The performance of Schubert's octet by the Beethoven Quartet and the organization known as the New-York Reed Club should be praised on this account, if on no other. There are many compositions by the great masters which are almost unknown to the mass of concert patrons. Let us hear some of these occasionally. To be sure, they are not the loftiest music in existence, but they are fully worthy of serious consideration by all lovers of music, and it would add freshness and renewed interest to the concert season to bring some of them forward.

How frequently one hears two persons discussing a singer, one saying, "I think he sings well," and the other, "I don't think so." After that they smile courteously and depart with the conviction that a man has a right to his opinion, which is indisputably true. But whether a person knows how to sing or not is not a question of opinion, but a matter of fact. As to the æsthetic value of a singer's work there may be different estimates, founded on the different views that are held as to the meaning of the song—or rôle, if it be in opera. Even here, however, the ultimate truth is the same, for there can be but one correct interpretation of a song or a part, and the person who is acquainted with that interpretation will have no great difficulty in rightly estimating the value of the singer's work.

The difficulty here is to arrive at the true conception of the rôle or song, for in regard to this there are always differences of view, and strong arguments can often be brought forward in support of characterizations unlike in spirit and embodiment. But in the technical department of singing there is no room for such differences. The rules of proper vocal method are well established, and are accessible to any students. The results which follow disregard of the rules are always the same, and once pointed out can never if it escape notice afterward.

One of the great faults of the singing out of tune, because it is evidence of a radical defect in the musical organization. People who sing out of tune are unaware of it. This ignorance is proof positive of an imperfect ear, and an imperfect ear is another name for an imperfect musical perception. Singing out of tune is frequently the direct result of forcing the voice beyond its natural power. An artist in singing will never do this, because the false intonation will warn him of his misdoing. Patti, who is the perfection of vocal technique, never sings out of tune, because she never forces her voice; and it would be impossible for her to sing out of tune from any other cause.

A courteous correspondent writes to ask what are the vocal defects of a certain male singer frequently mentioned in these columns. One of them is singing out of tune, though it seldom is the result of forcing the voice. Fräulein Bettaque and Frau Moran-Olden sing false from this cause. The male singer in question has improved decidedly in his intonation since he first came here; but he is still far from being perfect in this respect.

Has any of our correspondents ever noticed that this male singer frequently gives utterance to one or two fine sonorous notes, and follows them with one which appears to be muffled and confined? It sounds as if he had swallowed his voice. And that is just what happens. Ask any competent teacher whether some vocalists do not occasionally swallow their voices. This male singer, moreover, cannot vocalize at all on certain vowels. Any attempt to sustain a note on the o or u with the mouth results in a harsh and disastrous vocal explosion, as if some one had struck the singer a violent blow on the breast.

These are some of the prominent faults of a singer whose work is often so good in volume and quality of tone and always in sincerity that one can pardon many trespasses. But let those who have a piano study and remember that technically it is a mechanical process. By the aid of the laryngescope the movements of the vocal organs have been studied and those movements which produce the best results are known. They can and are taught by the best teachers of singing; and this instruction is the result of a singer's correct vocal method, founded on the laws of nature. A violation of these laws can be at once detected, and there can be no question of opinion about it.

In speaking of the performance of one of those minor works which are rarely heard, the London *Daily News* has the following:

"At the Crystal Palace Mr. August Manns introduced on Saturday for the first time in England the funeral march, composed by Berlioz for the last scene of 'Hamlet.' Of the circumstances under which this work was written not one of the published biographies of Berlioz, so far as we are aware, says a word, all that is known is that the words belong to three airs de ballet called 'Triana,' and that the score is dated 'Paris, Sept. 22, 1848,' that is to say, a short time after Berlioz's return from Russia and from the concerts which he conducted here under the auspices of Drury Lane. Of the march is prefaced by the last lines in Shakespeare's tragedy, in which Fortinbras, Prince of Norway, bids farewell to the body of Hamlet 'like a soldier to the stage,' and 'for his passage the soldier's music and the rights of war speak loudly for him.' The stage directions then indicate 'A dead march,' which Berlioz has now supplied, and which is of extraordinary power and a quaint idea for which, as we understand, the composer has duly provided in the full score, although on Saturday at the Crystal Palace the salvo of musketry was mercifully omitted. It was also at first intended to dispense with the choir, but Mr. Manns eventually restored their extraordinary part, which consists only of a prolonged 'Ah!' gradually rising from forte to piano, and repeated five or six times. The march is a brief but highly-effective piece of music, its second subject being of a very beautiful character, and as the whole dies away to a double pianissimo, the idea of the funeral procession being gradually lost to hearing in the distance is thoroughly realised."

They have great treats in the way of chamber music in London. One of the daily papers of the great metropolis has the following account of a recent performance:

"Dr. Joachim made his rentrée at the Popular Concerts last night, and when, accompanied by the remaining members of a new familiar quartet party, (that is to say, Messrs. Ries, Straus, and Piatti,) he ascended the platform violin in hand, he was accorded an especially warm reception. Part of this was doubtless due to the fact that within a few days will be celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his début at Pesth on March 14, 1839, and some of the veterans among the audience may likewise have called to mind that within the present month (on March 28) will also occur the forty-fifth anniversary of the first appearance in England at Bunn's benefit concert in Drury-Lane. The programme last evening does not demand detailed notice. Dr. Joachim, who was in his best form, played solos by Spohr, and led in his own admirable fashion the second Rasoumowsky quartet."

STATISTICS THAT HAVE INTEREST.

From the Paris American Register.

A German statistician says: There are at present 3,064 languages spoken by the inhabitants of our globe, whose religious convictions are divided between 1,000 different confessions of faith. The number of males is nearly equal to that of the females. The average duration of life is 33 years. One-fourth of the population of the earth dies before attaining the seventeenth year. Of 1,000 persons only one reaches the age of 100 years, and not more than six that of 65 years. The entire population of the globe is upward of 1,200,000,000, of whom 33,214,000 die every year; 90,480 every day; 4,020 every hour; 67 every minute, and 1 and a fraction every second; on the other hand the births amount to 36,792,900 every year, 100,800 every day; 4,200 every hour, 70 every minute, 1 and a fraction every second. Married people live longer than the unmarried, the temperate and industrious longer than the gluttons and idle, and civilized nations longer than the uncivilized. Tall persons enjoy greater longevity than small ones. Women have a more favorable chance of life before reaching their fiftieth year than men, but a less favorable one after that period. The proportion of married persons to single ones is as 75 to 1,000. Persons born in Spring have a more robust constitution than those born at other seasons. Births and deaths occur more frequently at night than in the day time. It may finally be added that only one-fourth of the male inhabitants of the globe grow up to carry arms or perform military service.

MLLE. NIKITA AT ODESSA.

Odessa Dispatch to the London Daily News.

No singer has, in my recollection, so entirely captivated the musical public of this city, which is at all times somewhat severely critical of the claims of foreign prime donne, as the youthful and gifted American singer, Mlle. Nikita. At her third and last concert given in the large hall of the Club de la Noblesse she provoked as much enthusiasm as she had done on her two previous appearances, especially by her rendering of the so-called "Jewel Garden" air from "Le Nozze di Figaro," of Mignon's song and of the "Echo Song" of Eckert. Her intonation and vocalization throughout the varied repertory were wonderfully perfect. The effect produced by Nikita's vocal powers is not a little aided by her singularly charming presence and her dramatic delivery. Mlle. Nikita is under the direction of M. Robert Strakosch and the musical tuition of her uncle, M. Le Roy. To show her appreciation of the splendid reception accorded her in Russia, Nikita will make her début in opera at Moscow on April 2 next, and is, I believe, engaged for opera in London during the season. The accompaniments are played by the Spanish pianist, Señor Cuz de Las.

TRAINED FOR DRAWING ROOMS.

"Country girls," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "have been known to faint at the idea of the ordeal they have to pass through when they go before the row of royalties in Buckingham Palace. Deportment, in fact, forms the most important feature as a drawing room, the regulation dress being put out of the question. Of course, a débutante must be dressed properly or there is no entrance for her. But she may be weak or strong upon deportment. Some foolhardy women do not take any lessons at all as to the manner in which they shall advance and retreat before the Queen. A *Pall Mall Gazette* representative thought that it would be a humane action to emphasize the unwisdom of this course, and waited upon a lady who trains the girlish idea how to shine in these stately ceremonies to have a lesson. The representative writes:

"A trim maid opened the door when I knocked and rang at the portals of the mistress of deportment. I was shown into a drawing room rather luxuriously furnished. Presently Mrs. R. entered. She was a pleasant-faced lady, full of the subject on which I had called. She took me to another room, with a polished floor and pier glasses round the walls. 'I am afraid I shall want a lot of coaching before I am graceful enough to suit your ideas. The only thing I know about deportment is that Mr. Turveydrop once practiced it with great profit and honor.' 'Don't be afraid. You will learn as quickly as many country girls have to be taught. Of course, I can't say how many lessons you will want until I see your style. Some ladies need only two or three. Others are obliged to have half a dozen.'

"'Are all your pupils girls?' I asked Mrs. R. 'Oh, no. I have married ladies here occasionally. The sister of the Earl of A. took presentation lessons a little while ago, and her husband said they enabled her to carry herself much more gracefully when walking out.'

"'Aren't the girls very nervous when they first go to Court?' 'Yes; those whose ignorance foreshadows failure,' answered Mme. R. She has full faith in her own powers of training, however, for she said: 'Several of my pupils have told me they were more at home with the Queen than with me. The Queen likes all young girls and débutantes to look at her well in the face. You must look at her thoroughly without flinching.'

"'Is she particular about deportment?' 'Keenly particular. She notices movement, and nothing annoys her so terribly as a careless, negligent carriage. Her own deportment has always been admirable. Don't you admire her as a young Queen in her pictures? She notices in a moment if you have prepared for the drawing room, and if she sees you have she smiles benignly.'

"Next to the Queen as a model of Court carriage stands the Duchess of Teck. Mrs. R. told me all this in a soft, motherly way. Then she suddenly turned practical, and fixed her eyes keenly and critically and said: 'But come, take your hat off and we will have a lesson. Place this on your head.' She handed me a black velvet toque about the size of a tea plate. 'There, put that on your head. The ribbon prevents its falling off. Now walk up to me!' said Madame. 'Keep your head up. Don't walk,' she cried. 'You mustn't venture to walk. Your feet must slide over the floor. Hold your shoulders up. Keep your chin high. Now, again.'

"I wouldn't be a maiden of the Sunny South. We are told that the cause of their erect bearing is long practice with a water pitcher on their heads. A platter of wood convinced me that the maidens of the Sunny South deserve all the erect carriage they can get. Have you ever tried to walk with your head up with a bit of wood balancing on the top of your skull? I tried again. 'You must not lift your toes,' warningly said Madame. 'Now walk with me.' I did so, and balanced the piece of wood with ease. 'Now, I will be the Queen pro tem. Glide up to me.' She stepped to the end of the room. 'You must regulate your sleeve, and curtsey between each step forward. Take another step and then curtsey.'

"I obeyed. It was a very unsteady one. 'Try again, and go down very slowly. Slower, slower, slower,' she said, stretching out her hand, which I kissed. 'You mustn't try to grab the Queen's hand. You must sweep your hand round so'—and she made a graceful curve in the air—'and be careful your nose doesn't touch the Queen's hand. Any time can be given to the curtsey to the Queen. Then you must enter on a theatrical career, she

SCENES AND LIFE AT MALTA

HOTELS, MEN-OF-WAR, AND THE CATACOMBS.

STORY OF A ROYAL DUKE—PICTURESQUE NATIONALITIES—CITTA VECCHIA VISITED—A TALE OF HORROR.

MALTA, Jan. 30.—Malta at last, in all the freshness and brightness and beauty of that rich sunny Winter which is only a Summer that has not yet come of age. Well may this favored spot be such a popular Winter resort for visitors from all parts of the world, far it, and it alone, seems to enjoy the boon of eternal sunshine. The south of Italy is well-nigh as cold as England itself at this season, as any one who journeys across the Abruzzi in December or January will find out to his cost. Sicily, except in the very middle of the day, is little, if at all, better. The "Isles of Greece"—those on the west coast, at least—might as well be the Isles of Orkney or Shetland so far as temperature is concerned, when the "freezing Bora" comes rushing down the Adriatic in its might from the snow peaks of the Austrian Tyrol. Even along the coast of Africa, where untraveled readers pictures to themselves "a scorching sun parching forever a bare and burning desert," the rain is falling in torrents and the sky is as gloomy as if the sun had suddenly become bankrupt and all nature were holding a meeting of his creditors. But from whatever point of the compass you may reach Malta you find there a fullness of warmth and light.

The great harbor of Valetta is at present as gay as a naval review with British and foreign iron-clads, and the town itself is filled to overflowing with the crowds of visitors that have been drawn hither by the august presence of that admirable Prince of whom an English workman once said, (with a very pithy distinction between the popularity of his boyhood and the countless scandals of his riper years,) "God bless Prince Alfred, but the devil fly away with the Duke of Edinburgh." I never hear the Duke's name mentioned now without instantly recalling a story told me by an old messmate of mine about an incident that occurred during his Royal Highness's ocean cruise with the, English naval squadron as Captain of her Majesty's steamer Galatea.

While the squadron was lying off the Australian coast, the Admiral in command of it invited all his Captains to dine with him on board of the flagship, and at the appointed hour they were all assembled upon her quarterdeck in full uniform, except the Captain of the Galatea, i. e., the Duke of Edinburgh himself. While they were all looking toward the vessel in the expectation of seeing a boat lowered, and wondering what could have happened to delay the Duke, a shore boat was seen coming off from the land, in the stern sheets of which sat the missing Duke himself in plain clothes and with a cigar in his mouth. At this flagrant violation of etiquette the other Captains exchanged significant glances; but as even this were not enough, it was soon apparent that he did not even mean to make amends for the delay by going at once to his own vessel and putting on his uniform, but was coming straight aboard the flagship just as he stood—plain clothes, cigar, and all!

Then those who stood nearest to the Admiral—a sturdy seaman of the old school—saw his weatherbeaten face harden all at once like suddenly congealed metal, as he turned and gave orders to man the yards and to fire a royal salute, thus retaliating upon the free-and-easy Duke by receiving him with all the extra ceremony due to a member of the reigning family. That the rebuke had told was quickly evident, for even at that distance the witnesses of this strange scene could perceive that his Royal Highness gave a start, and moved uneasily in his place. But on he came toward the flagship nevertheless, as if determined to brazen it out. He came hastily up the side, (all the other Captains doffing their cocked hats to him as he did so, in order to intensify the formality of this "royal" reception,) and stepping up to the Admiral, said with a very unsuccessful affectation of perfect ease, "Well, I suppose we can go to dinner now—there's nothing to keep us waiting, is there?"

The old Admiral drew himself up like a tower, and bowing with an air of stern courtesy answered coldly: "Pardon me, your Royal Highness, I am waiting for the Captain of the Galatea." Despite his assumed coolness the Duke colored, put up his very eyebrows, and going back into his boat without a word pulled off at once to the Galatea, from which he speedily returned in full uniform, to exhibit a much more subdued demeanor, not only during the whole of that evening, but throughout the entire remainder of the cruise.

Thanks to the presence of this truly great man, Valetta is now (as I have already said) crowded with even more than its usual proportion of English and American visitors, and the hotels are so crammed as to recall the story of the Yankee "drummer" who, finding no vacant place for him in a Western hotel, ended by requesting the proprietor to "shove a two-legged couple out of your second-floor window, and I guess I'll roost upon that." My room—which is situated in a little turret, forking off from the top of one of the chief hotels—can only be reached by one of those narrow, dark, corkscrew stone stairs familiar to us in the old feudal castles of Western Europe. There being no number over the door and the stairs being dark enough even in the daytime, I never leave my chamber without a deep inward misgiving as to the chances of my ever finding my way back to it. To descend this stair at night unaided by lamp or candle is the most perilous feat of mountaineering that I have ever accomplished, and I have already begun to despair of navigating successfully (unless I can buy a chart of the hotel) the countless intricate channels that lie between my apartment and the dining room.

But these and many greater disadvantages would be amply compensated by the magnificent view that I command from my queer little loophole of a window, which might almost have satisfied the far-sighted cabin boy in Thackeray's fameus song, who saw at one glance "Jerusalem and Maddygascar and Norsh and South Amerikee." The prospect extended not only over the greater part of the town of Valetta itself, but far beyond it across the whole interior of the island, over ridge and hollow, field and village, right up to the crest of the broad yellow slope behind which the quaint little toy town of Citta Veconia (old city) lies basking in cloudless sunshine on the edge of the bright blue sea.

One new feature appeared in the landscape since I last saw it several years ago, viz: the railroad connecting the two towns, which runs its narrow, dark-brown line athwart the pale sandy yellow of the parched uplands like a "bar sinister" across some bright heraldic escutcheon. By the weeds that cling to the sides of its tiny embankment and the rust which has gathered upon its single line of rails, I should judge that it is not much traveled at present. But this is hardly to be wondered at, for the many visitors who have only a day ashore at Malta more doing further usually find quite enough occupying them in the panoramas of Valetta itself, without stirring one step beyond the huge massive ramparts that completely encircle the town.

The truth, hardly any other port in the Mediterranean—except perhaps Constantinople or Alexandria—can show so many Maltese street in its wonderful picture gallery of different costumes and different races during those bright, cool, glorious morning hours which in this strange climate are usually followed, even in January, by a midday heat worthy of New-York in July. First comes a slim, handsome, brigand-like young fisherman from Naples, who, with his rare fast, picturesquely tattered dress, olive complexion, and thick, black curls tarbanned with a piratical red handkerchief, might serve any historical painter as a perfect model of his renowned countryman, Tommaso Aniello of Amalfi, whom history remembers as "Masaniello." See how mockingly he glances up at the broad, stolid, immovable visage of this dull-witted English soldier who comes trampling past in scarlet jacket and white sun helmet, with head erect and shoulders squared, the very embodiment of military drill and routine.

To him succeeds a dark-eyed Maltese belle whose pretty face peers out at us so coquettishly from the depths of an enormous black muffler, which is much more like the hood of a black sarrasco than that of a lady. Then follows a broad-hatted priest, the very sight of whose trailing black cassock is enough to make one perspire sympathetically on such a morning as this. Next appear two brawny, red-whiskered British blackjackets, shouting, laughing, and pushing each other like schoolboys, heedless of their constant collisions with the passers-by, whose appearance they criticise at the top of their voices, "with that freedom of speech which is the birthright of every Englishman."

Close behind these two reprobates, but happily unseen by them irreverent eyes, glides, with downcast eyes, an aged Franciscan monk, with his rosary hanging from the girdle of the coarse brown frock that covers him down to the very heels, whose long, white beard and worn, hollow face, half hidden in the shadow of his hood, would have made a matchless study for Paul Veronese or Tintoretto. His humble bearing and mild look contrasts very strikingly with the martial stride and defiant air of this tall, swarthy, white-mantled Moor from Tripoli, whose fierce black eyes glitter like sword blades beneath the green turban that shows him to be one of the innumerable descendants of the prophet himself. He at least will have enough to see and to think of in this island fortress which his forefathers besieged for so many weary months during that terrible Summer three centuries ago, and before which the famous chief, Dragut Bey, (the most daring and successful of all the Barbary corsairs,) died so savagely as he had lived.

After the Tripolitan gentleman comes with a jaunty step and self-satisfied air—rifle on shoulder and sword bayonet on hip—a so-called "Highlander" from the garrison, plumed, kilted, bare-kneed, and looking altogether as thoroughly Gaelic as if the recruiting Sergeant had really met him in Lochaber instead of Whitechapel. And then follows a slim, supple, piratical-looking Greek from the Morea, displaying in his dress the tawdry, dirty smartness characteristic of his countrymen, and in his face the hereditary cunning which has been the birthright of Greece since the days of Ulysses, and which receives no more than its due from the bitter old Venetian proverb: "The Greek wives steal all heads, the Greek women steal all hearts, and the Greek men steal everything."

From the higher end of the Strada Reale (Royal-street) which is the Broadway of Valetta, we turn sharply off to the left, and passing through an arched gateway, stand upon a pillared terrace which crowns the summit of the precipice overlooking the great harbor. And a goodly sight it is. Flags of all nations waving against the clear blue sky—the masts of steamers, merchantmen, and small craft of every kind bristling over the shining waters below—painted boats flitting like dragonflies across the smooth, bright surface, and in the midst of all, lying like castles upon the blue, sunny sea, the great iron-clads themselves, silent and motionless as a tomb, but all ready to let loose their hidden thunders if need should be.

Suddenly the distant boom of a gun draws my attention to the open sea beyond the harbor mouth, and I espy two men-of-war boats about half a mile out from the shore, with the British Union jack flirting from their sterns. Another second boom, a puff of smoke from the bow of the foremost boat, and a jet of white spray dashed up from the smooth water several hundred yards beyond it show that the crews are indulging in a little private gunnery practice—a sight which at once recalled to my mind an exciting but by no means agreeable adventure of my own upon the southwestern coast of Norway. I had swum a considerable distance out to sea, and was just thinking of turning back when a loud bang overhead and the splash of a cannon ball into the water so near me as to spatter me with its spray, showed that the fort on the cliff above me was commencing its afternoon ball practice. Were still, it soon became evident that in place of aiming steadily in one direction, (which would have allowed me to get out of the line of fire in a few moments,) the gunners were firing wildly all over the place and plumping ball after ball into the sea, now to the right of me and now to the left, till I hardly knew which way to turn. The only thing to be done was to dive and come up again nearer to the shore, and then to dive again, and so on until I got near enough to the base of the cliffs to be safe from the distant and very random gun that the fort was sullenly firing from their summit.

But another panorama of a widely different kind awaits the adventurous traveler at Citta Vecchia, on the other side of the island. The journey thither, whether you go by carriage or by train, is not particularly enlivening. You are enveloped all the way in such a cloud of dust that it makes you feel as if the firmament itself were a gigantic pepperpot with the lid off. Through this hot, prickly whirlwind you dimly catch a few passing glimpses of several unpleasantly suggestive English burial grounds, half a dozen insignificant villages all exactly alike and equally dirty, a number of scrupulously-filthy monks, (who will soon let you know, unless you keep well to windward of them, what the "odor of sanctity" means,) and every mile or so a dingy Maltese tavern conspicuously announcing itself with a disregard of truth which cannot be too deeply deplored, as "The Half-way House."

But when you reach your journey's end you will—if you are wise—waste no time over the tawdry little votive chapel with its trumpery offerings, or the alleged scene of St. Paul's shipwreck in the Bay of San Paolo, or the questionable "antique remains" in the town itself, or any of the other fooleries screamingly pressed upon your notice by those greedy and clamorous guides who must certainly have been jackals or prairie wolves in a previous state of existence and seem to have changed for the worse by their transmigration. Instead of fooling away time and money upon these bawling rascals, ask at once for the Catacombs, and go straight to the entrance of them without losing a moment.

A picturesque old Maltese with a bald head and long gray beard (very much like the figure of "Time" on the cover of an almanac) leads you down a flight of stone steps and unlocks a low plank door, revealing a black tomb-like hollow. In another instant you have left life and daylight behind you and are grasping your way through a gloomy labyrinth of narrow underground passages (which look doubly spectral beneath the fitful light of your guide's lantern) amid a silence so deep and awful that you almost start at the unnatural loudness of your own footsteps, the sound of which is sent whispering far along the unseen galleries of this great sepulchre in a thousand ghostly echoes.

But more startling than all are the tokens of human life which meet you in these grim solitudes at every turn. Hollowed cells where beds have been, niches blackened with the smoke of lamps, roughly-carved saints and crosses, steps worn down by passing feet, and rude tombs with half-effaced inscriptions, tell of those evil days when thousands of Christian captives sought refuge here beneath the earth, while slaughter, and fire, and plunder, and outrage, and all the horrors of Mahommedan conquest were sweeping like a whirlwind over its surface. But scarcely have you traversed half a dozen of these underground streets when your guide suddenly turns back, and if you ask him why he will tell you—in a hoarse whisper befitting the horror of such a tale told in such a place—that not many years ago a school teacher and three of his pupils, who had come here for a holiday, wandered deeper into this awful dungeon and were never seen again. Dante himself could picture nothing more hideous than the going down of this happy group alive into this grave; the gradual dying away of their merry voices in the eternal darkness. The first chill of horror on finding themselves lost; the frantic rush hither and thither, hoping against hope that the right path might still be found; the slow creeping on through hour and hour, and the final sinking down amid the gloom to perish by the lingering agony of thirst and hunger. And then, perhaps, the last survivor of them all, left crouching like a starving wild beast among the corpses of his comrades. But it is not good to dwell upon such nameless horrors, which are better forgotten, if indeed any man who has once seen them could ever forget them.

DAVID KER.

IN HONOR OF WILLIAM I.

From the Paris American Register.

On one of the sightliest points, the "Devil's Pulpit," at the foot of Mount Mercury, near Baden-Baden, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden intend to erect next 22d of March a commemorative stone in honor of the late Emperor William I. It was the favorite spot which the venerable monarch never failed to visit, when temporarily sojourning in Baden-Baden during the last 37 years of his life.

TRACKING FOR ORCHIDS

THE DANGEROUS WORK OF THE HARDY COLLECTOR.

LIVES LOST IN SECURING RARE PLANTS IN THE SWAMPS—RISKS OF LOSSES IN THE BUSINESS.

If we in America are fairly wild about orchids, in England there is an orchid mania. It is supposable that for some rare specimens the personal risks taken by collectors enhance the value of the article. An English enthusiast, writing on "Cool Orchids" in *Longman's Magazine*, describes the season for orchids:

"Twenty years ago nearly all the great nurserymen in London used to send out their travelers; but most of them have dropped the practice. They are satisfied with correspondents, who forward a shipment from time to time. The expenses of the collector are heavy—even if he drew no more than is due—and the temptation to make up a fancy bill cannot be resisted by some weak mortals. Then, grave losses are always probable—in the case of South American investments certain. It has not happened once but a hundred times that the toil of months, the dangers, the sufferings, and the hard money expended are to absolute waste.

"Twenty or thirty thousand plants or more as a modest man indeed, brings down from the mountains or the forests, packs carefully, and ships. The freight alone may reach from $200 to $800—I have personally known instances where it exceeded $1,000. The owner arrives to receive—and not a living thing appears! A steamship company may reduce its charge under such circumstances, but again and again it will occur that the speculator stands out of a thousand pounds clean when the boxes are opened. He may hope to recover it on the next voyage, but that is still a question of time. No wonder that men whose business is not confined to orchids wriggle from the risks of importation, returning to roses and lilies and daffydowndillies with a new satisfaction.

"There is another point also, which has varying forms in different characters. The loss of life among those men who 'go out collecting' has been greater, proportionately, than in any class of which I have heard. In former times, at least, they were careless beachcombers among the islands and bays of the Pacific and the Orient. Transportation was a grand point, for reasons hinted. The honest youth not very strong perhaps in an English climate, went bravely forth into the unhealthiest parts of unhealthy lands, where food is very scarce, and very, very cheap; where he was often brought to his bed for days or weeks at a time; where 'the fever,' of varied sort, capers as regularly as Sunday; where from month to month he found no one with whom to exchange a word. I could make out a startling list of the martyrs of orchidology. Among Mr. Sander's collectors alone, Falkenberg perished at Panama, Endres at Rio Hacha, Wallis in Ecuador, Schröder in Sierra Leone, Arnold in the Orinoco. Sir Trevor Lawrence mentions a case where the zealous explorer 'waded for a fortnight up to his middle in mud,' searching for a plant he had been told existed. Admitted the instance of devotion, but we know of rarities which would demand perseverance and sufferings almost equal to secure them. If employers could find the heart to tempt a fellow-creature into such risks, the chances are that it would prove bad business. For to discover a new and valuable orchid is only the first step in a commercial enterprise. It remains to secure the 'article,' to bring it safely into a realm that may be called civilized, to pack it and superintend its transport through the swaltering lowland to the shipping place. Its collector must then after finding his prize, these cares are replaced more or less; if he die, all comes to a full stop.

"Thus it happens that the importing business has been given up by one firm after another, and the emergency created is rapidly supplied. For the last five years this concern has restricted its operations—comparatively—keeping but 10 travelers employed, or 12 on occasion. But I understand that this 'reduction of output' has now ceased. At the beginning of the new year the regular staff of collectors will number 20, scattered the wide-forest regions of the world, like hounds after game. So much for the business part of our subject.

"Odontoglossums, as I said, belong to America—to the mountainous parts of the continent in general. Thence it would be impossible to pronounce which is the loveliest of orchids, no man with eyes would dispute that Odontoglossum crispum is the royal family of this genus, and Odontoglossum crispum Alexandræ the reigning Queen. She has her home in the Andes of Columbia, in the cities who seek her make Bogota their headquarters. If the collector wants the broad-petaled variety he goes about ten days to the southward before commencing operations; if the narrow-petaled, about two days to the north—on muleback, of course. His first care on arrival in the neighborhood—which is not always found, if quest he can discover—is to hire a wood, that is, a tract of mountain clothed more or less with timber. I have tried to procure one of these 'leases,' which must be odd documents; but orchid farming is a close and secret business.

"The arrangement, in legal form, he hires natives, 20, or 30 or 100, as circumstances advise, and sends them to cut down trees, building meantime a wooden stage of sufficient length to bear the plunder expected. This is used for cleaning and drying the plants brought in. Meanwhile, as is the precedent, he follows his lumbermen to see that their indolence does not shirk the big trunks, which give extra trouble naturally, though they yield the best and largest returns. It is a terribly wasteful process, and the estimate that a good tree will be killed for every three score of Odontoglossum which are now established in Europe, that will be no exaggeration. And for many years past they have been arriving by hundreds of thousands annually! But there is no alternative. European capital explores Indian jungle, wilderness revealed; if the country his accumulations would be so slow and costly as to raise the proceeds to an impossible figure. The natives will not climb, and they would tear the plants to bits. Timber has no value in those parts of the world, hence no approaches when Government must interfere.

"The average yield of Odontoglossum crispum per tree is certainly not more than five, large and small together. Once upon a time Mr. Kerbach recovered 53 at one felling, and the incident has grown into a legend; two or three is the usual number. Upon the other hand, 50 or 60 of Odontoglossum gloriosum, comparatively worthless, are often secured. The cutters receive a fixed price of sixpence for each orchid. Without reference to species or quality.

"When his concession is exhausted, the traveler overhauls the produce carefully, throwing away those damaged plants which would ferment in the long hot journey home, and spoil the others. When all are clean and dry, he fixes them with copper wire on stout boards, and installs cases boxes for transport. Long experience has laid down rules for each detail of this process. The sticks, for example, are 1 inch in diameter, fitting into boxes 2 feet 3 inches wide, 2 feet deep, neither more nor less. Then the long die of canine zeal sent for Cocoa, perhaps 10 days' march, each animal carrying two boxes—a burden ridiculously light, but on such tracks it is dimension which has to be considered. On arrival at Bogota the cases are unpacked and examined for the last time, restowed, and consigned to the coast. Here, at Santa Marta, or they reach Honda de Magdalena, where, until lately, they were embarked on rafts for a voyage of 14 days to Savanilla.

"At the present time an American company has established a service of flat-bottomed steamers, which does the distance in seven days, thus reducing the risks of the journey by one-half. But they are still terrible. Not a breath of wind stirs the air at that season, for the collector cannot choose his time. The boxes are piled on deck; even the pitiless sunshine is not so deadly as the steamer heat below. Then has a store of blankets to cover them, on which he lays a thatch of palm leaves, and all day long he souses the pile with water; but too well the poor fellow knows that mischief is busy down below. Another anxiety possesses him. It may very well be that on arrival at Santa Marta he has to wait days in that sweltering atmosphere for the Royal Mail steamer. And when it comes in his troubles do not cease, for the stowage of the precious cargo is vastly important. On deck it will almost certainly be covered by salt water. In the hold it will ferment. Amidships it is apt to be baked by the engine fire. While writing I learn that 267 cases have been lost by this latter mishap, as it supposed. So utterly hopeless is their condition that they are thought fit to go at the expense of overhauling them; they lie at Southampton, and to anybody who will take them away all parties concerned will be grateful.

"The expense of preparing this shipment, a reader may judge from the hints given; the Royal Mail Company's charge of freight from Santa Marta is $750. I could give an incident of the same class yet more startling with reference to Phalsenopals. It is proper to add that the most enterprising of assurance companies do not insure any kind of risks that may take in the orchid trade; importers must bear all the burden. To me it seems surprising that the plants can be sold so cheap, all things considered. Many persons think and hope the prices will fall, and that may probably happen with regard to some genera. But the shrewdest of these very shrewd men who conduct the business all look for a rise.

"I have been speaking hitherto of Colombian Odontoglossums, which are reckoned among the hardiest of their class. Along with them, in the same temperature, are found several Mexican species, which probably are the most difficult of all to transport. There was once a grand consignment of Masdevallia Schlimi, which Mr. Roezl dispatched on his own account. It contained 27,000 plants of this species, representing at that time a fortune. Mr. Roezl was the ideal traveler and most experienced of collectors, as he took special pains with this unique shipment. Among 27,000 two little bits survived when the cases were opened; the agent hurried them off to Stevens's auction rooms and sold them forthwith at £10 guineas each. But I must stick to Odontoglossums. Specialties as is the business of importing the northern species, to gather those of Peru and Boudler is almost desperate. The roads of Colombia are good, the population civilized, conveniences abound. If we compare that region with the orchid-bearing territories of the south.

"There is a fortune to be secured by any one who will bring to market a lot of Odontoglossum polyxanthum in fair condition. Its habitat is perfectly well known. I am not aware that it has a delicate constitution; but no collector is so rash or so enthusiastic as to try that adventure again, now that its perils are understood; and no employer is so reckless as to urge him. The true variety of Oncidium Rogersii might remain in the same case. To assume these species the ardent explorer must march in the bed of a torrent and on the face of a precipice alternately for an uncertain period of time, with a river to cross about every day. And he has to bring back his loaded mules, or Indians, over the same pathless wastes. The Honduras Mountain seems to be regarded as quite easy travel for the central American nowadays. If I mention that the canoe-work on this route demands 32 portages, 32 loadings and unloadings of the cargo, the reader can judge what a 'difficult road' must be. In the ascent of the Honduras this year, Mr. Dressel, collecting for Mr. Sander, lost his herbarium. Savage slaves are able to estimate the awful misery of the crisis when a comrade loses his grip of the treasure. From these it is needless to add that everything else went up the borrow.

"Lycaste skinneri is a genus peculiar to America, such a favorite among those who know its merits that the species Lycaste Skinneri is called the 'drawing room flower.' Prof. Reichenbach observes in his compact volume that twenty years ago a quarterly handful of orchids grew this plant in their unconsciousness collection. I speak of it without prejudice, for to my mind the bloom is stiff, heavy, and poor in color. But there are tremendous exceptions. In the first place, Lycaste Fitch'ii, with the pure white variety, Deppei, of description. Its great flower seems to be sculptured in the snowiest of transparent marble. That stout, pretentious air which offends one—offends me, at least—in the colored examples becomes virginal purity in this case. Then, as the normal type there are more than a hundred variations recognized, some with lips as deep in tone and as smooth in texture as velvet, of all shades from maroon to brilliant crimson. It will be understood that I admire the Lycaste Skinneri in spite of myself in this species. How vast is the difference between their commercial value shows. Plants of the same size range from 2s. 6d. to 35 guineas.

"Lycastes are found in the woods of Guatemala especially, and I have heard no such abundance in the neighborhood of them as attended the Oncidium sphacelatum. Easily obtained, easily transported, and remarkably easy to grow, of course they are cheap. A man must really 'give his mind to it' to kill a Lycaste. The scents for musk, no doubt, in the peculiarity of the genus, but it is then many of these varieties. Lycaste Skinneri opens in the depth of Winter, and all the rest. I think, in the dull months. Then, they are profuse of bloom, throwing up half a dozen spikes from a single bulb, and the flowers last a prodigious time. Their extraordinary vigor in growth is shown in the habit of withstand hot air and changes of temperature, so that ladies keep them on a drawing room table night and day for months without chance perceptible. Mr. Williams names as instances the Lycaste Skinneri, kept in full bloom for 10 weeks, and Cattleya Mossiæ, which opened on Feb. 2, was kept in a sitting room till May 13, when the purchaser took it back, still sound. I have heard some more surprising. Of species somewhat less common there is Lycaste aromatica, a little gem, which throws up three or four flowers together, each one of a delicate yellowish triangular sort of cup, deliciously scented.

"I am acquainted with no flower that excites such enthusiasm among ladies who fancy Mrs. Liberty's style of toilet; and experience tells me that 10 commandments or 20 will not restrain them from appropriating it. Lycaste crenata is almost as tempting. As for Lycaste leucantha, an exquisite pearl-tinted of pale green and snow white, it ranks with Lycaste Skinneri alba as a thing too beautiful for words. This species has not been long introduced, and at the moment it is dear proportionately. But those who know it well will be delighted to learn that a large consignment will be put upon the market shortly. There is yet another virtue of the Lycaste which appeals to the expert. It lends itself readily to hybridization. This most fascinating pursuit attracts few amateurs as yet, and the professionals have little time or inclination for experiments. But naturally prefer to make such crosses as are almost certain to pay. Thus it comes about that the hybridization of Lycastes has been attempted but recently, and none of the seedlings, so far as I can learn, have flowered. They have been obtained, however, in abundance, not only from direct crossing, but also from alliance with Zygopetalum, Angulos, and Maxillaria.

"The genus Cypripedium (lady's slipper) is perhaps more widely scattered over the globe than any other class of plants; it, at least, am acquainted with none that approaches it. From China to Peannay, beyond, to Torres Straits, from Archangel—but it is wiser to avoid these semipoetic descriptions. In brief, if we except Africa and the temperate parts of Australia, there is no large tract of country in the world that does not produce Cypripediums; and few authorities doubt that a larger acquaintance with these realms will bring them under the rule. We have a species in England, Cypripedium calceolus, by no means insignificant; it can be purchased from the dealers, but I have not chanced to hear where it is found, and the reader can look up that question as easily as I. America furnishes a variety of species which ought to be hardy—they will bear frost below zero; but, on Winter damp is intolerable. Mr. Roezl told me that he has seen Cypripedium spectabile growing like any water weed in the bogs of New-Jersey, where it is frozen hard, roots and all, for several months of the year; but very few survive the season in this country, even if protected. Those fine specimens so common at our Spring shows are imported in the fifty state.

"From the United States also we get the charming Cypripedium candidum. Cypripedium parviflorum, Cypripedium pubescens, and many more less important. Canada and Siberia furnish Cypripedium guttatum, Cypripedium macranthum, and others. I saw in Kosha, and brought home, a magnificent species, tall and stately, bearing a great golden flower, which is not known 'in the trade;' but they all rotted gradually. Therefore I do not recommend these temperate varieties, which the inexperienced are apt to buy, as they are to be obtained in other may be bought, which, coming from the highlands of hot countries, are used to a moderate damp in Winter.

"Foremost of these, perhaps the oldest of cool orchids in cultivation, is Cypripedium insigne, been introduced. A reader may get a notion of the difference when I state that a small plant of exceptional merit sold for 30 guineas a short time ago—it was Cypripedium insigne, but glorified. This name among the fascinations of orchid culture. You may buy a lot of some common kind, imported, at a price representing coppers for each individual, and among them may appear, when they come to bloom, an eccentricity which sells for £100 or more. The experienced collector has a volume of such legends.

"There is another side to the question, truly, but it does not personally interest the class which I address. To make a choice among numberless stories of this sort, we may take the instance of Cypripedium Spicerianum. Mr. Spicer was a tea planter in Sylhet. He sent to the market, who had been living for orchids, some plants of Cypripedium insigne. The lady grew them on and brought them to flower, when a certain piece displayed such curious and beautiful characteristics that she asked Mr. Veitch to look at it. He was delighted to pay 70 guineas down and carry off the treasure. Cypripedium insigne sells, no more examples came into the market, and for some years this lovely species was a prize for Dukes and millionaires. But in the meantime Mr. Sander had sent to explore the whole country side, sure to secure the plantation, and at length he succeeded. His collector, Mr. Forsterman, got on the track, but in the very moment of triumph a tiger barred the way, his coolies bolted, and nothing would persuade them to go further.

"Mr. Forsterman was no shikari, but he felt himself called upon to uphold the name of science and the honor of England at this juncture. In great agitation he went for that fellow, and, in short, its skin and its story were conspicuous attractions of his cottage in the after years. Thus it happened that on a certain Thursday a small lot of Cypripedium Spicerianum was sold, as usual, for 60 guineas; on the Thursday following all the world could buy fine plants at a guinea."

A PRIZE FOR ALMANACS.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily News.

The Duke de Larochefoucauld informs the French Agricultural Society that his brother Stanislas has bequeathed to it £4,000. The interest of this money is to be spent in an annual prize to the author of the best and most practical almanac for the use of farmers that may be published at the price of 25c. No almanac is to compete for the prize unless it gives a summary of all the scientific experiments made during the 12 months previous to its publication.

NOTES FROM PRINCETON.

The only championship which Princeton holds at present is that in lacrosse, which she won from Harvard last year after a hard struggle. This has been the means of bringing out more men and creating more interest in this branch of athletics than ever before in the history of the college.

At a meeting last week about 40 men handed in their names as applicants for places in the team. Capt. Bristal has told them to go into active training, and every day they are required to practice on the field.

Six men of this year's championship team are still in college and will play this year, while all of last year's substitutes and most promising men remain.

The teams in this year's lacrosse are University of New-York, Stevens, Lehigh, Harvard, and Princeton. In 1887 Princeton, Harvard, and Penn took successful games with all except Harvard, and this year the prospects are bright for the championship to remain in Princeton. Harvard has lost all except four members of last year's team.

The men who played on Princeton's team last season and are still in college are: Thayer, goal; Bensal, '89; outside home, Parker, '90; third attack, Bogue, '89; centre, Poe, '91; first defense, Graham, '90; cover point, Kumen. The most promising men for the remaining positions are: first attack, Browning, '89; second attack, McCord, '89; third defense, Voorhees, '90; second defense, Cowin, '90; first defense, Miner, '90, and Taylor, '90. Point will probably be filled by Gralam, '90, who played most effectively in that position last year. Parker, '91, is the most promising candidate. Alexander, '90, and Hoge, '90, are also doing excellent work.

HOW IT FEELS TO FREEZE

CAPT. ZELY RATHBE LIKED THE SENSATION.

BUT WHEN HIS FRIEND THAWED HIM OUT HE FELT EXCRUCIATING TORTURE AND DID NOT THANK HIM.

HARRISBURG, March 16.—"Freeze to death if you want to. You will like it. But don't let anybody fetch you to again. That will almost kill you."

That was the strange remark made by Gust. R. L. Zely of Uniontown, who gravely had declared that in the terribly rigorous Winter of 1839-40 he was "actually frozen to death," which declaration he supplemented with the above remark.

"The first snow of that season," said the Captain, "fell the first week in October, 1839. The last snow of the season came on May 16, 1840. Between these two dates there wasn't less than six feet of snow on the level all the time, and where the wind had full sweep 20 feet was no uncommon thing to see. We had eight months of uninterrupted sleighing and the thermometer for five months was at no time higher than 20° above zero, while most of the time it sported between 15° and 20° below.

"This was in Maine. I had an interest in some lumber that year up in the Piscataquis country, and it was necessary in February, 1840, for me to go up into that region and look after my interests. It was a long journey, but the sleighing was like glass, and I had one of the best horses that ever lived. If he hadn't been I wouldn't be here to-day to tell what occurred to me on that trip.

"The second day of my journey the weather was as cold as 20° below zero could make it, and was gradually getting colder. I knew I would reach one of those queer little villages common to the Maine backwoods early that evening. There I intended to stay all night and drive on next morning to the house of the agent of the lumber property, 12 miles farther along. I reached the village and found that there was no tavern there. Accomodations were offered me at a private house, but I was informed that I could not obtain a drop of water for my horse in the entire settlement. There had been no rain since Winter set in, and there wasn't a well or a spring anywhere in the region by which there was any difficulty. I could see anything ahead of me. It was almost like passing through a storm of scaly ice. Suddenly—I was thinking that we must be almost on the margin of the river—there came a crashing sound, a loud splash of water, and the head of my horse was floundering about in water, which also covered the sleigh, and the robes and myself up to my waist. In that thick bank of icy mist the horse had plunged into the river below where I had been told to cross, and had broken through the thin ice that had formed since the last thaw. I guess the animal must have considered at least a minute in that hole before he knew exactly what had happened. When the situation did come to him he became quiet, threw his fore feet up, and lodged them both on the ice with a concerted blow like a trip hammer. The ice was thick, but the blow, which was an immense cake was broken off and carried down under the edge of the ice below. The horse swam onward, dragging the sleigh with it, through the rapidly-freezing slush. Once more he pounded the ice ahead of him with his powerful feet, and this time the ice yielded. During all this time I was shouting for help. I might, at the first breaking in of the horse, have turned and leaped back to shore, but I did not collect my thoughts in time. It was now too late, and even if it had not been I was so stiffened by the cating of ice that I couldn't have moved to save myself from death. The horse kept on, and, strange as the story may seem, broke a channel for 50 feet across that river and drew the sleigh out safely on the other side. Then he started off at the top of his speed toward our destination. He soon struck the road, and kept right on.

"I knew that although one danger was escaped a greater was before us, and I urged the horse on. My sleigh robes and my clothing had frozen so solid that if I had been incased in iron I could not have been more motionless. My horse was naturally jet black, but his icy coating made him stand out against the sky like a frozen mist like a spectre horse. I could not move even my hands. We were not yet half way to the agent's house when I found myself growing drowsy. I could no longer use my voice. The clatter of the hoofs on the ice, the creaking of the runners on the icy road sounded to me like thunder claps and weird, hideous cries. I knew that I was freezing, but I labored hard to refuse my will and fight with it against my fate. The stars looked like great balls of fire, although, before they could be seen but dimly through the peculiar haze. The trees, their branches covered with snow, took on the shapes of gigantic and fantastic ghosts. Still, I preserved all my powers of reasoning. Finally, I found myself growing deliciously warm. Delicious dreams of home attended with pleasant visions, took possession of me. I heard sweet strains of music, where before only tumult and startling cries had assailed my ears. Still, knowing what all this meant, I made one more mental effort to shake off the deadly spell. That was all.

"I don't know how far I was away from my destination when I thus froze to death, but I was after a time made aware that I was being called back to existence by suffering such torture as the victim of the rack might feel. Greater agony I could not endure. Suddenly all my feet the pricking of a million needles assailed my flesh. Torturing me at that spot a moment, until I writhed in agony, it dashed quickly up my legs, stopping an instant here and there, as if gnashing my misery, and then crawled with awful pain slowly upward, until it seemed that tiny jets of the flame were being blown into my body, heart, and brain. The intensity of this agony was not constant. If it had been I must have died again. It came in terrifying waves. Each wave was a trifle less furious than its predecessor, until at last the storm was passed and I found myself a weak, speechless, limp, and helpless mortal lying on a robe before the fireplace of my friend the agent.

"He had brought me back to life, but, as true as I tell you, I would not thank him for it at the time to thank him for doing it. When I was strong enough to bear it he told me that soon after going to bed he was aroused by the peculiar and loud neighing of a horse. He got up and looked out of the window. He saw a sight that startled him—a ghostly horse, with a ghostly sleigh and a ghostly driver—in the road before his door. As soon as he could recover himself he hurried out. Discovering that the horse's driver was dead, he carried him into the house and laid him on the floor, and then recognized me in the driver. Knowing that every if he could resuscitate me nothing could be done toward it until the robe and clothing were thawed away, he made the fire blaze and hurried out to the rescue of the faithful horse that had reasoned with himself that he must stop at the first house he came to on that terrible night, and that my life depended on it.

"By the time the horse was cared for I was in shape to be brought back to life, if it could be done. I was stripped and rubbed briskly with snow-water for more than an hour before I gave any evidence that I might be called back. Then another hour was spent in the same treatment, when a spoonful of brandy was poured down my throat. After that stimulation of my blood began, and so did the agony I described. That suffering continued for an hour, and then I was pronounced once more alive. And from that day to the present I rarely makes me ache yet whenever I think of it. I didn't mind the dying. That, in fact, was rather a pleasure. But the coming to life! If ever I freeze to death again I want it known that the man who resuscitates me does so at his peril."

AMONG THE ELECTRICIANS.

All the steamers plying between Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Liverpool belonging to the Atlantic Transport Company are being fitted for electric lighting, a 150-light Edison dynamo being placed aboard each vessel.

The fault found with many incandescents is that on the smaller sizes of wire they are altogether too thin, while on the larger sizes there is often more than is required.

The United States inventors of electric meters intend putting forth their best exertions to capture the prize in the meter competition in Paris this June next.

An electric engal-water indicator has recently been invented by which the action of a column of mercury completes a circuit and rings a warning bell.

The simplest way to moderate the glare of incandescent lamps without lessening the lighting power is to give the globes a thin coating of collodion.

Some pieces of the Persian Gulf cable laid 20 years ago by the cable ship Hooghly have been found by the crew to be as perfect as when it left the factory.

Edison has a space of 8,000 square feet at the Paris Exhibition for displaying models of his different inventions.

The Pennsylvania Legislature proposes prohibiting aerial wires in all cities numbering 30,000 inhabitants.

Some 1,200 incandescent lamps were used to light the Pension Building for the inaugural ball.

If Tesla is to be supposed to what occurs by electricity.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, March 16—P. M.

The following tables show

FINANCIAL.

$66,000

Helena & Red Mountain Railroad Company

1ST MTGE. 6 PER CENT. GOLD BOND, DATED MARCH 1, 1887, DUE MARCH 1, 1937. INTEREST MARCH AND SEPTEMBER, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK. FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

ISSUE $400,000.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

Under traffic contract the Northern Pacific allows this Company a rebate of TEN PER CENT. on all freight received from or delivered to it, which in effect gives this 17½ miles of road a freight allowance EQUAL TO 150 MILES OF THE MAIN LINE.

The Helena and Jefferson County, a similar road, 20 miles in length, is the most profitable branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The earnings of the Northern Pacific, the Guaranteeing Company, are nearly 83½ per cent. larger for 1888 than in the corresponding months of 1887.

Can be drawn for Sinking Fund after 1897 at 105.

Bonds are listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

PRICE 101 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, subject to advance without notice.

COFFIN & STANTON,
BANKERS,
30 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

F. H. PRINCE & CO.,
BANKERS,
BOSTON, MASS.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY
150 Broadway, New-York,
GUARANTEES FIRST MORTGAGES AT 6 PER CENT.

Capital and Surplus - - $1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund, $3,000,000

Each bond is secured by above Guaranty and also by a First Mortgage on Real Estate worth three dollars for every dollar loaned. This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and courts the fullest investigation. New-York references of the highest character and full information can be had on application. Fifty-five Savings Banks and over two hundred Institutions hold the securities of this company.

A. R. Chisolm & Co.
BANKERS & BROKERS,
61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
RAILROAD STOCKS, | MINING STOCKS, | OIL,
and all other Securities that are dealt in on New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia or Boston Exchanges, bought and sold for cash or on margin. Loans made on Railroad and Mining Stocks at low rates of interest. Interest allowed on deposits. [Established 1876.] Weekly Circular free.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR CO. RIGHTS
We will buy or sell the rights to subscribe to the new Pullman stock offered under terms circular March 4.
CHARLES HEAD & CO.,
17 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

PULLMAN RIGHTS
BOUGHT OR SOLD BY
CHASE & HIGGINSON,
24 PINE-ST.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
[Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.]
72 BROADWAY AND 11 NEW-ST., N. Y.
Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Oil, Grain, and Provisions for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.
JOHN F. DOUGLAS. | WILLARD H. JONES.

TO THE SPECULATIVE PUBLIC AND INVESTORS.—The stock market is approaching a crisis. We issue a daily stock letter presenting facts and giving our views. Terms moderate and obtainable. Send for our circular. CHAS. EBERLIN & CO., 60 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

12 PER CENT.—FOR SALE—STOCK FIRST National Bank of Minot, Dakota; pays 3 per cent. quarterly; write for Eastern references and directions.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y CO., NEW-YORK, 13th March, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend has been declared from the earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, of TWO DOLLARS per share on the preferred stock of this company, payable on the 26th day of April next at the office of the company, 42 Wall-st., New-York.

The preferred stock transfer book will close on the 10th day of April, at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 27th day of April next.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice-President.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO GAS TRUST COMPANY, 53 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., March 14, 1889.

C. N. FAY, President.
THEO. B. WELLS, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago Gas Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 53 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill., on TUESDAY, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Chicago, New-York, and Philadelphia transfer books will close Saturday, March 23, and reopen Monday, March 25, 1889. Stock transferred after March 23 will not be entitled to vote at said meeting.

THEO. B. WELLS, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Colorado Springs, Col., on MONDAY, April 1, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, March 20, 1889, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

E. W. BELLS, Secretary.
COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 8, 1889.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, N. Y., March 15, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors and of three Inspectors of the next election and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the company, in the Union Depot, in the city of Albany, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (BEING THE 14TH DAY) OF APRIL NEXT.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL., March 1, 1889.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLDERS and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 15th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 15th day of March, instant, and reopened on the 2d day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Grand River Coal and Coke Company will be held at the office of the company at number fifty-four (54) Wall-street, New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1889, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company to two million ($2,000,000) dollars; also to mortgage the property of the company.

Dated New-York, Feb. 28, 1889.

J. B. WHEELER,
C. G. RAMSAY,
A. C. CLEEN,
SAMUEL S. BARLY,
A majority of the Trustees.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 1 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 20th day of March, at 1:30 o'clock noon to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter. M. PERRY, Secretary and Comp.

Tuesday, March 14, 1889.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

EXCURSIONS.

STARIN'S EXCURSIONS.

Season now Open: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Daily. 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Sunday. Season of 1889.

Illustrated Book, descriptive of the Season and most complete SCHEDULE OF EXCURSION BOATS AFLOAT. Also new and desirable GROVES AND PLEASURE GROUNDS. Pier 19 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

CALIFORNIA.—SPECIAL PARTIES FOR Tours, Health, and California, including tourist sleeping accommodations, in charge of special conductor, at low rates. For circulars and other information apply to PASSENGER AGENT, 1 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—By a widow of refinement, a position as companion or housekeeper; city or country; no objection to travel. Address L., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COMPANION.—To lady or to attend to children and assist with any kind of light work required; or as housekeeper; speaks Spanish, German, and English; no objection to leave the city. Call or address 211 West 41st-st., in store.

COMPANION.—By young lady, American, as companion; small remuneration; no objection to traveling; references exchanged. Address Refinement, Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a well-educated American as companion; willing to travel anywhere; highest references. Address Mrs. M. M., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COMPANION OR LADY'S MAID.—By well-educated Swiss girl; speaks French, German, and English; no objection to traveling. Address A. M., French Home, 322 West 18th-st.

COMPANION, &c.—By educated middle-aged person, native of Switzerland, as companion and seamstress. Call or address B. R., 323 West 18th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—By mother and daughter, Americans, together in private family; city or country; mother as good cook and laundress, daughter as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Address M. D., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable English girl, Protestant, just ever, in private family, as chambermaid, plain sewer, or waitress; would be found pleasing, temperate, and trustworthy. Address R. A., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in first-class family; would assist in other work if required; best city reference. Address, for two days, H. G., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid; assist with waiting or other light work; best city or country reference. Address M. C., Box 109 544 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with plain sewing or coarse washing; best city reference. Address D. C., Box 116 554 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman as competent chambermaid in private family; first-class family reference. Call or address 325 Lenox-av., between 129th and 130th sts.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or willing to assist with grown children. Call or address, Monday and Tuesday, 1,118 Madison-av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID AND TAKE CARE OF Children, or Chambermaid and Waitress.—By a young girl; can furnish good city reference. Call at present employer's, 143 East 34th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent young woman; in fact; a good home preferred; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By girl; good reference; short distance in country; in small plain family. Call at 209 West 26th-st., first floor, front, Monday and Tuesday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a lady just coming from France in a family as chambermaid or a governess for children; understands millinery and dressmaking. Address J. E., 168 West 27th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSISTANT WAITress.—In a private family; willing and obliging; best of references. Address Miss A., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By a young Englishwoman in private family; thoroughly efficient; best city reference. Address E. D., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—In private family; by a young Protestant woman; five years' experience. Call or address Rossner, Monday and Tuesday, 389 West 53d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—By a respectable Swedish girl; wages $14 to $16. Call, for two days, at 210 East 28th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl in a private family; city reference. Address M. K., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl; speaks some English; willing and obliging; good references. Address Augustine, 162 West 32d-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—Best of reference; present employer. Call at 1 East 57th-st., between 5th and 6th and 1 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. Call at 245 East 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress. Address C. Ericsson, 225 East 25th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress. Address K. Kennedy, 222 East 65th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English Protestant girl; willing to assist in sewing; city or country; good references. Call at 127 East 23d-st.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls together; one as competent cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; in a private family; or go separate; best of city reference. Address S. K., Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR LAUNDRESS and Assist with Chamberwork.—By a respectable young Protestant American girl; good references. Address M. J. M., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by competent young woman; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking; take entire charge; best city reference. Address S. A., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, and desserts; take entire charge of kitchen; five year's city reference from last place. Address M. B., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—French; first-class; thoroughly competent; long experience; unexceptionable city references; wages $30; will not live out. The best in the country. Address R. F., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook in private family; good bread and biscuit baker; first-class city reference; no cards answered unless fare paid. Call at 311 East 37th-st.

COOK.—Miss Corson wishes to obtain situation for trained cook; thoroughly competent for first-class service in private family; wages, $40. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 68 Clinton-place.

COOK.—By French girl as cook and to do little house work in private family; speaks very little English; best city references. Address 162 West 32d-st.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young girl as first-class cook and laundress in a private family; first-class reference from last employer. Call or address E. McDonald, 339 East 72d-st.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman to cook and do coarse washing; two years' city reference; recommended from last employer. Address Cook, 1,026 3d-av.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; country preferred. Address M. S., 136 West 19th-st.

COOK.—In a small private family by a respectable Protestant woman; city or country; good city reference. Address Competent, Box 190 Times Office.

COOK.—By a professed cook in all branches; first-class caterer and serves dinner parties; best city reference. Address M. W., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as good cook and laundress in private family; city or country; good city reference. Address M., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By an experienced English Protestant girl in a private family; city or country; good references. Call at 127 East 23d-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference. Call or address M. M., Advertisement Office, 106 West 42d-st.

COOK.—First-class; understands French and American cooking; good reference. Address H. S., 909 6th-av., third flight.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman as cook in boarding house. Call or address 230 West 41st-st., second floor, back.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; able to take full charge of kitchen. Apply, Monday, at 322 West 18th-st.

COOK.—By a Welsh woman as cook in a private family. Call at 133 West 16th-st.; ring twice.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; go out by the day; can do washing and ironing; good laundress; city references. Call at or address 142 West 30th-st., one flight.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out housecleaning or do washing and ironing; first-class reference. Call or address, two days, Mrs. Rohrs, 358 East 60th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a colored woman; would go out as laundress by the week or day; would take washing home; city reference. Address M. T., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day to do washing and ironing. Call or address Mrs. O'Brien, 408 East 72d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do day's work of any kind. Call at 311 East 61st-st., top floor.

DRESSMAKER.—$4 to $6. ladies' English tailoring; cutting, basting, 50 cents; glove fitting a specialty; evenings. Address Mme. Boome, 100 West 13th-st., corner 6th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—$4 to $6, French dressmaking; cutting, basting, 50 cents; glove-fitting; tech cutters. Call at 217 6th-av., near 14th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—A few more customers in private families; first-class cutter, fitter, and draper; by the day, or take work home; reasonable terms. Address A., 713 6th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker; a few more customers; best references. Address H. R., Lexington-av., corner 56th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced person; dressmaking and children's outfits. Address M. K., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day; cutting done by measure. Address Mrs. Brinkley, Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a superior designer and maker of gowns, wedding suits, dresses, and ladies' tailor work; elegant style, fit, and draping; understands incroyable, Directoire, and Empire perfectly; will call and prepare for ladies at their residences and 53 East 30th-st.; references and work shown.

DRESSMAKER.—Of undoubted ability; perfect fit guaranteed; tailor made suits; tasteful draping and trimming; original designs in wraps and cloaks; first-class workmanship and prices reasonable; samples of work shown. Call at 767 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts. E. Schuller.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class designer of ladies' and children's dresses, a few customers; can show original and copy styles; highest reference; feather stitching and smocking done; Directoire and Empire gowns. Address S., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER.—To go out by day in private families; long experience; original designer; perfect fitter; marvelous drawer; models; references unexceptionable. Address, by letter only, Mrs. S. Johnstone, 167 East 109th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French person; good dressmaker; good packer; as lady's maid with a family to travel; first-class city references. Address M. V., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By thorough dressmaker by the day to private families; cut, fit, drape; take work home; perfect fit guaranteed and highest reference. Address Competent, Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French style; Directoire suits, dinner, tea gowns, and evening dresses; experienced fitting; terms, $2 50 day. Call or address Mme. Rohan, 244 1st-av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class cutter and fitter; stylish draper; would like a few more customers by day or at home; dinner and evening dresses a specialty. Call or address Miss Lennon, 131 West 16th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; at home or by the day; mourning made at shortest notice; terms moderate. Call at 122 East 54th-st.

DRESSMAKER AND LADIES' TAILOR.—Riding habits, Spring wraps, and suits a specialty; samples on view; perfect fit and workmanship guaranteed. Address Mme. Bonard, 325 4th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—Late of Egan's; suits made; $8 to $15. Call at 70 West 50th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged woman to take charge; no objection to traveling; good caterer; economical; accustomed to get up lunches and dinners at short notice in good shape; can be recommended as first-class. Address Mrs. E., 16 East 42d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An economical housekeeper. Address as agreement of house and servants. Address Reference Superior, Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of experience and thinks a position in a widower's family; reference from present position. Address Mrs. A. Stevens, Box 269 Hoboken, N. J.

HOUSEWORK.—A lady desiring to discontinue housekeeping wishes to obtain a position for a faithful servant. Call, as Monday, between 10 and 12, at St. Charles, 101 West 72d-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable colored girl to do general housework or plain cooking. Call at 229 West 41st-st., room 21. L. W.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced Protestant German person (middle-aged) or nurse to young or growing children; speaks French fluently; city reference. Address M. L., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY WISHES TO GO ABROAD AS AMANuensis, companion, or correspondent for a newspaper. Address D., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By young Englishwoman, just from the West Indies, as first-class maid; capable of taking charge of lady's wardrobe; no objection to travel; first-class hairdresser; fully understands the duties of maid; first-class references. Address E. G., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser and first-class seamstress; no objection to leave the city; best city reference. Address L. M., Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR LIGHT Chamberwork and Sewing.—Can fill a place of trust in a private family; highest reference from last and former employers. Address M. G., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; by intelligent person; speaks English; competent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser, liberal; good packer; understands all duties; long experience; unexceptionable city references. Address, by letter, 403 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By an American; speaks German fluently; accustomed to ocean traveling; experienced packer and dressmaker; would travel to Europe; city reference. Address G. S., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl; thoroughly competent in all her duties; good hairdresser and dressmaker; no objection to traveling. Address Marie B., Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; reliable in all her duties; stylish hairdresser and thorough good seamstress; good reference. Address B. N., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent; accustomed to travel; speaks four languages; desires to accompany a lady to Europe. Address H. V., care of Mrs. Haidi, 258 West 37th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French Lmaid to travel to Europe; good seamstress; accustomed to be a good packer. Address B. Roberts, 2,297 8th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Parisienne; excellent Iseamstress; understands her duties; no objection to travel; good city reference. Call at 921 2d-av., near 50th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—To go traveling; French, English, and German; good packer; thoroughly competent; excellent references. Address Alma, Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German as lady's Lmaid to go to Europe; best city references. Address Bremen, Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's Lmaid; speaks English; good seamstress and dressmaker; best city references. Address 715 7th-av., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman, German descent, of refinement with a family as lady's maid, seamstress, or nurse; good packer; not sea sick; personal references. Call at 248 West 36th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss French girl as lady's Lmaid for young ladies; good seamstress; best references. Address Mrs. Duay, 304 East 26th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Good traveler; good references; Scotch Protestant. Call at 167 West 31st-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid for Lyoung miss; good city reference. Call at 218 West 35d-st., two flights, front.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl, 35 years old, as lady's maid. Address E. M., 322 West 18th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class Llaundress; best city reference. Call at 312 2d-av.

MAID.—By German maid to go abroad as lady's Lmaid or maid to growing children; best reference from present employer, who can be seen on Monday and Tuesday between 12 and 2 o'clock. Inquire for Lisa, 165 West 58th-st.

MAID.—By middle-aged French woman; used to travel; good seamstress; or take charge of elderly lady or invalid; good references. Call or address C. B., 339 West 58th-st.

MAID.—By a French Parisian, with pure accent, as maid or for growing children; no objection to travel; good references. Call at 669 8th-av., first floor.

MAID.—By French maid; good dressmaker; no objection to travelling; city or country. Address C. D., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

MAID.—By French girl as maid for young lady; good seamstress. Address M. L., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

MANICURE.—Will beautify ladies' finger nails at their residence for 50c. Address M. Moore, 237 West 20th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated North German, three years with present employer, as nursery governess; good seamstress, and accustomed to teach the German language; hotel preferred; will board at home if desired. Address L. M., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—Hospital experience in male and female nursing; rheumatism a specialty; electric treatment; baths and massage; at your homes only; doctors' reference. Address Nurse, 119 West 53d-st.

NURSE.—By person of long experience, to invalid or wait on elderly lady, and sew; best personal and city reference. Call or address R. W., 600 East 143d-st.

NURSE.—By a competent girl as infant's nurse or a grown child; four years' best city reference. Address K. R., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced French girl as nurse for children from 2 years up, and sew; personal city reference. Call or address C. K., 106 West 42d-st.

NURSE.—By a lady for infant's nurse; thoroughly understands entire charge; excellent with bottle babies. Seen at present employer's, 48 West 71st-st., near 5th-av.

NURSE.—By experienced, competent person; French Swiss Protestant; take entire charge of small children; highest references. Call or address L. W., 322 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—By young Englishwoman as invalid's nurse; position of trust; care for invalid; references. Can be seen, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at 23 West 38th-st., present employer a. Miss Poe.

NURSE.—By French Protestant girl as nurse or chambermaid; speaks English; highest city reference. Address L. A., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By respectable German woman; Protestant; thoroughly understands care of children; first-class city reference. Call or address Dorn, 127 West 100th-st.

NURSE.—By experienced Scotch girl for infant or grown children; assist with chamberwork and sewing; good city reference. Call at 308 West 37th-st., rear, second floor.

NURSE.—By a respectable middle-aged woman as nurse for grown children or invalid lady. Call at 221 East 42d-st., third bell.

NURSE.—By French Protestant girl as nurse to small children; highest references. Call or address L. M., 322 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—By a Swiss French girl as nurse; able to teach French; good sewer; best references. Address Mrs. Duay, 304 East 26th-st.

NURSE.—By young woman, lately from the West Indies, to take care of children; prefers to travel; understands packing and wait on lady; also good seamstress; first-class reference. Address A. S., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a French girl, Protestant, as nurse to grown children; neat sewer; good references. Address Miss B. C., care of Mrs. L. Salvay, 135 West 27th-st.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse to growing children; or as chambermaid in private family; city or country. Call two days, Mrs. Bancoucon, 25 Charles-st.; ring firth bell.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant girl as nurse for a lady or children; best city references. Address A. B., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent German Protestant young woman as nurse for children from 2 years up; 11 years' city reference. Address O., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE OR MAID.—Swiss; speaks French, German, Italian, and English; good seamstress; good references. Address C. C., 54 2d-av., corner 5th-st.

NURSE.—By French person; thoroughly competent; take entire charge baby or growing children; good seamstress; best city reference. Apply at 102 West 30th-st., first floor.

NURSE.—By a North German young lady as nurse to one or two children over 3 years of age; best of city references can be given. Address H. Eichenberg, 356 West 35d-st.

NURSE, &c.—By French girl as nurse and seamstress; best of references. Call or address L. V., 322 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—By young French girl; Protestant; just arrived. Address E. G. D., French Home, 322 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—By a girl as nurse; would assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Address K. L., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a Protestant nurse to take charge of infant; best reference. Call at 537 9th-av., second floor.

NURSE.—By an American as invalid's nurse; mother work; years of experience; first-class reference. Call at 105 West 40th-st., second flat.

NURSE.—By a settled colored woman as infant's nurse; can give good reference. Call at 129 West 26th-st., basement.

NURSE.—By a French Parisian as nurse and de plain sewing; no objection to travel; good references. Address M. C. S., 322 West 18th-st.

PARLORMAID.—By a young woman as thorough parlormaid and assist in waiting; two years' first-class reference from a first-class family. Address M. C., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

PARLORMAID.—By competent young girl in private family; or chambermaid and plain seamstress; or care growing children; best city reference. Call, two days, at 157 West 54th-st.

PARLORMAID.—By a most respectable girl as parlormaid in a private family; first-class references from last employers. Address A. T., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day or week; understands dressmaking; take charge of grown child or take permanent place. Address M. D., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—First-class; to lady or growing children; willing to assist with chamberwork; good reference. Address O., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; work with dressmaker or private families; operates; good buttonhole maker; good hand sewer. Address M. M., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID TO YOUNG LAdies or Grown Children.—Speaks French and German; willing to go to Europe; best city references. Address, by letter, E. B., 44 West 54th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant person; good at remaking and buttonholes; would go by day or week; city or country. Address Seamstress, 222 West 38th-st., third bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; understands French system of dressmaking; capable and willing to assist in children's duties; references. Call at 300 West 130th-st., second flat.

UPHOLSTRESS.—By a reliable woman; understands the business thoroughly in all its branches; would like to have charge of hotel or cottages; best city reference. Address M. G., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

UPHOLSTRESS.—By an experienced woman; does all kinds of curtains, covers furniture; any kind of upholstery work; best city reference. Address Mrs. Leafwing, 400 4th-av.

USEFUL GIRL.—By neat Protestant American girl of 14; make herself generally useful in return for a good home in a Christian family; city or country; best of city references. Call, for two days, at 452 7th-av., one flight.

WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant woman as waitress in a small private family; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 338 East 56th-st., first floor, back.

WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; city reference. Address K. K., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress or parlormaid; city reference. Call or address 137 West 60th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as first-class waitress and assist with chamberwork; best reference. Call at 312 2d-av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; city references. Call at or address 221 East 63d-st., second floor, back.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; excellent city reference; city or country. Address B. F., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

WASHING.—By a laundress of experience, ladies' and children's fine clothes; also, shirts a specialty; no injurious substance used; clothes dried in open air; satisfactory reference given. Address Julia, 217 East 59th-st.

WASHING.—A young Norwegian woman, first-class private washer, wishes ladies', gentlemen's and family washing to do; large family washing taken home at 65 cents a dozen; French finish; Address Laundress, 1,092 9th-av.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman to take home washing and ironing; first-class laundress; best city reference. Call at 242 West 41st-st. Mrs. Chinns.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to do family washing; good drying. Call at 345 West 36th-st., Room 2. Mrs. Bird.

WASHING.—By an experienced laundress; go out by day or week or take washing home; best city reference. Call at 127 West 49th-st.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress; gentlemen's or family washing at home; the best of reference. Call at 415 West 38th-st., third floor.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman washing and ironing by the dozen or week. Call at 217 West 35th-st., rear, Room 8.

WET NURSE.—By a young woman with a fresh breast of milk. Address 420 West 47th-st., care janitor; no cards.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOKKEEPER.—By young lady; desires position as bookkeeper; single and double entry; good references. Address C., Box 299 Times Up-town Office.

THE TRADES.

TO WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.—A competent receiver, (German by birth,) sober and honest, would like to obtain his position; give out work to the tailors and examine clothing; been in such position for many years; first-class reference given. Address RECEIVER, Box 108 Times Office.

MALES.

ATTENDANT TO INVALID OR ELDERLY Gentleman.—By a young Swede, or as waiter in small private family; well recommended; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; country preferred. Address S. S. S., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young man in private family; knows his business thoroughly; take entire charge of dining room; very good silver cleaner and strictly sober; willing and obliging; best of city recommendations. Address Evarlate, Box 362 Times Up-Town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—By a first-class intelligent servant; Swede; thoroughly understands table service; accustomed to cleaning silver; proper care of china, glass; neat and obliging; wages, $40 to $45. Address Competent, Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young man, recently disengaged, as second man or alone, with plain family; city or country; unquestionable recommendations; has lived with last employer three years. Address Industrious, Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By highly-recommended first-class butler; good experience in every branch; capable and intelligent; has good education; reliable, trustworthy, sober, obliging; knows his business well; highest references from first-class families. Address N., Box 24 446 6th-av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By first-class couple; understand their business thoroughly; good workers; willing, obliging; can furnish the best references; city or country; separate or together. Address A. M., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family as butler; first-class references; very competent; can show a special ability for serving dinners and receptions; have experience three years. Address A. L. C., 200 West 58th-st.

BUTLER.—By a competent man in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in every capacity; best city reference. Address R. C., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young man, age 29 years, as butler; lately landed; has good English references; will be found willing and obliging. Address M. A., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a French butler or waiter; is a private family; city or country; best city references. Address A. P., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; leaving owing to not being required during Summer months. Address W. M. D., Box 364 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER OR FIRST MAN.—By an Englishman with good references from noblemen and gentlemen; age 31; height, 5 feet 9½ inches. Address E. M., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a Frenchman and wife; over 10 years' first-class references; both speak English fluently; no family; city or country. Address C. B., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER OR BUTLER AND VALET.—By Englishman; good appearance; age 29; height 6 feet; thoroughly understands his duties from experience in first-class families in London; strictly sober, honest, clean, willing, and obliging. Address L. G., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BY RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, AGE 26, SINgle, position in music store or factory; thoroughly understands the business, or will take any other business work. Address Single, Box 193 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman disposing of his horses wants situation for his coachman; single; strictly temperate, first-class groom, thoroughly experienced with city and country driving and care of horses and carriages; good gardener, miller, farmer and stockman; willing; generally useful. Address Lockwood, 279 West 43d-st.

COACHMAN AND GENERALLY USEFUL Man.—City or country; by a reliable, strictly temperate man; married; of medium size; understands thoroughly proper care of fine horses, carriages, harness, &c.; can milk; do plain gardening if required; personal city reference required. Address in the interim, Box 185 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; single; city or country; thoroughly experienced in the care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; can milk; would be generally useful; is strictly temperate; best city and country references. Address Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GEN

THE CENTENNIAL PARADES

GREAT MILITARY AND CIVIC DISPLAYS.

THERE WILL BE SOME INTERESTING INDUSTRIAL FEATURES — MILITARY BODIES FROM OTHER STATES.

Public interest in the features of the celebration of the centenary of the inauguration of George Washington has apparently thus far been confined to the reception of President Harrison on April 29 and to the great military procession on April 30, when 50,000 soldiers, of the regular army, the State militia, and the Marine Corps, with the Loyal Legion, and the Grand Army of the Republic will give a suggestion of the offensive and defensive power of the United States. It is intended that this procession, by its formation, will give an object lesson in history, the forces of the States being put in line in the order in which the 13 original States ratified the Constitution, and in which the other States were admitted to the Union.

But a display no less interesting, and perhaps more important, is that which will take place on May 1. It is an industrial parade, in which many mercantile and trades organizations, secret, benevolent, religious, and civic societies, the police, the volunteer firemen, the Sons of Veterans, and other associations have already decided to take part. The arrangements for this parade are in charge of a subcommittee of the Centennial Committee, of which Col. S. V. R. Cruger is the Chairman. It is the wish of this sub-committee to make it something more than a mere civic gathering of individuals or organizations. They seek to present on the 1st of May a picture of the industries, the manufactures, the arts and sciences of this country. To accomplish this result it is essential that manufacturers, producers, and others lend their hearty co-operation to the committee. Philadelphia in 1876 set an example in this respect which was the marvel of the period. New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Boston have followed with corresponding displays more recently.

New-York, with its manifold resources, cannot afford to be distanced by its sister cities and business rivals. It is believed by Col. Cruger and his associates that it is only necessary to make the situation clearly known to the business community of New-York and its vicinity to secure a display which shall surpass anything of the kind which the country has seen heretofore. As an illustration of what is desired, the suggestion of a leading firm of chocolate manufacturers is cited. These gentlemen propose to put into the parade two or more "floats" as may be required, on which shall be represented the entire process of cocoa manufacture, beginning with the cocoa palm in its native growth and terminating with the perfected product of commerce.

Col. Cruger's committee is desirous of conferring with our manufacturers and trades on this subject. Full details of the proposed civic and industrial parade can be obtained from the committee at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, Parlors G and H, daily from 9 A. M to 6 P. M.

From the State of Delaware the military organizations which will take part in the centennial parade, April 30, according to advices received from Adjt.-Gen. R. R. Kenney, will be the First Regiment, infantry, nine companies, Col. George W. Marshall commanding, and Troop B, First Cavalry, Capt. Thomas B. Rice. The infantry organization, inclusive of band, will number about 425, the mounted troop 40 officers and men. These organizations will arrive in New-York on Monday, April 29, at about 2 o'clock P. M. and will leave for home on Wednesday, May 1. In addition to the foregoing Gov. Benjamin T. Biggs and staff of 14 officers will parade mounted. The Governor and staff, together with the General Assembly of the State of Delaware and its officers, will be quartered at the Grand Central Hotel.

Adjt.-Gen. Edward Wyatt Jerms Col. Cruger's committee that the Fifth Regiment, infantry, Maryland National Guard, 400 officers and men, has been detailed by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief as an escort and representative of the Maryland troops at the centennial celebration. The regiment will leave Baltimore about noon on Sunday, April 28, arriving in New-York on the evening of the same day, and start on its return journey to Maryland on the following Tuesday evening.

Adjt.-Gen. T. S. Peck writes that Vermont expects to send the entire National Guard to the centennial celebration. It is known as the Vermont Brigade, under command of Brig-Gen. William L. Greenleaf, and consists of the First Regiment, infantry, 10 companies, Col. Julius N. Easey; First Battalion of Cavalry, 3 companies, Major Joel C. Moulton; Fuller Light Battery, 4 guns and about 50 horses, Brevet Col. Levi K. Fuller. These, with the Governor and staff, will represent the Vermont contingent, and number about 770 officers and men. They will leave Vermont on the 29th of April, taking the steamer City of Lawrence at New-London, Conn., and reaching New-York on the morning of the 30th, marching from the steamer to the position assigned them in line. After the review the troops will return to the steamer, which will be kept alongside the docks while in the city, as they expect to spend the next day here in order to witness the industrial parade, leaving for home on the evening of the 1st. The Governor and staff and Centennial Commissioners of Vermont will be in New-York on Sunday, April 28, making the Fifth-Avenue Hotel their headquarters.

Loyall Farragut, Recorder Commandery of the State of New-York, reports that 155 companies of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States will march in the procession on April 30.

The State of New-Jersey will be represented by Gov. Robert S. Green and staff, 16 officers; Maj.-Gen. Joseph W. Plume, Commander of division National Guard, and staff, 11 officers, 2 enlisted men; Brevet-Maj.-Gen. William J. Sewell, commanding First Brigade, and staff, 10 officers, 3 enlisted men; brigade band, 40 musicians; Third Regiment, Col. Elihu H. Ropes, 24 officers, 487 men; Sixth Regiment, Col. William H. Cooper, 22 officers, 439 men; Seventh Regiment, Col. Richard H. Donnelly, 21 officers, 407 men; Gatling Gun Company B, Capt. Robert R. Eckendorf, 3 officers, 53 men; Brig.-Gen. Dudley S. Steele, commanding First Brigade, and staff, 10 officers, 3 enlisted men; brigade band, 40 musicians; Fifth Regiment, Col. Levi R. Barnard, 14 officers, 344 men; Second Regiment, Col. Edwin H. Campbell, 16 officers, 421 men; Second Regiment, Col. Edwin H. Stevens, 10 officers, 300 men; Fourth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. F. Farmer Wanser, 16 officers, 315 men; Second Battalion, Major J. Crosland Moore, 7 officers, 193 men; Third Battalion, Major Samuel V. D. Muxsey, 9 officers, 187 men; Gatling Gun Company H, Capt. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. Madison Drake, 4 officers, 55 enlisted men.

Gov. Oliver Ames and staff of 12 officers, mounted, attended by a body guard consisting of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, will head the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia representation, comprising the First Corps of Cadets, Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Edmunds, four companies and band, 200 officers and men; Second Corps of Cadets, Lieut.-Col. J. Frank Dalton, four companies and band, 200 officers and men: Fifth Regiment, infantry, Col. William A. Bancroft, 12 companies and band, 800 officers and men; ambulance corps detachment, 18 men.

The Governor of New-Hampshire, Charles H. Sawyer, will be attended by a staff and mounted escort of 50 officers, to whom will succeed the Third Regiment, National Guard, Col. J. N. Patterson commanding, and band, 25 musicians, 338 officers and men; the Second Regiment, Col. E. J. Copp, and band, 24 musicians, 325 officers and men; the First Regiment, Col. G. M. Lane, and band, 24 musicians, 325 officers and men.

Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley and staff of Connecticut will be escorted by the Governor's Foot Guard, Major A. H. Kinney, 5 officers and men, the representative organization of the Connecticut National Guard being the Fourth Regiment, infantry, Col. Thomas L. Watson, numbering 520 of all ranks, including music.

From South Carolina the military representation, acting as special escort to the Governor, and staff will consist of the Governor's Guards, Columbia, Capt. Wille Jones, 35 men; the Richland Volunteer Rifle Company, Columbia, Capt. Charles Newnham, 30 men, and the Washington Light Infantry, Charleston, Capt. R. C. Gilchrist, 50 men.

Through Col. James Cavanagh, commanding Sixty-ninth Regiment, Capt. Richard A. O'Brien, commanding Emmet Guard, Washington, notifies Col. Cruger that his organization—Company B, Third Battalion, National Guard, District of Columbia—numbering 40 men, proposes to pass at least three days in New-York City during the centennial celebration.

The official escort of the Governor of North Carolina and staff will consist of the Governor's Guard, Company C, First Battery, Capt. Joseph J. Bernard; Company B, Second Infantry, Capt. J. D. Molloy, and Company C, Fourth Infantry, Capt. J. B. S. McIntosh, numbering about 200 officers and men.

CHINESE WILL SEEK INDEMNITY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 16.—The Chinese Ambassador at Washington has been notified of the disturbances that occurred in this city early in the week, and has sent word through Chow Tai, the representative of the Six Companies, that the Chinese Government will insist upon full indemnification for any damage that may be found to have been proposed to Chinamen during the disturbances. He says that when in certain Chinese cities the American residents were attacked and their buildings burned the Chinese Government erected new buildings and made complete restitution.

Braced up by this backing from the Flowery Kingdom, the different Chinamen who sustained damage will present their claims to the city, and in case they are not paid will begin suit.

THE CEDAR POINT YACHT CLUB.

NORWALK, Conn., March 16.—The annual meeting of the Cedar Point Yacht Club was held at the City Hotel, in South Norwalk, to-day. The election of officers resulted as follows: Commodore—Francis Burritt, of South Norwalk; Vice-Commodore—Edward W. Smith, of Bridgeport; Secretary—Edwin Thorn, Saugatuck; Treasurer—Philip Lee Bazford, Saugatuck; Measurer—Sidney F. Dayton, Saugatuck.

Many new vessels have been purchased since last Summer. The race course will be the same as that of last year.

MRS. FLORENCE TO RETIRE.

SHE WILL NOT ACT AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

Mrs. William J. Florence will retire from the stage at the close of the present season of herself and her husband, which will end in Brooklyn during the week of April 1. She will go to London for a rest, and from there will make a trip to Paris, where she will remain during the Exposition. She will return to New-York next Fall, but will not resume her professional career.

This decision has been brought about for a variety of reasons. The formation of the Jefferson-Florence combination would prevent Mrs. Florence from acting next season, as the repertory arranged for the combination affords no opportunity for the utilization of her peculiar dramatic talent, so that her retirement for a year has been made necessary by the action of her husband in joining Mr. Jefferson. Should this combination not meet with sufficient success to warrant its continuance another season Mr. Florence has determined to travel in 1890-91 with but two plays, "Dombey and Son," and "Heart of Hearts," both of which have proved to be remarkably successful with him this year, and in neither of which Mrs. Florence has any part. Taking these things into consideration, with the fact that Mrs. Florence has been acting every season for the past 36 years, and has fairly earned the right to a long rest, Mr. Florence and his wife have decided that the proper time has come for her to retire permanently from the stage, and the lady will accordingly never be seen in public again after her Brooklyn engagement.

Mrs. Florence's maiden name was Malvina Pray, and she is a sister of Mrs. Barney Williams. When Mr. Florence married her on Jan. 1, 1855, she was a dancer, and used to appear between the acts in Wallack's Theatre. On June 8 of that year Mr. and Mrs. Florence made their first appearance together at the National Theatre in this city in a sketch called "The Irish Boy and Yankee Gal," which proved a great success, and in which they made a great deal of money through the country. They went to London in 1856, and played an engagement of 50 nights at Drury-Lane, where they did a great business, making a tour afterward through the English provinces.

Their position was now established on the American stage, and ever since they have been a standard attraction at all the first-class theatres in this country. Mrs. Florence's Yankee Gal was a fine piece of character acting, which is still remembered with pleasure by the old-time playgoers. Her Polly Eccles in "Caste" is remembered as a delicious piece of comedy acting. Of late years her greatest success has been won in the character of Mrs. Gilfiery, a modern adaptation of Mrs. Malaprop, in "The Mighty Dollar." Her husband, however, has outdistanced her in the race for histrionic honors, and, though they have continued to travel together, she has had no part in some of his best plays. Mrs. Florence has a great reputation among lady theatregoers for her fine dressing, and is regarded as one of the most elegant and tasteful dressers on the American stage.

OPPOSED TO THE LAW.

MERCHANTS WILL CONTEST THE NEW-JERSEY PORT WARDEN ACT.

A bill has been approved by the New-Jersey Legislature in regard to Port Wardens which is calling forth much criticism from merchants interested in vessels landing on the Jersey coast and the west side of the Hudson River. The act, in part, says:

"It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, except the Warden appointed under this act, to assume to act as Port Warden, or assume to perform, or perform under any name or title, any work, service, or duty of any kind or description which such Port Warden may perform or which it may be lawful for any owner, consignee, or other person to require such Port Warden to perform, or to undertake the performance of any of the duties prescribed in this act or pertaining to the said office, whether or not the Port Warden has been notified or requested to act; and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to employ, aid or suffer any other person than the legally-appointed Warden to perform any of such duties; and it shall be also unlawful for any person or persons to issue certificates of survey on vessels, vessels' materials or goods damaged, with the intent to defeat or defraud the provisions of this act, and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding one year, or both, and further, shall forfeit and pay to the Warden of the county in which such violation shall occur a penalty of $100 for each offense, to be sued for and recovered by the said Warden of such county, or his successor in office, under his proper name and title, in any court of civil jurisdiction of this State; and further, that it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, on petition duly verified by a Port Warden before any master, representative of the owner of a vessel to a certain point varies, practically as the beam varies, and stability, or is acting as such, or in any way interfering with the duties of such Port Warden, or in any other way violating any of the provisions of this act, to issue a peremptory injunction against any such person, restraining and enjoining him from so acting."

The act especially affects vessels landing cargo or lying under repairs at Jersey City or Hoboken. Marine surveyors, referring to the act, assert that the unlimited powers it gives are now conferred upon Port Warden Stanton of Hudson County, who is said to have had little experience in maritime affairs. The act affects masters, owners, and agents of vessels, in that it forbids the examination of hulls and cargoes by marine surveyors representing their interests. The law is claimed to be unconstitutional. It will be contested in the courts.

FLY-CASTING TOURNEY.

THE ANNUAL MEET OF THE NATIONAL ROD AND REEL ASSOCIATION.

The National Rod and Reel Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the laboratory at Fulton Market to arrange for the annual fly and minnow casting tournament at Harlem Mere. It was decided to hold the tournament on Thursday and Friday, May 25 and 26. The old Committee of Arrangements will be continued. Messrs. M. B. Brown, Francis Endicott, and H. P. McGown were appointed a Committee on Grounds, and C. A. Bryan, H. P. McGown, and Edward Eggert the Committee on Prizes.

There is abundant indication that the tournament this year will be the most successful of any that has yet been held. One of the objects of the tournament is to increase interest in fly casting, and the association is always glad to have amateurs compete for the prizes. This year there will be a larger number of amateurs than ever before. The rules will be the same as last year, and the prizes will consist of gold, silver, and bronze medals. They will be offered by the association, and contributions from the fishing-tackle trade will not be solicited.

One year there were a thousand dollars' worth of prizes offered, and the result was that every man who entered won a prize. The idea now is to try to draw out the best possible work by giving just prizes enough to stimulate the competitors to do their best.

ADMIRAL CHANDLEE'S DEATH.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In a communication dated Hong-Hong, Feb. 12, Commander M. M. Dyer of the United States steamship Marion informs the Navy Department in detail of the circumstances attending the death of Rear-Admiral Ralph Chandler, which occurred Feb. 11 at 9:15 P. M.

On the morning of that day Admiral Chandler seemed to be in his usual health and made a call upon Sir G. W. Des Voeux, Governor of Hong-Kong. While at the Government House he complained of dizziness and intense pain in the head, but declined the earnest offer of the Governor to take a bedroom at the house, where he could receive every care. He insisted on returning to the Hong-Kong Hotel, where physicians were called in, who found his right side to be paralyzed. He fell into a state of unconsciousness, in which he remained until his death. The body was deposited in a receiving vault at the British Naval Hospital, and was to be interred in the Happy Valley Cemetery Feb. 13. Commander Dyer says that is in the desire of the family that the body be removed to the United States in a man-of-war after the lapse of a year.

By virtue of his rank, Capt. F. V. McNair, commanding the Omaha, will succeed to the command of the squadron until relieved by Capt. Belknap. At the date of Commander Dyer's communication the Omaha was supposed to be at sea between Chemulpo, Corea, and the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang River, having been suddenly recalled by Admiral Chandler from Corea to China to visit the scene of the riots at Chiag-Kiang.

SUING FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 16.—One afternoon in November last Mary C. Hyne, a young woman employed in a factory, in company with another young woman friend and two men, was walking on the highway near Quassaick Bridge, when policemen arrested the girls for disorderly conduct. Later in the afternoon they were permitted to go to their homes, to appear before the Recorder in the morning. This they did, and were promptly discharged, the policemen failing to make a case against them.

Suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court by Miss Hyne for $10,000 damages for false imprisonment. The defendants are Chief of Police James H. Sayris, Patrolmen Koch, Depuy, Henderson, and Powers. The case will probably come up for trial in April.

TO BE BURIED AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 16.—The body of J. D. Wynkoop Buckbee, the son of Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Buckbee of New-York, who died of rheumatism of the heart in Paris on Jan. 28, arrived here this morning for burial. The funeral services will be held to-morrow.

ABSURD GAME LAWS.

AN EFFORT TO REPEAL SOME OF CONNECTICUT'S STATUTES.

HARTFORD, March 16.—An effort will be made during the current session of the Legislature to secure a modification of the game laws now in force in the State. The Revised Statutes which were adopted two years ago contain 132 sections relating to the protection of fish and game. More than 100 of these acts refer to the catching of fish in the rivers, lakes, and ponds of the State. In most instances it is private legislation that has been spread out on the statute book, the laws in question being for the protection of individuals and corporations owning the reservoirs and lakes or controlling the streams designated by the statutes.

The main complaint, however, relates to the injustice of the game law. Within a week the Supreme Court in this city has confirmed the penalty imposed by the lower court on a restaurant manager here for furnishing a game supper for the Veteran Hartford City Guard since the 1st of January, although it was clearly shown that the game came from New-York. The law goes so far as to prohibit the having of game in one's possession between the 1st of January and the 1st of October in each year. During the game period it is also an offense punishable by fine to export game from the State. The birds which the law is intended to protect are woodcock, quail, and partridge. The hunting of rail in New-Haven and Fairfield Counties, and also in Litchfield County, is prohibited from Jan. 1 to Aug. 20, but in other counties of the State the protective period is extended to Sept. 1 for rail. Gray squirrels are given the same protection as woodcock and partridge. The absurdity of this provision will be seen from the fact that the hunting of squirrel will not pay the sportsman for the shot used. The wholesale market price through the season will not exceed 5 cents apiece for them.

Heavy fines are imposed for shooting game out of the season, a minimum fine for shooting rail even is $20 for each bird. Under the interpretation of the laws relating to partridge the farmer is not allowed to give permission to a neighbor to snare on his land. The right rests solely in the owner. An opposite decision was given by a doughty Justice of the Peace in one of the Hartford County towns, Lieut. A. G. Carr of Simsbury, during the Fall, which brought upon him the utmost antagonism of the Connecticut Association of Farmers and Sportsmen for the Protection of Game and Fish. It was this society also that won the suit against the restaurant proprietor here for furnishing a game supper.

The farmers throughout the State were threatened at the outset in connection with the enactment of a law prohibiting snaring at all seasons of the year, but that was going to an unreasonable length, as the majority of farmers in the Legislature would be driven to retaliation should such an enactment be attempted. Repeals of various sections of the law will be asked for this session, including the objectionable provision which makes it a punishable offense to have game in one's possession between Jan. 1 and Oct. 1. The whole matter will be heard before the Agricultural Committee on Thursday, March 21.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

LOSS BY NON-PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH IT.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—The work of the university in Baltimore goes on undiminished. The loss of $175,000 a year because of the non-payment of dividends on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock has not seriously affected the institution. An emergency fund of $100,000 has tided over all difficulties, although money will be needed in the future. The rise in Baltimore and Ohio stock gives hope of an early dividend. The university owns 300 acres of land, which was brought inside the city limits by the recent extension of the boundary lines. This property will become valuable as building lots, and it will soon be laid out in streets and avenues. President Gilman is sure of the university's security against financial embarrassment.

At present the Clifton property is used by the athletic organizations of the university. Clifton was the country place of Johns Hopkins. The mansion is now the athletic house. Friday morning for the committee of the students left the university and drove out to Clifton. Bases for the baseball diamond, goals for lacrosse, and lines on the tennis courts were all marked out for the Spring season. The lacrosse team is especially strong this year, and efforts are being made to bring the baseball club to the front.

The Johns Hopkins Scientific Association held its first meeting Friday. The principal paper was Dr. Brooks's on "Inheritance."

Prof. Richard T. Ely has been delivering lectures on "Henry George and His Theories." He does not agree with George, and the confiscation of rent, but holds that land in large cities is not taxed at its full value, being in some instances 75 per cent. too low.

Two royal Commissioners from Japan are studying privately under Dr. Herbert B. Adams.

The Johns Hopkins Hospital will be formally opened on Tuesday, May 7. It will be accessible for inspection on the day preceding. There will be addressed by local speakers. The other four days of the week will be given up to receptions. Mayor Grace will visit the institution. The 17 buildings cover under roof over four acres of ground. It is the finest hospital in the world. The endowment is $3,400,000. Over $2,000,000 has been spent, and not only has the endowment remained untouched, but it has been increased by over $200,000. The university and the hospital are separate trusts, but are managed conjointly. A medical school will be established in connection with the hospital.

BOSCOBEL SOLD.

BEECHER'S PEEKSKILL HOME BOUGHT BY CHARLES H. BUTLER.

Boscobel, Henry Ward Beecher's famous country house at Peekskill, has been sold by Phillips & Wells, the real estate dealers at 154 Nassau-street, to Charles H. Butler, of the firm of Butler Brothers, supplies, at 380 Broadway, for $75,000. Boscobel was bought by Mr. Beecher in 1859. Then it was nothing more than an ordinary rural place of 86 acres. The great preacher began improving it at once, and including the cost of the house now standing on the place, which he erected in 1879, Mr. Beecher spent nearly $250,000 on the place. This sum is outside the expense of carrying it on, which was large.

Mr. Beecher was accustomed to say laughingly that every cabbage he raised cost him $5. He considered all the money well expended, however, and he spent many of the happiest hours of his life at Boscobel, where he revelled in rural delights and enjoyed in a sumptuous way the farming life in the midst of which he had been born and passed his youth.

Among Mr. Beecher's hobbies was the planting of young trees from all parts of the temperate zone, and the estate is now adorned with groves of beautiful trees carefully grouped by Mr. Beecher with regard to the most harmonious display of their shape, color of foliage, deciduousness, &c. Missionaries knew of Mr. Beecher's hobby and they sent him curious young trees from China, Japan, Turkey, and other countries far beyond the sea.

Since Mr. Beecher's death Gen. Samuel Thomas has occupied Boscobel part of the time. Mr. Butler will make it his home.

ITEMS FROM DARTMOUTH.

The fourth lecture in the Alumni lecture course, given under the auspices of the Dartmouth Literary Monthly, was by the Rev. Arthur Little, '60, last Tuesday evening, on "The Religious Elements in the Constitution of the United States." It was very interesting and instructive.

Leon Viau, the Cincinnati pitcher, who has trained the 'varsity team for the past six weeks, left for Cincinnati the first of the week. The nine has greatly improved under his careful instruction.

The Glee and Banjo Clubs expect to make a trip to Boston the last of the month, giving concerts in Lynn, Wellesley, Framingham, and one or two other towns not yet decided upon.

The last concert given by the Lecture Association was by the Dartmouth Glee and Banjo Clubs on Friday evening. It was a great success both financially and musically.

TO PROTECT GAME.

ALBANY, March 16.—A proposition is on foot to convert 100,000 acres of forest lands in the Adirondacks into a park, or, as one of the projectors put it, into "a city of refuge for game."

The idea is that when game of any kind crosses the line of and into this park it cannot be killed by sportsmen or others. The park is to remain a refuge forever. This would afford protection for all time to come, said the interested gentleman to-day, and they, knowing where they are safe, would soon acclimate themselves, and propagation would go on without interference.

Deer soon come to know where they are not permitted, and would stop at the line of the park. "The lower part of St. Lawrence County would make one of the finest parks in the United States."

FOUR PRISONERS ESCAPE.

CAMBRIDGE, Md., March 16.—The Cambridge Jail was delivered of four of its prisoners last night. The trials of these men would have taken place at the next April court. The escape was effected by sawing off an iron bar in a rear window on the lower corridor and jumping through it to the ground, a distance of about 10 feet. It is thought that one of the prisoners was supplied with a saw by a confederate on the outside who was talking to him previously in the street. The other prisoners were in the upper corridor when the escape was made. The discovery was made by a negro detained in jail for a trivial offense, who called the keeper.

THIS SEASON'S YACHTING

THE PRESENT PROSPECTS ARE BRILLIANT.

THE NEW FORTY-FOOTERS DESCRIBED—AN UNPRECEDENTED SPREAD OF CANVAS—YACHTING NOTES.

The outlook for a brilliant season of yachting this year is indeed an extremely bright one. The pleasant weather of the past few days makes it appear that the predictions of weather-wise men for an early Spring will prove correct, and already yachtsmen are planning for getting their craft ready to be put into commission unusually early. The headquarters of the various yacht clubs are changing the uninteresting appearance they have borne during the Winter months for an air of liveliness and animation which comes with the preparations for Summer pleasures. It is true that the prospects do not possess the charms attending a coming international race for the coveted trophy first won by the old yacht America, but there are features which will make the season especially interesting.

First comes the grand naval parade on April 29 as a part of the centennial inaugural celebration, in which a number of the leading steam yachts and water craft of all descriptions will participate. The land lubbers will not parade until the following day, and yachtsmen will do their utmost to make their display quite take the enthusiasm out of those who will make a demonstration on land in this city.

In a distinctively yachting sense, however, real interest on the part of leading yachtsmen will be centred on the performances of the new yachts which will be launched with the hope of their beating the yachts in their respective classes. This will be the case particularly with the 40-foot sloops and cutters which are being constructed on designs drawn by well-known rival designers. The system of the classification of sailing yachts in vogue in this country at present is really the foundation on which is based a new craze which will be introduced this year with the new 40-footers to a greater extent than ever before on this side of the ocean. The ruling fashion in the construction of these yachts is to crowd on an unprecedented spread of canvas, to get all the power and speed possible and still have the yachts remain in the 40-foot class. The present system of classification encourages the building of yachts which are patterned after the type of the Itchen ferryboats to be seen in Southampton waters, thus losing more than ever the identifying points of the American sloop. The 40-footers will be wider and deeper than those of last year, will have longer booms, bowsprits, and gaffs, more holst, and will hence carry more sail.

Edward Burgess, Boston's noted designer, will have eight new 40-footers on the water; Mr. A. Cary Smith designed a 40-foot cutter for Mr. R. P. Carroll of the New-York Yacht Club; Mr. McVey, yachting editor of the Boston *Herald*, is having a boat built to designs at Salem, Mass., and Mr. William Gardner, the naval architect of this city, has designed one for a member of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, which is building at Ayers's yard, South Brooklyn. Besides these will be the Minerva, designed by William Fyfe, Jr., the Scotch designer, who made the plans on which was built the invincible Ciara, that has had such a successful career in her trials with English and Scotch boats. The Minerva will try her speed with the Ciara, and it is as yet an unknown quantity to most yachtsmen.

The quiet struggle for superiority between the designers is a fascinating and important phase of yeanting. Mr. Gardner is as yet comparatively unknown in his profession, but this does not signify that his work will not prove successful. He has recently completed a course in naval architecture in England, and will introduce some new features in the plan of his boat, which will be a cutter, pure and simple. With a very long, clean bowsprit, long overhang, long clipper stem, with elaborate scroll and carved figurehead. The main saloon will be amidships, steerage aft, with winding staircase, and a stateroom aft with two berths and sofas, and a dressing room adjoining. A dressing room will be on the starboard side, forward of the main saloon, an ice chest and pantry on the port side, and in the forecastle will be three berths and a hammock to accommodate four men. The interior woodwork will be of dark wood, panelled. Mr. Gardner's ambition in the design of this boat is to beat Burgess, and he is going to try and do this in rough water and strong winds. He will not crowd on as much canvas as will be spread over most of Burgess's new yachts, but says he does not think this will interfere to any great extent. His light boat on account of his sail plan and design of boat.

It is thought by many yachtsmen familiar with the designs of the new yachts in question that they will not prove satisfactory. The resistance of a vessel up to a certain point varies, practically as the beam varies, and stability, or the power to carry sail increased, causes then the resistance by an increase in beam. Consequently an increase in beam has given the new boats a greater proportion of power than the older ones. How far this rule holds good is not known as yet, because no actual experiment in resistance did not include such extreme proportions of beam. The same law holds good in regard to draught and stability, so that increasing either draught or sail up to a certain limit is an advantage in much sailing where, as it is here now, the tax on sail is very small. Already there is talk in Eastern yachting circles of putting a greater tax upon sail, and if this is done here the idea of the new 40-footers will not have its present importance. The English use as their classification a combination of sail area and draught, so that one long boat with single sails can compete with a shorter boat with larger sails without a time allowance.

The new 40-footers cost about $8,000 each and their design will probably be in demand as long as a large spread of canvas is encouraged by a light tax on sail area, but should the sail area be taxed heavily the prevailing opinion is that the desire for an unprecedented cloud of canvas, or, more accurately, to obtain all the power possible on a given length, would give way to a desire for a more comfortable boat, which could be built with the same amount of money expended in the present craze.

The two 70-foot sloops Katrina, designed by A. Cary Smith and owned by E. S. and H. D. Auchincloss, and Shamrock, designed by J. R. Maxwell and H. Winterbotton, and owned by Mr. Maxwell, will receive their share of attention on account of their match race to be sailed before the June Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club.

The Larchmont Yacht Club has sent communications to the New-York, Seawanhaka Corinthian, Atlantic, and Corinthian Yacht Clubs of this city, inviting them to join the Larchmont Club in considering the desirability and feasibility of concerted action between the clubs whereby the necessity of frequent measurements of the yachts may be avoided. It is thought that the appointment of a competent person to act as official measurer for all would be a great convenience and saving of expense to yacht owners and a relief to regatta committees. It is also thought that the measurer when called upon to measure a yacht shall include in his measurement all the elements necessary for the classification of the yacht and the determination of her sailing measurement under the rules of all the participating clubs, and that the measurer shall give a certificate of the result of his measurement to the owner of the yacht, and a copy thereof to the appropriate officer of each participating club. The Larchmont Yacht Club does not propose the adoption of any common measurement, nor any interference with the rules or the form of measurement adopted by any club, but merely that one person shall be the responsible measurer for all the participating clubs, and that his certificate shall be accepted by all such clubs.

The twenty-second annual regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club will be held Tuesday, June 18. It will be sailed over the club's straightaway course, from the clubhouse at Eighty-sixth-street, and Hudson River to Yonkers and return. The steamer Cygnus has been chartered to accompany the yachts over the course. The annual meeting of the club will be held Monday evening, April 22.

There will be four consecutive days of racing in the midsummer series of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead this season. The dates will be fixed in the latter part of August, as a conflict with the regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club Cup, value at $250, offered by Commodore W. F. Weld of the Eastern Yacht Club, to be raced for under the sailing rules of the Eastern Yacht Club. The 30-footers and 27-footers will sail for Corinthian Yacht Club cups offered by members of the Corinthian Yacht Club, and raced for under its rules.

The members of the Buffalo Yacht Club will open up their season of Summer races on June 8 with a pennant regatta in which three pennants for first, second, and third class yachts will be sailed for, the winning yachts being qualified to challenge at any time before Sept. 29 from any yachts in their respective classes. The schedule of races adopted by the club also provides for the following events: June 22, second and third class cruising race to Point Albino; July 4, open regatta; July 13, handicap race to Forts Niagara and Erie; July 18, first-class cruising race to Port Colborne; Aug. 3, club regatta; Aug. 10, annual cruise; Sept. 14, third-class regatta over the club course; Sept. 28, club regatta to Stone Dock.

The annual Summer races of the American Yacht Club will be contested this season in July, as is usual, and as the date is always fixed at the time of a full moon, it will probably be about July 13. The question will be discussed and plans adopted at a meeting of the members of the club to be held soon.

Mr. Philip Low, the rigger, has the rigging of the Adelaide all ready to put on and will mast her this week. She is at City Island.

Commodore Caldwell H. Colt is evidently determined to have his schooner yacht Dauntless one of the first in commission this year. She is at Poillon's yard. Joiners were working hard at her yesterday.

Orders for flannels, silverstripes, and new work on the yachts are being given out late by many owners this year and there will probably be a rush for workmen in another week.

Commodore A. Cass Canfield is expected to return from the Pacific coast in a few days, and he will then begin to make his preparations for the season. The Fox is at Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Joseph Stickney will have his steam yacht Susquehanna ready for use in time for the naval parade April 29. She is at Wilmington also.

The steel schooner yacht designed by Burgess, being built at Pierpont's yard for Mr. Grinnell of Providence, is all plated, with her decks in, and could be made ready to be put into commission in two weeks if necessary.

Mr. E. D. Morgan's steel schooner Constellation, also designed by Burgess, is in frame at Pierpont's and will be ready for planking this week.

Mr. A. Cary Smith's steel yawl is about prepared to be launched at Pierpont's.

Mr. E. C. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida went for storage to Captain's Island on the Sound yesterday. Mr. Benedict will start in a day or two for Richmond, Va., on a pleasure trip.

Work has been commenced at Tebo's on Mr. George S. Scott's steam yacht Stranger to fit her out for the season.

Capt. Lloyd Phoenix's schooner yacht Intrepid will go to Poillon's this week to be fitted out.

The 40-footer Nymphs having her sail spread increased at Mumm's yard. Her owner is Mr. F. W. Flint.

Mr. Sam Ayers, the builder, is planking Mr. H. B. Ogden's 33-foot sloop, which he (Ayers) designed.

The work of fitting out Mr. J. G. Prague's sloop Anaconda was begun Friday.

Mumm, the builder, is putting a cabin on the Chispa, the new Burgess 40-foot sloop, and will soon rig her.

Mr. Ogden Geelet's schooner Norseman is ready to have her sails bent.

CRICKET FOR THE SEASON.

DATES FIXED BY MANY CLUBS IN AND ABOUT NEW-YORK.

Secretaries of nearly all the cricket clubs in this neighborhood met yesterday afternoon at 38 Broadway to arrange a schedule of games for the season. The cricket club of the Staten Island Athletic Club was not represented, owing to prior arrangements by the main club in regard to other schedules. Similar reasons detained representatives of clubs in Philadelphia and Boston, with which the best games are played. Many dates are thus left open which will be filled by correspondence, although the schedule so far fixed is more nearly complete than is usually possible in March.

Those present were H. A. Young of the Amateur League Cricket Club, W. Brown of the Albion Club of Brooklyn, J. D. Boyd of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, E. Snelgrove of the Kings County Club, J. G. Davis of the Manhattan Club, Brooklyn; Samuel Bradbury of the Bridgeport Club, J. R. Flannery of the Cosmopolitan Club, W. Hammond of the New-York Club, and F. S. Green of the Brooklyn Club.

In the general interchange of views at the conference each club was reported in excellent condition. The Cosmopolitan, American League, and New-York Clubs, which have grounds at Central Park, were represented as confident that the Park Commissioners will authorize the construction of a large pavilion for cricketers and tennis players at Central Park, and will permit the cricketers to make a suitable turf on the North Meadow grounds.

The following is the schedule for the season that was arranged yesterday:

April 30—Manhattan versus New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Bergen Point.
May 11—Bridgeport versus New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Bergen Point.
May 11—Manhattan versus McCully's Eleven, at Prospect Park.
May 18—Manhattan versus Amateur League, at Prospect Park.
May 25—Manhattan versus New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Prospect Park.
May 25—Amateur League versus Brooklyn, at Central Park.
May 30—Amateur League versus Kings County, at Central Park.
May 30—Bridgeport versus New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Bridgeport.
June 1—Manhattan versus Kings County, at Prospect Park.
June 1—Brooklyn versus Albion, at Prospect Park.
June 1—Cosmopolitan versus New-York, at Central Park.
June 1—Amateur League versus New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Central Park.
June 8—Cosmopolitan versus Brooklyn, at Central Park.
June 8—Amateur League versus Kings County, at Prospect Park.
June 15—Manhattan versus New-York, at Prospect Park.
June 15—Cosmopolitan versus Albion, at Prospect Park.
June 15—Brooklyn versus Kings County, at Prospect Park.
June 22—Manhattan versus Albion, at Prospect Park.
June 22—Cosmopolitan versus Kings County, at Central Park.
June 22—New-York versus New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Bergen Point.
June 29—Manhattan versus Brooklyn, at Prospect Park.
June 29—Amateur League versus Albion, at Prospect Park.
June 29—Kings County versus New-York, at Prospect Park.
June 29—Cosmopolitan versus Bridgeport, at Central Park.
July 4—Manhattan versus Amateur League, at Prospect Park.
July 4—Albion versus Kings County, at Prospect Park.
July 4—Bridgeport versus New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Bridgeport.
July 6—Cosmopolitan versus Amateur League, at Central Park.
July 6—Brooklyn versus New-York, at Central Park.
July 13—Amateur League versus New-York, at Central Park.
July 13—Kings County versus New-Jersey Athletic Club,

The New-York Times.

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AWAITING OFFICIAL GIFTS

NOMINATIONS EXPECTED TO BE MADE TO-DAY.

CHANGES IN THE CHANCES OF OFFICE SEEKERS—MUCH GRUMBLING AMONG THE IMPATIENT CROWDS.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—President Harrison will have to send to the Senate to-morrow a very long list of nominations if he desires the good wishes of the crowds of place hunters who still remain in Washington. Less than 60 nominations, including the Cabinet, in two weeks is a record which stirs up anything but pleasant feelings as it is scanned by the men who are waiting to be selected. The President's slowness was denounced before the close of his first week in office, but the disappointed office seekers are very much more bitter now. The three days since Thursday, when the last appointments were made, have seemed a fortnight to the impatient throng, who find living in Washington hotels expensive, and who see no reason why their services to the Republican Party should not be recognized within 24 hours after their claims are presented.

Grumbling is very loud all along the line to-night, but it is loudest among the Ohio men, who have been as importunate as anybody, and who have thus far been left out in the cold. Nothing they have asked for has yet been granted, and unless Ohio is represented in to-morrow's nominations their anger will be something frightful for the President to contemplate. There is, however, a fair probability that one Ohio man at least will be named for a good office early in the week if not to-morrow. He is Col. Smith A. Whitfield, ex-Postmaster of Cincinnati, and the place he is said to be slated for is that of Second Assistant Postmaster-General. Those who expect to see Col. Whitfield nominated also look for the appointment of ex-Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner as Assistant Attorney-General assigned to the Post Office Department. Ex-Third Assistant Postmaster-General A. D. Hazen has a strong backing for his old place, but there are still some doubts about his success.

The Kansas people are also growling without stint over the slowness of President Harrison in finding places for them. They told the President yesterday that he could not be too quick in naming Judge Chandler for Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and they hope to find his name in to-morrow's list. The Iowa people have no reason to complain of the treatment their State has received, but they want a good deal more than they have had. Ex-Gov. Stone's supporters want him put at the head of the General Land Office, but they are not sure to-night that they will be gratified. They are afraid that ex-Senator Chilcott of Colorado is ahead in the race for that office, and they fear they may have to be content with the selection of the ex-Governor as Assistant Land Commissioner.

Another Interior Department office which will probably be filled this week is that of Pension Commissioner. Corporal Tanner is supposed yesterday to be reasonably sure of this desirable place, but the opposition to him is strong and aggressive, and his chances are not now considered so good. He has failed to secure good political backing from his own State, having been overmatched by Gen. Poole of Wyoming. The Corporal's friends are annoyed by a circular which has made its appearance reflecting upon the would-be Pension Commissioner. Gen. Brown of Cincinnati is working hard to defeat both Tanner and Poole in order to secure the appointment for himself.

The Nebraska men expect to be recognized to-morrow by the nomination of Bradley D. Slaughter to be United States Marshal for their State.

President Harrison continues to receive protests against the nomination of Whitelaw Reid to be Minister to England, and the New-York men seem to be at sea as to what will be the outcome of the contest over this highly important mission. The President does not announce what he intends to do to-morrow, and all the office seekers are grumbling because of the doubt and uncertainty of the coming week.

Late to-night it is said, on the authority of a gentleman who has the President's entire confidence, that the nominations to be sent to the Senate to-morrow will not be "by batch," and that among them will be a few foreign missions, several consulates, and a lot of bureau offices. It is considered practically certain that J. W. Mason of West Virginia will be named for Internal Revenue Commissioner. Thomas D. Byron of Lowell, Mass., who was supposed to be slated for Consul at Manchester or Bradford, has been sent to the rear by Daniel B. Hubbard of Grafton, Mass., who expects to be nominated to be Consul to Manchester. He is backed by Senator Hoar, and his application has the indorsement of mill owners and manufacturers in Massachusetts representing $200,000,000. In this respect Mr. Hubbard's petition is one of the most remarkable ever filed at the State Department.

* * *

The final adjournment of the special session of the Senate will depend very largely upon the number of appointments made by the President this week. Several of the Republican Senators declare that they see no reason why the session should not end this week. Two things may happen, either of which would prolong the session for an indefinite time. A few Republicans are very anxious to go into the "Southern outrages" subject again. Among them are Mr. Hoar, who, in the absence of Mr. Chandler, will attempt to post as chief waver of the "bloody shirt"; Mr. Spooner, and Mr. Blaine. The last speech on the subject was made by Mr. Coke of Texas, who talked for three days and put into the *Record* a lot of matter which Mr. Spooner wants to answer. A majority of the Republicans are opposed to taking up the subject now, and they are doing all they can to keep the minority quiet. If one speech is made the Democrats will insist upon replying, and nobody can tell when the discussion will end.

The other possible hindrance to an early adjournment is Mr. Stewart's silver bullion purchasing resolution, which he offered at the beginning of the session. The Nevada Senator is anxious to talk about the resolution, and if he does there will be a long debate. Other Senators are laboring to induce him to let the matter go until next Winter, and they hope to succeed. If silver and the bloody shirt can be kept out, and if President Harrison exercises reasonable speed in filling the offices, the Senate can easily complete its work in a week or 10 days. The extra session called to act upon Mr. Cleveland's nominations lasted until April 2, but it spent a great deal of time in talking about a railroad land grant and there was a discussion over the admission of Mr. Blair under the appointment of the Governor of New-Hampshire. A majority of the Senate, too, was hostile to the Administration and not disposed to hurry in acting upon Mr. Cleveland's nominations.

The resignation of Senator Chase upon the threshold of his second term has aroused renewed interest in a subject that is bound to receive early and earnest consideration in the Congress. Senator Chase in private gives as the reason why he can no longer serve that the compensation of a Senator was not sufficient to warrant him in longer neglecting his business. He says he is considerably poorer for his legislative experience than he would have been had he remained at his business. He is one of the largest cotton manufacturers in New-England.

The question of increasing the compensation of Congressmen has been receiving the earnest attention of Senators, especially of late, and there is an overwhelming sentiment among them in favor of making the salary of Congressmen $10,000 a year, instead of $5,000, as at present. Members of the House of Representatives, while thoroughly in sympathy with the Senators on this point, are not yet ready to go to the full length desired by them, fearing a reposition of the subject in Congress, visited upon the Congress of 1873 for its action on the salary question. But it is argued by the advocates of the increased salary that what the people were indignant about then was the "back-pay grab" feature, and that if the increase were made to date from the end of the Fifty-first Congress no serious opposition would be made to it.

There was a frank expression of views by the Senators on this topic in one of the secret legislative sessions last week in the discussion that ensued upon the adoption of a resolution by Senator Teller authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to pay to committee clerks serving on a per diem basis during the session of the Senate and the clerks to Senators during the coming recess, the per diem allowed by law. Mr. Teller, previous to presenting the resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, said that in his experience as Chairman of a committee he had been compelled at times to employ two men to attend the correspondence devolving upon him, and it was a heavy burden upon him to be compelled to do this. He believed Senators should have annual clerks, because their duties did not cease with the adjournment of the Senate.

Senators Dawes, Sherman, Harris, and Gray indorsed the sentiments expressed by Mr. Teller, but Senators Morrill, Morgan, and Call opposed it, and the resolution was temporarily laid aside. Before every Senator this year, inasmuch as the appropriations have all been made, and in any event the co-operation of the House would be essential to carrying out the proposition. In connection the following, Mr. Plumb said:

"Mr. President, When the proper committee shall consider the matters which have been spoken of here this morning taking that committee ought to go further. I think it ought to consider the question as to what they do, and whether the salary of a Senator of the United States ought not to be raised. I know it is charged that the Senate of the United States is composed largely of rich men to whom the salary is no object. But there are Senators here who have nothing to live upon but their salaries, and who are paid less for the services which they render than they would be paid in any other walk or occupation of life for similar services, and very much less."

Mr. Merrill—May I ask the Senator from Connecticut if he is not aware that no man can come here with his family and rent a decent house and live without spending twice the amount of his salary?

Mr. Platt—I have been aware—and I think, perhaps, I may as well say it as any one, because I am as poor a man as there is in the Senate—I have been made most painfully aware of the inability of a Senator of the United States to live in the city of Washington in anything like the style and with anything like the comforts which we have at home and which other people have in Washington who perhaps are entitled to the same social position that we are and we are entitled to the same social position that they are. We are put at a disadvantage which we feel every day of our lives; and there are Senators here who will echo what I say, knowing it to be true. Now, I do not complain of it for myself. I can remedy it for myself, if I choose to do so. If I do not chose to endure the privation—for I use that word—which a Senator of the United States who is compelled to live on his salary must endure, I can remedy that by resigning my place and going home to my constituents and allowing them to send somebody here who has an income which he can devote to living in Washington. I think that it is quite time that some plain words were spoken on this subject, and I have taken this occasion to speak them.

* * *

All repairs on naval vessels have been at a standstill for some time, owing to the lack of funds, but the clause in the Naval Appropriation bill, making $150,000 immediately available for this work, has enabled it to be resumed, and Secretary Tracy has ordered work to be commenced to-morrow morning on the Boston and Yantic at New-York, the Portsmouth and Saratoga at Kittery, the Jamestown and Pensacola at Norfolk, and the Iroquois and Adams at Mare Island.

The orders sent to Mare Island are to fit the Iroquois and Adams out as soon as possible for a cruise to Samoa. These vessels are not to be sent to Samoa because a collision with the German fleet is feared, but to relieve one or two of the vessels now there. It will probably be three months before they get away. The unsettled state of affairs in Samoa will probably make it necessary to keep a small squadron there for some time, and, even if the Berlin conference should arrive at a final settlement of the Samoan difficulty, it will be a long time before all the vessels are withdrawn. The first trip of the new cruiser Chadwick, on which she may be ready to start late in the Summer, will probably be to Samoa, and, in fact, all the vessels in the Pacific are apt to have a turn at this duty.

FOR SMUGGLING OPIUM.

A VESSEL AND FOUR BARRELS OF THE DRUG SEIZED.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, March 17.—The Walla Walla of San Francisco, plying to Puget Sound, was seized by customs officers for omitting proper entries of freight on inward manifest. She took four barrels, supposed to contain sauerkraut, which were taken through to Tacoma without being entered on the customs record. The freight list at Tacoma indicated that the barrels came from San Francisco, consigned to Ellenburg. Shortly afterward the barrels were seized by customs officers and found to contain opium valued at nearly $10,000. The barrels were carried through in shipments. They were put aboard the steamer at Victoria and secretly taken through to Tacoma. The penalty for false entry is $1,000. The steamer was en route to Vancouver when she was seized last evening.

The officers furnished $5,000 bail for appearance Monday for trial. The officials claim that they can prove conspiracy, and will cause the steamer a deal of trouble for bringing opium into the country. The ship officers disclaim all knowledge of the shipment of the barrels. The Tacoma customs officers worked the case up, and think that many hundred thousand dollars' worth of opium has been smuggled in this manner.

BISMARCK, Dakota, March 17.—Up to the present time Curran, the man whose sentence for complicity in opium smuggling was suspended, to find it made no confession, as was expected, or at least if he had, the detectives are the only ones who are aware of the fact. Enough is known to warrant the employment of a large force of detectives, several of whom are now in Canada in the hopes of uncovering the gang who are operating on the Canadian side. It is said that several wealthy citizens of San Francisco will be involved when the final exposé is made, and that the smuggling combination will prove one of the strongest in the country.

Curran and his wife have departed, ostensibly for their home near Bottineau, Dakota. The rumor in official circles is to the effect that they are en route to Canada to meet the detectives and aid in the arrest of the smugglers. The officers are dumb and refuse to impart information, but it is well known that they are alert for proof which will lead to the capture of the wealthy members of the gang. The report that Gen. A. B. Ward is one of the smuggling workers is not generally believed, although to those who have studied the man it is considered more than probable that he is now in Canada under another alias.

At the time Curran was arrested for transporting the smuggled opium several more shipments of the drug were being made overland, but the swindlers have so manipulated their wires that the officers have thus far been unable to trace them.

ATHLETES IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, March 17.—Honors were generously divided in the athletic meeting, under the auspices of the Yale and Second Regiment Associations, Saturday evening. J. M. Donney, Second Regiment, won the dash of 440 yards in 0:59 3-5; F. F. Sliney, Olympic, the running high jump, 5 feet 5 inches; C. T. R. Bates, Harvard, mile walk, 7:41; V. Mapes, Columbia, 50 yards' dash, 0:06; T. L. Lambrecht, Manhattan, putting 16-pound shot, 41 feet 9 inches; W. S. Day, New-Jersey, mile run, 4:41 2-5; T. J. Leahy, A. M. A. C., 220 yards' hurdle race, 0:32; J. Norris, A. C., 1 mile, 5:27 3-5; J. Neff, Yale, obstacle race, 1:21. The team of Company B, second race, won the tug-of-war from the Columbia College and the West Side Athletic Club teams.

WANAMAKER FOR PROHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker spent to-day in this city and attended church and Sunday school at Bethany.

After Sunday school Mr. Wanakaker expressed his views upon Prohibition to a reporter for THE TIMES. "There is only one side to prohibition," he said, "and that is the right side, constitutional amendment. I am in favor of it first, last, and all the time." When asked about Mrs. Wanamaker the Postmaster-General said that she would remain abroad until after the Paris Exposition.

HALF A HUNDRED BAPTIZED.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 17.—Over 50 converts were baptized at the First Baptist Church to-day. The scene was a repetition of that of last Sunday, when many converts were received, and the church was so crowded that hundreds of persons had to be turned away. The extraordinary interest in the town as a series of revival meetings that have been held by the Rev. Dr. H. G. De Witt at the church.

OFFERED A POSITION.

ST. PAUL, March 17.—T. E. Byrnes, President of the Republican State League, has been tendered the position of Appointing Clerk in the Treasury Department. This is said to have been made without application on the part of Mr. Byrnes. He was asked if he would accept the place, and to that question he did not give a definite reply.

DR. SWINBURNE'S ILLNESS.

ALBANY, March 17.—Dr. John Swinburne is critically ill, and but slight hopes of his recovery are entertained. He is under the care of two physicians. Yesterday he suffered a bad hemorrhage. The cause of his sickness is overwork and a general breaking down of the system.

INSPECTING THE SOUTH.

FLORENCE, Ala., March 17.—A distinguished party, composed of the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, John C. Calhoun, Frederick Taylor, and R. Nellis of New-York, John M. Martin, a prominent banker of Paris, Texas; R. F. Pescheaching of Durham, Penn., and Col. A. M. Shook of Tennessee, who are on an inspection tour through the South, arrived in this city to-day over the Nashville, Florence and Sheffield Railway. After spending several hours here and visiting the principal manufacturing enterprises and other points they left for Decatur, Birmingham, and other towns. All expressed themselves well pleased with the state of affairs in the South, and said that their entire trip had been one of interest and was well worth remembering.

"Spring Styles."
Impressions of Fashion Plates
Of Ladies and Children. (1.00.

MAYOR GRANT'S QUEST

TO ASCERTAIN THE QUALITY OF SUNDAY CONCERTS.

THE REPUTABLE PLACES OF AMUSEMENT SUPPLEMENTED BY ANOTHER LIST OF INTEREST.

Mayor Grant recently received a communication complaining of the character of the entertainments that have been given of late Sunday evenings in the city theatres, and particularly of those in the Star Theatre and Niblo's Garden. In the opinion of the complainant there was nothing sacred about such entertainments, although they were described as sacred, and, consequently, they were a desecration of the Sabbath. Mayor Grant was, therefore, called upon to put a stop to them. The Mayor at first thought of referring the matter to the Police Commissioners, and went so far as to instruct his secretary to write a letter to that body on the subject. Before the letter was sent, however, he reconsidered the matter, and determined to investigate the subject further before taking definite action.

It was said that he would send out trusty representatives last night to make a report on the actual character of these entertainments. If the representatives undertook this duty they must have done it very quietly, for they were in newise conspicuous as either of the three first-class theatres where entertainments were given. These were Niblo's Garden, the Star Theatre, and the Grand Opera House. Had the Mayor's representatives been at either of these places, however, they would not have found much to shock their sensibilities. At Niblo's Garden Mr. William Ludwig, Miss Annie Layton, Mme. Adelaide Mulien, Mr. Henry Beaumont, and Mr. Kendall Irwin gave a vocal and instrumental concert. They are all reputable artists in the musical profession, and their programme was made up wholly of the songs of Ireland in honor of St. Patrick's Day. "Thady O'Flynn," "Barney O'hea," "Meeting of the Waters," "The Boys of Wexford," "Cruiskeen Lawn," "The Croppy Boy," "Rory O'More," "The Minstrel Boy," "The Kerry Dance," "Killarney," "God Save Ireland," and "Let Erin Remember" may not be sacred selections in a strictly musical sense, but the large and eminently respectable audience received them with respect as well as enthusiasm. As to order and good behavior the auditors were beyond reproach.

At the Star Theatre, the Haverly-Cleveland Minstrels gave what they called a "Select sacred concert," and the music was the same in character as that at Niblo's. Banks Winter sang "Killarney," a quartet, composed of Messrs. Ballard, Norris, Rogers and De Tomaso, was heard in "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming;" E. E. Rogers and a chorus sang "Dear Little Shamrock;" James Norris and chorus, "Come Back to Erin;" De Tomaso, "The Minstrel Boy," and Charles Ballard, "The Irish Emigrant." Between these songs were interspersed orchestral music, a concertina solo, and a funny interlude by Frank Dixon and Billy Rice, the latter covered with white faces, the burnt cork being left out with the bones, the tambourine, and the venerable conundrums.

This style of Sunday evening entertainment was begun several weeks ago at the Academy of Music and has proved very popular. The audience at the Star Theatre last night was large and equaled that at Niblo's in respectability, good conduct, and enthusiasm. As for the Grand Opera House the stage of that theatre was occupied by Prof. Cromwell, who delivered an illustrated lecture on Ireland. Inasmuch as Prof. Cromwell has instituted Sunday evening entertainments in this city for many years, and they have always been of the same general character, it is probable that he was not meant to be included in the complaint sent to Mayor Grant. St. Patrick's Day enthusiasm may have swelled and surged in the Grand Opera House last night would hardly have brooked interference with the beautiful views of Irish scenery from so popular an official as the Mayor. It may also be said for the benefit of those who do not know, if there are such, that all the week-day plays and variety entertainments are strictly enforced Sunday evenings, and that no disorder of any kind would be tolerated for an instant. In view of these facts, it will be interesting to learn the result of the Mayor's investigating committee.

The theatres were also open last night at B. Jacobs's Thalia and Third-Avenue Theatres. These are called "popular Sunday concerts," not "sacred." The performers are taken from the variety stage, and the programme consisted of songs, instrumental music, hypnotism, and vocal selections, while the latter feature, 10 minutes with Ferguson and Mack. The audience at Mr. Jacobs's theatres are not as fashionable as those at the other theatres mentioned, but they are orderly.

While this official investigation was in progress a reporter of THE TIMES was industriously endeavoring to aid the Police Department by finding other places than those visited by the official examiners in which it was possible that the law might be violated, and his work was entirely successful. The law which prohibits the sale of intoxicating fluids on Sunday, particularly in connection with musical entertainments, seemed to be generally and enthusiastically disregarded from Harlem to Chatham-square, and he must have been an unusually disreputable individual in appearance who found it difficult to get what he have limited beer, for the payment thereof, meted out to him with musical accompaniment.

Blank's Garden is a resort which is permanently situated on Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street, and is in the main quite a respectable place. Music of a fair order is there free every day, except Sunday, and on that day a small fee is demanded of a suffering public who desire to be benefited by listening to a "grand sacred concert afternoon and evening." Such a concert yesterday evening consisted of airs from popular comic operas by an orchestra the members of which appeared to be immensely more conversant with the quality of beer than with the quality of music, and of songs by ladies in red short dresses, who told in pathetic verse of young persons who believed some infantile assertions because their "mothers told them so." A concoction numerously labeled as "weiss beer" was dispensed for 10 cents a glass to an audience that filled the place.

A few blocks lower down, getting out of Third-avenue into the Bowery, the official examiner, if he had been intent upon getting evidence of Sunday violations, might have dropped into the Germania Concert Garden, at 291 and 293 Bowery, where a "grand sacred concert" of the most extraordinary kind began at 8 o'clock. A most enlivening march began this sacred performance, and shortly after its conclusion three person in anti-street attire indulged in that delightful exercise known as "yodling" to the intense satisfaction of something more than 200 people, who occupied the tables in the precincts of lager beer and any other alcoholic drink they chose to pay for, and applauded the efforts of the artists vociferously. Waltzes and other sacred selections followed each other in rapid succession, and were interlarded with comic songs and ballads by male and female persons of distinctly Biblical appearance. This sort of thing lasted until 1 o'clock this morning.

Having been sufficiently edified by this performance, the official examiner might have found time to further down the Bowery a couple of blocks and drift in to Vonka Garden, 231 and 233 Bowery. Here, last night, there was a "Kossuth Hungarian Gypsy Band," an aggregation of musical talent which seemed to "lay itself out" in the pronunciation of sacred anthems, and called out the sonorous and soul-inspiring notes of the waltz from "The Merry War," and sent the strains of "The Medley Quadrille" sounding through the great auditorium, the sacredness of which almost induced the big audience to say its prayers then and there. A big German and saucily conferred Sunday evenings, and that no disorder of any kind would be tolerated for an instant. In view of these facts, it will be interesting to learn the result of the Mayor's investigating committee.

The theatres were also open last night at B. Jacobs's Thalia and Third-Avenue Theatres. These are called "popular Sunday concerts," not "sacred." The performers are taken from the variety stage, and the programme consisted of songs, instrumental music, hypnotism, and vocal selections, while the latter feature, 10 minutes with Ferguson and Mack. The audience at Mr. Jacobs's theatres are not as fashionable as those at the other theatres mentioned, but they are orderly.

While this official investigation was in progress a reporter of THE TIMES was industriously endeavoring to aid the Police Department by finding other places than those visited by the official examiners in which it was possible that the law might be violated, and his work was entirely successful. The law which prohibits the sale of intoxicating fluids on Sunday, particularly in connection with musical entertainments, seemed to be generally and enthusiastically disregarded from Harlem to Chatham-square, and he must have been an unusually disreputable individual in appearance who found it difficult to get what he have limited beer, for the payment thereof, meted out to him with musical accompaniment.

Blank's Garden is a resort which is permanently situated on Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street, and is in the main quite a respectable place. Music of a fair order is there free every day, except Sunday, and on that day a small fee is demanded of a suffering public who desire to be benefited by listening to a "grand sacred concert afternoon and evening." Such a concert yesterday evening consisted of airs from popular comic operas by an orchestra the members of which appeared to be immensely more conversant with the quality of beer than with the quality of music, and of songs by ladies in red short dresses, who told in pathetic verse of young persons who believed some infantile assertions because their "mothers told them so." A concoction numerously labeled as "weiss beer" was dispensed for 10 cents a glass to an audience that filled the place.

A few blocks lower down, getting out of Third-avenue into the Bowery, the official examiner, if he had been intent upon getting evidence of Sunday violations, might have dropped into the Germania Concert Garden, at 291 and 293 Bowery, where a "grand sacred concert" of the most extraordinary kind began at 8 o'clock. A most enlivening march began this sacred performance, and shortly after its conclusion three person in anti-street attire indulged in that delightful exercise known as "yodling" to the intense satisfaction of something more than 200 people, who occupied the precincts of beers

DELAWARE'S GREAT NEED

HER ANTIQUATED AND TIME-WORN CONSTITUTION.

THE PEOPLE WANT A CHANGE BUT CAN'T GET IT—SERIOUS OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF REVISION.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 17.—The people of Delaware are now earnestly engaged in wrestling with the problem of a new Constitution, or at least a very material amendment of the present antiquated instrument, under which their local laws are framed. It is not the first time they have engaged in this struggle since the last Constitutional Convention was held, away back in 1831, when the old colonial Constitution was molded into its present shape, and the prospects of success are no brighter now than they were when previous attempts, which resulted in lamentable failures, were made. The boast of John M. Clayton, who was the leading spirit in the convention of 1831, that he had "locked the door and thrown away the key" as far as any future revision of the Constitution was concerned, seems to have been made good.

To-day the people of Delaware are practically living under the Constitution that was framed in 1776, after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. In 1791 a Constitutional Convention was called in order to frame a Constitution more in accordance with the recently-established Government of the United States, though only a few material changes were made in the old instrument. Among these made was the insertion of an article with respect to future amendments and future conventions, which, taken in connection with the changes subsequently made by the convention of 1831, has proved the rock upon which all future attempts to effect a radical alteration of Delaware's organic law have foundered. This article is as follows:

"ARTICLE X. The General Assembly, whenever two-thirds of each house shall deem it necessary, may, with the approbation of the Governor, propose amendments to this Constitution, and at least three and not more than six months before the next general election of Representatives duly publish them in print for the consideration of the people; and if three-fourths of each branch of the Legislature shall, after such an election, and before another, ratify the said amendments, they shall be valid to all intents and purposes as parts of this Constitution. No convention shall be called but by the authority of the people; and an unexceptionable mode of making their sense known will be for them on the general election next after the vote shall be printed

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ANOTHER LIFE OF GORDON.

CHARLES GEORGE GORDON. [English Men of Action Series.] By Col. Sir WILLIAM F. BUTLER. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889.

This is the initial volume in a new series undertaken by this well-known publishing house of London. It is somewhat more than 10 years since they launched the first volume in a series which has probably been the most successful and valuable of all the numerous collections of biography and history with which the market has been flooded during the last decade. The English Men of Letters Series, which John Morley edited and Macmillan & Co. and the Harpers published, perhaps more than any other series, may be called the founder and forerunner of these many collections. While it may not stand first as to actual date of appearance, it comes very near doing so, and so far as merit and popularity go it easily leads all the others.

We have not yet seen any announcement that Mr. Morley's series has reached its final volume, although for a few years past the volumes issued have appeared irregularly and at long intervals. Some names are still missing from the roll of 38 now completed, and it is possible that these may yet find a place in the company to which they deserve an entrance. Carlyle ought surely to be admitted, and as one American has already been admitted, it is possible that others may yet follow. Having had Hawthorne, we look for others to bear him company in his present isolation. Longfellow would seem to be one of the most fit of authors to select for this service.

The title of this new series admits of covering a wide and varied field. There will obviously be no conflict with the Men of Letters Series; but the series of Twelve English Statesmen, now in process of publication by the same house, would seem to be covering a part of the same ground. In that series have already appeared William the Conqueror, Henry Plantagenet, and Cromwell, not to mention others. These surely were men of action in the fullest meaning of the word. On the list of announcements for the new series appears Henry V., Clive, Raleigh, Warwick, and Wellington, none of whom was a man of action in any larger sense. Apparently the new series was not in contemplation when the other was started, else these matters might have been arranged differently.

Lives of Gordon have not been wanting in England. His career has been unfolded in perhaps half a score of places since his melancholy fate within the walls of Khartoum. England scarcely knew how great a soul it possessed until that event laid before her astonished eyes a true showing of the material of which this hero was composed. When he was first proposed as the proper man to send to Egypt in that pressing emergency, the proportion of Englishmen who knew anything about him and his career was singularly small. It is no doubt true that hundreds of men on learning that Chinese Gordon was to be sent out to the Soudan jumped to a vague conclusion that this Gordon was a Chinaman. He was really a famous man, who was essentially unknown to his own countrymen. With the wise and the knowing he had long been famous, but to the average dull formalist of a Philistine he was really unknown. This is the best kind of fame, just as it is the best kind of obscurity.

Too many lives of a man like Gordon can scarcely be written. His were virtues which England ought to have known and valued long before she was forced to do so; as a reproach to her blindness, if for nothing else, she should now be reminded of his story with painstaking force and frequency. Col. Butler is not only a sympathetic biographer; he is a stout champion of the virtues of his subject. His error is that he overloads the work with adulation and fails to give Gordon as a foremost figure in the annals of this period. While at Khartoum he was "doing the finest bit of hero work ever done by any of his countrymen," and he "stands out the foremost man of action of our time and nation, whose ruling principle was faith and good works." This tone may be said fairly to pervade the work. Coupled with it is an agressive note of defiance and injury. That Gordon's merits were never fully appreciated in England seems to be now well established, but this fact scarcely calls for repeated statements in such strong terms as the following:

"Meanwhile the real African hero, the man who for six years had by his great genius maintained the integrity of a weak State over a region as large as Europe, and among races whose bearing and power in war we were soon to test to our cost; the man who, sweeping like a whirlwind across immense deserts, had seemingly multiplied his individuality into legions of soldiers; this man we now, it is possible, the future will look upon as the hero of our time and race, was now an unnoticed stranger, dwelling as a bird of passage on our shores."

Col. Butler has certain undoubted gifts of style and sense of form, but they are sometimes carried to such excess as to become blemishes. His style degenerates often into the truest of "hifalutin," his sentences are wonderfully constructed, and his pictures imposing. The reader does not finish the first page of the volume ere he plunges into the depths of the following picturesque paragraph:

"An old race, this Gordon, and a stout one; free fighters, true soldiers, hard-striking, hard-dying men, whose names crop up wherever fighting is found in their country's history; holding their own and often their neighbors' lands and chattels with a tight grasp, yet ever prodigal of blood and gold for clan and King; smiting Mackays, Crichtons, Sinclairs, Forbesses, Cameruns, Lindsays, and Macintoshes, through the wild straths and glens of Banff, Caithness, and Sutherland, until they and their enemies disappear backward into time, amid an unresolved mist of conflict where the writ of history does not run."

Another example of this ambitiously poetical style is the following:

"Well, it is all past now, and Time, the great avenger, has set everything in its place. Khedives and Pashas, Consuls and Commissioners, Ministers and journalists, big and little, have sunk away into oblivion, and looking across the dead level of the world, which has taken them to their rest, or in which they still await the great abasement, we see, beyond and above all, a mountaintop lying in lustrous after-glow, the light that comes when the sun has set to carry the memory of a very noble life far into the night of time."

No doubt the long indifference of England to Gordon and the circumstances of his cruel fate account for much of the feeling that lies at the basis of this strong writing. Col. Butler believes so thoroughly in Gordon that a part of Gordon's own spirit seems to survive in him, and, united with his own, it takes on this extravagance of diction. In many ways, however, the biography is one of merit. Its account of the vital facts in Gordon's career is in the main clear, forcible, and interesting. The chapter on the Chinese rebellion is admirable, and so is the description of Gordon's last days in Khartoum. Having quoted from the book already for the purpose of unfavorable criticism, a paragraph from the Khartoum chapter may be given to show the author at his best. It is his account of the very last scene in the life of Gordon:

"That supreme moment had now indeed come. Walking a few yards in advance of his party, which did not number more than 30 men, Gordon drew near the church. The sharp and mysterious dawn of the desert was passing into broader day—over the palm trees on the edge of the Blue Nile the eastern sky was blushing with the red of the coming sea. From the last town, still lying in shadow to the right, the shouts of a victorious enemy and the cries of a perishing people rose in deeper volume of sound. Ere yet the little band of footmen had crossed the open space between Palace and church a body of Arabs issued from a neighboring street. For a moment the two parties stood almost face to face, then a volley of musketry flashed out at close range in the yet uncertain light, and the bravest and noblest soldier of our time was he more."

NEW BOOKS.

—*Irish Minstrelsy. A Selection of Irish Songs, Lyrics, and Ballads. Edited by H. Halliday Sparling. New-York and London: White & Allen.*—The materials from which a book of selections from Irish writers can be made with profit are very much larger than most people think; far one thing, there are charming writers hardly known by name to the general world; for the other, a few of the best reputations there are in England, and where are, practically, poets, though born in Ireland, [illegible] gives many anonymous [illegible] like "Garryowen," "The [illegible]" (Ireland speaking from [illegible] as old beggar woman,) "Shule Aroon," "The Lakes of Mallow," and so forth. He places "The Night Before Larry was Stretched" among the anonymous, though it is usually ascribed now to a Waterford scribbler. Among the contributors are T. D. Sullivan, Sir Aubrey and Aubrey Thomas de Vere, Lady Wilde, Robert Dwyer Joyce, John Boyle O'Reilly, Thomas Davis, Sir Samuel Ferguson, William Allingham, and the eccentric wheelwright and poet of Limerick, Michael Hogan. The Irish character stands out very sharply in the greater number of these songs and ballads.

—*The Renaissance. Studies in Art and Poetry. By Walter Pater. Third Edition, Revised. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.* 1888.—The intellectual epicure and the esthete are sure to admire Mr. Pater's well-cadenced periods and enjoy his enjoyment of things of beauty. The subjects he writes about—Luca della Robbia, Sandro Botticelli, Giorgioné and his school—are sufficiently remote to lose their air of raw humanity, and Mr. Pater is not the man to make them real in any disturbing sense; rather does he scatter the attar of roses and fill the atmosphere with sweet-smelling incense between the reader and these esthetic personages. Mr. Pater is an artist with his pen and, as such, worthy of all praise and respect; only the unregenerate may feel a little irritation at his obvious estheticism and fly to mere vulgarians out of pure naughtiness of heart. For such it may be mentioned that the portrait with long, curling hair, printed in violet ink, opposite the title page, is not a likeness of Mr. Pater as he now is, but an individual of that indeterminate sex to which the angels belong.

—*Modern Art and Artists. Edited by Wilfrid Meynell. Illustrated. London and New-York: Cassell & Co.*—A volume of papers selected from the *Magazine of Art* appears annually in record of the biographies of artists published during the preceding year. Mr. Meynell is a safe and sober guide in art, who takes no side violently, but can tolerate an article on the irrepressible Whistler as well as the popular Frank Dicksee, R. A. Besides these are Elihu Vedder, Frank D. Millet, Thomas Moran, and William J. Hennessy, who come in for brief notice. English art, of course, predominates, but Franz Defregger, Franz Lenbach, Ludwig Knaus, Emile Wauters, and Joseph Israels are German, Flemish, and Dutch. Basil Peroff is a Russian and Bandry, Cabanel, Gérôme, Moreau, Puvis de Chavannes make a strong French contingent. Each biographical sketch has two or more illustrations of the artist's craft in woodcuts of some excellence, sometimes of great worth.

—*Harper's Weekly. A Journal of Civilization. Vol. XXXII. For the Year* 1888. *New-York: Harper & Brothers.*—There is no record of passing events in the United States which vies with *Harper's Weekly* in excellence of woodcuts and few that equal it with respect to editorials and other letter-press. In its special field it practically has the territory to itself. Like the *Monthly*, its tendency is always to a wider circle of subjects, and in letter-press as well as illustrations it strives to lead a little rather than confine itself anxiously to what is certainly and beyond peradventure popular. This means that *Harper's Weekly* has the courage of its convictions, and will not be an irresolute or unsafe guide. In the past year it has published a comedy by Mr. Howells, many supplements containing instructive matter on science and the applied arts, short papers on the fine arts, and at the same time a host of contributions of current events with appropriate text.

—*Pipes O' Pan at Zekesbury. Afterwhiles. By James Whitcomb Riley. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.* 1888 *and* 1889. *2 vols.*—The prolific pen of Mr. Riley turns out short pieces in prose and verse, now serious, now humorous, as if he had absorbed all the hurry of the North American continent. He is best, of course, in such pieces as are fitted for the platform. Particularly good are the sketches of Western life in prose, with all their slang and local color. Among the verses are not a few clever and pathetic as well as extremely amusing pieces. But nothing printed can make up for the effect of Mr. Riley's personality when he delivers his own lines with all the drollery of an accomplished veteran of the stage.

—*Biographical Dictionary of the English Catholics. By Joseph Gillow. Vol. III. New-York: Catholic Publication Society.*—The volumes of this useful little work come out very slowly. "John Kemble" being the last entry in Vol. III. The editor has a great disadvantage in the fact that the English Catholics, like the Irish, suffered from the severities of government for centuries after the Reformation, and Catholic books were long unpopular. Catholic writers always discredited. Hence the sources from which he draws are, comparatively speaking, meagre, and, being largely manuscript, entail a great deal of labor. Much curious, out-of-the-way bibliography is coming out in the thick octavos edited by Mr. Gillow.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The autobiography upon which Mr. Joseph Jefferson has been engaged for a considerable period will be published in the pages of the *Century*, beginning this Autumn. It will be illustrated with many portraits.

—Henry Cabot Lodge's sketch of Washington will be added to the American Statesmen Series very soon. The publishers expect to have it ready before the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of the first President. It will be issued in two volumes like Mr. Schurz's "Henry Clay."

—Mr. Froude's novel will be published here by Charles Scribner's Sons.

—Charles Scribner's Sons will soon bring out a new story by Frances Hodgson Burnett entitled, "The Pretty Sister of José." It is a Spanish tale with a popular bull fighter for one of the characters.

—The Scribners have in preparation a new edition of the historical romances of Erckmann-Chatrian. They will also publish a popular edition of Bourrienne's "Memoirs of Napoleon" in four volumes.

—Prof. A. S. Hardy's *Atlantic* novel, "Passé Rose," will be published in book form soon by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

—Messrs. Lippincott announce the third volume of the new edition of Chambers's Encyclopedia. They have in press a new novel by the Duchess.

—A revised and enlarged edition of Reginald Wilberforce's life of his father, the Bishop of Oxford, will be published soon by A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

—Early in April Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish John Fiske's "Beginnings of New-England," which ought to prove a very interesting book.

—Mr. Charles Francis Adams's biography of Richard H. Dana, the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," will be brought out at an early day by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

—The *Century* for April will be a Washington number. Articles that will have to do with the celebration of April 30 are: "The Inauguration of Washington," by Clarence W. Bowen, illustrated with views of New-York in 1789, the reception at Trenton, portraits, &c.; "Washington at Mount Vernon after the Revolution," by Mrs. Burton N. Harrison, with a number of interesting illustrations, and "Washington in New-York in 1789," by the same author; "Original Portraits of Washington," by Charles Henry Hart, and "A Century of Constitutional Interpretation," by Prof. John Bach McMaster. The illustrations in this issue of the *Century* will number a hundred.

—Mr. Henry W. Grady of Atlanta, Ga., is said to be engaged on a history of the South, which will be published perhaps at the close of the present year.

—Among the subjects treated in Andrew Lang's new volume, "Lost Leaders," soon to be issued by the Longmans, are "Thackeray's Drawings," "The Art of Dining," "Fish," "Amateur Authors," and "The Leading of Books." The papers were originally contributed to the London *Daily News*.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce a novel by Clarence Stuart Ward, author of "The Wise, Wisdom, and Beauties of Shakespeare." It is called "The Reproof of Chastity."

—During the year the D. Lothrop Company will publish books by E. P. Roe, Miss E. Stuart Phelps, Rossiter Johnson, Mrs. Sherwood, Edward Bellamy, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. Lucy Larcom, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Margaret Sidney, and E. S. Brooks.

—The *Book Buyer's* portrait in the number for April will be one of the lady who writes under the name of "Octave Thanet."

—John Burroughs recently told a writer in the *Critic* that he is not doing as much literary work as formerly. He is turning his attention to husbandry, having added to his possessions at West Park, N. Y., and become a diligent cultivator of the vine. He goes into the vineyard himself, and thinks the vine will yield him a better income than his pen. Mr. Burroughs is the Postmaster at West Park.

—"Co-operative Savings and Loan Associations," by Seymour Dexter, is announced by D. Appleton & Co. It contains an examination of building and loan associations, mutual savings and loan associations, accumulating fund associations, co-operative banks, and the appendix contains laws of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts on the subject, forms for articles of associations, by-laws, and other information. The author is Probate Judge of Chemung County, N. Y., and is said to be an authority on the subject.

—The number of *Harper's Weekly* to be issued on March 20 will contain the first installment of W. D. Howells's new serial, "A Hazard of New Fortunes." It will be illustrated from drawings by W. A. Rogers. The four-page supplement to this number will be a paper by William Winter on "The Press and the Stage."

—The current number of the *Journal of American Folk Lore* contains a remarkable paper on "Death and Funeral Customs among the Omahas," by Francis La Flesche. La Flesche was formerly chief of the Omaha tribe and died on his farm in Nebraska in September of last year. He was deeply versed in the folk lore of Indians, and as chief of his tribe led his people toward civilization.

—Tello d'Apery is a boy of 12 years who has just issued, from 18 West Fourteenth-street, this city, the first number of a periodical called the *Sunny Hour*, of which he is both editor and publisher. Besides the first number of his paper, Master Tello sends us his photograph and autograph. The paper does him credit, and he looks like one of those boys who have a bright future in their own hands. His object in publishing the *Sunny Hour* is to make some money with which to provide poor children with shoes and stockings, and thus to obtain sunny hours for them as well as for his readers. His subscription price is 50 cents a year.

—The March number of George Munro's excellent *Fashion Bazar*, besides the instruction and hints as to dress which it contains, has an unusually interesting variety of fiction.

—In the present number of the *United Service* appears Mrs. Marion White Wildrick's comedietta in one act, "Jealousy." The author of that remarkable romance, "A Zealot in Talle," appears here under a new light. "Jealousy" has a rapid movement, the situations are comic, and it looks as if it were well adapted for the stage.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

WHERE THE TROUT HIDS. By KIT CLARKE. New-York: BRENTANO'S. 1889. Paper, 50 cents.

THE LAST AMERICAN. Fragment from the Journal of KHAN-LI, Prince of Dimph-Yoo-Chur and Admiral in the Persian *Navy*. Edited by M. A. MITCHELL. London and New-York: FREDERICK A. STOKES & BROTHER. 1889. Cloth.

THE TEMPERANCE HAND BOOK. For Speakers and Workers. By JULIA COLMAN. New-York: NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. 1889. Paper.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS. The laws of the State of New-York. By WILLIS S. PAINE, LL. D. New-York: L. K. STROUSE & CO. 1889. Cloth.

FIRST STEPS IN NORTH CAROLINA HISTORY. By CORNELIA P. SPENCER. Raleigh, N. C.: ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO. 1888. Cloth.

A BAD LEGACY. By WM. BROUGHTON. A Novel. By TOM JOHNSON. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & CO. 1889. Paper.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, D. C. L. Edited by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. With Portraits, in two volumes. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Large 8vo, cloth.

THE INTERWOVEN GOSPELS. Four Histories of Jesus Christ Blended. According to the Revised Version of 1881. Compiled by the Rev. WILLIAM WYE WOOLSEY. New-York: JOHN B. ALDEN. 1889. Cloth.

THE COUNTER-REFORMATION. By ADOLPHUS WILLIAM WARD, Litt. D., Victoria University. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. 1889. Cloth.

A MODERN MEPHISTOPHELES, AND A WHISPER IN THE DARK. By LOUISA M. ALCOTT. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth.

THE AMERICAN STATE REPORTS. Courts of Last Resort in the Several States. Selected, reported, and annotated by A. C. FREEMAN, associate editor "American Decisions," Vol. IX. San Francisco: BANCROFT-WHITNEY COMPANY. 1889. Full sheep, 955 pages.

OUR PARIAHS. Among the Tramps. By UNCLE TIM. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & CO. 1889. Paper.

CHOICE COOKERY. By CATHERINE OWEN, author of "Gentle Bread-Winners," &c. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN SPAIN. A sketch. By J. L. M. CURRY, LL. D., late Minister of the United States to Spain. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth.

ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. By LEIGH HUNT. First and Second Series. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1889. 2 vols., sloth, 75 cents each.

POEMS OF DORA GREENWELL. Selected, with introduction, by WILLIAM DOSLING. New-York: THOMAS WHITTAKER. 1889. The Canterbury Poets.

STATE COMMISSIONER IN LUNACY. Sixteenth Annual Report. For the year 1888. Albany: THE TROY PRESS COMPANY. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

DRAMATIC NOTES. A Year Book of the Stage. Edited by CECIL HOWARD. London: STRAND PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Paper.

JACK OF HEARTS. A Story of Bohemia. By H. T. JOHNSON. New-York: THE JUDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Paper. 25 cents.

HIS FATAL SUCCESS. By MALCOLM BELL. New-York and Chicago: BELFORD, CLARKE & Co. 1889. Paper.

LEAVES FROM A DRUMMER'S DIARY. By CHARLES S. PLUMMER. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & Co. 1889. Paper.

SAVED BY THE SWORD. A Novel. By ROBERT REDDALL. Illustrations by JOHN CALVIN STEVENS and BERT POOLE. Second edition. Boston: WINTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Paper.

LADY CAR. The Sequel of a Life. By MRS. OLIPHANT. New-York: THE JUDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Paper, 25 cents.

TIMES AND DAYS. Being Essays in Romance and History. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. 1889.

MICAH CLARKE. HIS STATEMENT. As made during the Hard Winter of 1754. By A. CONAN DOYLE. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. 1888. Cloth.

THE BEGINNINGS OF ETHICS. By the Rev. CARROLL CUTLER, D. D., formerly President of Western Reserve College. New-York: A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON. 1889. Cloth.

ESTHER DENISON. A Novel. By ADELINE SERGEANT, author of "Beyond Recall," &c. New-York: HENRY HOLT & CO. 1889. Leisure Hour Series.

POE'S "RAVEN."

EVIDENCE THAT IT WAS WRITTEN IN THE EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET HOUSE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your morning contemporaries had an article recently ascribing the locality of writing "The Raven" by Edgar A. Poe at the cottage in Fordham. All persons but very cursory readers of Poe know that "The Raven" was written in the Brennan cottage on the banks of the Hudson where Eighty-fourth-street now is. And here is the evidence:

In some of the biographies of Poe the Eighty-fourth-street house is pictured, and also the fine steel engraving of the very room where it is said the poem was written. The writer has often remembered, before the demolition of the Eighty-fourth-street house, took pains to verify the scene of the authorship with the following result: "The Raven" was published in the New-York *Mirror* in January, 1845, and in the *Review* it was copied in February; while it is well known that Poe did not move to the Fordham cottage until 1846, when and where Virginia Poe died in 1847. Mrs. Gill, in Poe's biographers, says the poem was in the course of composition in 1842 and 1843. Now, in 1845 and 1846 Poe and Virginia boarded with Mr. Brennan, the father of Capt. Edward Brennan, now of the Department of Charities and Correction. Mrs. O'Beirne, now as the Gladstone Hotel, was the eldest child of Mr. Brennan, was about 8 years of age when the poet boarded with her father, remembers Poe and Virginia very well, and was quite a pet and companion of the poet. She remembers the reading of the poem there in manuscript and the suspicion and tradition of the family respecting it. She used to, in her childish surprise, laugh at Poe, turning his manuscript after writing downward as he finished the pages. She remembers well that on that day and until the house was demolished last Summer, literary visitors to Poe's room, where "The Raven" was written, in the belief that it was the identical room, in the recollections of the Brennan family like any other domestic matter. Miss O'Beirne furnishes also the plaster bust of Pallas over the chamber door. Visitors to the room will notice the chalk plain decreasing and that there was only about 18 inches between that and the ceiling and the door casing about cut only about an inch from the wall. Mrs. O'Beirne has a strange story to tell of a small shelf that was nailed on top of the casing. The admirers of Poe were watching for the destruction of the cottage and took away many interesting relics, one the fireplace will retain

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WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—O, MOTHER-IN-LAW.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8:30—LECTURE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS—STAMP COLLECTION.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—DRIFTING APART.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE IRISH MINSTREL.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—DIE WALKURE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—A DARK SECRET.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—BOCCACCIO.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE O'DRAGONS.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—MISS ESMERALDA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—EVANGELINE.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—MONBARS.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, followed by warmer, clearing weather.

The war of the office seekers in Washington rages with unabated fury. All signs of the "harmony" for which Mr. HARRISON has sacrificed so much have disappeared, and if their power were equal to their rage the men who are hounding the President, and whom it is wholly impossible to satisfy, would turn upon and rend him. They are collectively angry at his slowness in giving them what they want and individually wroth at the certainty many of them have of being disappointed of their prey. It is not a pleasing spectacle, but it is full of instruction, and the one thing it brings out most clearly is the absence of almost every honorable motive for activity among those who claim to be, and are, the "workers" of the once grand old party.

The record given in another column of the changes made in the Treasury Department among officers not under the reform rules during Mr. CLEVELAND'S term is a very interesting one. It appears that of 131 officers having salaries of $1,900 or more 65 now in the service have come down from the last Republican Administration, while 66, only one more, were appointed under Mr. CLEVELAND. These are none of them offices filled by the President himself, but by the Secretary. A statement is also made of some fifteen promotions of "hold-overs" to Presidential offices and of a large number who were retained sometimes with and sometimes without a reduction of salary. There were relatively few removals. The pressure upon the present Administration will make it very difficult to maintain any such record as this, though Mr. HARRISON is bound by his own pledges to improve upon it.

There is a good deal of discussion among the United States Senators regarding an increase of salary, and a majority of them are believed to favor it strongly. The members of the House are more timid, and fear popular condemnation. We have no hesitation in saying that the present salary, $5,000, is too small, especially for Senators. A difference might fairly be made and say $7,500 paid to Representatives and $10,000 to Senators. The latter have more work to do, since practically that of the 325 Representatives has to be gone over by 76 Senators. The proportion of committee work is therefore greater. But whether this difference be made or not, the country can [illegible] a better salary than it now pays. As to public opinion, we have little doubt that it would acquiesce cordially in an advance to take effect at the close of the Congress by which it was voted.

Reports from London and Paris do no indicate that the end of the period of depression caused by the copper panic has been reached. The financial situation in Paris becomes more gloomy, and the London money market is dominated by the condition of affairs in France. Financial houses are exercising great caution. The London *Economist* states that English firms will try to induce the American and Spanish mining companies to abandon their contracts with the Société des Métaux and the guarantees of the Comptoir d'Escompte, and to enter into mutual agreements for a regulation of output and for the sale of copper at a price considerably lower than that fixed by the Syndicate. The enforcement of these contracts and guarantees, it says, "would result in the wrecking of both [the Société and the Comptoir d'Escompte] and disaster to the copper industry." But there are indications that the American companies will not favorably entertain any proposition looking to the relinquishment of such letters of credit and guarantees as they hold, but will prefer to get out of these as much money as possible. It is difficult to convince some of them that the Syndicate has really gone to pieces. The amusing theory that the great fall of securities was caused by the Syndicate's "manipulation" has not been wholly laid aside, for it is soberly stated by some persons interested in the combination that the Syndicate is too solid and enduring an institution to be affected seriously by speculation in shares or a panic in securities on the Paris Bourse. In the meantime the shares of the Société des Métaux are rapidly following those of the Panama Canal Company, having fallen to 85f. on Saturday.

We have failed to notice in those prints devoted to advocacy of increasing wages by raising the tariff a most edifying example of how foreign cheap labor ruins American employers. One of those conscienceless creatures who are willing to be imported to the United States to work if only they are promised more wages than they can earn at home actually demanded the money it had been agreed he should receive under the bargain. And when the money was refused, instead of suing for it, he communicated with the United States District Attorney, and now the thrifty importer of foreign cheap labor stands a good chance of paying a big fine. At the worst, he had only expected to be defendant in a civil suit, with his lawyers paid by the year. This is the entering wedge. Next we shall hear of a law compelling employers to distribute among their wage earners some fixed portion of their "protection" under the tariff. If, for instance, the protection is double the entire labor cost of any article, it might be provided that the employer, under pain of jail, shall pay wages increased in the same proportion. And, taking a hint from the amendments to the inter-State law, it might further be enacted that any laborer accepting merely the market rate instead of double or triple wages (as of course he has a right to expect under a "high and higher" tariff) shall keep his employer company in prison. Then at last protection will protect, even though the millennium should be postponed beyond the present generation.

Another party of intruders upon the Indian Territory has been driven out by the troops. The Fiftieth Congress in a special bill, and also in a general appropriation act, provided that the rights of the Creeks and the Seminoles to the country now specifically called Oklahoma should be purchased, and it appropriated over $4,000,000 for this purpose. It also provided that when this had been done, under agreements which had already been made with the Indians, the President should issue his proclamation opening the lands to settlement. But the squatters were not satisfied with this arrangement. It would not give them the assurance of being first on the ground. So they announced that if the President should issue his proclamation by a fixed day in March, all would be well; if not, they would march in and take possession. He did not accommodate them, and accordingly the former movements under the leadership of PAYNE, of COUCH, and of Pawnee BILL were supplemented by one under Oklahoma HILL. The existing laws distinctly provide that anybody entering these lands prematurely shall be debarred from the privilege of acquiring a lawful title afterward; and this and expulsion are the rewards which the present raiders have gained for their efforts.

The latest South Sea yarn coming by way of San Francisco is attributed to "a gentleman," who knows all about it. By a common secret agreement France is to take New-Caledonia, England is to have Hawaii, and Germany to swallow the Samoan Islands. But in one of the most recent of BISMARCK'S dispatches on this question he expressly declares that the annexation of Samoa is wholly out of the question, on account of existing stipulations with England and the United States. It is quite certain that England has opposed the aspirations of France in New-Caledonia, while the supposition that John Bull would be encouraged either by France or Germany, to say nothing of the United States, to seize the Sandwich Islands is preposterous. This story cannot have even as much basis of likelihood as the recent rumor of the blowing up of the *Nipsic* had; and if there were no other proof against it, the fact that the United States Government has been invited to confer in Berlin on the future of Samoa is proof enough that the fate of the group has not been settled. South Sea bubbles of various sorts will be blown from time to time during these troublous days.

The passage by the Rhode Island Senate of the House resolution to resubmit to the people of the State the prohibition amendment to the Constitution which was adopted in 1886 is all that the present Legislature can do with the question. Under the Constitution of Rhode Island two successive General Assemblies must recommend an amendment before it can be submitted to the people for their votes, and the action just taken by the House and Senate is, therefore, but one step toward the end sought to be gained. The passage of the resubmission resolution by both houses has, however, made prohibition an active issue in the coming election in Rhode Island, as extraordinary efforts will be made to elect a General Assembly which will indorse the action of the present body by those opposed to the prohibition policy, while the advocates of the law as it stands will be equally earnest in their endeavors to save the amendment by electing a friendly Legislature. The issue will be likely to have a most confusing effect upon the ordinary party lines in the State, and prohibition or anti-prohibition proclivities will probably count more in favor of the candidates than stalwart Republicanism or Jeffersonian Democracy. Judging the temper of the Rhode Island voters from the action of the present Legislature, which ought to be a very fair standard of judgment, a General Assembly will be elected with a pronounced anti-prohibition majority, and in that event the burden which has oppressed business in the State for the past three years, and positively increased drunkenness, will be removed in about two years, and some reasonable plan for regulating the liquor traffic can then be developed.

A STRIKING EXAMPLE.

It is an interesting question at what point commercial stimulation ceases to have the desired effect, requires heavier and heavier doses, and tends toward the narcotic result. Here is the iron trade of the United States which has been treated to stimulants of various sorts for a quarter of a century, and which, according to those who have most ardently sustained this treatment, is now suffering from general languor, loss of vitality, and failure of the digestive and assimilative energies. During the entire course of the year ending with October we were told that the iron trade was benumbed by the possibility of a Democratic "free-trade" victory, and one large and several minor failures were attributed unblushingly in the Republican papers to this obvious cause. The election was held in the first week in November. There was no Democratic "free-trade" victory. The Republicans and protectionists elected a President in full sympathy with their economic ideas and secured a majority in both houses of Congress. Still the iron trade is dull. The heaviest failure for a long time occurred on the morrow of the inauguration of Mr. HARRISON, and now Mr. JOSEPH D. WEEKS, the editor of the *Iron World* and Secretary of the Iron and Steel Association, declares that the prospect is far from encouraging.

"Outside of the United States," says Mr. WEEKS, "prices of crude iron have advanced materially and the tendency is decidedly upward, while in the United States there is quietness, and if there is any tendency it is not, at least, toward any marked increase in prices." In Great Britain "the cost of production is increased by the enhanced value of the raw ironstone, the cost of the labor in smelting, and the higher price of coal and coke. All around there has been an increase in wages owing to the operation of the sliding scales. * * * In the United States, on the other hand, nearly every condition is the opposite of this. The stocks of pig iron instead of decreasing have been increasing. * * * Wages have decreased here, instead of increasing, as they have in England. The reductions of wages since the first of the year in the valleys of Pennsylvania, East and West, are well known." Mr. WEEKS gives a table of prices showing a slight falling off since the opening of the year, and remarks that, "as compared with a year ago, the decline is more marked." He also calls attention to the very different state of things in Germany, in Belgium, and in Australia.

Now, we are very far from wishing to reason that the present condition of the iron trade is entirely due to protection. But one thing is obvious, namely, that protection in large quantities has not prevented it, and another may fairly be inferred that there is some cause that shuts off this country from the influences producing prosperity everywhere "outside of the United States," and that that cause is our high protective tariff, which absolutely prohibits any export and largely prevents imports. As to the first, there has plainly been no lack of protection. On the contrary, the present rates of duty have for some time been far in excess of the difference in prices here and abroad, and even a much lower duty would have been practically prohibitory. Again, not only have the duties been maintained, but the iron men, by a direct and avowed arrangement with the Republican leaders, have secured the passage of a bill by the Senate, and the prospect of its enactment into law imposing higher duties on a number of iron products, doubling those on tinned plates, for instance. This bill was intended to secure for the iron men a much closer monopoly of many forms of their product, to increase the home demand, and shut out the foreign supply. If this kind of legislation is good for anything it ought to be to strengthen the trade. In spite of the great actual protection and the proposed increase, the trade, like an overstimulated patient, languishes and weakens.

And with this great tax on the consumers, on the varied and extensive industries of which iron is the raw material, "wages have decreased here instead of increasing, as they have in England." This is a curious and striking confession to make after so much had been claimed and expected from the protectionist triumph four months ago. It ought to open the eyes of sensible laboring men to the immense humbug of the scheme of "protection to American labor." The people, of whom the working men are the larger part, are taxed to enable the privileged manufacturers to pay higher wages, and "wages decrease (instead of increasing, as they have in England," where [illegible] compete with the labor of the world and enjoy the benefit of the world's competition in everything they buy.

RAILROADS AND TRUSTS.

The popular demand for the enactment of the inter-State commerce law was caused in large measure by discrimination in freight rates for the benefit of powerful combinations that had undertaken to suppress competition in certain branches of industry. There was abundant proof that such organizations as the Standard Oil Trust had induced great railroad companies to conspire with them for the ruin of independent producers who stood in the way of these rings. The companies had consented not only to exact from these independent producers freight rates very much higher than those paid by the rings, but even to pay over to the rings a large part of the money so received for the carrying of goods that had not been made in the rings' factories. It is well known that by means of most iniquitous agreements with common carriers concerning freight rates—agreements by the operation of which refiners outside of the combination were driven out of business—the Standard Oil Trust grew in power and established its supremacy. The proof of this was used with great effect by those who urged the enactment of a law forbidding unjust discrimination.

The amendments recently enacted give greater force to the provisions of the inter-State commerce law relating to discrimination. In the original act the common carriers were forbidden to exact from one shipper higher rates than another shipper was required to pay under similar conditions. They were forbidden to conspire with a Trust to crush competitors by means of a difference in carrying charges. The amendments extend the prohibition to the shippers and provide that the penalty may be imprisonment in the penitentiary. While it is true that in the early days of the Standard Oil Trust certain railroad companies were the willing allies of the great ring and willingly became parties to the secret compacts relating to rates, in later years some of the companies were driven into the conspiracy by the threats of the "combine." Under the law as it stands to-day any shipper who induces a common carrier to make him the beneficiary of unjust discrimination in rates is not less guilty than the common carrier. If he shall, "by payment of money or other thing of value, by solicitation or otherwise, induce any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or any of its officers or agents, to discriminate unjustly in his favor as against any other consignor or consignee in the transportation of property, or shall aid or abet any common carrier in such unjust discrimination," he shall "be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court." And he and the common carrier granting such advantages to him shall be liable, jointly or severally, in an action for damages brought by any consignor or consignee injured by such discrimination.

It will be seen that hereafter both parties to any conspiracy to gain advantage by means of discriminating rates on railroads will be subject to prosecution and to imprisonment. Neither party can surely measure its punishment by a fine of a few thousand dollars. If the Standard Oil Trust or the Cottonseed Oil Trust or any other similar combination induces a railroad company to give it rates below those taken from others in the same trade, in order that such an independent producer as GEORGE RICE of Marietta, for example, may be ruined or compelled to go out of business, their officers may be sent to the penitentiary and the producers who have suffered loss may sue with confidence for damages.

These provisions are of considerable importance with respect to their bearing upon the formation and operation of Trusts. If the law shall be enforced no Trust can hereafter be built up on a foundation of unjust freight rates. If this law had been in force ten years ago, the Standard Oil Trust would not now be supreme in the petroleum industry, nor is it probable that the Cottonseed Oil Trust would have been made. If this law shall be enforced it will not be possible hereafter for a Trust to suppress new competitors by railroad rates as such competitors have been suppressed in the past. Capitalists who desire to become independent producers in fields of industry occupied by Trusts will know that the Trusts cannot crush them by an unjust use of common carriers. The law is made stronger and more useful not only by the amendments that extend its prohibitory clauses to shippers, but also by those that empower the courts to punish by means of imprisonment in the penitentiary as well as by fines. Great and wealthy corporations care very little about fines, but their officers are unwilling to be sent to prison.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

While only a pacific outcome is to be looked for from the Berlin conference, the problem before it is not easy to solve. It has certainly become complicated since it was presented to the Washington conference in 1887. Then the main difficulty was to agree on a form of government for the islands; now a new trouble has arisen from the overthrow of the lawful King. Even the assurance that Germany is confident of a peaceful solution of the question, and will seek to avoid irritation, is accompanied by the declaration that she will "maintain her full right to deal with the Samoan rebels." But what is the gist of the controversy. Who are the rebels? And how did Germany acquire any right to "deal" with them?

According to the view of our Government the rebel chief is TAMASESE, who, having revolted against the lawful ruler, MALIETOA, was made King by the Germans, but is simply a usurper. Those whom the Germans call rebels are a large majority of the people. They are supporting MATAAFA because he represents the cause of the deposed and deported MALIETOA. Besides [illegible] of Germany to interfere and deal with [illegible] faction of the Samoans as rebels and with another as loyalists. Such authority could only exist by being deputed to one of the three treaty powers, with the consent of the other two. The instructions sent to our naval commanders enjoined them to take no part with one party against another; and they were also to report whether the German commanders were taking part with one against the other.

Back of this difficulty comes that of determining what form of government shall be established in Samoa. Mr. BAYARD has taken the ground that a leading object in any agreement should be to foster Samoan autonomy as far as possible. Undoubtedly this would appeal to popular sentiment in the United States. American sympathy is habitually enlisted in home rule, and the gradual education of the Samoans to self-government and to the status of an independent community would be far more consonant with our ideas of what is just than a system of imposing complete foreign domination upon them, even should our country have its full share in that domination. But this view is not taken by Germany, and apparently also not by England. It is noticeable that the three Commissioners sent out respectively by the three treaty powers in 1886, although differing in other particulars, agreed that the islanders were incapable of forming a purely native government which would command respect. But while the American and English representatives took the ground that it was worth while to try once more an improved form of mixed native and foreign government, the German Commissioner had no hope except from a purely foreign control by a single power. Mr. THURSTON, the English Commissioner, reported that, "As a people, the Samoans are incapable of unity of action. They have no conception of the use or value of public opinion as declared by a majority of voices. The minority at once retires into bitter opposition. If strong enough or rash enough to resort to the *ultima ratio* war is declared, a few people on each side are murdered, and a few more acres of land (sold to acquire arms and ammunition) pass into the hands of foreign residents. Politically considered, there is no homogeneity discoverable in the Samoan race." Whether this picture is overdrawn must be left to experts to decide, but it is clear that the problem of fixing upon a permanent Government for Samoa is far from being limited to a mere agreement as to whether MALIETOA, MATAAFA, or TAMASESE shall reign.

The Berlin conference, however, might allow the native population to choose a new King by an election free from foreign interference, making the three claimants just spoken of ineligible, so that the result might not involve the humiliation of any of the treaty powers. A more difficult problem will be that of regulating the other details of government; yet its solution will be facilitated if Germany abandons the assumption that commercial superiority there should give her not only a preponderant but even an exclusive political control.

THE COMING CONCERT HALL.

Thanks to the energy of Mr. CARNEGIE, it appears that New-York is at last to have the concert hall that has been for at least twenty years an urgent public necessity. It is not quite clear from the publications that have thus far been made whether the new enterprise is undertaken purely as a public benefaction or whether commercial considerations have part in it. Of course no shrewd man of business would think of putting his money in such an undertaking purely as an investment. On the other hand, a certain admixture of the commercial element is by no means necessarily injurious to the success of such an undertaking in the uncommercial sense of success. If the stockholders in the Metropolitan Opera House had looked for a return in money for their investment in that edifice, as of course they did not, they would now be very miserable men. On the other hand, the desirableness of limiting their losses has appealed to them strongly, and it is to this we owe it that the operatic seasons are much more instructive and valuable than there is reason to believe that they would be if they were conducted purely for the entertainment of the stockholders and regardless of expense. What is thus true of an opera house is still more true of a concert hall, in which the purpose of education, as distinguished from mere entertainment, is more important and essential.

For one thing the new music hall is doubtless intended to serve as the theatre of such choral festivals as are provided for in the music halls of the provincial towns of England and as have been provided for in London by the erection of the Albert Hall. But it is of even more consequence that the new edifice should be made the means of establishing a permanent orchestra in New-York. The abandonment by Mr. THOMAS, after twenty years, of the attempt to maintain such an orchestra shows that its maintenance is impossible as a purely commercial enterprise, for Mr. THOMAS had unequaled capabilities and advantages for such an undertaking. It seems probable that such an orchestra could be made to pay its expenses if it were provided with a hall rent free, including in its expenses the maintenance of the building and the payment of taxes. The stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House would be much gratified if their outlay were confined to the original investment. Orchestral concerts, however, are much less costly than representations of grand opera, in proportion to the receipts that may reasonably be expected from them, while a permanent chorus, composed of volunteers, adds little or nothing to the expense of a permanent and professional orchestra.

If the new concert hall is to answer this purpose of a home for a permanent orchestra it must of course be designed so that it will be available not only during the short concert season of the Winter but all the year round. That is to say, it must unite the functions of a concert hall and of a concert garden. Several attempts have been made to secure this union, but none of [illegible] seems to meet the object that Mr. CARNEGIE has in view. The Casino is in many respects a model Summer theatre, but the Casino is of course unavailable for the purpose for which the new concert hall is primarily needed. It is still very largely true of the opera, though by no means so true of German opera as it used to be of Italian opera, that the music is a pretext for the gathering rather than its object. That is to say, it is distinctly a fashionable entertainment, and it can flourish only during the fashionable season. A hall for orchestral and choral concerts, on the other hand, should have no element of fashion, and there is no reason why its public service should be suspended when the fashionable world is out of town, although something more than a million of people, comprising their full proportion of sincere and intelligent lovers and students of music, are left in town. Rightly regarded, the institution which Mr. CARNEGIE assures to the city is a museum devoted to music as our other museums are devoted to plastic art or to natural science, and there is no more reason why its benefits should be suspended for three or four months every year. With the fate of the American opera in view one hesitates to predict that the new hall will become the nucleus of a professedly educational institution, but it is certain that the best and utmost benefit to be derived from it will be missed if that is not the case. It should within a few years be as much a matter of course that public-spirited citizens interested in the advance of musical art should bequeath their gifts for that purpose to the institution now about to be founded as it now is that like minded citizens interested in plastic art should devote their efforts to enriching the Metropolitan Museum. These inspiring possibilities should be kept steadily in view in the planning and arrangement of the new concert hall, which should contemplate at every point the greatest good of the greatest number, and the establishment of a veritable "People's Palace" for enjoyment and instruction.

DIVERS SAYINGS.

Master Willie White Wilson, the 5-year-old son of Mr. T. C. Wilson of Lutherville, Ga., enjoys the unique distinction of having six grandmothers and three grandfathers still living. On the day he was born, six grandmothers and four grandfathers greeted him. One of the grandfathers present on that day, Mr. Oswell Albright of Lee County, Ala., has since died. Mrs. Wilson's parents are living. Her mother's mother is living. This gives Willie two grandmothers on the maternal side. Mrs. Wilson's father's mother is living, which gives Willie a third grandmother on the maternal side. Mr. Wilson's parents are living. His mother's mother is living. This gives little Willie two grandmothers on the paternal side. Mr. Wilson's father's mother is living, which gives Willie three grandmothers on the paternal side.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.*

A friend in Providence tells us of a funny pug there. Hearing the order, "Now, Prince, walk," he comes out very slowly, and walks at a slow and dignified gait, till he hears the order, "Now, Prince, waltz!" when he seizes the end of his tail with his mouth and begins to gyrate at a surprisingly swift rate. He whirls faster and faster, till it is difficult to see head or tail, or to tell what is whirling so. At the command, "Reverse!" he suddenly reverses the order of his gyrations; and on being told, "Now, Prince, I don't think you ought to have a partner," he instantly lets go his hold of his tail, and goes on with his waltz "alone."—*Hartford Times.*

An unusual case of combined longevity is reported from Waterborough, Me. Four generations are unbroken by death. David Scribner of that town is now in his ninetieth year, and his wife is nearly of the same age. The couple have been married for 65 years and have three children living, the oldest of whom is upward of 60 years of age. These children have children and grandchildren, and the remarkable fact is that no death has ever occurred in the line of the descendants from Mr. and Mrs. Scribner to their great-grandchildren.—*Lewiston Journal.*

A special cablegram from England announced to the New-York papers and through them to the people of America that on March 12 the Prince of Wales would witness a game of baseball in London. How glad we should be that this intelligence was flashed under the ocean to our shores! What would life have been to us had we not heard the news? Who can estimate the effect of this news upon the future of the British Empire and upon the destiny of America?—*Louisville Western Recorder.*

Walt Whitman is not without a keen sense of the humorous. An ambitious young poet called on him the other day to show him a manuscript tragedy entitled "Columbus." "Mr. Whitman," he said, "I should like to read you my drama and get your opinion of its merits." "No, I thank you," said Walt. "I've been paralyzed once."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Republican of Geneva who held office under the Administration four years ago was asked this week if he would again apply for a position. His reply was, "No, I am now saving $2 a day more than I was making then." This same gentleman has two of the best records for rapidity ever made in the office he held.—*Geneva Courier.*

"Mr. Barker, do you think we will go to the seaside or mountains next Summer?" asked the "power behind the throne" as the family sat about the evening lamp. "Mrs. B.," answered her husband, "I have not paid the bill for the Christmas present you gave me yet," and a dull silence reigned.—*The Epoch.*

People now living remember Farmer Billy Buckland of Kennebunk, who, lying on his back beneath a load of hay which weighed a ton, lifted with his feet the cart, hay and all, clear from the ground so that the wheels revolved on their axles.—*Biddeford (Me.) Journal.*

"Are you a native of this country?" asked Judge Willson of Robert McKeown, who wanted a license to sell liquor. "Yes, Sir," was the ready response. "Where were you born?" "In Ireland, Sir." And the court room exploded with laughter.—*Philadelphia Record.*

If the same energy, patience, persistence, cheek, and personal callousness that are wasted in a vain effort for office by the chronic office seekers were expended in some legitimate business, it would make the fortunes of the expenders in no time.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Citizen (just a prominent ordinary citizen)—Well, Mr. Landlord, what do you find the most disagreeable feature about renting houses? Landlord—Tenants.—*Harper's Bazar.*

"There is a man in Hartford who has worked at 46 different trades." We have heard of him before. His name is Jack.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

Persons who have not yet started for the Lower California gold fields may find that there is luck in leisure.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"I have been in a country," said a Nebraska preacher, "where the hand of man has never set a foot."—*Kansas City Star.*

The office should seek the man, but it has to dodge him a great deal nowadays.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

SCHWEPENDIEK'S SENTIMENTS.

Communistic Group No. 1 celebrated the rise and fall of the Paris Commune yesterday at 198 Avenue A. Red flags floated everywhere and foaming beer gurgled down the unquenchable throats of bloodthirsty Communists. G. Schwependiek delivered a fiery speech, in which he said that the Paris Communists would have been successful if they had appropriated all the wealth of the capitalists and if they had not shown mercy to any of their prisoners. Revolutionists as a rule were too merciful, but they ought to do as did the Versailles people to the Communists—kill all whom they captured.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

A LETTER TO HIS HOLINESS AND THE REPLY FROM THE VATICAN.

MONTREAL, March 17.—A letter bearing on the temporal power of the Pope was recently forwarded to his Holiness signed by Cardinal Taschereau, the Very Rev. L. D. A. Marechal, V. G., Administrator of the Archdiocese of Montreal; the Very Rev. O. Bouthier, V. G., Administrator of the Archdiocese of Ottawa; Mgr. Lafleche of Three Rivers, Mgr. Racine of Sherbrooke, Mgr. Moreau of St. Hyacinthe, Mgr. Lorraine of Pontiac, Mgr. Gravel of Nicolet, and Mgr. Begin of Chicoutimi.

After referring to the great joy the signers of the letter and their flocks experienced at his Holiness's jubilee, they declare that they are "painfully affected by the criminal efforts of those who deny the rights of the Holy See." Then the letter states:

"In our name and in the name of the clergy and of the people confided to our care, we protest against the injustices committed by the enemies of the Sovereign Pontiff. They violate the law of eternal justice, they wound the rights of citizens, they oppress the rights of the Church by the most iniquitous of persecutions, while at the same time they glorify themselves with being the friends of liberty.

"They grant unrestrained liberty to all errors and to the worst societies, but they oppose with great fury the Catholic doctrine, religious bodies, and the Holy See. Any one may say and publish with impunity all that he pleases against the rights of the holy Roman Church and its beloved pastor, but very heavy penalties are imposed, and not only on Catholic laymen and clergymen, but even on the successor of the Prince of Apostles, every time he undertakes to defend or to simply make known the undeniable and divine rights of the church.

"We adhere with all our heart to the declarations and protests relative to the temporal domain of the Holy See, which you, our Holy Father, the Sacred College, and the faithful of the whole world have so often made."

They assure his Holiness that incessant prayers will be offered up for his protection, and conclude by asking the apostolical benediction for the clergy and faithful of both provinces.

The following is the reply from the Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., addressed to his Eminence Cardinal E. H. Taschereau, Quebec:

DEAR SON: The Apostolic absolution and blessing be on you. We have received a letter filled with affection and respect for us, as well as with zeal and pastoral solicitude, which, in concert with the other prelates of the provinces of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, you have addressed to us. It is extremely proper, in virtue of the sanctity and the grandeur of your office, to vindicate the liberty and the rights of the Apostolic chair, and to demand an account for the malice of those men who only seek to lessen the dignity of the Sovereign Pontiff, to cover the Catholic religion with scorn, and to turn away its servants from their duty by the fear of persecution. Your letter has caused us the more pleasure, because it displays an admirable unity of sentiment and even of language and expression with those which we have received on the same subject from the Bishops of several other countries.

The unanimous agreement affords us no light consolation. It shows us that Divine power which unites into one body all the parts of the flock of our land, nothing being more secure and more calculated to conquer the audacity and baffle the designs of the enemies of the church, who desire above all things to create dissension among the faithful. We hope also that this Divine union displayed among so many men of great wisdom and great authority will be able to influence the mind of a good number of those who have fled to the camp of the enemy, or who adhere to it by carelessness or willful ignorance, and let not men neglect to hear your advice and your demands, to which we attach very great importance, and to that universal zeal which causes you to pray in union with your brothers in the Episcopacy that God, the Sovereign Ruler of all Things, might render powerless the thoughts of the unbelieving, that He might bring their projects to naught, and that He might spread abroad among His people the fruits of peace.

Possessing our soul in patience, and in the firm hope that divine aid will never be wanting to the church, we address to you our deepest thanks for the devotion that you bear, and we call down upon you the bountiful gifts of heaven, which will make you powerful in the accomplishment of all good. In token of this gratefulness, and as proof of the value we place in your regard, we bestow upon you, our dear son, in the name of the Lord, the Apostolic benediction upon the other Archbishops and Bishops who are joined with you in the letter which we have received, as well as upon the clergy and the faithful ones confided to your care.

LEO XIII., Pope.

A GREAT DAY FOR TEMPLARS.

THE ANNUAL CONCLAVE OF THE CONNECTICUT KNIGHTS.

NORWICH, Conn., March 17.—Next Tuesday will be an important day for the Knights Templar of Connecticut when the thirty-third annual conclave of the order in this State will be held at the asylum of Palestine Commandery, No. 6, K. T., of New-London. The local commandery will exemplify work in the order of the temple to-morrow evening, after which there will be a banquet. In the afternoon Grand Commander of Connecticut C. B. Ware will hold a reception in honor of the invited guests present, among whom will be the following: R. E. Sir Charles Roome of New-York, Grand Master of all Knights Templar in the United States; R. E. Sir Nicholas Van Slyck of Providence, Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Encampment of the United States; R. E. Sir H. Wales Lines of Meriden, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Encampment of the United States; the Grand Commanders of New-York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; grand representatives from all the commanderies of the Eastern cities, including R. E. Sir George W. Walgrove of New-York; V. E. Rev. Sir C. L. Twing of Brooklyn, Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of New-York; V. E. Rev. Sir D. Henry Miller, past Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of New-Jersey; R. E. Sir Robert Macoy of New-York, Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of New-York, and delegations from commanderies of Providence, Boston, Troy, N. Y.; Brooklyn, Cleveland, Ohio, and New-York, besides every commandery in this State.

The first commandery of Templars ever organized in America was stationed at New-London in 1796. It also had permission to hold sessions at Colchester. The gavel used to call that meeting to order will be used next Tuesday night. It is a crude affair and is jealously guarded. The sabres, too, used upon the opening conclave of the order, nearly a century ago, will be used by the officers. From that small band which came together and formed the order in 1796, it has increased in this State alone to 2,000, and extended all over the United States, until its present strength is 70,000, all represented by Sir Charles Roome, who will be in attendance at the coming conclave.

Besides the usual routine business of the conclave, the subject of the triennial conclave to be held in Washington next October will come up, and the arrangements for the approaching centennial of the Masons at New-Haven, in July, to which all commanderies in the State have been invited to act as escort, will be completed.

THE WORK OF DEMAGOGUES.

THE MINNESOTA BILL TO INSPECT CATTLE ON FOOT.

ST. PAUL, March 17.—"The bill before the Minnesota Legislature relating to the local inspection of animals on foot, before the meat is offered for sale, is a measure designed by stock-yard companies and local slaughter-house men to protect their industries against the aggressions of dressed-beef shippers from other States," says Col. G. S. Rogers of the *Market Record*. "They have, in order to carry their measure through the Legislature, corralled the farmers, who have been instructed by demagogues that if dressed beef could be kept out of Minnesota their cattle would bring more money, &c. Now, the only way to keep the products of one State out of another is to do it as an excuse for the protection of public health. That is all there is to the proclamation of a measure of public safety. It is purely and simply a slaughter-pen protective measure. In

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND

MANY DOLLARS CONTRIBUTED BY PATRIOTIC IRISHMEN.

HIBERNIANS IN STEINWAY HALL AND KNIGHTS IN THE ACADEMY—THREE MAYORS ON ONE STAGE.

Brilliant jets of gaslight, forming the letters "A. O. H.," underneath which was a harp of golden fire, made up the central adornment of Steinway Hall stage at last evening's jubilee of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. A tasteful profusion of graceefully-festooned American and Irish flags completed a decoration that was most pleasing to the thousands of eyes in the audience—an audience which filled every nook and cranny of the auditorium, galleries, and stage. That the attendance was so large was particularly gratifying from the fact that it signified dollars for the Parnell defense fund, in honor and for the benefit of which the jubilee was held.

Samuel J. Randall, Gov. Hill, John Boyle O'Reilly, and T. V. Powderly sent letters of regret. Mayor Grant, although he appeared on the stage, could only stay long enough to bow his acknowledgments to a hearty round of cheers, as he had several like celebrations to attend.

Charles A. Dana presided, and in his opening address said, among other things:

"To-night there is a special reason for satisfaction among us who are celebrating St. Patrick's Day. The cause of Ireland has been recovered from one of the basest, meanest blows that could have been struck; a conspiracy so foul as to cause the world to blush and turn away in disgust. So to-night we have not only to commemorate the natal day of a great priest of God, but to rejoice in the victory of Mr. Parnell and the Irish cause. Because of this victory, Irishmen all over the world to-night can, with renewed hope in their breasts, send up the old prayer, 'God Save Ireland.'"

Col. John O'Byrne made a reference to the *Times's* charges which brought forth an outburst of applause. Said he:

"Some two or three months ago the cause of Old Ireland was seemingly overshadowed by a great cloud, but the darkness cast into Ireland by the foul conspiracy of the London *Times* might be likened, using the simile with all reverence and respect, to the sunless sky which hung over Calvary, which only served to make grander and more beautiful the glory of the resurrection morn. We have succeeded in indicting England at the great bar of public opinion. A jury of 65,000,000 people have adjudged her guilty, and soon the whole civilized world will demand that sentence be passed and Ireland's long and courageous fight ended."

Addresses were also made by Mayor Cleveland of Jersey City, Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, and the Hon. M. F. Wilbers. The latter was loudly cheered when he said:

"People sometimes complain that there is too much Irishism in America. Perhaps there is some justice in their criticism; but let me say that when you show me an Irish-American whose heart is wrapped up in the hope of freedom for Ireland, I'll show you an American Irishman who would die rather than submit to an insult offered to the Stars and Stripes. For the happy thousands of Irishmen in free America to turn a deaf ear to the wail of distress coming from his brothers across the water would be as inhuman as for a son to refuse assistance to his injured mother. Our allegiance is here, but at least a portion of our love must go out to our wounded mother land."

The music was particularly attractive. "The Wearing of the Green," "Donnybrook," "Come Back to Erin," and innumerable other sweet Irish melodies were heard, and made in each a burst of enthusiasm the entire audience stood and sank "God Save Ireland." Miss Maggie Roon, Mrs. Anna H. McCarthy Duncan, Mrs. Dr. Teal, Miss Sophia E. Poole, Richard and M. J. Ryan, J. F. Sullivan, R. J. McElroy, and Egan's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band all volunteered their musical talents for the occasion.

The meeting under the auspices of the Society of the Knights of St. Patrick at the Academy of Music also attracted a large audience. Henry D. Purrey, the President of the society, introduced the speaker of the evening, Congressman Cox. He talked about the parliamentary heroes of Ireland.

In speaking of Grattan he said: "Grattan began to nationalize Ireland, and kept up his efforts until the American Revolution broke out. Then England demanded Ireland's last man and last cent, and later called her to arms. She responded with alacrity, 80,000 strong, but then it was found that Erin's sons were the friends of civil liberty and not of an alien Crown. And on that April 16, 1782, when, in Dublin, Henry Grattan walked to the old Parliament House on College Green between ranks of brave troops over which waved the flag of Ireland, for the purpose of moving the autonomy of Ireland in Parliament, he said: 'I thank God that I stand to-day in the presence of the Irish nation.' After the infamous act of Union, he however, he followed the Parliament to England, and his ashes now lie in Westminster Abbey alongside those of Pitt and Fox, and near by the magnificent statue of the Castlereagh of infamous memory who introduced the act of Union. There his ashes lie almost unmarked, like these of Robert Emmet, without an epitaph. He should have been buried in Ireland at College Green and his monument have been reared alongside of those of Edmund Burke, Oliver Goldsmith, and others of his distinguished countrymen.

"From the days of Grattan to the rise of Parnell there was little done for Ireland, but when Parnell entered Parliament he and his able lieutenant, Mr. Biggar, made up their minds that there should be no legislation for England, Scotland, Wales, India, or America until they had listened to Ireland's woes and then her wants. Then began that policy of obstruction so ably carried out by them. We call it filibustering in Congress, and I have had a little experience that way myself."

He then gave a complete history of Parnell's career in Parliament, and elucidated the Crimes act and the late Parnell commission. He scored the London *Times* and eulogized the entire roster of Parnellite sympathizers. In closing the speaker said: "Shall Ireland always be a corpse on the dissecting table or a skeleton at the foot of the statue of national liberty? Let us pray not, but rather that Erin's sons shall in pride ascend, 'And songs arise, instead of sighs,' God Save Ireland."

A series of resolutions condemning the course of the English Government and the London *Times* and commending the Parnellites during the recent trial were read by Mr. James Mitchel, a son of the Irish patriot, John Mitchel.

A number of volunteer performers, among whom was William J. Scanlan, the Irish comedian, entertained the audience with vocal and instrumental selections of music.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER COLLEGE.

ITS BEAUTIFUL NEW BUILDING OPENED WITH IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

The new hall of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth-street, was formally opened and dedicated last night in the presence of an immense crowd. On the stage sat many prominent Catholic clergymen, all the college Faculty, and friends of the institution. Gilmore's Band occupied the front of the stage. "Kathleen Mavourneen" and "The Minstrel Boy" were sung by Miss Clara Smith.

Then the dedicatory address was delivered by the Hon. William Bourke Cockran. He was introduced by the Rev. Father Merrick, amid cheers. Mr. Cockran said the Catholic Church was the oldest and truest friend to education. All the developments of modern science, everything that we understood in the light of modern education had its origin in those old monasteries where the torch was kept burning from generation to generation. He added: "Wherever a Jesuit house has been founded there a Christian post has been founded. Where, then, can the education of youth be better intrusted than in the hands of those who have spent their lifetimes of labor for the benefit of mankind?"

Among those present on the stage were the Rev. Fathers D. Merrick, John Murphy, Russo, McKinnon, J. Daubresse, J. O'Connor, Denny, J. Smith, J. Fagan, J. Kelley, J. Moore, J. Ziegler, D. Hearn, Mandelari, Aigner, J. Hayes, Thomas Walsh, all members of the Society of Jesus. P. S. Gilmore recited a poem entitled "Ireland to England."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A man aged about 35 years, who was taken from a Pennsylvania Railroad express train Thursday suffering from delirium tremens, died at the county jail at Harrisburg, Penn., Saturday. A key ring bore the name of N. W. Thompson, Schenavus, Otsego County, N. Y.** There was no money on his person. It is supposed he was a commercial drummer.

The line of the New-York and Massachusetts Railroad is now practically established. Passing the New-York State line not far from Egremont, it will run through Great Barrington and on to Housatonic, thence through Glendale to South Lee, striking across to Stockbridge, thence to the Farmington River and on to Westfield.

John Wesley Humphrey, the Philadelphia boy, 10 years old, who was so badly frightened by a crowd of older boys playing White Caps about a week ago, died yesterday. Three of the four boys who frightened Humphrey have been arrested.

John McCarthy, a freight brakeman on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, in a struggle to put a tramp off his car near Anna station, Ohio, yesterday, was thrown from the top of the car to the ground and fatally injured.

Deputy United States Marshal W. A. Moody of Fort Smith, Arkansas, has been murdered in the Indian Territory by two men named Bonner and Hall for whom he had a warrant of arrest.

The weavers' strike continues in Fall River, and it is believed that if the strikers can hold together to-morrow and show no signs of weakening, the struggle will be a prolonged one.

Warner Miller spent yesterday in Hartford, Conn., the guest of Mrs. Root, a sister of Mrs. Miller. An informal reception was tendered the ex-senator Saturday evening.

The detectives who have been hunting for Tascott, the alleged murderer of Elizabeth Carroll, have returned to Chicago, having given up the chase for the present.

SPEAKS OF SHAMROCK.

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN IN HONOR OF ST. PATRICK.

It is not often that Irish enthusiasts have a chance to hurrah for the green flag and St. Patrick for two whole consecutive days, but it happens so this year. Sunday prevented much organized celebration and waving of flags on the real St. Patrick's Day, but it was no damper to the exultant bursts of patriotic hearts. The streets yesterday were full of reminders of the shamrock season. Flags of verdant hue floated from houses and saloons. Groups of warm-hearted Celts stood on the corners with big rosettes of green, crossed by a spray of shamrock. Green ribbons decorated the bosoms of sweethearts as they paraded the parks. Not a few celebrated the day of the patron saint with increased imbibition of poteen.

But to-day the noisy demonstration will occur. There will be the usual procession. It starts from Washington-square at 10 o'clock, goes up to Union-square, turns around the Washington Monument, is reviewed at the upper end, goes up Fourth-avenue to Eighteenth-street, thence to Fifth-avenue to Fifty-seventh-street, to the Eastern Boulevard, and terminates the line of march at Jones's Wood, where the picnic will be given. Speeches will be made there, and among those who are announced to talk are Bourke Cockran, Daniel Dougherty, Richard O'Gorman, Recorder Smyth, District Attorney Fellows, Assistant District Attorney James Fitzgerald, S. S. Cox, Coroner Levy, and Dr. Wallace.

At night the St. Patrick Club will dine at the Hoffman House. That there will be lots of shamrock displayed goes without saying. A ton has already passed through the mails from Europe, and yesterday's steamers brought a big batch more.

The warring Irish societies in Brooklyn celebrated their patron saint's day yesterday in all the Catholic churches in town, but to-day they will have two distinct parades. The first will consist of the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who will meet at the Bedford-avenue fountain at 1 P. M. Grand Marshal McAllister expects to have over 30 divisions, aggregating 5,000 men, in line. He will give the order to march at noon and will lead the way down Bedford-avenue to Willoughby, thence through Classon and Myrtle avenues to Fulton-street, and so down to the City Hall, where Mayor Chapin will review the line. From the City Hall the paraders will march through Court and Nelson streets, Hamilton-avenue, Columbia-street, and Atlantic-avenue to Fourth-avenue, where the column will be disbanded.

The convention of Irish societies, consisting of 3,000 men led by Grand Marshal Patrick Hynes, will leave the Bedford-avenue fountain at 1:30 P. M., and will journey over the same road as their rivals to reach the City Hall, where they, too, will be reviewed by the Mayor. From the City Hall they will march directly to the dispersing point at Atlantic and Fourth avenues. The entire police force has been ordered on duty along the line of march to prevent any repetition of the old-time fights between the rival societies.

In the evening the St. Patrick's Society will eat its annual dinner in the art rooms of the Academy of Music. John C. McGuire will preside and Mayor Chapin will be the principal guest and will speak to the toast of "Ireland." The other toasts and those who will respond are as follows: "The Day we Celebrate," Vicar-Gen. Keegan; "President of the United States," Andrew McLean; "American Liberties and Irish Aspirations," Leon Abbett; "City of New-York," James Fitzgerald; "City of Brooklyn," Almet F. Jenks; "The Press," Amos J. Cummings; "Our Sister Societies," Judge Pratt; "St. Nicholas Society," John W. Hunter.

Ex-Mayor Low of Brooklyn gave a short address on St. Patrick at the usual Sunday lecture in the chapel of the Bethel of Plymouth Church, at 15 Cranberry-street, Brooklyn, last evening. In the course of his remarks he said that he could think of no other instance in history where the name of a single man was so closely identified with that of a nation as was that of St. Patrick with the Irish people, except perhaps the name of Washington with the American nation. St. Patrick in his life seems to have embodied the typical spirit of the Irish nation, and as a missionary won his converts by kindness and generosity—the two characteristic traits of the true Irishman.

Mr. Low called attention to St. George of the Englishman, St. Andrews of the Scotch, and St. Nicholas of the Dutch, and said that although America had no patron Saint, it was, he thought, fully as religious as those nations which had.

As Mr. Low finished his address two Irishmen who had dropped in to hear something about St. Patrick and were standing in the rear of the chapel seemed much impressed by Mr. Low's knowledge of the movements historically of the revered St. Patrick. One of them, turning to the other, remarked:

"And how is it that Mayor Low knows so much about St. Patrick, sure, he's not Irish!"

"Well, what of that," replied his companion, who was evidently much pleased at the address, "he has the right to know what he's talking about, hasn't he?"

The Jersey City police anticipated trouble yesterday with the Bard of Erin branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who insisted on parading. The local divisions had made extensive preparations for their turnout, and had invited divisions from every section of the State. They were displeased at the action of the Police Commissioners in prohibiting music and as a precautionary measure the Chief had the whole force on duty. On every block along the line of march he had from two to four policemen, and continually at the left of the column he had a squad of officers. Along the route at a distance of a few blocks apart were Police Captains, Sergeants, and roundsmen ready at a second's notice to assume command. Outside of a few flings and uncomplimentary remarks at the policemen nothing in the way of a breach of the peace was attempted. Not a city official in either Hoboken or Jersey City was visible at the City Hall of either city. In one of the carriages were Assemblyman McDermott and ex-Assemblyman Harrican of Newark. At the close of the parade a meeting was held at the Pavonia Rink, Jersey City, when Congressman McAdoo, National Delegate Maurice F. Wilbers of Philadelphia, and Michael B. Holohan were the orators. The other divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will parade to-day.

DISS DEBAR IN A SHOW.

SHE WILL TRAVEL WITH PROF. HERRMANN FOR $1,500 A WEEK.

At last Mme. E. L. Diss Debar of Spiritualistic fame and rather undesirable notoriety from a short sojourn on Blackwell's Island, is to have a chance to exhibit her picture-making abilities to the public, and under the management of no less a personage than the great conjuror, Prof. Herrmann. The prestidigitateur rubbed his hands with evident satisfaction last night as he told of the contract made between them. "She is a remarkable woman," he said. "Did you ever see her and talk with her?"

The great student of the black art and deceiver of thousands gave the impression that he, too, had fallen into the wiles of the unctuous lady and that for once had found an equal in deceptive ingenuity. "You know I only met her the other day," he continued, "and I, who was against her, am going to give her a place in my entertainment."

The contract was signed on Saturday. According to its terms she binds herself to Prof. Herrmann for the remainder of this season, beginning March 25 and continuing through the next. She is to have a little act all to herself, a drawing room scene in which she contracts to hold up a canvas before the audience and, presto! a picture will come. She is to do just exactly as the old Diss Debar Luther R. Marsh. Then she is to give a little bit of a lecture of five minutes' length. Mme. Diss Debar also promises to produce writing on a pad and other phenomena. She is to do all this for $1,500 a week, according to Prof. Herrmann. The engagement also includes spiritualistic performances on a Sunday evening in such places as Prof. Herrmann may specify. April 15 the prestidigitateur will begin an engagement at the Grand Opera House, and it is then Diss Debar will probably appear in this city. Prof. Herrmann may, however, introduce her anew to the New-York public at a Sunday entertainment of a Spiritualistic character. The Professor admitted last night that he had not seen Diss Debar produce her pictures. He had done the same thing himself, but presumed she had another method. She said she could do it right along, and he was satisfied she would.

CHERUBINI'S MASS AS AN OFFERTORY.

Forty-five boys and men, constituting the surpliced choir of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, gave a good rendition of Cherubini's celebrated requiem mass last evening at the offertory. The music is chiefly choral and was cut but little. St. Chrysostom boasts of being the best choir in the city to insert such extensive musical works into the regular church service, and the constant discipline to which the singers have been subject under Mr. Wenzel A. Raboch qualifies them for giving a very effective performance. The music was very delicately shaded last night, and Cherubini's characteristic beauties of harmony and melody were adequately interpreted. The quartets, solos, &c., were sung by Fred Schmidt, soprano; Henry Janes, alto; Edward Eisel, tenor; Edward Sperry, bass.

Easter night the choir will give the first part of Haydn's "Creation."

FAREWELL TO THE STORM.

Reports received at the Signal Service Bureau in the Equitable Building at midnight showed the heavy storm of Saturday to be central in the Indian Territory and Northern Texas, moving southeast toward the Gulf. Considerable rain fell in the North Platte, Eastern Missouri, and Lower Mississippi Valleys. Storm signals are flying all along the Gulf coast. Considerable rain also fell all through New-England and Canada as far north as Montreal, with the storm moving due east. A slight fall of snow in Iowa yesterday was also reported. The lowest temperature recorded is that of 30° in the Lake Superior region. Slightly colder rise in temperature. Clear and warmer weather is predicted for the Middle and Eastern States to-day.

THE UNHEALTHY CAPITOL

AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE ITS CONDITION.

MR. MASE'S COMMISSION IN LUNACY BILL —GOV. HILL IS REALLY TO BE MARRIED, DESPITE HIS DENIALS.

ALBANY, March 17.—The State Board of Health is making a sincere effort to improve the sanitary condition of the most unhealthy public building in the United States, the State Capitol. From a sanitary point of view, this building is a disgrace to the State. The architects who have reared it, beat more on erecting a structure at once massive, magnificent, and majestic, seem to have overlooked the very important consideration that human beings would be compelled to pass the greater part of the day within its walls. No arrangements and no contrivances were made to insure a free circulation of pure air in all its rooms.

No precaution was taken to prevent the introduction of impure and no means prepared to reject vitiated and health-destroying air. Every year some member of the Legislature succumbs to the foul air. Only a few years ago a member from Monroe became violently insane. His physician charged it directly to his breathing the atmosphere of the Assembly Chamber. It seems almost incredible that nearly all of the closets open in the only air shafts in the building. A few weeks ago Dr. Balch, Secretary of the State Board of Health, tried the peppermint test and discovered that there was not a healthy room in the structure. It was only after some of the members learned of this that a willingness to do something became apparent. The illness of Senator Cantor, who is suffering from typhoid fever, is another argument in favor of the step to insure a free and wholesome supply of fresh air to persons whose vocations call them to this building.

The Mase bill, to create a State Commission in Lunacy, is well on its way, and stands the best chances of passing the Legislature. The arguments in favor of the bill are strong. It is indorsed by the best authorities in the State. It is designed to so organize and enlarge the State provision for visitation and supervision of the insane as to place that service on a basis adequate to meet the present needs of the insane in the State and of the institutions in which they are confined.

England organized its famous Commission in Lunacy when the number of insane in custody in that country was 20,000, of whom 5,000 were private patients. That commission consisted of six visiting Commissioners, three physicians, and three lawyers, and it is the supervision of the insane by that body of visitors which has made England conspicuous among nations for its intelligent and humane care of this unfortunate class. Pennsylvania, having about 6,000 insane, has a Commission in Lunacy of five members, one of whom is a physician, another a lawyer, each of 10 years' practice. Vermont, with 1,000 insane, has three Supervisors of the Insane, two of whom must be physicians. Iowa, with 2,000 insane, has a State Visiting Committee of three persons.

The Mase bill provides for three Commissioners—a physician, a lawyer, and a layman—to serve six years. It provides for a registration of all Judges empowered to approve certificates of insanity, and of all physicians qualified under the laws of the State to make certificates of insanity. No record is now kept and no supervision made of those who now commit the insane. A complete registration of all the insane in custody and their future movements are also provided for. Under the present law no one cannot begin properly or thoroughly to inspect the asylums of the State. By having three Commissioners, however, the work can be efficiently done, the inmates can be brought into constant intercourse with the officials, proper inspection can be made of the State asylums and of the licensed houses, the tender care of the chronic insane can be insured, and the State's laws from a humanitarian point of view can be vastly improved.

Albany is vying with Washington in a modified degree in the scramble for Federal patronage. And it all came about by the return of Gen. Batcheller on Friday. Ordinarily the General is a good-natured man, but if he desires to maintain his reputation he will have to charter a fresh cargo to carry him safely through his four years' voyage as Auditor of the Treasury. He was away from Albany for six days and said on his return he did not know that so many people could write so many letters as he received on his return here. The papers said he would dispense all the patronage of the department. The General denies that the papers said anything of the kind. His life was made a burden to him. He came back to Albany harboring the fond illusion that he would escape persecution for a few days. But he found that in a certain Carpedia he had run on to Scylla. Every politician in the State who is hankering after an office has paid his respects to the new Assistant Secretary, and inasmuch as every county outside of New-York and Kings is pushing forward about 50 men as candidates for some sort of position, from a scrub woman in the Treasury Department to Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, from a sinecure in his own department, where he might make the appointment, to responsible positions in other departments over whose patronage he has not the slightest influence. To the office seeker, however, everything goes.

Gov. Hill is engaged to be married beyond a doubt, in spite of his numerous denials, public and private. The news was first given out here a week ago last Monday on the reported authority of the girl's father, but the latter denied it so emphatically that, out of consideration for his feelings and the young lady's, some of the correspondents let it pass unnoticed. But now comes the official announcement that the engagement has been formally given out and the young woman's family. She is a Miss Hotchkiss of Elmira. Her father is a Democrat and is at present Commercial Agent at Ottawa, Canada, to which post he was appointed by President Cleveland April 28, 1886. He was formerly a successful lumber dealer in Chemung County, but business reverses drove him into politics. His daughter who has plighted her troth to Gov. Hill is 23 years of age. She is a tall brunette, well educated and accomplished. She received at the Governor's first reception in February, and attracted considerable attention then by the grace of her person and the charm of her manner. It was soon after this that the news of her engagement became known. When the wedding will take place is a matter for the future and the young lady to decide.

Gen. Husted's Committee on Rules will begin the consideration of his new rules this week. The Assembly will begin to have evening sessions this week for the consideration of bills in general orders. The vicious custom of ordering bills to the third reading on their introduction, which has become prevalent here this Winter, has largely diminished the dignity of the Committee of the Whole that used to prevail. Many a bad measure has slipped through without recognition or obstruction or opposition by the boldness of its introducer in jumping it to a third reading.

SOPHIA ADELAIDE KENT.

SHE CLAIMS TO BE THE DAUGHTER OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

There was a meeting at Chickering Hall last night for the purpose of setting forth the claim of Mrs. Sophia Adelaide Kent, who says that she is the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert and the real Princess Royal of England. She was termed the Princess Sophia Adelaide on the hand-bills, but it did not appear what good the meeting was expected to do her case, if she has any.

George Francis Train never had such a good time in his life as he got out of this meeting. He read an Ericsson memorial "poem," which was three feet long. "That," said he, "is the poem that all the New-York papers shut out." He suddenly bethought that there were other features on the programme and he relapsed long enough to allow John De Morgan to talk about Mrs. Kent's claim.

The so-called Princess came on the platform in company with another lady. She was dressed in black, and looked like a very meek and unassuming person. There were many ladies in the audience, and the little lady with the curious claim was diligently stared at for the next hour. Mr. De Morgan rehearsed the story as told by the woman in her book. He qualified all his statements with "if this is true," and went on to tell how Prince Albert had exchanged the first born of Victoria for the daughter of a German Countess, his wife by a morganatic marriage, and how the Prince had paid all her expenses up to the time of his death when John Brown did the same until his death. Then Sophia Adelaide was cast off. After reciting her story Dr. Morgan went on to show that while he lived in England he was a very prying person. He had searched deep into the secret history of the royal family and on his own statement he made their private affairs his. He referred to the row between the Empress of Germany and Victoria and insinuated that the secret of Sophia Adelaide's birth was at the bottom of it.

Proof of the genuineness of the latter claim, he said, were in the Vatican, and the Pope would not give them up because here had been a conference between the Queen and the Pope's representative in Switzerland, at which the matter was hushed up. When Queen Victoria was expected to die some years ago Sophia Adelaide was in the palace ready to be taken to her. The best French papers, he said, had exposed her cause. After drawing various deductions from various circumstances he came to the real cause of the meeting and pleaded for financial aid for the alleged Princess.

RHODE ISLAND'S SENATOR.

CHANCES OF SOME LEADING CANDIDATES FOR MR. CHACE'S PLACE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17.—The resignation of United States Senator Jonathan Chace, which is a brief and formal letter, reached Gov. Taft yesterday, was nothing of a surprise and only caused a ripple of excitement because of the state of things in the Republican Party that the appointment of his successor may bring about. The Quaker Senator's troublesome health, his extensive private business, and the lack of congeniality of a political life to a man of his temperment, are simple and sufficient reasons for the step that he has been expected to take for some time, and, indeed, it was a matter of some surprise that he was prevailed upon to accept a re-election which the present Legislature gave him last June, his term expiring with the Fifteenth Congress.

The known disinclination of Senator Chace to continue in office caused a number of candidates for the succession to disclose themselves a year ago, and they are all ready to come to the front to-morrow, when the resignation is communicated to the Legislature. Last year's candidates are outnumbered by the company of distinguished aspirants who have come to breed within the past week, so that the master roll of available presents a formidable imposing. The list is as follows: Gov. Royal C. Taft, ex-Gov. Wetmore, ex-Gov. Bowen ex-Gov. Littlefield, and Lieut.-Gov. Van Zant. United States Circuit Judge Lebaron B. Colt, Congressman Henry J. Spooner, Prof. Alonzo Williams of Brown University, the Hon. William P. Sheffield of New-York, Emery Wilson of East Providence, ex-Speaker of the House and State Senator Nathan F. Dixon of Westerly. To complete a round dozen, the name of Lieut.-Gov. Enos Lapham is mentioned, but it is not mentioned very long. The "favorites" cannot be named by reason of the short time that has been afforded to sift the list.

First, by precedence of aspiration at least, is ex-Gov. George Peabody Wetmore, and close beside him, by precedence also, is the Hon. Emery Wilson of East Providence, while not far behind these two gentlemen will come Henry J. Spooner, the present Congressman from the Eastern district. The contest between these three gentlemen and Gov. Taft is of some concern, for reasons that, briefly stated, are that Gov. Wetmore's election would jeopardize the Irish vote for the Republican Party. The choice of Mr. Wilson would distinctly please the Irish; the choice of neither of these gentlemen would particularly please those Republicans who left the party ticket in 1887. Everybody is friendly to Col. Spooner, but he ought to be satisfied where he is, rather than help to entangle affairs by his candidacy, and it seems unkind that Gov. Taft, who declines to run again for the Executive office, on the ground that he desires a quiescence, should aim to get further away from his business and go to Washington.

Prof. Williams is Department Commander of the Grand Army, and all the other candidates, except, perhaps, Dixon and Bowen, have more or less local power that would be unfortunate to have to antagonize. Judge Colt, by reason of his official position, that has kept him aloof from local politics, has, perhaps, the best chance. Wilson is not so ambitious as he was a year ago, so that Wetmore may be put down as having a first-class show also. Meanwhile, one of the most important State elections that Rhode Island has ever known is close at hand, and the Republican Party must look to it that its magazine doesn't explode before the fight begins.

AMATEUR ATHLETES BUSY.

ARRANGING FOR THE BIG TOURNAMENT SATURDAY NIGHT—CLUB GOSSIP.

The Games Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union held a meeting last evening in the Grand Union Hotel to arrange for the annual boxing, wrestling, and fencing championships to be held next Saturday evening in the Metropolitan Opera House. There were present Otto Ruhl, N. Y. A. C.; Edward Milligan, A. C. S. N. of Philadelphia; J. E. Sullivan, Pastime A. C.; A. C. Stevens, N. J. A. C., and William Halpin, Olympic A. C. The committee approved 105 entries in the various events as follows: Boxing—Bantam-weights, 6; feather-weights, 14; light-weights, 11; middle-weights, 8, and the special weight class (125 pounds) for a medal offered by Mr. Thomas H. Dowling, N. Y. A. C., and A. C. S. N., 14. Wrestling—Bantams, 6; feather-weights, 6; light-weights, 13; middle-weights, 7. Fencing—Foils, 10; duelling swords, 6; sabres, 4.

The preliminaries to the events will be contested in Paresps Academy, three blocks from Third-avenue, Thursday evening. Only the two winning men will compete in the finals Saturday. The officers as far as have been decided upon will be: Referee—H. Buermeyer, N. Y. A. C.; Judges—M. W. Phillips, A. C. S. N., and A. V. De Goicouria, N. Y. A. C.; Timekeepers—W. H. Robertson, P. A. A., and A. M. Sweet, N. J. A. C.; Master of Ceremonies—Otto Ruhl. All the contests will be governed by the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The New-Jersey Athletic Club will give open handicap games under the Amateur Athletic Union rules on May 30 on its grounds at Berken Point. Beside the medals to be given in the various events to be contested, the club will present a medal to the Secretary of the athletic club having the largest number of starters in the games, and a banner to the organization scoring the highest number of points. There are prospects of a 100 yards' dash, open only to the members of the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union, and if it occurs William Halpin of the Olympic Athletic Club and Edward Milligan of the A. C. S. N. of Philadelphia will run from the scratch, having wagered a dinner to the board on the result.

The members of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association will tender a testimonial benefit to Prof. James D. Andrews Monday evening, April 8, at Brooklyn Academy of Music. The open handicap events will be the running high jump and pole vault, to be governed by the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union. There will be a tug of war at 550 pounds' limit for the championship of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York State and vicinity. Entries will close April 1 with A. Prentiss, 233 Dean-street, Brooklyn.

A billiard tournament for the championship of the New-York Athletic Club will begin this evening in the clubhouse. The opening games will be between C. W. Bishop and H. F. Andrews and E. Strebeigh and J. W. Carter. The game is cushion carroms, 100 points up.

A meeting of the National Cross-Country Association, of which Otto Ruhl is President, will be held this evening at 106 West Fifty-fifth-street.

V. Grode has been elected to fill the position of Captain of the American Athletic Club in the place of George Schwegler, who resigned.

The Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy of Philadelphia has made 12 entries to the Amateur Athletic Union championships.

LAND BOUGHT OF INDIANS.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 17.—Work will begin in a few days on the Lake Shore Road's main connecting link from Rhinelander to Hurley, known as the Rhinelander "cut-off." By an act of Congress in 1887 a right of way through the Lac du Flambeau Indian reservation was granted to the company, but construction has been delayed because of non-agreement of the Indians and the railroad company as to the price to be paid per acre for land lying in the track of the line. Yesterday an agreement was made, and as soon as the contracts are signed immediately. The Indians are to receive $4 50 an acre for the land and $2 50 a thousand feet for the stumpage of pine necessarily cut.

MR. CLEVELAND LEAVES TO-DAY.

Ex-President Cleveland will leave this city this morning in a special Pullman car for St. Augustine, Fla., on his trip to Cuba. He will be accompanied by ex-Secretaries Bayard, Fairchild, and Vilas. The party leave Washington at 3:40 P. M. by way of the "Atlantic Coast Line."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The east side of Jefferson Market was on fire last night and preparations were made to remove 111 prisoners, 24 of whom were women, from the court prison, but none of them suffered any inconvenience and they were kept in their cells. The fire started among rubber goods and other inflammable goods in the office of Charles Tice and Jacobs & Co., brokers, on the second floor and seized on and destroyed the printing office of C. W. Gray on the third floor so that the roof was badly damaged. Fire and water did damage in the offices of Stovey & Wilson, electrical goods; James D. McClelland, lawyer; Tuthill Dudley, gas burners, and Charles E. Tuttipson, artist, on the second and third floors. The loss to the occupants is from $5,000 to $5,500, and it will cost the city at least $2,000 to repair the building.

The wholesale cracker bakery of William Schmidt & Co., 75 to 81 Clybourne Avenue, Chicago, burned shortly after midnight yesterday morning. Most of Schmidt's workmen lived in the building, particularly those with families, and many persons, including women and children, scantily clad, barely escaped. The loss is considerable.

At New-Rochelle Coe & Morgan's livery stable was burned before daylight yesterday. The horses and carriages were gotten out. The loss is about $4,000; insured. Incendiary fires in the village have been common recently, and some one is believed to be responsible for this blaze.

Fire destroyed the barn and shed belonging to John E. Dunn on the Turnpike-street, Concord, N. H., yesterday afternoon. His house, which adjoined these buildings, was gutted. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss, $3,500 by fire and water; covered by insurance.

The large woolen mill of Backhaus & Kinsell at New-Bremen, near Lima, Ohio, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insurance, $20,000. Fifty men are thrown out of employment.

The residences of Thomas Scott, Thomas Connell, and Mrs. Owen Doyle at Plymouth, Penn., were destroyed by fire last evening. The loss on buildings and furniture is estimated at $6,000; partially insured.

Fire broke out in Wing Fing's laundry at 31 Clinton-place last night and spread through the first floor into W. H. Beaver's employment agency before it was put out by the firemen. The damage amounted to $1,000.

* Clark Brothers' distilling and re-boiling establishment, Nos. 1 to 7 Fulton-street, Chicago, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $25,000. The firm employs 70 men.

WHAT WILL THE RECORD BE

FOUR YEARS' CHANGES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WILL CIVIL SERVICE PRINCIPLES BE MORE FAITHFULLY OBSERVED THAN UNDER CLEVELAND?

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Very few persons in the departments in Washington have fully satisfied themselves about what President Harrison meant when he alluded to civil service reform in his inaugural speech. Those clerks in the classified service who know that the civil service law does not protect them from dismissal, and who feel that their political sympathies are with the party that has gone out, rather than with the one that has come in, are inclined to compare Harrison's utterances with those of Cleveland, and at this very early stage to approve the declarations of the latter as trumpet tones of clearness and certainty as compared with the words of his successor.

But they do not stop at a comparison of words. It is not yet a fortnight since the old Administration ceased, and already the record of that Administration, so often assailed for failure to maintain its civil service professions, is being examined by anxious men and women who wonder why they did not earlier discover the assurances of good faith that it contains. The hunger for Treasury places is prodigious. If there is anything like an attempt made to appease it, the whole force of Democrats and hold-overs, if dropped at once, and replaced by an absolutely new lot, would not begin to satisfy the hopes and requests of a fraction of those who hope to find employment.

A careful canvass of the Treasury, the results of which are presented, must convince every one who examines it of the fact that the Democrats have proceeded with moderation in changing the officers of the department. Here is a statement of the number of chief clerks, chiefs and assistant chiefs of division, cashiers, tellers, disbursing clerks, assistant superintendents remaining in office on March 4, 1889, receiving salaries ranging from $1,900 upward, in offices not Presidential, but within the control of the Secretary, and not embraced in the classified service. It is made out so as to place in one column all those known as "hold-overs," who came down from the Arthur Administration, and all who were named under Cleveland, classified as Democrats:

Offices.	*Chiefs of Republicans.*	*Amount of Annual Salaries.*	*Chiefs of Democrats.*	*Amount of Annual Salaries.*
Secretary's office	16	$87,159	7	$18,250
Supervising Architect	--	....	1	2,500
Bureau Engraving and Printing	3	8,750	1	....
Bureau of Statistics	1	2,000	1	3,000
First Controller	1	2,100	3	6,300
First Auditor	1	2,100	5	12,500
Commissi'n'r of Customs	--	....	2	4,200
Register of the Treasury	--	....	4	5,000
First Auditor	2	4,000	2	4,000
Second Auditor	1	2,000	6	12,000
Third Auditor	1	2,000	6	12,000
Fourth Auditor	1	2,000	2	4,000
Fifth Auditor	2	4,000	1	2,000
Sixth Auditor	1	2,000	12	24,000
Treasurer's office	10	49,100	1	2,500
Controller of the Cur'n'y	2	4,000	6	15,000
Commissioner Internal Revenue	7	16,500	3	6,750
Director of the Mint	4	8,700	--	....
Lighthouse Board	1	2,400	--	....
Solicitor of the Treasury	1	2,000	1	3,000
Supt. Secret Service	1	2,000	1	3,500
Totals	65	$152,800	66	$143,600

The Democrats are numerically stronger than the Republicans, but the difference is just one person. In Democratic favor, which is the aggregate of salaries paid the Republicans was greater by $9,200 a year than that paid the Democrats. In the Secretary's office the Republicans are more than two to one Democrat. In the office of the Treasurer there are 19 Republicans and 11 Democrats out of the offices the Democrats exceed the Republicans in number, and in 2 offices the heads are exclusively Republicans. Of those who were removed from these leading positions during the Cleveland Administration, about 40 were reduced and restored in the classified service.

Now take the record of the Presidential offices in the Treasury Department and examine it to find out who of those officers in service at the incoming of Mr. Cleveland have been retained, those not embraced in the classified service who have been promoted, those who have been reduced to and retained in the classified service during the period from March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1889. In the Secretary's office two assistant chiefs of division were promoted to be chiefs at $2,500 each

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 16, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Haverstraw Hard Bricks are worth $8@$8 50 ₱ 1,000; Jerseys, $7 25@$7 75; Long Islands, $6@$6 25; Pale Bricks, $5@$5 50; Croton, dark and red, $16; Croton, brown, $14@$15; Philadelphia Front, $28; Trenton Front, $27.....Rosendale Cement is worth $1 16@$1 20 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $2 70@$3 30; English Portland, $3 30@$3 50; German Portland, $3 80@$3 70.....Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl., and de. finishing, $1 20; State common Lime, 85c., and do. finishing, $1 10.....Calcined Plaster, $1 50 ₱ 1,000.....Goats' Hair is worth 35c.@38c. ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 18c.@21c.

COFFEE.—On an extremely dull market in private trade, about held its own, though on Brazil growths favoring buyers, with fair invoices of Rio quoted at 19c.; fair to good Cucutas within the range of 19c.@19¾c.....And in the option line Rio Coffee was somewhat stronger, though only lightly dealt in, hardening for the day 5 points, with cables of steadier markets, (Havre quoting a slight improvement and giving short stocks there as 456,000 bags, 969,000 bags Brazilian, and Rio Janeiro cabling tameness and again fair deliveries noted to the Brazil ports of outlet—to Rio Janeiro, 7,000 bags, and Santos, 19,000 bags, and 2,000 bags, each, to date, respectively, 3,361,000 and 1,881,000 bags, against in same time in preceding crop year, 1,374,000 and 887,000 bags,) the market here closing dull; 36,500 bags placed on options here, and at the close here March, 16.85c.@16.90c.; April at 16.85c.@16.90c., May at 16.90c.@16.95c.; June at 16.95c.@17c., July at 17.05c.@17.10c., August at 17.10c.@17.15c., and September to January within the range of 17.25c.@17.50c. Stock at Rio Janeiro, 374,000 bags, (against 193,000 bags a year ago).....Stock of Brazil Coffee here, 223,431 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 258,490 bags.

COTTON.—Was in partial neglect in the speculative line, and with easier cables and fair deliveries to the yarns, prices on options here receded for the day 1 point, closing steady, though tamely steady. Only 17,900 bales placed on options here, bringing March to 9.87c.@9.88c.; April, 10.01c.@10.02c.; May, 10.12c.@10.13c.; June, 10.19c.@10.17c.; July, 10.23c.@10.24c.; August, 10.30c.@10.31c.; September, 9.90c.@9.91c.; October, 9.70c.@9.71c.; November, 9.60c.@9.62c.; December, 9.61c.@9.63c., and January, 1890, at 9.72c.....And for prompt delivery, 340 bales sold to spinners, and 150 bales for export at a reduction for the day of 1-16c., bringing Low Middling to 9¾c.@10c., Middling, 10 3-16c.@10.7-16c., and Fair, to 12c.@12¼c..... Exports from the shipping ports the week ending Sept. 1, 2,195,264 bales to Great Britain, 341,226 bales to France, and 1,918,724 bales to the Continent, against, same time last crop year, respectively, 2,205,099 324,511, and 1,146,247 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—WHEAT FLOUR had generally only a moderate share of attention for home use and shipment, (the latter mainly for the West Indies,) and at barely steady prices, even on favorite brands.....Arrivals here to-day, 7,484 bbls. and 3,920 sacks; clearances hence, 12,222 bbls., and from the four Atlantic ports, 13,215 bbls. and sacks.....Sales reported of 17,950 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 6,800 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) of which about 1,100 sacks and bbls. Low Extras, at $2 15@$2 45, mainly at $2 15@$2 25; 4,100 sacks and bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies, within the range of $4 75@$5 10, as to brands, mainly standard brands, at $4 75@$4 90, and Patent Extras at $5@$5 50; 5,750 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 2,450 sacks and bbls. poor to strictly choice Patent Extras, at $5 50@$6 60, mostly at $6 10@$6 60; Minnesota Clears, up to $6 75, and in small lots to $6 85; 5,100 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, 700 bbls. Southern Extras, 850 sacks and bbls. Superfine, and 1,050 sacks and bbls. Fine, and 400 bbls. and sacks Low Extras of previous range.....CORNMEAL in more request and steady; 850 bbls. sold, including Brandywine, (400 bbls.) at $2 90, and fair to fancy Yellow Western at $2 85@$2 90, and City Brands, at $3 10@$3 15; Kiln Dried, at 82c.@85c.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR very quiet, at $1 40@$1 55 for fair to choice; receipts for the week, only 548 bags.....RYE FLOUR firm and moderately active, with 40 bbls. generally at 75c.@77½c.

WHEAT—A fair speculative movement was reported, with at the outset renewed depression, and a decline from the latest figures of yesterday of ¼c.@¾c., partly on Western accounts of better weather and crop conditions, to be followed by a rally of ⅝c.@¾c., on quite free takings, in good part on foreign account, and to a respectable extent for covering purposes, stimulated by somewhat stronger cables and higher markets at the West on speculative buying, and a revival here on the export inquiry—(this again almost wholly for Lisbon, and partly to provide for recent freight contracts); and some milling demand and through the later trading a reaction to be followed by last quotations for the May option at Chicago, which had opened at 95¾c. and ranged from 95¾c.@98¼c. back to 97¾c.) closing here easy; 3,712,000 bushels reported placed here in the option market, of which 1,534,000 bushels for May, bringing here by the regular adjournment, March to 92c.; April to 92¼c., and May, regularly, to 94c., (having ranged from 93⅝c.@94⅜c.) and subsequently, in the unlimited dealings, from 94⅜c. back to 93⅞c., (against 94c. asked last evening,) with the contract grade of Red for prompt delivery, afloat, quoted 2c. under the May option, or equal to 92⅜c. —a business said not to have been placed for local milling, and free on board, from store, ⅞c. under May, at which about 44,000 bushels were reported for shipment. 28,000 bushels for Lisbon, quoted at 92¾c.@93¾c., and 9,000 bushels upgraded Red within the range of 93c.@97½c.; 50,000 bushels choice, free on board, from store, going at 3½c. over the May option—equal at the close to 97½c., also mentioned as for Lisbon—and 24,000 bushels Red Wheat said to have been taken at Philadelphia for export; and June option, regularly, to 94¾c., (having ranged from 94¼c.@94¾c.) and July to 92¾c.@93¾c., (having ranged 93¼c.@93¾c.) and equal to 91¾c., (having ranged from 90¾c.@91¾c.,) and December, to 93¾c.—against 93⅜c. last evening—(having ranged from 93¼c.@94c.), and receipts here of 6,400 bushels, and no export clearances hence reported, and from near-by ports, only 5,322 bushels, (this from Philadelphia).

CORN.—Business fair early delivery was to a fair aggregate and generally at about steady prices—export call somewhat freer—while in the option line the movement was extremely slack and hesitating, yet on near-by delivery values hardened a shade on rear-end offerings, and here closing steady, 149,800 bushels, and clearances hence, 56,761 bushels, (making from five Atlantic ports, 177,811 bushels.) .....Sales reported of about 381,000 bushels, (of which, on options, 85,000 bushels No. 2, and 24,000 bushels steamer Mixed,) and for prompt and special early delivery about 169,000 bushels, about 92,000 bushels credited to shippers, including No. 2, in elevator, at 42⅝c.@42¾c., latest at 42¾c., and delivered, 43¼c.@43¾c., mostly at 43¾c.; No. 2 Corn, for March, at 42⅞c.; do., April, at 43¼c., latest at 43⅜c.; do., May, 43¾c.@43⅞c., latest at 43⅞c.; do., June, at 43⅝c.@43⅞c., latest at 43¾c.; steamer Mixed, in elevator, at 42⅜c.@42½c., latest at 42½c., and delivered at 43¼c.; do., April, at 42¾c.; No. 2 Corn, in elevator, at 41¾c., and delivered at 42½c.; No. 2 White, in elevator, at 45½c.; steamer White at 44c., and ungraded Mixed and Yellow and White, to arrive and here, at 41c.@44c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Were unusually dull, yet quoted somewhat steadier.....Receipts here to-day, 42,000 bushels, and clearances hence same time.....Sales reported here of 89,000 bushels, of which, on options, 15,000 bushels No. 2 Oats, and for prompt delivery 74,000 bushels, including No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 32c.@32½c.; No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 31c.@32c.; do., April, at 30¾c.; do., May, at 30¾c., with June quoted at 30¾c.; No. 3 at 30c.@30½c.; Rejected at 29c., and Ungraded White at 33c.@39c., and ungraded Mixed at 29c.@33c.

RYE, BARLEY, AND MALT—As last quoted and lifeless.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, No. 1 is worth 85c.@90c. ₱ 100 lb.; No. 2, 75c.@80c.; No. 3, 60c.@70c.; Hay, Clover, 75c.@80c.; Hay, Clover mixed, 60c.@70c.; Hay, shipping, 55c.@70c.; Hay, salt, 50c.@55c.; Long Rye Straw, 75c.@85c.; Short Rye Straw, 50c.@60c.; Oat Straw, 50c.@60c.; Wheat Straw, 45c.@50c.

METALS.—Pig Lead sold to the extent of 182 tons, of which 50 tons prompt, at 3.72½c.; 16 tons, for March, at 3.72½c.; 16 tons, for May, at 3.75c., and 100 tons, for September, at 3.85c., showing a slight yielding disposition; Market otherwise dull here and quoted irregular.....Lake Ingot Copper, for March, at 15.50c., and good merchantable brands, for do., at 14c.....Pig Tin, for June, at 21.35c.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin was in some demand and the low grades firm, and the finer qualities irregular, with Strained Resin, common to good, at $1 17½@$1 20, Fair at $1 22½, Pale at $1 30, H at $1 40, I at $1 50@$1 55, K at $1 65, M at $2, N at $2 20, Window Glass at $2 75, and Water White at $3 25.....Spirits of Turpentine firm, but inactive, at 52½c.@52½c.

PETROLEUM.—Certificates of Crude Petroleum again receded ¼, and were in practical neglect for the day.....Opening price, (as reported by the Consolidated Exchange,) 89¾, and range for the day, 89¾@90, closing at 89⅝, (against 89¾, last evening.) Sales to-day at 90,000 barrels, only 126,000 bbls., (against 497,000 bbls. yesterday).....Refined and Crude Petroleum, in shipping order, inactive, on the basis of 7.50c. for Refined.

PROVISIONS—A generally slow movement was reported in Hog products, which, in instances, again weakened in price.....Western accounts rather unfavorable, and moderate and fairly steady; 350 bbls. Mess sold, quoted at $13 50 for new and $12 75 for old.....DRESSED HOGS were quoted lower on a restricted business, with city at 6¾@6¾c. and 6¾c. as to weights.....Arrivals at interior points, 20,120 head.....CUTMEATS were held to steadiness on a moderate movement, with Pickled Bellies, 14 to 12 lb. at 6¾c.@7c., (19,000 lb. sold,) and other classes same as before.....Western Steam Lard was very dull for early delivery, closing at $7 25.....And in the option line Western Steam Lard was sold to the extent of only 500 tcs. for May at $7 13@$7 20, closing at $7 23, and 500 tcs. for July at $7 25@$7 28, closing at $7 25, and 250 tcs. for September at $7 30, showing a loss for the day of 7@8 points.....Refined Lard quiet; quoted closing to Continent at $7 30@$7 40, and for South America at $8 15@$8 25, as to brands.....BEEF in very limited demand and barely steady.....BEEF HAMS lightly dealt in; quoted here at $13@$13 50, and in the west at $12@$12 50.....A very moderate movement reported in BUTTER, which ruled easy in prices on free offerings, with best of Creamery at 27½@28c., and lighter at 26½@27c.; best State Dairy at 23c.@26c., as to pks.; best Western Dairy at 20c.@21c.; best imitation Creamery at 23c.@23c., and best Factory at 20c.@ 22c.; other kinds quoted as before.....CHEESE selling rather slowly, with best Eastern Factory at 11¼c.@12c., and best Ohio flats at 11¼c. .....EGGS were quoted weak on a moderate business, with best domestic, fresh, at 19c.@19½c., and Canada at 18½c.@18¾c. for other marks.....Prime city TALLOW quoted at 4 7-16c.....City LARD STEARINE quoted at 7½c.....OLEOMARGARINE STEARINE up to 7½c. asked, (25 bbls. sold at 7c.), and Oleo Oil little on a tame market.....Of COTTONSEED OIL, 50 bbls. prime Summer Yellow sold at 49c.....Prime city LARD OIL current make, at 60c.

SUGARS.—Raw again a shade dearer and in good request, with fair refining, Muscovado at 5 1-16c.@ 5⅛c., and Centrifugal, 96° test, at 5 15-16c., and best and freight form at 3 9-16c.@3⅝c., (three cargoes of Centrifugal, cost and freight, reported sold at full prices.).....Refined strong, on meagre offerings, and in ready sale.

FREIGHTS—Business in the way of berth contracts by the steam packets was on a moderate scale, and generally at steady rates, 5,000 bushels grain, hence to Bristol, at 4½d., and 80,000 bushels Wheat, from store, for Lisbon, reported on private terms; while a restricted movement was reported in tonnage for charter, with vessels for Lumber, Timber, Resin, Coal, Cooperage stock, Fertilizers, Petroleum, Cotton, Grain, Railroad Iron, Ice, Stone, and miscellaneous freights in most request.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9¼c.; Low Middling, 9¼c.; Good Ordinary, 8 11-16c.; net receipts, 5,378 bales; gross, 5,978 bales; exports to France, 2,955 bales; to the Continent, 2,321 bales; coastwise, 3,078 bales; sales, 2,700 bales; stock, 244,740 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9¼c.; Low Middling, 9c.; Good Ordinary, 8c.; net receipts, 1,404 bales; exports to the Continent, 4,800 bales; coastwise, 1,700 bales; sales, 1,350 bales; stock, 43,691 bales.

GALVESTON, March 16.—Cotton steady; Middling 10 3-16c.; Low Middling, 9 13-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net and gross receipts, 2,627 bales; exports, 893 bales; stock, 21,748 bales.

EFFECT OF COPPER TROUBLES.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION IN THE MONEY CENTRES OF EUROPE.

LONDON, March 17.—The Paris situation dominates the money market here. Rates, which otherwise were expected to ease off by Government accumulations, hardened during the week. Banks and discount houses were very cautious. On the Stock Exchange there was general depression, which is likely to continue until the Paris Bourse settlement at the end of the month discloses the state of the French speculative account. Dealers are not disposed to increase commitments. Paris advices report an increasing gloomy tone, financially and politically.

The *Economist* says: "English firms will not attempt to resuscitate the French copper syndicate, but will endeavor to effect a harmonious working of the Spanish and American mines and include them to abandon cornering with the Société des Métaux and guarantees of the Comptoir d'Escompte, the enforcement of which would result in the locking up of both and disaster to the copper industry, and to enter into fresh mutual relations to regulate the output and sale and avoid a revival of the competition of 1877. The price will not be forced up, while the copper will not be produced at a loss. Rather, a low price will be fixed. The French syndicates have agreed with the promoters of the scheme to sell their stock in a manner that will avoid a collapse." The *Economist* is not sanguine of the success of the scheme. It urges that the immediate liquidation of the copper syndicate would be disastrous at first, but trade, stimulated by low prices, would rapidly consume the surplus instead of its being a constant check to trade and a drag on the market.

During the past week American railway securities declined under the influence of selling in New-York, although now there is very little American stock afloat on the English market. Sales of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul common have been pressed on New-York account. The American railroad securities named below show the following decreases for the week: St. Paul common, 2¾; Erie, 1⅜; Erie seconds, 1¼; Reading, 1⅛; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, ⅝; New-York Central, ⅜; Pennsylvania, ½; Atlantic and Great Western seconds, ¼.

PARIS, March 17.—Bills to the amount of 125,000,000f. or 150,000,000f. indorsed by the Comptoir d'Escompte, are still afloat. They are principally indorsed by solvent English firms. One per cent. insurance has been paid on Comptoir d'Escompte paper. The bulk of the deposits drawn from the Comptoir d'Escompte have been lodged in the Bank of France.

BERLIN, March 17.—The Boerse was quiet during the past week, as German banks and stock operators have no important relations with operators in copper mining shares. During the week past prices were weak on the Frankfort and Vienna Boerses.

FINANCIAL.

$66,000
Helena & Red Mountain Railroad Company

1ST MTGE. 6 PER CENT. GOLD BOND, DATED MARCH 1, 1887, DUE MARCH 1, 1937. INTEREST MARCH AND SEPTEMBER. PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

ISSUE $400,000.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

Under traffic contract the Northern Pacific allows this Company a rebate of TEN PER CENT on all freight received from or delivered to it, which in effect gives this 17½ miles of road a freight allowance EQUAL TO 150 MILES OF THE MAIN LINE.

The Helena and Jefferson County, a similar road, 20 miles in length, is the most profitable branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The earnings of the Northern Pacific, the Guaranteeing Company, are nearly 83½ per cent larger for 1888 than in the corresponding months of 1887.

Can be drawn for Sinking Fund after 1897 at 105. Bonds are listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

PRICE 101 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, subject to advance without notice.

COFFIN & STANTON,
BANKERS,
NO BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

F. H. PRINCE & CO.,
BANKERS,
BOSTON, MASS.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
London, England.

ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
Amsterdam, Holland.

Transact a general banking business. Securities bought and sold on commission. Foreign exchange. Commercial and travelers' letters of credit.

Orders for bonds and stocks executed on commission in London and on all Continental Bourses of Europe.

Negotiation of Railway, State, City, and Corporation Loans a specialty.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR CO. RIGHTS

We will buy or sell the rights to subscribe to the new Pullman stock offered under terms circular March 4.

CHARLES HEAD & CO.,
17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

REORGANIZATION, &c.—AN EXPERT ACcountant and railroad man of great experience, well known in this city and with financial acquaintance in London, will shortly pay a visit to Europe. Responsible parties wishing the execution of any commission in the placing of securities, explaining statements, &c., communicate in confidence with FIDELITY, Box 161 Times Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO GAS TRUST COMPANY,
53 DEARBORN-ST.,
CHICAGO, ILL., March 14, 1889.

C. N. FAY, President.
THEO. B. WELLS, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of the Chicago Gas Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 53 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill., on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Chicago, New-York, and Philadelphia transfer books will close Saturday, March 23, and reopen Monday, March 25, 1889. Stock transferred after March 23 will not be entitled to vote at said meeting. THEO. B. WELLS, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Colorado Springs, Col., on MONDAY, April 1, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, March 20, 1889, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

E. W. SELLS, Secretary.
COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 8, 1889.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
ALBANY, N. Y., March 16, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and of three inspectors of the next election and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the company, in the Union Depot, in the city of Albany, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (BEING THE 17TH DAY) OF APRIL NEXT.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

LEONARD BROTHERS,
290 5th-av.

F. A. Leonard, auctioneer.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE from first-class dealers and private residences. Mantel Clocks and Ornaments, Bronzes, China, Glass, Mirrors, Draperies, Water Colors, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, &c. Also, MARSHALL'S SALE MANTEL CLOCKS AND BRONZES.

By order of Louis Denbuschez, Marshal.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 20 and 21, at 3 o'clock.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS from various sources, in most cases private collections, to be sold on THURSDAY EVENING, March 21, at 8 o'clock.

LEONARD BROTHERS,
290 5TH-AV.

F. A. LEONARD, AUCTIONEER, AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
No. 3 West 55th-st.

TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 19, at 1 o'clock,
ENTIRE CONTENTS OF HOUSE, FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
House open on morning of sale.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—PARTNERSHIP TERMINATing business of long standing; well established 15 years; in excellent condition and strictly legitimate. Principals only can apply. Address $20,000 to $30,000, apply to MANUFACTURER, Post Office Box 1,480 New-York City.

PIANOS.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-USED GRAND, Upright and Square Pianos of our own make will be offered for sale at greatly reduced prices and on easy terms of payment. Intending purchasers will do well to call at the Warerooms of WM. KNABE & CO., 148 and 150 Fifth-av., where the finest instruments in existence, at the lowest prices consistent with reliable manufacture, will be sold on the most favorable terms.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
GREAT FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

On and after FEB. 3 trains leave GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

Largest and finest passenger station in the world.

8:00 A. M., Rochester and Montreal Express. Drawing Room Cars New-York to Albany and Albany to Montreal, via D. and H. R. R.; also East Albany to Ft. Albans, via Central Vermont Line.

9:00 A. M., FAMOUS STEAM-HEATED VESTIBULED CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:30 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 A. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati.

10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Drawing room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester.

11:30 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Portland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Drawing room cars to Troy.

3:30 P. M., Albany, Troy, and Utica special, with drawing room cars to Troy and Utica.

*3:55 P. M., Mail and Express, accommodating Troy and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad.

*3:55 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with vestibuled and steam-heated sleeping and dining cars.

*8:30 P. M., Montreal and Canandaigua Express, sleeping cars to Montreal, via House's Point and via St. Albans, daily; and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday. Sunday train does not run west of Albany.

*9 P. M., special mail limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10:00 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with elegant sleeping cars. Sleeping cars for Watertown, via Utica, daily except Saturday; also to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for the West.

Tickets and space in drawing room and sleeping cars can be had at Grand Central Station, 414, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 52 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington and 720 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

Eastern Express wagons call for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Sun daily; others daily except Sunday. ‡Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

J. M. TOUCEY, Gen'l Superintendent. E. J. RICHARDS, Asst Gen. Pass'r Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
On and after JANUARY 28, 1889.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, foot of Liberty-st., and Cortlandt Street Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:00 A. M., 8:30, (Dining Car,) and 11:30 P. M. daily. For Erie and Chicago Limited of Parlor, Smoking, Smoking, and Sleeping Vestibuled Cars at 9 A. M. every day.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 9 A. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:20 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10:00 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:00 A. M., arrive Washington 4:00 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:19 P. M.; regular at 5:30, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M.; 1:00, 3:00, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:15 and 9:00 A. M., 4:30 and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

12:20 P. M., week days, (through Parlor Car,) 1:00 and 2:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Bay Head Junction, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:19 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:20 and 5:00 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:00 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

6:20, 7:20, 8, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:01, 1:00, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 9:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 8:30 and 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) 10 A. M., 12:01, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M. Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 12:15 night, and 1 and 4 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, New-York; 1 Montgomery-st. station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF MARCH 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7:00 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Tamaqua.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

8:30, 9:15, 11 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 4:00, 9:00 A. M. for Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, (except Sunday,) Point Pleasant.

8:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, &c.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Vineland, Bridgeton.

4:30, 8:00, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9 A. M. for Perth Amboy.

For LAKEWOOD at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 4:30 P. M. (Parlor cars at 2:30 and 4:30.)

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., (2:30 P. M., through express with parlor cars.)

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey. Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R. leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. SUNDAYS 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 6:30, 12:00 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30, (11:00 except Sunday) A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and Parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 27 28th-av., 266 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 369 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn. New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. trains leave Weehawken Station, foot 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, 9:15 A. M., *6:00, *8:15 P. M.; Buffalo, 9:15 A. M., *8:15 P. M.; Rochester, 9:15 A. M., 10:00, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *8:00 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 9:15, *8:15 A. M., *8:00, *8:15 P.M. Week days only, 11:30 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 9:15, *7:15, *8:55, all 11:30 A. M., 84:00, *8:00, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 8:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, *9:25 A. M., 1:45, *8:25 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday, as leave Jersey City. Ticket offices, 241 and 1,238 Broadway, 1,530 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore station, all 11:30 A. M., 83:30 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 353 Washington-st., 782 Fulton-st., 1,393 Broadway, 338 Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 863, and 962 Broadway, 113 Bowery, 12 Park-place, and West Shore Station, foot of 42d-st. and foot Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Liberty Desbrosses st., as follows:

6:50 A. M. for Catasauqua and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Elmira.

11 A. M. for Cherry Ford and intermediate points.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M., Pittston and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. & R. Junction.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect at all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Copley and intermediate points.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.

GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE, 849 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond as 6:01, 6:31, 7:01, *8, 9:02, *10, 11 A. M., *12 M., 12:01, *1, *2, 3:02, *4, 4:30, 5:01, *6, 6:02, 7:01, 9:20, *11, 11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 1:02, 3:02, 3:30, 3:04, 5:30, 4:05, 4:30, 4:32, 5:02, 5:04, 5:08, 5:32, 6:02, 6:07, 6:32, 11:30 P. M. For particulars see time tables.

*Express. †Local express.

SHORE LINE—ALL RAIL ROUTE.—FOR Boston, Providence, Newport, and the New England Seaside Resorts. Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. Depart 9 A. M. (Fast Express, Parlor Cars, Dining Car attached.) 12 M. (Limited Express, Parlor Cars.) 4:30 P. M. (Fast Express, Parlor Cars.) 12 night (Sleeping Cars.) Arrive Boston 4:30 P. M., 10:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M. Providence 2:30 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 5:30 A. M. Newport 3:30 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 6:30 A. M. Tickets, Parlor Cars or Sleeping Cars at 42d-st. depot, 1,238 Broadway, and 366 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON
BALTIMORE,
WILMINGTON, CHESTER
AND
PHILADELPHIA,
Via BOUND BROOK ROUTE
AND
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

COMPLETE SERVICE OF EXPRESS TRAINS

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There was no business in the Auction line transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room on Saturday, March 16.

The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, March 16, was $1,726,765, as against $607,078, the figures for the previous week.

The sales noticed for the present are numerous, as will be seen by a reference to the subjoined list, and from their importance deserve and should command attention.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) March 18.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the five-story stable, with lot 21.6 by 92.8.8S West 10th-st., south side, 257.5 feet east of 8th-av.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.1 by 98.8, 233 West 22d-st., north side, 260.9 feet west of 7th-av.; four-story brick tenement, with lot 19.5 by 98.9, 524 West 27th-st., south side, 313.10 feet west of 10th-av.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 22 by 98.9, 16 East 42d-st., south side, 254 feet east of 5th-av., and three-story frame dwelling, with four lots each 25 by 100, on Grand Boulevard, northeast corner 155th-st. Also, foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick theatre building, with lease of lot, 443 to 447 3d-av. and 206 East 31st-st., a right, title, and interest.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, J. Warner Greene, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick warehouse, with lot 18.4 by 50, 208 Church-st., west side, 24 feet south of Walker-st. Also, similar sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.4 by 50, 206 Church-st., west side, 42 feet south of Walker-st. Also, similar sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.4 by 50, 204 Church-st., west side, 66 feet south of Walker-st.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, Jacob R. Cantor, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick theatre and two four-story brick buildings, with plot of land 40 by 248.5 by 42.2 by 23.4.5, 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway, running through to (502 and 504) 6th-av., 104.8 feet north of 30th-st.

Tuesday, March 19.

By S. De Walltearas, Executors' sale of the four-story and three-story brick tenements, with lot 25 by 98, 201 Bleecker-st., north side, 123.9 feet west of Macdougal-st., and public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 98, 196 Bleecker-st., south side, 100 feet west of Macdougal-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction of three four-story stone-front dwellings, with lots each 20 by 70, 279 to 283 4th-av., east side, 110 feet north of 21st-st.; four-story brick building, with lot 18.5 by 62.1, 525 3d-av., northeast corner of 36th-st.; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 19.5 by 74, 203 East 36th-st., north side, 62.1 feet east of 3d-av.; similar dwelling, with lot 18.5 by 74, 205 East 35th-st., adjoining above; two five-story brick tenements, with lots each 24.6 by 103, 647 and 649 2d-av., west side, 40.4 feet north of East 35th-st.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 74, 441 East 52d-st., north side, 94 feet west of Avenue A; four-story stone-front flat, with lot 20 by 100.5, 323 East 52d-st., north side, 284.6 feet east of 2d-av.; four-story brick tenement, with lot 23.11 by 100.5, 326 East 53d-st., south side, 278.2 feet east of 2d-av., and two five-story brick buildings, with lots together in size 50.8 by 100, 1,751 and 1,753 1st-av., southwest corner of 91st-st. Also, foreclosure sale, Messrs. Wilbur Larremore, Walton Storm, and John Delahanty, Referees, of four four-story brick houses, with lots each 20 by 99, 248 to 254 West 144th-st, south side, 269.6 feet east of 8th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the dwelling house, with lot 20.8 by 100, 570 5th-av., west side, 4 feet south of 46th-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of two four-story stone-front houses, with lots each 25 by 100, 237 and 239 East 81st-st, north side, west of 2d-av.; four lots, each 25 by 100, on Edgecombe-av., northeast corner of 140th-st., and 47 lots on Convent and 10th avs., 130th, 131st, and 132d sts. Also, foreclosure sales, Hamilton Merton, Esq., Referee, of the three-story stone-front house, with lot 15 by 99.11, 147 East 128th-st., north side, 375 feet west of 3d-av.

By James Bleecker & Son, Executors' sale of the five-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.5 by 50, 1,670 Madison-av., southwest corner of 111th-st.; two-story frame dwelling, with lot 33 by 150, 1,978 Vanderbilt-av., east side, 158 feet north of 178th-st.; similar house, with lot 25 by 4.50, 1,982 Vanderbilt-av., adjoining above, and three-story brick dwelling and stable, with plot of land 72 by 108, 175th-st., southeast corner of Bathgate-av.

By Scott & Myers, public auction sale of six lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 64th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 11th-av.; three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 64th-st., south side, 225 feet west of 8th-av.; one lot 25 by 100.5, on West 64th-st., north side, 350 feet west of 8th-av.; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 15 by 100.11, 212 West 121st-st., north side, near 7th-av.; similar house, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, 226 West 125th-st., north side, east of 5th-av., and eight lots, each 25 by 100, on 7th-st., south side, 200 feet west of Avenue C, Unionport, Westchester County.

By William Kennelly & Brother, public auction sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18 by 99.11, 526 West 145th-st., south side, 42 feet east of Edgecombe-av.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., partition sale of the three-story brick building, with lot 26.10 by 60.4 by 25.7 by 71.2, 153 Franklin-st., south side, 173.10 feet east of Hudson-st., and House, with lot 20.6 by 50.6 by 28 by 70.3, 4 Watts-st., north side, 24.1 feet west of Sullivan-st; also, similar sale, William P. Burr, Esq., Referee, of the five-story stone-front tenement, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, 327 East 52d-st, north side, 306.9 feet west of 1st-av.

By William R. Beers, foreclosure sale, Abner C. Thomas, Esq., Referee, of eight three-story stone-front dwellings, with plot of land 139.11 by 100.8 by 127 by 100.11, 122 to 136 West 97th-st., south side, 450 feet east of 10th-av., third mortgage. Also, two and four similar houses, with plot of land 70 by 100.11 by 87.4 by 101, 122 to 128 West 97th-st., south side, 519.11 feet east of 10th-av., second mortgage.

Wednesday, March 20.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction of the three-story and four-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 85, 45 Vesey-st., south side, 175.1 feet west of Church-st. Also, partition sale, Benjamin Wright, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 80, 13 Beach-st, northwest corner of St. John's-lane; five-story marble-front store, with lot 25.1 by 100.9, 18 Vesey-st., north side, 231.3 feet west of Broadway; five-story stone-front building, with lot 24.3 by 75.9, 26 Vesey-st, north side, 50 feet east of Church-st; similar building, with lot 20 by irregular by 92.9 by 100.10, 10 Barclay-st, south side, 263.9 feet west of Broadway; similar building, with lot 25 by 100.10, 12 Barclay-st., adjoining above; five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 65, 89 Leonard-st, north side, 100 feet east of Church-st; similar building, with lot 25 by 40, 251 Church-st., east side, 40 feet north of Leonard-st; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 95, 19 Charles-st, north side, 236.2 feet west of Greenwich-lane; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 95, 136 Madison-av., northwest corner of 31st-st., and similar house, with lot 25 by 98.9, 118 East 23d-st., south side, 200 feet east of 4th-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, William Lanemon, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick house, with lot 22 by 80, 214 East 17th-st., south side, 170 feet west of Rutherford-place.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 60, 135 Broome-st., south side, 80 feet east of Ridge-st.; five-story tenement, with lot 19.10 by 45, 725 3d-av., east side, 40 feet north of 45th-st.; two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 56th-st., south side, 375 feet east of 10th-av.; four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 63d-st., south side, 150 feet east of 11th-av., and three-story dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.11, 127 East 112th-st., north side, east of 4th-av. Also, New-Jersey property, comprising a two-story frame house, with six acres of land on road from Scotch Plains to Plainfield.

By William W. Fogg, public auction sale of two five-story brick buildings, with lots each 19.5 by 56.6, 316 and 318 7th-av., west side, 19.2 feet south of 28th-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executors' sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, 369 West 32d-st., north side, 95 feet east of 9th-av.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, public auction sale of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 100.6, 139 West 43d-st., north side, 283.4 feet west of 6th-av., and three lots each 25 by 100, on 10th-av., east side, 27.2 feet north of 76th-st.

By J. Thomas Stearns, public auction sale of a one-story frame house, with plot of land 114 by 110 by 113 by 101, on East 170th-st., southeast corner of Fulton-av., and two two-story frame houses, with lots each 17.6 by 110, 746 and 748 East 172d-st., south side, 120 feet east of Washington-av.

Thursday, March 21.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the five-story apartment house, with lot 31.6 by irregular by 47.1 by 91, 9 Christopher-st., north side, 118 feet west of Greenwich-av.; three-story brick house and two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 90, 14 Barrow-st., north side, east of Bleecker-st.; five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 100, 6 Jones-st., east side, 54.6 feet south of West 4th-st., and three-story building, with lease of lot 22 by 70, 2,296 3d-av., west side, south of 125th-st.

Thomas G. Smith, public auction sale of the four-story brick building and two three-story brick buildings, with plot of land 134.3 by 99.2 by 133.11 by 100, 156 to 160 Hester-st., southeast corner of Elizabeth-st., and two four-story tenements, with lots, each 25 by 102.2, 321 and 323 East 80th-st., north side, 300 feet east of 2d-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executors' sale of the estate of John W. Mitchell, deceased, two four-story brick tenements, with lot 25 by 103.3, 237 West 15th-st., north side, 437 feet west of 7th-av.; five-story brick tenement, with plot 24.10 by 98.9; 218 West 29th-st., south side, 323.10 feet west of 7th-av.; five-story stone-front business building, with lot 25.8 by 94.9 by irregular by 98.4, 2 Sampson-st., east side, 102 feet north of Bleecker-st.; frame cottage with plot of land 50 by 102.2, 209 and 211 West 83d-st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th-av.; eight lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th-av., east side, block front between 87th-st. and 88th-st.; eight lots, each 25 by 100, on 11th-av., east side, same block front; and two lots, each 25 by 100, on Trinity-av., northeast corner of 161st-st.; four lots, each 25 by 100, on 160th-st., northeast corner of Trinity-av.; one lot on 159th-st., running through to 160th-st., 550 feet east of 8th-av. Also, partition sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25.5 by 109.10, 296 Water-st., north side, east of Dover-st., and similar building, with lot 25 by 109.10, 298 Water-st., adjoining above.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale of the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 98.9, 29 West 32d-st., north side, 420 feet east of 5th-av.

By W. W. Fogg, public auction sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 15.3 by 100, 157 East 34th-st., north side, east of 3d-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17 by 102.2, 124 East 76th-st., south side, east of Park-av.; two similar houses, with lots each 18 by 102.2, 130 and 132 East 76th-st, east of the above; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 22.2 by 70, 1,536 Park-av., southwest corner of 86th-st.; six five-story apartment houses, with plot of land 100.8 by 141, 1,548 to 1,551 Park-av., south corner of 102d and 103d sts.; four-story and basement brick stone-front dwelling, 22x72x100.8, including dining room extension, for sale or to let; immediate possession if required. For permits apply to JOHN E. DOYLE, 46 William-st.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

123d-st, near Lenox-av.; only lot on the block, 25 x100 feet; restricted to private dwelling; price, $11,000; liberal terms to builder.

FORTER & CO., 77 EAST 125TH-ST.

24TH WARD LOTS FOR SALE—ON Macomb's Dam road, Sedgwick-av., and Jerome-av.; Sedgwick-av. is a splendid building site; will exchange for good unincumbered tenements; one-half cash; 6 per cent.; also fine lots on South Broadway, Yonkers. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

A HANDSOME ROW OF PRIVATE DWELLings for sale; No. 1 to 14 East 82d-st, near 5th-av.; elegant location; prices moderate. Apply on premises.

53D-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV.—BEST PRIvate dwelling block in city; 22 feet wide; four-story brownstone; for sale very low.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—NO. 105 WEST 73D-st., a new 17-feet very choice house. Apply on premises or to CHARLES BUEK & CO., 1,187 9th-av., corner 73d-st.

$23,000.—THREE-STORY BROWNstone house; 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

$26,000.—FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE house; 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

PARTITION SALE.

To close the estate of John Meaks, deceased.

26 VESEY-ST.

5-story brownstone store and 2 sub-basements Lot 24.2x78.9 feet.

18 VESEY-ST.

5-story marble store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 25x100.9½ feet.

12 BARCLAY-ST.

5-story brownstone store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 25x101.10 feet.

10 BARCLAY-ST.

5-story marble store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 30x100.10x50x45 feet.

69 LEONARD-ST.

5-story brick store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 25x95 feet.

251 CHURCH-ST.

5-story brick store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 25x40.

18 BEACH-ST.

4-story brick dwelling. Lot 20x80 feet.

19 CHARLES-ST.

4-story brick dwelling. Lot 22x95 feet.

116 EAST 23D-ST.

4-story brownstone dwelling. Lot 25x98.9 feet.

136 MADISON-AV.

Northwest corner 31st-st. 4-story brownstone dwelling. Lot 25x95 feet.

BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Esq., Referee, 132 Nassau-st.

AMBROSE MONELL, Esq., Pl. Att'y, 32 Nassau-st.

Book maps at Auctioneer's, 73 Liberty-st.

JAMES BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

MADISON-AV. HOUSE AND LOT. AND ALSO THREE HOUSES IN THE 24TH WARD.

JAMES BLEECKER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.:

MADISON-AV.—Three-story high-stoop and basement brick house and lot; No. 1,370 Madison-av., southwest corner of 111th-st.; size, 20.5x80.

CHARLES COUDERT, Executor of MARIE J. LAMBERT, dec'd.

ALSO,

BATHGATE-AV.—24th Ward, three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, basement and cellar, about 25 x77, on southeast corner of Bathgate-av. and 175th-st.; lot 7x108.

VANDERBILT-AV.—Two-story and attic frame dwelling, with wing about 18x37, No. 1,978 Vanderbilt-av., 158 feet north of 178th-st.; lot 83x150.

VANDERBILT-AV.—Adjoining the above, a two-story frame dwelling, with cellar, front about 18x22, with extension; lot 25x150.

Maps at auctioneer's, 150 Broadway, and particulars of COUDERT BROS., attorneys, 68 and 70 William-st.

GEO. H. SCOTT, Auctioneer. SCOTT & MYERS Will Sell at Auction TUESDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1889, 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

NO. 212 WEST 121ST-ST., 3-story brownstone dwelling.

NO. 23 EAST 125TH., 3-story brownstone dwelling.

64TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., 4 vacant lots.

64TH-ST., NEAR 11TH-AV., 6 vacant lots.

EIGHT VACANT LOTS AT UNIONPORT, Westchester Co., N. Y.

—ALSO—

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, at same time and place.

LEXINGTON-AV., WEST SIDE, 129TH TO 130TH-STS., 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSES, about 16.8 feet front each; hot and cold water, bath, and modern improvements.

—ALSO—

306 AND 308 WEST 34TH-ST.

Three-story, high-stoop, brownstone dwellings. Each 18.9x55x98.9. Maps, &c., of the auctioneer's, 146 Broadway.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer. PEREMPTORY SALE.

L. J. & I. PHILLIPS will sell at auction on Wednesday, March 20, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., the following property:

No. 153 West 43d-st, four-story high-stoop brick private dwelling, lot 20.10x100.5; possession.

Three lots east side 10th-av., 27.2 feet north of 76th-st., each 25x100.

Maps, &c., with auctioneers, 149 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889, at 12 o'clock M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 61 Liberty-st.

The desirable four-story brownstone dwelling, No. 117 WEST 43TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., lot 16.8 by about 58x 100.4 feet. Maps, &c., at office of Messrs. M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Attorneys, 115 Broadway, or from Auctioneers, 11 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889, at 12 o'clock M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

NO. 579 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS.

Desirable, well-built, cabinet-finished dwelling, 20.8x75, lot 100.

Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ABSOLUTE SALE, BY ORDER OF ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

57 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH AND CONVENT AVS., 138TH, 139TH, 140TH AND 141ST STS.

Sixty-five per cash on deed; bond and mortgage for one or three years at 5 per cent.

The cable railroad passes this property, making it desirable for immediate improvement.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 9 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. SUPREME COURT SALE. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

Three-story high-stoop brownstone house and lot No. 47 EAST 126TH-ST., between Park and Lexington avs.

CORNER OF WASHINGTON-PLACE AND Mercer-st.—Large building, lot 25.10x100; for sale or to lease, or will be improved; suitable for hotel or factory. 47 EAST 126TH-ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW. POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND Splanned four-story stone house for sale, low, in 45th-st, near Broadway; 26 feet wide, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city. APPLY TO GEO. E. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

BARK BARGAIN.

Madison-av., near 58th-st, four-story high-stoop brownstone, 19x55x80; mortgage, $18,000, at 4 per cent., for three years, held by an estate; price, $24,000. RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 73 Liberty-st.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS WEST SIDE DWELling, 16 West 83d-st; four-story high-stoop, 20x 60 ft. and extension; all modern sanitary plumbing; A A pipe; artistic decoration; $53,000. Apply on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

9D-AV., CORNER NEAR 43D-ST., 24.2x 100; three and four story buildings; possession May; only $35,500; easy terms; mortgage at 4 per cent.; permits only from RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 73 Liberty-st.

CORNER OF WASHINGTON-PLACE AND Mercer-st.—Large building, lot 25.10x100; for sale or to lease, or will be improved; suitable for hotel or factory. 47 EAST 126TH-ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CAPITAL, $500,000.00.

34 Nassau-st., N. Y. 201 Montague-st., B'klyn.

Examines and guarantees titles to real estate. No charges made for disbursements.

Purchasers and others can always obtain loans on improved property in New-York and Brooklyn.

COUNSEL:

CHARLES UNANGST. ASHBEL P. FITCH.

A BARGAIN IN NO. 1 EAST 92D-ST.—A bright, sunny situation; north side, adjoining 5th-av.; fine exposure on three sides; finished stable, with window overlooking the Park and 5th-av.; four-story and basement brick stone-front dwelling, 22x72x100.8, including dining room extension, for sale or to let; immediate possession if required. For permits apply to JOHN E. DOYLE, 46 William-st.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

123d-st, near Lenox-av.; only lot on the block, 25 x100 feet; restricted to private dwelling; price, $11,000; liberal terms to builder.

FORTER & CO., 77 EAST 125TH-ST.

24TH WARD LOTS FOR SALE—ON Macomb's Dam road, Sedgwick-av., and Jerome-av.; Sedgwick-av. is a splendid building site; will exchange for good unincumbered tenements; one-half cash; 6 per cent.; also fine lots on South Broadway, Yonkers. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

A HANDSOME ROW OF PRIVATE DWELLings for sale; No. 1 to 14 East 82d-st, near 5th-av.; elegant location; prices moderate. Apply on premises.

53D-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV.—BEST PRIvate dwelling block in city; 22 feet wide; four-story brownstone; for sale very low.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—NO. 105 WEST 73D-st., a new 17-feet very choice house. Apply on premises or to CHARLES BUEK & CO., 1,187 9th-av., corner 73d-st.

$23,000.—THREE-STORY BROWNstone house; 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway; bargain. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

$26,000.—FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE house; 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEAR NEWBURG.—THE HIGHLAND GATE of City. To close an estate, a most sightly and desirable property, with brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements, numerous and convenient outbuildings, with from 3 to 20 acres of land. View over Newburg Bay and the Gate of the Hudson extensive and unsurpassed. TURNER & SANFORD, Newburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND; 46 ACRES; choice location; suitable for building sites or hotel. Apply to S. R. SCHIEFFELIN, 938 Madison-av., or A. RAPELYE, 100 Fulton-st, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

PARTITION SALE.

To close the estate of John Meaks, deceased.

26 VESEY-ST.

5-story brownstone store and 2 sub-basements Lot 24.2x78.9 feet.

18 VESEY-ST.

5-story marble store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 25x100.9¼ feet.

12 BARCLAY-ST.

5-story brownstone store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 25x101.10 feet.

10 BARCLAY-ST.

5-story marble store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 30x100.10x50x45 feet.

69 LEONARD-ST.

5-story brick store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 25x95 feet.

251 CHURCH-ST.

5-story brick store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 25x40.

18 BEACH-ST.

4-story brick dwelling. Lot 20x80 feet.

19 CHARLES-ST.

4-story brick dwelling. Lot 22x95 feet.

116 EAST 23D-ST.

4-story brownstone dwelling. Lot 25x98.9 feet.

136 MADISON-AV.

Northwest corner 31st-st. 4-story brownstone dwelling. Lot 25x95 feet.

BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Esq., Referee, 132 Nassau-st.

AMBROSE MONELL, Esq., Pl. Att'y, 32 Nassau-st.

Book maps at Auctioneer's, 73 Liberty-st.

JAMES BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

MADISON-AV. HOUSE AND LOT. AND ALSO THREE HOUSES IN THE 24TH WARD.

JAMES BLEECKER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.:

MADISON-AV.—Three-story high-stoop and basement brick house and lot; No. 1,370 Madison-av., southwest corner of 111th-st.; size, 20.5x80.

CHARLES COUDERT, Executor of MARIE J. LAMBERT, dec'd.

ALSO,

BATHGATE-AV.—24th Ward, three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, basement and cellar, about 25 x77, on southeast corner of Bathgate-av. and 175th-st.; lot 7x108.

VANDERBILT-AV.—Two-story and attic frame dwelling, with wing about 18x37, No. 1,978 Vanderbilt-av., 158 feet north of 178th-st.; lot 83x150.

VANDERBILT-AV.—Adjoining the above, a two-story frame dwelling, with cellar, front about 18x 22, with extension; lot 25x150.

Maps at auctioneer's, 150 Broadway, and particulars of COUDERT BROS., attorneys, 68 and 70 William-st.

GEO. H. SCOTT, Auctioneer. SCOTT & MYERS Will Sell at Auction TUESDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1889, 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

NO. 212 WEST 121ST-ST., 3-story brownstone dwelling.

NO. 23 EAST 125TH., 3-story brownstone dwelling.

64TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., 4 vacant lots.

64TH-ST., NEAR 11TH-AV., 6 vacant lots.

EIGHT VACANT LOTS AT UNIONPORT, Westchester Co., N. Y.

—ALSO—

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, at same time and place.

LEXINGTON-AV., WEST SIDE, 129TH TO 130TH-STS., 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSES, about 16.8 feet front each; hot and cold water, bath, and modern improvements.

—ALSO—

306 AND 308 WEST 34TH-ST.

Three-story, high-stoop, brownstone dwellings. Each 18.9x55x98.9. Maps, &c., of the auctioneer's, 146 Broadway.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer. PEREMPTORY SALE.

L. J. & I. PHILLIPS will sell at auction on Wednesday, March 20, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., the following property:

No. 153 West 43d-st, four-story high-stoop brick private dwelling, lot 20.10x100.5; possession.

Three lots east side 10th-av., 27.2 feet north of 76th-st., each 25x100.

Maps, &c., with auctioneers, 149 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889, at 12 o'clock M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 61 Liberty-st.

The desirable four-story brownstone dwelling, No. 117 WEST 43TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., lot 16.8 by about 58x 100.4 feet. Maps, &c., at office of Messrs. M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Attorneys, 115 Broadway, or from Auctioneers, 11 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889, at 12 o'clock M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

NO. 579 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS.

Desirable, well-built, cabinet-finished dwelling, 20.8x75, lot 100.

Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ABSOLUTE SALE, BY ORDER OF ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

57 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH AND CONVENT AVS., 138TH, 139TH, 140TH AND 141ST STS.

Sixty-five per cash on deed; bond and mortgage for one or three years at 5 per cent.

The cable railroad passes this property, making it desirable for immediate improvement.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 9 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. SUPREME COURT SALE. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

Three-story high-stoop brownstone house and lot No. 47 EAST 126TH-ST., between Park and Lexington avs.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—640 LOTS, WITH BULKHEAD water front, on Newtown Creek; suitable for manufactories, dwellings, &c. Apply to S. R. SCHIEFFELIN, 938 Madison-av., or A. RAPELYE, 100 Fulton-st, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, FIVE minutes from the bridge, a three-story and attic dwelling, in perfect order; good plumbing; polished oak floors; 15 rooms. Address F. S., Box 102 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEAR NEWBURG.—THE HIGHLAND GATE of City. To close an estate, a most sightly and desirable property, with brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements, numerous and convenient outbuildings, with from 3 to 20 acres of land. View over Newburg Bay and the Gate of the Hudson extensive and unsurpassed. TURNER & SANFORD, Newburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND; 46 ACRES; choice location; suitable for building sites or hotel. Apply to S. R. SCHIEFFELIN, 938 Madison-av., or A. RAPELYE, 100 Fulton-st, New-York.

COUNSEL:

CHARLES UNANGST. ASHBEL P. FITCH.

A BARGAIN IN NO. 1 EAST 92D-ST.—A bright, sunny situation; north side, adjoining 5th-av.; fine exposure on three sides; finished stable, with window overlooking the Park and 5th-av.; four-story and basement brick stone-front dwelling, 22x72x100.8, including dining room extension, for sale or to let; immediate possession if required. For permits apply to JOHN E. DOYLE, 46 William-st.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

123d-st, near Lenox-av.; only lot on the block, 25 x100 feet; restricted to private dwelling; price, $11,000; liberal terms to builder.

FORTER & CO., 77 EAST 125TH-ST.

24TH WARD LOTS FOR SALE—ON Macomb's Dam road, Sedgwick-av., and Jerome-av.; Sedgwick-av. is a splendid building site; will exchange for good unincumbered tenements; one-half cash; 6 per cent.; also fine lots on South Broadway, Yonkers. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

A HANDSOME ROW OF PRIVATE DWELLings for sale; No. 1 to 14 East 82d-st, near 5th-av.; elegant location; prices moderate. Apply on premises.

53D-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV.—BEST PRIvate dwelling block in city; 22 feet wide; four-story brownstone; for sale very low.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—NO. 105 WEST 73D-st., a new 17-feet very choice house. Apply on premises or to CHARLES BUEK & CO., 1,187 9th-av., corner 73d-st.

$23,000.—THREE-STORY BROWNstone house; 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway; bargain. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

$26,000.—FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE house; 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

PARTITION SALE.

To close the estate of John Meaks, deceased.

26 VESEY-ST.

5-story brownstone store and 2 sub-basements Lot 24.2x78.9 feet.

18 VESEY-ST.

5-story marble store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 25x100.9¼ feet.

12 BARCLAY-ST.

5-story brownstone store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 25x101.10 feet.

10 BARCLAY-ST.

5-story marble store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 30x100.10x50x45 feet.

69 LEONARD-ST.

5-story brick store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 25x95 feet.

251 CHURCH-ST.

5-story brick store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 25x40.

18 BEACH-ST.

4-story brick dwelling. Lot 20x80 feet.

19 CHARLES-ST.

4-story brick dwelling. Lot 22x95 feet.

116 EAST 23D-ST.

4-story brownstone dwelling. Lot 25x98.9 feet.

136 MADISON-AV.

Northwest corner 31st-st. 4-story brownstone dwelling. Lot 25x95 feet.

BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Esq., Referee, 132 Nassau-st.

AMBROSE MONELL, Esq., Pl. Att'y, 32 Nassau-st.

Book maps at Auctioneer's, 73 Liberty-st.

JAMES BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

MADISON-AV. HOUSE AND LOT. AND ALSO THREE HOUSES IN THE 24TH WARD.

JAMES BLEECKER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.:

MADISON-AV.—Three-story high-stoop and basement brick house and lot; No. 1,370 Madison-av., southwest corner of 111th-st.; size, 20.5x80.

CHARLES COUDERT, Executor of MARIE J. LAMBERT, dec'd.

ALSO,

BATHGATE-AV.—24th Ward, three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, basement and cellar, about 25 x77, on southeast corner of Bathgate-av. and 175th-st.; lot 7x108.

VANDERBILT-AV.—Two-story and attic frame dwelling, with wing about 18x37, No. 1,978 Vanderbilt-av., 158 feet north of 178th-st.; lot 83x150.

VANDERBILT-AV.—Adjoining the above, a two-story frame dwelling, with cellar, front about 18x 22, with extension; lot 25x150.

Maps at auctioneer's, 150 Broadway,

IS IT MERELY A STRIKE

THE HUDSON COUNTY DIVISION AGITATION.

THE PROMOTERS BOBBING UP AT TRENTON—JERSEY CITY'S NEW CHARTER—NEWS AND GOSSIP.

TRENTON, March 17.—Unless the Legislature makes marked progress in advancing pending bills this week the probabilities are that the session will be brought to a speedy close, with nothing of importance accomplished. The Local Option bill is, as it has been since the beginning of the session, the chief stumbling block. Assemblyman Potts is not disposed to vote for the repealer, and if he adheres to his determination the act may be in danger of failing. A proposition has been made to the Democratic caucus that the bill be put on its final passage as a sort of a "feeler." If it fails a motion to reconsider may be tabled, and the act taken up again at a more opportune time. This speculation is blind to the possibility that the same vote which may defeat the bill may also defeat the motion to reconsider, in which event the fate of the bill would be climbed beyond recall.

Another way out of the difficulty is the capture of a Republican vote to recoup the defection of Potts. Insinuations have been made that such a vote is within the reach of the right kind of influences, but rumor fails to say who the suspected man is.

The rest of the important matters that engage legislative attention concern the interests of Hudson County. The scheme for the divorce of Jersey City and Hoboken and for setting off the north section of the county into the new Hamilton County will be pushed by a committee appointed at a meeting held in Hoboken last Saturday night. The fact that Col. Edwin A. Stevens, the chief of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, made a speech in favor of the division of the county one night last week has given rise to the story that the movement is the special project of the company; and a story has already been given out that the objective point the great corporation aims at is the consummation of a land speculation of magnificent proportions. The Land and Improvement Company will be so potent a factor in the management of the affairs of the new county that it will be able to locate the public buildings upon a vast plateau on the brow of the Palisades, on which the company hopes to build an attractive city, while the prospect of rich political rewards for the managers of the company is not unpromising. Paxan's bill looking to the division of the county is to be amended in some respects to please the tax-paying sentiment of the people of the section, and then pushed for all it is worth. It is doubtful if the promoters of the project expect to get the bill through this year, but they have evidently started in with a determination to keep up the agitation till the end sought has been reached.

The proposed division is, of course, opposed by all the present county officials, who would find their fees much reduced by the loss of about half their patrons, and by the leading Democrats in the Jersey City end of the county, who believe that the cutting off of the Hoboken end would leave Hudson with a too precarious Democratic majority. In some quarters the movement is regarded as a "strike" by the Hoboken politicians to secure recognition on the county tickets next Fall. There can be no doubt that these have joined the agitation in the hope of forcing concessions that have been for years denied to the Democratic workers of the upper section of the county.

The most conspicuous piece of legislation now pending, however, is the Jersey City Charter bill. The act was presented to the Senate by Senator William D. Edwards of Hudson one night early last week, but Mayor Haynes of Newark and Mayor Cleveland of Jersey City are said to have devised it. Its chief feature is its excessive modesty. It remodels the municipal functions in both cities out of the hands of the people into the hands of the Mayors. It made such radical changes in the form of government in Newark especially that a great howl went up from the people of that city against it the moment they saw it, and the Newark members of Assembly said with one voice that they would not support it.

Jersey City has been so mismanaged that she is willing to exchange her present government for anything, and her protest has been less violent. But the Newark opposition is believed to have insured the defeat of the bill. Since Newark manifested its opposition the bill has been amended so that it may apply to any city that accepts it by popular vote. It is assumed that on a popular vote discontent with the existing order of things would lead to its acceptance in Jersey City. But on the other hand, the local-option provision embodies a feature of very doubtful constitutionality. The Supreme Court of the State in the liquor bill case decided local option to be permissible a year ago, but the majority for that decision was very narrow, and it is an open secret throughout the State that if the Bench had been full at that sitting the decision would have been adverse.

The latest bit of gossip is that to-morrow night or early this week an act is to be introduced enabling the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to take all the shore front between its present possessions and Covan Point. Steps are being taken to secure legislation that will extend the exterior filling line on the Jersey Flats about a mile into New-York Bay to deep water, and it is said to be the purpose of the railroad company to establish on the flats a great system of piers and wharves for the accommodation of its increasing freight traffic.

GERMANS AND THE CENTENARY.

The Germans have organized for the celebration of the centenary of the American constitutional government May 1. About 200 of them, representing many organizations, met in the New-York Maennerchor Hall, 203 East Fifty-sixth-street, yesterday afternoon, and empowered the Hon. Carl Schurz, Chairman of the meeting, to appoint a committee of 50 to make all arrangements. On this occasion Mr. Schurz broke the resolution he had kept since returning from Europe, that he would not preside at a public meeting. On taking the chair he said he knew his fellow-countrymen would show as much affection for their new country as they did for their old, in the celebration of 1871-2. A concert under German auspices is likely to be a feature of the celebration, and the societies will join the parade.

Edward Grosse was made Secretary of the meeting and the long list of Vice-Presidents actually present included the names of Judge Charles J. Nehrbas, Charles Hausell, Richard Katzenmayer, Louis Kammerer, J. M. Ohmeis, J. Marshall, Conrad Langenstein, F. A. Ringler, Theodore Krueger, Theodore Kilian, Paul Loeser, J. J. Diehl, Dr. J. Senner, H. H. Roenecke, M. J. Lissauer, H. D. Autenrieth, Ferdinand Eidman, E. S. Holber, John J. Mayer, William Becker, Gottlieb Retzel, and J. Conrad.

Cols. Edmunds, Dalton, and Bancroft of the Massachusetts militia were listeners at the meeting. They came to complete arrangements for the First and Second Corps of Cadets, who are to be graduated in the Maennerchor Building.

DENOUNCED BY FATHER O'HARE.

It was expected that Father O'Hare of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church at Greenpoint would yesterday call those members of his flock to task who attended the Columbian ball after being forbidden by him. He made no allusion to the subject, and continued his crusade against the saloon keepers. They had claimed that they were the main support of the church. Father O'Hare denied this fact. He said that if the saloon keepers alone attended the church they would test its capacity. He said that saloon keepers contributed less to the support of the church than any one in the community. He claimed that his crusade against the liquor dealers had driven many of them from the church and had brought into it many persons who were more desirable.

IRISHMEN CONSIDER ABSTINENCE.

A meeting of the Provincial Council of the Catholic Total Abstinence Societies was held at St. Peter's Academy, Brooklyn, yesterday. More than 500 delegates were present from this city, Hoboken, and Jersey City organizations. They met at the Brooklyn side of the ferry, and forming in double column marched to the academy, carrying American and Irish flags. Nearly every man wore a green necktie or a bit of green ribbon in honor of St. Patrick's Day. President W. H. Downes of the Provincial Council presided over the meeting. The Rev. Fathers Francioli, Barry, and Dubing of St. Peter's parish, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Father Macerlane of St. John's Church, South Brooklyn, spoke on the value of and best means to carry on the temperance reform.

FUNERAL OF EDWARD DALY.

Funeral services of Edward Daly, the eminent Brooklyn lawyer, who died last Friday at his residence, 358 State-street, Brooklyn, were held yesterday afternoon. The house was crowded with friends of the dead man, the Bar being largely represented. The coffin was almost buried beneath flowers. The Rev. John G. Agar of Brooklyn officiated. Addresses were delivered by George V. Brower, for 23 years Mr. Daly's partner, and by Edward Crummey, one of Mr. Daly's life long friends. The burial will be this morning in Greenwood Cemetery.

NOT A DESIRABLE LODGER.

At 11 o'clock Saturday night James Barnes of West New-Brighton saw a light in his barn. He says he discovered Joseph Decker with a lantern in the barn, and that the disturbed intruder whipped out a revolver and fired two shots, one of which took effect in Barnes's leg. Decker, when arrested, said that he had been locked out of his own house and was looking for a place to sleep. The prisoner a short time ago was arrested on a charge of burglary and committed. Justice Fowers held him.

LONG THOUGHT OF SUICIDE.

BUT THE REASONS FOR EMIL NAGELSTEIN'S ACT ARE STILL UNKNOWN.

Emil Nagelstein, who deliberately shot himself in the breast at 382 Grand-street, the office of his employer, Saturday evening, is dying in Gouverneur Hospital from the effects of the wound. Many friends called to inquire about him yesterday. He had a large acquaintance, although a comparative stranger in the city. Every one who had met him was impressed by his fine physique, polished manners, genial disposition, and varied accomplishments. His universal popularity was evident from a casual conversation with his friends. They talked of nothing but his condition and his rash and unaccountable act. The more the attempt at suicide was discussed the deeper became the mystery as to the cause. Two theories were advanced, one that it was a case of unrequited love, and the other that the young man had become financially embarrassed.

Nagelstein was formerly a Lieutenant in the Austrian Army. His blood relations are prominent in the old country. Whether he was compelled to leave home or came of his own volition could not be learned. His mother lives at Jaroslaw, and his brother, Moritz, is a civil engineer and architect of repute. His sister is engaged to Dr. Meisels, a noted physician of Vienna. Emil went to live with the family of Adolf Rapaport of 119 Norfolk street, whose wife is a cousin of Mrs. Nagelstein. There are five daughters in the Rapaport household, and it is said that Miss Rapaport, a young lady of 19 years, had more than a second cousin's regard for the handsome young man, who reciprocated the feeling. On the young lady's last birthday, March 13, Nagelstein bought and presented her with an autograph album after writing in it an affectionately-worded sonnet. He had a natural literary bent, and there was a strong vein of poesy in his composition. He was also a linguist, speaking half a dozen languages. The Rapaports found him an acquisition to the family, and they say his home life was very pleasant. Yesterday was the anniversary of Mrs. Rapaport's birth, and among the gifts received by her was one from the young man which he bought last week. They don't know any reason why he should have become tired of life.

A month after Nagelstein came here he got employment in the office of Isaac Nurnberger, agent of the Granite State Provident Association of Manchester, N. H., who is on friendly terms with the Rapaports. The young man was ambitious to master the English language, and a few weeks ago began to study it regularly under a tutor. His progress was remarkable, and Mr. Nurnberger now has some excellent translations from the German made by the young man. Mr. Nurnberger was in his office Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, when Nagelstein entered in a hurry and said he wanted to get $12 for Mrs. Rapaport, who had sent him for it. He got the money and promised to return at once after delivering it. At 2:30 his employer sent an assistant to the Rapaports to inquire for Nagelstein, and the messenger reported that the young man had not been in since dinner, and had not been sent for any money. Mr. Nurnberger says he waited at the office till 6 o'clock and then closed it as usual. He went round to the Rapaports to see if his clerk had been home and was there when Mrs. Nurnberger called to say that Mrs. Martin, the janitress of the office building, had said that Nagelstein was at Gouverneur Hospital. Subsequently the janitress said that she was summoned at 6:30 o'clock by Nagelstein to open the office. After she had opened the door and lighted the gas he asked her to go to Mr. Nurnberger's house and tell him to come to the office quickly. Mrs. Martin returned with the information that Mr. Nurnberger was not at home. Nagelstein said he would wait until 7 o'clock and then go in search of him. Mrs. Martin went to the grocer's at the corner, and while she was absent neighbors heard the report of the revolver. Nagelstein was found on the floor of the office. The revolver was by his side. The only explanation he would give was that he was tired of life. Subsequently at the hospital he recognized Nurnberger and said to him: "I was in agony and could struggle no longer." He asked his employer to go to the Rapaports and tell them he was not seriously hurt and would recover.

Mr. Nurnberger recalled yesterday that on several occasions the young man's mind seemed preoccupied and he had melancholy moments during business hours. These lapses were annoying to Mr. Nurnberger, but he had overlooked them. As a rule Nagelstein was cheerful and entertaining, and no one ever suspected that he was mentally deranged. His accounts so far as known are accurate. Mr. Nurnberger had not been able to find out what had become of the $12 borrowed by the young man.

Julius Bohn, a general agent of the New-York Life Insurance Company, made a statement yesterday to the effect that three weeks ago Nagelstein applied for a thousand-dollar mortuary dividend policy. He was examined, and a week later the application was granted. When the policy was about to be issued he asked if suicide vitiated the obligation. He was told that it did not, and said: "All right then, I'll take it." After the policy was issued the investment was discouraged by the Rapaports, who declined to advance Nagelstein the amount necessary for the quarterly payment, and negotiations were abandoned. Mr. Bohn was of the opinion, when he recalled the interview yesterday, that Nagelstein had contemplated taking his life for some time.

POLITICAL CHIT-CHAT.

The day prior to the inauguration of President Harrison a gentleman in Washington received a cablegram from Perry Belmont, Minister to Madrid, asking him to see that the newspapers noted the fact that Mr. Belmont had sent his resignation and was ready for his successor. The gentleman did as requested. He received on the following day a cablegram asking him if he had done it, and then he sent an answer addressed "Belmont, Madrid," that being the ordinary way of sending to diplomatic officers. Much to his surprise his cablegram was soon returned to him marked, "Not known in Madrid." Minister Belmont will have to explain this a good many times on his return.

Richard Croker is yet thinking over political matters at the Mitchell House in Thomasville, Ga. It is remarkable how many politicians have been so reduced in health recently as to have to spend a time at Thomasville or near by. The Tammany Hall boss might be more complaisant in the South, distant from the mass of his friends, than when at home. Charities Commissioner Brennan has just returned from Mr. Croker's resort. There was much political ill health in his system, but the big Commissioner now looks well.

Thomas Crowell Taylor Crain is his name in full. He never writes it out. If he did, he would not be able to sign in 24 hours all the city warrants that are sent to the Mayor's office every day. But it is well for the sake of historical accuracy in the future to publish it. It was hard to draw it in its fulness from the lips of Secretary Crain. He had not told it even to Mayor Grant. He can talk on either side of any other topic on demand, but he takes only one view of triple baptismal names. He does not believe in them. Two such names are good enough for the purpose of identification, he thinks, but more are evidence that the bearer of them was taken advantage of at the baptismal font. Yet Secretary Crain is willing to struggle on under the burden of initials if Clerk Dominick O'Farrell will only save him from the women who call at the Mayor's office.

Mayor Grant is undoubtedly the luckiest man who has appeared in politics for many years. Every one who preceded him in the Sheriff's office for 25 years finally became a bankrupt, or else was compelled to draw on funds possessed by him before going into office. Even now there are suits pending against the estate of John Kelly, Sheriff. Mayor Grant is in the way to close up his Shrievalty business in a year and a half. He has not yet been compelled to pay a judgment against him as Sheriff, for he saw to it that he had good indemnitors in every case.

There are many things of interest in the old Dry Dock region, politically known as the Twelfth Assembly District. It is a city by itself, containing within its borders about everything necessary for its people. It is hard to reach from Broadway, and there are thousands of men born in New-York City who know nothing about the peculiarities of what was once the great native-American section, but is now that in which Irish and Hebrews blend in strange fraternity. No more noteworthy sight is to be seen in New-York than that which is presented on St. Patrick's Day in the Twelfth District by men of obviously Semitic descent decorated with the green ribbon indicative of respect for the memory of Ireland's patron. And not only Hebrews may be seen thus decorated. Representatives of the old American shipbuilders also put on the green. It is doubtful if this expression of regard for St. Patrick would be so general, notwithstanding the pleasant social relations of the people in "the Twelfth," if the Saint were not the special patron of ex-County Clerk Patrick Keenan, who has been the political leader in the district for nearly a quarter of a century, carrying it for or against Tammany Hall as he chose. St. Patrick's Day is his birthday, and it has long been the custom of his friends to celebrate it. They celebrated it in the Jefferson Clubrooms, Avenue C and Sixth-street, Saturday night. Deputy Coroner Thomas J. Dunn used 100 yards of green ribbon in decking the lapels of the visitors. Alderman Tait presided, and had an original way of calling for order: "There's a couple of boilermakers talking down there. Tell them to pin on a soft shtick," was his formula. It always silenced the crowd. On behalf of the Jefferson Club Lawyer Joseph E. Newburger presented Mr. Keenan with a handsome gold locket, with his initials in diamonds on one side and a fine settlement on the other.

A dozen cases like that at New-Brighton, Mo., are pending in Missouri, and by the Saturday decision all mills there are running damage something as $5,000 or $10,000.

A STEAMER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

THE C. R. STONE FOUND LEAKING RAPIDLY AT HER DOCK.

The chartered steamer C. R. Stone, which is at present being used as the patrol steamer in the anchorage grounds, had a narrow escape yesterday from sinking to the bottom of the Barge Office slip. At about 6 o'clock in the morning the Quartermaster on duty gave the alarm that the vessel was filling with water. The crew of the revenue cutter Manhattan rushed across the slip and worked with a will to save the steamer.

The fires, which had been started some hours previous, were nearly out, but there was still enough of steam generated to work the siphon. Over two feet of water were on the floor of the fire room and rising rapidly, and the vessel had settled down to her upper guards. After several hours' hard work the Manhattan's crew got the best of the leak and the water clear enough of the fire room to start the fires again. As soon as this was done, plenty of steam was available for the pumps.

The trouble came from the shaft well, though just to what extent damage was done was not learned from the Manhattan's officers. At any rate, it was not later than 9:30 A. M. when the Stone backed out of the slip, with Capt. Tozier, United States Revenue Marine, in command, ready for her run around New-York Harbor for any illegally anchored vessel.

The Stone is at present chartered by the Government, serving in the place of the Manhattan. The latter vessel recently sustained injuries to her boiler, which, it is understood, is of a new design and is more of an experiment than anything else. The Manhattan is to be taken to the Continental Iron Works for repairs, while her work is being performed by a chartered vessel. Only 24 hours relapsed after the Manhattan was drawn off before she was replaced by another vessel. It is not thought the Stone has received other than slight injuries. She is an old vessel, though said to be very handy, and with Capt. Tozier in command she has done some pretty energetic work of late.

Over 100 vessels were boarded by Capt. Tozier's orders this past week, and of this number nearly 50 were assisted by the Government vessel. Many of the vessels were lying in most exposed positions, the Masters being entirely ignorant of the anchorage laws, and but for the timely assistance rendered by the Revenue cutter these stood an imminent danger of being run down by passing vessels. Had such been the case the vessels in question would undoubtedly have had to pay all damages sustained by the other vessels, besides losing all rights to insurance claims.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

One of the results of Mr. James C. Duff's recent visit to Europe was the securing by him of "Faust Up to Date," the burlesque which is now running so successfully at the London Gaiety Theatre. When Mr. Dixey arrives in the East, unless the plans now in contemplation fall through, contracts will be signed between Rice and Dixey and Mr. Duff for the presentation of this work instead of Dixey's burlesque on "Faust" at the Standard Theatre for a long run.

The McCaull Opera Company has settled down for its long season at Palmer's, and "Boccaccio" has renewed the popularity which it gained last Summer at this house. Col. McCaull, however, is already anxious to produce as soon as possible the first of his novelties, which will be Czibulka's opera, "The May Queen." This has never been heard in English, but in Germany, under the title of "Die Gluckeritter," it is being played to crowded houses. The opera is described as both romantic and funny. This work will serve to introduce Eugene Oudin, who has not yet been heard this season, and Miss Harriet Avery, who will make her début as a member of the McCaull company.

The Howard Athenæum Star Specialty Company, which opens at the Standard next Monday, will remain at that house through the month of April.

The subscription sale of season tickets for M. Coquelin's farewell performances at the Star next week begins this morning. During this engagement M. Coquelin will present one of the most humorous comedy-farces of the modern French stage, "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon," the work of the late Eugene Labiche. Coquelin has never acted Perrichon in Paris. The play is in two acts and is said to be full of Swissland, the story dealing with the humorous mishaps of a Parisian tourist in that country.

A series of nightly concerts is to be given at the Casino, commencing in May, by the famous Magyar Czigany Deakok, a band of 20 Hungarian student musicians, under the conductorship of Sivak Guila. The musicians will appear in their native Court costumes and interpret a programme of light and popular music.

A somewhat unusual and highly enjoyable soirée musicale was given on Saturday evening at the residence of M. Gaston Bliay, the well-known violinist. The most notable number was Mozart's quartet for oboe, violin, viola, and 'cello by Mr. Bour, Mr. Blay, Mr. Fleshter, and Mr. Finzi, rendered with fineness and spirited vigor. Among the notable solos were songs by Mrs. F. A. Robinson, Mrs. Harland, and Mrs. Victor Flechter, and an admirable rendering of a "revery" by Fanconnier by one of Mr. Blay's most promising pupils, Mr. Clayton Robinson. Mr. Blay is to give a concert at the Berkeley Lyceum on April 29.

Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett will give seven performances at the Providence (R. I.) Opera House this week. The first day's advance sale of seats amounted to $7,400. Men and boys stood in line all night to secure the choice of seats.

Manager Martha signed a contract with Henry E. Abbey on Saturday for the appearance of Mrs. Potter at the Windsor Theatre during the week of April 22 in her répertoire.

The trouble between Manager Aronson and Nixon & Zimmerman of Philadelphia growing out of the discharge of Francis Wilson from the Casino company has been settled. The Philadelphia managers have agreed to accept Mr. Powers as the Faragus of "Nadjy" when it is produced there, and Mr. Aronson has consented to give them an increase of 10 per cent in their share of the receipts of the engagement.

COL. FRANCIS PAGE BURIED.

The funeral of Col. Francis Page of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York State Volunteers took place yesterday from his residence, 155 First-avenue. The coffin was covered with the Stars and Stripes, while on the heart of the dead soldier shone the medal presented to him for saving the colors of his regiment at Ream's Station. A requiem mass was celebrated in the chapel in Calvary Cemetery, where the burial took place, a large number of representatives of the various organizations to which he belonged escorting the body to the Twenty-third-Street Ferry. The procession was headed by a number of representatives of Shields Post, No. 69, G. A. R., under command of John O'Connell. Then came representatives from Cameron Post, No. 79, G. A. R., the Catholic Benevolent Legion, Amity Council, No. 163, the Grameroy Branch, and the Enterprise Branch. These organizations preceded the hearse, beside which walked eight pall bearers, four from the Grand Army organizations—John Daniels, P. Wade, P. Downey, and Daniel McKnight—and four from the Catholic Benevolent Legion—Thomas J. Dunn, Edward J. Stapleton, Theodore F. McNicoll, and F. Renmeiman. A large number of carriages containing the members of the family—two sons and two daughters—and the friends and relatives followed the hearse.

Among the persons present at the house were Dr. William O'Meagher, ex-Coroner John R. Nugent, Michael J. Murphy, ex-Assemblyman Kanzenman, Edward Hare, William Oliver, John Brady, Dr. John F. Higgins, P. McDermott, John McGuire, W. B. Willis, formerly Chaplain of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York State Volunteers; W. Thompson, W. Lawlor, T. F. Griffin, J. Foster, T. Logan, and J. Reed.

"ROBERT ELSMERE" ON THE STAGE.

The cast for the dramatization of Mrs. Ward's famous novel "Robert Elsmere" is now complete and rehearsals of the work are well under way. The organization will begin its tour next week under the management of Charles Frohman and Harry Bookwood. The play is in four acts and a tableau, and the scenes are laid in London and the suburban country. The cast is filled by E. H. Vanderfelt, John T. Sullivan, W. H. Thompson, T. W. Valentine, Harry Harwood, Harry Holland, M. Craven, J. M. Humphreys, Miss Dorothy Dorr, Miss Effie Shannon, Miss Adelaide Stanhope, Miss May Robson, Miss Ella Morgan, Miss Annie Taylor, and Miss Henrietta Germon. Alfred Darby will act as business manager of the organization until Francis Wilson opens at the Broadway Theatre in May, and Frank Dupree, a brother of Minnie Dupree, will be the Treasurer. The first important engagement of the company will be at the Hollis-Street Theatre, Boston, where Manager J. S. Rich is to give the piece a special production, for which Frederick Thompson, the scenic artist of the house, is now in the city preparing models for the scenery. The contract for the Boston production was signed here last Friday with the understanding that the dramatization, which is to have 16 representations in that city, is to be presented with the same attention to details as though it was intended for a long run.

JENNIE HATFIELD'S NARROW ESCAPE.

The engineer of the 2:35 train to Paterson on the Erie Railroad Saturday noticed as he turned the curve at the Riverside Station, foot of Chester avenue, a child playing on the track ahead of his locomotive. The train had just got under way, and the engineer started the brakes down. The child was struck by the locomotive, however. When the cars had been brought to a standstill, the passengers found the little child, Jennie Hatfield, 4 years old, lying directly in front of the pilot. She was not seriously hurt, though terribly frightened. She lives with her parents on Chester avenue.

STUDIES IN PHOTOGRAPHY

JOINT EXHIBITION OF THE WORK OF AMATEURS.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AMERICAN CAMERAS—HOW PHOTOGRAPHS HAVE FIGURED IN THE COURTS.

The joint exhibition of the Society of Amateur Photographers of this city, the Photographic Society of Philadelphia, and the Boston Camera Club, which is to begin in Philadelphia April 8 and last during two weeks, is attracting much attention among the amateur picture takers, and there is every indication that in merit as well as in variety of exhibits the show will surpass the previous similar event. A number of foreign as well as leading American amateurs will have work at the exhibition. Four nights will be devoted to the showing of lantern slides.

There will probably be about 20 awards made. Seven will be for excellence in the following special classes: Landscapes or marine views, portraits, figure compositions, enlargements, lantern slides, applied photography—scientific or technical—and work by ladies. All the pictures sent to the exhibition must be framed (with or without glass,) and the entries must show the number and size of frames, amount of space needed, and the number as well as subjects of pictures. The address and name of the exhibitor, the lens and plates used, are also required. If the picture is for sale it must be so stated in the entry. The pictures may be sent to the Photographic Society of Philadelphia, care of Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Broad and Cherry streets, and must be delivered before March 25. The exhibition is open to all photographers.

The Committee of Arrangements, from whom all information concerning the exhibition may be obtained, are H. T. Duffield of this city, Robert S. Redfield and Samuel M. Fox of the Philadelphia society, and Edward F. Wilder of Boston.

The amateur photographer must have the best camera that can be made, and it is largely owing to their pressure that American manufacturers have awakened to the fact that they must turn out a camera in finish and design inferior to none. As a result they are now combining the advantages of the English cameras with the good points of the American make, and the result is something better at each effort.

They have been backward in taking advantage of the work of their English competitors, but the earnest appeals of the amateurs have resulted most beneficially. The recent improvement is marked.

The English cameras were needlessly bulky and heavy, but a great good point in their favor was their focus advantage. That is, the front part of the camera slides back and forth on the bed instead of back and forth on the ground-glass end. It is thus easy to handle, and the ground-glass end being stationary, the operator does not have to move his head back and forth constantly. It is worked by means of a rack and pinion movement. An excellent example of the combination of the advantages of the two cameras is seen in the phantom camera. This has the reversible movement of novelette style, with the English advantage.

Mr. Morris Cooper in a series of articles in *Anthony's Bulletin* on "The Law and Photography" gives some interesting instances of the use of photographs as evidence in courts of justice. Among those mentioned was the Buddensiek case, in which a photograph of the ruins of the fallen houses, showing the defective construction, was used with good effect before the jury. At the trial of the Rev. Mr. Crowley for inhuman treatment of boys at the Shepherd's Fold a photograph of a victim played an essential part. In an assault case in Iowa the trial came off two years after it happened. The defendant showed the back of the plaintiff to the jury, and of course there were no marks to be seen, but the plaintiff upset the calculation by producing a photograph taken three days after the assault, showing the injuries plainly.

Another case was of a lady who sued in an Alabama court for damages for the loss of her husband, who had been lynched. As he was a stranger his identity could not be proved till she exhibited a photograph taken just before he fell a victim to the outlaws.

In the Tichborne case a photographer got into trouble by representing in a picture a grotto, when in fact it was simply a path. Amateurs who are called upon to take photographs for court purposes should be very careful and stand ready to explain all the circumstances attending their work.

An English amateur says he has used the following "flash light" powder with success: Flowers of sulphur, 1 tablespoonful; magnesium, 15 tablespoonfuls; charcoal, 5 tablespoonfuls.

Two new journals have appeared in Chicago, the *Reacon of Photography* and the *Amateur*. The latter chronicles the doings of the amateur in all branches of art.

A firm in Europe is putting on the market for sale sensitized paper cemented on cloth for photographic purposes. The paper is the ordinary albumen and ferroprussiate, and is especially intended for prints that are often referred to, such as architectural plans, maps, &c.

The Photographic Society of Great Britain lately held its thirty-sixth annual meeting, which was followed by its first annual dinner. The President, Prof. James Glaisher, F. R. S., F. R. A. S., &c., was re-elected, as he has been for a number of years back. Prof. Glaisher presided at the dinner, which was attended by some eighty-odd ladies and gentlemen who are members of the society, and in his address said that he was within two months of 80 years of age.

MANAGER PALMER TO THE RESCUE.

The failure of Miss Mary Anderson, through illness, to fill her engagement at the Chestnut-Street Opera House, Philadelphia, during the present week seemed likely to prove a serious embarrassment to Messrs. Nixon & Zimmerman. The difficulty, however, was solved by Mr. A. M. Palmer, who, upon receiving a telegraphic communication from these managers, immediately arranged for the appearance of his company in Mr. Robert Buchanan's play of "Partners." The organization, of course, was already formed, since it has appeared during the present season in several of the principal cities surrounding New-York, and the play will be presented there with a cast which will include several important members of the original production, supplemented by others who are at present not playing in "Captain Swift" at the Madison-Square Theatre.

The entire company will leave for Philadelphia on the limited express this morning, where Mr. Palmer's agent has already preceded them. From this arrangement it will be seen that a double company, such as Mr. Palmer's, can often be used to much advantage. The Philadelphia week will be the eighth this season during which "Partners" has been given in that city, while during this time all the people engaged in its presentation have been subject to call in the event of a change of bill at the Madison-Square Theatre, a contingency which will not now happen, as it has been decided to retain "Captain Swift" until the end of the season.

FIRE AT THE STANDARD OIL WORKS.

A leak in one of the large stills in the yards of the Standard Oil Works at Ninth-street and West-avenue, Long Island City, came near causing a disastrous conflagration yesterday afternoon. The oil dripped into the fire pan and was ignited. An explosion ensued and the 500 barrels of oil in the still made a terrific blaze. The oil boiled over the still and the flames menaced the adjacent stills and buildings. The volunteer firemen responded to an alarm, but were refused admission to the yards. The employes claimed that it was against orders to allow any outsider on the premises and declared that they could manage the fire. They succeeded by hard work in confining it to the defective still and extinguished the flames after a loss of about $2,000 had been sustained. The company will be indemnified by the Co-operative Oil Refiners' Syndicate.

ITS PURIM RECEPTION.

The parlors of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews were elaborately decorated yesterday afternoon, and were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who had come to attend the first of the annual Purim receptions of the home. The institution is in One Hundred and Fifth-street, west of Ninth-avenue, and is the oldest shelter for old and infirm Hebrews in this country. It was established in 1870, and has now grown to be the largest place of the kind in the world. Purim receptions will be held there Thursday and Sunday afternoons.

SEEK NO further, SALVATION OIL is what you want for a sprained ankle. Price 25 cents.

Even the American Indians speak most favorably of Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. 25 cts.—*Advertisement.*

Purify Your Blood

When Spring approaches it is very important that the blood should be purified, as, at this season impurities which have been accumulating for months or even years are liable to manifest themselves, and seriously affect the health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is undoubtedly the best blood purifier. It expels every taint, drives out scrofulous humors, and gives to the blood the quality and tone essential to health.

"I had salt rheum on my left arm three years, suffering terribly. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the salt rheum has entirely disappeared." H. M. MILLS, 71 French-st., Lowell, Mass.

N. B.—If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

GRANITE STATE COMPANY.

THE SCHEME OF THE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION DESCRIBED BY AN AGENT.

The attention of J. Goldberg of Goldberg & Vershmer, Managers of the Granite State Provident Association at 21 Great Jones-street, was yesterday called to a Lowell (Mass.) dispatch to the effect that policy holders of the American Allotment Association were alarmed about the safety of their investments, on account of instructions to pay their premiums to the corporations he represented. He said there was no reason for anxiety, and no investor would lose a penny. He understood that the business of the American Allotment Company had been absorbed by the Granite State Provident Association for purely business reasons, and the notification to investors was simply a formal matter. It was a mere coincidence that a clerk in an office of a local agent of the association had attempted suicide, and it was a misrepresentation to attach any significance to the incident or to connect it with the legitimate business of the concern.

The Granite State Provident Association, he said, was chartered by special act of the New-Hampshire Legislature in 1881, with 14 prominent and influential men as charter members. It proposes to have $1,000,000 as its guarantee fund, and a building and loan fund unlimited. It is national in scope, and claims the right to establish agencies and local advisory boards in any locality. In the building and loan department the shareholders pay $1 per month per share until each share is worth $200. The general plan is similar to that of local loan and building associations, the aim being to assist a member to save money or secure real estate. In the last annual statement of the Granite State Association, the assets are given at $33,648 88, and liabilities, exclusive of capital stock, of building loan and guarantee funds, at $11,400. The officers are: President—G. Loring Peirce; Vice-President—G. Percival Stewart; Secretary—John G. Lane; Treasurer—Clark M. Eggleston; Controller—The Hon. D. M. Shapleigh; Statistician—Robert P. Gibson; Counsel—Howard J. Forker; Superintendent—George A. Eggleston; Auditors—John Morrison, and William Lowby.

ACCUSING PATROLMAN HERRLICH.

Jacob Rosenthal of 158 West Ninety-fifth-street was arrested in the neighborhood of the Metropolitan Opera House last Friday night by Patrolman Philip Herrlich, and forced to spend the night in the Thirtieth-street police station without, Rosenthal says, any cause. Rosenthal had heard the opera and was leaving the building when the officer ordered the crowd to move on. According to Rosenthal's story he stepped aside to make room for some ladies when Herrlich rudely pushed him. Thereupon the young man turned and told the policeman to be careful. The latter, he says, grabbed him by the collar, kicked him, and placing his knee against the small of his back, threw him down. Not satisfied with this, the officer marched Rosenthal off to the Thirtieth-street station, where a charge of disorderly conduct was made against him. He again protested but was locked up for the night. The next morning he was taken before a Police Justice and promptly discharged.

Rosenthal at once went to his lawyer, Eugene Otterbourg, who advised him to begin criminal proceedings against Herrlich. If the necessary witnesses can be procured a complaint will be made against the policeman. A lady who witnessed the trouble spoke to Rosenthal while she passing and told him her address, but the young man only heard the number and not the street. He has advertised for this person and hopes also to procure other witnesses.

MOSQUITOES ON THE ROAD.

The show of equipages in Seventh and Jerome avenues was unusually small yesterday, although the roads were in very fair condition. The sky was as threatening all day as a county squire's frown, and several times it threw out spats of rain that materially damped the pleasure of the few drivers who were endeavoring to make the best of the afternoon. A number of mosquitoes came out from their Winter quarters in the banks of Cromwell's Creek and flew hoarsely, with a low, deprecating song, along the avenue. Their appearance, according to a local weather expert, signifies the immediate advent of a long and warm Spring, and puts all chances of another March blizzard to ignominious flight.

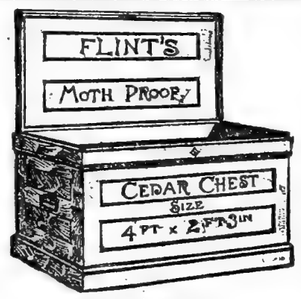

Price $16 00.

It is interesting to see how fast a bit of good news travels.

The story of our Cedar Chests has gone all over the country. Orders are pouring in from all sides. Every Chest we send out sells two or three more. They are Silent Salesmen.

Remember, they last forever. On casters to move easily. Iron handles. Paneled sides and top. Selected stock. Strongly aromatic. Dust-proof. Larger in size, cheaper in price, than all others.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

Furniture Manufacturers,

UPHOLSTERERS, DECORATORS,

104, 106, AND 108 WEST 14TH-ST.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE ... IS NO. 1,260 BROADWAY, Between ... and 33d sts.

Broadway and Prince-st. Broadway and 33d-st.

In setting forth the merits of our "Clergymere" Suits for ministers these points are foremost—an appropriate fabric that will not gloss; well-made garments of clerical cut and satisfactory fit; a very moderate price—$17.

The same fabric in other styles of garments. Also Clerical Suits of other fabrics, as cloths, worsteds and tricots.

Samples furnished on request.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

O'NEILL'S,

6TH-AV., 20TH TO 21ST ST.

SPRING GOODS NOW OPEN.

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF Trimmed Bonnets and Hats. POPULAR SPRING STYLES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT Untrimmed Bonnets and Hats For Ladies, Misses, and Children.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN HOSIERY & UNDERWEAR

Ladies' Fancy Lisle Hose, 39c.; worth 50c.

Children's C. G. French Rib Ivory Black, warranted stainless, sizes 6 to 9, 24c. a pair.

Men's Super Stout English Half Hose, 15c.; worth 25c.

J. & R. Morley's Striped English Half Hose, 21c. per pair.

COMPLETE LINES OF STAPLE HOSIERY FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

OUR FAST BLACK COTTON HOSE ARE THE BEST, POSITIVELY STAINLESS, AND EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

Our assortment of LAD

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,717. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FAILURE OF THE SYNDICATE

THE COPPER CORNER FALLS TO PIECES.

NEWS OF THE CRIPPLING OF THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE CAUSES MUCH EXCITEMENT AMONG METAL MEN.

The burial certificate of the copper syndicate was issued yesterday, and all that now remains is to secure the syndicate decent interment in the lot where previous unsuccessful attempts to corner the "world's product" of necessary staples are quietly resting. The death of the syndicate had been an acknowledged fact for some days, but the question of how long it is going to take to provide it with burial still causes much anxiety. That it is going to be a troublesome corpse is the opinion of those who found it unpleasant when living.

The various reports reaching here by cable from London and Paris since Saturday morning clearly pointed to an impending crisis in the copper speculation. Uneasiness was by no means relieved by the report that another meeting of Parisian bankers had been held by request of the Bank of France for the purpose of supplying to the Comptoir d'Escompte further assistance in the shape of an additional 40,000,000f., of which the Bank of France was to subscribe half, the other half to be provided by the banking fraternity of Paris. Ominous advices also arrived to the effect that the Comptoir d'Escompte had exceeded its powers by guaranteeing the long-running contracts between the syndicate and the mining companies and that probably its guarantees would be either cancelled or repudiated. These disquieting advices had an early effect on the London copper market, which opened weak at £50 for spot and £46 for futures, with an uneasy feeling prevailing. The crisis was at hand. On the Metal Exchange in this city, soon after the news of the London uneasiness arrived, came cables to the effect that the representatives of M. Secretan, the head of the syndicate, had failed to meet their engagements to pay for a delivery of copper.

Close upon this exciting news came private advices from London announcing the suspension of Morrison, Keckewitch & Co., who had represented the syndicate on the floor of the London Metal Exchange. It was stated that the firm had engagements to pay for 6,000 tons of copper between date and the end of April, and that this formed the bulk of its liabilities. Then came advices from Paris bringing the news of the suspension of the Société des Métaux, (the copper syndicate,) and the going into liquidation of the Comptoir d'Escompte, with one of the directors of the Bank of France appointed as liquidator. The effect of these successive announcements on the London Metal Exchange was to break the market, prices for good merchantable falling from £50 to £35 and closing very unsettled at £38 and £39, which is equal to about 8 cents or less a pound in this market.

The effect in this country has been prices down about 6 cents a pound below those asked 10 days ago, the following being the quotations recorded on the Metal Exchange for good merchantable copper:

	First Call.		Second Call.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	8.10	15.00	9.00	10.90
March	8.00	14.00	..	10.95
April	..	12.50	7.50	10.25
May	..	12.00	..	10.25
June	..	11.75	..	10.95
July	..	11.50	..	..
August	..	11.50	..	..
September	..	11.50	..	..
October	..	11.25	..	..
November	..	11.00	..	..
December	..	10.75	..	..

Settling prices were: March, 10; April, 9.25; May, 9.25; June, 9.25; July, 9.25.

No business was done in any of the figures quoted. The news from abroad of the catastrophe which really came earlier than had generally been expected paralyzed trade and dealers contented themselves with trying to find other dealers who could see their way clearly through the situation. It was hardly a situation would eventually produce, an endeavor which was invariably unsuccessful. No one could guess what further steps would be taken on the part of the most interested in finding the easiest way of compounding the disaster. No one could suggest what arrangement would most likely be made to satisfy the contracting parties—that plane the syndicate could enter into to protect the interests of the mining companies as well as those of the consumers. No one could tell whether the suspension of the Société des Métaux would upset its contracts with the mining companies and allow them to realise on their product in the open market.

Those familiar with the statistics of the syndicate stated that the stock of copper of all descriptions in Europe looked up in the corner was about 70,000 tons, from 150,000 to 160,000 the total in the United States being from 35,000 to 45,000 tons. The loss to the syndicate, as indicated by yesterday's prices, was estimated at about $35,000,000 on spot copper controlled at present by the syndicate and its friends.

A subsidiary conference was held late in the afternoon at the office of Jere Abbott & Co., the agents of the syndicate, which was attended by all the leading bull firms of the copper trade. What was said or done there was not to be learned, but a prominent official of one of the copper companies after the meeting was over said: "The failure of the syndicate is the nothing but the culmination of last week's disaster. It was a practical failure of the syndicate to meet its engagements on the London Metal Exchange. All of the mining companies' interests are pushed up to date. The syndicate was a big buyer last December for the March and April delivery, and the failure to-day is due to its failure to take delivery of these sales. It was entirely unexpected, and the syndicate was fully under the impression that it could weather the storm. As far as this market is concerned, the actual supply of copper, which is very small, is in very few hands and is strongly held. Lake mining companies have sold for future delivery at 16½ cents, and they have no apparent intention of reducing that price. There are a number of small dealers and brokers who are bearing the price, and the only chance of their success is, if prices get so low in England as to make it profitable, to return American copper to this country. But don't forget that the speculative transaction is so large, and such big interests are involved, that probably nothing will be done in a hurry either here or on the other side. After the panic now going on in London is over and quiet is resumed, I expect to see the price in London for lake copper equal to 15 cents here. Not a single firm in New-York will be affected by the failure."

Another gentleman was equally sure that none of the American companies would suffer. "The American mines," he said, "have been loading their product upon the syndicate to the best of their ability, and I believe that they have now no stock on hand and are paid up in full. The big stock of accumulated copper is now really held not by the syndicate but by financial institutions which have been making advances on it. These syndicates will probably think that the banks which hold the copper will not dump it upon the market, but will be able to carry it so as to place it to the best advantage for all persons interested.

A party of mine owners and others interested in the copper corner sailed for Europe Saturday in the French mail steamer. It included Mr. Adolph Lewisohn of the Boston and Montana Company, Mr. Bigelow of the Tamarack and Osceola Companies, Austin Wheelock, representing Jere Abbott & Co., and the representative of the Bank of France, who arrived here in time to attend the Hotel Brunswick meeting, at which the arrangement to stop deliveries of the American mines for two months was effected. These gentlemen, with Mr. Heggie, who sailed by the Etruria, and Mr. Lewisohn, who left Belgium and Hecla Company were to have met M. Secretan in Paris and made arrangements with him to place the copper market on a firm basis and enable the syndicate to keep afloat. When they reach Paris they will learn what happened two days after their departure and will regret having made the voyage.

Speaking of the situation yesterday Mr. Henry Seligman of J. & W. Seligman said: "The Copper Syndicate ought to go into liquidation at once. In the front of doing so a combination of private banking houses would probably be induced to take hold of the stock of copper and market it at reasonable prices. No single banking house—not even the Rothschilds—could carry the load."

The impotence of the Copper Syndicate is indicated by its having crippled the Comptoir d'Escompte, which is the second largest bank in France and has a sort of legal connection with the Bank of France itself, which has the right to name some of the Directors of the Comptoir. The capital of the Comptoir d'Escompte is $16,000,000, and it has a surplus of about $4,000,000 and deposits of probably $160,000,000.

Just when trading in copper will revert to natural channels it is hard just now to predict. It is probable, however, that the demand for it having been kept back by the artificially high prices, the manufacturers who use the metal, and who have been languishing in enforced idleness, will, as soon as it reaches prices at which they can invest to advantage, become large purchasers. There will be a rush from bottom prices and a sharp advance, and then copper will trading in this staple will be negotiated by supply and demand without artificial interference from France, assisted by American dealers.

BOSTON, March 18.—The Boston market was somewhat demoralized this afternoon as a result of the smash in the French copper syndicate. Sales, as extreme, were not altogether unexpected, yet in some sense they were more widespread, and certain sense of the most unpleasant kind prevailed. There is a general feeling of relief, however, and it is freely asserted that the worst is over and better times can now be looked for. Boston and Montana declined from 37¼ to 32¼; Calumet and Hecla from 221 to 218; Osceola fell 5½ to 125. Franklin, a point to 11, closing at 11½; Quincy to 46; Tamarack held at 125, Santa Fé lost ¼ to 1, and National ¼ to 2. The average decline in light copper stocks was 38½ points or fully 40 per cent.

Thomas H. Perkins, a broker of 35 years' experience and representing the Conservative sentiment, takes a cheerful view of the situation. Respecting the position of the syndicate, he said, "The American representatives are now on their way to London. The most probable outcome is that they will form a pool among themselves, a conference among the consumers will be called and prices ultimately satisfactory to all will be fixed. The regulation of each mine will be left to its owners. Better times may now be expected in Boston.

Ex-Congressman Jay Hubbell, a representative copper producer, said: "The failure of the syndicate was in one way a surprise to me, for had it been anticipated so speedily I cannot understand why they should have cabled for our representative to have come over. The French syndicate has had several obstacles to contend against, not the least the high price fixed by them and English hostility. The copper trade of the world has been for years in the hands of England, and this new movement has been galling to them. One of two things will happen—the syndicate will be restored under English patronage, or a general pool among mine owners will be formed."

Mr. Hubbell was inclined to think the latter course would be adopted. "But don't look for copper to go below 14 cents," said he. "It can't be profitably mined by the best of our companies under that." He thought the situation was a favorable one, and promised no loss to American mine owners.

PARIS, March 18.—It is expected that negotiations will be concluded this evening for an advance to the Comptoir d'Escompte of 40,000,000f., of which sum the Bank of France will advance 20,000,000f. without having a prior claim, as in the case of the first loan; the Rothschilds and the Syndical Chamber 3,000,000f. each, and other financial houses the balance. The total of 140,000,000f. will be advanced on the condition of the transference of the entire paid-up capital of the Comptoir d'Escompte. The Bank of France will have priority to the extent of 80,000,000f. It is considered doubtful if the remaining 60,000,000f. will be covered by the assets from the liquidation of the Comptoir d'Escompte, but the contributors to the advance will have priority in the reconstruction of the bank.

Comptoir d'Escompte shares were quoted at 1 o'clock at 165 francs, Société des Métaux shares at 75 francs, and Rio Tinto shares at 303 francs, 75 centimes. At 2 P. M. Comptoir d'Escompte shares were quoted at 150 francs, Société des Métaux shares at 47 francs 50 centimes, and Rio Tintos at 292 francs 50 centimes. The close was as follows: Comptoir d'Escompte, 160 francs; Société de Métaux, 56 francs 25 centimes; Rio Tintos, 306 francs 25 centimes. The Rothschilds are generally firm, especially for rentes and foreign securities.

LONDON, March 18.—The Stock Exchange opened firm to-day, but prices became irregular this afternoon owing to various rumors respecting the Société des Métaux and the Comptoir d'Escompte. Rumors of a run on the Bank of France were quickly denied, and all the markets showed a better tendency at the close. Copper closed at £38.

The following has been received from Paris: "There is no sign of a panic here. On the contrary, prices are firmer, and both the Bourse and Paris Bourse closed very calm. Rio Tintos being quoted at 277f. and Société des Métaux at 55f."

BIG INTERESTS INVOLVED.

A FIGHT BETWEEN HOMESTEADERS AND SCRIP-ENTRY MEN.

DETROIT, March 18.—The greatest legal contest which has ever been witnessed in Michigan has been begun in the United States Land Office in Marquette. The property involved is several thousand acres of pine lands, valued at fully $2,000,000. Congress, by act of June 3, 1856, gave to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Little Bay De Nequet to Marquette and thence to Ontonagon six odd-numbered sections per mile on each side of said road, with the right to select indemnity within a 15-mile limit. Nine years later the grant was increased by four additional sections per mile.

Under State legislation the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad Company became the owners of this grant. A portion of these lands was earned by the construction of the road, but the failure on the part of the company to carry out the part of the agreement by constructing the entire line resulted in an order by Secretary Lamar, Aug. 15, 1887, restoring to the public domain all of the then unearned land embraced in the original grant.

Three weeks later the Marquette Land Office was directed to restore to the public domain all the lands within the indemnity limits of the grants aforesaid which had not been previously approved by the Commissioner and Secretary of the Interior. Immediately upon receipt of this order and its publication homesteaders poured in and pre-empted the lands.

These lands lie principally in Ontonagon County. Large pine owners in all parts of the country, having acquired a large amount of soldiers' additional homestead scrip, entered the land upon is in 1883-5, before an actual homestead entry had ever been made. Under the order restoring the land to public domain, they promptly filed their renewal applications on the morning of the day set for filing at the Land Office, thus antedating, as their attorneys claim, the homesteaders' entries of the same date. The scrip lies on a limit over 3,000 acres of the finest pine lands in Michigan, every acre of which is claimed by from one to five homesteaders.

The great fight is going to be between the homesteaders and the scrip entry men. The point is marvelously new to this: The land having been opened to settlers by order of the Land Office at Washington Aug. 15, 1887, and for actual filing in the Land Office Oct. 10, 1887, could the scrip entry man acquire any rights prior to the time the actual filing, Oct. 10, 1887, under that order? If not, the actual settler, between Aug. 10, 1887, and Oct. 10, 1887, would have a prior right which would supersede any claim of the scrip man.

Lawyers from Washington, Detroit, and Marquette are already on the ground, and the battle is on. At the present rate it will take fully 12 months to pass upon the claims already before the local Land Office, and the general opinion of those who are best qualified to know is that it will take years to reach a final settlement, as the whole question rests on the deep shelves of the Interior Office.

Marquette is already full of claimants, and more are arriving with every train.

DRIVING OUT THE BOOMERS.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—The latest news from Oklahoma is that many of the boomers, instead of leaving the country as ordered by Lieut. Carson, who is in command of the United States soldiers, are taking to the woods and are concealing themselves in camps, especially in the forests along the north fork of the Canadian River. This has left at Oklahoma station only those who are entitled to remain by reason of being employed by the Government or by the railroad company.

Indian scouts are scouring the woods and thickets for these camps and soldiers are scouring the country in every direction, and wherever boomers are found they are ordered to leave and are driven out as rapidly as possible. There has been but little opposition to the soldiers, but some of the boomers say that since the cession of the country by the Creeks the land is public domain and the military have no right to drive them from it.

NO UNION DICTATION FOR HIM.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 18.—Contractor Round is putting up a new law building in Market-street, and among other non-union laborers introduced was a colored man. The colored man was asked to join the union and positively declined. Contractor Round refused to discharge the man. The union man offered to fill his place with a satisfactory workman, but the contractor stood firm. Then the union men refused to work for him, any longer and left the work. Some of them, however, returned afterward, and the remaining laborers are to hold a meeting to-morrow night in relation to the matter. It is said Mr. Round tapped his pocket with his hand significantly, and told the disaffected men he could stand it as long as they could.

A PROPOSED SHIP CANAL.

LANSING, Mich., March 18.—W. H. Morrell, of New-York arrived here to-day to endeavor to induce the Legislature to grant a charter for the proposed ship canal across the upper peninsula connecting Lakes Michigan and Superior. The route selected is 36 miles less than the Sault Ste. Marie route, which is 75 miles East of Marquette. Its northern terminus will be Little Bay de Nee, near Gladstone. Two locks will be necessary. It will save to ship commerce a distance of 371 miles between Chicago and Duluth.

Mr. Morrell says that he has an abundance of New-York and Chicago capital interested, and that the company will be organized within 90 days after a charter is granted.

THE MAINE'S MACHINERY

AWARDING OF THE CONTRACT TO THE QUINTARDS.

THE GREAT ARMORED CRUISER WILL HAVE ENGINES OF 9,000 HORSE POWER—THE TEXAS'S OUTFIT.

The contract to build the machinery for the new armored cruiser Maine will, it is believed, be given to the Quintard Iron Works of this city. For six months past the specifications and designs for this mammoth work have been at the disposal of shipbuilders throughout the country, and the Bureau of Steam Engineering has been busy furnishing information to all interested parties.

When the time arrived for the opening of the bids at the department it was found that the Quintard Iron Works were the sole bidders, their estimate being $785,000. The fact that only one firm in the country made a bid on the work can only be explained, in the opinion of naval engineers, that the work was of too great a magnitude, and that, furthermore, the conditions and specifications were too binding. Had the machinery been designed for a merchant steamer there would likely have been several bids, the bidders knowing that for private parties the conditions of inspection could never be so severe as those incident to Government tests.

Mr. Palmer of the Quintard Iron Works, although not fully prepared to receive congratulations yesterday, expressed his hope that the company would be fortunate enough to receive the work. Secretary Tracy was in Brooklyn when the bids were ready for awarding, and there seems to be little doubt evinced that on his return he will order the contract given the Quintard Company.

The work on the Maine's machinery will be one of the greatest, if not the greatest, marine construction undertaking yet attempted in this country. Two years ago it is doubtful if any machine works in the United States would have entertained for a moment the idea of building the two armored cruiser's engines, but the impetus which has been lent the steel industry in this country during the past Administration, and the consequent attending encouragement to all the machinery constructors has enabled the latter to build plant and machinery of a size which will enable them to handle the largest of work.

Mr. Palmer remarked yesterday that in the event of his company receiving the contract the present shops would have to be enlarged and some new plants put in place. So well prepared is the company, however, that as soon as the machinery for the two cruisers Concord and Bennington, now in process of erection, is taken down, the bed plates will be ready to receive the machinery of the Maine. The contract specifications give the builders two years and a half in which to complete the building of the machinery, and one year additional in which to erect the same. This length of time is hardly more than is actually necessary, when it is taken into consideration that in no instance has the time named in the contract for building the new cruisers been complied with, simply because the contractors could not complete the work in the allotted time. It seems, therefore, that the department has been only just in fixing the time for the Maine at what appears a reasonably long period.

The engines for the Maine will be required to develop 9,000 horse power as a mean of four hours' continuous trial trip. For each additional unit of horse power obtained over and above the specified 9,000 the contractors will receive a bonus of $100. For every unit of horse power which the engines fail to develop of the 9,000 demanded the contractors will forfeit $100, provided, however, that the mean of the number of horse power as indicated for the four hours' run does not fall below 8,000. In the event of the horse power shown being under 8,000, the Government will refuse to accept the vessel, and the contractors will be required to pull down and remove the machinery within sixty days of the date of refusal.

During the progress of work on the machinery the contractors will be paid in installments, 10 in number and equal in amount, of the sum under which the contract is let, 90 per cent of the Government retaining, however, $15,000 of the full amount. As a final act of the department's acceptance of the machinery, the $15,000 thus retained will be paid down to the contractors. The machinery of the Maine was designed by a Board of Naval Engineers convened by the Navy Department at Washington. The engineer, and in point of simplicity and supposed effectiveness the plans are highly spoken of by engineering experts. The design shows that the cruiser will have two vertical inverted triple expansion engines, which will be placed in separate water-tight compartments. The cylinders for these engines are to be 85½, 57, and 88 inches in diameter, respectively, with a stroke of 36 inches. There are to be eight cylindrical return tubular boilers, each 14 feet 8 inches in diameter and 10 feet long. These boilers will each have three furnaces, the total grate surface being 552 feet. The boilers will be placed athwartships in the vessel.

The design for the fire-room plans does not give any forced pressure to them, but specifies that forced draught is to be secured by leading air to the under side of the grate bars, and forced through ducts by four blowers of 26,000 cubic feet capacity per minute. The shafting for the Maine is to consist of pieces—that is, three separate pieces for each shaft, the vessel being fitted with two screws. There will also be a separate piece of shafting furnished the cruiser, so that in the event of any one piece breaking or becoming defective it can be immediately replaced by the spare piece of shafting. The screws are to be of bronze, to be three-bladed, to bring a diameter of about 13 feet, and the whole weight of the machinery will be 890 tons, possibly a little less, but if the contractors exceed this weight by the material they furnish they will not only be subject to a heavy penalty, but incur the likely rejection of their whole work. The boilers, when completed, will be subjected to a 300-pound-pressure test. This will be the highest pressure yet demanded for the boilers of the new war ships. The Maine's coal bunkers will be capable of receiving 822 tons of coal, though it is thought it will not be intended to carry over 400 tons. With this normal draught supply it is expected that she will be able to steam 960 knots at the rate of 17 knots per hour, 1,617 knots at the rate of 15 knots per hour, and 4,250 knots at the rate of 10 knots per hour. Due note must be taken into consideration, however, the supply of coal demanded for the auxiliary pumps and condensers, the galley, &c., all of which will tend to consume a few tons not calculated in the above.

The plans and specifications for the machinery for the armored battle ship Texas were received by the Quintard Iron Works yesterday. The Texas is building at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and, like the Maine, her machinery construction is offered to private firms for contract work. The plans have only been sent out from the department since during the week, and are ready to be sent to any one who may be inclined to bid upon the work. The plans and drawings were opened up in the draughting rooms of the Quintard Works, and hastily placed in comparison with the designs for the Maine's machinery. So far as a cursory glance could determine the most apparent difference between the designs is in the bed plates, and also in the form of the steel columns. In the Maine these columns are single and apparently simple in form, while in the Texas's designs they are in the form of a Y. This latter form in the same as is seen on the Inman Liner City of New-York, and is purely an English feature. The boilers for the Texas differ from the design of those for the Maine in being placed fore and aft, having forward and aft fire rooms. The weight of the Texas is shown to be similar to that designed for the Maine. In other respects the machinery for the two vessels appears, on the whole, very similar, and leads one to believe that it will not be a much harder undertaking than the construction of the Maine's. The weight of boilers for the Texas is 52 tons, being much greater and more unwieldy than those of the cruiser. The shell of the Texas boilers is 52" in thickness, which accounts somewhat for the weight. The design for the battle ship's drill and machinery came from the Barrow Shipbuilding Company of England.

It will be remembered that Secretary Whitney, in his desire to get the very best plans and material for the new war ships, caused notice to be given in the early part of his administration that a prize of $15,000 would be given for the best design complete of an armored battle ship, not to exceed in tonnage that which the battle ship now has. This prize was allowed to be competed for by foreigners as well as citizens of this country, and as a consequence, English and French architects sent in their designs. The Barrow Shipbuilding Company of England won the prize, and it is after their design that the Texas is now being built. There was a good deal of curiosity manifested yesterday by the naval engineers present to examine the various drawings as sent in by the English firm, and, though all freely admit that the design exhibits great strength in the construction, they opine that the machinery of the Maine is more simple and more readily made. The plates on which the designs for the machinery for the Texas are drawn bear the stamp of the Naval Armament and Construction Company of England.

The Quintard Iron Works will undoubtedly bid for the Texas. They do not mind the shipping of the plans to Norfolk, although it will cause the same things before, though on a smaller scale. This was when they built the engines for the sloop-of-war Alliance. Should the department award the contract to the Quintard Works work will be begun on the Maine's machinery about the 1st of April next. Should the machinery of the Cramp and Bennington will be clear of the machine shop bed plates. The work on the Maine's hull is being pushed slowly along at the navy yard, and it is probable that the machinery will be ready to be erected as soon as the cruiser is ready to receive it.

MARY ANDERSON'S ILLNESS.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONDITION OF THE NOTED ACTRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The condition of Mary Anderson showed no improvement to-day. She continues to be very susceptible to noises and all disturbing influences. Her brother, Joseph Anderson, asked George C. Boedt, proprietor of the Stratford, the family hotel where they are staying, to isolate her as much as possible from all noises. All statements about her having gone out driving or having seen friends who called are erroneous. She has seen no one outside of her family, her physician, and her attendants since she arrived at the Stratford. Even the employes of the hotel have not caught a glimpse of her.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the eminent specialist in nervous diseases, made her a long visit to-day. Some of her relatives are disposed to urge a trip to Europe or Bermuda, but Dr. Mitchell says that any change or the least excitement at present will be to her disadvantage, and he says she must remain quietly here until she shows some sign of improvement. When Miss Anderson first arrived she had a very good appetite, and this was looked upon as favorable, but within a day or two there has been a change for the worse.

Friends of the famous actress admit that her mind is at present in such a condition that she must not be disturbed in any way or the worst results may follow. If there was any change in Miss Anderson's condition to-day it was for the worse.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Dr. John Van Bibber, who attended Miss Mary Anderson during her stay in Baltimore last week, emphatically denies the report that her mind is affected. "I am always very averse," said he, "to saying anything about the symptoms of my patients, as such matters are confidential, but in the face of these absurd reports about Miss Anderson I am glad to make an emphatic denial. Anderson is in a nervous condition from overwork and insomnia, and is suffering from a nervous trouble that has given her great pain. She is not suffering from any mental ailment whatever, nor has she shown any symptoms of such trouble. She is weak and nervous and unable to stand the severe strain of her part in the play in which she is acting this season, and it is better that she should take an extended rest."

The English company which has been supporting Miss Anderson during the American tour which has so suddenly ended came through from Baltimore to New-York on Sunday, and were yesterday formally informed of the close of their engagement by Mr. Abbey. They were paid their salaries yesterday afternoon by Manager Mathews, and the company was disbanded. Most of them will return to England at once, and for such Mr. Abbey has already secured passage on the Inman steamer City of New-York, which sails for Liverpool to-morrow.

Mr. Abbey, Mr. Schoefield and Mercur R. Mayer, of Philadelphia, left on the same train to see Miss Anderson and make final arrangements for canceling the rest of her engagements this season, also returned to the city Sunday evening. Mr. Abbey rose from a sick bed to go and visit his star, and the excitement seems to have done him good physically, for he looked in much better health yesterday than he has for a week past. In conversation with a TIMES reporter he expressed great indignation at the hints which have been circulated to the effect that Miss Anderson is insane and will probably never act again.

"It is simply cruel," said Mr. Abbey, "to spread such wholly unwarranted reports. The story that Miss Anderson failed to recognize me at the railroad station in Baltimore, and that she and I have had constant trouble in our dealings with each other personally, is nearly false. Miss Anderson shows no signs of losing her mind, and gives no evidence of any other trouble than nervous prostration caused by overwork, and hastened, as I honestly believe, by the brutal attacks made on her in St. Louis, which rendered the sensitive nature terribly. All that she wants now is complete rest for a time, and she will then be able to go on and resume her professional career. That is what Dr. Weir Mitchell told me, and he certainly as authority on questions of this kind."

"But it is said in Philadelphia," suggested the reporter, "that Dr. Mitchell refuses to say whether Miss Anderson is threatened with insanity or not."

"Dr. Mitchell refuses to say anything about the case to those not directly interested, as any physician of his standing should do as a matter of professional duty. I did not ask him if Miss Anderson was insane, because I knew that she was not, but I did ask him if she would be able to fill her engagement with me next season. 'When will it begin?' he asked; 'in July?' 'No,' I replied, 'not December.' 'She will be all right again long before then,' he answered, 'and I will come to New-York and see her first performance from a box.' That satisfied my mind as to the future, and I feel confident that unless some unexpected phase of Miss Anderson's trouble is developed she will appear as strong as ever next season."

Mr. Abbey has had unusual hard luck with some of his greatest attractions during the past two years. Last season Gerster broke down at the very beginning of her American tour, and young Hofmann deserted his manager just as a substantial return for the preliminary outlay was beginning to be made. Now, Miss Anderson has been forced to retire at a time when her illness will cost her managers in the neighborhood of $30,000. The closing of her season will make necessary a change in the plans of Marcus E. Mayer, who was to have started for San Francisco this week to arrange for her appearance there. He will remain here now until about April 1, when he will sail for Europe to attend to the preliminaries of the Bernhardt and Coquelin seasons in Paris and London.

A DISGUSTED LOT OF PAWNBROKERS.

BOSTON, March 18.—The Board of Police Commissioners recently promulgated an order that every licensed pawnbroker shall make out and deliver to the Captain of the police division in which his store is located a daily report and accurate description of all articles purchased or taken in pawn, together with a description of the persons pawning the same. This order has met with general disfavor among the pawnbrokers, who hold that as regards the latter provision of the order, at least, their business should be confidential. Three pawnbrokers surrendered their licenses this forenoon, stating that they could not continue business under the new conditions. A meeting of pawnbrokers was held to-day and it was agreed that if, after their committee had conferred with the Police Commissioners, the latter would not rescind their order, they would surrender their licenses. If the pawnbrokers give up their licenses, it is their intention to resume business as collateral bankers, and they will then be free from interference by the city authorities.

ELECTED ON A RECOUNT.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 18.—The result of the township election at this place last week caused considerable trouble to-day. The first official count gave Flinn, the Republican candidate for Town Clerk, 5 majority, and he was declared elected. Lippincott, Flinn's opponent, took his defeat cheerfully, but at a meeting of the Town Committee this morning in the Council Chamber to swear the newly-elected officers in he demanded a recount of the Fourth District vote. This was granted and the recount was completed at noon. It gave Lippincott's majority in the district at 25, instead of 18, thus giving him a majority of two votes in the township. Lippincott was duly sworn in.

A CENTENARIAN BURIED.

RED BANK, N. J., March 18.—Ann Mahoney, an Irishwoman who had lived with Peter Barber, the negro centenarian who died last week, for many years, has been committed to the county jail for 30 days. The day after the old man's death she refused to admit any of his sons or daughters to the house. It was not until after she was arrested that the preparations for the funeral could be made. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon in the basement of the Red Bank Baptist Church and was largely attended. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. K. Manning.

BEGINNING HIS PASTORATE.

RED BANK, N. J., March 18.—The Rev. Nelson A. Macnichol, the newly-appointed Pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, preached his first sermon in his new charge yesterday. Notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the weather the church was full at both services, and last night there were nearly 1,000 persons in attendance. The subject of the morning discourse was "The Social Life of Christ." His evening text was "Now is the Accepted Time." Next Tuesday evening he will be given a reception in the lecture room of the church.

THE SOUTHERN BASEBALL LEAGUE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 18.—At a meeting of the Southern Baseball League held here to-day New-Orleans, Mobile, Birmingham, Memphis, Charleston, Nashville, and Chattanooga were represented. Chattanooga's application for admission to the league was accepted. At its conference session the schedule of games will be arranged.

A SALT TRUST ORGANIZED

TO CONTROL THE PRODUCT OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

A COMBINATION WITH A CAPITAL OF $25,000,000 TO SUSTAIN THE MARKET PRICE OF SALT.

DETROIT, Mich., March 18.—The latest contribution to the system of trusts is the great American Salt Trust, now in process of incubation. Of 13,000,000 barrels of salt annually consumed in the United States, Michigan furnishes two-sixths, New-York one-sixth, 10 other salt-producing States one-sixth, and two-sixths are imported. The Michigan and New-York product practically controls the market, excepting along the Atlantic coast, where, by reason of cheap ocean freights, the foreign article comes into competition. The salt manufactured in Michigan and New-York during the last two years has been placed upon the market and sold at substantially the same price for which English salt has been sold in Liverpool.

Northern and Western markets are largely overstocked with salt, there being at least one-fifth as much in the hands of manufacturers waiting for purchasers as could supply the whole country for one-third of the year, and it could be readily bought at the average Liverpool price for the same grade. In fact, there is no market in the world where the same grades of salt can be purchased as cheaply as in Michigan and New-York. Michigan salt costs at the works $2 75 a ton, and the average freight to Eastern points is $5 40, making a total of $8 15 as the cost of a ton of domestic salt laid down at leading Eastern points. English salt, with freight and duties paid, is sold at the same points for $5 95. This difference in transportation shuts the Michigan product out of the East and a great proportion of the New-York product is also forced West, coming in competition with the Michigan product and resulting in low prices, which are also seriously affected by overproduction.

Last year Michigan produced 4,243,264 barrels of salt, and the manufacturers had on hand and unsold at the close of the year 1,984,000 barrels. The average net price received by manufacturers last year for their product was 58 5-10 cents per barrel of 280 pounds.

Efforts have been made at times during the past two years by Eastern and Ohio manufacturers to bring about the consolidation of the salt interest for the purpose of controlling the production and enhancing the price. The stumbling block was the Michigan product, which was controlled by an association of manufacturers, who posted their product, and had agencies established in all the Western markets. This organization, known as the Michigan Salt Association, was organized in 1878, handled the entire product, making advances when salt was taken from the works, placing it on the market, and when disposed of making the final returns. This association was the objective point in the late national combination, for the principal reason that a greater number of works in Michigan were operated in connection with saw mills, the refuse fuel from which was utilized in the manufacture of salt, and it would not be feasible to shut down all plants to the trust independently from the saw mills.

C. F. Burger, representing the Eastern manufacturers engaged in the formation of a national salt trust, came to Michigan in January and had a conference with the manufacturers at the annual meeting of the salt association, but no conclusion was reached. Subsequently the President and a member of the Executive Board of the Michigan association visited New-York, investigated the situated, and a proposition was made for the formation of a trust, the basis for which was the purchase of all plants operated independently of saw mills, the product controlled by the Michigan Association and manufactured in connection with mill plants to be turned over to the National Trust at stipulated prices. This proposition was laid before a secret meeting of Michigan manufacturers last week in Saginaw, and the members present voted to go into the trust on the basis proposed.

The idea is to shut down all works where fuel costs so much that there is only a narrow margin, if profit, and the profit of each district to be regulated by the area it can control, this being, of course, regulated by freight rates. Mr. Burger is now in Saginaw completing details of the trust, or, as it is called, as preferable to "trust," are being arranged. The entire salt-producing territory of the country will be included in the trust, which is said to have a capital of $25,000,000. The advance in price of the commodity, under the manipulation of the trust, will be about 25 cents a barrel at the outset in the Michigan market.

TO RESCUE THE SULTAN.

A FLEET IS SENT TO PULL THE BRITISH IRON-CLAD OUT OF THE MUD.

The running ashore in the Mediterranean [illegible] of the heavy British iron-clad Sultan has been kept as quiet as possible by the British Admiralty, for the loss of one of the finest war vessels in the British Navy, and that too in a sea so well tracked as the Mediterranean, is supposed to reflect seriously on their British service.

Private information received yesterday shows that there are now some hopes evinced in official circles for the recovery of the Sultan, and to accomplish this a fleet of seven war vessels has been dispatched to the scene of the disaster, all under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh. The rescuing fleet consists of the Alexandra, (flagship on the Mediterrean,) Temeraire, Agincourt, Anson, Sampson, and Hotspont, also the salvage steamer Berger Wilhelm, which latter vessel will be placed alongside the Sultan to work her centrifugal pumps.

The iron-clad Sultan is a vessel of 9,290 tons displacement and carries a battery of 19 guns. She was attached to the Mediterranean squadron, under the command of Capt. Earnest Rice, and carried a crew, all told, of 472 men. She was last commissioned on April 20, 1882, and since that time has been actively employed on duty in the Mediterranean, participating in the bombardment of Alexandria. She last left England on the 14th of June, 1888, under the command of Capt. Rice. While making a passage some time ago between Malta and Gibraltar she ran aground at Comino, one of the Balleare Islands, midway between Malta and Gino. A heavy sea being on at the time, it was then thought it was all over with the iron-clad, but she managed to hold together until the sea went down sufficiently to enable all hands to leave her. Her great armored strength seems to defy the fury of the seas, for though aground for more than 10 days she still is held together. The Admiralty have now determined to work her off if such a thing is possible, and save to the British Navy one of their finest iron-clads. The Duke of Edinburgh was consequently put on every man in the vessel. Soon as his control, and from the advices received there is expressed a strong hope that the Sultan will soon again be afloat.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL INCIDENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The attendance at the tea given this afternoon at the art lean exhibit was large, and the managers have decided to continue the entertainment for another fortnight. The tea today was in charge of Mrs. Ford Thompson, assisted by her daughter. Mrs. McArdle, Mrs. Van Wyck, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Hastings, and the Misses Prall. For to-morrow afternoon a musicale and literary programme has been arranged. Miss Kate Field has consented to give one of her characteristic talks. Miss Nellie Hunt, daughter of the Minister to Russia, will sing. Mrs. Maynard and Mrs. John Patton will play a piano duet, and Miss Annie Louise Powell will sing a composition of her own. It has been further decided to have a musical recitation every afternoon from 5 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Brookbridge, wife of the Senator, will give a luncheon Wednesday to the wife of Senator Palmer, who was last week appointed Minister to Spain.

Mrs. Harrison has not been feeling well to-day, so she was not present in the Red Parlor this afternoon, where Mrs. McKee presided in her stead and gave a cordial welcome to those who called by special appointment. Not more than a dozen or so guests were present.

Senator Leland Stanford gave a handsome dinner to-night, at which the guests were Vice-President Morton, the Hon. John W. Swift, recently accredited Minister to Japan; Senators Stewart, Hearst, Jones, and Dolph, and Representatives Gage, Campbell, Felton, McKenna, Osborne, and Vandever.

A RESPITE FOR 25 YEARS.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 18.—Gov. Biggs to-day granted a respite for 25 years to William J. Clarke, sentenced to be hanged as New-Castle on Friday next, for felonously assaulting Catharine Utz, a 72-year-old German woman, in this city on Nov. 11 last. The Governor was induced to exercise clemency on account of Culhane's youthfulness and the claim that he was drunk when the deed was committed.

Robert Elsmere's Daughter.

"The romantic adventures of 'Robert Elsmere's Daughter' are being scattered broadcast over the length and breadth of the United States."—*New-York Tribune.* This Other Republic is published in the New York Daily Tribune. Out to-day—adv.

OFF FOR CUBA.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND STARTS ON A LITTLE PLEASURE TRIP.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland and two of his former Cabinet officers, Don M. Dickinson and William F. Vilas, immediately after breakfast at the Victoria Hotel early yesterday morning, started for the

nations to-day, but, after the doors had been closed each nomination referred to the proper committee, the Senators took up the nominations left unacted upon last week. With little delay they confirmed the nominations of John A. Kasson, William Walter Phelps, and George H. Bates for Commissioners to the Samoan conference at Berlin, and J. P. Dalton for Postmaster at Salem, Mass. The New-York Senators concluded to let Cyrus Bussey go through as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and so he, too, was confirmed and will stand on the records accredited to New-York.

More time than usual was spent by the Senate to-day in open session, for the Senators struck into a topic which always stirs up discussion. This was as to the powers of the Senate with relation to other than executive business while sitting in special session. The question came up while the Senate was considering Mr. Gibson's resolution for a select committee on our trade relations with Mexico and Mr. Call's proposal for a similar committee on relations with Cuba and the West India Islands. Mr. Sherman contended that the Senate could do anything it wished, even to passing bills, which could not, of course, become laws, and that it was not bound to do only what the President called it together to do. Messrs. Gray, Vance, and other Senators disputed these broad assertions. Mr. Gibson's resolution was finally sent to the Committee on Commerce, and the Call resolution was left to be talked about to-morrow.

Gen. A. D. Hazen of Pennsylvania is receiving congratulations from a host of friends to-night because of his nomination to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General. He was first appointed to that office by Gen. Grant during the latter's second term, and he served in it during the Administrations of Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur. Gen. Hazen was retained by President Cleveland until April 1, 1887, much longer than any officer of like rank who was found in office when the Democrats took possession. He is now the First Assistant Secretary to be restored. He left office with an excellent reputation as an efficient officer, and his reappointment meets with general commendation.

The selection of Charles E. Mitchell to be Commissioner of Patents is satisfactory to the whole Connecticut delegation, by whom he was indorsed, but it is understood that his special friend was Senator Platt. Many prominent men of his own and neighboring States recommended Mr. Mitchell's appointment, laying stress upon the fact that he would not have to spend a year or two after taking office in learning patent law.

Samuel R. Thayer's nomination to be Minister to the Netherlands was a surprise to most of the Minnesota people here, who did not know that Mr. Thayer was a candidate for the office. He has been active in local politics in Minneapolis and devoted a good deal of his time to promoting the interests of Senator Davis.

The selection of Col. Smith A. Whitfield for Second Assistant Postmaster-General meets with the hearty approval of the Ohio people. Col. Whitfield was Postmaster of Cincinnati under President Arthur and his office was regarded as one of the best managed in the country. He served later as a special agent under Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum and led several successful raids against the makers of moonshine whisky. He enters the Post Office Department with a good general knowledge of postal affairs. His military title was won during the late war, in which he made an excellent record.

Senator Quay gets the credit for the nomination of J. Granville Leach to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Philadelphia. Mr. Leach is a young lawyer, and a brother of Mr. Quay's private secretary. He has been active in the politics of his city and State, and is now Commissary General on the Governor's staff.

The new Internal Revenue Commissioner, John W. Mason, is a prominent Republican politician of West Virginia, and has represented that State several years on the National Committee. He resides at Grafton, and is the West Virginia counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Mr. Mason's appointment is due to the friendship of Stephen B. Elkins, and Senator Gorman and ex-Senator Henry G. Davis are supposed to be quite willing to see him confirmed.

W. W. Thomas, who goes as Minister to Sweden and Norway, has held the post before, and was very anxious to resume it in order to afford his wife, a handsome and highly-connected Swedish lady, an opportunity to revisit her native land in an official position. Mr. Thomas is the possessor of a bifurcated beard of extraordinary amplitude.

Some uncertainty toward indorsement is apparently existing between the appointment and the confirmation of Mr. Eugene Schuyler as Assistant Secretary of State. His name was sent to the Senate last Wednesday, with that of Walker Blaine, to be Examiner of Claims, and Cyrus Bussey, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Blaine's nomination was approved at once, but about whose identity the New-York Senators were for a time in doubt, was confirmed to-day. There is no doubt about what State Mr. Schuyler hails from. The delay in his confirmation has provoked some speculation as to whether Secretary Blaine has not discovered something objectionable in Mr. Schuyler's book on diplomatic affairs and given a sign that will lead to his rejection.

The chances of the appointment of August Donath of Pennsylvania to be Public Printer are considered extremely good by those who hear who his supporters are. He is backed, it is said, by Senators Quay and Cameron, and by Senator Gorman. This means a good deal of influence. The desire of the proprietor of "The Mailed Hand" and his colleagues for some of the extensive but minutely divided patronage. Mr. Gorman is understood to be concerned only to protect something like a hundred pretégés in the printing office, but to help him do this he can rely upon the assistance of the Pennsylvania Senators, ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia and "Steve" Elkins, for all these are animated by one desire when it comes to patronage. The fact that ex-Senator Miller has indicated his personal desire that a New-York man shall be named is not likely to count for much against the request of a trinity so strong as that of Quay, Cameron, and Gorman.

Roderick Random Butler is a candidate for Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Butler has just finished a term as Representative from the First District of Tennessee. It is reported that he bases his hopes of appointment upon the support of 140 members of Congress, who have signed his application to President Harrison. That he should have been elected to Congress was a great surprise, compelling the conclusion that the people of Tennessee have an indistinct appreciation of character, or memories as bad as the President is assumed to have by those who appeal to him in this man's behalf.

March 16, 1870. John A. Logan, Amasa Cobb, George W. Morgan, and H. W. Slocum, constituting part of a committee of Congress, reported that Roderick R. Butler of Tennessee, a member of Congress, had procured an appointment to the United States Military Academy for Augustus C. Tyler, for which he had received $900, and they recommended his expulsion from the House. March 17 a vote was taken on this resolution, 102 members voting for it and 68 against it. As it required a two-thirds vote to expel, the majority vote was ineffectual to make good the effects of condemnation.

Again, in March, 1875, William Lawrence, L. Allen Barber, A. Herr Smith, and W. L. Holman made a report to Congress, of which they were a committee, in which they found that Roderick R. Butler had succeeded in getting through the Treasury a claim condemned by Congress and which the committee characterized as "absolutely fraudulent," for $93,000, in the name of Sugg Fort, urged to be for flour taken for the use of the troops in East Tennessee during the war of the rebellion. Gen. Robert R. Mitchell, who testified in support of the claim prosecuted by Butler, was denounced as a perjurer. The Solicitor of the Treasury recommended that all the parties to the transaction be prosecuted in the District Court, the object being the recovery of the money. The indictments were found, but in spite of the findings of Congress and the Treasury Department, the court proved "soft" and the trial resulted in failure to regain the money obtained by sharp practice.

It is scarcely credible that the President will consent, even upon the application of 140 Representatives in Congress to add his "vindication" to that already given by the people of the First Tennessee District.

The President has resolved to bar out office seekers every Monday and to see no callers of any sort on that day except Cabinet officers on special business. But to-day's experience would seem to indicate that even Presidents must break their own rules. Secretary Windom was his first caller. Before he left the President, Secretary Blaine arrived. The line was drawn behind those two. When Senator Platt of Connecticut sailed with ex-Senator Eaton the bar was let down as a special favor. Senator Allison followed soon after, and he was allowed to see the President. By and by Postmaster-General Wanamaker came along with ex-Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson, and then followed Secretary of the Interior Noble, Mr. Butterworth, and ex-Senator Palmer, all of whom succeeded in overcoming the rule and the doorkeeper.

While the President was seeing few visitors, Secretary Blaine was holding another one of the crowded receptions that have become everyday affairs, at the State Department. The visitors are described in a local paper as being all "grumb hunters" familiar with the ways of the Department. It is also noted that a majority of Mr. Blaine's visitors believe that a word from him will be of great value in assisting them to gain success in other quarters. This is a common enough idea. It prevailed before the inauguration. It is growing, and it looks very much as if it would come to be so dominant that the tide of applications may be turned into the State Department to be vised before submission elsewhere. Partisans of the sort who are unreasonably impatient as what they are calling the Presidents slow pace, and who are confident that Mr. Blaine has no sympathy with it, are inclined to regard him as a great reliance in pushing on appointments that might otherwise be indefinitely delayed. It is estimated that Mr. Blaine's visitors average 150 a day.

Senator Reagan has one appointment who is not overburdened. His man is a Republican, and he succeeds to the Marshalship of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas. That office is now held by Mr. Richard Reagan, brother of the Senator. The Republican who wants it wrote to Senator Reagan, plainly crying his case and suggesting that as the office would certainly go to a Republican, and as the Senator would be able to exert some influence in leading the President to a conclusion, the Senator should call upon the President and ask him to appoint the writer of the letter. Senator Reagan called upon the President with Senator Cockrell and Senator Farwell of Illinois. After some preliminary conversation, Mr. Reagan laid the proposition of his Republican constituent before the President. Mr. Harrison smiled. "When will the term of your brother expire?" he asked the Senator. "In about a year," was the reply. "Well, I think that action in that case will be deferred for some months," said the President, and the Senator came away satisfied. He does not believe that any other Senator can produce a constituent with a more muscular "check."

The President's next batch of nominations is expected to contain the name of J. L. Bell, a railroad man of Philadelphia, for Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service. Mr. Bell was for a number of years connected with the Reading Railroad. It is also expected that ex-Assistant Postmaster-General J. N. Tyner will be named for Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department.

Mrs. Harrison was to-day presented with a silk plush badge, in a handsome plush case, ornamented with silver, by the Republican Club of the Ninth Assembly District of New-York. The presentation was made by Frank H. Wait.

Secretary Tracy was to-day informed by Cramp Brothers, contractors for the new gunboat Yorktown, that the vessel is now entirely completed. She will in a few days be inspected by the Naval Inspection Board, of which Rear-Admiral Jouett is President, and its report will be considered in connection with that of the trial board, which was submitted several weeks ago, before final action is taken toward the acceptance of the vessel by the Government.

Minister Perry Belmont cables from St. Raphael, a bathing resort up in the mountains some distance out of Madrid, that he is awaiting the arrival of his successor, and proposes to travel in Spain with his mother, Mrs. August Belmont.

TO MARK THE CENTURY.

DR. TALMAGE'S WAY TO CONVERT ALL THE WORLD'S INHABITANTS.

Seldom has the Presbyterian Union held a more interesting reception than that of last night at the Metropolitan Opera House Assembly Rooms. Over 300 of the representative men and women of the Presbyterian Church filled the rooms. Mrs. Anderson and the Misses Anderson sang to the very evident pleasure of the gathering. But the feature of the evening was the address of the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage. He was introduced by Mr. Warren Van Norden, Chairman of the formal meeting that began the evening.

Dr. Talmage declared that every century of the Christian era had closed with a climax of religious upheaval, each one leading to some giant stride toward religious liberty and toleration and Christian growth, and upon this he founded the declaration that the closing decade of the nineteenth century could witness the introduction of the millennium. It would come when all the inhabitants of the earth were converted to Christianity. He believed that the forces now existing in the Christian Church were more than sufficient to accomplish the Christianizing of the world in the final decade of this century.

There were 500,000,000 Christians in the world—nominal and actual—and they were more than enough. He had undertaken to figure out how many even 50,000,000 would convert to the Christianity if each Christian would bring one soul to Christ in each of the last 10 years of the century and if each one of the converted would do the same; but the problem was too large for him and he had gone to a mathematician in one of the institutions of learning and found that how many Christians it would take to convert the world under those circumstances. He was told that 2,754,375 could do it. They could bring the 1,400,000,000 people of the earth to Christ before the close of the century, leaving 345,625 more than 47,000,000 of the available army of 50,000,000 could be held in reserve.

"I believe and know it can be done," the preacher said, "because the work can be divided among the denominations—not geographically, but according to their several temperaments."

They had all the machinery, he added. Thousands of presses were daily at work printing the Bible in various languages. The Christian people had all the money that was necessary. Each week took up a newspaper a hundred higher. I ask, What climax for this century can be worthy as the redemption of the world?"

Dr. Talmage was frequently applauded and at the close of his address received the thanks of the union, and the benediction was pronounced were Elijah Kennedy, Rensselaer; Mr. and Mrs. Warren Van Norden, Mr. and Mrs. John Paton, Col. and Mrs. E. P. Ketcham, S. S. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. William Crane, D. B. Ivison, the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, the Rev. Dr. Knox, the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Foster, G. L. Shearer and the Misses Shearer, Mr. and Mrs. Logan C. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. James Yeoeance, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Irvine, Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage, Andrew Mills, Chauncey McCracken, the Rev. Dr. Burch, the Rev. Dr. Bliss and wife, the Rev. J. Belcher Shaw, the Rev. Dr. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Orville G. Bennett, the Rev. and Mrs. William M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Martin of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. James G. Kenna.

PHILIPSEN IN NEW-YORK.

BROUGHT BACK TO BE TRIED ON AN INDICTMENT FOR PERJURY.

Detective Sergeant Perazzo arrived from Philadelphia last night, having in custody Charles Philipsen, the former manager of the North River Game and Fish Company, who was arrested in that city on an indictment for perjury in giving false testimony before the Commissioners of Accounts during their investigation in relation to the allotment of stands in the new West Washington Market. Philipsen testified that he had not given money to any one in connection with the obtaining of certain stands, and afterward admitted, in conversation with Assistant Corporation Counsel Wickes while in Everardt's Turkish baths, that he had given to Chief Clerk McAdam six envelopes, each containing $500, which, he said, were to be given to the Superintendent of Markets, James J. Kelso. When Philipsen was wanted for further examination he had disappeared.

He was traced to Philadelphia, where he was arrested last week. Then an indictment for perjury was found against him, and Gov. Hill issued a requisition for his rendition to the authorities of this State. Counsel for Philipsen obtained a writ of habeas corpus, which delayed his surrender until yesterday. Perazzo arrived with his prisoner shortly after 9 o'clock last night, and Philipsen was locked up in a cell at Police Headquarters. He will be taken to the District Attorney's office to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Charles Philipsen, manager of the North River Fish and Game Company of New-York, who has been indicted in that city for perjury, was to-night sent back to New-York on a requisition. Lawyer A. S. L. Shields of this city and Charles Brooke of New-York made a bitter three hours' fight in Judge Pennypacker's court against the application for Philipsen's return on the ground that he had been kept in this city without a warrant, but the Judge decided that the subsequent warrant of arrest was the one on which he was held, and that the question of his innocence or guilt should be determined by a New-York jury.

A NOTORIOUS SWINDLER CAUGHT.

DETROIT, Mich., March 18.—A swindler, assuming to be a traveling salesman for a Cincinnati white lead concern, sold a bill of goods at Vassar in February, and after showing letters from the firm, asked to be identified at the bank, where he made a draft for $75 on Cincinnati, and had it cashed. It turned out to be a swindle. He has just been arrested at Painesville, Ohio. It is alleged that he has been known as the "white-lead swindler" for years, About every white lead and paint works in the country having been represented by him in his operations. He is wanted in nearly every Western State, and at Fulton and Ellicottville, N. Y. He is thoroughly posted in the paint business, of gentlemanly address, and has numerous aliases.

SUING SENATOR SHERMAN.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, March 18.—Senator Sherman was made a defendant this afternoon when the County Treasurer began two actions against him for unpaid railroad stock notes. The first note is for $1,746 12 due on his personal stock since 1865, and the other is for $12,516 75 notes due since 1868 on stock held by him as Trustee. The property in Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Stock, which by a recent decision of the Supreme Court is made taxable the same as any other stock.

The Senator proposes to pay promptly the two notes he (probably unknown) has had to meet.

THE LAW MUST BE OBEYED

JUDGE COOLEY'S LECTURE TO RAILROAD MEN.

NO DENIAL THAT THERE HAS BEEN CUTTING ON EXPORT RATES—THE SOUTHERN ROADS' SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day continued its investigation of export rates. C. G. Murray, Traffic Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio; W. P. Walker, Jr., of the Kanawha Dispatch Fast Freight Line; John Porteous, General Manager of the National Dispatch Line; J. E. Childs, General Manager of the New-York, Ontario and Western; Frank Harriott of the Baltimore and Ohio, Vice-President Felton of the Erie, Mr. Speirs of the Lehigh Valley, S. Hass of the Richmond and Danville, and General Manager Hayes of the Wabash Western were examined.

The gist of the evidences was that with few exceptions the printed published rates had not for the past three months been maintained on export business. Some of the roads had made an effort to maintain them, and in consequence had practically lost their export business. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern had in a very few months, from carrying 35 per cent. of the export business, dropped to 7 per cent. Other roads had suffered quite as severely.

Mr. Hayes of the Wabash Western was called and answered several questions put to his colleague, Mr. Hopkins, at Saturday's session by Judge Cooley, relative to the Lake Shore Road. He said that his road had not for some time maintained a uniform inland rate, and that its inland export rates were often less than the domestic seaboard rate.

Mr. Porteous of the National Dispatch Line said that he had no knowledge of any manipulation of export rates by his company, and in consequence of its existing fall inland rates it had lost a large share of its business. The import rates from Liverpool to Chicago during the last six months, he said, have been considerably less than the rates from the seaboard points to Chicago, the proportion being about 29 to 25. Mr. Harriott of the Baltimore and Ohio explained that in making the export rates the steamship companies fixed their tariff, on which the railroad company added its inland rate. This inland rate had been fairly well maintained.

Mr. Hass of the Richmond and Danville said that the situation of the Southern roads was wholly different from that of the trunk lines. They had to be the agents and lines of steamers plying between Southern and foreign ports. Hence they were dependent upon tramp steamers, whose rates were often much higher than those of the regular lines.

It seemed to be the general opinion of the freight managers that a uniform through export tariff could not be maintained, as in that case the railroads would be at the mercy of the steamship companies. But the opinion was general that a full inland rate could be maintained, as contemplated by the law, and that a faithful observance of the law would result in good to all concerned.

Chairman Cooley announced that the Southern roads will be given a hearing two weeks from to-morrow. After referring to the argument that there had been rate cutting at the North he said that the commission did not want to act hastily in reaching its decision. Then he went on:

"But it is very manifest that there have been things going on that should stop at once. They never ought to have been done, and if they should cease forthwith there would be no reason why we should not take two months, or even a little longer time, for final expression of opinion.

"As to what has been going on, we must compliment Mr. Hayes for coming forward and stating frankly that in that matter there was wrong on his road. We should have been better satisfied if a like course had been taken by all others. They must be satisfied now that what they have been doing has not been justified by the law, and there should be no more.

"They ought all now to do what no doubt Mr. Hayes will do, namely, in a manly manner endeavor to comply with the law. It is not to injure any body, but to be of service to the community in seeing that the law is observed; and while we have fixed two weeks from to-morrow for the hearing of those roads that are in the south, we do not expect the parties to take up the law and study it and see that, so far as their own roads are concerned, it is lived up to.

"Here is the law, and it is not for you hereafter to come to us that there are practical obstacles in the way of complying with it; that you would lose business by so doing, and all that sort of thing. We are not concerned in that. We do not wish you to do anything to make you lose business; at the same time we cannot accept it as a valid excuse that if you obey the law you will thereby lose business.

"The law is the law, and it is not for you to violate it by what a manager can come to us and say: 'I named this rate and I did it regardless of law, because my competitor had done the same thing.' That is not going to be received. Right is right and wrong is wrong, and every railroad stock in which Boston is interested had to suffer.

Atchison, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Rock Island caught it particularly, their recession in price exerting a natural slumping influence on all the other Grangers. The Gould stocks were weak, too. Some of the Western shares dropped three or four points. Not in a year has there been such a bear jubilee.

The death of Sidney Bartlett, Boston's millionaire lawyer, removes the strongest opponent among Chicago, Burlington and Quincy insiders to the open acquisition of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern line. The long-delayed deal is now likely to come soon.

St. Paul shows a gain of $50,000 in its earnings for the second week of March on the same mileage as last year.

J. Pierpont Morgan sails for Europe to-morrow. This means important things for not less than three American railways whose securities are largely held in England.

The Housatonic-New-York and New-England combine may not be able to get its parallel line scheme through the Connecticut Legislature, but some local bank accounts are richer than they used to be.

The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company close next Saturday, which may mean—much.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Stilson Hutchins of Washington is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Gov. N. G. Ordway of Dakota is at the Astor House.

Congressman William McAdoo of New-Jersey is at the Gilsey House.

Judge Augustus Bookes of Saratoga is at the Grand Union Hotel.

Congressional Delegate Marcus A. Smith of Arizona is at the Hoffman House.

Paymaster Green Clay Goodloe, United States Marine Corps, is at the Grand Hotel.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe of Boston, Columbus R. Cummings of Chicago, and M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Major-Gen. John M. Schofield, United States Army; ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer, and Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE MARGARET STRACHAN HOME.

The sixth anniversary meeting of the Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women was celebrated last evening at the Mission House, 103 West Twenty-seventh-street. The celebration consisted of a service of song and addresses delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Dr. Edward D. G. Prime, editor of the *Observer*, and others. Dr. Hall, in speaking to the inmates of the Home and the audience assembled, spoke of Jacob's Well at Shechem in the Holy Land and likened it to the well of living water spoken of by the Saviour to the Samaritan woman whom he accosted at the well. Tributes to the memory of Margaret Strachan, who founded the Home, were also paid by some of the inmates of the Home.

BRILLIANT TENNIS PLAYING.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 18.—In the tennis tournament at St. Augustine to-day Campbell beat Trevor, the present tropical champion, and won the City Gates trophy. The weather was perfect and the attendance large. The games were very close and exciting. The match was arranged for the best three sets in five. Campbell won three straight.

The score was as follows: First set—Campbell, 6; Trevor, 2. Second set—Campbell, 6; Trevor 3. Third set—Campbell, 6; Trevor, 4.

The second set was intensely exciting, each player alternating with games won, and was the most brilliant playing ever witnessed in America. Campbell is only 18 years old, but is already booked for the American championship for 1889.

BETRAYING OFFICIAL TRUST.

FINDLAY, Ohio, March 18.—It was discovered to-day that one of the gas Trustees, city officers elected by the people to protect the corporation against the encroachments of the Standard Oil Company, and to prevent the gas territory belonging to Findlay from falling into the clutches of the giant monopoly, was actually in the employ of the Standard and had betrayed the city's interests to the officers of that company. The matter is now being investigated.

MR. LOWELL AT THE FELLOWCRAFT.

The Hon. James Russell Lowell spent a couple of hours last evening at the rooms of the Fellowcraft Club, in which he was recently elected to honorary membership. He made the acquaintance of many members, for the attendance was unusually large, and it is needless to say that upon all present he left a most delightful impression. All the prominent newspapers of the city and many of the magazines were represented at the gathering, which was pleasantly informal.

OBITUARY.

JOHN HENRY EVANS.

In the sudden death last Sunday night of John Henry Evans of the firm of Wing & Evans, wholesale importers of chemicals, 54 William-street, one of the oldest and most successful merchants in the chemical trade of this city passed away. Mr. Evans had been dining on Sunday at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, with some friends and members of his family, his son, Cortlandt De Lacy Evans, together with his wife, having arrived Saturday from Baltimore on a visit here.

About 11 o'clock Mr. Evans retired to his apartment in the St. George, where, with his wife, he had been passing the Winter, and was preparing to retire for the night, when his wife, who was in an adjoining room, was startled by hearing a fall. She found Mr. Evans lying on the floor, with one hand clasped on his breast. While in the act of directing Mary, Grace had come upon him. Death was almost instantaneous. The suddenness of Mr. Evans's death was rendered more startling by the fact that he had been of late in unusually good health, performing his business duties with his customary zest and energy up to the usual hour for leaving his office, leaving apparently as usual.

Mr. Evans was in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was born Sept. 12, 1831, in Philadelphia, and, his parents dying when he was still a child, he was sent to a farm in Sullivan County, in that State, where he lived until he was 19 years of age. He then came to this city, and in 1847 entered a drug store on the east side as clerk, where he remained for three years, developing a taste for the business in which he was afterward so successful. In 1857 he established himself in chemical brokerage business in an office at 171 Pearl-street. In the same building, and engaged in the same business, was Mr. D. Wing, with whom in 1860 Mr. Evans entered into copartnership and established the firm of Wing & Evans at 74 Beaver-street, where they remained for 12 years and then moved to 92 William-street. Here they carried on the business for 14 years, and then again moved to 54 William-street, where the firm has continued ever since. In 1868 the branch of the business of the firm was changed from that of chemical brokerage to the importation of chemicals, the firm becoming commission merchants and manufacturers' agents, gaining a reputation for their business as one of the largest of the kind in the country.

Soon after coming to this city Mr. Evans married a Miss Onderdonk of New-Jersey, by whom he had three sons. Mrs. Evans died in 1880, and about five years ago Mr. Evans married Miss Lewis, a sister of Daniel F. Lewis, now President of the Brooklyn City Railroad. For many years he made Plainfield, N. J., his home, and about 12 years ago he was elected Mayor of that place on the Independent Democratic ticket.

He leaves a widow and three sons, Clark Wright Evans, Cortlandt De Lacy Evans, and Louis Melville Evans, the two latter being of the firm of Evans & Evans, grain merchants, of Baltimore.

SAMUEL CARTER HALL, F. S. A.

A dispatch from London announces the death of Samuel Carter Hall, F. S. A., at the age of 89 years.

As the founder of the *London Art Journal* alone Mr. Hall has strong claims upon popular remembrance and gratitude had not his industry and versatility as a writer given him a prominent place in the English literature of the day. He was the fourth son of Col. Robert Hall, and was born at Topsham, Devon, in 1801. He was educated as a barrister-at-law, and served for a time as gallery reporter in Parliament for the *New Times*. In 1825 he established the *Amulet*, an annual of some note, and in 1830 succeeded to the post Campbell left vacant of the *New Monthly Magazine*. Four years later he founded the *Art Journal*, and, by dint of hard work and stern perseverance, in the face of very discouraging obstacles, he made it a success and a power in the form of British industrial art and in general art progress. He resigned his position on the *Journal* in 1880. His wife frequently was his collaborator, and with her he edited his famous illustrated work on Ireland.

The 340 or more volumes that were wholly or in part his labor during more than 50 years treated of almost every topic of current interest, and generally commanded very favorable critical notice. Among them may be cited "Memories of Great Men and Women of the Age," the "Book of Gems," "Book of British Ballads," "Baronial Halls," and his last, "The Retrospect of a Long Life," published in 1883. Mr. Hall devoted much of his life to the popularization of art, and he had the satisfaction of living to see the fruit of his labors. In London he took an active interest in important public charities, and to the last maintained a firm grasp upon the live topics of the day. He had a wide acquaintance among distinguished men and women, and in 1880 received a pension of £150 from the British Government in recognition of his services to art and literature. His wife died not long ago.

D. J. MAGUINNIS.

Dan J. Maguinnis, a popular actor and a competent one, died at his home in Boston yesterday morning after a short illness. He had been a member of the company supporting Miss Margaret Mather, and was taken ill in Brooklyn March 12. Maguinnis was born in Boston 55 years ago. He was a machinist and engineer in his young manhood, and as such was employed in the negro minstrel hall of Morris Brothers, Pell & Trowbridge late in the fifties. Because he had developed singing voice his services were soon enlisted in the stage performances, and he made a great hit in 1863 by singing the ballad of "Pat Malloy," which was then new. During the Winter of 1866-7 he was a member of the theatrical company headed by Dan Bryant, selling up first in Dan's and afterward as thereafter acted at the Continental Theatre, in Boston, in burlesque and spectacle.

In 1871 he became a member of the stock company at the Boston Theatre, and there he remained for 10 years, supporting "stars" and taking part prominently in the big spectacular productions of that stage. He was the First Gravedigger to Edwin Booth's Hamlet, Barnberry Kobb to Lester Wallack's Elliot Gray, Dominie Sampson to Charlotte Cushman's Meg Merrilies, and he constituted Dunbar in Aiken's Uncle Tom. One of the parts closely identified with his name was the ubiquitous Major, one of the two "deadbeats" in Chanfrau's famous drama of Southwestern life called "Kit." He was fitted in such characters as Harvey Duff in "The Shaughraun," Mr. Inwell in "The Two Orphans," and Daniel Jaikes in "The Silver King." Some years ago the "starring fever" attacked him, and he made an unfortunate venture with a play written for him, which was soon forgotten.

Mr. Maguinnis recently lost his wife and only son, and this sad affliction weighed heavily on his mind. He was a justly popular man, of fine instincts, and numbered among his friends many persons conspicuous in artistic and literary life.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Ex-Judge J. Lawrence Smith, whose sudden death at his home in Fifth-avenue on Sunday was announced in yesterday's TIMES, was a native of Long Island, 73 years of age. He was educated for the law, and was County Judge of Suffolk County several terms. In 1858 he was married to Sarah N. Clinch, a niece of the late Mrs. A. T. Stewart, and complainant in the contest with ex-Judge Henry Hilton over her will. Soon after the death of Mrs. Smith proceedings in the case were suspended in order to take the testimony of Judge Smith before a Referee—a proceeding made necessary by the poor condition of his health. He was then unable to walk without aid, and the loss of voice necessary in a court room irritated and exhausted him. During the hearings at the house of Martin B. Smith, Wall-street, Judge Smith frequently spoke as if he anticipated an early decline. His direct examination had been concluded and the cross-examination was well under way, and was to have proceeded on Wednesday last, but Judge Smith was too ill to appear, and his examination was adjourned until last Saturday and again until next Saturday. The funeral services will be held in St. Ignatius's Church, Smithtown, Long Island, on Thursday at 11 o'clock. A funeral train will leave Long Island City at 9 o'clock, returning at 5:40 o'clock.

Job Ogden, one of the best known residents of Elizabeth, N. J., died on Sunday night aged 76. He was for many years a member of the firm of Tucker & Ogden, hat store manufacturers. He was a Director of the Elizabeth Gas Light Company, and of the Ogden Company. He was a lineal descendant of John Ogden, leader of the colony that settled Elizabeth in 1664.

Dr. William Garrard, the first manufacturer of tool steel in the United States, died of old age at his home in Fullerton, Beaver County, Penn., yesterday, aged 88 years. Dr. Garrard engaged in the steel business in Cincinnati in 1840.

William Hastings, father of Adjt.-Gen. D. H. Hastings, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Saltzman, in Lock Haven, Penn., yesterday aged 79 years.

Miss Sadie G. Heard, well known in this city and Baltimore, only daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. G. M. Heard of Morrison Park, Minneapolis, died Sunday aged 20.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

At the Ninth International Medical Congress, Dr. A. L. A. Tobolds of the University of Pennsylvania read a paper stating that out of 90 cases treated with the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, Powder form, for chronic constipation, by hemorrhoids, disease of the liver and kidneys, jaundice, cold spells, diabetes, dropsy from valvular heart disease, dyspepsia, catarrhal inflammation of the stomach, bowels, kidneys or bladder, and other diseases, with the result in each thousandth of the latter stated, the 90 were entirely cured, three most improved and one not benefited, and enough. Average time of treatment, four weeks.

The Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder form) is for sale by all druggists. Be sure to get the genuine. Sold in this city by Schieffelin & Co., 170 William-street. It is easily applied, the amount to be used permanent in action. The genuine product of the Carlsbad Springs is exported in round bottles, each bottle sealed with the Austrian State seal, over which is placed the signature of Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents for America, and the name of the agency, as per engraved bottle. One bottle mailed for One Dollar. Dr. Tobolds's lecture mailed free upon application.

What You Need

When you feel "all run down" is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For restoring strength after sickness, or toning up the system at any time, this is the medicine of all others. Don't waste time and money on worthless compounds, whatever their pretensions; but remember that Ayer's has been the standard Sarsaparilla for nearly half a century and has no equal.

"Sometime ago I found my system entirely run down. I had a feeling of constant fatigue and languor and very little ambition for any kind of effort. A friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did with the best results. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used."—Frank Mellows, Chelsea, Mass.

"I was all run down before I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and now I am gaining in strength every day."—Mrs. Alice West, Jefferson, W. Va.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for several years. When I feel weary and worn out, it always helps me."—A. Grommet, Kingsville, Johnson Co., Mo.

"I was long troubled with nervous debility and severe headaches. By the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla I have been restored to health."—Anthony Louis, 55 Tremont st., Charlestown, Mass.

"As a safe and reliable spring and family medicine, I think

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Sarsaparilla invaluable."—Wm. R. Farree, 1 Chatham st., Boston, Mass.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Spring and Fall

Are always trying seasons to most constitutions, and unless the blood is purified and enriched, one becomes exposed

to a variety of maladies. To make good blood, nothing is so effectual as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most celebrated tonic alterative in existence. Try it.

"I have found great relief from general debility in the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood."—H. D. Johnson, Jr., 363 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a well-deserved reputation in this locality for restoring to healthy, vigorous action the vital organs when they have become weakened or exhausted. I have used it in my family for this purpose, especially after the system has become depleted from malarial attacks. I have advised its use among my neighbors in similar cases, and it has always proved invaluable."—C. C. Hamilton, Emberson, Tex.

"As a blood-purifier and general builder-up of the system, I have never found anything to equal Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives perfect satisfaction."—Eugene I. Hill, M. D., 361 Sixth ave., N. Y.

Price $1; six bottles $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

OFFICIALLY CRITICISED.

THE METHODS OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Chief Examiner Michael Shannon and Mr. John A. Horan of the State Insurance Department find a good deal of fault with the Mutual Benefit Life Association in their report of the examination of its affairs just submitted to Superintendent Maxwell.

They find that the by-laws have been violated in converting to the expense account $11,825 79 contributed by members for the payment of death claims. There is also an additional item of $2,024 67 which the examiners are not quite sure about. All this money had been transferred from the mortuary fund to the security fund under what the examiners consider a stretch of the authority conveyed in Section 5 of the by-laws whereby the security fund was established for the payment of expenses in settling claims, &c. In 1886 the amount of these debits against the security fund was $11,845 24, which, by a curious coincidence, was the exact amount due President Kent Jan. 1, 1886, for money loaned by him to the association, and which was repaid to him during the first three months of 1886. It happens that in the examiners' report for 1884 the list of liabilities contains an item of $6,958 76 due "to officers for advances on account of organization," and representing moneys advanced by President Kent and Secretary Gardner. Not wishing to have this item regarded as a liability, and give the company the appearance of being insolvent, Kent and Gardner executed a written release, agreeing that this claim should not be paid until all others were satisfied, and not then unless out of the general fund applicable to expense purposes. Yet, in spite of this agreement, the officers caused these loans to be repaid to them before March 31, 1886, when the expense fund had not only been exhausted but overdrawn, and the money was taken from the mortuary fund. The Commissioners think this explains the curious coincidence.

The report notes that in 1887 the President drew $13,000 in excess of the $12,000 due him in salary and commissions, and that he has taken up with cash the mortgage which he gave in settlement of the overdraft, and of which the examiners had disapproved.

Appended to the report is a list of the officers, Directors, and employes whose relatives are enjoying dead-head policies. Ingenuity has grappled him. He is the lad who called on a person on Mayor Grant the other day and requested that a license be granted him to give a concert next Friday night at Mannerchor Hall. Fifty-six a street and Third-avenue. He told the Mayor that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were trying to prevent him from giving the concert, but he was promised a license despite the efforts of the society.

LAWMAKING IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., March 18.—The Democrats in the Senate to-night passed two more partisan measures, one repealing the Personal Registration act and the other repealing the law that your inspectors of election shall be elected assembly.

Senator Edwards reported a substitute for the Jersey City Charter bill which was introduced last week. It provides that the charter must be submitted to a vote of the people, and amends the scheme giving boards of aldermen and power Commissioners power to make contracts involving less than $1,000, so that all the men of those bodies must be concurred in by the Board of Finance. It reserves the election of the Sheriff, Surveyor, Clerk, and Register to the people of the county, and amends also to the people of the amendment was forced by the members from Newark, who positively refused to vote for the bill unless the people could vote upon its

IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT

MANY EVENTS IN HONOR OF ST. PATRICK.

A BIG PARADE IS REVIEWED BY MAYOR GRANT—SPEAKING AND DANCING IN WASHINGTON PARK.

In spite of an utter lack of moisture in the atmosphere the parade held yesterday in honor of St. Patrick was just as fine as if a rain-storm of the first class had deluged the city. Until the paraders began trooping toward Washington-square there was nothing about the day to remind one of St. Patrick, except in the vicinity of the City Hall, over which waved the green flag with the golden harp.

In and about Washington-square there were numerous signs hours ahead of the time set for the start that the memory of the gentleman who was born of Irish parents was still kept fresh and green. At noon the lower part of Fifth-avenue was densely crowded. By that time most of those who intended to show their devotion to Ireland's patron saint by marching over several miles of stone pavement were in position, and mounted aides, sergeants in cocked hats and green plumes and broad green velvet sashes, the green almost hidden under heavy bullion braid and fringe. Bands and drum corps by the dozen marched in to the square, all of them, as in duty bound, playing Irish airs. Huge green banners told to which division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians the paraders belonged.

Of the thousands of people who lined the roadway on Waverley-place and Fifth-avenue as far up as Thirteenth-street, three-quarters were decorated in some shape with a bit of Ireland's color. Most of them were ribbon, for there apparently weren't enough Shamrocks to go around.

The parade began to move at 1:15, only 15 minutes behind time. In advance of the marching bodies were 17 carriages. In them sat Recorder Smyth, Judge Gildersleeve, Coroner Ferdinand Levy, John Henry McCarthy, District Attorney Nicoll, Police Justice Murray, Alderman Barry, and officers of a number of Irish societies. A squad of police followed the carriages, and occasionally darted ahead to clear the way. There were probably 3,000 men in line, in command of Grand Marshal John Hearn, who was distinguished from his aids by an immense white plume. Thirty minutes after the start the head of the procession, after marching through Fifth-avenue to Thirteenth-street, through that thoroughfare to Broadway, up the latter to Seventy-first-street, and through Seventy-first-street toward Fourth-avenue, reached the reviewing stand. On the latter stood Mayor Grant, ex-Mayor Gilroy, Congressman Orr, Sheriff Flack, Thomas F. Gilroy, a majority of the Board of Aldermen, ex-Recorder John Scully, Edward L. Carey, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and a number of others. The sidewalks were crowded.

The procession occupied 45 minutes in passing the reviewing stand. It moved through Fourth-avenue to Eighteenth-street, and through the latter to Fifth-avenue. It marched through the avenue to Fifty-seventh-street, accompanied most of the way by an admiring crowd. The bands did their whole duty during the march to Washington Park Avenue A and Sixty-ninth-street. After playing every tune in their repertoire of Irish airs they began again, though a German band, occasionally, for relaxation, played an American tune. It was 4 o'clock when the park was reached. It was nearly two hours later before all those who desired to get inside and contribute 25 cents to the Parnell defense fund could squeeze through the single, narrow entrance.

The meeting at the park was organized by the election of Recorder Smyth as temporary and Judge Gildersleeve as permanent Chairman. Both made speeches, in which they casually referred to Irish matters. Speeches were also made by Assistant District Attorney Fitzgerald, County Clerk Reilly, and Judge Browne. A poem, entitled "Ireland's Cause," was read by William Geoghegan. After the speeches there was dancing.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

There were two parades in Brooklyn yesterday, but in neither one were there more than 2,000 men in line. Each of the Grand Marshals was counting upon having 5,000 followers, but both were disappointed. Mayor Chapin, with a sprig of shamrock in his buttonhole, and the Common Council reviewed both the factions of Irish societies from the steps of the City Hall. The Irish flag waved from a pole on the roof of the building. The statue of St. Patrick's Society hung from a line stretched from a window of the hall to a telegraph pole. The park was crowded with women and girls, many of whom thronged the steps of the City Hall up to the point where the Mayor stood.

The first parade in order was composed of members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. They were drawn up in line at the Bedford-avenue fountain behind a squad of mounted police, and at 1:30 P. M. Grand Marshal McAllister gave the order to march. He had pictures of Parnell and O'Brien on the breast of his coat, and any quantity of green and gold on other portions of his person. His followers were all attired in a similar manner. They marched through big crowds down Bedford, Willoughby, Classon, and Myrtle avenues to the City Hall. After cheering the Mayor at that point they went on through Court-street and Atlantic-avenue to Fourth-avenue, where they were dispersed.

About half an hour after the rear guard of the Hibernians had left the Bedford-avenue fountain out came in sight the United Irish Societies swarmed about that favorite starting point. They were not so numerous as their predecessors but they had more brass bands and made more noise. John Degnan was Grand Marshal, and he too had Parnell and O'Brien pinned on his coat. More than 5,000 portraits of these statesmen were sold during the day at 5 cents each. There were about 1,500 men in this procession. They marched over the same route taken by their predecessors, round the same crowd at the City Hall, and after cheering the Mayor and the Irish flag in the same manner marched to the same place of disbandment.

The police were stationed all along the line of march, but found no trouble in preserving quiet.

About 350 members of the St. Patrick's Society sat down to the annual dinner in the art rooms of the Academy of Music in the evening. John C. McGuire presided, and near him sat Mayor Chapin, District Attorney Ridgway, Judges Pratt and Cullen, Corporation Counsel Jenks, ex-Congressman Cummings, Judge Keogh, Judge Walsh, ex-Senator W. H. Murtha, Judge Courtney, Hugh McLaughlin, and John Delmar. After the coffee President McGuire made a brief address introducing Vicar-General Keegan, who spoke to "The Day we Celebrate." Mayor Chapin followed in answer to the toast of the day. Speeches were made by Leon Abbett, Andrew McLean, James Fitzgerald, Corporation Counsel Jenks, Amos J. Cummings, Judge Pratt, and John W. Hunter.

THE JERSEY IRISHMEN.

About 2,000 men were in the St. Patrick's Day parade in Jersey City yesterday. They were under the lead of Owen Carroll as Grand Marshal, and a corps of lieutenants aided him in moving the line. The streets were gay with throngs of people gathered to witness the procession, and at the City Hall the paraders were reviewed by the Mayor and members of the various local boards. In the evening the Friendly Sons of Ireland ate a dinner at Nagell's Hotel, in Hoboken, at which many distinguished Jerseymen were present.

The United Irishmen of Hoboken held their annual dinner last evening at Nagell's Hotel. Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey City, ex-Mayor McGavisk, John C. Benson, Col. E. A. Stevens, Assistant Prosecutor Joseph M. Noonan, and others responded to toasts. About 150 were present.

VERDICT AGAINST THE PRIDEAUX.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The heavy admiralty claim of M. A. Bradley against the propeller John Pridgeon, Jr., was decided to-day by Judge Blodgett in favor of the libelant. By a collision between the Pridgeon and the propeller Lelah Chamberlain, which occurred off Sheboygan, Wis., Oct. 13, 1886, the Chamberlain was sunk and proved a total loss. The court held that the Pridgeon was solely at fault in not having a proper lookout and because the master did not stop and back when the steamer and Chamberlain hove in sight. Four lives were lost. The court limited the liability of the Pridgeon to $37,500. An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court.

THE PASS-WORKS FLED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 18.—James Pitcairn, a hard character of this city, created a disturbance in a horse car loaded with passengers last night. He flourished a knife and threatened to assail any one who attempted to face him. There were several women in the car who became badly frightened and made for the doors. So did the rest of the passengers, leaving the man in complete possession. He was assailed with a driver, and a hand-to-hand tussle ensued, which was terminated by the arrival of the police, who locked Pitcairn up. He is the son of an ex-Freeholder of the city. This morning he was released, after paying the small fine of $5 and costs.

THIEVES TWICE CAPTURED.

RAHWAY, N. J., March 18.—The grocery and provision store of Freeholder William Howard of this city was broken into last night by two young men, James Connors and W. Ackley, who passed a clothes basket full of goods which they intended to carry away. They were detected before they could escape with their plunder, and were taken into custody by two citizens who discovered them at work. The thieves managed to break away from their captors and escaped, but this morning they were recaptured by Chief Tooker, and were lodged in jail for a hearing.

IMPORTANT TO VETERANS.

A DECISION THAT WILL BRING JOY TO GRAND ARMY MEN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 18.—Letters are coming in from different Grand Army posts of the State asking for details relative to applications here in the Supreme Court for mandamuses in cases of honorably-discharged soldiers whose requests for appointments to official positions have been ignored. A plain statement of facts may be given.

David W. Hitchcock, an honorably discharged soldier with a good war record, went before the Board of Civil Service for examination, desiring to be an applicant for the position of Superintendent of the City Almshouse. After his examination he was rated by the Civil Service Board at 70, which is the minimum. When the Almshouse Board met, his name was not mentioned in the balloting for superintendent, but ex-Chief of Police Harvey E. Van Dyne was elected Superintendent, directly in the face of the civil service law, which requires that preference shall be given to honorably-discharged soldiers, in case they pass examination and are physically able to hold the office.

The friends of Van Dyne claim that Hitchcock is not up to the physical standard, proof of which they say lies in the fact that he receives a pension from the Government. This is true, Hitchcock's friends, who present the affidavit of Dr. R. K. Tuthill and five reputable citizens as required by the civil service law, showing that Mr. Hitchcock's physical qualifications are good, and all that are necessary for him to perform the duties of the office. That is all there is of the case.

The issue involves the rejection or reinstating of Jesse Dubois, another honorably discharged soldier as assistant engineer of the pumping works in the Water Commissioner's Department. Edgar Smith was appointed in Dubois's place at the time of the lay-off of April 1, and the ground that under the city charter the duties of all appointees expire after the 31st of December in each year. Counsel for Dubois claim that he is not an appointee, but an employe, and therefore the rule of the charter does not apply to him; that appointees are balloted for and employes given positions by resolution, and therefore Dubois as an employee should not, under the requirements of the civil service, law be removed without cause.

Judge Barnard said during the argument of counsel that the cases in point were new to him. To-day he handed down the decision in the Dubois case as follows, and it will be read with interest by all the Grand Army men of the State:

BARNARD, J.—The relator was appointed assistant engineer at the Poughkeepsie Water Works by the defendants board in 1887 at a salary of $70 a month. The appointment was made under the laws regulating appointments in the civil service of the State. The relator was a soldier in the Union Armies during the Rebellion, and under Chapter 119, Laws of 1888, could not be removed from his position unless he was appointed for a definite term. The defendant Van Dyne claims that under the charter to employ "an engineer and an assistant at the pumping works" at such salary as the Board should fix. (Title 13, Section 214, Subdivision 3, City Charter, Chapter 523, Laws of 1882.) The charter also provides that "the term of office of each officer appointed by the Mayor shall expire with the term of the Mayor appointing him," and "the term of office of all other officers appointed under this act shall expire on the 31st day of December after the appointment." (Title 2, Section 21, Charter.)

The relator is not strictly an officer of the city. His position is not classed among the officers of the city under Title 2, Section 2, of the charter, unless included in the description "each other officer as authorized by this act." The relator is not included in this class. All officers of the city must be residents and electors therein. A removal from the city vacates the office. (Title 2, Section 21.) The water works are outside of the city, and the engineer or the assistant were not intended to be necessarily residents of the city, as their effectiveness would depend as it does on the work.

The authority given the defendant's board favors this view. The power is to employ "an engineer and an assistant at the pumping works." The same power is given in other titles, Section 3, to hire and employ the requisite laborers." The relator does not therefore come within the description of officers whose terms expire with the year of his appointment. The appointments will continue until revoked. The defendants had therefore no power to remove him or subject him to a new civil service examination. The mandamus should therefore be granted without cost, as this question is new.

VETERANS ANGERED.

THEY DEMAND A PLACE IN THE CENTENNIAL PARADE.

A meeting of the commandants of the Veterans' Associations of the National Guard regiments in this city and Brooklyn was held last night at the Hotel Hungaria to consider the refusal of a place for them in the centennial parade of April 30. There were present Col. D. W. C. Ward of the Seventy-first Regiment Veterans, Gen. Theodore B. Gates of the Thirteenth, Col. S. Ellis Briggs of the Twenty-second, Lieut.-Col. B. A. McCormick of the Twenty-third, Capt. E. Kroliffeifer of the Ninth, Col. John Pigott of the Sixty-ninth, Col. Seaman of the Eleventh, and Capt. Thomas Harris.

Col. Ward, who presided, told the story of the veterans' visit to Col. S. V. R. Crugar of the Centennial Committee on the Army. Col. Crugar said that it was practically impossible for them to have a place in the procession of the first day. In the first place there was no room for them, and in the second place no armed corps would be assigned a place in line. He had suggested that the veterans might be given a place in the civic parade of the second day.

Col. Ward then went on to say to the meeting that the Grand Army of the Republic, an unarmed body, had been given a place in the military parade, and so had the Loyal Legion. Feeling dissatisfied with the interview with Col. Crugar, he had visited Col. Winchester, who is also a member of the Centennial Committee. Col. Winchester knew nothing about the action of his committee, but wished to assure the veterans that he was heart and soul with them and for their interests. An interview with ex-Senator Reed, one of the committee, disclosed the fact that Mr. Robb was not acquainted with the action of his colleagues. Col. Ward believed that the veterans should demand a place in the line, and that, too, just after the regular regimental organizations. He also believed that a portion of the State appropriation be given them for music.

Gen. Gates spoke of the action of the National Guard officers in opposing the Veterans' Associations, and of their objection to veterans conferring titles upon their officers. His regiment had gone to the war as a State militia organization. For 25 years he had been with State organizations, and yet he could not parade now except as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Gen. Gates declared that there was no reason for their not being kept the disposition of the officers of the National Guard, who wanted to crush the veteran organization.

Col. Briggs said the slight was not an accident. It had a purpose in it. He believed it was proper to demand that the Centennial Committee recognize their associations, and believed that if the demand were made in the right spirit it would be heeded. As to the appropriation, he thought the "Vets" could pay their own way.

This was the general feeling of the meeting, and when Col. Briggs suggested the following resolution it was carried unanimously:

Be it Resolved, That the Veterans of the National Guard, through their representatives here assembled, emphatically protest against the outrageous slight placed upon them by not being recognized in not being assigned a place in the centennial parade; and, furthermore, that we demand our right of being assigned a position in the line following the active National Guard, of which we are veterans.

Col. Ward suggested that they ask for a portion of the money appropriated by the State for the celebration, but the question was left to the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting to inquire about when they presented the resolution. The resolution will be presented to the Centennial Committee to-night.

BAKER & CLARK'S OLD FAILURE.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 18.—On Nov. 26, 1886, the firm of Baker & Clark, wholesale grocers, New-York, made an assignment to Clarence F. Birdseye. The firm were the correspondents of W. J. Austin & Co. of this city. The latter firm was composed of W. J. Austin, Frank B. Hamilton, and William Henry Burt, and they owed Thomson Kingsford, the starch manufacturer, $65,000. The New-York firm held Austin & Co.'s paper for $107,000, which was indorsed by the assignors and preferred to banks and individuals.

The failure of the New-York firm brought about a crisis in the affairs of Austin & Co., and on the day following the latter firm transferred their business to Mr. Kingsford. The Assignee of Baker & Clark sued Austin & Co. and obtained judgment. He then instituted supplementary proceedings before George N. Burt of this city as referee, and the members of the firm have been examined at various times before him. The last session was on Friday last, when Mr. Kingsford was examined, and it is said to have testified in substance that the firm of Austin & Co. gave a note for the individual debt of W. J. Austin.

Mr. Bayliss of the law firm of Birdseye, Cloyd & Bayliss of New-York served papers on Mr. Kingsford to recover in the aggregate amount of $60,000 in a suit brought by the Assignee of Baker & Clark. Other papers were served in a suit against the firm.

BLASTING HOLES TO PLANT TREES.

From the San Diego (Cal.) Union.

"Few people elsewhere in the world may ever have heard of blasting holes to plant shade or fruit trees," said a cultivator the other day, "for the practice is common here and shows good results. In most places there is found sufficient top soil for any purpose, but as land has become valuable people have come about far enough to cultivate lands where the coarse sand rock comes too near the surface for ordinary cultivation of fruit trees. By blasting for several trees planting a blast will suffice, creating a pocket for broken rock mixed with top soil which furnishes a basin to hold moisture as well as a deposit for choice soil for the roots. It is not too early to say what will be the ultimate result of such planting, but in a climate like ours, where a superfluity of rainfall is not likely to occur, it will be found to be successful."

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE VOTES FOR A NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING IN NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, March 18.—The Cantor-Crosby bill providing for the erection of a new municipal building in City Hall Park, New-York, passed the Senate to-night, Senator Erwin alone voting in the negative, and it will probably pass the House to-morrow. On motion of Mr. Ives the bill was amended so that the bonds issued should bear interest not to exceed 3 per cent.

Col. Murphy's bill appropriating $10,000 for a monument in memory of the late John Kelly was unanimously passed, after the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Murphy at the request of the Park Commissioners giving them leave to choose the park where the statue shall be placed. The original intention was to place this memorial to the great lawmaker in Central Park, but it has practically been decided that Riverside Park will be a more fitting spot for it.

With the disposition of all the Treasury patronage in his hands, Gen. Batcheller is regarded as the most powerful member of the Assembly. When he asked unanimous consent to-night to have one of his bills for the erection of a Normal School at Saratoga ordered to a third reading not a voice was heard in opposition, although the House was in no mood to extend favors to any one. "You could have had that bill read for the third time," exclaimed Mr. Husted. "I suppose I could," returned the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, "but I am satisfied with it as it is." Gen. Batcheller will leave for his new post in Washington next week.

The Assembly to-night received two votes of unimportant bills from Gov. Hill, passed the appropriation bill and several local measures, and adjourned.

Five of the nine Republicans appointed by the Republican caucus last week for the purpose of making the Governor's salary reasonable and acceptable, held an informal meeting this evening, but adjourned until to-morrow without deciding upon anything definite. The committee has persistently displayed a very yearning desire to perfect the bill, and the suspicion is beginning to develop that the appointment of the committee was but another step in the programme of deception that the Republican majority is playing upon the people of the State. It seems to be pretty well settled that the Republican majority proposes faithfully to ignore the demand for a change in the excise laws.

Mr. Crosby's Cities Committee will give its first hearing to the Grant Rapid Transit bill Tuesday afternoon. Corporation Counsel Beekman will represent the city authorities.

VERY CHEAP MONEY.

OXFORD FURNACE EXCITED OVER A "GREEN GOODS" CIRCULAR.

OXFORD FURNACE, N. J., March 18.—A good deal of excitement has been caused in this town by a peculiar letter which came to a man named Armstrong, who is employed in the nail works in this place. The letter was addressed to him and was inclosed in a letter from his brother, who is in Nebraska.

In the forwarded letter was a typewritten circular advertising a certain class of "green goods." There was also a clipping from a New-York newspaper which said that a counterfeit had been put afloat which was so perfect that not even the experts of the Treasury Department could distinguish it from the genuine bill. The letter said that the writer, having learned that Mr. Armstrong was a man who kept his own counsel, felt that trust could be placed in him. If he wanted to enter a speculation where an independent fortune was within his reach and desired to have the opposite, the writer would furnish him with "the queer," $10,000 of the spurious bank notes being given for $600 in genuine currency.

To the letter was attached a slip on which was written: "Address W. A. Long, Post Office Box 90, Oxford Furnace, N. J., and make an appointment where I can meet you and agree upon terms."

The fact that the letter was inclosed in one from Mr. Armstrong's brother in Nebraska has been taken as evidence by the people of the town that the writer was acquainted with the fact that one of the Armstrongs was in Nebraska and that somebody in the town is engaged in handling counterfeit money. W. A. Long is not known here, and Box 50 is the Post Office to which mail is sent to a general delivery box. It has become the general impression therefore that the culprit is a resident of Oxford acting under an alias. It is asserted that several letters have been received at the Post Office since Armstrong disclosed the contents of his letter all addressed to W. A. Long, none of which has been called for. The merchants in the neighborhood are up in arms about the matter and carefully scrutinize every bill tendered in payment for goods.

As the matter has become public there is little hope of detecting the criminal except by accident. The United States authorities have been notified of the case.

CANADA'S TRANSPORT TRADE.

THE CHANGES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN FOURTEEN YEARS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 18.—The changes that have taken place in the transport trade of Canada since the construction and completion of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways form the material for an important Blue Book. In 1875, the year before the Intercolonial was opened, the Dominion was so dependent on the United States that not less than $10,401,544 worth of goods were forwarded from one part of Canada to another part through United States territory, while of our exports and imports of aggregate trade no less than $36,441,328, or over 18 per cent., was carried via United States ports.

Last year of our interprovincial trade only $8,062,410 was carried over United States territory, a reduction of nearly three-fourths of the amount in 1886. Of our exports and imports but $20,863,792 was carried via United States seaports, or but little over 10 per cent. of the aggregate trade of the year.

The United States authorities think "the recent complications between the United States and Canada in regard to the fisheries question has resulted in a temporary diversion of a portion of the in-transit trade, to routes of transportation wholly within the territory of the Dominion."

The proposed development of our steam carrying trade will reduce the transport trade across the United States to a very small amount. Our foreign American trade is already considerably larger than our trade returns indicate, owing to the fact that large sums that should be credited to South America have in consequence of the transport problem been credited to the United States. This trade will most assuredly become a direct, instead of as at present partly direct and partly indirect, trade.

ONLY HALF A CROP OF ICE.

NYACK, N. Y., March 18.—As the entire quantity of ice that will be gathered this year is now doubtless stored away, a good idea of the prospects for the coming Summer's use may now be had. A gentleman prominently identified with the business of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, in conversation with THE TIMES's correspondent yesterday, said: "There is something over half a crop gathered along the river, but I cannot give the exact figures. The quality of the ice gathered along the Upper Hudson, however, is not as good as usual—that is, it has not the lasting quality of ice that is gathered in a steady cold Winter. It is probable that before the crop just gathered is all exhausted there will have been a waste of from 40 to 60 per cent., which reduces the crop in reality to a much lower figure than it at present seems to be.

"This is the first time in my recollection that we have ever had to drive through deep mud daily in gathering ice, and this we did two or three weeks ago up the river. The same conditions that prevailed along the upper part of the river, however, did not affect the ice at Rockland Lake. From that body of water we secured nearly our usual supply, and the ice cut was of the very best quality, some of it being 12 inches in thickness.

"Of course the company had some ice over from last year, and this, with that gathered during the late just ended, may last over the Summer. That, however, will depend much upon the kind of Summer we have. If the season should be excessively warm we cannot tell how it will be."

NEW NORTH GERMAN SHIPS.

From the Paris American Register.

The North German Lloyd is evidently on the high road to prosperity. This enterprising company has just ordered two additional ocean steamers of 5,000 tons each of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company at Govah, near Glasgow, and a river steamboat of the Share Company, Weser, in Bremen, which, with the nearly finished large steamers Dresden and Munich, likewise building at Govan, the Emperor William II., building in Stettin, and the Sumatra on the stocks at Kiel, will swell the North German Lloyd fleet to 73 steamers of a total tonnage of 175,000 registered tons, 145,000 horse power. There is scarcely another mercantile fleet like it as regards the number of steamers and the variety of lines of communication.

CLEVER CHINESE THIEVES.

From the London Figaro.

Apparently Chinese thieves are as clever as English ones. A goldsmith placed a box containing several articles in gold and silver on a table in one of his shops. A silly thief went a-thieving, and by means of a long hook succeeded in pulling the box down and the spoils into his hands. But whether his efforts are quite so successful, for the authorities are on the alert to detect the delinquent, we are unable to say. The chief of police, however, has consigned the difficult art of getting blood out of a stone. A man bought a clock and paid in bad coin. He was consigned to the cells practically, for the shopkeeper could see nothing better out of him in the way of cash, so he helped himself to the owner's wadded coat and waistcoat. This slight to culled giving a man a cold shoulder.

A LESSON TO THE RECTOR

THE PISCATORIAL CLERGYMAN FINDS A PUPIL.

A DIVINE'S PAINFUL PREDICAMENT SOMEWHAT RAGED BY A FAITH-TESTING STORY ABOUT FISH.

The piscatorial clergyman sat on a stump in one of the small lakes of the southern part of the State pensively waiting for a yellow perch to seize his bait. The familiar briarwood pipe was set between his teeth, and from it evolved tortuous wreaths of slimy smoke. An old white felt hat crowned the bald spot on the back of his head, giving somewhat the appearance of a halo about his round, smiling face. His basket, slung across the shoulder, did not appear to be heavily weighted, and the green bait box strapped around his waist did not need to be often opened. Upon another stump close by sat the Rector of an adjoining parish, trim and neat in appearance, though clad in a well-worn clerical habit. The sun was pouring down hot rays, while not a breath of breeze came to ruffle the surface of the water.

"Do you think he will soon come?" asked the Rector, as he glanced up the lake and uneasily shifted himself on his perch of pine. His glances were toward a sailboat that lay motionless in the centre of the lake some three miles away. The Rector had been beguiled into an afternoon's fishing by the enthusiastic follower of St. Peter, although he had no special love for angling. Indeed, he was of a different denomination from his companion of the cloth, but though they did not agree in one another's pulpits, yet they had recognized the true value of friendship and were members of the same Grand Army post.

So the Rector had readily accepted his brother's invitation to spend a Monday afternoon on the lake. Being something of an artist, he had proposed that they leave the boat and fish from the stumps, so that at the same time he might make a sketch of the shore. The sailboat had therefore been dismissed after they had taken their seats on stumps emerging from the water at some little distance from the shore, and the small boy in charge of the craft had gone on a errand to the other side of the lake. The breeze dying completely out and the clouds that screened the sun having dispersed, the position of the two divines was embarrassing. An expanse of deep open water lay between them and the shore and the botanical experiences of the Episcopalian had not been of such an extensive character as that of the Baptist minister.

The piscatorial clergyman, however, had been through all manner of trouble in the pursuit of his favorite pastime, and was more troubled at the lack of fish than means of reaching home. Taking an observation of the yacht becalmed down the lake, he carefully arranged a fresh worm on his hook, that he thought to the chances of the boy's getting back before sundown were very slim. The Rector fidgeted about, and at last, in sheer desperation, began to sketch the opposite clergyman—felt hat, pipe, and all.

"Oh, my! did you see that?" shouted the fisherman, as he drew in a diminutive perch. "Did you see that pickerel follow the perch?"

He then put on a larger hook, secured the perch to it, and made a long cast. His efforts were successful, for in an instant there was a rush and the large bait was playing on the two-pound pickerel on the light rod. Having landed his fish, he turned a line through its gills and made it fast to the stump. He then proceeded to tax the life out of the pickerel with the butt of his rod. When the fish was dead he gave a short sharp tug to inquire the Rector from the voraciousness of fish and their fashion of feeding upon one another.

"I remember once going to a parish meeting of a neighboring congregation," said he, "and my road lay along the Lake Ontario shore. As I drove along the water looked so still and beautiful that I could hardly keep my eyes from it. How I longed to be out upon it with a good rod and plenty of bait, for it was a day when one knows by intuition that the fish would bite well. Then it occurred to me that a fish would taste good for breakfast, and I determined to have one if possible. I happened to have a heavy line in my pocket and a few large hooks, so at a point of rocks projecting into the lake I stopped.

"I got out the line and tying a hook on one end I, with the other in my teeth, cast about for something in the shape of bait. Luckily there was a little stream near by. By damming it with rocks, I imprisoned a few minnows in a pool and caught one. I put it on the hook, fastening it very carefully, and hastened on to the meeting. It was a long meeting and rather exciting. I was afraid at one time that it would not get through it without witnessing bloodshed. The object of the meeting was to call a Pastor. They had been listening to candidates for three months, and felt they were ready to vote for a shepherd.

"I had not more than taken my seat as Moderator when up popped the members, and nominations began. About a dozen names were suggested, and every one had a speech to make upon the characteristics of his nominee. Two of the leading members got into a quarrel as to the merits of their candidates, and called names and shook their fists at each other. I then thought it time to interfere, and threatened to put both out if they continued. This quieted them, and they settled down after I had made them shake hands. Then there arose a discussion as to whether the choir should rent or not, and they left the church in high dudgeon, stating in no gentle accents that the musical leadership of Deacon Smith would be thereafter be omitted as far as they were concerned.

"One Deacon got up and said he did not care who preached, but that he thought the congregation should choose a minister this time with a healthy wife. For the past 23 years their Pastors had all been afflicted with bad health, and the parish suffered therefrom. Finally, after much time spent in stopping a row caused by the exclusion of people who were not entitled to vote, the ballots were cast and a man was selected.

"I was tired out and came near forgetting my set line as I drove homeward. Passing the point of rocks, however, I remembered the line and went out to it. I saw immediately that something was up from the way that line was cutting sideways through the water. When I attempted to draw in on the line, which I knew was at the other end of the line, my hands were cut and I knew it was something immense. I let the fish run back and forth for some time, and blessed my luck in having put on an immense hook. Then I pulled and hauled, and hauled and pulled, and made fast the slack line, as I secured it, till finally I drew on shore a muskallonge—muskinonge they are sometimes called. He was a big fellow, and weighed 30 pounds. I was delighted, and danced a war dance around him. I smashed his head with a club, and to finish the load cleaned him on the spot. I noticed that he seemed to have a lump in his throat, and on cutting him open, would you believe it, out dropped a partly-crunched four-pound black bass.

"Well, I don't understand that," interrupted the Rector, and gave an indignant glance at his companion.

"It was this way," responded the clergyman. "The bass had swallowed the minnow, and of course was made fast. Then the muskallonge came along and seized the bass. He is a voracious fish, and can swallow almost anything, but it is another matter to throw up a fish shaped like the bass. The result was that he could not get rid of it, so we had three kinds of fish for breakfast—the minnow, the black bass, and the muskallonge."

"But did the minister have a healthy wife?" asked the Rector.

"Oh, he didn't go there," answered the piscatorial clergyman. "The man elected received another call to a church better by $200 a year. The people whose meeting I presided over had to listen to candidates again, and finally selected a young man who was not married."

A slight ruffle of air stirred the surface of the water as the clergyman finished his story, and the sailboat was seen to veer in their course. The two ministers divided the solitary pickerel between them and each then sought his home.

THE RIOT AT CHING-KIANG.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Secretary of State has received from Mr. Kennedy, United States Consul-General at Shanghai, a report on the recent riot at Ching-Kiang, China. The Consul-General received from Consul Jones at Chin Kiang, Feb. 5, telegraphic news of the riot and threatened attack on the consulate and a request for protection. As there was no American men-of-war immediately available, the British Consul-General was communicated with and a British man-of-war was started from Shanghai Feb. 6 for Ching-Kiang. On that day the British consulate and four other houses at Ching-Kiang were burned and the house of the American Consul was gutted and looted by a mob of about 6,000. Mr. Jones and family escaped injury. These facts were communicated to the United States Minister at Pekin. The Consul-General at Shanghai has reported that there was a late rumor that more buildings had been destroyed, among them the residences of some American missionaries.

NEWARK OBJECTS TO PASSAIC SEWERS.

NEWARK, N. J., March 18.—On behalf of the Newark Aqueduct Board, Col. M. F. Price to-day applied to Chancellor McGill for an injunction restraining the Passaic City authorities from constructing a large system of sewers. This improvement has long been contemplated by the Passaic City authorities. Newark and Jersey City protested that the marrying of the waste of so large a city into the Passaic River would make the drinking water of the two cities worse than ever, and their opposition deterred the Passaic authorities from carrying their designs into effect for some time. Lately, however, the ordinances authorizing the construction of the system has been pushed through the Council of Passaic City and the contract has been awarded to Patrick J. Condon of Jersey City.

The Chancellor issued a temporary injunction and ordered that the Passaic City authorities show cause before him next Monday why the injunction should not be made permanent.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S GOOD ROADS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 18.—The Legislature has passed a bill providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Public Roads, who shall have charge of the public roads and bridges of the State, and shall appoint a Commissioner in each county, who shall have charge of the roads and bridges in his county. The Commissioner of Public Roads is to receive a salary of $1,500 a year, and the county Commissioners $2 a day for the time they are employed. The bill also provides for the appointment of a Road Engineer, who shall receive a salary of $1,200 a year. The bill has been signed by the Governor, and will go into effect on April 1.

JUDGE THURMAN AT HOME.

A GREAT SUFFERER FROM RHEUMATISM DURING THE WINTER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 18.—During the entire Winter Judge Thurman has been a great sufferer from rheumatism and has very seldom left his house. During the past week the warm and dry weather permitted him to go out for a ride upon two occasions, but thus far he has not been materially benefited by the change. In conversation Mr. Thurman is most entertaining, and at times enjoys telling a good story, even at his own expense. He keeps well informed of the events of the day, and, while out of politics forever, he has not lost interest in men and measures in the least. When asked this evening as to his condition he replied that he was still in bed, as he had caught cold on leaving the grounds of his home in the morning and was suffering from a bad attack of rheumatism. The pains of the disease, he said, were excruciating, and he was unable to move. He was also troubled with a severe cough. He was not able to sit up, and was compelled to lie in bed. He was in good spirits, however, and said he hoped to be out in a few days.

MONTANA HAS THE GOLD FEVER.

BIG SANDY, Montana, March 18.—This little town is full of excitement over the development of gold mines in the Sweet Grass Hills, 55 miles northwest of here. People have just arrived from the hills reporting that miners in Eclipse Gulch are making from $50 to $80 a day. The most of the gold is taken out in the placer diggings. But blue ore has been struck by several parties in the hills, and the country is full of prospectors from Helena and other mining districts.

If the present rush continues stratified times must inevitably result, as men from all parts of Montana and Dakota are flocking here in great numbers without making adequate provision for subsistence.

Frank Stiles of Chamberlain, South Dakota, heads a party of gold seekers who arrived from St. Paul yesterday. They will open a mine owned by Stiles in East Butte, and are all prepared to locate claims.

Besides the gold deposits, which are the centre of interest, the amount of silver in the rock at the hills has led to the organization of three companies, the Brown Bird and Belle, the Detroit, and the Hazel, which are now opening mines at East Butte in the hills. Other parties are prospecting for this ore, which exists in well-defined leads all through this region.

CONNECTICUT'S WEEKLY PRESS.

NORWALK, Conn., March 18.—The Bi-monthly meeting of the Connecticut Weekly Press Association was held here to-day by special invitation, the members being the guests of the President, B. W. Maples, editor of the *Hour*. Dinner was served at 1 o'clock in the banquet hall of the new Masonic Temple erected by the Benjamin Isaacs Masonic and Benevolent Association, and the business meeting was subsequently held in the anterooms of St. John's Lodge. After the regular routine business had been transacted E. M. White of the Torrington *Register* read a very interesting paper on "Plea for Higher Journalism." Speeches followed by Isaac Brumley, advertising agent of the Consolidated Railroad; C. C. Adams of the Naugatuck *Review*, H. F. Sizeley, Portland *Advocate*; J. H. Vail, Winsted *Herald*; John H. Jones, Waterbury; John Hooker, Hartford; E. A. Rogers, H. E. Jones, New-Hartford, *Irishman*, and others.

Many ladies were present. The next meeting of the association will be held May 20 in Hartford, at which time George M. Guernsey of the Hyatt Press will read a paper on "Preferred Positions and Foreign Advertising."

TREASURER SULLIVAN'S HARVEST.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 18.—The experts appointed by the County Commissioners to examine into the shortage of John R. Sullivan, the absconding County Clerk, have so far progressed in their work that the shortage in the trust funds is known to be about $35,000. In addition to this there is $15,000 secured by fraudulent representations from the County Treasury, making the defalcation reach the handsome sum of $50,000. It is believed that the bulk of this money was taken to Canada.

The Indictment of Capen and his connection with Sullivan led to the belief that there was a deficiency also in the Treasurer's funds than the $15,000 known to have been secured. It is feared that money was drawn from the Sinking Fund Treasury ostensibly to meet bills, but some of these bills still remain unpaid.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Albert Sawyer, 25 years old, who, with his wife and three children, lives at 26 South Fifth-avenue, has been employed for some time as a polisher in the nickel-plating establishment of C. Schaed, at 32 West Third-street. He had been drinking to excess of late, and yesterday, while suffering from the effects of a debauch, attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself once in the throat and twice in the left breast with a penknife. The injuries are not serious. Savage was taken to Bellevue Hospital under arrest.

The trial of a suit brought by the Metropolitan National Bank to have the estate of Rufus Story held liable for the firm debts of John Farel & Co., who failed in 1883, was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court before Judge O'Brien and a jury. Mr. Story thought that he was becoming a special partner, but the plaintiff claims that he became a general partner. Alexander & Green and Joseph H. Choate appeared for the bank, and John E. Parsons for the defense.

A well-dressed, fair-haired woman, with a pretty girl baby in her arms, entered the West Thirty-seventh-street station house yesterday, and reeling up to the desk asked for liquor. She was so drunk that she had to be locked up, and later in the day she was committed by Justice O'Reilly to enable an officer of Mr. Gerry's society to make inquiries about her. She was rescued as Lizzie Kelchers of 550 West Forty-second-street. Her husband, a carpenter, owns the house they live in.

Jesse H. Fisher of 187A Halsey-street, Brooklyn, became canvasser in December for D. Appleton & Co.'s "Encyclopædia of American Art," *édition de luxe*, and on the 18th of the month turned in what appeared to be an order for one copy at $160 for C. D. Colby of 36

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—OUR DOCTOR.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
CHickering HALL—At 4—ORGAN CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELTI NAGZI—WAX WORKS—STAMP COLLECTION.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—DRIFTING APART.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE IRISH MINSTREL.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—A DARK SECRET.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—BOCCACCIO.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE O'REAGANS.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—MISS EMMERALDA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—EVANGELINE.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8—CONCERT.
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THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
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TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts; no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain and slightly cooler weather.

The two nominations to diplomatic posts made yesterday were excellent. Mr. SAMUEL R. THAYER of Minnesota, who is named as Minister to Belgium, is a gentleman of the highest character, a lawyer of standing, a close student and observer of affairs, who unites wide information and independent judgment with simplicity of manners. He has never been a politician or a place seeker. Mr. W. W. THOMAS, Jr., of Maine, named as Minister to Sweden and Norway, is our former representative there, and has had both experience and success in the service of the State Department. Both of these appointments are of a sort that do credit to the Administration.

The report of the State Civil Service Commission which has been submitted to the Legislature is a valuable document. It shows that the cause of reform is steadily and solidly gaining ground. The present commission consists of Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, President, and Messrs. JAMES H. MANNING and GEORGE H. TREADWELL. There was some room for doubt when they were appointed whether these gentlemen would take up the work, to which they were unaccustomed, with the zeal and energy necessary. Their report shows that they have a very clear idea of their duties and are resolved to advance rather than to lower the standard required by the commission. The testimony they have obtained and published from various superior officers under the State law, both in the State and in the various City Governments, is all heartily in support of the reform methods. The Commissioners urge that some more effective method should be adopted for compelling municipalities to observe the law, that examiners under the law should have a reasonable compensation, that "pass" examinations should be restricted wherever possible and open competition take their place, and that the subordinate employés of the Legislature should be brought under the rules. These are all sound suggestions.

Chairman COOLEY of the Inter-State Commerce Commission delivered a wholesome lecture yesterday to some of the railroadmen who were in attendance on an investigation in Washington. He reminded them that one company could not plead in justification of a violation of the law the fact that some other company had violated it. They might lose business for the time being, but the way to correct the evil was to aid in bringing the first offender to justice. The greater part of the difficulty which railroads are now having is due to the fact that some of them do not try to conform to the requirements of the law, and others that are injured by their lawless competition take that as an excuse for violating its provisions also, in self-defense as they alleged. If the railroads would try in good faith to observe the law for themselves and to secure its observance by others they would do away with a large part of their own troubles and all would be better off. The vigorous exaction of penalties in a few cases might assist them in appreciating this fact.

Although bills aimed at Trusts and all similar combinations have been pending this Winter in the Legislatures of almost all the States, and in two States have become laws, the salt manufacturers of the country have quietly been perfecting their plans for a Salt Trust, and dispatches from from the headquarters of the Michigan Salt Association now declare that the formation of such a Trust seems to be assured. Unless the temper of the people has been strangely misrepresented by the action thus far taken in Western Legislatures, the completion of this proposed "combine" will only give additional force to the popular demand for legislation that shall prevent the suppression of competition in great industries.

That ought to be an interesting debate which is expected in the House of Commons this week on a motion to cut down the salary of the Attorney-General. This would be a roundabout method of censuring the Attorney-General for a breach of official decorum, but the proposition will serve as well as any other to take the judgment of the House. It is very certain that in this country an Attorney-General who had taken a brief for a private client in a political case, in which the interest of his client was identical with the interest of the Administration, or in which the Government was in any way interested, would excite a professional and public indignation which he could not face. Englishmen are supposed to be much more strait-laced than Americans on such points, and there has undoubtedly been a feeling in English "society" that any weapon is lawful in fighting the Home Rulers. If the *Times* had been successful, the Attorney-General's conduct would doubtless have been triumphantly sustained with the usual British worship of success. As it has failed, many members of the House may be inclined to wash their hands of the whole business by voting to censure the unsuccessful advocate.

The expectation that Secretary PROCTOR will be asked at an early day to consider the propriety of revoking his predecessor's order limiting to four years the details of officers as aides-de-camp is probably based on Gen. SCHOFIELD'S well-known opposition to the present system. But the existing rule has quite as urgent advocates as opponents, and the former are far more numerous. For several years, in fact, an effort was made to accomplish by the legislation of Congress precisely what Secretary ENDICOTT effected by a simple order. The ground taken at that time was that details of line officers for duty as aides-de-camp should be changed as often as once in four years in the general interest of the army, instead of permitting some officers to be absent from their companies from fourteen to nineteen years, as had at that time been the case. The contrary view was presented in two forms, one making an exception in favor of the officer commanding the army on account of his special responsibilities, and the other applying to all General officers. Should Gen. SCHOFIELD revive the matter it would probably be in the latter form, asking an entire revocation of the order.

It would be little less than an open and intended affront to Mr. WARNER MILLER if the place of Public Printer were given to a henchman of MAT QUAY, backed by the influence of Mr. GORMAN, or, which is the same thing, "STEVE" ELKINS.

THE NEW SOUTHERN ALLIANCE.

Mr. ROGER A. PRYOR of this city, formerly of Richmond, has been giving his views at some length to the New-York *Herald* on the question of protection and the South. They are extremely interesting. Mr. PRYOR is certainly familiar with the South, though he left it a long time ago. He was born in Virginia, was active in public affairs there, was editor of the *Examiner*, member of Congress, Confederate General, and must know fairly well the character and tendencies of the people. If he errs in judgment of them, it is not in thinking these tendencies which were rife when he lived in the South too strong. Mr. PRYOR also has the benefit of a score of years of life in the North and of wide acquaintance with the public men here, particularly of his own party, which, he says, is the Democratic Party. Mr. PRYOR says of President HARRISON: "If he will conduct his Administration on the lines laid down in his inaugural, and will appoint respectable characters to office in the Southern States, in my judgment he will break up what is called the solid South and attach a very large proportion of the Southern vote to the Republican Party." The "lines" which Mr. HARRISON must follow in order to attain this result, according to Mr. PRYOR, are very simple. They consist solely in "an abstention from interference with the race controversies of the South, and an avowed purpose to uphold the policy of a protective tariff as against a revenue tariff."

We do not need to go into the details of the facts on which Mr. PRYOR bases this conclusion. It may be that he has misunderstood some of them, and that he is liable to err, when he thinks that "the South is strongly in favor of a distinctly protective tariff," and "that the actual indications of public sentiment in the South are all in the direction of a protective policy." But there are certainly some indications of this kind. Mr. PRYOR is himself a living witness of the fact that "a new generation is coming to the front whose leaders are ignorant of the positions of the past, who are taught by necessity the supreme importance of material interests, and who will fully co-operate with that party, whichever it be, that promises most for the advancement and enrichment of the South." He is also right in thinking that there are numbers of active men in public life in the South, who, like Colonel Sellers of blessed memory, "go in for the old flag and an appropriation," and this is the exact spirit of the modern protectionist, to whom patriotism as a sentiment is quite unimportant, but as a key to favorable legislation is highly appreciated. Whether this element, with its profound feeling of the "supreme importance of material interests," will be strong enough to make an effective alliance with the beneficiaries of the protective tariff in the North and to carry it out is the point of importance. Mr. PRYOR has confidence that they will, and that Mr. HARRISON and the leaders of the Republican Party are contemplating such a "deal" and will do their best to accomplish its purposes. He is an experienced and acute observer and his opinion on such matters is deserving of respect.

We desire to call the attention of those Republicans who have acted on the belief that the protection of the negro vote was the essential feature of Republican politics to what Mr. PRYOR has to say on this point. We have already cited his remark that one of the conditions of success for Mr. HARRISON'S scheme is "an abstention from interference with the race controversies of the South." Mr. PRYOR was asked if he meant that this would "enable the white men to retain their control of the State Governments," and how that could be done in States where the blacks were in the majority. Mr. PRYOR'S answer is instructive: "The moment that the colored people of the South see that the Federal Administration does not mean by intervention to promote artificially their ascendency *they will relapse into their normal relations to the whites* and will devote themselves to the care of their material interests." This has the old Southern ring. It is the hand of steel in the velvet glove. Mr. PRYOR, in his quarter of a century in the North, has not lost the art of stating cruel and even brutal ideas in mellifluous words. In plain English this means that Mr. HARRISON'S intention is to purchase the Southern protectionist vote by the suppression of the negro vote. It is only by such means, which ought not to be grateful to sincere Republicans, that the alternative plan mentioned by Mr. PRYOR can be carried out. It is this: "If, however, in any State where the negroes greatly preponderate—say South Carolina or Mississippi—there be danger that the majority vote of the unenlightened negro may acquire control of the State Government, this peril may be prevented by the restriction of the right of suffrage in such States" by an educational or property test. If any one asks how the "majority" is to be made to consent to its own disfranchisement, we leave the answer to Mr. HARRISON and the Republican managers who are engaged in this business. Plainly, a keen appreciation of "the supreme importance of material interests" is not confined to the South. We have no further comment to make on these statements at present. We commend them to the thoughtful study of those thousands of farmers in the Northwest who voted against their own interests last Fall because they were advocated by Southern men.

FALL OF THE COPPER SYNDICATE.

The collapse of the Copper Syndicate and the ruin of great financial and manufacturing companies connected with it depressed the price of copper in London yesterday to £35 per ton, the lowest price ever recorded. This is less than 8 cents a pound. Until yesterday, the lowest price of Lake copper in this country had been 10 cents. Large sales at that rate were made in 1887 by the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company. The lowest price of Chili bars in the London market had been £38½. The price there in October, 1887, was in the neighborhood of £40, and from that point the French speculators raised it to £85 in the last weeks of the year. The sudden drop of £15 per ton yesterday was caused by the failure of the firm representing the Syndicate on the London Metal Exchange, the reported bankruptcy of the Comptoir d'Escompte, and the marked decline of the shares of that bank and of the Société des Métaux on the Paris Bourse. Comptoir shares (par 1,000 francs) were sold at 160 francs and at the close of business Société shares (par 500 francs) fell to 561¼ francs and are now worth about as much as the shares of the defunct Panama Canal Company.

Great efforts were made Sunday night by the Bank of France and the representatives of other banking institutions in Paris to prevent the liquidation of the Comptoir d'Escompte, which has been the second bank in France and the one to which the Government has intrusted all of its colonial business. The Bank of France some days ago advanced to this bank $20,000,000, but this had not sufficed. It was announced yesterday morning that $8,000,000 more had been raised, half of it to be supplied by the Bank of France and a large part of the remainder by the ROTHSCHILDS and the Crédit Foncier, but this did not prevent the further fall of shares and of the price of copper. Our dispatches this morning show that arrangements for procuring this additional supply of funds had not been completed. It is now said that of the entire sum of $28,000,000 advanced the Bank of France will hold a prior claim for only $16,000,000, and that the remainder may not be secured by the assets.

The deep interest taken by the Bank of France and the Government in the work of bolstering up the broken bank of the copper speculators may be ascribed to a desire to prevent a disastrous panic, it is true, but it will not be forgotten that the course taken by the Bank of France has been extremely unsatisfactory to several of its Directors, and that the bank had loaned large sums indirectly on the Syndicate's copper. The London *Economist* of Feb. 9 said:

"The Bank of France has not made advances to the company [the Société des Métaux] direct, but it has lent, with a margin said to be from 15 to 20 per cent., on warrants or banks which had previously made advances on the same warrants, and although they have also reserved a margin, they are committed to go further into the business. There is probably little risk, unless the price of copper should fall below £60 a ton, and even then the Bank of France would be safe until copper fell below about £52."

Copper fell yesterday to £35. The Bank of France appears to be interested directly as well as indirectly in the wreck of this great speculation. The opponents of the present Government will not overlook either this interest or the fact that the projects of the Syndicate have been clearly unlawful under the provisions of the French Penal Code, and that the Government refused to enforce the law in this case even after the attention of the Minister of Justice had been directed in the Chamber of Deputies to the violation of the statute. It is interesting now to recall this incident. It was in February, 1888, that the question was raised in the Chamber by M. LAUR, a mining engineer. We quote from an account published two or three days later in the London *Economist*:

"He [M. LAUR] suggested that this was a case for the application of Article 419 of the Penal Code, which punishes by imprisonment from one month to one year and a fine of from 500*l.* to 10,000*l.* coalitions between the holders of any merchandize to create a scarcity by withholding it from market and only selling it at prices above those formed by the regular working of the laws of supply and demand. He showed that no national interest was served by forcing up the price of copper, as that metal was neither produced nor refined in France. On the other hand, the interest of manufacturers, who were being ruined by contracts they had entered into before the rise, and those of the State, which was the largest purchaser of copper in the country and was prejudiced by the rise to the amount of 9,000,000*l.* or 10,000,000*l.* a year, were sacrificed for the benefit of a group of speculators. The Minister of Justice replied that the article of the Penal Code has not fallen into abeyance, as was sometimes supposed, and the Government would not hesitate to put it in force if the necessity for doing so should arise, but he was bound to act with extreme prudence in interfering with commercial operations, and the question was not one to be decided in Parliament. He also observed that the price of copper had only returned to what it was in 1875. M. LAUR, however, pointed out that it had taken twelve years for copper to decline naturally and gradually from £80 to £45 per ton, while it had been forced up to the former price by a coalition for the purpose in as many weeks. The existence of the coalition was evident and was not contested."

The Government declined to take any action, and now it is using its financial resources in attempts to save capitalists from the consequences of their illegal operations.

The collapse of so great an undertaking is felt in all the great money markets of the world. The fall of such institutions as the Comptoir d'Escompte and the Société de Métaux, especially when accompanied by so great a decline in the value of a useful metal and the unavoidable repudiation of enormous and very profitable contracts with mining companies in every quarter of the globe, affects the value of many securities directly or indirectly. The events of the last few days should admonish those who have recently contended that great combinations to suppress competition in the sale of products are beneficial to the public because they prevent fluctuation in prices and "steady the market."

THE RAPID-TRANSIT BILL.

Assuming that Mayor GRANT'S bill amending the rapid-transit law of this State is not rendered unconstitutional by the local application of some of its important provisions, the most serious question in regard to it is whether the great power which it would place in the hands of a commission to be appointed by the Mayor can be safely intrusted to a body so selected. There are some minor defects in the bill which can be easily corrected. The law should be so amended as to permit the use of electric motors in case they can be successfully applied, and we see no reason for continuing the exception of Broadway from the streets that may be occupied, provided it is for an underground road only. If a Rapid-Transit bill applying only to cities of one million inhabitants or more could be constitutionally passed, it ought to require all the roads constructed in accordance with its provisions through the streets of such cities to be under ground. For obvious reasons we cannot have rapid-transit lines on the surface, and there should be no more elevated roads allowed in the streets. For the main trunk down town of an underground rapid-transit system Broadway is a proper place.

The character of the system to be adopted, the location of routes, the plan of construction and operation, and the terms and conditions under which the franchise is to be exercised ought to be determined by the public authorities of the city in the interest of the public. It can only be done by intrusting the necessary powers to those authorities. If they cannot be implicitly trusted to exercise them honestly and wisely, it is unfortunate, but they are the authorities which the people have directly or indirectly chosen for themselves, and there is no other appropriate place in which the responsibility can be lodged. Regarding the powers of the Mayor's commission, it is to be noted that the changes proposed in the law do not increase these, but subject them rather to restriction. The only change in regard to the manner of appointing the commission consists in doing away with the necessity of a petition from "fifty reputable householders and taxpayers of the county" and requiring not more than three of its members to be residents of the city. This change is not important. There would be no difficulty in obtaining the petition, and it would occasion very little delay, and certainly five perfectly competent men for the commission could be obtained without going outside of the city.

The unrestricted power of the Mayor to make the appointments would put in his hands the determination of the character of the commission and to a great extent the character of its work. Once appointed and organized, it would within thirty days, and as much within that period as it pleased, determine upon the necessity of a new rapid-transit system. Within sixty days of its organization it would locate the routes, provided the consent of the owners of one-half the adjacent property and of the local authorities were "first obtained," or in lieu of the former the determination of Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court. Within ninety days after its organization it would decide upon the plans of construction, fix the time within which the roads should be begun and completed, and determine the amount of the capital stock of the company to be formed, the number of shares into which it should be divided, and the percentage to be paid in at the time of subscription. Within one hundred and ten days after its organization it would determine the aggregate amount of pecuniary damage to be paid for injury to property. When all this had been done the commission would prepare the articles of association for the company to be organized to construct the roads, give notice of the first meeting of the subscribers to the organization, and determine the number of Directors for the first year. All these powers, except that of determining the time within which the work of construction shall be begun, are given to Rapid-Transit Commissioners appointed by the Mayor under the law as it now stands.

The only additions made to these powers are those of including in the articles of association for the company to be formed "such other conditions, requirements, and particulars as said Commissioners may consider essential or desirable for the promotion of the public interests or to perfect the organization of such company," and that of fixing the amount to be paid to the city as compensation for such use as is made of the streets. On the other hand, there is a check upon the commission not provided for in the present law. The plan of construction for the roads and the articles of association for the company must be submitted to the Sinking Fund Commissioners for their approval. The force of this requirement is weakened, however, by making the reconsidered action of the Mayor's commission final in case the Sinking Fund Commissioners do not give their approval in the first instance. It will be seen that scarcely any greater power would be intrusted to the Mayor or to the commission appointed by him under the amended law than under the law as it stands, while a certain check upon its exercise would be given to the Sinking Fund Commission, which consists of the Mayor, Controller, Chamberlain, Recorder, and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. We see no way of accomplishing the purpose of securing rapid transit for the city in a manner that shall make its interests the first consideration except by trusting the Mayor to appoint a commission as he may do under the present law, and trusting the commission to exercise the necessary powers conscientiously. The changes proposed do not materially enlarge these powers, and they do subject them to some new safeguards. Mayor GRANT shows a disposition to do what he can to promote rapid transit in the interest of the city and its people, and we see no resource but to trust to his intelligence and integrity in the matter.

Among the new provisions of the bill is one to the effect that "upon the adoption of articles of association" the Sinking Fund Commission shall make the application for the consent of property owners and local authorities. This seems to be incongruous with the previous provision that such consents shall be "first obtained" when the Rapid-Transit Commission locates the routes. The new provision applies only to cities of one million inhabitants or more, and the other is general and contained in the present law, but they should be harmonized somehow. The Sinking Fund Commission would also, after such consents had been obtained, proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder "the rights, franchises, and privileges of operating such railway or railways and of using therefor the streets, roads, avenues, or public places and lands so authorized for that purpose." The Cities Committee of the Assembly is taking up the consideration of this bill with commendable promptness and will give a hearing upon it this afternoon. It needs to be considered with great care, but the urgent need of rapid transit and of safeguards for the public in the process of securing it should be kept in mind.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

That is a particularly unpleasant rumor which attributes to the President the intention of sending in the name of an extensively but by no means favorably known politician and "leader" to supersede Mr. PEARSON as Postmaster of New-York. Such an action would not only violate all the pledges, such as they are, which Mr. HARRISON has made for the extension or the maintenance of reform in the civil service. It would also affect the public opinion of the first city in the country toward his Administration in a manner of which he can have very little conception unless he is rash enough to make the experiment.

Of all the machinery of the National Government in this city the Post Office is the department which comes home to men's business and bosoms. The Custom House, although three-fourths of the revenue of the Government from imports are collected in it, is not to be compared with the Post Office in furnishing to the mass of people a criterion of the efficiency of the public service. The importers are not a very numerous body, and their business with the Custom House is in great part done by brokers, whose interest it is that the business of the place should be as vexatious as possible, in order that their services may be indispensable. The "average citizen" comes in actual contact with the workings of the Custom House only when he happens to be a returning tourist, or when some misguided friend in Europe undertakes to send him something. On either of these occasions he undergoes a bad half hour, but a bad half hour once a year or less often leaves no lasting traces in his memory. Every intelligent man or woman in New-York has daily experience of the workings of the Post Office, and is to some extent a competent critic of them.

We can appeal to the common sense of every body in the community, then, in saying that the greatest postal service in this city is admirably efficient and has been steadily increasing in efficiency throughout the terms of Mr. JAMES and of Mr. PEARSON. The collections and deliveries are frequent and regular. Every effort is made to rectify the negligence of letter writers with respect to addresses, and the delay occasioned by such errors is wonderfully small, while anything more serious than delay, if the address gives any clue to the sender's intention, is almost unknown. The public has not as yet come fully to recognize the advantages of the special-delivery system. Those who are accustomed to make use of that system are aware that a letter requiring dispatch can be sent from one end of the city to the other almost as speedily as by a special messenger hired for the purpose, and very much more certainly. The New-York Post Office, in short, affords very nearly a model of intelligent, zealous, and efficient public service.

It is manifest that it could not have been brought to such a degree of perfection by officials with whom its efficiency was a secondary object. If they had been primarily interested in arranging "deals" and looking after elections, we should by no means be getting our letters so promptly and so certainly as we do. If Mr. PEARSON were to be superseded by a politician it is quite inevitable that the service would degenerate. Of course, no new man, even of equal intelligence and zeal, could carry on the work so well, and if the new man's intelligence and zeal lay in a different direction from that of improving the service, its decline would be very rapid. Moreover, the Postmastership of New-York is no longer a political prize, nor can it now be made so without evading the law and overturning the whole system under which the Post Office has been made so useful as an administrative machine and so worthless as a political machine. The mere place of Postmaster gives a man no political power unless its patronage is used for the express purpose of creating such a power. It is safe to say that there are now no politics in the office. It is sixteen years since Mr. JAMES became Postmaster, and the intervening period has been employed in substituting the postal service for politics. So successful has this effort been that it is very nearly as many years since there has been an accusation or even a suspicion that political influence entered into the conduct of the business of the place. The appointment of a politician to be the head of the office would be the announcement of a purpose to undo all this good work. Mr. HARRISON will be weaker or worse advised than we can think possible if he allows himself to make such an announcement.

COMICAL AND COMMONPLACE.

Gen. John L. Swift has accepted an invitation from Mayor Hart to deliver the oration on the Fourth of July, the Mayor's invitation being in this form: "Will you be our city orator on July Fourth? Perhaps you may consent to re-echo and to interpret anew the eloquence and the genius of Mann, Sumner, Everett, Holmes, and Winthrop. We want an American talk, with a little Boston and New-England mixed in. Pray, please your many friends and yourself by accepting this invitation."—*Boston Journal.*

Recently a Kingston lawyer asked a country Justice: "Well, what became of that suit against ——, tried before you?" Country Justice—"Oh! I couldn't make head nor tail to it after the lawyers got through." "What did you do?" "Why, I just charged the jury, and told them if they knew anything about the case they knew more than I did, and then I sent them out to deliberate." "Well, did the jury do?" "They found 'no cause of action.'"—*Kingston Freeman.*

A shoe manufacturer in Portland, being asked to assist in providing bread for the suffering poor, said he would contribute to the extent of 100 sacks of flour and 100 bushels of meal, 1 sack of flour and 1 bushel of meal to be given to each man who might be found in Portland who neither kept a dog, drank rum, nor used tobacco, and was in need of bread. The first man has not appeared yet to claim the gift.—*Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph.*

A bright thing was said the other day by a little 5-year-old residing on State-street. His mother chided him for a trifling act of disrespect, and asked him if he did not recall the commandment to honor his father and mother. "Oh," replied the little heifer, "you forget that that commandment was made before either you or I was born."—*Albany Journal.*

It is an odd circumstance that the greatest rush for offices under a Republican Administration should come from the Democratic States. The Republicans in the States which cast no Electoral votes for President Harrison are heroically resolved that he shall fully understand that their hearts beat warmly for their native land.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Canadian statesman introduced a resolution in the Dominion Parliament proposing to buy the New-England States and annex them to Canada. Where is the money to come from? It would take the value of all the British North American possessions and a big mortgage on England to pay for Massachusetts.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

B. M. Brink of Saugerties says that Saugerties derived its name from a little sawyer who had his sawmill upon the Sawkill at its mouth at the northeast corner of the village of Saugerties, the residence of the late William M. Brink. His place was spoken of as 'de sawrijer's,' 'the little sawyer's.'"—*Catskill Recorder.*

The following recommendations for Consular appointments are respectfully submitted to the Secretary of State: Greece—Mr. Pryo of Maine. Cologne—Mr. Rosewater of Omaha. Cow Bay—Mr. Hoard of Wisconsin. Fare—Mr. Lucky of Indiana. Canary—Mr. Singer of New-York.—*Umoago News.*

A New-York lawyer named Doolittle once unwittingly entered into partnership with a brother barrister named Steele, but a leak of clients soon became painfully noticeable, and it was found advisable to dissolve, the name of the firm proving too suggestive to prospective patrons.—*The Epoch.*

We regret to have to admit that during the polling on the prohibitory amendment in New-Hampshire ladies tried to influence voters, not only with bewitching glances, but with doughnuts and coffee. Is this the way women are to purify politics when they get votes?—*Toronto Globe.*

An old merchant says the rules for buying goods ought to be boiled down into two maxims: Goods are never cheap enough, provided they can be bought cheaper. A good buyer sees a great deal more than he sells.—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

The creatures which we of the "rowdy West" call frebugs, or, when we want to be particularly proper and impressive, "moendiaries," are described in the Boston criminal reports as "pyromaniacs."—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

We are all of us bound to make blunders in this life. Most of our troubles come from trying to uphold them after they are made.—*Somerville Journal.*

A hotel in Greenville, Ms., is said to be the only one in the world that serves roast ice on its table every night in the year.—*Louisville Journal.*

It is best to pardon Chatman who talks constantly about himself. He wears to be excitable and keeps standing now.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Carr, who aspired to be Governor of West Virginia, has been auctioneer.—*Boston Herald.*

LYCEUM THEATRE.

MR. FROHMAN changed his bill at the Lyceum Theatre last evening, substituting for "Sweet Lavender," Mr. Pinero's play of life in London chambers, "The Marquise," a new adaptation by Mr. Louis Nathal of one of Sardou's old plays fitted with a new title, which, by a strange coincidence, is the very title that Sardou has given to a play produced within a month or so in Paris. Mr. Frohman's "Marquise" is however, a very different play from M. Sardou's "Marquise," and we have no doubt that, although a performance of the newer play would have been interesting to the regular "first-nighters," as a matter of curiosity if for no other reason, yet the adaptation of "Ferreol" will suit the taste of the ordinary New-York playgoer much better.

"Ferreol" belongs to the same order of plays as "Les Rempcois de Pont Arcy" and "Pêcheurs"; it is a good example of Sardou's constructive skill, and it contains one remarkably ingenious and absorbingly-interesting scene. It does not bear its age very well, and plays of its kind seldom do. The refurbishing process to which it has been submitted has not materially altered it, and beautiful setting given to it at the Lyceum, and the careful and effective acting of the members of the excellent company of that house are not likely to restore to it its old popularity. It will serve the only purpose that Mr. Frohman probably had in view, to exhibit the dramatic skill of his actors to good advantage after long run of a play which kept most of them in the background.

The story of "Ferreol," or "The Marquise," is, under the circumstances, not worth narrating at length. Through three acts a man is on trial for his life behind the scenes, and the audience learns that he is not guilty, and that the only man who can prove his innocence is compelled to remain silent to save the honor of a woman the wife of the Judge who is presiding at the trial of the accused murderer. In the last act the truth all comes out in an examination in the Judge's private office. This is the great scene of the drama, and it is strong enough to excuse the tiresome preliminaries that have preceded it.

Among the four or five members of Mr. Frohman's company who bore the burden of this drama it would be impossible to name one whose triumph overshadowed the others. The good judgment of the manager in producing the play is, therefore, evident. To be sure, the perfect poise, the apt and graceful display, and the admirable diction of Mr. Nelson Wheatcroft in the character of the assistant prosecutor were scarcely equaled by any one of his associates, and could be surpassed by no actor now on our stage. Mr. Wheatcroft is an artist of rare discrimination. But his task was much lighter than that of any of his principal associates.

Miss Cayvan's work, for instance, was not distinguished by the same flawless skill, but the difficulties she had to surmount would have been insurmountable to all but very few of her contemporaries. The character must lie altogether beyond her sympathy, and she must have acquired her command of it by purely intellectual means. It is not a reasonable character from an American point of view. Yet the acceptance of the woman for the time being as a perfectly rational creature, governed in all she does, after the play begins, by sound motives, is absolutely necessary to a successful performance of the play. And that Miss Cayvan's Hélène was accepted, without question, while the play lasted, was shown by the tears that flowed in sympathy with the mimic sufferings she depicted, and the spontaneous applause she received from an audience which was certainly above the ordinary in intelligence. Her acting was distinguished by its usual quality—sincerity; it was exceedingly effective in its gradations of force, and in at least one element of it, her expression of the woman's boundless love for her child, was very touching. Her demeanor during the cruel torture of the examination in the last act was a fine example of her skill. She is to be congratulated upon securing another important triumph in the face of great difficulties.

Mr. Henry Miller, though he lacks both the dignity and the vigor of the late Charles R. Thorne, Jr., was successful in one of Thorne's best parts. His acting was distinguished by real feeling and often by eloquence, and he was handsome and graceful enough to satisfy the pictorial requirements of the part. Mr. Herbert Kelcey, happily freed from his recent ungraceful burden of London dandyism, was austere as the Judge, tender as the husband, disinvited at all times, and Mr. Le Moyne as Martial, (or Martel,) the gamekeeper, whose affliction leads him to crime, and whose guilty conscience makes him his own accuser, contributed a vigorous and picturesque impersonation.

Characters of less importance were neatly and effectively treated by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walcot and Miss Grace Henderson. Miss Dora Leslie was overburdened in the character of a deeply-afflicted young woman, but she wept and wailed with great industry, to the astonishment of her sister, Elsie Leslie. (Little Lord Fauntleroy,) who watched the performance from a conspicuous seat in the balcony. Mr. White Whistlesey, who recently made his first appearance on any stage in the character of the vengeful Orestes of Sophocles, lacks as yet, the *savoir faire* needed for the characterization of a fashionable young man of modern French comedy, whose duty it is to open the play, and "feed" the other characters. An "actor" of Mr. Wheatcroft's skill would be required to make such a part interesting. But Mr. Whistlesey is a handsome youth, and we have no doubt that he will become an actor when he learns what to do with his legs and arms.

"The Marquise" is beautifully set upon the stage. Three handsome interiors are shown, and all are novel, tasteful, and rich in appointment and decoration.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

The performance of "Die Walküre" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening was excellent in spirit and in execution. It would be too much to expect that Herr Perretti should break the habits of years at short notice, and his exuberance of gesticulation and lack of repose must be viewed with some leniency in consideration of his fine fervor and honest devotion to the rôle of Siegmund. He was in good voice last evening and sang with good effect.

Frau Lehmann, as Sieglinde, was in splendid voice, and she sang with magnificent enthusiasm guided by unerring judgment and admirable vocal art. Frau Moran-Olden repeated her earnest and dramatic impersonation of Brünnhilde. Herr Fischer was again the familiar Wotan, his noble voice being in good condition. Fräulein Reil was Fricka, and Herr Weiss was Hunding. The choir of Valkyr maidens sang with plenty of voice. The orchestra was in good form.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

A variety entertainment of more than ordinary excellence was given at Tony Pastor's little theatre last night, and an audience which filled the house enjoyed it all immensely. Madaline, a "female Egyptian juggler," started the ball a-rolling—literally—and the Starr twins, young women of pleasing appearance, sang and danced to the intense delight of the gallery. Farwell and Wilmot, Irishmen of recent importation, embraced the opportunity and sang about St. Patrick's Day until the stage looked green, and other people who did their share in entertaining were the Juliana acrobats; Nip and Tony Pastor himself, Harry Kennedy, ventriloquist; F. C. Shortis, who made the banjo almost talk; Ross and Fenton, and Maggie Cline, the "Irish Queen." The entertainment closed with a very clever little sketch, in which John Hart was the principal actor.

Keller began the eighth week of his season at Doerstader's last night, when Fred Millis, the humorist and ventriloquist, was made a feature of the programme, and provoked roars of laughter for 20 minutes. "Astarte" still remains the great mystery of the performance, and this with

A MISDEED OF GOV. HILL.

HOW HE THWARTED THE PEOPLE'S WISH.

THE NEED OF A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND THE WAYS IT WOULD ADVANCE HOME RULE.

The Commonwealth Club dined at the Metropolitan Hotel last night and the members proceeded to give Gov. David B. Hill a talking to concerning his disregard of the wishes of 775,000 voters in the State for a Constitutional Convention. Ex-Mayor Seth Low of Brooklyn made an address upon the "Failure to Hold Our State Constitutional Convention, a Flagrant Contempt of the Supreme Law." He was followed by the club with the deepest interest and the discussion which ensued bore witness of the seriousness of the arraignment he made.

William J. Coombs presided. Among the other gentlemen present were Carl Schurz, D. Willis James, Prof. Van Amringe, W. S. Logan, R. R. Bowker, R. W. G. Welling, Richmond Smith, J. W. Pryor, J. Hampden Dougherty, and Jacob F. Miller.

"Our forefathers," said Mr. Coombs in introducing Mr. Low, "uprose in revolution because they were compelled to try their causes before foreign courts; yet we have to go to Albany, and the men who make our laws are from the Western parts of the State. I believe that we should have a charter to govern ourselves in our cities, for in such an event, despite all the defects in our legislation, we would know our necessities and do much better than we do now."

Mr. Low thought it time that the citizens of this State should define how far their wishes should be set aside by a careless or willful Executive. The citizens demanded a Constitutional Convention to consider subjects which were the outgrowth of the 20 years elapsing between the convention of 1867 and the one which was voted for in 1886 and should have been held in 1887.

"When, in 1822," he went on, "the State of South Carolina differed from the General Government concerning the provisions of the Constitution, President Jackson proclaimed that, if necessary, he would call upon the army of the United States to compel respect. In 1861, when certain States objected to the provisions of the National Constitution, the struggle which ensued was one of the bitterest strifes in the history of our race—yet the Constitution was upheld. Certainly I believe that the supreme law should not be disregarded when the people have called for an enlargement of it. The thirteenth article in the Constitution of 1847 provided that in 1866, and every 20 years thereafter, the question should be submitted to the people whether there shall or shall not be a convention held for the purpose of amending the Constitution. In 1886 such a convention was held by the people to be necessary and was ordered, and for the second time in the State of New-York the majority of all votes cast was in favor of the convention. The Legislature, being Republican, passed a law to carry into effect the wishes of the State, but the bill for this purpose which was presented to him for his signature was vetoed by the Governor, because he did not approved of its details. It seems to me that this was a serious misuse of his executive power. Now, does it not reduce his whole matter to an absurdity, if, after the people have voted, under an entirely negative power, the Governor may bring the whole thing to naught?

"Gov. Hill has fallen back upon the negative power to bring the Constitution to naught and so defy the vote of the people. He may conceive that the people, by electing him, condoned his tactics. But this view of the case is offset by two facts: In 1887 the people elected a Republican Senate and Assembly, and last year, when they re-elected Gov. Hill, they also chose a Republican Legislature. There may be but two explanations of this. They did so without thought or they have good-naturedly indorsed a negative policy.

"What is the present duty? It is for the Legislature to pass a law requiring that a constitutional convention be held. They may say: 'The Governor will veto it again.' Let him veto it. I should be ashamed, as a citizen, to think out our plan for our action from any lower ground than our right. The Constitution says that we may call a convention, and we shall. Let it be called. We have this one reason for calling it: It is our right to do so. It reminds me of a story of Frederick the Great. He was passing through a little Prussian town when the Mayor came to him, saying: 'Sire, I did not salute you for 100 reasons. The first is I did not have any artillery.'

"'Never mind the other 99 reasons,' said Frederick.

"While we shall make no argument, still it is pertinent that we consider what we suffer. We should remember that the Governor and Legislature have failed to do their duty.

"There was a sound in 1866 and there still exists one, whether a Constitutional Convention may be called on the majority vote on that single question, or whether it is necessary to have a majority of all votes cast. In 1846 130,000 votes were cast out of a qualified voting population of 380,000. Of this total 17,000 persons voted in favor of the convention, and only 3,000 against it. In 1886 575,000 persons voted in favor of the convention, with 31,000 opposition ballots, out of a total of 971,000 votes. One-half of the latter would be 485,000, leaving a majority of 90,000 in favor of a convention, and if you take the trouble to follow out this vote you will see how significant was the people's demand. It is upheld that all power in a republic is centred in the people. I will not pretend to say that the Governor vetoed the bill because he believed it did not.

"If you have read Mr. Bryce's book you will have noted that he speaks of the Constitution of 1847 as a Democratic Constitution. But I do not believe that Republicans should disregard this fundamental principle of the power of the people. The consequences of the failure to act on the vote of the people are important in many ways. We are compelled to live along under laws which as we progress may become irksome. How much more irksome do they become when the power to change them is inadequate. Even the Constitution of the United States has been subject to change, either by amendment, interpretation, or usage. Our own Constitution provides a method and relieves us of any reason for using irregular means. The sovereign people when they decide upon a step are not compelled to give reasons for it. I might mention many advantages the Constitutional Convention might have. Perhaps the question of land tax, something from Henry George, would be a valuable subject to discuss and the people have a right that, even though these things do not become laws, they should be debated. It is in the interests of liberty and good government that these things should be considered.

"Mr. Coombs says he wants home rule. But it must be a clearly defined home rule. The whole tendency in the government of cities is the centralization of authority. It remains to be said that though Common Councils be large or small, when the city is large one is large as of no use. It has not yet been discovered how to make Common Councils so that they may be trusted. But while we want home rule we want it according to the needs of to-day, not under the limitations of 1846. I want to see home rule defined and defined by our experience. We Americans ought to believe that there is no such remedy for bad notions as to have them debated in the arena of common sense.

"Rapid transit in cities is another serious question. Mayor Grant has prepared a bill which, while admirable in detail, is, I think, too, is admirable, and the scheme ought to succeed. Yet the question is, under the present Constitution, can this be carried out? Then, in addition, there is the capacity of the Legislature to pass general and private laws. As a matter of history, in the early part of this century no one thought of asking for a bank charter unless he were in sympathy with the Legislature. Think of the immense number of bills poured into the Legislature. I have only come in contact with the Legislature for public measures, and no one has less to complain of than I. But I have seen public legislation to be made when it ought to have been impossible. During the last 40 years the growth of railway has been fabulous, and I should hide my head with shame if I believed that the railway system should be such a scandal as it has in the past. It should be made impossible that the trustee of railway corporations should be other than his name implies."

A short discussion followed Mr. Low's address. The participants in it were Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Logan, and Mr. Miller.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 18—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, preceded by rain on the coast, slightly cooler, northerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Eastern New-York, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, rain, slightly cooler, easterly winds.

For Districts of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, rain, cooler, easterly winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, Ohio, and Indiana, rain, slightly cooler, followed in Indiana by slightly warmer, northeasterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
6 A. M.	17°	40°	3:30 P. M.	37°	50°
9 A. M.	14°	36°	6 P. M.	31°	46°
12 M.	18°	41°	9 P. M.	32°	46°
3 P. M.	26°	47°	12 P. M.	29°	45°

Average temperature yesterday.....44°
Average temperature for same date last year.....28°

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

San Francisco, March 18—[illegible] sight, 11[illegible]

MORE NEW PARKS WANTED.

PRESIDENT ROBB TO THE TAXPAYERS OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

A good proportion of the 200 members of the Washington Heights' Taxpayers Association, which represents some $4,000,000 worth of real estate in the upper part of the city, met at the Mount St. Vincent Hotel, One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue, last evening and listened to an address on "Parks" by J. Hampden Robb, President of the Commissioners of Public Parks. Mr. Robb recommended his hearers to agitate the subject of making a new park similar to Morningside out of the grounds of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, on St. Nicholas-avenue. The property there could be purchased by the city now at a reasonable figure, and a most beautiful pleasure ground could be made. He also reminded his hearers of the park on the promontory on the Hudson River near the site of old Fort Washington, that was planned years ago as Washington Park, but about which nothing has been said or done for a long time.

Mr. Robb suggested that property holders on the line of Tenth-avenue above One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, which is to be the western boundary of High Bridge Park, should allow only the very highest class of residential buildings to be erected there and should restrict to that effect, all property in that locality that they might have occasion to sell. He said that Tenth-avenue under these conditions might well be made the finest residential portion of the city. The process of making parks is naturally a very slow one, and he advised the association to make it their business to see that all the steps toward building High Bridge Park be made promptly. "Get the Corporation Counsel," said he, "to appoint Commissioners to purchase and lay out the park, and the Department of Public Works will be only too glad to take care of and improve it."

The Rev. Dr. Van Rensselaer, who presided at the meeting, asked Mr. Robb if it would not be a practical and practical idea to extend Riverside Drive by a bridge across the gap at Manhattanville, and include in its length the historic sites of Forts George, Tryon, and Washington. Mr. Robb said that it was certainly an attractive and feasible plan, and one that he would be glad to see carried through. Mr. Robb also said in answer to a question of Lawson N. Fuller regarding the progress of the proposed transverse horse-car lines through Central Park that his department was getting ready to advertise for bids for the construction of a roadbed across Eighty-sixth-street, and that the tracks, which were to be of a new and superior class, would probably be laid and ready for use by early Summer. The tracks across the Arsenal road might not be ready for some time, on account of the difficulty of getting a street car company to use them.

William Heckert, a civil engineer from Massachusetts, exhibited plans before the association of an elaborate rapid transit scheme, something akin to the elevated railroad system. It is to be of iron and some eight feet higher on an average than the elevated tracks in this city, and on its two upper rails express trains drawn by locomotives will be run from the junction of the New-York and Harlem and the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company's tracks at Mott Haven to the Battery with but four stops. Outside of the pillars of the structure and under what are the footpaths in the elevated roads, suspended cars drawn by a cable will run and stop at stations as near together as the present ones, and between the pillars and suspended so low that their bottoms are but 15 inches from the ground. Two lines of double-decked cars are to run by cable power also and stop at every block. The scheme was turned over to the Executive Committee for examination.

FLAMES ON THE SOUND.

A BURNING WAREHOUSE INCITES A REPORT THAT A STEAMER IS ON FIRE.

Much anxiety was aroused in this city last night by the receipt of dispatches from Port Jefferson, Long Island, stating that a large steamer had been seen on fire in the middle of the Sound opposite that point. Later news stated that between 7 and 8 o'clock flames were distinctly seen bursting from a large steamer, which was apparently bound westward, and which was surrounded by other steamers. The fire appeared to die out gradually later on, and at 10 o'clock the flames had become entirely obscured.

The Sound passenger steamers bound for New-York could hardly have arrived at Port Jefferson at 8 o'clock. The Stonington of the Stonington Line, the City of Worcester of the Norwich Line, the Pequot of the Providence Line and the Providence of the Fall River Line made up last night's westbound fleet, but the earliest of these to leave would have been the Providence, from Newport, at 9 o'clock.

The eastward-bound fleet which by 8 o'clock would be in Hurlgate past Sunds Point, was made up of the Old Colony of the Fall River Line, the City of New-York of the Norwich Line, the Nashua of the Providence Line, and the Rhode Island of the Stonington Line. The freight boats of the Lawrence of the Norwich Line and City of Brockton and City of Fall River of the Fall River Line would none of them be likely to be off Port Jefferson at the hour named.

The probable explanation of the alarm at Port Jefferson is given in the following dispatch to THE TIMES:

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 18.—A large wooden structure situated close to the Sound in Southport, Conn., was totally destroyed by fire this evening, together with a large stock of hay and grain. Twenty-five horses were rescued with great difficulty. The fire started in the hayloft, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The building was owned by Edward Henshaw. The loss will be about $5,000; fully insured.

IN HOTEL CORRIDORS.

Charles E. Austin of the Buffalo *Express* is at the Albemarle. He said last evening that the office seekers in Buffalo were numerous enough to make President Harrison's hair stand on end. Col. W. J. Morgan is a hot aspirant for the Collectorship, and, if local backing counts for anything, he ought to get the appointment as against ex-County Clerk Sirret and Philo D. Beard. When Wilson S. Bissell was here last week he said that his brother Arthur, the present Collector, intended to resign in a few days. Mr. Austin says the impression prevails in Buffalo that there will be no change in the office until the expiration of Collector Bissell's term in June. Hiram Exstein is believed to have a walk-over for the Internal Revenueship, and "Ed" Gallagher, the ex-Assemblyman, and a score of other politicians, would accept the place held by Postmaster Sacket.

John R. Hill, the Philadelphia politician who was conspicuous at Chairman Quay's National Republican headquarters last Fall and was reported to have won $40,000 in election bets on Harrison and Hill, made his first appearance in the city since November last evening. He registered at the Hoffman House with Lars Anderson and William D. Simmons. It is said that $19,000 of his winnings on the election came out of the pocket of a hotel man who has a fondness for horse racing.

Many railroad men were registered at the uptown hotels yesterday afternoon and last evening. There was an extraordinary influx at the Brunswick, where the National Association of Passenger Agents will meet in convention to-day.

"We propose," said the representative of a felt boot factory in the western part of the State last evening, "to build a shop in Canada on the border of the United States. Competition has become so sharp that we feel bound to make a new departure. The experiment means a material reduction in expenses, including the duty on wool, of which we use a large quantity. Our goods are sold to jobbers and used principally in the Northern sections during the Winter. There is no trade in Summer and that enables us to make up a stock. Last Winter trade was light and half the supply was carried over."

POWERS'S NAME TO BE ON THE BILLS.

Comedian Powers of the Casino company in Washington telegraphed the Messrs. Aronson last evening that he should withdraw from the Philadelphia engagement of the Chestnut-Street Theatre unless his name was printed on the programmes and bills. He had heard that the lessees were advertising Francis Wilson for the part of Faregas, notwithstanding they well knew his contract has been canceled. The Messrs. Aronson replied to the message that they had already attended to the grievance and at once instructed their agent in Philadelphia to have the name Thomas Powers printed in the cast in bold face type.

A BELLEVUE NURSE TAKEN SICK.

John Borham, a nurse at Bellevue Hospital, was removed from the institution to the Reception Hospital last evening suffering from scarlet fever. Borham is 35 years old and is single. He has been in the hospital over 15 years, and had about 20 persons under his care. He had charge of Ward 30 of the fourth surgical division. It is not known how Borham contracted the disease. He has complained of a sore throat for the last few days.

JAY GOULD'S TRIP.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 18.—Jay Gould, his son George Gould, and their party, arrived here to-night on his special car from Shreveport, and are at the St. Charles Hotel. The party includes also, Miss Helen Gould and [illegible] Miss Wood. Dr. J. P. Munn, Samuel Sloan, C. M. Leupp, and Col. Cary. Mr. Gould [illegible] his sanctum to be for four days.

GEN. BOULANGER'S WORDS

HE MAKES AN ATTACK ON THE ASSEMBLY.

AND TELLS WHY HE WANTS TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE—BITTER COMMENTS ON HIS LAST SPEECH.

PARIS, March 18.—Gen. Boulanger, in a letter to the electors of the Department of the North announcing the circumstances requiring him to represent the Department of the Seine, says:

"Happily, the Assembly, which some politicians or financial scandal still from time to time galvanises into life, is virtually dead. Its legal decease will, six months hence, again place the country face to face with itself. Then you and I will again be ready to continue the struggle in behalf of liberty, which is denied, and of law, which is trampled upon."

The Conservative journals declare that Gen. Boulanger's speech at Tours last evening will not cause any modification in the attitude of the Conservatives. The Republican journals reproach Gen. Boulanger for the overtures made by him to the clergy in his speech. The *République Française* says that the speech was an insult to the republic and demands that it be answered in some way other than by treating it merely with contempt.

THE PILGRIMS IN ROME.

ROME, March 18.—Archbishop Stonor celebrated high mass in the Irish College yesterday. Cardinals Schiaffino and Bianchi, Archbishop Stonor, and Bishops Keane, McQuaid, and Wigger were present at dinner in the college.

The Pope to-day gave audience to the American pilgrims. The clerical members of the party assembled in the throne room and the lay pilgrims in adjoining apartments.

Bishop Rademacher, Mgr. Seton, and the Very Rev. Charles A. Vissani presented a richly-bound address to the Pope, who greeted each with a kind word and benediction. His Holiness gave the priests full privileges and power to pronounce a special Papal benediction upon their congregations on their return. In blessing the oriflamme carried by the pilgrims the Pope, observing the eagle, said: "America never goes back from anything." He expressed the hope that America would soon have a national hospice in Palestine like other nations.

The Pope presented to each pilgrim a silver medal inclosed in a handseome case, and in return received many gifts from his visitors.

Bishop Wigger was absent on account of illness. He will abandon the pilgrimage and return to America. The pilgrims are much gratified by the kindness of the Pope.

Mgr. Grasselli celebrated mass at the church of the Irish Franciscans, where Father Locke preached a powerful sermon.

Cardinal Jacobini and Mgr. Revell entertained the American pilgrims and the Irish Augustinians later in the day.

Bishop Keane, President of the new Washington University, to-day presented to the Pope two gentlemen of Washington who contributed munificent sums to the institution. It is stated that each subscribed $1,500,000. The Pope thanked them warmly for their magnificent gifts.

The Pope gave an audience to-day to Father Agustino.

PARNELL AND HIS AIDS.

LONDON, March 18.—The Rev. Mr. Tanning to-day applied to the authorities of the prison at Chatham for permission to visit Dr. Gallagher, but his application was refused on the ground that Dr. Gallagher was undergoing punishment for a breach of the prison rules.

Mr. William O'Brien refuses to accept his liberty on the condition imposed by Presiding Justice Hannen of the Parnell Commission, that he abstain from agitation during the period of his release. Mr. O'Brien says he will not accept the proffered liberty unless he is released unconditionally.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, March 18.—Many large meetings have been held in the various cities of Australia, at which resolutions were adopted congratulating Mr. Parnell on his victory in the matter of the charges made against him by the London *Times*. Large sums of money were raised at the meetings for the benefit of the Irish cause.

SERVIA'S ROYALTY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 18.—The Sultan has intimated to ex-King Milan of Servia that he would receive a visit from him with pleasure.

BELGRADE, March 18.—A visit by ex-Queen Nathalie and King Alexander to the Czar is meditated.

Ex-King Milan has started for Pesth. He intends to return to Belgrade prior to going to Constantinople.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, March 18.—The Panama Canal Company announces that a further extension of the provisional concession is arranged with the contractors, which secures the maintenance of the works and material. The official liquidator does not despair of forming a new company.

The Duc d'Aumale has been elected a Director of the French Academy for the next quarter.

ROME, March 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Prime Minister Crispi said he had consented to remain in power because the difference which caused him to offer his resignation referred to methods, not to principles. He aimed to restore the equilibrium of the budget by means of reforms and retrenchments.

BERLIN, March 18.—The Government has suppressed the *Volks Zeitung* under the Socialist Law.

At an election held at Zelle, Hanover, to-day, for member of the Reichstag, the National Liberal candidate was defeated by the nominee of the Old Hanoverian Party. This is the eighth loss of a seat to the Government since the general election in 1887.

CAIRO, March 18.—Capt. Wissmann has started for Zanzibar.

LONDON, March 18.—The Queen will return to Windsor on April 3.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British Minister to the United States, will sail for America on April 13.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—The Supreme Court has decided that Princess Hohenlohe, wife of the Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine and heiress to the Russian estates of Prince Wittgenstein, is indebted to the Bank of Commerce in the sum of 6,000,000 roubles.

BELFAST, March 18.—The strike in the shipbuilding trade here is spreading. About 1,000 men are now idle.

CAPT. JACK HARDY DEAD.

CAREER OF A ONCE NOTED JOCKEY AND SPORTING MAN.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 18.—Capt. Jack Hardy, the well-known sporting man, died at 11 o'clock this morning, after a short illness, of paralysis of the brain. Capt. Hardy was born in Hillsborough, Scott County, Miss., 54 years ago. His father was a sporting man and breeder and owner of some famous racing horses.

At the age of 9 years young Jack, who then weighed but 45 pounds, commenced riding for the stable, and soon became one of the most celebrated and successful jockeys in quarter races in the country. The most notable of his triumphs in the saddle was scored in Mobile, where he piloted Little Joe to victory and landed a ten-thousand-dollar stake and $4,000 in bets for his party.

At the age of 14 young Hardy went to Texas and Mexico, where he rode quarter races and followed sporting generally. At he grew up he formed friendships and alliances with kindred spirits among the ranchmen and sporting men, who lived a free life in that then new country, and bore his part well in many of their feuds. While it is known that both in Texas and in other States Capt. Hardy killed a number of men, it is said by all who knew him that he was never the aggressor.

About 1859 young Hardy returned to his home in Mississippi and resumed his turf career. Upon the outbreak of the war he, with his father, joined the ranks of the guerrillas, and as a regular cavalry inflicted much loss upon the Union forces. After the war Capt. Hardy devoted his entire attention to sporting. He had a stock farm at Brook Haven, Miss., an interest in a racing outfit of L. M. Brown & Co., the owners of Glen Hall and other well-known horses, and an interest in a number of gaming houses in Vicksburg, this city, and surrounding country.

Capt. Hardy leaves a widow and six children in affluent circumstances. The remains will be interred at Brook Haven, whither they were taken this evening.

EFFORT TO SAVE THE BARRETT BOYS

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 18.—A new phase has been developed in the case of the Barrett boys, who are to be hanged in Minneapolis Friday for the murder of John Tollefson, the street car driver, unless Gov. Merriam exercises his prerogative. It is now said that Tim Barrett is insane, demented now at least, if he was not on the night of the murder. It appears that there is ground for the belief, as his actions of late have been such as to justify the assumption that his mind is unsettled.

As soon as the Governor has announced his intention with reference to Pete Barrett, whose sentence may possibly be commuted, strong pressure will be brought to bear to induce him to reunite Tim. If this is done, a commission will be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into his sanity. Should it be found that he is not in his right mind the asylum will take the place of the hangman's noose.

DIED IN A JERSEY CITY HOSPITAL.

Capt. Thomas G. Gleason of 314 Hudson-street, New-York, a member of the Sixty-third Regiment, was taken ill Sunday afternoon while attending the Ancient Order of Hibernians' parade in Jersey City and died yesterday in the City Hospital. He is said to have been a brother of Mayor [illegible] Island City.

HER DELIVERANCE NEAR.

TRIBUTES TO IRELAND AT THE DINNER OF THE ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.

The members of the St. Patrick's Club celebrated St. Patrick's Day at the Hoffman House last night by holding their sixth annual banquet. The decorations of the banquet hall were modest, but the spirit of the meeting could hardly have been more intense had St. Patrick himself been present. The men about the tables were Irishmen from tip to toe, and they needed neither harps nor shamrocks to awaken their patriotism. Every allusion to Erin was greeted with resounding cheers, and there was great applause for every speaker.

This was especially true in the case of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew. Not only was he cheered again and again, but when he was introduced the whole company sprang to its feet and lustily sang "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Mr. Depew said that Ireland was marching to-day to music she had never heard before, and an elasticity of step that she had never before known. She saw to-day the fulfillment of her hopes and the realisation of her aspirations. Like the soul of John Brown, that of Ireland keeps marching on.

No man was competent to speak of home rule unless he had visited Ireland and seen the Irish people in their homes, the degradation of their property, and the helplessness of their lives. And yet they were full of hope. They might be hungry, but it was their nature to be happy, for they were a pure, moral, and virtuous people. They were a people who ought to be free.

Mr. Depew was in England eight years ago and found every social door shut to home rulers. Last Summer he visited England again and found that there was not a table at which a home ruler was not an honored guest. In Hamburg he met Earl Spencer, whose official position and studies had made him a home ruler to the extent of braving social ostracism. Earl Spencer said that there was but one obstacle to the adoption of home rule, and that was the general belief in England, that the Irishman in America had been proved a failure as a citizen—an Anarchist, a Communist, and an enemy to law and government.

Mr. Depew said he replied that this was wholly untrue. In his official capacity he employed 20,000 Irishmen, and they were the best men for order, competency and efficiency that he could find. No Irishman was ever a Communist or an Anarchist in America. To this declaration Earl Spencer responded that if that fact could be established home rule would carry England.

Mr. Depew declared that Irishmen needed constitutional conditions and a leader. They had the latter in Charles Stewart Parnell, and were waiting and hoping for the former. Referring to Ireland's foes, he said the speaker said that "Parnellism and Crime" would be the comedy of the future, and "Pigottism and Infamy" the resurrection of a great people.

The remainder of the toast list was as follows: Address of welcome by the President of the society, John Delahunty; "The Day we Celebrate," Thomas F. Grady; "The United States," Roswell P. Flower; "Ireland a Nation," M. D. Gallagher; "New York," John H. McCarthy; "The Irish in the Revolution," William McAdoo of New-Jersey; "The Press," John A. Cockerill; "Irish Poets and Poetry," Thomas H. Ronayne; "The Irish in America," W. J. Fanning; "The Ladies," E. E. McCaull.

There were also poems by William Geoghegan, and declamations and songs galore. It was much nearer dawn than dusk when the festivities ended.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

GROVER CLEVELAND ELECTED AN HONORARY MEMBER LAST NIGHT.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland was last night made an honorary member of the Young Men's Democratic Club, and the club adopted resolutions in praise of his administration of the affairs of the Nation. Mr. Jefferson M. Levy, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that he had conveyed to Mr. Cleveland the desire of the club to give him a banquet, and that Mr. Cleveland had taken the invitation under consideration. In Mr. Levy's opinion he would accept the club's invitation, if he accepted any, to a complimentary banquet.

Then Mr. Levy introduced preambles and a resolution respecting Pelham Bay Park. They recited that the New Parks Commissioners had agreed to pay $2,710,157 71 for 1,700 acres of land at Pelham, or $1,640 an acre, although the land was now worth only $500 an acre, or $850,000 in the aggregate, and the resolution requested the Legislature to appoint a committee to investigate the purchase of the land. It also declared there was no corrupt causes for the alleged extravagant allowance by the Commissioners, and if any of the sellers contributed financial aid to obtain legislation to have their land purchased. The matter was made a special order for the meeting of the club on April 15.

The club received from Mr. O. B. Potter a letter commending to it the Springer joint resolution of Congress for an amendment of the Constitution, to do away with the Electoral College and make voting for the President and Vice-President of the United States practically direct, as well as to make the Presidential term six years and the President ineligible to re-election. This will also be considered at the next meeting.

A ST. PATRICK'S DINNER.

The Friends of Ireland celebrated St. Patrick's Day by a dinner at Rogers's restaurant, 6 Park-place, last evening. Fully 200 covers were laid and everyone pronounced it the most successful annual dinner of the eight that have been given by the association. Good cheer was the order of the evening and every one endeavored to make the evening a pleasant one. The sentiments responded to were: "The Day We Celebrate," James A. O'Gorman; "Our Country," the Hon. Lewis J. Conlan; "The Irish Parliamentary Party," Dr. W. H. Walsh; "The City of New-York," Bryan G. McSwyny; "Woman," Peter McDonnell; "The Press," John Devoy. Among others present were Col. William A. Kinsey, Capt. John A. McManus, Dr. Louis W. Schultz, Dr. W. B. Wallace, Dr. Constantine McGuire, Theodore Greentree, Robert A. Byrd, John J. Delaney, Henry L. Joyce, Dudley Kelly, William H. Powers, and M. J. Murphy.

A HOUSEMAID'S IMAGINATION.

NEWARK, N. J., March 18.—When the family of Henry Heinsheimer of 69 Court-street, Newark, went to church last night, they left Minnie Green, the housemaid, in possession of the premises. When they reached home she said that during their absence two burglars entered the house and abused her. Detectives were put at work on the case. It was not long before they had exorted a confession from her that her story was false. It learned, however, that she had been visited by her "steady company," and that she had quarreled with him. She could make no explanation of the motive that prompted her falsehood.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

In a quarrel in a gambling saloon at Shamokin, Penn., last evening Michael Vani was stabbed in the head and three others seriously shot. During the fight Michael Session knocked his wife down and jumped on her body, causing her to give premature birth to a child which died. The mother's life is despaired of. Session escaped during the excitement.

At Mahanoy City colliery of the Reading Coal and Iron Company yesterday three miners, David Kreger and Daniel and Edward Reese, were engaged in robbing pillars when suddenly the roof fell, catching all three men. The father and son Edward were crushed to death, while David received severe though not fatal injuries.

The boiler in Whitney & Tuttle's saw mill at Orwell, Vt., exploded yesterday, completely wrecking the structure and killing Otis Clement of Marinette and August Bogel of Abrams. Frank Greenman, the fireman; Julius Vokey, Henry Dorey, Orson Forcea, and Philip Goodchild were badly injured.

George W. Childs of Philadelphia will permit the use of the harp that belonged to the Irish poet, Thomas Moore, at the Scotch-Irish congress to be held at Memphis, Tenn., May 8 to 11. Mr. Childs has made the tender through H. C. Floyd, Secretary of the congress.

The British ship Bay of Cadiz is now out 147 days from Sydney, Australia, for San Francisco. She is commanded by Capt. Davidson, and is a steel ship of 1,626 tons net, owned by J. Bullock of London. Ninety guineas premium is being offered on her in London.

Peter Nearbalasky, the miner who was imprisoned for 54 hours at Blaut Diamond Colliery, Mount Carmel, Penn., and who was liberated on Saturday, died yesterday from nervous exhaustion and internal injuries.

The inquest in the case of the boy John Humphrey, who died Saturday in Philadelphia, as was supposed, from injuries inflicted by a number of boys, showed that death was due to inflammation of the brain caused by tubercular tendencies.

The falling of an elevator at the meeting shoes of Flynn & Emrich at Baltimore yesterday hurled three men down through the open shaft from the fourth floor to the bottom of the elevator well, a distance of 40 feet. All were seriously injured.

The body of Capt. B. H. Knight, master of the wrecked brig Agnes Barton, was washed ashore yesterday at Whalehead, N. C., 80 miles south of the point near where the Captain was drowned with five of his crew.

Harry Lyons, centre fielder of the champion St. Louis Browns of last year, signed a contract yesterday to play with the Jersey City team the coming season.

The Congregational ministers of Chicago have sent words of sympathy to the Prohibitionists in the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Nebraska.

The *Evening* and *Sunday Dispatch* of Providence, R. I. has been sold to J. Wilson McPhillis of Providence. The *Dispatch* will be [illegible] as a Republican paper.

The condition of Dr. John Swinburne, Health Officer of this port, who is sick in Albany, is not improved.

The Rev. William Adams, D. D. of Augusta, Ga., has accepted a call to the Pa[illegible] the Columbus-avenue Presbyterian Church, Boston, Mass.

The Chilian Government has issued a decree prohibiting the immigration of Chinese into the republic.

The resignation of United States Minister Chase was presented to the Hayti [illegible] yesterday.

DUTY ON GRAINS AND SEEDS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 18.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Platt (Liberal) introduced a resolution that it is expedient to remove the duty on and place upon the free list all grains and seeds which do not ripen in Canada, but which are now largely imported and sown for the production of food for cattle under the system of feeding called soiling and ensilage, now largely adopted by farmers of Canada.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Secretary and Bowan, Government supporters, including Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs; Mr. Haggart, Postmaster-General, and Dr. Sproule opposed it, as it would be a blow aimed at the national protection policy.

After a long debate Mr. Platt withdrew his resolution, Mr. Bowell agreeing to take into consideration the advisability of removing the duty.

My practice is among women, with worn-out, run-down, debilitated, overworked school teachers, milliners, dressmakers, and other classes of self-supporting women, and they all require a good tonic. I have prescribed gallons and gallons of tonics, but none of them are equal to yours. It is positively the best of any which I have ever taken myself or ordered for my patients.—Opinion of Dr. S. E. Brown, 271 Columbus-avenue, Boston, of the Liebig Company's Coca Beef Tonic.

I have had the most unfailing success among hundreds of my broken-down and nervous lady patients by the use of Liebig Company's Coca Beef Tonic, says Dr. G. E. Clark, 801 Tremont-street, Boston.—*Exchange.*

NEW LINE TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

A complete service of fast express trains is now in operation between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington via Bound Brook route and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. All the day trains are equipped with Pullman's palace cars and the night trains with Pullman's sleepers. The "Knickerbocker Express," leaving New-York at 1:30 P. M. daily, arriving at Washington at 7:15 P. M., is composed exclusively of vestibuled coaches and parlor cars. No extra fare is charged. Trains leave station foot of Liberty-street, North River. Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway and station foot of Liberty-street.—*Exchange.*

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

Low Prices
and stylish designs in furniture have given GEO. C. FLINT CO., 14th-st. and 6th-av., numerous buyers.—*Advertisement.*

With teeth all stained, and loose, I thought
That nothing could be begged or bought
To cure them, and I cried in vain.
"Oh, would that they were good again!"
At last, let songs of praise go round,
A cure in SOZODONT I found!

To Mothers.
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, and cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Kennedy's Derby Hats, 100 styles, black, brown, russet, bronze, $1 90, $2 35, $2 90; silk Hats, unequaled for lustre, $3 90, $4 80, $5 80; save retail profits. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

Stacy Adams & Co.'s Men's Shoes are the best for comfort, fit, and wear; correct styles. For sale by all dealers.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder
Whitens the teeth and purifies the breath. 25 cents.

"Nanticoke." E. & W. "Nanticoke."
A new collar.

DIED.

BILL.—At Colorado Springs, March 11, CHARLES E. BILL, aged 39 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Holy Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday afternoon, March 19, at 4 o'clock.

CHARLES E. BILL.

At a special meeting of the Vestry of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, the following minute was authorised:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His wise providence, to take out of the world the soul of our associate, CHARLES E. BILL;

Resolved, That by the death of Mr. BILL this Vestry has lost a most valued member. Though but recently numbered with us, succeeding, as he did, his revered father, who for almost a quarter of a century was the esteemed Junior Warden of this parish, he has left behind him his ability and dignity of character, which with his purity and true Christian charity had made him beloved by all.

Resolved, That we recognise the greatness of our loss and extend to his family our warmest sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral as a body.

DEWING.—Entered into rest, March 18, 1889, JULIA ELMA, wife of Rev. Henry Dewing and daughter of the late Selah Reeve, in the 37th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of Johnston-st., Newburg, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

EVANS.—Suddenly, on March 17, at Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, JOHN HENRY EVANS, of Plainfield, N. J., in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Reformed Church, on the Heights, corner Pierrepont-st. and Monroe-place, on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

FERGUSON.—At Worthing, England, March 7, Miss GEORGIANNA FERGUSON, formerly of this city, in the 78th year of her age.

FISHER.—At West Town, N. Y., on Sunday, March 17, 1889, at the residence of her nephew, Rev. James Boorman Fisher, CATHARINE AVERY FISHER, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Fisher, D. D., of Paterson, N. J., in the 79th year of her age.

Interment at Paterson Wednesday morning, March 20.

GUINNESS.—Suddenly, Monday, March 18, Mrs. LOUISE GUINNESS, in her 64th year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Chapel of Reconciliation, 21st-st., between 2d and 3d aves., on Tuesday March 19, at 2 P. M.

HAXTUN.—At Kent, Conn., Monday, March 18, suddenly, of pneumonia, JOHN R. HAXTUN, formerly of New-York.

HOLT.—On Monday, March 18, FLORENCE, daughter of Henry and Florence Taber Holt, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Funeral private.

LORILLARD.—HAROLD LIVINGSTON, son of Louis L. and

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 18.—In the Court of Appeals today, the Hon. William C. Ruger, Chief-Justice, and associates presiding, the following causes were argued: No. 138—Samuel H. Kissam, Executor, respondent, vs. John Cousains, as surviving Executor, appellant.—Argued by R. S. Ballard for appellant, and for respondent. No. 201—Bryan J. Clinch, Administrator, appellant, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent.—Argued by Louis Marnham for appellant. Frank B. Hiscock for respondent. No. 202—The Railroad Bureau, Administrator, respondent, vs. The New-York Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Lewis E. Carr for appellant. John D. Lyon for respondent.

Following is the motion calendar for Tuesday, March 19: Nos. 1245, 1318, 1318, 1320, 1304, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1328, 1329, 1330, [illegible], 1106, 1292, 1282, 1344, 1334, 1346, 1297.

Following is the day calendar for Wednesday, March 20: Nos. 324, 185, 202, 203, 205, 183, 180.

The second division of the Court of Appeals the following cases were argued: No. 372—[illegible] vs. respondents, vs. The Bank of the National Banking Association, appellant, by Wheeler H. Peckham for appellant. No. 384—[illegible] vs. Abbott for respondent; No. 385—[illegible] Ganet, appellant, vs. The City of Brooklyn, respondent. Argued by George C. Genet for appellant and James F. Jaks for respondent.

[illegible] is the day calendar for Tuesday, March 19: Nos. 373, 337, 377, 378, 379, 380, 312, 376.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
[illegible]verpool	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Charleston, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Brunswick, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Bonaire	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tennessee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Aller, Bremen	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	.....	8:00 A. M.
City of Alexandria, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of New York, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Colon, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Frisia, Landon	.....	3:00 P. M.
Muriel, St. Kitts	1:00 P. M.	.....
Tyrian, Kingston	.....	.....

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Egypt, Liverpool	.....	8:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, La Guayra	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

Alvena, Kingston	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Offlie, Leith	.....	.....
El Dorado, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jersey City, Bristol	.....	.....
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Moravia, Hamburg	.....	10:30 A. M.
Niagara, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Otranto, Newcastle	.....	.....
Rembrandt, Antwerp	7:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Servia, Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Werra, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24.

Panama, Havana	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 19.

Alva, Port Limon, March 16.
Entella, Gibraltar, March 3.
Indiana, Antwerp, March 6.
Moravia, Havre, March 7.
Nyreza, Hamburg, March 14.
Plata, Gibraltar, Feb. 23.
Werra, Southampton, March 11.
Wisconsin, Liverpool, March 9.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

Alexandria, Gibraltar, March 6.
Manchester Commerce, Gibraltar, March 6.
England, Liverpool, March 7.
Manhattan, Havana, March 16.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

Alliance, St. Thomas, March 15.
Belgenland, Antwerp, March 9.
Gallia, Hull, March 8.
Venedam, Rotterdam, March 9.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

Celtic, Liverpool, March 13.
Cienfuegos, Nassau, March 18.
Polynesia, Hamburg, March 3.
Sadie, Shidhampton, March 14.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

Barrowmore, St. Kitts, March 18.
City of Chicago, Liverpool, March 14.
Etruria, Liverpool, March 16.
Llandaff City, Swansea, March 9.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24.

City of Para, Aspinwall, March 16.
Hidonia, Gibraltar, March 9.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 21.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:03 | Sun sets..6:11 | Moon rises...8:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k...9:07	Gov. Is'l...9:28	Hell Gate..11:17	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Sandy H'k...9:28	Gov. Is'l...9:55	Hell Gate..11:44	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, MARCH 18.

ARRIVED.

Steamship City of Gloucester, Young, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship City of Savannah, Smith, Savannah 2 da., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamship Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville and Charleston 3 da., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Manufacter, Norton, Wilmington, N. C. 3 da., with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Richmond, Walker, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Charles F. Mayer, Hand, Baltimore, with coal to Consolidated Coal Co.

Steamship F. W. Brune, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to C. H. Foster.

Steamship Calcasia, (Ger.,) Franck, Santos, Rio Janeiro, and Bermuda 33 da., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

Steamship Harald, (Br.,) Bolton, 86 days, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria 9 da., with fruit to E. Wessels & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

Steamship Servia, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool 9 da., via Queenstown, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:14 A. M.

Steamship Orinoco, (Br.,) Garvin, Bermuda 6 da., with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

Steamship Wingates, (Br.,) Thompson, Alexandria, Egypt, 35 da., via Gibraltar, with rags and bones to Seyd and Peppercorn. Reports having on Sunday, spoken S. S. Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M. with her shaft broken in two of the steamship Orinoco.

Steamship Augustina, (Br.,) Harwood, Ceara, Maranham, and Para 30 da., with mdse. to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

Steamship Holland, (Br.,) Foot, London 16 da., with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

Steamship Liguria, (Br.,) Baxter, Trieste, Fiume, Pori, Catania, Palermo, Sorrento, Naples, Valencia, Denia, and Gibraltar 48 da., with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P. M.

Steamship Aimee, Risk, Galveston 9 da., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Aisenbern, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to E. Forster.

Steamship Guyandotte, Boat, Newport News, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Chattahoochee, Daggett, Savannah 5 da., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamship Winthrop, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. to Horatio Hall.

Steamship Merman Winter, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. to F. Dimock.

Steamship Critic, (Br.,) Davies, Leith, Middlesborough, and Dundee 28 da., with mdse. and passengers to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

Steamship James Watt, (Br.,) Petrie, La Guayra 11 da., with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

Steamship Hansa, (Ger.,) Hansen, (Norw.,) Theresen, Glamlingen, via Delaware Breakwater, 23 da., with ragas to Perkins & Welsh—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, S., cloudy; at City Island, light, N. E., cloudy.

SAILED.

Ship Helene, for Hamburg.

Barks Austria, for Batavia (or orders; Rosenberg, for Batavia; Kepler, for Anjier for orders; William Cochran, for Antwerp; J. S. Newcomb, for Cardiff; Sirdo, for Rio Janeiro; Blanca Nieves, for Pensacola; Cosmo, for Mobile; W. W. Crapo, for Philadelphia.

Brigs Helen M. Rowley, for Paraiba; Morning Light, for St. Pierre, Mart.

Also via Long Island Sound:

Steamships Standard, with schooner Amelia G. Ireland in tow, for Boston; Ames C. Barstow, for Bangor.

Anchored at City Island, bound out:

Bark C. F. Dixon, for Talcahuana.

FOREIGN PORT.

BARBADOS, March 14.—The brigantine Peoress, Mood, sld. hence March 8 for New-York.

The steamship Alpha, (Br.,) Boyd, from Philadelphia, at St. John, N. B., ars. here March 9.

The steamship F. J. Merritt of New-York sld. hence March 11, the will tow the ship Gobrender Smith, (Br.,) which arr. at Five Fathom Hole yesterday, to Boston.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 18.—The State Line steamship Ohio, of Indiana, Capt. Bischin, from New-York March 7, arr. at Glasgow at 11 A. M. to-day.

The State Line steamship State of Nebraska, Capt. Thompson, from Glasgow, sld. from Larne for New-York March 16.

The steamship Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New-York March 4, arr. at London yesterday.

The steamship Monmouth, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Feb. 20, arr. at Port Said yesterday.

The steamship Rhein, (Ger.,) Capt. Schultz, from New-York Feb. 26, arr. at Port Said March 9, sch. at Suez March 14, at Aden yesterday and proceeded for Bombay.

The steamship Queen, Lloyd steamship Ems, Capt. Pfeiffer, from Southampton for New-York, sld. from Southampton yesterday.

The steamship Wyoming, sld. from Antwerp for New-York at 6 P. M. yesterday.

The National Line steamship Canada, Capt. Robinson, from Liverpool for Queenstown, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Holland, (Br.,) Capt. Peters, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Circassia, (Br.,) Capt. Hurst, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Gallia, (Br.,) Capt. Hall, from Hull for New-York, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, from Glasgow for New-York, sld. from Moville for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Egypt, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Alva, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from Port Limon for New-York, sld. from Kingston for New-York March 16.

The steamship Alexandria, (Br.,) Capt. Hall, from Alexandria for New-York, sld. from Gibraltar for New-York March 6.

The steamship Manchester Commerce, (Br.,) Capt. Hall, from Manchester for New-York, sld. from Gibraltar for New-York March 6.

The steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Capt. Hall, from Havana for New-York, sld. from Havana March 16.

The steamship Alliance, (Br.,) Capt. Hall, from St. Thomas for New-York, sld. from St. Thomas March 15.

The steamship Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Hall, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown for New-York March 13.

The steamship Cienfuegos, (Br.,) Capt. Hall, from Nassau for New-York, sld. from Nassau March 18.

The steamship Polynesia, (Ger.,) Capt. Hall, from Hamburg for New-York, sld. from Hamburg March 3.

The steamship Sadie, (Br.,) Capt. Hall, from Shidhampton for New-York, sld. from Shidhampton March 14.

The steamship Barrowmore, (Br.,) Capt. Hall, from St. Kitts for New-York, sld. from St. Kitts March 18.

The steamship City of Chicago, Capt. Hall, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown for New-York March 14.

The steamship Etruria, Capt. Hall, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown for New-York March 16.

The steamship Llandaff City, Capt. Hall, from Swansea for New-York, sld. from Swansea March 9.

The steamship City of Para, Capt. Hall, from Aspinwall for New-York, sld. from Aspinwall March 16.

The steamship Hidonia, Capt. Hall, from Gibraltar for New-York, sld. from Gibraltar March 9.

The steamship Trinidad, Capt. Hall, from Bermuda for New-York, sld. from Bermuda March 21.

The steamship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, from Glasgow for New-York, sld. from Moville for New-York March 14.

The steamship Egypt, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown for New-York March 14.

The steamship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown for New-York March 9.

The steamship Alva, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from Port Limon for New-York, sld. from Kingston for New-York March 16.

The steamship Alexandria, (Br.,) Capt. Hall, from Alexandria for New-York, sld. from Gibraltar for New-York March 6.

The steamship Manchester Commerce, (Br.,) Capt. Hall, from Manchester for New-York, sld. from Gibraltar for New-York March 6.

The steamship England, Liverpool, March 7.

The steamship Manhattan, Havana, March 16.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

Alliance, St. Thomas, March 15.
Belgenland, Antwerp, March 9.
Gallia, Hull, March 8.
Venedam, Rotterdam, March 9.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

Celtic, Liverpool, March 13.
Cienfuegos, Nassau, March 18.
Polynesia, Hamburg, March 3.
Sadie, Shidhampton, March 14.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

Barrowmore, St. Kitts, March 18.
City of Chicago, Liverpool, March 14.
Etruria, Liverpool, March 16.
Llandaff City, Swansea, March 9.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24.

City of Para, Aspinwall, March 16.
Hidonia, Gibraltar, March 9.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 21.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:03 | Sun sets..6:11 | Moon rises...8:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k...9:07	Gov. Is'l...9:28	Hell Gate..11:17	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Sandy H'k...9:28	Gov. Is'l...9:55	Hell Gate..11:44	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, MARCH 18.

ARRIVED.

Steamship City of Gloucester, Young, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship City of Savannah, Smith, Savannah 2 da., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamship Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville and Charleston 3 da., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Manufacter, Norton, Wilmington, N. C. 3 da., with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Richmond, Walker, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Charles F. Mayer, Hand, Baltimore, with coal to Consolidated Coal Co.

Steamship F. W. Brune, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to C. H. Foster.

Steamship Calcasia, (Ger.,) Franck, Santos, Rio Janeiro, and Bermuda 33 da., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

Steamship Harald, (Br.,) Bolton, 86 days, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria 9 da., with fruit to E. Wessels & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

Steamship Servia, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool 9 da., via Queenstown, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:14 A. M.

Steamship Orinoco, (Br.,) Garvin, Bermuda 6 da., with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

Steamship Wingates, (Br.,) Thompson, Alexandria, Egypt, 35 da., via Gibraltar, with rags and bones to Seyd and Peppercorn. Reports having on Sunday, spoken S. S. Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M. with her shaft broken in two of the steamship Orinoco.

Steamship Augustina, (Br.,) Harwood, Ceara, Maranham, and Para 30 da., with mdse. to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

Steamship Holland, (Br.,) Foot, London 16 da., with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

Steamship Liguria, (Br.,) Baxter, Trieste, Fiume, Pori, Catania, Palermo, Sorrento, Naples, Valencia, Denia, and Gibraltar 48 da., with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P. M.

Steamship Aimee, Risk, Galveston 9 da., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Aisenbern, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to E. Forster.

Steamship Guyandotte, Boat, Newport News, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Chattahoochee, Daggett, Savannah 5 da., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamship Winthrop, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. to Horatio Hall.

Steamship Merman Winter, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. to F. Dimock.

Steamship Critic, (Br.,) Davies, Leith, Middlesborough, and Dundee 28 da., with mdse. and passengers to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

Steamship James Watt, (Br.,) Petrie, La Guayra 11 da., with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

Steamship Hansa, (Ger.,) Hansen, (Norw.,) Theresen, Glamlingen, via Delaware Breakwater, 23 da., with ragas to Perkins & Welsh—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, S., cloudy; at City Island, light, N. E., cloudy.

SAILED.

Ship Helene, for Hamburg.

Barks Austria, for Batavia (or orders; Rosenberg, for Batavia; Kepler, for Anjier for orders; William Cochran, for Antwerp; J. S. Newcomb, for Cardiff; Sirdo, for Rio Janeiro; Blanca Nieves, for Pensacola; Cosmo, for Mobile; W. W. Crapo, for Philadelphia.

Brigs Helen M. Rowley, for Paraiba; Morning Light, for St. Pierre, Mart.

Also via Long Island Sound:

Steamships Standard, with schooner Amelia G. Ireland in tow, for Boston; Ames C. Barstow, for Bangor.

Anchored at City Island, bound out:

Bark C. F. Dixon, for Talcahuana.

FOREIGN PORT.

BARBADOS, March 14.—The brigantine Peoress, Mood, sld. hence March 8 for New-York.

The steamship Alpha, (Br.,) Boyd, from Philadelphia, at St. John, N. B., ars. here March 9.

The steamship F. J. Merritt of New-York sld. hence March 11, the will tow the ship Gobrender Smith, (Br.,) which arr. at Five Fathom Hole yesterday, to Boston.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 18.—The State Line steamship Ohio, of Indiana, Capt. Bischin, from New-York March 7, arr. at Glasgow at 11 A. M. to-day.

The State Line steamship State of Nebraska, Capt. Thompson, from Glasgow, sld. from Larne for New-York March 16.

The steamship Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New-York March 4, arr. at London yesterday.

The steamship Monmouth, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Feb. 20, arr. at Port Said yesterday.

The North German Lloyd steamship Rhein, (Ger.,) Capt. Schultz, from New-York Feb. 26, arr. at Port Said March 9, sch. at Suez March 14, at Aden yesterday and proceeded for Bombay.

The steamship Queen, Lloyd steamship Ems, Capt. Pfeiffer, from Southampton for New-York, sld. from Southampton yesterday.

The steamship Wyoming, sld. from Antwerp for New-York at 6 P. M. yesterday.

The National Line steamship Canada, Capt. Robinson, from Liverpool for Queenstown, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Holland, (Br.,) Capt. Peters, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Circassia, (Br.,) Capt. Hurst, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Gallia, (Br.,) Capt. Hall, from Hull for New-York, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, from Glasgow for New-York, sld. from Moville for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Egypt, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

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The steamship England, Liverpool, March 7.

The steamship Manhattan, Havana, March 16.

which sld. from Marseilles for New-York March 14, arr. at Genoa the same day.

The steamship Lessario, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from New-York Feb. 23, arr. at Reil March 16.

The steamship Fowler, (Br.,) Capt. Marvin, from New-York Feb. 26 for Queenstown, 27, arr. at Barrow yesterday.

The steamship Pisgua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Feb. 26, arr. at Clinton to-day.

The steamship Slavonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New-York March 5, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

HAMBURG, March 18.—The Hamburg-American Line steamship Rolland, Capt. Reesede, sld. hence for New-York yesterday.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	3.10	Navajo	1.05
Best & Belcher	4.80	Ophir	8.37½
Bodie Consolidated	1.40	Potosi	2.20
Chollar	2.60	Savage	2.85
Con. Cal. & Va	6.87½	Sierra Nevada	3.10
Crown Point	4.70	Union Consolidated	3.75
Gould & Curry	3.70	Utah	1.30
Hale & Norcross	3.70	Yellow Jacket	3.70
Horn Silver	3.10	North Belle Isle	2.00
Mono	.75		

Dividend declared—Navajo, 10c.

STEAMBOATS.

NORWICH LINE.

Favorite inside route. Fares reduced: To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2 50. Corresponding reduction to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40 North River, foot of Watts-st. (next pier above Desbrosses-st. ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, and at office on pier, and on steamers. Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. G. W. BRADY, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

—FOR PROVIDENCE and Fall River (Short Route) steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North river, foot of Warren-st., daily at 5:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads for all lines of lading given. For rates and information apply to ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

STONINGTON LINE.

—FARES REDUCED—INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON, $3; PROVIDENCE, $2 25; WORCESTER, $2 50.

Passengers have choice of three express trains; reclining chairs free of charge.

Steamers Rhode Island and Stonington leave New-York from new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st. daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

BOSTON, VIA FALL RIVER LINE.

—Only $3 for first-class limited tickets; reduction to all other points. Steamers Pilgrim and Old Colony leave Pier 28 North (foot of Murray-st.) at 5:00 P. M. week days only. (Sunday trips will be resumed commencing March 31.) Connection by Annex Boat from Brooklyn at 4:30; Jersey City, 4 P. M. An orchestra on each steamer.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN.

—COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, TWO BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE, steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave Pier 44 N. R., foot Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany. FREIGHT RECEIVED NOW.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.

—STEAMER MCMANUS, from foot of Franklin-st. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; steamer WALTER BRETT, from foot of Jay-st., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 P. M., connecting with the Boston and Albany Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.

—STEAMERS LEAVE Peck-slip, Pier 25 E. R., at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Steamers arrive in time for trains north and east.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MACHINERY FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMORED BATTLE SHIP "TEXAS."

Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1889.—Under authority conferred by the acts of Congress, entitled "An act to increase the Naval Establishment," approved Aug. 3, 1886, (24 Statutes at Large, page 215,) sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 3d day of April, 1889, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for constructing and furnishing the machinery, including engines, boilers, and appurtenances, required for the United States armored battle ship "Texas," and for erecting and connecting the same on board said vessel at the navy yard, Portsmouth, Va. The machinery for said vessel is to be constructed in accordance with the conditions and limitations prescribed in the above-mentioned act of Congress, so far as the same relates to the construction of the engines, boilers, and machinery of the armored vessels therein provided for. Proposals for furnishing said machinery will be received "from any manufacturer, shipbuilder and other person who shall show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that within three months from the date of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States which he shall offer to undertake." The evidence thus required must accompany the proposal or be submitted to the department in advance thereof. All the machinery, including engines, boilers, screw propellers, shafting, pumps, and all appurtenances, is to be of the best and most modern design, and to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications provided or adopted by the Secretary of the Navy. The engines must have all necessary appliances for working the same under forced draught. The machinery must be delivered, complete and ready for erection and connection on board the vessel, within two years and six months from the date of the contract, and must be ready to be connected on board, complete and ready for delivery, within twelve months from the date when the vessel is ready for the reception and erection of the same. The contract will contain a provision relating to premiums and penalties in connection with the development of horse power according as the same shall be above or below the required maximum. Proposals for said machinery, including engines, boilers, and appurtenances, complete in all respects, and including also the erection and connection of the same on board the vessel, are divided into three classes, as follows: Class 1—For machinery in accordance with plans and specifications provided by the Secretary of the Navy. Class 2—For machinery in accordance with said plans and specifications, with such modifications thereof or changes therein as may be proposed by the bidder: but no such proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such plans and specifications as may be necessary to an understanding of the changes and modifications thus proposed. Class 3—For machinery in accordance with plans and specifications submitted by the bidder, however, the weight of the machinery and the space to be occupied must not exceed the weight specified and the space allotted in the plans and specifications of the vessel as provided by the Secretary of the Navy, and no such proposal will be considered unless accompanied by full and complete specifications, and by such plans as may be necessary for a thorough interpretation of the design; such proposal must also be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that the results of the same, if adopted, will be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy. Specifications of the work, plans showing the space available for machinery, the general provisions to be incorporated in the contract, blank forms on which proposals must be made, and all other information essential to bidders, may be obtained on application to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department. Each proposal must be accompanied by a cash deposit, or by a certified check payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, which shall become the property of the United States in case the successful bidder shall fail to enter into the requisite contract and to furnish the requisite security on the acceptance of his proposal. The amount of such deposit or check must be not less than 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid. All deposits and checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted will, on the award of the contract, be returned to them; the deposit or check of the successful bidder will be returned to him when the contract has been duly entered into and the requisite security furnished. Each bidder will be required, on the acceptance of his proposal, to enter into a formal contract for the faithful performance of the work and to give a satisfactory bond for such performance in a penal sum equal to 15 per cent. of the amount of his bid. Proposals must be made in duplicate, inclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Machinery for the United States Armored Battle Ship Texas," and addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to waive defects in form, and to reject any or all bids, as, in his judgment, the interests of the Government may require.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, March 16, 1889.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, April 15, 1889, and then opened in the presence of bidders for furnishing and delivering the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Schuyler, Wadsworth, and Wood, New-York Harbor, for issue to troops thereat during the fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1889. Sealed proposals, subject to the same conditions, will also be received until the date and hour above specified at the office of the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of each of those posts for the fresh beef for that particular post only, to be opened by the A. C. S. at the time above specified. Proposals must be separate for each post named. Proposals must be accompanied with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, the guarantors to justify in the following sums, viz.: For Fort Columbus, $3,500; for Fort Hamilton, $3,500; for Fort Schuyler, $1,000; for Fort Wadsworth, $1,500; for Fort Wood, $500. A proposal not accompanied by such a guarantee will be rejected and not considered. Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Proposals for fresh beef." Those to be received and opened at this office to be addressed to the undersigned; those to be received and opened at the office of an A. C. S. to be addressed to the A. C. S. of the post. Full information must be obtained by application to this office, or to the office of the A. C. S. of the posts above named. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon,) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. WM. W. BURNS, Colonel, A. C., C. S., Chief C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Army Building, No. 39 West Houston-street, New-York City, March 15, 1889.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, April 16, 1889, for furnishing at such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, viz.: Beef, Flour, Beans, Rice, Coffee, Rio, Java, and Mocha; Teas, sugar, Ex. C. Cut Loaf, and Granulated; Vinegar, Soap, Oleine and Toilet; Matches, Safety; Olive Oil, Canned Peas, Pickles, Pepper, Potash, &c., &c. FURNITURE PROPERTY.—Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of domestic production and manufacture, for such details see proposals. Specifications, lists of articles, quantities, kinds, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to accept any or all bids. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," or "Proposals for Furniture," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned. JOHN P. WISSER, Major, U. S. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION, &c.—By a French lady as companion to a lady or governess in a family; no objection to traveling; references. Address C. R., Picayune Office, New-Orleans.

COMPANION.—By a lady to an invalid; willing to make herself generally useful; city reference. Address E. T. E., Box 590 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; competent chambermaid; good, plain sewer; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; best city references from last and former employers. Address B. C., Box 628 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—My respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; three years' best city reference. Address K. D., Box 577 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman in private family; four years city reference; do plain sewing; care of children or assist in washing. Address E. W., Box 628 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid or laundress in a small private family. Call at 104 7th-av., third floor, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; do general housework; good laundress. Call at 350 West 41st-st., third floor, back.

COOK.—First-class; assist with washing; in private family; understands milk and butter; good city reference; willing and obliging. Address A. R., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young girl as plain cook; assist with washing and ironing; good city reference. Address M. Lyons, 231 West 41st-st., second floor, back.

COOK, &c.—By a young French woman as cook; lately arrived; kitchen girl in private family, in order to learn the language. Address H. W. M., Box 107 Times Office.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook and general housekeeper in small private family; best city reference. Call or address M. E., 224 East 35th-st.

COOK.—By a professional cook; thoroughly understands English and French cooking; references satisfactory. Address M. M., Box 329 Times Up-

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, March 11:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the two-story stable, with lot 21.6 by 98.8, 52 West 10th-st., south side, 287.5 feet east of 6th-av., for $15,600, to E. M. Knox; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.1 by 98.8, 233 West 23d-st., north side, 260.9 feet west of 7th-av., sold for $14,250, to same purchaser; four-story brick tenement, with lot 19.6 by 98.9, 224 West 27th-st., south side, 313.10 feet west of 10th-av., sold for $7,200, to C. Smith; tenement stone-front dwelling, with lot 22 by 98.9, 16 East 42d-st., south side, 204 feet east of 5th-av., sold for $43,500, to William Sloan; and three-story frame house, with four lots, each 25 by 100, on Grand Boulevard, northeast corner of 155th-st., sold for $85,100, to Solomon Moses. The sale of leasehold premises, 443 to 447 3d-av. and 206 East 31st-st., was adjourned to March 25.

L. J. & J. Phillips, under a foreclosure decree, J. Warren Greene, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick warehouse, with lot 18.4 by 50, 206 Church-st., west side, 24 feet south of Walker-st., for $24,500, to Mrs. Sarah M. Gurney. The sale of the dwelling, with three lots, on West 119th-st., east of Lenox-av., was adjourned to April 23.

William Kennelly & Brother, sale of the buildings, with plot of land, 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway, 502 and 504 6th-av., north of 30th-st., was adjourned to April 1.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 18.

Bloomingdale-av., s. w. corner of 141st-st., 50.11x100; Fernando Wood to Charles Deby. $97,000

73d-st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22.7x102.2, xxx 6x102.2; Charles Bernstein to Jacob Frank. 1

Same property; Jacob Frank and wife to Henrietta, wife of Charles Bernstein. 1

Avenue A, e. s., 25 ft. s. of 81st-st., 25.5x75; Frank Fiery and wife to Moses Schwab. 14,600

7th-av., n. s. corner of 127th-st., 99.11x100; Eugene S. Ives, Referee, to Lansing Hotaling. 28,000

43d-st., 216 West; Hugh J. Grant, late Sheriff, to John H. Birch. 440

Exeter-st., s. & e., 150 ft. e. w. of Oliver-av., 150x81x150x219.6; Alfred Lowell and wife to Louis Rickwort. 100

1st Whitehall-st., 75; George Dasker and wife to Frederick A. Jagau. 29,000

West 129th-st., s. s., 192.9 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 19x81.11x19x80.9; Francis Monpot to Caroline Monpot. 1

Ridge-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Stanton-st., 25x100; Charles Jacob and Martin W. Lewis to Julius Dreyfus. 27,500

24-av., 2,267.7, w. s., 210 ft. n. of 122d-st., 87.6x29.1x7.6x0.11x85 to avenue x 30; Frederick C. Steffen and wife to Reinhold Theodor Emde. 10,500

88th-st., n. s., 451.2 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x102.2; John Grede and wife to George Eaxwein and wife and Charles Oestriech and wife. 19,650

91st-st., s. s., 178.11 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.5; Henry Hyman and wife to George F. Droste. 25,000

59th-st., 450 West; Rosina Volhart to Gustave Scholer. 41,200

113th-st., s. s., 156 ft. e. of Lenox-av., 15x100.11; Granville M. Drummond to George Leonhard. 6,500

94th-st., 80 West; Increase M. Gronal to Charles W. Farquhar. 21,250

Willett-st., 95; Philip Silvergleib to Meyer Marks. 5,000

82d-st., n. s., 108.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17.4x102.2; Isaac Meinhard and wife to Henry Rosenfeld. 1

Ridge-st., 151; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Jacob Klingenstein. 26,500

Bronx River road, w. s., lots 318 to 318, map of Hyatt Farm; Frederick P. Forster to Theobald F. Mayer. 920

2d-av., n. s., lots 41 to 46, same map; same to William W. Whittier. 570

3d-av., s. w. corner of Martha-av., lots 45 and 54, same map; same to Charles Loewisky. 2,054

9th-av., n. w. corner of 100th-st., 25.11x100; Robert Bensing, Jr., Referee, to Daniel Buckley. 51,250

121st-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Mount Morris-av., 20x100.11; Frederick Oldhous to Mary J. Blair. 30,000

Seventh-st., 2, 1st s. 20x84; Albert London to Benjamin Rosenthal. 18,371

6th-av., 182; John H. Morris to Michael Adrean. 28,100

7th-av., n. e. corner of 127th-st., 99.11x100; George M. Church to Lansing Hotaling. 1

Fox place, n. s., 325.5 ft. e. of Morris-av., 25 x100; Andrew Mauer and wife to Florian Schmidt. 1,700

4th-av., s. e. corner of 91st-st., 100.8x31; Elisha Belshow to Sarah Lindenberger. 10

Alexander-av., w. s., 165 ft. s. of 139th-st., 18.4x75; Mary Sheridan to Joseph Sheridan. 1

1st-av., 951; Emanuel Glauber to Joseph Weimer. 19,000

Frederick-pl., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Jacob-st., 25 x87.6; same to John Martin. 1

159th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 200x 99.10; Sarah Lynch to Daniel McWilliams. 11,150

115th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.10; Estacy Mayer to Leopold Heidenheim. 11,250

Grand-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Goerck-st., 25x 75; George H. Ives, Referee, to Lansing Hotaling. 16,375

73d-st., n. s., 174 ft. e. of West End-av., 19x 102.2; Rollin M. Morgan, Referee, to Jacob Tuska. 29,000

Same property; Jacob Lawson to Charles H. White. 1

103d-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16x 100.11; Nathaniel Cox, Referee, to George W. Dean. 2,300

36th-st., n. s., 96 ft. 11, map 176, 25.6x77.9x 25x—; Joseph Sands and wife to John Tolman. 13,000

121st-st., 11 West; Frederick Aldhouse and wife to Miss A. Hyatt. 31,000

2d-av., w. s., 66.8 ft. s. of 51st-st.; Max Rosenberger to Leopold Rosenberger. 9,000

32d-st., n. s., 206 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16x38.9; H. Deane to Marcus Nathan. 54,000

59th-st., n. s., 107.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 11x100.8; Harriet Chamberlain to Isaac Westerfeld. 1

201st-st., n. s., 166.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 33.8x 100.8; Isaac Westerfeld to Bertha Kirsght. 38,500

Cornelia-st., s. s., lots 5, 6, and 7; Alfred B. Price and another to William H. Hensner. 4,500

Stanton-st., s. s., corner 187th-st., 24.11x110; Anna M. Brandes to St. Andrew's Church. 80,000

Seventy-first-st., 307 West; Mary A. Lynch to Anna M. Strachan. 50

183d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100; William Fiesher to George Elwood. 4,500

84th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x102.2; Alma E. Walker and wife to Mary Decker. 13,000

Worster-st., w. s., 318.5 ft. n. of Bleecker-st., 16x74.10x16x92.3; David B. Ogden to George H. Kimmins. 58,750

Bank-st., s. s., corner of Washington-st., 25x 102.5x11.6; same to Ambrose C. Kingsland. 112,000

White-st., 14 and 16; same to same. 104,500

9th-st., n. s., 108.5 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x 92.11; Julius T. Davis to Esther W. Chauncey. 15,500

Second-st., 68 West; Mary M. Sumner and others to James M. Jackson. 300

29th-st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.11; Henry Smith and wife to Elizabeth J. Lalor. 5,500

Lots 26, 27, and 28, Fox estate, n. s. of 166th-st.; Mary L. Tiffany to Hannah E. Lovi... 1,500

67th-st., s. s., lot 52, Fox estate; Lyman Tiffany to same. 525

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND ELEVATOR SERVICE.

Additional space under Publication Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up in cash)..... $1,000,000
Surplus Dec. 31, 1888..... 93,266

Disbursements Abolished.

What It Amounts To.

The records show that, during 1888, the real estate owners of New-York paid for searches, exclusive of lawyers' charges, the following large sums:

To the Register..... $69,445 95
To the County Clerk..... 42,169 54
To the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.... 152,869 72
For United States Court, tax and other searches, (estimated)..... 80,000 00

Total..... $384,483 22

Why waste this vast sum annually? Attend to the "disbursement item."

These burdensome extras can be saved by using the system that has abolished disbursements for searches.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has made these searches against every lot of land in New-York City once for all, at an expense of more than $450,000, and new examines and guarantees titles for fixed fees and makes

NO CHARGE FOR SEARCHES.

COUNSEL:
Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter, William M. Ingraham, James D. Lyon, Emil Celbermann, Martin Joest, Benjamin D. Hicks, John D. Hicks, Charles Richardson, Ellis D. Williams, William Trantwine, Henry C. Thompson, JOHN W. MURRAY, President.
George G. Williams, Eugene Kelly, John T. Martin, Alexander E. Orr, Hugo Wessendorck, Julius T. Davies, William H. Male, Charles B. Henderson, Isaac H. Cocks, Samuel T. Freeman, Charles Matlack, C. E. KELSEY, Vice-President.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.

NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE DETACHED residences and villas, all improvements, beautiful grounds, from $14,000 to $25,000, in the handsome suburban quarter, Bedford Park, in the city of New-York and adjacent to the new Bronx Park; many villas sold and occupied by their owners; Harlem railroad station on premises; also villa plots; watchmap to show premises; references required; terms liberal. Owners, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) Room 90.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

—CAPITAL, $500,000.00.—

34 Nassau-st., N. Y. 201 Montague-st., Brklyn.

Examines and guarantees titles to real estate. No charges made for disbursements.

Purchasers and others can always obtain loans on improved property in New-York and Brooklyn.

COUNSEL:
CHARLES UNANGST. ASHBEL P. FITCH.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND planned four-story stone house for sale, low, in 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet wide, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city.

APPLY TO
GEO. H. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

A BARGAIN IN NO. 1 EAST 62D-ST.—A Bright, sunny situation; north side, adjoining 5th-av.; 4 stories and 3 high basement; finished sable, with windows overlooking the Park and 5th-av.; four-story and basement brick stone-front dwelling, 25x75x100.6, including dining room extension, for sale or to let; immediate possession if required. For permits apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, 45 William-st.

28 EAST 63D-ST.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brownstone house; 17 feet 2 inches, dining room extension, and bay window in second story; newly decorated, gas fixtures, sanitary plumbing, and perfect order. Immediate possession. Permits from STEPHEN M. WILSON, 629 5th-av.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

1224-st., near Lenox-av.; only lot on the block, 25 x100 feet; restricted to private dwelling; price, $11,000; liberal terms to builder.

PORTER & CO., 77 EAST 125TH-ST.

ATTENTION, HOUSE BUYERS!
Examine this elegant private residence on corner of Manhattan-av. and 121st-st., near Morningside Park; location very choice; size of house, 24.11x53; choicest corner house in the city; thoroughly well built. Apply to C. A. STILES, 206 Manhattan-av.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, lot 20.6x102.2, between 5th and Madison avs., 11 feet wide, for sale low to close an estate. Apply to

GEO. H. READ,
9 PINE-ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

40TH-ST., 215 TO 231 WEST.—FOR SALE or to let—Pierson & Fisher's four-story brownstone double flats; all modern improvements; lot 100x100; houses, 85 feet deep; actual rent, $17,083; mortgage, $100,000. Owner, 139 Broadway, Room 13, third floor.

A VERY HANDSOME MEDIUM-SIZED dining room residence, the corner of Lenox Hill; finely finished and decorated; good light; reasonable price, and early possession.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway and 663 5th-av.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 66TH-ST.—FOR sale, four-story and basement dwelling, with two-story dining-room extension; hard-wood trimmed and new plumbing; price, $57,500; $30,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 4½ per cent. Permits of Bryan & Levine's, 59 Liberty-st.

QUEEN-AV. CORNER, NEAR 33D-ST.—$4.8x 100; three and four story building; possession May 1; ($3,500;) easy terms; mortgage at 6 per cent.; permits only from
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 72 Liberty-st.

CORNER OF WASHINGTON-PLACE AND Macdougal-st.—Large building, lot 48x150; for sale or to lease, or will be improved; suitable for hotel, boarding houses, or apartments. Apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, 45 William-st.

ATTENTION.
THEATRE PROPRIETORS!
44th-st., near 5th-av., four full lots for sale low.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—17TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A first-class high stoop full-size dwelling, with extension, in perfect order.

SETON & WISSMANN,
1,143 Broadway and 79 Cedar-st.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 53D-ST.—Handsome full-width north-corner house.
Apply to
GEO. H. READ,
9 PINE-ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

FOR SALE—BROOME-ST., NEAR BROADway, four-story building, 25x60x103; paying well on investment.

SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,143 Broadway.

A HANDSOME ROW OF PRIVATE DWELLings for sale; Nos. 1 to 14 East 52d-st., near 5th-av.; elegant location; prices moderate. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—No. 105 WEST 79TH st., a new 17-foot very choice house. Apply on premises or to CHARLES BUEK & CO., 1,187 9th-av., corner 73d-st.

WILL LEASE THE PRIVILEGE TO BUILD two or three stories of brick on our stone building, 100x100 feet, 11th-av. and 59th-st.

NEW-YORK LUMBER DRYING CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 11 WEST 30TH st., four-story high-stoop, 21 feet wide. Apply to ARTHUR KIMBER JOHNS, at Westfield-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—640 LOTS, WITH BULKHEAD water front, on Newtown Creek; suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to E. R. HORNEFFER, 1,123 Madison-av., or E. HARELYE, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEAR NEWBURG.—THE HIGHLANDGATE City. To close an estate, a most sightly and desirable property. Fine brick house, 12 rooms, modern improvements, numerous and convenient out-buildings, with from 3 to 20 acres of land. View over Newburg Bay and the Gate of the Hudson extensive and unsurpassed. TURNER & SANFORD, Newburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FARM, 100 ACRES; SPLENDID situation; overlooks whole county of Orange; excellent water; pure air; healthy climate; 1½ miles to railway station; good soil, easily tilled; three miles from New-York; sold by owner, a single lady; great bargain; easy terms. 84 Clinton-pl., between 7th and University pl. Address, Mrs. SEYMOUR HORTON, 678 6th-av.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON—Superb hotel, ornamental dwelling, commanding superb views; pure water; 20 minutes from city; 2 hours by rail and sea; $45,000. Address EXECUTOR, Post Office Box 2,410, New-York.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND, 20 ACRES; 2 choice locations; suitable for boarding school or hotel. Apply to E. S. SCHIEFFELIN, 765 Madison-av., or E. SCHIEFFELIN, 146 Fulton-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE.
BY ORDER OF ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
47 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON MADISON-AV. AND 124TH-ST.
100TH, 101ST, 102D, AND THIRD ears.
Sixty-five per cash on bond and mortgage for one or three years at 5 per cent.
The location for this property, making it desirable for immediate investment.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Two-story brick house and lot
NO. 349 WEST 52D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Two four-story brownstone apartments, with lots, NOS. 1,277 AND 1,279 EAST 180TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
4 CHOICE LOTS, NORTHEAST CORNER EDGECOMBE-AV. AND 140TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
By order of A. E. LEARY, Executor Estate of JOHN W. MITCHELL, deceased,
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
NOS. 237 WEST 125TH-ST., 115 WEST 29TH-ST., 69 THOMPSON-ST.,
206 AND 211 WEST 83D-ST.
24 LOTS, 10TH-AV., 57TH AND 58TH STS.
4 LOTS, 8TH-AV., 58TH AND 59TH STS.
125TH AND 126TH STS.
NO. 44 HILLYER-ST., ORANGE, N. J.
29 LOTS at FLUSHING and house and land at WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND.
Terms of 120 Acres at EAST CHESTER, N. Y.: 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for one and one, two and three years, interest—5 per cent.
For book maps, &c., apply to OSBORNE, LOCKWOOD & FOWLER, Attorneys, No. 41 Wall-st., or of the auctioneers, No. 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, UNDER DIRECTION OF FREDERICK SEVEN, ESQ., REFEREE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
CHOICE AND VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
NOS. 206 AND 208 WEST 38TH-ST.
AND
211 AND 213 SOUTH-ST.
Also the wharf and pier rights in Piers 9 and 10 E. R., appurtenant to No. 213 South-st. Net rental, about $1,700 per annum. Maps, &c., at the office of Arnold & Greene, Esqs., plaintiff's attorneys, 2 Broad-st., and at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Five-story brick stores and apartments with plot, NOS. 260 TO 270 EAST 125TH-ST.
For maps, &c., apply to GEORGE R. READ, Esq., 9 Pine-st., or at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Three-story and basement stone house and lot,
NO. 11 EAST 126TH-ST.,
Opposite Mount Morris Park.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.
PARTITION SALE.
To close the estate of John Meaks, deceased.
56 VESEY-ST.
5-story brownstone store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 24.2x75.9 feet.
12 VESEY-ST.
4-story marble store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 22x100.9½ feet.
12 BARCLAY-ST.
5-story brownstone store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 25x101.10 feet.
10 BARCLAY-ST.
5-story marble store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 30x100.10x50x45 feet.
99 LEONARD-ST.
5-story brick store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 25x100.
251 CHURCH-ST.
4-story brick store and 2 sub-basements. Lot 25x40.
13 BEACH-ST.
4-story brick dwelling. Lot 20x36 feet.
19 CHARLES-ST.
4-story brick dwelling. Lot 23x96 feet.
116 EAST 2ND-ST.
4-story brownstone dwelling. Lot 25x86.9 feet.
196 MADISON-AV.
Northwest corner 31st-st. 4-story brownstone dwelling. Lot 20x75 feet.
BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Esq., Referee, 128 Nassau-st.
AMBROSE MONELL, Esq., Pl. Atty., 32 Nassau-st.
Book maps at Auctioneer's, 73 Liberty-st.

JAMES BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
MADISON-AVENUE HOUSE AND LOT, and also
3 Houses in the 24th Ward.

JAMES BLEECKER & SON

Will sell at auction on Tuesday, March 19, at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.:
MADISON-AV.—Three-story high-stoop and basement brick house and lot, No. 1,670 MADISON-AV., southwest corner of 111th-st., size 20.09x50.
CHARLES COUDERT,
Executor of MARIE L. LAMBERT, deceased.
ALSO,
BATHGATE-AV., 24th Ward.—Three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, basement and cellar, about 28 x87, on southeast corner of Bathgate-av. and 176th-st., lot 72x100.
VANDERBILT-AV.—Two-story and attic frame dwelling, with wing, about 18x37. No. 1,978 Vanderbilt-av., between 172d and 173d-sts., lot 25x150.
VANDERBILT-AV.—Adjoining the above, a two-story frame dwelling with cellar, front about 18x32, with extension, lot 25x150.
Maps at Mr. EDWARD M. QUANTIN, 33 and 35 Court-st., corner of Remsen-st.

GEO. H. SCOTT, Auctioneer.
SCOTT & MYERS
Will Sell at Auction
TUESDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1889,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.
NOS. 2129 WEST 125TH-ST., 2-story brownstone dwelling.
NO. 2,076 125TH., 2-story brownstone dwelling.
64TH-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV., 4 vacant lots.
64TH-ST., NEAR 11TH-AV., 6 vacant lots.
EIGHT VACANT LOTS AT UNIONPORT, Westchester Co., N. Y.
—ALSO—
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, at same time and place
LEXINGTON-AV., WEST SIDE, 100TH TO 130TH-ST., 12 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSES, about 1625 feet front each; hot and cold water, bath, and modern improvements.
—ALSO—
306 AND 308 WEST 34TH-ST.
Three-story, high-stoop, brownstone dwellings. Each 16.8x82.8. Maps, &c., of the auctioneer's, 146 Broadway.

JAS. S. McQUILLEN, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.
D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO.
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889,
AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-st.
No. 155 FRANKLIN-ST., between Broadway and Hudson-st., 3-story brick building.
No. 4 WATTS-ST., near n. w. corner Sullivan-st., two-story attic and basement frame and brick-front dwelling.
Particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 73 Cedar-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
L. J. & J. PHILLIPS will sell at auction on Wednesday, March 20, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., the following property:
No. 1,254 st., four-story high-stoop brick private dwelling, lot 20.10x100.5; possession.
Three lots east side 10th-av., 27.3 feet north of 76th-st., each 20x100.
Maps, &c., with auctioneers, 149 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
REAL ESTATE SALE.
ESTATE OF MARGARET SMITH DEHRAFN.
E. L. LUDLOW & CO.
—THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., New-York,
NO. 58 WEST 22D-ST.,
between Broadway and 5th-av.,
desirable four-story brownstone dwelling, 20 x about 70 feet, containing extension, lot 20.5 feet.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 11 Pine-st., or of Thos. F. Dehrafn, attorney, No. 45 Cedar-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
E. L. LUDLOW & CO.
—MURRAY HILL SALE.—
—THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., New-York,
NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT,
Desirable, well-built, modern dwelling,
No. 27 EAST 40TH-ST.,
between Madison and Fifth avs.
For full particulars see auctioneer's circular, No. 11 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

GEO. H. READ
Offers for rent the following desirable houses, furnished and unfurnished:
1875 W. OF 5TH-AV. 57TH-ST., Nos. 44 & 45.
1876 W. OF 5TH-AV. 54TH-ST., No. 24.
EAST SIDE OF 5TH-AV. 58TH-ST., No. 24.
2ND-ST., N. OF 5TH-AV. 58TH-ST., No. 24.
24TH-AVE. 122-AV. NEAR 2D-ST., No. 24.
LATE W. OF 5TH-AV. 57TH-ST., Nos. 24 & 26.
SOUTH OF 5TH-AV. 58TH-ST., No. 24.
And others in good order and satisfactory.
For permits and further particulars apply to
GEO. H. READ,
ASTOR BUILDING, 9 PINE-ST.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE.

HOUSE ON 34TH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

4 Stories, 25x80.
Apply at 23 West 28th-st.

ATTRACTIVE NEW STYLISH HOUSES to let, unfurnished; ready for immediate occupancy.
1,235 LEXINGTON-AV.
146 EAST 86TH-ST.
148 EAST 86TH-ST.
All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect and improved; advantageous terms from now to May 1 to desirable tenants securing now; permits unnecessary. Apply on premises.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE ATtractive medium-size house No. 2 East 33d-st. Suitable for a physician or private family.
APPLY TO
GEO. H. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

AT $2,300 PER ANNUM.
A fine four-story 20-foot residence, between 6th and 6th avs., near the Windsor. Apply for permits to V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway and 663 5th-av.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house to let, 434-st., near 5th-av., to private family only. H. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

HOUSES—UNFURNISHED AND FURnished in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 24 East 14th-st., near Broadway.

JERSEY CITY.

TO LET.

JERSEY CITY.
15 BENTLEY-AV., Jersey City Heights, three-story extension and basement brick house; 13 rooms and cellar; all improvements; cabinet finish; rent, $600. Send a postal for a copy of "The Real Estate News," containing large list of choice property to rent and for sale.
J. M. COMMUNDEN & CO., Jersey City.
491 Communipaw-av., Jersey City.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FOR RENT—AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J., seven miles from New-York Branch, desirable furnished cottages, with gas, water, stables; all conveniences; send for descriptive list. Address YARD & BUCHANAN.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent on ocean and lake, and inland. Lists and particulars of J. METCALFE, THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED.

SUMMIT, NEW-JERSEY.

TO RENT—LARGE VILLA HOUSE, 15 rooms, all improvements; large and attractive stable; three acres improved grounds; five minutes from station; best neighborhood. Property in every particular first-class. Rent, $1,000 per season.
GEO. H. LE HURAY,
Summit, N. J.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Seabright, and Rumson. Good houses to let. Information and catalogues from BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A NEW DEPARTURE.
Elegant, light, and spacious apartments of 12 rooms each
in
THE PARKWAY,
No. 45 West 72d-st.,
between Park and L stations.
ENTIRELY FIRE-PROOF.
Specially designed for families and children; arranged in two stories, with living and sleeping rooms on separate floors; practically six distinct two-story houses under one roof; elevators and best steam heat. Ready April 15.
Particulars of
CHARLES BUEK & CO., Owners,
9TH-AV. AND 73D-ST.

LISPENARD.

68 EAST 86TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.
Handsomely-decorated apartments of 8 all light rooms; every convenience and service; rents, $750 to $1,100 per annum; special inducements to those hiring now. Apply to janitor on premises.

"THE WALTON," 164 EAST 86TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $35 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find good, safe homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

NO. 58 WEST 57TH-ST.—SHERWOOD Studio Building.—To rent from May 1 elegant suites of rooms suitable for artists or small families; rent moderate; elevator; steam heating; restaurant in building.

CHEAPEST FLATS IN THE CITY.—SEVEN rooms; $21 improvements; private hall; in perfect order; heart of best neighborhood; unexceptionable; $20, $25. 329 West 125th-st.

TO RENT—1,748 9TH-AV., NEAR 101ST-ST., elegant decorated apartments of four all large light rooms; rents, $15 to $18. Inquire on premises.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

NEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN

THE MONTAGUE,

TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.,
103 and 105 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-street Ferry, overlooking Bay; their marble and iron; beams protected with fire-proof plates. Steam heat and elevators. Decoration by Tiffany. Unequaled elegance. Rents, $1,200 to $1,650. Full commission paid brokers.
Apply to CHRIS. REISER, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 38 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—FLAT ON THE HEIGHTS—A first-class second flat within five minutes' walk of Wall-Street Ferry and on one of the most select blocks in Brooklyn; an elegant suite of nine rooms, handsomely decorated and containing every convenience; will be let at a reasonable rent to a responsible party from April 1; newly and completely carpeted; carpets will be sold on a bargain. Apply to EDWARD H. QUANTIN, 33 and 35 Court-st., corner of Remsen-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Desirable Offices To Let.

THE "STONE BUILDINGS,"
NOS. 32 TO 36 LIBERTY-ST.,
Near Nassau.
ELEVATOR.
STEAM HEAT.
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APPLY AT ROOM 34.

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RENT FREE TO MAY 1.
Stores, offices, and desk room in handsome new building corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; most convenient location for business; Cortlandt and Dey cars pass the door. Now ready for occupancy. Janitor in building. Apply to ROBERT L. STUART, 26 Cortlandt-st.

FROM MAY 1 NEXT.—BUILDING, SOUTH east corner of Reade and Greene sts., now occupied by the United States Government, 100x100; suitable for stores; Cable passenger railway; large, light, dry cellar; can be subdivided; will be altered to suit each tenant properly for a term of years.
Apply to E. F. BRUNER, 21 to 27 West 14th-st.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS—FOUR-STORY 25-foot front house, West 23d-st., near Broadway; choice location. H. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LET—BUILDING 134 AND 136 WOOSTER-st., Soho; five stories and basement; about 100 feet front May 1. Apply to E. F. BRUNER, 21 West 14th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

LEONARD BROTHERS,
200 5TH-AV.
P. A. LEONARD, AUCTIONEER, AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
No. 7 West 43d-st.,
THIS TUESDAY, MARCH 19,
At 10 o'clock,
ENTIRE CONTENTS OF HOUSE, FURNITURE AND GARDEN.
Entrance open on morning of sale.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE By Hon. Jos. F. Daly, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and county of New-York, on the 12th day of March, 1889, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Thomas Hall, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly proved, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 52 William-st., in the city of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1889.
Dated the 12th day of March, 1889.
WHITEHEAD & LOCKE, WILLIAM THOMAS, Executors.
Attorneys for Executors,
27 Broadway, New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY branch office of THE TIMES is at 1,365 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
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5TH-AV., 365, NEAR 34TH-ST.—FURnished or unfurnished, first-floor front, and second-floor front rooms; breakfast or full board.

5 MADISON-AV., 36 EAST 23D-ST.—ROOMS, with board. Dining saloon overlooking park. Table board.

6 EAST 65TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS; sunny corner room, with first-class board; references.

18 EAST 46TH.—WELL-FURNISHED sitting floor (front) room, with board; fourth floor hall room; references.

14 7TH-ST., 106 WEST.—SECOND-FLOOR of large communicating rooms, with board

FORTUNES IN BLUESTONE

THE QUARRIES OF NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORY OF THE QUARRIES WHERE FLAGSTONES COME FROM—ONE OF FISK AND TWEED'S MONOPOLIES.

Bluestone quarrying has been for 70 years an important industry along the Hudson River, but within the past 15 years a quarry region has been developed in the Delaware and Neversink Valleys, especially in Orange, Sullivan, and Pike Counties, which in extent probably surpasses the great Hudson River area, and which has entirely revolutionized the industrial interests of the Upper Delaware Valley.

The first quarries worked in the Hudson River district were opened in 1820 in Ulster County. The neighborhood was soon given the appropriate name of Quarryville. The existence of the bluestone had been known thereabout many years earlier, but no practical benefit had been derived from it until that year. The original quarry in Quarryville is still worked and yields a large quantity of valuable stone annually. Closely following the opening of the Quarryville works operations were begun at Wilbur, Lukerville, Highland Falls, and other places in Ulster County, and at about the same time in Greene County.

The Hudson River quarries many years ago passed into the control of two or three large companies, the chief of which was the Bigelow Bluestone Company. Until 15 years ago the Hudson River quarries supplied New-York with not only nine-tenths of its flagging stone, but with a large quantity of excellent building, coping, and cornice stone.

The discovery of bluestone in the Neversink Valley was made near Westbrookville, Sullivan County, about 1830. That county was then, as it is now, noted for the great number of rattlesnakes that make their homes in fissures in the rocks, and it was in old times a favorite sport in the neighborhood to hunt for their dens and kill them after prying or smoking them out. "Uncle Steve" Griffin was a noted character of Sullivan County 50 years and more ago, and he was a great rattlesnake hunter. It was on one of his smoking excursions that he discovered the first flagstone quarry near Westbrookville. He had found a rattlesnake den and with his crowbar was prying in a fissure to make room for his "smoking out" fire, when he was astonished to see the rock splitting off in a large, thin, smooth slab. He did not attach any importance to his discovery, merely remarking when he returned home that he had killed more'n a thousan' rattlers, an' had buried 'em under a ready-made gravestun." He showed his ready-made gravestones to others, and the place he pried them from was at once pronounced to be a bluestone quarry.

It was not until 35 years afterward, however, that this quarry was developed. In 1865 George Waters, then a bluestone operator at Kingston, whose father had discovered and opened the original Quarryville deposit of flagging, made a prospecting tour through the Neversink and Delaware Valleys. He visited the old Steve Griffin snake den and purchased all the land thereabout that he could secure. He developed the Griffin quarry, which was not far from the line of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and in 1865 sent to market by the canal the first load of bluestone that ever went from the interior. Six boatloads were sent to tidewater that season. That was the beginning of a traffic in bluestone in the Delaware Valley that to-day returns to that region not less than $3,000,000 a year. Associated with Waters in his venture was a young man named John F. Kilgour, a Montreal quarryman from Kingston, and under the firm name of Waters & Kilgour the pioneer flagging stone business was carried on for nearly three years, when it was purchased by W. B. Fitch of Kingston, a large bluestone operator.

In 1865 a Scotchman, named Hugh Johnston, purchased a tract of land in Pike County, Penn., 12 miles above Port Jervis, N. Y., bordering on the Delaware River. Johnston intended to make a farm on his purchase. He had been an operator in the celebrated flagging quarries of South Water, and was an expert in flagging stone. Soon after purchasing the Pike County tract he discovered that nearly all of it was underlain by a deposit of good bluestone of a superior character. He tried to impress on the Pike County folks the importance of his discovery, but they could see nothing valuable in the rocks that had confronted them for generations, and the Scotchman soon gave it up in disgust. He was anxious to develop his stone quarries—but had no capital. He finally succeeded in interesting a young man named Rowe of Sussex County, N. J., in the matter, and some of the finest specimens of bluestone ever quarried were taken from Johnston's property. Before any of it could be put on the market Rowe died, and Johnston was left to hunt up another confident capitalist. Before he had succeeded, George Waters of Waters & Kilgour, who had just disposed of their West Brookville property, heard of the Johnston tract and investigated it. The result was that it was purchased by Waters & Kilgour for $8,000, there being 3,000 acres in the tract.

The region in which this undeveloped quarry property was situated was known as the Pond Eddy country. It was wild and mountainous. The Erie Railway ran on one side of it, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal a quarter of a mile distant. The station building of the Erie Railway at Pond Eddy and a little hamlet in Sullivan County, across the Delaware River, were the only signs of civilization for miles around. Waters & Kilgour obtained laborers with the greatest difficulty. Quarrymen were loth to leave places where a livelihood was certain to go to work where all was uncertainty. Finally, by offering large wages, a few men were obtained in April, 1869. It needed but a few days' work to demonstrate the fact that the Pond Eddy quarries were successful, and in the following June Waters & Kilgour had 100 men at work and capitalists began to make inquiries into the investment. That Summer the Pennsylvania Bluestone Company was organized with a large capital to work the Pond Eddy quarries and 400 men were put to work. John F. Kilgour was made General Superintendent of the company. Waters sold his interest in the tract that had cost $6,000 only a few months before for $75,000.

In 1870 Kilgour consented to a proposition made by James Fisk, Jr., then in control of the Erie Railway, to form a still greater bluestone combination, in which the Erie Railway, through Fisk and New-York City, through Tweed, should be interested. The New-York and Pennsylvania Bluestone Company was the result of this combination, with a capital of $1,000,000. John F. Kilgour was its President. Miles of switches were built along the Erie at the Erie's expense, at Pond Eddy and other points where bluestone quarries had in the meantime been opened, as it was found that that entire portion of the Delaware Valley on both sides of the river was virtually one vast flagging-stone quarry. Individual operators were "frozen out" and forced to submit to the control of the new corporation, the intention of which was to monopolize the whole bluestone trade and property of the Delaware Valley, as its immense proportions and great possibilities were then apparent to everybody.

Contracts of the favorite Tweed character, amounting to millions of dollars, were made with the company by Tweed for supplying New-York City with stone from the Tweed-Fisk quarries. Before the schemes of the company were scarcely more than well afoot, however, THE TIMES paralyzed the country with its exposures of the Tweed ring. The downfall of Tweed was the first great blow to the Bluestone Company. Then quickly followed the Erie troubles, with the tragic denouement in the death of Fisk. With the end of the Erie dynasty came the collapse of the New-York and Pennsylvania Bluestone Company. Every one connected with it was ruined. The Pond Eddy property, after years of litigation, finally fell into the hands of the great Hudson River bluestone combination, the Bigelow Bluestone Company, which has operated the quarries ever since.

Until nine years ago John F. Kilgour, the former head of the bluestone business in the Delaware Valley, earned a living as a stone buyer and Superintendent of quarries. A large tract of Pike County land, rich in bluestone, he found about that time could be purchased for a comparatively small sum. He interested E. F. Parker, a New-Yorker, formerly of the firm of Hirshkind, Parker & Co., in the matter, and Parker furnished the money to buy the land and became a partner in the stone business with Kilgour, investing from time to time his entire fortune in it. The property was known as the Carr's Rock Tract, four miles west of Pond Eddy. The Kilgour Bluestone Company was formed, with John F. Kilgour as President and manager, and in a short time the most extensive quarries in the valley were opened on the tract. The business thus made created a new station on the Erie Railway, which was called Parker's Glen. The stone company had 600 men in their employ in less than two years and controlled quarries as far west as Hancock, N. Y., and on both sides of the Delaware and Lackawanna Rivers. The building up of the immense business this company now enjoys absorbed all of Parker's capital, and in a reorganization of the company two years ago he was left out. He had retrieved the fortunes of others but ruined himself.

Until the putting of Parker's money into the bluestone business of the Delaware Valley the Hudson River quarries alone supplied the market with machine-dressed bluestone, cornice and coping. This monopoly was broken when the Kilgour Bluestone Company was formed, as that company erected extensive stone-dressing machinery and mills at Parker's Glen at a cost of $60,000. The quarries of the Delaware Valley now furnish employment to not less than 2,000 men, including those employed directly by the big companies at Pond Eddy and Parker's Glen, and those working for individual quarry owners whose stone is purchased by the companies. The Erie Railway Company receives between $25,000 and $30,000 a month in freight charges for the stone shipped by these operators, and during the boating season large amounts are paid to the Delaware and Hudson Canal, by which extensive shipments are made.

There is scarcely a farm on either side of the Delaware River for 100 miles above Port Jervis that has not a stone quarry upon it, and the lofty hills of Pike and Sullivan Counties are apparently solid beds of the finest bluestone for miles and miles in the interior. The Honesdale branch of the Erie Railway is also bordered with productive quarries, and all along the line of the Port Jervis and Monticello Railroad, in the Neversink Valley, the same inexhaustible deposits of the valuable commercial stone

ERHARDT FOR COLLECTOR.

IT SEEMS TO BE SETTLED THAT COL. JOEL B. WILL SUCCEED MAGONE.

As to the Collectorship of the Port of New-York this much is certain: Col. Joel B. Erhardt is certain that the President will appoint him. It is not true, however, as has been said by some papers, that Gen. Harrison, when Col. Erhardt was in Washington last week, asked him if he would take the Collectorship if it should be offered him, and that the Colonel blushingly whispered "Yes." No such conversation took place. Col. Erhardt, when he arrived in Washington had never seen Gen. Harrison. He went to the White House, called upon the President, told him who he was, and said that he merely came to pay his respects and express the admiration he felt for him as a man and a statesman. Gen. Harrison said that he was glad to meet Col. Erhardt, of whom he had heard so much that he was good, and so they parted.

Col. Erhardt is not a Platt man, nor can he be said to be an ardent Miller man. He is a friend of Mr. Miller; yet Platt's friends say that Platt asked the President to appoint Col. Erhardt, and that therefore Col. Erhardt will be bolden to go for the place. This may be taken with several grains of salt. Both Senator Evarts and Senator Hiscock are in favor of Col. Erhardt's appointment, and have spoken to the President in his behalf. They hoped that his name would be sent to the Senate yesterday, but Col. Erhardt himself believes that it will not be sent until most of the large offices, like the foreign missions, are disposed of. Meanwhile he maintains his usual serenity.

It is probable that Col. Erhardt's cousin, Greelville G. Bennett, of Burlington, Vt., will be made the Collector of that port. Mr. Benedict is the editor of the Burlington *Free Press* and the author of the "Military History of Vermont." During the sixties he was Postmaster of Burlington, and last Summer he was a candidate before the Republican Convention for Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont, but was defeated by U. A. Woodbury of Burlington, the present Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Benedict and Gen. William Wells of Burlington, who was Collector of that port for many years until the appointment by President Cleveland of R. S. Smalley, were in this city a few days ago, and they agreed that Mr. Benedict's appointment had been settled upon. Burlington is the sixth port in the country as to the amount of its imports, and therefore the little State of Vermont rejoices in one fat office, which is largely sought after by the politicians.

FOR FRENCH RESIDENTS.

ANOTHER BRANCH OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The French branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has recently been organized, was formally opened last night at its headquarters, 128 West Twenty-third-street, by the Right Rev. Bishop Potter and the French Pastors of this city. The organization, it was explained, was largely due to the efforts of James Stokes, who urged that such an institution, independent of any particular church, would attract a large number of young men who do not want to go to church. The French branch started with a membership of 78 young men. Although the quarters are limited the rooms are comfortably furnished. The officers of the association are Emile Twyeffort, President; James H. Leuba, Secretary, and Henry Fatio, Treasurer.

At last evening's exercises James Stokes presided. Among those present were the Rev. H. L. Grandlienard, Pastor of the French Presbyterian Church; Elbert B. Monroe, President of the Young Men's Christian Association; R. R. McBurney, the Rev. Paul Desjardins of the French Mission in West Third-street, the Rev. Dr. Bouland, Viscount d'Abezac, the French Consul in this city, and A. Houriet, President of the Swiss Benevolent Society.

The Rev. Mr. Desjardins led in prayer, and after the singing of the doxology Mr. Stokes delivered a brief address setting forth the objects of the association and of the steps that were taken so organize it. A canvass of this city and its vicinity, he said, showed that there were at least 50,000 French-speaking people here.

Mr. Monroe gave the young men some good advice as to the work of the association. A cable dispatch was read from the Young Men's Christian Association in Paris congratulating their brethren here. Bishop Potter followed with further advice which he prefaced with complimentary remarks about French courtesy and politeness. He also urged the members to throw all their energies into the movement, and not to trust merely to the mechanical organization of the association for its success. The French could congratulate the young men in having secured a home for their diversion and wished them prosperity and happiness. Addresses were made by Messrs. McBurney, Grandlienard, Morse, and others.

A LACK OF HARMONY.

MEMBERS OF THE BROOKLYN EXCISE BOARD AT SWORDS' POINTS.

Police Commissioner Bell, who is President of the Brooklyn Excise Board, is engaged in a fight with his two associates, Excise Commissioners Schliemann and Cunningham, over the granting of a license to P. W. Pfaender to open a saloon at 460 Bedford-avenue. There is large and influential opposition against Pfaender's application, most of which urged that he was a non-resident and therefore not entitled to a license. Still Commissioners Schliemann and Cunningham met on Saturday morning and granted the license. Although Commissioner Bell sat in his office on the opposite side of the hall, he was not sent for or even notified that a meeting was to be held.

When Mr. Bell did learn what had occurred he ordered Treasurer Lohmann to hold the licenses, and wrote a letter to his fellow-Commissioners that roused those gentlemen to a state of indignation. He quoted the law providing that a license can be issued only to an actual resident of the city, and pointed out that Pfaender lives in New-York.

Yesterday the Board of Excise met, with Commissioner Bell in the chair. Commissioner Schliemann asked him what he meant by writing such an insulting letter to him. (Schliemann,) but getting no answer, went on: "I'll give you to understand that the tail can't wag the dog here. You are a minority of this board, and you may as well know it now."

Still Commissioner Bell would not answer. After the meeting he told the reporter that at the next regular meeting he would move to have the license revoked on the ground of its illegality. In the meantime it will not leave the Treasurer's hands.

ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY ELECTION.

The Philanthropic Sons of the St. David's Benevolent Society, the Welsh organization of this city and Brooklyn, held their annual election last evening in the rooms of the society, University-place and Ninth-street. Lawyer Richard J. Lewis, who has served the society for the past two years as President, was unanimously re-elected, but he declined to serve again on the ground that his business prevented him from devoting the necessary time to the duties of the office. On motion of the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, ex-Judge Noah Davis was elected President of the society. The other officers chosen were: The Rev. D. Parker Morgan, First Vice President; Henry Parry, Second Vice-President; John Thomas, Treasurer; J. D. Evans, Recording Secretary; Griffith W. Griffiths, Corresponding Secretary; L. Newton Williams, Counsel; the Rev. Leighton Williams, Chaplain, and Dr. Warren A. Jayne, physician; Stewards—H. J. Roberts, William James, M. N. Powell, Benjamin F. Jones, D. H. Hughes.

Ex-Judge Davis was not present, but will be formally installed at a special meeting of the society to be held on April 2.

TIN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. John H. Furman of Kings Mountain, N. C., addressed the New-York Academy of Sciences at Columbia College last evening on "The Tin Deposits of North Carolina." A vein of tin ore was discovered and investigated by Mr. Furman, which he thinks will be found of great value, being richest about two miles north and six miles south of Kings Mountain. Dr. A. R. Ledoux, who discussed the subject, said the conditions for mining tin in the region of which Mr. Furman had spoken seemed to be favorable, and all that remained was to find out if there was tin in sufficient quantities to pay for getting it out.

PREACHERS FOR CORNELL.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 18.—The list of Spring term preachers for Sage Chapel is probably one of the most brilliant every selected at Cornell. They are Thomas Armitage, D. D., LL. D., of the Fifth-Avenue Church, New-York; President J. Clark Seeley, D. D., LL. D., Smith College; President S. F. Scovil, D. D., Wooster University, Ohio; Theodore T. Munger, D. D., New-Haven, Conn.; Prof. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Middletown, Conn.; T. Edwin Brown, D. D., Providence, R. I.; Robert Collyer, New-York City; Prof. Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., Auburn Theological Seminary; W. S. Rainsford, D. D., New-York City; E. E. Hale, D. D., Boston, and David H. Greer, D. D., LL. D., New-York City, baccalaureate sermon.

THE ENGINE'S SECOND VICTIM.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 18.—Sanford Bellis, a fireman on the Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad, was instantly killed at Griffenth this afternoon. He was clearing his engine when he slipped and fell, the engine passing over his body.

The casting is especially unlucky. Something ago it was on the block, killing the fireman. To-day it was taken from the shop for the first time since then accidents and Bellis was killed before it had run a mile. He was a resident of this place and leaves a wife and child.

MORE DETAILS SETTLED.

GEN. SCHOFIELD BECOMES GRAND MARSHAL OF THE MILITARY PARADE.

Major-Gen. Schofield yesterday issued an order assuming the duties of Grand Marshal of the military parade on April 30, and announcing that all communications on the subject of the military display should be addressed to Col. S. V. R. Crasef, Chairman of the Committee on Army, at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Gen. Schofield has appointed Capt. S. E. Blunt, United States Army, his chief of staff. He will be attended on the day of the parade by a large body of mounted aides, drawn from the regular army and the National Guard. There will probably be one representative from each of the uniformed militia organizations in New-York and Brooklyn to be specially detailed for that duty.

Brig.-Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Jr., commanding the Third Brigade of the New-York National Guard, through Col. John S. McKwan, Assistant Adjutant-General, has arranged to quarter 1,500 members of his command in the armory of the Twelfth Regiment. These troops, comprising two 10-company regiments, made up of separate companies of infantry, will be transported by rail from various intermediate points along the Hudson River. The remaining 10 separate companies and the Tenth Battalion (four companies) of Albany will be brought to the city by the steamer Grand Republic, which will be the headquarters of the detachment during their stay in New-York. The troops transported by rail will arrive here about noon on Monday, April 29. The Grand Republic will reach the dock at Fifty-ninth-street on Tuesday morning. Both detachments will remain in the city until Wednesday morning. On the day of the parade it is proposed to embark the Third Brigade on the steamer, together with the Twelfth Regiment, and convey them to a point near the position they will occupy in line. The rest of the route necessary to a reviewing stand and tedious march before the parade.

Col. William P. Walton, Grand Marshal of the Grand Army of the Republic, announces the following staff appointments: Elam T. Goodrich, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Samuel Collins, Chief of Cavalry; John A. Pryor, General Inspector of Rifle Practice; Joan P. Windolph, Commissary-General of Subsistence; William Balzer, M. D., Surgeon-General; Charles Appleby, Chief Signal Officer; Joseph A. Barker, Inspector-General; William Townsend, Engineer-in-Chief; J. B. Hyde, Assistant Chief of Artillery. Headquarters have been established at the Union-square Hotel, and will be open for the transaction of business from 1 to 10 P. M. until April 1, and from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily thereafter. Post commanders are requested to appoint two comrades for aides-de-camp, who will positively serve and properly equip and mount themselves, and to forward, without delay, to the Grand Marshal the number of comrades they expect to parade and the music they will furnish.

The entire Legislature of the State of New-York intends to witness the review of the centennial procession by President Harrison. To accommodate the members it is proposed to erect a special stand at the Worth Monument, and preparations for doing so have been begun by Brig.-Gen. Joshua M. Varian, Chief of Ordnance. The stand is expected to accommodate 1,200 persons. One thousand tickets will be issued for places through the Clerks of the Assembly and Senate, the rest of the places being reserved for the city and county officials of New-York.

Many applications for places in the industrial parade on May 1, in response to the suggestions of Col. Cruger's committee printed in THE TIMES of Sunday, were received at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday. The disposition evinced by manufacturers and others to lend their assistance assures the success of this portion of the celebration.

Five hundred tickets for the centennial ball at the Metropolitan Opera House have been purchased by the Parade Committee for distribution among the officers of troops of the National Guard of this and other States.

THE MARKET INQUIRY.

SUGGESTIONS OF TRICKERY ON THE PART OF CERTAIN CITY EMPLOYES.

The inquiry yesterday by the Commissioners of Accounts into the West Washington Market scandal developed some matters suggestive of trickery by more persons employed in the Finance Department. George H. Switzer, a bookkeeper for Bartholomew Gray, a livery stable keeper, is the claimant of two stands in the market. He testified that he had not yet made use of them, but proposed to use them some time in the future. He had never been a marketman, so he did not know how to fit up market stands. His employer, Mr. Gray, knowing David Barnett, a deputy collector of city revenue, gave that accommodating public officer $127 to have his stands fitted up for him. Switzer gave the money back to Gray, but this is a peculiar fact that the stands have not been fitted up.

James McGrath was another witness. He was the "poor paralyzed person" for whom Michael J. McLaughlin, also a deputy collector of city revenue, procured a market stand. He testified that he knew McLaughlin, but remembered, to get a stand for him, but he could not make clear how it happened that the stand permit bearing his name was issued on Nov. 18.

John H. Hanley testified that he had had no big business transactions with Charles Philipsen, the smart marketman who is wanted so much by the Commissioners of Accounts. Philipsen undertook to get stands for Hanley and his brother, but Hanley is certain that he did not get them. Lawyer Scheoll wants to look it over. Mr. Howard. "Christianity, the wide dissemination of literature and science," he said, "have in a large degree, but not wholly, abolished possible war among nations. Civilization has brought with it arbitration, but arbitration is not a total abolition. Commercial differences can, should, and undoubtedly will be settled by arbitration, but it would fail in a case where a nation's honor had been injured, where the controversy was one in which the people felt that their manhood had been insulted by an affront offered to their country. War has not been without its virtues. It has done more than anything else to elevate our standard of humanity. As a proof of this, witness the kindly treatment of the wounded and of prisoners in recent wars and compare that treatment with the horrible butcheries of wounded and prisoners in the earlier conflicts. The ward of America, and I speak as an Englishman, certainly have been necessary and resulted in incalculable good, which could only have been accomplished by strife."

Thomas Curry, a New-Jerseyman, made a long complaint to have Deputy Collector Brim, early in the Market Bureau officials, who finally gave him half a stand in the market. He admitted that he had a stand in the old market, but sub-leased half of it. George H. Twichell told the Commissioners that he had heard C. S. Jewell, a New-Jersey dealer who had failed to get a stand in the market, say that he could have got one if he had been willing to pay city officers for it.

The inquiry will continue to-day, but the argument over the order to Graham Mackay to show cause why he should not be compelled to answer questions put to him by Lawyer Scheoll, the counsel for the Commissioners of Accounts, was adjourned until to-morrow at the request of Mr. McAdam's counsel, Mr. Peter Mitchell. Clerk McAdam is sick at home.

MRS. O'TOOLE WIELDED THE CLUB.

The let of the life insurance canvasser is often a hard one. James Boyle of 491 Third-avenue tried to drum up custom for the Prudential Company at 446 West seventeenth-street yesterday. One of the tenants said that if the janitor, Thomas O'Toole, would say that the company was "solid" he would take a policy. Boyle knows now, he says, that O'Toole receives considerations for such indorsements from an agent for a rival company.

When he went to O'Toole's rooms that worthy, who is very much crippled with rheumatism, ordered him out of the house, and when Boyle said he looked for more politeness, O'Toole hobbled to a corner, got a club, and attacked him. His crippled condition did not permit him to hit Boyle higher than the shoulders, and this displeased his wife, Mary. After yelling, "Hit him on the head, Tom," without getting the desired result, she wrested the club from him, put her thumb in the thong like a policeman, gave the club the proper twist, and sailed in. Boyle was thrashed and had a bloody head in less than half a minute. O'Toole and his wife were held for trial by Justice O'Reilly.

AN OLD SOLDIER COMMITS SUICIDE

Frederick H. Stevens, 59 years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, who had been employed in Overin's whip factory, 659 Sixth-avenue, was found dead yesterday morning in bed at the Columbian House, a cheap lodging house, 93 Sixth-avenue, where he had occupied a room for about a year. A small box, containing a quantity of rat poison, was found on a table near his bed, and it is therefore supposed that Stevens had committed suicide by swallowing some of the contents of the box. Pension papers were found in the room, showed that Stevens had served as a Sergeant in the Sixty-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in receipt of a pension for disabilities contracted in the service.

STATEN ISLAND POLICE JUSTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the village of Edgewater held at Stapleton, Staten Island, yesterday, resolutions were adopted opposing the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Murphy making the office of Police Justice an elective office instead of an appointive one, and increasing the term of office from three to five years. The office of Police Justice was created in Middletown Township three years ago. The present incumbent, Justice John G. Vaughn, whose term expires in June next, was appointed three years ago by the Board of Trustees at a salary of $2,500.

A NEGLECTED cold is a means of leaving the world. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in time.

SALVATION OIL, the great pain antidote, should be kept in every factory. Price 25c.—Adv.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
106 BROADWAY. NEAR 10TH-ST.

DELIBERATELY INTIMATED.

HOW THE BUSHWICK RAILROAD COMPANY "SMOOTHED THINGS."

The suit of Smith Ryder, formerly a stock broker, to compel the Bushwick Railroad Company to redeem a due bill for 30 shares of stock in the company, or to pay him $5,190, the market value of those shares, was tried before Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The due bills held by Ryder were issued in 1886, and it was alleged they were designed for Aldermen and other local officials who were possessed of conscientious scruples regarding their right to give the Bushwick Road a franchise. At all events, soon after these due bills, aggregating 100, and entitling the holders to $10,000 worth of stock, were issued, a franchise was obtained. Some of the due bills were redeemed and stock issued for them, but Mr. Ryder's application for stock was refused.

He was put on the stand yesterday and swore that he had purchased the 30 due bills only after consulting ex-President F. W. Kalbfleisch, who signed them and who assured him that they were genuine. The witness had presented them at the company's office and had been laughed at. On cross-examination the defense showed that Ryder had bought the certificates for nominal sums, expecting to force the company to compromise rather than go through a suit exposing the reasons for the issue of the due bills.

Ex-President Kalbfleisch testified that he had issued 100 certificates at the order of the Executive Committee, and still believed them to be genuine. At that time there was stock in the treasury to redeem them. They were to be issued to "smooth things." The witness delivered 50 certificates to Robert Furey, then Street Commissioner; 25 to William H. Armfield, then an Alderman, and 25 to Daniel Donovan, then one of the proprietors of the Brooklyn *Times*.

When Lawyer Thomas H. Moore took Mr. Kalbfleisch's hand that witness added that the 100 certificates were issued to Furey at 20 cents on the dollar "in order to make the Aldermen keep their hands off the road."

Robert Furey went on the stand to contradict Mr. Kalbfleisch. He admitted that he bought the 100 certificates at 20 cents on the dollar or at any other price, but said he purchased $10,000 worth of the regular stock of the company at market rates and used it in a real estate speculation.

Justice Cullen asked counsel to hand up briefs and reserved his decision on the points that the claim was outlawed by the Statute of Limitations, and, further, that it was rendered void by the fact that the certificates held by the plaintiff were issued for an illegal purpose, namely, the bribery of public officials.

BAD WEATHER AT SEA.

INCOMING VESSELS BRING STORIES OF GALES AND HURRICANES.

The steamship Orinoco from Bermuda, which arrived yesterday, brought in tow the steamship Wingates, before reported disabled. Capt. Thompson of the Wingates reports that he encountered a succession of heavy gales until March 18, when he was 60 miles south-southeast of Montauk. Here the steamer carried away the tail end of her shaft. All sail was made that was possible, and an attempt was made to run for Sandy Hook. Owing, however, to the heavy east-northeast gales and furious seas the vessel rapidly drifted to the southward.

"On the 16th," said Capt. Thompson, "when about 95 miles south-southeast of Sandy Hook, a steamer hove in sight, and in answer to our signals laid by us all night. She proved to be the Orinoco, from Bermuda for New-York, and at 11 A. M. on the 17th she took us in tow and brought us to this port. The ship sustained no other damage than the breaking of the shaft."

All the steamers coming into port yesterday brought reports of severe weather to the south and east. The steamship Harold, Capt. Hutton, which arrived from Port Maria, experienced a hurricane of 72 hours from southeast, northeast, and northwest. The sea was very heavy and swept the decks of the little steamer.

The German steamer Catania, which left Rio Janeiro Feb. 12, experienced a continuation of northwesterly gales and heavy seas. On March 10, in the Gulf Stream, a fearful hurricane from the northwest, lasting 36 hours, struck the Catania and threw her on her beam ends. The ship was obliged to put into Bermuda to right her cargo, which was badly shifted. From Bermuda on strong southeasterly gales and heavy seas were met with.

TALKING ABOUT WAR.

GOLDWIN SMITH THINKS THE WARS OF THIS COUNTRY WERE BENEFICIAL.

The Congregational Club of New-York and vicinity held its monthly meeting and dinner at Clark's Twenty-third-street restaurant last evening. Upward of 150 persons were present. The theme taken for the evening's discussion was "The Sympathy of Nations." It was opened by the Rev. E. B. Howard, Secretary of the American Peace Society of Boston, who made an extended address. The reverend gentleman's discourse was in the main an argument to show that Christianity and the arts of civilization had so mastered and created a kindred feeling among the nations of the world that war, except among barbaric or semi-civilized people, would no more be waged.

Prof. Goldwin Smith took rather a different stand than Dr. Howard. "Christianity, the wide dissemination of literature and science," he said, "have in a large degree, but not wholly, abolished possible war among nations. Civilization has brought with it arbitration, but arbitration is not a total abolition. Commercial differences can, should, and undoubtedly will be settled by arbitration, but it would fail in a case where a nation's honor had been injured, where the controversy was one in which the people felt that their manhood had been insulted by an affront offered to their country. War has not been without its virtues. It has done more than anything else to elevate our standard of humanity. As a proof of this, witness the kindly treatment of the wounded and of prisoners in recent wars and compare that treatment with the horrible butcheries of wounded and prisoners in the earlier conflicts. The ward of America, and I speak as an Englishman, certainly have been necessary and resulted in incalculable good, which could only have been accomplished by strife."

AN EARLY TRIAL WANTED.

Counsel for Mrs. Olive E. Friend and the others who are indicted for the electric-sugar frauds will appear before Recorder Smyth, in the Court of General Sessions, this morning and move for an early trial of their cases. Assistant District Attorney Davis said yesterday that he regarded the suit instituted against Cottrell and Robertson for an accounting and the appointment of a Receiver as a shrewd move on the part of the defense and one that may make some trouble for the prosecution. Mr. Davis thinks that Mrs. Friend and her associates expect to get control of the books of the company through this suit and find out just what evidence there is against them. They might hamper the prosecution by retaining some of these books.

BRIDGE TENDER LEWIS WINS.

The Jersey City Board of Works recently removed George A. Lewis, the tender of the bridge which carries the city water across the Hackensack River, to make room for a relative of Commissioner Tumulty. Lewis sought redress, and, by virtue of the law forbidding the removal of veterans from the public service, the court ordered his reinstatement. The board obeyed the court's command by abolishing the office. When they were removed that perhaps their action savored of contempt of court they tried to excuse themselves on the ground that they supposed the bridge a county instead of a city structure. Yesterday they thought better of their course, and adopted a resolution re-creating the office and electing Lewis to fill it.

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THE NEW QUININE.

No Bad Effect.
No Headache.
No Nausea.
No Ringing Ears.
Cures Quickly.
Science emerging from darkness.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.
My wife had chills every other day for three months. Cured by Kaskine.—F. C. Hall, New-Haven, Conn.
$1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.
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WIGS.
My stock of fine-made ladies' and gents' wigs is unsurpassed for its superior workmanship, some least fit, durability, variety in styles, and in all cost 50% to suit all tastes. Full stock always on hand.
POMPADOUR COMPOUND, new and beautiful designs. Wavy knots in all shades of human hair. Silver gray and white human hair goods constantly in hand ready; large assortment and low prices.
Our elegant Advertising parlors addressed to ask inquiry in all branches of hair goods.
H. MARION, 838 BROADWAY, NEAR 18TH-ST.

TREASURIAL GOSSIP.

This seems to be a peculiarly unfortunate season for the heads of newspapers. Amelie Madden is the latest to swell the list of those prostrated by illness. She was to have opened in Rochester last night, but on Sunday she was seized with an acute attack of tonsilitis, and her company, which had assembled at the Grand Central Station, was notified to remain here just before the train started. Miss Madden's physician, Dr. Robinson, thinks she will be able to resume her tour the last of the week.

Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau have arranged for six weeks' season of Mrs. Potter in "Antony and Cleopatra" at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, to begin on May 20. On May 13 "Little Lord Fauntleroy" will begin an all-Summer engagement at the Columbia Theatre in that city, and Manager Hamlin of the Grand Opera House will produce on May 27 an adaptation of "Rogue's Romance," with a cast of Eastern artists. Chicago is evidently to have a very lively Summer season.

The negotiations for Dixey to appear in "Faust" Up to Date have fallen through, and Mr. Duff now intends to bring over the entire London Gaiety Company, now playing the burlesque, to produce it at the Standard, the company now playing here going back to take its place at the Gaiety. Manager Edwardes of the Gaiety was anxious to have both Dixey and Seale Mardion in the cast, but Dixey will only star with his own company, and if he does "Faust" at all it will be his own version.

A party of 250 children who are cared for by the United Hebrew Charities will witness the performances of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" tomorrow afternoon at the Broadway by invitation of Manager Sanger. Julian Nathan will have charge of them. Last week 140 members of the Sunday school of the Portuguese and Spanish Hebrew Temple saw the play, their seats being furnished at reduced prices. Mr. Sanger's hospitality is extended freely to the orphans of charitable institutions, and Sunday schools are treated very liberally.

The scene of "Jocelyn," the play in which Rose Coghlan will make her appearance at the Star Theatre on April 1, is laid in Anjou at the time of the action being the Summer of 1820, during that period of French history when young Louis XIII. had just assumed the government. There are 14 important characters, and the tone of the play is chivalric and picturesque. The story involves the efforts of Saviani, an adventurer, to secure the hand of Jocelyn de Somasc, and who is finally killed in a duel with swords by Jocelyn herself. Miss Coghlan plays the title role and Wilton Lackaye the part of Saviani. Mr. Garland has prepared for unusually handsome scenery and accessories, and full advantage of this will be taken by the management. All of the scenery, costumes, bric-a-brac, and furniture have been made expressly for this production. Manager Augustus Pitou sails for England Tuesday, April 2, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and will go on board the steamship directly after the first performance of "Jocelyn" at the Star Theatre. He goes to prepare the way for the forthcoming tour of W. J. Scanlan of England, Ireland, and Scotland, which begins April 22 in Liverpool.

The subscription sale of seats for the Coquelin season at the Star next week opened yesterday, and the demand was very lively. The American friends of M. Coquelin, headed by Gen. Horace Porter, are taking up a subscription of their own with a view of presenting to the great French actor a souvenir of his visit to this country, which will probably take the form of a characteristic object of American art manufacture.

Cinquevalli has finally decided to remain in this country with the Howard Athenæum Star Specialty Company for the remainder of this season, and has also signed a contract with Rich & Harris to return from Berlin next September with the Cinquevalli family for next season, when he will make a tour with the company as far west as San Francisco. He goes to Berlin for the Summer only to attend to his own theatre there.

Manager Rosenquest is making great preparations for the production of "The Paymaster" at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre next week. The two water scenes are to be enlarged and made as effective as possible. In addition to Duncan E. Harrison the cast will include Beatrice Lieb, Grace Granville, Mary Johnson, Geo. Ward, Clay Clement, and Hardie Kirkland. The play is booked for a run of two weeks.

The authors' matinée performance of Mrs. Alice Arthur's American comedy, "Honor Bright," which has been so often postponed, will be given at the Madison-Square Theatre on Thursday afternoon. The characters will be represented by Miss Emily Rigl, Miss Dorothy Dorr, Miss Johnstone Bennett, Miss Madge Baron, Mr. Louis Massen, Mr. Walden Ramsey, Mr. Henry J. Miller, Mr. Harry Woodruff, and Mr. George Parkhurst. The play will be produced under the direction of Mr. Fred Williams.

Mrs. Potter will begin an engagement at the Harlem Theatre Comique next Monday in a repertoire including "The Lady of Lyons," "Romeo and Juliet," and "She Stoops to Conquer." On Tuesday evening she will play "Camille" for the first time, Kyrie Bellew supporting her as Armand.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Ten lots of valuable real estate, constituting a portion of the estate of John Meeks, deceased, will be sold at auction at noon tomorrow by Richard V. Harnett & Co., at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 and 65 Liberty-street. This is a partition sale, ordered by the Supreme Court, under the direction of Benjamin Wright, Referee. The lots are as follows: 26 Vesey-street, rented to May 1, 1890, annual

REFORM FOR RAILROADS

MANAGERS BLINDLY OPPOSING IMPROVEMENTS.

THE UNITED-STATES LAW A GOOD THING FOR THE BOARD—WORK FOR OWNERS—SOME CHANGES SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An indictment under the head of railway injustice to legislators will lie against railway owners and their managers. The cold responsibility for bad railway legislation does not belong to the legislators, as Mr. Clews seems to insist in the March *North American*. Until light recently broke in upon the owners and they demanded at Pierpont Morgan's house that their managers hereafter obey the law it was the custom of the managers to be unfair, evasive, and sometimes venal toward legislators in railway matters, the owners tacitly consenting. When the guilty chap said to the assuring Judge that "indeed, justice was just what he did not want," he expressed the sentiment generally attributed to railway managers before legislative committees.

The question how to secure right and effective regulation by law of every relation between the corporations and the public has been a live coal for twenty years. Such regulation in some form had to come. Its necessity was patent to every thoughtful man. Public safety and railroad prosperity alike demanded it, not as a menace to any one or to any property, but as the only adequate protection for everybody against the vandalisms and opportunities of corporations to fail in their duties and to abuse their trusts.

What the early policy of non-interference developed, corporations that watered their stock, killed the rate regulator, competition, by combination; permitted absence and unjust discriminations to favor a few and to wrong many and forced transportation to sweat out dividends to be paid upon the water, the people began to see. Looking over the arsenal of common-law remedies they found its weapons about as well suited to protect them as at "1812" brigade would be to cope with the dynamite-hurling Irishman. Naturally, then, beginning as reformers always do, relief was sought in specific penal, "Granger" legislation. A short experience in the direction taught the people and legislators something important, and developed an underlying principle about railroad legislation never to be forgotten.

To burn down a house that one may have roast pig is too expensive a method of providing meat delicacy. So the gratification afforded by the passage of specific legislation against railroads cost us too much. Improvements stop, extensions cease, the carries deteriorates, and general business suffers. Thus have we learned the truth that all legislation which does not promote reasonable railroad prosperity brings disaster, not to the railroad alone, but to every locality that it serves. The perception of this truth induced more moderation, and legislators gave us in some States rate fixing through Commissioners whose study and experience it was believed would enable them to protect the people without despoiling railroads of power or crippling their lines. In other States, notably in New-York and Massachusetts, investigation of complaints by Commissioners and the enforcement of their recommendations through enlightened public opinion were deemed sufficient.

The latter method is the better one; its improvement lies in making the findings of fact of such a commission upon these complicated railroad questions prima facie evidence in all courts, and in giving to the courts power to enforce such recommendations as, after hearing, shall be determined to be just and reasonable. In other words, the matured present conception is that it is the right and responsibility of the carrier to fix its rates, but that protection against abuse of the power must be made effective, through speedy ascertainment of the facts and application of the law, by impartial tribunals. We thus draw the line sharply between management and supervision; out of the one we take the task, to the other the carrier.

The foreign system of direct State control of railroads through the Executive, as in France, or by means of competitive, partial State ownership, as in Belgium, have never been here tested, because they are regarded as incompatible with our institutions and as too paternal to suit our ideas. Our last move in legislation was the inter-State commerce law with its many admirable and some defective features. This history may seem beside the question, but it is not. Who has watched this problem of legislation thus far? In truth, the people and their legislators alone. Throughout it all, what a picture have railway owners and managers presented! They have never aided in the solution; they have never been heartily right in measure, nor have they even sought earnestly to eliminate the bad from proposed legislation; their rich stores of expert and practical knowledge and experience have been kept locked up against legislators, not the venal alone, but the upright as well. The scene of the humiliation of their lawyers before the Cullom committee seems to have been to be track obstructionists; to be mound builders of difficulties and prophets of woe; to distort every bit of illegitimate remaining legislation into crooked and contradictory phrases, so that in its failure it might appear to be second to none in the defeat of the efforts to subject their corporations to regulation by law. For 20 years these have stood behind the bulwarks of "Nothing can be done by legislation," and "Let us alone," blind to the fact that something was being done all the time; oftentimes badly done, for lack of the aid and co-operation of these very owners and managers.

Some years ago the New-York commission proposed a number of amendments to the long-neglected and contradictory railroad laws of the State; one sought to prevent the issuing of parallel lines for which there existed no public need, another to forbid leases without the consent of stockholders, another dealt with crossing streets and highways at grade, another with annual and quarterly reports, &c. Whether they were right or wrong is beside the question, although it is true that they were of such importance that the press throughout the State generally approved them as being just and necessary and worthy of careful consideration. They were, at least, an honest effort to perfect railway laws, and as such deserved fair treatment from those interested. Did the conduct of railway owners and managers toward these measures sustain our indictment or not? Sent to all the railways of the State some weeks before the legislature met, accompanied by an invitation to freely criticise them, they elicited no response or comment from those whose interests and qualifications certainly called for either approval, condemnation, or suggestions of amendment. The gist of the matter was that railroads did not propose to have any legislation about these things whatever, or to have any one interfering with what they regarded as their private affairs; no, not even to better them. The correct thing was to treat all legislators as bunco hunters in railway legislation, to let the whole matter alone, and that at least a man on them could vote independently on these questions without imperilling his private interests, which, perhaps, required rates, &c., to circulate the seductive free pass, and to impregnate the atmosphere surrounding the lawmaking legislator with the spirit of good things to come, if only he would see that nothing was to be done about regulating railroads during the session, and then, did energetically to do it.

When a hearing was had upon these amendments before the Joint Railroad Committee, an able railroad President, who combines with sterling qualities all the graces, was present to express the concentrated theories and judgment of the New-York State railroads upon them. This gentleman began by saying the reforms proposed were a little with faint praise; then he picked them over in a deprecating way which indicated that their success as they were, or in any other form, was not his client's earnest desire; finally with a skilful facility all his own he turned the occasion into an amusing address about anti-monopolists and the dotards of the Albany system. Were these legislators treated fairly upon that occasion by railroads? Yet this is a sample of what has taken place hundreds of times before such committees in the last 20 years.

After such failure to meet these questions squarely have railroad owners and managers any right to complain that legislators sometimes stumble and trip in their efforts to solve the problem, or that legislation occasionally either violates just rights or ignores earned principles?

At Buffalo recently there was a public protest against the destruction of streets and crossings by railroads, and some relief was asked. After considering the matter for several weeks the Board of Public Works framed a bill to be the citizens of Buffalo and the commission plans for carrying certain streets over their lines with bridges; their earnestness and good faith was especially conspicuous in one map which called for a bridge 50 feet wide in a 50-foot street. Harsh legislation is unwise, but candid consideration is undeserved by conduct so suspicious of public interests!

When Senator Cullom's Inter-State Commerce Committee went all over the United States seeking light and information, there certainly was every reason why the railroad gentlemen should have met them and try to present their conditions instead of difficulties. The composition of the committee was not only admirable, but it came from a body of conservative tendencies, quite above the influences of demagogism. Its members were not to be frightened by "paralytic" theories, and tried to correct abuses and so protect rights by statute. Beyond suggesting that "pooling" be legalized as the only remedy for ruinous and destructive competition, that the people should not be deceived by cheap gossip concerning "bonds and talk about new open public lines, which drive all business to the Grand Trunk of Canada," more talk to the effect that present methods of discriminations and abuses would remedy themselves in time, and a little information upon the public west and southwest, I cannot recall that the railroads had

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, March 18—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	200
Amer. T. & C. Co.	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¼	5
American Ex.	114	114	113½	113½	95
Arch. T. & T. Pf.	45	45¼	44¾	44¾	36,200
Atlantic & Pac.	7¾	7¾	7	7	200
Barnwick Co.	21¾	21	21	21	1,100
Bost. R. & P. pf.	88½	88½	88	88	200
Cameron Coal	33¾	33	33¾	33	200
Canada Southern	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼	1,175
Canadian Pacific	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	25
Central Pacific	34	34	34	34	200
Ches. & Ohio	18¼	18¼	18	18	200
C. & O. 1st pf.	59	59½	59	59	458
C. & O. 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	158
Chi. Gas Trust	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	3,480
Chic. & Alton	133½	133½	133	133	110
Chi. & N. W.	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	53,830
Chi. & N. W. pf.	137	137	137	137	10
C. B. & Q.	93	93¾	94¼	94¼	17,006
C. M. & St. P.	61¾	62	61¼	61¼	20,965
C. M. & St. P. pf.	115¾	116	115¾	115¾	1,675
C. R. I. & Pac.	92¾	93	90¼	90¼	16,686
C. I. St. L. & C.	108¾	108¾	107¾	107¾	2,625
C. St. L. & C. 1st pf.					400
C. St. L. & C. 2d pf.					300
Clev. C. C. & I.	70¾	70¾	68	68	400
Colorado Coal	31	31	29¾	29¾	600
Colorado F. & Iron	24¾	24¾	24	24	500
Chi. & East Ill.	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	550
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	95¾	95¾	95	95	100
Consol. Gas Co.	82¾	82¾	82	82	355
Del. & Hudson	130¼	130¼	130	130	250
Del., Lack. & W.	187¾	187¾	187¾	187¾	14,300
Den. & Rio G.	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼	800
Denver & R. G. pf.	43	43	43	43	1,200
Des. Mo. & Ft. W.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	500
Det. T. & I. R.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	200
E. T., V. & G.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	5
Illinois Central	109	109	108¾	108¾	550
Lake Erie & W.	17	17	17	17	10
Lake Erie & W. pf.	58¾	58¾	53	53	1,750
Lake Shore	190¾	190¾	90¾	90¾	9,095
Long Island	94	94	94	94	10
Louis. & Nash.	59¾	59¾	58¾	58¾	6,326
Louis., N. A. & C.	42	42	42	42	200
Manhattan Con.	95	95¼	94½	95	1,030
Mex. Central	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	100
Michigan Cent.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	120
Minn., St. P. & S. M.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	150
Mil., L. S. & W.	79	79	79	79	100
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	108	108	108	108	100
Missouri Pacific	39¾	39¾	38	38	24,115
Nash., C. & St. L.	92	92	92	92	400
N. J. Central	93	93¾	92¾	93¼	525
N. Y. Central	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	290
N. Y. & North. pf.	20	20	20	20	100
N. Y. New Haven & H.	193¾	193¾	193	193	12,850
Nat. Lead Trust	21¾	22¾	21	21	2,542
N. J. Southern	¾	¾	¾	¾	200
N. Y., C. & St. L.					
1st pf.	69	69	68	69	10
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¾	27¾	26¾	26¾	8,660
N. Y., S. & W.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	125
N. Y. & W.	15	15	14	15	200
Norf. & West. pf.	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	2,700
Northern Pac.	25	25	25	25	850
Northern Pac. pf.	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	1,750
Ohio & Miss.	21	21	20	20	700
Ontario & West.	16	16	15¾	15¾	650
Oregon R. & N.	95	95¾	94¾	94¾	976
Oregon S. L.	52¾	52¾	50¾	51¾	2,285
Oregon & Trans.	32¾	32¾	31¾	31¾	3,600
Pacific Mail	36	36	34¾	34¾	1,550
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	23	23	22¾	23	300
Phil. & Reading	44	44¾	43¾	43¾	32,410
Pul. Pal. Car Co.	173	173	172¼	172¼	1,145
P., C., C. & St. L.	18¾	18	18¼	18¼	6,725
Quicksilver pf.	35	35	35	35	150
Rich. & W. P.	24¾	24¾	24	24	5,575
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79	79	78¾	78¾	735
R., W. & O.	98	98	97¾	97¾	235
St. L. & S. F.	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	56¾	57¾	55	55	1,075
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	104	104	104	104	21
St. P. & Duluth	87¾	88	87¾	88	61
St. P. & Omaha	31	31¾	30½	30½	800
St. P. & Omaha pf.	91	91¼	90¾	90¾	1,625
St. P., M. & M.	98	98¾	97	97	600
Sugar Ref. Co.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	185
St. L. Ark. & Tex.	8¼	8	8	8	200
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¾	40	38¾	38¾	5,180
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	20	20	20	20	100
Texas Pacific	19	19	17¾	17¾	7,315
Union Pacific	63¾	63¾	62¾	62¾	14,083
U. S. Express	81	81¼	81	81¼	130
W., St. L. & P.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	910
W., St. L. & P. pf.	25	25¼	25	25	455
West. Union Tel.	85¾	85¾	84¼	84¾	3,140
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¾	500
Total sales					334,968

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Dock 5s.	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼	$1,000
At. & Pac. inc.	19¾	19¾	19	19	39,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	81	81	81	81	3,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s.	108	108	108	108	1,000
Canada So. 1st	108¾	109	108¾	109	7,000
Canada So. 2d	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	13,000
C. & S. of Ga. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	13,000
Cen. P. 8s of 1938	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	4,000
Ches. & O. 6s	124	124	124	124	25,000
Chi. & E. Ill. cn.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	4,000
C., S. & G. 4s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	2,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	5,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	92¾	93	92	92	30,000
C. St. L. & C. 4s.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼	10,000
C., C. C. & I. gen.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	2,000
Col. Ind. & C. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	80¾	80¾	80	80¾	3,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '94, 01	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1,000
Den. & R. G. 4s.	81	81	81	81	4,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	81¾	82¾	81¾	82	38,000
Des. & R. G. W. 1st, 4s.	85	85	83¾	83¾	105,000
Den., S. P. & P. 1st.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	1,000
Det., B. C. & A. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107	107¼	8,000
Duluth & M. 1st.	108	108	108	108	5,000
Duluth & M. 1st. D.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	9,000
Erie & W. G. 5s.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	14,000
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	5
Illinois Central.	109	109	108¾	108¾	550
Lake Erie & W.	107	107	107	107	10
Lake Erie & W. pf.	58¾	58¾	53	53	1,750
Lake Shore.	100¾	100¾	90¾	90¾	9,095
Long Island.	94	94	94	94	10
Louis. & Nash.	59¾	59¾	58¾	58¾	6,326
Louis., N. A. & C.	42	42	42	42	200
Manhattan Con.	95	95¼	94½	95	1,030
Mex. Central.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	100
Michigan Cent.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	120
Minn., St. P. & S. M.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	150
Mil., L. S. & W.	79	79	79	79	100
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	108	108	108	108	100
Missouri Pacific.	39¾	39¾	38	38	24,115
Nash., C. & St. L.	92	92	92	92	400
N. J. Central.	93	93¾	92¾	93¼	525
N. Y. Central.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	290
N. Y. & North. pf.	20	20	20	20	100
N. Y. New Haven & H.	193¾	193¾	193	193	12,850
Nat. Lead Trust	21¾	22¾	21	21	2,542
N. J. Southern	¾	¾	¾	¾	200
N. Y., C. & St. L.					
1st pf.	69	69	68	69	10
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¾	27¾	26¾	26¾	8,660
N. Y., S. & W.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	125
N. Y. & W.	15	15	14	15	200
Norf. & West. pf.	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	2,700
Northern Pac.	25	25	25	25	850
Northern Pac. pf.	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	1,750
Ohio & Miss.	21	21	20	20	700
Ontario & West.	16	16	15¾	15¾	650
Oregon R. & N.	95	95¾	94¾	94¾	976
Oregon S. L.	52¾	52¾	50¾	51¾	2,285
Oregon & Trans.	32¾	32¾	31¾	31¾	3,600
Pacific Mail.	36	36	34¾	34¾	1,550
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	23	23	22¾	23	300
Phil. & Reading.	44	44¾	43¾	43¾	32,410
Pul. Pal. Car Co.	173	173	172¼	172¼	1,145
P., C., C. & St. L.	18¾	18	18¼	18¼	6,725
Quicksilver pf.	35	35	35	35	150
Rich. & W. P.	24¾	24¾	24	24	5,575
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79	79	78¾	78¾	735
R., W. & O.	98	98	97¾	97¾	235
St. L. & S. F.	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	56¾	57¾	55	55	1,075
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	104	104	104	104	21
St. P. & Duluth	87¾	88	87¾	88	61
St. P. & Omaha	31	31¾	30½	30½	800
St. P. & Omaha pf.	91	91¼	90¾	90¾	1,625
St. P., M. & M.	98	98¾	97	97	600
Sugar Ref. Co.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	185
St. L. Ark. & Tex.	8¼	8	8	8	200
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¾	40	38¾	38¾	5,180
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	20	20	20	20	100
Texas Pacific	19	19	17¾	17¾	7,315
Union Pacific	63¾	63¾	62¾	62¾	14,083
U. S. Express	81	81¼	81	81¼	130
W., St. L. & P.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	910
W., St. L. & P. pf.	25	25¼	25	25	455
West. Union Tel.	85¾	85¾	84¼	84¾	3,140
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¾	500
Total sales					$334,968

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,400
Amador	1.65	1.70	1.65	1.70	800
American Flag	.04	.04	.04	.04	100
Bullion	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1,000
Caledonia & H.	3.20	3.25	3.20	3.25	200
Excelsior	.65	.65	.65	.65	300
Eureka con.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100
Exchequer	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	200
El Cristo	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100
Father de Smet	.39	.39	.39	.39	500
Gould & Curry	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	2,200
Horn Silver	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	700
Holly wood	.02	.02	.02	.02	6,000
Lacrosse	.08	.09	.08	.09	2,500
Middle Bar	.30	.30	.30	.30	600
Phœnix	.95	.95	.95	.95	300
Plymouth	12.25	12.62½	12.25	12.62½	650
Poppahannock	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
Rhode Island	.07	.07	.07	.07	2,000
Sierra Nevada	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	100
Savage	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	300
Sutro Tunnel	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
Sutro Tun. colls	.55	.55	.55	.55	100
Silver King	.75	.75	.75	.75	200
Yellow Jacket	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	100
Total sales					30,850

STOCKS

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Cotton Oil.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	2,130
Amer. T. & S. F.	49¼	49¼	48¾	49¼	1,600
Chic. Bur. & Q.	99	99	98¾	98¾	5,969
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	93	93	92¾	93	5,800
Canada Southern.	52	52	51¾	51¾	100
Chic. & N. W. pf.	137	137	137	137	10
Chic. & N. W.	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	4,430
Colonial of M. J.	93	93¾	92¾	92¾	200
Col. Gas Trust.	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	540
Chi. C. & I.	69	69	68	68	400
Del. & Hud.	129¾	129¾	127¾	127¾	6,989
Den. T. & F. W.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	450
Den. & R. G. pf.	43¾	43¾	43	43	200
Del., L. & W.	188¾	189¾	186¾	186¾	1,900
Edison Elec. Ill.	94¾	94¾	94	94	250
Flint & P. M.	25	25	24	24	100
Flint & P. M. pf.	71	72	69	69	1,000
Lake Shore.	190¾	190¾	90¾	90¾	9,095
Long Island.	94	94	94	94	10

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ohio & Miss.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	700
Oregon S. L.	53¾	52¾	51	51¾	2,285
Pacific Mail.	36	36¼	34¾	34¾	1,550
Phil. & Reading.	44	44¾	43¾	43¾	32,410
Rich. & W. P.	24¾	24¾	24	24	5,575
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79	79¾	78¾	78¾	735
St. L. & S. F.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	56	56	55	55	1,075
Texas Pacific.	19¼	19¼	18	18	7,315
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¾	40	39	39	5,180
St. L. & A. & T.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	100
Sugar Ref. Co.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	185
Union Pacific.	63¾	63¾	62¾	62¾	14,083
Wabash St. L. & P.	13¾	13¾	13	13	100
Wab. St. L. & P. pf.	26¾	26¾	25¾	25¾	1,100
Western Union.	85¾	85¾	84¾	84¾	2,400
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¾	500
Total sales					136,035

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	$2,000
Can. South. 2d	93¾	94¾	93¾	93¾	34,000
Den. & W. 1st. A.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	3,000
E. T. & G. 1st pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	16,000
Erie 2d cn.	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾	3,000
Hocking Val. 5s.	80¾	80¾	80	80¾	1,000
L. & A. & M. S. 1s.	128	128	128	128	1,000
Long Dock 7s.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	3,000
Mont. ext. 4s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	10,000
Man. Elev. 1st.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	2,000
M., K. & T. 2s.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	2,000
N. Y. & Harlem 7s.	135	135	135	135	1,000
Ore. R. & N. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	20,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	80¾	81	80¾	81	25,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	67¾	68	67¾	68	2,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st.	118	118	118	118	2,000
Texas Pac. 1st.	86¾	86¾	86¼	86¼	16,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	34	34¾	34	34¼	15,000
Va. Mid. gen.	93	93¾	93	93¾	17,000
West Shore 4s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
Total sales					$186,000

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	89¾	90	89¼	89¼	364,000
Clearances.					454,000

The stock market was active and unsettled. The opening was strong on traders' buying from London, but early in the day the Grangers declined, and for an hour everything moved downward. Before noon there was quite a sharp rally, which wiped out the early losses. In the afternoon news of further difficulties in Paris, associated with the copper speculation, unsettled confidence and a pretty much every-thing declined. The close was weak at the lowest figures of the day. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred, 1¼; Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, 2. *Declined*—Chicago and Alton, 4½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, 3¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Missouri Pacific, each 3⅜; Rock Island, 2⅝; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, each 2½; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 2¼; North western, 1¾; New-York and New-England, 1⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, New-York Central, Pacific Mail, Manitoba, and Texas and Pacific, each 1¼; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg preferred, Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, Chicago Gas, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, Norfolk and Western, and Oregon Short Line, each 1; Colorado Coal, Louisville and Nashville, and Union Pacific, each ⅞, and Peoria, Decatur and Evansville and Western Union, each ¾.

Government bonds were dull and unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $5,000 Alabama, class A, sold at 105¾, $20,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s at 87, and $20,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 72. In bank stocks 5 shares of Park sold at 230.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and, considering the weakness in stocks, was firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Denver and Rio Grande 4s, Duluth and Manitoba firsts, and Nashville and Chattanooga firsts, each 1¾; Denver and Rio Grande improvement 5s, 1½; Louisville and Nashville first 6s, 1; St. Paul, Eastern and Grand Trunk firsts, ⅞, and Delaware and Hudson coupons of 1894, and Kansas and Texas 5s, each ¾. *Declined*—South Carolina firsts and Texas and Pacific first 5s, each 2; Denver and Rio Grande Western first 6s, preferred, 1½; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 6s, 1¼; Atlantic and Pacific incomes, Chicago Gas firsts, Iowa Central firsts, St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas seconds, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, Montana 4s, and Texas and Pacific second incomes, each 1, and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé first consols, Milwaukee and Northern fifths of 1913, Rock Island firsts and St. Joseph and Grand Island firsts, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 89⅞@89, and American cottonseed oil certificates at 54⅞@54⅝; Mount Desert and Eastern Shore Land sold at 85 flat. In mining stocks Iron Silver sold at $3 50, Little Pittsburg at .06@.05, Plymouth consolidated at $12@$12 50, and Sutro Tunnel, Union trust certificates, at .56.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

American Exchange	148	Import'rs & Trad'rs'	512
Chase National	260	Mercantile	190
Commerce	175	Metropolitan	132½
Continental	128	Park	225
Fourteenth-Street	170	Second National	320
Garfield National	80	Western National	96
Hanover	320		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4s, '91, r	107½	108½	Cur. 6s, 1896	123	....
4s, '91, c	107½	108½	Cur. 6s, 1897	126	....
4s, 1907, r	128½	129	Cur. 6s, 1898	129	....
4s, 1907, c	129½	130	Cur. 6s, 1899	131	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	120	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges	$77,159,952
Balances	$5,121,670

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penna	54	54¼	Oregon Trans.	31¾	31½
Reading	21 13-16	21¾	St. Paul	81¼	81½
Lehigh Val.	53¾	53¾	Leading R'ds	61	....
Nor. Pacific	24¾	25¼	Read. 1st pf.	80½	....
Nor. Pac. pf.	58½	58¾	Read. 2d pf.	68	68½
Lehigh Nav.	51¾	52¼	Read. 3d pf.	55½	56
West. N. Y.	11¾	12			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, March 18.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st 7s.	118 00	Bell Telephone	326.00
At. & T. L. g. 7s.	109.75	Water Power	8.75
Atch. & Topeka.	45.62½	Tamarack M. Co.	152.00
Boston & Albany.	213.00	Mass. Central	14.00
Bost., Hoo. & Erie.	11.00	Mich. Dis. & Lo.	1.00
Cin., San. & Cleve.	23.25	Boston & Mont.	372.50
Eastern.	82.00	Kearsarge	7.00
Eastern 6s.	124.00	Adams & Westla.	2.00
Flint & Pere M. pf.	98.00	Cal. Southern.	1.00
Mexican Central.	13.25	Chi., R. & W. 5s.	79.00
N. Y. & New Eng.	42.25	Chi., R. & W. inc.	18.00
N. Y. & N. E. 6s.	108.50	Chi., San. & Mex.	17.00
West End Land.	24.87½	Mex. Cent. 1os, sc.	100.25
Lamson Store S.	57.75	" M. & S. P. 7s.	115.00
Old Colony.	179.50	" N. W. & S. 7s.	110.00
Rutland pf.	70.00	Oregon S. L. 6s.	111.00
Wis. Central.	16.50	Pueblo 7s.	112.25
Allouez M. Co.	1.00	Ounors 7s.	74.50
Calumet & Hecla.	318.00	Mexican Pacific.	2.00
Franklin.	11.50	Tel. Telephone.	82.00
Osceola.	18.00	Ex. Telephone.	.75
Quincy.	46.00	Pullman.	174.00

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Flour easy, but unchanged. Wheat opened firm, with a slight decline, but soon dropped. May declining 1c; later it reacted, but again fell off and finished ¼c@¾c below Saturday; No. 2 cash, 91½c@92¼c; May at 92¼c@93¾c, closing 93¾c. July at 71¾c@72¼c, closed 71¾c; August, 72¾c@73¼c, closed 73¼c. Corn, cash, active for export; No. 2, 28¾c@29c; April, 29¼c; May, 30¼c@30¾c. Oats lower and dull; No. 2 cash, 24½c; May, 25¾c@26c. Rye dull; No. 2, 42c. Barley—No market. Hay dull for timothy, below choice: Prairie, $6@$8 25; Timothy, $10 50@$13. Bran unsettled; sacked lots, 51c@52c. Flaxseed quiet, but dull; cash, 80½c; May, 81½c. Lard reduced sold at 3.45c. Butter steady; Creamery, 24c@26c.; Dairy, 14c.@24c.; Northern Roll, 15c@16c. Eggs steady, 10c. Cornmeal firm; $1 80. Bagging active and higher; 2¼c. Iron Cotton Ties, $1 10. Whisky steady; $1 03. Provisions easy, but not lower. Pork, $12 50. Lard, $6 66. Dry Salt Meats—Loose Shoulders, $6 25; Longs and Ribs, $6 25; short Clear, $6 45. Bacon—Shoulders, $6 12½; Longs, $6 87½@$6 90; Ribs, $6 95; Short Clear, $7 10@$7 12½. Hams, $10@$12. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 58,000 bushels; Rye, none; Barley, 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 132,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Rye, none; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Flour dull and easy; Family, $4@$4 40; fancy, $4 50@$4 75. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Red, 95c.; receipts, 1,000 bushels; shipments, none. Corn barely steady; No. 2 Mixed, 34c. Oats in fair demand and stronger; No. 2 Mixed, 26c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 45c. Lard quiet; $12 50. Lard quiet; $6 75. Bulkmeats dull; lower to sell; Short Ribs, $6 25@$6 37½. Bacon lower; Short Clear, $7 00@$7 12½. Whisky steady; sales, 905 bbls. finished goods on basis of $1 03. Butter quiet; fancy Elgin, 29c.@30c.; choice Dairy, 17c.@18c. Linseed Oil in fair demand and steady, 36c.@37c. Sugars in fair demand and firm; hard refined, 7¾c.@8¼c.; New-Orleans, 5¼c.@5¾c. Hogs dull and drooping; common and light, $3 75@$4 70; packing and butchers', $4 50@$4 80; receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 600 head. Cattle weaker; 10c.@10¢½c. Cheese firm; choice cured Mid Okio, 10½c.@11c. Eastern Exchange in fair demand at 1-20 discount and par selling.

BUFFALO, March 18.—Spring Wheat quiet and lower; No. 1 Hard, $1 20; No. 2 Red, $1 cars now No. 1 Hard at $1 19; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, $1 06½; old No. 1 Hard closed at $1 23½; new No. 1 Hard at $1 06; No. 2 Red at $1 04. Winter Wheat in fair demand; sales of 5 cars No. 2 Red at $1 01; 5 cars extra No. 2 Red at $1 02¾@$1 03; 1 car No. 2 Red sold at 83c.; 11 cars No. 1 White Michigan at $1 04½@$1 05, closing 1c. bid, lower. Corn—Receipts, 1 car; shipments, 1,000 bushels. No. 2, 27½c.@27¾c.; No. 4, 27c. No. 2 Yellow, 29½c.; No. 4 Yellow, 27½c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 White, 31c. No. 3 White, 29¾c. No. 2 Mixed, 29c. Barley dull, weak and lower; No. 1 Canada, 75c.@76c.; No. 2 Canada, 69c.; No. 2 extra, 65c.; No. 3 Canada, 55c.@56c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 Western, 50c. Hay firm, but quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 9,000 bushels.

PEORIA, March 18.—Corn active, firm; new High Mixed, 31½c.@31¾c.; new Mixed, 31c.@31½c. Oats firmer; No. 2 White, 29½c.@30c. Rye firm; No. 2, 40c. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall, 52c. Provisions firm; No. 3 Hams, 8c. Whisky firm; Wines, $1 06; Spirits, $1 04. Receipts—Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 20,700 bushels; Oats, 21,400 bushels; Rye, none; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 18, 1898.

COFFEE—Spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 5½c.; mild grades quiet; Cordova 7½@9½c. Options opened steady, with prices 5 points higher, but ruled weak and closed unchanged to 5 points lower; sales, 22,500 bags,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,718. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GAGGING ALL DISCUSSION

DESPERATE PLANS OF MR. PARNELL'S OPPONENTS.

REPORT THAT ATTORNEY-GENERAL WEBSTER WISHES TO AVOID ATTACK BY RESIGNING IMMEDIATELY.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, March 19.—Parliamentary circles to-night are much excited over a suspicion that the Government intends to gag the discussion Thursday of the Parnell Commission conspiracy by rushing a vote, on account, through under closure.

There are vague reports that Attorney-General Webster has resigned and is urging Lord Salisbury to accept his resignation and let him get out of office before Thursday's storm breaks, but that the Ministry is holding him in, and planning, instead, to resort to closure. Unless all signs fail, Thursday will be the most dramatic day seen in the House of Commons for a long time.

"The Bookmaker," a comedy in three acts, by J. W. Pigott, was produced at Terry's Theatre this afternoon. It contains an eccentric character—part ex-jockey and bookmaker—who comes into a title and a fortune and benevolently, devotes himself to straightening out a tangle in which two pairs of young aristocrats find themselves. The part was very well played by Edward Terry. The piece has no complications, little suspense, and is not particularly dramatic, but pleased the audience hugely and very probably will be heard of again.

TROUBLE FOR TORY LEADERS.

LONDON, March 19.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in opposing the motion of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, to give precedence to the vote on account until it was passed, accused the Government of shirking discussion and of trying to introduce a new and surreptitious form of closure. He said that the time was drawing near when the House of Commons would become simply a vestry for the registering of Government transactions.

Sir William announced that he intended to challenge the conduct of the Government in placing Irish officials in public pay, as the service of the *Times* in connection with that paper's charges against the Irish members of the House. He also announced that on the vote for Attorney-General Webster's salary he should ask what State services the Attorney-General had rendered during the last nine months, and why any salary should be paid to him.

Mr. Gladstone denied the right of the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to calculate beforehand what time should be allowed for the discussion of the vote. He said all questions of great delicacy must be discussed. He denied the right of the Government to take away the right of the House to the time necessary for a full discussion.

In a speech at Watford this evening Lord Salisbury stated that nothing short of a vote of want of confidence would bring the Government to a premature end, and that those who thought otherwise were amusing themselves with vain dreams. He said he would not discuss the forged letters or the much larger matter of coercion, but remained hopeful that the leaders, which were now before an eminently competent and impartial tribunal. The Government had an interest in the inquiry. The commission had been appointed to consider the wider and more important charges. These had been a cause of public prosecution of Parnellite leaders, but before expressing an opinion he would wait for the judgment of the commission.

Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury and the Government leader in the House of Commons, is suffering from insomnia and will probably be compelled to abstain from official work.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS.

ROME, March 19.—The American College gave a grand dinner this evening in honor of the leaders of the American Pilgrims. Many prelates were present. Bishop Keane, the President of the new Catholic University at Washington, spoke in English, Latin, and French. His remarks were much applauded.

The Pope's Vicar, Cardinal Parocchi, delivered a powerful Latin oration on behalf of the Pope. He expressed the Pope's admiration for American institutions and spoke of the deep interest taken by his Holiness in the birth of the Washington University, which he regarded as one of the chief glories of his pontificate.

Cardinal Schiaffino spoke in Italian. He sketched the work of the Catholic Church in establishing universities in all ages and in all countries, and eulogized the Washington University as the crowning work of Christian education—a work that was destined to display America to the world as a living exemplification of perfect accord between the highest learning and science and the Catholic faith.

Mgr. Jacobini traced America's wonderful progress, and paid a tribute to the priests who planted the seeds of Catholic religious fervor and fostered its advancement. He referred to the treasuries of faith poured forth by Catholic Ireland, and contrasted the strong and vigorous life of America's institutions and people and of the Catholic Church in America with the sadly-painful situation of the people and church in the Old World.

Rector Pacquet of the Quebec University tendered his congratulations on the birth of a sister university and wished it prosperity. Mgr. Mascella wrote, as an American citizen of Georgetown, College, and a result, regretting his inability to be present. The Pope presented his portraits by Ugolini.

PREMIER TISZA'S OPPONENTS.

PESTH, March 19.—In the lower house of the Diet to-day Herr Beotvoes, a member of the Opposition, during the discussion of an interpellation, charged Premier Tisza with procuring the construction of railways where he owned estates for the purpose of increasing their value.

Herr Tisza, who was received with cheers, refuted the charges. Herr Baross, Minister of Public Works, also repudiated the charges and condemned the attempts to slander the Ministers.

The House, only the Independents dissenting, resolved to take formal notice of the replies of the Ministers. Herr Stefan Simonyi-Semadam, in closing, said that, although he was opposed to Premier Tisza, he did not approve Herr Beotvoes's tactics, and he moved a resolution that the House emphatically repel the calumnies against Herr Tisza. The House applauded. The vote on Herr Simonyi-Semadam's resolution declaring that the manner in which it had been received completely satisfied him.

In the vestibule a man supposed to be a lawyer, insulted Herr Rahonsky a Liberal Deputy. The latter fired a revolver at the man, hitting him in the thigh. The wound is not serious. The shooting caused great excitement among the students who had assembled in large numbers outside, but they dispersed quietly.

UNDER ITALY'S WING.

ROME, March 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Prime Minister Crispi, replying to Signor Imbriani, said that as the Sultan's request likely had accepted a Protectorate over the Sultanate of Oppia, on the Somali coast. This step had been taken only after the Italian Consul had made full inquiries as to whether the Sultan had concluded engagements with other European powers. The Protectorate would not cost Italy a soldier or a dollar.

The Prime Minister also said that the Government intended to assist commercial companies desiring to found settlements in South America.

A CONSIDERATE POSTMASTER.

justify themselves publicly before the ecclesiastical tribunal.

ZURICH, March 19.—The police here have discovered an establishment for the manufacture of bombs on an extensive scale. Two more Russians have been arrested for connection with the manufacture of the explosives.

COLOGNE, March 19.—The *Gazette* states that the Prussian Government has granted a subsidy of 2,000,000 marks to aid in the construction of a canal connecting the Elbe and Trave Rivers.

PESTH, March 19.—Emperor Francis Joseph granted an audience to ex-King Milan of Servia to-day. The Emperor will give a dinner to the ex-King to-night.

COPPER SYNDICATE BEATEN

THE SOCIETE DES METAUX UNABLE TO RECEIVE DELIVERIES.

LONDON, March 19.—The Paris correspondent of the *News* says: "The Société des Métaux has given notice of its inability to take deliveries of copper from the mines, and will to-morrow declare a suspension of payments and demand the appointment of a judicial Receiver. It is rumored that the shareholders of the Comptoir d'Escompte will institute an action against the Directors for misapplying the concern's funds to their own or their friends' uses, or for culpable concealments of its position on the last balance sheet, which did not explain the copper liabilities."

The London agents of the Société des Metaux have offered its creditors a composition on their own account, in accordance with the rule of the Metal Exchange that the broker dealing becomes the principal.

The price of spot copper in London yesterday was £40 a ton, which is a trifle under 9 cents a pound. The quotation for spot copper on the New-York Metal Exchange was 8 cents bid and 17 cents asked. Sales of futures were made in London at £36, but nothing was done in this market, where the day's quotations were as follows:

	First Call.		Second Call.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	8.00	17.00		16.50
March	9.10	16.90	9.70	11.00
April	9.00	10.50	9.90	10.50
May	10.50	10.50	8.00	10.50
June	8.50	10.45		10.50

Settling prices were: March, 10.40; April, 9.50; May, 9.50; June, 9.25.

The feeling in the local market was more calm than it had been for many weeks. The terms served by Morgenroth, Goldschmidt & Co., the London representatives of the syndicate, had offered to compromise with their creditors by paying £15 a ton for 6,000 tons of copper, which means that they proposed to pay £650,000 for the lot. This offer was refused. It is the supposition here being that their creditors know that the firm will offer better terms.

The general feeling yesterday was that it will be from 30 to 60 days yet before trading in copper will be resumed in this market. The Lake Superior mining companies are still under an obligation to sell under £40 cents a pound during the time of their contracts with the syndicate, say to the end of May. It is believed that, as soon as the copper men who left for Paris on Saturday reach there, conferences will be held which may result in turning trade into its natural channels.

At the office of J. & W. Seligman it was said yesterday that the worst had passed and that fear of a financial panic in Paris was over. The Comptoir d'Escompte, according to their advice, would liquidate and pay in full and be reorganized by a new corporation. It had paid $400,000 to $500,000 of the Seligmans' drafts within a few weeks. Mr. Isaac Seligman thought that a syndicate of private bankers would take hold of the syndicate's load of copper at a reasonable price—in the neighborhood of 9 cents, probably—and sell out at piecemeal, and, in the meantime, a limitation of production would facilitate the operation.

A London cable to the Metal Exchange reported that L. Lasaus & Son sold 150 tons, sellers' option for all 1889, at £35, 100 tons of this same grade, and 250 tons, for delivery on May 19, at £39.

ROCHESTER'S DOG SHOW.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 19.—The annual dog show of the Rochester Kennel Club, which means the first dog show that ever took place in this city, opened this morning in Washington Rink, and will continue until Friday night. The managers are congratulated on all sides at the prospect that the show will be as great a success financially as it is as an exhibition.

Two of the most striking dogs in the whole show are the mastiff Minting and the bulldog Bellagrae. The latter is the winner of 25 prizes in England. Hundreds of dogs arrived this morning from New-York.

The allotting of the prizes was begun this morning. Among the successful dogs were: Rough-coated St. Bernard—Barry II., first; Gemma, second. Open class—Ben Lomond, first; Romeo, second; Cato, Jr., very highly commended; Monarch, very highly commended. Newfoundlands—Jumbo, first; Fräulein, second. Smooth-coat St. Bernard—Lola, first. Irish water spaniels—Patsy O'Connor, first; Captain Muldoon, second. Spaniel puppies, dog or bitch, under 12 months—Hornet, first; Fashion, second.

CHARTER ELECTIONS UP THE RIVER.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 19.—The annual charter election took place here to-day, and resulted in the election of the following officers; President—Thomas Rawcliffe, by 138 majority. Trustees—Alexander Meginley, Dr. Thomas C. Fanning, Cornelius Drislane; Treasurer—Isaac Beyrus; Collector—George D. Cypher; Water Commissioners—Eugene Barnes, John Rockwell, and M. R. Freeland. This is a victory for the "home rule" faction, and denies the giving of a contract to the Pocantico Water Company.

In North Tarrytown the following were elected: President—Abraham De Revere; Trustees—Owen P. Martin and Michael Murphy; Treasurer—Robert Henry; Collector—Milton Minnerly.

In Hastings the following were elected: President—Thomas K. Fraser; Trustees—John B. Lefargy, August Berbers; Collector—J. T. Wheeler; Treasurer—B. F. Tompkins.

In Dobbs Ferry the following were elected: President—Andrew Fields; Trustees—James J. Gillespie and Alexander McClelland; Treasurer—John B. Ackerman; Collector—John Lange.

ORVILLE GARDNER INSANE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 19.—Orville Gardner, in his day one of the most widely-known pugilists of this vicinity, has become insane at Metuchen, N. J. An application was made to the County Court to-day to have him sent to the State insane asylum. Gardner is about 60 years old, and, in his prime, from 1845 to 1855, was regarded as one of the pluckiest fighters living. He fought "Yankee" Sullivan and won his nickname of "Awful" Gardner. Up to the time he fought with "Yankee" Sullivan he had never been defeated.

A few years ago he and his family went to live in Metuchen, and it was in that town he experienced religion. Two years ago he encountered a party of young men on the street there, the members of which were blaspheming. Gardner told them to stop, but they paid no attention to him. In less than five minutes he had whipped five of them and put the others to flight.

ATTACKED BY A CAT.

NEWARK, March 19.—Charles Stites of 488 Washington-street had an encounter with a cat yesterday afternoon that he will not soon forget. He was walking between two piles of lumber in Crawford-street when his attention was attracted by an ugly growl. He scarcely had time to take in the situation before a cat sprang from beneath the boards and planted his teeth in the calf of his legs. His flesh was further torn by his efforts to shake the animal off, and finally, at the risk of having his hands bitten, he seized it around the neck, and had to choke it into insensibility before the vicious brute gave up the fight. Even then he had to remove its fangs from his leg by main force. His wounds were cauterized.

LIQUOR MEN WIN A FIGHT

WERTS'S BILL PASSED THE NEW-JERSEY HOUSE.

ONE REPUBLICAN VOTES WITH THE DEMOCRATS—SUNDAY LIQUOR-SELLING LIKELY TO BEGIN AGAIN.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.—The liquor men of the State triumphed in the Assembly to-day, and after many delays and dozens of caucuses, the Werts Local Option Repeal bill has practically become a law. Its passage by the Assembly to-day completed its round of the houses, and the Governor will sign it as soon as it reaches him.

The efforts of the Democratic majority to pass the bill have given them a round of disappointments for many weeks. When everybody professed to be ready to support it some one was away, and when every one was on hand somebody was sure to be rebellious. The last and most obstinate of the disaffected ones was Assemblyman Potts. He declared that he could not afford to vote for the bill. Naughright of Morris took the same stand, but there was a disposition to excuse him from sacrificing himself if it were possible to get along without him. To fail to capture Potts and to excuse Naughright would have left the Democratic leaders one short of the vote needed to pass the bill, and the liquor men began to angle for a vote from the Republican side of the House. The result to-day showed that this vote belonged to Woodward of Paterson. The liquor contingent had assurances last night, at any rate, that he would be with them, and this morning Col. Reppenhagen, the Democratic caucus whip, called the bill up for passage.

All the orators on both sides were on their feet advocating or denouncing the bill. Col. Reppenheimer made an argument for it. Feeney of Hudson, supported it, and Speaker Lindspeth descended from his dais to make a speech on the same side. Their arguments were met by Riker of Essex and Ulrich of Union, and Voorhies, the Republican leader of the House, made a strong speech against the bill.

"The voice," he exclaimed, "is the voice of Baker, but the hand is the hand of Krueger."

Baker is the Senator who fixed town local option in the Senate bill as Krueger, backed by the Senate, and Krueger is the rich brewer who has led the liquor contingent in the struggle.

At the end of five hours' debate the bill was put to a vote. Potts, who had declared his unalterable opposition to it vexed with his party. Woodward gave it one more vote than it needed, and the cash showed that it had been passed by a vote of 32 to 27.

Woodward's Republican confrères in the House are disposed to condone his breaking over party lines on the ground that he is in a test of two votes in Passaic next April, if he had taken any other stand on the bill, he would have been ruined politically. Naughright was not on hand to vote, and it seems to be the fact that his absence was with the full consent of his fellow-Democrats.

The Democrats are so delighted over their triumph that for an hour after the time for the opening of the afternoon session they amused themselves by lighting fire-crackers in the Assembly Chamber. Many members were excused from the afternoon sitting of the House, and no business was transacted.

The effect of the Werts bill is to wipe out county local option and to establish township local option in its place. The repeal of county local option will save the liquor dealers in the cities of the State from raids the temperance people were preparing to make upon them. The establishment of township local option will close the public taverns in most of the rural districts. It was the fear that local option might prevail, in even the strong liquor counties of the State, that drove the liquor dealers of the cities to secure their own safety at the expense of their country neighbors.

Another and the most marked effect of the bill will be to reopen the saloons on Sundays. The bill takes from the courts the power of summary revocation of licenses for Sunday liquor selling, and makes the prosecution of the delinquents possible only by indictments by the Grand Juries. The Jury Commissioners might have selected for Grand Jurors men who have no fear of the liquor elements, but the Jury Commission bill has been repealed, and the duty of choosing the Grand Jury has devolved upon the shoulders of the Sheriffs, who, as liquor dealers often elect and control the Sheriffs, who are, indeed, in some counties liquor dealers themselves.

It is probable that almost every saloon in every city in the State will fling its door open for business again next Sunday morning.

IN FAVOR OF THE SOLDIER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 19.—This afternoon Judge Barnard rendered a decision in the case of the Grand Army man, David W. Hitchcock, who was examined by the Civil Service Board for his fitness to fill the office of Superintendent of the city almshouse. The Civil Service Examiners put Mr. Hitchcock's name on the eligible list for the position, but the Almshouse Commissioners appointed Harvey E. Van Dyne, who is ex-Chief of Police, not mentioning Hitchcock's name at all. Hitchcock is a honorably discharged soldier, and his Grand Army post caused the matter to be carried to the courts.

Judge Barnard has decided in substance that Hitchcock should have been appointed, quoting several decisions from other courts in support of the decision. Judge Barnard's opinion concludes as follows: "If the civil service laws are to be of just value the appointing board must appoint from the list, and not have all these proceedings addressed to obtaining a good officer go for nothing. Such would be the result if the appointing board could go outside of the list upon the argument that the law was insufficient to reach a good result. The design of the law was to get a better civil service. If it is faithfully executed a good result is reasonably certain. For appointing board or officer must be strictly held to the provisions of the law, because it is the law, in any event. The respondents were bound to make the probationary appointment from the three names presented and to give the soldier the preference provided that his qualifications and fitness shall have been ascertained as provided under the act. The motion that a mandamus should therefore be granted, without costs."

HIS VOTE COST HIM AN OFFICE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 19.—The advisability of appointing Prof. Arthur T. Hadley of Yale a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to succeed Aldace F. Walker, resigned, has been under consideration by the Administration at Washington, and a day or two ago one of the leading managers of the Republican Party in New-Haven, acting, doubtless, under instructions, called upon the Professor to ascertain whether at the last election he voted for Mr. Harrison or Mr. Cleveland. The Professor answered that he voted for Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Walker, who resigned from the commission to accept the Presidency of the Inter-State Railway Association, was a Republican. According to the Inter-State Commerce act, whenever there is a vacancy in the board, the candidate must come from the same political party as that to which the retiring member belonged.

It is understood here that Mr. Hadley was a Republican in politics until the nomination of Mr. Blaine in 1884, but it is generally believed that his vote against Harrison will be the insurmountable obstacle to his appointment to succeed Mr. Walker, although he has been strongly indorsed by the press of New-England, notably by that of Massachusetts. Prof. Hadley would not discuss the matter to-day further than to admit that a call such as he has described was made upon him. Neither he nor the gentleman who called upon him had since heard a word as to the Administration's conclusions, and this is regarded as indicating that Yale is not to be honored by this appointment.

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 19.—In the Senate today, in Committee of the Whole, the bill prohibiting pool selling, which has been favorably reported by the Hennepin and Ramsey delegations, (Minneapolis and St. Paul,) was the subject of a long debate. Senator Ives occupied the floor for some time in an argument for his original bill against selling pools, for which the Hennepin and Ramsey delegations substituted the bill under consideration. Mr. Ives held that from its peculiar construction the bill prohibited no pool selling except that on baseball [illegible]

SENSATION IN HOBOKEN.

ROBBERY AND FORGERY DISCOVERED IN THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

City Clerk McDermitt of Hoboken, N. J., discovered last night that 13 improvement certificates had been stolen from his certificate book. An hour later two duplicate improvement certificates, one for $750 and the other for $850, were presented for payment.

The names of the Mayor, the City Clerk, and the contractor to whom they had been made out were forged.

A special meeting of the Common Council was called, and an investigation is now in progress. It is believed that all the certificates stolen have been forged, for what amount it is not known.

Assistant City Clerk Mansell is suspected, and he is virtually under arrest in the City Treasurer's office. At 1 o'clock A. M. the Council is still in session.

THE CANAL PATRONAGE.

PREPARING TO WORK IT IN THE INTEREST OF GOV. HILL.

ALBANY, March 19.—The edict has gone forth that the head of every warm friend of ex-President Cleveland in the employ of the State under the canal system must drop into the basket. This is the programme of Gov. Hill. The scheme is to place the canal system entirely under the control of Mr. Hill. That the canal system is a power was demonstrated in 1874 and 1875, when the late Samuel J. Tilden undertook the task of overthrowing the ring contained in it.

Superintendent of Public Works Shanahan has heretofore been considered an anti-Hill man, and it was an open secret that the Governor had said he would appoint a Republican to his place if the Senate would confirm him. Mr. Shanahan yesterday signed the appointment of Terrence L. Harden of West Troy as Superintendent of the east end of the Erie Canal, which includes 16 locks, the State shops at Cohoes, and several other departments that yield a great political patronage. Ex-Superintendent McKee, a Cleveland man, and a firm supporter of D. Cady Herrick, Albany's State Committeeman, had to retire. Harden is a supporter of Edward Murphy, Jr., and the Governor's friend.

To-day Superintendent Shanahan formally retired Ira Betts from the position he has long held as Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Western Division of the State canals, and put George Chambers of Buffalo in his place. Charles Moonnough of Buffalo, was given the place formerly held by Chambers. Head of Superintendent of Section 11, Erie Canal. Those in position to know assert that this work of retiring all Cleveland men in places under political control is to extend to every branch under the State Government where the Hill influences can be brought to bear.

THE WORK OF YALE STUDENTS

UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS THEY PULL A STATUE TO THE GROUND.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 19.—The bronze statue of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, which has stood for several years on the rectangle of the Yale campus bounded by Battell Chapel and Farnam Dormitory, was pulled to the ground some time between midnight and 2 o'clock this morning. The statue is 8 feet in height, quite massive, and stood until this morning on a granite pedestal 6 feet high. It was made from a design by Prof. John F. Weir of the Yale Art School in 1884, and is considered a good likeness of the revered Professor.

It was pulled to the ground by means of a rope taken from the memorial building in process of erection on the campus. A noose made in one end was placed about the neck of the figure, and the statue pulled over headlong. When the students left the spot in front of the chapel this morning the statue was lying prone on the ground. The work of raising it again was begun this afternoon. The neck is cracked, the base bent a little, and a large piece of the granite chipped from the pedestal.

The students generally are greatly incensed over the affair, and many of the Professors at recitations to-day spoke of the act as disgraceful and idiotic. Severe punishment will certainly be meted out to the students guilty of the deed if they are found out.

SUING HER BROTHER AND SISTER.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Anna Cora White of New-York began suit to-day against her brother and sister for an accounting of property involving $65,000. Miss White was one of the four daughters of Alexander White, and, with his widow and two sons, inherited the deceased's fortune of $500,000. In 1878 a portion of the realty of the estate left by Mr. White, who died in 1872, was divided, and finally the management was given to Jame White, a son.

Miss White claims that James White and Elsie White have got the profits arising from her share of the estate mixed up with their own, that no accounting has been rendered to her, and that not a cent of the money has ever been spent. She says that on accounting she would be found to be entitled to $85,000 of profits, and that no partition has ever been made of the share of the estate left by Margaret White, who died in 1885.

Allegations are made that she was led to believe that her share had been dissipated by the losses of Alexander, and she says she signed many papers which she did not inquire about, but now finds that they were conveyances. She wants a full accounting and a Receiver.

FOR THE MURDER OF HIS FATHER.

BONHAM, Texas, March 19.—Neely Bryant, a 17-year-old boy, has been on trial in the District Court to-day for murdering his father, H. C. Bryant, last November. The father had driven the son from home a few weeks prior to the killing, and when the son came back to get some clothing he was told that he must either remain and go to work or leave for good. The boy refused to stay and the father took hold of him for the supposed purpose of administering chastisement, whereupon the son drew a knife, striking the old man on the arm and severing an artery from which death resulted in a few hours.

The mother of the boy is in court as a witness and it is heartrending to behold her grief. A verdict will not be reached before to-morrow evening.

FIFTY YEARS MARRIED.

NORWALK, Conn., March 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Davis Hatch celebrated their golden wedding or fiftieth anniversary of their marriage to-day at their residence on West-avenue. Mr. Hatch is nearly 79 years of age, and his wife is about eight years his junior. They have eight children and six grandchildren, most of whom were present and aided in making the occasion a pleasant one.

Among many out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Southmayd of Middletown, and Mr. and Mrs. James S. Bailey and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Trowbridge of Brooklyn. An elaborate dinner was served at 2 o'clock. The estimable couple received a large number of very valuable presents which formed a display the equal of which has seldom been seen in Norwalk.

A TITLE IN DISPUTE.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 19.—In the United States District Court to-day was commenced the trial of the suit of the heirs of Jordan Timmons against the Elyton Land Company of this city. The suit is for possession of 160 acres of land inside the city limits and worth, with improvements on it, not less than $5,000,000.

Timmons died in 1855, and he had previously deeded to his wife the property in dispute. In this suit, describing it in the deed simply as his farm in Jefferson County, containing 160 acres.

On this deed rests the title of the Elyton Land Company. The best legal talent in the State is engaged on the case and it will occupy several days' time.

EX-MAYOR HEWITT'S SOUTHERN TRIP.

ROME, Ga., March 19.—Ex-Mayor Hewitt and Cooper, John H. Inman, John G. Carlton, [illegible]

OFFICE SEEKERS WEARY

TWENTY-SIX OFFICES DISTRIBUTED YESTERDAY.

CAUSE OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF EUGENE SCHUYLER'S NAME—PENNILESS SPOILS HUNTERS GOING HOME.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The following are the more important nominations made to-day:

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, WHITELAW REID of New-York.

Consul-General at Vienna—JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT of Wisconsin.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—ANDREW C. BRADLEY of the District of Columbia; of New-Mexico, JOHN R. MCFIE of New-Mexico; of Dakota, FRANK R. AIKENS of Dakota.

Among the others are the following:

Postmasters.—Connecticut, James W. Hague, Torrington. New-York, Joseph W. Corning, Palmyra; James M. Field, Eyre; John Beakley, Cape Vincent. New-Jersey, Orvill Van Wickle, Matawan.

Whitelaw Reid, nominated for Minister to France, was born near Xenia, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1837. He is a graduate of Miami University, which is also the Alma Mater of President Harrison. They were not college mates, however, Mr. Reid entering college the same year in which President Harrison was graduated—1852. He took a youthful interest in politics, making speeches for Gen. Fremont before he was 21, and soon after becoming editor of the Xenia *News*. During the war for the Union Mr. Reid made a reputation as the war correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing over the signature of "Agate." He was an Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Rosecrans during the Western Virginia campaign of 1861, and was present at the battles of Shiloh and Gettysburg. After the war he was a cotton planter in Louisiana for a while, and wrote a book about the South entitled "After the War." Returning to Ohio in 1866, he wrote "Ohio in the War," which attracted much attention. In 1868 Horace Greeley made him an editorial writer on the *Tribune*. He became its managing editor, and after Mr. Greeley's death in 1872, assumed control of it, which he has retained ever since. Twice he has been offered the German mission—by President Hayes and President Garfield—but he was not able for personal reasons to accept the honor. Speaking of his initial "J.," which in early life formed a part of Mr. Reid's name, does not appear in his commission. It stood for Jacob, and probably for that reason was abandoned when its owner embarked upon a literary career.

Julius Goldschmidt is a resident of Milwaukee, about 40 years of age, and married. He is a gentleman of wealth, culture, and pleasing address. He succeeds Edmund Jussen, brother-in-law of Carl Schurz.

Andrew C. Bradley, nominated to be Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, is a life-long resident of Washington. He was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1867 and has been engaged in the practice of law in this city ever since. He is a son of Charles Bradley, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, and a brother-in-law of ex-Gov. A. R. Shepherd.

John R. McFie, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico, lives at Las Cruces and is spoken of as an excellent lawyer. He has been a resident of the Territory for many years.

Frank R. Aikens, nominated to the Supreme Bench of Dakota, has been a resident of that Territory for a number of years. His present address is Canton, Dakota. He is a lawyer of good repute, and was recommended for the office by Gov. McGuire, Delegate Gifford, and many members of the Legislature.

Presidents Harrison's list of nominations which reached the Senate to-day was the longest he has yet presented, including one foreign mission, one consulate, three judicial appointments, and twenty-three Postmasterships. Twenty-six of these came to the Capitol early in the afternoon, but the Senate's sitting had lasted two hours when Assistant Private Secretary Pruden brought in the last batch of Whitelaw Reid for Minister to France and Julius Goldschmidt of Milwaukee for Consul-General at Vienna.

The number of place hunters on hand to scan the list in the Chief Clerk's office was considerably less than on any previous day, because a very disagreeable storm kept them in the hotel lobbies, and partly because a good many who came here on or before March 4 have had to go home for lack of funds to keep them here longer. Those who left Washington after the nominations with interest, and some of them grumbled because the President seemed disposed to pay more attention to appointing Postmasters than to filling other Federal offices open to the rank and file of party workers.

Among the Senators, most interest was taken in the nomination of Whitelaw Reid for the French mission and the withdrawal of the nomination of Eugene Schuyler to be Assistant Secretary of State than in any of the remaining nominations. No action was taken upon any of the names received to-day beyond referring them to committees.

* *

The most interesting event of the day at the Senate was the withdrawal by the President of the nomination of Mr. Eugene Schuyler to be First Assistant Secretary of State. The reason assigned for this withdrawal was the declination of Mr. Schuyler. That was probably true, but it was the gentler way of letting the candidate out without punishment.

The reason why the nomination was withdrawn was that the President and Mr. Blaine had learned that it could not be confirmed without a disagreeable fight. When Mr. Schuyler was abroad some years ago, and in a diplomatic position, Mr. E. B. Washburne was Minister to France. Mr. Washburne discovered what he regarded as grounds for criticising Mr. Schuyler's conduct as an American citizen. When Mr. Schuyler wrote his book on "American Diplomacy" he retaliated. He devoted a good deal of space to denunciation of Mr. Washburne's career as Secretary of State, particularly criticising his appointments to foreign offices. Soon after the publication of Mr. Schuyler's book Mr. William Henry Smith published in the Chicago *Dial* a sharp criticism of it, in which Mr. Schuyler was brought to task for his severity in attacking Mr. Washburne, who had, according to his information, been misrepresented in "American Diplomacy."

When the nomination of Mr. Schuyler came before the Foreign Relations Committee Senator Sherman and Senator Farwell directed attention to this criticism of Mr. Schuyler. It soon became evident that his nomination would not be easily disposed of. Mr. Washburne of Minnesota, brother of the late E. B. Washburn, did not make any protest against Mr. Schuyler, but it is understood that he would have done so if the committee had reported him for confirmation.

From the fact that the President and Mr. Blaine, upon receiving the report of opposition in the Foreign Relations Committee, concluded that it would be best to avoid a contest by withdrawing the nomination, it is assumed that the nomination was not one in which Mr. Blaine was especially interested. It is probable that he could have been unaware of the sharp criticisms of Mr. Schuyler, as he is familiar with most books of the sort. Some of his friends say that Mr. Blaine has put Mr. Schuyler on the "forgiven" list in consequence of the fact that while in Europe last year Mr. Schuyler paid a great deal of attention to Mr. Blaine and explained to him that some of the objectionable parts of his book had been omitted from later editions of the work. When it was found that this was not the fact confirmed, he was so informed by cable and at once telegrapned his positive declination of the place. If Mr. Blaine had desired to secure his assistance, even with a fight, it is probable he would have been confirmed, for most of the Democratic Senators would have voted for confirmation and the Republican Senators would scarcely have been solidly opposed to a candidate picked out by the Secretary of State and presented by the President for confirmation.

* *

Gen. John N. Knapp, Mr. Louis F. Payn, and Representative Jean Raines were a bright trio of New-Yorkers at the Arlington this afternoon.

Like some other New-Yorkmen in the capital, they were absolutely out of information as to what the Empire State was to expect to get except such Post Offices as become vacant by the expiration of terms. Now that Mr. Whitelaw Reid is to go to France, they breath more freely, although they do not see how his appointment to Minister to the French can help congressional labor than its selection for Great [illegible]

interesting themselves in Mr. Halstead's case have gone to bed confident that he will have his more desirable place at the German Court.

The nomination of Mr. John C. New was looked for to-day. His non-appearance has led to doubts as to whether he will be sent to Austria as Minister or to London as Consul-General. If he were desirous of honor rather than emoluments, he would take the mission. It is understood that he can have his choice.

* *

Ex-Collectors Hartranft and Tutton of Philadelphia are both in the city endeavoring to secure reappointment to that place, and both hope for the assistance of Mr. Quay and Mr. Cameron. A political axigency, however, will probably compel both of them to stand aside. Mr. Thomas V. Cooper, ex-Chairman of the State Committee, wants to be Governor of Pennsylvania. Quay and Cameron do not encourage his aspirations for that office, but they would gladly appease his thirst for office with the Collectorship. Mr. Cadwallader's term is not yet out, but that is not regarded as a serious difficulty. Mr. Randall has not been treated by Mr. Cadwallader with the consideration that he thought he deserved, and he is finding reason for his early dismissal. It may therefore be expected that occasion will soon be found for the removal of Cadwallader and the appointment of Mr. Cooper as his successor.

* *

The Democratic Senators are not at all pleased with the proposed new rule requiring all resolutions calling for information from executive departments to be referred to a committee before they can be acted upon by the Senate. The Democrats think it is a Republican trick to shut off inquiries which they may desire to make into the doings of the Republican Administration. There was a long discussion of the subject in the Senate to-day, during which it was brought out that not all of the Republicans are in favor of the scheme. The Democrats made no concealment of their belief that the proposed rule was intended to stifle investigation of the executive departments and to prevent individual Senators from obtaining information for which they had a right to call.

Mr. Sherman and other Republicans who want the rule adopted talked about the evil of passing, without consideration, at the request of any Senator, resolutions of inquiry, often involving the services of many clerks for long periods of time. One case was mentioned where a resolution passed by the Senate made necessary the employment of 100 clerks two months in copying papers, and when the work was done it was of no value. Mr. Hoar, Mr. Hawley, and Mr. Spooner, also were not disposed to vote for such an important change in the rules without careful consideration, and finally Mr. Sherman consented to let the resolution providing for the change be recommitted to the Committee on Rules. This is regarded as killing the resolution for this session, and if it is adopted next winter it will be only after a strong fight against it.

* *

Some very good people of this city, who have not learned much of practical politics, but who seem to be rapidly getting in the way of learning something, held a mid-day prayer meeting in the Congregational Church to-day for the purpose of asking Divine guidance for the President in the selection of men to administer the Government of the District. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union had charge of the meeting, but the day was divided into half hours and a special leader was assigned to each period. The heavy storm prevented a large attendance.

During the half hour when the Rev. Dr. Hamlin presided over the meeting, the leader expressed his belief that as the President was a moral man the moral element of the community should let him know that they wanted good men for their rulers. Dr. Hamlin thought, however, that it would be better not to suggest the name of any particular person for an office.

This remark induced a lady in the audience to rise and say that when the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union called at the White House with a memorial urging the appointment as Commissioner of a reputable citizen, Mr. Halford told the memorial would be of no use unless they named some man who, in their opinion, was fitted for the place. The ladies, she said, had no intention of recommending any man when they went to the White House, but after Mr. Halford spoke in this way they adopted his suggestion. She was glad she understood the Pastors' Alliance had a candidate for District Commissioner. Dr. Hamlin replied that the Pastors' Alliance did not intend to recommend anybody, but he thought if the President should, after reading the memorial, request that a name should be given, there would be no objection to complying with the request. The prayers in President Harrison's behalf were frequent and fervent.

* *

None of the New-York men here have a candidate for Collector or Postmaster for whom they are making an open fight. If Mr. Joel B. Erhardt is a candidate and he has been here, as reported, it is considered remarkable that no one has seen him or been informed of his name than by the papers or to-day of his visit to the President. Mr. "Lew" Payn suggests that Gen. Knapp ought to be more diligent for his man, John F. Plummer, and Gen. Knapp retorts by saying that Payn is becoming a merely lukewarm supporter of Mr. Whitney. If either of those gentlemen are relying upon the exertions of Payn, Knapp, or Daggett, they would do well to send on energetic reinforcements.

* *

Mr. George A. Halsey of Newark, N. J., is looking about for crumbs of comfort for his city and State, but does not speak for any particular candidate. When the time comes for picking out a Postmaster for Newark he will be prepared to help Representative Lehlbach obtain a successor to Postmaster Sommer. It is now reported that W. Budd Deacon, appointed Marshal for New-Jersey, was nominated at the request of ex-Senator Sewell and notwithstanding the protest from William Walter Phelps.

* *

Senator Manderson to-day introduced to the President a new candidate for Public Printer. His name is ex-Representative Valentine of Nebraska. There are only 12 or 15 applicants of prominence as yet, but there is still time to file applications.

* *

The following were among the nominations confirm

when Mr. Whipple of Cattaraugus appeared as a champion of the company, and questioned the power of the Legislature to compel Manager Sabold to produce the dispatches sent to Sachs, Rowe or Mrs. Andrews from this city, or any received from them in this city. After a long debate the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to bring Mr. Sabold to the bar of the House to-morrow morning.

The first special order of the day in the Assembly was Mr. Hamilton's Children's Commitment bill. He said the law at present authorizes Police Justices under certain circumstances to commit a child to one of the reformatories or asylums. In the present state of the law there is no appeal, and the bill gives the privilege of the commitment to either Police Justice or by a Justice of the Supreme Court. This bill gives authority to make application to a judge of the Supreme Court within 30 days after the commitment to review the proceedings. "There are habeas corpus as well as certiorari proceedings," said Mr. Hamilton, "but a Judge cannot review the facts in either." Mr. Hamilton also said that the bill was urged by nearly all the political organizations of New-York.

Mr. Husted said that the members of the Legislature were fully as competent to judge of the desirability or propriety of passing the bill as was any political organization. He read letters from the managers of the various institutions throughout the State earnestly protesting against the passage of this bill, and declaring that it would seriously cripple, if it did not destroy, their usefulness. "There are no petitioners in behalf of the bill," said Mr. Husted. "What does it propose to do? It proposes to permit any drunken or depraved parent to apply to the courts within 30 days after the commitment of a child for the release of the child. The parents are the often the child's worst enemy, and in a large majority of cases the child will go to ruin if given back into his family custody." Mr. Husted said he hoped the bill would be killed at once.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Constitutional Amendments were made at this evening's session of the Senate. Mr. Ogden gave notice that he would shortly ask for a suspension of the rules in order to have his Excise Commission bill read the third time, and Mr. Saxton served similar notice on the House in regard to the Ballot Reform bill.

The Hamilton Telephone bill was ordered to a third reading.

Senator O'Connor's Brooklyn Aldermanic bill came up in Committee of the Whole. The Democrats, under the lead of Mr. Sheehan, fought it step by step, and at times with very close results. Mr. Aspinall has discovered Mr. Ainsworth of Oswego and half a dozen other Republicans in one of the smoking rooms, and asked them to give him a lift. Mr. Ainsworth has made no efforts to show his contempt for Mr. Aspinall since the ceiling investigation began, and he looked on him and made some derisive remarks. Mr. Aspinall replied, and hot words passed between them. The former charged that Ainsworth was no Republican for skulking when a party measure was before the House. Mr. Ainsworth replied that he was a better Republican than Aspinall. The dispute waxed so warm that several of the bystanders feared that blows would be struck, and walked Mr. Ainsworth out of the room.

"If you call that Republicanism," said Mr. Aspinwall, "I would rather be a Democrat and say so."

THE SENATE.

Assemblyman Whipple's concurrent resolutions requesting the Congress of the United States to extinguish the fee of the Ogden Land Company in the Indian lands of the State engrossed the attention of the Senate this morning. The resolution is founded on the report of the special Assembly committee which was last year appointed to investigate the Indian question. Senator Grady objected to their adoption on the ground that the State of New-York should not be called upon to act in the capacity of attorney for the Ogden Land Company.

Senator Vedder explained at length the object of the resolutions and the position of the Ogden company. The land is situated in Cattaraugus County. Various railroad companies are putting lines through this part of the State, and since titles to the lands in question cannot be secured Congress is asked to "extinguish" the title of the land company and to allow the lands held by the Seneca Indians to be divided. After a discussion of nearly two hours the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Langbein's bill providing for the change of place for trials in criminal actions on application of either party in the same manner as now prevails in the Supreme Court in civil actions was ordered to a third reading.

THE CROSBY EXCISE BILL.

The special committee appointed by the Republican caucus last week to amend and perfect the Crosby Excise Commission bill met at Gen. Husted's this evening after the adjournment of the Legislature. The following members were present: Husted, Saxton, Curtis, Crosby, Hamilton, Van Cortlandt, and Loder. The single sentence of Mr. Ainsworth's bill constituted the commission. The committee was still in session at 1 o'clock. They had gone over the bill section by section, and made many minor changes. They will present the bill to the Republican caucus to-morrow night, and hope to report it to the Senate for the consideration of the House. The committee was assisted in its preparation of amendments by a flowing bowl of punch prepared by Gen. Husted, and served by his faithful valet Sam, said punch consisting of Chateau Yquem champagne, Jamaica rum, and Santa Cruz, with a dash of chartreuse.

THE VETERANS STILL DETERMINED.

The Centennial Committee on Army was to have had a meeting at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last night, but owing to the absence of Col. S. V. R. Cruger, who was sick, no meeting was held. Col. D. W. C. Ward called at the hotel during the evening with the resolutions passed by the representatives of the veteran organizations on Monday night, demanding a place in the big military parade. As there was no meeting, he could not formally present the document to the committee. He said that the veterans insisted upon their right to be represented, and would make up a regiment which would be a credit to the parade.

The signature of Gen. Tremaine, Colonel of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, does not appear among those of officers of veterans published in the resolutions. This is explained by the statement that arrangements have been made by which the Unattached Battalion, of which Gen. Tremaine is commandant, is to officiate as escort to President Hartman on his reception in New-York on April 30.

THE NEW SOUTHERN NAVY YARD.

It is learned that the Board of Naval Officers detailed to examine Southern cities for the best location for a new navy yard are pretty well agreed on Port Royal, and in consequence Port Royal is being studied in a very thorough manner by those who are aware of this fact.

A prominent naval officer said yesterday that for convenience of water approach and harbor security Port Royal was well adapted for a navy yard, but in his opinion it was anything but an advantageous position for such a purpose. This seems to be the opinion also of several other naval officers of prominence. The main point urged against Port Royal is the lack of railroad communications, and for a navy yard the existence of rapid-transit lines having a terminus on the Government ground is absolutely essential. New-Orleans seems to be in great favor with those who are in a position to speak understandingly of what is really needed.

AN ODD TIMEPIECE.

An English actor with a curious watch slumbered Monday night in the Fifth-Ward station house. When escorted in by a policeman he had evidently been intemperately celebrating St. Patrick's Day. The officer said he found him wandering aimlessly in dangerous quarters singing "The Wearing of the Green" and other Irish songs, and thought the man's property would be better preserved within the station house than without. The unique timepiece is of gold, with only a second hand on the face. Enshrined in the centre of the dial are minerals which shine mechanically on a dial of their own. It is said to be an exquisite arrangement that the precise time can be told at a glance. The watch, according to an engraved description on the back, was presented to the owner in England several years ago by an appreciative manager.

THE CHICAGO OUT OF THE DOOR.

The United States steel cruiser Chicago was floated out from the dry dock at the navy yard yesterday and is now moored alongside the docks, just astern of the corvettes Tennessee and Juniata and forward of the most eastern Boston. The Chicago was taken into the dry dock on very high water, and under ordinary heights of tide she could not have floated off again. She was virtually imprisoned. Had it been necessary to get her off quickly, the force of 50 artificers, 25 of a quadrangle at Scotland Yard, Dublin, and 25 of a quadrangle at Scotland Yard, London, would have been drafted hastily through the mud, and their vessels have required the assistance of half the tugs in New-York harbor. The Chicago's draft is now 16 feet 6 inches forward and 17 feet 6 inches aft. Under favorable conditions, and in the twenty-six feet of water around about she should be ready for sea-trials during the early days of April.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—Three coons of Antonio negroes imported to dig oysters from Cuban waters were drowned in this city yesterday. They all appeared during the excitement of last Saturday night. John Mazzaglia of Rose, York was crushed overturned from the Boston Packet, and was drowned. Eight of the ship's crew jumped from the vessel and were rescued from the Bloop Dadine, while the log of Council fell. The last-named boats were capsized in the inland bay Sunday morning. John Campbell, of this city, was drowned from the schooner Packet, while in the city dock, afterwards.

NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

San Francisco, March 19.—Pacific, Mutual, Sutter, Independent, Mu...

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

ELSIE LESLIE AS A STAR.

THE CHILD ACTRESS TO PRODUCE "THE PRINCE AND PAUPER."

Among the interested spectators of the first performance of "The Macquise" at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday evening was little Elsie Leslie, who is so well known to New-York playgoers through her performance of Fauntleroy. Elsie enjoyed the play, but her main purpose in attending was to complete a contract with her old manager, Daniel Frohman, under whom she first appeared in "Editha's Burglar" at the Lyceum. Her success in the part of Editha, and her subsequent success as the star in America of the part of Little Lord Fauntleroy, suggested to Mr. Frohman the notion of providing Elsie with a more ambitious role than either, and of making a tour with her as the leading feature. With this plan in view a dramatization has been made by Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson of Mark Twain's story "The Prince and Pauper," Mrs. Clemens having consented to the use of his book for this purpose, and with Elsie on Monday evening through her mother as guardian, re-engaged herself to her old manager for next season, her present contract with the Broadway theatre expiring in May.

The "Prince and Pauper," the child actress will sustain the dual role of the Prince and the pauper. The complication of the story grows out of the exchange of clothes by two boys and their subsequent difficulty in establishing their individual identity. Elsie will be made the feature of the enterprise and Mr. Frohman will surround his youthful star with a strong company. The play will first be produced in this city, probably at the Lyceum, before the opening of the regular season, and will after-ward be presented in all the principal cities of the country. The Elsie Leslie company will make five organizations outside of the regular Lyceum stock company that will be under the management of Daniel Frohman next season, his other stars being the Kendals, E. H. Sothern, and Mrs. Agnes G. Sinclair, while "The Wife" is booked for as long a tour next season as it has made this.

AN ELECTRIC LIGHT DEAL.

THE UNITED STATES COMPANY ACQUIRED BY THE WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY.

The United States Illuminating Company, one of the important suppliers of electric light to New-York, has passed into the control of the Westinghouse Electric Light Company. The United States Electric Light Company, the parent company of the Illuminating Company, was acquired by the Westinghouse people some time ago.

There are many objections as to what this latest acquisition by the Westinghouse Company may mean to New-York. The United States Illuminating Company, under the old management, has been an unspoken opponent of the scheme for putting electric wires under ground, but the people responsible for that policy are said to have refrained from control through the new deal and the magnates of the Westinghouse people are reported to be much in favor of some common-sense scheme for burying the wires. The scope of the illuminating company is to be much widened, it is said. Its plant is to be enlarged and its patrons served more satisfactorily.

ANOTHER WAY OF DOING IT.

A movement has been quietly discussed for some time among the members of the Building Materials Exchange for a consolidation with the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, the Real Estate Exchange, and other organizations that are in any way connected with real estate and building. Many of the active members thought that the different Exchanges were not strong enough of influential enough in themselves to properly represent the real estate and building interests of New-York, or to influence the Legislature and the City Council of New-York. They also believed that if all these Exchanges were consolidated business could be carried on with greater dispatch and economy to the members. Accordingly, at the last meeting of the Exchange, a motion was made to consolidate with the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange. But a much more vigorous opposition was developed than had at first been expected. The conservatives were present in full force, and out of 215 votes there were 108 in favor of consolidation and 107 against it. The consolidation of the Exchange required a much larger majority than the figures mentioned.

This vote has given a setback to the movement, but its promoters have not lost courage. They will endeavor to carry out their plan in another manner by amending their constitution and by-laws. They propose to offer amendments which will admit persons who are engaged in contracting for building and in the sale and purchase of buildings. They believe that this will attract to the Exchange many builders and real estate dealers, and they will thus indirectly achieve what they failed to accomplish in another manner.

BERRY WALL MEANT NO DISRESPECT.

E. Berry Wall was examined yesterday afternoon before Referee William H. Myers, at 304 Broadway, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in not obeying an order from Judge Ingraham to appear for a supplementary examination on Jan. 30.

On Nov. 14, 1882, Mathias Rook, the tailor, obtained a judgment of $396 67 on an account that had been running for three years. The Sheriff being unable to realize the judgment, supplementary proceedings were begun by Rook's attorney, Leroy E. Crane, and the examination was set for Jan. 30, but Mr. Wall did not appear on that day. Mr. Crane then instituted proceedings for contempt.

Mr. Wall testified yesterday that when papers were served on him for the examination set for Jan. 30 he was ill and could not have appeared in attendance. He sent a note to his lawyer, Mr. Lawton, apprising him of the fact, and depended on that gentleman to take care of the case. It appears that Mr. Lawton sent Mr. Wall's note to Mr. Crane and let the matter rest there. Mr. Wall knew nothing more of the matter until he was served with a notice of the proceedings for contempt of court. He meant no disrespect to the court and relied on Mr. Lawton to notify him if everything was not all right.

When Mr. Wall had given this testimony yesterday the reference was adjourned by consent to next Tuesday at 2 o'clock. The defendant was represented yesterday by Orlando L. Stewart, who, Police Justice Duffy looked after the interests of the plaintiff. Mr. Wall was extremely nervous under examination, owing partly to his physical condition, his health still being very poor.

CAPTURED AT LAST.

Fanny Wilson, a young colored woman, living at 220 Sullivan-street, awoke on the morning of Nov. 4 and found that a young colored man whom she had known for eight years as George Smith was standing over her. Her hands and feet were tied to the bed, and Smith was fastening a cord about her throat. It was the pressure of this cord which had awakened her. Her assailant fled, and her cries alarmed a white woman who lived in the next room and who came to her relief. As soon as she was released she discovered the $150 and been stolen from under her pillow. The case was placed in the hands of Detectives Reynolds and Sullivan of the Mercer-street police, who have been searching for the negro ever since. Two months ago he was surprised by the detectives in a house in West Fifty-seventh-street, but he jumped out of a window and escaped. Yesterday he was arrested in Ninth-avenue, on a peremptory thief. His real name is Edward, and he is known as "Little Brudsey" and "The Kid." At the Jefferson Market Police Court a charge of robbery was preferred against him. He was sent to prison for trial.

AN UNBEARABLE NOISE.

David Ker, a middle-aged Scotchman, who has for nine years been employed as chief engineer on one of the steam fish of steamships, was sent to Blackwell's Island for one month by Justice O'Reilly yesterday for annoying Mrs. Jessie Sidell, who lives at 278 West Twenty-second-street. Ker boards at 402 West Twenty-third-street. He has known Mrs. Sidell almost from childhood, they both being natives of the same town in Scotland.

Mrs. Sidell has been a widow for 11 years. Ker's wife died five years ago, and he came to this city about a year ago and proposed to marry Mrs. Sidell. The lady declined, and yesterday on the 20th, but said that she would take time to consider the matter. For a time he resorted to the usual bootjack with him, but his conduct was unbearable, Sidell says, and she consented to have him arrested. He pretended to be very much surprised when he was taken to the station house, and asked to see Sidell and talked to her. She was nearly charged to have him arrested.

FIRE IN A PRIVATE HOSPITAL.

On the first floor of Dr. G. Bettini di Moleo's private hospital, 5 University-place, in a front room, and at 1:45 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in it, probably from a gas stove. Very fortunately, the outbreak was so promptly discovered that Dr. di Moleo was able to send for help to a neighbor's in time to prevent the fire from spreading. Adams, Seventy-first Precinct Detective, and Officer Adams, Fifteenth Precinct, who happened to be passing, responded to the call, and the fire was extinguished after a short, but hot, fight. The contents of the second floor were moved. Mr. di Moleo's loss is about $2,000 on furniture, bric-a-brac, &c., and the damage to the building will be $500. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

JOHN G. VASSAR'S CHARITIES.

AN ORPHAN ASYLUM TO BE ESTABLISHED FOR DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Poughkeepsie, March 19.—It will be made known that John Guy Vassar has provided that his executors should, as soon as they conveniently could after his decease—within six months probably—purchase suitable grounds in the city of Poughkeepsie for an orphan asylum to be known and called the John G. Vassar Orphan Asylum for poor legitimate orphan children, free of charge, born in the county of Dutchess, and open alike to all creeds and colors, and to be "free from all sectarian influences and control." If they could buy suitable grounds with buildings on it they preferred to do that. The will authorized the Executors to spend $81,000 for procuring land or grounds and buildings. That is directed the Executors to procure the incorporation of the asylum, with suitable powers, and as soon as the building is completed for occupancy, the Executors are to transfer to it $100,000 from the Vassar estate.

In connection with the above it may be said that it is generally known that Mr. John Guy Vassar in his lifetime purchased the Cottage Hill property, and for a long period it was a subject of curiosity what he was going to do with it. Mr. Vassar had he had received letters of suggestion, but all that it did was to be known that it was the last purchase was to be devoted to some public purpose.

In the codicil to his will, executed Oct 4, 1880, three weeks before his death, he provided as follows:

"Whereas I have made provision in my said will for the purchase of suitable grounds for an orphan asylum in the county of Dutchess, to be called the Asylum, and whereas I have since purchased the Cottage Hill property, it is my will and I direct my executors that the said Cottage Hill property be for the purposes of said orphan asylum as in my said will provided."

Which it is understood, the orphan asylum will be made by the terms of Mr. Vassar's will residuary legatee of one-third of his residuary estate, Vassar College and Vassar Brothers Hospital being the other two legatees. Only last week the Executors of Mr. Vassar caused to be presented to the Legislature a bill which had been drawn for the incorporation of the asylum, and it is now in the order of third reading in both Houses, and it is hoped it will be speedily passed and signed.

The provisions of Mr. Vassar's will are simple for the care and education of all orphans of the County of Dutchess, as the building will hold 150. It was erected for a school building, and its accommodations are just right for that number. For such flourishing schools as Mr. Barrett's, and those of Messrs. Bisbee and Waring. The removal of orphans to the new asylum will relieve the tax payers of Dutchess County of all expense of taking care of that class of indigent persons in every way.

WALL-STREET TALK.

It was an unfathomable man who didn't proclaim a Wall-street panic yesterday. But no panic came. Instead there was something like a boom, and when the Stock Exchange closed last night there was hardly a single stock on the whole list which didn't show a more or less handsome advance.

The Carnegie iron establishments at Pittsburg are howling over bad business prospects—treating in an utterly sacrilegious way the canonization platitudes of one surnamed Andrew.

President Bostwick is doomed of selling out most of his New-York and New-England stock he sailed away for his health.

A dividend is promised on Chicago Gas, likewise on Consolidated Oil Trust.

James R. Keene still pins his faith to the delayed deal in Oregon Transcontinental and Northern Pacific.

The threadbare talk about Jay Gould's control of Atchison is revived with just the usual amount of sense in it.

Thirty-four roads have so far reported their earnings for the second week of the month, and just two show decreases.

It begins to look this time as though the Southern Brigadiers would very late and go home in palace cars. Much depends on the fighting quality of a Wall-street leader.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION'S VIEWS.

A special meeting of the Bar Association was held last evening, Joseph H. Choate presiding. About two hours were occupied in debating the report of the committee on plans for a new building, which recommended, in substance, that the old house, which forms the western part of the present quarters, be torn down, and a new building in architectural conformity to the eastern part, which contains the hall of meeting, be erected at a cost of $110,000. It was rejected by a large majority.

Then the association took up two bills pending in the Legislature, one to extend the term of all Surrogates after Surrogate Ransom's present term from six years to fourteen, and the other to raise the salary of Surrogate Ransom and the necessary from $12,000 to $15,000. On these the difference of opinion was so great that the consideration of the subject was postponed until the next meeting of the association, April 2.

Whether the association should support or oppose the passage of the Code of Evidence bill now pending in the Legislature was left to the discretion of the committee having the subject in charge.

MR. JAMES AND MR. HENDRIX AGREE.

Joseph G. Hendrix, Postmaster of Brooklyn, after reading ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James's article in *Scribner's* on "The Railway Mail Service," wrote to Mr. James expressing his concurrence in the conclusions as to the tenure of office of the clerks. "It will be one of my consolations in retiring from the place I hold," said Postmaster Hendrix, "that I have protected and fairly treated all those in the department, and despair which the spoils system worms. Surely, the thirst for blood should be satisfied before the railway mail clerk of the poorly-paid and unobtrusive assessor is reached."

To this letter Mr. James has sent the following reply:

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1880.

MY DEAR MR. POSTMASTER: Let me thank you for your note. I have formed habits of punctuality more than gratifying to me that you endorse in my conclusions, and my only regret in reading your letter is that one who has in so short a time worked the civil-service reform is to lose the services of Brooklyn should be relegated to private life. As a member and a disgraced that the country should be deprived of your services. You have done more for Brooklyn than I would have considered, and I believe her citizens fully appreciate the fact. Yours truly, THOMAS L. JAMES.

SEVERE TREATMENT FOR TRAMPS.

ANDERSON, Ind., March 19.—For several days a gang of tramps have been causing much annoyance here by their insulting manner to women. Last night eight of the fellows were found in the Midland station, where they had forced an entrance and taken possession. A gang of about 30 men armed with poles and heavy clubs, and headed by a committee heading factory, and, led by the town Marshal, went to the station and formed a gauntlet along the railroad.

Through these lines of men the tramps were forced to run, their speed being accelerated by the blows they received on all sides. The brutes were unmercifully whipped, the blood trickling from many of them by the time they had reached the end of the gauntlet.

It has been nearly three years since tramps bothered Anderson, it being the custom here to give them a gauntlet in the river. Citizens generally approve the action.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR

OF THE

DE GRAAF

& TAYLOR CO.,

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Torturing, Disfiguring Skin Diseases

Wonderful Cures of the Most Distressing Piles, Blotchy and Pimply Eruptions, Humiliating Scaldheads for Young Children, Dreadful Sores, Scrofulous Humors, Itching, Burning, Scaly Skin Diseases, Loss of Hair, and Every Species of Disease of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood, with Loss of Hair, from Pimples to Scrofula.

Cured by Cuticura.

I have had a most wonderful cure of skin disease. For five years I have suffered with this disease. I had it on my back, arms, and hands. I was unable to do anything whatever with my hands for over two years. I used Hundreds of Remedies, but not one had the least effect. The doctor said my case was incurable. I saw your advertisement, and concluded to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES; and, incredible as it may seem, after using one box of CUTICURA and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP and two bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT I feel entirely cured. Those who think this letter exaggerated may write and ask me and find out for themselves.

GRACE F. HARKRAM,
North St. Charles Street, Eagle River, Ont.

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured, by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well—sound as a dollar. He requested me to use his name, which is H. H. CASON, merchant of this place.

JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist,
Gainsboro, Tenn.

I have been troubled with tetter on my face for several years, and doctored with several doctors, but received no benefit. I used your CUTICURA REMEDIES last Spring according to directions, and find now say that I am entirely cured. I am satisfied your CUTICURA REMEDIES are just what you recommend them to be.

HUGH B. AYRES, Smithville, W. Va.

I have been cured of a most unbearable itching skin disease by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They have enabled me to escape years of suffering. You may use my name as a reference, and any one who wishes to know about my case may write me, inclosing stamp.

W. H. BROOKS,
47 Grove Street, Providence, R. I.

Cured by Cuticura

To cleanse the skin, scalp, and blood of humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, no agency in the world of medicine is so speedy, sure, and economical as the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimples, PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

HANDS Soft, white, and free from chaps and redness by using CUTICURA SOAP.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Arrangements were made yesterday between Gilmore & Tompkins, Miss Margaret Mather's managers, and Charles Frohman for a long Western tour by Miss Mather this Summer under the direction of Al Hayman. The actress will take a rest of three weeks at the conclusion of her regular season, when she will play in Montana, Oregon, and at Baldwin's Theatre, San Francisco, after which she will make a trip through California, Nevada, and Colorado. The tour will embrace a period of twelve weeks.

R. M. Hendy signed a contract with Rich & Harris yesterday to take the Howard Athenæum Specialty Company back to Chicago at the close of their week's engagement in Philadelphia, following their season here at the Standard, and play them at his theatre during the entire month of May.

Mr. Valentine, who came to this country to direct the production of "Sweet Lavender" at the Lyceum, and who appeared in the cast of that play, has concluded to remain in America for an indefinite period. Daniel Frohman has engaged him for the summer and for next season, and he will accompany E. H. Sothern on his trip to California. Mr. Valentine before coming here was the stage director of Tuffy's Theatre in London.

Miss Effie Turner wishes the published report that she had signed a five years' contract to be contradicted. She says that she has made no arrangements yet, even for next season, and that she does not propose to do so until her "Paul Kauvar" engagement ends, which will be on June 1, when she will return to New-York.

Richard F. Carroll played the part of Paragan in "Nadjy" for the first time on Monday evening, and his performance pleased Manager Aronson so much that he will continue in the part to-night and next week. This is the first time Mr. Aronson says that he has introduced new stage business and made of Paragan practically a new part. While his dancing is the finest of its kind that has been seen in the house.

Legal Week," which has been playing through the West for the past seven weeks, will start from Cincinnati for Boston next Saturday night, where it is to fill a return engagement next week at the Grand Opera House. The play will be seen again in Philadelphia and this city, and the season will end in May, having begun on the first of the month. Mr. Gallaher will present a new farcical comedy next season, an adaptation from the German, which will probably have its first representation in Boston.

The subscription sale of seats for next week's season of Cequenin at the Star Theatre closes to-day at noon, and all seats not subscribed for will go on sale to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The demand for seats has been unusually lively, and the season promises to be a succession of large and brilliant audiences.

The members of Mary Anderson's company will sail for home on the City of New-York to-day. Mr. Abbey paid each of them three weeks' advance salary, and as they have done no work for the last two weeks he practically gave them five weeks' salary.

Frank Cenille has been specially engaged to play the part of Colonel Stoughton in the production of "The Pavilion" at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre next week.

The only set to be used in the three acts of "Womin's Strategem" in which Miss Julia Marlowe will open the new Union-square Theatre on March 27, is being painted by Paul Gentchen, and Manager Hill says it will be the prettiest bit of scenic work ever presented on the New-York stage.

Hallen and Hart will appear at the Windsor next Monday in their farcical farce-comedy, "Later On."

"A Midnight Bell" continues to draw packed houses at the Bijou Theatre, which is not large enough to hold all who desire to see it. Hoyt's comedy has already been seen by believers of "A Midnight Bell" will make a run of more than 100 nights at the Bijou. He has arranged with the Manhattan Electric Lighting Company to furnish the theatre with electric lights throughout. Burners will be placed in the dressing rooms and on the stage, and no gas will be used on the premises.

APPLICATIONS QUICKLY SETTLED.

"It is of no use to read applications for such permits," remarked Mayor Grant at the meeting of the Board of Electrical Control yesterday. He referred to applications for permits to string wires over the streets, and his remarks settled their fate.

A communication was received by the board from Alderman Walker, saying that the subways in Hudson-street be completed before the street is repaved. It resulted in the determination that the subways now in the street would be sufficient probably for many years, and certainly until the pavement about to be put down needed to be replaced. The Western Union Telegraph Company asked permission to put up new poles in 84 Nicholas-avenue in place of six old ones. It was denied.

On the report of the engineer the board ordered subways constructed as follows: West side of Sixth-avenue, from Fourteenth to Eighteenth street, and east side, from Fourteenth to Twenty-fourth street; south side of Twenty-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Sixth; Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth avenues; Murray-street, from Broadway to College-place; Centre-street, from Worth to Canal; Houston-street, from Crosby-street to First-avenue; Thirty-fifth-street, from First to Lexington avenue; Seventy-third-street, from First-avenue to Park, and Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to Seventy-ninth-street. The board ordered the Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Company to remove one of its two lines of poles from Water-street, and the Western Union Telegraph Company to remove a line from Hudson-street.

A SHOEMAKER IN THE CHAIR.

WASHLOCK, Iowa, March 18.—Marcus Hood, the shoemaker who was elected on the late city election by the labor vote and a feeling of dissatisfaction with the regular Republican, assumed his office last night. There was a large crowd at the Council meeting when the new Mayor read his address.

He said he had not realized that any thing had gone wrong or that anybody had been injured by the result of the election. He had not served the people, but as he had been elected by a majority of the legal votes cast, he would do his best to serve them. He would not be a "boss" but a Mayor. He hoped to be assisted by Council in performing the duties of his office, and would be pleased to receive their support.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

LONDON, March 19.—This was the first day of the Derby Hunt meeting. The Derbyshire Handicap Steeplechase of 500 sovereigns, at about three miles, all grass, was won by the aged b. g. Ringlet by three-quarters of a length. Merry Maiden was second and Chancellor third. The betting: Ringlet was 11 to 10 against, Knight 5 to 1 against Merry Maiden, and 6 to 1 against Chancellor.

There was a large attendance at the New-Orleans races yesterday, the weather being fine. The track was fast. Following were the winners:

FIRST RACE—Selling allowances. Half mile. Merry 7, first; Mollie Mitchell, second; Sleepy Hollow, third. Time—1:16½. Pool sold: Merry 7, $70; Mollie Mitchell—Mackenzie, 7 to 10; Mark Twain, 4 to 1; Gentility, 7 to 1; Sleepy Hollow, 10 to 1; Monastery, 15 to 1.

SECOND RACE—Selling allowances. Five furlongs. Brookite, Dalby Oaks, and Prather's Alice ran. Third, Moonlight, Valkyrie, and Prather's Alice ran. Time—1:04. Betting—Kernocan, 4 to 5; Lizzy Howard, 6 to 1; Moonlight and Dudley Oaks, each 10 to 1; Cora L. and Pradine, each 15 to 1; Valkyrie, 200 to 1.

THIRD RACE—Selling allowances. Six furlongs. Kirkman Rose, Lemma Second, Mollie Hardy third. Runaway, Blackbird, Orpheus, Mr. McGlothlin, and Rangeline also ran. Time—1:21. Betting: Kirkman Rose, 7 to 10; Schoolfield, Moulin Hardy, and Rangeline, each 7 to 1; Orange Girl, 10 to 1; Mr. Runaway, 15 to 1; Valkyrie and Rainbow, each 15 to 1; Lemma, 60 to 1.

FOURTH RACE—Handicap; one mile. Countess first, Silliest second, Dak Monks third. Time—1:46. Pool sold: Countess, 7 to 10; Silliest, 4 to 1; Gunnaway, Silleck, 6 to 1; Mollywood, 7 to 1; Dan Monks and Vidoc, each 10 to 1.

Although the weather was threatening yesterday the usual large crowd attended the races at Gutenburg, N. J. The results are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Three-quarters of a mile. Centaur first, Hallowed second. Time—1:17¾.

SECOND RACE—Seven-eighths of a mile. Major Ruth somerset second. Time—1:27¾.

THIRD RACE—Five-eighths of a mile. John Alexander first, Cooley second. Time—1:05.

FOURTH RACE—Three-quarters of a mile. Carnegie first, Keystone second. Time—1:17.

FIFTH RACE—Seven-eighths of a mile. Vigilant first, Miller second. Time—1:31.

SIXTH RACE—Five-eighths of a mile. Trojan first, Velvet second. Time—1:07¾.

The appointments announced for Chester, N. J., to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE—One mile and a sixteenth. Trevigne, 1 to 2 and 1 to 5; Master Mart, 4 to 1, and 1 to 4; Lucy Hardy, 115; Kate, 110; Kaleidoscope, 110.

SECOND RACE—Seven-eighths of a mile. Mamie Christie, 115 pounds; Starwood, 118; Palmer, 118; Judge Lucas, 111; Pearl, 111; Lewis Sawtell, 106; Whisper, 106; Lizzie, 106.

THIRD RACE—Seven-eighths of a mile. Clarence, 120 pounds; Lancaster, 118; Marcia, 110; Commodore, 110; Rummell, 110; Jessie, 114; Miss Rose, 110; Lois, 92.

FOURTH RACE—One mile and a sixteenth. Trevborn, 116 pounds; Bill Bond, 114; Osceola, 114; Van, 114; Spencer, 110; Bumble, 110; Arabic W., 96; Lemma, Rose, 91.

FIFTH RACE—Seven-eighths of a mile. Prodigal, 119 pounds; Speedwell, 116; Rosebud, 116; Hermosa, 116; Lizzie Lorella, 116; Mollie Lorella, 116; Mary Lee, 116; Belle Wood, 106; Mollie, 106; My Own, 106; Belinda, 106.

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Numismatic and Archæological Society held its annual meeting at the University Building, Washington-square, last evening, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Daniel Parish, Jr.; Vice-Presidents—Andrew C. Zabriskie, William Poillon, James Oliver, David L. Walker; Secretary—E. Russell Dayton; Treasurer—Charles Pryer; Curator of Numismatics—Charles M. Wright; Curator of Archæology—Dr. Joseph Wilmot; Librarian—William H. Wood; Librarian—Dr. Joseph Wilmot; Librarian—Edward H. Lee. The paper read by Dayton caught the society and a committee of three was appointed to locate more commodious quarters than those now occupied, between Twenty-third and Twenty-second streets.

TAMMANY WILL PARADE.

The Sachems of the Tammany Society decided last evening that the members of the society shall parade in the line of procession in honor of the centenary of the inauguration of George Washington as President.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Joseph Hahn, the head butcher at the establishment of Schwarz & Schringer, a dealer in all kinds of German delicacies, at 1,165 Third-avenue, was arrested yesterday and held for trial by Justice O'Reilly at the Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of stealing meat that had been purchased for the Sturtevant House. Chief Steward Janvrin saw Hahn, after Schringer had delivered the meat and poultry for the house, put some beef and pork on the finest cuts of meats in a basket. Schringer said he had been told to take the meat to Hahn's house. Hahn said he was ordered to take it to the chief's house, as he had been absent from work.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold on the Real Estate Exchange yesterday at the Mitchell & the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the plot on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Lexington avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-third street. The lots had been sold at auction to the owner a short time ago for $1,000 each, and they sold to the present purchaser for $1,560 for a lot on the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street and Lexington avenue. Lots on Tenth-avenue sold from $1,500 to $2,000. Those on Convent-avenue sold for from $2,650 to $4,900.

Frank R. Lawrence, Grand Master of Masons of the State of New-York, has appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Burrhalter, William Shaler, and Edward B. Harper, to suggest for the consideration of the several lodges, the general features of a form of exercises for the Masonic Jubilee to be held on April 24. The celebration is intended to commemorate the completion of the fiftieth year of the Masonic Fraternity in America. The committee requests that the ceremonies in the various lodges to be nearly uniform in character as practicable.

Frank Minor, alias Francesco Mesnagren, was arrested yesterday for supplying counterfeit money to a boy, Dominick Leonardo. Secret Service Agent Hazen Shaler followed the boy into the boy's possession, and when shown the counterfeit bill Leonardo said that Minor was making it. Minor was the man who had given it to him. Minor is an old offender, and will be welcomed in other courts if he fails of conviction in the United States Circuit Court of the Southern New-York District. He was held for examination on $2,500 bail by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday.

The work of getting a jury to try Wilhelmina C. D. Lebknacher for murdering two of her children by diving them "Rough on Rats," at 154 West Twenty-eighth-street, March 23 last, was completed yesterday. The woman's counsel moved for her discharge on the ground that her confession was not corroborated. Judge Ghidderleeve denied this. The defense was then begun, and all the evidence put in was for

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 19.—In the Court of Appeals today, the Hon. William C. Ruger, Chief-Justice, and associates present, the following business was transacted.

Decisions Handed Down.—Bridget Hutton, Administratrix, respondent, vs. Edward C. Gilbert, appellant; Rhea Hulsey, Administratrix, respondent, vs. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, appellant; Lawrence O. Laughlin, respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; Ruth Torbert, respondent, vs. Sherburne B. Eaton, appellant; Thomas Roberts, appellant, vs. Caroline B. Ely, Executrix et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The People ex rel. John P. Whitlock, respondent, vs. The Commissioners of Highways of the town of Palatine, appellants; in reopening of Emmons-avenue, Grevenraet, John G. Schumaker, appellant. —Order affirmed, with costs.

Raymond Christman, respondent, vs. John W. Thacher, Governor of the Poor of Amsterdam.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

John H. Riker, et al., Executors, respondents, vs. The Woman's Hospital in the State of New-York et al., appellants.—Judgment appealed from, with costs to the respondents, who have appealed here to be paid out of the estate.

Anthony B. Marcus, respondent, vs. Loeb Leasy, appellant.—Order of the General Term affirmed. Order of the Special Term, denying the defendant's motion for the appointment of a Referee to take and state the accounts, affirmed, without costs, and the other order of the General Term, and that affirmed by the Special Term, so far as they severally set aside the report of the Referee and the interlocutory judgment, and in other respects reversed, so that the case may stand for further trial before the Referee, without costs to either party.

Appeals from Orders.—No. 1244.—Winston Jones, Assignee of the Bank of Mobile, respondent, vs. The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New-York, appellant, and Board of Trade of Mobile, who seeks the report of the Referee and the interlocutory judgment, and in other respects reversed, so that the case may stand for further trial before the Referee, without costs to either party.

Appeals from Orders.—No. 1244.—Winston Jones, Assignee of the Bank of Mobile, respondent, vs. The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New-York, appellant, and Board of Trade of Mobile, who seek the report of the Referee and the interlocutory judgment, and in other respects reversed, so that the case may stand for further trial before the Referee, without costs to either party.

Appeals from Orders.—No. 1245—Winston Jones, Assignee of the Bank of Mobile, respondent, vs. The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New-York, appellant, and Board of Trade of Mobile, who seek the report of the Referee and the interlocutory judgment, and in other respects reversed, so that the case may stand for further trial before the Referee, without costs to either party.

Appeals from Orders.—No. 1246—Winston Jones, Assignee of the Bank of Mobile, respondent, vs. The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New-York, appellant, and Board of Trade of Mobile, who seek the report of the Referee and the interlocutory judgment, and in other respects reversed, so that the case may stand for further trial before the Referee, without costs to either party.

Appeals from Orders.—No. 1246—Winston Jones, Assignee of the Bank of Mobile, respondent, vs. The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New-York, appellant, and Board of Trade of Mobile, who seek the report of the Referee and the interlocutory judgment, and in other respects reversed, so that the case may stand for further trial before the Referee, without costs to either party.

Appeals from Orders.—No. 1247—Winston Jones, Assignee of the Bank of Mobile, respondent, vs. The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New-York, appellant, and Board of Trade of Mobile, who seek the report of the Referee and the interlocutory judgment, and in other respects reversed, so that the case may stand for further trial before the Referee, without costs to either party.

Appeals from Orders.—No. 1248

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—ORFEI. Matinée.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—BERLIY NACH—WAX WORKS—STAMP COLLECTION.
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FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—DRIFTING APART. Matinée.
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KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
Matinée—ELECTRA.
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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SIEGFRIED.
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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1 25 per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, with stationary temperature.

The act of Mr. EUGENE SCHUYLER in declining the post of Assistant Secretary of State is not easily explained. If his nomination was made in good faith it is hardly credible that steps were not taken in advance to make sure that he desired the place. If no such steps were taken, suspicion is thrown on the motive for the nomination. The opposition to his appointment on account of criticisms made by him in a published work on the course of Mr. WASHBURNE while Secretary of State might easily have been foreseen, and the facts on which it is said to be based were certainly known to Mr. BLAINE. Moreover, the opposition could have been overcome if Mr. BLAINE had wished it. Much will be explained, probably, by the character of the next nomination for the place. It will be difficult to get a man so good as Mr. SCHUYLER.

Senator SHERMAN found yesterday that he had been a little precipitate in his resolution to refer all Senate requests for information to committees before action. The proposition was looked upon by the Democrats and by some of the Republicans as designed to prevent inquiry into the operations of the executive departments, and it was finally shelved for this session by being referred back to the Committee on Rules. Yet the proposition is in itself reasonable enough. If the committee could be trusted to do its duty fairly and honestly, it would undoubtedly be a good plan to submit to it resolutions of inquiry that might involve a great deal of time and money and be of no real value. But the committee is so far guided by party influence that it cannot always be trusted, and even such firm Republicans as Messrs. HOAR and HAWLEY are not ready to change the very liberal practice that has heretofore obtained.

The New-Jersey Legislature has finally passed the Werts Liquor bill which modifies the High License act of last year. The provision for local option in counties is stricken from the law and it is provided instead that on petition of one-fourth of the legal voters in any town or city where licenses are granted by the Court of Common Pleas of the county, an election shall be held to determine the minimum fee to be charged, which can not be less than the minimum fixed by this law. On its face this seems to provide in that class of towns and cities for as high a license as the people see fit to vote for, but a petition might be filed just in by a set of low-license fellows and a low minimum established by approval. Whatever the result, another election to fix the fees could not be held within three years. The constitutionality of this provision is questioned on the ground that it is special legislation as applying only to towns and cities not having special charters, and special laws regulating the "internal affairs of towns or counties" is prohibited. The alleged purpose of the supporters of the measure was to defeat high license outside the cities on the pretense of providing for it and to relax the stringency of the law in the cities. It is apparently not much of a triumph for the liquor dealers, but it weakens considerably the legislation of last year.

The principal opponent of the Rapid Transit bill at the hearing at Albany yesterday was Mr. CHARLES P. SHAW, whose pure and disinterested motives must be quite apparent to those familiar with his protracted and unselfish efforts in behalf of the philanthropic scheme for compelling this city to accept the benefits of a cable system. It is well known that the promoters of that system have only the public good at heart and are spending their substance to promote it. Mr. SHAW'S avowal that he opposed the Rapid Transit bill as a representative of the cable project led Mr. HAMILTON to make the ungrateful remark that he was in favor of the bill and had introduced Mr. SHAW'S beneficent measure only on the assurance that it did not profess to provide for rapid transit and did not stand in its way. But Mr. HAMILTON cannot serve both SHAW and rapid transit, and he might as well choose which he will serve.

Dispatches from Paris indicate that the Comptoir d'Escompte is not the only great bank in France that has been shaken by the fall of the Copper Syndicate. It is reported that the Bank of Paris is deeply involved in the speculations of the ring, and it is said that its Directors could not extend any aid to the Comptoir d'Escompte because it had $5,400,000 tied up in the Syndicate's copper warrants. We showed some days ago that other banks as well as the Comptoir d'Escompte had gone into this dangerous business, and that it was believed in London a month ago that they would run no risk unless the market price of copper "should fall below £60 a ton." While it cannot reasonably be expected that the price will again fall to £35, as it did on Monday, it is not probable that in the near future it will rise much above the prices of yesterday. The Syndicate's accumulated stock, which is almost sufficient for a year's consumption, will not be sold at a ring price, nor will the great mines cease to produce copper and to sell it. We notice that ex-Congressman JAY A. HUBBELL of Michigan says that the price will not go below 14 cents a pound (about £64 a ton) because it "can't be mined profitably by the best of our companies under that." Mr. HUBBELL knows better, and the fact that he has recently floated a new mine with a generous supply of capital stock should not prevent him from sticking to the facts. The cost of producing and putting down in this city the entire product of the Tamarack Mine in 1887 was only 5⅞ cents a pound, as the company admits, and for the Calumet and Hecla, as well as certain other large mines, the corresponding cost is less than 7 cents.

Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S opinion upon naval affairs may not be of much value, but his opinion that a great deal of money has been wasted in the British Navy is that of the most eminent English experts. What is quite certain in the matter is that there is not much danger that ships strong enough to destroy merchantmen and fast enough to avoid ironclads will not continue to be useful in time of war. It was to this type of man-of-war that Secretary WHITNEY devoted most of the constructive efforts of the department, and it is the type that is especially appropriate to our needs. It is a great many years since a pitched battle, or engagement of squadrons, has taken place at sea. With the accuracy of information now possessed by every naval power about the strength of its possible adversaries such conflicts are likely to be still less frequent in future. At any rate, it is consoling to a country which has for twenty years foregone any effort to make a modern navy to learn that there are strong doubts whether the power that has made the greatest efforts in that direction has attained its object.

MISSIONS AND MINISTERS.

We have already noted the fair character of a number of Mr. HARRISON'S appointments to the missions of minor importance. One or two of them have been of an unusually high order, and all of them have been of men who will bring no discredit upon the country they represent. The places of larger importance have been reserved with a certain firmness that indicated a desire or at least a hope on the part of the President to get as good men for them. The nomination yesterday of Mr. WHITELAW REID to be Minister to France is fortunate for the Administration and the country only because he is not to be sent to England, whither he very much wished to go and Mr. BLAINE professed to desire strongly to send him. Mr. REID at the Court of St. James's, if he ever reached his station,—for it is quite possible that the Ministry would have declined to receive him—would have been a spectacle calculated to promote the gayety of the English people, but not to add to the self-respect of his own nation. Either he would have continued to manifest the mingled ignorance and bumptiousness by which his paper has been marked as to all things English or he would have tried to assume a mask of polite forbearance and affected humility. In either case his personal qualities would not have sufficed to make him acceptable to intelligent men either of his own country or of that to which he was accredited. Whether it was the appreciation of these facts by the President or a little piece of duplicity on the part of Mr. BLAINE he can now tell best for himself, but he is nominated for the French mission.

In this place the United States will not suffer any serious inconvenience from him. Not that he will perform its relatively simple duties with the success of some of his predecessors, but these duties are of a sort in which relative failure will not be so conspicuous and therefore will be less annoying. We have not now, and there is no reason to suppose that we shall have during the next four years, any questions of especial difficulty or delicacy to discuss with the French Government. If that Government, indeed, should finally intervene in any active manner in the construction of the Panama Canal, so as to assume substantial control of that enterprise, we might very well wish for a more skillful and more competent representative at Paris. But this is not a very likely contingency, and it is probable that the functions of our Minister will be confined to the ordinary routine of comparatively trivial matters and to what are known as the social duties. These, of course, are not without importance, and dignity, tact, grace, and amiability would be desirable. But in their absence a liberal fortune and insensibility to the unfavorable opinion of the people with whom he associates will go far to make the career of our Extraordinary Envoy a pleasant if not a useful one. In the present interesting condition of French politics, and with the changes that are evidently impending in France, it would be desirable to have a keen and candid observer at the American Legation, and there might arise occasion for some such qualities as Mr. WASHBURNE showed in 1870 and 1871. But the country will be sufficiently pleased to have escaped representation by Mr. REID at London to overlook any shortcomings on his part during the time that it may suit Mr. BLAINE to keep him at Paris.

In the meantime the English mission remains to be filled. The rumor that Mr. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS might be sent there is disposed of by his appointment on the Samoan Commission. If Mr. BLAINE insists on giving the place to some of his immediate adherents, it will be hard to find one who would be as suitable as Mr. PHELPS, with whom Blaineomania is incidental and not congenital, an exception to rather than in harmony with the remaining features of his political and personal character. A man who is a Blaineite despite his otherwise good character is very different from a Blaineite by nature. Mr. HARRISON plainly does not wish to send a man of the latter type to England, though he may be deceived or forced into doing so. It has been surmised that he may seek a way out by sending Mr. EVARTS. In some respects this would be very shrewd. Mr. EVARTS has, or had, many high qualifications for the post. He has not made any display of them since he has been in the Senate. Possibly he may have lost them. Of that those who have known him in Washington can judge. But whatever may be the present condition of his intellectual faculties, Mr. EVARTS has a great name and a profound sense of what is due to it, and nowhere is his reputation higher than in the country whose ablest men he met and vanquished at Geneva. This of itself would be a great advantage. Politically, i. e., from the point of view of partisan politics, Mr. EVARTS'S transfer from the Senate to a high officer in the Diplomatic Service would be extremely judicious. It would reflect credit on the Administration, and it would make a place in the Senate which Mr. WARNER MILLER could either fill or fail to secure. In the former case, the faction fight in this State would be transferred to a new field, and Mr. HARRISON could require that it be fought out in the Senate without compelling him to share in the responsibility. In the latter case Mr. MILLER would have failed to justify his claim as a rival leader to Mr. PLATT, and with two Platt men in the Senate the President would be equally freed from responsibility. If this seem a very low view to take of a question of this magnitude we can only say that it is the view the circumstances require, and the one taken by most of the Republican statesmen of the day.

JAY GOULD'S IMPUDENCE.

It has been certain from the start that the people of this city in their efforts to secure rapid transit would have to count upon the opposition of JAY GOULD and the Manhattan Elevated Railway monopoly. The first open sign of its appearance is Mr. GOULD'S impudent letter to Mayor GRANT, suggesting that the Manhattan system can be so developed as to furnish all the rapid-transit facilities that are necessary. His plea is based in part on what the elevated railroads have already done for the city. Undoubtedly they have furnished a means of traveling up and down town far superior to the street railroads, and have for ten years served as a makeshift for rapid transit. Coming as an untried experiment at a time when the people were pushed to desperation for some relief from the slow and overcrowded surface roads, they were treated with an unwise liberality. They were allowed to occupy the open roadway of four important avenues to the sacrifice of public convenience and to the injury of private property, and to become a hideous deformity upon the face of the city. For the enormously valuable privilege of using the public streets they were required to pay the city nothing, and they have fought persistently against paying to private property owners compensation for their injuries. By means of construction contracts their promoters contrived to conceal the cost of building and equipping the roads, and have prevented it from ever being definitely made known. There is reason to believe that the cost was more than covered by the bonds issued, and that the original stock of the two companies—$13,000,000—represented little or no actual paid-up capital.

They proceeded to establish a monopoly by organizing a third corporation to operate the roads of the other two, and finally effected a consolidation, doubling the amount of stock without paying in any new capital. Their chief effort since has been to extract from the community as large dividends as possible upon this enormously inflated stock. Incidentally these operations, with GOULD at their head, have made millions by speculating with the properties. They set out deliberately to bankrupt the Manhattan Company, inducing the Attorney-General of the State to aid them, and then gobbled up its depreciated stock and established their monopoly. They resisted the reduction of fares from ten cents, and extended their accommodations only as their trains became crowded to suffocation. They fought against the payment of just taxes on the value of their property. Mr. GOULD speaks of the share of the public burdens which the Manhattan Company bears, but he knows that it enjoys a most valuable right of way in the public streets for nothing, and is assessed upon a very low valuation of its actual property. Among his preposterous claims is one that attributes wholly to the elevated roads the great increase in the value of city real estate which followed the recovery from the long financial depression and the revival of business in 1879-80, and the accompanying growth of the city.

The Manhattan Company has earned no title whatever to special consideration by its past conduct, but quite the contrary. But Mr. GOULD claims that it can now afford all the rapid-transit facilities that are necessary. The fact is that it can afford none at all. Its trains run at the rate of twelve miles an hour, which is not rapid transit, and the rate cannot be safely increased. It is all very pleasant to ride above ground with an abundance of sunlight and fresh air, when the trains are not so crammed that comfort is out of the question, but the present need is rapidity and more room. A person should be able to go from the City Hall to Central Park in ten minutes, to Harlem in fifteen, and the utmost limit of the city in half an hour. Mr. GOULD pretends that with enlarged terminal facilities the Manhattan Company could provide all the room needed, and with a third track for express trains down in the morning and up at night could furnish rapid transit for through passengers. But terminal facilities would not increase the capacity of the present roads, which are crowded at certain hours with trains as near together as they can be safely run, and heavier than the structure was intended to bear, and are crammed with one-half more passengers than they can decently carry. A third track is out of the question. It would require new supports and incumber and darken the streets still more, and it would not be safe to run rapid trains on these shaky structures. Moreover, quicker travel is needed, not only to Harlem River and beyond, but to the Grand Central Station, the Park, and other intermediate points. It is needed, not simply in the morning one way and at night the other way, but both ways all the time. This miserable makeshift would not serve the purpose of meeting the present need and promoting the development of the great residence section of the city above the Harlem, which ought to be made speedily available for homes for the people.

JAY GOULD'S object in these impudent claims and plausible representations is to hinder and obstruct the efforts for rapid transit and maintain the Manhattan Elevated monopoly at the expense of the comfort and convenience of the people and the public interests of the city. These he would sacrifice for his personal profit any time and to any extent. But this Manhattan system should not be permitted to stand in the way of progress and improvement, and, fortunately, Mr. GOULD'S reputation for probity and public spirit is such that his representations and claims will have no influence whatever. What is to be watched for and guarded against is his underhand and corrupt efforts to defeat the public demand for rapid transit.

RINGS AND "STABLE PRICES."

It may be noticed that at this time certain persons are easily restrained from proclaiming on the housetops that combinations designed to suppress competition are a blessing. They are not tempted to support their doctrines by pointing to the fate of the so-called Copper Trust and the effect of the ruin of that combination upon trade and industry. They seek no opportunities to assure their fellow-men that combinations cause "stable prices," and deserve the confidence and respect of all reasonable persons.

Only a few weeks ago Prof. SIMON N. PATTEN of the University of Pennsylvania contributed to a trade journal an essay on the economic effects of combinations, and those who are acquainted with the recent history of the copper-mining industry may read with interest some of his remarks. They should be read in the light afforded by a sudden fall of 50 per cent. in the price of copper, a fall of 40 per cent. in the market value of the shares of copper-mining companies in this country and elsewhere, the wrecking of one of the world's greatest banks, and other incidents that are subjects of current comment. "Under our present economic conditions," says this Professor, "unrestricted competition is an evil, because it destroys the stability of prices." He then undertakes to show that stable prices can be secured only by some understanding or combination. "The vital question," he says, "is, are unstable prices to be preferred to combinations?" If by combination prices are made higher "the benefits of the higher rate of profits are distributed more largely among the people," and the average citizen suffers no loss. "The whole community" is benefited "by the increased stability of prices and the resulting steadiness of employment." In December last Mr. J. H. FLAGLER, President of the Cotton Oil Trust, defended "the Trust principle" in a public address, urging that the application of it made capital and prices more stable and bestowed happiness upon everybody.

The Copper Syndicate professed that its design was to cause stability of prices for the benefit of everybody interested in the several branches of the copper industry—miners, manufacturers, consumers, and traders. It declared that the prevailing price was too low. It undertook to control the entire product of copper for a term of years by contracts. It raised the price nearly 70 per cent. It succeeded for several months in robbing consumers of copper the world over for the benefit of its own members and the owners of the copper mines. It does not appear that by reason of the higher price the wages of laborers employed in any of the great mines were increased. The natural downward movement of prices that had been caused by the gradual lowering of the cost of production was arbitrarily arrested. The natural rate of production was increased by the unhealthy stimulus of an artificial price. The consumption of copper in the arts was seriously decreased. The speculators and the companies for a time made great profits.

When these conspirators were forced to relax their hold upon the natural laws of trade the force of the backward plunge of the pendulum was frightful. Great private fortunes were swept away. The second bank in France, an institution having a most honorable history and holding many millions in deposits, was completely wrecked. Its manager put an end to his life. The price of copper fell 50 per cent., to the lowest figures ever recorded. Holders of copper and owners of the securities of mining companies in this country and in Europe suffered very heavy losses. And now the surplus copper accumulated by the ring hangs over the market and until it shall be consumed the mining industry must be depressed. The price will in all probability fall in some countries below that which was paid before the Syndicate began its unlawful work. Some mines, in which the cost of production is exceptionally high, will be closed. Laborers will be thrown out of employment. Capital that has been invested in new mines because of the inducement offered by the high ring price may yield no return for some years. Great disturbance in financial circles, great loss, and considerable suffering have been caused by this interference with the natural laws that should govern the production and sale of so useful a metal.

For three years before the Syndicate began its operations the price of copper had been remarkably "stable." Possibly the price was not quite high enough to cause the continued production of a full supply in the mines. But the price had been fixed by competition and the laws of supply and demand, and under these laws it would have been adjusted to the needs of the world. If no attempt to raise it artificially by suppressing competition had been made, great loss and suffering and an unfortunate disturbance of the natural tendency of certain manufacturing industries would have been avoided.

THE NEW CÆSARISM.

The longer the vogue of Gen. BOULANGER lasts the less intelligible does it become. It is understood, of course, that the Boulangists, properly so called, by no means comprise the enormous following of which evidence is given whenever an electoral contest takes place or a popular demonstration is given. The opposition to a constitutional republic in France is made up of many elements which could not be united in favor of anything. Obviously, as a rallying point for this discontent, a man is needed who does not of himself stand for any one of its elements, and Gen. BOULANGER fills this requirement. Nevertheless, it seems impossible that as merely a political convenience he should so long have remained in fashion, and if we seek for anything further it is impossible to find it. His position is such as has heretofore been acquired only by the leaders of victorious wars, the Cæsars and Cromwells and Napoleons of the world. Gen. BOULANGER is a professional soldier, who has never won any professional fame. He is not an orator nor a writer nor even a wit, which latter character, though rather a disqualification for affairs in other countries, is decidedly a recommendation for them in France. What he calls his political ideas are mere rubbish, such as would grieve a judicious professor if it appeared in the composition of a freshman. The measure he has just given of his capacity for statesmanship in declaring for a "republic without parliamentarism" is only one of many utterances equally empty.

Yet for some years Gen. BOULANGER has maintained his place as a man to be reckoned with. No better proof of the seriousness with which he is regarded could be offered than the congratulations which the friends of the republic in France are exchanging that the proceedings against the "league of patriots" which is devoted to his fortunes have been resolved upon and enforced without provoking a popular uprising. The scene in the Chamber of Deputies during the debate, when the popular hero rose in his place and crossing his arms upon his breast, swept his eyes over the ranks of the Republicans, would have terminated his career as a popular hero in any English-speaking country, but such is the feeling with which he has managed to inspire his countrymen that this demonstration did not seem to strike as ridiculous those Frenchmen who did not find it terrible.

In spite of the unrealized proceedings against his supporters, Gen. BOULANGER is daily making it clearer that his personal programme contemplates his dictatorship, and that his political programme will be anything whatever that seems likely to conduce to that end. The French press has begun to call attention to the singular and suspicious similarity between his utterances at present and those with which LOUIS NAPOLEON preceded the *coup d'état*. In some instances the very language used by the nephew of his uncle forty years ago is repeated by the adventurer of to-day. Gen. BOULANGER'S latest speech declares that the Legislature which has just authorized the prosecution of his supporters is "virtually dead," and that on its legal expiration six months hence the country will be "face to face with itself." Evidently he looks forward to the dissolution as an occasion propitious for the establishment of a "republic without parliamentarism."

Such a contingency as the dictatorship of BOULANGER cannot be peremptorily excluded from the possibilities of French politics by anybody who remembers the wonderful changes they have undergone since the event of which the hundredth anniversary is to be celebrated during the coming Summer. The aspiring Cæsar himself says practically of the body of which he is a member that "some political or financial scandal still from time to time galvanizes it into life." The scandal that some months ago seemed likely to put a strain upon the French Assembly and the French Republic, perhaps the most severe they have encountered since the Germans evacuated France, was the collapse of the Panama bubble. The French people are more apt than Englishmen or Americans to impute to the Government the responsibility for whatever goes wrong on a great scale. The tendency is both more natural and more just in a Government which exercises so many paternal and protective functions than in a Government that disavows either, and in this matter of the Panama Canal the French Government is really responsible for having encouraged the sinking of more of the people's money in what was already a hopeless scheme. Considering the number of the victims of M. DE LESSEPS and their distribution throughout the country the failure of the project threatened a grave political danger. That danger seems now to have passed. It is by no means a pleasant reflection, however, for patriotic Frenchmen, or for believers in republican institutions anywhere, that in case of a dangerous strain, arising from whatever cause, upon the existing institutions of France, the alternative to those institutions most plainly in sight is the rule of a pretender who may be said to possess rather less than the qualifications for the place that LOUIS NAPOLEON would have possessed if he had not been a BONAPARTE.

We do not wish to do injustice to any member of the Assembly who feels it to be his duty to assert the rights and maintain the dignity of the Legislature of the State of New-York, but the attempt to punish Mr. SPEER, the correspondent of the *Sun*, is led and managed by some of the most unprincipled and corrupt men in Albany. They and those who voted with them yesterday are plainly actuated by a desire to "get even" with the newspapers for exposing their villainies.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

Not a great while ago a benevolent Somerville gentleman met an aged and seedy-looking individual whose footwear was anything but suitable for the season, and taking compassion on him gave him a five-dollar bill and told him to get a pair of shoes. The recipient thanked his benefactor and trudged on. Some time afterward this benevolent gentleman was at the Somerville City Hall paying his taxes, and was surprised to meet there the man who had been the object of his charity. His surprise rapidly developed into astonishment on seeing him pay taxes on an estate more than three times as great as what he himself possessed. To be sure that he was not mistaken he asked him if he was not the man to whom he had given the money. The other promptly replied that he was, and climaxed the assertion by saying, "and if you have another five-dollar bill that you want to give away I'll take it."—*Boston Budget.*

A party of Harvard students was arrested in Boston six times and taken to the police station on a recent evening, and enjoyed it hugely. They bought a barber's pole, and about midnight sauntered merrily down the street, waking the echoes with college songs. It was not long before they met a policeman, who asked "where they were going with that pole." "Oh, that's our business," the students replied, and started on. Of course the policeman arrested them, and when he had landed them in the police station and explained charges they showed a receipt for the barber's pole and were released. After they had cheerfully appeared for the sixth time a general notice was issued to the police in the city not to molest a party of young men parading about Boston with a barber's pole. —*Springfield Republican.*

No trait in childhood is more lovable than that of generosity and consideration for others. A beautiful incident illustrating this fact occurred not far from Albany recently. A little child was given permission to hold a party for some of her friends and enjoyed the occasion with extraordinary zest. At its close she went to the place where she kept her little savings bank, and, taking it to her mother with a beaming face, said, "Mamma, I have had such a very, very delightful time and enjoyed my party so much that I want you to take 25 cents out of my bank and give it to the missionary fund."—*Albany Journal.*

A little miss of 7 years heard one of her elders say a day or two ago, "I don't believe I can spell daguerreotype," and she immediately boldly made the assertion, "Sammie can. He can spell almost every word there is." "Why, Jennie," exclaimed the little girl's mother, who knew that Sammie was about 10 years of age, and not remarkably precocious in orthography. "Well, he can," persisted the young lady, "but"—and her voice modestly fell as she added the saving clause—"I don't believe he can spell more'n half of 'em right."—*New-Haven Palladium.*

They say that during the House of Representatives' vote on the capital appropriation a well-known Augusta gentleman in the audience became so excited that when the vote of a prominent Representative bearing the same name as himself was called for he completely drowned the negative of the legislator with his cry of "Yes," and the Clerk, not knowing whence the voice came, registered the affirmative.—*Lewiston Journal.*

A correspondent of the *Writer* asks why a pound of manuscript passing between author and publisher should need more postage than a pound of calico? The answer is simple. It is a wise duty imposed by the Government for the protection of the most defenseless mortals on the face of the earth—editors.—*Chicago American.*

Now that the Martha Washington curtsey has been revived, may we not hope for a return of the common sense that distinguished George Washington's wife? Fashionable society of late years has lacked to a great extent that quality which makes woman the best friend and companion of man. The husband has been nowhere and the wife has been everywhere.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

A Georgia man committed forgery because starvation stared him in the face, and then starved himself because the forgery stared him in the face.—*Hutchinson (Kan.) News.*

It is worthy of note that most of the gifts for the promotion of medical education come from doctors who are themselves eminent in the profession.—*Boston Traveller.*

If there is an autocrat set up and bowed down to by subjects who entreat him to rule over them it is the tried and trusted family physician.—*Rochester Union.*

The man who was for Harrison for President was in great demand some months ago, but now he is a drug on the market.—*Merchant Traveller.*

"You can't do anything without money, my boy." "Oh, yes you can." "I'd like to know what?" "Get in debt."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Mr. Wrong aspires to the Mayoralty of Concordia, Kan. What's the matter with Mr. Wrong? He's all right.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

It is certainly a paradox that we are naturally desirous of long life, and yet unwilling to be old.—*Texas Siftings.*

THE JUDGE DOESN'T WANT IT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 19.—In regard to the rumor that Judge D. B. Searle of St. Cloud was to be appointed Assistant United States Attorney at Washington the Judge, in an interview, said:

"I have heard of this rumor, but I know nothing about it. I never thought of such a thing until I heard that such a report was in circulation. I have no desire for such an appointment. I am positively not a candidate for any Government position."

Some of the best lawyers believe that Searle, as several times candidate for Congress, is entitled, and that Judge Searle will probably be appointed as soon as some foreign mission.

READY FOR MR. CLEVELAND.

PARLORS IN THE PONCE DE LEON PREPARED FOR HIM.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 19.—The rooms reserved for ex-President Cleveland and his party in the Ponce de Leon Hotel are the ones that were occupied by President and Mrs. Cleveland and party last year. They are on the ground floor, connecting by a broad hall with the great parlors. The ex-President's suite consists of a corner parlor, large bathroom, and sleeping apartment, all luxuriously furnished. The chairs and sofas are upholstered in right gray and pink brocaded satin, with curtains of the same material hung over curtains of delicate lace. In the centre is a table topped with Mexican onyx, and the beautifully-tiled fireplace is such a work of art that no one has yet been induced to light a fire in it—perhaps because it has not been needed, for the midday temperature now is about 82° in the shade.

The sleeping room is one of the finest in the house, overlooking the semi-tropical hotel gardens. It is upholstered throughout in delicate pink satin, with a canopy of the same material over the bed, which is covered with an antique lace spread. Every article of furniture in the room is upholstered—the headboard, sides, and footboard of the bedstead and the fronts of the bureau drawers. The three rooms contain 12 electric lights, and are in every respect the perfection of comfort.

The part of the building in which the rooms are situated can be completely shut off from the remainder of the hotel, and on the occasion of Presidential visits this is always done, and the great parlors closed for their use during their stay. Officers are stationed at the gates, and none but guests of the hotel are admitted to the grounds. If the people can induce Mr. Cleveland to submit to the infliction of an informal reception, ropes will be stretched across the colonnade in the rotunda, forming a circle in the centre, as was done last year, and Mr. Cleveland and his party will be inside the ropes, the people going around the larger outside circle.

Every one in the hotel is disappointed at the news that Mrs. Cleveland will not be with the party. The ex-President and his ex-Secretaries will leave their special train at Jacksonville and cross by ferry to South Jacksonville, where they will step into a private car that will be waiting to bring them to St. Augustine.

To-night the first german of the present season is in progress at the Casino. There will be another Saturday evening.

The hospital fair which took place last week was a grand success, $6,000 being realized by the association.

Latest New-York arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Burton, Mr. M. Churchill, Mr. J. Chambrelong, Mr. L. C. Chambrelong, Miss H. S. Wilkins, Mr. Henry Lord, Mr. A. E. Tyler, Mr. Addison Brown, Mr. H. E. Duval and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hawley, Miss Hawley, Col. L. Dexter, Mrs. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Allen, Mrs. W. R. Rockwood, Mr. R. H. Little, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Langdon, Mrs. James Lynch, Miss P. Lynch, Mrs. W. Pollnok, Mrs. M. F. Parker, Dr. E. Knapp, and daughter, Mrs. J. Erskine, Miss Erskine, Mr. A. R. Fischer, Mrs. W. E. Le Roys, Mr. and Mrs. W. Connor, Miss M. L. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. E. Winslow, Miss L. Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Newcomb, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Day, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Darby, Mr. and Mrs. L. Dexter, Mr. William M. Stillwell, Miss L. M. Stillwell, Mr. J. P. Huggins, Miss H. Huggins, Mrs. N. Huggins, C. W. Crossman and Mrs. Crossman of Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; Mr. R. F. Treadwell, and Miss Kate Townsend.

Among other distinguished arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin E. Kinsley of Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Allen and Mrs. James Sweeney, Buffalo; Mr. John R. Glover and Mrs. S. A. Glover, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Gifford, Salem, Mass.; Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Anderson, Brooklyn; and Mrs. D. R. Chasfield, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. George Oliver, Cohoes, N. Y.; the Rev. H. E. Colton, Quincy, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hunt, Lexington, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Smith, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Mr. William Goddard, Miss Goddard, and Miss Hope, Providence, R. I.

RICHMOND, Va., March 19.—Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, accompanied by Gen. Charles T. Anderson of the State militia, will leave here to-morrow for Key West, Fla., and probably Cuba. The Governor and his companion will reach Key West before the departure for Cuba of ex-President Cleveland and his party. It is possible that the Virginia Governor will join Mr. Cleveland in his trip to the "ever-faithful isle." He has contemplated this trip for a year or more. About a year ago he started for Havana, and had gone as far as Key West, Fla., when a telegram informing him of the illness of a child recalled him home.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.

The third concert of the Banner String Quartet was given at Steinway Hall last evening. There was an audience of fair size and moderate enthusiasm. The programme was a pleasant one. The two quartets were Mendelssohn's in D major, opus 44, No. 1, and Beethoven's in C minor, opus 18, No. 4. Sandwiched between these were songs by Miss Julia I. Waldron, soprano, and Beethoven's romanza in G major, and a Brahms Hungarian dance in G minor, played by Michael Banner.

The Mendelssohn quartet is not an especially interesting work, but the Beethoven quartet is one that is always heard with genuine pleasure. The Banner Quartet is a tolerably well-organized club, but its playing is deficient in balance. The unimportant parts are often too heavily accented, and there is an undue prominence of Mr. Banner's sole style. The second and third movements of the Beethoven quartet, however, went well. Mr. Banner's two solos were well played, though the Brahms selection was not always perfect in intonation.

Miss Waldron sang "Since I first met thee," a piano composition of Rubinstein, to which some one has set words, and, when recalled, gave Meyer-Helmund's irrepressible "Daily Question." Her other numbers were Lassen's "Ah, 'tis a dream" and "Mother, dear, oh, be not angry." Miss Waldron's very light soprano voice is blended in quality, and her singing is very cold.

MUSICAL NOTE.

Herr MAX ALVARY will make his final appearance in New-York, as he is not to return next season, this week. The departure of this talented and artistic tenor will be honestly regretted by all lovers of music. It will be difficult for the manager of the Opera House to replace him. This evening he will be heard for the last time in "Siegfried." To-morrow af

FIGURES OF A BAD YEAR

CUT RATES, COMPETITION, AND STRIKES.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY DIRECTORS ON THEIR TROUBLES AND THE LAW'S EFFECTS.

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—The annual report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, for the year 1888, as compared with that of the preceding year shows: Gross earnings, $23,789,167; decrease, $3,786,910; expenses and taxes, $18,882,459; increase, $2,784,546; net earnings, $4,906,708; decrease, $6,571,457; total net earnings, adding interest, exchange, and other income, $5,076,309; total decrease, $7,260,910; fixed charges, $5,996,712; increase, $710,638; dividends, $3,819,576; decrease, $3,291,486; deficit, $4,739,980; increase, $3,680,051; land receipts, $408,555; decrease, $158,528; miles operated, 4,917; increase, 224; capital, $76,393,505; increase, $2,305; debt, $99,665,988; increase, $8,389,-281.

The miscellaneous income was reduced by reason of the strike on the Hannibal and St. Joe and Council Bluffs Roads, so that they returned no dividend to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, while in 1887 they paid $412,736. Their report regarding rebates says: Gross earnings, $6,041,996; decrease, $1,402,487; expenses and taxes, $4,738,961; increase, $151,063; net earnings, $1,303,045; decrease, $1,553,550. The Directors say:

"After many prosperous years the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company has experienced a year of serious reverses. After paying fixed charges, including $700,000 contributed to sinking funds, and dividing 4 per cent. upon the stock, the account shows a deficiency for the year of $4,330,-436, which it has been necessary to take from the accumulated surplus of the company. Chief among the causes of the falling off in the net revenue from the operations of the road was the strike in February. This was not the only cause, however. There has been a diversion of traffic to other roads and a decline in rates. The decline in rates has been due to the difficulty of self-regulation among the railroads without the right to pool, which was taken away by the Inter-State commerce law.

The Directors find it difficult to understand what serious evil the recent railroad laws are designed to remedy, and say that it cannot be denied that much the most serious feature of the railroad situation is the attitude of the law-making power, both National and State.

"The increase in expenses during the year is due partly to the fact that we have operated an average of 4,889 miles, as against 4,239 in 1887, the new mileage being unproductive. A large part of the increase in expenses is due to the strike of the 2,500 trained men, which destroyed a large part of the great machine, the task of reconstructing which had to be undertaken and performed without allowing the machine to stop or become impaired. This involved, and still involves, extra expense. To make the present force equal to the old in all respects is merely a question of time."

President Perkins goes over the relations of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to the Chicago, Burlington and Northern, and shows that the former now holds 30,970 shares out of the 90,976 shares of the stock of the latter.

PASSENGER AGENTS MEET.

The National Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents met in semi-annual convention yesterday at the Hotel Brunswick. The first thing done was to alter the organization's name to the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, and then a constitution and by-laws were adopted. A. V. H. Carpenter of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road offered a resolution to the effect that a dead body shall not be received by any railroad agent for transportation between points where any express company is doing business, and that the maximum rate to be charged by the express company shall not exceed one full first-class passenger fare. The resolution was referred to the Executive Committee.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Henry Monett and George A. Dadman were adopted. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President—George L. Conner of the Old Colony and Fall River Steamship Lines; Vice-President—D. R. Martin of the Bee Line; Secretary—A. J. Smith, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; Executive Committee—W. H. Bassenbark, Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City; J. A. Fellows, Western New-York and Pennsylvania; J. W. Burdick, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; W. L. Danley, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis.

The next meeting of the association will be held in Alabama on the third Tuesday in September.

A YEAR'S BUSINESS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 19.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company was held in this city to-day. The annual report of the Board of Directors for 1888 showed the following results on the main line between Pittsburg and Columbus: Gross earnings, $5,383,547 44, a decrease, compared with 1887, of $419,830 86; net results for 1888, a profit of $344,838 91, a decrease, compared with 1887, of $478,236 47. The results, including all lines operated, for 1888 showed a deficiency of $95,254 74, against a surplus for 1887 of $602,947 43. The expenditure during the year in betterments, but charged to operating expenses, was $486,112 96. The Directors elected were: George H. Roberts, Wistar Morris, J. N. Dubarry, T. H. Dunham, Frank Thomson, William H. Barnes, and John F. Green of Philadelphia, J. N. McCullough, W. Thaw, Thomas D. Messler, and James McCrea of Pittsburg, Robert Sherrard, Jr., and George W. McCook of Steubenville.

STILL CLIMBING UP.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 19.—Baltimore and Ohio stock advanced to 96¾ to-day. It was a surprise to most people, and it is difficult to understand how a non-dividend-paying stock can hold its own so well. It is now conceded that if any dividend at all is declared next month it will be of scrip. The scrip dividend is advocated by a large number of stockholders, as it will relieve Johns Hopkins University and will aid the city of Baltimore. This new boom more is suffering from the lack of the dividends, and last night in the City Council it was stated that unless some dividend is forthcoming the tax rate next year will be at least $2 on the thousand. A scrip dividend would increase the capital stock of the company to about $20,000,000. It is announced that the investigating committee appointed during President Spencer's term has ended its labors and will make a report next month.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The case of Coxe Brothers & Co. against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company was begun before the Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday. The complaint charges discrimination in favor of bituminous as against anthracite coal, and in favor of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company as against competitors.

The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce will come to New-York on May 15 and spend a week here examining witnesses on the subject of Canadian transportation matters. Before the Sunday line is reached the committee will probably go as far West as Duluth at least, if not over the entire length of the Canadian Pacific Road.

The Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday indorsed the petition of the Toledo Board to the Inter-State Commerce Commission praying that rates from Chicago to Boston shall not exceed the rates from Chicago to New-York.

S. P. and J. H. Kase of New-York have begun an action for $200,000 against Silas W. Newburger and others. Their object is to set aside the recent sale of the Lehigh and Eastern Railway at Wilkesbarre to Newburger.

A LARGE PORK HOUSE FAILS.

BOSTON, March 19.—C. H. North & Co., 33 and 34 North Market-street, the second largest pork packing firm this side of Chicago, made an assignment to-night to President Shortwell of the Cambridge National Bank and Kansas Taylor, their head bookkeeper. The liabilities cannot yet be given, but will probably be $750,000.

If the business is prudently managed the creditors will not only be paid in full, but there will be a surplus of at least $400,000. The firm has done a business of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 a year, principally on a cash basis, but has been obliged to put out considerable paper.

Mr. Shortwell, who is the principal creditor, immediately placed a watchman on their property this afternoon, and it was deemed best for all concerned to make the assignment.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Isaac S. Newton of Norwich, N. Y., died in the Union Railroad station at Albany last evening while waiting for the departure of his train. He had attended the meeting of the Assembly Railroad Committee yesterday afternoon, and after he had walked to the station. He was in Albertsons 74 years old. He was a brother of Prof. Hubert A. Newton of Yale College, and also of Warren Newton, President of the Bank of Norwich. He was graduated from Yale and began the practice of law in his native village. Later he went to Norwich, and until 1847 was in partnership with his brother Warren. He leaves two sons and three daughters.

Col. John W. Thayer died at Middletown, Conn., yesterday. He was one of the founders of the great woolen interests at Rockville and Windermere. He was Colonel of the old Fifth Connecticut Militia Regiment, and was influential in State politics, serving in both branches of the Legislature. For the past 10 years Col. Thayer had been the financial manager of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown. Mrs. Florence Thayer McCray, the novelist, is his daughter, and George B. Thayer of Bayside fame is his son.

Capt. Charles Tremper, one of the best-known steamboat men on the Hudson River, and who in days gone by was the Captain of a merchant vessel owned by some power boat on the Hudson, died yesterday morning at his residence, 49 Fourteenth-street, Jersey City, after a lingering illness of nearly a month. During the latter portion of his life Capt. Tremper was in the employ of the Central Railroad Company, and at the time of his death was Inspector of the Bay Ice Co. in this city.

COL. PINCKNEY'S DEATH.

THE CAREER OF A JOURNALIST AND AUTHORITY ON ANGLING.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 19.—Col. Frederick Sayre Pinckney, correspondent for THE TIMES at Jacksonville, died suddenly in this city to-day. Col. Pinckney was well known among New-York journalists, mainly through his efforts to elevate angling. He came to Jacksonville purposely to write special articles regarding the health of this city, a commission which he held from THE TIMES. He was in excellent spirits this morning, sitting on the porch of the Granada reading. His son, a young boy of about 12 years, accompanied him, and yesterday morning left his father in good spirits for a short trip to St. Augustine. The boy until a late hour to-night was unaware of his father's death.

Mr. Pinckney arrived in this city on Saturday evening, and while not exactly healthy yet was far from being an invalid. He went to his room and summoned Dr. Salmon Mitchell, the yellow fever hero, who attended him until he died. His remains have been embalmed and are lying here pending advices from New-York.

Under his nom de plume of Ben Bant, Col. Pinckney was a widely-known authority on angling throughout this country and in Europe. He was 49 years old and was born in Catskill, N. Y., where his family had long been locally prominent. He graduated at Yale and served through a part of the war with a company from his native town. After the war he came to New-York and entered journalism, being a member of the staff of the *World* for several years. Then he went to Colorado, where he added greatly to his reputation as a newspaper writer by numerous letters to sporting papers about fishing excursions in Colorado. With the money he made in the West and the large fortune his wife brought him he was independent when he returned to New-York, and for several years did nothing but travel, fish, and contribute to the newspapers articles on his favorite sport.

When the *American Angler* was started he was one of its largest stockholders. Two years ago he surprised the editor by applying for work. All his money had been lost in Wall-street speculations. He was made associate editor of the *Angler*, and continued in that capacity until last October. He then resigned, preferring to devote his time to general literary work. His health had not been good for a long time, and when he started for Florida, a week ago, friends who accompanied him to the boat were surprised at his feeble appearance. His 13-year-old son accompanied him on the trip. His other children are two daughters, aged, respectively, 19 and 15 years.

Mrs. Pinckney died several years ago. Col. Pinckney lived at 145 West Thirty-sixth-street, and spent much of his time at the St. Anthony Club, of which he was an old-time member. He traveled abroad extensively in his early life, and spent six years in Germany.

A LIVELY CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI REPUBLICANS BOLTING THEIR TICKET.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—The Republican City Convention to-day was one of the most largely attended ever held here. The strained relations occasioned by recent publications, charging that an organized gang was seeking to control the nominations in the *Commercial Gazette* and the *News-Star*, together with factional disturbances, brought about by contests in last Fall's election, precipitated a bitter fight on the office of Controller. Everything else was lost sight of in the fight between Dan Brown, the "strangers'" candidate, and Ed Eahelby, the present incumbent, for Controller.

After a temporary organization a bitter contest was originated by a motion to take a recess. The Brown faction favored a half-hour recess; the Eahelby forces wanted more time. The Eahelby contingent won the fight, and his friends conducted that he had the day. It soon developed, however, that all who favored Eahelby's tactics were not Eahelby men, but some were "boodlers" who wanted a whack at the pile which the gas company usually places at Eahelby's disposal. Eahelby had a room near the convention hall, where several delegates say they were offered $25 for their votes. However, when the convention met, Brown won easily on the first ballot, and the remainder of the ticket, previously practically agreed upon by the gang, was soon nominated.

The *Times-Star*, the leading afternoon Republican paper, after the convention, issued an extra and openly bolted the whole ticket, demanding that clean Republicans hold a mass meeting this week to nominate a representative ticket.

The convention ticket can scarcely succeed, and anything would occasion a split that almost certainly will insure defeat, and it is universally admitted that Republican defeat in Cincinnati this Spring insures a Democratic victory next Fall and a Democratic successor to Senator Payne. The only respectable name on the whole ticket is that of Chamberlain for Prosecutor for Superior Judge. It is understood that the Citizens' Committee of Five Hundred will oppose the ticket. The *Volksblatt*, the leading German daily, will bolt the ticket in the morning, and it is rumored that Gen. Noyes will withdraw.

CHAUTAUQUA'S PROGRAMME.

SEVERAL NEW FEATURES TO BE INTRODUCED THE COMING SEASON.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 19.—Those in charge of the arrangements for the sixteenth season at Chautauqua have been busily engaged in preparing an unusually varied and extensive programme. There will be several new features in the line of instruction. Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller will organize and carry on a woman's club, and in connection with this club there will be a cooking school, over which Mrs. Emma P. Ewing will preside. "The Chautauqua School of Music" is also a new department, as it will be organized this year, and it may be said that the entire musical programme promises to be much superior to that of last summer.

Those who attended the tourists' conference last season will be pleased to know that these are to be continued, "the tour" this time to be in Athens, Alexandria and Cairo. In the College of Liberal Arts, Prof. T. Burgess of Newport, R. I., is added to the Department of Latin, and Prof. Borden T. Bowne of Boston University, an authority in metaphysics, will conduct the course in psychology.

Prof. J. P. Mahaffy of Trinity College, Dublin, who has contributed some very readable as well as instructive matter to the *Chautauquan*, will be a "special guest of Chautauqua"—whatever the phrase may mean—for a week in August.

Among other names, unfamiliar to the Chautauqua programme, though not to the reading public, which are on the list for the coming season are Donald G. Mitchell, Prof. H. H. Boyesen, Miss Kate Field, Dr. Washington Gladden, Bill Nye, and Dr. John R. Paxton.

A BREAK IN WHEAT.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Nobody appeared to understand clearly the cause of the break in wheat to-day. The *Daily Business* says:

"McCormick and Schwartz started it by free offerings, and a few minutes afterward news was received of a row in the Central Millers' Association. This association has its headquarters at St. Louis, and as nearly as can be learned the trouble, if there is trouble, is between the country millers and the city millers.

"The former, it is said, are long of wheat and flour and want to keep the price of flour up, while the city millers have very little flour or wheat, and most of them are supposed to be short of wheat.

"The interest of the two wings of the association not being the same, disagreement seemed natural and that is what it is claimed caused not only a disagreement, but an open rupture. It is more than probable the importance of the row, if any row, was greatly exaggerated by the newsgatherer, but it furnished a pretext for a successful raid."

Some people thought the Fairbanks were selling, and it was rumored they were employing outside houses for this purpose. The shorts covered freely, and in the aggregate a good deal of wheat changed hands.

PAYING DAMAGES FOR A COLLISION.

PITTSBURG, March 19.—As showing what a little railroad wreck may yield, the Pittsburg and Lake Erie's settlement to-day with its employes who were injured in a collision at Wampum on the Beaver River March 23, 1886, is both novel and instructive. By a misinterpretation of the dispatcher's orders opposite bound express trains collided and were wrecked, killing Samuel Gray, a passenger, and injuring Conductors McCaulley and Bonner and Engineers Bankard and Orr.

Aside from settling for the life lost for negligence the large material loss in the wreck seemed to constitute the chief damage. With the four men injured, however, the company has just settled for $60,000. The three first named sued for $50,000 each, or $150,000. Orr, who didn't sue, gets $6,000 cash and $3,500 for doctors' bills, &c., and was sent, with his family, to California to recuperate. He is kept on the company's pay rolls at $5 10 per day.

A DOMINIE AFTER SPOILS.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 19.—The Rev. William Henry Harrison Adams, D. D., of this city is a candidate for Chaplain of the Senate of the United States, and has obtained the indorsement of both the Illinois Senators, the Republicans of the Illinois Legislature, of Gov. Fifer of Illinois, and of Gov. Foraker of Ohio. He is a very fine penmanist and very eloquent Methodist preacher, born in Illinois in 1840, and for 12 years was President of the Illinois Wesleyan University in this city.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day accepted bonds to the amount of $155,200 as 108 and $34,000 at 109.

A SILLY RUMOR SET AT REST.

THE CONFEDERACY DID NOT PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH A CHURCH.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19.—Jefferson Davis has written a letter to the Rev. J. William Jones, formerly of Richmond, who is well known as Secretary of the Georgia Historical Society. The letter was in answer to one sent him by Mr. Jones inclosing the following paragraph from the Talmadge Memorial Encyclopedia:

"It is a law but somewhat singular revelation that the leaders of the late Confederacy in the south, now happily buried and much mourned, proposed among other unrealized to establish a church in connection with the States. The scheme was upon the authority of the Rev. Dr. McFerrin, a leading Methodist divine, who died lately in Nashville, Tenn. It was his intention, he said, from all that he gathered while serving as a Chaplain in the Southern Army, and so persuaded was he of the correctness of his inference that he was enabled thereby to bear the result of the great conquest with equanimity."

Mr. Davis, in his reply, dated March 16, says:

"I have received yours of the 13th inst., with the inclosed slip. The story referred to is not only untrue, but absurd. The Constitution of the Confederate States differed from that of the United States by having in its preamble a recognition of the Supreme Being and invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God, and in section 9 of the first article it said: 'Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.'

"No such prohibition was contained in the Constitution of the United States as originally adopted, but the many prohibitions were made by amendment. The original observance of the spirit and letter of the Constitution by the Confederate States Government was so marked a feature as never to have been denied by the most zealous. But if these silly slanders be worthy of any investigation, it may be asked, What church or sect was to constitute the establishment? Was it to be the largest church in the country? I think not, I suppose, was the Methodist Church South.

"And would this have been such a grievance to the southern people as to necessitate in so few years the downfall of the Confederacy? Was the church to be selected indicated by the composition of the chosen officers of the Confederate Government and the Cabinet counselors directing its policy? If so, how does the matter stand?

"The President was an Episcopalian, the Vice-President a Presbyterian, the Secretary of State a Hebrew, the Secretary of the Treasury an Episcopalian, the Secretary of War a Presbyterian, the Secretary of the Navy a Catholic, the Postmaster-General a Methodist, and the Attorney-General a Baptist or as different shades of member of all these denominations except the Catholic. Hence appears the absurdity of the supposition that a church establishment was contemplated, or, if so, was a possible achievement."

MARY ANDERSON'S ILLNESS.

NOT EVEN A PRIEST ALLOWED TO SEE THE ACTRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—There was no marked change in Mary Anderson's condition to-day. None was looked for, and her brother says that he expects her recovery will be slow. Dr. Mitchell, the expert in nervous diseases, said to-day as he left her suite of isolated departments in one of the flats at the Stratford: "She is doing as well as can be expected, but she must be kept very quiet and away from anything that might agitate or excite her."

The same mystery that has made the nature of Miss Anderson's ailment a matter of speculation since she arrived in Philadelphia is kept up. It is more than likely that no one, with the possible exception of her doctor, knows just what is the matter with her. Joseph Anderson, her brother, when asked the question point blank said: "To be perfectly frank, I do not know what it is myself."

No one was allowed to see Miss Anderson to-day, and all statements about her receiving callers in her boudoir and being interviewed are pure fiction. So imperative are the orders in this respect, that when one of the Jesuit Fathers from St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, where Miss Anderson attends, was in Philadelphia, and who knows her very well, called to-day, he was told that it would be impossible for her to see him. If it had been possible for her to see any one, she would have seen him. Miss Anderson has not left her room and it has been days since almost all the time.

Fred Zimmerman, Manager of the Chestnut-Street Opera House, speaking of Miss Anderson and the loss her withdrawal from her engagements would entail, said to-night: "She is a very sick woman, more so than many suppose, and it is very unfortunate all round."

CHICAGO, March 19.—Mr. Ariel Barney, Miss Julia Marlowe's manager, this day consolidated arrangements with Mr. Abbey by which Miss Marlowe will fill the time in Boston originally secured by Mr. Abbey for Miss Anderson.

OLD COAL LANDS TO BE OPENED.

BUFFALO, March 19.—E. L. Hedstrom, J. M. Brinker, and R. W. Jones, the well-known coal men of this city, have just completed the purchase of a very large tract of coal lands in Elk County, Penn. The property is what is known as the Shawmut tract, and consists of 5,300 acres in fuel and 1,300 acres with mineral rights, a total of 6,600 acres. The tract lies in the centre of the Mead Run coal basin, and is underlaid almost entirely by the lower productive coal measures. Under parts of the property there are from four to six workable coal beds. The greatest importance, however, is attached to the lower Freeport coal bed, which is the same as the old Fairmont, formerly owned by Brinker and Jones.

The property lies on both sides of Mead Run in Horton Township, Elk County. It is 50 miles south of the New-York and Pennsylvania State line and 90 miles east of the Pennsylvania and Ohio State line. The railroad outlets are of the best. The southern end of the property is within a mile of the Erie at Brockport and four miles of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, and Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroads, and the Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania at Brockwayville. The property has not been worked for 20 years, but steps will at once be taken to open it up.

IN THE STONE'S PLACE.

The chartered steamer C. R. Stone, which is now serving as a patrol boat in place of the revenue cutter Manhattan, will be replaced to-day by the steamer Talisman. The Talisman is the vessel which was used by Lieut. Hunter when in charge of the anchorage ground.

The Manhattan will be towed to-day to the Continental Iron Works for repairs on her boiler. When ready for service she will probably be sent up the Sound on duty as a cruising cutter.

The importance of the work of Capt. Tozier and his command in New-York Harbor has decided the Treasury Department to make a separate service of the duty. During the last week the patrol boat handled $3,000,000 worth of shipping, placing it on secure anchorage ground and in safe berths.

THREE CASES OF LEPROSY.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19.—The Elberton *Star* announces that there are three cases of genuine Asiatic leprosy in the northern portion of that county, two of the victims being negroes and one a respectable white man, whose name is suppressed until more authentic information establishes it. One of the negroes has turned white, while the other is broken out in spots, as is also the white man. The negroes say they have seen these cases say there is no doubt about their being lepers, although there is no professional authority for the assertion.

SOUTHERN BASEBALL LEAGUE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 19.—At a meeting of the Southern Baseball League here to-day a schedule of games was made up, beginning April 20 at Chattanooga and New-Orleans. The league is made up of six clubs—Atlanta, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Memphis, New-Orleans and Chattanooga, and hopes for a prosperous season as the result of a revival in the South of interest in the game.

ONE BOY STABS ANOTHER.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., March 19.—The police are hunting for George Wormesley, a 14-year-old boy, who stabbed James Coonan, aged 16. Coonan is lying dangerously ill at his home. The boys had quarrelled, and last night Wormesley followed Coonan and stabbed him five times with a penknife. After the assault Wormesley fled.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Thomas Cervanta, dealer in furniture at 2,068 Third-avenue, has offered to compromise with his unsecured creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, half cash and half time. The offer was promptly accepted. He has been in the furniture business about 15 years, and two years ago opened the Hotel Harlem, which furniture he which he claimed mortgaged on Feb. 11 for $6,992 to D. G. Crosby. He became involved in litigation with his landlord, and the trouble has followed by his offer to compromise. His unsecured debts are said to be about $3,500.

Chamberlin & Co., successors of Utter & Chamberlin, Piano Case Mills, 99 to 105 Second-street, Cincinnati, Ohio, assigned yesterday to Samuel Smith, Jr. Assets, $18,000 to $20,000; liabilities about $12,000. Preferences were given aggregating $11,800.

Foster Keesling, jeweler, at 2,167 Third-avenue, made an assignment yesterday to John J. Connally, giving a preference to Charlotte A. Keesling for $2,318. She has been in business 14 years and carried a stock of about $2,000.

C. & V. Grossman, large beer saloon, at 71 Bridge-street, were sold out by the Sheriff yesterday. Judgments were entered against them for $2,300 in favor of the Eberbach Brewing Company.

William Schill, plastic frame maker, at 459 First-and-a-half-avenue, has assigned to Henry Schill, without a bond. He has been in the business about 15 years with a small capital.

John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, and Mrs. Sullivan have filed petitions in bankruptcy. Their debts aggregate $7,000. There are no assets worth speaking about.

A CHANGE IN SATURN'S RINGS.

GENEVA, N. Y., March 19.—Prof. Brooks, Director of the Smith Observatory, has obtained several observations of the new white region on Saturn's ring, and announces his discovery that the light is variable and that telescopes of the light of Sept. 1st or 2d of a change in Saturn's system is of the highest scientific interest.

VERY LIGHT BIDDING.

BEGINNING OF THE SALE OF THE ERWIN DAVIS COLLECTION.

The expectations of those interested in the auction sale of Erwin Davis's collection of pictures, began last evening in Chickering Hall, were not realized. The attendance was light, the bidding was sluggish, and prices ruled low. Sixty-nine of the 145 pictures were sold by Auctioneer Robert Somerville in an hour and forty minutes. Seventy-one pictures were shown. A marine view by Manet was passed without a bid. A. G. Decamp's "Village near Smyrna" commanded a bid of $100, and was carried back over until this evening.

Rousseau's "Landscape and Trees," from the Feder collection, Paris, and valued at $10,000, was started at $1,000. Thousand-dollar bids were made until $5,000 was reached, when the bids changed to $100, and finally $50, reaching $4,250. The name of the successful bidder was not revealed. Potter Palmer of Chicago bought "The Sunset," by George Inness, and also Valon's "Still Life." The latter was the fifty-fourth picture exhibited and the first one that provoked any applause.

J. G. Palmonier paid $45 for a landscape by J. F. Murphy of this city, when the frame was worth $20. C. M. Kurtz obtained two gems—a landscape by Michal for $25 and a still life study by Chardin for $170. "Wheat Fields near Chantilly," by Palmer of Albany, was knocked down to F. R. Bell for $300. The sales footed up $35,625. Following is a list of the more important pictures and the prices paid:

Rousseau, T., "Landscape and Trees"	$4,250
Inness, George, "The Sunset"	4,100
Corot, J. B. C., "The Coliseum"	1,800
Corot, J. B. C., "A Summer Day"	1,775
Troyon, C., "Landscape and Cattle"	1,265
Millet, J. F., "The Fisherman"	1,250
Corot, J. B. C., "Moonlight Shipping at Ostend"	1,200
Courbes, G., "In the Jura Mountains"	1,175
Daubigny, C. F., "Twilight"	1,010
Daubigny, C. F., "Evening"	1,000
Vallon, A., "Still Life"	900
Barye, A. L., "Landscape"	850
Daubigny, C. F., "Sunset"	800
Courbet, G., "The Blacksmith's Shop"	800
Dupré, Jules, "Marine"	775
Dupré, Julas, "Landscape"	625
Dupré, Jules, "Morning"	575
Degas, E., "Before the Race"	550

A BLAZING BLOCK.

A LINE OF SMALL HOUSES IN BROADWAY ON FIRE.

About 1:30 o'clock this morning fire broke out among the row of small frame structures on the west side of Broadway, comprising almost the whole of the block between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.

The flames spread rapidly and three alarms of fire were counted. Great excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, and the guests of the Hotel Normandie near by were thrown into spasms of fear and consternation.

The loss is about $20,000. A number of horses was saved from a stable included in the building. James Dunn, a fireman of Engine 3, had his leg broken by a fence falling on him.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

B. F. Jones of Pittsburg is at the Windsor Hotel.

M. Tchigorin of St. Petersburg is at the Clarendon Hotel.

William M. Singerly of Philadelphia and George Bielstain of Buffalo are at the Hoffman House.

John C. New of Indiana and Gen. George H. Sharpe of Kingston, N. Y., are at the Gilsey House.

Capt. C. S. Norton and Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Ex-Congressman Ambrose A. Ranney of Boston and the Rev. Dr. Thomas K. Conrad of Philadelphia are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Congressmen William M. Springer of Illinois and Samuel P. Snider of Minnesota, Hamilton Harris of Albany, and Orlow W. Chapman of Binghamton are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

MONTREAL, March 19.—Information reached here yesterday afternoon of a collision attended with fatal results, which occurred on the Intercolonial Railway at 11 o'clock in the morning, one mile west of Rimouski. The express train from Halifax was coming west and running on time and it collided with a special freight train which was behind time, having been delayed by snow drifts. As a result of the accident four persons were killed, namely, H. Michaud, conductor of the freight train, and J. Levesque, his brakeman; Horace Whitney, driver of the express train, who is a brother of the Mechanical Superintendent of the road, and J. Fahey, the fireman.

The injured are A. Jolistie, A. Levesque and A. Fuller. Two doctors were in attendance and the injured men removed to the Rimouski Hospital. The two engines were wrecked with the baggage car and two freight cars, and traffic was considerably delayed.

A BIG BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 19.—The Woonsocket Rubber Company has purchased the entire Buffum's Island estate of 20 acres in this city on which to erect the largest rubber boot and shoe factory in the world, concentrating there the present Woonsocket and Millville plants. This settles the long-continued contest for furnishing the site in which the city of Woonsocket and the village of Millville in Blackstone, Mass., have been rivals. The city of Woonsocket guarantees partial exemption from taxation for 15 years.

VALUABLE HORSES SOLD.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., March 19.—Sixty-seven horses were sold at the Locky-Carmony sale to-day, amounting to $31,100. Wayne Wilson, a. s., brought $11,000, sold to Emil Ambos, Columbus, Ohio; Fiorine, b. m., to R. H. Wells, Crown Point, Ind., $1,000; Mina, b. m., to Robert Aull, St. Louis, $1,000; American Girl, to James Jamieson, Buffalo, N. Y., $1,500; Raven Boy, blk. s., to S. McKinney of Wisconsin, $3,600.

NEWARK GETS A WATER SUPPLY.

NEWARK, N. J., March 19.—The Newark Common Council to-night agreed by a vote of 26 to 4 to accept the offer of the Lehigh Valley Company to supply Newark with water. The supply will be 56,000,000 gallons per day, and the arrangement gives the city the option of purchasing the plant for $6,000,000. The water will come from the Ramapo watershed.

THE VESUVIUS ALL RIGHT.

It is denied by the Messrs. Cramp that another trial of the Vesuvius has been ordered. As late as yesterday the Navy Department had issued no such order.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Paul Gantert, dealer in painters' supplies and maker of white lead at 514 Third-avenue, occupies the store and basement. In the latter, at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out suddenly, and the flames, fed by the inflammable materials stored in the place, were so fierce that two alarms were sent out. Over the store is the New-York Dental Laboratory, and after the building is occupied by families, who went to the roof rather than go out of the front door, which was licked by the flames. No one was injured. The fire did not get beyond the store. The loss on stock is from $3,500 to $4,000. The damage to the building is about $500. In going to the fire the spare engine of the Ninth Battalion used by Engine Company No. 1 lost a wheel in Third-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-second streets, and was slightly damaged. Capt. Croker and his men were not hurt, but had a narrow escape. The accident blocked the down-town track of the surface road for half an hour.

The four-story brick building 20 and 22 Bergen-street, Brooklyn, owned by J. B. Decker and occupied as a wood, metal factory by Howard & Shackleton, was partially destroyed by fire last night. The loss on stock and machinery was $4,000 and on the building $2,000. Both were fully insured.

Smith Brothers' mill, situated on the west side of the river, two miles below Bay City, Mich., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $55,000 on mill, and $30,000 on salt blocks and docks. Two million feet of lumber owned by East Saginaw parties, and valued at $35,000, were also consumed.

Last night fire broke out in the molding department of the Fort Plain Spring and Axle Works, owned by Wood, Smith & Co., at Fort Plain, N. Y., and before it was extinguished a damage of $8,000 was done. The molding rooms were entirely destroyed.

The Dobbs Ferry railroad station caught fire from some unknown cause about midnight on Monday night and the upper portion was gutted. It is thought the fire started in the telegraph office. The loss is about $500.

Loss on Ernest E. Waitt's sash and blind factory at Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y., was burned Monday night; also, his lumber and barn and lumber in his yard. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $6,000.

Samuel Tabor's barn, near Slatersville, R. I., was burned yesterday morning. Sixteen head of cattle and horses perished in the flames. The loss is $5,000; insured.

The loss by the fire at London, Ontario, on Monday, in the London and Petrolia Barrel Company's establishment, is $12,500; insurance, $10,000.

Derwin, Rich & Stone's flour and feed mill at Owego, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $25,000.

The fire at the A. W. Brown & Son's mill at South Weymouth, Mass., was partly burned yesterday. Loss $2,500 to $3,000; insured.

A CRIME IN HASTE.

HOW A MAN WAS KILLED IN A DISPUTE OVER A DOG.

A dispute over a dog in the saloon of Thomas Cunningham, at 1,307 Second-avenue, last night, resulted in the death of Cunningham's brother-in-law, Thomas Hughes, a laborer, who lived at 1,309 Second-avenue. Hughes was struck on the head with a heavy glass beer mug, and died in the Presbyterian Hospital this morning. Cunningham was arrested and locked up in the Yorkville Police Court.

FIRING ON THE BOOMERS.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 19.—Assistant United States Attorney Hogan this morning received two telegrams from Oklahoma Station, Indian Territory, announcing that the Boomers at that point had been fired upon by the United States troops early this morning, and that the most of them had fled to the cover of the woods.

The boomers are very indignant at this action on the part of the regular soldiers, and demand protection of the United States civil authorities. They say that the assault upon them was without orders from the commanding officer. The United States Attorney immediately wired the several deputy United States Marshals near Oklahoma Station to arrest every person who should violate the United States statute, whether he be soldier or civilian.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gov. Seay of Alabama has appointed William Martin of Jackson County, that State, to the office of Assistant Attorney-General of Alabama to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of the Hon. Thomas N. McClellan to the Supreme Court Bench. Martin is a young lawyer 25 years of age, and one of the most brilliant in the State of Alabama.

George Nichols, a laborer, aged 23, of Mendhall Township, Jefferson County, N. Y., has been arrested on the charge of being one of a gang of White Caps who a few nights ago whipped Simon Stokes, a farmer, of the same township.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal will be opened for the season on Monday, the 25th inst. The price for carrying coal between Honesdale and Rondout will be the same as paid last season—75 cents per gross ton.

Mr. Weiters, member of the corps of engineers now engaged in surveying a new railroad line from Montgomery, Ala., to Anniston, was drowned in the Tallapoosa River last evening.

Fine solid gold badges, similar in design to those of the Inaugural Committee, will be given, one each, to President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, and the leading members of the committee.

The Secretary of the Navy has notified members of Congress that there are 47 vacancies in the Naval Academy for them to fill and there will be 44 more early in May.

Information reached Wilkesbarre yesterday that Giuseppe Saravind, accomplice of Ben Mount Mike in the murder of Paymaster McClure, has been arrested in Italy.

H. D. Smith of Gloversville, N. Y., committed suicide at the Henderson House at Belleville, Ontario, last night by cutting his throat.

The International Association of Fire Engineers has adopted a schedule of prices for the steam engines and boilers used in the department.

The Illinois Senate yesterday passed a bill appropriating $50,000 for a monument to the late Gen. U. S. Grant.

Miss Mary A. Bryant, a graduate of the Medical College of the Woman's Hospital of New-York, and Dr. Edward Bliss Foote, a graduate of Bellevue Medical College, were married yesterday.

THE NAVY YARD SWAMP.

BROOKLYN AUTHORITIES HAVE AN EYE ON GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The city authorities of Brooklyn have for some time evinced a disposition to gain possession of the Government swamp land lying in and about the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The appointment of Gen. B. F. Tracy as Secretary of the Navy, it is believed in some quarters, will improve the chances of accomplishing that object. These naval officers who have learned of the proposed measure are greatly exercised, and it looks as if there would be a united front to hold the land for Government purposes.

These swamp lands lie beyond the Cobb Dock and out toward Flushing-avenue. For years this part of the navy yard property has been useless. Between the Cobb Dock and the swamp land are decaying wharves, the planking of which is a source of constant danger by day and a serious risk to whoever utilizes it by night. Beyond these wharves is the low swamp stretching to the Brooklyn avenues, the whole presenting a desolate picture.

The Brooklyn people, long accustomed to this eyesore, have concluded to acquire the property and convert it into a market place or specious park. The

RAILROADS.

NEW LINE TO

WASHINGTON

BALTIMORE, WILMINGTON, CHESTER AND

PHILADELPHIA,

Via BOUND BROOK ROUTE AND

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

COMPLETE SERVICE OF EXPRESS TRAINS.

NO EXTRA FARES.

Pullman Palace and Sleeping Cars.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 10.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., N. R.

For Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, and Chester, daily at 8:30 (21:00 except Sunday) A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.

For Philadelphia, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. SUNDAYS 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 8:30, 12:00 P. M.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 787 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn. New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE

TO PHILADELPHIA,

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON

Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, And all Points WEST.

Pullman Car Service on all Trains.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:

For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M., 22:00 Midnight.
For CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 4:45 P. M.

For PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON, 8:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 12:00 Midnight.

All trains (except 11:00 A. M.) run daily.

For Tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. and O. Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

CHARLES O. SCULL,
W. M. CLEMENTS, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE, MARCH 18, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7:00 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:15 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

4:30, 8:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 4:00, 9:00 A. M. for Red Bank, Long Branch, (Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, except Sunday,) Point Pleasant.

4:30, 9:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, &c.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Vineland, Bridgeton.

4:30, 6:00, 8:15, 10:20, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 5:36, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9 A. M. for Forth Amboy.

For LAKEWOOD at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 4:36 P. M. (Parlor cars at 2:30 and 4:30.)

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. (3:30 P. M., through express with parlor cars.)

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia, and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R. leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. SUNDAYS 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 8:30, 12:00 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30, (11:00 except Sunday) A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and Parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 787 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn. New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after JANUARY 20, 1889.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNRIVALLED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Debrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:00 A. M., 6:30, (Dining Car,) and 8 P. M. (Limited.) New-York and Chicago Limited of Parlor, Dining, Smoking, and Sleeping Vestibuled Cars at 9 A. M. every day.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., 3 P. M.; Corry and Kane, 9:00 A. M. connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:20 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phoenixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10:00 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:00 A. M., arrive Washington 4:00 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular at 5:30, 8:00, and 11:30 A. M., 12:01, 3:10, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:15 and 9:00 A. M., 4:30 and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

12:20 P. M., week days, (through Parlor Car,) 1:00 and 2:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Bay Head Junction, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:20 and 5:00 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 9:00 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

6:30, 7:30, 8, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:00 (Congressional Limited,) 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 8:30 and 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 5:15, 9:00, (8 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 4:30, 5, 8:30 P. M. Local, 8 A. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M. Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:15 A. M., 12:00, 1, 2 & 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices, Nos. 1, 425, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt; 3 Courtlandt, and Hoboken station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d street station, New-York, as follows: Local and way stations earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *6:00, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *6:00, 10:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:15 A. M.; 10:00, *11:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, *6:00 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 8:15, *9:55 A. M., *6:00, *8:15 P. M. (and all 1:30 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 8:15, *9:55, *11:30 A. M., 44:00, *6:00, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 8:45 P. M.; Hoosick Falls, 8:15 A. M., 4:10, 5:15 P. M. Sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Other trains daily except Sunday. ‖Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, as follows: 8:30 A. M., Hoboken, West Shore station, at 11:00 A. M. 8:30 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 322 Washington-st. 789 Fulton-st. Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st. New-York, 271, 366, and 942 Broadway, 158 Bowery, 12 Park-place, and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st. N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent & Vanderbilter, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Trains leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:

7 A. M. (Sundays, 8 A. M.) Day Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Corning, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Binghamton, Scranton, Hawley, Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Port Jervis, Goshen, Monroe, Oswego, Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Montreal, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, and all points West, North, and Northwest. Parlor cars to Buffalo, Rochester, Binghamton, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, March 19:

L De Walltearns, by order of the Executors, sold the four-story and three-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 98, 201 Bleecker-st., north side, 125.9 ft. west of Macdougal-st., for $13,350, to Hazelt Brothers. Also sold at public auction the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 98, 196 Bleecker-st., south side, 100 feet west of Macdougal-st., for $16,900, to M. Gross.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction three four-story stone-front dwellings, with lots each 20 by 70, 279 to 283 4th-av., east side, 110 feet north of 21st-st., for $65,200, to William Bunter; four-story brick building, with lot 18.5 by 65, 328 3d-av., northeast corner of 36th-st.; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 19.5 by 74, 208 East 35th-st., north side, 63.4 feet east of 3d-av., and similar house, with lot 18.5 by 74, 206 East 35th-st., adjoining above, sold for $51,800, to Merritt H. Smith; two 3-story brick tenements, with lots each 24.8 by 103, 647 and 649 1st-av., west side, 49.4 feet north of 38th-st., sold for $61,050, to same purchaser; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 86.15 by — by 40, 441 East 52d-st., north side, 94 feet west of Avenue A, sold for $8,100, to T. Humphrey; four-story stone-front flat, with lot 20 by 100.5, 393 East 52d-st., north side, 254.6 feet east of 2d-av., sold for $12,750, to Leon Cohen; four-story brick tenement, with lot 23.11 by 100.5, 328 East 52d-st., south side, 378.9 feet east of 2d-av., sold for $13,300, to Joseph Mosbay; four-story brick building, with lot 25.8 by 100, 1,753 3d-av., southwest corner of 91st-st., sold for $31,600, to A. J. Sullivan. Also, under a foreclosure decree, Messrs. Wilbur Larremore, Clifton Storm, and John Delanahty, Referees, disposed of four four-story brick tenements, with lots each 20 by 90.11, 248 to 254 West 144th-st., south side, 260.6 feet east of 8th-av., for $35,600, to Ellen A. Hall, E. T. Auchmuty, Allen Tucker, and Mary A. Tucker, plaintiffs.

R. Ludlow & Co. sold at public auction the dwelling house, with lot 20.8 by 100, 570 5th-av., west side, 79.9 feet north of 46th-st, for $88,500, to E. G. Ives.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction 36 lots, bounded by 131st-133d sts., Convent and 10th avs., for $110,375, to E. Farley and others, and 11 lots, on Convent-av., between 130th and 131st sts., sold for $33,550, to J. R. Foley and others. Also, under foreclosure decree, Hamilton Morton, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story stone-front house, with lot 15 by 99.11, 427 East 135th-st., north side, 375 feet west of 3d-av., for $6,400, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, plaintiff.

James Biesecker & Son sold by order of the Executors the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.3 by 80, 1,670 Madison-av., southwest corner of 111th-st., for $110,000, to C. Vanderwerker; frame dwelling, with lot 33 by 159, 1,978 Vanderbilt-av., east side, 158 feet north of 176th-st., sold for $3,400, to J. Gibson, and three-story brick dwelling, with plot of land 72 by 108, on East 175th-st., southeast corner of Bathgate-av., for $11,750, to same purchaser.

Scott & Mowry sold at public auction six lots, each 25 by 100, on West 64th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 11th-av., for $18,900, to Samuel Goldsmith; three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 64th-st., south side, 225 feet west of 8th-av., sold for $25,400, to same purchaser; one lot, 24 by 100.5, on West 64th-st., north side, 350 feet west of 8th-av., sold for $11,650, to same purchaser; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 15 by 100.11, 212 West 121st-st., south side, near 7th-av., sold for $12,500, to Mr. F. Willard; similar houses, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, 25 East 125th-st., north side, east of 5th-av., sold for $20,000, to same purchaser, and eight lots, each 25 by 100, on 7th-st., south side, 200 feet east of Avenue A, Unionport, Westchester County, sold for $600, to D. Mahlberg.

William Kennelly & Brother sold at public auction the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16 by 99.11, 326 West 145th-st., south side, 42 feet east of Edgecombe-av., for $10,700, to Eugene Twigg.

D. Ingraham & Co., in partition, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 23 by 71.2, 183 Franklin-st., south side, 173.10 feet east of Hudson-st., for $20,100, to John Keegan, and house, with lot 20.6 by 50.6 by 26 by 49.8, 4 Wasserstein, north side, 24.1 feet west of Sullivan-st., for $6,800, to John E. Hyams. Also, under a foreclosure decree, William P. Burr, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five-story stone-front tenement, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, 327 East 52d-st., north side, 306.9 feet west of 1st-av., for $12,750, to John B. Grant.

William B. Brown, under a foreclosure decree, Abner C. Thomas, Esq., Referee, sold eight three-story stone-front dwellings, with plot of land 138.11 by 100.8 by 127 by 100.11, 122 to 136 West 97th-st., south side, 450 feet east of 10th-av., third mortgage, and four similar houses, with lots, 120 to 128 West 97th-st., south side, 519.11 feet east of 10th-av., second mortgage, for $99,000, to Francis M. Jencks, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 19.

67th-st, s. s., 180 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x102.2; Carrie G. Lapham to Lewis Friedman..... $30,000
Cathedral, 199 to 203 Lexington-av., and stores to Gerald Fitzgibbon..... 12,900
53d-st., s. s., 421.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18x100.5; Emilie and Alexander F. Liantard to Myra L. Dyke..... 14,000
Beekman-st., 85; James S. Bailey and another, Trustees of the Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company, and others, to Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company..... 1
110th-st, s. s., 100 ft. e. of Seventh-av., 45.11x100 x50x35x99.11x125; Bessie F., wife of Ralph R. Broadbent, to Charles W. Spooner..... 1,575
Delancey-st., s. s., 124.6 ft. e.v. of Suburban-st., 50x120; Sally M. Spooner to Bessie F., wife of Ralph R. Broadbent..... 7,500
Washington-st., 1; Roby A. Smith to Edmund Molongahn..... 1
Pleasant-av., w. s., 20.11 ft. n. of 119th-st., 20x75; Henry H. Nesmith, Executor of Arthur Child, to Marion C. Bay..... 8,000
Greene-st., e. s., 125 n. of Prince-st., 25x100; Greene-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Prince-st., 1x100; Louis and Samuel Sachs and wives to Max Gottschalk..... 82,500
Rogers-place, 28, 30 West 43d-st.; Daniel Murray and wife to John Johnson..... 260
73d-st., n. s., 215 ft. w. of 5th-av., 40x100.5; E. Purcell and wife to Charles A. Miller..... 50,500
Stebbins-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Prospect-av., 25x100; Mary A. Miller to Julia C. Hendrickson..... 1
86th-st., s. s., 100 West, Thomas G. Dunn and wife to William F. Kneeland..... 2,000
Same property; Executors of Patrick Kennedy to same..... part
81st-st., 600 E. of 9th; Norman Wronkow and wife to Grifen Tompkins..... 11,000
53d-st., n. s., 262 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x189.8 x100.8x189.4; James A. Striker and wife to Michael and Mary Sullivan..... 35,000
43d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x100.5; William S. Murdock to Eugene S. Lynch..... 10
7th-st., n. s., 136.6 ft. w. of Madison-av., 16.8x102; Andrew N. Sutter and wife to John F. B. Wells..... 1
Rutgers-place, 17; Solomon Goldstein and wife to Hyman Schwartz..... 12,000
Same property; Morris Goldstein to Solomon Goldstein..... 6,250
1st-st., s. s., lots 220, 222, 224, and 226, 24th Ward; Frederick P. Forster, Referee, to Newlander..... 300
Third-av., 435 and 437 East; Philip Bohner to August Jacob..... 1
Willis-av., s. s. corner of 138th-st., 100x 251.6; Emma S. Palle to E. Hirsh and another..... 1
Allen-st., 11, and 62 Canal-st.; Lorillard Spencer and others to Harris Cohen and another..... 30,250
Pleasant-av., s. s., 25.5 ft. e. of 115th-st., 25.3x76; August Jacob to Fanny Frosh-lich..... 26,000
Exeter-st., n. s., 84.7 ft. e. of Hester-st., 24.7x 100; Morris Goldstein and wife to Anna Kaufman..... 47,000
Rivington-st., 55; L. Spencer and others to Henry Wehle..... 15,000
Stanton-st., n. s., 111 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x160.8, and also n. s., of 924-st., 138 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18x100; James Phillips and wife to Charles Smith..... 600
155th-st., s. s., 49.6 ft. w. of Tiffany-av., 24.7x0; C. H. Roosevelt, Referee, to H. S. Chapin, Bank Property; J. K. Varnehall and another to same..... 1
151st-st., s. s., 149 ft. w. of Tiffany-av., 20x 143; Charles H. Roosevelt, Referee, to Mary H. Slauson..... 1,125
89th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.8; H. Appenheimer and others to John N. Stewart..... 10,750
Kingsbridge-av., s. s., 64.8 ft. w. of Monroe-st., 80x102; George Stolk to Agnes Meyer..... 5,000
124th-st., n. s., 352.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18x 100.11; Benjamin A. Van Tassell, Sr., to Charles Mierisch..... 5,000
Gardner-av., s. s., 100 E. s. of Orchard Terrace, 50x100; Isaac S. Hartman to Edward J. Hartman..... 1
51st-st., 425 East; Otto Horwitz and wife to Karl M. Wallach..... 13,000
Van Cortlandt-av., s. s. corner of St. George's Church, 50x250.10x108.5x250.4; William S. and Charles W. Updyke to Ann Madden and Annie McMahon..... 677
Prince-st., 136; Lorillard Spencer and others, as heirs of N. Spencer, etc., to George Schuster..... 12,000
Madison-av., s. s., 74.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 26x80; Mary Walsh to Valentine Bohringer..... 12,000
125th-st., n. s., 100.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.11x 100; Samuel R. Kenyon and wife to James Cussion..... 11,000
70th-av., 205; Annie M. White to Amelia Pfaelzer..... 16,250
11th-st., 14 West; John Boland and wife to Sarah J. Lyon..... 26,000
Fifty-fifth-st., s. s., corner of 11th-av., 100.11 x100.5; John R. Smith and wife to Edward L. Wilson..... 1
113th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Lenox-av., 150x 201.10; John A. Smith and wife to Augustus Smith..... 1
114th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.11; part to same..... 1
Ninety-ninth-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18.11x100.11; Charles Roosevelt, Referee, to James Hyde..... 250
Stebbins-av., w. s., 81 ft. s. of Prospect-av., 25x146.6x25x164.7; Charles H. Perry to Mary C. Muller..... 1
Hall-av., s. s., 174.11 ft. e. of southern Boundary, 97.6x118; Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association to Sophia L. Smith
83d-st., s. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20x141; Henry T. Schlegel and wife to Charles J. Miller..... 1
[illegible] Christopher Hoey to [illegible]
[illegible] s. s. of Avenue B, 20x141; John H. Brodie to Charles J. Miller..... 32,250
[illegible] s. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x277; same to same..... 32,250
[illegible] s. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x277; same to same..... 32,250
[illegible] s. s. corner of 125th-st., 100.8 x100; Mary Downey and wife to Christopher [illegible]..... 11,875
[illegible] s. s. corner of 125th-st., 100.8 x100; Mary Downey and wife to Christopher [illegible]..... 27,500
[illegible] s. s. corner of 125th-st., 100.8 x100; Mary Downey and wife to Christopher [illegible]..... 600
[illegible] s. s. corner of 125th-st., 100.8 x100; Mary Downey and wife to Christopher [illegible]..... 1,000

THE SALT TRUST RUMORS

DEALERS NOT AFRAID OF THE BRITISH SYNDICATE.

A WIDESPREAD BELIEF THAT THE FORMATION OF SUCH A TRUST IN THIS COUNTRY IS NOT FEASIBLE.

Apropos of the "salt trust story" telegraphed from Detroit, representative men in the salt trade here say there has been a misrepresentation of the facts. The truth about the combination operation, they say, is that the English salt syndicate is trying to imitate the foreign reach of the English brewery syndicate and the English cigar syndicate. Whether this latest movement will be successful time alone will show.

The Western New-York Association men think its success extremely doubtful. From their point of view the proposition which was made to them and rejected meant turkey for the syndicate and buzzard for the American manufacturer. In other words, the syndicate made the general offer to absorb the interest at a price based upon the volume of business done in a given period as shown by the books. The syndicate did not offer any guarantee of good faith, and its plan to be permitted to make an expert inspection of the properties without obligating itself in any manner was regarded as too unbusinesslike to be seriously considered. It was admitted yesterday by representatives of the association that a fair and reasonable proposition from the syndicate would be entertained. Until such time as one is made the association intends to follow its old method o doing business.

The association men say they do not know that such a thing as an American salt trust exists or that one is contemplated. They think a union of interests is feasible, but they are not prepared to explain the method. On the other hand, there are many jobbers and manufacturers who think it would be impossible to organize a successful trust or monopoly because of the unlimited salt fields in this country and the ease and cheapness of manufacturing salt.

It is well known in the trade that Charles F. Burrer, who was mentioned in the Detroit story as having made a deal with the Michigan association, is the active but not the financial representative of the English syndicate. The man with the money is believed to be F. R. Thurber, the grocer. There are other representatives engaged in the various branches of the work who do not care to be known. One of them, who has also aided the English brewery syndicates, said yesterday when questioned about the salt syndicate: "The salt manufacture of England is practically confined to a single county — Cheshire. Competition made prices so low that some of the manufacturers got together and formed a pool to control the interest. It was recently decided to organize a company and incorporate it. Twenty million dollars were required, but so eager were capitalists to invest that the promoters found $300,000,000 as their disposal. This led them to the consideration of a plan for extending their operations to the United States. They think that if the home market can be controlled successfully they can monopolize the trade of the whole world.

"In my opinion the only hope of succeeding with the great undertaking is to copy the Standard Oil Company's plan of maintaining a low price. The syndicate will not succeed without brilliant management. The business of manufacturing salt in this country is widely distributed, and past experience has shown that an American speculative pool is impracticable, for, if an attempt were made to unduly raise prices, new territory would be developed. As I understand it, the English syndicate aims to work its own field and ours in conjunction. They propose to limit the production to the actual demand, and introduce the most modern and economical methods of manufacture, taking advantage of every point, such as freight rates, duties, &c. Nothing of importance has been accomplished by the syndicate up to date so far as my knowledge goes. The work so far has been what miners call prospecting. It is purely preliminary. I can assure you."

A jobber of 25 years' experience said he had little faith in the scheme. He did not think it was being engineered by the right kind of a man or that it would be possible to consolidate the American interests with a view of maintaining high prices. There is too much salt in this country. Foreign competition is lessening each year, and American table salt is superior to that imported. There is no danger of a trust in that line. The salt can be struck and operated in from 60 to 90 days in several States and Territories. Very little Michigan salt comes East owing to the cost of transportation and the handy supply in this State. The jobbers thought that very little money had been made by manufacturers for several years. Salt costs about 65 cents per barrel to produce and has been sold at $3 a ton. In Michigan it has been sold as low as 50 cents a barrel.

A representative of the Genesee Salt Company said that the talk about a salt trust was about three parts wind. Until about 25 years ago America possessed but a limited salt industry, chiefly confined to the environs of Syracuse, salt fields there being the property of the State. At that time the country depended almost entirely upon the products of this field, together with a large quantity of the imported article, and the price, owing to the limited domestic competition, was high. About 1860 the manufacture was begun in Michigan and developed rapidly, so that by 1866 the price had fallen to $1 80 per barrel. As these fields became further developed the price fell during succeeding years until in 1886 it averaged 61 cents. Salt was discovered in Western New-York in 1883, and the development of that field reduced the price to 55 cents in 1887. It is now being manufactured in Virginia, Louisiana, Kansas, and other States.

ENGLEWOOD PEOPLE AROUSED.

Residents of Englewood are much concerned over a report that the management of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey are preparing an elaborate time table for the Summer which contemplates two daily express trains each way between New-York and Nyack, with no intermediate stops. This proposed step is especially annoying because, according to passenger and freight returns, it is claimed, Englewood contributes more to the support of the road than any other place on the line. The rumor seems to be so well founded that public resentment in Englewood is roused to the point of laying plans for a branch road from Englewood to Granton, a distance of six miles, there to connect with the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Road. It is said that Englewood trains could be run on the Susquehanna tracks, and could proceed without change to the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City. Such a road, its projectors predict, would at once become a formidable rival to the Northern for Englewood business. Something more definite is likely to be heard of it when the Northern's new time tables come out.

COVERINGS FOR THE FLOORS.

A change of residence usually implies new purchases in carpets, rugs, oil cloths, and other floor covering. Nearly every family must, at one time or another, have suffered from the lack of carpets in their new living rooms, for bare floors are unhealthy as well as unsightly, and so much is to be done in moving and making a new house habitable that laying carpets is one of the things usually left until beds are up, furniture put in place, shades fixed, and numerous other essentials are disposed of. Hyatt & Co., of 273 Canal-street, near Broadway, are making a specialty this year of fitting new homes with carpets. They have every facility for such work, and their stock of goods includes all varieties and materials. An important item, also in trading with them is that, in the section in which their store is situated, where they have been since 1856, store rents have declined so that they are enabled to offer wholesale rates to retail customers, while guaranteeing the best workmanship.

STEAMERS FOR TROY.

Now that the Hudson River has again become navigable the Troy Line of steamers will promptly resume business. The City of Troy will start from the foot of Christopher-street at 6 o'clock this evening. To-morrow at the same hour the Saratoga will make her first trip for the season. The beam of this line have been renovated during the Winter. All the state-rooms have new mattresses and fixings, and the convenience of passengers has been studied from every point of view. Electric bells and lights are included in the new equipment. As formerly, morning connections will be made at Troy with trains of the Delaware and Hudson and Fitchburg Railroads for northern and eastern points. A fast freight line has also been established in connection with the boats, by which shippers to places on the above-named railroads will be able to send their goods on quick time and at reasonable rates.

TWO PILOTS SUSPENDED.

The Board of Pilot Commissioners yesterday found occasion to discipline two of the pilots employed in bringing ocean steamers into port. In one case Capt. Mann of the steamship State of Pennsylvania was the complainant. He said that on March 14 Pilot M. McDonald reported on board his ship in a condition unfit for duty, and that thereafter during the passage up the bay he was abusive. Pilot McDonald admitted to the board that he had been drinking, though very slightly, and that he had been very much exhausted the night before by getting care of his child and wife. He was reprimanded and fined $10.

Pilot Cornelius Hedges, No. 20 (Capt. Cleveland of the Cunarder of the opposite side of the river, who said that he allowed the pilot to go ashore on account of family need

HE DESTROYED HIS DIARY.

A CHARACTERISTIC INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF JOHN ERICSSON.

A characteristic incident in the life of Capt. John Ericsson was one which has not appeared in any of the newspaper sketches of the great inventor's career.

For nearly 50 years Capt. Ericsson had kept a diary, or a series of diaries, in which he every evening covered a full page with the history of the day—the work he had accomplished, that which he proposed doing on the following day, suggestions made by and to him, and his opinions concerning the character of work done and in progress. Added to these entries were frequently opinions of other men's ideas and their work which had been brought to his notice, and in the many years these volumes increased to a very large number.

In the whole period of time mentioned there were only 20 days—in 1856—when this daily custom was departed from, and then only because Capt. Ericsson had had his hand disabled by machinery and was unable to write. No one ever was permitted to read this daily history, and the volumes were always kept in the Captain's own room.

About two and a half years ago, when Froude published his "Life of Thomas Carlyle" and his "Reminiscences," Capt. Ericsson was much disgusted by the publication of letters and other documents by Carlyle and Mrs. Carlyle, which he thought never should have been put into print, and the night after he had finished these works he called his private secretary, Mr. Taylor, into his room, and commanded him to take the volumes of his diary away and destroy them. There were many things in the diary, he said, that he should wish never to see the light of day, and the surest way to prevent such a thing was to destroy every volume. Mr. Taylor put the leaves of the big books under a cutting machine and cut them into millions of pieces. The only thing new left of this valuable record consists of the pasteboard covers of the volumes, which Mr. Taylor has preserved.

A very full biography of Capt. Ericsson is to be published, and active preparation for the compiling of such a volume has already been begun. The biographer will, in all probability, be Col. Church, editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*, who was a close friend of Capt. Ericsson, and who, in 1879, wrote for *Scribner's Monthly* a sketch of Ericsson's life and work up to that date. This publication was auctioned by Capt. Ericsson only after much persuasion, but he had no hand in its preparation, except in somewhat reluctantly giving such details as Col. Church asked for.

Another point in Capt. Ericsson's life—a point revealing to the world another side of the man's character which has been but lightly touched upon—is thus given by Col. Church in the current number of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

"His personal peculiarities and eccentricities are buried with him; the labors he has wrought will endure. Nor was he so peculiar as he had the reputation of being with those who knew him but little or not at all. He had dedicated himself to Accomplishment with a sort of religious fervor, and everything was sacrificed to his one purpose of continuous labor—locomotion, enjoyment, and even friendship. Yet his heart was a tender one, and not only the manner but the spirit in which he provided for those who were dependent upon him bear witness to this, as do innumerable kindly deeds of which the world knows nothing. If the history of the checks, drawn by his hand to bearer, could be traced it would be learned how rarely those who sought his help were turned away unsatisfied.

"'Loathing pretense, he did with cheerful will
What others talked of while their hands were still.'"

CONKLIN'S FALSE OATH.

AN EX-CONVICT GETS ON THE POLICE FORCE AND MUST GO TO PRISON.

The case of ex-Policeman Frederick Conklin attracted much attention in Recorder Smyth's court yesterday. He was charged with perjury in his application to the Commissioners for a place on the force. He then swore that he had never been indicted or convicted of a crime. The evidence yesterday showed that he was twice convicted under the name of Cortland of larceny, once in 1871, when sentence was suspended, and again in 1873 when he was sent to State prison for five years.

Police Captain Gunner testified that he had known Conklin for many years. After serving his term in prison Conklin got a place as conductor on the Third-avenue surface road. Capt. Gunner recognized him, and Conklin asked him not to give him away. He said that he had his wife and children to support, and the Captain promised him to keep silent. Later the Captain met Conklin again. He was then out of work. He told Capt. Gunner that he wanted to get on the police force. "You can't do that," said Gunner, "with your record."

The next time the Captain met him was on an elevated train, and he wore a policeman's uniform. He was promptly arrested and taken before Superintendent Murray, who cut his buttons off.

There was no defense, and the jury found Conklin guilty. He will be sentenced Friday.

THE HARBOR LINES.

Gen. H. A. Abbot, Col. C. B. Comstock, Col. Craighill, Lieut.-Col. D. C. Houston, and Major G. L. Gillespie, the Army Board of Engineers appointed to designate new harbor lines for this port, gave a hearing yesterday at the Army Building to persons representing various water-front interests. Lawyer Boardman, Manager Clement, and Chief Engineers Douglas and Aekenheil were first heard on behalf of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroads, explaining what is proposed at Staten Island in the way of elevators, coal wharves, and anchorage basins. They were assured that the board would endeavor to adjust lines that would not interfere with the interests of commerce or with individual rights and interests.

The extension of the North River pier lines from the Battery to Seventy-second-street was a subject that elicited many inquiries from each of the board. Chief Engineer Green of the Dock Department said that piers ought now to be 700 feet long. He was requested to submit maps and arguments on this project for the early inspection of the Secretary of War.

PHILIPSEN STILL IN THE TOMBS.

Charles Philipsen, Manager of the North River Fish and Game Company, was arraigned before Recorder Smyth yesterday, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment for perjury, alleged to have been committed while he was giving testimony in the West Washington Market investigation. Charles W. Brooks appeared as Philipsen's counsel and asked that his client be admitted to bail on a bond for $1,000. He contended that the Commissioners of Accounts exceeded their jurisdiction in exacting the kind of testimony from Philipsen that they did.

District Attorney Fellows, who had a conference with Commissioners Holahan and Barker, and De Lancey Nicoll before coming into court, asked that the bond be fixed at $10,000. He said that the prisoner had been a fugitive from justice and might become one again if the bail was not high enough to hold him.

Recorder Smyth said that he would give his decision on the question of bail to-day, and Philipsen was sent back to the Tombs.

A RECEIVER READY TO SETTLE.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday confirmed the report of Lawrence Turnure, Receiver of the Union Mutual Insurance Company, up to March 16. The assets of the corporation have been collected and the debts paid. Receiver Turnure had left in his hands $24,734 44. He is directed by Judge Lawrence to pay Evarts, Choate & Beaman $1,317 36 for legal services; Ernest Curtis, for services as clerk, $250, and himself, for services as Receiver, $1,617 64. He is also directed to reserve $500 for further legal expenses and $451 15 for expenses of the Receiver. Out of the balance, $20,598 32, those persons entitled to dividends now due on scrip, amounting to $13,035 07, are to be paid, and a further dividend, amounting to $7,562 65, is to be declared on outstanding scrip to be paid the scrip holders in proportion to the amounts of their holding.

MME. PURSCH-MADI GETS A VERDICT.

A jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court, before Presiding Justice Van Brunt yesterday, gave Mme. Emy Pursch-Madi Verla a verdict of $11,100 against the National Conservatory of Music of America, and almost immediately thereafter Mme. Pursch-Madi gave her counsel, A. H. Hummel, a resounding kiss on each of his blushing cheeks.

Mme. Pursch-Madi was engaged in December, 1885, as directress in the Conservatory, to take office Oct. 1, 1886, and to give instruction up to May 31, 1887, and she was to receive for her services $10,000. She was refused payment on the ground that she had violated her contract by inducing some of her scholars to leave the Conservatory and join lessons of her private pupils. Mme. Madi declared that she had faithfully carried out her contract, and several of her former pupils were called to the stand yesterday to testify in her favor.

WHIRLED AROUND THE SHAFT.

William Grise of 974 Fifth-street, Jersey City, who had been employed for many years in the Ritson Cornice Works, was busy in the Grand Opera House on Monday evening, when his jumper was caught by one of the shafting belts. He was thrown to the ceiling and whirled around the shaft, striking the floor and ceiling alternately. He struck the ceiling each time he was carried over the shaft, and every bone in his body was broken when he fell to the floor. Dr. Crosby was called, but the case was

HIGH-PRICED TROTTERS.

SIXTEEN HAVE BEEN SOLD FOR $6,100 AND TEN GO TO CALIFORNIA.

Fifty-five head of trotting stock were sold yesterday by Peter C. Kellogg at the American Institute Building for a total of $24,130, an average of $438 55, figures which show that the market is a strong one where the stock has anything like merit or fashionable breeding to commend it to purchasers. There was a large crowd of owners, breeders, and trainers at yesterday's sale, and there will be a larger one to-day and to-morrow, when the best animals in the consignment will be disposed of. The star of yesterday's sale was the stallion Mountain Boy, a 7-year-old son of Kentucky Prince, the sire of such fliers as Gay, Spofford, Company, and Fred Folger, out of Elise, a daughter of Messenger Duroc and sister to Elaine, Prospero, Dame Trot, and others. There is speed in every drop of his blood, breeding as fashionable as any one could possibly desire, and as the horse is splendidly gaited, warranted sound, and a beauty in form, the price at which he sold, $6,100, is remarkably cheap. He was started at $500, and by bids of $500 at a time, went to $3,000, where J. H. Shultz of Brooklyn and B. C. Holly of Vallejo, Cal., fought it out up to $6,000, which was Mr. Shultz's last bid. Mr. Holly gave $100 more and got the stallion, which he will take to California and place in the hand, believing, as so many others, that the sons of Kentucky Prince will prove greater successes in the stud than the sons of any of the other now fashionable stallions.

The other lots included everything from yearlings to old brood mares and stallions, so that the average was exceptionally good for the really meritorious stock sold. The principal lots disposed of, with the purchasers and the prices paid, are as follows:

Mountain Boy, br. s., 7 years, by Kentucky Prince-Elise, by Messenger Duroc; B. C. Holly, Vallejo, Cal.	$6,100
Bay filly, 4 years, by Happy Medium-Fancy, by Frank; Dr. J. W. Madara, Baker Summit, Penn.	1,775
Miss Preston, b. m., 7 years, by Knickerbocker-Fancy, by Frank; J. E. Disbrow, New-York City.	1,150
Winklow, b. s., 3 years, by Red Cedar-Fatinitza, by Overstreet Wilkes; G. Crawford, New-York City.	900
Halsted, b. s., 3 years, by Haldane-Madame Wilkes, by Commodore Wilkes; W. H. Woodring, Hookstown, Penn.	870
Wando, b. f., 4 years, by Abdallah Wilkes-Strabo, by Knickerbocker; George Harris, Broadway.	550
Brown colt, 3 years, by Alcantara-Fancy, by Frank, son of Charles E. Loew; J. E. Disbrow.	525
Lisette, blk. f., 4 years, by Abdallah Wilkes-Musette, by Startle; B. C. Holly.	510
Vidalia, br. m., 6 years, by Abdallah Wilkes-Vixette, by Voltaire; H. G. Reboum, New-York City.	475
Stray Girl, b. f., 3 years, by Fred Wilkes-Strabo, by Knickerbocker; H. R. C. Watson, New-York City.	500
Coroner, ch. s., 3 years, by Alcantara-Cleopatra, by Abdallah Prince; G. N. Doody, Derby, Vt.	500
Creole Wellington, ch. f., 3 years, by Lord Wellington-Creole, by Mambrino Abdallah; William Flanagan, Brooklyn.	475
Jim Madison, b. g., 10 years, by Happy Medium-Flora, said to be by Jupiter; H. Powers, Newport.	430
Newport, b. c., yearling, by Alambrino Chief-Nellie G. II., by Electioneer; Edward E. Rickett, New-York City.	425
Daisy, ch. m., 5 years, by Lord Lovelace-Lady Dutchman, by Black Dutchman; in foal to Alcantara; George L. Clark, Meriden, Conn.	390
Hemlock, b. s., 15 years, by Belmont-Iassoure, by Mambrino Chief; J. A. Bowne.	375
Nutmald, b. f., 3 years, by Nutmont-Black Vesuna, by Ironsides; John Bennon, New-York City.	325
Anne Chew, b. m., 16 years, by Abdallah Pilot-Agnes Chew, by Edwin Forrest; M. Carhart, New-York City.	310
Voltaire, ch. m., 6 years, by Abdallah Wilkes-Volatse, by Voltaire; D. R. Herrington, Poughkeepsie.	300
Catharine A., b. m., 10 years, by Knickerbocker-Fanny Stitt, by Seely's American Star; H. Warsaw, New-Milford, Conn.	300
Umadina, b. m., 6 years, by Baird's Hambletonian Prince-Crazy Jane, by North's Black Hawk Morgan; H. M. Hendersen, Middletown, N. Y.	290
Violet, b. f., 2 years, by Nutmont-Volatse, by Voltaire; E. F. Cole, New-York City.	280
Obedient filly, yearling, by Trinity-Flora, said to be by Wilson's Blue Ball; Oakwood Farm, Oceanville, Long Island.	260
Clochette, ch. f., 4 years, by Chester Chief-Abgaline, by Goldsmith's Abdallah; J. J. Schaefer, New-York City.	260
Strabella, b. m., 7 years, by Mambrino Clark-Strabo, by Knickerbocker; I. O. Blake, New-York City.	250
Rebecca, b. m., 3 years, by Buckingham, out of a mare by Hiram Drew, Jr.; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	240
Bay colt, 2 years, by Alcyone-Fancy, by Frank; Dr. Hamblin Bird Farm, Princeton, N. J.	230
Snyder, b. g., 2 years, by Kenmore-Rose, by Young Ethan Allen; T. J. Havemeyer, West Chester.	220
Chief, b. g., 2 years, by Lambert Chief, out of a mare said to be by Woodward's Ethan Allen; T. J. Havemeyer.	220
Sherman, b. g., 2 years, by Kenmore-Lady Sherman; A. S. Fiske, Newark, N. J.	210
Agate Wellington, ch. f., yearling, by Lord Wellington-Agate, by Mambrino Abdallah; J. O. McCoy, Philadelphia.	205
Captain Gunner, br. g., 4 years, by Antoneer, out of a mare said to be by Tiger Tail; G. H. Cornish, New-York City.	220
Cecil, b. f., 3 years, by Bismuth-Miss Merton, by Mambrino Chief; J. F. Gilmore, New-York City.	220
Starlight, br. m., 7 years, by Volunteer-Fanny Clay, by Hammond; Bean Brothers, New-York City.	210
Edith E., b. f., 2 years, by Fred Wilkes-Miss Temple, by Prince Imperial; M. Carhart, White Plains, N. Y.	210
Nutridge, b. c., 2 years, by Nutmont-Black Vanna, by Ironsides; Edgar Halliday, New-York City.	210
Mertie, ch. f., 2 years, by Kenmore-Croxie, by Aristos; H. C. Wilson, New-York City.	210
Charles E., b. c., 5 years, by Leland-Sadora, by Theradale; J. H. Gray, New-York City.	200
Flora, ch. m., 15 years, by Wilson's Blue Bull, dam unknown; Oakwood Farm.	200

THE BIDS WERE LOW.

GRAVESEND TRIES TO DISPOSE OF SOME CONEY ISLAND PROPERTY.

For three weeks the Trustees of Common Lands of the town of Gravesend have been advertising all of the remaining lands on Coney Island belonging to the town for sale by process of sealed bids, the bids to be opened at 10:30 o'clock yesterday. The lands included 21 lots and the tract known as Coney Island Point, and embraced in all 8 or 10 acres. The schedule valuation fixed upon the property was $235,500.

It was not until 1 o'clock that the bids were opened. There were 22 received, hardly one of which conformed to the directions of the Trustees with respect to form, but all were treated as regular. Schedule rates had been put upon each tract, fixing the minimum price at which Supervisor John W. McKane said it should be sold, and it was said after the meeting that if the bids were not much below the schedule prices they would probably be accepted.

For Coney Island Point and eight lots, including what has been known as Norton's Point, stretching around into Gravesend Bay, the schedule price was $180,000. The bids were: T. J. Jacob, $181,000; Adolph Davidson, $160,000; S. Apolant, $150,000, and M. Dunn, $135,000. For old lots 44, 45, 46, and 47 the schedule prices were, respectively, $7,000, $7,000, $10,000, and $10,000. Frederick E. Jackson, the only bidder, offered $6,500, $6,700, $6,000, and $8,000 for them, respectively. On sub-lot 4 of old lot 11, excepting the engine house property, the schedule price was $4,500, and for this J. F. Gilkinson bid $4,000; M. E. Benedict, $4,750; J. W. Lasher, $5,000; Edward C. Baker, $5,600, and H. F. Waller, $6,000. Lots 5, 6, 8, and 9 on Duck Hill were scheduled at $500 each. For lot 5 Henry Taylor bid $250; for lot 6 James Gavin bid $200; for lot 8 James Keegan bid $200, and for lot 9 James Pettigrew bid $601 25, George Keeler bid $650, and Albert D. Bushman bid $675.

The bids are considered exceedingly low for the property, comparing very unfavorably with the last sales of similar property. The Trustees will pass upon the bids at a meeting in Brooklyn to-day.

HOW THE CITY MAY PROFIT.

Controller Myers was in a mood for jubilation yesterday. He had received a certified copy of the act the Legislature passed on his recommendation to permit the Trustees of funds, including savings banks, to make investments in the stock and bonds of this city. The competition for local bonds thus created will be of advantage to the City Treasury. Controller Myers thinks, by increasing the premiums paid for the bonds by investors.

In about a month the Controller will issue city bonds for $9,000,000 to pay the awards for lands in the new parks. They will run for long terms and be exempt from taxation. One-twentieth of the issue is to be redeemed each year, under the present law, out of the tax fund, but there is now a bill in the Legislature to permit them to be paid out of the sinking fund, and so be run longer, with a consequent advantage to investors.

CARRYING THE FIGHT TO ALBANY.

Most of the policy holders of the Mutual Benefit Life Association were surprised by the publication of the Chief Examiner's report in yesterday morning's papers. The protesting policy holders held an animated meeting in Armory Commissioner's office on Monday and appointed a committee of three to take charge of such movements as might be deemed advisable. It was their opinion that criminal proceedings should be begun against President Hyatt. The committee, which includes Mr. Commissioner Armory, has gone to Albany to confer with the Attorney-General and Superintendent of Insurance. The committee called at the office of the Association and had an interview with President Hyatt. They refused to say what was said between them, but it is understood that

GOULD'S MODEST REQUEST

HE WANTS A MONOPOLY OF RAPID TRANSIT.

THE ELEVATED ROADS, HE SAYS, CAN SATISFY THE DEMAND IF THE CITY WILL EXTEND THEIR PRIVILEGES.

Jay Gould is once more after the privileges of using Battery Park for a car yard and the square in front of Tryon Row for a switching place for the Manhattan Railway Company. He wants these privileges for nothing, notwithstanding that Rapid Transit Commissioners, appointed at his request two years ago, decided that for the right to operate more elevated railroads the city should receive a compensation of 5 per cent of the operating company's earnings.

After those Commissioners had laid out for him a new railroad route in Battery Park they were compelled to revoke their action on the ground of illegality. Deprived of the Battery "loop," Jay Gould refused to go into the building of elevated roads on three other supplementary routes laid out by the Commissioners. All their work came to naught.

Four gentlemen who are conspicuous in doing the bidding of Jay Gould called on Mayor Grant yesterday and presented to him a letter signed by Mr. Gould, and dated almost two weeks back. They were Russell Sage, R. M. Gallaway, John H. Hall, and Julien T. Davies. The letter was an appeal to the Mayor to help Mr. Gould and the Manhattan Railway Company to get all they want for nothing in this city, and thus make it impossible for any other individual or corporation to do anything in the way of providing facilities for rapid transit.

Mr. Gould argues that the elevated railroads are more comfortable than underground roads could be made, their cars being warm, well-ventilated, and being in the open air they enable passengers to bask in sunlight. He claims that they are seven times as cheap, for example, as the London underground system. All that they require to enable them to carry three times the number of passengers they now carry daily are adequate terminal facilities.

Experience during the recent horse car strikes, Mr. Gould says, proved that the elevated roads could now carry 1,000,000 passengers a day. They had already carried 700,000. And they were safe. Only one person had been killed in a car, and all of the 47 persons killed on the structures had contributed to their own deaths. Here, comments Mr. Gould, were only 49 persons killed out of 1,069,487,620 who were passengers from the opening of the roads to Jan. 1, 1889.

Mr. Gould goes on to explain the means by which the elevated railroads, with the gratuitous aid of the city, and a magnanimous waiver by the public of its right in Battery Park, can be made so perfect that rapid-transit dreamers will give up cogitating. He says:

"During the past year the Manhattan Company has been engaged in enlarging its terminal facilities at the Harlem River, and when the improvements and extensions now being made at that point are completed these facilities will be adequate to the cramping of the road and the consequent delay during the busy hours of the day occur at the City Hall Park and South Ferry. At the former place, with an enlargement of the terminal facilities, the Manhattan Railway Company could receive and start trains every minute. For the convenience of the patrons of the Brooklyn Bridge and the Manhattan Company, additional terminal facilities should be granted the Manhattan Company at this point, as the street is here sufficiently wide for this purpose and such facilities would not interfere in the slightest degree with the public travel on the surface of the street. At the South Ferry, if the Manhattan Company were allowed to construct a loop, such as was laid out by the Rapid Transit Commission appointed by his Honor Mayor Hewitt in 1887, trains would be enabled to be dispatched without the delays that now occur there frequently during the busy hours of the day. These simple improvements would add one-third to the carrying capacity of these lines during the commission hours with the present train service."

Mr. Gould forgot to add that in 1887 he stated that the Manhattan Company did not want, and would not, under any circumstances use the Battery "loop." That was after the public rose in wrath against the stealing of a part of the down-town pleasure ground. Mr. Galloway also forgot to tell Mayor Grant that he uttered the same statement in 1887. After telling that express trains now run on the Sixth and Ninth-avenue roads from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street to Rector, a distance of eleven miles in 33 minutes, Mr. Gould adds this bit of information:

"By completing a third middle track on the Third and Ninth avenues, and using these tracks for through down trains in the morning and up in the afternoon, express trains could be safely run at a speed of 25 miles per hour without interfering with the regular trains, and one for every station. Such express trains would as yet accommodate only a small percentage of the passengers of the elevated railroads. Less than 5 per cent of the entire travel goes through the Harlem River and the City Hall Park. It cannot be doubted, however, that frequent express trains would tend to increase the growth of the city above the Harlem River, and with the addition of a third track, the Manhattan Company would be in a position to furnish such trains with frequency, and to accommodate the increased population of the new district."

But the really humorous part of Mr. Gould's long letter is this:

"The Manhattan Company bears its full share of public burdens. In addition to furnishing the most comfortable, the cheapest, and the safest system of rapid transit enjoyed by any city in the world, the company pays a higher rate of taxation upon the actual value of its property than any citizen or any other class of property in the city. The total of taxes for the year 1888 was over $500,000, or nearly one-fiftieth part of the entire sum raised in the city of New-York for the purpose of taxation."

The humor of it lies in the fact that Mr. Gould's railway company persisted in evading the payment of taxes until it was forced to pay them, and now tries to put itself in the attitude of a virtuous and public-serving corporation.

After asserting that the elevated railroads have practically saved this city from dry rot, Mr. Gould asks whether it is just or wise to pass over the Manhattan Railway Company's claims to consideration, and whether Mayor Grant, having the interests of the people at heart, should give sanction to any scheme of rapid transit in preference to that which Mr. Gould had outlined for increasing the carrying capacity of the system that has served the people so comfortably, so cheaply, and so safely?

To these conundrums Mayor Grant gave no answer. He said he would willingly listen to Messrs. Sage, Galloway, Hall, and Davies in public advocacy of them to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

TALKING ABOUT CABLE RAILWAYS.

Lawson N. Faller, James Wadsworth, ex-Assemblyman Crane, and ex-Senator Boyd told the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday why they believed in the bill before the Legislature in the interest of the New-York Cable Railway Company. New-York needed the system, they urged, and there was no question as to its value and practicability. Some of them even urged that the cable system would give rapid transit equal to the elevated roads. James H. Seymour spoke against the bill. This cable scheme, he said, was a gigantic steal of New-York's streets, and business men were opposed to it. The Board of Trade and Transportation listened all the afternoon to these arguments and will act officially on the subject to-day.

CHARLES G. HAVENS'S ESTATE.

When the will of Charles G. Havens, who died Jan. 8, 1888, was offered for probate objections were made by several of his relatives. The Havens Relief Fund Society was made residuary legatee, and would receive a great share of the property. Surrogate Ransom, in September last, admitted the will to probate, and an appeal was taken to the General Term. The Trustees of the Havens Relief Fund Society and the dissatisfied relatives have been making terms for a settlement, and one has been effected by which the contestants will receive about $50,000. Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday signed an order allowing ex-Judge Noah Davis special and George E. May general guardian of Daniel H. Stanley, a grandnephew of Mr. Havens, to take $1,600 as his share of the settlement.

A SLUMP IN EGGS.

Business in eggs in this city was again demoralized yesterday. There was a slight relief last week when wholesale rates stood at from 14 cents to 16½ cents per dozen, but on Monday the choicest qualities fell to 13½ and 14 cents, and yesterday there was a further decline of 1 cent. Dealers who had managed to sell on Monday were congratulating themselves yesterday. Eggs that were not strictly fresh were very hard to dispose of, and limed eggs were almost altogether neglected. They were handled only by small dealers, who disposed of them to cheap restaurants.

PULMONARY PAINS, asthmatic and all throat affections are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds, Dr. PAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

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"I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine for women or any one who has had blood trouble."—JOSEPH A. SMITH, Hotel Royal Tea, Troy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

NOT MAD BUT RABBIED.

A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG'S EXPERIENCES ON THE WEST SIDE.

A big black Newfoundland dog of unknown ownership trotted around the corner of Washington-street into Perry-street a little after 8 o'clock yesterday morning. A couple of street boys saw him at once. The big brute turned on the boys and came toward him and trotted leisurely up Perry-street. Then the boys began to shout and the dog got excited. He turned once, but the boys brandished their arms and he began to run up the street. The boys abandoned their pursuit and the dog disappeared.

A little later Mrs. Beattie, who lives at 152 Perry-street, was walking along Washington-street leading a pretty spitz dog. When she was near Perry-street the big Newfoundland appeared again. His temper had been ruffled by his recent chase, and he gazed contemptuously upon the little spitz and growled. Mrs. Beattie grew alarmed and, catching up her pet, fled precipitately to her home around the corner. The Newfoundland followed her and growled in the most menacing manner when she walked up the stoop to her front door. She then found it impossible to hold her dog and open the door at the same time. Therefore, she put the little dog down on the floor. In a second the watchful Newfoundland was upon the spitz, and catching him by the back of the neck shook him vigorously. Mrs. Beattie lost her head and kicked the big dog in the side. He promptly abandoned the spitz and, like a flash, buried his teeth in the flesh of the woman's left arm.

She screamed for help, and some men working in a stable near by came to the rescue. Charles Hoyt, one of the men, caught the brute by the head, and in some way got one of his fingers in the dog's mouth. The finger was bitten rather severely. A couple of blows over the head with a shovel seemed to settle the dog then and he dropped upon the sidewalk. Everybody thought he was dead, and a barrel of ashes was poured over his body. After most of the crowd which had gathered had disappeared the dog showed signs of life, and before any one could prevent it he sprang to his feet and tore down the street toward the river. In a few seconds a great crowd was in pursuit shouting "Mad dog!" with as much enthusiasm as if the dog were really mad. When William Perry, a laborer, attempted to stop him he sprang at the man's throat, but being beaten off managed to catch hold of Perry's leg and bite it badly.

The crowd frightened him off, and then he ran to West-street, and among the boxes on the French Line pier he tried to hide himself from his pursuers. Policeman Nash, however, hunted him out and killed him.

None of the people bitten were seriously injured. They had their wounds dressed, and no bad results are expected to follow.

A BUSY DAY FOR SORORIS.

The sisters of Soresis and their out-of-town friends arose early yesterday morning and started out on a search for business and enjoyment. They found the former in the Madison-Square Theatre, where, after Mrs. Ella D Clymer had taken her chair as President, the visitors began to relate stories of the success of the various organizations to which they belonged. There were many of these stories to tell, and it was after noon time when the ladies responded to the invitation of Mrs. Fannie E. Helmuth to "breakfast" with her in her richly-decorated rooms in the Madrid, 180 West Fifty-ninth-street. At this breakfast Mrs. Jennie June Croly, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and Mrs. Clymer provided topics for conversation.

Soon after 3 o'clock the ladies visited the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where they spent considerable time in the picture galleries. Next they took a drive about the Park under the guidance of Mrs. Anna Dorrimtzer. In the evening they went, by invitation, to the Madison-Square Theatre, where they exercised themselves in applauding "Captain Swift."

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The New-York Times.

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BENDING TO BOSS PLATT

NEW-YORK OFFICE SEEKERS LOOKING TO HIM.

HE CONSENTS TO CONSIDER A SLATE PREPARED FOR HIM—THE MEN WHOM THE PRESIDENT REWARDED.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President:

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary—FREDERICK D. GRANT of New-York.

Consul-General at London—JOHN C. NEW of Indiana.

Marshal—PAUL FRICKE of Texas for the Western District of Texas.

Special Fiscal Agents of the Navy Department—SELIGMAN BROTHERS at London, England.

Chief Engineers—Passed Assistant Engineers DAVID JONES and JAMES H. CHASMAN.

Passed Assistant Engineers.—Assistant Engineers REYNOLD L. HALL and IRA N. HOLLIS.

Lieutenants.—Lieutenants, Junior Grade, FRANK F. FLETCHER, ALEXANDER SHARP, and HARRY H. HOSLEY.

Lieutenants, Junior Grade.—Ensigns P. J. WERLICH, SIMON COOK, and JOHN H. FILLMORE.

Assistant Surgeon, (Navy.)—EDWARD RHODES STITT of South Carolina.

Col. Frederick D. Grant, the nominee for Minister to Austria-Hungary, was born at St. Louis May 30, 1850, and is the eldest son of Gen. U. S. Grant. After being graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1871 he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry. He spent considerable time as an engineer in the construction of the Union Pacific and Colorado Central Railroads, and subsequently traveled in Europe with Gen. Sherman. For eight years he served on the staff of Gen. Sheridan, after which he resigned his commission in the army. In 1874 he was married to Miss Honore of Chicago. In 1887 Col. Grant was the Republican candidate for Secretary of State of New-York, but was defeated by Frederick Cook, the Democratic candidate.

Col. John C. New, the nominee for Consul-General at London, was born July 6, 1831, and was graduated at Bethany College, Virginia, in 1851, after which he studied law. In 1861 he was appointed Quartermaster-General of Indiana and served until the war was closed. He was a member of the State Senate, also acted as Financial Secretary to Gov. Morton and assisted in managing the finances of the State. President Grant, in 1875, appointed him Treasurer of the United States, an office which he filled until July, 1876. From 1879 to 1884 he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, resigning in the latter year. Since then he has managed his paper, the Indianapolis *Journal*, and operated to some extent in Wall-street, where he has been identified with a company interested in the promotion of various projects.

Paul Fricke, nominated to the Marshalship for the Western District of Texas, is a native of Brenham, Washington County, Texas, of about 38 years of age. He has been engaged in the cotton business in the State for upward of 20 years. Mr. Fricke took an important part in assisting the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the last Congress in its investigation into the elections in Washington County, Texas. He has always been a Republican.

President Harrison may not have intended, when he announced his determination to rely upon the representatives of the people in making appointments to re-establish the reign of broken-down "bosses," but it looks as if his words had been construed to mean just that for the State of New-York. "Boss" Platt reigns supreme. Everybody waits upon him. When he stopped here a few days ago on his way south the Arlington Hotel was crowded with men who sought admission to his presence and begged for his favorable intervention in their behalf. He was assumed to be all-powerful with the President. Whatever Mr. Platt would say about a candidate would be enough to make or kill his chances. Ex-Senator Miller found that out before he left here, and it was illustrated in the snubbing away from him of Gen. George S. Batcheller, whom he had recommended for the Turkish mission, and whom Platt took up as a candidate for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. After Mr. Platt resumed his journey South the crowd fell off. The New-York list as finally approved by him was taken care of at the White House by Senator Hiscock.

This morning, when Mr. Platt's return was expected, the Arlington, comparatively deserted for several days, suddenly took on a lively aspect again. The most prominent arrivals were from Brooklyn. Mr. Pearsall de Groot brought in a party consisting of Col. A. D. Baird, Albert Daggett, W. H. Beard, Theodore B. Willis, M. J. Daly, J. W. Jones, and Capt. A. H. Doty. They were full of business. They had a plan for Platt to present to President Harrison. They wanted offices, and they preferred to have them quickly. First of all, they asked that Corporal Tanner be made Commissioner of Pensions. Then they wanted Mr. Theodore B. Willis to be put in the place of Naval Officer Silas W. Burt. Brooklyn deserved recognition, and it preferred to have it by the gift of a good Federal office in the Custom House. As everybody in the organization was for Mr. Willis, the delegation thought that the way to his appointment was easy enough. These gentlemen did not call upon President Harrison. They knew too well the etiquette of machine politics for that. They allowed Senator Hiscock to make known their presence and their desires, but they were to wait until Mr. Platt had arrived before anything could be decided.

The day was heavy on their hands, but they worried along and tried to interest themselves in the business of a visiting Albany delegation. They found Hamilton Harris and Superintendent Andrew S. Draper in the Department of Instruction, and his friend, George Campbell of Conoes, at the Arlington, saw them *en* over to the White House, and learned to their surprise that they had come to Washington with a ticket for Albany that completely left out of consideration the existence of the Bentley crowd of statesmen, and set up the Draper faction in full possession of the Federal machine. They also ascertained, without surprise, that Chauncey M. Depew was really being considered a candidate for the English mission, and might go in to-morrow. It did not annoy any of the visitors to hear that Joel B. Erhardt was about decided upon for Collector of the Port of New-York, and that the chances of Cornelius N. Bliss, John F. Plummer, and other business men had about faded out.

The weary waiting for Platt ended soon after 7 o'clock this evening, when the "Boss" arrived from the South by the Piedmont Line, and at once hid himself from all but Vice-President Morton and Senator Hiscock. The Brooklyn men were informed that they would be permitted to approach the "Boss" at 8:30 o'clock. Meantime "Corp." Tanner arrived, and he was shown up to the room in which Platt, Morton, and Hiscock were preparing a statement to the President-Harrison on the desires of "the representatives of the people." The reports about Erhardt for Collector strengthened. It was announced from half a dozen sources that he had been decided upon. Gen. Knapp and Col. Payn, always well informed, would not deny the report. As for the Postmastership, that was said to be in abeyance. The other matters must be got rid of first, and Mr. Platt could not attend to everything at once. No one pretended to quote what Senator Hiscock or Vice-President Morton said. It was assumed that they would wait to hear what Platt wanted before they ventured to say anything.

The loyalty and submission to the "Boss" was little short of sublime. As Platt was to resume his journey to New-York at 11:20 o'clock, the Brooklyn delegation grew impatient at the monopoly of the time of the triumvirate by Corp. Tanner. It was long after the appointed hour before they saw the "Boss" and poured their wishes into his ears. They received promises of consideration of their slate, but the time was too short for a decision. The Brooklyn men are very hopeful, however, that Tanner will be sent in for Pension Commissioner to-morrow, that Willis will be made Naval Officer, that Ernest Nathan will be Collector of Internal Revenue, that C. W. Harmon will be made Marshal, and that the new District Attorney will be Jesse Johnson.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid may not go to France after all. If he does, it will not be without opposition, and the resistance to his confirmation may prove to be so strong that President Harrison may feel constrained to ask the Senate to allow him to recall the nomination. The Committee on Foreign Relations reported his name to-day, with a recommendation that the nomination be approved. But it is open to question whether or not the Republican Senators toward Mr. Reid had not been carefully ascertained in advance, while the forbearance of the Democrats had either been overestimated or ignored as of no consequence.

When the nomination was reported Mr. Vest, Mr. George, and other Southern Senators opposed with great vigor. They said that Mr. Reid had for years been an inveterate foe of the Southern States; that he had faulty and maliciously misrepresented them; that through his paper he had sought to poison the North and the West against the Southern people and that, as a wicked and unforgiving partisan of the most unrelenting species, he could not fairly represent the whole country at the Court of St. James. Mr. Sherman, who did not report the nomination, had nothing to say.

The opposition of at least three Republican Senators and the solid Democracy appeared to be too serious to make it advisable to bring the nomination to a vote. One report of the discussion represents Mr. Davis of Minnesota as having added his voice to those of the other Republican protesters.

Some of the friends of Mr. Murat Halstead who have heard this report are somewhat concerned about his chances, but they believe that his good-fellowship will carry him through a body that is inclined to be as forgiving to Mr. Halstead as Mr. Blaine has been. It is understood here to-night that there is some uncertainty as to whether Mr. Halstead will go to Germany or Russia.

* *

There was another rush of place hunters at the White House to-day, and when President Harrison ordered the door of his office to be opened, nearly 50 persons went in with a rush, each eager to get a word with the President. To prevent the last ones in from first reaching the President in the confusion, it was suggested that a line be formed and each visitor took his place in the line to wait his turn. A number of Senators and Representatives took their turns with the rest, while many left the place when they saw the crowd, and realized how little chance they had of getting to the head of the line before the day was over. There were a good many callers before the crowd was let in, and one of the first was Secretary of State Blaine, who talked with the President a half hour or so. Two or three Senators and Congressmen were also admitted early. A lot of local Republicans appeared to urge the claims of candidates for local offices, and a delegation of colored Republicans from Baltimore talked a few words with the President. At 1 o'clock Gen. Harrison went down to the East Room and shook hands with about 250 persons who went to pay their respects.

* *

President Harrison is quite likely to find among the applicants for office who are making life a burden for him some of the officers of the army now on the retired list. There has been a good deal of discussion since the change of Administration as to whether or not such officers can legally hold any other office under the Government. The last decision on this question was made by Attorney-General Garland in 1885, when he ruled that retired officers were not barred from holding other Government offices. The act of March 3d, 1868, provides that no officer on the active list shall hold any civil office, elective or appointive, or any diplomatic or consular office. The act of March 3, 1875, relating to retired officers, provides, however, that "every officer now borne on the retired list shall be subject to the duty hereby imposed, reconciling the provisions of the act of 1868. Attorney-General Garland's decision, which still stands, therefore, places retired officers on an equal footing with private citizens so far as holding office is concerned.

* *

Postmaster-General Wanamaker holds an office the duties of which a long line of his predecessors have found amply sufficient to take up one's whole time and attention. But Mr. Wanamaker has undertaken to conduct his Philadelphia establishment in addition to his duties here, and to continue his active Sunday-school work at his home. A special telegraph wire runs from his Philadelphia office to his room in the Post Office Department, so that he can be kept constantly posted on his business affairs. Besides his private secretary, he has with him a confidential clerk who came on from Philadelphia, and his correspondence is great enough to keep both men steadily employed. The Postmaster-General went to Philadelphia this morning to take the funeral of a relative, and will return to-morrow.

* *

Ex-Representative Peter B. Mahoney of Brooklyn, who has just finished his second term in Congress, is lying at the point of death at the Arlington Hotel. His trouble is fatty degeneration of the heart, complicated with catarrh of the stomach and bowels. Mr. Mahoney has not been in good health for some time. About six weeks ago he became very ill, and for a few days it was considered serious danger. He recovered from that attack, however, and for two weeks seemed to be practically a well man. Then he fell sick again, but his condition was not considered alarming until a week ago. Since then he has been growing steadily worse. Early this morning his heart failed to act for a moment, but by energetic work his physician succeeded in restoring respiration. At a late hour to-night Mr. Mahoney was unconscious and delirious and his death is looked for at any moment. Mr. Mahoney's wife, two sisters, and brother-in-law are with him, together with Commissioner of Charities Brennan of New-York and other relatives.

* *

The first Postmasters to receive commissions under Gen. Harrison's Administration are Lensie L. Sayles, at Malone, N. Y., and Lawson R. Muzzy, Pulaski, N. Y. The latter office was one of the large number for which Postmasters were nominated by President Cleveland, but which were left vacant by the refusal of the Republican Senators to permit them to be filled before the Republicans came into power.

* *

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: John W. Mason of West Virginia to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue; William L. Dunlap to be Marshal of Indiana, John S. Burton to be Marshal of Northern District of Mississippi, W. B. Deacon to be Marshal of New-Jersey, J. Granville Leach to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Philadelphia, John F. Ward to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Willamette, Oregon; Charles E. Mitchell of Connecticut to be Commissioner of Patents, and the following Postmasters: Joseph L. Bates, Duluth, Minn.; Joseph V. Cambell, Normau, Minn.; Robert S. Bowman, Berwick, Penn.

THE TRUSTEES LIABLE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision of importance to the mercantile and banking community as well as to all persons who are Trustees under wills or trust deeds. The opinion was rendered in the case of the Roger Williams National Bank of this city against the Globe Manufacturing Company and others, a case growing out of the failure of the late firm of Amos D. Smith & Co. of this city, involving the liability of the Trustees under the will of the late Amos D. Smith.

The Court holds that on all the paper they have made or indorsed "Francis M. Smith, Charles Morris Smith, Trustees of the estate of Amos Smith," the Trustees are personally liable. The amount of this paper now outstanding and on which these gentlemen are thus personally liable is between $200,000 and $300,000, and is held by many banks in this city and elsewhere. The defendant Trustees filed two pleas—one that their indorsements were simply a formality in the faithful discharge of their office as Trustees under the will of the late Amos D. Smith, which should not hold them beyond the ability of the estate to pay; the second, that the plaintiff should seek relief in chancery. The pleas were overruled, and though the court deemed it hard for the Trustees to punish them when they had only faithfully executed their trust, it decided that the law could not be relaxed in their behalf.

TO DISOBEY THE GOVERNOR'S CALL.

CHARLESTON, West Va., March 20.—It is reported here to-day that the Republican members of the Legislature have entered into an agreement, after a thorough canvass of the political situation, to refuse to obey the call of Gov. Wilson for an extraordinary session of that body, which convenes here to-night. It is not the lawful Governor of the State and is therefore without authority to issue such call. This determination has reached the ears of the Democrats and has kicked up a great hubbub. While the Democrats have a majority in the House they are two in the minority in the Senate, and they are busy to-night arranging to combat this new move of the opposition. It is likely, should the Republicans fail to respond, the Sergeant-at-Arms will be sent to arrest them at their homes, and this might easily presipitate trouble.

STORM ON CHESAPEAKE BAY.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—There was a heavy storm on Chesapeake Bay last night. All steamers and vessels arrived late to-day. The York River steamer Baltimore had the roughest experience she ever knew. She brought passengers for points on the York River to this city, as it was impossible to make her landings. She succeeded in getting a line around a pile at Gloucester wharf, but a heavy wave knocked her back into the channel, carrying with it the uprooted pile.

The steamer Georgia of the Old Bay Line was compelled to put back, and no steamer from Norfolk arrived here to-day. There was considerable damage among the smaller craft of the bay.

TWO YEARS FOR PARRICIDE.

BONHAM, Texas, March 20.—Neely Bryant, the boy 17 years old who has been on trial in the District Court for the past two days for the murder of his father, was convicted to-day and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The jury was out only a few minutes. The boy killed his father with an axe, and the defense was that he was insane at the time. The prosecution proved that the boy had been planning the murder for some time, and that he had made preparations to escape after the deed was committed.

JUDGE FULLER'S DAUGHTER

SHE ELOPES WITH A YOUNG MAN FROM CHICAGO.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES OUTWITTED BY A PAIR OF DETERMINED LOVERS.

MILWAUKEE, March 20.—Miss Pauline Fuller, the fifth daughter of Chief-Justice Fuller, was married here last night at the Kirby House by a Justice of the Peace. The groom was J. Matt Aubery, Jr., of Chicago, and it was a runaway match.

When the 6:30 o'clock train arrived last evening a little woman was helped off the steps of the parlor car by a well-knit young man with a smooth face. The lady was closely veiled, and was escorted to a carriage by her companion. They were driven at once to the Kirby House, where they registered. No room was assigned to them, and the lady and her companion spent the early evening in the hotel parlor. About 9 o'clock the young man came down stairs and informed the clerk that he wanted a Justice of the Peace.

Inside of 15 minutes Justice Gregory arrived. There was a hurried consultation, and then the young man brought the blushing young lady forward. The ceremony was a brief one. The Justice did not know that the bride was the daughter of the Chief-Justice of the United States, and neither did any of those who were present outside of the contracting parties. When the ceremony was completed the Justice called for witnesses, and two young men were captured in the billiard room and ran to affix their signatures to the necessary document. The knot was legally and firmly spliced.

Mrs. Aubery, nee Pauline Fuller, is 19 years old, highly educated, and a remarkably handsome woman. J. Matt Aubery, Jr., is 23 years old. He is the son of the General Western Agent of the Merchants' Dispatch Fast Freight Line. J. M. Aubery, Sr., has been a resident of Chicago since 1870, when he left Milwaukee. He is well known here, and Congressman Isaac Van Schaick is one of his most intimate friends. Young Aubery is employed in his father's office in Chicago. He is a handsome young fellow.

As near as can be learned the acquaintance of the two young people began about three years ago. Justice Fuller, who was then plain Lawyer Fuller, lived with his eight daughters on Lake-avenue, Chicago, only a short distance from the home of Aubery, Sr. The young people first met as Pauline was given in the neighborhood. An attachment sprang up between them, and when it became apparent it was opposed by the Fullers. Miss Pauline deplared, however, that she would marry whom she pleased, and her father recognized her right to do as she pleased. Mrs. Fuller continued to oppose the match.

About this time Lawyer Fuller was named as Chief-Justice of the United States. Mrs. Fuller packed up and carried Miss Pauline away to Washington with the other Misses Fuller. About a year ago last winter Miss Pauline went to Chicago and has since remained in that city visiting friends of the family.

The story of the elopement of the young pair is an interesting one. Young Aubery hired two detectives to shadow him and his affianced until they left Chicago. His object in so doing was to learn if any one was following them, and to prevent the young lady being rescued. It was early in the afternoon when he met Miss Fuller, and a Chicago caudy store was the trysting place. They boarded a Milwaukee and St. Paul train at the Chicago Station at 3:30 o'clock and came direct to this city.

The correspondent called on Justice Gregory early this morning and greatly astonished that gentleman by informing him that he had married a daughter of the Chief-Justice of the United States. On duly considering the matter, however, he was more surprised that the fact had not struck him before, for there before his eyes were the full names of the Chief-Justice and his wife, as well as those of the groom's father and mother. Young Mr. Aubery proposes to remain in Milwaukee a few days.

Young Aubery formerly lived in Milwaukee and has many friends here, who called to extend congratulations to-day, and before noon he had received at least 30 telegrams of congratulation from Chicago and elsewhere. Mrs. Aubery remained quietly in the hotel all day, and her husband says they may remain here for a few days until he can arrange a house for his bride in Chicago.

"No, I have not heard from Washington," he said to-night, "in fact there has hardly been time. Oh, I think the matter will be settled all right, for I think my wife's father will look at it in a sensible way. He is a sensible man—very. I had engaged no house before we came away, and I really do not know where we shall live after we get back to Chicago. Perhaps we have a great many friends here in Milwaukee, as I lived on Mason-street for a long time, but my wife has no Milwaukee acquaintances."

Mr. Aubery interrupted his chat with gleeful laughter and, referring to the story that he had employed Pinkerton detectives to assist in the escape of himself and his bride in Chicago, said: "I had protection, but it was not furnished by Pinkerton men. You see I knew well enough that we were both old enough not to require anybody's consent to our marriage, but I was closely watched, and took every precaution. You know, when a detective wants to hold a man he can easily ramp up something that will delay him long enough to spoil all his plans."

Mrs. Aubery preferred not to be interviewed, but a glimpse was caught of her as she passed along the corridor of the hotel to her room. She is 5 feet 5 inches in height and has a great abundance of chestnut-brown hair, which, curling around her face in neck, makes a very pretty frame for a very pretty face. Her eyes are gray and thoughtful and her nose decidedly aquiline. Her lips are inclined to be full and the general character expressed by her face is of resolution and firmness, with womanly tact but little opposition to any plan which she had made up her mind to. Her figure is excellent, her hands and feet are small, and her tailor-made traveling suit is unexceptionable in fit and style.

CHICAGO, March 20.—J. M. Aubery, Sr., father of the young man who eloped with the daughter of Chief-Justice Fuller, was found this afternoon at the headquarters of the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, and asked what he had to say in relation to the escapade. He replied:

"I do not know that I desire to say anything. It kind of took the breath out of me. We did not know anything about it until we received a telegram from our son this morning notifying us that he was married. The telegram arrived before we were out of bed. Of course we knew that he was paying Miss Fuller attention, and had been for the last two years, but we object to this way of doing things."

"Had you any objections to the marriage in itself?"

"I do not know why we should have; as far as Miss Fuller is concerned she is a beautiful girl, and of course everybody knows the family; but we did object to the way in which it was done. I know of no other reason why we should object, except that he is our only son, and we have objection also on the ground that they are so young. We have got a fine boy, and we felt we could not part with our boy as well as the Chief-Justice could with his daughter, he has so many left."

"Do you know what your son's intentions for the future are?"

"I see no reason why he should not return here. I shall probably keep him in the office here if he chooses to stay, and then he is connected with me in an outside business as Secretary to a manufacturing company at the stock yards, which is just starting under very good prospects."

"Pauline came on from Washington right after Christmas," said a young lady who for some years has been an intimate friend of the bride's girlhood. "She stayed with her friend Carrie Ogden, on Thirty-fourth-street, for a short month, went from there to the house of Mamie Cozzens, another friend, who lives on Langley-avenue, and from there to Miss Mattie Smith's on Grand Boulevard. She told Carrie frequently that she would never go back to Washington unless it was as Mr. Aubery's wife. I don't think it is true that Mr. and Mrs. Fuller were so very much opposed to the marriage, except on account of Pauline's youth. If they had been they would not have allowed Matt around the house so much. The boys and girls in the neighborhood used to go up to the Fullers' every afternoon last Summer to play tennis, and Matt was always there till bed time. He was never bounced so far as I was able to hear.

"Pauline has communicated with her friends in Chicago since her marriage. She sent word to one young lady that she had already notified her father of the step she had taken. I am told that the telegram read as follows:

To Chief-Justice Fuller, Washington, D. C.:

I'm married. PAULINE.

"They will be back pretty soon, I suppose, and everybody will be glad to see them. Matt's folks will, anyhow, because I know they wanted the marriage to take place. Matt's sister Fannie was one of Pauline's chums, and the two were often taken for sisters. I'm glad they did it," announced the young lady in conclusion, "aren't you?"

FORGING AN IRISH YARN

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN AS A NEWS MANUFACTURER.

THE BOGUS CABLEGRAM REGARDING PIGOTT'S METHODS WHICH WAS FURNISHED TO THE NEWSPAPERS.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The Chicago *Times* will to-morrow morrow print the following:

NEW-YORK, March 20.

On Feb. 26 a dispatch containing about 2,000 words and dated "London" was sent to several hundred of the larger daily newspapers in the United States and was by them printed in full. It was at the period of the highest excitement in the celebrated Parnell-*Times* case. A climax had been reached in the trial by the publication of Pigott's testimony.

The latter, it was stated, had admitted the forged character of the Parnell letters and had then disappeared, subsequent dispatches furnishing the additional fact that Mr. Pigott somewhere on the Continent had blown his head off. On the date mentioned the dispatch giving a full and complete story of the modus operandi of Pigott in the forgery of the letters was given to the readers of American newspapers.

That dispatch was bogus. It had never been written in or sent from London, or any other European point. It was written in Chicago, sent to New-York, given a London date, and scattered broadcast over the country. Alexander Sullivan of Chicago was the prime factor in its construction and promulgation, aided to a large extent by Patrick Egan of Lincoln, Neb. So well and smoothly was a tale of systematic and ramified crime told that the fine Italian hand of Mr. Sullivan was almost discernible. Throughout the entire story the Chicago lawyer's personality was interwoven, and as the possibilities in the case dawned with more and more strength upon your correspondent's mind an investigation was at once begun.

The testimony is so irrefutable that it is now an accepted fact that the dispatch was fired as above indicated. The story told was substantially and very prettily told about like this: One day last July a young Irish-American priest, the Rev. Maurice J. Dorney of Chicago, accompanied by Mr. Egan, Herbert Bayard of the same city, arrived in London, and the two at once sent their cards to Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons. When the meeting took place Father Dorney informed Parnell that he had a package to deliver which had been placed in his hands the night before in New-York, and which contained, so said Mr. Dorney, the evidence that would reveal the forgeries and identify the forger of the letters printed in the London *Times*.

The circumstances under which he came to be his bearer were singular and almost accidental. He had received a telegram from Alexander Sullivan of Chicago asking him to meet Patrick Egan at a railroad station in New-York the night before he was to sail for Europe. The meeting took place and the parties to it, up to this point, have told the priest that he had been in consultation with Mr. Sullivan in Chicago, and that the latter had requested Father Dorney to act as the messenger for the occasion.

When Father Dorney had completed his narrative Mr. Parnell hastily asked, with some apprehension, how many men in the United States knew of the value of the package, and the former replied: "Only Sullivan, Egan, and myself, though Pat Ford of the *Irish World* would be taken into confidence by Egan." A series of interviews soon followed, participated in by the priest, Parnell, Sir Charles Russell, Lewis, and Labouchère. The manner in which the forgeries were discovered is thus cleverly told:

Egan, being methodical in habits, had saved his correspondence for years. He did not keep a letter press, but on the file of any letter received he would indorse his answer to it, in this way keeping letter and answer together. He searched his volumes of letters until he found Pigott's, submitting such to experts, whose names are now getting, they say, to the house of Lords, ultimately detected characteristic peculiarities which were, of course, confirmed with the aid of the microscope.

Egan had recalled Richard Pigott, but as the latter had no long been dead to politics and so covered with the opprobrium which attached dismissed from his mind. However, in examining the forged fac similes he discovered that one signed with his own name was written avowedly at a certain address in Paris, and the recollection seemed to come to him that Pigott was the only man to whom he had ever given it. This proved the key to the forgeries.

This, then, was the story given by a gentleman high in the prosecution of the case in London to a press representative. The facts in the matter prove conclusively that the proposition made, that the dispatch never saw London, that it was written in Chicago, and forwarded to New-York, and that it was subsequently received and carried out for the purpose of furthering the ends of Alexander Sullivan and Patrick Egan, and, incidentally, it may be truthfully stated, Father Dorney.

Careful investigations made for some weeks here by your representative bring to light the data that the dispatch mentioned never came over either of the Atlantic cables, and since that none of the London papers, either a week before or after the 26th of February, had a word in reference to the remarkable story contained in the alleged London dispatch. English newspaper men here laugh at the idea that the London papers, particularly Labouchere's *Truth*, would fail to obtain and print the story, especially when it is remembered that the dispatch states that Labouchere was present at several interviews with Father Dorney on Mr. Parnell.

Another striking fact in connection with the affair is that on the day of the dispatch was given to the papers a very close and intimate friend of Alexander Sullivan was present in New-York and in close contact with the managers of the Associated Press, which handled the entire matter.

One of the latter was seen to-night and asked concerning the authenticity of the dispatch, as to its coming from the English capital. He was not slightly confused and, like the Yankee that he is, wanted to know why the question was asked.

"There is some suspicion that the dispatch was written in Chicago by one of your managers there and sent to New-York at the request of Alexander Sullivan," was what the correspondent said.

"Well, what harm is there in that if it were so," was his reply. "The truthfulness of the story has not been questioned, and I guess it's legitimate newspaper work."

"What was ——— here for on the day the dispatch was sent here from Chicago?" was asked.

"That cuts no figure in the case at all."

"But that party is very close to Alexander Sullivan, is he not?"

Mr. Associated Press here turned on his heel, with the remark that he "didn't want to know anything more about this and our Chicago office; we had practically nothing to do with it."

A manager of an Associated Press paper said to-night that what he could ascertain in the matter after a careful investigation is, that the dispatch was written by Walter Neet, the Associated Press Agent in Chicago, at the suggestion of Alexander Sullivan, and that it was sent to New-York over the association's private wires, with the direction that it was to be labeled "London," and given to the country.

"What confirmed my suspicions that the dispatch was badly adulterated," continued this gentleman, "was that events which followed immediately in Chicago were of the most theatrical kind. Everything seemed to dovetail to a nicety, just as if it had been cut to measure. Pat Egan appeared in Chicago on the day the dispatch was published, cocked and primed for an interview, which he probably had already written. Father Dorney was fully prepared to receive the invasion of the newspaper men, and as for Alexander Sullivan, he was worth a page if he had not been held in check. Egan must have known of the whole matter in advance, as he could not have handed so opportunely for the newspapers and himself and his two friends."

TAKEN TO THE COUNTY JAIL.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 20.—A small commotion was caused here to-day by the arrest of two young men, Charles Thorn, eldest son of Constable Frederick Thorn, and William Sears. They were arrested last night by Capt. J. W. Banford and Policeman L. S. Van Dyke while ransacking Kew Cottage, a handsomely furnished structure on Sea View-avenue, occupied during the Summer by Mrs. W. G. Barrow and owned by Richard J. Dobbins.

They made no effort whatever to escape. A hearing before Judge Van Doren this morning drew a crowd to the court. It was proved that they were the perpetrators of the numerous petty burglaries which have occurred at the many vacant cottages along the beach. The Judge immediately sentenced both to the county jail for two months.

TO INVEST IN THE SOUTH.

BUT EX-MAYOR HEWITT'S FIRM WILL NOT MOVE FROM NEW-JERSEY.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 20.—The party of New-York capitalists headed by John H. Inman and ex-Mayors Hewitt and Cooper of New-York, who have been making a tour of the Southern mineral belt, reached this city to-night. The party was met at Rome by Gov. Gordon, who escorted them into the city.

Mr. Hewitt's attention was called to the statements that he intended the removal of his iron plants of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania to the South. To this he replied that he did not intend to do so, but that his investigation of the Southern field was for the purpose of new investments. Southern iron works, he said, were greatly aided by the liberality of the railroads, while the Northern works were correspondingly operated against. "The works with which I am connected," he said, "are well established, and around them have grown up large communities of employes, whom we could not think of disturbing. But the great development of the South, the richness of its ore beds, and the favorable rates given by the railroads make it the great seat of investment for the future. There is a large increase in the demand for the iron output every year. That increase will be answered from the South and not from the North. The only salvation for Northern manufacturers is from the railroads. If they do not make some change in their treatment of us we cannot answer for the result. The reports from the South, extravagant as they sounded to me, I find upon investigation to be not at all exaggerated."

The party was entertained by the State and city authorities to-night. It is stated by a member of Mr. Hewitt's party that he has decided to invest in a large plant in Rome, in this State.

MR. CLEVELAND'S TRIP.

THE PARTY ENTERTAINED IN JACKSONVILLE LAST NIGHT.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 20.—Ex-President Cleveland and party arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. Mr. Bayard and the ex-President were the only two up and dressed when the car was backed down on the Savannah, Florida, and Western pier. It was too early in the morning for a demonstration, and very few people were stirring. Col. J. E. Hart, President of the Board of Trade, and F. W. Hawthorne of the *Times-Union* called at the car and were received by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard. They invited the party to pay Jacksonville a visit on their return from Cuba, and the invitations will undoubtedly be accepted.

Mr. Cleveland is very anxious to try his hand at tarpon fishing and inquired all about Charlotte Harbor, the favorite fishing grounds on the lower gulf coast. The party breakfasted on the car and subsequently crossed the ferry to South Jacksonville and proceeded in a private car to St. Augustine, accompanied by Capt. Davidson, agent of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, and Mr. Allen Bisbop Mason, Vice-President of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad. The train made the run in one hour.

The party was met at the Union Station at St. Augustine by over 500 people, the Ponce de Leon fall band, and a long line of carriages. Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Flagler awaited the party and escorted them to the Ponce de Leon Hotel. Mr. Cleveland was assigned the pink bridal chamber, the same room occupied by him last year. At 11 o'clock the whole party was taken to inspect the baths at the Alcazar. This afternoon a drive of 10 hours was taken over the city. To-night there was an informal reception at the hotel and a grand pyrotechnic display with electric effects. The party will proceed to Tampa to-morrow at noon, and thence by ship to Cuba direct.

TO MAKE A FRESH START.

CONDITION OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

At a prolonged session of the Directors of the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America yesterday Gen. Horatio C. King, one of the Directors, made a report of his visit on Monday to Superintendent Maxwell of the State Insurance Department.

Superintendent Maxwell said he understood that all the irregularities alleged in Examiner Shannon's report were purely technical. The company, he believed, was sound. And if the Directors would put in force the reforms in contemplation there would be no cause for interference on the part of the Insurance Department. Only the by-laws had been violated. The company guaranteed that the mortuary fund should not be applied to any purpose save the payment of death claims. There was no legal obligation upon the company to give this promise, but when once given in by-laws and prospectus it must be fulfilled. Aside from the violation of this rule, there is no pretense that money has been misapplied. In some cases the expenses had been excessive and should be reduced, but it was not charged that any expenses were illegal or that any money had been stolen.

The new Directors have to make up the twenty-five-thousand-dollar deficit in the mortuary fund by giving notes for $2,000 each as a loan without security. It will be eventually paid back from the accumulations of the expense fund. Edward W. Loew, who has not sat with the board since he was elected at the recent noisy annual meeting, gave his note with the rest. He said he would not serve till the company could be given a clean bill of health.

Besides taking preliminary steps for the reduction of expenses and the reformation of business methods a committee of three was appointed to employ an expert accountants and make a careful examination of the company's affairs. All policies held by officers of the company and by their relatives, the premiums upon which had been charged as expenses, were canceled at the first meeting of the new Board of Directors.

ACCEPTING THE YORKTOWN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—The committee of naval officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the new gunboat Yorktown, and report as to whether she was built in every respect according to contract, held a meeting at Cramp's ship yard to-night, and prepared a report accepting the vessel. The committee consists of Commodore Fitzhugh, Commodore Sheppard, Lieut. Staunton, and Chief Engineer Koots. The committee has been in the city for some time making a thorough examination of the boat and all her workings in detail.

On the trial trip, which took place two months ago, the Yorktown exceeded the contract horse power by several hundred, and the Cramps will receive a bonus of $100 for every horse power over the specified amount. At the previous meeting of the board the only thing that stood in the way of the final acceptance of the boat was the question of speed. Since then the board has been convinced that the vessel comes up to the requirements.

One of the members wanted to see another trial of the boat before she was accepted, and gave as his reason that the guns could only be fired once in two minutes, instead of every minute. His objections were overruled by the other members, and the boat was finally accepted.

PASSENGERS HAD A NARROW ESCAPE

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., March 20.—The Montreal and Boston night express over the Central Vermont Railway, Rutland Division, which reaches Boston at 6:15 A. M., met with a serious accident this morning about one mile north of Rockingham station and six miles north of here. The scene of the disaster was where the road winds along the east bank of Williams River, with an embankment on the right side 30 feet steep into the river, and on the left side a high mountain of rocks.

The engine, upon rounding a curve while running at a fair rate of speed, struck a huge boulder which had rolled from above, throwing the train, consisting of baggage car, passenger, and Wagner sleeping coach, entirely from the track, but fortunately they went off on the side away from the embankment. All escaped, some, however, with more or less serious injuries.

C. H. NORTH & CO.'S FAILURE.

BOSTON, March 20.—S. H. Skelton of the firm of Charles H. North & Co., pork packers, stated this afternoon that he did not wish and that there was no need to make a detailed statement of the circumstances of the firm's embarrassment, which was only temporary. The firm was simply able to meet its indebtedness, dollar for dollar, with plenty of money besides. The smaller claims of creditors would be promptly paid and the larger ones settled in

RAPID TRANSIT IN DANGER

JAY GOULD HAS HIS GRIP ON THE MAYOR'S BILL.

THE MEASURE TURNED OVER TO THE TENDER MERCIES OF THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 20.—Mr. Jay Gould practically had the Assembly by the throat this morning, and his faithful tribe were in transports. It was noted somewhat as a coincidence that his rapid transit plan should be given out for publication the day upon which the Cable Railway and Mayor Grant's Rapid Transit bills were to be reported to the House. It was expected that the House Railroad Committee would make a desperate fight for the Grant bill. That committee had just gotten rid of the cable grab. The corruptionists in the House, those from the hayseed districts especially, were on the alert for the new bill for what there is in it—"to fry the fat" out of it, as it were. There has been a suspicion in the House that some mighty corporation with a plethoric purse and a generous disposition was behind it.

It did not matter that it was a New-York local bill—and to the average hayseed legislator a local bill is a sacred institution—and that not a single Representative from New-York asked that it be referred to the Railroad Committee, which had already reported a bill that the city of New-York does not want, the hayseeds banded together, and, with the assistance of the highwaymen from Kings County, relieved Mr. Crosby's committee from further consideration of the bill and sent it to the Railroad Committee, which is acknowledged to hold some of the most corrupt timber in the House. A more complete surrender to corporate powers by a Legislature has seldom been seen.

The Railroad Committee having obtained possession of the bill, with instructions, it is true, to report it by April 1, is in a position to obey Jay Gould's orders, as it did the behest of the cable ring, or to ring the bell for the mighty corporation with a generous disposition and a plethoric purse. Its complete supremacy over the railroad powers of the State has been apparent from the first day it was appointed, as was evidenced by its smothering the bills of the Railroad Commissioners, a point very cleverly brought out by Mr. Fish in the course of the debate.

There were those on the floor who realized that Mr. Jay Gould was to be an important factor with this Legislature with his Tax Repeal bill, his rapid transit plan, and his opposition to the Grant Rapid Transit bill. His representative, Mr. Sabold, was treated with great politeness. He was allowed counsel, which was perfectly proper, and his counsel, Meyer Nussbaum, a clean cut young man, made a five minutes' speech, in the course of which he said the company had no disposition to thwart, delay, or interfere with the work of the Fish committee in the prosecution of its ceiling investigation, and that so far as the company was concerned there was nothing to conceal. He believed the matter should be submitted to the courts for decision. Mr. Sabold was simply the custodian of the dispatches of the company, and if the courts decided that he must produce them, the company would do everything in its power to help the investigation along.

"I move," exclaimed Mr. Crosby, "that in the opinion of the House the excuse is insufficient."

Thereupon Mr. Fish handed up a resolution declaring Mr. Sabold to be in contempt. Mr. Saxton, while favoring the resolution, questioned the authority of the committee to compel Mr. Sabold to produce the dispatches. Mr. Coon of Oswego thought it was time for the Legislature to have the question decided. In his judgment the telegrams of Mr. Smaith were no more sacred than a bank's books. Mr. Hamilton took the ground that the statutes should be amended so as to include books and papers of all kinds. The resolution was passed.

A second resolution was then offered, placing Sabold in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to be taken to the county jail, and there confined until he concluded to produce the despatches, but no longer than the session. This sentence struck hard upon the mere humane members, who took the ground that Mr. Sabold's position was not one of perversity, but of simple duty, and in the end he was placed in custody to-morrow, when a writ of habeas corpus will be taken out and the matter will be placed in the hands of the courts. It is likely that Attorney-General Tabor will represent the interests of the Legislature.

THE SENATE.

Senator Coggeshall introduced on Thursday last the appended bill, entitled "An act for the relief of corporations organized under general laws." It is the product of the invention and irrepressible genius back of the Cable Road bill, and is drawn with the purpose of giving that association of philanthropic gentlemen exactly what they stand most in need of to-day. Mr. Coggeshall claims that he presented the bill at the request of a brother senator, and does not care to be held responsible for its contents. He has large than the name of his wily colleague:

SECTION 1. Section first of chapter 935 of the Laws of 1870, entitled "An act for the relief of corporations organized under general laws," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. The Directors or Trustees of any corporation or association organized under any general act for the formation of companies or associations, in whose original certificate of incorporation any informality may exist by reason of any omission of any matter required to be therein stated, are hereby authorized to make and file an amended certificate or certificates of incorporation to conform to the general act under which said corporation or association may have been, or may be organized, and upon the making and filing of such amended certificate the said corporation or association shall for all purposes be deemed and taken to be a corporation or association from the time of the filing of the original certificate. The provisions of this act shall be applicable to any company or association formed under the authority of any board of public officers, who, in the exercise of the power in performance of duties devolved upon them, have omitted or defectively stated or erroneously determined in and by said original certificate or in their proceedings incorporated therein any matter required to be stated or determined essential to the validity of such corporation or association.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Senator Grady made an elaborate and able attack upon Mr. Lauterbach's bill amending section 376 of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to particular causes of challenge of jurors. The amendment states that the previous expression or formation of an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, or a present opinion as to the truth of the charges thereto, whether derived from reading or hearing read testimony relating to the crime charged, or from any other source, is not sufficient ground or challenge for actual bias. The bill was sharply criticised by Judges Daniels, Van Brunt, and Gresly, and relates particularly to the McQuade boodle trial. Senators Linson, Langbein, Erwin, and Fassett advocated the measure. It was finally progressed to a third reading.

Senator Worth introduced a bill amending the act which relates to the establishment of veterans in the various cities and counties of the State. It provides that such veterans shall not lose their positions except for cause shown after a hearing, such hearing, in case it results in the dismissal of such veteran from the position occupied by him, to be subject to review and appeal before the Supreme Court.

Col. Michael C. Murphy is happy. His bill providing for the erection of a memorial arch for the soldiers and sailors of the late war at Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, in New-York City, at a cost of not more than $250,000, was passed to-day.

Senator Worth's bill providing for a bridge between Grand-street in New-York and Brooklyn, Eastern District, was discussed in Committee of the Whole. The Senator made the surprising statement that although the bill was reported favorably from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, of which he is Chairman, he had never read it, and simply supported it on general principles. It seems that the measure has never been considered in committee, and was reported by Worth on his own responsibility. The bill was progressed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Erwin deserves the severest censure for his opposition to Senator Sloan's bill which prohibits the construction of railway through the forest preserves. The bill is designed to protect the forests of the State, which have been so wantonly destroyed during the past few years. Mr. Erwin pretended to fear that it was an attempt to prevent the building of the Adirondack Railroad, and if it was his fair ladies would be done his constituents. He thought that the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Road might be back of the bill. The Senator sanctimoniously continued that he had always been in favor of protecting the forest lands.

Mr. Sloan said that the State was annually put to a large expense to maintain foresters, but their usefulness would be entirely destroyed if railroads were allowed to penetrate the region at will. He did not know that there was any intention of building railroads already projected through the Adirondack forests.

Mr. Kellogg opposed any bill which would give any railroad the right to cut through the preserves. The shoe pinched Mr. Erwin because he had a bill before the Legislature to consolidate the Adirondack roads. The bill was progressed to a third reading.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY CAUCUS.

The Republican members of the Assembly, unable to beguile their Senators to go into caucus with them, had a little caucus of their own to-night, and determined to run party legislation their own way. There were several distinguished Republican Assemblymen who did not attend the caucus, namely, Charles Smith, Fred Gibbs, and Mr. Treadway. Speaker Cole attended for a few minutes and left to attend the reception that Judge Peckham gave to the Second Division of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Fish, Mr. Aspinall, and Mr. King, of the investigating committee, remained only long enough to see that the proceedings were harmonious, and then started for the Delavan House to meet their counsel preparatory to to-morrow's meeting.

The first bill discussed by the caucus was the Excise Commission bill, as amended by the special committee of nine at Gen. Husted's house last night. Gen. Curtis accepted the amendments, and the caucus agreed to make it a party measure.

The Vedder Tax bill was taken up in the same spirit, and it was the sense of the caucus to stand by that also.

Mr. Cottrell of Allegany asked to have his Local Option bill adopted by the caucus, but he could not muster the votes.

The Saxton Ballot Reform bill was discussed, and very little persuasion was necessary to convince the caucus that it was eminently a proper bill for the Republican or any other party to stand by.

Then Judge Yates insisted that the party should stand by his modified Prison bill. He held the floor for a quarter of an hour and eloquently descanted upon the beauties of his measure, but the caucus believed it would be wiser to let the Prison Committee frame a bill on the line of Senator Fassett's.

The patriotism and courage of the Republican members of the Assembly is going alone on the excise question and ballot reform would produce more admiration if the people could be convinced that the Republican Party was truly sincere in its purpose to place these bills before the Governor. But as the action of the Assemblymen is in nowise binding on the Senators, and as the Senators flatly refuse to caucus with the members of the Assembly, the only conclusion to reach is that the Republican Party, while trying to convey an impression that it proposes, to stand by these measures, intends as a matter of fact to do nothing of the kind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Corporation Counsel Beekman appeared before the Joint Committee on Railroads this afternoon and explained at length the provisions of the Mayor's Rapid Transit bill. He simply reiterated his statements of yesterday, which carried such conviction to the minds of the members of the Committee on City Affairs that the bill was reported this morning. The opponents of the bill will be given an opportunity to air their views next Wednesday.

One of the witnesses who will be brought before the Fish committee to-morrow is Judge G. W. Greene of Orange County, who yesterday declared on the floor of the House that some member of the Fish committee had given Smaith information to permit him to leave town. There is great curiosity to see what kind of a witness Judge Greene will make and what kind of information he will give.

Senator Cantor has so far regained his health that his physician hopes to grant him off for Atlantic City next Saturday or this week.

Having thoroughly investigated that part of the Tompkins County, the sub-committee of the Fish committee landed to-night in Watkins, the home of Speaker Cole. The first information the Speaker had was the receipt of the following telegram:

The selling committee is here. Have you any suggestions. IRVING W. COLE.

The Speaker at once sent this response:

None whatever. FREMONT COLE.

It may perhaps be proper and courteous for the sub-committee to visit Watkins, but their advent at this particular time, and in view of the fact that the Speaker turned all his account books over to them, smacks somewhat of persecution.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES D. ADAMS.

Charles Dickinson Adams of the law firm of Rodman & Adams, 59 and 61 Liberty-street, died suddenly at his home, 127 East Thirty-sixth-street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was born in Amherst, Mass., Oct 11, 1838, and graduated from Amherst College in the Class of '63. Soon after leaving college he came to New-York and entered the law firm of Mann & Rodman. Mr. Rodman remaining his partner to the present time.

Mr. Adams was one of the Trustees of the Juvenile Asylum, and took an active interest in other charitable and philanthropic enterprises. He was President of the Amherst Alumni Association, and presided at its last annual meeting. He was a prominent member of the Union League Club, and well known to the legal profession throughout the State. He had been in failing health for the last two years, but continued his work in his office until last Saturday. His death is ascribed to overwork and nervous prostration. He leaves a wife and two children. Funeral service will be held at his home to-morrow afternoon. The burial will be at Amherst.

Mr. Adams was a brother of Major Henry M. Adams of the Corps of Engineers, and of Prof. H. B. Adams of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Col. William Henry, Jr., died at Fort Worth, Texas, March 16, of pleuro-pneumonia, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was born in Stroudsburg, Penn., Dec. 15, 1830. In early life he removed to Otford, N. J., from which place he enlisted in the First New-Jersey Volunteers at the outbreak of the war. He was rapidly promoted from the ordinary to the command of the regiment, and participated in all the battles in which his famous regiment was engaged. At the close of the war he moved to the West and was among the early settlers of Fort Worth. His remains will be brought to Oxford, N. J., and the funeral will take place Saturday next.

Sir Thomas Gladstone, the eldest brother of the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone, died yesterday at the age of 85 years. He inherited his baronetcy from his father, Sir John Gladstone, who was a wealthy Liverpool merchant. Sir Thomas never took much interest in politics, but preferred to live quietly in the country. He was well known in London, however, and attracted much attention on the streets because of his remarkable resemblance to his celebrated brother.

Samuel Toombs, one of the proprietors of the *Evening Mail* of Orange, N. J., died last night of general debility at the age of 45. He was Clerk of the House of Assembly in 1865, and at one time editor of the New-Brunswick *Fenandis* and other papers. During the war he was a member of the Thirteenth New-Jersey Volunteers, and was himself one of the New-Jersey troops at Gettysburg. Mr. Toombs was given up by his physicians two days ago.

Hiram G. Combes, who died at his residence in Brooklyn on March 18, for 28 years had been a successful merchant in this city. For 20 years he was with A. T. Stewart. Since Mr. Stewart's death he had been with York, Wright & Co. For 25 years he was connected with Plymouth Church, and in its dark days Mr. Beecher had no firmer friend. He leaves a widow but no children.

Charles G. Minnick died at Lincoln, Kan., Tuesday, in his ninety-first year. He was born in Baltimore, and was in the volunteer service of the United States during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and took part in the battle of Baltimore in 1814. In 1875 he attended the old Defenders' reunion at Baltimore, where only 13 were left to march in the parade, and also in 1887, when only 2 were there to take part in the celebration.

Father J. B. Werkamp, founder and head of St. Francis Convent at Cross Village, Mich., died Tuesday. Father Werkamp went to Cross Village in 1856 and did good work in educating and caring for Indians.

John Kyle, a well-known insurance man, formerly an owner of Ohio River steamboats, died yesterday at Cincinnati, aged 75 years. He was a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Alexander Worden, ex-foreman of Putnam Engine Company of Rye, and an ex-Collector of the town, died at Rye on Tuesday night, aged 75 years.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 20—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, light rain, preceded by fair in Eastern Maine, no decided change in temperature, northeasterly gales.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, rain, stationary temperature, preceded by slightly cooler in Massachusetts, northerly gales.

For Western New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, rain, clearing in Delaware and Maryland, stationary temperature, followed Thursday by cooler, northerly winds.

For the District of Columbia and Virginia, clearing, slightly cooler, northerly winds.

For West Virginia, Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, light rains, stationary temperature, northeasterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1889.		1889.	1889.
3 A. M.	39°	40°	3:30 P. M.	50°	36°
6 A. M.	41°	39°	6 P. M.	49°	36°
9 A. M.	49°	38°	9 P. M.	49°	35°
12 M.	52°	41°	12 P. M.	43°	34°

Average temperature yesterday.....47½
Average temperature for same date last year...40°

WALL-STREET TALK.

Wall-street life smacked somewhat more of pleasure yesterday than has been usual lately. Nearly every stock on the list was strong, some were buoyant even; but still there were no such bull fluctuations as make men rich with any special alacrity.

The Granger stocks served as a sort of damper on the better feeling. The official report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy's last year's business wasn't of the sort to make stockholders feel good. As the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy confesses itself to be, there is room to believe a lot of others are. The fact that some of these others, such companies as the Rock Island, continue to hold back all information of what their real status is, does not contribute much to the spread of confidence.

Chicago Gas Trusts made a pretty jump on the strength of the promise by insiders, reported yesterday in THE TIMES, that a dividend will be paid soon. They rose nearly two points on large dealings.

Reading rose again, crossing 45, after having been down below 43. There is precious little truth in the distressing tales that have been lately told in the Street concerning the Reading Company. The fact that Directors of the company decline to speak for publication these tales does not add a jot to their truth.

There are promises that the Norfolk and Western will pay another dividend of 1 per cent. upon its preferred stock. There will be a hearing in court first.

There is going to be a restriction of coal production on a new basis this year. All the big coal companies subscribe to the scheme.

Andrew Carnegie is to become a Director in one of the leading Southern coal and iron companies.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Col. Michael V. Sheridan, United States Army, is at the Grand Hotel.

Congressman John T. Heard of Missouri is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Congressman John A. Anderson of Kansas is at the Clarendon Hotel.

John C. Bullitt and C. B. Wright of Philadelphia are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. William B. Franklin of Hartford and the Rev. Lewellyn Pratt of Norwich, Conn., are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Sir A. T. Galt of Montreal, Carroll E. Smith of Syracuse, and ex-Gov. Thaddeus C. Pound of Wisconsin are at the Gilsey House.

TO ARRANGE FOR THE MUSIC HALL.

What will probably be the final meeting of the Directors of the Symphony and Oratorio Societies in regard to the arrangements for the proposed music hall at Fifty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue will be held on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, 5 West Fifty-first-street. All the matters in relation to the new enterprises are well advanced, and it is believed that all the details will be settled on Saturday evening. The Nineteenth Century Club is said to have sent in an application for a set of rooms.

TAMMANY'S REGIMENT'S MONUMENT.

The Tammany Hall Executive Committee and representatives of the regiment that Tammany Hall raised and equipped for the war of the rebellion yesterday decided to erect on the field of Gettysburg, in memorial of the regiment, a Bronze equestrian, representing an Indian mounted with a brave in war attire in front of it. The memorial will be mounted on a granite pedestal, and will cost $7,500.

TISZA'S DISTURBED RULE

HOOTING AT THE HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

PELTED WITH STONES BY SOME OF HIS OPPONENTS—A DUEL THREATENED BY MEMBERS OF THE DIET.

PESTH, March 20.—When Herr von Tisza arrived at the lower house of the Hungarian Diet this morning the large crowd that had gathered outside the building groaned and hissed at the Prime Minister, shouting, "Get out, Resign!" An altercation took place in the House between Herr Polonyi and Herr Kreitsik. The quarrel, it was believed, would lead to a duel. The House held a secret sitting to discuss the matter, which was amicably settled later.

On leaving the Chamber Herr von Tisza was hooted at and pelted with stones by a group of his opponents. A turbulent crowd had gathered outside. Herr Pulsky was violently hustled, and Herr Toers, who went to his assistance, received a severe blow on the head with a stick. Another person was wounded with a stiletto. Premier Tisza escaped unhurt. The military had to be called out. Copies of the *Nemzet* were publicly burned by students. There were several conflicts between the mob and the police, and many arrests were made.

The lower house of the Hungarian Diet has decided to refer the matter of the shooting by Herr Rohonczy, a Liberal Deputy, of a man in the vestibule of the chamber yesterday, to the Privilege Committee. The question of the members of the House carrying arms was raised during the discussion of the shooting. The President of the chamber requested the members to abstain from the practice. The condition of the chamber, he said, by no means warranted the carrying of arms.

ENGLAND'S SAMOAN POLICY.

LONDON, March 20.—A Blue Book on Samoan affairs was issued to-day. It contains 356 dispatches, the dates ranging from April 29, 1885, to Feb. 28, 1889. The dispatches show that England has been throughout in cordial accord with America, and that she declined to accede to Germany's request for assistance and co-operation in the restoring of order in Samoa until she had learned the American Government's views on the subject. Jan. 29 last Lord Salisbury complained to Count von Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador to London, concerning Prince Bismarck's statement in the Reichstag that in Samoa Germany and England were "arm in arm." The British Prime Minister said that the views of the two countries were identical as far as the future government of Samoa was concerned, but not otherwise.

IRISH MATTERS.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. Henry Matthews, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, announced that counsel for the Parnellites would be allowed the same freedom of access to convicts as is granted to counsel for the *Times*.

Mr. Chas. Sheridan, in a letter to his electors, says he thinks the time has arrived when the Government should prove its readiness to propose a substitute for Mr. Gladstone's rejected Irish bills. He thinks that if a large and final land-purchase measure were passed with the consent of all parties, it would greatly lessen the difficulty of giving Ireland a liberal local government measure. This matter, he says, will be openly discussed at the coming Easter conference.

NATHALIE TO STAY AWAY.

BELGRADE, March 20.—King Alexander has written to his mother, ex-Queen Nathalie, to remain absent from Servia, as, he says, her presence in the country would render his position a difficult one.

VIENNA, March 20.—Ex-King Milan of Servia had long interviews to-day with Count Kalnoky, Imperial Foreign Minister, and Herr von Szoegyani of the Foreign Office.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 20.—This was the second day of the Darby hunt meeting. The Devonshire handicap hurdle race of 500 sovereigns, at about two miles, was won by Mr. R. S. Evans's aged chestnut gelding Tomans by half a length. There were three lengths between second and third. Mr. C. Isaac's aged Silver Sea was second and Mr. C. Hibbert's 5-year-old Castilian third. There were 19 starters. The last betting was 7 to 2 against Tomans, 8 to 1 against Silver Sea, and 6 to 1 against Castilian.

CUBA NOT FOR SALE.

MADRID, March 20.—In the Senate to-day Señor Moret, Minister of the Interior, in reply to a question, said that the Government had no knowledge of a scheme to sell Cuba to the United States. He declared that there was not enough money in the whole world to buy the smallest portion of Spanish territory, and that if necessity should arise Spaniards would know how to defend their country's soil.

A REFUGE FOR THE POPE.

ROME, March 20.—At the banquet yesterday Cardinal Parocchi, the Pope's Vicar, said that if in the future it should become necessary for the Pope to leave Europe he would find a sure refuge among the American Bishops, who would receive him with honorable hospitality.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 20.—A number of policemen who were protecting a party of emergency men engaged in serving tithe distraints in Penbryn, Cardiganshire, Wales, were attacked by a mob and a fierce contest took place, during which many men on both sides were injured. It is believed that it will be necessary to call upon the military to assist the emergency men in serving the distraints.

BRUSSELS, March 20.—The Agricultural Leagues Federation has unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the imposition of an import duty upon all agricultural products.

BRADFORD, March 20.—The game between the American baseball teams here to-day was stopped on account of rain. When the game was called the score stood: Chicago, 6; All America, 3.

BERLIN, March 20.—Princess Irene, wife of Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Emperor, has been delivered of a son.

The *North German Gazette* announces that the Emperor and Empress will pass the Summer at Potsdam, where they will be visited by the Czar, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Italy. The Czar will be the first of the royal visitors and King Humbert will follow Francis Joseph. The paper makes no mention of Emperor William's supposed intention to visit England.

PARIS, March 20.—The *Figaro* says the Public Prosecutor intends to apply for the annulment of the marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenberg to Marie Loisinger, the opera singer, on the ground that the Prince induced the Mayor of Mentone to perform the ceremony by fraudulent declarations.

GIBRALTAR, March 20.—Two British iron-clads have sailed to join the squadron at Tangier. Sir Sidney Smith's reply to England's claims regarding the cable and other matters is daily expected.

DUBLIN, March 20.—Mr. O'Mahony, editor of the *Tipperary Nationalist*, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment under the Crimes act for intimidation.

COLOGNE, March 20.—The *Gazette*, in an article on Samoa, says that Germany in 1887, in deference to American opposition, abandoned the idea of the control of Samoan affairs being vested in a single power.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Yesterday morning a kerosene lamp was accidentally overturned by T. C. Moon, a photographer, at Lacona, N. H., as a result the 3 story building nearly consumed. Gilbert & Farrar's three-story business block. The loss on building is $1,200; insurance, $4,700. The loss of J. L. Moore & Son, undertakers, is $4,000; insurance, $5,500. T. C. Moon's loss is $1,500; insurance, $800. Other tenants lose $300.

The car and paint shops of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey at Ashley, about two miles from Wilkesbarre, Penn., were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss on buildings is $80,000; on rolling stock, $30,000; paints and materials, $10,000, and workmen's tools, $10,000. The buildings and stock were insured.

A fire broke out yesterday in P. J. Burns's Variety Hall at Rondout, N. Y., which was destroyed, together with the houses and three barns owned by Frederick Leverenz and Mrs. Strenglihe. A number of live sheep were cremated and a large amount of fresh meat was destroyed. Loss estimated at $16,000.

The residence of Charles Smith of Brewsville, Westchester County, was burned to the ground early yesterday morning. The loss, above insurance, is about $3,500.

Fire yesterday in the terra cotta works of Frederick Gossins, 1,742 North Eleventh-street, Philadelphia, destroyed a large stock of casts and statuettes. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $2,000.

Half the business portion of the village of Colfax, Ill., was destroyed by fire Tuesday. The losses amount to $30,000.

BASEBALL MATTERS.

All the Brooklyns, with the exception of Corkhill, have reported for duty. Corkhill will get here Friday. Manager McGunnigle is giving them plenty of outdoor exercise.

The "Mets" open the season on their new Washawken grounds next Sunday. They will play a picked nine of professionals.

The following members of the New-Yorks have reported: Connor, Gore, George, Wagenhurst, Keefe, Richardson, Titcomb, Ewing, Slattery, Thurman. The remainder of the team will be here in a few days.

The Aldermanic Committee on Streets will this afternoon consider the petition lately made to erect five hundred and fifty-seven electric towers in the Polo Grounds. Petitions from nearly part of the city will be presented by friends of the club.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company took place to-day, President Mayer in the chair.

The following statement for February (approximated) was presented: Earnings, 1888, $1,481,643; 1889, $1,473,717; decrease, $8,026; expenses, 1888, $1,139,647; 1889, $1,164,037; increase, $31,190; net, 1888, $348,796; 1889, $309,680; decrease, $40,116; and the earnings and expenses for the five months of the fiscal year's 1888-9, compared with the same months of the fiscal year 1887-8, February, 1889, approximated, are as follows: Earnings, 1888, $8,382,461; 1889, $8,397,867; decrease, $84,594; expenses, 1888, $6,022,857; 1889, $6,087,479; increase, $64,622; net, 1888, $2,359,604; 1889, $2,210,388, decrease, $149,216.

The President, in complimentary terms, nominated to the board for Second Vice-President Thomas M. King. This position was formerly occupied by Mr. King and had remained unfilled since he resigned in December, 1887. Mr. Keim, on seconding the nomination, alluded to the unfortunate manner in which Mr. King had, while formerly connected with the road as Vice-President, in the face of great difficulties managed the affairs of the company in connection with its line east of Baltimore. The nomination was unanimously confirmed.

Mr. King's election means that Mr. King's duties have not yet been defined, but it is understood they will be in connection with the physical department of the road, and his office will be in Baltimore. Mr. King's election is regarded as strengthening the Garrett family's hold on the road.

It may be stated, in connection with the recent rise in Baltimore and Ohio, that for 20 years, whenever there was a large loan to be made, or lust made—such as the new one-million-dollar 5 per cent. equipment loan which was brought out in Philadelphia—the stock of that company rose in value. To-day nine shares of Baltimore and Ohio stock sold for 97. A broker had been notified yesterday to buy on the rumor that a scrip dividend would be declared in April, and the purchaser failed to day to countermand the order. It is not intimated anywhere that the company can pay a cash dividend, but there are financiers who favor the idea of scrip dividends. This, they say, would increase the capital stock, which is too small for the value of the property. The sale of the scrip would relieve the needs of Johns Hopkins University and reduce city taxes, and the stock, in this way, would be distributed among investors.

The advocates of this plan say an increase of the capital stock to the extent of $4,000,000 would make the total only about $20,000,000. Up to this time $80,000 has been subscribed to the fund for the relief of Johns Hopkins University, and this will be increased to at least $100,000. The proposition favoring issuing scrip dividends to Baltimore and Ohio stockholders does not meet with favor among the financiers of the company. They say that any false step now in the management of its affairs would be especially damaging. If the stockholders had been deprived of an earned dividend then a scrip dividend would be politic; but until a dividend has been earned none will be declared.

Mr. Mayer said that no issuing of scrip is in contemplation.

HENRY MONETT'S SUCCESSOR.

George H. Daniels was yesterday appointed General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the commission to take effect April 1. This responsible position has been vacant since the death of Henry Monett, which occurred about six months ago. Daniels, it is said, the company was due to a desire to secure the right man, and President Depew and the other executives think they have found him.

Mr. Daniels was in the city yesterday and visited the headquarters of the company. He is not a handsome man, but has a robust form, a shapely head, and a strong face, adorned with red whiskers. The railroad career of the new official covers a period of 31 years. He was born in Illinois in 1842, and at 16 years of age entered the employ of the North Missouri Railroad Company, doing any work in the line, rising to the ladder. He was steady, persevering, and ambitious, and his reward came in due season.

Since 1872 he has held places of trust and been conspicuous in railroad circles as a rising man. His record includes General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Pacific, General Ticket Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, Commissioner of the Iowa Trunk Line Association, the Colorado Associations, the Utah Traffic Association, and the Central Passenger Committee, Assistant Commissioner and Vice-Chairman of the Central Traffic Association, and Chairman of the Chicago East-bound Passenger Committee. His present headquarters are in Chicago, but after April 1 they will be changed to this city.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

A dispatch from El Paso, Texas, says that Collis P. Huntington, Vice-President, and Col. A. N. Towne, General Manager of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, have arrived there from the city of Mexico. Mr. Huntington said: "I will have the best transcontinental line and will make all needed improvements this year. I will use iron ties for my entire system. Legislative interference is the cause of railroad stagnation and depression of bonds and stocks." Gov. Stanford, Mr. Crocker, and I carried the Southern Pacific Railroad bonds, amounting to $40,000,000, for five years on our backs. Every dollar that is put through traffic that pays and not the local freights of Arizona, New-Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana. My San Francisco friends are not interested with me except in the Mexican road. I have sold my eastern properties for $10,000,000. I am satisfied with my investments and don't care to part with them. I sold one small Eastern Railroad because I got my price."

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad was held at the Union depot yesterday. The annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1888, was submitted, showing the following results: Gross earnings, $5,871,545 58, a decrease, compared with 1887, of $913,836 27; net earnings, $1,741,709 31, a loss of $316,384 21, against a profit in 1887 of $339,998 88. Additions and improvements to the property were made the extent of $105,982 08, and charged to construction and equipments. The Directors re-elected were: Alfred Walter, of New-Jersey and James McNeal of Pittsburg, to fill the places of two members whose term of service expired to-day. The election of officers was postponed for the present.

W. H. Newman of the Missouri Pacific says there is an error in the statement that the Chairmanship of the Trans-Missouri Associates has been offered J. S. Leeds. On the contrary, a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Leeds, and uncertain if he could or would accept the position. The amount of salary has not been fixed. Mr. Leeds's selection would be satisfactory to all concerned. Acting Chairman Sargent has sent out a request for an early rate meeting, which will likely be held in Kansas City, at which permanent quarters will be selected.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company gave notice yesterday of an important change in its ticket-selling arrangements. On and after Monday special tickets will be placed on sale for the use of parties. Ten or more persons in a party will be carried on one ticket at the rate of 2 cents per mile per capita. The present rate is 3 cents per mile without regard to the number of persons carried. The privilege is extended over the entire system of the road east of Pittsburg and Erie. The rate is the same as that allowed theatrical parties, and has heretofore been restricted to that class of passengers.

The argument of counsel in the case of Carr Brothers & Co. against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, began at Washington on Tuesday, was concluded yesterday. John G. Johnston of Philadelphia opened the argument for the defendant and Franklin B. Gowen closed. The argument for the complainant. Counsel for both sides announced that they would submit their arguments in print. No decision is expected for at least a month.

For the purpose of maintaining a railroad from the westerly bounds of Kidg water, Long Island, along the Seaside Boulevard to New-Dorp Lane, distance three miles, the Staten Island Beach Railroad Company was incorporated yesterday with a capital of $60,000. The Directors are: John Scott, Wm. Wallace, Stephen Wood, Thomas W. Scott, Nathaniel March, F. T. Scott, David March, all of Edgewater.

At a meeting of passenger agents of Northeastern roads yesterday, at which the Pittsburg, Boston and Albany, Vermont Central and New-England Roads were represented, it was agreed that, in harmony with the break lines, the payment of commissions on pass scalper business should be abolished, but details were left for further consideration.

A meeting of the passenger and ticket agents of the roads centring at Memphis was held there yesterday for the purpose of forming an association to fix rates for local business. A temporary organization was effected, and the meeting adjourned until to-day.

A charter was granted at Harrisburg yesterday to the McKeesport Connecting Railroad Company; capital stock, $40,000; length, four miles. It will extend from McKeesport to Port Perry in Allegheny County.

Emmons Blaine entered upon his duties yesterday as assistant to President Henry G. Davis of the West Virginia Central Railroad and President of the Mason Coal and Lumber Company. His office is in Baltimore.

The stockholders of the Tennessee Midland Road met at Memphis, Tenn., yesterday. A. S. Buford of Richmond, Va., presiding, but adjourned until to-morrow without transacting any business.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

David Stewart, plumber, of Paterson, N. J., made an assignment yesterday to E. W. Nellis for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are estimated at $3,000, mostly to New-York dealers. Phelps, Dodge & Co. being his largest creditors. W. G. Fayerweather of Paterson is a creditor for $1,100, secured by a chattel mortgage. The nominal assets are about $6,000, but will realize perhaps $4,000.

Edward P. Manning and Charles W. Krause, composing the firm of Manning & Krause, merchant tailors at 66 Nassau-st., made an assignment yesterday to George Bliss, giving them preference for $2,642, of which $2,000 is to George W. Wheelwright, who was formerly a special partner, but who withdrew Nov. 1, 1887.

A JUDGMENT AGAINST DORSEY.

A judgment was entered at the County Clerk's office yesterday against ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey for $6,138, in favor of the Nevada Bank.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION

THAT SUM NEARLY TOUCHED AT A PICTURE SALE.

SPIRITED BIDDING FOR THE DAVIS COLLECTION—LEPAGE'S "JOAN OF ARC" BRINGS $36,400.

The second night's sale of the paintings from the collection made by Erwin Davis passed in Chickering Hall last evening with many instances of applause, and prices which, though apparently large, were nevertheless inferior to the value the pictures were said to have. As it was, the 74 paintings disposed of brought $208,515, which, with the total of the first day, $35,625, made a grand total of $244,140.

The "Joan of Arc," by Lepage, the painting of the collection from which was expected the most, realized the expectations by selling for $23,400. It was applauded when it was placed upon the rack, and, when it was finally sold, the announcement of the price was also welcomed with many demonstrations of approval. The work was started with a bid of $10,000 after the auctioneer, Robert Somerville, announced that the canvas would be withdrawn unless a bid of at least that amount were made. The next bid of $1,000 came very hard, and then a bid of $500 was taken. Subsequently the advances were made rapidly by $1,000 until $20,000 was reached. After that by small amounts the price reached its total.

The picture next in commercial interest was Troyon's "Pasturage in Normandy," which was also started at $10,000, and went up with bids of $11,000, $15,000, and $17,000, to $17,500, at which it was sold.

Only one more painting was started at $10,000, the "Lion Hunt," by Delacroix, but this work only succeeded in getting as high as $11,300. These three pictures succeeded each other at the end of the catalogue, and when they were reached all of them received the tributes of the audience to their excellence.

Considering the unpleasant weather the audience in the hall was very large. The bidding was lively throughout the sale. The buyers, however, were, with exceedingly few exceptions, dealers, among them being Blakeslee & Co., Richard & Co., and a Chicago art dealer who preferred to remain incognito. He bought nearly all the more expensive pictures. At all events, the "Joan of Arc" passed into his possession.

Of the American paintings sold George Inness's "Morning," selling for $1,650, brought the highest price, and secured the most liberal applause. J. F. Millet's "Haymaker," which was only 13 by 15 inches, sold for $8,100, while the same artist's "After the Bath" was disposed of for $4,700. It was 9 by 11½ inches in size.

The paintings and their prices were as follows:

Lepage, Bastien, "Joan of Arc"	$23,400
Troyon, C., "Pasturage in Normandy"	17,500
Delacroix, Eugene, "The Lion Hunt"	11,300
Millet, J. F., "Haymaker"	8,100
Corot, J. B. C., "In the Woods at Marcoussis"	5,300
Corot, J. B. C., "The Fore"	7,600
Troyon, C., "Feeding the Chickens"	7,500
Monticelli, ——, "Bay with a Sword"	7,000
Maust, E., "Boy with a Sword"	5,700
Rousseau, Théodore, "Interior of a Forest"	5,500
Rousseau, Théodore, "Sunset"	5,500
Dupre, Jules, "Landscape and Cattle"	5,900
Rousseau, Théodore, "Sunset in the Pyrenees"	5,800
Millet, J. F., "Landscape near Barbizon"	5,100
Millet, J. F., "After the Bath"	4,700
Fromentin, Eugene, "The Falconer"	4,650
Delacroix, Eugene, "Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughters"	4,600
Daubigny, C. F., "The Mill by the Marne"	4,400
Vallon, A., "Still Life"	4,100
Daubigny, C. F., "A French Village"	3,850
Corot, J. B. C., "A Woodland Path"	3,250
Segos, E., "Salle Civil"	3,900
Troyon, C., "At Rest"	3,700
Stevens, Alfred, "Feeding Pigeons"	2,900
Daubigny, C. F., "Coast near Dieppe"	2,600
Stiles, H., "Sketch for Before the Duchess"	2,450
Diaz, N., "Near Bas-Breau"	3,250
Munkacsy, M. de, "The Haymakers"	2,900
Diaz, N., "Forest of Fontainebleau"	3,000
Delacroix, Eugene, "Entrance of Christians into Constantinople"	1,900
Dupré, Jules, "Entrance to the Forest"	1,700
Inness, George, "Morning"	1,

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Henry Judson Morris, a lawyer, was arrested over a year ago for larceny. While he was awaiting trial in Recorder Smith's court he walked out and went to New-Jersey. He was not rearrested until yesterday, when Assistant District Attorney Goff heard that he was a witness in a case in the Court of Common Pleas. He was again arraigned before the Recorder and this time he was committed to the Tombs in default of $1,500 bail.

The Board of Trustees of Greenwood Cemetery in their annual report issued yesterday announce that the sale of cemetery lots in 1888 was unprecedented, yielding $177,142 71. Total receipts from ordinary sources amounted to $287,585 69, against $263,568 20 in 1887. There were 5,473 interments, making a total of 243,478. The general fund was increased by $105,000, and now amounts to $952,770 60.

Col. Fellows and Lawyer Howe had a conference yesterday about the cases of Mrs. Olive E. Friend and her associates in the electric sugar frauds, and decided that the arguments on the demurrers to the indictments should be made before Recorder Smith next Tuesday. In case the Recorder overrules the demurrer, the cases will be set for trial the first week in April.

Harry Dalmaine, a salesman, of Philadelphia, and Sidney J. Wilkinson, a stenographer, of Baltimore, went to the Sturtevant House on Monday. They departed on Tuesday without paying a bill of $15 25. Yesterday they were arrested in bed in the Grand Hotel. They were held at the Jefferson Market Police Court for violating the Hotel act.

A mass meeting of colored citizens, under the auspices of the Republican Union and Protective Clubs, will be held in Bethel Church, in Sullivan-street, to-morrow night. All the colored clubs are to be assembled for the purpose of indorsing Republicanism as set forth in President Harrison's inaugural address.

The Pacific mail steamship City of Peking arrived at the port of San Francisco on March 19 with mails from Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Yokahama. These mails are due in this city next Monday. The next mail for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 7 P. M. to-morrow.

A concert for the benefit of the Riverside Rest for Homeless Women will be given at Chickering Hall on Saturday night by Mrs. Curtis's amateur orchestra, assisted by Mrs. Gerrit Smith, soprano; Mr. Arveschon, baritone; Mr. Hoffman, violinist, and Mr. Drewes, clarionetist.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll will deliver a lecture, under the auspices of the New-York Citizens' Committee, to aid the National Confederate Soldiers' Home at Austin, Texas, in the Academy of Music on Sunday evening. The subject of the lecture will be "The Old and the New South."

Edward Trowbridge of 95 Harrison-street, Brooklyn, who, it is charged, in September gave Rolla Thomas of 74 Warren-street a worthless sight draft for $200 on M. W. Morey of 261 River-street, Troy, waived examination yesterday, and was held for trial by Justice O'Reilly.

A series of "club nights," will be held at the house of the Reform Club, 12 East Thirty-third-street, on the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month, commencing to-morrow night, when Mr. R. R. Bowker will speak upon "Practical Politics and Party Organization."

A lecture on "The New-England Character and Civilization" will be delivered by Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, President of the Nineteenth Century Club, before the Young Men's Hebrew Association to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House Assembly Rooms.

Policeman Patrick Lavin, who is charged with manslaughter in the first degree for clubbing Oscar Foss to death on March 6, was arraigned before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday. He pleaded not guilty. Bail, which was fixed at $1,000, was furnished

Mr. B. F. Underwood of Chicago will deliver an address on "The Relations of Ethics and Religion," under the auspices of the Nineteenth Century Club, at the assembly rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House, next Wednesday evening.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee met at 54 West Thirty-first-street last night and adopted a call for primaries to be held on April 5. The call will be formally issued by the County Committee to-night.

At the auction sale of securities on the Real Estate Exchange yesterday four shares of the Chemical National Bank, of a par value of $100 each, were sold at $4,105 each. Eleven shares of the Bank of New-York were sold at $4,000 each.

A centennial festival for the benefit of the Hahnemann Hospital will be given during the month of April at the Pottier & Stymus Building, 489 Fifth-avenue. A great variety of attractions will be presented.

Pietro Giovanni, a young Italian who lived at 63 Mulberry-street, was convicted in the United States Circuit Court yesterday of passing five counterfeit silver certificates.

At the meeting of the Tammany General Committee to-morrow night W. Bourke Cockran and Thomas F. Gilroy will speak on the rapid transit measures before the Legislature.

Superintendent Murray assumed command of the police force yesterday morning after an absence of 30 days in Florida. Mr. Murray's health is completely restored.

A meeting of artists and others interested in procuring the abolition of the duty on works of art will be held at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel to-night to form a national association.

"W. W. C."—Unless you can find a builder, who on personal grounds will advance the sum desired, you can do nothing, except through a building and loan association.

District Attorney Fellows is going to take a vacation. He will start for Cincinnati to-morrow, and from there will go South. He will be gone about a week.

Leo P. Aronson, a druggist who lived at 214 East Sixtieth-street, died suddenly from heart disease in his store at 142 East Broadway yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. David Mantel, a milliner, who lived at 8 Jones-street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Death was due to apoplexy.

A concert will be given by the Annex Hall Choir this evening at the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Chapel in Attorney-street.

The Harlem Democratic Club last night passed a resolution indorsing the Electoral Reform bill of Senator Linson's.

"M. M."—A boy born in this country of foreign parents is eligible to the office of President.

"H. R."—Not yet.

"E. J. F."—Yes.

BROOKLYN.

The Republicans who met at the house of John Gibb and approved the local improvement bills of Mayor Chapin in spite of the partisan opposition of the Kings County Republican General Committee have eaten humble pie. They yesterday instructed their counsel, Alfred E. Mudge, to prepare bills based on the money raised by the Board of Estimate, and substitute them for Mayor Chapin's bills.

Two Brooklyn policemen arrested Thomas Conratty and his wife, Lucy, on Prospect-street late on Tuesday night. Upon a search of their rooms at 331 Myrtle-avenue yesterday they discovered that they were the associates of burglars. A letter was found written by John Flood, now in the Springfield (Mass.) Jail, asking Conratty to aid in his escape.

Miss Mary A. Brigham, who for 26 years has been a Professor in the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, has been elected President of the Mount Holyoke Seminary at South Hadley, Mass.

Herman Berg, a baker, committed suicide in his store at Atlantic and Hale avenues, Brooklyn, late on Tuesday night, by shooting himself in the head. He was 38 years old.

A site for a house for the new Montauk Club of Brooklyn has been purchased on Lincoln-place and Eighth-avenue for $40,000. The plot is 100 by 110 feet.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Republicans of the town of Ossining, Westchester County, have made the following nominations for town officers: For Supervisor—Peter Q. Horton; Town Clerk—Henry Austin; Justices of the Peace—William G. Valentine; Commissioners of Highways—Robert G. Mead and Edgar Storm; Assessor—William F. Metsger; Commissioner of Excise—Eugene Van Zandt; Overseers of the Poor—James Davis and Michael Smith; Collector—George Bell. The election takes place next Tuesday.

The Republicans of the town of Rye on Tuesday night nominated the following for town officers: For Supervisor—Frederick W. Sherman; Town Clerk—A. D. Camp; Overseers of the Poor—Nelson E. Studwell; Assessor—J. H. Clark; Justice of the Peace—Franklin Taylor, Sr.; Excise Commissioner—George H. Sturges.

The suit of Dennis Murphy, contractor, against the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Yonkers for a balance of $8,782 41 for building the Lake Avenue reservoir was concluded at White Plains yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict for $5,409 80 for the plaintiff.

Mrs. John Curtice of Hastings-on-the-Hudson died very suddenly about 12 o'clock Tuesday night from angina pectoris.

LONG ISLAND.

The Church of the Redeemer, at Grand and Crescent streets, Astoria, was robbed yesterday morning of a number of articles, including altar cloths, ministers' robes, and rugs. The burglars also attempted to burn the building.

STATEN ISLAND.

Edmund S. Crocheron, 63 years old, a lifelong resident of Staten Island, was found lying dead in his bed at his residence, at Richmond, yesterday morning. The deceased was a brother-in-law to County Judge Stephen D. Stephens and for many years held the office of Internal Revenue Collector for the town of Southfield.

The "Brighton Blues," a military organization composed of Staten Island belles, will give an exhibition drill at the Pavilion Hotel in Easter week, on which occasion there will be a formal presentation of a set of colors.

NEW-JERSEY.

A citizens' nomination for Mayor of Bayonne City was tendered the present incumbent, John Newman, last evening. A large and representative gathering assembled on six hours' notice and acted unanimously. Then they waited on Mayor Newman and secured his acceptance. They were the prominent citizens of both parties. Mayor Newman is a Republican, and the city is Democratic by 600 majority. He defeated ex-Mayor David Oliver two years ago.

At a meeting of the voters in the Englewood (N. J.) School District, held March 19, W. J. Varley was elected Trustee. Ten thousand dollars were voted to pay salaries of teachers and to make improvements in the new school building on the corner of Englewood-avenue and Humphrey-street.

The Finance Commissioners of Jersey City decided yesterday to offer city bonds bearing interest at 3 per cent. in settlement of the amount due Hudson County. The amount of the indebtedness is about $600,000.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE IMPORTANT WORK EXCEPT A RAILROAD MEASURE REMAINS.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—Speaker Hudspeth this morning announced to the House that although the Railroad Bridge bill was some days ago introduced by Mr. O'Neill, yet that gentleman was not its sponsor, but that he, the Speaker, was the real father of the measure.

This is the bill that will shorten the distance from New-York to Philadelphia about 14 miles, and also opens up to the Pennsylvania Railroad about 3 miles of new terminal facilities along the Kill von Kull. The bill gives permission to connect Perth Amboy, N. J., and Tottenville, Staten Island, by a bridge across Arthur Kill. From Tottenville, in nearly an air line, New-Brighton is reached, and Bayonne is next in line by a suspension bridge across the Kill von Kull, and the new-made terminal grounds are thus reached. The Pennsylvania Company has access from Bayonne to its own main line at Feirs of Rocky Hill, in Jersey City, so that passengers can reach the same New-York ferries as at present. From Perth Amboy communication is now direct to Camden by way of the old Camden and Amboy route. Or if the ferry at Camden is to be avoided at Jamesburg, the short spur to the main line at Monmouth Junction can be used and passengers landed in Broad-street station, Philadelphia, thus saving at least 20 minutes of time.

What opposition may be developed to this measure is is hard to say, but unless a fight is gotten up over it the remainder of the session will be very quiet. Already talk of final adjournment is heard.

Provision for the deficit of $200,000 in the State's Treasury is still unmade. Senator Adrian introduced a bill some time ago making the law of libel much less severe and providing that actual damages only shall be recovered in suits for libel, except when actual malice is proved, when exemplary damages could be given. This bill makes provision that if a newspaper, within three days after suit has been begun, shall make and publish a retraction and pay the actual costs of the plaintiff in the action it shall cease. The bill was passed by the Senate this morning, although Senator Gardner opposed giving only actual damages.

Frank McCormick of Essex is Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, and according to the statements of his colleagues has never called a meeting of the members, but when he felt disposed he would report such bills as he saw fit. To-day Mr. O'Neill resigned from the committee, saying the Chairman did all the work and that there was no need of any other members. The House took the whole affair as a joke, and facetiously referred the resignation to Mr. McDermitt.

Gov. Green to-day renominated Judges Alfred Reed and Jonathan Dixon as Judges of the Supreme Court for full terms of seven years each. Judge Reed is a Democrat, and has served two terms of seven years each. He was unanimously supported for reappointment. Judge Dixon is a Republican, and because of his judicial record was strongly opposed by some Democrats, who wanted to place Judge Kirkpatrick of Newark in his place. Judge Dixon has the reputation of being one of the ablest jurists the Supreme Court has ever had, and as he has had 14 years' experience; the members of the Bar generally unanimously asked his reappointment. The appointment gives general satisfaction, except among the politicians. Both nominations were confirmed in the Senate without reference.

In the joint caucus held by the Democrats this afternoon Frank McDermitt of Essex wanted to arrange the lines of his Assembly district in the new redistricting measure and objected to those now named in the bill. By a vote of 22 to 16 the caucus adopted the present measure, thus defeating his request. McDermitt says he will never vote for it. Mr. Fagan also bolted when the caucus refused to make the new county, cutting off the upper part of Hudson County and calling it Hamilton, a caucus measure, but he afterward recanted. Gen. J. Watts Kearney beat the Clark C. N. T. Company in the fight against the bill consolidating the township of Kearney and the town of Harrison by having the measure adopted by the caucus and thus insuring its passage. Other party measures, such as Congressional redistricting, Constitutional Convention, and Jersey City charter bills, were not taken up.

During the discussion upon the bill to wipe out the West Jersey Game Protective Association the Democrats showed a united front against the measure, and when Mr. Cole of Cape May charged that $500 had been expended to defeat the bill, a resolution of investigation was adopted, and Messrs. Heppenheimer, McDermitt, and Voorhees were appointed to determine the truth of the charges. The bill was lost.

The Australian Ballot Reform bill was a special order for the afternoon, but as the measure was not engrossed it went over. Senator Pfeiffer introduced a bill restoring the appointing of all city District Court Judges to the Governor, and taking this power from the joint meeting. This nullifies the act passed by the Republicans taking the power from the Governor, and is another party measure.

The amended Jersey City Charter bill was brought up in the Senate for discussion, but owing to a lack of time, and as Senator Martin for Newark strongly opposed its passage, the measure went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Naughright, the only absent Democrat yesterday when the vote on the Werts Liquor bill was taken, asked the privilege this afternoon of being recorded in its favor, and he was permitted to do so.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A very interesting and varied programme will be interpreted at Tony Pastor's Theatre this afternoon for the benefit of Harry L. Sanderson, Treasurer of the theatre. Among the performers who will contribute to the entertainment are Baldwin and Daly, Miss Queen Vassar, Musical Dale, Keilar, the magician; Frederick Solomon, Harry Kennedy, the ventriloquist; Rose and Martin Julian, the soubrettes; Ferguson and Mack, the Spanish students, Bob Hilliard in a recitation, and John Hart, the comedian, who will present his comedietta, "Mr. Joffins's Latch Key."

Rehearsals of "The May Queen," with which Col. McCaull will follow "Boccaccio," are now in active progress at Palmer's Theatre, under the direction of Mme. Cottrelly. In this opera both Eugene Oudin and Harriet Avery, who have not been heard this season, will make their appearance, and the cast will include every member of the McCaull Company. Mr. Stevens, the business manager of the organization, says that many of the airs of "The May Queen" are bright and catchy, and he expects to hear them whistled in the streets before the opera has been sung a week.

"The County Fair," with Mr. Burgess as Abigail Prue, has made a popular hit at Proctor's new Twenty-third-street Theatre, and the realistic performance seems to bring vigorous applause at every performance.

"Evangeline" has but three more days to run at the Star Theatre, where it has been played to crowded houses for the past two weeks.

The sale of single seats for the farewell engagement of Coquelin at the Star Theatre next week begins this morning. Some very good places remain after the subscription sale, and the early comers will be the ones to secure them. In consequence of the large subscription sale Mr. Abbey has arranged for M. Coquelin to give an extra performance on Wednesday afternoon, March 27, when "Le Mariage de Figara" will be presented.

Otis Skinner, who is to leave Mr. Daly's company at the conclusion of the present season, has been engaged by Lawrence Barrett for his "Ganelon" company, which will open in Chicago next September.

The Jefferson-Florence combination will be under the personal direction of Charles B. Jefferson. It will begin its tour at the Star Theatre in this city on Oct. 14, and the season will continue for 30 weeks. Mr. Jefferson's seasons hitherto have been confined to 13 weeks.

Mr. William Ludwig and his company of vocalists will give a concert of sacred songs and Irish ballads at Niblo's next Sunday evening. Among the numbers will be the trio, "Ti Prego," Rossini's "Cujus Animam," Gounod's "Nazareth," Mendelssohn's "Lift Thine Eyes," Gounod's "The Worker," Millard's "Ave Maria," Benner's "God is a Spirit" Among the ballads will be Balfe's "Trust Her Not," "Clare's "Dragoons," Lover's "That Rogue Reilly," "Kathleen Mavourneen," "The Crimson Lawn," "The Angel's Whisper," and "The Green Above the Red." Mr. Ludwig will be assisted by Mr. C. Randall Irwin, Mr. Beaumont, Miss Annie Layton, Mme. Adelaide Mullen, Miss Grace Golden, and Miss Belle Ewing.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 20.—In the Court of Appeals today, the Hon. William C. Ruger, Chief-Justice, and associates present, the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued.—No. 234—The Mayor, &c., of New-York City, respondent, vs. David G. Carleton et al., appellants.—Argued by D. P. Hays for appellants, Francis M. Scott for respondent. No. 188—James R. Bowles, Administrator, respondent, vs. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, appellant.—Submitted. No. 237—Hannah Everson, respondent, vs. Andrew McMullan, appellant.—Argued by Howard Clapp, Jr., for appellant, G. E. B. Hasbrouck for respondent. No. 203—Mary Burke, Administratrix, respondent, vs. W. H. Brewer et al., appellants.—Dismissed on motion. Rule 31. No. 183—Ann Marie Dean, respondent, vs. William Milne, Executor, appellant.—Argued by Edward C. Perkins for appellant, Eset Cowen for respondent. No. 188—In the matter of the judicial settlement of the account of William H. Hollister et al.—Argued by M. Griswold for appellants, A. T. Clearwater for respondents; argument unfinished.

The following is the order of business for Thursday, March 21: Nos. 194, 119, 267, 176, 165, 192, 199, 197.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

In the Court of Appeals, Second Division, to-day, the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued.—No. 287—Helen Edwards, respondent, vs. The Schoharie County National Bank, et al., impleaded, appellants.—Argued by Darwin Cowman for appellants, C. C. Monk for respondent. No. 279—Luther E. Mansfield, respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by John E. Burrell for appellant, W. W. MacFarland for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Thursday, March 21: Nos. 380, 312, 375, 312, 302, 397, 349, 381.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The Navy Department has been informed that, as Rear-Admiral Belknap was leaving the Mare Island Navy Yard on March 19 to take passage by the steamer for Yokohama, where he is to take command of the Asiatic squadron, he was served with a summons to appear before a magistrate at Vallejo upon a suit brought by Enslen George Ormsby. The officer is kept on board the receiving ship Independence at the Mare Island Yard, by order of the Navy Department, until action can be taken in his case. Several months ago he was ordered to join the Monongahela at Mare Island, but failed to meet her. He claims that he has been treated unjustly, and Admiral Belknap was the executive of his official duty in connection with this case the United States District Attorney at San Francisco will appear in his behalf in the suit, while the Admiral will sail for Japan.

The Secretary of War has ordered a board of officers to meet at Fort Wright, Col. Samuel A. Holabird, Quartermaster-General, Col. Henry L. Abbott, Engineer Corps, and Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspector-General, to assemble at West Point to determine the best method for the expenditure of $150,000 appropriated by the last Congress for the purchase of the Kinsley estate as an addition to the Government reservation at the Point.

A board of survey, composed of Major Andrew J. McGonnigle, Quartermaster, Capt. Eli L. Huggins, Second Cavalry, and First Lieut. Wilber Loveridge, Third Artillery, has been appointed to meet at Baltimore to investigate a discrepancy in the invoicing of property pertaining to Capt. William P. Rogers by Major John V. Finley, Quartermaster at Philadelphia, on Jan. 4.

Assistant Paymaster J. A. Mudd of the Enterprise, on the European station, having been granted three months' leave of absence, the recommendation of a medical board of survey, Rear-Admiral Green, at Villefranche, appointed Commander B. H. McCalla of the Enterprise to perform temporarily the duties of Paymaster of that vessel.

Capt. John Irwin, Capt. John C. Watson, Commanders John W. Philip, H. Glass, and Thomas Nelson, and Lieuts. C. G. Calkins and E. F. Qualtrough have been detailed as a naval general court-martial to meet at the Mare Island Navy Yard for the trial of enlisted men. Lieut. William E. Sewell will act as Judge-Advocate.

A board of ordnance officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. A. R. Buffington, Capt. A. L. Varney, and Capt. Charles Shaler, has been appointed to meet at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, to-morrow to examine and report on plans and material for reconstructing the Government gun-boats.

Capt. Charles S. Ilsley, Seventh Cavalry, and Capt. Henry Seton, Fourth Infantry, have been granted six months' leave of absence. Second Lieut. Robert S. Watkins, Signal Corps, has been granted leave of absence for 15 days.

The President has accepted the resignation of Capt. Richard C. Newton, Assistant Surgeon in the Army, to take effect May 22.

The United States steamer Dolphin has arrived at Shanghai, China.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—LAWRENCE, J.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—ANDREWS, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 1375, 1267, 1086, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1276, 1361, 1277, 1340, 1213, 1216, 1266, 1376, 972, 856, 1450, 1452, 1416, 1417, 1196, 194, 1428.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 1423, 707, 1189, 1304, 1314, 1282, 1385, 1328, 1223, 1145.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—INGRAHAM, J.—Nos. 2211, 2176, 2581, 2524, 2542, 2384, 2411, 476, 2598, 2579, 2490, 2139, 2139, 2149, 2271, 2373, 2178, 2580, 2151, 2367, 2131.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—O'BRIEN, J.—Nos. 3075, 2860, 864, 4505, 4955, 4888, 3028, 3878, 3092, 3072.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—VAN BRUNT, P. J.—Nos. 2879, 2900, 3115, 3116, 3120, 818, 3227, 3418, [3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3170, 3222, 3226, 3285, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3435, 3437, 3439, 3440.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—Adjourned until Monday, March 25, 1889, at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—O'GORMAN, J.—Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—SEDGWICK, C. J.—Nos. 458, 444, 518.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 1058, 1445, 1368, 1377, 1415, 1435, 1225.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—FREEDMAN, J.—Nos. 691, 692, 1309, 650, 74, 1880, 1429, 1460, 1476, 1477, 1482, 1484, 1001, 1183.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 1438, 204, 1019, 1082, 1153, 177, 1356, 647, 874, 1340, 1206, 1469, 1155, 1119.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of Sophia Westervelt, John Romer, and William Weil at 10 A. M.; Wills of Ann Tucks, 10:30 A. M.; Ried, William Stephan, and Henderson Moore at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—ALLEN, J.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Nos. 255, 878, 1268, 284, 1310, 138, 1182, 1017, 1078, 905, 854.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—NEHRBAS, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—McGOWN, J.—Nos. 584, 680, 1961, 150, 2064, 2066, 2068, 2070, 2071, 2073, 2077, 2078, 2081, 2101, 2102.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—BROWNE, J.—Nos. 692, 710, 751, 776, 777, 788, 802, 855, 858, 861, 862, 863, 869, 873, 897, 2066, 2067.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—EHRLICH, J.—Nos. 356, 899, 712, 2027, 758, 3216, 1917, 1928, 1927, 836, 2053, 2057, 2060, 2062, 2063.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 20, 1889.

The arrivals of live stock this morning were relatively light. The demand was steady, so also were values, which were equivalent to those current last Monday. At Forty-second, Fifty-third, and Sixtieth-Street Yards the Beeves to hand were sent direct to slaughter, all but 12 head of local stock, which were for sale. At Harsimus Cove Yards horned Cattle sold at 7¼c. @7¾c. ₱ lb.; weights 4½ to 8¾ cwt.; from 54 to 55 lb. was allowed net. Prices of live weights were: Native Steers, $4@$4 32½ ₱ cwt.; Oxen, 3½c.@4c. ₱ lb.; dry Cows, $1 65@$2 25 ₱ cwt.; Bulls, $2 50@$3 90 ₱ cwt. Quality of the herds as above reported very poor to medium. At Jersey City, 1,000 lb. Bucks, 5c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Quality of the flocks to hand poor to good; 3 Cows and 2 Calves of a local dairyman were sold for $80 the lot: 7 Cows sold at $30@$40 ₱ head; 15 Cows at $32@$45 ₱ head. There were no Calves offered for sale this morning; Veals sold at 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.; Hogs, 5¾c. @ 6c. ₱ lb. Receipts of Veals for sale this morning, when the tone was steady; city-dressed Hogs opened at 6¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.; Pigs, 7c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—Hume & Mullen sold 7 Veals, 95 to 110 lb., 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; 5 Veals, 140 lb., 6¾c. @ 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 130 lb., 7c.; 2 Veals, 165 lb., 7¼c. @ 7½c. ₱ lb.; 382 Michigan Lambs, 249 head, 67 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 133 head, 81 lb., 6¾c. @ 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 114 Harlem Veals, 110 to 186 lb., 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.; 134 Western Sheep, 92 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 466 State Sheep; 296 head, 87 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 180 head, 95 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 90 head, 100 lb., 5¼c.; 127 Indiana Sheep, 120 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 1,090 Michigan Lambs, 78 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—D. McPherson sold on commission 49 dry Cows, 950 lbs., $1 65 ₱ cwt., 32 Cows, 985 lb., 2¼c. ₱ lb.; 20 Oxen, 1,730 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 104 Illinois Steers: 37 head, 1,212 lb., 4c. ₱ lb., 39 head, 1,186 to 1,266 lb., $4 10 ₱ cwt., 25 head, 1,230 lb., $4 ₱ cwt., 7 head, 1,286 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb., 6 head, 1,823 lb., 4c. ₱ lb. Sherman & Culver sold on commission 3 Bulls, 1,417 lb., $2 90 ₱ cwt.; 8 Oxen: 5 head, 1,834 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb., 3 head, 1,545 to 1,580 lb., $3 90@$3 70 ₱ cwt., 96 Illinois Steers: 8 head, 1,148 lb., $3 70 ₱ cwt., 11 head, 1,207 lb., $4 10 ₱ cwt., 12 head, 1,340 to 1,363 lb., $4 20@$4 30 ₱ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for sale 15 Bulls, 1,356 lb., $3 70 ₱ cwt., 19 Illinois Steers: 18 head, 1,283 lb., $3 95 ₱ cwt., 1 head, 1,264 lb., $4 10 ₱ cwt. J. Shemberg sold on commission 49 Ohio Steers: 16 head, 1,320 lb., $4 20 ₱ cwt., 18 head, 1,200 lb., $4 ₱ cwt., 15 head, 1,264 lb., $4 20 ₱ cwt. S. Saunders sold on commission 18 Bulls, 1,331 to 1,425 lb., 3¾c.@3¾c. ₱ lb. J. F. Sadler sold on commission 20 Indiana Steers, 1,031 lb., $3 85 ₱ cwt.; 15 Bucks, 210 lb., 5c. ₱ lb. Western Sheep: 349 head, 104 lb., $5 10 ₱ cwt., 47 head, 128 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb., 169 head, 128¾ lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb. 70 Ohio Sheep, 117 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb. 67 Ohio Lambs, 101¾ lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb. Newton and Gillette sold on commission 1 dry Cow, 1,040 lb., 1¾c. ₱ lb.; 8 Bulls: 1 head, 1,240 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb., 4 heads, 1,106 lb., $3 60 ₱ cwt.; 20 Oxen, 1,500 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 20 State Steers, 1,064 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 20 Pennsylvania Steers: 3 head, 1,002 lb., $3 40 ₱ cwt., 5 head, 1,226 to 1,468 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb., 7 head, 1,128 lb., 4c. ₱ lb., 1 Ohio Steer, 1,170 lb., $3 85 ₱ cwt. 71 head, State Lambs, 67 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 3 Bobs, 113 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 2 Veals, 135 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 32 Veals, 115 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 49 Veals, 121 to 171 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 1,123 Sheep and Lambs, 85 lb.; 180 Ohio Sheep, 99¼ lb., $5 40 ₱ cwt. J. N. Pidcock sold 731 State Sheep: 349 head, 100¾ lb., $5 50@$5 85 ₱ cwt.; 169 head, 106 lb., $5 65 ₱ cwt.; 194 head, 104¾ lb., $5 70 ₱ cwt.

RECEIPTS

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 58 head of horned Cattle, 53 Cows, 670 Calves, and 2,000 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 14,167 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 612 head of horned Cattle, 147 Veals and Calves, 3,449 Sheep and Lambs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, March 20.—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	15
Amer. Exchange	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	100
Atch., T. & S. Fe	45⅞	47⅜	45⅜	46⅞	15,840
At. & Pac. 4s	81	81	80¾	80¾	46,000
B., H. T. & W. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	3,000
B., N. Y. & P. 5s	97	97	97	97	1,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st. 10s	103½	103½	103½	103½	3,000
Canada So. 2d	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	4,000
"Ch. P. 6s of 1888. 115	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	10,000
Ches. & O. ol. A.	118	118	118	118	1,000
Ches. & O. 5s	94	94	94	94	1,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 6s. 123	123½	123½	123½	123½	3,000
Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 117	117½	117½	117½	117½	6,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	131½	131½	131½	131½	6,000
C., R. I. & P. 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½	1,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	92½	93	92½	93	12,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	95	95¾	95	95¾	4,000
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	1,000
Col. Coal & Iron 6s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	6,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91, r. 108	106½	106½	106½	106½	2,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '94, o. 117	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
Den. & R. G.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	10,900
Den. & R. G. W. 1st, as.	84½	85¼	84½	85¼	73,000
Den. S. P. & P. 1st.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	1,000
Det. L. & N. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Dul. & M. 1st. D. 108	108	108	108	108	1,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s. 104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s. 111	111	111	111	111	2,000
Erie 2d con. of Ohio. 1st.	99	99	99	99	1,000
Erie 2d con.	102	102¼	102	102	$1,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	50,000
G., H. & S. A. 2d.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Gen. Elec. Cer.	109½	109½	109½	109½	2,000
Gt. So. 2d. con. 5s.	78	78	78	78	9,000
Gulf C. & S. F. 1st.	113	113	113	113	16,000
Gulf C. & S. F. g. 6s.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	7,000
Han. & St. J. 2d.	131	131	131	131	1,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s.	65	65	65	65	1,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	102½	102½	102¾	102¾	35,000
Iron Mount. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3,000
Iron Mount. 5s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	19,000
Kan. & T. con. 6s.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	21,000
K. C. & N. r. 6s.	110	110	110	110	1,000
Ky. Central 1st.	80	79	80	80	20,000
L. E. & W. 5s.	109¼	109¼	109	109¼	1,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	15,000
L., N. A. & Ch. con.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	19,000
L., N. & M. & M. 1st.	109½	109½	109½	109½	6,000
M. & St. L. 2d.	50	50	50	50	2,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.	98⅞	99	98⅝	99	15,000
Mor. & Essex con.	145	145	145	145	8,000
N. Y. C. gen. 5s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s. r.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	2,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	3,000
N. Y. S. & W. 1st. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾

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SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
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WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—OLD JACK.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
CHICKERING HALL—At 4—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS—STAMP COLLECTION.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—DRIFTING APART.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE IRISH MINSTREL.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 2—DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—A DARK SECRET.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—BOCCACCIO.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—4-11-44.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—MISS ESMERALDA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—EVANGLINE.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8—CONCERT.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—MONBARS.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new TIMES Building.

THE TIMES will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1 35 per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The only up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, with stationary temperature.

Although Col. F. D. GRANT seems to have inherited only a modest part of that ability which made his father the most distinguished man of his time, we presume he will be found capable of conducting acceptably the unimportant diplomatic business which, in the ordinary course of events will come into his hands as United States Minister at Vienna. As Col. GRANT is without experience in public affairs, it is, of course, perfectly well understood that the appointment he received yesterday is given in recognition of no special personal fitness for the service he undertakes, but merely because he bears a name to which, as the President justly assumes, the country will always be ready to pay high honor. It has been reported that Col. GRANT was desirous of receiving the appointment to China, but we think he will be more likely to discharge with credit the duties of Minister to Austria-Hungary than the more difficult and delicate functions of the Pekin office, since the occupant of the latter is likely to be called upon to carry on negotiations involved in our treaty relations with that empire, which will demand a high order of diplomatic skill and considerable knowledge of Oriental ways. Probably no one who has been mentioned for the place is so well fitted for it as Mr. CHESTER HOLCOMBE, whose experience in China has given him an altogether exceptional acquaintance with its people. The appointment of Col. JOHN C. NEW of Indiana to be Consul-General at London will please no one so much as Mr. NEW himself. The office "pays" some $40,000 a year.

It appears by our Washington dispatches that the nomination of Mr. WHITELAW REID to the French mission, which was favorably reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday, encountered some very serious opposition. Contrary to their usual good-natured custom—which, by the way, is quite indefensible, and an abandonment of duty—the Democratic Senators announced that they would not consent to Mr. REID's appointment and would use every means in their power to prevent it. This was on the ground, which is a sound one, that the nominee had persistently and unscrupulously maligned the South for selfish reasons, and was quite unfitted to represent the whole American people. To this opposition was added that of the two Republican Senators from Kansas and of Senator HAWLEY. The basis of these gentlemen's course is not announced, but we should say that it would add a certain taste of gall and bitterness to Mr. REID's disappointment and humiliation to have his aspirations blasted by Messrs. INGALLS and PLUMB. The former has been petted by Mr. REID's paper whenever he has made an unusual exhibition of himself, and the only rivalry we ever knew between him and Mr. REID was in brutal treatment of the late President of the United States. As for Mr. PLUMB, Mr. REID has warmly defended him from every charge of honest independence and we had reason to suppose that they were in common bondage to the new protectionist slave power. Unless the hostility to Mr. REID can be overcome—and no effort was made even to stem it yesterday—that gentleman will be constrained to discover that, for reasons over which he has no control, he cannot accept the green grapes of the French mission.

About the only man, apart from his obedient servants, the Vice-President and the junior Senator, whom "Boss" PLATT admitted to his presence for a considerable time last evening, was "Corporal" TANNER, who is variously reported to be seeking the office of Commissioner of Pensions and that of Public Printer. Mr. TANNER has been somewhat overabused by friends of rival candidates, who have represented him as utterly without practical ability. This is an error, as was shown when he was Collector of Taxes in Brooklyn under Mayor LOW, whose confidence he enjoyed. But he is obviously unfitted for either of the places mentioned. The Pension Office, for which he is most earnestly seeking, should be held by a man of legal attainments, of cool judgment, and of proved independence, which Mr. TANNER clearly is not.

The rule of "TOM" PLATT seems to be undisputed at Washington so far as the dispensation of offices to the hungry New-Yorkers is concerned. He spent four hours last evening in the national capital, and not even the White House in the daytime was more crowded than was the Arlington Hotel during his stay. The Vice-President of the United States and the active Senator from the State of New-York attended upon him with due ceremony and assisted him with advice when he asked for it. A large delegation from Brooklyn, headed by Mr. FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, who seeks to add to the honor insured by his great wealth that of being the confidential henchman of PLATT, cooled their heels in the lobby for several hours until the Boss in Privy Council should be ready to listen to their humble petitions. When these had been presented the great little man graciously informed the petitioners that their prayers would be taken into consideration, and departed on the late train for the city of New-York, which he claims, falsely according to the courts of the State, as his residence.

A caucus of the Republican members of the Assembly was held last night to take action with reference to several pending measures. It was decided to support the Commission Excise bill as amended by the committee of nine named at a previous caucus. The minimum fee for general liquor licenses for hotels in "towns" is raised from $75 to $100, and no general liquor licenses for saloons in towns are provided for. The minimum fee for wine, ale, and beer licenses is raised from $60 to $75 in cities and from $40 to $50 in towns. The provision allowing a licensee to sell or transfer his license to another on payment of $5 is stricken out. There are several other minor changes intended to meet the criticisms upon the bill which were made by ex-Judge DAVIS. The caucus also agreed to support the Vedder bill imposing a State tax upon licensed liquor sellers. This would of course add the tax to the license fees as a burden upon the liquor traffic, and so far contribute toward giving the legislation the effect of high license. But whatever may be the fate of the Excise bill, there is no probability that the Tax bill would receive the Governor's approval if it should pass the Legislature.

The Saxton Ballot Reform bill was also approved of by the caucus. Considering the character and purpose of this measure and the fact that its principle and in the main its provisions have been supported by the Democratic Party in other States, and the further fact that it is favored by some of the most prominent and influential Democratic newspapers in this State, it is to be hoped that when it comes up for action it will have the support of enough Democrats to give assurance that it will become a law. It is a well-known fact that the better sentiment of the Democratic Party is in favor of it, and that it is opposed only by politicians who wish to profit by the acknowledged evils and abuses at which it is aimed. If the Democrats in the Legislature should defeat this bill or consent to its defeat by the Governor, it would be an injury to the party in the State which could not be easily repaired. If it should become a law in spite of Gov. HILL's objections it might injure the Governor as a politician, but it would be to the benefit of his party.

In our news columns will be found a full account of the distressing encounter in the Hogarth Club which has agitated the artistic circles of London. The weight of evidence goes to show that Mr. STOTT of Oldham, casually meeting Mr. JAMES MCNEIL WHISTLER in that temple of goodfellowship mentioned, by way of salutation, that Mr. WHISTLER was a liar and a coward, whereupon Mr. WHISTLER slapped him twice, kicked him once, and subsequently called the attention of the club committee to him in the sprightly note which we reprint. The story is reasonably complete, but no lover of the fine arts can escape the conviction that Mr. OSCAR WILDE ought somewhat to have been concerned in it. As for Mr. STOTT of Oldham, his plight should excite the compassion of the sympathetic. He has not only been slapped twice and kicked once, but he has also been required to apologize, apparently for having been slapped and kicked. This last indignity, unlike its predecessors, Mr. STOTT of Oldham resented. He wrapped the drapery disturbed by Mr. WHISTLER about him and retired from the club. It seems to be a safe conclusion that Mr. STOTT of Oldham did not enjoy an unlimited popularity in the Hogarth Club.

The tide seems to have turned at last against Khalifa ABDULLAH, the successor of MOHAMMED AHMED in the title and office of Mahdi. The defeat which he has suffered at the hands of SENOUSSI, the Kordofan sheik who has always opposed his pretensions, will do much to destroy his prestige, which, like that of his predecessor, depended on uniform success. The battle at Sinan is not the only one in which the Mahdi has met disaster from SENOUSSI, but it is the one about which the most definite accounts have been given. It is evident that he can no longer maintain his authority throughout the great provinces southwest of Khartoum. The suggestion at once occurs that with the division of his forces in Kordofan, in the operations around Suakin, and in those on the Upper Nile near EMIN Pasha's stations he will be likely to withdraw his pressure against the last. Unless EMIN has already perished or been captured, the difficulties which Khalifa ABDULLAH is experiencing within a couple of hundred miles of Khartoum must give ground for trusting that EMIN's hardest time is over. The disintegration of the vast power that has been built up in Central Africa under the Mahdi and his successor will perhaps now be in order.

THE CITY'S INTERESTS AT ALBANY.

The people of this city have good reason to complain of the treatment which their interests receive at the hands of representatives of other parts of the State in the Legislature at Albany. In times past there has been much legislation adverse to their interests, secured by political or other influences against which the demands and protests of those immediately concerned were unavailing. Important measures of reform have been over and over again defeated on account of ignorance of the city's needs or indifference to them and in obedience to similar adverse influences arrayed by selfish or corrupt motives against the public demand.

A considerable majority of the members of the Legislature come from rural communities and small cities and cannot be expected to have a very full comprehension of the requirements of a metropolitan municipality, but if they are both intelligent and honest they ought to be able to understand them when they are clearly set forth and explained, and should be disposed to meet them fairly and reasonably. What we have most reason to complain of is, not the incapacity of legislators from other parts of the State to deal with questions affecting this city, but the attitude which they so often maintain toward measures in the city's interest. They are apt to regard them either with groundless suspicion or an unreasonable hostility merely because they concern a great city which is under the control of authorities whose politics do not agree with that of the greater part of the country members. They seem too willing to sacrifice the interests of the city at the bidding of politicians or in response to selfish demands, and we are sorry to say that there are no public matters in regard to which corrupt motives and methods are so apt to rule as those affecting the city of New-York. If the legislators were honestly and intelligently disposed to promote the best interests of this city, so far as they are dependent on legislative action, they would try to find out what those interests really require, would pay some deference to the views of those who fully understand them and who represent the city itself, and would give special heed to the representations of the city's own authorities.

The most important subject upon which the people of this city ask the Legislature to act at the present session relates to facilities for travel from one part of the city to another. There could not possibly be a subject which more exclusively concerned the city itself and in which the people of the rest of the State had so little practical interest. The constituents of three-fourths of the Senators and more than four-fifths of the Assemblymen have no concern in it and care very little about it. What is to be done, and how it is to be done, to afford the necessary means of local travel is a matter which so closely and exclusively affects the people of this city and their interests that one would suppose that the legislators would seek only to know what the people and their authorities want and what those best able to judge of their requirements recommend.

There are now before the Legislature two measures relating to facilities for travel in this city alone. One is intended to give to a band of capitalists the right to appropriate fifty miles and more of streets for cable roads, partly on the surface and partly elevated. Nobody except these capitalists, who hope to profit by it, asks for the passage of this bill. Neither the people nor the public authorities of the city desire this system of cable roads, for it would not meet the present demand, which is for rapid transit, but would stand in the way of it. The capitalists are using money and lobby influence to induce the Legislature to thrust this thing upon the city, and the Railroad Committee of the Assembly, which is charged with the care of general railroad matters and not with the care of city affairs, has reported their bill favorably. The other measure is the bill modifying the Rapid Transit act with special reference to enabling this city to secure what its people and its authorities want—adequate means for real rapid transit. It is opposed by the cable interest and the Manhattan Elevated Railroad interest from purely selfish motives. That bill was yesterday taken from the Cities Committee of the Assembly, which was prepared to report it favorably, and which was the proper committee to consider it, because the proposed changes in the law relate, not to railroads in any general sense, but to the interests of this city on the single question of local transit, and referred to the Railroad Committee, which had already shown itself to be dominated by the influence of the capitalists. This was done against the votes and wishes of the city representatives, and for the evident purpose of injuring the chances of the bill.

Now, we submit that this method of dealing with the interests of this city by men intrusted with the responsibilities of legislation shows a wanton disregard of just principles and a deplorable insensibility to public duty. There was, no doubt, a mixture of motives in the action of yesterday, and it was not wholly due to hostility to the Rapid Transit bill and favor to the Cable bill, but it nevertheless showed the pernicious spirit of which we complain and raises the apprehension of control by evil motives and influences. But if the interests of this city should be sacrificed by the defeat of rapid transit and the success of the cable job it would stamp the record of the Legislature with lasting infamy, for nothing but shameless corruption could account for such a disregard of justice and such a betrayal of the people's interests.

HOW IT WORKS.

A very common provision in laws, both State and National, for the creation of commissions to take charge of duties of especial importance, is that not more than a stated number of the members shall belong to the same political party, in order to prevent the control of such a commission falling absolutely into the hands of one party. To keep up this safeguard it is usual to provide that when a vacancy occurs it shall be filled by the appointment of a man of the same party as that to which the retiring member belonged. The contrivance is a very obvious necessity under the conditions presented by politics in the United States. It is clumsy, and sometimes it gives rise to awkward predicaments, but it is probably the best that could be devised. It is not impossible, for instance, that a man might be selected from a party that had gone out of existence before he vacated his office. This could easily have happened at one time with reference to a member of the short-lived "Liberal Republican" Party that was organized for the famous Greeley campaign of 1872. If Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW or Senator HISCOCK or Mr. WHITELAW REID or Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD or numerous others who are now extremely prominent in the class from which appointments are made had chanced to be placed on such a commission during the few months for which they were "Liberal Republicans," it would have been impracticable to fill their places the next year in strict accordance with the law. The same difficulty might arise in the case of members of the now defunct Greenback Party, and it is only a few years ago that like conditions might have occurred in this city with appointments from the Henry George Labor Party whose candidate stood second at the polls for the very important office of Mayor.

But this is the least important of the practical objections to the plan. The most serious is that it bars out from the public service men who "belong" to no party; who, in fact, own themselves and determine their political action by their own independent judgment, voting and working at times for the candidates of one party and at others for the candidates of another, or, at the same election, for some candidates of one party and for some of another. In this class very frequently may be found the men who are most fitted by training and by their intellectual and moral qualities to perform duties requiring impartiality, calm judgment, firmness of mind, and independence of all outside influences. Indeed, it is not an unfair presumption that men of this stamp are more likely to be found in this class than in any party. When that is the case the law defeats itself; it prevents the attainment of its own object by the very means adopted to secure it. An instance in point was described in our New-Haven dispatches yesterday morning. It was stated that the Administration had been considering the nomination of Prof. ARTHUR T. HADLEY of Yale to the place on the Inter-State Commerce Commission made vacant by the resignation of Mr. A. F. WALKER, who was appointed as a Republican; that Prof. HADLEY had been asked for whom he voted at the late Presidential election; that he had responded that he voted for Mr. CLEVELAND, and it is concluded that this fact, though Prof. HADLEY had supported the Republican Party up to 1884, would be regarded as making him ineligible. Now, Prof. HADLEY is one of the best-informed students and one of the most acute and profound thinkers on questions connected with corporations, and especially railways, that the country possesses. He is peculiarly fitted for the work of the commission in precisely the qualities that it is the purpose of the law to secure, and his presence on the commission would in itself be a strong guarantee that partisanship would have nothing to do with its decisions.

We have no fault to find with the Administration for its course as described. It is probably inevitable. Nor can it be denied that the purpose of the law is a good one, and that the means employed, as we have said, cannot under present conditions easily be improved. The significance of the incident lies deeper. It lies in the cause that renders partisanship dangerous on such a commission. Honorable partisanship would not be so. Parties are not divided on the principles involved in the work of the commission. No Commissioner's views on the tariff or any question arising between the two parties would warp his judgment in his official duties. Such risk as there is is that a Commissioner might use his influence to obtain corrupt aid from the corporations for his party. Now, a party does not seek corrupt aid for the advancement of legitimate ends, but only for its selfish and illegitimate ends. The real source of danger, therefore, is in the extent to which party purposes are selfish, and this flows almost wholly from the spoils system. If that system could be got rid of, bad party motives would be reduced to a minimum. If the hundred thousand offices or more under the Federal Government were not set up as prizes that affect directly at least a million of votes on one side or the other, the greed and the danger of corruption that goes with greed would be enormously lessened. If the minor executive and administrative offices were held by a tenure, not necessarily permanent, but with which party politics had nothing to do, our political contests would be greatly purified. It would no longer be necessary to guard against partisanship in such a commission as the Inter-State Commerce Commission by a device that shuts out men like Prof. HADLEY precisely *because* they are *not* partisans.

THE SALOONS AND THE PARTIES.

The triumph of the saloons in New-Jersey is a Democratic achievement, and it is one of the many acts that strongly disincline respectable men to support that party even upon questions on which they think it to be in the right. In New-York and New-Jersey especially this has been true during the terms of Gov. HILL and Gov. GREEN, respectively. Except as a politician it would be a great injustice to the Governor of New-Jersey to compare him with the Governor of New-York, but whenever the question is of showing subserviency to "Liquor" and "Labor" he is quite as unscrupulous and cynical a demagogue.

The bill that has passed the Legislature of New-Jersey provides for transferring "local option" from counties to townships. That this transfer will relax the existing restrictions on liquor selling throughout the State is sufficiently shown by the fact that the liquor interest has been united in support of it and has secured its enactment. Theoretically the bill should result in putting a stop to the sale of liquor in those townships in which popular sentiment is against the traffic. If it did that, it would build up saloons just outside of the townships in which license was denied, for the use of the thirsty inhabitants thereof. It is not likely to have even this result. It is conceded that in the cities and large towns the new law will relax the restrictions upon the saloons, and these are precisely the places in which an organized police force is available for the enforcement of the law. The rural townships that are expected to withhold licenses have no machinery for the enforcement of the law. The liquor dealers within their borders will therefore be likely to go on selling to their customers, possibly taking more precautions for privacy than they have found necessary heretofore, but it is not likely that their business will show any serious falling off, nor that any drinking man in New-Jersey will be forced to quit his own township in order to do his drinking.

This measure ought to inure to the advantage of the Republican Party in New-Jersey. The Democratic Party in this State has behaved quite as recklessly as the Democratic Party of New-Jersey in promoting whatever legislation the saloon keepers demanded, and in opposing whatever legislation they disliked. But the Republicans of New-York have put it out of their power to take any party advantage of the course of their opponents. It is true that the Republican candidate for Governor made a frank and courageous canvass upon the issue of high license. But he was defeated by the influence of the "Republican saloon keepers" whose influence in the councils of their party seems to be quite as efficient as the influence of Democratic saloon keepers in the conduct of the other party. A deal was arranged by which the Democratic candidate for Governor, who avowedly represented the interests of the liquor dealers, was to receive the support of the Republican saloon keepers, while the Republican candidate for President was to receive the support of the Democratic saloon keepers. It has been set forth within a month on the floor of the Assembly that in order to carry out this pleasing bargain it was absolutely necessary for the high contracting parties to connive at the stealing of $109,000 or more from the Treasury of this State under pretense of building a ceiling for the Assembly Chamber. That that job was an incident of the deal nobody denies. Disgraceful as is the subserviency of Gov. HILL to the liquor interest, the Republican politicians of the State are not in a position to reproach him with it or to make votes for their party out of it, since they were actively engaged, at the cost of treachery to their party, in the effort to re-elect him after the fact that he was the tool and instrument of the saloon keepers was perfectly well known. While every New-Yorker who appreciates the mischief done to our politics by the liquor interest must feel a disgust for the share the Democratic Party has had in doing that mischief, nobody can expect any part of it to be undone, or any sincere attempt made to undo it by the Republican Party under its present leadership and inspiration.

NEGRO COLONIZATION.

Whatever may prove to be the ultimate solution of the race problem in the South, it is quite certain that it does not lie in the direction laid out by the leaders of the North Carolina colored people. The colored preachers and agitators of that State have apparently succeeded in working up to a pitch of positive frenzy the entire body of the negroes, who are said to have been brought to such a condition of passive obedience that they are ready to follow their leaders like so many sheep to prosperity or ruin. The plan proposed is to emigrate in a body from North Carolina to Arkansas, where land is said to have been offered them cheaply, and to colonize in that State, devoting themselves to agriculture and building towns and cities, to be populated exclusively by negroes. Such a plan, if carried into execution, as it threatens to be, cannot but result disastrously to the negroes who emigrate, to say nothing of the white people of Arkansas, who are scarcely prepared to have the race problem in all its bitterness transferred from North Carolina to their own State.

Impartial observers of the progress of the race conflict in the South see very clearly that the blame for it is to be apportioned to some extent to both the blacks and the whites. Neither side can fairly claim a monopoly of the injury which has resulted from the sudden elevation to citizenship of a great body of ignorant persons. It is the legitimate legacy of slavery, a curse which from its very nature was bound to perpetuate its evil consequences for at least a generation after its own extinction. The negroes, primarily, have the first claim to sympathy, for they were brought to this country without their consent, and their clouded intellectual condition was forced upon them by long years of debasing servitude. All this, however, does not lessen the burden which their presence, with all the rights and but few of the qualifications of good citizens, imposes upon the Southern States, struggling to recover from the effects of the war. It is not at all strange that these two incongruous elements should clash; it would be much stranger if the problem of even partial assimilation should have worked itself out without friction.

The remedy for the troubles of the freedmen, however—and there is no doubt that they are subject to many disadvantages, although they are prone to magnify to some extent their wrongs, both political and social—does not lie in colonization, and certainly not in colonization in this country. They form too exclusive a class now in every Southern State to admit of that progress which alone can make them freemen in fact as well as freedmen in name, and the proposition to herd together in exclusive towns and cities is simply a proposition to widen the breach between themselves and the whites, and to postpone indefinitely the time when it may be hoped that order will be evolved out of the present chaos of races in the South. It is a foolish project which is calculated to show the negro in his most pitiable light, placing his ignorance well in the foreground and utterly obscuring the good qualities which must be depended on, if he is ever to be elevated above his present position. It is adaptation to their surroundings that is wanted, and not exclusiveness, and the colonization plan is simply a proposal to jump from the frying pan into the fire.

As has been stated, both whites and blacks have some cause for complaint. Both sides must make some sacrifices for the common good. The whites must realize the fact that the blacks are laboring under great disadvantages, and must show some consideration for their failings. The blacks must awaken to the fact that citizenship implies sober responsibilities, to bear which requires some slight degree of mental training, and must devote themselves to improving their condition by honest work, both physical and intellectual. If they cannot do this in North Carolina they will not do it in Arkansas or any other State, so that in emigrating and colonizing they will simply change the scene of their troubles, while probably adding to them. The race problem will solve itself if a judicious and forbearing policy is pursued on both sides; it will never be solved by any such violent process as that proposed by the North Carolina negroes.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

JUSTICE GRAY TO BE MARRIED—COURTESIES IN OFFICIAL LIFE.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The subject of universal comment in society is the engagement of Justice Gray of the Supreme Court to Miss Jeannette Matthews, daughter of Justice Stanley Matthews, who has been confined to his house by illness for many months past. In the Spring the spacious mansion which Justice Gray erected a year ago will have a mistress. One of the most popular members of the Supreme Bench, among gentlemen Justice Gray has the reputation of being a delightful dinner companion, with a ready wit and an inexhaustible fund of anecdote and repartee at his command. Whenever the subject of marriage has been broached to Justice Gray he has made a laughing disclaimer of any intentions in that direction, stating that his difficulty lay not so much in finding one who would have him as in selecting from the many pretty girls of his acquaintance some particular one whom to approach upon the subject. Another fondness of Justice Gray's, which he does not attempt to disavow, is for bon bons and sweetmeats generally.

When, in the Autumn, Justice Gray moved into his great house on the northwest corner of Sixteenth and I streets, rumor was busy with whisperings concerning a charming young mistress whom, it was stated, he meant to install therein. Finally these whisperings reached the ear of Justice Gray, and he at once denied that there was any truth whatever in them, stating that his sister, Miss Gray, would preside over his house. Further than this the Justice went on to declare that his new house was a bachelor establishment. The present engagement is indirectly the outcome of Justice Matthews's illness, as throughout the long months during which he has been confined to his room Justice Gray has been a constant attendant upon his friend. It is during these visits at the bedside of the father that Justice Gray has had such abundant opportunity of seeing the daughter and the pleasant friendship has thereby gradually ripened. Miss Matthews was fairly overwhelmed with callers all the afternoon, as each of her friends, upon being informed of the engagement, hastened to tender congratulations. It is understood that the marriage will take place very soon, though, owing to Justice Matthew's health, it will be a quiet one.

Mrs. Thomas Wanamaker was informally at home this afternoon, and was assisted in receiving the large number of callers by her mother, Mrs. John Welch, and their guest, Miss Montague of Philadelphia. There have been no alterations whatever in the house since it was occupied by ex-Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, whose pictures and ornaments will not be removed until June. In the ballroom there have been added during the past week a number of fine paintings by Bougereau, Gérome, and other celebrated artists.

The Hon. and Mrs. John W. Foster gave a dinner of 12 covers to-night to Senator and Mrs. McMillan of Michigan, of whom they are old friends.

Mrs. Stockbridge gave a farewell luncheon to-day to Mrs. Palmer. The other guests present were the wives of Senators McMillan, Stanford, Cockrell, Frye, Morrill, Spooner, Pugh, the wives of Justices Miller, Field, and Harlan, Miss Swan and Miss Florence Bayard, and Mrs. Cowgot. The centre piece was of Jacqueminot roses set in fern, and the corsage bouquets of lilies of the valley and American Beauty roses.

Mr. Roswell P. Flower has taken the house 1,735 I-street, two doors beyond that of Postmaster-General Wanamaker, and will occupy it during his term in Congress. Mr. Flower is in good humor at the prospects of serving two years without being required to find any offices for his constituents.

A large number of distinguished guests, including Secretary Proctor and Secretary Windom, attended a dinner given by the Washington Commandery of the Loyal Legion at the Arlington Hotel this evening. Senator Manderson, Commander of the Legion, presided, and was assisted by Senator Hawley, another member of the commandery.

THE PROPOSED SALT TRUST.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., March 20.—Although the salt operators of this city are inclined to be reticent about the matter an interview with them has elicited the following information concerning the proposed purchase of all the salt blocks here by the English Salt Trust.

All the operators in this city have received propositions asking for a six months' option on their works at prices to be agreed upon hereafter. The expressed object of the consolidation is to limit the manufacture to the legitimate demands of the trade.

The Hutchinson people are of the opinion that the scheme is entirely practical and would be highly beneficial to the salt industry of Kansas and would result in largely extending the territory supplied from the Hutchinson works. The only thing in the way of a satisfactory consummation of this scheme so far as Kansas is concerned appears to be the question of the price to be paid for the plants here.

A SEVERE RAINSTORM.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 20.—Dayton, Tenn., was visited Tuesday night by a severe rain and thunder storm. The water of Richmond Creek, which runs through the city, was so swollen that the fires in the factory furnaces were put out, and the furnaces were shut down.

A mile and a half of the company's railroads was washed up, and great damage was done to the other property of the company. A number of houses in the city were swept away, and several families barely escaped with their lives. The furnace company estimates their loss at $5,000, and the city's loss is nearly $10,000.

Alexander Vaughan was drowned, and one family awoke and found their house nearly in the middle of the creek.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMATIC STAGE.

The often-announced comedy of American life written by the lady, an Englishwoman, we believe, who conceals her identity under the pseudonym of "Mrs. Allan Arthur," will see the light at the Madison-Square Theatre this afternoon. Its title is "Honor Bright," which is also the name of its heroine. The list of the actors secured for its performance bears the promise that whatever merit it possesses will be clearly revealed. The cast will be as follows: Honor Bright, Emily Rigl; Madeline Bright, Dorothy Dorr; Molly Bright, Johnstone Bennett; Mrs. Bonanza, Madge Barron; Lloyd Stuyvesant, Louis Massen; Mark Field, Henry Miller; Howell Rivingston, Walden Ramsey; George Scott, Harry Woodruff; Joey B. Bonanza, Daniel Packard.

Mr. Harrigan will make another chance of bill at the Park Theatre to-night, producing a revised version of his comic play called "McNooney's Visit." This piece is a very good example of the kind of work with which Mr. Harrigan has made his fame, and it abounds in vigorous and telling sketches of the nether side of life in New-York.

Mrs. Erving Winslow of Boston began her series of readings from the English dramatists before a small but appreciative audience at the Berkeley Lyceum, on West Forty-fourth-street, yesterday afternoon. Her programme was made up of selections from the earliest literature of England that can be classified as dramatic. Passages, for instance, from that infantile farce of the learned Still of Cambridge called "Gammer Gurton's Needle," which enjoyed the honor of being the first English comedy until the fact was established that Udall's "Ralph Roister Doister," a piece which, in spite of its primitive simplicity, is altogether better in form and matter than Bishop Still's piece, preceded it. Nevertheless much erudite criticism has been devoted to "Gammer Gurton's Needle" and its unfortunate hero, Hodge, and students of to-day are less familiar with it than they are with the comedy of the master of Westminster school. Therefore a brief example of its quality was appropriate in Mrs. Winslow's present course. Another selection was from Jester John Heywood's "Four P's," the palmer, the pardoner, the potecary, and the peddler. A selection from the earliest English tragedy, "Gorboduc," the credit for the authorship of which is divided between Thomas Norton and Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, and a part of Ben Jonson's masque of "Oberon" concluded a programme which opened with passages from the Coventry miracle plays. Mrs. Winslow's second programme to-morrow afternoon will be devoted entirely to selections from Beaumont and Fletcher. Thereafter, on the afternoons of March 27 and 29, April 3 and 5, she will read Shakespeare's "Tempest," Farquhar's "Inconstant," (representing the Restoration comedy,) selections from the master work of Sheridan and Goldsmith, and Charles Reade's "Peg Woffington." It will be seen that the programme for the series is one of unusual interest, and the readings ought to be of genuine value to students of dramatic literature. Mrs. Winslow is no novice in the task of interpreting the poets. She was once honorably known on the dramatic stage as Kate Reignolds, and her acting is still remembered with pleasure, particularly by Boston playgoers.

There has been some complaint in England because of what is called the "undue display of bare limbs" in the Oxford University production of "Julius Cæsar." One of the London papers says that this was "perhaps a concession to the intense realism which is so prominent a note of the present age." To bare legs of the students of the University of Pennsylvania who took part in the performance of "The Acharnians" of Aristophanes excited a great deal of ridicule in New-York; but in sedate Philadelphia no notice was taken of the absence of tights. It is a matter of fact, of course, that the Greeks and Romans did not wear tights, but it is just as well to observe some of the conventional rules of the stage even in a dramatic performance given by members of a university for educational purposes.

Gabriel Harrison of Brooklyn, an old actor, writer, and scene painter, who has rivaled James Triplet in the variety of his talent, and has written a "Life of John Howard Payne," a play founded on "The Scarlet Letter," is about to publish, in an edition limited to 200 copies, a volume entitled "Edwin Forrest, the Actor and the Man," illustrated with 10 photogravures. The book will be printed on large, heavy paper, with uncut leaves.

To-night, at the Amberg Theatre, Herr Junkermann will appear in a new play called "Corporal Jack," which Mr. Amberg describes as an American melodrama.

A friend of Mrs. W. J. Florence writes: "Mrs. William J. Florence is not surrendering to the inevitable very cheerfully, and still persists that she is not about to retire permanently from the stage. She admits that she will rest next season because of the Jefferson-Florence combination, but as that enterprise promises to be overwhelmingly successful it does not seem probable that so shrewd a man as Mr. Florence would decline to consider existence merely to gratify his wife's disposition to 'lag superfinous on the stage.' Mrs. Florence, although proud of her success in the character of Mrs. General Gilflory, is anxious to have it known to the present generation that she has done other genuine comedy work in her time, and refers with undisguised pride to her Polly Eccles in 'Caste' and Mrs. Green Jones in Tom Taylor's 'Ticket of Leave Man.' Her first appearance in a speaking part was at the earliest Wallack's, Broadway, near Broome-street, in 1853, on the occasion of Mr. Florence's benefit, when she assumed the character of Nan in the farce of 'The Good for Nothing.' The newspapers praised her, and this decided her course. Florence had already made a hit in Irish parts, and as Mrs. Florence's sister, Mrs. Barney Williams, and her husband were doing splendidly as the Irish Boy and Yankee Gal it occurred to the younger couple that the country could stand another similar team. They were wise in their determination, for upon their first appearance in these characters they crowded Purdy's National Theatre to its utmost capacity with enthusiastic and delighted audiences.

"The rivalry between the Williams and the Florence combinations was very bitter, but eventually the men became reconciled, and at the time of Barney's death he looked upon Mr. Florence as his best friend. Mrs. Williams long ago retired upon a competency, and Mrs. Florence is abundantly able to live a life of luxury and ease."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

The performance of "Siegfried" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening was wonderfully spirited and was followed with great interest by a large audience. Herr Alvary was made the subject of special demonstrations on the part of those present. He was received with loud applause on his entrance, and at the end of the first act was recalled no less

CHAUNCEY SPURNS OFFICE

PRESIDENT HARRISON MADE HIM TWO OFFERS.

THE RAILROAD PRESIDENT REFUSED BOTH—HARRISON'S DESCRIPTION OF HIS IDEAL FOR ENGLAND.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew will not be Minister to the Court of St. James's. His reason for not accepting such an appointment is not the same which actuates Whitelaw Reid. Mr. Reid will not go to London for the simple but all-sufficient reason that the President did not ask him to go there—in fact, in spite of all the influence which Mr. Blaine and Mr. Reid could bring to bear upon him, the President stoutly refused to give Mr. Reid the English mission.

It probably will not tend to allay his chagrin to learn that the English mission was offered to Mr. Depew by Gen. Harrison six weeks ago—a month before Inauguration—and was declined with thanks. In addition—though this interests Gen. Tracy, Warner Miller, and Thomas C. Platt more than Whitelaw Reid—Gen. Harrison, while saying that he would prefer to have Mr. Depew take the English mission, nevertheless placed a Cabinet place at his disposal. Gen. Harrison thus paid to Mr. Depew the compliment of giving him his choice between the best foreign mission in the President's gift and a place in his Cabinet, and he paid him this compliment before he had made an offer of either place to any other citizen of New-York. Mr. Depew, after consideration, could not see his way clear to leave the Presidency of the New-York Central Railroad Company and the many other places of trust which he holds, and he was obliged to tell Gen. Harrison so. It is safe to say that no other man in the United States during the last 12 months has had the chance to decline two such places.

Who will be the Minister to England is the great subject of discussion among politicians just now. At a distinguished dinner which took place a few evenings ago a gentleman who had talked with the President about it told what his idea of the proper man was. "I want," said the President, "a man who will be the equal of Charles Francis Adams, John Lothrop Motley, and James Russell Lowell in culture and social qualifications. Our relations with England are such that we need a first-class man there, and he should be a good lawyer as well as a statesman. He ought to be a man of wealth, too, so that he may live in a style suitable to the representative of this great country."

"Have you any one in your mind, Mr. President?" asked the gentleman, "who will make a fit Minister to England?"

"I have," replied the President; "I have a man who possesses all these requirements."

"Who is this paragon?" all the guests at the dinner asked, and great was the guessing. Some thought that the President meant Mr. Lowell, but it was pointed out that Mr. Lowell is not a lawyer. Senator Evarts was suggested, and it was agreed that he certainly "fills the bill;" but somehow the weight of opinion was against Senator Evarts being the lucky man, though some of the guests knew that he would like the place. Mr. Evarts stands well in England. He has been there frequently. His reputation as a lawyer is high, especially on account of his participation in the arbitration of the Alabama cases as one of the counsel of the United States. English statesmen remember his career as Secretary of State under President Hayes. His wealth is sufficient to maintain the embassy in splendor, and as a public speaker and diner-out he ought to be a success, and these things are of no small account in England in making for the success or failure of a foreign Minister.

If not Evarts, who could it be? One of the guests said that he could think of no one but Mr. Phelps, and he suggested that the President, fully aware that Mr. Phelps's equal could not be obtained easily, the Republican Party was going to apply civil service reform rules to the diplomatic service and send Mr. Phelps back to the place he had so ably filled.

A well-known Republican said yesterday that one of the principal things which caused the President to reject Whitelaw Reid for the English mission was the *Tribune*. Mr. Reid's management of the *Tribune* would inevitably result in political trouble should he be Minister to England. The President appreciates the full force of the Irish element in American politics, and the *Tribune*'s policy of taking high ground editorially against English tyranny and for Irish liberty. He saw that if Mr. Reid should be Minister to England the Government of the United States would, in a measure, be made responsible for the *Tribune*'s Irish editorials, and it simply could not stand it. As Frenchmen never read the *Tribune*, and couldn't understand it if they did, in Paris there will be no harm done. So Mr. Reid will be allowed to go there.

IN THE NORTH WOODS.

FINE WEATHER AT SARANAC LAKE—MANY IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

SARANAC LAKE, March 20.—Beautiful weather prevails, and here and there are already signs of the Winter drawing to a close and the approach of Spring. Hotels such as Miller's, Saranac Inn, Paul Smith's, and the smaller houses are preparing for an early opening, and the sportsmen who come here for the Spring fishing will have no trouble in finding good accommodations. At Saranac Inn a number of improvements are being made.

The famous place called Bartletts, between Upper and Lower Saranac Lakes, has been purchased by a club composed of Charles G. Alford, E. A. Cruikshank, William Riker, Jr., and a number of others. The house will probably be run this Summer, however, as heretofore.

The Commercial Union Telegraph Company is building a line through the mountains, to be ready for business by June.

There is considerable talk of improving the road between here and Lake Placid. This route is now used by all who spend their Summers there and by tourists as well. It is one of the most beautiful drives in this section of the country, and should be put in a proper condition, which can be done with little expense before another season.

The Hotel Ampersand will be kept open the entire year, and not close between the Winter and Summer seasons, as reported.

The numerous lumbering camps through the mountains broke camp on Saturday, and the driving of the logs down the rivers will be the next thing of interest connected with this work.

The arrivals in the village are:

Mr. and Mrs. Miles and Miss Miles of Boston, E. Fishel of Babylon, Long Island; W. P. Phillipps of New-York.

At the Ampersand are Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juillard, Miss and Mrs. George De Hodge, Miss De Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush, Miss Quackenbush, A. H. Curtis, Henry W. Beadleston, James M. Bell, Edward Weston, Miss E. J. Weston, all of New-York; Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, Miss E. M. Thomas, and Mrs. H. S. Gordon, all of Baltimore.

FUNERAL OF MRS. M'FARLANE.

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Russell McFarlane was held in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth-street, yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The Rev. C. E. Swope, Rector of Trinity Chapel, conducted the service, and the full choir sang. The floral offerings were many and beautiful, the most conspicuous pieces being a wreath of lilies of the valley and a crown of oak leaves. The latter was brought with the body from London, England, where Mrs. McFarlane died on March 4. The body will be taken to-night to Cambridge, Mass., for burial.

Among the many people present at the funeral were Erastus Wiman, F. F. Bailey, R. G. Dun, D. J. Newland, E. B. Russell, Frederick E. Anderson, D. W. Keegan, Miss B. Payne, Mrs. A. C. Bettner, Mrs. A. T. Kirkland, Mrs. Colden Murray, Mrs. A. E. Tucker, Thomas H. Bullock, Thomas McGrath, Mrs. S. Bruise, Mrs. Ethan Allen, Miss Ethan Allen, Mrs. Charles F. Baldwin, Mrs. John D. Townsend, Miss Lanza, Robert Center, T. B. Herzog, W. G. Lansing, Louis Von Eltz and Mrs. Abraham Wakeman. Gen. James M. Varnum, Col. Appleton D. Palmer, T. R. Woolsey, and E. Judson Hawley acted as pall bearers.

Mrs. McFarlane was the daughter of Edwin Russell of Boston, and spent much of her youth abroad. While in Europe she married Baron von Stollendorf, who died a few years later. About 10 years ago she was married to Mr. William A. McFarlane, a lawyer of this city, who survives her.

Mr. McFarlane was well known in musical and literary circles. The most popular of her books is "The Magic of a Voice," and the most familiar song she wrote is "Marguerite." She also produced a play, "The Legend of Provence," which was acted by amateurs some years ago at the old Union League Club Theatre.

BROWN'S PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20.—The special meeting of the corporation of Brown University to-day received the resignation of the Rev. Ezekiel G. Robinson as President of the university and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. The communication was a formal statement and thanked the members of the corporation for their support during the donor's Presidency. The letter stated that the conditions of the university were so encouraging that under wise guidance and with such changes as would necessarily come, it would rapidly advance to a measure of usefulness not hitherto obtainable.

A committee comprising the Rev. Samuel Caldwell, D. D., of this city; the Rev. Alvah Hovey, D. D., of Newton, and Prof. Rowland Hazard, with the Rev. H. A. Granger of Burrillville, R. I.; the Hon. D. E. Stoddard, John B. Wood, M. E. Seaver, and D. F. Wayland of Philadelphia, was appointed to select and recommend a suitable person to fill the vacancy and report in June.

The corporation voted to expend $550 for a fence for the ball grounds.

FOR ALL THE CLUBS.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE FEDERATION PROPOSED BY SOROSIS.

The first steps toward the formation of a federation of all the women's clubs in the United States were taken at yesterday afternoon's session of the convention of delegates called by Sorosis. A resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a committee of 11 to have this work in charge. During the next year the committee is to correspond with all the women's clubs and secure, if possible, their enrollment in the new organization. Then a meeting is to be held some time in March, 1890, when officers of the federation will be elected, and the organization completed. After that meetings are to be held every second year. Mrs. Clymer, President of Sorosis and of the convention, will announce the committee to-morrow morning.

All this was decided upon after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The rest of the day was occupied in hearing reports from some of the 70 delegates who represented distant clubs. The reports spoke of the progress of the woman's movement and the methods of work pursued by each club. Incidentally some of them went vigorously into different phases of the woman question.

Mrs. Driscoll of St. Paul reported for the new Century, Club Mrs. Lapham of Dunkirk, N. Y., for the Women's Literary Society, Mrs. H. H. Jackson for the Detroit Women's Club, Mrs. Ketcham for the Katherine Merrill Club of Indianapolis, Miss Harriett Penawell Bolt for the new Century Club of Wilmington, Del., Mrs. Ellen Mitchell for the Fortnightly Club of Chicago, Mrs. Estelle M. H. Merrill for the Wheaton Seminary Club, Boston; Mrs. Ellen G. McClain for the Nineteenth Century Club, Iowa City; Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchner for the Tuesday Afternoon Club, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Nobles for the New-Orleans Women's Club, Mrs. Maria L. Owen for the Springfield (Mass.) Women's Club, Mrs. Ellen Peck for the Milwaukee Women's Club, Mrs. Putnam for the Grand Rapids Literary Club, and Mrs. Robinson for the Old and New Club of Malden, Mass.

The convention lunched at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel and after reassembling listened to reports from the National Women's Council, the Chicago Women's Club, the East Boston Home Club, the Pittsburg Women's Club, the Lafayette (Ind.) Monday Club, and the New-England Women's Press Association.

The convention will meet at Hardman's Hall this morning. The delegates were entertained at the hall last night at a musical and literary performance.

SLIGHTED BY HARRISON.

NOBODY IN THE CABINET WHO KNOWS THE PACIFIC COAST.

CHICAGO, March 20.—"This talk to the effect that California lost her representation in the Cabinet on account of the bitter factions on the Pacific coast was manufactured in the East, and is an absolute falsehood," said M. H. De Young of the San Francisco *Chronicle* this evening. "In order to belittle our slight after the Cabinet was selected the politicians claimed that President Harrison wanted a Pacific slope man on his staff, but owing to the spirit of discord in the California party it would be most impolitic to favor one faction and incur the enmity of the other. That Harrison was prevented from following his inclinations owing to the lack of harmony on the Pacific coast is a most false and absurd statement, and this is well known to those familiar with California's affairs."

"Don't you believe the President was not aware of the actual condition of the party at the time?"

"I think he knew exactly the state of affairs. There was no time when Gen. Harrison could not have selected any of the gentlemen named, and given perfect satisfaction to the people of our section."

"Was he personally informed of that?"

"I know positively that he was informed that the selection of any representative man on the Coast would be a grievous error to the party. His failure to act only proves that he did not desire to place a Californian on his staff. There is a vast concentration of national questions on the Pacific coast, yet we have no representative in the Cabinet. There is not a member of the Cabinet who has any thorough knowledge of these questions. In the piecing out the Cabinet the President ignored the extreme South, West, and Pacific coast. He took one-half of his Cabinet from States almost touching one another—Maine, Vermont, New-York, and Pennsylvania."

AN UNSAVORY RECORD.

A THIEF WHO FINALLY CONCLUDES TO FLY HIS OLD HAUNTS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 20.—The relatives of Edward Deshler, the Deputy Postmaster of this place, who fled after taking as much money as he could lay hands on, have made good his deficiency. This will only amount to about $650.

Deshler has been assistant and clerk of the Money Order Department under four Postmasters. The last one, Robert Carson, a Republican, discovered an error in his accounts, but the slight deficiency was made good and he was retained. Deshler has had full control of the Money Order Department under Price, and he has been taking small amounts for months, and changing his accounts to make them correspond with the cash. An error in his balance sheet was found Friday, and he promised to go over the accounts with the Postmaster on Sunday. He did not keep his appointment and has not been seen since.

Examination by an inspector and an expert showed the amount of the shortage to be only $650, while his bonds with the American Surety Company are for $1,000. His relatives would gladly have made good the loss had he confessed, for they are well to do and prominent in society.

Deshler was the black sheep of the family, and was addicted to drink. It is a singular fact that he has been clerk for five officials who have defaulted in their accounts, the last one being County Collector Jarrard, who stole $39,000 and fled to Canada. He was extradited and convicted of forgery, but always swore that Deshler committed the forgery on the books, though he had taken the money. Deshler is supposed to be in Williamsport, Penn.

VETERANS OF THE SEVENTH IN LUCK.

The Seventh Regiment Veterans' uniformed battalion is preparing to participate in the military ceremonies attending the Washington Centennial celebration. This organization, it is understood, has been accepted as a part of the guard of honor which is to receive and escort President Harrison on the first day of the celebration, Monday, April 29. The Old Guard, which had confidently counted upon the assignment, has been left out in the cold, and the association of past and exempt members of the Seventh will share the coveted distinction with the troops of the regular army.

Word to this effect has been quietly passed around among the veterans, and a preliminary drill of the battalion has been ordered by Gen. Tremaine, the Colonel of the organization, in Coliseum Hall, Lexington-avenue and One Hundred and Seventh-street, on Monday evening. The establishment of the headquarters of the battalion in the midst of the existing situation in the conflict between the veteran and active organization of the Seventh Regiment. Heretofore all drills for instruction of the veteran battalion have been held in the regimental armory. The change of location decreed in Gen. Tremaine's order is explained to have been occasioned by the requirement, insisted upon by Col. Clark as representing the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment, that a formal application must be made by the veterans to the Chairman of the Armory Committee for permission to use any portion of the building for purposes of drill or civil meetings.

"SNAPPER" GARRISON BEATEN.

"Snapper" Garrison made his first appearance this year as a jockey in the races at Clifton yesterday. He rode his own mare Speedwell in the seven-eighths of a mile handicap, in which George Taylor, who is to ride for the Dwyers this year, had the mount on Bellwood. Speedwell was naturally the favorite, but after a hot fight and a very clever race Taylor landed Bellwood the winner, much to the disgust of all the knowing ones, by about a length. It was one of the hottest fights ever seen on a race track, and Taylor naturally received a host of congratulations as well as some substantial presents.

JOSEPH HARKER'S TROUBLES.

W. D. Utley has been appointed Receiver for Joseph Harker, the well-known speculator and horseman, on the application of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, which obtained a judgment against him for $1,613 on a note. Other judgments have been entered against him in favor of the First National Bank for $13,333, and in favor of the Horn Silver Mining Company for $3,500. Mr. Harker was a protégé of Commodore Vanderbilt, and was at one time very wealthy. He was formerly a Director in the New-York Central Railroad and in the Western Union Telegraph Company.

NOT SO GREAT A MYSTERY.

Several hundred people were attracted to the neighborhood of 158 Berkeley-place, Brooklyn, yesterday by the stories of mystery in connection with that house. But the mystery was not very easily found. Mrs. Fisher, the occupant of the house, took visitors over the premises, but they found nothing out of the way. The stories of the shrieks and cries of pain which have been circulated appear to have been due to the hysterical attacks to which one of the family is said to be subject.

FAILURE OF THE SPIDER.

UNSATISFACTORY TRIAL TRIP OF A NEW BRITISH GUNBOAT.

Private dispatches received in this country disclose the fact that the British gunboat Spider made a complete failure on her Government trial trip last week off Plymouth. The Spider is the first of her class of gunboats so far to be tried, and though she showed high speed on the run over the measured mile, she was wholly unable to develop the horse power required by the specifications.

The trial of speed occurred in the English Channel, the course being over a measured mile just outside the Plymouth Breakwater. Great interest was manifested in the event. It was expected that the Spider would show a speed of 20 knots an hour. The test was witnessed by a large number of Government officers, foreigners and citizens, not being permitted on board. Four different runs were made over the measured course, and on not one of these runs did the Spider develop the horse power demanded.

The contract designs called for 3,000 indicated horse power, to be shown while the vessel was running in the measured course, but the highest power obtained on the trial was 2,779, while the mean of the four runs was 2,651. In the first run the speed developed was 17.91 knots per hour. On the second run the speed was increased to 19.89 knots per hour, but dropped in the third and fourth runs to 19.048 and 19.818 knots per hour respectively. The mean speed obtained for the four runs was 19.2 knots per hour.

The following additional data will interest naval officers: Draught of water forward, 7 feet; aft, 10 feet 4 inches; steam in boilers, 132 pounds; in cylinders, starboard, high, 55.8 pounds; intermediate, 30 pounds; low, 11.3 pounds; vacuum in condensers, 26.8 inches; revolutions of engines per minute, 415; 415; intermediate, 477; low, 433; total, 1,325; port engine, steam in cylinders, high, 54 pounds; intermediate, 28.6 pounds; low, 12.5 pounds; vacuum in condensers, 26.7 inches; horse power, high, 400; intermediate, 450; low, 476; total, 1,326; total for both engines, 2,651; the highest horse power obtained being, 2,779.

The simple fact that the mean of the Spider's trial speed was 19.2 might lead the lay mind into the error of regarding the showing as a remarkable one. But a vessel can be made to "jump" to extraordinary speed for a short distance, and only for a short distance, but with her throttles wide open and an inability to maintain horse power, her speed will soon rapidly fall, for the very reason that she is unable to develop enough.

The trial over a measured mile is considered a very unsatisfactory test by engineers of the United States Navy, for it gives no idea whatever of what a vessel is able to do if run at the top of her speed for several hours. In the case of all new American warships the trial test continues for four hours and the mean of the horse power developed and speed attained during that time is taken as showing the vessel's powers.

The failure of one of England's best designed class of gunboats to attain the horse power demanded of her is especially interesting at this moment, when in this country our two vessels last tried, the Vesuvius and Yorktown, each developed horse power far in excess of the contract requirements.

ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

HOBOKEN MAY HAVE HAD MUCH MONEY STOLEN FROM ITS TREASURY.

William C. Mansell, the Assistant City Clerk of Hoboken, was arraigned before Recorder McDonough yesterday morning on charges of forgery. City Clerk Martin V. McDermott was the complainant. Recorder McDonough fixed the bail at $4,000, and in default Mansell was sent to the county jail.

His crookedness was brought to the notice of the city authorities Tuesday afternoon. There reached the hands of City Treasurer Smith a certificate of moneys due to P. T. Plunkett, contractor, for the improvement of Clinton-street. It was numbered 1,329, and was for $850. The City Treasurer handed it to City Controller Kauffman, and in order to check it off Mr. Kauffman turned to the book from which the certificate had been torn. He was unable to find the stub for it, and his suspicions were at once aroused. He saw, after a more careful examination, that the signatures of the Mayor and City Clerk were genuine, and he confided his discovery to Col. Erlenkoetter, the Chairman of the Common Council.

A meeting of the members of that body was hastily summoned and an investigation was begun. One of the certificates was in Mansell's handwriting, and suspicion was directed to him at once. Mansell was in the act of leaving the City Hall when it was deemed advisable to secure him. This was done by Col. Erlenkoetter. Mansell, when made acquainted with the reason for his detention, said there must be a great mistake somewhere, and put in a general denial. From that time up to the present he has refused to say anything further concerning the transactions.

In Hoboken, and among money lenders both in Jersey City and Hoboken, there is a wearing uncertainty as to the extent of Mansell's forgeries. The amount to be expended in these certificates for the Clinton-street improvement was $8,000. Of this, $3,000 has been paid in genuine certificates, so that if his wickedness has been confined to the duplication of the certificates for that particular improvement, the loss will be covered by $5,000. It is not generally believed that the forgeries are all of the Clinton-street improvement certificates, and it is feared that the city has been flooded with the fraudulent bonds. Intimations are made that Mansell is not alone, the inquest goes on, and a thorough overhauling of the city books is likely to be made. The fact that none of the forged certificates bears the name of Mayor Timken suggests the idea that Mansell has been for years engaged in the crooked transactions, and that the loss will be large.

MUST "BOB-TAIL" CARS GO?

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR CONDUCTORS SAID TO BE OPERATIVE.

About a week before Mayor Hewitt's term of office expired the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution making it the duty of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery, and other railroad companies that use "bob-tail" cars, to employ conductors. Mayor Hewitt did not act on the resolution, and Mayor Grant imitated him in this respect.

Last week the Aldermen passed new resolutions providing for the employment of conductors by the Dry Dock and the Chambers-Street Railroad Companies. The attorneys for the companies asked Mayor Grant to veto the resolutions, on the ground that they were unjust, being special in their application.

Mayor Grant yesterday asked the advice of Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean, and was informed that the ordinance passed by the last Board of Aldermen was operative, as it had not been vetoed by either him or Mayor Hewitt, and it had had time to go into effect prior to the expiration of the term of the last board. If this is correct the Dry Dock Company is now subject to the operation of an ordinance to compel it to employ conductors. A special plea to Mayor Grant to induce him not to make the Chambers-Street Company subject to a similar ordinance is that the company only earned $9,000 net last year, and the cost of conductors for a year would be $24,000, thus fixing a deficit of $15,000 for next year.

GROUND FOR ANOTHER THEATRE.

The fire at Thirty-seventh-street and Broadway yesterday morning made way for the theatre which probably will be erected there next Summer by Mr. Harrigan. It is understood that Mr. Hanley, Mr. Harrigan's manager, has practically settled the preliminaries with agents of the Mary A. Fitzgerald estate for a lease of long duration at the site of the burned shops. As the present lease runs until May, unless the lessee, Edward Hart, will sell it, building will be deferred until May.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, who lives in Paris, owns a large amount of property in the vicinity. It has been the policy of the persons who manage her affairs to hold the land subject to lease, and under no consideration to sell it. The result has been in many cases that shanties have been erected which rent for sums which are comparatively enormous, because of their admirable business location. Mrs. Fitzgerald owns the site on which Palmer's Theatre now stands. The fire was confined within the Fitzgerald property.

STOCKBROKERS ASSIGN.

De Mott & Durant, stockbrokers at 19 New-street, made an assignment yesterday to William F. Moore, giving preferences to John D. Ferguson and Patrick Murphy, the amounts not being mentioned. Their suspension was precipitated by the decline in stocks of which they were long. Litigation against the firm by Napoleon J. Haines is also said to have been one of the causes of their failure. He sued the firm several years ago for damages resulting from selling his stocks, as he claimed, without authority, and he entered judgment for $8,737 against them on May 23, 1887, and for $10,247 on March 29, 1888. Both of these are still unsatisfied. John H. De Mott, the board member, was admitted to the Stock Exchange Feb. 10, 1872. They claim their liabilities are not large.

THE NEWBURG ODD FELLOWS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 20.—At a meeting of Orange District, No. 1, I. O. O. F., to-day the following were placed in nomination for Grand Lodge officers: Grand Master—George W. Chapman of Clockville Lodge, No. 313; Deputy Grand Master—W. B. Spooner of Olympic Lodge No. 207; Grand Warden—George Stevanson of Cornwall Lodge, No. 340; Grand Secretary—James Terwilliger of Syracuse Lodge, No. 109; Grand Representative—Edgar Whitlock of Ivanhoe Lodge.

EVERY MAN CARRIES A GUN

AND WANTS TO GET INTO OKLAHOMA QUICKLY.

"PRAIRIE SCHOONERS" IN MOTION ALL OVER THE WEST—TROUBLE AHEAD IF THE LANDS ARE NOT OPENED.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 20.—The scenes of former years are being renewed. All over the West wagon trains are in motion. The vast plains of Kansas are dotted with them, and they are crawling over the prairies of Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, and even Indiana. The heart of a "forty-niner" would be gladdened by the sight of these "prairie schooners," for to him they would be suggestive of a new empire somewhere in the West, and willingly would he join the procession if his old bones would only permit. To the every-day dweller in these regions the sight is simply suggestive of the leading topic—Oklahoma. Every wagon train now on the Southwestern trail is bound for Oklahoma, and every man, woman, and child in it is inspired with the hope of reaching the "promised land" before its cherished acres are possessed by the thousands of "boomers" who have gone before.

One of these trains rolled into Topeka this morning and stopped for a short time at a Jackson-street blacksmith's shop. A shoe had been cast by one of the jaded horses, and, although the consequent delay was the cause of much grumbling, it had to be endured, and the horse was unhitched and led into the shop. Eight wagons of the regulation type, whose canvas was no longer white and whose bodies and wheels had lost their coatings of green and yellow, composed the rolling stock. Besides the 16 horses there was a small "bunch" of cattle. Through the openings in the wagons the faces of women and children could be seen, and several unkempt youngsters had descended and were taking stock of their surroundings. The men formed a group about the shop door and watched the operations going on within. They looked like ordinary farmers, and such they proved to be, and it is a surprising fact that they had journeyed from Michigan in this primitive manner. One needs to consult a map of the United States to appreciate this statement fully. Thirty-five miles a day was the average rate of progress, according to the statements of the leader of the party—a bronzed individual, who appeared to own three or four of the wagons and most of the children.

"We're from up Bay City way," he said, "and our stock and the wimmin folks is putty nigh done up, but we've got to keep movin' if we calculate to be in Oklahoma this Spring. I say, stranger"—and here a look of anxiety came into his eyes—"what's the latest you've heard about Oklahoma? Do you reckon we'll get there in time to get any sort of a show?"

THE TIMES'S correspondent assured him that the Territory was not yet open to settlement, and that in all probability months would elapse before the barriers were removed.

"That's all right," he responded, with evident relief, and his companion smiled in a knowing way; "but the opening's bound to come, and if it ain't for long, we'll only get back down that in time to go in with the puresession."

A little questioning developed the fact that these people had been neighbors in the pine country of Michigan, and had become interested in Oklahoma through reading of the experiences of the early "boomers." When the Springer bill passed the House of Representatives they prepared to start for the land of their choice, confident that it would be proclaimed a Territory within a few weeks. Ignorant of the bill's fate, and without any understanding whether to return or go forward the news of the Creek and Seminole cessions reached them. This decided their future course, and the caravan proceeded. One might as well have tried to demonstrate that the earth is flat as to attempt to shake the belief of these men that they would be able to enter Oklahoma at once and homestead some of its rich land.

And so with the thousands who are thus hastening toward the promised land. Their faith is simply wonderful. They apparently know nothing of the despair, the heart burnings, which the following words of Couch and Payne and Hill have experienced during the years they have been waiting on the borders of Oklahoma. "The land is there," they say, "millions of acres of it, and it can be made a part of the public domain merely through the mechanical act of the President signing a proclamation to that effect. Congress will not crush the hopes of thousands of home seekers." The situation has become so complicated that nothing short of the longed-for Presidential proclamation seems likely to relieve it. If President Harrison withholds his hand, and the people take possession of the lands notwithstanding, the United States troops are in duty bound to attempt to expel them and to see that they be not subsequently permitted to take up lands when the proscription is removed.

The question is, Can the new troops turn back this enormous tide of emigration? A man who came in from the Territory to-day says hundreds of people have already crossed the line and more are crossing daily, in the hope of getting far enough south to elude the soldiers. Thousands who are encamped along the border, from Coffeyville on the east, to Kiowa on the west, are becoming excited by the departure of the less patient ones, and they are apt to pull up stakes and make a dash into the coveted region between suns. A movement to penetrate the Territory from the direction of Fort Scott is now under way. Two trains, containing 12 and 15 wagons respectively, left that city yesterday. They came from Iowa and were commanded by an old frontiersman who declared his ability to take them to the Creek country without molestation. Each train was well equipped, and the men were sturdy and enthusiastic. They said that if they once got a foothold in the new Territory, 1,500 families would join them very soon. It seems plain that unless the troops now doing guard duty along the border beat their themselves during the next week they will have an army to deal with instead of a few squatters. Every man who goes into the disputed country is armed, and the mere fact that he knowingly makes illegal entry may be construed into a determination on his part to resist all attempts to drive him out. From all points of view except that of the few who think President Harrison will soon proclaim the Creek and Seminole lands open to settlement, the situation is certainly alarming.

Oklahoma City and Purcell, the two Indian Territory towns which have become famous through their proximity to "the promised land," are to-day what Fort Dodge and Leadville have been in the past—the centres of most exciting scenes. People are pouring into them every hour, and the scramble for quarters is at once ludicrous and pathetic. Tents, shanties, and dugouts are in such demand that the supply simply cuts no figure whatever. Men who, a few weeks ago, would have thought it a hardship to sleep on anything but a hair mattress, are now glad to roll up o' nights in a blanket in the lee of a dugout or windbreak of some sort. Four, six, and more often ten, persons sleep nightly in an ordinary tent, while the shanties, which represent the chief style of architecture in both towns, resound with the snores of dozens of disappointed boomers who bade adieu to the laws of hygiene when they entered upon the strife for a home in the fair-famed Oklahoma. So far there has been very little lawlessness, but the indications are that crime will increase rapidly from this time forward. Whisky is pouring in, notwithstanding the Federal laws, and every man "carries a gun." The cattle barons of the Cherokee strip, who have good reason to dread the opening of the Territory, have been charged with importing whisky and immigrants for the purpose of fomenting disturbance, and it is said among the Presidents to take no action until a Territorial form of government can be established. Pretty "smooth" fellows, those cattle barons, and apt to do almost anything that will help them retain control of the 6,000,000 acres in the Cherokee outlet.

There are at Fort Reno 600 regulars, and in that neighborhood are 2,000 or 3,000 boomers. Military operations at this end of the line are conducted by Capt. Woodson of the Fifth Cavalry. Lieut. Macomb has command farther south, where there are many more boomers, near Purcell, a city of 2,000 population.

The most intense excitement prevails at Oklahoma City and among the boomers everywhere along the line. They denounce the clubbing of the Crutch Country yesterday as an outrage, and say they will resist the United States authorities that if they do not furnish the protection demanded the boomers will take it into their own hands and wreak summary vengeance on the soldiers.

The authorities fear that there will be bloodshed before the row is over. In view of the unexpected and threatening turn of affairs reported it is a matter of discussion among officials and old residents what will be done in case the opening of the strip is followed by a reign of terror, and whether the proclamation once issued, the President or Congress would have power to withdraw it in order to stem the tide of settlers and prevent bloodshed. Every day makes the critical aspect of Oklahoma affairs more threatening.

COL. PINCKNEY'S REMAINS.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 20.—The remains of Col. F. S. Pinckney, the New-York journalist, who died suddenly in this city on Monday night, will be shipped north on the 1:15 P. M. train to-morrow. Just previous to the shipping of the remains the newspaper men of this city will meet at Grief's undertaking rooms, and after viewing the remains will escort the body to the railroad station.

Since hearing of his father's death Mr. Pinckney's son has been entirely prostrated, so much so in fact that it was deemed inadvisable to remove him from St. Augustine. The body will be consigned to Catskill, N. Y.

TELLING BOSTON ALDERMEN HIS WOES.

Seven Boston Aldermen, who are examining the electric subways, were escorted through the City Hall yesterday by agile Alderman Tait and erudite Alderman Binckhoff. They called on Mayor Grant, and he told them what hard work he was having in getting poles and wires out of sight.

ONLY FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT.

THE WOOLEN DEALERS GET THEIR AGREEMENT INTO DEFINITE SHAPE.

Many attempts have been made by representative men in the woolen goods industry during the past year or more to secure an agreement of all the leading manufacturers and commission merchants upon a standard basis of credits and discounts. Plan after plan has been proposed and discussed and submitted to the trade, only to be rejected by enough of its members to defeat its adoption. A committee acting with perfect unanimity has finally formulated an agreement which is now being prepared for mailing to every manufacturer of woolen goods and every commission merchant in New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

The agreement provides that, in consideration of the benefits to be derived from the agreement, the signing commission merchants and manufacturers engaged in the sale or manufacture of woolen goods agree with each other and with the Woolen Goods Association that after May 15 next they will not sell or allow to be sold for them any woolen goods, heavy overcoatings excepted, upon a credit exceeding four months from delivery, and the terms of discount for this length of credit are not to exceed 7 per cent. On goods sold on less than four months' credit an extra discount of one-half of 1 per cent for each month will be allowed, and on sales on 10 days' time 9 per cent discount is allowed. The terms of each sale must be printed or written on each bill. Sample pieces, not to exceed two of any style, may be sent on memorandum, but they must be charged up by the last day of the month in which they are delivered. Prices or trade discounts are not sought to be interfered with. Goods may be sent on memorandum pending a sale, but they must be returned or charged up within 10 days from delivery.

Violations of the agreement are to be reported to the Secretary of the Woolen Goods Association, and he is to report them to the Executive Committee of said association. They are to investigate, and if the charges are proved, they are to warn the offenders for a first offense and fine them any sum not exceeding $1,000 for a second offense, or expel them. If any fine is not paid the offending person, firm, or company will be expelled. Any member may withdraw from the agreement on giving 30 days' notice to the Secretary of the association. Finally, the agreement is not to be considered binding unless a sufficient number shall sign it to bring about the desired result.

It was generally understood that this was to be the final effort on the part of the persons at the head of the movement to put some reasonable limit to the concessions in the way of terms and discounts that have been exacted from the trade in recent years. The agreement goes out, therefore, in the reasonable hope that cavilings and criticisms will cease, and that a sufficient number of the manufacturers and commission merchants will sign it to put it in operation. The committee having the matter in charge adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD.

The preliminary fencing contests of the Amateur Athletic Union's second annual championships, to be held in the Metropolitan Opera House Saturday evening, have been decided in private, and the men who will compete in the finals are as follows: Foils—B. F. O'Connor and Samuel Shaw; Dueling Swords—B. F. O'Connor and Dr. G. M. Hammond; Sabres—B. F. O'Connor and Louis Francke. All are members of the New-York Athletic Club. The finals in the boxing and wrestling events will be decided in Pythian Hall, Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, this evening.

The Suburban Harriers will give an open cross-country handicap run under the rules of the National Cross-Country Association on April 13 over the Fort George course. Prizes will be given to first, second, and third men home and to the first man in who has never won a cross-country run; to the man making the fastest time and not otherwise winning a prize and to each man finishing the course. Entries, costing $1 each, will close April 6 with T. A. Collett, 344 East Nineteenth-street.

The second match of the racquet championship was played in the racquet Club's Headquarters, Twenty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue, yesterday afternoon between C. L. Perkins and B. S. De Garmendia, and resulted in a victory for Mr. De Garmendia by three out of the five games. The contests were very exciting, and were witnessed by about 75 men, the majority being members of the club. The first match was between Mr. Perkins and E. La Montagne, and Mr. Perkins won. The third will be played Saturday afternoon between Mr. La Montagne and Mr. De Garmendia.

The entries in the second-class racquet matches, which will begin next week, include the following gentlemen: S. C. Clark, W. Pollock, A. G. Hodges, George S. Rice, A. C. Tower, A. V. De Goicouria, R. Hurry, W. S. Paton, Eugene Kelly, L. E. Warren, A. P. Montant, W. C. Kemp, Jr., Ralph Bailey, T. C. Van Buren, Y. Martinez, and F. V. C. Miller.

The open handicap events to be contested at the games of the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association Friday evening, May 10, are a 60 yards' dash, 440 yards' run, 2-mile bicycle race, 1-mile walk, and 1-mile run. The scratch events are half-mile novice and 1-mile bicycle races, and they are open to those who have not before won a prize. A 3-mile go-as-you-please and an obstacle race will be open to members of the regiment exclusively. Entries close May 4, with C. J. Leach, box 201, this city.

The report that "Tommy" Conneff, the Manhattan Athletic Club's champion runner, will marry and locate in Ireland when he goes abroad with the National Association's team this Summer is emphatically denied at the Manhattan's clubhouse.

The contests preliminary to the boxing tournament of the Brighton Athletic Club will be held in the rooms of the club at Atlantic and Pennsylvania avenues, Brooklyn, Saturday evening, March 30. The gold medals which will be awarded the winners of the final bouts are on exhibition at Spalding's, on Broadway. Entries for the contests close to-morrow with D. J. Cox, Secretary of the club.

It was stated yesterday that Pat Cahill, the amateur champion middle-weight boxer, has recovered from his recent indisposition and will compete in the preliminaries to the Amateur Athletic Union's championships.

WHAT MAPLEWOOD WANTS TO KNOW.

The curiosity of the residents of Maplewood, N. J., and especially that of the pupils in the public school, threatens to explode in an indignation meeting before long unless James Rieslton, the teacher, will tell them something about the mysterious "substance" which is to raise Thomas A. Edison's electric light to the level of perfection, if it is the article which the great inventor sent him to the antipodes to find. He discovered it in the recesses of an Sahara Bedouin's girdle, and he preserves regarding it a strict reticence which is maddening his fellow-villagers.

He says he will not break silence until Mr. Edison has seen the substance and pronounced upon it. This the electrician seems too busy to do just now, therefore, in the reasonable hope that cavilings and

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 20—3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Holders offer moderately. Pork and Hams—Holders offer sparingly. Bacon—Holders offer moderately. Cheese—Holders offer freely. American Meat—White and colored dull at 55s. 6d. Tallow—Holders offer freely. Turpentine—Holders offer sparingly. Cottonseed Oil, Liverpool refined, dull at 34s. Resin—Holders offer more moderately. Lard—Spot and futures—Holders offer sparingly. Wheat and Flour—Futures offer moderately. Corn—Spot and futures—Holders offer freely; Mixed Western, spot, easy at 3s. 10½d.; March, nearly easy at 3s. 10¼d.; April-May easy at 3s. 10d. Hops at London—New-York State—Holders offer moderately.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American Middling, low Middling clause, March delivery, 5 40-64d. sellers; March and April delivery, 5 40-64d. sellers; April and May delivery, 5 40-64d. sellers; May and June delivery, 5 40-64d., buyers; June and July delivery, 5 41-64d., sellers; July and August delivery, 5 43-64d. sellers; August and September delivery, 5 39-64d., buyers; September and October delivery, 5 37-64d., sellers; September and October delivery, 5 38-64d., buyers.

LONDON, March 20—4 P. M.—Consols, 97 7-16 for money and 97⅜ for the account; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 33¼; Canadian Pacific, 48⅞; Erie, 28½; do. second consolidated, 104⅛; Illinois Central, 111¼; Mexican ordinary, 44⅛; St. Paul common, 63⅝; Pennsylvania, 55⅝. Bar Silver is quoted at 42 9-16 per ounce. Money, 2½@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 2 15-16@3 per cent. Paris advices report Rentes at 85f for the account and Exchange on London at 25f. 30c. for checks. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £22,000.

LONDON, March 20—4 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 5¼d @ 5⅝d. per gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 37s. 3d. per cwt.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1889.

MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN CO.

This company is a corporation organized with a peculiarly valuable charter under the laws of the State of New-York.

It has a capital of **$1,500,000**, and has obtained possession of the present Madison-Square Garden property, with the intention of erecting thereon as fine a building for all purposes of public exhibitions, musical, dramatic, or other entertainments as can be constructed.

It is believed that the land has been procured at a very low figure, and it is thought that the enterprise will prove an undoubted success and be eminently remunerative.

OF THE 15,000 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK ABOUT THREE-FIFTHS HAVE BEEN SUBSCRIBED FOR BY THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN PERSONS:

J. Pierpont Morgan,	Geo. Peabody Wetmore,
John Jacob Astor,	Hiram Hitchcock.
D. O. Mills,	F. A. Schermerhorn.
A. B. Darling,	Lawrence Kip,
Chas. Lanier,	Theodore B. Starr,
Tiffany & Co.,	John Sloane,
T. W. Pearsall,	J. H. Breslin,
C. C. Baldwin,	Johnston Livingston,
Park & Tilford,	Barnum & Bailey.

It is now proposed to offer the remainder of the stock to the public on precisely similar terms, namely, $75 PER SHARE.

Messrs. WORK, STRONG & CO., NO. 36 BROAD-ST., have kindly offered the facilities of their office, without charge, for receiving the subscriptions of those desiring to join in the enterprise, which, when completed, will be a credit and attraction to the city.

Investment Securities.

We make no recommendations except for securities which have had our careful and intelligent examination.

We have now for sale a few high-class 5 and 6 per cent. bonds, suitable for the most conservative investors.

Prices and particulars at our office.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.,

BANKERS,
10 Wall-st., New-York.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMP'Y,

NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS:

Francis Ormond French, New-York.

A. J. Cross, N. Y.	H. W. Cannon, N. Y.
H. L. Higginson, Boston.	John R. Ford, N. Y.
Samuel Belknap, Jr., N. Y.	T. J. Coolidge, Boston.
E. D. Randolph, N. Y.	James O. Sheldon, N. Y.
C. F. Livermore, N. Y.	A. S. Rosenbaum, N. Y.
C. C. Baldwin, N. Y.	Samuel K. Shipley, Phila.
Charles F. Tag, N. Y.	R. T. Wilson, N. Y.
Henry Field, Chicago.	John I. Waterbury, N. Y.

F. O. French, President. J. L. Waterbury, V.-Pres.
C. W. Haskins, Secretary. A. T. French, Treasurer.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, EXECUTES TRUSTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT.

BONDS WANTED.

Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans 5s.
N. Y. C. and H. R. 7 Per Cent. Debentures.
N. Y., L. and Western Construction 5s.
Louisville and Nash. Gen. Mtge. 6s.
Louisville and Nash. Trust 6s.
Chi., M. and St. P. (La Crosse & D. Div.) 5s.
St. Louis, Alt. & T. H. 2d Pfd. and Inc. 7s.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain 2d Mtge. 7s.

BY

HARRIMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

August Belmont & Co.,

BANKERS,
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS OF THE
Messrs. Rothschild,
LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, AND VIENNA,
Issue Circular Credits for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

ALSO COMMERCIAL CREDITS.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers to Europe, West Indies, Mexico, and California.
Execute orders for the purchase and sale of investment securities.

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, ROOM 83 DREXEL BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1889.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DESIGnated by lot, the following: 110, 1312, 2216, 1484, 1473, 3732, 3141, 2013, 2076, 2991, 1752, 232, 1424, 2344, 2276, 307, 2770, 3231, 1776, 78, 3131, 337, 1350, 3140, 1860, 3282, 3424, 65, 1639, 2402, 1961, 453, 2054, 3027, 2023, 1191, 2675, 1820, 395 as the numbers of the forty-one bonds issued under the trust deed of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the sinking fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE SHARON RAILWAY.
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE SHARON RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the bonds of the Sharon Railway and the accrued interest thereon will be paid on the 1st day of June, 1889, at the office of the company in the First National Bank, in Sharon, Penn., or, at the option of the bondholders, at the office of
Messrs. Colin & Stanton, in New-York City;
this notice being given pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage under which said bonds were issued.

JNO. H. DYER,
Secretary of the Sharon Railway.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR CO. RIGHTS

We will buy or sell the rights to subscribe to the new Pullman stock offered under terms circular March 4.

CHARLES HEAD & CO.,
17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS & CO.,

BANKERS,
42 WALL-STREET,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

$30,000 TO $50,000 WANTED FOR

the purchase of a manufacturing company's plant near New-York, and for working capital; business 5 years old and well established, paying 20 per cent. and can be increased to 40 per cent by addition of capital; profits demands ready sale. E. R. LAWRENCE, 149 Broadway, Room F.

BROOKLYN TRUST CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

March 20, 1889.

The Trustees have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable April 1, 1889. Transfer books will be closed from March 21, 1889, to April 2, 1889.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO GAS TRUST COMPANY,
53 DEARBORN-ST.,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 14, 1889.

O. H. FAY, President.
THEO. B. WHEELER, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLders of the Chicago Gas Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 53 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill., on TUESDAY, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Chicago, New-York, and Philadelphia transfer books will close Saturday, March 23, and reopen Monday, March 25 at 10 o'clock. Stock transferred after March 23 will not be entitled to vote at said meeting.

THEO. B. WELLS, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Colorado Springs, Col., on MONDAY, April 1, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, March 20, 1889, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

M. W. SELLS, Secretary.
COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 8, 1889.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
ALBANY, N. Y., March 16, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and of three Inspectors of the said election and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the company, in the Union Depot, in the city of Albany, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (BEING THE 17TH DAY) OF APRIL NEXT.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1889.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 1st day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 15th day of March, instant, and reopened on the 2d day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 1, 1889, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Grand River Coal and Coke Company will be held at the office of the company at number fifty-four (54) Wall-street, New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1889, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company to two millions ($2,000,000) dollars; also to mortgage the property of the company.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1889.

J. B. WHEELER,
C. G. RAMSAY,
G. C. ALLEN,
SAMUEL S. EARLE,
A majority of the Trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sarnac Land Mineral Company will be held on April 1, 1889, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 18 Broadway, in the city of New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment will be held at the company's office, 98 Duane-st., on MONDAY, April 1, at 3:30 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1889.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid at the office of the company, No. 21 Cortlandt-st., in this city, on and after FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1889. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business TO-DAY until the morning of SATURDAY, MARCH 16. By order of the Board of Managers.

JAMES C. HALT, Treasurer.

OFFICE ONTARIO SILVER MINING COMPANY, Mills Building, 15 Broad-st., New-York, March 20, 1889.—DIVIDEND No. 154.—The regular monthly dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share has been declared for February, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the Transfer Agency in New-York, on the 30th inst. Transfer books close on the 25th inst. LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

OFFICE OF THE DALY MINING COMPANY, Mills Building, 15 Broad-st., New-York, March 20, 1889.—DIVIDEND No. 25.—A dividend of sixty-five (35) cents per share has been declared for February, payable 30th inst. Transfer books close 25th inst. LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

RAILROADS.

NEW LINE TO WASHINGTON
BALTIMORE, WILMINGTON, CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA CENTRAL R. R. of NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. & READING R. R., AND BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

COMPLETE SERVICE OF EXPRESS TRAINS.

NO EXTRA FARES.
Pullman Palace and Sleeping Cars.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 10.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., N. R.

For Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, and Chester, daily at 8:30 (11:00 except Sunday) A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.

For Philadelphia at 6, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 5:30, 12:00 P. M.

Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 21, 78, 261, 413, 944, 1,140 1,323 Broadway, 737 5th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE

VIA PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON
Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, And all Points WEST.

Pullman Car Service on all Trains.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:

For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M., 12:00 Midnight.
For CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
For CHESTER, WILMINGTON, BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 12:00 Midnight.

All trains (except 11:00 A. M.) run daily.

For Tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. and O. Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 413, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

CHARLES O. SCULL,
W. M. CLEMENTS, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *6:00, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *9:00, †9:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., †6:00, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *8:00 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 8:15, *9:55 A. M., *2:00, *8:15 P. M. (and at 8:30 A. M. for Utica only); Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 8:15, *7:15, *9:55, at 11:30 A. M., at 4:00, *8:00, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, †10:15 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, 8:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 1:45, *6:25 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday, and leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 11:20 A. M., 3:30 P. M., Hoboken, West Shore Station, at 11:30 A. M., at 3:30 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 338 Washington-st., 789 Fulton-st., Bridge Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 863, and 942 Broadway, 1,323 Bowery, 32 Park-place, and West Shore Station, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond as follows: 3:01, 7:01, *8:05, 9:05, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:05, *2, *3, 4:02, *4:25, *4, *4:05, 7:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains: 10:05, 11:01 A. M., 1:02, 3:02, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 11:30, 12:05 A. M., 4:25, 5:05, 5:58, 6:22, 7:05, 8:07, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
GREAT FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE
Up and after FEB. 3 Trains leave GRAND CENTRAL STATION as follows:

Largest and finest passenger station in America.

8:00 A. M., Rochester and Montreal Express. Drawing Room Cars New-York to Albany and Albany to Montreal. Parlor Cars New-York to Albany and Albany to Saratoga.

9:30 A. M., FAMOUS STEAM-HEATED VESTIBULED CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of elegant smoking car, dining car, drawing room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati.

10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Drawing room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester.

11:30 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Drawing room cars to Troy and Utica.

3:40 P. M., Albany, Troy, and Utica special, with drawing room cars to Troy and Utica.

*3:55 P. M., accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad.

*4 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with vestibuled and steam-heated sleeping and dining cars.

*5:30 P. M., Montreal and Canandaigua Express. Sleeping cars to Montreal. Connects at Canandaigua daily except Sunday. Sunday train does not run west of Albany.

*9 P. M., night mail limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:35 P. M.

*10:00 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Watertown, via Utica, daily except Saturday; also to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for the West.

Tickets and space in drawing room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 87 West 125th-st., and 125th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington and 720 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. *Sun daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

J. M. TOUCEY, E. J. RICHARDS,
General Superintendent. Asst Gen. Pass'r Agent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF MARCH 10, 1889.

6 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7:00 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:30 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

6 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 4:00, 6:00 A. M. for Red Bank, Long Branch, (Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, except Sunday,) Point Pleasant.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, &c.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Lakewood, Bridgeton.

4:30, 6:00, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9 A. M. for Perth Amboy.

For LAKEWOOD at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 4:30 P. M. (Parlor cars at 2:30 and 4:30.)

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., (2:30 P. M., through express with parlor cars.)

SHORTEST and QUICKEST route
For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey. Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R. leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. DAYS at 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 5:30, 12:00 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30, (11:00 except Sunday) A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and Parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
On and after JANUARY 28, 1889.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from the pier foot of Cortlandt streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:00 A. M., 6:35, (Dining Car,) and 8 P. M. daily. New-York and Chicago Limited of Parlor, Dining, Smoking, and Sleeping Vestibuled Cars at 9 A. M. every day.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:20 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:00 A. M., arrive Washington 4:00 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular at 8:30, 9:00, and 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 6:15 and 9:00 A. M., 4:30 and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

12:20 P. M., week days, (through Parlor Car,) 1:00 and 3:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Bay Head Junction, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:20 and 5:00 P. M. On Sunday, 9:40 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 3:00 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

6:30, 7:30, 8, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 8:30 and 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices, 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 76 Hudson-st., Hoboken; station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass't Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st. as follows:

9:50 A. M. for Catasauqua and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Elmira.

11 A. M. for Cherry Ford and intermediate points.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M., Pittston and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. & B. Junction.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connects to Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., and 5:40 P. M. connect at all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points. Parlor car at 8:40 P. M. sharp. Special coach will leave Hoboken ferries on arrival of every boat between 11 and 12:30, running direct to track without change. Fare 10 cents.

S. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Express trains leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:

9 A. M., (8:30 A. M. on Sundays.) Day Express, buffet drawing room coaches to Buffalo.

10:30 A. M. week days, Delaware Valley Express. Parlor Car to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, and Hornellsville.

5 P. M., daily. "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. I. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

PIANOS.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-USED GRAND, Upright, and Square Pianos of our own make, which were specially selected and used by the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House Company during the past opera season, will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

WM. KNABE & CO., 112 5th-av., above 16th-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST,—ON 18TH INST. A SPIRITUAL BOOK, bound, wrapped in black linen package; lost between Grand Central Depot in 42d-st. and 42d-st. and 6th-av. Finder will be rewarded by the book from visiting the most Rev. Archbishop of New-York. Finder will be rewarded by the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, 8and 146th-st.

SHIPPING.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
HOMEWARD BUTCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Steamers land from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
Werra S., Mch 23, 10 A.M. Trave, W., April 3, 5 A. M.
Saale, W., Mch 27, 8 P.M. Fulda, S., Apr. 6, 10 A. M.
Ems, S., Mch 30, 5:30 A.M. Lahn, W., April 10, 1 P. M.
Eider, W., April 3, 11 A.M. Main, S., April 13, 7 P.M.
EN. First cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 & 1 berth; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CELTIC, Capt. DAVISON, Wed., March 27, 2 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. IRVING, Wed., April 3, 8 A. M.
MAJESTIC, Capt. CAMERON, Wed., April 10, 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PARSONS, Wed., April 17, 7 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
Saloon, $80, $90, $80, $100. Steerage from New-York, $30, from the old country, $28. An limited number of second cabin passengers carried on these steamers. Outward, $60 and $35; prepaid, $40; excursion, $70. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
SS. CITY OF ROME, Wed., May 1, 29, June 26, and every fourth Wednesday thereafter.
Saloon passage, $80 and upward; second class, $30.
Steerage, $20. Excursion, $65.
From Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Devonia, March 30, 8 A.M. Ethiopia, Apr. 13, 3 P.M.
Circassia, Apr. 6, 10 A. M. Anchoria, Apr. 20, 9 A.M.
Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL.—Cabin, $50 and $60.
Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.
Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Servia, Mch 28, 10:30 A.M. Umbria....April 11, 3 P.M.
Etruria, Mch 30, 4:30 A.M. Servia....April 20, 9 A.M.
Adriatic, Apr. 3, 9:30 A.M. Bothnia....April 24, 1 P.M.
Gallia.....April 10, 1 P.M. Etruria....April 27, 3 P.M.
Cabin passage, $100; return tickets, $185. Intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

THE STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST (LARNE).
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES TO LONDONDERRY, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, March 28, 3 P. M.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thurs., April 4, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 52 Broadway, N. Y.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
*WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, March 26, 2 P. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, April 2, 8 A. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, April 9, 11:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, April 16, 5 P. M.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, April 23, 11:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $40; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN S. S. LINE FOR HAMBURG.—First cabin, $45 and upward; Moravia, 10:30 A.M., Mch 31 Bohemia, 3:30 P.M., Mch 28
EXPRESS SERVICE between N. Y., Southampton, and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers Augusta Victoria and Columbia, of 10,000 tons. Send for rates and sailings.
General office, 37 General Passage Office, Broadway. C. SCHURZ, C. B. RICHARD & CO., Dir. R. J. CORTIS, Man. 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

INMAN LINE U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
From Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.
CITY OF CHICAGO....Wed., March 27, 2:30 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Wed., April 3, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., April 10, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., April 17, 6:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $30 and $35; prepaid, $38; steerage, $20.
Tickets to sail from Liverpool, Mch. 30, 1889.
General Agents, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.—FOR ANTWERP AND PARIS.—Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.
FRISLAND...Saturday, March 23, at 10:30 A. M.
BELGENLAND...Saturday, March 30, at 1 P. M.
Cabin rates: First cabin, $50 and upward; excursion, $100 and upward; second cabin, $40; excursion, $72 and $80. Steerage at very low rates.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, G.A., 2 Bowling Green.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat. March 23, 10 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jousselin, Sat. Mch. 30, 4 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Fraguer, Sat. April 6, 9 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR travelers abroad, available in all parts of the world, issued by HAIDELBACH

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, March 20:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the three-story and four-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 85, 45 Vesey-st., south side, 175.1 feet west of Church-st., for $32,000, to James Brown. Also, in partition, Benjamin Wright, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 80, 18 Beach-st., northwest corner of St. John's-lane, for $16,000, to M. Pratt; five-story store, with lot 25.1 by 100.9, 18 Vesey-st., north side, 231.3 feet west of Broadway, sold for $100,000, to same purchaser; five-story building, with lot 24.2 by 75.9, 26 Vesey-st., north side, 50 feet east of Church-st., sold for $63,000, to C. B. Ackerly; similar building, with lot 30 by irregular by 82.8 by 100.10, 10 Barclay-st., south side, 263.9 feet west of Broadway, sold for $134,500, to J. Morer; similar building, with lot 25 by 100.10, 12 Barclay-st., adjoining above, sold for $83,000, to C. B. Ackerly; five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 85, 69 Leonard-st., north side, 40 feet east of Church-st., sold for $70,250, to E. P. Fairchild; similar building, with lot 25 by 40, 251 Church-st., east side, 40 feet north of Leonard-st., sold for $55,500, to same purchaser; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 23 by 95, on Charles-st., north side, 236.2 feet west of Greenwich-lane, sold for $14,600, to C. S. Avery; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 95, 136 Madison-av., northwest corner of 31st-st., sold for $58,500, to Hoffman Brothers, and similar house, with lot 25 by 98.9, 116 East 23d-st., south side, 200 feet east of 4th-av., for $32,800, to J. J. Smith.

William Kennelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, William Larremore, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick house, with lot 22 by 80, 214 East 117th-st., south side, 170 feet west of Rutherfurd-place, for $18,200, to John Van Rapp.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 60, 135 Broome-st., south side, 50 feet east of Ridge-st., for $7,600, to L. Abreau; five-story tenement, with lot 19.10 by 45, 725 3d-av., east side, 40 feet north of 45th-st., sold for $16,900, to S. Farnham; two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 56th-st., south side, 375 feet east of 10th-av., sold for $15,550, to J. Borchers; four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 63d-st., south side, 150 feet east of 11th-av., for $15,000, to H. Wronkow, and three-story dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.11, 127 East 112th-st., north side, east of 4th-av., for $8,500, to P. Byke; also, New-Jersey property, comprising a two-story frame house, with six acres of land, on road from Scotch Plains to Plainfield, sold for $5,350, to J. Bytka.

William W. Fogg sold at public auction two five-story brick buildings, with lots each 19.5 by 58.6, 316 and 318 7th-av., west side, 19.7 feet south of 28th-st., for $35,100, to William Butler, jr.

A. H. Muller & Son sold, by order of the Executors, the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, 369 West 32d-st., north side, 95 feet east of 9th-av., for $17,200, to Mary Forsyth. Also, at public auction, sold two four-story stone-front houses, with lots each 25 by 100, 237 and 239 East 81st-st., north side, west of 2d-av., for $34,000, to H. T. Hunt, and four lots, each 25 by 100, on Edgecombe-av., northeast corner of 140th-st., sold for $19,600, to John F. McIntyre.

L. J. & I. Phillips sold at public auction the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 100.5, 133 West 43d-st., north side, 883.4 feet west of 6th-av., for $22,000, to S. R. Jacot.

J. Thomas Stearns sold at public auction a one-story frame house, with plot of land 14 by 110 by 113 by 101, on East 170th-st., southeast corner of Fulton-av., for $13,700, to E. L. Schneider, and two-story frame house, with lot 17.6 by 110, 748 East 172d-st., south side, 120 feet east of Washington-av., sold for $3,575, to J. C. Moore. The sale of house, with lot, 746 East 172d-st., adjoining above, was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 20.

61st-st., n. s., 206.6 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 21x100.5; Henry Chuck and others, Executors of William Chuck to Sophia Chuck, ½ part.....$12,250

Same property; Nine Chuck and others to same, ½ part..... 1

East Broadway, 195; Daniel Levinsky and wife to Isaac Goodstein..... 22,000

142d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x99.11; William G. A. King to Lizzie R. King..... 1

12th-av., w. s., 75.11 ft. n. of 102d-st., 25x100; Hartman K. Furniss, Trustee, &c., of, to Thomas R. Hewley.... 1,150

Boulevard, n. w. corner of 88th-st., 100.8x100; Lawrence Godkin, Referee, to Charles T. Barney and Francis M. Jenoks..... 70,000

73d-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of West End-av., 19x102.2; Ernest Hall, Referee, to William E. D. Stokes..... 25,000

73d-st., n. s., 136 ft. e. of West End-av., 19x102.2; same to same..... 25,000

West End-av., e. s., 97 ft. s. of 86th-st., 28.8x2x49x5x25.2x25x100.8 to street x28; David Christie and wife to Henry E. Stevens..... 10,000

79th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Jacob Schloeder and wife to Ignatz Schultz and Leopold Hutter..... 18,250

75th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x102.2; Alfred T. Leward and wife to Charles Weinberg..... 10

61st-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5; Executors of Walter T. Brush to Isaac Sanger..... 28,850

10th-av., s. e. corner of 208th-st., 49.11x100 x50x25x98.11x125; Charles W. Spooner and wife to Thomas L. Reynolds..... 2,800

Stebbins-av., e. s., 401 ft. s. w. of Freeman-st., 104.11x136x98.6; Joseph Sasak and wife to Frank Belsky..... 900

55th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 23x97.6x 25.2x100.9; Robert Auld and wife to James H. Havens..... 1

145th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Willis-av., 9.5x— to street x to Mill Brook; David Tetzlaff and wife to Henry Braun..... 1

Part of lot 260, map of 596 lots of Lewis B. Brown, 234 Ward, n. s., 400 ft. e. of Willis-av. & 29.6x — to Mill Brook; Henry Braun and wife to David Tetzlaff..... 1

Forsyth-st., 152; Charles F. A. Neumann and wife to the Empire Real Estate Company..... 41,000

Broadway, 525; Lorillard Spencer and others to S. Sternberger..... 61,666

Broadway, 527; J. P. Kernochan and others, Executors, to same..... 80,833

Jefferson-st., n. s., lot 82; Eliza Chave to F. G. Palmer..... 2,500

5th-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of 132d-st., 19.11x75; Charles F. Arrah and wife to Richard G. Park..... 26,000

Waverley-place, 114; Eleanor Ferguson to James Cunningham..... 16,166

81st-st., 425 East; Karl Wallace and wife to Leopold Hutter..... 20,000

22d-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 6th-av., 24x98.9; Margaret Parsons to Alexander Simonds..... 28,000

Same property; Executors Margaret Parsons to same..... 14,000

Same property; same to same, ½ part..... 1

Grand-st., s. s., lot 3, map of 8th Ward, 22x 67; John Lawrence to Anna Lawrence..... 1

Eden-av., e. s., 325 ft. n. of Walnut-st., 25x 100; Cornelia B. Fish and others to Henry Rubeam..... 245

10th-av., e. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 101st-st., 25x 100; Executors of Abraham B. Van Nest to Jacob W. Newman..... 28,375

West End-av., w. s., 63.2 ft. n. of 82d-st., —x 9x32x14.6x13.4x8.9x64.1; Duncan McKinlay to William F. Knapp..... 1

4th-st., s. s., 409.1 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22.11x 94; Sallman Morris to Samuel Lichtenstein and another..... 14,300

Kelly-st., e. s., 168.11 ft. s. of 167th-st., 17x 100; Thomas Costigan and wife to George Stotz..... 300

Kelly-st., e. s., 186.11 ft. s. of 167th-st., 17x 100; William Sefton and wife to George Stotz..... 300

College-st., s. w. s., 175 ft. n. w. of Frederick-st., 50x100; Patrick Brynes and wife to Bernhardt Rodman..... 1,050

Same property; R. Boosman and wife to Helena Heisner..... 1,100

165th-st., s. s., 149.10 ft. w. of Tinton-av., 80x143.8; James Furshall to Executors of George Waddingham..... 1

Southern Boulevard, n. w. corner of 167th-st., 30x75; Gertrude R. Wood to John W. Cornish..... 1,650

Lenox-av., 181; K. Ries to Barney Isaacs..... 1

Hawthorne-st., n. w. corner of Vermilyea-st., 100x100; Clara Fairchild to M. M. Kiett..... 1

36th-st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.9; Cornelia S. Scarfenberg and others, Executors, to J. B. Hunter and another..... 35,350

King's Bridge road, n. s., 142.9 ft. e. of Marion-av., 51x55.2x55.2x51.4x52.8x82.5; Sarah J. Myers to W. W. Edwards..... 2,300

Alexander-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of 139th-st., 20x 106.8; Catharine Jochum to M. Mauney.....

82d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16x102.2; David Pearson to Adolph Balschun..... 12,000

76th-st., s. s., 117 ft. w. of 11th-av., 17x100; Robert B. Baird and wife to Thomas J. Brush..... 15,000

129th-st., s. s., 219 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22x 100.11; Griffin Tompkins and wife to Hermann Trenkow..... 6,550

10th-av., 209; Anna M. Lehibach to Laura L. Wing..... 1

32d-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x 98.9; Theodore Sattler and wife to Charles Wolf..... 25,250

142d-st., s. s., 394.6 ft. e. of 11th-av., 20.8x 102.2; the Seventy-third-Street Building Company to Charles E. Gallup.....

58th-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5; Thomas C. Purdy and wife to Joseph Beckel..... 47,000

Pearl-st., 225; James D. Aldredge and wife to Charles L. Tracy..... 50,000

10th-av., e. s., 97.8 ft. n. of 73d-st., 404x100; Samuel J. Clarke to William E. Smith..... 43,000

10th-av., n. w. corner of 152d-st., 199.10 to 153d-st. x125; Rudolph Guggenheimer to Henry Claussen..... 25,000

61st-st., E. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x 100.5; Ernest Thomas to John Bichelhaupt..... 48,000

61st-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x 100.5; Louise Murbach to John Bichelhaupt..... 24,000

118th-st., n. s., 460 ft. e. of Lenox-av., 75x 100.11; John A. Gleason to Henry A. Hine..... 19,500

161st-st., E. s., 25 ft. s. of Woodlawn-av.; 37.6x100; Michael Brennan and wife to Patrick J. O'Connor.....

Allen-st., 111; Theodore Kandl and wife to Fannie A. Graydon..... 1,550 6,750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

The Superbly Built House,

No. 174 West 75th-st.,

With its exquisitely unique decorations by Messrs. Fr. Beck & Co. of 5th-av., is now open for inspection.

40TH-ST., 215 TO 221 WE-T.—FOR SALE—The Picturesque Flats. Four five-story brownstone double flats. All modern improvements. Lot 100x100. Houses 85 feet deep. Actual rent, $17,000. Mortgage, $100,000. Owner, 130 Broadway, Room 13, third floor.

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GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

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Examines and guarantees titles to real estate. No charges made for disbursements.

Purchasers and others can always obtain loans on improved property in New-York and Brooklyn.

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NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

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SPECIAL !!

AN ELEGANT 5TH-AV. HOUSE

FOR SALE ON VERY EASY TERMS.

$13 5TH-AV., between 62d and 63d sts. FOUR STORIES, WITH EXTENSION; LOT EXTRA DEPTH; SUPERBLY DECORATED; PLUMBING NEW; ALL IN PERFECT ORDER; POSSESSION. Permits of V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

Nos. 167 & 171 West 74th-st.

Always open. The closest examination solicited. The opportunity to purchase a four-story house, with two-story extension, nearly 22 feet wide, for $23,000 will never occur again in this choice residence location. JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE DETACHED residences and villas, all improvements, beautiful grounds, from $16,000 to $25,000, in the handsome suburban quarter, Bedford Park, in the city of New-York and adjacent to the new Bronx Park; many villas sold and occupied by their owners; Harlem Railroad station on premises; also villa plots; watchman to show premises; references required; terms liberal. Owners, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) Room 90.

28 EAST 63D-ST.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brownstone house; 17 feet 2 inches, dining room extension, and bay window in second story; newly decorated, gas fixtures, sanitary plumbing, and perfect order. Immediate possession. Permit from BELLAMY & WINANS, 659 5th-av.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND planned four-story stone house for sale, low, in 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet wide, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city. APPLY TO GEO. R. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

122d-st., near Lenox-av.; only lot on the block, 25 x100 feet; restricted to private dwelling; price, $11,000; liberal terms to builder.

PORTER & CO., 77 EAST 125TH-ST.

BROWNSTONE, CABINET-FINISHED houses, West 82d-st. and Central Park, one block from L station, 81st-st. and 9th-av.; No. 17 West 82d-st., 25 feet wide; Nos. 19, 25, and 27 West 82d-st., 23 feet wide. Apply on premises or to GEO. A. HAGGERTY, 803 3d-av.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 66TH-ST.—FOR sale, four-story 20-foot dwelling, with two-story dining-room extension; hard-wood trimmed and new plumbing; price, $37,000; $30,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 4½ per cent. Permits of BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

ATTENTION! LOW PRICES. House buyers, examine the strictly first-class private residences, Manhattan-av., between 120th and 121st sts., near Morningside Park; location very choice; the cheapest houses on the west side; medium sizes. J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN EXTRA-WIDE private house on West 18th-st., near 5th-av.; dimensions, 33.4x65x92; excellent condition throughout; will lease for long term of years. H. LUDLOW HAY, 38 Liberty-st., Room 43.

A HANDSOME ROW OF PRIVATE DWELLings for sale; Nos. 1 to 14 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.; elegant location; prices moderate. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—NO. 105 WEST 72D-st., a new 17-foot very choice house. Apply on premises or to CHARLES BUEK & CO., 1,137 9th-av., corner 72d-st.

EAST 70TH-ST.—MODERATE-SIZED, ELEgant high-stoop four-story brownstone dwelling. Address E. B., Box 161 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—SALE, $26,000; EASY terms; on Harrison-st., near Brick Church Station; roomy residence; every city convenience; stable; ample grounds; large frontage; capable sub-division; fruit in abundance; neighborhood perfect. EDWARD P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway, Office 52.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J.—$8,500; MODERN IMprovements; 5 minutes from depot; healthful and desirable location; 9 rooms, besides bath, storerooms, laundry, closets, &c.; will exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property. JOSEPH M. WILLIAMS, 56 Wall-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON—Seven acres, ornamental dwelling commanding superb views; good stable; abundant fruit; superior garden; water and gas; $45,000. Address EXECUTOR, Post Office Box 2,419, New-York.

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OTTER CLIFFS, BAR HARBOR, ME.

We are offering 17 superb villa cliff lots on "Otter Cliff" containing from two acres to ten acres per lot. This is the finest cliff property offered on the island of Mt. Desert for villa sites or investment. For full particulars and plans apply to DE BLOIS, HUNTER & ELDRIDGE, 9 WEST 27TH-ST.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION, UNDER DIRECTION OF FREDERICK SMYTH, ESQ., REFEREE. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st. CHOICE AND VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY. NOS. 226 AND 228 WATER-ST. 28 AND 34 SOUTH-ST. Also the wharf and pier rights in Piers 9 and 10 E. R., appurtenant to No. 22 South-st. Net rental, about $1,300 per annum. Maps, &c., at the office of Arnold & Greene, Esqs., plaintiff's attorneys, 3 Broad-st., and at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st. Three-story frame and brick building, with lot, NO. 136 WASHINGTON-ST., northwest corner Liberty-st. For maps, &c., apply to GEORGE H. KRACHT, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, 3 Broad-st., or at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. EXECUTORS' AND PUBLIC AUCTION SALE. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st. CHOICE AND VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN. Nos. 301 and 303 10th-av., 1,921 and 1,925 3d-av., 2,025, 2,027, 2,029, and 2,031 2d-av., 133 West 55th-st., 349 East 58th-st., 243 East 102d-st., and two lots south side 112th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Also 10 valuable lots located on Court, Grimsell, and Lorraine sts., Brooklyn. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889, At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st. Three-story and basement stone house and lot, NO. 11 EAST 124TH-ST., Opposite Mount Morris Park. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON Will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st. Five-story brick store and apartments with plot, NOS. 309 AND 311 3D-AV. For maps, &c., apply to GEORGE R. READ, Esq., 9 Pine-st., or at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st. Five-story and basement brick apartment, with lot, NO. 308 EAST 25TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. PUBLIC AUCTION SALE TO CLOSE A TRUST. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., one valuable lot, east side, 5th-av., between 110th and 111st sts. One choice lot, south side, 99th-st., between 5th and 9th avs. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., the three two-story brick buildings and lots, NOS. 374, 376, AND 376 1-2 WATER-ST. Four-story high-stoop house and lot, NO. 47 WEST 37TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the office of John E. Pine, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, No. 56 Pine-st., or at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer. EXECUTOR'S SALE. ESTATE OF MARIANNE SMITH, DECEAS'D. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889, at 12 o'clock M. at the Real Estate Exchange, 61 Liberty-st., New-York, NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST., between 5th-av. and Broadway, desirable four-story brownstone dwelling, 25x about 70 feet, including extension lot 98.9 feet. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 11 Pine-st., or of Thos. N. Cuthbert, Esq., attorney, No. 15 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

JAMES C. LALOR, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 55 Liberty-st., New-York. 70th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., south side, commencing 150 feet west of 8th-av., eight lots, 25 x100.5 each; restricted to private dwellings; choice location; terms liberal. For maps or further particulars apply to EDWARDS & DELLA, Attorneys, 120 Broadway, or to auctioneer's office, 69 Liberty-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, THURSDAY, March 28, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., 114 East 45th-st., four-story brownstone dwelling. Maps at auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED APARTMENT TO LET.—A small furnished apartment, comprising seven rooms, all light, to rent until July 1 or Oct. 1 at very reasonable price. Address H. C., Box 123 Times Office.

UNFURNISHED.

A NEW DEPARTURE. Elegant, light and spacious apartments of 12 rooms each in THE PARKWAY, No. 45 West 72d-st., between Park and L stations. ENTIRELY FIRE-PROOF. Specially designed for families and children; arranged in two stories, with living and sleeping rooms on separate floors; practically six distinct houses under one roof; elevators and best steam heat. Ready April 15. Particulars of CHARLES BUEK & CO., Owners, 9TH-AV. AND 72D-ST.

LISPENARD.

53 EAST 56TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV. Handsomely-decorated apartments of 6 all-light rooms; every convenience and service; rents, $750 to $1,100 per annum; special inducements to those hiring now. Apply to janitor on premises.

A.—NOVELDA APARTMENT HOUSE, No. 1,235 Lexington av., corner 64th-st. Elegant flats to rent; seven and eight rooms; modern improvements; steam heated; light, airy, and cheerful. Apply on premises.

"THE WALTON." 144 EAST 86TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $25 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

NO. 58 WEST 57TH-ST.—SHERWOOD Studio Building.—To rent from May 1 elegant suites of rooms suitable for artists or small families; rent moderate; elevator; steam heating; restaurant in building.

CHEAPEST FLATS IN THE CITY.—SEVEN rooms; all improvements; private hall; in perfect order; house and neighborhood unexceptionable; $30, $35. 339 West 23d-st.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—SINGLE APARtment house; seven and eight all light rooms; decorated, steam heat, elevator; unsurpassed view of Park; rent, $1,000 to $1,500. 5 East 84th-st.

TO RENT—1,748 9TH-AV., NEAR 161ST-ST., elegant decorated apartments of four all large light rooms; rents, $15 to $18. Inquire on premises.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN

THE MONTAGUE,

TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST., 103 and 105 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-Street Ferry, overlooking Bay; stairs marble and iron; beams protected with fire-proof plates. Steam heat and elevators. Decoration by Tiffany. Unequaled elegance. Rents, $1,200 to $1,850. Full commissions paid brokers. Apply to CHAS. REISER, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 32 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED couple, North Germans, no children; would like the care of gentleman's private city or country residence during Summer months; longer; both fully competent, reliable, and obliging; first-class references. O. D. M., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER season, by a small private family, a comfortably-furnished cottage; inland; not more than three hours' from New-York City. Answer G. S. M., Box 120 Times Office, stating terms per month and full particulars.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

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10 WEST 53D-ST.

This elegant wide house, very handsomely furnished. Possession May 1. Permits from JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

TO LET—FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE IN East 55th-st., to private family only; rent reasonable. For permit apply to BERRIEN & BALDEY, 88 Washington-place.

FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE ON 39TH-st. between 5th and 6th avs., to let; four-story; 17 rooms; first-class for boarding-house. ARTHUR MASON JONES, 41 West 31st-st.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE to let furnished; parties now in possession will remain. Apply 456 West 51st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE, HOUSE ON 34TH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

4 Stories, 25x80.

Apply at 23 West 26th-st.

ATTRACTIVE NEW STYLISH HOUSES to let, unfurnished; ready for immediate occupancy.

1,335 LEXINGTON-AV. 146 EAST 93D-ST. 148 EAST 93D-ST.

All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect and decorated; advantageous terms from now to May 1 to desirable tenants securing now; permits unnecessary. Apply on premises.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE CORNER OF PARK-AV. (LENOX HILL) AND 70TH-ST., IS TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. THIS IS THE BRIGHTEST AND HEALTHIEST SITUATION ON THIS ISLAND. OPEN DAILY, 8 TO 6. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

The Lenox Block.

Two of these very attractive, handsomely-decorated houses: possession at once; Park opposite both houses; moderate rents. Apply 102 West 70th-st., or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

TO LET. TO LET. Unfurnished, desirable three-story house on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., is now, and for five years past has been, occupied by a PROMINENT PHYSICIAN. E. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 37th-st.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE ATtractive medium-size house No. 2 East 33d-st. Suitable for a physician or a small private family. APPLY TO GEO. R. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

NO. 31 WEST 56TH-ST. Superbly built and located medium-sized house to lease for a term of years unfurnished. Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., No. 106 Broadway or No. 663 5th-av.

HOUSES—UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 88 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

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JERSEY CITY.—TO LET, DESIRABLE apartments in the Arlington Flats, within fifteen minutes of the lower part of New-York; five and eight large rooms; all improvements; very desirable; $18 and $28 per month; take Pennsylvania ferries, foot Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. to Jersey city; only few minutes' walk to flats and office of FRANK STEVENS, 55 Montgomery-st.

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FOR RENT—AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J., (seven miles below Long Branch,) desirable furnished cottages, with gas, water, stables; all conveniences; send for descriptive list. Address YARD & BUCHANAN.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON. Five minutes' walk of station, furnished house, 15 rooms; stabling for five horses; seven acres; fine river view; rent, $1,500. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—IN FLUSHING, L. I., ON HIGH ground, fully-furnished house of 12 rooms, modern improvements, fruit and shade trees; 10 minutes from station. For further particulars apply to R. J. LOWDEN, Flushing.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.—TO RENT, FURnished, a fine cottage, 11 rooms, on Main-st.; near depot and Post Office. Call on or address owner, E. DANIELS, Centre Moriches.

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ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Seabright, and Shamrock Road houses to let. Information and catalogues from BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

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A. A. A. FOR RENT.

RENT FREE TO MAY 1. Stores, offices, and desk room in handsome new building corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; most conspicuous location on busiest thoroughfare down town, now rapidly filling with metal and machinery trade. Low rents made on premises or at Room 5 60 Cedar-st.

FROM MAY 1 NEXT.—BUILDING, SOUTHeast corner of Houston and Greene sts., now occupied by the United States Government, 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let for term of years. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, Store No. 344 Washington-st. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, 30 Pine-st.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 126 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent from May 1 Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

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DR. GUILLIE'S Elixir & Pills

The Best of Anti-Bilious Remedies

used with the greatest success for the last 60 YEARS in curing Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful Digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, Dysentaries. The genuine Dr. GUILLIE'S ELIXIR and PILLS bear the signature PAUL GAGE, M. D., 9 rue de Grenelle, Paris. Agents: FOUGERA & CO., New-York. Sold by all chemists.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT. UNDER GOVernment Control, of the Manufacture of Tobaccos, Lisbon, Portugal.—Administracao Geral dos Tabacos Lisboa, Portugal, supply unmanufactured leaf tobacco. The General Manager on the spot to receive tenders, up to 1 P. M. on the 9th April next, for the supply of 640,000 kilogrammes of leaf tobacco of different qualities. The samples and terms may be examined every day (Sundays and Holydays excepted) at the Portuguese Consulate, 148 Pearl-st., New-York.

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THIS DAY. PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.'S TWELFTH ANNUAL SPECIAL COMBINATION SALE OF TROTTING STOCK, MONDAY to FRIDAY, March 18 to 22, 1889, inclusive, at the American Institute Building, 63d-st. and 3d-av., New-York. (Office 107 John-st.)

Nearly 300 horses have been entered and come from many of the most successful Eastern breeders and include not only a great collection of fashionably-bred trotting stock, representative of the most prominent stallions in the country, but also Carriage Horses, Roadsters, Saddle Horses, Business Horses, and Ponies. For catalogues address PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., 107 John-st., New-York.

SPRINKLING TRUCKS.—SEND FOR CATAlogue and price list. W. WEBSTERFIELD & SON, 177 Prince-st., New-York.

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ANY ONE HAVING BUSINESS WITH THE Assignee of the late firm of J. & G. JOHNSTON will send communications to the Assignee's office, Room 64, Morton House. MILES M. O'BRIEN, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT QUARtermaster, United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, March 20, 1889.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock P. M., central time, Saturday, April 20, 1889, and then opened, for furnishing this prison leather and other materials for manufacture of 34,000 pairs of boots and shoes, and 30,000 pairs of brooms during year beginning July 1, 1889. Government reserves right to reject any or all bids or portions of bids. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks and full information as to bidding, specifications, articles and quantities required, &c., will be furnished by this office. GEORGE F. COOKE, 1st Lieut. 18th Infantry, A. A. C. M.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN SAUgerties Harbor, New-York.—United States Engineer Office, Room 24 Army Building, New-York, March 9, 1889.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until twelve (12) o'clock noon on Wednesday, April 17, 1889, for dredging 19,000 cubic yards, more or less, of material from the harbor at Saugerties, New-York. The attention of bidders is invited to acts of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1882, and of Feb. 18, 1887, vol. 22, page 435, and vol. 24, page 401, Statutes at Large. For specifications, blank forms, and all information, apply to the undersigned, G. L. GILLESPIE, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENT

FALL OF THE SYNDICATE

TRYING TO SAVE THE COPPER MONOPOLY.

HOLDERS OF SOCIÉTÉ DES MÉTAUX SHARES ATTEMPTING TO DISSOLVE THE COMPANY—PRICES DROPPING.

PARIS, March 20.—*Le Paris* says: "A group of holders of Société des Métaux shares has applied to the civil tribunal to dissolve the company, in order, if possible, to prevent the concern going into bankruptcy. It is believed that a judicial liquidator will be appointed immediately.

"The statutes of the new Comptoir National d'Escompte fix the capital of the concern at 40,000,000f. The capital may be increased, however, and it will probably be doubled."

The *Temps* says that M. de Normandie will accept the Presidency of the new Comptoir National d'Escompte if the post is offered to him.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Chevillotte gave notice of an interpellation regarding the Comptoir d'Escompte, especially with reference to the assistance given to the company by the Bank of France.

It is stated that the holders of copper warrants have decided not to sell them, but to continue negotiations with the mine owners with a view to reaching an agreement for a diminished production.

The Bourse was unsettled at the close. Influential buying supported foreign securities and rentes, but shares of French financial concerns were heavy and unsettled the market. As a F. M. Secretary des Métaux shares were quoted at 28f. 75c., a fall from 35f. at 1 o'clock; Rio Tinto shares at 277f. 50c., rising from 271f. 25c.; Comptoir d'Escompte shares at 148f. 75c., a fall from 150f.

LONDON, March 20.—The London creditors of the Société des Métaux have declined the London agent's offer of a composition on their own account.

The Stock Exchange closed quiet. Operators are awaiting the conclusion of the Paris settlement. The market opened dull and declined in the afternoon, owing to the weakness on the Continental Bourses. It recovered, however, toward the close. Copper is steadier at £40.

The copper situation, locally, was unchanged yesterday, and advices from abroad were of a nature calculated to set at rest any lingering fears of further disaster. Nothing occurred, however, either here or abroad, which gave the faintest indication of when a revival of business could be looked for. Copper was offered very low prices on the Metal Exchange, but no takers were heard from. One broker reported having made an offer of 250,000 pounds of spot good merchantable without finding a buyer. The fact is that the alarm on recent events has not yet abated, and the general opinion is that trading will hardly be resumed for at least a month to come. It was reported from London that 250 tons good merchantable spot were sold at £39 10s., and that buyers were later offering £40. Futures opened in London at £39, an advance of £3, and closed at £40. The local quotations were as follows:

	First Call.		Second Call.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	9.50	.....	10.00	.....
March	9.00	11.00	10.15	10.95
April	8.50	10.90	9.05	10.95
May	8.50	.....	9.00	10.80
June	8.70	10.80	.....	10.20
July	8.70	.....	8.50	.....

Settling prices: March, 10.50; April, 10.00; May, 9.85; June, 9.50; July, 9.25.

The annual meeting of the Metal Exchange was held yesterday, and in the course of his address President Delafield spoke with much feeling of the Copper Syndicate. He said that in its collapse the inscrutable laws of trade had been vindicated. Once more the attempt of the greed of man to corner a world's product and make unnatural prices had proved a failure. Such attempts could not defeat the law of supply and demand. The high prices arbitrarily fixed frightened the public out of the markets and consumption had declined. They also stimulated overproduction, and the result had been the collapse of the corner.

He wanted it generally understood that the scheme for issuing pig-iron warrants had nothing of the nature of a trust in it. Pig iron had been in the control of a few large producers, and the result of the Pig Iron Storage Company's scheme would be the accumulation of large quantities of iron, from which the consumer could have his order filled at the market price and with great promptness. The listing of the warrants on the Exchange would place them in the open market, where their price would be regulated by the natural laws of trade.

Speaking of ex-Congressman Hubbell's statement that the best American mines cannot produce copper for 14 cents a pound, Mr. E. J. Shriver, Secretary of the Metal Exchange, said yesterday: "That statement is nonsense. There is an ample capacity of production to supply the wants of this country at not over 7 cents a pound cost, and we can meet the foreign demand at a cost of less than 10 cents. There is no other country in the world which can produce much below the latter figure, so that with a duty of 3 cents a pound an effective combination of American producers could very easily force the home market, at least, to pay 12 cents a pound, and it is the fear of such a combination being formed that keeps speculators from selling freely in the market, and the fact that the present emergency may induce the mining companies to stand together as they have never done hitherto.

"The obstacle to an alliance of this kind has always been that the companies which had the lowest cost have no inducement to kill off the others. Just at present the companies have really no copper that they are compelled to sell, their product up to now having been taken and paid for by the syndicate which has held the bulk of its stock abroad, while the output for the next two months is covered by contracts with consumers at 16½ cents. These consumers may lose something if there is a drop in the price and the mining companies will not pay such heavy dividends in case of a warfare between them, but, apart from these interests, no one in America loses anything by the syndicate's downfall, unless it be a few banks which have made advances on the 35,000 or 40,000 tons that the syndicate is supposed to have stored here, but as to which nothing is really known."

WATER COLORS ON EXHIBITION.

A small collection of water colors by American artists is shown at Frederick Keppel's gallery on East Sixteenth-street, near Broadway. From Venice come several pastels by Robert Blum, which offer many of the characteristics of Whistler's views, particularly the use of dark cartridge paper as a background on which dark and light strokes of pastel appear with more or less brilliance. A drawing of canalboats by Swain Gifford is particularly fine; it belongs to a series of pictures prepared by members of the Tile Club on a certain remarkable jaunt some years ago. Among the water colors a nude by Herbert Denman is noteworthy, and many are the charming pieces by C. A. Platt. Hamilton Gibson, George W. Maynard, R. F. Bloodgood, Francis Day, James Symington, R. H. Tyler, and C. H. McCord show from one to seven pieces each. R. M. Shurtleff, Carrell Beckwith, M. F. H. de Haas, Harry Eaton, Walter Satterlee, and Kruseman Van Elten are represented by several studies apiece. The Misses Conant, Edgar, and McChesney; W. W. T. Richards, and Prosper Senat, the best landscape painter in Philadelphia, have more or less finished works. These artists present many pictures that are worth careful study.

Next door to Keppel's gallery the free classes at the Institute for Artisans expose their work in free-hand drawing from the cast, in architectural drawing and in working drawings for machinery. Mr. D. Baehre is the instructor of the art classes. The students evince no little proficiency. Some of the drawings from the figure, casts, and the flat are most creditable. The exposition is in honor of the annual meeting of the institute, which takes place to-morrow.

MRS. WINSLOW'S READINGS.

Mrs. Erving Winslow was unfortunate in the selection of the day for her first "Morning with Old English Dramatists," for the unpleasant weather of yesterday was doubtless responsible for the rather slim audience at the pretty little theatre of the Berkeley Lyceum to hear her. Mrs. Winslow's selections were "Abraham and Isaac" from the Coventry Plays; Heywood's "The Four P's," "Gammer Gurton's Needle" of Bishop Still, "Gorboduc" of Sackville, and Ben Jonson's "Oberon." She remained seated while she read, and, as a preface to each selection, gave a short description of the times in which the various plays were produced, the manner of their production, the actors engaged in them, and the audiences which heard them.

The audience, if it was small, was enthusiastic, and Mrs. Winslow fully earned the applause she received. Her next reading will be given at the Lyceum at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when she will select extracts from authors of the Elizabethan period.

TWO SWINDLERS CAUGHT.

Inspector Byrnes has succeeded in catching J. W. Drummond, or Weston, and Samuel Conklin, who have been using the names of Charles O. Shay, Chief of the New-York Fire Department, and E. J. Jewhurst, Chief of the Auburn Fire Department, to swindle persons. Drummond has been "in trouble" before. He has operated in various ways in Boston, Buffalo, and Philadelphia. The last trick of the classic was to prepare a subscription list for the family of Fireman Edward Kohler, who had died while on duty. The forgery was on official paper and appeared to be indorsed by Chiefs Shay and Jewhurst. False subscriptions were put on the list to encourage others to give money. The prisoners were remanded at the [illegible] Police Court yesterday.

THE INTERCEPTED YANTIC.

ORDERED TO HAYTI NOTWITHSTANDING HER DANGEROUS CONDITION.

The United States steamer Yantic, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has received orders from Rear-Admiral Gherardi, commanding the North Atlantic station, to prepare for sea as rapidly as possible, and when ready to proceed to Cape Haytian. This vessel returned two months ago from Hayti, having formed part of the force sent to secure the release of the steamer Haytian Republic, which had been captured by the Governments of Legitime. While on that expedition yellow fever appeared on board, there being five cases, two of which proved fatal. Although the vessel has been fumigated by the burning of sulphur and the use of disinfecting fluids, past experience shows that when yellow fever has once broken out on a wooden vessel, especially an old one containing more or less rotten woodwork, it is impossible to destroy the germs of that disease. Naval officers are of the opinion that it is absolutely wrong to send her to a climate where she will be exposed to every influence favorable to the propagation of the germs until a sufficient time shall have elapsed, say a year, for the precautions which have been taken to show their effect.

The case of the United States steamer Plymouth is an instance. That vessel was sent to the West Indies in 1878, and, on yellow fever appearing on board, at once proceeded to Portsmouth, N. H., for the purpose of being fumigated. Everything then known to science was done to kill the germs. In fact, she had a much more thorough fumigation than the Yantic has been subjected to, and, in addition to the usual routine of sulphur burning, &c., all her stores were removed and new ones substituted. Water was also allowed to enter the ship, and she was "frozen out" for a month. When she was again ready for sea she was ordered to make a cruise to the Windward Islands, but when just to the eastward of the Bermudas she encountered a gale, her hatches were closed and the temperature of the berth deck rose to 92°. The crew remained four hours afterward, without having touched at any port, two cases of yellow fever appeared, and before she could reach a Northern harbor the number of cases had increased to five, and the deaths numbered three. Between her two cruises about four months had elapsed.

If the present locality of the Admiral is carried out with regard to the Yantic, less than three months will have elapsed since that vessel returned to Northern waters, and the lives of her officers and crew will be, in the opinion of experts, exposed to great risk. If an additional vessel is needed in Haytian waters there are three perfectly healthy ships, the Galena, Ossipee, and Atlanta, already at hand and available for that duty.

M'ADAM MUST ANSWER.

JUDGE INGRAHAM RULES THAT HIS TESTIMONY SHALL BE GIVEN.

The order requiring Superintendent of Markets Graham McAdam to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in refusing to testify before the Commissioners of Accounts as to the conversation between himself and Gesner, the bookkeeper of the North River Fish and Game Company, was argued yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers. Judge Ingraham decided, without taking the papers, that Mr. McAdam must answer the question put by the Commissioners or be declared in contempt.

Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, who procured the order to show cause, contented himself with a plain statement of the steps that had been taken in the West Washington Market investigation up to the time Mr. McAdam refused to answer.

Mr. Peter Mitchell spoke for nearly an hour in opposition to the motion. He argued that the Commissioners had exceeded the powers conferred on them by the Legislature. The evidence called for, moreover, was not the best evidence that could be procured, but clearly secondary.

Judge Ingraham supported the Commissioners. There was no reason, he said, why McAdam should not answer the questions put to him.

Mr. Mitchell said the evidence was hearsay evidence. Judge Ingraham said it was not, but was a communication made by an employe of a man charged with improperly procuring stands to a city official.

"I shall either advise my client still not to answer and test the right of habeas corpus or will go, as soon as possible, to the General Term," declared Mr. Mitchell.

Judge Ingraham said if he allowed the matter to go to the General Term in the first instance, the investigation would be put over till May. Mr. Mitchell thought the McAdam question could be passed and the investigation proceed.

Mr. Mitchell said he should apply for a stay, and Judge Ingraham said he should refuse to grant one. The order will come up this morning for settlement.

Recorder Smyth yesterday fixed the bail for Charles Philipsen, who is charged with perjury in connection with the new West Washington Market investigation, at $7,500. He said that Philipsen had been a fugitive from justice and the bail should be fixed at a high enough figure to keep him. No application was made during the day for a bail bond.

ON HER WAY TO SAMANA.

No additional information concerning the filibustering steamer Conserva could be obtained yesterday, further than the fact that she had sailed with a full crew of 27 Malay sailors under command of Capt. John Henry Ankers. It seems that, anticipating the fact that the appeal to hold her would be denied, her owners have had steam kept up in her boilers for several days.

The decision had no sooner been made than the boatswain's whistle piped all hands to quarters and she was on her way to Samana. As she passed the gates of the Erie Basin a large Dominican flag suddenly flew to her peak and spread itself to the breeze.

Dominican Consul Leoncio denied the report that he had been deposed.

The story that one of the Messrs. Kunhardts was aboard the Conserva was an invention, as Mr. Kunhardt, the elder, has been sojourning at St. Augustine for nearly two weeks, while the younger Mr. Kunhardt was at his desk all day yesterday. The history of the Conserva has been told a number of times, and it is only necessary to add that, should she be sold, turned over, or loaned to Hippolyte after her arrival at Samana, the United States can be made to pay for every dollar's worth of damage done by her. She left the harbor without calling in the services of a pilot.

F. H. Platt of counsel for Kunhardt & Co., the owners of the vessel, said yesterday that this Government had made itself liable to a damage suit for detaining the Conserva. She has been here nearly 30 days, and Mr. Platt placed the loss at $1,000 a day.

NAVY YARD PATRONAGE.

The employes at the Brooklyn Navy Yard received a hint yesterday of possible decapitations when Capt. Ramsay, the commandant, issued the following order:

"Heads of departments will furnish the commandant with a list of all persons other than officers of the navy employed in or about their offices, or borne on the roll as office employes, and give the rate of pay and duties of each person, and the authority for his or her employment."

The order was issued in accordance with directions from Washington. At the office of the Republican Patronage Committee it was stated that no changes at the navy yard would be made before April 1. One member of the committee said that the removals and appointments at the yard would be made to strengthen the local situation. The hope of every Republican in Brooklyn is to elect a Mayor next Fall, and every other office will be sacrificed in order to succeed in that effort. The politicians, as a rule, favor the nomination of Col. Andrew D. Baird.

MRS. CLEVELAND SEES THE SHREW.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Daniel Lamont, Mrs. Rousby, and four lady guests occupied a box at Daly's Theatre yesterday afternoon and enjoyed the performance of "The Taming of the Shrew." Miss Rehan was at her best as Katherine, and Mrs. Cleveland was among the leaders of the applause which was liberally showered on this excellent actress. The wife of the ex-President apparently thoroughly enjoyed the magnificent performance given by Mr. Daly's company, and after the curtain had fallen she and her party lingered for some time in the foyer examining the collection of rare pictures with which the manager has adorned it.

MR. DALY'S LENTEN MATINEES.

A few very eligible places are yet to be disposed of for the double series of Lenten matinees to be given at Daly's Theatre by Mr. Stoddard, beginning next Monday morning at 11 o'clock. The first of the lectures will be on the subject of "Old England," and Mr. Stoddard will exhibit a great number of pictures illustrating his theme. Single seats can only be obtained on the day of each lecture.

ELEVATED RAILROAD DISCOMFORTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your very able article of to-day exposing the constant finesse and wholesale slaughter of public comfort by the owners of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad monopoly is most opportune. Those persons who, like the writer, are daily crowded into the cars of that company, are walked upon, and otherwise rendered uncomfortable, will fully appreciate your efforts to secure rapid transit, which does not exist at present on our island. Has not the public a right to demand consideration?

Many thanks for your constant efforts to secure greater accommodation for those who need it.

DAILY READER OF THE TIMES.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 20, 1889.

SWINDLED BY A MERE BOY

FINANCIERS DECEIVED BY A SOUTHERN YOUTH.

WALL-STREET MAGNATES AND SHARP HOTEL MEN CASH HIS FORGED CHECKS—A QUEER RECORD.

There was a good deal of enthusiasm at the recent Delmonico banquet of New-York's Southern Society over a toast to "The South in Wall-street." The story of how enterprising representatives of the new South have gathered in the dollars at the North's financial centre sounded much like a fairy tale. Ex-Confederates who came here with patches on their trousers—often more patches than trousers—can write out checks for millions now.

More or less moved by these magnificent examples, a youth of 20 came to town from Tennessee a little while ago determined to get rich with celerity. He entertained respect for the bank accounts of Southern men like John H. Inman, R. T. Wilson, John Latham, and the rest, but he was altogether free from doing homage to the ways of that rather successful company. They were too slow, too prosy, too much tied down by red tape and the like. He had a scheme of his own. It was not a particularly new scheme. Other financiers had tried it before. 'Tis true that most of his experimenting forerunners have gone to jail; but still the scheme, however dog's-eared, found favor in the eye of this young Tennessean, and found victims elsewhere. Wall-street bankers and some other moneyed folks in this town are mourning the passing of A. S. Colyar, Jr., of Nashville. In his passing some of their money passed, too.

One of the youthful Colyar's victims is John H. Inman, head of the banking house of Inman, Swan & Co., President of the Richmond Terminal Company, and the foremost figure of all the notables in New-York's group of prosperous Southerners. The Fifth Avenue Hotel proprietors are also among those who have paid for wisdom.

The lad who has thus come to prominence, if not to favor, is the son of A. S. Colyar of Nashville, a millionaire who gave up newspaper work to become a magnate in boom town and iron companies. Colyar, the elder, used to own and edit the Nashville *American*. He was let in on the ground floor of two or three Alabama and Tennessee town-lot schemes, got a foothold in the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railway Company, and became, with ease, a man of money and a political economist. During the recent campaign he made speeches through the North as a Southern Democrat devoted to a high protective tariff. And there have been whispers that incident thereto, becoming a matter of appreciation, has intended to invite the distinguished gentleman into a high place in the public service.

Colyar junior has just been arrested in Memphis on complaints from New-York. The charge against him is plain, ordinary forgery. His father's name, signed to drafts there, brought him to grief. When the Memphis police came upon him he was in a bank of that city on the point of negotiating one more bit of such paper. After being taken up he made a confession, and was taken to Nashville in the custody of his father, who, it is declared, is likely to be courageous enough to have the youth put through a court trial and a term of imprisonment. According to reports that have reached here the young man is inclined to believe that his New-York experience really makes him a hero.

"I have a mania for signing my father's name," he says. "I can't help it. I can write his name so he can't tell it's wrong himself. It's in my blood, you see, and if I were released to-morrow morning I would probably forge the old gentleman's name before the banks closed."

Then proceeding the young man told how he has been traveling all over the country. This isn't the first time he has been in jail. At Winchester, Tenn., he relieved a local bank of $50 last August. Another was captured for $200 of Blue Grass cash in Louisville, and before the month was out he had victimized both Boston and San Francisco. The Columbia Banking Company of Columbia, S. C., and Lawyer S. T. Preuit of Mobile had a chance to lament his facile pen a little later. About the same time he managed to make life interesting for financial gentlemen of Atlanta.

When he was ready to come to New-York he went to work with all the elaborateness of a trained business man.

"I hired a typewriter," he says, "and dictated letters to Mr. Inman and Herbert Radcliffe, Secretary of the Home Market Club of Boston, introducing me as the writer's son and stating that he (my father) would meet me in New-York a little later on business to which Gov. Taylor of Tennessee had commissioned him. The letters requested that I be treated with considerations. I forged father's name to the letters and addressed them to myself in care of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, in New-York, where I appeared in person a little later. Getting possession of the letter I called upon Inman and, after a little conversation, asked for an indorsement on a draft for $200, ostensibly sent me from Chattanooga by my father. Mr. Inman looked a little suspicious, but the letter fixed everything with him and I got the money. Later, at the hotel, the manager said that the strength of my father's letters I could get anything I wanted. I wanted cash on a two-hundred-dollar draft. I got it. Then I went to Boston for a couple of days. When I got back the Fifth-Avenue Hotel had the chance to cash another two-hundred-dollar draft. Under various assumed names I traveled around a good deal. I went to Buffalo, Cleveland, and Washington, finally winding up at Bowling Green, Ky., whence I went to Memphis."

Young Colyar says his forging came about because he was disappointed in love while he was in his teens. This was while he was a schoolboy at the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, where his roommate was John A. Logan, Jr. His father got him a place as first assistant doorkeeper at the Treasury Department in Washington, but the young man was in no mood for keeping straight.

"I have been sent to insane asylums three times," he says. "I staid at a Cincinnati inebriate asylum for nearly a year; then I got into a difficulty at Chattanooga and, being adjudged insane, was sent to the East Tennessee asylum."

When Young Colyar was here it is said that he mingled with a crowd of New-York's most fashionable young men. He spent money freely and was a good deal a hero at expensive resorts. His father pays the forged checks.

THE BIDS WERE IRREGULAR.

A good many irregularities were discovered in the bids received by the Trustees of Common Lands of the town of Gravesend yesterday. The Trustees met and resolved to accept the highest bid offered in each case, provided the bidders would at once comply with the terms of the advertisement and make a deposit of 5 per cent. When the Secretary came to the bids for the Point property at Coney Island he found that the highest bidder had not only neglected to inclose the 5 per cent. but had failed to give his Post Office address. T. J. Jacob is the bidder's name. His bid was $181,000. Between this and the bid of Adolph Davidson there is a difference of $21,000; but neither Davidson nor S. Apolant, who bid $150,000, made a deposit of 5 per cent. Only M. Dunn, whose bid was $135,000, made the deposit, and he did not make it until after the bids had been opened. Supervisor John Y. McKane said he had a veto power over the action of the Trustees and he did not think any of the bidders would be allowed to take the land at the prices offered.

ELECTRICIANS TALK OF SUBWAYS.

The New-York Electrical Society last night met in Clinton Hall and elected these officers for the ensuing year: President—F. B. Crocker; Vice-Presidents — Joseph Wetzler, Francis Forbes, and Dr. O. A. Moses; Secretary—G. H. Guy; Treasurer—H. A. Sinclair.

Some attention was given to the underground wire problem. J. M. Pendleton said the paramount question in his opinion was, Can the electric light companies put their wires under ground and continue to do business? C. O. Mailloux said: "My opinion is that arc light wires can be put under ground and operated successfully. It has been done in Chicago, and it can be done here."

Mr. Wetzler said there was no doubt that live wires could be buried, but the cost of doing it was a serious consideration for the electric light companies. Charles Cutriss, electrician of the Commercial Cable Company, did not think the underground problem for telegraphic service had been practically solved.

WEDDED VERY QUIETLY.

Mrs. Sarah Whiting Belmont, who was divorced from Oliver H. P. Belmont, son of August Belmont, at Newport about three years ago, was married quietly to George L. Rives of the law firm of Ohr, Rives & Montgomery and Assistant Secretary of State under President Cleveland, in the parlors of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, at Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Chambers of the Collegiate Middle Church officiated. There were but four spectators of the ceremony. The bride wore a pretty gray traveling gown and carried a bouquet of roses. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Rives drove away to the Grand Central Station and took a train for Albany.

DETAINED AT QUARANTINE.

The tramp steamship Plato arrived at this port on Tuesday night from ports along the Mediterranean. Her Captain reported to Health Officer Smith that the ship's surgeon was sick with the smallpox. The patient will probably be removed to North Brother Island Hospital to-day. The vessel is held in quarantine. She has 5 cabin and 204 steerage passengers aboard.

THE ROOF GARDEN TO RING WITH HUNGARIAN MELODY EVERY EVENING.

Manager Rudolph Aronson is making great preparations for the Summer season at the Casino, which is to be to a great extent a departure from the policy hitherto pursued at this house. Talking with a TIMES reporter yesterday Mr. Aronson gave a brief outline of his plans for the Summer. He said:

"I have always felt that something was lacking in the roof garden of the Casino. There are hundreds of people who enjoy an entertainment in the open air, and whom we have been unable to cater for properly until after the close of our operatic performance because we could not interfere with the stage business. I have now found a means to make the roof garden what I originally intended it to be, a place where you can go at 7 o'clock and enjoy a continuous entertainment in the form of fine music. I have had constructed in the centre, near the fountain, a pagoda, or music stand, and I have arranged for the Hungarian Band, with which I have made a contract by cable, to play in this pagoda from 7 o'clock each evening until the close of the opera. There are no brass instruments, and the music will be of that soft and mellow kind which will not be heard in the theatre below. This band, which is known as the Magyas Czigany Deakok, and is conducted by Pongrats Gyula, is not an ordinary band, but is composed of students and men of good family, who are not obliged to play for money. It is composed of 16 people and will render some of the best of the Hungarian music, with selections from Suppé, Strauss, Millocker, Genee, Zeller, and other composers of light and airy music. At the conclusion of the opera the regular orchestra will give an entertainment on the roof, as it has done in the past. I shall also add to the attractions for the eye in the garden. Arrangements have been made with prominent families who leave town for the Summer to exhibit some of the rarest plants and flowers of their collections, and these will add to the beauty of the place, while new and elegant designs for illumination have been prepared. The garden will be opened about the middle of May, as soon as the weather permits, and I count on its becoming one of the principal attractions of the Casino."

"And about the stage performances during the summer?" the reporter suggested.

"In the theatre 'Nadjy' will give way to a new opera by Chassaigne called 'La Mexicana,' which, like 'Nadjy,' is to have its first performance on any stage in the Casino. It is in three acts, and the cast will include Miss Lillian Russell, Miss Marie Halton, Miss Isabelle Urquhart, Miss Sylvia Gerrish, Miss Anna O'Keefe, Miss Georgie Denin, and Messrs. William S. Dabell, Fred Solomon, C. Edwin Stevens, Richard F. Carroll, Henry Hallam, John E. Brand, George Olmi, A. W. Maflin, Arthur W. Tams, and Edgar Smith. Max Freeman will be the stage manager and Augustus Kerker will direct the music. Chassaigne, the composer of the opera, is coming over to supervise the musical part of the rehearsals, and will arrive in time to conduct the orchestra for the two hundred and fiftieth performance of 'Nadjy,' which will be given on April 20."

A SUPPER TO EDWIN BOOTH.

THE ACTOR TO BE ENTERTAINED BY MANAGERS DALY AND PALMER.

Augustin Daly and A. M. Palmer have tendered a complimentary supper to Edwin Booth, to be given at Delmonico's on the night of Saturday, March 30. The entertainment is designed as a slight recognition of Mr. Booth's generosity toward his profession, as exemplified by his magnificent gift of a home to the Players' Club, and the supper will be in every respect a notable one, a fitting companion to the Irving banquet given by Mr. Daly before the English actor's return to England. Covers will be laid for about 75 gentlemen, and the invited guests include the most distinguished representatives of literature, art, and society who will be in the city at the time. Mr. Booth plays in Williamsburg on the evening set for his entertainment, so the supper cannot begin until after the close of his performance. The guests will take their places at 11:30 P. M., and leave them when both the physical and intellectual man has been properly regaled.

Mr. Booth leaves for the West on the Monday following the supper, and will not return to the East until the close of his professional tour next June.

KILLED AT A FIRE.

A YOUNG BAKER'S FATAL ATTEMPT TO SAVE HIS PROPERTY.

Four German bakers, among whom was Herman Lenck, were at work about 4 o'clock yesterday morning in Lep Hauck's bakery, in the basement of 2,153 Third-avenue. Lenck was engaged in frying, and accidentally tipped over a pan of hot fat on the furnace. The fat ignited, and in a moment the bakery was ablaze. The men rushed out into the street and alarmed the neighborhood by their cries of fire. Lenck had run out with his coat and hat, and, against the protests of his companions, he rushed down into the blazing bakery to secure his clothing. He failed to return.

The flames rushed through the air shaft from the basement and were bursting out of the roof when the firemen arrived. The tenants in the house were aroused from their slumbers and rushed from the house in their night clothes, but all escaped in safety. After the fire had been extinguished firemen found the body of Lenck lying on the floor of the basement. He was 17 years old, and had been in this country only four months. He lived with his parents at 194 East Fourth-street. Hauck is the principal loser by the fire, and his loss is about $2,000. The losses of the other tenants in the house aggregate $500.

FUNERAL OF JOHN H. EVANS.

The funeral of John Henry Evans, who died suddenly in Brooklyn last Sunday, was held yesterday morning at the Reformed Church on the Heights, Pierrepont-street and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, and about 150 persons were present. The services were not at all elaborate but were impressive. The hymn, "Beyond the smiling and the weeping," was sung by a quartet, and Mrs. Studwell, formerly soloist in the Plymouth Church choir, sang "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The quartet sang "Asleep in Jesus," and the Rev. Dr. Wesley Reid Davis, Pastor of the church, made an eloquent prayer, eulogistic of the dead man's qualities.

After the conclusion of the services at the church the body was removed to Greenwood Cemetery, where at the grave Dr. Davis conducted the final ceremonies.

Among those present at the church and who followed the body to its last resting place were Mr. Evans's widow and her two sons, St. Clair McKelway, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hazen, Theodore Sturges, L. V. D. Hardenburgh, Reuben Daniels, John Wing, the senior member of the firm of Wing & Evans; Capt. and Mrs. Trowbridge, N. H. Burtis, W. W. Wicks, John Dwight, and E. D. Church.

OFF FOR EUROPE.

Three steamers—the City of New-York of the Inman Line the Britannic of the White Star Line, and the Aller of the North German Lloyd, sailed for Europe yesterday, with an unusually large number of passengers.

On the City of New-York were the following members of Miss Mary Anderson's company: Misses d'Aubigny, LaBlanche, Russell, and Tennyson, Mrs. Billington, Mrs. Hoare, Mr. and Mrs. W. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jones, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Waring, Jack Barnes, Henry Davis, Mr. Lauraine, Henry Lytton, John McLean, J. Mead, T. Raphael, Sydney Reeves, Henry Sainsbury, J. Slack, George Ward, and C. M. Young.

Other passengers on the same vessel were Stilson Hutchins, formerly of the Washington *Post*, Dr. Edward H. Hamilton and family, Capt. Angus Gerbel, and Gen. Henry W. Slocum.

On the Britannic, for Liverpool, were Capt. and Mrs. Joscelin Bagot, Capt. J. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Corning, Capt. Harvey E. Luce, and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and family.

On the Aller were Mr. and Mrs. John Howard Lathom, Yong Ngun-tok, Dr. Theodore Wagner, Wah Yah Ting, and Anson Wetzel.

NOT A MEMBER OF TAMMANY.

The report spread yesterday afternoon that ex-President Cleveland had been elected a member of the Tammany Society and would parade with it at the coming Centennial celebration is untrue. Mr. Cleveland has not even been proposed for membership in the society.

WHO would be without SALVATION OIL, the great pain annihilator, when it costs but 25 cents? We charge you nothing for the advice, but urge you to buy DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP.—*Advertisement.*

BEWARE of a slight irritation of the throat. BRUMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Sold at all elevated railroad stations.—*Advertisement.*

EXAMINE the prices for FURNITURE at the stores of GEO. C. FLINT CO., 104 West 14th-st. They are below auction rates.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

WHY WHISTLER SLAPPED MR. STOTT'S FACE.

A CONNECTED STORY OF THE BOUT AT FISTICUFFS BETWEEN THE TWO ARTISTS IN LONDON.

The quarrel between Mr. William Stott of Oldham and Mr. James McNeil Whistler at the Hogarth Club in London occurred some time ago, but particulars from authentic sources have just reached New-York. Mr. Frederick Keppel, the dealer in etchings, has a letter from Mr. Whistler and his young bride, formerly Mrs. Godwin, in which they express a wish that "the whole story be placed before the public, who have hitherto been obliged to pick it up piecemeal, and have doubtless been obliged to read one part while another was forgotten, or perhaps without seeing the context at all." The letter is signed by Mr. Whistler, and has besides the Whistlerian trade mark, an object which looks for all the world like the ghost of a butterfly discovered between two slabs of coal from the Carboniferous Age. While his exhibition of butterfly Water colors and etchings is in session at the gallery of Mr. Wunderlich, the artist is anxious that the true or Whistlerian version of the misunderstanding shall be known to his fellow-countrymen.

Mr. William Stott of Oldham is an English artist of good promise, who at one time swore by Whistler, but has since seen reason to turn his admiration into hatred. Here is Mr. Whistler's letter to the committee of the Hogarth Club, dated Jan. 4:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to express my deep sense of regret at the episode of last night, in the drawing room of the Hogarth Club, when one of the newly-elected members—Mr. Stott of Oldham—entering the room about midnight, came up to me and, without preface of any kind, addressed me in the following terms: "You are a liar and a coward!" We were alone in the room with Mr. John Reid, who witnessed fully what took place. I immediately rose up and slapped Mr. Stott's face, a spontaneous movement and, gentlemen, you must admit, most inevitable consequence of such gross insult. I am also grieved to add that the first slap was followed by a second one, and the incident closed by a kick. I thereupon resumed my interrupted conversation with Mr. Reid, and was not further disturbed by Mr. Stott of Oldham.

I think it my duty to inform you, gentlemen, of these facts, and, feeling sure of your sympathy in the unpremeditated course of action forced upon me, I earnestly beg that some measure be taken to prevent the recurrence of such intolerable provocation and monstrous insult. And I have, gentlemen, the honor to be your most obedient servant,

JAMES McNEIL WHISTLER.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOGARTH CLUB.

As Mr. Stott of Oldham is a person of considerable bulk and the fiery American is of a slender build, suggesting, like his rapier, a fear that a gale might take him up some day from "Tower House, Tite-street," and drop him into the Thames, the position of the bigger gentleman was awkward. Both of them have lived long enough in France to know that when one gentleman slaps another gentleman's face, not to speak of any further proceedings by way of indorsement, the insult can only be washed out in blood. On his own showing Mr. Whistler appears to have gone about with gore written in large characters on his coat sleeve, but as no encounter took place, it is evident that Mr. Stott of Oldham, if not a Quaker, considers duelling immoral. He wrote to the foreign edition of the New-York *Herald* a letter, republished here, in which he remarks:

All who happen to be acquainted with the difference in physique between Mr. Whistler and myself will judge for themselves the probability of what followed. To those who are, at the same time, acquainted with the difference between us in other respects, it must be quite unnecessary to say one word. In truth, Mr. Whistler took his lesson more gently than I could have expected, and if he can find any satisfaction to his wounded honor in the method of his protest against it—such as it really was—he is not difficult to please. I, for my part, am heartily content. WILLIAM STOTT OF OLDHAM.

Unfortunately for Mr. Stott of Oldham there was a witness to the results of a slight misunderstanding between friends. This was Mr. John R. Reid, a Scotch painter, who voluntarily, or at the request of Mr. Whistler, indorsed the following letter to the committee of the Hogarth Club:

GENTLEMEN: I have seen the letter written by Mr. Whistler to you. Its contents are quite true, and I think that Mr. Stott of Oldham must either apologize to Mr. Whistler (as he has done to me) or he must retire from the club. I may mention that I advised him to do so at the time—make an apology. Gentlemen, I remain yours truly, JOHN R. REID.
JAN. 5, 1889.

In communicating the text of this letter to the London edition of the *Herald* the American artist remarks: "Mr. Stott of Oldham makes much of his superior size, and points out that if it could have been true that I had slapped him and kicked him, I should really have slapped and kicked a much larger man than myself. Mr. Stott of Oldham was surely unaware of the existence of this letter when he ventured to construct for himself a position in print."

As a matter of fact, the episode at the Hogarth Club has so far redounded to the credit of Whistler and left Mr. Stott in a lamentable plight. He had the choice given him of resigning from the Hogarth Club or apologizing, and as he declined to apologize he is no longer a member. Mr. Whistler ought now to change his ball mark from a butterfly to a humming bird, a thoroughly American product, whose daintiness and love of beautiful things are only equaled by its pugnacity.

YACHTING NOTES.

The second general meeting of the New-York Yacht Club will be held in the clubhouse, 67 Madison-avenue, March 28, at which time an amendment to the racing rules will be offered for the consideration of the members. The amendment is to Rule 1 in sloops, cutters, and yawls, and reads: "Class 6, all over 40 feet and not over 46 feet load-water line length," and provides for a class 7 for "all of 40 feet load-water line length and under." Arrangements for the club's regatta of June 13 will be made at the meeting.

Mr. Ogden Goelet will start for Fortress Monroe in his schooner yacht Norseman next week. He will be accompanied by a party of friends and will be absent about two weeks.

The members of the Yorkville Yacht Club enjoyed a "stag party" last evening at their clubhouse. One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and East River. The entertainment included boxing and wrestling.

The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club meets to-night in Yonkers to fix a date for its spring regatta.

The keel of Mr. Wetmore's new forty-footer is completed at Sam Ayers's yard in South Brooklyn. It contains about 13½ tons of lead. Work on the yacht will be pushed with all possible haste.

TO WIDEN THE FIELD.

Some business men of New-York City, in view of the international congress which is to meet in Washington this year, are engaged in the formation of an association for the promotion and development of the commercial relations between the United States and the countries of Central and South America

The New-York Times.

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HEARN

22, 24, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

"Dispatch is the soul of business."

For slow moving goods we've neither space nor time.....That which does not sell as rapidly as we wish, no matter how desirable, is quickly marked to price that quickly sells.....Friday is the day reductions first are made.....Following quotations are for new goods for coming season.....Old goods we have not.....Dress Lengths and Remnants at half price sold are this season's accumulations:

At Thirty-nine Cents,
India Foulard Silks—white figures on dark grounds worth 65.

At Twenty-nine Cents,
Striped Surahs and plain colored Bengalines; were 49.

Double-warp Black Surahs	49 cents
Black and White Block Surahs	69 cents
White and Fancy Colored China Silks	49 cents
White India Silks—22 inches wide	59 cents
Figured Wool Challies	13½ cents
Fancy Mohairs—brown and gray	13½ cents
All-wool Mixtures—double fold	29 cents
All-wool Fancy Checks	33 cents
All-wool Hair-lines	49 cents
Silk and Wool Checks and Plaids	49 cents
Ladies' Beaded Wraps—netted shoulders	$4 75
Corded Silk Wraps—solid jet shoulders	5 98
All-wool Striped Cloth Newmarkets	4 98
Tailor-bound Jersey Jackets	3 75
Wide Wale Corkscrew Jackets	3 98
Fine Cloth Suits—gimp trim	9 98
All-wool Blouse Waists	1 98
All-wool Jerseys—with vest	1 49
New Gingham Wrappers	95 cents
Ladies' Mother Hubbard Night Dresses	39 cents
With Torchon and embroidery trimyokes	59 cents
Ladies' Drawers—tucks and ruffle	19 cents
With tucks and embroidery or lace trim	39 cents
Chemises—Cambric ruffle	19 cents
With solid embroidered or Tucked Yokes	39 cents
Corset Covers—well made—all sizes	11 cents
Cut square or pointed—embroidery trim	23 cents
Skirts—Cambric ruffle and Tucks	39 cents
With Tucks and deep embroidered ruffle	89 cents
French Sateen Corsets—all colors and sizes	59 cents
Linen Coutille—embroidered edge	79 cents
Children's Mother Hubbard Aprons	39 cents
Nurses' Aprons—deep hem and tucks	17 cents
Children's all-wool Cashmere Jerseys	79 cents
New Cashmere Dresses	2 49
New Cloth Gretchens	3 98
Misses' Tailor-made Jackets	2 98
Infants' Cambric Shirts, lace trim	9 cents
Infants' Hand-knit Bootees	9 cents
Infants' Long Cambric Slips	18 cents
Infants' Short Dresses, embroidery trim	18 cents
Tucked Skirts, with waist, 2 to 5 years	15 cents
Short Gretchen Coats, embroidered cape and cuffs	1 09
With embroidered skirt, cape and sleeves	2 49
Long Cashmere Cloaks, emb'd cape	1 74
With tucked and handstitched waist	2 49
Boys' extra heavy Knee Pants	49 cents
Boys' all-wool Flannel Waists	89 cents
Boys' all-wool Jersey Suits, 3 to 12 years	1 98
Boy's new Cheviot Suits, 4 to 14 years	2 98
Misses' Black Corduroy Ribbed Hose	15 cents
Ladies' Regular-made Balbriggans	12½ cents
Ladies' 5-button Emb'd Kid Gloves	59 cents
Ladies' 5-button Suede Mosquetaires	98 cents
White Crochet Quilts, fringed	47 cents
With Knotted fringe	69 cents
Extra large—Marseilles designs	90 cents
English Marseilles—heavy raised patterns	$1 98
Full-sized white cotton filled Comfortables	98 cents
Ten-Quarter White Summer Blankets	69 cents
Feather-proof Tickings	9¾ cents
Fruit of Loom Sheetings—six-quarter	13¾ cents
Extra quality White Flannels	19 cents
Fine French Flannels—plaids and stripes	23 cents
Check Nainsooks—seven patterns	5¾ cents
India Linen Plaids	9¾ cents
Turkey Red Table Damasks	19 cents
Heavy Half Bleach Linen Damasks	23 cents
Five-eighth Napkins—dozen	59 cents
All-linen Damask Towels—full size	11 cents
All-linen Huck Towels—full size	8 cents
Stevens 18-inch all-linen Towellings	7½ cents
Colored Crochet Bustons—were 24	12 cents
Persian Braid Trimmings—were 89	49 cents
Persian Band Trimmings—were 1 19	69 cents
Silk Cord Passementeries—were 1 98	67 cents
Knotted Silk Fringe—4 inches wide	79 cents
3-inch Satin-edge Ribbons—were 31	19 cents
1½-inch Satin-edge Ribbons were 19	12½ cents
Black Beaded Grenadines—worth $2	98 cents
Black Spanish Guipure Flouncings	$1 29
New Embroideries—4 inches wide	8½ cents
New Embroideries—9 inches wide	12½ cents
New Flouncings—2¼ inches wide	49 cents
New Skirtings—45 inches wide	69 cents

At Eight Cents and three-quarters,
Twenty Cases
FINE DOMESTIC GINGHAMS,
A hundred new designs,
worth and sold everywhere at 12½ cents.

At Four Cents and three-quarters,
Extra quality Chambrays and Seersuckers,
all colors worth 10

At Twelve Cents and a half,
Fine Scotch Zephyrs—new and beautiful styles, worth double.

To our already wonderful stock of
French Printed Sateens
we add
At Twelve Cents and a half,
Eight cases novelties in Bengaline, Surah, and China Silk designs—extraordinary value.

Remnants and Dress Lengths.

Danish Cloths and Fancy Challies	4½ cents
Best Four-quarter Cambrics	5½ cents
French Printed Sateens	8¾ cents
Finest Indigo Blues and French Percales	7¾ cents

ANOTHER LOT LACE CURTAINS,
subject to slight imperfections,
at half price.

At 97 cents and $1 49.
Three hundred pairs full length and width
Irish point Brussels and Antique designs
which, perfect, sold at Two dollars to Five.

Splendid values in Portieres,
with Floral chenille dado.....all colors.....$1 98
All-over chenille.....rich designs..... 4 98
Oriental Silk Cross Stripes.....worth $9..... 3 49

Petit Point Tapestries,
39 cents to 98 cents, worth 65 cents to $1 75

Furniture Plushes,
immense assortment, unsurpassed values
Silk Trimming Plushes....were 98.. 59 cents
Crushed Mohair Plushes....were 1 32.. 89 cents
Plain Mohair Plushes.....were 2 00..1 49
Mottled Silk Plushes.....were 2 75..1 97

Have You Visited
THE NEW RESTAURANT?
'Tis the latest addition to our many departments——opened in response to numerous requests expressed by customers.....While intended as a convenience to them in particular, the public generally will find it a most agreeable and cheerful place to lunch.
Good viands——efficient service——moderate prices.
By all means, visit the Restaurant.
Take new Elevator
[illegible] Entrance—Number Twenty-two.

BALFOUR MADE TO BLUSH

A VIGOROUS ONSLAUGHT ON THE SECRETARY.

TAKEN TO TASK IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY MORLEY AND HARCOURT HE LOSES HIS TEMPER.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, March 21.—The onslaught upon Balfour and Webster in the House of Commons to-night in connection with the Parnell Commission was the most dramatic and sensational episode in the whole history of the present Parliament. Balfour was very late in coming, it being a trick of his to absent himself during question time, to allow the task of answering to devolve on his dummy, the Solicitor-General for Ireland. To-day Mr. Healy started the idea of postponing the question until the responsible Minister was in his place to answer it, and all the other Irish members followed suit. The result was that when Balfour finally sauntered in he was greeted with a long, loud roar of derisive cheers. This reception flustered him so that when the vote on account was taken up, and Morley had opened his attack on him, his reply was the weakest and most rambling speech that he ever made.

The tall, burly, vigorous Harcourt, who grows a lustier fighter with age, followed, and his speech was almost cruel in the frankness with which he told the Irish Secretary that he had lowered all the traditions of English Ministerial life by giving false answers and defending things which admitted of no defense. He proceeded with the merciless arraignment amid wild cheers from the Irish and Liberal benches, pointing his finger as he spoke at Balfour, who flushed angrily.

The whole debate must measurably weaken the Government throughout the country, and the Liberals to-night are more hopeful than ever about the desperate fight at Enfield.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Baron Henry De Worms, Parliamentary Colonial Secretary, read a telegram which had been received from the Cape in reply to inquiries concerning Capt. Seagrave, who commanded the constables in the Mitchelle-town riots in 1887. The telegram said that Capt Seagrave was dismissed from the Cape infantry service in 1885 for gross neglect of duty and breach of trust.

The reading of the dispatch was followed by a scene of great disorder. The Irish members rose in their places and cheered, and there were cries of "Pigott!" "Pigott!" "Remember Mitchelstown!" &c.

When quiet was restored Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said he had suspended Seagrave, but preferred not to dismiss him until documentary evidence of his guilt had been received.

Home Secretary Matthews, in reply to a question, admitted that Police Inspector Andrews had written the letter in the name of the Parnell Commission bill, but he did not know whether Andrews had seen Le Caron, the informer, there.

On the vote on Mr. Balfour's salary Mr. Morley severely criticised the Government's action in carrying on a "furtive and clandestine battle behind his opponents' backs."

Mr. Bradlaugh moved that Mr. Balfour's salary be reduced by £500. The motion was rejected by a vote of 222 to 211.

Mr. Morley adduced a mass of details respecting witnesses for the *Times* with the view of disproving the Government's professions of neutrality. These details were mainly drawn from facts elicited by daily questioning in Parliament. Mr. Balfour professed that he had not followed the proceedings of the Parnell commission with much interest. That was unfortunate, as he would have expected that the Minister who fired the train would have curiosity enough to note the result of the explosion. In regard to the proposed vote of censure, it would be irrational to propose it now, because fresh disclosure were made daily; but it would come in good time.

Mr. Balfour, amid continued Opposition laughter, described the charge that the Government was connected with the *Times* through Houston and Pigott as a scandalous and unfounded libel. The Opposition, he said, reveled in libel, while adding to regard it as the most shocking of crimes. They had charged Houston with having acted in complicity with Pigott, but they had declined to examine Houston when invited to do so. He thought it would be more decorous for the gentlemen to refrain from comments, sub judice. [Renewed laughter.]

For asking how it was that witnesses were intimidated Mr. Balfour was called to order by the Chairman. Continuing, he said that the Government would secure no information for the purposes of the commission, but they were willing to give it to either side when required.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said that Mr. Balfour misapprehended Mr. Morley's case. The fact that Irish constables had been subpœnaed did not make it necessary for them to remain for months in London, unless they were performing distinct services for the *Times*. The speaker raised a laugh by showing how the statements of Mr. Matthews and Mr. Balfour conflicted.

Mr. Bradlaugh said that, so far from being impartial, the Government had withheld from the persons accused matters material to their defense.

Mr. Healy said he had tried to cross-examine Mr. Soames on his mode of getting up evidence, but the *Times's* chief ally, Justice Smith——

The Chairman, interrupting, called upon Mr. Healy to withdraw his reference to her Majesty's Judge.

Mr. Healy contended that he did not refer to the Judge, but to the Commissioner; that the Commissioner was simply called the Commissioners by their names.

The Chairman nevertheless maintained that Mr. Healy was out of order.

Mr. Balfour, again rising to answer criticisms, taunted the Parnellites with allowing Pigott to escape after he had confessed forgery.

T. P. O'Connor was called to order for charging Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour with trying to galvanize the Parnell forgeries into life again. An exciting scene ensued. Mr. O'Connor twice refusing to withdraw the remark, as far as it concerned Lord Salisbury, amid approving cries of his colleagues. The Chairman appealed to the members on both sides to assist him in keeping order, but he did not further insist upon the withdrawal of Mr. O'Connor's remark. Mr. O'Connor charged that the *Times* was equally guilty of allowing Pigott to go after he confessed forgery.

Mr. William Redmond (Nationalist) was called to order several times, and the Chairman finally warned him against further unseemly conduct.

In the House of Lords to-night the Earl of Carnarvon's bill providing for the expulsion of peers from the House for discreditable conduct was rejected by a vote of 73 to 14.

AN ENGLISH PAPER POOL.

LONDON, March 21.—Fourteen of the largest papermakers in England have formed a syndicate for the purpose of raising prices. The capital of the syndicate is £2,000,000.

Some inquiries among those interested in the paper trade in New-York fail to show that the English pool is a menace to the industry in this country. There is no feeling of uneasiness, and the general opinion seems to be that instead of the English pool being the occasion for any alarm here, it ought to have the opposite effect. If the pool aims to make an unfair scale of prices, foreign competitors from this side and the Continent will flood the market. It is known that a large quantity of Continental paper has been sold in Great Britain, and the effect has been disastrous. The pool is believed to be merely an attempt at mutual protection. It is not a formidable combination, and $10,000,000 represents but a fraction of the capital interested in the English industry.

American manufacturers assert that they can excel the English makers on all kinds of articles except fine writing paper, and that specialty, it has been remarked, is too fine for any one but an Anglomaniac. It was mentioned by a well-posted man as significant that an American manufacturer recently closed a yearly contract with an English publisher. Such a thing as a trust or pool in the trade here has never been seriously considered, because it is regarded as a commercial improbability. Papermaking is one of the greatest industries in the country, and is growing yearly. Many mills are invested, and the business is too diversified to be consolidated or controlled successfully by one firm or establishment. There are about 1,200 mills in operation, worked by perhaps 1,000 firms or companies. The daily capacity is enormous, and about every variety of paper and pulp is represented.

THE COPPER CRISIS IN FRANCE.

THE GOVERNMENT ORDERED TO FIX THE RESPONSIBILITY.

PARIS, March 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Laur, in the discussion of an interpellation on the copper crisis, demanded that the Penal Code provision against monopolies be enforced. He accused the Rothschilds of causing the crisis and of leading an international plot against the French market, and urged the necessity of an inquiry into the crisis.

M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, ridiculed M. Laur's speech as a romance beneath the dignity of a serious assembly. The allegation against the Rothschilds, he said, was undeserved, and its refutation could be left to the public's good sense. The Comptoir d'Escompte would have suspended but for the assistance rendered it. The Comptoir d'Escompte deserved the Government's solicitude. If any loss occurred in connection with the first loan it would be borne by the capitalists and not by the Bank of France. The second advance would be made by the Bank of France and 50 capitalists. The Comptoir d'Escompte's doors, therefore, would not be closed. The old Comptoir d'Escompte ought to be liquidated and replaced by an analagous institution, so necessary was it to small and medium branches of trade. He had confined himself in the matter to giving advice. The Bank of France's action was entirely free, and the nation's thanks were due to it and to all whose aid had helped to avert disaster, the extent of which it would be impossible to measure.

M. Thevenet, Minister of Justice, informed M. Laur that the law against monopolies had not been repealed, but that it was difficult to prove charges of monopoly.

M. Lejeune reproached the Government for refusing to intervene in the Panama Canal affair, and yet intervening in the Comptoir d'Escompte crisis, which was the business of the Haute Banque and Bourse speculators.

M. Rouvier replied that the Government had been unable to interfere in the Panama Canal matter. In the Comptoir d'Escompte affair it had interfered solely in behalf of the depositors.

M. Millerand said that the Government had performed only a part of its duty. It still remained to make a salutary example. He proposed an order of the day calling for an immediate judicial inquiry into the copper monopoly.

M. Thevenet assured the Chamber that the Government would scrupulously examine into the matter with the view of reaching the guilty parties, but it reserved the right to choose its own time for the investigation.

The order of the day, pure and simple, was rejected—284 to 234.

M. Laur then withdrew his motion for the enforcement of the monopoly law, and, after further discussion, M. Thomson moved an order of the day declaring that the Government would take the necessary steps to ascertain who were responsible for the crisis and to make the law respected. Thomson's motion was accepted by the Government, and was adopted by the Chamber by a vote of 339 to 312.

With the close of the Bourse to-day Comptoir d'Escompte shares were quoted at 1375. 50c. Société des Métaux shares and Rio Tinto shares were unchanged.

Le Paris (newspaper) states that the tribunal will to-day dissolve the Société des Métaux and appoint M. Levásseur liquidator.

LONDON, March 21.—Copper was stronger to-day and touched 42, closing at 40⅜.

Morrison, Kekewich & Co. deny the statement that their creditors had accepted a composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound in connection with the Société des Métaux troubles. They say that negotiations with their creditors are still in progress, their proposal being that the creditors shall accept a composition in view of securing the firm's co-operation against the Copper Syndicate.

In the local market yesterday copper advanced about a cent a pound for all deliveries. The quotation for spot was 11 cents bid and 14.95 cents asked on the first call, and 10.80 cents bid and 15 cents asked on the second call. The figures for March were 11 cents and 13.80 cents on the first call and 10.75 cents and 11.25 cents on the second call. For the first time since the failure of the syndicate sales were effected. Twenty-five thousand pounds of spot lake copper were sold at 15.80 cents per pound, and of good merchantable copper two lots of 28,000 pounds, for March delivery, were sold at 11.50 cents and 11.35 cents, respectively. One lot of 28,000 pounds, for July delivery, sold at 10 cents.

In London good merchantable copper opened at £41 10s. for spot and closed at £41 7s. Futures opened at £41 10s. and closed at £41. The sales there were 325 tons spot and 200 tons futures.

THE GERMAN NAVAL BILL.

BERLIN, March 21.—In the Reichstag to-day the estimates for increasing the horsing of the artillery passed the second reading, as did the bill providing for a dual administration of the naval department. In the debate on the latter bill, Prince Bismarck, replying to Herr Richter's criticism, showed that the responsibility of the naval authorities to the Reichstag would be in no way altered. The change, he said, was a constitutional one. He declined to be responsible for the commander of the navy. The plan only involved the application to the navy of a system that had already been tested in the army, namely, the placing of the Admiral-in-Chief at the head of the navy, just as the General-in-Chief was at the head of the army. Of course the Emperor was supreme commander of both branches.

Baron von Frankenstein said he thought that the necessity for an immediate change had not been sufficiently shown.

Prince Bismarck, replying, said that the execution of the proposed change would only demand haste should the present peaceful prospects become clouded.

MORE RIOTING IN PESTH.

PESTH, March 21.—The rioting was renewed here to-night. One hundred persons were arrested. The Governor has issued a proclamation, declaring that the severest measures will be taken with the rioters. Prime Minister von Tisza had an interview with Emperor Francis Joseph to-day and received full powers to stop the outbreaks. The Emperor expressed the fullest confidence in the Premier, and made him promise that he would not venture out without police protection. Herr von Tisza said that the chief dangers were already over.

THE USUAL BLOODLESS DUEL.

PESTH, March 21.—The efforts of friends to effect a reconciliation between Deputies Polonyi and Kraitsik, who had an altercation in the chamber yesterday, were unsuccessful. The two Deputies fought a duel to-day. Neither was injured.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 21.—Viscount de Vesci has been appointed Colonel and Capt. Labalmondiere Adjutant of the reconstructed Honorable Artillery Company.

In the House of Commons to-day Postmaster-General Raikes announced that the Government intended to lay a submarine cable between Bermuda and Halifax.

Mr. Lewis, solicitor for the Parnellites, has secured Island forgeries diary and will produce it before the Parnell Commission.

The betrothal is announced of the daughter of Count von Taafe, the Austrian Premier, to Count Condeohore.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—Russian officials have tested and reported favorably upon a Russian invention for applying the revolver principle to the barrels of Berdan rifles. By this arrangement a machine gun is obtained which will fire 480 shots a minute.

The Government is considering a measure for increasing the number of vessels in the navy. The plan under consideration involves the expenditure of 120,000,000 rubles.

ROME, March 21.—Bishop Keane, the President of the new Catholic University at Washington has left Rome for Germany, where he will visit the principal seats of learning, afterward visiting the universities of Belgium and France.

The American pilgrims will leave on Monday for Naples en route to Alexandria. They will reach Palestine in Holy Week.

DUBLIN, March 21.—A number of tenants at Townarvilly, County Donegal, have been evicted from their holdings. It is probable that the evictors would have been resisted had not the authorities furnished a force of 300 policemen and troops to assist them. The crowd of tenants and their sympathizers were overawed by the display of force.

BERLIN, March 21.—The *Vossische Zeitung* thinks that Lord Salisbury's definition in the Samoan Blue Book of English co operation explains why the projected strengthening of the German fleet in Samoa and the hostilities against Mataafa were abandoned.

NICE, March 21.—A regatta took place to-day, the course being from Monaco to Nice. The American yawl Meanite came in fifth among the foreign yachts.

GLASGOW, March 21.—The American baseball teams played here to-day. The score was: Chicago, 4; all America, 3.

THAT CABLE FORGERY.

THE WEAK DEFENSE OF SULLIVAN AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Denials of the story of crooked work that do not deny have characterized the reception by the principals in the alleged conspiracy by which a production of Chicago talent was foisted upon the country as an Associated Press dispatch from London, narrating how Patrick Egan discovered the Pigott forgeries. Late last night Alexander Sullivan was told that he was charged with having conspired with Walter Neef, the General Western Manager of the Associated Press, in the concoction of the alleged London dispatch, and he was given an opportunity to make an explicit denial. Sullivan did not avail himself of the chance thus offered. Here is an extract from the interview with him:

"The night before the story appeared the Associated Press called up my house and asked for me. I was out at the time. The next morning I stepped at the Associated Press office on my way down town. I saw Mr. Neef. He said to me: 'I called you up last night to get an interview to go with the Associated Press cable, connecting you with the evidence which broke down the London *Times's* case against Parnell. You have probably read the account in the papers.' I told him I had read the account. I can only say to you that the first I ever knew of it was when I saw it in print."

When it was suggested to Sullivan that a little more emphatic denial would create a good impression, he said:

"Anything further is but a multiplicity of words and is unnecessary."

"Will you say you did not write or were not cognizant of the contents of the cable until your attention was called to it by the Associated Press?"

"I have answered that fully in my statement. I have said to you in strong language—it may not be good English, but it is as strong as I need use—that I first saw the cable in print."

To-day Mr. Walter Neef was given a chance similar to that afforded Mr. Sullivan. Here is what he said:

"The whole thing is absurd, and I do not see what the Chicago *Times* is driving at. They do not question the accuracy of the story, but are simply trying to prove that its origin was Chicago, not London. It seems to me that the truth of the dispatch is the main question. In point of fact, however, the story did come from London, and its accuracy will be substantiated by Mr. Parnell, Sir Charles Russell, and others interested in the prosecution of the London *Times*. As for myself and the Associated Press we do not write or send dispatches at any one's dictation, whether the person be Alexander Sullivan or Lord Salisbury, or any one else."

These are brave words, but apparently not brave enough to break down the evidence that Mr. Neef, either with the assistance of Sullivan or with the cognizance of the latter, connected the alleged London dispatch. Mr. Neef, by the way, has been the correspondent here of the New-York *Tribune*, and is understood to be still serving that sheet.

The whole exposure of the methods by which the case against Mr. Parnell was broken down was a fine bit of comedy. The story of the wonderful acumen of Egan, the brilliant work of Sullivan, and the delicate duties of the Rev. Father Dorney were on tap and ready for distribution on the proper occasion. The alleged London dispatch reached this city late at night, but one paper was enterprising enough to send a reporter to see Father Dorney. It was not Father Dorney's cue to speak, but when the rise of the curtain presented him to the view of two worlds he modestly, though briefly, admitted that he had done all that the dispatch credited him with doing. The play was a little twisted by this interview, but it went merrily on the next day. Egan suddenly appeared and promptly presented himself the savior of Ireland. Sullivan put in his claim in a carefully-prepared interview, and Father Dorney talked again and at greater length. It was a capital performance, and really worth an admission fee.

Still there were those who knew that Sullivan was not to be found at an Irish meeting here, for which he had prepared an address, and that despite that fact the Associated Press sent out his speech as one delivered, and neglected to send those that were actually made. Sullivan's familiarity with the Associated Press was evident, and the cynical persons who refused to applaud the affecting performance of the three saviors of Ireland began to investigate. The result of their investigations was told in a dispatch to THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Chicago this morning, giving the facts unearthed by an active New-York correspondent. The story makes interesting reading, but it does not surprise very many people here. The only amazing thing about is that a reputable newspaper man like Mr. Neef should have been dragged into it.

THE OHIO SITUATION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 21.—The Spring elections in Ohio promise to be the most exciting of any that have been held for a number of years, partly because of the influence they will have upon the Gubernatorial contest next Fall. In nearly all the larger cities there is a desperate fight in progress between the Republican factions.

It is generally conceded that if the Democrats can carry Cincinnati this Spring they will also be able to elect their legislative ticket next Fall and thus make the General Assembly Democratic and secure the election of a United States Senator to succeed Henry B. Payne. The contest is to all appearances narrowing down to one between Senator Sherman's and Gov. Foraker's friends, and the result will be awaited with great interest.

If the Democrats are shrewd enough to take advantage of the situation and carry the large cities and towns at the April election they will have vastly increased their chances of electing their entire State and legislative ticket next November.

A LARGE ESTATE MISMANAGED.

DETROIT, March 21.—The late ex-Congressman Moses W. Field married a Miss Kercheval. Her father, Benjamin Kercheval, was one of the old residents of Detroit, and owned large tracts of real estate. He died about 30 years ago, leaving a property worth about $100,000. His widow succeeded to the estate and died in 1882. Her son-in-law, Moses, was naturally appointed administrator.

Mrs. Field has a sister and co-heir in Mrs. Charles Hudson, now a widow. She avers that she often asked Mr. Field about her share of the property, but that he always put her off with promises and vague explanations as to the condition of the estate. During all of Mr. Field's administration he never made a report to the Probate Court, all efforts to secure such a report having been evaded.

No one knows what has been done with the property, nor can the facts be ascertained. Mrs. Hudson, who has all along been in straitened circumstances, has now commenced suit, asking for a new Administrator and for an accounting.

MULLIGAN—MILLIGAN.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—An interesting wedding, in that it abounded in unique features, took place this evening at the Reformed Presbyterian Church, East End. The groom was the Rev. E. M. McCloud Mulligan, one of this week's graduates of the Allegheny Reformed Presbyterian Seminary and a son of the Rev. J. G. K. Mulligan, D. D., of New-York. The bride was Miss Rachel Milligan, daughter of the late Rev. A. M. Milligan of the Eighth-Street Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The ceremony, which was witnessed by a large family connection, was performed by the Rev. O. R. Mulligan, brother of the groom. The newly-wedded pair departed for an Eastern trip. Their future home will be in Parnassus, where the groom has accepted a call to the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

POLITICAL AMENITIES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The municipal election occurs the first week in April, and actively campaign is in progress. It is particularly entertaining on the west side, where more than half the population of Chicago lives.

Last night as Alderman Weber and Joseph Schubert were returning home from a Republican meeting, where the former had spoken, they were set upon by two men, who pounded their heads with bricks and tore Schubert's overcoat to shreds.

In another part of the west side this morning a bottle of sulphuric acid was thrown at the head of a son of Col. Rend, but missed him. Col. Rend was nominated on the Labor ticket but declined to run.

TO EXCLUDE AMERICAN LARD.

OTTAWA, March 21.—In the House of Commons to-day the Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, said that the Government had under consideration the advisability of excluding American lard by increased duty or otherwise, in view of the extensive adulteration practiced.

An amendment to the Customs act was passed in the House to the effect that the branding of goods into Canada by land conveyance, other than railway cars, shall be prohibited during night and on statutory holidays, except under permit and supervision.

WHITELAW PROVES A SNAG

AGAINST WHICH THE PRESIDENT HAS RUN.

MR. REID CONFIRMED AS MINISTER TO FRANCE, BUT THE CONFIRMATION RECALLED—HUNGRY NEW-YORKERS.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Governor of Washington Territory—MILES C. MOORE of Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

Secretary of Washington Territory—OLIVER C. WHITE of Dayton, Washington Territory.

Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana—HENRY W. BLAKE of Montana.

United States Attorney for the District of Colorado—JOHN D. FLEMING of Colorado.

Postmasters—Massachusetts, John E. Mole, Adams. Connecticut, Seth Pratt, Litchfield; Charles E. Doty, South Norwalk. New-York, Henry P. Horton, Philmont; Frederick R. Hoar, Phelps; George H. Shufeldt, Chatham; Herman F. Fox, Geneva; Hugh G. Thomas, Granville. New-Jersey, John M. Sutton, Woodbridge. Alabama, Stephen A. Philley, Troy. Illinois, Carlos C. Wilson, Milledgeville; Alanson H. Reed, Flora; William R. Parks, Petersburg. Wisconsin, Graham L. Rice, West Superior. Ohio, Daniel Korns, New-Philadelphia; John F. Welch, Nelsonville; George W. Baker, Athens. Indiana, James S. Reeves, Union City. Michigan, De Witt C. Carr, Fowlerville. Nebraska, John P. Yost, North Bend. Dakota, John W. Banbury, Britton.

It is one thing for an Administration Senator to disagree with the judgment of the President in making appointments, and it is quite a different matter for a Senator to go upon the record as having voted against a nomination that the President has carefully considered before sending it in for confirmation. It was all very well when Mr. Reid's name came along yesterday, reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, for Senators of the Administration side to murmur against it; that the Democratic Senators should do so was to have been expected. But the Republican Senators knew that if there was a contest resulting in a yea and nay vote, the record of the vote would go to the President, as every yea and nay vote in executive session does. With that vote before him, and his appointments yet nearly all to be made, the President could, if he were a narrow and resentful man, make the career of a Senator for four years a history of perpetual failure to get anything. It was not surprising, therefore, that when the nomination of Mr. Reid to be Minister to France came up to-day for confirmation, and the chance of a roll call appeared, the chamber was found to be open wide. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate to-day, but the moment that action had been taken the case was reopened and put over until to-morrow, so that Mr. Reid is not yet entitled to receive his commission.

There were no speeches in opposition to the confirmation to-day, and when his name was reached on the calendar it went through without attracting more attention than the nomination of an ordinary Postmaster, no Senator taking the trouble to vote one way or the other. Probably not more than one-half of the Senators present knew that Mr. Reid's name was before them. But just as the presiding officer announced that the yeas had it and the nomination was confirmed, Mr. Veat jumped up and wanted to know who had been confirmed. He was told that it was Whitelaw Reid. Glancing over to the vacant chairs of Messrs. Evarts and Hiscock, Mr. Veat asked unanimous consent that the Reid case be laid over until to-morrow. He explained that he desired to lay before the Senate a letter regarding Mr. Reid, and preferred to do so when the Senators from New-York were present. This letter, he told the Senate, came to him from a reputable gentleman, and contained serious allegations regarding Mr. Reid and the latter's connection with a certain Baltimore corporation. Mr. Veat felt it to be his duty to present the letter, and did not, he said, much care to be afterward accused of seeking to suppress information which the Senate ought to have when acting upon such an important nomination. Mr. Veat's request was granted as a matter of course, and so Mr. Reid's confirmation will not be dated from to-day.

Senator Hawley's letter is simply a report that he spoke in yesterday's executive session of the Senate against Mr. Reid's confirmation is not true, and that he had not thought of opposing it.

"Boss" Platt's departure from the capital last night, after his prolonged conference with the Vice-President and Senator Hiscock, evidently left the visiting New-Yorkers free to act according to their personal desires, but without expectation of securing any promises not strictly within the lines of the boss's control. The Brooklyn delegation, with Mr. Franklin Woodruff at its head, made a break for the boss before he left, but instead of securing his ear for the reception of their wishes they were told that he had no time for them. He knew what they wanted, and it was perfectly feasible, as it was safe, for the boss to leave with Mr. Hiscock the power to act as his proxy in voting any proposition obnoxious to Platt that might accidentally attract the favorable attention of the Executive.

Mr. Hiscock, who is one of the most frequent visitors at the White House nowadays, ran over to see the President this morning before going to the Senate. He probably prepared Mr. Harrison for a later visit from the Brooklyn men, for not long after Secretary Tracy, Franklin Woodruff, and Col. A. D. Baird called upon the President, taking Theodore B. Willis and Nathan Newman with them. With a good deal of shrewdness they put forward Mr. Newman first to advocate the appointment of Lewis Payne Bogart to the Public Printership, probably suspected that there was little chance of the selection of a New-York man for this place, and were prepared to fall back upon propositions for local appointments with more hope of success. They were, however, thrown into a shocked when the President told them that "there were already too many red apples in that basket." Some of them understood by this speech that New-York had already received more than its share of Federal appointments, and could not expect to have the Government Printing Office. Others interpreted the parable to mean that the number of candidates for Public Printer was too large, and that Payne could not therefore be considered. One of the delegation reports that the President distinctly stated that the Public Printer would be a Western man, and that he would be a competent printer, bookbinder, and executive officer. As for the claims of Theodore B. Willis for Federal appointment in the Custom House, no assurances could be given. That was evidently to be left for "the representatives of the people" to decide.

Whatever else may have been said or done, the Brooklyn men have all day been expressing their confidence in the success of their mission. They say that "Corp." Tanner will surely be Pension Commissioner. They look for the early appointment of Joel B. Erhardt as Collector. Further than that, they say that Theodore B. Willis will be Naval Officer or Surveyor, and that Gen. John N. Knapp will be Surveyor if he is not chosen for Collector. Gen. Knapp says that he would not take the Collectorship on a gold salver, that his health would not justify him in taking the place if it were offered to him, and he has no idea that any one will offer it. He does not say that he would refuse to be Surveyor, and as a skilful politician from the country is sure to be elected, so is it that up-State people get their share of the patronage, Gen. Knapp may be induced to test his constitution in the Surveyor's office.

There is some talk among the New-York and Brooklyn men that they will notify the expectation that the New-York Post Office is to be filled before the appointments of the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor are announced. It is perfectly evident that the efficiency of Postmaster Pearson, and the desirability of his retention in office in the public behalf, do not enter into the calculations of the managers, from Gen. Knapp and "Lew" Payn down to Mike Daly. The latter person, by the way, was duly introduced to Secretary Windom as an applicant, supported by Franklin Woodruff, for the position of Superintendant of Construction and Repairs of Federal Buildings in the Southern District of New-York. The whole spoils distribution for New-York is in the hands of Platt, Morton, Hiscock, Knapp, and Payn. A few individuals profess to believe that the disappearance of ex-Senator Miller from Washington and probably from the scene of the distribution is but part of a plan. They evidently believe that he has consented to all that is being done; that he is to allow Platt to have his way, which will include the appointment of Mr. Evarts to England, and that then Mr. Miller will be chosen by a combination of Platt and Miller votes in the Legislature, and will come here to join forces with Mr. Hiscock to deal out the Federal patronage for districts that are Democratic.

Ex-State Senator Ellsworth and Mr. Willard A. Cobb of the Lockport *Journal* turned up to-day at the Arlington, where they found ex-Congressman Burt Van Horn patiently waiting for a turn of the wheel to throw him out a ticket for a good bureau position in the Treasury.

At the Ebbitt House, which is still crowded with office seekers, there was the usual afternoon howl when the President's little list of appointments became known. There are perhaps 150 North Carolinians at the house. They are all hungry beyond any hunger conceived of by George William Curtis as being felt by the Democrats in 1884. They want to be fed quickly and profusely. A large majority of them are against Col. Cunaday, and they describe the Cunaday Republicans as "cannibals." It is reported by them that 150 applications for Federal offices were signed at Raleigh by every Republican member of the Legislature, so that there is reason to conclude that the procurer of each of those petitions is here in person. As the board bills are presented at the Ebbitt without reference to the length or contents of the Presidents appointment lists, the reasons for the daily afternoon swearing matches when the lists fail to give down anything for North Carolina are easily accounted for.

The Democratic Senators enjoy themselves in the secret sittings of the Senate now in twitting the Republicans upon the virtuous indignation so often expressed by them during the last few years when Republican office holders were removed to make room for Democrats. Mr. Voorhees had an opportunity to recall some of the Republican speeches on this subject yesterday, when William L. Dunlop was confirmed as United States Marshal for the District of Indiana, vice Edward Hawkins, to be removed. Mr. Voorhees insisted upon knowing why Marshal Hawkins was to be removed, and after some shyly-shallying the Republicans were compelled to admit that there were no charges of any kind against the Marshal and that he was removed solely because he was a Democrat. After this admission the Indiana Senator made a speech that would have been listened to with interest had it been made in open session.

The nomination of

VARIETY IF NOTHING ELSE

LIEUT-GOV. JONES SNAPS HIS WHIP.

EXPEDITING LEGISLATION WITH A RUSH — TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION BELOW PAR AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 21.—Gov. Hill believes in relieving certain classes of property from taxation, and in order to prevent a wholesale passage of special bills directed Prof. Collin to draw an amendment to the existing general law, exempting the following kinds of property:

Every building for the use of a college, incorporated academy, or other seminary of learning, or for the use of an incorporated hospital, lunatic asylum, orphan asylum, infirmary, or other benevolent, or charitable corporation having no other authority to make dividends to, or to distribute its profits among its members, and in actual use for either of such purposes.

Every building for the purpose of public worship, school house, Court House, or jail used for either of such purposes, and the several lots whereon such buildings so used are situated, and the furniture belonging to each of them.

Gen. Husted has charge of the bill.

The three bills in which Mr. Batcheller is interested and which had been made special orders for this morning out of courtesy to Mr. Batcheller, who is about to resign his seat to accept the office of Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, were taken up. The bill relating to the pauper insane of the State, transferring their care to the State authorities, was the only one of the three measures which would have called out serious opposition. Mr. Batcheller, after making a statement as to its purpose, said he had received requests from those interested to have the bill recommitted, and, accordingly, he moved to recommit it to the Committee on the State Charitable Institutions, retaining its place on the order of third reading. The motion was carried. The hearing on the bill will be given before the Senate committee on March 27.

The other bills related to the village of Saratoga Springs—one providing for the sprinkling of the streets and the other appropriating $60,000 for a state normal and training school. There was considerable opposition to the latter measure, but it went through—yeas 69, nays 17.

The following bills were passed:

Mr. Adams's bill amending the acts relating to water works companies. The bill amends the Laws of 1873 so as to permit towns and unincorporated villages to contract for a supply of water. The tax for such purpose cannot exceed three mills on each dollar of valuation and two-thirds of the board of town or village officers must unite in order to make the contract binding.

Senator Ives's bill extending from 30 to 50 years the time for the maturity of bonds issued by the city of New-York for the opening of parks in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

Mr. Curtis's bill providing that when the Department of New-York, Grand Army of the Republic, shall be dissolved its property shall become the property of the State and shall be preserved in a museum therefor provided.

Mr. Gallup's bill reappropriating the unexpended balances of former appropriations for lengthening locks, &c., on the Erie and Oswego Canals.

On motion of Mr. Curtis the Excise Commission bill was recommitted to the Excise Committee for further hearing.

The Railroad Committee reported favorably Mr. Hamilton's Cable Railway bill, Messrs. Creamer, Kimball, and Mase dissenting.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The following bills, among others, were introduced:

By Mr. de Peyster of Dutchess—Appropriating $40,000 for furnishing the new building of the Hudson River State Hospital, at Poughkeepsie, $28,000 for the same instance of the hospital, rendered necessary by the use of such new building, and $12,000 for the purchase of a farm, stock, &c., and the erection of fences and other farm improvements.

By Mr. Crosby of New-York—Amending section 404 of the Penal Code relative to the sale of poisons. This bill provides that the sale or gift of dangerous poisons, except on the order of a physician, shall place his own name and place of business on the bottle or package, and shall also keep a record of the name and residence of the person to whom it is sold and the reason for selling.

By Mr. Husted of Westchester—Amending the Revised Statutes by exempting from taxation the buildings of unincorporated hospitals, lunatic and orphan asylums, &c., having no power to declare dividends.

By Mr. Andrus of Erie—Appointing Commissioners to select a site for a railroad bridge across the Niagara River at a point near Lewiston.

By Mr. Cronin of Queens—Allowing Long Island City to refund certain bonds.

At the evening session these bills were considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading:

By Mr. King of New-York—Laying out public places, &c., in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, New-York.

By Mr. Murray of Westchester—Fixing at $6,000 the salary of the sheriff of Westchester County.

By Senator Ives—Relative to Justices and clerks.

By Mr. King of New-York—Relative to receiving the deposits of New-York insolvent banks.

By Mr. Graham of Kings—New-York Pilotage bill.

By Mr. Roesch of New-York—Relative to the removal of certain actions from the Court of Common Pleas, New-York.

By Senator Sloan—National Guard Pension bill.

By Mr. Cronin of Queens—Jamaica Normal School bill.

By Senator Langbein—For additional free public floating baths in New-York City.

The Assembly Cities Committee has decided to report favorably the following bills:

By Mr. Blumenthal of New-York—Providing that schools of the Sheltering Arms (including the country branch thereof) and schools maintained by the New-York Catholic Protectory (including its schools in Westchester County), in proportion to the number of children from New-York City received therein, shall share in the apportionment of school moneys.

By Mr. Cronin of Queens—In relation to Ravenswood Park and parade ground, Long Island City.

By Mr. Mullaney of New-York—Authorizing the New-York Common Council to appropriate $13,000 for decorations for City Hall and other public buildings, and for a display of fireworks in the parks in the city during the Washington inauguration centennial celebration.

By Mr. Husted of Westchester—Appropriating $400,000 for the completion and furnishing of the north extension to the Metropolitan Museum of Art Building, in Central Park, New-York City.

By Mr. Hamilton of New-York—Leaving it discretionary with the New-York City Board of Police Commissioners to retire on the pension roll a member of the force after 20 years' service; also authorizing the New-York City Police Board to appoint 250 additional patrolmen; also, giving the New-York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment power to increase the amount of excise moneys to the Treasurer of the police pension fund from $200,000 to $300,000 annually; also, relating to the paving and repairing of streets in New-York City.

By Senator Ives—Morningside Park inclosure bill.

THE SENATE.

Lieut.-Gov. Jones delivered a richly-deserved rebuke to certain officers of the Senate when he said, immediately after the prayers, "My attention has been called to the frequent absence of employes of this House. Too many of the attachés appear to have the impression that it is their duty to serve the Senators who secured their appointment instead of the Senate in general, and I hereby give notice that I will not sign any pay rolls in such cases, and employes will do well to remember that fact."

A bill introduced some time since by Senator Raines providing that the authorities of towns and villages shall not have the power to restrict the speed of trains when passing was defeated by the heads of grade crossings was ordered to a third reading, and passed with but one dissenting vote, that of Senator Kellogg. According to its provisions trains could be run at full speed through cities or towns where new local regulations limit the speed to from six to nine miles an hour. In Buffalo and Syracuse, where the tracks are laid for considerable distances through the most populous portions of the cities, the danger to life and limb would be immeasurably increased by the passage of such a law. But even the interests of their dear constituents failed to arouse the representatives of their two cities from their Senatorial slumbers.

A newspaper man finally called the attention of Senator Langbein to the bill, when he jumped to his feet in virtuous indignation that any man should have dared spring such a fiendish plot under his very nose, and moved that the vote on the bill be reconsidered.

Senator Raines opposed the motion, claiming that the Pennsylvania Road was permitted to run through towns along its route at any rate of speed it might see fit, and the percentage of accidents was no higher than in New-York States.

Senator Hendricks supported the motion, and told of the direful results of such a law in his own little hamlet of Syracuse.

The bill was reconsidered by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Arnold, Collins, Fassett, Foley, Grady, Hawkins, Hendricks, Ives, Kellogg, Linson, Laughlin, McNaughton, O'Connor, Robertson, Rue ell, Sweet, Walker, Ward—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Erwin, Murphy, Raines, Vedder—4.

Col. Murphy's bill amending the New-York City Consolidation act relative to inspectors of registration and election by changing the compensation from $30 for four days' service to $6 a day for three days and $12 for service on election day was passed. This bill came from the Police Board of New-York, and it is hoped by it to prevent the resignation of inspectors before election day in order to escape the arduous duties devolving upon them that day.

Judge Robertson introduced a measure amending the Civil Code by providing that actions for damages against municipalities must be filed within six months after the date of the accident.

IMPORTANT HEARINGS.

The Assembly Public Health Committee gave a hearing to-day on Assemblyman Nixon's bill for the inspection of live stock. Dr. Cyrus Edson of the New-York Board of Health said that he had condemned some dressed beef from the West. He did not think that meat could be inspected properly after it was dressed. The inspection, he thought, should always be inspected in order to decide whether the meat was healthy.

L. H. Kimball, representing the East Buffalo Live Stock Association, and five or six others from the same association, opposed the passage of the bill. Mr. Kimball said that the reason for the inspection of animals alive was too palpable to allow argument. There was a local inspector at Buffalo, but it was impossible for him to examine all loads that reached that city.

Assemblymen Horridge, Kerrigan, and Nixon also favored the bill. Mr. Horridge said that in New-York all meat had to be inspected before it was killed. The bill was not intended to keep Chicago beef out. The Chicago dealers could come here and build abattoirs, but the New-York dealers did not want four Western men to control the business in this State. "We want protection," he said, "as far as health is concerned, and we also want protection for our home trade."

Mr. Kerrigan said that in the district of New-York which he represented $20,000,000 were invested in the business of slaughtering cattle, and these investments were liable to be destroyed by the encroachments of the four men who had control, to a large extent, of the meat interests of the United States. Cattle killed in New-York had to be inspected at a cost to the butchers, but Chicago dressed beef was not subject to this expense.

A further hearing will be given on Thursday next. The opponents of the measure are then expected.

The Assembly Public Health Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on the Compulsory Vaccination bill. Dr. Robert A. Gunn of New-York opposed the bill. He said that he had come to the conclusion, after investigation of the subject for many years, that the belief that vaccination is a preventive of smallpox was a fallacy. During the last 17 years he had examined every case of smallpox that occurred in New-York, and in nearly every case where death had ensued he found that the victim had been vaccinated. For 16 years he had refused to vaccinate any person.

Dr. Cyrus Edson of the New-York Board of Health, Dr. Baldi, Secretary of the State Board of Health, and Dr. Edward Clark, Health Officer at Buffalo, spoke in favor of the bill, and the committee decided to report it to the Assembly with a recommendation for its passage.

TWO SENATORIAL CAUCUSES.

Both Democratic and Republican Senators have caucused to-day, the former on the question of taking a census of the State, the latter on final adjournment. The Democrats appointed Senators McNaughton and Linson a sub-committee to examine the two Census bills now before the Legislature with a view of deciding upon what is the best course to pursue. The Republicans, after an hour's confab, passed a resolution to adjourn on Thursday, May 16. The Democrats did nothing but talk census, the Republicans nothing but adjournment.

In the meantime the chances of the Crosby Commission bill passing the Senate are diminishing. Honest Republican Senators—such men as Sloan, Hendricks, and Kellogg—favor the bill as it now stands, but the matter stands to-day, but the politicians, headed by Vedder and Raines, will have nothing whatever to do with it, and prefer and intend to push the Vedder Whisky Tax bill, while Worth, Coggeshall, and Lauterbach are expected to vote for either bill. It is because of the bad split among the Senators and their determination not to support the Crosby bill that no joint caucus has been held. The Republican Senators do not propose to caucus in temperance legislation, for if they do they will expose their own weakness and dissensions on the Crosby bill, and prevent, as they say, the co-operation of several Democrats who have promised to vote for the Vedder Tax bill, providing no caucus is held on it, and providing, further, that Mr. Vedder will attend it so that the counties will receive all the money collected within their borders under it. All this Mr. Vedder and his friends have promised to do.

The situation to-night on temperance legislation is this: The Republicans are humbugging the people with the delusion that their party proposes to pass a bill when they have no such intention, as seen by the House members indorsing the Crosby bill, the Senate's rejecting it, and the Senate's refusal to go into joint caucus with the members of the House. This may seem to be good politics to Republican leaders, but Gov. David B. Hill and his friends are declaring that the Republicans have already sacrificed whatever chance they had of controlling the next Legislature, and there are sagacious Republicans who frankly confess it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Certain members of the Legislature are very indignant over the cavalier manner with which they have been treated by the Centennial Committee in New-York. Although the Legislature has appropriated nearly a quarter of a million dollars, no provision has been made for them. These gentlemen, therefore, feel very much aggrieved. Gen. Porter, however, has made arrangements for a stand to hold 1,000 persons at the Worth Monument, opposite the reviewing stand to be occupied by President Harrison. Gen. Batcheller has resigned as Chairman of the House Centennial Committee and Mr. Fish was elected Chairman instead.

The State Board of Health transmitted its report on the ventilation and drainage of the Capitol, which accompanies the resolutions adopted by the Assembly on March 13. The report says that on account of the downward draught caused by the air fans the poisoned air from the closet rooms and ventilating pipes of the sewers is drawn into the building. The remedy proposed is to make a radical change in the whole system of ventilating the closets by extending liberal ventilating flues from each of these to the attic of the building. It is also found that no method had been provided in many of the apartments for the escape of air which had become impure. Elaborate systems of ventilating the Senate and Assembly Chambers are recommended. The report also says that the present condition is menacing to the health of the members of the Legislature and State employes. It is the opinion of the board that $45,000 is needed for ventilation and $10,000 for making the sewerage pipes tight and substituting iron for tile.

The Senate Cities Committee has decided to report favorably the bill of Senator Canser, which authorizes the expenditure of $400,000 for the extension of the Metropolitan Museum of Art Building in New-York City.

The Assembly Prisons Committee will report favorably to-morrow Mr. Savery's bill, with amendments. The bill practically restores the system of labor in vogue before the States law was enacted. The object is to provide means by which prisoners may be regularly employed.

The Joint Canal Committee held a long session this afternoon discussing the million-dollar Canal Improvement bill. No decision was reached, a majority of the members were in favor of cutting down the appropriation asked for. Eight wanted it decreased to $600,000 and seven to $750,000.

Four of the latter number, however, preferred keeping it at $1,000,000, but were willing to compromise on $750,000. The members of the Assembly committee were not present. Two of them are understood to be in favor of $750,000.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM WOODWARD.

The death of William Woodward, Jr., of the firm of Woodward & Stillman, cotton factors, having their office in the Post Building, was announced on the Cotton Exchange yesterday. Mr. Woodward was born Jan. 1, 1837, at Baltimore. He came to this city in 1862 and started in the cotton trade, first by himself, but subsequently as a member of the firm of Smith, Dunning & Woodward. The firm was, later, Smith, Woodward & Stillman, until Mr. Smith retired. Mr. Woodward was one of the incorporators of the Cotton Exchange, and from 1875 to 1880 was one of its Board of Managers. Besides his extensive operations in cotton he was engaged largely in the development of Southern interests. He invested a good deal of money in the Elyton Land Company, which developed Birmingham, Ala. He married Miss Sarah Brown Ives of Rhode Island, and leaves a son and daughter.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Woodward was stricken with apoplexy at Twenty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue. He was taken to his home, 11 West Fifty-first-street, where he died.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Charles Stout, who died on Wednesday of pneumonia at his late residence, 2a West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, was for a long time connected with the city goods trade in this city. He was born April 15, 1815, in Roxbury, Morris County, N. J. About 40 years ago he came to this city and entered the house of Dibles, Work & Moore, where he remained several years, when he became one of the partners of the firm of Kinsely, Stout & Kellogg, dry goods merchants. He retired from business about 15 years ago. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon from the Church of the Holy Communion. The interment will be at Woodlawn.

Major Simon B. Brown, father of George F. Brown, General Manager of the Pullman Palace Car Company, died Wednesday night in Chicago. His early residence in that city dated from 1840. He removed to Bloomington, Ill., about 1845, where he resided until the breaking out of the rebellion. President Lincoln commissioned him Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. At the close of the war Major Brown engaged in business at Nashville, Tenn., where he resided for several years. Finally returning to Chicago.

The Hon. Philip H. Emerson, for 12 years Associate Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court of Utah, died at Salt Lake on Tuesday. He was appointed by President Grant in 1873, and remained in office until 1885. He was a partner with the late ex-Governor Horatio Seymour in the real estate business, and acted as manager for him. He was 83 years of age.

August von Pettenkofen, the Austrian painter, is dead.

MRS. LANGTRY GOES TO LAKEWOOD.

Mrs. Langtry was feeling so much improved in health last evening that she decided to leave home this morning, and gave orders to have her private car attached to the early Pennsylvania train. The car will be switched off at Perth Amboy and taken to Lakewood, N. J., where the actress will remain until Monday. It is her intention to begin her postponed Philadelphia engagement that evening.

It was discovered yesterday that the plumbing in Mrs. Langtry's West Twenty-third-street house is defective. Her physician detected sewer gas in the building, and at his suggestion an inspection was made.

MR. HEWITT IN THE SOUTH.

HE PRAISES THE SOUTHERN RAILROADS FOR THEIR LIBERAL SPIRIT.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 21.—The visit of ex-Mayor Cooper and ex-Mayor Hewitt of New-York and the other prominent gentlemen by whom they were accompanied was brought to a close to-night by a banquet in the Kimball House. Mr. Henry W. Grady presided and Gov. Gordon was present. Mr. Hewitt talked to-night more freely of his mission and the results of his trip.

"It is true," he said, "that we have been very deeply impressed by all that we have seen here in the South, and especially by what we have learned about the sensible and liberal spirit manifested by your railroads toward the industries of the section. It is to this, in my opinion, more than to anything else, that the extraordinary development of your section is due. The wealth is here, but it might have lain here untouched had not the railroads shown so liberal a spirit toward those who undertook its development."

"Are present rates lower than those in the North?" he was asked.

"Very much lower. I should say that the rates upon new materials given by the Southern roads are less than half those given by the roads in the North. You have superior ores and the coal supply at your doors, but your greatest advantage is in your cheap railroad rates, which enable your manufacturers to place their products in any part of the North or West as cheap or cheaper than we can do it ourselves.

"The fact that we are dissatisfied with our treatment at the hands of the Northern roads doesn't necessarily mean a change on our part. What we shall insist upon is a change on the part of the railroads, which must give us better rates or we shall be unable to compete with the iron mills of the South. There are many reasons why we should stay where we are. Mr. Cooper and I are getting to be old men, and we are about through. We think we have earned a vacation and a little rest.

"Then there is a duty which we owe our employes there at Trenton, people who have themselves or whose ancestors have worked for us and for Mr. Cooper's father for a half century. All we ask is that the railroads treat us fairly and give the Southern railroads treat the iron men of these States."

"You speak of the South furnishing the increase in the output. Do you mean that the Southern mills will drive those of the North out of the market?"

"Oh, no, I don't anticipate anything of that kind. What I mean is this: The yearly increase in the iron output of the world over is about 10,000,000 tons if I remember rightly. Of this the increase in the United States is about 3,000,000 tons. This increase comes from the Southern mills; in other words, the South is going ahead in iron production, while the North remains stationary."

"Has the South come up to your expectations?"

"As I have said, I have been deeply impressed by what I have seen through the South. Of course we in the North are kept posted on such matters through the newspapers, but there is nothing so convincing as to see with one's own eyes. The last time I was in the South was in 1860, just—well, that is hardly worth mentioning. I am here simply on a tour of investigation, with no intention of transferring our interests to the South; but it is more than probable that, should these gentlemen inaugurate a boom or enterprise along their road we would take stock in it.

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CURIOUS SCENE IN THE MINNESOTA SENATE CHAMBER.

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After the article had been read Senator Pope in addressing the Chair spoke substantially as follows:

"A member of the lower house stated in a hotel lobby last night that the money from his district had received $12,000 or $15,000 for his vote against this bill. A Senator who voted for the bill told me that he was offered $20,000 to absent himself and lose his vote, and these sort of specimens of corrupt rumors afloat. The question seems to me to be not are there those here who sell their votes, but are there any who will sell their votes? Will those who from honest motives voted against that bill—for I believe there are such—join in an honest effort to uncover this alleged corruption and bring the truth to the surface? Dare we neglect to act? Dare we avoid action?"

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FIGHTING FOR $3,000,000.

The report of Referee Benedict in the suit of the alleged widow of the late Hiazius M. Chesebrough to recover the estate of her husband, valued at over $3,000,000, will be ready in a few days. It is understood to be in favor of the estate, and to put a quietus on the applicant's claims. At the last hearing of the case Mrs. Chesebrough was confronted with the papers in a suit brought by her mother in 1869 against Chesebrough for damages for the ruin of her daughter, the present applicant, and proof that Chesebrough had paid her $25,000. The daughter now put forward as the lawful heir of the Chesebrough estate was the result of that intimacy. The applicant admitted all these facts and the case practically came to an end.

HERMAN LEROY SICK.

Herman R. Leroy, Secretary of the Union Club and a Director of the Metropolitan Opera House, has been confined to his home at New Rochelle by illness for the past two months. It was rumored about town last night that he was dying, but at the Union Club it was said that his condition was unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The retail dealers of Poughkeepsie have informed the Sealer of Weights and Measures that they will not in future permit him to seal their weights and measures at their places of business. They have obtained the opinion that the Sealer should only examine the weights and measures brought to him for that purpose.

The Boston *Transcript* sent out circulars to over 200 of the leading men of the State asking whether or not there would support a constitutional prohibition. The replies show 188 against prohibition and only 78 in its favor.

A white man named H. H. Cheek has been arrested in Raleigh, N. C., for inducing negroes to leave their employment for the purpose of going to Mississippi. A Justice of the Peace held him in default of $200 bail.

The Judiciary Committee of the Connecticut Legislature have reported in favor of the commutation of imprisonment for life of the sentence of John A. Swift of Hartford, under sentence of death for shooting his wife.

The jury at Mauch Chunk, Penn., in Engineer Major's trial, the third and last of the Lehigh Valley Railroad employes indicted for having caused the Mud Run disaster, yesterday rendered a verdict of not guilty.

James Hadden, a saloon keeper at Norwalk, Conn., was struck on the head last evening by a cuspidor in the hands of John Devine, who was drunk. Hadden's condition is critical.

John Franklin, a well-known builder and contractor of South Coventry, R. I., has been missing since March 15. The opinion is that he has been waylaid and murdered.

The jury in the case of Capt. C. T. Beauchamp, on trial in Baltimore for cruelty to sailors in oyster boats, failed to agree and were discharged yesterday by Judge Morris.

Erastus Wiman will speak before the Portland (Me.) Board of Trade on the 30th inst. on the subject of closer relations between the United States and Canada.

Frank Siefert, a farmer living six miles east of Mount Clemens, Mich., was fatally shot yesterday by Charles Ganst, his wife's brother. Ganst escaped.

Robert Garrett arrived at Pensacola yesterday, and will proceed to Jacksonville to-day.

The City of Troy arrived at Troy yesterday from this city.

Navigation is open between Detroit and Cleveland.

RATES HARD TO MAINTAIN

THE OPEN WINTER'S EFFECT UPON RAILROADS.

LAKE COMPETITION SOON TO ADD TO THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE LINES—RESULTS OF THE IOWA SCHEDULES.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The reduction in flour rates to a basis of 7½ cents per 100 pounds between Minneapolis and Chicago on business destined to Eastern points went into effect to-day. It is hardly to be expected that the downward tendency of Northwestern freight rates will end here, or that a general decline to the old Summer basis can be averted very long. Everything points to an early opening of lake navigation this year, and business has not been so good with the railroads during the last Winter that they can afford to maintain high rates in defiance of cheap water competition.

In the Northwest the same conditions that prevailed last Summer still exist, and the Chicago, Burlington and Northern roads definitely declared the policy it will follow when navigation opens by the practical announcement that freight will be carried over its routes by way of Chicago at rates to compete with the lines running east from St. Paul.

The reduction of St. Paul rates will compel a readjustment of Omaha and Sioux City rates, and then all tariffs will have to come down. In fact the condition of affairs is apparently being brought about in advance of any general reduction from St. Paul and Minneapolis, owing to the pressure of the Iowa situation. The clamor for a reduction of through rates, to and from Iowa points, to conform with the Commissioners' schedule within the State, was the cause of the sudden leaker by the railroads. They have yielded to the petitions of the lumbermen, who were shut out of a valuable trade in Iowa by the establishment of a State tariff which gave the Iowa dealers a monopoly.

The Committee of railroad representatives to which this matter was referred at the last meeting of the Western and Northwestern divisions of the Western Freight Association completed its report to-day. It recommends a reduction of about 25 per cent in the rate on lumber from Chicago and all points on the Southern railroads treat the iron men of these States."

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THE WABASH HEARING.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The United States court room was crowded to-day with attorneys representing various interests in the Wabash Railway. This case was before Judges Gresham and Jackson for the hearing of the Master's reports and exceptions thereto on the application for a decree of sale upon the plan of reorganization adopted by the Purchasing Committee appointed in 1885. The Purchasing Committee, which bought the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway under the foreclosure of the general mortgage, consisted of James F. Joy of Detroit, Gen. C. H. Hubbard, C. D. Ashley, and Edgar T. Wells of New-York, all of whom were present.

"All but $4,000,000 of the $28,000,000 outstanding has come in," said Mr. Ashley of the committee, "and the committee's plan of reorganization is fast approaching a successful consummation."

The morning session was consumed by the argument of James Thomson of New-York, representing the Central Trust Company, the holders of the consolidated sevens of 1867, through whom the bondholders, assenting to the plan of reorganization, bring their complaint. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, for the Johnson-Popper Committee of bondholders, representing the first mortgage and funding debt, who dissent from the reorganization plan, followed Mr. Thomson.

John W. Butler of Indianapolis, ex-Senator McDonald's law partner, is attending the hearing in the interests of the stockholders of the Indianapolis Division, running from Indianapolis to Peru, who lately prosecuted a successful suit against the Receivers for back rental, and now ask a decree to preserve their rights.

Harry Crawford will be heard in the interests of the Trustees for the stockholders of 1879: Mr. Taussig of St. Louis representing the mortgage Trustees of the Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad; E. F. Sharp, for the holders of the Great Western first mortgage; John H. Mauran of Buffalo and G. K. Dwyer of Toledo, for the equipment bondholders, whose holdings are involved in the "competent suit," and Herbert Turner of New-York, for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees of the second mortgage.

In case the Judges decree the sale of the property the new consolidated company is to execute a first mortgage, amounting to $34,000,000, payable in 50 years from Nov. 1, 1887. The new company is also to execute a second mortgage on all the lines and property east of the Mississippi River, to the amount of $14,000,000. Bonds of this issue, amounting to $3,000,000, are appropriated for the retirement of the New-York and Pacific Car Trust certificates, and, if accepted by the Car Trust Company, the entire rolling stock owned by that company, and coming original issue of $5,000,000, will be covered by the second mortgage as first lien.

The overdue coupons of the second mortgages and the funded debt of the same, with interest to November, 1887, and the overdue coupons of the consolidated mortgage and its funded debt, as well as the overdue coupons of the mortgage 7s of 1879, are to be paid in first and second mortgage bonds.

At a conference this afternoon the opposing delegates virtually agreed to a sale, and settled some points of difference, so that the sale can take place without interfering with their rights in the property, which can be settled after the sale. Mr. Thomson said that the property will be sold first in parcels, or divisions, subject to resale as an entirety. The agreement will be presented in court to-morrow.

TO USE THE BRIDGE.

An arrangement has been effected between the Hudson Suspension Bridge and New-England Railway Company and the New-York City and Northern Railroad Company by which their lines will be connected, and the latter's terminal facilities at the upper end of New-York Island can be utilized also for the New-York business of the New-York, Ontario and Western and Lehigh and Hudson River Roads, which will cross the Peekskill Bridge from the west. Should the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Company carry out its present projections, and—what may be served—be under the same restrictions as are now in force at the Metropolitan Opera House, but nothing of the sort shall be sold during the concert season."

It is expected that the hall will be ready for occupancy some time in August, and Mr. Thomas's Orchestra will play there every evening until October and begin their next season the following May. Gen. Ferrero, who now has charge of the Tammany Hall Assembly Rooms, will probably manage the hall during the Winter season.

A TAMMANY MONUMENT.

At a meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization last night James J. Martin of the committee appointed to select a design for a monument to commemorate the deeds of valor of the Forty-second Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, commonly known as the Tammany Regiment, reported that a design by Pistil Brothers of this city, showing a wigwam of bronze, with a bronze warrior standing in the entrance on a granite pedestal, the whole monument 30 feet high, had been selected out of several designs submitted. The cost would be $8,500, of which the State would pay $1,500. A committee of one from each district was appointed to receive subscriptions for the remaining $7,000.

Judge Gorman reported from the Board of Sachems of Tammany Society that the society had been invited to parade in the centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration, and had resolved to furnish 3,000 men, to be divided into three divisions, and, if convenient, into 13 tribes. They had secured 150 pieces of music, which would form three large bands.

At the meeting of the General Committee to be held to-night in the large hall W. Bourke Cockran will make a speech on electoral reform and Senator Grady is expected to take a hand in the exercises.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Massachusetts legislative Committee on Railroads continued the hearing yesterday on the petition of the Housatonic Railroad for incorporation in that State, with permission to purchase the roads now leased to Pittsfield County. Michael Olney and C. A. Prince appeared for the Housatonic Company. The New-York and New-Haven Road, through Payson Tucker, its counsel, Judge Harrison, and ex-Gov. Robinson, objected to the clauses of the bill which define the capital of the road at $3,155,000, and which might be taken to give the road rights to build 30-mile branches in Connecticut. After a long discussion these clauses were stricken out by agreement. A bill was presented that does not define the amount of capital and makes the consent of Connecticut necessary before authority to build in Connecticut can be exercised.

Dispatches from Los Angeles, Cal., say that C. P. Huntington announces that several important measures will be discussed at the meeting of the Southern Pacific Directors in April, among them being the absorption of the company's lines into Durango, Mexico; the establishment of a line of steamers between some Atlantic or Gulf port and Brazil, and the completion of various branch lines in California.

The special committee of the Minnesota House, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Manitoba Railroad, with a view to ascertaining if any of the funds derived from the sale of State lands have been misappropriated, and if any watered stock has been issued, will start their examination in a few days, and push it vigorously.

The session of Freight Agents of the roads touching Memphis was resumed in that city yesterday. It was resolved to urge upon the General Freight Agents of the lines interested the advisability of fixing a special schedule of rates for Memphis business. Another meeting will be held on Monday.

Every important Southern Railroad which is concerned in export rates has been notified to send a representative to the hearing on the subject by the Interstate Commerce Commission on April 8.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Midland Railroad in Memphis yesterday John Overton, Jr., of Memphis, was elected President to succeed Gen. A. S. Buford. The other officials remain unchanged.

The Linn bill for taxing sleeping and dining cars has passed both branches of the Nebraska Legislature and will become a law.

The Long Island Railroad will move all its shops from Long Island City. They will be transferred to Newtown and Jamaica.

NO MORE BOODLE TRIALS.

Judge Daniels opened the Court of Over and Terminer at 10 A. M. yesterday, and, on the announcement of District Attorney Fellows that he had no special business to bring before it, adjourned it until the first Monday in May, and discharged the jurors. Col. Fellows will leave this morning for New-Orleans, where his family is now stopping. He said he did not consider it advisable to attempt another boodle trial under the existing state of affairs governing the securing of a jury.

SOME LIVELY BOXING.

PRELIMINARY CONTESTS FOR AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The contests preliminary to the second annual boxing and wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States were decided in Paropa Hall, Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, last night, in the presence of about 400 people. The finals will be held to-morrow evening in the Metropolitan Opera House.

A delegation of athletes and men interested in amateur athletic sports, who are members of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy of Philadelphia, came to the city yesterday afternoon to attend or take part in the contests last evening. They were headed by Harry McMillan, the President of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The officers of the evening were: Master of Ceremonies—Otto Bahl, New York Athletic Club; Referee—Harry Buermeyer, New York Athletic Club; Judges of Boxing—M. W. Phillips, Schuylkill Navy, and Alex. De Gencourt, New-York Athletic Club; Judge of Wrestling—George Turner of Philadelphia; Timers—W. H. Robertson, Pastime Athletic Club, and A. M. Sweet, New-Jersey Athletic Club.

The first event was a boxing contest between W. H. Roesch of the feather-weight pride of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy, and F. A. Knowles of the Orange Athletic Club. The men boxed in a lively but friendly way. Roesp was the stronger and more clever, and therefore had decidedly the best of the match from the start.

Next came a wrestling match, catch-as-catch-can

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

THE PLANS COMPLETED.

WORK ON THE NEW MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN SOON TO BE BEGUN.

As finally determined upon and announced yesterday by McKim, Mead & White, the architects, the plans for the new Madison-Square Garden do not vary greatly from the description of them heretofore published in THE TIMES. The elevation shows an imposing quadrangular structure of the order of architecture known as Italian Renaissance, of yellow pressed brick and white terra-cotta masonry, iron, and glass. It is to be built in two sections—one facing Madison-avenue slightly raised above the other, with an observation tower rising from the Twenty-sixth-street front, where the two sections meet, to a height of 300 feet. The whole structure will be surrounded by an arcade extending over the sidewalk to the curb line on every side.

The Amphitheatre, 310 by 195 feet in extent, will have a track one-tenth of a mile in length and an arena 122 by 226 feet in extent in the form of an ellipse. The main entrance will be from Fourth-avenue, but there will also be an entrance from Madison-avenue very much as at present. The seating capacity will be 5,000, to double the capacity of the present garden. There will be no columns to obstruct the view in the new garden and the seats are to be of the opera chair pattern. A large section of the roof is arranged so that it can be opened in fair weather. When the building is used for Summer night concerts or conventions the amphitheatre will hold 12,000 people without discomfort or crowding. The facilities for stabling in the basement and underneath the seats of the amphitheatre for 1,200 horses and circuses will be greatly improved over the old arrangement.

In the section fronting on Madison-avenue, beginning with the basement, there are the boiler, engine, and dynamo rooms, completely-arranged kitchens and storerooms, and serving rooms connected with the dining halls on the upper floors. On the ground floor there is an imposing entrance to a broad corridor, which extends through to the amphitheatre and along the rear of the section to the tower communicating with the music hall and other rooms on the upper floors. Including the tower corner on Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street a restaurant and café will be situated. In the opposite corner, on Twenty-seventh-street, there will be a hall for fairs, exhibitions, &c. That above these the grand concert hall will be constructed, to seat, when rooms on the floor, for 420 in a double tier of boxes, 80 in number, extending clear around the hall; for 1,080 in the second, third, and fourth galleries, and for 346 at the sides, or for 3,046 in all. The architects say: "The plan of the hall has been very carefully studied upon the actual construction of Wagner's theatre at Bayreuth, and is in accord with the most advanced theories of acoustics." The hall is flanked on either side by a foyer and assembly room 40 feet by 80, that may be thrown into and used with the large hall as occasion may require. There is also a small music hall on the Twenty-sixth-street side capable of accommodating 700 people.

The company say that $900,000 of the necessary $1,500,000 of capital stock has been subscribed, and the books are open to the public for subscriptions. It is expected that work will be begun on the new building directly after the Washington inauguration celebration. The building is to be ready for dedication in the Fall.

OPPOSING HAMILTON'S BILL.

The New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is circulating an earnest protest against the passage of Assemblyman Hamilton's bill to enlarge the right of review in cases of the commitment of children to public institutions. The bill provides that the entire case of any such commitment may be reopened provided application be made within 30 days, and any Judge of any court of record may order a rehearing of the case.

The protest says that the bill will work great harm to the interests of the society. In many cases it will be impossible to collect again the evidence presented at the first hearing and the child will therefore be returned to the conditions from which it was originally rescued. The calendars of the courts are now so overburdened that it will be found impossible to rehear the cases before the Judges and Referees will have to be appointed. This will entail upon the society an expense as great as the cost of keeping the child for a year or two and one that the society believes is entirely unnecessary. The provision of the bill that allows any Judge of any court of record in the State to review a case, will, the protest asserts, cause great confusion and injustice. A Judge in Buffalo can discharge a child committed in New-York City without knowing more of the case than the number in its history. There is no provision of law by which witnesses can be detained 30 days, so there will be no chance to present the society's side of the case.

Under the present law commitments are made by Police Justices, who from their long experience and association with crime are much better qualified, the protest urges, to judge of the propriety of a child's commitment than the Judges of the civil courts. The society asserts that the present arrangements for the review of these cases are all that are required. No case has arisen as far as known where injustice has been done. The pretended cases cited in support of the bill are declared to have been largely the exaggerations of a newspaper which originated and is warmly urging Mr Hamilton's measure.

A DISCOVERER OF DWARFS ARRESTED.

Gabriel Placeres, a Cuban, 26 years old, of 403 Sixth-avenue, was arrested yesterday on complaint of his cousin, Serapio Arteaga, of 42 West Twenty-sixth-street, who accuses him of having stolen a sixty-dollar overcoat from him in November, 1885. Placeres said that the accusation was false, and was made for the purpose of getting him out of the way. He said that he had been in the show business since he was 18 years old. Four years ago he discovered four dwarfs running wild in the mountains of Guatemala, and he brought them to this country, where they are now exhibiting in various museums. His cousin Arteaga, who was jealous of his success, announced himself as the discoverer of the dwarfs, and demanded a portion of the money which the (Placeres) was making by exhibiting and caring for the little people, and when he was refused had him arrested out of malice. Despite this explanation, Placeres was held for trial by Justice O'Reilly, and being unable to find bail was sent to prison.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the International Company of Mexico has been postponed until next week. It was announced for Wednesday last in Hartford, Conn., but there was a lack of representation, and it was considered the proper thing to postpone the event a few days. At the headquarters of the company, in this city, yesterday, A. S. Dunham, Vice-President; Charles Arnold, Treasurer, and William Hamersley, general counsel, were found. The first-named told THE TIMES's reporter that the company did not desire to make any official statement concerning published reports about the affairs of the corporation. When asked specific questions, he said that, so far as he knew, the officers and stockholders were satisfied with the condition of the company, and he had no fear of trouble.

CLERK DELMAR'S BIG PROFITS.

The recent disclosure of fraud in the Kings County Clerk's office in the copying of records by John M. Ranken induced the Brooklyn *Eagle* to publish a five-column story yesterday, showing the manner in which ex-County Clerk John Delmar carried on the same work. The story is really an old one and has been told many times. Delmar had a law passed in the Assembly authorising him to copy all mutilated or destroyed records, and acting under this he copied every thing he could find. Some of the books were copied two and three times, and yet many of these copies are missing now. For this work Delmar received $104,172 98. A law is in existence by which, it is thought, Delmar can yet be made to disgorge his excessive profits, and it is understood that an effort to have this law enforced that yesterday's review of the work in the County Clerk's office was begun.

MR. LITTELL SAYS HE WAS DECEIVED.

The suit of James B. Littell for absolute divorce from his wife, Nettie, came up again yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on an application for alimony and counsel fee. In opposing it Mr. Littell put in an affidavit charging his wife with spending her time and money at race tracks and in games of poker at various places. He deposed that for years he had supposed himself to be the father of a lovely 12-year-old girl, but that his wife recently confessed that she had palmed off another woman's child on him. Mr. Littell claimed that he had endeavored to find the parents of the little girl and had failed. Mrs. Littell's counsel professed great surprise at these disclosures, and obtained another adjournment to enable him to prepare an answer.

A CONVIVIAL PRISON.

John Waldern was arraigned before Judge Lippincott in Jersey City yesterday, on an indictment charging him with having escaped from the penitentiary. He said that he was crank when he left the prison; that he and Keeper Bannon frequently drank together, and that on the day of the escape both of them were intoxicated.

"He told me," the prisoner continued, "that there was a new combination in the Board of Freeholders; that he expected to be discharged, and that I might skip if I wanted to."

Judge Lippincott said he did not believe all of the prisoner's story, and sent him to the State prison for two years.

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE BILL.

MUCH OPPOSITION SHOWN TO IT IN THE NEW-JERSEY HOUSE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—The Railroad Bridge bill was treated rather lightly by Speaker Hudspeth this morning. He took the floor in advocacy of its passage when the House took it up as the special order of the day. He said much talk had been going the rounds, and the press had published too much regarding a big scheme in the bill to make terminal facilities for the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies along the northern shore of the Kill Von Kull. He desired to say there was no scheme in the bill. It was a measure solely and simply in the interest of commerce.

He further said that the builders of the bridges were desirous of being courteous to this State, and, as New-York had granted them privilege to cross half way, New-Jersey was asked to grant the right for the other half.

Mr. Herbert said that, not counting the many advantages for the corporations building the proposed viaducts, he saw in the bill another attempt to run into the interests of Middlesex County. With a bridge across the Arthur Kill, from Perth Amboy to Tottenville, the deep harbor along the eastern shore of Staten Island would be but a few miles distant. It could be reached many miles of water transportation would be saved in shipping coal. Perth Amboy is now the coaling terminus of the Lehigh Valley Company, while South Amboy occupies the same relation to the Pennsylvania Company. With these railroads tapping Staten Island millions of dollars of work and property would be taken from this State to a foreign State, and many citizens would be thrown out of employment. He was opposed to the measure throughout.

Mr. Kane, also of Middlesex, said he had offered amendments providing that foot passengers should cross the bridge free of toll, and their rejection convinced him that the whole affair was not as innocent as its promoters would lead the members to believe.

Mr. Fort, of Hudson, thought it was time that the bill provided that the Governor should appoint an engineer to superintend the building of the bridges, and that the companies building them should pay the man.

Mr. Wiedenmayer also opposing the measure, Mr. Hudspeth consented to postponing it until next Tuesday.

The Australian Ballot Reform bill was a special order for this week, but failed to come up at all. Mr. Kane, its introducer, fearing delay in the engrossing clerk's room, employed a person to engross the bill on Monday. It was so badly that erasures and interlineations were frequent and whole clauses of the measure were missing. As this was not discovered until yesterday, the bill could not be re-engrossed in time for this morning's session.

Gov. Green has signed the Werts Local Option bill, and it is now law, although by its terms it does not take effect for 60 days.

The Senate is becoming interested in the deficit in the State Treasury. It passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the many appropriation bills pending before the Legislature, and it being generally understood that appropriations made by former Legislatures cannot be paid for lack of funds, a committee be appointed in the Senate to prepare a tabulated statement of the amounts necessary to defray the expenses of the various State institutions, together with the probable income of the State to be applied to the payment of the same.

Messrs. Thompson, Bogert, and Smith were put on the committee. Bills were introduced authorizing Jersey City to issue bonds for $25,000 for repairing streets and sewers, and providing that in counties where there is no monument commemorative of the soldiers and sailors of the late war, the Board of Freeholders may appropriate a sum not exceeding $5,000 for the erection of such a monument. Bills were passed authorizing Princeton College to buy more real estate, legalizing the shooting of pigeons from a trap, and making the officers of all municipal Governments elective. Both houses adjourned for the week.

CONNECTICUT'S LAWMAKERS.

PRIVATE BILLS RECEIVE CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 21.—The Legislature, which has now been in session since Jan. 10, has adopted 45 public acts, of which upward of 30 have received the Governor's signature. The public legislation has been overshadowed by the private bills which have been under consideration. Ninety resolutions have been passed, most of which have received the Executive approval. Two have gone into effect without approval, and the Governor declining to sign or return them with his veto.

The two acts which have become law without Executive approval relate to the charters of water companies, one at Windsor Locks and the other at Portland. In the former case the charter amendment authorizes the issue of bonds to the amount of three-fourths of the company's capital stock. Heretofore the amount has been limited to one-half of the capital. The principle involved in increasing the limit is not in question, the Legislature has been done. The pretended cases cited in support of the bill are declared to have been largely the exaggerations of a newspaper which originated and is warmly urging Mr Hamilton's measure.

The special acts which have become law authorize the issue of $400,000 of corporate bonds of the city of Bridgeport, $225,000 by the city of Meriden, $50,000 by the city of Middletown, $500,000 by the town of New-Haven for the redemption of "Air Line bonds" which mature July 1, 1889, and $200,000 on account of town indebtedness in New-Haven. In each case the bonds will pay 4 per cent. interest. The Meriden, Waterbury and Connecticut River Railroad Company has been granted power to issue $400,000 6 per cent. bonds, maturing in 1925. The People's Steamboat Company of Bridgeport has been incorporated with a capital of $90,000, power being given to increase the amount to $300,000, and the Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company has been authorized to increase its capital stock to $10,000,000.

These are the principal measures that have been adopted during the two months and a half in which the Legislature has been in session. The great railroad interests, involving a bona fide parallel road from New-Haven to New-York, and the increase of railroad capital by the State lines to the amount of $50,000,000 at the lowest figures, the secret-ballot measure, and the radical changes in school management throughout the State are still in the hands of the legislative committees. The bulk of the session's work is yet to be undertaken. Good judges are of the opinion that adjournment will not be reached before the middle of June.

The House on Wednesday, by a very large vote, placed itself on record in favor of capital punishment. This course is regarded with apprehension by the friends of the murderer, John H. Swift of this city, who has been at work for two months to secure the commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life. Swift's execution is set for April 5. During the last 10 years there has been two cases similar to Swift's before the Legislature. In 1882 the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of commuting the death sentence of James Smith of Derby, who was known as "Chip" Smith, to life imprisonment. The House voted 132 to 62 against the report which sent Smith to the gallows. In 1885 the House by a vote of 149 to 72 refused to commute the sentence of Henry Hamlin, the murderer of State Prison Watchman Wells Shipman. With these precedents established, it is not believed that even a favorable report from the Judiciary Committee will save Swift from hanging.

OF INTEREST TO ATHLETES.

The Columbia College Athletic Association will give its annual Spring games on the Manhattan Athletic Club's grounds, Eighty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, on Saturday afternoon, May 11. The open events are 100 yards' run, handicap, half-mile run, handicap, and scratch tug-of-war. 650 pounds limit. Entries close May 4 with I. M. Hewlett, Secretary, Madison-avenue and Forty-eighth-street. Entrance fee is 50 cents. The Intercollegiate Athletic Association's rules will govern the contests.

Mr. C. C. Hughes, Secretary of the Manhattan Athletic Club, is preparing a directory of amateur athletic, rowing, cricket, football, and baseball clubs. It is Mr. Hughes's intention to have his book contain a complete list of all such clubs of good standing in the United States.

The Brighton Athletic Club will begin the erection of a three-story clubhouse on its grounds at Durien's Park, on the Jamaica plank road, to-morrow. The grounds will contain a fifth of a mile track and will be made very attractive to athletes.

Mr. P. O'Keefe, the ex-champion amateur middleweight boxer and present Captain of the Pastime Athletic Club, says he intends to enter the boxing competitions of the Brighton Athletic Club to be given under National Association laws.

Mr. W. McCarthy, the Irish champion mile runner, is ill with inflammatory rheumatism. The trouble has stiffened his ankles and it will be some time before he will be able to train again.

Sam Crook, the standing, bread, and high jumper, will compete in the games at Harvard to-morrow evening under the colors of Williams College and Manhattan Athletic Club.

L. D. Goldsbil, the pole vaulter of the Manhattan Athletic Club, has accepted a position in Denver, Col., and will, therefore, not enter games in this vicinity this year.

The Manhattan Athletic Club's football team has applied for admission to the Amateur Football League, and expects to devote much time to football this season.

The open events to be contested at the games of the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association will be governed by the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Dr. John S. White, President of the Berkeley Athletic Club, is in South Carolina on a pleasure trip. He is expected home in about 10 days.

Mr. F. G. Brown of the Kings County Wheelmen has joined the New-Jersey Athletic Club, and will race under its colors this year.

The open Spring games of the New-York Athletic Club will be held at Travers Island on Saturday, June 15.

EVERYTHING OUT AND DRIED.

STATE NOMINATIONS BY RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21.—The Republican State Convention met in Music Hall this morning, and was called to order by Isaac Goff in the absence of the regular Chairman. The temporary organization was made permanent.

On call of nominations for Governor H. C. White of Providence presented the name of Gov. Royal C. Taft, and he was renominated amid great applause. Gov. Taft spoke of his inability to express his thanks for the honor bestowed upon him, but said he could not alter the decision made early in January not to accept this honor again.

Gen. William Ames then nominated for Governor Herbert W. Ladd of Providence, and he was unanimously indorsed by the convention.

Enos W. Lapham was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, but Delegate Emerson said he was authorized to state that while Mr. Lapham appreciated the compliment he was obliged to decline. Daniel G. Littlefield was then nominated.

The rest of last year's ticket was then renominated, as follows: Secretary of State—Samuel H. Cross; Treasurer—Samuel Clark; Attorney-General—Horatio Rogers. A committee of three from Providence County and two from the other counties was appointed on resolutions.

Speeches were made by Mr. Ladd, ex-Gov. Howard, and Gen. Rogers, the candidate for Attorney-General.

The platform congratulates the people of the United States on the return of the Republican Party to the National Government, and indorses the views of a national policy as set forth in President Harrison's inaugural address. It disapproves of the practical suspension during the past four years of that liberal course of national legislation adopted by the Republican Party, believing it should be more generous as the age of these brave men increases.

It pledges support to the movement for a Rhode Island soldiers' home, and welcomes to the enjoyment of the right of suffrage citizens of foreign birth who have become voters.

In the matter of temperance the platform says: "We believe it is the duty of the General Assembly to permit the people of the State to pass judgment upon any proposed amendment to the Constitution whenever an opportunity is demanded by any large number of citizens, realizing that our Constitution furnishes full protection against hasty changes."

The resolutions approve the action of the Republican Legislature in adopting the Ballot Reform bill, and say that the record of the present administration entitles the party to the support of citizens who have the welfare of the State at heart.

The convention was in session an hour.

THE BOILER MANUFACTURERS.

TO STOP CUTTING PRICES AND SECURE A BETTER GRADE OF BOILERS.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—A. T. Douthett of the Porter Foundry and Machine Company of Allegheny has issued a call for a convention of boiler manufacturers of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New-York, Maryland, West Virginia, and New-Jersey, to meet at the Hotel Anderson, Pittsburg, on April 16. The idea is to organize an advisory board of boiler manufacturers.

In the United States there are about 450 establishments engaged in boiler making. An effort is to be made to create a greater interest in the manufacture of boilers, make the use of the very best material compulsory, thus decreasing the number of explosions, and to establish a minimum price which will insure a reasonable profit on all boilers built. It is not proposed to form a trust. Each manufacturer entering the association will manage his own trade and sell direct, but an agreement is expected to be reached that none will sell below the minimum price per pound decided upon. The question of wages will not be considered.

Boiler manufacturers, it is said, are paying more in proportion to their employes than any other workmen in like crafts receive, but members of the new organization will attend to their labor troubles in their own way, and it is contended that the uniform scale of selling will ultimately result in an advance of wages.

The object of the new association is declared to be to stop the cutting of prices and secure a better grade of buyers. The organization will represent a capital of many millions dollars.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

The races at New-Orleans yesterday were run over a fast track. The weather was beautiful and there was a large attendance.

FIRST RACE.—Half a mile; selling. Eclipse, Jr., first, Los Webster second, and Flirt third. Montpelier, Lillie Dale, and Gabe C. ran unplaced. Time—0:51. Betting—Against Los Webster, 6 to 5; Montpelier, 5 to 2; Lillie Dale, 4 to 1; Eclipse, Jr., 4 to 1; Flirt, 8 to 1; Gabe C., 200 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Lucy Howard first, Rambler second, Lake Start third. Lida L., Debos, Sally C., and Tambourette ran unplaced. Tambourette broke down. Time—1:03½. Betting—Against Lucy Howard, 4 to 5; Rambler, 2 to 1; Lake Start, 3 to 1; Lida L. and Dolly C., 10 to 1 each; Tambourette, 40 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Moonlight first, Metropolitan's Last second, and Little Bess third. Kee-vee-na, Kirkman, California, Jo Mora, and Jim Williams were unplaced. Time—1:18½. Betting—Against Kee-vee-na and Sympathetic's Last, 7 to 5 each; Moonlight, 3 to 1; Kirkman, 8 to 1; California, 15 to 1; Little Bess and No More, 30 to 1 each; Jim Williams, 100 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs; handicap. Quotation first, Probus second, and Pell Mell third; Annawan was last. Annawan, Quotation, and Strideaway last. Time—1:38½. Betting—Against Quotation, 6 to 5; Strideaway, 13 to 5; Stuart, 4 to 1; Probus, 6 to 1; Pell Mell, 12 to 1; Annawan, 40 to 1.

Despite the snowstorm of yesterday, six races were run off at the Guttenberg (N. J.) track. They resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Bass Viol first, Bishop second. Time—1:08.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. King B. first, Pendennis second. Time—1:31.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Petersburg first, Vanlter second. Time—1:33.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Fountain first, Vigilant second. Time—1:29¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Lottery first, Suitor second. Time—2:24.

SIXTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Speedwest first, Harry Rose second. Time—1:09.

The following is the programme for to-day at the Gloucester (N. J.) track:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Lighthouse, 114 pounds; Satisfaction, 111; Savage, 110; Bay Ridge, 110; Wyndorf, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Regulus, 120 pounds; Clouts, 120; Speedwell, 115; Carmon, 109; John Carter, 107; Stew's Last, 107.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Bill Bond, 124 pounds; Trueborn, 118; Prodigal, 114; Belmont, 114; Ernest, 112; Pegasus, 111; Mattie Looram, 106; Clarion, 106; Taxgatherer, 104; Futurity, 100; San Hopo, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Bill Bond, 121 pounds; Counts Luna, 118; Firefly, 115; Romance, 114; Alan Archer, 108; Colonel, 107; Clarion, 106; Palaska, 106; Lemon, 105; King Arthur, 105; Hilda, 103; Souvenir, 101; Louise, 94.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Fiddler, 117 pounds; V. L. S., 112; Addison, 114; Hazelhatch, 111; Free Lance, 108; Jesse Rank, 108.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Rear-Admiral Stephen B. Luce has been informed by the Navy Department that he will be placed on the retired list on the 25th inst. His retirement will cause the promotion of the following officers: Commodore David Harmony to be Rear-Admiral, Capt. F. M. Ramsey to be Commodore, Commander William T. Casey to be Captain, Lieut.-Commander Royal Bradford to be Commander, Lieut. A. H. C. Lenitze to be Lieutenant-Commander, Lieut. (junior grade) Charles M. McCrackin to be Lieutenant, and Ensign John G. Quimby to be Lieutenant, (junior grade.) Commodore Harmony is at present Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. His four years' commission for that place expires on the 27th inst., two days after the retirement that causes his advancement. It is the general opinion at the department that he will be reappointed, in which case he will be the only Rear-Admiral on duty at the department.

A favorable report upon the gunboat Yorktown has been made by the board of which Commodore Fitchugh is President. She has been completed in accordance with the contract, and is sufficiently strong to bear her weight of every description. The board was impressed by her clean condition and steering ease. She could be put in commission immediately if her dynamos were set up and connected and her battery supplied. The Amphitrite, the double-turreted monitor, will soon be removed from the Harlan & Hollingsworth ways at Wilmington to one of the navy yards, her machinery having been completed.

Commander Charles A. Schetky is to be placed on the retired list, causing the following additional promotions: Lieut.-Commander Albert Converse to be Commander, Lieut. F. P. Gilmore to be Lieutenant-Commander, Lieut. (junior grade) Frank E. Beatty to be Lieutenant, and Ensign Thomas S. Rogers to be Lieutenant, (junior grade.)

The Austrian war ship Saida is expected to visit the principal ports on the Atlantic coast of the United States during the coming Summer, and, in pursuance to instructions given to commanding officers of navy yards and stations, the customary courtesies will be extended to the commanding officer of the vessel.

Secretary Tracy has ordered Commodore A. E. K. Benham to take command of the navy yard at Mare Island, California, which office was made vacant by the departure of Rear-Admiral Belknap to take command of the Asiatic squadron. Commodore Benham is at present on waiting orders.

Capt. Solomon W. Roessler, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered from Willis's Point, N. Y., to the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., to Philadelphia, and to Baltimore on public business.

Capt. William H. Bixby, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered from Wilmington, N. C., to Fort Mason, North Carolina, on public business.

Capt. Charles Hobart, Third Infantry, has been relieved from recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks and ordered to rejoin his company.

Second Lieut. Waldo R. Ayer, Twelfth Infantry, has been granted 20 days' extension of leave of absence.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

SEATTLE, Washington Territory, March 21.—S. R. Carlton, bookkeeper for Smith Brothers & Co., sent a note to the firm on Monday. He also sent the safe keys. He said he was ill and would not be down that day. Inquiry was made at Carlton's lodgings, and it was learned that he had left the city. An examination of the books showed that Carlton is an embezzler to the amount of $18,000. He came West from Chicago, and had been in the employ of Smith & Co. for the past year.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Mrs. Ella Matsuda Sorakichi, the wife of the Japanese wrestler, who caused her husband's arrest on Tuesday last for abusing and threatening her, and subsequently preferred a charge of abandonment against him, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. On Wednesday evening she went to Harry Miner's Theatre in Eighth-avenue and bought a box. After she had taken her seat in the box the management sent an usher to tell her to vacate it, alleging that she was not in condition to remain in the house because she was intoxicated. The real reason, Mrs. Sorakichi says, was that her husband was playing at the theatre when she caused his arrest, and as he could not find bail and was locked up the engagement was broken. Justice O'Reilly discharged her, and she withdrew the proceedings against her Japanese husband on his promise to provide for her liberally. Sorakichi and his wife kissed and left the court apparently the best of friends.

Mrs. Mary A. Clark keeps a boarding house at 154 West Thirty-second-street. On Wednesday night she went out to see a fire, leaving the door open. John Meehan, of 459 West Thirty-second-street, who has a tendency to steal, saw his opportunity, entered, and was quietly appropriating Mr. Clark's watch and other personal effects when Mrs. Clark returned. Of course he screamed. Mr. Clark was awakened, and held the intruder until an arm of the law arrived. Meehan confesses that he entered the house by stealth on a previous occasion, and was frightened off while attempting to steal the jewelry of Miss Florence Burns, a boarder.

It was announced at the Custom House yesterday that a dispatch had been received at the Treasury Department from the United States Consul at Nassau, New-Providence, that Arthurtown and Port Howe, on the island of San Salvador; Talpum Bay and Gregory Town, on the island of Eleuthera, and Marsh Harbor, on the island of Abaco, in the West Indies, had been made ports of entry between April 20 and Aug. 20 of this year. This temporary arrangement is intended to enable fruit vessels to clear from the ports named with cargoes of pineapples.

As the New-Haven train rolled into the Grand Central Station at 2:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon a waif from a common black valise attracted the attention of a train hand and he found that it came from a puny boy baby about 6 weeks old. The child was drunk from paregoric, which had been put in a bottle of milk, and was fixed up with cotton batting so as not to be bruised. In the valise was a neat but somewhat ragtimed outfit, such as a country girl would make. The child was taken to the Central Office matron.

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CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—OLD JACK.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSÉE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS—STAMP COLLECTION.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—DRIFTING APART.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE IRISH MINSTREL.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE. At 2:30—ELECTRA.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—A DARK SECRET.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—BOCCICCIO.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—4-11-44.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—MISS ESMERALDA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—EVANGELINE.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—MONBARS.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—RADA.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinee.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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DAILY, 3 months, $1 50; with Sunday...$2 00
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday... 75
SUNDAY EDITION ONLY, 1 year.....$2 00
WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents.

Terms, cash in advance. We have no traveling agents. Remit Postal Money Order, Postal Note, Draft, or money in *Registered Letter*. Postage to Foreign Countries, *except* Canada, 2 cents per copy.

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Sample copies sent free. New-York City.

NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

The Manhattan Railway magnates who called on Mayor GRANT yesterday did not succeed in impressing him with the idea that because they had made money out of the city by providing a makeshift for rapid transit during the last ten years they were therefore entitled to have their present very unsatisfactory monopoly protected against the competition of genuine rapid transit. It is entirely evident that what JAY GOULD and his associates are intent upon is not the provision of adequate facilities for rapid transit by means of the present elevated system, a thing that is simply impossible, but the prevention of any real rapid-transit which would take away a part of the travel which they so inadequately accommodate. They are engaged in a game of "bluff" intended to head off the rapid transit movement, but they have the people and the authorities and the whole force of pubic sentiment against them. As was to be expected, the *Sun* comes to their support, but it stands alone among the New-York newspapers in defense of the arrogant monopolists, and never represents public opinion.

The most conspicuous New-York men in Washington just now are from our neighboring town of Brooklyn, and they are made conspicuous by the zeal and persistency with which they haunt the approaches to the Federal crib. The grand feed master having come away from the national capital, the place of deputy is filled by Senator HISCOCK, duly reinforced by the Vice-President of the United States and "LEW" PAYN. The fact that Brooklyn has "got" the Navy Department, so far from satisfying the wishes of the party managers of that town, is regarded by them as a recognition of merit that can hardly be too richly rewarded. They are accordingly asking that a Brooklyn man be made the Naval Officer or the Surveyor of the Port of New-York, and that "MIKE" DADY of Brooklyn shall be made the "Superintendent of Construction" for the Southern District of New-York. The chief members of the "delegation" called on the President yesterday, ushered by Secretary of the Navy TRACY, and were enigmatically told that there "were too many red apples in the basket already." The interpretation of this saying has not yet been authoritatively announced.

It is not to be wondered at that Democratic Senators are getting some amusement out of the present situation by reading to their Republican associates extracts from Republican speeches made during the last four years on the wickedness of turning men out of office without assigning reasons. But it must be said for the Republicans that they would have been entirely justified in doing exactly what they are doing now, and that the Democrats would have had no right to complain if they had done it. The Democrats have been in power for four years, and during that time they have had the opportunity to make a record of their party. They have had the opportunity to show that they are fit to be trusted with the control of the Government. They have had the opportunity to show that they are capable of administering the Government in the interest of the whole people. They have had the opportunity to show that they are worthy of the confidence of the people. They have had the opportunity to show that they are entitled to a renewal of their lease of power. They have had the opportunity to show that they are entitled to the support of the people at the next election. They have had the opportunity to show that they are entitled to the votes of the people at the next election. They have had the opportunity to show that they are entitled to the votes of the people at the next election. They have had the opportunity to show that they are entitled to the votes

THAT CEILING ROBBERY

THE THEFT WAS COOLY PREARRANGED.

TESTIMONY THAT UNDER THE LAW THE STATE CAN ONLY GRIN AND BEAR THE OUTRAGE.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Fish Ceiling Investigating Committee resumed its labors this afternoon. The nature of the testimony produced was such as to prove that the job was a conspiracy from its inception.

Attorney-General Tabor was the first witness called. His examination was conducted by Mr. Seward, who brought out points covering the redress the State had against Snaith; how far the power of the State could go in an effort to capture Snaith, and whether the State could recover any of the money that Snaith had obtained on fictitious vouchers. After Mr. Tabor had admitted that he had drawn the contract at Mr. Andrews's request, Mr. Seward asked the following question:

"I would like to know if the law of the State of New-York has any protection for the people of the State if the State's money has been paid on fictitious vouchers?" "No, not with the present law."

"If the contractor performs his duty according to the contract as drawn, would he be entitled to the money even if the vouchers were fictitious?"

The witness answered, "I think he would."

"If the contractor completed his work according to the contract, and after the presentation of illusory vouchers, can he get all the money from the State that his contract calls for?" "I think he can."

"If Mr. Snaith put in a bid for $270,000 and received $120,000 in overcharges on labor, material, and work, have the people, under the laws of the State, any right of action?" "No, if the contractor had performed the contract according to the agreement."

"If the contractor has performed his duty according to the contract, has the State any civil cause of action?" "No, Sir."

"I would like to know if the law of the State of New-York has any protection for the people of the State if the bid has been accepted against fictitious charges and vouchers?" "No, not with the present law."

"Has the State any remedy to punish criminally a contractor who performs his work according to contract, or can it recover the excess of $120,000, if it is shown that the excess has been obtained on illusory vouchers?" "No, Sir, if the work has been performed according to the contract."

"None whatever?" "No, Sir."

"Then there is no remedy by which the State can be protected?" "It cannot protect itself in the payment of money on this contract. I tried to make provisions for estimates on which money was to be paid."

"If in the future it is desired to protect the State against overcharges some other method has to be adopted than that usually proceeded under when making appropriations?" "Yes, Sir."

The Attorney-General said that somebody had spoken to him about the $3,500 extra compensation that Mr. Andrews was to receive, and he had the matter thoroughly looked up. Since his attention was officially brought to it, but he heard nothing of it in an official way until after this investigation began. The Attorney-General said that the State had good grounds for action against Andrews to recover the extra $3,500 which Andrews had paid to himself.

John H. Mooney, contractor, of New-York City, and a silent partner of O'Brien & Clark, swore that he had put in an individual bid for the work. He said that the information on which he had based his bid was given to him by Mr. T. J. Sullivan. He had read about the specifications in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Mr. Sullivan knew perfectly well what his bids were to be within $1,000 or $2,000. Sullivan never told him that his (Mooney's) bid was over the amount of the appropriation.

This important testimony evidence shows that the conspiracy unquestionably was not only to make a large number of bidders, but that Sullivan had purposely persuaded Mooney to put in a bid that Sullivan, by underbidding, could increase the chances of success. Mr. Mooney declared that Sullivan told him that he (Sullivan) was not going to bid on the work, and later, when he found out Sullivan had made a bid, he was very much surprised.

Mr. Seward asked him what, if any, suggestions he could make concerning appropriations for this kind of work for the protection of the State in the future. Mr. Mooney said that in his judgment work of this character should be paid for according to the progress that was made; that he did not see how the State could be protected, so long as the work had to be done by contract and had been adopted by the proper persons in charge.

Edward McEntee, the official stenographer in the Railroad Commissioners' office, who Andrews swore had made 12 or 15 copies of the plans and specifications, testified that he had made but six copies.

A. T. Hitchcock, the Assistant Superintendent of the Capitol, was catechized by Mr. Seward as to the hundred or more orderlies in the building, and through whose influence they were appointed. His answers produced much mirth. For instance, in February, 1887, when Andrews began to plan for the ceiling job, Gen. Husted had five employes charged to his account on Addrews's books. Col. Murphy had four of his protégé on the pay roll. Lieut.-Gov. Jones was favored with three, Senator Raines, Assemblyman Youngman, and Superintendent of Public Instruction Draper had two each. Senators Sloan, Sweet, Vedder, Doane, Assemblymen Ainsworth and Gen. Curtis each had his man.

The most important testimony of the day, however, was produced by James A. Shattuck, a contracting mason of Albany. He had been told by Robert K. Oliver last June that the bids for the work were to be in within a few days. He applied to Superintendent Andrews for a copy of the plans and specifications. Andrews told him he had but one copy. Shattuck went with Andrews to the side room, where he consulted his architect and found the plans, which were so imperfect as to be utterly worthless. These plans, he swore, had the name of Sullivan and Ehlers on them.

Mr. Fish—Did you find any disposition to assist you in making an intelligent bid in Mr. Andrews's office?

"No," said the witness emphatically; "I did not."

Mr. McKinney of this city, who made a bid for the iron work, had to go to Sullivan and Ehlers's shop to get his plan for the iron work. The witness said that he made an attempt to have the opening of the bids put off for a week and spoke to several influential citizens in Albany to aid him, but without success. He was perfectly satisfied from the first that he could not get in his bid and gave it up.

"It was generally understood in the city," he said, "among contractors that the work was to be done by favored contractors; in fact, that there was no use of my figuring, because the thing was fixed."

The last witness of the day was E. A. Groesbeck, Cashier of the Commercial Bank of this city. He swore that Snaith had made investments in railway bonds of $10,250 on Oct. 10, $4,402 on Oct. 20, and $11,250 on Nov. 11.

The committee adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

WOMEN AND BOYS AS FIREBUGS.

YORK, Penn., March 21.—Constables Stroman, Still, and Kuhl yesterday arrested James and Howard Stump, aged 9 and 11 years, for setting fire to the barn of Lewis Miller in North Codorus Township Feb. 9; Mrs. Elizabeth Weaver for destroying the barn of Benjamin Forrey in Manheim Township, Nov. 24, 1888; Mrs. Aurelia Miller for firing the barn of David Newcomer in Manheim Township, Jan. 2, and Miss Cora Reible for firing the barn of Levi Dubs in Manheim Township, Dec. 14, 1888. The Stump boys will be brought to this city to-day.

The three women were brought here last evening and committed to jail by Alderman Sherwood. Mrs. Weaver is the mother of five children, one a baby. She is in prison with her. Mrs. Miller has also a large family. Cora Reible is 16 years old. All protest their innocence. The mother of the Stump boys fainted when officers revealed their purpose. Their father says they were in the barn, but had no matches.

The warrants for the arrests were issued by Alderman Sherwood of this city on Tuesday on the oath of J. K. Wentz, President of the Codorus and Manheim Insurance Companies of Hanover, Penn.

HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

HARTFORD, March 21.—Dr. Williston Walker, who has accepted the Associate Professorship of Ecclesiastical History at the Hartford Theological Seminary, is a son of the Rev. George Leon Walker, D. D., and a graduate of Amherst College in the Class of '83. He completed a theological course at the Hartford Seminary in 1886, and two years later won the rare honor for an American student of Church history from Leipsic University. For the past year Dr. Walker has filled the Professorship of History at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania. Dr. Walker married Miss Alice Mather, a daughter of Prof. Mather of Amherst College.

The Rev. A. C. Thompson, D. D., of Boston is to carry out the course of instruction at the seminary in experimental theology instituted by his brother, the late Dr. William Thompson.

PRESIDENT SMITH MUST GO.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 21.—It has been decided that President John J. Smith of the Elizabeth City Council must give up his official position as a punishment for the disgraceful scenes which he was instrumental in bringing about by his arbitrary rulings at the last meeting of the Board. Yesterday afternoon a call for a secret meeting was privately circulated among the Councilmen and signed by all of them. President Smith was not notified. The meeting was held at 8 o'clock last night and was in session two hours. After a long discussion a resolution was passed, with but two dissenting votes, to depose President Smith, and a committee, consisting of Councilmen Manning, McCandless, and Williams, was appointed to call on Smith, inform him of the Council's action, and demand his resignation.

A BOOM IN WHEAT.

THE BULLS SEND THE MARKET PRICE UP THREE CENTS.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The shorts began to cover as soon as trade opened in the wheat market this morning, and as there were not many sellers wheat was higher. The bull movement that was started yesterday was continued and the May option opened at 97¾ cents, an advance of 1 cent. Early in the day Hutchinson sent J. R. Lyon to the wheat pit, and the latter sent May up to 98⅜ cents without getting any. After working the market up Hutchinson offered only good-sized lots—25,000 to 50,000—and refused to sell lots of 5,000 to 10,000 bushels. The shorts had to tumble over each other to get it, and there was great excitement in the pit, Hutchinson selling less than 500,000 bushels.

After the bulge May wheat sold a little below 98 cents, but about 11 o'clock the crowd suddenly found that there were no sellers, and there was another boom, which carried the price up to 99⅛ and in a few minutes. The shorts rushed frantically around trying to cover, but nobody cared to sell, and the only explanation that could be given was that it was another twist given the market by the Fairbank clique. There was more wheat for the coming around $1, and later there were sales around 99⅛ cents, July wheat continuing to sell at about 86½ cents.

W. G. McCormick & Co. covered a big line of shorts, and other firms were heavy buyers. Hutchinson is supposed to have sold on the last bulge at least 1,000,000 bushels, and Boyd Brothers, Lester & Co., and Poole (all clique houses) sold liberally. Leopold Bloom sold about 600,000 bushels which he was long of; Fairbank was a seller at 99 cents to $1, and Lloyd Brothers are credited with selling 800,000 bushels for Fairbank.

Many of the shorts are still unfilled, though a good deal of buying was done after the market had sold below 99 cents. Brossean says: "Wheat is cornered tight, but nobody will believe it. When May gets above $1 there will begin to be a few who will admit it, and after that the higher it goes the more believers there will be."

At the close May wheat stood at 99¾ cents, an advance for the day of 3 cents.

TWO MEN KILLED.

RESULTS OF AN EXPLOSION AT A NEW-JERSEY POWDER FACTORY.

MANASQUAN, N. J., March 21.—The town of Toms River, the county seat of Ocean County, was startled at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon by a terrific explosion that shook buildings and was heard for miles around. The disastrous explosion about one year ago at the United States Dynamite Works, better known as the "old powder mill," just outside of the town, was immediately recalled and toward the works a crowd hurried, regardless of the storm that was raging at the time.

The explosion was found to have taken place in the mixing house of the company, which had been blown to atoms. The other buildings are some distance from the mixing house, and were not seriously damaged. Search was immediately made for the men employed in the mixing house. Charles Nicholas, about 40 years of age, was killed outright, his body having been torn to pieces. His remains were conveyed to the town. The Coroner was summoned and a jury impaneled. Nicholas was a resident of Manchester, N. J. He leaves a wife and three children.

Thomas Haggerty, another employe, was picked up near the wreck. He came to Toms River about three years ago as an umbrella repairer, and secured employment at the dynamite works. He has no relatives residing here. His death occurred an hour after the explosion.

As the two men were the only persons in the building that is said to have been destroyed it is probable that the direct cause of the explosion will never be known.

The Coroner will endeavor to make as complete an investigation as is possible.

THE CHING-KIANG RIOT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON THE BRITISH CONSULATE.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Department of State is in receipt of further details concerning the recent riot at Ching-Kiang. The trouble arose out of the stoning of the Sikh policemen of the British quarter by a crowd of boys and young men. It occurred on the Chinese New Year, when business was practically suspended in the town and when the streets were thronged with idlers. The quarrel of the boys was assumed by the men, and a general fight ensued. A Chinaman was knocked down by the police, and the report was current that he was killed. Immediately the enraged mob attacked and burned the police stations. The roadway was thronged with 20,000 rioters, who surged toward the United States and British consulates.

When the situation became alarming 300 soldiers from the neighboring barracks appeared upon the scene, but their presence served only to excite the derision of the mob. Undeterred by the soldiers, the mob broke in upon the United States and British consulates were assaulted and the British consulate burned, the Consul barely escaping with his life by climbing over a rear fence. With much difficulty the two Consuls, with their families, effected their escape, and reached a mail steamer which had just arrived just in time to evade the fury of the rioters, who were in hot pursuit.

The mob made various unsuccessful efforts to board the vessel, but it was repulsed in each instance. The arrival of a brigade of soldiers in the evening and of a British man-of-war the following morning had the effect of restoring quiet.

A WELL-KNOWN JOCKEY DEAD.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 21.—John McCarthy, the well-known jockey, died of consumption yesterday. McCarthy was 24 years old. His father him was a jockey. Andy, the brother of the deceased, is a well-known rider. John was considered a good jockey in the saddle and could have been rich and honored, but he preferred a wild life and was careless of his opportunities. Nevertheless, he rode for some noted stables and won some fine races. P. Lorillard and "Plunger" Walton took him to Europe, and he rode Giselle in some great contests.

He used to ride the great four-miler Ben Hill, was engaged by Cassidy & Co., and then took to jumping and piloted Lizzie D. over the hurdles. His last mounts were at Brighton Beach.

Joe came down here with Andy, hoping that the change of climate would benefit him, but he was beyond help and the end came.

The remains were taken to St. Patrick's Church to-day and thence to Metairie. They will eventually be transferred to the home of his relatives in the North.

SALZMAN STILL AT LARGE.

NEWARK, N. J., March 21.—Mrs. Mutter, who was brutally beaten at her home in Clinton Township early yesterday morning by Joseph Salzman, her husband's farm hand, was still alive and conscious this afternoon. Dr. Christian, who is attending her, thought he saw signs of improvement. He thinks she may live for two or three days. Her vitality is so great that hope of her recovery has not been abandoned entirely.

She is a sister of John Pinto, a well-known Newark shoe dealer. Mr. Pinto is very indignant because some physicians who were asked to attend the injured woman refused to do so for professional reasons, and he threatens to call their cases to the attention of the authorities.

Salzman is still at large, but the police are hopeful that he will be speedily captured. He is believed to have fled to New-York. County Prosecutor Crane has directed that neither labor nor expense be spared in his pursuit, and the police of all the neighboring cities are on the lookout for him.

RED BANK'S NEW ROAD.

RED BANK, N. J., March 21.—For two weeks there has been considerable talk in regard to running an electric railway between this place and Seabright. A meeting was held last night, and the organization of the company was effected. The following were elected Directors: Isaac H. Adlem, William T. Corlies, and Thomas Davis, Jr., of Red Bank; James Enright, Jr., of Oceanic, and C. T. Hobart and Charles H. White of New-York. The proposed road is to start at the drawbridge at Seabright and run to the Central station at Red Bank. It is thought that the trip will be made in about 18 minutes. Work has been begun to secure the right of way. The merchants and property owners generally are in favor of the scheme, and will give the right of way.

STABBED IN A SALOON ROW.

NEWARK, N. J., March 21.—A free fight in Frank Dean's saloon at 320 Market-street, Newark, resulted to-night in Harry Cole being stabbed in the neck. In the encounter were John Martin, a pugilist; James Fox, a well-known man about town, and Joseph Noonan, alias "The Bat." Noonan is in custody on suspicion of having done the stabbing. He is the man who some months ago shot a man on Market-street.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

NEWARK, N. J., March 21.—The New-Jersey Sons of the Revolution organized in Newark yesterday with Adjt.-Gen. Stryker as President. Among the well-known persons present were Julian Hawthorne, Gen. E. Burd Grubb, and Major G. B. Halsted. The object of the society is to perpetuate the memories of the Revolution. Letters from the Governors of 17 States were received signifying great sympathy with the movement.

IS IT A POLITICAL SCHEME?

THE ASSEMBLY TINKERING WITH THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL BOARD.

Many persons interested in the public schools of New-York are much concerned about Assembly Bill No. 311, the object of which is to change the manner in which the members of the city Board of Education are appointed. The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Thomas Smith, Jr., on Jan. 29. It was read twice, referred to the Committee on Public Education, reported for the consideration of the House in Committee of the Whole, and finally sent back to the Committee on Education, where it now is. It bears the title of "An act to better equalize representation in the Board of School Commissioners in the City of New-York." It provides that after the expiration of the terms of office of the present members of the board the Mayor shall so appoint to fill the vacancies that each Assembly district shall have in the board one representative who shall be an actual resident of the district.

Under the act passed in 1873, the power at present the selection of members of the board, the term of office of the 21 members is three years, and seven Commissionerships become vacant every year. The Mayor's term of office is only two years, so that it is impossible for any Mayor serving only one term to appoint more than 14 Commissioners. The object of this arrangement was to preserve the board, as far as possible, from falling under the control of any political faction. At the same time it assured at all times the presence of at least seven experienced Commissioners, who might be depended upon to check any unwise innovation in the school administration. As a matter of fact, no Mayor has made notoriously partisan appointments under this law, and no serious objection has been urged against it. The members of the board, it is generally admitted, have been representative men and women, who have undertaken the duties of office out of their interest in the schools.

It is pointed out that under the proposed arrangement representation in the School Board would be unfairly apportioned to the school population. For instance, 17 of the Assembly districts lie south of Forty-second-street, which would mean 17 of the 24 Commissioners, or more than two-thirds of the board would come from south of Forty-second-street, while the reports of the City Superintendents show that nearly 50 per cent. of the average school attendance is found north of Fortieth-street. Ten of the Assembly districts lie south of Sixteenth-street, where the school attendance is not nearly so large proportionately as it is in other parts of the city, and they would have but one representation in the board. The bill grants the Mayor no power which he does not possess now, but simply restricts him in the exercise of a discrimination which Mayors have had for 16 years.

The advocates of the present system assert that the bill is a scheme to turn the school administration into a political machine. They think that the pressure of politics in the districts would inevitably compel the appointment of mere politicians, to the exclusion of business men and school experts.

The Board of Education disburses annually about $4,000,000, and controls 4,000 teachers. They argue that this is altogether too great an interest to be put into the hands of politicians. Under the present system, they say, each Assembly district has practically two Commissioners. Each Commissioner is responsible for the proper administration of the schools in every part of the city. It is pointed out that if the Smith bill should become a law each district representative would probably become a school boss in his district for the distribution of school appointments and other petty patronage and the practical introduction of the spoils system in the whole school department.

It is also argued against the bill that the Board of Education is not a legislative body, and there is therefore no necessity for district representation to protect the people in any part of the city against the enactment of laws prejudicial to their interests.

AN OLD-TIME SEA CAPTAIN.

THE EARLY VOYAGES OF CAPT. EDWARD C. GARDNER OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 21.—The death of Capt. Edward C. Gardner of Middle Haddam, which has just occurred at his home in that place, recalls many interesting facts in relation to American shipping. The father of Capt. Gardner commanded a packet sloop plying between Providence and New-York long before the introduction of steam vessels and railroads. Young Gardner was trained under his father's directions, and developed a special fitness for command. He had scarcely attained his majority when he was placed in charge of a vessel on Lake Erie. Returning to New-York he took the command of the brig Henry Lee, and rapidly gained distinction as a seaman. He was transferred from the Lee to the ship Grafton, which sailed between New-York and Chinese ports. Subsequently he was the master of the Candace, the Celestial, the Intrepid, and the Asteria, finally being assigned to the noted clipper ship, the Comet, with which he made a number of successful voyages from New-York to San Francisco. The Comet was a fast sailer, and during the California gold excitement, 40 years ago, her freight commissions and passage money on one trip from New-York to the Golden Gate amounted to $120,000. The vessel loaded at the rate of $1.25 per cubic foot for freightage. The return passage to New-York by way of Cape Horn was made in 76 days, being a marvelous record at that time.

Capt. Gardner's last command was a side-wheel steamer, which he ran from New-York to Hong-Kong, and engaged with it afterward in the development of trade to China. He retired a number of years ago with a handsome competence, settling at Middle Haddam. His death removes one of the last of the famous seamen who have lived in the Connecticut River Valley during the past half century.

NOTES FROM YALE.

NEW-HAVEN, March 21.—The Yale Baseball Association has in training a second university nine, to be called the consolidated nine, from which to develop players, and from which to draw men for the first nine. This team will be under direct control of the university team, and will sometimes be sent to fulfill return engagements with clubs of lesser standing. Peter, '90, will be Captain of the new team, playing at second base. King, '89, is the manager. The other players assigned are McClung, catcher; Traver, pitcher; Day, first base; Harvey, third base; Graves, short stop; Parker, left field; Stokes or Franeke, centre field, and Norman McClintock, right field. Some of these are substitutes on the university nine.

The university nine has already made dates for several games with the New-Haven team. On Saturday the nine will play a practice game with the Plainvilles on the Yale field, with Dalzell and Foote for the battery.

The Divinity School students are organizing a nine to meet the teams of the Law School and the other professional departments. The battery is Ritchie, pitcher, and Penrose, catcher. Other candidates are Dickerman, Fellows, Brooks, Taylor, Nichols, Craig, and Peabody for the infield, and Loshlin, Edgcutis, Wyman, Whiting, and Richmond for the outfield. Taylor is in the lead for Captain, as he was notedly successful as Captain of the Amherst nine. Penrose has had training as a catcher at Princeton.

The 10 leaders in the open amateur contests for the gold medal offered by the Yale Athletic Association are: Lenihan, '89, 8.; 21 points; Robinson, '90, 19 points; Williams, '91, 17 points; Lloyd, '91, 17 points; Hinkley, '89, 13 points; Walker, '89, 11 points; Sherman, '89, 10 points; Elcox, M. S., 10 points; Ryder, '91, 9 points; Bacon, '89, 9 points.

Prof. Wells of Sheffield Scientific School will sail for Europe Saturday. His classes will be taken by Prof. Penfield.

A NEW COLLEGE SOCIETY.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 21.—The organization of a secret university society at Yale is well advanced, and the erection of a building for the fraternity will doubtless be effected during the Summer. A delegation from the university, including a representative from the Sheffield Scientific School, was in this week in conference with the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell of the corporation concerning the project. The membership of the society will include men from all the university departments, bringing the members together on a broader footing. While the idea of the society is new at Yale, similar organizations are in successful development in other universities.

At the meeting of the corporation in May the successor of the Rev. Dr. Perrin will be elected. Dr. Perrin was one of the victims of the Park Central Hotel disaster in this city. He was one of the most conservative and influential of the clerical members of the corporation.

COMMISSIONERS DO FAIR WORK.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 21.—The third report of the Commissioners of Adjustment appointed under the Martin act to adjust all arrearages of taxes, improvement assessments &c., was filed yesterday. Thus far arrearages amounting to $77,000 have been reported, and already $30,000 has been paid into the City Treasury, though no sales under the act have been held. The expenses of the commission have so far been only $5,000. One-third of the city's territory has been covered, and when the task is completed the amounts collected will reach a large figure, as the most densely settled portions of the city are yet to be reported on.

The first sale under the act will be held soon, the time for payment at 6 per cent. interest of taxes reported six months ago having expired.

COAL PRODUCTION IN THE SOUTH.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 21.—The *Tradesman* has compiled a table from official reports of each of the Southern States showing the coal production in 1888. The total production in West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia, Arkansas, and Texas in 1888 was 16,901,567 tons, valued at the mines at $19,616,977, against a total production of 15,245,743 tons in 1887, valued at $16,888,823.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICES.

SOME OF THE CANDIDATES FOR FEDERAL PAP IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, March 21.—The aspirants for the Internal Revenue Collectorship in this district, which is composed of Connecticut and Rhode Island, include Stephen Goodrich and Joseph Dawson of this city, H. Wales Lines of Meriden, William H. Pierpont of New-Haven, and ex-Collector Rhodes of the old Rhode Island district. Mr. Goodrich is an intimate friend of Gov. Bulkeley and has been identified with Hartford politics for a number of years. He is prominent in business circles and has a strong backing in the city and State.

Mr. Dawson has been in the field from the outset. He was a deputy under Collector Selden, and has had experience in the revenue service in the South. An attempt was made by the moonshiners to assassinate him while he was in the Southern service, resulting in the permanent loss of the use of his left arm.

H. Wales Lines was the unsuccessful candidate for Congress in the Second District last Fall. He was one of the original advocates of Senator Platt's nomination in 1879, and it was largely due to his management that the caucus nomination was finally carried for Mr. Platt. From that time till now Mr. Lines has been in politics in the State and is recognized as a leader among the Republicans of New-Haven County. There were a great many mutterings about his management during the campaign last Fall, and charges of disloyalty have been made against him so far as the Presidential ticket was concerned. But no proof has been offered substantiating the charge that he sold out the Electoral ticket for the advancement of his own ambition.

The candidacy of William H. Pierpont of New-Haven has been looked upon with favor by the Grand Army in the State. He holds the office of Department Commander, and is the only veteran in the contest. Mr. Pierpont left the service a private and rose to the rank of Captain. He was one of the most conservative and influential of the clerical members of the corporation.

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BACK TO PRIVATE LIFE.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 21.—The Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson arrived with his family from Washington yesterday and will resume his residence here and his partnership with James R. Ewing, which terminated when he accepted the appointment of Second Assistant Postmaster-General, from which he was later promoted to be First Assistant.

THE FIRST DAY OF SPRING.

RAIN AND SNOW IN NEW-YORK AND HEAVY GALES OUT AT SEA.

According to the almanac, yesterday was the first day of Spring, but all day long the storm anything but Springlike continued. Sometimes it rained, sometimes it snowed, the rain getting the upper hand late in the afternoon. The thermometer during the day did not go below 34° above zero.

The mouth of the harbor was shrouded in the densest sort of fog, mist, and snow yesterday. Not a single vessel was reported as arrived during the day, and it was late in the afternoon when the steamship Indiana and a sailing vessel were sighted at anchor off the Bar. The ferryboats and river steamers also had great difficulty in threading their way through the clouds of mist and flurries of snow that almost continually filled the air. The wind and temperature were not sufficiently severe, however, to delay traffic in any of the river men.

The heavy storm which had been raging near Cape Hatteras moved up the coast yesterday, and New-York missed it by a hair. At Block Island the wind blew at the rate of 48 miles an hour. The wind was very heavy all along the coast to the north, and was accompanied by rain and snow. Telegraphic communication was interfered with to some extent.

The indications are that, so far as New-York is concerned, the storm will have spent itself by to-day.

On Staten Island the storm was even worse than in the city. The tide yesterday morning at South Beach was the highest seen in many years, while the prevailing northeast winds caused a heavy surf to roll upon the beach. At 9 o'clock the water broke over the embankment. The sea washed into the several hotels along the beach, doing considerable damage. At Mrs. Miller's hotel the water was level with the piazza and the building was in imminent danger of destruction. At the South Beach Hotel the ocean played havoc, flooding the barroom and tearing away the piazza. The waves were carried out to sea. Gebhard's Dock was entirely submerged.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 21.—Extremely high tides prevailed this morning along the shore at this place. The lowlands at Elizabethport were covered with water, which surrounded many dwellings, the inhabitants of which were imprisoned in their houses until the tide receded.

The Newark meadows were flooded and trains on the Newark and Elizabeth Branch ran through water which covered the roadbed to a depth of several inches.

A similar state of things prevailed, it was reported, on the Long Branch Railroad, and trains were much delayed.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 21.—The waves for the past two days have been steadily undermining the buildings on the inner side of the board walk, particularly at the lower end, from Michigan-avenue down, and when the terrible flood tide of furious waves of last night swept on shore they collapsed in numbers. The storm continued to-day and the tide at noon was the highest here for years. Bathhouses, pavilions, and other small structures near the beach have been demolished, and the board walk from Massasipi to Michigan-avenue has been washed away. All along the beach and for fully 300 feet up the ocean avenues débris is strewn on all sides, while at the lower end it is piled up at some points to a height of 10 feet.

At Pacific-avenue Prof. Jones, a corn doctor, who owns a small shanty, was in bed when the waves struck his place and demolished it. He had a miraculous escape. Three families at the same time just succeeded in making their exit through the rear doors when their houses succumbed to the waves. Among the places destroyed or badly wrecked are the houses of C. J. Kelly and Mrs. Priestly, Pulitzer's bathhouses and pavilion, Philip Fitzpatrick's saloon and bathhouses, Johnson's, Wilson's, and Conway's bathhouses, Bowker's pavilion, Ewaid's photograph gallery, Bowker's Commercial House, Leedom's pavilion, William A. Lee & Son's bathhouses and pavilions, and Kidd's photograph gallery. The sea has washed all around the outbuildings of the Children's Seashore Home, and if to-night's tide equals the one now receding the entire building will be swept away.

At South Atlantic the Elephant Hotel was undermined. It is in danger of being wrecked.

SOME BUDDING ORATORS.

MEN OF YALE WHO HAVE BEEN SELECTED TO TALK.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 21.—The speakers for the Junior exhibition are: Roger Sherman Baldwin, New-Haven, "Cardinal Lavigerie"; Yale Kneeland, Brooklyn, "Henry Ward Beecher in England in 1863"; John Crosby, Minneapolis, "Rochester"; John Day Jackson, New-York, "Voltaire's Influence on Liberalism in France"; Lewis Schofield Haslam, Stamford, Conn., "Julian the Apostate"; George Arthur Hurd, New-York, "Alphonse Daudet"; Walter Aiden De Camp, Cincinnati, "Walt Whitman"; Wolcott Webster Ellsworth, Hartford, "Some Conceptions of Job's Author."

The prize this year will be the income of a fund of $2,600 established in 1888 in memory of Henry James Ten Eyck, '79.

At the exercises of the Yale Divinity School on anniversary day, May 15, the following will speak: Theodore D. Bacon, New-Haven; Harlan Creedman, York, Me.; George F. Eastman, Framingham, Mass.; Albert W. Hitchcock, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Robert M. Hogue, Philadelphia; Stanley D. Ormsbee, Tuscola, Mich.; Manasseh G. Papazian, Aintab, Turkey; Charles B. N. Pease, Buskirk's, N. Y.; Henry T. Stauffer, Denver, Col.; Frank R. Shipman, Hartford; James H. Tufts, Monson, Mass.; Henry W. Tuttle, Ottaco, N. Y., and Daniel A. Walker of Auburndale, Mass.

The valedictorian of the Senior Class will be William A. McQuaid of New-Haven. Horace F. Walker of Detroit will deliver the salutatory.

A PLAINTIFF'S EYES BLACKENED.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 21.—John H. Patterson, ex-Sheriff of Monmouth County, made a note for $760 17 years ago and secured the indorsement of his brother, C. Ewing Patterson, and William A. Conover of Red Bank. The note was protested and Conover paid it. In 1876 he secured a judgment against Patterson for $800. Patterson was appointed State Prison Keeper three years ago at a salary of $5,000 a year. Conover tried to get his money from both Pattersons, but they insisted that the debt had been paid. Conover took the case into the courts, and Frank McDermitt, a Master in Chancery, was assigned to take evidence.

To-day the State Prison Keeper, his brother, who is now Deputy County Clerk, and Mr. Conover, were giving their testimony in the office of Mr. McDermitt, when, according to Conover's story, C. Ewing Patterson charged Conover with having sworn to a lie. Conover denied this and accused Patterson of the same offense. One word brought on another, when C. Ewing Patterson struck Conover, while the latter was defending himself. John H. Patterson, going to his brother's assistance, Conover's eyes were blackened and he was otherwise injured about the face. Conover will begin criminal proceedings against the two Pattersons.

THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 21.—The Grand Lodge of Masons of Georgia will meet in annual session in Atlanta on the last Tuesday in April. The Grand Lodge is composed of 60 chapters throughout the State. Preliminary arrangements will be made for the triennial convocation of the Grand Lodge, which will be held here during the last two weeks of October.

The general Grand Lodge consists of the four principal officers of the different Grand Lodges of the States and Territories. It is expected that between 400 and 500 Masons from every State and Territory in the Union will be present when the meeting is called to order. This will be the first time in the history of the country that this body has met in the South.

TASCOTT FOUND AGAIN.

CHIO, Cal., March 21.—Officers are here from Sacramento with a private detective from San Francisco. They have made several secret excursions from here to the large vineyards of Senator Stanford at Vina. A week ago a stranger applied for work there, which was given him.

It was rumored among the men that the stranger was Tascott, the murderer of Millionaire Snell. The description of the stranger and that of Tascott tallied in many particulars. One of the men at the vineyard informed the supposed Tascott that officers were looking for him, and he disappeared yesterday and is presumed to be hiding in the mountains. Officers are conducting a thorough search.

VIRGINIA WANTS IMMIGRANTS.

DANVILLE, Va., March 21.—An enthusiastic convention, composed of delegates from each county in this district, was held here to-day in favor of immigration. A number of speeches advocating a united effort was made, and a resolution adopted which declared that this convention appreciates and is highly gratified to know that so many persons from the Northern and Northwestern States are seeking homes in Virginia, and that so many have bought homes and settled here. They extend an earnest invitation to others to visit the district and examine for themselves the great advantages offered by the delightful climate and cheap, fertile lands.

BACK TO PRIVATE LIFE.

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THE GREAT COPPER SWINDLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a rule it is neither wise, generous, nor prettasle to kick dead dogs. The copper syndicate is such an infernal dead dog and has become so offensive to the financial and commercial nostrils of the world that the only wise thing to do is to help to bury it from the surface. Countries, like individuals, are apt to mistake their genius. It is a well-known fact that Richelieu considered himself a greater poet than statesman. Rossini insisted on being a greater singer than composer, and similes of the same kind could be cited by the thousand. Now, then, the French during the last 40 years have put their pretensions as great financiers far above their abilities. The genius of France is decidedly of a reflined nature—supreme in taste and in all that makes life; "selon que le laste," a delightful effervescence. What would the world do without French restaurants, hairdressers, man milliners, bal-masques, and variety shows! In all these the French show their genius. Yet such a volatile people are actually trying to lead the world in finance, the first principal of which is solidity and not brilliancy.

The latest brilliant financial idea that sprang like a full-equipped Mercury out of the forehead of M. Secretan was the copper corner. Strange to say, in all this awful copper share and bank hubbub we do not hear even the name of M. Secretan mentioned. It looks as if the deluded victims feel ashamed of the originator. To them it is something like the electric sugar refining scheme, only on a more gigantic scale. But the object of the article to-day is not to dwell on this French copper "omelet soufflé." Let me show the wrong, the swindle, and the folly of our tariff system.

The American copper producers went into a contract with a French syndicate for the purpose of regulating the production of copper, and also to establish the price thereof. All at once, after a year or so of this happy combination, the bubble burst, and the price of copper has within a month fallen in London from £80 a ton to £40. This very day the copper, brass, and metal manufacturers of Birmingham, Germany can buy and do buy our American copper at about 9½ cents a pound. But our American copper and brass manufacturers have to pay at least 13 cents to 13½ cents per pound for spot copper. Now, why in the world should our own copper be from 3½ cents to 4 cents a pound dearer in New-York than in London? Simply because there is 4 cents duty on copper.

During the calendar year 1888 we exported to Europe no less than 31,664,046 pounds of American-produced copper. Now, my dear readers and my dear fellow-citizens, please understand me right. I hold that as long as Americans are on equal terms with the rest of the world as to price for such a raw material as copper there is no right or reason to grumble. But it considers an outrage for a Frenchman, or a syndicate of Frenchmen and Englishmen, to have the power, which the tariff and only the tariff gives them, to make Americans pay 3 or 4 cents a pound higher for American-produced copper than it is sold for in London and Paris.

The preduction of copper in America was in 1888, say, in round numbers, 250,000,000 pounds. We shipped some 32,000,000 pounds to Europe and made our home manufacturers, or rather consumers, of copper, pay, say, at the lowest, 3 cents a pound, a tribute on 208,000,000 pounds, to be divided among the French, English, and American producers jointly, or, say, in dollars, some $4,560,000. Of course, the first function and object of a tariff is revenue. Well, then, the revenue from copper in 1888 was in 1888 $17 05. We actually needed this revenue. But the French, English, and American "combine," taking advantage of the tariff, imposes an enormous tax on the consumers of American copper, and now when by chance the rest of the world can buy copper at 9½ cents a pound, our tariff steps in and makes the home manufacturer pay 13½ cents. After a statement so clear, I appeal to all honest and int

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, March 21—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	139	139	138½	138½	85
American Cotton	30	30	30	30	100
American Tel. & Co.	83	83	83	83	175
American Tobacco	119	119	119	119	100
Atch., T. & S. Fe	46¾	47	45¾	46	13,650
Atlantic & Pac.	7	7	7	7	100
Boston & Me.	200	200	200	200	100
Cameron Coal	32½	32½	32½	32½	100
Canadian Southern	57½	57½	56	56	800
Ches. & Ohio	17	17½	16¾	17	7,911
C. & O. 1st pf.	81	81	80	80	1,230
C. & O. 2d pf.	31½	32	31½	32	540
Chi. Gas Trust	48½	48½	47¾	47¾	24,963
Chi. & N. W.	104¾	106	103¾	104¾	14,900
C. R. & Q.	93½	94	93½	94	16,792
C. B. & St. P.	73½	73½	73	73	14,968
C. M. & St. P. pf.	99	100	98¾	100	1,780
C. & I. & Pac.	69¾	71	69¾	71	7,182
C. St. L. & C.	109	109	108¾	109¾	773
Cleve. & Pitts.	157	157	157	157	40
C., C., C. & I.	70¾	71¾	70¾	71	1,125
Colorado Coal	31½	31½	31½	31½	100
Col., H. V. & Tol.	24½	25	24½	25	400
Col. & H. Coal	17	17	17	17	200
Chi. & East Ill.	41	41½	41	41½	200
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	96	96	96	96	100
Consol. Gas Co.	83½	83½	83½	83½	200
Del. & Hudson	132½	133	132½	133	400
Del., Lack. & W.	138½	138½	138½	138½	10,636
Den., R. G. & W.	17½	17½	17½	17½	130
Denver & R. G.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	100
Den. & Rio G. pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	400
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	21¾	21¾	21	21¼	545
E. T., V. & G.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	2,705
Green Bay & W.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	100
Homestake	11	11	11	11	100
Illinois Central	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	280
Iowa Central pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	100
Keely Motor	6	6	6	6	10
Lake Erie & W.	17	17½	17	17½	800
Lake Erie & W. pf.	54¾	55¼	54¾	55¼	1,200
Lake Shore	100¾	101	100¾	101	3,560
Louis. & Nash.	60¾	60¾	60	60¾	3,900
Louis., N. A. & C.	42½	42½	42½	42½	100
Manhattan con.	98	98½	97¾	98½	1,651
Manx. Nat. cert.	26½	27	26½	27	190
Mil., L. S. & W.	79¼	79¾	79¼	79¾	300
Missouri Pacific	68¾	68¾	67¾	68¼	3,650
Mo., Kan. & T.	13	13	13	13	10
Nash., C. & St. L.	92¼	92¼	91¾	92¼	900
N. J. Central	94¼	95	94¼	95	760
N. Y. Central	106¾	107	106¾	107	700
*Nat. Lead Trust	21¾	21¾	21	21	2,900
N. Y. & N. Eng.	44¼	44¼	43¾	44	6,420
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¾	225
N. Y., L. & W.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	30
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	2,453
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67	67	67	67	25
N. Y., S. & W.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	100
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	100
Nort. & West. pf.	49¾	51¾	49¾	49¾	1,600
Northern Pacific	26	26	25¾	26	300
Northern Pac. pf.	59¾	60¾	59¾	60¾	4,418
Ohio & Miss.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	300
Ontario Mining	33	33	33	33	100
Ontario & West.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	500
Oregon Imp.	53	53	53	53	100
Oregon R. & N.	95¾	97	95	96¾	975
Oregon Trans.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	700
Oregon & Trans.	32¾	33¾	32¾	32¾	2,925
Pacific Mail	36	36¼	36	36¼	450
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	100
Phil. & Reading	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼	19,450
Phila. Gas	75	75	75	75	200
P., Ft. W. & C.	144¾	144¾	143¾	143¾	85
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	176½	177	176½	177	535
P., C. Co. rights	19	19¼	19	19¼	1,080
Pitts., McK. & Y.	105	105	105	105	15
Quicksilver	5	5	5¾	5¾	200
Rich. & Alle.	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	100
Rich. & W. P.	25¾	25¾	24¾	25¾	3,405
Rich. & W. P. pf.	78¾	79	78¾	79	200
R., W. & O.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	20
St. L. & S. F.	22¾	22¾	22	22¾	500
St. L. & S. F. pf.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	200
St. P. & Omaha	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	200
St. P. & Omaha pf.	91	91	91	91	108
St. P., M. & M.	98	98	98	98	100
*Sugar Ref. Co.	85¾	85¾	84	85¾	3,275
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¾	40	39¾	39¾	4,300
Texas Pacific	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	1,000
Union Pacific	19	19	18¾	18¾	890
Union Pacific	63¾	64	63¾	63¾	9,560
U. S. Express	89¼	90¼	89¼	90¼	18
Utah Central	30	30	30	30	100
W., St. L. & P.	13¾	13¾	13	13	800
West. Union Tel.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¾	3,815
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	64¾	65¼	64¾	65¼	1,500
Total sales					226,334

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. con. 6s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	$8,000
At. & Pac. inc.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	1,000
At. & Pac. 4s	80¾	81	80¾	81	18,000
Beech Creek 1st.	89	89	89	89	9,000
B., R. T. & W. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	7,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st col. tr. 5s	83	83	83	83	4,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
C., A. & T. 1st	104	104	104	104	1,000
*Canada So. 1st	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼	6,000
Canada So. 2d	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	5,000
C. P. of 1886	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	6,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	61,000
Ches. & O. col. A.	118	118	118	118	1,000
Chi. & Mil. 1st	122	122	122	122	1,000
L. S. & W. 7s	132	132	132	132	2,000
Chicago Gas 1st	93	95	93	94¼	281,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	9,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s	104	104	104	104	1,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	11,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	5,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st, 6s	86	86¾	86	86¼	153,000
Den. S. F. & P. 1st	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	10,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	11,000
Eq. Gas of Chi. 1st	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1,000
Ells. & Big S. 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	9,000
Erie 2d con.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	93¾	94	93	93	30,000
Georgia Pac. 1st	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	3,000
Ga. Pac. 2d con. 6s	78¾	79	78¾	78¾	4,000
Ga. Pac. Inc. 5s	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	1,500
Green B. & W. 1st	83	83	83	83	2,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	112	111	111	111	8,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. g. 6s	80	80¼	80	80	10,000
Hoosatonic 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	3,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1952	101	101	101	101	5,000
L. S. & W. 1st pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1,000
Iron Mountain 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
Kan. Pacific 6s	114	114	114	114	5,000
Kan. & Texas con.	89	89	88¾	88¾	6,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s	52	52	52	52	41,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	55	55	55	55¼	48,000
L. & N. col. tr. 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	15,000
L. & N. 2d, St. L.	62	62	62	62	1,000
L., N. A. & Chi. con.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	8,000
Mex. Mex. 1st, 6s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	10,000
Minn. Union 6s	112	112	112	112	3,000
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	3,000
Missouri Pac. 2d	105	105	105	105	1,000
M. & Ohio gen. 6s	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	5,000
N. Y. gen. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¾	3,000
N. J. C. 1st 7s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, 5s	135¾	135¾	135¼	135¾	1,000
N. Y. C. 4s st. L.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	12,000
N. Y. O. & W. 1st	111	111	111	111	2,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5,000
N. W. 35 yr. db. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	9,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	1,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	2,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s	105	105	104¾	104¾	9,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	106¼	106¼	105¾	106¼	28,000
Peo. & W. 1st	82¾	82¾	82	82	2,000
Philadelphia 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	6,000
P., D. & E. 2d	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81¾	82¼	81¾	82¼	10,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	68¾	69¼	68¾	68¾	45,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¼	41,000
Read. gen. 4s	92	92¾	92	92¾	133,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	18,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	60,000
Rock Island 5s	104¾	105	104¾	105	72,000
St. L. & Chi. con.	39	39¼	39	39¼	6,000
St. L., N. O. & O. C. & T. 6s	85	85	85	85	3,000
St. P. & Om. con.	121½	121½	121½	121½	3,000
St. P. & Dul. 1st	106	106	106	106	3,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
St. P., W. M. 5s	100	100	100	100	10,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st col. tr. 5s	97¼	97¼	97	97	20,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, Mont. 4s	88	88	88	88	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st	113½	113½	113¾	113½	2,000
San A. & A. P. 6s	85	87¾	85	87¾	6,000
So. Carolina 2d	53	53	53	53	15,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st	98	98	97¾	97¾	7,000
Texas Pac. 1st	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	21,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	35	35	34¾	34¾	20,000
T., A. A. & G. T. 1st	106	106	106	106	2,000
T., A. A. & N. M. 1st	107	107	107	107	1,000
T. St. L. & K. City 1st	103	103	103	103	26,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	113¾	114	113¾	114	10,000
U. P., L. & C. 1st	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	5,000
Union Pacific	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	11,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	99	99	98¼	98¼	17,000
West. Union tr. 5s	102¼	102¼	102	102¾	14,000
Total sales					$1,686,500

*Including $3,000 at 109, seller 30. †Including $3,000 at 85¾, seller 20, and $15,000 at 85¼, seller 10. ‡Unlisted. §Seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amador	1.65	1.95	1.65	1.85	100
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,000
Barcelona	.60	.60	.60	.60	2,000
Bullion	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	100
Brunswick	.09	.09	.08	.09	200
Belle	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	500
Caledonia & H.	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	100
Colchis	2.50	2.60	2.50	2.50	600
Con. Imperial	.87	.87	.87	.87	1,400
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.62½	8.62½	8.62½	8.62½	100
Excelsior	.68	.68	.68	.68	200
El Oriste	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.10	900
Hale & Norcross	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	200
Horn Silver	1.20	1.25	1.20	1.25	400
Hoiyoke	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,300
Iron Hill	.15	.15	.15	.15	700
Middle Bar	.29	.29	.29	.29	500
Maclean	5.50	5.60	5.50	5.60	200
Mutual S. & M.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	200
Orient & Miller	.05	.05	.05	.05	5,000
Plymouth	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	15
Plutus	.94	.94	.94	.94	500
Rappahannock	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Saint Tammi	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Satge Tun. certs.	.60	.60	.60	.60	1,700
Sullivan Con.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Sierra Nevada	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	100
Shoshone	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
Union Copper	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.25	200
Yellow Jacket	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	100
Total sales					$1,855

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Cotton Oil	55¾	56¾	55¾	56¾	490
Atch., T. & S. F.	46¾	47¾	46	46¾	10,960
Cameron Coal	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	100
Chi. Gas Trust	48¼	48¾	46¾	47¾	3,410
Con. Ber. & Q.	95¾	95¾	94	95¼	18,070
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	91	91¾	90¾	91¾	5,660
Cum. Southern	52¾	53	52¾	53	600
Chi. & N. W.	104¾	105¾	103¾	104¾	7,700
General of M. J.	54¼	55	54¼	55	500
Colorado Coal	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	100
C., C. & I.	109	109	109	109	100
Del., L. & W.	138	138	138	138	1,000
Den. & R. G.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	100
Den. & R. G. W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
Erie	21	21¾	21	21¾	4,300
Illinois Central	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	100
Lake Shore	100¾	101	100¾	101	1,000
Louis. & Nash.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	1,000
Manhattan Con.	98	98¼	97¾	98¼	1,000
Mich. Cent.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	100
Minn. & St. L.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	100
Missouri Pac.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	100
Mobile & Ohio	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	300
N. Y. Central	106¾	107	106¾	107	1,000
N. Y. & N. Eng.	44¼	44¼	44	44¼	1,000
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	100
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67	67	67	67	100
N. Y., S. & W.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	100
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	100
Nort. & West. pf.	49¾	51¾	49¾	49¾	1,600
Northern Pacific	26	26	25¾	26	300
Northern Pac. pf.	59¾	60¾	59¾	60¾	4,418
Ohio & Miss.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	300
Ontario Mining	33	33	33	33	100
Ontario & West.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	500
Oregon Imp.	53	53	53	53	100
Oregon R. & N.	95¾	97	95	96¾	975
Oregon Trans.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	700
Oregon & Trans.	32¾	33¾	32¾	32¾	2,925
Pacific Mail	36	36¼	36	36¼	450
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	100
Phil. & Reading	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼	19,450
Phila. Gas	75	75	75	75	200
P., Ft. W. & C.	144¾	144¾	143¾	143¾	85
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	176½	177	176½	177	535
P., C. Co. rights	19	19¼	19	19¼	1,080
Pitts., McK. & Y.	105	105	105	105	15
Quicksilver	5	5	5¾	5¾	200
Rich. & Alle.	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	100
Rich. & W. P.	25¾	25¾	24¾	25¾	3,405
Rich. & W. P. pf.	78¾	79	78¾	79	200
R., W. & O.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	20
St. L. & S. F.	22¾	22¾	22	22¾	500
St. L. & S. F. pf.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	200
St. P. & Omaha	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	200
St. P. & Omaha pf.	91	91	91	91	108
St. P., M. & M.	98	98	98	98	100
*Sugar Ref. Co.	85¾	85¾	84	85¾	3,275
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¾	40	39¾	39¾	4,300
Texas Pacific	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	1,000
Union Pacific	19	19	18¾	18¾	890
Union Pacific	63¾	64	63¾	63¾	9,560
U. S. Express	89¼	90¼	89¼	90¼	18
Utah Central	30	30	30	30	100
W., St. L. & P.	13¾	13¾	13	13	800
West. Union Tel.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¾	3,815
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	64¾	65¼	64¾	65¼	1,500
Total sales					226,334

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. con. 6s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	$8,000
At. & Pac. inc.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	1,000
At. & Pac. 4s	80¾	81	80¾	81	18,000
Beech Creek 1st.	89	89	89	89	9,000
B., R. T. & W. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	7,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st col. tr. 5s	83	83	83	83	4,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
C., A. & T. 1st	104	104	104	104	1,000
*Canada So. 1st	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼	6,000
Canada So. 2d	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	5,000
C. P. of 1886	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	6,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	61,000
Ches. & O. col. A.	118	118	118	118	1,000
Chi. & Mil. 1st	122	122	122	122	1,000
L. S. & W. 7s	132	132	132	132	2,000
Chicago Gas 1st	93	95	93	94¼	281,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	9,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s	104	104	104	104	1,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	11,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	5,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st, 6s	86	86¾	86	86¼	153,000
Den. S. F. & P. 1st	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	10,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	11,000
Eq. Gas of Chi. 1st	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1,000
Ells. & Big S. 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	9,000
Erie 2d con.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	93¾	94	93	93	30,000
Georgia Pac. 1st	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	3,000
Ga. Pac. 2d con. 6s	78¾	79	78¾	78¾	4,000
Ga. Pac. Inc. 5s	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	1,500
Green B. & W. 1st	83	83	83	83	2,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	112	111	111	111	8,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. g. 6s	80	80¼	80	80	10,000
Hoosatonic 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	3,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1952	101	101	101	101	5,000
L. S. & W. 1st pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1,000
Iron Mountain 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
Kan. Pacific 6s	114	114	114	114	5,000
Kan. & Texas con.	89	89	88¾	88¾	6,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s	52	52	52	52	41,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	55	55	55	55¼	48,000
L. & N. col. tr. 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	15,000
L. & N. 2d, St. L.	62	62	62	62	1,000
L., N. A. & Chi. con.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	8,000
Mex. Mex. 1st, 6s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	10,000
Minn. Union 6s	112	112	112	112	3,000
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	3,000
Missouri Pac. 2d	105	105	105	105	1,000
M. & Ohio gen. 6s	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	5,000
N. Y. gen. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¾	3,000
N. J. C. 1st 7s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, 5s	135¾	135¾	135¼	135¾	1,000
N. Y. C. 4s st. L.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	12,000
N. Y. O. & W. 1st	111	111	111	111	2,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5,000
N. W. 35 yr. db. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	9,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	1,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	2,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s	105	105	104¾	104¾	9,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	106¼	106¼	105¾	106¼	28,000
Peo. & W. 1st	82¾	82¾	82	82	2,000
Philadelphia 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	6,000
P., D. & E. 2d	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81¾	82¼	81¾	82¼	10,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	68¾	69¼	68¾	68¾	45,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¼	41,000
Read. gen. 4s	92	92¾	92	92¾	133,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	18,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	60,000
Rock Island 5s	104¾	105	104¾	105	72,000
St. L. & Chi. con.	39	39¼	39	39¼	6,000
St. L., N. O. & O. C. & T. 6s	85	85	85	85	3,000
St. P. & Om. con.	121½	121½	121½	121½	3,000
St. P. & Dul. 1st	106	106	106	106	3,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
St. P., W. M. 5s	100	100	100	100	10,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st col. tr. 5s	97¼	97¼	97	97	20,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, Mont. 4s	88	88	88	88	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st	113½	113½	113¾	113½	2,000
San A. & A. P. 6s	85	87¾	85	87¾	6,000
So. Carolina 2d	53	53	53	53	15,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st	98	98	97¾	97¾	7,000
Texas Pac. 1st	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	21,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	35	35	34¾	34¾	20,000
T., A. A. & G. T. 1st	106	106	106	106	2,000
T., A. A. & N. M. 1st	107	107	107	107	1,000
T. St. L. & K. City 1st	103	103	103	103	26,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	113¾	114	113¾	114	10,000
U. P., L. & C. 1st	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	5,000
Union Pacific	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	11,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	99	99	98¼	98¼	17,000
West. Union tr. 5s	102¼	102¼	102	102¾	14,000
Total sales					$1,686,500

*Including $3,000 at 109, seller 30. †Including $3,000 at 85¾, seller 20, and $15,000 at 85¼, seller 10. ‡Unlisted. §Seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amador	1.65	1.95	1.65	1.85	100
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,000
Barcelona	.60	.60	.60	.60	2,000
Bullion	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	100
Brunswick	.09	.09	.08	.09	200
Belle	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	500
Caledonia & H.	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	100
Colchis	2.50	2.60	2.50	2.50	600
Con. Imperial	.87	.87	.87

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Considerable business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, March 21, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the five-story house, with lot $1.6 by irregular by 47.1 by 91, 9 Christopher-st., north side, 113 feet west of Greenwich-st., for $54,750, to Anthony Reickhardt; two-story and three-story dwellings, with lot 25 by 90, 14 Barrow-st., north side, east of Bleecker-st., sold for $13,000, to J. Hickson; five-story building, with lot 25 by 100, 6 Jones-st., east side, 54.6 feet south of West 4th-st., sold for $27,200, to M. Kahn.

Thomas C. Smith sold at public auction the four-story brick building and two three-story brick buildings, with plot of land 134.3 by 99.2 by 133.11 by 100, 156 to 160 Hester-st., southeast corner of (108 and 110) Mott-st., for $82,250, to P. Nathan and Peter Wagner, and two four-story tenements, with lots each 25 by 102.2, 321 and 323 East 80th-st., north side, 300 feet east of 2d-av., sold for $26,000, to Mr. Rock.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Executors, sold two four-story brick tenements, with lot 25 by 103.3, 287 West 15th-st., north side, 437 feet west of 7th-av., for $21,400, to A. Susmann; five-story brick tenement, with lot 24.10 by 98.9, 216 West 29th-st., south side, 225 feet west of 7th-av., sold for $22,500, to R. S. Bonnell; five-story stone-front building, with lot 33.9 by 94 by irregular by 90, 66 Thompson-st., east side, 192 feet north of Broome-st., sold for $31,250, to R. Jacobs; frame cottage, with lot 50 by 102.3, 209 and 211 West 83d-st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th-av., sold for $11,300, to Mary M. Parsons; one lot, 25.8 by 100, on 8th-av., northeast corner of 97th-st., for $17,000, to P. H. Dugro; one lot, 25 by 100, on 8th-av., adjoining above, for $9,600, to Thomas Ross; two lots, each 25 by 100, adjoining above, for $18,200, to B. P. Fairchild; one lot, 25.8 by 100, on 8th-av., southeast corner of 88th-st., for $15,000, to P. H. Dugro; one lot, 25 by 100, on 8th-av., adjoining above, for $9,300, to Thomas Ross; two lots, each 25 by 100, on 8th-av., adjoining above, for $18,200, to M. Steinhardt; one lot, 25 by 100.6, on 87th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 8th-av., for $8,450, to E. N. Thomas; eight lots, each 25 by 100, adjoining above, for $68,600, to Ottinger Brothers; one lot, 25 by 100.8, on 88th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 8th-av., for $7,400, to Thomas Ross; three lots, each 25 by 100.8, adjoining above, for $21,990, to Ottinger Brothers; five lots, each 25 by 100.8, adjoining above, for $37,975, to Seun Brothers; one lot, 25 by 100, on 8th-av., southwest corner of 101st-st., for $15,000, to John Lindley; one lot, 25 by 100, on 8th-av., adjoining above, for $10,950, to Mary M. Parsons; two lots, each 25 by 100, adjoining above, for $18,500, to Samuel McMillan; and one lot on 130th-st., running through to 140th-st., 550 feet east of 6th-av., for $8,800, to Adrian L. Iselin. Also, in partition, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five-story brick building, with lot 20.10 by 99.1, 28 South-st., north of Coenties alley, for $320,000, to Henry E. Nesmith, plaintiff; four-story brick building, with lot 23.3 by 87, 32 South-st., north of Cuyler's alley, for $24,750, to J. A. Hayden; four-story building, with lot 25.2 by 118, 296 Water-st., north side, and similar building, with lot 24.7 by 90.9, 298 Water-st., east of Dover-st., for $40,000, to James Nesmith.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Executors, sold the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 98.9, 20 West 32d-st., north side, 420 feet east of 5th-av., for $87,750, to Caroline L. Imlach.

William W. Fogg sold at public auction the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 15.3 by 100, 157 East 34th-st., north side, east of 3d-av., for $15,000, to John H. Hatch.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17 by 102.2, 124 East 76th-st., south side, east of Park-av., for $18,000, to A. H. Walton; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 22 by 70, 1,536 Park-av., southwest corner of 86th-st., for $23,750, to W. H. Wells; also offered at public auction the following Brooklyn property: Three-story dwelling, with lot 20 by 80, 590 Franklin-av., near Pacific-st., for $6,400, to W. P. Rae; similar house, with lot 19.10 by 100, 444 5th-st., near 6th-av., for $7,750, to James H. Brown; similar house, with lot 20 by 100, 449 6th-st., near 7th-av., for $7,900, to same purchaser; six lots on St. Mark's-av., near Franklin-av., for $4,350, to William P. Rae, and three-story dwelling, with lot 17.6 by 100, 368 President-st., near Hoyt-st., for $2,950, to Charles Fox.

James Bleecker & Son, under a foreclosure decree, Henry H. Twombly, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 102.2, 410 East 72d-st., south side, 188 feet east of 1st-av., for $13,000, to Payson Merrill.

J. Thomas Stearns sold at public auction 26 lots on Columbia and Clinton ave. and Taylor-st., Belmont, for $12,080, to J. Hartman and others.

William Kennelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, George R. Morris, Esq., Referee, sold three five-story brick tenements, with lots each 26.8 by 100.5, 322 to 326 East 61st-st, south side, 328.4 feet east of 2d-av., for $70,400, to Charles C. Leeds, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 21.

9th-av., s. corner of 206th-st., 99.11x100; Executors of Henry Corse to Griffen Tompkins..... $3,150

26th-st., n. s., 112.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; Mary Lanser to Emanuel H. Schwartz and wife.....

21st-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x98.9; St Elizabeth's Hospital Company, Limited, to the Congregation of the Third Order of St. Francis..... 10

77th-st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x101.11; Charles A. Jackson, Referee, to Charles H. Saxton..... 18,500

Washington-st., 556 and 558; also, 152 Charles-st.; also, 70 and 72 Broad-st.; also, 149 and 151 Bank-st.; also, 167 Horatio-st.; also, 158, 166, 168, 170, and 172 Perry-st.; also, 155 East 22d-st; Winthrop Sarrent and wife to Osborn E. Bright, Trustee of Phoebe Wyckoff.....

57th-st., 452 West; James M. Smith and wife to Albert J. Adams..... 1

4th-st., n. s., 100.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 24.6x94; 125x34.8x87.9; Anton Schwartz and wife to Marie Kremer..... 15,800

9th-av., s. corner of 206th-st., 99.11x100; Griffen Tompkins and wife to Herman Wronkow..... 1,500

Willis-av., n. s. corner of 157th-st., 125x100; William Rabenstein to James Carney and John Murphy..... 1

97th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 17x100.5; Thomas F. Pitus and wife to Clausine M. Benson..... 18,500

8th-av., s. s. corner of 205th-st., 25.5x100; William T. Graff and wife to Margaret I. M. Stone..... 1,000

John-st., s. s., lot 50, (24th Ward,) 85x150; John De Wales and wife to E. J. Cromis and wife..... 1,800

136th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Alexander-av., 25 x100; Mary E. Meagher to William J. Matthews..... 15,000

121st-st., 229 West; Isaac H. Wright to Susan A. Leary..... 13,000

92d-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20.8x98.9; Nathaniel Miles and wife to Tradesmen's National Bank..... 1

8th-av., s. s., 23 ft. n. of 40th-st., 23x; Executor, &c., of H. Heinrich Schirack to Henry Schirack and Mary Schmidt..... 1

Fairmount-av., n. s. s. corner Grove-st., 75 x100; James H. Thompson to Marcella Bence..... 1

Hester-st., 55; Henry Waters and wife to Philip Bernstein..... 12,000

95th-st., n. s., 206 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17x100.5; Randolph Guggenheimer and Salomon Marx and wives to Henry Mayer..... 24,500

90th-st., 43 West; George J. Hamilton and wife to Annie P. Flah..... 30,000

Dean-st., 187; Albertina M. Bates and others to Jan A. Bates..... 1

Leonard-st., s. s., a 125.5 ft. e. of West Broadway, 37.8x101; same to same..... 1

Thomas-st., 17, 19, and 21; and also 139 Mangin-st.; same to Georgiana M. Cox..... 1

Broome-st., 489, 491, and 493; same to Sarah R. Bates..... 1

70th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; same to Charles R. Bates..... 1

119th-st., 341 East; Arthur M. Gross to Dorcas G. Crosby..... 1

117th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x 100.11; William A. Martin and wife to Patrick Farley..... 2,500

Riverdale-av., w. s., adjoining Babcock estate, 6 940.1,200 acres, &c.; Martin Bates and wife to Central Trust Company..... 1

Same property; Charles S. Bates and others to same..... 1

Lexington-av., n. e. s., lot 864, map of Ann Bogert's estate, 24.9x100; Aaron J. Mitchell and wife and others to Nathan Hofheimer..... 17,000

Vyse-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of William-st., 25x97.6; Annis L. Farrell to Mary T. Reilly..... 600

Findlay-st., n. s., lot 3, map of Melrose, 50x 85x39.7x101.5; Hermann Plate and wife to Julia McCarthy..... 1

85th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x98.5; Alister Greene, Trustee, to William Mahler, Jr..... 10

Albany post road, s. s. s., at intersection of 214th-st., x—; Amos Cotting and wife to Caroline A. McCready and others..... 5,500

135th-st., s. w. corner of 10th-av., 98.9x185; Listers Agricultural Chemical Works to John C. Wilson..... 80,000

Perry-st., 24; Henry A. Dingee and wife to Jacob Haas and Theodore Sattler..... 16,000

Avenue A, e. s., 16.9ft. n. of 120th-st., 16.8x 71.5, Myan L. Sire to George R. Perry..... 12,200

6th-st., n. s., 16.8 ft. w. of Avenue D, 21.8x 46.11; William H. Hall to Percival W. Hall..... 5,500

83d-st., n. s., 414.8 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.6x 100.8, and, same s. s., 364.8 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.6x100.5; Felix Armstrong to John F. Foley..... 34,000

92d-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50.8x25; Annie Beerstal to Davis Cohen..... 10,500

Murray-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Washington-st., 25x100; Lydia Ackerman to Henry B. Powell..... 29,250

84th-st., 426 East; Adolph Hutter to Ignatz Gaenslin..... 1

Pressman-st., 129; Meyer Kahn and wife to John M. Casey..... 23,000

10th-st., s. s., 183.3 ft. w. of Avenue D, 20.10½x87.10½; John Meixler and another, Executors, to George Koch, Sr..... 20,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—NO. 106 WEST 72D-st., a new 3-story and basement brick dwelling, complete in all modern improvements. Apply on premises or to CHARLES BURK & CO., 1,297 Broadway.

5TH-AV., NEAR 117TH-ST.—EXTRA DEEP 3-story and cellar dwelling; finest order; cheap. E. M. FURMAN & CO., 1,297 Broadway.

EAST 78TH-ST.—MODERATE-SIZED, ELEgant 3-story and basement dwelling; all modern improvements; possession April 1. Apply to CHARLES BURK & CO., 1,297 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000
Surplus Dec. 31, 1888..... 92,936

RATES for Examination, Guarantee, and Searches:

In New-York, $65 on the first $3,000 and $5 on each additional $1,000.

In Brooklyn, $40 on the first $2,000 and $5 on each additional $1,000.

Special rates for titles involving more than $40,000.

NO "EXTRAS" FOR SEARCHES.

This means a saving of $230,000 annually to real estate owners.

COUNSEL:

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SPECIAL!!
AN ELEGANT 5TH-AV. HOUSE
FOR SALE ON VERY EASY TERMS.

813 5TH-AV.,
between 62d and 63d sts.
FOUR STORIES, WITH EXTENSION;
LOT EXTRA DEPTH;
SUPERBLY DECORATED;
PLUMBING NEW; ALL IN PERFECT ORDER;
POSSESSION.
Permits of V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

Nos. 167 & 171 West 74th-st.

Always open. The closest examination solicited. The opportunity to purchase a four-story house, with two-story extension, nearly 23 feet wide, for $28,000 will never occur again in this choice residence location. JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

The Superbly Built House, No. 174 West 75th-st.,

With its exquisitely unique decorations by Messrs. Er. Beck & Co. of 5th-av., is now open for inspection.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

1234-st., near Lenox-av.; only lot on the block, 25 x100 feet; restricted to private dwelling; price, $11,000; liberal terms to builder.

PORTER & CO., 77 EAST 125TH-ST.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY AN ELEGANT 4-story Dwelling built by the owner for personal use; a beautiful location between Central and Riverside Parks; 160 feet wide street; highest elevation; new and modern; bay window; tower hall and butler's pantry and bath, room extension; size, 25x65; extension, 10x15; lot 102 feet deep. Apply on premises, No. 143 West 79th-st.

BROWNSTONE, CABINET FINISHED Houses, West 82d-st. and Central Park, one block from L station, 81st-st. and 9th-av.; No. 17 West 82d-st., 25 feet wide; Nos. 19, 25, and 27 West 82d-st., 20 feet wide.
Apply on premises or to
GEO. A. HAGGERTY, 803 3d-av.

2-FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELLings; very handsomely decorated; hard-wood finished; all modern improvements; connecting or single; terms easy, to suit purchaser. Apply to DEAS. F. SHARROTT, 21 West 22d-st.

A VERY HANDSOME MEDIUM-SIZED dining-room extension residence, the crown of Inwood Hill; finely finished and decorated; good light; reasonable price, and early possession. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway & 863 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A VERY DEsirable three-story high-stoop brownstone house, 20x60x92, on West 104th-st., close to 5th-av.; owner going abroad. For permits, &c., apply to ARTHUR MASON JONES, 41 West 31st-st.

A HANDSOME ROW OF PRIVATE DWELLings for sale; Nos. 1 to 14 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.; elegant location; prices moderate. Apply on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE.

Irvington-on-Hudson. Stone mansion and porter's lodge; 10 acres of land in lawn and garden; superior soil; all modern conveniences; adjoins railroad and carriage-road; good property; finest river views. H. R. SQUIER, Attorney, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y.

SUPERB STONE RESIDENCE OVERLOOKing Hudson at Irvington and 100 acres finest lawn, garden, and drives at a bargain.
S. H. FURMAN & CO., 197 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
Executors' Sale TUESDAY, April 9, noon, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.
ESTATE OF JAMES BROWN, DECEASED.
SPECIAL.
CHOICE DWELLING AND BUSINESS LOTS, just above Harlem Bridge, and on rapid transit line,
NORTH NEW-YORK.
LINCOLN, DE KALB, LAND BROOK AVS., SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, and 138th sts.,
3D WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.
Splendid high, healthy, picturesque, convenient, and rapidly growing neighborhood; paved avenues flagged sidewalks, sewers, electric lights, gas, and Croton; near 125th, 135th, and 155th st. L stations; Grand Union Station, Mott Haven; New-Haven Branch R. R. station, and several horse-car lines.
TERMS VERY LIBERAL;
TITLE GUARANTEED
by policy of Title Guarantee and Trust Company, free of cost to each purchaser.
Maps and full particulars with Auctioneer, 59 Liberty st. and 24-5-7, and 149th-st., New-York.

JAMES BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.
600 ACRES NEAR TUXEDO PARK.
JAMES BLEECKER & SON
will sell at auction, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, at 12 M., at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., New-York, by order of Administrators of CHAS. MORRIS, deceased.
500 acres thirty and mountain land, two miles south of TUXEDO PARK, and lying between the picturesque RAMAPO and RINGWOOD Valleys, and easily reached by carriage. The TUXEDO MOUNTAINS can well stocked with fish, within 40 miles of the city; accessible by two railroads (the N. Y., L. E. & W. and N. Y. and G. L. R. R.) affording 700 to 1,000 trains above Otterkill; the finest water-fall in New-York known.
Maps and particulars at auctioneer's, 186 B'way.
JOHN A. MORRIS, } Administrators of
ANNA A. MORRIS, } Chas. Morris, deceased.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
BY ORDER OF EDWARD F. BROWN AND WM. TRAS, EXECUTORS ESTATE OF CORDELIA AYRES, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY,
104 CHRISTOPHER-ST.,
NEAR 7TH-AV.
391 WEST 27TH-ST.,
350 EAST 54TH-ST.,
330, 332, AND 334 EAST 57TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Executors' office, 18 Wall-st., and at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
By order of S. M. Meeker, Executor of William Wall, deceased,
four-story brownstone-front house and lot,
NO. 102 FIFTH-AV.,
BETWEEN 16TH AND 21ST STS.
Desirable for business purposes.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
Executors' and Public Auction Sale.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story stone building, with extension and lot,
NO. 30 EAST 21ST-ST.
The five-story brick building and lot,
NO. 102 BROOME-ST.,
south west corner Pearl-st.
Two valuable lots, east side
9TH-AV., between 70TH AND 71ST STS.
Two choice lots, south side
146TH-ST., between GRAND BOULEVARD AND 10TH-AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
five-story and basement brick apartment, with lot,
NO. 208 EAST 25TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE,
By order of the
GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1889,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
98 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS
ON
10TH-AV. AND GRAND BOULEVARD,
113th, 113th, and 114th sts.
70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 5 per cent. interest, with privilege of paying off at any time on 30 days' notice.
All the lots are restricted against nuisances and street lots for private dwellings. The New-York Hospital Society having purchased a site for their institution will remove when new buildings are completed.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

GEO. H. SCOTT, Auctioneer.
SCOTT & MYERS
will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889,
12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
306 AND 308 WEST 34TH-ST., 3-story high stoop brownstone dwellings, each 18.9x75; 98.9. Also, Lexington-av., west side, 129th to 130th st., 13 two-story and basement brick houses, about 16.8 feet front each; hot and cold water, bath and modern improvements.
Maps, &c., of the auctioneers', 146 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

10 WEST 53D-ST.

This elegant wide house, very handsomely furnished. Possession May 1. Permits from JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, 25TH-ST., near 4th-av., to private family only; low rent. BERRIEN & HALSEY, 38 Washington-place.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE.
HOUSE ON 34TH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
4 Stories, 25x80.
Apply at 23 West 26th-st.

GEO. H. READ
Offers for rent the following desirable houses,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED:
12TH-ST., W. OF 5TH-AV.; Nos. 44 & 45.
23D-ST., W. OF 4TH-AV.; MAD.-AV., bet. 44 & 45.
31ST-ST., E. OF 5TH-AV.; 54TH, W. OF 5TH-AV.
32D-ST., W. OF 5TH-AV.; 55TH, COR. MAD.-AV.
34TH, ADJ. LEX.-AV.; 61ST, E. OF MAD.-AV.
34TH-ST., W. OF 4TH-AV.; 62D-AV., RET. 65 & 66.
38TH, W. OF 5TH-AV.; Manhat.-av., bet. 105 & 106
And others in good order and attractive.
For permits and further particulars apply to
GEO. H. READ,
ASTOR BUILDING, 9 PINE-ST.

ATTRACTIVE NEW STYLISH HOUSES to let, unfurnished; ready for immediate occupancy.

1,335 LEXINGTON-AV.
148 EAST 89TH-ST.
142 EAST 89TH-ST.

All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect and decorated; advantageous terms from now to May 1, to desirable tenants securing now; permits unnecessary. Apply on premises.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE CORNER OF PARK-AV. (LENOX HILL) AND 70TH-ST., IS TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
THIS IS THE BRIGHTEST AND HEALTHIEST SITUATION ON THIS ISLAND. OPEN DAILY, 2 TO 6. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

The Lenox Block.

Two of these very attractive, handsomely-decorated houses; possession at once; Park opposite both houses; moderate rents. Apply 109 West 70th-st., or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—Five-story Dwelling built by the owner for personal use; a beautiful location between Central and Riverside Parks; 160 feet wide street; highest elevation; new and modern; bay window; tower hall and butler's pantry and bath, room extension; size, 25x65; extension, 10x15; lot 102 feet deep. Apply on premises, No. 143 West 79th-st.

NO. 21 WEST 58TH-ST. — SUPERBLY-built and located modern-sized house to lease for a term of years unfurnished. Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway or 863 5th-av.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A NEW DEPARTURE.
Elegant, light, and spacious apartments of 12 rooms each
in
THE PARKWAY,
No. 45 West 72d-st.,
between Park and L stations.
ENTIRELY FIRE-PROOF.
Specially designed for families and children; arranged in two stories, with living and sleeping rooms on separate floors; practically six distinct two-story houses under one roof; elevators and best steam heat. Ready April 15.
Apply to
CHARLES BURK & CO., Owners,
9TH-AV. AND 72D-ST.

LISPENARD.

58 EAST 56TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV. Handsomely-decorated apartments of 6 all-light rooms; every convenience and service; rents, $750 to $1,100 per annum; special inducements to those hiring now. Apply to janitor on premises.

THE ST. CATHARINE
APARTMENT HOUSE.
corner Madison-av. and 55d-st.
To let, in suite of rooms, the most unique, newest, and interior decorations are not surpassed by any house in the city.
Full particulars on application at the premises to
R. SENNET, Superintendent.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
PARK-AV. CORNER 62D-ST.
This first-class, absolutely fire-proof apartment building will be ready for occupancy about May 1. For particulars apply to C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent, 19 West 22d-st.

A.—NOVELDA APARTMENT HOUSE, No. 1,285 Lexington-av., corner 84th-st. Elegant flats to let; seven and eight rooms; modern improvements; steam heated; light, airy, and cheerful.
Apply on premises.

ST. NICHOLAS, NO. 89 EAST 18TH-ST., near Broadway.—Very desirable apartments; all rooms light; some with steam heat, elevator, &c.; rent, $1,000; also, smaller flats at 125 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant Park; rents, $35, $40, and $45. Apply to Janitors.

"THE WALTON," 164 EAST 86TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $35 and upward in unexceptionable location, with desire to find genteel tenants at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FIVE-ROOM apartment in the Chelsea. Inquire at office, 222 West 23d-st., to be seen between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

ADJOINING 8TH-AV.—SINGLE APARTment house; seven and eight all-light rooms; decorated, steam heat, elevator; unsurpassed view of Park; rent, $1,000 to $1,500. 2 East 84th-st.

TO RENT—1,749 5TH-AV., NEAR 101ST-ST. The elegant decorated apartments of four all-large light rooms; rented, $15 to $18. Inquire on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent on ocean and lake, and inland. Lists and full particulars of J. WITCOMB & THOMAS, Real Estate Agents, Southampton, L. I.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND.

Completely furnished cottages to rent; gas, baths, &c.; service and meals if desired from the ARVERNE HOTEL.
Thirty minutes by rail; directly on the ocean, adjoining Wave Crest; paper boulevard to Lawrence, Cedarhurst &c.; stabling; magnificent bathing beach. For cottages, cottage suites, or rooms in hotel address RICHARD H. STEARNS.

SEABRIGHT, RUMSON NECK, LOW MOOR,
MONMOUTH BEACH & ELBERON, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT. Catalogues on application.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., 20 Nassau-st., N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, FULLY FURnished, at Roslyn, L. I., offered cheap for season; stable; lawn; directly on water; mile from station. Permits from S. H. FURMAN & CO., 197 Broadway.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.
Five minutes' walk of station, furnished house, 15 rooms; stabling for five horses; seven acres; fine river view; rent, $1,500.
J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway, New-York.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET, WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE IF DESIRED — Handsome residence on Orange Mountain; 16 rooms, with all modern conveniences; large stable, with four box stalls; several acres finely laid out in flower and vegetable gardens, fruit and shade trees; perfectly healthful, air dry, and beneficial in throat and lung weakness; altitude, 650 feet; one hour from city. J. B. P., Post Office Box 853 New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A. A. A. FOR RENT.

RENT FREE TO MAY 1.
Stores, offices, and desk room in handsome new building corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; most conspicuous location on busiest thoroughfare down town; now rapidly filling with metal and machinery trade. Low rents made on premises or at Room 5 60 Cedar-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY, NOS. 722 AND 725: Two choice stores, singly or together, near Waverley-place, under the New-York Hotel; to be arranged to suit tenants. Apply to WILLIAM A. HUNT, in cigar store, 717 Broadway, or to JAY & CANDLER, 43 Wall-st.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—FOR SUMMER SEASON, BEtween Yonkers and Tarrytown (Tarrytown preferred,) within reasonable distance from depot, a furnished house of about 15 rooms, containing all improvements, servants' quarters, and stable room for four horses, also lawns and lawns; would prefer house of owner going abroad; reference furnished; please state full particulars and terms. Address INQUIRER, Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER season, by a responsible party, a comfortably furnished cottage; inland; not more than three hours' from New-York City. Answer G. S. M., Box 120 Times Office, stating terms per month and full particulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LARGEST FACTORY IN THE WORLD.
MEDALS OF HONOUR AT ALL EXHIBITIONS
CHOCOLATE MENIER
THE SALE OF CHOCOLATE MENIER EXCEEDS 100,000 POUNDS PER DAY
SOLD EVERYWHERE
AVOID IMITATIONS

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS DESTROY Roaches, Bedbugs, Rats, Mice, Moths. Infallible remedies. Established 60 YEARS. 40 Clinton-place.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

IMPORTED FOX TERRIERS, SPANIELS, Poodles; do many tricks. J. M., care William Leary, 78 East Washington-square.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Trial desired in the city and county of New-York. CHARLES P. CURTIS and WILLIAM P. MONTAGUE, as surviving Trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Cary, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIZABETH VINCENT CARY, Thomas G. Cary, individually and as surviving trustee under his last will and testament of Thomas G. Cary, deceased; Charles P. Curtis, as sole surviving Administrator, with the will annexed, of said Thomas G. Cary, deceased; Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, Caroline G. Curtis and Charles P. Curtis, aforesaid, her husband; Sarah G. Cary, Emma F. Cary, Georgiana Cary, Louisa C. Felton, Cornelius Conway Felton, Thomas G. Felton, Frances G. Cunningham and Edward Cunningham, her husband; Harriet A. C. Montague and Russell W. Montague, her husband; Russell Cary Montague and Margaret Prescott Montague, minor children of said Russell W. and Harriet A. C. Montague; William P. Montague, individually and as Executor of the last will and testament of Helen C. Montague, deceased; William P. Montague the younger, a minor, under the guardianship of said Helen C. Montague, deceased; and Tucker Daland, as sole surviving and substituted Trustee under the marriage settlement of said Helen C. Montague, deceased; Nancy Cary, individually, and Nancy Cary, Lucius Tuckerman, and William S. Dexter, as Executors of the last will and testament of William P. Cary, deceased, defendants. Jane P. Carnegie, Grace M. Kane, Ellen C. Cary, Lena L. Cary, widow of William F. Cary, Junior, deceased; Hamilton W. Cary and Caroline Catherine Cary, children of said William Cary, Junior, deceased; Sarah C. Becker, Anne M. Cary, Mary W. Brathwaite and F. Windsor Brathwaite, her husband; Beatrice de Styvenheim, Alice Forbes Cary, widow of Edward M. Cary, deceased; Ida Cary Cunningham and Charles G. Cunningham, her husband; Alice Cary Williams and Harold Williams, her husband; Athal Cabot and Francis E. Cabot, her husband; Hester Cunningham, Edward Cunningham the younger, and Hilda Cunningham, Executors of the last will and testament of Edward M. Cary, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November 28th, 1888.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address No. 48 Wall-street, New-York City, New-York.
To the defendants William P. Montague the younger, Edward Cunningham the younger, Hilda Cunningham, Russell Cary Montague, and Margaret Prescott Montague: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of the Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 28th day of January, 1889, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York, at the County Court House in the city of New-York.—Dated New-York, January 28, 1889.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
mh1-law7wF 48 Wall-street, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—FRANCIS S. DRUMMOND and ROBERT T. FISKE, plaintiffs, against LAZAR BLAU and ARNOLD BLAU, composing the firm of copartnership of LAZAR BLAU & SOHN, defendants.—Summons, with notice.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, February 12th, 1889.
CHS. STEWART DAVISON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 56 Wall-street, New-York City.
NOTICE.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer, the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of eight hundred and thirty-five and 76-100 dollars, with interest from the 15th day of February, 1889, and with costs of this action.
CHS. STEWART DAVISON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
To the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. George L. Ingraham, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 20th day of March, 1889, and on this day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said court and of the county of New-York at the Court House in the city of New-York.—Dated New-York, March 20th, 1889.
CHS. STEWART DAVISON,
Attorney for Plaintiffs, 56 Wall-street, N. Y.
mh22-law6wF.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-YORK, CITY and County of New-York.—WILLIAM T. SABIN, plaintiff, vs. FRANCOIS VAN SYCKELBERGHE, Charles Seidell, and William H. Johnstone, defendants.—Summons, with notice.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 11, 1889.
LOWERY, STONE & ALEXANDER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 11 Broad-street, New-York City.
To Charles Seidell, Francois Van Syckelberghe: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. Edward Patterson, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 15th day of February, 1889, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated New-

M'ADAM EVADING THE LAW

AN ORDER ISSUED FOR HIS ARREST FOR CONTEMPT.

OFFICERS FAIL TO FIND HIM—CONTROLLER MYERS'S TESTIMONY IN THE MARKET INQUIRY.

On Wednesday afternoon Controller Myers sent to Graham McAdam, chief clerk of the Bureau of City Revenue in the Finance Department, a note informing him that he was expected to appear at his desk yesterday morning or something evil would happen to him. About the same time Mr. McAdam was informed by the Supreme Court that he must testify before the Commissioners of Accounts before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon or go to jail for contempt of court.

Mr. McAdam did not appear either at his desk or to testify. A warrant for his arrest was granted by Judge Ingraham, and Deputy Sheriffs McGenigal and Young went in search of him.

McAdam was not found at his office or the office of his counsel, Peter Mitchell, in the Stewart Building. After a thorough search for him down town the Deputy Sheriffs went to his residence at 308 West Twentieth-street, but failed to find him there, being told that he had not been home since morning. Search was then made through a number of resorts up town frequented by McAdam, but nobody had seen him, and the search was fruitless. He was not found.

All kinds of rumors and conjectures were afloat last night as to the probable whereabouts of Chief Clerk McAdam. It is believed that he is either secreting himself in the city or that he is sojourning somewhere in New-Jersey. Controller Myers will probably remove McAdam from office to-day for failure to attend to his duties, and not on the charge that he received $3,000 for market stands from Chester Philipsen. The Controller takes no stand on that charge, as the evidence in support of it was not conclusive.

At the resumption of the inquiry by the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday morning, Commissioner Holahan said that he and Commissioner Barker had visited West Washington Market and had found 40 stands neither opened nor fitted up. Mr. F. R. Coudert, counsel for Controller Myers, explained that the Controller would have no allocated those stands if the investigation had not been started. There were several witnesses prior to Controller Myers, but their testimony was not important.

The Controller testified with much earnestness and frankness. He said that when he entered office he found James J. Kelso and Henry Woltman in charge of the markets affairs. They were experienced, and he relied on them. He practically intrusted to them the allottment of the stands in the new West Washington Market. He felt that he was responsible for whatever they did, even though they might have betrayed his trust. He had done little in the way of directing them. He had ordered them, however, to allot stands to Thomas P. Walsh, Thomas Campbell, and William Tubbs. He used his discretion respecting Walsh and Campbell. In Tubbs's case he acted on the recommendation of Senator Murphy. He did not allot a stand to ex-Assemblyman Daniel E. Finn. Of course he signed the permit, but he did not think of the ex-Assemblyman at the time. Mr. Kelso gave Finn the stand.

Mr. Myers then told how he had formed a certain policy respecting the eradication of market abuses, and had communicated it to Kelso and Woltman. They had authority to depart from it when the circumstances justified a departure. They were not bound by an absolute rule, but discretion was permitted them. By the pursuit of his policy all speculators would have been put out of the market. The investigation had delayed this, but he was not opposed to the investigation. He had learned from it some things he would not have learned otherwise.

Mr. Myers explained how and why he had made transfers of stands from the original holder to a purchaser, and it appeared that ill health or monetary distress of the holders were his motives. He testified to the case that Mrs. A. B. Evans, who said she was a widow, had been allotted a stand in the new market, but said that he was not aware that her statement was false and that she was the wife of W. H. Evans, who had sublet his stand in the old market. In answer to Mr. Nicoll's question as to why he did not investigate her widowhood the Controller testily said: "I am not supposed to know the private history of these people. If you would like a list of the widows holding stands in the new market I will furnish them to you."

In the case of A. Silverblatt, who sublet in the old market, the Controller said: "Mr. Silverblatt came to me and represented that he was a produce dealer and an old standholder in the old market. He said if he did not get a stand in the new one his business would be broken up and he and his family reduced to poverty. I did not know he had sublet his stand in the old market and wanted the new stand as a real estate speculation. I was persuaded by his protestations and granted him a permit."

Mr. Nicoll then asked the Controller if he knew the firm of Dwyer Brothers, liverymen, and the fact that they had not been the actual occupants of their stand in the old market, but had sublet it for a number of years, and that they have already sublet the stands secured by them in the new market.

"No, Sir," said Controller Myers. "I was given to understand that they were heavy dealers in meat, and that they had occupied stands in the old market for many years. I thought them very desirable people and accordingly granted them what they wished."

"New, Mr. Controller," said Mr. Nicoll, "How comes it that you let six stands in the new market to Mr. L. E. Thurston, a resident of New-Jersey, who lives in Hoboken and who has his stand in the old market, and which he has also done already with the new stands? Did you not know this?"

"No, Sir!" replied the Controller. He was then asked to explain why so many sublessees from the old market were given stands in the new market while the actual occupants of stands in the old market were barred out from the privilege. In reply he said:

"I cannot tell, Sir, except the fact that the gentlemen to whom the assignment of stands fell that they were desirable people to have. I did not look upon the practice of subletting stands in the old market as such a terrible evil. It had been in practice for years, but I wanted it to be understood that it would not be allowed in the new market."

"You now assert, do you, that it was no part of your policy to discriminate against sub-letters of stands in the old market?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"I mean to say," replied the Controller, "that my policy is to stop the subletting of stands in all the markets of this city. It is an outrageous practice."

"Was it any part of your policy to discriminate in favor of actual occupants of old stands in the allotment of stands in the new markets instead of those who sublet stands?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"I would favor the actual occupants," he replied.

"Why did you not do so then; are you aware that in many instances the persons who sublet got stands to the exclusion of actual occupants. Was not this a departure from your policy?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"No; I was not aware of it," said the Controller. "It was not my policy."

Mr. Nicoll then proceeded to inform the Controller that he had various cases that his policy seem set at naught. Philip Howell, a race track bookmaker, who had never held a stand in the old market had secured two stands in the new one, while David Mandel, an actual occupant of the old market for 25 years, was refused a stand, and was compelled to hire from Howell.

At this allusion Controller Myers started up and said: "Mr. Howell does not occupy his stand now, but expects to later." He was then asked by Mr. Nicoll if according to his policy Mr. Mandel was not one of the class he desired to favor, and, if so, how it came that he could not get a stand while the man Howell and Buck and Steiles, liquor dealers, got them without trouble and in unseemingly fashion from one source. The Controller said: "I was not aware of the fact."

Mr. Nicoll read off a long list of names of persons who had sublet stands allotted to them, and asked the Controller if he sanctioned and was responsible for them. He admitted that he was.

Mr. Nicoll next went into the political phase of the matter and asked the Controller if he had not allotted the restaurant privileges in the new market to Thomas P. (Patsy) Walsh and Thomas Campbell, and a stand to Mr. Daniel Patterson because they were leaders in the political organization of which he was a member, the County Democracy.

Controller Myers flushed up at this and indignantly denied the assumption. He said that Mr. Patterson had deceived him to get the stand, but admitted that he had sanctioned the transfer to a Mr. Westerberg for a consideration of $1,800. He said that the reason Walsh and Campbell had been given restaurant privileges was because he wanted reputable gentleman of experience to run the restaurants and not some one who would run vile gin mills, as had been in the old market. Messrs. Campbell and Walsh had been recommended to him as such, and he had allotted them stands. Politics had nothing to do with it. The Controller was considerably shaken on this point, however, when informed by Mr. Nicoll that Mr. Walsh's present place of business was what is generally known as a gin mill, and from the gentleman's own sworn testimony he had not kept a restaurant except in the Tombs for over 30 years. A list of names attached to Campbell's recommendation was then produced. They were Judge Maurice J. Power, the Hon. William H. Kelly, the Hon. Michael C. Murphy, Mr. Conrad M. Jordan, and Col. James J. Mooney. The Controller admitted that because these gentlemen desired it he had granted Mr. Thomas Campbell his privileges.

The investigation will be resumed at 10 A. M. to-day.

THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

This reassuring telegram was received by Mayor Grant yesterday:

ALBANY, March 21, 1889.

To Mayor Grant, City Hall, New-York:

With fervent vigilance an honest regis[illegible] will kill the Mills bill at every [illegible].

M. E. GERAGHTY.

THE MAYOR IS FRANK.

HE TELLS JAY GOULD'S FRIENDS THAT HE IS OPPOSED TO THEIR SCHEME.

A number of things they were not pleased to hear were said to Russell Sage, R. M. Galloway, John H. Hall, and Julian T. Davies by Mayor Grant yesterday. The gentlemen named had called on the Mayor to reinforce by oral argument the statements made by Jay Gould in his letter written for the purpose of proving that the elevated railroads have saved New-York City from ruin, and therefore they should be permitted to take another slice of Battery Park, to capture the square in front of the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, and to extend the railroad structures further over Second, Third, Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenues to permit express trains to be run.

The discussion was opened by Vice-President Galloway of the Manhattan Railway Company. He remarked that if comments made by the Mayor on Mr. Gould's letter were properly reported in the newspapers there was but little reason for him and his associates to talk.

Mayor Grant responded that he had not read what the newspapers had published, but that frankly he thought Mr. Gould's propositions were not worth long consideration.

Mr. Hall asked if the Mayor thought, in view of the benefits the elevated railroads had conferred on this city, it would be fair to give some other railroad corporation than the Manhattan Company greater or equal facilities to provide the people with all rapid-transit facilities.

"I do not regard the managers of the Manhattan Company as philanthropists," said the Mayor. "If their system had not been put into operation some other would have been. The company has for years had a valuable franchise. You, Mr. Sage," (turning to the great authority on "puts" and "calls,") "you did not invest your money for philanthropic purposes, did you? You do not claim to be a philanthropist."

"No," answered Mr. Sage, "I put my money in to make more, but" and then he told how difficult it was to get other investors, and how unjust it would be to supplant the elevated railroads, as they had built up both ends of this island.

Lawyer Davies repeated the statement about the trouble to get money to build the elevated railroads.

"So far as that is concerned," commented the Mayor, "if your companies had not built them some other association of capitalists would have done so. Rapid transit had to be achieved. The fact that few men were willing to invest their money years ago gave a greater advantage to those who did invest. I think there is plenty of capital now ready to be put into a proper rapid-transit scheme and to carry it out not only without taking public property, but also under an agreement to pay the city properly for its franchise. I understand the arcade scheme has had plenty of money pledged to it."

"I think there is more talk than substance in that," was Mr. Sage's interjection.

"Well, I don't know about that," said the Mayor, "but I am told that there is plenty of money behind it. Yet this does not matter. If the proposed amended Rapid Transit bill becomes a law you gentlemen can put in your bid and may get the franchise."

"What would you consider 'adequate compensation' for such a franchise?" asked Russell Sage.

"It is not for me to say. That is a matter for the Sinking Fund Commissioners to determine. It is also a matter affected by competition."

Under the spur of questions from Messrs. Davies and Hall the Mayor said he supposed the elevated railroad system could be improved, but that it could never be made adequate to the full needs of rapid transit. As for the means of improvement suggested by Mr. Gould in his letter, they were not to be considered. The taking of an additional part of Battery Park was presumptious. The elevated railroad had already done sufficient injury to that park. The railroad companies ought never to have been permitted in the park. They should have bought property for their purposes from private owners. He had been informed that the Manhattan Company had refused even to pay for sodding the park space underneath its structure. Vice-President Galloway said that this was not true.

Lawyer Fuller now made one of his original speeches in favor of the elevated railroad scheme. He asked the Mayor if he would favor an extension of the elevated railroad up the Boulevard to King's Bridge from Sixty-fifth-street. Mr. Grant said he would not. He wanted no makeshifts, but a perfect scheme for enduring rapid transit.

Mr. Fuller remarked that it had been reported that the Mayor was interested in the Standard Oil Company and that this corporation proposed to work out the rapid-transit matter. Mr. Grant said: "I do not know anybody connected with that organization."

FASHION'S FANCIES.

BEAUTIFUL GOODS SHOWN AT THE STORE OF JAMES M'CREERY & CO.

James McCreery & Co., the dry goods merchants, whose resplendent show windows at Broadway and Eleventh-street always attract the attention of the feminine portion of New-York's population, set no special date at the beginning of the fashion season of the year for "exhibitions" and "openings," but begin to load their shelves and counters with new and fashionable fabrics as soon as they come from the manufacturers' hands. They now have in their store a most extensive and beautiful display of dresses, wraps, dress goods, trimmings, parasols, and the like, and any number of delightful Easter outfits have been purchased there during the past two weeks.

Among the more noticeable dresses fresh from the hands of such Parisian makers as Pingat, Dusuzeau, Fisher, and Robert is a dinner dress of chêne silk and satin brocade, woven in a ribbon effect of magazine blue and pale rose tints. The bodice is elaborately trimmed with lace, velvet, and silk mull and the long, round-cornered train is lined with delicate pink satin. It certainly justified the remark of an admiring shopper: "It is dainty enough for a Princess." Another handsome costume is a dinner dress of apple-green brocade, trimmed with velvet and crêpe de chine and ornamented with jasper pearl buttons. A pretty walking dress is one of stone-gray material, combined with gray bengaline and made with large puff sleeves. A wrap of the same material, made with a long flowing skirt and a cape body, matches this dress.

Among the outer garments shown yesterday was a black Marquise lace Connemara wrap, light as a cobweb and bountifully shirred, a long cloak of imperial red, broidered in gold and trimmed with black Chantilly lace, and a short visite wrap of granite-blue bengaline and velvet, with garnitures of gold.

The show of dress goods proves the prevalence of the "combination" idea, and the silks, satins, armures, Castillians, failles Françaises, and peau de soies are made in every possible design and in such new colors as carmine, olive, crocodile, ménage, maroc, tabac, and sardé. A dainty material, much in favor for wedding gowns, is of white satin in alternate tinted stripes and embroidered in delicate gold and silver tinsel flowers. Another is of white silk, embroidered with a silver figure. Other goods are in all colors of the rainbow, and crossed and striped and embroidered gorgeously. Some are adorned with flowers woven with a surprisingly natural effect.

The parasols are made in styles and colors to match all costumes, and are mounted on a great variety of sticks with curiously carved and ornamented handles.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK'S CHARGES.

Anthony Comstock said yesterday that the excuses which the President and Directors of the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America were making for their violations of their by-laws—that the violations were purely technical—would prove of no avail. They had violated the by-laws relating to the mortuary fund, the reserve fund, and the security fund in such a way that the strength of the association and the rights of the policy holders had been impaired. Mr. Comstock ridiculed the scheme of the Directors to make up the deficit of $25,000 in the mortuary fund by giving their unsecured notes for $2,000 each, to be paid out of the reserve and the security fund. He said that neither the reserve fund nor the security fund could be used for any such purpose; that there were specific purposes for which they could be used, and that any other use was illegal.

Mr. Comstock expects that Attorney-General Tabor will begin proceedings to wind up the company in a few days, after he has received the report of Mr. Maxwell, the Superintendent of Insurance, and has heard both sides of the case. Yesterday some of the officers of the association were in Albany trying to fix things up.

A FRENCHMAN'S OPINION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's TIMES I read an article headed "Chauncey Spurns Office," and finishing by these lines: "As Frenchmen never read the *Tribune*, and couldn't understand it if they did, in Paris there will be no harm done. So Mr. Reid will be allowed to go there." THE TIMES for once is wrong, and if the insult to France is perpetrated in sending her as America's representative that base Valet of Bismarck, Paris will give Mr. Whitelaw Jacob Reid such a reception as to put in the shade the one she gave to the late Alfonso of Spain. Let him only try and he will have enough of it.

BLEU-BLANC-BOUGE.

NEW-YORK CITY, Thursday, March 21, 1889.

ROBERT SIGEL SENTENCED.

Robert Sigel, the clerk in the Pension Department of this city, who pleaded guilty to forging checks of pensioners, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the Erie County Penitentiary by Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. If he proves a good prisoner he may regain his liberty after four years and nine months. He received the sentence without showing emotion, but his mother John was much affected and fell in a faint[illegible] by that lasted two hours.

HARD CLAIMS DISPROVED.

A DRAMATIC ENDING FOR THE OLD CHESEBROUGH CONTEST.

The famous Chesebrough will case, which has been in the United States Court, Circuit Term, in Brooklyn since March, 1886, was ended before United States Commissioner Benedict last Friday by a scene which was intensely dramatic. The alleged widow of the "Count" Chesebrough was proved to be an adventuress, and upon the report of the Commissioner to the court her case will be in all probability thrown out of court.

"Count" Chesebrough was an exceedingly wealthy merchant here about 30 years ago, his fortune then amounting to about $2,500,000 and is now valued at $4,000,000. The "Count" died April 16, 1866, and left no will. His brother, Charles A. Chesebrough, no widow or children presenting any claims against the estate, entered at once into possession of the fortune and remained in undisputed proprietor until 1886, when the suit in question was brought by Josephine Cregier of Baltimore, who asserted that she was the "Count's" widow and that a child born to her was the Count's daughter. Her claims were at once disputed by Mr. Chesebrough, for there was no record of such a marriage and those persons who knew the "Count" most intimately refused to believe her statements.

Miss Cregier employed well-known counsel, however, and the case lingered for years, the plaintiff's lawyers dropping out of the suit at brief intervals and being replaced by others. Mr. Chesebrough retained Col. George Bliss, W. F. Sohier, and Walter S. Logan, who continue to represent him. Miss Cregier sold on the witness stand a story of her marriage to the "Count"; their happy life together; the birth of their daughter, who is now the wife of Thomas Arnold, brother of President Arnold of the Board of Aldermen; of their frequent trips to Europe and their sojourns there, and numerable instances of the "Count's" peculiarities and habits. While she had an uphill work to secure attention for her claims, she nevertheless succeeded in convincing her counsel, President Arnold, of the truth of her assertion, and there was no positive proof at command which could refute her statements.

On Friday the case was recalled before Commissioner Benedict and she was put under cross-examination. She repeated most of her tales, and then a vast amount of evidence which had been secured by a commission in Baltimore was reached. At this point the defense produced a document which gave the proceedings at Baltimore in 1857, in a suit for damages brought by Miss Cregier's mother against "Count" Chesebrough, calling for $2,500 damages for the loss of her daughter's services, due to her betrayal by the "Count." The record showed that the case had been regularly tried and resulted in a verdict against the "Count," who settled all claims against him by the payment of $2,500. The plaintiff in the will contest was greatly affected by this disclosure, and when she was asked if the records were correct she replied in the affirmative.

"Why did you bring the suit and testify as you did?" was asked.

"For my daughter's sake," was the mother's reply.

HUNGRY FOR STATIONERY.

REMARKABLE INCREASE IN THE DEMANDS OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Stationery is being consumed in an extraordinary way in the District Attorney's office. Since the beginning of the year Col. Fellows and his subordinates have been supplied with 22,500 envelopes. They now ask from the Board of City Record 43,500 additional for the remainder of the year, or 66,000 altogether.

This is nearly three times the number that the District Attorney's office had last year, which was 24,000. That office wants 360,000 sheets of writing paper in 3,600 pads. It has already had 800 pads, so its demand for the year is for 4,400 pads, or 440,000 sheets. Last year the District Attorney and his assistants used 950 pads, or 95,000 sheets. They want 263,250 miscellaneous blanks, or about double the number they had last year. Twelve quarts of mucilage sufficed them last year. This year they want 25. Fifty scrapbooks are now demanded where 15 were hitherto sufficient, and in other details their wants have grown amazingly.

Mayor Grant sent for William N. Penney, secretary to District Attorney Fellows, and asked him to explain the requisitions. Secretary Penney's explanation being unsatisfactory, the Mayor ordered the advertisements for bids to furnish the stationery to be withdrawn, quashed the requisitions, and sent word to Col. Fellows that new ones must be put in.

DELURY'S VARIED STOCK.

Delury's stock at his extensive tailoring establishment in Sixth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, is, as always, full of the latest novelties. Delury is a ladies' as well as a gentlemen's tailor, and he makes everything in the way of garment that either sex can desire and everything in the best English styles.

This Spring Delury issues an illustrated book, prepared for him by the Upper Trade Society of English Tailors, in which all his newest designs are pictured and described in detail for the benefit of his patrons. For ladies Delury has introduced double-breasted misses of unique designs, jackets and coats with open fronts and roll collars, turning low, hunting costumes, and riding habits of the latest English fashions, special Spring costumes, yachting and lawn tennis suits.

For gentlemen he makes new Spring oversacks, Chesterfield style, of Heather's Scotch mixture; double-breasted frock coats, constructed of Carr's meltons, thibet cloths, and Clay's coatings; covert coats, Inverness capes, evening suits, and the new evening dress jackets, riding and lawn tennis suits, and lawn tennis dress suits, besides everything tasteful in the way of business suits, such as are now worn by London gentlemen on 'Change. In his stock are to be found a line of trouserings—English, French, and American—unexcelled in quality and of exceptional beauty. Also a line of fine Scotch suitings, the best-wearing and most stylish goods that can be made up for Spring wear. In dress suits, fine diagonals and cork-screws still maintain their popularity in preference to mid-line broadcloth. According to Delury the coat should have a low rolling turn, with silk facings; a chance waistcoat of white cashmere or silk should be worn, and the trousers should be cut perfectly straight. With it should be worn the Inverness cape. Delury also makes a specialty of the popular evening dress jacket, which can be worn on all occasions where full dress is not absolutely necessary.

Delury never neglects a chance for improvement in design and make, and this characteristic has become so well known in the trade that he is constantly consulted by the English and Continental tailors, who make haste to adopt his suggestions and methods. Delury to-day is emphatically the English tailor of New-York.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS IN COURT.

There was a decision given yesterday in the settlement of a suit that has been pending in the New-Jersey Court of Chancery for the last 22 years. Thomas W. Moorehouse, a hardware merchant of Jersey City, died in 1854, leaving a piece of property in Grove-street and another in Green-street. The property was sold in 1837 under foreclosure, and Noah Norris bought it for the amount due on the mortgages. He afterward conveyed it to his brother, John D. Norris, of Elizabeth. Ten years later Jacob Wears filed a bill in chancery for Ann Maria Moorehouse, widow of Thomas W. Morehouse, and Theresa Johns, his daughter, claiming that Norris bought the property in for them, and asking for an order directing him to convey it to them. Chancellor Zabriskie dismissed the bill in 1871, and in 1874 the complainant appealed to the Court of Errors. Three years later the Chancellor's decision was overruled and Norris was directed to convey the property to Mrs. Johns and to account for the rents and income of the property. John Norris conveyed to Mrs. Johns accounting. In 1887 he filed a report awarding Mrs. Johns about $4,500. Norris appealed and exceptions were filed to Mr. Linn's report. These exceptions were referred to Master in Chancery Pitney, who yesterday decided that Mrs. Johns owed Mr. Norris about $2,000. It is not at all likely that this last finding will suit Mrs. Johns, and the case may drag along in the court for years on appeals. During the progress of the suit Noah Norris died. His son represents him in the proceedings.

"BILLY" M'GLORY'S RESORT SOLD.

Several interesting sales were made on the Real Estate Exchange yesterday. Thomas S. Smith sold the property hitherto occupied by "Billy" McGlory, at 156, 158, and 160 Hester-street and 108, 108½, and 110 Mott-street. The auctioneer offered to put up the property in one lot if a bid of $75,000 was obtained, but as this was not forthcoming he sold it piecemeal. F. Nathan bought the Hester-street property for $55,000 and 108 and 108½ Mott-street for $19,850. Peter Wagner bought 110 Mott-street for $7,100. Mr. Nathan said that he would probably use his purchase for a furniture store.

MR. MIJARES'S ZEAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of your important paper of March 16, No. 11,715, I have read an editorial article entitled "A Meddling Consul," and as I am alluded to in said article, and considering the circumspection that I should observe in the delicate question of Guiana, it is sufficient for the present to say that the Venezuelian Legation has taken no part in what Mr. Mijares may have said or written relating to it, (exited probably by patriotic zeal,) as he must have acted on his own account and responsibility.

Kindly favor me by publishing this short statement in your valuable paper, and oblige, A. SILVA.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 18, 1889.

SALE OF GINGHAMS.

NEARLY TWO MILLION YARDS SOLD AT GOOD PRICES.

Almost every dry goods jobbing house in the country and many of the large retail houses of this city and Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco were represented by their dress-goods buyers at the great sale of ginghams in Field, Chapman & Fenner's auction rooms at 364 and 366 Broadway, yesterday. The sale was the largest of its kind that has taken place in this country for years.

The goods are staple American manufactures of a kind of which enormous quantities are made and consumed every year, and trading in them has been done upon an extraordinarily slender margin. The trade in ginghams during the season now drawing to a close has been irregular. Efforts have been made by some of the manufacturers and their commission representatives to keep prices up to their normal standard. But others have dictated occasional big "drive sales" that reminded old-timers of the tactics pursued by A. T. Stewart and H. B. Claflin in their days of supremacy in the trade. Under the influence of these drive sales prices fell off and large lots were sold upon terms equivalent to 6 cents, regular, per yard.

When Wheelwright, Eldridge & Co., selling agents of the Westbrook Manufacturing Company, by order of their principals announced an auction sale of 1,500 cases of their standard make of ginghams, the whole trade felt that an occasion of great interest was at hand. It would be a sort of thermometer by which to gauge the state of trade throughout the country. There were fears that the market was not strong enough to stand the precipitation of so large a quantity of goods all at once. But the fears of the alarmists were proved to be without foundation. Every case of goods found a ready purchaser and as prices that averaged up well with the prices realized at private sales of the same class of goods. The terms of the sale were four months net, and the goods sold all the way from 5¾ to 6¾ cents per yard, with 6 cents the ruling figure and probable average. Only a very few lots sold at less than 6⅜ cents or more than 6¼ cents per yard.

That the prices were so well sustained was due no more to the intrinsic value of the goods than to the protecting arms extended by the buyers of some of the larger jobbing houses. The representatives of H. B. Claflin & Co., Tefft, Weller & Co., Dunham, Buckley & Co., Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., E. S. Jaffray & Co. of New-York; John V. Farwell & Co., Marshall Field & Co., James H. Walker & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and Storm & Hill of Chicago; Jordan, Marsh & Co., R. H. White & Co., and Shepard, Norwell & Co. of Boston; Hood, Bonbright & Co. of Philadelphia were in attendance, not only to secure possible bargains, but to help maintain prices in defense of their own trade as well. And while some of them did not buy anything at all, others got only an occasional little lot. The goods were sold almost entirely to small jobbers in this and other cities and to some of the large retail establishments of this city and Brooklyn.

The aggregate quantity of goods sold was about 1,800,000 yards, and the sum realised was not far from $110,000.

AGAINST BASEBALL.

ALDERMEN URGED TO DRIVE THE PLAYERS FROM THE POLO GROUND.

All the property owners who want to have One Hundred and Eleventh-street graded and regulated through the Polo Grounds, and some of the persons monetarily interested in the giving of baseball exhibitions on those grounds were before the august Aldermanic Committee on Public Works yesterday. Lawyer George F. Duysters, who represented the Metropolitan Exhibition Company, which occupies the grounds, told the committee that he had petitions signed by thousands of citizens who wanted the Polo Grounds kept in place at least until next October. Ex-Judge Henry A. Cram spoke for the property owners, declaring that the baseball people had long been trespassers on the property of the city, and the only thing for the Aldermen to do was their duty—to expel trespassers, to do away with a public nuisance, to open the street and permit the neighborhood to be improved.

Alderman Fitzsimons asked Curtis B. Price, the legal representative of Mrs. M. G. Pinckney, who owns the lots north and south of the line of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, how much the Metropolitan Exhibition Company had been paying her a year. Mr. Pierce said that $6,000 was the rental. Then Alderman Fitzsimons drew out the admission that the club pays the city nothing for the use of the land in One Hundred and Eleventh-street. Lawyer Duysters argued that the club was not a trespasser, because the property owners from whom the land was taken for street purposes retained a qualified fee in it, and could use it whenever it was not used for street purposes by the city.

Venerable Francis P. Blessing thought the Polo Grounds were an impediment to the progress of the city, and Lawyer Solomon Kohn supported Mr. Blessing's statement.

The wise Aldermen will think over what they heard, and will report their conclusion to the board next Tuesday.

MISS HAVENS TRIES TO KILL HERSELF.

Bessie Havens, a pretty blonde, with sad blue eyes, read her Bible and Prayer Book in bed yesterday morning in a front hall bedroom on the fourth floor of Mrs. Van Valkenburgh's boarding house, 245 West Twenty-fifth-street, and then tried to kill herself with a pistol of small calibre. She was able to discharge the weapon three times at her head, but only one bullet penetrated to the membrane of the brain, and at the New-York Hospital her recovery was not considered impossible.

Miss Havens was employed in the store of the Mutual Furniture and Manufacturing Company, 261 West Twenty-fifth-street. She became a favorite at Mrs. Van Valkenburgh's last Fall and was esteemed as a quiet young lady of irreproachable character. She was never in robust health and recently was treated for quinsy and neuralgia by Dr. H. W. Paige of 224 West Twenty-fifth-street, who became interested in his patient because she was so sad and quiet. She told him that her ailments made her work very hard and that she feared some day she would have to give up her situation.

Mrs. Van Valkenburgh yesterday that on Wednesday afternoon Miss Havens tried to poison herself with laudanum, but took so much of the drug that her stomach rebelled and saved her life. At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Van Valkenburgh's son and a servant heard the shots in Miss Havens's room and found her bleeding and insensible. She was in night attire, and on the bed were her Bible and Prayer Book. Dr. Paige restored her to consciousness, but she would not explain her act and asked to be let alone.

Dr. Paige sent her to the New-York Hospital, and gave it as his opinion that she tried to commit suicide while temperarily insane from ill health.

AN EXPERT BURGLAR NABBED.

William Scott, alias William Berkley, one of the men who, with Thomas Dunlap, "Red" Leary, "Bill" Connors, and "Jimmy" Hope, robbed the Northampton National Bank, in Northampton, Mass., in 1878, was a prisoner at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. He was brought in by two of Inspector Byrnes's detectives, who arrested him on Wednesday at Twenty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue. Scott is considered one of the most skillful and determined bank burglars in the country. He was arrested on general principles, the chief object being to "show him up" to the detectives at the Central Office and to compare his appearance now with his picture (426) in the Rogue's Gallery, taken some years ago.

IN BEHALF OF RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is exasperating and wicked that the city of New-York should be held in the clutches of Jay Gould, through the assistance given by various legislators at Albany, who care only for what they can "make," and have not the slightest regard for what we need.

Would you not suggest a mass meeting of the citizens to protest against the furtherance of the cable and Manhattan Elevated Railroad schemes and in support of Mayor Grant's Rapid Transit bill? If we let go the chance now or defer for a real railroad it may not come to us again in a generation.

SAMUEL W. BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 21, 1889.

FORMERLY PEOPLE had to suffer with cold, but now DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP cures them.

BEWARE OF a slight irritation of the throat. BRUMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Sold at all elevated railroad stations.—*Advertisement.*

Your Blood

Needs a good cleansing this Spring, in order to overcome the impurities which have accumulated during the Winter, or which may be hereditary, and cause you much suffering. We confidently recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as the very best Spring medicine. By its use the blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, that tired feeling is entirely overcome, and the whole body given strength and vigor. The appetite is restored and sharpened, the digestive organs toned.

"I was very much run down in health, had no strength and no inclination to do anything. I have now been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla about a month, and that tired feeling has left me, my appetite has returned, and, take it all in all, I am like a new man."—CHAUNCEY LATHAM, North Columbus, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

JUDGE M'CUE STRICKEN.

THE UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER PROSTRATED BY APOPLEXY.

Ex-Judge Alexander McCue, Assistant United States Treasurer in this city, was stricken with apoplexy while dressing on Wednesday morning, and is now lying at his home, 85 Remsen-street, Brooklyn, in a serious condition. The shock produced paralysis of the entire body, and for a long time the sufferer was not expected to survive.

Two physicians were immediately summoned, and they succeeded in placing Judge McCue in his bed, and in a few hours had brought him out of immediate danger. Word was sent to his office that he was ill and would not be over for a few days.

Henry J. Cullen, a nephew of Judge McCue, was at the latter's house yesterday and received the large number of visitors who called. No one was allowed to see the Judge. "His condition is improving hourly," said one of the physicians who stood near Mr. Cullen, "and there is no danger of a fatal termination of the attack. Judge McCue is a heavily-built man and subject to such strokes as this. He is of course seriously ill, but is slowly recovering consciousness and will probably be able to get about in a few days."

Late last night Judge McCue could recognize the members of his family, but was not allowed to converse with or see more than one person at a time. Judges Cullen, Pratt, and Bartlett of the Supreme Court, Van Wyck and Clement of the City Court, and Moose of the Sessions called at the house and inquired after his condition. Nearly all the prominent lawyers and many local politicians left their cards and were assured that Judge McCue would see them in a few days.

No man is better known in Brooklyn than Alexander McCue. He is a large property owner, and is interested in the Academy of Music, the Art Association, and several banks and trust companies. He became interested in local politics early in life, and at 25 was made Assistant District Attorney. After being defeated for District Attorney and for Congress he was appointed Corporation Counsel, and subsequently elected Judge of the City Court. He was one of the Associate Justices in the Beecher-Tilton case. President Cleveland appointed him Solicitor of the Treasury, and subsequently Assistant Treasurer in this city.

FAIR PRICES FOR TROTTERS.

EPAULET'S YOUNGSTERS BRING A GOOD AVERAGE PRICE.

Trotting stock sold for better prices than on Wednesday at the American Institute yesterday, the 55 head bringing a total of $22,890, an average of $416 18. The quality was better as a whole, the principal competition being for the 16 animals consigned by Robert Steel of Philadelphia. These brought a total of $8,710. Of the lot 6 were the get of Epaulet, and these sold for $3,670, an average of $628 33, which is remarkably good considering that the colts are but 2 years old. Nathan Straus's 4, including 2 of the get of Starth, sold for a total of $2,440. The principal lots sold were the following:

Peraistan, b. g., 8 years, by Administrator-Princess Medium, by Happy Medium; George Crawford, New-York City $1,100
Dairyman, b. c., 4, by Epaulet-Dairymaid, by Mambrino Boy; S. White, New-York City... 1,000
Hapmont, b. g., 2, by Happy Medium-Minnesska, by Belmont; F. Bowne, Flushing, Long Island 1,000
Saranac, b. g., 5, by Electioneer-Maggie Mitchell, by Clay Pilot; L. Ullman, New-York City 1,000
Mormon, br. c., 2, by Epaulet-Free Love, by Blackwood; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y. 700
Lillo, br. c., 2, by Epaulet-Shiba, by Knox; T. J. Havemeyer, West Chester 650
Black Silly, 2, by Guy Wilkes-Alice Clay, by Almont; S. H. Wheeler, Chicago 550
Fred, b. g., 4, by Joe Hooker, Jr., out of a mare by Abdallah; Robert Hoe, New-York City... 590
Chestnut filly, 4, by Leland-Gem, by Walkill Chief; A. B. Darling, New-York City 560
Alesia, b. c., yearling, by Santa Claus-Helen Medium, by Happy Medium; Terence Carbin, Canton, Del 530
Elsteria, ch. f., 2, by Epaulet-Floretta, by Messenger Duroc; A. B. Darling 510
Fannie Temple, br. m., 9, by Starlie-Kitty Temple, by Ryndyk; Robert Steel, Philadelphia 510
Philip II., b. s., 9, by King Philip-Crozie, by Clark Chief; J. M. Bishop, New-York City... 500
Bessie Sprague, br. m., 10, by Governor Sprague-Lucinda, by Lakeland Abdallah; Robert Steel 500
Daniel O'Rorke, b. s., 13, by Dr. Wynkoop-Orina, by Volunteer; W. H. Woodring, Hocktown, Penn 500

A VERY OLD SOCIETY.

A large number of the friends of the Institution of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen were present last night at the closing exercises of the male department of the free drawing classes which were held in Mechanics' Hall, on Sixteenth-street, near Broadway. The exhibition of drawings in the architectural, mechanical, and free-hand departments was a large one, including work of more than usual merit; indeed, it was said by experts to be the best ever given by the classes in the school. Certificates of merit were given to 195 young men and boys out of 220 attending the evening classes.

Robert Rutter, the President of the society, in a short speech called attention to the venerableness of the Society of Mechanics and Traders. It was started 104 years ago, when New-York's population was only 23,000 and Fulton-street was the up-town limit. The society had prospered from the beginning and not a penny had ever been unaccounted for by its officers. Other speeches were made by Vice-President Oliver Barrett, the Rev. Charles S. Harrower of the Central Methodist Church, Col. John Hamilton, John J. Tucker, Henry L. Slote, and Henry Moore.

ELSIE DECLINED THE DOG.

The absence of a dog to accompany Elsie Leslie in her performance of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Broadway Theatre has weighed heavily on the minds of several prominent gentlemen composing a club in this city, and in order to testify to their regard for the little actress they rec

The New-York Times.

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PATRIOTS FULL OF HOPE

NEW-YORK POLITICIANS NOT YET FULLY SATISFIED.

CORP. TANNER'S ANXIOUS SUSPENSE—BUFFALO MEN PULLING WIRES—YESTERDAY'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Brooklyn delegation of patriots went home this afternoon not fully satisfied, but hopeful. They were confident before they left that Corp. Tanner had been decided upon as Commissioner of Pensions. This they had upon the assurance of Secretary of the Navy Tracy, who went to the White House early to make a special plea in Tanner's behalf before the President. Long before the Senate met the Brooklyn men had heard that the nomination would go in. Corp. Tanner himself, having been on the anxious seat for several days, was suddenly lifted up in a whirl of delight and began to telegraph his friends that he was now a candidate for congratulations.

There are sometimes slips between the White House and the Senate, and, as the interruption of the President's message of to-day left opportunity for changes in the list of appointments, it is just possible that Tanner's name may not reach the Senate to-morrow. That it has been decided upon all the New-Yorkers are positively informed.

In the place of the departed Brooklyn office seekers there are at the Arlington a not very happy family of Western New-York Republicans. O. G. Warren and ex-Senator McMillan of Buffalo are here to advocate the appointment of W. J. Morgan to be Collector in place of Mr. Bissell. Edward Gallagher is here also to speak for himself for the same office. The impression is that Gallagher will again have the experience of being "thrown over," and be compelled to seek for and be satisfied with something smaller. Ex-Senator Ellsworth and Willard Cobb, who came yesterday to press the appointment of Major Low to be Collector at Suspension Bridge, have been followed closely by ex-Representative Richard Crowley. Major Low's friends will ask for his prompt appointment.

Mr. Crowley, who declares that there is no office in the gift of the Administration that he would take, proposes to enter a serious protest at the White House against the proposition of Messrs. Ellsworth and Cobb. He will set forth that they, with Major Low, encouraged a bolt against him in the last Congressional fight, thus dividing the party and giving the district to the Democratic candidate. Major Low having been permitted by President Cleveland to hold the office of Consul at Clifton for about two years, Mr. Crowley will suggest that the President can at once act discreetly and show his disapproval of bolting methods by declining to make the appointment asked for by the bolters. Mr. Crowley will not take part in any of the controversies out of his district, but he will seek to impress the President with the belief that a reward of the bolting faction in Niagara will prove disastrous to Republican interests there.

Senator Francis Hendricks is at the Arlington and is supposed to be looking out for the Pension Agency for Gen. Pool in case Corporal Tanner should get the Pension Commissionership.

* * *

Vice-President Morton was held responsible for the great disappointment suffered by the office hunters to-day when the Senate adjourned without having received any nominations from the President. Assistant Private Secretary Pruden stepped into the Senate chamber just as the reading of the very short Journal of yesterday's session was finished. He had with him a big envelope containing a batch of nominations. Assistant Doorkeeper Bassett, who always announces the arrival of a messenger from the President and carries the message to the presiding officer, started up the aisle to meet Mr. Pruden, when Mr. Morton laid before the Senate a note from Chief-Justice Fuller announcing the death of Justice Stanley Matthews. Of course, the only proper thing to do after this was to adjourn out of respect to the memory of the dead Justice. The motion to that effect was made by Mr. Hear, and the brief session ended. Mr. Pruden looked on in mute astonishment while the gavel fell, and then he went back to the White House carrying the undelivered nominations with him. The waiting place hunters were very angry, and most of them said so, but there was nothing left for them but to wait until to-morrow. Mr. Morton is not so fortunate in the way of doing business in the Senate as he will be a year hence, or he would have received the nominations before laying before the Senate the official notice of Justice Matthews's death.

* * *

Patrick Egan is making desperate efforts to secure the appointment of Minister to Mexico, and was to-day reinforced in his search for the office by Mr. E. C. Kerens of Missouri. The chief reason assigned for Egan's appointment appears to be that he is a Catholic, and that he has also been regarded as an agitator is not so preminently set forth since it was discovered that the Government did not hear any very loud demand from Mexico for a Roman Catholic agitator as Minister. The President, it is understood, has been particularly well impressed with Egan as a candidate. Egan regards Mr. Blaine as his friend, and leaves upon him all the assurances of friendship made by him to all sorts of Irishmen during the campaign. On the other hand, some of the observers of the quest of Mr. Egan say they discover a ball-tossing game, by which Egan is being tossed back and forth from the President to the Secretary of State. The suggestion has been made that Mr. Egan should take the mission to Chili, and that he substitute William E. Roberts, a Democratic Irishman, for one of the Republican stripe. This strikes the Egan men as trifling, and Patrick Ford has telegraphed Egan that he must not be trifled with, but must hang on to the Mexican mission "for all it is worth." Nebraska men who hear of the appointment say that he has only lived in that State about three years, and that he only got his first papers 13 months ago. For so newly-made a citizen the Mexican mission will certainly be a rich and encouraging "plum."

* * *

In regard to a report that he had advocated the reappointment by President Harrison of Mr. Oscar S. Straus as Minister to Turkey, Postmaster-General Wanamaker says that he does not know the views of Mr. Straus on that subject, and that the author of the report that he has had a controversy with Mr. Blaine on the subject has drawn largely upon his imagination. Minister Straus's resignation was in Mr. Blaine's hands March 4, and he has been at liberty to choose his successor at any time since then.

* * *

Judge Draper and Mr. George Campbell of Albany have disappeared, but the Bentley-Oliver committee promised by advance telegrams have not yet made their appearance. They are awaited with suppressed excitement.

* * *

There are seven applicants who have filed requests to be appointed to the head of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Navy Department. They are, in the order of their applications: Rear-Admiral D. B. Harmony, Commodore A. W. Weaver, Capts. J. S. S. Kerrett, T. O. Selfridge, Geo. Dewey, and Commander C. B. White, and Commander J. W. Philips. While there is an impression that Rear-Admiral Harmony may retain the place, the fact that he is a Democrat may lead to a change. If political reasons control in the making of the appointment it is assumed that the chances lay between Capts. Dewey and White.

* * *

The Secretary of State has designated Rear-Admiral Franklin, retired, to act as Chairman of the American delegation to the International Marine Conference to be held in this country next October. The American delegation will hold a series of preliminary meetings at the State Department, beginning next Monday, at which they will agree upon a programme for the meeting of the conference. The programme is to be completed not later than May 1, when copies of it will be sent to the various Governments that have accepted invitation to participate, so as to give them plenty of time to make suggestions as to changes and to allow their delegates time to prepare for the discussion of the topics that may be taken up.

* * *

The latest engagement announced is that of Miss Jones, daughter of Mrs. Renshaw Jones of New-York, to Mr. John Kay of this city, son of Judge Kay. Mrs. Jones returned to New-York yesterday with her daughter, as, according to rumor, she is desirous of annulling the engagement on account of the youth of the fiancée.

* * *

A committee of the Young Men's Republican Club of New-York, consisting of Mortimer C. Addams, President; James A. Blanchard, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and William Brookfield, called at the White House this morning to see President Harrison, whom they frequently pressed to accept the honor of a reception by the club during the Centennial celebration in April. The President received the visitors cordially and expressed his satisfaction at the offer of Presidential hospitality, and said that he would be fully occupied by private matters during those days, but would be able to give them reason to hope that he would be able to be present.

* * *

The committee expressed a willingness to consult the President's convenience in the matter, but could not get a more assuring reply.

* * *

Mrs. Harrison is still confined to her room with a severe cold, and no callers were admitted to the White House this afternoon, as Mrs. McKee took advantage of the fine weather to enjoy a long drive with her two children.

* * *

In response to the invitation of many of the newspaper correspondents in Washington Miss Kate Field delivered this evening in Grand Army Hall her new lecture upon "The Intemperance of Prohibition." She was greeted by a large and appreciative audience, who listened with marked interest to her denunciation of prohibition and her earnest plea for temperance. Miss Field referred to the history of prohibitory laws in every State and country to show that they did not prohibit, but rather tended to increase the use of intoxicating liquors, and she disputed the idea that prohibition was taught in the Bible. On the contrary, she held that the Bible distinctly taught temperance. Miss Field had no good word to say for the use of strong drinks, but argued for the use of wines.

In summing up she advocated high license, the enforcement of vigorous laws against the adulteration of liquors or food, and the voluntary abolition of the "amazing system of treating." The latter, Miss Field thought, would do more than anything else to do away with drunkenness. In addition to these she pleaded for the substitution of light wines at meals for "perpendicular drinking" between meals. At the conclusion of the lecture Miss Field held a reception, at which she received the congratulations of the ladies and gentlemen she had entertained.

WRECKED NEAR BARNEGAT.

THE CREW OF THE J. W. WENDT SAVED BUT THE SHIP A TOTAL LOSS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The German ship J. W. Wendt, which left Bremen for New-York on Feb. 21 with a general cargo, is ashore three miles north of Barnegat, and will prove a total loss. The stranded ship is one of the largest sailing craft afloat under the German flag.

Capt. Lass and his crew, numbering in all 30, were rescued by the life-saving crews, but not until they had endured intense sufferings from exposure to wind and sea. The striking of the ship was caused by error in judgment. For a week Capt. Lass had been drifting around, running on dead reckoning and ignorant of his exact location.

He was not aware that he was so far to leeward until the Jersey coast was close on board over the starboard bow. Orders were given to "Hard up," but it was too late, and on the bosom of a heavy sea the huge craft was landed with a terrific crash high on the sandy beach.

Immediately after she struck, the masts snapped out of her close to the deck, and, falling over the side, ripped the craft open. The sea dashed over the distressed vessel from every point, and the crew, who were compelled to stick to the deck, suffered greatly from the storm. At last the life-saving crew came off and rescued them.

The Wendt was owned by Siedenburg, Wendt & Co. of Bremen. In 1853, when she was launched at St. John's, she was christened the Morning Light. She was at that time the largest merchant vessel afloat. She sailed under the British flag until recently, when she was purchased by her present owners.

A TEST OF NAVAL ENDURANCE.

The British naval authorities have taken the initial step in actually proving what effect heavy explosives will have against modern ironclads. The Resistance, a British warship, somewhat old, but built up and strengthened for the test, has had a heavy sort of armor placed on her sides and her inboard spaces filled with coal bunkers, which are to be fitted with coal. With the armor and the coal bunker protection the engines of the Resistance are given more protection than those possessed by many of the heavy foreign iron-clads.

With the Resistance as a target, a trial will take place next week to determine the effect of highly-charged explosive shells against her sides. These shells are to be filled with gunpowder, gun-cotton, and lyddite, an explosive supposed to be more powerful than melinite. The trial will take place off the Portsmouth naval docks, and will serve to demonstrate the resisting power of vessels armored similarly to the Resistance.

This idea is just what some of the modern artillerists in the army and navy of the United States have been advocating for some time past. Now that this Government has authorized the building of seven dynamite guns, it is argued that the Government should fit up one of the old monitors now laid up at City Point, Va., with heavy armored sides and subject her to a fire of dynamite projectiles at an extreme range, the monitor, say, outside Sandy Hook while there is considerable of a seaon, and try the efficacy of the dynamite fire from Sandy Hook under water.

TWO NEW COMPANIES.

ALBANY, March 22.—Another railroad company was incorporated to-day to construct and operate a street surface railroad in New-York City. It is the Metropolitan Cross-town Railway Company, and its capital is $300,000, divided into one-hundred-dollar shares. The route as designated in the certificate of incorporation is along East-street from the Grand-Street Ferry to Delancey slip or street, to Bowery, to Spring-street, to Sixth Avenue, to Fourth-street, to Macdougal-street, to Waverley-place, to Bank-street, to Greenwich-avenue, to Thirteenth and Horatio streets, through Thirteenth-street to Thirteenth-avenue, to Fourteenth-street; distance, four miles.

The Directors are Charles A. Winch, William Carroll, Warren A. Decker, Herman L. Kingsbury, Herman S. Mendelson, Calvin C. Campbell, and Alfred Heyn, all of New-York.

To make and sell vessels, boats, guns, machinery, and other appliances used in or about vessels, the Ericsson Coast Defence Company was incorporated to-day. The principal office is in New-York City. The capital is $250,000. George H. Robinson, William Williams, Ericsson F. Bushnell, Cornelius S. Bushnell, and Edward S. Jones are Directors.

KANSANS ARE FULL OF RAGE.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 22.—Kansas Republicans are enraged over the snubs which the Administration is daily administering to them. Of all the bright hopes which they cherished when Harrison was elected not one has been realized. Hundreds of the faithful have journeyed to Washington since the inauguration, and one by one they have returned, out of money, and with no spirit left to speak of.

J. R. Hallowell of Wichita, who went to the capital to capture the First Assistant Secretaryship of the Interior, returned this morning. He has no further use for the Kansas delegation in Congress, and this view is shared by W. P. Hackney, one of the acknowledged Republican State leaders.

He said to-day: "Our Senators and Congressmen have about as much influence as the baseball nine of a country town. It is an outrage for them to tamely submit to the snubbing of Kansas by this Administration. Just look at it. Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and even Missouri have been taken care of, and Kansas gets nothing.

"If I were a Senator or Congressman the boys would have to be cared for or I would know the reason why. What Kansas needs is a new deal around in that House and Senate."

ITALIAN OPERA PROMISED.

CHICAGO, March 22.—According to John Levine, manager of the Albani Concert Company, next season will see a revival of Italian opera in this country under the most favorable circumstances.

Speaking for Mr. Ernest Gye, he said in an interview this evening: "We propose to do in this country what Mrs. Thurber tried to do and failed—to produce Italian opera on a grand scale on an American foundation and thoroughly infused with American ideas. Mrs. Thurber failed in this because she put the cart before the horse in establishing her opera first and then the school. We shall reverse matters."

AN ELECTRIC SPARK STARTS A FIRE.

A broken electric light wire shot a spark into the canvas awning in front of 1,123 Broadway at 8:15 last evening and started a threatening blaze in the hotel district. The St. James Hotel, the Hoffman, the Brunswick, and Delmonico's are all in the immediate vicinity. Several men who were passing the spot promptly tore down the awning and extinguished the flames before a policeman could turn in a fire alarm. The store windows were not broken and the damage was small.

THE AMERICAN TURF CONGRESS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 22.—The American Turf Congress met here to-day. President Brewster of Chicago was in the chair. Kansas City, St. Paul, St. Louis, Lexington, and Latonia were represented. The rules agreed upon at the Cincinnati meeting in December were approved, except that regarding bookmakers, which was amended so as to allow the associations to treat with bookmakers as individuals. The basis of weights was confirmed as was Hilliard's schedule.

QUESTIONS FOR WEBSTER

ENGLAND'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

SIR VERNON-HARCOURT AND MR. PARNELL MAKING STRONG REMARKS—THE OFFICIAL'S RESPONSE.

LONDON, March 22.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, resuming the discussion regarding the Parnell Commission, declared that Attorney-General Webster's identification with the commission had destroyed the impression that the Government would be impartial and had added weight to the *Times's* charges. If the Attorney-General had not advised the Government, Parliament should not vote a salary for services he had not performed. He condemned the Attorney-General's apology for the Pigott forgeries as mean, contemptible, and disgraceful, and expressed the hope that he would make a better apology.

Attorney-General Webster replied that but for the duty he owed those who trusted him he would not have noticed the charges made by Sir William Vernon-Harcourt. If he were capable of the conduct imputed to him he would be a disgrace to the English Bar. He was private counsel for the *Times*. It was immaterial whether he had been right or wrong in assuming that position, although it was doubtful whether he had been prudent.

Mr. Redmond's motion to reduce the Attorney-General's salary was rejected, 286 to 206.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt wanted to know whether the Attorney-General had the letter in which Pigott admitted his inability to stand cross-examination. If Mr. Soames had that letter and kept it from the knowledge of the Attorney-General he (Harcourt) had no hesitation in saying that the name of Mr. Soames ought to be struck off the rolls. The Attorney-General would doubtless now tell the House when he first learned of Pigott's character, and whether he was informed when Houston burned Pigott's correspondence.

In the course of the Attorney-General's reply the Chairman called upon Xavier O'Brien to retire for interrupting. Mr. O'Brien denied that he had opened his mouth. The Chairman repeating the order to retire, Mr. Pinkerton corroborated Mr. O'Brien, declaring that he had been silent. T. P. O'Connor thereupon protested against the Chairman's putting the lie to an honorable member without an inquiry. The Chairman replied that he would hear, stating that Mr. O'Brien could not deny having repeatedly interrupted loudly, and warning him not to repeat such conduct.

The Attorney-General, continuing, declined absolutely to say whether he had advised the Government on any point. He knew no better than Sir William Vernon-Harcourt that he could not answer such a question. But he had never vouched to the Government for the authenticity of the letters. Harcourt ought to know that no counsel vouched for the truth of what he proposed to prove by evidence. Harcourt's argument that counsel ought to satisfy himself of the accuracy of the statements a witness would make was preposterous. He accused Harcourt of asking questions in this manner because he knew that a certain section of the press was only too ready to twist suggestions into accusations. For instance, there was his question as to whether the Attorney-General suggested that Pigott should see Daly. He never heard of the visits till two nights ago.

Regarding Pigott, the Attorney-General argued that he had no right to keep him from the witness box because he said he could not stand cross-examination. He had informed the commission and had put Pigott's letter in Sir Charles Russell's hands five days before Pigott went into the box. The letter, which, in incomprehensible, because his experience and instructions ought to have shown him that his desire to annex Samoa was opposed to the policy sanctioned by the Chancellor in conformity with the Samoan treaties. Knappe justified the arrest of the Englishman Gallien on the ground that the latter had recommended Mataafa to apply to Mr. Grey, ex-Governor of New-Zealand for assistance. Investigation proved that Gallien was not aware of the significance of his acts.

Prince Bismarck, in his letter to Herr Stembel, further said that Dr. Knappe was neither authorized to declare war nor martial law, and, in any case, there could be no question of enforcing the latter against foreigners. His conduct, both toward the agents of the other powers and the natives, lacked the calmness and coolness indispensable for the correct treatment of international questions. His repeated official assumption that the German Government had such orders and such powers on his part was to a willful misconception or a mistake which it was difficult to explain.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The steamer Australia arrived to-day from Honolulu, bringing in its mail a copy of the Samoa *Times* of Feb. 16, reviewing some of the reports sent abroad from there. Referring to the official document from Samoa published here by the German Consul, the editor reminds the writer that if the Americans had been offended by the helping of Mataafa, so had the German merchants in supplying arms and ammunition to Tamasese. The editorial of the last number received is devoted to urging foreign residents to exert themselves for the future permanent prosperity of the islands and to be prepared to reply correctly to the inquiries expected from the American and British Governments respecting their past grievances.

GERMANY'S SAMOAN POLICY.

BERLIN, March 22.—The Government has issued a White Book on Samoan affairs. It shows that, March 9, Prince Bismarck wrote to Herr Stubel, the newly-appointed Consul of Germany to Samoa, describing the conduct of Dr. Knappe, his predecessor in the office, as lacking in calmness and coolness, and as contrary to the lines of Emperor William's policy, with which Dr. Knappe had been well acquainted. Dr. Knappe, Prince Bismarck wrote, apparently lost his head, owing to a letter from Herr Brandeis, Tamasese's Prime Minister, which was published in the last White Book, and the presence of three men-of-war at Samoa.

Referring to Dr. Knappe's subsequent proposal to annex Samoa, Prince Bismarck reiterates his view that, to seek to effect a change in the political situation in Samoa, without the consent of England and America, would not accord with treaty arrangements. Knappe's action, reverting to the question of annexation, was incomprehensible, because his experience and instructions ought to have shown him that his desire to annex Samoa was opposed to the policy sanctioned by the Chancellor in conformity with the Samoan treaties. Knappe justified the arrest of the Englishman Gallien on the ground that the latter had recommended Mataafa to apply to Mr. Grey, ex-Governor of New-Zealand for assistance. Investigation proved that Gallien was not aware of the significance of his acts.

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REUNION OF MARYLAND VETERANS.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—The twenty-fourth reunion of the Maryland Union Veterans' Association will be held at the Carrollton Hotel, this city, April 9. President Harrison and the Military members of his Cabinet will be invited guests. The reception to the head of the Navy will be made by Commodore W. A. Schley. Senator Gorman will be one of the orators.

ADVICE TO FRANCE.

PARIS, March 22.—A banquet was given in honor of M. Antoine this evening. Among those present were 40 Deputies and Senators. In a speech M. Antoine said: "Cease to torture yourselves. Defend the republic and preserve the liberty which will permit you to hope for everything and render impossible adventures which are hazardous and deadly for the country. Alsace-Lorraine suffers from your dissensions, and will perish through your fratricidal conflicts over the division of party lines."

LONDON, March 23.—It is understood that the French agent at the Vatican, in obedience to instructions from his Government, has made a complaint to the Pope of the support which is given to Gen. Boulanger by the French clergy. In reply, the Pope is reported to have said that it would be impossible for him to interfere in the matter.

CLUSTERING ABOUT SERVIA.

VIENNA, March 22.—Ex-King Milan of Servia had a two hours' conference with Herr Von Szoekenyi of the Imperial Foreign Office to-day.

The headquarters of the Tenth Army Corps has been transferred to Przemysl. A semi-official note explains that the change does not betoken an increase of the forces, but is intended to meet the requirements of the larger garrisons already in Galicia. Archduke William is inspecting the artillery at Mostar and in Bosnia.

BELGRADE, March 22.—M. Paschics, an exiled revolutionist, returned to this city to-day, and was welcomed by enthusiastic crowds.

FAMINE CAUSING SUICIDES.

LONDON, March 23.—The *Standard's* Shanghai correspondent says: "Interviews between Li Hung Chang and Mr. Denny have resulted in an amicable understanding between China and Corea."

The number of deaths caused by the famine in Shan-Tung is appalling. Many of the inhabitants are committing suicide through despondency, there being still three months to wait for the harvest.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ROME, March 22.—Signor Corvetto, Under Secretary of the War Department, has challenged Deputy Cavalotti to a duel. The challenge is the result of a personal dispute.

Replying to the contention of the Cologne *Gazette* that the German company had prior rights in the Sultanate of Oppia, the *Riforma* declares that the Italian protectorate is legitimate, and that any German convention must have been invalid.

PESTH, March 22.—In the lower house of the Diet to-day Herr Orlean denounced the police for interfering with the students' demonstration. Prime Minister von Tisza, replying, referred to his efforts to consolidate Hungary. He deprecated appeals to the mob, and said that he would never admit that the majority should submit to the tyranny of the minority. The police had only done their duty.

BERLIN, March 22.—It is reliably stated that Count Herbert Bismarck is now engaged in making arrangements concerning the visit of Emperor William to England, and as to whether it will be in the nature of a diplomatic visit, as in the case of his recent journey to Russia, or whether it will only be domestic in its character.

LONDON, March 22.—Mr. John Bright's condition is worse. He passed a bad night.

The Pesth correspondent of the *Acics* says that Count Tisza intends to take the Interior portfolio, resigning the portfolio of Finance to Herr Weckerle.

VIENNA, March 22.—It is reported that Count von Taafe, the Austrian Premier, and Count Kalnoky, the Imperial Foreign Minister, have tendered their resignations owing to a dispute between Austria and Greece.

MANCHESTER, March 22.—The Chicago and All America baseball teams played here to-day. The score was: Chicago, 6; All American, 7.

ALONG THE JERSEY COAST.

COTTAGES GREATLY DAMAGED BY THE STORM AND HIGH TIDES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 22.—A report that one of Mrs. Christian Herter's cottages at Monmouth Beach had toppled over into the sea drew a number of curious people to the spot to-day, but the journey proved a fool's errand. Mrs. Herter's cottages are not damaged, and, except for the destruction of one of the bulkheads, her property is unharmed.

The greatest sufferers at this point, and probably anywhere along the coast between Asbury Park and Sandy Hook, are David Duncan and E. H. Platt. The former's cottage narrowly escaped toppling down the steep bluff, in spite of a strong stone bulkhead erected only a few years ago. The huge waves worked their way behind the bulkhead, and soon washed the sand from beneath it. The sea inundated the eastern portion of the costly edifice, and in a few hours 15 feet of the foundation were tor naway. The house still stands upright in its place, though a heavy sea may at any moment cause its total destruction.

Mr. Platt's handsome cottage has met with a similar disaster. The stout oak bulkhead stands firmly in its place, but the sea washed under it. The costly promenade on the east side fell and was demolished at the bottom of the bluff. It is only with the aid of big hawsers that the house is now kept upon its temporary foundation.

It is estimated that the entire loss to cottagers between Seabright and this place will amount to fully $15,000. Of this sum Messrs. Duncan and Platt's loss comprises the larger half.

The storm abated early this morning and the weather to-day has been extremely warm, and is quickly melting the nine inches of snow which had fallen, and thus gradually raising the water in the Shrewsbury River. To-day the River was within two feet of the track of the New Southern Railway track at Gallilee, and the old farm homestead of Sidney Van Brunt is nearly submerged. All the docks and private landings in this neighborhood are covered with water.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 22.—The storm here is abating and the water is receding. The storm centre to-day was at Brigantine and Peters Beach, the latter place being the cause of much anxiety among the inhabitants of the inlet district, who watched the Peter's Beach House, about three miles away, standing out in the ocean without any land visible about it. Charles Smith, the proprietor, and his wife are keeping boats ready in which to make their escape in case the threatened collapse of their home takes place. The foundation was partly washed away yesterday. The few people at Brigantine have been living almost entirely in boats since the storm began, their homes being submerged.

MANY LIVES ENDANGERED.

BUT ALL ESCAPED EXCEPT ONE GIRL, WHO WAS BURNED TO DEATH.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Fire broke out this afternoon in the Standard bagging factory on Stoddard-avenue, near Twelfth-street. Immediately upon the cry of fire the wildest panic ensued among the 200 employes, most of whom were girls. A rush was made for the narrow stairway, but before half the number could escape they found themselves cut off by heat and smoke.

A few men employed in the building worked bravely and rapidly, and succeeded in leading the panic-stricken girls through the smoke and flames to a place where they could drop out to the low adjoining buildings, and all were thus saved with the exception of Ada Lebrecht, who was found horribly burned.

Charles Gafran, a middle-aged man, worked heroically in getting the girls out of the burning building. He remained on the third floor too long, and, when he turned to get out, found all means of escape cut off save by the window. He took this only chance, jumped, and was terribly injured by the fall, but will recover.

A man who was run over by a fire engine during the excitement and badly injured was taken away from the scene by friends before his name could be learned. The pecuniary loss by the fire is small, and will not exceed $10,000.

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GOULD SHAKES THEM UP

HIS LIEUTENANTS GIVEN A LECTURE.

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION NOW THE GREATEST HOPE OF THE WORRIED ELEVATED RAILROAD MAGNATES.

Jay Gould is home again and he is by no means pleased with the way in which his subordinates have been trying to run elevated railroad affairs in his absence. He realizes that the famous proposal in his behalf to the Mayor to gobble up still more of the Battery for his elevated railway structures, and also to make darker as many streets as he may choose by building new tracks, may produce results different from those which his lieutenants intended to produce, and by no means so remunerative to himself.

Yesterday, about as soon as he could get the dust of travel brushed from his clothes, Mr. Gould had a meeting of the Manhattan Railway Company, at which Russell Sage and Vice-President Gallaway made the best excuses they could for the blunder in sending the letter to the Mayor. There are strong chances that Mr. Gould knew nothing about the letter until its publication in the newspapers, and that his disgust at the performance was expressed to Mr. Sage, Mr. Gallaway, and the rest in strong language. Mr. Sage, relying perhaps upon his age and long term of service under Mr. Gould, put himself forward as the spokesman of the party. He said that something had to be done at once, if the Mayor's rapid-transit scheme was to be stopped; he denounced the Mayor's perversity and the prejudice of the public, and pleaded that he and his associates had acted for the best.

Then they went into an executive session to see what must be done to get elevated railroad matters upon the best possible footing, and at least save all that had been gubbled from the city, even if they should have to desist from future gobblings.

As Mr. Gould is a gentleman who never "lets the grass grow under his feet," as the phrase is, he began last evening to act. His lawyers were summoned to his house, the situation was discussed in detail, and one of the decisions reached, there is good ground for saying, was to attempt in a roundabout way to procure the passage of remedial legislation at Albany as absolution for their past misdeeds and to enable the elevated railroad companies to be prepared when the city shall come.

This remedial legislation is, in fact, necessary to the welfare of Mr. Gould. The Mayor's peremptory refusal to entertain the proposals of the letter has recalled to the attention of the people the way in which Mr. Gould has heretofore run on and gone on, and has helped to do in extending the grip of the elevated roads upon the city. It is remembered that in September, 1887, Mayor Hewitt, after Mr. Gould had made West Broadway and the lower part of Third-avenue darker than ever by building six extra tracks, wrote to Corporation Counsel O'Brien, then Corporation Counsel, in which he asked him for his professional opinion on these points:

The power of the elevated companies to occupy the intersections of streets for their stations.

Their right to lay down a third track along the whole or any portion of their routes.

Their power to use any portion of their stations for the sale of merchandise.

What measures might be taken by the city to compel the elevated companies to obey the laws.

Mr. O'Brien, after a thorough examination of the charters of the elevated railroad companies and all the statutes relating to them, wrote an elaborate opinion, in which he said that about everything that the companies had done was in plain violation of the law and against the rights of the public; that the building of the third track was illegal; that the erection of the stations at the intersections of the streets was illegal; that the news stands in the stations were illegal, and that so was the cutting off by advertising boards within eight feet of the buildings adjoining the stations. As to the legal remedies possessed by the city, Mr. O'Brien declared further reflection before he gave an opinion. He became a Judge of the Supreme Court a few months after this, Mr. Beekman succeeded him as Corporation Counsel, and the matter has been allowed to sleep.

What makes Jay Gould so disgusted with his associates is that the letter sent to the Mayor has stirred matters up again and put people on the qui vive. Mr. Gould believes in keeping the public quiet. He has great confidence in the old proverb that what is everybody's business is nobody's business.

In the Mayor's present mood there is good reason for saying that he will take up the elevated railroad question when Mayor Hewitt laid it down, and will direct Corporation Counsel Beekman to ascertain, without delay, what should be done to compel Mr. Gould, first, to obey the law, and, second, to account for his past offenses in building the third tracks. These tracks run "from nowhere to nowhere;" they do not connect one part of the city with another, and have never been used for the passage of trains. All they do is to greatly darken the streets over which they are constructed and with them the abutting buildings. So far as use is concerned, all up to date, they represent just so much wasted money. But no one acquainted with Mr. Gould believes that he willfully wastes money, and probably the construction of these tracks was intended as a sort of "entering wedge" preparatory to a further grab which would enable them to run standard from the Battery to Harlem. Very likely if Mayor Hewitt's vigorous performances had not frightened him off, Mr. Gould would by this time have quietly constructed several miles of extra track, without so much as asking "leave or license" of anybody.

If Mayor Grant takes hold of this matter Mr. Gould is likely to find several questions raised which will surprise him and his lawyers, although they are the best in the country, as he modestly remarks. As a matter of fact, even in the simple matter of selling tickets, the accommodations provided by the elevated railroad companies are shamefully deficient. In the busy hours at hardly a station are there sufficient facilities for purchasing tickets, and at the foot of many stations a custom has grown up for the sale of tickets by venders for sale. The initiated buy of them and thereby catch the first train which comes along, while others are struggling to get to the ticket office up stairs. This lack of accommodations for the sale of tickets is simple parsimony. The companies will not employ men enough.

At several stations at which there is always a large patronage and where two stairways to the street could easily be built, there is only one. Complaints do no good. One stairway there is and one it will remain until Mr. Gould is obliged to build another.

At no elevated station is there sufficient light at night, especially on the stairway. The lower stairway is seldom lighted, and every night luckless persons fall down to their physical detriment and moral danger.

Mr. Gould relies upon the Legislature to keep him out of the scrapes which an aroused public opinion would tend to get him into, and his hope is the passage of an act which will legalize all his past deeds and secure him from any consequences harmful to himself. If he can get no further grip on the city, he at any rate proposes to keep all he has got, no matter if it was got illegally.

AMELIE RIVES'S CALLERS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Mrs. Amélie Rives-Chanler received a large number of callers this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock at her apartments at "The Arno," where she has been with her husband and mother for several days. The larger number of those who called had never before seen the young authoress, and their visit was prompted by curiosity to see her and judge for themselves whether the published discriptions of her personal appearance had been overdrawn. Mrs. Chanler gave to all a cordial greeting.

Whatever the varying opinions may be in regard to Amélie Rives as a writer, there can be but one verdict in regard to her beauty. This afternoon she wore a highly-artistic gown of white China crêpe which fell in the soft folds of Greek draperies. She wore her bangs in a mass of fluffy golden waves, while on either side the stray locks were fastened down with small tortoise shell combs, beaded across the top with diamonds. A larger comb of the same kind was worn in the knot of hair loosely coiled at the nape of the neck, showing the shapely head to advantage. Mrs. Chanler wore no other jewelry save a plain gold wedding ring. She will sail for Europe with her husband April 18 for an indefinite stay abroad.

A LONG SEARCH IN VAIN.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 22.—The body of Tucker White, the 18-year-old son of Garret White of North Long Branch, who was drowned last Friday evening in the Shrewsbury River, has not yet been found. His father, with a corps of friends, has dredged the river bottom for miles around, working night and day. It is believed that the body has been washed into the Little Silver Inlet.

Spring Overcoats at Vogel Brothers.

New and elegant styles Spring overcoats now complete, in a very extensive variety, ranging in price from $10 to $28. Broadway and Houston and Eighth-avenue and Forty-second-street.—Adv.

WAILING ON THE BORDER.

SPEEDY ACTION URGED ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 22.—A dispatch from Oklahoma Station, Indian Territory, states that the troops have departed, and many of the settlers who disappeared last night have already returned. They went no further than the adjoining timber. The address of Gen. Weaver, on Wednesday, was listened to with respectful attention, and the advice was gravely discussed far into the night, but the almost universal conclusion of the settlers who have persisted in staying is that they will not leave Oklahoma. No one counsels resistance to the military nor open defiance of the authorities, but there is a general understanding that they will dodge the military and at the same time keep within a convenient distance of the claims.

Nearly everybody is going on the supposition that the first man to get on the land and begin improvements upon the day for opening set by the proclamation will be entitled to possession and sustained by the Land Office. Some of the old settlers were advised by attorneys before the passage of the present law that they could occupy their claims on the strength of squatters' rights and could not be ousted.

Whether right or wrong, some of them cling to this advice with a tenacity which no adverse argument can weaken. While in a majority of cases they have not actually been living on their claims, they have placed on them the conventional foundation, which goes for an improvement in this country and which they regard as sufficient to protect their claims from intrusion on the part of any good settlers. Anybody who talks of disregarding their time-honored tokens of ownership is warned that he is treading on dangerous ground.

These men do not consider that the case has been changed by the fact that a new law has been enacted since they took possession of their claims, and as to getting the "boomers" out of the country, it is impossible unless every thicket is patrolled by soldiers. They are slipping in on all sides a great deal faster than they are being driven out.

Gen. Weaver has telegraphed the Secretary of the Interior that he knows from personal observation that thousands of people are waiting on the border and are suff

this compelled to serve out a sentence of imprisonment. The publication of these facts just prior to the October election in 1876 had a disastrous effect upon Mr. Matthews's canvass, and, as already stated, he was beaten by 75 votes, much to the chagrin of himself and his friends, who had worked long and earnestly for his success.

In the early part of 1881 a wave of indignation swept over the land. President Hayes, on Jan. 26, had nominated Stanley Matthews to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court in place of Justice Swayne, who had resigned on account of disability. Hostility to the nomination was centred in the East, where Republicans and Democrats alike opposed it. In the West there was a mere friendly feeling for the nominee, and in the South some of the most prominent Democrats openly espoused Mr. Matthews's cause. A majority of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the nomination was referred, was openly and bitterly opposed to its confirmation. Mr. Thurman was Chairman of the committee and he was joined in opposing confirmation by Messrs. Edmunds, Bayard, and Davis. They all remembered Mr. Matthews's course while a member of the Senate with regard to the Pacific Railroad Funding bill. He had opposed that measure tooth and nail, speaking and talking idle with the railroads and doing all in his power to defeat the best interests of the Government. There was no question as to his personal fitness or professional capacity. Many Democrats opposed him because he had been one of the visiting statesmen to Louisiana in 1876, and had subsequently acted as counsel to the Republicans before the Electoral Commission. He had also been a member of the famous Wormley conference in the same year. But the managing of all the opposition was the fact that Mr. Matthews had been known for years as the attorney for railroad and other corporations, and it was feared that if he were given a seat on the Supreme Bench the people's interests would suffer. This feeling was intensified by the fact that the Supreme Court was at that time in a crippled condition. Justice Swayne had resigned and Justices Hunt and Clifford had practically retired, leaving a bench of only six Justices. If Matthews should be confirmed there would be a bench of only seven, three of whom would openly favor a decision against the constitutionality of the Pacific Railroad Funding act, which had only recently been affirmed by a divided court. The attitude of Justice Woods was somewhat doubtful, and for these reasons it is not to be wondered at that the nomination was fiercely fought by the friends of the Government in its railroad legislation.

The New-York Board of Trade and Transportation on Feb. 7 sent a memorial to the Senate asking that the nomination be rejected on the grounds stated above, while the Cleveland Bar Association about the same time adopted resolutions warmly eulogizing Mr. Matthews, and, what is more, these resolutions were drawn up and supported by Democrats. Resolutions were offered in the Ohio Legislature requesting the Senators from that State to vote for confirmation, but they were killed after a stubborn fight by reference to the Committee on Federal Relations. The term of the Hayes Administration was drawing to a close, and with it the life of the 47th Congress, and Matthews's friends resorted to every expedient to get the nomination before the Senate for a vote, but the hostile Judiciary Committee refused to act. Garfield, the President-elect, was asked to throw his influence into the scale for Matthews, but he manifested a lack of interest, and the nomination failed with the expiration of the session of Congress. But on March 15 President Garfield, who had in the meantime come into power, sent Mr. Matthews's nomination to the Senate again. This action caused great surprise and excited much bitter comment. The fight was long and fierce and sectionalism. Messrs. Edmunds, Bayard, and Davis leading the opposition, while Messrs. Hoar, Plumb, Lamar, and Jones of Nevada stoutly fought for confirmation. The result was a meagre majority for Mr. Matthews, his nomination being confirmed on May 12 by a vote of 24 to 23, many of his party associates voting against him while several Democrats voted in the affirmative. Mr. Matthews took the oath of office on May 17 following and had served without break ever since.

A VERY HIGH TRIBUTE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 22.—News of the death of Justice Stanley Matthews was received here with expressions of regret on all sides. He was well known in Columbus and stood especially high with members of the Bar. Judge Thurman was called upon to-night, and, after expressing his deep regret at the death of Mr. Matthews, paid a high tribute to his memory.

"I have known Justice Matthews for many years," he said, "in fact since he was a young man. He was a man of high attainments, and a most excellent lawyer. In former years he was somewhat uncertain or variable in his political faith, but his ability as a lawyer and fitness for a Justice of our highest court was never questioned for a moment by any one. I most sincerely regret his death, and deeply sympathize with his widow and family. His home in Washington was a most hospitable one, and while he did not live in as elegant style as many and was less inclined to give large receptions, he had a charming home, and his friends were entertained in a delightful manner. While Mr. Matthews was not a rich man, as had a competence, I think, certainly enough to gratify all his tastes.

"Who will probably be his successor? I have been considering it for some time, and am in doubt as to who will probably succeed to his place. I can think of no very distinguished gentlemen in Ohio that are not too old now to enter upon the Supreme Bench. I assume that the choice will be made from Ohio, and in the nature of things I think a man will be selected. Gen. Noyes of Cincinnati is probably the most eminent of the younger men. He has been Governor of Ohio and Minister to France since he lost a leg in the army. I believe Gen. Noyes was a Judge before entering the army. Outside of the circle of what might be termed eminent gentlemen, either through political or other honors, Judge R. A. Harrison of this city, if not too old, would be a most excellent man for the vacancy. He is a gentleman of the highest character, of large legal attainments, and has acted upon the Bench as Judge. Judge George K. Nash would also acceptably fill the place. While he is much younger, he is old enough, I think, a close student, and well equipped for the place."

Mrs. Thurman, who was present, said: "I feel the deepest sympathy for Mrs. Matthews and the family. I have known Stanley Matthews from childhood, and we have always been on terms of the greatest friendship. Of course some one will be appointed to fill the vacancy created by his death. If I had influence with President Harrison I would ask him to appoint Judge Nash as Justice of the Supreme Court."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 22—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds.*

For District of Columbia, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, fair, stationary temperature, followed in Ohio by slightly cooler, variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	38°	35°	3:30 P. M.	35°	55°
6 A. M.	36°	37°	6 P. M.	33°	58°
9 A. M.	39°	43°	9 P. M.	31°	49°
12 A. M.	41°	48°	12 P. M.	31°	45°

Average temperature yesterday.....45½°
Average temperature for same date last year..34°

TRACING FORGED CERTIFICATES.

It was reported yesterday that just before his death Robert J. Dalton, a money broker of Jersey City, through whom William C. Mansell, the Assistant City Clerk of Hoboken, cashed his forged city improvement certificates, had sold $5,000 of the certificates to the Second National Bank in Jersey City. Mr. William Hogreamp, the President of the bank, said that the bank had purchased $4,500 of the certificates. He would not say whether they were forgeries or not. But he intimated that if they were forgeries the bank has $1,000 in cash on deposit against them, and that for the balance of $3,500 the estate of Mr. Dalton is good.

If these certificates are forgeries, and there is little doubt that they are, the loss to the Dalton estate through these forgeries will reach a total of $6,000 or $10,000.

An examination of Mansell's books will be begun to-day.

HOUSING EACH OTHER OF MURDER.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—A singular case developed to-day in the efforts of George Duffy and George Dreers to convict each other of having drowned a man in the canal last Monday night. Until last night, when they asked a colored constable if the police were after them, there had been no suspicion of a crime.

That question led to their arrest, and to-day they have confessed that on Monday night they fell in with a stranger whom they made drunk and then pushed into the canal. Each accused the other of being the murderer. The man's body has not been found, but as a man named Barnes of Newport is missing and corresponds in description to the stranger with whom these men were drinking, it is thought he is the man.

OPENING LETTERS TO GET "TIPS."

Detective Sergeant Lantbier took James A. Attwood, who said he was homeless, to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, charged him with opening letters, had him remanded, and refused to give particulars of the case. It was ascertained, however, that the accused was employed to collect lottery letters at a district Post Office, and opened several to get "tips" on the suburban races.

AFTER A LONG-SOUGHT LINK

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC'S LATEST MOVE.

A LINE TO GIVE IT AN ENTRANCE TO BUFFALO—WAITING FOR AN INCREASE IN THE BOND ISSUE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 22.—Railroad men have long watched the Canadian Pacific to learn when and how it expected to reach the United States. Its plans have now developed so far as to bring about the incorporation today of a connecting road and to file maps of its line. The Buffalo, Lackawanna and Pacific is the name of the company. Its capital stock is $250,000, said to be all paid in.

A meeting of the incorporators was held here to-day, and these officers were elected: President—Joseph Richardson of New-York; Vice-President—James R. Smith, Buffalo; Treasurer—C. B. Gaskill, Niagara Falls; Secretary—C. M. Howe, Buffalo; General Manager—Col. J. E. McEntire, Buffalo; Directors, the officers named, and Neal McDonald, Brooklyn; Charles J. Pearson, J. S. Smith, J. D. Ripley of New-York; William Rockwell, Brooklyn; P. P. Pratt, R. F. Goodman, and George Matthews, Buffalo.

The road will run from Buffalo along Niagara River to Lewiston, where the river will be crossed and connection made with the Canadian Pacific's extension. It is said a large part of the right of way has been pledged. The charter of the old suspension bridge at Lewiston is still in existence and it is proposed to acquire this and under it to bridge the Niagara Gorge.

By this new line the Canadian Pacific will get its outlet to the United States. The Lackawanna, it is understood, will form its eastern connection. In return the Lackawanna will get a western outlet. It is also proposed to form a rail and water connection with the new port of Goderich on Lake Michigan.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 22.—The Canadian Pacific Debt Consolidation bill passed through the Railway Committee in amended form today. By its terms the company is given power to consolidate its 4, 5, and 6 per cent. bonds, now amounting to $87,000,000, maturing at different periods between 1899 and 1937, into 4 per cents, the interest on fixed charges not to exceed the present figure—$4,864,000. By this arrangement the company will be in a position to increase its issue of new debentures to $109,000,000, giving it, after the redemption of existing bonds, an additional fund of $21,000,000.

The company is further authorized to issue bonds on its 5,097 miles of railway to the extent of $2,500 a mile, from which it would realize $13,743,000. An effort was made to secure a pledge from the Canadian Pacific folks to construct the unfinished section of the Short Line Railway between Montreal and Halifax, but it failed.

THE INTEREST MUST BE PAID.

The case of Lebeus B. Ward against the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company to compel the latter to pay the interest on $40,000 worth of 6 per cent. debenture bonds held by Mr. Ward was decided a day or two ago by the Court of Appeals. The case is one in which the railroad company refused, first, to pay the interest due Feb. 1, 1887, amounting to $1,200. The next coupons were payable Aug. 1 of the same year, and these the corporation also refused to meet.

The reasons given by the railroad company for the default were that the holders of three-fourths of the bonds, which amounted to $600,000, had entered into an agreement whereby their bonds were exchanged for 4½ per cent. second mortgage bonds, and the company thought all the holders should enter into the same agreement. Mr. Ward refused to make any such exchange, whereupon, in order to force him into line, the company adopted the course it took. On the second default Mr. Ward brought suit. The case was tried before Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court, who gave a decision in Ward's favor, there having been little or no defence made by the railroad company.

The case was then appealed to the General Term, and the judgment of the Supreme Court was affirmed. The case was then carried by the railroad people to the Court of Appeals. The respondent's counsel contended that the decision should be affirmed, with costs and with 10 per cent. penalty upon the appellant on the grounds that the appeal was frivolous, that it was only taken for delay, and in order to harass and annoy the defendant. The decision granted all that was asked for, including the penalty of 10 per cent. This is the first time such a penalty has been imposed on an appellant for 17 years.

While the trial was in progress the railroad company was compelled to pay the interest on Mr. Ward's bonds as it fell due, on account of the decision of the lower courts being adverse to the company. The effect of the decision is that the railroad company will not be permitted hereafter to contest payments on any of these bonds in the future.

THE WABASH HEARING.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The big Wabash Railway case did not come to a close to-day, as the agreement entered into yesterday over the plan for selling the different branches was not entirely satisfactory to all of the parties in interest. James Thomson, attorney for the complainants, informed Judges Gresham and Jackson that the council held in reference to an amicable arrangement of all the various interests had been successful on all the main points. The differences as to the sale of the equipment, he said, had been settled by apportioning the equipment among the lines of the railroad east of the Mississippi River in proportion to their mileage.

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain addressed the court on the point upon which the conference had not been able to agree—an upset price—desiring the court to order, in the decree, that the Ohio division should not be sold for less than enough to pay the first mortgage bonds in full. There are 75 miles in the Ohio division, and he thought the price should be fixed at $37,000 per mile, and $22,000 per mile for the indiana property.

Attorney-General Crawford said he had waited patiently for Mr. Chamberlain to explain one thing to the court that he had insisted on at yesterday's conference, but the gentleman had not mentioned it. He had said that it was his intention to ask the court to not allow the sale to take place for 60 days, in order to allow his clients to make financial arrangements to appear and bid.

"I said I would do that in case no upset price was fixed," interrupted Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Crawford then argued that there was no precedent for the court to fix an upset value.

DECIDED AGAINST THE ROAD.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission gave its decision to-day in the case of the Northwestern Iowa Grain and Stock Shippers' Association against the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. It states that:

"A railroad company making different rates for the same distances on different branches of its road must justify them by showing that there is a difference in the cost of carrying on the different branches. A company which has two routes between points cannot lawfully charge more for a shorter than a longer distance on either. The company gave special rates to corn shippers in Nebraska to a point in Illinois by means of which the corn reached that point by the cheapest rates. When the company denied as it did, such special advantages to corn shippers in Iowa it gave unlawful preference to Nebraska shippers."

QUESTIONS TO BE SETTLED.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Two important questions have already arisen in the Inter-State Railway Association which will have to be arbitrated by the Executive Board. One of them is the fast train service between Chicago and Kansas City. Receiver McNulta of the Wabash will make a strong effort to secure a differential for his road, if the limited trains are continued, and there is no doubt that the restoration of these trains is intended to be permanent.

The other question is the proposition of the Chicago and Northwestern to establish the same basis of rates between Duluth and Nebraska points that are now in effect between Chicago and Nebraska points. In the interest of harmony the Chicago and Northwestern has agreed to suspend action on its notice, pending the decision of the Executive Board.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Vice-Chairman George H. Daniels of the Central Traffic Association, who is to become General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central on April 1 says that he does not know who will succeed him in the association. The indications are, he says, that business will be good this Summer on the trunk lines.

Dispatches from Victoria, British Columbia, say that the bill for the incorporation of the Western Transcontinental Railroad is part of a scheme for another through Canadian road, to follow a route originally laid out for the Canadian Pacific. The Grand Trunk is said to be interested in the plan. The capital proposed is $50,000,000.

The Rensselaville and West Union Railroad Company has been incorporated to run from the New-York Lake Erie and Western Road, through Rensselaville, Canisteo, and Greenwood, to intersect with the Coudersport, Hornellsville and Lackawanna railroad, a distance of 16 miles. The capital is $150,000.

The Philadelphia and Reading Company is to build a bridge by the side of the present one at the Falls of the Schuylkill, but an angle of 60 degrees to it. Trains from the Baltimore and Ohio road will thus be able to run directly to the Bound Brook line.

LARCHMONT PIGEON SHOOT.

The Larchmont Yacht Club's pigeon shooters will unlock for the third time for the Davis Cup to-day. Two cups in other contests open to members and their guests are also offered. The shooting will begin at 11 o'clock.

REPUBLICANS AT ODDS.

WARFARE BETWEEN THE GRIMES AND THE GOODWIN FACTION.

Republicans who voted at the last election to save the country from ruin would have found cause for grief in what was said before the Committee on Appeals of the Republican County Committee in the Grand Opera House last night, when for four hours First District Republicans imparted to one another a desire for political self and no pure patriotism.

Some of them, under the energetic leadership of Patrick H. Good win, charged John E. Grimes with being a Republican leader who found his reward from the return he received for giving help to either of the Democratic local factions. To enable him to do what he chose for his own benefit, they said, he misled less prominent, but not less guileful, Republicans to help him keep a close corporation in the district by preventing good Republicans not under his influence from enrolling on the party lists.

Leader Grimes and his followers declared that they had worked with an eye single to the interests of the party, and only kept off the enrollment list the names of persons who did not swear, when challenged, that they were not tainted with Democracy. They, in turn, charged that their adversaries were bad men who had not suffered with the Republican Party in the season of its sorrow, but had supped at the tables of Democrats, and had come to get the plums that are hanging over the heads of the good First District Republicans such as Leader Grimes and Archibald Hamilton and Charles Kelly and Ernest Auid.

Patrick Goodwin said he had seen some of Grimes's men enroll time and again last January, but "out of respect for the gentlemen," they not being present, he would not name them. Other witnesses declared that they had been challenged as Democrats, when their Republicanism was well known. George Hawkins, who deals in "ice, feed, and hexcelsior," was astounded when he was informed by a young man he had never seen before that he had been caught with his mouth wide open in a cheer for Cleveland. "I know't what was in me," he said, "'cause I never cheer for nobody, and I voted for 'Arrison." But the charge made him forget to swear to his Republicanism, and his name was not enrolled.

The Committee on Appeals closed the hearing and will undoubtedly report in favor of the Grimes party. They will have a busy time on Monday night when they inquire into the Fifth District row.

GOSSIP ABOUT POLITICS.

Who is the paragon that President Harrison says he has in his mind for the English Mission? This momentous question still agitates the breasts of Republicans everywhere. It has generally been thought that only two men "fill the bill," Col. Elliott F. Shepard and Senator Evarts, but somehow skeptical, not to say envious, persons have asserted that the President was not looking at either of these great men. "I must have for England," so the President is quoted in substance, "a man of the culture and literary ability of Mr. Motley and Mr. Lowell; a statesman the equal of Charles Francis Adams; a good lawyer, and of sufficient wealth to be able to entertain with splendor."

The mention of Charles Francis Adams by the President has caused some influential and well-informed Republicans to wonder if he may not have the present Charles Francis Adams in his mind. The late Charles Francis Adams was President of the Union Pacific, but it is known that for some time past he has wished to retire, being weary of the snarl of railroad management under present conditions. His brothers have been blastered with Mugwumpism and even Democracy, but it is said Mr. Adams is himself voted for Gen. Harrison last November. His great-grandfather, John Adams; his grandfather, John Quincy Adams, and Charles Francis Adams were each Ministers to England, and the Adams name is respected there as no other American name is respected.

It is recalled, apropos of this idea, that John Adams and John Quincy Adams were friends and benefactors of Gen. William Henry Harrison. John Adams in 1797 made Gen. Harrison Secretary and ex officio Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territory, in consequence of which much of his fame was eventually acquired, and John Quincy Adams in 1828 made him Minister to the South American republic of Colombia.

By the death of Stanley Matthews Gen. Harrison has one more great office at his disposal than he expected. It has been understood that in a decent space of time after the inauguration Justice Miller and Justice Bradley would resign. They have been entitled to retire with full pensions for some years, but they held on during President Cleveland's Administration because they did not want to be succeeded by Democrats.

As was announced in the Indianapolis dispatches of THE TIMES a month ago the President and Judge Gresham are reconciled, and it was agreed that Judge Gresham should succeed to Justice Miller's place and that Judge Woods, the saver of Dudley from indictment, should be promoted from the bench of the United States District Court for Indiana to Judge Gresham's place in the United States Circuit Court. Many of the members of the Bar were remarking yesterday that Judge Gresham would probably be appointed to succeed Justice Matthews. Perhaps not, although Judge Gresham will undoubtedly be promoted to the Supreme bench. By the death of Justice Matthews Ohio, for the first time in her history, ceases to have a representative on the Supreme bench of the United States. The President has not as yet given a great place to any of her citizens.

CENTENNIAL DETAILS.

At the meeting of the Parade Committee, held at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening, contracts were authorized for the erection of stands in Fifth-avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-eighth street, at the Worth Monument, and at the reservoir at Forty-second-street, and in Waverley-place, between Universityplace and Fifth-avenue, at a total cost of $5,250.

Notification was received from Adjt.-Gen. Porter that the State proposed to erect a stand at the Worth Monument for the accommodation of members of the Legislature of New-York. The committee declined to grant the desired permission, and directed its secretary to inform Gen. Porter that tickets to the reviewing stand would be furnished the State authorities.

An expenditure of between $9,000 and $10,000 was authorized to be made for fireworks, the locations of the several displays being left to Park Commissioner Robb, who is a member of the Parade Committee.

It was decided that seats on the stands other than the Presidential reviewing stand should be sold at $2 per sitting for the Worth Monument structure, and $1 for seats on the reservoir and Waverley-place stands.

The erection of two triumphal arches was further authorized, the main arch to span Broadway and Fifth-avenue at Twenty-thirdstreet, the subsidiary arch to be erected over Fifth-avenue at Twenty-sixth-street, immediately above the position occupied by President Harrison as reviewing officer of the parade.

BAY STATE INSURANCE REPORT.

BOSTON, March 22.—Insurance Commissioner Merrill has issued his annual report on fire and marine insurance, showing that there are 205 of these companies authorised to do business in the State. The total fire insurance written during the year was $832,038,483, an increase of $68,734,437 over 1887. Marine risks were written to an amount $20,988,108 greater, while the premiums received thereon were $567,850 less than upon the smaller business of the preceding year.

The cessation of business by the Washington and Pressott Companies withdrew nearly one-fifth of the total capital of the Massachusetts stock fire insurance companies. The companies, aside from their marine business, present an aggregate increase in assets of $14,292,670, of surplus $4,890,505, income $4,056,723, and of fire premium receipts $4,535,583. The amount of fire insurance effected in unauthorized foreign companies was $4,492,151, and the amount of premiums paid thereon $61,879.

The total number of fires in the State during the past year was 2,446, being 208 in excess of 1887. The amount of insurance paid was $553,591 in excess of the previous year, being 21.9 per cent. of the total amount of insurance upon the property affected and 69.3 per cent. of the loss sustained.

The cash income of the department was $49,079; surplus turned over to the Commonwealth, $19,949; the receipts being the largest in the history of the department.

LOSS BY A HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 22.—A case was yesterday decided here by Referee J. J. Strauss by which the title of the Wyoming Historical Society to valuable lots in the centre of this city is declared null and void. The lots were granted to the society by the city of Wilkesbarre under an act of the Legislature which required the society to erect buildings thereon. The title deeds failed to make this provision and the society disposed of the lots in a different manner. The historical society therefore loses the property unless the courts decide that the deeds can be amended.

The society is one of the oldest and richest in this part of the State and possesses a large income from gifts and bequests.

THE SEALING FLEET.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, March 22.—The front of the sealing fleet struck seals at the mouth of Green's Pond. The Wolf has arrived here with 27,000 skins. The Neptune, it is reported, has 21,000; Ranger, 21,000; Hester, 17,000; Terranova, 15,000; Esquimaux, 15,000; Vanguard, 13,000; Kite, 13,000; Greenland, 11,000; Walrus, 9,000; Falcon, 9,000; Aurora, 3,500, and Iceland, 1,600. The Eagle has not been heard from. No report has been received from the Gulf fleet.

What You Need Spring and Fall

WHEN you feel "all run down" is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For restoring strength after sickness, or toning up the system at any time, this is the medicine of all others. Don't waste time and money on worthless compounds, whatever their pretensions; but remember that Ayer's has been the standard Sarsaparilla for nearly half a century and has no equal.

"Sometime ago I found my system entirely run down. I had a feeling of constant fatigue and languor and very little ambition for any kind of effort. A friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did with the best results. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used."—Frank Mellows, Chelsea, Mass.

"I was all run down before I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and now I am gaining in strength every day."—Mrs. Alice West, Jefferson, W. Va.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for several years. When I feel weary and worn out, it always helps me."—A. Grommet, Kingsville, Johnson Co., Mo.

"I was long troubled with nervous debility and severe headaches. By the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla I have been restored to health."—Anthony Louis, 55 Tremont st., Charlestown, Mass.

"As a safe and reliable spring and family medicine, I think

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Are always trying seasons to most constitutions, and unless the blood is purified and enriched, one becomes exposed

to a variety of maladies. To make good blood, nothing is so effectual as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most celebrated tonic alterative in existence. Try it.

"I have found great relief from general debility in the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood."—H. D. Johnson, Jr., 383 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a well-deserved reputation in this locality for restoring to healthy, vigorous action the vital organs when they have become weakened or exhausted. I have used it in my family for this purpose, especially after the system has become depleted from malarial attacks. I have advised its use among my neighbors in similar cases, and it has always proved invaluable."—C. C. Hamilton, Emberson, Tex.

"As a blood-purifier and general builder-up of the system, I have never found anything to equal Ayer's Sarsaparilla invaluable."—Wm. R. Ferree, 1 Chatham st., Boston, Mass.

It gives perfect satisfaction."—Eugene I. Hill, M. D., 381 Sixth ave., N. Y.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

OBITUARY.

COE F. YOUNG.

Coe F. Young of Honesdale, Penn., for many years General Manager and Vice-President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, died yesterday morning of pneumonia at Thomasville, Ga., where he had gone in search of health. Mr. Young was born in 1824. Early in life he took an active part in business and became the proprietor of a line of freight and passenger packets running on the Delaware and Hudson Canal. In January, 1864, he entered the service of the canal company as Superintendent of the canal department. In January, 1869, he was made General Manager of the canal and railroads of the corporation. He was interested in the Honesdale (Penn.) National Bank, having filled the office of President for many years.

About three years ago he retired from active participation in the affairs of the canal company, and his son, Horace G. Young, was selected to fill his place as Vice-President and General Manager. His wife, who was at Thomasville with him when he died; his sons, Horace G. and Edwin, and two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Joseph B. Dickson of this city, survive him.

JOHN F. GIRAULT, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. John F. Girault, Pastor of St. Ann's Church at New-Orleans, died in that city yesterday morning. He was born in Natchez, Miss., in 1821, and studied at Kenyon College, Ohio. He served in the Mexican war as Captain in Davis's Fourth Louisiana Regiment, and was promoted to Major of De Russy's First Louisiana Regiment. He was afterward in a mercantile house for some years, after which he studied for the Episcopal priesthood, receiving Deacon's orders in 1857.

When the war broke out he raised the Confederate Guards Regiment, which he commanded until he was captured. He subsequently served as chief of staff to Gen. M. L. Smith, and subsequently as Inspector-General on the staff of Gen. Leonidas Polk up the time of that soldier's death. The war over, Girault returned to his studies, and was ordained by the late Bishop Wilmer in 1867.

In 1869 he built St. Ann's Church, on Esplande-street, New-Orleans. It was destroyed by fire in 1876, and a new church rose promptly from its ashes. In this Dr. Girault ministered to one of the most fashionable congregations in New-Orleans.

OBITUARY NOTES.

John J. Bate, who died at his home in Brooklyn on Wednesday, was President of the Bate Refrigerator Company, whose recent litigation in the United States Supreme Court attracted much attention, as it involved the question whether the expiration of a patent granted in a foreign country ended the right of infringement on the same article in this country. Mr. Bate originated the business of shipping fresh meat abroad, his first shipment having been made in a Union steamer in 1875. He was the inventor of several refrigerating machines to facilitate these shipments, and used to be an extensive packer of provisions in this city. He was in business here for 30 years. Bate was born in Camden, N. J., 62 years ago. He leaves a large grown-up children. Pneumonia was the cause of death.

Francis Joseph Albert, an old merchant, died on Thursday from a complication of diseases at his residence, 206 East Seventy-ninth-street. He was born near Paris. In 1852 he came to this country and settled in Newburg, N. Y., where he made money as the agent of the first lager beer brewery in this State and of a brewery in Philadelphia. Several years later he moved to Poughkeepsie. About 7 years ago he retired, made a trip to Europe, and returned to this city, where he lived up to the time of his death. He was 84 years old, and leaves behind six children. The funeral will take place to-day from his house, and the remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Dr. Charles G. Johnston died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his residence at 175 East Eighty-second-street. He studied medicine in this city, and then practiced his profession in Sullivan County for seven years, after which he moved to this city and established a practice here. For some time he was attached to the Presbyterian Hospital as an expert in throat troubles, and later with the Presbyterian Hospital. He was unmarried. The remains were yesterday taken to Harrisville, where they will be buried.

A. H. McCulloh, formerly General Passenger Agent of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, died at Chambersburg, Penn., yesterday, aged 76 years. He had been in the service of the company for 35 years, but retired in 1886.

A dispatch from Havana says that Señor José Eugenee Beraal, the well-known Cuban lawyer and one of the founders of the Autonomist Party, is dead.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that Count Peter Schouvaloff is dead. He was born in 1828.

THE CITY AND THE CHURCH AGREE.

At the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday action was taken which virtually settles the disagreement between the city and the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer regarding the terms upon which the latter was to obtain the fee in the eight lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, running from Eighty-first to Eighty-second street. The controversy had resulted in several propositions, none of which was acceptable to both sides. Yesterday it was proposed that the city shall sell to the church the eight lots for $67,500, of which $2,500 shall be paid in cash, the balance to go on bond and mortgage for 10 years at 4 per cent. interest, the church to have the right to put up such a building as it pleases.

Mayor Grant objected to the agreement of sale being entered into, saying that when he was in the Board of Aldermen he had made a report that the value of the property was much greater than was being offered for it, and that he was then and now of the opinion that the church should pay full value for the property. He was, however, overruled by the votes of Controller Myers, City Chamberlain Ivins, and Alderman Storm, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

TRIED TO ROB A HORSE CAR.

A desperate attempt was made to rob an Avenue B horse car about 9:30 o'clock last night. Driver Quinlan of jigger car No. 182 was passing the Harmony Assembly Rooms on Essex-street, near Rivington-street, when three men caught hold of him and threw him over the dashboard. One of the men attempted to grab the cash box, which contained about $10, but Quinlan recovered himself in time to prevent the thief from carrying out his design. Failing to get the money the fellow dealt Quinlan several blows with a whip and then the trio made off. The street was crowded at the time and the affair caused a panic among the passengers in the car.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—An examination will be held at the rooms of the Civil Service Commission Monday, April 1, for positions at tracers, the vacancies to be immediately filled being in the supervising architect's office. The examination will embrace the following subjects: Orthography, penmanship, copying, arithmethic, and tracing. The examination in tracing will consist of the exercises in tracing in India ink, on tracing linen, architectural elevations, viz., an elevation of an architectural design and working drawings. Persons whose legal residence is in the District of Columbia will not be examined.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

BOSTON, March 22.—The will of Charles L. Flint, late of Boston, contains the following public bequests to the town of Middleton, Essex County: Fifteen thousand dollars for a public library; to the Institute of Technology, $10,000; the New-England Genealogical Society and the Boston Natural Historical Society, $5,000 each; the Massachusetts Intemperate Women's Home, $1,000; to Phillips Academy, Andover, $5,000 to found a scholarship.

THE COLOR OF TROUT.

THE EFFECT OF LIGHT AND FREEDOM UPON THE GAMEST OF FISH.

Every trout fisher has observed the difference in the color of the speckled beauties he loves so well, but to the query why some are brighter than others the correct reason is rarely given.

Sir Humphry Davy is credited with a story that is substantially as follows: "A great French manufacturer sought the secret of making the brilliant carmine that was manufactured in England. He went to London and paid £1,000 to an English manufacturer for his secret. The Frenchman visited the factory and carefully observed the details of the manufacture of the carmine. Finding it to be exactly the same process that he himself carried on in his own factory he complained that he had been cheated out of his money. The Englishman called his attention to the day, which was bright and sunny. Inquiry as to whether such days were taken advantage of by the Frenchman for making his color elicited the fact that he had made his carmine on dark days."

In that the whole secret lies. So it is with *Salmo fontinalis*, the brook trout, and with every other fish that swims. Inhabitants of limpid streams with gravelly bottoms are bright and beautiful, those in dark, land-locked waters, shaded from the sun, are devoid of the brilliant colors which so much admired.

It has puzzled many amateur anglers, also, to account for the difference in the color of the substance or flesh of the brook trout. This cannot be accounted for in the same manner. The wild trout is noted for its beautiful pink flesh, while that of the domestic is pale, with a yellowish tint. The food of the trout makes all the difference, or, if not, the annual or semi-annual visit of the wild trout to the salt water makes it up. Preserved trout are fed principally on liver, and not only are they of less beautiful exterior, but they are devoid of the pink flesh and delicate flavor of the wild trout.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

The following programme is announced for to-day at the Guttenberg (N. J.) track:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Suitor, 125 pounds; Songster, 125; Tention, 126; Marshall Hall, 126; Glenluce, 116; Duke of Cornwall, 116; Finn, 122; Glendon, 122; Jim Brady, 122; Warder, 122; Warren Lewis, 122.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Harrodsburg, 108 pounds; Vigilant, 108; Lottery, 106; Osborne, 106; Eolius, 102; George Angus, 102; Capstone, 84.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Montana, 118 pounds; Glenluce, 116; Duke of Cornwall, 116; Lightwing, 116; Gilmer, 112; Now Then, 103; Laborer, 103; Jack Harkaway, 103; Lehman, 100; Bob Wallace, 100; Hallowood, 100; Kanta, 98; King Alfonso, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Seventh-eighths of a mile. Carnegie, 119 pounds; Bishop, 119; Lord Beaconsfield, 119; Fontenelle, 118; Lansdeen, 116; Tom Kearns, 116; Bonnie, 113; Meteor, 113.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Donnybrook, 119 pounds; Carlew, 118; Johnnie K., 115; Pendanis, 113; Can't Tell, 113; Saluda, 111; Julia Miller, 111; Bass Viol, 110; Petersburg, 107; Bonnie Para filly, 105; Beacon, 101; Isis, 91; Ida Belle, 88.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Ballot, 129 pounds; Havanna, 124; Hailstone, 123; Tunis, 121; Black Prince, 121; Henry B., 121; Mentor, 121; Judge Norton, 119; Vanlier, 119; Ida West, 119; Tecora, 118; King S., 116.

Five races were decided at Clifton, N. J., yesterday on a sloppy track. The results are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Bay Ridge, first; Satisfaction, second. Time—1:56¾.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Carnot, first; Speedwell, second. Time—1:32¼.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Ernest, first; Prodigal, second. Time—1:48½.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Alan Archer, first; Souvenir, second. Time—1:33½.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Free Lance, first; V. L. S., second. Time—1:30.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am reading Edward Atkinson's "Distribution of Products," and he quotes a passage from Bastiat's "Harmonies of Political Economy" which I am unable to understand. It is as follows:

"In proportion to the increase of capital the absolute share of the total product falling to the capitalist is augmented but his relative share is diminished, while on the contrary the share of the laborer is increased both absolutely and relatively."

If you will kindly give me an explanation of it in one of your issues under the head of "City News" you will greatly obligen constant reader of your valuable paper.

RICHARD E. SANDEACH.

132 SCHERMERHORN-STREET, BROOKLYN, Sunday, March 17, 1889.

If the total product be, say $1,000, and capital get $400, while the laborer gets $600, and then if the total product be increased to $2,000, and capital get $700, while the laborer gets $1,300, the share of capital is absolutely larger ($700 instead of $400) but relatively smaller, (35 per cent. instead of 40 per cent.,) while the share of the laborer is both absolutely and relatively increased.—EDITOR TIMES.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Stag Tynberg, Jr., has been appointed Receiver for the firm of Emanuel J. Heitner & Co., manuf

COPPER SYNDICATE LOSS

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT ENTANGLEMENT—HIGHER PRICES FOR THE METAL AT AUCTION IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 22.—Copper still monopolizes the attention of financiers, and in France has become a political factor. The year 1889 will justly claim hereafter to be known as the copper year. Taking copper at £50 per ton, it is calculated that the syndicate will lose £6,000,000. Yesterday, in the French Chamber of Deputies the Ministers described the authors of the syndicate as ruined. The Société des Métaux shareholders are represented as cleaned out. Manager Secretan describing himself as emerging from the speculation as naked as a worm. His collection of pictures will either be sold to Baron Hirsch or mortgaged to the Bank of France.

The French Government is acting very cautiously regarding the reconstruction of the Comptoir d'Escompte, which is nicknamed by Parisians "Le Panama des P' bes." M. Rouvier, in the Chamber of Deputies, while admitting that commercial circles n...ed the reorganization of the Comptoir d'Escompte necessary, declared that the Government would limit their participation to advice, leaving the Bank of France full freedom. The Comptoir d'Escompte's original paid-up capital and reserve, together with 4,000,000 francs, are regarded as lost. The statutes of the new Comptoir d'Escompte stipulate that its business shall be confined to discount and advance operations, and its functions limited to acting as an intermediary between commercial firms and the Bank of France. The capital is divided into 80,000 shares of 500f. each, half of which is allotted to original shareholders at par and the remainder subscribed by the financial syndicate.

Société des Métaux shares rose to-day on reports that the Bank of France had agreed with the principal copper warrant holders to take no decision until the delegates of the American mines arrive, and to make a final effort to bring about union among the mines before making forced sales. English copper mining delegates conferred to-day with Paris warrant holders. M. Morean has been appointed judicial liquidator of the Société des Métaux.

The London copper market closed brighter to-day. It is believed that consumers will soon be compelled to buy in order to fill normal gaps. Thirteen hundred tons were sold to-day, ranging from 40¾ to 41½, the closing rate. Much sympathy is expressed for Morrison & Rokewich, who are acting as the London agents of the Société des Métaux. By the rules of the Metal Exchange they are liable as principals. The creditors are disposed to accept a favorable composition.

The Paris Bourse closed firm to-day on notice that the Russian loan would be issued on the 29th inst. More confidence prevailed generally and credit companies' shares were higher.

The London Stock Exchange awaits events calmly. The opinion strengthens that the coming Paris settlement will not produce any big collapse, the heavy losses falling on firms able to meet them. Bull accounts have been largely reduced. The floating supply and leaders are small through long absorption by France and Germany.

Another thousand tons of copper were sold at auction to-day. The sale was for the account of Morrison, Rokewich & Co. Ordinary brands brought £41 to £42, named brands £45 to £43 12s. 6d., and Wallaroo £50.

PARIS, March 22.—The Bourse closed firm. Rio Tinto shares closed at 310f. and Comptoir d'Escompte shares at 120f. Shares of the Société des Métaux, after falling to 27f. 50c., rallied to 40f.

The local copper market was greatly strengthened yesterday by the cabled reports of large sales of copper in London. On that market 1,000 of the 6,000 tons of copper which carried Morrison & Rokewich under were sold at auction by order of the Union Bank of London, with which the bankrupt firm kept its accounts. Being regarded in the light of a sacrifice sale, it was expected that the copper would go cheap, and the bull interest was greatly elated when the news was cabled that the average price for the copper was from £41 to £42 per ton. Later on it was telegraphed that 300 tons of good merchantable was sold at £41 and 100 tons at £41 5s.

These high prices put an end to the selling of futures in London, and the price at the close settled down to £41 5s. for spot, and £41 for three months. The market here responded quickly to this news, and 15 cents a pound was bid for Baltimore or Orford, and 14 cents for any brand of casting copper, holders asking 15½ cents. No Lake copper was offered below 15½ cents, or good merchantable below 13, even for future delivery, although foreign copper was selling considerably below these figures.

The date at which the Etruria will arrive on the other side is interesting copper men here. The general belief is that the steamer will land there American representatives of large copper interests, who have come to London to consult with syndicate officials, in time to let the world know by Tuesday or Wednesday what those in control of the syndicate's big load of copper intend to do with it. Until this is learned, there will hardly be any activity in the market, and as fresh ground to stand on is what traders here are looking for.

No sales were effected on the local Metal Exchange, where the quotations were:

	First Call.		Second Call.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			13.20	13.60
March	11.80	14.00	11.50	12.90
April	9.60	13.00	10.15	12.85
May	9.30	12.80	9.75	12.50
June	9.00	12.00	9.00	12.00
July	10.05	11.90	10.10	11.55
August	8.00	..	..	..

Settling prices were: March, 12.20; April, 11.75; May, 11.50; June, 11; July, 10.75; August, 10. These are about a cent a pound higher than the settling prices of Thursday.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The following transfers of troops have been ordered by the Secretary of War: The Second Artillery (Light Batteries A and F and Battery I excepted) to northern stations to be designated by the Division Commander; the Fourth Artillery (Light Batteries B and F and Battery H excepted) to Atlanta, Ga., until the end of the epidemic season, when the command will be ordered to Atlanta Barracks, Georgia; St. Francis Barracks and Fort Barrancas, Florida, and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Light Battery A, Second Artillery, to Fort Riley, Kansas, to march from Little Rock Barracks so as to arrive not later than June; Battery B, Third Artillery, to Fortress Monroe, Virginia; Light Battery F, Fourth Artillery, from Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to Fort Riley, Kansas; two companies of the Nineteenth Infantry from the Department of Texas to Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama; Company A, Twenty-first Infantry, to the Department of the Missouri to Newport Barracks; one company of infantry from the Department of the Missouri to Little Rock, Ark.

The Adjutant-General of the army has published, for the information of the army, a recent decision by a United States court in Michigan touching the status of minors who enlist and afterward desert from the army. In the case at issue the soldier enlisted when a minor, although pretending that he was of age, and afterward deserted. He was arrested and court-martialed. While the proceedings of the court were awaiting review the father of the minor sued out a writ of habeas corpus. The United States court declined to issue the writ, holding that a minor soldier of the army in confinement under a charge of desertion could not be discharged from military service so as to take away from him the benefit of his own confinement. It was also held that a minor's contract of enlistment is not void, but voidable. If he be over 21 years of age he can be discharged only upon the application of his parents or guardian.

Chaplain Hibben of the navy has been granted 30 days' leave of absence. He has been for some time under orders of the department, engaged in preparing an official history of the Washington Navy Yard. The report will present historical facts of interest, as the yard was a prominent point in the war of 1812, especially while the capital was captured. The first part of the report has been completed and submitted.

...jor Charles Hobart, Third Infantry, has been relieved from duty as a member of the general court-martial convened at Columbia, S. C., and Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, Tenth Infantry, and Capt. Leon A. Matile, Eleventh Infantry, have been ordered to duty as members of the court.

Chief Engineer R. H. Wharton has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard and ordered to special temporary duty with the Advisory Board; Lieut. E. J. Dorn has been detached from duty as associate inspector of steel March 31 and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

The resignation of Cadet Henry W. Misner, Fourth Class, United States Military Academy, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect April 1, 1889.

Ensign Rae ... Constantine will be brought to trial by naval general court-martial at the Mare Island ... April 1, charged with disobedience of orders.

Second Lieut. Farrand Sayre, Eighth Cavalry, has been granted two months' leave of absence.

STOCKS IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 22.—The market for American securities is kept in a condition of unrest by the harrowing of bears in America, investors and speculators holding aloof. Wabash shareholders are curious to know what the priority charges are on divisions east of the Mississippi. The Pennsylvania Railroad report is received skeptically, it being argued that if the $3,000,000 advanced to the Pennsylvania Company (of which only $1,000,000 is charged against the year's operations) was classified as lost instead of as advanced, a 5 per cent. dividend would not have been earned.

The stock Exchange closed to-night generally strong. The absence of unfavorable news from the Continent alarmed bears.

Money continues abundant. During the week the North of England Debenture Company asked for £2,500,000, which was oversubscribed six times over. The Foreign and Colonial Debenture Company asked for £1,000,000, which was subscribed twice.

Another trust company with an enormous capital will shortly be launched under the auspices of the Rothschilds and other leading financiers.

Silver to-day remained firm at 42 5-16 to 42¾. The buying was chiefly for India.

BONDS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—To-day's bond offerings, all of which were accepted, were as follows: Registered 4%s, $100,000 at 126; $2,400 at 126; $4,000 at the same.

FROM POVERTY TO WEALTH.

SOME INCIDENTS IN THE LONG AND BUSY LIFE OF SAMUEL POPE.

PATERSON, N. J., March 22.—Samuel Pope, one of Paterson's best-known residents, died last night. Mr. Pope was born in Central New-York Oct. 9, 1811. His father and mother died in his childhood, and he came to Paterson, where he worked in the cotton mills. He became a stable boy and then a driver for a line of stage coaches between Paterson and Hoboken, and his gigantic figure—he was 6 feet 7 inches in height and of powerful build—made him a marked figure among the stage drivers of those ante-railroad days. When the first railroad in New-Jersey was opened between Paterson and Jersey City he was employed by the Messrs. Stevens to drive an opposition line of stages, and he frequently beat the trains.

When the days of stage lines were over, Mr. Pope worked in a locomotive shop at Paterson, then engaged in building, hired and developed quarries, took large contracts for mason work, bought land cheap and held it until its rose greatly in value, erected extensive mills which he leased to others, built blocks of dwellings and stores, and so gradually acquired property which now is not less than $400,000 in value. In 1858, 1859, and 1860 he was elected to the New-Jersey Legislature.

In 1862 he was the Democratic candidate for State Senator from Passaic County, but was beaten by Senator Benjamin Buckley. In 1863 he was again elected to the Assembly, serving one year, and in 1872 he and his wife were bound in bed by masked burglars, who captured about $8,000 in valuables. In 1836 he married Elisa Rose of Haverstraw, N. Y., who survives him. They never had any children. The bulk of his wealth, it is understood, goes to his wife and to two children of an adopted daughter. It is also said that his charitable bequests are larger than any ever made by a resident of Paterson, amounting to more than $50,000. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon.

THE MAPLE SUGAR SEASON.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 22.—The season of maple sugar making has opened favorably and early samples of the crop are going forward to market. The sugar orchards at this date last year were blocked up by the snows of the great blizzard to such an extent that the crop was out very short. There is no snow to hinder the sugarmakers' work now, and the prospect is good for a large crop. The season during which the trees furnish a sufficient flow of sweet sap is of the briefest, beginning about March 20 and ending early in April.

In this State the sugarmaking industry is carried on on a large scale in the belt of country lying along and adjacent to the Catskill, Shawangunk, Delaware, and Adirondack Mountain ranges. This is the region where the hard or rock maple, the best sugar-producing tree, flourishes in abundance.

The most productive counties are Delaware, Otsego, and Lewis, each of which is estimated to yield 600,000 pounds annually. The total average yearly production of the region indicated in the form of sugar or syrup is estimated at 8,000,000 pounds, of the value, at 8 cents a pound, of $640,000.

Early sales have been made at the sugar orchards this season at 12 to 12½ cents a pound. Ordinarily, as the season advances, the price declines to 6 or 8 cents a pound.

PRESIDENT SMITH IS HUMBLE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 22.—Another secret meeting of the Elizabeth City Council was held to-night to hear the report of the committee appointed to wait on President Smith and demand his resignation. Smith last night received the committee affably and said that he would forward a reply in writing to the board. Meanwhile he was not idle. He called on the members of the board, made an apology, and begged them not to use harsh measures toward him. Every one of the board, it is said, promised to forgive him except Councilman Noyes. As a consequence, when his letter was read to-night, in which he promised to make a public apology at the next meeting, all the members, with one exception, voted. This gives the President a chance to see himself right before the board and the people of the city.

SHE WAS MARRIED AT LAST.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 22.—Sarah E. McCauley, who recently made quite a stir in the courts here because she persisted in discarding one lover and wanted to be married to another, has secured a third lover and husband.

The marriage certificate shows to Justice Morschauser states she was married in Jersey City a few days ago to J. McCool by Justice W. D. Connell. The certificate contains the names of the witnesses.

Sarah had been adjudged incompetent to enter into the marriage contract because of an unbalanced mind, and a guardian was appointed over her. It seems, however, that she eluded his watchfulness and in so doing has again set the town talking.

A BODY WASHED ASHORE.

RED BANK, N. J., March 22.—The body of a man was washed ashore at Atlantic Highlands this morning. The man was apparently about 70 years old. He was 6 feet in height and weighed about 200 pounds. The clothing consisted of a white shirt, white undershirt, and high rubber boots. The body had been in the water about six weeks. In one of the pockets of the trousers was an envelope of the Western Union Telegraph Company, numbered 143, and addressed to Mr. Schinkman, 25 Fulton-st. Deputy Coroner Robert T. Smith took charge of the body and this afternoon it was buried in the county burying ground near Eatontown.

FROM THE ASYLUM TO JAIL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 22.—Last Fall Michael Roach of Staatsburg shot his daughter, intending to shoot his wife, and then shot himself. Neither was fatally wounded. Roach was tried for assault in the first degree and acquitted on the ground of insanity. Then he was sent to the Hudson River State Hospital.

To-day the hospital authorities notified the Sheriff that Roach's condition was such that there was no need of keeping him in the institution any longer. He was therefore brought here and locked in jail. He will probably be released on bail and his case considered at the June Circuit.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 22, via Galveston.—The Government has taken steps to prevent the introduction into Mexico of American lard, owing to the official announcement that it is deleterious to health.

Gen. José Mariano Villada was to-day inaugurated Governor of the State of Mexico. All the members of the national Cabinet were present at the ceremonies.

A party of French capitalists are here and have made application for a charter for a bank with a commensurate capital.

Parties from New-York are endeavoring to secure a charter for a tramway company.

PRINCETON'S BALL GAMES.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 22.—Princeton baseball games this season will be as follows: Princeton versus Jersey City, March 30; Detroit, April 20; Rutgers, April 24; Yale, April 27; Jasper, May 1; Harvard, May 11; Yale, May 18; University of Pennsylvania, May 25; Riverton, June 5; Princeton graduates, June 17.

The grounds are now being put in order. Riley of the St. Paul nine has been practicing with the team for some time. He will leave on April 1, when the regular coach of the nine, whose name has not yet been given out, will come here.

ASKING TO HAVE A STREET CLOSED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 22.—The Bowker Fertilizing Company wants to build a big addition to its works on Staten Island Sound below this city, and desires Richmond-street closed. The company promises if the street is closed to erect shops which will employ several hundred men. As the street has never been fully opened it is thought the company's request will be acceded to.

BOTH LEGS CUT OFF.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 22.—William Venn, a boilermaker, had both legs cut off this evening at Elizabethport. He was standing in an empty coal car, which was in motion, when the bottom of the car broke and he fell through. He was removed to the City Hospital. The physicians say he cannot recover.

FATALLY HURT BY FALLING ICE.

OYSTER BAY, Long Island, March 22.—John Barrett, second mate of the schooner Myra W. Spear of Bath, Me., was fatally injured at Oyster Bay yesterday. He was unloading ice when a heavy piece fell from the slide striking him on the head. His skull was fractured.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—LAWRENCE, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—O'GORMAN, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM.—Clerk's calendar called in Part I. room at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—RANSOM, S.—No. 417, contested will of James Blakeley, at 10:30 A. M. Before the Probate Clerk.—Will of Augustus Muller at 10 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM.—ALLEN, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—WHERRAN, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

A BELL BUOY CAPSIZED.

BOSTON, March 22.—The steamer Mermon Winter, at this port from New-York, reports the bell buoy on Pollock Rip Shoals capsized and out of water. The spar buoy at the south end has gone adrift.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Wagner Palace Car Company is completing all its sheps in Buffalo an entire new equipment for the New-York Central's New-York and Chicago limited trains. Among the cars will be one of new and original design, containing 10 inclosed compartments, or stateerooms, each intended for two persons and affording ample ventilation. The car will be richly decorated and furnished with toilet conveniences, lavatory, hot and cold water, electric call bells, and other aids to comfort. Folding doors between the rooms will allow of their being arranged en suite if desired. The sleeping car of the standard pattern, with accommodation for 32 persons, will be attached to the train, which will be lighted by gas. The new train will be ready for service early next month.

The indictment against Harris W. Horner, who was charged with manslaughter in the second degree in killing Thomas F. Dunne of 80 Broadway on Sunday, Nov. 18, was dismissed in the Court of General Sessions yesterday upon the recommendation of the District Attorney. Horner and H. M. Breden got into a row with Dunne near the corner of Fulton-street. Dunne was knocked down and his head struck the sidewalk so that his skull was fractured. The District Attorney was convinced that Dunne struck the first blow and that Horner had no intention of doing him serious injury.

A mass meeting of cigarmakers, under the auspices of the Cigarmakers' International Union, was held last evening at 125 Rivington-street for the purpose of strengthening the union. Since the last strike was terminated, the manufacturers have been steadily reducing the wages of their hands until they have reached a starvation point. In some factories, it is said, the hands are paid as low as $1 50 and $1 25 per 1,000 cigars. As soon as a union is thoroughly reorganized, the union will ask for an increase of wages, and if the request be refused the hands will strike.

The Armory Board several months ago decided that the plot of ground bounded by Lexington-avenue and Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets was a good one for an armory site. As a dispute immediately sprang up as to the regiment which should occupy the armory, the Sinking Fund Commissioners have not approved of the selection. The attorney of the owner of the land yesterday notified the Commissioners that they must act on the matter quickly or he would withdraw from the negotiations. They will consider it next Thursday.

A number of gentlemen who live beyond the Harlem River are getting up a petition asking that the drawbridges over the various sewer courses be not closed between 7:30 and 9:30 o'clock in the morning and 5 and 7:30 o'clock in the afternoon, so that the frequently-occurring vexatious delays to the trains on the various roads coming into the city may be prevented. The petition is waiting for signatures at the rooms of the Merchants' and Taxpayers' Association, 346 Third-avenue.

Ex-President Henry Hentz presided at the special meeting at the Cotton Exchange yesterday afternoon, at which action was taken in regard to the death of Mr. William Woodward, Jr. Resolutions eulogistic of Mr. Woodward were introduced by Mr. Solomon Ranger and Mr. Frederick Bell, and were made by Messrs. P. A. Fachert, M. B. Fielding, and Ex-Norton. The funeral will be held at 1 o'clock this afternoon at St. George's Church, and the Exchange will be represented by a special committee.

Billy Birch, the old-time minstrel, will have a benefit at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre on next Thursday afternoon. The Wolf Hopper and Digby Bell, the Barry & Fay company, the Howard Athenæum Specialty Company, Mr. Harrigan's company, Tony Pastor's company, Ferguson and Mack, Miss Eva French, Charles and Martha Steen, Lester and Allen, the Garden City Quartet, Frank Bohman, John Hart, and Birch & Moran's Minstrel's will all take part in the performance.

Letters from the Catholic Bishops of the country to the *Catholic News* show that the centennial anniversary of Washington's inauguration will be observed in the churches by special services of thanksgiving like those Archbishop Corrigan will order. Bishop Keane will read all his priests will preach patriotic sermons on that day, and Bishop Marty will issue a letter calling attention to the lessons of the anniversary. Other letters are similar in tone.

The plays to be given by the Aurora Dramatic Circle at the Lexington-Avenue Opera House on next Tuesday evening are the farce "A Woman's Woes," in English, and the comedy "Moralisch," in German. The former was suggested to the society by Mr. Augustin Daly. After the performances there will be a ball. The entertainment will be for the benefit of the Jewish Immigrants' Protective Society.

Colored citizens held a mass meeting under the auspices of the Republican Union and Protective Clubs last evening at the Bethel of the Methodist African Mission, 214 Sullivan-street. The meeting recommended the appointment of Gen. Edward Jardine for Naval Officer of the Port of New-York, the Rev. W. B. Derrick for Surveyor of the Port of this city, and W. H. Johnson for Recorder of Deeds.

The body of a man about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and well dressed, was found floating in the Bay off the Castle on Governor's Island early yesterday morning. The face was badly disfigured and the body had been in the water for probably six weeks. A gold watch chain, but no watch, and an empty purse were found in the pockets, but nothing by which the body could be identified.

The first lot of wheat posted as out of condition this season appeared on the Produce Exchange bulletin at 1:30 yesterday afternoon. It comprised 7,756 bushels of No. 2 red in the New-York Central elevator on certificates of last August. The wheat is warm and weavily. The posting suddenly depressed May wheat 1 cent a bushel.

The Golden Hours Club, less than six months old, but with 300 branches scattered through the country and 10,123 boy and girl members, will hold its first national convention at the Clermont-Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, on March 30. P. T. Barnum is on the programme for an address to the young people.

Policemen George W. Sayre of the Second District Court squad, Louis Rousch of the Twenty-second Precinct, M. Hogan of the Twenty-third Precinct, and Philip Lang of the Twenty-third Precinct were dismissed from the force by the Police Commissioners yesterday for intoxication.

At the public meeting of the Lafayette Club of the Eleventh Assembly District next Wednesday evening, the Hon. Mahlon Chance will talk about "The Relation of the Workingman to the Tariff." A. M. Steele and Prof. Green, the colored speaker, will also deliver addresses.

While at work in A. Schrader's brass finishing works at 32 Rose-street yesterday, Edward Merton of 2 Mott-street placed a can of oil too near a gas jet. The can exploded, and Merton's right leg was badly burned. He was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Ames & Co., real estate brokers, have sold at private sale the five-story, brownstone, single-flat house, 174 West Ninety-fifth-street for $28,000, and the five-story brick and brownstone double-flat house at 103 West One Hundred and Third-street, for $23,000.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday instructed Controller Myers to put up at auction the lease of the Grand-Street Ferry, but if he could not get for it more than $15,000 a year to let it to the Union Ferry Company. The latter has offered to pay $15,000 a year for that sum for 10 years.

Max Arizone started a lunatic factory at Eighteenth-street and Broadway yesterday afternoon by selling the pussle, "Pigs in Clover." Policeman Spoluoso arrested him for loitering after he had been told to "move on." Justice O'Reilly fined him $3.

The original indictment against ex-Alderman Arthur J. McQuade and other documents in the case were sent yesterday to County Clerk Edward F. Grose of Saratoga County by Chief Clerk John Sparks of the Court of General Sessions.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday appointed John B. Hyde Receiver of the School Supply and Publishing Company on application of A. S. Barnes & Co., who hold a judgment for $426 against the company.

Because of the bad weather that has prevailed this week it has been decided to continue the reception at the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, One Hundred and Fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue, to-morrow and on next Thursday.

The Teachers' Building and Loan Association was organized last June, and already 1,346 shares of the stock have been taken. The second series of stock will be issued this month if there is a demand for 1,000 shares.

The Hon. Charles L. Colby, formerly President of the Wisconsin Central Railway, will talk to young men only at Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, at 3:15 to-morrow afternoon.

Douglas B. W. Sladen, Professor of History in the University of Sydney, will lecture on "Australia: its History and Characteristics," at the call of the Long Island Historical Society on next Thursday evening.

Judge Brown yesterday adjourned the United States District Court in this city until Monday as soon as he received the news of Justice Stanley Matthews's death.

Brig.-Gen. Philip H. Briggs, formerly Inspector-General, was Friday granted a full and honorable discharge from service in the National Guard.

On the steamship Werra, which sailed for Bremen yesterday, were Mr. Max Adler, Prof. H. L. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Gadd, Mr. H. A. Lockmann, and Mr. Eberhard Fischer.

The fifteenth handicap games of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association have been set for Saturday, April 6. There will be 28 events, including a team obstacle race.

The lecture to-night in the Cooper Union free course will be by Prof. Wallace Wood of the University of New-York, on "The Dramatic Life of the Romans."

H. De Forest Baldwin will talk to the Manhattan Single Tax Club, at 6 St. Mark's-pl., to-morrow night, on "The Tariff and What It Does."

Permission to erect a lighthouse on Baker's Island was given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners to the Lighthouse Board yesterday.

The reception and entertainment of Lafayette Lodge, F. and A. M., will take place at Masonic Hall on Friday night, March 29.

BROOKLYN.

An error of the types made it appear that the theatre party of which Mrs. Cleveland was a member, and which witnessed the "Taming of the Shrew" at Daly's Theatre one night last week, was given by Mrs. Rousby. Mrs. John G. Rosman of Pierrepont-street gave the party, and it included Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Hoyt, sister of ex-President Cleveland; Mrs. Alfred C. Chapin, Miss Lilie Martin, and Miss Rosman.

The records of the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn, which have been missing for several years, and which it was said were stolen, were found yesterday in a closet in the old office. They were covered with dust and moldy from exposure to the bare stone floor of the building. They cost over $10,000 to copy.

The will of Edward Daly, at one time a well-known lawyer of Brooklyn, was filed in Surrogate Abbott's court yesterday. It distributes over $35,000 in bequests of $500 and $1,000 to about 20 friends and children of old associates. He had no relatives.

Katherine Blickendoerfer, who sued her employer, Robert Heineman, a butcher, for $5,000 damages, got a verdict for $4,000 in the City Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday. Her mother also obtained a verdict of $1,000 for the loss of her daughter's services.

Thomas Conratty, who was arrested in Brooklyn several days ago on a charge of having burglars' tools in his possession, was identified yesterday as a noted thief and burglar now under indictment for crime committed in Springfield, Mass.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At the primaries held in Yonkers on Thursday night the following nominations were made: For Supervisor—Jacob Read, no opposition; Justice of the Peace—Francis X. Donoghue, no opposition; Aldermen—First Ward, Thomas J. Lally, Democrat, and Spencer Southerland, Republican; Second Ward, Peter Sullivan, Democrat, and Marvin R. Oakley, Republican; Third Ward, John J. Broderick, Democrat, and Allen Taylor, Republican; Fourth Ward, William Austin, Democrat and Republican. The election is next Tuesday.

The Republicans of the town of Cortlandt have nominated town officers as follows: For Supervisor—Charles Travis; Town Clerk—Edward G. Halsey; Justice of the Peace—David H. Barton; Excise Commissioner—William V. Montross; Commissioner of Highways—James F. Bushnell; Assessor—John M. Tuttle; Overseers of the Poor—Albert B. Hughes and August D. Dykeman.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Peekskill Young Men's Christian Association gave a reception to the male members of the association at their rooms last evening. The Rev. I. E. White delivered an address on "The Unseen Influence of the Young Men's Christian Association." An entertainment followed.

John K. Myers's Summer residence on North Broadway, Yonkers, was burned to the ground on Thursday night. It was a big frame building, furnished, and was left in charge of the gardener, Michael Heron. The fire was caused by the furnace. Loss, $45,000; insurance, $40,000.

The managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum known as the "Boland Farm," a little north of Peekskill, have concluded to discontinue the asylum and to dispose of the farm and property as soon as possible. The reason for this is that it has not been self-sustaining.

The Republicans of Mamaroneck have nominated the following for town officers: For Supervisor—Edward A. Robinson; Town Clerk—W. A. Sickles; Justice of the Peace—W. H. Halstead; Assessor—William H. Gedney; Collector—A. M. Perrin.

Crittendon and Carpenter, the two evangelists of this city, have gone to White Plains, and are now holding union services of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist congregations. They met with great success there two years ago.

Fifty convicts were yesterday sent from Sing Sing Prison to Clinton Prison to relieve the overcrowded condition of the former. There were no notables among them.

The Rev. Franklin B. Dwight has tendered his resignation as Pastor of the Sing Sing Presbyterian Church, to take effect immediately. Poor health is the cause.

The *Westchester County Reporter*, published at White Plains, has changed its publication day from Wednesday to Friday.

Bishop Potter will visit Sing Sing on Sunday and confirm classes in St. Paul's and Trinity Churches.

STATEN ISLAND.

The lodges of Odd Fellows are preparing for the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the foundation of the order in Richmond County. It is to be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, West New-Brighton, on April 26.

The large fleet of outward bound, square-rigged vessels which have been lying at anchor off Staten Island during the last week, owing to head winds, sailed yesterday.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Provisions experienced a sharp bull movement to-day. The small receipts of hogs developed a good demand for Pork and other articles, made the bear contingent unwilling sellers, and turned the market in a direction to make it keep company with the leading cereals. It was throughout a one-sided deal and closings left prices materially higher than Thursday's last quotations.

In Pork the day's net advance was 22½c.@25c., in Lard 7½c.@10c., and in Short Ribs 5c.@7½c. Fluctuations covered a range of 27½c. in Pork, 10c. in Lard, and 12½c. in Short Ribs. The lowest prices quoted prevailed at or near the opening, and the highest shortly before the close. Sellers were in a hurry to get out, and cars ranged as follows: No. 4 at 48c.@49c., No. 3 at 50c.@51c., No. 2 Yellow at 51½c.@52c., and No. 2 White at 51½c.@52c. Cash sales were considerably above expectations and comprised 28 per cent. of the contract grade. The cash market was moderately active for No. 2 Yellow, and steady for other grades. Winter wheat and No. 2 Red were in store sold at 54½c.@54¾c., No. 2 Yellow at 54½c.@54¾c., No. 3 Red at 50c.@51c., and No. 3 Yellow at 54½c.@55c. No. 2 Corn sold to go to special bin at 31½c.@32c., and No. 2 Oats at 32½c. Rejected and No. 2 Barley ranged as follows: No. 4 at 48c.@49c., No. 3 at 50c.@51½c., No. 2 Yellow at 51½c.@52c., and No. 2 White at 51½c.@52c. The receipts for to-morrow are estimated at 200 cars of corn, 30 of oats, 5 of rye, 5 of barley, and 30 of hogs.

Oats moved up ½c.@¾c., and a fair speculative business was transacted. Interest largely centered in the May option, which sold from the opening up to 34c. at the close. Rates closed at 33¾c. and July at 31½c. A fair inquiry existed for car lots, and No. 1 sold at 34½c. It closed dull to go to store. Samples were steady, and met with quite a ready demand, sales out track and free on board carstanding as follows: No. 2 at 31c.@32c., No. 3 White at 32½c.@33c., No. 3 at 30c.@31c., and No. 2 White at 33c.@34c.

Rye was in moderately active demand, and prices were placed on private terms.

Barley was in quite active demand, and prices were placed on private terms.

Flaxseed was in moderate demand, and prices were placed on private terms.

Timothy seed was in moderate demand, and prices were placed on private terms.

Provisions were in active demand, and prices ranged higher. The receipts were 1,000 barrels of pork, 3,000 boxes of bacon, 1,000 tierces of lard, and 1,000 barrels of beef. Mess Pork sold at $12 50 for cash, $12 50 for April, $12 55@$12 57½ for May, and $12 80@$12 82½ for July. Lard sold at $7 27½@$7 30 for cash, $7 27½@$7 30 for April, $7 30@$7 32½ for May, and $7 42½@$7 45 for July. Short Ribs sold at $6 25@$6 27½ for cash, $6 25@$6 27½ for April, $6 30@$6 32½ for May, and $6 50@$6 52½ for July.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 22, 1889.

COFFEE—Was without a movement or change of importance in private trade; 140 bags Costa Rica were placed on private terms.....And in the option line Rio Coffee was again comparatively lifeless, (only 24,750 bags marketed on options,) and, through the earlier trading, suffered depression, giving way 5@10 points, with Hamburg quoting a decline of 1-16@¼ pfennig, and free deliveries noted to the shipping ports of Brazil (since our last to Rio Janeiro 9,500 bags, and to Santos 11,000 bags,) but rallying, on some increase of demand, helped by the firmness reported from Rio Janeiro, (smooth the stock there stood at 393,000 bags,) and to some extent by a rise at Havre of ¼f., (against a decline there yesterday of ¼f.,) and closing here steadily on an improvement for the day of 5 points.

COTTON—A very tame speculation was again noted to-day, 13,200 bales placed on option, and though beginning nearly 2 points merely on private cables, prices subsequently reacted, depressed to some extent by the fair deliveries noted to the shipping ports, and closed barely steady, though in a few instances on the latter deliveries a shade over last evening's final quotations.....And for prompt delivery 1,000 bales sold for spinning, 500 bales for export, and 100 bales to speculative buyers at unaltered figures.....Receipts at the shipping ports today, 8,433 bales, and for the week, 84,263 bales, against 78,643 bales last week and 38,970 bales the corresponding week of last year.....Receipts at the interior towns, 5,148,588 bales, (against 5,055,573 bales same time in the preceding crop year).....Exports, (six days) 40,000 bales to Great Britain, 7,000 bales to the Continent, 6,130 bales to France, 6,665 bales.....Stock at all ports, 638,593 bales, (of which here, 257,083 bales.)

.....Week's exports hence to Europe, 36,174 bales.

FLOUR—Was in fair demand, and quite firm in favor, especially with home buyers, who purchased more freely, particularly of desirable trade and family Extras, including Minnesota Patents—good to strictly choice—and Fancy Spring Wheat Extras, while receivers claiming a slight rise. Export call fair again, mostly for ports in Great Britain, though checked to some extent by want of through freights, and consignments to Liverpool.....Arrivals here to-day, 11,824 bbls. and 3,932 sacks, and clearances hence, 7,277 bbls. and 6,826 sacks, and from the four Atlantic ports, 35,534 bbls. and sacks, and for the week hence to Europe, 28,501 sacks and bbls.....Sales reported of 22,450 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 9,250 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) of which about 1,400 sacks and bbls. in Extras at $3 20@$3 40, mostly at $3 20@$3 30 for Low Extra, $3 35@$3 40 for Fancy, and $3 40@$3 45 for Double Extra; 2,650 sacks and bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies, within the range of $4 75@$5, as to brands; 8,400 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, at $4 10@$4 50 for sacks and bbls., poor to strictly choice Patent Extras, at $5 45@$6 65, mostly at $6 25@$6 60; fancy, in odd lots, up to $6 75, and 2,200 sacks No. 2 Extras at $3 90@$4 10, for sacks and bbls. 3,600 sacks and bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, 950 bbls. Southern do., 1,150 sacks and bbls. Superfine Flour, and 1,400 bbls. fine do. within our former range, and 1,400 sacks and bbls. Rye Flour at $3 85@$4 10 for sacks and bbls. Buckwheat Flour at $2 85@$3 00 for sacks and bbls. Corn Meal, 250 bbls. RYE FLOUR at unchanged quotations.....And of CORNMEAL 575 bbls. sold at steady rates, (200 bbls. Brandywine at $2 95.).....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in partial neglect and nominally as last quoted....FEED wanted at steady prices, with 40-lb. Spring and Winter Wheat product at 70c.@80c., as to quality, the latter for very choice.

RYE—Was in moderate inquiry up to the very liberal aggregates of recent experience here, the transactions in the option line reached very respectable proportions, and, while relapsing to heaviness through the earlier trading, and receding 2@3c. from the latest figures of yesterday under realizing orders, and depression at the West and somewhat disappointing cables, values soon rallied again, and through various fluctuations, as much as 4c. for prompt delivery, was benefiting by an unusual export interest in early deliveries (Lisbon keeping to the front, especially for clearances in March, partly to guard against possibilities in the settlement of duties on grain by the Portuguese Government,) and partly as stimulated by the exciting accounts from Chicago, where the May option had gone up from 98¾c. to 91.05, thus leaving off there regularly, at 91 03/4, to close here at 2:15 o'clock P. M. a shade off the highest figures of the day, though at about final quotations of yesterday, and soon afterward break precipitately, on the May option, fully 1c. a bushel, (from 93⅞c. to 92⅞c.) on the posting, at 2:35 o'clock, P. M., as out of condition, (wevily and warm,) of 7,756 bushels No. 2 Winter Red, the receipts of last August, in the New-York Central Elev

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
BOARDING AND LODGING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—4th col.
DIVIDENDS—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
DOGS AND BIRDS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
FINANCIAL—5TH PAGE—3d col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—3d col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—5th col.
MEETINGS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PROPOSALS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
RAILROADS—6TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—6TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
SHIPPING—6TH PAGE—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—6th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—OLD JACK. Matinée.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8:15—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—EDERLY NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—DRIFTING APART. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE IRISH MINSTREL. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 2—DAS RHEINGOLD.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—A DARK SECRET. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—BOCCACCIO. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—4.11.44. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—MISS ESMERALDA. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—EVANGELINE. Matinée.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—MONBARS. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS, POSTPAID.

DAILY, 1 year, $6 00; with Sunday...$8 00
DAILY, 6 months, $3 00; with Sunday...$4 00
DAILY, 3 months, $1 50; with Sunday...$2 00
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday... 75
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, slightly warmer weather.

The expectant office seekers were cruelly disappointed yesterday by the inconsiderate conduct of Vice-President MORTON in announcing to the Senate the death of Justice MATTHEWS just as the President's messenger was waiting to deliver a batch of new appointments. After that, propriety demanded that the Senate adjourn, and the messenger had to take back his big official envelope with the seal unbroken. Among those who feel sure that it contained their names is "Corporal" TANNER, who has been bringing powerful influence to bear to secure for him the important office of Commissioner of Pensions. The strangest thing about his application for that place is the amount of influence he has been able to command. It cannot be in the least due to a conviction that he is competent or in any way fit for the place. He has neither the breadth of mind, the soundness of judgment, nor the capacity for administration that the position demands. He has to commend him only his ardor as a Grand Army man, which he has long been eager to turn to political account, and his disposition to distribute the surplus in pensions and the public offices in political rewards.

Although the appointment of STANLEY MATTHEWS to the Supreme Court by President GARFIELD was one of the least fortunate and commendable of recent selections for that bench, it may be said that not quite all the fears and prophecies of those who opposed him have been confirmed by Justice MATTHEWS'S judicial career. The obvious and unanswerable criticism made at the time he was nominated by President HAYES, when the Senate refused its confirmation, was that he was not a lawyer of sufficient attainments and experience to be worthy to take his seat in the highest court. Beyond that it was pointed out that inasmuch as Judge MATTHEWS was one of those who bore an active part in the proceedings by which President HAYES'S title was confirmed, the appointment had too much the appearance of a personal reward for service to be wholly proper or seemly. Much more grave and serious were the criticisms and charges which met and followed his appointment by President GARFIELD, but those it were hardly worth while now to recall. Putting aside the question of his professional and intellectual competency, Justice MATTHEWS'S general disqualification for the Supreme Bench was his hopeless propensity to get upon the wrong side of the great questions of policy which the country has been engaged in settling during the past twenty years.

Mr. BOWERS of the counsel for the Ceiling Investigating Committee propounded to Attorney-General TABOR yesterday a pretty heavy question as to the power of the State to withhold from Contractor SNAITH the amount not yet paid on his contract, pending the action against SNAITH, what was paid in excess of a fair value of the work done on the ceiling in consequence of the conspiracy entered into by them to defraud the State. Mr. BOWERS in his long question presented the theory of the case against the conspirators but it is pretty well sustained by the evidence already taken, and it indicates the proceedings that may be taken to obtain redress for the State. It was Mr. TABOR'S opinion that, assuming the facts to be as assumed by the counsel, the State could successfully resist the payment of the $40,000 remaining in the Controller's hands, and could maintain an action to recover, as damages for the conspiracy to defraud, the difference between the fair value of the work and the amount paid. But this is not the whole of the case. It is very doubtful whether this was merely a conspiracy to get money from the State Treasury for the profit of those engaged in it. They had countenance and aid which they could hardly have secured for that purpose. Who gave it and for what purpose, and what was the consideration for it and what became of all the money? Where did the politics of which Mr. AINSWORTH spoke come in? Let not these questions go unanswered.

Those who are urging in the Legislatures of several States the passage of so-called meat inspection bills that are designed to exclude Western dressed beef, should not overlook an opinion recently written by the Solicitor-General of the Territory of New-Mexico. One of these bills has become a law in that Territory. Like those which have been introduced elsewhere, it forbids the sale of meat that has not been procured from animals that were inspected in the Territory while living, and does this upon the pretense that such an exclusion of meat dressed elsewhere is required for the preservation of the public health. The Solicitor-General warns one of the county inspectors that the act is unconstitutional and void so far as it relates to the importation of dressed beef and other meats.

The explanation of Lord SALISBURY as to British policy in Samoa, revealed in the recent Blue Book, which is causing discussion both in the English and the German papers, does not throw much additional light on the situation. It indicates, perhaps, as nearly as it indicates anything, that the British Government has not materially changed its views since the Washington conference, at which time it was decidedly inclined to support German control. Mr. BAYARD has distinctly declared that his own policy in that conference was foiled by the disposition of the English representative to support Germany's claim to control the Government of Samoa, in virtue of her having the preponderating commercial interest there. It was an extraordinary position for the English member to take, since by successfully supporting the American proposal Great Britain would be entitled to equal influence with Germany and the United States in the government of the islands. Yet Lord SALISBURY'S statement, made since the beginning of the present year, that he was in accord with Germany as to the future of the islands, seems to indicate an adherence to that former position, which is by no means set off by general professions of a cordial understanding with our country.

INVESTIGATION AND VINDICATION.

While official investigations, like those of the construction of the Assembly Chamber ceiling and the allotment of the stands in the new West Washington Market, have for their main object to ascertain whether the public has been defrauded or in any way wronged, and whether those who have been intrusted with public duties or public work have been faithful or otherwise, it is as much the purpose to clear the innocent as to expose and punish the wrongdoer. The work of vindication is as important as that of condemnation.

The attitude of those who are involved in charges of delinquency of any kind toward the investigation of such charges is a pretty sure indication of their guilt or innocence. A man conscious of integrity against whom charges are brought, has a perfectly clear course to steer. He will invite the most searching inquiry and do the utmost to promote it. He will not be particular about the limitations of legal evidence, but anxious to have the facts brought out in the fullest and clearest manner. He will cheerfully submit for inspection his books and accounts, so far as they are connected with the subject matter of investigation, and will answer any and all questions calculated to throw light upon any transaction pertinent to the inquiry. He will not be afraid of false testimony or second-hand evidence, for it is much easier to establish the truth than to sustain a falsehood. Exposure dissipates falsehood and only makes the truth clearer.

When members of the special committee which had charge of the construction of the ceiling sought to limit and obstruct the investigation they showed a consciousness of their own delinquency. When the first investigating committee showed a disposition to restrict inquiry and keep out evidence, it was a fair inference that its members had some motive for wishing to shield the guilty and were not trying to vindicate the innocent. When Contractor SNAITH tried to prevent the examination of his books and accounts and finally fled from the investigation, it was equivalent to a confession that he was implicated in corruption and jobbery and afraid to face the facts. Speaker COLE yesterday protested against having the ceiling investigation, so far as it concerned him, carried to his home in Schuyler County, and having his private bank accounts overhauled. This was no doubt annoying, but if he has nothing to conceal it could only result in helping to clear his skirts.

In the market inquiry there have been numerous efforts to shirk a full exposure of facts in relation to the allotment of stands. Controller MYERS has shown by his willingness to state everything that came within his personal cognizance that whatever irregularity or corruption may have taken place was without his knowledge or participation in the leading action has fallen upon McADAM has been made to look bad, mainly by his own conduct in regard to testifying before the Commissioners. This has done more to injure him than the testimony given by others which seemed to implicate him in wrongdoing. Had his official action been entirely upright he would have had nothing to fear, it seems to us, from a personal examination or from the perjured testimony of others. He would have come forward with a clear and straightforward statement of the facts within his knowledge. He could have denied every false statement and explained every ambiguous circumstance, and would have invited the most searching cross-examination. He would have sought vindication by such means, assured that the truth would prevail.

When Mr. MCADAM refused to answer questions and finally evaded examination, he furnished prima facie evidence against himself. It may be that his personal intentions in the performance of his duties were honest, and that he participated in no corruption or wrongdoing on his own account, but, being surrounded by political influences and subject to various "pulls," he may have given way to methods which he did not approve rather than take a firm stand and run the risk of being crushed by those more powerful than himself. Perhaps he saved, or thought he was saving, his place in the public service and his chances for the future by yielding to the force of his environment. But in that case it would have been better for him when the ordeal of exposure came to "make a clean breast of it." He might have lost his political hold, he might have been forced to make some humiliating admissions, and his reputation and standing as a man might have been injured, but he would have been better off in character than he is to-day. He would have obtained such measure of vindication as he was entitled to, and helped to put the responsibility for such wrongdoing as there may have been where it belongs. The course he has thus far pursued leaves him in a bad plight, and we are afraid it will be difficult for him to retrieve himself. His course has not been what was to be expected of a man conscious of integrity.

THE COPPER DUTIES.

We publish this morning a letter from Mr. C. KIRCHHOFF, Jr., an agent of the Geological Survey, who points out that in Mr. J. S. MOORE'S letter of yesterday the quantity of American copper retained for home consumption was overestimated. Mr. KIRCHHOFF prepares the annual official statement of the production and consumption of copper in the United States. With respect to the duty on copper he writes:

"With our enormous exports it is difficult to understand how the tariff can have anything to do with the price here. Before the Société des Métaux began operations we were on a parity with the world's markets."

In spite of our great export trade in copper, the duty on the metal can be and has been used to the disadvantage of American consumers. By means of it the American copper mining companies have compelled American consumers to pay for copper a price much higher than that for which the same brands were sold in Europe. Owing to the recent collapse of the Syndicate, the conditions governing sales at present are exceptional, but we wish to point out that more than 3,500,000 pounds of copper were sold in London yesterday at prices "ranging," as our dispatches say, "from £40¾ to £41½ per ton." Now, this is about 9 cents a pound. But on the same day the price of Lake copper for immediate delivery in this city was 16 cents a pound. We do not insist upon these figures as a measure of the difference that may be caused by an unjust use of the tariff, but it is true that the American copper mining companies can by combination compel consumers here to pay more than the price of American copper abroad. While the Syndicate controlled the production and sale of the metal there was but little difference between the price here and the price in London. Inasmuch as the selling price was fixed by the Syndicate, and was substantially uniform in all the great markets, our tariff duty ceased to affect it. But it is true that before the Syndicate began its work—perhaps not in the twelve months just preceding the completion of the contracts—the duty did serve as an instrument of extortion, and the protected American producers sold copper in London at a price lower than that which they required and compelled consumers of the same grade of copper here at home to give.

It will be possible for these companies to do this again. The price will not in the near future be fixed by the Syndicate. If free and natural competition between producers in this country should now be restored, the price would fall to the average price of the three years preceding the formation of the Syndicate. But already it is said by persons connected with the companies that competition in the home market will be suppressed by a combination of the American mines, and that in this way a high price will be maintained. It is probable that for some time to come there will be an abundance of copper for sale on the other side of the Atlantic at low prices, but it cannot compete with American copper in this country except at a disadvantage of 4 cents a pound, the amount of the duty. If an American combination should be made, and if copper should be selling in London at 12 cents, the combination could safely exact 16 cents here and at the same time sell its surplus product abroad at 12 cents. This is what the tariff enables the companies to do when they have combined effectively. Of course we are speaking of some uniform grade of the metal, and are not taking into consideration the varying prices of the several qualities and brands.

The mining companies have heretofore made such a use of the tariff and they should never be permitted to use it so again. Moreover, by combining with these French speculators to suppress competition and rob the people who gave them protection they have forfeited all right to ask for legislative favor. They really do not need the duty for any honest use, for the cost of production in this leading mining has fallen to such a low figure that the cost is as low in the mine as it is in any other part of the world. The duty of 4 cents a pound on ingot copper should be repealed, and the extortionate ring of copper rolling mills should no longer be protected and supported by the duty of 35 per cent. on copper in sheets and bolts.

THE WATSON CASE.

In its leading feature the opinion of the United States Supreme Court upon appeal in the case of Capt. MALBONE F. WATSON of the retired list is not so much the announcement of a new decision as the extension or supplementing of an old one, which ruled that service at the Military Academy must be reckoned in computing longevity pay. Nor is it at all clear, as has been intimated, that this recent opinion will take out of the Treasury sums for longevity pay that must be reckoned by millions. The individual test case of Capt. WATSON, which had been carried up from the Court of Claims, yielded him only $126 22, while he had demanded $2,611 10, the remainder being barred by the Statute of Limitations. That court is not entitled to award compensation under its general jurisdiction for amounts accruing six years prior to the application for its interference. As it happens that the great majority of cases like Capt. WATSON'S would be subject to the same drawback in that court, the actual amounts taken from the Treasury in cases nominally reckoned in thousands of dollars each would be only one or two hundreds each.

Yet there is a point of view in which the pecuniary importance of the recent decision is very great. It may be that the remaining applicants for longevity pay whose rights are analogous to those of Capt. WATSON will not be sent to the Court of Claims for their remedy, but will receive longevity arrears directly from the Second Auditor and Second Controller, under the Supreme Court decision. In that case there would apparently be no Statute of Limitations to rob the decision of most of its practical value. Again, the cases of longevity pay in the navy follow those in the army as to the points lately in controversy, and this enhances the importance of the Watson decision.

The case which formed the basis of the present one was that of Capt. MORTON of the cavalry, in which the Court of Claims decided that cadetship at West Point was really service in the army, and hence must be reckoned in computing longevity pay. The Supreme Court sustained that decision, and Congress made very large appropriations to carry out its provisions. Up to that time the accounting officers had only reckoned longevity pay subsequent to the course at the Academy. Even after that decision they did not regard it as applying to amounts accruing prior to the act of Feb. 24, 1881, or at least did not feel safe in making that application. But the present opinion carries the rule back so as to include all possible cases under the longevity statute. This statute, as is well known, allows 10 per cent. additional pay for each period of five years' service up to four such periods, or to twenty years and 40 per cent. additional. This makes an important increase of emolument and helps materially to offset the drawbacks of slow promotion in time of peace.

At first thought it appears strange to reckon the time spent in education at the Military or Naval Academy for such a purpose. This appears to be schooling for service rather than serving the Government. It is commonly considered the preparation for army life rather than army life itself. The West Point cadet receives his education and his maintenance as a gift during four years for the purpose of fitting him for a commission in the army. Perhaps if Congress were now to enact for the first time legislation to reward veteran service, knowing what has been made known by recent legal decisions, it might not be willing to provide that at the time the graduates of the Academy, after their Summer furlough, join their regiments for the first time, as assigned, they shall be held to have finished more than four-fifths of the first period of veteran soldiership. However, as to the fact that the cadets are a part of the army under the statute, there can be no question from simply reading the statutes apart from the authoritative and now repeated decisions of the Supreme Court. There is a clear sense of equity, too, in finding the rule applied to earlier as well as later graduates. And with our small army and its too few chances of rising to high rank in time of peace until comparatively late in life the additional cost of longevity pay under these decisions is not great and is well laid out. Congress will presumably make the proper appropriations next Winter for carrying out the decisions of the court.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

The filling of the vacancy upon the bench of the Supreme Court caused by the death of Justice MATTHEWS is just now of much more interest than the manner in which the late incumbent discharged the duties of the place or the nature of the services by which he obtained it. The President is himself a lawyer of standing and experience, and does not need to take any advice about the professional qualifications of the man whose name he shall send to the Senate. His responsibility for the choice will be undivided, and he ought to regard his discretion as complete. He will naturally choose a Republican, but that is the only real restriction upon his liberty of choice. It would be a great mistake for him to fetter himself by any geographical considerations. The condition that the new Justice shall be a Republican is, in effect, a condition that he shall be a Northern man. Though Mr. HAYES in the course of his curious proceedings of reconciliation found it desirable to name an ex-Confederate for a Federal Judgeship the success of the experiment was not so marked as to encourage his successor to repeat it. Moreover, neither the professional qualifications of the latest ex-Confederate appointed to the Supreme Court nor the circumstances under which his confirmation was procured from a Senate politically hostile to him were of such a character that anybody concerned in the transaction by which he became a Judge of the Supreme Court is entitled to particular pride.

The Republican Party and the Northern States offer a field quite wide enough for the President's choice. He should not be satisfied with anybody except the best and soundest and most judicial-minded Republican lawyer who can be induced to accept the place. We are inclined to think that the doubt upon this latter point is exaggerated in common talk. There are, no doubt, many lawyers in the great cities of the country to whom the salary of a Justice of the Supreme Court does not seem a respectable professional income. There is no doubt that the salaries ought to be raised, but it is not clear that anything would be gained by making them, as they are in England, the pecuniary prizes of the profession. There is great danger that if that were done they would be sought by politicians whose professional claims were very slender, but whose power of exerting pressure upon the Executive was very great. Moreover, it is only in a few cities that the great professional incomes are made in comparison with which the salary of a Judge of the Supreme Court seems a pittance. Outside of these cities, as most lawyers, city and country, will agree, there are as good lawyer as there are in them, and in respect of the experience needed for a Judge of the Supreme Court lawyers, better equipped, since their practice is less specialized. These lawyers by no means despise the salary of a Supreme Court Judge, and in any case it is safe to say that a man who regards the Judgeship exclusively from a pecuniary point of view, and is unwilling to sacrifice for the honor of holding it any share of the professional income he might otherwise expect, is not a proper person to receive the appointment.

If the President, in filling the seat of Justice MATTHEWS on the bench of the Supreme Court, has regard simply to professional qualifications, there is no reason why his choice should not reflect honor upon the court and upon his Administration. If he allows any other than professional qualifications to come into the question this result is, of course, hopeless. If political services are to count at all, then obviously the man for the place is Judge WILLIAM A. WOODS, at present a Judge of the District Court of the United States for Indiana. Very few Judges have ever undergone the moral wear and tear in their efforts to meet the views of the appointing power that Judge WOODS underwent in order to protect DUDLEY from an indictment for bribing voters. He had indiscreetly put upon record his judicial opinion in the case, and in preparing his political opinion he found it necessary to overrule and reverse this opinion without the slightest attempt to maintain either consistency or decorum. So painful a service requires a high reward. The President in his inaugural message declared that he would not deem "honorable party service" a disqualification for office, and he proceeded to furnish a practical commentary upon his adjective by appointing Mr. WANAMAKER, one of the collectors of QUAY'S campaign fund, to be Postmaster-General, and Mr. CLARKSON, the receiver of goods stolen from a Prohibitionist newspaper, to be his first assistant. If he applies the same principle to the vacant Judgeship, Judge WOODS is his man, but it is scarcely credible that he will venture to insult the Supreme Court, the legal profession, and the country with that method of paying a political debt.

The favorable report made by a competent board of naval officers on the entire fitness of the *Yorktown* for service under the requirements of her contract has been all the more gratifying from the fact that of late some of the new foreign war vessels have failed to come up to expectations. The *Yorktown* has exceeded the horse power guaranteed, and will earn a premium for her contractors. The *Vesuvius* has greatly exceeded the speed stipulated, and has become famous throughout the world. These two vessels are the only ones yet tested of those designed under the late Secretary's administration, and their success is full of promise for all the others, most of which are to have speed ranging between that of the *Yorktown* and that of the *Vesuvius*. These two are from the same builders, however, and accordingly much interest will be felt to learn the results in the case of the *Petrel*, built at Baltimore, and the *Charleston*, built at San Francisco. If these turn out all right, there need be little doubt as to any of the unarmored cruisers now under construction.

Senator SLOAN has introduced into the Legislature a bill by which the Commissioners of the Land Office are expressly forbidden to grant to any railroad company any part of the State reservation at Niagara, of the concourse lands on Coney Island, "or of such lands as are included in the forest preserve and that now are or hereafter may be placed in the care, custody, and control of the State Forest Commission." The bill was drawn and presented by the Forest Commission, and its object is to prevent the further building of railroads on State forest land. Everybody who has paid any attention to the subject since the first attempt was made to arrest the devastation of the Adirondacks is aware that the preservation of what is left of the forests depends entirely upon the adoption and enforcement of this restriction. A very valuable course of public instruction has been going on for some years upon this subject. It is now very generally understood that if the speculators in timber are allowed to have their way the Adirondack forests will have disappeared within a very short time, and that with their disappearance the whole region will become useless for any purpose whatever. Public opinion, therefore, is already arrayed in favor of the bill, which should be enacted and enforced.

A NEW QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE.

From the Salt Lake (Utah) Herald, March 16.

Some people entertain peculiar ideas of the fitness of things. It is said that a certain gentleman stands a good chance for a fat office in this Territory because he cast 200,000 votes, more or less, in the Cleveland-Blaine election, and that Blaine's career as the man's new

Some people begin very early in life to hate Aristides, because they are "tired of hearing him called 'The Just.'". "Why don't you walk home from school with Minnie Spring?" a mother one day asked her little daughter. "I never see you together now." "We're not together very much," said the little girl demurely. "You are in the same classes, aren't you?" "Yes'm." "And you live in the same street. It must be that you don't think her a nice little girl." "Mamma," burst forth the child, with a rush of confidence, "she is so good that sometimes I almost hate her!"—*Boston Youth's Companion.*

A mother on Delaware-avenue was on Sunday giving her child, a boy of 7 years, some Bible instruction. She was telling him the story of Adam's fall. Having narrated the tale of the apple and what mischief it did, the mother asked: "Now, don't you think Adam did very wrong to eat the apple?" The little fellow thought a moment, and then answered: "Why, would it have been polite to refuse the apple when the lady offered it to him?"—*Buffalo Courier.*

Citizen (to Uncle Rastus)—What are you doing these days, Uncle Rastus? Uncle Rastus—Teatricals, boss. Citizen — Theatricals? Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah. I'm boss scene shifter at de Union Teatre. Dat am a very 'portant position. Citizen—It is, indeed. How do they get along when you happen to be sick or away? Uncle Rastus—Dey manages to pull through all right, kase you see I'se got feah understudies.—*Harper's Weekly.*

"I declare," said Noah, as he wiped the perspiration from his brow, "we're going to be cramped for room! I don't know where we're going to put all these animals." "Boss," suggested the elephant and the mastodon, both of whom were switching their tails violently, "why not leave out the flies and mosquitoes? They take up more room than we do."—*Harper's Monthly for April.*

The total extinction of wild animals that are too large to effectively secrete themselves from rapacious hunters is merely a question of time. The day is coming, unless the law intervenes, when no animals but those that crawl and burrow will be left for the sportsman. In that coming time turtle-stalking may be necessity be raised to the rank of sport.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

If we slip and tumble everybody stops and looks. We may go on for 40 years bearing our burden of work for our beloved people, and it is a matter of course. But let us make a mistake—and then the old bald head is used for a drum for the morning and evening tattoo.—*Chicago Interior.*

A machine shop in a growing town has a very large lathe and the Superintendent was boasting of its many superior points when little Bob cut him short with, "Oh, well, say it will turn anything from a handspring to a corner and let it go at that."—*Harper's Young People.*

A minister in Pittsburg met the colored sexton of his church at a camp ground one day and inquired: "Will you be at your post in the city next Sunday?" Sexton—No, Sah; I have appointed my cousin to affiliate for me on that day.—*Christian Advocate.*

The cats, dogs, and poll parrots of England having been properly provided for, a hospital for fish has now been established. Fish are much exposed to dampness, and pulmonary diseases would naturally be most common.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"I understand," said Cora, "that you were greatly deceived in Mr. Pentweazel?" "Yes, my dear," returned Miss Snyder. "It seemed that I never believed him except when he told an untruth."—*Harper's Bazar.*

"In the accounts of the marriage of the Emperor of China," said Mrs. McCrackle, "I see that his household comprises seven cooks and thirty physicians." "That's about the right proportion," replied McCrackle.—*Time.*

The railroad companies want to lay their tracks with hardened sleepers. One of the New-Haven ministers says that his congregation has material enough to set up a whole parallel road.—*Christian at Work.*

Clara (waking)—Whose poem was that you've just read? Isabella—Why, that was Browning's. Clara—I thought so. I knew it the moment I fell asleep.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

There is room enough in the world for Chicago and St. Louis both, but the Chicago papers do not seem to think so.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

What this country needs is maple sugar that will pass a thorough civil service examination at all seasons of the year.—*Detroit Tribune.*

A furrier is a dealer in furs, but a currier is not a dealer in curs.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

The final performance of the second round of Nibelung operas was given at the Metropolitan Opera House, when "Die Götterdämmerung" was given before the largest audience of the season. The performance moved with great spirit and earnestness.

As a matter of record it may be noted that the cast last night was as follows: Brünnhilde, Frau Lehmann; Gutrune, Fräulein Meisslinger; the Rhine maidens, Traubmann, Kosohoska and Reil; Siegfried, Herr Alvary; Hagen, Herr Fischer, and Gunther, Herr Robinson.

There were many demonstrations of delight on the part of the audience, and Herr Alvary was again made the subject of special applause and calls. The "star" system was discouraged by the appearance of all the artists in response to the recalls. Herr Alvary is not engaged for next season.

At this afternoon's matinée "Das Rheingold" will be given, and with this, the prelude of the Nibelung tetralogy, the season will come to a close.

SINGLE-TAX MEN AT WORK.

The single-tax men have been busy getting signatures to a petition to Congress asking for the appointment of a special committee for the purpose of making a full inquiry into the expediency of raising all public revenues by a single tax upon the value of land, irrespective of improvements, and to the exclusion of all other taxes, whether in the form of tariffs upon imports, taxes upon internal productions or otherwise. They have, they claim, already obtained some 40,000 signatures. Many of the workers are workingmen, who are carrying on an active canvass among their fellow-workingmen in the shops. Not a few of the latter who voted the Republican ticket last Fall express their regret for having done so. They had been told that with the triumph of the party that advocated a high protective tariff business would brighten up and wages would be increased. Instead of this, however, wages have in many instances been cut down, and business instead of booming has become duller.

DISCOVERY IN TELESCOPE LENSES.

From the New-Haven Union.

Prof. C. S. Hastings of the Sheffield Scientific School, who has been experimenting for some time past to find a combination of glasses which would correct chromatic aberration, has succeeded in combining two glasses, the composition of which is a secret, so that the aberration has been reduced to one-twentieth of what it is in the old telescope. A telescope made on the principle which Prof. Hastings has discovered will be from 10 to 30 per cent. more powerful than one of equal size on the old principle. This is the first time chromatic aberration has been corrected by means of only two glass lenses. This telescope is about as near perfection as any telescope can ever be made, though theoretically the aberration is not entirely corrected, yet the best eye cannot possibly detect it.

TAMMANY IN A DENOUNCING MOOD.

A fervent and full meeting of the General Committee of Tammany Hall was held in the great wigwam last evening. It was called to do a number of things, and it did them all in the most approved Tammany manner. It denounced the Saxton bill, the new Registration bill, civil service reform, the London *Times*, the cable roads, the Muckwumps, trusts, and the English Government. It eulogized Gov. Hill, Mayor Grant, Mr. Parnell, the Mayor's Rapid Transit bill, Senator Cantor, and the other representatives of Tammany in the Legislature, and it cheered to the echo Bourke Cockran and "Tom" Grady, who voiced these sentiments. Gen. John Cochrane presided.

THE DAY FOR SAILING VESSELS GONE.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Of the magnificent fleet of grain-carrying sail vessels owned in and sailing from Milwaukee between 1873 and 1876 only two now remain—the Saveland and George G. Houghton. Startling as the change may appear to many, it has been brought about so gradually as to be almost imperceptible except to those who have kept track of the transfers. The men who owned the fleet one period of all interested in vessel property, but their ownership lies in

Mr. BOWERS of the counsel for the Ceiling Investigating Committee propounded to Attorney-General TABOR yesterday a pretty heavy question as to the power of the State to withhold from Contractor SNAITH the amount not yet paid on his contract, pending the action against SNAITH,

The building of the new naval cruiser Baltimore is likely to have an important effect upon the rubber industry. When the Navy Department received the plans for the vessel, for which Humphrey & Tennant of England were awarded a prize of $25,000, it was found that the requirements were for rubber valves in her machinery which should be capable of resisting heat up to 320°. No American factory had ever made rubber that would endure such a test or anything like it. Instead of sending for the rubber to England, where it could easily have been obtained, the department encouraged the American manufacturers to improve their work. Experiments to that end have since been going on in several factories. Accompanying the plans for the Baltimore were several maxims, as they are called, in which Humphrey & Tennant described in a way the manner in which the rubber should be made. In its composition, they said, there should not be more than 70 per cent. of white oxide of zinc nor more than 3 per cent. of sulphur. Working upon these data and their own general rules for rubber making, the Americans soon found themselves completely at sea. Sulphur mixed with rubber will vulcanize or harden it at a certain temperature, but at a higher temperature the composition becomes soft again. After many trials the manufacturers found they could make a rubber which would remain hard at a high temperature, but rapidly lost its flexibility, a quality just as necessary as resistance to heat.

Chief Engineer Robert R. Hine, United States Navy, who has been examining and testing the samples from the manufacturers, announced yesterday that that the problem had been solved. The contract for the Baltimore's valves has been let to the Merger Rubber Company of Hamilton-Square, near Trenton, N. J. While the work of this company, Engineer Hine said, was the best, several other firms had succeeded in turning out specimens nearly as good, and it was evident that this quality of rubber would be made in the United States hereafter instead of being imported. The company will also furnish the rubber valves for the war vessels Concord and Bennington and will compete for contracts for similar work on the Maine and the Texas.

The contract for the Maine's machinery has not yet been awarded. It was reported yesterday, however, that a board had been ordered to meet in the Bureau of Steam Engineering and would have something to do with the contract. Only one bid for the work was received. It was for a moderate price, but Secretary Tracy, it is said, is disposed to reject it. In that case the work may be assigned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Some naval officers hope the Secretary will do nothing of the kind, because they think the work of a private firm will probably be better than that of the navy yard shops.

It was discovered yesterday that the plants and patterns used for the machinery of the Concord and the Bennington were the same that were used by the Cramps in building the Yorktown. It is said that the Quinnebaug, the builders of the two newer vessels, paid the Cramps $11,000 for the use of those things. This explains why shipbuilders would much rather build several vessels from the same designs than the same number from different designs. In Cramp's yard at this time the new cruisers Philadelphia and Newark are on the stocks side by side. They are very much alike in size and character, but built with entirely different plants and patterns, greatly to the builder's cost.

Capt. E. F. Zalinski, United States Army, returned yesterday from Philadelphia, where he went to look after the work on the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. He found it almost completed. From a careful examination of the vessel's battery he came to the conclusion that it could fire three shots a minute, although the contract only called for one shot from each gun once in two minutes.

The new trial of the Vesuvius has not been ordered yet, and naval officers expressed the opinion yesterday that it would not be insisted upon. They thought if it was, the Cramps would be justified in declining to submit to the test. On the former trial they ran the vessel over a course longer than was specified, and it made a record of 21.646 knots an hour. The officers thought the Vesuvius would probably do even better on a shorter course, but there was no occasion for further test.

Work on the hulls of the Concord and Bennington is progressing fast. Photographs taken by Chief Engineer Hine a few days ago show the Concord's hull almost completed except at the stern. The building of the bed plates for the machinery of both vessels has kept pace with the hulls. The Concord will be ready to launch in June and the Bennington in July.

QUEEN OF THE ANTILLES.

HAVANA, March 16.—The sugar estates at Sagua have finished grinding. The yield shows a decrease of over 50 per cent. About 25 other estates will finish grinding this month. The damage by the small cyclone on March 12 was insignificant. Work on many estates has been suspended recently, owing to heavy and repeated rains.

The Cardenas and Jucaro Railroad Company has refused to grant a reduction in its freight rates on molasses, which was recently asked by the molasses dealers of Cardenas.

Señor Francisco Cardoso, a well-known planter, was kidnapped a short time ago by bandits at "Gomez," near Santa Clara. He was subsequently released upon the payment of a ransom of $4,000, gold.

The tobacco crop at Remedios is said to be smaller than usual this year. The yield, however, is of superior quality.

Efforts are being made in the province of Matanzas to introduce the cultivation of the potato, which has been so successful at Guines and other districts of the province of Havana.

The jury of the Barcelona Exhibition has awarded a gold medal to Father Benito Viñes, the learned Jesuit, for his "Meteorological and Magnetic Observations," a publication which has attracted the attention of the scientific world.

Negotiations are being carried on with a view to consolidating the Sagua Railroads and Sancti Spiritus Railroads. If the scheme is carried out it is believed it would prove advantageous to the shareholders of both companies.

From Jan. 1 to date there have been exported to New-York from Manzanillo 2,050,052 kilogrammes of sugar, against 2,703,690 kilogrammes during the corresponding period in 1888, a decrease of 653,638 kilogrammes.

STATUS OF NAVY YARD EMPLOYES.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary Tracy has defined his intentions in the matter of retaining or reinstating navy yard employes in the following letter addressed to an employe in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington Navy Yard:

"I have your letter of the 19th inst. concerning your discharge from the position of clerk in the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Washington Navy Yard, in which you state your record as a soldier, and also that this record was the sole cause of your appointment. In reply, and to correct erroneous impressions

COLE IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

HIS ASSAILANTS RESERVE THEIR REPLY.

DANGERS OF THE CEILING INVESTIGATION—MR. BOWERS AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL TABOR STILL LIVE.

ALBANY, March 22.—Speaker Cole, at the opening of the session, called Mr. Saxton to the chair and then arose to a question of privilege over the report published in a New-York paper of the proceedings yesterday of the sub-committee of the Fish committee, consisting of Messrs. McMaster and Bush, at Watkins, the home of the Speaker. The action of the sub-committee in making an examination was unauthorized and the publication of its proceedings denounced by members of the House, irrespective of party, as an abuse of power and unwarranted persecution.

Mr. Cole began his speech by explaining how the scandal over the ceiling was begun in the House, how it was investigated, and how Mr. Gibbs of New-York moved for the appointment of a new committee to consist of Messrs. Fish, Aspinall, King, and McMaster, Republicans, and such Democrats as the minority wished to select. Continuing, the Speaker said:

"A short time ago certain newspapers in this State demanded an investigation of my bank account. As soon as that demand was made I stated that I was then ready and willing to comply with any demand which the investigating committee saw fit to make. I produced my bank books, which are here. Everything connected with these bank books, and which are bona fide, and which contain all of my financial transactions, were gone over one by one with Mr. Bowers and Mr. Seward, and every item was explained satisfactorily to them.

"Mr. McMaster was there during that time, but it seems the committee did not propose to end the matter there. They sent a sub-committee up to my home, where I have lived for 12 years, where I believe and shall believe, until it is proved to the contrary, that the people have confidence in my manhood and my integrity. I have been a politician in that locality of some prominence. There have accrued to me many and bitter personal and political enemies. This is an unprecedented procedure of this sub-committee of this Ceiling Committee, going up there and examining my personal enemies, looking into my bank books, getting all sorts of rumor and hearsay evidence that they could possibly secure in that village, and around the county. It seems to me to be amazing impudence. Mr. Fish told me yesterday that he had not authorized Mr. McMaster or the sub-committee, and knew nothing of the fact that they were going to Watkins. That being the case, I exonerate him. Who did send them there?

I received a telegram yesterday morning from my brother that they were holding sessions in the Fall Brook House and had subpœnaed my personal and political enemies to appear before them and tell what they knew about me. Among other gentlemen they subpœnaed a lawyer named Norton. Mr. Norton is not here to defend himself, and I will make no aspersions whatever upon his character or his integrity. He has been a political enemy of mine for some years. He was at one time, some six or eight years ago, the Republican candidate for County Judge and was defeated. Since then his efforts in political life have not been successful, largely, perhaps, due to my own efforts. He says I am a dishonest man and a skunk. He is entitled to his opinion, and I have nothing further to say about it. They have the testimony, they claim, of a young man employed at one of the hotels, named Searles, who says that I said that Mr. Chickering was involved in a little matter, a certificate of deposit for $4,000. I have never said, in the county of Schuyler or on the floor of this House, or anywhere, that Mr. Chickering had any interest, as he certainly has not, with any financial transaction with which I was ever engaged. But, a little further, they claim that some time last Summer there was a four-thousand-dollar certificate of deposit lost by me. Gen. Richard A. Elmer, if he were alive—and I have some of his letters in my pocket—could doubtless explain the circumstances of this transaction; but he is dead. There are, however, nearly half a dozen living witnesses, some of them who have a State reputation, who know all about this transaction.

But why is it that this sub-committee should go up to Watkins for the purpose of examining my personal enemies? They look into one bank—the Watkins Exchange Bank. That is a little bank, right under my law office, in which, for many years, I have had a little account. The Cashier says in his testimony that those accounts were mostly discounted notes which he had discounted for me. That is true. There, perhaps, has not been a half a dozen times in a half a dozen years that he has not held my notes, which had not matured and which I owed to the bank. He now holds, as his statement here shows, notes of mine to the amount of about $600, a part of which are protested and a part of which are due. Last Summer my brother went West. Some of the firm accounts were kept there. Some of the money which was paid into the office was deposited there, but they are all small accounts, and there is not one that I cannot explain, and not one with the explanation of which Mr. Seward and Mr. Bowers did not feel perfectly satisfied. There are two more banks in Watkins. One is the First National Bank. I have not been on particularly friendly terms with the officers of that bank. The account says this morning that they say I am even with that bank. I dislike to parade my poverty to the world, but it seems to be necessary, Mr. Speaker, by reason of the virulence, the venom, the indecency and the brutality of the attacks which have been made upon me in this House and by the press that some explanation must be made, and I am perfectly willing to lay the facts bare to the world. I have the statement of that bank to the effect that there are about $500 of these notes now in the bank that are still unpaid and overdue. That is another bank, and that is the bank in which for the past year I have kept all of my private accounts, and which bank has been held up as the bank which looked so suspicious. I have a cousin who is the Cashier of that bank.

Last June there was deposited a little amount consisting of money secured by me professionally, saved in various ways, which, added to a five-hundred-dollar note given to my brother-in-law, Dr. M. L. Bennett, and he holds that note to-day, making a little deposit in that bank which they say ought to be explained. There is no deposit of any amount in that bank from that time on until along about the last of November. Then the State Committee, in its kindness, in its generosity, realizing the fact, I presume, that I was in the native county of Gov. Hill, that we have a large vote that is questionable, sent quite a large amount of money into that county. Of course, my friends, perhaps that was not a wise thing for me to be the receiver of that money. Yet I have explained the facts. I have withheld nothing. I have told Mr. Seward and the other attorney the places where that money came from. It came from Republicans high up in official life; it came, a large part of it—almost all of it, with the exception of a few hundred dollars—from the State Committee, and yet they say that I should be explained. There is another little matter. The day after election it seems I had overdrawn my account and I fixed up with the bank. There are notes still outstanding and still unpaid which show the nature and character of that fixing up. But, this Ceiling Committee—and I defy them or any one upon the face of God's footstool to say to the contrary—have not produced one single bit of evidence to show that I was in the remotest degree connected with this ceiling fraud, if fraud there be.

It is barely possible that I have no sympathizers here; it is barely possible that this persecution is sympathized in and approved of by the members of the House. But I have too much confidence in their good sense, their manhood, and their decency to believe that such is the case.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the testimony which they print shows that I was always in debt at two banks; that my notes given to various people for debts and otherwise had strayed into them, and that I was only ahead in one bank, and yet the impudent, the contemptible, the glaring lie is indulged in that my deposits in those banks amount to $10,000 for the year 1888. I defy any one to show that there are any deposits of any kind amounting to any particular sum, except the deposits which I made shortly before election, and which I have explained.

Mr. Fish asked to have suspension of judgment in the sub-committee until it was found exactly what they had done. That was a moving commission, he explained, but no authority for public sessions.

Mr. Creamer, another member of the Fish committee, said that every member of the House must feel under investigation when the honor of the Speaker was assailed. The committee was simply authorized to verify accounts. It was certainly humiliating for the members of the Fish committee to sit there and see the Speaker of the House and the leader of the minority produce their bank books.

The morning session of the investigation, which furnished the material for Speaker Cole's speech, was opened by Mr. Bowers. The witness on the stand was Attorney General Tabor. He looked as if he was enjoying fair health and evidently had no suspicions of his coming fate. Mr. Bowers, too, looked hearty, but it was noticed that, before he began operations, he braced himself as if for a larger job than he had ever before undertaken.

Looking the Attorney-General in the eye, until that orgen could no longer stand the strain, Mr. Bowers addressed to him a question containing 1,518 words and paused for a reply.

In his question Mr. Bowers recited all the fraudulent acts committed by Andrews, Smaith, Sullivan, Rowe, and others, and inquired if the State could not prosecute and obtain restitution of the money from the Treasury.

The Attorney-General made a tremendous effort to appear as if he were not suffering acutely, and said that in his opinion the State could successfully resist the payment to Smaith of the $40,000 still remaining in the Treasury. He also thought that it would be proper for the State to bring action against Smaith, Sullivan, Andrews, and Rowe to recover, as damages for their conspiracy to defraud the State, the difference between the fair value of the work and the price paid, on the basis shown by the facts at $120,000 overcharge.

J. C. Wolfe, a maker and designer of leaded stained glass, swore that his brother furnished Smaith with $5,420 worth of glass for the Capitol. Of this sum they had received but $2,730, and were trusting in providence for the rest.

The committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. No more sessions will be held until next week, when the sub-committee is expected to make its report.

It is understood at a late hour this evening that the friends of Mr. Bowers have strong hopes of his ultimate recovery. Attorney-General Tabor is said to be resting as easily as the distressing experience through which he passed will admit.

THE TWO HOUSES.

Mr. Hamilton was favored with great luck. He had three of his most important bills ordered to a third reading with a celerity that astonished some of his colleagues—the Police Pension bill, the bill to increase the police force of New-York by 250—not more than 125 a year—and his bill to relieve from servants under water grants in the city of New-York in respect of repaving and repairing the streets.

The Factory Prison bill, which provides for the introduction of the State account system in our State prisons, was made a special order for next Thursday. The Democratic members of Mr. Savery's Prisons Committee dissented from the report.

The following bills were passed:

By Senator Hawkins—Authorizing Flushing Village to raise money.

By Mr. Cronin of Queens—Amending the charter of Flushing.

By Mr. Cole of Schuyler—Appropriating $60,000 for a Normal School at Watkins.

By Senator Cantor—New-York Municipal Building bill.

By Mr. Haggerty of Kings—In relation to assessments for local improvements in Brooklyn.

Gov. Hill having announced that under no circumstances will he sign any more special acts, the House took up the Husted bill, which was introduced yesterday, and in spite of some opposition passed it.

The Senate unanimously confirmed to-day the nomination of William H. Bard as agent for the distribution of annuities to the Onondaga Indians.

Senator Collins introduced a bill providing that goods manufactured by convicts outside the State but offered for sale within the State be marked to that effect in as conspicuous a place as possible in great primer roman capitals.

Senator Murphy introduced a bill providing for the preservation of the records of the national volunteers in the war of the rebellion. These records are now on file in the Adjutant-General's office.

Senator Arnold's bill transferring the supervision of teachers' classes in academies and union free school districts from the Board of Regents to the Superintendent of Public Instruction was passed.

Senator McNaughton's bill providing for the establishment of hospitals and homes for invalids and aged indigent persons was also passed.

A joint hearing will be given in the Senate Chamber next Wednesday upon the Fassett-Batcheller bill, which provides for the State care of pauper insane.

EXPLORATIONS FOR FISH.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES IN THE GULF OF MEXICO AND ELSEWHERE.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 22.—A letter has been received here from the United States Fish Commission, giving an account of the cruise of the schooner Grampus in the Gulf of Mexico, where she has been carrying on scientific researches in connection with the Fish Commission. Capt. J. W. Collins, assistant, in charge of the Division of Fisheries, has superintended the work in the Gulf of Mexico. The Grampus has made many valuable explorations around Newfoundland, Labrador, and elsewhere.

The knowledge gained in regard to the habits, movements, and propagation of food fishes has been of incalculable benefit to the fishermen throughout the country.

The Grampus is making a very thorough and comprehensive investigation of the fishing grounds between the Tortugas and Cape San Blas, off the west coast of Florida.

Before the Grampus left Key West to begin her researches her seine boat was fitted out to make a cruise along the shore from Biscayne Bay, on the east side near the extremity of the Florida Peninsula, up the west coast. Dr. James A. Henshall of Cincinnati, well known as the author of the book on black bass, is in charge of the seine boat, having three men to assist him. The object in sending the seine boat along the coast is to secure collections of fresh water species and marine species which frequent lagoons and beaches, and also to study the habits and ascertain the abundance of such fish as may be of commercial importance. Some 20 or 30 miles north of the Tortugas the Grampus discovered some very rich fishing grounds, where red snappers were abundant in regions not heretofore frequented by fishermen. The location will be visited next Winter, early from Key West and Charlotte Harbor, and from the latter place the fish could be shipped on the railroad to any of the great markets.

The importance of these investigations has been exemplified the present Winter, when large catches have been obtained on the grounds discovered by the Albatross four years ago.

No investigation of the Southern mackerel grounds will be undertaken this Spring by the commission, since the Grampus will not return North soon enough for that purpose. It is expected, however, that the Grampus will be employed in carrying on during the Spring, Summer, and Autumn for a period ranging from four to six months what is considered a very important physical research in the region lying between the Gulf Stream and Block Island, the object being to obtain extensive or definite data relative to changes in temperature and other conditions of the sea which may influence the migrations of the more important species of marine food fishes.

Capt. J. W. Collins is engaged in making an investigation and statistical inquiry into the condition of the fisheries along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. He is now at Appalachicola. Mr. W. A. Wilcox is doing the same kind of work on the west coast.

It is expected that the Albatross will go to Alaska earlier than she did last year, and the work in that region will be prosecuted vigorously. It is the purpose of the Commissioner to make as complete a research and study of the Alaskan fishes the present year as is practicable, and one particular to their commercial importance, natural history, and all questions bearing on the subject of fish culture.

Congress has made appropriations for building new hatcheries, so the scope and importance of the work are constantly increasing.

UNDER AND ABOVE GEOUND.

COAL PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENT IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 22.—The *Record* will publish to-morow a synopsis of the statistics obtained from the coal companies showing the coal production in the Third Anthracite District for the year ending Dec. 31, 1888, as follows:

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company.—Total production, 2,259,909 tons; total shipments, 2,206,451 tons; number of days worked, 212; number of persons employed, 6,080; fatal accidents, 20; non-fatal accidents, 82.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.—Total production, 1,305,589 tons; total shipments, 1,290,471 tons; number of days worked, 227; number of persons employed, 2,791; fatal accidents, 11; non-fatal accidents, 28.

Susquehanna Coal Company.—Total productions, 1,894,810 tons; total shipments, 1,872,789 tons; number of days worked, 271; number of persons employed, 4,567; fatal accidents, 21; non-fatal accidents, 63.

Kingston Coal Company.—Total production, 1,005,147 tons; total shipments, 968,593 tons; number of days worked, 224; number of persons employed, 2,157; fatal accidents, 10; non-fatal accidents, 34.

Red Ash Coal Company.—Total production, 864,674 tons; total shipments, 361,438 tons; number of days worked, 242; number of persons employed, 793; fatal accidents, 3; non-fatal accidents, 6.

Miscellaneous coal companies.—Total production, 1,854,373 tons; total shipments, 1,733,125 tons; number of days worked, 220; number of persons employed, 4,653; fatal accidents, 18; non-fatal accidents, 39.

Grand totals.—Total production, 8,684,493 tons; total shipments, 8,432,867 tons; average number of days worked, 233; number of persons employed, 20,951; fatal accidents, 83; non-fatal accidents, 250.

LOCAL OPTION AND PROHIBITION.

A convention called by the Hudson County Temperance Alliance was held in Humboldt Hall, 186 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, last night. It was stated that the object of the convention would be to discuss the best methods to procure local option for Hudson County.

Samuel Vance was called to the chair. Howell Brooks of Greenville moved that the sense of the meeting be declared in favor of local option. F. H. Geiger opposed this motion, but after a wordy wrangle the motion prevailed.

A resolution indorsing prohibition was laid before the meeting. Mr. Vance stepped down from the chair and proceeded to overhaul the Prohibition Party for participating in the late State election. He said the movement was fostered by the Democracy, and had the Prohibitionists voted with the Republican Party the Legislature would have been Republican and the Werts bill never have been passed.

Mr. Donohue of Hoboken opposed Mr. Vance's arguments in a very vigorous manner.

Mrs. Raymond accused President Vance of falling from grace.

The resolution was finally carried, and the meeting peaceably adjourned without any of the 35 people present coming to blows.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hallet Kilbourn of Washington is at the Gilsey House.

State Senator C. P. Vedder is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

M. Roustan, French Minister at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Senator Edward C. Walker of Batavia, N. Y., is at the Glenham Hotel.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General Abraham D. Hazen is at the Astor House.

James A. Dumont, Inspector-General of Steam Vessels, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Quartermaster-General S. B. Halobird, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

President D. C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey of New-Jersey, and Senator J. Sloat Fassett are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE EMINENT PIANIST VON BÜLOW.

Dr. Hans von Bülow arrives on the Saale. His appearance in four Beethoven recitals creates unusual interest, the doctor being recognized as the greatest exponent of Beethoven. He has chosen Knabe pianos for his use in all his recitals and concerts.—*Advertisement.*

CLOSING BEHRING SEA.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S PROCLAMATION —THE THETIS SENT ON A CRUISE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following proclamation was issued late this afternoon:

By the President of the United States of America, a Proclamation:

The following provisions of the laws of the United States are hereby published for the information of all concerned:

Section 1,956, Revised Statutes, chapter 3, title 23, enacts that: "No person shall kill any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur seal, or other fur-bearing animal within the limits of Alaska Territory, or in the waters thereof; and every person guilty thereof shall for each offense be fined not less than $200 nor more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo found engaged in violation of this section shall be forfeited, but the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to authorize the killing of any such mink, marten, sable or other fur-bearing animal, except fur seals, under such regulations as he may prescribe, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to prevent the killing of any fur seal, and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it is otherwise provided by law, nor shall he grant any special privileges under this section."

Section 3 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska," approved March 2, 1889, provides that:

"Section 1,956 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby declared to include and apply to all the dominion of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea, and it shall be the duty of the President, at a timely season in each year, to issue his proclamation and cause the same to be published for one month at least in one newspaper (if any such there be) published at each United States port of entry on the Pacific coast, warning all persons against entering such waters for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section, and he shall also cause one or more vessels of the United States to diligently arnise said waters and arrest all persons and seize all vessels found to be or to have been engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States therein."

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, pursuant to the above-recited statutes, hereby warn all persons against entering the waters of Behring Sea within the dominion of the United States for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section 1,956, Revised Statutes, and I hereby proclaim that all persons found to be or to have been engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States in said waters will be arrested and punished as above provided, and that all vessels so employed, their tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargoes will be seized and forfeited.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

Sailing orders have been sent to the Thetis, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, to proceed to Sitka, touching on the way at such places as her commanding officer may deem necessary. When she arrives at Sitka and communicates with the civil authorities she will, if the situation is quiet and her presence there is not required, continue on northward and devote attention particularly to whaling fleets and to other commercial interests of the United States in the waters about Behring Straits and the Arctic Ocean. As the whaling vessels usually leave the Arctic in the latter part of September, the presence of the Thetis until then will add security to those engaged in that important industry and the Thetis will remain until they have taken their departure southward, taking care not to be caught in the ice. She will return to Sitka and await further instructions.

MR. HANNAH PROTESTS.

HE SAYS HE IS NOT SUFFERING FROM PARALYSIS OR ANYTHING ELSE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since Dean Swift wrote his detailed accounts of the death of Partridge, the almanac maker, while the poor man was in vigorous health and indignantly objecting, I have observed no case so similar to his as mine.

On Friday, March 15, the Brooklyn *Eagle* announced my resignation as Librarian of the Long Island Historical Society—a matter of little public interest—and in the same article printed statements which are likely to be injurious to me. THE TIMES, *Sun*, and *Tribune* copied the most objectionable part of the article, which was to the effect that I was then confined to my bed with mental paralysis. This purely fictitious statement was accompanied with imaginative details, such as Pooh-Bah, the Lord High Everything of "The Mikado," would regard as well "calculated to give probability to an almost too bald and unconvincing narrative. Having unintentionally misrepresented my condition, I hope THE TIMES will print the following letter, which is also from the *Eagle*:

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:

The article relating to me in the *Eagle* of Friday, March 15, the substance of which was copied into the New-York papers, is, I think, likely to injure me, and I hope you will allow this correction a place in your columns.

My illness was sudden and acute, but of short duration, and soon after my trip to Boston, Jan. 12, my condition steadily improved, and I am now perfectly well. The statement that on my return to the city and subsequent continued illness are almost wholly imaginative, for at no time since my return have I lost the use of my faculties nor have I been confined to my room or bed even for a single day.

Open-air exercise and freedom from work in a poorly-ventilated, steam-heated building have rid me of headaches, and I am now ready for active occupation, which I hope soon to engage in. In your article it is stated that no information could be obtained at my home in New-York. The only reporter who called there was from the New-York *Herald*, and his account of my health, from his own observation, was quite correct.

GEORGE HANNAH,
352 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Sunday, March 17, 1889.

HIS FIGURES QUESTIONED.

MR. J. S. MOORE'S LETTER ON COPPER EXCITES SOME COMMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. J. S. Moore's argument in to-day's TIMES is defective in one important point. He assumes that the production of copper last year was 250,000,000 pounds, and deducting the exports of ingot, 32,000,000 pounds, comes to the conclusion that the mines levied tribute on 238,000,000 pounds at the rate of 2 cents a pound.

Now, the production of the American mines was 225,500,000 in 1888, and in addition to the 31,664,000 pounds of ingot there was 67,746 tons of what is classified by the Bureau of Statistics as "ore." In reality more than 35,000 tons of this ore is "matte," a furnace product carrying from 55 to 65 per cent. of copper. Taking the "matte" at 60 per cent. and the ore at 30 per cent., a total of fine copper of about 50,000,000 pounds is reached. There was thus an increase in the stocks of at least 30,000,000 pounds. Hence the consumption was roughly only 113,000,000 instead of this figure, nearly doubled, which Mr. Moore assumes.

Nor did American consumers, while the corner lasted, pay more than the manufacturers in Europe. During the whole year Chili bars, an unrefined product, unfit for use directly, were held above £77 in England, while 16½ cents, the price to consumers here, is equivalent to less than that for the finest copper the world produces.

With our enormous exports it is difficult to understand how the tariff can have anything to do with the price here. Before the société des Métaux began operations, we were on a parity with the world's markets.

C. KIRCHHOFF, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Friday, March 22, 1889.

R. P. FLOWER DENIES A RUMOR.

A dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., last night said that there were indications that a controling interest in the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company has been bought by Abram S. Hewitt, Edward Cooper, Roswell P. Flower, and Logan C. Murray, all of this city, and that new Directors would be elected at the stockholders' meeting in Nashville, Tenn.

When Mr. Flower was asked about the report last night he said: "I know nothing about it whatever. I have bought none of the stock, although I consider it a good property, and I have no information that any of the others mentioned have bought a controlling interest or any of the stock. Most of it is in this city, and if Mr. Hewitt and the other gentlemen were going to buy it I think it would be purchased for them in the Stock Exchange, and I know that has not been done."

HE WANTED TO SEE THE TRICK.

There was a slight commotion among the audience at Dockstader's last evening. It was during the dark cabinet séance trick by Kellar. At an interesting part of the performance a man in one of the boxes lighted a match. While he was being ejected he explained that he only desired to see what was going on. The performance had recalled a similar one by the Davenport Brothers which he had witnessed in New-Zealand some years ago. On that occasion he and some friends tied the alleged spiritualists with what was known as the all-fool knot and then struck a light, greatly to their discomfiture. The stranger said he meant no harm, and as he offered no resistance when requested to leave the management allowed the matter to drop.

TO INSPECT LIVE STOCK ON FOOT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 22.—The lower House today passed the Brahman bill, which provides for the inspection of live stock on foot in this State before being slaughtered. Steers from a few States named in the bill

TWENTY-ONE IN THE TOURNEY.

THE CHESS PLAYERS WHO WILL CONTEST FOR THE $1,000 PRIZE.

The committee that has charge of the arrangements for the sixth American chess congress discussed for two hours last night the final details of the tournament. It was decided that play should begin Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock at 8 Union-square. The price of admission tickets was fixed at 50 cents, or five for $2. A season ticket to the tournament will cost $5.

The number of entries for the games is 21. The completed list is as follows: Messrs. Blackburne, Bird, Mason, Gunsberg, Burn, and Pollock, from Great Britain; Gossip from Australia; McLeod, Canada; Teichgirne, Russia; Weiss, Austria; Taubenhaus, France. Of American players there will be Messrs. Mackenzie, Lipschutz, Delmar, D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird, and Hanham of New-York; Judd of St. Louis, Showalter of Kentucky, Martinez of Philadelphia, and Barille of Boston.

The Manhattan Chess Club will give a Minnow to-night in the new rooms of the club, 31 West Twenty-seventh-street, in honor of the distinguished foreigners. Nearly all of the players who will take part in the tournament will be present and invitations have been sent to many well-known New-Yorkers who are interested in chess.

A HOTEL CHANGES ITS NAME.

Hereafter the Rossmore Hotel will be known as the Hotel Metropole. The change of name went into effect yesterday under the proprietorship of Green & Putnam.

NEW LINE TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

A complete service of fast express trains is now in operation between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington via Bound Brook route and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. All the day trains are equipped with Pullman's palace cars and the night trains with Pullman's sleepers. The "Knickerbocker Express," leaving New-York at 1:30 P. M. daily, arriving at Washington at 7:15 P. M., is composed exclusively of vestibuled coaches and parlor cars. No extra fare is charged. Trains leave station foot of Liberty-street, North River. Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway and station foot of Liberty-street.—*Exchange.*

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS'S analysis proves BLOOKER'S DUTCH COCOA to be the purest possible. —*Advertisement.*

Don't Buy New Clothes,
but take your old ones to be dyed or cleansed equal to new by the OLD STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT. Established 1819. 98 Duane-st., 366 5th-av., 870 Broadway, 610 6th-av., 257 West 125th-st., and 326 and 491 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

To Mothers.
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, and cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The time comes when everybody needs PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It often saves life. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM cleanses the scalp.

Kennedy's Men's Shoes, Fine Calf Goodyear Welts, $2 97 to $3 75; Hand-sewed, $4 98 to $5 98; Pat. Leather, $2 97 to $4 98. 26 Cortlandt-st.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder
Whitens the teeth and purifies the breath. 25 cents.

MARRIED.

BARNUM—VAN BEUREN.—On Wednesday, March 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. B. Kendig, D. D., EDWARD H. BARNUM to HARRIS W., daughter of Richard A. Van Beuren.

MCDONALD—BRIGGS.—On Tuesday, March 19, by the Rev. Robert S. McArthur, D. D., CARRE PLATT BRIGGS to JAMES MCDONALD of Cincinnati.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Friday, March 22, of scarlet fever, HERBERT TRUSLOW, eldest son of Wm. Newton and Elizabeth M. Adams.
Funeral private.

BATE.—Wednesday evening, March 20, from pneumonia, JOHN J. BATE, in the 624 year of his age.
Funeral private.

BIRNIE.—Suddenly, at his residence, on Friday, March 22, 1889, EDWARD A. BIRNIE of this city.
Funeral private.
☞ Washington and Baltimore papers please copy.

CHEESMAN.—At San Francisco, Cal., March 15, MORTON CHEESMAN of New-York City, son of the late Benjamin and Maria S. Cheesman.

CROCHERON.—On Wednesday, March 20, at his late residence, Richmond, S. I., EDMUND S. CROCHERON, in his 64th year.
Funeral from his late residence Saturday, March 23, at 3 o'clock.

FENN.—On Thursday, March 21, SARAH FENN, widow of John D. Fenn, in her 70th year.
Funeral at 2:30 P. M. Sunday, March 24, at 508 East 176th-st.

GIBBS.—On Friday afternoon, March 22, at her residence, 40 West 128th-st., REBECCA W. GIBBS.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOWE.—At Oswego, N. Y., on March 20, 1889, ELLEN PHRAXES, wife of Stephen Gilbert Howe, aged 59 years.
Funeral at Oswego on Monday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at South Salem, N. Y., on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

LAWRENCE.—On the 21st inst., at his residence, South Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., EDWARD LAWRENCE, son of Cyrus Lawrence, deceased, in the 54th year of his age.
Funeral from the house on Sunday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Katonah on the arrival of the 9:45 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

MCCREERY.—Friday, 22d, at Livingston, Staten Island, MARY FRANCES, infant daughter of William A. and Emma Matilda.
Funeral private.

PINCKNEY.—On March 18, 1889, at Jacksonville, Florida, SARAH PINCKNEY, aged 43.
Funeral at Catskill-on-the-Hudson on Monday, March 25, on the arrival of the 9:40 A. M. train from New-York, West Shore Railroad.

ROBERTS—At Mohegan Lake, on Friday, March 22, SARAH ROBERTS.
Funeral services from her late residence on Sunday, 24th, at 1:30 P. M.

SANDS.—Suddenly, at Garden City, on the 21st inst., SAMUEL S., Jr., son of Samuel S. and the late Mary Emily Sands, in the 33d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Grace Church on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

STANTON.—On Monday, 18th, after a brief illness, JULIA A., wife of John S. Stanton and daughter of the late George M. Klots.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 54 South Portland-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

STOUT.—On Wednesday, March 20, at his residence, 28 West 125th-st., of pleuro-pneumonia, CHARLES STOUT, in his 74th year.
Funeral services from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av. and 20th-st., Saturday, 23d inst., at 1 P. M.

STRONG.—Suddenly, at 1,069 Park-av., JOSEPHINE GERALDINE, daughter of Joseph M. and Elizabeth Livingston Strong.
Funeral at St. Mary's, Kingston-on-Hudson, on Saturday, 23d, at 1 P. M., on arrival of West Shore train.

TAPPEN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at Winter Park, Fla., FLORENCE VANDERBILT, youngest daughter of A. B. and Susan S. Tappen.
Funeral services at residence of her father, at Fordham, New-York, Sunday, the 24th inst., at 3:15 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet 2:55 train, Harlem Railroad, from 42d-st. station.

TAYLOR.—March 22, at the residence of her brother-in-law, John H. Shoenberger, 42 West 57th-st., JOSEPHINE M. TAYLOR, daughter of Maria Louisa and the late Alex. Taylor of Cardenas, Cuba.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ Baltimore and Boston papers please copy.

WHITE.—On Thursday morning, March 21, at her residence, 335 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, CORNELIA NAPIER, wife of George B. White and daughter of the late Thomas A. Napier.
Funeral services will be held at Emmanuel Baptist Church, Lafayette-av. and St. James-place, Saturday, March 23, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private, at Jamaica, L. I.

WELSH.—OLIVIA LEPLEY WELSH, aged 5 months, daughter of W. B. and A. Olivia Welsh.
Funeral Sunday, at 2 P. M., at Spotswood, N. J.

WOODWARD.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Wednesday, March 20, at his residence, 11 West 51st-st., WILLIAM WOODWARD, Jr., aged 52 years.
Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th-av., corner 53d-st., Saturday, at 1 P. M.

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Hanover National Bank desire to place on record an expression of their deep and profound sorrow at the sudden death of their late friend and associate,

WILLIAM WOODWARD, Jr.

As a Director of this bank for many years he constantly exhibited for the highest regard for its welfare, and, by his wise counsels, contributed largely to its success. He personally endeared himself to us all by his kindness of heart, generosity, and upright character, and the board would convey to the family of Mr. WOODWARD this expression of sincere sympathy in their great bereavement.

MITCHELL N. PACKARD, Vice-President.
JAS. M. DONALD, Cashier.
MARCH 22, 1889.

YEOMANS.—At Orange, N. J., March 20, Rev. ALFRED YEOMANS, D. D., Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church.
Funeral services at the church on Saturday, March 23, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Orange depot on arrival of the train leaving Barclay and Christopher sts. 1:36. It is particularly requested that no flowers be sent to the house.

YOUNGS.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Thursday, March 21, ELIZABETH L., wife of William J. Youngs and daughter of Maria Louis and the late James Mason.
Funeral at Christ Church, Oyster Bay, on Monday, March 25, at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be at Syosset station to meet the 9 A. M. train.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

1854. 1889.
THE AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY AND HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

A STATEMENT AND AN APPEAL.

The Home for the Friendless is one of the oldest, most benevolent, and efficient charitable institutions of the city. The offspring of womanly sympathy and Christian love, it was founded as early as 1833, and obtained a charter in 1849. From small beginnings it grew rapidly in usefulness, influence, and public favor. It supplied an obvious want, and drew toward itself the approval and support of many Christlike hearts. Its designs are to shield destitute and friendless young women, without regard to nationality or sect, and to foster orphan and neglected children of both sexes in the years of childhood. Since its opening more than 32,000 adults and children have been sheltered, cared for, and guided.

In addition to the Home and the school connected with it, 11 other day schools have been opened in different parts of the city, from Rivington-st. to Harlem and from 2d to 44th av., in which upon 6,000 children who, from their condition and circumstances, cannot be admitted to the public schools, are taught, trained, and partially supplied with food and clothing.

In addition to instruction in the elementary branches of learning, lessons are given in industrial work, as sewing, cooking, and carpentry. The attendants at these schools are largely the children of foreign parentage, and each of these schools, under the management of Christian teachers, constitutes a centre of social elevation and religious influence. Many of the pupils, as soon as sufficiently advanced and improved, are transferred to the public schools.

Of the children admitted to the institution many thousands have been placed in permanent homes and adopted as members of families. Many more are returned to their parents and friends when the action or necessity which brought them has passed away. Thousands of destitute and friendless women have been sheltered, comforted, cheered, and directed into ways of usefulness and self-support, and have gratefully gone their way rejoicing. Besides the work done in the Home and the schools many poor, struggling families are furnished with temporary assistance during a time of peculiar difficulty or trial.

The property of the institution consists of the Home and chapel, 29 East 29th-st.; the Rose Memorial Chapel Building, 418 West 41st-st., and the Wright Memorial, a place of Summer resort at Oceanport, New Jersey.

The expenses of carrying on the work at present amount to about $100,000 a year, which for several years past has considerably exceeded the contributions and appropriations, necessitating the use of legacies which we had hoped to hold as a permanent fund. Increased contributions are imperatively required to maintain the work in its present successful condition. Much has already been achieved, and with ampler means much more could be accomplished. A paper is issued twice a month, which furnishes a detailed account of the work performed and the progress of all donations entrusted. The management is in the hands of a large number of active, devoted Christian women, with a Board of Counselors.

The undersigned, comprising this Board of Counselors, have carefully inquired into the history, management, needs, and claims of the institution; and they have not been heartily commend it to the liberal support of the benevolent. We have hearts to feel for distressed womanhood and helpless, suffering childhood, and who may by a deed of loving beneficence cause the widow's heart to sing for joy, and receive the blessing of Him who is "a Father of the Fatherless and a Judge of the widow."

We base our appeal upon human sympathy; pity for the poor and the helpless—upon sagacious policy; the work of the society being prevention of future crime and greater cost—but chiefly upon Christian obligation. "Inasmuch," says the Master, "as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

Contributions by check or money may be sent to Mrs. S

FRIDAY, March 23—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Albany & Sus	165	165	165	165	50
Amer. Tel. & C. Co.	83¾	83¾	83½	83½	100
Am. Cot. Oil & Tr. pf.	47½	47½	46¾	46¾	9,310
Atlantic & Pac.	7	7	7	7	150
*Brunswick Co.	20¾	21¾	20¾	21¾	1,200
Cameron Coal	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	400
Canada Southern	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	100
Canadian Pacific	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	80
*Chi. & Alt. pref.	7¾	8	7¾	8	300
Central Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	100
Chic. & Ohio	17¼	17¼	17	17	3,000
C. & O. 1st pf.	60¾	60¾	60	60	949
C. & O. 2d pf.	32	32	31½	31½	351
Chi. Gas Trust	48	48¾	47¾	47¾	29,791
Chi. & N. W.	104½	104½	104½	104½	15,600
C., M. & St. P.	94¾	95¾	93¾	93¾	16,195
C., M. & St. P. pf.	83¾	83¾	82¾	82¾	10,671
C., M. & St. P. pf.	100	100	98¾	98¾	446
C., R. I. & Pac.	92	92	90¼	90¼	5,952
C., R. I. St. L. & C.	109	109	108¾	108¾	1,000
C., C. C. & I.	71	71	71	71	200
Colorado Coal	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	100
Col. & H. Coal	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
Chi. & East Ill.	41¾	42	41¾	42	420
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	98	97	98	96¾	550
Consol. Gas Co.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	1,400
Del. & Hudson	132	132	132	132	8
Del., Lack. & W.	138¾	139¾	138	139¼	5,225
Den., R. G. & W.	18	18	18	18	200
Denver & R. G.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	400
Den. & Rio G. pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	300
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	21	22	21	21	400
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	170
Green. Bay & Tress.	7	7	7	7	150
Illinois Central	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¼	480
Iowa Central pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	50
Lake Erie & W.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	210
Lake Erie & W. pf.	53¼	53¼	52¾	52¾	2,150
Lake Shore	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	5,235
Long Island	86	86	86	86	200
Louis. & Nash.	80¾	81¼	80¾	80¾	8,270
Mem. & Chas.	53	53	53	53	150
Mex. Nat. ctfs.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	80
Missouri Pacific	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	100
Missouri Pacific	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	7,175
N. J. Central	95	95	95	95	550
N. Y. Central	106¾	107	106¾	107	57
N. Y. & Perry Coal	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	100
N. Y. & North. pf.	20	20	20	20	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	7,900
Nat. Lead Trust	21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾	4,220
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	3,810
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	87	87¾	87	87¾	500
N. Y., S. & W.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	700
Norf. & West. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	100
Northern Pac.	26	26	26	26	40
Northern Pac. pf.	90¾	90¾	90	90	9,400
Ohio & Miss.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	430
Ontario Mining	35	35	35	35	50
Ontario & West.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	320
Oregon Imp.	52	52	51	51	200
Oregon R. & N.	98¾	98¾	96¾	96¾	200
Oregon S. L.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	150
Oregon & Trans.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	705
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	1,400
Phil. & Reading	45¾	45¾	44¾	45	19,800
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	177¾	177¾	177¼	177¼	445
P. D. Car rights	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	600
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	1,510
R., W. & O.	99¾	99¾	99	99	85
St. L. & S. F.	23¾	24¾	23	23	200
St. L. & S. F. pf.	56	56¾	56	56	300
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	108	108	108	108	100
St. P. & Omaha	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	150
St. P. & Omaha pf.	92¾	93¾	91¾	91¾	400
*Sugar Ref. Co.	86	88¾	86	88	4,482
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¼	39¼	38¾	38¾	4,910
Tenn. Coal & I. pf.	101	101	101	101	100
T., A. & A. & N. M.	26	26	26	26	100
Texas Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	615
Union Pacific	64	64	63	63	4,100
U. S. Express	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	25
W., St. L. & P.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	400
W., St. L. & P. pf.	26	28¾	26	26¾	500
West. Union Tel.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	2,910
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	65¼	65¾	64¾	65¾	1,700
Total sales					194,271

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Dock 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	$5,000
Atl. & Pacific 4s	81	81	81	81	2,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s	107	107	107	107	2,000
B., N. Y. & E. 1st	142½	142½	142½	142½	11,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st	104	104	104	104	10,000
Canada Sou. 1st	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2,000
C. & Ga. of 1938	107¾	108	107¾	108	11,000
Ches. & O., cl. A.	118½	118½	118½	118½	1,000
Ches. & O. con. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	52,000
Chi., St. L. & P. 6s	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	4,000
Chicago Gas 1st	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	29,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s	96¾	97	96¾	97	5,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2,000
C., St. L. & C. 4s	97¾	98¼	96¾	96¾	66,000
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	2,000
Col. Coal & I. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	81¾	82	81¾	82	18,000
D., L. & W.	145	145	145	145	2,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st, 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾	87¾	91,000
Den., S. P. & P. 1st	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	2,000
Den. & R. G. 5s	104¾	105	104¾	105	4,000
Eliz. & Big'n. 1st	101¾	102	101¾	101¾	12,000
Erie 1st con.	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	2,000
Erie 2d con.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	17,000
Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	10,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	93¾	93¾	93	93	14,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st, W.	95¾	95¾	95¼	96¼	11,000
Great West. 1st	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	10,000
*Georgia Pac. 1st	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	5,000
*Ga. Pac. 2d cm. 5s	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¼	4,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	111¼	112	111¼	112	63,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 5s	81	81¼	81	81¼	19,000
Houston & Tex. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Ill. C. & Ret. of 1952	101	101	101	101	25,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s	65¾	65¾	65¼	65¼	11,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2,000
Iowa Central 1st	87½	88	87½	88	15,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	16,000
Ky. Central 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	1,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st	106	106	106	106	5,000
L. E. & W. 5s	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	2,000
Lake S. 2d con.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	1,000
Long Island 5s	113	116	116	116	1,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	18,000
Mem. & Chas. 1st	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	15,000
Met. Elev. 1st	117	117	117	117	2,000
M. & N. 1st, 1910	110	110	110	110	6,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	10,000
Mor. & Essex con.	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	1,000
Nash. & Chat. con.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	3,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	8,000
N. Y. C. gen. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	4,000
N. J. C. 1st 7s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	13,000
N. J. Midland 1st	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	2,000
N. Y., C. & St. L.	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	12,000
N. Y. O. & W. 1st	111	111	111	111	1,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾	26,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	15,000
North. Pac. 1st	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	3,000
North. Pac. 2d	105	105	105	105	5,000
North. Pac. 3d	105	105¼	105	105¼	27,000
Northwest ex. 4s	100	100	100	100	2,000
Oregon S. L. 5s	112¾	113¼	112¾	113¼	1,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,000
Ore. & Trans 1st	105¾	105¾	103¾	105¾	1,000
Pres. & Ariz. 1st	94	94	94	94	5,000
Penn. 4½s	108¾	109	108¾	109	15,000
P., D. & E. 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	82	82½	82	82½	32,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	71,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	19,600
Read. gen. 4s	92¾	93¾	92¾	93	194,000
Rich. & Alla. 1st, 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	15,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	11,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	7,000
Rock Island 1st, 6s	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	4,000
Rock Island 5s	105	105	104¾	104¾	6,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st	107	107	107	107	12,000
St. P. & Om. con.	121	121	121	121	8,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st	126¾	127	126¾	127	3,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.	127	127	127	127	1,000
St. P. 1st, 5 M.	112	112	112	112	1,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
St. P., Min. P. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
St. P., W. M. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	6,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, col. tr. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, Mont. c. 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st	113	113	113	113	11,000
S. Pac. of Ariz. 1st	106	106	106	106	5,000
S. Pac. of N. M. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	75,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	34¾	35	34¾	35	130,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	31,000
U. P., D. & G. 1st	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	30,800
Wab. 1st, Chi., t.r.	96	96	95	96	44,000
Wab. 1st, Det. & C.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	110,000
W., M. V. & P.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	16,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	3,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	16,000
W. & St. Peter 2d	136	136	136	136	2,000
Total sales					$1,729,000

*Unlisted. †Seller 30. ‡Including $16,000 at 108¾, seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,250
Beech & Belcher	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	100
Belcher	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	100
Colchis	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	500
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.75	8.87½	8.75	8.87½	220
Commonwealth	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	100
Eureka Con.	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.25	320
El Cristo	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	2,000
Excelsior	.69	.70	.69	.70	800
Gould & Curry	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	100
Horn Silver	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	200
Little Pittsburg	.05	.05	.05	.05	200
Lee Basin	.65	.65	.65	.65	400
Mexican	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Middle Bar	.28	.28	.28	.28	500
North B. Isle	2.65	2.65	2.55	2.65	200
Plutus	.93	.93	.93	.93	800
Planet	.10	.10	.10	.10	100
Plymouth	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	100
Rappahannock	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Sullivan Con.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	400
Shoshone	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,000
Satro Tun. certs.	.60	.60	.60	.60	4,100
Yellow Jacket	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	200
Total sales					15,690

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C., St. L. & C. 1st	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	$15,000
Den. & W. 1st	58¾	58¾	57¾	58¾	55,000
Erie 2d	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000
E. T., V. & Ga. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	8,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	10,000
G. C. & S. F. 2d	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	10,000
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	102	102	102	102	2,000
Mex. Cent. 1st	109	109	109	109	3,000
Mem. & Char. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	12,000
N. Y., S. & W. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	10,000
North. Pac. 3d	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
North. Pac. 1st	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	1,000
Phil. & Read. 1st	82¼	82¼	81¾	82¼	16,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	5,000
P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	10,000
Phil. & Read. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	20,000
South. Cal. 1st	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	5,000
Rock Island 5s	104¾	105	104¾	105	18,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st cons.	112¾	113	112¾	113	5,000
Texas Pac. 5s	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	5,000
Texas Pac. 1st	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	10,000
West Shore 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	22,000
W. V. F. & I. 1st	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	18,000
Total sales					$287,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Cotton Oil	37	37¾	36¾	36¾	1,110
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	44¾	47	44¾	47	1,210
Chi. Gas Trust	48	48¾	47¾	48¾	1,210
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	91¾	92	91¾	91¾	2,230
Chi., St. P., C. & O.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	23,760
Chi., St. P. & O. pf.	118	118	118	118	100
Consol. Gas Co.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	1,400
Del., Lack. & W.	138¾	139¾	138¾	139¾	5,225
Den., R. G. & W.	18	18	18	18	200
Den., R. G. & W. pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	300
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	21	22	21	21	400
Illinois Central	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¼	480
Lake Erie & W.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	210
Lake Erie & W. pf.	53¼	53¼	52¾	52¾	2,150
Lake Shore	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	5,235
Long Island	86	86	86	86	200
Louis. & Nash.	80¾	81¼	80¾	80¾	8,270
Mem. & Char.	53	53	53	53	150
Mex. Nat. ctfs.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	80
Missouri Pacific	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	100
Missouri Pacific	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	7,175
N. J. Central	95	95	95	95	550
N. Y. Central	106¾	107	106¾	107	57
N. Y. & Perry Coal	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	100
N. Y. & North. pf.	20	20	20	20	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	7,900
Nat. Lead Trust	21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾	4,220
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	3,810
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	87	87¾	87	87¾	500
N. Y., S. & W.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	700
Norf. & West. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	100
Northern Pac.	26	26	26	26	40
Northern Pac. pf.	90¾	90¾	90	90	9,400
Ohio & Miss.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	430
Ontario Mining	35	35	35	35	50
Ontario & West.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	320
Oregon Imp.	52	52	51	51	200
Oregon R. & N.	98¾	98¾	96¾	96¾	200
Oregon S. L.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	150
Oregon & Trans.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	705
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	1,400
Phil. & Reading	45¾	45¾	44¾	45	19,800
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	177¾	177¾	177¼	177¼	445
P. D. Car rights	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	600
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	1,510
R., W. & O.	99¾	99¾	99	99	85
St. L. & S. F.	23¾	24¾	23	23	200
St. L. & S. F. pf.	56	56¾	56	56	300
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	108	108	108	108	100
St. P. & Omaha	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	150
St. P. & Omaha pf.	92¾	93¾	91¾	91¾	400
*Sugar Ref. Co.	86	88¾	86	88	4,482
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¼	39¼	38¾	38¾	4,910
Tenn. Coal & I. pf.	101	101	101	101	100
T., A. & A. & N. M.	26	26	26	26	100
Texas Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	615
Union Pacific	64	64	63	63	4,100
U. S. Express	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	25
W., St. L. & P.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	400
W., St. L. & P. pf.	26	28¾	26	26¾	500
West. Union Tel.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	2,910
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	65¼	65¾	64¾	65¾	1,700
Total sales					194,271

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Dock 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	$5,000
Atl. & Pacific 4s	81	81	81	81	2,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s	107	107	107	107	2,000
B., N. Y. & E. 1st	142½	142½	142½	142½	11,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st	104	104	104	104	10,000
Canada Sou. 1st	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2,000
C. & Ga. of 1938	107¾	108	107¾	108	11,000
Ches. & O., cl. A.	118½	118½	118½	118½	1,000
Ches. & O. con. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	52,000
Chi., St. L. & P. 6s	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	4,000
Chicago Gas 1st	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	29,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s	96¾	97	96¾	97	5,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2,000
C., St. L. & C. 4s	97¾	98¼	96¾	96¾	66,000
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	2,000
Col. Coal & I. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	81¾	82	81¾	82	18,000
D., L. & W.	145	145	145	145	2,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st, 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾	87¾	91,000
Den., S. P. & P. 1st	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	2,000
Den. & R. G. 5s	104¾	105	104¾	105	4,000
Eliz. & Big'n. 1st	101¾	102	101¾	101¾	12,000
Erie 1st con.	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	2,000
Erie 2d con.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	17,000
Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	10,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	93¾	93¾	93	93	14,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st, W.	95¾	95¾	95¼	96¼	11,000
Great West. 1st	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	10,000
*Georgia Pac. 1st	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	5,000
*Ga. Pac. 2d cm. 5s	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¼	4,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	111¼	112	111¼	112	63,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 5s	81	81¼	81	81¼	19,000
Houston & Tex. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Ill. C. & Ret. of 1952	101	101	101	101	25,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s	65¾	65¾	65¼	65¼	11,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2,000
Iowa Central 1st	87½	88	87½	88	15,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	16,000
Ky. Central 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	1,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st	106	106	106	106	5,000
L. E. & W. 5s	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	2,000
Lake S. 2d con.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	1,000
Long Island 5s	113	116	116	116	1,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	18,000
Mem. & Char. 1st	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	15,000
Met. Elev. 1st	117	117	117	117	2,000
M. & N. 1st, 1910	110	110	110	110	6,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	10,000
Mor. & Essex con.	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	1,000
Nash. & Chat. con.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	3,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	8,000
N. Y. C. gen. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	4,000
N. J. C. 1st 7s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	13,000
N. J. Midland 1st	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	2,000
N. Y., C. & St. L.	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	12,000
N. Y. O. & W. 1st	111	111	111	111	1,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾	26,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	15,000
North. Pac. 1st	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	3,000
North. Pac. 2d	105	105	105	105	5,000
North. Pac. 3d	105	105¼	105	105¼	27,000
Northwest ex. 4s	100	100	100	100	2,000
Oregon S. L. 5s	112¾	113¼	112¾	113¼	1,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,000
Ore. & Trans 1st	105¾	105¾	103¾	105¾	1,000
Pres. & Ariz. 1st	94	94	94	94	5,000
Penn. 4½s	108¾	109	108¾	109	15,000
P., D. & E. 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	82	82½	82	82½	32,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	71,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	19,600
Read. gen. 4s	92¾	93¾	92¾	93	194,000
Rich. & Alla. 1st, 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	15,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	11,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	7,000
Rock Island 1st, 6s	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	4,000
Rock Island 5s	105	105	104¾	104¾	6,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st	107	107	107	107	12,000
St. P. & Om. con.	121	121	121	121	8,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st	126¾	127	126¾	127	3,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.	127	127	127	127	1,000
St. P. 1st, 5 M.	112	112	112	112	1,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, March 22, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, Howard Allison, Esq., referee, sold three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 189.6, 403 East 10th-st., running through to (703) 11th-st., 82 feet east of Avenue C, for $17,800, to Richard A. Brown. Also, under a foreclosure decree, A. E. Muller & Son, auctioneer, disposed of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.11, 76 West 118th-st., east of Lenox-av., for $17,600, to Charles S. Randall, and similar house, with lot 20 by 100.11, 82 West 118th-st., north side, east of Lenox-av., sold for $17,100, to same purchaser.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 22.

91st-st., 89 East, Cora S. Cornwall to Max Ernst	$35,000
3d-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 4th-av., 75x100; also s. s. of 4th-av., 100 ft. e. of 3d-st., 25x100; John C. Daly and wife to Walter F. Dowling and wife	1,000
84th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 75x98.9; John J. Decker and wife to Sigmund Bergmann	55,000
Perry-st., 135; Adeline F. Price to W. B. Price	4,000
157th-st., s. s. lots 267 and 268, map of Melrose, 100x164.8x100x169.8; Mary McCord and others to Moise Geisman, 4-132 part	364
Madison-av., e. s., 87.4 ft. n. of 78th-st., 16.8 x75; John O. Mott, Referee, to Albert S. Rosenbaum	28,350
1st-av., 1,083; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Jacob Barnett	26,800
83d-st., 61 West; Henry H. Wolhersopen and wife to Josephine L. Atwood	24,000
134th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x99.11; John Vanderbilt and wife to Thomas E. Chesson	30,000
Tinton-av., s. w. corner of Pontiac-st., 250x105; Michael von Gerichten and Tobias Stark and wives to Mary M. Gent	300
Broadway, 590; William L. Bruen to Benjamin Bruen	1
97th-st., 92.4 e. of, 810 ft. s. of 7th-av., 8.5x17x7.1x17; Executrix of John A. Bunting to William B. Patten	45
9th-av., s. e. corner 71st-st., 20x75.5; Mary Ryan to John J. Ryan	32,500
11th-av., s. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 40th-st., 49.4x100; Alfred Lister and wife to Henry Mayhew	29,900
29th-st., 51 West; Jane A. Ladd to Henry Ladd	2,000
9th-av., w. s., 81.1 ft. n. of 26th-st., 0.6x80; Albert Monkton and wife to Jacob M. Neirmas	800
Pearl-st., 498; Lorillard Spencer and others to Theresa G. Malone	13,500
Greenwich-st., 534; same to Carrie Mitchell	10,550
157th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of Elton-av., 100x164.8x100x169.8; Fannie P. Selter to John W. Stedman	1
39th-st., s. s., lots 399; Mary Harkins to John T. Blair	5,500
64th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 24x100; James Kearney to Christopher G. Watson	1
113th-st., 109 East; Solomon Kuscheisky to Augustus W. Weismann	47,000
9th-av., s. e. corner of 91st-st., 25.8x80; Isidor Wallach to Eleanora Wallach	1
Stanton-st., 83½; Pauline and Isaac Jacobs to Hyman Gilt	41,000
57th-st., s. s., 225 ft. east of 3d-av., 22.7x59 x22.8x57.10; Ellen Hoey to Michael J. Mullins	1
Same property; Thomas F. Mullins to same	1
4th-av., w. s., 74.6 ft. n. of 88th-st., 25.3x 82.2; Warren A. Ransom, Jr., to Celetta M. and Annie L. Ransom	2
Washington-st., 656 and 658, also 159 Charles-st., ¼ part; Osborn E. Bright, Trustee, to William H. Beadleston	38,500
Same property, ¼ part; Osborn E. Bright, Trustee, to same	9,500
62d-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th-av., 100 by half the block; Lawrence E. Blake and wife to John S. Smith	1
South 8th-av., 156 and alley adjoining; Robert Feulds to Jennie Foulds	2,429
18th-st., n. s., 204 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22.9x 68.6x22.7x67.8; George H. Jackson and wife to Rose Rooney	832
89th-st., n. s., 183.2 ft. e. of 4th-av., 0.3x 100.8, ¼ part; Michael H. Cashman and wife to Isaac Westerfeld	1
Same property, ¼ part; same to same	15
157th-st., s. s., lots 267 and 268, map of Melrose, 100x164.8x100x169.8; A. Stedman and others to Moise Geisman	10,636
10th-av., s. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 126th-st., 75.8x 100; also n. s. of 121st-st., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 175x100; Reeves E. Selmes and wife to Josiah Lockwood	250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

A.—SPECIAL!!! An elegant 5TH-AV. HOUSE for sale on VERY EASY TERMS. No. 813 5TH-AV., between 62D and 63D STS. FOUR STORIES, WITH EXTENSION. LOT EXTRA DEPTH. SUPERBLY LOCATED. PLUMBING NEW; all in perfect order. POSSESSION. Permits of V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 105 Broadway.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS.—SUPERB dwellings, splendidly located. Nos. 1,011, 1,013, and 1,015 Madison-av., at a great sacrifice from cost to close estate. View now open. Immediate possession. Apply to J. F. HALSTED, Executor, 153 Broadway, or to CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO., Park-av. and 42d-st.

BROWNSTONE, CABINET-FINISHED houses, West 82d-st. and Central Park, one block from station, Riverside, and 9th-av. L. 27 West 82d-st., 25 feet wide; Nos. 19, 25, and 27 West 82d-st., 25 feet wide.

Apply on premises or to GEO. A. HAGGERTY, 803 3d-av.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 66TH-ST.—FOR sale, four-story 20-foot dwelling, with two-story dining-room extension; has been well trimmed and new plumbing; price, $37,500; $30,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 4½ per cent. Permits of BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

2—FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELLings; very handsomely decorated; have wood finishing, all modern improvements; connecting or single; terms easy, to suit purchaser. Apply to CHAS. F. SHARROTT, 21 West 22d-st.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—Two connecting four-story brownstone dwellings; exceptionally well built; handsomely decorated. Apply to Chas. F. Sharrott, 21 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—NO. 105 WEST 72D-st., a new 17-foot very choice house. Apply on premises or to CHARLES BUEK & CO., 1,187 5th-av., corner 72d-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.—SEE THE Evening Post to-day for an important article upon the growth of the west side, with map showing new buildings erected since 1884.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, ON GRAMERCY Park, a four-story brownstone house, in fine order, 19 feet 6 inches by 75 feet; price, $20,000. ARTHUR MASON JONES, 41 West 31st-st.

HANDSOME NEW OR PRIVATE DWELLings for sale; Nos. 142 to 146 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.; elegant location; prices moderate. Apply on premises.

EAST 70TH-ST.—MODERATE-SIZED, ELEgant high-stoop four-story brownstone dwelling. Address E. B., Box 161 Times Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash).....$1,000,000
Surplus Dec. 31, 1888.....$2,226

Disbursements Abolished.

What it Amounts To.

The records show that, during 1888, the real estate owners of New-York paid for searches, exclusive of lawyers' charges, $284,452 02.

Why waste this vast sum annually?

Attend to the "disbursement item" and save these burdensome extras.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company examines and guarantees titles for fixed fees and makes

NO CHARGE FOR SEARCHES.

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Nos. 167 & 171 West 74th-st.

Always open. The closest examination solicited. The opportunity to purchase a four-story house, with two-story extension, nearly 22 feet wide, for $38,000 will never occur again in this choice residence location. JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

The Superbly Built House, No. 174 West 75th-st.,

With its exquisitely unique decorations by Messrs. Fr. Beck & Co. of 5th-av., is now open for inspection.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

122d-st., near Lenox-av.; only lot on the block, 25 x100 feet; restricted to private dwelling; open, $11,000; liberal terms to builder.

PORTER & CO., 77 EAST 125TH-ST.

28 EAST 63D-ST.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brownstone house; 17 feet 2 inches, dining room extension, and bay window in second story; newly decorated, gas fixtures, sanitary plumbing, and perfect order. Immediate possession. Permit from BELLAMY & WINANS, 859 5th-av.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY AN ELEGANT four-story dwelling built by the owner for personal use; a beautiful location between Central and Riverside Parks; 100 feet wide street; highest elevation; new and modern; bay window; foyer hall and main hall; pantry and back room extension; size, 25x66; extension, 10x15; lot 102 feet deep. Apply on premises, No. 143 West 79th-st.

3-STORY BROWNSTONE, 17X50 AND EXtension, lot 100, 132 West 97th-st., $16,000; others all prices. J. W. STEVENS, 9th-av. and 93d-st.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED THREE-story, 18x100; cabinet trim; 155 West 93d-st.; choice location; near station; others all prices. STEVENS, 9th-av. and 93d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—SALE, $26,000; EASY terms; on Harrison-st., near Brick Church Station; roomy residence; every city convenience; stable; ample grounds; large frontage; capable sub-division; fruit in abundance; neighborhood perfect. EDWARD P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway, Office 24.

ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE.

Irvington-on-Hudson. Stone mansion and porter's lodge; station, Hastings; 10 acres of land in lawn and garden; graperies, &c.; all modern conveniences; adjacent and overlooking Gould property; finest river views. H. R. SQUIER, Attorney, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND.—FOR Sale, two Queen Anne, 12 rooms; two plain cottages, 10 rooms; all improvements; handsome building sites; water in streets; great activity in building. J. W. FIELDER, 59 Liberty-st., New-York. GEORGE FOWLER, on premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UNINcumbered rent-paying city property only; ranch 2,400 acres; well located; dwelling houses, stables, fences, &c.; every facility for horse, cattle or sheep ranch. For information apply directly to the owners, JNO. P. CRANEY & CO., Hays, Kan.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story brownstone-front house and lot, NO. 105 EAST 14TH-ST.,
between 3d and 4th avs.
Desirable for business purposes.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's Office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the two-and-one-half-story brick building and lot, NO. 108 MACDOUGAL-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story high-stoop stone house and lot, NO. 123 EAST 71ST-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
Executors' and Public Auction Sale.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story stone building, with extension and lot, NO. 102 BROAD-ST.,
south west corner Pearl-st.
Also two valuable lots, east side 9TH-AV., between 70TH AND 71ST STS.
Two choice lots, north side 146TH-ST., between GRAND BOULEVARD AND 10TH-AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S AND PUBLIC AUCTION SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
CHOICE AND VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN.
Nos. 301 and 303 10th-av., 1,221 and 1,225 3d-av.,
2,025, 2,027, 2,029, and 2,031 2d-av., 133 West 56th-st., 342 East 85th-st., 225 East 102d-st.,
and two lots south side 112th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
Also 11 valuable lots located on Court, Grinnell, and Lorraine sts., Brooklyn.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
Will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Three-story and basement stone house and lot, NO. 1 EAST 124TH-ST.,
Opposite Mount Morris Park.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Five-story brick dwellings and apartments with plot, NOS. 309 AND 311 3D-AV.
For maps, &c., apply to GEORGE R. READ, Esq., 9 Pine-st., or at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT.

RENT FREE TO MAY 1.

Stores, offices, and desk room in handsome new building corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; most conspicuous location for business thoroughfare down town. Low rents made on premises or at Room 5 60 Cedar-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, Store No. 344 Washington-st. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, 30 Pine-st.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER season, by a small private family, a comfortably-furnished cottage; inland; not more than three hours' from New-York City. Answer G. S. M., Box 120 Times Office, stating terms per month and full particulars.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

10 WEST 53D-ST.

This elegant wide house, very handsomely furnished, possession May 1. Permits from JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE. HOUSE ON 34TH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

4 Stories, 25x80.

Apply at 23 West 26th-st.

AT VERY REASONABLE RENTS.—AT tractive new stylish houses to let unfurnished, ready for immediate occupancy.

1,365 LEXINGTON-AV.,
146 EAST 89TH-ST.,
150 EAST 89TH-ST.

All in same Block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect, and decorated.

Permits unnecessary. Superintendent on premises; can be seen at all hours.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE CORNER OF PARK-AV. (LENOX HILL) AND 70TH-ST., IS TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THIS IS THE BRIGHTEST AND HEALTHIEST SITUATION ON THIS ISLAND. OPEN DAILY, 8 TO 4. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

The Lenox Block.

Two of these very attractive, handsomely-decorated houses; possession at once; Park opposite both houses; moderate rents. Apply 103 West 70th-st., or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

NO. 21 WEST 38TH-ST.—SUPERBLY built and located medium-sized house to lease for a term of years, unfurnished. Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., No. 105 Broadway or No. 663 5th-av.

20 HOUSES IN 92D AND 97TH STS., NEAR 2d-av.; 3 and 4 story; $1,000 to $1,500; others all prices. STEVENS, 9th-av. and 93d-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ELEGANT SEASIDE RESIDENCES.

TO BE LET FOR THE SEASON, four of the most desirable and sanitarily the best seaside residences on the New-Jersey coast. All are handsomely furnished and carpeted throughout, have excellent spring beds with hair mattresses; broad, covered piazzas, grates in all rooms, gas-fire ranges, heaters, and open fireplaces; hot and cold, fresh and sea water in bathrooms, water closets, &c.; are thoroughly underdrained, and have an excellent supply of good water, both artesian well and cistern. These houses are all situated in inclosed, beautiful, high-terraced lawns, the grass kept in perfect order by a gardener at the owner's expense—and located directly on the ocean front and drive at Ocean Beach, (not Grove), Monmouth County, an unobstructed view of the ocean, with its hundreds of passing vessels, and the surf rolling on the shore. Excellent stables with accommodation for three horses and two carriages adjoining each house.

Ocean Beach is eight miles south of Long Branch and two miles above Spring Lake, on the New-Jersey Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, and is accessible many times daily, from New-York and Philadelphia, by the Long Branch Express trains. It has excellent inland and ocean front drives, the latter through Como, Spring Lake, to Sea Girt; fine boating and fishing on Shark River, good marketing, and almost an entire absence of the greatest of seaside pests, mosquitoes. For terms, circulars, and phototypes of the properties, apply to H. HOWARD, Ocean Beach, N. J., or to E. C. JAYNE, 249 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.

Five minutes' walk of station, furnished house, 15 rooms; stabling for five horses; seven acres; fine river view; rent $1,600.

J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway, New-York.

UNFURNISHED.

SUMMIT, NEW-JERSEY.

TO RENT—LARGE VILLA HOUSE, 15 rooms, all improvements; large and attractive stable; three acres improved grounds; five minutes from station; best neighborhood. Property in every particular first-class. Rent, $1,000 per annum.

GEO. H. LE HURAY, Summit, N. J.

TO LET, WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE IF DESIRED — Handsome residence on Orange Mountain; 16 rooms, with all modern conveniences; large stable, with four box stalls; several acres finely laid out in flower and vegetable gardens, fruit and shade trees; perfectly healthful air dry, and beautiful in thread and lace weakness; altitude, 550 feet; one hour from city. J. B. F., Post Office Box 833 New-York.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Seabright, and Rumson Road houses to let. Information and catalogues from BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—141 EAST 16TH-ST., SECOND FLAT; furnished from May 1, for the Summer; six rooms and bath; all light; $65 per month.

UNFURNISHED.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Elegant, light, and spacious apartments of 12 rooms each in THE PARKWAY, No. 45 West 72d-st., between Park and L stations.

ENTIRELY FIRE-PROOF.

Specially designed for families and children; arranged in two stories, with living and sleeping rooms on separate floors; practically six distinct two-story houses under one roof; elevators and best steam heat. Ready April 15.

Particulars of CHARLES BUEK & CO., Owners, 9TH-AV. AND 72D-ST.

LISPENARD.

53 EAST 86TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV. Handsomely-decorated apartments of 8 all-light rooms; every convenience and service; rents, $750 to $1,100 per annum; special inducements to those hiring now. Apply to janitor on premises.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, PARK-AV. CORNER 62D-ST.

This first-class, absolutely fire-proof apartment building will be ready for occupancy about May 1. For particulars apply to C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent, 10 West 23d-st.

"THE WALTON." 164 EAST 86TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $25 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—SINGLE APARTment house; seven and eight all light rooms; decorated, steam heat, elevator; unsurpassed view of Park; rent, $1,000 to $1,500. 5 East 84th-st.

ALL LIGHT; 25 FEET; EIGHT ROOMS; finest decorated, $40; five rooms, $22, 211—215 West 104th-st. STEVENS, 9th-av. and 93d-st.

FLATS—UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 125th-st., near Broadway.

TO RENT—1,748 9TH-AV., NEAR 101ST-ST., elegant decorated apartments of four all large light rooms; rents, $15 to $18. Inquire on premises.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN

THE MONTAGUE,

TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.,

103 and 105 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near the Bridge; high, airy, overlooking Bay; stairs marble and iron; beams protected with fire-proof plates. Steam heat and elevators. Decoration by Tiffany. Unequaled elegance. Rents, $1,200 to $1,650. Full communications paid brokers.

Apply to CHRIS. HEISER, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 32 Liberty-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,369 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION, &c.—By young lady; English; or would teach elementary English, French, piano, and take entire charge of child; willing to assist in household duties. Address Miss Ricard, Post Office, Brooklyn.

COMPANION, &c.—By a French lady as companion to a lady or governess in a family; no objection to traveling; references. Address C. D., Picayune Office, New Orleans.

COMPANION TO AN INVALID LADY.—Best of references furnished. Address R. C. A., Box 159 Times Office.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced German-American girl as chambermaid and assist with sewing, or take care of child; willing to travel. Call at 530 9th-av., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a very good seamstress; good reference. Address M. M., 1,007 3d-av., care of Advertisement Office.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as a thorough cook and laundress in select family in the city; personal reference. Call at 213 West 36th-st.; ring once; no cards.

COOK.—By very reliable woman as good cook in small private family; excellent bread and pastry; best city references; do plain washing. Call at 210 West 19th-st., top floor.

COOK.—By French cook; understands her business thoroughly; good city reference. Call at 452 West 37th-st., third floor.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-experienced English woman; best references. Apply to G. L., 1,312 20th-st., Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds game, soups, pastry, desserts; take entire charge of kitchen; five years' city references from last place. Address M. B., Box 849 Times Up-town Office, 1,363 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook and baker; wash and iron; understands making butter in the country; city references. Call at 401 West 41st-st., first floor.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; will work by the day or week; willing to clean house. Address N. C., Box 249 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family or private boarding house; city or country; best country references. Call at 426 6th-av., Room 9.

COURIER MAID.—By competent person, with knowledge of different languages and foreign countries; best references. Address R. S., Box 848 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable girl, by day or week, washing, cooking, or housecleaning; best of reference. Call at 478 3d-av., third flat.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By reliable and capable widow as housekeeper in a widower's family. Address S. P., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable colored girl as housekeeper. Call at 211 West 29th-st., basement, rear.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, to do general housework in small private family; not afraid of work. Call two days, at 159 West 27th-st., ground floor, rear building.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl (19) in small private family; assist with children; willing and obliging; city reference. Call or address Connelly, 507 West 29th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent young girl in small private family; best city reference. Call at 337 West 32d-st., present employer's.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl general housework in a small private family; good references. Call at 207 West 41st-st.

LADY'S MAID OR DRESSMAKER.—First-class; North German; in private family; best city and personal reference. Address Maid, 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Please appoint after 5 o'clock for me to call.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress; best city reference from last place. Call at 403 West 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundresses in private family; six years' references. Call at 236 West 41st-st.

MAID OR NURSE, OR CARE OF INVALID Lady.—By Parisian middle-aged woman; in first-class family; no objection to Europe; not sea-sick; good city reference from present employer. Address, by letter, Mrs. Calauna, 218 West 38th-st.

NURSE.—By capable, experienced English nurse; excellent references; infant or two young children; would go to Europe; give particulars and wages. Address Nurse, 24 Tennyson-st., Boston, Mass.

NURSE.—By young English girl as nurse to grown children; can sew nicely; will be found willing and obliging; well recommended. Call, today and Monday, at 120 East 31st-st.; no cards.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman to go out by the day or week as seamstress; fine hand sewing, fitting clothing, mending of linen and curtains. Address Mrs. Schroeder, 193 Graham-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

TRAVELING SERVANT.—French; speaks English fluently; age 31; like a family going to Europe; best references; disengaged April 1. Address Eugene, 3 East 59th-st.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—Protestant; thoroughly capable; good references; would go in the country. Call at 168 West 129th-st., second bell.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; in private family, country preferred; thoroughly understands care silver, salads, &c.; best city references. Address D., Box 15 1,026 3d-av.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; good city reference. Address M. K., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By single, sober, steady young man in private family; understands his duties; care of silver; well-trained servant; German; eight years' good London and best city reference; lady can be seen. Address Butler, care of Franklin, 1,781 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; several years' first-class references, three years' from last place; both speak English fluently; city or country. Address F. B., Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

BUTLER.—In a private family by a first-class man; Protestant; age 28; height 5 feet 10 inches; well up in large dinners; 18 months' present reference. Address J. G. L., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, speaks French, as butler; either country or city; best of city reference. Address Immediate, Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going to Europe wishes to obtain a situation for his coachman, (English, married,) whom he can highly recommend as a good groom; careful city driver; sober and honest. Call or Address H. W. Curtiss, Esq., 473 and 475 Broome-st.

COACHMAN.—By reliable, competent single young man of neat appearance; thoroughly understands his duties; will be found sober, willing, and respectful; first-class references, personal and written; city or country. Address D. R., at private stable, 108 West 58th-st.

COACHMAN.—By experienced man; city or country; thoroughly understands proper care of horses, carriages; a careful driver; highly recommended by last and former employers, who can be seen. Call or address M., 143 East 86th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—In good family; English; thoroughly experienced in management of horses in every branch; good driver; age 30; single; thoroughly good character; no objection to country. Call or address W. K., private stable, 153 East 86th-st., stables 7 and 8.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for a man whom he can highly recommend as a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober and honest, and has lived with me for 10 years. Call or address M. R., 240 East 54th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a single man as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; good city references; present employer can be seen. Address J. D., 54 East 53d-st.

COACHMAN.—By first-class reliable man; thoroughly understands the care and handling of fine horses and carriages; strictly sober and obliging; careful, safe driver; best reference. Address W. H., 2,421 8th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a person of first-class reference; last employer can be seen; married; no incumbrance; city or country. Address J. B., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a person with first-class reference; can be seen at last employer's; city or country. Address 344 East 16th-st.

COACHMAN.—Has first-class references; no objection to country. Address Coachman, 32 West 65th-st.

FARMER.—Thoroughly understands horses, cows, and farming in all its branches; good reference from my last place. Address T. C. Meara, Oakdale Farm, Nyack, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By Englishman; four years here; married; thoroughly understands growing fruit, flowers, vegetables, mushrooms, good roses, grapes, and greenhouse plants; understands making lawn walks, and drives; honest, sober, and industrious, with good references. Address J., Box 76 Orange Valley, N. J.

GARDENER.—German; 27 years of age; small family; on a gentleman's place; competent at graperies, stove plants, vegetables, and any other branch of the business; references. Address H. W., Post Office, Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Married; practical experience in greenhouse, lay-out; how grounds, &c.; 15 years in last place. Address Thomas Little, care of present employer, Mrs. J. Cooper Lord, Morristown, N. J.

GARDENER.—By single German as first-class gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can furnish best city reference. Address J. D., Box 807 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Single; Protestant; take charge of greenhouse, graperies, roses, vegetables, &c.; personal reference. Address Gardener, Whitestone, Long Island.

GARDENER.—Single; 20 years' practical experience in all the branches of the business; best city reference. Address J. G., Box 199 Times Office.

GARDENER.—Scotch; single; eight years' good reference from last place. Address R. B., Box 195 Times Office.

GARDENER.—To any lady or gentleman requiring a thoroughly practical English gardener. Address H. J. D., New-Brighton, Staten Island.

GROOM.—Saddle horses only; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class reference; last employer can be seen. Address W. T. F., Box 191 Times Office.

VALET.—By young Swede of good education; honest and trustworthy; wishes to accompany a gentleman to Europe. Address K. A., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—Scotch or North German nurse having first-class reference, who thoroughly understands care of children; none others need apply. Call, between 10 and 5, W. T. WILSON, 401 West 23d-st.

WANTED—Nurse for institution in country. Apply to-day, 9 to 12, at 242 East 24th-st; bring references.

WANTED—A first-class seamstress who understands dressmaking; permanent. Call at 5 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A very tidy girl as cook in a private family. 669 Madison-av.

WANTED—Colored cook; also to do washing; city reference. Call at 219 West 44th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A first-class florist and gardener; Protestant; married. Apply to SAMUEL COLGATE, 55 John-st., New-York.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,369 BROADWAY, between 37th and 38th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,369 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

1—SUITE SUNNY ROOMS; BOARD OPTION. Also single rooms for gentlemen; references. DAILEY, 74 West 53d-st.

8 WEST 46TH-ST.—BOARD FROM MAY 1; en suite of rooms also in April; other rooms.

5TH-AV. 365, (NEAR 34TH-ST.)—ROOMS furnished or unfurnished. Breakfast or full board. References exchanged.

5 MADISON-AV., 36 EAST 23D-ST.—ROOMS, with board. Dining saloon overlooking park. Table board.

99 D-ST., 513 WEST.—CHELSEA HOUSE; 2 rooms, singly and en suite; cuisine unexcelled.

42 WEST 32D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms, with board; references exchanged.

47 7TH-ST., 16 EAST.—CHOICE HALL rooms; superior tables; references.

121 EAST 28TH-ST.—APARTMENT TO rent on second floor; four rooms, private bathroom, private table.

SUNNY MEDIUM-SIZED ROOM, NEWLY furnished, with board; in private family; references exchanged. 58 West 45th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

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NEW-YORK'S PALATIAL HOTEL.

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European Plan. Restaurant unsurpassed. Inspector of Buildings says: "Every room is a place of security for its occupants, as the house is ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF."

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TO RENT—FURNISHED SUITES OF ROOMS, WITH SOUTHERN EXPOSURE. GEO. MURRAY.

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW WINTER RESORT.

THE PRINCESS ANNE,

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

This new, artistic, and completely-appointed hotel is now open. Situated on the ATLANTIC OCEAN, 18 miles east of NORFOLK, VA., accessible by NORFOLK AND VIRGINIA BEACH R. R., and on direct line between the North and South. A primeval pine forest of 1,000 acres

STILL PROBING FOR FACTS

PHILIPSEN IS DUMB IN THE MARKET INQUIRY.

GRAHAM M'ADAM IS TRYING TO KEEP OUT OF LUDLOW-STREET JAIL—SOME NEW TESTIMONY.

Graham McAdam is under suspension in the Finance Department. He is also beyond the jurisdiction of Order of Arrest Clerk Martin, and will remain in hiding until his lawyer, Peter Mitchell, has brushed away the technical briers that confronted him in the city.

Mr. Mitchell says that he did not advise his client to leave New-York to avoid arrest for contempt in declining to testify at the market investigation before the Commissioner of Accounts. Mr. Mitchell also says he knows a lawyer is privileged to advise a client as to the effect of certain proceedings against him.

Controller Myers had a caller yesterday morning in the person of Mr. Mitchell, who said he wished to deliver a personal letter handed him by George McAdam. The letter was dated New-York, March 21, addressed to the Controller, and signed Graham McAdam. The text of the letter was this:

"If you will read the evidence, you will see there is nothing against me, and I have only endeavored to protect the department. The counsel assigned at your request to be the counsel for your department, and therefore for me—Mr. Wickes—was permitted to testify to hearsay testimony against me. I think it not improper, therefore—the tribunal being so suspiciously unfair—that you should suspend judgment until the case has been passed upon by a court properly constituted. Will you please, therefore, suspend me for the time being, and let it be known that I am suspended at my own suggestion?"

The Controller made a formal reply to the letter, addressing it to 308 West Twentieth-street, the old home of McAdam, which he has not been near for two days and two nights. "Please take notice," wrote the Controller, "that I have this day suspended you from duty as chief clerk in the bureau for the collection of city revenues and of markets in the Finance Department."

McAdam is sojourning in New-Jersey. His lawyer attended both sessions of the market investigation yesterday and merely watched the proceedings. He does not intend to allow his client to see the inside of Ludlow-Street Jail, and will question the legality of Judge Ingraham's order, a copy of which he obtained from De Lancey Nicoll for the first time yesterday afternoon.

The announcement to the Commissioners of Accounts of Clerk McAdam's disappearance caused a sensation among the curiosity mongers who spend their time in listening to the testimony given day by day in the course of the inquiry into the West Washington Market scandal.

A second sensational feature of the day's proceedings was the entrance of Charles Philipsen into the august presence of the Commissioners late in the afternoon. McAdam having gone, it was fit that Philipsen, who is reported to have said that he gave a bribe to McAdam, should re-enter on the scene. His re-entrance followed his discharge from the Tombs on bail to the amount of $7,500, which his counsel, James W. Brooks, deposited in crisp new bills with the City Chamberlain. As soon as he was released from the immediate custody of the officers of the criminal law, a myrmidon of the Commissioners of Accounts served him with a subpœna to appear before them as a witness. His counsel accompanied him in responding to the subpœna, and a big crowd followed him hoping that he would tickle their ears with some strange testimony. But he did not.

After some skirmishing between Lawyers Brooks and Nicoll, Philipsen put his bulky frame into the witness chair. He looked meek and miserable. There was a wonderful difference between Philipsen before indictment for perjury, when he thumped on the table in front of him, admitted that he lied "as business men lie," and amused himself with a public revelation of his intimate knowledge of Lawyer Nicoll's nocturnal habits—and Philipsen after indictment. He was pallid, his eyes were bloodshot, a growth of spiky red beard stood out on his chin and the folds of his fat neck. His clothing was spotted, his hair was awry, and his voice piped low.

Mr. Nicoll asked him many questions as to whether he received $3,000 in parcels of $500 each from his bookkeeper, Nelson Gaener, on Nov. 23, 1888, what he did with the money, if he gave it to Graham McAdam, and when he last saw McAdam or Gesner. To all of them he refused to answer, saying that he had been indicted without a preliminary examination, and that he declined on the ground that answers might tend to criminate him.

The examination of Controller Myers was resumed yesterday morning and continued until recess. He testified that the allotment of stands was mainly done by Graham McAdam, with the advice of Messrs. Kelso and Weltman. He had instructed them to see that New-Yorkers in the old market were provided with stands in the new one. In 1888, he said, the rentals gave $280,000 to the City Treasury. This year they would give it $320,000. He had supervised the action of Messrs. Kelso, Weltman, and McAdam, and in the case of the Swift Chicago Dressed Beef Company had cut the stands allotted to it from 22 to 9. He knew nothing of the relations between McAdam and Philipsen beyond what had been stated in the course of the inquiry. So far as he was concerned, Mr. Myers said, politics had nothing to do with the allotment of market stands. He knew politicians and he had accepted the recommendations of some of them, just as he had accepted those of other citizens. The present allotment of stands was not fully satisfactory to him, and it was his purpose to revoke the permits of persons who have not used stands as soon as the inquiry was finished. Controller Myers said that if it were true that persons connected with the Market Bureau had sold stands, their action was outrageous. At the request of Lawyer Coudert, the counsel for the Commissioners of Accounts, De Lancey Nicoll, admitted that Controller Myers had done all he could to aid the Commissioners in their inquiry, excepting when he revoked the permit of C. B. Kilby after that person testified that he gave $500 to Clerk Schoonmaker, now a fugitive.

John Pickford, who got a stand on the recommendation of Deputy Controller Storrs, and who represented that he lived in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, next testified. He had been sought for a long time. He admitted that he lived in Brooklyn, and that he had said he lived in New-York because he had read that only New-Yorkers would get stands. After he had got a stand he let a man named Werner use it under an agreement by which Werner loaned him $125 to be returned in six months. In cash it was not so returned Werner was to pay Pickford $525 more and keep the stand. When Werner was on the witness stand he swore he did not pay or loan money to Pickford for the stand. Pickford promised to produce the agreement on Monday.

Commissioner Holahan announced that George Hanley, the marketman who is suspected of having paid for stands which are occupied by the firm composed of himself and his brother, was persistent in his evasion of subpœnas served on Hanley. He undoubtedly thought, the Commissioner said, that he could keep out of the way until the investigation was over and then return in safety. But in this, Mr. Holahan added, Mr. Hanley was mistaken. So far as that gentleman was concerned, the inquiry would not be finished until he had been examined. After this statement Lawyer Nicoll endeavored to get facts to prove that the market revenues were greater 20 years ago than they have been for the last three years. He called Henry Maurer, a clerk in the Market Bureau, but was unable to prove anything by him excepting that the market accounts are kept in a lamentably bad way. He learned that the only records are those to be found on the stubs of the receipt books used by collectors of market rents. He was no more successful with Cashier Cooke and Bookkeeper Spencer of the Market Bureau. It was discovered that there is in that bureau a basis of weekly revenue from each market. If the collector turns in the basic sum, things are all right. If he fails to collect a rental, the blank receipt intended to be given for it remains in the collector's book, and that makes things all right if anybody happens to look at the book. The collector is supposed to report the failure of a marketman to pay his rent, and the arrear is put in the next week's receipts. If the marketman persistently fails to pay he is finally dispossessed, but nothing is done to collect the debt from him. There is no record, apparently, of the arrearages of past time due the city. Bookkeeper Spencer summarized the system of collecting market rents by saying: "What we get we get. What we don't get is a loss."

The hearing will be continued next Monday morning.

CLOSE OF THE TROTTING SALE.

The combination trotting horse sale at the American Institute Building under the management of P. C. Kellogg & Co. was brought to a close yesterday, when 49 animals were sold for a total of $12,670, an average of $258 57. During the week 265 horses of all ages, conditions, and varieties of breeding were disposed of for a total of $81,580, a grand average of $307 85. Considering that the consignment included a lot of truck that had no merit of any kind to commend it, the sale has been very successful and the average higher than one would have expected from a study of the quality of the stock as catalogued. Yesterday's sale was the clearance lot and the prices therefore ruled low. The chief lots sold were the following:

Nannie K., b. m., 9 years, by Deucalion-Emblem, by Minchin's Tom Moore; Dr. H. F. Hague, New-York City $960
Dorsey, b. s., by Castellion-Conover, by Harry Clay; A. Miller, Brooklyn 800
Santa Fé, ch. g., 4, by Grand Sentinel-Abdallah Belle, by Gun Elastic; John Carries, Middle Haddam, Conn. 650
Marmaduke, b. s., 5, by Hephæus-Sweetbriar, by Pickering; W. W. Kenney, New-York City. 600
Marvin, b. g., 7, by Kentucky Prince-Lady Bart, by Eyesby's Hambletonian; C. H. Mason, New-York City 510
Baboon, br. g., 5, by Dalmsat-Remembrance, by George Wilkes; George Leatherged, Philadelphia 500
Harry, a pair of bay geldings, fall thoroughbreds, 6 and 7 years, by Orrie-Minnie, by Lexington (Black Hawk); P. E. Caldwell, Jersey City 440

UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS.

NO APPARENT LIFE IN THE SCHEME TO BUILD A PNEUMATIC TUBE.

The Arcade Railway people do not seem to know whether they are going to build a pneumatic tube railway under Broadway or not. A story that they were and that they would endeavor in that way to get around the recent Supreme Court decision against them was shown to Vice-President Melville C. Smith of the Arcade Company yesterday. He would neither affirm nor deny it.

"It is not a matter of importance anyway," he said. "There are some things in the story that are true and some that are false. I don't care to point out which they are." I hardly think the stockholders are discouraged, however. In a week's time I can say a good deal more. The Mayor's Rapid Transit bill is the thing of importance now. One page of that bill is worth a great many pneumatic tubes. I am willing to say that I believe an underground railway will yet be built along the line of Broadway, but whether it will be built by this company is another matter. The public will probably know more about this in a few days."

The story went that the company would fall back upon its original charter, which gave it the right to construct and operate pneumatic tubes under the streets of the city. Ex-Judge Noah Davis, who was one of the counsel against the Arcade Company in the recent suit, was asked about the probable legality of such a step.

"The Arcade Company," he said, "has no more right to construct an underground railroad under that charter than it has to proceed with its plan for an arcade. It is absurd to think that it has. The original charter, which was granted in 1868, 21 years ago, would not be upheld by any court. Besides, that charter provided for the construction of a tube not more than 54 inches in diameter. It was distinctly restricted to the transmission of mails, packages, and merchandise. Not a word was said about passengers. Of course it would be clearly impossible to construct a passenger railway under those terms even if the charter of 1868 were valid, and I don't believe it is. I think it is forfeited by non-user, and any court would so decide. Of course, the Arcade Company by laying claim to the right to build under this charter might scare some other company into buying up the alleged right, but the claim would have no legal standing."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean said: "The company probably has the right to build the 54-inch tube for the transportation of merchandise, but that is all. It cannot build a pneumatic tube railway, nor any other kind of a railway for passenger traffic."

This view of the case was also taken by Elihu Root.

Judge O'Gorman of the Superior Court, on application of Assistant Corporation Counsel Wickes, has granted an order requiring the New-York Underground Railway Company and others to show cause why a judgment entered in 1876 should not be vacated as to the city. The object of the application is to prevent the construction of any underground railway under the Vandenburgh charter of 1868, by making it impossible for the court to grant a writ of mandamus on application of the company requiring the Commissioner of Public Works to allow it to make excavations. Vandenburgh in 1876 got a judgment entered in an action against the city and the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company for the foreclosure and sale of a trust mortgage which declared void the rights and privileges claimed by the company against the city. Now, the New-York Underground Railway Company, claiming to be the successor of the New-York City Central Underground Railway, declares this judgment is conclusive, and that it has a right to construct its railway. Mr. Wickes claims that the judgment is void from want of authority in the court to grant it.

The New-York Underground Railway claims the right to construct its road without compensating the city. Its maps show a proposed route starting from the City Hall, running under City Hall-place, Mulberry-street, Lafayette-place, Fourth-avenue, Union-square, Broadway, Madison-square, and Madison-avenue to the Harlem River, with a branch line from Fourteenth-street through Fourth-avenue to the Grand Central Station, and another to the Central Park, to connect with the main line at about Fifty-seventh-street.

HUMAN BONES IN A CARGO.

EGYPT'S DEAD SERVING TO FERTILIZE AMERICAN FIELDS.

Eighty thousand pounds of bones formed part of the cargo which the British steamer Wingates, from Alexandria, Egypt, brought to this port a day or two ago, and which she is now discharging at the docks of the National Storage Company in Communipaw, N. J. The Wingates was brought into public notice on her recent trip by the rough handling she experienced at sea. Just after leaving Gibraltar she lost the greater part of her sails, and 95 miles from New-York her shaft broke. For some time she drifted about, but finally succeeded in reaching port.

The steamer's hold was filled with longshoremen yesterday, who shoveled the bones into big buskets and emptied them into canal boats lying alongside. As they worked away a TIMES reporter asked the mate of the steamer about the bones.

"Well," said he, "a good part of them are human bones, and they are gathered from the deserts of Egypt. The rest are the bones of camels, horses, and jackasses."

Egypt, he explained, has become a great source of supply for bones. The cargo of the Wingates was bought of a German dealer in Alexandria, who has made a fortune by his business. He sends out caravans into the deserts and there the natives glean a harvest without any other effort than picking it up. The great quantity of bones now found is the accumulation of thousands of years. Those who died were quickly buried in a foot or two of sand, and thus every strong wind that blows reveals new mines of ghastly treasure.

The bulk of the cargo is, of course, made up of bones of beasts of burden, but parts of the human frame are to be seen in every basketful. The Egyptians who gather them have only one scruple about sending their fathers' skeletons to become American fertilizers. They will not send the skulls. These are carefully buried again by the collectors.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Miss Daniels and Miss Corbett, two young women rooming together in the boarding house 46 East Tenth-street, came near dying from asphyxiation and gas poisoning on Friday night. They retired between 11 o'clock P. M. and midnight and turned off the gas as they supposed. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning Miss Daniels awoke with a peculiar choking sensation and a painful headache. She tried to awaken Miss Corbett, but was unable to do so. By a great effort she succeeded in reaching the door and calling for assistance.

Both girls were found to be almost unconscious. Dr. William McKay of 40 East Tenth-street was hastily summoned and applied restoratives. Miss Corbett was so far under the influence of the gas that beyond a faint beating of the heart she gave no evidence of life. Examination of the gas jet disclosed the fact that the stop cock was of the old fashioned kind that turns all the way round. In putting out the light the young women had turned the stopper a little too far. Both were very ill last night but in a fair way to recover.

BOTH SEEK A DIVORCE.

Advisory Master Randolph sat in Chancery Chambers at Jersey City yesterday to hear the testimony in the divorce proceedings of Coney against Coney. When Warren M. Coney married Minora Billow three years ago she was the belle of Senova, Penn. Mr. Coney held a responsible position in the Pullman Palace Car Company's service and removed to Jersey City soon after his marriage. He built a handsome residence of which William A. Harney of the real estate firm of Harney & Sons was the agents. It was not long before information reached Mr. Coney's ears that young Harney was a frequent visitor at his house.

Mr. Coney left the house and his wife filed a bill to secure a divorce. He immediately filed a cross bill. The witnesses examined yesterday were Gertrude McDowell, a servant, John Traynor, a private detective, and a brother of Mr. Coney. Harney is one of the best-known men in Jersey City.

MR. BIRNIE'S FATAL FALL.

Edward A. Birnie, who was Inspector of Customs at this port from April, 1866, until December last, either threw himself or fell from the third-story window of the boarding house 46 West Twenty-fifth-street, at noon yesterday, and was instantly killed. He had been under treatment for nervous prostration for the past year, and has acted erratically of late, but yesterday morning he seemed to be feeling much better than usual, and his friends think he was leaning out of the window enjoying the fresh air when he lost his balance and fell to the street. Mr. Birnie was born in Frederick, Md., in 1839, and served in the navy during the civil war on the Vermont. He was employed in the Interior Department in Washington a short time before being appointed inspector in this city. He leaves a wife and one child, a boy 12 years old.

TO RETURN TO THE STAGE.

Mrs. Charles Young, wife of the actor who died last November, appeared in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to have her boys, Gerald, Alfred, and Edmond, aged, respectively, 11, 8, and 6 years, committed to the Children's Fold. Mrs. Young, whose stage and family name was Clara Bate, intends to return to the stage. Eight years ago she was walking lady at Wallack's. Since her husband's death she has lived at 229 West Thirty-fifth-street. She has been aided in her struggle with poverty by Mr. Theodore Moss. She retains charge of her three children.

TO PACK ORANGES.

A COMPANY TO TAKE THAT WORK OUT OF THE GROWERS' HANDS.

A report was circulated yesterday that a trust in Florida oranges was about to be organized in this city and that Edward L. Goodsell was at the head of the movement. Mr. Goodsell is a graduate from Yale College in the Class of '81, who entered the business of importing fruit and who has enlarged his sphere of business so as to include buying fruits from Florida and California.

He said yesterday that the movement was not to organize a trust but to get up a company which would be able to handle Florida oranges with profit both to the growers and to the dealers. Many of the growers in Florida had gone there for their health and had planted orange groves for amusement. They found them so profitable, however, that they enlarged their plantations and did a good business. These men had careful packers. At the same time there were many owners of plantations who knew nothing about packing the fruit. They dumped it into boxes, and then wondered why they had reports from the receivers in New-York that the oranges arrived in bad condition and were unfit for the market.

The company which Mr. Goodsell is organizing proposes to take the packing out of the hands of the growers. It will buy the fruit while it is still on the trees, and advance to the growers what money they need at the time for necessary expenses. If they have 1,000 boxes on the trees, the company will assume that they have 750, and will pay down 50 or 75 cents per box. Afterward the grower will receive what the fruit brings less a fair commission and the expenses of packing and transportation. A shop will be established at a central point, where the fruit will be properly graded and packed, and then shipped by fast freight to New-Orleans, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-York, and Boston. At all these places the fruit will be sold at auction in open competition.

The amount of capital stock necessary for this Mr. Goodsell said, was $1,000,000, and the membership of the company would be about 100. He has conversed with some of the largest dealers in this city, Boston, and other places, and several of them greatly favor the scheme.

FORGER HARDIE CAUGHT.

HIS LITTLE MISTAKE LEADS TO HIS ARREST IN HALIFAX.

Henry Hardie is a young man who had an ambition to become a forger and join the American exiles in Canada. He was employed by James G. Fitzpatrick & Co., corset manufacturers of 58 and 60 Worth-street. Blank checks were sometimes left with him for the settlement of accounts. Mr. Fitzpatrick left town on March 4, and a check with the firm's signature upon it was left with Hardie. He filled it out in his own name for $3,900, and drew this amount from the Central National Bank. He deposited the money in the Butchers and Drovers' National Bank.

On March 6 he drew all but $500 out of the bank and departed. He reached Toronto without trouble, but there his wife left him. He wrote to the Butchers and Drovers' Bank to send him the remaining $500. This, of course, led to the discovery of his whereabouts.

As soon as it was learned that he was in Toronto Detective McCauly and Thomas F. Somers of the corset house started for that city with a complaint of forgery against Hardie. Yesterday morning Assistant District Attorney Lindsay received a telegram from McCauly to the effect that Hardie had just left Toronto for Halifax. Mr. Lindsay at once telegraphed Consul Phelan at that place to secure Hardie's arrest. Within a few hours Mr. Phelan telegraphed that a man giving the name as Edward W. Wilson had been arrested and that $2,000 in gold and a ticket to Liverpool had been found in his possession. A little later the Consul telegraphed that Wilson had admitted that he was Hardie, but that he had hired counsel and would make a fight.

Hardie obtained work at Fitzpatrick's only a few months ago. He lived at 36 Clinton-place, and said that he had a wife in Paterson, N. J. The Halifax lawyer retained by the Consul telegraphed that he believed she was soon to join Hardie.

A CIVIL SERVICE PLUM.

SECRETARY LEE PHILLIPS'S PLACE TO BE FILLED BY A TAMMANY MAN.

A Tammany character is, after all, to be given to the Municipal Civil Service Board. It was reported yesterday that Mr. Gunther K. Ackerman was to take the place of Lee Phillips as Secretary and Chief Examiner of the board. Mayor Grant would say nothing about the matter, and Mr. Ackerman would only say that he had not received notice of his appointment. But Mr. Ackerman seemed well satisfied that something pleasant for him was on the verge of happening. He has been a frequent visitor at the Mayor's office recently.

Mr. Ackerman is a protégé of John Kelly. He was born in this city about 43 years ago, and for about 20 years has been recognized as a person with a strong claim on the good offices of Tammany. He was long a Scribe of the Tammany Society and a Secretary of the Tammany Hall General Committee. Even while living in Brooklyn he held office here. He was a clerk in the Bureau for the Collection of City Revenue when Thomas Dunlap was the Collector, and Mr. Dunlap also made him his deputy in the office of Commissioner of Jurors. When John Kelly took control of the *Star* he made Mr. Ackerman its business manager, and that or a kindred position has been retained by him through all the vicissitudes of that newspaper up to the present. He is an active and intelligent man and knows a good thing as soon as he sees it. The salary of Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Board is $4,500.

JACKSON TAKES DOOLITTLE'S PLACE.

Superintendent Doolittle of the Railway Mail Service received a letter from General Superintendent J. Lowrie Bell of Washington yesterday morning asking him to send in his resignation for the benefit of the service. The letter complimented him on his high character as a citizen and his efficiency as an official and lamented the necessity of the required resignation. Mr. Doolittle has been in the Post Office Service since February, 1886, and was chief clerk in the Boston office before accepting the Superintendency here in December last. He mailed his resignation yesterday afternoon, asking, however, that it should not take effect until the 31st of this month, so that he might get all the affairs of his position straightened out. R. C. Jackson, who was Mr. Doolittle's predecessor, has been reappointed to the position.

CHICAGO PRICE OF EMBALMING.

A Chicago man has been experimenting upon a body at the Morgue with some powder which he says was used by the ancient Egyptians in embalming their dead. On Monday the body was placed in a box, and the alleged discoverer of the Egyptian embalming process produced a clay-colored powder on a plate and set fire to it. This was put into the box and the cover was screwed on. After six hours the box was opened, and the operation was repeated.

Wednesday the body still seemed to be in a fair state of preservation. The man said that he had a body in Chicago that has thus been preserved for 10 months, and that is long enough for it to be taken all round the world. The cost of this embalming, he said, was only 50 cents.

MR. STANTON PRESENTS MEDALS.

Major Edmund C. Stanton, in the conventional civilian's dress in which he is familiar as Director Edmund C. Stanton, presented medals to several members of the Signal Corps, First Brigade, at the armory, Forty-fifth-street, near Broadway, Thursday evening. Major Stanton is Chief Signal Officer of the corps. He offered the prizes to stimulate the men in drill and attendance. Sergt. Thompson took the medal for being the best "set-up" man in the company; Private Bradley for proficiency in signaling and Sergts. Thompson, and Speed, Donovan, Bradwell, and Bowen were all 100 per cent. in attendance. Capt. Gallup put the men through some drilling that was much enjoyed by the spectators, and a dance followed.

OLD LIQUORS SOLD.

The old liquors belonging to the estate of Oliver Byrne were sold at auction Wednesday. The first lot, 12,000 gallons of cider, sold at bout 3 cents a gallon. About 1,650 gallons of whisky, from good to choice, sold at from $2 25 to $6 60 a gallon. About 125 gallons of brandy brought from $5 50 to $9. Some Amontillado sherry brought $8 per gallon. A magnum of cognac, 40 years old, brought $13, and a gallon of Oard cognac, 1850, brought $11. Madeira of 1831, 1834, 1839, and 1846 brought by the bottle from $4 25 to $5 50. All the best goods sold without sample.

F. KEITH IRVING INDICTED.

F. Keith Irving was arrested several days ago for obtaining $200 from John J. Kiersz, a builder of 81 New-street, by fraudulently representing himself as an architect in charge of the construction of a building in South Brooklyn. Irving, it is charged, had nothing to do with the building, the plans for the construction of which have not been filled. Yesterday the Grand Jury indicted him for obtaining money under false pretenses, and he was released on $1,000 bail. The warrants of Irving's wife, Ona Richard, and Fitzpatrick, charging her with bigamy, have been withdrawn.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

BARNUM'S PAGEANT.

GREAT CROWDS VIEW THE ANNUAL PARADE OF THE BIG SHOW.

The annual parade of Barnum and Bailey's circus was given last night and proved to be as popular as ever. Both sides of the streets were densely thronged with spectators throughout the entire line of march. It seemed as though all the men, women, and children in the city had turned out to enjoy the great free show, for not only were the curbstones, steps, windows, roofs, and nonsetops filled, but the telegraph poles and lamppests were used by the venturesome small boys for viewing the procession.

P. T. Barnum himself reviewed the parade at the Murray Hill Hotel and then took a cab and drove to the Metropolitan Hotel and reviewed it the second time. He was in excellent health and spirits and entertained a large circle of acquaintances by relating anecdotes of his long experience as a showman. He seemed particularly happy in furnishing champagne for his guests, but drank only water himself.

The parade was better than usual, the long line of torches, the gay trappings of the animals, the great gilded wagons, the numerous brass bands, and the mammoth instruments of noise making an imposing demonstration. The first division was under the command of Frank Hyatt and consisted of a juvenile fife and drum corps, 56 mounted cavaliers, a grand globe tableau chariot drawn by eight horses, and seven open dens of performing wild beasts, in which were tigers, lions, leopards, panthers, wolves, hyenas, and bears.

William Ducrow had the second division in charge and it marched in the following order: Military band on an eight-horse chariot, 5 Barbary performing stallions, Josh O'Brien's tandem team of performing stallions, 12 women on horseback, 8 female jockeys, 12 male jockeys, 6 Roman hippodrome standing riders and 2 koman racing chariots, each drawn by four horses abreast. The third division, under the direction of Louis Hedges, consisted of a military band of 20 pieces and a large number of tableau stage chariots. The fourth division was one of the most picturesque in the parade, for it included 40 Moors mounted on gaily-caparisoned Arabian horses, the sedan chair, 26 camels to saddle, and the dragon chariot, containing a Japanese troup and drawn by four camels. This division was commanded by Henry Barnum.

The fifth division was headed by Hagar's military band of 16 pieces, with another long detachment of tableau chariots under the command of William Smith. The sixth division was the most gratifying to the juveniles among the spectators. It was headed by the new musical chariot and the Campbellicon tubes. Then came Admiral Dot and Col. Nicholas mounted on ponies, the Santa Claus chariot drawn by ponies, the golden chariot of the Old Woman in the Shoe, the carved chariot of Cinderella, the Little Red Riding Hood drawn by four zebras, the golden chariot of Sindbad the Sailor drawn by white ponies, those of the carved chariot of Blue Beard. James Fugua had the post of honor and responsibility in the sixth division.

The seventh division was kept in line by Thomas Lynch and William Newman, and included the chimes chariot and the elephants. Several of the latter were mounted by Moore. The eighth and last division, under the command of George Conkling, included the Grand York tableau chariot, the jubilee singers, the hippopotamus cage, the polar bear cage, the elephant tableau chariot, and the steam calliope.

FEW PLANS FOR THIS YEAR.

THE DEPARTMENT'S POLICY IN REGARD TO THE NEW PARKS.

In regard to improving the new parks and putting them in condition for the people's use during the coming season, President J. Hampden Robb of the Park Department said yesterday that the department would necessarily be limited in its operations this year to the maintenance of the parks. The only fund available, he said, was an appropriation of $25,000. Since the middle of December the department had had a small force of men in the parks for the purpose of keeping them in repair and preventing depredations and waste. A bill was pending in the Legislature authorizing the board to expend a certain sum in the preparation of a parade ground in Van Cortlandt Park for the National Guard. But no appropriation had been made for the improvement of the parks this year.

Until the wants of population demanded, the improvements, the board's policy would be merely to maintain roads and paths and bridges in decent order and repair. As rural parks they presented natural advantages of a high order. Bronx Park was one of the most beautiful of the new tracts of park property, and would probably require less labor in the way of improvement than Van Cortlandt Park. But Pelham Bay Park was, in this respect, the superior of all the others. Much of this beautiful seaside tract had been under cultivation for over a century, and large sections of it had been laid out and improved in lawns and groves, with roads and paths.

These parts of the park, embracing Hunter's Island and the larger portion of the mainland track, would require no improvement. Mr. Robb added, to make them available for picnic and excursion parties, their topography and the improvements made by private owners during nearly two centuries of proprietorship proving sufficient. The only obstacle to the complete enjoyment of this park by the people from the very opening of the outing season was the limited transportation facilities. In case neither the Park Department could not undertake to go. They could not provide transportation lines of any kind; it was outside of their province. The utmost they could do would be to grant to steamboat companies privileges of landing, under restrictions as to rates of fare. As yet no applications had been made to them from any steamboat proprietors for privileges of landing. It was, however, six weeks too early to say what would be done in the matter.

THE MANHATTAN CLUB ELECTION.

The election for new members of the Board of Governors of the Manhattan Club on Thursday night was a very exciting affair for the members of that club. There were originally six full tickets in the field with four candidates on each, but by the time the polls were opened all of the gentlemen except six—Frederic R. Coudert, Edward Schell, J. Edward Simmons, Judge Charles Truax, John Hunter, and J. M. Pendleton—had withdrawn their names. The only opposition really was against Messrs. Coudert and Simmons, and this did not amount to very much. The polls closed a few moments before 11 o'clock and the Board of Canvassers went promptly to work counting the votes. They labored until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and were then only about half through. The tickets had been so generally "scratched" that the counting of them was very difficult. The canvassers will meet again as soon as they can, but the official result will probably not be declared until to-morrow. It is reasonably certain, however, that Messrs. Coudert, Schell, Simmons, and Truax will form the next Board of Governors.

The club on Thursday night unanimously adopted a resolution changing the constitution, which provided for the election of any President or ex-President of the United States an honorary member of the club without requiring payment from him. It requires the unanimous vote of the Board of Managers to elect such a member, and at the next meeting of that board ex-President Cleveland will be made the first honorary member under the new rule.

The committee appointed to select a site for a new house for the club, and which, as announced in THE TIMES last week, has practically determined to lease the Stewart mansion, met on Thursday night and simply reported progress. They expect to have Judge Hilton's ratifying signature affixed to the lease in a very short time.

FOR THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

The works of art which were contributed to the recent German Hospital Fair in the American Institute will be sold at public auction next Thursday, March 28, at 240 Fifth-avenue, by John H. Draper. The sale will begin at 8 o'clock P. M. The oil paintings to be sold include "The Brooklyn Bridge," by Emil Renouf; "The Lifeboat," by Edward Moran, and landscapes by A. Bierstadt, Arthur Heeber, and Miss Maria J. C. à Becket. There are also water colors, sepia, black and white, and other drawings by J. Welles Champney, William T. Richards, F. S. Church, Leon Moran, Percy Moran, L. C. Tiffany, Thomas Moran, A. Fleury, William M. Chase, Bruce Crane, F. W. Freer, Hamilton Hamilton, Fidelia Bridges, J. F. Cropsey, Carroll Beckwith, Julius Goertz, Mrs. E. M. Scott, and Annette Meerse. The etchings offered are by Thomas Moran and Macbeth.

Another feature of the sale will be autograph manuscripts contributed to the "Souvenir" by Moncure D. Conway, E. C. Stedman, R. H. Stoddard, H. H. Boyesen, John Vance Cheney, Henry Eerland, Sydney Luska, F. R. Stockton, Brander Matthews, G. W. Curtis, Mary Mapes Dodge, T. W. Knox, Henry C. Lea, G. C. Eggleston, R. W. Gilder, W. D. Howells, and W. Hayes Ward.

"BOSS" SHIPHERD'S FAMILY AFFAIRS.

The suit of Charles W. Lyman against Jacob R. Shipherd, once President of the Parkview Company, was put on trial yesterday, before Judge Patterson, in Supreme Court, Special Term, and at the close of the day's proceedings it was sent to Gen. E. Hamilton, as Referee. Ex-Surrogate Calvin and Mr. Shipherd himself were counsel on the defendant's side, and James Holmes, Jr., appeared for Mr. Lyman.

Mr. Lyman is a nephew of Mr. Shipherd. His mother transferred to him in 1887 some property at Richmond Hill, Long Island, and Shipherd filed a description of it and took possession. Mr. Lyman sued to recover the title to the property. Shipherd claimed that he had paid for it.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING A LUNATIC.

Judge Lawrence was asked in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to compel Robert Greenthal to return all the money he had from the estate of James McNeill, who died a few months ago in the Ward's Island Asylum. It is alleged that Greenthal and McNeill's nephew, Oliver Allison, had McNeill declared insane, Allison appointed as committee of his estate, and then agreed to share his property. For his part in the transaction Allison is now in Sing Sing. He was removed as committee and Samuel J. Black was appointed in his stead. Mr. Black sued Greenthal for $2,779 and got a verdict. At that time McNeill was dead, but the fact was not known. When it became known, the verdict had to be set aside and proceedings began anew.

ST. LOUIS BROKERS SWINDLED.

The stranger who rushed from the office of James Walsh & Son, Wall-street Exchange brokers, about four weeks ago, leaving behind him counterfeit fifty-lire notes of a face value of $20,000, is now in the Southwest placing his counterfeit money. The success Walsh & Son was able to secure in this city. Yesterday Walsh & Son received from correspondents in St. Louis, Mo., 10 counterfeit fifty-lire notes for which the correspondents had given good American money, but which proved, on comparison, to be identical with the stock which the fugitive left behind him, when he saw that Mr. Walsh did not propose to deal in the notes until he had subjected them to a careful examination.

ARRIVAL OF A BELATED FLEET.

The homeward-bound ocean steamers that have been detained by the thick weather and snow squalls of the last few days came into the harbor all together yesterday. Fifteen were reported during the day, almost all of them bringing the news that they had been anchored off the Bar for many hours. The *England* was at the mouth of the harbor at noon Thursday, while the *Indiana*, which was among the first to come up, had been delayed for 36 hours, lying at anchor from 4:40 P. M. Wednesday until yesterday morning.

THE WORRY of a constant cough, and the soreness of lungs, which generally accompanies it, are both remedied by Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

BEWARE OF a slight irritation of the throat. BROWN'S CHLORODYNE COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Sold at all elevated railroad stations.—*Advertisement.*

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY'S NEW BONDS.

THE ISSUE IS A BIG ONE BUT DOES NOT INCREASE THE CITY'S DEBT.

The action of the Jersey City Board of Finance in issuing about $3,000,000 of bonds to fund and pay the debt of the city to the county and to the city sinking fund has been the subject of much thought on the part of City Controller Dickinson and the members of the board. The issue of bonds was made for these purposes:

To replace temporary loan bonds in sinking fund	$676,005 80
Interest on same	90,000 00
For county taxes from 1875 to 1887	585,585 85
To replace loans made out of current expense moneys of present year	434,063 96
To make sinking funds intact	1,062,068 00
Total	$2,887,654 81

City Controller Dickinson yesterday explained that the Board of Finance has been forced to ride over the difficulties of the city by borrowing for general purposes the money in the sinking fund. As often as a loan was made the city put its notes into the sinking fund. These are taken out and city bonds that are worth more than par replace them. The ninety-thousand-dollar issue is for interest on these certificates of indebtedness. The debt to the county, amounting to $586,000 in round numbers, is settled by the payment to County Collector Dugan of a warrant for the sum, and he is at once to purchase city bonds of that value with the money.

The law requires that 10 per cent. shall be reserved from each tax levy for the redemption of city bonds. This reserve has not been put into the funds because the collections have never secured within 10 per cent. of the full amount of the levy, and the unpaid part of the taxes of many years back is represented in the tax arrearages.

As the city owes all the money to be paid out of the new bonds, the issue does not increase the city debt.

A SCHOOL AS A PRISON.

A STORY BROUGHT OUT IN THE STINSON TRIAL—THE JURY DISAGREES.

During the trial in Brooklyn yesterday of Moses Stinson, one of the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad strikers, charged with causing the death of Henry W. Adams by throwing him from a window of the stable, two witnesses testified that they had been made prisoners by the strikers and locked up in the parochial school of the Church of the Holy Name at Ninth-avenue and Prospect-street. They were forcibly detained there two days.

A reporter questioned the Rev. Father Reilly, Pastor of the Church of the Holy Name, about this statement yesterday. He admitted that it was true.

"I turned the basement of the school over to the strikers," he said, "because I sympathized with them. I believe four men were detained there over night. They might have been there two days. I was not aware of this until several days after it occurred."

Stinson's trial was concluded at noon and the jurymen went out. For eight hours they remained out and were then discharged. They could not agree. Every ballot stood six votes to six. Stinson will be retried in about two weeks.

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The deciding contests in the Amateur Athletic Union's annual championships in boxing, fencing, and wrestling will be held this evening in the Metropolitan Opera House, and they will be notable events. The greatest interest will be in the boxing competitions, particularly in the middle-weight class, in which the limit is 158 pounds.

Pat Cahill of the Scottish-American Athletic Club of Jersey City, well known as the amateur champion of last year, will meet W. H. Stuckley of the National Turnvereins of Newark, who made a good display of his science in the preliminary bouts.

In the light-weight class, 135 pounds limit, will be J. J. Sampson of the Pastime Athletic Club and E. F. Walker of the athletic club of the Schuylkill Navy of Philadelphia, both clever men.

The New-York Times.

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WE MENTION A FEW OF OUR SPECIAL BARGAINS:

LUPIN'S CAMELS HAIR.....49c.; WORTH 90
A GOOD ALBATROSS.....37c.; WORTH 55
STYLISH SATIN STRIPES.....57c.; WORTH 95
FRENCH KYBER CLOTH.....49c.; WORTH 85
ALL-WOOL CREPE CLOTH.....67c.; WORTH 95
EXTRA FINE CASHMERE.....79c.; WORTH $1
EXTRA ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA, 97c.; WORTH $1 25.
SILK WARP HENRIETTA, $1 11; WORTH $1 50.
SILK WARP HENRIETTA, $1 27; WORTH $1 50.
SILK WARP HENRIETTA, $1 44; WORTH $1 75.

Colored Dress Goods.

OUR EXHIBIT OF NOVELTIES THIS SEASON FAR EXCEEDS ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS. THE STYLES ARE MOSTLY IN BROIDERIES, BRAIDED WITH THE NEW SILK STITCH AND SILK SIDE BANDS IN GRADUATED STRIPES AND PERSIAN BORDERS.

MOHAIR BRILLIANT.....47c.; WORTH 80
LUPIN'S CAMELS HAIR.....49c.; WORTH 95
SILVER-GRAY SICILIANS.....59c.; WORTH 85
NEW SHADES IN CASHMERES.....49c.; WORTH 75
STYLISH PLAIDS.....69c.; WORTH 85
54-INCH SHOODAH CLOTH....79c.; WORTH $1

MILLINERY.

A SHIPMENT OF PARISIAN HATS AND BONNETS, HAVING JUST ARRIVED, ARE TOO LATE FOR OUR OPENING. WE HAVE MARKED THEM AT THE UNIFORM PRICE OF $19 97 EACH. THEY EMBRACE THE LATEST CREATIONS OF THE FOLLOWING LEADING MODISTES:

Le Jeune, Ponyanne, Chatelaine, Vieux Temps, Delafosse, Borocco, Mangin Maurice, Cotel.

LACES.

GREATEST BARGAIN EVER SHOWN IN THIS CITY.

WORSTED OR "YAK" LACES, 67,000 YARDS AT 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c., AND 8c. A YARD.

AN IMPORTER'S ENTIRE STOCK OF BEADED LACES, BEADED SETS, AND BEADED FRONTS AT 50 PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.

JERSEY WAISTS.

LARGE LOT OF BRAIDED JERSEY WAISTS, $1 98; WORTH $3 00, AND $2 24; WORTH $3 50.

Chenille Portieres,

300 PAIRS AT $5 84; WORTH $7 50.

UNDERWEAR

LADIES' GAUZE VESTS, HIGH NECK AND RIBBED ARMS, 24c. AND 29c.
LADIES' MUSLIN VESTS, HIGH NECK AND LONG SLEEVES, 49c.
LADIES' GOSSAMER VESTS, HIGH NECK AND SHORT SLEEVES, 32c.
LADIES' FRENCH BALBRIGGAN VESTS, HIGH NECK AND RIBBED ARMS, 39c.
LADIES' FRENCH BALBRIGGAN VESTS, LOW NECK AND RIBBED ARMS, 28c.
LADIES' SWISS RIBBED VESTS IN WHITE, ECRU, PINK AND SKY, 15c.
LADIES' SWISS SPUN SILK VESTS IN ECRU, PINK AND SKY, 39c.
LADIES' SWISS SILK RIBBED VESTS, FINE QUALITY, IN ECRU, $1 34.
A FULL LINE OF LADIES' SPRING WEIGHT MERINO UNDERWEAR.
ALSO A SPECIAL LOT OF CHILDREN'S FINE CASHMERE VESTS AND PANTALETS, SIZE 16 TO 26, RISE 5c. A SIZE. THESE GOODS ARE ALL 33 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
MEN'S BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS, SIZES 34 TO 44 INCHES, 44c.
MEN'S FANCY BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 47c. AND 50c.
MEN'S FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS, 94c. AND $1 07.
MEN'S FRENCH BALBRIGGAN DRAWERS, 94c.
MEN'S CAMEL'S HAIR SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 84c.
MEN'S WHITE WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, REGULAR MADE, 99c.
MEN'S AUSTRALIAN LAMB'S WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, ASSORTED COLORS, $1 24.
A COMPLETE LINE OF CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, IN SPRING WEIGHTS.

Men's Silk Handkerchiefs.

100 DOZEN WHITE JAPANESE SILK, 20 AND 22 INCH, AT 39c.; WORTH 60c.
100 DOZEN FIGURED JAPANESE SILK WITH WHITE BORDER; ALSO PLAIN WHITE WITH COLORED BORDER, 20 AND 22 INCHES, 39c.; WORTH 75c.

NECKWEAR.

400 DOZEN SILK AND SATIN TECK SCARFS AT 17c.; WORTH 30c.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG'S NECKWEAR AT LOWER PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.

DENT, ALLCROFT & CO.'S LONDON SCARFS, IN ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GLOVES.

75 DOZEN 8-INCH MOUSQUETAIRE SUEDE GLOVES, IN TANS AND SLATES, 39c.; WORTH $1 40.

NOTIONS.

MACHINE TWIST, BROWNS, DRABS, STEELS, TANS, OUNCE SPOOLS, 36c.; WORTH 75c.
200-YARD SPOOLS 10c.; WORTH 20c.
TRACING WHEELS, 6c. EACH.
RUBBER SHOE HANDLE SHOE HOOKS, SMALL, 5c., LARGE, 10c.
CUT-HEAD LACE PINS, 5c. PER DOZEN.
GILT HAIRPINS, 2c. PER BOX.
ENGLISH HAIRPINS, 10c. PER DOZEN PAPERS.
STEEL SCISSORS, 3½ TO 6½ INCHES, 17c. PER PAIR.
3 AND 4 BLADE POCKET KNIVES, 39c.
COTTON BELTING, 12 YARDS FOR 16c.
BONE CASING, 12 YARDS FOR 29c.
PLUSH PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, $1 41; WORTH $2 50.
NOVELTIES IN PLUSH WHISK BROOM HOLDERS, 31c., 71c., to $3 16.
WOOD, LEATHER, AND PLUSH FRAMES FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.
CHAIN DOG COLLARS, LEATHER LINED, 27c.
CHAIN DOG COLLARS, CORDUROY LINED, 37c.

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WE ARE SHOWING MANY NOVELTIES AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

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THE GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED IN BOHEMIAN GARNET JEWELRY, CONSISTING OF BROOCHES, LACEPINS, EARDROPS, COMBS, HAIRPINS, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, CHARMS, AND CARFPINS, ALL IN NEW DESIGNS AND SET IN SOLID GOLD, AT HALF ACTUAL VALUE.

Boys' Clothing.

OUR SPRING STYLES ARE NOW READY.

ALL-WOOL BLOUSE SUITS, IN NEW MIXTURES, AGES 4 TO 14 YEARS, $3 32, $3 79, AND $4 67; WORTH $4, $5, AND $6.

DRESS SUITS IN TRICOTS, CHEVIOTS, CORKSCREWS, AND DIAGONALS, PLAITED AND VEST FRONTS, $5 74, $6 65, AND $7 49; WORTH $7, $8, AND $9.

ALL-WOOL BOYS' KNEE PANTS SUITS, AGES 14 TO 18 YEARS, $3 42, $7 76, AND $8 87.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING OVERCOATS, AGES 2 TO 18 YEARS, $3 53, $4 44, $5 34, AND UPWARD.

WE ARE SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUITS AND SPRING OVERCOATS FOR YOUNG MEN, UP TO 38-INCH BREAST MEASURE. THESE GARMENTS ARE FINISHED IN THE BEST MANNER PERFECT FITTING, AND ARE OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SHOES.

LADIES' BRONZE KID OXFORDS, $2 97; WORTH $3 50.
TAN SUEDE OXFORDS, AT $2 69; WORTH $3 50.
TOILET SLIPPERS IN GOAT AND ALLIGATOR SKIN, $2 97; WORTH $4 50.
SPANISH SLIPPERS, $2 07; WORTH $2 75.
SPECIAL CUPID KID SLIPPERS AT $1 74; SOLD ELSEWHERE AT $2.

CHINA AND GLASS.

HANDSOMELY-DECORATED CHINA FISH SETS, $7 97 AND UPWARD.
BACCARAT GLASS SERVICE, 60 PIECES, $9 97; WORTH $20.
FIVE O'CLOCK TEA STANDS AND BRASS KETTLES, $3 47 AND UPWARD.
ANTIQUE BRASS AND IRON PIANO LAMPS, $11 67 AND UPWARD.

R.H.MACY & CO.

GIESSHUEBL-PUCHSTEIN.

THE FAMOUS AUSTRIAN SPA.

GIESSHUEBL is a natural acidulous spring. The water is bottled on the spot at Giesshuebl-Puchstein, near Carlsbad, Bohemia, and no additions whatsoever are made in the shape of carbonic acid or otherwise. In this respect GIESSHUEBLER is believed to be superior to nearly every other table water. Nature has made it rich enough in carbonic acid gas to be sparkling and pleasant to the palate, and any water in its purely natural state is vastly superior to one which is charged artificially. It is true GIESSHUEBLER does not contain the excessive quantity of carbonic acid gas that artificial waters do, but it has the advantage over these in not causing that overdistension which is so disagreeable and even painful at times, and which is always caused by the drinking of artificially charged waters. The taste also is quite superior to any of the artificial carbonic acid waters; being slightly acidulous it is much more grateful to the palate, and used as a table water it certainly stimulates the appetite, which can never be said of artificial carbonic acid waters, these, by the distension which they are apt to cause, rather create a sense of fullness that precludes the taking of any more food.

The world-wide reputation enjoyed by Carlsbad for centuries has, for many years past, been deservedly shared by the neighboring GIESSHUEBL, with its acidulous-alkaline springs.

The celebrated physician Dr. Fayer de Cubite, in his monograph about Carlsbad, written as early as 1522, already mentions the waters of GIESSHUEBL in very flattering terms.

Ever since that time GIESSHUEBLER has gone side by side with Carlsbad, the latter as a remedial water in the various diseases of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, and the former as the best table water to be drank during the use of the Carlsbad cure, and also thereafter.

The taste of the water is delicious, refreshing, prickling, and free from every after taste.

Mattoni's GIESSHUEBLER is the only table beverage recommended at Carlsbad to be used during the use of the mineral water of this celebrated spring. The sale and export of the GIESSHUEBLER has reached over six million bottles annually.

The use of the GIESSHUEBLER water may be said to be twofold:

1. AS AN UNEXCELLED TABLE BEVERAGE it is used by itself or mixed with wine, fruit syrups, cognac, whisky, brandy, claret, &c.

2. As a Medicinal Water for catarrh of the stomach and intestines, heartburn, nausea, diarrhea, anæmia, jaundice, gall, kidney and ordinary gravel, catarrh of the urinary organs and muscular rheumatism.

The GIESSHUEBLER water is, however, specially active in catarrh of the respiratory organs, anæmia, scrofulous and rachetes, (in the latter disease it is taken mixed with milk, in the morning and evening.)

The carbonic acid promotes lymphatic changes, stimulates digestion and the nervous system.

The alkaline constituents neutralize acidity in the stomach, prevent the formation of uric acid and calculi, acts as a solvent on already existing gravel and calculi, and is therefore an excellent assistant during and after the use of Carlsbad water. We have therefore in Mattoni's GIESHUEBLER a sodaic water of unexcelled, delicious taste and a natural product.

No artificial means are employed to charge it with an excess of carbonic acid gas, as is the case in other waters. Besides its refreshing and pleasant taste, it possesses medical properties of great value in the treatment of diseases of the lungs, respiratory organs, stomach, liver, and kidneys.

MATTONI'S GIESSHUEBLER is the main representative of the different springs, which besides being pleasant and agreeable in taste and medicinally active, contains a large amount of free carbonic acid gas, which specially recommends it as a dietetic and as a Table Beverage. MATTONI'S GIESSHUEBLER has a more prickling, acidulous, pleasant, and refreshing taste than any other water of the same nature.

The large amount of NATURAL free carbonic acid contained therein acts invigorating and stimulating on the entire system, especially on the appetite, making it unequaled as a refreshing table water.

This water is used extensively throughout Germany, and has taken a firm foothold in England, there being much appreciated and preferred as a table water over all others on account of its alkaline character, which makes it so useful in dyspepsia and in gout, the great bane of the English. It is very largely exported, especially to the Indies, Australasia, &c.; of late it has also been largely used in the United States, entirely supplanting and crowding out the numerous artificial carbonic acid waters, which not only are not medicinal, but even injurious when used at the table, causing by the sense of fullness and overdistension rather a diminution of the appetite than a natural healthy desire for food.

MATTONI'S GIESSHUEBLER is imported in cases of 50 quart bottles and shipped to any part of the United States upon receipt of the price, $7 50 per case.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, 6 BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW VOTES FOR GLADSTONE

UNIONIST HINTS OF LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND.

MORE SENSATIONS IN THE PARNELL CASE PROMISED—COAL MEN TO FORM A TRUST—BALKAN INTERESTS.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, March 23.—The good Gladstone ship still rides buoyant on a flowing tide. The Gorton division of South East Lancashire voted yesterday for a member of Parliament to fill the vacancy caused by the death two years ago of the sitting member, who was a Liberal and had a majority of 457. The seat is now carried by Liberals again with a majority increased to 846. The result will be a grievous disappointment to the Ministry, who had a great personal advantage in their favor in the candidates, and who lavished all the influence of their party on the desperate chance of offsetting Kennington with Gorton. Instead of this they have 400 to the bad.

The outcome will be further to exhilarate the Liberals in their uphill fight to capture Enfield, which votes next Saturday. It is perhaps significant that, on the day after the Gorton election, Mr. Chamberlain's home organ, the Birmingham *Post*, announces that it has been arranged between the Unionists and Tories that the next session will be devoted to remedial legislation for Ireland, including a big Land bill and a comprehensive scheme for local government. Joseph comes too late. Nobody cares any longer for him or his arrangements.

It is apparent enough now that the antagonists of the Government were too sanguine as to the result of the attack on the Attorney-General. They were right in their confidence that the revelation of his mingled turpitude and incompetence would be conclusive, and the outcome fully justified their belief that he would be unable satisfactorily to explain away any one of the charges on which their powerful indictment rested. What they failed to take into account was the strength of the bonds, at once tenacious and elastic, which hold the whole lawyer caste together. Every barrister on the Tory and Unionist side constituted himself an individual whip to get a full vote out for Webster, while many Gladstonian lawyers staid away altogether, and others, after listening to last night's debate, got up and walked out before a division was taken.

Laymen in America have had some opportunity for noting the tendency of lawyers as a class to stand between Judges and an impeachment for which the public is clamoring, but these furnish no clue to the close corporation clannishness which is inbred in the English Bar. Fortunately the bulk of the people outside of Parliament are not lawyers, and to-day they are talking much more about the fact that Lord Randolph Churchill conspicuously cheered Parnell when he rose last night, and afterward ostentatiously left the House rather than vote for Webster.

Pigott's diaries, several of his old account books, and a number of documents he had preserved at his house in Kingstown have been secured by George Lewis and will lead to some sensations in the commission fully rivaling those of February. There are included in these memoranda lists of gentlemen whom Pigott supplied with pornographic literature and pictures from Paris, an exposition, of which would make the Dublin Castle crew very ill indeed, and also documents throwing startling light upon certain phases of the London *Times's* case and the connection of distinguished politicians with its inception and preparation. From what I hear of these discoveries and of other evidence put at Mr. Parnell's disposal within the last fortnight, it is apparent that we are on the eve of disclosures which will throw the episode of the forgeries into the background.

The Gladstonian members of Parliament are much surprised and not a little confused by the fact that the editorial page of the London edition of the New-York *Herald* is bitterly anti-Irish and daily attacks and ridicules everything the Home Rulers do. Gladstone has always laid so much stress on the unanimous sympathy of America with his movement that this is a phenomenon which puts it in the hands of the Tories to give him the lie direct and it is distinctly embarrassing. The fact that a Tory member of Parliament writes the most of the editorial articles is a sufficient explanation to those who know it, but this does not prevent the utterances of the paper from being imposed upon electors here as representative American opinion.

The mania for forming trusts, which began over here last Autumn as a consequence of your exposures of what had been done in that direction in America, has now reached a point where nothing less than a scheme for the amalgamation of all the coal mines of the United Kingdom is seriously proposed. Indeed, the matter has gone so far that two meetings of Lancashire and Cheshire owners have been held, and a committee appointed to communicate with all the other colliery owners who have not yet assented.

The principal opponents of the plan are South Yorkshire and South Wales owners, but these merely say they think the project unpracticable, and are willing to join if they can be convinced of its feasibility. The capital needed is roughly estimated at $500,000,000. The scheme as broached is, of course, full of professions and regard for public interests and solicitude for the working miners and all sorts of beneficent plans of insurance and relief. Guarantees for these latter are hinted at. All the same the leaders of the various miners' associations have promptly sounded the alarm and will bring the matter before a special representative conference at Birmingham on Tuesday. They say that the first definite step toward the formation of a coal trust would be met by a consolidation of all their associations into a huge miners' protective syndicate which would fight the monopoly to the death unless all the rights of labor were absolutely safeguarded.

Meanwhile dispassionate students of the situation regard this trust fever as a part of a very unhealthy condition of the English capitalist and the speculative classes. Perhaps the malady here is not so grave as in France, but it means the less occasions for

literally millions poured into nitrate companies here on no better information than that a burly and boorish Yorkshire man named North is reputed to have made millions in nitrates, and has dazzled the crowd here by a vulgar display of his wealth. To-day there is printed by the Foreign Office a warning from the British Consul at Valparaiso, who says that the best fields are exhausted and hints that the Chilian Government intends seizing what is left. So dangerous is the outlook in the judgment of skilled observers of the London market that several big American schemes are represented here as being held back until the sky is clearer.

Goldwin Smith has a two-column letter in big type in the London *Times* to-day declaring with his accustomed vigor that Canada will be ruined unless she obtains commercial reciprocity with the United States and that the annexation feeling is growing rapidly in the Dominion solely because this reciprocity is denied.

There is nothing specially new in the Continental situation save the advent of M. Antoine in French politics. There is a shrewd suspicion here that he has been brought to Paris by the Ministry much as the Duke d'Aumale was, to act as a buffer against Gen. Boulanger; but he is making speeches which Germany could very easily take as a pretext for demanding explanations.

Count Herbert Bismarck's visit here is also regarded as significant. It is a prevalent theory that he has come to obtain England's formal adhesion to the triple alliance, but I get a hint that there is something else of an even more sensational nature in his mission, which will come out in a few days or weeks. Balkan matters stand where they did, and until it is decided whether Nathalie will attempt to return to Belgrade there is likely to be no change. Milan is to pass through Bulgaria on his way to visit the Sultan, and it is said that Prince Ferdinand will meet him at the frontier and have a long interview as to what Milan learned in Vienna of the Balkan prospects.

Studio gossip thus far does not point to a very interesting or important Academy. Sir Frederick Leighton has only some minor studies. Orchadson's picture, which depicts a dinner party of gentlemen of the time of the Regency standing with uplifted glasses toasting their host, is described as a masterpiece of drawing, color, character, and delineation, and much is expected of Tadema's presentation of the wine to Dionysius, which is a procession of priestesses and vestals draped in vine leaves bearing gourds full of the newest vintage. These and Sargent's portrait of Ellen Terry are the principal things spoken of worth repeating.

The new Marquis of Donegall, a disreputable old man of 67, who only now has come into the title by the death of his nonagenarian father and who, as Lord Belfast, has been known to every racing tout and card sharper in the kingdom for 40 years; had his wife up in a divorce court the other day and they both charged each other so successfully with so many offenses that the Judge dismissed both petitions.

Another divorce case in the peerage is imminent, or at least a petition was filed last week. It is unique in that the noble husband who asks for a divorce names as the sole co-respondent a woman who is charged with alienating the affections of the wife. There was some official doubt about accepting this as the ground for a petition, as there was no English precedent, but it was finally done.

Edmund Russell, who for several years has been expounding the system of Delsarte in the *salons* of Belgravia, leaves for New-York to-day by the Cunard Line. Mr. Russell has had extraordinary success for an American, and numbers among his pupils some prominent people in English society.

Messrs. Pettit and Sims's new melodrama for Robert Pateman, called "Master and Man," is a great hit at Birmingham, although the story is conventional and the characters not new.

Maddison Morton, the veteran farce writer, who is now a pensioner at Thackeray's Charter House, is to have a big benefit at Drury-Lane, and there is talk of doing his famous "Box and Cox," with Henry Irving as Box, John Hare as Cox, and Mrs. Bancroft as Mrs. Bouncer. This cast would pack the house.

John Hare's opening of the new Garrick Theatre will take place early in April. The name of Pinero's new piece is "The Profligate."

Alfred Cellier's new comic opera to follow "Dorothy" has been named "Doris." "Delia," a new comic opera by Bucalossi, seems to have scored quite a success in Liverpool.

Mme. Patti did not take her jewels to South America. They are all locked up in the City Bank.

Beethoven's birthplace, at Bonn, for years past a music hall and drinking bar, has been purchased for $1,300, and will be restored to its former state.

Richard Mansfield's production of "Richard III." has brought forth elaborate notices in the daily newspapers full of praise for the performance and for him personally. The notices, in fact, were remarkably flattering, with the solitary exception of that printed in *Truth*. This week the illustrated papers are full of Mansfield and pictures of the scenes in the play.

Augustus Harris has just engaged Mme. Schlager of the Vienna Opera House for the coming season of opera at Covent Garden.

Grace Hawthorne says she has decided to return to America in the Autumn, and further announces that she will act in New-York in November in a new play by W. G. Wills, called "Josephine." W. W. Kelly, her manager, sailed on the Alaska to-day, and expects to return by Easter. H. W.

MR. CLEVELAND IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 23.—Ex-President Cleveland and party, which includes ex-Secretaries Bayard, Vilas, and Dickinson, arrived here at 7:30 o'clock this morning. Crowds of people thronged the wharf and gave the distinguished travelers an enthusiastic welcome.

Mr. Cleveland and his companions were welcomed on the wharf by the American Consul and Vice-Consul and a large number of other gentlemen. The party took carriages and were driven to the Hotel Pasaje, where an aide in the name of the Governor-General welcomed them to the island. Mr. Cleveland declined the invitation of Governor-General Salamanca to make the Governor-General's mansion his home during his stay in Havana.

Buckner's Beautiful Biographical Book.

The best piece of enterprise of the present year has been shown by a prominent tobacco firm. They have produced a complete history of all leading criminals and the police stories and illustrated it in color from life. This book, which would sell readily, cannot be bought, and can only be secured by saving up and sending in to Messrs. D. Buckner & Co., New-York, 500 of the clipped pictures printed in "One of the Finest" tobacco cards.

AGAINST MUCH CRITICISM

OVER THREE HOURS USED IN CONFIRMING MR. REID.

DISSENTING REPUBLICANS AFRAID TO VOTE AGAINST HIM — ANOTHER BATCH OF NOMINATIONS MADE.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The following nominations were made by the President to-day:

Commissioner of Pensions—JAMES TANNER of Brooklyn.

United States Judge for Indian Territory—JAMES M. SHACKELFORD of Indiana.

United States Attorney, Indian Territory—ZACHARIAH L. WALROND of Kansas.

United States Marshal, Indian Territory—WALTER P. CORMERT of Georgia.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture—EDWIN WILLITS of Michigan.

Rear-Admiral—Commodore DAVID B. HARMONY.

Commodore—Captain FRANCIS M. RAMSAY.

Captain—Commander WILLIAM T. SAMPSON.

Commanders—Lieut.-Commander R. B. BRADFORD, Lieut.-Commander GEORGE A. CONVERSE.

Lieutenant-Commanders—Lieut. E. H. C. LEUTZE, Lieut. F. P. GILMORE.

Lieutenants—Lieut. CHARLES M. MCCARTHNAY, Junior Grade; Lieut. FRANK E. BEATTY, Junior Grade.

Lieutenants, Junior Grade—Ensign JOHN G. QUINBY, Ensign THOMAS S. ROGERS.

Assistant Surgeon—MANLEY FITCH GATES of Pennsylvania.

Postmasters—William D. Walton, at Stroudsburg, Penn.; Mary B. Rigley, at Minersville, Penn.; George L. Barum, at Suffolk, Va.; Carl C. Crippen, at Eustis, Fla.; John C. Witcher, at Eckdale, Texas; John W. Berryman, at Versailles, Ky.; George W. Cannon, Asheville, N. C.; Winslow W. Avery, Plymouth, Mass.; Mary V. Shay, Watsontown, Penn.; W. Lee Brand, at Salem, Va.; Robert F. Milner, at Newnan, Ga.; William A. Collimore, at Centralia, Ill.; James S. Neville, at Bloomington, Ill.; John M. Hibbard, at Stoughton, Wis.; Theodore A. Burr, at Lancaster, Wis.; James L. King, at Topeka, Kan.; E. D. T. Jones at Holton, Kan.; Robert F. Bebout, Rushville, Ind.; Joseph K. Johnson at Coshocton, Ohio; John B. Crain at Jamestown, Ohio; Charles J. Wonser at Tama, Iowa; George D. Breed at Chilton, Wis.; Allen Chadwick at Avondale, Kan.

Collectors of Customs—Albert A. Burleigh of Maine for the District of Aroostook, Me.; John W. Wakefield of Maine for the District of Bath, Me.; Charles C. Edwards of Minnesota for the District of Minnesota; George W. McBride of Michigan for the District of Michigan, (the Grand Haven district;) Charles M. Bradshaw of Washington Territory for the District of Puget Sound, in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington.

Corp. Tanner's first name is James, though he prefers to be called by his military title. He was born in Schoharie County in 1844, and when 17 years old went to the front at the outbreak of the civil war as a member of the Eighth New-York Regiment, which served in Gen. Kearny's Division of the Third Army Corps. At the second battle of Bull Run Tanner, then a Corporal, was badly wounded by a shell that both legs had to be amputated to save his life. He became a clerk in the War Department in 1884, and at the time President Lincoln was shot he was called to the bedside of the dying President to take stenographic notes of some testimony relative to the assassination. Tanner left the War Department in 1869, came to Brooklyn, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar, entering actively into politics. He was Collector of Taxes in Brooklyn under Mayors Schroeder, Howell, and Low, being removed by Mayor Whitney. He ran for Register and Sheriff of Kings County on the Republican ticket, being defeated for each office.

Corporal Tanner has been particularly active in Grand Army affairs, serving twice as Department Commander for New-York, and as a constant and active member of the Committee on Pensions. He stumped Indiana and Oregon for Harrison, and, immediately on Harrison's election becoming known, announced himself as a candidate for the position to which he has been appointed. He "worked" the Grand Army for all it was worth with petitions asking for his appointment until members of the organization called a halt, protesting that he was violating the constitution of the order by using it for political purposes. But the protest came too late to prevent his work being effective. Though now interested in large interests on Pacific coast, he still owns a house in Brooklyn and claims that city as a residence. He is reckoned as one of those gentlemen who know a good thing when they see it, and he never was known to neglect the interests of Tanner. He knows how to wave the bloody shirt about as well as any fellow who ever handled the sanguinary garments.

James M. Shackelford, nominated to be Judge of the United States Court for the Indian Territory, is a native of Kentucky, but has resided for many years at Evansville, Ind. He is a lawyer of excellent reputation. He served through the war with distinction and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. He made himself somewhat celebrated by the capture of Gen. John Morgan. He was at the head of the Indiana Electoral ticket, and was one of the candidates for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination.

Thomas B. Needles, nominated for Marshal of the Indian Territory, is a resident of Nashville, Tenn., and was formerly an Auditor of that State.

Z. L. Walroud, United States Attorney for the Indian Territory, is a resident of Osborne, Kan., and was recommended for the office by Senators Ingalls and Plumb and others.

W. T. Corbett, the new Marshal of the Southern District of Georgia, is a resident of Macon, and was Deputy Marshal under former Administrations. His appointment was recommended by Col. Buck and the members of the State Committee.

George McBride, nominated for Collector of Customs at Grand Haven, Mich., is a well-known resident of that city, and is said to have been the choice of a majority of the Republicans of West Michigan.

Charles G. Edwards, Collector of Customs for the District of Minnesota, is a resident of Spring Valley, Fillmore County, and was very strongly indorsed for the place.

Albert A. Burleigh, Collector of Customs at Aroostook, Me., formerly held that office under President Arthur.

James W. Wakefield, Collector of Customs at Bath, Me., served in the same capacity for three years under President Arthur and resigned when the Administration changed.

Charles M. Bradshaw, nominated Collecter of Customs for the district of Puget Sound, to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of Q. A. Brooks, is a well-known lawyer of Port Townsend.

* *

Mr. Whitelaw Reid was again confirmed to-day as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, and this time the case was not reopened, and he is entitled to receive his commission. It took more than three hours to put him through, however, and the final vote was not taken until after a sharp and at times bitter debate, in which the nominee was handled without gloves. The Senate sailed only long enough to receive from the President the belated lot of nominations which were not delivered yesterday, and an additional batch prepared for to-day, and then the doors were locked and barred so that the friends and opponents of Mr. Reid might "fight it out" in secret session.

The journal of Thursday's star chamber sitting showed that, at Mr. Vest's request, the vote by which Mr. Reid was confirmed on that day had been reconsidered in order that the Missouri Senator might lay before the Senate a certain letter which he had received concerning Mr. Reid. The nomination was therefore taken up as soon as the place had been cleared of outsiders, and Mr. Vest took the floor. It is understood that the letter he presented to the Senate, for which he had asked in order that a thoroughly reputable gentleman, referred particularly to Mr. Reid's connection with a business enterprise which was formerly carried on in Baltimore, but has since been removed to New-York City. Allegations were made in the letter, it is said, which affected his character as an honorable business man, and which, Mr. Vest said, the Senate ought to hear before they voted on the question of sending Mr. Reid to represent the United States in France.

The Missouri Senator, who is in the habit of making plain statements in debate, objected to the reading of the letter with a speech, in which he earnestly contended that Mr. Reid ought not to be confirmed. It had been generally understood among the Democratic Senators that opposition to the nominee should not be based on his attitude toward the South, but a reference made to that subject by Mr. Vest started that ball rolling, and a good deal was said about it before the sitting ended. The Missouri Senator, however, talked principally about the hostility to Mr. Reid felt by the organized workingmen of the country, especially the members of the International Typographical Union. Reference was made to the employment of "rat" printers in the *Tribune* office, and it was argued by Mr. Vest that the confirmation of the *Tribune* editor would be an open affront to the artisans of the country.

Mr. Hiscock acted as spokesman for the friends of the nominee, and for over an hour he talked about the arguments against Mr. Reid and labored to exonerate him from the charges of his being an enemy of the working classes. Mr. Jones of Arkansas and Mr. Coke sharply criticised the nomination of Mr. Reid and attacked the nominee for his labor and kindly partisan attitude upon the people of the South and his persistent efforts to keep alive and intensify the sectional feeling between the North and South. Both speakers laid stress upon the opposition of labor unions to Mr. Reid, and the Republicans were warned that to confirm him would be a political misfortune. The Republicans, it is understood, contented themselves with Mr. Hiscock's long speech, and, when the Democratic Senators had said all they cared to say, there were calls for a vote.

Mr. Vest and other opponents of Mr. Reid demanded a yea and nay vote on the question of confirmation, and by so doing it showed a solid Republican vote in the affirmative. Three or four Republican Senators, who did not like the nomination, were not disposed to go on breeding opposition so early in Mr. Harrison's Administration. Every yea and nay vote taken in secret session is sent to the President as a part of the Journal of the proceedings, and Mr. Harrison would therefore be fully informed as to any votes cast against his selection for the French mission by a Republican, and could govern his future distribution of patronage accordingly. So at the end of the roll call there were no Republican votes against Mr. Reid, while there were three Democratic votes for confirmation. It is said that the three Democrats who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Gorman, Payne, and Gibson.

* *

The confirmation of Frederick D. Grant as Minister to Austria-Hungary took very much less time than was spent upon the case of Whitelaw Reid. It is stated, however, that there was some Democratic criticism of the nomination, and that a number of the Democrats voted against his confirmation.

* *

Knowing that President Harrison does not keep open house Sundays, the office hunters and their friends made another grand rush to the White House to-day, and some of them went away with the hope that the fruits of their visit would appear in Monday's list of nominations. To-day's visitors noticed a strong odor of peppermint in the White House, and a deal of curiosity was shown as to its cause. There had been some talk about the plumbing arrangements of the Executive Mansion as being in bad condition and likely to permit the entrance of sewer gas. A plumber was therefore put to work testing the sewer pipes to-day, and he used peppermint in his search for leaks. The house was filled with odor, but no leaks were found, and it was settled that the President's household need not fear to live in the White House.

The President's visitors began to arrive almost before the family had breakfasted, and they kept coming for the rest of the day. Among the early arrivals was Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court, who introduced some Kentucky friends to Mr. Harrison. Senator Frye of Maine put in a good word for one or two of his constituents, and Congressmen O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Payson of Illinois, Butterworth of Ohio, and a dozen others told the President just the right man to choose for offices from their respective States. A number of citizens of Tennessee, headed by Representative Hoyt, conferred with Mr. Harrison about the offices in their State, and a half dozen Alabama Republicans laid wires for good places when their State is reached. Senators Cullom and Farwell, who are looking closely after the interests of Illinois in the general scramble, paid their usual daily visit. Senators Blair and Marston presented the claims of New-Hampshire for recognition.

Senators McMillan and Stockbridge of Michigan rose from a little chat with the President with smiling countenances. They had urged the nomination of Edwin Willits to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and they had been told that his name would be sent to the Senate within three hours. The daily delegation of Washington Republicans in behalf of local candidates for District offices were on hand, but some of them did not get beyond the office of Private Secretary Halford. Soon after 12 o'clock President Harrison closed the doors on the place seekers, and he and Secretary of the Interior Noble had a long talk about the office of Land Commissioner, for which the contest between three or four candidates has become very hot and bitter.

At 1 o'clock the President went down to the East Room to hold the Saturday public reception. He found about 400 persons, a large majority of whom were ladies, waiting for him. It took about 15 minutes to shake each one by the hand as they marched rapidly past him, and then the President went to lunch before beginning the serious duties of the day.

* *

There is a new and important wrinkle upon the body politic in New-York, and if it has not already been discovered in that State it is certain to appear before long and to cause not a little concern among politicians. During the stay of Mr. Franklin Woodruff in this city it is said that he was impressed with the belief that President Harrison had decided to appoint Senator Evarts as Minister to England as soon as Sir Julian Pauncefote, the newly-appointed British Minister, should arrive and present his credentials. The appointment of Mr. Evarts will, of course, make a vacancy in the Senate, to be filled by an election.

Mr. Woodruff's friends, it is now stated, have recognized the danger of the projection of a Senatorial fight between Miller and Platt when the Republicans of New-York, and they have discovered what they believe will be a good way out of it—a way that will prevent a faction fight and at the same time bring in new blood, as it were. The way is to elect Mr. Franklin Woodruff to be the colleague of Senator Hiscock. Mr. Woodruff, it is represented, was at first unwilling to consider the proposition, but, after it had been repeatedly pressed upon him as worthy of serious consideration, it is said, that he went back to Brooklyn with more than half a mind to take hold and push a canvass for the Senatorship, based upon the supposition that Mr. Evart is to be Minister to England. As a representative business man, acquainted somewhat with politics, it is argued that he would possess strong harmonizing qualities, and his intimacy with the plans of the President and Secretary Tracy would, it is contended, make him an extremely valuable Administration Senator.

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The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Whitelaw Reid of New-York, Minister to France; Frederick D. Grant of New-York, Minister to Austria-Hungary; Julius Goldschmidt of Wisconsin, Consul-General at Vienna; Edwin W. Willits of Michigan, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Andrew C. Bradley, Supreme Court Justice, District of Columbia; Frank R. Aikens of Dakota, Assistant Justice Supreme Court of Dakota; John R. McFie of New-Mexico, Associate Justice Supreme Court of New-Mexico; Henry W. Blake of Montana, Ch

LIVELY WORK BY AMATEURS

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS OF THE ATHLETIC UNION.

MANY SPECTATORS WATCH THE CONTESTS AND FIND MUCH TO DELIGHT THEM IN THE STRUGGLES.

On the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House last night was pitched a 26 by 24 foot ring. The scenery in the rear of the stage represented an African jungle, and no jungle ever saw more lively contests than took place in the ring. The combats were not for life, to be sure, but for scientific points, which sometimes make lively struggles. That was certainly the case last night when the Amateur Athletic Union held its second annual boxing, wrestling, and fencing championship meeting.

The large Opera House was comfortably filled with spectators, and it was estimated that the profits to the union will exceed $2,500. The athletes worked for handsome gold medals representing the championships, and they worked like beavers, too.

The officers of the evening were: Master of Ceremonies—Otto Buhl, of the New-York Athletic Club; Masters—Harry B. Rosemeyer, New-York Athletic Club; Judges of Boxing—M. W. Phillips, Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy of Philadelphia, and A. V. De Goicouria, New-York Athletic Club; Timekeepers—W. H. Robertson, Pastime Athletic Club, and A. M. Sweet, New-Jersey Athletic Club; Judge of Wrestling—Dr. Schell, Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy; Judges of Fencing—F. W. Janssen, Staten Island Athletic Club; L. C. Farrobild, Orange Athletic Club; William Helpin, Olympic Athletic Club; Edward Milligan, Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy; A. C. Thomas, New-Jersey Athletic Club; J. E. Sullivan, Pastime Athletic Club; Howard Perry, Columbia Athletic Club, and Otto Buhl, New-York Athletic Club.

Mase Rice, Union Athletic Club, and D. O'Brien, Pastime Athletic Club, two boxers of the 105-pound class, first appeared. In the third round Rice had the better of the contest, but the judges could not agree and another round of two minutes was ordered. It gave Rice the victory.

W. H. Roscp, feather weight, of the Schuylkill Navy, drew a bye in his class, and William Keany, Olympic Athletic Club, and D. Leahy, Pastime Athletic Club, were the next to meet. Keany forced Leahy through the ropes several times and was finally disqualified. This left Roscp and Leahy to settle the championship.

Henry Rittner of the Schuylkill Navy drew a bye in the special 125-pound boxing class. James Brown, West Side Athletic Club, and Charles A. Roberts, New-York Turn Verein, sparred the opening heat in the class. Brown has been protested, but Roberts soon caught him by the leg and was disqualified.

E. F. Walker, Schuylkill Navy, drew a bye in the 135-pound boxing, and J. J. Sampson, Pastime Athletic Club, and Frank Day, West Side Athletic Club, sparred a hotly-contested match. The judges disagreed, but the referee gave the bout to Sampson.

The final match in the 105-pound wrestling was won by J. B. Riley, Schuylkill Navy, who got a full Nelson on Fred Rode, American Athletic Club, and would have injured his arm if he had tried to throw him.

Frank Miller, National Turn Verein of Newark, threw J. J. McPhilany, Schuylkill Navy, in one minute, winning the championship in the 115-pound wrestling.

All the contestants in the fencing were New-York Athletic Club men. O'Connor was in all of the events, being an expert. His first opponent was Samuel Shaw. Mr. O'Connor secured five points with great dexterity, and won the event. He next met Dr. G. M. Hammond with dueling sword, but in this was defeated.

When Pat Cahill, Scottish-American Athletic Club, came upon the stage he was greeted with warm applause. He was the champion middleweight class of last year, and his opponent last night was W. H. Stuckly, National Turn Verein of Newark. The enthusiasm ran high as the two men began work. Cahill forced proceedings from the start, and, before that round was over, had won the contest by a straight right-hander. It met Stuckly's jaw, and the owner of the jaw had no more desire to box.

The final bout in the 115-pound boxing between Recap and Leahy was very lively and was won by Recap.

E. F. O'Connor and Luis Francke fenced with sabres, Francke winning the match.

The final in the 125-pound class, for the prize offered by W. H. Downing, was between Brown and Rittner. Four rounds were necessary to decide the bout, and in the fourth Brown assumed the aggressive and rained blows upon Rittner at will. Brown won.

The last boxing match was between Sampson of the Pastimes and E. F. Walker of the Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club, 135-pound men. At the close of the first round one judge favored Walker and the other wanted a draw. The referee decided in favor of Walker, although his decision was not popular with the spectators.

William Law, Valencia Boat Club of Philadelphia, defeated D. W. Windsor, Schuylkill Navy, in 4:51 in the final 3-mile sculling.

In the 135-pound wrestling A. Lauterwasser, Olympic Athletic Club, and Charles Schlecker, Newark Turnverein, wrestled behind the scenes, leaving Lauterwasser and Max Luxberg, New-York Turnverein, who drew a bye, to wrestle the final. They spent 35 minutes in the contest, and the event was then declared a draw.

A BOOM IN WHEAT.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Wheat was as bullish as ever this morning, and there was the same tremendous excitement that has been witnessed for the last few days. Smaller receipts and greatly-increased exports of wheat and flour this week have intensified the strength caused by the manipulations of the Fairbank clique, and during the heavy foreign covering soon as the session opened. As usual, very little wheat was for sale, and the May options opened at $1 04½, sold off to $1 04¼, and then steadily advanced until the price touched $1 07, shortly after 10 o'clock. The bulge carried it to $1 07¾, small buying orders being sufficient to advance the market 1 cent at a time, as hardly anybody wanted to sell.

Smith & Co., Lamson & Schwartz, and Dupee were prominent buyers while prices were moving upward, and Hutchinson bought below $1 06, while Poole was reported as buying some. There was a good deal of general buying of July, and it was thought that those identified with the May deal were buying, Boyd Brothers leading off after May had sold up to $1 07¾.

Leopold Bloom sold a good deal, and so did Hutchinson, and probably Fairbank, and as there was a lull in the demand prices broke to $1 05, and fluctuated for a long time between $1 05 and $1 06.

Very little new business was transacted, and trading was chiefly confined to liquidating. Lester & Co. were pretty good sellers of May at $1 07, and this was undoubtedly Fairbank wheat.

GOVERNMENT BARRACKS BURNED.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 23.—The Royal Artillery Barracks, inside the citadel fort, were destroyed by fire to-night. A large part of the city narrowly escaped destruction owing to the close proximity to the fire of the powder magazines containing an enormous quantity of powder, shells, &c. The barracks building, which was an immense three-story wooden structure affording accommodations for between 200 and 300 artillerymen, was reduced to ruins in three hours. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lyman K. Bass of Colorado is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Michael H. De Young of San Francisco is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Congressman Lorenzo Crounse of Nebraska is at the St. James Hotel.

Honoré Mercier, Premier of the Province of Quebec, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth of New-Hampshire and Elliott H. Pendleton of Cincinnati are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Farmer James Thomas, who lived near Dayton, Ohio, was killed yesterday while plowing with a double team. The plow point struck a root and Thomas was thrown over the handles and, turning a somersault, struck on his head and shoulders. The team did not stop, and as the driver of the other plowmen ran to his assistance, but found him dead, his neck having been broken.

A bill in equity has been filed by stockholders of the Monongahela Water Company of Pittsburg, Penn., against the Presidents and Directors of that concern. The amount involved is $450,000. The bill charges collusion and fraud on the part of certain of the Directors of the Monongahela Water Company in purchasing the franchise of the Manufacturers' Water Company.

William A. Rainey, dry goods dealer at Cambridge, Ohio, assigned yesterday. His liabilities are $60,000 and assets a few thousand less. Rainey, brother of William, who was connected with several enterprises, also made an assignment. His liabilities are placed at $18,000, with assets about the same.

Thomas Lynch, a well-known farmer of Forestville Corners, Penn., was found dead Friday at the foot of a cliff of rocks near his home. The body was crushed into an almost shapeless mass. It is believed he was robbed and murdered.

The Rev. Dr. Cyrus Knight, Bishop-elect of Milwaukee, Wis., arrived at Penn Yan, N. Y., last Monday, where his consecration will take place Tuesday next.

The jury in the case of Rudolph Steeb, charged with the murder of Farmer Peak at Newtown, Conn., last June, yesterday disagreed and were discharged.

Davis Levi, a pottery dealer, and W. G. Sutter, a hat dealer, both of New-Haven, Conn., have received White Cap notices. Levi was warned to get out of the city.

Thomas S. M. Decker yesterday filed with Judge Barrett, in Brooklyn, an answer to the suit brought against the Brooklyn Baseball League for last year's salary.

The mayor of the McClellanstown (Penn.) Republican Club has resigned. The sheriff returned yesterday after a fruitless quest to capture the gang.

William Taylor, who was convicted of killing his brother, was sentenced by Justice Grogan of West New-York, N. Y., yesterday.

The New-Orleans races have been postponed till to-morrow.

TWO THIEVES CAPTURED.

THE NEAT JOB OF THE CHIEF OF THE PITTSBURG POLICE.

TOPEKA, KAN., March 23.—Superintendent Roger O'Mara of the Pittsburg police force passed through this city to-day with "Hob Nail" Riley and "Face" Mahone, alias John Harte, two of the most notorious thieves in America. They are wanted on a number of charges. Mahone is believed to be the man who murdered Officer Farnham in Philadelphia 10 years ago. He is a villainous looking giant, while Riley is almost a dwarf in stature. Riley has already spent nine years in prison. He escaped from the Allegheney Penitentiary two years ago, and O'Mara has been seeking him. At that the Superintendent received a "straight tip" and started for Little Mountain, near Laramie, Wyoming. This is O'Mara's story of the capture:

"When I reached Laramie I went directly to a checkered front saloon and walking up to the bar, called for a 'Pittsburg cleaner.' 'Hob Nail' knew me in a minute, for it was he who was tending bar. He laughed, took off his white apron, came from behind the bar, shook hands, and told me to produce the irons. The saloon was filled with loafers, wearing the inevitable white cowboy hat, and seeing that the bartender was in trouble, they offered to do me up. But 'Hob Nail' volunteered the information that it was a quiet contract; they were about to part, and they concluded not to molest me. Riley consented to return to Pennsylvania without a requisition and we started the next morning. I did not lock him up in jail, but kept him with me and made the acquaintance of about half the town during the night.

"We took the east-bound Union Pacific train at 7 A. M. between Laramie and Sherman. The highest point on this line of road in the Rocky Mountains is a small station called the Siding, at which there is a water tank. Here all trains stop for coal and water. Judge of my surprise on looking out of the window at seeing 'Face' Mahone on the platform. I have been wanting Mahone for about three and a half years, and made up my mind right there and then to nip him. I left 'Hob Nail' chained to the seat and made a break for Mahone. I knew him to be a dangerous man and pulled my gun to make sure. You never saw a man in your life so surprised when I ordered him to cross his hands behind him. He cursed like a pirate when I shackled him and refused to go aboard the train, but I persuaded him and when he walked inside and saw 'Hob Nail' he wilted like an old woman, and consented also to go back without pay. So here they are and I am pretty well pleased, too."

THE OLD WAR OFFICE.

WILL THE TOWN OF LEBANON ACCEPT THE GIFT?

NEW-HAVEN, March 23.—The citizens of ancient, historic Lebanon are to call a town meeting at an early date to determine whether the town will accept as a gift from Mrs. Bethiah Wattles the famous old "war office" of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, the "Brother Jonathan" of the Revolution. The offer is made on condition that the building shall be preserved and kept in good repair at the expense of the town.

The "war office" is a long, low building a few rods north of Lebanon. It was recently repainted and repaired. In 1781 Count Rochambeau was at Lebanon with his five sparkling regiments of Bourbons on his way to join the American army at Newport. The Duke de Lauzan, with 500 mounted hussars, was also there, and a gay season of balls and parades ensued about the spacious Lebanon Green.

At this time Gen. Washington reviewed the allies there and spent three days in conference with Gov. Trumbull behind the cedar shingles of the "war office" which has since become so celebrated in history.

The building stands to-day a consecrated memorial in the history of New-England people. The Sons of Safety, or "War Council," to assist Gov. Trumbull in the general conduct of the war, held 1,145 sessions under the antiquated roof tree, at which Gov. Trumbull was present at 913. Marks may now be seen on the floor of the building which, it is affirmed, were made by the steel spurs of the French cavalrymen.

It is believed that the "war office" will now become the depository of old Revolutionary relics, with which the country round about is still well filled.

A PECULIAR ASSAULT CASE.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 23.—To-day in the Recorder's Court the case of Samuel H. Bell, charged with assault and battery and resisting arrest, was tried and the accused was acquitted. The case was a very peculiar one, involving the right of a policeman to force his way into a private club for the purpose of making an arrest without a warrant. On the eve of Mardi Gras, a number of the members of the Pickwick Club amused themselves by throwing from the gallery of their place on Canal-street nickels and dimes among an immense throng of negro and white boys on the sidewalk. Considerable jostling occurred, and pieces being thrown down, much excitement occurred. The Secretary of the Chief of Police attempted to stop the scrambling of the boys, but failing, sent an officer into the club building to request the members to desist from their sport. The officer obeyed and got as far as the balcony where the party was. There he was seized by the club members and forcibly ejected from the building. One of the members came down stairs to ascertain the number of the trespassing officer, and was arrested after a good deal of force had been used on both sides.

The trial to-day was that of the arrested party and he was discharged. The police officer has been indicted by the Grand Jury and awaits trial in the Criminal Court.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE PARTY.

The snug little home of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Doon, at 649 East One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, was invaded last evening by 40 full-grown men, who, until two weeks ago, were fellow-employes of Mr. Doon at R. H. Macy & Co.'s. At that time Mr. Doon obtained another situation nearer his home and resigned his position at Macy's, after a faithful service of 20 years.

It was in recognition of his long term of work as a clerk and in kindly remembrance of his friendship that the 40 representatives of Macy's made their appearance last night. They brought a handsome set of resolutions, elegantly framed, for their own behalf and W. Burditte, manager of the china department, and spokesman of the occasion, also presented Mr. Doon with a fine watch as a gift from his former employers. The New-York Flute and Drum Band accompanied the expedition, and among those were H. C. Schaefer, manager of the shipping department; H. Tiffin of the billing department, James Woods, Jr., of the returning department, G. C. Doherty, cashier; Messenger A. J. Scott and George Baker of the china department.

BOUGHT BY THE BREWERY SYNDICATE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 23.—It was given out to-night that the sale of the Bartholomay, Rochester, and Genesee Brewing Companies, plants to the great English syndicate was completed early this evening. The three companies will be consolidated and be known as the "Bartholomay Brewing Company, Limited." The capital stock will be $620,000, and there will be $350,000 in debenture bonds.

The property transferred to the new company includes the three breweries and all the real and personal property owned by the breweries. Parsons's Malthouse is included, at $100,000. The Bartholomay Cottage Hotel at Charlotte, and stocks in several corporations also go to the new company. The sum of $2,250,000 is said to have been paid for the Bartholomay Brewery. A check for $75,000 was this afternoon handed to the Bartholomay people as the first payment, and the Genesee and Rochester officers received checks for 8 per cent. of two-thirds of the purchase price of their breweries, amounting in each case to $240,000. The purchase price must be paid within four months. The people of Buffalo will have an opportunity to subscribe for $250,000 of the stock of the "Bartholomay Brewing Company, Limited."

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR

OF THE

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR CO.

47 & 49 West 14th St.

EXTENDING THROUGH TO 48 WEST 15TH-ST.,

Are now the oldest reliable Furniture house in the city. They carry the largest stock of Parlor and Library Furniture of their own upholstering of any house in the United States.

ALL FULLY GUARANTEED.

Also a very extensive assortment.

5,000 SUITS

of Chamber and Dining Room Furniture.

Their stock cost spot cash. They fully understand their business. They will not allow themselves to be undersold by any responsible house in the trade.

The Company's Sale Room of Second Furniture at this time has ceased to be desirable to place on sale,

NOT MANUFACTURED BY US,

$10 SIDEBOARDS,

7 EXTENSION TABLES,

15 CHAMBER SUITS,

20 PARLOR SUITS.

We make a specialty of Bedding and Parlor Folding Beds, $10 to $100 each.

Torturing, Disfiguring Skin Diseases

Wonderful Cure of Salt Rheum. Face, hands, and arms covered. Hands useless for two years. Doctors said case was incurable. Cured by Cuticura.

I have had a most wonderful cure of salt rheum. For five years I have suffered with this disease. I had it on my face, arms, and hands. I was unable to do anything whatever with my hands for over two years. I tried hundreds of remedies, and not one had the least effect. The doctor said my case was incurable. I saw your advertisement, and concluded to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES; said, incredible as it may seem, after using one box of CUTICURA and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP and two bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT I find I am entirely cured. Those who think this letter exaggerated may come and see me and find out for themselves.

GRACE P. HARKHAM,
North St. Chester Street, Sable River, Ont.

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured, by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. CASON, merchant of this place. JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist,
Gainesboro, Tenn.

I have been troubled with tetter on my face for several years, and doctored with several doctors, but received no benefit. I used your CUTICURA REMEDIES last Spring according to directions, and can now say that I am entirely cured. I am satisfied your CUTICURA REMEDIES are just what you recommend them to be.

HUGH B. AYRES, Smithville, W. Va.

I have been cured of a most unbearable itching skin disease by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They have enabled me to escape years of suffering. You may use my name as a reference, and any one who wants to know about my case may write me, inclosing stamp. W. R. BROOKS,
47 Grove Street, Providence, R. I.

A minister and his little boy cured of an obstinate Skin disease by the Cuticura Remedies. Praises them everywhere—in the pulpit, home, and in the street.

For about thirteen years I have been troubled with eczema or some other cutaneous disease which all remedies failed to cure. Hearing of the CUTICURA REMEDIES I received to give them a trial, and purchased one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA, and one cake CUTICURA SOAP. I followed the directions carefully, and it affords me much pleasure to say that before using two boxes of the CUTICURA, four cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT I was entirely cured.

In addition to my own case my baby boy, then about five months old, was suffering with what I supposed to be the same disease as mine to such an extent that his head was coated over with a solid scab, from which there was a constant flow of pus which was sickening to look upon, besides two large tumor-like kernels on the back of his head. Thanks to you and your wonderful CUTICURA REMEDIES his scalp is perfectly well, and the kernels have been scattered so that there is only one little place by his left ear, and that is healing nicely. Instead of a coating of scabs he has a fine coat of hair, much better than that which was destroyed by the disease. I would that the whole world of sufferers from skin and blood diseases knew the value of your CUTICURA REMEDIES as I do.

The CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA RESOLVENT are each worth ten times the price at which they are sold. I have never used any other toilet soap in my house since I bought the first cake of your CUTICURA SOAP. I would be inhuman as well as ungrateful should I fail to speak well of and recommend your CUTICURA REMEDIES to every sufferer who came in my reach. I have spoken of it, and shall continue to speak of it from the pulpit, in the homes, and in the streets. Praying that you may live long, and do others the same amount of good you have done me and my child, I remain, yours gratefully, (REV.) C. M. MANNING,
Box 26, Acworth, Ga.

Cured by Cuticura

To cleanse the skin, scalp, and blood of humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, no agency in the world of medicine is so speedy, sure, and economical as the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimple, spot, or blemish. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause. Hence the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of agonizing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1 00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

HANDS Soft, white, and free from chaps and redness by using CUTICURA SOAP.

BASEBALL CONTRACTS.

ENGAGEMENTS AND RELEASES FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 23.—Secretary Wikoff of the American Baseball Association issued the following statement of contracts made for 1889:

Athletic Club.—Denny Lyons, Ed Knoupf.
Baltimore.—R. L. Wylie.
Columbus.—Ralph Jonnson.
Kansas City.—Thomas Sullivan, W. B. Hamilton, J. A. Mcarty.
Louisville.—Paul Cook, Phil Ehret.
St. Louis.—J. A. Cudworth.
Indianapolis.—P. A. Hines, J. Denny, J. W. Glasscock, C. F. Daily.
Boston.—Sam Sowders.
Hamilton.—E. S. Springer, D. F. Garver.
Toronto.—J. F. Hartnell.
Syracuse.—U. B. Murphy, W. S. Wright.
Toledo.—Harry Sage, J. L. Quest, W. J. Vandyke.
Detroit.—Jacob Wells.
Lowell.—J. A. Cudworth.
Portsmouth.—J. E. Canavan.
Jersey City.—H. Buck, M. Landman.
Hartford.—J. M. Henry, M. Derby, T. Lynch, F. I. Mann, J. Say, W. H. Lynch, J. J. McCabe, J. Mandiboa.
Newark.—M. B. Mannill.
Boston.—A. L. More, C. E. Williams, J. M. Burns, C. W. Trentt, M. Handiboe, P. O. Connell, E. L. Shaw, J. F. Coogan, S. W. Trott.
Lowell, Mass.—F. Gunshanan, D. Humphrey, L. Giraud, T. Dwyer.
New-Haven.—W. F. Hoover, F. Warner, P. F. Sheehan, D. J. Corcoran, E. Smith, T. K. Cahill, D. Fitzgerald, J. Dillon, Al. Cummins.
Wilkesbarre.—Alexander Jacob.
New-Orleans.—M. E. Folkman, John Huston, H. Spies, H. Fabian, F. G. Ward, J. R. Schaebern, T. McQuirk.

RELEASED.

By Kansas City.—Philip Ehret.
Cleveland.—T. J. Schemler, G. Prosser.
Toledo.—D. Oldfield, G. E. Weisman.
Kansas City.—H. Johnson.
Lowell.—A. J. Gorham.
Portsmouth.—J. E. Canavar.
Worcester.—John J. Kelly.
Wilkesbarre.—T. Dowse, J. Cuff, F. Britt.

The Cincinnati and Kansas City Clubs have changed the game scheduled for Sept. 26 to Sept. 27 by agreement. Each club will send to the Secretary op or before April 1, the names of three men, residents of the city, who will act as substitute umpires, as required by the constitution, and also furnish name and address to whom batting orders must be furnished by the visiting club.

POINTS FROM PRINCETON.

Although it has not been publicly announced, Capt. King has chosen the men who will constitute Princeton's baseball team this year. They have been measured for their suits, and they will play their first game next Saturday with the Jersey City team at Princeton. The suits this year will be entirely different from those of former years, consisting of dark gray knickerbockers and white "Princeton" jerseys and chest, black stockings, orange and black caps and blazers, with 2-inch and 4-inch orange stripes.

While the team is better than last year's it is generally conceded that it has many weak points, especially in the in-field and at the bat, and that it will be only by hard practice and great improvement that it will be able to compete successfully in the contests with Yale and Harvard.

The team as chosen is as follows: Batteries, King, '89, pitcher, with Brownlee, '89, catcher, and Ames, '90, pitcher, with Brokow, '91, catcher; first base, Dana, '91; second base, Osborn, '90; third base, Mowry, '91; short stop, Knickerbocker, '91; left field, Payne, '91; centre field, Durell, '89; right field, Watts, '91, or McMillan, '91. King will not pitch much until the championship games on account of a lame arm, and will probably play right field until that time.

The team expects to take a Spring trip during the week from April 10 to 17, playing games with the New-York, Brooklyn, and other professional teams.

The Senior boards of the *Nassau Literary Magazine* and the *Princetonian* have elected the following members of the Junior Class as editors for next year: For the magazine—E. S. Baxter, Georgia; W. D. Gibby, New-Jersey; C. V. Nicholas, New-Jersey; H. W. Mathewy, New-Jersey; A. L. Pierce, Philadelphia; J. M. Yeakle, Pennsylvania. For the *Princetonian*—E. L. Ames, Illinois; D. D. Casement, Ohio, and G. M. Gault, Illinois.

FISHERY LICENSES TO BE ISSUED.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 23.—American fishermen will rejoice when they learn that the Dominion Government has decided to renew the issue of fishery licenses to them under the modus vivendi in connection with the fishery treaty negotiated at Washington last year. This conclusion was reached at a meeting of the Cabinet Council this afternoon. It will create the utmost surprise throughout the Dominion, as the speech from the throne read by the Governor-General in the opening of the session intimated that Canada, owing to the unsatisfactory termination of negotiations would not issue further licenses, but would revert to the treaty of 1818.

The Government organs at the same time announced that this course was rendered necessary after the rejection of the Chamberlain treaty by the United States Senate. The change in the Government's policy is very sudden, but it will be indorsed by Canadians.

A month ago, in the debate on the reply to the speech from the throne, the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, leader of the Opposition, assailed the Government for proposing to revert to the old treaty.

Sir John Macdonald in reply said it would be injudicious as surrender Canadian rights before the policy of the Harrison Administration was learned. None of the Cabinet Ministers will speak regarding the friendly attitude of the Dominion, indicating, as it does, a desire to settle the question. It is learned, however, that Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner in England, urged the Government to resume the issue of licenses.

Sir Charles arrived here two weeks ago from England, and since has held a series of conferences with the Premier. The Newfoundland Government is also opposed to the concession, while in the issue of licenses, which will be equally good in all British North American waters.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Drafts—Sight, 17½; telegraphic, 20.

SCHEMES OF POLITICIANS.

Another blissful reconciliation between Warner Miller and Thomas C. Platt is reported, and this time it is said to be a sure thing—an alliance offensive and defensive.

Stephen B. Elkins is credited with being the constructor of the new friendship and he claims to have cemented it so that it will not dissever. He came to this city on Friday and made Miller and Platt eat dinner with him at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. After dinner all three went to Platt's rooms in the hotel and there the unctuous "Steve" succeeded in getting them to agree on a common plan of action as between the Initiated, who are mostly friends of Platt, asseverate. They say that Elkins told them both that Gen. Harrison was disgusted with the faction fight in New-York, and, as he wanted to carry the State again in 1892, he would "square things" to-day by would only stop fighting and pull together. Then he made Platt promise Miller that he would not oppose his succession to Senator Evarts in 1892, and would, in short, see that he had the place.

This offer was so friendly that Miller, as the story goes, could not help accepting it, though there are skeptical persons who will call to mind that promises are cheap and "white man berry onearin."

But all that Miller is asked to do at present is to keep still and let Platt "fix" the offices, with the understanding that the Miller domain shall have what Platt may deem a fair share. Meanwhile Platt proposes to make use of the alleged reconciliation as the basis of one of the most ingenious political schemes that even he ever got up. Elkins knows all that is to be said of Platt's subordinates yesterday that he believed it would succeed. It is no less than another attempt to capture the Secretaryship of the Navy, and Senator J. Sloat Fassett left for Washington yesterday afternoon to urge it upon the President in the way Elkins and Platt propose to have it done: The President is to promote W. H. H. Miller to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, where Stanley Matthews's death has made a vacancy; then Gen. Tracy is to be transferred to the Attorney-Generalship, which place he has always said he preferred to any other in the Cabinet; whereupon, as any child can see, the Secretaryship of the Navy will be left unoccupied, and who is so fit to fill it as Mr. Platt?

What a beautiful scheme it is, and how interesting it would be to listen to Senator Fassett as he utters his winged words to the President, and endeavors to convince him that that is the true way to make New-York Republican in 1892, and that all others are humbugs!

From Washington Senator Fassett will go to Fortress Monroe for a few days. If President Harrison should reject this modest proposal, one of Platt's ardent retainers asserted in the Fifth-Avenue last evening that he and Miller would still keep up their alliance, and in 1892 New-York would send a solid Miller delegation to the National Republican Convention. He didn't even smile when he said this. If Platt should capture the Secretaryship of the Navy after all the disappointments he has undergone, it would certainly be a great coup, and what a Cabinet Gen. Harrison would have!

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 23—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, fair, warmer, westerly winds.*

For the District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, fair, stationary temperature, followed in western portions of Virginia and North Caroline by cooler, northeasterly winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, fair, followed in West Virginia by light rain, stationary temperature, preceded in Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York by slightly warmer, variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	16°	45°	3:30 P. M.	31°	47°
6 A. M.	18°	47°	6 P. M.	32°	46°
9 A. M.	18°	44°	9 P. M.	32°	46°
12 A. M.	20°	52°	12 P. M.	34°	50°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 39°
Average temperature for same date last year ..... 17½°

BARNUM'S OPENING NIGHT.

The Greatest Show on Earth began its annual season in New-York last night. The Madison-Square Garden was hardly large enough to hold the crowd which came to see the initial performance. Every seat in the great inclosure was filled, and many men stood up outside the railing during the evening. The venerable Barnum was present, and before the circus began he received an ovation from the crowd.

Many new features have been added to the show, and all of them are good ones. Up stairs in the big room usually devoted to the analysis of champagne are camped the Arabic band, and around the walls are fixed what are termed illusions—complacent young ladies who rejoice in the possession of apparently only their heads, the other portions their bodies being concealed from the vulgar gaze. On the Fourth-avenue side of the Garden down stairs is the menagerie, and the centre of the place is taken up with the stages and circus ring.

By far the most pleasing addition to the show is the little woolly elephant, only 36 inches high, and he is a most capricious animal. He has a friend in the person of a walleted, pony and he shows his affection for this animal by attentively catching hold of his long tail with his diminutive trunk. The baby elephant does a quantity of surprising tricks, not the least remarkable of which is riding a velocipede. He does it with ease and with an amount of enthusiasm which the ages see to appreciate.

One of the "stars" did not meet with the approval of the audience. A gentleman in the habit in the pleasing practice of throwing knives at a young woman standing against an upright board, and on the first performance was perhaps a trifle nervous. At any rate, once or twice the knives pierced the girl's headdress instead of the boards, and the great crowd fluted him with exceeding vigor. He was compelled to observe his performance.

THE PRICES WE ARE OFFERING

PARLOR SUITS

AT THIS WEEK CANNOT BE APPROACHED SHOW ALL COVERINGS FINELY UPHOLSTERED TO BE FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT WITH PARLOR SUITS AND LOUNGES, THE SILK PLUSH, PETIT POINTS, BROCATELLES, UPWARD.

BY ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE. WE CAN STERED, BEST WALNUT FRAMES AND WARSPROK, TWO IMMENSE FLOORS COVERED LATEST DESIGNS IN COVERINGS MOTTLED SILK TAPESTRY, AND HAIRCLOTH, $36 AND

CHAMBER SUITS IN ALL WOODS.

CARPETS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE QUETTES, WILTONS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPWARD.

LATEST DESIGNS IN VELVETS, MOESTRIES, AND INGRAINS, AT 45c. AND UP-

ACCOUNTS OPENED IF DESIRED.

No Extra Charge When Credit is Given.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

Finest Goods. Latest Styles. Lowest Prices.

T. KELLY,

6TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.

263 6th-av., Connecting with 102, 104, and 106 West 17th-st.

ELEVATOR TO THE DIFFERENT FLOORS.

ATHLETICS AT HARVARD.

EVENTS OF THE SECOND WINTER MEETING IN CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 23.—The second Winter meeting of the Harvard Athletic Association brought out the ladies in large numbers this afternoon, and the gymnasium was well filled. After some delay, W. F. Pillsbury, '89, gave a skillful exhibition on the flying rings. Then came the fencing. The first bout, between S. Dexter, '90, and H. E. Allen, Jr., '92, was won by Dexter, 5 points to 3. In the second, J. M. Morton, Jr., '91, had no difficulty in defeating J. T. Lincoln, '92, 5 points to 1.

The next contest was the first bout in the feather-weight sparring between H. S. McPherson, '91, and F. L. Dabney, '91. McPherson won the bantam-weight sparring by default, and entered this weight so as to have a chance to work for a prize. He easily defeated his heavier opponent.

The next bout, between J. L. Dodge, '91, and P. Marquand, '89, was the event of the day. The men had met before and Marquand had won by a narrow margin, so both fought for blood to-day. The usual three rounds were fought without any advantage, nor could the judges decide after the fourth round, so the result was left for another round to settle later in the meeting.

A running high jump exhibition was then given by R. G. Leavitt, '89, and J. P. Lee, '91. The latter won, clearing the bar at 5 feet 5½ inches. Lee also won the horizontal bar contest, for which the other entries were H. R. Alles, '92, and J. D. Gerhan, '90.

The final fencing bout between Dexter and Morton was won by the former, 5 points to 4.

Pere T. Woodbury, '89, made a short speech on the Yale-Harvard team, and displayed the cup which Harvard has won. Then came the fifth round, one minute long, between Dodge and Marquand, but no decision was reached, and the feather-weight sparring was declared off.

The tug-of-war contest between the '89 and '91 men came next. The '89 men got a slight advantage on the "drop," and held it throughout, winning by four inches without any special exertion.

COLUMBIA WINS THE TUG-OF-WAR.

Columbia Bazaar, under the auspices of the Junior Class, School of Mines, for the benefit of the college boat club and class debt came to an end last evening, when the various rooms of the Pottier & Stymus building, 489 Fifth-avenue, contained a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, whose generous purchases secured the financial success of the undertaking.

The special attraction of the evening was an intercollegiate tug-of-war, in which the teams of Columbia, Princeton, and Cornell participated. The Yale team had promised to take part in the contest, but failed to appear. In the first bout the Columbia team, consisting of L. M. Elliott, anchor; Ed Harris, E. C. Robinson, and C. H. Hart, defeated, without great difficulty, by 14 inches, the Cornell team, made up of P. H. Thayer, anchor; L. C. Ehle, D. Bell, and J. H. Dickinson. They had harder work with the Princetonians—J. S. Black, anchor; T. W. Church, D. D. Casement, and W. H. Bradford—but won by five inches, securing a banner presented by Mr. "Eddie" Gould and gold medals for the members of the team.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Panama, Havana	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, MARCH 26.		
Cherokee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Delaware, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Wisconsin, Liverpool	.....	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.		
Alliance, Rio Janiero	.....	4:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Ch

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

THE THEATRES.

There will be many interesting events at the city theatres this week. Constant Coquelin, during his farewell engagement at the Star theatre, will give eight performances. He will act Figaro in the famous comedy of Beaumarchais, "Le Mariage de Figaro," to-morrow night and on Wednesday afternoon. Mathilde in "Le Juif Polonais" of Erckmann-Chatrian on Tuesday night and Saturday afternoon, Henri Duval in "Les Surprises du Divorce" on Wednesday night, Plus Perrichon in Labiche's excellent comic play, "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon," on Thursday night; Jean Dacier in the poetic play of the same name on Friday night. When he will also appear, speaking English, in a one-act play adapted by Brander Matthews in which he will have the assistance of Agnes Booth, and Poirier in Augier and Sandeau's comedy on Saturday night. This is an attractive programme, and it will reveal the matchless art of the French comedian in many new forms. He has not hitherto been seen in this city as Figaro, one of his best-liked impersonations; as Mathis, in which his treatment of Mr. Irving's famous character may confidently be expected to displease prejudiced adherents of the English actor; as Perrichon or as Jean Dacier. An adaptation of "Jean Dacier" has been produced in this country, with the title of "Gaston Cadol," by Frederick Paulding. The play resembles in its subject "The Lady of Lyons," and there is a hint of its influence in "Paul Kauvar."

The new Union-Square Theatre, which is expected to be one of the handsomest, safest, and most comfortable theatres in the world, will be opened on Wednesday night under the management of J. M. Hill. Miss Helen Barry, an actress who does remarkably little work in comparison with the "notices" she gets, but who is well-known as a competent and intelligent dramatic artist, will then appear in "The Woman's Stratagem," which is merely the English version of Eugene Scribe's familiar "Ladies' Battle" with a new title. Miss Barry acted the principal part in this comedy of intrigue, Odette de Autreval, previous to Union-Square's opening some years ago. She will be supported on Wednesday night by Mr. Charles Glenney as Gustave de Grignon, the bashful lover of the Countess; Mr. Frank Mordaunt as Baron Montrichard, and Mr. J. G. Saville as Henri de Flavirand.

With the production of the new play at Daly's Theatre on Thursday night lively farce will supplant poetic comedy. Meanwhile a few more opportunities remain to see the luxurious, tasteful, and brilliantly effective revival of "The Taming of the Shrew." "Samson and Delilah" is a meritorious piece, treating of the frivolous side of contemporary life. The scene passes in this city and at Saratoga. A view of a court room, with a trial in progress, is incidentally afforded. Mr. Lewis will be a comic counselor; Mr. Drew, presumably, a gentlemanly one; Miss Rehan a bewitching defendant, and Mrs. Gilbert a formidable matron.

The new play at the Lyceum Theatre has drawn large audiences during the week, and although "The Marquise" is not the kind of a drama one expects to see on Mr. Frohman's stage, it is welcome as the Sinclair business of the character offers to the principal members of the company. Such a play leaves no lasting impression, but the acting of Miss Cayvan, Mr. Keiser, Mr. Wheatcroft, Mr. LeMoyne, Mr. Millias, and their associates is worthy of cordial praise, and the setting is beautiful.

A humble incident of the week that deserves mention in this place is the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Tony Pastor's career as a theatre manager in New-York. Mr. Pastor deserves it for recognition that some other purveyors of public amusements who are much more pretentious. He was first in his own field when he began, and after a quarter of a century he is still first among managers of "variety" shows. The entertainments given on his stage are always good of the kind, and the kind is certainly harmless. The dramatic art is scarcely represented there, but the acrobats, dancers, ballad singers, "protean artists," banjo players, and mimics who appear there are always skillful and earnest in their desire to give the public its money's worth. And that portion of the public that pays liberally to see their clever performances is to be congratulated upon its good sense in selecting that form of entertainment in preference to the false sentiment and bad English, the stupidity and frivol that distinguishes much of the current drama. Mr. Pastor will be assisted this week by John Kernell, Sherman and Morrisey, Edwin French, the Inman sisters, who are described as "wire dancers," and a host of others.

Another incident of the week, by no means a humble one, will be Mrs. Potter's first appearance as Camille at the Harlem Theatre Comique on Tuesday night, when curious playgoers will have an opportunity to compare her "conception" of the part with that of Sarah Bernhardt, Juliette Ilarrison, Clara Morris, Helena Modjeska, and Jane Hading. Mr. Kyrle Bellew will be "Armeng."

If there were only two theatres open in New-York on Tuesday night, the Theatre Comique and Tony Pastor's, and you had to go to one of them, which would you choose?

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The balmy, Springlike weather which characterized yesterday brought the ladies and children out in force, and after admiring the toilettes of the promenade they flocked to the theatres and gladdened the hearts of managers by making the matinee business one of the largest recorded this season, which has been an unusually prosperous one so far as matinées are concerned. At Daly's, where the last Saturday afternoon performance of "The Taming of the Shrew" was given, a double line of applicants for seats was besieging the box office when the last place had been sold, and the theatre packed to overflowing. The McCaull company sang "Rosecanco" at Palmer's to a crowded house, and the same record must be made of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Broadway, "Nadjy" at the Casino, "Esmeralda" at the Standard, "A Midnight Bell" at the Bijou, "Captain Swift" at the Madison-Square, "The Marquise" at the Lyceum, "The Old Homestead" at the Academy, and "Evangeline" at the Star. At Harrigan's "4—11—44" attracted a large audience, and Mr. Scanlan gave his last matinée of "The Irish Minstrel" at the Grand Opera House to a full house. "Uniting Apart" at the Fourteenth-Street, "A Dark Secret" at Niblo's, "A Gold Mine" at the Fifth-avenue, "A County Fair" at Proctor's, and Mr. Keller's excellent entertainment at Dockstader's attracted large audiences.

Mr. Hoyt's comic play, "A Midnight Bell," was admitted to be a success at the Bijou Theatre last night, but will be followed to-morrow by Duncan B. Harrison in his play, "The Paymaster." This piece was seen at the Star theatre early in the season, but the cast has been materially strengthened since then. Mr. Harrison has wisely dispensed with the services of his "comedy trio," and Manager Rosenquest has been to the expense to give the play a special stage setting, in which the tank full of water has been the most of.

Mr. Harrison's revival of "McNooney's Visit" drew the title of "4—11—44" with some more changes which have improved the original sketch, including the introduction of a song and a new farce. "The Voice," has proved so capable in his many additions, and the play will be continued on his account for the present. It is drawing well.

At Proctor's new Twenty-third-Street Theatre Hall Burgess's new play, "A County Fair," has proved so successful with the public that it will be continued to the end of the season, with a prospect of an indefinite run. Mr. Burgess's impersonation of Abigail Prue, if no more striking now in the part, is at least very funny.

Mrs. Irving Winslow's series of readings from the English dramatists will be continued at the Madison-Square Theatre Hall forty-fourth-street, on Wednesday and Friday afternoons of this week. Her selections will be Shakespeare's "Tempest" and "The Inconstant" by George Farquhar.

The second concert of the New-York Reed Club will take place at Chickering Hall on Friday afternoon. Miss Annie Lippincott, soprano; Miss Virginia Rider, pianist, and H. Kohl, basset-horn, will assist the club.

Dennan Thompson has become such a fixture at the Academy that it is almost impossible to say anything new of him or of "The Old Homestead." Crowded houses and a finished performance express all that can be said.

"Captain Swift" has entered upon the fifth month of its uninterrupted run at the Madison-Square and it will continue on the stage of this house until the appearance of Mr. Palmer's company in Boston next May.

The fourth concert of the New-York Philharmonic Club will be given at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening. The soloists will be Miss Dyas Flanagan, pianist; W. H. Rieger, tenor, and Eugene Weiner, flutist.

The Howard Athenæum Star Specialty Company, with Cinquevalli, Ida Heath, and a great number of other skillful performers, will begin a six weeks' engagement at the Standard Theatre to-morrow night.

Lester Wallack's romantic play, "Rosedale," is now being performed by a traveling company, headed by the popular actor, George C. Boniface, under the management of H. C. Husted.

Rice's "Corsair" will be the piece at the Grand Opera House this week. The cast will include James S. Maffit, George K. Fortescue, and Frankie Kemble.

Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew will appear at the Harlem Theatre Comique this week. During his engagement Mrs. Potter will make her first appearance as Camille.

At the Oratorio concert on Thursday evening Edward Grell's "Missa Solemnis," for 16 solo voices and four four-part choruses, will be performed.

The subject of Prof. Cromwell's illustrated lecture at the Grand Opera House to-night will be "Rome, the City of the Cæsars and the Popes."

The big war picture, "The Battle of Gettysburg," is still on exhibition at Fourth-avenue and Nineteenth-street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henschel's second vocal recital is set down for to-morrow at 3 P. M. at Chickering Hall.

"A Night in Pekin" will continue the principal feature of the performance at Koster & Bial's this week.

Messrs. Hallen and Hart will present their farce called "Later On" at the Windsor Theatre this week.

N. C. Goodwin's new play, "A Gold Mine," is still the attraction at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

Edwin Klahre's last piano recital will be given at Chickering Hall on Saturday evening.

The pupils of Edward Mollenhauer will give a concert at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening.

"A Dark Secret," the first of the "mask" plays, will remain at Niblo's for another week.

A concert will be given at Niblo's to-night by the Ludwig company of selected artists.

The Munjer Vocal Union will give a concert at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening.

"Nadjy" at the Casino retains its popularity.

THE PIGEONS SUFFERED.

LARCHMONT CLUB MARKSMEN HAVE A GALA DAY.

Three or four hundred pigeons were killed yesterday as an evidence of the skill of the Larchmont Yacht Club's marksmen. The matches were the finest ever held under the auspices of the club. The weather was simply perfect, and consequently there was an extra large attendance. There were three prize matches for valuable trophies.

The first event was for the Davis Cup, a handsome beaten-silver urn, 6 inches high, suitably inscribed. The cup was offered by M. V. B. Davis, and was to be given to the marksman winning two matches. Commodore C. H. Colt had won one contest and F. A. Potts another. There were seven entries in yesterday's match. Each contestant was allowed two shots at five birds, those tying to pass on a miss. Handicaps of one, two, three, and four feet were given. The match resulted as follows:

C. H. Colt, 28 yards	0	1	0	out.	
A. Taylor, 29 yards	1	1	1	1	0 out.
F. A. Potts, 28 yards	1	0	1	1	out.
C. H. Colt, 28 yards	1	1	1	0	out.
J. N. Winslow, 29 yards	0	1	1	0	out.
F. A. Potts, 26 yards	1	1	1	1	
H. Durant, 25 yards	1	0	0	out.	

R. R. Henderson, referee.

By making 5 out of a possible 5 Mr. Potts became the owner of the cup. His shots were all remarkably clean, and he celebrated his victory by filling the silver urn with champagne and inviting each of the company to drink.

The second event was also a handicap, three birds, ties, miss, and out. The prize for this match was given by the club, and an entrance fee of $5 was charged. It was a very heavy silver and bronze cigar box, filled with the choicest Reinas. There were 11 entries and the following scores were made:

Alexander Taylor, Jr., 29 yards	1	1	1		
H. Durant, 25 yards	1	1	0	out.	
F. A. Potts, 27 yards	1	1	1		
A. Thompson, 25 yards	0	1	1	out.	
C. H. Colt, 28 yards	1	0	0	out.	
H. Durant, 25 yards	1	0		out.	
J. N. Winslow, 28 yards	0	1		out.	
C. H. Colt, 28 yards	1	0		out.	
A. Thompson, 26 yards	1	1	1		
C. Peabody, 28 yards	1	1	1		
N. S. Simpkins, 28 yards	1	1	1		

This tied Taylor, Potts, Thompson, Simpkins, and Peabody. Taylor missed his fourth bird and was out. Potts lost his sixth bird and was dropped. Thompson wounded his seventh bird, but it succeeded in getting outside the lines, where the dogs dispatched it. Peabody lost his eighth rise, and Simpkins by making eight consecutive birds won the match and the silver cigar box. The R ions he distributed among the spectators.

The third event, three birds, ties, miss, and out, was also a handicap, and an entrance fee of $5 was charged. The prize, offered by the club, was a beautifully-designed silver claret jug. In this event there were 13 entries, and the score stood as follows:

Alexander Taylor, 29 yards	1	0	0	out.	
N. S. Simpkins, 29 yards	1	0	1	out.	
A. Thompson, 28 yards	0	0	out.		
C. H. Colt, 28 yards	1	0	1	out.	
F. A. Potts, 27 yards	0	1	0	out.	
J. N. Winslow, 28 yards	1	0	1	out.	
A. Thompson, 25 yards	1	0	0	out.	
C. H. Colt, 28 yards	1	1	0	out.	
H. Durant, 25 yards	0	0	out.		
C. Peabody, 28 yards	1	0	1	out.	
A. Taylor, Jr., 29 yards	1	0	out.		
N. S. Simpkins, 29 yards	1	1	1		

This tied Messrs. Thompson and Simpkins, each having killed all of their three birds. Thompson lost his fourth rise and Simpkins, by dropping his, won the trophy.

The weather was so delightful and every condition for the sport so favorable that six sweepstake matches were arranged, entry $5. In these each contestant shot at five birds—ties miss and out. In the first Messrs. Thompson and Taylor tied, with four out of five birds good. Thompson missed and Taylor dropped the sixth rise, and consequently Taylor won. The second match was won by Mr. C. H. Colt, with five straight good birds. The third was won by Mr. A. Taylor, Jr., who killed four out of five birds. Messrs. Taylor and Potts tied in the fourth, each with five dead birds. Mr. Potts won on the shoot-off. In the fifth Messrs. Durant and Potts both killed five straight. On the shoot-off Durant missed his eighth bird; Potts killed his rise and won. In the sixth and last Messrs. Simpkins, Chapman, and Durant each brought down their five birds. Chapman missed the sixth. Durant did not miss until he had brought down nine, missing the tenth. Simpkins made 10 straight and won.

Altogether it was a glorious day's sport and a most creditable exhibition of wing shooting. The gentlemen went from the grounds to the clubhouse, where supper was served. On Saturday next the club will have some more matches.

CARING FOR PACIFIC ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—In the White Book published at Berlin respecting Samoan matters, Prince Bismarck refers to the arrest of Gallien, the Englishman, by the German Consul at Apia for suggesting that Mataafa should write to his Consul, ex-Governor of New-South Wales, as to the course Samoa should pursue. Ex-Governor Gray, who is held in great esteem in the colonies, when asked respecting his views by the Auckland *Herald* as to Samoa, said:

"It would be far preferable to leave each of these island groups with independent Governments, settling all disputes among themselves by arbitration, and guided, if possible, by a commission of foreign powers. It is clear that America is aiming at this line of policy, annexing none of the islands herself and doing her utmost to preserve the peace of the Pacific. It is clear that the centre of power among the Anglo-Saxon race is shifting to America, as the centre of population has already done. It is therefore unwise of England to neglect her interests in such a time of emergency. The United States does not require a standing army, and consequently the whole resources of the people so circumstanced could be devoted solely to the maintenance of a navy which would make the Anglo-Saxon race absolute masters of the world."

A poor policy is to buy cheap colognes, extracts, or powders when for little more you can have Atkinson's exquisite productions.—Advertisement.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The police have been asked to look for Thomas Wilson Dick, a member of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, and son of John W. Dick, a gauger in the Internal Revenue Office, opposite the Astor House. Young Dick disappeared from his father's home, 24 Warren-street, last Monday, when he started with some friends for a place unknown to his family to bring home a yacht which they are going to fit up. He said he would probably before returning come go to drill. He is described as a general dandy, 5 feet 10 inches in height, fair complexion, dark hair and eyes; small, dark mustache, rear behind right ear and on palm of right hand, light overcoat, black suit, brown derby, lawn tennis shirt, and tassel shoes.

The Nominating Committee of the New-York Maritime Exchange have selected the following ticket to be balloted for at the annual election to be held April 23: President—Reuben Baldwin; Vice-President—Charles S. Whitney; Treasurer—Henry Stedman; Directors—Frederick M. Scammell, Charles S. Langdon, Donald G. Lee, Richard C. Veit, Melbourne F. Smith, William Van Brunt; Inspector of Election—George C. Lord. Frank H. Partridge, James A. Welsh, Jr., W. T. Brand; Auditing Committee—Jacob H. Tolfair, M. C. Gasner, John R. Woodward.

The late Hiram G. Combes, having provided liberally for his widow and other relatives, left $90,000 by his will to the following charities: The American Home Missionary Society, $5,000; the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $5,000; Home for the Friendless, East Thirtieth-street, New-York, $8,000; the Biblical School, Stamfordsville, N. Y., $3,000; the Brooklyn Nursery, Hudson-street, $5,000; Plymouth Bethel, $3,000; Consumptives' Home, Brooklyn, $3,000; the Wayside Home, Brooklyn, $2,000, and to one other charity, $3,000.

Typographical Union No. 6 is exercised over the subject of electing delegates to the convention of their International Union, that will be held in Denver. The anti-administration party has already held a caucus and nominated separate tickets. The two men, Clay of the New-York *Sun*, Benjamin F. Adams and N. Torres of the *Herald*, and Edward Kionne of the *Press*, Charles A. Boyd, Richard Chirm, John J. O'Neill, and John Lyons were nominated as alternates. The administration party will hold a caucus to-day.

Last evening the Manhattan Chess Club gave a banquet in Brown's Chop House to the foreign players who will participate in the tournament. W. Steinitz delivered a speech, welcoming the foreign players. E. T. Westerfield, President of the Manhattan Chess Club, was in the chair, and Thomas Frere was toastmaster. E. Delmar, President of the New-York Chess Club, responded to the toast to his club. Prof. Tyndale delivered an address, and Dr. Eddy spoke on "Reminiscences on Chess."

Last week 655 births, 352 marriages, and 822 deaths were recorded at Sanitary Headquarters. Of contagious diseases the following cases and deaths were reported: Typhoid fever, 8 cases, 5 deaths; scarlet fever, 39—5; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1—3; measles, 161—16; diphtheria, 176—42. The death rate was 27.42, estimating the population at 1,559,692; 378 of the deaths were those of children under 1 year; persons died in institutions and 525 in tenements.

The steamship Rotterdam, which arrived from Rotterdam March 15, brought among her steerage passengers several who were ordered to be taken back. Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus requiring Mourad Gibi, Faris Gibi, Riask Tidi, and Michael Murany to be brought before him. The writ was served on the Collector of the Port, but when the officers reached the dock they found that the Rotterdam had sailed.

"A Constant Reader."—The centenary of the Constitution was celebrated in Philadelphia, where the convention which framed it was held, in September, 1787. The anniversary which is to be celebrated in April next is that of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States. The list of members of the Constitutional Convention is too long to print. It can be found in any library.

A circular issued by the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor will be distributed to-day at some of the wealthy Protestant Episcopal churches. It contains remarks of the President of the association, Bishop Huntington of Central New-York, calling attention to the intrusion of the commercial spirit into the churches and the exclusion of the poor from church offices and good pews.

The body of a tall, heavy-set man was found about 11 o'clock yesterday morning floating in the East River off Market-street. The man was about 6 feet in height. The body was attired in a plaid suit of clothes of foreign make and a dark diagonal overcoat, with the manufacturers' name, Edward & Son, Montrose, N. Y. or N. J., on the collar. The body evidently had been in the water about two months.

At the next regular quarterly meeting of the New-York Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, at 6 o'clock on the evening of March 30, Miss Caroline B. Le Row will deliver an address on "Needed Reform in our Schools and the Duty of the College Graduate to Aid in its Accomplishment." The remainder of the evening will be devoted to a discussion of the subject of the address.

Before replying to Mayor Grant's request that the Fire Department be allowed to run its telegraph wires through the Fourth-Avenue Railroad tunnel, President Chauncey M. Depew yesterday asked if it were proposed to occupy the tunnel below Forty-second-street as well as the "L" road above. The matter was referred to the Board of Electrical Control.

The Executive Committee of the New-York Business Men's Republican Association accommodated the sensitive soul of Mr. John F. Plummer yesterday, accepted his resignation as President, and elected Col. W. L. Strong as his successor. Some members of the association wanted Gen. Horace Porter field for President, but the Strong faction won.

Among the passengers who arrived from Liverpool on the Celtic yesterday were R. Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Clarke, Gen. Hiram Duryea, Harry Duryea, the Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. London, the Rev. and Mrs. F. D. Newhouse, A. F. G. Pereira, H. S. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wadsworth, and Mr. and Mrs. Robson Weddell.

The body of the woman, "Mme. Mantell," was recognized yesterday at the Morgue as that of Mrs. Matilda Peck by Mr. Fuller of 196 Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn. She was 50 years of age and died suddenly March 20. She was a Spiritualistic medium, and it is said that her brother is a physician in the Surgeon-General's office in Washington.

The observations at the Central Park Observatory during the past week show the barometrical mean to be seen at 29.990 and the thermometrical 40.1, with the maximum, 52°, at 5 P. M. on Friday. The wind traveled 1,245 miles over the tower, and the total rainfall was 1.82 inches, including a 3-inch snowfall.

The promenade and reception of the Harlem Democratic Club will be given at the clubhouse on the evening of March 27, and the managers of the affair are confident that it will be a great success. Singers of known talent have been secured for the occasion and the decorations of the hall will be very elaborate.

James W. Drummond and Samuel Conklin, the men who were arrested a few days ago for having swindled a number of charitable persons by collecting subscriptions for the relief of a fireman's widow, were yesterday surrendered to Detective Patrick Mack of Buffalo, where they are wanted for a similar swindle.

There was only one call on the Metal Exchange yesterday, when 10 cents was bid for spot copper, 14 cents asked for March, 10 cents bid and 13 cents asked for April and May, and 13 cents bid and 14 cents asked for June and July. Settling prices were: March, 12.20; April, 11.75; May, 11.50; June, 10.75; July, 10.

The Very Rev. Mgr. Farley will be the preacher and celebrant at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, One Hundred and Forty-first-street and Seventh-avenue, to-day, at 4 o'clock. At this time the Stations of the Cross will be canonically erected.

The next of the semi-monthly free lectures of the New-York Academy of Anthropology will be given in Room 22 of the Cooper Union on March 26 at 8 P. M. The lecturer will be Dr. Henry G. Hanchett and his subject will be "The Unconscious Man."

Beginning to-morrow Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin will give a series of health talks to the pupils of the primary school, 761 Madison-avenue. The lectures will occur in summer, delivered on successive Monday afternoons.

The reception and entertainment of the Fabian Union is to be held at the Lexington-Avenue Opera House, April 24. The boxes will be sold at auction at the Union's room, 207 East Twelfth-street, on Tuesday, April 2.

At the regular meeting of the Science Association of New-York at the Chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, to-morrow evening Mr. C. A. Mayo will read a paper on "The Atmosphere."

The New-York baseball team has been invited by Business Manager J. W. Owens of Hallen & Hart's "Later On" company to attend the performances at the Windsor Theatre next Thursday evening.

The third organ recital at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street, will be given to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock by Frank Taft, assisted by Albert L. Rice, tenor.

Chief Clerk Clifford of the Department of Public Works and Deputy Superintendent Joseph C. Kelso of the Bureau of Incumbrances are sick at their homes.

At the Baptist Ministers' Conference to-morrow morning a paper will be read taking issue with Col. Elliott F. Shepard on the Sunday question.

The Young Women's Hebrew Association will have an entertainment at its club rooms, 721 Lexington-avenue, to-morrow evening.

The Irish Parliamentary Fund Association will have a meeting at the Madison House to-morrow evening.

The Premium Club will hold its second informal reception at 12 St. Mark's-place a week from to-day.

"A Reader."—George Peabody was born at Danvers, Mass., Feb. 18, 1795.

"S. G."—Gen. Sigel was appointed Pension Agent on Dec. 16, 1885.

"E. M. B."—You will have to apply to a member of the family.

"A. M. S."—Only one is employed.

"Z."—Yes.

BROOKLYN.

Anton Bauler, the German who was arrested in Brooklyn on Friday on suspicion of being the man who tried to murder Mrs. Mutter at her home in Irvington, N. J., was arraigned before Justice Naeher yesterday. He said he had been in the country five years, thus reduced the time to two years, and finally to six months. He was positive he had worked at Mutter's place until Wednesday and had enticed Mrs. Mutter into the barn. He is undoubtedly insane. He was held for examination.

Frank McGinnis, a young man who aided Mrs. Maud Mead in the abduction of her baby, Willie Cheaham, from her home at 1,865 Third-avenue, Brooklyn, and made the arrangements by which both sailed for Queenstown on the Umbria, was arrested and arraigned before Justice Walsh yesterday. McGinnis admitted that he was concerned in their departure and was held for examination. A cable has been sent to Queenstown to detain Mrs. McCann.

The Hamilton Club of Brooklyn gave an informal reception last evening to Commodore Schley, Lieut. Zalinsky, and Capt. F. M. Ramsay. None but club members were present and after meeting about 150 of them the guests sat down to dinner. Speeches followed, but there were no remarks about the Samoan affair. Naval matters and public matters were not discussed.

Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy will have to go home again as the guest of a local club. The Brooklyn Club has tendered him a dinner for April 6, and he has accepted. Several other prominent gentlemen will be present.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

In New-Rochelle the Democrats have nominated the following for town officers: For Supervisor—Charles T. Doe; Town Clerk—James Copsadene; Assessor—George B. Underhill; Justice of the Peace—John J. Crennan; Excise Commissioner—James Dolen. The Republicans of New-Rochelle have nominated for Supervisor—Gideon W. Davenport; Town Clerk—Cortland L. Davids; Justice of the Peace—John J. Crennan; Assessor—Edward Lambden; Excise Commissioner—Leroy H. Bouton.

The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club has adopted plans prepared for its new clubhouse, and the Trustees have been empowered to make contracts and purchases, and proceed with the construction of the house. The building will be a frame structure on piles, and the location will be as near Main-street as possible. The club has also decided upon June 26 as the date for its first annual regatta.

The Democrats of the town of Rye have nominated the following for town officers: For Supervisor—George W. Carpenter; Town Clerk—Wilfred P. Purdy; Justice of the Peace (long term)—Thomas C. Palmer; (short term) Charles S. Stevens; Assessor—Samuel M. Tyler; Commissioner of Excise—Thorwald Jensch.

The Yonkers Common Council has adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee by Mayor Bell to consider the advisability of acquiring land for a public park in that city and to report to the Common Council a bill for approval and presentation to the Legislature.

The Sing Sing Yacht Club has secured a good location on the river front, and will at once build a handsome clubhouse upon it.

An effort is to be made to establish a riding school for ladies and gentlemen in Yonkers.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Republican Club of Port Richmond, which was organized a short time ago, has come to grief and disbanded. At a meeting held on Friday night the club voted to indorse Frank Foggin for the position of Postmaster of Port Richmond and W. H. Perry for Internal Revenue Collector of Richmond County. President George Gaul refused to allow the indorsement on the ground that he himself was looking for both positions. Thereupon a motion to disband was carried.

The Blue Bell Club of West New-Brighton, an auxiliary to the North Shore Burns Club, but composed of ladies exclusively, will hold its first public reception to-morrow evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. Miss R. Dan Leslie and Mrs. John Westbrook have charge of the entertainment.

A meeting of the citizens of School District No. 2 of Castleton will be held to-morrow night at West New-Brighton in reference to the levying of a tax of $30,000 for the purpose of building a new schoolhouse.

LONG ISLAND.

Pasquale Piza, an Italian laborer, while at work on the Long Island Railroad track at Corona yesterday morning, was struck by an east-bound train and instantly killed.

NEW-JERSEY.

Joseph Salzman, the farmhand who brutally assaulted Mrs. Mutter at her home in Irvington Tuesday morning last, is still at large. The police are now disposed to believe that he has made his way to the mines in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mutter is alive, and the doctors think that, unless erysipelas sets in, there is hope of her recovery.

Judge Knapp, in the Hudson County Circuit Court, yesterday refused to grant a certiorari in the case of Freeholder Hennessy, indicted for malfeasance, and the Freeholder will have to stand trial.

JOHN M. WARD'S RETURN.

John M. Ward, well known as the Captain and short stop of the New-York baseball team, arrived in this city yesterday by the North German Lloyd steamer Spain. A large number of his friends were at the dock in Hoboken, N. J., to greet the popular baseball player when the Spain arrived at her dock early in the morning. Capt. Ward was almost the first to step ashore, and was received with great enthusiasm. He spoke in glowing terms of his foreign trip, but was unwilling to say with what club he would play during the coming season.

When the remainder of the circumnavigating baseball party reaches here the reception to be given them will be cordial in the extreme. The members of the Reception Committee will be announced on Monday. Meantime the preparations for the banquet at Delmonico's are being pushed forward, and a menu elaborate enough, containing a series of pictures appropriate to the past experiences of the ball tossers, has been prepared. Judge Howland, who presided at the Yale banquet; Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Gorman, Erastus Wiman, Daniel Daugherty, and De Wolf Hopper are among those who have consented to speak at the dinner. That of course means fun galore.

THE NEW MUSIC HALL.

Stephen M. Knevals, W. D. Tuthill, and other members of the Symphony and Oratorio Societies met at Andrew Carnegie's residence last evening and organized the Music Hall Company, with a capital of $300,000, which will build the great music hall at the southeast corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street. Among the incorporators besides the gentlemen mentioned are Morris Reno and Walter Rumpaugh. The articles of incorporation will be filed at Albany on Monday and the officers will then be chosen.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 23.—The notice of contest served on Congressman Fowler of the Fourth District by his Republican competitor, Nathaniel Voorhees, has been withdrawn. The Republicans asserted that Fowler was elected by the corrupt use of money, but were unable to secure proof.

FURNITURE.

BARGAINS — REMOVAL

Being about to remove to our new spacious warerooms, Nos. 156 and 158 West 23d-st., we offer our large stock of

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GATELY & WILLIAMS, 190 West 23d-st.

MUSICAL.

TENORS AND BASSES WANTED TO REINforce an established glee club; first tenors especially. Apply Monday evening, 7:30, Hardman Hall, 4 West 15th-st.

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WILL CALL AT LADIES' HOUSES AND beautify nails for $1 cents. Address MRS. C. DEAN, 1,307 Broadway.

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WILL MAKE LIFE-SIZE CRAYON OR Indian portraits worth $10 for $1 (if unframed). Address HALL, Box 149 Times Office.

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AND

MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKETS,

AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION FROM MOTHS THAT WILL LAST A LIFETIME.

For the protection of Sealskin and Plush Sacques, Wraps, Ulsters, Newmarkets, Dolmans, Furs, Carriage and Sleighing Robes, Clothing, Carpets, Woolen Goods, Furniture, and every household article liable to be injured by moths, dust, light, crushing and ruffling the fur or nap.

SEALSKIN AND PLUSH SACQUES ESPECIALLY and all other fine garments should never be laid down or packed away, as it injures the nap by crushing it and at the same time wrinkles and glazes them.

To secure them absolutely free from moths, dust, fading, wrinkling, and crushing and glazing the nap, which surely follows when they are laid down or packed away or hung up and exposed with other goods, and to preserve their rich and beautiful appearance, they should be hung up inside of a MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKET. A MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKET is an article made of an ABSOLUTELY MOTH-PROOF FABRIC. They are made various sizes to fit SEALSKIN and PLUSH SACQUES, WRAPS, NEWMARKETS, ULSTERS, DOLMANS, OVERCOATS, DRESS SUITS, and wearing apparel of every description.

It is perhaps unnecessary to repeat what is so generally understood by those having fine garments, such as SEALSKIN and PLUSH SACQUES, WRAPS, DRESSES, OVERCOATS, and other FINE WINTER GARMENTS, that one of the most difficult problems to solve is how to preserve them during the Summer so that when they are needed again their rich and beautiful appearance will not have been impaired or destroyed either by moths, crushing, rubbing, pressing the nap and glazing it, or wrinkling them, which is invariably the case if they have been packed away or hung up carelessly during the Summer with other goods.

There has never been a way discovered or any article invented by which fine garments could be preserved easily and conveniently, and at the same time securely, till the invention of the MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKET, and the result was that when they were taken out of their hiding places when they were needed again they were found to be so badly injured by either moths, rubbing, pressing and crushing the nap, or wrinkled that they were unfit to wear till they had been sent to the manufacturer again to have them destored, which could never restore them or undo the injury. But since the invention of the Mothaline Cloth Pockets, and also the cloth in pieces of one, two, three, five, ten, and twenty yards, every difficulty that stood in the way of handling and preserving these goods, including all other kinds of WEARING APPAREL, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, CARRIAGE AND SLEIGHING ROBES, Blankets, Furniture, &c., has passed away. And every article, however fine and delicate or difficult to preserve it may be, can be DISPOSED OF IN A MOMENT and hung up anywhere with the fullest assurance that they will be PERFECTLY SAFE, and that when they are needed again next season they will be in as good condition as when they were laid aside in the Spring.

This is just exactly what MOTHALINE CLOTH and the MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKET will do. A fine Sealskin or Plush Sacque, Wrap, Fur Overcoat, or any other fine garment may be placed in a Mothaline Cloth Pocket and hung up anywhere till next Winter with absolute certainty that it will be safe from moths, dust, fading, wrinkling, crushing or ruffling the fur, and, unlike all other pretended but useless remedies, which last for a season, it will retain its efficiency and last a lifetime.

Sealskins should be placed in a Mothaline Cloth Pocket to preserve the color, which is injured by dust and light, and also from being ruffled and the nap glazed or crushed by other goods. But, unlike other garments, they are not so liable to be injured by moths.

OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c. A number of these articles may be fastened together on a coat hanger, or otherwise, and a MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKET drawn over them will fully protect them.

FUR, CARRIAGE, AND SLEIGHING ROBES must be thoroughly beaten, then packed away in Mothaline.

FOR CARPETS ON THE FLOOR tear the MOTHALINE into strips two inches wide and place it along the edges of the room. A few tacks to hold it down in place close to the carpet are recommended.

FOR LARGE ROLLS OF CARPET or large quantities of woolen goods that are to be packed and stored for a long time wrap up in MOTHALINE CLOTH. In the same manner all the clothing and woolen goods of a family can be protected at a trifling cost.

FOR FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, &c., after beating out the dust cover with MOTHALINE CLOTH. One, two, or three yards will be sufficient to protect the largest and finest piece of furniture in the house.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, SEALSKIN, BEAVER AND FUR MUFFS, PELERINES, COLLARETTES, FUR TRIMMINGS, PARLOR MATS, AND EMBROIDERY, and a thousand and one other small articles and ornaments generally found in a house may be wrapped up carefully in newspapers. Then place all together in a MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKET and they will keep with the utmost safety for a lifetime.

TRUNKS AND WOODEN CASES may be packed full of goods and covered with a piece of MOTHALINE CLOTH with perfect safety.

When the garments and other goods are unpacked next season, preserve the MOTHALINE CLOTH, as it will retain its ODOR AND EFFICIENCY FOR A LIFETIME.

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The New-York Times.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1889.

The Signal-Service Bureau report indicates, for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

Some slight changes in the Mayor's Rapid Transit bill have been agreed upon. The most important relates to the approval by the Sinking Fund Commission of the routes and plans decided upon and the articles of association framed by the Mayor's commission. Before the change was made the bill provided that in case the Sinking Fund Commission did not approve, the Mayor's commission should make such changes as it saw fit, and thereupon its action should be final. As changed it provides that in case of such disapproval there shall be a reconsideration, and then the plans and articles shall take effect if the Sinking Fund Commissioners do not certify their action within sixty days. But suppose they do certify their action, and it is still unfavorable, what happens? It does not appear whether their final approval must be secured before the action of the Mayor's commission can take effect, or whether after one disapproval the check of the Sinking Fund Commission is exhausted. Requiring its approval only in the first instance and dispensing with it afterward would practically leave the whole matter in the power of the commission appointed by the Mayor.

Col. WILLIAM LAMB of Norfolk, Va., is a Republican, an active political worker, a supporter—as between the two factions of the party—of MAHONE, and was President of the Republican State Convention in 1885. But he is not a spoilsman. He says, in a recent letter to a gentleman in Richmond, that he is not a candidate for any office whatever. Apropos of this fact the Richmond *Dispatch* quotes the following remark, made by Col. LAMB at the convention above referred to: "If the object and aim of party is merely to obtain official pap, it becomes a matter of supreme indifference to the great body of the people which drove of hogs shall occupy the public trough." This is true in fact and sound in doctrine. But so long as offices are given as rewards for partisan services, "the object and aim" of a great many party men will be "official pap"; they will seek to control party machinery in order to obtain it, and it will be the "hogs" of the party that will struggle for places at "the trough" when the distribution is made. If any fellow-citizen of Col. LAMB's doubts this fact, he can satisfy himself by a brief visit to Washington, and an inspection of the "drove."

There are undoubtedly two sides to this Behring Sea question. While it is doubtful if the United States could maintain the right of exclusive jurisdiction over that vast expanse of water, the protection of the seal fisheries over which she has unquestioned jurisdiction requires that the promiscuous and barbarous slaughter of seals in those waters at a distance from the islands should be stopped. It is the purpose of the amendment to the statutes and of the President's proclamation to put a stop to it. If the question of jurisdiction is raised it will lead at least to a full consideration of the matter of protecting the seals from extermination, in which all civilized nations have an interest. The United States owns the islands and shores on which the seal fisheries can be properly conducted, and allows them to be carried on under regulations that assume their permanency, but the marauding vessels shoot the female seals at a distance from the land, losing about six-sevenths of those killed, leaving the young to perish and diminishing the chance of future breeding. It is an utterly lawless and barbarous business which would in time destroy the seals and make our valuable fisheries worthless.

It is reported from Washington by the correspondent of the *Evening Post* that "one of the most prominent of the Republican Senators" says as to the opposition to Mr. REID's appointment, based on the conduct of his paper toward the South: "When that issue is raised there is only one class of Republicans in the Senate." If this be true, it only goes to show that Republican Senators are selected from a very low class, for the persistent and mendacious abuse of the South in Mr. REID's journal is detested and has been publicly rebuked by a very large number of the best men of his party. The "issue" is not whether the South is always right, but whether it is entitled to have the truth and not lies told about it.

While the accession of the son of King MILAN to the throne of Servia cannot be ascribed to Russian dictation, as some of the St. Petersburg newspapers possibly might like the world to think, and while it is not likely to produce any material change in Balkan politics, yet undoubtedly Russia profits by the change. The monarch who has abdicated was thoroughly committed to Austria in his policy, and that fact alone makes the succession a Muscovite gain. The moral effect is also likely to be seen in a freer expression of pro-Russian sentiment in Servia. Coupled with recent Russian gains in the internal politics of Roumania and Bulgaria, the influence of the great Northern power has upon the whole been strengthened in this quarter since the year began. That, however, is quite a different thing from imagining that Russia has gained a vantage ground sufficient for reviving the schemes of armed intervention which she definitely abandoned last year. On the contrary, she even loses one source of strength for that purpose. The antipathy to MILAN on the part of many of his subjects was enough to give an open revolt chances of success, in which case the Montenegrin Prince, who represents Russia's interests as well as his own claims on Servia, might have come in; but now that ground of discontent is gone.

A FACTOR IN THE CITY'S GROWTH.

One of the most important aspects of the rapid-transit question is its relation to the expansion of the city's population. Our terrible tenement-house system and the crowding of population in certain districts, which is greater than that of any other city in the world, are products of the old condition of things, when the people were wholly dependent on the slow-moving surface cars for local transportation. The elevated roads, opened scarcely ten years ago, afforded a temporary relief and enabled the people to spread toward the northern part of Manhattan Island. They have helped to develop Harlem and the intermediate section, but real estate on the island, in view of its prospective value, is held at prices which do not admit of the rapid spread over its still unoccupied area of the poorer part of the population. The opening of the East River Bridge and the construction of elevated roads on the Brooklyn side afford an outlet to Long Island territory, but so far as that is a relief to New-York it is at the expense of its population. It expands in that direction only by going out of the city altogether.

But the natural direction of New-York's growth is to the north. The "annexed district" beyond the Harlem River has an area about six-sevenths as great as that of Manhattan Island, and by the extension of the northern boundary to the Sound, which will be made at no distant day, it can be more than doubled. This is the region to which the people should be speedily admitted, where they may establish comfortable homes without the intolerable crowding or the great expense for rent which has heretofore characterized the growth of the city. If the people could overspread that broad area and still be within easy reach of their places of employment and business it would induce a growth of a far more healthy kind than we have experienced in the last half century. It would contribute to the health and comfort of the people and relieve New-York of the disadvantage of being the most expensive place to live in in the world, and it would give a new impulse to the industrial and commercial development of the city.

Nothing can accomplish this result but an adequate system of genuine rapid transit. Neither the extension of the present elevated railroad system nor any other makeshift scheme can serve the purpose. What is plainly needed is a system of rapid transit upon which a speed of at least thirty miles an hour can be attained. It ought really to include two through routes from the lower part of the city, one on each side of Broadway; but if one central line is to be made to serve the purpose as far as Union or Madison square, it would have to divide there and go up each side of the city to and beyond the Harlem River, where local branches could be extended from time to time to convenient points of distribution. Such a system, landing passengers at different points in the annexed district and the district yet to be annexed in from twenty to thirty minutes from the City Hall or the Battery, would speedily result in an expansion of population that would at once relieve the unwholesome crowding and give the railroad system a patronage that would make it a profitable enterprise in a very short time, with the prospect of a constant increase in its business and its income.

Whatever may be said of the grand scheme for extending the metropolitan boundaries so as to take in not only the district between the Harlem River and the Sound, but the western end of Long Island and the whole of Staten Island, there can be no doubt about the advantage of including within the city limits the area to the east of the Bronx containing the Pelham Bay Park. But, to make the advantage real, rapid communication with the business centre of the city is a necessity. It is not distance, but time that determines the area within which the people of the city can live, and there is no reason why that whole tract beyond the Harlem to the Yonkers line extended straight across to Long Island Sound should not be made easily accessible in the next few years. Let that be done and this will at last become a city of comfortable homes, not only for the rich and the well-to-do, but for those in moderate or humble circumstances. The one essential factor for working out this desirable result is to be found in a system of rapid transit, which should be provided as soon as possible in a spirit of liberal foresight and with a careful regard for the interests of the city and its people. The selfish scheme of capitalists and the greed of existing monopolies should not be allowed to stand in its way. In the long run it would be of vast benefit not only to the capital employed in other business, but to all that invested in facilities for local travel.

AN EXPERIMENTAL REFORM.

Mr. HENRY CABOT LODGE is entitled to credit for the plan he devised for the selection of a Postmaster at Winchester, Mass. He had a caucus of the Republicans of the town called, and the person chosen by this caucus was duly recommended to the appointing power. The same plan has been followed in Hammondsport, in this State, and there is some chance that it may be generally adopted in the smaller places. It is a definite improvement upon the old method of selection by scramble and intrigue. There is an advantage for the appointing officer, who is saved the task of examining a vast number of worthless "claims" based on doubtful evidence as to qualities quite disconnected with the duties of the office. There is a like advantage to the Congressman in whose district the office may happen to lie, and who by the theory of the spoils system is supposed to select the appointee, provided he belong to the party in power. There ought to be an advantage to the people served by the Post Office, for the person selected should be able to command the approval of a certain number among them, and the men most prominent in selecting him must have a degree of respect for the opinion of those with whom they live.

Mr. LODGE is also quite right in the present condition of public opinion in limiting, or consenting to limit, the right to take part in a selection of this sort to the members of the dominant party. His scheme is not intended to replace the present system of partisan distribution of spoils, but to do away with as much of the mischief of the present system as possible while retaining its essential principle of partisan control. We do not think that his argument is very conclusive, that to admit other than Republicans would be unfair because the Republican Party is to be held responsible, because it is sufficiently obvious that if all were admitted to the caucus the Republican Party would not be held responsible. The selection would be taken out of politics altogether, and, though the best man might not be chosen, it would not be because the majority of all the voters did not wish him. The truth is generally, however, as Mr. LODGE says, that "under the existing system Postmasters are selected, and have been for many years, from the party in power, and the office of Postmaster in every town and city of the country has been made a party office." The case of the Post Office of New-York City four years ago, when Mr. CLEVELAND reappointed Mr. PEARSON, was a notable exception, which may very well be a precedent for Mr. HARRISON, but it does not impair the force of Mr. LODGE's statement. It remains true that the spoils idea prevails in the system at present, and anything that promises the avoidance of its worst evils in never so small a degree is welcome.

But it only brings out the mischievous nature of the system to undertake to administer it by such devices as this, and every sensible and honest citizen must agree with Mr. LODGE when he says: "I believe strongly in taking all the routine offices of the Government out of politics, and this is a reform that I hope to see accepted ultimately." It will be seen on a moment's reflection that the choice of a Postmaster by party caucus is open to many serious evils, and is likely to be overcome by them so soon as it is recognized as the regular method. Not far from the town where it has been tried it was shown in the late pre-election struggle that a caucus for the nomination of a Congressman was liable to be controlled by direct bribery. Even where this is not the case—and we are happy to believe that it is so rarely—caucuses are open to intrigue, logrolling, and all the indirect bribery that goes with politics involving patronage. It could only be in small places that an honest and intelligent public opinion would control, and in too many of these no such opinion exists. In the larger towns the caucus would necessarily fall into the hands of the "workers," and the "wirepullers" who now contrive to influence the Congressman or the Postmaster-General to take the man of their choice would transfer their labors and their tricks to the caucus. And for what? To determine the selection of a purely business agent, who has not a particle of discretion in the discharge of his duties if he obey the law, and who, if he be an honest and capable man, cannot be affected directly or indirectly by political considerations. It would be just as sensible to choose the foreman of a factory or the Superintendent of a railway according to his politics as to choose a Postmaster by that test. And it would be just as sensible to change these officials every four years for like reasons as it is to turn out a competent and experienced Postmaster because enough voters have changed their minds on the tariff to give one or another national party the control of Congress and the Executive. The whole system is not only wasteful and liable to be corrupt, but it is hopelessly stupid.

BITTERNESS IN KANSAS.

The patriots who journeyed from Kansas to Washington a few days ago, with their hearts full of hope and beating warmly for their native land, are now returning, weary, footsore, and depressed in spirit. Their money is gone, and they have no offices to show for it. They fill the air with complaining. While they have lost confidence in the Administration they let it be known that they can no longer feel any respect for the statesmen who represent Kansas in the Senate and the House. In the expressive language of a leading politician who failed to get possession of the office of First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, they "have no further use for" these legislators. One of these returning pilgrims, who is "an acknowledged leader" in the party, blurts out his opinions as follows:

"Our Senators and Congressmen have about as much influence as the baseball nine of a country town. It is an outrage for them to submit tamely to the snubbing of Kansas by this Administration. Just look at it! Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and even Missouri have been taken care of, and Kansas gets nothing! If I were a Senator or a Congressman the boys would have to be cared for or I would know the reason why. What Kansas needs is a new deal around in that House and Senate."

It is the humiliating failure of the two Senators to get anything for the boys that is the exciting cause of this indignation. But no one will say that they have failed because they are obscure and modest. Mr. INGALLS has repeatedly directed public attention not only to his existence but also to his command of such billingsgate as can be used in the Senate. Mr. PLUMB attained considerable prominence during the tariff debate as a man who could shift easily from an attitude of independence to one of abject surrender. Each of them has taken a deep interest in politics of the most practical kind. Mr. INGALLS's sage advice as to the selection of a candidate for the second place on the national ticket proved that he had useful ideas, and the warnings of no other politician have received more careful attention than those set forth so bluntly by Mr. PLUMB in his letter to FOSTER relating to the extraction of lubricating oil from manufacturers by the merciless application of heat.

If they now have no more influence upon the controlling forces of the Administration than "the baseball nine of a country town," their failure to "take care of the boys" is not due to their obscurity or their ignorance of the methods of practical politics, but rather to the fact that they have permitted the people to see the inside of the machine. They have written too many letters and have spoken too plainly in them. They have placed these letters in untrustworthy hands. As the disappointed office seekers in Kansas might explain it, they have "given the whole thing away." They have excited the disgust of more careful but not less practical men who hold opinions like those expressed in the Phelps letter and the fat-frying letter, but never put them on paper and intrust them to the Fosters of politics.

Moreover, Mr. PLUMB cannot expect that an Administration that came into power by means of the great contributions of protected manufacturers will go out of its way to give good things to the man who proposed so cruel a process for extracting these manufacturers' fat. He cannot expect that a member of the Cabinet who was selected for the sole reason that he had procured from the manufacturers in Pennsylvania $400,000 just before the election by the pleasing process of persuasion and barter will honor the recommendations of a Senator who urged that even a greater sum should be taken from them by putting a fire under their well-nurtured bodies, and who then, by voting for a reduction of tariff duties, showed that he was unwilling to restore the fat by means of payments out of the public purse. It is probable that Mr. PLUMB's unpopularity is due to his refusal to approve the bargains made in the campaign. Manufacturers will not yield their fat temporarily even to a Wanamaker or a Quay if there is reason to believe that Republican Senators will stand up after election and demand lower duties on steel beams, steel rails, and other things without the slightest regard for understandings and agreements relating to the repayment of such loans.

These considerations should not be overlooked by the returning patriots who are plodding their weary way along the muddy roads of Kansas. If the people of that State want favors from an Administration elected by "tariff boodle" they must send to Washington representatives who will be more discreet than Mr. PLUMB and Mr. INGALLS, and who will not urge a reduction of duties for the relief of their constituents when the retention or enhancement of the same duties is demanded by those whose money bought the "floaters in blocks of five." It is votes for the protective policy that these contributors want from the people of Kansas. Advice they do not want, and interference in post-election settlements will be sharply resented.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Perhaps no time has ever been known when so much interest was taken in the matter of diplomatic and consular appointments as at present. Perhaps at no former time has such an interest been taken in the question of appointments in general. For months before the appointment of the Cabinet the country appeared to be busying itself with guesses as to its ultimate constitution. Part of this lively interest was due to the fact that it was expected that there would be a great many changes. The number of persons who are possible candidates is very large, and these, with their friends and acquaintances, make up a considerable portion of the community. Still, this class, though absolutely large, is not, we are glad to think, relatively so to the population of the country. We should be sorry to think that any considerable proportion of the trained professional men, merchants, or artisans of the country were willing to exchange their honorable and happy independence for the uncertain depandence of public office. The reasons why office seekers are so numerous in this country are twofold. The first and most important is that, owing to the unfortunate condition of our civil service, the offices are to be had. Another reason is that, owing to the skill with which Americans adapt themselves to different employments and the greater ease of making a living here than in older countries, there are more jacks of all trades with us than are to be found elsewhere. But the non-office seeking public is also interested in the official game as a spectacle. They look upon it very much as upon a horse race or a walking match. It appeals to that sporting instinct which is all but universal in human nature. That was a very wise man who refused to go to a horse race, saying that where several horses were run in competition it was to be expected that one of them would run faster than the others. But people in general are not able to attain to this degree of serene wisdom and self-control. They are greatly interested in the question of the comparative speed of *Iroquois* and *Peregrine* until the moment when *Iroquois* passes the stake ahead, when their interest ceases immediately.

But the public just now appears to take a greater interest in foreign appointments than in any other. This may be due in part to the fact that our foreign relations are at this moment of more than usual importance. Sir HENRY BULWER's criticism, given before the Parliamentary commission of inquiry into the condition of the English diplomatic service, that an American diplomat usually went abroad in order that his daughters might take music lessons is not now perhaps quite so much to the point as it may have been in former times. But, nevertheless, we venture to say that the real cause of the attractiveness of these foreign appointments is to be found in the glamour of social distinction which hangs about them. It would be well if the public understood a little better just what this social distinction amounts to. It may be admitted at once that these appointments wear an attractive look as viewed from here, but the appointee is not going to live at home, and therefore cannot enjoy the consideration which his elevation brings him in his own country. We have indeed always considered that the condition of an American diplomat, on a perpetual leave of absence spent in his own country and drawing his full salary, would be a happy one. But is he happy abroad? Our belief is that he usually is not happy, and that at the expiration of his term of service he gladly returns to his own country. He does not usually know foreign languages, and is not in the least conversant with foreign society. Nobody after middle life can mix with much pleasure or profit with people who are entirely strange and new to him. The American diplomat, therefore, who has not mixed in foreign society as a young man is likely to have a dull time of it. If, on the other hand, it may be remarked incidentally, he has mixed in foreign society as a young man, he has probably wasted a good deal of valuable time, and in later life is not likely to be in a position to command an appointment as Minister. Secretaryships of legation can only be held with propriety by young men. The position of a middle-aged Secretary is nothing short of painful.

But we believe that the greater part of the applications at Washington are for Consulates. We presume that to many persons these places also have something of the glamour which pertains to diplomatic appointments. If there be any such notion it is illusory. Consulates in places where there are no legations have a certain position. But in many places the holding of a consular office would rather be a hindrance than a help in a social way. We can hardly imagine a duller employment than holding a consular office in many of the smaller towns of Europe. The truth is that the prevailing eagerness for these appointments is a *reductio ad absurdum* of our system of rotation in office. The offices are to be filled with new people and the prospect of a life amid unfamiliar scenes sets working the castle-building faculties of thousands of young men. The pursuit of these smaller foreign appointments will continue to the detriment of the work of the Government and the disadvantage of the competitors, until they shall have been included in the classified service of the country.

MEXICAN COLONIZATION.

The snarl into which the affairs of the International Company appear to have got recalls the long line of disastrous experiments in colonization undertaken by the Mexican Government. The International Company, as is well known, had its principal sphere of operations in Lower California, and the chief aim of Mexico in granting such large concessions to the company was to secure the speedy survey and settlement of that territory. A leading stipulation, in fact, in the company's charter, which was granted in 1883, was that within ten years there should be settled in the territory granted at least two thousand families as colonists. And it was the alleged failure to have brought in the requisite number of settlers up to the time of the close of the inspection of the company's affairs by the Government, within the past year, that was made the most serious charge in the inspector's report; as it was probably that report which led to the action of the alarmed English stockholders in causing the arrest of the Secretary, LOUIS HULLER.

It is too soon to say what the outcome of all this will be, though it seems highly probable that the company's charter will be modified and its administration reorganized; however that may be, its failure as a scheme of colonization, if it does indeed fail, will be, as we said, but another of many. Mexico was a long time in cutting loose from the old Spanish ideas of national exclusiveness. Various slight changes were made from time to time in the laws of the colonial period aimed at foreigners, but it was not until 1842 that foreigners were allowed to own real estate in Mexico, and even then they were hedged about with many restrictions, such as the prohibition of holding more than two pieces of property in the same political department. Yet the country has long been desirous of entering the benefits of immigration. Efforts to secure them have been made along two lines. Many contracts have been made for the survey and opening of unoccupied lands, payment for the work being partly made in grants of lands, with the hope of inducing colonization to take them up, and the Government has directly undertaken to plant and support colonies. Both methods have resulted, in the words of Minister PACHECO in a special report on the subject made last year, "only in bitter disappointment and the loss of large sums to the National Treasury."

Particularly costly and disastrous were the attempts at colonization made by President GONZALES during the term of his administration. Italian immigration was the thing he aimed at. Large bodies of immigrants were induced to come from Italy; many Italians went to Mexico from New-York, the Mexican Consuls getting so much a head for every one shipped, and were located on Government lands selected for the purpose. But the plan was wretchedly conceived, and came to nothing except great suffering to the immigrants and immense expenditures to the Treasury. The Minister of Public Works, in the report alluded to, referring to these experiments, says that the outlay upon them amounted to upward of $1,500,000, and that there is practically nothing to show for it all to-day.

It would be easy to assign reasons for this long series of failures. The unsettled condition of the Government, bad systems of taxation, poor methods of farming, and lack of means of transportation have undoubtedly had much to do with the unsatisfactory results. But perhaps a deeper cause than any other is the lack of demand for small holdings of land. The system of great ranches seems to be the only one possible or profitable in the case of the land at present unoccupied. Small farming can be carried on successfully only in the neighborhood of cities, and there all the available land has long since found owners. A farm of a few acres in a remote location is practically of no value to its owner. This was pretty thoroughly shown in the experiment tried by JUAREZ. He had the French communal system made obligatory in certain localities, in the hope of raising up a generation of small proprietors; but in a very short time it was found that all the owners of small holdings had sold out so that the land was again in the hands of one or two ranchmen. That there is really no demand for small properties anywhere along the American frontier is also shown in the ridiculously low prices set upon Government lands in the border States. According to a Presidential decree of last December, the price of public lands in those localities for 1889 and 1890 was fixed at an average of about 50 cents the hectare, or say 25 cents an acre. With thousands of acres for sale at such prices, and no bidders, the difficulties in the way of Mexican colonization are of themselves apparent.

There have been published recently in Boston charts showing graphically the fluctuations of the death rate in that city since 1872, the year when the municipal Board of Health was established. The most interesting of these charts is the one relating to zymotic diseases. In 1872, at the beginning of the period covered, these diseases caused 35 per cent. of the total mortality, but in 1886, and again in 1888, the percentage was only 18. The decline was most strongly marked in the years from 1883 to 1886. By the graphic presentation of these statistics, the value and the results of intelligent and effective sanitary work are clearly shown.

The suggestion of Gen. DRUM, in his letter to Secretary ENDICOTT, that appointments to the regular army from civil life should be "exclusively reserved to officers of the National Guard of the States who can successfully pass the prescribed mental and physical examination, this competitive examination to be confined in each case to the officers from any one State," may never take the form of law or of uniform custom, but even the recommendation as it stands must have an influence. The act of June 18, 1878, gives vacancies first to graduates of the Military Academy, next to meritorious non-commissioned officers, and, thirdly, to persons in civil life. The experience of the last four years shows that there is very little prospect of filling Second Lieutenancies from civil life, after the two other classes are satisfied in any given year. Nevertheless the possibility remains; and should it be wasted, or even understood that the preference will be given, in general, to competent young militia officers, the impetus thus furnished to the citizen soldiery would be obvious. Indeed, even the idea thrown out by Gen. DRUM will itself be welcomed by the National Guard, as it will enable future candidates for commissions in the regular army to quote it and rely on it in their applications.

THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP SHORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Advices from Sydney announce that the Australian wheat crop has fallen short of the estimated product for the season, and that the stocks are being firmly held, owing to the probability of the imposition of a protective tariff by the Colonial Government at Melbourne, and the receipts to date are over 50,000 bags short. The reports from South Australia show the crops to be below the previous estimates. Last month's estimate of 4 bushels to the acre has been reduced to 3 1-10 bushels, against 10 bushels in the previous season. The total yield amounts to 6,200,000 bushels from an area of 2,000,000 acres, more than one-fifth of which is not worth reaping. The total surplus for export will be less than 2,000,000 bushels, as compared with 10,000,000 bushels for last season.

The wheat shipments from the Pacific coast ports alone this season to the colonies promise to exceed in quantities those of any previous year. Three vessels have already been chartered at this port to load wheat for Sydney and to carry 5,000 tons. The steamship Zealandia, which sails for Sydney April 6, has been engaged to carry 100 tons, making a total export of 200,000 bushels in sight.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, March 23.—Yucatan papers allege that the British colonists of Belize continue to sell arms and ammunition to savage Indians, who wage war on the local Mexican planters. There is much irritation felt at this manifestation of British unfriendliness.

The Government will not give the Tehuantepec Ship Railway Company a bond pledge of revenue as security for interest on this company's immense capital, but will content itself merely with pledging the revenue only. A new Custom House is to be established at each end of the railway. Not more than 15 per cent. interest will be guaranteed in this manner.

FOR COAST DEFENSE.

A COMPANY FORMED TO APPLY CAPT. JOHN ERICSSON'S IDEAS.

The Ericsson Coast Defense Company, which was incorporated at Albany on Friday by George H. Robinson, William Williams, Ericsson F. Bushnell, Cornelius S. Bushnell, and Edward S. Innes, is only in the germ at present, but the incorporators purpose going ahead at once with its formation. The main idea of the company is to manufacture implements for the defense of the American coasts, and to enlist the interest and assistance of the United States Government in their project. Mr. George H. Robinson of 15 Cortlandt-street, who is the practical head of the concern, said yesterday.

"I cannot speak in detail of our plans because they are yet too immature for publication. But in the main I may say that the object of the Ericsson Coast Defense Company is implied in its name. We have not yet organized the company wholly, but it was our purpose to have held a meeting yesterday for the election of officers, but after deliberation it was thought advisable to postpone such a meeting until next Monday noon. We shall then elect a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Board of Directors.

"We shall devote our attention to interesting the Government of the United States in the practical results of the studies and experiments of the late Capt. John Ericsson, who devoted many years and much labor to the subject of our coast defenses. The most remarkable of his inventions in this line was the Destroyer, a boat built for the destruction of the monitor gunboats, that were also invented by Capt. Ericsson. I have the utmost faith in the Destroyer, and so have the other gentlemen who are interested with me in this project. The boat has been satisfactorily tested, and we believe that it will receive recognition from the present Administration.

"With all the other inventions left by Capt. Ericsson the Ericsson Coast Defense Company will have nothing to do. That is, with inventions which have nothing to do with the subject of coast defense. As one of the Executors of Capt. Ericsson's estate I may say that there are several of the latter inventions, notably a perfect caloric engine and the sun motor, which the Executors will proceed to patent at once, or at least as soon as they can act in the matter according to law. Owing to the legal advertising made necessary by the conditions of the will that document cannot be probated before May. Everything has to be turned into cash, and the necessary delay in communicating with the legatees in Sweden and other parts of Europe will prevent for the present the patenting proposed by the Executors.

"This delay, however, does not affect the operations of the Ericsson Coast Defense Company, which is wholly independent of the will and the legatees. We shall, therefore, go right ahead with that corporation and do the best we can with it."

CHRISTIAN WOMEN AT WAR.

MRS. H. A. HOBART MAKES CHARGES AGAINST MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER.

REDWING, Minn., March 23.—Mrs. H. A. Hobart of this city, State President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in a recent article in a local paper, made charges against Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, State President of the Iowa Women's Christian Temperance Union, that she refused to admit constitutionally elected delegates to their seats in the National Convention because of their indorsement of the third party; that she is attempting to make it appear that there is a widespread disaffection in the ranks of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and that she has been receiving a handsome salary from the National Committee of the Republican Party to do this kind of work.

A copy of the charges was sent to Mrs. Foster, who is now in New-York, who answered in an open letter to Mrs. Hobart denying the charges and demanding proof. The Minnesota State President replied by repeating the assertions in an interrogative form, and which were again denied.

To-day Mrs. Hobart, in an article in the same paper, refers at length to the proceedings at the National Convention as proof of the charges, and in closing quotes the following suggestive story:

"Mrs. Ellen J. Foster's course as expounded by the above quotation reminds one of that European Lord who was also a Bishop and who had a most unfortunate habit of profane swearing. On a certain occasion when attending to the duties of his bishopric while indulging in his familiar habit his curate ventured to reprove him for his unbishoply conduct, when the Bishop gravely replied: 'Why, my dear Sir, I don't swear as a Bishop, I swear as a Lord!' 'Yes, Sir,' replied the curate. 'But when the devil gets the Lord for swearing what will become of the Bishop?'"

THE SIOUX BILL.

CHAMBERLAIN, Dakota, March 23.—The news from Washington stating that a commission to negotiate with the Sioux Indians would be appointed without delay causes the people to feel still more confident that the work of securing the signatures will be completed by June 1. As the present Sioux bill meets every demand made by the chiefs when in Washington last Fall, no doubt whatever is entertained as to the speedy acceptance of the bill by the Indians. Chiefs from Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agencies were in the city this week to have several features of the new Sioux bill explained to them, and they all left feeling satisfied that the bill was a fair and honest measure alike to the Indians and whites.

Parties who have made a thorough canvass among the Indians at Crow Creek Agency can find but two who are not in favor of the bill, and it is altogether likely that even these two will be all right when the Commissioners arrive and explain all features of the bill to them.

The Indians at Lower Brulé Agency are also almost unanimously in favor of accepting the measure. One chief at this agency who opposed the last Sioux bill stated to an agency employe a day or two ago that he had heard the provisions of the bill, was satisfied, and would sign.

Reports from other agencies are as favorable as from these two and the commission will probably have but little trouble in securing the necessary signatures.

DAKOTA'S CITIZENSHIP LAW.

GRAND FORKS, Dakota, March 23.—There has been considerable controversy in relation to the law regarding residence in the Territory before voting. The recent Legislature passed an amendment to the existing law, changing section 47 of chapter 27 entirely, so as to require one year's residence in the United States and six months in the Territory, instead of 90 days in the Territory, before being qualified to vote. This bill was approved March 1, and many persons were not aware that any change had been made. The law further says that one year's residence in the Territory is necessary before any office can be held, but it also says: "This law shall not deprive any person of his vote who is now entitled thereto under the existing laws of the Territory." Some lawyers claim that everybody must have lived here the full length of time specified in the new law, while others claim that any person who had lived here 90 days preceding the approval of the bill is entitled to vote. This will no doubt be a great question which will come up on Tuesday, when the last registering will be done.

TEMPERANCE IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, March 23.—The House has had another round on temperance. The subject of dispute was a motion by Mr. Morgan to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Temple's bill, increasing liquor licenses in the State, was indefinitely postponed. The bill increases the licenses in the cities from $1,000 to $1,200, and in the country from $500 to $600. It was indefinitely postponed Wednesday, on motion of Mr. Temple, the author, who thought that the bill providing for county local option would stand a better chance of success if this bill was out of the way. Mr. Morgan, who was opposed to the prohibition bill, said that he was in favor of increasing the license, and for that reason moved to reconsider, while he was agreed to. It was something of a surprise to many of the members to have this bill revived, but a canvass of the House shows that there is a pretty strong feeling in favor of its passage. The advocates of the measure seem confident that the bill will pass, and have pretty good reasons to substantiate their claim.

FRATERNITY MEMBERS DINE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 23.—The Rutgers Chapter of the Chi Psi Fraternity held its decennial banquet last evening. Covers were laid for 50 guests. The Rev. A. De Witt Mason of Amherst presided. Letters of regret were read from Elbridge T. Gerry, President of the general society, and other members of the New-York Alumni Association.

The following is a list of the toasts: "Historian," D. G. Rockefeller, '79; "Rho's Decennial," W. E. Florence, '85; "Our Alumni," C. M. Pierce, '80; "Chi Psis in the West," Mr. Kelly, '88; "Absent Brothers," I. W. Gowen, '79; "The Silver Cord," H. G. Sharpley, '88; "Sister Alphas," W. H. Boocock, '85; "Chi Psis in Days of Old," J. P. Philip, '82; "Chi Psis in After Life," J. A. Norris, '82; "Rho's Undergraduates," H. Anderson, '89; "The College," M. D. Brandow, '88; "The Poet," E. T. Talmage, '86; "She who Wears the Purple and Gold," W. Clayton, '89; "Chi Psis in Theology," D. W. Skellenger, '82; "St. Philip," A. Vermeule, '85; "Chi Psis in the Law," Joseph Hover, '83; "Beyond the Present," Prof. Wilber, '79.

JUSTICE MATTHEWS'S FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Justices of the Supreme Court met to-day and made arrangements for their attendance upon the funeral of Justice Matthews. Chief-Justice Fuller and Justices

GERMANY IN OTHER LANDS

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

TO ARRANGE FOR THE EMPEROR'S TRIP AND PERHAPS A FOREIGN POLICY—THE PRESS AND THE POLICE.

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BERLIN, March 23.—Count Herbert Bismarck's visit to England following so closely upon that of Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador, has given rise to all kinds of political speculations. The rumors that England is about to join the triple alliance may, however, be dismissed summarily, as may also the statements of the official press that the Count is merely making a holiday visit. The fact is that the visit has a double object, the most important part of which is the arrangement of details for the Emperor's visit to England during the coming Summer, and to ascertain the wishes of Queen Victoria as to whether the visit shall be merely of a domestic nature, or shall assume a State character. If it is to be the latter, Prince Bismarck is anxious to arrange imposing accompaniments. It is even stated in some quarters that the Chancellor himself will attend the Emperor, but this is doubtful. During the past week Count Herbert has had a series of long interviews with the Emperor, at which the matter of his Majesty's visit was fully discussed.

In the second place, Count Herbert will take the opportunity to discuss with Lord Salisbury colonial matters affecting the two nations. It is not improbable that some kind of an agreement will be arrived at embodying the principles of a future colonial policy where British and German interests come in contact. The *Boersen Zeitung* says that Count Herbert Bismarck will endeavor to bring the differing colonial views of England and Germany into harmony. In instances the South Sea Islands, where difficulty has arisen through British annexation of the Herveys, which, there is reason to believe, Germany regards as contrary to treaty, and adds: "Count Herbert will endeavor to arrive at an understanding on the Samoan question, to which Lord Salisbury has shown himself disposed, and will aim to conclude an agreement in respect to East and West Africa. It is believed in some quarters that England's dispute with Morocco will also come under discussion."

The *Post* to-night announces that the Samoan conference will be postponed, probably until the beginning of May. This may be regarded as indicating a desire to await the outcome of Count Herbert's mission. Prince Bismarck's reprimand of Dr. Knappe is much commented on. The *Preisinnige Zeitung* points out that Dr. Knappe was really driven into a state of *furor consiliarii* by Bismarck's dispatch of Jan. 8, instructing him to effect the necessary reprisals against the rebels, who, he said, by attacking had brought about a state of war.

The seizure by the police authorities of the *Volks-Zeitung* has created great sensation, and a legal decision upon the right of the police to suppress the paper is awaited with considerable interest. Even the National Liberal press have not a word to say in defense of what is generally rated as a rash and imprudent proceeding on the part of the police; while the feelings of the Liberal papers are shown by a paragraph in the *Preisinnige Zeitung*, entitled "Fearless and Enduring," and advising steadfastness under threatened reactionary measures of the Government, and to look for a return to the times of King Frederick William. The editor of the *Volks-Zeitung* has addressed a letter to the papers denying any relations with the Socialists or connection with either Liebknecht or Hasenclever. An article in the *North German Gazette* hinting at increased strictness of the press laws is little relished by Liberal journals. Several of to-night's papers state that the Prussian Government has already submitted to the Landtag a proposal for amending the provisions of the Penal Code and press laws.

A Strasburg letter to the Cologne *Gazette* states that the Government has resolved upon a stricter measure for the Germanization of the provinces—the dismissing of schoolmasters and tutors unable to teach the German language and replacing them partly by Alsatians and partly by Germans.

A scandal has been caused by the bringing of serious charges against Dr. Webz, a member of the West Prussian Diet, and formerly President of the Permanent Committee of that body. Dr. Webz is officially charged with the fraudulent appropriation of 104,000 marks which had been voted by the committee for certain works. He will probably be compelled to resign.

The Emperor and Empress yesterday visited the Dowager Empress Augusta, on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of Emperor William I. The Emperor signed several army promotions.

The inauguration of the Bismarck-Moltke monument has been fixed for March 31.

The Boerse during the week was depressed and prices were irregular, closing firmer, owing to the better state of the Paris market.

The Boerse Committee are considering a proposal to raise the limit of capital required of a company asking official quotations from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 marks. It is not likely that the proposal will be adopted.

Marie Van Zandt is having great success in Italian opera at Erbil's Theatre.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

PARIS, March 23.—At the closing of the Bourse to-day Société des Métaux shares were quoted at 32f. 50c. and Comptoir d'Escompte shares at 117f. 50c. Rio Tinto shares were 303f. 75c.

The Tribunal of Commerce has considered the demand of one of the shareholders of the Comptoir d'Escompte that the concern be dissolved, and has decided that there is no ground for its dissolution. The tribunal has also decided that it will not appoint a liquidator, but has nominated MM. Moreau and Monpehicourt provisional Administrators, with power to summon a meeting of the shareholders to decide upon the question of dissolution.

The council of the Comptoir d'Escompte has issued a circular in which it is stated that the death of M. Denfert Rochereau, the managing Director of the concern, created such a panic among the depositors that the bank was compelled, despite all the measures it had taken, to appeal for aid to the Bank of France and leading financial houses in order to promptly obtain sufficient funds to insure the proper working of the organization. The council warmly acknowledges the aid given, which enabled the Comptoir d'Escompte to meet all its repayments. One shareholder took the initiative and applied to the Tribunal of Commerce for the dissolution of the company and the appointment of a provisional Administrator. The council could not oppose this demand, especially as it was accompanied by a proposal to establish a new company which would be favorable to the shareholders, and a new company could not be formed with advantage until power was granted to transfer to it the present organization and its connections, in which a break must be avoided at any cost. Owing to the urgency of the matter it was impossible to submit the question to a general meeting of the shareholders, as the statutes requires that a month's notice be given of such a meeting. The provisional Administrators appointed by the tribunal can alone, in default of the appointment of a liquidator, have power to summon a general meeting.

La Petite Réimbligue Française says that the deposits of the Crédit Foncier exceed 84,000,000f. and that they have increased 10,000,000f. since the crisis in the affairs of the Comptoir d'Escompte. The Crédit Foncier, the paper says, holds 366,000,000f. in bonds and rentes. Its depositors could be repaid immediately without depressing the Bourse, as by a transfer of discounted bills to the Bank of France the Crédit Foncier could obtain a much larger sum than its deposits. The last payment due on the bonds of the last loan issued by the Crédit Foncier has been punctually made. The Crédit Foncier, therefore, has received considerable remittances, thus enabling it to reduce its interest on commercial loans.

EMIN PASHA'S FORCES.

CAIRO, March 23.—Mahommed Beraivi, who has arrived here from Omdurman, reports that Sheikh Senoussi's forces occupied Darfour and Kordofan and expelled the dervishes.

In July last Mahommed Beraivi accompanied an expedition of 6,000 Mahdists which proceeded in steamers and barges against Emin Pasha. He states that Emin defeated the dervishes near Rasi Hills, most of them using sapping their steamers and much ammunition.

A CLAIM AGAINST DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, March 23.—A committee of the lower house of the Rigsdag has advised the ratification of the convention between Denmark and the United States providing for the arbitration of the claim of Mr. Hunterfield against Denmark for compensation for a number of vessels lost near St. Thomas many years ago. It is doubted, however, whether the reference of the claim to a court of arbitration will be necessary.

BEATEN AT ROUNDERS.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—A game of ball was played to-day between the American players and Liverpool team. Under rounders rules the English players won by a score of 16 to 14, but under baseball rules the Americans won by 17 to 9. In each case there was an inning to spare.

A game of baseball was played here to-day by the Chicago and All-America Clubs. The game resulted in a tie, each team scoring two runs.

TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

CHERBOURG, March 23.—A French torpedo boat foundered off here in a hurricane. Her Captain and 14 of her crew were drowned.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

VIENNA, March 23.—The lower house of the Reichsrath to-day adopted the clauses of a bill prohibiting the sale of foreign lottery tickets in Austria, the Finance Minister declaring that the fears that such action would give offense to Greece were unfounded. The Union Bank, be it stated, issued the Greek lottery loans, had stipulated that it should have the right to withdraw from the operation. Later the Union Bank withdrew the loan.

BERLIN, March 23.—A meeting of the Colonial Society was held here to-day. Prince Hohenlohe, the Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, made an address in which he attributed the rebellion in East Africa to the unlimited importation of arms and ammunition. He urged that the powers combine to prevent the real source of the trouble, which was affecting all alike.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—The new steamer City of Paris, built by the Messrs. Thomson of Clydebank for the Inman Steamship Company, arrived at Liverpool to-day. On her trip to this port she ran at an average speed of 21 knots per hour in the face of a strong wind and an adverse tide.

BUDAH-PEST, March 23.—Herr Fabiny, Hungarian Minister of Justice, has resigned on account of ill health. Baron von Orczy, Hungarian Minister of the Interior, is about to retire. He will be succeeded by Herr Baross, Hungarian Minister of Public Works.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—The *Grashdanin* says that the budget surplus in 1888 was 60,000,000 rubles, and that the revision of the customs tariff has been postponed.

BEATEN BY THE TRUST.

THE ST. PAUL DISTILLING COMPANY BROUGHT TO TERMS.

ST. PAUL, March 23.—The career of the St. Paul Distilling Company from the outset has been fraught with a multitude of troubles. Incorporated on the 6th of February, 1888, it practically did not get into working order until the 6th of January last. Since then it has had to contend against bitter opposition from without, and, if reports are true, no less rankling dissensions from within. The company was incorporated on a financial basis of $350,000 capital.

The incorporators, with the exception of G. W. Hicks of Elmira, N. Y., are all from St. Paul. The company had barely got started when they were confronted by an injunction sought against them on behalf of the Whisky Trust. After a legal squabble the company won the day and the application was quashed. Since then other interesting complications seem to have arisen. The company was originally promoted by Mr. Hicks, who was interested in certain distilleries in the East and who came here for the express purpose of promoting this enterprise in opposition to the trust. Mr. Hicks was to receive $25,000 in stock in consideration of his exertions in forming the company. The enterprise was thus duly launched. From the outset it was apparent that the new firm had not exactly prepared for itself a bed of roses. Failing to secure the injunction the trust reduced the price of whisky to a point which it is said made it utterly impossible for the company to carry on its distillery business on a paying basis. The promoters, however, were prepared to maintain to the bitter end the object for which they had organized. Thus matters went on for several weeks, until finally it came to the ears of some of the Directors that Mr. Hicks, who had been making rather frequent visits to Peoria, had been negotiating with certain parties connected with the trust to transfer his stock. This information came like oil on a smouldering fire. A meeting of the Directors was called, the upshot being that Mr. Hicks was rather peremptorily requested to retire not only from the directorate, but from any further interest in the concern.

This was followed by other meetings, at which an understanding was gradually arrived at that perhaps after all it would be in the interest of every one concerned and of a speedy return on the investment to give up the fight, accept the dictates of the trust, and henceforth enjoy the advantages of distilling whisky on a paying basis. With this end in view the breach with Mr. Hicks was healed, he having in the meantime secured 33⅓ per cent. of the stock, or control of the concern. The terms of the peace were that the trust should buy the plant, the property to be turned over to the trust on the 1st of April next. The trust will then lease the plant to the company for a term of years, at a rental sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds. The trust will also buy the stock of the company at par. The trust will also buy the stock of the company at par. The trust will also buy the stock of the company at par.

THE JESUITS' BILL.

DISPOSING OF PROPERTY WHICH BELONGS TO THE INDIANS.

MONTREAL, March 23.—While the politicians are wrangling over reasons for disallowing the Jesuits' Estates bill the plainest and most forcible reason of all has been overlooked. The attention of all disputants, especially of the Dominion Government, is called to the important fact that among the property disposed of by the bill and for which the Jesuits are to receive compensation is the Seigniory of Sillery, near Quebec. This valuable property, measuring a league in front along the St. Lawrence by four leagues in depth, is specifically entered in the bill as forming part of the Jesuits' estates, and its great value, comprising as it does the thickly-populated parishes of Sillery, St. Foy, and Lorette, at the present day has been advanced as one of the reasons why the indemnity to the Jesuits has been placed at its present high figure.

Now, this Seigniory is not and has never been the property of the Jesuits, and the Legislature of Quebec, in disposing of it as belonging to them, has clearly exceeded its powers. The Seigniory of Sillery is the property of the Huron Indians of Lorette. It was granted to them by patent of the French King in 1651, confirmed subsequently by various royal edicts, all of which can be seen in the old French archives, and the grant was never modified or revoked.

The most intelligent representatives of the tribe to-day still maintain it, and would have long since enforced it but for the fact that they are like the rest of the Indians of the country wards in chancery of the Dominion Government, who never could be got to act for them in the matter for the simple reason that Sir A. P. Caron, the Minister of Militia, and his father before him, as well as many of the gentry of Quebec who own villas in Sillery, Spencer Wood included, might be disturbed in their proprietary rights.

However, the negligent or bad faith of the Dominion Government does not invalidate the Huron title as guardians or Trustees of the Indians. The Dominion Government are at present the rightful owners of Sillery Seignlory, and in disposing of the latter or claiming to settle for it with the Jesuits, the Quebec Legislature has dealt with property not belonging to the Jesuits, but belonging to the Hurons and vested in the Dominion Government for them, and as such has clearly exceeded its powers.

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

57 CLINTON-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

DEAR SIR: Please send three bottles of "Riker's Compound Sarsaparilla" to my daughter, at address inclosed. My husband desires me to say that three bottles of your Sarsaparilla radically cured him of a very serious and annoying eruption, which he had been troubled with for over 15 years, and for the cure of which he had tried a great many things, but without the least benefit. For myself I can say that it built me up and restored me to perfect health when I was terribly "run down." Wishing that all who require a good Blood Medicine or Liver Medicine may be able to obtain your Sarsaparilla, I remain yours respectfully,

JAN. 10, 1888. Mrs. J. M. BOGERT.
—*Exchange.*

DISCUSSING THE DYNAMITE GUN.

The monthly reception of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn last night was made especially interesting by a talk on the dynamite gun by Capt. Zalinski. He described the working and mechanism of his powerful implement of warfare, and showed many stereopticon pictures of the gun and the effect of his latest improvements upon it. There was a very large attendance of the club's members. The guests of the evening were Commodore Schley, Capt. Ramsay, Commander Bridgeman, Capt. Erben, Capt. Dewey, Capt. Robeson, Dr. Bogart, and Chief Engineer Hines, all of the navy, Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney was expected to be present, but he was obliged to send his regrets.

"OCEAN" IS TOO COMMON.

OCEAN BEACH, N. J., March 23.—There is every probability that the name of this place will be changed soon. It is asserted that the interests of the village are injured because of the nearness of other resorts which have the word "Ocean" forming part of their names, such as Ocean Grove, Ocean Park, &c. At a recent citizens' meeting the name of Elko was decided upon. At that time it was agreed to draw up a petition to the Borough Comisaioners, requesting them to call a special election to vote for or against the change in the name. The Commissioners have decided to call an election for April 9.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The extensive greenhouse at Brookside, Mass., the country seat of H. V. Leavitt, a New-York broker, containing a number of valuable plants, was virtually destroyed by fire this morning. Some grass on the premises which was being burned got beyond control of the gardener and reached the greenhouse. The loss is unknown.

The furniture of Martha Beatley on the fifth floor of 314 Greenwich-street was set on fire yesterday by children playing with matches and about $50 damage was done. In going to the fire James McCue of Engine Company No. 3 fell from the tender and was severely bruised. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Kaspel & Kroeber, decorators of glassware, lampshades, &c., at Meriden, Conn., were burned out Friday night. The fire is supposed to have caught from an over-heated stove. Some of the glassware was saved. The loss on the two-story building is about $3,000; insurance, $2,000.

The two-story frame dwelling of Mrs. Kierky and the house of Oscar Bonner adjoining, near Long Island City, were burned yesterday, causing a loss of $3,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The fire was of incendiary origin.

Fire yesterday in the factory building occupied by Porter & Tenney and Mather & Adsit, manufacturers of horn goods at Leominster, Mass., damaged goods, machinery, and building, to the amount of $3,500.

Carl Mindt's shoe peg factory at Lisbon, N. H., was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $6,000 or $10,000.

THE WABASH TO BE SOLD

DECREE ENTERED IN JUDGE GRESHAM'S COURT.

AN UPSET PRICE FIXED TO COVER THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST INDEBTEDNESS OF THE FOUR MAIN LINES.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The Wabash case came to an end this afternoon in the United States Circuit Court by the entry of a decree offering the great railway plant for sale in this city.

The question of an upset price—that is, a price that must reach the amount of indebtedness for the first mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Divisions, and $147,000 of the second mortgage bonds of the Ohio Division, the first mortgage of the Great Western Division, and the Decatur and East St. Louis Division—was argued yesterday and taken under advisement. At 1 o'clock to-day Judges Jackson and Gresham convened court, and Judge Gresham said:

"We think that inasmuch as the Wabash property is in the custody of the courts, and the parties are all before the court, that the court has the authority to prescribe an upset bid in the decree of sale. We have therefore determined to enter a decree of that kind, making the bid for the four main lines the amount of the principal sum and interest of the indebtedness. We have also added to this entry: 'It being intended to preserve the rights of Compton in the relation he now holds toward the other creditors.' The time of the sale will be four weeks from to-day, as agreed, if in 10 days the mortgagor does not pay into court the amounts of the debt. Any division in default can be sold. A deposit of $100 will be sufficient to secure a bid or bids."

Attorney Taggert asked what would be done in case a bid for the whole line was received and none for the property by divisions.

"Then," said Judge Gresham, "your arrangement falls through. Is it contemplated that some of the divisions will not be bid on?"

Mr. Taggert did not knew that it was, but it was possible, and the Judge said that then another decree would have to be entered after such failure to sell.

A VILLAGE THREATENED.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 23.—The Buffalo, Lockawanna and Pacific Railroad has stirred up the citizens of Niagara Falls, and there is great excitement over the proposed route of the road through that village. The map of the road, as filed in the County Clerk's office here, shows that the road, after leaving Tonawanda, runs along the river bank, crossing Cayuga Creek and Island, and striking the Falls by the old Porter estate. The line runs along between Buffalo and Union streets, where some of the handsomest residences of the village are situated. Then it swings across Mill-street and runs down between Main and First streets, taking in its course the Park-Place Hotel, a bank, and business blocks. In fact, the heart of the business portion of the village.

It crosses the New-York Central tracks and runs out just east of, and parallel to, Ontario-street, taking in more private residences. The line extends down and through Suspension Bridge, running into the eastern portion of the village, and winding alongside the New-York Central tracks.

The state of mind of the Niagara Falls people readily can be imagined with the prospect of the best part of their village being spoiled by a railroad. Some of the first threats of March the earnings were $55,280, an increase of $30,010.

Two bills have been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature to secure the repeal of the land gran to the Duluth and Winnipeg Road. It is charged that the company has not carried out its agreements, and that some of the land has been transferred illegally.

The Minnesota Senate Committee on Railroads has indefinitely postponed several railroad bills which had passed the House, and it is believed that no further railroad legislation will be permitted at this session.

Gov. Ames of Massachusetts yesterday signed the bill allowing the Boston and Albany Road to increase its capital stock $10,000,000.

TIRED OF CASHING FORGED CHECKS.

Frank O'Brien, the 20-year-old son of Mrs. Mary O'Brien, a well-to-do widow living at 438 Lenox-avenue, who has been causing his mother great annoyance and a considerable loss of funds by circulating a number of forged checks purporting to bear his mother's signature, was arrested on Friday night. He has victimized a number of trades people by indusing them to cash the checks, which range in amount from $15 to $25. His mother took up a number of the forged checks, but finally got tired of paying out money to screen her son and asked for his arrest. At the Jefferson-Market Police Court he was remanded yesterday and Mrs. O'Brien will endeavor to have him sent to the Elmira Reformatory.

A DELIBERATE MURDER.

BASTROPS, La., March 23.—News reached here to-day of the murder of Mr. E. N. Hall, a prominent planter, near the Arkansas line, by Robert Sawyer. Hall and Sawyer had been for some time on bad terms, and Hall had entered into a quarrel with one McCann. Sawyer came to McCann's assistance with a drawn pistol. He ordered Hall to stop and opened fire on him. The first shot went through Hall's brain and he fell dead. Sawyer then stepped over the man and fired three more balls into his body.

Sawyer is still at large. He has killed one man in Texas and three in Arkansas in the past six years.

As the annual rush to Europe will soon begin, and may be greater than ever this year, practical suggestions, which are also wise, are in order. Here is one: That while it is quite well to buy, during the tour, photos and all the little things which serve as mementos, and get much of their personal interest because bought on the scene represented or suggested by them, it is vastly better to buy in New-York the art treasures and miscellaneous curios desired. Here are two illustrations: One lady found in the famous store of Sypher & Co., Broadway and Seventeenth-street, exact duplicates of a pair of very costly bronzes she had bought, and on inquiring prices was dismayed (so much so that her cherished treasure immediately lost much of its interest for her) at learning that she had actually paid in Europe almost three times what Mr. Sypher's pair cost him, including duties and expenses. Another lady bought in a continental city a piece of pottery which pleased her, but the piece was broken into fragments from improper packing before it reached the port of shipment. Meeting Mr. Sypher in that city she stated her case, and he bought for her (at the shop where made) an exact duplicate at just half the cost of the other, and this one reached New-York safely. These two are extreme cases, but the fact is that Sypher & Co. can furnish, either from stock or from special order, whatever is wanted at much less than tourists can buy the same articles in Europe. The obvious reason is that experience on all ways do better in market than inexperience.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

In this market every sub stands on its own bottom. One stock goes up and another goes down, and anything stands still, and there is scarcely anything which might be called a general movement of prices. If there were, it might be said that the market slumped on Monday and Tuesday, rallied Wednesday and Thursday, and on Friday began to slide back again, apparently because the short interest being closed out buyers were scarce. The slump yesterday was weak, and the promise for the early part of the coming week is that the bears will have the best of it. It does seem as if whenever things look in good shape for an advance, some weak spot developed and broke up the programme. This week C. B. & Q. was afflicted with another spell of weakness, and a big lot of stock came on the market which was certainly not all short selling, although the bears probably rendered a little assistance in putting the price down. The Rock Island was quite feeble also, despite the assurances that at Tuesday's meeting a statement of the condition of the company would be presented much better than was generally expected. It is a little surprising at first sight that these stocks should be so freely sold at this time when it is asserted, and seems to be the fact, that the companies are beginning to pick up, and that the worst times have certainly passed for both. On second thought, however, there is reason for it. They were held for months and months at very high prices after it was clearly evident that things had seriously changed for the worse with them; the great body of investors refused to see the handwriting on the wall, and held on to their stock while the quicker-eyed speculators of Wall-street wondered why the price did not go down and were constantly burning their fingers selling it short when there was not enough stock loose to trade in. But at last the slow investor rouses himself and sells out, and once the selling movement is started it is as long before it stops as it was long in starting. It is certainly investment stock which is coming on the market now, and there is no telling how far it may carry down the quotations, nor does it help matters much to argue that the company is on the mend. If it is not, then the other roads in that section may as well hang up their fiddles, there is no music in any of them. The C. B. & Q. has an exceptionally fine country to draw business from, none of its lines are in the desert, and if it cannot do better, and very much better this year than it did last, then the Granger system of roads is in a worse state than even the Chicago bears say it is. St. Paul and Northwest have been comparatively firm, and rallied easily when the market turned. The Northwest's earnings for February showed an unexpectedly large decrease, which was explained as due to the month being one day short this year as compared with last; but it was just as short for the St. Paul Company, and St. Paul showed an increase. It is stated that the net made a much better exhibit than the gross, and it ought, for February of last year was a month of storms, in which it cost nearly a dollar to earn a dollar. Of course the Northwest is better off to the extent that the net earnings have actually increased, whatever be the cause; only, it is not doing as well as was expected, and as it was claimed it would under the new order of things inaugurated by the Presidents' agreement. If it is not doing any better this month, the stock is likely to break par as soon as the results are known, for some one on the inside is bound to sell enough to do it.

It is useless to discuss what the Presidents' agreement will or will not do. The subject in its present stage has been exhausted. The association is in working order, and results must be looked for. We want to see, for example, how much the Soo route can do in the way of making rates for all the other lines, as its friends claim that it can. They say that it can make through rates for the trunk lines as well as the lines northwest from Chicago, since it carries west-bound freight from the seaboard to St. Paul at about half the through rate charged by the regular lines. What one wants to see is whether at any rates it may make it can get enough business to hurt the old and strong lines. Railroad men sometimes take alarm when they hear of a cut rate, but on investigation find that the cut rate is not taking enough business to pay for greasing the wheels. What the Soo route really can do remains to be proved. It has the advantage of being 300 miles shorter to the seaboard at Boston than the lines by Chicago, but it cannot easily get into New-York. The approaching opening of navigation, not the Soo route, must force a reduction of the east-bound rates on grain and provisions to 20 and 25 cents respectively, and a proposition to order a reduction is, according to the Chicago dispatches, already under consideration. This is the customary Summer reduction, and assists in making the Summer earnings of the trunk lines run rather light. The same cause, opening of navigation, helps the anthracite roads by opening up their Western markets. Recent bears on the coalers appear to have covered their shorts, and talk of a rise in these stocks as soon as the general market gets favorable, which one would think it would not very soon do by the way it is acting. There is certainly some real trouble in the iron market. Pittsburg dispatches say that prices are weakening again, both in raw irons and steel rails. Take this, for example: "Old rails and scrap are lower. Manufactured iron dull for the season and few of the mills are running full time. Prices irregular and unremunerative. Nail trade very poor." That is not encouraging; not the kind of information one would wish to bull the market on, considering that iron is the indicator of general business. On the other hand, bank clearings indicate that trade is active, but this is by comparison with last year when blizzards and railroad strikes were on. Mr. Gould expresses himself bullishly, confessing that he talked the other way in St. Louis, but he changed his views on traveling further. He is not, however, a very enthusiastic bull. He wishes our imports were smaller and our exports larger, "but," he adds, "I certainly am not looking for any financial crash." There is no apparent danger of one. The crisis abroad seems to have been tided over, money is easy, and if the item of loans in the weekly bank statement looks alarmingly large and the surplus reserve small, still the Government is ready to buy bonds when they are offered at its price. If money gets a little active, through gold exports and the Spring movement to the interior, the bonds probably will be offered at a price the Secretary is willing to pay.

The really active stocks of the week have been the trust stocks, which are gradually assuming a position of considerable importance in the operations of the market. Chicago Gas Trust, which until recently was in the dumps about 40, advanced on large transactions to over 48, which figure it touched on Friday. Some of the Chicago men who are working the deal evidently unloaded a little at the top figures, and the traders who had become eager buyers of it were left a little more than they wanted yesterday when the price fell below 47. Though it may go off a few points, the large holders declare it will certainly be above 60 before June, and profess themselves enthusiastic over the future of the property. The trust has control of Chicago's gas supply. The managers say that the public hostility which was first aroused is dying away, as it is seen that the trust was formed only for economy, and that it is giving the city better gas at a cheaper rate than it ever had before. This is very good, of course, but the important thing to know is what are the obligations of the trust and what is it carrying on them. Information on this point is not abundant. Sugar refineries stock has also had a rapid rise, being up to 91 yesterday, an advance of about 7 points in a week. The stock might have easily sold above 90 some weeks ago, but it was hurt when first placed on the Exchange by too rapid a rise, which temporarily killed the market for it. The rise now is on the dividend soon to be declared. It is known that the trust has been making a great deal of money, and dividends of 10 per cent. per annum, or 2½ quarterly, have been spoken of as having been decided upon as a regular thing. Within the past 10 days the news leaked out that the April dividend would be something more than 2½ per cent. cash, that it would amount to 5 per cent. in all. Some say that the dividend is to be 5 per cent. cash, and 5 per cent. in scrip, but the latest addition to the list in the National Lead Trust, but information about what it is seems very meagre, and the stock has been very flat in the market. It is quoted between 20 and 22. A report that a big block had been bought by Standard Oil people was circulated yesterday. Cotton oil stock has been quiet, and the managers will soon have to do something else than talk about paying a dividend unless their stock is to sell below 30. With Sugar Trust stock paying big dividends and selling at 91, while cotton oil is quoted at 36 paying none, and never did pay but one of 1 per cent., the contrast is too striking. The cotton oil people are always promising to pay something at some time; they have always earned the money and have always got it in their treasury, but somehow there is never any of it gets out.

GOV. MELLETTE IS FRANK.

HE PROPOSES TO RUN DAKOTA FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

JAMESTOWN, Dakota, March 23.—Gov. Mellette, in an interview here, intimated pretty clearly that he considered that the spoils belonged to the victors. He said:

"The incoming of a new Administration always carries with it more or less significance. I feel, and very naturally, too, that the Democratic officials of this Territory have already held office too long. There is one thing I can say to you frankly and honestly, I am not going to Bismarck to complete Mr. Church's Administration; I am going to inaugurate a new one, otherwise I would not go at all. Gov. Church has in his recent appointments selected some good Republicans, who are capable men. As I said before, my position in regard to these appointees is not yet decisively taken. I think that I see my way clearly, but prefer to take the benefit of the doubt and say nothing at present. I will say, however, with all frankness, that the appointment of a Republican by Gov. Church is no recommendation to me. Such a man will have no additional prestige from such an appointment, and the Republicans who have been monkeying with the band wagon during the Democratic Administration would be safer in coming to me without any such credential. My mail is laden with letters from men wanting office for themselves or their friends. I have already received upward of 5000 of such letters, and expect to find nearly as many more waiting for me when I reach Bismarck. The appointments will be made with due regard to location, and with a view to solidifying and strengthening the Republican Party."

ROBBED WHILE WATCHING THE PARADE.

Thomas B. Chase, who says he is a commercial traveler from Chicago, at present living at 204 West Thirty-sixth-street, was taken before Justice O'Reilly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of larceny from the person. Emanuel Meller, a shoe salesman, living at 249 Broadway, in Brooklyn, complained that he was standing at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street, in front of the Domestic Building, on Friday evening, watching Barnum's parade. Chase stood beside him. Suddenly Chase threw his right arm under his (Meller's) chin, pressing his head back, and with his left hand snatched a seventy-five-dollar diamond pin from his scarf.

Meller seized the thief's right hand and shouted "Police!" Chase passed the diamond pin to a confederate, who walked off. Chase was then held on to Chase until a policeman arrived and arrested him. He protested that he was innocent of any connection with the theft, but Meller said he could not be mistaken, as he seized Chase at once and held him until the policeman took charge of him. Chase was taken to Police Headquarters, but he was not known there. It is believed, however, that he is a recent arrival from the West. He was held for trial.

MOVEMENT OF GRAIN.

ST. PAUL, March 23.—During the past week there has been a very large decrease in the movement of grain from first hands. The receipts at country elevators have averaged about 10,000 to 15,000 bushels per day, while the shipments have been in the neighborhood of 50,000 bushels. This will decrease the stocks in country elevators about 250,000 bushels the past week. Stocks at terminal points show no increase, but, upon the contrary, a decrease. This absorbing of wheat is a very strong feature, and is considered by millers as very strong argument in support of the present, if not higher, valuations.

HOG CHOLERA IN SUSSEX COUNTY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 23.—Hog cholera has broken out in Sussex County and many farmers are suffering severe losses. Last year the farmers of Warren County suffered heavily, and it is thought the disease has been carried over into Sussex County by dealers in pork and swine.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Gen. William Stowell Filton died in Newtonville, Mass., yesterday, aged 61. He was born in Newburyport. He entered a commercial life in Boston and became a successful merchant. When the war broke out he was commissioned Adjutant of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry, and served four years at the front, and returned with a Colonel's commission. He was then made a Brigadier-General. In September, 1869, he was appointed Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home in Togus, Me., which he held for 13 years, resigning in 1883. The General at one time had been Vice-President of the National Trotters and Breeders' Association. After he resigned the Superintendency of the home he traveled abroad for two years, and upon his return went to Newtonville to reside.

Ex-Judge Enos W. Runyon died yesterday at Plainfield, N. J., of cancer of the throat. He was for many years engrossing clerk for the New-Jersey Senate and was a Director in two of Plainfield's banks. He was a cousin of ex-Chancellor Runyon. A brother, J. C. Runyon, editor of the Plainfield *Times*, died on March 1. Ex-Judge Runyon was 64 years old. He leaves a widow, son, and three daughters.

De Witt Clinton Lloyd, for whom De Witt Clinton was godfather, died yesterday at his home, 293 Pearl-street, Brooklyn, aged 64 years. He was a glove manufacturer until about 12 years ago. One of his sons is the Rev. Dr. H. K. Lloyd of Madison Theological Seminary, at Hamilton, N. Y.

FROM WASHINGTON, D. C., TO THE CITY OF MEXICO BY THE PULLMAN PALACE VESTIBULE TRAIN.

The Montezuma Special leaves Washington, via Piedmont Air Line and Southern Pacific Company's Sunset Route, at 5:30 P. M., Tuesday, March 26, to arrive at New-Orleans 9:30 A. M. the following Thursday and at the city of Mexico the following Sunday. Similar trips for April 9 and 23. Through on special fast schedule in a little over 100 hours. A magnificent trip in a splendid vestibuled train, steam heated, electric lighted, bathroom, barber's shop, library, smoking room, dining car, and elegant drawing room palace sleeping cars. Excursion tickets, $107 85. Washington to city of Mexico and return. This train will accept passengers for Atlanta, New-Orleans, and other intermediate points.

As accommodations are limited early application for space should be made to H. P. Clark, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 229 Broadway, New-York.—*Exchange.*

Prof. John M. Carnochan, M. D., Surgeon-in-Chief the New-York Medical College Hospital, Professor Surgery New-York Medical College, ex-Health Officer Port of New-York, &c., says: "My patients derived marked and decided benefit from the Liebig Company's Coca Beef Tonic."—*Exchange.*

THE WORRY of a constant cough, and the soreness of lungs, which generally accompanies it, are both remedied by Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

"HER MAJESTY'S CORSET" is the only corset made that will reduce the size and increase the length of the waist of fleshy ladies without injurious tight lacing. For sale by all first-class retailers.—*Advertisement.*

BOKER'S BITTERS since 1828 acknowledged to be by far the best and finest Stomach Bitters made, whether taken pure or with wine or liquor.—*Advertisement.*

ESPENSCHEID'S HATS—"SPRING STYLES." Superior in style and quality. One hundred and eighteen (118) Nassau-st.—*Advertisement.*

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!
Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for your children while cutting teeth. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Don't Buy New Clothes,
but take your old ones to be dyed or cleansed equal to new by the OLD STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT. Established 1819. 98 Duane-st., 236 5th-av., 870 B'dway, 610 6th-av., 267 West 125th-st., and 326 and 491 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Clark's Restaurant, 23d-st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Banquet hall, suitable for large dinners, receptions, theatre parties.

Guyot's Suspenders, 37½; were 50c.; Wamsutta shirts, 69c.; were $1; guaranteed Kid Gloves, 87c.; were $1 50. KENNEDY, 26 Cortlandt-st.

If your complaint is want of appetite, try half wineglass ANGOSTURA BITTERS before meals.

"Hantleden." E. & W. "Hantleden." 4 New Collars.

For the City of Mexico in a Vestibuled Train. The Finest Train ever run, consisting of Pullman's latest and finest vestibuled sleeping cars, with elegant dining and smoking cars attached, will leave New Orleans March 25, April 11 and 25, for the city of Mexico direct via Southern Pacific Company's "Sunset Route," making the entire distance from New-York in five days. Returning, leave city of Mexico April 2, 16, and 30. For further information apply to R. HAWLEY, General Eastern Agent Southern Pacific Company, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

MCDONALD—BRIGGS.—On Tuesday, March 19, by the Rev. Robert S. Macarthur, D. D., CARRE PLATT BRIGGS to JAMES MCDONALD of Cincinnati.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Friday, March 22, of scarlet fever, HERBERT TRUSLOW, eldest son of Wm. Newton and Elizabeth B. Adams.
Funeral private.

BIRNIE.—Suddenly, at his residence, on Friday, March 22, 1889, EDWARD A. BIRNIE of this city.
Funeral private.
☞ Washington and Baltimore papers please copy.

LEE.—March 21, at the residence of her daughter, in Brooklyn, SARAH ELIZA LOTHROP, aged 62, widow of Richard H. Lee, M. D., of Philadelphia.

LEGGETT.—On Saturday, the 23d inst., ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Rev. John H. and Mary Bleecker Leggett.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral services, to be held at the residence of her brother, Rev. T. A. Leggett, West Brighton, Staten Island, on Monday, the 25th, at 1:30. Boat leaves South Ferry at 12

CITY REAL ESTATE.

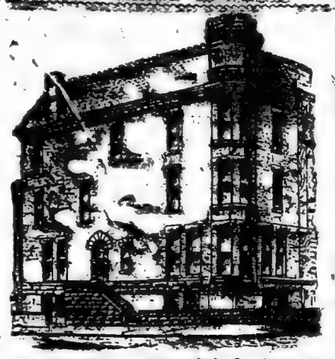

This corner house is one of the finest avenues in the city. This is the cheapest house on the west side. For full particulars apply to

LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

REE-ST., corner near Broadway, leased to one tenant. Will net over 7 per cent.

CORTLANDT-ST., a large and valuable property near Church-st.

DUANE-ST., close to Broadway, four-story store; corner lot 25x75.

MAIDEN-LANE, close to Nassau-st., five-story brick, rented to one tenant, on lease; will net over 6 per cent.

GRAND-ST., near Broadway, every desirable property, well rented on lease.

BOWERY, near Spring-st., three-story brick store, on plot 50x100; by order of Executors, to close an estate.

JOHN-ST., near William-st., four-story store, 25x100; corner, lot; rented on lease; will net over 6 per cent.

APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

Nos. 167 & 171 West 74th-st.

Always open. The closest examination solicited. The opportunity to purchase a four-story house, with two-story extension, nearly 22 feet wide, for $26,000 will never occur again in this choice residence location. JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

The Superbly Built House, No. 174 West 75th-st.,

With its exquisitely unique decorations by Messrs. Dr. Back & Co. of 5th-av., is now open for inspection.

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE DETACHED residences and villas, all improvements, beautiful grounds, from $16,000 to $25,000, in the handsome suburban quarter, Bedford Park, in the city of New-York and 3 minutes' walk from the new Bronx Park; near villas sold and occupied by their owners. Harlem railroad station on premises; also villa plots and water front to above premises for sale or exchanged; terms liberal. Owners, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Room 90.

FOR SALE--342 FEET

on one of the widest streets in the city, paying a handsome revenue. Apply to LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

A FEW LEFT

Of the new cabinet-trimmed row of three-story private houses on East 47th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.; every possible modern improvement; low prices; very little cash required; no reasonable offer refused. Open daily, 1 per cent. commission to agents. VICTOR FREUND & SON, corner 3d-av. and 47th-st. Office open evenings.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY AN ELEGANT four-story dwelling built by the owner for personal use; a beautiful location between Central and Riverside Parks; 100 feet wide street; highest building; most modern; hot water; large hall and butler's pantry and bath room extension; size, 25x66; extension, 10x15; lot 102 feet deep. Apply on premises, No. 148 West 79th-st.

RARE CHANCE.—YOUNG, MARRIED couple can secure home, three-story Queen Anne style, 17.6x50.6 feet; 100; butler's staircase; marble bathroom; parlor mahogany; location, west side, near Central Park and 93d-st. elevated; $7,500 cash; mortgage, 5 per cent. Address X. B. S., Union Leaguers.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL-BUILT AND finished four-story stone house, 20 feet, low, in 65th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet wide; tastefully decorated and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city. Apply to

GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st., Astor Building.

403D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—An extremely attractive medium-width four-story dwelling with dining room extension; price moderate. Apply to

GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st., Astor Building.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house on 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., 21 feet wide, for sale low, by order of Executors. Apply to

GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st., Astor Building.

CRAWFORD PARK, (30TH-ST.)—A VERY desirable extra-wide extension house; price moderate. Apply to

GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st., Astor Building.

A VERY ELEGANT EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE for sale on 57th-st., near 5th-av., by order of Executors, to close an estate.

GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

ATTENTION, HOUSE BUYERS!

Examine the elegant private residence on corner of Manhattan-av. and 121st-st., near Morningside Park; location very choice; size of house 20.11x58; cheapest corner house in the city; thoroughly well built. J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH SIDE OF 46TH-ST., between 5TH AND 6TH AVS., WE OFFER A HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER. A QUICK BUYER WILL GET A GREAT BARGAIN. LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY.

A BARGAIN.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP perfect-front brownstone dwelling; cabinet finished throughout; extension includes laundry, butler's pantry, and bathroom on second story. 220 m.s., west of 8th-av. SLAW & CO., 60 West 125th-st.

ATTENTION! BUILDERS!—FOUR CHOICE lots, 20x75, between Madison and Park avs.; a bargain for cash, or to responsible party with mask builder's loan. CODY, 1,434 3d-av.

N. B.—This location is suitable for apartments or double flats or private houses.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ELEGANT RESidence, 143 West 51st-st.; pay below rents; exterior; three stories; extension; 19 feet wide; sanitary plumbing; Nyson furnaces. Apply on premises or to A. B. PICK & CO., 22 Broad-st.

A FINE PIECE OF INVESTMENT PROPERty; two five-story brownstone double flats; well built; done by day's work; good neighborhood; will pay over 8 per cent. on investment. Address P. C. B., Box 161 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN EXTRA-WIDE private house on West 16th-st., near 5th-av.; dimensions, 32.4x66.2; excellent condition throughout; will lease for term of years. H. LUDLOW HAY, 38 Liberty-st., Room 43.

2—DOUBLE-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELLings, very large; two families; second-story finished; all modern improvements; connecting or single; terms easy, to settle purchases. Apply to CHAS. F. SHARROTT, 21 West 23d-st.

A HANDSOME ROW OF PRIVATE dwellings for sale; Nos. 2 to 14 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.; elegant location; prices moderate. Apply on premises.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—Two connecting four-story brownstone dwellings; exceptionally well built; handsomely decorated. Apply to Chas. F. Sharrott, 21 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED ROOM HOUSE, 173 Greenwich-st., near Murray; established 17 years; place too far from other business of present owner.

FOR SALE OR RENT—NO. 165 WEST 72D-st., a new 17-foot west chelsea home. Apply on premises or to CHARLES BURR & CO., 1,187 5th-av., corner 72d-st.

36TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—RARE CHANCE for doctor; five-story English basement, 18.9x 66x100; terms to suit; price, $43,000. RICHARD F. HARRETT & CO., 78 Liberty-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house, high-stoop, hardwood finish; perfect plumbing; fine order. 74th-st. near 5th-av. COGER & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine-st.

AT A BARGAIN, A FINE FOUR-STORY English basement, 24-ft., between 18th and 19th sts. OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av., and 1 Pine-st.

EAST 70TH-ST.—MODERATE-SIZED, ELEgant four-story brownstone dwelling. Address E. B., Box 161 Times Office.

A BARGAIN, FINE BROWNSTONE HOUSE, 155 5th-av., facing Park, for rent or sale. Address Owner, Box 163 Times Office.

CROSBY-ST., BETWEEN SPRING AND BROOME.—Full lot; rental about $1,100; price, $18,000. J. JAY SMITH, 171 Broadway.

GRAND BOULEVARD, NEAR 72D-ST., STATION.—Superior corner building site; $45,000. J. JAY SMITH, 171 Broadway.

BARGAIN—3D-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV., FOUR-story and basement brownstone house; only $30,000. WILLIAM J. ROCHE, 410 6th-av.

PARK-AV., NEAR 97TH-ST.—BEAUTIFUL plot, 50x100; only $2,500; cost to improve, $10,000. J. JAY SMITH, 171 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.
POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

PORTER & CO.

OFFER THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS:

122d-st., near Lenox-av., 2 and 4 stories, $26,500 to $26,000.

123d-st., near 7th-av., 3-story brownstone, 15.9x58x100, $14,000.

124th-st., near Madison-av., 3-story brick, $13,500.

126th-st., 3-story brownstone, near 5th-av., $21,500.

127th-st., near Lenox-av., 3-story brownstone, $28,000.

128th-st., 3-story brownstone, near 5th-av., size 15.9x65x100, $16,000.

128th-st., 3-story frame, near Madison-av., full lot, $14,000.

130th-st., near 5th-av., 3-story brick, 21x40x100 feet, $13,500.

131st-st., close to 5th-av., 3-story Queen Anne, $13,000.

132d-st., 3-story brownstone, near 5th-av., $14,000.

Full particulars and permits at

OFFICE, 77 EAST 125TH-ST.

PORTER & CO.

DESIRABLE HOUSES TO RENT.

111th-st., nr. 7th-av.	$420	118th-st., nr. 1st-av.	$750
116th-st., nr. Lenox.	1,800	123d-st., nr. 2d-av.	720
119th-st., nr. Mad.	900	123d-st., nr. Lenox.	1,450
121st-st., nr. Lenox.	1,300	123d-st., nr. Lenox.	1,400
124th-st., nr. Lenox.	1,800	125th-st., nr. Mad.	1,100
126th-st., nr. 5th-av.	1,200	126th-st., nr. 7th-av.	1,350
127th-st., nr. Lex.-av.	900	127th-st., nr. 5th-av.	850
128th-st., nr. 3d-av.	360	128th-st., nr. 5th-av.	960
129th-st., nr. 5th-av.	960	130th-st., nr. Lenox.	1,050
131st-st., nr. Mad.	720	132d-st., nr. 5th-av.	900
137th-st., nr. 8th-av.	960	138th-st., nr. Willis.	550
Pleas.-av., nr. 119th.	360	Lenox-av., nr. 125th.	900
Mad.-av., opp. Park.	1,500	9th-av., corner.....	1,100

Furnita, &c., to office.
77 EAST 125TH-ST.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

122d-st., near Lenox-av.; only lot on the block, 25 x100 feet; restricted to private dwellings; price, $11,000; liberal terms to builder.

PORTER & CO., 77 EAST 125TH-ST.

A—A.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
Price reduced to $24,000.
The attention of those who wish to purchase a first-class private residence is called to four of the most solidly-constructed, finely-finished, medium-priced dwellings on the west side, situated on the northerly side of 74th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; the location is central and convenient to the L station at 9th-av. and 9th-av. Apply to C. W. LOUYSTER, Owner, 115 West 74th-st.

FOR SALE OR SUB-LET, NEAR RIVERside Drive.—Five of the best built and most desirable houses west of Central Park; four-story high stoop, Philadelphia brick and brownstone; sizes, 20 x55 and 12-feet b. m. extension, and lot 20x100; finished in hard wood throughout.

BETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,143 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FIVE THREE-story and basement high-stoop brownstone private dwellings, West 104th-st., 9th and 10th avs., one block from Elevated station; 6 rooms and bath; open fireplaces; all improvements; rents, $300 to $360. Apply on premises, or to FREDERICK M. LITTLEFIELD, 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS.—SUPERB dwellings, splendidly located, Nos. 1,011, 1,013, and 1,015 Madison-av., at a great sacrifice from cost to those wishing to buy a home at this immediate possession. Apply to J. F. HALSTED, Executor, 156 Broadway, or to CHAS. A. BEYMOUR & CO., Park-av. and 125th-st.

A FINE RESIDENCE IN UPPER PART OF Astoria only for sale; 10,000 square feet of ground; 14 rooms; all improvements; fine stable; lots of shade; magnificent views; elegant surroundings; streets graded and macadamized; convenient for trains. Address OWNER, 149 and DRIVER, Box 161 Times Office.

A MODERN, BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSE, 25 feet front, 3 stories and basement. Lower Mill, for sale at a low price; others on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and opposite the Park; all sizes; bargains. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, only office.

A—241 EAST 60TH-ST., NEW THREE-story private dwelling; 20 feet front; the only house situated at the new row; contains every improvement; convenient to elevated station; rent low to responsible tenant. J. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d-av., 41 Liberty-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, ON 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., many large apartments obtainable; shops; lot 25x98.9; annual rent $10,300; price asked, 80% cash. Inquire of ARTHUR MASON JONES, 41 West 21st-st.

ATTENTION! LOW PRICES!

Houses for sale, standing the closest private residences, Madison-av., between 120th and 121st sts., near Morningside Park; location very choice; cheapest houses on the west side; medium size. J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIVE-STORY APARTment house, accommodating 16 families, with 2 stores; rented 7 months; 5th-st., near Central Park; will pay 10 per cent. on investment; mortgage now on hand at 4½ per cent. interest. Apply to owner, NEWMAN, 102 East 106th-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE house, between Madison and Park avs., 61st and 62d sts., occupied throughout; plumbing new and the best; all in complete order. Inquire of Owner, 43 Broad Building, or DREW, 1 West 47th-st.

A—HOUSE 49 WEST 56TH-ST.—FOUR-story brownstone, beautiful and sunny; parlors remodeled; one of the best built houses ranged, and most extensive houses on the west side. W. W. MONTAGUE, 31st and 8th-av.

A VERY HANDSOME MEDIUM-SIZED Adams-room extension residence, on the crown of Lenox Hill; every finished and desirable good light; reasonable price and early possession. V. E. STEVENSON & CO., 156 B'way & 665 5th-av.

DETAILED LISTS OF HOUSES FOR SALE in all parts of the city will be furnished on application in writing to JOSIAH ROBINSON, Jr., 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brownstone corner house on Madison-av. (corner 61st).

BETON & WISSMANN, 79 Cedar-st. and 1,143 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

A BARGAIN!—N.W. CORNER, 6TH AVENUE and 20th-st.; choice 25 ft. corner and eve. rent, $2,500. Apply to owner, 171 Broadway, only floor.

FOR SALE—145 WEST 126TH-ST., BROWN-stone dwelling; 21 feet front; 3 stories and basement; mortgage, $21,000. NEWMAN, 102 East 106th-st.

FULL LIST OF 125TH-ST. REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

17th-st.,	3-story brownstone,	20	$27,000
20th-st.,	3-story brownstone,	20	27,000
20th-st.,	3-story brownstone,	20	27,000
20th-st.,	3-story brownstone,	20

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co

CARPETS.

Spring Exhibition of Novelties of Imported SCOTCH AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, ENGLISH BRUSSELS. Also a very beautiful assortment of Lowell Brussels, Oriental Rugs, WHOLE CARPETS, MATS AND MATTINGS.

Broadway & 19th st.

A. F. JAMMES

Great opening sale of Paris Wrappers, Sacques, Matinées, and Jackets in the most artistic styles and newest shades at lowest import prices.

BON MARCHE AND LOUVRE GLOVES.

Best and cheapest Gloves in the world. Spring shades just received.

Corsets Lavalliere.

These corsets stand far above all other makes for their perfection in fitting.

13 WEST 30TH-ST.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Comprising Silk, Wool, and Cotton Dress Goods, Rich Paris High Novelties, Finest French Sateens, Zephyrs, and Challies. Printed and Plain Panjam Silks, Imported by HARRIMAN, MACLEA & CO., will be sold by MEGROZ, PORTIER, MAGNY & CO., at 457 and 459 Broome-st., which store they will hereafter occupy.

RAILROADS.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS

Via PHILADELPHIA, to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON.

Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Pullman Car Service on all Trains.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M., 12:00 Midnight. For CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 4:45 P. M. For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, WILMINGTON, and CHESTER, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 12:00 Midnight. All trains (except 11:00 A. M.) run daily.

For tickets and Pullman car space call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

W. M. CLEMENTS, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses-st. as follows:

6:00 A. M. for Catasauqua and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Elmira.

11 A. M. for Cherry Ford and intermediate points.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. Pittston and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. & B. Junction.

5:40 P. M. for Beach Chanel and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., and 9:40 P. M. connect at all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:45 P. M. for Coplay and intermediate points.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.

GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE, 226 BROADWAY.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessees. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M.; *5:00, *8:19 P. M.; St. Louis, *6:00, 10:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M.; 10:00, *3:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *6:00 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:00, *8:19 P. M. (and all 1:00 A. M. for Utica only); Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, all 1:00 A. M., 4:00, *5:00, *8:19 P. M.; Newburg, 10:10 A. M., 5:15, 8:40 P. M.; Rivers-acraw, 8:55 A. M., 1:45, 6:25 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Other trains daily except Sunday. Passengers for Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 11:20 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore station, at 11:36 A. M., 3:46 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 338 Washington-st., 780 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 363, and 942 Broadway, 1553 Bowery, 19 Park-place, and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st. N. R. West-gott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. H. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

NEW LINE TO WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE VIA CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R. AND BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

SOLID TRAINS—NO TRANSFERS.

NO EXTRA FARE FOR FAST TIME.

Pullman Car Service on All Trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 14.

Trains leave Station Central Railroad at New-Jersey Junction, foot Liberty-st., North River.

For Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, and Chester (Pa.), at 8:30 A. M. (11:00 A. M., except Sunday), 1:30, 7:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. (EXPRESS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 5:30, 12:00 P. M.

Tickets and Parlor Car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 4th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 152 E. 106th-st., New-York; 9 Court-st., 360 Fulton-st., 93 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ARGYLE HOTEL AND COTTAGES, BABYLON, L. I.,

will open early in June. Applications for the lease of cottages or engagement of rooms can be made to T. F. SILLECK, Murray Hill Hotel, Park-av.

MANHANSET HOUSE AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y.—The New-York office of the Manhanset is now open at No. 23 Union-square, Room No. 7, where applications for rooms and cottages will be received; pamphlet for past and present season can be had. ROBERT S. MOWER, formerly of Gilsey House, Manager.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN, CONEY ISLAND, MONMOUTH, Brighton Beach.—I positively and guarantee Thomas how Insane, nerve, and money can make money on these tracks; if you have these qualities disgusted with former experiences I can aid you; terms, $100. GEO. HUMPHRII, 147 Devoe-st., Brooklyn, ten seven days.

CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY. Trains leave by Erie R. R., 24th-st., and foot Chambers-st., New-York.

C. H. KEGEMAN, President. JAMES MCGOWAN, Secretary.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND.

Completely furnished cottages to rent; gas, baths, &c.; service and board if desired. Open 15th.

ARVERNE HOTEL.

Thirty minutes by rail; directly on the ocean, adjoining Wave Crest, now boulevard, Lawrence, Cedarhurst, &c.; sailing; magnificent bathing beach. For cottages or rooms in hotel address as above RICHARD H. STEARNS.

TO LET—AT RHINEBECK, DUTCHESS County, N. Y., for one or more years from the 1st of May next, house, stable, and three acres of ornamental ground. The house is situated with commanding views of the Catskill Mountains and surrounding country and is one-half mile from the attractive village of Rhinebeck, within 15 minutes' drive of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. depot, from which all fast trains may be taken. The house is 80x60 feet, well furnished, and suitable either for a private residence or select boarding house. Stabling for four horses. For photographic views and further particulars apply to office, 23 West 26th-st., New-York City, or to J. S. ARMSTRONG, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

TO LET, For a term of years, partly furnished, THE RESIDENCE of the late JOHN TAYLOR, AT BAYSIDE, L. I. FOR PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF THE "OSBORNE," 57TH-ST. AND 7TH-AV., OR TO JAMES ARMSTRONG, 115 BROADWAY.

RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—TO RENT, fully furnished, one of the most desirable located places in this vicinity, near the American Yacht Club, having dock and water frontage; large house, containing 9 family bedrooms; including gas, chandelier house, greenhouse, with choice plants; hot and cold grapevines; large garden and orchard. This property has not hitherto been offered to rent. Full particulars from E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

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AT RIDGEWOOD, HOHOKUS, AND Allendale, New-Jersey, Erie Railway, furnished and unfurnished houses to let by season or year; houses, villa plots, building lots, and choice farm lands for sale on easy terms. Apply to SAM'L DENNIS & CO., Ridgewood, N. J.

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THE ALDINE.

A NEW SOCIAL CLUB FORMED BY THE NEW-YORK PUBLISHERS.

There is a new club in town now. It is called the Aldine, and for the most part publishers and those interested in the publishing and allied trades compose it. The first that was heard of it was last Tuesday night, at an informal meeting of about 50 well-known gentlemen at the Clarendon Hotel. They had come together with the idea that, while there was no end of clubs in almost every other line of business, there was none among publishers, and they were going to supply the vacancy.

Among them that night were William D. Howells, William W. Appleton, Henry C. Bunner of *Puck*, Frank H. Scott, Treasurer of the *Century* Company; John S. Wood, James F. Ruggles, Charles E. Merrill of the *Critic*, Arthur H. Scribner, Frederick A. Stokes, Gilman H. Tucker, Henry T. Thomas, George T. Stevens, George E. Best, Edward L. Burlingame, editor of *Scribner's*; Daniel Appleton, Richard Watson Gilder, A. D. F. Randolph, and Joseph J. Little.

The organization of the club was begun at once, although it was not completed until later in the week, and nothing of it was allowed to become public until yesterday. James F. Ruggles presided at the meeting, and these officers of the Aldine were elected for the first year:

William W. Appleton, President; Henry C. Bunner, Vice-President; Frank H. Scott, Treasurer; John S. Wood, Secretary; Council, Class of 1890, William D. Howells, James F. Ruggles, Frank H. Scott, and John W. Wood; Class of 1891, Charles E. Merrill, Arthur H. Scribner, Frederick A. Stokes, and Gilman H. Tucker; Class of 1892, William W. Appleton, Henry C. Bunner, Henry T. Thomas, and George T. Stevens; Class of 1893, George E. Cathcart, Charles A. Clapp, Alexander W. Drake, and Bellingham Maynard. The House Committee consists of Henry T. Thomas, George E. Cathcart, and Charles E. Merrill.

Besides these there is a Committee on Literature and Art, composed of James F. Ruggles, Alexander W. Drake, and William D. Howells; a Committee on Admissions, of which Louis H. Blakeman is Chairman for the first year, and an Auditing Committee. The club will be incorporated next week.

The House Committee has secured quarters for the club. The building at 20 Lafayette-place has been leased for several years. Workmen will begin Monday to alter it to suit the club's convenience. It will be handsomely decorated and furnished, and the club expects to take possession on Inauguration Day, April 30.

The membership is limited to 200 residents and 150 non-residents. It is not restricted to publishers. Authors, artists, professional men who are interested in literary matters, bookish men of all sorts, are already members, and more of the same kind are expected to join. From the prominence and wealth of the members it is regarded as one of the most promising new clubs in the city. Here are some of the members who have not already been named: William C. Brownell, William A. Coffin, Frank E. Dodd of Dodd & Mead; Henry Ivison, Charles Scribner, Granville B. Smith, H. H. Blakeman, and Thomas W. Wood.

WILL BE EXTRADITED FOR FORGERY.

The English correspondents of the Commercial Bank of this city yesterday notified the District Attorney's office that Sir James Ingram, Judge of the Court of Extraditions in London, had decided to extradite Ignaks Reinitz, who has been in jail in London charged by the United States authorities with having committed forgery. Reinitz was a tobacco dealer at 138 Maiden-lane, and acted as agent for De Baez & Co. of Key West. He forged the firm's name to drafts, got the money from the Commercial Bank, and sailed for England Jan. 24.

MR. HOUR GETTING WELL.

Assistant United States Treasurer McCulloch's doctors announced yesterday that he was getting well.

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

(RETAIL).

SPRING NOVELTIES IN

CARPETS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS & FURNITURE.

The best productions of the leading manufacturers at home and abroad, including

GLENHAM WILTONS,

VELVETS,

BRUSSELS & INGRAINS

AT POPULAR PRICES.

NEW SPRING PATTERNS IN

BEST QUALITY FIVE-FRAME

BODY BRUSSELS

AT $1.00 PER YARD.

ALL-WOOL

DOUBLE EXTRA INGRAINS

AT 55c. PER YARD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LOT

OF THE FINEST

ORIENTAL RUGS

At $6.00 each and upward;

HALF THEIR VALUE.

CHENILLE PORTIERES,

New Designs and Artistic Colorings,

AT $8.00 PER PAIR;

REDUCED FROM $11.00.

FURNITURE TAPESTRIES,

AT $5.00 PER YARD;

REDUCED FROM $8.00.

Estimates Furnished for Reupholstering.

BEDDING OF ALL KINDS & HOUSEKEEPING LINENS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PARLOR, DINING ROOM, AND LIBRARY SETS,

RATTAN & COTTAGE FURNITURE,

Of all styles and best qualities.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

CROWN HAMILTON.

Electro-Plated Table Ware, guaranteed to be the best goods in the world by the makers, THE ROGERS & HAMILTON CO., WATERBURY, CONN. FOR SALE BY

J. H. JOHNSTON,

UNION-SQUARE AND 15TH-ST., and all first-class dealers throughout the country.

IMPORTING WEAVERS.

The silk weavers in this city who recently struck in several silk weaving mills to resist reductions in wages are complaining about the importation of foreign contract labor by the manufacturers with a view of further reducing wages, and the West Side Silk Ribbon Weavers' Association, Local Assembly No. 6,760, and the Progressive Silk Weavers have just addressed a letter to Secretary of the Treasury Windom upon the subject.

Since January last, say the weavers, advertisements have been published in a newspaper in Basle, Switzerland, calling for 500 silk weavers to go to New-York, where they would find work at high prices. Many weavers called at the office of the newspaper in question for further information, and were told that on reaching New-York they should call on Mrs. M. Compton, at 140 Nassau-street, and they would find employment.

The silk weavers' unions in this city were warned by cable of this state of things, and began an investigation. They found a man by the name of Edward Weinacre, who was employed in Silverstein's silk ribbon factory in Tenth-avenue, and learned that he was one of the weavers who had come over in answer to the advertisements in the Basle papers. He went to Mrs. Compton, and was sent to work at Silverstein's. While still in Basle he was told at the newspaper office that a fund had been raised to send weavers to New-York, and that these people must go over in batches.

The weavers here have sent a cable dispatch to Switzerland, and in their letter to Secretary Windom they say that a number of silk manufacturers here are plotting to bring over contract labor and thus reduce wages, and ask him to request the United States Consul in Basle to get further information about the matter.

A MARINE CONGRESS.

Mr. W. W. Goodrich, the admiralty lawyer of this city, who was appointed one of the United States delegates to the International Marine Congress, which was suggested by the Maritime Exchange of this city, and is to hold its conferences in Washington beginning next October, starts to-day for the capital, where the American delegates will meet at noon Monday to prepare a programme of work for the congress. The other delegate appointed from this city, Capt. Shackford of the Inman Line of steamers, will also start for Washington to-day.

Mr. Goodrich said yesterday: "On the 1st of this month I sent to persons whose opinions I knew to be of value a circular letter, asking them to give the conference the benefit of any suggestions which might occur to them as to desirable changes in the rule of the road at sea, or as to any other subjects embraced in the act providing for the International Conference. I have received a number of answers from admiralty lawyers, from the Chamber of Commerce, Norfolk, Va.; the Chamber of Commerce, Boston, and others, which I shall bring to the attention of my colleagues Monday."

The general opinion is that the number of subjects to come up before the International Conference will be so great that its labors will not be ended by the end of the year, at which time the terms of office of the American delegates expire. The list already includes inadequacy of the present international code of signals at sea, naval aids to the merchant marine, the life-saving service, and floating wrecks on the ocean, and many new subjects are expected to be introduced at the preliminary meeting which opens at noon Monday.

B. ALTMAN & CO.

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE UNUSUALLY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

LADIES' SUITS,

THE PRODUCTIONS OF THEIR OWN WORKROOMS, THEY HAVE MADE A REDUCTION OF ABOUT

33%

FROM THE FORMER PRICES OF THEIR

IMPORTED COSTUMES,

AND WILL OFFER THE BALANCE ON HAND

MONDAY, MARCH 25,

AT THE ABOVE REDUCTION.

IN ADDITION THEY WILL ALSO SHOW COMPLETE LINES OF EXTREME FOREIGN NOVELTIES IN

Dress Goods, Silks,

LACES, TRIMMINGS,

RIBBONS, LADIES' NECKWEAR,

PARASOLS, GLOVES, &c.

18th Street, 19th Street, and Sixth Avenue.

(Eighteenth Street Station Elevated Road.)

JACKSON'S

MOURNING STORE,

777 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS

OF

BLACK GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

ARE NOW SHOWING

IMPORTED AND CITY-MADE

SUITS, WRAPS, JACKETS,

AND TRAVELING GARMENTS,

TRIMMED

HATS AND BONNETS,

PARASOL AND SUN UMBRELLAS,

BLACK DRESS GOODS,

INDIA SILKS,

CHALLIES,

SATEENS, &c.

IN ADDITION WILL OFFER

1,000 YDS. 36-INCH PRINTED INDIA PONGEE, 69c.; WORTH $1.

3,000 YDS. 42 AND 44 INCH WHITE WOOL DRESS GOODS, SLIGHTLY SOILED, 39c. PER YD.; WORTH $1 AND $1 25.

SPECIAL VALUES IN

HAMBURG EMBROIDERED SWISS FLOUNCING, DRAPERY NET, AND LACES.

100 DOZEN

LADIES' FAST BLACK COTTON HOSE, 39c.; WORTH 60c.

JACKSON'S,

777 BROADWAY, BET. 9TH & 10TH STS.

OPPOSED TO THE WATER WORKS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 23.—Taxpayers of Tarrytown made application to Judge Barnard to-day for a continuance of an injunction against the Water Commissioners of that place restraining them from erecting water works on the ground proposed. Affidavits were submitted and arguments were made by counsel. The ground of the application is that the water proposed to be used is impure, that it is not abundant, and that the consent of the people has not been secured. In opposition claim is made that the water is pure and abundant, and that the action of the taxpayers has been obtained. Decision reserved.

CARPETS

Our new Spring Styles now Complete.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED 500 PIECES OF

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS,

(THE BEST WEARING CARPET MADE,) and we offer them at very low prices.

250 PIECES

BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

at prices far below the usual charge.

200 PIECES

EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS,

IN NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, at less than manufacturer's cost.

MATTINGS

OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.

1,000 ROLLS CHINA AND JAPANESE STRAW MATTINGS,

White, Red Check, and Fancy Patterns,

AT $4 PER ROLL OF 40 YARDS.

UPHOLSTERY.

A LARGE LINE OF FURNITURE TAPESTRIES, IN PIECES OF 7 TO 10 YARDS, AT ABOUT ½ THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.

CURTAINS.

500 PAIRS SILK CURTAINS, IN ALL THE NEWEST COLORINGS, FROM $4 TO $15 PER PAIR.

500 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS, EMBRACING ALL MAKES, AT LESS THAN IMPORTATION PRICES.

HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,

(GUARANTEED SUN-PROOF,)

A SPECIALTY.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL LINE OF FINE PARLOR FURNITURE, OUR OWN UPHOLSTERING, AT PRICES FAR BELOW THE USUAL CHARGE FOR FIRST-CLASS WORK.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

THE BOLDNESS OF HOUSE ROBBERS.

Ezra A. Hoyt, a railroad contractor of 171 Broadway, owns a furnished house at 37 East Twenty-ninth-street, which is at present unoccupied. On Friday afternoon two young men drove up to the house with a truck, entered the premises by means of false keys, and proceeded to arrange the furniture for removal. A policeman who was watching their movements alarmed them, and they jumped on the truck and drove off. During the day Lee Newman and Harry Williams were arrested in the Bowery while endeavoring to dispose of two pairs of lace curtains valued at $40, the only property which had been removed from Mr. Hoyt's house. Yesterday they were arraigned by Justice O'Reilly for trial on a charge of burglary.

Stern Bros.

are now prepared to show their entire

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

of

Ladies' Costumes, Walking Dresses, Cloth Garments, Wraps, Jackets, Tea Gowns, House Robes, Silk Blouses, Jersey Waists;

also, large assortment of

DRESSES,

from their own workrooms, in the most desirable materials, and styles exclusively their own, which they are offering at very

ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Misses' and Children's

GARMENTS.

Flannel, Cloth, Challie, Cashmere, Jersey, Gingham, and Combination

DRESSES.

CONNEMARA AND DIRECTOIRE CLOTH GARMENTS,

TENNIS AND HOUSE WAISTS,

WALKING JACKETS & COATS.

BOYS' DEP'T.

LARGE LINES OF SPRING STYLES IN

School and Dress Suits,

One and Two Piece Kilt Suits,

Sailor and Jersey Suits,

Top Coats and Reefers,

Boys' Shirt Waists, Shirts,

Hats, Caps, and Neckwear.

Large Assortments to Select From

32 to 36 West 23d-st.

CARPETS

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

OUR SPRING STOCK OF AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, WILTONS, BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, &c.,

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

PURCHASE EARLY AND AVOID THE SPRING RUSH.

GOODS MADE AND LAID ARTISTICALLY.

DOWN-TOWN CARPET STORE.

THE HYATT CO.,

EDWARD H. BAILEY, Treas.

NO. 972 CANAL-ST.,

NEAR BROADWAY. ESTABLISHED 1856.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Sunday Edition Four Cents.

Terms to Mail Subscribers Postpaid.

DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, per year	$8 00
DAILY, including Sunday, per year	9 40
SUNDAY, only, per year	1 60
DAILY, 6 months, with Sunday	4 70
DAILY, 3 months, with Sunday	2 35
DAILY, 1 month, without Sunday	80
DAILY, 6 months, without Sunday	1 50
DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday	1 25
DAILY, 1 month, without Sunday	45
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday	15

WEEKLY, per year $1. Six months 50 cents.

Stern Bros.

Direct attention to their large Assortments

of

LADIES' BONNETS,

ROUND HATS, AND

ENGLISH TOQUES

in

Milan, Chip, Lace, Fancy Rough Straw, Neapolitan, Russian Hair, Leghorn, and Rough and Ready in all the new colors and most desirable shapes; also

Misses' and Children's

HATS,

BONNET AND SASH

RIBBONS,

FRENCH FLOWERS,

including many of their own importation.

In addition to their already large collection of

PARASOLS

and

Coaching Umbrellas

they will offer Monday additional Novelties received during the past week, in all forming an unusually choice stock to select from.

32 to 36 West 23d-st.

CARPETS

JOHN & JAMES

DOBSON

Manufacturers.

Spring Exhibit.

We are showing a new and beautiful line of our own production, in the newest shades and patterns suitable to present styles of decoration; also Mattings in all colors, Art Squares, Linoleum, Oil Cloth, &c.

40 and 42 West 14th-st.

L. SHAW,

54 West 14th-st.,

Near Sixth-Av.,

NEW-YORK.

SKELETON WAVES or BANGS, patented Nov. 15, 1887, feather-light, lifelike, and beautiful, require no dressing, do not rip or tear. **SKELETON WIGS AND TOUPEES**, made of beautiful, wavy hair. **MY SWITCHES** are unequaled for price and beauty. Immense assortment of gray and white hair.

HAIR CUTTING, curling, shampooing, and dyeing on the premises by the best French artists.

EUGENIE'S SECRET OF BEAUTY, C. B., or Cocoanut Balm, for the complexion, is creating a great sensation throughout the world; $1 per bottle. **EXTRACT TURKISH ROSE LEAVES**, indelible tint, for the face and lips; fine as the blush of the rose; $1 and $1 50 per bottle.

ONLY ORIGINAL and celebrated Velontine Face Powder; highest medals awarded; 50c. and $1 per box. For sale everywhere. Send for new Spring catalogue.

INMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

19 Union-Square, West, N.Y.

NEW { DINNER SETS, TOILET SETS, GLASS.

Selections made now can be delivered when desired.

J. S. CONOVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

FIRE PLACES, MANTELS AND TILES,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

28 and 30 West 23d-st.,

NEW-YORK.

Daniell & Sons.

CLOAK DEPT.

IMPORTATION OF THE LARGEST VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORS EVER SHOWN IN WRAPS AND LONG GARMENTS. SOME OF THE MOST HANDSOME DESIGNS OF GENTS' VESTINGS USED, WITH CONTRASTING COMBINATIONS IN OUR LADIES'

SPRING JACKETS,

IN ACAJOU, DRAGON, EMPIRE, &c.

WE MAKE SPECIAL MENTION OF OUR BLACK DIRECTOIRE JACKETS, WITH FULL TAILOR FINISH,

AT **$10.00.**

STILL CONTINUING OUR SALE OF THE FINEST GOODS AND BEST FITTING AND FINISHED BLACK JACKETS, BOUND WITH CORD BINDING, FOR

$5.25.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE LINE OF CHILDREN'S SCHOOL AND DRESS COATS AT LOW PRICES.

ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF FOREIGN

JERSEY WAISTS

AT DOMESTIC PRICES.

A COMPLETE LINE OF BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS FROM $3.75 UP AND BOYS' CAMBRIC WAISTS, 69c.

SPRING MILLINERY.

ON MONDAY WE WILL EXHIBIT A COMPLETE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS, BOTH IMPORTED AND THOSE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, IN ALL THE NEW AND CORRECT STYLES, FOR BOTH LADIES AND CHILDREN.

IN OUR UNTRIMMED HAT DEPARTMENT WE HAVE A FULL LINE OF ALL THE VARIOUS AND LATEST SHAPES, IN ALL THE NEW COLORS.

OUR FLOWER DEPARTMENT IS REPLETE WITH ALL THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

MILLINERY NOVELITES.

A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF EVERY MATERIAL IMPORTED FOR MAKING AND TRIMMING HANDSOME BONNETS, COMPRISING EXQUISITE DESIGNS IN MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, GOLD AND SILVER EMBROIDERIES, AND LACES.

PARASOLS.

OPENING OF FINE PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES AND COLORS, IN FANCY CHECKS, STRIPES, BROCADE, TAFFETA SILKS, PERSIAN AND PLAIN COLORS, WITH CHOICE HANDLES, IN EVERY CONCEIVABLE STYLE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

GLOVE DEPT.

SPRING GOODS.

NEW COLORS,

LOW PRICES,

IS ONE OF THE STRONGEST FEATURES IN THIS DEPARTMENT, AS WELL AS PERFECT SATISFACTION TO EVERY PURCHASER OF GLOVES, EVEN TO OUR 69c. EMBROIDERED 4-BUTTON SUEDE, OF WHICH WE HAVE SOLD OVER THREE THOUSAND PAIRS. SILK AND LINEN GLOVES, COLORS AND BLACK, FROM 19c. UP.

COLORED

DRESS GOODS.

FRENCH SERGE ROBES, PERSIAN BORDERS, FOR MONDAY WE WILL HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THESE, ALL COLORS..... **$7.75**

IMPORTED SUITS, EMBROIDERED AND IN COMBINATIONS..... **$9.75 TO 24.50**

WE HAVE STILL A COMPLETE LINE OF COLORS IN OUR 40-INCH FRENCH CASHMERE, BEST VALUE IN THE CITY,

48c. YARD.

WASH GOODS DEPT.

FINE SATEENS, FRENCH DESIGNS, THIS LOT COMMANDED A LARGE SALE LAST WEEK..... **12 1-2 CTS. YARD**

FINE SUMMER PERCALES, HANDSOME PATTERNS, WERE INTENDED TO SELL AT 18c.;

12 1-2c. YARD.

PRACTICAL PEOPLE, WHO FROM LONG EXPERIENCE ARE THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH ALL THE DETAILS OF SHOPPING, EXPERTS AT MATCHING GOODS, AND WELL POSTED AS TO WHAT IS BEING WORN AND USED, ARE EMPLOYED TO PERSONALLY ATTEND TO THE FILLING OF ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL.

PAID PARCELS TO THE AMOUNT OF $5 OR OVER FORWARDED FREE WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW-YORK.

BROADWAY & 8TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

FRIEL & HAND.

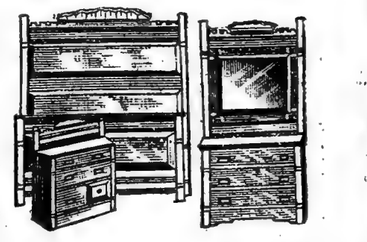

This Antique Suit, with 18x24 French Plate, only $16.00.

PRICES TALK.

Ingrain Carpets, good quality, yard	19c.
Brussels Carpet, good quality, yard	45c.
5-frame Body Brussels, yard	89c.
Wilton Velvets, yard	98c.
Fancy China Matting, per roll of 40 yds.	$2.00

889, 891, 893 Third-ave.

BRANCH, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.

NOVELTIES AND BARGAINS IN WASH DRESS FABRICS.

We have started season with determination to outdo all previous efforts—assortments to be larger still, values to be even greater.....Our basements, filled with all that's new in Wash Dress Fabrics, are daily visited by thousands, who view with astonishment the immense variety to be found and the quantities that we show.....Quantities and assortments may be wonderful—the low prices at which we sell are still more so.....Here are six great offerings for coming week:

At Six Cents and three-quarters,
Three thousand pieces
Novelty Plaid and Stripe Chambrays.
Blues, Browns, Garnets, Creams, Tans, Grays, Creams and Blacks, with contrasting effects.
They are worth Fifteen and Eighteen cents.
They have never been sold under 12½.

At Three Cents and three-quarters,
thirty cases
New Seersuckers and Ginghams,
including the famous
West Brook, Whittenton, Heather, Canton, Amoskeag, and Calcutta brands, which are usually sold at 9 to 12½ cents.

At Five Cents and three-quarters,
fourteen cases
French Printed Challies,
copies of the finest woolen——exquisite styles.

At Seven Cents and three-quarters,
twenty-four cases
New Domestic Satteens,
the most beautiful effects and finest printing ever put upon cotton cloth——No one else has them——nowhere else can you buy them——if we market them at a shilling they would go out rapidly——At 7¾ cents they are irresistible.

To our already wonderful stock of
French Printed Satteens
we add
At Twelve Cents and a half,
eight cases novelties in Bengaline, Surah, and China silk designs—extraordinary value.

At Ten Cents
we offer
Fine French Batistes,
navy, black, and delicate tinted grounds—beautiful styles—all new; worth 18.

Besides these specials
we present for the public commendation
An Unsurpassed Assortment
French and Scotch novelties in large plaid, crochet block, and side band Ginghams and Zephyrs and an unlimited variety of French Satteens, in the finest qualities made.

Visit the new Restaurant.

NOVELTIES AND BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

BORDERED SUITINGS are in demand—we have them in large variety and submit as extra good value, four lots All-wool Serges and Hair Lines, with wool and silk striped borders—all double width.
At 89 cents.....95 cents.....$1 10.....$1 27.

CASHMERES are popular, so are HENRIETTAS—five qualities and 20 colorings of each.
39 cents to 98.....no better value to be found.

BRILLIANTINES are fashionable and scarce—at present our line is complete.
Colored.....38 cents to 75
Black—eight qualities....25 cents to $1 35

CAMEL'S HAIR SERGES are desirable Summer fabrics. This week—200 pieces—splendid quality, regular price sixty-two——49 cents.

TAILOR CLOTHS are as much used as ever—particularly this season for Directoire costumes—of these—six qualities—all the new shades, 49 cents to $1 33——all yard and a half wide.

FANCY DRESS GOODS, plaids and stripes for combinations we show in large variety—special men value—silk and wool checks—worth and usually sold at 65 and 75——49 cents.

CHALLIES—nothing more desirable for Summer wear—three specialties.
13½ cents.....19 cents.....49 cents.

CLOAKINGS—plain and striped—new effects—attractive prices.

Visit the new Restaurant.

NOVELTIES AND BARGAINS IN SURAHS AND INDIA SILKS

and continuation of our great offering of
BLACK DRESS SILKS.

Black Silk Surahs.
Double warp.....49 cents; usual price 60
Extra heavy and fine...69 cents; usual price 85

Black Faille Francaise.
Soft finish—round cord 65 cents, usual price 79
Extra high lustre.....79 cents; usual price 98

Black Satin Merveilleux.
22 inches wide.....68 cents; usual price 82
Same width—extra fine 79 cents; usual price 97

Black Armures.
Small and medium patterns.....87 cents; usual price $1 00
Extra heavy quality....98 cents; usual price 1 25

Black Satin Rhadames.
Wear guaranteed.....59 cents; usual price 69
Extra heavy.....86 cents; usual price 1 19

Black Gros Grains.
Best American.....89 cents; usual price 1 00
XXX quality.....$1 09; usual price 1 35

Black Fancies.
Satin and Armure Stripes.....79 cents; usual price 1 00
Brocaded Stripes.....79 cents; usual price 1 00
Surah Foulé Stripes.....1 89; usual price 2 25
Moire Stripes.....1 25; usual price 1 50
Striped Tricotines.....1 29; usual price 1 50

Visit the new Restaurant.

NOVELTIES AND BARGAINS IN DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Unless your mind is quite made up to what you want 'twill be difficult to select from the many, many novelties we show for garniture of dress and wrap.

WE OFFER

Directoire Fringes, 4 to 18 inch.	79 cts. to	$6 00
Colored Silk Trimmings	49 cts. to	1 89
Gold and Silver Passementeries	25 cts. to	1 39
Black Silk Passementeries	25 cts. to	6 00
Worsted Passementeries	39 cts. to	6 75
Dull Jet Galloons	79 cts. to	9 75
Dull Jet Passementeries	99 cts. to	9 98
Bright Jet Passementeries	79 cts. to	10 00
Pearl Passementeries	$1 25 to	9 00
Steel and Jet Passementeries	1 49 to	6 49
Cut Steel Passementeries	1 79 to	16 00
Persian Trimmings—1½ to 15 inch	39 cts. to	6 35
Open Work Persian Bands	1 39 to	6 50
Hand Crochet Passmenteries—3-inch	2 59; worth	4 00
Silk Drop Fringes—5-inch	1 39; worth	2 00
Colored Silk Ball Trimming	98; worth	1 39

Visit the new Restaurant.

NOVELTIES AND BARGAINS IN BEADED GRENADINES.

Beaded Grenadines, Overdress Nets and Flouncings.
Beaded Grenadines..... 98 cents; worth $2 00
54-inch Overdress Nets.... 1 39; worth 2 00
Spanish Guipure Flouncings, 3 yards long..... 1 29; worth 1 75
And equal values in finer goods.

NOVELTIES AND BARGAINS IN ART EMBROIDERIES.

Plush and felt Lambrequins.....$1 29 to $40
Plush and felt Piano Covers.....4 98 to 50
Plush and felt Piano Scarfs.....2 49 to 12
Plush and felt Table Covers.....98 to 19
Plush and felt Table Scarfs.....89 to 10

The following are all splendid value:
Plush Mantel Lambrequins.....new scallop edge..$2 29
Plush Mantel Draperies.....all colors.....4 98
Plush Table Scarfs.....embroidered ends 2 49
Felt Table Scarfs.....embroidered ends 98
Plush Table Covers.....10-in. tapestry border..1 79
Plush Table Covers.....10-in. embroidery..... 3 98
Felt Piano Covers.....new designs..... 4 98
Felt Piano Covers.....plush appliqué border... 5 75
Plush Piano Scarfs.....silk ribbon embroidery.. 1 98
Plush Piano Scarfs.....drapery attached..... 7 98

Visit the new Restaurant.
Take elevator—14th-st. entrance—No. 22.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

NOVELTIES AND BARGAINS IN LADIES' WRAPS AND DRESSES.

All that's new for Spring we have——Choice novelties in Imported Wraps, Jackets, and Dresses, and a fine assortment of the finest home productions.

The Bargains are:

All-over Beaded Wraps—netted shoulders.....$4 75
Corded Silk Wraps—gimp or bead trim..... 8 98
With long tabs, jet collar and epaulets..... 9 98
Tailor-made Jersey Jackets..... 3 75
Tailor-made Corkscrew Jackets..... 4 00
Satin lined Corkscrew Jackets..... 8 00
All-wool striped Newmarkets..... 7 98
Broadcloth Connemaras..... 8 98
All-wool Jerseys—with vest..... 1 49
Flannel Blouses..... 1 98
Challie Tea Gowns—Surah front..... 6 98

In addition——a hundred
FINE CLOTH AND CASHMERE DRESSES,
as follows:

At $8 00.....All-wool Cloth and Flannel Dresses, with handsomely-made skirts and tailor-stitched waists and separate vest.....worth $15 00

At $11 00.....Henrietta and Tailor Cloth Dresses, all colors——gimp trim.....worth $18 00

At $17 00.....Fancy French Cloth Dresses, plain or Directoire.....worth $25 00

These are special opening season bargains.

In finer goods you will find

Novelties in Wraps	up to	$100 00
Novelties in Jackets	up to	25 00
Novelties in Newmarkets	up to	75 00
Novelties in Dresses	up to	75 00
Novelties in Tea Gowns	up to	50 00
Novelties in Jerseys	up to	7 00

Visit the new Restaurant.

NOVELTIES AND BARGAINS IN MISSES' DEPARTMENT,
together with a special offering of
Three hundred sample Garments,
at about cost of making.

Plain and fancy cloth Connemaras and Gretchens—plain, embroidered, cord, or braid trim; worth $9 to $11.....$5 98

Children's Gretchen Coats—plain and plaid—ages 2 to 5 years—worth $5 50..... 3 98

Misses' Fine Directoire Coats,
$12 98.....$14 98.....$16 98;
style and quality elsewhere sold at $15 to $25.

Some Beautiful Effects in
Misses' silk and silk and wool combination Dresses, Empire and Directoire styles, deserve extended notice—for which we have not space.....Come and see them—prices will convince that for the very fine as well as medium and popular we ask no heavy profit.

Good Values in Jackets.
$2 98.....$3 75.....$4 98.....$5 98,
and finer to Fifteen Dollars,
including all the novelties in tailor-made, vested, Blazer, and Directoire.

Visit the new Restaurant.

NOVELTIES AND BARGAINS IN TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS FROM THE
Leading Milliners of Paris and London,
together
with artistic productions from our own workrooms.

NOVELTIES AND BARGAINS IN LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
muslin, cambric, and silk——embroidery, lace, and ribbon trim.

Visit the new Restaurant.

NOVELTIES AND BARGAINS IN BOYS' CLOTHING.

Jersey Suits—all sizes.....$2 98
Cheviot and Cassimere Suits..... 2 98
Blue and Brown Corkscrew..... 3 49
Cheviot, Corduroy, and Blue Flannel..... 3 98
Spring Overcoats.....$4 00 to 8 00
Knee Pants.....49 cents to 1 49
Unlaundered Waists.....25 cents
Unlaundered Percale Waists.....49 cents
All-wool Flannel Waists.....99 cents

Visit the new Restaurant.

NOVELTIES AND BARGAINS IN LINENS.

Extra wide cream Damasks	39 cents;	worth	50
Full Bleached Damasks	47 cents;	worth	60
Fine cream Double Damasks	59 cents;	worth	69
Bleached satin Damasks	75 cents;	worth	95
Finer—2 yards wide	93 cents;	worth	$1 25
Still finer—2 yards wide	$1 10;	worth	1 40
⅝ Napkins	98 cents;	were	$1 29
⅞ Napkins	$1 43;	were	1 79
¾ Napkins	1 14;	were	1 50
¾ Napkins	1 49;	were	1 83
Round Linen Doilies	8c....10c....12½c....		15c.
Linen Tray Covers	27c....	35c....	39c.

Fringed Lunch Sets.
2½ yard Cloth—dozen Napkins...$3 24; were $5 25
3 yard Cloth—dozen Napkins... 3 73; were 6 25
3½ yard Cloth—dozen Napkins... 4 73; were 7 00

Fringed Cream Cloths.....2 yards long....69 cents
Turkey Red Table Covers...2 yards long....98 cents

Fancy Turkish Towels	4	cents
Fringed and bordered Huck	8	cents
All-linen Damask and Momie	10	cents
Extra heavy Irish Huck	12½	cents
Extra fine Damask—knot fringe	19	cents
Hemstitched Huck Towels	25	cents

NOVELTIES AND BARGAINS IN CURTAINS AND PORTIERES.

Nottingham Lace Curtains	69 cents	upward
Scotch Lace Curtains	$1 40	upward
Antique Lace Curtains	1 79	upward
Colbert Lace Curtains	3 75	upward
Tambour Lace Curtains	4 98	upward
Irish Point Curtains	5 98	upward
Brussels Lace Curtains	15 00	upward
Beaded Bamboo Curtains	1 97	upward

Of PORTIERES—full seventy styles,
commencing with Raw Silk Tuscoman, mottled Chenille dado, at $1 69 and upward ranging to $25 00 for superb Sheils Portieres in yard and unusual design—in no way inferior to those which exclusive upholsterers sell at Thirty-five and Forty dollars.

WE DIRECT SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
Solid Chenille Portieres—deep dado.....$4 98
and to Fifty pair, still finer,
at $5 98 and $6 98; worth $9 to $12

GREAT BARGAINS IN
CREPE, MADRAS, AND SILK CURTAINS,
bought far below their worth and sold accordingly.
.....There are less than six hundred pair. We could sell at double were we content to wait until the Summer season opened. To sell now we offer
Striped Lace Stripe Curtains..worth $3....at $2 98
Oriental Cross Stripe Curtains..worth 8....at 3 49
Silk Figured Crepe Curtains.....worth 12....at 4 98
Reed Silk Florentine Curtains..worth 15....at 6 98
Silk Damask Curtains.....worth 15....at 9 98
Double Warp Silk Curtains.....worth 30....at 14 98

Petit Point Tapestries,
39 to 98 cents; worth 65 cents to $1 75

Furniture Plushes,
immense assortment unsurpassed values
Silk Trimming Plushes.....were 90.....59 cents
Crushed Mohair Plushes.....were $1 35.....89 cents
Matin Mohair Plushes.....were 2 00.....$1 49
Mottled Silk Plushes.....were 2 75..... 1 97

Italian Silk Draperies.....98 cents
Heavy French Brocatelles..... 1 98
Extra Heavy Silk Cordinette..... 2 98
Saxony Chenille Table Covers—1½ yards..... 1 49

For Everything Else in Upholstery,
Cretonnes, Scrims, Vestibule Nets and Silks, Curtain Poles and Chains, Window Shades, and Rugs,
We ARE HEADQUARTERS.

Visit the new Restaurant.
Take elevator—14th-st. entrance—No. 22.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

JOHNSON'S,

8 East 14th-st.

FRENCH TRIMMED BONNETS
and Round Hats.
NOVELTIES IN
FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,
Laces, and Dress Trimmings.

Special Bargains

IN 42-INCH WIDE ALL-SILK SPANISH GUIPURE LACE FLOUNCINGS
At $1 17 per yard;
good value at $1 75.

48-INCH WIDE ALL-SILK CHANTILLY FLOUNCINGS
At $1 14 per yard;
good value at $1 40.

LADIES' LINEN HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, ONE-INCH HEM.
10c. each; good value at 15c.

LADIES' LINEN HEMSTITCH INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS,
10c. each; good value at 15c.

50 DOZEN LADIES' PURE SPUN SILK VESTS IN SKY, PINK, AND CREAM, EXTRA QUALITY,
98c. each; good value at $1 25.

160 DOZEN LADIES' GENUINE SWISS LISLE-THREAD VESTS IN LAVENDER, PINK, SKY, FLESH, AND CREAM, EXTRA SIZES,
49c. each; good value at 75c.

100 DOZEN OF OUR 27 SUPER BROWN BALBRIGGAN HOSE,
12 1-2c. per pair;
good value at 24c.

FULL LINES OF HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR IN ALL THE LEADING MAKES.

JAMES G. JOHNSON,

8 East 14th-st.,
NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.

$60 SUITS FOR $20.

THE FINEST BANNOCKBURN AND SCOTCH TWEEDS, IN STRIPES, CHECKS, AND PLAIDS; ALSO, 70 STYLES OF THE CELEBRATED LITTLE & MARTIN'S WORSTEDS, ADAPTED FOR SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, AND OVERCOATINGS. YOUR CHOICE OF SUITS TO ORDER,

$20;

TROUSERS,

$5;

SPRING OVERCOATS, SILK LINED THROUGHOUT,

$16.

THIS ENTIRE LOT OF WOOLENS WE HAVE CLOSED FROM THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM A. BAUDOUINE & CO., 810 BROADWAY, THE FINEST IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS IN THE UNITED STATES.

NONE OF THESE GOODS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER TAILORING HOUSE FOR LESS THAN THREE TIMES THE PRICE WE ASK.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE IS GIVEN WITH EVERY GARMENT WARRANTING IT IN EVERY RESPECT FOR ONE YEAR.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, THUS ENABLING YOU TO ORDER BY MAIL AS SAFELY AS IF YOU WERE MEASURED IN OUR STORE.

ARNHEIM'S

Mammoth Tailoring Establishment,
BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

FURNITURE

SPRING EXHIBIT—LATEST STYLES.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, and 65 West 23d-st.,

Are displaying the largest assortment of Reliable Furniture—from medium to finest grades—ever shown in America. Best values guaranteed in all lines.

Bedroom Suits from $20 to $500.
Parlor Suits from $70 to $1,000.
Sideboards from $20 to $400.
Dining Tables from $10 to $150.
Dining Chairs from $2 to $50.
Chiffoniers from $10 to $100.
China Closets from $17 to $250.
Book Cases from $8 to $200.
Easy Chairs, (in Leather and Tapestry,) $20 to $100.
Library Tables from $10 to $200.
Hall Seats and Stands from $10 to $250.

NOTICE.—We shall make a specialty this season of furnishing Cottages and Summer Houses, and invite inspection of our White, Blue, and Pink Enameled Suits, with Chairs and Tables to match. Also of our exhibit of Bamboo Furniture and English Brass Bedsteads.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,

1,269 BROADWAY,

Advertisements received until 9 P. M.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

SPRING.

Our Matchless Assortment of Spring Wraps now open.

Our Exclusive Designs in Parisian Costumes now open.

Our Unapproachable Line of Ladies' Long Outside Garments now open.

Our Full Lines of Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Suits now open.

Our Magnificent Line of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets now open.

Our Imported Tea Gowns, Morning Robes, and Lingerie now open.

AS WELL AS ALL THE

Novelties of both Continents in Silks, Dress Goods, Laces, Ribbons, and Hosiery.

ALL OF WHICH ARE MARKED AT

OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES

6th-av. and 19th-st.

T. O'DONOGHUE,

5th-av. and 14th-st.

Spring Opening

ON
Tuesday and Wednesday,
March 26 and 27,
OF

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

French Bonnets and English Round Hats. Straw Goods, French Flowers, Laces and Dress Trimmings.

I HAVE A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, AND SOLICIT AN EARLY INSPECTION OF THE SAME.
(NO CARDS OF INVITATION.)

T. O'DONOGHUE,

4 West 14th-st. & 78 5th-av.

VON BULOW IS HERE.

THE FAMOUS MUSICIAN ARRIVES ON THE SAALE AND IS WARMLY GREETED.

The great von Bülow has arrived and declares himself now at the public's command for a limited season. He came by the Saale, which reached Quarantine Friday night and glided into the North River in the soft and Springlike dawn of yesterday. Von Bülow was among the first on deck, enjoying in full measure the impressive view spread out before him. When the steamer reached her wharf the company of admirers who were there awaiting the distinguished musician spied von Bülow and gave him a hurrah. Instantly his hat came off and he shouted back in good solid German. His face was round and smiling, his eyes shone good humoredly through the glasses, and his overcoat displayed a pleasing rotundity below the second button, which set at rest any possible doubt about his continued good appetite during the voyage. By his side stood his handsome Polish wife, and with her was a friend, Miss Ritter, who made the trip with them from St. Petersburg.

Greetings were especially cordial on the part of the ladies, who were delighted to reach shore. The ship had heavy weather, which disturbed the ladies considerably, although von Bülow stood it like a Commodore. He has grown somewhat stout, but otherwise he looked about as he did in 1874 when he came here to open Chickering Hall and to give a concert tour.

At the Hotel Normandie some very beautiful flowers, sent by Manager Stanton, filled with fragrance the von Bülow parlor, an elegant room set off with easy chairs and lounges and a grand piano. There were several callers during the morning, mainly old acquaintances, who were heartily welcomed. In the afternoon the party occupied a box at the Metropolitan Opera House, and at the close of the first act of "Das Rheingold" the orchestra united in a blare of music, which was smilingly acknowledged. The attention of the audience being thus drawn to von Bülow, he was recognized and applauded cordially.

Von Bülow will give two recitals before the Beethoven Gyclus, one at the Metropolitan Opera House next Wednesday, and the second next Friday in Brooklyn.

THE PLANTING OF WHEAT.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 23.—Wheat is now going into the ground in all parts of Minnesota and Dakota as far north as Devil's Lake, and above seeding is already well advanced, the warm weather for the last two weeks being especially favorable for it. The acreage sown in the north is in excess of any previous year and numerous emigrants are arriving and taking up and buying more land. The County Commissioner refuses to bond some of the northern counties under the seed-wheat law, considering it unnecessary, as nearly all the farmers are already provided with seed. In the southern part of Minnesota seeding is in full away now, many farmers having already finished the work.

There will be a largely-decreased acreage of wheat this year in the southern counties, the farmers fearing a recurrence of chinch bugs and blight that destroyed the crop in that vicinity last year. There will be a good acreage of corn, oats, flax, and barley, although prices are low.

It is believed that a large amount of the clover has been Winter killed owing to the small amount of snow, and for that reason much ground that had been seeded will be cropped, adding largely to the acreage of other grain therefrom. Although the prices of wheat were satisfactory, people whose wheat blighted could get no benefit from it, and for that reason will not put in as large an acreage to small an important crop.

PARIS AND THE GREAT SHOW

A CHEERFUL WELCOME IN SPITE OF THE UNREST.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE AFFAIRS — PATRIOTS IN THE LOST PROVINCES—FÊTES FOR THE COMING SUMMER.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

PARIS, March 23.—Yesterday were given full details to the general public of the much-talked of cross-questioning by M. Laur of the Government concerning the present financial crisis. So far as the abused and patient public is interested, there seems to be one dominant sentiment that it is time to moderate this abusive interpellation for yes or no answers from the Government by which, to say the least, the dignity of the latter must always suffer. To-day it is finance, to-morrow it might be war. Since the Wilson affair every Frenchman considers himself personally injured by any lack of prudence and wisdom shown in the conduct of either political or financial affairs. Hence the very weak and insignificant proceedings by M. Laur.

But had the orator been more of a man even, the effect would have been the same, but the struggle would have been harder. People actually thirst for restful peace, and Parisians are far more inclined to find fault with the authors of willful and persistent agitation than to pick to pieces the substance of their discourse.

From the outset there has been a hope among the masses that something would be done by somebody, even by the Government, to help financial matters and bridge over the exhibition. It must also be thoroughly understood that, in spite of money losses and political apprehension, strangers will not frown on the smiling and welcoming face of their Parisienne hostess. The sun will shine and music will play. Gay Paris is determined at whatever cost to make all the world happy during the Summer of 1889.

To this end the new organization of the Comptoir d'Escompte meets with favor. The capital is to be forty millions, to be carried eventually to eighty if necessary. The old stockholders, if poor, are not to be much favored. They must own four entire shares to be able to subscribe for one of the present society, and for this privilege they must pay 500f. The Directors and the President of the Council must be approved by the Minister of Finance. This is a purely platonic detail, for both Deufert Rochereau and M. Hentsch were thus favored, which did not prevent them from bringing the society to its present ruin. The by-laws of the former Comptoir provide that after the loss of one-half the capital a meeting of the stockholders shall at once be called. They are still waiting.

It would be hard, indeed, for M. Hentsch to face those who have been most unfaithfully deceived for years, and to whom it was stated less than two months ago that the situation was absolutely clear and prosperous, and to whom a higher dividend than ever before was given to avoid perplexing questioning. The Administrators have now enjoyed the luxury of 15 days to fix up their own business and to assure the safety of their own interests, and it will soon be time to call in outsiders for the explanation previously prepared.

I understand that a Deputy from Finistère, M. Chevillotte, intends making inquiry of the Minister of Finance upon the Governmental interlocution in a crisis. He does not mean to include the Comptoir business. He considers that a private institution, but wishes to know if the guarantees given to the Bank of France are sufficient, and if the public can be quite sure of the certain full value of its bank notes. It remains now to be seen if the explanations given by M. Rouvier to M. Laur will seem entirely clear to this second interviewer. It is said that in return for the services rendered the privilege of the Bank of France will be extended.

The apparent dullness of Parisian comprehension was no more disturbed by the very mild Socialist celebration of the 18th than by the very Republican declaration of Boulanger in Tours, and the Government has not the courage to advance the General and give to the Conservative Party the satisfaction demanded in seemingly trifling matters, such as the return of Sisters of Charity to the hospitals, if not to the schools, and the decision to stop the Parliamentary session until next October. The Government, in spite of the sudden firmness which could not be too highly praised and encouraged, is very much alarmed for its own portfolio, and in trying to serve the Right and Left may fall between the two uneasy armchairs. Every one would like to bid the Deputies farewell for a long Summer holiday. Gen. Boulanger would also be still more liked if he would keep still, but then every one knows he will not, and perchance many would be disappointed in their little plans if he did.

The Monarchists affect now to concentrate their hopes on the advent of a wider and better republic, whatever that may be, and then, with a shading of divine right and a good deal of human manipulation of law and triumph of a King, would be brought in a new feature in the case.

The first dangerous opponent that Gen. Boulanger has encountered is a new-comer on the scene—M. Antoine—who returns from Alsace-Lorraine with all the martyrdom glory of a persecuted patriot. He was a Boulanger follower, but has now, he states to his friends the Alsacians, thrown overboard the General, his pomp, and his future state. M. Antoine was met here with great enthusiasm, and it is liable to degenerate into very troublesome and uncontrollable influence, still more so as the Deputy makes no secret of his aim and desire for political power. The Government have already invited him to be mild in his public speech, but what would avail even his most conscientious effort if at a banquet of students on Tuesday next the punch should set fire to inconsiderate patriotism? There is no rest for the wicked, and the Government is very much taxed.

Besides M. Antoine, who has not yet begun his play, there is the Patriotic League question. The courtesy of inquiry is excessive, for it is very tedious work to interview parties persistently silent. Laguerre said nothing and M. Déroulède speaks less. These are very wise people. They know when to hold their tongues. They promise vast revelations before the court, however. The list of Alsatians and Lorrainers belonging to the League was only seen by the Judge. It was returned to Déroulède at once, who gave a receipt for the same. Resident members cannot thus be disturbed by the Germans in the annexed departments.

The programme of the exhibition fêtes runs as follows: They are to cost $600,000, a total dividend between the State, the city, and the exhibition fund. On May 5, there will be a grand inauguration at Versailles. The reason for this does not seem to be very clear, but it will undoubtedly prove attractive to strangers. On May 6 the exhibition will be officially inaugurated and the public buildings illuminated. On July 14, the annual allowance of $40,000 is to be increased to $120,000, so that the national day may be made a glorious one. From the 16th to Aug. 31 there will be daily and nightly fêtes at the Palais de l'Industrie, monster concerts for all nations, banquets, four balls given to the workmen of the exhibition, to the syndicates of different working corporations, and finally, in September, there will be the unveiling of the statue of "The Triumph of the Revolution," and on Oct. 6 the exhibition awards will be given with as much ceremony as for the opening of the show. Five hundred decorations of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor will be given, 5 Crosses of the Grand Officer, 16 of Commander, and 110 of Officer. This will afford mites for the hungry, and there will be the usual weeping and wailing, cries of injustice, and gnashing of teeth. The English section has already astonished the natives. One hundred and thirty artists have sent their paintings. Among them are Sir Frederick Leighton, Alma-Tadema, Sir John Millais, and Mr. Frith. They do not wish to compete for medals, and have expressed formally their desire to be classified as *hors concours*. The French would like to know if this is excessive pride or modesty.

"Les Erinnyés," by Leconte de Lisle, lately revived at the Odéon with the remarkable music of Jules Massenet for the farewell representations of Mme. Marie Laurent, is a great artistic and financial success in spite of the weak performance of Mlle. Tessandier in the part of Cassandra. The tragedy is a beautiful work founded by the French poet and Academician on the trilogy of Æschylus. Mme. Laurent's acting in the part of Clytemnestra is entirely satisfactory.

At the Palais Royal "Mes Aïeux," the new comedy by MM. Clairville and Depré, is only moderately successful. The play will only run long enough to give time for the preparation of another, hence it is useless to go into the details of the plot.

Not so with "Belle Maman" at the Gymnase, the new play written by Victorien Sardou with the help of Raymond Deslandes, the author of "Antoinette Rigard." The judgment of the critics is that the play is weak in structure and commonplace. It is amusing, however, and it pleases the multitude, so that it will have a long and prosperous run. Young people can see it without blushing, and that, owing to the American precedent, is getting to be quite a desideratum here. The piece is a capital, wonderful play, and ran as smoothly and effectively on the first night as if it had been facing the footlights for months. Noblet is admirable, and to mention him individually, in view of the general excellence, is to decorate him.

Sardou will now have leisure to elaborate that much-talked-of play for the Comédie Française, and it is hoped that the very excellent talent of Deslandes will will not remain silent.

Mme. Materna is still staying here and has been singing in private concerts recently at Rothschild's. She has not made a sensation, and her voice is thought to be very much worn. She has forced it, the local critics think, to obtain dramatic effects and sonority, which should come from diction and method rather than constant inflation. The timbre of her high notes is still brilliant. Mme. Materna sang in Italian, and she would have been better advised had she used the original text. The singer will not be engaged at the Grand Opéra.

Miss Eames still continues to please there, and she will not appear in "Faust" for several months, owing to her success as Juliet.

Mme. Marchesi gave an audition of her pupils this week for the benefit of a charitable fund. The stars were all Americans. One of them, Miss Stoddard of New-York, has a magnificent soprano voice.

M. Dejan's annual concert to exhibit his pupils drew together a most fashionable audience, crowding the *salons* to suffocation. There was a very long programme. The performers comprised pupils from 5 years of age to young ladies in society. Their technique, strength, facility, assurance, and fingering was usually found to be quite remarkable. The selections, with the exception of some pieces of Dejan's own composition, were entirely classical. Little tots played with perfect assurance. The "star" was Miss de Saule, a Brazilian, and Misses Gomeo and Cunha both gave evidence of more than ordinary talent. As usual, Dejan was loaded with flowers, and his modest refusal to perform himself was sincerely regretted.

The scored Massenet's "Esclarmonde" was "read" to the orchestra yesterday. The "first night" will not come before April 20.

M. Rayer, the composer of "Sigurd," has almost finished the orchestral score of "Salam," which he commenced in 1884.

JERSEY CENTRAL'S SHOWING.

The annual report of the Jersey Central Railroad for 1888 was issued yesterday in pamphlet form. The figures are as given out some time ago: Gross earnings amounting to $13,177,472 60; net earnings, $5,973,404 98, with additional net income amounting to $1,507,159 19. Interest on the bonded debt, car trusts, &c., and allowances due leased lines still leave the company a surplus for the year of $2,758,123 76. Expenditures during the year for new equipment, improvements, real estate, &c., aggregate $2,291,315 89.

In concluding the report President Maxwell says:

"The company has no floating debt and its cash assets exceed its current liabilities for supplies, accrued interest, rentals, and taxes by $1,484,267 32. The balance of assets over all liabilities held for account of loans, adjustments and suspense accounts is $373,999 74.

"In submitting this report for the first year after the expiration of the late Receivership, (and the first report issued by this company since that for the year 1876,) it is proper to state that the reorganization of the company's finances has been carried out with the gratifying result of leaving as an available reserve as named, balance of $6,397,399 (general mortgage bonds, (which have not been stated among the cash assets,) instead of $2,500,013 25 estimated in the published plan of reorganization.)

"It has been the policy of the Directors to place and maintain the railroad and property at the highest standard of condition and to increase the earning capacity by extensions, improvements, and large additions to the equipment, paying a large part of current earnings rather than by increase of fixed indebtedness and permanent interest charges.

"It is expected that by July 1, proximo, most of the extraordinary repairs and renewals of tracks and bridges will have been completed, that the new equipment will have been received, and that the road will then be able to handle the increasing traffic on a maximum cost and with a corresponding results on the stockholders.

"It is the desire of the Board that it will at no time be found necessary to issue any of the $5,000,000 bonds or capital stock of the company held in the treasury, while engaged in the work of reorganization."

TO SUCCEED "BOCCACCIO."

"THE MAY QUEEN" TO BE PRODUCED AT PALMER'S NEXT WEEK.

Palmer's Theatre is just now a scene of great activity. Col. McCaull has decided to present one of his novelties early in the season, and with this object in view "Boccaccio" will be withdrawn after the present week, and "The May Queen" will be presented on Monday evening, April 1. The production of a new opera involves a good deal of work for everybody connected with the theatre. The carpenters are building scene frames, the painters are putting on the finishing touches, the costumers have their hands full, and in the midst of all the hurry rehearsals are being held constantly. Col. McCaull is more than usually anxious about the preparations for Czibulka's new works, for he believes that it promises well both from a dramatic and musical standpoint, and he will spare neither labor nor expense to develop the fullest possibilities of the opera. The cast will embrace the full strength of the McCaull company, including Marion Manola, Harriet Avery, who will make her début with the organization; Laura Joyce-Bell, Annie Myers, Josephine Knapp, De Wolf Hopper, Eugene Oudin, who will be seen for the first time this season; Digby Bell, Jefferson De Angelis, Charles Dungan, Edmund Stanley, John Rafael, and Herbert Crippa.

The scene of "The May Queen" is laid in England, and the time of the action is immediately preceding the restoration. The story is based on the efforts to restore the banished Pretender, and to overthrow the roundheads. The first act passes in a square in London. In the second there are four scenes, all in the house of the Lord Mayor, and a room in another part of the same mansion; and the action of the third act is laid in the royal palace of Whitehall. Each of the scenes presents an opportunity for striking pictures, a new world on the part of the artist, which is to be taken advantage of to the utmost.

The story concerns a young Highland laird, Harry MacDonald, and his servant Toby, who make their first visit to London when the city is in a state of commotion owing to the conspiracy of the King's adherents, chief among whom are Lady Beatrice Hamilton, Nancy, her confidante, and Lord Montrose. Opposed to the royalists are Lord Middlediteh, the Mayor of London, who is alternately royalist and roundhead, according to his own personal interests; his two servants Giles and Stiles, Gen. Lambert, and others. The Queen enters London surreptitiously in the guise of the May Queen and takes part in the plot for the restoration of Charles. Harry MacDonald arrives in London, and Lady Beatrice mistakes him for an acquisition to the royalist forces. He falls in love with her and at a critical moment, where the King is in danger, he is prevailed upon to allow himself to be seized by the republicans as the exiled monarch, although by so doing he risks his own life. There are four strong comedy parts, those of Lord Middlediteh, Toby, Giles, and Stiles. The rôles sustaining the dramatic interest of the opera are all spirited and well-drawn characterizations.

Czibulka's music in "The May Queen" is declared by the critics of Vienna, where the opera has proved a great success, to be the best that this composer has produced. Mme. Cottrelly is directing the rehearsals of the opera and Herr Nowak will conduct the music.

GOODS FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Windom has issued the following instructions to customs officers in regard to the Paris Exposition:

"Manufactures, articles, or wares produced or manufactured in the United States which may be sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1889 for exhibition will, upon their return to the United States, be admitted to free entry upon compliance with the following requirements, that is to say, shippers at the time and port of exportation shall file at the Custom House a manifest showing the marks and number of the packages, together with an invoice or statement specifying the contents of such packages, (which documents may, if the shipper so desire, be delivered to Mr. R. Jones, Assistant Commissioner General of such exhibition, whose office is at 1 Broadway, New-York, and who will act as their agent for such purpose,) and shall receive a return of the packages produce certificates, either from the Director or other proper officer of the said Paris Exhibition, duly authenticated by a United States Minister or consular officer, or by a Collector of the customs at the foreign port from which the reimportations may be made, certified by a proper officer of the Customs at that port and registered by department number, which certificates or documents shall fully identify the goods, paintings and other works of art, the productions of foreign schools of art, which may be now owned in this country by residents of the United States, and which may be loaned to the French Department of Fine Arts of said exhibition for exhibition, will also, upon their return to the United States, be admitted from the payment of duty upon due identity being established in the manner hereinbefore described.

WHERE CORSAIRS DWELT

EASTERN BARBARY'S ANCIENT PIRATE TOWN.

GOING OVER FROM MALTA—RULERS THE LAND HAS HAD—ITS WANT OF A HARBOR—THE DESERT BEYOND.

OFF THE COAST OF TRIPOLI, Feb. 5.—It is an indescribable treat to find at last in the midst of this bustling and restless age one country where not a foot of railway exists or has existed (as a historian would say) since the creation of the world. It is now several years since I last enjoyed this pleasure, for when we traversed last Spring the interior of Ceylon, Upper Burmah, and the frontier of Thibet, the intrusive iron line had invaded alike the hills of Kandy, the swamps of the Irrawaddy, and the mighty solitudes of the Eastern Himalaya. Even when we went down into Southwestern Africa, in 1886, we found in Angola (the last place on earth where anything of the kind might be expected, especially while it was in the hands of unprogressive Portugal) the construction of a line of railroad just begun through the mud and bush of the Coanza River. But in this respect Tripoli is still "virgin soil."

But we can hardly wonder that the famous principality should have made so little progress when we remember that it has changed hands so often and so suddenly that each new set of masters had no time to set about improving it before being expelled by a fresh batch of conquerors, who were themselves doomed to be as quickly dispossessed in their turn. Annexed by the Romans after the fall of Carthage, it passed from them to the Greeks of Constantinople at the division of the Roman Empire by Constantine the Great in 375. Less than 50 years later it was snapped up by the Vandals, but they had held it little more than a century, when it was restored to the Crown of Constantinople in 534 by the victorious arms of Belisarius, the greatest General of the Greek Empire. The Saracens conquered it in 638, during their great sweep of the North African seaboard, and in their possession it remained till 1146, when Count Roger of Sicily and his terrible Normans wrested it from them in a sudden fit of Christian piracy.

Barely 38 years later, however, a stroke of adverse fortune knocked this political tennis ball back to the Saracens again, to change no more till 1510, when Spain tore it from the relaxing grasp of its Mohammedan tyrants. But the Turks—whose newly-founded greatness, rising upon the ruins of the Greek Empire, was now casting its mighty shadow over the whole of Eastern Europe — planted the Crescent above the Cross upon the walls of Tripoli in 1540, and oppressed it with their usual short-sighted brutality for a century and a half. The inevitable result followed slowly, but surely. In 1703 a powerful native chief, Hammet the Victorious, (the Washington of Tripoli,) headed a revolt against the reigning Sultan and declared Tripoli independent. The freedom thus won was maintained for four generations; but in 1835 Turkey again seized her prey, although her authority over it is now little more than nominal.

Whether Tripoli is destined (as many think) to pass once more and for the last time from the power of the Crescent to that of the Cross remains to be seen; but after so many transfers, one more hardly matter much. In fact, the adventures of this historical football remind me of nothing so much as those of a diamond which an American trader displayed in a bar at Sacramento while relating to an admiring audience how the jewel had originally belonged to a Persian Prince, who, being in sore straits for money, pledged it for a large sum to an Armenian banker. At Erzeroum the Armenian met a Jew who proved too smart for him and carried off the diamond in triumph to Constantinople, but only to lose it to a Greek, who brought it to Odessa, where he was stripped of it by a Russian, who took it to the Fair of Nijni-Novgorod. Here honest Ivan found his match in a Chinaman, who brought the treasure with him to Shanghai, "where the narrator left the tale weeping, John at play. When the speaker ended every one loudly applauded his "cuteness" and begged for another sight of this jewel of so many adventures. The trader put his hand into his pocket, and discovered that while he had been telling the story one of his applauding hearers had stolen the diamond.

Another cause, however, apart from this constant change of masters, has operated powerfully against Tripoli's prosperity as a State. The only port which it possesses is the capital itself, and even this, though well enough when considered merely as a Turkish harbor, is so obstructed by locks and shoals that it might almost add a fourth to the trio of deadly perils commemorated in the famous nautical prayer, "From hell, Hull, and Halifax, good Lord deliver us." This single outlet for a territory occupying an area of 126,500 square miles may well remind one of Sir John Maundeville's Libyan giants, who had no mouth, but only a kind of circular keyhole in the centre of the face, into which they sucked liquid nourishment through a quill, solids being necessarily quite beyond the scope of gentlemen afflicted with such a permanent lockjaw.

The commerce of Tripoli by sea is naturally limited in equally homeopathic doses, its traffic being carried on by two lines of steamers from Malta, (the Transatlantique and the Florio-Rubattino,) which make a weekly round by Tripoli, Tunis, and the intermediate Tunisian ports, the direct passage from Malta to Tripoli occupying from 18 to 22 hours, and costing 40f., ($8,) exclusive of food. There is also, it is true, an intermittent steamer from Constantinople; but, like all Turkish boats, it is only "regular" in the sense of arriving regularly a week after its time, and the only species of imports which it usually brings is a fresh batch of official vampires to suck the life blood of the unhappy province—the only attempt at "drainage" which it is ever likely to meet with at their hands.

Nor is even this all. That pious reasoner who thought it "so providential that all great towns should have rivers running past them," would find his theory sadly at fault here. This extraordinary region has actually no rivers at all, and thus poor Tripoli, already all but cut off from sea transport by the unkindness of nature, cannot even indemnify herself by the use of those "watery highways" which are the life of Egypt, Burmah, Siam, Cochin China, and China proper. In fact, (as Paddy would say,) all water travel has to be done by land. But even under the blighting misrule of Turkey the traffic by land amply atones for the lack of traffic by water.

In spite of all natural and artificial drawbacks, modern Tripoli is to the interior of the great continent all and more than all that ancient Carthage was 23 centuries ago. Through the narrow vent pipe of this single province is poured the entire commerce of the whole northern portion of Central Africa. Nor is this to be wondered at. The same strange caprice of nature which has limited so harshly Tripoli's connection with the sea has brought the desert to her very gates. The "Meadness"—a narrow strip of fertile soil forming a kind of neutral zone between the Sahara and the waters of the Mediterranean—is barely 16 miles broad at its widest point, and just behind the town of Tripoli itself its breadth shrinks to less than five. Any fine morning you please, you may start from the edge of the harbor and find yourself in little more than an hour's walk standing on the brink of the great desert which covers the whole central portion of the African continent. Hence, it is the natural centre of the vast, though primitive, caravan traffic of the mighty waste beyond it, and on any good map of Africa you may see the lines of the native trade routes all tending thither, just as the strands of a cobweb converge to its centre.

But the statistics of Tripoli's trade by land and the possibilities of its future trade by sea must be left to be more fully dealt with in a subsequent letter, when I come to treat of the probable annexation of the province by Italy or France. One thing, at least, is inundantly certain, viz., that its splendid natural resources can never be developed, as they ought to be so long as it lies crushed beneath the destroying hoof of the "unspeakable Turk," from whom all bad counsels and all unjust works do proceed. My Montenegrin friends of the Black Mountain used to say with a grin and significant humor: "Lest we should be in want of anything God leaves us the Turk."

Poor Tripoli might with only too much justice say the very reverse! "Lest we should make progress in any way the devil gave us the Turk."

But all the warnings offered by centuries of black and bitter experience, innumerable wars and rebellions, famines, massacres, the blasting of every form of trade and industry, the devastation of smiling lands, the destruction of flourishing cities, are thrown away upon the brainless savages of the Ottoman Empire, who boast that "grass never grows again where the Sultan's horse has trod." Unchanged in the nineteenth century from what they were in the fifteenth, even after having seen their blighting misrule gradually wither out all the life of the empire, which contains some of the richest and fairest regions upon the face of the earth, they still know no method of finance but wholesale theft, no form of administration but wholesale bribery, and no system of government but wholesale murder. "The Turks call us Arabs thieves and brigands," said a robber chief to me in Palestine, as we rode down the gorge of Gilgal together toward the distant plain of the Dead Sea. "But what are the Turks themselves? The Grand Vizier levies blackmail upon the Pashas, the Pashas fleece the local officers, and the local officers plunder the people. How, then, are we worse than they?"

I heard a very pithy commentary upon this bitter text only this very morning from an Italian fellow-passenger who has lived six years upon Tripolitan soil and seems to be pretty well informed with regard to the present commercial and political condition of the country. Not very long ago one of the great capitalists of France who had formed a high opinion of the possible future of Tripoli (if properly developed) as a port and centre of traffic—and who doubtless regarded it a more hopeful speculation than the burying of uncounted millions in the mud of the Isthmus of Panama—offered to clear and improve the harbor at his own expense, provided he were allowed a royalty of 25 per cent. upon all merchandise passing through it. But when he propounded this scheme to the Turkish Pasha who acted as local Governor the worthy official shook his head. "That's all very well," replied he, with very un-Oriental candor; "but then, if you 'Franks' come here and take the harbor business into your hands and manage it all your own way who is to pay blackmail to me?" Such an argument was of course unanswerable. The golden opportunity was lost, and the unlucky town remained under the benumbing routine of an administration which Prof. Freeman has very justly defined as "organized burglary."

In approaching the coast of Tripoli from Malta one's first glimpse of it is a low, dark band stretching along the water's edge as far as the eye can reach. Behind this band rise two long, shadowy ridges of misty blue, scarcely to be distinguished from hovering clouds, marking where the Suara and Ghaurian Hills stretch parallel with the line of the shore. It is by no means improbable that a few of the savage Moorish robbers who in former times gave to these mountains such a gloomy and sinister renown may even now be found lurking in their rocky clefts and black tunnellike caverns, with the full connivance of those respectable Turkish officials, any one of whom would gladly sell his own soul for a bribe of 10 cents if he could find any man fool enough to pay him so much beyond its real value.

Little by little the long, dark line shapes itself into a boundless palm forest, so dense and luxuriant as to be of itself an ample proof what this neglected soil could still do with a little care and cultivation. But the fatal results of that neglect are abundantly evident when you look beyond and see the dreary waste of stony ridges and sandy hollows, glaring red and bare in the blistering sunshine—fit border indeed to the tremendous desolation of the great Sahara Desert itself, which lies just behind it. Far away to the right the endless sameness of the dark green background is broken by a group of white spots like clinging flakes of snow, and these as the steamer approaches shape themselves by slow degrees into the curves of of a massive rampart, many yards in height and thickness, which stretches for a considerable distance along the flat sandy beach, while above it rise tall, white, spear-pointed minarets and painted walls and flat roofs and bright blue archways and green turrets and snow-white domes and all the fantastic picturesqueness of a genuine Eastern town steeped in the golden glory of the cloudless African sunshine, while high over all flutter jauntily against the clear blue sky the tricolor of France and the showy red, white, and green of Italy, with its crowned shield, and the checkered Union Jack of Britain and the blood-red banner of the Turkish Empire, emblazoned with the white crescent and star.

Along the broad tawny sweep of level shore beyond the town a long line of camels, strung out in single file like beads on a cord, are moving slowly toward the gate with slouching necks and long, noiseless stride, while beside them stalk the ghostlike figures of several Arabs, swathed in their white, shroudlike mantles. And now the shrill blast of a bugle rings out through the still morning air, and the sun flashes merrily upon a line of glittering bayonets as a detachment of Turkish soldiers come tramping down through clouds of dust from their camp on a low sandy bluff about a mile from the town.

But although Tripoli is now easy enough to see, it is by no means so easy to reach. All along the outer side of the vast carving bay (forming, as it were, the string of this mighty bow) runs a formidable reef of jagged gray rocks, rising in some places eight or nine feet above the surface, but at other points completely covered by the sea, although its fatal presence is sufficiently betrayed by the white-tipped breakers that gnash and foam around them unceasingly. Through this natural intrenchment there is but one entrance for vessels of deep draught—a narrow gap in the treacherous reef, where the deep rich blue characteristic of the Mediterranean is unbroken by the threatening foam of the breakers. Through this opening we edge our way gingerly enough, for with the stiff breeze that is now blowing one scrape against the rocks on either side would seal our doom, and the shattered wreck of an English merchantman which is lying on her side right in front of us, close under the walls of the town, is a very significant warning.

But all goes well, and in another quarter of an hour or so we are snugly at anchor inside the reef, and only a few hundred yards from the dirty, uneven, tumble-down causeway of rough stones that represents the Custom House quay. In this position we are quite near enough to see plainly what a formidable stronghold this ancient pirate city of Eastern Barbary must have been in the days when gunpowder was still in its childhood. Standing upon a rocky point washed on both sides by the sea, (very much like Gibraltar without its big rock,) the town is completely encircled by a massive wall 30 or 40 feet in height, which bulges out at its two ends into two huge forts, the one near the eastern gate and the other at the seaward tip of the promontory, while the numerous embrasures with which the ramparts are pierced show how "particularly hot" these batteries must have made it for any hostile vessel while struggling through the perilous labyrinth of the outer reefs.

But the strength of Tripoli is now unmistakably a thing of the past. Not a single gun is to be seen upon any part of the seaward defenses, which, considering their present condition, is, perhaps, just as well, for if one of the sentinels happened to sneeze the whole wall would probably be shaken down by the concussion. Great gaps yawn in the front of the ramparts. Huge heaps of loose stones and rubbish lie strewn around their base. More than one deep crack all down the face of the sea-wall show that the ponderous blocks are loosening from their places and will at no distant day come thundering down in one great crash of rain. Like everything in the East, the once terrible fortress of the old Barbary corsairs is fast crumbling to decay. But I have no time to dwell upon it any further at present, for a chorus of yells from below worthy of a wild beast show just before feeding time warns me that the native boatmen have come alongside and are waiting to carry us ashore. So, as the Prussian chaplain said when he preached to three men who were to be hanged that morning, "I must give you the remainder of my discourse next week."

DAVID KER.

MORE ELECTRIC CARS.

Thirty more electric motor cars will soon be in operation on the Fourth-avenue and Madison-avenue surface railroad. The Julien Electric Traction Company has given the order for 30 cars to the Stephenson car works. They will be fitted with the Julien motors battery system, which has been tried on the road for several months. The first new car will be ready in 30 days, and the others are to be completed in about two months.

OFF FOR THE SUNNY SOUTH

TO FLORIDA BY STEAMSHIP, STAGE, AND RAIL.

A LIVELY NORTHWEST GALE—FRISKY AND HER EDUCATED CAT—SAVANNAH—THROUGH SOUTHERN GEORGIA.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 20.—Once more the sunny South. This Southern fever is a disease that, once contracted, is pretty sure to return every year in more or less malignant form. Yellow fever is nothing compared with it. With that little ailment you either get well or become an angel in a week or so, and there's an end; but with the Southern fever, or the fever for going South, you are never safe from a fresh attack. The first symptoms, usually felt late in the Fall, is an irresistible desire to read the railway and steamship advertisements. Sleep is broken with visions of vestibule trains and steamer chairs. In the later stages trunks are overhauled, thin clothes are brought out, and before the victim knows it he is off. There is no use trying to fight against it when once it becomes chronic, as I am forced to conclude it has with me. Fine weather we have had in New-York this Winter, to be sure; but what were our warm days of 40° or 50° there, compared with the balmy air of lower latitudes, where flowers were in bloom, doors and windows open, and birds singing in the trees! There was no difficulty this time in deciding what part of the South it should be: our own Southern States, by all means—for I had pretty nearly exhausted for TIMES readers the other places within comfortable reach of New-York. Bermuda was an old story for me, the Bahamas I long ago dismissed with my blessing, Cuba I had "done," and Mexico, and all the further West Indies, and nearly everything in the way of an island between New-York and South America; last Winter it was Jamaica, of pleasant memory; the Southern States offered the only free and open field, with the Stars and Stripes always overhead—this latter an inducement not on account of romance or patriotism, but for the sake of real comfort in avoiding the bother with passports and Custom Houses. It was a great satisfaction to think, while packing the big trunk that has been my companion in many Southern journeys, "Allah be praised, no hungry Custom House officer will have the chance to pass over these stylish false shirt fronts or these beautiful, shiny paper collars."

A plan of campaign was soon arranged. Florida was to be the first point of attack, to be gone over thoroughly, east coast and west, north part and south, during the great revels of St. Augustine first, and then disappearing entirely from white linens and civilization, and drifting lazily and comfortably down the warm rivers, catching a fish here, shooting an alligator there, smoking a pipe everywhere. Florida was almost a new field for me. It was fifty years ago that I came over from New-Orleans to Cedar Keys by rail and went down the gulf coast in yacht and steamer, visiting Cedar Keys, Tampa, and Key West, and discovering Palma Sola, where I hope to catch some more fine sheepshead before I leave this State. By the way, my friend Warner writes me from Palma Sola that if I want fishing I must spend as much time in Palma Sola as possible. "Fishing nothing," was the reply, "there is nothing here to fish for, and as for our people have no money. My sawmill is closed down for this reason, and I have plenty of time to go with you. We can go into my warehouse over the water, raise a trap door, and catch all the fish we want." But the west coast is only a small part of Florida, and as I was plenty of new ground for me to cover on the Atlantic side, and, after Florida, why not Georgia and the Carolinas? It became necessary, then, to settle upon some route for reaching Jacksonville, for Jacksonville is the steamboat centre from which everything that comes into Florida. It would have been contrary to precedent and against all tradition for me to make a Southern trip without having a steamship somehow mixed up in the affair. Even in my journeys to the West Indies Islands I have always managed to go by water. Somebody had advised, "If you are going down the coast, by all means take the Savannah Line," and I did, and was fortunate in doing so; for though the other lines may be equally good for all I know to the contrary, certainly he steamer could make the passage more happier than the Wallahassee, that sailed from the foot of Spring-street on the 12th of this month. When the Captain of a steamer you are about to sail in says, "Now, make yourself at home all over the ship," and the steward says, "If there is anything I can do for you, especially fond of at home, let me know, and I will have them prepared for you," and you settle down in a beautiful stateroom with an electric light in it, in a new iron ship of 3,000 tons, these are auguries of a pleasant trip. There were four of us in the party—a new experience for a newspaper correspondent who generally goes it alone—all determined not only to see everything that was to be seen, but to have a good time generally. Two cares and bothers were to be left behind on the Spring-street wharf for the benefit of the New-York public. If it had not been for my three companions this letter had never been written. Two of us were to have started on the 1st of February, when relentless fate stepped in, and instead of sheepshead and alligators we were for companionship, water bottles and vials of bitter medicines and a bed that I had not the strength even to fall out of. The last of March came, and instead of the warbling of birds I heard such cheerful remarks from my good friend Warner as "Now, Drysdale, let me raise your head and give you a swallow of beef tea"; or "try and take a spoonful of this medicine, and in half an hour I'll give you a powder!" And did he not leave his business day after day and night after night, yes, and his good wife, too, to stay by me and keep the thermometer up to 98? Did he not live under my head, and cut oranges for me, and feed me quarts of medicine and those charming little slops that are supposed to be "good for the sick," and to make me sick? I know that when these good friends told us at the last minute "we are going down South with you," we had a right to feel jolly and to bid them "As shon wert constant in our ills, be joyous in our joy!" Chatfield and I reversed the old story: We were going for pleasure, so we took our fever with us, instead of leaving it behind. By "we" you will know who I mean. With a determination to go everywhere and pay ourselves in good measure for what we had gone through, our only definite plan at the outset was to do the grand society act first for a week at the gorgeous Ponce de Leon and then slip quietly into flannel shirts and float about wherever the fates drifted us.

After our kindly reception on board the Tallahassee, the first act in store for us was meeting the last man in the world we expected to see, Mr. Miles, for years the purser of the Clenfuegos, that had carried us all so many times to Nassau and back. Anybody who has read our description of Nassau and lived through it will remember Purser Miles. It was a curious freak of fortune that made Mr. Miles cashier for the Ocean Steamship Company. The Clenfuegos got into trouble in Havana on account of some smuggled opium, but the Ward Company could not find out who was to blame, for none of the ship's officers would "peach" on the comrade who they were pretty sure was the man. So they were all removed in a body and they have since all stepped into better positions than they had on the Clenfuegos. I think that men who are so faithful to a comrade may reasonably be expected to be faithful to an employer. Inside of 60 hours, they told us, the ship would reach Savannah. It was such a beautiful day, that 12th of March, that it seemed a shame not to be going southward. It was warm enough to be out on deck with comfort, more like June than March, but then who can tell what a day may bring forth in March? We soon became acquainted with the stewardess, "an elderly lady?" She was about to say, but I am afraid she might resent it when I go back. I think, however, that she owned up to something like 60 years, a third of her life having been spent on the steamer, of the Savannah Line. "My name is Francisca," she told us, "but I only tell you who are going because that's shorter, and because I fly around, so. I'm just as lively as anybody you ever saw." And so she is, and a good deal of a character, too; everywhere at the same moment. From the calls for "Frisky" here and "Frisky" there, I am satisfied the Tallahassee could not sail without her. Frisky soon set about telling us some stories, as we were going down the Bay, of how she had been shipwrecked and burned at sea, and had all sorts of things happen to her. The conversation naturally drifted into that subject, and Chatfield, who is an abject water bottles and vials of bitter medicines and a bed that I had not the strength even to fall out of. The last of March came, and instead of the warbling of birds I heard such cheerful remarks from my good friend Warner as "Now, Drysdale, let me raise your head and give you a swallow of beef tea"; or "try and take a spoonful of this medicine, and in half an hour I'll give you a powder!" And did he not leave his business day after day and night after night, yes, and his good wife, too, to stay by me and keep the thermometer up to 98? Did he not live under my head, and cut oranges for me, and feed me quarts of medicine and those charming little slops that are supposed to be "good for the sick," and to make me sick? I know that when these good friends told us at the last minute "we are going down South with you," we had a right to feel jolly and to bid them "As shon wert constant in our ills, be joyous in our joy!" Chatfield and I reversed the old story: We were going for pleasure, so we took our fever with us, instead of leaving it behind. By "we" you will know who I mean. With a determination to go everywhere and pay ourselves in good measure for what we had gone through, our only definite plan at the outset was to do the grand society act first for a week at the gorgeous Ponce de Leon and then slip quietly into flannel shirts and float about wherever the fates drifted us.

After our kindly reception on board the Tallahassee, the first act in store for us was meeting the last man in the world we expected to see, Mr. Miles, for years the purser of the Clenfuegos, that had carried us all so many times to Nassau and back. Anybody who has read our description of Nassau and lived through it will remember Purser Miles. It was a curious freak of fortune that made Mr. Miles cashier for the Ocean Steamship Company. The Clenfuegos got into trouble in Havana on account of some smuggled opium, but the Ward Company could not find out who was to blame, for none of the ship's officers would "peach" on the comrade who they were pretty sure was the man. So they were all removed in a body and they have since all stepped into better positions than they had on the Clenfuegos. I think that men who are so faithful to a comrade may reasonably be expected to be faithful to an employer. Inside of 60 hours, they told us, the ship would reach Savannah. It was such a beautiful day, that 12th of March, that it seemed a shame not to be going southward. It was warm enough to be out on deck with comfort, more like June than March, but then who can tell what a day may bring forth in March? We soon became acquainted with the stewardess, "an elderly lady?" She was about to say, but I am afraid she might resent it when I go back. I think, however, that she owned up to something like 60 years, a third of her life having been spent on the steamer, of the Savannah Line. "My name is Francisca," she told us, "but I only tell you who are going because that's shorter, and because I fly around, so. I'm just as lively as anybody you ever saw." And so she is, and a good deal of a character, too; everywhere at the same moment. From the calls for "Frisky" here and "Frisky" there, I am satisfied the Tallahassee could not sail without her. Frisky soon set about telling us some stories, as we were going down the Bay, of how she had been shipwrecked and burned at sea, and had all sorts of things happen to her. The conversation naturally drifted into that subject, and Chatfield, who is an abject coward—seasickness. "There's no use trying to stop it with any kind of medicine," she told us. "Keep your stomach in good order, and that's the best you can do. Then you soon get over it. The people who have a lot of friends come to see them off, and fill themselves with champagne before they start, they're the ones that catch it worst. I don't do any good to be taking wine to keep off seasickness. I had a doctor on board one time who had a big bottle of medicine along that he said was a sure preventative, and when I found it around, Frisky,' he told me; 'let all the passengers have some; it's a sure thing.' When we got fairly out to sea I heard somebody groaning in his stateroom. I opened the door, and there was the doctor down on all fours, as white as a sheet.

"'Oh, my God, 'Frisky, I shall die,' was the first thing he said. I couldn't help but answer:

"'Where's the medicine? Take some of the medicine.'

"'To darn the medicine,' said he; 'it's no good; throw it overboard.'"

Frisky has a cat on board that ought to be named Captain Samuels, for he has been promoted "from the fo'castle to the cabin." But his name is Jack, and he makes himself at home on the tables, in the berths, and in all the best places. He is welcomed wherever he goes, for he is a large, handsome cat, full of tricks. He is very aristocratic in his habits, and has raw beef chopped up for him several times a day. Frisky told us of some of his performances, how he made it a point always to be the first one ashore, making long jumps for the wharf, and how in the Summer he would wander off in the swamps around Savannah and bring in snakes and toads. But one day Jack made a fitting miscalculation in the distance and fell overboard, and was ashamed to show his head for days.

We had 40 passengers on board, not including 2 colored stowaways, who were found down in the hold. And all the 40 felt happy when we rounded Sandy Hook and found the ocean as smooth as a pond. There was no more motion to the ship than there is to a house. Opposite me at the Captain's table there sat a retired merchant, who was taking his family down to Thomasville, and I heard him tell the Captain that he had never been at sea before, and that he did not see why people wanted to travel by land if the ocean was always as smooth as that. I saw a little twinkle in the Captain's eye as he replied that the water was not always quite as smooth. It was 6 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon when we started, and on Tuesday night, Chatfield was like a bed at home. All day Wednesday was the same, and we lounged about the decks, haunted the smoking room, and made such havoc at the table that the steward must have been amazed. In this happy condition we went to bed on Wednesday night, feeling the gratifying assurance that we were going to reach Savannah without encountering so much as a ripple. But it was one of those well-laid plans that "gang aft agley." About midnight we were all awakened by the heavy rolling of the ship and the music of a fierce storm howling through the rigging. This was not the only sound. From all sides came those mysterious noises that voyagers make when the sea is rougher than is necessary. Frisky hurried to and fro with her "first and for the injured," which was usually a little tin box to be found on the side of each berth. When the sun should have come up we were in the centre of a little circle, and all around was thick fog, rain coming down in torrents, and a gale blowing from the northeast. There were only seven of us at breakfast, struggling to keep the milk pitchers and the water glasses from emptying themselves in our laps. My party—ah, where were they? In their berths, to be sure. Not sick, of course, they all indignantly protested, but tired and a little indisposed. They were certainly in bad humor toward getting up, though I must do them the credit to say that their appetites were not at all affected. This was my chance for a sweet revenge. For a month they had been nursing me, and now the tables were turned, and I had them all laid out in bed. They were very easy patients to take care of, however, wanting nothing but to be let beautifully alone, provided they were well fed. I wondered what my neighbor across the table thought of the sea by this time, and whether he had found that it was not always as smooth as a floor. But seasickness is one of the things you cannot always tell about, and if he had had no previous experience he must have been a natural-born sailor, for he showed up at lunch as smiling as possible, and ate accordingly.

Even for those of us who were not sick, Thurs day was an uncomfortable day, for it was impossible for a landsman to move about the ship without having something to hold on to. The day continued rainy and foggy throughout, but toward noon the wind shifted to the north-west and made us more comfortable. By dinner time the sea was comparatively smooth again, and most of our company ate a farewell meal on board. However, it was 9 o'clock on Thursday evening when we reached the bar at the mouth of the river, and we were ordered to lie at anchor till next morning for a tide to carry us over. Like most rivers, the Savannah River has a big bar at its mouth, and the Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, drawing from 21 to 22 feet of water, can cross it only at high tide. Tybee Island, at the mouth of the river, has a good lighthouse, and we lay within sight of it all night. The run from New-York to the bar had been made in 53 hours, and we would have been in Savannah in 55 hours from the start if it had not been for missing the tide, a mishap that was caused by the furious storm, which did much damage in Charleston, Savannah, and elsewhere. Shortly before daybreak the anchor was hoisted and we crossed the bar and steamed up the river. There were lights all about us, on shore and afloat, some white, some red, some green. But one light, far up the river, was brighter than all the others combined. It soon proved to be an electric light on the Savannah steamer Chatahoochee, coming down the river, bound for New-York. As she neared us the light was shut off to give our pilot a chance to see, for the glare was blinding. The Captains of the Savannah steamers take their own vessels in and out of both ports, coasting steamers not being required to take one of the licensed pilots. Capt. Fisher was on the bridge as we went through the darkness up the river giving his orders to the wheelsman: "Blow two whistles;" "Blow two more;" "Starboard a little, starboard!" As the two vessels were nearly opposite there came a voice from the bridge of the Chattahoochee:

"Who are you?"

"The Talies," Capt. Fisher replied, and in a minute we were far apart, the 'Cochee starting for New-York, and we almost in port. All the vessels of the Ocean Steamship Company carry powerful electric lights on their bows, so arranged that the glare does not strike the pilot's eyes, and movable, so that the man in charge of it can throw the light over any part of the river. The makes a very curious effect as seen from the deck, for there all was dark. Egypt the light flashed, revealing vessels at anchor and buildings on shore. We had arranged to stop over a day in Savannah, but just about daylight rain began to fall again, and as we found that Savannah time was about an hour slower than New-York time, we were in good season to catch the West India fast mail train leaving Savannah at 7 o'clock and reaching Jacksonville at noon. For the benefit of future travelers I will mention that the excursion rate from New-York to Savannah is $32, including everything, and the fare between Savannah and Jacksonville is $7 each way, a total of $23 for each direction. When we reflected upon the pleasant sea journey we had had, and the saving of $17 for each person we had made over the price of passage by the Florida vestibule trains, (besides the price of meals in the dining car, certainly $5 more for each person,) we figured up a clear profit of nearly $90 for the party of four, which in "these hard times" is worth considering.

As it was Sunday we had to wait in Savannah till 9 o'clock on Monday morning before we could be on board the Jacksonville train, and we were to be seen of the Savannah River. It is a muddy stream, not nearly as wide as it is crooked. On the right bank as we ascended the river was South Carolina and on the left Georgia. Savannah is about 20 miles from the mouth, and the land is low, flat, and swampy. On the South Carolina shore many of the trees were out in fresh leaves and the grass was green. We passed a number of wharves and warehouses and saw some shipping, not very much, clearly the port is not doing a thriving business, but that neighborhood the delightful Southern odors were principally of guano. It was a novelty and a luxury to land from a steamship without being beset by our old enemies, the Custom House officers; but as we were from an American port they had no business with us, and we had nothing to do but to walk after the man that was waiting and be driven across the city to the railway station. Thus we saw very little of the city, the only stop being at the Pulaski House, where we expected letters from home. It looked, what we did see of it, somewhat like a larger edition of Nassau, with the streets full of darkies, some hurrying to work and others evidently keeping as far away from work as possible. The streets we went through were very muddy, many of them in wretched condition. The Savannah railway station answers the purpose, but it is hardly what one would look for in a city of 30,000 inhabitants. On the platform Mr. Chatfield met one of his fellow-townsmen, Mr. Hedges of Elizabeth, also on his way to Florida, and our party from the steamer pretty much filled one of the cars when the train came along. The most noticeable things we saw in Savannah, barring the darkies, were the tall electric light towers, so placed that four of them can be seen from almost any point. They are twice as high as an ordinary lighthouse, made of the most slender of iron rods or pipes, looking from a distance no larger than broomsticks. The whole city is lighted in this way.

The West India fast mail is a fast train in fact as well as in name, and makes wonderful time over a poor track, with very few stops. For the first 50 miles or so out of Savannah the country we went through was desolate enough. Most of the houses were shanties, the villages collections of shanties, and the larger places dreary and uninviting. A large portion of the land was under water, perhaps on account of the recent heavy rains, which have made rivers of all the little streams and swamps of dry land. The people and their houses were not quite as bad in appearance as in that little inferno through which the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad runs on the east side of Arkansas, where the men color themselves to a mummy yellow with tobacco, quinine, and whisky, and make a living by hunting animals for fevers, but the general appearance of the country was bad enough, though in some places there were evidences of thrift and prosperity. An occasional field of grain was bright and green, and on thousands of acres of land the pine trees had been marked from the ground up for a few feet, to kill them. The country gradually improved as we went further south, and we saw some very pretty places. I was told on the cars, but I do not know how trustworthy the story is, that the framework of the first cotton gin ever set up in this country was shipped from Savannah, where it was built on a large plantation by Mr. Whitney, father of the ex-Secretary of the Navy. Another railroad story I picked up on the way was of an Admiral Southby-or-other, "a real old Southern gentleman," who had a great plantation and a magnificent homestead near Savannah, and who, on returning from a long voyage gave a big banquet. In the midst of the feast, and when, presumably, one or two bottles of wine had been opened, a servant stepped up and whispered to the Admiral that the house was on fire.

"Let it burn," said the Admiral, "but carry these tables carefully out on the lawn, till we finish our dinner!"

I am glad to know that this gentleman was an Admiral instead of a mere Southern Colonel, and I trust his insurance policies were all right.

At 1-2 o'clock noon on Friday we arrived in Jacksonville, having crossed the line between Georgia and Florida an hour or so before. Time from New-York, 68 hours. The ladies of the party were decidedly averse to making any stay in Jacksonville, and, indeed, I did not care particularly about swaying there long myself—not that there is now the slightest danger from yellow fever in any part of Florida, but I thought the surroundings could hardly help being unpleasant in a city that has so recently gone through such a terrible epidemic; so we remained there only a few hours, long enough to take a look at the very interesting sub-tropical exposition and to drive pretty much all over the city. Of our experiences there, and our determined search for "Sam Jones," Mr. Chatfield's pet backman, I shall have something to say next week.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAYS

THE TRUTH ABOUT THEIR PRESENT CONDITION.

HISTORY OF THE CRASH AND CRAZE THAT LED TO THE BUILDING OF USELESS LINES IN THE ARID ZONE.

CHAPTER II.

The years 1884 and 1885 were comparatively wet in the arid zone. Fair crops were harvested throughout the settled portions of the desert. In 1885 the cry arose that the climate had changed. This false statement was very generally believed by the migratory people of the Mississippi Valley. The landless youth and the tenant farmers of the corn belt were invited to enter the arid zone, and tens of thousands of them accepted the invitation. They sold their spare stock and surplus personal property and after pocketing the money they migrated westward. On the Arkansas, the Smoky Hill, the Republican, and the Platte trails column after column of white-capped wagons rolled westward toward the new agricultural El Dorado. Nightly the old camp grounds, on which fires had not burned for years, resounded with song and merrymaking.

At this valley five, ten, fifteen wagons turned from the overland trail, at that creek another short column turned off, and yonder twescore wagons forded the Arkansas River and disappeared among the sand hills that stand south of that stream. It has been estimated that these emigrants carried in their pockets $30,000,000 into Kansas, Nebraska, and Eastern Colorado. This was the money the expenditure of which created the real estate excitement and the subsequent competitive railroad building.

Early in 1885 the hum of industry resounded throughout the eastern portion of the grassy desert. Here a town sprang into existence in a day. There a camp of tents was transformed into a wooden town as by the wave of a magician's wand. The Union Pacific and Santa Fé Railroads were crowded with heavily-laden freight and well-filled passenger cars. Trains of wagons that were loaded with lumber, provisions, household furniture, and agricultural tools rolled away from almost every railroad station that stood on the wind-swept, sirocco-blasted desert, and hundreds, yes, thousands of farmhouses were built on the arid plains.

BEGINNING OF THE CRAZE.

A vociferous demand arose in the Summer of 1885 for more railroad facilities in the desert. A few faint and low, then gathering volume by countless repetitions, it became an imperative roar that rolled across the gray wastes and into the rooms of Boards of Directors of the transportation corporations that operated in the adjacent corn belt. The American desert was represented to be a fairly-productive agricultural region in which freight could be gathered by the thousands or carloads in the near future. Sirocco-burned and blizzard-frosted prophets from the desert appeared in railroad offices, and they prophesied in bright colors the agricultural future of the distant wastes on which they had emerged. They asserted that the American desert had ceased to exist, that it never had existed, and that all the highly-educated and intelligent army officers who had lived among the Indians in it were ignorant or inaccurate observers and wholly mistaken in their conclusions relative to the agricultural capacity of the land. The prophets then drew long ears of corn from their pockets, and small sacks of oats and wheat from their gripsacks, and they showed that the soil was rich. Railroad Directors and asserted that it had been raised far beyond the one hundredth meridian.

The officers of one of the Southwestern railroads were proof against the deceptive statements made by these ignorant, howling, meteorological experts, but the great cry went up from the offices of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. How was it in the offices of the other corporations that compose the Southwestern system? To answer that question it is necessary to stray from the straight path of story telling.

Until recently the Western territory has been divided among various transportation corporations. No Eastern corporation ventured to build beyond the Mississippi River; indeed, few of them extended beyond Chicago. The far Western roads, starting at Kansas City, Kansas City, St. Paul, or Duluth. The territory between the Missouri River and Indiana was virtually surrendered to intermediate lines that operated wholly in the corn belt. The unwritten law was that each corporation should not construct lines into its neighbor's territory. For years this law held good. The far Western roads gathered freight, which they delivered at Omaha, Kansas City, or St. Paul, to other railroads which hauled to, say, Chicago, at which point they in turn delivered to the Eastern trunk lines. The first road to transgress the unwritten law was the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. In 1882 that corporation built a desert line to Denver. But the Union Pacific was too poor to fight in those hard days, as it had been recently skinned by Jay Gould.

The building of this uncalled-for extension ended the trouble till 1885. In the latter portion of that year the Santa Fé people unwisely decided to build a line from Kansas City to Chicago. In other words, the Bostonians claimed that their trans-Missouri and transcontinental system should not end at Kansas City, but should reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is evident that if the Santa Fé people built from Kansas City to Chicago the transportation business of other corporations that operated between those points would suffer sharply, and the men who managed those corporations said that if the Santa Fé people carried out their plan it would be necessary for their lines to enter the trans-Missouri region to search for freight. This was late in 1885.

In 1886 the Santa Fé people began work on the Chicago extension. Then the officers of the Rock Island, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Union Pacific, and the Santa Fé

CURRENT LITERATURE

THE BRIDE'S ERRAND.

"The wind waxes roun', the fog waxes doun,
The moon is grisly gray;
Mawry Mac maun rides by the mirk mutterdes,
Her doun the dark Tyne's way.

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the whin.

"And winna ye watch the nights wi' me,
And winna ye wake the morn?
Fear'd me it were that your ne mither
Should brook her ae son's scorn."

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the whin.

"Oh, mither, I may not sleep nor stay,
My weird is ill to dree:
For a fause faint lord of the south seaboard
Wad win my bride of me."

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the whin.

"The winds are strang, and the nights are lang,
And the ways are sair to ride:
And I maun gang to wreak my wrang,
And ye maun bide and bide."

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the whin.

"Gin I maun bide and bide, Willie,
I wot my weird is sair:
Weel may ye get a light love yet,
But never a mither mair."

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the whin.

"O gin the morrow be great wi' sorrow
Thy wyte be yours of a':
But though ye slay me that I stand and stay me,
The weird ye will maun fa'."

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the whin.

When cocks were crawing and day was dawing,
He's beun' him forth to ride:
And the ae first may he's met that day
Was fause Earl Robert's bride.

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the whin.

O blithe and braw were the bride-folk a',
But sad and saft rode she;
And sad as doom was her fause bridegroom,
But fair and fain was he.

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the whin.

"And winna ye bide, nae saft ye ride,
And winna ye speak wi' me?
For mony's the word and the kindly word
I have spoken aft wi' thee."

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the whin.

"My lamp was lit sestreen, Willie,
My window-kaie was wide;
But ye camena nigh me till day came by me
And made me not your bride."

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the whin.

He's set his hand to her bridle rein,
He's turned her horse away;
And the cry was sair, and the wrath was mair
And fast and fain rode they.

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the whin.

But when they came to Chollerford,
I wot the ways were fell;
For bread and brown the spate swang down,
And the lift was mirk as hell.

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the whin.

"And will ye ride yon fell water,
Or will ye bide for fear?
Nae mailie ye'll win o' your father's kin,
Though they should slay me here."

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the whin.

"I had lieifer ride yon fell water,
Though strange is he to ride,
Than I wad stand on the fair green strand
And thou be slain beside."

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the whin.

"I had lieifer swim yon wild water,
Though sair it be to bide,
Than I wad stand at a strange man's hand,
To be a strange man's bride."

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the whin.

"I had lieifer drink yon dark water,
Wi' the stanes to make my bed,
And thee them to hide me, and thou beside me,
Than I wad see thee dead."

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the whin.

He's kissed her twice, he's kissed her thrice,
On cheek and lip and chin;
He's wound her rein to his hand again,
And lightly they leapt in.

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the whin.

Their hearts were high to live or die,
Their steeds were stark of limb;
But the stream was darker, the spate was darker,
Than man might live and swim.

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the win.

The first to step they strode therein,
It smote them foot and knee:
But ere they was to the mid water
The spate was as the sea.

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the whin.

But when they was to the mid water,
It smote them hand and head;
And nae man knows but the wave that flows
Where they lie drowned and dead.

In, in, out and in,
Blaws the wind and whirls the whin.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

The Athenæum.

THE ORBTOWN BANK ROBBERY.

The bank had been robbed! Such was the discovery made by Mr. Ebenezer Grubb late one Saturday night, and the information was obtained in this wise: Frank Jackson, a junior clerk, who lodged on the opposite side of the street, a little distance down, was sitting that evening at his window. He lingered over a quiet pipe, listlessly watching the passers-by, and dusk crept on unnoticed by him. He was about to draw the blinds and light the gas, when two men passed on the other side, one of them pausing and looking up toward his window, while the other went on to the bank and knocked at the private door. The young man's curiosity was aroused upon seeing the one who remained enter a doorway as if for concealment; so, standing behind a curtain, he watched them.

The dull, gray front of the bank was lit by a street lamp, and as the man who knocked turned round while waiting Jackson recognised Mark Seeley, the senior Cashier. After a little delay the door was opened by the resident porter, and he and Seeley entered the building. In a minute or two they came out again, and the porter went toward a cross-street, while the Cashier stood at the door, apparently awaiting his return. However, no sooner had the man turned a corner than Seeley again went in, and his companion hurried toward the bank. As the lamplight fell upon him Frank recognized another of the clerks, an intimate of Seeley's named Williams. They reappeared in two or three minutes, and Williams, carrying in each hand a small Gladstone bag, hastened down a by-street, and was out of sight before the porter returned. Then, after a minute, the Cashier took the same direction.

Jackson was puzzled to explain these movements, especially as Williams had a couple of days' leave, and was supposed to be far from Orbtown. Seeley was a high and well-paid officer, possessing the entire confidence of his employers. Frank sometimes thought that confidence misplaced. At all events, he had reason to believe that both men speculated in stocks, a practice which the partners strictly forbade to their staff.

It was only a few days before that one of the clerks, glancing through an evening paper, cried: "Hallo! 'El Dorados' are gone down to nothing; the affair is a complete smash! By Jove, I know a fellow who had some of them." Jackson noticed how they turn white; the hand that held the pen shook, and he turned round to speak in a whisper to Williams, who listened with a dazed look on his face.

Frank felt uneasy. He knew nothing certain, and it was an unpleasant task to mention his suspicions to his employers; however, he determined to do so, and at once set off to seek Mr. Ebenezer Grubb.

Hardly knowing what result to hope for, dreading Mr. Grubb's annoyance on the one hand, if his suspicions were wrong, and fearing robbery on the other, Frank accompanied the principal to the bank. Mr. Ebenezer walked straight to the strong room and opened it with his private keys, and then, throwing open the chest in which the cash was kept, proceeded to examine its contents. A gas jet just above them threw a bright light into the recesses of the safe and showed the banker some parcels of bonds, a small pile of silver and copper, and nothing more.

The chief clerk, an old man, who, as well as the porter, lived on the premises, was by this time on the spot and held open a cash book.

"There should be there," he said, in an agitated voice, in reply to Mr. Grubb's question, "thirty-one thousand six hundred and seventeen pounds eight shillings and ninepence."

There was no sign of force having been used, and the chief clerk produced his key, which he averred had not left his hands since the safe was locked that afternoon, when the money was certainly there. Mr. Seeley often borrowed it during business hours. With that exception he never lost sight of it.

The porter returned to say that Mr. Seeley was not expected home until Monday morning, and the man explained that the Cashier called that evening for something he forgot in his desk, and sent him on an errand which occupied perhaps ten minutes.

There hardly remained a doubt that the two clerks were the culprits, and Mr. Grubb at once placed the matter in the hands of the police.

Frank Jackson long lay awake that night, wondering whether the events of the past few hours would bring him promotion, and if so, what effect it would have on a certain cherished scheme of his.

Six or eight months before he had met at a picnic Mary Grubb, the junior partner's daughter, a fair, winsome little thing, with dimpled cheeks, and eyes soft as those of a fawn. She had just returned from school, and before Frank knew who she was, he admired her. Upon learning that she was Mr. Ebeneser's only child, he was keenly disappointed, for the daughter of the wealthy banker was, he feared, beyond his reach. In spite of this his attentions were not diminished, and before the day was at an end he adored her. She received his little services with marked favor, he thought, and even sober reflection could not prevent him from entertaining hopes which any one but a lover would have considered wild.

Mary often drove down for her father, and it generally fell to Frank's lot to take a message out asking her to wait or to call again, which furnished opportunities for a pressure of the hand and a few words. He was not endowed with an undue amount of vanity, but he could not help seeing that on these occasions her eye brightened and a vivid flush sprang to her cheek, and he could not help thinking that, if his happiness depended on her, it would not be long deferred. But the social gulf between them kept his lips sealed. The events of the evening would probably bring him promotion, and he wondered if they would bring him nearer to Mary. His thoughts flew from her to the robbery and back again until sleep deserted him, and his brain grew dizzy.

Suddenly a thought flashed through his mind, and, in the midst of the dark room, on the walls, on the ceiling, there appeared before him, as in letters of fire, a remark of Seeley's, uttered months before.

Some of the clerks were discussing the arrest of a dishonest bank clerk, and Seeley said, laughingly: "If fellows will do that kind of thing they ought at least to show some common sense in their method of escape. If he had gone to some quiet seaport, hired or bought a yacht, and sailed quietly off, he would now be enjoying himself in safety."

The tone, the cynical laugh, rang in Frank's ears, and it occurred to him that Seeley would probably adopt some such course. Twenty miles away, on a branch line, stood Northport, a yachting centre, and Williams might easily, on the previous day, have arranged for their flight.

Early on Sunday morning he called on Mr. Grubb to inform him of this idea, which, by being dwelt upon, had become a conviction. As Frank entered the banker's study Mary left it, her face pale and her eyes red, and Mr. Ebenezer himself sat listlessly in an easy chair looking haggard.

"Above all," said the latter, when Jackson had finished what he went there to say, "silence about this wretched affair is necessary for the present. I do not mind telling you that it has occurred at a rather unfortunate moment, as we shall be obliged to get accommodation and to pay a heavy price for it, and if the story of the robbery leaks out prematurely we may be ruined."

The young man was flattered by the confidence, and as he looked at the weary face and heavy eyes, eloquent of anxiety and sleeplessness, and remembered Mary's troubled features, a feeling of wrath against those who caused all this grief possessed him.

After a short silence Mr. Grubb said:

"Perhaps you would not mind running over to Northport yourself and making inquiries. I have faith in your shrewdness and shall give you a letter to an old friend of ours, a magistrate there, who will help you if necessary. Here is some money, and remember, my lad, that time is of vital importance."

The trust made Frank color with pride. His first hope was that fortune might make him instrumental in saving his employers from disaster; but he may be pardoned if there also entered into his mind a wish to earn a smile from Mary, as well as her father's gratitude.

A few inquiries among the Northport police and the loungers on the beach satisfied him that his surmises were correct. Some days before two gentlemen, whose description tallied well with that of the runaways, bought a small schooner yacht from a local builder. The crew were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, stores were shipped, and the new owners arrived by the last train on the previous night. They met the seller on board, paid the purchase money, and at once sailed—for a month's cruise, they said.

"I have an urgent message for them," said Frank to an old salt. "Would it be possible to get a fast steamer here and overtake them?"

"Well, Sir, ef 'ee could borry that thur craft," pointing to a small, rakish-looking steamer, whose brass fittings gleamed in the morning sun, "yes. They must 'a' gone south, and her'll go nigh unto 20 knots an hour."

Frank looked longingly at the vessel, and upon hearing the name of the owner his heart bounded. It was the person to whom Mr. Grubb's letter was addressed.

"I fear yours is a wild-goose chase," said that gentleman when the young clerk had told his story and explained his wishes. "However, the Grubbs are dear old friends, and the Lorna is at your service. Come with me, and I shall give directions to the master."

In a little more than an hour the Lorna was steaming swiftly out of the harbor, and Frank, standing on the bridge beside the Captain, felt almost intoxicated as the vessel's head rose and fell, and a fresh breeze blew across the sunlit sea, fanning his hot brow.

"There was a light nor'-west wind all night," remarked the Captain; "and if we say they're eighty or ninety miles ahead we shan't be far out. I don't suppose we'll overtake her before dark," the Captain went on, "so we'd better take it easy, lest we might pass 'em in the night."

They left their course several times, in order to make inquiries of passing vessels. Some had not seen "a thirty-ton yacht, schooner-rigged, green below the water line, and with a broad gold stripe." Others thought they had, and gave such contradictory information that it was of no benefit.

As the sun went down dark clouds arose to windward, and it became wet and stormy. All through the night the wind moaned, the waves swirled and hissed about the Lorna's bow and fell in masses on her deck, and the rain fell heavily at intervals.

"Five pounds a man," Frank had said, "if we overtake her!" He had promised the Captain and the policeman whom he had brought with him liberal gratuities if the chase ended successfully. He himself was too agitated to think of repose. Accordingly, throughout the night all were on the alert, peering into the darkness as the vessel slowly pursued a zigzag course.

"A wild-goose chase indeed, I fear," Jackson said sorrowfully, as morning broke, finding him cold, hungry, and exhausted.

"Never fear, Sir," replied the skipper. "'Twill be hard if we don't meet 'em before they get out of St. George's Channel."

The warm Autumn sun again poured down upon the sea, the wind fell to a fresh breeze, and save in the lofty-crested billows that surrounded them, there remained no trace of last night's storm.

At length they got positive news. A yacht's Captain met the object of their pursuit an hour before steering due south. He could not be mistaken, he knew the Eulalie very well and his crew recognised her too. The Lorna was put at full speed, and bounded forward, throbbing and panting—not climbing the waves, but cleaving them; and over either side of the bow a constant stream of water poured inward and rushed along the deck.

"There she is!" exclaimed the Captain, who for some minutes had been silently scanning the horizon, and he handed the glass to Frank. It was some time before the young man could discern anything; then he saw the dark hull, the slender spars, and the white sails like gossamer against the sky.

Soon figures were seen on board the Eulalie, then the sails were slightly altered, and as the little craft heeled over, the foam flew in clouds from her bow. Pursuit was evidently suspected, for two men at the stern did not take their eyes from the steamer, which was rapidly overhauling them and darkening the sea with a dense cloud of smoke.

At length the two vessels were abreast, the Lorna about 50 yards to leeward of the other. There was no one on the Eulalie's deck except three or four sailors in blue guernseys and red caps.

"Tell your genta," roared the master of the steamer, "that there's some one here wants 'em."

One of the men thrust his head down the cabin stairs, and in a few moments replied, with a grin: "He is to come on board if he likes to."

There was a heavy sea running, and the Eulalie was going at perhaps 10 miles an hour, so that boarding, if not impossible, was at least dangerous. The policeman, who was in plain clothes, and whose identity no one on board the Lorna suspected, came forward and said:

"Now, my lads, I am a police officer and have a warrant for the arrest of two men for a bank robbery. You are all known, and if you aid them to escape will get into trouble."

The jaw of the jocular yachtsman dropped, and he went forward to his fellows. After a short consultation they sprang to the halyards, and the mainsail coming down with a rush and a clatter, the vessel righted and her speed at once diminished. At the same moment Frank saw at a porthole Seeley's face, white and terror stricken.

The Lorna was brought nearer, a boat was lowered, and Frank, the officer, and the master went on board the Eulalie. As they stepped on the deck a pistol shot was heard, and they rushed toward the cabin.

Frank was the first to go down, and he saw the two fugitives. Williams lay on a cushion at one side of the compartment, his face covered with blood. Opposite him sat Mark Seeley, an expression of abject terror on his pale face, one hand hanging loosely and holding a revolver, which dropped from his nerveless fingers as Jackson came down.

He uttered a hoarse cry and made a feeble effort to seize the weapon, but Frank grasped his arm, and he fell back on the couch, fainting. The young man turned toward Williams, who amid his agony was looking contemptuously at his accomplice.

"We thought of sinking the vessel," he said, in a weak voice, "but found it too slow. Then we agreed to shoot ourselves. I led off, but that cur backed out, though it was all his doing. He took the impression of the other key, and—" His eyes became glazed, he fell back, and in a few moments was dead.

After a search Frank found in a locker the two Gladstone bags, which, to within a thousand pounds—the purchase and fitting out of the yacht probably—contained the whole of the stolen property.

"She's leaking!" exclaimed the skipper of the Lorna.

A small stream ran from under a closed door and trickled across the floor. It rapidly grew larger, and suddenly the door was burst open and a volume of water poured into the little cabin, rising to the height of the couches. The master of the steamer sprang up the stairs, Frank followed with the precious bags, and the officer, grasping Seeley's arm, said: "Now, Sir, if you please," and pushed him toward the deck.

As the policeman drew a pair of handcuffs from his pouch the ex-Cashier looked wildly round, and, with his hands pressed to his brow, ejaculated:

"Oh, my God! am I going back to Orbtown for people to stare at!"

Then he looked over the side, and the officer, fearing an attempt at suicide, hastily seized his arm.

"She's sinking! she's sinking!" came from some of the sailors; and the bow of the Eulalie was suddenly raised out of water.

There was a moment of confusion, during which Mark Seeley bounded toward the cabin, and, before he could be stopped, had closed and bolted the door. The burly officer threw himself against it and made it quiver, but was unable to open it.

Meanwhile the bow rose slowly higher and higher, and for their own safety those on board the Eulalie were obliged to leave the doomed craft. They had reached the Lorna when the end came. The yacht rolled from side to side and gradually sank lower; then the deck blew up with a loud crash; a mass of foam and spray hid the Eulalie for a moment, and when it had cleared away she was gone.

The steamer was headed for the nearest seaport, and as Frank drove toward the railway station he saw in the window of a newspaper office a poster, in front of which a crowd was gathered. One or two of the words attracted his attention, and, stopping the cab, he alighted, and read in huge letters:

"Run on an Orbtown Bank—Alleged Extensive Robbery by Cashiers—Flight of the Supposed Delinquents."

When Frank, accompanied by the policeman, dashed up in a cab to the bank doors he saw groups of idlers loitering on the opposite side of the way and two streams of people, one entering and one leaving the building. He went in by the private door, and on getting inside the counter found the space allotted to the public filled to its utmost extent. The partners sat in a private office, at one end of the large room, from which they could see what passed outside. Both looked weary and anxious.

Mr. Ebenezer sprang to his feet upon seeing the young clerk, and asked quickly:

"Well?"

"It is all right, Sir," Jackson replied. "Here it is."

"Thank Heaven!" said the younger man, a tear springing to his eye; and, turning to his brother, he shook his hand.

"We are saved!" he said. "This will keep us going until to-morrow. Go out," he continued, addressing Frank, "and distribute the money. Do it without any fuss—just as you would had it come from next door."

Frank emptied the bags on a large table in view of all present, showing glittering streams of bright gold and large bundles of crisp notes neatly folded and securely tied.

"Half an hour more," whispered one of the clerks, "and we should have been cleared out."

The sight of so much money reassured the timid; the crowd, composed almost altogether of small depositors, gradually melted away; and when at length, after vainly waiting for further claims, Mr. Grubb ordered the doors to be closed there were still several thousands of pounds in the bank coffers. The crisis was past. The branches had met all demands; and when the bank doors were opened next morning several heavy cases, bearing the seals of the Bank of England, were being unpacked, and Grubb's Bank was saved.

It was some hours after Frank's return that Mr. Ebenezer first referred to the cause of his absence.

"Run home and dress, Jackson, my boy," he said. "I shall call for you and take you home to dinner. We want to hear your story."

Frank obtained immediate promotion, but his reward did not end there. He had won Mary's affection before his adventure, and that event secured her father's consent to their union. He is now virtually at the head of the bank, Mr. Ebenezer, the only surviving partner, having unbounded faith in the sagacity of his son-in-law.—*All the Year Round.*

AN HONEST SHOWMAN.—Lord Stowell, who went to see every exhibition, provided it did not cost more than a shilling, once presented himself at the door of a show where a snake of some more or less gaudy color was on view. But the sight of so good a customer was too much for the conscience of the showman, who explained, like Mrs. Cluppins: "My Lord, I will not deceive you. It's only the old snake with a new coat of paint." The showman doubtless meant well, but he certainly acted ill. Shameless pleasantries are not so common in life that even successful lawyers ought to be deprived of them without a cause. Lord Stowell would have gratified the just of his eye without risking the salvation of his soul if only he had been permitted to gaze upon a skin where nature had been eclipsed by art. A certain amount of wholesome ignorance is necessary to the enjoyment or even to the toleration of existence.—*The Saturday Review.*

BALZAC'S FEMALE FRIENDS.—Balzac met the celebrated Duchesse d'Abrantès at the house of Sophie Gay in the time of Louis XVIII. Her high spirits, her knowledge of the world, the strange career she had passed through, rendered her a very interesting object to the author of "La Comédie Humaine." She had a good figure, a pleasant face, chestnut hair, and the prestige of the imperial world, of which she had been one of the queens. It is not unlikely that she suggested the glorification of the forties, of which mention has been made; and certainly the vicissitudes of her fortune must have supplied to an imaginative mind many sad reflections on the instability of human happiness. When she published her "Mémoires" Balzac was of great service for her, for he was not a bad hand at driving a literary bargain. But no reinforcement of her finances proved more than temporary. In the golden days of Napoleon she had contracted an extravagance she never could master. Her circumstances went from bad to worse, and at last in 1838 the splendid mistress of the most fashionable *salon* of the empire, after hearing from her sickbed her effects submitted to the hammer, had to be removed to lodgings still more humble, where in absolute squalor, attended only by her faithful maid, she passed unnoticed from life. George Sand was not introduced to Balzac till 1831. She had then written "Indiana" and he the "Peau de Chagrin," so that both were in a sense established literary people. Balzac, however, had still severe struggles before him, for he was slow in establishing supremacy. He had a sincere admiration for Georges Sand's talents, and it is well known that the character of Camille Maupin, in "Beatrix," was founded on a careful study of the authoress of "Lélia" and the rest. But no friendship existed between the two beyond frank literary comradeship. It seems strange to hear that Georges Sand found Balzac undertaking to read Rabelais aloud, altogether too coarse; indeed, she denounced him. "Vous êtes un gres effronté!"—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

TIME BETWEEN SENTENCE AND EXECUTION.—The rule in England, even in cases where there is no doubt that the sentence will be carried out, allows three Sundays only to intervene between the trial and the execution—so that if a man is tried on a Saturday, he has very little more than a fortnight allowed him to prepare; but where there is hope of a reprieve, the delay of the announcement that the man is to die till within a few hours of his execution not only adds a torturing element to his punishment which he has not legally incurred, but it limits the time of his real preparation to the one last agitating day when his friends come to take a final leave of him. The matter is not one of minor importance, as was keenly felt, we believe, by the saintly Abbé Croze, the Chaplain of La Roquette in Paris, who ministered to all the culprits that during a period of 25 years expiated their crimes on the guillotine. The French system of leaving a man in complete ignorance of the time when his execution is to take place until the fatal hour actually arrives told very heavily against that good priest's efforts to bring such criminals as Tropman, Avignoin, and Billoir to a fit state of preparation for their entrance on the dread eternity. The strange laxity of French prison discipline allowed some of these men to be engaged in playing cards with their jailers till within a few hours of their death, but it may be doubted whether the more decent provisions of our English custom, which dedicates a condemned man's last day to farewell interviews with his friends, can avail to render that brief space of time sufficient for the heavy responsibilities with which it is weighted.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

PENSIONS FOR POSTAL CLERKS.—The last and greatest need of the postal service is the total and complete elimination of partisan considerations as affecting appointments and removals in the working force. The spoils method invariably brings into the service a lot of do-nothings or a race of experimenters, whose performances never fail to breed disaster and to crush out substantial progress. It is due to President Cleveland to state that toward the close of his Administration he recognized the importance of permanency in the Railway Mail Service, and that he made a long step in advance by approving a series of rules submitted by the Civil Service Commission having for its object the removal of the service from the influences of politicians. It needs more than this, however; it needs the sanctity of the statute law declaring that the clerks should not only keep their offices during good behavior, but that after 20 years of faithful and efficient service, or before that time, if injured in the discharge of their duty, they should retire on half pay. In case of death from accident while on duty proper provision should be made for the family of the official. Whenever justice is done by Congress in these particulars the United States will have the best and most efficient railway mail service in the world.—*Gen. Thomas L. James, in Scribner's Magazine.*

THE UNGALLANT ST. CUTHBERT.—St. Cuthbert, that out-and-out woman hater, would have no female creature about his place in Lindisfarne, not suffering even a cow, saying, "Where there was a cow there must be a woman, and where there was a woman there must be mischief." In the cathedral at Durham, dedicated to him, a black cross in the pavement marked the spot beyond which no woman was allowed to pass. In 1333 Edward III. and his Queen went to the priory at Durham, where they lodged together. In the middle of the night a monk broke rudely into their room, saying to the Queen that St. Cuthbert loved not her sex, and that she must up and go. The Queen tumbled out of bed, undressed as she was, and spent the rest of the night in the church, praying for pardon to the patron saint whom she had offended. In 1417 two servant girls dressed themselves as men and "impiously approached the saint's shrine," to be severely handled by the authorities.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

DARWIN CONSULTS A DOCTOR.—A very pathetic story is told by Darwin in the life of his grandfather, Dr. Darwin of Derby. One day a patient entered the consulting room of a London physician and detailed the symptoms of his illness. It was an obscure and difficult case, of a kind that was only imperfectly understood, and the London doctor confessed himself fairly puzzled. He could only say that the patient was in a most perilous state. "There is only one man in England who understands the disease," said the London doctor, "who understands cases of this sort, and you should go and consult him. It is Dr. Darwin of Derby." "Alas!" was the answer, "I am Dr. Darwin of Derby."—*Murray's Magazine.*

CAN ANYBODY BE A GREAT GENERAL.—"Had even Napoleon," Lord Wolseley says it down, "been employed for the first 40 years of his life at some civil occupation, and then been suddenly given the command of an army, it is tolerable certain he would have failed." It is obvious that the earliest military genius who developed into a successful commander must have got along somehow without the study which Lord Wolseley pronounces indispensable; and numerous great conquerors, from Joshua to Nadir Shah, must, in the nature of things, have attained their successes unaided by a "deep study of military history and of the military arts and sciences in all their phases." Lord Wolseley may be justified in his claim that the clerical and medical professions debar those who have belonged to them in early life from the ability to paint a great picture, however instinct from his birth with artistic genius the hapless Vicar or doctor may be; but it is certain that men who have lived civilians until mature middle age have subsequently attained eminent distinction as soldiers. Cæsar, one of Lord Wolseley's military paragons, was not a Wisar, indeed, but a priest, a man of fashion, an orator, a statesman, up to the age of 43—"late in life for him," as Mr. Froude remarks. "To begin the trade of a soldier." Crom well had attained the same age when he drew the sword and entered on the memorable career punctuated by Marston Moor, Naseby, Dunbar, and Worcester. Lord Lynedoch, one of Wallington's most trusted lieutenants, was a Perthshire laird till late in middle life. Polk, a brilliant corps commander in the Confederate service in the American civil war, was a Vicar before he was a Bishop, and a Bishop before he was a General.—*Archibald Forbes, in the Contemporary Review.*

THE EFFECTS OF AN AVALANCHE.—I enjoyed an excellent opportunity last March of inspecting the interior of a Staub-Lawine, or snow-dust avalanche, which fell in the valley of Davos below the village of Glarus. At its deepest point it lay about 60 feet above the post road, and a gallery had been bored through it with great labor for the passage of sledges. The walls of this tunnel were a compact mass of compressed snow, which the workmen cut into with pickaxes. You could make no impression on it with your fingers, and the marks of the pick were as sharp as on a block of marble. I noticed the following objects imbedded in the portion of the avalanche exposed to view: Large and small fragments of gneiss and limestone; occasionally a huge boulder; trunks of trees, mostly larch and pine, sawn flush with the snow walls; branches, innumerable twigs of cembra, larch, spruce, fir, and alder, so evenly distributed over the whole surface that the trees from which they had been torn must have been stripped by the whirl of wind and snow that these fragments were so firmly clutched that you could not scoop them out; lastly, and most impressive, massive blocks of pure transparent ice, one of them six feet in length, three feet in depth, and how broad I do not know. This ice must have been torn by the blast from frozen waterfalls in the gullies of the Rutschtobel. The avalanche probably started at some 3,000 feet above the Landwasser, descending from a district known as the Ausserberg, which is dominated by the two peaks of the Leidbachhorn and Aelplihorn. It was clear on seeing how stones, stems, branches, twigs, blocks of ice, &c., were firmly wrought into the snow mass that a man's body would be inextricably clasped by the same frozen substance. Standing in the gallery and reflecting on these things, I remembered with a thrill of awe that somewhere or another, at no great distance, the corpse of a man lay actually imbedded there. He was called Caspar Valär; and he had been buried in the avalanche upon Feb. 7. Gangs of peasants to the number of 50 had dug incessantly for seven days in the hopes of alighting on his body. Passing along the road, we had seen them at the stream side, sounding the snow with poles, breaking it up with pickaxes, and delving into it with spades; and their sad, resigned faces told how they sorrowed for their comrade. His fate might so easily be theirs, too! The savage Alpine Winter claims its victims yearly. Therefore, *hodie tibi cras mihi, quod eras sum quod es ero* (to-day for thee, to-morrow for me; what thou wast I am; what thou art I shall be) seemed written on their earnest features. At last this labor of the search, willingly and without wage given by the men of Glarus, had to be abandoned as impracticable. Caspar Valär was left to slumber in his icy sepulchre until the melting avalanche relaxed its hold in Spring-time. His widow, meanwhile, with two young children, went on living in their wooden chalet on the hill which overlooks the dreadful thing which robbed her of her husband. On the 3d of May she gave birth to a stillborn child, and on the same day her husband's corpse was brought to light. He had been carried across the stream by the rush of the Staub-Lawine and his body was in excellent preservation.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

WHY SIXTY SECONDS MAKE A MINUTE.—Why is our hour divided into 60 minutes, each minute into 60 seconds, &c.? Simply and solely because in Babylonia there existed, by the side of the decimal system of notation, another system, the sexagesimal, which counted by sixties. Why that number should have been chosen is clear enough, and it speaks well for the practical sense of those ancient Babylonian merchants. There is no number which has so many divisors as 60. The Babylonians divided the sun's daily journey into 24 parasangs, or 720 stadia. Each parasang or hour was subdivided into 60 minutes. A parasang is about a German mile, and Babylonian astronomers compared the progress made by the sun during one hour at the time of the equinox to the progress made by a good walker during the same time, both accomplishing one parasang. The whole course of the sun during the 24 equinoctial hours was fixed at 24 parasangs, or 720 stadia, or 360 degrees. This system was handed on to the Greeks, and Hipparchus, the great Greek philosopher, who lived about 150 B. C., introduced the Babylonian hour into Europe. Ptolemy, who wrote about 150 A. D., and whose name still lives in that of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, gave still wider currency to the Babylonian way of reckoning time. It was carried along on the quiet stream of traditional knowledge through the Middle Ages, and, strange to say, it sailed down safer over the Niagara of the French Revolution. For the French, when revolutionizing weights, measures, coins, and dates, and subjecting all to the decimal system of reckoning, were induced by some unexplained motive to respect our clocks and watches, and allowed our dials to remain sexagesimal, that is, Babylonian, each hour consisting of 60 minutes. Here you see again the wonderful coherence of the world, and how what we call knowledge is the result of an unbroken tradition of a teaching descending from father to son. Not more than about a hundred arms would reach from us to the builders of the palaces of Babylon, and enable us to shake hands with the founders of the oldest pyramids and to thank them for what they have done for us.—*Max Müller, in the Fortnightly Review.*

SNAKE POISON.—It is stated that the blood of an animal bitten by a venomous snake assumes poisonous properties. Frank Buckland on one occasion having seen a rat bitten and killed by a cobra, dissected off the skin to examine the wound. Having discovered the two minute punctures made by the poison fangs, he scraped away with his fingernail the flesh on the inner side of the skin which he had removed. Unfortunately, he had shortly before been cleaning his nail with a penknife, and had slightly separated the nail from the skin beneath. When he had completed his rapid examination of the rat he walked away, characteristically stuffing the skin into his pocket, (what strange things, alive and dead, did those pockets often contain!) He had not walked a hundred yards before, all of a sudden, he felt just as if somebody had come behind him and struck him a severe blow on the head, and at the same time experienced a most acute pain and sense of oppression at the chest—"as though a hot iron had been run in and a hundred weight put on top of it." He knew instantly from what he had read that he was poisoned. Luckily he obtained ammonia and brandy, but was ill for some days. "How virulent, therefore," he says, "must the poison of a cobra be! It already had been circulated in the body of the rat from which I had imbibed it at second-hand." From the account that he gives, however, it seems at least possible, if not probable, that some of the poison was hanging about the wound unabsorbed, and had thus entered his system directly and not, as he believed, indirectly.—*Murray's Magazine.*

TROUBLE ABOUT SMITH.—James Smith suffered some trouble from his surname. Sydney Smith is reported to have named his sons Douglas and Wyndham, not that he had any connection with those noble families, but to distinguish them from the other Smiths. James Smith, when a solicitor, was very much troubled by another James Smith who came to live in the same house. Deeds and confidential secrets went to the wrong Smith. James Smith determined to put an end to the dilemma, and told the new arrival he must leave. "Why should I leave?" said the intruder. "Because," said James Smith, "you are James the second and must abdicate." There is something in a name. The Duke of Newcastle, of borough-mongering celebrity, was once asked for a day's fishing by a newly-arrived clergyman. The reply was: "The Duke of Newcastle cannot comply with Mr. Rose's request. P. S.—Finding Mr. Rose's name is Rose, he is pleased to grant his request."—*Temple Bar.*

SIR ROGER.

COUNTRY DANCE.

Give me the Old World glory
Of England, famed in story!
Whether for Whig or Tory
Our homes are England's boast.
Give me old friends surrounding,
Good old port abounding,
Ancient walls resounding,
Many a hearty toast.
O! I, the Squire of Esterham,
Quaff my port with the best of them.
Laura ho! ho! with the rest of them,
Old Sir Roger am I.

When gray the early dawning
Brings the hunter's morning,
Wind and weather scorning,
Up, and away we go.
Then, on to cover rushing,
Through the meadows crashing,
Close to Reynard brushing,
Tally ho! tally ho!
O! I, the Squire of Esterham,
Hunting go with the best of them,
Tally ho! with the rest of them,
Old Sir Roger am I.

When lasses and lads are dancing,
Music's strains entrancing,
Maidens' soft eyes glancing,
I lead off the ball.
With stately step and bowing,
Light fantastic toeing,
In and out I'm going,
Gayest of them all.
O! I, the Squire of Esterham,
Pirouette with the best of them,
Dance a jig with the rest of them,
Old Sir Roger am I.

G. HUBI NEWCOMBE.

THE SNOW.

LES NEIGES D'ANTAN.

An old man sadly said, "Where's the snow
That fell the year that's fled—where's the snow?"
As fruitless were the task of many a joy to ask
As the snow.

The hope of airy birth, like the snow,
Is stain'd on reaching earth, like the snow!
While 'tis sparkling in the ray, 'tis melting fast away,
Like the snow.

A cold deceitful thing is the snow,
Though it come on dove-like wing—the false snow;
'Tis but rain disgrac'd appears, and our hopes are frozen fears,
Like the snow.

SAMUEL LEVER.

PARIS ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO—Robespierre in 1789 signs his letters De Robespierre, has aristocratic tastes, and has turned his thirtieth year. Danton, everybody says who knows him, has the green eyes of a tiger and a miserable temper. He is well known to the King and Court, and admired for his caustic wit. His clever but bitter sayings are repeated all over the city. Marat is quite a literary and scientific celebrity, and talks of Edinburgh and London, where he has lived, and frequents Curtius's studio, where he is occasionally seized with paroxysms of demoniacal rage, and breaks the models. Charlotte Corday, his fate, is in a convent at Caen, rapidly growing up into a fine, handsome girl, with a distinct taste for literature. The Sisters have recently discovered in her possession, and much to their horror, a volume of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Mlle. "de" Corday's friends and relations are consequently terribly scandalised. Camille Desmoulins is pushing his way to the front. Everybody thinks he is marvelously handsome. Collot d'Herbois distinguishes himself at popular reunions by the violence of his language. Fouquier Tinville has lately sent the King a set of verses, signed by the way "de" Tinville, and he tells his new acquaintance Danton that he hopes to receive in return a few francs from his Majesty, and a word of recognition. He will have a long time to wait; and these unanswered verses will eventually cost the good King his head. This is the reversal of the fable of the lion and the mouse. The mouse this time helps to kill the lion. Cambacérès is a pretty youth, with a face as smooth as a girl's; but for all that already a town councilor at Montpellier, M. le Marquis de La Fayette is detested by the Court Party, and is so full of his American adventures that people, tired of hearing them repeated, declare them to be as fabulous as those of Munchausen. Talleyrand is Bishop of Autun, 30 years of age, and notorious for his blasphemy and wit. St. Just, as handsome as a young Apollo, has recently left college, and is full of admiration for the heroes of antiquity, and sheds tears over the fate of the Gracchi. The Relands, husband and wife, are living quietly at Lyons, and have yet to make the acquaintance of Vergniaud, who is dreaming in the sunny south. Far away in Andalusia Mme. de Fontanay, née Cabarus, is already famous for her great beauty, but has still to hear for the first time the names of Tallien and Talleyrand. Carnot has just celebrated his forty-ninth birthday, and is an officer of the King's Guard. Hébert is begging in the streets for funds to start his paper, the future *Père Duchêne*. Hoche is a mere youth; Marceau, a pretty lad, with the face of an angel; and last, but certainly not least, in this month of January, 1789, if by chance we meet anybody who has lately returned from Corsica we may hear news of Napoleon Bonaparte, a young gentleman of good family, turned 20, and already a Sub-Lieutenant of artillery. They will tell us that he is very rough in his manners, has a noble head, beautiful features, sallow complexion, and is fearfully untidy. His superior officers dislike him, and predict that he will end badly. His companions call him "La paille au nes," in derision of the Italian manner in which he pronounces his name—Napoleone.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE PRESCRIPTION.—There was, some time ago, a doctor whose morning levees were crowded beyond description. It was his pride and boast that he could feel his patient's pulse, look at his tongue, probe at him with his stethoscope, write his prescription, pocket his fee, in a space of time varying from two to five minutes. One day an army man was shown into the consulting room, and underwent what may be called the instantaneous process. When it was completed the patient shook hands

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MRS. CARLYLE ASSAILED.

THE STORY OF THOMAS CARLYLE. By A. S. ARNOLD. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD.

The author of this new biography of Carlyle starts with a theory and gathers and interprets the facts to fit it. The case that is made out is at least interesting, though open to much criticism. Probably the lives of Jane Welsh and her famous husband will be subjects of controversy so long as men and women read the husband's writings, and probably the conclusions drawn will continue to vary exactly according to the temperament, the experience, and the grade of intelligence of the persons who engage in the controvery. The present writer appears to be a lady and apparently an unmarried one. She takes the side of the husband in her presentation of this story, and the ardor with which she defends him savors of a curious want of generosity and even fairness toward the weaker vessel. For the writings of Carlyle, apart from their bearings on his domestic history, the author has scant time to spare. Each and all of them are overshadowed by the affairs of Carlyle's home. This fact is a part of the internal evidence that the writer is not a man.

The attitude of the author toward Carlyle himself is noble and sincere. All who have faith in Carlyle will be glad to see it. The misfortune is that, in exalting Carlyle, the writer has found it necessary to do so altogether at the expense of his wife. To us this seems nothing less than an entirely gratuitous and base thing to do. What the writer aims at is to prove that Carlyle "was no selfish, cantankerous, domestic tyrant, or teacher of virtues he failed himself to practice; that in him there was nothing false or insincere; that he was throughout his long, checkered existence actuated by noble and heroic motives, carrying burdens heavy enough to crush a less dauntless spirit." His life, moreover, "was one of incessant toil, cheered with but few warm rays of sunshine." Jane Welsh had her faults, "the worst of which was a fiery temper and a tongue that cut like a sword." Her father alone, we are informed, had been able to manage her. In his memoir of his wife Carlyle acted "with unheard-of generosity and self-aspersion." He "endeavored to throw his own character into the shade in order to vindicate hers, and to raise her into a perfect heroine." Mrs. Carlyle's own confessions "remain in black and white, and his friends and loving disciples must try to clear the noble character that has been so unmercifully defamed." Accordingly the author sets about the discharge of this solemn duty. As she understands the point at issue it is this:

> "The question is, Was Thomas Carlyle in this uncongenial marriage of his a tool, a knave, or a martyr? Something of a fool, more of a martyr, nothing of a knave. A fool, because he expected good to come out of evil; a martyr, because he almost gave his heart's blood for her gratification; a knave he never was, he never could be. He was, like many another strong-minded man, victimized by a feeble woman. He never victimized one. The lion entrapped and fettered by the mouse. So it is. So it will be."

Another theory of the author's, and one that really connects itself with this, is that Edward Irving instead of Carlyle should have married Jane Welsh, and that in failing to do so the happiness of all three was sacrificed. She even asserts that Irving would have been nobler and truer if he had broken off the engagement with Miss Martin and figured in a breach of promise case, for "by marrying a woman with a lie on his lips he made shipwreck of three lives." Irving, indeed, she cannot forgive. But after Jane Welsh her resentment is strongest toward Miss Martin. No one, in fact, escapes her censure except Carlyle. He is always a blameless and the victim of others' deeds. When the Carlyles called on the Irvings in London, the call that proved to be their final one, Mrs. Irving "had the audacity to kiss Mrs. Carlyle, who resented the act with unutterably bitter disgust. How could she erase the impressions of that hypocritical kiss? Carlyle quite agreed with her that it was an indignity to which she ought never to have been subjected, a pain she ought to have been spared."

Thus is Carlyle always represented as loyal to his wife's feelings. But the light in which the wife is pictured is another matter. The writer even asserts that the wife did not derive from Carlyle's success the pleasure she had anticipated. "Carlyle's popularity, however great, however brightly it reflected upon her as his wife, was not her own, and she loved herself better than she loved her lord, perhaps because he was only peasant born, far inferior in point of birth and family went." And yet an author who can write after this imaginative fashion of one of the most devoted wives a man ever had is careless enough to print the following letter from Mrs. Carlyle to her peasant mother-in-law when Carlyle had just returned to her from a visit to Scotland:

> MY DEAR MOTHER: You know the saying, "It is not lost what a friend gets," and in this case it must comfort you for losing him. Moreover, you have others behind, and I have only him, only him in the whole world to love me and take care of me, poor little wretch that I am! Not but that numbers of people love me, after their fashion, far better than I deserve, but then *his* fashion is so different from all these, and seems alone to suit the crotchety creature I am. Thank you, in the first place, for having been kind enough to produce him in this world, and for having, in the last place, sent him back to me again.

The author will not accept any other interpretation than self-deception for Mrs. Carlyle's change of feelings toward Edward Irving. She will have it that the disappointment was bitter and life-long. If the facts do not support her theory, so much the worse for the facts. Noting that after her marriage Mrs. Carlyle scarcely ever alluded to Irving except in a satirical and contemptuous manner, she explains that "it was wormwood and gall to her that anything could have prevailed upon him to forsake her for another, it was torture," and hence she "cultivated the faintest germ of contempt for the popular man," in order that "no one should even guess or hear that she loved so insanely as that." When Irving visited the Carlyles at Comely Bank, near Edinburgh, she interprets the state of mind of each person. Irving went there, she says, to "see with his own eyes how they fared," and to learn "if his own image had really been eradicated from the woman's heart. He found a home of refinement, the little house exquisite in its arrangements, and its surroundings congenial. The lady bore herself admirably. "Jane Welsh Carlyle," we are informed, "proud of her new position, and full of admiration for her unselfish, heroic husband, sustained, we believe, perfect self-possession, and gave Irving not the faintest shadow of suspicion that he still reigned supreme in her heart. Well done, poor broken-hearted Jeannie Carlyle!"

All this is sound and fury, signifying very little. The author has been far too anxious to write a story. She has rightly called her book a "story," for it is simply a tale founded in a measure upon facts, but essentially false. Stuff and nonsense like this will, however, be read and soon dismissed by the wise and clear- sighted. Letters like the following, written before the marriage, give a clear enough insight into the state of Jane Welsh's mind and heart toward the peasant's son who sought to marry her:

> "My friend, I love you! I repeat it, though I find the expression a rash one. All the best feelings of my nature are called forth in loving you; but were you my brother I should love you just the same. No, your friend I will be, your tried, most devoted friend—your wife, never—never, were you as rich as Cœsus, as renowned as you yet shall be."

Not content with distorting the Carlyle story to this extent, the writer goes a step further and represents that the woman whom Carlyle really loved and never ceased to love was Margaret Gordon. Long after he had settled in London he chanced to meet her there in Piccadilly, and here is our author's interpretation of the state of his mind on that occasion:

> "Another meeting he had that eventful year, and it was as the sight of one risen from the dead, one who had gone out of his life forevermore. Walking in the hubbub of Piccadilly he noticed a lady, whose face and figure were stamped indelibly on his heart. She was attended only by a maid. It was the Margaret Gordon who had been before Jeannie Welsh in recognizing his genius and prophesying his fame; she who had given him her heart, and who had received his highest, passionate, undying love. She was unobserved as he passed her. She walked quietly on, and he made no sign. Who can tell what thoughts oppressed him as he returned to his childless hearth, home, where the wife awaited him who had married him purely from ambition, and who, now that he had given her her heart's desire, declared she still was miserable."

Here, as elsewhere, it is poor Mrs. Carlyle who receives the blame. The author, in her warm regard for Carlyle, is unable to judge his wife with justice or generosity. Apparently she feels how easy it would have been for her to get on with Carlyle happily. The book, in fact, is entitled to scarcely more weight than a work of fiction. Carelessness for the facts is apparent on almost every page. Even in her quotations she is careless, and she distorts their meaning. The well-known saying which Mr. Froude first reported: "I married for ambition. Carlyle has exceeded all that my wildest hopes ever imagined of him, and I am miserable," is used perhaps a dozen times and never in the same form; the only constant factor used is a declaration that she did not love Carlyle, and this declaration she did not make. Other quotations show the same indifference to exactness. They were obviously written out from memory, and memory was never twice the same. Other curious errors go to show further the author's inaccuracy. Daniel O'Connell's celebrated remark that Disraeli might be a lineal descendant of the impenitent thief is attributed to Carlyle. Jeffrey's name is repeatedly given as Jeffery, and we are told that Carlyle and Tennyson used to dine together "at the Cork Tavern in the Strand"—the latter errors of typography, doubtless, but showing carelessness all the same. The book is not only without an index, it does not even have a table of contents, nor does it have headings for the chapters, nor headings for the pages. It simply begins and runs its course, leaving the reader to find his way through to the end without assistance.

A GREAT PHYSIOLOGIST.

NATURE AND MAN. Essays Scientific and Philosophical. By WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, with an Introductory Memoir by J. ESTLIN CARPENTER. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

Fifteen years ago, when Dr. Carpenter quoted Oliver Wendell Holmes's "Mechanism of Thoughts and Morals," the Boston Professor expressed his pleasure, and wrote on receiving a copy of "Principles of Mental Physiology": "I have been for such a long series of years your debtor, having been so long familiar with your writings, since the first essay which brought you into notice, having always almost within my reach your 'Physiologies, Human and Comparative,' and your book on the microscope, that you are a kind of classic to me, and to see my name in a treatise of yours is like receiving an unexpected honorary degree from some institution of note and name." No book has been more widely read and studied than Carpenter's "Principles of Human Physiology." In the United States there is no physician's library without it. More than any other work it has tended toward directing what should be systematic research. Its influences have been vast. Adopted as a text book, it has helped to eliminate what was specious and vague, and has kept explorers not in physiology alone, but in many other scientific fields within the domain of facts.

The essays incorporated within the volume under notice have been taken from various Reviews, and they illustrate, from the first one written in 1838 to the last one delivered in 1884, the great broadening and strengthening of Carpenter's powers. With these we have little to do. What is of major interest to us is the memoir of the man himself, written by J. Estlin Carpenter. This shows the extraordinary range of Carpenter's labors, but what it dwells on most are the purposes and guiding aims of this man's life, "what were the gifts of mind and heart which he brought to their fulfillment, and how they took outward shape and form." William Benjamin Carpenter, born at Exeter, England, in 1813, came from a studious stock. His father was a dissenting Pastor and schoolmaster, his mother a woman of unusual force and power. She seemed to have taken pleasure in scientific investigation, for in her old age her distinguished son more than once would ask her opinion in regard to his speculations. The lad as a schoolboy was a hard student, and at 5 years knew his Latin grammar. The father, Dr. Lant Carpenter, was a methodical instructor, and with theory would make his pupils enter into the practical part of their work. It was rather the air pump and the geological cabinet that attracted the lad than Homer or Horace. It was his intention to become a civil engineer, for the reason that railways had then their beginnings in England. His father, however, wanted him to be a doctor, and he accordingly devoted himself to the study of medicine.

In 1827 Carpenter wrote to his sister that he vaccinated children, pulled teeth, and believed he would like his profession "pretty well." In 1828 he was formally apprenticed to a practitioner in Bristol and studied chemistry, attending lectures. In 1829 he told his sister that he had some idea of delivering lectures before a mechanic's institute, which is fairly ambitious for a lad of 16. It was "the consciousness of power within him and the longing to exercise it." In 1833 he accompanied Mr. Estlin to the West Indies. During his stay at St. Vincent, though the slaves were well cared for there, their want of mental and moral culture struck him and filled him with horror. On his return to England he wrote out his observations on slavery, which were so capital that they were sent to Mr. Stanley, afterward Lord Derby. Carpenter graduated in 1835, and he wrote to Mary Carpenter that Sir Benjamin Brodie had complimented him on his knowledge. He tells, too, of reading Lyell's "Geology," and here his attention seems to have been directed for the first time toward broader fields. Sir John Herschel's "Study of Natural Philosophy" contributed "another potent element to the formation of Carpenter's intellectual character." Carpenter was practicing in Edinburgh, and had carried letters to "leaders of the literary and scientific collieries of the Northern Athens." Wilson had been a college mate of his father. Carpenter describes him as "a very wild-looking man, with a velveteen shooting coat, and his hair straying down his shoulders in all directions, looking as little as possible like a Professor of moral philosophy."

In Edinburgh Carpenter joined a medical society, and took an active part in the debates. Now he received his first recognition, a gold medal, the prize for an essay on "Physiological Botany." He had fairly entered on the labors of authorship, devoting himself to the study of natural history. His first printed paper was in 1835. In 1836 he was one of the contributors to the *British and Foreign Medical Review*. Dr. Forbes, subsequently Sir John Forbes, intrusted to his criticism works on physiology. He directed his attention at first more particularly to vegetable growths as affording greater simplification in understanding vital functions. In 1837 two essays, "The Voluntary and Instinctive Actions of Living Beings" and "The Unity of Function in Organized Beings," were produced and read before the Royal Medical Society. Returning to Bristol, he commenced his first course on medical jurisprudence, devoting his leisure to a subject more congenial to him, that of the difference of laws regulating vital and physical phenomena. Here we find the keynote of his "Philosophy of Nature." All this work was finished by the time he was 24, and though so young, he determined to devote his attention to physiology and get, if he could, a lectureship on that topic. In 1838 he was in London, and interested Sir James Clark in his behalf, and it was by his advice that he began writing his treatise, "General and Comparative Physiology." In 1839 he had the pleasure of hearing his works quoted in class by an Edinburgh Professor. But the lectureship was not easily attained by so young a man, and he sought practice in Bristol and eked out his existence by lecturing. In 1842 he brought out his "Principles of Human Physiology."

In 1840 Carpenter married Louisa Powell. Their son tells how one small room in their little home was furnished. "The young wife saw behind her husband's chair, at the other end of the table, a human skeleton set up erect. There never was any other." A very pleasant side issue in the life of this distinguished man of science was his fondness for music. His son states that in his father a love of music amounted to almost a passion. As a Unitarian he devoted particular attention to church music, and busied himself about the formation of a choir. He played the organ, and his son tells that for 17 years, in a London chapel, he was to be found every Sunday "at the organ." Even when engaged in the most arduous of his researches, his work began and ended at times by recreation of overtures and symphonies. Another method of diversion, and now began on Carpenter's part a close study of shells, and what he found first signaled his capacity for independent research. Known now for his many abilities as a writer, investigator, and lecturer, he sought, in 1842, the position of Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. Forty years ago religious belief had more to do with the position men might assume than scientific requirements. Carpenter was a Unitarian, and the Lord Provost of the Town Council regarded it as impossible that a Unitarian should be qualified to teach physiology, and on that account declined even to consider Carpenter's claims. He did not obtain the place. Some years afterward he sought another position, and his services were dispensed with again because his belief did not assort with that of those who had the power to give places.

Not daunted, Carpenter labored incessantly with his pen. Single handed he would have undertaken the production of "a cyclopædia of natural history." The work was so heavy that he broke down. In 1843 Lady Byron and Lady Lovelace engaged his services as tutor to Lord Lovelace, and he went to Ockham.

In 1844 the "Vestiges of Creation" was published, and "Genetic Development" was first given publicity. At the time it was thought by many that Carpenter was its author. In 1845 in the *British and Foreign Medical Review* he expressed himself in sympathy with many of the author's positions, "though he criticised various errors of detail," though not prepared to accept the main doctrine. Then Carpenter was a strict adherent to the traditions of the Bible. Later in life his ideas changed. As a religious man he adhered to his belief in God as the Maker of all things and the power of design, but the man of science could not follow the strict letter of the law. In "The Harmony of Science and Religion," (1845,) he favors the development theory and wrote: "His presence is so perfect as to comprehend all the results of the plan on which He conducts His operations of the universe. We see His hand in the mode of creation supported by this hypothesis of development fully as much as in the one commonly attributed to Him."

Aside from pure scientific studies, alcoholism and temperance attracted Carpenter's attention. He practiced total abstinence, trained his children to it "until repeated illnesses in later years led him to a moderate amount of stimulants." We remember a most sensible address of Dr. Carpenter's, delivered some seven years ago in the Tremont Temple, Boston, having for title "Physiology of Alcoholics."

In 1846 Grove published his "Correlation of Physical Forces," and Carpenter, thoroughly interested, saw at once the same unison could be applied and extended to the domain of physiology. As man studies, the relationships between all things seem closer. One particular sentence, as Dr. Carpenter's son writes it, contains the gist of the principle, "that what were commonly called the vital properties of organic matter were simply the result of capacities for action, with which its constant molecules were endowed, when called into play under conditions suitable for their combination with living forms." "The Mutual Relations of the Vital and Physical Forces," communicated to the Royal Society in 1850, is undoubtedly the most remarkable of all Carpenter's works. He was not so anxious, as heretofore, to put the facts in the foreground as to show the development of new relations. At first this paper was barely understood by practical scientists. Since it was written its conclusions have been accepted as forming a part of the general doctrine of the "Conservation of Energy."

Having completed now a fourth edition of his "Principles of General and Comparative Physchology" with his treatise on the microscope, (1856,) his labors in extended book making were over. It is amusing to note, as the editor does us, of Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle having their hairs examined by Carpenter, and one of Carlyle's, being a very rough and strong bristle, "the amusing jokes as to the typical character which it represented. Mrs. Carlyle then wanted one of hers to be exhibited, which was rather slenderer, but still considerably knobby."

Carpenter's appointment to the Registership of the University of London in 1856 at last gave him the position he was entitled to, and he held the place for 23 years with honor, and the institution under his charge took greater expansion. His whole aim "was to bring the university as closely as possible into contact with the higher educational life of the country." His work was all the time heavy, his positions were no sinecure. For his holiday he would go to the Isle of Arran on the Clyde, and, seeking recreation in a new form of study, he dredged in Lamlash Bay, and came across specimens of the rosy feather star. To Lamlash Bay came Dr. Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh, and Prof Thomson, now Sir Wyville. Here began Carpenter's study of the *Foraminifera*, and from that his rejection of the old doctrine of the immutability of fixed types. He was then ready to accept the Darwin view. It was Darwin who wrote him, "It is impossible not to be struck with your extent of knowledge in Geology, Botany, and Zoology." The work on the *Foraminifera* was now drawing to a close, and he wrote four memoirs on the subject. To Milne Edwards Carpenter was united by the strongest bonds of friendship. In 1863 Dr. Carpenter was on the "sunny side of 50," as he expresses it, but after that came a sudden illness. Eminent doctors believed he had one foot in the grave. Nothing interested him. Nature seemed exhausted. Nothing in the volume is as vivid as the story of Carpenter's awakening:

> "Music ceased to charm; his scientific investigations were laid aside; his Foraminifera and his Comatulæ remained undisturbed. It seemed as though he had become prematurely old; torpor crept over him and numbed his activities; the weeks passed by listlessly and mounted into months, and he gained no strength. The fears of his friends appeared on their way to verification, when one day Sir William Logan, the head of the Geological Survey of Canada, called upon him, bringing with him some specimens from the great beds of the Canadian limestones, on which he asked his opinion. Dr. Carpenter's quick eye at once detected in them a remarkable affinity to the foraminiferal structure with which he was so familiar. His interest was again powerfully awakened; the 'will to live' revived; he began to make microscopic preparations, and entered with much of his former zest on a new path of inquiry, with the result that he regained some of his old vigor."

It was *Eozoon* that awaked the man from the drowsy sleep of disease. In 1865 Carpenter was again at work as good and as sound as ever. The *Crynoids* he still studied. The *Rhizocrinus* wanted further research, and it was Carpenter and Wyville Thomson who originated deep-sea soundings and the voyage of the Challenger. Carpenter joined the expedition, and went a good deal over the world. Returning at various seasons to London, lecturing was Carpenter's recreation. He went to Naples to study there the fauna in the aquarium. In 1879 he resigned his position of Registrar, and Edinburgh conferred on him the dignity of LL. D. In 1882 Dr. Carpenter, accompanied by his wife, visited Canada and the United States. In Saratoga he delivered a memorable address on "The Influence of Science on the Progress of Religious Thought." At Lowell he lectured on the "Physical Conditions of the Deep Sea" and on "Human Automatism."

Returning to London, Carpenter was for some years as industrious as ever. In 1885 came rheumatic troubles, and on Nov. 13 of 1886 he died. His son writes of him that his "readiness of sympathy, combined with his vast range of knowledge, gave a special geniality and charm to his companionship, and enabled him as a teacher the better to enter into the difficulties of his pupils."

Like Liebig, Carpenter was a great novel reader. He had Mrs. Poysar by heart, and the character he loved best in modern fiction was Colonel Newcome. Huxley writes of him, "Of his generous kindness to young men and his faithfulness as a friend I can speak with knowledge." Said one his contemporaries, "Dr. Carpenter was a member of a group of men who lived through half a century of biographical discovery, the like of which, from the nature of things, can never be repeated."

OUR FEDERAL UNION.

THE CENTENNIAL OF A REVOLUTION. An Address by a Revolutionist. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

Although published anonymously, it is known that the author of this curious political treatise, timely in these centennial days, is Mr. John C. Hurd, whose "Law of Freedom and Bondage," a work of rare learning and suggestiveness, published thirty years ago, has ever since been the standard on its subject. That work contained the germs of much that American publicists have since written on the source of the sovereign power under our Government. But it would not be strange if the intention of this present volume would be misconceived by the general reader. The political questions with which it deals, being habitually discussed with a perfunctory gravity, are less susceptible to the vein of irony and satire which Mr. Hurd adopts in the present instance, after having previously given his views and his system to the public in the customary didactic form. It recalls perhaps the anonymous political pamphleteering of the last century, when writers of graver treatises indulged themselves in this vehicle for a more easy-going rhetoric and sarcasm, resorting to the personal appeal to the reader and the Socratic method. But the familiar and often joking style of treating a subject more associated with the laudatory exposition of the writer somewhat tends to vex the reader and to make him indisposed to go on and find the author's drift.

That drift shows that his conception of our national history is not the one adopted by either of the two schools of political opinion. One school holds to the doctrine of a federative alliance of States, each of which is primarily a separate holder of full sovereign power, and hence can forsake the alliance if it chooses and thereupon resume its pre-existing independent nationality. The other school holds that the States, if ever separately sovereign, have become associated as corporations under a written Constitution, through an obligation arising not so much from contract or consent as from duty in subordination to the people or nation as a whole, the real sovereign. Both schools agree in considering that the only alternative is between these two doctrines.

The author, therefore, who differs from both schools composes an "address" as if obliged by the authority of the publicists whom he quotes to accept the proposition that as sovereign personality this people or nation came into the possession of power by a revolutionary act later than the Revolution of 1776. That is to say, by a revolution initiated by the partisans of the proposed Constitution against those existing 13 States recognized as holding the supreme power by whose delegates in convention it was formed in 1787, this revolution being consummated after adoption of the instrument by those States in the inauguration of the Central Government April 30, 1789. Proposing, then, to regard the centennial of this inauguration as the centennial of a revolution, the author suggests some prospective changes which should naturally follow such a revolution. It might be suspected that his own actual faith was in harmony with the ordinary State rights school. But an intelligent reading of the entire address will show that he sustains a theory which explains the history of the century past without imagining any such revolution, and without recognizing any political right of succession.

This theory is founded upon what the author regards as a historical fact, that, as Lincoln once said, Union is older than the Constitution; that while the States composing the Union are what they or any of the original thirteen ever may have been, none have ever been severally or individually sovereign. They have held sovereign power only in common, or as the Union; as component parts of a single political holder of sovereign power. But, in the nature of the case, they have not been under any law obliging them to exist in that manner or in any other. For that would involve the pre-existence of external force in an external lawmaker, *i. e.*, a sovereign external or distinct from themselves. In the possession of sovereign power, whether alone or in union with others, the possession must be voluntary. Hence the participation of any one State in the possession of this unitary national power can only be voluntary. But in describing the Union as one of States acting voluntarily, the author of "The Centennial of a Revolution" should not be understood to recognize a right of voluntary separation. For, in the absence of a continuing "will to be" a constituent of this national State or Union, such constituent member thereof simply resigns the only existence which, as holder of political power, it ever exhibited; though, as mere territory and population, it (or they, rather) still remain what, as territory and population, they had always been, *i. e.*, subject to a unitary sovereignty, as before the political extinction of their State. This would still be vested in the Union; that is, in the holder of dominion, consisting of the States remaining voluntarily reunited.

The theory thus presented is certainly an interesting one to study, even though questions relating to political existence are finally determined by power or force. The author holds that even had the Southern Confederacy succeeded, the dream of State sovereignty could not have been realized. Sovereignty could not have been held by each State individually, but only by the eleven in common, as constituents of a new unitary sovereignty, like that from which they had separated. Such seem to be the veins underlying the ironical tone of the treatise.

NEW BOOKS.

—Three Novelettes and a Comedy. By Alfred de Musset. Transferred into English by E. de V. Vermont. New-York: Brentano's.—The novelettes of de Musset are not easy to turn into English, because style cannot be taken over into another language. The translator, who will be remembered as the editor of a work on heraldry for Americans and of a monthly devoted to bibliography, bibliomania, and heraldry, which ran a short course in New-York, has every quality to translate French except that ease in the use of English which is not always found among those born to the tongue, and almost never among those born on the Continent of Europe. The latter may be perfect in grammar and know thoroughly the English language, have a wide vocabulary, and be able to give lessons to English people and Americans. Yet they do not use English like an old glove. Mr. Vermont's translations are only defective in this delicate shade, and perhaps notwithstanding will be found good by the generality of readers who look for the story rather than technical points in the art of telling it. He is best in "Valentin's Wager," a comedy in two acts, where the dialogue requires an abrupt conversational style that turns more readily into English than ordinary narrative. Yet Mr. Vermont writes extremely good English, as if he had spoken the language most of his life, and his work has every sign of care and scholarship.

—A Manual of Decorative Composition. By Henri Mayeux. Translated by J. Gonino. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1888.—Small volumes are appearing in Paris in great numbers designed to supply the professional student of art, the amateur, and the well-taught artisan with a general oversight of their particular branch in the fine or applied arts and industries. This is one of them. It is meant for designers, decorators, architects, and industrial artists. Too small to be of much direct service to any one, its office is really to widen the horizon of students, giving them some idea of the variety of decorative themes in various parts of the world and in various epochs of the past. Nearly 300 are the engravings which illustrate it. Such books form a good stepping stone to more elaborate treatises on the special arts and industries, concerning which they can merely give a hint—a generalization not always found correct on further study—or a typical form, together with a little practical advice useful for amateurs.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson, Philosopher and Seer. In Prose and Verse. By A. Bronson Alcott. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. 1888.—In memorial of the late Bronson Alcott as well as Emerson a new edition with portraits and illustrations has been issued of the little volume published about 1882 in honor of the Sage of Concord. It contains the essay on Emerson for which a picture of the poet's home at Concord acts as the frontispiece, the monody "Ion," read by Mr. Alcott before the Summer School of Philosophy in 1882, and "The Poet's Countersign," the ode read by the venerable Mr. F. B. Sanborn on the same occasion. The old bridge at Concord, Emerson's Summer house, the School of Philosophy, and Mr. Alcott's study are further illustrations. The title page is prefaced by woodcuts of Emerson and the Orphic Philosopher who admired him so much and soon followed him to the grave. The little volume is a charming souvenir of Concord and a lifelong friendship.

ENGLAND'S WAR SHIP PLANS

HOW PROPOSED OUTLAYS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED.

SOME OF THE OUTLINE DESIGNS—THE DISASTER TO THE SULTAN—NEW MARINES AND STOKERS.

LONDON, March 9.—Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. That is the Service comment on the Grand Programme of the Admiralty put forward the night before last in the House of Commons by Lord George Hamilton. Admiral Hood, "First Sea Lord," has had his way, and, as the jokers say, has Hood-winked his Parliamentary chief completely. The "grand programme," which, according to a Manchester paper very much in the confidence of at least three members of the Cabinet, was to run away with a sum of no less than £100,000,000, is to run away with for this year £602,600 in excess of the amount voted last year, when the navy estimates were actually reduced amid a chorus of triumph from the Ministerial organs, and the army estimates ask for £597,600 more, of which at least two-thirds are to be spent on the new rifle. In other words, we are to go back as we were.

Last night, in a chat with Lord Charles Beresford, I said that Lord George Hamilton had only said "ditto" to Lord Northbrook, Mr. Gladstone's "First Lord." The gallant member replied to me very emphatically: "But his programme falls very far short of Lord Northbrook's in reality." And on comparison I find it is so. But without going into what is comparatively ancient history and ignoring the verbal statement in the House of Commons two nights ago, let me endeavor to abstract from Parliamentary papers, Chapters 5,635 and 5,648, one of which has not yet been delivered even to our legislators, the gist of what the Government propose as a sort of superhuman effort. The entire building programme of the next four and half years, including the ordinary construction vote, which cannot be taken at less than £4,000,000 a year, is to cost $21,500,000, or an excess of £3,500,000 spread over the whole time. For this we are to have 70 new ships.

First-class battle ships, with a displacement of 14,000 tons	8
Second-class battle ships, with a displacement of 9,000 tons	2
First-class cruisers, with a displacement of 7,300 tons	9
Cruisers of the Medea class, with a displacement of 3,400 tons	29
Cruisers of the Pandora class, with a displacement of 2,600 tons	4
Torpedo gunboats, with a displacement of 735 tons	18
Total tonnage	318,000
Aggregate cost	£21,500,000
To be spent in royal dockyards	11,500,000
To be spent in private dockyards	10,000,000
Number of vessels to be built in royal dockyards	38
Number of vessels to be built in private dockyards	32
Time allowed for execution of all the work	4½ years
Increase of men (1,100 marines, 1,000 stokers, and 900 blue-jackets)	3,000
Additional vote required for this purpose	£250,000
The scheme will render necessary an increased annual taxation for four years of	2,030,000
And for three years more of	1,430,000

During the present year we are to "begin":

Four battle ships, first-class; one battle ship, second-class; three protected cruisers, first-class; two protected cruisers, second-class; four cruisers, ("Pandoras;") six torpedo gunboats, Marpshooten class.

One of the first-class battle ships is to be of the turret and three are to be of the barbette type. They are to be 380 feet long, 75 beam, and have a displacement of about 14,150 tons. They are to have a measured mile speed—about one-sixth over actual possible speed on service—of 17½ knots forced or 16 knots natural draught. They are to have a coal endurance of 5,000 knots (15 knots,) and of under 2,000 knots (at 16 knots.) Each will carry four 13½-inch (67-ton) guns in two turrets or barbettes, ten 6-inch (5-ton) guns on the broadside, or four more than the present "Admiral" class, 18 to 24 6 and 3 pounders quick firers, 5 torpedo tubes above and 2 under water. The armor protection will be a belt of 18 inches, 8½ feet broad, over two-thirds of the length of the vessel, with transverse armor bulkheads, a 3-inch steel deck, and a "strong" under-water deck; the broadside above the thick belt is to be protected for 9½ feet and over nearly half the length by 5-inch armor; the turrets will be of 18-inch iron and 17 on the redoubts protecting the turret bases, while the barbettes are to be of 17-inch armor.

The ordinary broadside guns, which have no protection in the "Admiral" class, are to be protected by 5-inch armor, and the barbette ship is to have 18 feet of freeboard at the ends, against 11¼ feet in the turret ship. But neither is to have armored ends to protect her against quick-firing guns, which would so riddle her as to make it impossible to drive her in a seaway lest she should be swamped by water pouring through the shot holes. The second-class battleship is to be of the barbette type slightly reduced, is to have the same speed and coal endurance, and to have lighter armament and armor, with a displacement of about 9,000 tons. The first-class protected cruisers are to be inferior Blakes and Blenheims, with length of 360 feet, beam of 60 feet, displacement 7,350 tons, speed (on measured mile) of 20 knots; speed, (at sea, continuous steaming,) 18 knots; coal capacity, (10 knots,) 10,000 knots; coal capacity, (18 knots,) 2,800 knots. Their armament is to be 2 9.2-inch (22-ton) bow and stern chasers, 10 6-inch broadside; 12 6-pound quick firers, and 4 torpedo tubes. The protective deck will have a "maximum" of 5 inches of steel. The second-class cruisers are to be enlarged "medeas," with a length of 300 feet, breadth of 43 feet, displacement of about 3,400 tons, speed (on measured mile) of 20 knots, speed (at sea, continuous steaming,) of 18 knots; coal capacity, (at 10 knots,) 8,000 knots; coal capacity, (at 16 knots,) 2,000 knots; coal capacity, (at 18 knots,) 1,000 knots. The armament is to be 2 6-inch bow and stern chasers, 6 4.7-inch quick firers, (broadside,) 9 6-pounders and 3-pounders, quick firers, 4 torpedo tubes.

The protective decks are to have, on slopes, a maximum of 2 inches and horizontally of 1 inch. In all the cruisers the displacement will vary according to whether they are wood sheathed and coppered or not, this adding from 200 to 400 tons to displacement and taking off from 4 to 5 per cent. of speed, but not necessarily so in order that the cruisers shall be available for long commissions on foreign stations where docks would not be available in case of war. But at the conclusion of this article the reader will find from the hitherto undistributed return, a tabular statement which cannot fail to be of use in future comparisons.

The one really good feature in the whole scheme is the considerable increase of 1,100 marines, rendered necessary, as I long ago told you, by the resolve to hand over to this force the defense of the coaling stations, and of 1,000 stokers, whose recruiting has hitherto proved to be one great difficulty, so that it has become necessary to take special measures to bring up these indispensable marines by particular inducements. We are also to have an increase of 900 blue-jackets. So take care how you offend us when we have 1,900 stokers and sailors to man 70 new ships!

But, of course, the increase in men is only as a commencement. Every year now, as the ships come forward we shall be entering more and more boys to be trained as blue-jackets; but, as I have before pointed out, we cannot train boys as stokers, and how adults are to be obtained without increasing the pay is not as clear as our great need of them. Then we have hardly enough Lieutenants to give one of them three months at home after a three-years' commission abroad, and this in the present reduced number of our peasants afloat! Where we expect to find Lieutenants at a pinch puzzles everybody, and as a Lieutenant takes eight years to train, how we shall be able to officer the ships that are to be ready in three, four, and five years is one of those things that drive the wisest crazy.

While the First Lord was instructing the House of Commons news came that the Sultan, one of our old second-class battleships attached to the Mediterranean squadron, had knocked two holes in her bottom and was half full of water. Whether she is, as

LIFE IN ALBANY.

The Judges composing the new division of the Court of Appeals came in for a good share of the entertainment of the past week in Albany. On Monday evening Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, at her home on Elk street, entertained these Judges. There were present, besides the members of the Second Division, which consists of Judges Follett, Bradley, Brown, Potter, Haight, Vann, and Parker, Gov. Hill, ex-Judge Amasa J. Parker, Marcus T. Hun, D. Cady Herrick, Abraham Lansing, Recorder Albert Hessberg, and Gen. Selden E. Marvin. On Thursday evening Judge Rufus W. Peckham of the mother court gave a reception to these gentlemen at his State-street residence. Judge and Mrs. Peckham were assisted in receiving by Miss Hand, the Misses Cooper, Miss Van Vechten, Miss Wasson, Miss McClellan, and other young ladies. Judge Peckham proved a bountiful entertainer. Gov. Hill was present, as were also ex-Judge W. H. Arnoux of New-York, Senators Robertson, Pierce, Walker, and Linson, and Speaker Cole, Mayor Murphy of Troy, Esek Cowen, and District Attorney Griffin of Rensselaer. It was one of the pleasantest receptions of the season.

Gen. George S. Batcheller leaves for Washington Tuesday to assume the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Thursday evening one of the finest dinners ever served in the Fort Orange Club was given in his honor. Covers were laid for 16, but Speaker Cole failed to attend. The menus were hand-painted in water colors. Those present were Assem

FRENCH FASHIONS FOR SPRING.

PARIS, March 14.—Felix, one of the supreme dictators of the fashion world, has given forth his fiat. Bengaline, that deliciously soft draping material, will be retained as one of the prevailing stuffs. The old shades will be most favored. With these are to be worn pretty foulards of flowery design or fine stripes; but the great novelty of the Spring and Summer will be the two-shaded plaid surahs in all colorings. These Scotch plaids are quite new in their present material, although entirely familiar in the Irish poplins and in other wool goods.

M. Felix thus combines one of these selections: The back of the jupe is made of yellow and black plaid surah, forming two long loops; the front is of yellow satin, finely plaited and covered with black bretonne lace, thus subduing the brightness and giving tone to the general effect. A jet passementerie corset outlines the slim waist, leaving above the puffing lace reaching down also in front, and held in place by jet bretelles. The severe simplicity of the idea must be remarked—long lines and no drapery.

Another costume, intended for horse-show elegance, was of pale beige bengaline, with fine plaitings let in on the skirt bellows fashion, of absinthe-green surah, ornamented on either side with beige and gold passementerie. I noticed also a Louis XV. pale lilac—known as the Persian-tint—bengaline. On the corsage was a select yoke of rather dark green framed in with a wide passementerie of multi-colored beads.

A very youthful costume was made of striped white and blue foulard, the skirt falling in *pleats* and the waist corresponding with a broad sash of blue moire tied behind like a child's.

A more pretentious toilet was the one made of pale blue brocade, opening at each side, and in front, over a jupe of shrimp-rose gauze. A belt of the same was tied at one side and a regal Medicis collar was formed all of gold embroidery. It was apparently the revival of some old Watteau picture. A reception Louis XV. gown was cut out of violet velvet, embroidered in the flowers and shades of the period. The long train was of old Bruges lace over pale mauve satin, shading out to rose petal.

A charming undress was of silver-gray velvet delicately embroidered, opening over a salmon-rose satin entirely covered with white lace. And then came the majesty of a full-dress elaboration of white and blue pekin woven in gold wheat sheaves. All the train was made of this gorgeous stuff. The front was of stripes of blue velvet embroidered in chrysanthemums of all colors, exquisitely blended, and looking as dainty and as fresh as if the brush of Madeleine Lemaire had scattered with daring hand all the brilliant tints of her palette over the delicate soft surface. These bands were intertwined with white silk gauze, and a happier combination of material and color cannot be imagined.

A glance now at the millinery and lingerie department, as it must not be forgotten that M. Felix excels in one and outrivals his rivals in the other. It is a foregone conclusion at present that the covering must be very large or very small. You must choose between the two extremes. The capotes are small and they return decidedly to the former Felix fancy of floral or leaf coronets; they are, in fact, more like coiffures than bonnets, and are usually made of foliage or flowers veiled in tulle.

A charming novelty is a small bonnet made of two velvet loops like an Alsacian bow, but very mignon; and from the centre, comes a delicate spray of fine flowers, which mingles with the waving hair on the forehead.

The toques are still small, even more so in comparison than the infinitesimal bonnets. They are made of tulle, black or white, retained by gold bands or galons, as in the Grecian coiffure, and two or three dragon flies poised on top seem ready in their graceful lightness to agitate their quivering wings in instant flight.

In large hats Felix advocates the shirred tulle, crowned with flowers, or the broad straw and flat crowns, covered with tulle clouds and dotted with bees.

A new outstart is the pure white straw brim covered with black straw; the effect is startling, original and particularly becoming to blondes, while piquant to brunettes with a mingling of the two. A wreath of ivy surrounds the crown, with a flock of bees and dragon flies scattering here and there. *Ce n'est rien, mais c'est tout.*

In underclothing there are the most bewitching *sauts-de-lit* of surah, all worked out in lace, with cloudy softness and wonderful draping possibilities. Small home jackets, taken in style from old engravings of the Marie-Thérèse period, in the faded tints are enveloped with old Alençon point, knotted with ribbon bows or tied with gold and silver loops. They are luxurious dreams à la Ouida, suggestive of beauty, repose, and the intimate every-day refinement of home and coquetry.

There is a novelty in skirt fashions. They are made longer, either with plaits or else held to the waistband in thick gathers. The waist has a short basque, is perfectly plain, fastening in front with a single row of buttons. The chic head gear is always the small classical toy hat, but the smooth, soft derby is used, with a very low, flat, round crown, or the toque, with long hair, split down in the middle on the top. The veils are invariably made of thin gauze, in white, silver gray, light blue, or green.

The walking costume *de neuf heures* is made now—this week—of pale blue cloth, the soldier blue, with moire of the same shade. The redingote form makes the fullness of the jupe; it is opened on each side and has two full plaits behind. The revers Directoire cross in front over a tight-fitting moire vest. The pearl buttons are large. The cuff of the same made as the dress. The wool sleeves come only to the elbow, terminating in an upturned cuff of the same, called sabot, and from this starts the lower part of the sleeve, made of moire. Another costume is made of silver-gray cashmere, with a draped front, something in shawl fashion. A gray velvet band ornaments the bottom of the jupe, and upon this is a flat passementerie of several tones darker than the gown itself. Around the throat is the same passementerie, and over the gilet of the same comes the plaited cashmere *la fichu*. The sleeves are wide, bias, and retained above the elbow, and at the wrist, in laid plaits by bracelets of the gimp.

I must indicate some new German ideas that will still be useful this season. The florist Vadiant-Rozeau has created beautiful garlands of flowers, about one meter long, clustering rather at one end and tapering at the other, with bows of ribbons at each extremity, and safety pins for fastening. These garlands take the place of the usual bouquets. They are brought in on flat gilt baskets, with poles in the centre—something like short May poles; to these are fixed the small end of the floral string. A favored belle is well decorated with the perfumed *cordons* before the end of the dance, and they suit exactly the light tulle plain dress jupes.

Another figure is a tiny box, made to look like a milliner's hat box; the leader of the german touches a spring, the sides fall down, and a small fountain sends up its crystal water for a moderate height. The lady then takes a silver goblet and carries to his chosen dancer a few drops of the sparkling beverage. It would be considered bad taste to give either champagne or wine. Atomizers are also bestowed, more or less luxurious in taste, and full of perfume. If the spray is daintily and gracefully given, the resulting fragrant atmosphere is delightful. The tambourines given to the leaders now are always painted by the host or hostess, and are really works of art, in the substantial materials used, for they are considered to be a sort of bibelot given in exchange for arduous labor.

The richest dresses and the most elaborate flowers ever seen in Paris were lavished, last week at the Cernuschi children's fancy-dress ball. The fête was given exclusively for little ones under 14. I shall astonish no one by saying that the invited guests behaved admirably, but that the mammas and papas were very hard to control. They wanted a first full sight of everything, and, what was far worse, they wanted to stay there all the time. M. Cernuschi, who had disposed of the nurses and maids, by requesting on the invitations that "they were to be left out in the cold Park" Monceau even if it rained," was not to be discouraged by the more legitimate, if irreconcilable rights of the parents, and he finally succeeded in clearing the ballroom for 500 children, who are still more or less ill with joy.

The frightful luxury of the costumes was noticed in these bad copper days. There were Sultanas of 5 brought in by slaves of the other sex, their pains veils emplumed and the diamond stars taken out carefully by little tots of 3! There was a plenty of Polichinelles and Louis XV. costumes, Japanese robes minute and gorgeous. There were the four seasons as one figure of the german, flowers falling for Spring, wheat of golden finish for Summer, real live fruits for Autumn, and, last of all, snow stormed down from the upper gallery for Winter. There were troupes of dwarf clowns from the Circus, and finally came a Tarasque as large as an elephant, the man inside the huge beast making green and red lights come from the eyes of the monster. This almost frightened the babes to death, and then their joy knew no bounds, and the farandole carried in its winding procession through the enormous residence both parents and children, finally stopping before Buddha—no other than M. Cernuschi himself—who was called upon for a repetition next year. It is useless to add that mine host promised, and that he will keep his word.

MILLIONS IN A MANSION.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., March 23.—The return from Europe of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Searles will doubtless add a fresh impetus to the work upon the mansion at Kellogg Terrace, in this village. The owner of this costly piece of architecture is more generally known as the widow of Mark Hopkins, the many times millionaire. Some time previous to her marriage with Mr. Searles the building was begun. It stands back from the wide, elm-shaded main street of the village. At present a high board fence surrounds the grounds and a maze of poplar trees are fast reaching a height to shut out the view from the street.

The house is of blue dolomite, obtained from the East Mountain Quarry, the property of Mrs. Searles. The roof is crowned with imposing towers at each end and numerous massive chimneys. The building faces the northwest. A wide flight of steps, upon either side of which rests a white marble cphlux, leads to a vestibule, which in turn opens into the main hall, running across the entire front. The ceiling of the hall is identical with that of the rooms on the second floor. The hall is wainscoted in Italian and French marbles to a height of 12 feet, the walls being continued to the ceiling in heavy English oak. The floor is also of mottled Italian marble. Six imposing arches are sprung across the hall. The ceiling is paneled, the mouldings being of both carved and straight designs. On either end of the hall marble staircases lead to the floors above. Four black marble columns, with carved bases and caps, extend to the ceiling of the hall.

Opposite the main entrance and across the hall is the atrium, one of the most elegant rooms in the house. It is entered through carved oaken doors. It extends back to the rear and has three windows 8 by 14 feet, opening upon a terrace which looks out upon a lawn of 100 acres, in the centre of which stands a large fountain. As in the hall, the finish of the atrium is oak and marble, the latter predominating. The ceiling is finished in stucco of ivory finish, projecting downward about 20 inches. The side walls are composed of 50 onyx panels, each 2½ by 2 feet in size. Back of the panels are electric lights, giving the softened effect of sunlight. At the sides are light, round marble columns, highly polished.

A wide opening on the west side of the atrium leads into the music room. This apartment is 60 feet deep. Three large columns are here placed in the arch opposite three in the atrium. The music room is finished in carved English oak. The ceiling is paneled in stucco, and each panel is to contain a costly painting. The organ, the finest house organ in America, stands in the semicircular end of the room, extending one-third of the length of the room toward the centre. The case of Boston is the builder of the organ. Its height is 40 feet, and the case is of English oak with pure gold moldings.

On this floor are also the breakfast room, finished in mahogany, the dining room in English oak, and a butler's pantry, containing a new story safe for the keeping of plate and costly china. A gallery surrounds this apartment, midway between floor and ceiling, and by this access to the upper safe is obtained. Near by is a hydraulic elevator, reaching from the first to the upper floor. The water for this, the fountain, and the necessary to run the organ is brought from a pond more than a mile distant. In the northwest tower is the Windsor room, so named from the fact that the doors came from Windsor Castle, the design of the finish of the room being appropriate to that of the doors. The stucco ceiling here is the finest in the mansion.

A reception room on this floor is of English oak finish. Over the Windsor room is the library. A side hall leads from the main staircases at either side. One opens upon a balcony overlooking the music room; the other leads toward the sleeping apartment of the owner of the building, which is in the southeast tower. This suite comprises a sleeping room, dressing and bath rooms, and a maid's room. The stucco work in this portion of the house is exceedingly costly. Over the billiard room on this floor is finished in butternut wood. The remainder of the floor is divided into guest rooms, save that a smoking room is in one of the towers.

All of the bathrooms, even those in the servants' quarters, are floored and wainscoted in marble. The kitchen is also wainscoted in Nashville marble to within two feet of the ceiling. Such of the rooms as have not been already mentioned are finished in whitewood, and eventually the ceilings and walls will be decorated or hung with silk and tapestries.

A slight idea of the cost of the work may be obtained from the knowledge that that portion of the front above the entrance, a portion of which is an open gallery—the stone work is all richly carved—cost $60,000 alone. The cost of the largest chimney is also said to have been $10,000 for the portion above the roof alone, while the entire building, with stables, offices, &c., is estimated at $2,500,000.

While abroad Mr. and Mrs. Searles expended a fortune in the purchase of paintings and adornments for the house. Pictures have already been received costing from $10,000 to $12,000, while two hangings for the music room, 9 by 16 feet each in size, cost $15,000, and are reported to be hundreds of years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Searles returned from Paris a short time ago, and shipments of the goods they purchased while abroad are soon to arrive. The work is to be completed this year.

FULLGRAFF SUED BY A LAWYER.

Ex-Alderman Rudolph A. Fullgraff yesterday enjoyed the privilege of appearing on the stand, in the City Court, Special Term, as a witness in the character of defendant, and not in his better-known one of informer. Miss Julia May is suing Fullgraff for $550 counsel fees, the claim having been assigned to her by Orlando Stewart, a lawyer. "Miss May" is probably a fictitious person whom Mr. Stewart chose to use as the plaintiff, not wishing to appear at all in the matter himself.

Mr. Stewart was evidently disgusted when his counsel, ex-Judge Drake, put him on the stand. He testified that Fullgraff retained him in 1886, before he had made up his mind to turn State's evidence. He secured a retainer of $200 and spent two days attempting to get bail for his client, and afterward attended the Jaehne trial at his request. Ex-Alderman Fullgraff, who was defended by David May of Howe & Hummel's office, was nervous, chiefly from the fact that he wanted to catch a train for St. Paul, Minn., where he says he now lives. He denied having told Stewart to attend the Jaehne trial, and said he dispensed with his services in May, 1886, having been informed that he was "a broken reed."

Judge Browne took the papers in the case.

BELLEVILLE WANTS SILVER LAKE.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., March 23.—A bill is before the New-Jersey Legislature asking for the annexation of the Silver Lake district to Bloomfield. Silver Lake is at present a part of Belleville Township, but its residents wish to sever the connection. Belleville, however, is bitterly opposed to the proposed separation, not because it has any great love for Silver Lake, but simply as a question of dollars and cents. The Belleville people say that when Silver Lake, at its own request, was annexed to their township some years ago it brought a debt of $27,000 with it. This indebtedness has not been canceled, and if the bill providing for the proposed annexation is passed, the district will walk away, figuratively speaking, and leave its liability behind it. Further, it is held that Silver Lake should pay its proportion of the fifty-thousand-dollar improvement tax recently levied, which, if a separation is effected, it will escape. Taking these two claims into consideration, Belleville thinks the advantages of a dissolution of partnership would be all on one side.

Belmont-avenue, which is in the Silver Lake district, was not improved recently, and this was the original cause of the fight.

ON THE BROAD ATLANTIC.

The outgoing fleet of ocean steamers yesterday carried a large number of cabin passengers. The French Line steamship La Champagne had the greatest number, 165. Among them were John D. Rockefeller's daughter, Mrs. C. A. Strong, and her husband; Mrs. Howard Bishop, Mrs. C. Bishop, William Gould Brokaw, Clifford V. Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bishop, the Hon. G. Bresse, the Rev. J. H. Carrier, Judge Chauveau, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chamberlain, Miss Frelinguyusen, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bromhall Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hand, the Misses Hand, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Knapp, Capt. and Mrs. H. Lafin, Thomas O'Grady, Jr., William Pearson, Miss Pearson, Mrs. S. S. Whiting, and the Misses Whiting.

Among the passengers on the Servia, bound for Liverpool, were Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, J. Percy Brigg, W. E. Jarrett, Henry H. Gilmans, Miss Gilmans, Harry S. King, Joseph K. Hughes, Col. G. B. Lamborn, Herbert Lee Mason, Charles Marx, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Nicholson, F. L. Woodall, Mrs. R. Yates, and Joseph Chanon.

SOCIETY TOPICS FOR THE WEEK.

The story of the past week is a tame tale; society is already yawning behind its fan—no, I beg pardon, behind its Prayer Book. Penitence has become an old story, penance has lost its novelty, and the fashionable soul-yearns for post-Easter diversions with all the fervor of Max O'Rell's small heroine who craves permission to mingle with the congenial spirits on Fridays as relief from the monotony of unending Sabbaths in the hereafter. It is therefore with a sigh of genuine relief that one remembers mi-carême is at hand. After this turning point in the penitential season the days pass more and more swiftly to the dawn of Easter-tide sunshine, Spring showers, flowers, and renewed gayeties in the world of fashion.

Last Monday evening the solace of music was again offered by the Monday Evening Musical Club, which met this time at the house of Mr. Frederic R. Coudert. A long programme was successfully and creditably carried out by the amateurs of whom the society is composed. Miss Cady rendered the fire music, "Die Walkuere"; Mrs. Stansbury sang "Les Trois Boutons de Marguerite," a new song by Brana, with a violin accompaniment by Mr. Parker; "Le Printemps" was charmingly sung by Miss Jeanne Vorrow; Mr. Clifford Smith played some violin solos, accompanied by Mr. Douglas Petrie; Mr. L. Turnure, Jr., gave Harry Sheldon's "Chanson Ecossaise," violin obligato by Mr. Smith, and Miss Virginia Coudert and Mr. De Baril rendered some Tuscan songs.

The feature of the occasion, however, was Van Holten's "Kinder Sinfonie," with the following allotment of instruments: Piano, Miss Marie Coudert; violins, Misses Clifford Smith, Reubens Howes, and Douglas Petrie; drum, Mr. Jampson Cotting; cuckoo, Mrs. Abelle Watts; trumpets, Miss Elsie Mitchell and Mr. Charles Le Barbier; triangles, Miss Virginia Coudert and Mr. L. Turnure, Jr.; nightingales, Miss Estelle Doremus and Mr. William Mitchell; quails, Miss Patterson and Mr. Charles Brown; mirlitons, Miss Stansbury and Mr. J. Murray Mitchell. Mr. Leslie Baker conducted. The next meeting of this club will take place to-morrow evening at the residence of Mrs. Ogden Doremus.

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The marriage on Tuesday of Mr. George L. Rives and Miss Sallie Whiting-Belmont was a boon to society, inasmuch as it furnished a topic of absorbing interest and exciting comment. This engagement had been kept a profound secret until the last moment. The lady was formerly the wife of Mr. Oliver Hazard Belmont, to whom she was married some five or six years ago. Subsequently there was a divorce, and afterward not unnaturally strained relations were understood to exist between the divorcée and Mr. Belmont's family. Mr. George L. Rives was a widower. The wife whom he lost about two years ago was a niece of Mrs. Hamilton Fish, and was noted as a great belle and beauty. The gentleman is a son of Mr. Francis L. Rives of this city and grandson of Mr. William C. Rives of Virginia. He is a lawyer and a well-known and prominent figure in New-York society.

The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Talbut Chambers at the Collegiate Dutch Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. It was unpretentious, only the near relatives of the contracting parties. An amusing incident of the occasion resulted from a mistaken impression as to the church in which it was to take place. This led some of the guests, among whom was Mrs. Orme Wilson, an intimate friend of the bride, to go to the "Little Church around the Corner," where they tarried waiting the bridal party, which was also impatiently watching for them in the house of worship across the way.

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In spite of Thursday's storm, a large social contingent assembled in the Madison-Square Theatre at an office matinée to witness the initial performance of a new play by a society woman who conceals her identity behind the nom de plume of "Mrs. Allen Arthur." The phase of life which is presented in this play is the familiar one of young, gay, well-dressed, and well-appointed men and women, whiling away the long Summer hours at Narragansett Pier. There is a love motive, and malice and pidgling are also introduced in a small way. The characters and situations impress the audience as being so eminently natural that not a few claimed to recognize portraits and people who flourished on the mimic scene. Another play which is being rehearsed by amateurs is also the work of a society playwright, and is the subject of much pleasant anticipation in these Lenten hours. It is entitled "A Wild Idea," and is the joint production of Mrs. Charles Doremus and Miss Bessie Marbury. It will be produced in the Lyceum Theatre on April 17 for an afternoon, which will have, however, a saving salt of professional assistant in the person of Mr. Henry Miller of the Lyceum company. Miss Ellata Proctor Otis will be the star of the occasion. Miss Rosina Vokes has said to have accepted "A Wild Idea," with the intention of adding it to her répertoire next season.

Curiosity is being expressed concerning the identity of another amateur playwright who wishes to be known to fame as "Frederick Hale." Mr. Daniel Frohman is said to have accepted a play from the hand of this lady. It is further alleged that the same play was written expressly for Mr. Frohman's forthcoming star, Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr. The mysterious Frederick Hale is the wife of a well-known newspaper man, who writes a good deal about the private life and doings of the Blaines, and both he and his wife are on terms of friendly intimacy with the impending society setress.

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New-York society is almost tempted to regret that its Venetian festival is a *fait accompli*, in view of the wonderful support of the amenities of life during these days of Lenten social stagnation which Bostonians derive from their preparations for the artists' festival, to be given there on the evening of the 29th of Students' Association. The scheme of this entertainment was originally derived from the New-York costume ball at the Academy of Design, but it has undergone many changes and some elaborations. Two thousand invitations have been issued, every one of which is to be accompanied by a circular containing many rules and regulations framed for the restraint and guidance of the revelers at this carnival. They are therein informed that not only are all burlesque costumes and dominos strictly prohibited, but also that no costume from New-Orleans is to be worn must be previously submitted for the approval of a committee previously appointed for the purpose.

A melancholy event of the past week, which is a tremendous blow to his intimate friends and a severe shock to all his associates, is the death of Mr. Samuel S. Sands, Jr., well known in society, a prominent figure in the Hempstead set, and an enthusiastic member of the Country Club. Mr. Sands was thrown from his horse while hunting with the Meadow Brooks last Tuesday. Having been always counted a singularly fearless horseman, this fatal result from what was almost his first mishap in the hunting field is as astounding as it is sad. The disaster occurred at the first fence, before horse and rider had fairly settled to their work, or so slight an obstacle would not have accomplished their overthrow.

Mr. Sands had been ailing for some days before, in fact he was weakened with pneumonia, and being somewhat weakened, succumbed readily to the injuries caused by this accident. Mr. Sands was married about eight years ago to the second daughter of Mr. Oliver Harriman, who together with their two children survive him. Invitations which had been issued for a hot breakfast arranged by Mr. Robert Hargeus, to take place on Saturday next, have been recalled in consequence of this mournful event, and it is also announced there will be no meet of the Meadow Brook Hounds until further notice.

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A marriage which has been considerably talked of, notwithstanding the fact that the parties are not, to speak strictly, society people, is that of the daughter of Mr. John D. Rockefeller of Standard Oil prominence, who was wedded to Mr. Charles A. Strong on Friday evening. Mr. Strong is a son of the Rev. Dr. H. G. Strong, a Baptist divine of Rochester, N. Y., and is a student of theology, whose studies are not yet completed. Miss Rockefeller, the bride, is a graduate of Vassar College. Her costumes and appointments were most brilliant, the presents numerous and magnificent, and the whole occasion eminently satisfactory. The pair will soon sail for Europe.

Among the prospective weddings which will arrive in the approaching Eastertide is that of Miss Dorothy Phillipps and Mr. Edward Milton, son of Judge Hilton. It is announced to take place in Washington, in St. John's Church, during Easter week. Another post-Easter matrimonial event will be the marriage of Miss Matilda Travers, fifth daughter of the late William R. Travers, and Mr. Walter Gay, the artist. This ceremony will take place in London. Miss Celeste Stauffer of New-Orleans is again reported engaged, which gentle rumor is sure of that city. This time the rumor has a strong semblance of truth. Mr. Azar is a brother of Jack Azar, who is well known in New-York.

The Indian Prince, Victor Duleesh Sing, will no longer adorn musical teas, studio receptions, and opera boxes during this Lenten season. He has taken his departure from Nova Scotia, to act as aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of that province. The Prince made a good impression and his absence will be much regretted.

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One of the society events of the coming week will be a bazaar given by the H. O. P. Sewing Society for the endowment of a bed at St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children. The H. O. P. Society is composed of young society ladies who for several years have met regularly for the purpose of making clothing for poor children, and in this work they have done much good and made many a poor waif comfortable. The members of the society are the Misses Morse, Donaldson, Dyer, Ogden, Schermerhorn, Montgomery, Tucker, Ward, Crosby, Whiting, Brown, and Smith, and Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. C. E. Pallew, Mrs. J. J. White, Mrs. G. H. Miller, and Mrs. Howard Crosby.

The bazaar will be held in the large hall of the Hotel Brunswick on Tuesday, from noon until 11 o'clock P. M., and will have many attractive features. Several of the largest firms in the city have made contributions to the society, and an endless variety of choice articles will be offered for sale for charity's sake. Among other features will be a ballot to decide who is the most popular officer in the National Guard in the State of New-York, the one receiving the greatest number of votes to be presented with a valuable sword. A host of beautiful young women will be in attendance at the bazaar, and it is expected that a sum will be realized large enough to carry out the object of the projectors.

The patroness are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. J. Muhlenburgh Bailey, Mrs. Prescott H. Butler, Mrs. E. H. Cammann, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Thomas Eggleston, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Henry B. Glover, Mrs. Hoadley, Mrs. Joshua Henry, Mrs. Edward Harriman, Mrs. George De F. Lord, Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. William A. Perry, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, Mrs. John Jay White.

LIVE MUSICAL TOPICS.

The desire to make a sensation out of a musical matter has exaggerated one of the incidents connected with the closing of the opera season to undue proportions. It appears that Max Alvary, a young man who promises to become a useful Wagner singer, declined to return to this city next season unless the management of the Metropolitan Opera House would agree to pay no other tenor more money than he would receive. This the Directors very sensibly declined to do, and the young tenor's re-engagement was not effected.

The feelings of Alvary's numerous admirers were aroused and no efforts were spared in certain quarters to fan to a blaze the growing excitement. The interest in the matter culminated in the repeated calls for Alvary that followed the final performances at the opera, together with loudly-expressed requests to the singer to return—a matter which Mr. Alvary must have felt he had summarily put beyond his disposal.

This paper has been more than generous in its commendation of this young tenor's work. The growth of his ability since he came here, together with the indisputable evidence of his possession of an artistic nature, has led to this course of treatment. It can, therefore, be said, without the appearance of thoughtless severity or a desire to be unkind, that the future success of German opera in this country is not placed in jeopardy by the departure of Mr. Alvary, popular as he is. The proverbial fickleness of the New-York public would prevent such a prospect if nothing else did.

Mr. Alvary is a very serviceable artist in Wagner music-dramas, and he has performed two parts well—and in them excellently. His Loge in "Rheingold" is a good piece of work, and his Siegfried in the drama of that name is admirable. Any person whose equilibrium has not been disturbed by the recent demonstrations at the Opera House, and who will consider the young tenor's limitations, will concede that he is not great. The enthusiasm on the occasion resulted from a mistaken impression as to the church in which it was to take place. This led some of the guests, among whom was Mrs. Orme Wilson, an intimate friend of the bride, to go to the "Little Church around the Corner," where they tarried waiting the bridal party, which was also impatiently watching for them in the house of worship across the way.

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In the meantime, the misguided friends of Mr. Alvary may congratulate themselves on probably having done more harm to his future prospects than all the enemies he has in the world—if he has any. For such adulation as he has recently received—adulation which has been denied to some of the greatest who have ever appeared in America—might turn the head of any singer. It is possible that Alvary, who is a very intelligent man and a conscientious worker, may not be harmed by the outpouring of a somewhat sentimental admiration; but if he is not, it will not be the fault of his admirers.

The Metropolitan Opera House, during the season which has just come to a close, has had in its company only one singer to whom the adjective great could be honestly applied. That singer is Lilli Lehmann, whose noble impersonation of Brünnhilde in the Nibelung dramas ought to live in the memory of every music lover as long as he lives. And yet she was permitted to retire from the stage on Friday night with but small recognition. True, she is engaged for next season. But surely the laborer is worthy of his hire; surely justice demanded that she should be hailed with acclamations, if any one was.

The story that she is responsible for the refusal to re-engage Mr. Alvary on terms dictated by himself is absurd on the face of it. The Metropolitan Opera House is owned and controlled by wealthy men, who have had the wisdom to discountenance the "star" system from the outset. It is not to be believed that they are now about to submit to the slavery of prima donna government.

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In dismissing this entire matter let us remind the public that the Wagner music-dramas, which teach many grand things, inculcate also the very sound principle that "the play's the thing." Much of the beneficial influence of one opera house will be lost if we forget that individual glorification and the best results in operatic art do not go hand in hand.

Addition of artists to high salaries. High salaries mean an increase in the price of seats. That means a large percentage of those who now support the opera must stay away. And that means disaster to the opera. The Italian stage has suffered severely from the growth of salaries, and it would be well nigh impossible to carry on a successful Italian opera season in this city now because singers satisfactory to this public cannot be procured for such prices as this public will pay.

Good German artists can be had for much less than good Italians. It is however, the public begins to convince the German singers that they should have fabulous remuneration, the date of the death of German opera is not beyond imagination.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

NEW-HAVEN, March 23.—Statistics from the internal revenue district of Connecticut have been compiled from the past year's returns. They show that there are 15,069 persons paying special taxes to the Treasury agents amounting to $171,409 76. The district produces more oleomargarine than any other, save that of the First Illinois. The quantity made last year was 6,772,901 pounds. And yet the creameries of the State did a large and exceptionally good business.

During the year only 21,357 bushels of materials were used in the State for the production of distilled spirits. The spirits distilled paid $224,648 77 in taxes; fermented beer paid $162,374 21; fermented liquors, $253,536 43, and the aggregate receipts from all sources for the year were $804,384 82.

The total collections of internal revenue from the people of Connecticut since the inception of the system have amounted to $48,960,-968 28.

These statistics, it should be noted, are for the collection district of Connecticut, which also includes the little State of Rhode Island. Most of the oleomargarine factories are situated there.

A WATCH FROM EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Collector Magone has in his possession a gold watch which bears the likeness and monogram of the present Emperor of Germany, and is to be awarded to Capt. Spiro V. Bennis, formerly of the Ward Line steamship Niagara. Capt. Bennis in August, 1885, rescued the shipwrecked crew of the German bark Caroline Susanne during a violent storm off the coast of Florida and landed them at Havana. Count Arco-Valley has written to Secretary Blaine advising him that Emperor William was only recently apprised of Capt. Bennis's act and at once sent the watch in recognition of it. It will be presented to Capt. Bennis as soon as he is found. He is said to be engaged at present in superintending the construction of two steamships for the Ward Line at John Roach's Sons' shipyard, on the Delaware River.

POOL SELLING IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, March 23.—Senator Ives is going to have another chance with his Pool Room bill, which was lost by one vote on Thursday. Senator Burkhardt moved a reconsideration, which was carried, and the bill was put on the calendar. Messrs. Ives and Smith, who have been opposed to the measure, will endeavor to arrive at a compromise measure which will pass. By special permission Senator Smith introduced a new bill which permits selling pools on all horse races actually occurring, but prohibits all other pools. The essential difference between this pool and Senator Ives's measure is that it keeps the pool rooms open, while the Ives bill shuts them up.

THE BAGGING TRUST AGAIN.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—The bagging trust or pool, which caused a good deal of excitement and excited much opposition on the part of cotton planters and others last year, and which expired by limitation last December, it is announced here, has practically been reorganized and will be run or managed by the same parties as before. The plan of operation will not be exactly the same as last year, however, and prices are not expected to be pushed up so high, but it is alleged that it will not be long before they reach 10 cents per pound. It is said that there is a corner in jute butts in New-York, and that they are a half cent higher now than they were last season.

PURCHASES OF BONDS.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—To-day's bond offerings aggregated $300,000 as follows: Registered 4½, $100,000 at 108; $100,000 at 108. Both offers were accepted.

The total amount of bonds purchased to date under the circular of April 17 is $188,308,800, of which $81,327,300 were 4 per cents, and $74,971,-450 4½ per cents. The cost of the former bonds was $107,011,251, of which $56,225,600 was paid for the 4 per cents, and $51,007,600 was paid for the 4½ per cents.

AN APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

A dispatch from Rome, received in this city yesterday by the *Catholic News*, says that information from a very reliable quarter warrants the correspondent in announcing that one of the most important encyclicals ever issued under the Seal of the Fisherman is now in course of preparation by Leo XIII. This encyclical has already been noticed, and it was said to be intended as an argument for the maintenance of the peace of Europe; but, according to the correspondent's informant, it will be an appeal to the European nations for a final settlement of the question of the temporal power.

Premier Crispi and the Italian Cabinet have long known that the Pope had such an idea in mind, and it was this knowledge that made them bring pressure to bear against Gladstone and keep him from visiting Rome and carrying out his intentions of calling on the Pontiff. Crispi feared that Gladstone, who had been credited as favorable to the idea of arbitration, would sanction the scheme of his Holiness and that the appeal of the Pope would go before the world with the recommendation of an English statesman, who, more than any other, had worked intermittingly for a "United Italy."

The occupation of Rome was permitted by the European powers under certain conditions expressed in the Papal guarantees. These guarantees have been violated, and the appeal of the Pope for reconsideration must receive attention. Italy's two allies—Germany and Austria—recognize the depressed condition of Italy and the fact that it cannot grow to be strong under its present anti-Papal policy, and are known to be in favor of its restoration of the Leonine City. Emperor Francis Joseph has never recognized the occupation, and refuses to pay the visit he owes to King Humbert in the Eternal City.

The letters that have been pouring in from the Bishops of every country proclaim the universal interest in the question, and have forced its attention more firmly on Old World politicians, who see at the horizon's rim the cloud that presages a storm in the world of diplomacy. The encyclical is expected to be published about the time the new Penal Code goes into effect, in June next. It is stated that the King of Belgium may be appointed to decide the dispute. Neither Humbert nor Leo XIII. could object to this. King Leopold is friendly to the Roman Pontiff, and Humbert has for a long time sought to have the Italian Crown Prince considered as the future husband of Leopold's daughter.

YOUNG ATHLETES AT WORK.

The boys of the Berkeley School held their annual athletic meeting yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium in Forty-fourth-street. Sparring, wrestling, fencing, and other indoor sports proved of great interest to their mothers and friends, and the attendance was large.

The most interesting events were the wrestling bouts for middle weights. Both were won by E. Allen. In the first he defeated H. Colby and in the second F. Gunning, scoring two successive falls against each. In the wrestling for feather weights J. Stebbins won by a fall from J. Stout. In the fencing H. Disbecker gave F. R. Turnure a handicap of three points in six, and then defeated him.

The first bout in sparring between J. E. Davis and H. S. Winsor resulted in a tie after three rounds. On the fourth Winsor won by score of 30 to 27. S. Bissell's antagonist failed to appear and he boxed a bye with N. D. Harris to put him on an equality with Winsor in the finals. The deciding bout was won by Bissell with a score of 12 points to 8.

In the single stick contest P. R. Turnure defeated J. G. Stokes by a score of 5 to 2.

The rope climbing was won by L. L. Clarke, who covered 20 feet in 7¼ seconds; J. C. McKeever was second.

In the tug-of-war the school team, consisting of P. R. Turnure, anchor; H. A. Goddard, Captain T. Denny, Jr., and E. Gunning, followed a picked team 10 inches and defeated them by 9½ inches over the handicap.

The class competition in light gymnastics was won by H. S. Dudley, P. Stebbins, L. S. Davis, and F. A. Estes, representing the third section of the Middle Class. They are awarded the banner, which must be won three times to become the property of any class.

The other events resulted as follows: Vaulting over a horse—E. Allen first, 5 feet 9 inches; J. P. Fay second. High jump—Won by H. A. Goddard, scratch, 5 feet 3 inches; S. S. Bissell. Putting the shot—P. R. Turnure first, 28 feet ¼ inch; S. Bissell second. Standing broad jump—F. H. Gunning first, 8 feet 7½ inches; second, W. Smith.

FORTY-NINE'S FINANCES.

The hearing in the application to dissolve District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, under its corporate name of the New-York Protective Association, came up again yesterday before Referee G. Smith. Peter Cullen, a member of the Board of Trustees in 1886, said that the co-operative cigar and hat store did not prove remunerative because it was not conducted on business principles. He declared that the New-York Protective Association had done a great deal for organized labor in agitating for increase of wages, shortening of hours of labor, and other things.

When Lawyer Unger took the witness in hand he got him to admit that the New-York Protective Association, so-called, was altogether controlled by No. 49 and the Board of Trustees, and that a withdrawal or expulsion from any of the locals carried with it a withdrawal or expulsion from the New-York Protective Association. The witness looked surprised, and confused when the cross-questioning brought out the fact that the money collected by No. 49 was turned over to Carey, its Treasurer, who then turned it over to himself as Treasurer of the New-York Protective Association, that his accounts as Treasurer were missing, and that during 1887 Carey handled over $25,000 raised by No. 49 as fees and dues, besides about $8,900 of the per capita tax, and that the members of the Board of Trustees did not seem to know where all that money went to. Unger grew indignant, and asked the lawyer whether he was trying to make him out a thief, and, striking the table with his fist, declared that he was an honest man.

Both sides to the controversy insisted that they wanted Treasurer Carey's books, and each charged the other with having them. David J. Naughton of the anti-Quinn faction said that the books had been turned over to Quinn when he was elected District Master Workman, and Quinn said that they were stolen from the safe by the opposition when they captured the offices.

HE DROVE INTO THE TRENCH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 23.—John M. Naylor, an expressman of this city, while riding last night with Mrs. Anna Newman, drove into an open sewer trench on Smith-street. The carriage was smashed and Naylor had a leg broken. The woman escaped without injury. The horse

GROWTH OF VESTED CHOIRS

HOW PREJUDICE AGAINST THEM WAS OVERCOME.

HISTORY OF SURPLICED CHOIRS IN OUR EPISCOPAL CHURCHES—OBJECTIONS TO THE TRINITY PSALTER.

The introduction of vested choirs in the Protestant Episcopal churches of this and other American cities is of comparatively recent date, but their growth and extension have of late years become rapid and wide spreading. Trinity Parish led the way, and her example has been followed by most of the larger churches of that denomination in New-York, many in Brooklyn, in New-England, and now its influence is extending westward.

The history of this movement is interesting as showing how loth the worshippers of the Church of England have always been to indorse any innovation in their ritual or services that might in the slightest degree savor of Roman Catholicism. The first appearance of boys in the choir of Trinity Church was in January, 1761, when William Tuckey, the first organist of that church, composed an anthem on the death of King George II., and at a service in memory of that monarch sang the solo part himself, and had the charity boys of the parish join in the chorus.

This was a special occasion, and the charity boys did not again sing in the choir until more than a year later, when Mr. Tuckey undertook to teach the Te Deum to such persons as wished to learn to sing without cost to themselves, the only condition imposed upon them being that they would join the choir when necessary. He preferred boys of about 10 years of age, with good voices. From among these he selected a few who could master the more difficult music of the day, and organized them into a choir, but they were not recognized as an established body of singers. They were no robes and were seated in the body of the church among the congregation, where they did not make a very imposing appearance.

From 1840 to 1858 the music of Trinity Church was under the direction of Dr. Edward Hodges, an Englishman, who organized a choir of mixed adult voices. He did not approve of boy choristers, believing them to be too unstable and too irreverent for participation in divine worship. His health failed him in 1858, and he was compelled to relinquish his position and return to England, and was succeeded by Stephen Henry Cutler of the Church of the Advent, Boston. Prof. Cutler had organized there a small choir of boy voices and he determined, as soon as he was installed at Trinity, to introduce a vested choir at the earliest opportunity.

A small chapel connected with the parish was situated in Madison-street, and there boys were used in the semi-choral service, and Mr. Cutler decided to use them as a nucleus for his choir. He got together as many more boys of the parish as he could find with good voices and drilled them thoroughly in church music. At that time the choir was seated in the organ loft in the tower end of the church and was cramped for room, but Mr. Cutler made the most of his opportunity. He divided his choir into decani and cantori, and placed at the respective heads Carry Floris and Henry Bruen Hall, two fine fellows, but possessed of remarkably clear, sweet voices. When he had his choir in perfect form Mr. Cutler asked for more room, and the Vestry, after much persuasion yielded up a few front pews for the accommodation of the choir. This was then a bitter bone to the laity, but still Mr. Cutler was dissatisfied. The boys were dressed in ordinary garments and did not present that uniformity and harmony of appearance that he was seeking.

He therefore asked that they be provided with suitable robes, but this request was denied. It was urged that the church observed already many customs of the Catholics and that it would not do for the choristers to appear in vestments.

In a short time, members of the congregation began to complain that the boys were in the way, and that their voices were detrimental to the services. Some wanted the choir abolished, but Mr. Cutler fought steadily against all such propositions, and finally persuaded the church officers to allow the boys to sit in the chancel. His great objection to this had been gained, and Mr. Cutler felt sure that the question of vestments would be easily disposed of. In this he was not mistaken, for a short time after this change a member of the congregation who had been won over by Mr. Cutler presented the choir with a complete outfit of robes. But still the Vestry held out against their use, and the garments were stored away in a closet, where it was considered as heresy almost to look at them.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to this country in the Fall of 1860 was a fortunate event for Mr. Cutler and his choir, as it furnished an excellent and convincing argument for the robing of the boys. The Prince was to attend service at Trinity on Sunday, Oct. 14, and great preparations were to be made to receive him there. Mr. Cutler came to the rescue once more and made a demand for the choir vestments. He said the Prince would be shocked to see a number of boys in the chancel taking a prominent part in the service, dressed only in their every-day garments. Such a thing would shock the sense of propriety and surprise him that we were a crude and unpolished people. The Vestrymen yielded and gave Mr. Cutler the desired permission, and the organist, much elated, thereupon set to work putting his boys through rehearsals in their vestments, which they at first carried very awkwardly. They soon became perfect by practice, and on the memorable Sunday morning when the Prince of Wales and his suite attended service at Trinity they made their first appearance in their robes. There were 25 boys in the choir, and they filed down the centre aisle to the chancel, all in white, the eyes of the congregation were opened to the beauty of the innovation. Their objections ceased, and thenceforth Mr. Cutler met with no opposition in his work of improving his choir.

The choirs of the fashionable Episcopal churches of the city were at that time composed mainly of mixed quartets, and a good deal of excitement was created among them when they learned that Trinity had adopted a surpliced choir. A revolution in church music was threatened and those who clung tenaciously to the idea that white choral vestments and Roman Catholicism were synonymous, protested as vehemently as they could against any proposal to introduce the vested choir in other churches. So Mr. Cutler worked alone, building up the reputation of his singers, getting the best voices wherever he found them, and blending them all into the most perfect and harmonious body of choristers in this country. Then he began to act unwisely. Not content to let the singing of his boys to their legitimate field in church music, Mr. Cutler had them appear in secular concerts. This created trouble. The congregation objected, the Vestrymen protested, and Mr. Cutler, unwilling to recede from his position on that point, in 1865 severed his connection with Trinity. He was succeeded by Dr. Arthur H. Messiter, who still holds the position, and who proved no less enthusiastic over vested choirs than his predecessor. Under his care the choir has grown in efficiency until its excellence has become proverbial.

The success of the experiment in Trinity Church led the officers to extend the vested choirs to the parish chapels. St. John's, in Varick-street, was the first of these to adopt boy singers, and in a short time, under the direction of Prof. George F. Le Jeune, the organist, they began to rival Trinity's, and have ever since Kept in close competition with the parent organization.

St. John's was followed by Trinity, St. Chrysostom's, and St. Augustine's chapels, all of which have now very excellent vested choirs. That of Trinity Chapel is under the direction of Dr. Walter R. Gilbert, and consists of 32 men and boys. St. Chrysostom's is an unusually large choir, there being 45 voices in it. In addition to these there is a junior choir of 22 voices, who sing at minor services. Mr. W. A. Rabeoh, the present organist and choirmaster, has exerted himself in every way to make his choir one of the best in the city. In this he has the able and faithful assistance of Mr. Robert R. Terry. The choir of St. Augustine's Chapel is composed of 25 men and boys, who are under the charge of Prof. Griebl.

The gradual extension of vested choirs in all the chapels connected with Trinity Parish led finally to their introduction in other Episcopal churches. Mixed quartets found themselves hard pushed for supremacy. Worshippers began to like to hear the clear, full voices of boys and men, and, besides, the procession of white robed was impressive and added much to general effect of the service. They grew in favor until they are now rooted deep in the preferences of church people. The Churches of the Holy Trinity, Transfiguration, the Heavenly Rest, Holy Communion, St. James, Grace Chapel, St. Andrew's, and Calvary have each a vested choir, as well as Calvary and Transfiguration Chapels.

Prof. Arthur E. Crook of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, was appointed organist of Calvary Church in May, 1887, and as soon as he reached New-York set to work at forming a choir. He selected 24 voices, and prepared the boys and also visited the public schools, and in this way got together about 35 voices. They made their first appearance in robes Thanksgiving, 1887, and he has now one of the best choirs in the city.

St. Chrysostom's choir was established about the same time, but it was not until Prof. W. H. Holt took charge of it in March, 1886, that it reached the high stage of efficiency which it now holds. It numbers 40 voices.

One of the most excellent vested choirs in the country is that of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Fifth-avenue, near Forty-first-street. Prof. Henry Carter, who succeeded Henry Camp as musical director of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has had charge of the music here for the past six months, and in that time a marked improvement in the singing. When he undertook direction here he found a very inefficient body of singers. The voices of the boys were shrill intensive, or of a vulgar quality, "reedlest" so to say, "or the fat hare." Many of them had not the slightest idea of producing a musical tone. With them Prof. Carter began work. He began by rearranging the seating of the choir, distributing the voices more evenly, and changing it from a mixed quartet to a boy choir. Then he began to train the boys to produce the tone of a pure musical voice, discarding from the service those voices that were strained, and changing it from a shrill, piercing tone to a full, rounded one. Without violence to the voices of the boys, he has succeeded in bringing them to a very high state of efficiency.

Richard Hoffman, the pianist. This little fellow sings D above staff with ease. By private subscription the services of Mr. Fred Harvey, the tenor soloist, have been secured for this church, and he has given, without fee and with the greatest artistic skill 10 of the most effective tenor solos besides those occurring in the routine portions of the service.

In connection with the subject of vested choirs there is a question which is at present exciting much discussion among church musicians, and which promises to assume much importance at the General Episcopal Conference which will be held in Grace Church in December. This is the subject of chanting. Since 1866 the Trinity Psalter has been in general use throughout the country, but many there have lately arisen in many quarters an opposition to its further use, the principal objection to it being that it was pointed, as some claim, without the observance of the strict rules of accent.

When Stephen Henry Cutler assumed control of the Trinity Church organ he brought with him from Boston a Psalter pointed according to his own ideas for choral chanting, but when, after his quarrel with the congregation, he left the church it was deemed necessary to alter his Psalter. Accordingly the Vestry appointed a committee who undertook the task and who made the pointing new in general use. The Trinity Psalter has ever since been recognized in this country as the standard. Lately, however, a few organists in this city have expressed dissatisfaction with it and several have discarded it altogether.

Prof. Carter has been one of the most determined in his opposition to it. As soon as he was installed in the Church of the Heavenly Rest he imported from England a full set of Anglican cathedral Psalters which is preferred by those who object to the Trinity Psalter. This Psalter was pointed by Barnby, Stainer, Turle, and the precentors of Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

"The difference in the pointing of the Trinity and cathedral Psalters," says Prof. Carter, "is a difference between sense and nonsense. In ordinary chanting three strong accents are allowed by the construction of the chant for the words 'Glory be to God on high.' In the Trinity Psalter one of these accents is used for the word 'on' and this insignificant word is further honored by having two notes out of a possible four. At the words 'Save me, O God,' to be sung to four notes with three accents, the Trinity Psalter makes it read: 'Save me, O, O, God,' thus giving two notes and an accent to the least important of the four syllables. In the venite at the words, 'A great King above all Gods,' the Trinity Psalter gives two notes to 'love' and two to the word 'all' instead of allowing these strong and weak accents for 'King above all Gods.' The Trinity Psalter in its treatment of the word 'unto' throws the accent always on the second instead of the first syllable. Imagine the effect of such a rule in such words as 'For unto us a child is born,' or 'Come unto Him all ye that labor.' The accent on the last syllable is placed in the Trinity Psalter on the words 'presence,' 'corners,' 'cometh,' 'righteousness.' Instead of alternate accents on 'Glad in Him with Psalms,' the Trinity Psalter wants two notes on the little word 'in,' and instead of equal accents on 'Lord, Our God,' two notes are given 'to the word 'our.' These, however, are only a few examples of the many and glaring inconsistencies to be met with in the Trinity Psalter."

Prof. Holt of St. Andrew's Church is also opposed to the use of the Trinity Psalter, and has the Cathedral Psalter instead, and there are many other organists in the city who, though they do not use the Cathedral Psalter, prefer it to the Trinity.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

Among the bright men of Johns Hopkins are the Japanese students. Mitsuru Kuhara is one of the most remarkable men that ever attended the university. He is now Professor of Chemistry in the First Middle School of Tokio. After graduating at the University of Tokio he came to Johns Hopkins to study chemistry. He had learned English sufficiently well for reading and translation. When he arrived in Baltimore he was informed that nearly all the text books upon advanced chemistry were written in German, and Germany he obtained did not discourage him. He went to work at once, learned both languages, and completed his course for the Ph. D. degree in the shortest time occupied by an American or German student.

Shosuke Sato was another able man. He went to the university as a Bachelor of Science from Sapporo College. His work in the historical department soon became conspicuous for its originality and excellence. His thesis on "The Land System of the United States" was the pioneer paper of its kind and was remarkable for the research which it displayed. He is now chief Secretary to the Governor-General of one of the Japanese provinces. Other students have returned to Japan to occupy positions of importance.

A medical school is to be established in connection with Johns Hopkins University and Johns Hopkins Hospital. So far, $80,000 of the one-hundred-thousand-dollar fund for the relief of the university has been subscribed. The other $20,000 will soon be forthcoming.

Prof. Richard T. Ely has been invited to deliver the Carew Lectures before the Hartford Theological Seminary. He has accepted, and the title of his general subject will be "The Church and the World." It will deal with the relation of Christianity to economics.

Twenty-five men are in training for places on the baseball team. The club will play with the University of Pennsylvania, but it is not likely that Yale's offer of a game will be accepted.

The lacrosse season will open with two games with the Pattersons, to be followed by two with the Druids, two with the Philadelphias, and one with Lehigh. The annual tennis tournament will take place at Clifton in May.

The opening of Johns Hopkins Hospital in May promises to be an event of national interest. Dr. William S. Halstead, who has been appointed surgeon-in-chief to the dispensary, will go at once to Europe to purchase surgical instruments and medical appliances.

Lectures on popular subjects are delivered every week in the various halls and churches o the city by university men.

NAVAL ACADEMY NOTES.

ANNAPOLIS, March 23.—The bill having passed Congress providing for the appropriation for the purpose, Commander Sampson has commenced preparations to make the proposed addition to the Naval Academy. This addition comprises about 12 or 15 acres, and, when made, will bring the acreage of the Naval Academy to over 60. Three sides of the boundaries of the Naval Academy will be of water, and the fourth will be made about a mile in length. The bridge over College Creek from Deep to Bluff Points will be removed, and another bridge built from the foot of King George-street to the Government farm.

A committee of Re publicans recently waited upon Superintendent Sam pson in the interest of certain Republican mechanics of Annapolis, and asked the Superintendent to recommend to the Secretary of the Navy the removal of certain Democrats and the employment of Republicans in their places. The Superintendent informed the committee most emphatically that he would not make such recommendation, as politics was not in the discipline of the Academy.

Commander Sampson has already asked the Board of Commissioners of Anne Arundel County to co-operate with him in locating the new bridge, as it will be used partly as a public road.

Lieut. H. H. Hosley, now on duty at the Naval Academy, has passed his examination for Senior Lieutenant and has had his name sent to the Senate by the President for confirmation.

During the Lenten season the cadets, deprived of their usual weekly hop, content themselves every Saturday night with a stag dance.

Commander Yates Stirling was in Annapolis last week to visit his son, Naval Cadet Yates Stirling, Jr., of the Fourth Class.

CHARMED BY A TINTYPE.

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., March 23.—The Rev. H. C. Kishpaugh of the Detroit Methodist Episcopal Conference is now visiting friends here with his bride. He tells a romantic story of his courtship and marriage.

Several years ago, while a student at the Blair Presbyterian Academy in this town, a friend showed him a tintype picture of a young lady living in London, England. The picture was that of a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Marsden, President of the Wesleyan congregation, and it charmed the student greatly. It was a case of love at first sight, and he begged an introduction, which was had by letter. A correspondence sprung up between the young people which, after an exchange of photographs, resulted in an engagement.

Last June Mr. Kishpaugh graduated, and November found him installed over a church at Ontowaga, Mich. Late in January he sailed for England to wed the girl he had never seen. On Feb. 6 they were married.

They at once started for this country, and are now visiting friends while on the honeymoon trip. The bride proves to be a charming and accomplished woman, and the Rev. Mr. Kishpaugh thanks his good luck which caused him to look at the tintype.

THIS MAY BE A DRY SUNDAY.

Mayor Grant, Corporation Counsel Beekman, and Superintendent Murray had a long conference yesterday respecting the enforcement of the excise law and the law respecting concerts and theatrical performances on Sunday. They arrived at no definite resolution as to their future course of action, but it seems probable that any of the popular music halls that may open will be allowed to run without interference. It is understood that the Mayor will not issue any orders to the police to close the halls, but will leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Superintendent of Police. The Mayor is of the opinion that the law has been sufficiently vindicated by the closing of the halls which have been running in violation of the law, and that no good purpose would be served by closing those which may open hereafter.

A PLUCKY COMMISSIONER

SOME LIVELY EXPERIENCES OF JOHN McCLAVE.

A MEMBER OF THE POLICE BOARD WHO HAS FACED MOBS SINGLE-HANDED MORE THAN ONCE.

"Those charges to be made against me by Mayor Grant for punishing a couple of fellows who tried to block the Sixth-avenue car track at Broome and Varick streets on the 30th of January have not yet materialized, and I do not expect that they will ever be drawn up," said Mr. John McClave, the millionaire lumber merchant who is Commissioner and Treasurer of the Police Department, yesterday. He added: "It is singular that any person should question the rights, duties, privileges, and responsibilities of citizenship at any time and more particularly when there is great excitement and some rioting. The public should know that a citizen has just as much right as a policeman to make an arrest if he sees an offense or a crime committed, and I hold that if a man is fearless and backed up by disregard of consequences to himself, ability to defend himself or inflict punishment on any one who assaults him, or the possession of a defensive weapon, he not only ought to, but is not a good citizen if he does" not step forward and act in any way he may see fit to deter lawless persons from acting in an unlawful manner."

Mr. McClave then told exactly what occurred on the Wednesday in question. It was about noon when Sergeant Bendernagel of the Mercer Murray message telling of a riot at Vestry and Washington streets. Mr. McClave wanted to go there forthwith, and a cab was procured, and he, President French, and a citizen started, telling the driver to hasten. A short cut was Broome-street, and as the Varick-street crowd of persons were urging the driver of a Sixth-avenue car who was trying to drive through a load of ashes and garbage which had been dumped so as to block the up track. The Commissioners would not stop, but went to the place where the riot was reported to be going on, to find that a crowd which had encouraged men to upset vehicles on the tracks of the Grand-street cars had been whipped and dispersed by Capts. Allaire and Siebert, and the reserves in patrol wagons. The two then turned back to Varick and Broome streets. A crowd of 500 persons had collected around the heap of rubbish, which had been increased by several loads, there not being a single policeman near. The Commissioners got out of the cab, and found a very unruly mob bent on mischief. President French was interested in getting a reserve force of police, and was hesitating about going to the Eighth Precinct Station House or to a telephone station.

Mr. McClave walked through the mob and stood on the ash heap until a car came along on the down track. He ordered two policemen on it to get out and clear the rails so that the car could pass when he learned that there were two shovels on it. The mob jeered while this was being done, but the car got through. Meantime several hundred persons had joined the mob and had crowded around Mr. McClave. Savage cheers and yells near him caused him to turn and he saw several vagabonds rolling boulders on the track. Parting the crowd, he rushed to two men who had the heavy stones and without preface or apology kicked them so vigorously that they and the others who were strengthening the barricade stopped. Then came a war of execration, and Mr. French and himself were urged up to Mr. McClave. He unbuttoned his coat so that he could take his official badge from his waistcoat and pin it on his overcoat. Then, replying to several remarks about himself and the badge, he said: "I am a Police Commissioner; you would do well not to interfere with me." Threats were made, but, as told in the newspapers next day, Mr. McClave and his companions were able to get into their cab and drive to Capt. Thompson. The cab was, however, stoned. Mr. McClave had a revolver, but did not take it from his pocket. He would, he said, have drawn and used it had he been attacked. Commenting on his story, Mr. McClave said that had he not acted as he did he would have invited charges and prompt removal from office.

One of the Commissioner's friends who has known him many years has had a record of his adventure: "That's nothing; he's little, but oh my! He's always kind, has the courage of his convictions, and when he knows he's right he goes ahead." The gentleman named several instances in which the Commissioner's pluck was conspicuous. Recently going to the theatre with his wife he got on an Eighth-avenue car and a minute later a hulking fellow who had been tippling became a passenger. He was tall and more than 200 pounds avoirdupois. He rolled into the car bent on getting up a fight, and "riled" the driver by a gap a foot wide between two ladies who appeared to be going to a place of amusement or an entertainment. "Lemme have a show," said the fellow to the ladies, who regarded him with terror. They tried to make room for him but could not, and the bully coolly sat down on them all. When he rose he had "the down on it" grin on his inflamed face. The ladies screamed and the other passengers looked scared, but Mr. McClave jumped up, seized the boss of the car by the lapels of his coat, brought him into the middle of the platform, and, with

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE CALL Up-town Office will receive WANTS at 1,242 Broadway, Cor. 29th, Daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN DESIRES A position as head nurse to care of infants; has excellent English references; good recommendations. Address Useful, Box 247 Times Up-town Office, 1,242 Broadway.

A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WOULD LIKE to find a situation for her excellent nurse; is capable of caring for children from birth. Apply at 44 Seventh-av., in the Rockingham, 1st, 6th-ave. and Broadway.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for a young French girl as nurse. Address 56 West 9th-st.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED, WANTS a situation to design patterns in every style. Address C. A., Box 135 Times Office.

COMPANION.—By a French gentleman, age 31, at liberty during Summer months, as companion to gentleman or party intending to visit Paris, or would represent an American firm at the Universal Exhibition; remuneration nominal; highest city references. Address R. N., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION, &c.—By young lady; English; to travel; teach elementary English, French, piano, and take entire charge of child; willing to assist in household duties. Address Miss Bissel, Post Office, Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—By an educated young French lady, speaking English fluently, to travel in Europe as companion to family lady or family; best references in New-York and New-Orleans. Address Miss A. B., New-Orleans Post Office, La.

COMPANION, &c.—By a French lady as companion to a lady or governess in a family; no objection to travelling; reference. Address C. D., Picayune Office, New-Orleans.

COMPANION.—By well-educated, middle-aged lady; superior references. Address Travel, Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a young American lady as companion and to wait upon a lady; can speak French; highest reference. Address E. Teldan, Box 241 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By American girl; is competent; willing and obliging; also neat seamstress; willing to assist with children; best city reference. Address M. H., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and assistant waitress in a private family; understands her business; best city references; willing and obliging. Address W. H., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or will do chamberwork and plain sewing; best city references. Apply at 416 West 50th-st., bell 10.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; willing and obliging; do up-stairs work or help with children; good plain sewer. Call, Monday, at 268 Mercer-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO PLAIN SEWING.—By a young girl in a private family; city reference. Address M. K., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR WAITRESS Alone.—By Protestant girl; can furnish best city reference. Address R. C., Box 230 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or assist with other work; best city reference. Address J. F., Box 139 554 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at 942 3d-av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl who never lived out to do up-stairs work; willing and obliging. Call or address H. B., 323 East 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a colored girl as up-stairs girl; best of city reference. Call at 115 West 27th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best city references. Address 205 East 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young Protestant woman in private family; good reference. Call at 239 West 17th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two respectable girls, one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Address Mary McGarrigle, Advertisement Office, 106 West 45th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent baker; thoroughly understands her business; best city references; country preferred. Address M. S., 136 West 19th-st., rear.

COOK.—Scotch; excellent pastry, bread baker; delicious soups, entrées, desserts; prompt, economical; takes full charge; makes bill of fare. Address Harbor, Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking; take entire charge; best city reference; city or country. Address F. D., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds game, soups, pastry; desires take entire charge of kitchen; five years' city reference from last place. Address M. B., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; by a woman thoroughly competent; best reference; city or country; wages, $25 to $30. Address M. W., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class Frenchwoman; best city references; make soup, entrées, and every branch of cooking; willing and obliging; no objection to kitchenmaid. Address Louise, Box 315 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By experienced Scotchwoman; good cook and baker; assist with washing; city or country; best city personal reference. Address Margaret, Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly competent in all branches; excellent baker; assist with washing if required; best city reference. Address C. L., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By colored girl to cook, wash, and iron in small family or do general housework; good city reference. Address L. J., Box 275 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; private family; excellent city references; no objection to the country. Address A. D., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman; understands her business; assist with washing or cook, wash, and iron; in small family; best city reference. Call at 142 East 32d-st., first flight.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; good family cook; is willing to assist with washing; city or country; best city references. Call at 134 West 35th-st., ring twice; seen on Monday.

COOK.—By a competent French person as first-class French cook; does not speak English; 19 years' experience in Paris. Address A. H., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—French; first-class; where kitchenmaid is kept; long experience; best city references from first-class families. Address French Cook, 324 West 36th-st., second bell.

COOK.—By French girl, speaking little English, as cook; or do little housework in private family; best references. Address M. R., 162 West 32d-st.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands all kinds of cooking; long experience; good city reference. Address M. L., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a professed cook in all branches; first-class references and experience; best city reference. Address M. W., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a professional Swedish cook; understands French, American; quiet, refined person; city and will go any distance in country; city references. Call at 407 4th av.; ring second bell.

COOK, &c.—By neat young woman as a good cook and laundress in private family; best references. Address M. R., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By experienced cook; can give entire satisfaction in all kinds of cooking; city or country; no objection to washing if required; best city reference. Call at 414 West 50th-st., 2½ floor.

COOK.—By respectable young woman; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city reference from last place. Call at 328 East 39th-st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—In small family; is good baker; best city references. Address F. M., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young woman as excellent cook in private family; city wages, from $20 to $25; good city reference. Address R. W., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook or laundress in small private family; first-class reference; no cards. Call at 548 2d-av.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; city reference; employer can be seen. Call, Monday, at 115 West 17th-st.

COOK.—First-class; by a respectable colored woman as cook. Call at 119 West 27th-st., Clarendon la House.

COOK.—By respectable French girl as cook; can speak little English; prefers private family; city reference. Call at 241 West 26th-st., basement.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good cook; city or country; city reference. Call at 805 East 35th-st., basement.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook or laundress in private family; best of references. Call at 439 West 53d-st., top floor, front; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook; with best city references. Call, two days, at 236 West 17th-st.

COOK.—By neat young woman as good cook; good roast and biscuit maker; remunerated per month. Call at 1437 West 42d-st., rear yard bell.

COURIER.—By a maid; French; of all useful accomplishments; very competent; has lived with the principal towns in Europe; first-class cooker; good housewife; six years' last place across to America. Address H. M. H., Box 446 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COURIER MAID.—By competent person, with excellent city references; thoroughly understands her business; assist with washing or cook, wash and iron; in small family; best city reference. Call at 142 East 32d-st., first flight.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; good family cook; is willing to assist with washing; city or country; best city reference. Call at 134 West 35th-st., ring twice; seen on Monday.

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COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook or laundress in small private family; first-class reference; no cards. Call at 548 2d-av.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; city reference; employer can be seen. Call, Monday, at 115 West 17th-st.

COOK.—First-class; by a respectable colored woman as cook. Call at 119 West 27th-st., Clarendon la House.

COOK.—By respectable French girl as cook; can speak little English; prefers private family; city reference. Call at 241 West 26th-st., basement.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good cook; city or country; city reference. Call at 805 East 35th-st., basement.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook or laundress in private family; best of references. Call at 439 West 53d-st., top floor, front; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook; with best city references. Call, two days, at 236 West 17th-st.

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COURIER MAID.—By competent person, with excellent city references; thoroughly understands her business; assist with washing or cook, wash and iron; in small family; best city reference. Call at 142 East 32d-st., first flight.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; to go out by the day washing and ironing; or chamber-cleaning; city references. Call, or address 1,242 Broadway, Cor. 29th-st., Up-town Office.

DAY'S WORK.—By an intelligent Protestant girl by the day; best city reference; call Monday; ring three times.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress by day or week; it would take some washing at 75 cents per dozen. Address M. C., Box 245 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; to go out by the day; do washing and ironing; or will do housework; city references. Call, for two days, at 146 West 30th-st., 2d floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; to go out by the day; do washing, ironing, cleaning, or housework; city references. Call, for two days, at 146 West 30th-st., 2d floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; to go out by the day; do washing, ironing, or housework; city references. Call, for two days, at 146 West 30th-st., 2d floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; to go out by the day; do washing and ironing; or take home washing. Call at 549 2d-av., second floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—To go out by the day washing or cleaning; understands dressmaking. Call, two days, at 210 East 26th-st., first floor. Rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By colored woman to go out to work by the day. Call at 159 Lenox-av., near 119th-st., Harlem.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by day; housekeeping, washing, or ironing; willing and obliging. Call at 439 6th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—Having dealt for years with first-class set of people, is a thorough fitter and choice designer of all dresses, jackets, and wraps; strictly first-class work at moderate rates; trading done to residences; three dresses in a thorough dress-maker, accustomed to talk and upright dealing, address Right Party, Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Superior designer, maker of gowns, walking suits; fine tailor work; Russian gowns; Directoire, Empire, Incroyable, Merveilleux, and Empire styles; elegant fitting and draping; India and Surah waists; will cut and prepare for ladies at their residences; references and work shown. Call at 13 East 30th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class designer of misses' and children's costumes, a few customers; can show superior samples and give highest references; feather stitching and smocking done; Directoire and Empire gowns. Address S., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Of undoubted ability; perfect fit guaranteed; tailor-made suits; tasteful draping of overskirts; evening dresses in vogue and beaks; first-class workmanship and prices reasonable; samples of work shown. Call at 767 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts. E. Sahulick.

DRESSMAKER.—Thorough; by day; cut, fit, and finish; competent in all latest fashions, or take work home; perfect fit guaranteed; highest references. Address Fitter, Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day; understands all kinds of evening and tailor-made dresses; city reference. Address Competent, Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French style; Directoire suits, dinner, tea gowns, and evening dresses; experienced fitting, draping; home or day of week; city or country; terms, $2 to $3 day. Call or address Mme. Rohan, 344 1st-av.

DRESSMAKER.—By quick and competent fitter; accustomed to first-class work; wishes immediate engagements by day or week; terms reasonable; highest references. Address Competent, Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER OF LONG experience to go out by the day in private families; original designer, perfect fitter, stylish trimmings, reasonable charges. Address, by letter only, Mrs. Johnstone, 157 East 109th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; few more engagements by day or week, or work taken home; reference. Address Advertiser, 197 East 34th-st., third floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker a few more engagements by the day; cutting, fitting, and draping. Call at 300 East 70th-st., one flight.

DRESSMAKER.—A few more engagements by the day; a good fitter and draper; hours from 9 to 5; $2 50 per day. Address, two days, J. W., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter; would like to make Summer engagements for the country. Address L. D., Box 249 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French; take work home; first-class work; reasonable prices; make over equal to new; first-class reference. Call or address Mme. M. Dodge, 1,243 West 37th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Quick, neat dress finisher; engagements by the day; making over a specialty; references. Call or address Mrs. J. G. Bryant, 219 East 47th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter; every style garment; reference. Call or address M., 647 8th-av., first bell.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class cutter, fitter, draper; very reasonable; work and reference shown. Call at 15 East 18th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a perfect cutter, fitter, and designer; by the day; French patrons. Call or address Valentine, 1,432 3d-av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dressmaker; by the day; elegant designer and fitter; terms reasonable. Call or address G. F., 1,923 3d-av.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; Empire suits made; Directoire prices; short notice; perfect fitting. Call as 139 West 125th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; excellent cutter and fitter; artistic draper; best reference. Call at 329 East 35th-st., second floor, back.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day; first-class cutter and fitter. Call at 701 6th-av.

GOVERNESS.—By a Parisian, 29 years old; graduated 1884; in America 14 months; position as visiting governess in private family; superior education and rudiments of music; excellent references. Call at 153 East 15th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By economical housekeeper; desires management of house and servants; superior references. Address Caretul, Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEMAID — LAUNDRESS.—A lady going abroad wishes to place her housemaid and laundress; can be seen at 39 East 42d-st., Monday and Tuesday, 10 to 12.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectful young woman in small family, or take chamberwork and waiting; city reference last place. Call at 437 West 33d-st., rear, third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for housework; small family. Call or address Dewees, 456 West 47th-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as first-class infant's nurse; is good seamstress; city or country. Can be seen at former employer's, 67 East 59th-st.

KITCHENMAID.—By an English girl, just landed, as kitchenmaid where man cook is kept; best of references from an English nobleman. Address L. S., 909 6th-av., top floor.

LADY'S MAID AND NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated German; speaking French; teaching both languages; good seamstress; desires position to ladies or growing children; excellent city references. Address, for two days, C. S., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French Parisian; by intelligent person; speaks English; competent dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; good packer; thoroughly experienced; best city references from first families. Address G. M., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; as first-class lady's maid; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; speaks English fairly; very good packer; understands all duties; highly recommended; unexceptionable city references. Address, letter only, 403 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced Swiss-French Protestant maid; thoroughly understands all her duties; excellent packer and packs; accustomed to travel; good city references. Address Hélène Cugny, Box 276 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Chamberwork and Sewing.—Accustomed to traveling; first-class city reference from last and former employers. Address J. S., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent person; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; city or country; best city reference. Address J. C., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable French girl, knowing well Paris and other places of France, as lady's maid or children's nurse with family going to Europe this season. Call or address Mr. Wouters, 143 East 48th-st., basement.

LADY'S MAID OR DRESSMAKER.—First-class; North German; in private family; best city and personal reference. Address Maid, 176 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Please appoint after 5 o'clock for me to call.

LADY'S MAID.—French, speaking English; good hairdresser and seamstress; best city reference. Address M., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent person; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; willing to travel; best city references. Call, Monday, from 8 to 9, at 339 East 15th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks French and English fluently; no objection to traveling; good city reference. Address M. M., Box 239 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By educated North German, speaking English, French, German, well used to traveling abroad as lady's maid; best references. Inquire at 382 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By an educated, neat Parisian; accompanist in every respect; excellent seamstress; no objection to travel; highest city reference. Address only 306 West 38th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—Five years' reference; can do fine sewing; no objection to travel. Call at 248 East 77th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands hairdressing; good packer; seamstress; no objection to traveling; reference. Call at 219 West Washington-place.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl; good seamstress; good city reference. Address M. R., care Mrs. Engelhardt, 206 West 41st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—English; thoroughly understands the duties; good references. Call, Monday, at 324 West 36th-st., second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Parisian; excellent seamstress; understands her duties; no objections to travel; good city reference. Call at 221 West 57th-st., first flight, front.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; first-class hairdresser and seamstress; city or country; city reference. Can be seen at former employer's, 67 East 59th-st.

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LADY'S MAID.—By a Parisian; excellent seamstress; understands her duties; no objections to travel; good city reference. Call at 221 West 57th-st., first flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 505 East 81st-st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; good washer and ironer; best city reference. Call at 1,242 Broadway, Cor. 29th-st., Up-town Office.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 505 East 81st-st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city reference. Address M. C., Box 245 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 505 East 81st-st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class colored laundress in private family; city or country; good city reference. Call or address M. S., 115 West 97th-st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—As laundress or general housework; city call address, C. Harris, 128 West 36th-st., first floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as competent laundress; best city references. Call, Monday, at 647 7th-av., near 34th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as good laundress in private family; city reference. Call at 250 1st-av., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; will go out by the day washing and ironing. Call or address Mrs. O'Brien, 504 East 15th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress to go out by the day; best city reference. Call at 1,242 Broadway, between 29th and 30th-sts., second floor, front.

MAID OR NURSE.—By an experienced and trustworthy young Englishwoman; speaks French fluently; good hairdresser, packer, &c.; accustomed to travel; first-class references. Address J. M. E., 54 2d-av.

MAID OR NURSE, OR CARE OF INVALID Lady.—By Parisian middle-aged woman; first-class in family; no objection to Europe; 20 years' city reference; good city reference from present employer. Address, by letter, Mrs. Celsius, 215 West 125th-st.

MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl speaking some English; wishes to be with a young lady; best references. Call or address M. L., 169 West 32d-st.

MAID.—By a young French girl as lady's maid, or nurse to grown children; will go to Europe; best city references. Address G., 230 West 34th-st.

MAID TO GROWN CHILDREN OR YOUNG Ladies.—Speaks three languages; would like to go to Europe; best city references. Call or address E. S., 254 West 35th-st.

MAID.—By a young French girl as maid; good city references. Address Inhe, 169 West 35th-st.

MAID.—By a German to travel; Europe preferred; best city references. Address A. Sax, 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By young American girl as maid and seamstress; can speak German; good reference. Hittman, 777 2d-av.

NURSE.—By competent, settled infant's nurse; or grown children; assist with chamberwork or any duties required of her up stairs, or go with a family to San Francisco; would give service in recompense for trip. Address R. L., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French person; middle aged; just arrived from France; understands nursing of all kinds; no objection to country or travel to Europe; not special; crossed the ocean eight times; would care for a child. Address Miss F., Box 255 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French Swiss; thoroughly experienced; take entire charge of small children; good sewer; in first-class city family; excellent reference. Call or address V. M., care Mme. Dautremont, 409 4th-av., second bell.

NURSE.—By a young competent German woman; Protestant; to take entire charge of baby or grown children; to go to Europe for the summer or longer; good sailor. Call or address at present employer's, 25 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By competent, thoroughly-experienced infant's nurse, or maid to invalid lady; in first-class family; most excellent city reference; wages, $25. Address M. K., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young American girl as nurse; willing to assist with chamberwork; three years' best city reference; no objection to the country. Address R. S., Box 269 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By capable, experienced English nurse; excellent references; infant or two young children; would go to Europe; give particulars and wages. Address Nurse, 24 Tennyson-st., Boston, Mass.

NURSE.—By an educated French nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of small children; good sewer; best city references. Apply at 102 West 30th-st., first floor.

NURSE.—By respectable woman to take entire charge of an infant; good city reference. Address M. T., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By first-class and experienced nurse; take charge of an infant from birth and make herself useful; city or country; best reference. Call at 204 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—A most reliable and trustworthy person wishes the charge of invalid; can furnish references as to ability; has had the past years. Address Nurse, 451 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By experienced Scotch girl as nurse for infant or grown children; assist with chamberwork or sewing; good city reference. Call at 363 West 27th-st., rear, second floor.

NURSE, &c.—By Scotch Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress to grown children; references. Call or address J. K., 314 West 49th-st., fourth bell, right hand.

NURSE.—By Swiss girl (speaks French and German) as nurse or chambermaid with family to travel to Europe; best city recommendations. Call at 327 East 65th-st.

NURSE.—By a young woman, lately landed, to care for and grow children; will assist with chamberwork and do plain sewing. Call at 204 East 35th-st.

NURSE.—By respectable French girl as nurse or would for growing children; best city reference. Address C. B., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; Protestant girl; for children; best city references. Address M. A., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl as experienced nurse and seamstress; city or country; city reference. Call at 221 West 57th-st., first flight, front.

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NURSE.—By Swiss girl (speaks French and German) as nurse or chambermaid with family to travel to Europe; best city recommendations. Call at 327 East 65th-st.

NURSE.—By a young woman, lately landed, to care for and grow children; will assist with chamberwork and do plain sewing. Call at 204 East 35th-st.

NURSE.—By respectable French girl as nurse or would for growing children; best city reference. Address C. B., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; Protestant girl; for children; best city references. Address M. A., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl as experienced nurse and seamstress; city or country; city reference. Call at 221 West 57th-st., first flight, front.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR MAID.—By well-educated French girl as nursery governess or maid; good city reference. Address M. L., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By a young respectable American girl as parlormaid or chambermaid and do plain sewing; best city references. Call, for two days, at 32 West 55th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets, Scotland, cushions, slip covers, lambrequins; Turkish, spring, mantel and other upholstery work; first-class reference. Address Upholstress, Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl as seamstress in private family; willing to assist with other work; can cut and fit, using Prof. Livingstone's system; city or country. Call or address A. A., 155 East 47th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day or week; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing, or would take permanent place. Address M. N., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By English woman of taste; neat sewer; economical to make over ladies' or children's dresses; faithful nurse; highest references. Address Housewife, 1 Fatchin-place, West 10th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID TO YOUNG Ladies or Grown Children.—Willing to go to Europe; best city references. Address, by letter, H. R., 44 West 44th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; work with dressmaker in private families; operator; good buttonhole maker; good hand sewer. Address M. M., Box 268 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl as seamstress; found most willing and obliging; would assist with chamberwork. Call, two days, at 143 West 14th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable woman; cut and fit; no objection to country; city reference. Call at 163 West 11th-st.

TO EUROPE.—By a French lady; wishes to go with American family to Europe; is an experienced traveler and lover; willing to wait on a lady; excellent references. Address A. B., 711 Madison-av.

TO EUROPE.—As educated German girl would like to accompany family to Germany in May; offers her services in payment for passage. Address L. Meyer, 344 West 46th-st.

TRAVELING SERVANT.—French; speaks English fluently; age 21; like a family going to Europe; best references. Address Traveler, 4 Grove Square, 9 East 59th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; 5½ pounds; best city reference. Address M. L., 1,227 Third-av., corner 74th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman; thoroughly competent; take charge of small child; to go to Europe; best city reference. Address Waitress, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young American girl as maid and waitress; good city reference. Address Waitress, 1,269 Broadway.

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WAITRESS.—By respectable young woman; first-class waitress or chambermaid; city or country; best city reference. Address M. K., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young American woman as first-class waitress or chambermaid and do plain sewing; city or country; best references. Call at 1128 West 31st-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family; city or country; best city reference. Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a Swiss girl as companion's waiting; has particular city reference; best city reference. Address Schmidli, 231 West 40th-st.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—In private family; best city reference. Call at 815 6th-av., left-hand side.

WAITRESS.—Protestant; thoroughly capable; city references; would go to the country. Call, for two days, at 165 West 19th-st., second bell.

WASHING.—By respectful colored woman; washing done reasonable; open-air drying; no odds; best of references. Call or address Lizzie Mealy, 300 East 87th-st., Ball 8 or 9.

WASHING.—By Swedish woman as first-class laundress; by day; best city references; understands housekeeping. Call, all week except Tuesday, Pearson, care Mrs. Rosenthal, 208 West 41st-st.

WASHING.—By first-class colored laundress with city references family washing at 75 cents per dozen. Call on Mrs. Hill, 136 West 30th-st.

WASHING.—By respectable woman, more washing at home; will do them well for 50 cents per dozen. Address Mrs. Quinn, 715 10th-av., near 51st-st.

WASHING, IRONING, AND DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; best city references. Address M. S., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WASHING.—By French laundress; first-class; silk underscreens, laces, curtains, gents' shirts, &c.; special rates for families; highest references. Address Mme. Cousin, 157 East 33d-st.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman; take washing at home; city reference. Call or address Garrison, 149 West 52d-st.

WET NURSE.—By a young woman

NAVIES OF OTHER NATIONS

RAPID PROGRESS MADE BY THE CHINESE.

SOME POWERFUL WAR SHIPS OWNED BY CHINA, BRAZIL, AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The introduction of modern civilization into the Oriental nations and the development of the South American States has resulted already in the strengthening of the national power in these parts of the world. The opening up of trade and free communication with the United States and European nations and the Oriental States has been an event of comparatively recent date, and as a consequence it has thrown the last-named powers into immediate contact with the more powerful countries.

The same may be said of the South American States, although instead of awaiting the arrival of foreign navies to open up their ports they have been only too willing to receive all the national support resulting from an influx of emigrants from the outside world.

There are now modern navies flying the ensigns of Japan, China, Brazil, Chili, and Uruguay; the respective fleets contain several vessels which rank high from any naval standpoint.

In nearly every instance the war vessels of the above-named countries were made in either American, French, or German ship yards, and the batteries came from the foundries of the same nations. Paying high prices Japan has obtained some first-class modern cruisers, and one class in particular has proved so successful that this country has designed and built one of its war cruisers from the same plans. The Chilians have well stood in the estimation of their navy, and so good a reputation has it already attained that there is a growing feeling in the United States that San Francisco would fall an easy prey to Chili's squadrons in the event of complications between that Government and this one.

The Chinese Navy may be said to rank third in importance of the navies now under consideration, but it looks at present as though her position would be advanced at least one peg if not two. Various expeditions have been recently made by that country from time to time to obtain competent men for naval officers. Inducements have been held out to foreigners, and such opportunities have been embraced by many English and German officers who were either on the retired list or obtained leave of absence to enter for the time the new service.

The United States threw open to Japanese students the doors of the United States Naval Academy, and some of the Japanese students in that institution graduated with the very highest of honors and took high rank immediately afterward in their own service. There are several former midshipmen of the United States Navy in both the Japanese and Chinese services, and from all accounts their standing in the service is high. It will be remembered that just prior to the naval battle in Pee-Chee-Li in 1863 the Chinese Government offered tempting rewards to the officers and men of Chinese war vessels who should succeed in capturing French vessels. The amounts of such rewards were in some cases as high as $1,000,000. From that figure the amounts ran down through various sums to $100,000 and $50,000 for inferior classes of French vessels which should be either captured or destroyed.

At the time of the issuance of this order there happened to be studying in one of the Chinese cities a former midshipman of the United States Navy. He had resigned during his Second Class year at Annapolis, having won for himself while in the Academy the reputation of a fine athlete and a promising officer, but, being in danger of failing on examination, threw up his appointment in the service, went to Washington, and offered himself for service under the Chinese Government. He was accepted and sent to China by the Chinese Minister, with instructions to study the language for two years, and if at the end of that period he should have succeeded in mastering the tongue, a commission as a Lieutenant was to be given him. In the meantime he was to be considered as an acting Lieutenant and receive the pay of the grade. This midshipman's name was Tilton, and he was a native of Ohio. Young Tilton had not been in China more than three months before the Franco-China war broke out, followed almost immediately by the stimulating offers of prize money. Tilton saw his chance, and hastening to one of the Chinese Admirals received his permission to fit out a small coasting steamer. Young Tilton proceeded to man this vessel with men who had been in the service of French, English, and Dutch ships—hard and rough characters every one of them—men who hardly realized what it was to be in a tight place. With this motley crew Commander Tilton stood out for a cruise on the lookout for blockade running in among the islands, where he could occasionally get a glance at passing vessels. With his Chinese and Malay pilots he had little fear of not being able to pick his way among the island groups. He had been out not more than a month when from the high island on which under easy sail and steam a large French transport. With his long, low steamer Tilton kept well out of sight, the approaching darkness of the night assisting him materially. With his crew of 50 men, armed with Winchester-loading carbines, and heavy navy revolvers, Tilton made a dash at the big ship, boarded her before the Frenchmen had recovered from their surprise at what they had supposed was a peaceful merchant steamer, and carried everything before him. Making his way into the nearest Chinese port Tilton turned over the prize to the Chinese Admiral, and received as his share of the capture $100,000. This vessel was the only capture the Chinese made during the war. Tilton was immediately given the command of a ship, and he holds high rank in the Chinese Navy to-day.

It has been only during the past 10 years that China has made any attempt to gain a footing on the sea, but realising then that her junks and wooden corvettes could no longer be depended upon, she took the initiative in creating a navy by ordering from the Vulcan Iron Works at Stettin the two steel cruisers Nan-Shu and Nan-Shee. The two vessels, sister craft, are each 2,200 tons displacement, with an indicated horse power of 2,400, and a speed of 15 knots an hour. The batteries for these vessels are Armstrong guns, there being on each two 8-inch and eight 4⅔-inch rifles.

In 1881 the same works turned out two battle ships for the Chinese, the Chen-Yuan and Tae-Yuan, and also a steel cruiser called the Tah-Tung. The armor of the battle ships, which is of steel, has a thickness at the water line of 14 inches, and of 8 inches at the lower and 10 inches at the upper edge. The batteries consist of 4 12-inch Krupps, ensheloned in pairs within the redoubt, and of 2 9-inch Krupps mounted on the ends and inside of machine gun-proof turrets. The secondary battery is made up of 11 Hotchkiss revolving cannon and a complement of Whitehead torpedo gear and torpedoes. The horse power of the engines is rated at 7,200 (7,800 on trial), making them 15.5-knot craft. They have double bottoms, minutely subdivided, and, in addition to a cork belt forward and abaft the citadel, a steel protective deck 2 inches thick curves to the extremities.

The 2,900-ton steel cruiser Tehi-Yuan is a 3,500-ton displacement vessel, having engines of 2,800 horse power, and a speed of 15 knots. She carries as a main battery two 21-centimeter (8.27-inch) Krupps in her forward turret, one 15-centimeter (5.9-inch) Krupp in the after turret, and 15 15-centimeter (5.9-inch) Krupps on the main deck aft. Her secondary battery consists of five Hotchkiss revolving cannon and a complement of Whitehead torpedoes. There are two machine-gun proof turrets on the fore and aft line, the base of the forward one being inclosed by a fixed tower to protect the base of the turret, its machinery, and gun carriages.

The cruisers Chip Yüan and Ching Yüan were built at Elswick, and the manned torpedo boat is of the Yarrow type, and the coast defense vessels King Yüan and Lai Yüan were constructed at Stettin. The displacement of the cruisers is 2,300 tons, length 268 feet, beam 38 feet, depth 21 feet, and draught 14 feet forward and 16 feet aft. Each vessel has two pairs of triple-expansion engines. Both the engine and boiler rooms are divided into water-tight compartments by transverse and longitudinal bulkheads, and the machinery is so arranged that either boiler can work on one engine or on both, and the change necessary to effect this can be made while the vessel is in motion. The result is that communication between each engine and each boiler is that the vessel can proceed so long as any single boiler and engine are undisabled.

In the four trial trips, two with and two against the tide, with all their watches, armament, and Chinese crews on board, they attained an average speed of 18.538 knots.

The vessels are built of steel and have two decks, the lower one consisting of four-inch steel plates, rising in the middle above the water line, and inclined as the sides and so as to tie below it. The engines, magazines, rudder head, and steering gear lie below, and are protected by this deck. Both ships have double bottoms, minutely subdivided into water-tight compartments.

Their armament consists of three 21-centimeter Krupp guns—two mounted forward and one aft—all on centre-pivot, shield-protected Vavasseur carriages; of two 6-inch Armstrongs on sponsons, also Vavasseur mounted; of eight 3-pounder Hotchkiss, and of six machine guns.

The Chinese claim for the torpedo boat built by Yarrow the greatest speed ever attained by any torpedo boat afloat, claiming for it a speed of 24½ knots per hour. Good judges may be inclined to give credence to any such claim, especially as in the absence of official figures.

The King Yüan and Lai Yüan, built by the Vulcan Iron Works of Stettin, are coffer dam vessels, and were designed at Canton for service on the Canton River. They are of steel, and are [illegible] feet long, [illegible] feet beam, and [illegible] feet draught. They are [illegible] and are also provided with torpedo [illegible] four discharging tubes—three above water and one in the stern below the water line.

The Vulcan Works are now at work on five coast-defense vessels for the Chinese, to have each 7,600 tons displacement and 6,000 horse power. Besides the vessels enumerated are the Kuan Yong and Yang Wai, steel cruisers, built at Elswier and having 1,350 tons displacement, while their engines have attained a speed of 17 knots. Their battery is made up of two 10-inch and four 4½-inch Armstrongs, with a usual secondary battery of machine guns.

Perhaps the most marked instance of progress in naval construction is to be observed at, or, rather, near the treaty port of Foo-Chow. Under the auspices of the distinguished Tso-Tsung-Tang, M. Giquel, an officer of the French Navy, began some 12 years ago to form a dockyard on the Min River, a few miles below the city last mentioned, which could be easily fortified. The extraordinary success which has attended his labors will be best understood from some knowledge of the difficulties with which he had to contend. The very ground on which the navy yard stands had to be made. The soil was alluvial, formed by a thick layer of solidified mud covered with a consistency of nearly liquid clay. In consequence of the freshets in the river the level of the ground had to be raised five feet. In spite of these and other disadvantages, M. Giquel, at the end of seven years, had iron works, rolling mills, marine factories, and building slips—in fact, all the plant of a naval yard—in full working order, and had actually built the engines and in some cases the armament for no less than 15 vessels, of which 11 were over 1,000 tons displacement. Not only this, but a school for naval officers had been formed, and a training ship, fitted to make cruises at sea, had been attached to the establishment.

The Brazilian Navy has 50 vessels in the list exclusive of their torpedo flotilla, and of this number a dozen are classed as armored. The armored vessels are, for the most part, designed for coast-defense vessels, having but medium draught, and several being monitors. Among the more notable of the armored vessels are the two new ironclads Riachuelo and Aquidaban, and the Solimoes, an armored battle ship. Both the Riachuelo and Aquidaban were built in England, the former launched in 1883 and completed in 1884, and the latter launched and completed in 1885. Both vessels are protected by a belt of armor (steel faced) having a maximum thickness of 11 inches, and each has two turrets protected by 10-inch armor. The principal armament consists of four 20-ton breech-loading guns carried in the turrets, and there is an auxiliary armament of six in one and 4 in the other of 70-pounders and machine guns.

Both vessels are built of steel, sheathed with wood and metal, rigged with a good sail spread, and made capable of keeping the sea for long periods. The Riachuele is 305 feet long, 52 feet broad, and of 5,700 tons displacement. On trial she attained a speed of 16.7 knots with forced draught, and 16.25 knots with ordinary draught. Her successor is 280 feet long, of less draught and displacement, and steams about a knot slower. Both vessels contain all modern improvements in construction and equipment, and they are undoubtedly a most valuable addition to the naval strength of Brazil.

The Solimoes and Javiri are two powerful double-turreted ships of light draught, suitable for coast defense or river service; they are of about 3,500 tons displacement and 2,200 horse power, with 12-inch armor and four 10-inch Whitworth guns.

The Brazilian Navy is manned by 5,788 officers and men, including marines. There are five naval arsenals, at Rio de Janeiro, Para, Parnambuco, Bahia, and Ludario de Matto Grosso.

The Argentine Republic possesses several vessels, and among them two are worthy of note. These vessels are the Almirante Brown and the Patagonia. The former is a steel central-battery ship, fitted with twin screws. She was launched in 1880. Her dimensions are: Length, 240 feet; beam, 50 feet; draught, 20 feet 6 inches, and displacement, 4,200 tons. She has made 13.75 knots per hour on a 4,500 indicated horse power. She is said to have a coal endurance of 4,300 knots while cruising at a 10-knot rate of speed. Her battery is made up of eight 8-inch and six 4½-inch Armstrongs, with four machine guns in her secondary battery. Her armor is compound, is nine inches thick on the belt and eight inches on the battery.

There is also building in England for the Argentine Navy a central casemate steel cruiser of 4,400 tons displacement. The casemate armor will be compound, of 10-inch thickness. The battery will be made up of Armstrongs, eight 8-inch breech-loaders, and a secondary battery of rapid-fire guns and torpedoes. She is designed for 14 knots per hour.

The Patagonia is a 14-knot cruiser, steel build, and said to be a very serviceable craft. There are in addition six gunboats and eleven torpedo boats.

In the above the writer has benefited by recourse to data of Chief Engineer King and Lieuts. Colwell and Kelly, United States Navy, and to matter from the Naval Intelligence Office.

G. L. C.

NEW-YORK'S FIRST ARBOR DAY.

SUPERINTENDENT DRAPER ANXIOUS FOR A GENERAL OBSERVANCE.

By virtue of the act of the Legislature of 1888 New-York State school children on Friday, May 3, will for the first time generally observe Arbor Day. State Superintendent of Public Instruction A. S. Draper is charged with the duty of making arrangements for the new celebration, and is now busily engaged in formulating his plan. He will publish a programme not later than April 15 for the guidance of teachers and scholars who intend to formally observe the day with literary exercises. The programme will give directions as to the transplanting of trees and their care and treatment. Mr. Draper invites suggestions as to a proper arrangement of the course of exercises from all who are especially interested in the subject.

Pending his programme Superintendent Draper has sent out several suggestions and recommendations in regard to the observance of the occasion. As the intentions of the law are to have the school grounds of the State made more attractive, as well as to overcome as far as possible the destruction of trees made necessary by the demands of commerce, he thinks its spirit will be complied with at first if trees are set out in the school grounds, or, where that is not possible, along their approaches. Literary exercises by the pupils can appropriately be added, and in cities where tree planting is impossible, it is recommended that the principals of the schools at least provide for such exercises.

To provide for the exercises it has been suggested that three short poems be set to music and learned by the children throughout the State, to be sung on Arbor Day. One poem, it is desired, shall be in praise of nature, one a song of dedication, and the third to be sung as a march. Competitions for this purpose may be sent to Superintendent Draper at Albany, and credit for authorship will be given when the selections are made.

A NEW CROSS-TOWN LINE.

ITS PROJECTORS HOPE TO PUSH WORK UPON IT SPEEDILY.

The Metropolitan Cross-Town Railway Company, which was incorporated for the purpose of constructing and operating a line of surface road from Grand-Street Ferry through East-street, Delancey-slip, the Bowery, Spring-street, South Fifth-avenue, Fourth and Macdougal streets, Waverley-place, Bank-street, Greenwich-avenue, Thirteenth-street, and Thirteenth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, has men visiting the property owners and securing their consent for the right of way.

Alfred Heyn, one of the Directors of the company, said yesterday that there was no doubt whatever that the consent of the required number of property owners could be secured without difficulty. He said that the company had plenty of money and intended to push the work of construction as rapidly as possible after obtaining the franchise. The Directors think the road is much needed and they expect a large patronage. The road will connect the Grand-Street and Hoboken Ferries in as nearly a direct line as possible. Horse power will be used to drive the cars.

The only line now running from Grand-Street Ferry in a similar direction is the Grand and Forty-second-street line of green cars, but this line touches the North River about two miles above the proposed terminus of the new line. The Bleecker-street line runs in a somewhat similar direction, but does not touch the Grand-Street Ferry.

CROOKED LEGISLATIVE WORK.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 23.—There are sensational developments in connection with the bill passed by the recent General Assembly requiring uniformity in the screening and weighing of coal and such inspection as would prevent cheating of the miners. There was a strong lobby influence against the bill from the mine operators, and the miners were equally zealous in its efficacy. The House passed the bill and its opponents admitted its defeat in the Senate on the closing night of the session. Some amendments were made by the Senate, and when it was sent to the House for concurrence in the changes, the same officer bills in which the lobby was guilty were found to surreptitiously [illegible]

DECIDED GAIN.

NO DEPRECIATION YET MADE IN THE STOCK OF THE J. M. BATES COMPANY.

The stock of the L. M. Bates Company (Limited) was read over last week according to the instructions of Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court, and yesterday Mr. William Ives Washburn, on behalf of the Receiver, applied in Supreme Court, Chambers, for further instructions. Judge Lawrence took the papers.

The Receiver, Mr. Washburn said, had acted agreeably to the instructions of the court. Two bids were received, one from R. H. White & Co. of Boston for $70,000, and one from James A. Hearn dation for $63,600. This was on Tuesday, and as Judge Lawrence was out of town the Receiver, they the bids could not be presented to him. Although the court had instructed that the bids be without conditions, R. H. White & Co. had conditioned theirs on immediate acceptance. Not hearing from the Receiver that their offer was accepted, they telegraphed Thursday morning withdrawing their bid.

Mr. Washburn then said that the court ought not to allow the bid to be withdrawn. In case it was, however, he wanted J. A. Hearn & Son's bid rejected as inadequate. Their former bid, that of seven years ago, although Gordon, Marsh & Co. of Boston had send in no bid on the readvertisement, they had been heard from as supposing that their former bid of $76,000 was still before the court.

Mr. McKeon offered the excuse for R. H. White & Co. that there was no intimation in the advertisement that the bids were to be held for the inspection of the court. It was very important, he said, that the firm have the goods in their store at once, if they were to have them at all.

Judge Lawrence declared that R. H. White & Co. ought to have known better than to put in a bid such as they did.

Mr. Goodwin of Vanderpool, Green, Cuming & Goodwin, in behalf of J. A. Hearn & Son, stated that Mr. Hearn had bid all that the stock was worth to him, and on hearing that R. H. White & Co. had a bid could not suppose the matter was ended. Then he received a peculiar notice from Mr. Washburn, to the effect that a motion to reject his bid would be made before Judge Lawrence. He had first learned that R. H. White & Co. had given notice of the withdrawal of their bid, when in court Friday morning. The stock of goods had greatly depreciated, as far as their value to Mr. Hearn was concerned, since the firm first bid for it.

Counsel for one of the largest creditors of the L. M. Bates Company (Limited) informed the court that his client was getting anxious over the delay in the sale of the goods, and thought the prospect of the creditors getting much out of the stock was becoming small.

COSTIGAN TO GO A-FISHING.

SUCCEEDED BY W. G. M'LAUGHLIN IN THE "CITY RECORD" OFFICE.

Thomas Costigan goes a-fishing to-morrow. He has dropped out of the position of Supervisor of the *City Record*, which he held for nine years. The burden of work now being lifted from his shoulders, he proposes to spend some time fishing in the Great South Bay, and listening at night to fish stories in the house of the Wawayanda Club. On his return he will make a cast in the pool of politics, with the chance of catching an office under Controller Myers or in the Department of Public Works. There is no other chance for a County Democracy fisherman nowadays.

The retirement of Mr. Costigan from office is in accordance with the policy of Tammany Hall to oust all County Democrats. As soon as Mayor Grant began his administration he put Supervisor Costigan in the position of a mere clerk to the Board of *City Record*, depriving him of the discretionary powers he had previously exercised. He demanded from him an attention to details that Mr. Costigan was unwilling to pay particularly as his tenure of office was certain to end on May 1, when the Board of *City Record* will be put completely under Tammany Hall control. He therefore handed his resignation to Corporation Counsel Beekman, who presented it at the meeting of the board yesterday. Mayor Grant moved its acceptance and Mr. Beekman and Public Works Commissioner Smith voted with him. They had no County Democrat to propose as Mr. Costigan's successor for a brief term, so, when Mayor Grant named William G. McLaughlin, they voted for him.

The new Supervisor of the *City Record* is a Tammanyite, who once in a while becomes sentimental and poses as a labor reformer. He was born in St. John, New-Brunswick, is about 40 years of age, and was educated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. For a number of years he has been engaged in the newspaper advertising business, occasionally varying it with editorial work. When John Kelly and Tammany Hall obtained control of the *Star* Mr. McLaughlin became attached to its advertising department. Afterward he worked for the *World* and ran a trade journal. More recently he has been doing Tammany work by denouncing County Democrats in the columns of a weekly sailed the *Metropolis*. Two years ago he ran for the assembly on the rabbit ticket in Mayor Grant's district. The Mayor then helped to snow him under. Now he has picked him up because Mr. McLaughlin has been serviceable to some of his advisers.

A boom in the affairs of the *City Record* office for the benefit of Tammany printers and stationers may be expected. McLaughlin has joined "the association for the suppression of news" which he recently denounced in his weekly paper.

THE TALKING MACHINE.

CAUSE OF THE DELAY IN INTRODUCING PHONOGRAPHS TO PUBLIC USES.

The North American Phonograph Company, which was organized with the tremendous capital of $6,600,000, is not turning out the phonographs with the rapidity that was promised. It was asserted at the outset that 10,000 phonographs would be ready by Feb. 1, and that in a short time city customers could be readily supplied with them. The reason for the delay, as explained by officers of the company yesterday, is owing to difficulties in the construction of the instruments. The machinery used in the manufacture is still in the work upon the talking machines most careful, as the result of the delay orders for phonographs amounting to more than 10,000 have not been filled.

It is claimed that about 250 phonographs are being turned out of the factories each day. Officers of the company will visit the factories this week and an attempt will be made to hasten their manufacture. In the meantime subsidiary companies have been formed all over the country, and they now reach the number of 32. The capital of these companies varies according to the district each has been formed for. The company in this city called the Metropolitan has a capital of $1,000,000. Altogether the capital stock of the companies is in the neighborhood of $20,000,000. The phonograph has not found its way into general use by business men. In this city as yet, but the company think that as its practical uses become better known there will be a larger demand for the machine.

THE STODDARD LECTURES AT DALY'S.

John L. Stoddard will begin his series of Lenten lectures at Daly's Theatre to-morrow morning, when the first lecture of course A, on the subject of "Old England," will be delivered. He will appear on the stage promptly at 11 o'clock, when the theatre will be darkened in order to permit of an effective display of the pictures illustrating the lecture. On this account it is very desirable that holders of tickets shall be in their seats before 11 o'clock, as after the lights are lowered it will be very difficult to seat late comers, not to speak of the annoyance to the audience and the lecturer. In "Old England" Mr. Stoddard leads his fellow-voyagers in Liverpool at the beginning, takes them safely through the perils of the Custom House, and then starts on a trip with them through some of the older English cities and towns, many of which are almost entirely neglected by the ordinary tourist. Chester, "the oldest town in England"; Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare; Warwick and Teignmouth, are among some of the interesting places to which the audience will be introduced.

The same lecture will be repeated on Tuesday morning as the first in course B. Single tickets for to-morrow's lecture can be had, on application, at the theatre, as some very choice seats still remain, though the subscription for season tickets has been the largest of any year since Mr. Daly began his Lenten entertainments.

BRUTAL ASSAULT IN MOUNT VERNON.

Justice Collins of Mount Vernon yesterday held Jacob Cortright in $1,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury for assaulting Henry Esser in a saloon Friday night. Cortright is the Republican candidate for Supervisor of Mount Vernon, and the election takes place Tuesday. On Friday evening he was asked into Doherty's saloon by ex-Supervisor Daniel C. Hickey, Cortright's brother-in-law, and as soon as he entered Cortright fell upon Esser and struck him about the face. Esser thinks a bullet in the pocket of his overcoat was fired at him, but he was badly injured that he is unable to leave his house. Cortright had a previous quarrel with Esser on account of a claim for services [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO YACHTSMEN

ENTERPRISE OF THE SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIANS.

WHICH MAY RESULT IN A CHANGE OF ITS PRESENT SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT AND CLASSIFICATION.

At a recent meeting of that progressive organization, the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, Mr. L. F. D'Oremieulx, Secretary of the club, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to consider the following matters and report at a meeting of the club:

First—The rules of the sail area in the last water line length in the present system of measurement of yachts, which in its opinion, is based upon different types of existing vessels and its influence upon the model and sail plan of sale and seaworthy racing yachts.

Second—The present method of measuring sail area and the present manner of applying it to the load water-line length by means of its square root to produce racing length.

Third—The present system of classifying by the load water line length.

Fourth—The present time allowance table.

Should the said committee deem any change advisable in the said rules and systems above stated, they are further requested to report in full as to the nature of the changes they would recommend. They are hereby authorized to add to their number and be represented at this club officially at any meetings with representatives of other clubs who may be appointed for a similar purpose.

The importance and significance of this resolution will be appreciated at once by all who are familiar with the questions it involves. In it are embodied the important points of the rules which at present influence sailing races and the construction of the new racing yachts.

A similar resolution was introduced in the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club a year ago by Mr. D'Oremieulx, and it also included a clause suggesting the formation of an association similar in jurisdiction and character to the Yacht Racing Association of England, whose rules govern all English sailing races of importance, but nothing was accomplished either in changing the rules or forming such an association, and this year the clause referred to is omitted.

It will be seen that no opinion regarding the existing system and methods of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Club is expressed, either in favor of or against them, but the mere fact of the resolution being offered and indorsed by the members of the club shows plainly that there are those who desire to make a radical change.

In last Sunday's TIMES it was explained how the present system of measurement and classification of yachts has resulted in the new style which will be introduced in the waters this year. The rules in vogue encourage the enlistment of all the power possible on a given length, and consequently to be capable of great speed and still be of such length on load water line as to allow them to compete in the class for which they are built, the yachts will be broad, deep, and possess an enormous sail area. The tax upon sail included in the racing measurement is so very light that the smaller-rigged yachts will be handicapped, and a man is therefore obliged to build a yacht on the principle of the new 40-footers, whether he wants to or not, if he is going to race his boat with the hope of winning. Everything seems to be in anticipation of light winds, and should we have a Summer of strong breezes and gales there is liable to be trouble.

There are many yachtsmen here and around Boston who oppose the present state of things, Mr. D'Oremieulx being one, and it was with a desire for a thorough investigation that he put before the members of his club the foregoing resolution.

The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club was the first club to use the factors of sail area and load-water-line length in calculating a racing measurement. It adopted a formula which included these in 1882, and Mr. C. Smith Lee, who was lost on the ill-fated yacht Cythera last year, proposed the measure. The New-York Yacht Club adopted these two factors the year following, and then the Eastern Yacht Club, recognizing their value, did the same. The racing measurement in the Seawanhaka Corinthian Club at present is half of the square root of the sail area and the load-water-line length. The Eastern Yachtsmen's racing measurement is the same, but the New-Yorker's one-third of the square root of the sail area and twice the load-water-line length, thus putting a lighter tax upon sail area than the other two clubs. Of course as long as sail is lightly taxed men will build their yachts to carry all sail possible, and the naval architects and designers will pay more attention to stability in the hull than to the fineness of the lines. This will naturally retard the development of fine models together with a scientific arrangement of sails.

The sail area is now figured by a mere trigonometry triangle, the angles of which are at the end of the bowsprit, topmast head, and a distance beyond the extreme end of the boom, equal to quarter of the length of the gaff in sloops; and the same in schooners, the points on the main topmast, gaff, and boom being used. The exact sail area is not measured, and in taking it as a factor in the racing measurement the square root is extracted.

Those opposed to the system of classification on the load-water-line length claim also that such restriction of boats to certain classes disparages the construction of yachts on fine lines and less sail area because it forces them to be handicapped by the light tax on sail and heavy tax on load-water-line length. For instance, if a gentleman thought he could build a 41-foot boat carrying a proportionately smaller rig in view of an extra one foot over forty to a greater advantage to himself, he could not enter in the class with the big-rigged 40-footers, but would be forced in a higher class. Hence his smaller rig would be practically of no advantage. It is stated that a change in the method of classification would make it possible for a boat to shift from one class into another by an alteration of her sails, but against this is put forth the argument that any change from one class into another could be prevented by legislation. Another objection to the proposed change in this line is that it would result in many boats of different lengths racing in the same class.

As regards a time allowance it is generally conceded, by members of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Club that their time allowance is not enough. The allowances in the present table are based upon the rule accepted by naval architects that, within economic limits, opportunities for speed vary in different vessels as the square roots of their respective lengths. As strong winds are required, however, to give to large vessels the full extent of their advantage in size, and as such a scale of allowances is not adapted to ordinary Summer racing, 50 per cent only of the allowance due to the rule is given in the table. The per cent was formerly 40. Another increase in the per cent, will be the advantage of the smaller boats.

The committee which is giving these matters earnest consideration from a scientific as well as practical standpoint is made up of Messrs. John Hyslop, the official measurer of the club; A. Cary Smith, the designer, and W. P. Stevens. These gentlemen are thoroughly informed on yachting matters, and the result of their study and consultations will be looked forward to with great interest.

Mr. D'Oremieulx, in speaking to a TIMES reporter on the subject of measurement for racing length, said: "The Yacht Racing Association of England has adopted our rule of measurement with a different formula, which places a greater tax upon sail area, and in this the English are ahead of us. I think our system and methods should be altered, and altered soon. The longer we delay the matter the greater is the capital invested in yachting. Mr. Edward Burgess, the noted designer, is also in favor of a change, as he has so stated to me. There are those who are more conservative, and think that if we wait things will right themselves, and then, of course, there are many who know nothing whatever about the principles and rules involved and would be contented if yachts were measured according to the sizes of their galley stoves. I do not think a man should be forced to put his money into a style of boat he does not believe in."

The members of the New-York Yacht Club will decide upon prizes and sailing regulations for their annual regatta and vote on an amendment to their by-laws providing for a seventh class of yachts of 40 feet load water-line length and under at the second general meeting of the club, to be held Thursday evening. The discussion of sailing regulations will be of especial interest.

The inclement weather of last week delayed work on the new yachts being built and prevented the workmen from overhauling and setting out the old ones. If the weather is favorable this week the vicinity of yards will be animated and the indications will point toward an early yachting season.

Joseph Stickney's steam yacht Susquehanna is fitting out for the naval parade April 29 at Wilmington, Del. Mr. Stickney and Commodore Curry of the New-York Yacht Club declare that they will participate in the parade if they have to go it alone.

A committee, consisting of E. S. Ambrosius, J. F. Tams, and L. F. D'Oremieulx, has been appointed to revise rules 9 and 10 of the racing rules of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Club, which provide for the rates of sailing yachts in races, and it will report at a special meeting to be called soon.

[illegible] 30-footers that have never been in New-York waters to enter from Boston this year to meet in the preliminary Corinthian Yacht Club's race of June 15 and 17. One of the [illegible]

IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD.

NEWS OF AMATEUR ATHLETES AND PROMINENT CLUBS.

Interest in athletics during the past week has been centred on the second annual boxing, wrestling, and fencing championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, the final contests of which were held last evening in the Metropolitan Opera House. With the exception of a few individual cases, the championships were managed satisfactorily to every one, and in these exceptional cases the union took the only stand it could have taken under its governing rules. The Games Committee received about 40 entries which were rejected on the ground that the men sending them were not members of any recognized amateur athletic club, or had not been members of such a club for three months prior to the time of sending their entry. This action, although it caused much complaint on the part of the men not allowed to compete, was in strict compliance with the rules of the union passed to bar out of its competitions all who are not pure amateurs. In the case of W. A. Romky the members of the Games Committee regretted sincerely that he was not a member of an athletic club, for he is undoubtedly an amateur and had been in constant training since he was defeated by "Pat" Cahill in the boxing competitions of the Varuna Boat Club of Brooklyn held last Winter. Mr. J. Camacho of the Scottish-American Athletic Club has offered a gold stop watch valued at $200 as a prize for a boxing match between Romky and Cahill, but Romky has not yet accepted it, although he is anxious to box Cahill again.

The clubhouse being erected by the Manhattan Athletic Club at the southeast corner of Forty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue will undoubtedly be one of the handsomest and most complete in its equipment that has ever been constructed. The workmen employed on it have about completed the basement and are ready to begin the erection of the building above the level of the street. The estimated cost of the clubhouse is $435,000, and this, with the land on which it will stand, makes a total valuation of $600,000 for the property when completed. The plans are for a clubhouse of modern architecture, seven stories high, and comprising several new features which will greatly add to the enjoyment of the members. The basement will contain ample bathing facilities, including a large swimming tank, 100 feet long, and tapering from 25 to 31 feet in width; shooting gallery, bicycle stalls, and convenient bowling alleys. On the first floor, which will be five feet above the level of the sidewalk, will be the reception room, parlors, office, reading room, café, billiard and smoking rooms. The second floor will contain the Manhattan Lyceum, which will be used in a manner similar to the way in which the Berkeley Lyceum is utilized. The gymnasium, occupying the height of two stories, will be elaborately supplied with apparatus for developing the muscles, and the whole will be crowned with a roof garden similar to that over the Casino. This will be closed in Winter, and will be a great attraction at all times. It is expected that the clubhouse will be completed in the Fall.

At the meeting of the National Cross-Country Association of which Mr. Otto Ruhl is President, held last Monday evening, it was stated that there is a probability of an amicable settlement of the differences between this association and the Amateur Athletic Union of which Mr. F. Ware is President. The main question in dispute is the right to the title each claims. A settlement would result in the uniting of the two organizations into one. A meeting of Mr. Ruhl's association will be held at 106 West Fifty-fifth-street to-morrow evening and the subject of a union will likely be discussed. This association intends to give its annual championships at Fleetwood Park on April 27, and announces as special events a 100 yards' dash, handicap; 220 yards' hurdle, and three-mile bicycle handicap. The National Cross-Country Association of which Mr. F. Ware is President announces its annual championships for the same date, but if the associations join hands other arrangements will probably be decided upon.

G. H. Gadle, who ran in the two-mile run at the National Association games in Madison-Square Garden under the colors of the Gramercy Athletic Club, and was protested on the ground of professionalism, has not yet been tried, nor is there any time fixed for his trial. He is entitled to 20 days' notice in order to have an opportunity to prepare his defense. His case will not be pushed in the event of which his trial will have no effect upon the disposition of the prizes in the event, and Mr. Walton Storm, President of the National Association, says this fact makes it unnecessary to try him. The probabilities are he will not be tried by the National Association unless he demands an investigation of his case.

By this coming Fall Louisville, Ky., will be provided with an athletic club of which its citizens may be justly proud. It is the Louisville Athletic Club, and its members are planning for the erection of a handsome three-story clubhouse, to cost about $18,000, on ground already purchased for $12,000. The capital stock of the club is at present $25,000, divided into shares of $50 each. Eighteen thousand dollars' worth of shares has been subscribed. The membership fee is $10, and any white gentleman over 18 years of age, or lady over 15, who is a holder of at least one share of stock is eligible to active membership. The club gives every promise of being prominent in athletics as soon as it is well settled in the proposed new quarters.

The annual Summer meeting of the Detroit Athletic Club will be held Saturday, June 8, and will include 220, 440, 880 yards' and one-mile runs, one-mile walk, 120 and 220 yards' hurdle races, pole vaulting, running broad and running high jumps, tug-of-war, throwing the hammer, and putting the shot. It has also been suggested that the club give an open 100 yards' dash for the amateur championship of Michigan. The members will vote this week on increasing the capital stock of the organization from $5,000 to $10,000 and the limit of membership from 500 to 650, and also upon a resolution providing for the improvement of its already spacious and well-equipped clubhouse and grounds.

The Staten Island Athletic Club will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers on Wednesday evening at its clubhouse at West Brighton, Staten Island. The nominating committee has prepared the following ticket: For President—Ebehard Faber; Vice-President—W. Lentilhon; Treasurer—James Brown; Secretary—W. C. Davis; Board of Trustees (for two years' term)—J. Conroy, J. W. Edwards, F. H. Gunnessen, Edward Merritt, and George Mackellar.

The games of the Orange Athletic Club will be held at Brick Church, N. J., to-morrow evening. They will be governed by the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, and include the following events: Running high jump, pole vaulting, putting 16-pound shot, tug-of-war, 650 pounds limit; horizontal bar, and fencing with foils. The prizes will be silver cups to first and silver medals to second, excepting the tug-of-war, in which event prizes will be given to the winning team only.

The Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy of Philadelphia is determined to encourage running in a marked degree this season, and as a means of doing this it will offer a gold medal valued at $50 to the winner of a mile run, the medal to become the personal property of the man winning it twice in the club's games. The first contest for the prize will take place March 28. Three prizes are offered to the three members winning the greatest number of open events this year.

The annex to the clubhouse built for bowling is completed and ready for the club tournament to begin soon. Tennis and baseball will be played by the members of every organization this season than they were last. The baseball team will open its season April 13 by a game with Princeton College, and will then play Harvard, Yale, and the New-York League Club.

The Columbia College tug-of-war team, made up of Hart, No. 1; Robinson, No. 2; Harris, No. 3, and Elliott, anchor, is doing very good work this year. The men train steadily, and are improving every day. They will pull the gauntlet of the Orange Athletic Club to-morrow night, and in the second Winter meeting of Harvard at Cambridge, Mass., Saturday evening.

The Buffalo Athletic Club has elected ex-President Grover Cleveland to honorary membership. This action does not signify that Mr. Cleveland is thinking of taking any active part in athletics. The Buffalo club now has 350 members and has decided to increase its initiation fee from $5 to $25 as soon as the 400 point is reached.

The members of the American Athletic Club have secured a three years' lease of property at Lexington-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, and intend to build a clubhouse and lay out attractive grounds.

SHE'S A NEGRO FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Fourteen-year-old Susanna Ivaczak, who arrived yesterday from Hungary on the Saale on her way to her brother in Cleveland was confidently imprinted by her first glimpse of America. She had never before seen a negro or any one of a darker shade than her father-in-law. When she first glimpse [illegible]

DISEASE IN A SCHOOLROOM

A TEACHER DIES OF TYPHO-MALARIAL FEVER.

MISS REBECCA W. GIBBS A VICTIM OF BAD AIR IN THE CROWDED ROOMS KEY USED AS A SCHOOL.

A fatal episode in the long-continued dispute which the Board of Education has shown for the physical welfare of teachers and children in some of the public schools came to light yesterday.

Dr. Ira R. Read of 18 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, a physician of undoubted standing, sent a death certificate to the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Board of Health declaring that Miss Rebecca W. Gibbs of

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NOT SERVED FAST ENOUGH

OFFICE SEEKERS WORRIED BY THE PRESIDENT'S SLOWNESS.

ANXIOUS, TOO, OVER THE DELAY IN THE EXPECTED CLEAN SWEEP—CROWLEY AND ANTI-CROWLEY.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The present Administration has been quite as successful as the last in keeping its appointments in doubt until they were announced. There are rumors enough about men who expect to get office, but none of them are supported by promises sufficiently strong to justify positive prediction.

It is expected, for instance, by the friends of Mr. Meredith of Chicago that his name will tomorrow be sent in for the place of Public Printer, but the chances that the President may change his mind before noon Monday constrains the Meredith men to be cautious, while it makes the advocates of a dozen other candidates hopeful. The lack of haste shown by the President also reminds people of the course of the last Administration.

The comment is heard that this slowness extends to the departments. Mr. Blaine could not be expected to make many changes in the State Department, for that department is has found to be in Republican hands, as the Treasury Department Mr. Windom is in no hurry to make a "clean sweep," and he is said to have declined positively to make a radical change in the watch force in order to get rid of employes marked by the State associations of Republicans somewhat as being Democrats. There is some movement in the Post Office Department, for in that branch of the service Mr. Wanamaker has turned over all the appointments, including those to the railway mail service, to the care of Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson. Mr. Vilas and Mr. Dickinson superintended personally the selections for the railway mail service, and they made great efforts to attend to it thoroughly. Mr. Wanamaker gets rid of it as a matter of detail too minute for him to bother about. That this state of things will continue there is grave doubt. In the other departments the work of changing has not been fairly started, and there is sure to be a complaint that it does not go fast enough.

The contest between the Crowley and anti-Crowley men from Niagara County is still unsettled. Mr. Crowley is here, and awaits an opportunity to see the President. Mr. Willard A. Cobb has already seen him in company with Attorney-General Miller. Mr. Cobb has also seen Mr. Blaine, and he has had a long conference with Mr. Hiscock, whose favor is said to be enlisted in behalf of the friends of Mr. Cobb and ex-Senator Ellsworth, who ask for Major Low's appointment as Collector at Suspension Bridge. Mr. Hiscock is represented as having little patience with the protest of Mr. Crowley.

The opposition to Crowley resent the idea of being regarded as "bolters" in the last campaign. They say that Mr. Crowley was objected to by a large majority of the Republicans of the district, and that the objections were then deemed that they still not be overcome. If there are to be no appointments made because Mr. Crowley objects, the anti-Crowley people say that the condition of things in Niagara will not be improved politically. Mr. Evarts is understood to have agreed with Mr. Hiscock about what should be done. Mr. Crowley has not yet seen the President, but he will probably have a chance to talk with him to-morrow.

Mr. James W. Husted, who would have been glad if he could have been made Consul General to London, came to Washington yesterday, and had a talk with his friend Mr. Blaine about matters and things. He is said that he would not be greatly disappointed if he should receive the Consul-Generalship at Paris. Col. Arenis E. Baxter has returned to look after the Maranalship for the Western District, and considers his prospects good for appointment. Senator J. Sloat Fassett is again here, and has been spending a good deal of time with Senator Hiscock. He professes to be absolutely ignorant of any plan to promote "Partner" Miller from the Attorney-Generalship to the Supreme Court in order to give a place to Gen. Tracy and then to make Mr. Platt Secretary of the Navy. The Indiana impression is that Judge Woods will get the Justiceship. Mr. Fassett says he is looking out "simply for his market," which is represented by a Republican vote whom he has met very pleasantly terms of intimacy. The Bentley Committee from Albany has not appeared on the horizon.

While there is not much doubt that when Mr. Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* is nominated for Minister to Germany or Russia, he will be confirmed by the Senate, that action is not likely to be taken before some of the Senators have told their colleagues what they think of the man. Messrs. Evarts and Teller may reasonably be expected to have some views to express concerning the nomination, for they have good enough memories to recall the contest over Senator Payne's election in 1886, and the course of Mr. Halstead toward them and John A. Logan. They and other Republican Senators remember when Senator Logan laid before the Senate the editor's slurs and attacks upon Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Garfield, Blaine, Edmunds, Teller, and himself, and they recall his bitter denunciation of the man. Messrs. Evarts and Teller are not likely to forget that they were classed by Mr. Halstead as "Yellow Dog Republicans," because they voted against a Senatorial investigation of Mr. Payne's election, and that this was one of the chief grievances of the Ohio editor while he was raging over their action.

At the close of President Harrison's second week in office he had proposed only 62 changes among the offices held by Democrats, including the eight places in his Cabinet. The office seekers who grambled loudly at the shortness of the list of nominations are better pleased now, at the close of the third week of Mr. Harrison's Administration, for the list has been increased to 150 nominations, exclusive of those of 1,092 in the navy, to date. Between 20 and 30 of these are regular promotions in the navy, but the number of places given to Republicans because they are Republicans is large enough to encourage all the place hunters not yet provided for. Two nominations have been withdrawn, but so far none has been rejected by the Senate.

A new candidate for the mission to England has been suggested by some of the Republicans at the capital. It is Senator J. P. Jones of Nevada, and he is urged as a man who is not likely to be misponular at any time, as showing a weak fondness for English ways in preference to those of American life. He is said that he is not a lawyer, so that he meets the description of the Minister required by the President only in part.

The Kansas people are about as tired of waiting for recognition in the distribution of offices as anybody can be. They are feeling rather more hopeful to-night, however, for they think they are sure to find in Tuesday's nominations the name of Judge Charles Chandler for Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The Kansas Senators and Representatives have been urging this appointment since March 4, and it is asserted to-night that they have been assured that it will be made.

OPPOSED BY THE WABASH.

CHICAGO, March 24.—There promises to be a spirited controversy over the establishing of rates to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The question came up at a recent meeting of representatives of Western roads, and all except the Wabash voted to fix the rate at one fare for the round trip to Chicago and one-third between Chicago and Milwaukee. The latter rate is the same between this city and Milwaukee. The Wabash refused to accept less than one fare for this proportion than a fare and one-third. The various lines interested, with the single exception of the Wabash, agreed to allow the Milwaukee rate, but this proposition they demanded, but without the concurrence of the Wabash the arrangement cannot be made.

The policy of Receiver McNulta on matters affecting the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic is pretty well understood. He is a prominent member of the order himself, and has an eye to the welfare of his comrades. He holds that the Grand Army is practically the military reserve of the United States, and when moving in large bodies should be given the military rate of 1 cent a mile each way, as the United States with the National Guard. In evidence of the present attitude of the Wabash officials that they will not consent to allow the Milwaukee roads $3 40 for each passenger, but will insist on allowing them only their due proportion of whatever rate may be finally agreed upon. Furthermore, it is hinted that the Milwaukee roads adhere to their position Gen. McNulta will, in all probability, take the matter before the National Council of Administration for the Grand Army and endeavor to have the place of holding the encampment changed from Milwaukee to Chicago.

SAMPLE'S MODEST AMBITION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 24.—The friends of Gen. J. Warren Keifer, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives, and one of the most commanding Republican figures in Ohio, are urging his appointment as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, vice Stanley Matthews, deceased. The appointment is said to be favored by Gen. Harrison.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GERMANY'S FINAL LAW.

BERLIN, March 24.—The new Penal bill, according to the newspapers, is much milder than the anti-Socialist law which it replaces. It reads as follows: "Whoever, with the intent to remove the distinction hitherto made regarding Sexual Democrats, participates in a more stringent dealing with political crimes and insults to the sovereign, abolishing permanent expulsion by mere police authority, and provides for short or long expulsion, after trial by jury, extends on the fundamental bases of the State organization and the monarchy or on the sanctity of marriage and property.

The most important new provision authorizes the permanent interdiction of periodicals and papers guilty of offenses against the law, and the dissolution of societies and meetings. It is stated that the bill will be discussed secretly by the Bundesrath, and that it will be submitted to the Reichstag before Easter.

ATTACKING MR. WEBSTER.

LONDON, March 24.—Mr. Lewis, solicitor for the Parnellites, writes to call attention to an "amazing and important misstatement" with reference to Pigott which was made by Attorney-General Webster in the House of Commons Friday last. He says that the letter referred to by Mr. Webster as having been placed in Sir Charles Russell's hands five days before Pigott's appearances in the witness box was a letter from Mr. Soames, solicitor for the *Times*, to Pigott, and that two other letters, from Pigott to Mr. Soames, in which Pigott admitted that he was forced to undergo a cross-examination, were withheld by the *Times's* lawyers. Mr. Lewis says it is a fact that neither the counsel nor the solicitor for the Parnellites had notice of the existence of these two letters until Pigott had fled.

TWO DUELISTS INJURED.

PARIS, March 24.—M. de Lonlay and Gerault Richard fought a duel to day. The former was slightly wounded in three places. M. Richard had attacked M. de Lonlay in a newspaper article charging him with plagiarizing a work of M. Duquet.

ROME, March 24.—In a duel with swords today Deputy Cavaletti slightly wounded Signor Corvetto, Under Secretary of the War Department. The trouble grew out of a personal dispute.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS.

ROME, March 24.—Arthur Moore gave a reception to the American pilgrims yesterday. Among those present were Cardinal Macchi, Archbishop Kirby, Archbishop Bronden, Bishop Redemacher, Bishop McQuaid, Mgr. O'Connell, Mgr. Giles, Mgr. Campbell, and many members of the Papal household.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERLIN, March 24.—The Cologne *Gazette* says that neither criminal nor civil procedure is applicable to the case of Klein in America. It only remains for Germany to bring evidence against him before the tribunal at Apia, including the American Consul. It may be assumed that when Herr Steubel, the newly-appointed German Consul, arrives in Apia, satisfaction will be demanded from Mataafa.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.—The official statement relating to the budget for 1888 shows a surplus of at least 7,000,000 rubles, without including the proceeds of the November loan and the residue—25,000,000 rubles—of the international loan of 1887.

CAIRO, March 24.—Mohammed Beraivi, who brought the news of the victory of Emin Pasha over the dervishes, says it was reported that Emin was in good health, and that all his people and some European travelers were with him in Bahrgazal.

LONDON, March 24.—Mr. John Bright has had a serious relapse. He was attacked to-day with a shivering fit. A doctor is in constant attendance.

Mr. Gladstone left London for Scotland to-night.

LISBON, March 24.—A Portuguese anti-slavery society has been formed, with King Luis as honorary President.

CLUBS AND PISTOLS USED FREELY.

While Patrolmen Patrick Cosgrove of the Second Precinct, and James J. McBride of the Fifth Precinct, in plain clothes, were going through Crosby-street at 11:30 last night, with Frank Murphy of 606 Broadway, they were met by a crowd of noisy Italians at the corner of Prince-street. The Italians had possession of the sidewalk and refused to allow the officers and their companion to pass. During an altercation one of the Italians drew a pistol and fired at Officer Cosgrove, but the bullet went wide of the mark. The officer drew their clubs and a general fight ensued, during which the Italians fired several shots, but no one was wounded. The officers would have been worsted but for the appearances of two Headquarters detectives and Patrolmen Wilds and Thorne of the Mulberry-street police station. The Italians were driven off and three of the assailants were arrested. They made a fierce resistance and were severely clubbed before they were overpowered. The prisoners are Giuseppe Parcis and Salanio and Rocco Fasano. The latter was brought to and kept a fruit stand at the corner of Houston and Crosby streets. Rocco was identified as the man who fired his revolver at Policeman Cosgrove. He was very severely cut about the head and face by the policemen's clubs.

TWO FOOLISH BUTCHERS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 24.—A butchers' war has excited New-Brunswick, and at the same time amused it. The whole place is taking advantage of the cut in prices caused by the war, and yet there seems to be no sign of its abatement. The rivalry is between two butchers owning opposite stands on Burnet-street, one of the principal streets in the city. One of them made a reduction in prices, and the other cut under. Further reductions followed, until meats are selling for half price. Some butchers are losing money for less. One of the butchers finally offered some of his meats for sale at 4 cents a pound. The other offered the same kinds at 3 cents and agreed to throw in a head of cabbage with each purchase. One of them had his store front completely covered with American flags as a street attention, whereupon the other engaged a brass band, which, he says, will play in his shop to draw trade. Both butchers are losing money heavily, while all the others are losing trade, but neither shows any sign of giving up the fight.

FOUND DEAD AFTER SEVEN YEARS.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 24.—In a cave on the western side of Bear's Mountain, overlooking the Cumberland Narrows, a boy named Daniel Schraum yesterday found a human skeleton. Upon investigation it proved to be the remains of John Hodel, an inventor of this city, who seven years ago next Friday left his home in a fit of despondency and has not since been heard from. His invention of a clock was wonderful, resembling the Strasburg clock, but it failed to realize financially. A bottle found in the cave contained hydrocyanic acid. He had committed suicide. The remains were well preserved, the hair being six inches long, and retaining its color. Near by were an umbrella, a rosary, and some silver coins. His widow will receive the remains and they will be interred.

HONORED BY HIS PUPILS.

NEW-HAVEN, March 24.—It is now expected that the ninety-fourth birthday of John E. Lovell, the veteran school teacher and the author of a series of school readers of old-time wide renown, will be celebrated in this city by his old pupils on its anniversary, April 22. Mr. Lovell will come down from Waterbury to enjoy the celebration. An association of his pupils was formed a year ago on Founder's Day. It has now nearly 200 members, and the number is being continually increased. There are thousands of men now scattered all over the world who received instruction in the years long ago gone by from the amiable veteran's lips. A number of these, as well as Yale's pupils, will be present.

FOUR FIRES IN ONE NIGHT.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 24.—Saturday night the Fire Department was called out in response to four alarms. The first was caused by the burning of Colon Halderson & Colon's sash and blind shop on Railroad-avenue, which was totally destroyed with its contents, causing a loss of about $2,500; partially insured. Shortly after the second fire was discovered in Vanderbeck & Westlake's carpenter's shop, on John-street; the damage was slight. The third fire was discovered in the Seaton Barracks, on Water-street, which were partially destroyed; loss of $200. The fourth fire started in a new double house on Ogden-street, owned by Patrick Tate. The loss was $1,500; partly insured. The fires were all of incendiary origin.

MR. GARRETT GREATLY IMPROVED.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 24.—Robert Garrett, who has been ill here for the past two months, left for Baltimore to-day. He is greatly improved in health, and will probably return to Thomasville in a few weeks.

JAY AND THE CABLE ROAD

GOULD SOUND TO KEEP A GRIP ON RAPID TRANSIT.

THE TIMELESS SURRENDER IS SAID TO HAVE ACQUIRED CONTROL OF THE NEW-YORK CABLE RAILROAD.

It is probable that the fine Italian hand of Jay Gould will be felt at Albany before this week is over. Some desperate work had to be done to make good Mr. Gould's "investments" in the philanthropic Manhattan Elevated Railway system. The miserable fiasco made by his two self-reliant lieutenants, H. Sage and R. M. Galloway, before Mayor Grant during Mr. Gould's absence, has to be overcome by work materially different from that of the Sage-Galloway letter-writing style, which Mr. Gould is said to characterize with some openness as "prayer-meeting tactics."

In high Wall-street circles, where Mr. Gould's elevated railway position is closely watched, a strange story is heard and believed. This story in brief is that Jay Gould has recently acquired control of the New-York cable railroad scheme now asking favors of the Legislature. His money is declared to be backing it. His lieutenants are working for it. He sees tremendous profits in it. He expects through it to grab most of the rest of New-York's streets not now in his grip. So goes the report, credited in circles where common gossip about Gould gets no attention whatever.

Under the provisions of the cable scheme Gould can erect 25 miles more of elevated railway, and loopholes, it is said, are to be found whereby steam propelling power can be held to be authorized; though, on the surface, cable propulsion only is recognized.

It is not Gould's purpose, of course, to have publicity attached to the fact of his big interest in the cable scheme. The sneak act is always cheapest at Albany. He outwardly, in fact, finds it advantageous to himself (and to the bill he opposes, too) to make a show of fight against it. He and his followers make an outcry against it, make a seeming show of efforts to defeat it. But the fight is only a pretense; the opposition efforts merely a mask. And there is no possibility that the real scheme will be made plain to the public until after the present Legislature adjourns; probably it will be hidden—as heretofore—as long efforts will be made to keep it hidden—much longer.

Gould is to go before the Legislature for legislation favorable to the elevated system. The cable road will oppose this. But while the fight between the two presumably rival companies wages hottest it is expected that there will be a halt and truce all of a sudden between the two, and as a compromise that each will consent that the legislation sought by the other shall be permitted to go through.

Two birds, one stone—Jay scores a double victory. Even more. By keeping up a hot fight between the cable and the elevated schemes he hopes to strangle or scare off every other project. The Chicago and Great Western railroads may have merit and public policy to commend them, especially it is hoped to "do up" Mayor Grant's presumptuous project, which doesn't yet seem to have a steal anywhere about it.

One public evidence of the undue and unexpected haste with which Mr. Gould has to-day hurried to New-York from the South as soon as he became acquainted with the muss made by Sage and Galloway before Mayor Grant appears in the fact that work which "the little man" intended himself to do down South he has been obliged to dispatch his son Edwin to Texas to attend to.

The demand made by the Gould crowd upon the city for the conversion to their use of Battery Park has one impudent feature not hitherto exposed. When the elevated railways went into the open country Jay Gould thought it advisable to provide for down-town terminal facilities and a "loop" by which the east and west side systems might be connected. This is what Gould says is wanted now. He demands that Battery Park be given up to provide it. The originators of the elevated system—before Gould had burglariously entered the corporation—had a more modest idea of how these facilities were to be provided. They bought property on lower Broadway, (adjoining what is now the Mills Building, built by Cyrus W. Field,) extending back to the street used by the elevated tracks. Then they had a charter which granted the right of way across Broadway and through Beaver-street to the east side lines.

Just as this Broadway terminal property and the Beaver-street charter were about to be utilized Gould got control of the elevated properties. His first action was to direct that no use to be made of the loop charter, that it be forfeited, and that the Broadway property held in trust for the Father of the Railway loan and improvement company be sold. Then the stockholders who had paid for it and turned over for the Gould-Field-Sage benefit for $1. The property sold (with some lands up town) had cost $1,500,000.

A MYSTERIOUS BURGLARY.

UPON WHICH THE POLICE ARE DISPOSED TO CAST SOME DOUBT.

Oscar Schmidt, an importer of German story books at 128 Rivington-street, makes the claim that a safe in his store was opened Thursday night by burglars who took $8,100 in bank notes and gold from an inside drawer and left untouched $1,300 in notes and silver which was staring them in the face from a pigeonhole alongside of the drawer. The stolen money, he says, he drew from a bank some days before the robbery for the purpose of paying for some property on Norfolk-street which he intended to purchase. The police of the Eldridge-street station, while not professing to discredit Mr. Schmidt's story, give as a result of their investigations some peculiar facts in connection with the case.

The supposed burglary was discovered at 4:15 o'clock Friday morning by Police Officer Howard, whose beat is on Norfolk-street. He found the door of a tenement house on that street near Rivington open as that hour, and entering the place discovered a burglar's kit of tools in the hallway. He made an investigation and found that a door leading from the tenement house hall to Schmidt's place had been forced open, and searching Schmidt's place he discovered that the combination plate of the safe had been broken off, but the door of the safe, however, was still closed. He reported the case to the proprietor and to the Eldridge-street police station, whence Sergt. Howard and Officer Schlettman proceeded to the scene of the burglary. They met Roundsman Brennan and Officer Spangenberg, whose beat is on Rivington-street, at the store, and all combined in making an examination of the safe. As a result of it they agree in the statement that, while the outside knob and combination had been knocked off, the inside plate was intact, and that nothing in the safe lock had been exposed by which burglars would have been enabled to spring the bolts and open the safe if it had been closed at the time.

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TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

John Dorsey and Charles Day fought a prize fight in Pottsville, Penn., on Saturday. Dorsey, who is but 17 years old, pounded the veteran Day, who is a year younger, when it was discovered the ring passing through the boy's nose and down the rest of his mouth. It is probable that Day will die.

Emily Schneidle was killed by a Lackawanna express train at Dunmore, Penn., on Saturday night. Her husband was also struck by the train and nearly killed. He was unable to identify his wife, and it was not known that she was dead until yesterday, at Waverly, when a man arrived looking for her, and found that she had been killed.

The Democratic Legislative Committee of Kings County has issued a call for a Democratic State Convention to be held at Syracuse on April 11, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, State Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, and Judge of the Court of Appeals.

DEMANDING HEAVY DAMAGES.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 24.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company is made the defendant in a suit brought in behalf of Miss Mary Cannon, by B. B. Smith, of Honesdale, her guardian and attorney, for $75,000 damages for personal injuries suffered at the late Mud Run disaster. In that dreadful catastrophe Miss Cannon had one ear torn off and her face badly disfigured, and suffered other injuries which have since made her totally blind and partially deaf and have otherwise permanently impaired her health. The company offered a large sum in the way of settlement, which was rejected. It is said that the sum asked for is the largest ever demanded before a jury for injuries by a railroad accident.

NOT A QUESTION OF POLITICS.

HARTFORD, March 24.—The Grand Army men in this city are signing a petition for the return of Dr. P. D. Peltier on the Board of Pension Examiners here. The list of names includes Past Department Commanders I. A. Dickinson, William Berry, and Henry E. Taintor, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department; John H. Thacher, Capt. George E. Hurlbut, Thomas J. Gill, and Capt. James T. Sherman. Dr. Peltier is a Democrat, and has been a member of the board for four years, having received his appointment from Pension Commissioner Black. The Grand Army is overwhelmingly Republican here, but Dr. Peltier's politics will not be thought of in connection with the place of examiner.

TRAMPS CAPTURE A TRAIN.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 24.—A large party of tramps boarded a freight train on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad near Allliquippa, Penn., last night, and for five hours held the train, refusing to allow the crew to move it unless permitted to ride. A telegram was sent to Pittsburg for assistance, and a special train, with officers, was sent to the rescue. Twelve tramps were arrested, but a large number of others escaped. Those arrested were sent to the workhouse to-day.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—After an all-night session, adjourning at an early hour this morning, the St. Louis Republican Convention nominated the following ticket: For Mayor—James G. Butler; Collector—Henry Ziegenhain; Treasurer—Michael Foerstel; Controller—Henry L. Regers; Public Counselor—Ben Anderson; Circuit Attorney—John McNeil; Auditor—John A. Scott; Register—W. F. Wherry; City Marshal—Emile Thomas; President Board Public Improvements—Henry Friel.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD DEAL.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC SECURES THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has at last secured control of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and through it an entrance to Chicago. The Directors of the company will hold a special meeting in New-York on Wednesday to formally approve the lease, but it will be purely a formal matter, as the Directors are a unit on the question and the company is already in practical control of the Wisconsin Central lines.

C. C. Wheeler, formerly General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road, has spent three months in an examination of the property, connections, and accounts of the Wisconsin Central Company. He went over every mile of the main line and its allied branches; inquired into its resources and traffic connections, and finally made a detailed inventory of the property, even down to the number of gallons of oil in the supply shop. The result of his investigation has been compiled in an exhaustive report, which will be submitted to the board on Wednesday.

In it he recites the reasons why the acquisition of the Wisconsin Central Road will be an advantage to the Northern Pacific Company. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Northwest and St. Paul, and other lines centring at Chicago are reaching out westward for traffic, and will, in his opinion, ultimately reach the Pacific coast and become transcontinental lines. The Canadian Pacific has a Chicago outlet and so have all the Pacific coast lines. If the Northern Pacific is to maintain its position it must have equal facilities, and Mr. Wheeler sees no other line but the Wisconsin Central that can afford the Northern Pacific its needed outlet. The road, he says, is in first-class condition, it possesses good terminals, has a growing local trade, and is self-supporting. With the influence of the inter-State commerce law to steady rates, he believes the road will be a profitable one.

The lease is either for 33 or 99 years. The period has not been determined yet. It is an open secret that the Northern Pacific is to operate the road and pay as rental 35 per cent of its gross receipts. President Oakes, after studying the detailed reports presented by Mr. Wheeler of the amount and direction of traffic and of the operating expenses, has come to the conclusion that the Northern Pacific can operate the road for 60 per cent, and at the outside for 62. He believes the Northern Pacific can make a profit on the lease independently of the advantage accruing to the company from the possession of a through line.

Of course all the Northern Pacific's Chicago business will be thrown upon the Wisconsin Central's lines instead of being divided up between all the roads running between Chicago and St. Paul. This will oppose this. But while the fight between the two presumably rival companies wages hottest it is expected that there will be a halt and truce all of a sudden between the two, and as a compromise that each will consent that the legislation sought by the other shall be permitted to go through.

Two birds, one stone—Jay scores a double victory. Even more. By keeping up a hot fight between the cable and the elevated schemes he hopes to strangle or scare off every other project. The Chicago and Great Western railroads may have merit and public policy to commend them, especially it is hoped to "do up" Mayor Grant's presumptuous project, which doesn't yet seem to have a steal anywhere about it.

One public evidence of the undue and unexpected haste with which Mr. Gould has to-day hurried to New-York from the South as soon as he became acquainted with the muss made by Sage and Galloway before Mayor Grant appears in the fact that work which "the little man" intended himself to do down South he has been obliged to dispatch his son Edwin to Texas to attend to.

The demand made by the Gould crowd upon the city for the conversion to their use of Battery Park has one impudent feature not hitherto exposed. When the elevated railways went into the open country Jay Gould thought it advisable to provide for down-town terminal facilities and a "loop" by which the east and west side systems might be connected. This is what Gould says is wanted now. He demands that Battery Park be given up to provide it. The originators of the elevated system—before Gould had burglariously entered the corporation—had a more modest idea of how these facilities were to be provided. They bought property on lower Broadway, (adjoining what is now the Mills Building, built by Cyrus W. Field,) extending back to the street used by the elevated tracks. Then they had a charter which granted the right of way across Broadway and through Beaver-street to the east side lines.

Just as this Broadway terminal property and the Beaver-street charter were about to be utilized Gould got control of the elevated properties. His first action was to direct that no use to be made of the loop charter, that it be forfeited, and that the Broadway property held in trust for the Father of the Railway loan and improvement company be sold. Then the stockholders who had paid for it and turned over for the Gould-Field-Sage benefit for $1. The property sold (with some lands up town) had cost $1,500,000.

A MYSTERIOUS BURGLARY.

UPON WHICH THE POLICE ARE DISPOSED TO CAST SOME DOUBT.

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MUSIC AND BEER IN PLENTY

CONCERT HALLS IN FULL BLAST YESTERDAY.

IN SPITE OF THE OFFICIAL ASSERTION THAT THE SUNDAY LAW WOULD BE ENFORCED BY THE POLICE.

"Sacred music" seems to be entirely thrown away upon the New-York policeman. They apparently not only do not care to hear it, but they ignore its very existence in the city on Sundays, and the simple fact that beer, which cheers and sometimes inebriates, is a necessary adjunct to the proper appreciation of "sacred music" must be the reason which impels them to close the places calculated to lift them above the burden of ordinary cares.

It was somewhat officiously announced on Saturday last that places where beer and other pleasing beverages go hand in hand with alleged music would be closed tight yesterday, owing to a law which prohibits such beneficent performances on Sunday. The Mayor and the police officials, after a solemn conference, declared that it was their purpose to "enforce the law."

In order that the efforts of the police in this particular duty might be properly recorded, The Times detailed several reporters to visit the various temples of "sacred concerts" are usually given twice each Sunday, afternoon and evening.

As perhaps the largest and best known of the places where the sacredness of music is paid particular attention to on Sunday, Koster & Bial's concert garden on Twenty-third-street, just west of Sixth-avenue, was visited. A duplicated programme announced that a "Grand Sacred and Charity Concert" would be given, and among the numbers on it were Chopin's "Funeral March," Beck's "Around Thy Throne," Mendelssohn's "My Soul," Weber's "Last Thoughts," and a dozen or more selections of equal solemnity.

It was perhaps due to an oversight on the part of the leader of the orchestra that the "Funeral March" degenerated into a composition which would have been played more appropriately at one of Kiralfy's opening nights than at a funeral, and that that selection which was called "Around Thy Throne," was singularly like the overture which precedes the rising of the curtain at Harrigan's theatre every night but Sundays. "My Soul," it was conspicuously announced, would be sung by a young woman who has gained more distinction by the shapeliness of her person than by any voice which she possesses, and when she did sing it came she sang it with so much pathos that it is a crying shame that Mendelssohn could not have heard her. The words, however, were somewhat foreign to the title of the song, such phrases as "Good-bye, sweetheart, good-bye," and "You love me not," you poor girl," "Rambling themselves rather conspicuously in high C, upon the otherwise sacred nature of the song. Perhaps the young lady was excited at facing such a large audience, and forgot "My Soul." At any rate, she didn't sing it, and the crowd seemed to be immensely pleased at her failure to do so.

Other young women sang songs which, on the programme, bore the most sacred names, but which in the singing became ballads of a popular character. The sacred concert began at 8 o'clock, and lasted until almost midnight, and every glass of beer which was sold in the place cost 10 cents. This is a price which is exacted only on Sunday, when even lager beer partakes of something of the sacredness of the entertainment.

Jacob Blank's garden, at Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street, was the next place visited. Here the character of the sacred concert grew was more inspiring. It was opened with a hilariously religious overture called "Summer Festival," the only selection in the repertoire of a German waltz were then waited from the musicians' platform. This elevating production was followed by the appearance of a young woman in extremely short hair and a Bisbiel smile, who came forward to do effective missionary work by singing of a gentleman friend of a plaintive ditty which called attention to the mournful lack of religious enthusiasm displayed by certain young women, and the anxious inquiry, "Oh! girls, why don't you be good?" closed the verse. Beer was not to be had in the main hall actually, but a sort of a swinging door, and 5 cents a glass, was all that separated the thirsty from the object of their desire. If it hadn't been announced in very black type that this was a sacred concert, the melody would have had good ground for believing it to be a variety show.

Just east of the Bowery is Chrystie-street and at 185 Chrystie-street is the "Thalia Concert Halle." In this place yesterday was given a concert which was equal in incongruousness to half a dozen others. A German singer gave with zest sang a song of martyrdom, in which she described herself as being "as full as the moon," and it was at once evident that she was posing as the familiar "terrible example." Her thrilling recital had the effect of inducing her hearers to drown their cares in the flowing bowl at the moderate price of 5 cents a glass.

In the block below on Chrystie-street are Charles Krumm's Kinetic Halle, at 167, and P. Mayer's Music Hall, at 163. In the former was a sort of athletic entertainment, with the usual accompaniment of beer, and in the latter a gentleman played selections from "Hernani" with a sufficient amount of carpenters to make the music sacred. It was a sacred task to him to give to every note its due, as contrasted to play. In each place was a small orchestra, the number of women who once, doubtless, were young, and great quantities of beer—price, 5 cents per glass.

In several other places in the neighborhood sacred concerts were given, and among them were Lion Hall, at 14 Stanton-street, where a Hungarian Gypsy band was employed, and G. Hagan's "Casa vs Halle" at 208 Rooster-street. In each place there was music, so-called, and beer.

These sacred resorts would have been effective were it there not for the fact that they drew into them, and they were therefore open to the wicked public, or any part of it which desired salvation. In some of the places mentioned admission fees were demanded, but in some of them none whatever was exacted.

IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.

Eighth-avenue was as merry as ever last night. The cable cars of the various groups to and fro incessantly, the three museums were in full blast, and so were at least two of the concert saloons, where would-be variety stars as plenty as the city wild animals were minded.

The concert room of the Howard House, on Third-avenue, near Harlem Bridge, just back of the bar, a concert, which did not pretend to be sacred and could be appropriately described only as vile, was in progress all yesterday afternoon. The concert room is about 20 feet wide and 60 feet deep, and contains tables and four times as many chairs, about half of which were occupied at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the musical entertainment was in full swing. The occupants of the chairs were mostly young mechanics and cheap "sports." On the walls of the place were various announcements, one of which set forth a scale of prices for beverages, headed with lager beer at 5 cents a glass and closing with champagne at $4

CROWDS AT CONEY ISLAND

BUSHING THE SEASON AT THE POPULAR RESORT.

DESTRUCTION WROUGHT BY THE SEA DURING THE WINTER — IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTED.

The Coney Island season, to all appearances, as evinced by the crowds at West Brighton, opened yesterday. The trains on both the Long Island and Culver routes were crowded all day long with people bound for the beach for the purpose of getting a sniff of salt air. A treat many of the booths at West Brighton and all of the saloons and barrooms were open and doing a thriving business. The beach from Brighton to West Brighton was thronged with thousands of people, many of them women and children, while the Concourse, (what is left of it,) the boulevard, and the avenues were crowded with gay equipages. To the casual observer it would almost seem that the season was fairly under way, as many people, at least 10,000, having taken advantage of the bright, warm sunshine and the balmy air of yesterday to visit the island for the first time.

Among the first to arrive at West Brighton are the "Fakirs." They were there yesterday, and the cry of "Hot roasted peanuts! all hot!" and "Here's your fine, juicy Frankfurters!" was the first thing the reporter heard after stepping from the train.

The majority of the hotels still preserve the funereal gloom of Winterdom, their doors and windows still being boarded up, while many others, such as the West Brighton, Cohen's, the Sea View, and Bedar's Grand Central have thrown their doors open to the temporary guest. As a matter of course, the dining and wine rooms were crowded, and the proprietors, having taken time by the forelock, reaped a golden harvest. None of the places of amusement are yet open, although the occasional twang of a banjo string could be heard in the saloons. Rollings the man that the wandering minstrel had already pitched his tent upon the sands. The real estate agents report an unusually early demand for privileges and say that prices are good.

All along the island from Norton's Point on the west end to the Oriental Hotel are seen many evidences of coming improvements and clearing up for Summer trade. The streets and alleys are littered with piles of lumber, brick, and mortar, and in many places, especially at West Brighton, considerable building and repairing are under way. Thomas E. Gable, who kept the bootjack at West Brighton known as Cahler's some years ago, will launch out again this year at that place. It is announced that he has leased Paul Bauer's old place on the West Brighton Hotel, and will manage it during the coming Summer. Col. Abbott, who made Glen Island so famous for Rhode Island clambakes, will have and manage Bauer's West Brighton Casino, where he will dish up clams after the fashion of old Rhody. The place is to be entirely remodeled and made as near as possible like the dining pavilion at Glen Island.

Norton's Point, on the west end of the island, also promises to see some very radical improvements during the coming season. Sixty acres of land lying on the sea-ward side of the point of the island have been purchased by Henry R. Jacobs, the theatrical manager, from the township Committee of Gravesend, the purchase price being $181,000. This locality is said to be the finest on the island, as it is well protected from high tides and has many of the superior advantages for bathing, having surf bathing on one side and a beautiful land-locked lagoon for still bathing on the other. Besides this the view is unsurpassed by that from any other part of the island. Off to the south-west can be seen the blue Highlands of Neversink and the woody knolls of Staten Island, while every vessel, great or small, that enters New-York Harbor from the south is obliged to pass within a few hundred yards of the point.

There are many suggestions afloat as to what purposes Mr. Jacobs intends to put his purchase. It is said, however, that he will build a large hotel, which will contain all the improvements and conveniences of the day, besides having a large music hall for theatrical and musical entertainments. The ground adjacent to the proposed hotel will then be laid out into a park, which will have broad paved avenues winding through it and along which will be built a large number of handsome Queen Anne cottages similar to the Hollywood cottages at Long Branch. These cottages will be for rent and will be exclusive, as all catchpenny shows and such arrangements will be shut out from the Norton's Point grounds. Several propositions to purchase this same ground have been made to the Gravesend Board of Directors by Mr. Wm. Ziegler, who desired it for the same purpose that Mr. Jacobs is rumored to be going to carry out, but every time the negotiations have been broken off for some cause or other. Several of the Coney Island people said yesterday that they should not be surprised to hear that Jacobs had purchased it for Ziegler.

Further down the island toward Brighton Beach everything is a picture of destruction and desolation. What little is left of Coney Island's asphalt Concourse is foot by foot being undermined by the waves and the iron and brushwood wires and mattressade that were built along shore have proved to be no protection, and they are being daily torn out by the waves and thrown high upon the beach. The water is slowly eating its way on both sides of the Brighton Beach Hotel and the low sand-hill in the rear, and unless something is speedily done another Winter will probably see the complete destruction of that property by the waves. The wall built of bags of gravel in front of the hotel has proved an effectual protection to the building itself, but it has turned the currents toward the unprotected beach on each side. There is some talk, however, of building an immense bulkhead this summer from the Iron Pier to Manhattan Beach and banking it with a wall of concrete and rip-rap sunk several feet below low-water mark. It is thought that if this is done it will not only protect Coney Island for all time, but the village of Sheepshead from impending disaster as well. If this is done the Concourse and seashore railway will be restored.

At Manhattan Beach and the Oriental Hotel but little damage has been done by the storms during the past season. Part of the sea wall at Manhattan Beach has been broken away and in several places has settled in, but it is claimed that a little work in time will remedy this and save the grounds from further damage. There were but few visitors to the eastern end of the island yesterday, but at all three of the hotels—the Brighton Beach, Manhattan Beach, and Oriental—evidences are shown that Spring has come. Workmen are busy putting the buildings in shape for traffic, and the lawns, already green with new grass, show that the gardeners have been at work.

Most of the merrymakers left the island before dark last night, but at 6:30 enough were left to start a fight at the Sea View House in West Brighton. George Brown of Gravesend was standing in front of the place when he heard two men roundly berating John Y. McKane, the Chief. McKane was not present to defend himself. Brown thought it fell to him to defend the boss. He took part in the argument, when suddenly he was knocked down by a club wielded by the bartender of the Sea View. Two or three men then jumped on him and beat him unmercifully, after which Frank St. Leger, the proprietor of the hotel, hit him in the head with a stone. St. Leger is one of the leaders of the new citizens' movement in Gravesend, in opposition to McKane, and has the reputation of being a loose-wad. Brown was knocked senseless, but recovered, and was helped into a drug store, where an ugly cut on his head was sewed up and dressed. Warrants were issued for St. Leger and his bartender.

LABOR UNION REORGANIZATION.

The fight over the proposed reorganization of the Central Labor Union was resumed yesterday, and carried on most of the day. The agitation of that subject first began when the Socialists made charges that several of the delegates had been bribed by the pool Brewers to use their influence to raise the boycott from their beer. The Socialists, not being able to prove their charges in the Central Labor Union, withdrew from it, and organized the Central Federation of Labor. The metal section then passed a resolution which it submitted to the Central Labor Union suggesting that it be completely reorganized by its constituent unions electing new delegates, and that no one who had made himself prominent in politics should be returned. This resolution was debated for two Sundays in the Central Labor Union, and rave rise to many angry discussions. Finally the resolution was adopted by a vote of 39 to 19.

THE OLD "LEATHER MAN" DEAD.

The queer old hermit who has been known throughout this State for some years as the "Leather Man," from his unique apparel, which was made of skins, was found dead in his cave on the George Hall farm in Mount Pleasant, near Sing Sing, yesterday. His head was badly bruised, whether accidentally or intentionally is not known. He was about 60 years old and a Frenchman by birth, but no one was ever able to find out his name. He was a harmless old man, and the people of the region in which he located himself were generally willing to give him the little food he needed. Coroner Sutton will hold an inquest in the case to-morrow afternoon, in Sing Sing, at 2 o'clock.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

David King's stables, at the corner of Henderson and Fourth streets, Jersey City, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and four horses were burned to death. Loss, $4,000; insured for $2,000.

The cottage occupied by Frederick Stevens, at Glen Island, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $2,000; insured for $1,000.

AMONG THE POLITICIANS.

Platt and Miller's blissful reconciliation appeared to go on merrily all day yesterday as far as the principals were concerned, though some of the Platt "henchmen" expressed disgust and exclaimed that they wanted "no Miller in theirs."

In the afternoon Stephen B. Elkins, Platt, and Miller had another conference in Platt's rooms in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. While it was going on Mr. Platt would see no one, and to the numerous cards which were sent up to him the invariable answer was, "Engaged until 5:30." Warner Miller did not confer as long as that. He left about 4 o'clock to go to ride, and then walked in the Union League Club. Among Platt's callers was O. G. Warren, editor of the Buffalo *Commercial*, who had come from Washington, where he had been pushing the nomination of his associate editor, Col. W. L. Morgan, for the Collectorship of the Port of Buffalo. Dr. Warren did not seem to be pleased in his mind, especially after his talk with Platt, and he said to a friend just before starting for Buffalo that Platt might get reconciled as much as he chose, he didn't care to have any dealings with Warner Miller. There is a sharp fight going on in Buffalo between Col. Morgan, ex-County Treasurer William B. Sirret, and Philo D. Beard for the Collectorship, and Miller is suspected of doing what he can for Beard, who is also accused of Murwaupism. Sirret's candidature is not thought to be really genuine, and he is expected to join forces with Col. Morgan should the necessity arise.

In the evening there was a great gathering of Republican politicians at the Fifth-Avenue. Sheridan Shook, Stephen B. French, John McClave, Barney Biglin, Dwight Lawrence, and pretty nearly all the rest of the "workers" were there. The word was "passed around" that Gen. Tracy and Platt were up-stairs, and that a new candidate for Collector of the Port of New-York had been agreed upon—William Brookfield, a Cliff-street glass dealer, who lives at 216 Madison-avenue. No one seemed to know anything about him except that he was a cousin of Platt, which was generally conceded to be enough. What was to become of Col. Joel B. Erhart in case Mr. Brookfield should carry of the prize? Col. Erhart has a petition said to be signed by a majority of the Republican merchants of the city, and also one signed by the Republican leaders of the 24 Assembly districts of the city. Senators Hiscock and Evarts have also spoken to the President in his favor. How these things were to be got over was a puzzle even to such political strategists as "Steve" French and "Shad" Shook, but they expressed confidence in Platt's ability to make it "all right" with Col. Erhardt.

At about 8 o'clock Gen. Tracy and Platt came down to the main hall of the Fifth-Avenue, where the politicians were awaiting them, and held a levee. Gen. Tracy did not stay long. He said that he should return to Washington this evening, and told a reporter for THE TIMES that he did not know who William Brookfield was. Platt, in response to the eager inquiries about the reconciliation between him and Warner Miller, had no reply: "How could there be any reconciliation! Mr. Miller and I have never quarrelled. We are friends. We have always been friends." Platt himself didn't smile when he said this, but his hearers did. Some of them even laughed outright. By and by Platt went up stairs, and Messrs. French and McClave presently soon joined up and conferred with him. The general opinion was that great events were about to happen, of which news would come out in a few days, but whether Gen. Tracy had agreed to try and get Mr. President to transfer him to the Attorney-Generalship after W. H. H. Miller should be promoted to the Supreme Bench, so that Platt might be made Secretary of the Navy, could not be found out. Gen. Tracy, Platt, Warner Miller, and Elkins were dumb as oysters upon that interesting subject.

Speaker Cole was at the Fifth-Avenue until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He did not make any attempt to see Platt, whereat Platt expressed some annoyance when he found that the Speaker had been and gone. Mr. Cole spoke quite freely about his own investigation, and said that none of the money sent by the Republican State Committee had been used in an improper way; it had all been turned over by him to the members of the Republican Committee of Schuyler County and had been expended by them. This statement he had substantially made before, but when he said about "questionable voters," the phrase he used in his explanation to the Assembly the other day, is now, "By 'questionable voter's,'" remarked Speaker Cole, "I did not mean corrupt voters or floaters or anything of that sort. There are few, if any, voters in Schuyler County that can be bought. But there are a large number of indifferent voters, especially on the Republican side. These men have to be brought to the polls by extraordinary means, such as sending carriages for them and making personal calls upon them. I was anxious to get all the Republican voters to the polls in November, for I knew that the election would be very close and every vote would count. Most of the money was spent in carriages, and all of them were not paid for at that, for since the election I think that about every gentleman in Chemung County has sent me a bill, which I have settled."

The indorsement by Tammany Hall, at the meeting of its General Committee last Friday night, of the Mayor's Rapid Transit bill, does not receive the approval of all the representatives of Tammany in the Legislature. One of them at the City Hall on Saturday was frank to admit his reasons. "Of course there's money behind, and we might have got some of it if it hadn't been for this indorsement. Now we've got to vote for it or else be disciplined by the organization. We might have held out for a while if it hadn't been for the fact that the parties who want it passed would have had to 'see' us. It ain't using us fair. It ain't giving us a chance."

The Duke of Durcal, the young Spanish grandee who has come here to sell his Murillos and old masters, is an ardent student of American politics, and he never lets slip a chance to get information. He came here with a letter from Queen Christine to Mrs. Cleveland, which he took to Washington and presented. He was charmed with Mrs. Cleveland, who talked to him in French a great deal better than he can use himself, and when he learned that she was a Democrat he immediately became prepossessed in that direction. The Duke naturally talks fluently in Spanish, but only pretty well in English, and exceedingly in French. A few evenings ago, at a dinner given in his honor, he asked his host and fellow-guests to explain to him the political situation in this country. They all tried it, and the Duke became greatly interested.

"Who compose the Republican Party?" asked he in broken English, which it is unnecessary to attempt to depict.

"Oh, for the most part the manufacturers and their employes."

"I see, I see; the Republican Party is the bourgeoisie. I do not like that. Who compose the Democratic Party?"

"The farmers, the planters, the bankers, the educated classes, and the yeomanry of the country."

"Ah! they are the monarchists, the same as the monarchists in Spain. If I was an American I would be a Democrat and I would make Mrs. Cleveland Queen."

The Duke is satisfied now that he has mastered the ins and outs of American politics.

Hill and Gray is the ticket that Gov. Hill's friends have made up for 1892, and they claim that Gov. Gray is a party to the arrangement They may be mistaken. Isaac P. Gray is one of the shrewdest politicians in this country, and he has no idea of playing "second fiddle" to David B. Hill or anybody else. In Indiana he is acknowledged even by such political "sharps" as Col. John C. New and John T. Dye to be their master in political management. They concede that had Gov. Gray been nominated for the Vice-Presidency instead of Judge Thurman Indiana would have gone Democratic last November. Gov. Gray is now planning to succeed Senator Voorhees in 1891, and he will probably do it. In order to do that he will have to carry Indiana in 1890, and no Indiana politician doubts that the Legislature will be Democratic, whatever may become of the State ticket. Gov. Gray's election as United States Senator for Indiana will bring him before the Nation, and his aspirations will then be far above the Vice-Presidency. Gray and Hill will seem much more proper to him than Hill and Gray. He said several times during the past Winter that the next Democratic candidate would live in the West, and he meant it.

It is unlikely that President Harrison even considered the fitness of Whitelaw Reid for the British mission. But if he did, it was more than six weeks ago. One night about that length of time distant a reporter called at Mr. Reid's house with an interrogatory message from the editor of his paper, a great friend of Mr. Reid. While waiting for the latter's return home the reporter, after the fashion of his kind, questioned James who watches the door. "What does Mr. Reid do at night?" he queried. "Oh, he generally reads the papers, but for the last two weeks he has been studying French," responded James. Three months later, or now two months ago that he was to be the Minister to Paris.

One result of the West Washington Market inquiry good in the eyes of the Tammanyites is that Controller Myers is put from among the Mayoralty possibilities. The County Democrats put him in nomination last November for candidacy to succeed Mayor Grant. Now that he is weakened by the scoundrelism of his subordinates they are looking anxiously about for somebody to take the place which was allotted him. Really in the inquiry the Tammanyites thought Mr. Myers would give a chance for his removal, and the books in the Mayor's office were eagerly searched to discover how a Controller may be ousted from office. The result of the search was disappointment very much to Alderman Edward F. Fitzpatrick of the Fourth Assembly District. He nominated Hugh J. Grant on the call of distinction in the sandcourt for Mayor in 1884, Sheriff in 1883, and Mayor in 1884. Be sons of Richard Croker's War when that leader wanted to be a Police Justice, and when Mayor Edson made it certain that he would not appoint Croker Fitzpatrick refused to put himself forward as a candidate.

COLLEGE BOAT RACES.

NEW-LONDON TO HAVE GOV. WALLER'S KEEP DURING RACE WEEK.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., March 24.—With the coming of Summer this quaint, sleepy, and rich old city will awake to more life than had ever been known here. The college boys will take possession of the Puritanical city for something like two weeks in the middle and latter part of June. At least six inter-collegiate boat races are to be decided on the beautiful course on the Thames, and it is among the probabilities that even a greater number may be arranged.

When, in 1875, attention was called to the advantages of the Thames course for straight-away races by the first contest between Yale and Harvard, enthusiastic residents who desired to see the city shake off some of its lethargy, proposed that a series of contests between crews of different colleges should be instituted, the races to occupy a full week. Chief among the agitators of this scheme was the jolly and popular Thomas M. Waller, a large property owner, the city's Mayor, afterward Governor, and lately Consul-General at London. The boat races have continued yearly since then, steadily increasing in number until this year, when, unless something intervenes to prevent, five colleges will be represented by crews who will compete with one another for honors with the oar. This approaches somewhat to the programme which the enthusiasts here have wanted to see.

New-Londoners have been shown by the willingness of the colleges to come to their city to row, that the college boys are ready to help them out in making a gala week in midsummer devoted to rowing. But New-London has done little thus far to encourage the collegians to come here. The trouble is the lack of a man of first-class executive ability to take the helm here and run things so as to make the city attractive to the collegians and their friends. In the past much has been trusted to Governor Waller, who has been active and energetic in his way, and he has done the work of laying out the courses and all that sort of routine work in admirable style. But Mr. Bacon doesn't have the social position necessary to give him the power to interest the right class of people in making race week an attractive one to the collegians and their friends. The present Mayor, Tinker, is quite public spirited, would be very much more at home in arranging for a general conference of the Calvinists of the country. Other men who would take hold of affairs as the head of a committee of arrangements seem to lack either time, tact, or disposition. The city has, however, one man who can just fill the bill, and his name is Thomas M. Waller.

Ex-Consul-General Waller has written home that he expects to be back here some time next month. His re-entrance to political life is not a thing that will take place immediately. On the contrary, he expects to remain out of the arena and devote himself to business affairs. While he is engaged in picking up the scattered threads of business, it is believed that he can be induced to actively take hold of the arrangements for the race week—arrangements which will have to be materially improved over those of the past unless our citizens are content to have race week a failure. That "The Little Giant," as he is affectionately known in this State, could be induced to once more take the control of an affair which is going to redound so much to the credit or injury of our city, provided there is anything to be done, Mr. Waller is public-spirited above everything else. The college boys are all anxious to see Mr. Waller at the head of the Citizens' Committee, believing that he knows just what they want and need, and will see to it that they have it.

One thing that has hindered the securing of accommodations for the crews while they were in training. Harvard has its own boathouse between the navy yard and Capt. Brown's, where both the Yale crews, University and Freshmen, will again have their quarters. The two Harvard crews will occupy their old quarters. Columbia's two crews will undoubtedly locate once more at one of the farm houses near Uncasville, where they have previously been quartered. The two crews representing the University of Pennsylvania and the crew which will for the first time represent Cornell on the Thames course will put up at the Crocker House again, in case no better quarters can be obtained, housing their shells in such quarters as other college crews will put at their disposal through courtesy.

As now arranged the races to be rowed are between the Yale and Harvard, the Yale and University of Pennsylvania, and the Harvard and Columbia University eights; a three-mile race, straightaway, between the Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, and Cornell eights, and two-mile straightaway races between the Freshmen crews of Harvard and Columbia, and Yale and the University of Pennsylvania. The Harvard and Yale Freshmen will not row because the former would not accept the latter's challenge. Yale may yet get on a race with the Columbia Freshmen, though this is hardly probable. There will be no crew from Princeton, as between June 20 and the end of the month to make things very lively hereabout. The necessity of better arrangements for the care of the crews and the public during that time is the reason why people who consider the Summer regattas a desirable addition to the life of the town want Mr. Waller on his return to bring his executive talents into play and give to New-London's unusual lot of Summer visitors the liveliest and healthiest sort of welcome. That Mr. Waller will decide to what he will find public opinion as well as the wish of the college boys is now believed to be certain here. With him in command, New-London has an admirable chance to make for herself a record which shall bring her beautiful course on the Thames into greater favor than ever.

OF INTEREST TO ATHLETES.

The Executive Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union met yesterday afternoon at 156 West Fifty-fifth-street and passed a resolution making it impossible for any athlete who is indebted to any club he competes for to take part in games. This is to keep out of the games any athletes who do not keep up their membership in the clubs under whose colors they enter by paying their dues and other indebtedness. The committee also reinstated eight athletes who had competed in games given under the laws of the National Association of Amateur Athletes since Aug. 25, 1888, when the union passed what is known as its boycott resolution. Among those reinstated was J. S. Mitchell, the Irish athlete, who made a world's record at putting the 56-pound weight for heights at the indoor games of the Manhattan Athletic Club held in Madison Square Garden. The Newburg Athletic Club and Scottish-American Athletic Club were admitted to membership, making the membership of the union number 28 clubs.

The games played last week in the billiard tournament for the championship of the New-York Athletic Club resulted as follows: Bished 100, to Andrews 70; Dorminger 100, to Greene 97; Gillette, 100 to Russell 93; Neill, 100, to Price 98; Shaw 100, to Lunn 99; Mayhoff 100, to Gerwin 99; Moore 100, to Whiting, 99; Angell 100, to Raynor 72. Carter forfeited to Strebeigh and Chubb to Sutphen. In the first game of the second series played yesterday evening Neill defeated Mayhoff by a score of 100 to 88. The second series will be continued this week, beginning with Shaw and Angell to-night. The finals will be 200 points. The game is a fashion carroms.

Seventeen men started in the Olympic Athletic Club's cross-country run over the Fort George course yesterday. The distance was about six miles, and the run in was won by R. Hamilton Gray in 1:00. J. C. Jenks was second and H. Hjertberg third. A number of the Olympic men will run in Central Park Wednesday evening. The club will send 24 men to the invitation run of the New-Jersey Athletic Club at Bergen Point, Saturday.

The Allerton Athletic Club's invitation cross-country run of six and a half miles from Ridgewood, Long Island, yesterday, was won by J. H. McGregor, New-Brighton Athletic Club, in 44:10. Frederick Carlton, the professional, was second; J. Rose, Allerton Athletic Club, third, and J. Gorey, Star Athletic Club, fourth.

The annual Spring games of the Star Athletic Club will be commenced, at the club's grounds, corner of Borden-avenue and First-street, Long Island City, Saturday, June 15. National Association rules will govern the events. Walter Hegeman will act as handicapper.

Mr. B. S. De Garmendia won the racquet championship in the Racquet Club, Twenty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue, Saturday afternoon, defeating Mr. E. La Montagne, jr., three straight games by scores of 15 score 14 s. and 5 respectively.

The meeting of the National Cross-Country Association, of which Mr. Otto Buhl is President, which was announced for this evening has been postponed indefinitely on account of the games of the Orange Athletic Club not having been held to-night.

Mr. J. M. King, Chairman of the Games Committee of the National Association of Amateur Athletes, returned yesterday from a three-weeks' trip to Texas. He went away for his health and is greatly benefited thereby.

The Manhattan Athletic Club's cross-country handicap run has been postponed until April 20 in order to give the committees having it in charge ample time to make it a great success.

A five-miler run over the Fort George course by members of the American Athletic Club, yesterday, resulted as follows: H. Oppenheimer, first; C. Schwegler, second; H. F. Richters, third. Time—36:00.

Entries to the boxing competitions of the Brighton Athletic Club close temporarily with D. J. Cox, Atlantic and Pennsylvania avenues, Brooklyn.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America will meet this evening at the Windsor Hotel.

GETTING RACERS READY

HARDEST WORK TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK.

MANY VISITORS TO THE TRACKS YESTERDAY—THE NEW-YORK JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP HORSES.

Such a beautiful day as yesterday many of hundreds of the lovers of thoroughbreds to visit the various race tracks in the vicinity. Hundreds went to Coney Island and saw the horses at the Brooklyn and Sheepshead Bay tracks take their exercise. Other hundreds went to Jerome, where John Hyland's string of racers is the chief attraction, a number of ladies enjoying a sight of the sleek thoroughbreds at the light exercise they were asked to take. A considerable party went down to Monmouth to see the Hagen lot. That earnest work with the horses will be begun this week at all the tracks is certain, unless another rain and snow storm comes to interfere. It had been reported that the Sheepshead Bay track had been inundated with water. The rumor proved to be anything but true, and Superintendent Frank Clark has had nothing worse than snow to fight against.

Rumors of all kinds about phenomenal trials, the breaking down of horses, and promises made by 2-year-olds in half-mile spins will begin to float about next week, for the tests are already beginning to locate where they can watch training operations and report to their employers. The opening of the season at the Brooklyn track is only seven weeks away, for on May 16 the first great race of the year in the East, the Brooklyn Handicap, is to be run. Already some of the smaller owners have got some of their horses very nearly ready for a race. These horses are the ones that will be sent to the races at Washington and Baltimore, beginning at the former city April 24 and continuing there and at Baltimore until the time for the opening of the Brooklyn races. Some of the horses at the Brooklyn track will go to the Jersey tracks next week to pick up some of the purses there and also to get the work needed in an actual race before going South to meet the horses that have wintered at Mobile, New-Orleans, Augusta, and Washington. Prepared at the Brooklyn track and mating trials on a course that has been a fast one for about three weeks, the trainers are a little doubtful as to how the horses may act on the slower Southern tracks. So Clifton and Guttenberg will be made trial grounds for the Summer campaigners for a month to come.

It seems now that the second track near Elizabeth is an assured fact, the names mentioned in connection with the project being Capt. W. M. Connor, Capt. J. H. Oester, John G. Heckscher, and James R. Keiley. This settles very conclusively the rumor that the track is to be one run and controlled by the Turf Alliance. It will be in no sense a bookmakers' track, but one run on the same plan as are the other large tracks in this vicinity. The generally-accepted theory is that it will be arranged to be used by the New-York State jockey clubs in case of an emergency such as the repeal of the present law regulating racing and known as the five law. There will be enough racing there to pay the running expenses of the track, and perhaps a little more, before and after the regular meetings in this State. It is believed in racing circles that the American Jockey Club, the Coney Island Club, and the New-York Club will have at least an indirect interest in the new track, members of all three becoming stockholders. This will give the racegoers two tracks in New-Jersey to enjoy the fine racing, as the work on the New-Jersey Jockey Club track is well under way, and a meeting will certainly be held there this Fall. One story regarding the new track is that it is to be run in opposition to the Jerome Park track, the Dwyer Brothers having antagonized some of the other race horse owners and race track proprietors by their financial success.

Steeplechasing received a severe blow in the death of S. S. Sands, Jr. Mr. Sands was an enthusiastic advocate and supporter of the sport, and one of the best of the gentlemen riders. His death will unquestionably keep out of the saddle such riders as Foxhall Keene and Arthur Hunnewell, especially the former, and Mr. Hitchcock will probably retire from the racing field. The death of "Harry" Harwood and "Sam" Sands, and the almost fatal injuries Messrs. Morris, Lloyd, Gilpin, and others have received, will tend to keep gentlemen riders out of the saddle, at least until horses are schooled to take properly-built fences and hurdles, and the dangerous 3½-foot obstacles which tempt tumbles are banished from the racing grounds. Horses will not "rise" at such jumps, and steeplechasing and hurdling ought to be abolished until proper obstacles are constructed on hunting fields and horses are introduced into the hunts with sufficient knowledge about jumping to be able to take a 5-foot fence without getting all tangled up in the rails, and thus courting death.

The principal all-aged race at the opening meeting of the New-York Jockey Club will be the New-York Jockey Club Handicap at a mile and a quarter. It is a sweepstakes of $100 each for starters, with $5,000 added, as that though there will be no such good purse run through between June 20 and the end of the month to make things very lively hereabout. The necessity of better arrangements for the care of the crews and the public during that time is the reason why people who consider the Summer regattas a desirable addition to the life of the town want Mr. Waller on his return to bring his executive talents into play and give to New-London's unusual lot of Summer visitors the liveliest and healthiest sort of welcome. That Mr. Waller will decide to what he will find public opinion as well as the wish of the college boys is now believed to be certain here. With him in command, New-London has an admirable chance to make for herself a record which shall bring her beautiful course on the Thames into greater favor than ever.

Dan Harris is going to sell his horses now racing at the New-Jersey tracks because he has another string in training at Lexington numbering about 30 head. Hemg has been more successful in winning money at the Jersey tracks than any owner who has raced there since the close of the season in this State. "Father" Bill Daly is the next most successful.

Jimmy McLaughlin writes to a friend in this city that since reaching Nashville he has reduced his weight 15 pounds, and now weighs but 133 pounds. He has got to sweat off 20 pounds more before he can get down to ride at his contract weight, 119 pounds.

Walter B. Jennings's new stock farm near Leesburg, Loudoun County, Va., has been christened the Clifton Stud Farm, and is described as a most delightfully-situated farm of 400 acres. He has purchased the imported horse Superior and the Brookdale-bred Exeter Sunday, which proved such a failure as a racer. Both are full of the blood of the fashionable English strains. The breed mares, which are mostly American-bred, now number 11, and to their ranks will be added, when their racing days are ended, probably this Fall, the fast mares Swift and Tells Doe. During the Summer Mr. Jennings expects to purchase a dozen more brood mares of approved strains, but whose racing careers have not been successful enough either to break them down, wear out their vitality, or put enormously exaggerated values on them. It is reported that Mr. James R. Keene of this city has purchased a farm just the other side of the Blue Ridge from Mr. Jennings's place, and will embark in breeding there. Virginia has bred wonderfully good horses in the past, and there is no good reason why other cracks may not come from there.

It now appears that all of "Jim" Guest's talk about his colt Heron, the deserving of his ability and staying power was for the purpose of "bearing" the market on stakes in which the son of Harry O'Fallon is engaged to meet the Futurity winner. The colt is now at Nashville and can be made fit for a race in two weeks' time. The regular frequenters of the track have seen him do work that was little short of marvelous for so early in the season, reeling off quarters in 25 and 26 seconds and evincing a desire to go the circuit of the track or more at full speed. The result is that the trainers and Tennessee horsemen now look upon him as one of the few Western horses who will have the form to successfully contend with Eastern-trained horses during the Summer meetings for the rich 3-year-old stakes. He will have the benefit of McLaughlin's skill in the saddle in some of his engagements both East and West, Mr. Guest being a personal friend of George Hankins, owner of the Chicago Stable.

"Lucky" Baldwin has recently had hung in the Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco, seven oil paintings representing the principal horses of his racing string. The one which attracts the most attention, naturally, is a life-size picture of Emperor of Norfolk. "Grim" of the *Breeder and Sportsman* and other California turf writers agree that it is a perfect picture of the great 3-year-old of 1888. To give the picture a thoroughly lifelike character, two colored stable boys who were with the horse in his every-day occupying in the stable boys' favorite game, "craps," Mr. Baldwin, his daughter Anita, and a pack of mastiffs are also figures in the picture. Grisette, Volante, Grinstead, Los Angeles, Miss Ford, and Goliah are the other horses who make up the collection. E. H. Dixon of this city is the artist, and he has also painted a life-size picture of Electioneer, the famous sire of the Palo Alto stud.

A paragraph is floating about to the effect that the Messrs. Dwyer are going to pay Isaac Murphy $1,000 more than Baldwin paid him last year, which was $10,000, to ride for them this year. Philip Dwyer says this is not so; that he will not pay Murphy any such exorbitant salary, but will merely have him as a jockey to ride when he will be the best in the onief jockey, would be forced to carry too much dead weight. He believes he has a prize in Taylor, and doesn't want Murphy at any such price as he would demand.

Patsey Duffy, who was a first-class jockey until he got to drinking too much, has been engaged to ride as chief jockey of Senator Hearst's Western string of racers. Hamilton will be the principal jockey for the string now being trained at Sheepshead Bay by Matt Allen. The stable has no lights engaged to take the place of Norvece, who has been sent home to Mexico. Senator Hearst's colt Almont, who was expected to create a sensation in the East this Spring, has wintered poorly in "the glorious climate of California," and it is now doubtful if he will train on into racing form.

Louisville and St. Louis books on the Suburban have been closed on both Terra Cotta and Badge. This is pretty good proof that they have been backed by their owners and will be saved for the big event at Sheepshead Bay. This, therefore, removes them from the list of starters for and possible winners of the Kentucky Handicap, for which both were entered.

Prizes paid for trotting stock at the Rosemeade stock sale at the American Institute a couple of weeks ago promise to be completely eclipsed at the sale of Senator Stanford's Palo Alto stock during the second week of May. One hundred head of choicely-bred young stock to be shipped here, 40 being the get of the famous bailto thoroughbred sire, the successful trotting sire of the decade. The prices paid for the lot will show how the breeding craze has extended, and also whether breeders are already "loaded up" with stock, as has been claimed by some.

Some of the papers of this city have reported the death of J. H. Schulte's famous stallion Pancoast. The report was an error, as the horse seems now to be in better health than at any time since he was struck by lightning at the Parkville farm last Summer. He will go to Kentucky in May with the rest of Mr. Schulte's stallions and brood mares.

White Hat Dan McCarthy of California has got together a string of over a hundred trotters and pacers which he is going to bring to this city and sell at auction when he brings his thoroughbreds East.

The following programme is announced for today at the Clifton (N. J.) track.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Singlestone, 107 pounds; Kanta, 107; Effie Hardy, 107; Addison, 103; Savage, 103; Windorf, 100.

SECOND RACE.—One and a half furlongs. Top Sawyer, 133 pounds; Monte Christo, 133; Belmont, 128; Harwood, 128; Adonis, 128; Regulus, 118; Hazelhatch, 118; Free Lance, 118; San Hope, 115; Tais, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Hermas, 113 pounds; Satisfaction, 108; Woodstock, 100; Gracia, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Osceola, 116 pounds; Bellwood, 115; Littlefellow II., 114; Ten Booker, 113; Chinese Gordon, 112; Firefly, 110; Mattie Loomis, 110; Little Jack, 108; Greenfield, 106; Souvenir, 104; Comet, 103; Nellie B., 102.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Ernest, 124 pounds; Bill Bond, 124; Tribehorn, 124; Hercales, 124; Falaska, 120; Pirate, 120; Waif, 120; Hot Scotch, 101.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS.

THEY HAVE RAISED MONEY TO BUILD A HANDSOME HALL.

The leaders of the Kings County Democracy have determined to follow Tammany's example and have a hall. The idea was conceived some time ago and the newspapers published long stories about it, but it was not until a few days ago that practical work was begun by the selection of a site, which will cost $50,000. The new hall will take the place of the rookeries at present occupying Boerum-place opposite the Hall of Records. These old buildings have been purchased by "Andy" McClellan for the Democratic organization and will be turned over to the General Committee as soon as possible.

More than the necessary amount of money was raised on Saturday at a meeting in Mayor Chapin's office. The Mayor himself subscribed $5,000; "Boss" McLaughlin, $5,000; David A. Boody, $5,000, and Gen. John R. Woodward, District Attorney Bidgway, Alderman McCarty, John Delmar, William H. Murtha, James Shevlin, and T. F. Jackson similar amounts. Others present went down in their pockets, and when the meeting adjourned $75,000 had been subscribed.

A committee consisting of David A. Boody, T. F. Jackson, Mayor Chapin, Gen. Woodward, William H. Murtha, and John F. Adams was appointed to arrange for the lease of the stock and bonds. The new building is to be of brick and brownstone, seven stories in height. There will be a hall on the first floor capable of seating 600, while a restaurant will occupy the ground floor. The upper floors are to be fitted up for offices. It is expected that the Constitution Club will have rooms in the building. The estimated cost of the structure, aside from the land, is $150,000.

The Central Democratic Association, an independent offshoot from the regular organization, which has been making investigations in charge of corruption made against John Delmar by the

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Christopher Stevens, a truckman, living at 1 Varick-place, found a homeless woman named Jennie Kelly sitting on the stoop of his residence. He told her to go away, but the woman, who was befuddled with liquor, made him an impudent reply. Stevens thereupon beat and kicked her about the head and face in a most brutal manner. Policeman Gaffney of the Mercer-street police arrested Stevens, who resisted valiantly and bit the policeman's right hand. He was finally subdued and taken to the Mercer-street police station. Subsequently he was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where Justice O'Reilly committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail. The injured woman was sent to the Home of Detention and thence to Bellevue Hospital.

Prof. Samuel Dickie, Chairman of the National Prohibition Committee, delivered the address yesterday at the regular Sunday afternoon meeting of the American Temperance Union, in Chickering Hall. Miss Mary H. Sands and Messrs. Erisman and Dessert sang "Seek Ye the Lord," the Lloyd Thomas male quartet sang "Calm Sea," and Miss Josephine Rizzo rendered a solo, "Adore and Be Still."

A popular course of fortnightly lectures and entertainments has been arranged by St. Paul's Evangelical Church, to take place in the edifice in West Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The first entertainment will be held on Tuesday evening. There will be present Prof. A. A. L. Bentley, a humorous singer; E. Lincoln Colwell, reader, and D. W. Robertson, tambourine soloist.

Frank O'Brien, the young man who has during the past few days put into circulation a number of checks to which the signature of his mother was forged, was held for trial on two charges of forgery yesterday, made by Stern Brothers and Flanagan & Adams, from each of which firms he obtained $25. He was locked up in default of $3,000 bail.

Morris B. Buer & Co. have sold for Mrs. Jackson the brownstone dwelling 165 West Twenty-second-street, 20-foot front, for $14,750; for Mr. Trenor the four-story English basement brick and brownstone house 255 West Thir

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MILL'S PRIVATE HISTORY.

LIFE OF JOHN STUART MILL. By W. L. Courtney. Great Writers Series. New-York: THOMAS WHITTAKER, 1889.

This small volume meets the requirements of the series of which it is a member admirably. It does not give disproportionate attention either to Mill's private life or to his career as a thinker; neither phase of his interesting career is expanded at the expense of the other. Moreover, it does not wander far afield for the purpose of expounding favorite views which the author may possess on the subject of Mill's life and teachings. It is confined judiciously to an orderly and intelligent statement of the essential facts in their proper relations to the whole subject. It may be said that a need existed for a sketch of Mill which should be brief and yet sound and well written. The exhaustive life which Dr. Bain wrote required more time and thought than the ordinary reader can readily command in these days, while the "Autobiography," filling, as it does, a place wholly its own, scarcely lessens the need for a short and intelligent narrative by other hands.

John Stuart Mill's life must continue to be interesting to thoughtful men even when his writings may have quite ceased to be. It is not likely that his writings will be overtaken by any such oblivion these many, many years, but it is far unlikelier that his extraordinary parental education and the singular features of his domestic life will pass from men's recollections until some decades have multiplied into a century or more. Mill's father's conduct in the education of his son was perhaps sufficiently justified in the son's career; it would be no easy task certainly to argue against so formidable an accomplished fact. And yet both the theories and the practices of mankind have usually been much to the contrary of James Mill.

While the burden of the responsibility, or the bulk of the credit, (whichever way one chooses to designate the fact,) is commonly thrown to James Mill, one cannot be so certain that the original impulse in the education of John Stuart Mill does not belong to another. Though coming through James Mill, it appears to have been derived largely by inheritance. The education of James Mill himself was very thoroughly looked after in his youth; his father, though a shoemaker, appears not to have belonged to the long list of able and original shoemakers, but the mother was a woman of force and talents. Though only the daughter of a farmer in a respectable way of living, she had a mind bent on her son James's thorough discipline, and in this fact lies the beginnings of the eminence that came to him in after life. James Mill saw and understood the value of this training as he reached years of discretion, and it seems only a natural thing that one of his practical and marshaling cast of mind, the same process more thoroughly carried out commended itself as the proper one to apply to a son of whom he had high hopes. It was not, then, so much a matter for wonder that James Mill taught his son the letters of the Greek alphabet in his third year, or that, before he was 8, he had read not only Gibbon, Hume, and Robertson among English writers, but Xenophon, Herodotus, and Plato among the Greek. The chief ground for wonder seems to be that the boy did not die.

The character of James Mill obviously is not one to the mind of Mr. Courtney. He grants him the possession of an original and forceful mind and of an immense store of disinterested and widely-cultivated virtues. His share in the work of giving direction and impetus to the reform movement of 1832, and especially in giving it the character it assumed in contradistinction to the ideas on which the French revolution had been based, is freely acknowledged; but Mill, in his personal relations, was sometimes a hard man to get along with. It was his historic friend and associate, Bentham, who remarked ill-naturedly of him, that his advanced political opinions resulted less from love of the many than from hatred of the few, while it is only too well known that he did not always comport himself before visitors with the best moral graces toward children. Disinterested zeal for the public good is honorable and becoming in any man; it is so rare a quality as to be a really conspicuous virtue; but its lustre is scarcely heightened when one knows of serious failings in a man's relations with friends and family.

Mr. Courtney finds that James Mill's life was thoroughly pervaded by the influence of the eighteenth century, which was cold, inquisitive, and critical, and hence unimaginative, wanting in sympathy, and essentially one-sided. In the training of his children, was careful to suppress all feeling and emotion and to plow ever before them the principles of pure logic. When his elder son in turn became a hard taskmaster, so that when the son came to write his "Autobiography" he had fully realized that his father's work had been overdone. To Caroline Fox he also confessed that a mistake had been made. There is a pathos on which Mr. Courtney does not insist too much in Mill's confession to her that he "never was a boy" and had "never played at cricket." He could then see that it would have been "better to let nature have her own way." Mr. Courtney thinks a son could not bring a more pathetic reproach against the parental management of his youthful days than this "Autobiography" that the one deficient element in his father's moral relations to his children was that of tenderness, and hence though he was always loyally devoted to his father he could not say that he loved him tenderly.

If James Mill did not live to see his famous son honored and renowned, doubtless his closing years were extremely self-complacent as to the wisdom of his method of education, for the abilities of his son had already become known. It is extremely unlikely that in the Mrs. Taylor episode he could have seen anything that could be called a consequence of his own acts. Mr. Courtney is not the first writer to call attention to a theory of that kind, but he is perhaps the first to advance with fullness and precision. It is certainly an interesting theory, and the probability of it is strongly enforced by a knowledge of the most elementary facts in the composition of human nature.

Mill's companionship with Mrs. Taylor and their subsequent marriage he calls "the poem of his lifetime." Heretofore, thanks to the stern methods of his father, he had been "an isolated and solitary being." Caroline Fox had guessed that he was much alone. "He is in many senses isolated," said she, "and must sometimes shiver with the cold." From his mother Mill must have inherited a rich endowment of feeling, and yet all this he had been taught from his youth up to restrain. His infatuation, therefore, ought not to appear so strange a thing. Solitary men, reasons our author, are the men who often surprise others by unexpected outbursts, just as it is the repressed feeling of home life that begins its train of some emotional conflagrations. On meeting Mrs. Taylor all the hidden fire of affection in Mill which slumbered beneath a cold exterior rose to the surface, and what the author calls "the lava stream" swept away some of the man's logical judgment.

For the extravagant praise which Mill bestowed upon his wife after her death Mr. Courtney finds a plausible explanation. "To a man whose range of thought usually lies in the sphere of the abstract and the purely logical, there is," he says, "a strange fascination in the lively presentation of the concrete and the practical." Being himself denied the latter faculty, he tends to overestimate its influence, and, when he finds it, for perhaps the first time, in a woman of wit and imagination, it may "seem to him like a revelation from another world." The author also suggests that Mrs. Taylor may have flattered Mill "by serving as an echo to his own opinion," and adds that "when a clever woman gives expression to some of the thoughts which, in the man's case, are the result of hard thinking, he is apt to imagine that she, too, must have been through a similar mental taken up by Mr. Courtney in this excellent specimen of what a short biography should be.

LITERARY NOTES.

—A volume of unpublished letters by Mrs. Carlyle is announced from an unexpected quarter. They were addressed to a relative of D. G. Ritchie of Oxford and will be published under Mr. Ritchie's editorial supervision. His relative was an intimate friend of Mrs. Carlyle's in girlhood and after. The letters were written before the marriage and while the Carlyles were living at Craigenputtock. The latest of them are dated in 1834, the year at which Mr. Froude's collection of Mrs. Carlyle's letters begins. The volume of letters from Carlyle himself, which Charles Eliot Norton has just published, along with the volume which he published a few years ago under the title "Early Letters of Thomas Carlyle," cover about the same period as the promised publication.

—Mr. E. A. Freeman has spent the Winter in Sicily, and has kept himself occupied with the study of the history of that island —an old subject with Mr. Freeman. He intends to publish a history of Sicily, and it is said that two volumes of the work will be ready for publication by the end of next year.

—Mr. T. B. Aldrich will bring out a volume on the home of his youth, Portsmouth, N. H., the title of which will be "An Old Town by the Sea." One of the papers composing it will be his recent article in *Scribner's*.

—M. Taine's health has sufficiently improved to permit him to resume his literary work and it is said that a series of three articles by him on "The Reconstruction of France in 1600" will appear at once in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

—The Russian writer who uses the pen name Stepniak has undertaken to write a volume for the biographical series known as the Great Writers Series.

—M. M. Ballou will add to his list of books of travel already published an account of Alaska, the material for which he will collect during the coming Summer. It will be brought out by Ticknor & Co.

—A volume of arctic travels, by Herbert L. Aldrich, will be published in Chicago by Rand, McNally & Co. in a few months. It will relate largely to Siberia and Alaska, including incidents of whaling operations.

—The twentieth issue in G. P. Putnam's Sons' series of Knickerbocker Nuggets will be called "The Ideals of the Republic; or, Great Words from Great Americans," and will comprise the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, Washington's first and second inaugural addresses, and his farewell address; Lincoln's first and second inaugurals and his Gettysburg address. Etched portraits of Washington and Lincoln will be given.

—In the volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography," to be published this month in London, the editor, Leslie Stephen, writes on John Evelyn, Henry Fawcett, and Fielding; A. H. Bullen on Edward Fairfax, the translator of Tasso; Prof. Tyndall on Michael Faraday, Charles Kent on F. J. Fargus, (Hugh Conway,) and T. F. Henderson on Robert Ferguson, "the Plotter."

—Cupples & Hurd of Boston announce a new series of popular books to be called the Green Paper Series, in which the opening volume will be "Adventures in the Wilderness," by W. H. H. Murray.

—The new number of *Harper's* will be much liked by its readers. Prof. McMaster's paper on Washington's inauguration, with which it opens, speaks for itself, and so do papers like Benjamin Constant's account of Tangier and Morocco and Sir Walter Scott's account of Abbotsford. These are admirable features. The third article on Norway, by Björnstjerne Björnson, will not weary any reader of the others, and the illustrated article on Parisian cafés will attract old readers as well as young.

—A Danish translation of the "Bismarck Dynasty" article has just appeared. The author of the German reply to the article is said to be Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

—An account of the English pension list, which has been compiled for the London Society of Authors, brings to light the fact that Tennyson 43 years ago was enrolled on the list "in consideration of his eminence as a poet." It was only three years earlier—in November, 1842—says the account, that Wordsworth, then 72, received a pension from Sir Robert Peel, and two years earlier that, on the death of Southey, he was offered the Laureateship. Southey, who became Laureate in 1813, had then been a pensioner for six years.

—George Kennan's paper in the April *Century* will be devoted to the Russian police. Another feature of this number will be "Some Aspects of the Samoan Question," by George H. Bates, one of the Commissioners recently appointed by President Harrison.

—Guillaume C. Tener, a French journalist, has written for the April number of the *Forum* a paper on the rise of Boulanger, which he characterizes as having been effected "by a horse and a song." Edmund Gosse, in this number, continues his discussion of his recent topic as to whether America has produced a great poet. In the course of this paper he refers to Gray as one of the poets in his list of thirteen manifest immortals in the British Parnassus. Gray was the last poet whom he admitted to the list, and was an afterthought. Him he would most readily yield up, but the others are inviolable, and he would defend them to the last.

—Dr. Holmes's poem addressed to James Russell Lowell on his seventieth birthday appears in the *Atlantic* for April. A part of it is the following:

"Who *is* the poet? He whom Nature chose
In that sweet season when she made the rose.
Though with the changes of our colder clime
His birthday will not come when buds of time.
Through all the shivering Winter's frost and chill
The bloom and fragrance cling around it still.
He is the poet who can stoop to reed
The secret hidden in a wayside weed;
Whom June's warm breath with childlike rapture fills,
Whose spirit 'dances with the daffodils';
Whom noble deeds with noble thoughts inspire
And lend his verse the true Promethean fire;
He drinks the waters of enchanted stream;
That wind and wander through the land of dreams;
For whom the unreal is the real world,
Its fairer flowers with brighter dews impearled.
He looks in moral life to spread his wings,—
He seems an angel when he soars and sings!
Behold the poet! Heaven his days prolong,
Whom Elmwood's nursery cradled into song!"

—*Scribner's* for April easily maintains the place of the magazine as one of the foremost of our periodicals. The opening paper, on "Climbing Mount St. Elias," records the experience of the writer and his party in their attempt to reach the summit of this Alaskan landmark. Doubtless the attempt is only one of many that will follow the initiative of THE TIMES's expedition. Mr. Williams, the writer of the paper, thinks the successful way to the summit may yet be found from the northern side, although the way to the northern side has not as yet been found. Another interesting illustrated paper is "The Building of an Ocean Greyhound," by W. H. Rideing, and the same may be said for Dr. Thomas Dwight's "Anatomy of the Contortionist." Charles Francis Adams's paper on "The Prevention of Railroad Strikes" will command the close attention of all thoughtful readers.

—Ireland is becoming more popular with American tourists every year as more is written about the island and as the hotels improve. Tourists from England are also on the increase. For these classes of travelers Sealy, Bryers, and Walker of Dublin issue a very good cheap Traveling Guide, with a flying supplement to give changes in times of trains, the current postal changes, and other information of a transitory kind, together with such chit-chat and extracts from books and periodicals as will while away the half hour between one picturesque view and another. The supplement is the idea of a clever young Irishman, Mr. James McCartan, who passed his novitiate in journalism in New-York, but returned to Dublin to enter business.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

New-York: Scribner & Welford. 1889. Cloth, $2 50.

RIGHTS SHARERS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED. Explained by the Young Person. By NICHOLAS PARR GILMAN. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1889. Cloth.

ON TRUTH: A Systematic Inquiry. By St. GEORGE MIVART, Ph. D., M. D., F. R. S. New-York: Scribner & Welford. 1889. Cloth, $6.

THE QUEEN'S TOKEN. By Mrs. CASHEL HOEY. Chicago and New-York: RAND, McNALLY & Co. 1889. Paper, 25 cents.

THE STAIRS OF FOLLY. By WILLIAM HOWARD BROWN. Chicago and New-York: RAND, McNALLY & Co. 1889. Paper.

FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS AND HOW THEY GREW. By MARGARET SIDNEY, Fully Illustrated. Boston: D. LOTHROP & CO. 1888. Colored boards.

JACK DUDLEY'S WIFE. By E. M. DAVY. Chicago and New-York: RAND, McNALLY & Co. 1889. Paper.

A PHILOSOPHICAL INQUIRY INTO OUR IDEAS OF THE SUBLIME AND THE BEAUTIFUL. By EDMUND BURKE. Biographical Introduction. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1889. Cloth.

LOCHINVAR; OR, TOLD BY AN ARMY FIRESIDE. By AGNES KING HAMILTON. Washington and New-York: UNITED SERVICE PUBLICATION SOCIETY, 1889. Paper.

LEIGH HUNT AS POET AND ESSAYIST. Choicest Passages from His Works. Biographical Introduction by CHARLES KENT. London and New-York: FREDERICK WARNE & Co. 1889. Cloth.

A SHORT GUIDE TO BUSINESS & SHORTHAND. By DAVID PHILIP LINDSLEY, author of "Taking Trophy." Philadelphia: D. P. LINDSLEY. 1888. Cloth.

ALFRED DE MUSSET: Three Novelettes. Also, a Comedy in Two Acts. Transferred into English by E. DE V. VERMONT. New-York: BRENTANO. 1889. Paper.

POEMS OF WILD LIFE. Selected by CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS, M. A. London: WALTER SCOTT. 1888. "Canterbury Poets."

LIFE OF FRIEDRICH SCHILLER. By HENRY W. NEVINSON. London: WALTER SCOTT. New-York: THOMAS WHITTAKER. 1889. Cloth.

DIE JUNGFRAU VON ORLEANS. By J. C. F. VON SCHILLER. Introduction and Notes by BENJAMIN W. WELLS, Ph. D. Boston: D. C. HEATH & Co. 1889. Cloth.

THE LIFE OF MAHOMET. By WASHINGTON IRVING. London: GEORGE BELL & SONS. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1889. Bohn's Select Library.

LOVELL'S INTERNATIONAL SERIES. IN EXCHANGE FOR A SOUL. By MARY LINSKILL. PENNY LANCASTER, FARMER. By Mrs. BELLAMY. UNDER THE PALMS. By ALICE GERARD. BY MARLINE. SERJEANT. ST. CUTHBERT'S TOWER. By FLORENCE WARDEN. Four novels. Paper. New-York: FRANK F. LOVELL & Co. 1889. 50 and 50 cents.

PROMPT AID TO THE INJURED. A Manual of Instruction. By ALVAH H. DOTY, M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1889. Cloth.

UNDER GREEN BOUGHS. By HELEN CAMPBELL. Illustrated. Boston: TICKNOR & Co. 1889. Paper; series, 50 cents.

THE STORY OF CHEVALIER DE LANDE. And Other Legends. By OLIVER BELL BUNCE. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1889. Paper, 25 cents.

THE PLANTATION NEGRO AS A FREEMAN. By PHILIP A. BRUCE. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. Cloth.

SEASIDE AND WAYSIDE. No. 3, Nature Readers. By ALMA MAHAN MCMURRY. Illustrated by C. S. KING. Boston: D. C. HEATH & Co. 1889. Boards.

VIEWS AFOOT; OR, EUROPE SEEN WITH KNAPSACK AND STAFF. By BAYARD TAYLOR. Preface by H. T. WILLIS. New-York: JOHN B. ALDEN. 1889. Cloth.

LADY BLUEBEARD. A Novel. By the author of "Zit and Xoe." New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Paper, 40 cents.

BUDDHISM, ITS CONNECTION WITH BRAHMANISM AND HINDUISM. And in its contrast with Christianity. By Sir MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS, K. C. I. E. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

PASSE ROSE. By ARTHUR SHERBURNE HARDY, author of "But Yet a Woman." &c. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. 1889. Cloth, $1 25.

A WHITE UMBRELLA IN MEXICO. By F. HOPKINSON SMITH. Illustrations by the author. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. 1889. Cloth, $1 50.

THOMAS HARD, PRIEST. By BARTON LEE. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. 1889. Cloth. 50 cents.

THE EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS. By the Rev. HENRY G. C. MOULE, B. A. Hoadly'ic College. London. New-York: A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON. 1889. Cloth.

LETTERS OF THOMAS CARLYLE. 1826-1836. Edited by CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889. Cloth, $2 50.

ESSAYS OF MONTAIGNE. Translated by JOHN FLORIO. Edited by JUDITH HUNTLEY MCCARTHY. 2 volumes. London: DAVID STOTT. 1889.

DANIEL. His Life and Times. By H. DRANE, B. D. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. 1889. Cloth.

DRAW POKER WITHOUT A MASTER. How to Play the Game with Success. New-York: G. W. DILLINGHAM. 1889. Paper.

JEREMIAH. His Life and Times. By the Rev. T. K. CHEYNE, D. D. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. 1889. Cloth.

DANIEL TRENTWORTHY. A Tale of the Great Fire. By JOHN MCGOVERN. Chicago and New-York: RAND, MCNALLY & Co. 1889. Paper.

VAILLANTE, Ce Que Femme Veut. Par JACQUES VINCENT. New-York: WILLIAM R. JENKINS. 1889. Paper.

A TRANSACTION IN HEARTS. An Episode. By EDGAR SALTUS, author of "Eden," &c. New-York, Chicago, and San Francisco: BELFORD, CLARKE, & Co. 1889. Paper.

JANUS. By EDWARD IRENÆUS STEVENSON, author of "The Wife Catechist," &c. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & Co. 1888. Paper.

BURKETT'S LOOK. By M. G. MCCLELLAND, Author of "Within." &c. New-York: CASSELL & Co. 1889. Paper.

A MESSAGE FROM HELOISE. A Novel. By ALAN DALE. New-York: G. W. DILLINGHAM. 1889. Paper, 50 cents.

BELLA-DEMONIA. A Dramatic Story. By SELINA DOLARO. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & Co. 1889. Paper.

LE GENRE DES NOMS. Etude. Par V. F. BERNARD. New-York: WILLIAM R. JENKINS. 1889. Paper, 25 cents.

SELECT SERMONS. By SAMUEL SMITH HARRIS, D. D., LL. D. Memorial Address. By the Right Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., LL. D. Chicago: A. C. MCCLURG & CO. 1889. Cloth, $1 50.

THE LIFE OF WESLEY. And the Rise and Progress of Methodism. Edited by the Rev. J. A. ATKINSON, D. C. L. London and New-York: FREDERICK WARNE & Co. 1889. Cloth.

DRAGON'S TEETH. A novel from the Portuguese. By JOSÉ DE SERRANO. Boston: TICKNOR & Co. 1889. Cloth.

LIFE OF SAMUEL WILBERFORCE, Bishop of Oxford and Winchester. By his son, REGINALD WILBERFORCE. Revised from the original work, with additions. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. 1889. Cloth, $1 75.

MY OWN SIN. By Mrs. MARY M. BRYAN. New-York: GEORGE MUNRO. 1889. Paper, 25 cents.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—LAWRENCE, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—ANDREWS, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 1267, 1276, 1361, 1407, 1240, 1913, 1916, 1366, 886, 1450, 1452, 1196, 1430, 1431, 1436, 1438, 1439, 1444, 1027, 1055, 1230, 1271, 1272, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1414, 1428.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 707, 1169, 1282, 1148, 1136, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—INGRAHAM, J.—Nos. 3384, 3267, 3344, 3355, 3411, 3430, 2292, 902, 3183, 3276, 3332, 3333.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—VAN BRUNT, P. J.—Nos. 364, 4508, 4965, 5028, 3077, 3184, 3199, 3200, 1715, 3226, 3368, 3373, 3386, 3418, 3226, 4693, 4827, 5201, 3162, 3324, 3120, 3377, 3378, 1639, 3164.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—O'GORMAN, J.—Nos. 2988, 2900, 618, 3226, 3,000, 3040, 3044, 1393, 1394, 3093, 3178, 3217, 3269, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—BARRETT, J.—Nos. 2044, 2768, 1276, 2911, 2730, 2852, 2999, 2703, 2892, 2767, 4409, 2784, 2860, 2713, 2714, 1277, 3506, 2764, 4943, 4597, 7074, 2740, 4019, 2445, 544.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—O'GORMAN, J.—Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 1868, 1415, 1225, 1439, 1443, 1450, 1159, 1457, 1543.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—FERDHAM, J.—Nos. 691, 692, 1309, 650, 741, 1467, 1477, 1482, 1484, 1001, 1219, 1384.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 1068, 1346, 1206, 1468, 951, 1347, 1074, 1400, 1278, 1412.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of Emma A. Hoffman, Christian Hoffman, Sebastian Schmidt, A. D. Frallnghuysen, and Silas Crispin at 10 A. M.; A. B. Cowman at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM.—ALLEN, J.—No. 7.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Nos. 1017, 1078, 902, 830, 943, 1188, 1146, 1141, 1144, 1307, 1458, 1095, 1198, 439, 1145.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—HENRIGAN, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—MCGOWN, J.—Nos. 680, 707, 727, 728, 737, 823, 828, 829, 843, 1034, 2994, 971, 852, 2104, 2106.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—BROWN, J.—Nos. 745, 751, 776, 785, 806, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 1781, 1782, 752, 753, 802, 866, 811, 816, 856, 858, 876, 877, 880, 889, 792, 893.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, GENERAL TERM.—MCADAM, C. J., HENRIGAN and EHRLICH, J.J.—Appeals from Orders—Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive. Appeals from Judgments—Nos. 1 to 8, inclusive.

THE PEORIA MARKETS.

PEORIA, March 23.—Corn active; new Ninth Mixed, 30¼@30¾c.; new Mixed, 30¼@30¾c.; new Yellow and new White, 30¾@31c. Oats active; No. 2 White, [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, March 25—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks and bonds and the transactions in connection with the dealings at the New-York Stock Exchange during the year ago:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing March 24, 1888.
Adams Express	143	140	142
Alton & Terre Haute	45½	45	47
American Tobacco & Cloth	92	88	92
American Express	110	110	109½
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe	43¾	43¼	61¾
Atlantic & Pacific	7¼	6¾	6¾
American Coal	60	60	--
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	99½	99	--
Cameron Coal	33¾	33¾	--
Canada Southern	58	57¾	61
Canadian Pacific	61¾	61¼	68
Canton Land	47	47	--
Central Pacific	34¾	34	27¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¾	16	--
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf.	41¾	39	--
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf.	23½	20	--
Chicago Gas Trust	43¾	43¼	--
Chicago & Alton	133½	133¼	--
Chicago & Northwestern	104¾	104¼	104¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	137¼	136¾	140
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	86	85¾	122¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	82¾	81	74¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	109¼	108	116¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	93	92¾	110¾
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts.	17¼	16¾	--
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. pf.	37¾	37	80¾
Chi., Ind., St. L. & Chicago	109	107¾	--
Chi., Wash. & Baltimore	--	--	7½
Chi., Wash. & Baltimore pf.	1¾	1¼	--
C., C., C. & I.	71¾	65	47
Colorado Coal	21¾	20¾	42¾
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	25	24	18
Columbus & Hocking Coal	17¼	17	20
Chicago & East Illinois	42	41	40¾
Chicago & East Illinois pf.	97	96¾	109¾
Consolidation Coal	25¼	25¼	22
Consolidated Gas Company	82¾	82	72¾
Delaware & Hudson	132¾	132	108
Delaware, Lack. & Western	139¾	137¾	128
Denver, Rio Grande & West	18	17¾	--
Denver & Rio Grande	15¾	15¾	16¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	48¾	47¾	44
Denver, Texas & Fort W.	23	19¼	--
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.	9¼	9	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st pf.	95	95	88
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf.	21	19¾	18¾
Green Bay & Winona	7	6	8
Homestake	11	10	--
Illinois Central	109¼	108¾	116
Iowa Central pf.	27	26¾	--
Kingston & Pembroke	28	28	--
Lake Erie & Western	17¾	16¾	13¾
Lake Erie & Western pf.	56¾	55	43
Lake Shore	101¾	99¾	103¼
Long Island	96	96	90¾
Louisville & Nashville	61¾	60¾	58¾
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	43	40	31
Manhattan consolidated	99¾	94¾	85
Manhattan Beach	4¾	4¼	--
Memphis & Charleston	53	53	--
Mexican Central	13¾	13¼	--
Michigan Central	86¾	84¾	78
Milwaukee, L. S. & W. pf.	98¾	98¾	--
Mil., Lake Shore & Western	79¾	79	--
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf.	108	106	90
Missouri Pacific	69¾	66	74¾
Mobile & Ohio	12¾	12¾	13¾
Mobile & Ohio	10	10	8¾
Morris & Essex	150	150	139¾
Nashville & St. Louis	91¼	74	74
New-Jersey Central	95¾	92¾	78¼
New-York Central	107	106¾	104¾
New-York & Perry Coal	27¾	27¾	--
New-York & Northern pf.	29	29	--
New-York & New-England	44¾	41¾	32¾
New-York, C. & St. Louis	17¾	17	15¾
New-York, L. E. & Western	28	28¼	23¾
New-York, L. E. & W. pf.	67¼	66¾	54
New-York, Sus. & Western	8¾	7¾	8
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	31¾	30¾	28¾
Norfolk & Western	15	15	15¾
Norfolk & Western pf.	35	34¾	35¾
Northern Pacific	26	25	20¾
Northern Pacific pf.	60¾	59¾	48
Ohio & Mississippi	21¾	19¾	18
Ohio, Indiana & Western	10	10	--
Ontario Mining	35	35	28
Ontario & Western	16¾	15¾	15¾
Oregon Improvement	53	48	46
Oregon Railway & Nav.	97	94¾	97¼
Oregon Short Line	54	50¾	15
Oregon & Transcontinental	22¾	21¾	18¾
Pacific Mail	36¾	34¾	31
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	23¾	22¾	17
Philadelphia & Reading	45¾	43¾	--
Philadelphia Gas	77	75	100¾
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chi.	149	148	155
Pullman Palace Car Co.	177¾	171	138
Pullman Palace Car rights	20	18	--
Quicksilver	6¾	6¾	9¼
Quicksilver pf.	36¾	35	35
Richmond & Allegheny	17¾	17	--
Richmond & West Point	25¼	24	21¾
Richmond & West Point pf.	79¾	78	60¾
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	98	97¼	--
St. Louis & San Francisco	24¾	21¾	29
St. Louis & San Francisco pf.	57¾	53	66
St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf.	108	108	110
St. Paul & Duluth	38¾	35	35
St. Paul & Omaha	36¾	36¼	36
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	92¾	90¾	--
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	98¾	98¼	98¼
South Carolina	2¾	2	--
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas	8¾	8	11¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	40¾	38	26
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	101¾	101	--
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	26	25	--
Texas Pacific	19¾	17¾	--
Union Pacific	64¾	62¾	51¾
United States Express	81	80	79
Utah Central	36	36	--
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	13¾	12¾	12¼
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific pf.	26¾	25	21¾
Western Union Telegraph	85¾	84¾	74
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	65¾	63¾	--

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks for the week ending last Saturday showed a loss in surplus reserve of $1,371,950. The banks now hold $6,698,925 in excess of the legal requirements. The changed in the averages show an increase in loans of $3865,400, a decrease in specie of $1,198,800, a decrease in legal tenders of $4682,700, a decrease in deposits of $2,182,200, and a decrease in circulation of $6,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	March 23, '89.	*March 16, '89.*	*March 24, '88.*
Loans	$421,311,400	$420,406,000	$389,377,800
Specie	82,218,700	83,417,500	72,541,400
Legal tenders	34,855,900	35,324,600	30,641,100
Deposits	441,502,700	442,684,900	376,077,100
Circulation	4,277,200	4,283,200	7,613,900

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$82,218,700	$83,417,500	$72,541,400
Legal tenders	34,855,900	35,324,600	30,641,100
Total reserve	$117,074,600	$118,742,100	$103,182,500
Reserve required against deposits	110,375,675	110,671,225	93,769,275
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	6,698,925	8,070,875	9,413,225

At London British consols for money advanced 9-16 to 97⅞, and for the account 7-16, to 97 15-16. In United States bonds the 4s advanced ½ to 131½, and the 4½s were unchanged at 110. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—Louisville and Nashville, 1⅞; St. Paul, 1½; Northern Pacific preferred, 1¼; Canadian Pacific, 1½; Lake Shore, Reading, Atlantic and Great Western firsts, and Norfolk and Western preferred, each 1; Union Pacific, ⅞; Erie, ¾, and do., seconds consolidated, and Pennsylvania, each ¼. Bar silver advanced ⅛, to 42⅝d. per ounce. The Bank of England gained £193,000 inspecie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 46.99, became 42.23. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 3 ₱ cent. The Bank of France gained 1,925,000f. in gold and 4,425,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
March 21, 1889	£22,364,071	--
March 22, 1888	24,660,324	--

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
March 21, 1889	£240,255,047	£49,328,965
March 22, 1888	44,655,230	47,826,156

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
March 21, 1889	£33,334,834	£15,658,666
March 23, 1888	28,949,334	14,476,667

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
March 21, 1889	£5,622,000	£18,549,000
March 23, 1888	6,258,000	14,718,000

NETHERLANDS.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
March 21, 1889	£5,100,000	£7,036,000
March 22, 1888	4,488,000	8,328,000

BELGIUM.

| | *Gold.* | *

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BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
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CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
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TEACHERS—6TH PAGE—1st col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—6th col.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—INSPECTOR BRANSIG.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACH—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE PATMASTER.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE CORSAIR.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—VARIETY AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &c.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—A DARK SECRET.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—BOCCACCIO.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—4.11.44.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8—CONCERT.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—LADY OF LYONS.
THE CASINO—At 8—NADJI.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, with stationary temperature.

Even in the State of Wisconsin, a thousand miles from New-York, the character of DAVID B. HILL is perfectly understood and generally detested. The expressions of opinion which the Milwaukee *Journal* has gathered from editors of Democratic newspapers in that State as to the availability of Mr. HILL as the candidate of the party in 1892, a matter which a few curiously-organized persons in this part of the country are discussing with seeming seriousness and hope, show clearly enough that the writings of the celebrated "Old-Fashioned Democrat" of the leading Hill organ here have had no influence in the Northwest. The habitual pettiness and trickiness of HILL in all his relations to the public, his reliance upon the arts of the demagogue to piece out his slender natural aptitude for winning popular favor, and the stains which successive legislative investigations have revealed upon his official record, are all known to the Democrats of Wisconsin, and they have their natural effects in producing a bad impression of the man. And when the conviction that HILL and his followers betrayed the national candidates in this State last Fall and intentionally caused their defeat is added to that impression, it is not strange that it becomes widespread and dominant. The work done in the West by newspapers like the St. Louis *Republic* and the Milwaukee *Journal* in "showing up" the character of HILL will not be easily counteracted by the Hill organs in New-York. They are too few and too weak.

There may be the relation of cause and effect between the reported success of the Kansas Senators in securing the nomination of Judge GEORGE CHANDLER of their State as Assistant Secretary of the Interior and the eloquent silence of the two Senators regarding the mission to France.

The Providence *Journal* remarks that, "take it all together, there has probably not been such an indecent scramble for office in the history of the country as is now being exhibited in Washington." This is a very natural inference, but it is hardly well grounded. The logician MILL explained a very common tendency by the general principle that the "latest thunderstorm is generally the heaviest." The scramble for office now going on is indecent enough, in all conscience, but we should say that it is not worse than that of eight years ago, when culminated with the murder of President GARFIELD. In the first [illegible] plants have now made [illegible] next place, there is a very large number of places not under the rules that are still held by Republicans. Then there is a public sentiment against the spoils system that did not then exist. It is true that these facts relate rather to the extent of available spoils than to the temper of the spoilsmen, but we are inclined to think that there was a violence and bitterness in 1881 that are not now fully equaled.

The efforts of the French Ministry to disarm Gen. BOULANGER by dissolving the "Patriotic League" and prosecuting its chief officers appear to have come to a standstill for the moment, though the newspaper organs of the Ministry continue to be very bitter in their denunciations of the league. But it would seem that the real danger to the republic does not lie so much in the organization of the league, or in its possession of quasi-legal authorization, as in the willingness of so many thousands of young men to belong to an association of the sort. For it has been known for at least two years to be a Boulanger organization and to be intended not merely for the support of the General in his political plans, but for his support in civil war, if necessary, or if deemed by him to be necessary. It is as if the "Wide-Awakes" of 1860 had been organized, and armed besides, to seize the Presidency by force. The right of the Government to break up such an organization can hardly be questioned, but the situation will be by no means fully met when that shall have been done.

The Captain of a British steamer who has recently inspected the line of the unfinished Panama Canal reports that along the banks are scattered many pieces of valuable machinery that have never been used and over which the grass is growing. This shows that the Administrators who control the affairs of the bankrupt company are as careless and derelict as the officers of the company were throughout the years when the canal diggers were at work. Large quantities of very costly machinery were brought to the isthmus every year only to be left to rot in the mud. If the inside history of the company could be laid bare, almost unequaled extravagance, carelessness, and even corruption would undoubtedly be revealed. The money paid for supplies and machinery that were thrown away or never used would yield now a dividend—small but still acceptable—to the swindled holders of canal obligations. If there still remains on the isthmus any machinery of value, the Administrators propose to let it rot, and thus the enterprise will to the very end continue to be marked by the scandalous extravagance and carelessness that caused its failure.

The Philippine Islands are not far from the home of Asiatic cholera, and it is not surprising that the disease has been carried to them. It should be remembered, however, that whenever cholera appears beyond the boundaries of India there is a new source from which it may be transmitted to Europe and America, and that its appearance in any country outside of its home has usually in recent years been followed by an outbreak in some of the countries lying on the Mediterranean. The mortality caused by yellow fever in Rio thus far this year has been exceptionally large. While there is probably no danger that an epidemic disease will be brought to this country from the Philippine Islands or from Rio, the news from those places may serve to direct attention to the condition of quarantine property and accommodations.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SENATE.

There has been an amusing variety in the reports sent out from Washington as to the real nature of the proceedings of the Senate in executive session on the two occasions when the nomination to the French mission was under discussion. Some of the correspondents deny that there was any open Republican opposition to the appointment. Others declare that there was. Some ignore any Democratic opposition based on statements as to the character of the nominee; others equally ignore Democratic opposition based on the nominee's conduct toward the South. The only thing on which all are agreed is that there was considerable debate, that it consumed about three hours of the Senate's valuable time, and that the appointment was finally consented to by an affirmative vote that included all the Republican Senators present. Judging from long experience, we have no doubt that our own correspondents correctly reported the accounts that were given to them and made all necessary allowance for the credibility of the statements they received. At the same time, from the circumstances of the case, their information was given at second hand, and Senators are not absolutely exempt from liability to err in memory or in representation. They have, as well as other mortals, these spots in the brain of which Prof. HUXLEY speaks, in which the myth germ may be lodged and flourish without the conscious recognition of the possessor of the brain.

But there is one person who by the rule and custom of the Senate is sure to have received an authentic, official, and correct account of what was done, though not of what was said—in the executive sessions of the Senate. This is the President of the United States, who nominates and with the consent and approval of the Senate appoints the Minister to France, and who determines, when he chooses to do so, whether names shall ever get so far as the Senate on their way to the honors and emoluments dear to the hearts of Senators and the friends and henchmen of Senators. It has been suggested that this simple fact may have caused Republican Senators to limit the expression of their sentiments with reference to this particular appointment, and possibly to others also, to speech, and persuaded them when the dread roll was made up that way to, to next day to the President, to record their names on the side where the President would vote for [illegible] Democratic Senators [illegible] by the Attorney-General have deprived the organization of any of its strength or decreased its power to exact large profits.

THE TORIES ON THE DEFENSIVE.

A majority of eighty in the House of Commons, on a division in which 492 votes are cast, shows a falling off from the strength of the Salisbury Government. The atrocious Coercion acts, which revert from the spirit of the nineteenth century to that of the sixteenth, were nevertheless passed by a majority of very nearly 100, and it was fair to infer from the circumstances of their enactment that no proposition of the Government in respect to Ireland could be so outrageous as to forfeit that superiority. It is rather surprising that the collapse of the *Times*'s case, which was the case of the Government, against PARNELL should have diminished the Ministerial majority at all than that it should have diminished it so little.

The vote we have cited was that taken on Friday night on the motion to reduce the salary of the Attorney-General on account of his connection with the case of the *Times*. The debate was much more significant than the vote. The speeches of the Liberals were aggressive, confident, and outspoken. The Conservatives were evidently on their defense, and felt themselves to be so, and such confidence as they had was manifestly based upon the belief that their support was inalienable. That seems to be the case. The thick-and-thin Tory vote is about equal to the Liberal vote. The difference is made by the votes of the Unionists. In ordinary circumstances the Unionists, though allied with the Government on the Irish question, and on no other, would not be prepared to go all lengths with it even on that question. When it became apparent that the Government was making political capital out of forgery and perjury, and that a member of it was professionally engaged in trying to pass the fabrication of this forgery and perjury as the truth, independent allies of the Government would have withdrawn their support.

The Unionists in the House of Commons are very far from being independent. They have staked their political future upon the continuance of the policy of BALFOUR in Ireland and the permanent defeat of the policy of GLADSTONE. They are quite aware of the force of the taunt addressed to them by the Liberal leader when he reminded them that in the next House of Commons it would not be necessary to take account of the Liberal-Unionist vote. When the existing Parliament is dissolved very few of them can have any expectation of being returned by their present constituencies. Their obvious interest is, therefore, to secure the continuance of the present House of Commons to the latest possible date, even if it is quite clear to them—all the more if it is quite clear to them—that it has ceased to represent the feeling of the country. Lord SALISBURY has already shown a cynical contempt for the public opinion by which England is supposed to be governed in declaring that nothing short of a direct vote of want of confidence shall terminate his Government before the legal expiration of the present Parliament. That is to say, he will not take the appeal to the country of which he distrusts the result until he is forced to do so. This determination is naturally applauded by all those members of the present House whose chances of membership in the next seem small. The Liberal Unionists being among these, they have no choice, as politicians, but to back up the Government in whatever it may undertake, however contrary this may be to the sentiment of the country.

The Tories themselves are in a different situation. They are aware that the constituencies are now misrepresented, and that so far as can be judged from many indications their Irish policy is unpopular. As this policy constitutes their only claim to support, they cannot abandon it outright or refuse to defend it when it is challenged. But it seems safe to predict that that policy will be moderated, and that during the remainder of its term the Government will neither demand the enactment of more such arbitrary and aggressive measures as the Crimes act, nor allow Mr. BALFOUR to execute those already enacted in the manner that has very properly made him odious from one end of Ireland to the other.

TWO TRUSTS.

During the recent tariff debate in the Senate, and while duties affecting certain combinations were under consideration, the assertion was repeatedly made by Mr. HOAR, Mr. ALLISON, and other supporters of the Senate bill, that the doors of every industry were open to new-comers, and that there was nothing to prevent the investment of money in new factories in any branch of industry apparently controlled by a combination. It is true that the American citizen is not forbidden by law to invest his capital in any honest business, but when these Senators undertook to create an impression that the existence of a combination in an industry does not place any new and independent manufacturer in that industry at a great disadvantage, they avoided the facts. The experience of the St. Paul distillery shows how independence is rewarded.

This distillery has been in operation only three months. It is a new one and the company enjoyed all the advantages that are afforded by machinery of the latest and best type. But the industry was controlled by a very wealthy and powerful Trust that had closed fifty-seven distilleries and had suppressed competition except in two factories. It set out to break down this new distillery. Having accumulated a great surplus it suddenly reduced the price of alcohol to so low a level that the new distillery could make no money. The competing factory was harassed by infringement suits. Insurance companies declined to take risks on the property. At last the owners of the distillery have been forced to treat with the Trust for the surrender of their independence, and their property will soon be absorbed by the combination.

There is nothing in the experience of these investors to encourage other men to build distilleries with the intention of doing an independent business. When a manufacturer sees that he must withstand all the open and secret assaults of an organization capitalized at $40,000,000, whose design is to suppress competition, he prefers to put his money in some other business where the conditions are more favorable.

A combination can make a great deal of money and practically control an industry even if two or three producers do business outside of the ring. The operation of two independent refineries in Philadelphia and one in San Francisco has caused the Sugar Trust very little annoyance. The par value of the certificate capital of this Trust is $45,000,000. The dividends paid last year amounted to 10 per cent. As it was estimated when the Trust was formed that the actual value of the several plants taken in did not exceed $20,000,000, and was not far from $15,000,000, it will be seen that the divided profits were from 22½ to 30 per cent. on the investment. It is now reported that a scrip dividend will be paid in addition to the regular one in cash. These profits have been taken from the people by the suppression of competition in the refining business. Those who combined have been aided by a tariff duty that practically bars out sugar that has been refined abroad. The people have given them this duty as protection, and they have paid it as an instrument of extortion. Moreover, by the Treasury [illegible] to the Sugar Trust [illegible] to [illegible] refineries [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] to

A MODEL FOREIGN MINISTER

WHAT MR. STRAUS HAS DONE FOR US IN TURKEY.

A TROUBLESOME AMERICAN'S EXPERIENCE IN GUATEMALA — GOOD WORDS FOR TWO GOOD CLERKS.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The talk about an alleged difference of opinion between Secretary of State Blaine and Postmaster-General Wanamaker as to the reappointment of Mr. O. S. Straus as Minister to Turkey has astonished some of the friends of Mr. Straus here, for they knew that Mr. Straus was not only willing to give up the mission to Turkey, but that he would have resigned the office if Mr. Cleveland had been elected. As it is, there could have been no necessity for Mr. Blaine to insist that he should be replaced, for Mr. Straus's resignation was in the hands of Secretary Bayard before March 4, and was by him turned over to Mr. Blaine, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor. Only a month ago Mr. Straus wrote to a friend in this city that he was beginning to look homeward with much pleasure at the prospect of rejoining his friends.

Mr. Straus will step down and out with an admirable record. All the chief questions that were presented to him at the time he assumed office and some which arose after he reached Constantinople have been satisfactorily adjusted. Mr. Straus has succeeded for some very simple reasons. The first is that he attended to his business. The United States have had Ministers to Turkey of greater fame, men of brilliant qualities and wide reputation for literary gifts. Some of them lacked industry. Some of them have been deficient in tact. Mr. Straus was both industrious and tactful. He was the possessor of wealth sufficient to enable him to live in style scarcely less comfortable and impressive than that of his associates in the diplomatic service of other countries, and he gracefully acquired the faculty of employing his social opportunities so as to turn them to the benefit of the country he represented.

* * *

It is not difficult to specify some of the important results of Mr. Straus's administration as Minister. The colporteurs of the missionaries sent out by Western churches to advance the Christian cause were constantly being arrested, their books were confiscated, and the colporteurs subjected to great annoyance. Mr. Straus obtained permission for them to travel and distribute their books without interference. Occasionally, since he made this arrangement, new cases of obstruction may have arisen, but they have been promptly and satisfactorily settled. This was beneficial, not only to American missionaries, but also to the Foreign Christian Bible Society and the English Ambassador has taken every occasion to express his gratitude to the American Minister for the good he had accomplished in this and other matters. Not less important than this was his success in securing the reopening of the American mission schools that were closed by the European authorities in 1883-4. There were 32 of these schools and all were closed under a series construction of an old law that had not been enforced, and all are probably in operation now. In a similar line Mr. Straus was not less successful. He defeated, by argument, a proposed law concerning all foreign schools in the empire. The law had passed through all the stages of preparation except the final one. If permitted to pass it would have closed all the foreign schools in the empire, for it provided, among other things, that all schools should have the Sultan's iradé or express sanction. Failing to receive that, after a period of six months from the date of the law, the authorities in the capital and in several provinces were commanded to close the schools. All that was necessary to close the schools was for the Sultan to neglect to issue a iradé, and there is reason to believe that no iradés would have been issued to modify the law.

* * *

Another privilege obtained by Mr. Straus that has secured for him the thanks of all persons interested in the cause of missions was that of printing and publishing different editions of the Bible and Bible tracts in Turkish. By discreet persistency he also secured recognition of the rights of American artisans in many legal proceedings, and again and again has caused judgments erroneously given to be annulled by diplomatic action. Only a few months ago he obtained from the Sultan the permission for the Pennsylvania University Archæological Society's expedition to dig for the ruins of Babylon, a boon that was fully appreciated and cordially acknowledged by the gentlemen interested in fitting out the search party. It is probable that the country will learn before long of his success in another matter undertaken since 1874 that the Government has been endeavoring to reach an agreement with Turkey about naturalization. A treaty was sent by Secretary Fish to Minister Boker in 1874. It was duly signed and exchanged. The Senate amended it materially, providing that Turkish subjects naturalized in America and returning to Turkey may be held as abandoning their American citizenship, and after remaining two years shall be regarded as prima facie having abandoned their American citizenship. The negotiations were carried on over the amended treaty by Mr. Baker, Mr. Maynard, and Mr. Cox. The protocols entered into by them were rejected by the United States as conflicting with the Senate amendments. Mr. Straus took up the work as his predecessors had left it. The State Department has received the treaty back from Turkey, and it has been sent to the Senate. It is assumed, from the fact that it has been given to the Senate, that it is in form to suit the State Department. This can only be known positively, however, by the proclamation of the treaty by the President.

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When Mr. Straus's appointment was first suggested to President Cleveland it was regarded as very doubtful whether a Hebrew could be chosen to fill a place in which such extensive missionary interests were involved without detriment to the undertakings in which Christians were so deeply concerned. Relying upon Mr. Straus's broad training and naturally liberal though judicial mind, and upon the strong recommendation of the late Henry Ward Beecher, and others who knew Mr. Straus intimately, the President chose him as an indication of his confidence in the man as an American citizen. The result has fully justified his confidence. At the end of his term all the foreign missionaries resident in Turkey, the Faculty of Robert College, and all Americans in business at Constantinople, were unanimous in commending his course and expressing the hope that he would be retained. Secretary Bayard and President Cleveland have repeatedly praised him. At the State Department his brief career has drawn out the comment from an observer of many years' experience that the United States has not had so good a Minister at Constantinople for a great many years. Mr. Wanamaker has suggested his reappointment it should not be surprising, for Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Straus have not only had business relations, but they have been personally friendly for years, and Mr. Wanamaker in making such a suggestion would be gratifying the friends of American missions in Turkey as well as the Pennsylvanians who feel indebted to Mr. Straus for what he has been able to accomplish for the cause of archæological research. It is not at all likely, even if Mr. Wanamaker could have secured the reappointment, that Mr. Straus would have accepted it.

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The State Department has under investigation the case of John H. Hollander, an American citizen resident in Guatemala, and the editor of a daily newspaper there. Hollander sent to the United States Consul-General in Guatemala a statement charging the United States Minister, Henry C. Hall, and some of the officers of the Guatemalan Government, with receiving $20,000 each out of a fraudulent excessive issue of bonds by the Guatemalan Government. Hollander further swore to affidavits supporting a statement to him from a Government prisoner and an employe of the Treasury in regard to the issue of bonds, and that he saw on the books of a firm in Guatemala a memorandum of the sale of $20,000 of the bonds on account of Minister Henry C. Hall. A demand was made upon the Consul-General for these papers, and certified copies were by him furnished to the Minister, who put them in the hands of the Guatemalan Government and urged Hollander's prosecution. Hollander was arrested and put in jail and he has appealed to the State Department for protection. The case has not been fully examined, but the examination has proceeded far enough to satisfy the department that the story about the false issue of bonds is not true. Hollander's course as an editor appears to have made him extremely obnoxious to the Government, and there is an impression that he has presumed upon his American citizenship to protect him in bringing accusations that no native Guatemalan would have dared to make. Mr. Blaine will have the matter looked into very closely.

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Every one that has had business with Secretary Fairchild at the Treasury Department during the administration of that officer has probably met Mr. Edward J. Graham, the private secretary, and all who know him will speak highly of him as he leaves Mr. Windom to enter the practice of the law. There are private secretaries and private secretaries. Most of them develop early tendency to "big head" and incapable or to stupid and uninteresting reticence far beyond the requirements of official confidence. Mr. Graham has always been agreeably intelligent without being a [illegible] and has [illegible] Secretary Fairchild, all selected by Mr. Cleveland from the three left by Mr. Bayard, have been faithfulness itself, and no one has ever been heard to suspect the slightest departure by either of them from the line of confidence. Mr. Hendley has been receiving $3,000 a year as an executive clerk of the White House. His salary as private secretary to Mr. Windom will be $3,500.

R. A. D.

PLANTING FROSTED WHEAT.

THE DAKOTA FARMERS USING IT QUITE EXTENSIVELY.

ST. PAUL, March 24.—The use of frosted grain in Dakota for seed in that district of the Territory where the grain was considerably damaged by frost last Fall, and which includes nearly the whole of the Territory north of the Northern Pacific, is causing a good deal of talk and not a little apprehension among grain dealers. In the districts spoken of some of the farmers had all their wheat frosted, and they have nothing but frosted grain on hand, and are not able to spend anything for good sound wheat for seed. The crops of oahers were entire failures, and they are destitute, while still others had a field here and there of good grain, and have saved wheat out of it for seed. But on account of the frost and the consequent poverty of some of the farmers, the fact that frosted wheat can be bought for 50 or 60 cents when No. 1 wheat will cost nearly twice that amount, and the further fact that experiments have proved that frosted wheat will grow, many farmers are using frosted wheat for seed.

Recently a meeting of grain men was held to devise some means of determining how much of this wheat was being used, but as yet no definite figures have been obtained. Though experiments have shown that frosted wheat will grow, the grain firms which have elevators in the frosted district, and the railroads of that section, are not willing to place all their hopes of a crop next Fall on frosted seed. A few days ago a meeting of railroad officials and railroad men was held, and the roads asked the owners of elevators to furnish good seed to the farmers who could not afford to buy it.

Col. G. D. Rodgers of the *Market Record* says there is no definite information as to the amount of frosted wheat that is being planted. Col. Rogers thinks that if there should be a season of cold rains after the seeding there would be a great deal of apprehension among those who planted frosted wheat. Under favorable circumstances there will be nothing to fear, and he does not think there is being enough frosted wheat planted to make any difference in the general yield. The difference, if any, will be in localities where the frosted wheat is used for seed.

RESURRECTING THE WHIGS.

TRYING TO DIVIDE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 24.—Another political sensation was to-day developed in Alabama by the announcement that a conference of old Whigs is to be held at Birmingham, in this State, at an early day. Republican leaders say invitations to the conference have already been sent out over the State to men who were Whigs and voted against the Democracy before the war.

The first object in view is to get up a meeting of old Whigs who will indorse the policies and principles set forth in President Harrison's inaugural address. It is designed to reach especially the men who were Whigs and voted for William Henry Harrison, the President's grandfather, when he was elected to the Presidency in 1840. It is stated and generally believed, however, that the prime purpose of the proposed conference is to combine the old Whig element with the Prohibitionists and divide the Democratic Party in this State on the tariff, internal improvements, and other prominent political issues.

There is a considerable number of old line Whigs in this State. They are now in perfect line and thorough sympathy with one of the two existing parties, chiefly with the Democratic. Ex-Gov. Thomas H. Watts was an old line Whig and cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison. He is now, and has been for 25 years, a towering figure in the councils of the Democratic Party in this State. It is plain that the Republicans are willing to use any sort of a wedge in the efforts to force a split in the Democratic Party. What results will follow a conference of old line Whigs no man can say. It is believed that there is no likelihood, however, that it will serve the purpose for which it is designed.

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TO STOCK CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

A STATE HATCHERY TO BE ESTABLISHED NEAR JAMESTOWN.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 24.—Chautauqua Lake is to have a State fish hatchery. Commissioner R. U. Sherman was here last week and selected as a site Green & Brown's tract on the east shore of the lake, about four miles from Jamestown, and the contract for a building is already being filled. John Mason, the veteran piscieulturist of the hatchery at Caledonia, is here and will remain until the close of the spawning season.

In aid of this project the owners of property surrounding the lake subscribed $500, and with this guarantee the State Fish Commission decided to establish the hatchery. The female muskallonge will be taken in seines and stripped in the hatchery, and will afterward be returned to the lake. The spawn will be cared for until the eggs hatch and the fry will be kept until they are a fortnight old, when they will be three-quarters of an inch long and able to look out for themselves. The plan is to hatch 2,000,000 fry this season for Chautauqua Lake, and in coming seasons supply various bodies of water throughout the State with this fine game and food fish.

Commissioner Sherman says that the wall-eyed pike and the land-locked salmon would thrive in the cool and pure water of the lake, and in a year or two he proposes to introduce these varieties. He is highly pleased with the lake and its surroundings, and is sanguine that the lake will become a paradise for anglers. It will be three or four years before the muskallonge will attain a weight of 10 pounds, but at that stage of growth this fish is at its best, and tests the skill of the most experienced fisherman.

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BURGLARS AT WORK IN OREGON.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 24.—A gang of safe crackers has arrived in the city, evidently from the East, as they do their business in most approved style. Tuesday night they blew open the safe of the Portland Soda Works, securing several hundred dollars. Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock the safe in Morgan's saloon was blown open. The noise of the explosion attracted the attention of officers, who gave chase to the burglars, who dropped their tools and fled, seeking refuge in the basement of the new Portland Hotel. Being hard pushed by the officers, they turned and began shooting, which was returned. Over a dozen shots were exchanged, but no one was injured. The burglars escaped.

The drill work on both safes being the same gives rise to the opinion held by the Chief of Police that an organized gang of safe crackers has struck town and that these two jobs are only the first of a preconcerted plan of action. Great excitement prevails and extra patrolmen have been sworn in by private parties. The vigilance of the Chief of Police will probably prevent any further trouble. No arrests, however, have been made.

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STATIONS OF THE CROSS BLESSED.

An interesting ceremony was held yesterday afternoon in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, on West One Hundred and Forty-first street, near Seventh-avenue. A set of stations of the cross, which had been presented to the church, were blessed and placed on the walls, a ceremony that occurs but once in any Catholic church. The sermon was preached by Mgr. Farley. He related the origin of the stations of the cross and told the congregation that as every one could not visit the Holy Land, these stations were allowed to be blessed by the people. After the sermon the stations were placed on the walls, the ceremony being accompanied by offerings of prayer. A Te Deum and benediction closed the services. Those who assisted in the services were the Rev. Fathers Charles M. O'Keefe, D. D., Lake F. Ebus, William J. McGill, Edward McKenna, and John Waters.

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FROM ACROSS THE OCEAN.

A large number of well-known people were among the 169 saloon passengers of the Etruria, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool. Among others in the list were Sir A. Addeley, K. C. M. G., Lady Addeley, R. W. Arnold, Jr., Mrs. Arnold, W. H. Atkinson, C. J. Black, Waldemar Bry, C. C. Coppley, G. W. Coultas, C. Stewart Cox, Dr. T. Donnelly, W. J. Egan, G. Washington Eglinton, the Rev. T. P. Elliotis, Charles Fenwick, Martin W. Hoppenyan, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hyde.

TO GIVE WORK TO CONVICTS

STRONG AND WEAK POINTS IN MR. SAYERS'S BILL.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE IMMEDIATELY—TELEPHONE CHARGES—THE LATEST CAPITOL SCHEME.

ALBANY, March 24.—The bill which Mr. Sayers has reported from the Prisons Committee and which has been made a special order for next Thursday meets with the approval of the prison authorities because "it is a measure that will give the convicts work." On general principles the bill is a good one, although some of the sections are weak and need bracing. The elements that will oppose it are the Knights of Labor and the county penitentiaries, the former because it re-establishes productive labor in the State prisons, the latter because of the fear that the State Board of Officers who will apportion the work may discriminate against the penitentiaries in favor of the State institutions.

Another argument that the penitentiary authorities are urging with considerable vehemence is that the bill means the restoration of the State prison ring.

The bill restores the State-account system in all State institutions and re-establishes the piece-price plan in the county penitentiaries. The Superintendent of State Prisons, the President of the State Board of Health, the President of the State Board of Charities, and the Commissioner of statistics of Labor shall constitute a board which shall determine the number of convicts to be employed in any one industry, selecting such trades or industries as will least affect or conflict with outside labor. A day's labor is limited to eight hours from October to April and nine hours for the remainder of the year. The agents and Wardens with the approval of the Superintendents, shall procure the necessary material and machinery, but the work shall be done so far as practicable by hand, and no goods shall be sold for less than the open market value of the same. The prisons shall manufacture so far as possible supplies suitable for the use of the inmates in the penal and charitable institutions of the State, and shall furnish them on a proper requisition as a reasonable cost of production or at a price to be fixed by the board.

Provision is made for establishing a system of purchase and sale between the State penal authorities, county authorities, and those in charge of public charitable institutions. The Controller, however, is prohibited from paying any bill exceeding $10 for supplies purchased outside of the State penal institutions, except upon voucher, verified by affidavit, that such supplies could not be procured in any of the State institutions. Under this bill no prisoner will be received in any of the State institutions who has been convicted in any but the State courts of the States of New-York and United States courts. The State prison officers are permitted to deposit moneys received in their own names once in each week, the statement of deposits to be verified by the bank officers. All moneys so deposited shall be subject to the Warden's draft when countersigned by the Controller, upon an estimate approved by the Superintendent. In this way the prison authorities are enabled to do their own banking, to draw, when they want fresh supplies, upon the funds which they have received for the sale of goods, and relieved of the necessity of making attendance upon the caprice or demagogy of a Legislature. The sum of $1,000,000 is appropriated as a starter.

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"Something must be done and speedily, too," said a prominent State prison official to THE TIMES's reporter. "The men for want of employment are degenerating into a condition that is truly deplorable. Our hospitals are filled, the number of insane patients is beyond all precedents, and it is no exaggeration to say that never in the history of a State have so many human beings, charges upon the State, been so inhumanly treated as the 3,500 unfortunate men now confined in our State prisons. No one, unless he has seen it for himself, can imagine the condition of these men."

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The telephone companies have put in their deadly work and have emasculated the Hamilton bill to regulate charges. With a great flourish of trumpets the companies announced "raise the rate from $72, as in the bill, to $100 a year, and we will have nothing to say." The General Laws Committee that had charge of the bill inserted the amendments with a skill only equal to counsel of the Bell Telephone Company themselves. Mr. Mead of Delaware County, the same gentleman who introduced the Western Union grab bill, had charge of the amendments, and as Mr. Mead poses on the floor as a legislator fiery for the interests of the people, his motives cannot be impugned. He is not the only Democrat in the Assembly who can pose at home and who falls into bad company when he comes to Albany. It is presumed that the amendments were given to Mr. Mead by that ardent champion and promoter of the financial interests of the Western Union Company, John H. Camp, who, by the way, has his amendments which Mr. Camp had in charge and which Mr. Mead used render the bill worthless. The African in the bill is the third section, which reads:

"Nothing in this act contained shall compel said corporations, companies, associations, societies, firms, or individuals to furnish *separate and exclusive lines or special class of service* at the price named in section 1 of this act, and nothing in this act contained shall prevent any such telephone and telegraph corporations, companies, associations, and societies, firms, or individuals of agreements *for separate and exclusive wires or other special facilities at special rates* higher than those provided for, for the exacting of an extra charge for telephonic communication or connection with places without the limits of said cities."

The italics simply mean that every telephonic connection in New-York can be classed as an exclusive wire, and will not be classed under the one-hundred-dollar-a-year provision; in other words, that the telephone companies have generously inserted the rate $100 a year in one section, and then proceeded to nullify that provision in the subsequent section. Mr. Hamilton has succeeded in having the bill ordered to a third reading. The influences that are at work in behalf of the monopolies will be brought to light when the bill comes before the House on its final passage.

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A very significant coincidence has been noted in connection with the action of the Assembly's referring the Grant Rapid Transit bill to the Railroad Committee. Mr. Jay Gould was out of town and word was conveyed by his friends in New-York to his lobbyist in Albany to have the bill referred to a committee until such time as "The Wall-Street Wizard" should return. That this manœuvre was successfully accomplished goes without saying. Under the plea that there was no notice to the East Side Committee, Mr. Jay Gould succeeded in corralling the votes of many men who would dislike to be seen in his society. Mr. Kimball, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, asserts that he will report the measure to conform with the views of the city authorities.

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A large amount of lobbying has been done during the past week to manufacture sentiment for the completion of the Capitol. Mr. Hitt, in whose district the Capitol Building is, introduced a bill which appropriates $2,700,000 to finish this monumental structure. The Albanians want the bill to pass. The Capitol Commission, which has been carefully going over the building during the past six weeks making estimates as to the cost of completing it, will make some night this week a report, which will be elaborate and unique. A stereopticon is to be used in the Assembly Chamber also, and illuminated views of the building as it is and as it will be, according to Superintendent Perry's plans, will be cast upon a canvas, that will be suspended back of the Speaker's rostrum. It will be a great night for the Capitol Commissioners, and the effect expected is that the Legislature take a state of such enchantment as will insure the passage of the Hitt bill. But the purpose of all this is transparent. There is no genuine sentiment in favor of so large an appropriation at this time, even though it be placed in the hands of so capable and honest an officer as Mr. Perry.

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The cunning hand of David B. Hill, however, is transparent in the scheme. He realizes that an appropriation of $277,000 elected a President of the United States, and he is calculating enough to allow a wide margin for his own nomination and election in 1892 on so handsome an appropriation of ten times as large as that which made the selling scandal. It is conceded by all that three years will be required to finish the Capitol, and by that time, with so great a fund at his control, with himself as one of the supervising Commissioners, what a useful and magnificent machine Mr. Hill would have, to be sure!

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REVIVING THE OLD LOVE.

SPOKANE FALLS, Washington, March 24.—Thirty years ago, in Punxsutawney, Penn., John R. Reed and Miss M. E. Thompson were engaged to be married, but for some reason they parted. Reed came West, traveled through California and Oregon, finally settled in Ravenna, near here, and married. Miss Thompson married a Mr. Brewer. They heard nothing of each other for more than 25 years. Both have grown up children. Brewer died last year and Mrs. Reed also. Accidentally Reed and Mrs. Brewer learned these facts, opened correspondence, and revived the old love. Yesterday she arrived here and to-day they were married. Both are over 50 years of age.

THE EVOLUTION.

A NEW KIND OF VESSEL TO BE PROPELLED BY HYDRAULIC POWER.

Dr. Walter M. Jackson's new craft, Evolution, is now in view of the people of Brooklyn, and will soon be in full view of the people of New-York. The vessel is small, about 40 feet long, and is designed solely for experiment. It will be remembered that in the latter part of 1887 the fact was made public that a vessel had been propelled through the water by the action of water jets driven from the stern of the vessel. This novel craft was the invention of Dr. Jackson of this city, and was called the Prima Vista. The trial demonstrated the possibility of Dr. Jackson's applied principles in propulsion. The vessel moved along at a rapid rate of speed, which was estimated at from 18 to 20 miles per hour. The run was made between two piers in still water, but just as the vessel was settling down to show her qualities a rubber gasket which had been fitted in a union burst, the mistake being that a copper gasket should have been fitted instead of a rubber one. The hydraulic gauge showed a pressure of 800 pounds to the square inch while the vessel was running.

The failure and at the same time the success of the Prima Vista decided Dr. Jackson to not only improve the machinery, but to build a new vessel, and the Evolution is the craft which he has now nearly completed.

Mr. W. E. Roberts, late of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy, in speaking of this new method of propulsion, recalled his first impression of the Prima Vista. He says that his tendency to mirth when shown the vessel was only checked by his regard for the doctor. But this, he says was changed to astonishment when the lines were cast off and the boat commenced to move. "To the best of my recollection," he said, "the nozzle which drove the Prima Vista was only ¼ inch in diameter, flared to ⅜ inch. I had told the boat to Dr. Jackson, and knew what she was capable of with the machinery I had put in her; but the hydraulic jet propelled her at a rate equal to the fastest time I had seen her perform with a marine engine propulsion."

Dr. Jackson's new steamer is decidedly different from the Prima Vista in many respects. She is 100 feet long over all, has a beam of 25 feet and a depth of 7½ feet. Her floor is nearly flat, with a rise of only 2 inches in 7½. Her entrance is sharp and easy to prevent pounding in a heavy sea, and her sheer long and easy, all her lines presenting a convex surface to the water. Her hull is built of cancellated white cedar, and her keel is of solid white oak. She has two water-tight bulkheads, a forward cabin, pilot house, &c. Her boiler is of the Roberts type, with three steam drums, each 15 feet long and 20 inches in diameter. The boiler is 15 feet long, and is composed entirely of welded steel tubes, all the angles, return bends, &c., being made of aluminum brass. The pumping engine is 35 feet long, and this includes the stroke. It is of the compound duplex type; has low pressure cylinders, 44 inches in diameter; high pressure, 24; and a stroke of 3 feet. It is calculated that the engine will be able to afford a capacity of 1,000 gallons of water a minute, driven out under a pressure of 2,500 pounds per square inch. She has three nozzles, one at the bow, the other at the stern. The size of these nozzles is ⅜ of an inch. Both nozzles are constructed so they will turn to an angle of 23½ degrees either way and can be closed or opened instantly at any point of the sweep. They are connected to the pilot house, thus placing the whole management and maneuvering mechanism of the vessel directly under the control of the pilot.

Dr. Jackson claims that from the pilot house the vessel can be reversed instantly, guided and stopped at will, also started up, stopped, or put on full speed, all without a signal to the engine room. At full speed he claims she can be swung broadside to the port and can be stopped when under full headway almost instantly.

The Evolution is schooner-rigged. Her weight, including hull, machinery, water, fuel, spars, rigging, supplies, and crew for a 24-hour continuous run will be about 100 tons. As she displaces about 6,000 pounds to the vertical inch this will give her a draught of 33 inches. She stands on a keel of 10 inches, but as the bow, but when under full speed it is calculated that she will run on an even keel. By means of the hydraulic jet Dr. Jackson claims that greater speed can be obtained with a certain horse power than if the same horse power were applied to a screw.

The Prima Vista, with her poor lines, required a development of 10 horse power to drive her 10 miles an hour. It is calculated that the Evolution would require 60 horse power for the same speed, she being a larger vessel, but owing to her fine lines it is expected that 50 horse power will do the work. Four hundred horse power, it is estimated, will drive her 20 miles an hour, while 1,500 horse power will give her a speed of 30 miles an hour, and 1,500 horse power is the designed development of the Evolution's engines. To do the same work with a screw propeller it is said that a horse power of 8,500 would be necessary for the Evolution.

Passed Assistant Engineer Stephenson, United States Navy, in speaking of the new vessel yesterday, said that it looked as if some important development would be made, and that the idea was worthy the attention of engineers. The majority of naval engineers are not prepared to express their opinions regarding the new craft just at present, but all evince a strong desire to know just how the trial of the new boat will result.

Mr. Charles Whittier, President of the Whittier Machine Company of Boston, expressed himself by saying that the performance of the Prima Vista was astonishing. Mr. W. E. Webb thinks that if sufficient velocity can be given the water jet, there is no question but the craft will prove an evolution indeed. The matter rests, he thinks, with the boiler.

Mr. A. P. Smith, the mechanical engineer, considers that Dr. Jackson is secure in the success of his invention.

Mr. F. B. Thurber says that Dr. Jackson has demonstrated the worth of his theory beyond all question. He believes it only remains to carry it to economical efficiency and development.

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ON THE FOREIGN BOURSES.

FAR-REACHING EFFECT OF THE COPPER SYNDICATE'S COLLAPSE.

LONDON, March 24.—Discount during the past week was quoted at 2⅜ for three months and 2⅜ for short. Owing to Treasury accumulations, the market has been very bare, and borrowers have been compelled to apply to the bank of England. Other influences favored ease, but rates were well maintained. The large amount of gold expected from America is unlikely to be retained in England. In view of the rate of Paris exchange and Bourse requirements at the end of the month, a considerable decline in the value of money is expected at the beginning of the next quarter. On the Stock Exchange prices were firm and business was restricted. The small effect which the Paris collapse had on quotations here shows a great undercurrent of strength in the market. In view, however, of impending failures in connection with metal in London and Paris, great caution is exercised. American railroad securities were dull during the week. Operators were disposed to make moderate purchases of the soundest issues on any fall. Louisville and Nashville, Lake Shore, and Norfolk and Western were well supported. Reading, Ohio and Mississippi, and Denver and Rio Grande declined.

The Stock Exchange in Paris ceases also crippled the producing and consuming power of France. It says that large numbers of workmen will be thrown out of employment who will generate discontent, throwing discredit on the Government and increasing Boulanger's chances, which the new repressive policy is not likely to counteract. The effect also on prices will be severe. With the leading powers of France crippled, Russia will be less friendly to France and the aggressive policy of Russia will be checked. Russia, Austria, and Italy will find greater difficulty in borrowing and the process of peace will be thereby increased. The inevitable crippling of trade in France will injure trade in all Europe and disturb Eastern and South American countries.

On the Berlin, Frankfort, and Vienna Bourses prices closed firm yesterday.

PARIS, March 24.—On the Bourse to-day late hour yesterday the favorable tendency of prices was maintained, and buyers outnumbered sellers. The following subscribers have guaranteed the loan of 26,000,000f. on condition that the Bank of France advances to the Comptoir d'Escompte 100,000,000f.: Rothschild, 3,000,000f.; the Directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte, 2,500,000f.; Crédit Foncier, 2,000,000f.; Banque de Paris, 2,500,000f.; Banque d'Escompte, Crédit Mobilier, Société Générale, Dépeia, and MM. Heine, Stern, Hottinguer, Girod, and Rentsch, 1,000,000f. each; Crédit Lyonnais and Société Générale, 500,000f. each; Crédit Industriel, 300,000f.; and various others, 700,000f. In addition the following subscribers have pledged 40,000,000f.: Bank of France, 20,000,000f.; Rothschilds and the Syndical Chamber of Brokers, 3,000,000f. each; Crédit Foncier, 2,000,000f., and 47 others the remaining 11,500,000f.

The Russian 4 per cent. conversion loan of 700,000,000r. will be issued here, exclusively by Rothschild, at 89¾.

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AN IDEA FOR WANAMAKER.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Who has not experienced difficulty in finding a postage stamp? Even the drug stores are sometimes out of them, to say nothing of the annoyance of asking a favor from one who has no profit on the transaction.

Why not attach a nickel slot machine to each letter box, put in your "nickel" and take out two 1-cent stamps? Profit to the Government 25 per cent; profit to the public [illegible]

CONNECTICUT LAWMAKING

A MURDER CASE FORCED UPON THE LEGISLATURE.

IT IS ASKED TO COMMUTE THE DEATH SENTENCE OF SWIFT—THE SECRET-BALLOT LAW AGITATION.

HARTFORD, March 24.—The Connecticut Legislature is up in arms just at present over the question as to whether the sentence of death against Swift, the murderer, shall be commuted. John H. Swift, while in a fit of drunken frenzy, shot his young wife in Hartford, and she died in a few hours. He was tried, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged a week from next Friday. He appealed to the Legislature for commutation of sentence, and his petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee. For the last month his sister has been one of the most persistent lobbyists ever known in Connecticut. She has fairly taken up her abode in the lobbies of the House and Senate, and has conversed personally with almost every member of the General Assembly.

On Friday last the House Judiciary Committee sent its report to the Senate. It declares that had the law allowed the case to go to the Board of Pardons the committee would have recommended that disposition of it. Inasmuch, however, as the members of the Judiciary Committee believe that the Board of Pardons has no jurisdiction over this individual case, the committee has acted upon it. The report recites briefly much of the evidence, and concludes by saying that, in the opinion of the committee, Swift's mental condition upon the day of the murder was such, through the habitual use of intoxicating liquors, that he was incapable of committing murder in the first degree. The recommendation is therefore made that his punishment be commuted to imprisonment for life at hard labor.

The Senate will act upon this report on Tuesday or Wednesday next. A sentiment exists among many Senators adverse to placing the decision of this question with the Legislature. Several of the Senators have taken legal advice and find that the point of law involved, as to whether or not the case may rightly go to the Board of Pardons, is at least an open question. Leading Hartford lawyers expressed the opinion last week that if the General Assembly chose to send the matter to the Board of Pardons it might do so and that the act of so referring would, upon the part of the Legislature, tacitly carry with it the right to consider. When the report comes up for action this question will be tested by the presentation of a resolution referring Swift's petition to the Board of Pardons.

The murder was committed under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and the large majority of the people in this city and in the vicinity who know the circumstances attending the crime feel that if any man should be hanged Swift should. They feel, also, that the last tribunal to which the decision of such a case should go is the General Assembly, composed as it is of nearly 300 men, with whom sentiment would weigh heavily. The outcome of the case is awaited with intense interest throughout Connecticut.

* * *

Public sentiment is also much aroused over the question of a secret-ballot law. Senate and House are flooded with petitions for such a law, and the Judiciary Committee is now considering various bills looking to this object. Secret-ballot bills have been introduced by Senators Loveland, Stanton, and Hall and by Representatives Wolfe, Chapin, Glover, (2,) Hyde, and Jennings. Mr. Jennings, by the way, has within 10 days been removed to an insane asylum. A curious, but hardly significant, feature of the list of names attached to the petitions are names of Democrats and only two are those of Republicans. At the hearings upon the question a large number of private citizens, Democrats and Republicans alike, have addressed the committee in favor of a secret ballot. Representatives of labor organizations also from all over the State, irrespective of party, have urged the adoption of some secret method of voting. Of the Judiciary Committee of nine, three have submitted ballot measures of their own, and the majority of the committee have expressed themselves as favoring the reform.

Some kind of a secret-ballot bill will without doubt be favorably reported. The sentiment of the voters of Connecticut demands it. The difficulty has been and still is to frame a measure that shall be effective and at the same time simple. The most satisfactory bill yet presented is one compiled by Judge Hamlin and Labor Commissioner Hotchkiss of this city. Their measure is based upon the Australian system. The opposition to the idea when it comes before the Legislature will come from the country districts, where the need of secrecy is not so apparent as in the cities.

The legislators from the larger cities are clamorous for a change. New-Haven, represented by Senator States and Representatives Wolfe and Hunis, is unanimous for secrecy, and Hartford, through Senator Cheney and Representative Hyde, has spoken in no uncertain tones. Meriden, Bridgeport, New-London, Stamford, Norwalk, and Willimantic have, through their Representatives, favored the idea to a greater or less degree.

* * *

Questions relative to tobacco and temperance have consumed the usual amount of time, and the latter question is supported before the Committee on Constitutional Amendments in the shape of prohibitory amendments to the Constitution, with the usual accompaniment of male and female cold-water adherents, zealous rather than wise. The friends of prohibition will make little headway before the present Legislature, and the likelihood is that amendments being favorably acted upon is infinitesimal. The friends of high license have not been exclusively found among the non-temperance men. One of the best speeches made before a committee during the present session was made by a temperance man, who showed how high license had closed up gin mills in Pennsylvania, and how more arrests for drunkenness had been made in the cities of Portland, Bangor, Augusta, and Bath, Me., for the same period of time under prohibition than under high license.

* * *

With the tobacco question Connecticut has dealt fearlessly, and in the judgment of many people wisely. A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature which prohibits the sale or giving to a boy under 16 years of age tobacco in any form, under penalty of a fine of $50. It further prohibits the use of tobacco in any form by a person under 16 years old in a public place, under penalty of a fine not exceeding $7.

It is understood that the Governor has and the objection to it, and one which its friends have not yet disposed of, is that it will increase the unholy tribe of special constables, whose name in the large cities is already legion; and also that which will be used to fine the little urchin caught smoking, must be paid by their parents, who are in many cases not able to pay it, and who cannot control their children entirely in the matter. Yet the offense per se is not one which would justify the removal of a boy from his father and mother. The determined opposition, mainly from Democratic sources, met the bill upon its final passage through the Senate. Senators from Hartford, New-Haven, and Bridgeport fought it lustily. The final vote was 17 for, 5 against, and 3 absentees.

The Governor has not yet signed the measure, and it is by no means assured that he will not veto it upon the ground, if no other, that it is too sweeping to be effective. Since the bill has passed the Legislature a sentiment has been growing until it has assumed considerable dimensions throughout the State that the question should be met by moral suasion and parental restraint rather than by arbitrary legislation.

* * *

The longest and bitterest debate in the Senate thus far arose over a measure providing for the incorporation of Christian churches. The object of the bill is to enable an ecclesiastical society and a church to consolidate and be incorporated, the plea being that funds of the society and the active business pertaining directly to the church, as a church, under one management. The Judiciary Committee reported the idea favorably, making an amendment, however, which makes consolidation impossible without a unanimous vote of the members of the society. The contention arose over the word "unanimous" that a three-fourths vote would furnish a sufficient restriction. The friends of the latter idea claimed that if a unanimous vote was required, the one crank sure to be found in every society would defeat the united wishes of the entire church and society. The adherents of the "unanimous" plan brought forth the novel argument that, when once the control of funds was placed with the church, the Pastor of the church, if he were inclined to be meddlesome, might influence the female members of his flock and the weaker brethren, and thus do what he liked with the money and property of the church.

The measure, with the unanimous provision, was finally passed by a vote of 11 for and 9 against in the Senate and by a larger majority in the House. Upon a motion to reconsider, brought up the next day, the Senators were equally divided, 10 voting for and 10 against reconsideration. The Lieutenant-Governor dissolved the tie, however, by voting against the reconsideration, and the measure has gone to the Governor for his signature, which it will receive.

* * *

The usual fight has occurred over the question of trial by jury of suits to recover damages from railroad companies, corporations, cities, &c., in cases of accident. The question has come up this year in the shape of a bill to compel [illegible] two additional members of the Supreme Court will be added next year to the Governor.

* * *

STOCKS INVESTING SOUTH ORANGE.

South Orange, N. J., is troubled with spooks, and Policeman Dunn, who has been detailed to capture them, is at his wit's ends how to arrest the phantom things. He was greatly encouraged by the report of two servant girls in the house of Mrs. George Byron, on Prospect-street, who told him that a spirit which confronted them on a lonely road a few nights ago evidently wore trousers, which were visible beneath the shrouding garment that draped its form. He thought that very material lace were covered by the trousers, but if so they have been too scarce for him, and so far he has failed to catch a ghostly spirit.

Bernard Kernan of Irvington-avenue fled from a ghost on Thursday night, but the goblin must have outstripped him, for he had not run far when it stood before him on the road again. He slipped past it and flew on, only to be confronted by it a third time. He says it was dressed in snow-white garments, and, so far as his terror would allow him to jud

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1889.

MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN CO.

This company is a corporation organized with a peculiarly valuable charter under the laws of the State of New-York.

It has a capital of **$1,500,000**, and has obtained possession of the present Madison-Square Garden property, with the intention of erecting thereon as fine a building for all purposes of public exhibitions, musical, dramatic, or other entertainments as can be constructed.

It is believed that the land has been procured at a very low figure, and it is thought that the enterprise will prove an undoubted success and be eminently remunerative.

OF THE 15,000 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK ABOUT THREE-FIFTHS HAVE BEEN SUBSCRIBED FOR BY THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN PERSONS:

J. Pierpont Morgan,	Geo. Peabody Wetmore,
John Jacob Astor,	Hiram Hitchcock,
D. O. Mills,	F. A. Schermerhorn,
A. B. Darling,	Lawrence Kip,
Chas. Lanier,	Theodore R. Starr,
Tiffany & Co.,	John Sloane,
T. W. Pearsall,	J. H. Bresslin,
C. C. Baldwin,	Johnston Livingston,
Park & Tilford,	Barnum & Bailey.

It is now proposed to offer the remainder of the stock to the public on precisely similar terms, namely, $75 PER SHARE.

Messrs. WORK, STRONG & CO., NO. 36 BROAD-ST., have kindly offered the facilities of their office, without charge, for receiving the subscriptions of these desiring to join in the enterprise, which, when completed, will be a credit and attraction to the city.

OFFICE OF PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY.

CHICAGO, March 4, 1889.

At a special meeting of the stockholders, held this day, it was voted to increase the capital stock to twenty-five millions of dollars, which the Board of Directors were empowered to issue at their discretion.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held subsequently, directed the issuance of the additional stock authorized by the stockholders, and provided:

That stockholders of record on March 16, 1889, shall have the option, which they may exercise on or till April 1, 1889, to subscribe for such stock at par to an extent not exceeding one-fourth of their holdings of record on March 16, 1889; and

That payment for such stock shall be made on or before April 4, 1889, at which time full-paid certificates will be issued for each payment, excluding fractional shares.

Blank forms of subscription and all information relating thereto may be obtained at

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., New-York.
NEW-ENGLAND TRUST CO., Boston.
THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, Chicago.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO., London, England.

ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, Holland.

Transact a general banking business. Securities bought and sold on commission. Foreign exchange. Commercial and travelers' letters of credit.

Orders for bonds and stocks executed on commission in London and on all Continental Bourses of Europe.

Negotiation of Railway, State, City, and Corporation Loans a specialty.

Denver, South Park and Pacific RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

An agreement between the Bondholders' Reorganization Committee and the Union Pacific Railway Company has been made whereby bondholders are required to deposit their bonds on or before April 15, 1889, with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, who will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

The agreement can be examined and signed at the office of the Trust Company, No. 20 William-st., New-York. FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR CO. RIGHTS

We will buy or sell the rights to subscribe to the new Pullman stock offered under terms circular March 4.

CHARLES HEAD & CO.,
17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Colorado Springs, Col., on MONDAY, April 1, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, March 20, 1889, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

E. W. SELLS, Secretary.
COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 8, 1889.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1889.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLDers and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the said company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 1st day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 15th day of March, instant, and reopened on the 2d day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1889.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on Saturday, the 30th inst., (preparatory to the annual election on Tuesday, the 7th inst., and on the first day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the THIRD day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 1, 1889, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting; ladies' department; private instruction day, evening. SPENCERIAN COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th-st.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.—Reduced rates; circulars free. Call or write VERMILYE'S COLLEGE, 316 Broadway.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson.—For ladies and gentlemen. Enter at any time. Send for catalogue. W. H. Bannister, A.M., Prin.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY WITH PERFECT French and English, late from Paris, pupil of Music Conservatory and Painting Academy, finishing governess in Paris, Vienna, England, and here, is open to an engagement as chaperon, &c.; city references. Address L. M., 61 East 11th-st.

GRADUATE OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERsity, England, takes pupils in mathematics, classics, or English; high mathematics a specialty. Address X. Y., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A POSITION AS tutor to one or more boys, or companion to travel in this country or Europe during the coming summer; excellent credentials furnished. Address E. F. WALTON, Haverford College, Pennsylvania.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS OF AN ESTABlished boarding house, successfully conducted for many years; unexceptionable references given and required. Address M., Box 106 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, 32 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1889.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY have this day declared out of the net earnings for current quarter a quarterly dividend of one per centum upon its Capital Stock, payable April 1, 1889, to stockholders of record on that date. The transfer books will be closed on March 25, instant, and reopened April 2, 1889.

Checks will be mailed. Please notify the office of any change of address.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

GEO. H. LEWARS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1889.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid at the office of the company, No. 21 Cortlandt-st., in this city, on and after FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1889. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business TO-DAY until the morning of SATURDAY, MARCH 16. By order of the Board of Managers.

JAMES C. HART, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN TRUST CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y. March 20, 1889.

The Trustees have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable April 1, 1889. Transfer books will be closed from March 21, 1889, to April 2, 1889.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

NORWICH LINE.

Favorite inside route. Fares reduced: To Boston, $5; Worcester, $2 50. Corresponding reduction to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40 North River, foot of Watts-st. (next pier above Desbrosses-St. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, at office on pier, and on steamers. Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. G. W. BRADY, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 5:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to

ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

STONINGTON LINE.

FARES REDUCED—INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON, $3; PROVIDENCE, $2 25; WORCESTER, $2 50.

Passengers have choice of three express trains; reclining chairs free of charge.

Steamers Rhode Island and Stonington leave New-York from new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A—RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cranstons, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware, Stony Grove and Catskill Mountain Railroads. Steamers City of Kingston and James W. Baldwin leave every week day at 4 P. M., pier foot of Harrison-st., except Saturday, when City of Kingston leaves at 1 P. M.

A—BOSTON, VIA FALL RIVER LINE, daily, at 5 P. M.; only $3 for first-class limited tickets; reduction to all other points. Steamers Pilgrim and Old Colony leave Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:00 P. M. daily, Sundays included. Connection by Annex Boat from Brooklyn at 4:30; Jersey City, 4 P. M. An orchestra on each steamer.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE. Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal-st., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections for all points North, East, and West. Staterooms warmed. Freight received until hour of departure.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER HENRY ASHLEY, foot of Franklin-st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; steamer WALTER BRETT, from foot of Jay-st., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 P. M., connecting with the Boston and Albany Railroad.

A—TROY BOATS, SARATOGA AND CITY A-OF TROY, leave Pier 44 N. R., foot Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE Peck-slip, Pier 25 E. R., at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Steamers arrive in time for trains north and east.

MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Grand River Coal and Coke Company will be held at the office of the company at number fifty-four (54) Wall-street, New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1889, at 11 o'clock A.M., to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company to two million ($2,000,000) dollars; also to mortgage the property of the company.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1889.

J. B. WHEELER,
C. G. RAMSAY,
G. C. ALLEN,
SAMUEL S. EARLE,
A majority of the Trustees.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1889.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders, and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the THIRD day of MAY next.

HENRY PRATT, Treasurer.

SUTRO TUNNEL COMPANY.—ADJOURNED STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—No quorum having been present at the regular meeting of the stockholders of the Sutro Tunnel Company, held at the office of the company, No. 320 Sansome-st., San Francisco, Cal., at 12 o'clock P. M., March 4, 1889, the meeting adjourned to meet on THURSDAY, the 28th day of March, 1889, at the same hour and place. PELHAM W. AMES, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN S. S. LINE FOR HAMBURG.—First cabin, $45 and upward; steerage at low prices.
Bohemia, 3:30 P.M., Mh. 28 Wieland, 8:30 A.M., Ap. 4
EXPRESS SERVICE between N. Y., Southampton, and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers Augusta Victoria and Columbia, of 10,000 tons. Send for rates and sailings.

General office, 37 Broadway. C. SCHURZ, Dir.	General Passage Office, C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Etruria, M'h 30, 4:30 A.M.	Servia....April 20, 9 A.M.
Aurania....April 6, 9:30 A.M.	Bothnia...April 24, 1 P.M.
Gallia....April 10, 1 P.M.	Etruria...April 27, 3 P.M.
Umbria....April 13, 3 P.M.	Aurania, May 4, 8:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $60, $80, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, March 26, 1 P.M.	
NEVADA.....Tuesday, April 2, 8 A.M.	
ALASKA.....Tuesday, April 9, 11:30 A.M.	
WYOMING.....Tuesday, April 16, 5 P.M.	
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, April 23, 11:30 A.M.	

Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.

A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMERS TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
SS. ITALY.....April 25, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $40 and upward; second cabin, $26; excursion, $50. Steerage tickets to and from Britain, Ireland, at rates as low as those of most other lines. F. W. J. HURST, Manager,
337 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; 27 State-st., New-York.

PARIS EXPOSITION.—APPLY TO NETHERLANDS LINE, 39 Broadway, New-York, for new Tourist Guide to Holland, the Rhine, and Paris Exposition; saloon and renowned fleet of powerful and modern steamships; latest additions: 1886, steamships Rotterdam; 1887, Amsterdam; 1888, Veendam; 1889, Obdam and Maasdam; first Cabin after May 1, $40. $50, $60; Second Cabin, $32.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR travelers abroad, available in all parts of the world, issued by MORTON, BLISS & CO., 30 Pine-st., and HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, 3 Nassau-st. ICKELHEIMER & CO., Foreign Bankers, 29 William-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO. From New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.
CITY OF PARA.....Sails Monday, April 1, noon.
From San Francisco, corner Main and Brannan sts.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF PEKING.Sails Thurs., March 28, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at the company's office, No. 202 Battery-pl., cor. Bowling Green, New-York. B. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST.
via Savannah, at 3 P. M.
from Pier 35 North River, foot of Spring-st.
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catherine, Tuesday, March 26.
NACOOCHEE, Capt. Kempton, Thursday, March 28.
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett, Saturday, March 30.
R. L. WALKER Agent O. S. S. CO., Pier 35 North River.

Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accomodations. INSURANCE, 1-6 (one-fifth) of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 3 o'clock at pier, or on or before day of sailing, premium may be call as destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.

W. H. RHETT, G. Agt., W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M., 317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
JACKSONVILLE, FERNANDINA, AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt-st., at 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE, Jacksonville direct, Tues., March 26
Broadway. C. SCHURZ, Dir. C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (LARNE.)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, March 28, 3 P. M.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thurs'y, April 4, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $30 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $80. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.
Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 52 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
SS. CITY OF ROME, Wed., May 1, 29, June 26, and every fourth Wednesday thereafter.
Saloon passage, $60 and upward; second class, $36.
GLASGOW: VIA LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Devonia, March 30, 5 A. M. Ethiopia, Apr. 13, 8 P. M.
Circassia, Apr. 6, 10 A. M. Anchoria, Apr. 20, 9 A. M.
Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL.—Cabin, $50 and $60.
Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.
Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
*CELTIC, Capt. DAVISON, Wed., March 27, 2 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. IRVING, Wed., April 3, 8 A. M.
*ADRIATIC, Capt. CAMERON, Wed., April 10, 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PARSELL, Wed., April 17, 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
Saloon, $50, $60, $80, $100. Steerage from New-York, $20. From the old country, $25. *A limited number of second cabin passengers carried on these steamers. Outward, $30 and $35; prepaid, $40; excursion, $70. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

INMAN LINE U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
From Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.
CITY OF CHICAGO....Wed., March 27, 9:30 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Wed., April 3, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., April 10, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., April 17, 6:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $30 and $35; prepaid, $25; steerage, $20.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S.
NEW-YORK. SOUTHAMPTON. BREMEN.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS:
Saale, W., Mch. 27, 2 P.M. Fulda, Sa., Apr. 6, 10 A.M.
Ems, S., Mch. 30, 5:30 A.M. Lahn, W., April 10, 1 P.M.
Trave, W., April 3, 8 A.M. Elbe, Sa., April 13, 7 P.M.
From NEW-YORK to LONDON, HAVRE, BREMEN. First cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $30 a berth; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jonssetin, Sat., Mch. 30, 4 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Frangeul, Sat. April 6, 9 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat. April 13, 2 P. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green

RAILROADS.

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS
Via PHILADELPHIA, to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON.
Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.
Pullman Car Service on all Trains.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M., 12:00 Midnight.
For CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, WILMINGTON, and CHESTER, 8:30 A. M., 1:00 M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 12:00 Midnight.
All trains (except 12:00 A. M.) run daily.
For tickets and Pullman car space call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 91, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
W. M. CLEMENT, CHAS. O. SCULL,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
On and after JANUARY 20, 1889,
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:00 A. M. (Dining Car,) and 8 P. M. daily. New-York and Chicago Limited of Parlor, Dining, Smoking, and Sleeping Vestibuled Cars at 9 A. M. every day.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.
For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:20 P. M., and 12:15 night.
For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10:00 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:00 A. M., arrive Washington 4:00 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:15 P. M.; regular at 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 6:15 and 9:00 A. M., 4:30 and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY,
12:20 P. M., week days, (through Parlor Car,) 1:00 and 9:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Bay Head Junction, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 8:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:30 and 5:00 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:00 P. M. week days.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
6:30, 7:20, 8, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:00 (Congressional Limited,) 2:00, 3:00, 4, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 8:30 and 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 8:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 4, 5:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M. Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 12:15 A. M. and P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.
Ticket offices, Nos. 1,435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Courtland, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st, Hoboken; station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *8:00, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *8:00, 18:15 P. M.; Toronto, 19:55 A. M., 18:00, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada, East, *8:00 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *8:00, *8:15 P. M., (and all 1:30 A. M. for Utica only;) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *9:15, *9:55, all 11:30 A. M., 24:00, *3:00, *3:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 8:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 1:45, 4:25, 5:25 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. As a leave Jersey City, N. R., foot Chapel-st., at 11:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore station, at 11:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 790 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York, 261 Fulton-st., 206 Bowery, 145 Bowery, 12 Park-place, and West Shore Station, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st. as follows:
6:50 A. M. for Catasauqua and intermediate points.
8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Elmira.
11 A. M. for Cherry Ford and intermediate points.
1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M. Pittston and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. & B. Junction.
5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.
7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons. Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect at all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.
SUNDAY TRAINS—8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.
5:45 P. M. for Copley and intermediate points.
7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.
GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE, 235 BROADWAY.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Express trains leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:
9 A. M. (9:30 A. M. on Sundays.) Day Express, buffet drawing room coaches to Buffalo.
10:50 A. M. week days. Delaware Valley Express. Parlor Car to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, and Hornellsville.
5 P. M. daily. "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

GREAT FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
On and after FEB. 3 trains leave
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
Largest and finest passenger station in America.
†8:00 A. M., Rochester and Montreal Express. Drawing Room Cars New-York to Albany and Albany to Montreal, via D. and H. R. R.; also East Albany to St. Albans, via Central Vermont Line.
*9:50 A. M. FAMOUS STEAM-HEATED VESTIBULED CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 A. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati.
†10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Drawing room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester.
†11:30 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Drawing room cars to Troy.
3:30 P. M., Albany, Troy, and Utica special, with drawing room cars to Troy and Utica.
*3:58 P. M., accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad.
*4:30 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with vestibuled and steam-heated sleeping and dining cars.
*6:30 P. M., Montreal and Canandaigua Express. Sleeping cars to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, daily; and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday. Sunday train does not run west of Albany.
*9 P. M., special mail limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M.; Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.
*†10:00 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, and Watertown, via Utica, daily except Saturday; also to Canandaigua on Sundays only.
12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland, in connection with train leaving Saturday. Sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for the West.
Tickets and space in drawing room and sleeping cars can be had at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 32 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington and 730 Fulton sts., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.
*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.
J. TOUCEY, E. J. RICHARDS,
General Superintendent. Ass't Gen. Pass't Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF MARCH 10, 1889.
4 A.M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
7:00 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
8:30 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Belvidere, Delaware, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.
1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.
4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.
5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.
5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.
4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 4:00, 9:00 A. M. for Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, (except Sunday,) Point Pleasant.
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, &c.
4:30 P. M. for Freehold, Imlaystown, Hightstown.
4:30, 6:00, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:00 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9 A. M. for Perth Amboy.
For LAKEWOOD at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 4:30 P. M. (Parlor cars at 2:30 and 4:30.)

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.
4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., (2:30 P. M., through express with parlor cars.)

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. SUNDAYS 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 6:30, 12:00 P. M.
For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11:00 except Sunday) A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.
Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
Tickets and Parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,223 Broadway, 797 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R.
AND
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
SOLID TRAINS--NO

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business in the auction line was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room on Saturday, March 23. The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, March 23, was $1,809,980, as against $1,728,762, the figures for the week previous.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following auction sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) March 25.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., Executors' sale of the two-story brick and frame house, with lot 25 by 88.2 by 24.8 by 89, 175 Franklin-st, south side, 193.11 feet west of Hudson-st, and two four-story brick buildings, with lots each 23 by 92.3, 416 and 418 East 10th-st, south side, 343 feet east of Avenue C. Also, public auction sale of the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, 212 East 85th-st., south side, 153 feet east of 3d-av., and two three-story frame dwellings, with lots each 18.5 by 100.11, 440 and 442 East 117th-st., south side, 183.5 feet west of Pleasant-av. Also, foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick theatre building, with lease of lot, 443 to 447 3d-av. and 206 East 31st-st., a right, title, and interest. And similar sale, Charles De K. Townsend, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18 by 100.11, 250 West 121st-st., south side, 212.10 feet east of St. Nicholas-av.

By Brown & Lovinesa, Executors' sale of a three-story frame building (Wagner's Hotel) and plot of land 125 by 286 by 200 by 398, on Jones-st, running through to Woodlawn-av., opposite Van Cortlandt Park.

Tuesday, March 26.

By D. R. Ingraham & Co., public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 19.9 by 54, 131 Maiden-lane, north side, 20.8 feet west of Water-st. Also, Executors' sale of a house, with plot of land 104.10 by 100, on East 164th-st., northeast corner of Morris-av.; four lots, each 25 by 104.10, on Morris-av., east side, 100 feet north of 164th-st., and one lot, 35 by 185, on Morris-av., southeast corner of 165th-st. And foreclosure sale, Edwin B. Tucker, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick flat and stores, with lot 25 by 100, 990 10th-av., east side, 50.5 feet south of 54th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction of two three-story brick buildings, with lots each 17 by 62, 486 and 488 Grand-st., north side, 16 feet east of Willett-st.; similar building, with lot 24.8 by 100, 193 Mercer-st., west side, 173 feet south of Broome-st.; five-story brick building, with lot 22 by 60, 839 1st-av., southwest corner of 47th-st.; four-story-stone front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 10 East 56th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 5th-av.; similar house, with lot 17 by 100.5, 39 East 83d-st., north side, 152 feet west of Park-av.; similar house, with lot 21 by 102.2, 5 East 73d-st., north side, 152 feet east of 5th-av. Also, Executors' sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 20 by 80, 11 West 4th-st., northeast corner of Mercer-st.; five-story brick building and stable, lot 27 by 106.8, 68 Irving-place, northeast corner of 19th-st.; three four-story brick buildings and stable, with two lots each 24.8 by 96, 378 and 380 1st-av., northeast corner of 22d-st; two similar buildings, with lots each 24.8 by 100, 386 and 388 2d-av., east side, 24.8 feet north of 32d-st.; four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, 19 East 8th-st., southwest corner of Delancey-st.; four-story stone-front flat, with lot 20 by 80, 2,244 2d-av., east side, 40.10 feet north of 115th-st., and Long Island property comprising 37 acres of land at Flushing.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the two-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, 108 Macdougal-st., east side, 125 feet north of Bleecker-st.; four-story stone front building, with lot 25 by 91.6, 108 East 14th-st., south side, 179 feet east of 4th-av.; three-story stone-front house, with lot 17 by 102.2, 128 East 71st-st., north side, 220 feet east of Park-av. Also, Executors' sale of the two-story brick building, with lot 19 by 60, 112 7th-av., west side, 33.11 feet south of 17th-st.; three-story brick building, with lot 19 by 79 by 82.9, 104 Christopher-st., south side, 173.1 feet west of Bleecker-st.; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, 321 West 27th-st., north side, 229.2 feet west of 8th-av.; three five-story brick tenements, with lots each 25 by 98.9, 330 to 334 East 39th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 2d-av.; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 22 by 100.5, 350 East 55th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 1st-av., and four-story stone-front house, with lot 24.8 by 100, 292 5th-av., east side, 174 feet south of 31st-st. Also, partition sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of the three-store frame brick building, with lot 25 by 81.6 by 24.6 by 78.6, 156 Washington-st., northwest corner of Liberty-st., and foreclosure sale, James R. Canning, Esq., Referee, of four three-story brick dwellings, with lots each 20 by 100.8, 136 to 142 East 95th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., and similar house, with lot 18 by 100.8, 150 East 95th-st., south side, 235 feet east of 4th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executors' sale of the four-story building, with lot 25 by 81.8 by 25 by 85, 57 Bowery, east side, 56.2 feet south of Canal-st.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 23.11 by 77, 301 Henry-st., north side, 168.1 feet east of Seammel-st., and three-story building, with lot 18.8 by 70.1 by 16.8 by 61.7, 551 Grand-st., south side, east of Jackson-st.

By Smyth & Ryan, public auction sale, of the four-story brick building, with lot 25.10 by 100, 215 Avenue A, west side, 51.8 feet north of 13th-st.; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, 211 East 76th-st., north side, east of 3d-av., and four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25.6 by 100.8, 15 East 90th-st., north side, 255.7 feet east of 5th-av. And, foreclosure sale, Daniel Keane, Esq., Referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.6 by 99.11 2 West 132d-st., south side, 75 feet west of 5th-av.

By James H. Laior, public auction of eight lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 70th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 8th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Executors' sale of two three-story stone-front dwellings, with lots each 19 by 98.9, 306 and 308 West 84th-st., south side, west of 8th-av; and public auction sale of 13 two-story brick houses, with lots each 16.8 by 40, 2,146 to 2,168 Lexington-av., west side, block front between 129th and 130th sts.

By William W. Fogg, public auction sale of the four-story brick tenement, with lot 21.4 by 98.9, 227 West 35th-st., north side, 252.4 feet west of 7th-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, George B. Newall, Esq., Referee, of three three-story stone-front dwellings, with two lots each 25 by 100.11, 251 and 253 West 120th-st., south side, 57 feet east of St. Nicholas-av.; also, Brooklyn property, two-story brick dwelling, with lot 17 by 100, 740 Lexington-av., south side, 205.6 feet east of Reid-av.

By E. T. Raymond, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18 by 100.5, 161 West 64th-st., north side, 228 feet east of 10th-av., and similar house, with lot 15.4 by 102.2, 26 East 78th-st., south side, 104 feet west of Madison-av.

By Bernard Smyth, Executor's sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 76, 55 South 8th-st., north side, 60 feet west of Wythe-st., Brooklyn.

Wednesday, March 27.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the five-story brick store, with lot 31.9 by 77.11 by 31.8 by irregular, 102 Broad-st., southwest corner Pearl-st.; three-story stone-front house, four-story and two-story brick houses, with lot 25 by 92, 20 East 21st-st., south side, 98.5 feet east of Broadway; two lots, each 25 by 100, on 9th-av., east side, 50.5 feet north of 70th-st., and two lots, each 25 by 99.11 on West 146th-st., north side, 325 feet east of Grand Boulevard.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.5 by 101, 528 Hudson-st., east side, 38 feet south of Charles-st.; five-story brick building, with lot 14.4 by 65.7, 32 Ludlow-st., east side, 60 feet south of Broome-st.; similar building, with lot 25.7 by 65.8, 84 Ludlow-st., adjoining above; four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, 643 Lexington-av., east side, 50.5 feet south of 54th-st.; three-story flat, with lot 18.1 by 85.5 by 16 by 87.6, 9 Prince-st., north side, 65.2 feet east of Elizabeth-st., three-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 102.2, 342 East 86th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 1st-av.; one lot, 25 by 201.10, on West 115th-st., running through to 116th-st., 245 feet west of 5th-av.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 24.8 by 83, 2 West 124th-st., north side, 80 feet west of 5th-av.; also, Brooklyn property, comprising the four-story brick flat, with lot 20 by 80, 217 Madison-st., northeast corner of Nostrand-av., and two three-story brick houses, with lots each 24.5 by 77.5 by 55.2, 1,206 and 1,208 Broadway, northeast corner of Van Buren. And Executor's sale of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 70, 43 St. Felix-st., east side, 264.3 feet north of Fulton-st.

By John F. H. Smyth, Administratrix's sale of the three-story frame and brick building, with lot 25 by 48.4 by 25.5 by 46, 335 West 16th-st., north side, west of 8th-av.; also public auction sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 70.10, 215 East 120th-st., north side, east of 3d-av., and 142 acres of land and two-story house, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y.; and Brooklyn property comprising the four-story brick flat, with lot 25 by 100, 895 DeKalb-av., north side, 200 feet west of Sumner-av.; three-story stone-front house, with lot 19.8 by 100, 984 Greene-av., north side, west of Reid-av.; three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 100, 374 Halsey-st., south side, 460 feet east of Throop-av., and two three-story brick flats, with lots 18 by 100, 27 and 29 Elder-st., east side, 480 feet north of Bushwick-av.; two four-story brick buildings, with lots, each 23.4 by 84.1, 1,519 and 1,521 Broadway, north side, west of Duryea-st., and five three-story stone-front flats, with lots, 2,035 to 2,043 Fulton-av., north side, 140 feet west of Rockaway-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, Executor's sale of the four-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 98.9, 155 West 33d-st., north side, 100 feet east of 7th-av.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., public auction sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 19.5 by 80.8, 402 West 43d-st., south side, 62 feet west of 9th-av., and three five-story stone-front flats, with lots each 25 by 99.11, 917 to 921 West 131st-st., north side, 200 feet west of 10th-av.

By A. De Wallteams, Executor's sale of the three-story stone-front house, with lot 20 by 80, 2,432 2d-av., east side, 20.11 feet north of 124th-st.

Thursday, March 28.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., Executor's sale of two four-story brick buildings, with lots each 31.10 by 23.5, 32 and 34 Old-slip, north side, 44.9 feet west of South-st., and two-story brick building and stable, with lot 22 by 74, 338 4th-st., southwest corner of Horatio-st.; also, Assignee's sale of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 18 by 102.2, 165 West 79th-st., north side, 286 feet east of 10th-av.; and public auction sale of the three-story brick dwelling and stable, with lot 25 by 85, 26 Pike-st., southwest corner of Henry-st.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, 114 East 45th-st., south side, 141.8 feet west of Lexington-av., and two five-story brick buildings and two-story brick house, with two lots together in size 50.5 by 100, 873 and 875 1st-av., southwest corner of 49th-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the five-story brick building, with plot of land 49 by 97.7 by 48.3 by irregular, 309 and 311 3d-av., east side, 75 feet north of 23d-st.; five-story brick apartment house with lot 24.4 by 98.9, 208 East 25th-st., south side, east of 3d-av.; one lot 25 by 100.11, on West 99th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 8th-av.; one lot, 25 by 100, on 8th-av., east side, 25 feet south of 101st-st., and three-story stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.11, West 124th-st., north side, 180 feet east of 5th-av. Also Executor's sale of two five-story stone apartment houses with lots each 24.9 by 100, 301 and 303 10th-av., west side, north of 27th-st., five-story stone apartment house, with lot 20 by 100, 133 West 58th-st., north side, west of 6th-av.; two four-story brick buildings, with lots each 16.10 by 100, 1,221 and 1,225 3d-av., east side, north of 70th-st.; two-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 102.2, 342 East 85th-st., north side, 300 feet west of 1st-av.; five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 100.11, 225 East 102d-st., north side, 155 feet east of 3d-av.; four five-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 100, 2,025 to 2,031 2d-av., northeast corner of 104th-st.; two lots, each 25 by 100, on West 112th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 7th-av. Also, partition sale, Jesse E. Furlong, Esq., Referee, of the four-story stone-front flat, with lot 24.10 by 82, 149 and 149½ East 85th-st., north side, 23.1 feet east of Lexington-av., and one-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, 479 East 141st-st., north side, 125 feet east of Morris-av. And Brooklyn property, comprising three-story building and stable, with 10 lots, each 20 by 100, on Court-st., east side, block front between Lorraine and Grinnell sts.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executors' sale of the five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 100, 19 Forsyth-st., west side, 250 feet north of Bayard-st. Also, Brooklyn property, public auction sale of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 60, 839 1st-av., southwest corner of 47th-st.; four-story-stone front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 10 East 56th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 5th-av.; similar house, with lot 17 by 100.5, 39 East 83d-st., north side, 152 feet west of Park-av.; similar house, with lot 21 by 102.2, 5 East 73d-st., north side, 152 feet east of 5th-av. Also, Executors' sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 20 by 80, 11 West 4th-st., northeast corner of Mercer-st.; five-story brick building and stable, lot 27 by 106.8, 68 Irving-place, northeast corner of 19th-st.; three four-story brick buildings and stable, with two lots each 24.8 by 96, 378 and 380 1st-av., northeast corner of 22d-st; two similar buildings, with lots each 24.8 by 100, 386 and 388 2d-av., east side, 24.8 feet north of 32d-st.; four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, 19 East 8th-st., southwest corner of Delancey-st.; four-story stone-front flat, with lot 20 by 80, 2,244 2d-av., east side, 40.10 feet north of 115th-st., and Long Island property comprising 37 acres of land at Flushing.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the two-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, 108 Macdougal-st., east side, 125 feet north of Bleecker-st.; four-story stone front building, with lot 25 by 91.6, 108 East 14th-st., south side, 179 feet east of 4th-av.; three-story stone-front house, with lot 17 by 102.2, 128 East 71st-st., north side, 220 feet east of Park-av. Also, Executors' sale of the two-story brick building, with lot 19 by 60, 112 7th-av., west side, 33.11 feet south of 17th-st.; three-story brick building, with lot 19 by 79 by 82.9, 104 Christopher-st., south side, 173.1 feet west of Bleecker-st.; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, 321 West 27th-st., north side, 229.2 feet west of 8th-av.; three five-story brick tenements, with lots each 25 by 98.9, 330 to 334 East 39th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 2d-av.; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 22 by 100.5, 350 East 55th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 1st-av., and four-story stone-front house, with lot 24.8 by 100, 292 5th-av., east side, 174 feet south of 31st-st. Also, partition sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of the three-store frame brick building, with lot 25 by 81.6 by 24.6 by 78.6, 156 Washington-st., northwest corner of Liberty-st., and foreclosure sale, James R. Canning, Esq., Referee, of four three-story brick dwellings, with lots each 20 by 100.8, 136 to 142 East 95th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., and similar house, with lot 18 by 100.8, 150 East 95th-st., south side, 235 feet east of 4th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executors' sale of the four-story building, with lot 25 by 81.8 by 25 by 85, 57 Bowery, east side, 56.2 feet south of Canal-st.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 23.11 by 77, 301 Henry-st., north side, 168.1 feet east of Seammel-st., and three-story building, with lot 18.8 by 70.1 by 16.8 by 61.7, 551 Grand-st., south side, east of Jackson-st.

By Smyth & Ryan, public auction sale, of the four-story brick building, with lot 25.10 by 100, 215 Avenue A, west side, 51.8 feet north of 13th-st.; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, 211 East 76th-st., north side, east of 3d-av., and four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25.6 by 100.8, 15 East 90th-st., north side, 255.7 feet east of 5th-av. And, foreclosure sale, Daniel Keane, Esq., Referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.6 by 99.11 2 West 132d-st., south side, 75 feet west of 5th-av.

By James H. Laior, public auction of eight lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 70th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 8th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Executors' sale of two three-story stone-front dwellings, with lots each 19 by 98.9, 306 and 308 West 84th-st., south side, west of 8th-av; and public auction sale of 13 two-story brick houses, with lots each 16.8 by 40, 2,146 to 2,168 Lexington-av., west side, block front between 129th and 130th sts.

By William W. Fogg, public auction sale of the four-story brick tenement, with lot 21.4 by 98.9, 227 West 35th-st., north side, 252.4 feet west of 7th-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, George B. Newall, Esq., Referee, of three three-story stone-front dwellings, with two lots each 25 by 100.11, 251 and 253 West 120th-st., south side, 57 feet east of St. Nicholas-av.; also, Brooklyn property, two-story brick dwelling, with lot 17 by 100, 740 Lexington-av., south side, 205.6 feet east of Reid-av.

By E. T. Raymond, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18 by 100.5, 161 West 64th-st., north side, 228 feet east of 10th-av., and similar house, with lot 15.4 by 102.2, 26 East 78th-st., south side, 104 feet west of Madison-av.

By Bernard Smyth, Executor's sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 76, 55 South 8th-st., north side, 60 feet west of Wythe-st., Brooklyn.

Wednesday, March 27.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the five-story brick store, with lot 31.9 by 77.11 by 31.8 by irregular, 102 Broad-st., southwest corner Pearl-st.; three-story stone-front house, four-story and two-story brick houses, with lot 25 by 92, 20 East 21st-st., south side, 98.5 feet east of Broadway; two lots, each 25 by 100, on 9th-av., east side, 50.5 feet north of 70th-st., and two lots, each 25 by 99.11 on West 146th-st., north side, 325 feet east of Grand Boulevard.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.5 by 101, 528 Hudson-st., east side, 38 feet south of Charles-st.; five-story brick building, with lot 14.4 by 65.7, 32 Ludlow-st., east side, 60 feet south of Broome-st.; similar building, with lot 25.7 by 65.8, 84 Ludlow-st., adjoining above; four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, 643 Lexington-av., east side, 50.5 feet south of 54th-st.; three-story flat, with lot 18.1 by 85.5 by 16 by 87.6, 9 Prince-st., north side, 65.2 feet east of Elizabeth-st., three-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 102.2, 342 East 86th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 1st-av.; one lot, 25 by 201.10, on West 115th-st., running through to 116th-st., 245 feet west of 5th-av.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 24.8 by 100, 292 5th-av., east side, 174 feet south of 31st-st. Also, partition sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of the three-store frame brick building, with lot 25 by 81.6 by 24.6 by 78.6, 156 Washington-st., northwest corner of Liberty-st., and foreclosure sale, James R. Canning, Esq., Referee, of four three-story brick dwellings, with lots each 20 by 100.8, 136 to 142 East 95th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., and similar house, with lot 18 by 100.8, 150 East 95th-st., south side, 235 feet east of 4th-av.

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DEATH IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MISS GIBBS'S FATE DEMANDS AN INVESTIGATION.

THE HEALTH BOARD WILL ORDER A CAREFUL INQUIRY INTO THE CONDITION OF SCHOOLHOUSE NO. 54.

The death of Miss Rebecca Gibbs, the public school teacher, from typho-malarial fever, caused by the foul air and bad ventilation of her class room at School No. 54, is to be officially investigated. The publication of the facts in this case in yesterday's TIMES attracted a great deal of attention and caused a renewal of the complaints about the overcrowding of the schoolhouses.

Dr. Ira B. Read of 18 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, who attended Miss Gibbs during her illness, said on Saturday that he intended to report the case to Dr. Cyrus Edson of the Health Board, in order that something might be done to improve the condition of the schoolhouse. He preferred to make his complaint to the health authorities rather than to the School Board, because the matter seemed to him to be in the former's province.

"I have not received Dr. Read's complaint," said Dr. Edson last evening, "although I was at the Health Office all day Saturday. In fact I had not heard of the case until I read of it in THE TIMES of this morning. Dr. Read's complaint is not really necessary now. On the strength of the story in THE TIMES there will be an official inquiry anyhow. I have no doubt that the first thing to-morrow morning Dr. Moreau Morris, to whom such cases are usually assigned, will be instructed to make a thorough examination of the case. If he finds the facts as alleged they will be laid before the Board of Education with a request that the bad conditions at schoolhouse No. 54 be remedied at once. No doubt that will be enough. We have called the board's attention to such matters in previous cases, and it has never failed to do all that was required of it, and very promptly too. Of course I don't know what the conditionof schoolhouse No. 54 may be. We have never had a complaint about it. But the lives and health of the hundreds of school children there are altogether too important to be neglected for a day. If it is necessary to close the school that will be done. The fact that there has been only one case among so many persons, however, seems to indicate that the condition of the building is not hopelessly bad."

"Do you see any reason to doubt that Miss Gibbs died, as was alleged, from the foul air in the schoolhouse?"

"None whatever. That is quite likely to have been the first cause of her disease. Typho-malarial fever may be communicated from bad air and sometimes it is fatal. I doubt whether typhoid fever can be contracted in the same way, so there is no occasion for general alarm on that score. Malarial fever is a very much milder and less dangerous disease, although, of course, it is also to be avoided by every possible means. We have had no reports before this of any case arising from the bad ventilation of a schoolhouse and I don't believe the disease can be common from such a cause.

"There has been a good deal of complaint about the overcrowding of schools. It is well founded, but the remedy lies with the School Board. From what I know of that board, by the way, it seems impossible that there could have been in this case any willful neglect to make proper arrangements for health. Some of the School Commissioners are practically experts in sanitary engineering, and the board itself has always appeared to be greatly interested in getting the most wholesome conditions in the schoolhouses."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The account in Sunday's TIMES of the illness and death of Miss Rebecca Gibbs, and the state of affairs at Public School No. 54, fills me with the utmost horror and indignation. The facts of the case are these: 18 years' teaching in the public school won for Miss Gibbs an enviable reputation as an instructor. As a reward, one year ago she was assigned a position in a room 14 feet wide, 16 feet long, and 9 feet high. Into this room were crowded 50 students and the teacher. The three windows were so placed that opening them would have caused an unendurable draught and resulted in a possible pneumonia for every one present. From 9 o'clock in the morning till noon and from 1 to 2:30 P. M. 31 persons breathed and rebreathed the foul air of that stuffy little prison without securing any relief. Instead of the 70 cubic feet of breathing space that every individual requires, these poor helpless prisoners failed to get one-half that amount. Yet there are laws regarding proper sanitation and ventilation. Oh, the irony of the thing and the mockery of it! The result was that Miss Gibbs, and usually the other teachers, left the rookery at night with headaches. The pupils were languid in their attention to their studies and in a condition to become the easy prey of disease and death. But this was not the only harm done. The supreme result of this criminal neglect was the murder of Miss Gibbs. Murder is a strong word. It is very plain English, and I use it advisedly. Murder it seems to me, though I will amend the term as a concession to ears polite. Perhaps manslaughter is a better word, for Webster defines manslaughter as "the slaying of a man or of men; the destruction of human beings; murder. The unlawful killing of a human being without malice, express or implied." So, any way we look at it, as murder or manslaughter, we have to do with the unlawful killing of a human being. More than that, with the destruction of an honest citizen, who for 18 years walked strictly in the path of duty and was always of extreme value to the State. What are we going to do about it? Sit idly and tamely by, and blow the toot-horn of great American civilization and great New-York and great we and us generally? Not I, for one. And not Dr. Read, the attending physician, who has already expressed his indignation at this frightful outrage. There is something rotten outside of Denmark. What sort of a civilization is it that permits the mechanism of education to destroy the teachers and the taught; that allows the machinery of things to grind them under? Somebody is to blame. Some one has blundered. I confess I do not know who it is. Heaven forgive my ignorance, when it is a question of the lives and health of women and children. Somehow, the thought comes up that the responsibility of the situation at Public School No. 54 rests with the Board of Education or with the Board of Health. Is the Board of Education a vast and powerful circumlocution office, beforehand with all other public departments in the art of perceiving—how not to do it? Or does this honor belong to the Board of Health? The facts in the case must decide. Miss Gibbs is gone. Nothing can touch or torture her again. She has outsoared the shadow of our night. Here is the victory of the vanquished, the conquest of the conquered. But she shall keep her good name still. Let this example of faithful duty to a faithless community rouse us all to a sense of personal responsibility in the matter of public health. For the wrong done there is no atonement. "Wake Duncan with thy knocking—I would thou could'st!"

But there are other women, other children, in other schools. Shall they, too, be sacrificed? No, a thousand times no! Yet who will prevent it? The circumlocution office? I see only one remedy for such evils and disgraces—public opinion. And the dear old giant is fast asleep. Can we waken this Gulliver? Let every earnest woman, every professional and business woman, blow her own little trumpet right into his ear and the thing can be done. This is a personal matter, the death of Miss Gibbs. She is an unknown sister, whose fortune might at any moment be ours, so little is a faithful woman's life valued by the authorities. I, for one, am ready and eager to dog the circumlocution office—when I find out what it is—to sit upon its doorsteps, ride upon its carriage wheel, hang upon its coat tail if necessary, till, like the unjust Judge in the Sacred Chronicle, who feared not God or regarded man, it avenges the wrongs of helpless womanhood and defenseless childhood from a sense of sheer weariness and overpowering boredom. The voice of one crying in the wilderness amounts to something now and then. Witness Plimpsoll with his bill to protect seamen against the dangers of unseaworthy ships, put down again and again, and never granted a hearing, till he rose in his wrath amid jeers, sneers, and insults, in Parliament one day, shrieking "You shall hear me!" By the tremendous power of indignant fury and a just cause he compelled the passage of a law protecting defenseless sailors. Heroism is the same sterling stuff is not wanting on this side of the Atlantic. American women are full of it. It is to them that I appeal. The question to be settled is this: How can we best rouse public opinion? How can we make the Board of Health make the Board of Education stop killing women and children?

LOUISE FISKE-BRYSON, M. D.
15 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.

A DISABLED STEAMSHIP.

The steamship Flamborough, which arrived yesterday from St. Kitts, brought an account of a disabled steamer which she passed on her way to this port. There was much speculation yesterday, as to what vessel it could have been. Capt. Fraser of the Flamborough says in his report that the damaged steamer was sighted at 10 o'clock Friday morning, about 300 miles east of Cape Hatteras. She flew the British flag, was painted red on the hull with white streaks, smokestack painted white with black top, and was of brigantine rig. Another British steamer was lying by, though the sea and wind were both very high at the time.

CENTRAL FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The Central Federation of Labor met yesterday at 385 Bowery, and also received a visit from the delegates of the Fall River strikers. The members told the delegates that their treasury was empty, but they would make an appeal to the unions. The question of starting a new labor newspaper was taken up, and it was decided to abandon the project for the present. The German painters reported that they had lost several strikes within the past two weeks, and the brewers said that a new union brewery had just been started in Brooklyn.

THE RELIGIOUS PROBLEM.

MR. NEWTON SAYS WE NEED FEWER BUT STRONGER CHURCHES.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton chose yesterday in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church as the subject of a Lenten discourse "The Evangelization of New-York." A very large congregation followed his words with the deepest interest. The sermon was suggested by the recent conference in Chickering Hall to consider the religious problem of this city. Mr. Newton said in part:

"The problem of religion in our city is largely the problem of religion in all cities. General factors are at work in our age which seem to operate against religion. There is a relative decline in religion which by no means represents an actual loss. There was a time when religion furnished pretty much the whole of the mental food of the mass of men. Now public affairs, business, science, literature, &c., all the complex activities of social life, divide the attention and the interest. This is well. It is growth. Matthew Arnold's Colorado household, which had religion and nothing else, was not the Divine ideal of human life. By and by, if we keep morally sound, every faculty will open at the top into religiousness. Life has evolved intellectual difficulties which are alienating the hosts of men from the churches. Our new knowledge does not fit, apparently, into the old forms of faith. The church has taught us of the essence of the faith much that is now seen to have been mere matters of opinion, and too often of crude and ignorant opinion.

"Man has outgrown his mental small clothes, and the churches generally refuse to clothe him anew. Doubt which is honest and skepticism which is sad-souled turns hosts away from the creeds whose conventional meanings have unreal and whose inner meanings will not free. Everybody feels that influence of the scientific spirit which Darwin said in a letter makes us ask more proofs of religious dogmas. Under this demand for verification so much is deemed essential that an attitude of skepticism is generated toward the whole Christian system. I for one believe that the essential Christian ideas are grounded in nature, and that they are capable of being restated in terms not of the scholastic but of the savant. But this imperatively-needed working over of those ideas the church resists resolutely. They will not adjust themselves to the new outlook; formula as dead as the Ptolemaic theory will not give up or alter one jot.

"The churches set up the infallible Bible which Col. Ingersoll knocks doubtfully to pieces, thinking he has ended Christianity. Their cowardly hesitancy to tell the truth about it makes the unbelievers whom he leaves behind him. We must trust the spirit guiding men into all truth and hear what the spirit saith to the churches. The first condition of a revival of religion is a new thought of religion. If religion is to regain its hold on the unchurched it must simplify itself. The churches must learn to interpret their doctrines reasonably or drop them into the background. They must distinguish between theology and religion. Hearts are still hungry for a genuine gospel; some good news of the Heavenly Father. Men, too, this growth of secular life has developed most complex and serious social problems which cry aloud for solution. The churches, again, are no less indisposed to really solve them and are sometimes found resisting an honest endeavor to solve them. They have been committed to the paganism of political economy; unless the clergy look sharp they will find that they have accepted retainers from capital—their position; and their lips are silenced when labor piteously cries for justice. No word against the principle of our industrial system is spoken from hosts of the pulpits, whence the carpenter's son has been driven by Mammon. The poor man hears the Gospel of 'propunty, propunty, propunty!' Charity is preached, but not justice, and it is not charity, but justice, that the world needs. If the ethical forces of the church were turned on these problems some solution would soon be found. The failure to find a solution is a terrible indictment of Christianity.

"These general conditions are intensified in our city by the local conditions. We have never had the homogeneousness of the early New-England towns, and we have developed into a cosmopolitan city. We have the intellectual alienation to contend against where the secular spirit is dominant as it is nowhere else in the country.

"The middle classes, so called, furnish the general staple for the churches. They are honest in aims, industrious in habits, simple in tastes, domestic in pleasures. They are exempt from the temptations of the rich and the poor. They are being pushed out of New-York by the cost of living and their virtuous religiousness is building up the suburbs and leaving us here to the extremes of wealth and poverty. The result is a recklessness of civic responsibilities, an indifference to social welfare nowhere else displayed so unbashfully. Vice is bred in our worst tenements; religion is asphyxiated. As a class the very poor here are as irreligious as the very rich, and we are gravitating into a city of these extremes. We have two dangerous classes to contend with. Is it any wonder that religion seems disappearing in the gulf where a prosperous and a virtuous middle class has gone down? If we can convert the rich I have no fear about the poor. When their big brothers on earth are brotherly they will believe in a Father in Heaven. It is high time for our rich men to remember that a city which loses its religion will not long keep its wealth. Property then had better be put again into diamonds. Real estate in a Sodom is liable to a sudden shrinkage.

"We want fewer churches and stronger ones—parishes manned by large staffs of clergy, provided with the appliances for a varied spiritual and moral work, educational and reformatory. Such parishes must be secured against the local changes of our city and so far endowed while they are strong that they can continue their work when wealth goes to new quarters, and continue their work as free churches, alike for the freedom of the pulpit and the freedom of the pews. This must be the goal toward which to strive."

LENT AND THE THEATRES.

THE EFFECT OF THE PENITENTIAL SEASON NO LONGER SERIOUSLY FELT.

The Lenten season no longer has the terrors for theatrical managers which it formerly possessed. Year after year its effect on the attendance at the theatres has perceptibly lessened, and this season a visitor to any of the houses where first-class attractions are held out as an inducement to patronage would hardly realize that it was the middle of Lent, as he looked around upon the crowded auditorium. This welcome change for the managers has been very gradual, but it has finally been accomplished, and it means in reality a radical departure from long-established custom in society. A manager of one of the leading theatres of the city, talking to a TIMES reporter on this subject last Saturday afternoon, while people were being turned from the doors of his house, so great was the demand for seats, said:

"I have no longer any fear of the effect of Lent on my business. If there is a theatre in New-York that you might expect to suffer during the penitential season, it is this, for its patronage is largely made up of what are known as society people. You can see for yourself how little it effects me. The fact of the matter is, people are beginning to realize that there is nothing sinful in witnessing a good play, even during Lent, and the harmless entertainments it affords them makes them better able to renounce the more exciting amusements which the church and the unwritten laws of society insist shall be renounced during Lent. They give up dancing and big dinners and suppers, and come to the theatre and enjoy a quiet evening. The change is a good one for both the theatres and the people who patronize them. Many a season of moderate success in the past has been ruined by the failure of business during Lent, and many playgoers who have conscientiously kept away from the theatre during Lent have been tempted to commit actual sin for want of the harmless recreation of which they deprived themselves.

"Of course Lent still has a perceptible effect on the business of the theatres, and a prudent manager will strive to offset it by the production of some strong novelty for that particular portion of the season, but the falling off in our patronage is so slight compared with what it used to be that we scarcely notice it. The patrons who keep away from us on account of conscientious scruples are fairly replaced by the dwellers in the hotels, who stop for a day or a week in the city, and upon whom Lent has no particular claims. As for the theatres of a lower grade, the season is hardly affected at all by the the coming of the Lenten days. The people upon whom they depend for patronage are not of the kind who are prone to strong religious sentiments, and Lent is, to the great majority of them, no different from any other portion of the year."

E. H. DELMAR'S LONELY DEATH.

Edward H. Delmar, a native of England, 41 years of age, was found dead yesterday afternoon in a furnished room which he had occupied for some months in the flat of Mrs. Margaret Manton at 211 East Fourteenth-street. He was lying fully dressed on his bed, and had been there some hours when found. A bottle containing a quantity of whisky and an empty vial which had contained laudanum were found in the room, and it was at first supposed that the man had committed suicide, but Coroner Messemer, who made an examination of the body, said last night that there were no indications of suicide and that death was probably the result of natural causes. An autopsy will be made to-day to ascertain definitely the cause of death.

Delmar was an expert accountant and had been employed by a bank examiner named Wardell. He was married and his wife is now in England.

SPRING'S SUNNY ADVENT

NEW-YORK ENJOYING ITSELF OUT OF DOORS.

A PERFECT DAY WITH RELIEF FROM WINTER DISCOMFORT AND WITH PLEASURES OF THE SEASON.

It was the first Sunday of Spring yesterday and the weather nobly fulfilled its obligations. Clear skies, with here and there a touch of white, like far-off foam upon the ocean; a gentle breeze, an unclouded sun, which was warm and cheering, and a city which had become, after the equinoctial storm, as clean as this metropolis ever is—these all united to give an almost perfect day.

This combination was altogether too much for New-York's home life. The citizens at once became nomads. They did not fold their tents, it is true, but they took their wives, children, and their dogs and wandered quite as freely as the Summer Sunday pleasure seeker, that is more freely than any other living thing. Not only was yesterday the most beautiful day of the season, but it was also the warmest, for the thermometer gave up its Winter hibernation and came up into the sunshine, expanding under the gentle influences of the season, until at 3 o'clock the mercury actually got up as far as 58°, a record which has not been equaled in nearly 10 years. Of course the day had to begin tempering its temperature very early in the morning to do this, and by the time the milkman gave his war-whoop, the atmosphere was so salubrious that he gave an over-measure of milk as well, and smiled so seductively at the maid servant that when her employer asked her what kind of weather there was outside, she blushed like a June rose and replied; "It's awful nice, Sir."

The result of all this was that early mass was crowded, and if flirting is a sin there should be lots of absolution granted this week. Morning service was even more enthusiastically attended, the churches of all denominations being filled with fair creatures in Spring bonnets and light gowns, with the color of sunrise in their cheeks and their eyes sparkling with all sorts of subdued merriment. For the female kind put on all their beautiful array and shone like things of light. Men who unguardedly strolled forth with heavy overcoats were called upon to condemn the memories of Winter. Even those who wore lighter wraps took them off, and felt refreshed by the relief from their burden. Winter wraps and an ambitious thermometer are not compatible. The public conveyances, except for purposes of mere transportation, were not well patronized, because every one desired to walk.

Men and women had the one desire in their minds to fulfill all the possibilities of the perfect day. Yet the cars were by no means abandoned. The elevated railway trains were more crowded than any other Sunday this year. Broadway, from Fourteenth-street to Forty-second street, was nearly as crowded as it is of a Saturday afternoon, though with a different class of persons. The clerks and the salesmen were present with their favorite sweethearts, and, though they were not possessors of funded securities or vast tracts of land, they seemed to enjoy themselves quite as well. The club windows in fifth-avenue were filled with loungers, who watched the procession to and from church with the languid interest of Spring fever. But the avenue itself! Well, there was nothing to compare with it on this continent yesterday. The fashion of wearing hats and bonnets made entirely of flowers had the effect of making Fifth-avenue from above seem as though the driveway was bordered by floral banks.

During the afternoon promenade there were recognized Thomas C. Acton, who was quite as active as he was 20 years ago, nodding here and there and smiling all the while; Justice Cowing, impressive and solemn as though on his way to battle; Judge Barrett, his handsome face ruddy and healthful-looking; Judge Lawrence, chatting with a group of friends; "Harry" Howard, who forgot all about volunteer firemen for the time to look at the beauties of to-day; Mgr. Preston, on his way to the cathedral; Chauncey M. Depew, on his way to a mere modest church; Frank Gould and his youngest sister, still in deep mourning for their mother; the light of the metropolitan church, Editor Shepard, gazing indolently from one of the drawing-room windows of his splendid house; young John Jacob Astor, actually walking without attracting any more attention than though he was not one of the wealthiest men in the world; Elsie Leslie, with her handsome mamma, hurrying to more jewels being an Earl than when she was Mr. Hobb's chum; Georgia Cayvan, speeding along as though Mr. Banting's theories had been as unnecessary for her attention as the discovery of new planets in the nebulæ, and scores and scores of others whose names are more familiar to New-Yorkers than those of the Congressman, Assemblyman, or even the Aldermen of their district, all passing along, inhaling the glorious air of a still more glorious day. And all this time carriages of all orders of elegance and style, by their inmates appearing as cheerful and as healthy as a believing New-Yorker should be.

In Central Park and all about it were crowds of pleasure seekers. The drives were filled, the bridle paths were used, and the winding paths for pedestrians, with their beautiful nooks and expanses, were crowded with delighted people. Most of these, however, were foreigners. German, French, and Italian were heard quite as much as the mother tongue, but no one seemed inclined to feel homesick among all the strangers, nor none was inclined to avoid his brothers from over the sea because they were not Americans. Of course the menagerie was crowded as customary and the elephants attracted an unusual amount of attention, but this was due to the fact, that a circus is in town, and the prospective visitors enjoy the study of the great beasts *au naturel* before they are introduced to the arena. The only uncomfortable beast in all the menagerie yesterday was a pickpocket who was caught in the act, and was cared for by Capt. Beatty.

Crowds flocked to Riverside Park and to High Bridge. At the former place Gen. Grant's tomb was the centre of attraction, and the passing of a Winter has not lessened the respect and reverence with which the people looked upon it. The people gathered around it until sundown, and then strolled up over the Boulevard, finding an abundance to enjoy in the scenes on the Hudson below and the green shores opposite. At High Bridge the queer little German beer gardens did a rattling business and the people lingered until long after dark.

The Harlem River, like everything else in nature, responded to the delightful weather of yesterday and awakened from its Winter lethargy. Boathouse doors opened, small craft swarmed the river, and there were a hundred other things to suggest that the heart of New-York's aquatic life had begun to beat again. Hundreds of people, drawn out by what was really a Summer day, wandered toward the river, and could not resist the temptation to spend a few bits of silver with the men who have boats to let. At mid-afternoon the river in the vicinity of the bridge presented a regular carnival appearance.

OUT ON THE ROAD.

Every horse in the confines of New-York City, except those of the Fifth-Avenue Stage Company and those who were suffering from some severe equine disorder or other, was pressed into service yesterday, and the road was crowded from early morning with all sorts, kinds, and conditions of vehicles. The road was in fine condition, too, free from dust and mud, and elastic enough for speeding purposes, and it and the bracing atmosphere made many an old nag stretch his legs in a way that surprised both himself and his driver.

Knots of shrewd and horsey looking individuals gathered in front of the various road houses and about conveniently-located trees and ably criticised the passing animals. The mounted bluecoats were out in full force and had all the work they wanted keeping the inexperienced drivers of hired turnouts to the right and preventing smash-ups. Thanks to their vigilance but two accidents occurred during the afternoon, and neither, strictly speaking, only wheels were smashed. Macomb's Dam Bridge creaked and swayed worse than ever under yesterday's tremendous load, and many drivers thanked fortune that by next Sunday the handsome Washington Bridge will be ready for them. The Harlem River rose to flood tide during the afternoon, and thickly covered up its unsightly banks of mud.

Spring vehicles were about as numerous as Spring costumes, and their light yellow bodies and brightly-striped wheels put many pleasing bits of color in the great kaleidoscope. Equestrians were out in great numbers, too, and although the majority of them rode well, a number thumped and bumped in their saddles in a most distressing manner. The road houses were at a loss to accommodate the tremendous influx of visitors that poured upon them yesterday, and the competition among the visitors for the good cheer of the hostelries brought enough tips to the distracted waiters to enable them to set up road houses in the near future for themselves. Everybody drove until the last possible moment, and it was long after dusk before the avenues ceased to echo to the grind of wheels.

Among the thousands who were out were Col. Kip and his famous Bay Tom, Henry Classen with a superb brown team, Frank Work behind Billy Freer and Clara, C. Vanderbilt Cross with John Knox and Albert H., Mayor Grant astride a well-built roadster, Frank Hardy, the Sires brothers, Westbrook Spence, E. C. Brett, Stephan Barton, J. J. Stilling, Lawson M. Fuller, Sheppard Knapp, Augustus Raymond, D. S. Hammond, Isidor Cohnfeld driving Vioux and mate, Commissioner Brennan, George G. Haven, L. Lichtenstein, George Conkling, who drove the speedy Pop Gun; Col. Dawson, John and Herbert Garside, Abe Hummel, Isaac Eaton, Isaac Taylor, Jr., James J. Bevins, Col. Van Wyck, ex-Judge S. B. Hyatt, T. J. Cole, A. G. Lazarus, and Frederic Gebhrke.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The farewell engagement of M. Constant Coquelin, the French actor, which is to be played at the Star Theatre this week, is to be signalized by the first attempt of that artist to appear in an English-speaking part, which he will make on the occasion of his benefit on Friday evening. In addition to this, M. Coquelin will on that night make a speech to the audience in English. During his tour in this country he has made rapid progress in learning the language, and he can already carry on an ordinary conversation in English quite easily. He is pardonably proud of his achievements in this line, and it was his own suggestion to Mr. Abbey that he should make an address in English on the occasion of his benefit. What M. Coquelin has to say of his tour and his impressions of America will certainly prove of interest.

The date of the production of the new comic opera, "Doretta," at the Standard Theatre has been fixed for April 22. The composer of the work, Mrs. E. Marcy Ramoad, and the writer of the book, Miss Betsy Bancker, are both new to the amusement world, but both are said to have a place in the "Blue Book," whatever that may be. The arrangements with Manager Duff call for a very elaborate production of the new opera, the cast of which has not yet been revealed.

A complimentary testimonial will be tendered to Edwin French at the Star Theatre on Sunday evening next. The committee having the benefit in charge includes J. M. Hill, Tony Pastor, Nat C. Goodwin, W. J. Gilmore, Maurice Barrymore, Robert Hilliard, Francis Wilson, Capt. William M. Conner, Andrew J. Dam, and Dr. R. W. Taylor. Among the artists who have volunteered for the occasion are Lilian Russell, De Wolf Hopper, John Raphael, the Irwin sisters, Maurice Barrymore, Lester and Allen, Smith and Waldron, and Prof. Abt.

Manager Rudolph Aronson is already at work preparing for another souvenir night at the Casino, to commemorate the two hundred and fiftieth performance of "Nadjy," which will be given on the evening of Friday, April 26. M. Delacroix, the Parisian artist, is at work on the plates for the illuminated frontispieces of the souvenir. These are to be finished in nine colors. One will represent the final tableau of the second act of the opera, and the other the Roof Garden of the Casino, with the Hungarian Band, the famous Magyar Csigany Deakok. On this occasion Miss Lillian Russell will sing a new song of her own composition, and Fanny Rice will dance a new Hungarian czardas. Theseinne's pretty little opera bids fair to set a precedent for long runs.

Managers Gilmore and Aronson entered into a contract Saturday for the appearance of Rudolph Aronson's comic opera company at Nibio's next week, when "Erminie" will be presented. This is to be the only engagement of the company in this city this season.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" will not be played in New-York this Summer, as has been announced. At the conclusion of the Broadway season in May the company—all except Elsie Leslie—will go to Chicago, where they will remain all Summer. Next season Mr. Palmer will present the piece as a daily matinée attraction at the Madison-Square Garden.

E. H. Sothern will not be seen again in New-York this season after this week. At the conclusion of his engagement here he starts for the Pacific coast, where he is to end his season. He will play a long engagement at the Lyceum during the Summer.

Mary Anderson is still in Philadelphia, but the reports are that she is gradually recovering from her attack of nervous prostration. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who has charge of the actress, says she will be able to travel within two weeks, and she will then start for the south of France, where the climate is expected to aid materially in hastening her speedy recovery.

It is said that Her Majesty's Theatre in London is soon to be transformed into a large hotel on the American plan.

Helen Lansray Ward will begin her season in the new Union-square Theatre on Oct. 7.

It is announced that Richard Mansfield will make a tour of this country next season in "Richard III.," his presentation of which he made a great hit in London. It is said that he has been already booked for 30 weeks in this city, but the name of the theatre is kept a profound secret.

Prof. Herrmann has associated himself with George W. Lederer for the purpose of placing on the road for the coming season a new entertainment to be styled Herrmann's Transatlantic Refined Vaudevilles. The tour will open at the Grand Opera House, Chicago, Sept. 15, and will only play the first-class legitimate theatres. Sixteen weeks have been booked at various theatres in this city.

It has practically been decided that little Josef Hofmann shall resume his public appearances next September or October with a tour through London and the provinces. Young Hofmann, who will be 12 years old next June, has been studying diligently since his retirement, and has composed half a dozen new pianoforte pieces, including one of somewhat large dimensions.

J. H. Gilmour, who has made a striking success in the character of the Earl in "Little Lord Fauntleroy," at the Broadway Theatre, is having an adaptation of "Jack Harkaway" made for him and proposes to star in the title rôle next season.

POINTS IN A WILL CONTEST.

The will of Alletta Vanderveer, a daughter of Mrs. Lucy Vanderveer of Coney Island fame, by which $19,000 was given to various Catholic churches, is being contested in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, by Mrs. Francis Vanderveer, the widow of a brother of the testator, and her infant son. She alleges that Miss Vanderveer's estate amounted to $36,300, and that, under the Laws of 1860, chapter 360, she could not, owing to the survival of her father, give more than one-half the estate to charity. Another basis for the contest is found in chapter 316 of the Laws of 1848, prohibiting an institution incorporated under that act from receiving a bequest made within two months of the testator's death.

The defense is that the estate exceeds $36,300 by sufficient to bring the bequests of $19,000 within the limit prescribed by law, and further, that none of the churches mentioned in the will were organized under the Laws of 1848. The contest is expected to bring up some interesting legal questions.

FORTY SCOTCH STONECUTTERS.

Forty Scotch stonecutters were among the passengers brought in yesterday by the Etruria. When landed at Castle Garden the fact was elicited that they were all going to one place, Barre, Vt., and the officials became suspicious that some contract had been made. An investigation of the matter failed to show any reason why the Scotchmen should be sent back under the contract labor law. They said that they had been promised $3 50 per day if they came to this country, but that they had made no contract to come. They were released and departed immediately for Vermont, where they will work in the granite quarries.

MRS. PARTINGTON uses SALVATION OIL for rheumatis and brown cretors. It costs 25 cents. The doctors said he could not live, but he took Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP and lives yet.—*Advertisement.*

BEWARE OF a slight irritation of the throat. BROMWELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Sold at all elevated railroad stations.—*Advertisement.*

ESPENSCHEID'S HATS—"SPRING STYLES." Superior in style and quality. One hundred and eighteen (118) Nassau-st.—*Advertisement.*

Now is the Time

To purify your blood and fortify your system against the debilitating effects of Spring weather. At no other season is the bitter taste in the mouth more prominent, the breath so offensive, the drowsy dizziness so frequent, or that extreme tired feeling so prevalent. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to build up the system, purify the blood, cure biliousness and headache, overcome that tired feeling, and create a good appetite.

"For many years I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially in the early Spring, when I am troubled with dizziness, dullness, unpleasant taste in my mouth in the morning. It removes this bad taste, relieves my headache, and makes me feel greatly refreshed."—JOHN BINN, 663 43d-st., Town of Lake, Chicago, Ill.

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AFTER SUNLIGHT PICTURES

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS WELCOME SPRING DAYS.

SUGGESTIONS OF ATTRACTIVE PLACES FOR CAMERA SHOOTING IN THIS VICINITY—"AMPHOTO'S" COMPLAINT.

The bright, warm Spring days will be hailed by no class of amusement seekers with more joy than by the amateur photographers. Although there are opportunities for plenty of work with the camera and the subsequent darkroom developments, the amateurs love to get out in the open air when there is plenty of sunlight.

Pictures may be taken in the house and snap shots fired with the little detectives from upper-story windows at the street scenes below, and the photographer has an opportunity to take all the members of the family and their visiting friends indoors, but the results are never so satisfactory.

During the past Winter the young devotees of the camera have had lots of fun with the flash light as well as receiving valuable instruction, and, in not a few instances, operators are bearing marks of their experiments in the form of scarred fingers on account of too close proximity to the flash powder at the time of the explosion. But the flash-light craze is pretty much over and longings for out-of-door trips have lately been frequently heard.

It is astonishing to those who make little trips to the outskirts of the city to find so many pretty pictures of natural scenery that can be picked up and transferred to the dry plate. Artists long ago ascertained this fact, and amateur photographers are now learning that at a small expense for car fare they can any bright afternoon obtain artistic views, and perhaps secure excellent pictures. Some of the best amateur work in the country represents bits of study along the Bronx River. The Bronx is close at hand, and may be readily reached by taking the Harlem Road cars. It is somewhat tortuous in its course, and in many places penetrates delightful little nooks, and again broadens out into long, wide pools. Sunday mornings and on light afternoons are favorite times for young amateurs to go out on their picture-taking raids, while, of course, the Saturday half holiday can always be utilized in this way.

The High Bridge neighborhood is also a favorite spot for rambles with the cameras. Crossing the Hudson to Fort Lee, or prolonging the walk up among the Palisades, the amateur finds plenty of chances to practice his art, and must have a poor eye for the beautiful indeed if he cannot return with his plate holders well packed with gems for future development.

There was a goodly rush of amateurs to suburban haunts yesterday, although it was found rather damp under foot for much tramping. This Summer, however, the army of amateurs will be larger than ever before, and correspondingly improved work is to be expected. A little patience and a little care will secure pictures that will satisfy the eye of the most, who are for the first time trying the pleasant recreation and will encourage them to higher grade of work as well as prove a delight to their friends.

"Amphoto" writes to THE TIMES as follows concerning the dealers:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With the new year always some new resolutions, and some of our dealers in photographic supplies certainly made up their minds at the beginning of the present year that there must be a new order of things. There shall be no more discounts given, no more taking off 10 or 25 per cent. on articles that should pay 50 or 100 per cent. profit. "We are being ruined, and something must be done!" Of course this applies only to the amateur photographer, and he must be the sufferer—provided he allows himself to suffer. His professional brother is too good a customer to "monkey" with, and the poor amateur will have to bear the discountal sins of the other.

It has been the custom with some dealers in photographic supplies to allow to the amateur as well as the professional a discount on purchases. In the case of the amateur 10 per cent. is given on dry plates, foreign lenses, tripods, &c., from 15 to 25 per cent. This is only to him "who is up to snuff"; the tyro never gets it unless he has been posted, for the dealer usually never mentions that he can give discounts from his regular prices. It may be proper, and is assuredly wise, for the dealer to be as silent as an oyster, but his reticence is rough on the "immature." Why should not all purchasers be treated alike? If the hard cash of one deserves a discount, why not the hard cash of another? In England it is different. The catalogues of the dealers distinctly state whether a discount is allowed on specified articles or not. But our dealers do not make such statements in their listed prices even when it is their common practice to allow discounts, and different prices are sometimes given to different customers. It is well that a change is coming about.

Madame Rumor asserts that certain articles have lately been advanced in price in the catalogues to do away with giving out discount, and Sol, the dispenser of light, is sitting on the anxious seat, nervously awaiting to see if the dealer will say to his unsophisticated children who may be purchasing a first outfit: "Sirs, this camera (or lens, as the case may be) costs us $10 to make, and was sold at $20, giving us $10 to give a discount of $5, which was ruination; therefore, we now list it at $30, and will let you have it at $25, without discount—provided you don't tell anybody." Sol fears that these words which should be said will be left unsaid, for there is no health within them, and the dealer will quietly pocket the $30, and smile and smile and be—a sharp business man. The radiant Father speaks words of advice to the unsophisticated ones, and tells them to always ask for the bread of discount, for pence in dry plates and foreign lenses and 25 or so per cent. on home-made articles, such as cameras, lenses, &c.,) even though they get only stones of refusal, and if the stones are heaved at them, to try the next man. To the dealers the Light-giver says: "Catalogue your wares at prices that will give you a decent profit, allow no discounts, and treat my children—the wise and the foolish maidens, the green and the ripened youths—alike.

AMPHOTO.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, March 24, 1889.

ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBIT OF PLEASURE CARRIAGES

Our Annual Display for the present season embraces all the fashionable varieties for Town Use; also many attractive novelties for Country Driving.

We manufacture on the premises the smallest details entering into the construction of a carriage, and invite inspection of the various branches in operation, forming the most complete and best-equipped works of the kind in the world.

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LADIES' AND INFANTS' UNDERWEAR.

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79c.; worth $1.05.

Fine quality Night Dresses, Chemise, Corset Covers, Dressing Sacques, and Skirts,

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Short Dresses, tucked and inserted Wa

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,723. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL

A BLOW WHICH SADLY HURTS THE PLACE HUNTERS.

"OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP" NOT ALONE A CAUSE FOR CHANGE—MR. HALSTEAD NOT YET FORGOTTEN.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker has given out a bit of information concerning the policy of the Administration as to removals of Postmasters that has fallen like a wet blanket upon the Republican Representatives and the local leaders in their districts. He has announced that "offensive partisanship" will not in itself be considered as sufficient reason for dismissing a Postmaster. This announcement has a particularly depressing effect upon the place hunters and their backers, from the fact that it follows immediately upon an act of the Administration which has been hailed as a precedent for exactly the opposite policy.

As soon as the new Administration had taken charge of the Government Representative Payson went to work to secure the removal of the Postmaster at his home, Pontiac, Ill. The Postmaster had been exceedingly active as a Democrat during the Presidential campaign, and a newspaper with which he was connected was filled with violent attacks upon the Republican candidates. Mr. Payson laid the case before the President and Postmaster-General Wanamaker, and asked that the Postmastership at Pontiac be at once turned over to a Republican. To the Congressman's surprise neither the President nor Mr. Wanamaker seemed disposed to act at once, and they asked if Mr. Payson could not give some other reason than partisanship for the removal. Mr. Payson regarded the Postmaster's political activity as a good enough reason, and he insisted upon it so strenuously that finally the man was put out and a good Republican named by Mr. Payson got the place.

The success of the Illinois Congressman was soon known to other Republican Representatives, and it was not long before they began to file charges of offensive partisanship against the Democratic Postmasters in their districts and to point out to the Postmaster-General the men they wanted substituted for the outgoing officers. But somehow the expected removals were not made, and the Representatives began calling upon Mr. Wanamaker to find out the cause of the delay. Some of them saw Mr. Wanamaker Saturday, and then they learned that the charges of offensive partisanship were not regarded as good reasons for removal. The case of the Pontiac Postmaster was cited by the visitors as a good precedent to go by, and they wanted to know why, if partisanship was a cause for dismissal in that case, it was not equally sufficient in their cases. They were informed that since the removal of the Pontiac man the President and Postmaster-General had had a little talk on that subject, and had concluded not to adopt the policy of making dismissals on that ground alone.

Mr. Wanamaker informed his callers that the only policy to be pursued was to consider each case on its own merits. He would not say that a Postmaster would not be removed for offensive partisanship in particular cases, but that charges of that kind alone would not insure removal. The Republicans who had expected that all they needed to do to secure dismissal was to show that a Postmaster was an ardent Democrat would have to find other and better reasons, or wait until the officers' terms expired. The only crumb of comfort Mr. Wanamaker had to offer was the intimation that the announcement he had made did not necessarily apply to the fourth-class Postmasters who do not receive their commissions from the President.

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If President Harrison should to-morrow send in the name of Mr. Murat Halstead to be Minister to Germany or Russia or Consul to Zanzibar, or should nominate him for any other office requiring the approval of the Senate, there are seven Senators on the Republican side and several times seven on the Democratic side who will read the news with a tingle of astonishment. While Senators are sometimes assumed to be lacking in feeling they are not absolutely devoid of it, and they are not so forgiving as the saints of Mr. Halstead. If they were it is not likely that they would go to the trouble of looking over the files of the *Commercial Gazette* for July, 1886, to find out what Mr. Halstead thought of the Senators generally, and Republican Senators in particular, at that time.

The recommendation of the Ohio legislators for an investigation of the election of Mr. Payne had been before the Senate for some days when Mr. Halstead wrote, July 22: "The country has its eyes on Mr. Teller in a very inquisitive way. He is not suspected of being foolish or a Sandusan, like Sherman, Ingalls or Voorhees. What is the matter with him? He is not for Payne for any good reason—that is the one certainty, for Payne has become the representative head of corruption in the Senate."

Senator Evarts took the liberty of speaking for Payne, and Mr. Halstead took this liberty in speaking about Mr. Evarts: "Senator Evarts * * * can be about as solemn and dreary for a couple of hours and say as little that any one cares about as anybody in the world. And he has a big load of fame to live up to in him, or had before he drank of the water that flowed like champagne at the White House during the Hayes Administration. As a lawyer he would charge Payne $10,000 for his report and speech, and it would seem to be worth that this is formally a Senatorial performance."

The would be Minister to Germany or Russia who is willing to submit his name to the Senate was not afraid to keep it up hot and strong. In an editorial he said: "We have our own opinion of the Republican who goes out of the way to sustain a coal-oil millionaire politician, and the country understands the symptoms." And he went still further, plainly indicating his disbelief in or indifference to a political hereafter. "Mr. Halstead accepts it as the highest honor of his life that he has acquired certain enemies. He has earned them by many years' hard work and close attention to business and enjoys them. They are variously useful to him."

It is problematical whether the Republicans who were in the Senate July 23, 1886, and who are there now, will be "variously useful" to Mr. Halstead as a candidate for honor at their hands. His paper, July 24, the day after the vote on the Payne case was taken, had the following: "The black list on this is Chase, Calkon, Evarts, Ingalls, Jones, Logan, Miller, Plumb, Riddleberger, Sawyer, Sewell, Teller, Van Wyck. To classify in a single sentence, it is made up of millionaires, servants of corporations, Logan men, and corruptionists. There was not a vote cast that was actuated by the slightest regard for the honor of the Senate or of purity of politics."

Gallom, Evarts, Ingalls, Jones, Plumb, Sawyer, and Teller are in the Senate yet, and Mr. Halstead will need their votes to confirm him. Can he ask them to vote for him? Will he attempt to buy their votes? This is what he said editorially of the vote: "There is not any doubt about it that the vote of yesterday was a blow at the character of the Senate." "The people of the United States are not likely to forget that the Senate voted in the dirt yesterday." "The broad and greasy hand of boodle has been applied to the senate of the United States." "The Senate will stink with the dirty vote of yesterday for many a day." "There are a few Republicans on the boodle side, to be sure, but that is the custom of the country; a few Republicans always go to the devil to keep the Democrats company." "The Cleveland Administration wears the Standard Oil brand, and, too, also, I am sorry to say so, does the Republican Senate."

And then, in his own fearless way, Mr. Halstead gave this description of the body before which he is willing to appear as an applicant for favorable consideration: "The Senate of the United States is a sort of club. The members are pleased to call each other's time importance. Each gets a share of the common stock of flattery. The corruption that has been eating into the vitals of the country has attacked the Senate in a stronger degree than any other department of the Government. This disease of corrupt and corrupting rich men in the Senate has progressed, without public attention being particularly directed to it, until the Payne case has exposed the extent of the gangrene. The Senators did not want the club damaged by inquiries as to the entrance fees of members."

The next day he promised to keep up his assaults upon the body and in very plain terms intimated his purpose of slinging them frequently in order to bring them to their senses. He said: "The Republican Senators who voted for protecting millionaires who buy seats in the Senate from investigation will have reason to be very sick of their wretched performance. There is not one of them who will not be made to taste bitterness in that connection. It was once upon a time said that the boy who would not learn anything by the ordinary school methods could sometimes absorb a few things of value through his skin, when a beech rod was laid upon his back." He also said: "The example of the United States Senate in refusing to investigate Payne will bear its lessons. We shall hear of Grand Juries refusing to inquire into cases of barn burning, horse stealing, &c., because of sympathy, neighborly courtesy, &c." "In the estimation of honest people, the Senate has lost just about 100 per cent. since the Payne business began."

When warned of the danger of excessive violence of language, he wrote the following hot little note to Mr. Dana, which he put in with his signature:

"That journalistic tarnip, wonderfully named the Sun, protests that I shall not write any more cards. Why? I am thinking seriously of writing up a signed article every day, making it a regular terror to evil doers. M. H.

The Senate is not a body of great spirit. It could be very mean and small in its revenges upon Mr. Cleveland, and the Republican side could be solidified in an instant when the demand was made to put the Democratic President "in a hole" by refusing to approve his appointments. The fear of Executive displeasure, the menace of punishment from a President who is in a position to put Senators in holes, will perhaps lead the seven Republicans who are called "yellow dogs," "boodlers," members of "the Millionaires and Boodlers' Club," "smeared with the greasy hand of boodle" to regard all these characterizations as having been uttered in a Pickwickian sense, and as not constituting a sufficient reason for refusing to confirm him as a Minister of the United States.

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Pennsylvania politicians, particularly the so interested in Philadelphia matters, are wondering if Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Senator Quay are really on the edge of a quarrel over the Philadelphia Postmastership. It is understood that although Postmaster Harrity's term has some months to run, his resignation can be had whenever the Administration cares to call for it, and the Philadelphians who want the place are hard at work to secure it. Senator Quay is supposed to have settled upon ex-Mayor William R. Leeds as Mr. Harrity's successor, while Mr. Wanamaker is declared to have actually gone so far as to offer the Postmastership to Mr. John Field, a wealthy Market-street merchant. Word comes from Philadelphia that Mr. Field, who was here last week, is himself the authority for the statement that he has been invited to take the place. Mr. Quay makes no secret of his professed desire to have Mr. Leeds, who is now here, made Postmaster.

There is a faint suspicion among some of the party workers that Mr. Quay may be willing to see Mr. Field selected, while ostensibly supporting Leeds. This suspicion is probably due to the belief that the Postmaster-General would not dare to run counter to Mr. Quay's wishes in a matter of so much importance as the Philadelphia Postmastership. Pennsylvania politicians say that Mr. Harrity can serve out his term if he wishes to do so, because Mr. Wanamaker, before the November election, gave him a cordial indorsement as a capable and efficient Postmaster, and cannot therefore consistently remove him now.

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There was a meeting of the Cabinet to-night, held, it is reported, to decide upon the form of the proclamation for opening lands to settlement in Oklahoma. The proclamation was ready to-day at the State Department for issue, but some of the Pennsylvania cattle interests in Oklahoma, through Senators Quay and Cameron, procured a postponement of the President's announcement.

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Representative Newton W. Nutting of the Twenty-seventh New-York District, who has been sick for a long time and was at one time believed to be in serious danger, has recovered sufficiently to be able to travel, and left here for his Oswego home to-day.

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The case of ex-Representative Peter Paul Mahoney of Brooklyn has taken a decided change for the worse and it is feared that he cannot survive much longer. There has been a recurrence of the heart troubles and the base of the brain has also become affected.

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Col. Fred D. Grant called at the Department of State to-day and took the oath of office as Minister to Austria. It is probable that he will not start for his post before the latter part of April.

THE DEAD JUSTICE.

FUNERAL SERVICES OF STANLEY MATTHEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Funeral services over the body of Associate Justice Stanley Matthews were held this afternoon at the family residence, Connecticut-avenue and N-street. The body lay in the music room adjoining the reception room on the south, and the apartment was almost filled with flowers. The coffin was cloth covered, with silver rails and handles, and on the cover was a silver plate bearing the inscription: "Stanley Matthews, Born July 21, 1824, Died March 22, 1889."

There was in attendance a large number of prominent persons in all ranks of official life, besides many family friends in the private walks of life. Among them were the members of the Supreme Court, the President and Vice-President, members of the Cabinet, Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. McKee, and Mrs. Russell B. Harrison. Gen. Schofield represented the army, and Admiral Porter the navy. Among others were Private Secretary Halford, Senators Butler, Hoar, Farwell, Sherman, Payne, Evarts, Morrill, Hale, Manderson, Cockrell, Call, and Paddock, ex-Senators J. E. McDonald and Conger, ex-Speaker Carlisle, and Representatives McKinley, Springer, Cabot Lodge, Butterworth, and Cox.

The services, which were conducted by the Rev. T. S. Hamlin, the pastor of the Church that Justice Matthews attended, and the Rev. Dr. Leonard, Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, were brief. Dr. Hamlin began with a short invocation and closed with the Lord's Prayer, in which many persons present joined. The choir then sang Mason Quartet sang "Jerusalem the Golden," Justice Matthews's favorite hymn. Dr. Leonard read St. Paul's assertion and description of the resurrection. Then the quartet sang "Abide With Me" and Dr. Hamlin made a closing prayer.

The body was taken to the Baltimore and Ohio station, the members of the Supreme Court and ex-Justice Strong acting as pall bearers. The train started for Cincinnati at 1 o'clock. The party that accompanied the body to Cincinnati included Mrs. Matthews, Mortimer Matthews, Paul Matthews, Mrs. Mortimer Matthews, Miss Mrs. L. Matthews, Mr. C. B. Matthews, Henry C. and Mrs. Webb, Prof. Moffat of the Chair of Church History in Princeton College, and Dr. Henry Moffat, bison, (Messrs. Webb and Moffat being brothers-in-law of the deceased), Justices Lamar, Blatchford, Gray, and Harlan.

THE ABANDONED CANAL.

VALUABLE MACHINERY GOING TO RUIN ALONG ITS BANKS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25.—The British steamship Jamaica, Capt. Edwards, from Liverpool via West Indies, arrived Saturday. Capt. Edwards reports that his vessel, while at Colon, was chartered by the Jamaican Government to take 1,485 destitute Jamaicans from Colon to Kingston, Jamaica. He also brought to this port 29 Americans, forwarded from Colon by the resident Consul of the United States. He reports that all work on the Panama Canal ceased on the 15th inst. He inspected the entire work, extending a distance of 15 miles, in one of the steam launches of the company.

He also visited the tidal locks by rail from Colon to Panama, a distance of 47 miles. Along the banks of the canal and elsewhere were scattered large quantities of machinery, in which steam had never been raised, and many articles of valid which are going to wreck, the grass growing over a great deal of it. The English and colonial Governments have sent out Commissioners to Colon, who are making strenuous efforts to relieve the destitute and forward them to their homes. The United States is also doing everything possible to assist the Americans through the Consul at Colon.

It was rumored at Colon that the insurgents at Hayti, under Hippolyte, were making headway against the Legitime Government, and that Hippolyte had recently secured a new gunboat.

A LADY BURNED TO DEATH.

ST. STEPHEN, New-Brunswick, March 25.—A fatal accident occurred at Lawrence Station last night, which resulted in the death of Mrs. McGregor, wife of the Rev. Mr. McGregor, a Baptist minister of Rochester, N. Y., and a daughter of Levi Richardson of Lawrence Station. Mrs. McGregor was visiting her parents, and, being troubled with sciatica, was applying kerosene at an open stove when her clothing caught fire, every shred of which was burned, leaving her body in a frightful condition. Her sister, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, was severely burned about the hands and arms.

A SUITOR LOCKED IN A CELLAR.

NEWARK, N. J., March 25.—For some time Mrs. Catharine Schreder, a comely widow of Bergen-street, Newark, has been annoyed by the attentions of an old man named Edward Merty. Last night Mrs. Schreder saw him climb into the cellar window just as she was about to start for church. She locked him in and held him prisoner till she returned from the service. Then she gave him into the custody of the police. He begged hard to-day for forgiveness and was released.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S TOUR.

HAVANA, March 25.—Ex-President Cleveland and party have been visited by both the Intendent of the Treasury and Director-General of Marine. The tourists started yesterday for the Santa Rosa estate belonging to Señor Mier. They are expected to return to this city to-day. Ex-Postmaster-General Dickinson remained at the Pasaje Hotel, being slightly indisposed. He is entirely well again, however.

VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR

FISHKILL DENIED THE BENEFITS OF REGISTRATION.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AGAIN DEFEATED IN THE ASSEMBLY—LAST NIGHT'S SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 25.—Gov. Hill is nothing if not demagogical. He has vetoed Mr. Mase's bill, the purpose of which is to give to the city of Fishkill a registration law, on very flimsy grounds. The Governor plainly made the veto purposely in order to inject his pet views on the Linson Electoral bill and the necessity for a general registry law throughout the State. The Governor's rampant desire for a general registration law is a new feature in his career. He did not favor a general registration law two years ago, when he vetoed Mr. Youngman's bill, which provided for registration in all cities of the State of over 16,000 inhabitants.

The Governor thinks that the bill is a concession that there exists a necessity for the registration of the electors in the country districts of the State. The situation in Fishkill, he says, is no different from that which exists in all the large towns and villages in the rural districts. If registration is demanded in Fishkill, it is equally demanded elsewhere. There should be passed a general law applicable to all the towns of the State. There was universal complaint at the recent Presidential election all along the interior counties bordering upon another State that non-residents voted in our State in large numbers. It is claimed that there was an apparently concerted plan of colonization carried on whereby residents of Pennsylvania, Vermont, and other States voted in our rural counties which adjoin these States. It is difficult to detect such frauds in country districts, as persons so voting immediately depart, and there are no adequate facilities or opportunities for ascertaining their identity or their whereabouts or of securing their apprehension.

Such frauds would be made impossible or be rendered more difficult by a well-considered general registration act, such as now exists in the large cities of the State. Now that public attention is being directed to the subject of reform in our elections, it is a fitting time for the enactment of such a measure, which is equally as important as any reform measure now pending before the Legislature.

"While this bill in its present shape," says the Governor, "cannot be consistently approved, yet its presentation at this juncture is opportune, because it is an emphatic recognition of the necessity of registration for the prevention of fraud upon the ballot box, and leads to a suggestion of the desirability of general and comprehensive legislation upon the subject. No good reason can be urged why the country districts of the State should be exempt from the provisions of a strict and carefully-framed registry act. Frauds upon the elective franchise are not confined to the cities of the State; neither are they limited to general elections, but pertain to town meetings and municipal elections as well. A registry law should embrace the whole State, and its regulations and restrictions should apply to all elections and to all citizens and all sections substantially alike."

Five hundred women were present in the Assembly Chamber to-night when the bill to give them the privilege to vote was considered. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Howell, and half a dozen other immediate mourners occupied front seats and saw their measure meet its doom. Only 56 votes could be mustered for the bill, or 9 less than a majority, and 43 solid nays were hurled against it. Gen. Husted read the following pathetic dispatch from ex-Senator T. W. Palmer, Minister to Spain, but it availed naught.

"I send you congratulations. Let every woman register and vote. It means greater consideration for the affluent, better wages for the struggling, better times, better offices, and a better State. The morning light is breaking, the darkness disappears."

Mr. Longley, Mr. Saxton, and Mr. Ainsworth made pathetic appeals, but without avail, and the bill died.

The Mase bill to establish three Commissioners of Lunacy passed the House this evening by skillful work on the part of the people behind it.

THE SENATE.

There was a little squabble among the Republican Senators to-night which for the moment threatened to become serious, but fortunately Mr. Grady came forward in the interests of peace, and carried a motion to make the whole subject a special order for Wednesday morning.

The trouble arose over one of the ten Railroad Commission bills which are before the Legislature. This particular bill was reported favorably by Senator Walker from his Committee on Railroads. It provides that no railroad corporation, hereafter formed under the laws of the State, shall exercise the powers conferred upon it by law until a copy of the articles of association have been duly advertised; nor until the Commissioners shall certify that public convenience and necessity require the construction of the proposed road. Senators Velder, Raines, and Erwin spoke against the bill, saying that it put too much power into the hands of the Commissioners, and mildly insinuating that the gentlemen composing that commission might not always keep the interests of the dear people nearest their hearts.

Senators Arnold, Coggeshall, and Ives bore the brunt of the battle in supporting the measure. They thought that any proposed legislation emanating from the Commissioners and favorably reported by the Committee on Railroads should be passed without question.

Mr. Coggeshall introduced a bill providing that charitable, religious, educational, literary, scientific, or benevolent institutions may take and hold property not exceeding $2,000,000 in value.

TO RECOVER INSURANCE PAID.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—The Fidelity Title and Trust Company, for a number of insurance companies, to-day entered suits against the People's Natural Gas Company for sums aggregating $90,000. The suits were brought as Trustee of the estate of Joseph Patterson for the benefit of the companies which had paid the insurance on the Patterson Block, this city, for the damage caused by fire on Oct. 9, 1887. It was alleged that the fire was caused by an explosion of natural gas, due to the negligence of the workmen of the People's Company. The companies for whom suit is brought and the amounts of their policies are the German-American Insurance Company of New-York, $5,000; Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, $5,000; German Insurance Company of Pittsburg, $5,000; Queen Insurance Company, $500; Insurance Company of North America, $500; Continental Insurance Company of New-York, $500; Orient Fire Insurance Company, $500; Hartford Fire Insurance Company, $500, and the Guardian Assurance Company, $500. The amount sued for in each case is $10,000.

SUPPOSED TO BE DROWNED.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25.—A dispatch from Scranton, Miss., conveys information of the supposed drowning of M. Prieur White, a well-known cotton man of this city. He ventured out in a small sailboat from the mouth of East Pascagoula River. There was a high wind and many waves. His boat was found beached near Point Aux Chenes. Search is being made for the body. His friends still indulge in the hope that he may have been picked up by some vessel going out to sea.

Mr. White was a fine type of the old creole. He was a grandson of Denis Prieur, for many years Mayor of New-Orleans, and of the gallant United States Senator Waggaman in a duel several years ago. White served in the Chasseurs à Pied under Major St. Paul in the late war, and was distinguished for his gallantry of spirit, tenderness of heart, and rectitude of purpose.

THE GEORGE LAW FLOATED.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 25.—The ferry-boat George Law of New-York, which went ashore on the bar at the mouth of the inlet yesterday, was floated early this morning. Both Government life-saving crews were called to her assistance, and she was gotten off with the rising of the tide. She was taken to the anchorage in the inlet. An examination of her condition failed to reveal any serious damage. If the weather should be favorable she will proceed to her destination, Philadelphia, to-morrow.

HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW DROWNED.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 25.—The Rev. Mr. Brown of North River, Warren County, took a sail to-day on the upper Hudson River at that place with his wife and her mother, Mrs. MacClellan. Mr. Brown having lost control of the boat, it was whirled through the rapids and capsized. Mr. and Mrs. Brown saved themselves, but Mrs. MacClellan was drowned.

MRS. LANGTRY PLAYS AGAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Mrs. Langtry made her reappearance on the stage in this city to-night in Macbeth. Beyond a slight weakness she showed no signs of her recent illness, which has kept her in retirement for nearly two weeks.

NOT MUCH TO INVESTIGATE.

THE WORK ON THE HUDSON RIVER ASYLUM IS SATISFACTORY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 25.—Charges were recently made to the Board of Managers of the Hudson River State Asylum that much of the work on Rutzler & Blake's contract was not of the character provided for in the specifications. The firm in question has its office at 176 Centre-street, New-York City. It secured the contract for heating and ventilating the four buildings recently erected as additions to the asylum. The buildings are heated and ventilated by a system of tunnels. The latter are of brick, about six feet square, and in all are about 3,000 feet in length. The heating system is called the "indirect." The steam is generated in six huge boilers, and when condensed is carried back to the boilers, by gravity. No complaint was made about the system, but several charges were made that the work upon the tunnels was imperfect.

These charges had been communicated to THE TIMES, as well as to the Board of Managers of the asylum, and THE TIMES was represented today at the investigation held by James Roosevelt of New-York City and John I. Platt of Poughkeepsie, a sub-committee of the board. Dr. Joseph M. Cleveland, Superintendent of the asylum, Mr. Rutzler of the contractors, and J. J. Farrell, who made the charges, were also present.

Mr. Rutzler said that after securing the contract he put the work in charge of his foreman, Alfred Yager. The first man he hired was Farrell, who said his price was $3 75 per day, and was engaged at those figures. Farrell was discharged in January, as there was work for only a few men, and there were others who were quite as competent as he who were working for $3 34 per day. Subsequent to his discharge Farrell had told the witness and Foreman Yager that he "would make it hot for some one."

Farrell's charges were that portions of tunnels had caved in on two occasions; that only 900,000 instead of 1,200,000 or 1,400,000 bricks had been used; that the bricks in the flooring of the outside tunnels were laid flat instead of on edge; that some of the paving was laid on dirt instead of sand; that if the pavement had been properly grouted 2,500 barrels of cement would have been used, while he had not seen more than 800, and that the mortar used in the interior walls of the tunnels was clear lime instead of cement.

The specifications showed that cement mortar was not prescribed for the walls, and that the bricks in the pavement of both outside and inside tunnels were to have been laid flat. The contractor had laid them on edge in the inside tunnels, as he thought there might be a great deal of travel on them. By doing so he simply used more bricks than his contract called for. The specifications again showed that the interior walls of the tunnels were to be built of brick and mortar. Nothing was said about cement, and an examination of the walls showed there was no need of cement. Farrell was unable to show where any bricks had been laid on dirt. He was asked why he thought that not more than 900,000 bricks had been used. For answer he said that portions of the walls were only four instead of eight inches thick. He was asked if, in parts, they were not 12 inches thick, and answered in the affirmative. Mr. Rutzler showed how much of the paving was still to be finished. The unfinished part would use enough grouting to bring the quantity of cement almost up to Farrell's conception of what it should be.

The committee and the witnesses examined the tunnels and the work generally, and the former expressed itself as satisfied that Farrell's charges were unfounded. Farrell's manner was not in his favor. It was quite evident that he was desirous of "making it hot for some one," and it was quite plain that he had made it hot for himself. He had stated that Dr. Cleveland was an upright man, who would not allow improper work to be done upon the State. Dr. Cleveland said he had kept an eye on the work and that his wishes had always been observed by Rutzler Blake. He was satisfied with the work.

Rutzler & Blake's contract calls for $72,500, and of this amount 30 per cent. remains unpaid, though the board is really entitled to hold only 20 per cent. Foreman Yager, who has supervised the work, has had charge of work of the same kind for Rutzler & Blake on the Soldiers' Home at Washington, the Museum of Natural History Building, the Dakota Flats, and other large structures.

NEW OYSTER GROUNDS.

NEW-HAVEN, March 25.—A new and valuable field for oyster cultivation is now being prepared in Little Narraganset Bay. The recently-established boundary line between Connecticut and Rhode Island divides the bay nearly equally between the two States. The waters assigned to the town of Stonington are included within the limit occupied north of a line drawn from the point near the Stonington Lighthouse to Osbrook Point, near Watch Hill.

This ground is one of the best oyster-producing territories on the shores of Long Island Sound. Its cultivation has been delayed all these years because the two States have always, until recently, been haggling over the establishment of the boundary line.

The entire area of available oyster grounds is about 20,000 acres, which is distributed in nearly equal ratio between the two States. There has been a rush for the ground, and the State Shell Fish Commissioners have already received application for all the grounds within their jurisdiction.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

As Alvis Turner and Jeff King were going toward the Cumberland Gap road yesterday, two miles from Pineville, Ky., they met James Burch going into town. Turner shot at Burch, the ball marking Burch's gun. Burch returned the fire, killing Turner, and then King fired and killed Burch. The shooting grew out of the arrest of Gen. Sowder by King last week.

At the meeting of the Fall River Ministerial Union yesterday a resolution expressing a hope that the manufacturers would agree to submit the strike difficulty for adjustment to the State Board of Arbitration was voted down by 8 to 3. A woman named Annie Lancaster, a weaver, was badly beaten yesterday by an unknown man, who escaped.

The Goldey was incorporated at Albany yesterday for the advancement and cultivation of literature and the development of literary tastes, with the principal office in this city. The Trustees are William J. Goldey, Dr. Philip O. Mallerson, Frank P. Holmes, Thomas J. Pearsen, James I. McCarlton, Morris H. Cohen, and Hiram A. Bran.

Rosanna McCormick, an eccentric woman, aged 55, was found dead at her home Sunday, near Jordan's, White Sulphur Springs, Va. She always wore long heavy boots, with plates in them for protection, rarely ever taking them off, and she died in them. At the Coroner's inquest a verdict of "died of pneumonia" was rendered.

In the Supreme Court at Philadelphia yesterday the sentence of the lower court in the case of Dr. Henry M. Cox of Port Murray, N. J., for causing the death of Jennie Osborne by malpractice, in Easton, Pa., was reversed. Dr. Cox will have to go to jail for three years and pay a fine of $500.

Sheriff Hayes went into Charles Smith's saloon at Cheboygan, Mich., Saturday night and remonstrated with him for keeping a low place. A row ensued, Smith firing at and wounding two constables. The Sheriff, to save his own life, fired at Smith and killed him.

The commission charged with selecting a site for a navy yard on the Atlantic or Gulf coast arrived at Mobile Sunday and spent yesterday there receiving reports prepared by commercial bodies upon the suitability of Mount Vernon, on the Alabama River, for a navy yard.

Teemer having challenged Gaudaur to row three, four, and five miles for $500 a side each race, I. A. St. John, Gaudaur's backer, has accepted the challenge, provided the distances be made two, three, and four miles.

A three-story brick block in process of construction at Binghamton, N. Y., collapsed yesterday. Fred Fitzroll, a tinsmith, was killed, and James H. Smith and Youmans Thompson were seriously injured.

Jack H. Gibson of Durham, England, offers to run Harry Bethune 75, 100, or 125 yards for from $100 to $1,000 a side, and to run any man in the world 75 yards for the same money.

Frank Benham, a watchman on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, while in his box near Rileyville Station Saturday night, was shot through the head and killed by some unknown person.

A member of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's family denies authoritatively rumors that Mrs. Stowe is failing rapidly. Mrs. Stowe is as well as at any time during the past 12 months.

Henry Hardie, who swindled his employers, Fitzgerald & Co. of this city, was brought before Judge Ritchie in Halifax, Nova Scotia, yesterday and was remanded until to-morrow.

A scaffolding at Malden, Mass., gave way yesterday and several men were thrown to the ground a distance of 35 feet. Four men were severely injured.

Charles Chesbans, aged 16, was caught in a belt at the works of the Auburn (N. Y.) Tool Company yesterday, wound about the shafting and killed.

Internal Revenue Collector Troup of New-Haven, Conn., yesterday seized 11,000 pounds of oleomargarine at the factory of N. J. Nathan & Co. of that city.

Indian Agent Gregory at Ashland, Wis., has received notice from the Secretary of the Interior that his services will be dispensed with on the 31st inst.

James Hubbard of Medina, N. Y., aged 67, committed suicide yesterday at Rochester by cutting his throat while temporarily insane.

Regular trips are being made by steamers on Lake Superior, navigation having opened several days ahead of last season.

The disease known as "black knot" is devastating blue-plum orchards in Ross County, Ohio.

The Kennebec River is open to navigation. Shipment of ice will begin at once.

PERSISTENT IN ATTACKING

THE ENGLISH ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S ASSAILANTS.

MANY BITTER WORDS SAID ABOUT MR. WEBSTER'S STATEMENTS IN REGARD TO PIGOTT'S LETTERS.

LONDON, March 25.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Charles Russell, who, upon rising, was loudly cheered, said he desired to make a statement regarding the speech made by Attorney-General Webster in the House Friday last. He read a letter which he had written to Mr. Webster, in which he said that he did not believe that Mr. Webster had been correctly reported. It was absolutely incorrect to say that before Pigott's examination, or before Pigott fled, he (Russell) had received information, direct or indirect, to the effect that Pigott discredited the value of his own testimony. It was absolutely incorrect to say that he had either called for or referred to letters concerning such information.

Attorney-General Webster, in reply to the speaker's letter, had written that he believed he had handed such letters to him, but that he would have to refer to his shorthand notes for confirmation. The Attorney-General was mistaken in supposing that he had given him, five days before Pigott testified, letters discrediting Pigott's evidence. The letters in which Pigott confessed his fear of a cross-examination had come upon the speaker and his colleagues as a complete surprise. After Pigott's flight they repeatedly made open complaint in court regarding the manner in which the Attorney-General had conducted the case. He did not impute dishonorable motives to the Attorney-General, but he thought that Mr. Webster had been led away by the political character of the case into a course of conduct which on reflection and in less exciting circumstances he would not have pursued. [Cheers.]

Continuing, Sir Charles Russell said that, even when Pigott had testified, he did not get the letters to which reference had been made, although Mr. Webster offered to produce the letter of Nov. 5. He asked the Attorney-General either to admit that he was mistaken or to point out in the official report any reference to the letter of Nov. 15.

Mr. Webster admitted that, relying upon memory, he had erred when he wrote to Sir Charles Russell. He argued that in any case the matter was unimportant. He persisted that if Sir Charles Russell had consented to have the letter from Mr. Soames to Pigott read in court he (Russell) would have been in a position to demand the correspondence to which it referred.

Mr. Asquith, who is one of the Parnellite counsel, followed. He asserted most positively that neither he nor Sir Charles Russell had the faintest glimmering of a notion that a letter of Pigott's existed in which he announced that his testimony would be discredited.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt contended that no answer had been given to his charge that Mr. Webster, knowing Pigott to be a doubtful witness, had allowed the *Times* for two months to respond to its charges, and further, had sat silent while Houston affirmed that he had complete trust in Pigott, which statement Mr. Webster knew to be false.

Mr. Webster—I have protested that I had no means of knowing that Houston's statement was untrue.

Sir William Harcourt said that an attorney might weave the cobwebs of miserable professional etiquette about the matter, but the common sense of the whole world would revolt against the keeping alive to the last moment of charges known to be false, as an act of professional cruelty and injustice.

Sir Edward Clarke, Solicitor-General, spoke in defense of Mr. Webster.

Mr. Labouchère said that Mr. Houston, Mr. Soames, and Mr. Webster had all avoided asking questions concerning Pigott. He attacked the Gladstonian lawyers who abstained from voting when the division was taken on Friday.

Mr. Morley said he had not a word to withdraw from what he had said in Friday's debate. The subject was then dropped.

A STRONG PENAL LAW.

BERLIN, March 25.—The new Penal Code provides that persons found guilty of inciting one class against another or of publicly attacking the bases of public and social order, especially religion, the monarchy, marriage, or property, shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years. Persons convicted of a second offense may be forbidden to reside in certain places. Newspapers which have been twice convicted of any of the offenses mentioned in the code shall be suppressed. Socialists who have been expelled from the country shall not be permitted to return within five years after the adoption of the code, unless by special permission of the police authorities.

COLOGNE, March 25.—The *Gazette*, commenting on the Penal bill, says it must refuse to believe that the National Liberals, who, upon the occasion of the last prolongation of the period of operation of the anti-Socialist law, demanded a settlement of the matter by the completion of the Penal Code, will decide to limit the popular rights, as proposed in the bill, and especially to render worse the position of the press by giving the Government a terrible weapon with which it can attack all democratic, Freisinnige, and Ultramontane papers. The *Gazette's* article has caused much comment.

COPPER SHARES ABROAD.

PARIS, March 25.—At 1 P. M. Comptoir d'Escompte shares were quoted at 1171. 50c., Société des Méteux shares at 301., and Rio Tinto shares at 291f. 25c. At 2 P. M. the quotations were: Comptoir d'Escompte, 1121. 50c., Rio Tinto, 287f. 50f. At 3:30 Rio Tinto shares were quoted at 282f. 50c. Comptoir d'Escompte and Société des Méteux shares were unchanged. The Bourse opened firm, but became weaker owing to forced sales in connection with reported difficulties of a coulissier with a large account for rentes open.

LONDON, March 25.—Copper closed quiet at £42 10s. cash and £42 for three months' delivery. The stock market closed quiet.

The creditors of Morrison, Kakewich & Co. have accepted a dividend of 7s. 6d. in the pound, leaving the firm ample funds for the prosecution of creditors' claims against the copper syndicate.

ENGLISH SPRING RACING.

LONDON, March 25.—This was the first day of the Lincoln Spring meeting. The race for the Batthyany Stakes (handicap) of 600 sovereigns, about five furlongs, was won by Lord Dudley's 3-year-old b. f. Poem, by Petrarch, out of Silver Ring. Lyddington, by Rosicrucian, out of Post Haste, was second, and Bartizan, by Barcaldene, out of Katherine, third. There were 12 starters. The favorite in the betting was Harpagon, by The Miser, out of Victress, at odds of 9 to 2 against. The betting against the others named was 10 to 1 against Poem, 14 to 1 against Lyddington, and 6 to 1 against Bartizan.

NEUTRAL FISHING GROUND.

PARIS, March 25.—A deputation has urged Premier Tirard and M. Spuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to deal with the question of the neutralization of the Banks of Newfoundland during the fishing season. The deputation suggested that the banks be considered jointly with the regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea, in regard to which the American Government in 1888 proposed to enter an international conference. M. Spuller promised that he would communicate with the countries interested.

FRANCE'S CARES.

PARIS, March 25.—It is stated that the Cabinet will soon be remodeled in order to avert a threatened Ministerial crisis.

The *Journal des Débats* says the Government has abandoned the prosecution of Deputy Laguerre for his connection with the Patriotic League.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 25.—The condition of Mr. John Bright has improved.

In the suit for libel of Mr. Mercier, Secretary of the Skin Hospital, against Mr. Henry Labouchère, publisher of *Truth*, a verdict of 40s. was to-day returned by consent.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—The Czar has conferred the decoration of the White Eagle upon the Emir of Bokhara. He has also conferred decorations upon the members of the Bokhara Embassy in this city.

COPENHAGEN, March 25.—The lower house of the Rigsdag to-day voted to refer the claim of Mr. Butterfield against Denmark to arbitration.

TANGIER, March 25.—The Sultan has given satisfactory assurances regarding all the demands of the English Government.

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THIS IS FOR THE MARINES

BEWARE HOW YOU CAST ANCHOR IN OUR HARBOR.

KEEP WITHIN THE LINES OR UNCLE SAM'S OFFICIALS WILL MAKE YOU —A DAY WITH THEM.

It has only been within the past four months that vessels coming into New-York Harbor have not been permitted to anchor wherever they pleased. Previous to the enactment of the present existing anchorage laws it was not at all an uncommon sight to see a vessel drop anchor directly in the route of a line of ferryboats. The presence of many small sailing craft anchored in the North River and the East River, often without proper anchor lights showing, was a constant menace to navigation and a source of continual dread to the pilots of the steamers in those waters. But the danger was not wholly confined to the above-named waters. Over the whole surface of the Bay, regardless of the channels usually followed, vessels might have been seen lying at anchor on any night. That more disasters did not result may be attributed more to the skill of the pilots than to any other cause.

The urgent necessity for the establishment of prescribed anchorage grounds became apparent to many during the past year, and through the working of Lieut. Hunker of the United States Navy, the Treasury Department was persuaded to fix the grounds as was called for. Lieut. Hunker plotted out the grounds, charts were struck off, and pamphlets printed for general distribution among shipmasters.

The law bears date Sept. 13, 1888, and it was put in force a little later. Lieut. Hunker was put in charge of the grounds, and, to facilitate his supervision, the department chartered for him the steamer Talisman. The patrol had not been in very long before it became evident to the Treasury Department that the work was being operated by the wrong corps, and a little later orders were issued transferring the duty to the Revenue Marine Service. To carry on the work the revenue cutter Manhattan was ordered in commission Jan. 3 last, and the command given to Capt. Dow F. Tozier, United States Revenue Marine, under whose control the work is now managed. The Manhattan suffered a break-down in her boilers during the past month, and she was replaced by the chartered steamer C. P. Stone, but the Stone, being found too cramped in space and apartments for the officers, her charter was thrown up and the steamer Talisman pressed into service.

Let the reader imagine himself on board the Talisman for a morning's run of patrol duty. He glances over the vessel and finds her a strong, speedy craft. A little before 9 A. M. all the officers have reported, and at the wheel is the well-known veteran pilot, Bradley. "Get under way, Sir!" is the word received by the executive officer from the commander. In a few minutes the Talisman is standing out, bent either on a run up the North or the East River or down the Bay. In the pilot house are grouped several Lieutenants and the Talisman tacked the buoy off the Battery and proceeds to run down the Bay from it on a true south-southwest course they scan closely the line ahead.

"A steamer out, Sir!" is the word sent below to the commanding officer. Right ahead lies a big ocean liner a way to the left of the south-southwest line bounding the anchorage ground. It is blowing quite fresh, and the Talisman is in imminent danger of receiving damage. Pilot Bradley, however, handily ranges her in alongside the big steamer, and a little forward of the steamer's port rigging secures the patrol boat. One of the Lieutenants, carrying a copy of the anchorage laws, prepares to mount the steamer's side. He watches the waves, makes a hasty run up the ladder, and jumps on to the steamer's deck. "Where do you find the anchorage grounds, Captain," he remarks, as the Captain makes his appearance. "You are liable to a hundred dollars fine, the loss of all insurance if you are sunk in your present position, and will be held good for all damages sustained by any vessel running into you."

The Captain is an Englishman. He insists that he is not out, and he would delight in arguing the point if he were not interrupted with a "No time to talk to you, Captain; you must shift your position at once; if you have no steam, we will give you a tow." On resistance, further move, we will be compelledgto use force." This is too much for John Bull. He at once comes down from his high horse, grumbles about this being "worse than an Italian port," and then lustily calls out to his second mate to "heave away."

The Lieutenant has hardly touched the Talisman before the patrol steamer is rushing along again in the course. "A ship out, Sir!" Yes, there she is. A great big East Indiaman, just in from Calcutta, and anchored where she was late last night, and moved there by the tug who brought her up from Sandy Hook. The Talisman lays herself alongside, a Lieutenant jumps aboard again, and with a "Sorry, Captain, that you should have been dropped where you are," the Lieutenant hastily explains that his ship must be put to the proper limits. "All right, Sir!" comes the bluff and hearty answer of the Yankee Captain, a typical sailor of that old school of American merchantmen which is now fast disappearing.

"How many men have you got aboard, Captain?"

"Twenty-five, Sir!"

"Well, heave in and we will give you a tow."

"Any cost?" queries the Captain.

"No, indeed," replies the Lieutenant, with a smile. "This is a Government vessel alongside. It is our duty to keep clear the channels for navigation, but whenever we can render assistance to commerce it is as much our duty to do so as it would be to destroy that of an enemy in time of war." The Talisman finds she has a big elephant on her hands, but she struggles nobly with her charge, and some 10 minutes after the East Indiaman's anchor is aweigh she has swung the big fellow into a position of perfect security.

Away the Talisman goes again. Now she is well down in the lower harbor, and she finds herself picking a few more of a lot of small oystermen and fishing smacks. Yes, true enough, there is a little chap outside the grounds, and, funny enough, one of the offenders wants to know fight as the Lieutenant directs him to "Heave short!" A threat to report him to the Collector's office hastens the operations, and the Talisman's crew taking possession of his vessel right under his own nose, inclines him to yield to the demands of the law, and at an amazing pace he finds himself swung bodily into the grounds, with a sharp execution not to be found outside again.

All day long the patrol goes on, the active lot of officers on the Talisman letting no illegally anchored craft escape their notice. Norwegians, Germans, Italians, French, Russians, British, and Americans, all come in for a sharp warning if they have been so unfortunate as to have strayed outside the boundaries, and as varied as are the nations' vessels handled just so varied is the official duty of the officers on the Talisman. During the past week Capt. Tozier moved 54 illegally anchored vessels on to proper anchorage grounds, boarded 115 craft of all descriptions, and reported 65. Now that the Spring is at hand the Talisman's officers are expecting some hard work at the outset.

It would be well for yacht clubs to apply to Capt. Tozier at the Barge Office for copies and charts of the anchorage grounds. The Talisman is supposed to be well supplied with such pamphlets for distribution, and they can be had for the asking. Although the jurisdiction of the patrol steamer is officially denoted as between Willet's Point and Sandy Hook, Capt. Tozier is authorized to look well up the waters adjacent to this general ground. His descent upon the fleet of powder boats far up the Harlem River the other day was a sample of what vessels may expect no matter how remote their anchorage may be.

During the past month the Manhattan, under Capt. Tozier, handled nearly $3,000,000 in vessels and cargo, rendering assistance which if not given would have left vessels in very exposed positions. The work for the month of March will undoubtedly far exceed in importance that of any of the preceding ones, notwithstanding the fact that the channels are being kept better cleared every day. It is due to the greater number of vessels now appearing in port, the masters being for the most part ignorant of the existing laws. The importance of the work by Capt. Tozier is to result in making the duty in New-York harbor "special duty" for the Revenue Marine officers. This will enable the reports to stand alone.

The magnitude of the work has of late reached such proportions that the commander of the Talisman finds it impossible to conduct the necessary business with the great number of maritime people who are constantly calling at the Talisman's dock for information and instruction. It has been decided very wisely by the Treasury Department that the general supervision of the work shall be carried on from shore, with headquarters in the Barge Office for the officer having charge of the anchorage grounds.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Edwin Countryman of Albany is at the Windsor Hotel.

Sir Edward G. Jenkinson of London is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Attorney-General Charles F. Tabor of Albany is at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Gov. George D. Robinson of Massachusetts is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Col. A. Loudon Snowden of Philadelphia and Chester H. Krum of St. Louis are at the St. James Hotel.

Marquis and Marchioness Maeda and Count and Countess Sawa of Japan, Frank Hatton of Washington, ex-Gov. Henry Howard of Rhode Island, ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, N. Y., and Col. John Green and Lieut-Col. W. C. McKee, United States Army, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The President has granted a pardon in the case of Frederick F. Bidwell, convicted in Minnesota of abstracting funds of a national bank while acting as its messenger and sentenced June 6, 1886, to five years' imprisonment. He has also pardoned John R. Brown, convicted in September, 1886, in Washington Territory, of selling liquor to an Indian and sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor.

MACY'S SPRING OPENING.

AN ATTRACTIVE ARRAY OF NOVELTIES FOR LADY SHOPPERS.

Ladies on Spring shopping bent crowded Sixth-avenue all day yesterday. One of the great centres of attraction to them was Macy's, and the shoppers never saw there a prettier array of seasonable novelties. The latest Spring styles in all the leading lines of goods were on sale. In the silk department the curiosity of the visitors was excited by the large display of the new Japanese black silks, light as a feather, strong as steel, glossy, and cheap, too. These goods have only recently been introduced in this country. It is said that they are rapidly supplanting the same grades of European make on account of their superiority in all desirable qualities.

Side by side with these were rolls of black China and India silks woven with extraordinary fineness. These divided attention with the printed India silks of every conceivable color and combination. Bright scarfs of these goods were festooned from the walls and arranged over the shelves with artistic taste. The favorite faille Française in all the popular shades, real India taffeta silks, striped and plaid surahs, cream-white Shanghai silks, black and white striped surahs, armures, and radsimirs had crowds of admirers about them all day.

The most popular thing in dress goods patterns this Spring is called the "Razzle-Dazzle." It is largely set with jet and intricate braided figure worked with silk stitching into a sort of true lover's knot. It comes in all colors, but the favorites are old rose and reseda. The latter is a sort of light bluish green, very popular in other things besides dress goods. The counters at Macy's are loaded with these and many other patterns. One of the handsomest is a fine shooda cloth robe with Persian side bands in Oriental colors.

The long-handled La Tosca parasols are the favorites this Spring. They are shown in every shade, bright colors predominating, and with every variety of carved and grotesque handles. One style that is particularly noticeable is made of lace, hand-embroidered with silk. Reseda, old rose, and steel gray are the popular colors. Many of the cheaper kinds in ribbon and lace are very handsome.

The little saleswomen in the untrimmed hat department were kept as busy as they could be showing the firm's new Spring styles. These are mostly large hats to be trimmed with flowers and feathers. The "Sarona," in large stylish hats, and the "Sarenica," a small hat, curiously crimped and crumpled, excited the greatest interest. Directly across the aisle is the trimming department, where purchasers could make their selections from an immense stock of ornaments. Wreaths of roses in pink and cream, white, and yellow, wild roses, mignonette sprays, and feather tips in clusters were most commonly asked for.

A long line of beaded fronts is the sign over the lace department. The novelties this season are in crêpe lisse, fine flouncings, drapery nets, black and colored beaded sets and fronts. These are found in bewildering variety and unusual beauty. Of plastrons and fichus there is enough to satisfy any taste. Directoire jackets with light vests, the jackets in all shades, are the most prominent novelty in the cloak department. Popular tints are goblin, tan, green, and mahogany. Here are also to be seen stand after stand of the fashionable peasant coats in stripes of gray and brown, and whites, silk and beaded both in jet alone and in jet and steel. A glass case contains the precious house waists embroidered upon bright-colored surah or Henriette cloth and either smocked or tucked. New styles in misses' and children's coats, striped or plain. Many new things in children's cloaks are also shown in this department.

The millinery department, which lies nearest of all to the female heart, is very attractive this year. In imported goods there is a coaching hat in fine shiny beaver with black velvet, and trimmed with white lilacs and black lace. A capote bonnet of old rose crape, trimmed with braid of the same color and a wreath of fern leaves, is described as a "perfect love of a bonnet." A pronounced "dude" is a large hat of mahogany lace, trimmed with satin cord, green and mahogany bows, and a cluster of fruit. The Anderson is another large hat with black dotted lace, and heavy cordings of black velvet. Passing from headgear to footwear the latest things in shoes are not feet, but light colors, plain and with patent leather trimmings. White canvas shoes are to be worn extensively this year, and are shown with all varieties of Suede ties and other novelties in the shoe department.

HIS LIFE A PENANCE.

THE STRANGE STORY OF THE FAMOUS VAGRANT, THE LEATHER MAN.

The Leather Man, found dead in a cave near Sing Sing on Sunday, had tramped for nearly 40 years over the country roads in Westchester County, in this State, and in New-Haven, Fairfield, and Litchfield Counties in Connecticut. His suit of clothes, patched and repatched with leather, made him a unique figure among tramps and gave him his name. Caves scattered about the country he frequented were his chosen abiding places, and when remote from these he readily found shelter in the barns of the farmers, who never feared that he would do their property injury. Farmer's wives willingly fed him, and vainly tried to get him to talk. Country school children gave him pennies and sweetmeats, and no one seemed to fear him. The long staff he carried was never used, save as an aid to locomotion.

Thousands of Connecticut-born boys and girls have passed after the tramp figure and wondered what he carried in the huge leather sack that was always slung across his shoulder. Two years ago, when the old fellow was found lying ill in a cave near Woodbury, Conn., the secrets of the old sack were discovered by the young men who found and carried him back to life. They were a French Prayer Book printed in 1844, a pipe of his own make, a hatchet, a small tin pail, a small spider, a jackknife, and an awl, the lot constituting his library and housekeeping utensils. Suspended about his neck was a crucifix and the usual scapular worn by Catholics. His only underclothing was a knit woolen jacket.

He could rarely be induced to speak to any one, but when he did speak it was in the patois of Southern France, of which he was a native. A request made by a family that was in his life, for it was free to confess that his method of life was a penance. Something less than a decade ago an emissary from his relatives in France overtook the old man on his tramp near Wilton, Conn., and tried to induce him to return to his native country. He utterly refused to reveal his name or personality, saying only that his people in France were very wealthy and well born. Partly from words dropped by the Leather Man to a Professor at Yale College, who once got him to talk, and partly from an old Frenchman in Bridgeport who claimed to know his relatives, the story of his life was formulated and has been commonly accepted:

While a young man he fell in love with a girl employed in a leather manufactory near Marseilles, owned by his father. The father opposed the match; the girl rejected the proposal of a dishonorable alliance with the son made by the parents; the girl disappeared. The young man became convinced there had been foul play, and eventually that the girl had been murdered through the machinations of his parents. From them left home and his country, but never let his friends hear from him. Frequent publications in American papers of the man and his wanderings, which were always scrutinized so that he appeared at certain places at regularly-recurring periods, brought the attention of his brothers to him. His identity was absolutely established. But the Leather Man refused to quit the vagrant life he followed persistently as a sort of expiation for the crime he believed his father had either personally committed or had hired some one to commit.

Coroner Sutton held an inquest at Sing Sing yesterday and heard how Henry Miller, an employe on the aqueduct, had on Sunday taken his wife to see the cave on George Dell's farm and had discovered the old man's body under the shelving rock which served him as a shelter. Mr. Dell and Robbins and Walter Whitson testified that they had known the Leather Man for 30 years. The Whitsons had last seen him two weeks ago. He was then very ill and hardly able to walk, but he declined to accept assistance. Drs. Madden and Collins testified that death was due to blood poisoning resulting from a cancer, which had eaten away part of the lower jaw. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was:

"That the Leather Man came to his death from cancer and inability to obtain or take food."

The body was buried yesterday afternoon in the Sparta Cemetery. The Coroner has two books, which were found in the cave, made of brown paper and full of figures and hieroglyphics which could not be deciphered.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 25.—In the Court of Appeals today, present Ruger, Chief-Justice, and associates, the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued.—No. 26—In the matter of the judicial settlement of the Executors of M. D. C. Crawford et al. of the estate of Joseph S. Barker, deceased, Emeline P. Hayward, appellant vs. Charles S. Barker, et al., respondents.—Argued by I. V. Hayward for appellants, Walter Edwards, Joseph S. Woods, and James F. Randolph for respondents. No. 207—Margaret S. Bond, Administratrix, respondent, vs. Edward B. Smith et al., appellants.—Argued by George Wadsworth and Leroy Parker for appellants, Porter Norton for respondents.

Following is the day calendar for Tuesday, March 26: Nos. 1042, 205, 209, 210, 211, 212, 178, 260.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

Causes Argued.—No. 313—Charles S. Hine et al., respondents, vs. Peter Bower, Sheriff, appellant.—Argued by Michael Cardozo for appellant, William E. Arnoux for respondents. No. 312—William Watson, Administrator, appellant, vs. The City of Kingston, respondents.—Argued by S. L. Stebbins for appellant, John J. Linson for respondents. No. 307—Alonzo J. Warren, Receiver, respondent, vs. Alanson Wilder, appellant.—Argued by J. A. Stull for appellant, W. H. Whiting for respondent. No. 322—Daniel J. Noyes, appellant, vs. Jacob F. Wyckoff, respondent.—Argued by Edward F. Brown for respondent, submitted for appellant.

Following is the day calendar for Tuesday, March 26: Nos. 301, 344, 342, 326, 338, 343, 304, 343.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

A LARGER CHURCH NEEDED.

THE REV. R. HEBER NEWTON'S CONGREGATION THINK OF MOVING.

The sermons of the Rev. R. Heber Newton, in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Forty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue, have attracted such large congregations for some time past that the edifice has been too small to accommodate them. At every service the church has been filled, and those who came late had little chance of being accommodated. The necessity of having more accommodations became more apparent each Sunday.

Mr. Newton called a meeting of pewholders Sunday morning and presented the matter to them. He declared that a gentleman, whose name he could not mention, had offered to provide a sufficient amount of money to enable the removal of the church to some much more advantageous site, where a larger and more elegant edifice could be erected. While the person in question did not guarantee the payment of the total cost of the proposed new building, he was, nevertheless, ready to contribute a sum which would not only purchase the land, but also start the erection of the structure and bring it well-nigh completion.

Of course Mr. Newton's remarks aroused much discussion, and though efforts were made to ascertain who the generous friend of the parish was, the clergyman would not divulge his name. But the general sentiment among the Wardens, Vestrymen, and pewholders was that, if such an undertaking were begun, they would see that it was carried to a complete success.

The suggestion of Mr. Newton being so sudden, the officers of the church did not have much chance to discuss eligible sites, styles of buildings, and the like, but three plans immediately suggested themselves. The first was the razing of the present structure and upon the same site, made larger by the purchase of adjoining property, to build such an edifice as would answer all the needs. Another plan was to permit the present structure to remain, and build a larger church between Forty-eighth and Forty-fifth streets, keeping the old building as a chapel. The third plan was for quitting the present site entirely and building elsewhere in the parish, for it was agreed that the church should not be erected outside of the Archdeacon's limits of the parish. Nothing was decided upon, however, and even the project of removing was discussed more as a thing for future consideration than for immediate action.

The present church was built 27 years ago, and Mr. Newton is now rounding the twentieth year of his Rectorship. Most of the delightful memories of the parish are centred in the old building, and should it be swept away by force of necessity there will be much regret among the parishioners.

MISS GIBBS'S FUNERAL.

PUPILS MOURNING FOR A TEACHER WHO WAS A MARTYR TO DUTY.

Many of the pupils and all of the teachers of Public School No. 54 attended the funeral of Miss Rebecca Gibbs at the Harlem Presbyterian Church last night. Miss Gibbs was the teacher in the school who is said to have died from the foul air in her schoolroom. She had been greatly beloved by the children, and the grief among them was deep and sincere. They contributed one of the floral pieces that covered the coffin. The others and the flowers strewn about it came from the teachers in the school and Miss Gibbs's friends in the church. She had been a member there and prominent in church and Sunday school work for 12 years. The Rev. Dr. Ramsay, Pastor of the church, preached the funeral sermon. The children cried unaffectedly when he dwelt upon their teacher's death in the line of duty, which, he said, had cost her her life, for when she was really too ill to leave her home she insisted upon being every day at her post in the schoolroom. Dr. Ramsay had known Miss Gibbs well, and he spoke of her with tears in his eyes. The body will be taken to-morrow to the home of Miss Gibbs's parents, in Ulster County, for burial.

Principal D. A. Gaddis of School No. 54 and several of the teachers deny that there is bad air or insufficient ventilation in the building in which Miss Gibbs taught. The building is an ancient frame structure, 100 feet on One Hundred and Fifth-street. Some of the teachers have been there three years. They say there has been no illness among their pupils recently from foul air, and they themselves have no complaints to make. The new schoolhouse being built at Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fourth-street will be completed the coming Summer and the old frame house will then be abandoned.

"A Parent" writes to THE TIMES, in connection with Miss Gibbs's case, to call attention to the condition of public school No. 35, Seventy-ninth-street, near Third-avenue. He says he has two children in the school and they are frequently ill with headaches and other complaints resulting from the overcrowding and bad ventilation of their schoolroom.

PERCY'S CHECK WAS PROTESTED.

Percy James Charles Milward-Milward was his hyphenated name. He said he was from Florida, whither his family had sent him from England to grow oranges. He was 23 years of age and he wanted to be married. The young woman with him said she was Ethel Lillie Johnson of Tompkinsville, Staten Island. She was 18 years of age, and she also wanted to be married. Richard Fitzgerald, a City Hall clerk who sees that ladies and gentlemen who want to be married there are accommodated, got an Alderman, and Mr. Milward-Milward and Miss Johnson were speedily made Mr. and Mrs. Milward-Milward.

"There is no fee," said Mr. Fitzgerald.

"But I wish to requite you properly," said Mr. Milward-Milward. "Take this."

Mr. Fitzgerald took it. It was a check for $10 on the Polk County Bank of Barton, Fla. All this occurred a fortnight ago. The check was returned from Florida on Monday. It had been protested. Mr. Fitzgerald sadly paid the notary's fees. He is out $4 60.

"PHIL" DALY'S TRAPPERS.

Ella Hammond and Addie Stanton, who were implicated in the attempt at robbery on Phil Daly for which George Meredith and Henry Hermann are now serving terms in State prison, pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the second degree in Judge Martine's court yesterday. They were both indicted for attempt at robbery and assault in the first degree.

Both women had new Spring bonnets and smiling faces when brought into court yesterday. Their long residence in the Tombs seems to have done them good. The Hammond woman at first said that she wanted to be tried, but a consultation with her lawyer changed her mind. Assistant District Attorney Goff accepted the plea after reading the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney Fitzgerald to the effect that there were mitigating circumstances in the case. Judge Martine remanded the women until next Tuesday.

THE BAGGING TRUST.

The report that the Bagging Trust is to be reorganized and will be composed of the same individuals and run by the same management as last year was a theme for discussion on the Cotton Exchange yesterday. The general opinion there was that the combination will attempt to shove up prices, and that it will succeed in doing so without exciting any great opposition on the part of the cotton planters by being more moderate in its demands than it was last season, when it undertook to send the price up to 12 cents. One broker said yesterday that the price of bagging at present was 8⅞ cents, and that the trust would probably raise it to 10 cents. If it went no higher, its action would be unopposed, but if the poor judgment displayed last year by the trust were to be again asserted, the action would be resented more bitterly than before.

THEY MUST CLOSE ON SUNDAY.

Representatives of the Eden Musée and Koster & Bial's called on Superintendent Murray yesterday to discuss an order given to Capt. Reilly to see that these places are closed on Sunday, because they have both a concert or theatrical license and an excise license. Mr. Murray said that he had no discretion in the premises, and that the order would stand. The trouble with the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie at the Metropolitan Opera House brought about the decision of Judge Daniels, which was to the effect that places of amusement which have an excise license must close from Saturday night to Monday morning. He had discussed the matter with the Corporation Counsel, who agrees with Judge Daniels, and orders will be issued to every precinct commander to see that all places which have a concert or theatrical license and an excise license are closed on and after next Sunday as long as the present law is in force.

AN AGED NEGRESS FATALLY BURNED

Elizabeth Nicholas, a sexagenarian negress who was a laundress and childish, lived in two rooms on the second floor of the tumble-down house, 1 Sullivan-street. Recently she had all sorts of hallucinations. On Sunday night she insisted that a dentist who lives in the house was arrested. Yesterday morning her rooms were on fire and a policeman found her sitting on a chair, and she was horribly burned. After a priest from St. Alphonso's Church had administered extreme unction she was taken to Bellevue Hospital. She died in a couple of hours. It was not possible to determine if she set fire to her clothes or that the fire, which did about $75 damage to the room, was accidental.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

The management of the Clifton race track need to put a stop to the sort of business they have allowed there in the case of the 'horse Savage and his owner, McCarron, on Friday and yesterday. On Friday, with Savage the favorite in the betting, he finished last in a field of four. Horse and owner were both ruled off the track at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the association. Yesterday both were reinstated and Savage, with the odds 10 to 1 against him, won the first race of the day easily.

A blind man could see that something was wrong somewhere. The Clifton people have a habit of ruling owners, jockeys, and horses off one day and reinstating them the next. Mr. Engeman and his associates had better call a halt in this sort of thing at once, or the track will acquire an even more unsavory reputation for "crooked" racing than it has at present.

Jockeys A. McCarthy, Jr., Redfield, Day, Malone, and English, who had been "set down" several months ago at Guttenberg for suspicious riding, were reinstated conditionally at a meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday. Every engagement made by any one of them to ride must be announced to and approved by the judges before a race. The reinstatements are only during good behavior, the judges reserving the right to revoke them at any time.

"Jack" McDonald of this city refused to accede to the terms made by his partner for the sale of Guadeloupe, the son of imported Prince Charlie, to Mr. D. Swigert of Elmendorf, and the reported sale has been declared off. Guadeloupe will be trained this season.

The Dwyer Brothers' race mare Bessie June is now in Kentucky, and is to be bred to Strathino.

Senator Wolcott of Colorado has had a race horse named for him. It is a 3-year-old by Alarm-Eclipse and owned by Carlile & Shields of Pueblo, Col.

Capt. Sam Brown has engaged as a light-weight jockey Stevenson, who has been riding with remarkable success at the New-Orleans meeting. The boy weighs but 85 pounds, and has been riding but about three months, beginning as a stable lad who hardly knew how to sit a horse only that little time ago. He won three out of four races a week ago Saturday, and now finishes with the nerve and skill of a veteran. Marvin Bergen, who will be Capt. Brown's middle-weight jockey, is now at Mobile exercising the horses.

Tiny Williams has been engaged to ride for the Lamasney Stable this season, and Hollis will ride for Scoggan Brothers.

Spokane, one of the much-talked about Derby candidates, is reported to have exercised three-quarters of a mile several times this Spring inside of 1:20.

The American Turf Congress has rescinded the rule adopted at Cincinnati requiring "secret sealed bids" on the winner of a selling race, the protests, or owners against it having been so vigorous and determined.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

A court-martial was convened at the War Department, Washington, yesterday morning for the trial of Major G. J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers, on charges arising out of the failure of the aqueduct tunnel. The members of the court are: Major-Gen. Crook, Col. H. M. Black, Twenty-third Infantry; Col. Wm. Ludlow, Fifth Infantry; Col. E. S. Townsend, Twelfth Infantry; Col. W. M. Whittemore, Ordnance Department; Col. Alexander Piper, Fifth Artillery; Col. G. B. Comstock, Corps of Engineers; Col. O. M. Poe, Corps of Engineers; Lieut.-Col. Mendenhall, Second Artillery; Lieut.-Col. D. W. Flagler, Ordnance Department; Lieut.-Col. H. M. Robert, Corps of Engineers; Lieut.-Col. W. R. Merrill, Corps of Engineers, and Major G. B. Davis, Judge-Advocate. Major Lydecker was represented by his counsel, ex-Secretary Boutwell. The proceedings opened with the reading of the order convening the court and the charge—neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and discipline—which is supported by six specifications which set out the faulty work in the tunnel which has given rise to the defendant to exercise due care in its superintendence.

Major-Gen. Schofield has issued a general order based on the recent act of Congress increasing the number of officers who may be detailed to duty in colleges pursuing a course of military instruction prescribed by the President under the law. These regulations provide in brief as follows: As a rule Captains of companies, regimental staff officers, or officers who have served less than three years with their regiment or corps, or who have recently completed a tour of detached duty, will not be eligible. No details will be made that will leave a battery, troop, or company with less than two officers for duty. The period of detail will be three years. No officer will be detailed except upon an application from a representative of a college. Applications for details must be made to the secretary of War and should be accompanied by a certificate as to the number of male students in the college. Officers may file applications for detail with the Adjutant-General.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved the report of the trial board of the Yorktown, and the vessel, including her engines, machinery, excepting the electric-lighting plant, will be accepted, subject to the special reserve of $40,000 and to a further reservation of $5,000, to be held until the lighting plant is delivered in good order. Messrs. Cramp & Sons are required, before the vessel leaves their yard, to place on board all duplicate pieces and such articles belonging to the vessel, and at as early a day as practicable to deliver her to the commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, when she will be formally accepted, subject to the above-mentioned conditions.

Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring has been ordered to special experimental duty at the navy yard, New-York; Chief Engineer F. G. McKean, to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Assistant Engineer E. H. Campbell, has been detached from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering and placed on waiting orders.

Commander James G. Green of the Alert reports everything quiet at Honolulu on March 9 and the health of the ship's company excellent. On the 22d of February left Honolulu and made a circuit of Hawaii, stopping two days at Hilo, and returning March 2. The American Minister accompanied Commander Green.

Assistant Paymaster Livingston Hunt has been ordered on temporary duty as recorder of the Naval Examining Board, of which Fay Inspector H. Washington is President, in place of Paymaster L. G. Boggs, sick.

The commission (of which Capt. Mahan, United States Navy, is President) on selecting the site for a navy yard on the north west coast left for Portland, Oregon, yesterday on its return to the East.

The training ship Constitution arrived at St. Thomas March 13; would remain until the 21st, and then sail for the Islands.

The time for opening bids for the machinery of the armored cruiser Texas has been postponed from April 3 to May 1.

The training ship Constellation left St. Thomas, West Indies, for Hampton Roads on March 21.

Ensign P. J. Werlich has been transferred from the Enterprise to the Lancaster.

Lieut. F. W. Coffin has been transferred from the Lancaster to the Enterprise.

The Fortune arrived at the New-York Navy Yard yesterday.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—LAWRENCE, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—ANDREWS, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 1878, 1267, 1361, 1407, 1240, 1213, 1216, 1268, 1450, 1452, 1430, 1431, 1436, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1027, 1058, 1371, 1428, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 1189, 1282, 1148, 1136, 1292, 1203, 1294, 1295, 1296.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—INGRAHAM, J.—Case on. Pollock vs. Briggs. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—VAN BRUNT, P. J.—Nos. 5200, 2188, 3188, 3312, 3317, 3327, 3866, 2187, 3198, 3861, 3373, 3076, 529, 2283, 3166, 2906, 2197, 3201, 2335, 1690, 3088, 3084, 1955, 3098, 3445.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—BEACH, J.—Case on. No. 2888, Weill vs. Weill. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—O'GORMAN, J.—Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DUGRO, J.—Case on. No. 1868, Jacobs vs. Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—FREEDMAN, J.—Nos. 691, 1309, 650, 741, 1497, 1477, 1482, 1484, 1001, 1219, 1384, 1487.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 1295, 1296, 1469, 931, 1074, 1378, 1412, 1431, 1464, 1468, 1622, 270.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 509, contested will of George A. Thorne, at 10:30 A. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of E. A. Brophy and H. P. Gan at 10 A. M.; Caroline Nussbaum, A. M. Awes, Philip Hatfield, James Tierney, G. A. Zimmermann, and John Weber at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—ALLEN, J.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Nos. 1017, 1078, 908, 880, 1140, 1141, 1144, 489, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—NEHRBAS, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—MCGOWN, J.—Nos. 724, 734, 848, 850, 1830, 1935, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2116, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—BROWNE, J.—Nos. 751, 778, 855½, 878, 868, 899, 811, 816, 866, 868, 877, 799, 888.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—Adjourned for the term.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day accepted 4½ per cent. bonds to the amount of $412,000 at 108.

DANGEROUS USE OF STRONG PURGATIVES.

Most pills, purgatives, and bitter waters, which act quickly upon the bowels, irritate and often destroy the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels. Indeed, their cathartic action is directly caused by the irritation of the bowels which they produce. Their action should be soothing and stimulating instead of irritating. A continued use of such remedies produces chronic inflammation of the stomach and bowels. This often ends in dangerous disease. The use of the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is highly recommended as an aperient, laxative, and diuretic, because its action is due solely to its solvent and stimulating properties. It soothes and allays inflammation, and is therefore much preferable to all strong purgatives and bitter waters.

Beware of imitations. Dr. Toboldt's lecture on Carlsbad Sprudel Salt and pamphlet mailed free. EISNER & MENDELSON CO. sole agents, 6 Barclay-st., New-York.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

At the monthly meeting of the Chickering Hall Conference Committee yesterday afternoon in the Bible House it was announced that the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, now on his way to California, would not be able to attend the meetings of the committee for some months, and the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Assistant Rector of St. George's Church, was named to represent him in the committee until his return. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Rector of St. Bartholomew's, was elected a member of the committee to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Satterlee's resignation. The resignation of the Rev. Dr. J. S. Chadwick was accepted, and the committee adjourned to meet again on the last Monday in April.

James A. Atwood, who was arrested on Friday charged with swindling by sending circulars through the mails offering to give tips on races, was arraigned before Justice Duffy at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. L. C. Underhill, editor of the *Sportsman*, told the magistrate that a subscriber to his paper, who lives at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago, had been defrauded out of $35 by the scheme, and it was at his suggestion that the arrest of Atwood followed. But as the detectives failed to produce any evidence that Atwood was engaged in the swindle and none of the victims appeared against him the magistrate was compelled to discharge him.

Mrs. Anaie E. Pollock's suit to recover $25,000 damages for being deprived of her rights in property at 727 and 729 Washington-street was brought to trial yesterday in the Supreme Court. She claims to be the legitimate daughter of James Donnell, who died in 1866, and in whose name the deeds of the property were recorded. James Donnell was a partner of his brother, Ezekiel, in this city, and when the former died it was found that he had left all his property to his brother. Pollock claims that his will was revoked by his marriage, but the defense deny that the marriage took place.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Per Diem Rated Service Pension Association was held at 84 Nassau-street yesterday afternoon, at which Col. Charles A. Wells, Charles H. Davids, Capt. A. H. Dorr, James H. Fraser, and J. H. Joel were present. The only business transacted was the adoption of a resolution directing the President and Secretary of the committee to draft a circular to be sent to the Grand Army posts in New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester counties and to the veteran organizations, asking them to levy a per capita assessment of 1 cent toward the defrayment of the expenses of the association.

The parlors of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, at Broadway and Sixty-eighth-street, were crowded last evening at a farewell reception to the Rev. Dr. Carlos Martyn, who has been Pastor of the church for 16 years, and who has been compelled to give up his office on account of ill health. His year does not end until September next, and his salary continues till then, but he leaves his pulpit after the coming Sunday. During the evening he was presented by his consistory with a purse of $2500 in gold. Dr. Martyn is an assistant editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*.

The second annual meeting and election of officers of the Anti-Poverty Society was held last night in Cooper Union, President Edward McGlynn presiding. The

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, March 25—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Coal	80	80	80	80	30
Amer. Tel. & Co.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	115
American Sug.	113	113	111	111	90
Atch., T. & S. Fe	46¾	46¾	45	45½	17,860
Atlantic & Pac.	7	7	7	7	10
*Brunswick	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾	400
Cameron Coal	32½	32½	32½	32½	200
Canada Southern	52¾	52¾	52	52	410
Canadian Pacific	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	15
Cher. Ohio & R.	48	48	48	48	100
Ches. & Ohio	17	17	16½	16¾	1,029
C. & O. 1st pf.	58¼	58¾	58	58¼	1,401
C. & O. 2d pf.	32	33	32	32	50
Chi. Gas Trust	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	8,525
Chi. & N. W.	103¾	104	103½	103¾	17,743
Chi. & N. W. pf.	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	800
C. B. & Q.	92½	92¾	90¾	90¾	39,115
Chi. & St. P.	62¾	63	61¾	61¾	10,775
C. M. & St. P. pf.	100	99½	100	100	1,020
C. & I. & Fac.	90¾	91¼	90	90¼	10,599
C. St. L. & P. pf.	86	86	86	86	100
C. C. C. St. L. & C.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	900
Colorado Coal	30	30	30	30	400
Col. & H. Coal	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	100
Consol. Gas Co.	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¾	158
Del. Lack. & W.	138¾	139	137¾	138¾	11,743
Denver & R. G.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	300
Den. & Rio G. pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	100
E. T., V. & G.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	20
Homestake	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
Houston & Texas.	10¼	10¼	10	10	990
Illinois Central	109½	109½	109½	109½	280
L. E. & W.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	1,100
Lake Shore	101½	101½	100¾	101	5,415
Long Island	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	18
Louis. & Nash.	60¾	61¼	60¾	61¼	8,370
Manhattan Con.	95¾	95¾	94¾	95¼	1,760
Michigan Cen.	86	86	85	85	1,100
Marq., H. & O. pf.	90	90	90	90	20
Missouri Pacific.	67¾	68¼	67	67	3,410
Mo., Kan. & T.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	100
N. J. Central	97¾	98¼	97¾	98¼	3,400
N. Y. Central	107	107	107	107	30
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	2,400
N. Y. & N. H.	250	250	250	250	138
*Nat. Lead Trust	21	21	20¾	20¾	2,350
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¾	4,000
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	31	31	31	31	100
North & West pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	400
North Pac. pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	1,055
Ohio & Miss.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	500
Oregon Imp.	43	43	42¾	43	2,640
Oregon R. & N.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	275
Oregon S. L.	52	52	52	52	1,000
Oregon & Trans.	32½	32½	32¼	32¾	2,800
Pacific Mail	36	36	36	36	300
Phil. & Reading	44¾	45	43¾	44	54,744
Phila. Gas	77¾	79¼	77¾	79¼	450
P., Ft. W. & C.	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	2,400
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	180	180¾	179¾	180¾	2,400
R. P. Car rights.	19¾	20	19¾	20	3,558
Quicksilver	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	100
Rens. & Saratoga	180	180	180	180	100
Rich. & W. P.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	4,325
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79	79¼	78¾	79¼	900
R., W. & O.	98	98	98	98	100
*Sugar Ref. Co.	87	87¾	83	83	3,300
St. P. & Omaha	91	91	90¾	90¾	800
St. P., M. & M.	99	99	98	150	1,000
South Carolina	2½	2½	2½	2½	100
Tenn. Coal & Iron	38	38	37¾	37½	5,125
Tenn. Coal & I. pf.	98¼	101	99	101	200
T., A. & N. M.	26	26	26	26	200
Texas Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	285
Union Pacific	62¾	63¼	62¼	62¾	10,990
U. S. Express	81¾	81¾	81	81	75
W. St. L. & P.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	600
West. Union Tel.	84¼	84¾	84¾	84¾	1,545
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	65¼	65¾	64¾	64¾	300

*Total sales.....235,111

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ala. Cent. 1st	115	115	115	115	$4,000
At. & Pacific 4s	80	80	80	80	2,000
Atl. & Ohio fd.	105	105	105	105	3,000
Canada So. 1st	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	3,000
Canada So. 2d	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000
C. & St. P. of Ga. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s	94¾	94¾	94	94	7,000
Chi. & Alton 1st	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	13,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 6s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	2,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	1,000
C., B. & Q. 3½s	103	103	103	103	2,000
C., R. & Q. 4s	96¾	96¾	94	94	4,000
Chi. Gas Trust 5s	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	6,000
Chi. & Mich. Lake 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
D. & H., P. Div.	145	145	145	145	1,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	79	79¼	79	79¼	3,800
Den. & R. G. W. 1st	102	102	102	102	10,000
Den. & R. G. W.					
1st, 5s	88¼	88	88	88	134,000
Del. & H. R. 1st	102	102	102	102	1,000
Del., L. & W. 7s	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	1,000
Ellz. & Big. 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	93	93	92¾	92¾	10,000
Ga. Pac. 2d 6s	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	40,000
Gulf C. & S. F. 1st	112	112	112	112	3,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 6s	81	81	80¾	80¾	7,000
H. & T. 1st, m. I. & r.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	6,000
H. & T. 1st, W. & r.	124	124	124	124	3,000
Ill. Cent. of 1951	109	109	109	109	1,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s	65¾	66	65¾	66	8,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000
Iron Mt. ren. 5s	84	84	84	84	20,000
Kan. Pacific 6s	114	114	114	114	1,000
Kan. & Texas con.	88	88	88	88	6,000
Ky. Central 4s	79	79	79	79	5,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st	106	106	106	106	1,000
L. Erie & W. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	9,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	15,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O.					
6s	115	115	115	115	2,000
L., N. A. & Chi. con.	100	100¾	100	100¾	15,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	10,000
Mem. & Char. 8s	104	104	104	104	2,000
M., N. 2d inc. R.	19	19	19	19	10,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	121¾	121¾	121¼	121¾	1,000
M. & Ohio gen.	48	48¾	48	48	18,000
M. & Ohio 1st, D.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	500
Manh. Beach					
7s	126	126	126	126	5,000
Mor. & Essex 2d	107½	107½	107½	107½	1,000
N. J. C. 6s	108	108	108	108	1,000
N. J. Cent. gen.					
5s, c	109¾	109½	109¾	109¾	59,000
N. J. Cent. gen.					
5s, r	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5,000
N. Y. & H. R.					
1st, c	135¾	135¼	135¼	135¼	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
1st, r	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	45,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	95	95	95	95	12,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
N. Y. O. & W. 1st	111	111¾	111	111¾	12,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st, g.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	14,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	102¾	102¾	102	102	8,000
North. Pac. 1st	118	118¼	118	118	31,000
North. Pac. 2d	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2,000
North. Pac. 3d	105	105	105	105	10,000
N. W. 25-yr. db. 5s	107	107	106¾	107	8,000
Ohio, Md. & W. 1st	72¾	73	72¾	72¾	2,000
Ohio South. 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	6,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,000
Ore. & Trans. 6s	106	106	106	106	1,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	2,000
P., D. & E. 2d	75	75	75	75	500
Read. 1st pf. inc.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	56,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	69¼	69¾	69¼	69½	10,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	56¾	56¾	56½	56½	29,000
Read. gen. 4s	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	14,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st,					
D. & M. certs.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	3,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	28,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	35,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	3,000
Rock Island 5s	105	105	104¾	104¾	21,000
St. L. V. & T. H. 1st	115	115	115	115	2,000
St. L. V. & T. H.					
2d pf.	110	110	110	110	1,000
St. P. & Om. con.	121	121	121	121	2,000
St. Paul term. 5s	102	102	102	102	9,000
St. P., Min. & M. 6s	102	102	102	102	4,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st	114	114	114	114	7,000
St. P., M. & M. 2d	121	121	121	121	2,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st, 4s	88	88	88	88	1,000
S. P., M. & M. 1st, D.	119	119	119	119	1,000
So. Carolina inc.	5½	5½	5½	5½	1,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, S.	97	97	95	95	35,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	98	97	95½	95½	20,000
Texas Pac. 1st	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	20,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st	107	107	107	107	7,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	3,000
Tol. & O. C. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	22,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1899	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1,000
Va. Mid. gen.	86½	86½	86	86	15,000
Va. Mid. gen. gd.	89½	89½	89½	89½	5,000
Wabash 1st, 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½	20,000
Wabash 2d, 5s	89	89	89	89	1,000
Wab. 1st, Ch. 1.	95¾	96¼	95	96	23,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s	102¾	103	102	102¾	10,000
West Shore 4s, g.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	9,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	25,000
W. & St. Peter 2d.	136	136	136	136	2,000

Total sales.....$1,107,500

*Unlisted. †Seller 20. ‡Including $3,000 at 109¾, seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,500
Amador	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	100
Belle Isle	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Bullion	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Brunswick	.09	.09	.08	.08	200
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	100
Celchis	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	100
Commonwealth	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	100
El Cristo	1.30	1.45	1.25	1.45	2,400
Exchequer	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Excelsior	.70	.70	.70	.70	400
Hora Silver	1.25	1.50	1.25	1.50	1,522
Homestake	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	150
Mexican & M.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	500
Middle Bar	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
Monitor	.04	.04	.04	.04	600
Navajo	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	800
Plumas	.93	.93	.93	.93	600
Phœnix of Ariz.	.11	.11	.11	.11	800
Plymouth	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	25
Rappahannock	.08	.08	.08	.08	100
Sierra Tres cerros	.60	.60	.60	.60	1,200
Sullivan Con.	1.50	1.55	1.50	1.55	1,600
Shoshone	.08	.08	.08	.08	2,000
Silver King	.72	.70	.70	.72	200
United Copper	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	200
Yellow Jacket	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	400

Total sales.....14,297

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. con. 6s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	$2,000
Chi. & Alton 1st	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	79	79	79	79	2,000
Erie 2d con.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
G., C. & S. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
Louis. & N. Tr. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	20,000
L., N. A. & C. con.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	5,000
Mob. & Ohio 4s	48	48¼	48	48¼	20,000
N. J. Cent. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	14,000
North. Pac. 3d	105	105	105	105	8,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	8,000
N. W. 25-yr. deb.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5,000
O. & R. gen 4s	93	93	92¾	92¾	38,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¾	30,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¾	10,000
P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¾	3,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	38,000
West Shore 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	20,000

Total sales.....$136,000

	OIL.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Cotton Oil	55¾	56	55¾	55¾	910
Alph. T. & S. F.	46¾	48¾	45¾	45¾	8,780
Chi. Gas Trust	43¾	47¾	43¾	43¾	1,100
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	91¾	91¾	90¾	90¾	4,450
Cons. Southern	52¾	52¾	51¾	51¾	410
Chi. Bur. & Q.	92¾	92¾	90¾	90¾	29,885
Chi. M. & St. P.	62¾	63¼	61¾	61¾	24,110
Chi. & Alton 1st	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	2,000
Chi. & E. Ill.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	2,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	1,000
C., B. & Q. 3½s	103	103	103	103	2,000
C., R. & Q. 4s	96¾	96¾	94	94	4,000
Chi. Gas Trust 5s	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	6,000
Chi. & Mich. Lake 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
D. & H., P. Div.	145	145	145	145	1,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	79	79¼	79	79¼	3,800
Den. & R. G. W. 1st	102	102	102	102	10,000
Den. & R. G. W.					
1st, 5s	88¼	88	88	88	134,000
Del. & H. R. 1st	102	102	102	102	1,000
Del., L. & W. 7s	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	1,000
Ellz. & Big. 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	93	93	92¾	92¾	10,000
Ga. Pac. 2d con. 5s	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	40,000
Gulf C. & S. F. 1st	112	112	112	112	3,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 6s	81	81	80¾	80¾	7,000
H. & T. 1st, m. I. & r.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	6,000
H. & T. 1st, W. & r.	124	124	124	124	3,000
Ill. Cent. of 1951	109	109	109	109	1,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s	65¾	66	65¾	66	8,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000
Iron Mt. ren. 5s	84	84	84	84	20,000
Kan. Pacific 6s	114	114	114	114	1,000
Kan. & Texas con.	88	88	88	88	6,000
Ky. Central 4s	79	79	79	79	5,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st	106	106	106	106	1,000
L. Erie & W. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	9,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	15,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O.					
6s	115	115	115	115	2,000
L., N. A. & Chi. con.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	15,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	10,000
Mem. & Char. 8s	104	104	104	104	2,000
M., N. 2d inc. R.	19	19	19	19	10,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	121¾	121¾	121¼	121¾	1,000
M. & Ohio gen.	48	48¾	48	48	18,000
M. & Ohio 1st, D.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	500
Manh. Beach					
7s	126	126	126	126	5,000
Mor. & Essex 2d	107½	107½	107½	107½	1,000
N. J. C. 6s	108	108	108	108	1,000
N. J. Cent. gen.					
5s, c	109¾	109½	109¾	109¾	59,000
N. J. Cent. gen.					
5s, r	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5,000
N. Y. & H. R.					
1st, c	135¾	135¼	135¼	135¼	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
1st, r	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	45,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	95	95	95	95	12,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
N. Y. O. & W. 1st	111	111¾	111	111¾	12,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st, g.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	14,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	102¼	102¼	102	102	8,000
North. Pac. 1st	118	118¼	118	118	31,000
North. Pac. 2d	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2,000
North. Pac. 3d	105	105	105	105	10,000
N. W. 25-yr. deb.	107	107	106¾	107	8,000
Ohio, Md. & W. 1st	72¾	73	72¾	72¾	2,000
Ohio South. 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	6,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,000
Ore. & Trans. 6s	106	106	106	106	1,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	2,000
P., D. & E. 2d	75	75	75	75	500
Read. 1st pf. inc.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	56,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	69¼	69¾	69¼	69½	10,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	56¾	56¾	56½	56½	29,000
Read. gen. 4s	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	14,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st,					
D. & M. certs.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	3,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	28,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	35,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	3,000
Rock Island 5s	105	105	104¾	104¾	21,000
St. L. V. & T. H. 1st	115	115	115	115	2,000
St. L. V. & T. H.					
2d pf.	110	110	110	110	1,000
St. P. & Om. con.	121	121	121	121	2,000
St. Paul term. 5s	102	102	102	102	9,000
St. P., Min. & M. 6s	102	102	102	102	4,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st	114	114	114	114	7,000
St. P., M. & M. 2d	121	121	121	121	2,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st, 4s	88	88	88	88	1,000
S. P., M. & M. 1st, D.	119	119	119	119	1,000
So. Carolina inc.	5½	5½	5½	5½	1,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, S.	97	97	95	95	35,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	98	97	95½	95½	20,000
Texas Pac. 1st	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	20,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st	107	107	107	107	7,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	3,000
Tol. & O. C. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	22,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1899	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1,000
Va. Mid. gen.	86½	86½	86	86	15,000
Va. Mid. gen. gd.	89½	89½	89½	89½	5,000
Wabash 1st, 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½	20,000
Wabash 2d, 5s	89	89	89	89	1,000
Wab. 1st, Ch. 1.	95¾	96¼	95	96	23,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s	102¾	103	102	102¾	10,000
West Shore 4s, g.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	9,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	25,000
W. & St. Peter 2d.	136	136	136	136	2,000

Total sales.....$1,107,500

*Unlisted. †Seller 20. ‡Including $3,000 at 109¾, seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,500
Amador	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	100
Belle Isle	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Bullion	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Brunswick	.09	.09	.08	.08	200
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	100
Celchis	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	100
Commonwealth	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	100
El Cristo	1.30	1.45	1.25	1.45	2,400
Exchequer	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Excelsior	.70	.70	.70	.70	400
Hora Silver	1.25	1.50	1.25	1.50	1,522
Homestake	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	150
Mexican & M.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	500
Middle Bar	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
Monitor	.04	.04	.04	.04	600
Navajo	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	800
Plumas	.93	.93	.93	.93	600
Phœnix of Ariz.	.11	.11	.11	.11	800
Plymouth	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	25
Rappahannock	.08	.08	.08	.08	100
Sierra Tres cerros	.60	.60	.60	.60	1,200
Sullivan Con.	1.50	1.55	1.50	1.55	1,600
Shoshone	.08	.08	.08	.08	2,000
Silver King	.72	.70	.70	.72	200
United Copper	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	200
Yellow Jacket	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	400

Total sales.....14,297

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. con. 6s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	$2,000
Chi. & Alton 1st	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	79	79	79	79	2,000
Erie 2d con.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
G., C. & S. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
Louis. & N. Tr. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	20,000
L., N. A. & C. con.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	5,000
Mob. & Ohio 4s	48	48¼	48	48¼	20,000
N. J. Cent. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	14,000
North. Pac. 3d	105	105	105	105	8,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	8,000
N. W. 25-yr. deb.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5,000
O. & R. gen 4s	93	93	92¾	92¾	38,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¾	30,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¾	10,000
P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¾	3,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	38,000
West Shore 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	20,000

Total sales.....$136,000

	OIL.				
	First.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—5th and 7th cols.
BOARDING AND LODGING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—3D PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
DRY GOODS—3D PAGE—7th col.
ELECTIONS—3D PAGE—6th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FINANCIAL—3D PAGE—5th col.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—6TH PAGE—6th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—6th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—4th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LOST AND FOUND—3D PAGE—6th col.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
MEETINGS—3D PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—3D PAGE—6th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
PROPOSALS—3D PAGE—7th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—3D PAGE—6th col.
RAILROADS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—3D PAGE—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—4th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—FRANZOSENZEIT.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8—CONCERT. At 4—ORGAN CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. At 11 A. M.—LECTURE.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—EDDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE PAYMASTER.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE CORSAIR.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—FOR LAFAYETTE.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &C.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—A DARK SECRET.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—BOCCACCIO.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—4-11-44.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—LE JUIF POLONAIS.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—CAMILLE.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinee.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates, for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

The extracts from the paper edited by Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD given in our Washington dispatches will be read now, as they were when first published, with deep interest by a number of Republican Senators. They relate to the character and conduct of those gentlemen—conspicuously and repeatedly named—who voted or spoke against an investigation by the Senate into the election of Senator PAYNE of Ohio. It will be gathered from Mr. HALSTEAD'S expressions that at that time he regarded these Senators, some half dozen of whom are still in the Senate, with very little respect; that he more than suspected them of being practically corruptly influenced by the wealth of Mr. PAYNE and the Standard Oil Company, and that he found some difficulty in inventing epithets foul enough to convey his estimate of their worthlessness. Mr. HALSTEAD is now a candidate for distinguished diplomatic honors. He is persuaded that his picturesque rhetoric, his free and untrammeled fancies in language and deportment, and his rich and varied acquirements in political and other history fit him to care for the interests of the American Republic at Berlin, at St. Petersburg, or even at London. He relies for his successful passage through the Senate, past the rocks and eddies of Senatorial memory and anger, upon the discipline of the Senate and the authority of the President, who holds all future patronage in the hollow of his hand. It will be very interesting to see how far this reliance is justified and just how much dirt the average Senator will consent to swallow and be able to digest.

The hunters for spoils in Washington have been astonished and dismayed by the announcement that "Presidential" Postmasters are not to be removed simply because they are charged with having been "offensive partisans" during the political campaign. Representative PAYSON of Illinois having secured the removal of a peculiarly active Democratic politician from the Post Office at Pontiac, they rejoiced in the belief that it was a precedent for the general decapitation of Democratic Postmasters, for in the eyes of Republican spoils hunters all Democrats are partisans of a peculiarly offensive kind. But the President and the Postmaster-General have given them to understand that this policy will hardly do, and that something more than a charge of offensive partisanship will be required to secure the removal of Postmasters, except such as are to be left to the tender mercies of Mr. CLARKSON. If now it could be understood that Postmasters are hereafter not to take an active part in politics, but to attend to their official business as servants of the whole people in their several communities, this charge of offensive partisanship would be reduced to still less significance as a reason for making changes in public offices.

Controller MYERS has given evidence of his determination to effect a thorough reform in the management of the markets by appointing Mr. JAMES DALY to superintend them in behalf of the public. Mr. DALY is a man who would not accept such a post except upon the understanding that he would conduct the public business on honest business principles. He has served the public already in various capacities and has always shown himself capable, upright, and fearless, and we can feel assured that under his management the markets will be free from scandal caused by political favoritism or corruption. The management is also certain to be efficient and to have due regard at once for the just claims of stockholders and the best interests of the public. A better man for the place could hardly have been found.

The wild rush of impatient settlers for the fields of Oklahoma seems to have convinced a Canadian legislator that no unoccupied region on this continent is safe from the predatory activity of our people. Mr. GIRARD arose in the Senate at Ottawa a few days ago and urged the Government to take measures immediately for the defense of the valley of the Mackenzie River. "There is danger," he is reported to have said, "of expeditions coming over from the United States and taking possession of this territory." But he thought that fifty resolute and well-armed men could "hold the country against any force that could be sent against them." Such remarks would have been appropriate for All Fools' Day, and it is surprising that they were not reserved for that date. The Mackenzie River empties into the Arctic Ocean. The lower valley of this stream is in the latitude of the Alaska peninsula and the upper valley is about as far north as Sitka. Recent explorations have shown that the region is one of great natural wealth, but it is not very attractive as a place of residence. It will be very difficult to induce anybody to live in it. Why any one should suppose that filibusters from this country would care to go to it we cannot understand. If this Canadian legislator really desires to make the valley attractive to colonists sent out by his own Government in order that it may be saved from Yankee filibusters, he should confer with Senator BLAIR of New-Hampshire and aid him in causing the enactment of his bill for the diversion of the Gulf Stream by way of New-England into Hudson's Bay. Mr. BLAIR believes that this change would ameliorate the severe climate of the Mackenzie Valley, and he is undoubtedly right about it.

The bill to divide the Sioux reserve in Dakota and to purchase one-half of it, or about 10,000,000 acres, for settlement by whites, while the other half is retained by the red men, was among the most important of the measures of Indian legislation enacted at the last session. It hardly seemed practicable at first so quickly to renew and push to success the project that failed last Autumn. This was accomplished, however, and it is now said that the feeling in Dakota is very hopeful as to the reception which the revised measure will receive from the Sioux. At first the Senate looked doubtfully upon the House proposal, but the extremely liberal provisions made in this bill, as enacted, for compensating the Sioux, and the expediency of doing something to settle betimes the future of this enormous tract of 20,000,000 acres appealed strongly to many of the recognized friends of the red men. The compromise which was effected is said to have been most warmly welcomed by the Lower Brulé and Crow Creek bands, although, we believe, these are not the ones from which the most opposition was expected. Of course, the Government will be adequately reimbursed by the sale of the public lands thus purchased, while the application of the severalty allotment system will be for the ultimate welfare of the Indians.

THE BIRMINGHAM PLAN AGAIN.

According to one of our dispatches yesterday morning there is on foot in the State of Alabama a definite effort to give form and effect to the movement suggested by the President in his inaugural address for the extension of the protectionist party in the South. There is in contemplation a convention or conference of the "old Whigs" of the State, and possibly of other States, to consult as to what steps can be taken. On the face of it this does not seem like a very promising movement, but there are considerable possibilities in it, on which it is worth while to reflect.

In the first place, it is to be remarked that it has the sanction of the President, who has openly invited it in the most formal manner. It is not known whether it originated with him or not. Very probably it was agreed upon when the delegation from Birmingham, Ala., visited Mr. HARRISON at Indianapolis. If that be the case, it is fair to infer that Mr. HARRISON thought that he had something practical to go upon when he put into his inaugural address the suggestion and appeal to the followers of CLAY and WEBSTER. In the next place, it is quite possible that there are enough of the old Whigs in the South to form a respectable nucleus to a new party movement which would soon extend far beyond Whig limits. Most of the original Whigs are, of course, old men, but a man active in public life in 1854 may not be over sixty now, and a score of influential men between sixty and seventy might be made very useful. Their chief service would be in supplying a bridge between the old South, with its strong convictions, its closely-knit sectional sympathies, its class prejudices and pride of family, and the hitherto detested and dreaded Republican Party. That is obviously an important service.

A party with Whigs in prominent places, with protection for its chief doctrine, with a definite hold on the President, who is the "fountain of honors," would have a certain standing such as no other party in the South not Democratic has had in this generation. Its real strength would lie, not in the old Whigs but in the new protectionists; the former might, however, enable the party to avoid the prejudices that it could not openly defy, and to escape the general odium of going directly over into the "Black Republican" camp. That there is a considerable number of energetic and practical men of Southern birth to whom the prejudices born of slavery and intensified by the war are not important or are mere foolishness is undoubtedly true. They are rather widely scattered, and they have never had any common political motive to call them to united action. They are, many of them, inclined to protection, by the belief that it will be good for the material interests of their section, and if they can get from the Republican Administration a clear recognition, there is much reason to suppose that they can do effective work. That is the situation. It is not one to be ignored.

One thing, however, is plain. The birth of the white Republican Party in the South involves the complete transformation, amounting to the death of the old Republican Party of the Nation. It involves the unqualified adoption of new ideas and the equally unqualified abandonment of the old ones. Protection and not equal rights must be inscribed on the Republican banner. The Southern white Republicans under the lead, nominal or real, of the old Whigs will no longer make the vindication and defense of the right of suffrage for negroes their cardinal doctrine. They will insist as earnestly as the white Democrats of the South on white supremacy, and they will accomplish it. The first and last condition of their co-operation with the Administration will be the entire abandonment of the anti-Southern policy. They will have no waving of the bloody shirt, no Federal interference with their fancied rights, no force bills, no troops at the polls, no impertinent scrutiny of the ballot box or the counting. If they are to accept Messrs. SHERMAN and CHANDLER and HOAR and HAWLEY as colleagues and fellow-leaders, these gentlemen will be obliged to change the direction of their energies and their eloquence. Of this there is not the shadow of a doubt. The Southern white Republicans will "accept the situation," but they will also control it. They will not deny the right to the suffrage under the constitutional amendments, but they will see that the negroes do not govern, no matter whether there is a majority of them or not. Doubtless the scheme, if successful, will have great advantages for the country, but it will bring much greater changes in the North than in the South. The farmers of the West and the Northwest will be enfranchised if the Southern negroes are disfranchised. The orators who traversed these regions last Summer and Fall exhorting their hearers to "vote as they shot," will find their occupation gone. The agitators of the "Grand Army" will discover Confederate Brigadiers in command, bearing the Republican colors, and taking Republican votes, and dictating a policy to a Republican Administration. These are some of the reasons why the President's plan is interesting, and, perhaps, more important than he thinks.

PROVIDING FOR PRISON LABOR.

There was no subject of legislation more urgently demanding immediate attention when the present session of the Legislature began than that of providing for the employment of the convicts confined in the State prisons. The demagogic measure of last Summer had proved an absolute failure, as every person of sense knew at the start that it would. The larger number of the prisoners were in idleness and suffering the natural consequences in physical and moral condition. The discipline of the prisons was seriously impaired for lack of the control and regulation which systematic labor facilitates, and there was practically no income to meet the expenses of maintenance. Notwithstanding the forcible statement of the deplorable condition of things made by the Superintendent and the Wardens, the matter has been allowed to drag along for nearly three months without action. Two or three bills have been introduced, one by Mr. YATES amending his infamous measure of last Summer so as to extend all its evils to the county penitentiaries.

At last a bill has been reported from the Assembly Committee on Prisons by Mr. SAVERY, which is made a special order for Thursday. It is a faulty measure, but in its main features it is a great improvement upon anything else that has been proposed. It has at least the merit of providing for the restoration of productive industries in the prisons under conditions which will make it possible for the officials to keep the convicts at work. Its provisions extend to the county penitentiaries as well as the State prisons, and requires that work be carried on in the former on the "piece-price" plan and in the latter on the public-account plan. It does not prohibit the use of machinery, but requires that work shall be done by hand so far as practicable. This requirement is absurd, but we are not likely to get a prison labor law without accepting many absurdities. It is only in prisons that the productiveness of labor is assumed to be a disadvantage, and in reality it is no more a disadvantage there than anywhere else.

The bill provides that the Superintendent of Prisons, the President of the State Board of Health, the President of the State Board of Charities, and the Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall constitute a board to determine the number of convicts that may be employed in any single industry and to select such industries as may be carried on in the prisons, choosing those which shall least conflict with outside labor. This latter is another of the absurdities of the bill, but it is comparatively harmless, provided the board uses its discretion with good sense and contrives to afford the convicts opportunity for productive labor all the time. It is not practicable to employ prisoners to any advantage at work that is not pursued elsewhere, for every field of productive labor is occupied. The "conflict" would in reality be least in the occupations in which the largest number of persons are engaged, but they are the very ones to which there would be the most opposition. It is well enough to divide the force of prison laborers among several industries, and to restrict the number employed in any one so as to reduce the competition with outside labor, though under a proper system of management that competition would in any case be imperceptible. If materials are purchased at ordinary prices, if the labor is effectively applied, and if the products are sold at regular market rates, there is no more harm done by the labor of a thousand men in prison than by that of an equal number anywhere else. The notion that there is a gain to anybody in maintaining a lot of men in idleness, and that there is loss to any one in having them set to work to earn their own living, is one of those peculiar delusions that only lodge in brains incapable of reasoning. The provision of the Yates act that the convicts shall produce such articles as are required for use in the public institutions of the State so far as they can, is incorporated in the Savery bill, but their activity is not confined to the production of such articles. If it were, they would still be idle most of the time.

One of the most important provisions of the bill is that which permits the Wardens of the prisons to make deposit of receipts in their own names and to draw upon them for expenses. Their estimates would have to have the approval of the Superintendent and their drafts would have to be countersigned by the Controller, but they would have the advantage, not heretofore allowed them, of conducting the financial side of their transactions in a business-like way. Heretofore, in operating under the State-account system, they have had to rely upon appropriations by the Legislature for all their resources, and have had to turn over all their receipts to the public Treasury. The large appropriations which this method demanded, and the neglect of the Legislature to provide them promptly or regularly, was one of the obstacles in maintaining the industries. If the prison officers are allowed to bank their accounts and turn over receipts to be used for expenses, they can get along much more easily, and the appropriations called for after a start has been made will be small. In fact, if the prisons were made self-sustaining there would be no occasion at all for appropriations to support the prison industries. They would support themselves. The Savery bill can be greatly improved, but in its main features it seems to afford the best thing in the way of legislation for convict labor that we are likely to get at present.

IRONMAKING AND PROTECTION.

The report that the firm of COOPER & HEWITT have made extensive investments in mining properties in Tennessee and Alabama is in some respects equally significant, whether it is true or false. It has an equal bearing upon the protection afforded by the tariff to American industry. One member of the firm in question happens to be an unusually intelligent and earnest revenue reformer. Mr. HEWITT'S project for the reduction of the tariff, though it carefully kept in view the difference between American and European standards of wages, and expressly avoided any changes that might threaten to abolish that difference, was a far more advanced and thorough measure of reduction than the Mills bill, which, indeed, was noticeable mainly for moderation. In common with all other revenue reformers, Mr. HEWITT has insisted that high wages were by no means the obstacles that the protectionists represented them to be to the competition of American industries in foreign markets. During the campaign of 1888 everybody who is capable of being convinced by fact or argument came to understand that the highest wages may be the cheapest as effecting the lowest labor cost of the product. Cost of production is made up of many elements, of which the current rate of wages is but one.

This is well illustrated by the example of England, a free-trade country, in which the rate of wages is nevertheless higher than in any of her protectionist competitors on the Continent, and which, nevertheless, more than holds her own in the competition. The commercial greatness of England since the time of WATT has come mainly from the fact that nowhere else are iron and coal so accessible and so near together. Iron and gold are no more strictly, according to MILTON'S sayings, the "two main sinews" of war than iron and coal are the two main sinews of the industrial conflict of our time. It happens that they are found nearer together in the region in which it is reported that Messrs. COOPER & HEWITT have invested than in any other part of the United States. This region has the precise advantage in this continent that England enjoys over the rest of Europe. That this advantage must ultimately be controlling, other things being anything like equal, there is no doubt. The enormous investments made elsewhere, of course, resist the tendency of the manufacture of iron to centre in the place where the cost of production is cheapest. The resistance will for a long time be effectual, but it is the business of shrewd and foresighted manufacturers to prepare for the time when the Lancashire of America shall be established where it is invited by the same natural advantages that the English Lancashire possesses.

When that time comes, what are the people of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey going to do about it? Those of them who are protectionists are bound to maintain that they would be much happier and more prosperous if they could keep out the cheap iron of Tennessee and Alabama. Fortunately, the Constitution of the United States will prevent the Legislatures of those States, when the pressure comes, from adopting that mode of relief. And since protection is out of the question, Pennsylvanians and Jerseymen will doubtless agree that it is to their interest that iron should be manufactured and supplied by those whose natural facilities for manufacturing it are greatest; in other words, by those who can supply it cheapest, while they themselves take up with industries which nature has enabled them to prosecute to more advantage. They will scarcely go the length of maintaining that the national wealth would be increased if the coal mines and iron mines of Tennessee and Alabama had never been discovered and the consumers of the country had been compelled to buy dearer ironmongery. On the contrary, they will freely admit that everybody concerned is benefited by buying where he can buy cheapest and selling what he can produce to the most advantage. Why a transaction that is beneficial all around when the parties are of the same country should become injurious when they are of different countries is a question upon which the opponents of revenue reform would do well to prepare their arguments for the next Presidential campaign.

THE LAND OFFICE.

A cynical and not inconspicuous officer of the Government in the last Administration is said to have longed for the day when there should be no more public land to be stolen. He was not connected with the Land Office; the officers at the head of that bureau did not grow weary in the work of opposing thieves and preserving the public lands for honest settlers. There is no ground for a belief that Mr. HARRISON is willing that the remaining acres of the public domain shall be taken by jobbers, or that he does not approve the pursuit of land thieves by the Land Office and in the courts. We do not expect that he will nominate for the very important office of Commissioner any candidate who is supported by persons notoriously opposed to the strict enforcement of the land laws and the prosecution of those who are wrongfully in possession of public land or striving to obtain such land by fraud.

It is reported that the candidate who has the most influential supporters is ex-Senator CHILCOTT of Colorado. His chief advocates are Senator TELLER and Senator WOLCOTT, and the latter explains that the Land Office needs a man who will not insist upon "trifling technicalities." Mr. CHILCOTT is also said to have the support of certain other Western Senators who have persistently opposed—sometimes directly and sometimes indirectly—the most important changes in the land laws recommended by the Land Office in the last five or six years, changes designed to prevent the acquisition of public land by fraud. It may be added that a large part of this candidate's fortune was acquired by the sale of his interest in the Maxwell grant.

It is said that on Friday last the President had a long and earnest conference with Secretary NOBLE with respect to the Land Office. It may be that Mr. HARRISON is already familiar with the nature of the task that the new Commissioner should undertake, but if he is not, he cannot use a few hours to better advantage than in looking over the reports of the Land Office for the last six years. After becoming acquainted with that record he will not place the General Land Office under the control of an officer who is not absolutely free from taint and above suspicion.

The new Commissioner should be a man who has never been associated with land-grant speculators. He should be a man determined to enforce the laws. He should be the unrelenting prosecutor of the jobbers who have gained possession of great tracts of valuable land by subornation of perjury, of the wealthy corporations that have been stripping the public lands of timber, of the ring that has defrauded the Government of great sums by means of fraudulent surveys, of the speculators who have stolen timber land worth many millions of dollars on the Pacific coast, and of the rascals who have conspired to rob the people by the fraudulent enlargement of private grants in the Southwest. There are very powerful influences opposed to the selection of such a man, and it is reported that they will prevail. But we cannot think that the candidate of any group of jobbers will be selected if the President and his Secretary of the Interior shall become familiar with the recent history of the Land Office and with the record of its work that is contained in the reports of McFARLAND, SPARKS, and STOCKSLAGER.

It is no wonder that the British public should have been scandalized by the refusal of some twenty Liberals in the House of Commons, who are lawyers, to join in the vote of censure upon Sir RICHARD WEBSTER'S conduct of the *Times's* case against PARNELL. If these lawyers had voted with their party instead of with their profession the division would have been a very severe rebuke to the Ministry. In this country, where there is no "landed interest," and where lawyers form the majority of every legislative body, such an exhibition of professional as opposed to public spirit would have surprised nobody. It is also true, however, that such an exhibition as that made by the British Attorney-General would have been considered highly unprofessional in this country, and would have been freely denounced in conversation by lawyers of all political parties. Whether they would have taken ground in public against it is quite another question. They might have been as dumb as the New-York Bar Association when it is called upon to investigate the conduct of a Judge who is still on the bench.

CALLED TO PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Plymouth Church of Brooklyn held a special meeting last night and issued a call to the Rev. Howard N. Bliss to act as Dr. Abbott's assistant. Mr. Bliss is 28 years old. He graduated from Union Theological Seminary two years ago at the head of his class. He is now studying in Germany. His father is a missionary in Syria. Dr. Abbott spoke highly of his new assistant, and read letters recommending him from the Rev. Drs. Hastings and Parkhurst of this city.

A YACHTSMAN'S MISFORTUNE.

Mr. George L. Haight, one of the most enthusiastic yachtsmen of this city, owner of the crack sloop Domino, and an active member of both the New-York and Brooklyn Yacht Clubs, suffered a stroke of paralysis at his apartments in the Everett House on Sunday last. Yesterday his physicians reported that the stroke was not of a particularly serious nature and that Mr. Haight was rapidly recovering.

"OLD ENGLAND" AT DALY'S.

OPENING OF MR. STODDARD'S SERIES OF LENTEN MATINÉES.

Daly's Theatre was packed to the doors yesterday morning by an audience composed largely of ladies, which had gathered to greet John L. Stoddard and listen to the first of his lectures which are to form the entertainment at the Lenten matinées at Daly's this season. The Stoddard lectures have become a feature of the Daly season, and they are looked forward to with almost as much interest as the production of a new play. The system adopted of selling season tickets makes the audience practically the same at each entertainment, and the lectures take the form of a society event, at which friends meet each other, enjoy a refined entertainment, and exchange greetings and comments on current events. On this account the Lenten matinées at Daly's are stripped of that cold formality which distinguishes the ordinary lecture audience, and Mr. Stoddard's annual course of "talks"—for they are talks rather than lectures—has become the occasion of pleasant social reunions during the somewhat gloomy season of Lent.

At precisely 11 o'clock the theatre was darkened and the curtain was raised, displaying a large white screen. Mr. Stoddard stepped from the side entrance and was greeted, like the old friend that he is, by a round of hearty applause. He began his lecture at once, only stopping to express his gratification at once again standing on the old, familiar stage, facing an old, familiar Daly audience. The subject of the lecture yesterday, which was entirely descriptive, was "Old England," and in it the speaker, in his easy, conversational style, introduced his hearers to some of the most interesting parts of England, which are generally passed over by the lightning tourist who imagines that he can "do" Europe in a fortnight. The eye, as well as the ear, was appealed to, a great number of magnificent pictures being thrown on the screen to illustrate the scenes through which Mr. Stoddard took his audience. The pictures were all faithful reproductions by photographic art of the originals, and they brought before the eye with remarkable vividness some of the most interesting of the many interesting localities and buildings of old England.

Starting with the landing of the tourist at Liverpool, after describing his experiences with the Custom House, Mr. Stoddard, instead of taking him at once to London, which is the first objective point of 475 out of every 500 travelers in England, switched him off at once to the town of Chester, one of the oldest and most unique of all the English cities. Here he gazed upon the bridge erected across the Dee in 1285, and across which Queen Elizabeth, Oliver Cromwell, and scores of others made famous in English history have passed. The walls of Chester, built when Rome was master of the world; King Charles's Tower, and the ramparts of the town were shown in realistic pictures. Then a trip through rural England, with its roads bright with almost perpetual verdure, was taken, and a short pause was made at Stratford-on-Avon, the birth and burial place of Shakespeare. Here the hearer was shown the new Memorial Theatre, the fountain erected by George W. Childs, the house in which the great poet was born, Anne Hathaway's cottage, made sacred by the courtship of Shakespeare, and the little Stratford church, with the tomb of the poet. Some of the pictures exhibited during the lecture were more striking than those of Shakespeare's home, but none was observed with more interest or called forth more hearty admiration.

Warwick, with its historic old castle, the cathedrals of Canterbury and Ely, Stonehenge with its circle of monoliths antedating written history, the ruins of the beautiful castle of Kenilworth, made dear to the world by Scott's immortal novel, and the churchyard in which Gray drew inspiration for his Elegy, and in which his remains lie, are among some of the other principal points of interest illustrated by the voice of the lecturer and the pictures displayed. A humorous description of Teignmouth, an English watering place, and of the manner of bathing in England, gave zest to the morning's entertainment, which was one of the finest ever given by Mr. Stoddard in this city. The same lecture will be repeated this morning as the first in Course B. The subject of the second lecture in Course A, to be delivered next Monday, will be "Holland and Belgium."

STATE AGAINST CITY.

TAKING TESTIMONY IN A CASE INVOLVING A TAX ASSESSMENT.

Before ex-Judge Edwin Countryman of Albany, in the Mills Building, yesterday, testimony was taken in a suit of great interest and importance to the taxpayers of this city. The suit is entitled the people of the State of New-York against Theodore W. Myers, as the Controller of the city and County of New-York. Attorney-General Charles F. Tabor and First Deputy Attorney-General William A. Poste are counsel for the plaintiff, and Assistant Corporation Counsel George S. Coleman and James W. M. Newlin appear for the city.

The suit grows out of the assessment against the city for State taxes on its real estate for 1887. It is in the form of an application to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Controller to issue revenue bonds to pay $327,000, the amount unpaid of the State real estate tax of the city and county of New-York for 1887.

In 1887 the State Controller was Alfred C. Chapin, now Mayor of Brooklyn. The State Board of Equalization fixed the taxable valuation of real property throughout the State at 65 per cent. of its market value. They decided that real estate in this city had only been assessed at 59 per cent. of its market value and they added $119,000,000 to the original assessment. At the same time they decided that the assessment of Kings County was too high by about 5 per cent., and they reduced it $22,000,000. Controller Myers insists that real estate in this city was valued, for taxation purposes by the local authorities, at 70 per cent. of its market value in 1887, and that 5 per cent. ought to be taken off instead of 6 per cent. added.

This city, as usual, had no representative in the Board of Equalization in 1887. The State Assessors were James L. Williams of Poughkeepsie, Stanley N. Wood of Hinsdale, and John D. Ellis of Antwerp, and Mr. Myers says that Mr. Chapin, Controller Myers claims, the Board of Equalization was induced to take the action it did. It is alleged, too, in behalf of this city, that the Board of Equalization, being a judicial board, ought not to act without full investigation of all the facts pertaining to the assessments, which in 1887 they did not do, for they were in session only about three-quarters of an hour, whereas anything like a full investigation would have taken a fortnight.

Yesterday State Assessor John D. Ellis was examined. To-day Mayor Chapin will be put upon the witness stand by the city, and his testimony of the way in which Brooklyn's tax was lessened and New-York's was increased is expected to be very interesting.

AFTER THE VOTER BUYERS.

A BELIEF THAT "SILVER DOLLAR" SMITH IS INDICTED FOR BRIBERY.

The complaints of bribery of voters in the Eighth Assembly District, which the City Reform Club brought to the attention of the District Attorney, are at last being acted upon in a manner which indicates a possibility that some of the offenders will ultimately meet punishment. Samuel Coleman, who lives in Essex-street, and who is spoken of as one of Assemblyman "Silver Dollar" Smith's heelers, has been indicted for bribing a voter, and it was a prevalent opinion in the General Sessions building yesterday that an indictment had also been found against "Silver Dollar" Smith himself. When Mr. Dos Passos, who has charge of the cases, was asked about this report he would not say whether Smith was indicted or not, but intimated that something would be made public about the case to-day. The Grand Jury considered Smith's case together with other of the City Reform Club's complaints yesterday, and they have much more of this sort of work ahead. It is said that the evidence of corrupt work in the Eighth Assembly District that has been laid before the jurors is appalling, even for that peculiar district.

Coleman surrendered himself at the District Attorney's office and went before Judge Gildersleeve, who admitted him to bail in the sum of $1,000.

CONGRESSMAN NEAL DYING.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 25.—Congressman John R. Neal of the Third Tennessee District is dying at his home in Rhea Springs. He has become a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (South,) and, though kept alive only by stimulants, he is perfectly rational. He cannot last through the night.

Mr. Neal was born in Anderson County, Tenn., was educated in the common school, graduated from Emory and Henry College, Virginia, and was admitted to the Bar in 1860. During the war of the rebellion he rose from the rank of private in the Confederate Army to Lieutenant-Colonel. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Tennessee in 1874, and of the Tennessee Senate in 1878, and was elected Speaker of the Senate in 1879. He was an Elector on the Hancock and English ticket in 1880, and was elected to the Forty-ninth and re-elected to the Fiftieth Congress as a Democrat, defeating J. T. Wilder, Republican.

COL. FELLOWS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25.—Col. John R. Fellows, District Attorney of New-York, arrived here this morning on a visit to his brother-in-law, Col. Robert Garrett of the Queen and Crescent Railroad. Col. Fellows called informally on several old-time friends and messmates whom he had not seen since the war, when he served in an Arkansas regiment and was captured at Fort Hudson. He remains here until Saturday, and will then leave for Cincinnati.

OBITUARY.

EDWIN THORNE.

Edwin Thorne, the eldest son of the late Jonathan Thorne of this city and one of the most prominent men of Dutchess County, died suddenly in this city where he was temporarily staying, yesterday, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Mr. Thorne commenced his business career in the "Swamp" as a clerk in his father's old firm of Thorne, Watson & Co., and was afterward admitted as a member. He subsequently became a special partner in the firm of Keese & Pearsall and at the time of his death in the firm of Barnes & Merritt.

In 1857 he married the only daughter of the late Thomas W. Pearsall, and three sons, Thomas Pearsall Thorne, Chester Thorne, and Oakleigh Thorne, survive both parents.

In 1869 he removed from this city to Millbrook, Dutchess County, and has since resided upon the farm he purchased from his father, which was known throughout the country as Thorndale. He was a great lover of fine horses and had one of the best stud farms in the State. During the past few years he had, by reason of his failing health, disposed of most of his stud and had devoted himself to art, of which he had been a patron, more or less, for many years. His collection of paintings is of an exceptionally high order and includes the names of the greatest artists.

Mr. Thorne has held many prominent positions, having been at different times a Director of the American Exchange National Bank, the President of the New-York State Agricultural Society, and the Vice-President of the National Trotting Association and of the National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders. He was also one of the original members of the Farmers' Club of this city.

COL. WILLIAM M'EVILY.

Col. William McEvily, who led the famous Irish One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment of New-York Volunteers through the civil war, died, after an illness of two months, at the residence of his brother, 1,921 Second-avenue, yesterday morning at 1 o'clock. Col. McEvily was born in Louisburg, County Mayo, Ireland, in 1829. His family was one of the oldest and most highly respected in the county, its members having contributed largely to the clergy, his uncle, the Most Rev. John McEvily, now being Archbishop of Tuam, the strongest see in Ireland. William McEvily was educated as an architect in his native town. When 20 years of age he came to New-York, and when the war broke out had amassed a fortune as a builder.

When President Lincoln made a call for troops William McEvily gave up his business and devoted his energies to raising a regiment. The outcome of his labors was the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Volunteers, which was entirely equipped out of Col. McEvily's private fortune, and went to the front under his command. This regiment was one of the three gallant bodies of Irishmen—the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, and One Hundred and Seventieth New-York Volunteers—which served through the entire war under the general name of the Corcoran Legion. Col. McEvily received a sunstroke in 1862 at Suffolk Landing, and was obliged to leave the front for a short time. As soon as his recovery was complete he again joined his men and served until the Winter of 1864. Since the war he has devoted himself to building operations in this city. Funeral services will be heard at 1,921 Second-avenue to-morrow at 2 o'clock. The interment will be at Calvary.

PROF. GEORGE S. MORRIS.

Prof. George S. Morris of the Chair of Philosophy in the Michigan State University died Saturday night, after an illness of several weeks. He was born in 1840, in Norwich, Vt., prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and graduated at Dartmouth in 1861. He spent two years in the Union Theological Seminary in this city, and then went to Europe, where he resided two and a half years, attending university philosophical lectures in Germany and Switzerland, and studying German, French, and Italian. In the Fall of 1868 he returned to this city, and was at once secured by Prof. Philip Schaff to translate Ueberweg's "History of Philosophy."

In 1870 Prof. Morris accepted an invitation to take up the head of the department of modern languages in the Michigan State University, selecting his assistants and instructors. This position he retained until 1880, when the department of philosophical study was rearranged, and he took the Chair of Ethics, the History of Philosophy of Logic. Upon the death of his co-laborer in the department, Prof. Benjamin F. Cocker, he was placed in charge of the entire course of instruction, a position which he retained until his death.

Prof. Morris filled a Lectureship on Philosophy in Johns Hopkins University from 1879 to 1885, when he resigned on account of his increased duties at Ann Arbor. He published several important works of a philosophical character, and was considered one of the foremost scholars in the country in that department of study.

ROBERT WILLETTS.

Robert Willetts, one of the wealthiest residents of Bayside, Long Island, and well-known in this city, is dead. He was born in 1825 and was a son of Samu

WORLD BEATERS AT CHESS

THE CHAMPIONS OF MANY COUNTRIES MATCHED.

OPENING OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS —SOMETHING ABOUT THE MOVES AND METHODS OF THE PLAYERS.

The sixth American Chess Congress was formally opened yesterday afternoon at 8 Union-square by the President, J. Spencer Turner, in a brief address, in which he reviewed the history of the game from early times in the far East and of its development in Europe and later in this country. He referred in complimentary terms to the foreign champions who were present to compete for prizes—Messrs. Blackburne and Gunsberg of London, Weiss of Vienna, Tschigorin of St. Petersburg, and others.

A few changes were made in the rules which are to govern the congress, and then the players were directed to sit down and begin the battle. Two lines of tables were arranged, running down the middle part of the hall, two contestants facing one another at each table. Perfect silence was enjoined on all present in order not to disturb the players.

The players were pitted against each other by lot, with the following result: J. H. Blackburne of London against J. M. Hanham of New-York, S. Lipschutz of New-York against W. H. K. Pollock of Dublin, D. G. Baird of New-York against Dion M. Martines of Philadelphia, G. H. D. Gossip of Adelaide, Australia, against James Mason of London; Max Weiss of Vienna against C. F. Burille of Boston, Nicholas McLeod of Quebec against M. Taubenhaus of Paris, J. W. Baird of New-York against H. E. Bird of London, Eugene Delmar of New-York against Michael Tschigorin of St. Petersburg, and Isidor Gunsberg of London against Amos Burn of Liverpool.

Carl A. McKenzie, it was found, had not sufficiently recovered from his recent illness and was not able to enter the lists. J. W. Showalter of Kentucky did not make his appearance, and so Max Judd, one of the strongest chess players of the Southwest, was commanded to wait until some player shall withdraw and give him a chance.

Most of the players have very well developed craniums, and most of them smoke, but they seem to differ in temperament and in the quality of liquids which they imbibe. Black-burne is about 50 years old, of a rather florid complexion, and deliberate in his movements. He is fond of smoking a short briarwood pipe, crossing his legs, and quietly waiting for his antagonist to rack his brains over the next move. His opponent was Mr. Hanham, a nervous little gentleman of about the same age, who hardly ever takes his eyes from the chessboard. As the game progresses color mounts to his face and fire is in his eye.

Both Gunsberg and Burn are Englishmen, and are said to be well matched. Gunsberg is a blonde, with very deliberate movements and a habit of looking out of the corner of his eye at his opponent when he moves a piece, as though he expected to trip him up. Burn pulls his hat over his eyes with a "you-can't-catch-me" expression as he deliberates, and not unfrequently changes an attack into a defense. Gunsberg sips seltzer and Burn puffs away at a cigar.

Tschigorin is a rather slender Russian, with black hair and dark complexion. His face is lighted up by thoughtful and large light-blue eyes. He is nervous in his manner, and, as the play progresses, becomes more nervous, perhaps from drinking a large cup of strong coffee and smoking a cigar. He watches the game intently and deliberates long before making a move, when he sometimes gets up, stretches himself, and goes to another table, or leaves the room a few minutes for a couple of minutes. His opponent, Delmar, is very well known to chess players in New-York. He, also, is a coffee drinker and smoker, and is just as deliberate as Tschigorin in his calculations and movements.

Weiss, the Vienna player, does not, at first sight, look like a chess player, but rather like a good-natured German who can enjoy his lager and pipe and listen to the band. He does not seem to pay very much attention to the game either, but he has the faculty of making rapid calculations and seeing moves ahead. He has a great deal of confidence in himself. Burille, his opponent, is a clean-shaven young man, with a prominent nose, and carefully studies the game.

Taubenhaus, the French champion, is a small man with a closely-clipped beard and brown eyes. His antagonist, McLeod, is a beardless, bashful young man from Canada, who has defeated many good players in that part of the world. But he is an intuitive player and has not studied the games of the world's champions from the books, and for that reason, it is said, is hardly a match for the other fighters. He began exchanging pieces early in the game and played very rapidly, and, although he made a gallant fight, he could not resist the veteran Frenchman, nor did he see several nets-traps that were laid for him. He gave up the game at about the thirtieth move.

Lipschutz has a good forehead and a prominent nose. While he carefully studies the game when it his turn to move, he gives his mind time for relaxation as soon as he has made his move and appears indifferent to the game until his opponent moves. Then he begins studying again. His opponent, Pollock, has a red mustache. He might be taken for a Boston swell any day. He is a very deep student and hardly ever takes his eyes off the board. Lipschutz played white and began, "Vienna opening," with the following:

LIPSCHUTZ. White.	POLLOCK. Black.
P—K 4.	P—K 4.
Q Kt—B 3.	Kt—K B 3.
P—K B 4.	P—Q 4.
B P x P.	Kt x P.
Q—B 3.	

On the thirtieth move Pollock resigned.

Gossip, the Australian, is a sedate-looking man with a full beard. He is fond of sipping cold tea, which he carries about in a large pocket flask. His opponent, Mason, is nervous over the game, and plays with all his might.

The first game between Blackburne and Hanham, until it drew it drew to the end, was eagerly watched by a large number of spectators. On the twenty-third move Blackburne announced mate in four moves. The following is the game:

BLACKBURNE. White.	HANHAM. Black.
1. P—K 4.	P—K 4.
2. Kt—Q B 3.	Kt—B 3.
3. P—B 4.	P—Q 4.
4. Kt—K B 3.	Kt—K B 3.
5. B—B 4.	P—B 3.
6. P—Q 3.	Q—K 2.
7. Q—K 2.	P—Q Kt 4.
8. B—Kt 3.	P—Q R 4.
9. P—Q R 3.	P—Kt 5.
10. Kt—Q.	B—R 3.
11. P x P.	P x P.
12. B—Kt 5.	Q—Kt—Q 2.
13. K—K 2.	B x Kt.
14. Q x B.	Kt—B 4.
15. K—Q 2.	Q—R 2.
16. P—K 5.	Kt—Q 2.
17. B—K 3.	P—Kt 3.
18. Castles.	Castles.
19. Q—B 2.	K—Kt 2.
20. Q—R 4.	P—K 3.
21. Q—R 6, &c.	K—R.
22. B—B 3.	Q R—K.

Announced mate in four moves.

23. Q x P, ch.	K x Q.
24. B—R 5, ch.	K—Kt 2.
25. B—B 6, ch.	K moves.
26. B x R, mate.	

In the evening J. W. Showalter of Kentucky appeared in the hall. He said that he had been under the impression that the tournament would not begin before April, and had been led to believe so by the imperfect accounts about it which had been published in a Cincinnati newspaper. He had staid over in Cincinnati to visit some friends, and it was only on Sunday afternoon that he learned that the tournament would positively begin yesterday. So he immediately boarded a train and came through. However, in accordance with the rules, it was decided that Showalter must forfeit the game to Judd, because he did not appear to contest it.

In the evening D. G. Baird won his first game from Martinez, and J. W. Baird, after struggling with Bird for nearly six hours and making 54 moves, agreed to call it a draw. Mason and Gossip played until 10:15 o'clock and also agreed to call their match a draw.

The fight between Gunsberg and Burn continued until after 8 o'clock, and although only 27 moves were made they were effected with great deliberation. The was a very pretty game and ended in a draw. The following is the score:

GUNSBERG. White.	BURN. Black.
1. P—K 4.	P—K 4.
2. Kt—K B 3.	Kt—Q B 3.
3. Q—K 2.	Kt—Q B 3.
4. Kt—K B 3.	B—B 4.
5. Kt—Kt 5.	P—Q 4.
6. P x P.	Kt x P.
7. P—Q 3.	Castles.
8. Kt—Q B 3.	Kt—K B 3.
9. Q Kt—K 4.	Kt—Q 5.
10. B—Q 2.	B—Kt 3.
11. P—Q B 3.	Kt—B 4.
12. P—Q B 4.	Q—K 2.
13. Q—Kt 3.	Kt x Kt.
14. B—Q 3.	K—R.
15. Kt x Kt.	Kt—Q 3.
16. Castles to Q R.	P x Kt.
17. Kt x Kt.	P x Kt.
18. P—K B 4.	P—K B 3.
19. Q B—K.	P—Q 5.
20. Q—R 3.	Q—Q 2.
21. Q—Kt 3.	B—Q 3.
22. B—Kt 5.	P—Q R 4.
23. P—Kt 3.	P—Q B 4.
24. K B—B.	P—B 5.
25. B—B 2.	B—B 2.
26. P—Q B 3.	P—Q Kt 4.
27. P—K R 4.	Q—K 2.
28. P x P.	Q P x P.
	Drawn.

Delmar and Tschigorin then became the centre of attraction. Delmar had three pawns and one bishop into Tschigorin's strong position, and on this line the battle was long fought. At 11:30 o'clock the hour for adjournment, Tschigorin was just announcing a mate in another move or two, when time was called. Delmar and his friends said that they did not see any mate impending, but Tschigorin said there was one.

The following players will be pitted against each other to-day: J. W. Baird against McLeod. Taubenhaus against Weiss, Burn against Tschigorin, Burille against Gossip, Judd against D. G. Baird, Martinez against Lipschutz, Pollock against Blackburne, Hanham against Gunsberg, Delmar against Bird, and Mason against Showalter.

AMUSEMENTS.

COQUELIN AS FIGARO.

M. Coquelin began his farewell engagement at the Star Theatre last evening with the famous comedy of Pierre Beaumarchais, "Le Mariage de Figaro," a work that is better known nowadays to students of French literature than to the ordinary playgoers. Even in France the two great works of Beaumarchais are talked about more than they are acted in this generation, and probably more than they are read. In the presence of a classic, however, one must be reverent, and even if the classic under discussion is a trifle more indecent in its text than classics of the drama generally are, (which is saying a great deal,) th qualities that entitle it to respect are perfectly plain even to the common mind. The wit of the text has not faded. It sparkles and glows and effervesces as it did in the troubled times before the French Revolution, when the advisers of Louis XVI. regarded the comedy as a dangerous plaything that might stimulate the growing tendency in France toward democratic ideas. In this era, when hereditary rank is not respected at all, the former political importance of "Le Mariage de Figaro" can scarcely be understood. The only moral the play seems to enforce is contained in a very few words of the text:

Suzanne—" " Je n'aimerai que mon mari.
Figaro—Tiens parole, et tu feras une belle exception à l'usage.

The subject of the comedy, in short, is one that is Gallic mind, from the beginning, has seemed to regard as paramount; one that is still treated by French playrights to the exclusion of most other subjects, with brilliant technical skill and wit that astonishes other nations. The ingenuity and humor of the intrigue are still found to be amazing and gratifying; the buoyant spirit that pervades the comedy is irresistible, and its intellectual force, chiefly exerted through the character of Figaro, compels admiration.

There was a large audience in the theatre, which included nearly all the people, many of them distinguished in the public eye, who have closely followed the performances of Coquelin in this city. The galleries were crowded with compatriots of the eminent actor, and the night was filled with enthusiasm. The comedy was given without alteration, and the traditions of the French stage were preserved in the representation as carefully as the stage furniture of the Star Theatre and the number of supernumeraries on hand permitted.

Coquelin's Figaro is, of course, a veritable artistic triumph. The famous baritones of the Italian lyric stage never expressed half that he finds in the character. Those who have seen his Mascarille in "L'Etourdi" can imagine the delightful fluency, the inexpressible humor, and the picturesque grace of this impersonation. But Figaro is a personage of a higher intellectual grade than Molière's quick-witted valet; and the comedian reflects with notable accuracy the astonishing breadth of his mind and his swiftness of apprehension. His face, as natui, was a perpetual study of changing expressions; his poses were fit to inspire a painter. This performance, only one of many to be given by the actor during the week, scarcely calls for closer and deeper analysis at this time. The remarkable speech in which Figaro explains to Almaviva the ease with which a foreigner unfamiliar with the English language can travel in Great Britain and have his wants administered to by the use of only one word, was delivered with such perfect art that a highly respectable and cultivated audience entirely forgot its dignity.

The delicious self-conceit, the buoyancy, and fervor of Duquesne's Almaviva; the piquancy of Aline Kerwich in the part of Cherubin, the animation of Mlle. Beasley's Suzanne, the dignity and grace of Mlle. Marcider as the Countess, and the droll sapience of Jean Coquelin's Brid'oison are all to be heartily commended. Mlle. Kerwich, especially, was a very pretty and entertaining page, and she sang the Romance very neatly. The performance, in short, was efficient and enjoyable.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.

The balmy weather of the budding Springtime seems to have infused new blood into the veins and new strength into the lungs of Mr. Antonio Pastor, for as he emerged from the wings of his own theatre last night and generously returned the smiles of the crowd that faced him his step was lighter, his manner more airy, and his countenance more beaming than ever before. His high silk hat seemed to partake of its owner's good humor and rested his head jauntily while his hands played a merry hide-and-go-seek between the bottom of his waistcoat, the pocket of his trousers, and the tails of his swallow-tail coat. Mr. Pastor always receives a hearty welcome whenever he appears in the metropolis, for New-York recognizes the force of gratitude to him in always giving at his theatre a variety performance that is wholly inoffensive. When the applause had sufficiently subsided last night Mr. Pastor ran in a number of jokes, the newest of which related the trials and ultimate insanity of a man who undertook to work the "pig pen" puzzle.

But aside from Mr. Pastor's individual efforts the entertainment he offered last night was good. As novelties there were Volti and Roy, professors of acrobatics and gymnasts, fresh from the London theatres; Guyer and Goodwin in an eccentric sack and Lillie Western, the banjo player, who has been absent in Europe for three years. The more familiar features of the show were John Kernell, Clark and Williams, Baker, Jones, Manning, and Davis, Edwin French, the Inman Sisters, Sherman and Morrissey, and Prof. Abt's illuminated pictures.

STANDARD THEATRE.

If the Boston Howard Athenæum Star Specialty Company were composed only of the Cinquevalli troupe of acrobats, it would be well worth the price of admission charged at the Standard Theatre, where it began an engagement last night. Paul Cinquevalli is a host in himself. His feats of strength, agility, and dexterity in juggling are simply wonderful. The accuracy of his eye, the delicacy of his touch, and the absolute control of his muscles are tested in the highest degree by the difficult task of keeping in the air at the same time a heavy cannon ball, an ordinary glass bottle and a paper pellet. The cannon ball weighs probably 75 pounds, the pellet not more than an ounce. Cinquevalli has been seen here a number of times before this season, but the audience last night regarded his performance both as a novelty and a marvel. His physical development was so marked as to gained him much favor as the applause indicated. His physical development is a model for an athlete, while his graceful carriage and modest manner are not often encountered in his line of business.

The remainder of the programme included that curious little creature, Ida Heath, who must have begun dancing in the cradle; the Irwin sisters, who seem to be engaged in a race to see which will grow the stouter; the funny Wood and the read Sheppard in musical selections. The full-sectioned James F. Hoey and a number of other celebrities of the variety stage. The performance ended with the mystifying exhibition of a woman assuming many poses in midair without visible support. The only drawback to the entertainment was the orchestra, which seemed to imitate a noise for music. The audience was large and apparently delighted.

CHICKERING HALL.

The second of Mr. and Mrs. George Henschel's vocal recitals was given at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon in the presence of an audience whose size and enthusiasm gave delightful evidence of the fact that there is abundant appreciation of good vocal art in this city. There is little to say that has not already been said about Mr. and Mrs. Henschel. Their entertainments are an unfailing source of delight, and if all the ambitious young aspirants for vocal honors would attend them and observe closely, they would reap much profitable instruction.

At yesterday afternoon's concert Mrs. Henschel was heard at her best in Schumann's "Der Nussbaum," Schubert's "Who is Sylvia?" and two charming songs by her husband, entitled "Adieu a l'Hôtesse Arabe" and "Sunny Beam." Mr. Henschel's most inspiriting work was his rendering of Schumann's "Die Grenadiere" and his share in two duets with Mrs. Henschel. His performance of the accompaniments added much to the general excellence of the afternoon's work.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

"The Paymaster," under the direction of Duncan B. Harrison, attracted a fair-sized audience to the Fourteenth-Street Theatre last night, and one that was evidently well pleased with the play. Mr. Harrison as Robert Emmet O'Connor gave a manly impersonation of the accused Irish officer. John F. Ward made a hit as the paymaster's servant. The water scenery was most excellent. Mr. Harrison was presented with a handsome sword, sash, and belt during the evening, the gift of the company, in honor of his birthday. Neil O'Brien made the presentation speech and Mr. Harrison responded in a few words.

"The Corsair," one of the burlesques that Mr. E. E. Rice has made profitable, was given at the Grand Opera House last night in a merry fashion. The audience was large and warm in its commendation. George A. Schiller, Edwin S. Farr, James S. Maffit, and George K. Fortescue made the fun, and a group of comely girls, led by Frankie Kemble and Lila Blow, showed themselves to advantage in singing, dancing, and marching. The stage setting was unstinted and the tableaux beautiful.

Miss Mary E. Bancker, familiar to the readers of the Montreal *Herald* as Betsey Bancker, is one of the authors of the libretto of "Boretia," the opera opera announced for production at the Standard on April 22. Miss Bancker is very properly annoyed at the published statements that she is a society amateur. She is a professional journalist of some years of experience, and does not care to be classed among ambitious novices.

Hallen and Hart produced last night at the Windsor Theatre the skit that H. Grattan Donnelly wrote for them. It served to furnish opportunity for a number of variety theatre stars to exhibit their specialties, and was full of dances and topical verses. The humor was rather of a rough character. Hallen and Hart, Miss Georgie Parker, Hilda Thomas, and John T. Kelly were enthusiastically received by a big audience.

Keller has every reason to feel pleased at the way in which his third month at Dockstader's opened last night. For the first time during his New-York season the "Standing Room Only" sign was visible in the lobby. The Indian basket trick has made an impression second only to "Astarte," and both are exhibited at each performance.

The Munier Vocal Union gave a concert at Chickering Hall last night. After a first part, consisting of vocal and instrumental solos, Gilbert and Sullivan's delightful one-act operetta, "Trial by Jury," was performed. It is long since this excellent little work has been heard here, and it was thoroughly enjoyed last night.

The pupils of the veteran teacher, Edward Mollenhauer, appeared in concert in Steinway Hall last evening. All of the young people showed the results of careful schooling and their friends applauded them heartily.

Mrs. Potter began an engagement at the Harlem Theatre Comique last evening, acting Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons." To-night she will appear as the consumptive heroine of "Camille," assisted by Mr. Kyrle Bellew as Armand Duval.

The second organ and harp recital of Mr. George W. Morgan and Miss Maud Morgan will be given at Chickering Hall at 4 P. M. to-day.

The fourth concert of the New-York Philharmonic Club takes place at Chickering Hall this evening.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THE NEW COAL LINE.

THE NEW MANAGERS OF THE HARTFORD AND CONNECTICUT WESTERN.

HARTFORD, March 25.—At the meeting of the Hartford Board of Trade this afternoon the proposed issue of $2,000,000 bonds by the new management of the Hartford and Connecticut Western Road caused a lively discussion. The stockholders in this city and along the line of the road are generally opposed at present to the scheme. Director Brock of Philadelphia denied that there was any plan on foot that would work to the disadvantage of Hartford. He also denied the newspaper statements that the Philadelphia syndicate had obtained exceptional franchises from the State of Delaware looking toward a consolidation of lines from the Pennsylvania coal fields to the New-England centres of trade and industry. The new Directors and managers of the Connecticut Western, he said, were practically the same men who are interested in the Poughkeepsie Bridge.

"The object," said Mr. Brock, "is to furnish fuel to New-England straight from the coal fields. This contemplates, in the end, an interest in the Hartford and Connecticut Western. The character of the equipment of the road west of the Hudson, which must be used on the roads east in the through line, will demand improvement in bridges and tracks. Improvements are also to be made in stations. The new branch line from Tariffville to Springfield is in accord with the original plan for the business to be done on the road. Managers of the coal trade are anxious to send their supplies East into New-England by the Hartford and Connecticut Western. There is no purpose to sidetrack Hartford. Hartford will still be one of the terminal points. The through business will go by the branch line to Springfield. The new managers are not railroad wreckers. They have put $1,000,000 in the corporation and are honestly intending to develop the lines under the best circumstances. The Springfield Branch will cost $750,000. Track and bridge improvements on the present line will require $550,000. The mortgage of $500,000 on the road will be liquidated by the new bonds."

Charles H. Clark of the Hartford *Courant* and Secretary Stilton of the Phœnix Insurance Company led the opposition to the bond issue.

A FAR-REACHING PLAN.

The Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will hold an important meeting to-morrow. They are to vote upon a project, supported by Henry Villard, by which the Northern Pacific Company can practically come to operate a continuous line of railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. The scheme to be immediately acted on affords an entrance for the Northern Pacific into Chicago.

This scheme is virtually the acquirement of the Wisconsin Central system by the Northern Pacific Company, though the control of the Wisconsin Central is to be by means of a nominal traffic agreement, providing for the pooling of the trains of the two companies over one another's tracks, on a basis of a percentage of earnings.

It will be an easy task for the Northern Pacific to make a similar contract with one or more of the Eastern trunk lines to cover the territory between Chicago and New-York. There are intimations, in fact, that plans looking to this are already well under way.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 25.—Discussing the reputed deal between the Northern Pacific and the Wisconsin Central, J. S. McCullough, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Omaha Line, says: "The trade agreement would be a great thing for the Northern Pacific and it might be a good thing for the other lines, as it would virtually take one Chicago road out of the group. We would not have to fight the Wisconsin Central then, for the Northern Pacific would not care to be antagonistic to the Chicago lines and injure its west-bound traffic for the sake of the business between St. Paul and Chicago. But I think the deal will have a tendency to create new transcontinental lines. The Northern Pacific will have to fight the Atchison. The Union Pacific is a trifle easy, and Jay Gould and the Burlington is going westward, and other lines are looking forward to transcontinental positions."

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

East-bound shipments from Chicago of flour, grain, and provisions last week by the railroads in the Central Traffic Association aggregated 28,137 tons, against 33,349 for the week previous, a decrease of 4,209 tons, as against 48,636 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 19,499 tons. So poor a showing at this season of the year is unusual, and is supposed to be due to the cessation of rates by the roundabout routes. The Grand Trunk carried 33.8 per cent. of the whole business; Michigan Central, 15.3 per cent.; Lake Shore, 9.8 per cent.; Fort Wayne, 11.5 per cent.; Pan Handle, 10.91 per cent.; Baltimore and Ohio, 7 per cent., and Nickel Plate, 11.6 per cent.

The Chicago Railroad Association yesterday reconsidered the resolution adopted at a previous meeting providing that no supplement should be issued to the quarterly passenger rate sheets. This was done at the request of the Baltimore and Ohio to enable it to publish its differential rate of $18 50 between Chicago and New-York.

The statement of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad for February, 1889, shows gross earnings of $113,774, a decrease of $176 as compared with February, 1888, expenses $93,892, an increase of $18,548; net earnings $19,882, a decrease of $18,723.

The General Passenger Agents of the trunk lines met at Commissioner Fink's office yesterday and fixed special rates from all points for visitors to this city during the coming inaugural celebration.

THE WONDERS AT BARNUM'S.

Gen. William T. Sherman spied Phineas T. Barnum across Madison-Square Garden last night and made for the greatest showman on earth. The greeting between the veterans was affecting. "Hello, Barnum!" exclaimed the General.

"Hello!" said Mr. Barnum. "What're you staying outside for? Come into the fold, General." Then the portals of the state box were opened and the two campaigners were together. Every now and then a monkey or a trained elephant would stand on its head, and the great showman would start with "Te-he-General. What do you think of that?"

"First class!" was the General's invariable reply. "That Barnum reminds me when the right wing of our army—" Then followed a buzz of interested conversation which Mr. Barnum would break with "Boggs! Boggs! Don't open that gate. I won't take no risks!"

The big show was worthy of all sorts of consideration last night, for everything was in full-dress condition. The Bantah girls had all been secured from a Kiraify troupe and the dusky Arab attendants from South Fifth-avenue and the adjacent unexplored regions. The bits of wonder which were imperfect Saturday had been oiled and polished up last night until every old joke and working gymnasium feat shone with a newness that was quite positive, and even though there were many familiar circus morsels, they were relished with the abandon of famine by the great audience. Mr. Barnum does not intend that any of his friends shall be left in doubt as to where there are seats left vacant, and so he sees that every footbold is occupied. Last night he looked about the Garden from his perch and was satisfied.

R. R. Rafter got his three pigs and monkey into the centre inclosure early in the evening and got such audience money inland up that it couldn't tell which was the funnier—his pigs or himself. Both got applause, however, indiscriminately. There were two other monkeys, too, which would walk a tight rope with unbilmical ease, but Rafter refused to encourage familiarity on the part of their owner, and another which served as waiter to the baby elephant with a grace which served to point a restaurant moral with example. But the baby elephant was so funny that even Mr. Barnum, who, it is well known, religiously refuses to applaud anything in his own show, nearly went into hysterics over it, and was only saved by a joke from Gen. Sherman. For that same baby elephant not only was led about by a pastry gray pony, the like of which is not to be found, but he played an organ, turned the music, rode a velocipede, and ate dinner with all the careful attention to details of an epicure. Miss Rosa Lee caught one too many knives in her horse-back juggling act, and cut her hand, but she did not stop her performance for that. In the double trapeze "brother act," the audience was startled by Stirk leaping from the roof of the building and catching the hands of Zeus, while the latter was hanging from a swinging trapeze by his legs. Twice Stirk tried to do this after turning a somersault in mid-air. He didn't do it, but fell into the net which was fortunately spread to receive him. There is already a select coterie of horror lovers, who will go to the show every night in order to be present to see Mr. Stirk break his neck.

The Japs were out in force at the show, doing everything that could be imagined in the way of maintaining their equilibrium under the most discouraging circumstances, and while there wasn't much to the performance, which wound up the performance, there was as much cheering of the winners as though pool selling had not been stopped in the wicked Twenty-ninth Precinct.

BETTER THAN TWO YANKEES.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—The second annual reunion and banquet of the Baltimore Light Artillery, C. S. A., was held here to-night. Gen. B. T. Johnson and Capt. George W. Booth, who were present as invited guests, made addresses abounding in reminiscences of the war. During his speech Gen. Johnson said: "I agree with Gen. Rosser, who appeared among us recently, that a Southern man is better any day than two Northern men. He was better on the field of battle, and is so to this day. We whipped our opponents when we met on equal grounds, and we whipped them when [illegible] numbered us two to one. I am sure that if this city were attacked by an enemy all of us would join in the fray, and I would be the first one if I only had half a chance."

ATHLETICS IN ORANGE.

ANNUAL WINTER GAMES AT BRICK CHURCH, N. J., LAST EVENING.

The annual Winter games of the Orange Athletic Club were held last evening in the tennis court building of the club adjoining the clubhouse at Brick Church, N. J. About 350 persons, many of them being ladies, from this city and the vicinity of Orange, witnessed the contests, which were very interesting.

The Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy of Philadelphia was represented by its tug-of-war team, made up of A. J. Kitchen, anchor; Frank B. Rose, C. P. Randolph, and W. T. Ellis; E. Dougherty, the high jumper; A. Collins, pole vaulter, and W. Hoar, horizontal bar performer. They were in charge of Mr. Frank Henderson, the athletic trainer of the Schuylkill Navy. The prizes were silver cups to first and silver medals to second. Walter G. Hegeman was the handicapper and the Amateur Athletic Union's rules governed the contests.

The officers were: Referee—F. W. Janssen, Staten Island Athletic Club; Measurers—L. Lovein, American Athletic Club; W. G. Hegeman, and William Halpin, Olympic Athletic Club; Judges of Fencing—W. T. Lawson, New-York Fencing Club; Otto Buhl, New-York Athletic Club, and R. C. Schoider, New-York Turnverein; Judges of Horizontal Bar Competition—Dr. E. W. Knickerbocker, New-York Athletic Club; A. J. Andrews, Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, and E. W. Logan, Orange Young Men's Christian Association; Clerk of the Course—W. O. Eschweiss, Brooklyn Athletic Association; Official Announcer—F. W. Bute.

The competitors in the pole-vaulting competition were: Howard F. Welsh, Brooklyn Athletic Association, 15 inches handicap; A. Collins, Schuylkill Navy, 12 inches, and F. J. Hoag, National Turnverein of New-York, 6 inches. F. G. Sherman of Yale was entered, but he was not present. Hoag won the event by an actual jump of 8 feet 9 inches; Welsh was second, his jump being 8 feet.

Four teams pulled in the tug-of-war. The Schuylkill Navy team lost the rope to the team from Company B, Second Connecticut Regiment, made up of M. L., P., and M. R. Kling, the noted "Kling brothers and cousins," by 4 inches. The Union team of this city, made up of M. Lang, K. A. Schreiver, C. Ripley, and E. Miller, anchor, pulled 3½ inches away from an Orange scrub team, consisting of R. H. Hoag, anchor, C. H. Knoedler, R. Steers, and J. T. Hoag. The Connecticut team won the final by 3½ inches.

The running high jump contained 29 entries. Twenty-two contested and Charles Stokum, Varuna Boat Club, scratch man, won by an actual jump of 5 feet 10½ inches. E. C. Puffer of this city, with 8 inches handicap, was second. His jump was 5 feet 2 inches.

There were several interesting exhibitions of clever tricks with Indian clubs. The trials Mr. John Allaire, New-York Turnverein, defeated Mr. Louis Fredericks, jr., by a score of 5 to 1; Dr. G. M. Hammond, New-York Athletic Club, defeated Mr. Samuel Shaw, same club, by a score of 5 to 3, and Mr. George Heintz, jr., tened a bye with Mr. Fredericks. In the second trials Dr. Hammond defeated Mr. Allaire by 5 points to 2. Mr. Heintz won the final from Dr. Hammond by a score of 5 to 4.

WRANGLING REPUBLICANS.

MEETING OF THE APPEALS COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Three or four hundred Fifth Assembly District Republicans, representing the Carroll and the Allen-Dodd-Halpin faction, and inspired by unpleasant feelings toward one another, were in the presence of the august Committee on Appeals of the Republican County Committee in the Grand Opera House last night. The Carroll crowd were defendants. The Allen-Dodd-Halpin men moved by bitterness and boldness that they felt keenly and grievances which ought to be given a remedy. They were ready to put a hundred or more witnesses on the stand to prove that all sorts of wrong had been done at the recent enrollment, and that Frank Rice was a bad man who ought not to be permitted to continue to lead the Fifth District Republicans.

After listening to long arguments from Lawyer William E. Morris, who represented the Allen-Dodd faction, and Lawyer Maurice Meyer, who championed the Carroll party, the committee decided to confine the testimony to the allegations that the Board of Enrollment was an illegal body, and that the Carroll sympathizers in it had not only wrongfully refused to allow good Republicans to enroll, but had also invented names for them on false challenges. The Carroll people insisted that everything had been done properly by them, "in the best interests of the Republican Party," but they could not explain away the proof that Republicans who had been challenged as Democrats were returned to the committee on Appeals as having been challenged for non-residence. In other words, it appeared that the Carroll men had altered the returns in the good old Republican way, after having learned that a charge of non-residence had a somewhat less shaky foundation than that of Democracy.

The indications are that the Committee on Appeals will report in favor of putting on the roll the names of the contestants, and that, this recommendation having been adopted, a very hot fight will take place at the primary on April 5 for the leadership in the Fifth.

THE SANTA FE BEATEN.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The case of Price, McGavock & Co. for Jones, Forrest & Bodkin against the Chicago, Santa Fé and California Railway Company was decided by Judge Blodgett to-day adversely to the railway company. Price, McGavock & Co. were the contractors who built the Santa Fé Road from Galesburg to the Mississippi, and they sublet the contract to Jones, Forrest & Bodkin, who sublet it in divisions to other contractors.

At the close of the work the chief engineer of the road caused the whole work to be remeasured and reclassified, cutting down the last monthly estimates of the resident engineer for one division about $25,000. Jones, Forrest & Bodkin had in the meantime paid their sub-contractors according to the engineer's estimates, and the railway company refused to make good the amounts so paid out. The court found that the company was liable to the extent of the overpayments and for certain extras.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Trading in provisions to-day was fair but without special significance, and the day closed with the legitimate conditions of the market unchanged. The May future sold at a range of 40c. for Pork, 17½c. for Lard, and 12½c. for Short Ribs. The day's highest prices all around were realized during the morning hour of the session when a sharp bulge was experienced under demand from small shorts who were frightened into covering the light run of Hogs. Later, however, the feeling changed. More or less long property was thrown overboard, and shortly before 1 o'clock the bulls struck bottom. For the last 15 minutes witnessed but little change, and at the adjournment Pork for May stood at $12 35, Lard at $7 02½, and Short Ribs at $6 70. These prices showed a decline of $@5c. per barrel on Saturday's close for Pork, 10c. on Lard, and 5c. on Short Ribs. May, as usual, was the most active option. It sold at $12 35 @$12 75 for Pork, $7 02½@$7 17½ for Lard, and $6 27½@6 40 for short Ribs. June and July commanded the old premium over May to a trifle better for Pork. Cash Lard ranged 7½c.@10c. under May with sales at $7 02½@7 12½ for cash delivery 15-lb. tins and $7 20@7 25 for green and 9¼c. for fresh-packed Sweet Pickle.

Wheat reacted quite sharply to-day from the advance established in the close of last week. Opening figures were 9c.@7c. above Saturday's closing range, first trades being at $1 05 for May and at 89½c. for July. This bulge was largely if not wholly attributable to the weather news received from different parts of both the Winter and Spring Wheat sections. But the strength developed at the outset did not hold, and at no time during the day did May or July show any material figures. Before the adjournment May broke 6c. or to $1 01, and July dropped from 89½c. to 87½c., closing bids for all futures being practically at bottom. During the last hour of the session no support was given to the market from any quarter, and the weakness became very pronounced. The decline to-day, which amounted to 8½c. for May, 5½c. in June, and 7c. in July, was owing to less urgent demand from the short interest, and to the rather more liberal selling by bull houses and other holders of long property. The bull party's effort and the tip was given out early that Hutchinson had declared his belief that May property would go lower. That party, however, was the largest individual buyer of July during most of the session and it looked very much as if the general trade was getting out of May and into July. To-day's operations, at any rate, were by far the largest in the latter month. The local cash market was quiet, and No. 2 Spring Wheat was 3½c. lower, closing nominally at 98½c., in store, with No. 2 Red Winter at the same. Samples sold, free on board cars, at 90c.@91c. for No. 4 spring, at 89c.@98c. for No. 3 do., the outside for Northern; No. 4 Red at 74c.@75c., and No. 3 Red at 85c.@86c.

Corn was rather quiet in local speculative circles aside from a little show of animation early or just after the opening. Trading was confined largely to the operation of the local scalping crowd, very few outside orders being received. Prices were generally lower, and the closing figures for the leading futures were a small fraction lower the ruling range was substantially the same as on Saturday. Fluctuations were all within ½c. range. From 35¾c. as the opening May sold off to 35¼c., June ranging at the same, July sold at 35½c.@35¾c. and closed at 35½c.@35¾c. on the split. There were free offerings of June Corn, the local cash market ruled considerably active with prices for the lower grades firmer. No. 2 sold in store at 34¾c., No. 2 Yellow at 34¾c.@34½c., No. 3 at 31c.@31¾c., No. 2 White at 35c.@35½c., and No. 3 White at 31½c.@32c. Oats were fairly active and steady within the range, and closing prices for futures were substantially the same as were current at the close of business on Saturday. May was the favorite trading month. It opened at 25½c., receded to 25¼c., and closed at 25¾c. Influences were entirely local, and receipts were moderate. No. 2 cash Oats sold fairly in store and to fill to arrive at 24¾c.@25c., the outside for a special house. In the sample market former prices were maintained and a fair shipping demand existed. No. 2 sold on track and free on board cars at 31c.@31½c. No. 2 White at 34c.@36c., No. 3 at 32c. and No. 2 White at 32½c.@33c.

NEW LINE TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

A complete service of fast express trains is now in operation, between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington via Bound Brook route and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. All the day trains are equipped with Pullman's palace cars and the night trains with Pullman's sleepers. The "Knickerbocker Express," leaving New-York at 1:30 P. M. daily, arriving at Washington at 7:15 P. M., is composed exclusively of vestibuled coaches and parlor cars. No extra fare is charged. Trains leave station foot of Liberty-street, North River. Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway and station foot of Liberty-street.—*Exchange.*

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

Kennedy's Derby Hats, 100 styles, black, brown, russet, bronze, $1 90, $2 35, $2 90; Silk Hats, unequaled for lustre, $3 90, $4 80, $5 80; save retail profits. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

To Mothers.
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, and cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Emery Adams & Co.'s Men's Shoes are the best

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,242 Broadway. Open daily. Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WOULD LIKE TO accompany a family or lady going West; moderate wages; best city reference. Address M. A. E., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERSON will do any kind of work in good family. Call at 136 West 19th-st.

COMPANION, &c.—By young lady; English; or would teach elementary English, French, piano, and take entire charge of child; willing to assist in household duties. Address Miss Ricard, Post Office, Brooklyn.

COMPANION, &c.—By a French lady as companion to a lady or governess in a family; no objection to traveling; references. Address C. D., Picayune Office, New-Orleans.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to secure position for a servant who has been with her four years; can be highly recommended in every particular. Call at 58 West 20th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference from last place. Address M. M., Box 868 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By competent young woman; good plain sewer; best references from last and former employers, who can be seen. Address Permanent, Box 874 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman, lately landed, to do chamberwork and sewing; useful and willing; operates on Singer's machine; has reference. Call at 153 East 53d-st., fourth bell; no cards answered.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress in a private family; five years' good city reference. Address T. M. F., Box 884 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman to do chamberwork and assist with washing in small private family; city reference. Call at 234 West 35th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; willing to assist with waiting; in private family; city or country; city reference. Call at 324 East 26th-st., Room 5.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; two years' reference from last employer. Call at 1,100 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young woman; city or country; private family; thoroughly understands her business; city reference. Call at 156 West 33d-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Welsh Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Call two days, at 328 West 16th-st., in fancy store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl; assist with washing; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address M. M., Box 888 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl; assist with washing; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address M. M., Box 888 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By girl as cook and laundress in private family; last employer can be seen; best city references; no cards. Call at 126 West 25th-st., Bell 11.

COOK.—By a professional cook; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; city reference. Address M. M., Box 880 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—French; first-class; where kitchenmaid is kept; long experience; best city references from first families. Address French Cook, 405 5th-av.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; dinners served hot in courses; assist in washing; all kinds desserts; highest city references. Call or address L. M., 236 West 35th-st., one flight.

COOK.—By a steady girl in private family; willing to assist with washing; willing and obliging; highest city reference. Call at 114 West 35th-st., second bell; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; get up dinners; city or country; city reference. Address B., Box 878 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; take full charge of kitchen where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $50; Protestant; city reference. Address S. G., Box 869 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook in private family; good city reference. Call at 449 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., first bell; no cards.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class cook and laundress; also a chambermaid and waitress; together or separate; city reference. Call at 332 West 44th-st., third bell; no postals.

COOK.—By Welsh young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking; personal reference from last employer. Address E. W., Box 871 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands all kinds of soups, pastry, jellies, and desserts; in private family; best city reference; no cards. Call at 100 East 29th-st., third floor.

COOK.—First-class; does all kinds of cooking; bread, biscuit, cake and pies, meats and poultry, soups and desserts; one year's reference from last employers. Call at 144 East 43d-st.

COOK.—By a good, thorough cook; can get up several courses of French dishes, creams, pastry, and baking; city reference; city or country. Call at 488 6th-av., second floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a neat young girl as good cook and laundress in a small private family; city reference from last employer. Call at 336 West 49th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; makes excellent bread and cake; understands care of milk and butter; wages small; good reference; no cards. Call at 107 West 26th-st., one flight.

COOK.—First-class; by a trustworthy, competent woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city reference from last employer. Call at 165 East 35th-st.

COOK.—By neat, tidy young girl; one year's city reference; understands her business thoroughly; last lady's family; no objection to Europe; not sea-sick; good city reference from present employer. Address, by letter, Mrs. Calaune, 215 West 35th-st.

COOK.—First-class; in a respectable family; willing to do other work; no objection to country. Call at 151 West 18th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; in private family or boarding house; best reference. Call at 229 West 20th-st.; ring bell once.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. Call or address 216 East 29th-st., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to make herself generally useful; is a first-class laundress; can take a small family washing home. Address McEvoy, 527 West 48th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent laundress, washing and ironing or cleaning, by the day; good reference. Call or address Mrs. Barry, 730 2d-av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class woman by the day; first-class cook or any kind of work; good city reference. Address M. S., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By good laundress to go out by day or do any kind of work; good city reference. Call at 142 West 30th-st., one flight.

DAY'S WORK.—By girl to go out by day cleaning or washing and ironing. Call at 132 West 19th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman, by day or week, as first-class cook, laundress, or housecleaner. Call at 108 West 33d-st., fourth bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman; sweeping and cleaning of any kind; reference. Address 112 West 33d-st., care of Mrs. Archer.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to go out by day to wash and iron, or housecleaning; best city reference. Call 123 West 24th-st., Bell 9.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class designer of dresses and children's costumes, a few customers; can show superior samples and give highest reference; feather stitching and smocking done; Directoire and Empire gowns. Address S., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; desires few more customers by day; perfect fit; stylish trimmer and draper; fit warranted; terms moderate; references. Call or address M. Corbitt, 207 East 47th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; competent in cutting, fitting, draping; by day or week; city or country; best reference. Call at 119 West 19th-st., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter and fitter would like to engage with lady by day, week, or month; best reference from present lady. Call or address Dressmaker, 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker would like a few more engagements by the day or take work home. Call or address Dressmaker, 332 East 30th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day; terms reasonable; city or country; city reference. Call or address 234 East 41st-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable Protestant as housekeeper or companion to invalid lady; good reference and competent. Call, for three days, at 261 West 25th-st., first floor; no cards.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady as housekeeper or companion to travel; trustworthy; best city references. Address M. A. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American woman as a working housekeeper; thoroughly competent; best reference from last place. Call at 178 6th-av.; ring first bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged girl to do general housework in a small family in city; no objections to short distance in country; best references from last place. Call at 577 3d-av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman, general housework in small private family; lately from the country; excellent reference; no objection to country. Call at 328 West 17th-st.; ring first bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework; first-class reference from last place; Westchester County preferred. Call at 204 West 32d-st., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do housework in a small private family; good references. Call at 207 West 41st-st., one flight.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl; understands housework; city references. Call at 857 8th-av.; ring Kenney's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as first-class infant's nurse; is good seamstress; city or country. Can be seen at former employer's, 57 East 59th-st.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid; willing and obliging. Address McDonnell, 230 West 45th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced Swiss-French Protestant maid; thoroughly understands all her duties; excellent seamstress and packer; accustomed to travel; good city references. Address Hélène Cugny, Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French Parisian; by intelligent Lperson who speaks English; competent dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; good packer; thoroughly experienced; best city references from first families. Address G. M., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant girl, age 22, in first-class family as maid, where no hairdressing is required; or as chambermaid and waiting on lady; can take entire charge of linen; good city reference. Address E. S., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German for traveling; Europe preferred; four years' best city reference from present employer; disengaged April 1. Address A. E., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By respectable experienced German, speaking French fluently; good sewer; to ladies or children; excellent city references. Address J. M., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; thoroughly competent; excellent city reference from present employers. Address S. L., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID OR FOR GROWING CHILdren.—Speaks German; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; first-class references; would like to go to Paris. Address A. B., 40 East 22d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress and dressmaker; good city reference. Address 235 West 46th-st., first floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a middle aged North German; good hairdresser and dressmaker; do all kinds of fancy work; best of reference. Address C. D., Box 141 554 3d-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish girl as lady's maid or parlormaid; first-class city references. Address L. A., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French girl as lady's maid or nurse to grown children; willing to travel; first-class city references. Address G., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By German person; experienced and competent in her duties; hairdressing, packing, sewing, charge of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. Call at 208 East 83d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By young Swedish woman; first-class seamstress and dressmaker; four years' reference. Call at 41 East 23d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid just from Paris; would prefer to travel. Call at 1,390 2d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl in private family as first-class laundress; furnish best city reference. Address N. L., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; can do the finest washing and finishing if required; best city reference. Call at 250 West 35th-st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; no objections to assist with chamberwork; best city references from last employer. Call at 204 West 32d-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as laundress; would assist with chamberwork; capable and trustworthy; city or country. Call at 241 7th-av., ring bell below.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress; understands all branches; no objection to short distance in the country; good city reference. Call at 224 East 47th-st., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; who understands her business perfectly; in a first-class family; can give satisfactory reference. Address M. G., Box 870 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; five years' city reference; last employer can be seen. Call at 351 West 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young girl as first-class laundress; good city reference. Address M. N., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable person as first-class laundress; city or country; best city reference. Call, two days, at 260 West 34th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl; assist with chamberwork in private family; best city reference. Call at 109 West 41st-st., second bell.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in private family; best city reference. Call at 1,034 1st-av., two flights.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; will assist in chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. Call at 336 East 87th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl in private family as laundress; city or country; city reference. Call at 1,056 2d-av., store.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress and to assist with chamberwork; seven years' city reference. Call at 61 East 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as first-class laundress in private family; best of reference. Call at 545 West 45th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; best city reference from last place. Address J. R., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Willing to assist with chamberwork; will go to country; reference; no cards. Call at 321 East 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By woman as first-class laundress, in a private family; best city reference. Call at 35 West 39th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl. Call at present employer's, 123 East 35th-st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR DO CHAMBERwork and Sewing.—Accustomed to traveling; highest reference from last and former employers. Address, for two days, M. R., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID OR NURSE, OR CARE OF INVALID Lady.—By Parisian middle-aged woman; in first-class family; no objection to Europe; not sea-sick; good city reference from present employer. Address, by letter, Mrs. Calaune, 215 West 35th-st.

MAID.—By a Swiss French, knowing thoroughly the duties of maid, wishes to find a family going to Europe; best references from her present place. Can be seen at Room 155, Buckingham Hotel, on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 9 to 3.

MAID.—By educated French person as maid or nurse in family going to Europe; excellent reference from present employer. Call, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at 3 East 42d-st.

MAID.—By a young North German speaking English, as maid; would like to travel; has good references. Can be seen at present employer's, 117 East 38th-st.

MAID TO YOUNG LADIES OR GROWN Children.—Speaks three languages; willing to go to Europe; first-class city reference. Address B. S., 234 West 33d-st.

MAID.—By young woman as maid to grown children and seamstress; would wait on invalid; recommended by a clergyman. Call, two days, at 214 East 39th-st.

MAID.—By French maid and seamstress; competent; to ladies or growing children; in private family; good city references. Address M. L., 162 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By young French girl, just arrived from France, as nurse; willing to assist with chamberwork; good references. Address 1,229 10th-av., fourth flat, rear.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse, by a thoroughly reliable and competent woman. Apply at present employer's, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 till 1, 59 East 78th-st.

NURSE.—By North German nurse to growing children, or as maid; Protestant; good seamstress; would like to travel; good reference. Call at 301 East 53d-st., third floor.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse; experienced; will take entire charge; understands spoon and bottle feeding; city references. Call at 354 West 48th-st., third floor, front.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge of baby from birth; first-class city reference. Call at 248 West 30th-st., one flight, front.

NURSE.—By a North of Ireland young woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; fine cook on bottle if required; best city reference. Call at 109 West 41st-st., second bell.

NURSE OR MAID TO GROWN CHILDREN.—Speaks French and German; no objection to go to Europe; first-class city reference. Address A. K., care of Mrs. Corney, 562 8th-av.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent woman; many years' experience as infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge; best city reference. Call at 347 West 52d-st.; ring first bell.

NURSE.—By young German Protestant girl, age 20, to care for children from 2 years on or infant over 9 months; best city reference. Address A., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a first-class French nurse; thoroughly competent to take charge of children; willing to travel; city reference. Call or address 130 West 29th-st., first bell.

NURSE.—By competent nurse, Protestant, for children; best city references. Address A. J., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse to baby; city or country; good sewer. Call at 208 East 76th-st.; ring Wells's bell.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse or lady's maid; would like to go to France. Address M. V. P., 153 West 28th-st., second floor.

NURSE TO AN INVALID.—By an experienced person of refinement and ability; highest personal reference. Call or address 309 West 26th-st.

NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse or maid to an invalid; unexceptionable city reference. Call at 307 West 43d-st.

NURSE.—By a young person as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork. Call or address E. F., 331 West 17th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl as nurse and plain sewer; good city reference. Call at 29 West 30th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By French girl to take care of growing children and as seamstress. Call at 329 West 35th-st.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse; city references. Address A. S., care of Mrs. Wallamay, 322 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—English trained; experienced in all sickness; to go by month or year. Call at 207 West 45th-st.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse; good references. Address M. L., care of Mrs. Wallamay, 322 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—By reliable woman as nurse for baby or growing children; best city reference from ladies who can be seen; disengaged April 1; seen at present employer's, Madison-av., near 59th-st. For particulars address M. L., 236 East 27th-st., fourth bell.

NURSE.—By competent nurse, Protestant; would assist with chamberwork; references can be seen; understands dressmaking; reliable person; best city references; employer seen. Address B. M., Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—At present employer's by competent, reliable infant's nurse; takes entire charge in sickness, or wait on invalid and sew; city or country. Address E., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By refined young English girl as nurse to grown children; can sew nicely; willing to assist with chamberwork; best reference. Address J. M., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By experienced French nurse with good accent; take entire charge baby or small children; good seamstress; best city references. Address A. D., Box 187 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French Swiss; thoroughly experienced; take entire charge of small children; good sewer; in first-class city family; excellent reference. Call or address V. M., care Mme. Dautrement, 409 4th-av., second bell.

NURSE.—By a respectable German girl to care for grown children; capable of taking entire charge; understands cutting and plain fine sewing; first-class city reference. Address K. R., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSES.—By two Protestant North German girls; speak English; can take entire charge of children; neat sewers; city references. Call at 367 West 35th-st.

NURSE.—By competent North German as nurse for grown children or lady's maid and seamstress; first-class personal references. Call or address Ahlers, 28 East 8th-st.

NURSE OR LADY'S MAID OR ANY POSITION of Trust.—By an experienced and trustworthy English Protestant; excellent reference. Address A. G., 84 2d-av.

NURSE.—By experienced English girl; take charge of infant; would assist with other duties; city reference. Call or address Winifred, 178 East 87th-st.

NURSE.—By respectable young girl; assist with up-stairs work; five years' best reference from last place. Call at 134 West 62d-st.; ring janitor's bell.

NURSE.—To take entire charge of baby; understands bringing up on bottle; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call at 819 2d-av.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By respectable woman to take entire charge of an infant; good city reference. Address M. J., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—A lady wants a situation for a nurse who was with her for eight years, and whom she can highly recommend to take entire charge of a young child. Call at 39 West 53d-st.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse for one baby; best city reference. Call at 312 2d-av.

PARLORMAID—CHAMBERMAID.—Two neat willing girls; one as parlormaid; is a thorough waitress; other as chambermaid, equally good, and assist as maid; wages, $18 to $20; best city references; together or separate. Address M. H., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent young girl in private family; as chambermaid; best city reference. Address M. W., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; willing to assist at chamberwork; good city reference. Call at 51 West 21st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable middle-aged woman as hand seamstress; will assist with housework; no objection to the country. Call at 54 East 63d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent German seamstress by day; excellent hand sewer and buttonhole maker; finish after dressmaker; good city reference. Call at 242 West 30th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands her business and willing to help with other work if required. Call at 249 East 45th-st., ground floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By North German girl in private family; fully competent to do any kind of dressmaking. Address K. S., Box 116 554 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman in a private family. Call, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at present employer's, 289 Madison-av.

UPHOLSTRESS.—By a widow; understands thoroughly the work, such as curtains, slip covers, and mantel boards; cushions and many other fancy articles nicely done; city or country. Address Mme. A. Thiercel, 125 West 19th-st.

USEFUL GIRL.—By a smart, tidy girl of 16 to help in the pantry or to assist with children. Address S. H., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL GIRL.—By a young girl as laundress and to assist with chamberwork; seven years' city reference. Call at 61 East 41st-st.

USEFUL GIRL.—By good strong girl, lately landed, assist with housework in a private family. Call at 229 West 57th-st., top floor.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress or first-class chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city reference. Address C. A., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class English waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver; makes all kinds of salads; good city reference. Address J., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl; first-class waitress; in small family; willing and obliging; city or country; city references. Address J. W. F., Box 240 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; understands salads and serving wines; personal references; city or country. Address 156 West 28th-st., Room 3.

WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl as first-class waitress in private family; first-class references. Address M. T., Box 331 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young English girl as first-class waitress in private family; good city reference. Address A. B., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in private family; good reference. Call at 449 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.; ring first bell; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By neat young girl as first-class waitress and chambermaid; willing and obliging; understands all kinds of salads; personal city reference. Call at 222 West 27th-st., Room 5.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address E. E., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family; best city reference. Address K. E., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as first-class waitress or do chamberwork and sewing; best city reference from last employers. Call at 307 East 45th-st., second floor, back.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—By English Protestant in small first-class family. Address G. L., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 29 5th-av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid in a private family; best city references. Call at 205 East 45th-st., Broker's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as waitress in private family; is fully competent; city or country; best city reference. Call at 351 West 38th-st., one flight.

WAITRESS.—By a capable woman as waitress or parlormaid; nine years' reference; country preferred. Address R. F., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as waitress in a private family; good reference from last employer. Call at 148 West 46th-st.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. Address R. M., Box 840 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as excellent waitress in a private family; first-class city reference. Call at 207 West 19th-st.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; good city reference; in private family. Address H. N., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a first-class waitress; or as parlormaid; best city reference. Call at 137 West 60th-st.

WAITRESS.—In private family; by competent young girl; lately disengaged; experienced with horses, harness, carriages; competent driver; city or country; strictly temperate, willing, and obliging, as reference states. Address Coachman, 123 West 51st-st., private stable.

WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl; first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; is sober and honest; willing; city or country; best of references from former and present employers can be seen at any time. Address P. O. D., Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl; first-class waitress; no objection to a private boarding house; city reference. Call at 857 8th-av., Kenney's bell.

WASHING.—By respectable woman, a first-class laundress, washing at home; moderate price; good reference. Call, two days, at 209 East 35th-st.

WASHING.—By a first-class woman to do family washing or go out by the day; can do any work; good reference. Address M. G., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WASHING.—By a first-class woman to take home or go out to work by the day. Call or address L. Stork, 321 1st-av.

MALES.

ATTENDANT—VALET.—By young man; speaks three languages; accustomed to travel; sober, trustworthy; present employer may be seen. Address James, 26 East 45th-st.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; where second man or parlormaid is kept; good city references; state wages. Address W. C., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class, steady man as butler; city or country; best of city reference can be given. Call at 341 West 26th-st., Wolks.

BUTLER.—By a competent man; thoroughly understands his business in every capacity; good city references. Address C. H., 231 East 72d-st.

BUTLER.—By first-class Belgian in private family; has one year's best city reference from last place. Address G. S., 230 East 46th-st.

BUTLER.—As first-class butler. Call or address 230 East 45th-st.

BUTLER.—In private family; by a Swede, age 31; understands his duties thoroughly; is a good specialty and obliging; good city reference. Address H. S., Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; several years' first-class references; three years' from last place; both speak English fluently; city or country. Address F. R., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—First-class; by a Frenchman in private family; permanent place preferred; 10 years' best city reference. Address L. G., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady man in a private family as butler; thoroughly understands his business in all capacities; best of city reference. Call or address, for three days, G. F., 141 East 56th-st.

BUTLER OR VALET.—English; where a parlormaid is kept; good reference; last employer may be seen. Address, for two days, F. A., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a North German experienced man in private family; best London and city references. Address Butler, care of Mrs. Bennett, 621 2d-av., first floor.

BUTLER.—By English Protestant man; thoroughly competent in his duties; best city reference, city; city or country. Address F. H., Box 247 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a Protestant man as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; first-class city driver; willing and obliging; 10 years' best city reference from last employer. Call or address W. C., care of J. B. Brewster, corner 42d-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single, Irishman, age 23, who is going to make a change; one who thoroughly understands his business; best of reference can be given from last employer; stylish city driver; good groom; can milk or be without if required; employer can be seen. Address Horseman, Box 298 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By a young man of good appearance, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; is sober and honest; willing; city or country; best of references from former and present employers can be seen at any time. Address P. O. D., Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Single; 24 years of age; thoroughly competent to take charge of either branch; 10 years' first-class reference from three last employers; 10 years with one family; can take full charge of a gentleman's place as head gardener and farmer. Call or address M., 608 6th-av., third floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; good city driver; highly recommended by last and former employers; no objection to country. Call or address H. B., care of Flandrau & Co., 372 Broome-st.

COACHMAN.—By reliable, competent, single young man of neat appearance; thoroughly understands his duties; will be found sober, willing and respectful; first-class reference, personal as written; city or country. Address D. R., at private stable, 108 West 36th-st.

COACHMAN.—By single man; English; who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class horseman; can teach ladies and gentlemen to ride; with best reference; total abstainer; town or country. Address J. L., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—Thoroughly understands each; can keep a gentleman's horses in perfect style; single; can make hotbeds; can milk; wants a steady place; best references. Address B. W., Box 206 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going to Europe wishes to obtain a situation for his coachman, (English, married,) whom he can highly recommend, as a good groom; is steady, sober, and honest. Call or address H. W. Curtiss, 473-475 Broome-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By young married man; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; lend furnace; care of lawn mills; best city reference from last and former employers, who can be seen. Address L., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; married; no family; disengaged April 1; competent city driver and thoroughly experienced in the care of horses, harness, carriages; best city reference from present and former employers, who will highly recommend him. Address P. H., 450 East 79th-st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND GENERALLY Useful Man.—Can be highly recommended for care and treatment of horses and carriages; can do anything required on a gentleman's place; 10 years' first-class city reference. Address B. C., Box 193 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Trustworthy, reliable, single man; Scotch; thoroughly understands the care of horses; experienced; good driver; good vegetable gardener; can milk, and understands keeping a place in good order; good reference. Address W. S., Box 197 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, steady, reliable man; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; single; with one employer nine years; first-class city reference. Address J. L., 438 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man in a private family; lately disengaged; experienced with horses, harness, carriages; competent driver; city or country; strictly temperate, willing, and obliging, as reference states. Address Coachman, 123 West 51st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By young man, single; in private family; competent city driver; understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; is strictly temperate; first-class reference. Address S. T., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Single man; is German; Protestant; understands both branches thoroughly; is good driver; will wash, can milk, tend horses, and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address D. V., 8 Duane-st., store.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced single man in a private family; understands the proper care of horses, carriages, harness; careful city driver; sober and obliging; good city reference. Call at 1,866 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; is good city driver; highly recommended by last and former employers; no objection to country. Call or address H. B., care of Flandrau & Co., 372 Broome-st.

COACHMAN.—By reliable, competent, single young man of neat appearance; thoroughly understands his duties; will be found sober, willing and respectful; first-class reference, personal as written; city or country. Address D. R., at private stable, 108 West 36th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By young married man; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; tend furnace; care of lawn mills; best city reference from last and former employers, who can be seen. Address L., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede; 23; good references as to sobriety and honesty. Address Edwin Dahlgren, Post Office Box 1,413.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—English; first-class in every respect; highest, long city references; no incumbrances. Address Watrow, 7 Fulchin-place, West 10th-st. and 8th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man of 31; long experience as family coachman in country and city; excellent references; address Joseph O'Connell, care of W. H. Osborn, 33 Park-av.

COACHMAN.—By young German; age 26; in the city or country; thoroughly competent to drive and ride horses. Address G. Michel, 489 9th-av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going to Europe wishes a situation for his coachman; 10 years' references. Apply at 89 East 56th-st.

COURIER.—By an educated Alsacian, speaking several languages; single; 30 years old; well acquainted with Paris and principal cities in Europe; four years with present employer, who will give highest testimonial; can leave whenever required. Address, for four days, Paris, Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER AND GENERAL MANAGER.—Married; has had extensive experience in gardening in all its branches; landscape work, and in everything appertaining to the management of a country place; first-class city references. Address Experience, 371 East 79th-st.

GARDENER.—By a married man; one child; has had a thorough practical knowledge of gardening in all its branches, greenhouses, graperies, roses, and the general management of a gentleman's place; unquestionable city reference. Address Gardener, 950 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By a young man as gardener or useful man on a gentleman's place; can care a horse and milk; first-class references for honesty and sobriety. Call or address F. Regan, 454 2d-av.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; understands fruits, flowers, vegetables; can superintend a stock farm; wife a first-class buttermaker, and care of poultry; best city reference. Address N. K., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By single German as first-class gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can furnish best city reference. Address J. D., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—By a young man in the country, as gardener and coachman; will make himself generally useful; good reference. Call or address J. C., 249 1st-av., one flight.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married; understands the business thoroughly in all its various branches; first-class references; disengaged April 1. Address A. Peel, Flushing, Long Island.

GARDENER.—English; on private place; understands the business in all its branches; first-class reference. Call at 93 Barclay-st., or 378 De Kalb-av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—German; thoroughly understands all the business in these branches; 15 years' practical experience; competent to take full charge of gentleman's place; best references for honesty, sobriety, and ability; only first-class need answer. Address C. R., 246 East 58th-st.

GARDENER.—Married; Scotch; is open for engagement; hot and cold properties; poke preferred; wants entire charge of a first-class private place; had entire charge for years; farm connected; wife good butter maker; first-class reference for the same. Address M. J., 324 West 35th-st.

GARDENER AND SUPERINTENDENT.—Married; no family; experienced in all branches; greenhouse; grapes; good vegetable grower; understands full management stock, horses, and farm; having had full charge of gentleman's place; first-class city reference. Address G. S., 147 Bethune-st.

GARDENER.—Married; 20 years' experience in greenhouses; hot and cold graperies; is a first-class f

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, March 25:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, by order of the Executors, the two-story brick and frame house, with lot 25 by 88.2 by 24.8 by 80, 175 Franklin-st., south side, 123.11 feet west of Hudson-st., for $20,800, to T. C. Welch; and two four-story brick buildings, with lots, each 23 by 92.3, 416 and 418 East 10th-st., south side, 243 feet east of Avenue C, sold for $16,550, to Timothy Donovan; also, at public auction, disposed of the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, 212 East 85th-st., south side, 155 feet east of 3d-av., for $8,400 to Arthur Kenny; two three-story frame dwellings, with lots, each 18.5 by 100.11, 440 and 442 East 117th-st., south side, 182.5 feet west of Pleasant-av., sold for $13,300, to Hellmer & Wolf; and under a foreclosure decree, Charles De K. Townsend, Esq., referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18 by 100.11, 250 West 121st-st., south side, 212.10 feet east of St. Nicholas-av., for $15,000, to Samuel Haberman, plaintiff. The sale of the leasehold premises, 443 to 447 3d-av. and 206 East 31st-st., was adjourned to April 1.

Brown & Leviness, by order of the Executors, sold a three-story frame building, (Wagner's Hotel,) with plot of land 125 by 296 by 200 by 393, on Jerome-avenue, running through to Woodlawn-avenue, opposite Van Cortlandt Park, for $15,000, to Diedrich Haer.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 25.

Church-st., s. s., 54.6 ft. s. e. of Walker-st., 21.8x51.1; with five flats. Hackstaff and others to John N. Robbins.....$38,280

Same property; John N. Robbins and wife to Alexander G. Hackstaff and Mary L. Davies.....Nominal.

Tremont-av., n. s., 186.8 ft. e. of Webster-av., 25.3x102.11x25x99.3; Hugh N. Camp and wife to Agnes O'Brien.....2,500

26th-st., n. s., 99.5 ft. e. of 11th-av., 1x25x 1.2x25; Henry Meinken and wife to Ambrose K. Ely.....250

158th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Cortlandt-av., 25x100; Emma Denninger to Rosa Denninger.....1

Same property; Rosa Denninger to Mary T. Sweeny.....3,475

Same property; Louis Sauter and wife to Rosa Denninger.....1

1st-av., n. s., lots 1 and 2; map of part of Hyatt farm, 24th Ward; Henri Chegnay and wife to Hugh Hynes.....250

157th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Elton-av., 50x 147.2x50x144.8; Abigail A. Walt to Anna B. Prescott.....1

1st-av., n. s., lots 1 and 2, also 4th-av., n. s., lots 188 to 192, map of Hyatt farm, 24th Ward; Frederick F. Forster, Referee, to Henri Chegnay.....510

Madison-av., s. s., lots 4 and 6, also 1st-av., n. s., lot D, map of part of Hyatt farm, 24th Ward; same to Hugh Hynes.....260

2d-av., s. s., lots 80 and 81, map of part of Hyatt farm; same to Hermann Baehr.....315

2d-av., s. s., lot 55, map of part of Hyatt farm, 24th Ward; same to John A. Knox.....185

Avenue C, s. s., 150 ft. of 24th-st., w. 268.3x150.9x191.9; Jane White and others to Thomas White.....1

143d-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x99.11; John C. Sullivan to George B. Robinson.....3,000

102d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x 100.11; Mary E. and Alfred B. Church to Charles Blauvelt.....7,000

Elizabeth-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. from road, King's Bridge to West Farms, 50x 282x80.5x228; Sophia Levy to Sarah Jackson.....1

155th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 14.9x97.6; George W. Tubbs and wife to Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy.....15

79th-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x 102.1; Henry F. Dimock, Jr., to Francies, wife of James McLoughlin.....50,000

Same property; Francies and James Mc. Loughlin to Herman H. Cammann and others.....50,000

West 129th-st., n. s., 75.8 ft. e. of Washington-st., 44x89.10; William H. Gray and wife to Thomas Mulry.....21,000

83d-st., 97 East; Joseph A. Levy and others, Executors, &c., of Arthur L. Levy to Collins L. Baleh.....26,000

Elton-av., n. s., 95.6 ft. w. of 162d-st., 31.10x 86.3x32.10x5.5; George Seib and wife to Mary A. Seaman.....1

133d-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 4th-av., 60x99.11; Myer L. Stix to Charles A. Stein.....1

Same property; Charles A. Stein to William H. Kouther.....20,000

102d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x 100.11; Jacob M. Newman to William H. Hall.....15,000

86th-st., s. s., 193.1 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, 75x100.4; A. Morton Ferris to Mary Van Nest.....12,750

Sumbril-st., n. s., 305.10 ft. n. w. of Briggs-av., 50x100; William S. and Charles W. Opdyke to Margaret Hauser.....700

100th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 74.1x 100.11x75x99.11x195x198.10x245 to Audubon-av. x50x125; also 11th-av., w. s., 1,961.3 ft. s. of 155th-st., 176.11x276.4x175 x250; also, 155th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 94 to Audubon-av. x92.8x100.5x 77.3; also, Boulevard, w. s., 1,941 ft. s. of 155th-st., 211.5x147.10x2x200x180.9x 251.7; Edward D. Knapp and others to George L. and Harry K. Knapp, 1-6 part.....14,000

32d-st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.6x49.4; Mary and Peter Bauer to Henry Berg-steth.....4,000

Fort Washington Ridge Road, centre line, 448.5 ft. e. of Lucius Chittenden property and King's Bridge Road, 303.3x98.1x271.8 x311.6x102; Lucius Chittenden and others, Trustees, to Frank Koch.....21,000

Pine-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. of Bayard-st., 25x 151.1x26x149.6; John Waternouse to Cornelius Gleason.....650

7th-st., s. s., 148.1 ft. w. of Avenue B, 27.10x 90.10; Isaac White and wife to Jacob Wiehe and Magdalena Endheis.....23,000

Gouverneur-st., 60; Abraham Lovine and wife to Samuel Weil.....17,000

2d-av., w. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 104th-st., 25x 100; Samuel Weil and wife to Abraham Lovine.....26,000

13th-st., 132 West; Benjamin W. Strong and wife to Mary A. Budd.....18,000

80th-st., 139 East; James R. Breen and Alfred G. Nason to Edward Wiest to Esther Stern.....22,500

Sutton-place, 25; Executor of Felicite R. Fox to E. Kilduff.....15,190

Sutton-place, 27; same to same.....12,075

Walton-av., on 6 lots, 75 ft. s. of Orchard-st., 75x203 to s. s. of Southern Boulevard x75 x204, and also, n. w. s. of Berrian-av., 99 ft. s. w. of Southern Boulevard, 49x97x59 x97; Julius F. Tomasalli and wife to George J. Ord and wife.....1

124th-st., n. s., 142.10 ft. e. of 6th-av., 24.8x 100.11; Edwin F. Raynor and wife to Spencer Aldrich.....23,500

Eldridge-st., 82; Michaelis Kaliski and wife to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer.....30,500

14th-st., 241 East; Herman Wronkow and wife to Isabel de Toledo.....26,500

121st-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x 100.11; Joseph A. McLaughlin and wife to James G. Wagner.....1

120th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x 100.11; James H. Cuming, Referee, to same.....25,000

10th-av., n. w. corner of 66th-st., 26.5x75, and also s. w. corner of 10th-av. and 67th-st., 26.5x75; Thomas F. Gale to John Ruck.....1

129th-st., n. s., 248.2 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 16.8x100; John H. Deeves and wife to Anna Fitzgerald.....19,700

10th-av., s. e. corner of 101st-st., 100x 100.11; Jacob M. Newman to Robert J. Smith.....1,644 and 1,646

9th-av., 1,644 and 1,646; De Forest H. Merriman and wife to Walter Bowne.....53,000

Mercer-st., 239; Hubert K. Wood and wife to Louisa M. Wood, 1/2 interest.....3,781

3d-av., s. e. corner of 88th-st., 25.8x79.8x 34.5x88.10; Meyer Foster and E. Hilson and wirtes to Jeremiah C. Lyons.....40,000

125th-st., s. s., 25.3 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50.9x 100; Jeremiah C. Lyons and wife to Meyer Foster and E. Hilson.....19,750

60th-st., n. s., 21.6 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18.7x100.6; Abner C. Thomas, Referee, to Sigmund Goldberg.....18,500

85th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 41x102.2, and also s. s. of 86th-st., 161 ft. w. of 8th-av., 99x102.2; Elizabeth Steinmetz to Emma S. Faile.....160,000

Prospect-av., e. s., adjoining land of Walter Chisolm, 252.7x97, 215.6x65.2x1.145r.—8 140.19r.; Emma S. Faile to Elizabeth Steinmetz.....58,000

46th-st., s. s., 356 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16x100.4; Deborah A. Moneywell to John K. Tainter.....17,000

6th-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of 131st-st., 16x185; Abraham W. Losier and wife to Jacob Mahler.....43,000

123d-st., n. s., 92.5 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18.5x 100.5; Executor of Louis Brost to Jacob D. Nordinger, 1-part.....7,000

Mercer-st., 239, George E. Wood and wife to Louisa M. Wood, 1/2 part.....3,750

Avenue D, s. w. corner of 3d-st., 26.9x75x 23.8x31x37.8x31x19x75; Louis Brandt and wife to Frederick and John Mathews.....18,000

125d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11; Louis Brost to J. D. Noralinger.....1

Mercer-st., 213; Frederick Wood to D. C. May.....22,750

161st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 125x 100; same to same.....30,000

124th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x 100.11; same to Anna Cambrill.....8,000

100th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100.4x 101.1; same to same.....34,200

143d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11; same to Fannie Van Nest.....9,000

124th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x 100.11; same to Alexander Van Nest.....9,000

100th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 125.11x 100.11; same to Jennie Van Nest.....36,500

161st-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 12x111 x100.11; same to Mary Van Nest.....36,800

10th-av., e. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 124th-st., 75x 100; same to same.....16,200

123d-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of 10th-av., 150x100; same to same.....23,800

142d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x 99.11; same to same.....9,900

115th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th-av., 325x 100.11; William J. Lockwood to Mary Van Dosen.....10

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

—CAPITAL, $500,000.00.—

34 Nassau-st., N. Y. 201 Montague-st., B'klyn.

Examines and guarantees titles to real estate. No charges made for disbursements.

Purchasers and others can always obtain loans on improved property in New-York and Brooklyn.

COUNSEL:

CHARLES UNANGST. AMBROSE P. FITCH.

FOR SALE—146 WEST 126TH-ST., BROWN-stone cabinet finished, 18x85x100; $16,000; first mortgage, $11,000. NEWMAN, foot East 106th-st.

FULL LOT ON 107TH-AV., NEAR 107TH-st.—$2,500. J. JAY SMITH, 171 Broadway.

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OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

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THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

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TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,

NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up in cash).....$1,000,000

Surplus Dec. 31, 1888.....92,226

Examines and guarantees titles to real estate for fixed rates, without "extras" for searches.

Is authorized by law to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, and Guardian.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,

Geo. F. Demarest.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY AN ELEGANT four-story dwelling built by the owner for personal use; a beautiful location between Central and Riverside Parks (66th-st.); extra wide street; highest elevation; new and modern; bay window; foyer hall and butler's pantry and bath room extension; size, 25x65; extension, 10x15; lot 102 feet deep. Apply on premises, No. 143 West 79th-st.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS WEST SIDE DWELLing, 150 feet from entrance to Central Park, 16 West 85th-st.; four-story high-stoop, 20x60 feet and extension; fine cabinet finish; sanitary plumbing; A. A. pipe; artistic decorations; $38,000; no exchange; to offer under the price will be considered. Apply on premises.

SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND planned four-story stone house for sale, 16w. in 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet wide; tastefully decorated and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city. Apply to

GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE MEdium-width four-story dwelling on East 48d-st., close to 5th-av.; large dining-room extension; price reasonable. Apply to

GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH SIDE OF 46TH-ST., between 5TH AND 6TH AVS., WE OFFER A HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER. A QUICK BUYER WILL GET A GREAT BARGAIN. LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN EXTRA-WIDE private dwelling on West 16th-st., near 5th-av.; dimensions, 34x65x92; excellent condition throughout; will lease for 5 or 10 years. H. LUDLOW MAY, 35 Liberty-st., Room 43.

2—FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELlings; very handsomely decorated; hard-wood finished; all modern improvements; connecting or single; terms easy. Or will purchase. Apply to CHAS. F. SHARROTT, 21 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—ON 65TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a four-story brownstone house, lot 25x35x100, with new plumbing and in first-class order. The house is most substantially built and a bargain at $56,000. BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

A VERY ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE A for sale on 57th-st., near 5th-av., by order of Executors, to close an estate.

GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-St.

GRAMERCY PARK, (20TH-ST.)—A VERY desirable extra wide extension house. Price moderate. Apply to

GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st., Astor Building.

ATTENTION, HOUSE BUYERS.—THE neatest, best-finished, choicest-located three-story 18x54 private dwelling in market, 11 West 120th-st., near Lenox-av.; must sell this week; always open.

ON CATHEDRAL HILL, THE BEST LOCAtion in New-York; four-story brownstone dwelling, 21 feet wide, for sale low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A HANDSOME ROW OF PRIVATE dwellings for sale; Nos. 2 to 14 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.; elegant location; prices moderate. Apply on premises.

CROSBY ST., BETWEEN SPRING AND BROOME.—Full lot; rental about $1,100; price, $18,000. J. JAY SMITH, 171 Broadway.

$24,000.—THREE-STORY BROWNstone; 47th-st., near 6th-av.; good bargain. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, N. Y., SEVEN acres and beautiful house; well cultivated; large variety fruit trees; overlooking Hudson and Long Island Sound. Particulars at 319 East 39th-st. New-York. Mrs. DELANEY, owner.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL house; all modern improvements; 14 rooms; stables; lawn; one acre of vegetable and fruit garden; 193 Stiles-st., Elizabeth, N. J. Apply at 3 Gold-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

Executors' sale TUESDAY, April 9, noon, at Real Estate Exchange, 55 to 65 Liberty-st.

Estate of JAMES BROWN, deceased.

222

CHOICE DWELLING AND BUSINESS LOTS, just above Harlem Bridge and on Rapid-Transit line,

NORTH NEW-YORK.

LINCOLN, ALEXANDER, AND BROOK AVS., SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,

134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, and 138th sts.,

23D WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.

Splendid, high, healthy, attractive, convenient, and rapidly-growing neighborhood; paved avenues, flagged sidewalks, sewers, electric lights, gas, and Croton; near 129th, 135d, and 138th st. L stations; Grand Union Station, Mott Haven, New-Haven Branch R. R. station, and several horse car lines.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

TITLE GUARANTEED

by policy of Title Guarantee and Trust Company free of cost to each purchaser.

Maps and full particulars with auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st. and 3d-av. and 149th-st., New-York.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

Executors' and Public Auction Sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

four-story stone building, with extension and lot,

NO. 29 EAST 21ST-ST.

The five-story brick building and lot,

NO. 102 BROAD-ST.,

southwest corner Pearl-st.

Two valuable lots, east side

9TH-AV., between 70TH AND 71ST STS.

Two choice lots, north side

146TH-ST., between GRAND BOULEVARD AND 10TH-AV.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

BY ORDER OF EDWARD F. BROWN AND WM. TEAS, EXECUTORS' ESTATE OF OBADIAH AYRES, DECEASED.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY, 104 CHRISTOPHER-ST.,

112 7TH-AV.,

321 WEST 27TH-ST.,

350 EAST 55TH-ST.,

330, 332, AND 334 EAST 89TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at the Executors' office, 15 Wall-st., and at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

By order of S. M. Hacker, Executor of William Wall, deceased,

four-story brownstone front house and lot,

NO. 252 FIFTH-AV.,

BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.

Desirable for business purposes.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 1 Pine-st.

JAMES S. McQUILLEN, Auctioneer.

D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO.,

78 CEDAR-ST.,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889,

at 12 o'clock noon,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 55 to 65 Liberty-st.

The Valuable Investment Property,

No. 131 Maiden-lane,

Four-story Brick Building.

BUTLER, STILLMAN & HUBBARD, Attorneys for Estate, 54 Wall-st.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 78 Cedar-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S AND PUBLIC AUCTION SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,

CHOICE AND VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN.

Nos. 301 and 303 10th-av.,

1,221 and 1,225 3d-av.,

2,025, 2,027, 2,029, and 2,031 2d-av.,

138 West 30th-st., 342 East 85th-st.,

295 East 109d-st.,

and two lots south side

112th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

Also 10 valuable lots located on

Court, Grinnell, and Lorraine sts., Brooklyn.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE TO CLOSE A TRUST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., one valuable lot, east side, 5th-av., between 109th and 110th sts.

One choice lot, south side,

99th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

five-story and basement brick apartment, with lot, NO. 208 EAST 25TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889,

At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

Three-story and basement brown house and lot,

NO. 11 EAST 124TH-ST.,

Opposite Mount Morris Park.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889,

At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

Five-story brick stores and apartments with plot,

NOS. 1,203 AND 1,205 2D-AV.

For maps, &c., apply to GEORGE R. READ, Esq., 9 Pine-st., or at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

the three two-story brick buildings and lots,

NOS. 374, 376, AND 378 1ST AVENUE.

Four-story high-stoop stode house and lot,

NO. 47 WEST 37TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at the office of John B. Pine, Esq., plaintiff's att'y, No. 50 Pine-st., or at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of JAMES M. BROWN, JOHN CROSBY BROWN, HOWARD POTTER, and JOHN S. SCHULTZE, Executors of the estate of JAMES BROWN, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

18 CHOICE LOTS ON

12TH-AV. AND 52D AND 53D STS.,

entire westerly front on

12TH-AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 53D STS., together with BULKHEAD and Water Rights, extending to the exterior line of 12th-av.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, By order of the

GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

98 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS

IN THE

10TH-AV. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, 112th, 113th, and 114th sts.

70 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent interest, with privilege of paying off at any time on 30 days' notice.

All the lots are restricted against nuisances and street lots for private dwellings. The New-York Hospital Society has purchased a new site for Bloomingdale Asylum, that institution will remove when new buildings are completed.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

PORTER & CO.

DESIRABLE HOUSES TO RENT.

111th-st., nr. 7th-av.	$840	118th-st., nr. 1st-av.	$750
116th-st., nr. Lenox.	1,600	124d-st., nr. 2d-av.	720
119th-st., nr. Mad.	900	123d-st., nr. Lenox.	1,450
121st-st., nr. Lenox.	1,200	123d-st., nr. Lenox.	1,400
124th-st., nr. Lenox.	1,100	125th-st., nr. Mad.	1,100
126th-st., nr. 5th-av.	1,200	126th-st., nr. 7th-av.	1,350
127th-st., nr. Lex.-av.	900	127th-st., nr. 5th-av.	850
128th-st., nr. 5th-av.	900	128th-st., nr. 8th-av.	900
129th-st., nr. 5th-av.	950	130th-st., nr. Lenox.	1,050
131st-st., nr. Mad.	750	132d-st., nr. 5th-av.	900
137th-st., nr. 3d-av.	1,000	138th-st., nr. Willis.	850
Plena.-av., nr. 119th.	960	Lenox-av. nr. 125th.	900
Mad.-av., opp. Park.	1,300	5th-av., corner.	1,100

Permits, &c., at office.

77 EAST 125TH-ST.

TO LEASE.

HOUSE ON 34TH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

4 Stories, 25x80.

Apply at 23 West 26th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL house; all modern improvements; 14 rooms; stables; lawn; one acre of vegetable and fruit garden; 193 Stiles-st., Elizabeth, N. J. Apply at 3 Gold-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

Executors' sale TUESDAY, April 9, noon, at Real Estate Exchange, 55 to 65 Liberty-st.

Estate of JAMES BROWN, deceased.

222

CHOICE DWELLING AND BUSINESS LOTS, just above Harlem Bridge and on Rapid-Transit line,

NORTH NEW-YORK.

LINCOLN, ALEXANDER, AND BROOK AVS., SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,

134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, and 138th sts.,

23D WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.

Splendid, high, healthy, attractive, convenient, and rapidly-growing neighborhood; paved avenues, flagged sidewalks, sewers, electric lights, gas, and Croton; near 129th, 135d, and 138th st. L stations; Grand Union Station, Mott Haven, New-Haven Branch R. R. station, and several horse car lines.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

TITLE GUARANTEED

by policy of Title Guarantee and Trust Company free of cost to each purchaser.

Maps and full particulars with auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st. and 3d-av. and 149th-st., New-York.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

Executors' and Public Auction Sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

four-story stone building, with extension and lot,

NO. 29 EAST 21ST-ST.

The five-story brick building and lot,

NO. 102 BROAD-ST.,

southwest corner Pearl-st.

Two valuable lots, east side

9TH-AV., between 70TH AND 71ST STS.

Two choice lots, north side

146TH-ST., between GRAND BOULEVARD AND 10TH-AV.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—A FULLY-FURNISHED APARTment of seven rooms. Inquire at the House, 16 East 40th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE BEAUTIFUL

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE,

THE HOLLYWOOD,

Nos. 110 and 112 West 39th-st.

This fine house now open. Each flat has eight rooms and bath, and every modern convenience.

W. B. TAYLOR & SONS,

788 6TH-AV.

NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—One large and one small apartment, containing five and two rooms and bathroom; steam heat, &c.; rooms all light and well ventilated; immediate possession.

NO. 202 EAST 13TH-ST., CORNER 3D-AV.—Several desirable apartments, combining from five to six rooms and bathroom; steam heat, &c.; rents, $460 to $600 per annum.

NOS. 196-8 2D-AV., NEAR 13TH-ST.—A number of very desirable six-room and bathroom apartments, with steam heat, &c.; modern improvements; rents, $390 to $480 per annum.

For further information apply to janitors, or L. & W. RUTHERFURD, 51 Liberty-st.

LISPENARD.

63 EAST 86TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.

Handsomely-decorated apartments of 5 ailslight rooms; every convenience and service; rents, $750 to $1,100 per annum; special inducements to those hiring now. Apply to janitor on premises.

NO. 58 WEST 57TH-ST.—SHERWOOD Studio Building.—To rent from May 1 elegant suites of rooms suitable for artists or small families; rent moderate; elevator; steam heating; restaurant in building.

"THE WALTON," 164 EAST 89TH-ST.—Desirable flats remodeled to let at $25 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

A FEW ELEGANT, LIGHT APARTMENTS, on 2d-av., corner 115th-st., containing seven and eight rooms and bathroom; halls heated; all conveniences; rents, $1,100 to $1,400 per annum. Apply to L. & W. RUTHERFURD, 51 Liberty-st.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS OF SEVEN and eight rooms in new building on 59th-st., near 5th-av.; all improvements, including elevators; rents low. Apply on premises, 28 West 59th-st.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY-DECORATED APARTments of six fine rooms; 45 and 60 West 100th-st.; rents, $21 to $24. Apply on premises.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN

THE MONTAGUE,

TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.,

103 and 105 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-Street Ferry, overlooking Bay; stairs marble and iron; beams protected with fire-proof plates. Steam heat and elevators. Decoration by Tiffany. Unequaled elegance. Rents, $1,200 to $1,850. Full commissions paid brokers.

Apply to CHRIS. REISER, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 33 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—AT RIVERDALE-ON-THE-HUDson, a large furnished house and carriage house; gas and water throughout; nine acres of land; fine view; well wooded; five minutes from railroad depot; twenty-five minutes from New-York. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FOR RENT—AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J., (seven miles below Long Branch,) desirable furnished cottages, with gas, water, stables; all conveniences; send for descriptive list. Address YARD & BUCHANAN.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent on ocean and lake, and inland. Lists and particulars of J. METCALFE, 56 Nassau-st.

49 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Seabright, and Rumson Road houses to let. Information and catalogues from BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT.

RENT FREE TO MAY 1.

Stores, offices, and desk room in handsome new building corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; most conspicuous location on business thoroughfare down town. Low rents made on premises or at Room 5 60 Cedar-st.

FROM MAY 1 NEXT.—BUILDING SOUTHeast corner Houston and Greene sts., now occupied by the United States Government, 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years.

Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

CHOICE OFFICES TO LET.—BROADWAY and New-st., opposite Stock Exchange; $900 to $2,000; Wall-st., fire-proof building, $450 to $1,200; Broadway, first floor, especially good for steamship office, rent only $2,000; also, on Broadway, New, Cortlandt sts., from $150 up. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, Store No. 344 Washington-st.

Apply to

CLARKSON BROTHERS,

30 Pine-st.

BUILDING TO LET.—REASONABLE RENT; 35 South-st., corner Jones-lane; good facilities for shipping in rear. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 126 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent from May 1. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

OFFICES AT LOW RENTS, 63 PINE-ST.—Two floors, or will rent in small parts.

L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER season, by a small private family, a comfortably-furnished cottage; inland; not more than three hours' from New-York City. Address G. M., Box 120 Times Office, stating terms per month and full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SEND ME PARTICULARS OF FURNISHED and unfurnished houses to rent and for sale; also stores; no charge for registering. FRANCIS S. GRAY, 1,295 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

THE CONVERSATION

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 17 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir, (formerly Meisterschaft.) THE LANGUAGES spoken idiomatically and in shortest time. Send for native teachers. EDMOND AMIRNAU, A. M., Paris, Principal and author of THE CONVERSATION METHOD. Terms, $10, $12 50, and $15. Classes, all grades, now beginning.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting; ladies' department; private instruction day, evening. PAINES' COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th-st.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.—Reduced rates; circulars free. Call or write VERMILYE'S COLLEGE, 218 Broadway.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson.—For ladies and gentlemen. Entirely home. Send for catalogue. W. H. Bannister, A. M., Prin.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, COLLEGE GRADuate, to take the entire care and education of a boy 14 years of age for the next four years; must have unexceptionable qualifications for the position and highest references as to

A VESSEL AND CREW LOST

WAS IT THE NANTICOKE OR THE CONSERVA?

BODIES OF DEAD SEAMEN AND MUCH WRECKAGE FLOATING IN THE PATH-WAY OF COASTING VESSELS.

The steamship Colorado, which arrived from Galveston Sunday, brought news which was the general theme of conversation in shipping circles yesterday. On Saturday a damaged life raft was sighted, and on examination it was found to have lashed to it the dead bodies of two seamen.

A large amount of wreckage was shortly after passed by the Colorado, including hard-wood polished doors, sofas, an extension table and other floating waifs. The condition of the bodies, and the fact that a small amount of ship bread was also on the raft seemed to show without doubt that the men had not died from starvation but from exposure and exhaustion.

The first theory that was advanced to explain the existence of the dead bodies and floating mass of wreckage made the steamship Conserva the victim of the disaster. The Conserva sailed from this port Tuesday night for Samana, where she was probably to be fitted out as a man-of-war, it is supposed, in the interests of Gen. Legitime and the South. She was an old iron vessel, formerly called the Madrid, and was built in 1857. Her agent, H. R. Kunhardt, though at first disposed to believe that it was possible that the Conserva had foundered, afterward said that he did not think it could be her.

"The Conserva had no sofas on board," said Mr. Kunhardt. "What is more, all her cabin woodwork was painted white, and not of polished wood like that seen by the Colorado. She had metallic life rafts, but they were distinctly stencilled with her name, while the raft upon which the two dead men were found had no name on it but the name of the maker, Jonathan Cone, Wilmington, Del. The position of the wreckage, namely, within 35 miles of the shore and about 180 miles south of New-York, would also make it extremely improbable that it was the Conserva. Her course would have been much further out to sea. The description of the men does not accord with that of those on board the Conserva, either."

At the Maritime Exchange the Conserva was at first believed to be the ill-fated vessel. A dispatch from Boston telling how the steamer Gate City from Savannah had passed a quantity of wreckage floating in about the same locality as that in which the Colorado had made her discovery strengthened this belief in the Exchange. The Gate City had passed two lifeboats, one a metallic boat, the other clinker-built. On one was distinguished a long name, the first three letters of which seemed to be "Con."

When it was learned later, however, that Mr. Kunhardt denied that there had been any metallic lifeboats whatever on the Conserva this theory was given up, especially as a much better one presented itself. This was advanced by Mr. Samuel Holmes, an agent of the screw steamer Nanticoke, and that vessel was the one which most people finally concluded must have been the victim of the disaster. She was a small steamer, built for bay and river use, and had just been sold to go to Central America, where she was to become a river boat. It seems that the opinion had been already expressed that if the Nanticoke, which left Newport News, last Monday, for Ruatan, Central America, had met the heavy northeaster which was working up the coast, she would never be seen again. This belief arose from the fact that, though of but 248 tons burden, and partially loaded already with a miscellaneous cargo of machinery, &c., she had taken on at Newport News 100 tons of coal. This had brought her guard rail nearly to the water's edge, and, in the minds of the judicious, made it extremely undesirable that she should encounter heavy weather.

The Nanticoke was known to have been furnished with sofas, extension tables, &c., and her upper works were of the same kind as those seen by the Colorado. She was also furnished with metallic life rafts, which had been obtained at Baltimore, and might very possibly have been of Wilmington make.

Mr. Holmes thought it probable that the Nanticoke, leaving Newport News on Monday, had met with heavy weather on Wednesday and turned to put back into Chesapeake Bay. A heavy sea then probably struck her and bodily carried away her upper works.

Nearly all vessels arriving yesterday from the southward brought word that they had passed a quantity of wreckage in the neighborhood in which the Colorado had made her discovery Saturday. The Portuguese bark Vasco da Gama, coming from the West Indies, passed what appeared to be a small house, with bows badly damaged and flush with the water, at 8 o'clock Sunday morning. The Captain was uncertain whether this small vessel was a launch or a steamboat. It was painted white, but was too far distant for the Captain to see her name. Later, a dead body, floating face down, was passed. A life preserver was strapped to it. If the partially-submerged vessel passed by the Vasco da Gama was a 25-foot steam launch, which the Captain thought possible, it seems probable that after all the Conserva is the vessel that has gone to the bottom. The Conserva had on deck a steam launch, painted white. On the other hand, it is possible that the Nanticoke itself was the vessel seen, her distance and the fact that she was nearly submerged making her size appear less.

The surmise that the lost vessel was the Yedmandale, seen in a disabled condition on Tuesday by the brig G. B. Lockhart, which arrived yesterday, is doubtless incorrect. The Yedmandale was seen by the Captain of the Lockhart 150 miles southeast of where the wreckage was discovered by the Colorado. It would hardly have been possible for her to have drifted to the northward in the face of the northeast hurricane and gone to pieces where the Colorado could have found the pieces. It is more than likely, however, that the Yedmandale is the vessel seen in company with another British steamer by the Flamborough on Friday, as she signaled the Lockhart that her machinery was disabled and merely wished to be reported.

The steamers City of Alexandria and Hondo also reported having passed wreckage on their arrival yesterday. The former passed a poop deck, just awash, and a portion of an after companion way hatch, both painted white, with blue trimmings. The Hondo passed deck timbers and hatch combings.

IS WINE TO BE SOLD AT THE BIG BALL?

Senator Stadler reported before a meeting of the League for the Protection of Personal Liberty at Maennerchor Hall, Sunday afternoon, on the progress of the bill advocated by the league empowering the Mayor of any city in this State to permit at his discretion the sale of liquors at entertainments given by respectable societies in licensed buildings between 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning on payment of a special license of from $5 to $25. He said the bill had been reported on favorably by the Committee on General Law, and that 17 Senators had pledged themselves to its support, but that he was afraid the Republican Senators would kill it.

The members of the league were greatly stirred up over his report, and several of them spoke warmly on the subject of seeing that the present excise laws were strictly enforced at the coming centennial inauguration ball. The league decided, however, that any attempt to interfere in any way with an attempt to suspend the law on the night of the ball, but several members will be on hand to watch the course of events, and, if liquor is sold there and the bill proposed by the league does not become a law, then the society will make it their business to find out why a discrimination should be made between a German and an American ball held in the same building and within eight weeks of each other.

FIRST SHAD OF THE SEASON.

On a snow-white pedestal, surrounded by a bank of beautifully-tinted sea mosses, reposed in Fulton Market yesterday an annual and ever-welcome Spring visitor to New-York. A gilt-edged card imbedded in the moss read:

NORTH RIVER SHAD.
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
WEIGHT, 5 POUNDS.

Fish Commissioner Blackford, the proud host of the piscatorial guest, stood beside the pedestal and presented him to the admiring public. "Yes, gentlemen," said he "this is the first North River shad of the season, caught in the net of Fisherman W. H. Morris, off Gravesend, this morning. It comes as the herald of a great school, which the people of Gotham will have ample opportunity to study at very reasonable figures in a short time. Generally the first shad presents its credentials on St. Patrick's Day, and the school comes a day or two later. This year, owing to some circumstances which even the student of piscatorial culture is unable to fathom, they are late. In a few days you will all be able to have one at your dinner table."

"No, Sir," replied the Commissioner to an inquirer, "you cannot buy that shad for love or money. I shall preserve an ancient custom of the trade by presenting it to the Mayor of the city of New-York."

MISS TOTTEN'S SUIT FOR $100,000.

The trial of Miss Clara M. Totten's suit to recover $100,000 damages from Cassius H. Read of the Hoffman House was begun yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas before Judge Daly and a jury. Miss Totten alleges that she was engaged to be married to Mr. Read in 1882, and that her health has been wrecked by an operation which was performed on her by Dr. Gustave R. Sassdorf, acting as Mr. Read's agent. The suit of her mother, Mrs. Lydia C. Cocks, to recover heavy damages from Mr. Read for loss of her services, was dismissed.

The counsel who appear in the present case are: United States District Attorney A. W. Tenney, of Brooklyn, and John F. Baker for Miss Totten, and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Christopher Fine, and R. A. Griffen for Mr. Read.

HIPPOLYTE'S NEW SHIP.

THE CARONDELET SECURED FOR THE NAVY OF NORTHERN HAYTI.

When the Mallory Line steamer Carondelet left this port some weeks ago for Samana, loaded almost to the water's edge with cannon, rifles, powder, shot, and shell, it was positively stated that she was to be sold to Hippolyte. The fact that she had been chartered by Leoncio Julia, the Dominican Consul, seemed to substantiate the report. After the Carondelet was released from the libel placed on her by the Haytian Minister, Stephen Preston, she proceeded to Porto Plata, where a good deal of her cargo was discharged, after which she proceeded to Samana. There she was placed in the hands of Consul Julia's brother-in-law and advertised for sale.

It has become known that the firm of Jimenes, Haustadt & Co. of 5 South William-street, this city, had come to an agreement with Capt. Spicer of the Mallory Steamship Company to buy the vessel as soon as she arrived in Samana and went through the form of discharging her warlike cargo. Accordingly, Jimenes, Haustadt & Co. purchased her when she was offered for sale. Mr. Haustadt, it will be remembered, has called upon the United States Government to recognize him as the sole representative of Hayti to the United States, admitting that he is the agent of the insurgent chief Hippolyte, who, he asserts, is the President of the Republic of Hayti. As near as can be learned his claims have received no encouragement from either President Harrison or Secretary Blaine. His partner, Mr. Jimenes, resides in Cape Haytien and is said to be a blood relative of Hippolyte.

The Carondelet was sold at Samana two weeks ago to-day to the firm as the representatives of the Provisional Government of North Hayti. She is to be converted, as soon as possible, into a cruiser and sent out to prey upon and devastate the coasts of Southern Hayti. Her sale to the representatives of the Haytian insurgents is vouched for, with all the attendant circumstances, by Samuel Holmes of 124 Front-street, the broker who sold the Madrid, now the Conserva, by the Mallory Line people themselves, who say they are already building a new vessel to take her place, and by a number of merchants familiar with North Haytian affairs.

The Carondelet is a stanch wooden vessel, 248 feet long, 35 feet 6 inches beam, and 21 feet 9 inches depth of hold. She is built of oak, on iron frames. She has a copper bottom, which was put on new in August, 1885, and a new set of boilers which were put in her in 1883 and have been but little used. She registers 1,508 tons. She was built in Mystic, Conn., in 1873 and has a steaming speed of 11 knots an hour.

She was considered a good ship by the Mallorys, but, their trade having outgrown her, she has not been used much for the past four or five years.

The actual purchase price was not learned, but it is understood to be somewhere in the neighborhood of $80,000. As soon as she discharged what cargo she had for Samana she will proceed to Cape Haytien, where she will be turned over to the Hippolyte faction.

NORTON'S POINT.

A LEGAL TANGLE LIKELY TO PREVENT ITS IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT.

Visions of a new Hollywood at Norton's Point, Coney Island, began to fade yesterday. So far as can be learned the property is likely for some time to belong to the town of Gravesend. The best information to be had in regard to the bids submitted for the property last week is that no responsible bidder at any acceptable figure made the required deposit of 5 per cent. One bidder, third or fourth of the list, who offered $135,000, alone conformed to the proposals in this respect. What sort of claim may thus have been established for him may yet be a vexing question.

Supervisor McKane's position is that the town was not bound to accept an unsatisfactory bid, even if it were the highest. He is willing to leave out of account the fact of other and higher bids, on which no deposit was made, and to base his opposition to the acceptance of $135,000 on the sole ground that the sum is insufficient. Whatever the Supervisors, the Freeholders, bidders, or intending purchasers may do, the property is not likely to pass to private hands without an attending lawsuit to settle judicially the claim of William Ziegler. In 1888, in response to invitations for bids from the town of Gravesend, Mr. Ziegler bid for the property $186,000. His was the highest bid. The Supervisors accepted it and the Freeholders in town meeting confirmed the acceptance. Then various leasehold tenants obtained an order enjoining the transfer of the property without adequate allowance to them for improvements upon it. A deed was tendered to Mr. Ziegler in which was a clause providing that he should assume all claims of this nature. He refused to accept such a deed.

The question of the claims of lessees was taken to court. It appeared that in the original leases for 10 years the town had agreed that improvements should be paid for in case of the sale of the property. At the expiration of that time the Legislature passed an act forbidding further leases of that kind. The town renewed leases, however, for 25 years. When the Court of Appeals inquired into the facts a decision resulted adverse to the lessees. Mr. Ziegler then informed the Supervisors of his readiness to accept a deed. In January, 1888, he again declared himself ready. No reply came to either notice. About two months ago Mr. Ziegler received a note signed by one Ferguson, who appeared to write only in his personal capacity, saying that if Mr. Ziegler wanted to take title he must do it within six weeks. He saw no reason for heeding this note, but he still professes his willingness to take the property by outright purchase at the figures duly accepted on his bid. As all this is a matter of official record, any other claimant is likely to stumble against Mr. Ziegler. It was Mr. Ziegler's purpose to lay out a village at the point where he made his bid

LIBERAL GIFTS OF ART WORKS.

Considerable interest in art subjects has been recently aroused among the people who read the books of the New-York Free Circulating Library by a gift of pictures and casts to that institution. This donation is from a lady, who stipulated that her name should not be mentioned, and was made about a month ago. The original Free Library and all its branches have benefited by the gift, the Bruce memorial in West Forty-second-street receiving the largest number of articles. These pictures and casts are hung on the walls of the libraries with a list of books treating of the subjects to which they relate.

In the Bond-street place are a cast of Winged Victory and a medallion of Napoleon Bonaparte; two handsome etchings, one of Louis XVI., by Duprenois, and the other of Napoleon in his robes of state, by F. Girard, and several photographs of Egyptian and Honolulu scenery. In the Ottendorfer Library, on Second-avenue, are engravings of Napoleon, Washington, and Æsop, an etching of the church at Stratford-on-Avon, a copy of Shakespeare's epitaph, several Braun photographs, and a picture of Raphael from the painting by himself. The new Jackson-Square branch of the library received photographs of paintings by Van Dyck and Sir Joshua Reynolds, views of foreign scenes, an etching of Westminster Abbey, and casts of sections of the Parthenon frieze. The Bruce memorial was the most favored in receiving a series of pictures illustrating the Italian Renaissance, Flemish art, and the period of Shakespeare. There are also casts representing the works of Savanarola, Michael Angelo, Donatello, and Della Robia.

THE HUDSON OPEN FOR NAVIGATION.

The steamers of the People's Line to Albany have resumed their trips for the season, and the floating palaces Drew and Dean Richmond are again plying the waters of the American Rhine. During the Winter these boats have been thoroughly renovated, new spring beds have been placed in the rooms, and electric lights and bells have been added for the comfort of the traveling public. New steel boilers have been placed in the Dean Richmond, and neither money nor effort have been spared to maintain the reputation already enjoyed by these steamers for safety, speed, and the high class of accommodations they offer to travelers. The boats leave the foot of Canal-street daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Close connection is made at Albany with trains for all points.

MONEY WELL DISTRIBUTED.

In the will of Jane E. Kelemen, filed for probate with Probate Clerk Tinney yesterday, the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Methodist Episcopal Church Home were named as beneficiaries for $5,000 each. A codicil executed Feb. 22, 1889, four days later than the execution of the will, expressed a doubt as to the validity of the bequests, and appointed Townsend Wandell, who was named as Executor, residuary legatee, with the request that he carry out the purposes as expressed in the will. Several friends receive bequests of from $2,000 to $5,000, and the residue of the property is to be received by the Methodist Episcopal Church Home.

COPPER INACTIVE.

The copper market was very dull yesterday, the views of buyers and sellers being too divergent to permit of sales. No change of price of consequence was made in any of the brands, and the prospect was that unless some arrangement favorable to a resumption of trade is made this week by the representatives of American mines, now due to arrive in London, and the persons in control of the copper syndicate, many weeks will elapse before the local copper market will resume its old-time activity.

NO END OF FUGITIVES.

THE MARKET INQUIRY STOPPED BECAUSE OF THE FLIGHT OF WITNESSES.

At last the inquiry into the West Washington Market matter has been postponed indefinitely. If George Hanley, the missing witness who was called for repeatedly yesterday, should appear, it will be reopened. The Commissioners of Accounts would like to hear from Mr. Hanley how much and to whom he paid money for market stands, and, if he paid nothing, why he has been so unwilling to testify. Samuel Werner was called repeatedly, but he did not appear until after the Commissioners had adjourned and had ordered their counsel, Mr. Nicoll, to apply to the Supreme Court for an attachment against Werner. He will hereafter be permitted to explain the testimony he gave last week. Subsequent testimony given by John Pickford throws a peculiar shadow on it. Mr. Werner swore that he neither paid Pickford nor loaned him money for the use of a market stand. Pickford swore that Werner loaned him $175 and promised to give him $525 more for the stand in case he could not repay the loan and occupy the stand himself.

Charles Philipsen, Graham McAdam, Nelson Gesner, bookkeeper for the North River Fish and Game Company, and Lewis Schoonmaker are now all regarded as fugitives who are not likely to return to this city, and it is suspected that a syndicate of persons who committed fraudulent acts to get control of market stands is furnishing them with the means to live abroad.

The persons who put up the money to procure Philipsen's release on bail have not yet become known to the authorities. The money was sent from here to Philadelphia to be deposited and drawn against. Philipsen was seen in Philadelphia on Saturday, but he has left there. If he does not return for trial the city will get the ball—$7,500. Graham McAdam is yet in New-Jersey. Gesner was here on Saturday, but departed before a civil process became operative against him.

The whereabouts of Lewis Schoonmaker, the Market Clerk who extorted $500 from C. P. Kilby for a market stand, has not been known since he fled from New-York nearly a month ago. But a new discovery respecting him has been made. It is that he stole some of the books of the Market Bureau. If he did not steal them somebody else has made away with them for the purpose of hampering the Commissioners of Accounts in their inquiry into the affairs of that bureau. Commissioner Holahan said yesterday that the lack of method there was marvelous, and he added that in his opinion this resulted from the purpose of men employed there, not only to conceal their wrongdoing, but also to keep the affairs of the bureau in their own hands, no matter who might be Controller. It will take the accountants employed by the Commissioners a long time to complete their inquiry into the bureau's affairs.

Controller Myers yesterday appointed ex-Senator James Daly to be Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets, with instructions to completely reorganize the bureau.

FIGHTING DOCTORS.

A CANE AND FISTS USED IN A ROW AT THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Drs. Curtis, Peabody, and Tuttle of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons are investigating an exchange of blows which took place last Friday morning between Dr. L. E. Norfleet, house physician of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and Dr. W. K. Wirt, a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Wirt's friends seem perfectly willing to give their version of the story, which is to the effect that one day last week a patient was being attended by Dr. Norfleet, when she clutched the arm of the house physician. For this Dr. Norfleet, they charge, dealt her a blow on the face. Dr. Wirt was standing by at the time. Indignant at this treatment, he said: "If I had your training I would punch your head."

On Friday morning Dr. Wirt went to the hospital at 9 o'clock, as usual, and asked the boy in attendance when Dr. Norfleet would be ready for him. The boy replied that Dr. Norfleet would be ready in half an hour. Dr. Wirt left, returning, however, within the time mentioned. Dr. Norfleet at once began abusing him, it is charged, and declared he would not sign Wirt's certificate showing that he had been on duty. Dr. Wirt started toward the door, calling the house physician a dog and a brute. Dr. Norfleet picked up a stout cane and struck at Dr. Wirt's head. Wirt caught the blow on his forearm, breaking the cane in two. He then grappled with his assailant and gave him a severe drubbing, as a result of which his face still bears several scratches and bruises.

Dr. Norfleet refused yesterday to make any statement whatever, saying that the college Faculty had no jurisdiction whatever over the Maternity Hospital. The committee who have charge of the investigation will conclude their labors some time this week. The students are almost unanimously of the opinion that Dr. Wirt was entirely in the right, and when he entered the lecture room on Friday he was greeted with a round of hearty applause.

Dr. Norfleet graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons last year, and is filling his present position simply for the experience it gives him, the office being unremunerative. Dr. Wirt graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1884, and served as a midshipman in a two years' cruise around the world. Last July he graduated from the Wooster Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio. He expects to graduate from the College of Physicians and Surgeons next June.

STRIKE IN UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

There was a labor strike yesterday in the Union-Square Theatre, the carpenters, varnishers, framers, and house smiths quitting work because their complaint that non-union men were employed in the place was not heeded.

The rules of the building trades unions call for only nine hours for a day's work, and several iron men that are in the employ of a Brooklyn firm that works its men 10 hours a day were sent to work in the theatre. The Board of Walking Delegates called Saturday on Mr. Hill, the lessee of the theatre, and told him that the rules of the union were being violated. He promised to do his best to remedy the grievance complained of, but some of the contractors, it was said, had failed in their promises to employ none but union men.

Yesterday the walking delegates again went to the theatre and found that nothing had been done, whereupon they directed the men to strike, and the painters, paperhangers, varnishers, decorators, and electric house wiremen at once responded and walked out of the building. Mr. Palmer was informed of the facts, and after a conference with the delegates gave orders that non-union men should not be employed any longer in the theatre. Thereupon the strike was declared off, and the union men will return to work this morning.

The varnishers held a mass meeting yesterday, and decided that after April 1 the union rates of wages shall be $3 a day.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE BARRETT.

Judge Barrett is a very sick man. Yesterday he was taken to Hollywood, Long Branch, to see whether the air and quiet would not tend to his recuperation. A week ago Judge Barrett first yielded to his illness. On Sunday he ventured out, but too soon, and after returning to his home his symptoms became unfavorable. Judge Barrett is a victim of overwork. His long and arduous duties as the Presiding Justice at the trials of most of the boodle Aldermen strained his system severely. Last Summer he made a short trip to Europe, and was benefited thereby. Upon his return he immediately resumed the discharge of his judicial duties against the advice of his physician, and has attended to them assiduously ever since. Now he is paying the penalty. It is hoped, however, that with his strong constitution he may recover rapidly if he abstains from work.

OLD RESIDENTS PASSING AWAY.

Mrs. Mary De Hart Simonson, who died on Saturday at Port Richmond, Staten Island, was 90 years of age. She was married when but 16 years of age, and from that time on lived in the same house in Jewett-avenue. Her husband died 18 years ago. Mrs. Simonson was the mother of three children, had nine grandchildren, and twenty-one great grandchildren.

Among other aged residents of Staten Island who died recently were James Lannon, aged 85 years; Elizabeth Norris, 90 years; Elizabeth Smith, 92 years; George D. Ives, 88 years, and Lydia Egbert, 94 years.

THE SIMPLEST means to cure a cold or cough is DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. Price, 25 cents.

AN ANODYNE SAVING OIL has no equal. It literally annihilates pain. Price, 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

BEWARE OF a slight irritation of the throat. BROWNELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Sold at all elevated railroad stations.—*Advertisement.*

PEOPLE WILL will buy FURNITURE if the prices are low, as you can see by visiting FLINT'S FURNITURE STORES, 104 to 108 West 14th-st, near 6th-av.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

MILLIONS OF NEW BONDS.

THE CITY DEBT APPROACHING CLOSE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMIT.

All the local members of the Legislature and some of the "hayseed" delegation called on Mayor Grant yesterday. They were told by the Mayor that they should go slow in the work of increasing the debt of this city, and he suggested that they should ask the advice of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund respecting the bills now before the Legislature providing for the issuance of bonds.

Under the State Constitution this city can incur an indebtedness not greater than 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the real estate within its boundaries. This valuation is now $1,302,818,879, so that the city may assume obligations to the extent of $130,281,887. Its gross indebtedness is now $132,445,095 43, but in the sinking fund is $44,434,690 12 applicable to the redemption of the debt, so that the net debt is only $88,010,405 34.

Already there are laws in operation for the issuances of bonds for new parks, Croton water, and school purposes to the amount of $20,561,000. Bills now before the Legislature propose the issuances of bonds for $19,541,500. Should these bills be passed, the net indebtedness of the city would as once be increased by $40,102,500 to the amount of $128,112,905, or just about $2,000,000 within the constitutional limitation. The assessed valuation of real estate in this city increased annually by an average of $40,000,000. Next year, therefore, the city's net indebtedness would be only about $6,000,000 less than the limitation, a margin which Mayor Grant thinks far too small in view of possible exigencies. He has, therefore, prepared a detailed statement showing the number and purposes of the new bonds proposed to be issued. The statement will be sent to Albany for consideration by the lawmakers.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Duff Opera Company, which was managed by Mr. James Morrissey, closed its season and was disbanded in Jersey City last Saturday night. This is not "The Queen's Mate" company, of which Mr. Duff is himself the proprietor, but the organization which has been singing "A Trip To Africa" through the country. Mr. Morrissey made a personal venture with the organization this season, but found the competition in comic opera too strong to warrant him in prolonging his tour.

It is not yet definitely settled that Henry E. Dixey will not appear in the Standard Theatre production of "Faust Up To Date," in which the London Gaiety Company is to appear next season. J. C. Duff goes to Baltimore this week to see Dixey, and whether he will appear in the London burlesque or insist on doing his own version will be settled probably at this interview.

Mr. George Osborne, a favorite San Francisco actor, and for three years a member of the firm of Osborne, Stodwell & Wallenrod, managers of the Alcazar Theatre of that city, has arrived in New-York and intends to remain here. He complains of his former partners and the manner in which the dissolution of the firm was secured. Mr. Osborne played with Modjeska during her recent tour, and his San Francisco work included the creation of the parts of Catamole, in "The Private Secretary," and Chenowery, in "Called Back." He is the husband of Miss Helen Mason, a popular soubrette of the Pacific coast, who was a pupil of the Lyceum School of Acting under Steele Mackaye.

Isaac B. Rich is making arrangements with Manager Daniel Frohman for the production of the Greek play, "Electra," for one matinée at the Hollis-Street Theatre, Boston, during the week of April 22. Mr. Sargent's entire school and the scenery used at the Lyceum will be taken to Boston for this performance.

William Gillette played "The Private Secretary" at Abbey's Park Theatre, Boston, last week to over $7,000. It was the fifth engagement of the play in that city and surpassed each of the others in financial results. Manager Schoeffel says that "The Private Secretary" is becoming to the New-York what "Kit" was to the Boston Theatre, where it was played every year for 25 years. Mr. Gillette will now devote himself to the adaptation of a German comedy, which is to be presented next season under the management of Charles Frohman and Harry Rockwood.

One of the most enthusiastic audiences ever seen in Philadelphia passed judgment on "Nadjy" at the Chestnut-Street Theatre last night. Long before 8 o'clock the house was packed to the doors. Pauline Hall, Marie Jansen, Francis Wilson, and all the members of Rudolph Aronson's company were warmly received and gave an artistic performance. Encores were as numberless as the pretty airs, and the ballet scene aroused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The engagement is for six weeks.

Buchanan's "Joseph's Sweetheart" had its first presentation in America at the Boston Museum last evening. This is the third play which has been introduced to the American stage at this house this season, "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "Shenandoah" being the other two. "Hands Across the Sea" will have its first American production at the Museum next season, beginning Sept. 2. Emma Sheridan will then be the leading lady of the company, taking the place of Viola Allen, who will join the "Shenandoah" company.

The Chicago and All-America baseball teams, who will arrive home from their tour of the world next week, will be the guests of Managers McCaull and Palmer at Palmer's Theatre on Saturday evening, April 6, when they will witness a performance of "The May Queen." The invitation was extended to the Reception Committee last week and accepted by President Spalding by cable yesterday. All the boxes in the theatre have been set apart for the ball players and their escorts.

"A Midnight Bell" began the fourth week of its successful run at the Bijou Theatre last night with the usual crowded house, and the many amusing incidents of the play were received with shouts of laughter and applause. Several theatre parties to witness Mr. Hoyt's comedy have been arranged for this week.

YACHTING NOTES.

At a recent meeting of the Quaker City Yacht Club it was reported that a number of Philadelphia yachts would be present at the Washington centennial inauguration celebration, among them Commodore Middleton's schooner yacht Helen, Vice-Commodore Charles L. Work's sloop Monarch, C. E. Ellis's schooner Nanon, Samuel Austin's steam yacht Anita, H. F. Smith's steam yacht Vineta, and R. Pratt's sloop Osceola.

The Boston 30-foot cutter Saracen, which will sail in the June races of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, will carry a larger suit of sails than she did last year.

The British Yacht Racing Association at its last meeting made some excellent changes in its racing rules. The official measurer gives each yacht a rating at the beginning of the season, and this holds, unless the sail or spar plan is changed or the length of the load waterline is increased. A rule in regard to ballast was also adopted which provides that no ballast shall be shifted after entry.

Work on the new yachts will be pushed rapidly this week and many old ones will be looked over. Philip B. Low, the rigger, expects to receive spar plans for the new yachts at Piepgrass's and thinks the next two weeks will witness busy times in yachting circles.

Mr. A. Cass Canfield's schooner yacht Sea Fox is still at Wilmington, Del., and no steps toward fitting her out for the season have been taken as yet.

Mr. W. K. Conner of the American Yacht Club has returned from a pleasure trip to Florida, where he chartered a yacht and enjoyed a week's cruise.

The Columbia Yacht Club will give a reception Friday evening, April 5, at Brady's Danelia Academy, 125 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

IS "KID" MILLER A COURIER?

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Ambrose H. Purdy made an ingenious defense of his client, "Kid" Miller, who was brought before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. Miller, he said, had been called a "steefer." Persons acquainted with European usages would at once recognize that he was what is known in Europe as a "courier." The commitment and all the proceedings in the case, Mr. Purdy urged, were faulty. Judge Lawrence took the papers.

TWO MEN HELD FOR THEFT.

Daniel Spellman, alias Daniel Nevins, a noted thief, and Charles Barrett, both of New-York, were arrested at St. George, Staten Island, late on Sunday night, charged with stealing a diamond scarf pin, valued at $700, and a pocketbook from Mr. Frederick Guhrange of 20 Broadway. The prisoners will be tried to-day.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

Acts Directly on the Brain and Cures The Effects of Mental Strain.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.
Malarial poisoning, (ailanie fallet), not better with Kaskine.—Brothers, Ballenbaker, Ohio.
$1 per bottle; 6 bottles for $5. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.
LAFAYETTE CO., 104 Duane-st., New-York.

O'NEILL'S,
6TH-AV., 20TH TO 21ST ST.

CHOICE SPRING NOVELTIES
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

1,000 TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS.
Trimmed artistically with the newest fabrics and novelties at low prices.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS
Our Specialty.
7,000 DOZEN
UNTRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS
For Ladies, Misses, and Children.

FLORAL BONNETS.
The Latest Thing in Flowers.

COSTUMES, JACKETS, AND WRAPS,
DRESS GOODS AND SILKS,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

Important Sale of
FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

In order quickly to close the affairs of Harriman, Maclea & Co. the Receiver of said firm has consigned the stock to Messrs. Megroz, Portier, Stagny & Co., with instructions to close out the same as speedily as possible.

The stock is one of the richest ever imported into New-York, and is the product of the best looms and workmen of France, England, and Germany. It comprises the

FINEST FRENCH SATEENS
in the latest designs and newest colors. Mr. Maclea is the sole agent for these goods in the United States, and they consequently cannot be duplicated. Attention is also called to the complete stock of

FINE ZEPHYR GINGHAMS,
the product of one of the highest Novelty Gingham Manufacturers in the world. Rich Combination Ginghams, equal to the finest silk and wool combinations of Paris.

Full and complete lines of fine

FRENCH ALL-WOOL CHALLIES
in simple effects up to the most elaborate designs. Also,

Plain and Printed
INDIA SILK PUNJUMS
in great variety and all colors—the best Summer Silk extant.

Full lines of 40 and 46 inch celebrated
MAHOGANY BROAD CASHMERES
in Blacks and New Colors. These are without doubt the best make imported, and far superior to any Henrietta made.

SERGES, ARMURES, BEIGES, ALBATROSS, LADIES' CLOTHS, PLAIDS, CHECKS, SUITINGS,
and a great variety of bordered goods. Also, full and complete lines of

Black and Mourning Goods,
Black Goods in Rich Stripes,
Brocade and Border Effects.

Full and complete lines of New Cream Goods and Evening Wear; also High Novelties.

PARIS DRESS FABRICS.
The richest silk and wool effects ever imported. Beautiful silk and wool grand stripes, and plains to match; elegant Jacquard grand designs, with plains to match.

Superb wide border effects, with plains to match; these are the latest product in effect and colors of the most celebrated fabricants of France.

EMBROIDERED ROBES AND TEA GOWNS,
the best product of Bourcier, Girudan & Cie. of Paris.

The attention of the entire trade is called to this stock, and an invitation is hereby extended to inspect the same at

457 and 459 Broome-st.

DOINGS OF THE PASTORS.

The Baptist Pastors began their usual Monday morning conference yesterday with a lengthy discussion on moving their place of meeting from the present quarters at 9 Murray-street to some more commodious place. The committee appointed to select another place for holding the meetings made a report urging postponement of consideration until after the Summer vacation. This met with rigorous antagonism from some members of the conference, and a brisk interchange of remarks followed.

The matter was finally referred back to the committee, which was enlarged from three members to six, to be reported upon three weeks later.

The paper of the morning was read by the Rev. H. R. Maurer, who rehearsed some views on the Sabbath from the Seventh Day Baptists' standpoint. In speaking of the observance of the Sabbath, he said: "Way do we permit our people to continue the folly of raising the cry of Sabbath desecration because the museums and libraries are opened on Sundays, because the poor listen to good music in Central Park, or because they will ride in the Fifth-avenue stages to free seats in St. Thomas's Church?"

A BRIG SEVERELY HANDLED

The brig Charles A. Sparks, Capt. Harris, which arrived yesterday from Manzanilla with a cargo of sugar and molasses, had spent 16 days of the 37 days of her passage no rth of Cape Hatteras in wrestling with furious seas and wind from the northwest. She put as far north as Barnegat on March 19, and was then driven by a tremendous sea which stove the dead-lights in the stern and caused the vessel to leak badly. The forestopmast, mainstream were carried away, sails were split and lost, and much other damage was done about the deck.

REAL LACES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO. Will have for sale this week a special line of Chantilly, Marquise, Hand-run Spanish and Montilla Lace Flouncing, 42 and 62 inches wide. Drapery Nets in Chantilly, Russian, La Tosca, Tuscan, Brussels and Spanish Guipure in Black, Cream and all the new shades for evening wear.

Real Thread, Guipure Marquise, Hand-run Spanish and French Trimming Laces, Point Gauze, Duchesse, Valenciennes Laces, Flounces, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Bridal Veils and Shawls.

Torchon, Medici, Florentine, Normandy Valenciennes and Point de Gene Trimming Laces in all widths.

Hand-run Spanish Scarfs and Fichus, etc.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Broadway and Prince-st.
Broadway and 32d-st.

Having been here on similar occasions, our old customers knew enough to make a "bee line" for the stores when they read of our $13 suit sale.

All sorts of Spring Suits—Sacks, Cutaways, Frocks; all sorts of goods—Cheviots, Cassimeres, Worsteds, plain and mixtures; all sizes, even for large men of forty to fifty inches chest measure. The small lots from last season. Plenty to choose from still.

Save enough on one of these suits to nearly pay for a Spring Overcoat. Here are the Overcoats, too: $10 to $35.

Active interest is maintained in the juvenile stock by the $3 and $4 Blouse Suits and the new patterns in Shirt Waists.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
1,269 BROADWAY.
Advertisements received until 9 P. M.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

NOVELTIES AND BARGAINS IN LADIES' WRAPS AND DRESSES.

All that's new for Spring we have——Choice novelties in Imported Wraps, Jackets, and Dresses, and a fine assortment of the finest home product

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII....NO. 11,724. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1889.—WITH SUPPPLEMENT. PRICE TWO CENTS.

JOHN BRIGHT'S DEATHBED

ENGLAND NEARLY FORGETTING EVERYTHING ELSE.

EVEN THE IRISH MEMBERS DROPPING THEIR OLD-TIME FEELINGS— THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S COLLAPSE.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, March 26.—The news this afternoon of John Bright's dying condition diverted attention from all other subjects. Bulletins were posted in the House of Commons and outside the newspaper buildings in Fleet-street. His long illness has caused the most voluminous series of bulletins ever known by the English press.

Yet accustomed as everybody has been to the idea of his death, it will create a profound shock to the Gladstonians, and even the Irish members share this general sadness, for the old man was led off into Unionist folly by the mere vanity of old age. He had lived so many years in an atmosphere of adulation in all circles that, when the young Irish members howled him down, as did Gladstone, Harcourt, and the rest, it seemed to him nothing less than impious, and he never was able to speak even temperately of the Parnellites again. This is understood by them perfectly and has been long since forgiven. The vacancy in the central division of Birmingham which will be made by his death has never been polled on the home-rule issue, as Mr. Bright was unopposed in 1886. Doubtless there will be a contest now which will enthain the attention of the whole country.

The Attorney-General's collapse, under the discovery that the only point that he made in his defense Friday night was on the strength of the falsehood has become simply pitiable. The Liberal lawyers, who then abstained from voting, are now making public apologies for their mistake, and the feeling against them inside their party is one of the most wholesome signs of the times.

The statement that Jane Welsh Carlyle, in her journal for 1845, commented on the appearance and character of young Richard Pigott, and predicted for him a career like that of Robespierre, has been widely printed in America as here. It is now developed that the Pigott she referred to was John Edward Pigott, son of Chief Baron Pigott, who visited the Carlyles in company with Thomas Davis and John Mitchel. Evidently she cast a mistaken horoscope. It was Mitchel who became a revolutionist, while Pigott died peacefully in India, where he held a Government office until his death. Of course, the error was ridiculous, for Richard Pigott in 1845 was an obscure errand boy in Belfast.

The most interesting and important historical discovery for many years has been made in a stable loft in Belvoir Castle, where the Duke of Rutland had employed Maxwell Lyte, Deputy Keeper of Records, to make a search of a mass of documents stored. This was especially rich in letters of the period of the Wars of the Roses, there being scores of letters by Clarence and a number by Edward and Richard. As their sister Anne was an ancestress of the Dukes of Rutland, the letters were preserved in the family, a secret long ago lost.

Miss Kenharvie, announced as of the American theatres, made her first appearance in London this afternoon at a special matinée at Terry's. The play was Bronson Howard's "Young Mrs. Winthrop." It was very well done, Reeves Smith and F. Kerr playing their original parts—Herbert and Dick Chetwynd—and the rest of the cast being excellent. Miss Kenharvie had a series of very elegant costumes. She is a handsome woman, with fine stage presence. She is not as powerful an actress, however, as she will be with more experience.

THE EMPEROR AT A DINNER.

BERLIN, March 26.—The Emperor to-day attended a parliamentary dinner at the residence of Prince Bismarck. There were 40 Deputies present. The Emperor sat between Princess Bismarck and Baron Levetzow. The Chancellor sat opposite. Afterward Emperor William insisted upon Prince Bismarck's enjoying the long pipe which the Chancellor is accustomed to smoke, while the Emperor himself and the other guests smoked cigars, the whole party forming a cheerful coterie.

The Emperor presented Herr Huene the second class decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle. The bestowal of this honor is taken as confirming the rumors that the Government seeks an entente with the section of the Centrists which is led by Herren Schorlemer and Hitze. It is noticeable that Dr. Windthorst was not invited to the dinner, although most of the party leaders, except the Freisinnige and Socialist chiefs, were present.

THE COLLAPSED SYNDICATE.

PARIS, March 26.—Several papers state that a judicial inquiry into the formation of the copper syndicate has been begun.

The failure last week of Tavanal & Co., extensive bankers of Le Mans, created a panic in the town. In consequence of the failure of the firm many others have become bankrupt. The municipal authorities of Paris are urging upon the Government the necessity for legislation against speculators.

Between 1:30 and 4 P. M. to-day Rio Tinto shares rose from 286f. 25c. to 290f., Comptoir d'Escompte fell fren 100f. to 96f. 25c., Société des Métaux fell from 30f. to 26f. 25c.

LONDON, March 26.—Only a small business was done in copper to-day. The market closed at £41 cash and three months.

MR. BRIGHT GRADUALLY SINKING.

LONDON, March 26.—Mr. John Bright has suffered another relapse and is very weak. He has not taken food for 36 hours, except from a spoon. Dr. Hoyle, Mr. Bright's physician, said he was gradually sinking. At 10 o'clock to-night he was unconscious, and his condition was regarded as hopeless. At midnight he was still unconscious. The Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales have sent messages of sympathy to the family.

BOULANGER'S FRIENDS.

PARIS, March 26.—The Boulangist Committee has decided to give a grand banquet in the Salle Wagram, and to invite all the members of the Revisionist Committees of the Department of the Seine. Covers will be laid for 2,000 guests.

The *Gaulois* says Gen. Boulanger is suffering from the opening of an old wound, and has been compelled to resort to the use of morphine.

A KING ONLY IN NAME.

THE HAGUE, March 26.—Upon the assembling of the lower house of Parliament to-day the Prime Minister announced that the Cabinet had decided that the King was incapacitated for carrying on the Government, and had communicated this decision to the State Council. The declaration of the Council in the matter is now awaited.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, March 26.—M. Kuehn, formerly Police Inspector at Aviscourt, has been sent to prison for five years on a Government charge.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 367 to 137, adopted a resolution in favor of the introduction of a bill to reorganize the Treasurer-General's department, in spite of the opposition of M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance.

LONDON, March 26.—Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht Alva arrived at Genoa Sunday.

The House of Commons to-night adopted a resolution declaring that the Government should ascertain whether the powers are willing to meet in conference to discuss the question of the suppression of the slave trade.

MANILA, March 26.—The Spanish mail steamer Mindanao has been sunk by collision with the Spanish steamer Visayas. Thirty of her crew and passengers were drowned. The Visayas has arrived at Manila in a badly damaged condition. Both vessels were engaged in the local trade.

CANNES, March 26.—M. Geisendorf, the son of the Swiss Consul here, has been found murdered near the railroad track at Monte Carlo. His valise, which was found lying near by, had been rifled. He had recently won large sums of money at the gaming tables at Monte Carlo.

BERLIN, March 26.—Major Liebert of the general staff has been appointed representative of the imperial Commissioner for East Africa. He undertakes the complete organization and equipment of the expedition, and will be ready to head any supplementary force.

ATHENS, March 26.—The Chamber of Deputies has voted a dowry of 880,000 to Princess Alexandra, who is betrothed to Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, and $108,000 to build a residence for the Duke of Sparta, who is engaged to Princess Sophie of Prussia.

ROME, March 26.—A Papal rescript will be issued giving the new Catholic University at Washington a monopoly of the superior education of the clergy in America.

BUCHAREST, March 26.—King Charles's nephew, Prince Ferdinand, has been proclaimed Crown Prince of Roumania.

MADRID, March 26.—Strong shocks of earthquake were felt to-day at Alhama and Granada.

ZANZIBAR, March 26.—The Germans bombarded Saadani on Saturday.

THE JESUIT BILL.

DEBATE IN THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT CONCERNING IT.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 26.—When the O'Brien resolutions were called up in the House of Commons this afternoon Col. O'Brien moved an amendment declaring that the Jesuit Order is a secret organization, and is fraught with danger to Canada. The Jesuits' bill violates, he said, the fundamental principle of the constitution in so far as it endows a religious order. He moved a resolution that an humble address be presented to His Excellency, the Governor-General, setting forth that the House regards the power of disallowing the acts of the legislative assemblies of a province, vested in His Excellency in Council, as a prerogative essential to the national existence of the Dominion; that this great power, which should never be wantonly exercised, should be used for the first time to-day, in the opinion of the House, the passage of the act by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec was beyond the power of that House.

Mr. Eyker, who avowed himself an Orangeman, said he was in favor of the bill, and that the majority of the people of the province were not opposed to it. He would not, he said, join in any anti-Catholic crusade. He bore tribute to the good done in Canada by Roman Catholics. He contended that the Quebec Legislature possessed power under the Constitution to grant moneys to seminaries and other institutions. The award was a matter that Ontario had nothing to do with.

Mr. Barron declared that the Jesuit bill was an encroachment on the rights of Protestants. He quoted largely from Todd to show the supremacy of the Crown in ecclesiastical matters. By allowing the Jesuit act the Pope was officially recognized. Mr. Barron went on to review the career of the Jesuit order in Europe.

LONDON, March 26.—A memorial from the Protestant Alliance was presented to-day to Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, asking the Government to disallow the Quebec Jesuits' Estates act. Lord Knutsford, in reply, said that the matter rested entirely with the Canadian Government, to which the memorial would be forwarded.

ROME, March 26.—The Pope, acceding to the desire of the Canadian Episcopacy, has issued a brief in which he divides the amount of restitution to the Jesuits by the Canadian Government as follows: $160,000 to the Jesuits, $100,000 to the Catholic Bishops, and $140,000 to the Montreal University.

FIRE AT WEST FARMS.

AN ALARM SOUNDED FROM THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

An alarm of fire was sent from the Catholic Protectory, at West Farms, just above the Bronx River, in Westchester County, at 1:30 o'clock this morning. Efforts were at once made by the Fire Department authorities to establish telephonic communication with the Protectory.

No blaze was perceptible from this city, and the fact that a special fire extinguishing service is attached to the Protectory leads to the belief that the flames were under control.

AN UNLUCKY VALENTINE.

WHICH ESTRANGED FATHER AND DAUGHTER FOR FIFTY YEARS.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 26.—James Martin, a well-to-do farmer living at Ballietville, Penn., died a few days ago, leaving a will by which he disinherited his only daughter, the result of a disagreement 50 years ago.

It was a few days before St. Valentine's Day in 1839 when his daughter, then 15 years old, asked her father for a new dress, which he refused to buy for her. The girl was quick tempered and took her father's refusal much to heart. On St. Valentine's Day Farmer Martin took from the Post Office a valentine addressed to him in his daughter's handwriting. It was a rough caricature, representing a miser counting and gloating over his money bags. The verses were exporting her to task for what he considered an insult, but she denied sending it. There lived in the neighborhood another farmer who treated a niece living with him very brutally. Martin's daughter said that they had each purchased a valentine, and that she had bought one entitled "The Honest Farmer" for him, while the niece had purchased the caricature to send to her uncle, and that in addressing them the envelopes became mixed.

But, in spite of all explanations, Farmer Martin would not believe his daughter, and from this day on he never spoke to her. She soon married and lived on a farm adjoining her father's, and although he was on the most familiar terms with her husband and children, still he never noticed her. He died last week, leaving an estate valued at $45,000. By his will he left his aged widow $30,000, and to his son-in-law the remainder, provided he survived his wife, the farmer's daughter. If the son-in-law died first, then the money was to be divided among his three children. To his daughter Farmer Martin bequeathed "a package to be found in his trunk, tied with a green ribbon and sealed with green wax."

When this was opened it was found to be the unfortunate valentine that had caused the extraordinary estrangement of the farmer from his daughter, 50 years ago.

THE TORONTO "MAIL'S" LIBEL SUIT.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 26.—It is understood that the *Mail* Printing Company is making preparations to contest its libel suit with the Jesuits wholly regardless of expense. The company will send a commission at once to France and Belgium for the purpose of arranging with prominent statesmen there to come over and give evidence touching the operations of the Jesuit Society in those countries.

A distinguished Paris advocate will also be engaged to assist the Mail's counsel in Montreal and Toronto in preparing the interrogatories to be put at the trial to the heads of the Jesuit order here.

THREE TEACHERS RESIGN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 26.—Three of the instructors in the preparatory school of Rutgers College, including the head master, the Rev. George F. Jewett, have resigned, and their places are to be filled, as well as that of a fourth, by the Trustees. Mr. Jewett resigns to take more congenial work in a public school. Mr. D. Merriman resigns for a year's rest, and Mr. E. B. Niver goes to Johns Hopkins University.

SAMUEL POPE'S BEQUESTS.

PATERSON, N. J., March 26.—The will of Samuel Pope of Paterson was made public today. By it he bequeathes $16,000 to the Paterson General Hospital for the endowment fund and $10,000 to the Paterson Orphan Asylum. To his widow he leaves property which will secure her an annual income of $17,000 or $18,000 a year. The remainder of his estate, which is valued at $400,000, goes to the children of an adopted daughter.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Drafts—Sight, 17½; telegraphs 20.

PENSION AGENTS HAPPY

THE SURPLUS TO FADE AWAY LIKE A DREAM.

VAST POSSIBILITIES GROWING OUT OF TANNER'S CONFIRMATION — HALSTEAD'S FRIENDS CONFIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

First Lieutenant (Army)—Second Lieut. WILLIAM A. MERCER, Eighth Infantry.

Passed Assistant Paymaster (Navy)—Assistant Paymaster HARRY R. SULLIVAN.

Territorial Governors—FRANCIS E. WARREN of Wyoming for Wyoming; BENJAMIN F. WHITE of Dillon, Montana, for Montana.

Indian Agent—LEE MOORHOUSE of Oregon at the Umatilla Agency in Oregon.

Assistant Commissioner Indian Affairs—ROBERT V. BELT of Maryland.

Marshal—Justice OSCAR M. SPELLMAN of Arkansas for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

Attorney—CHARLES C. WATERS of Arkansas for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

Postmasters—Charles B. Prescott at Holyoke, Mass.; Clarence M. Reed at Dunkirk, N. Y.; Edward B. Vreeland at Salamanca, N. Y.; James M. Clark at Newcastle, Penn.; Charles W. Jones at Martinsville, Va.; William L. Pierce at Gainesville, Texas; William B. Hodge, Jr., at Marshall, Ill.; Harper Brodius at Alliance, Ohio; Zachariah T. Grayson at Prescott, Ark.; James F. George at Dardanelle, Ark.; Walter W. Brashear at Russellville, Ark.; George Budd at Bozeman, Montana; James M. Moore at Anaconda, Montana; John D. Horne at Tacoma, Washington Territory.

Robert V. Belt, nominated to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was born in Maryland, and is about 45 years old. Since April, 1882, he has been Chief of the Indian Division in the office of the Secretary of the Interior. Secretaries Kirkwood, Teller, Lamar, and Vilas, under whom he has served, each urged his appointment. Mr. Belt has always been a consistent Republican.

Oscar M. Spellman, Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas, is a resident of Swan Lake, Ark. He served in the war with distinction, and afterward was engaged in planting and mercantile pursuits near Pine Bluffs.

Charles C. Waters, nominated for United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, held that office from 1876 to 1885. He was removed by President Cleveland. He has lately been practicing law at Little Rock. His appointment and that of Mr. Spellman were based on the recommendation of Powell Clayton, Col. Logan H. Roots, and others.

The Commissioner of Pensions is an officer who is supposed to be controlled absolutely in the administration of his office by law, beyond which he cannot go without liability to be overhauled by investigation. Yet Gen. Tanner's appointment, which was made, it is understood, chiefly upon the demand of the leading pension agents in this city, gives extraordinary satisfaction to that large body of pension agents, with headquarters in this city, that have devoted the greater part of the past four years to misrepresenting the vetoes of President Cleveland, and holding up the Democratic Administration as the determined enemy of the Union soldier.

Already there are signs of profligacy in the direction of pensions so strong that men who have always been known as friends of the soldier are beginning to warn the country that care must be exercised, not only in the enactment of new pension laws, but in the revision of the pension laws now in existence. The Arrears of Pensions bill, the Dependent Pension bill, the Service Pension bill, and the Prison Pension bill are all to be brought forward again, and Commissioner Tanner, it is understood, will favor them all. There are to be no more obstacles thrown in the way of applicants, so that the invalid veteran who can procure an application through him is almost certain of securing the fee allowed by law and as much more as he can get by sharp practice.

The idea seems to be to provide ways for getting rid of the surplus that is being collected in daily excess of the needs of the Government. A service pension bill will add at least $100,000,000 a year to the annual expenditure. To remove the limitation of the time in which arrears pensions may be claimed will cost perhaps $100,000,000 more. There would be no need of a dependent pension bill with a service pension bill in operation, and the service pension bill would also remove the excuse for a prison pension measure. Corp. Tanner will have to wait until these bills are passed before he can pension soldiers for service, but he will be in a position to see that applicants get through with the least possible scrutiny of their applications. A thoroughly reckless and expensive Commissioner will be able to help the Grand Old Party in its determination to spend the taxes to which it will be impossible to reduce them without creating a deficiency. With the Blair bill, the bill to refund the direct tax, a bill to assure American steamship owners a profit not now extractable from the South American trade, bills for appropriations for rivers and harbors and public buildings, it is extremely probable that the present Administration will be able thoroughly to protect the system of protection that can only be maintained by maintaining taxation. If it is necessary to have a war scare in order to do it, never doubt but a continued "war tariff," the Administration might be induced to hunt up a safe but expensive war with some hopelessly weak foreign nation.

Senator Hiscock has been the object of as much attention to-day as the President himself. The visitors, however, were all New-York men, and principally Buffalonians. Mayor Becker swept down upon the Arlington with a delegation, and W. B. Sereet, who is looking out for his own interests in the three-cornered fight for the Buffalo Collectorship, was on hand early to see if he could not reach the prize for which Edward Gallagher and W. J. Morgan are also striving. Ex-Consul Wolfsohn, also of Buffalo, who would like to be sent abroad as Consul to Hamburg, was in the throng that called this afternoon upon Vice-President Morton.

Major Low, who has been spoken of as the candidate of the anti-Crooby faction in Niagara County for Collector at Suspension Bridge, has arrived to add his explanations to those of others who have endeavored to give the President a clear idea of Republican differences in Niagara. Major Low, who held office under Cleveland for a year and a half, does not demand that Democratic moderation shall be met by Republican haste in displacing Democrats, and his friends are confident that the President will set in good time, and that when he acts it will be for Major Low's benefit. Mr. Crowly saw the President to-day, and told him his story of the quarrel of last Fall, but he does not say much about what the President said about it in reply.

Senator J. Sloat Fassett was with Mr. Hiscock a good deal of the time and could not find opportunity to verify the report that a Postmaster for New-York is soon to be named. The politicians now here are intent upon Mr. Pearson's proving displacement. They constantly dwell upon the importance of the New-York Post Office as a political factor, and they have reached the conclusion that Cleveland's decline began with the reappointment of Pearson as Postmaster. That is understood that the unfortunate person presented to the President and Mr. Harrison is probably fully impressed with the opinion that the reappointment of Mr. Pearson would set the tide of popularity flowing back to the Democratic Party.

The Ohio friends and admirers of Mr. Murat Halstead are confident to-night that he will be nominated to-morrow for Minister to Germany, and they are just as confident that he will be confirmed without much delay. They do not believe for an instant that the Republican Senators whom he so roundly abused for their action in the Payne case will dare to renew the controversy about that matter, particularly in view of the fact that the Republicans in Ohio have got to face a fight, in which the Democrats will endeavor to carry the Legislature for the express purpose of "vindicating" Payne by giving him a re-election to the Senate. The Republican Senators who were denounced as members of the "millionaires' and boodlers' club," would like to be revenged, unquestionably, and it would give them almost as much pleasure to defeat Halstead, as they would have had in defeating Whitelaw Reid.

But the desire to punish an editor who dared to say what he believed to be true about the motives of Senators, like that which inspired them to recall the New-York editor's recrudency in the Folger-Cleveland campaign for the Governorship, may be suppressed in the interest of Senator Sherman's political and supremacy in Ohio. It is known here that Mr. Halstead has not spoken with the President or the President to him about any appointment at home or abroad, and some of Mr. Halstead's warmest friends would be glad if the President concluded not to send him abroad. The Senators who have been designated with "greasy," "yellow dog," and "corruptionist" expitheis by Mr. Halstead, and threatened with indefinite and vigorous spankings by him, will eat the flesh of crow when the President sends them and perhaps ask for more.

Another nomination that is predicted for tomorrow is that of Alex. Thorndike Rice to be Minister to Austria. It is assumed that Mr. Rice must have something of the kind, and that it must be first-class.

Mr. John C. New's nomination as Consul at London will probably be confirmed to-morrow. The Foreign Relations Committee decided to-day to report the nomination favorably, and there is no reason to suppose that the Senate will not agree with the committee. The report on Mr. New's nomination has been delayed because of various familiar accusations against him which have always been heard when the Indianian has been proposed for office. Mr. New insisted upon going before the committee to answer the charges, but the report would probably have been just the same if he had paid no attention to the matter.

The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, confirmed the following nominations: Zachariah T. Wairong to be Attorney for the Indian Territory, Thomas B. Needles to be Marshal for the Indian Territory, James M. Shackleford to be Judge of the United States Court of the Indian Territory, James Tanner to be Commissioner of Pensions, Jeremiah Sullivan to be Collector of Customs for Montana and Washington, David M. Lines to be Special Examiner of Drugs, &c., at New-Orleans; James W. Wakefield to be Collector of Customs at Bath, Me.; Seligman Brothers to be Special Fiscal Agents of the Navy Department in London, George W. McBride to be Collector of Customs for Michigan, Charles J. Edwards to be Collector of Customs for Minnesota, Charles M. Bradshaw to be Collector at Puget Sound, Washington Territory.

The following were among the Postmasters confirmed: Charles L. Merriam, Shelburne Falls, Mass.; James M. Clark, Newcastle, Penn.; May B. Higley, Misersville, Penn.; May Sheay, Watsontown, Penn.; William D. Walter, Stroudsburg, Penn.; Winslow W. Avery, Plymouth, Mass.; John K. Mole, Adams, Mass.

The gunboat Petrel, which is being built at the Columbian Iron Works in Baltimore, and which was under contract to be finished a year ago last December, is at length so near completion that Secretary Tracy will probably order the ninth payment to be made to the contractors to-morrow. The delay in her construction has been largely due to the difficulty in securing materials. The contractors, who are now working under a penalty of $200 per day, have asked to have their contract time extended so as to reduce the amount of their penalty, but as the contract specifically provides that delay in securing material shall not be considered good grounds for extending the time, it is doubtful whether the Secretary will give them an extension, as it would establish a precedent that would be relied upon by contractors who would hereafter appeal to him in similar cases. She has recently had her preliminary steam trial at her dock, and all her machinery worked nicely. She will soon be given her official speed trial, when it is expected that she will do somewhat better than her contract, and thus even inpremiums for extra horse power some of the penalties the contractors incurred.

The announcement of the postponement of the opening of bids for the machinery for the armored battleship Texas has stimulated contractors, and a number of requests for copies of her specifications were received at the Navy Department to-day. The postponement was made necessary by the delay in receiving the printed specifications from the Government Printing Office. The department has been waiting for them for over a month.

The *Star* says to-night that March 8, the day after Mr. Blaine assumed control of the State Department, he requested Minister Belmont by cable to remain in charge of the Spanish mission until his successor should arrive in Madrid, a period likely to extend two or three months.

A REPUBLICAN TRICK.

VIEWS OF AN OLD WHIG ON THE BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 26.—Ex-Gov. Thomas H. Watts, who was a Whig leader before the war and has been a stalwart figure in the Democratic Party of Alabama for 25 years, was seen at his home in this city by THE TIMES's correspondent and asked what he thought would come of the proposed conference of old Whigs at Birmingham. He regards the movement as a purely political scheme designed by Republican leaders in the hope of adding strength and respectability to their party in Alabama. He has received no invitation to attend the conference, and was quick to say that if he should be invited he would publicly denounce the movement as a piece of Republican trickery. He predicts that the scheme will prove a dead failure from the outset.

"It is perfect nonsense," he said, "to talk about splitting the Democratic Party of the South so long as we are confronted by the negro in politics and the threat and danger of negro rule. If the negro could be placed in the background and kept there the white people might divide, but the talk of a split now is simply idle dreaming. White men will occasionally desert the Democratic Party in deference to their political opinions or in obedience to personal ambition. They have been doing this ever since the war, but the South still stands solid for Democracy because it upholds the white man's government. The great majority of the white people in this State believe in the doctrine of tariff for revenue only, and the protection element is a very small piece of the party in this country. As to the old-line Whigs who have been Democrats since the war, they will never desert the party to join the Republicans, simply because they were opposed to Democracy away back in the forties and fifties."

HIS LOVE WAS SLIGHTED.

LOUIS PERRINE SHOOTS HIMSELF, AND MISS CHADWICK DISAPPEARS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 26.—Louis Perrine, aged 23, an employe of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad at Long Branch, shot himself in the right temple late last night, inflicting what is supposed to be a mortal wound. Drs. James O. Green and George W. Brown were summoned and at once made efforts to probe for the ball, but did not succeed in extracting it. Little hope is entertained of his recovery.

Young Perrine had been engaged to Miss Grace Chadwick of Atlantic Highlands and last night, learning of her presence in Long Branch in the company of rivals, sought her out with the purpose of inducing her to go to his mother's house and spend the evening in the company of his family. This she declined to do, declaring her preference for the company she was in. Perrine then hurried home and attempted suicide. Both of the young people are allied to the oldest and most respectable families in the county. Miss Chadwick cannot be found at the homes of her friends and relatives, as they say it is feared that she, too, upon hearing of her suitor's mad act, has attempted self-destruction.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 26.—The trial of H. S. Moore for the murder of the Hon. James Hunt began to-day. In November last, after the Legislature convened, the Hon. James Hunt, member from Catoosa County, was fatally stabbed with a knife in the hands of H. S. Moore, a railway postal clerk who was his room mate. There had been a playful scuffle beween the two, in which Hunt got the better of it, and Moore rather lost his temper. After it was over and dismissed from Hunt's mind, Moore armed himself with a dangerous knife, and a few minutes later, without having any further provocation, plunged it into the body of the unsuspecting Hunt. The victim died soon after. The Grand Jury has declared that the crime was murder, and to-day Moore was arraigned to make answer. The prisoner made his appearance in court, young-looking, clean, and neatly dressed, showing no trace of his long confinement. His aged father and one or two relatives of his family sat near him during the day.

ORDERS OF DEACONSHIP.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 26.—Orders of Deaconship have been conferred in the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels at Suspension Bridge, one of the leading Catholic institutions of the country, by the Right Rev. S. P. Ryan, C. M., Bishop of the Diocese of Buffalo, the ordaining prelate, as follows: Archdiocese of Chicago—The Rev. Messrs. John M. Walsh, Francis A. Lynde, J. Bernard Feeley, Michael Sullivan, Patrick Conway, Thomas Smith; Archdiocese of New-York—The Rev. John McCormack; Diocese of Brooklyn—The Rev. Messrs. Walter J. Power, Francis X. Ludeke; Diocese of Albany—The Rev. Thomas A. Early; Diocese of Hartford—The Rev. Patrick Dinneen; Diocese of Columbus—The Rev. Charles Mulhearn. The priests will be confirmed at the Trinity.

CAPT. PRICE'S FUNERAL.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 26.—The remains of Capt. George A. Price, United States Army, who died at Fort Elliott, Texas, in June last, are expected to arrive here for burial on Saturday, having left the fort this morning. A delegation of officers from West Point will attend the funeral, and the arrangements will be in charge of the Grand Army posts of this city. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

TWO VETERANS ON THE FLOOR.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 26.—Judge Allen G. Thurman, accompanied by Judge Parton of Defiance, visited the House of Representatives to-day and were most cordially received. They made brief speeches of acknowledgment. Judge Parton is 80 years old, and was Territorial Judge under Andrew Jackson.

TELL-TALE SMALL BOATS

BUT LITTLE DOUBT OF THE FATE OF THE CONSERVA.

TWO BOATS MARKED "CONSERVA" PICKED UP BY PILOT BOATS—A BELIEF THAT THERE WAS A COLLISION.

The probabilities are that the steamship Conserva, which sailed from this port Tuesday of last week bound to Samana, San Domingo, to become a gunboat in the service of Hippolyte, the leader of the Haytian insurgents, was wrecked by collision and that not only did she go to the bottom, but also the craft which struck her.

The destruction of the two vessels may, in some part, account for the great amount of wreckage with which the Atlantic is strewn as far south as Cape Hatteras.

Dispatches have been received at various points along the coast describing bits of timber and the like which are believed to have been part of the Conserva, but the most definite of all these discoveries was one which was reported by Sevarin Andersen of the Charlotte Webb, Pilot Boat No. 5, which anchored off Stapleton, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon, bearing with her a life-boat, on the star board side of which was the name Conserva.

The Charlotte Webb had gone a considerable distance down the coast in search of incoming steamers, and, after having got rid of her pilots, was on her way home last Sunday, within about 50 miles of Cape Hatteras, or nautically put, in latitude 35°. It was just before dusk, or about 6 o'clock, when John Siebund, one of the sailors, while on deck on watch saw a large field of wreckage to the northwest. He set sail for it and was surprised to see in the midst of it a newly-painted 18-foot double-ended lifeboat nearly filled with water yet supported by air chambers at both ends. The Charlotte Webb drew close to the boat and hoisted it on board. The name Conserva was painted on it, and as a boat of this description is a valuable find the pilot boat brought it north.

Andersen said yesterday that they had encountered a great deal of wreckage during Sunday and Monday, but that it was mostly scattered, and had the appearance of having been floating a long time, but the lifeboat was found in a quantity of drift which was very compact. He also said that he could not remember that it was painted white, as was a lot of other drift in that field. There were very large pieces of timber, all the wreckage being apparently badly splintered. There seemed to have been too much, he thought, for one vessel to have left unless she had blown up. He believed that the wreckage had been left by two vessels, particularly if there had been a collision.

The small boat bore no marks of ill usage other than would have been sustained by bumping against some of the heavier timbers about it. The presence of the lifeboat, Andersen said, he explained, might be due to the lowering of the boat for passengers and the sudden swamping of it.

Before the Conserva left port she had become under the supervision of C. P. Kunhardt, who had charge of her repairs, to forward vessel for a collision. She was plated with three inches of iron from her bow to about amidships and then an extra plating of an inch in thickness extended to her stern and from three inches below her water line to the main deck. Not only that, but her bulwarks were raised three inches instead of the regulation 20 inches, this being supposed to give her greater ability to withstand the recoil of heavy guns. Thus had she run into anything the impact would have been tremendous and would be hard to tell which of the unfortunate vessel she struck. Her own destruction might have easily followed by the breaking off of her concrete-loaded bow, which had been weighted for ramming purposes. Had she been struck amidships, and a hole been driven in her side, she would in all probability have sunk like a stone. Therefore, her crew would have had precious little time for escape.

The vessel had on board C. P. Kunhardt, nephew of the head of the firm of Kunhardt & Co., who was an ex-officer of the United States Navy, and also a competent writer on naval yachting and yacht plans in this city. Three years ago he published a work on yachts, giving the designs and working plans of all the most famous ones. During the international yacht races of 1886 he contributed a valuable series of papers upon the comparative merits of the cutter and the "skimming dish" for *The Forest and Stream*. In 1887 he made the trip from this port to St. John's River, Florida, in an open catboat. The office he nominally held on the Conserva was that of purser.

The officers of the steamer were these: Master, John Henry Ankers of Brooklyn; first mate, Joseph Sherwood; second mate, John McCarthy; engineer, Charles Tinkham; first assistant engineer, Charles St. Clair. The crew was composed of 23 Malays and Lascars, who were shipped at Miner's shipping office, 85 South-street.

There seems to be but little doubt now that the wreckage reported by the steamship Colorado as having been seen by her on March 23 at 11:30 A. M. by Capt. Perry, and that reported by Capt. Perry, of the schooner Edith E. Coombs, 31 days from Gonaives, Hayti, reports that on March 21, when about 25 miles off Hatteras, bearing north, he passed through a large quantity of wreckage consisting of wooden ship knees bolted together and ship's joinework painted white. In the immediate vicinity were thousands of chestnut and oak railroad ties tossing on the swell of the ocean. Capt. Perry is inclined to the belief that the vessel to which the joiner work belonged had collided with a sailing vessel bound from Pensacola, N. F., for Samana with railroad ties, and that it might possibly have been the Conserva.

When questioned to-day with the various reports concerning the probable fate of the Conserva yesterday, her sponsor, Mr. Leoncio Julia, Consul for San Domingo, turned pale. He said: "I cannot advance any theory. I simply hope. As to a boat being picked up with her name only on the port bow that is absurd. The Conserva's name was painted on both bow and stern of all her boats, and the only boat contained only one name, and that the Conserva, the other must have been erased for some purpose. I do not believe she has gone down; still, with all this noise in my ears, of course I have some fear."

Mr. Henry R. Kunhardt, Jr., the owner of the Conserva, seemed still to doubt that the vessel had found a watery grave, even though confronted with the statement that two of the Conserva's small boats had been picked up by pilot boats. He said: "The fact that one or more of her boats may have been picked up is no proof that she has gone down, and the fact that one of the boats reported as found had its oars lashed and painters broken proves that it might have been carried away by accident. Nobody has sought safety in the boat or its oars would not be lashed."

There seems to be little doubt that the storm of last week has caused many more wrecks besides that of the Conserva. The wreckage reported by the various ships coming into port covers a wide area of the Atlantic Ocean, reaching from below Charleston on the south to the coast of Long Island on the north, and for more than 200 miles out to sea. Much of the drift wreckage has doubtless been brought north by the Gulf Stream current, and, striking the northeast gales which have prevailed during the past two weeks, has been thrown into the shore current.

THE LOST VESSEL.

The Conserva was an iron-screw steamer, registering 861 tons. She was 225 feet in length and drew, when light, about 15 feet of water. Her engines had an indicated horse power of about 400. Her hull was of iron, three-quarters of an inch thick, and clinker built. She was built in 1857 at Dumbarton, Scotland, for a Spanish nobleman of Havana, Cuba, who named her the Madrid, and put her in the trade between that port and Spain. A little more than three years ago she was bought by a transportation company in New-Orleans, having been sold at Havana for old iron. They sent her North, and had her entirely rebuilt at the shipyards of John Dialogue, at Camden, N. J. At the same time she was fitted with a new set of engines by a Philadelphia firm. She was then taken to New-Orleans, where she was put on a line between there and Aspinwall. The venture not proving profitable, she was seized by the United States Marshal and sold, being bought in by her mortgagees, L. & E. Wistar of Philadelphia, for $8,100. On Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1889, she was sold by the Wistars, through Samuel Holmes, a broker of 124 Front-street, to Kunhardt & Co. of this city.

Leoncio Julia, the Dominican Consul, was to all appearances her nominal owner, and she was immediately taken to the Erie Docks, in Brooklyn, where Handren & Robbins, a Brooklyn firm of iron founders, began her transformation into an ocean-going vessel. All her wooden upper works were cut away and she was fitted with an iron deck and all her hatches closed up. She was then double plated from stem to stern from below the water line to her deck work with three-quarter-inch iron plates. Several months' work were spent on her, and when ready for sea she presented a stanch appearance of a four-gun cruiser. She was then named the Conserva.

At the time she was being remodeled it was reported that she was being rebuilt for the Dominican Government, but Minister Preston, Hayti's representative to this country, believing her to be intended for Hippolyte, libeled her early in this month. She had already taken her trial trip, however, and came near sinking, her sea ports having been opened by some of the crew who were on board, and she righted up unconscious in the alley back of the factory. Joseph Hanhagen, a boy, was the only other person, so far as known, who tumbled into the alley and was seriously hurt.

Many wooden molds were stored on the low roofs between her and the alley. They belonged to Staats & Dillmier, machinists, and tenants of the building, and Fred W. Wurster, whose foundry adjoined the factory on the north and east. In consequence there were few level spots for any one to jump to, but seven brave girls were rescued from the roof by Kelly & Murphy, bill posters. Gus Judd of 25 Broadway said he saw nine men and seven women make wild plunges from the back of the factory. One woman staggered and fell through the skylight of the foundry. He and George Seidenzahl of 29 Broadway, with Henry Cooper, Edward O'Neil, Frank Beck, and Richard Williams, gave first aid to many of the injured and carried them out of danger.

The employes of Staats & Dillmier, a firm occupying part of the third floor and all of the second, escaped with comparative ease, as did the occupants of Daniel M. Schafer's restaurant, on the first floor.

One of the remarkable features of the fire was the rapid spread of the flames. Assistant Chief Smith and other old firemen said they never before found a worse draft, and no wonder that any one escaped from the top floors. Until all the hands in the building were accounted for and the firemen had dug into the ruins as deep as they could, they would not believe that no lives were lost.

All the exciting scenes attendant upon the narrow escapes were over when the firemen and police responded to the alarms. One man with a broken leg was found in the alley and taken away. Not only the factory

SHEEHAN MUCH EXCITED

GEN. HUSTED PROVES MORE THAN HIS MATCH.

THE ASSEMBLY TO CONSIDER THE SAXTON ELECTORAL REFORM AND EXCISE COMMISSION BILLS TO-DAY.

ALBANY, March 26.—Gen. Husted made a motion in the House this morning that a special session be held to-morrow afternoon from 5 to 6 o'clock. He explained, but made his explanation no part of his motion, that the House would then consider the Saxton Ballot Reform and Crosby Excise Commission bills. In the shape the motion was made only a majority vote was required. Had the explanation been made part of the motion, or had he moved that the session be for any specific purpose, he could only have carried it by a two-thirds vote.

The announcement that the Republicans proposed at last to force these two bills, whether sincerely or not, threw consternation among the Democrats. Leader Sheehan was on his feet in an instant, with a storm of objections in his throat and a wide-open Blue Book in his hand. In thundering tones he demanded to know what the Chair meant (Mr. Ray Hamilton happened to be in the chair at the time) by allowing a motion of that kind to be entertained, while the House was under the operation of the ninth joint rule, which provides that so long as 10 bills are on the Clerk's desk no other business shall come before the House unless on a two-third vote of all members present. Sheehan contended that to permit the Husted motion to be received the House must first lay the ninth joint rule on the table.

Chairman Hamilton was quick to perceive the technicality in Gen. Husted's motion, and attempted to have the House decide it on a viva voce vote, but before he could announce the vote Mr. Sheehan, in a state of great excitability, rushed into the well with a dozen points of order and a cry for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Hamilton hesitated a moment, and Mr. Sheehan roared: "All we want here is fair treatment, and we are going to have it. We propose to show the Chair that we know our rights and propose to assert and maintain them."

Mr. Hamilton then proceeded to declare the motion carried, when Mr. Sheehan bawled forth a new point of order. The Chair decided against him with promptness, and Mr. Sheehan appealed. Gen. Husted moved to lay the appeal lie on the table. The House stood by Mr. Hamilton. The original motion, and had won carried, the yeas and nays being called for by a vote of 69 to 44. Before the announcement was made, Mr. Sheehan again filibustered and blustered until Mr. Hamilton called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to put the gentleman in his seat. Mr. Hamilton is showing great nerve, firmness, and knowledge of the rules, and has won the admiration of the House, but at this juncture, while he was doing his best, Speaker Cole relieved him of the responsibility, because the latter feared that his enemies would assert that he feared to face this music and had put Hamilton in the chair to do it for him. The vote was declared by Speaker Cole, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Sheehan again appealed from the decision of the Chair and his appeal was laid on the table. The two bills will, therefore, come up in general orders to-morrow afternoon.

The more loyal-headed Democrats deplore this morning's exhibition, on the ground that they will have to meet these bills sooner or later; but they are unable to perceive that Gov. Hill has instructed his party to keep these measures away from him as long as they possibly can. The Governor is manipulating the Legislature, so far as in his power lies, to place before these bills in the so-called thirty-day bills that he may veto them and file his usual subterfuge, a memorandum, wherein he can lecture the Legislature and make it appear as if the Republicans never were anxious to have these measures before him. He is particularly opposed to having the bills before him by May 1, for in that event he would have to veto them on very circumscribed grounds. The obstreperous tactics of his party on the floor are, therefore, easily explained.

The Assembly exhibited its characteristic favoritism in regard bills with which "the people" is associated by ordering the Drafted Men's bill to a third reading, in spite of a forcible speech by Mr. Whipple of Cattaraugus, who denounced it in unmeasured terms, and characterized the men behind it as cowards, who refused to serve their country when men were needed, and who escaped danger by paying $300. He said it was outrageous to have those men come here now and demand their money with interest for 25 years.

Gen. Batcheller left for Washington this afternoon to take his post as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He made a feeling speech in the House before his departure.

Gen. Husted was put in the chair to-night for the purpose of killing Mr. Roesch's Weekly Payment bill. Mr. Crosby offered an amendment to include any citizens with the incorporations, associations, and firms. The association of the two words makes the bill unconstitutional as the United States Supreme Court has so declared. The Republicans understood this. When the committee rose to report progress Gen. Husted, instead of reconsidering the motion, the introducer of the bill, as the custom has been under such circumstances, gave the floor to Mr. Crosby, who made his motion, which the Chair held in abeyance until Mr. Roesch moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading. Then it was that Gen. Husted hammered Mr. Crosby's amendment of "any citizen" on to it, and the bill's fate was sealed. The Republicans propose to pass the bill in this shape, and the Governor, of course, will veto it on constitutional grounds. The Republicans, with the exception of Messrs. Yates and Hamilton, voted for the Crosby amendment and the Democrats against it.

The Telephone bill will be up in the Assembly to-morrow, and Mr. Hamilton will make an effort to insert amendments to neutralize those secured by the telephone companies. Of course the telephone companies will make a vigorous resistance. It will be the first test of the session between the rights and the interests of the people and the wealth of a great and opulent monopoly.

THE SENATE.

A concurrent resolution offered by Senator Sloan that the Legislature meet in joint session to-morrow night to hear the report of the Capitol Commission as to the cost of the completion of the building, was the only thing to ruffle the placidity of the Senate this morning. The parliamentarians, more from force of habit than from any desire to obstruct the passage of the resolution, objected that there was no authority for the two houses meeting in joint session for any such purpose. In the course of the argument Senator Grady said that the commission had been appointed by a rider to the appropriation bill, and that it had been formed as a "war" measure. He should henceforth insist that the Capitol Commissioner, Isaac G. Perry, be allowed to exercise the functions of his office, or that the law creating the office should be abrogated.

Mr. Langbein thought that the resolution was simply a scheme to catch the votes of country members by wheedling them into making an appropriation for the completion of the Capitol. He said that the ceiling fraud was still fresh in the minds of the people, and the time had not come to condemn the work. The resolution was amended to meet the objections raised against it and passed. It was passed by the Assembly without comment. The report will be illustrated by a free stereopticon exhibition, showing the Capitol as "she should be."

The resolution of Senator McNaughton the time for the final report of the New-York Aqueduct Investigating Committee was extended until Monday, April 22.

Senator Murphy introduced his old bill to place the expenditures of the Deaf Department of New-York under the control of the Board of Settlement and Apportionment.

Gen. Cassidy's bill, amending the act for the incorporation of Grand Army posts, by providing that when they are dissolved the property shall revert to the State, was passed; also Mr. Vedder's, amending the Penal Code by permitting railroads to run baggage and express cars behind passenger coaches, and Mr. Walker's, amending the law of 1886 relative to banks, by placing the names of new banks under the control of the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

COMMITTEE WORK.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee will report favorably with amendments the Libel bill introduced by Mr. Saxton. One change provides that no action shall be maintained if the author or publisher of libelous matter causes an effectual retraction or correction to be made as soon as practicable after being requested so to do by the person aggrieved.

The Assembly Cities Committee gave a hearing on a substitute for Mr. Aspinall's bill amending the present Brooklyn sewerage law. The bill now provides that the bonds to be paid for the redemption of property sold for arrears shall not exceed $100, and also that notice shall be given on tax bills of all arrearages of taxes, and unless the bills contain such notice the sale of the property for arrears shall be void. Mrs. Beth Law and Corporation Counsel Jenks spoke in favor of the bill, and the Committee decided to report the measure favorably.

The Committee on Cities will also report favorably Mr. Aspinall's bill changing the number of Brooklyn Bridge Trustees to five; Mr. Sullivan's, providing that the New-York Sinking Fund Commissioners shall have power to fix the rental of ducts for wires underground owned by the Consolidated Telegraph and Electric Subway Company; Mr. Blanchfield's, authorizing the Kings County Supervisors to borrow $50,000 for repairs to the Thirty-second Regiment Armory; Mr. Blumenthal's, providing for the issue of $2,000,000 bonds for additional new school sites and houses and for a building for the Board of Education of New-York City; Mr. McLaughlin's, for the issue of $150,000 bonds by Brooklyn for completing the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.

ENDOWING A HOSPITAL BED.

THE "GRASSHOPPERS'" VERY SUCCESSFUL BAZAAR YESTERDAY.

Beautiful flowers, gayly-decorated booths, and pretty girls filled one of the parlors of the Hotel Brunswick yesterday from noon until 11 o'clock at night. The occasion of this display was a bazaar given by the H. O. F. Sewing Society for the endowment of a bed at St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children. The room was handsomely decorated, and the attendance was so great as to cause a jam. But everybody was good-natured, and the way the articles sold made glad the hearts of the ladies of the H. O. P. Sewing Society.

Some of these articles were very valuable and all were contributed. The most noticeable was an India portière, valued at $1,800. It was given by a lady on the condition that it should not be sold for less than $500. Unlocking gave an eight-hundred-dollar piano, Tiffany & Co. presented a handsome silver mirror, Deming & Co. sent a costly fan, and Vantine contributed a pair of vases. The Hotel Brunswick furnished the cuisine for the bazaar restaurant and allowed the committee 20 per cent of all the money taken in. The young ladies acted as waitresses and did their work so well that the profits from this department alone paid the expenses of the bazaar. The flowers were generally contributed by the florists of the city, and a vast majority of the articles were the cunning handiwork of the fair hands of the H. O. P. members. A Punch and Judy show for the benefit of the children was given afternoon and evening, and at 8:30 o'clock Mr. Charles T. Catlin of the Gilbert Dramatic Association gave a recitation.

The interesting feature of the bazaar was the voting for a mirror to be given to the most popular lady at the fair, and for a sabre to be presented to the most popular soldier in the New-York militia. The contestants for the former were Misses Lee, Morse, and Clarke, and A. H. Montgomery, G. W. Vander Poel, and Mrs. G. N. Miller. The soldiers voted for were Gen. Fitzgerald, Lieut.-Col. Dowd of the Twelfth Regiment, and Capts. Rufus Delafield and Howland Pell, also of the Twelfth Regiment.

It is estimated that $3,000 will be cleared by the affair. There was little trouble in deciding who was voted to be the most popular lady in the H. O. P. Society at 10 cents per vote. The polls were closed before 11 o'clock and it was found that Miss Ella T. Morse, daughter of Sidney H. Morse, had carried off the silver-framed mirror and the popularity that was shown by the winning of it with 492 votes against Mrs. G. N. Miller's 458 and other candidates for the honor who had met with less success.

Some trouble grew out of the voting for the sabre for the "most popular" National Guard officer. The leaders in this contest were Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and Capts. Howland, Pell, and Delafield of the Twelfth Regiment. There was a lot of electioneering done before the polls closed, but as soon as they were closed the ladies in charge evidently not being familiar with the methods of election, accepted hundreds of votes, first from the followers of one candidate and then from those of another. At this period votes were thrown in by the hundreds. Then there followed a tiff that was just as hot as a polite dispute can get. Sidney H. Morse was the moderator of the election, but he found it not a very easy task. The contestants gathered around him and the bulletin board in the middle of the room and argument ran at fever heat, charge and counter charge and claim and counter claim was made.

The dispute became so heated that several ladies and gentlemen left the room and Mr. Morse reserved his decision until to-day.

The H. O. P. Sewing Society is an association of ladies prominent in the social world, and its membership embraces, in addition to those already mentioned, Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Miss R. M. Brown, Miss C. L. Crosby, Mrs. H. H. Henry, Mrs. C. E. Pellew, Miss A. K. Rhinelander, Miss A. E. Schermerhorn, Miss M. A. Tucker, Mrs. J. J. White, Miss L. H. Ward, Mrs. Stanford White, and Miss G. H. Whiting. The society was formed about 14 years ago by its present members, who were then little girls. What the letters H. O. P. mean is a secret with the members of the organization, and it is claimed by them that it has never been divulged. Soon after the formation of the H. O. P. Sewing Society another set of girls, just a little older, instituted the "Arachnida," the English for which is the "Spiders." The feeling between the two associations became so bitter that every young man of their acquaintance was compelled to swear allegiance to either the "Spiders" or the "Grasshoppers," the latter name having been given to the H. O. P. Sewing Society in derision of its secret symbol. The bazaar yesterday is the first entertainment the "Grasshoppers" have ever given.

TWO OFFICES SETTLED.

IT WILL BE SURVEYOR WILLIS AND SUPERINTENDENT DADY.

Two more Brooklynites have been assured by the powers that be at Washington that they are to receive before many hours a share of the spoils which are popularly supposed to belong to the victors. They are Theodore B. Willis, the hardware merchant and Supervisor from the First Ward, who expects to be given the politically and financially important position of Surveyor of the Port of New-York, and Michael J. Dady, the "King of the Fourth Ward," who is to be Superintendent of Repairs and Public Buildings in Brooklyn.

Mr. Willis has been a member of the Board of Supervisors since 1882, and last his party established a record of effective and thorough canvassers as Chairman of the Kings County Republican Campaign Committee. He is the son of Joseph D. Willis, one of Brooklyn's oldest and best-known merchants, whom he succeeded in business. He was born in Brooklyn in 1856, received a good public school education, and is happily married. The Surveyor will have over 900 offices to dispose of, paying from $2 per day to $6,000 per year.

Dady's place is the one from which he was ousted in 1885 by John Guilfoyle and his Democratic backing, and his emolument will be $10 a day. He has about 50 offices to give away (most of them minor ones) and says he knows exactly to whom to give them. He was born in Brooklyn about 40 years ago. He was a poor boy, and when a lad was a lawyer in the Navy yard. He saved his money and started out as a contractor and became a wealthy man. He is married.

DECISION AGAINST THE ELEVATED.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday rendered a decision for the plaintiff in the case of Mary J. Odell against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad. The suit was for damages to premises at the northeast corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street. Seaman and Bennett appearing for the plaintiff. Judge Van Hoesen awarded her $4,500 for damages to the building and $1,200 for loss of rental.

A BIG WAREHOUSE BURNED.

THE LOSSES WILL AGGREGATE OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The Central warehouse, at the corner of Rush and North Water streets, took fire at about 4 o'clock this morning and, with its valuable store of teas and coffees, was burned to the ground, entailing an estimated loss of $1,250,000.

The walls of the warehouse fell upon the engine room of the elevator, crushing it like an eggshell. Alderman W. B. Maniere grimly remarked as he looked at the ruins of the warehouse, of which he is a manager, that it was his tea-party and that everybody was invited. In point of fact, as the water from dozens of engine hoses coursed down the contents of the building the sidewalk was soon filled with water, and when the 40,000 cases of tea began to brew, streams of tea gushed from the windows and doors.

The building was a six-story brick structure, which cost $300,000 to build. In 1873, $50,000. Alderman Maniere is satisfied that the fire was of incendiary origin, because there was nothing in that portion of the building in which it originated to cause it, and because this is the third fire in the structure within a year which can be accounted for on no other hypothesis.

About 90 per cent in value of the contents was tea in bond, as it was a Government warehouse. Besides this there were a few thousand packages of coffee and other miscellaneous articles. The tea was owned by firms in various large cities in all parts of the country, which makes it extremely difficult to accurately estimate individual losses, as insurance was doubtless placed elsewhere in some cases.

At the store of Messrs. Fitch & Howland, who are among the heaviest losers, it was stated that there were in the warehouse between 35,000 and 40,000 cases of tea. The following losses are known:

Katherine De Kay Bronson, on building, $50,000; insurance, $50,000. W. H. Maniere, Chicago, loss, $50,000; insurance, $75,000. Fitch & Howland, Chicago, loss, $150,000; insurance, $142,500. C. D. Lathrop, loss, $150,000; insurance, $60,000. Hillyer & Co., Chicago, loss, $70,000; insurance, $60,000. Robert Jeffrey & Co., Chicago, loss $180,000; insurance, $171,000.

The following are estimated losses:

Falker & Stern, Chicago, $8,000; Wiseman, Conant & Co., Boston, $35,000; W. F. Peal & Co., Indianapolis, $5,000; Union National Bank, Chicago, $14,000; Hyde & Southworth, Boston, $6,000; E. S. Conant & Co., Geo. S. Rood, Ingrind & Bradenstein, San Francisco, $12,000; Kupper, Smith, Wiseman & Co., New-York, $3,000; Carter, Hawley & Co., New-York, $2,000; Almeadine & Co., New-York, $11,000; George W. Lane & Co., New-York, $7,000; W. S. Boone & Co., New-York, $1,000.

These are also probably well insured.

The following is a detailed list of the insurance as far as obtainable here:

Katherine De Kay Bronson, on building, Boston Underwriters, $5,000; Connecticut, $5,000; British-American, $2,500; Lancashire, $2,500; Commercial Union, $2,500; Ætna, $2,500; Germania-American, $2,500; American, New-York, $2,500; National, Hartford, $2,500; New-York Underwriters, $5,000; total, $60,000.

Robert Jeffrey & Co.—Commercial, California, $2,500; Reliance, $2,500; United States, $5,000; Jersey City, $5,000; Armenia, $2,500; Manufacturers of Manchester, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; Lumbermen's, $2,500; Enterprise, $5,000; State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Niagara, $5,000; Rochester German, $1,500; Providence, Washington, $2,500; Phœnix, London, $2,500; Toulonia, New-Orleans, $2,500; Merchants', Cleveland, $4,500; Boston Underwriters, $5,000; German, $3,500; Northern, $3,500; New-York Bowery, $5,000; National, Hartford, $3,500, Syndicate, $5,000; City of London, $2,500; Kings County, $2,000; Fireman's, Baltimore, $2,000; San, California, $2,500; American, New-Jersey, $2,500; Firemen's, New-Jersey, $2,500; Union, Philadelphia, $2,500; Queen, $10,000; Connecticut, $2,500; German-American, $5,000; Northern Union, $4,000; Reading, $5,000; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $3,000; Louisiana Underwriters, $2,500; London Assurance, $2,000; Pennsylvania, $3,000; Orient, $5,000; Sun, London, $3,000; American, Philadelphia, $5,500; Eagle, $2,500; New-York Fire, $2,500; Phœnix, Hartford, $5,000; American, Boston, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $4,000; New-York Equitable, $2,500; Ætna, $3,500; Hartford, $2,500; Amazon, $5,000; London Assurance, $2,500; total, $179,000.

Nick & Howland.—Continental, $4,000; Manchester, New Jersey, $10,000; Newark, $7,500; Virginia, $5,000; Orient, $5,000; Sun, England, $5,000; Delaware, $5,000; Traders', $7,500; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $6,500; Firemen's, New-Jersey, $2,500; Hamburg-Bremen, $5,000; Hartford, $2,500; Connecticut, $2,500; Phœnix, London, $5,000; Westchester, $7,500; Spring Garden, $2,500; Providence, Washington, $5,000; British American, $2,500; Ætna, $4,000; Germania, $2,500; North City of London, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; Fire Association, Philadelphia, $5,000; Scottish U. and N., $5,000; Commercial Union, $11,500; Caledonian, $2,500; Edinburgh, $2,500; Queen, $5,000; Guardian, England, $3,500; Manufacturers and Builders', $2,500; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; total, $142,500.

W. R. Maniere.—Commercial Union, $12,000; Manufacturers and Builders', $2,500; Phœnix, $2,500; St. Paul, $2,500; Rochester German, $2,500; People's, Pittsburg, $2,500; Southern California, $2,500; Fire Association, Philadelphia, $2,500; Firemen's, New-Jersey, $2,500; Commercial Union, $11,000; Pelican, London, $2,000; Springfield, $2,500; Niagara, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; American Central, $2,500; Anglo-Nevada, $7,500; Sun Mutual, New-Orleans, $3,500; Germania, New-Orleans, $2,500; Providence, Washington, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Neptune, $2,500; Royalston, $2,500; Northwestern National, $5,000; Prudential, $5,000; total, $75,000.

C. D. Lathrop & Co.—Commercial, $5,000; Lancashire, $7,500; Boston Underwriters', $7,500; London and Lancashire, $12,000; Queen, $5,000; Home, New-York, $5,000; Royal, $2,500; North American, $2,500; Hamburg-Bremen, $5,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $5,000; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $2,500; Eagle, $2,500; National, Hartford, $5,000; Rhode Island Underwriters', $2,500; London Assurance, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500; total, $82,000.

Otis Brothers & Co.—Home, $5,000; American, $1,000; Grand Rapids, $1,000; total, $2,250.

Reid, Murdoch & Co.—Springfield, $4,500; Lumberman's, $2,500; Commercial of Philadelphia, $2,500; Northwestern National, $5,000; total, $14,500.

Falkner & Stern, Crockery.—Hamburg-Bremen, $3,000; Transatlantic, $2,000; Fidelity, $1,000; total, $6,000.

C. D. Lathrop & Co.—Norwich Union, $15,000; American, Boston, $2,500; North River, $5,000; Lion, $10,000; Scottish U. and N., $5,000; Northern, $5,000; Royal, $2,500; Phœnix, Hartford, $5,000; California, $5,000; New-York Underwriters, $5,000; total, $60,000.

George Upton, Boston, Sandpaper and Tringlass.—Northern, $2,000; Empire, $2,500; total, $4,500.

W. H. Thacher & Co., Merchandise.—Commercial Union, $1,000.

C. D. Marsh & Co.—Fire Association, Philadelphia, $6,000.

Wineman, Crain & Co., Dry Goods.—L. L. & G., $4,000; Royal, $2,500; Michigan, $1,000; Detroit, $1,000; total, $8,500.

Siegfried & Co., Woodenware, Merchandise.—Guardian, $5,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $5,000; American, Philadelphia, $2,500; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $5,000; Sun, London, $3,000; Hamburg, Bremen, $5,000; total, $25,000.

Munger, Wheeler & Co., on Engine House.—Hartford, $1,250; National, Hartford, $1,250; Lancashire, $1,000; Queen, $2,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $4,000; Royal, $1,000; North American, $1,000; total, $12,000.

THE PLACE SEEKERS.

COL. CRUGER'S WASHINGTON TRIP AND ITS PURPOSE.

Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger returned from Washington yesterday, but he has little to say to the general inquirer about the reason or results of his visit. The results will soon be shown by the nominations made by President Harrison. The reason was that he was the bearer of a "slate" mad up, or at least approved, at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee last Wednesday night. The "slate" was this: For Collector of the Port, Joel B. Erhardt; for Postmaster, Charles N. Taintor; for Surveyor, John Wesley Jacobus; for Appraiser, Oswald McLean; for Naval Officer, John H. Knapp, and for United States District Attorney, Edward Mitchell.

Col. Cruger was also provided with several alternatives. He was told that if President Harrison preferred to name Theodore B. Willis of Brooklyn for Naval Officer the New-Yorkers would be satisfied, as they would have to be, but they would think that the Brooklyn Republicans were grasping, inasmuch as they had already procured the Navy Department and the Pension Bureau.

Col. Cruger, it is alleged, discovered a peculiar theory of President Harrison's while in Washington. It was that John F. Plummer was the Administration's favorite as a successor to Postmaster Pearson.

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OF THE

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR CO.,

47 AND 49 WEST 14TH-ST.,

EXTENDING THROUGH TO 48 WEST 15TH-ST.,

ARE NOW THE OLDEST RELIABLE FURNITURE HOUSE IN THE CITY. THEY CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK OF PARLOR AND LIBRARY FURNITURE OF THEIR OWN UPHOLSTERING OF ANY HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALL FULLY GUARANTEED.

Also a very extensive assortment

5,000 SUITS,

OF CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

THEIR STOCK COST SPOT CASH. THEY FULLY UNDERSTAND THEIR BUSINESS. THEY WILL NOT ALLOW THEMSELVES TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY RESPONSIBLE HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

THE DEMAND FOR VERY CHEAP FURNITURE AT THIS TIME HAS CAUSED US TO DECIDE TO PLACE ON SALE,

NOT MANUFACTURED BY US,

$10 SIDEBOARDS,

7 EXTENSION TABLES,

18 CHAMBER SUITS,

25 PARLOR SUITS.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REDDING AND RANGE FOLDING BEDS, OUT TO 5000 EACH.

A DIG AT RAPIERS.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—There is considerable talk in the west end of a duel which is expected to take place Thursday on the famous old dueling grounds at Byattsville. The principals are both society men. The cause for the proposed meeting is said to be certain uncomplimentary remarks which one of the young men recently made in regard to the wife of his friend. These remarks coming to the ear of the recently-made Benedict, he promptly demanded an explanation and the name of the man who had the temerity to use the aggressor. The affair is the more interesting from the great secrecy with which every detail of it is guarded. The lady in the case is a Virginian and a member of a distinguished family which traces its ancestry to the cavaliers of France and England. Her marriage was the event of the Winter in Richmond. It took place at the Governor's mansion. For half a dozen Summers previous to her marriage she was one of the most popular young ladies at the White Sulphur Springs. The weapons selected are rapiers, in the use of which both parties are said to be expert.

IN NO HURRY TO ACCEPT.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 26.—The probabilities are that the art collection tendered the city by the nephew of the late Henry K. Brown, the sculptor, consisting of all his models, pictures, drawings, and sketches, will not be accepted, owing to certain restrictions imposed. Among other provisions are that a fire-proof building shall be erected, well lighted, and kept open for art students free of charge; that the same shall be kept open for inspection on Sunday, a custodian provided, and no works of art added except approved in writing by one or more members of the National Academy of Design. At the time the models were tendered the city the matter was referred to the Mayor to consider, and he has made no report thereon. City officials claim that there is more of a pressing need for additional schoolhouses than of a fire-proof building to keep art works. A committee representing Mr. Brown's nephew announces that an answer must be given, rejecting or accepting, in a short time.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland is at the Victoria Hotel.

Judge William J. Wallace of Syracuse is at the Hoffman House.

Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Leopold Morse of Boston is at the Windsor Hotel.

A. von Munm of the German Legation at Washington is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn of Kansas and ex-Attorney-General Denis O'Brien of Watertown, N. Y., are at the Everett House.

Ex-Congressman William L. Scott of Pennsylvania, Gen. John S. Knapp of Auburn, N. Y., and Gen. Anson G. McCook are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Gen. George S. Batcheller of Saratoga, Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., and Secretary of State Frederick Cook of Rochester are at the Gilsey House.

A PAIR OF IMPUDENT GAMBLERS.

FINDLAY, Ohio, March 26.—A peculiar suit in replevin and for damages was begun here to-day by Beebe & Barlow, a gambling firm, whose place was raided by the police on Saturday night and their tools confiscated by the city. The gamblers now sue the Mayor to recover their property and for $500 in damages because they have been deprived of the use of their unlawful appliances for two days. As this is an issue never before raised under similar circumstances, the outcome of the suit is awaited with interest.

MR. CLEVELAND IN CUBA.

HAVANA, March 26.—Ex-President Cleveland and party returned to-day from Santa Rosa, to which place they went yesterday.

This evening Captain-General Salamanca gave a dinner in honor of ex-President Cleveland. All the members of his party attended. The other guests were the high officers of Cuba.

NO PASSPORTS NECESSARY.

OUR PEAN THIS MORNING proclaims a joyous welcome to Spring. But we do more than attune madrigals.

"Grand Spring Opening"

THIS EVENING, FROM 6 TO 9 O'CLOCK,

will be an ever-memorable occasion. The Seventh Regiment Band will furnish the music. We will furnish the presents, which will be given to every lady attending—some valuable article of virtu. We are determined to throw the openings of other clothiers in the shade. No goods will be sold after 6 P. M., as the occasion is complimentary to our friends.

The Thursday's Sale.

According to the custom we have practiced for some time of marking down everything in the store to net cost prices on Thursdays, one day when there is no profits, that we might attract new friends, we will as usual to-morrow morning, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., let our choice new stocks go at what they cost us. Without reserve you can make a choice from our superb line of Spring Overcoats, which we have in all the latest fashionable modes and shades. One of the handsomest styles on our counters, in six shades, silk faced, we will sell for $10.

In men's Business and Dress Suits we lead, and are draping the fashionable community. It will astonish the trade to learn that we have put these splendid selling lines on our cost-sale counters. There is method in our madness, however. We make a permanent customer of every one who buys. Those all-wool Business Suits we will sell for cost, $7, or an imported Cheviot or Worsted Suit at $10 75.

We will sell a boy's 2-piece Suit for $1 50 and $2, good school garments; a Knickerbocker Suit for $2 50; a Cassimere Suit for $3 95; Long Pants Suits are just as cheap.

In men's trousers we will show in this sale the latest and nobbiest things known to the trade at $2 50; $3; and $3 50.

A. H. King & Co.,

THE LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS,

627 and 629 Broadway,

NEW-YORK.

THE NEW UNION-SQUARE.

A GEM OF A THEATRE TO BE OPENED BY MANAGER HILL TO-NIGHT.

The new Union-Square Theatre, spick and span and glittering, was shown to the public for the first time last night. Manager Hill got out of a sick bed to come and look at it and thought the effort well repaid him. So did his friends, who crowded around to congratulate him on having so beautiful a house.

Beautiful it certainly is, and different in important particulars from the accepted ideas of theatrical architecture. The tone of the decorations is quiet, but cheerful and pleasing. Light tints predominate. The fronts of the balcony and gallery, the walls, and the boxes are ivory tinted, with figures and relief work in gold. The proscenium arch is one of the things that the management is particularly proud of. It sweeps forward far out toward the middle of the ceiling. It is decorated like the rest of the house, but is divided up into panels, with embossed figures, and in the centre is a large medallion of Shakespeare. The ceiling of the house is painted with a ground of light blue, relieved with figures.

The chairs are of hand-carved cherry, upholstered in electric blue. It is asserted by the management that they are far enough apart to permit a gentleman to walk sidewise between the seats to get out without walking over other people. The carpet is moquette of a light brown, and the hangings of the boxes of brown and old gold velvet.

The attention of the visitors last night was especially directed to the lighting of the house. Gas jets and electric lights are concealed behind big basket-shaped half globes fixed to the galleries and walls. Each globe is made up of 500 diamond-shaped prisms of cut glass. The result is an exceedingly mild and grateful light, which is sufficient without being glaring, as lights usually are in theatres. There are also these baskets in the dome, besides a circle of incandescent electric lights in the dome.

Some of the new scenery was shown last night, and theatrical men present were very much pleased with it. The drop that was used is the usual New-York curtain, modestly, but not pictorially, decorated. The new act drop is being painted in Paris. It will not be ready for a month yet, and in the meantime a plush drop will be used. Mr. Hill is sure that with its walls 4 feet thick, and its materials of iron, brick, and cement his house is absolutely fireproof. The New-Yorkers will take a place to-night, when the Helen Barry company will appear in "A Woman's Stratagem." The seating capacity of the house has been increased to 1,800.

A TRAIN DERAILED.

A NARROW ESCAPE FOR PASSENGERS ON THE LONG ISLAND ROAD.

What might have been a very serious accident occurred on the Long Island Railroad yesterday. The Patchogue express train, consisting of a combination car and six passenger coaches, with Conductor Riggbone in charge, jumped the track at Ridgewood. The whole train was derailed as the tracks spread under it. The train was going at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and the cars bounced over the ties for nearly an eighth of a mile. The passengers were well shaken up, but no one was injured. The passengers were transferred to the Babylon accommodation and arrived in Long Island City three hours late. The wrecking train was sent out and by evening had the track cleared.

An investigation is being made of the cause of the accident. Some of the officials have an idea that malicious persons had drawn some of the spikes from the ties.

CONVICT WALLACE'S CHARGES.

STILLWATER, Minn., March 26.—Warden Stordock was seen to-day with reference to the charges made against the prison management by ex-Convict Wallace Brigham in a St. Paul morning paper. He said that he preferred to say nothing. Brigham was a military convict, and he made no complaint whatever to Inspector-General Drum of the United States Army, who visited the prison a very short time before Brigham was pardoned, although Gen. Drum talked with him and gave him an ample opportunity to make such complaint as he wished. The Warden thinks that Brigham was scarcely drunk when he gave the interview in question.

Brigham was in the dungeon just two days and no more, and this was all the punishment he received while in prison. He was put in for an obstinate violation of prison rules. He was told several times, quietly and without cursing, to desist, but he refused to do so and was therefore punished in accordance with the prison rules. His story about being chained up by the hands so high that his feet scarcely touched the floor was absolutely untrue. The rod to which obstreperous convicts' hands are chained is about as high as an ordinary man's chin.

A NEW BISHOP CONSECRATED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 26.—To-day Milwaukee, for the first time in her history, has been the scene of the consecration of a Bishop of the Episcopal Church. The ceremony of investing the Rev. Dr. Cyrus P. Knight with episcopal authority began shortly before 12 o'clock and occupied about three hours. Bishop McLaren of Chicago was the chief, his associates being Bishop Burgess of Quincy and Bishop Perry of Iowa.

The presenting Bishops were Bishop Walker of North Dakota and Assistant Bishop Gilbert of Minnesota. The Rev. Dr. Riley of Nashotah and the Rev. Dr. S. P. Knight of this city attended the new Bishop. All Saints' Cathedral, where the ceremony occurred, was crowded to overflowing.

DALY AS COLLECTOR OF CITY REVENUE.

Ex-Senator Daly was sworn in by Mayor Grant yesterday as Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets, to which position he was appointed by Controller Myers on Monday. The appointment of Mr. Daly is the first that has been made by the Controller for a long time, but it is likely that many changes will soon be made in the clerical force of the Finance Department, as it has recently been discovered that individuals who have been in the department for years have got into ruts out of which they must be lifted bodily.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 26.—Thomas Quinn, aged 19, in the employ of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, was killed last night at Monmouth Park Junction while trying to board a moving train. The body was brought here, and an inquest was held to-day by Coroner Van Dorvoe. The young man lived with his parents near Red Bank.

WOMEN ARRESTED FOR SHOPLIFTING BELIEVED TO BE KLEPTOMANIACS.

The suspicious actions of two well-dressed women of apparent respectability who were wandering about McCreery's big dry goods store at Broadway and Eleventh-street yesterday afternoon attracted the attention of the superintendent of the place, and he watched them closely. The firm had suffered losses recently through the adroit work of shoplifters, and before he had watched these women very long the superintendent became convinced that he had discovered at least two of the thieves. The women were taken into the office finally, protesting loudly against the "outrage," but when they were searched and a number of articles stolen from the various counters had been taken from different parts of their apparel they went copiously and confessed their guilt. They were then arrested and taken to Police Headquarters, where they were interviewed by Chief Inspector Byrnes. They said that they were Mrs. Mollian Hardege, the wife of an artist of 373 West Fifty-first-street, and Mrs. Kate Mace of 328 East Forty-eighth-street, who said that her husband was employed at the Post Office. They talked freely about the whole persons, and seemed to be overcome by the disgrace of their position. Each averred with many protestations that she had been physically unable to resist the temptation to steal the things within her reach. The things were there, and she could no more control the action of her hands than she could fly.

Inspector Byrnes was much impressed with the appearance of his prisoners, their general bearing, and the stories they told. He believes that they are kleptomaniacs, and are no more legally responsible for these thefts than a lunatic would be for the murder of his family. Convinced of the truth of their stories and of their respectability, his views, however, are not shared by the proprietors of the store in which the women were arrested, who declare their intention of prosecuting them with vigor. It was said at Police Headquarters, too, that none of the articles found in the possession of the women had been identified by a representative of Daniell & Son of Broadway and Ninth-street, which firm had recently complained of having been victimized by shoplifters, as having been stolen from that establishment, and that Daniell & Son would assist in the prosecution.

The prisoners will be arraigned for examination at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and every opportunity will be given them to prove the truth of their stories.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

MAKING A NEW CONTRACT.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Chairman Blanchard has called a meeting of the managers of all roads in the territory of the Central Traffic Association for April 3 to receive and act upon the final report of the committee on revision of the contract governing the association. The committee will meet the preceding day to prepare its final report. This committee, of which D. L. Gray of the Pennsylvania Road is Chairman, was appointed last September, but took no decisive steps toward a revision of the agreement until after Mr. Blanchard's return from Europe in January. Mr. Blanchard was then asked to submit a draft of an amended agreement for the consideration of the committee, which he did, and at a subsequent meeting the committee made its report, retaining the framework of the plan offered by Mr. Blanchard, but changing and modifying some of its provisions.

As there was not a full representation of the interested roads at that meeting no action was taken, the matter being referred back to the committee for a final report, which is to be made at the meeting now called. The

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

THE REAL ESTATE MEN.

A LIVELY DAY IN THE EXCHANGE—THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Business in the Real Estate Exchange yesterday was more active than on any day this year, more than 2,000 persons entering the auction room and a lively interest being sustained throughout the sales. A. H. Muller & Son sold the four-story brownstone residence at 302 Fifth-avenue to E. R. Ladew for $120,000, the bidding having started at $90,000. The three-story frame and brick building at Liberty and Washington streets, numbered 156 on the latter street, was sold to R. B. Guion for $51,000. L. J. Phillips bought 108 East Fourteenth-street, a four-story and basement brownstone building, for $42,500. R. V. Harnett & Co. sold 11 West Fourth-street, a four-story brick building, for $37,000, to Alexander Brothers; 58 Irving-place, a five-story brick building, to W. J. T. Barnes, for $66,000; 10 East Fifty-sixth-street, a four-story and basement brownstone house, to David Miller, for $67,750. At private contract Ashbury Arent sold for Goldsmith Brothers the five-story apartment house on the southeast corner of Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street to August Brakmann, for $68,000.

A similar book has been issued to the members of the Exchange inviting subscriptions to a portrait of the late Mr. E. H. Ladlow, to be hung in the board room.

The Legislative Committee of the Exchange considered at its regular meeting yesterday Mayor Grant's Rapid Transit bill, and, after a discussion in which its provisions were favorably commented on, a resolution, offered by Mr. John D. Crimmins, giving the bill the committee's indorsement as a measure generally worthy of support, was adopted. It was held, however, that several amendments to the bill, one of them removing Broadway above Forty-second-street from its prohibitory action, and others designed to remove doubts as to the bill's constitutionality, had been proposed, the committee had better hold another meeting at which these amendments might be discussed.

It is hoped that the Corporation Counsel will attend the meeting, to be held next Tuesday afternoon, and give the committee desired light on the nature and object of the amendments.

The Committee on City Improvements reported in favor of the bill before the Legislature which proposes to place under bond contractors who conduct blasting operations within the city limits, and of the bill which makes it necessary for steam-heating companies and others who tear up the streets to file bonds with the city as security for their relaying the pavements in the same condition as they were before their disturbance.

WOOED WITH A RAZOR.

MR. WALLACE THREATENED SUICIDE AND PURRED LIKE A KITTEN.

Love-sick Ora W. Wallace was taken before Justice Weed in Jersey City yesterday on a charge of having unduly importuned Mrs. Wade, a pretty widow, to marry him. Two months ago he went into Mrs. Wade's house, at 248 York-street, to board. He had not been there long before he began to make love to her. He had no sooner made up his mind that he loved her than he assumed to control her movements.

He became very indignant when she received a visit from a gentleman named Decker of Marion. Every time that Decker called he gave vent to terrible outbursts of passion. One evening he pretended to have taken a dose of poison. On another occasion he rushed up upon Mrs. Wade with a razor—not to kill her, but to kill himself in her presence—and Mrs. Wade had to sit up with him all night for fear that he would carry out his threat if she left him.

His last escapade followed a visit of Mr. Decker. He seized a carving knife and started out to kill his rival. The widow pleaded with him and finally pacified him by sitting on his lap and stroking his forehead till, as she said yesterday, "he purred like a kitten."

Finally the widow became afraid of him and fled to the house of Decker, who is a relative of hers. Her ardent suitor followed her there, but was not admitted; and then he hung his hat on the gatepost in front of the house, and began to abuse her. Thereupon he was arrested. Justice Weed committed him for trial.

THE "MAFIA" MURDER.

ITALIANS GREATLY INTERESTED IN THE TRIAL OF VINCENZO QUARTARARO.

The trial of Vincenzo Quartararo, the handsome young Italian who is accused of the murder of Antonio Fiaccomio was begun in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The defendant and his brother, Carlo, who is in Italy, were both indicted for this homicide, which is known as the "Mafia" murder. Fiaccomio was stabbed to death near Cooper Union on the night of Oct. 14.

Assistant District Attorney Goff thinks that it will be difficult to get a conviction in this case. He says that if the charge was larceny he would recommend the dismissal of the indictment on the evidence, but as it is murder he does not care to take that responsibility. He says that when he asks his own witnesses about the Mafia Society they all deny its existence. One witness will be brought into court to testify to its existence. He is an Italian whose death was ordered by the Mafia for having given information to the Government about an Italian bandit who came to this country. A scarred cheek shows that an effort was made to carry the Mafia decree into execution.

When one of the many Italians who were in the court room yesterday saw this man there he was overheard to say: "I thought that all the Sicilians were men." Delegates from the Mafia in this city, Brooklyn, and Jersey City are said to be in court to watch every witness and hear what they say. Ex-Judge Curtis is counsel for the defendants. Eleven seats in the jury box were filled yesterday.

CONDUCTORS FOR BOBTAIL CARS.

Mayor Grant informed the Board of Aldermen yesterday that he had signed the ordinance directing the Chambers-Street and Grand-Street Railroad Company to employ conductors on its cars. At the same time he expressed doubt as to the propriety of selecting this company for subjection to such a law, inasmuch as its net earnings last year were only $9,239 37, while those of the Central Crosstown, the Christopher and Tenth Street, and the Houston and West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Companies, which have not been directed to employ conductors, were respectively, $12,203 37, $17,511 10, and $20,477 40.

The Chambers and Grand Street Company has declared that conductors will cost it $24,000 a year, or $15,000 more than its present earnings. Mayor Grant, however, thinks all the bobtail car companies should be treated alike. He suggested to the Aldermen the propriety of adopting a general ordinance. As to the special ordinance to compel the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to employ conductors, the Mayor informed the Aldermen that he had not signed it, but it would become a law through his inaction.

MRS. MARTHA J. LAMB'S SUGGESTION.

The Centennial Celebration Committee have received from Mrs. Martha J. Lamb a suggestion as to a feature for the celebration which seems well worth carrying out. Her proposition is that the managers of the city theatres should, on the evening of April 30, unite in producing plays which Washington enjoyed in the little John-Street Theatre he used to attend, or plays in which he figures as a character. "I am sure it would be easy," she writes to Secretary Bowen, "to find Wignall's 'Darley,' which Washington thought very amusing, or to produce 'The Poor Soldier,' 'Every One has His Fault,' and 'The School for Scandal.'" There are many who will be unable to attend the ball and who would be glad to patronize such entertainments, Mrs. Lamb thinks, and a mutual benefit would results from such performances.

MRS. REYNOLDS ACQUITTED.

The case of Mrs. Jessie Reynolds, wife of Dr. William M. Reynolds of Flushing, Long Island, who was charged jointly with her husband with falsifying insurance returns, came up before Recorder Smyth yesterday. Dr. Reynolds was acquitted of the charge a few weeks ago in Oyer and Terminer, and Assistant District Attorney Fitzgerald explained to the jury that the evidence in the case of the wife was the same as that against the husband, and that it would not be possible to convict Mrs. Reynolds.

After some of the evidence was read to the jury Recorder Smyth, upon the motion of Mr. Fitzgerald, directed the jury to acquit, and Mrs. Reynolds was discharged. Her counsel said: "It would seem as if there should have been some way of finding out that there was not enough evidence to justify putting Mrs. Reynolds on trial before the London Assurance Corporation had her indicted."

AGAINST THE LACTOMETER.

Dr. Reuben E. Stone of the New-York Milk and Cream Company of Harlem, who claims that the Board of Health persecuted him because he criticised its reliance on the lactometer, and who, a couple of weeks ago, was arrested for selling watered milk, was discharged yesterday by Justice Duffy. The prosecution relied on the lactometer and on analysis, and the defense argued that the lactometer is untrustworthy and that no opportunity of knowing anything of the milk by analysis was afforded, as the milk had been kept [illegible]

A QUEER PROCEEDING.

BOISTEROUS SCENES IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—The Democrats of the House to-day showed an utter disregard for all decorum. For some reason Messrs. Patterson of Monmouth, Keys of Passaic, and Schenck of Essex were absent, and, as soon as the Democrats had 29 members present, they moved a call of the House. When it was discovered who the absentees were warrants were ordered, under the seal of the Speaker, to arrest them.

Armed with these documents, Sergts. Corsish, Ross, and Beckwith proceeded to the homes of the absentees to bring them to Trenton. In a little time Mr. Patterson appeared, having arrived from his home.

While the Sergeants were absent no business was permitted, the Speaker ruling that nothing was in order but calling the roll. From 11 o'clock in the morning, when the work began, was this farce continued, and the clerks took turns in calling the roll. Members smoked, drank beer, jumped out of the windows, ran around the Assembly Chamber, and behaved like a set of hoodlums. Dinner was served by a caterer in the city, who brought provisions to the House and spread a table in one of the committee rooms. Supper was scoured in a like manner. At midnight the session seemed likely to last all the night.

As affairs show a party so divided that, unless the miraculous happens, they will not be able to pass any of their party measures. Frank McDermitt positively says he will not vote for the redistricting measure on the Harrison-Keating-Shanahan line. A caucus will be held to-day. Mr. Fagan of the Ninth Hudson District said he would not stand any more party measures whatever until the caucus agreed that his bill creating the county of Hamilton out of the county of Hudson was made a party measure. The Republicans say that before they back up any measure that may be made to get through any of the caucus measures. Many of the members now being heartily disgusted it is predicted they will vote with the Republicans for a final adjournment at an early date.

The State Controller reported to the special committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the condition of the State's finances that the deficit now amounts to $304,864 18, without the appropriations and new expenses incurred by this session.

Mr. Feeney's Marriage License bill was recommitted by the Senate to-day, and the bill appropriating $100,000 for the removal of Smith's Island from the Delaware, between Camden and Philadelphia, was lost.

The Australian Ballot Reform bill is now engrossed, and upon the Clerk's desk for action. Had the dead-lock not occurred it would have been disposed of.

The Committee on Municipal Corporations announced that a public hearing would be granted to all those interested in the Jersey City Charter bill on Tuesday, April 2.

Gov. Green to-day renominated Belmont Ferry for Prosecutor of Gloucester County and Wilson H. Jenkins for Prosecutor of Camden. John Gaunt was nominated for Lay Judge of Camden and William Ackerson was named for the same position in Gloucester.

Another liquor measure was introduced by Senator Pfeiffer of Camden which places the appointing of all Excise boards in the hands of the Mayor of each city. The board is to be composed of six members, two from each party, who shall serve for six years, the new appointees, however, being appointed for two, four, and six years. The point of the law is that these boards are to prescribe the penalty for violating by-laws and ordinances regulating the sale of liquors, and that no prosecution can be begun for such violations unless the Commissioners give their consent in writing. This is in addition to the usual powers of granting and revoking licenses. The measure is to be strongly pushed by the liquor interests, who are not wholly satisfied with the Werts bill.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau will not manage the tour of Mrs. Potter next season. Their contract with her expires in June, and it will not be renewed, both parties being perfectly satisfied with this arrangement. Mr. Abbey has so many large attractions to occupy his attention next season that he feels that he can not find time to properly attend to Mrs. Potter, and Mrs. Potter, since the popular success of "Antony and Cleopatra," has become possessed of the idea that it will be a fine thing to have a company of her own, as Mrs. Langtry has. She will not be sole proprietor of her organization, however, the necessary being for her and Kyrle Bellew to form a partnership and act as their own managers. They will present "Antony and Cleopatra" throughout the country under this arrangement next season.

Robert Frazer will direct the rehearsals of "Jed Prouty," which will begin at the Standard Theatre next Monday. Dora Wiley, who has been playing in San Francisco since her return from Australia, will reach here to join the organization on April 15. "Prouty" is another of the "Old Homestead" style of plays and Rich & Harris, who are to place it on the road, have great faith in its future.

Mr. Gillette's "She" company plays this week in New-Haven and Trenton, after which the season will end. It has covered every city of any importance in a theatrical sense so far west as St. Louis. Next season the tour of the company will be under the management of Coventry & Barrell, who have secured from Al Hayman the right to produce "She" on the payment of a regular royalty.

The sport, little Josef Hofmann will resume his public performances in London next Fall is received with a great deal of doubt in the office of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. Mr. Abbey, it is said, secured an injunction when the boy's father broke his contract with him, which forbade the child playing in public anywhere except under the Abbey management.

Wesley Sisson says that of the 50 pupils who have thus far been members of the Madison-Square School of Acting 15 have secured good engagements and also new ones. He considers this a remarkably good record for a new institution.

The advance sale of seats for the opening performance of "The May Queen," which is to follow "Boccaccio" at Palmer's next week, is already very large, and assures a full house to greet Judgment on the new opera, Col. McCaull and Mme. Cottrelly, who is directing the rehearsals of the piece, unite in praising the music as the brightest and most "catchy" of any that has been heard in a new opera for a long time.

Manager Augustus Pitou is making active preparations at the Star Theatre for the engagement of Miss Rose Coghlan, which begins next Monday night, when the favorite actress will be seen for the first time in this city in Charles Coghlan's new romantic play of "Jocelyn," for which entirely new scenery and accessories are promised. The sale of seats for Miss Coghlan's first week begins to-morrow morning, and already a large number of letters has been received at the Star Theatre requesting the management to hold places for the opening night. Several theatre parties of Miss Coghlan's old friends and admirers, and many of the former patrons of Wallack's Theatre have arranged to attend the first performance.

Manager Murtha has invited the members of the New-York Baseball Club to witness a performance of Hallen and Hart's "Later On" at the Windsor and the champions have accepted, and will occupy boxes at the theatre to-night. Next week McKee Rankin will appear at this house in "Alfdateway Wire."

The Edwin Forrest Lodge, Actors' Order of Friendship, of which Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, and Joseph Jefferson are leading members, will have a benefit, performance in aid of its benevolent fund, at the Broadway Theatre, on the afternoon of Friday, April 26. A number of well-known artists have already volunteered their services, and an interesting programme is promised.

Det Clarendon has made a hit with her songs and recitations in "A Midnight Bell" at the Bijou, and she is the recipient of many encores at each performance. She is but 2½ years old, and is becoming very popular. This week she recites a new sketch called "Lillie White's Party."

Miss Ulla Akerstrom, who makes her début in this city as a star May 20, at the Star Theatre, was born in New-York, her father being a Swedish gentleman and her mother an English lady. Miss Akerstrom received a good education and showed literary talent at an early age, and was a writer for the Chicago Tribune when she was 14 years old. At present she is a regular member of the staff of the Stockholm Aftonbladet, and a contributor to several weekly publications in this city. She is an excellent dancer and a capable vocalist. Her engagement at the Star Theatre is for four weeks, when she will be seen in a handsome production of a comedy-drama called "Amnetta, the Dancing Girl."

A SOLDIER BANKER DECAMPS.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, March 26.—Fifteen months ago James Grant arrived at Fort Laramie as one of a batch of recruits. He claimed to be a member of one of the leading Virginia families, forced to enlist by business reverses. He was prepossessing, intelligent, and well educated, and was soon promoted to a Corporalship. Gaining the confidence of Joseph Rosebaum, a Jewish private soldier, who had saved several thousand dollars by long service, he induced him to form a partnership to loan money to the soldiers from pay day to pay day at 10 per cent. per month.

Business prospered, and the next step was to borrow money, paying 5 per cent. per month interest. Everything moved serenely, interest was paid promptly, all obligations were met, and a general banking business of large dimensions was being done, many officers loaning money or having pay warrants discounted.

Saturday last, when the soldiers were paid off, Grant is said to have collected $2,000 of the loans of the previous month. With this and $3,000 or $4,000 more, all assets of the firm, he left the place on a horse belonging to one of the officers. At Lusk he bought citizens' clothes and left on the eastern train. Telegrams to arrest him for embezzlement and desertion have failed to intercept him and it is feared that he will branch Canada with the money.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon accepted 4½ per cent. registered bonds to the amount of $1,000 at 126, and $1,000 at 126½, and $5,000 at the same

BRIBERY IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A POSSIBLE RAILROAD FIGHT THAT MEANS BOODLE FOR LEGISLATORS.

EXETER, N. H., March 26.—The members-elect of the New-Hampshire Legislature of 1889 are in a state of terrible uncertainty as to whether there will be a railroad war this year or not. At least one-half of those who are to sit in the Legislature this Summer are hoping as hard as they can that there will be such a war. It is generally understood that a great many of the men who "fit" in the New-Hampshire railroad war of 1887 were well paid for their services, and it is a matter of common belief that a considerable number of these legislators received as much as $1,500 each for the votes which they cast on the Huson bill which was the subject of controversy. The men who sold themselves early, however, sold for smaller sums, and made laughing stocks of themselves.

This year's legislators are wiser than were those of 1887. A number of them express the intention of driving a good bargain. The other day an experienced lobbyist advised a man in about these words: "John, you may have to take part in a railroad fight. If you care anything about the question at issue, vote as you think. But if you are like most of them you will not care a continental which side wins, and you may with perfect propriety make a dollar. Let me give you a word of caution—do not sell too soon."

It rests with the courts whether there shall be a renewal of the fight between the Concord and the Boston and Maine Railroad. A case is pending before the full bench involving the main question upon which the rival roads are at issue. The court has said that it will render a decision as soon as it can get around to it, and the hope is entertained by many that the decision will be given before the Legislature meets next June. The newspapers of the State are publishing a statement to the effect that the court stands three to three upon the question at issue, with Judge Doe, the Chief-Justice, uncommitted and unfathomable. A fanny man is Judge Doe. Nobody can tell where he will strike when he comes down out of the air. He is learned and able, but he often does the unexpected thing, that is to say, he makes decisions which the ordinary learned and able Judge would not make. There is one good thing about him—he is honest.

It seems to be the prevailing impression that Judge Doe feels that the court is charged just now with an extraordinary duty; that it owes it to the people of the State to avert from them the terrible evil which would inevitably grow out of a renewal of the railroad fight in the Legislature. Nearly everybody who took a part in the fight of 1887 came under the suspicion of venality. There were legislators who were incorruptible, but not one of them has been exempt from the charge that he was in some way improperly influenced. No one is likely to overestimate the demoralising effect upon good citizenship which has been produced by making general the understanding that men of position and influence may sell their votes or influence to a railroad corporation and not come into disrepute. This demoralization has reached out in all directions and created a most alarming prevalence of both willingness to be improperly influenced at the polls and in the caucus and a disinclination to vote or act from correct motives alone.

AT FLORIDA'S GAY RESORT.

MR. CLEVELAND'S RECEPTION AT ST. AUGUSTINE—LATE ARRIVALS.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 26.—The week ending to-night has been the most prosperous and brilliant one of the present season. The demonstration that Mr. Flagler caused to be made in honor of ex-President Cleveland and party, who were his guests while here, was something indescribable. Five thousand fairy lamps of every hue illuminated both the inner and outer courts of his three hotels. Streamers were everywhere waving to the breeze, and from four lofty towers came forth sweet strains of music. Fireworks illuminated the sky. Over all was the kindliest of moons and around all was the balmiest of air.

The ex-President held a reception at 9 o'clock in the hotel rotunda and then went to the Casino.

The latest New-York arrivals include:

M. J. O'Brien, Oakleigh Thorn, Dr. J. B. Carpenter, Mrs. L. Howells, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Redwood, F. F. McSwiney, John F. Huggins, Miss E. Huggins, Miss N. Huggins, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bangs, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Cornell, Mrs. Cornell, Miss Thomas W. Cornell, H. C. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt, H. D. Brown, Charles S. Brown, Miss T. Willard, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bennett, Miss Bennett, Mrs. H. F. Barrows, Miss Barrows, Charles P. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Walker, Dr. E. H. Van Winkle, Dr. R. L. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, J. Wall Wilson, Harry F. Booth, and T. A. Morrison.

Other prominent arrivals include:

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Boardman of Calais, Me.; Mrs. O. K. Earle and Miss Earle of Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. A. Giles of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. S. Root of Stockbridge, Mass.; and Mrs. Augustus Ellison of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Whitcomb of Boston, Thomas S. Ireland of Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. S. Woodward of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. F. Clark, Oxford, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Price of Jersey City, the Hon. William Goddard and Miss Goddard and maid, Providence, R. I.; E. Tuckerman, Miss Tuckerman, and Miss Tuckerman of Georgia and Mrs. Pauline Barton and daughter, Buffalo, N. Y.; Thomas A. Reed, Miss A. H. Reed, and Miss Julia Reed, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hooker, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Christy, Stamford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hotchkiss, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cooper, Natal, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Taylor, Miss Taylor, and Miss Edith Hayden, Columbus, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. J. W. Paul, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Fitch, Chicago; the Rev. Gouverneur Congers and Mrs. Congers, Cornersville, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. P. Ketcham and Miss Ketcham, Plainfield, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Rossman, Stockton, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Deering, Mrs. A. C. Hanney, and Miss Hanney, Rockford, Ill.; Mrs. Asha C. Browne and Miss Edith L. Browne, Philadelphia, and Mrs. William Hacker, Germantown, Penn.

A CHURCH ROW IN EMSWORTH.

WHICH ENDED IN THE SUSPENSION OF MRS. JOHN P. DEAN.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—Two families prominent in the Presbyterian Church of Emsworth have become involved in a quarrel which has demanded the action of the church session and threatens to divide the church and the community into hostile factions. Emsworth is a beautiful suburb northwest from Pittsburg. The Presbyterian Church includes a large proportion of the oldest and best residents of the village. The Pastor is the Rev. H. Ferguson.

The principals involved in the present trouble are Justice James Milton Courtney and Mrs. John P. Dean. Mr. Courtney is Treasurer of the Pittsburg Safe Company. He is one of the Trustees of the church. John P. Dean is the head of the grain elevator firm of John P. Dean & Co., this city. He is a gentleman of wealth, a prominent man in the community, and for many years he and his wife have been leading members of the Presbyterian Church.

Some weeks ago Mrs. Dean accused Courtney of being drunk and of belonging to a drinking family. He reported the matter to the Board of Elders. They considered that the charges were serious enough to warrant investigation, and summoned Mrs. Dean to appear either to explain or to make good her accusation. The lady did not attend.

The Elders heard the testimony of other witnesses and unanimously decided that the accusation was unfounded. As Mrs. Dean still refused to submit herself to the discipline of the church, it was voted to suspend her from membership.

The sentence of suspension was read before the congregation last Sunday. The house was crowded. The people of the community are divided between the two sides. Each family has many friends. It is rumored that Mr. and Mrs. Dean will not let the matter stop in its present shape.

A FISHING SCHOONER SUNK AT SEA.

BOSTON, March 26.—The schooner M. B. Steadson of Provincetown arrived here to-day in distress, having been in collision. Capt. Bowman says the schooner left George's Banks yesterday with a good breeze and a large catch of fish.

When 25 miles east from the Highlands of Cape Cod the watch sighted a small fishing schooner slightly under their lee and quite close. No light was visible, and as the other vessel was on the port tack, trying to cross, the Steadson's helm was put hard up to round the stranger's stern, but it was too late, and the vessels came together with such a crash that some of the men thought the schooner had struck bottom, and all hands rushed on deck.

The Steadson hit the other vessel on the starboard side, about 25 feet from the stern, and her flying jibboom went through the other's mainsail.

Nothing could be found of the other vessel after the collision, and it is believed that she sank with all on board. It was thought that the cries of the unfortunates when they saw they were going down were those of a house at Tompkins-avenue, yesterday, and remarked a trunk. Then they fled to the roof of a house at Tompkins and Flushing avenues, and there they were captured.

Mary Lee, aged 58, committed suicide yesterday at her home, 153 Gwinnett-street, Brooklyn, by taking a dose of paris green while suffering from temporary aberration of the mind.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

When Coroner Matthews commenced his inquest at Unionport as to the cause of the sudden death of the child of Lawrence Bernard, which occurred on the previous Sunday after it had been found wandering bareheaded on the Boston Post Road, a mile from the scene of the tragedy, a store on a prosecution, the people acted in such a riotous manner that he had to adjourn it and will hold it in New-Rochelle some day this week. As far as can be learned, the deceased when found was in the last stage of fright, and died from fear. Bernard, it is said, took the wrong mixture at the table, and after discovering the mistake, tried to prevent its taking it, but arrived at the Bernard house too late.

Patrick Adams, coachman for L. B. Atterbury of New-York, whose country residence is in Pelham, found a very large baby boy tucked in a big basket on the front doorstep of Mr. Atterbury's house Monday evening at 8 o'clock. It was apparently 2 weeks old, had blue eyes and golden hair. No one could be found to claim it, and it was delivered over to the White Plains authorities.

Charles S. Raymond's fishing crew on Monday afternoon, in drawing their seine, captured a fine shad with a large lot of bass. This was the first shad caught in that vicinity this season.

William Moore has purchased the *Welcome Visitor*, a weekly paper published at Pleasantville, and will edit it in future.

LONG ISLAND.

A weekly family newspaper called *Long Island Life*, recently established by Mr. W. H. England, has met with a most gratifying reception among the people whose interests it represents. As the title indicates, it is devoted to the news of Long Island and the material interests of the many prosperous towns within its borders. It makes a feature of social life, but devotes considerable space to the local news and to literature. It is handsomely printed and illustrated and bears every indication of future success.

STATEN ISLAND.

Theodore C. Vermilye, counselor to the Richmond County Board of Supervisors, is lying dangerously ill at his home in Tompkinsville.

The annual election for officers of the Staten Island Athletic Club will be held to-night at the clubhouse at West New-Brighton.

NEW-JERSEY.

Thomas Rolla, a harnessmaker, of 376 Henderson-street was arrested yesterday, charged with swindling Jersey City. He induced the Board of Works last Summer to pay him $58 for a supply of harness which the city never received. In September a warrant was issued for his arrest. The officer who went in pursuit of him was told that he had committed suicide. The information proved false, however, and he was found at work yesterday.

The latest movement of the Hoboken politicians to enforce recognition at the hands of the Hudson County politicians is the establishment of a new County Committee. Arrangements have been made for the election of delegates in all the North Hudson townships.

The consolidation of the Jersey City Athletic Club and the Jersey City Yacht Club is being agitated. A bill looking to the consolidation has been introduced in the Legislature.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Southern-trained horses are beginning to journey North for the Eastern racing season which begins next month at Washington. Word was received here yesterday that Green B. Morris had arrived at the Ivy City track with his string of horses that have been wintering at Charleston, S. C. On Friday W. P. Burch will reach the track with his horses, which have been at Augusta, Ga., for the Winter. The horses in both strings are about half fit for racing, and can be got ready in a week or 10 days. Capt. S. S. Brown's horses will reach the track from Mobile April 5, and such as are intended to race there will be ready for the campaign when they land at the track. Secretary McIntyre will announce the weights for the handicaps on Monday next.

Western horsemen have decided that the Dwyers have a wind-beater in their stable in the 2-year-old colt by Luke Blackburn-Tomboy. The reason for this probably lies in the fact that he has something the same blood lines as Proctor Knott, as Tomboy is a Great Tom mare. The established opinion of the best held by Western people is not at all that of Mr. Philip Dwyer, who thinks him a commonplace sort of colt. He is in fast undersized and is not expected to develop into anything better than a fair second-class horse. "I would be glad if he would turn out to be a race horse," said Mr. Dwyer to the writer, "but I don't believe he'll do much more than capture a selling race or two."

The present Winter meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club will probably be their last one held there, as it has proved a financial failure, due in great part to the long spell of rainy weather. The racing has in point of fact been of a much poorer character than at the New-Jersey Winter tracks, for purses of but $100 each, of which amount $25 went to the second horse. They have been simply a means for pool-room rambling throughout the country, and racing men understand that the miserable purses have been given by the pool rooms of the country and not by the Louisiana Jockey Club. The regular Spring meeting begins April 8, the entries being very limited in number. It will be interesting, however, as bringing out the qualities of some of the 2-year-olds who will later on take part in the races to be run hereabout. The Lamasney Brothers after the New-Orleans meeting, which closes April 18, will take their stable to Ivy City.

Newspapers are bound to have Isaac Murphy the principal jockey of the Dwyers' stable. Mr. Philip Dwyer, who ought to know something about the matter, says Murphy will not be attached to their stable; that no offer has been made to him to ride for them, and that no correspondence with Murphy has been allowed by the Messrs. Dwyer. Murphy is now at his home, near Lexington, Ky., and has kept himself in condition during the Winter by hunting. He now weighs 123 pounds, and can easily reduce to his old weight, 115 pounds, by April 15, when he expects to ride some of "Lucky" Baldwin's horses at the races of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Princess Bowling and The Lioness, two particularly well-fancied fillies at Lexington, are rivals in the estimation of Kentucky horsemen. They will meet to decide the question of supremacy in the Ashland Oaks, the great 3-year-old filly race of the West.

Mr. Daniel Swigert of the Elmendorf Stud thinks he has the best 2-year-old filly in the best yearling he has ever raised, and that he will sell for more money than any yearling, except the thirty-eight-thousand-dollar King Thomas, ever sold for at public sale in America.

"Lucky" Baldwin has again announced that this will be his last year on the turf. He says he will be heartily glad to retire to breeding, with a view to annual sales of yearlings in this city—the first of which will be held here next June. His decision may be final this time, but racing men will doubt it because he has had a continued series of successes in the past. However, he may have come to the conclusion in common with other horsemen that there are too many competitors for the stakes nowadays to make racing so profitable in the future as it has been in the past for owners of large stables.

BURIAL OF JUSTICE MATTHEWS.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—The burial of Stanley Matthews, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was a simple, beautiful ceremony. The remains arrived this morning and were taken by rail to the cemetery station of Winton-place, where the undertaker's hearse and carriages met the train. At Spring Grove Cemetery a very large assemblage of friends and acquaintances of the distinguished dead had gathered.

The burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was used, the Rector being the Rev. Dr. Pise of Glendale. Besides the members of the family and the Justices of the Supreme Court and others from Washington there were present Gov. Foraker, Lieut.-Gov. Lyon, members of the Ohio Senate, a committee of the House of Representatives, Henry Watterson from Louisville, Manton Marble, ex-Governor Allen, a committee of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion. The latter placed on the grave the usual emblem of a white pillow of flowers, with the words "Loyal Legion" in purple.

Flowers from the President and Mrs. Harrison and from the Justices of Columbia Commandery were also placed on the grave. The family went to Glendale after the ceremony and the others came to the city and will return to Washington to-night.

MORE PARK ROOM FOR BROOKLYN.

If the present plans of the Brooklyn Park Commissioners are carried out 60 acres of the east side lands adjoining Prospect Park will be converted into a park and afford sites for a museum, a free library, and institutions of an educational character. The tract is to be known as University Park, and the estimated cost in putting it in order is $250,000. Commissioners Woodward, Storrs, and Somers employed an architect to lay out the ground on paper, and, according to his plans submitted yesterday, about 15 handsome buildings can be erected, leaving plenty of space for lawns and walks. He provides for a terrace and a mall 70 feet wide and 800 feet long, connecting University Park with Prospect Park, and a terrace 25 feet wide fronting Flatbush-avenue.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 26, via Galveston.—The steamer Ocotlan foundered on Lake Chapala, near Guadalajara. A large excursion party was on board at the time. Fifty bodies have been recovered. Many more are known to be still in the wreck.

The Government has decided not to sell to one company all mining concessions in Lower California. It is preferred that practical miners shall take up the claims, and every effort will be made to induce miners to enter upon the mining lands.

A RAILROAD CRASH.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 26.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon an engine and a number of cars of a freight train went round on the General Hudson Railroad, jumped the track at Boston or Fivemile Crossing, west of this city. Shortly afterward an eastern-bound train ran into the derailed cars, causing all [illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Superintendent Murray yesterday informed the Police Commissioners that at the request of the Counsel to the Corporation he had obtained and forwarded to that official evidence of the character of the entertainments given at Poole's Theatre, Third-Avenue Theatre, National Theatre, Dockstader's Theatre, Tivoli Theatre, Niblo's Garden, Eden Musée, Koster & Bial's, Doris Museum, and McKean's Museum. The object of obtaining the testimony is to test the question in the courts "as to whether it is allowable by law to give such entertainments on the Sabbath."

Mrs. Hester Portlock of 102 Division-street, Chelsea, Mass., has written to Mayor Grant asking him to look for her son, Edward Portlock, who ran away from his friends in Norfolk, Va., during the war, when he was 10 years old. His parents put him on a little boat called the Trumpeter, which used to carry wounded soldiers from Richmond to Washington. Mrs. Portlock thinks that her boy came North with a doctor, whose name she does not remember, but who was a brother of the Captain of the Trumpeter. She has heard that he is in Brooklyn.

The Municipal Council of the Irish National League met last evening at 17 West Twenty-eighth-street, with Patrick Gleason in the chair. A letter was announced that he had this week forwarded to the Rev. Charles O'Reilly, the National Treasurer, in Detroit, $977 82. It was said that the convention of the National League will be held in Philadelphia in July, and that no proxies will be allowed. That will prevent the Governing men from packing the convention with proxies from that city to represent the scattered branches over the West.

Michael Cleary, an Irishman 75 years old, who lived alone in a furnished room at 215 West Houston-street, while despondent from illness, swallowed a quantity of arsenic with suicidal intent yesterday morning, and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died during the afternoon. His son keeps a crockery store at 321 Hudson-street, and the old man was in the habit of working about the store until he became too feeble to do anything.

Robert Suter, the boyish-looking German who was arrested with Mr. and Mrs. Fischer in a counterfeiting den at 105 Forsyth-street, two weeks ago, came up for examination yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. One of Secret Service Inspector Brock's men testified that he had bought spurious half and quarter dollar pieces from the prisoner at five different times since March 9, and Suter was held for the Grand Jury in $2,500 bail.

Coroner Levy held an inquest in the case of James Duggan, a laborer, who lived at 70 Oliver-street, and who died from the effects of a revolver wound received on March 16 while engaged in a quarrel with William Blauvet, alias Brennan, of 578 Hudson-street. Blauvet was arrested at the time. The jury gave a verdict in accordance with the facts, and the prisoner was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The bazaar of the Junior Class of the School of Mines, Columbia College, caused the class debt to vanish. The profits of the bazaar amounted to about $600. As the debt was not more than $500, the remainder will be handed over to the class funds. The book voted to the most popular member fell to the lot of Prof. J. H. Van Amringe, with 489 votes to his credit. Prof. C. F. Chandler stood second.

The annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held, beginning April 3. They are the New-York Conference, which will take place at the Eighteenth-Street Church, Bishop Mallalieu presiding; the East New-York Conference, which will take place at Bridgeport, Conn., Bishop Foster presiding, and the Newark Conference at Plainfield, N. J., Bishop Merrill presiding.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday approved the bill before the Legislature to give each of the Park Commissioners a salary of $5,000 per year. The President of the Park Board now receives a salary. The term of Commissioner Borden expires on May 1, and the Tammany man who will be appointed to succeed him will be pleased with a salary.

The constituent of Alderman Barry who objected to the presence of a fire hydrant in front of his house in Morris-avenue will have to endure it. Mayor Grant yesterday vetoed the Aldermanic resolution for its removal on the ground that it was placed where it is in accordance with a general scheme prepared by the Fire Commissioners.

Cab Driver David F. Jones, 50 years of age and living at 430 East Fourteenth-street, was convicted of petit larceny in Judge Gildersleeve's court yesterday and was remanded for sentence. He has driven a cab for 25 years. He was indicted for robbing Hermann Visel of 139 Fourth-avenue of $13 while Visel was a fare in his cab.

Controller Myers will issue in a fortnight $5,000,000 of the $9,000,000 new parks bonds, which were finally authorized through the signature of a bill by the Governor yesterday. They are for 30 years, and, as Trustees of funds may invest in them, the Controller thinks he will procure good premiums on them.

The next regular meeting of the Association of Vicksburg Veterans will be held at Indianapolis May 22, 1889. All honorably-discharged Union soldiers and sailors who served under Grant during the Vicksburg campaign are eligible as members, and every separate organization is requested to send delegates.

Benjamin Smith, Jr., who died suddenly on Monday evening at the oyster house 407 Bleecker-street, kept by his father, was a

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CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—HANNAH'S TOCHTER.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8:15—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE PAYMASTER. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE CORSAIR. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &c.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—CONCERT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—A DARK SECRET. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—BOCCACCIO.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—1-11-44. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE. Matinée—LE MARIAGE DE FIGARO.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—ROMEO AND JULIET.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

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The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The politicians who are urging the President to put the New-York Post Office back "into politics" for the benefit of the Republican Party are urging him in the direction of an irretrievable blunder. Nothing would cost the Administration so dearly as a political management of that great office, all failings and faults in which would be more widely known and more directly known than those in any office in the country. Putting all question of principle or consistency aside, expediency—mere partisan expediency—forbids the change the politicians desire.

The confidence of the friends of Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD that he will be named as Minister to Germany is declared to be based on no promise from the President to Mr. HALSTEAD and no solicitation from the latter. We are quite prepared to believe this. Although Mr. HALSTEAD has been as violent a partisan as any one we know, he was just as fierce in his independence, when he was independent. It is true that at that time he roundly condemned everybody who acted as he does now, and no one has of late been more savage than he toward those who are still as independent as he once was. But a man does not need to be consistent in order to be sincere, and as Mr. HALSTEAD'S latest change—we dare not say his last one—has brought him on the winning side, there is no good reason in the code of current Republican politics why he should not be rewarded for the services he has rendered "after his kind." In any case the Senators whom he scolded so hard a short time since will hardly venture to oppose him on that ground.

A bill has been ordered to a third reading in the Assembly the effect of which surely cannot be fully understood by those who have consented to support it. It amends the provisions of the Penal Code in regard to the commitment to certain institutions of children who are abandoned or neglected by their parents or who are rendered vicious by their treatment and surroundings. Most of these commitments are secured by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, whose purpose, as well as that of the institutions to which such children are sent, is altogether beneficent. The purpose is to give those who are destitute and uncared for the nurture and training which they need and to find homes for them, and to rescue those who show vicious tendencies from influences and surroundings that would lead them into lives of crime, and to set them in the way of respectability and usefulness. The facts are fully examined into by the committing magistrates and no cases of injustice or hardship can readily occur. The amendment proposes to allow a review of the proceedings in the case of such commitments by "any court of record" if application is made within thirty days. This has a plausible appearance of being intended to prevent injustice, but its effect would be to upset the whole system and to a great extent destroy its usefulness. It would open the way for vicious parents to regain control of children whom they neglect or bring up in crime. The facts could not be reviewed on the original evidence and in view of the actual condition of the children. The system of the institutions would be disturbed by constant interference, and in many cases the saving of the children would be prevented. The fact that the proceedings are taken wholly in the interest of the welfare of the children themselves, that this is fully considered by the moving party and the magistrates, and is the chief concern of the institutions to which they are committed, makes this provision for a review wholly unnecessary, while it is likely to do only harm.

There is to be another hearing at 4 o'clock to-day in the Senate Chamber at Albany on the bill providing for the removal of insane persons from the county poorhouses to the State asylums. A number of representatives of the State Charities Aid Association, the State Board of Charities, and other organizations and institutions interested in the proper care and treatment of the insane will appear in support of the measure. In fact it has the hearty advocacy of this entire class of public-spirited citizens. The opposition appears to come solely from the Superintendents of poorhouses, who find some little profit and advantage in retaining under their charge the insane, for whose proper treatment they have neither the qualifications nor the means. There ought to be no doubt as to which of these two classes of persons should prevail in a matter of legislation of this kind, but unfortunately the local Superintendents have some political influence and those who are promoting the legislation have only the public interest and the well-being of an unfortunate class in view. They should therefore have all the aid that can be given by an enlightened public opinion.

A correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* states, apparently with authority, that any surmises as to the policy likely to be adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury in the matter of buying bonds can have no foundation, for the very simple reason that Mr. WINDOM'S time has been so engrossed by the office seekers that he has had no chance to think, much less to decide, about this question. This is a highly-disgraceful state of things, but there is no doubt as to its existence. It is all the worse because there are not a dozen offices under the Secretary of the Treasury that involve or require the exercise of the slightest discretion in anything but appointments. No such discretion would, indeed, be permitted under any rightly-conducted Government. Yet the right of the people to the best possible administration of the vast Treasury business is ignored, and the hungry politicians absorb all the time and energy of the chief officer of the Government under the President.

AQUILA JONES REDEVIVUS.

One of the first acts of the new Administration in connection with the miner service was the replacement of the notorious AQUILA JONES as Postmaster at Indianapolis by Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE. Dispensing with Mr. JONES was wise and the promptness with which it was done was appropriate. The Democratic Postmaster was a perfect representative of a very mischievous type. He was not a dishonest man, though he lacked the courage sometimes to tell the truth. He was not greedy, but he recognized the duty of satisfying the greed of his partisan associates. He was kind-hearted, but in his weakness did most cruel things. He meant to be loyal to the Administration and faithful to the law defining his functions and his powers, but he did more injury and brought more discredit to Mr. CLEVELAND than any one man in the service in no higher place than his. The radical trouble with him was that he was ignorant of what his real duty was and apparently incapable of informing himself. He had no conception of the purpose of the reform law of 1883 or of the intention of the President with reference to it, and these things were so utterly foreign to any purpose or intention of his own that he began at once and to the end of his term continued to violate the spirit and the letter of the reform law, to disgrace his office and the Administration, and to spread distrust and disgust wherever he was known among the friends of civil service reform. To get rid of such a man at the earliest moment was not only expedient, but it was a duty on Mr. HARRISON'S part.

But Mr. HARRISON has been so unfortunate in this case as to replace Mr. JONES by a man who has hastened to give evidence of very much the same weakness, ignorance, and incapacity that marked Mr. JONES. Mr. WALLACE has announced in various interviews with reporters of the local papers as follows: "The civil service law, as I understand it, was devised to put efficient men into office. Other things being equal, good Republicans will be given preference when possible." "Nothing in the law prevents the Postmaster from discharging every employé. The civil service law provides how the employé shall get in and the Postmaster decides how he shall get out. I am frank to say that Republicans will be given the preference whenever a vacancy is to be filled." "The public may as well know from the beginning that as a life-long Republican I will always give Republicans preference in my appointments, other things being equal. The colored people shall not be ignored, either. There are certainly a number of positions which they shall have." These various statements of the one purpose of Mr. WALLACE were made in interviews published in the Indianapolis *News* and in the *Sentinel* on the 14th and 15th of March. Mr. WALLACE has been sharply criticised for making them by even his own party papers, and by the friends of the President. We are not aware that he has denied the reports or changed his views.

Now, if Mr. WALLACE will turn to the "Laws, Rules and Regulations for improving the Executive civil service of the United States," which is undoubtedly in his office, he will find on page 24, Rule 7, containing the following words: "No question in any examination shall be so framed as to elicit information concerning the political or religious opinions or affiliations of competitors, and *no discrimination* in examination, certification, or *appointment* shall be made by the commisson, the examiners, or *the appointing or nominating officer* in favor of or against any applicant, competitor, or eligible because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations." And again, "any appointing or nominating officer who shall discriminate in favor of or against any eligible because of the eligible's political or religious opinions or affiliations *shall be dismissed from office*." Mr. WALLACE and Mr. WANAMAKER and Mr. HARRISON would do well to reflect carefully upon these words. They define perfectly the duty of each of the three. They forbid Mr. WALLACE to carry out in a single case his declared purpose to "give Republicans preference in appointments." They direct the Postmaster-General and the President to dismiss Mr. WALLACE if he does carry out that intention. As to the President, it may be said that he may change the rules. He may change them, but until he does he can have no right, and we are confident that he can have no intention, to disregard or to violate them.

Nor is this rule dependent for its force solely on the will of the President. It is a definite embodiment of the requirement of the law of 1883, (chapter 27, Statutes at Large, Vol. 22, p. 403, sec. 2:) "No person in the public service is for that reason under any obligations to render any political service, and he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so," and "no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body." There can be no clearer case. It is deeply to be regretted that Mr. WALLACE should have openly avowed his intention to violate the rules, evade the law, and dishonor the President. It would be well if he could be prevented by removal from doing what he has threatened. But if he be not so prevented and be allowed to carry out his confessed purpose the consequences can be easily foreseen by recalling the story of AQUILA JONES.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL CRIME.

In a country where government depends upon the will of the people and political questions must be decided by a majority vote the bribing of voters ought to be regarded as one of the most infamous and detestable of crimes. But in this country it has become so common and familiar that the public conscience has almost lost its sensitiveness. There are public men who will venture boldly to oppose measures whose object is to prevent this most dastardly of political offenses, and its punishment after it has been notoriously committed is an uncertain undertaking. The demoralization of the practice so affects those who are vested with the administration of the law and so benumbs the moral sensibilities of the community as to make the result of a prosecution doubtful in the plainest case.

The practice of bribing voters has been notorious in the Eighth Assembly District of this city for years, and long passed almost unnoticed. Vagrants and criminals, many of them with no legal right to vote in the district, have been colonized in the lodging houses and led to the polls on election day to cast ballots placed in their hands and then taken to neighboring drinking saloons and paid for their votes. This has been done with very little attempt at concealment. Among the chief agents and beneficiaries of this rank corruption is the Hungarian gambler and runseller known by the peculiarly English name of CHARLES SMITH, an embodiment of all the political and social vices which have entered so largely into the control of the district under the rule of JOHN J. O'BRIEN. SMITH has been and still is one of O'BRIEN'S chief lieutenants, and has his own heelers and hangers-on, maintaining, as his centre of activity, a liquor saloon decorated with silver dollars.

The City Reform Club had its eyes upon SMITH and his gang at the election of 1887, and obtained ample evidence of his corrupt practices, but it found it impossible to induce the District Attorney to take any steps for the execution of the penalties of the law. At the last election, when SMITH was a candidate for election to the Assembly and CHRISTIAN GOETZ was a candidate for the Board of Aldermen, the club set out with a determination to obtain evidence that could not be ignored. In this it succeeded. Waiting until SMITH had taken the oath of office, swearing among other things that he had not used any money or other valuable consideration to secure his election, the counsel of the club attempted to proceed against him at Albany for perjury. This failed, as the Albany Grand Jury refused to put that county to the expense of the prosecution. Then they decided to proceed against SMITH, GOETZ, and some of their agents here directly on the charge of bribery under section 1,904 of the Conselidation act. Last year the District Attorney took the position that the charge should first be made before a police magistrate, thus exposing the evidence and enabling witnesses to get away or to be intimidated or bought off.

This year the counsel for the Reform Club has succeeded in getting the matter before the Grand Jury. On Monday indictments were found, and yesterday the accused were arrested and held to bail. Does this indicate a vigorous prosecution and give promise of punishment for the infamous crime of vote buying? There are some disquieting circumstances about the apparently hopeful beginning of the case. District Attorney FELLOWS, in a highly characteristic manner, took the occasion of the pending indictments to leave the city for a prolonged absence. Did he desire to see crimes of this kind thoroughly prosecuted or did he wish to shirk their prosecution? We venture to assert that there was no mere coincidence in his absence when these indictments were presented. Then, how did it happen that the notorious defenders of thieves and blacklegs who appear as the counsel for the accused knew of the action of the Grand Jury before it was known to the Assistant District Attorney who has charge of the cases? There was a leak somewhere, which is suspicious. We are constrained to say that Judge GILDERSLEEVE showed little appreciation of the gravity of the offense when he fixed the bail at the paltry sum of $1,000, except in the case of Alderman GOETZ, against whom eight indictments were found, and at only $2,000 in his case. The penalty for each offense is imprisonment in a State prison for not less than one nor more than five years. In the face of a prospect for vigorous prosecution and probable conviction this bail would be entirely insufficient to insure the appearance of the accused for trial.

But the people ought to be aroused upon this subject of corruption and bribery at the polls. It saps the very foundations of our institutions and system of government, and is one of the most insidious and dangerous of the forces that threaten to undermine them. If public sentiment is still sound on this subject and has sufficient vital force to make itself felt it should insist in the most emphatic manner that crime against the life of the body politic should be dealt with as even more serious than crime against the property and person of the individual citizen. The corrupters of the suffrage should be treated with as much rigor and sternness as corrupters of the currency or depredators of the Treasury. We are greatly in need of an example of the execution of the law against offenders of this class. It would have a most wholesome effect and aid in bringing about a change in the standard of judgment for political iniquities that is greatly needed. Public prosecutors and criminal magistrates ought to realize the responsibility that rests upon them in dealing with offenses against the sanctity of the electoral suffrage.

TARIFF RINGS.

The contracts by means of which the jute-bagging combination of last year was made expired by limitation at the end of the year. This combination raised the price of bagging for cotton bales from 7 to 12 cents a yard. Its managers declared that they had combined because the reduction of the duty on bagging proposed in the Mills bill threatened to drive them out of business. They intended to make as much money as possible before that bill should become a law, and hoped to pay for their factories with the profits of the year's sales.

During the tariff debate in the Senate the opponents of the Allison bill urged Mr. ALLISON and his associates to accept the reduction on bagging proposed in the Mills bill, and in reply they were assured that the bagging combination would soon cease to exist. It had been made under exceptional circumstances, it was said, and would never be formed again.

In spite of all these assurances the bagging makers have made a new ring. This year the supply of jute butts, the raw material, was cornered by those who proposed to renew the combination and then the completion of the "combine" was not a difficult matter. After the dissolution of the old ring the price of bagging fell to 8 cents a yard. It is now rising, and while the managers of this Trust profess to be unwilling that it shall exceed 10 cents, it is probable that they will take "all the traffic will bear." The protective duty on bagging of the ordinary weight is 3 cents a yard. It is stated in our news columns that imported bagging cannot be handled profitably for less than 12 cents a yard, so that the price of the domestic bagging can safely be raised to that point. The people will strive again to escape the ring's exactions by using substitutes, and the tariff duty will continue to be used by the combined manufacturers as an instrument for extorting high ring prices from those who imposed the duty for their protection and benefit.

It is announced that the Sugar Trust has declared a quarterly dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in cash, accompanied by a dividend of 8 per cent. in stock. In February, 1888, one of the Trustees of this combination testified in this city that the face value of the certificate capital was then $45,000,000. The cash dividends last year are said to have amounted to 10 per cent., or from 25 to 30 per cent. of the value of the property as commonly estimated when the Trust was made. It is reported, apparently on the authority of the officers of the Trust, that the stock dividend of 8 per cent. represents net earnings that have recently been expended in making improvements. That is to say, the Trust has made improvements or additions to its plant at a cost of $3,600,000. The expenditure of so large a sum in adding to the capacity of the refineries has not come to the knowledge of the public. In the last year one or two refineries controlled by the Trust have been dismantled, but no new ones have been set up and put in operation. Perhaps it is the dismantling and abandonment of refineries that are called improvements, and on account of which so much money has been spent. Perhaps the managers of the Trust thought that the distribution of a cash dividend of more than 10 per cent. in the first quarter of the year would excite afresh the hostility of the people.

As the jute-bagging combination is enabled by the tariff duty to fix and enable high price for bagging, so the Sugar Trust has obtained these large profits by means of the duty on refined sugar, a duty that prevents the importation of such sugar even at the prices now demanded by this refiners' ring. These and many other combinations dealing in products protected by the tariff seem to expect that the people will cheerfully submit. They deceive themselves. The people move slowly, but when the process by which this ring plunder is gathered in becomes well understood, when the people shall clearly see how they have been swindled through the unlawful combination of corporations doing business on charters granted by them, when they shall be fully acquainted with the manner in which tariff duties imposed by them are used to their injury by such conspirators, then the popular movement for relief will become irresistible and a large part of the tariff wall will be swept away. It is a conviction that the unchecked growth of these rings imperils the whole tariff fabric that leads such journals as the *Tribune* to denounce them now with so much fervor.

BOULANGER AND THE REPUBLIC.

It is gratifying to foreigners to know that Frenchmen themselves have difficulty in explaining to their own satisfaction the popularity of Gen. BOULANGER. It is, indeed, a fact that stands much in need of explanation. Certainly it seems incompatible with the belief of a considerable majority of the French people in the republic. Yet all the evidence is that not only is there a large numerical majority in favor of the republic, but that the character and intelligence and substance of France is on its side, and, as we in this country know, there are qualities that make themselves felt even in contests that are formally decided by universal suffrage. The very fact that all the monarchical factions in France adhere provisionally to Gen. BOULANGER, and that some of their leaders cynically avow that they do this because in no other way can they so effectually work against the republic, ought, one would suppose, to drive from his standard all the professed Republicans who are either sincere or intelligent in their professions. History shows that the chief danger of a republic is the dictatorship of a successful soldier. If Gen. BOULANGER were a successful soldier there would be nothing to marvel at in his popularity. A French General who should beat the Germans would doubtless have France at his feet, and unless he were a Cincinnatus or a Washington, there would be a grave danger that the republic would perish under "the curse of a granted prayer." But Gen. BOULANGER does not possess any of the requisites of a dictator except the military profession and the dictatorial temper. These have carried him so far, and it is a disturbing question for intelligent French Republicans how much further they are to carry him.

In saying the other day that he looked forward to "a republic without Parliamentarism" Gen. BOULANGER himself may have supplied the key to his popularity. As everybody will conclude who thinks about it, a republic without Parliamentarism, that is to say, a Government without popular representation and without discussion is no republic at all. But there can be little doubt that the present Legislature of France is not popular. Several serious scandals have marked its history. Perhaps its loss of hold upon the public has been even more largely due to its failure to vindicate its own dignity and power. It is to this weakness that a French critic attributes the spread of Boulangism. France, he says, "wishes to be governed" and the republic does not govern it. In fact the Legislature has tolerated not only seditious speeches, both within its own body and out of doors, but also plots that were scarcely masked at all for its overthrow. Nothing is better calculated to inspire a people so much "regulated" as the French in all the details of life with a contempt for the Government that permits such things. In this country we can afford to tolerate any amount of talk not only against the powers that be, but against the institutions under which they exist. Such talk is purely speculative, since there is not a sane adult in the United States who would, if he could, make any fundamental changes in the form of government. The tolerance with which we permit any American to promulgate his theories of government, partly good-natured and partly contemptuous as it is, is wholly safe. It does not extend, as certain turbulent foreigners who have supposed that it proceeded from weakness instead of from conscious and superabundant strength have rashly assumed, to criminal plots against republican institutions. But it would be very misleading and unfair to assume that the French Government can afford to tolerate. There is no opposition whatever among Americans to American institutions. There is an organized, powerful, and active opposition in France to republican institutions. The French Republic is still on its trial, and is obliged to vindicate itself against its enemies. Any failure to do so will inevitably increase the number of them. The lenity with which Gen. BOULANGER and his fellow-conspirators have been treated by the French Government has been taken to be, and is, in fact, a sign of weakness. It has at last been recognized as such in the authorization given by the legislature for the prosecution of the "League of Patriots." This resolute performance, belated as it was, has already had excellent results. It has done more than any other action of the Government since Boulangism began to assure the French people that the Government means and knows how to take measures for its own preservation.

The explosion on Monday in Fifth-avenue furnishes additional proof of the loss of gas in the streets of New-York by leakage. The curious instance established by Mr. STONE not long ago in the *Journal of Commerce* of a leak that had gone unstopped for forty years is probably not singular. There has been no evidence that the gas mains were disturbed by the excavations for the conduits of electric wires. These simply brought the leaks to notice. The leakage thus caused is not only occasionally dangerous, but is constantly wasteful. The only way in which it can be averted is by rendering the gas mains always accessible. This can be done only by a system of substantial subways under the principal thoroughfares of the city, an object so very desirable as so many accounts that provision for it cannot much longer be delayed. The subways for electric wires were demanded by our immediate exigencies, but they are but makeshifts and partial substitutes for the accommodation of its underground communications of all kinds that New-York has grown large enough to demand. One important consideration is that no pavement can be permanent or well kept which is exposed to continual disturbance, and that the pavements must be disturbed until provision is made for getting at the communications they cover without disturbing them.

At the annual meeting of the Bell Telephone Company yesterday the stockholders were informed that the company earned last year 24.45 per cent. on the stock. As the stock has been watered several times the annual net earnings far exceed the sum actually invested. That the company is skilled in the art of inflating investments was shown when it caused the Boston Telephone Exchange property to be put into the New-England combination of local companies at $3,895,300, although the "net cost" of the same, according to the sworn testimony of the Bell Company's officers, had been only $129,550. Last year's profit of nearly 25 per cent. on a capital repeatedly watered was obtained by the exaction of a rent of $14 a year for the use of instruments whose first cost is only $3 42 and by requiring the users of telephones to pay extortionate prices for service, especially in this city, where the Bell Company owns at least three-fifths of the capital stock of the local organization. There has recently been published a brief statement of the facts relating to the local company that were brought out in 1887 by the Ainsworth committee. It is shown in this statement that the net profits of the company exceeded the cash capital in each of the three years 1885, 1886, and 1887, ranging from 110 to 116 per cent. It is also shown that the company's average annual net profit for each subscriber in the six years ending with 1886 was more than $72. But thus far the combined forces of the local company and the parent company have been able to prevent any reduction of rates by legislation.

WESTCHESTER ELECTIONS.

SUPERVISORS AND OTHER TOWN OFFICERS CHOSEN YESTERDAY.

WHITE PLAINS, March 26.—The annual elections took place in the 22 towns of Westchester County to-day for the election of town officers. As some towns comprise six and eight election districts, and in many the counting of the ballots is not completed until Wednesday morning, it is impossible to give an official report of the result. It is probable, however, that the following have been elected Supervisors in the towns named:

Bedford—James E. Hoyt, Republican; Cortlandt—William R. Thorne, Democrat; East Chester—David Quackenbush, Democrat; Greenburg—John Besson, Democrat; Harrison—Charles C. Halsted, Republican; Lewisborough—George W. Carpenter, Republican; Mamaroneck—Mathias Banta, Democrat; Mount Pleasant—Moses W. Taylor, Democrat; New-Castle—Francis M. Carpenter, Republican; New-Rochelle—A. B. Coe, Democrat; North Castle—John B. Purdy, Republican; North Salem—Henry W. Norton, Republican; Ossining—Gilbert M. Todd, Democrat; Pelham—Sherman T. Pell, Democrat; Poundridge—Miles Adams, Democrat; Rye—George W. Carpenter, Democrat; Scarsdale—Chauncey T. Beers, Democrat; Somers—James P. Teed, Republican; West Chester—Michael Rauch, Democrat; White Plains—Lewis C. Platt, Democrat; Yonkers—Jacob Read, Democrat; Yorktown—Ira D. Strong, Democrat.

YONKERS, March 26.—The election in this city passed off quietly. There was no excitement and a very light vote. The following were elected: Supervisor—Jacob Read, (Dem.;) Justice of the Peace—Francis X. Donoghue, (Dem.;) Game Constable—James Loughlin, (Dem.;) Aldermen—First Ward, Thomas J. Lally, (Dem.;) Second Ward, Marvin R. Oakley, (Rep.;) Third Ward, John J. Broderick, (Dem.;) Fourth Ward, William Austin, (Dem.,) no opposition.

SEEDING BEGUN EARLY.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 26.—Inquiry at the railroad offices regarding seeding develops the fact that work is being begun much earlier than usual. Although no regular reports have been received by the railroad officers as far as learned, W. H. Searles, traveling freight agent for the Soo Road, formerly of the Manitoba, had just got in from a trip through the wheat country. He says that in Red River Valley a little seeding had been done last week, and that farmers generally began work yesterday. He reports the ground in excellent condition—neither too dry, as had been anticipated, nor too wet. Seeding begun about four weeks earlier than usual, which is expected to give the grain a chance to get away from the hot weather and avoid all danger of a frosted crop.

General Manager Winter of the Omaha Road said that seeding was well along in the portion of the State through which that line runs. No regular reports have been received by the Northern Pacific, but it was understood from those who had been north and west that the ground was all ready for seeding.

The weather throughout the Northwest is reported in Minneapolis as very favorable to farmers, and seeding in Minnesota and Dakota is quite general. The only drawback to operators so far is the dry weather, but there is plenty of time yet before rain will be needed. Country elevators report a good demand for seed wheat. Wisconsin farmers are not doing much yet on account of the chinch bugs. They are hoping for rain and cold weather to destroy the pests.

THE MARITIME CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The United States delegates to the approaching Maritime Conference met at the Department of State to-day for the purpose of consultation and arranging a programme for the conduct of the conference. Rear-Admiral Franklin presided. Among the subjects presented as proper for discussion at the conference were the following: Maritime signals and other means of indicating the movements of vessels in fogs; rules for the prevention of collision; life-saving devices; reporting, marking, and removal of wrecks and obstructions to navigation; warnings of approaching storms; notices of dangers to navigation; notices of changes in lights, buoys, &c.; fixing safe load line of vessels; night signals; uniform system of buoys; lanes for steamers in frequented routes; the establishment of a permanent international Shipping Commission; regulations for determining the seaworthiness of vessels; uniform regulations regarding the designation and marking of vessels. It was suggested as a proper subject for the consideration of the conference that a rule should be agreed upon looking to the exclusion of steamers from the Grand Banks, but it was excluded.

YONKERS, March 26.—The election in this city passed off quietly. There was no excitement and a very light vote. The following were elected: Supervisor—Jacob Read, (Dem.;) Justice of the Peace—Francis X. Donoghue, (Dem.;) Game Constable—James Loughlin, (Dem.;) Aldermen—First Ward, Thomas J. Lally, (Dem.;) Second Ward, Marvin R. Oakley, (Rep.;) Third Ward, John J. Broderick, (Dem.;) Fourth Ward, William Austin, (Dem.,) no opposition.

THE RHODE ISLAND SENATORSHIP.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 26.—The two branches of the General Assembly cast their respective votes for United States Senator to-day to succeed Jonathan Chace, resigned. Mr. Dixon (Rep.) received 41 votes in both houses. Mr. Wetmore (Rep.) 28, Olney Arnold (Dem.) 16, and the other 21 votes were scattered among seven candidates. After completing the further business of the hour, both branches adjourned to meet according to law in Grand Committee at noon to-morrow and proceed until an election is accomplished.

Except the votes for State Senator Dixon of Westerly and ex-Gov. Wetmore, the ballots were complimentary, the Democrats casting their full strength for their leader, Gen. Olney Arnold. With a full Assembly, 108, plus the Lieutenant-Governor, 55 votes are necessary to a choice, and a good deal may depend on which way the 16 Democrats will throw their strength as to whether Dixon or Wetmore is elected.

ALL QUIET ON THE ISTHMUS.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Under date of Aspinwall, 15th inst., Capt. Howell of the Atlanta informs the Navy Department that there is no longer any danger of rioting or insurrection on the Isthmus. The destitute laborers are of smaller number than has been reported, and all are quietly taking advantage of the transportation offered by their Governments. Only about 75 had been shipped by the United States Consul, who considered that there was no longer any likelihood of trouble.

POSTMASTER PEARSON.

A CONSPIRACY TO DEFEAT HIS REAPPOINTMENT EXPOSED.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It is generally known that the official term of the Postmaster of this city expires on or about the 24 of next month. There is, beyond question, a feeling almost universal on the part of the people of this city that he should be reappointed. Mr. Pearson has been Postmaster for eight years, and before had a long postal service experience which prepared him for his place. He has not only been an upright and efficient officer, but he has raised the standard of the postal service in this city above that of any other city in the United States. In the view of all candid and just-minded men nothing could be more natural or more in the public interest than that he should be reappointed. The office of Postmaster of New-York is almost the only one in the gift of the President for which no man appears to have the audacity or the impertinence to publicly harass him. This is the fact only because any open attempt to gain the office would be publicly condemned. Even if so irrelevant a consideration as the politics of a Postmaster should be thought likely to have influence it would favor Mr. Pearson, who, though once reappointed by a President belonging to the Democratic Party, never voted the ticket of that party.

Why not, then, let matters take their course, without troubling the public with this letter? The answer to this question will appear as I advance. Let me say at the outset, however, that but for the facts I am to state I should not have the least doubt that President Harrison would find great pleasure in promptly reappointing Mr. Pearson. The President's recognized sense of public duty, wise policy in dealing with the people of a great city, now familiar with so high a standard of postal service, which few Postmasters could sustain; the pledges of the dominant party; the candid and explicit declarations of policy by the President himself—all these considerations would, but for such facts, be a sufficient assurance of that result.

What, then, are the facts which can make that result doubtful?

First—A firm and faithful public officer who, like Mr. Pearson, reserves no places to be filled in the way to please patronage managers, scheming officials, or great party leaders, but who fills every place and makes all promotions on the basis of merit alone, inevitably gives offense to these three classes of very active but not very scrupulous persons. Before the merit system was in force in the New-York Post Office, not only some great politicians but various officials in the Post Office Department at Washington, some of them high in the official scale, were, among other things to please them, in the habit of having easy places, long vacations, and high salaries provided for their favorites. Every man familiar with great Post Offices knows how much this means. Mr. Pearson firmly refused such patronagism, to the great gain of the public service, but at the cost to himself of much annoyance and greatly increased labor. He even insisted on filling from the lists of those examined the dozen or more places which the civil service rules leave to his discretion. This the persons referred to treated as a wanton closing of the doors against their influence and their favorites. Besides, to make his office as efficient as possible, Mr. Pearson has insisted that every person serving under him shall earn his salary. This has caused complaint by the very few who are willing to shirk duty. No Postmaster has ever been more faithfully served by his subordinates as a whole than Mr. Pearson has been, some of them cheerfully performing much extra work.

Second—The persons thus offended resolved to make their power felt and to have their revenge. As they dared not go before the public, they formed a secret conspiracy about the middle of President Arthur's term to compel Mr. Pearson to submit, or to drive him from the office. Many sad-fly attacks began at once. Formidable assaults soon followed. Among other things, the conspirators caused a triumvirate of Post Office officials to be sent from Washington to New-York to hunt up material for plausible accusations. It was, to the utmost, kept a secret from Mr. Pearson. He was permitted neither to know what the inquisitors were doing nor to explain anything they might misrepresent or misunderstand. This scheme might have been successful had not one of the triumvirate become disgusted with the unjust methods and manifest purposes of the majority. He returned to Washington and denounced the whole scheme, which caused its collapse. This, and President Arthur's great respect for Mr. Pearson, prevented any attempt to bring about his removal during President Arthur's Administration.

Third—But the conspirators secretly matured another plan which, in their view, would surely prevent Mr. Pearson's reappointment in 1889. Unknown to him, and, as I think, to President Arthur, they concocted specious but utterly false charges to the effect that Mr. Pearson, to the great damage of the Government, had favored the carriage of mails by certain private companies in which he was charged to have an interest. These dastardly charges were promoted by one or two Post Office department officials when there were on the files of that department, as I believe these officials well knew, several letters of Mr. Pearson urging legislation for the carriage of mails by those companies. For months facts in support of these charges were furtively gathered. A person in the office of the United States District Attorneys, in the Post Office Building itself, seems to have been consulted, so that nothing might be lacking to insure the prompt presentment of Mr. Pearson at a time to suit the conspirators, he being all the time kept in ignorance of those clandestine proceedings taking place upon the same floor he occupied. The conspirators, though not daring to approach President Arthur, yet, strangely enough, were able to get a written opinion from his Attorney-General, Brewster, to the effect that if these charges were true, Mr. Pearson was liable to indictment. This part of the proceeding was also kept secret from Mr. Pearson, as most extraordinary exertions were required by official duties, which the hostile action of the conspirators had made much greater and more fatiguing. The plan was to have Mr. Pearson suddenly indicted just at the close of President Arthur's term, the damaging effect of which to the public, to the credit of the patriotic and disinterested citizens who would present themselves before the country when the appointment was to be made as having brought a great culprit to justice. Some honor or patronage, surely, would come to such rare patriots.

Fourth—But very unexpectedly a Democratic President was elected. Nevertheless, revenge was none the less sweet and wrath had not been app

AGAIN SEEKING VICTORIES

THE SECOND DAY OF THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

MANY SPECTATORS WATCH THE PLAY WITH APPRECIATIVE INTEREST—THE WINNERS IN YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

A more studious assembly of men could not be found yesterday than the celebrated chess players who are competing for prizes in the sixth American Chess Congress at 8 Union-square. Cups of coffee were placed next to the chess boards and, occasionally, a pony of brandy was deemed necessary for proper exhilaration of the mind. The cigars the players smoked are strong, and two or three of them affect well-burned pipes.

The unfinished game between Tschigorin and Delmar was not completed yesterday, as the schedule required both experts to play different opponents. At the first opportunity Tschigorin and Delmar will finish the game. Tschigorin is confident that it is his, and Delmar is beginning to think so too.

Delmar won a game yesterday. His opponent, Mr. Bird, was sick and could not appear. According to the rules of the tourney he forfeits the game to Mr. Delmar.

The afternoon games were between J. W. Baird and the little Canadian McLeod, Taubenhaus and Weiss, Burn and Tschigorin, Burille of Boston and the Australian champion, Gossip, Judd and D. G. Baird, Martinez and Lipschutz, Pollock and Blackburn, Hanham and Gunsberg, and Mason and Showalter. Only four games were finished, however, when 5 o'clock came, including the forfeited game to Delmar.

The Canadian and J. W. Baird played a quick game, in less than two hours. They started in with the Vienna opening and McLeod showed his usual vigor. Baird, however, was too strong for him, and despite the sorties of his opponent won the victory with the twenty-fourth move. Weiss of Vienna and the Parisian, Taubenhaus, fought a well-contested battle in which neither could secure the advantage. The opening was the "Ruy Lopez." Their forces finally became reduced to a Bishop a piece, backed by six pawns. Taubenhaus asked if his opponent was willing to call it a draw, but the little German thought he saw an advantage in the positions of his pawns and wanted to play on. By careful manipulation of his King and Bishop Taubenhaus blocked his opponent, and at the thirty-ninth move Weiss admitted the draw.

Mason won from Showalter, the Western player, who was beaten in the first game of the tournament. They tried the "Ginoce Piano" opening. The game was not specially interesting, and Mr. Showalter resigned at the thirty-first move.

The games between Pollock and Blackburn, Burn and Tschigorin, and Hanham and Gunsberg attracted the most attention from spectators. Chess players sat back of them and carefully noted down the various moves. They winked at one another at what they considered good plays, and acted as though they wanted to ask questions in many instances. There were many visitors during the afternoon.

The game between Burille of Boston and Gossip of Australia was a well-fought one, and is required 56 moves before Mr. Burille succeeded in wresting a victory. It was begun with an irregular opening, Burille leading a pawn to Q. 4.

Blackburn and Pollock also indulged in a long struggle. They opened with the familiar "Guioco piano," and it was well into the night session before the game was finished. Blackburn won it.

Meanwhile Tschigorin and Burn were having a hard pull over their game. Tschigorin played a careful game and did not hurry matters, while his opponent made an excellent défense. Burn was finally compelled to resign after 39 moves had been made.

The longest battle was between D. G. Baird and Judd. At 11:30 o'clock, after eight hours' play, it was still unfinished, though Baird held a little the better position.

In the other games Burille defeated Gossip, Lipschutz beat Martinez, and Gunsberg won a victory from Hunham.

To-day the games will be between McLeod and Delmar, Bird and Burn, Tschigorin and Pollock, D. G. Baird and Mason, Blackburn and Martinez, Lipschutz and Judd, Showalter and Burille, Gossip and Weiss, and J. W. Baird and Tannenhaus.

HOURS WITH OLLENDORF.

THE PRESENT OCCUPATIONS OF THE NEW MINISTER TO FRANCE.

Stepping lightly into one of the elevators in the *Tribune* Building the reporter was lifted quickly up to the top floor. Turning to his right he observed a little window like unto that used by the ticket sellers of the elevated railroads. A young man's head was behind the window.

"I," said the young man with a lifting of the eyebrows and a shrug of the shoulders.

"I would like to see Mr. Whitelaw Reid," said the visitor.

The young man at the window rapidly turned the pages of a book which lay before him, frowned slightly, and finally answered, "Je n'ose pas y aller."

Then the young man seemed to think that he had done all that the occasion required, and he paid no further attention to the reporter. The latter waited several minutes and then ventured: "Will you kindly inform Monsieur Reid that a gentleman craves the honor of an audience with his Excellency?"

That seemed to please the young man, and he disappeared from the window. Presently he returned, opened a door, beckoned to the reporter to enter, led the way up several flights of stairs to the very top of the tall tower, opened another door, remarked to himself, "Je parais, il paraît!" and vanished.

Seated on a tiger skin thrown negligently over a divan, a book held open upon his knees, was the new Minister to France. He looked up in an abstracted way as the reporter entered, and remarked dreamily: "J'ai le fusil de bois de mon oncle."

"I have come, Mr. Reid, to ask you how you like the idea of going to France as the American Minister?" said the reporter.

Mr. Reid turned the pages of his book rapidly, and then answered in slow, measured tones: "J'aime mieux le bœuf que le cheval."

"Are you not pleased with the mission?" inquired the reporter.

Mr. Reid looked through his book for a long time before he answered. He put little markers in several places and referred to them frequently as he spoke. Finally he said in the peculiar accents of Fifth-avenue:

"Vous m'embarrassez. Ce n'est pas ma faute. Il nous tarde for dinner parce que we are bien faim. Monsieur Harrison is le plus extraordinaire man que j'ais ever see. Je ne me plains de nothing whatev—quoi que ce soit."

"The Republican formations in confirming your appointment, were—" began the reporter, but Mr. Reid quickly interrupted:

"La conduite de ces men a fait naitre des soupçons dans my mind. Il y a long-temps que je n'ai read de Française. I have perdue de vue."

"And Mr. Blaine?"

"He m'a témoigné beaucoup d'amitié. Je m'exerce à parler in French."

"When do you expect to sail for France?"

"Cela dépend des circumstances. But je me propose de faire ce voyage very soon."

"What will your duties be in Paris during the exposition?"

"On le flatte, mais on le l'aime pas," began Mr. Reid as he rapidly turned the pages of his book. "No; that isn't it. I mean de quoi vous mêlez-vous my propre affaires! Je ne me mêle pas the business d'autrui."

"But the public would like to know—"

"A bas the pub—; mais non, je will ne me plain pas. Il y fait cher vivre à Londres. Mon chapeau is not too petite pour moi."

Here Mr. Reid glanced at his watch and, reading from his book, said politely: "Mon Dieu! que le temps passe vite dans votre société."

"Excuse me, Mr. Reid," said the reporter as the Minister to France rose, "but will you translate the gist of your remarks? My French is a little rusty, and—"

The Statesman in the Tall Tower frowned heavily. Then his eyes flashed and he suddenly opened the door.

"Jacques," he called in a loud tone, "pouvez-vous sans vous gener me prêter votre fusil?"

There was something in Mr. Reid's tone which decided the reporter not to linger.

"Good morning," he said as he sidled down the stairs.

"Bon jour," answered the voice of the new Minister.

A TAMMANY PRESENTATION.

In the opinion of the members of the Tammany Central Association of the Eighth Assembly District there is no man like Fire Commissioner Richard Croker. They are doing missionary work to make other Tammanyites form the same opinion. They found that the members of the Narragansett Club of the Nineteenth District had been content to gaze at a picture of Commissioner Croker taken at a time when his whiskers were not strong enough to resist the wind, so they had a crayon portrait made of him with a wiry black beard for presentation to the immediate followers of Mayor Grant. The presentation was made last night. The donors made a visit to the Narragansett Club's house on Forty-fourth-street at 6 o'clock last night. They were headed by Warden Keating of Ludlow-Street Jail, Commissioner Croker's protégé; John H. Campbell, and George Scannell, a tenor sfogato. Counselor William H. Clark, the President of the Narragansett Club, introduced them to their hosts. Warden Keating presented the picture of his patron, and ex-Justice Lee C. Dessar made a speech of acceptance.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steamship State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Brace, Glasgow and Largs 11 da., with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 27.—The Anchor Line steamship Anchoria, Capt. Campbell, from *New-York* March 14 for Glasgow, arr. at Moville yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

COQUELIN AS MATHIS.

"Le Juif Polonais" was performed at the Star Theatre last evening, with Coquelin as Mathis, the Alsatian peasant who murders a wandering polish Jew to secure a large sum of money the victim carries in a belt, hides the body in a limekiln, prospers thereafter, with the aid of his ill-gotten gains, and is loved and respected by his neighbors until with the physical decay that accompanies advancing years, his mind is shaken during a visit to a large town by the boasts of a peripatetic mesmerist—dreammaker is the word used in the French play—that he can put any man to sleep against his will and make him reveal his inmost thoughts. Mathis lives thereafter in a state of perpetual fright, and finally dies in a fit after a particularly bad dream, caused partly by his fright and partly by the physical excitement engendered by the festivities attending the public bethrothal of his pretty daughter, Annette.

The story of Mathis was first told by Erckmann-Chatrian in the second series of their "Contes des Bords du Rhin," and was there after made by them the subject of a play that was produced in Paris in 1869, at the Théâtre Cluny. This play was speedily transferred ("convey the wise it call") to the American stage, and the late James W. Wallack, Jr., acting Mathis (renamed Mathias) at Booth's Theatre made a profound impression by the splendid pictorial effect and the melodramatic vigor of his impersonation. J. B. Studley, a vigorous and competent actor, also portrayed the sufferings of Mathias in this and other cities, and thereby increased his popularity. In 1872 Henry Irving acted the part at the Lyceum Theatre, in London, and that single achievement made him the foremost English actor of his time.

Although the qualities of Mr. Irving's remarkable performance in "The Bells" are perfectly familiar to readers of THE TIMES, yet it is worth while to recall some of them for the sake of comparison. This Mathias, then, is a singular man, very different from his neighbors, who are simple minded, devout, humble folks. A man or great personal distinction, with a striking face, a queer, impressive mode of speech, and an air of authority worthy of one born to rule. He lives in a strange atmosphere; he has visions while he is awake; when he sits by the stove meditating, the fire light casts a weird glow upon his face. Most of his actions are accompanied by music. All this makes a deep and lasting impression on the spectator. It is a theory of those theatregoers and critics of the stage who regard Irving as infallible that his Mathias is chiefly wonderful as an exposition of the effect of remorse upon a sensitive mind.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Irving's Mathias is a very fine, thoughtful, and eloquent example of what is called melodrama at its best, though its effect on the common mind is greatly increased by the scenic contrivances he uses during the play, and the air of mysticism he thus skilfully imparts to it. It seems to us that the passion of remorse is not expressed in the manner of the Alsatian peasant, and we have failed to discover that element in Irving's portrayal. Mathias's mind is clearly affected by great fear; he never expresses penitence. All the same, others have found the remorse and praised the expression of it; and the contempt the world feels for simple-minded folk who, like Peter Bell, do not see more in a yellow primrose than their eyes comprehend, should always be borne in mind when discussing the achievements of actors. A sneaking belief that the people of the stage are frequently credited with aims and results they never dreamed of should be sternly checked for the sake of art. Perhaps some of the enthusiastic admirers of Coquelin think that he, too, expresses remorse in his impersonation of Mathis. They are surely wrong, but they have a right to their opinion, and their enthusiasm does them honor.

There is, moreover, ample excuse for poetic treatment of Erckmann-Chatrian's play. It clearly is a psychological work. The dream of Mathis, which is not explained to the other persons in the drama, is projected on the stage. We are permitted to read the man's inmost thoughts as the imaginary songuer does. The sound of the sleigh bells that troubles Mathis is heard by the audience. Mr. Irving uses this element with wonderful effect, which is perfectly excusable if it is to be used at all.

But in point of technical dexterity Constant Coquelin is superior to any dramatic artist whose work is now in the mind of playgoers, not excepting Mr. Irving by long odds, and in intellectual power and artistic perception he is the equal of any. He is not what is called a poetic actor, though he probably sees all the merit there is in a yellow primrose at the first glance. From his own point of view his portrayal of Mathis, the burgomaster, is absolutely flawless, and his point of view is certainly founded on a careful study of Erckmann-Chatrian. The character they imagined, of a simple Alsatian, outwardly like all his fellows, who had the brutal courage needed to commit murder when his wife and child were in want, the alertness of mind that enabled him to plan the murder and hide the evidences of his crime so as to escape immediate detection, and the strength of will as well as the comparative heartlessness that enabled him to bear a smiling face among his neighbors during the many years of prosperity he afterward enjoyed is perfectly embodied by him. His Mathis is not an emotional or sensitive personage; his virtues are purely negative; his temper is equable; he likes the good things of life and enjoys his comforts in a purely animal way. He is good to his wife because she is faithful and tender and administers to his comfort; he is fond of his daughter as every father, with few exceptions even in the annals of crime, is fond of his offspring.

His personal dignity is greater than that of most of his neighbors, but he has more money than they have, and has been the subject of adulation for many years. He has no waking visions. It is a Polish Jew, resembling the one he killed, with whom he is brought face to face after he meets the mesmerist who gives him the shock that causes his illness, not a vision of his victim. Sometimes the noise of jangling sleigh bells rings in his ears, but he attributes the phenomenon to physical weakness and is impelled to put his fingers in his ears to try to stop it. When he sits at the fireside alone on the Sabbath morning he chuckles over the skill with which he has outwitted fortune and justice. The firelight does not cast a strange glow upon his features. When he flings one of the identical coins that he stole from the Polish Jew among those put aside for his daughter's dowry he puts it in his pocket, because it is out of place there; but he is not deeply affected by the discovery.

When Christian reveals to him his theory that the body of the murdered man was concealed in a limekiln he does not lose his presence of mind; it is a natural theory, and he has wondered for years that no one ever thought of it; he expostulates with Christian with well-assumed gayety. At the end of the dance after the betrothal ceremonies are over, when he sit seizes him, he falls back like a man suffering from a sudden attack of physical weakness, and afterward plunges boisterously, but not insanely, into the merriment. There is great pathos in his calling for Christian in his dream, and his enforced recital of his crime is so simple and direct that it fairly makes the blood run cold.

The play which Coquelin uses is identical with Mr. Irving's, except the supernatural effects. The French comedian has not been seen here in a performance more elaborate, consistent, vigorous, and impressive than that he gave last night at the Star Theatre. The enthusiastic applause it called forth was entirely justified. New-Yorkers are not insular and prejudiced. Coquelin's Mathis is as welcome as Irving's, and both are splendid examples of dramatic art.

"CAMILLE" IN HARLEM.

Mrs. Potter's vaulting ambition took another leap last night and landed with crushing effect upon "Camille," that hapless victim of cruel novices and heartless amateurs. The result was pitiable in the extreme, for the lachrymose heroine of the Camellias was put to such torture that the audience suffered fully as much in witnessing the spectacle as she did in undergoing Mrs. Potter's treatment.

And yet this new Camille, for Mrs. Potter had never played the part before, had some interesting characteristics. The most noticeable of these was that she was in better physical condition in the last act of the play than in any of those that preceded it. She had more white paint on her face, it is true; but she moved with a greater display of muscular power and coughed far less than at any other time during the performance. Indeed, Mrs. Potter's Camille is weaker and in greater general physical distress during the first act than at any time subsequently. After that she gradually grows stronger until she dies, a conception of the part that possesses originality to say the least.

When Mrs. Potter made her first appearance she was seemingly so woe-begone that the fear was engendered that she would die before the first curtain fell. In the second act this fear gave place to hope, and in the third it developed into a prayer. But fears, hopes, and prayers were equally unavailing. The strength of Camille improved steadily until she finally died with great heartiness and vigor.

Making due allowance for the remarkable physical improvement Mrs. Potter read such of the lines as she could remember with that peculiar irritating drawl and nasal intonation that have been so conspicuous in all her work. She made no distinction between the love passages with Armand and the pretty colloquial speeches with Nichette and Gustave, the appeal to the elder Duval and the conversation with Prudence, the badinage with de Varville, and the last sad words with Gaston. All were delivered with a monotonous similarity that indicated to the auditor the idea that the actress considered each of equal importance with the other, and consequently was determined to give them all with the same expression and in the same declamatory tone. Such fairness of treatment is not often seen even in the performance of an amateur.

In the scenes with Armand, however, Mrs. Potter atoned somewhat for her vocal monotony by assuming a variety of bodily poses that were always unique and occasionally startling. In the love passages she attenuated frames at the breast of Mr. Kyrie Bellew, who acted the despicable lover with a precision and force that almost staggered him, although he braced himself with great determination to receive the onslaught: she poured herself about his knees with appropriate grace and richly caressed him on the occasional cheek, and she hugely perched upon his knee, and from that eminence looked lovingly down upon him as he nestled in the recesses of a stage settee. All of her methods of amorous expression were away out of the common, and were duly appreciated by the Harlemites, who filled the auditorium of the Theatre Comique about three-quarters full.

Only once in the whole performance did Mrs. Potter produce an illusion of real feeling. That was in the parting from Armand in the country house. There for a moment she lost her "Ostler Joe" enunciation, forgot herself, and touched a chord of sympathy. But it was for only a moment. Then she relapsed into consciousness and incompetency and the massacre of Camille.

In such a performance any opportunity for a word of praise must be eagerly seized upon. This was found in Mrs. Potter's gowns, which were rich in texture, costly in material, and elegant in fitting. The only fault was that they did not always cover enough of the fair actress.

The performance of the supporting company was generally of the same calibre as that of the star. Mr. Bellew as Armand posed and drawled and dragged until he was intolerable, Mr. Henry Edwards did service as the elder Duval's speech to Camille as though it were a funeral oration, and Mr. Vincent Sternroyd made the Count de Varville as wooden as was possible. Two pleasant exceptions to the general inability were the Nichette of Miss Lizzie Hudson and the Olympe of Miss Edith Litchfield.

CHICKERING HALL.

The fourth concert of the New-York Philharmonic Club was given at Chickering Hall last evening. It cannot be said with justice that the concert was especially interesting, though it had one or two moments of relief. These were afforded chiefly by W. H. Rieger, a tenor, who has a light voice of decidedly agreeable quality. He sang a Mozart aria tolerably, but did much better work with a pretty little song, "In dieser Stunde," by Max Spicker. He sang this tastefully and with considerable elevenness in the management of his voice.

The chief instrumental number of the evening was a sextet, opus 40, by Edmund Kretschmer, the opera composer. This work was composed for and dedicated to the Philharmonic Club. A composer who sits down to write for an organization consisting of two violins, viola, 'cello, basso, and flute is limited to a narrow range of color, and is, therefore, at a disadvange from the outset. It would probably be less difficult to write a string quintet than a sextet for the instruments named.

Mr. Kretschmer has not achieved a great success with his sextet. It is exceedingly poor in thematic material; indeed, it sounds like hand-made music of the least inspired order. And it displays but little ingenuity or fertility of resource in the instrumental treatment.

In addition to this, the programme contained Beethoven's string quartet, opus 18, No. 6, which was played without spirit, and at times without good intonation, and Carl Reinecke's "Undine" sonata for flute and piano, which has many interesting passages, in which was performed in a perfunctory style by Eugene Weiner, flutist, and Miss Dyas Flanagan, pianist. The audience was moderate in size and enthusiasm.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

There is considerable curiosity among music lovers about the "Missa solemnis" of Edward Grell, to be heard for the first time in America this afternoon at the Oratorio Society's rehearsal at the Metropolitan Opera House. It is written for four quartets of solo voices and four four-part choruses, and is said to be a remarkable labyrinth of counterpoint ingenuity. There is no orchestral accompaniment. Walter Damrosch, however, proposes to use the organ in some passages.

The last of Theodore Thomas's evening concerts will be given at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening. The programme is as follows: Serenade No. 12, opus 15, Brahms; fantasia for violin, opus 131, Spohr; Scotch symphony No. 8, Beethoven. Max Bendix will be the soloist.

Morris Reno is being urged to accept the Presidency of the new music hall company of which Andrew Carnegie is the prime mover. Mr. Reno has had considerable experience in the management of musical enterprises.

Dr. von Bülow will make his first appearance here in many years at the concert to be given this evening at the Metropolitan Opera House in aid of the Society for Ethical Culture and its charitable work.

The second organ and harp recital of Mr. George W. Morgan and Miss Maud Morgan took place at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon.

THEY WANT THE BRIDGES.

AN OLD FIGHT IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT RENEWED WITH VIGOR.

The old fight between the property owners of the Twenty-third Ward, in the annexed district, and the New-York Central Railroad Company has broken out anew. The Central Company, by permission of the Legislature, is sinking the tracks of its Harlem division. On Jan. 11, 1888, before the work was started, the company entered into an agreement with the Department of Public Works which provided that the railroad company should construct bridges at certain streets over its tracks.

Soon after, however, the railroad petitioned the Commissioners to be released from constructing bridges at One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth streets, two of the thoroughfares it had contracted to bridge. The protest arose from the property owners of the Twenty-third Ward when this request was made public. Matthew P. Breen, representing the protesting property owners, raised the point that the Department of Parks, having control of the bridges, must be consulted in full. Messrs. Pfaff, Pope, and Reed of Pawtucket were selected as a committee to investigate matters.

José Rondin, doing business as J. Rondas & Co. cigar manufacturer at 74 William-street, has given a bill of sale to E. Lopez, his principal creditor, and has gone out of business. His liabilities are reported to be about $7,000 and assets small. He was in business several years.

McLean & Brown, plumbers and dealers in furnaces at 2,791 Third-avenue, have been sold out by the sheriff. They succeeded E. A. McLean & Co. Dec. 8 last, claiming $4,000 capital. Their liabilities are reported to be about $2,100.

Herman Newman, cigar manufacturer at 40 Sixth-avenue, has disposed of his stock and fixtures, leaving creditors unpaid. His liabilities are estimated at about $5,000. He has been in business eight years.

M. Cummings & Co. of Rose-street, New-York dealers, have assigned. Liabilities about $300,000. It is thought they will pay a good percentage. They were carrying a large stock on a falling market.

FOR POLITICAL STUDY.

A SOCIETY OF LADIES WHOSE MEETINGS ARE DEVOTED TO POLITICAL TALK.

The Society for Political Study is an organization of women which was formed three years ago for the purpose of learning the fundamental principles of our Government. That it has not obtained a greater amount of publicity is solely due to the fact that heretofore its meetings have been attended only by the members of the society, and were intended only for their benefit. The society has 32 members, whose custom it is to prepare and read papers dealing with subjects which absorb the minds of male politicians—questions of the day in which every body is interested. The subjects discussed in these papers have included important measures enacted by various national Administrations, measures affecting Annexation in its various phases, United States banking laws, trusts, monopolies, and wages. Municipal, State, and constitutional governments have received particular attention, and every effort has been made to render these discussions as instructive as possible.

At least night the first social meeting of the society, at which "an outside friend of progress" made an address, was held at the house of Miss Hannah Allen, who has done much to promote the welfare of the society, at 36 Irving-place. The "outside friend" was Mr. Moncure D. Conway, and the subject of his paper was "Evil, Evolution, and the Task of Woman." Miss Allen's parlors were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, principally, however, ladies. Among them were Mrs. T. B. Wakeman, President of the society; Mrs. C. T. Ober, Miss Theresa Barcalow, and Dr. Jeannette Green, its Vice-Presidents; Miss Frederica Trow, Miss Bertha Johnston, Mrs. Moncure D. Conway, Miss M. L. Wise, Miss M. F. Seymour, Dr. Elizabeth Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. John Lovell, Mrs. Bernstein, Mrs. Glenn-son, Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, Dr. Elske Brysson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Johnston, Miss Burkholder, Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, Miss Mary F. Eastman, Mrs. Fannie Barrow, Mrs. J. C. Croly, and Mrs. E. D. Clymer, President of Sorosis.

Mr. Conway talked for half an hour or more in his usual extremely interesting manner, and gave his views as to how woman could best carry on the work of domesticating man and elevating herself to a position of political importance. At the conclusion of his address, which created much enthusiasm, Mrs. Wakeman talked of the society, its aims, its hopes, and its work. Its career thus far, she said, had been more than successful, and there was every indication of justify the belief that it would be a continued success.

Short addresses were also made by Mrs. Blake, Miss Eastman, and other members of the society and then the meeting developed into a social entertainment.

MISS GIBBS'S DEATH.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION ASKED TO TAKE ACTION REGARDING SCHOOL 54.

President Bayles of the Board of Health sent to the Mayor yesterday a letter, asking him to request the Board of Education to take some action respecting the condition of the public school in West One Hundred and Fourth-street, where Miss Rebecca W. Gibbs contracted the fever of which she died last week. Accompanying the letter was a copy of the death certificate, made out by Dr. Ira B. Read, showing that typho-malarial fever was her disease, and that she took it while teaching in the school mentioned. Mayor Grant's secretary, Mr. Crain, sent the following letter to President Simmons of the Board of Education:

SIR: On behalf of the Mayor I beg herewith to transmit a copy of the record of death of Rebecca W. Gibbs, a teacher in the public school in West One Hundred and Fourth-street, which has been received from the President of the Board of Health, with the suggestion that it be called to the attention of your board. You will notice that the attending physician states that the cause of death was typhoid fever contracted while teaching in an unventilated and unwholesome schoolroom. Mr. Bayles states that this school has been the subject of much complaint, and in his opinion unfit for further occupation, and that, although the building is now being demolished, it is still being used for school purposes. Yours respectfully,

THOMAS C. T. CRAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The sad fate of Miss Gibbs, who died from malarial poison, imbibed while teaching in the old frame building 218 West One Hundred and Fifth-street, should demand the earnest attention of the Board of Health and Education. I saw Miss Gibbs in consultation with Dr. Reid, and can confirm his statement fully. And, further, the family living at 220 West One Hundred and Fifth-street have been suffering, one member after another, all this Winter from malarial disease. Just at this present time it is the wife and mother who is the victim. As yet no member of that family have died.

WILLIAM M. McLAURY, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 26, 1889.

DIED ON THE YACHT.

H. M. FLAGLER'S INVALID DAUGHTER EXPIRES WHILE HURRYING SOUTH.

The death of Mrs. F. H. Benedict, daughter of Henry M. Flagler of the Standard Oil Trust, was reported yesterday from Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Benedict, who has been in a critical condition for many weeks, had been advised to try the effect of a Southern trip and it had been the intention of the family that she should journey immediately to Florida on the steam yacht Oneida. The family had also planned that Mrs. Benedict should meet the yacht on its Southern trip. Mrs. Benedict was sinking so rapidly that a departure was made as soon as possible. On Sunday the Oneida left Norfolk for Charleston. Accompanying the invalid were her husband, Frederic Hart Benedict; her father, H. Harkness Flagler, and a skilled corps of nurses and physician. Everything that had been done, however, proved of no avail, and on Monday Mrs. Benedict died while the yacht was yet at sea.

When the Oneida arrived at Charleston her colors were at half mast. Mr. and Mrs. Flagler were already in Charleston awaiting the arrival of the yacht, and the sad news was at once conveyed to them.

Mrs. Benedict, who was before her marriage Miss Jennie M. Flagler, was yet in early life, and was popular in New-York society. Her body will be brought to this city immediately, arriving this afternoon. The funeral will take place on Monday from the residence of Mr. Flagler, 685 Fifth-avenue, at 10 A. M.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 26.—Milton J. Cunningham, Jr., 21 years old, son of ex-Attorney-General Cunningham of Natchitoches, in this State, was arrested to-night by Deputy United States Marshal W. B. Logan. The young man has been for two years postal clerk on the Texas and Pacific Road running between this city and Marshall, Texas. The arrest was made on affidavits sworn to by Special Inspectors Hancock and Finley, charging Cunningham with robbing the mails. He was remanded by the Commissioner to-night in default of $2,500 bonds.

FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 26.—An East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia south-bound passenger train moving at a speed of 40 miles an hour collided with a freight train 20 miles south of Atlanta this afternoon. Engineer Gillon of the passenger train was killed. The engineer of the freight train, Tom Newman, and both conductors were hurt. The baggagemaster and express agent were bruised. R. T. Wilson of New-York, L. S. Hydeman of New-York, Jake Dart of Brunswick, and A. J. Lyle of Atlanta, passengers, were injured; none seriously.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Four suits for slander have been begun against Edward Corrigan, the Chicago horse man. The plaintiffs are Henry P. Townsley, James T. Winter, Archibald H. Wilson, and Mary J. Wilson. The suits, grow out of alleged slanderous words uttered by Corrigan at a hearing of the Directors of the Chicago Fair and Trotting Breeders' Association Monday.

Chitachua, a rebellious chief, and 15 warriors are intrenched 14 miles north of the San Carlos Agency, Ariz., and are defying the military authorities. The Indians are charged with murdering a teamster and stealing 30 head of cattle. The soldiers expect to have considerable trouble with them.

The cremator erected by Chicago for the burning of the city's garbage was burned to the ground by an incendiary fire yesterday morning. Citizens in the neighborhood have been indignantly remonstrating against its use for some time, alleging that it created an unbearable stench.

Charles J. Beattie, the lawyer who procured a fraudulent divorce for Mrs. Ada C. Gerson, was found guilty of contempt of court by Judge Jamieson, of Chicago, yesterday, and will go to the county jail for one year and to pay a fine of $500.

A woman named Mary Marshall was found Monday night in an alleyway at Lawrence, Mass., by the police with her skull fractured. Honora and Dennis Kildhier were arrested on suspicion. The woman Marshall will die her injuries.

Guiseppe Buffoni, in Boston jail awaiting extradition to Italy on a charge of murder, attempted suicide Monday night by stabbing himself twice in the temple with an iron spoon.

Robert McCaffrey and Delia Love, aged 19 and 20, respectively, were killed by an engine while crossing the railroad track in a carriage, six miles from Goshen, Ind., Monday night.

Henry Hardie, the young man detained as Halifax, Nova Scotia, for forgery committed in this city, made a confession yesterday, and will return here with the detectives.

The Rev. Father Maturin of Philadelphia, who has been engaged in mission work in England, has forwarded his resignation of the Rectorship of St. Clement's Church.

The house and barn of Ephraim Leedermuth at Lebanon, Penn., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The servant, Catherine Shade, was burned to death.

Luther Thomas McGrath, convicted of manslaughter in killing William Holden, was sentenced yesterday in Montreal to 14 years' imprisonment.

OBITUARY.

C. F. THEODORE STEINWAY.

Mr. C. F. Theodore Steinway, one of the chief members of the well-known piano-manufacturing firm of Steinway & Sons of this city, died suddenly Monday night at Brunswick, Germany. He had not been in good health for three years. Several months ago he went abroad for recreation. His brother William, who was much alarmed at his condition, received cable advices almost daily about his health. On Monday night Theodore cabled that he felt much better and was preparing to start for Italy. Yesterday morning a brief dispatch said he had died some time in the night. His disease was asthma and an affection of the heart. Mr. Steinway was an inveterate smoker and tobacco poisoning is supposed to have hastened his death. His sister, Mrs. Jacob Ziegler, who lived close to Brunswick for three him, was the only relative near his deathbed.

Mr. Theodore Steinway was the oldest son of Mr. Henry E. Steinway, the founder of the firm. For many years, and particularly since his father's death in 1871, he was the inventive and mechanical genius of the house, his only brother William having charge of the business and financial interests. Theodore was born in Brunswick Nov. 6, 1825. His father brought him up to his own business of piano making. He had a fine musical ear, and became a noted piano player while a mere boy. In his fourteenth year he exhibited three pianos of his father's make at the State Fair in Brunswick, and played them so well that he won the first premium and the special praise of the commissioners. In the autumn of 1850 the elder Steinway immigrated to America with all the family except Theodore. He was left to close up his father's business and follow the others in a year or two. In conducting the business the young man showed so much ability that he was soon entrusted with the control of his own account while his father established the house in New-York. Theodore began to make improvements in his pianos, and in 1859 his business had grown so that it was removed from Seesen to Brunswick. In 1865 his brothers Charles and Henry joined him there, and his father induced Theodore to come here and give his assistance to the New-York house. He immediately became the scientific director of the factory, giving all his time to the invention of improvements. At that time all the pianos sold in this country were of the square or grand styles, no one having made an upright piano that would stand the climate. Mr. Theodore set to work to produce such a piano, and his success revolutionized the business, two-thirds of all the pianos sold in America now being uprights. He invented an arrangement by which the tension of the strings might be more than doubled without injuring the instrument and with a great improvement to the tone. In 1870 he made the first cast-steel frame used for a piano and afterward established a foundry at Astoria for their manufacture. A duplex scale, a new repetition action for grand pianos, a new style of frame, and a new system of building the woodwork of a piano were others of his inventions. In 1872 he exhibited a piano in this city with a string tension of 50,000 pounds, which was regarded as wonderful in those days. Besides the medals it won for him at the Paris Exposition it gained from King Carl V. of Sweden an honorary gold medal and honors from the Swedish Royal Academy of Fine Arts. Afterward, with his brother William, he was made a member of the Berlin Academy of Fine Arts and received medals from the Duke of Brunswick and the Société des Beaux Arts of Paris.

Mr. Steinway was childless and a widower. He had been a great traveler through Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and had probably the greatest collection in existence of the musical instruments of all races and ages. Besides his brother and sister, his relatives in this country are five nephews, all members of the house, and three of Bona, and several nieces. His estate is believed to be worth much more than $1,000,000.

CORNELIUS MATHEWS.

Cornelius Mathews, who was sometimes known as "the Father of American Drama," and whose literary work during the early years of his life made his name familiar in American households, died at his old home at 69 Charlton-street on Monday last, in the seventy-second year of his age. He had not been well for a long time, and for many days had been confined to his house.

Mr. Mathews was born in Port Chester, Westchester County, on Oct. 28, 1817, and at a very early age entered the University of New-York, from which institution he was graduated with honors in 1835. He was the first graduate of the university, and afterward became the first President of its Alumni Association. It had been the intention of his father to make a lawyer of him, and his studies had been directed with that object in view. He was admitted to the bar of New-York two years after receiving his diploma, but the steady preliminary grind of his profession very shortly disgusted him to that degree that he abandoned it entirely. During his collegiate career he had evinced a very decided taste for work of a literary character, and when he decided to give up the profession chosen for him, he determined to devote all his time and energy to the work which pleased him best.

His success was almost instant. Between 1838 and 1850 he was a voluminous writer upon a great variety of subjects, and even poetry appeared from his pen occasionally, with his name. Journalism had its attraction for him, too, and in 1840 he and Evert A. Duyckinck founded a monthly magazine called *Arcturus*, controlling its publication for two years. Humor and satirical power were characteristic of Mathews's writings, and it was he who founded *Yankee Doodle*, a comic journal which was very successful, the first successful publication of the kind ever printed in New-York.

Mr. Mathews was an active and enthusiastic reporter for the Mercantile Library, and the old Copyright Club was founded was largely due to his efforts and those of William Cullen Bryant, who became in 1843 the first President of the club. Others interested with Mr. Mathews in this subject were Henry Clay and Charles Dickens, with whom he corresponded at great length.

The first play written by Mr. Mathews which was ever produced was called "The Politicians," a comedy, and its success led him to write many others, chief among which was "Witchcraft," a tragedy founded on the Salem delusion. This play was first produced at the Walnut-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, in 1846, and attracted wide attention. It was translated into French and printed in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Others of his successful plays were "Jacob Leisler," a drama dealing with Dutch colonial history, put on the stage in Philadelphia in 1848, and "Blanche Bretenese," a comedy, produced in the early fifties.

His literary works include "The Motley Book," a series of sketches; "Behemoth; a Legend of the Mound Builders"; "Wakendaw, an Indian poem"; "Big Abel and Little Manhattan," "Money Spinner," "Man About Town," "Puffer," and "Poems on Man," which latter was most favorably commented upon by Margaret Fuller in her essay upon "American Literature." Mr. Mathews was also the first American editor of the works of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, with whom he was a correspondent for many years.

Mr. Mathews never married, and his only relatives are his brother, Daniel A. Matthews of Dobbs Ferry, and that gentleman's only daughter.

The funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock this morning at St. Ann's Church, Fifth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

CHARLES F. LIVERMORE.

Charles F. Livermore, for many years known in New-York as a successful commission merchant and banker, died at his home, 145 Madison-avenue, somewhat suddenly on Monday night. He had been confined to his house for two weeks by complaints incidental to his advanced age, but it was not believed that his illness was particularly serious on Monday.

Mr. Livermore was born at Spencer, Mass., in 1824, and when he was 16 years old came to New-York to make a fortune. He had received a good education at the Leicester (Mass.) Academy, and entered the commission house of Coffin, Bradley & Co. as a clerk. His advancement was rapid, and in a very few years he went into business for himself, founding the commission house of Spedding & Livermore. This firm remained in existence for only a short time, and then Mr. Livermore conducted his business alone. About 1851 he and Henry Clews founded the banking house of Livermore, Clews & Co., with which Mr. Livermore was connected until 1888, when he retired from business to spend the rest of his life in ease.

Mr. Livermore left a son-in-law, G. Howland Leavitt, fourth day, third month, 27th, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Long Island City for Bayside at 2 P. M.

WILSON.—At Montclair, New-Jersey, on Monday morning, March 25th inst., MARION DU, daughter of the late Charlotte B. and Lieut. T. P.

PROFESSORS OF TAILORING.

You know that among the queer associations in our great city even the sartorial art has its learned pedants. At least six flourishing schools exist besides many of minor importance. All through the day and evening, chez deep tan or slippers, students practice the basting, seaming and shaping of waistcoat and critical instructors. The exact publishes several handsomely-illustrated monthly "organs," buys erudite books on the "styles" of every age and country, and corresponds with the four quarters of the globe.

Recently one of the "professors" sold a large number of fashion plates to a gentleman from Japan who is going back to his own country on a similar mission. He said the native costume was rapidly disappearing and would soon be a thing of the past, for Anglo-Saxon religion and Anglo-Saxon garments seem to be in some mysterious way hooked together, and that the adoption of the one signalizes the adoption of the other.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
55. CITY OF ROME, Wed., May 1, 9 A. M., June 26, and every fourth Wednesday thereafter.
Saloon passage, $80 and upward; second class, $30.
GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Devonia, March 30, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia, Apr. 13, 3 P. M.
Circassia, Apr. 6, 3 P. M. | Columbia, Apr. 20, 9 A. M.
Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $60 and $80.
Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.
Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

STATE LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (LARNE.)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, March 28, 3 P. M.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thurs'y, April 4, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, according to location of staterooms. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.
Steerage office, 21 Broadway, 53 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE,
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
*CELTIC, Capt. DAVISON, Wed., March 27, 2 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. IRVING, Wed., April 3, 8 A. M.
*ADRIATIC, Capt. CAMERON, Wed., April 10, 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PARSELL, Wed., April 17, 7 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
Saloon, $50, $80, $100. Steerage, $30. Steerage, New-York, $20. From the old country, $23. *A limited number of second cabin passengers carried on these steamers. Outward, $30 and $35; prepaid, $40; excursion, $70. Company's office, 9 Bowling Green, New-York. J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

INMAN LINE U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
From Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.
CITY OF CHICAGO...Wed., March 27, 2:30 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Wed., April 3, 7:00 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., April 10, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., April 17, 6:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $30 and $35; prepaid, $25; steerage, $20.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN S. S. LINE FOR HAMBURG.—First cabin, $45 and upward; steerage at low prices.
Bohemia, 3:30 P. M., Mar. 28 | Wieland, 8:30 A. M., Apr. 4
EXPRESS SERVICE between N. Y., Southampton, and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers Augusta Victoria and Columbia, of 10,000 tons. Send for rates and sailings.
General office, 37 Broadway. | General Passage Office, Broadway. C. SCHURZ, C. B. RICHARD & CO., Dir. R. J. CORTIS, Man. | 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Etruria, Mch 23, 2:30 P.M. | Aurania...Apr. 6, 9 A.M.
Aurania, Apr. 6, 9:30 A.M. | Bothnia...April 24, 1 P.M.
Gallia.....April 10, 1 P.M. | Etruria...April 27, 3 P.M.
Umbria...April 13, 3 P.M. | Aurania, May 4, 8:30 A.M.
Cabin passage, $60, $80, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS:
Saale, W., Mch. 27, 2 P.M. | Fulda, Sa., Apr. 6, 10 A.M.
Ems, Mon., Mch. 30, 9:30 A.M. | Lahn, W., April 10, 1 P.M.
Trave, W., April 3, 8 A.M. | Elbe, Sat., April 13, 2 P.M.
From NEW-YORK to LONDON, HAVRE, BREMEN. First cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 a berth; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE,
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, April 2, 6 A. M.
ALASKA.....Saturday, April 6, 10:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, April 16, 5 P. M.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, April 23, 11:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, April 30, 5 P. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMERS
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
SS. ITALY.....April 25, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $40 and upward; second cabin, $25; excursion, $50. Steerage tickets to and from British ports at rates $2 less than those of most other lines. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.
337 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; 37 State-st., New-York.

PARIS EXPOSITION.—APPLY TO NETHERLANDS LINE, 39 Broadway, New-York, for new Tourist Guide to Holland, the Rhine, and Paris Exhibition; luxury of fleet of powerful and modern steamships; latest additions: 1886, steamships Rotterdam; 1887, Amsterdam; 1888, Veendam; 1889, Edam and Maasdam; first Cabin after May 1, $40, $50, $60; Second Cabin, $32.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jousselin, Sat., Mch. 30, 4 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Frangeul, Sat. April 6, 9 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat. April 13, 2 P. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 2 Bowling Green.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR travelers abroad, available in all parts of the world, issued by HEIDELBACH, ICKELHEIMER & CO., Foreign Bankers, 29 William-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO, From New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.
CITY OF PARA.....Sails Monday, April 1 noon.
From San Francisco, Market and Fremont-sts.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF PEKING, Sails Thurs., March 28, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. B. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST.
via Savannah, at 3 P. M.
From Pier 35 North River, foot of Spring-st.
NACOOCHEE, Capt. Kampton, Thursday, March 28.
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett, Saturday, March 30.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Smith, Tuesday, April 2.
R. L. WALKER, Agent O. S. S. CO., Pier 35 North River.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, 1-5 (one-fifth) of 1 per cent. If application by 3 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 3 o'clock at pier, or on or before day of sailing, premium may be paid at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.
W. H. RHETT, G. Agt. W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M., 317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

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JACKSONVILLE, FERNANDINA,
AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS.
THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO. OF NEW-YORK.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt-st.,) at 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, (new,) Chas. & Jacksonville, Fri., Mar. 29
YEMASSEE, Chas. and Fernandina, Tues., April 2
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., April 5
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
35 Broadway, New-York.
Theo. G. Egar, G. E. A. G. S. F. & P. Line, 319 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.
FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
All steamers sail at 3 P. M.
Railroad connections made at all above points.
For tickets and state rooms apply at 207, 229, 257, 261, 287, 303, 362, and 994 Broadway, or at the company's general office, 235 West-st.

PROPOSALS.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
ROOM 209 STEWART BUILDING, 280 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1889.
TO CONTRACTORS.

SIDS OR PROPOSALS for furnishing all material and doing all work necessary to construct the iron doors, window guards, and work relating; also screens for the gate chambers required at the 135th-st. gatehouse, on Section 15 of the new Aqueduct, as called for in the approved forms of contract and specifications on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, April 10, 1889, at which place and hour they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners, and the award for doing said work will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as possible.

Blank forms of said contract and specifications therefor, and blank forms of proposals and proper envelopes for their inclosure, and all other information can be obtained at the above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners on application to the resident engineer.

By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners.
JAMES C. DUANE, President.
JOHN C. SHEEHAN, Secretary.

CONSTRUCTION OF SEA WALL AT David's Island, New-York Harbor.—Engineer Office, United States Army, Room 47 Army Building, corner Houston and Greene sts., New-York, Feb. 26, 1889.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until twelve (12) o'clock M. on Thursday, March 28, 1889, for the construction of a sea wall at David's Island, New-York Harbor. The general plans of which are in pursuance of Congress approved Feb. 26, 1885, and Feb. 14, 1887, Vol. 23, page 333, and vol. 24, page 416, statutes at Large. Further information can be obtained at this office. Lt. C. E. HOUSTON, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

PROPOSAL FOR IRON STEAMER.—OFFICE of the Superintendent of the Harbor of New-York, Room 4 U. S. Barge Office, New-York, March 27, 1889.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until noon of April 8 next, when they will be publicly opened for furnishing and building an iron steamer 65 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 6 inches by about 5 feet 6 inches, to be built in this city. For information apply at the office addressed at this office. JACOB J. HUNTER, Lieutenant U. S. N., Superintendent of the Harbor of New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, New-York, Madison-square, corner Broadway and 24th-st. Branches in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Berlin. Conversational knowledge in shortest time; $10 per term. Students may enter any time.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting; ladies' department; private instruction day, evening. PAINES' COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 1267 West 34th-st.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.—Reduced rates; circulars free. Call or write VERMILYE'S COLLEGE, 816 Broadway.

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ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson.—For ladies and gentlemen. Easy of access. Send for catalogue. W. H. Bannister, A. M., Pris.

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A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A POSITION AS tutor to one or more boys, or companion to travel in this country or Europe during the coming Summer; excellent credentials furnished. Address R. F. WALTON, Haverford College, Pennsylvania.

GRADUATE OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, England, takes pupils in mathematics, classics, or English; high mathematics a specialty. Address T. Y., Box 102 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady; diplomas; practical method. Address EUCCESFUL, Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CLASS OR PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN French by a Parisian lady at her own or pupil's residence; best references. 10 East 43d-st.

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CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.
Trains leave by Erie R. R., 23d-st., and foot Chambers-st., New-York.
G. H. ENGEMAN, President.
JAMES McGOWAN, Secretary.

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FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS OF AN ESTABlished boarding house, successfully conducted for many years; unexceptionable references given and required. Address M., Box 105 Times Office.

A RETAIL HAT STORE FOR SALE. AD-dress HATTER, Box 313 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FOR SALE — A WELL-ESTABLISHED manufacturing business; old age cause of selling. H. TOPPING, Marion, N. Y.

MACHINERY.

MOLDERS' TENONING AND MORTISING Machines; also cross-cut and rip saws; all in good order. Apply No. 682 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PEW IN THE north aisle of the Madison-Square Presbyterian Church. Apply to WM. H. ROSE, 50 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 218,498, GREENwich Savings Bank, 73 8th-av., New-York City; payment stopped; please return to bank.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

COMPANION.—By an educated young French lady, speaking English fluently, to travel in Europe; companion to a wealthy lady or family; best references; 3 in New-York and New-Orleans. Address Miss A. B., New-Orleans Post Office, La.

COMPANION, &c.—By a French lady as companion to a lady or governess in a family; no objection to traveling; references. Address C. D., Picayune Office, New-Orleans.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with washing; can be well recommended. Call, to-day, at 220 East 31st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid; assist with washing; willing; obliging; personal reference. Address M. M., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, in a private family as chambermaid, do sewing, or take care of growing children. Address M. J., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman, can do up stairs work and care of children; in private family; best city reference. Call at 153 East 52d-st.; second floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman in private family; best city reference. Address K. M., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl; chambermaid, plain sewing, or mind grown-up children. Call or address, care Mrs. Conklin, 1,696 2d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress in a private family; five years' good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 127 554 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or do general housework in small private family; best city reference. Call at 331 East 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat, tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; city references. Call at 213 West 36th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman; assist with washing or cooking; small private family preferred. Call at 354 West 48th-st., second floor, west.

CHAMBERMAID OR CHAMBERMAID AND Lady's Waiting.—By a competent Scotch girl in a small private family; good references. Call or address A., 408 West 54th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist with any other work. Call or address 209 East 44th-st.; ring Linehan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMstress.—By a young American girl; best city references. Call at 249 West 12th-st.; ring bell twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; willing and obliging; references. Call at 504 2d-av., third floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress or to do fine washing in small private family; good city references. Address 3020 3d-av., care of Mrs. Johnson.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in private family; good city references. Address Mary, Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR Waitress Alone.—By a young girl; two years' reference. Call at 331 East 24th-st., Mitchell's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires a situation for her maid as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at 7 West 16th-st., between 10 and 12 only.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST IN WAITING, —By respectable girl; best city or country references. Address M. G., 158 East 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, 19 West 20th-st.; call from 10 to 12 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork; assist with growing children. Call at 31 West 53d-st., between 11 and 1.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Call at 234 West 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In a private flat; best city reference; wages, $18. Address R. S., Box 405 Times Office.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; best city reference. Call at 302 West 44th-st.; ring night's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chamberwork and laundress; best city references. Call at 149 West 50th-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and laundress; city reference. Call at 319 East 32d-st., top floor.

COOK.—By private family; assist with washing; wages, $20; best city reference. Call or address 153 West 17th-st.

COOK.—First-class cook in private family; wages, $25; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. Call at 243 West 49th-st.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 339 West 31st-st., top floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family. Call, two days, at present employer's, 36 Irving-place.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Call or address M. E., 252 6th-av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; excellent bread and biscuit maker; can be seen at her last employer's. Call at 106 West 46th-st.

COOK.—By a neat, comfortable young woman; good cook and laundress; city or country; reference. Call at 131 West 96th-st., two flights up.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; no washing; thoroughly understands her business in every branch; city or country; excellent reference. Call at 34 West 15th-st.

COOK, &c.—By steady girl in private family; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; long years' city references; no cards. Call at 339 West 52d-st., second floor. McDonald.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; good family cook; willing to assist with washing; city or country; best city references. Call at 245 West 37th-st., rear, first floor.

COOK, WASH AND IRON, AND CHAMbermaid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls; willing and obliging; moderate wages; references; no cards. Call at 231 East 32d-st.

COOK, &c.—By a middle-aged person, German, as plain cook and laundress in small private family; no cards. Address Janiser, 315 3d-av., near 44th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a young French cook in small private family; country preferred. Call at 240 West 33d-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl (German) in an American private family; best references. Address M. K., 249 Canal-st.; no postals.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook in a private family; best city references. Call at 446 West 50th-st.; ring Buckley's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. Call at 449 4th-av.; ring first bell.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as good plain cook and good laundress; good city reference. Call at 448 West 32d-st., two flights.

COOK.—By a swedish young girl as first-class cook in a private family. Call at 220 East 27th-st.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook and help with washing; references. Call at 218 West 83d-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent young woman in private family; unexceptionable city reference. Call, two days, at 322 East 86th-st., one flight.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best of city reference Call at 260 West 47th-st.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook and plain laundress; first-class reference. Call at 521 9th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; will assist with washing and ironing; references. Apply at 248 West 35th-st., rear.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and laundress; city reference. Call at 319 East 32d-st., top floor.

COOK.—By private family; assist with washing; wages, $20; best city reference. Call or address 153 West 17th-st.

COOK.—As first-class cook in private family; wages, $25; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. Call at 243 West 49th-st.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 339 West 31st-st., top floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family. Call, two days, at present employer's, 36 Irving-place.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Call or address M. E., 252 6th-av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; excellent bread and biscuit maker; can be seen at her last employer's. Call at 106 West 46th-st.

COOK.—By a neat, comfortable young woman; good cook and laundress; city or country; reference. Call at 131 West 96th-st., two flights up.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; no washing; thoroughly understands her business in every branch; city or country; excellent reference. Call at 34 West 15th-st.

COOK, &c.—By steady girl in private family; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; long years' city references; no cards. Call at 339 West 52d-st., second floor. McDonald.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; good family cook; willing to assist with washing; city or country; best city references. Call at 245 West 37th-st., rear, first floor.

COOK, WASH AND IRON, AND CHAMbermaid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls; willing and obliging; moderate wages; references; no cards. Call at 231 East 32d-st.

COOK, &c.—By a middle-aged person, German, as plain cook and laundress in small private family; no cards. Address Janiser, 315 3d-av., near 44th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a young French cook in small private family; country preferred. Call at 240 West 33d-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl (German) in an American private family; best references. Address M. K., 249 Canal-st.; no postals.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook in a private family; best city references. Call at 446 West 50th-st.; ring Buckley's bell; no cards.

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COOK.—By a first-class family cook; no washing; thoroughly understands her business in every branch; city or country; excellent reference. Call at 34 West 15th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid; would assist with washing or children; good references. Call at 280 1st-av., first floor, front. Advertiser.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Address M. F., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing or assist with washing; best city reference. Address M. J., Box 149 554 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist with any other work. Call or address 209 East 44th-st.; ring Linehan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMstress.—By a young American girl; best city references. Call at 249 West 12th-st.; ring bell twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; willing and obliging; references. Call at 504 2d-av., third floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress or to do fine washing in small private family; good city references. Address 3020 3d-av., care of Mrs. Johnson.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in private family; good city reference. Address Mary, Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR Waitress Alone.—By a young girl; two years' reference. Call at 331 East 24th-st., Mitchell's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires a situation for her maid as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at 7 West 16th-st., between 10 and 12 only.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST IN WAITING, —By respectable girl; best city or country references. Address M. G., 158 East 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, 19 West 20th-st.; call from 10 to 12 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork; assist with growing children. Call at 31 West 53d-st., between 11 and 1.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Call at 234 West 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In a private flat; best city reference; wages, $18. Address R. S., Box 405 Times Office.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; best city reference. Call at 302 West 44th-st.; ring night's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chamberwork and laundress; best city references. Call at 149 West 50th-st., first floor

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The transactions at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, March 26, were quite active, and the announced programmes of the different auction firms attracted a large attendance. For prices and other details see annexed report.

D. P. Ingraham & Co. sold at public auction the four-story brick building, with lot 19.9 by 54, 131 Maiden-lane, north side, 20.8 feet west of Water-st., for $28,100, to A. Newgass. Also, by order of the Executors, disposed of a house, with plot of land 104.10 by 100, on East 164th-st., northeast corner of Morris-av., for $10,925, to H. F. Roetsch; four lots, each 25 by 104.10, on Morris-av., east side, 100 feet north of 164th-st., for $6,275, to same purchaser; one lot, 35 by 185, on Morris-av., southeast corner of 165th-st., for $4,125, to same purchaser. The sale of flat, with lot, 990 10th-av., was adjourned to April 1.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction two three-story brick buildings, with lots each 17 by 62, 486 and 488 Grand-st., north side, 16 feet east of Willett-st., for $38,000, to M. Hinselwood; similar building, with lot 24.8 by 102, 123 Mercer-st., west side, 175 feet south of Bleecker-st., for $27,500, to Lena Tannenbaum; five-story brick building, with lot 22 by 60, 839 1st-av., southwest corner of 47th-st., for $21,500, to W. B. Moog; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 10 East 58th-st., south side, 250 feet east of 5th-av., for $57,750, to David Miller; similar house, with lot 17 by 100.5, 89 East 63d-st., north side, 120 feet west of Park-av., for $25,500, to Samuel Stern; similar house, with lot 17 by 102.2, 152 East 73d-st., north side, 152 feet east of 5th-av., for $47,750, to F. M. Brown; also, by order of the Executors, disposed of the four-story brick building, with lot 20 by 80, 11 West 4th-st., northeast corner of Mercer-st., for $37,000, to Alexander Brothers; five-story brick building and stable, with lot 27 by 106.8, 67 Irving-place, northeast corner of 18th-st., for $86,000, to W. F. J. Barnes; three four-story brick buildings and stable, with two lots, each 24.8 by 96, 378 and 380 1st-av., northeast corner of 22d-st., for $37,000, to John Kiley; similar building, with lot 24.8 by 100, 386 2d-av., east side, 24.8 feet north of 32d-st., for $17,750, to Meitner & Weil; similar building, with lot 24.8 by 100, 388 2d-av., adjoining above, for $17,000, to J. Edelmuth; four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, 19 East-st., southwest corner of Delancey-st., for $12,000, to F. R. Grumana, and four-story stone-front flat, with lot 20 by 80, 2,244 2d-av., east side, 40.10 feet north of 115th-st., for $12,300, to William Knorr.

Smyth & Ryan sold at public auction the four-story brick building, with lot 24.10 by 100, 218 Avenue A, west side, 51.8 feet north of 13th-st., for $12,800, to J. Craproni; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.8 by 102.2, 211 East 76th-st., north side, east of 3d-av., for $3,375, to Mrs. Noonan; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25.6 by 100.9, 115 East 90th-st., north side, 255 feet east of 5th-av., for $43,000, to Lewis Clark; and under a foreclosure decree, Daniel Keane, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story dwelling, with lot 17.6 by 99.11, 3 West 132d-st., south side, 75 feet west of 5th-av., for $12,000, to Ida Hirsh.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction the two-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, 108 Macdougal-st., east side, 125 feet north of Bleecker-st., for $15,050, to J. M. W. Brown; four-story stone-front building, with lot 25 by 91.6, 108 East 14th-st., south side, 179 feet east of 4th-av., sold for $42,500, to L. J. Phillips; three-story stone-front house, with lot 20 by 102.2, 123 East 71st-st., north side, 220 feet east of Park-av., sold for $18,250, to L. Topitz; also, by order of the Executors, disposed of the two-story brick building, with lot 19 by 60, 112 7th-av., west side, 33.11 feet south of 17th-st., for $13,600, to A. Kaufman; three-story brick building, with lot 19.4 by 79 by 19.2 by 82.9, 104 Christopher-st., south side, 173 feet west of Bleecker-st., sold for $11,100, to W. H. Buxten; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, 252 10th-st., north side, 329.2 feet west of 8th-av., for $11,900, to John Hayes; five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 98.9, 330 East 39th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 2d-av., for $15,000, to Robert Stewart; similar house, with lot, 332 East 39th-st., adjoining above, for $14,250, to James Byrer; similar house, with lot, (334,) adjoining above, for $17,000, to L. G. Bach; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 22 by 100.5, 350 East 55th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 1st-av., for $12,850, and four-story house, with lot 24.8 by 100, 392 5th-av., east side, 74 feet south of 61st-st., for $120,000, to E. P. Ladew. Also, in partition, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 81.8 by 24.6 by 78.6, 156 Washington-st., corner of Liberty-st., for $51,000, to R. H. Union. The sale of the dwelling, with lots 142 to 142 and 150 East 95th-st., was adjourned to April 2.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Executors, sold the four-story building, with lot 25 by 81.8 by 25 by 85, 57 Bowery, east side, 56.2 feet south of Canal-st., for $39,200, to L. F. Hoffman. And at public auction disposed of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, 117 West 48th-st., north side, 212.6 feet west of 6th-av., for $23,100, to K. F. Reynard.

H. C. Mapes & Co. sold at public auction the three-story frame house, with plot of land 4 by 99.11, 225 East 127th-st., north side, 219 feet east of 3d-av., for $11,300, to Thomas G. Medinger.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the three-story brick house, with lot 23.11 by 77, 301 Henry-st., north side, 131 feet east of Scammel-st., for $14,056, to Michael Finn, and three-story building, with lot 18.8 by 70.1 by 16.8 by 61.7, 551 Grand-st., south side, east of Jackson-st., for $9,900, to G. Brown.

J. C. Lalor sold at public auction eight lots each 25 by 100.5, on West 70th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 8th-av., for $98,000, to D. J. Newman.

Scott & Myers, by order of the Executors, sold two three-story stone-front dwellings, with lots, each 19 by 98.9, 306 and 308 West 34th-st., south side, west of 8th-av., for $44,000, to J. L. Cavanna. Also sold at public auction the two-story house, with lot 16.8 by 40, 2,146 Lexington-av., northwest corner of 129th-st., for $5,700, to J. M. Levy; two similar houses, with lots each 16.8 by 40, 2,148 and 2,150, adjoining above, for $6,250, to same purchaser; similar house, with lot 16.8 by 40, 2,152, adjoining above, for $4,475, to B. Freund; two similar houses, with lots, 2,154 and 2,156, adjoining above, for $8,950, to J. E. Amidon; similar house with lot, 2,158, adjoining above, for $4,475, to J. Arnew; similar house, with lot, 2,160, adjoining above, for $4,000, to W. H. Johnston; similar house, with lot, 2,162, adjoining above, for $4,450, to C. Welsh; two similar houses, with lots, 2,164 and 2,166, adjoining above, for $8,700, to W. H. Johnston, and similar house, with lot, 2,168 Lexington-av., southwest corner of 130th-st., for $5,150, to B. Freund.

William W. Fegg sold at public auction the four-story building, with lot 21.4 by 98.9, 227 West 35th-st., north side, 252.4 feet west of 7th-av., for $11,300, to Martin Hart.

William Kennelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, George R. Newell, Esq., Referee, sold three three-story stone-front dwellings, with two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 120th-st., south side, 57 feet east of 8th-av., for $36,000, to Bradley & Currier Company, plaintiff; also sold at public auction the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 17 by 100, 740 Lexington-av., south side, 205.6 east of Reid-av., Brooklyn, for $4,200, to James O'Neil.

E. F. Raymond, under a foreclosure decree, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story house-front dwelling, with lot 18 by 100.5, 161 West 64th-st., north side, 223 feet east of 10th-av., for $19,900, to Richard S. and William M. Sayre, Jr., plaintiffs. The sale of a similar house, with lot, 26 East 78th-st., west of Madison-av., was adjourned sine die.

Bernard Smyth sold by order of the Executors the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 76, 55 South 8th-st., north side, 60 feet west of Wythe-av., Brooklyn, for $7,300, to John McKenna.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 26.

134th-st., n. s., 342.10 ft. e. of Lenox-av., 54.8x100.11; Spencer Aldrich and wife to Thomas Aldrich $36,500

100th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 250x100.8; Mary T. and William Stone to Emma Chenoweth 53,000

147th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Leggett-av., 25x100; Martha A. Ives to James Nugent and wife 1,050

96th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 8th-av., 150x100.11; Charles T. and Helen T. Barney, heirs of Ashbel H. Barney, to John M. King 54,000

103d-st., s. s., 130 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.9; Phoebe M. Coyle and others to William F. Schuis 1

Same property; William F. Schuis to Fred W. Baumbach 6,150

Broadway, n. w. corner of 30th-st., 58.4x 98.11x56.5x122.8; Charles A. Jackson, Referee, to John S. Kilson 66,000

43d-st., s. s., 189 ft. e. of 5th-av., 26x65.5; same to same 53,000

North Moore-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Washington-st., 20x50; same to same 9,100

Alexander-av., w. s., 40 ft. of 146th-st., 80 x100; Anna T. and James S. Dale to Henry Muller and another 16,800

126th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x99.11; Sarah A. and David Spencer to Francis C. Taylor 9,000

Bowery, 197; Abraham Stern to Kalman Hass 50,000

54th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 24x100.5; George Enser and wife to Louis Stern 18,500

94th-st., 191 East; Herbert M. Houghton and wife to Marie C. Durand 15,000

153d-st., 80x240; Edward Patterson to William Lays 1,175

54th-st., n. s., 346 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18x 100.5; J. Warren Greene, Referee, to Arthur H. Parkhurst 18,500

55th-st., 537 and 539 East; Peter H. J. Coughlan and wife to Charles R. Price 18,995

Grand-av., s. w. corner of Sunkman-place, 200x228.10x202.9x203.8 to Agnes Sherry, Francesca B. Partridge to Edward W. Partridge 21,000

125th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x 100.11; Morris Rosenberg to William H. Trevirano 1

Bowery, 196; Philip Kling and wife to Abram Kling 23,500

Avenue B, n. w. cor. of 9th-st., 25.5 x 75; Augusta Meckel to Hugo Kraul, 1,750

Same property; John H. Morris, Receiver of Jacob D. Parkhurst, to Henry Wehle 22,500

86th-st., n. s., 433.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20.10x100.5; James McClenahan and wife to Samuel McMillan 1

Sheriff-st., 67 and 69; James Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Abraham and Ernestine Hoffmann 24,500

47th-st., 523 West; Lucy A. and John Ridgway to Lewis Leonard 5,750

17th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98; Ellen N. Ward to James P. Kelly 11,000

176th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 9th-av., 95x99; same to same 11,000

Lexington-av., w. s., 99.5 ft. s. of 67th-st., 21.10x100; Lucy D. Schlenelin to D. Gilbert McKeon 40,000

65th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Eliza A. Lynch to Josephine E. Lesster.... 10

Same property; William C. and Josephine E. Lesster to Thomas B. Flannery 11,500

Columbia-st., e. s., 275 ft. n. of Division-st., 25x100; Samuel Woolf to Sarah Woolf..... 18,850

102d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of West End-av., 100x100.11; Charles Blanvelt and wife to Jennie A. Whitney 7,000

153d-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of Courtlandt-av., 25 x100; Walburga Thenn, Executrix of Michael Thenn, to John Muth 2,850

169th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x 99.11; Francis L. Stetson, Referee, to Jackson Armstrong 11,200

83d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 15.4x 102.2; Richard M. Henry, Referee, to James D. Putnam 14,000

6th-av., w. s., 46 ft. s. of 17th-st., 23x100; John Campbell and wife to Thomas Kelly. 10,000

154th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 25x100; Wilhelmina Kalep to Mary Pelper 1

3d-av., w. s., 66.7 ft. s. of 126th-st., 16.8x 100; Trustees William F. Mott to Olivia Thompson 22,000

Oliver-st., e. s., 55 ft. n. of South-st., 50x40; Joshua Kauffman and wife to Thomas Kelly. 15,000

118th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x 100.11; Charles G. Landon to Patrick Farley 24,000

Frankfort-av., s. e. s., 192.7 ft. n. s. of 166th-st., 25x150; Henry Willson and wife to Minnie Knoch 5,500

Pearl-st., 295; S. L. H. Ward, Referee, to Mary E. Woods and others 25,200

Boston av., n. corner of 166th-st., 187x148x 138x143; same to same 17,500

Stanton-st., s. s., 44 ft. w. of Suffolk-st., 22x 74.6; Jacob M. Patterson and others to Jacob M. Patterson and another 1

Stanton-st., n. s., 86 ft. w. of Suffolk-st., 22x 74.6; Jacob M. Patterson and others to Henry C. Patterson 1

52d-st., n. s., 254 ft. e. of 8th-av., 14x100.5; John Goodyear to Elmira Morrow 1

87th-st., 110 West; John G. Prague to Julia M. Seelinmann 23,000

52d-st., n. s., 254 ft. e. of 8th av., 14x100.5; John Morrow and wife to John Goodyear 1

131st-st., s. s., 312.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 12.6x 99.11; John Goodyear to Elmira Morrow 1

131st-st., s. s., 324.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 12.6x99.11; John Morrow to John Goodyear 1

St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 145th-st., 25x100; Joseph H. Cain to J. R. Brown 10

100th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25ux 100.8; Chauncey S. Truax, Referee, to Mary T. Stone 25,200

Washington-st., s. w. corner of Leroy-st., 75x 311.4 to West-st. x70x311.4; Basilia D. Mumford to William Edgar 10

Same property; Executors of Frederick P. Marshall to same 10

54th-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.5; William J. Shaw to Edward Hirsh 29,400

Same property; Euphemia W. Bedell to Jane R. Shaw 18,000

54th-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.5; Henry C. Nelson, Referee, to Benjamin P. Fairchild 16,800

98th-st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5; Henry E. Stevens and wife to Charles L. Lincoln 14,150

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CAPITAL, $500,000.00.

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Examines and guarantees titles to real estate. No charges made for disbursements.

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COUNSEL:

CHARLES UNANGST. ASHBEL P. FITCH.

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THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE DETACHED residences and villas, all improvements, beautiful location, $16,000 to $35,000, in the hands, from sole owner, of one of the most suburban quarter, Bedford Park, in the city of New-York and adjacent to the new Bronx Park; many villas sold, occupied by their owners; Harlem Railroad station on premises; also villa plots; watchman to show premises; references required; terms liberal. Owners, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Room 90.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY AN ELEGANT four-story dwelling built by the owner for personal use; a beautiful location between Central and Riverside Parks; 100 feet wide street; handsome elevation; new and modern; bay window; foyer hall and butler's pantry and bath room extension; size, 20x56; extension, 10x15; lot 100 feet deep. Apply on premises, No. 148 West 79th-st.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND planned four-story stone house for sale, low, in 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet wide, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city. APPLY TO GEO. H. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND planned four-story stone house for sale, low, in 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet wide; tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city. Apply to GEO. H. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

AT ASKING PRICE, $36,000—A VERY handsomely-finished and decorated medium size extension residence, known as Lenox Hill, near Madison-av.; liberal terms. Apply for permits to V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway or 663 5th-av.

48TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Splendid opportunity; four-story brownstone house, 21.6x50x100; in good order; first-class neighborhood; liberal terms to quiet buyer. For particulars apply to V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

2—FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELLings; very handsomely decorated; hard-wood finished; all modern improvements; connecting or single; terms easy, to suit purchaser. Apply to EDWARD HARROUN, 21 West 33d-st.

MADISON-AV.—CHOICE LOCATION ON Murray Hill; full-size, elegant house; dining room extension; superior order; for sale very cheap. Apply to WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway; only office.

A CHOICE PLOT OF LOTS (EXCAVATED) on Cambreleng, 145th-st. (Hamilton Grange) for sale, with or without builder's loan; also, very fine houses, some locality; bargains. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway; only office.

A HANDSOME ROW OF PRIVATE dwellings for sale; Nos. 7 to 11, East 93d-st., near 5th-av.; elegant locations; prices moderate. Apply on premises.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,260 Broadway, between 31st and 32d-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up in cash)..... $1,000,000

Surplus Dec. 31, 1888 92,226

Has loaned $1,500,000 at 6, 4½, and 5 per cent. since Jan. 1, 1889.

Purchasers of real estate who have their titles examined and guaranteed by the company can at the same time, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, procure through it loans to complete their purchases.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,

Geo. F. Demarest.

PRIVATE RESIDENCES FOR SALE!!!!!

5th-av., near Windsor, full size, only..... $100,000

Madison-av., near 72d, full size, only..... 85,000

108th-st., full size, three rooms deep..... 35,000

21st-st., a bargain, large house, only..... 40,000

24th-st., n. Madison-sq., modern house, only 30,000

80th-st., French basement, only..... 32,500

89th-st., Murray Hill, d.r.ext. residence only 36,000

83d-st., medium size, with d. r. ext..... 45,000

44th-st., n. Lex.-av., small house, only..... 14,000

40th-st., n. 5th-av., 32 ft. leasehold, a snap!!!!

49th-st., four-story, 20 ft. wide, cheap at.... 25,000

48th-st., full size, decorated..... 60,000

52d-st., adjoining 5th-av., very fine..... 55,000

51th-st., French basement, only..... 32,000

57th-st., magnificent, full size, only..... 110,000

Lenox Hill, superb 26 ft. residence, &c., &c. 55,000

73d-st., new and very fine..... 55,000

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,

106 Broadway and 663 5th av.

SPECIAL!!!

AN ELEGANT 6TH-AV. HOUSE

FOR SALE OR VERY EASY TERMS.

$13 5TH-AV.,

between 82D AND 83D STS.,

FOUR STORIES, WITH EXTENSION.

LOT 25X74 DEEP;

SUPERBLY DECORATED.

PLUMBING NEW: all in perfect order.

POSSESSION.

Permits of V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

Nos. 167 & 171 West 74th-st.

Always open. The closest examination solicited.

The opportunity to purchase a four-story house, with two-story extension, nearly 22 feet wide, for $28,000 will never occur again in this choice residence location. JAMES B. HAY, 84 Broadway.

The Superbly Built House, No. 174 West 75th-st.,

With its exquisitely unique decorations by Messrs. Fr. Beck & Co. of 5th-av., is now open for inspection.

ATTENTION, HOUSE BUYER—THE neat, best-finished, choicest-located; three-story, 18x54, private dwelling in market. 11 West 120th-st., near Lenox-av.; must sell this week; always open.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IN PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Minnesota farm, (35 miles east of Fargo, Dakota,) 1,280 acres, half broken, half in hay; all fences; 100 head registered stock; finest farm buildings in the county; flowing well and a half-mile lake directly in front of dwelling house. Particulars of JAMES B. HAY, 84 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.

New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, "Lindenwood," property of the late Jacob S. Carpender; frame house; porter's lodge, greenhouses, &c.; 18 acres; situation unexcelled. W. & J. N. CARPENDER, 42 Pine-st., New-York.

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.

FOR SALE—Large frame house overlooking the river; 18 rooms; in complete order, with gas, running water, and other conveniences; good stable and outbuildings; one and one-quarter acres ground. W. B. MEEKER, 62 Broadway or at Riverdale.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.—FOR SALE OR rent, choice cottages; also at Elberon and on the Rumson road, by WILLIAM LANE, Franklin-av., Long Branch.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
Executors' and Public Auction Sale.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story stone building, with extension and lot, NO. 20 EAST 21ST.-ST.
The first-class dwelling and lot
NO. 102 BROAD-ST.,
southwest corner Pearl-st.
Two valuable lots, east side
9TH-AV., between 57TH-ST. AND 58TH STS.
Two choice lots, north side
146TH-ST., between GRAND BOULEVARD AND 10TH-AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S AND PUBLIC AUCTION SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.
CHOICE AND VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN.
Nos. 301 and 303 10th-av.,
1,221 and 1,225 3d-av.,
2,025, 2,027, 2,029, and 2,031 2d-av.,
133 West 56th-st., 343 East 84th-st.,
245 East 103d-st.,
and two lots south side
112th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
Also 11 choice lots located on Court, Grinnell, and Lorraine sts., Brooklyn.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PUBLIC AUCTION SALE TO CLOSE A TRUST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., one valuable lot, east side, 5th-av., between 100th and 101st sts.
One choice lot, south side,
99th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
five-story and basement brick apartment, with lot, NO. 206 EAST 25TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
Will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story brick dwelling, with lot, and two-story frame in rear,
NO. 25 OLIVER-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,260 Broadway, between 31st and 32d-sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Choice and Valuable Investment Property, NOS. 48 BOND-ST., 55 GREAT JONES-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

F. G. WOLBERT, Auctioneer.
By order of Court of Chancery of New-Jersey will sell at auction, under the direction of B. F. Randolph, Master, on TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Taylor's Hotel, No. 15 Exchange-place, Jersey City,
ABOUT 85 ACRES OF LAND,
in four parcels,
FRONTING ON THE HUDSON RIVER,
and extending to Bergen Line-av. and close to ferry at Weehawken, situated in Union Township, county of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, and belonging to the
ESTATE OF PATRICK DICKIE, DECEASED.
Maps and surveys with auctioneer, No. 45 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or with WILLIAM KENNELLY & BRO., No. 45 Liberty-st., or G. A. MIGEL, agent for Estate, 21 Liberty-st. M. DEROSE, MUIRHEID & McGEE, Attorneys, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

JAMES S. McQUILLEN, Auctioneer.
D. PERRY INGRAHAM & CO.,
73 Cedar-st.,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1889,
at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
NOS. 317, 319, AND 321 WEST 131ST-ST., between 10th-av. and Broadway.
These are very desirable houses and near the cable road. Particulars of EARLEY & PENDERGAST, 239 Broadway, or auctioneers, 73 Cedar-st.

JOHN P. R. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
will sell at the Real Estate Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1889,
CHOICE LOTS,
New-av., east side, 117th to 118th st,
eight lots, 25x100 each.
READY for improvement. Easy terms.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty-st.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCtioneers.
will sell at auction THURSDAY, March 28, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.
114 East 65th-st., four-story brownstone dwelling. Maps at Auctioneer's, 73 Liberty-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

10 WEST 53D-ST.

This elegant wide house, very handsomely furnished. Possession May 1. Permits from JAMES B. HAY, 84 Broadway.

TO RENT—FROM MAY UNTIL OCTOBER, at $125 a month, a three-story brownstone house, handsomely furnished, including piano, silver, crockery, and kitchen utensils; apply on premises, any day, between 10 and 5, 127 West 94th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

UNFURNISHED DWELLINGS TO RENT.

13th, 6d.7 ave., only	$1,800	48th, bet. 6 & 7 avs.	$2,500
18th, large house,	3,000	40th, sav'l., $1,300 to	2,000
80th, 25 feet wide,	3,000	50th, 20 ft., with ex.	3,000
22d, Eqs. basem't,	2,200	51st, med. size, ex.	2,800
34th, Madison-sq.,	1,800	51st, superb house,	4,000
90th, near Park-av.,	2,500	57th, small house,	1,800
31st, n. Mad'n-av.,	2,100	53d, very desirable,	3,000
35th, near Park-av.,	2,500	54th, small dwell'g,	2,000
40th, fine extens'n,	3,500	56th, medium size,	1,800
42d, near 8th-av.,	3,000	58th, exquisite,	2,700
43d, med. size deep,	3,000	56th-st, full size,	4,500
45th-st., 20 feet,	2,000	57th-st., west side,	2,500
47th-st., 22 feet,	2,300	58th, 20-ft. exten.,	3,000
47th-st., small,	2,000	E. & w. s. h., $1,200 to	5,000

Permits can be obtained at either office—106 Broadway, corner Pine, or 663 5th-av.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.

TO LEASE.

HOUSE ON 34TH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

4 Stories, 25x80.

Apply at 23 West 26th-st.

AT VERY REASONABLE RENTS.—ATtractive new stylish houses to let unfurnished, ready for immediate occupancy:
1,395 LEXINGTON-AV.,
146 EAST 93TH-ST.,
150 EAST 89TH-ST.
All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect, and decorated.
Permits unnecessary. Superintendent on premises; can be seen at all hours.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE CORNER OF PARK-AV. (LENOX HILL) AND 76TH-ST. IS TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. THIS IS THE BRIGHTEST AND HEATHIEST SITUATION ON THIS ISLAND. OPEN DAILY, 5 TO 6. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

The Lenox Block.

Two of these very attractive, handsomely-decorated houses; possession at once; Park opposite both houses; moderate rent. Apply 103 West 70th-st. or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE ATtractive medium-size house, No. 2 East 33d-st. Suitable for a physician or small private family. APPLY TO GEO. H. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK, 5—Two connecting four-story brownstone dwellings; exceptionally well built; handsomely decorated. Apply to Chas. F. Sharrett, 21 West 22d-st.

A.—5TH-AV. CORNER NEAR 130TH-ST.—Newly-decorated three-story brownstone, 17.6 x50; 11 rooms; $1,100. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

FOR RENT — 103 WEST 72D-ST., (PHYSician's) with rear, containing six rooms, for office. Apply on premises or CHARLES H. SCHUYLER, 9th-av. and 71st-st.

WEST 49TH-ST.—THREE-STORY BROWNstone house; rent low; very desirable for small family.
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF THREE AND four story houses; rents reasonable. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT MANCHESter, Vt., 10 large, finely-finished summer house, with nine sleeping chambers, plate-glass windows, running spring water, bathroom, hot and cold water, water closets, open fireplaces, electric bells, and very large grounds. Address C. F. STERL, 24 Bank-st., Philadelphia.

AT MOSYLN, L. I.—RESIDENCE, WATER front on Hempstead Bay; 15 rooms, furnished, including linen; stabling; six box stalls; two cows; for year, $3,000; season, $2,700, including services of two men. "W.," Commercial Advertiser, 126 Fulton-st.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.

Five minutes' walk of station, furnished house, 15 rooms; stabling for five horses; seven acres; fine river view; rent, $1,500.
J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway, New-York.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—A VERY COMFORTABLE SHINgled house of 12 rooms, with the modern improvements, together with 10 acres and gardens of about 6½ acres, with barn, carriage, and greenhouse; 10 minutes' walk from railway station and one hour from Wall-street by trains leaving morning and evening every half hour, and at that hourly until 12. It has been occupied by the owner for over 40 years, and will be let very low to a good tenant who will keep up the grounds. Apply for particulars to Box 1,593, New-York Post office.

TO LET, WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE IF DESIRED—Handsome residence on Orange Mountain; 16 rooms, with all modern conveniences; three stables, with four rooms; smaller house; choice fruit laid out in flower and vegetable gardens, fruit and shade trees; perfectly healthful, air dry and beautiful in three and long weekforms; station, 10x 10 feet; one hour from city. A. B. E., Post Office Box 852, New-York.

AT RHINEBECK-ON-HUDSON,

To rent, unfurnished, a very desirable property in this choice locality; magnificent views; house, 60x 30; 20 rooms; grounds, 3 acres; lawn and garden; splendid opportunity for good boarding house; $800 year or lease
CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO.,
Park-av. and 42d-st., opposite Grand Central Depot.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Shrewsbury, and Rumson Road houses to let. Information and catalogues from BROWN & LEVIESEE, 58 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT.

RENT FREE TO MAY 1.

Stores, offices, and desk room in handsome new building corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; most conspicuous location on busiest thoroughfare down town. Low rents made on premises or at Room 5 66 Cedar-st.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER season, by a small private family, a comfortably-furnished cottage; inland; not more than three hours' from New-York City. Answer C. S. M., Box 1,577 Times Office, stating terms per month and full particulars.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WOULD like to take care of apartment for lady or small family who takes meals in house or restaurant; is smart, has a good education, sews nicely, and would travel if required; best references. Address LAWYER, Box 208 Times Up-town Office, 1,260 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR TWO MONTHS, FULLY-furnished flat for family of three adults; full rent in advance; best references. Address LAWYER, Box 208 Times Up-town Office, 1,260 Broadway.

RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE WOULD like to take care of house for the Summer; two references can be given. Address A. G., 426 West 37th-st.

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE DESIRE the care of a house by the Summer; will furnish good references. Address G. COLLINS, 346 East 51st-st.

WIDOW AND GROWN SON WISH THE care of private house for the Summer; city references. M.K. GOODRICH, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,260 Broadway, Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

1.—APARTMENTS, SUITS, AND S

SMITH & CO. ARE ARRESTED

WHITEWASH DOES NOT STOP INDICTMENTS.

FIVE EIGHTH DISTRICT WORKERS PUT UNDER BONDS ON CHARGES OF BRIBERY AT THE LAST ELECTION.

"Silver Dollar" Smith, who represents the Eighth Assembly District in the State Legislature, and Alderman Goetz, who represents the same political division in the Board of Aldermen, were, with three of their "heelers," arrested on bench warrants issued by the Court of General Sessions, and admitted to bail yesterday, on the charge of buying votes at the last election. If the case is proved against them they may be imprisoned for one year or pay a fine of $1,000, or both.

The proceedings against the men have been carried to the present stage by the City Reform Club, an organization of gentlemen who are aware of the immorality of local electors and are determined to check it wherever it can be reasonably proved. Readers of newspapers are familiar with the charges against Smith and how they were brought against him. They know, too, how Smith was turned loose upon his constituents again, bearing an exquisitely white coat of whitewash administered by the Legislature. The City Reform Club, when Smith began crowing in the Eighth District, heard his clarion and decided that the truth of the charges could be proved and went straight ahead to do it. Detectives were employed, and one resident of the district—Louis Morris—volunteered to aid the organization. They accumulated enough evidence to make the Grand Jury find indictments against the accused men and to stir the District Attorney's office to action.

The matter was laid before District Attorney Fellows a little more than a fortnight ago, and before the Grand Jury the early part of last week. On Friday bench warrants were issued by Clerk Sparks of the Court of General Sessions and placed in the hands of Detective Sergeants Von Gerechten and Kiernan of the District Attorney's office. The first man the detectives selected to arrest was Samuel Coleman, who keeps a little lamp store in Essex-street. He strolled into the District Attorney's office Monday and was admitted to bail by Judge Gildersleeve in $1,000. Yesterday morning the officers marched to Police Headquarters with these persons: Alderman Goetz, liquor dealer, 144 Forsyth-street; Charles L. Jackson, liquor dealer, 25 Broome-street; Morris Isaacs, agent for Morris & Batt, cigarmakers, 70 Duane-street; Edward Butler, 250 Broome-street, and "Silver Dollar" Smith. They were taken to the District Attorney's office, and 10 minutes later they were arraigned before Judge Gildersleeve. William F. Howe appearing for the prisoners and Assistant District Attorney Dos Passos for the people.

There were found to be eight indictments against Goetz and one against each of the other prisoners. Mr. Howe said that he wished to argue a demurrer to the indictments because the prisoners were not given a hearing before a police magistrate, and because, he continued, the prosecution was incited by "a man named Morris, who," Mr. Howe added, "was formerly an English convict, and even now is being sought after for murder." He thought that the bail should be made very small, and that in the cases of Goetz and Smith it should be nothing. Being public officials, they should be permitted to go on their own recognizances.

"How do you know that Mr. Smith is indicted?" asked Mr. Dos Passos.

"Oh!" returned Mr. Howe, "I generally keep my eyes open concerning my clients."

Mr. Dos Passos thereupon explained to the court that he had not divulged the secret of the indictment to any one, and that there was some leak from the Grand Jury room which was of advantage to many persons. If he ascertained where the leak was the person at the spiggot would be prosecuted for a misdemeanor.

"Do you wish to make a complaint against the opposing counsel?" asked Judge Gildersleeve.

"Not at all. I only wished to explain to your Honor that the District Attorney's office is not responsible for this exposure of the proceedings of the Grand Jury."

The court set the date for the argument on the demurrer for April 2, and fixed bail for Goetz at $2,000 and for the other prisoners at $1,000 each. The bail was furnished as follows: Goetz, bondsman, George F. Biell, 106 Eldridge-street; Jackson, Phillip Roth, 243 East Broadway; Isaacs, Jacob Barnett, 102 Norfolk-street; Butler, Jacob Barnett, same address; Assembyman Smith, Meyer Cohen, real estate, 58 Essex-street.

Smith declared that the whole prosecution was pushed forward by "a lot of dudes who don't know what politics is, and only want some advertising. As for that fellow Morris, he'll get hurt some day." Smith continued to explain that he was entirely innocent of the charges made against him. He "didn't bribe no one, an' as for me friends, they'll testify to me character in the Eighth District." Goetz outlined his defense after the same fashion. The three politicos, or "heelers," who are also in the toils, avowed their innocence in the most energetic terms.

Assistant District Attorney Dos Passos thought that the trial of the cases would follow very soon upon the argument of the demurrer, on April 2. The witnesses whose names indorse the indictments are Albert E. Price, John T. Hull, C. Dorscher, T. S. Ferry, J. C. Fallon, and T. Duncan. When Mr. Dos Passos was asked if it was not true that the proceedings of the Grand Jury were in the possession of some lawyers before they were known in the District Attorney's office, he replied that such was sometimes the case, though not frequently.

"Lawyers," he said apologetically, "are obliged to look out for their business."

R. W. G. Welling of the City Reform Club, who has taken active part in bringing the accused persons into the hands of the authorities, expressed surprise yesterday that the bail should be fixed so low in these cases.

"They were arrested," he said, referring to the prisoners, "because they bribed persons to vote for them, and the bail should have been fixed as high as in the Aldermanic cases of 1884. We are anxious to know why it has not been. Butler is Smith's partner in the latter's saloon. He had the key to the safe in the saloon and it is known that he went to the safe and took from it big rolls of greenbacks, distributing them on election day morning to the workers at the polls. Isaacs and Jackson are Smith's henchmen, and handled the funds at the polls. They were the direct agents for the purchase of the votes, and should be punished as severely as the principals. The evidence against Goetz is overwhelming, though he has taken various means to cover his tracks. A man whom we know and can produce went up to Goetz on election day, while the latter was at work at the polls, and said: 'Goetz, you'll get into trouble buying up votes in this way. You'd better be careful.' Goetz made some slighting remark, and the man challenged his voters at the polls. Finally Goetz came up to him and said: 'See here, what do you want to bother me in this way for. I don't challenge your men—why do you challenge mine? Every one buys his votes down here.'

"I am rather sorry about Coleman, for he has honest instincts and is anxious to do right—he has been misled. We have had the greatest difficulty to secure evidence, but I believe that which we have to be excellent. Even now I expect these men to spirit away, intimidate, or buy up the witnesses we have against them. I know that Smith has sent his tools into my office with offers to furnish evidence only to secure some idea of the plan of our prosecution. Morris has been assaulted twice by Smith, who has said that not only was he not sorry for doing so, but that he would repeat the assault whenever he saw Morris."

Mr. Morris denied the statement by Mr. Howe in court that he is an English ex-convict. He has been arrested but once, and then at the instance of Smith, who first assaulted him.

MORE IN FORM THAN FACT.

Suit was entered yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, with the Government as plaintiff, and Adam Badeau, Horace Porter, and Frederick D. Grant, "Administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of Ulysses S. Grant, deceased, as defendants." The suit is not as formidable as might be supposed from the combination of names. It grows out of what are technically known as "differences of statement" in Gen. Badeau's accounts as Consul-General to Cuba. When he handed in his accounts he was informed that under new rules in regard to fees adopted by the State Department he had retained nearly $5,000 more than he was entitled to. There was no fraud or irregularity imputed to him, for the fees which he retained were simply those allowed under former rules. He disputed the Government's claim and invited suit to settle. Then he wrote to Gens. Grant and Porter, who were his bondsmen, promising to assume all responsibility for any shortage that might be adjudged against him, and saying that he would defend the suit. The appearance of the names of Gen. Porter and Col. Grant in the present suit is thus merely formal, Gen. Badeau being the only actual defendant.

APPLYING THE MADSTONE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 26.—The madstone was yesterday applied to another of the four children of the Rush County (Ind.) farmer who were bitten two weeks ago. The stone adhered nearly 12 hours to the 11-year-old girl treated Sunday, and 8 hours to the 5-year-old girl yesterday. Some of the virus drawn through the porous stone will be subjected to a scientific examination.

Last night two men from Warren County, this State, came here to have the stone applied, each being apprehensive that some of the saliva of a dog not under the skin of their fingers. The dog was taken by a dog, as were several others in the same pen, and so far three have died. The dog has been ringing wild through the country.

"THE UNCONSCIOUS MAN."

DR. HANCHETT TELLS OF THE WORKINGS OF HYPNOTIC INFLUENCES.

The New-York Academy of Anthropology met at Cooper Union yesterday afternoon and listened to a lecture by Henry G. Hanchett, M. D., on "The Unconscious Man." There was a very large attendance, and Dr. Hanchett's paper was given undivided attention. What the lecturer referred to as "the unconscious man," for want of a better name, is that power in men which directs every sense and every natural function—that mysterious inner self that controls the conscious man.

The speaker exhaustively argued to show that in the very creation of man and his future physical growth this unconscious man is paramount to natural law so-called. In the processes of digestion, respiration, blood circulation, &c., he said that though science could explain these functions and correct them, yet the hand of the unconscious man could ever be seen working out Nature's aims.

Dr. Hanchett went on to show how the influence of the unconscious man is felt in the life of the conscious man. Said he: "This unconscious man wakes up sleeping consciousness, either at the regular hour or at a time especially intrusted to him over night. He will even be lenient on Sunday though every other day must be begun at the same fixed, relentless hour. A teacher accustomed to give a fixed time to each pupil can soon note the end of any lesson without thinking of it or examining a clock. The approach of an hour at which we have an engagement unconsciously arouses us from study or reverie. This same unconscious man enables a bookkeeper to perform without effort complex mathematical problems. There are railroad ticket agents who can serve two customers with tickets and change with both hands at the same time. Such people acquire great confidence in this unconscious man. The same power will solve problems for us along the line of our accustomed mental activity which we ourselves are unable to solve. We often decide to sleep over a knotty matter, but the unconscious man does not sleep, and if the mental work we have in hand is to be done by faculties already trained in that direction, the unconscious man will often shake out the knots before we awake. Puzzles have been solved, briefs prepared, and even abstruse mathematical computations worked out during sleep, sometimes with and sometimes without so much co-operation of consciousness as is involved in dreaming.

"But the doings of the unconscious man can be detected in even a higher region. In the regions into which our aspirations sometimes soar we get hints of a mental activity of which we are totally ignorant. These glimpses teach us that we are capable of higher and greater things than we ever accomplished here.

"Can we do nothing to develop the efficiency of the unconscious man? We attempt to do so every time we undertake the acquirement of any mechanical skill. We train the unconscious man in this direction quickest and best by doing very slowly and carefully and with the greatest attention to the minutest details whatever we wish to learn to do with facility. Hypnotism seems to afford the best means of gaining control of these higher departments of mental life. By setting consciousness aside and directing the unconscious man to certain efforts, through the suggestions of another person, he can be trained in the use of dormant faculties till they become strong and active."

STILL AN OPEN QUESTION.

ALDERMEN POSTPONE ACTION ON THE POLO GROUNDS—BASEBALL MATTERS.

Baseball players who do not want to be banished from the Polo Grounds, solid property owners who are interested in pushing up real estate values in the neighborhood of those grounds, and Aldermen who are expert at ball tossing at home as well as abroad crowded the Aldermanic Chamber yesterday. One great question interested them. It was whether One Hundred and Eleventh-street should be graded and regulated through the Polo Grounds this Summer, or whether the work should be deferred until the end of the approaching fool killer's season. The Committee on Public Works, which had been considering the question for two weeks and had listened to much testimony about it, reported through Alderman Divver that it could not decide the matter. Three of its members were in favor of deferring the grading and regulating of the street, three were in favor of ordering the work done at once, and one did not know what he wanted. So the committee gave the matter back to the board, which, after much wrangling over petty matters, finally decided to consider it in Committee of the Whole at its next meeting.

Alderman Fitzsimons thought that the Metropolitan Exhibition Company, being composed of business men who divide large profits through the occupancy of the Polo Grounds and who wish to be enabled to continue that occupancy, should treat the city in a business like way. He proposed that the company should be called on to tell the Aldermen how much its profits have been since it began to use land in One Hundred and Eleventh-street, to account to the city for a proper past rental of the land, and to agree to pay rental hereafter if it shall obtain the privilege of continuing in possession of the land.

Alderman Fitzsimons was enthusiastically suppressed by 19 of his colleagues. They thought the city had no right to lease land condemned for street purposes, and none to ask the company to exhibit its financial affairs to the public. Only five other Aldermen joined Alderman Fitzsimons in opposing a motion to put his resolution to sleep on the table.

A LEAKY STEAM PIPE.

EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY A CONVULSION IN LIBERTY-STREET.

A New-York Steam Company pipe, that twin peril to pedestrians and property, of the explosive manhole, sprung a big leak in Liberty street near Nassau early yesterday morning and started the pavement for a space of about four square yards to bulging and bellying in a manner that threatened a repetition of the volcanic outbreak in Fifth-avenue on Monday. The escaping steam, hissing through the crevices in the pavement and rising in clouds that obscured the view of the street, completed the volcanic illusion, frightened horses and pedestrians alike, and for a time cleared the immediate vicinity of both.

But the steam had found a thousand vents in the pavement, and as soon as the first pressure was somewhat relieved the paving blocks settled down again and all danger to persons and property was averted. Workmen from the Steam Company presently put in an appearance and proceeded to tear up the pavement over the leak. In a little while they had a space about five feet by nine cleared of blocks and then they dug down fully nine feet to the broken pipe. Here they found that a flange in one of the large valves had rusted and blown out, requiring the replacing of the old valve with a new one.

The incident is only a repetition of many similar occurrences, although this one was more exciting and extensive than any of its predecessors for some time. That it was not more disastrous is due to the fact that the break was a small one. The rusting out and weakening of the pipes and valves of this company is proceeding all the time, and when, as is deemed inevitable, the pipes shall in some place give way to the immense steam pressure, a manhole explosion of gas is a small circumstance to what is likely to occur.

The hole in Liberty-street remained open all day yesterday, blockading half the street and filling the air with the steam and noxious gases from exposed drains and gas pipes.

MEETING OF THE PILOT BOARD.

The Pilot Commissioners at their meeting yesterday suspended for 30 days Pilot A. C. Malsom of Pilot Boat No. 5. Complaint had been made against him for allowing the brig Amy A. Lane to ground near Bedlow's Island on March 14. The usual penalty in such cases was inflicted by the Commissioners in spite of the fact that the complainant withdrew his complaint.

Inspector Burland reported to the board that the Merritt Wrecking Company had two pontoons in position and four chain cables stretched under the wreck of the Atlas. They expect to raise the vessel during this week.

A PLAINTIFF FAINTS IN COURT.

Allie M. Weill, who is trying to establish the fact of her marriage to Leon M. Weill by a suit for separation, which is now on trial before Judge Beach and a jury in the Supreme Court, fell in a faint when she left the witness stand at the close of her examination yesterday. Weill, the defendant, had just caressed the child of which Mrs. Weill claims he is the father, and had glanced exultingly toward her. It was several minutes before Mrs. Weill came to.

FOR A DIFFERENT ORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think it but fair to the Forrest Lyceum to say that it should be exonerated from any suspicions of fraudulent intent in announcing a performance for the benefit of the Society of Ethical Culture on April 13. It has been ascertained that its performances was really intended for the benefit of the relief works of the Society for Ethical Culture, a distinct and separate organization.

WILLIAM STONE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 26, 1889.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold in cans only.

NOVELTIES FROM EUROPE.

A RECENT IMPORTATION DISPLAYED BY THE STERN BROTHERS.

The annual Spring opening at Stern Brothers' mammoth store at 36 West Twenty-third-street is an event which always fills the feminine heart with joy. For there is always so much that is beautiful and so many things that are calculated to delight the feminine eye that the place is hardly large enough to hold the crowds which come to see them. The firm's foreign buyer, a lady of great experience and exquisite taste, returned from an extended trip abroad a week ago, bringing with her such a collection of rich garments as have rarely been seen under one roof in New-York, and since these things have been unpacked there has been a constant stream of people to the store.

A beautiful costume displayed is a demi-toilette blue crêpe de chine, brought from Vienna. It is so delicate in texture and in color that it seems more fitted to be used as an ornament than as a dress. Another costume comes from Worth, and is of crêpeon of that newly-fashionable color called "maize." The skirt is trimmed with horizon velvet, the broad bands of which are embroidered upon the material. Another Worth dress is of two-toned shaded silk, trimmed with gold passementeria.

A most gorgeous garment of complicated beauty is a carriage robe of brocaded moire, in the richest of Oriental colors. It is trimmed with a profusion of real Irish point lace and heliotrope passementeries, and was made by Pingat. Its price is $350. Another beautiful carriage robe is of heavy royale olive silk, literally covered with Point Velasquez lace. An extremely pretty shaded velvet visiting wrap is trimmed with gold and silver passementeries, with lace sleeves, and is ornamented at the shoulders with great lace puffs. In this department there are also a great and pleasing variety of Worth and Pingat jackets of so many designs that it is a wonder how they were all evolved.

Of garden dresses there is a most astonishing collection. They are all of light silks and crêpes, and are of all colors of the rainbow, some of them having in themselves many of the colors, blended with great delicacy, which go to make up that heavenly show. Parasols of the most exquisite workmanship and materials, most of them with carved handles, long enough for alpenstocks, properly go to make up this part of the department, and there are hundreds of them from which to select. Tea gowns, too, are made a feature of the display. They are in fancy crêpes, very negligé, and one in particular is a gem. It is of white crêpe, with golden bars stretched across the front, and maize-colored sleeves, wide and flowing. It looks like the costume of a Grecian maiden. Another is of Venetian lace, with a Roman sash of brilliant color forming the bodice. A great variety of both gowns, constructed of delicately-striped veiled, with a hood which may be converted into a sort of a shoulder wrap, are here too.

And then comes the millinery department, where little things that look hardly big enough to cover a child's head and pretty enough to drive an impecunious shopper wild, and hats with brims like a Mexican's sombrero, are displayed in profusion. Most of these gems come from the workshops of Virot and Reboux, and are of most delightful designs. They cost from $25 to $50.

In the other departments of this great store everything that a woman most wants can be found, and are found daily by hundreds of them.

FAVORITISM SUSPECTED.

THE ALDERMEN QUARREL OVER THE PROPOSED REPAVING OF STREETS.

A lively discussion was started in the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Shea yesterday. He moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from the consideration of the list of streets which the Commissioner of Public Works thinks should be repaved. The committee has had the list since Jan. 15. Alderman Shea remarked that the Commissioner of Public Works thought the committee was discourteous in not acting on his recommendations, and was also preventing the improvement of the streets.

Alderman Fitzsimons is the Chairman of the Committee on Streets. He said the committee had not reported because there will be a new Commissioner of Public Works after May 1, who may differ from the present Commissioner, and who ought not to be bound by plans prepared by the latter. In 1888, he said, the Commissioner of Public Works did not send in the street list until May 1, and it seems to him suspicious that there should be such haste this year. He feared there was a desire to benefit contractors who are now favored by the Department of Public Works.

Alderman Shea objected to all this as being an unworthy explanation. He was as good a Tammany man as Alderman Fitzsimons, but he was not ready to stand in the way of public work. If the general orders for the work were passed at once the contract probably could not be let before May 1. Anyhow, he was unwilling to proceed on the theory that the Commissioner of Public Works proposed to do wrong.

After Alderman Oakley, a County Democrat and a member of the Committee on Streets, had denounced Chairman Fitzsimons, Alderman Carlin talked for the Republicans. He said he was opposed to anything that prevented the laboring people from procuring work. He was also unwilling to raise politics in the board, but he wanted to call attention to the fact that there were seven Republicans in the board, that no resolutions providing for the expenditure of money could be passed without their votes, and that they knew their power and would use it when necessary.

Alderman Fitzsimons declared that he did not stand in the way of labor. On the contrary, he encouraged it, for he was the source of the bill in the Legislature to permit the city to spend $2,500,000 in repaving the streets this year.

"Mayor Hewitt was the author of that," said Alderman Oakley.

"It was proposed by Mayor Grant in his message," cried Alderman Carlin.

A resolution was finally adopted directing the Committee on Streets to report next week.

HELEN BARRY'S DRESSES.

All the dresses worn by Miss Helen Barry in "A Woman's Stratagem," the production of which will signalize the opening of the new Union-Square Theatre by J. M. Hill to-night, have been made according to directions suggested by her own taste, and they are described as marvels in which the ladies will delight. The first is a matinee negligé of pale salmon crêpe, lined with glacé silk of similar shade; it is artistically draped with blonde lace, coquettishly tied with knots of the delicate salmon tint. Rich passementerie ornaments the high standing collar, and elbow sleeves. The graceful train is bordered with a thick ruche of the same material. Salmon-colored satin shoes are worn to match.

In Act II. Miss Barry appears in a very handsome broché, with bodice of the Directoire period and point de gaze lace sleeves. The train is very undque in cut. It is slightly looped in front, showing a pupe of sea de nil satin, and is caught up on the side with black ribbon plaque and delicate point d'Alençon lace, with trails of blush roses. Nile-green satin shoes and lingerie are worn to correspond with the dress. Used with this is a fan taken from the Emperor Napoleon's palace during the riot of the Communists, and purchased in London by Miss Barry for £35. The jewels worn with this costume are diamonds.

In the last act she wears a very quaintly-designed morning gown of crêpe, in three delicate tints, which harmonize exquisitely over a pale-pink silk. Around the neck and down a portion of the drapery extends a band of passementerie, composed of all the shades in the robe. The sleeves are laced all the way down, showing the arms underneath.

THE WORRY of a constant cough, and the soreness of lungs, which generally accompanies it, are both remedied by Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

BEWARE OF a slight irritation of the throat. BRUMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Sold at all elevated railroad stations.—*Advertisement.*

March April May

Are the best months in which to purify your blood, for at no other season does the system so much need the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla as now. During the long, cold Winter the blood becomes thin and impure, the body becomes weak and tired, the appetite may be lost. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted to purify the blood, to create a good appetite, and to overcome that tired feeling.

"Every Spring I take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I know it purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system of all impurities."—W. H. LAWRENCE, editor Agricultural Epitomist, Indianapolis, N. B.—Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR.

J. S. CONOVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS.

FIRE PLACES, MANTELS AND TILES,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

28 and 30 West 23d-st.,

NEW-YORK.

VALUABLE STAMPS STOLEN.

AN OVERCOAT THIEF MAKES A BETTER HAUL THAN HE IS AWARE OF.

The thief who stole Charles A. Burger's overcoat Saturday night from the drug store at the corner of Broome and Ludlow streets made a better haul than he knew. Mr. Burger not only keeps the drug store, but he is a dealer in rare stamps. His coat hung in a small hallway back of the store, upon which a door opens from Ludlow-street. This door was unlocked Saturday night, and it was the work of but a few seconds to snatch the coat from its hook and make off.

Mr. Burger was busy with customers that evening, and he had slipped his wallet from the pocket of his store coat to that of his overcoat. The wallet contained stamps valued at about $400. When Mr. Burger heard a noise in the rear and went back he saw that the wallet had gone with the coat, and ran out into the street, hoping to recover his treasures. The streets were crowded, and finding it useless to follow a blind chase, he reported his loss to the police. Then he went back and wrote to each dealer in stamps in the city. On Monday the police returned several envelopes and letters, with a few stamps in them, that had been picked up in the street at Broome and Mott streets. That evening a dealer brought him about $200 worth of stamps which he had bought that morning from a man who offered them for $2. The purchase was made before the dealer received Mr. Burger's notice of the theft. Mr. Burger is confident that no more stamps were disposed of, and he feels certain that it will be impossible for the thief to sell any more without being arrested. On this account he is hopeful that the thief will seek means of communicating with him to secure a handsome reward which he is willing to pay for the other stamps. From the price at which the batch sold was offered, Mr. Burger says that the overcoat was the thing the thief wanted, and not the stamps, of the value of which he evidently had no conception. He thinks his chances are good of getting the stamps back.

WALL-STREET TALK.

There was a good deal of noise on the Exchange yesterday, and for a while the bears roared so valorously that it seemed as if the whole market was finally bound straight for the bow-wows.

The Boston stocks caught it hardest. Atchison went down two whole points. The Street was full of palaver about an imminent Receivership for that company, the basis for the report being just what it was when it was denied and disposed of weeks ago. Aside from this one particularly weak spot the market held up firmly, and closing prices, as a rule, were quite as high as they were the day before.

C., B. and Q. has now broken down through 90. A year or so ago it was up around 140. Then everybody was afraid to sell it "short" because stock could not be borrowed for deliveries. Illinois Central and some others are being dealt in now on the same limited scale for the same reasons.

The deal between the Northern Pacific and the Wisconsin Central to be determined upon to-day is no uploading scheme in the interest of the Wisconsin Central. The big benefits are for the Northern Pacific.

President Inman of the Richmond Terminal Company is back, with his fellow-excursionists, from their trip through the mineral regions of the South. Mr. Inman says there is a continual development of enterprise throughout the South. Money is plenty. Business thrives. All the live towns and cities are growing rapidly and healthfully.

Frederic Taylor, one of the Inman party, comes back as enthusiastic over the new South as any professional Brigadier could be, and ex-Mayors Hewitt and Cooper have been convinced by the trip that they could to invest a big sum of money in establishing Southern iron and steel works.

Henry Villard is about ready, finally, to show his hand in Northern Pacific affairs. He has big schemes afoot for the good of the property he controls.

The monopoly which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has so long enjoyed on the Delaware-Maryland peninsula is now to be broken by a Baltimore and Ohio and Jersey Central combination. The people who have been lately sneering at the Baltimore and Ohio Company are beginning to get a new idea or two.

Jersey Central's friends are in high feather over the prospect, now officially announced, that dividends are to be again resumed.

The Stock Exchange house of Collis & Levy is to be dissolved. The Philadelphia branch is to be continued by Mr. Levy, whose partner will be E. C. Lewis, Gen. Collis's son-in-law. Gen. Collis will look after the New-York interests of the firm, and is to establish for himself an independent house here. He is one of the livest of Wall-street's most popular brokers.

Platt's Chlorides

THE HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANT

An odorless liquid. Powerful, quick. Destroys disease germs, prevents sickness. A necessity in every home. Invaluable in the sick room.

O'NEILL'S,

6TH-AV., 20TH TO 21ST ST.

SPECIAL SALE

BLACK DRESS GOODS

200 PIECES

BLACK FANCY DRESS GOODS,

COMPRISING ALL-WOOL BATISTE, NUN'S VEILING, in CHECKS and STRIPES, INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, FRENCH ARMURES, and other FANCY WEAVES.

All at the uniform price,

49c.; real value 85c. to $1.00.

Also, a large lot of

BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTH,

SILK WARP, 39 inches wide,

78c.; worth $1.00 per yard.

MOTHALINE CLOTH

AND

MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKETS,

AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION FROM MOTHS, THAT WILL LAST A LIFETIME.

For the protection of Sealskin, Plush, and Cloth Garments, Furs, Carriage and Sleighing Robes, Carpets, Woolen Goods, Furniture, and every household article liable to be injured by moths, dust, light, crushing and ruffling the fur or nap.

SEALSKIN AND PLUSH SACQUES ESPECIALLY and all other fine garments should never be laid down or packed away, as it injures the nap by crushing it and at the same time wrinkles and glazes them.

To secure them absolutely free from moths, dust, fading, wrinkling, and crushing and glazing the nap, which surely follows when they are laid down or packed away, or hung up and exposed with other goods, and to preserve their rich and beautiful appearance, they should be hung up inside of a MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKET. A MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKET is an article made of an ABSOLUTELY MOTH-PROOF FABRIC. They are made various sizes to fit SEALSKIN and PLUSH SACQUES, WRAPS, NEWMARKETS, ULSTERS, DOLMANS, OVERCOATS, DRESS SUITS, and wearing apparel of every description.

SIZES AND PRICES OF MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKETS, ALSO PER SQUARE YARD:

MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKETS, especially adapted for the protection of Sealskin, Plush, Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Woolen, Fur, and every description of fine Jackets, Wraps, &c., not over 32 inches long or 28 inches wide. Size of Pocket, 30 inches wide and 36 inches long. Price, 75 cents each.

MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKETS,' especially adapted for the protection of Sealskin and Plush Sacques, Wraps, Fur and Woolen Overcoats, and every article or number of articles not over 47 inches long or 28 inches wide. Size of Pocket, 30 inches wide and 50 inches long. Price, $1 each.

MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKETS, especially adapted for the protection of Sealskin, Plush, and Cloth Newmarkets, Ulsters, and long garments, and every article or number of articles not over 70 inches long or 28 inches wide. Size of Pocket, 30 inches wide and 72 inches long. Price, $1 50 each.

MOTHALINE CLOTH, per yard, in rolls of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yards, 36 inches wide. Price 30 cents per yard. Packages containing ten yards, $2 75.

Sold by notion, dry goods, clothing, fur, hat, drug, and other houses throughout the country.

Patented Feb. 22, 1876. Copyrighted April 5, 1877.

Samples will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price.

Send for illustrated circular.

MANUFACTURED BY

W. H. HALL,

Manufacturing Furrier for the past 33 years,

261 and 263 Greenwich-st.,

NEW-YORK.

SILK BRINGS GOOD PRICES.

There was another important sale of dress fabrics yesterday at Field, Chapman & Fenner's auction rooms, 364 Broadway. It did not equal in interest or in its bearing upon the market the sale of ginghams of a week ago, and the attendance of buyers was not so great. The offering included 2,000 pieces of black and colored dress silks, the product of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Paterson, N. J., and Allentown and Pottsville, Penn. The buyers were mostly local retailers, who found the quantity offered none too large for their trade, and who made the prices so satisfactory that the owners let them have about a thousand duplicate pieces. The entire quantity sold will reach close upon 300,000 yards, and the prices, ranging between 35 and 87 cents per yard, averaged about 55 cents, making the aggregate amount realized not far from $100,000. The jobbing trade was represented early in the day, but the prices made by the retailers were outside of its range.

SHE INSISTS SHE IS MRS. LARKIN.

Hermine Schwenk, a pretty young woman, aged 20, residing with her parents at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, yesterday caused the arrest of John Larkin, a well-known young man of Clifton, who, she says, is her husband, on a charge of non-support. The complainant charges that on the night of June 12, 1888, she accompanied Larkin to a house in Thirty-fourth-street, New-York, where a marriage ceremony was performed. There were no witnesses present, and she has no marriage certificate.

Larkin, who is 27 years of age, is a member of an old Clifton family. He emphatically denies that a marriage ceremony was ever performed. He admits acknowledging Miss Schwenk to this city, where they visited some of her friends. Justice Welch Larkin furnished $500 bonds for young Larkin's appearance on Monday.

Stern Bros

OPENING OF TRIMMED BONNETS & HATS,

Wednesday and Thursday, MARCH 27 AND 28.

32 to 36 West 23d-st.

Stern Bros

WILL DISPLAY TO-MORROW

a collection of the rarest and highest class of

LYONS Brocaded and Fancy SILKS,

which, on account of late deliveries, they will offer greatly below the COST OF IMPORTATION.

32 to 36 West 23d-st.

MONEY FOR THE HOSPITALS.

A DISTRIBUTION MADE BY THE SATURDAY AND SUNDAY COLLECTION FUND.

The Distributing Committee of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Collection fund met yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office. There were present Mayor Grant, Chairman, and Messrs. Charles S. Smith, Edward Cooper, Jesse Seligman, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mr. F. F. Cook, the general agent of the association, reported that the collection for the year amounted to $52,033 40, as against $50,449 15 the year before. Of this amount $5,502 75 was designated, and $46,530 65 undesignated. Reserving $2,530 65 to cover part of the expenses of last year as well as the expenses of the current year, there remained $44,000 of the general fund, which was distributed on the basis of free work as follows:

	Number of Days of Free Work.	Rate 12.30 Cents per Day per Patient.
1. Mount Sinai	59,896	$7,365 80
2. St. Luke's	53,788	6,541 76
3. German	39,085	4,807 51
4. Ruptured and Crippled	38,586	4,500 05
5. St. Mary's	18,618	2,245 89
6. Home for Incurables	17,888	2,193 62
7. House of Rest	13,942	1,710 27
8. Holy Comforter	12,339	1,512 51
9. Colored	11,962	1,471 32
10. Montefiore Home	10,456	1,286 08
11. Skin and Cancer	9,162	1,125 92
12. Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital	8,818	1,081 62
13. Woman's	7,972	970 27
14. French	7,867	960 83
15. Orthopedic	7,727	950 42
16. Manhattan Eye and Ear	7,171	877 89
17. New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary	6,532	802 82
18. New-York Infirmary for Women and Children	6,471	795 93
19. New-York Ophthalmic	6,398	775 26
20. Post-graduate	4,963	607 58
21. New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women	4,807	591 26
22. Convalescent Home	3,112	381 24
23. New-York Ophthalmic and Aural	2,285	282 10
Special expense deduction	....	156 26
Totals	357,725	$44,000 00

Of the money collected, $27,724 35 was given by church congregations, the amounts given by the different denominations and the corresponding figures for 1887 being shown by the following table:

Denominations.	1887.	1888.
Episcopalian	$18,139 48	$17,497 14
Presbyterian	3,337 82	3,444 97
Synagogues	1,677 14	1,618 38
Methodist	1,551 55	1,511 95
Reformed (Dutch)	984 36	949 09
Congregational	709 56	813 84
Lutheran	628 27	693 72
Unitarian	206 10	315 33
Baptist	217 28	247 49
Ethical Culture	172 50	172 50
Universalist	149 24	149 14
Swedenborgian	122 18	104 55
Roman Catholic	100 46	77 34
Friends	80 11	58 80
Evangelical	26 75	32 98
Reformed Episcopal	....	25 00
Moravian	22 55	12 01
Miscellaneous	26 50	16 87
Totals	$28,626 79	$27,724 35

The rest of the money came from the following sources:

	1887.	1888.
From trades	$14,686 85	$16,522 09
From Exchanges	4,694 98	2,747 74
From benevolent orders	940 50	897 00
From professions	157 00	175 00
Personal and general	2,118 85	1,982 80
Woman's Fund	1,018 45	1,263 00
Special boxes	167 16	528 17
Elevated railroad boxes	354 69	457 45
Totals	$50,449 15	$52,033 40

JUMBO WILL ADORN TWO MUSEUMS.

According to the announcement made by him some time ago, P. T. Barnum, the famous showman, has presented the tusks and the stuffed skin of the elephant Jumbo to Tufts College. The skeleton of Jumbo, which has formed a part of the Barnum show for the last two seasons, has been given by Mr. Barnum to the New-York Museum of Natural History, and has been conveyed to the Museum building in this city, where it is now being cleaned and set up for exhibition. The skin and tusks have not yet been sent to Tufts College, but it was said at Madison-Square Garden yesterday that they would be in a short time. They are now in Bridgeport, Conn.

"A GOLD MINE" FOR THE PRESS CLUB.

Mr. Nat C. Goodwin and his company will present the successful comedy "A Gold Mine" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre to-morrow afternoon for the benefit of the New-York Press Club building fund. The play is an interesting one. Mr. Goodwin will play Silas Woolcott, a Yankee miner who is in London for the purpose of selling his gold mine, showing his Americanism, his generosity, and his affection with a dash and a delicacy that draw the interest of the audience from the start. The matinée to-morrow promises to be a success of the most flattering description. Tickets are on sale at the box office and at the Press Club, 120 Nassau-street.

HEARN

23, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

NOVELTIES AND BARGAIN

REFUSES TO BE VICTIMIZED

THIS CITY RESISTS THE STATE ASSESSORS' RAID.

IGNORANCE AND STUPIDITY SHOWN BY THEM IN DETERMINING THE VALUE OF CITY REAL ESTATE.

Mayor Chapin was not a witness in this city's great tax suit yesterday. He came to the hearing, but he had so many other engagements that Judge Countryman, the Referee, and all the counsel excused him. He will give his testimony in this city some time in April.

Nevertheless, the hearing was quite interesting. Judge Countryman himself is nothing of a countryman except in name, but his name is very appropriate to this litigation, the object of which is to expose the way in which the countrymen have, year after year, "socked it" to this city in the matter of State taxation. One of these three State Assessors, who added $119,000,000 to this city's assessment in 1887—Staley N. Wood—is a nice old gentleman who lives in Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County, in the southwestern corner of the State, 300 miles away from here; another, John D. Ellis, lives in Antwerp, Jefferson County, on the banks of Lake Ontario; the third, James L. Williams, is a sharp Poughkeepsie lawyer and the "boss" of the board. It was evident that his associates did as he told them to. His cross-examination by James W. M. Newlin, one of the city's counsel, was the treat of the day. His associates were examined first, and after they had made it clear that they knew just about enough of New-York to catch an elevated train and go down town, and that they left everything to Mr. Williams, he was put upon the stand. He agreed with them in swearing that during the years 1886 and 1887 they visited every county in the State except Hamilton, which was neglected, and he agreed with them in failing to remember any of their discoveries in the counties outside of New-York and Kings. Everything was all right, that was certain; the Board of Equalization, of which Controller Chapin, now Mayor of Brooklyn, was a member, when it met in September, 1887, agreed with the Assessors in fixing the taxable valuation of real estate at 65 per cent of its market value, in deciding that the Tax Commissioners of this city had only fixed the taxable value of its real estate at 59 per cent, or its true value, and that the taxing officials of Brooklyn had fixed the taxable value of its real estate at 69 per cent.; consequently, $119,000,000 was added to the assessment of this city and $22,000,000 taken off of Brooklyn. It is the $323,000 extra tax which this additional assessment creates that Controller Myers refuses to pay, and in order to collect it the Attorney-General, in behalf of the State of New-York, asks the Supreme Court for a mandamus, the testimony in which application is now being taken before the Referee sitting here.

When Mr. Williams had explained to his own satisfaction about the increasing of this city's assessment Mr. Newlin took hold of him. "What effort did you make in 1887," asked Mr. Newlin, "to ascertain the ratio of the assessed value of the property in this city by the local authorities to its actual value?"

"Well, I am pretty well acquainted in the city of New-York. I know a great many people there."

"Tell the different people's names with whom you consulted about the valuation of property in this city."

"I couldn't."

"Were they experts?"

"Some of them were."

"Can't you name them?"

"Well, Judge Homer A. Nelson, Senator Low of Orange County, [dead,] Mr. Harrison, a lawyer; Judge Jerolomon, a Civil Justice, and Henry W. Sackett, a young lawyer in the *Tribune* Building."

"Can you give the names of any other persons?"

"Not at this minute."

Mr. Williams said that when he and his associates first descended upon this city in 1887 they went to the Tax Commissioners and got a list of between 1,400 and 1,500 representative pieces of property, such as THE TIMES Building, the Mills Building, the Boreel, the Navarro flats, the Grand Central Railway station, the hotels, some of the east side tenement houses, &c., and the valuations which the Tax Commissioners had put upon them. Then he claimed that he went to work and ascertained from the persons he had mentioned, and from some others, what the true value of the buildings was. He didn't go, he said, in many cases to the owners of the buildings, nor to real estate dealers or agents, nor to the managers of large estates; mostly to lawyers, who, he considered, were the best judges of property; sometimes to tenants. It appeared, however, after considerable pressing in his subsequent cross-examination, that he consulted others, and that an important one was one of his chief reliances. Mr. Newlin asked him:

"Whose opinion did you take upon this Mills Building, where this hearing is going on?"

"I don't remember now as to any particular property whose opinion I took."

"Upon whose opinion was your judgment based as to property in this neighborhood?"

"Upon our own opinion, to some extent based upon the opinions of others. I went to the tenants and ascertained the amount of rent they paid."

"How could you ascertain the amount of rent paid in a building like the Mills Building?"

"I have no doubt there are many men in it who know exactly what its value is."

"What did you ascertain to be the rental value of the Mills Building?"

"I can't recollect."

"Can't you say, taking this Mills Building alone, whose opinion you took as to its true value?"

"I am unable to state now exactly whom I inquired of as to the value of this property. I didn't see Mr. Mills. I don't know him."

"Did you inquire of Michael Coleman, the President of the Board of Tax Commissioners, in getting at the true value of buildings?"

"I don't remember."

"Did you inquire of the Deputy Tax Commissioners who make the actual assessments?"

"I did to some extent."

"Did you acquire as accurate knowledge about other property in this city as you did about the Mills Building?"

"I don't recall."

"Did you make any inquiries of any real estate dealers or managers of large estates in this city?"

"Not personally. Mr. Ellis and Mr. Wood, I believe, did."

"Don't you think that real estate dealers are the most competent persons to form opinions as to the value of real property?"

"I don't."

"What class in the community is the most competent?"

"Any person who is familiar with the city of New-York and its growth and the sales of property and the cost of property. I think lawyers are more familiar with the value of real estate."

"Did you inquire of any manager of any large estate in this city as to the true value of property here?"

"Not personally."

"How much time did you spend in this city in 1887, previous to the meeting of the Board of Equalization in September?"

"I was here once or twice a week. I usually inquired if I saw anybody who knew anything about real estate."

"That is, when you happened to see any one?"

"Yes."

"Did you make any systematic investigation?"

"Nothing more than whenever I saw anybody familiar with the value of real estate."

"What did you conclude to be the real value of this Mills property?"

"I can't now recollect what value was put upon it."

"Did you fix any value upon it?"

"We did."

Mr. Newlin questioned Mr. Williams closely about what he did to get at the true value of the hotels, houses, railroad property, &c. His methods were similar to his methods of getting at the true value of the Mills Building. He asked Judge Homer A. Nelson, who boards there, what the true value of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was; he asked a lawyer named Skidmore what the true value of the Navarro Flats was. When he wanted to know the value of the Grand Central Station he asked Mr. Titus, an attorney of the New-York Central Company, scorning the Vanderbilts and Mr. Depew. He asked somebody, he couldn't remember who, as to the value of the stables and car houses of the Fourth-avenue horse railroad company. Whoever the individual was, his opinion "went," and the city's assessment went up accordingly. So of the great retail stores and the ferry companies' property and the theatres, he was sure he had inquired about them somewhere, but he couldn't remember where.

A man over in Brooklyn "posted" Williams as to the true value of New-York east side tenement property. Mr. Williams himself had once had something to do with a partition suit over the property at 190 Broadway, and from that he appraised all the stores on that thoroughfare. But the best was reserved to the last.

"Did you make any inquiries about the true value of the residences on Fifth and Madison avenues and the streets crossing them?"

"I did."

"Whom did you talk with?"

"I talked with Mr. Saffe."

"Who is he?"

"He is an upholsterer at 70 West Thirty-eighth-street."

"What is his full name?"

"Gustav Saffe."

"Do you consider him an expert?"

"He knows something about the value of property."

"Did he convey to you what he thought he knew?"

"Yes."

"Was it of any use to you?"

"Yes, in connection with other statements."

"Other statements equally valuable?"

"Some more, some less."

"You don't recall any particular person you talked with except him?"

"No."

"I would rather trust his opinion on a mattress than on Fifth-avenue real estate, wouldn't you?"

"He owns the house where his store is."

"By what process of reasoning did you pick that man out as an expert in real estate values on Fifth-avenue?"

"I didn't pick him out as an expert."

"Had his opinion ever been taken by any one on the question of real estate titles?"

"Not that I know of."

On the knowledge of the value of real estate in this city which Mr. Williams and his fellow-Assessors gained in the manner thus described by himself in answer to Mr. Newlin's cross-examination, they determined that the Tax Commissioners of the city had only assessed real estate at 59 per cent. of its true value, and they accordingly raised the assessment to the standard they had adopted for taxation to 65 per cent. of its true value.

The city refuses to pay this extra tax, however, as it claims the increased assessment was illegally made without due investigation or proper mode of procedure.

In Albany, April 9, more testimony will be taken.

COLUMBIA OARSMEN.

ASPIRANTS FOR STATE POSITIONS UNDERGOING AN EXAMINATION.

There was an industrious scene all day yesterday in the examination room of the Civil Service Commission at Cooper Union, where competition was in progress for two classes of position within the jurisdiction of the State board. At the head of the room sat Prof. Melvil Dewey, Secretary of the Board of Regents of the State University. His function there was as examiner of applicants for appointment as instructors of pupil assistants in the State Library at Albany. Grouped near him were eight young women, young men, all of whom had studied the art of cataloguing and supervising by Prof. Dewey's system, which is in practice in the Columbia College Library, and has been adopted for the State Library.

Without such special instruction the candidates would not have been prepared for this examination. With it they were able to undertake to answer 40 questions about cataloguing, to correct catalogue cards containing 100 mistakes, to answer 25 questions on card catalogues, 35 on classification, 20 on bibliography, 10 on library training, 10 on bookbinding, and 60 on other matters of library work.

This total of 200 questions besides the card corrections was well calculated to test the fitness of the applicants, and they had no easy time of it. The examination began at 10 o'clock. At 1 o'clock hunger supervened, and the applicants begged for a recess for lunch. After an hour, work was resumed and continued until nearly evening.

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BRINGING MILK TO NEW-YORK.

The report published in THE TIMES that the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston Railroad Company would build a new line for the purpose of supplying milk to the New-York market has caused some discussion among dealers in this city, and they seem to be of the opinion that the addition of 200 cans per day, which it is proposed to carry over this road at the start, will tend further to glut the market and reduce New-York prices while farmers are paid to farmers during the Summer months.

President Trainor of the Milk Exchange remarked yesterday that the milk freight business is the most profitable of all in this section of the country, and in certain instances is more profitable than the passenger traffic. The price charged by the railroads for bringing a can of milk to this city is 35 cents, more than it costs to bring a sack of flour from Chicago, and a sack of flour takes up more space than does a can of milk. The lines engaged in carrying milk to New-York—and there are over a dozen of them—are all coining money, and it is not to be wondered that another road is to be built for the milk trade. If the roads could be made to charge more reasonable rates of freight the farmers would be able to make a better living by selling milk than they do now.

Among the lines which bring milk to this city are the Erie, the New-York and New-Jersey Midland, the New-York Central, the New-York and Harlem, the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford, the Housatonic, the New-York City and Northern, the Long Island, the Morris and Essex, the Pennsylvania, the Bridgeport boats, and the Hudson River boats. Besides these the dealers bring in about 2,000 cans a month from the surrounding swill stables.

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This was signed by Heinrich Roth and witnessed by Christian Roth and Dr. George J. Moses.

Mr. Roth died on Nov. 26, 1888, and his widow offered for probate a will bearing that date. It had been drawn up by a real estate agent, who, after Mr. Roth had signed it, took it down stairs and found witnesses to affix their signatures. Mr. Roth had first signed "Lizzie Roth" and one of the witnesses saw him write that, but did not see him sign "Heinrich" after the word "Lizzie" was erased. Both this and the more peculiar will of the day before made the same disposition of the property.

ONE MORE YEAR OF POWER

THE LAST CHANCE OF THE BAGGING TRUST.

WHY ITS MANAGERS MEAN TO RUN THINGS AS THEY PLEASE FOR AT LEAST ONE SEASON MORE.

The Jute Bagging Trust people are evidently intending to run things with a high hand this year. Last year they controlled the product pretty well, but they had neglected to secure all the jute butts in the market, and the result was that prices did not go higher than about 12 cents a yard. Another cause for this was probably the effort made to find suitable substitutes for jute. These efforts were only partially successful, for of all the substitutes offered only two were found to be of use—pine straw bagging and a coarse cotton cloth.

The cotton producers, however, did not take very kindly to the latter, because it lacked in weight. Pine bagging was rather more successful, though it does not begin to possess the weight of jute, and cotton mill men prefer the latter because they can resell it to the paper manufacturers.

Cotton men say it does not pay to use pine bagging when jute is a little less than 12 cents in price, and even if it did the demand cannot begin to be supplied this year. Recognizing the manufacture of jute bagging are being constructed and will be ready to begin operations by next Winter, the trust people have arrived at the conclusion that this year may be the last, for some time at least, when they will have the opportunity of controlling the market, and have resolved to squeeze the cotton producers just as much as possible.

There are five mills this year which have not entered into the combination, at least it is so claimed by those favorable to the trust. These are the New-Orleans, Louisville, Galveston, Columbus, and Ludlow mills. The New-Orleans mill is said to be a very small concern, and it is claimed that the output of the Louisville and Columbus mills is not large. The Galveston mill is not fitted with the proper machinery and is not a large concern any way. The Ludlow mill is very large and has a plentiful supply of jute butts on hand, so it is prepared to oppose the combination if it chooses to do so. It is claimed, however, that those interested in this concern, while they have thus far declined to enter the combination, are in full sympathy with it, and in the event that people got control of the market last year they leased many small mills for two years, and it is believed the owners will not consent to a renewal of these leases, so the trust will be bound to fail to purchase at the close of this season if it does not collapse before.

The people of North Carolina were more bitterly opposed last year to the trust than those of any other State. Several million old bags were sent to North Carolina from New-York City, one dealer having shipped as many as 500,000 old sugar, grain, and potato bags—anything that had weight to it—and the prices of old bags rose from 7 and 7½ cents to 10 and 10½ cents, the producers being willing to pay any price to get them, as new bagging rather than buy of the trust at its prices.

The Ludlow mill had contracted for its product early in the season last year, and at very low prices. This year its managers hope to make up as much of this loss as possible. The Calcutta mills had also sold ahead and the imported article cannot be handled any way for less than 12 cents, with the present duties, so the trust people have nothing to fear from that source until they get the price up higher than it was last year, which, it is believed, they earnestly intend to do. The trust has also bought up all the jute butts it could lay hands on, and if substitutes cannot be made to cut a much more impressive figure than they did last year, the cotton men fear they will have to pay fancy prices for bagging this year.

A few weeks ago jute bagging was selling for 8 cents per yard. It is now worth ¾ of a cent more. The trust people have been advising dealers not to buy in large lots, but to buy "as low as they can," and in judges through in a manner calculated to prolong its life indefinitely, unless fired at by the possessor of a quick eye and a steady hand. An ordinary 12-gauge gun, with 3½ drams of good powder and 1¼ ounces of No. 7 shot, is the proper equipment wherewith to bag the bird.

ANSWERING MANY QUESTIONS.

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SPRING SNIPE SHOOTING.

A FEW "WHIPS" SOON EXPECTED ON THE LONG ISLAND MEADOWS.

Experienced sportsmen believe that English snipe may confidently be looked for earlier than usual this season, owing to the open Winter. Immediately after a northeast storm, when the weather is warm, is the time of all times when it is best to go out in quest of this highly-prized game bird. It breeds from Virginia northward, and is called the English snipe to distinguish it from the woodcock, which it much resembles in form, though not in plumage.

Unlike the numerous varieties of bay snipe, godwits, willets, yellowlegs, large and small plover, and the like, the English snipe is never found in large numbers on Long Island, although it is killed in considerable quantities on the meadows of New-Jersey every Spring. The visits of the snipe are but fleeting ones, the birds preferring foggy, drizzly, or even rainy weather for their flights, and being, like the woodcock, semi-nocturnal in their habits, they often fly by night. Usually about the middle of March is the time to look for them. If the present unseasonable weather continues, they will probably arrive by the first of the month.

English snipe winter on the rice grounds of the South, where they are much tamer and where they lie better to dogs than they ever do hereabout. They are here to-day and gone to-morrow in the season. By the middle of April they are gone for the Summer, and they remain absent until October, when they again visit Long Island, where they may be found until the cold weather fairly sets in.

This bird weighs only three ounces, the female being a trifle larger than the male. She lays whitish eggs, larger in proportion to her size than those of any bird that flies.

The English snipe rarely, if ever, breeds on Long Island. The birds fly far to the northward to breed, returning when the young are fully grown, and paying flying visits to the Eastern and Middle States on voyage. Of course it is wicked, unsportmanlike, and cruel to shoot snipe in the Spring while they are full of eggs, but the wise game laws which permit Summer woodcock shooting permit it, and the argument that if snipe shooting were prohibited there would be no Spring shooting at all has seemed sufficiently conclusive for the past century or so. Every female bird killed in the Spring counts, and if, like the woodcock, the snipe, which is its first cousin, rears two and sometimes three broods in a season the result is still more disastrous.

Only sportsmen of the most ardent type attempt to shoot the English snipe on Long Island, for the ground upon which it feeds is so exposed, so bleak and wet that colds, pneumonia, and kindred penalties are prone to be the result. Open bog meadows, knee deep with mud, must be encountered and boldly jumped into by the snipe shooter as often, nine times out of ten, returns without having found a single bird.

But for those who persist and who have not experience, it may be said that the only way to hunt for snipe with any hope of success is by walking. In violation of the great fundamental rule in hunting all other game, quadruped or biped. The snipe invariably rises against the wind. In fact it appears to be unable to rise before it, hence it must be hunted down wind. Of course this is against the dogs, but it is the only way to get within gunshot nevertheless.

During the mating season "drumming" is sometimes heard. One bird rises to an immense height, and is soon joined by others. They drop suddenly straight downward, producing a peculiar sound—caused by the wind passing obliquely through their pinions—which can be heard for a long distance. Having finished this peculiar exercise, they skim along the ground with a peculiar motion more like that of a bat than like an egg. At such times it were vain to attempt to approach within gunshot.

Ordinarily, on taking wing, the English snipe utters a cry expressed in the word "skeap" which repeats three times. The flight is rapid and eccentric, and it judges through in a manner calculated to prolong its life indefinitely, unless fired at by the possessor of a quick eye and a steady hand. An ordinary 12-gauge gun, with 3½ drams of good powder and 1¼ ounces of No. 7 shot, is the proper equipment wherewith to bag the bird.

YALE UNIVERSITY TOPICS.

THE CREW IN TRAINING, THE FRESHMAN CLASS, AND THE GYMNASIUM.

NEW-HAVEN, March 26.—The Yale crew is now in diligent training, and the prospects are exceedingly bright. Gill and Corbin have finally consented to row, and Gill has begun to train. The latter rowed last Saturday for the first time this season, and pulled the oar in his usual lusty style. This makes six veteran oarsmen already in the boat, and Carter is still in the university. Carter expected to row, and after the races at New-London was elected Captain for this year, but a long absence caused him to resign. He is now coaching the crew and may row.

Rogers, Captain in 1887, comes from New-York every Saturday to coach the crew. Cowles, Captain of the crew in 1886, will soon take charge for a while, and Bob Cook will come occasionally when his law study will allow. Though it is settled that Caldwell will stroke the crew, he rows No. 2 to give Rogers and Harrison practice, as they are candidates for next year's stroke. The crew are now permanently established at the boathouse.

The candidates for the Junior crew are Gibson, 173; Field, '90 S., 164; Stewart, 156; Bayard, 153; Wilson, '89, S., 172; Sweetzer, '89, S., 172; Sheldon, 164; Moen, '89, S., 155; Riordan, '89, S., 142; Dussler, 152. Gibson is temporary Captain and has charge of the crew. Field is the stroke, Burroughs, '89, S., and James are coaching the crew, but will begin training next week.

The Sophomore crew is training with little interest, alternating with the other class crews in the use of the barge and tools. The work of the class crews is a run of three or four miles a day, a row for the harbor or in the tank, and light gymnasium exercises.

A. M. Dodge, Chairman of the New Gymnasium Committee, has issued an appeal to graduates for contributions. Mr. Dodge has already received $10,000 and $10,000 more is pledged. The committee believe that the gymnasium will be ready for use Jan. 1, 1890. Sherrill, Brewster, Pinchot, and Mosle have been appointed a committee from '89 to solicit funds.

The Yale Freshman Class has just been redivided according to standing and the showing for scholarship is good. The first division is composed of Armstrong, Allen, Abbe, Austin, Barnes, Bartlett, Billman, Biscoe, Boltwood, Bosley, Brackett, F. Bronson, Bishop, W. Chase, Coiles, Crooker, K. Clingey, Darcy, A. Day, Eaton, Fiske, Forbes, Finley, Graves, Graham, Girty, G. Hollister, Haight, H. Haskell, Hauslein, Hay, H. Hinckley, Hinkle, Ingersoll, Keller, Kitchell, Klimpke, Lasell, McCormick, Millard, Marsh, E. Marshall, Meyer, C. Morris, Orrick, Otis, L. Parker, Phinney, Pierce, Pitkin, Palmer, Reynolds, Riley, Roberts, Richardson, Sandborn, Schlacker, Sears, Seymour, A. W. Shaw, A. F. Shaw, Stocking, Synnett, Snydecker, Tibbetts, Traik, Waterman, H. Webster, Whittaker, Williams, Wooding, J. Woodruff, Wright, Wheeler, Wilson.

The advanced division of the Freshman Class in Greek has been enlarged to 27 and transferred from Mr. Hadley to Prof. Packard. The members taking the advanced work are Abbe, Allen, Armstrong, Bedford, Bosley, F. Bronson, E. Brown, W. Chase, Eaton, C. Day, Finlay, H. Hinckley, Ingersoll, Kitchell, McCormick, Marsh, E. Marshall, Palmer, Phinney, Pierce, Reynolds, Riordan, Richardson, Roberts, Schumaker, A. W. Shaw, and Snydecker.

The Sheff-Freshman Class in German has been divided. In the first division are Black, Blair, Brownson, Bunnell, Cameron, Candee, F. A. Clark, N. D. Clark, Coleman, Goodhart, Gregory, Heim, Herron, Huntington, Isvell, Janeway, Kountze, Landers, Law, Leavenworth, Lowrie, McClellan, Mullikan, Munzesheimer, Norton, Pinney, Prentiss, Ott, Preston, W. G. Preston, Richmond, Saunders, Shattuck, Sisson, Smith, Snell, Sperry, Starkweather, Sutton, Tanimoura, Trowbridge.

SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 26.—The first annual Conference of the Delaware and Chenango Societies of Christian Endeavor has just closed a two days' session at Norwich. Twenty-eight branches were represented by 108 delegates, and there were also in attendance distinguished clergymen and members from the neighboring counties. Among the clergymen who took a conspicuous part in the doings of the Conference were the Rev. F. E. Clark, originator of the society and President of the National Association; the Rev. H. H. Stebbins, D. D., of Rochester, President of the State association; the Rev. E. F. Bradford, D. D., of Oxford; the Rev. A. J. Van Cleft of Norwich, and others of note. The sessions of the Conference were principally devoted to instruction in the work of the society, and to devotional exercises. A permanent organization was formed, with the Rev. W. G. Partridge of Norwich, President, and Roderick Fitch of Walton, Secretary.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S GIFT.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Sister Benedicta, Superior of the new City Hospital being erected at Calvert and Saratoga streets, to-day received a check for $150, forwarded by Emperor William of Germany for the benefit of the institution. A letter accompanied the gift from Mr. Emil Heydenreich, saying imperial German Consul, explaining the object for which his Majesty had transmitted the money.

It is understood that the gift is the result of a report made by Consul Heydenreich to the Foreign Office at Berlin, at the request of the latter to name some institution in Baltimore where a donation from the Emperor of Germany would be acceptable. The money will be used to furnish a room in the new building when completed, which will be named in honor of the donor.

A HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN.

None of the Harlem River clubs have yet made up their crews for the season, but all clubs intend to enter singles, doubles, fours, eights, or all in the Decoration Day regatta. Entries will close May 20 with A. E. Colfax, 420 Broadway. In a month they will know just who their best men are and will regularly form their representative crews.

New boats will be seen in almost every house. The Metropolitans and Nassaus will put in four-oared shells, and the New-Yorks one for eight oars. There are many mere new craft to be put on the Harlem; in fact, two builders—Ruddock and Waters—have orders for over 15 boats for Harlem clubs.

The Dauntless Club will start the season under most auspicious circumstances. By May 1 they will have a new house, 60 by 35 feet, which promises to be a model. It will be one of the most attractive on the river. The club's membership has been nearly doubled since last season, and when the season fairly opens their collection of boats will not be surpassed along the river.

Everything points to a very lively season. All the clubs are enthusiastic, and the rivalry is so strong that races will be innumerable. Just now a bit of news from the West is bothering the Harlem oarsmen. Kerr and Winard, the two crack men of the Delaware scullers' Club of Chicago, and Malcolm and Gostrick, the champion Modoc pair of St. Louis, are coming East to enter all regattas as a four-oared crew, rowing under the Delaware scullers' Club colors. Eastern four-oared crews will have to do great work to meet them. If the Western four-oared crew win in the Eastern regattas they intend going to England.

The Nonpareils were out Sunday with two four-oared gigs and several singles. The crews of the gigs were H. W. Sneider, Kraft, George C. Sneider, Keleher, and Ullman, coxswain, and Plummer, Mannan, Ricker, Ritter, and George Delaney, coxswain.

Jacked from Peterson of the Atalantas have begun training for their double-scull contests this year.

William Oliver of Harlem wants to sell the boats and boathouse of the disbanded Eagle Rowing Club. This appears like a good opportunity for the formation of a new club.

Oliver of Harlem has two new singles and two doubles which will be delivered to the Friendship Boat Club this week. He is building a six-oared barge and two single gigs for the Astoria Athletic Club.

Mills and a crack eight of the Metropolitans are rowing well in the double scull.

The Fall races of the Harlem Regatta Association will be closed events for clubs belonging to the association only.

COL. CRUGER TO THE VETERANS.

The protest of the representatives of the veterans of the National Guard against "the outrageous and uncalled-for slight placed upon them by not being recognized or assigned a place in line in the centennial parade of April 30," was formally answered Monday by Col. Cruger, conveying the decision of the committee in respect thereto, substantially as follows:

"In declining to reconsider its determination not to allow any veteran organization other than the Loyal Legion and the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic to take part in the military parade of April 30, the committee states that it is impracticable to change the programme as already planned. In arriving at this determination it was not intended to place any slight upon the veteran organizations of the National Guard of New-York. The number of regularly organized troops and the Grand Army taking part in the parade is so great that it is impossible to increase the size of the latter. Should the committee allow the veteran organizations of the National Guard to take part it would also be compelled to allow all other veteran organizations and independent military bodies to join in the parade."

NO USE FOR HALF HOLIDAYS.

A letter was received at the Mercantile Exchange a few days ago from Senator Rhodes, asking the members for an expression of opinion as to the bill making Saturday a full holiday. The Exchange has not yet acted upon the letter, but a canvass among the merchants of the west side has shown that they are opposed to the bill. They would be in favor of having Saturday a half holiday in the months of June, July, August, and September.

The Rhodes bill, it is said, is backed by the Wall-street brokers and down-town restaurant keepers, the former having in view the final abolition of the Saturday holiday and the second desiring to close their restaurants on Saturday altogether, because under the present law their business on Saturday is not profitable.

DENIAL MOST EMPHATIC

POSTMASTER PEARSON'S REPLY TO HIS ACCUSERS.

HIS SOLE AIM HAS BEEN TO SECURE EFFICIENT SERVICE FROM THE LARGE FORCE UNDER HIM.

Postmaster Pearson made the following statement yesterday with reference to recently-published charges of unjust treatment received at his hands by carriers and other employes of the New-York Post Office:

The charge that employes of this office have been treated with undue severity has heretofore been often made, both in public prints and in statements to officers of the Post Office Department, and to others.

I have heretofore abstained from making any reply or defence to these accusations, except when directly questioned with regard to particular cases, or when required to do so in official correspondence with officers of the Post Office Department, by whom such charges, based upon the statements of the persons claiming to have been aggrieved, or of their friends or Congress or elsewhere, have been brought to my attention; but as I am unwilling that any of my fellow-citizens should remain under the impression that I have, during my administration of this office, abused the trust and authority confided to me by tyrannical or unjust treatment of my subordinates, I desire now to offer an emphatic denial of each and all of these charges.

When I first assumed charge of this office in 1881, its employes numbered 1,276; at the present time there are 2,276—the increase being mainly due to additions to the carrier force, particularly within the last year, made necessarily by the passage of the carriers' eight-hour law. It is unnecessary to offer any argument to shew that in order to secure efficient and satisfactory service from so large a force, the maintenance of discipline, the exaction of strict obedience to orders, of punctual attendance, and of faithful performance of duty, are not only necessary but absolutely essential; nor can any one suppose that these requirements could be fulfilled if the idle, the disobedient, the unpunctual, the unfaithful, the intemperate, the dishonest, and the vicious should be preserved to remain in the service after their faults in those respects had demonstrated their unfitness for retention.

To have taken any other course with them would not only have been a violation of my official obligations, but grossly unjust to the public and to the faithful, competent, industrious, and honest, upon whom the failure of the unworthy to properly perform their share of labor necessarily imposes an additional and unjust burden. In these cases I hold that I would have failed in manifest duty if I had hesitated to relieve the service of the presence of those who, though sworn and paid, like myself, as public servants, were receiving obligations to render a fair and honest equivalent for the amount they receive from the public Treasury, persistently ignored that obligation, and by negligence, indifference, or worse behavior, made themselves a nuisance to citizens rather than aids to the operations of the office; nor had I any greater right, as I believe, to retain those who, however willing, were, through lack of proper natural or acquired endowment, incapacitated from rendering such intelligent and effective service as the public had a right to expect and the requirements of the public business demanded. The number of employes who, for reasons were not in my private employ, were not paid from my private funds, and that the consequences of their incompetency or misconduct did not affect my personal interests, but those of the people, which were placed in my charge by them through their Executive, and that therefore I had no moral right to overlook or condone offences which it would, of course, be entirely within the discretion of a private employer to treat as he might see fit, if committed by those engaged in his private business and paid from his own resources.

There is in the files of this office a record of the cause of every dismissal and of every lesser penalty incurred by employes since my appointment, with the exception, perhaps, of a very limited number of removals which were deemed necessary at the beginning in order that I might enter upon my administration of the office without embarrassment; and in no single instance has my action in that direction been influenced by any other than strictly official considerations, or by favoritism, prejudice, or prejudice, nor partisan requirements or inexpediency, have had any share whatever in the dismissal or other punishment of any employe any more than the appointments of them have before or since the enactment of the Civil Service act.

Dating from the beginning of my term there has in this matter been a conflict between myself and those who have sought to take advantage of it for the purpose of appointments in the public service and of the duties and obligations of public officers differ from those entertained and acted on by me. I have, on several occasions, told my wife when that appointments to places in the Post Office, or in any other branch of the public service, are, or ever were, intended to be made or maintained for the benefit or advantage of those appointed, to furnish an asylum for the unfortunate and unsuccessful, to "take care" of the friends and dependents of this or that influential personage, and that for such purposes the public service is surpassed at the present examination by another, thus showing deterioration in the interim, through inattention or otherwise, there would seem to be nothing oppressive in relegating him to a lower grade, especially when I remembered that had he shown increased efficiency he would have earned promotion, and would have found good reason for complaint had he failed to receive it. That this course has been adopted in a convention town. The new armory will seat 4,000 people, which is 1,000 less than the seating capacity of the Casino. The accommodations, however, are pronounced ample by those competent to judge, and the Casino was rarely more than two-thirds full.

Since its firm establishment, about five years ago, cottage life here has spread with great rapidity, and this Spring shows signs of continued increase. Hiss Levit, Horton carried out its original intention faithfully, and has made it from time a positive boom in this respect. When he purchased, nearly two years ago, for $30,000, a plot of ground on North Broadway 200 by 300 feet, it was with the expectation of living here. He was, however, induced to sell to several adjacent ground, so he changed his plans and settled in Rhinebeck. Without the prestige of containing the residence of the Vice-President, the town is, nevertheless, steadily growing. There is very little property for sale on North Broadway, while on East and Union avenues the line of the houses is continually lengthening.

At the real estate offices it is remarked that new names are appearing as lessees for the coming season, and also that former hotel habitués after several years of absence are now returning home while others, it would seem to indicate that other places had been tried and found wanting. Cottages bring from $300 to $3,500 for the season, according to size and location. Among those already r

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, March 26—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	141¾	142	140¾	140¾	200
Albany & Sus	165	165	165	165	50
American Ex	113	113	112	112	119
Am. Tel. & Tel.	45¼	45¼	45	45	59,195
Atlantic & Pac	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	1,100
Boston A. L. pf	102	102	102	102	50
*Brunswick Co	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	800
Canada Southern	51½	51½	51	51	1,420
Canadian Pacific	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼	590
Ches. & Ohio	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	1,143
C. & O. 1st pf	58⅝	58⅝	57¾	57¾	1,152
C. & O. 2d pf	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	442
Chi. Gas Trust	46¾	47⅛	46¾	46¾	3,000
Chicago & Alton	126½	126½	125	125	200
*Chi. & Atl. pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	200
Chi. Mil. & St. P	108¾	109¼	107¾	108¾	26,665
Chi. & N. W. pf	137	137	137	137	590
C. R. & Q	90¾	91⅛	89¾	90⅝	38,408
C. M. & St. P	61¾	62	61¼	61½	6,695
C. M. & St. P. pf	99¾	99⅞	99	99	900
C. C. C. & I.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	18,600
C., St. L. & P	16⅜	16⅜	15¾	15¾	500
C., St. L. & P. pf	35¼	35	35¼	35	300
C., L. St. L. & C	109¾	109¾	108	108	200
C., C., C. & I.	70	70¾	70	70¾	50
Consol. Gas Co	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	340
Del., Lack. & W.	137¾	138¾	137¾	137¾	11,621
Den. & R. G	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	400
Denver & R. G. pf	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	200
Den. & Rio G. pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	120
E. T., V. & G	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼	75
Homestake	97	97	97	97	150
Illinois Central	109	109	108½	108½	675
Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	48
Iowa Central pf	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	114
L. E. & W. pf	55	55½	55	55½	800
Lake Shore	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	6,430
Louis. & Nash	61	61¾	60¾	61¼	8,305
Manhattan con	94½	96	94¼	96	580
Mem. & Char	54	54	54	54	200
Michigan Cen	86½	86½	85½	85½	300
Marq., H. & O. pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	50
Mil., L. S. & W. pf	107	107	107	107	100
Missouri Pacific	67	67½	66¾	66½	5,280
Mobile & Ohio	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	50
Nash., C. & St. L	92	92	92	92	100
N. J. Central	96¼	97¼	96¼	96½	1,700
N. Y. & Perry Coal	26	26	25	25	200
N. Y. & New-Eng	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	3,450
N. Y. & N. H	213	213	213	213	100
N. Y., O. & St. L. 1st pf	89	89	89	89	110
N. Y. & Texas Trust	20¾	20¾	19¾	19¾	4,200
N. Y. L. E. & W.	27¾	27¾	300	27¾	300
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	66	66	58	58	195
N. Y., S. & W.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	50
Nort. & West	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	200
Nort. & W. West. pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	500
Northern Pac. pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	200
Northern Pac. pf	59¾	60¼	59¾	60¼	2,650
Ohio & Miss	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	500
Ohio, Ind. & W	9¾	10	9¾	10	40
Ontario & West	16	16	16	16	100
Oregon Imp	44	44	44	44	10
Oregon R. & N	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	210
Oregon S. L	61¾	62	61¾	62	200
Oregon & Trans	32¾	32¾	32¼	32½	1,850
Pacific Mail	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	20
Peo., Dec. & Ev	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	100
Phil. & Reading	43¾	44¼	43¾	44¼	30,300
Phila. Gas	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	200
Pull. Pal. Car Co	180¾	180¾	180¼	180½	1,181
P. C. Car rights	20	20	20	20	305
Quicksilver	8	8	8	8	100
Quicksilver pf	36	36	36	36	250
Rich. & W. P	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¾	1,500
Rich. & W. P. pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	100
R. W. & O	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	30
St. L. & S. F	23	23¾	23	23½	250
St. L. & S. F. pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	100
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	105	105	105	105	5
St. P. & Duluth	34	34	34	34	100
St. P. & Omaha	30¾	30¾	30½	30½	800
St. P. & Omaha pf	91	91	90½	90½	800
*Sugar Ref. Co	85	85	82¾	82¾	1,782
Tenn. Coal & Iron	37¾	39¼	37¾	38¾	4,000
T., A. & A. N. M	26	26	26	26	200
Texas Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	75
Union Pacific	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	6,985
U. S. Express	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼	37
W., St. L. & P. pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	125
Wells-Fargo Ex	135	135	135	135	5
West. Union Tel	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼	1,005
Wheel. & L. E. pf	65¼	65¼	64¾	64¾	500

Total sales.....287,181

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Dock 5s	109	109	109	109	$1,000
At. & Pac. inc	18	18	18	18	20,000
At. & Pac. adj. 4s	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s	107	107	107	107	2,000
Cairo, A. & T. 1st	106½	106½	106½	106½	4,000
Canada So. 2d	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	7,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	116,000
C. & O. & W. 1st	109	109	109	109	5,000
*C., O. & S. W. 2d	77	77	77	77	3,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, deb	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, Iowa	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	15,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb	93¾	93¾	93	93	15,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s	97	97¼	97	97¼	8,000
Chicago Gas 1st	93	93¼	93	93¼	2,000
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s	98	98	98	98	35,000
C., M. & St. P. 1st	108¾	109	108¾	109	1,000
Cleve. & Can. 1st	95	95	95	95	4,000
Col. Coal & I. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	6,000
C., R. & P. 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	39,000
Del. & Hud. 1st 7s, '91	117½	117½	117½	117½	2,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	5,000
†Den. & R. G. W. 1st, gu	89½	91	89½	90¾	212,000
Den. S. P. & P. 1st	87	87	87	87	2,000
E., T., V. & G. 5s	105	105¼	105	105¼	9,000
Eliz. & Big. 5s, 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2,000
Erie 2d cn	102	102	101¾	101¾	43,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	15,000
G., H. & S. A. 2d	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st, W	95	96	95	95	2,000
Hud. Riv. 2d cn. 5s	97	97¼	97	97¼	150
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	111	111¼	110¾	110¾	13,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. g. 5s	80	78¾	78¾	78¾	58,000
H. & T. gen. 5s, r	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	1,000
Ill. Cent. 1st	122½	122½	122½	122½	1,000
L., S. & W. 1st pf	117	117	117	117	5,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s	85¾	86½	85¾	86½	10,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	103	103	103	103	3,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	84	84	84	84	1,000
Kan. Pacific cn	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
Kan. & Texas cn	89	89	89	89	1,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	54½	54½	54½	54½	10,000
K. C., F. S. & M. 7s	111	111	111	111	1,000
Lake S. 2d cn	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	1,000
Long Island 1st	123	123	123	123	2,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	1,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	114	114	114	114	20,000
L. & N. gen. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	10,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	6,000
Met. Elev. 1st	117½	117½	117½	117½	3,000
†Mex. N. 2d inc. 6s	13	13	13	13	100
Mich. Cent. 7s	132	132	132	132	1,000
M. & N. 1st, 1910	110½	110½	110½	110½	3,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913	110½	110½	110½	110½	1,000
Mich. Pacific 8s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	1,000
Mor. & Essex cn	144	144	144	144	35,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, c	110	110	110	110	14,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, r	109½	109½	109½	109½	50,000
N. J. 1st 7s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10,000
N. Y. C. 5s deb	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	15,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st r	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	10,000
N. Y. & Col. 1st	95	95	95	95	6,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	117	117	117	117	10,000
N. Y. & W. ry. g. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	10,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	102	102	102	102	1,000
North. Pac. 1st	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¾	4,000
North. Pac. 2d	115½	115½	115½	115½	10,000
North. Pac. 3d	105	105	105	105	10,000
N. W. s. f. 5s	111	111	111	111	1,000
Northwest. ex. 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	12,000
Ohio, Md. & W. 1st	73½	72½	73½	73½	20,000
Ohio South. 1st	107	107	107	107	2,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
Oregon S. L. 5s	114¼	114¼	112¾	112¾	1,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	82¾	83	82¾	83	11,000
Read. 1st pf. inc	82	82	82	82	3,000
Read. 2d pf. inc	69½	69½	69	69	18,000
Read. 3d pf. inc	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	14,000
Read. gen. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	29,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	2,000
D. & M. certs	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	5,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	5,000
Roch. & Pitts. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	10,000
Rock Island 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	15,000
R. W. & O. cn	111	111	111	111	1,000
R. W. & O. 1st	109	109	109	109	2,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st	107½	107	107½	107	6,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	118	118	118	118	1,000
St. P. & Om. cn	121	121	121	121	4,000
St. P. Mon. 1st	124½	124½	124½	124½	2,000
St. Paul term. 5s	102	102	102	102	3,000
St. P. 1st, S. M.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	8,000
St. Paul C. P. 6s	116	116	116	116	1,000
Shen. Val. 1st, r	88	88	88	88	5,000
Shen. Val. gen. r	31	31	31	31	10,000
S. Pac. of Cal. 1st	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	3,000
Tenn. Coal 1st	98	98	98	98	1,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	2,000
T. & N. O. 1st, S.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	8,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	1,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st	107	107	107	107	11,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¾	22,000
Union Elev. 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3,000
U. P., D. & G. 1st	99½	99½	99½	99½	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1887	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¼	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1899	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	8,000
Utah Southern	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	4,000
Va. Mid. gen	87	87	87	87	10,000
Wab. 1st, Det. R.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	3,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	10,000
West. Un. 7s, 1902	102	102	102	102	1,000
West Shore 4s, 1361	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	7,000

Total sales.....$1,321,000

*Sellers 20. †Including $5,000 at 83, seller 60. ‡Including $10,000 at 90, seller 10. §Unlisted. ||Including $5,000 at 108¾, seller 20. ¶Including $8,000 at 112¾, seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alta	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	100
Ascota	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,500
Amador	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	200
Bullion	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Brunswick	.09	.09	.07	.08	800
Belcher	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	200
Barcelona	.50	.50	.50	.50	300
Con. Cal. & Va	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	100
Colchis	2.60	2.60	2.50	2.60	200
Con. Imperial	.57	.57	.57	.57	200
El Cristo	1.60	1.60	1.40	1.60	3,400
Exchequer	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	100
Eclypse	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,100
Horn Silver	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Middle Bar	.50	.50	.50	.50	400
Mutual S. & M	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	200
Ophir	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	100
Plutus	.06	.06	.05	.06	500
Rappahannock	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Robinson	.46	.48	.46	.48	700
Silver Cord	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1,200
Shoshone	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,500
Santa Tuscarora	.59	.59	.59	.59	500
Sullivan Con	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1,500

Total sales.....16,600

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Cotton Oil	55¾	55¾	55¼	55¼	700
Am. T. & S. F.	45¼	45⅝	43⅜	44¼	36,340
Oil Gas Trust	46⅝	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝	450
Chi., Bur. & Q	90¾	91	90¼	90¾	6,250
Chi., R. I. & Pac	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼	300
Cin., Sandusky & C	51¾	52¼	51¾	52	300
Cin., M. & St. P	62	62¼	61¾	61¾	20,050
Chi. & N. W	103¾	103¾	102¾	102¾	7,510
Central of N. J	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	100
Del., Lack. & W	138¾	138¾	137¾	137¾	10,020
Lake Shore	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	2,580
Louis. & Nash	61	61¾	60¾	61¼	7,780
L. E. & W. pref. pf	55	55¾	55	55¾	200
Manhattan con	94¾	96	94¾	96	260
Mo. Pacific	67¼	67¾	66¼	66½	2,550
Mich. Central	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	100
Mem. & Char	53¾	54	53¾	53¾	200
Nat. Lead Trust	20	20	20	20	600
N. Y. L. E. & W	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	500
N. Y. & New-Eng	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	2,910
North. Pac. pref	60	60¼	60	60¼	280
N. Y., Sus. & W	10	10	10	10	100

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 26, 1889.

COFFEE—Was without important movement in private trade, though buyers had the yearlings to offer at 19½c., with fair inquiry, and Rio quoted back to 18¾c. A lot of 200 bags Bucharamanga sold on private terms. ....And in the option line Rio Coffee was depressed for the day 10@20 points, on a moderate speculation, refinanced in good part by the renewed heaviness cabled from Europe, (from Havre a decline of 1½f. and Hamburg of 9 pfennigs,) and fair deliveries noted to-day from yesterday's Rio and Santos stocks, 19,000 bags, and to Santos, 14,000 bags, and stock at Rio Janeiro up to 418,000 bags, against 140,000 bags a year ago,) closing here, however, steadily.....There were 42,000 bags placed on options here, and at the close March stood at 16.45c.@16.75c., April at 16.70c.@16.75c., May at 16.80c.@16.85c., June at 16.90c.@16.95c., July at 17c.@17.05c., August at 17.05c.@17.10c., and September to February within the range of 17.15c.@17.50c.

COTTON—Speculative trading was again very moderate, and wholly devoid of spirit, with little of actual change as to prices, while the report was of somewhat freer arrivals at the shipping ports, (since our last, 11,348 bales,) and easier cables.....There were sales of 48,100 bales, including options here, delivering March by the close to 10c.@10.02c.; April, 9.99c.@10c.; May, 10.07c.@10.08c.; June, 10.14c.@10.15c.; July, 10.21c.@10.22c.; August, 10.27c.@10.28c.; September, 9.88c.@9.89c.; October, 9.62c.@9.72c.; November, 9.55c.@9.59c.; December, 9.66c.@9.81c., and January, 1890, to 9.89c.@9.70c.....And for prompt delivery 494 bales sold to spinners at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR favored buyers in nearly all instances, the offerings increasing in volume and urgency, while the demand from all sources was very moderate and almost exclusively for job lots to meet immediate needs.....Arrivals here to-day, 9,238 bbls. and 3,799 sacks, and clearances hence, 5,749 bbls. and no sacks, and from the four Atlantic ports, 36,887 bbls. and sacks, and from all Atlantic ports last week, 170,934 bbls. and none last year, and the week's exports to Europe, 131,552 bbls., against 91,188 bbls. in the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 4,129,151 bbls., against 6,607,387 bbls., same time last year.....There were offered of 14,950 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 4,900 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) of which about 900 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $3 05@3 40, mostly at $3 25@3 30; Fair to Fancy Minnesota Patent Extras, at $5 45@5 65, mostly at $5 50@5 60; fancy, in odd lots, up to $5 75@5 80; and Clears and Straights within the range of $4 20@4 75 and $4 60@5 25, about 5,050 sacks and bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, of which 1,450 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, at $3 15@5 75, mainly at $5 50@5 75, and Straights, about 3,600 sacks and bbls., at $3 75@4 75 and $4 25@5 25—the Straights chiefly at $4 75@5; about 800 sacks and bbls. Superfine at $2 25@3 10 for Spring and Winter, and about 1,150 sacks and bbls. Fine at $2 10@2 85 for Spring and Winter, mainly Spring, in sacks, at $3 15@3 25; about 775 bbls. Southern Clear and Straight Extras at $3 35@3 90, and about 200 bbls. Patent Extras at $5 25@5 75, and 500 bbls. RYE FLOUR within the range of $2 75@3 for fair to choice, and up to $3 10@3 15 for fancy Superfine.

.....CORNMEAL quiet and steady, including Brandywine at $2 35, and Yellow Western, fair to fancy, at $2 50@2 85 ₱ bbl., and city Coarse Yellow, in bags, at 83c.@84c.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR very dull and quoted weak at $3 25@3 45 for choice, and up to strictly choice.....BUCKWHEAT neglected and nominal.....FEED as last quoted, on a slow movement.

WHEAT—Business in the speculative line again reached quite liberal proportions, though the aggregate was much smaller than on Saturday, (9,788,000 bushels against 14,084,000 bushels,) with the bulk of trading early in the day, the afternoon dealings having been comparatively spiritless and very dull, and through various prices ruled irregular, and yielded for the day, within regular hours, about ½c. on deliveries to June, on free selling orders, largely from foreign sources, while hardening ½c. to ¾c. on later deliveries, these gaining in favor, and exchanges and switches of contracts noted to a respectable amount, and subsequently, in outside transactions, rallying ¼@⅜c. from the lowest, and ¾@¾c. from the close barely steady, (cables of a depressing tenor and Western accounts of unsettled markets, with the regular closing quotation on May option at Chicago given as ¾c. against all yesterday.) Early deliveries had a very slack inquiry, even at the ruling low prices, though some export bids were mentioned and sales transferred of 45,000 bushels No. 2 Red, winter, free on board, to arrive, (taken last evening,) at 91¼c. for shipment to Lisbon, freight hence by sail at 16c., (this despite all the sharp talk about the sudden imposition of a duty on Italian imports,) and 30,000 bushels, prompt, and a boatload to-day of the same grade, delivered, afloat, at 90 9-16c., (this for an English port,) with lots of odd lots of ungraded Red within the range of 90@92½c., (these for receivers.)

.....There were 9,736,000u bushels reported placed here in the option line, (sales and exchanges,) of which 4,636,000 bushels for May, 1,592,000 bushels for June, 1,176,000 bushels for July, 472,000 bushels for August, 424,000 bushels for September, and 1,464,000 bushels for December, bringing here by the regular adjournment, March to 89¾c., April to 90¾c., and May to 91¾c., the latter ranged from 90c.@90⅞c.,) and subsequently, in outside dealings, up to 90⅞c., and back to 90½c.@90¾c., (against 90⅞c. asked last evening,) with the session's transactions comprising 1,000 bushels closed at about 90½c., and June option, regularly, to 91¾c., (having ranged from 91c.@91⅝c.,) July to 91¾c., (having ranged from 90¾c.@91⅝c.,) August, recently dealt in to a moderate extent regularly, to 89¾c., (having ranged from 88¼c.@89¾c.,) and September to 88¾c., having ranged from 89c.@89¾c., and December to 92¾c., (having ranged from 92c.@92⅝c.,) against 91 7-16c. at last evening, and receipts here only 2,200 bushels, and no export clearances hence reported, and from near-by ports, 30,087 bushels, (of which 26,000 bushels from Baltimore by rail,) and 1,000 bushels from Philadelphia, while from the Atlantic seaboard last week exports to Europe reported of 302,209 bushels, and since Sept. 1, to all ports, 5,571,000 bushels, against 17,351,151 bushels same time last year, and aggregate of Wheat and Flour (in Wheat equivalent) on passage from all sources for Western Europe reduced 672,000 bushels, or to 18,320,000 bushels.

CORN—Had a fair share of attention, especially for early delivery, (in good part for export,) but weakened slightly in price as offered more freely; while on options about holding its own, though closing nearly dull.....Arrivals here to-day 90,000 bushels, and clearances hence only 10,100 bushels, (making from four Atlantic ports 198,914 bushels,) and last week from the Atlantic seaboard to Europe 1,936,779 bushels, against 2,400,000 bushels, and since Sept. 1, 38,540,818 bushels—an increase of 25,946,889 bushels over same time in preceding year, and exports to Europe for Western Europe reduced 200,000 bushels, or to 4,224,000 bushels.....Sales reported of about 732,000 bushels, (of which no options, 544,000 bushels No. 2, and 9,000 bushels steamer Mixed, and for prompt and special early deliveries about 178,000 bushels — about 138,000 bushels credited to shippers — including No. 2, in store, at 42½c.@42¾c., 145-ers at 42½c. and delivered at 43¼c.@43½c., latest at 43½c. bid. No. 2 Corn, for March, at 42½c.; do., April, at 42½c.@42¾c., latest at 42¾c.; do., May, at 42¾c.@43c., latest at 43c.; do., June, at 43c.@43¼c., latest at 43c.; do., July, at 42½c., latest at 43¼c. asked; steamer Mixed, in elevator, at 42c.@42½c., latest at 42c., and delivered at 42c.@43c., latest at 43c.; No. 3, in store, at 41½c., and afloat and delivered at 41¾c.@41¾c.; No. 2 White, in elevator, at 45½c.; steamer White at 42½c.@43c.; steamer Yellow at 42½c., and ungraded White and Yellow and Western, for prompt delivery, and here, at 40¾c.@43c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Were in less favor, and for early delivery quoted down ¼c.@¾c., while on options, though variable, advancing for the day ¼c. on May and June, (the late afternoon buoyancy at Chicago strengthening values.).....Receipts here to-day, 44,000 bushels, and clearances hence unimportant. .....sales reported here of 264,000 bushels, of which, on options, 170,000 bushels No. 2 Oats, and for prompt delivery 94,000 bushels, including No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 33c.@33⅛c.; do., April option, quoted at 33½c.; do., May, at 33c.; No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 31½c.@32c.; No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 30¾c.@31¼c.; do., March, at 31c.; do., April, at 30¾c.@30¾c., latest at 30¾c.; do., May, at 30½c.@30⅝c., latest at 30¾c.; do., June, at 30¾c.@30¾c., latest at 30¾c.; No. 3 Oats at 30c.; Rejected at 29c.; ungraded White at 31c.@40c., and ungraded Mixed at 29c.@33c.

RYE—Steady and in some demand for export; 8,000 bushels prime Western, delivery, sold at 52½c., (said to be for Glasgow.)

BARLEY—Were without much inquiry, and at best only about steady.....Of Pig Lead, 100 tons for September sold at 3.75c.....Lake Ingot Copper for April quoted at 14.50c., and good merchantable brands for shipment at 14.75c., free on board.....Pig Tin inactive, and for June quoted at 20.95c.....Iron and iron products here dull, though at Philadelphia having increased attention.

MOLASSES—Grocery grades in moderate offerings have been light, and refining Muscovado 89° test, quoted to-day up to 2⅝c. asked, with 2⅝c. bid, but market quiet.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin slow of sale and depressed in price, ruling at $1 12½@$1 17½ for strained, common to good.....Spirits Turpentine quoted down to 30c.@30½c., and dull, (with Southern accounts of decided leaf trade.)

PETROLEUM—Certificates of Crude Petroleum were extremely quiet, and quoted down for the day ¾c., closing barely steady.....Opening prices, as reported by the Consolidated Exchange, and range for the day, 91½@92, closing at 91⅜ bid, (against 91⅞ yesterday).....Sales to-day at the Exchange, 417,000 bbls., including 50,000 bbls. "seller 30 days."....Refined Petroleum, in bbls., very dull. Quiet quoted here at 7, (in cases at 9,) and at Philadelphia and Baltimore, in bbls., at 6.90.....Crude Petroleum, in bbls., (Parker's,) at 7.25.....Naphtha, in bbls. at 7.75.

PROVISIONS—Hog products were quoted in instance stronger, influenced by the buoyancy at the West, (chiefly speculative,) though here without remarkable activity.....Receipts last 24 hours 129 bbls. at $13 50@$13 75 for new Mess and $12 75@$13 for old do.; $12 75@14 for Western and Family Mess, and $12 50 for extra Prime, and $13 75@$14 for Beef Hams.....Cut Meats quiet and steady.....Dressed Hogs weakened slightly on a moderate movement, with city at 8 3-16c.@7c., as to weights. .....Arrivals at interior points, 41,318 head.....Cut-Meats were in fair sale and held steadily, including Pickled Bellies, 12-lbs. at 7c., and 10-lb. at 7⅛c., (8,000 lb. Clear Bellies, 15-lb., reported sold at 6¾c.,) Pickled Shoulders at 5½c.; Pickled Hams, 10 to 11 lb., at 9¾c.@10¼c. Stocks of Lard were light quoted. Western Steam LARD was very dull here for early delivery, but quoted higher, closing at $7 40@$7 42½ after 50 tcs. had sold at $7 40.....Refined LARD for the Continent at $7 45, and closing at this rate or as much as 2.50 tcs.....And in the option line Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of only 2,250 tcs., of which 750 tcs. for April at $7 34@$7 36, closing at $7 35, (against $7 34 yesterday;) 500 tcs. for May, at $7 40@$7 45, closing at $7 43, (against $7 37 yesterday;) 250 tcs. for August at $7 42, but closing at $7 47, and 750 tcs. for September at $7 44@$7 45, closing at $7 48, (against $7 40 moderately, with back Cresmeries at 24c.@28½c., (Elgins at 26c.@28½c.,) best State Dairy at 20c.@24c., and Western do. at 16c.@18c.....CHEESE in slack request for best, and 13½c. for best Factories.....Eggs again lower, with best domestic, fresh, down to 10c.@11¼c., on a moderately active business and very free arrivals. .....Prime city TALLOW quoted at 4 5-16c., (50,000 lb. out of town reported sold at 4 19-32c.....CITY LARD STEARINE STEARINE at 7½c., (100,000 lb. said to have been recently sold at Boston on New-York account at 7½c.).....Oils held to firmness, though quiet.....Of Cottonseed Oil, 100 bbls. crude, of quality, sold at 41½c., 20 bbls. White, off quality, at 47½c., and 50 bbls. choice Yellow at 50c.....Prime city Lard, current make, at 59c.@60c.....Ceylon Cocoanut Oil offered at 8¼c.

SUGARS—A further rise noted in raw, with fair refining Muscovado quoted at 3 15-16c., and Centrifugal, 96° test, 4¾c., and cost and freight for 96° test, 4 5-16c., and cost

The New-York Times.

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STATESMEN SEEK REVENGE

TROUBLE OVER THE STAND FOR LEGISLATORS.

COL. CRUGER AND COMMODORE GERRY SPEAK FOR THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION'S MANAGERS.

ALBANY, March 27.—Senator Murphy introduced a bill which is likely to create something of an excitement within the ranks of the committee having in charge the preparations for the Washington centennial celebration. It endows the Lieutenant-Governor, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the Adjutant-General with the authority to assume full control of the west side of Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, for the purpose of erecting a stand for the use of the members of the Legislature and their friends on the day of the grand centennial parade, and appropriating $1,000 therefor.

Col. Murphy explained that a certain attaché of the Centennial Committee had said that no stand would be permitted and that if the members of the Legislature cared to see the parade they could do so from the sidewalk with the rest of the world. This statement aroused the ire of the honorable Senators, and Senator Erwin voiced the sentiments of the body when he said that the Legislature had been insulted and he for one would be glad to see the appropriation of $225,000 for the centennial recalled unless the committee showed a disposition to treat the representatives of the people with a proper and becoming respect.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and unanimously passed. The representatives of the people are on their dignity. Indignation over this unfortunate affair is not confined to the Legislature alone, but is felt by the State officers and Governor as well. The latter instructed Adjt.-Gen. Porter yesterday to countermand the order recently issued to the State militia to parade in New-York on April 30.

The news of the introduction of Senator Murphy's bill fell like a bombshell yesterday into the Centennial Committee rooms in the Stewart Building. Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, Chairman of the Centennial Executive Committee, expressed the greatest amazement that the Legislature had considered any such measure. He said that no official communication whatever had been received by him, or by any member of the Committee on Plan and Scope, or by the Secretary from any person in Albany connected with the Legislature in reference to the alleged disagreement between Col. Cruger and the Adjutant-General.

Mr. Gerry said that complimentary tickets had been provided for the Legislature and State officials, not only for the grand stand, but also for the ball; that he had only yesterday morning, on being interviewed by the printer, said that the tickets would be ready to deliver to Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Chairman of the Assembly Committee on the Centennial, and that he had requested Mr. Fish to meet him on Saturday at 1 o'clock to arrange for the proper distribution of the tickets in the Assembly. The object of the committee had been to assign to the Legislature and State officials places of honor on all these occasions. A stand for the most distinguished guests would be erected. Mr. Gerry added, but the committee had no objections to furnishing members of the Legislature with less conspicuous positions if they so desired.

In regard to this same matter Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Chairman of the Committee on Army, said that he received a letter last week from Adjt.-Gen. Porter proposing that the State should erect a stand on the west side of Madison-square, near the Worth Monument, at the expense of the State, for the use of members of the Legislature and State officials. He says that he at once acknowledged the receipt of this letter, and stated that the committee had already contracted for the erection of stands on the east and west sides of Madison-square. It was fully understood that the committee would provide members of the Legislature and State officials with tickets, and Lieut.-Gov. Jones the object desired in Gen. Porter's letter was already provided for. He assumed this arrangement would be satisfactory.

In arranging these large stands in Madison-square Col. Cruger said that it was with the intention of providing the representatives of the different States with seats, and New-York would be amply provided for. Col. Cruger was at a loss to understand how any member of the Legislature could imagine that the committee was disposed to do anything to curtail the privileges of invited guests from the Empire State.

The attendance at headquarters was unusually large yesterday afternoon, and some of the committees sat long after the customary hour. At a meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee, Chairman Hugh J. Grant and Messrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Frederick S. Tallmadge, and Samuel D. Babcock were present. Col. Cruger, Mr. Hamilton Fish, and Secretary Clarence W. Bowen sat with them in secret session. At the close of the meeting they turned over to representatives of the press a voluminous report.

It showed that since the last meeting of the general committee the following Commissioners had been appointed: From Tennessee, Joseph C. Brandt of Nashville; from Connecticut, Henry C. Sturges of Fairfield, Major-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, United States Army; Prof. Charles F. Johnson, Trinity College; Prof. Simeon E. Baldwin, Yale University; Dr. Pinckney Webster Ellsworth of Hartford, and Jonathan Trumbull of Norwich; from Illinois, John B. Drake of Chicago; from the Indian Territory, Pleasant Porter.

Mr. Brayton Ives, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that up to date the cash receipts amounted to $30,302 and the total subscriptions to $43,115. For the same period the expenses amounted to $41,115.

The Navy Committee asked for an appropriation of $275 to pay for the services of the Government band at David's Island on the vessel conveying the General Committee, Commissioners, &c., on April 29. The Committee on Press asked for $750 to pay for the use of several press headquarters in the Stewart Building. The Committee on Literary Exercises requested the appointment of a long list of gentlemen to be appointed as an aid committee for the special service at St. Paul's Chapel on April 30. They included the names of Van Cortlandt, Rutherford, Morris, Livingston, Peil, &c., and to each was appended a pedigree.

Dr. Morgan Dix has written a letter stating that the Trinity Church chimes would be rung on April 29. Suggestions were also made as to photographing the ceremonies. The Army Committee made a request that application be made to the Legislature to make May 1 of this year a legal holiday. The object of this request is to do away with moving day.

At a meeting of the Art and Exhibition Committee held at the same time every member was present. They reported, according to Mr. Bowen, that August St. Gaudens, assisted by Martini, had designed a bronze medal in commemoration of the centennial. This medal is 4½ inches in diameter and shows a bust of Washington on one side and the arms of the United States and of the city on the other. These medals are to be sold at $1 each. Mr. Bowen volunteered the information that a large number of New-Yorkers had already ordered medals to be struck in gold for themselves.

Souvenirs for the ball and banquet have been designed and accepted. They are from designs by W. H. Low and E. H. Blashfield, and are to be printed in tints of eight or ten colors. A private opening of the art exhibition will be given on April 17, and it will be thrown open to the public on the following day. A committee has also been appointed to suggest ideas and means of decorating houses during the centennial. The gentlemen intrusted with this onerous task are Hopkinson Smith, Daniel Huntington, F. D. Millet, and W. A. Coffee.

A LARGE DRY GOODS HOUSE BURNED.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 27.—The large dry goods establishment of Oleland, Simpson & Taylor, with its enormous stock of goods, valued at $200,000, was destroyed by fire this evening. The wholesale and retail warehouse was situated in Library Block on Wyoming-avenue, and was the largest of its kind in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

The fire was discovered shortly after 7 o'clock, and, although an alarm was promptly sounded, the flames spread so rapidly among the choice Spring fabrics recently purchased and piled high on the various floors that it was impossible to arrest their progress until the entire place was in ruins.

The insurance on stock and building is $150,000 in the leading insurance companies of the country.

TRIBUTES TO JUDGE RUNYON'S MEMORY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 27.—At a special session of the Union County courts this morning eloquent tributes were delivered by Judge McCormick, Prosecutor Wilson, Postmaster Lindsay of Rahway, ex-Surrogate Garber, and others, to the memory of the late Judge Isaac Hess Runyon of Plainfield. A copy of the proceedings was ordered to be expressed by the clerk and forwarded to the family of the deceased. The Bar Association also passed resolutions to attend the funeral yesterday afternoon at Plainfield.

GETTING READY TO CELEBRATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 27.—The public schools of this city will close on Friday at noon for the Spring vacation of one week.

The pupils are actively engaged in rehearsing appropriate selections for Arbor Day, and also for the proper celebration of Washington's inauguration, which will be commemorated in a very elaborate manner in the public schools.

THE POLITICAL GUILLOTINE.

A SPECIMEN OF ITS SMOOTH WORK UNDER PRESIDENT HARRISON.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 27.—The political guillotine is working smoothly in Pennsylvania under the Harrison régime. A few days ago Congressman Scranton, who represents the Lackawanna district, sent for Postmaster Connolly of this city, and politely demanded his resignation. Connolly, who was a Congressman before he became Postmaster, was thunderstruck, because his term of office does not expire until next January, and he said he would like to have some time to consider the matter. Mr. Scranton assured him that it was hardly worth his while to do so, as this Administration would be conducted on strictly business principles, and the asking of his resignation was but a mere matter of courteous formality due from one statesman to another, both of whom had been in Congress and had served in the capacity of Postmaster of this city.

Mr. Connolly took a little time to consult his friends, however, and before he had fully made up his mind in regard to the matter news came from Washington this afternoon that the Hon. D. M. Jones, a former member of the Pennsylvania Legislature and a friend of Senators Cameron and Quay, had been appointed Postmaster of Scranton. The news came as a surprise and caused a lively flutter among the numerous candidates who have been busy getting signatures to their petitions, but who neglected the important detail of communicating with Cameron and Quay and Congressman Scranton. In an interview with a reporter this afternoon Congressman Scranton stated that, owing to the pressure, he had asked Mr. Connolly for his resignation to date the 15th of next May, at which time his four years as Postmaster of Scranton would have expired, but that Mr. Connolly, after some hesitation, refused, stating that his Democratic friends advised him to that course. Mr. Scranton adds the following interesting information:

"On Monday afternoon I went to Washington. I spent yesterday there and returned last night. While there I preferred charges against Mr. Connolly, based upon his general management of the office and the dissatisfaction of the business public. It was a test case, and was submitted to the President yesterday at the Cabinet meeting. I prefer to be described as being whether charges of this character over the signature of the member of Congress were sufficient to procure removals. The President took the ground that they were sufficient, and appointed Mr. D. M. Jones on my recommendation. Mr. Wanamaker, before the Cabinet met, said that he did not think the President would take this ground, but the appointment settles all doubts about the matter."

This demonstrates the important fact that the Congressmen virtually dictate the Postmasterships in their respective districts.

THE OKLAHOMA LANDS.

THE PROCLAMATION OPENING THEM TO SETTLERS ON APRIL 22.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The President to-day issued a proclamation throwing open the Oklahoma lands to settlement on and after April 22. The bulk of the proclamation, which is a long document, is devoted to a review of the proceedings by which the lands in question have been secured by the Indians and the legislation of Congress providing for their opening to settlement. The proclamation then reads as follows:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by said acts of Congress approved March 2, 1889, aforesaid, do hereby declare and make known that so much of the lands as aforesaid acquired from or conveyed by the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, and from or by the Seminole Nation of Indians, respectively, as is contained within the following-described boundaries, viz., [here the boundaries are described,] will, after the hour of 12 o'clock noon, of the 22d day of April next, and not before, be open for settlement under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, and restrictions contained in said acts of Congress, approved March 2, 1889, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

And it is hereby expressly declared and made known that no other parts or portions of the lands embraced within the Indian Territory than those herein specifically described and declared to be open to settlement at the time above named and fixed are to be considered as open to settlement under this proclamation or the act of March 2, 1889, aforesaid; and warning is hereby again expressly given that no persons entering upon and occupying said lands before said hour at 12 o'clock noon, of the 22d day of April, A. D. 1889, hereinbefore fixed, will ever be permitted to enter any of said land or acquire any rights thereto; and that the officers of the United States will be required to enforce the provision of the act of Congress to the above effect.

WICHITA, Kan., March 27.—The news of the Oklahoma proclamation reached this point about noon. It was soon easy to find out the people were supremely happy. They congregated on the streets, shook hands, and talked Oklahoma. Te-night the several Oklahoma organizations held meetings, and after ratification speeches each discussed the question of how each located suitably. The proclamation news was announced to-night by the firing of cannon.

Reports from Oklahoma City indicate that the wildest enthusiasm prevails. There could be no meeting, owing to the fact that the soldiers arrived to-night from Fort Reno to make another raid. There were several meetings of boomers held in the town, where they talked low and rejoiced over the news. They will do all in their power to escape the soldiers for the short time until the country is open for settlement.

At Purcell a general ratification meeting was held, and the speeches were punctuated by hurrahs for Harrison, Springer, Weaver, Mansur, and Cleveland. Over 100 wagons left Caldwell, Kan., this afternoon for the Oklahoma country.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office issued an order to-day establishing two land offices in the Oklahoma territory, opened to-day by the President's proclamation. The land office for the eastern district is to be situated at Kingfisher stage station, and for the eastern district at Oklahoma City, the two districts are divided by the range line running through the territory north and south between ranges three and four, west of Indian meridian. Each district contains, approximately, the same number of townships.

PULLING A GOVERNOR'S NOSE.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The trouble between George A. Armes, a retired officer of the army, living in this city, and those having charge of the Harrison inaugural parade, culminated this afternoon in a scene in the rotunda of the Riggs House. About 4:30 o'clock Major Armes walked into the hotel, and, after a few words, pulled the nose of Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania. The Governor was not hurt, but he was angry, and, steadying himself against the hotel counter, he seized his crutch, which serves him in place of one leg he left behind during the war, and aimed a blow at his enemy. Armes dodged the blow and it struck one of the pillars of the hotel rotunda. A second blow also missed its mark, and Capt. Hewes, the hotel policeman, rushed up, attracted by the noise, and placed Armes under arrest. Armes was released by direction of the hotel manager, however, and escorted out Gloors, exclaiming: "I pulled his nose, anyway." Hewes served under Gov. Beaver during the war, and when he learned, on coming back, whom Armes had assaulted, he was furious because he had not whipped the Major instead of quietly escorting him to the street.

AN EXCITING POOL GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Albert Frey, the world's champion pool player, and Alfred De Oro played an exciting game of pool to-night at the Union League Annex. Louis Flanigan was referee. De Oro led off promptly at 8 o'clock and Frey followed, pocketing eight balls. Frey had the advantage of his opponent from the start, and he maintained it to the conclusion. The game was 125 points, and after an hour's play Frey finished the score with De Oro 20 points behind. Quite a large number of members of the League and outside sports were present and applauded the victor. The contestants will play again to-morrow night.

IT WAS JUST A TORPEDO.

Some one put a torpedo on the car track in front of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last night about 10 o'clock and a Broadway car rolled over it. There was an explosion that made people think the pavement had been blown up again, and it was with difficulty that the horses attached to the car were prevented from running away. For a while there was great excitement in the neighborhood.

THE RHODE ISLAND SENATORSHIP.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 27.—The first ballot for United States Senator in Grand Committee of the Legislature to-day resulted as follows: Dixon, 43; Wetmore, 31; Arnold, (Dem.,) 15; Colt and Durfee, 5 each; Goddard, 4; Taft, 2. Dixon gained 2 and Wetmore 3 over the ballot of yesterday.

Executions aggregating $19,000 were entered yesterday against Jacob Anderson, a dry goods merchant in Allegheny City, Penn. Previous executions were issued, which swell the total liabilities to $31,000.

TWO QUEENS GREETING

ROYAL COURTESIES AT SAN SEBASTIAN.

THE ENTERTAINMENTS ON THE VISIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA TO QUEEN REGENT CHRISTINA YESTERDAY.

SAN SEBASTIAN, March 27.—Queen Victoria paid her expected visit to San Sebastian to-day. Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and members of her suite, including Lady Churchill. Sir Francis Ford, the British Ambassador at Madrid, and representatives of Queen Regent Christina met the royal visitors at Iran, on the frontier, where a train was waiting to convey her Majesty to San Sebastian. Upon the arrival of the train here the Queen was greeted with salvos of artillery from the Lemotta citadel and volleys from the troops that lined the route to the royal castle. The Queen Regent, accompanied by the Duchess of Bailen and the Countess Sastago, was waiting at the station, together with numerous officials and deputations. The Queen, upon alighting from the train, kissed Christine on both cheeks.

After mutual presentations, including the introduction of Prime Minister Sagasta to Victoria, the two Queens entered a State carriage and drove to the castle, attended by a brilliant military escort. As the royal carriage passed between the long lines of troops on either side of the roadway the military bands played the national anthem and the populace cheered enthusiastically. In a second carriage were Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, while five others were occupied by Spanish officials and the members of Victoria's suite.

Luncheon was served at the castle, and, just before 4 o'clock, the whole party re-entered the carriages and drove to the Town Hall, where a sumptuous throne had been erected. Here Victoria formally received the Mayor of the town. Her Majesty afterward witnessed a series of basquet dances and games in the square from the windows of the Town Hall, and was heartily cheered when she appeared upon the balcony after the entertainment was concluded. From the Town Hall the party drove to the railway station, where Victoria and Christina changed affectionate adieus. At the last moment, however, the Queen Regent, with her suite, entered Victoria's carriage and accompanied her Majesty to Irun, where farewells were again exchanged.

THE JESUIT BILL.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE THOMPSON DEFENDS THE MEASURE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 27.—The debate on the Jesuit question was resumed in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. Dalton McCarthy, who, notwithstanding his Irish name, spoke strongly in favor of disallowing the act. He denied that the Jesuits before the suppression held their estates for educational purposes. Avarice, he said, was their sin. He hoped his Excellency would be afforded an opportunity of reconsidering this unconstitutional act. He regretted that her Majesty had been betrayed by one of her advisers.

He (McCarthy) then said he would assail the bill on higher grounds than technical points. He denied the right of any persons to keep silent on a question like this, even when assured that the Jesuits were under the ægis of the Pope.

The Jesuits, exclaimed Mr. McCarthy, had been expelled from every country, and he referred in particular to their expulsion from Paris in 1882. He went on at great length to attack the order, and asserted that Ontario had a right to interfere. It was a matter of equal concern to the entire Dominion.

Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, replied in a dignified and forcible manner to Mr. McCarthy. Considering the opposition the measure has excited he deemed it his duty to make a plain statement of the policy of the Government in regard to this bill.

Long before the cession of Canada to England the Jesuits had established the wilderness and the schools of Canada. As a reward, the King of France incorporated them and endowed the order with estates to promote the cause of civilization and Christianity.

It was upon these terms they had them when the battle on the Plains of Abraham was fought. According to the law of nations the conquerer took the sovereignty of the people, but was powerless to take the property of the meanest subject. If this were violated it would be a breach of the terms of capitulation agreed to at the surrendering of Montreal.

The last surviving Jesuit having died in 1881, the property was escheated to the Crown. Whenever property is thus appropriated, the Crown, according to the principle of common law, is recognized as the moral rights of those formerly controlling it.

As Mr. Mitchell said, the Quebec Legislature was the supreme authority, and their enactments could not be interfered with.

The bill became law by receiving the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, and all the Pope had to do was to ratify the agreement contained therein.

The debate was adjourned.

THE APPLE MARKET OUTLOOK.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 27.—The fruit growers and farmers of Western New-York are not feeling over and above good. The causes are the low prices in the apple market and the swindling operations of Chicago commission men. Local buyers because apple buyers held out strong inducements to farmers to consign their fruit to them, promising to advance 70 cents per barrel.

When the farmer received an account of the sale, with a large list of expenses for cartage, storage, commission, and other charges, there was practically nothing left, and in many cases a small amount was due the wily Chicago commission man.

The Eastern and local commission men have suffered severe losses on apples. They will tend to lessen the area of this fruit in the future, and therefore they are now working to save themselves as far as possible.

There is still a large supply of apples in the hands of the commission men, and from a careful estimate, the large apple-producing counties of Western New-York stand as follows: Niagara County, including Lockport, Suspension Bridge, and north towns, 45,000 barrels; Chautauqua, 35,000 barrels; Orleans, 30,000 barrels; Monroe, 5,000 barrels; Genesee, 25,000 barrels, and Wayne, 20,000 barrels.

AN ARMY CAPTAIN ROBBED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 27.—To-day an officer of the War Department at Washington came here to take charge of Capt. Craft of the United States Army, who has been in confinement here since Monday evening. Capt. Craft arrived here on a train from the West on that evening and at the station acted as though demented. He was taken in charge, locked up, and carefully watched for fear he might do himself bodily injury.

Last night he became more rational and said the last thing he could remember was somebody striking him on the head with the heavy end of a revolver. A gold watch and $300 in cash, he said, were missing. It is the theory of the police that Capt. Craft was sandbagged, robbed, and then placed on a train at some point west of this city, probably Pittsburg. He was taken to Washington this afternoon.

PALMER ON ONIONS AND DIPLOMACY.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senator Palmer, who has accepted the Spanish mission, said to-day:

"I leave for Michigan to-night, but will return in a few days to be 'scashed,' and then I shall bid a tearful adieu to my native land. My hopes of retiring from public life and giving up the remainder of my existence to the study of agriculture have again been shattered and I become a wanderer. There will be compensations, though; I understand they raise a pretty good variety of onion over there, and, like all enthusiastic farmers, I am interested in onions. Why do I need to be scashed? Well, I can't say. My idea of diplomacy is to hold my apron extended until the plum drops. I never mistake hurry for activity—that's our great national error.

"Shall I like it in Spain? Certainly; but I wish I didn't have to go there until November. To spend my Winter there and to be in the 'log house' all Summer would be my ideal existence. I have no doubt that it will be very pleasant over there, but I am still patriotic enough to prefer a log house in Michigan to a castle in Spain."

FOR A SOUTHERN NAVY YARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 27.—The commission appointed by ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney to select a site for a navy yard on the South Atlantic or Gulf coast arrived this evening by the Louisville and Nashville train from Mobile. The commission is composed of Commodore W. P. McCann, Lieut.-Commander W. T. Branson, and Lieut. Kennedy of the Navy, the latter officer acting as Secretary. Capt. Robert Boyd of the lighthouse service, who is thoroughly familiar with the waters of the sound and gulf, accompanies the party. A committee of citizens has been appointed to represent the interests of New-Orleans before the commission, and the work to be done here will be commenced without loss of time. The harbors of Brunswick, Ga.; Beaufort, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla., and Mobile, Ala., have already been inspected, and these, with New-Orleans, comprise about all the available points in Southern waters.

THE COPPER SYNDICATE.

PARIS, March 27.—Comptoir d'Escompte shares closed at 855, Rio Tinto shares at 292f. 50c. and Société des Métaux shares at 277f. 50c. Prices on the Bourse to-day were generally well supported, but the closing was dull on rumors affecting one of the principal credit houses.

In consequence of the report of the liquidators of the copper syndicate the Government has instituted a judicial inquiry as to the formation of the syndicate.

LONDON, March 27.—Copper closed at £40 5s. cash, and £40 for three months' delivery.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, March 27.—This was the third day of the Lincoln Spring meeting. The race for the Lincolnshire Handicap of 1,000 sovereigns, for 3-year-olds and upward, at one mile, was won by half a length by Wise Man. Acme was second and The Baron third. There were 26 starters. The last betting was 8 to 1 against Wise Man, 10 to 1 against Acme, 17 to 1 against The Baron.

RUSSIA'S CREDIT.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 27.—The applications for the new 4 per cent. consolidated stock, into which the 5 per cent. loans are to be converted, have been so numerous that the lists with regard to the issues of 1870, 1872, 1873, and 1884 were closed yesterday.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

DUBLIN, March 27.—Michael Davitt will be Chairman of the meeting to be addressed by Henry George in this city.

Mr. Houston, emphatically denies that he intends to leave the Irish Loyal Union.

The Mary Anderson company arrived at Queenstown to-day from New-York. They had a stormy passage.

The All America and Chicago teams played a game of baseball in this city to-day. The game was won by the All America team by a score of 4 to 3.

LONDON, March 27.—The Court of Queen's Bench has decided that Ignatz Reinach, the American who was recently arrested at Liverpool on the charge of swindling the Commercial National Bank of New-York, in filling in checks for amounts larger than the sums he was authorized to draw, committed forgery, and refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus in his case.

PARIS, March 27.—In a duel with swords, to-day, between the journalists Fouchier and Lissogary, the former was seriously wounded.

At a meeting of the Radical Left, to-day, a resolution was adopted demanding that the Government pass measures affecting workmen and by-elections before dealing with the budget.

SHANGHAI, March 27.—A disastrous collision is reported on the Taku and Tien-Tsin Railway, resulting in many deaths.

ONE STUBBORN JUROR.

HE HELD OUT AND PREVENTED A VERDICT FOR THE WIDOW.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 27.—The first case ever tried in the courts of this State under the statute of 1859 allowing damages to be recovered by the widow and children or other beneficiaries of a man who had been unlawfully slain came up in the Greenville Court of Common Pleas Monday. The case was the suit of Mrs. Sally Hughes, administratrix of the estate of John Hughes, deceased, against Richard H. Jacobs, for $10,000 damages for the killing of John Hughes.

Hughes was a shiftless tenant and was killed by his landlord, Jacobs, on Christmas Day, 1886, in a quarrel over the alleged burning by Hughes of rails from the pasture fence. Jacobs, who is nearly 60 years old and wealthy, was tried for murder, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, which sentence he is now serving.

Soon after the killing Mrs. Sally Hughes, widow of the slain man, brought the action for damages. Plaintiff produced witnesses to prove the manner of the killing to have been of such a nature as that, had death not ensued from the assault, damages could have been recovered, as the deceased was an able-bodied man and the sole support of his family of wife and five children.

The line of the defense was that the killing was in self-defense, and therefore no damages could have been recovered had not death ensued.

The jury, after remaining out all night, reported a mistrial, eleven having been for a verdict for the plaintiff, and the twelfth man having held out for "no verdict."

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THE NEW MUSIC HALL COMPANY.

ALBANY, March 27.—New-York City's much-talked-of new Music Hall Company was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State, with a capital of $300,000. Andrew Carnegie, Walter Damrosch, Stephen M. Knoval, Morris Reno, and William B. Tuthill are Trustees.

MR. CLEVELAND COMING HOME.

HAVANA, March 27.—Mr. Cleveland and his party embarked to-day on the steamer Gilroes for Tampa.

A NEW TORPEDO THROWER

THE HERRESHOFFS AT WORK ON A DEADLY WAR VESSEL.

AN EFFECTIVE LITTLE ENGINE OF DESTRUCTION ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT ALMOST COMPLETED.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 27.—The work on the new torpedo boat for the navy is fast nearing completion, and the Herreshoffs expect to have it ready for trial during the coming May. Its hull is all in place, and the turtle-back shaped deck is finished except the fitting of a few more steel plates. On Saturday last the two conning towers were erected, but again taken down and shipped in pieces to Brooklyn in order to have their steel plates galvanized.

The starboard engine is practically finished, and as it stands erected in the shops of the company it is a handsome specimen of workmanship. Alongside of it is the port engine, in process of erection. This engine is about half finished. It will of course be an exact counterpart of the starboard engine. Both engines will be erected in the torpedo vessel before the latter is launched. When this event takes place only a few days will be required by the Herreshoffs to get the boat ready for the speed test. The shafts have not yet arrived from the Midvale works, neither are the two screws on hand. The Herreshoffs say that they are not to make the torpedo tubes. The probability is that these will be fitted to the vessel after she goes into commission at one of the navy yards.

Looking at the torpedo boat as it lies in the stocks in one of the shiphouses it presents to the eye of a seaman beauty and speed in every one of its under-water lines. Judging from the vessel's hull, nothing will be wanting that will aid in procuring the contractor's estimated 23-knots-per-hour speed on trial. There is something business-like about the sloping whale back forward, the curving ram bow, and the stern piece aft.

Will the boat compete successfully with the recent torpedoes of Europe? This question involuntarily occurs to the mind of the reader at glances at the first torpedo craft ever built for the United States Navy. He knows that the Thornycrofts of England have turned out large numbers of seagoing torpedo craft having speeds of 23 knots, and he further recalls the fact that the famous Ariete, built by the Thornycrofts, and now owned by the Spanish Government, made a run of 26 knots an hour.

The United States Government demands that this vessel shall make 20 knots an hour on the official trial. At the same time that the contract was signed the Herreshoffs agreed that the boat's speed for the trial run at 23 knots an hour. Knowing, as naval officers do, how careful these contractors are not to give out too great hopes, it is confidently believed that this new torpedo craft will prove a great a wonder as did the Vesuvius. The design for the vessel originated, in a crude form, with the Navy Department, the contractors having left to them the development of much of the detail, though all ideas and newly-conceived plans on the part of the latter have had to be submitted to and approved first by the department before they were authorized.

The new torpedo boat is 137 feet in length, has a beam of 14 feet and 6 inches, and a depth of hold of 8 feet. Its draught will be 3 feet and 7 inches. As it will lie in the water it will present only 3 feet of freeboard along its whole hull, save at the forward part, where the whale-back deck will have a rise of some 5 feet from the water's edge. The length of this whale-back deck, which runs from the stem aft, amounts to 50 feet. Just in front of it is erected the forward conning tower, which will project above the whale-back. It will be a wet place when the torpedo boat is driving full speed into a seaway. The chances are that the long, low craft will go right through the seas like a swordfish without waiting to mount the waves. Under the whale back will be mounted the torpedo tubes, two in number, their forward ends projecting through each bow a few feet for ward of its "bluff" on each side. The tubes will of course be loaded with the torpedoes at the breech, ready for firing at a moment's flight in the conning tower. The magazine is under the whale-back deck, and will contain three torpedo stores. The after conning tower sits up about one-third the length of the vessel from the stem, the communication with the forward one having to be made by running over the top of the turtle-back main deck. As life lines will be set fore and aft, leaving just space enough between them to permit of one passing and holding on.

The boilers for the vessels are to be mounted fore and aft. There will be two boilers, and consequently two engine rooms, each boiler having three furnaces. The engines will be directly opposite each other, and it goes without saying that it will be little else than a squeeze for the men in passing between them. The weight of the machinery is specified not to exceed 47 tons, and the displacement of the vessel with all her machinery, armament, boilers, water in boilers, and coal in bunkers, crew, and stores, must not exceed 99 tons. When it is taken into consideration that the 4-horse power ascribed to a vessel is two per ton of displacement, and that only three and four are given where great speed is demanded, the horse power of the engines for the torpedo boat might readily be put at 800. But the Herreshoffs are actually giving 1,500 horse power to this frail, light craft. The boat's speed must certainly be tremendous.

As Mr. J. B. Herreshoff remarked to-day, the engines would be likely to make some 300 to 350 revolutions per minute when the vessel was being subjected to her trial.

The engines of the torpedo vessels have each five cylinders, measuring respectively 11¼, 16, 22½, 22½, 22½ inches in diameter. The shafts are 5¼ inches in diameter. They are of solid steel, and are the work of the Midvale Works of Philadelphia. The coal capacity of the little vessel will be about 25 tons, according to Mr. J. B. Herreshoff. There will be little chance to wedge in an extra ton or so. But, then, as the torpedo boat will be wanted for coast service it need give little concern to the question of how far she can run without coaling.

The officers' quarters in the torpedo boat necessarily have little room, but it may be remembered that the torpedo boat, as well as all torpedo vessels, is intended for fighting craft and not as abodes for the pampering of luxurious habits. There will be room enough below aft for three officers to find sleeping space, and but precious little more. As for the men, the crew is estimated at 16 forward, all told; it looks as if some hammocks will have to swing under the others. The torpedo boat's rudder is fitted well forward of the stern and is under the vessel's hull, though Mr. Herreshoff says that its lower portion will not be below the midship section. It would of course be a serious error if it were. It has not yet been placed in position.

The reader will be somewhat at sea regarding torpedo boats and their use imagine a hostile fleet lying outside one of our great seaports, and the Herreshoff torpedo boat detailed to attack it. On the one side is a squadron of powerful iron-clads carrying guns of enormous metal, and also possessing tremendous power, and all supplemented by numerous batteries of those rapid-fire guns and Hotchkiss revolving cannon so deadly to torpedo boats, while on the other side is a single, long, low craft, manned by 16 men and 3 officers, and having for its fighting powers two fixed torpedo throwers. As is natural, the darkest night is selected for a torpedo-boat attack, and under cover of darkness the torpedo boat creeps down within a mile of the hostile squadron, until it becomes certain that the sweeping electric search lights will detect her presence. Then, steam being wide open and engines at full speed the little craft dashes for the nearest iron-clad, it may get within a certain range before it can discharge its torpedoes. So frail are its plates that one shot from a rapid-fire gun will go right through engines, boilers, and all, and render it become a total wreck. It is, then, a question of speed. She must calculate the time in which to reach the enemy in fractions of minutes, seconds, if need be, for until she can come near enough to discharge her own weapons she is under the concentrated fire of all the squadron's batteries. Once she gets into a position where she can discharge a torpedo, it will be all over with the iron-clad struck, and even if the little torpedo boat does go down from a shot at the last moment her officers have the gratification of knowing that they pulled down with her one of the enemy's finest ships, a vessel worth ten times perhaps the value of the little torpedo boat. This style of warfare calls for bravery of the highest order. To be successful as a torpedo officer demands an utter disregard of his own life and the perpendicular of one fixed object ahead, "to reach the enemy and sink him."

The possession of just such qualities made the late Commander W. B. Cushing, United States Navy, the most successful torpedo officer the world has ever known, and it is these qualities needed of the commander of the new torpedo craft if he hopes to merit achievements in any duty he may be called upon to perform.

The contract price to be paid by the Government for the new torpedo boat is $70,000, the requirements being that she show on trial a speed of 20 knots an hour. The coming July ought to see her on the active list and in commission. She is to carry a secondary battery of two Hotchkiss under rapid-fire guns, presumably to be mounted somewhere on the turtle back. The only vessels the little craft can expect a hostile attack from by way of a surprise will be from hostile torpedo vessels or the enemy's small boats sent out to board her. Against such attacks Gatling guns would prove of little use except to clear the way for a final rush. But against the sides of the attacking torpedo vessels their fire would be futile. It is here that rapid-fire guns will play a prominent part and be the only means of carrying on the fight to the very finish.

A PARTY OF HUNTERS.

WHO WANT TO TAKE LIVE AMERICAN GAME TO PARIS.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 27.—A big party of Frenchmen is about starting from Chicago for Western Wyoming and Northern Colorado, where they will spend the next few months in a search for specimens of the game of North America, which they propose to capture alive and transport to the museums and public gardens of Paris. They have engaged as guide Sam Fuller, an old Rocky Mountain hunter, who passed through this city to-day en route to Chicago to meet the foreigners. He said they had sent to the First National Bank of Cheyenne a liberal sum with which to outfit, and the cavalcade would probably number 25 men and 50 horses.

Fuller says that some French society, alarmed at the rapid disappearance of the American bison, and concluding that the other large game were apt to go the same way, appropriated a considerable sum for the purpose of perpetuating every species yet remaining, by obtaining a few good specimens of each. The character of such an undertaking may be imagined, even by a "tenderfoot." In the first place, it is extremely difficult to capture bear, elk, and deer alive, and much more so to transport them for great distances. There are few managories on the road which include specimens of the native wild animals. The reason is that they die in confinement. Fuller says the Frenchmen will be able to spend plenty of game, but then the difficult part of the job will be encountered. He says that in Northern and Western Colorado and Southern Wyoming there are still vast herds of elk and deer. The "great continental deer trail" passes through this region, following the rugged ridge of the "divide" out as far as Hahn's Peak. This trail leads to the salt licks and passes by some of the finest mountain springs in the world. Every Spring and Fall the trail is follow

sioner at the same time. He was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1875. His appointment was recommended by Representative Brower and other Republicans.

James O. Churchill, the new surveyor at St. Louis, entered the war as a private in the Eleventh Illinois Infantry and rose to the rank of Colonel. He was severely wounded in an engagement and still carries several bullets in his body. For many years past he has been United States Commissioner and Clerk of the United States District Court at St. Louis.

To-day's list of nominations by President Harrison was evidently not intended, it one is to judge by its effect upon Washington, to give that serious satisfaction that ought to have been expected by an Administration undertaking to provoke favorable comparison with the one that preceded it.

The first exclamations about the nomination of Robert T. Lincoln were jocular. His name has been mentioned once or twice as that of a possible choice for the English mission, but no one from Illinois was prepared to credit it, and no one from that State urged it upon the President. So lightly was it regarded that few of the correspondents who were ordered to send news to give the common report published a. Senator Cullom, who ought to have known whether there was any general request from Illinois for Lincoln's appointment, says that he heard of it yesterday afternoon when he was invited to call at the White House this morning. When he and his colleague, Mr. Farwell, waited upon President Harrison at 10 o'clock, they were informed that Mr. Lincoln would be nominated to-day, and soon after the nomination was sent to the Senate. The feeling provoked by the selection of Lincoln for an important post stimulates the sarcastic people to find other similar nominations for Webb C. Hayes and Harry Garfield, who are jestingly spoken of as likely to be asked to take care of the interests of the United States in Italy or Venezuela or Brazil.

A more serious sort of criticism is that suggested in the remark that the President must have concluded, when he appointed Grant to Austria and Lincoln to England, that the State Department could not foresee any controversy between those countries and the United States calling for the employment of ripe judgment or large experience. The general assumption is that the nominations of Grant and Lincoln were made, not with regard to the capacity of either of those gentlemen to fill the offices to which they have been named, but for the effect to be created throughout the country upon the minds of simple and hero-worshipping people by the reverence manifested by the Administration for the names and services of the fathers of the two fortunate men. According to a very well-supported report told here last night, Mr. Lincoln's appointment was first suggested from New-York, and was urged, it is said, by a long list of signers in the Union League Club. The few comparisons that have been heard to-day between Mr. Lincoln and Phelps and the Minister that is to be are altogether flattering to the Democratic Minister, whose chief supporter before President Cleveland was Senator Edmunds.

Further evidence of the disposition to treat the President's selections with levity is found in the frequent remark that the appointments appear to have changed "tags" on their way to the capitol. Mr. Halstead was to be sent to any first-class mission, it is argued. He was by long odds the best man named to be chosen for England, if eminence was to be taken as a test of preference. Mr. Rice's appointment is asked to be explained to the Senate all right, as it was sent, but it is known that he would have preferred England or Germany. "Pat" Egan, a thirteen months' citizen, not yet out of first papers, insisted upon going to Mexico, and would have nothing else. He rose to Chili. Congressman Ryan, who was an earnest applicant for Chili and wanted nothing else, gets the mission to Mexico that was coveted by "Pat" Egan.

Mr. Ryan, by the way, is probably the very best man in the entire list of nominations today. He will not exhibit himself, as George B. Loring, the appointed Minister to Portugal, cannot help doing whether he be Minister to Portugal or Commissioner of Agriculture, nor is he likely to make the mistakes that will be possible with two or three others whose names are to-day. Mr. Rice's appointment is said to be the choice of Mr. Blaine and to be a reward for the unvarying abuse and misrepresentation with which he managed to load Mr. Bayard during his term of office as Secretary of the Slight John Hicks, chosen to be Minister to Peru, was urged by Senator Sawyer for a higher place. He is the editor of the Oshkosh paper controlled by him, and is a stanch supporter and admirer of Mr. Sawyer. The Senator is delighted with the appointment, and declares that Mr. Hicks is "a born diplomat." Mr. Loring was appointed, it is understood, to please Senators Hoar and Dawes and Mrs. Loring.

Mr. Murat Halstead will not be confirmed as Minister to Germany. THE TIMES's correspondent was in error when he wrote a day or two ago that the Senators whom Mr. Halstead had ventured, in a moment of virtuous indignation, to characterize as smeared with boodle and a stench in the nostrils of good men, would swallow his nephew's name with more or less effervescence. Their present intention is serious and hostile. Mr. Halstead will have a hot time of it in the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Edmunds is away and so is Mr. Brown. Of the remaining seven members Sherman, Frye, and Dolph, Republicans, will favor approval. Evarts, Republican, and Morgan, Payne, and Eustis, Democrats, will fight. Mr. Payne can be expected to do nothing else. He will raise the question of courtesy as once was raised by Republicans insisting upon disregarding it, which would be unusual, he would rely upon the votes of all the Democrats, including Brown, if he were present, to secure an unfavorable report. If it should by any chance get into the Senate on an unfavorable report all the seven Senators who were black-balled by Mr. Cleveland's paper in 1886 will employ every means to prevent action upon his nomination. If action is forced he will be rejected.

This assertion is made upon the authority of two Republican Senators, both of whom are included in the list of men designated as "yellow dogs," "boodlers," "corruptionists," and other unpleasant things. Just what he was sent in for, these Senators do not know. They are assured that Mr. Halstead did not ask to be submitted to the ordeal of the Senate. It would be interesting to know whether there has been a purpose on the part of Mr. Blaine, or the President, to subject Mr. Halstead to the unpleasant experience of being kicked by the body of which he held so poor an opinion, in order that the country may have an opportunity of learning how badly he has been used. The compliment of a nomination under the circumstances is questionable. It will cost nothing to anybody except Mr. Halstead. The President could have found out by inquiry all that is now known. When he does find it out, as he will, he can recall the nomination and offer the compliment to somebody else who can wear it longer and more comfortably than Mr. Halstead is likely to wear it.

Everybody knows that the number of persons who are trying to get appointed to office by the new Administration is very large, but it needs a visit to the Post Office Department if one is to obtain an adequate idea of the strength of the vast army of office seekers. Of course, only applications for appointment as Postmasters come to that department, but these applications are so numerous that returning them by the bushel every day. A large force of clerks is kept constantly employed in sorting out and briefing the applications, and in filing them away, and the entire force is working extra hours, morning and night, in the effort to keep up with current business. For each State there are a lot of big pigeonholes, equal to the number of its counties and its principal Post Offices, and in these the applications are stored away, ready for inspection when called for by the appointing power. The smaller offices, for which the applications are comparatively limited in number, are sorted by counties, but the larger offices, for which there are sometimes a hundred or more applicants, have a pigeon holecach.

The would-be Postmasters range in number from 1 up to 74 and 100 for each office. It is estimated at the department that a fair average would be 6 for each office, great and small, in the State of New-York there are, in round numbers, 3,200 Post Offices, and an average of 6 applicants to each office makes over 19,000 would-be Postmasters in that State alone. New-Jersey has about 800 offices and 4,800 applicants, and Connecticut has nearly 500 offices, wanted by 3,000 Republicans. Including the Territories, whose citizens are as ready to accept office as those of any State, there are over 57,000 Post Offices in the United States. The department estimates of six applicants for each office gives the amazing total of 342,000 persons who are seeking Postmasterships under President Harrison's Administration, and of whom 285,000 must necessarily be disappointed.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker said to-night that he had heard nothing about a proposed change in the Postmaster at New-York. It is reckoned at the Arlington, where the New-York politicians congregate, that the Postmastership will be settled there and not at the White House before Mr. Wanamaker is asked to make out a new commission. Mr. John F. Plummer is here again, and his conferences with Senator Hiscock are affording the old fellows in politics a fascinating topic for discussion. They had been in consultation three, when he was helping the President to make up a Cabinet—with Plummer in it.

While a Postmaster is expected to come in before the Senate adjourns, there is no settlement as yet upon a candidate. The politicians want a politician, and they are impatient about the controversy of a business man for the place. As for the other applications for Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor, Brisbane for Collector seems to be unpleasant. Beard does not know which of the two Republican nominees he will back, but it will be one of those nominees he will back. Just how he will do it is not clear, and one will go to Thurber if it suits Dunning, as already stated some days ago. But none of these nominations is limited for immediately. Cornelius Van Cott arrives to-night, and it is believed that he has come to press his own candidacy for the Postmastership. Senator I. Scott Fassett is also here. He has not secured all he came for. He was given up the Bill for Adams, the janitor of the Senate Committee on Postoffices, and the office will go to Henry Frost, Lee Stoddard to Commissioner Wood, whose influence has proved superior to that of the State Senator. Col. Archie E. Baxter, who is a candidate for Marshal, will probably get the appointment. Ex-Senator Edick, Gen. McDougall of Auburn, and one or two other candidates are out of sight. Gen. Knapp's candidacy for a Custom House place puts McDougall's chances aside, and the other candidates did not have their cases so well "set up" as Col. Baxter.

The Niagara row is on as hotly as ever. "Ben" Flagler, whom Cleveland allowed to stay in office until the expiration of his term as Collector at Suspension Bridge, is here for Major Low, the candidate for Collector Cutler's place. The Crowley people insist that it is ungrateful and greedy for Low to ask Harrison to oust Cutler in the middle of a term. The Low men say they do not ask to have Cutler turned out now, but they do insist that there shall be no recognition of Crowley, whom they characterize somewhat plainly as a man completely discredited and po werless in the district.

There is a strong disposition on the part of many Senators in favor of the proposal to put all the clerks to Senators upon the roll of annual employes. The subject was discussed at a caucus of the Republican Senators this morning, and an affirmative decision would undoubtedly have been reached if there had not been some slight question as to the legality of providing for placing the clerks out of the contingent fund. As it was, the matter was left undecided for the present. Under the existing system only Senators who are Chairmen of committees authorized to sit during recesses have the benefit during all the year of clerks paid for by the Government. At the close of each session, there is always a rush of resolutions providing for committee work during the recess in order to keep the committee clerks on the pay roll.

Soon after Secretary Tracy entered upon his duties he ordered the Board of Inspection to make an examination of all the single-turret monitors in Eastern waters and to report on the advisability of fitting them out so as to make them available for harbor defense purposes. The board has about finished its work, and will report in favor of fitting out the following monitors: The Ajax, Canonicus, Mahopac, Manhattan, Wyandotte, Catskill, and Lehigh, at Richmond; the Jason, Montauk, and Nahant, at League Island; the Passaic, at Annapolis, and the Nantucket, at New-York. These are all the monitors on the serviceable list except the Comanche, at Mare Island.

It is estimated that about $30,000 should be expended on each vessel to put it in good order. They will have to be docked and have their bottoms cleaned and painted and some repairs and improvements are needed in their interior structure and machinery. Each vessel carries two 15-inch smooth-bore guns, which are very effective at short range. It is thought that the Secretary will ask Congress to authorize these monitors to be fitted out for harbor defense purposes, and many of the older naval officers who fought in monitors during the war believe they will be valuable auxiliaries to the modern ships now being added to the navy.

Minister Mutsu of Japan called at the Navy Department to-day and told Secretary Tracy that the Prince and Princess Takioto of Japan, traveling incognito as the Count and Countess Sawa, will arrive in Washington Saturday. They will be accompanied by the Marquis and Marquise Mayeda, Capt. Yoei, I. J. N., and other officials. The Prince and his party are devoting much attention to naval matters on their travels, and while here will visit the ordnance foundry at the Washington Navy Yard. While in Philadelphia Friday they will visit Messrs. Cramp & Sons' shipyard, where they will inspect the dynamite gunboat Vesuvius and the other vessels building there.

Under the rules of the Senate a nomination can be acted upon the same day it is reported from a committee only by unanimous consent. This requirement prevented the confirmation to-day of John C. New to be Consul-General at London, for the reasons were two or three objections made to immediate action when the favorable report was presented by the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is not doubted that Mr. New will be confirmed to-morrow.

Messrs. Hoar, Spooner, and Blair will not have an opportunity to wave the bloody shirt in the Senate before next Fall. At the Republican caucus to-day the Senators decided not to go into the "Southern outrage" business, and Mr. Coke's three days' speech of the last session will go unanswered.

The commission of Rear-Admiral Harmony as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks expired to-day. Secretary Tracy has not yet given any intimation as to who will be appointed to succeed him. It is quite likely, however, that Admiral Harmony will be reappointed for another term of four years. It is usual for heads of bureaus to serve for two terms.

First-Lieut. Charles F. Schofield of the Second Cavalry has been detailed as aide-de-camp on the staff of his brother, Major-Gen. Schofield, to succeed Lieut. J. E. Sawyer on the Fifth Artillery, who was recently relieved at his own request and granted leave of absence to go abroad.

Mrs. Cockrell gave a luncheon to-day as a farewell entertainment to Mrs. Endicott and Mrs. Fairchild. The decorations were tulips and daffodils.

Mrs. Thomas Wanamaker was at home this afternoon to callers, and was assisted in receiving by her aunt, Miss Johnson of Philadelphia. Miss Stoughton presided in the tea room. The rooms were beautified with plants, which, with the open windows and bright sunshine, imparted a pleasant, Springlike air to the apartments.

HELP FOR THE POOR AND SICK.

The Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, a branch of the State Charities Aid Association, distributes reading matter among more than 50 institutions, including pauper hospitals, almshouses, insane asylums, and penal establishments, whose inmates number over 13,000 persons. All kinds of literature is wanted for this work—history, biography, novels, magazines, illustrated weekly papers—English, French, or German—reviews, and poetry.

Pictures and cards are acceptable to send to the crippled and feeble-minded children on Randall's Island. Reading matter may be sent to the society at 21 University-place, New-York City. Express packages must be prepaid.

SELLING HIS NEWSPAPER.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 27.—Ex-Congressman John A. Hiestand sold his paper, the daily and weekly Examiner, this afternoon, to ex-Senate Clerk Thomas B. Cochran and Harry B. Cochran, his brother. The new firm enter upon the management at once. Mr. Hiestand's name is mentioned in connection with a Federal appointment.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A whole family, six in number, were poisoned at Plymouth, Penn., yesterday, by eating a wild turnip, which was dug from the ground in mistake for horse radish and served at breakfast. James McBride and wife, Charles McBride, Edward Foley, Edward Mullen, and Edward Kennedy are in a critical condition, and physicians say Kennedy and Charles McBride are certain to die.

Giuseppe Buffoni, held in Boston for a murder committed it Italy, was discharged yesterday, the Italian Government having declined to demand his extradition. After being discharged Buffoni said the murder alluded to was committed by his grandfather.

Melvin C. Garlitz, who murdered his wife at Cumberland, Md., Tuesday night, was arrested at Martinsburg yesterday and taken back to Cumberland. He confessed his crime. Jealousy was the cause of the murder.

John Lee West, who robbed his employer, Charles Tashney of New-Orleans of $6,000, was arrested yesterday in Toronto. He had in his possession $1,500 in money and a ticket for Mexico.

Louis Mayer, alias "Jacobs," a German, was arrested in Montreal yesterday for obtaining $200 from Solomon & Co. on a forged check. The account is well known in this city.

John Field, a loom-weaver fixer at the Cabot Mill, at Brunswick, Me., was arrested Tuesday on suspicion of being the murderer of Charles Eastman in Great Falls, N. H., last Fall.

Calvin M. Dollinger, convicted of murder in the second degree in killing his wife, was yesterday at Lancaster, Penn., sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

The schooner Eunity R. Dyer, which sailed from Beaufort, N. C., on March 1, for this port, is missing and it is supposed she has been lost.

The Connecticut State Senate has commuted the death sentence of the wife murderer Swift to imprisonment for life.

The Maine ice harvest is estimated at 1,171,000 tons.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Sparks from the engine of an elevated railroad train dropped on the furniture factory yesterday adjoining 79 Alexander Brothers of 83 Beverly-at, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, and about $1,000 damage was done.

Fire in the Egert Block at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Tuesday, caused damage to the extent of $5,000. The principal losers are H. F. Marsh, boots and shoes; J. B. Harrison, harness, and Mrs. Bailey, crockshaker.

Fire yesterday morning at West Haven, Conn., destroyed the livery stables of Miles Williams and the schoolhouse adjoining. The loss is about $5,000, covered by insurance.

The machine shops and foundry of McIntosh & Hemphill, on the river front at Pittsburg, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $60,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

A fire yesterday in the six-story apartment house 224 West Fifty-ninth-street was confined to the first floor, occupied by Annie Whitbeck, and did $500 damage.

About $300 damage was done yesterday morning at 44 Jane-street by a fire which broke out in paint and paper dealer's stock.

Fire at A. L. Williams's planing mill at Texas, Wantic, N. Y., Tuesday night, caused a loss of $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

MINORITIES HAVE RIGHTS

AN IMPORTANT CONSTRUCTION OF CORPORATION LAW.

OPINION OF CHANCELLOR COBBS OF ALABAMA IN THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD SUIT.

A copy of the opinion of Chancellor Cobbs of Alabama upholding the rights of the minority stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad has been received in New-York. It is a clear exposition of the law prohibiting one corporation from controlling another corporation by voting a majority of stock, as the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Company has been doing with the Memphis and Charleston, regardless of any interests other than those of the controlling company.

Many corporations whose securities are dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange are in precisely the same fix as the Memphis and Charleston has been, a fact which gives great importance and wide interest to this Alabama decision. "Before one corporation can acquire the stock of another corporation," says Chancellor Cobbs, "there must be express authority for it given by statute. At common law there was no such authority. If a corporation can purchase any portion of the capital stock of another corporation it can purchase the whole and invest all its funds in that way, and thus be enabled to engage exclusively in a business foreign to the purposes for which it was created."

The writer that the law of Alabama are in accord with this established general policy, Chancellor Cobbs proceeds:

"A corporation may without express authority acquire shares in another corporation in payment of or as security for a claim which is in danger of being lost through the insolvency of the debtor corporation, and having acquired the stock it may collect the dividends, but it is not authorized to vote upon the stock. The Directors of a corporation have no right under any circumstances to purchase shares in the company with the company's money for the purpose of controlling the election of officers.

"Each stockholder in a company has a right to a fair and legal election of the Directors, and if one could not resort to a court of equity to prevent unfairness when he had reason to apprehend it, and if he could shew pecuniary injury, he might be one of the victims of any sort of fraud or conspiracy without even a remedy in damages after the injury was done. It follows from the foregoing principles of law that when the complainant Company, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company is interfering with the election of officers and taking control of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, the corporation in the election of the Directors for their own benefit, the apprehended danger from such an ultra vires act is sufficient for the interposition of a court of equity without the necessity of special injury. The stockholders of a corporation have a right to a fair election of their own officers, and the control of their own corporation within the bounds of law, and any interposition by another corporation to interfere with that right by the purchasing of stock, which by law they are not authorized to do, furnishes grounds for the injunction of a court of equity to save them from such threatened wrong and injury."

The effect of this opinion by Chancellor Cobbs is to oblige the East Tennessee Company to answer to the bill filed in the Alabama Chancery Court by William Henry Woods of this city, who, as a stockholder of the Memphis and Charleston Company, charges that the minority interests in the company are wronged. The East Tennessee people for a long time poohpoohed the suit, but they new see that the efforts to "run it down" in the courts are all futile and they must face the music.

GRAND TRUNK'S TRAFFIC.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The order issued by the Inter-State Commerce Commission calling upon the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada to explain charges of unlawful manipulation of rates on traffic originating in the United States has attracted much attention in Chicago railway circles. There is no doubt that some of the Canadian roads have been diverting traffic to their lines by the payment of rebates to shippers, thereby depriving the American lines of much of their business. It has heretofore been supposed that there was no help for this under the law, the Canadian roads being exempt from the provisions of the Inter-State law, as the American roads being unable to pay rebates or otherwise manipulate the rates without violating the law.

It appears from the action taken by the commission on charges against the Grand Trunk that an attempt will be made to compel the Canadian roads to keep their books in making concessions on foreign traffic originating in the United States. So far as the Chicago and Grand Trunk is concerned it is not suspected of any violations of the law. If any rebates have been paid to shippers they have been paid out of the Canadian line's proportion of the through rate and from the Montreal office. But the officers here express the opinion that the charges are not well founded. They say the Grand Trunk of Canada could not have paid any rebates on traffic received from their lines without their knowledge, and they declare that they have no knowledge of any irregularities having been committed. They admit, however, that they have no means of knowing what has been done in regard to traffic received from other United States connections. It is hoped by the managers of the American lines that the proposed examination by the Inter-State Commission will have the effect of stopping to some extent the diversion of American commerce to the Canadian routes by irregular methods of competition.

UNION PACIFIC MEETING.

BOSTON, March 27.—A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company was held in this city this morning. The draft of the annual report to be submitted to the stockholders was submitted, and in connection with it the question of the resumption of dividends was considered.

It appeared that the Union Pacific had earned during the year 1888 in the neighborhood of $2,400,000, which amount had been reduced by about $800,000 through the failure of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and the Central Branch to earn their fixed charges. The money to meet these the Union Pacific Company had advanced.

On the motion of Mr. Cook of New-York it was unanimously voted that under existing circumstances—the railroad situation—it was inexpedient to resume the payment of dividends at present. The draft of the report was then referred back to the Executive Committee of the company to be perfected and submitted to the stockholders. Without transacting other business the board adjourned.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Gen. McNulta, Receiver of the Wabash, held a conference with Chairman Abbott of the Western States Passenger Association yesterday at Chicago in regard to the arrangement for reduced fares to the national encampment of the Grand Army at Milwaukee next August. The roads running between Chicago and Milwaukee refuse to accept less than a fare and one-third as their proportion of the rate, although the other lines are willing to make it one fare for the round trip. Gen. McNulta, who is himself a Grand Army man, is opposed to allowing the Milwaukee roads such high rates, and is working up a feeling among his comrades. It is understood that Commander-in-Chief Warner will arrive in Chicago to-day to consult with other Grand Army officials as to the advisability of changing the location of the national encampment from Milwaukee to Chicago in order to secure the benefit of low rates agreed to by the Chicago lines.

M. E. Thellens of Philadelphia, a Delaware steamboat owner, will go to Tolchester, Md., to-day on business connected with the extension of the railroad from Chestertown to Tolchester. The two little railroads from Sudbury Hook on the Delaware to Chestertown, 22 miles, will be rebuilt with steel rails and extended to Tolchester, giving a line across the peninsula from the Chesapeake to the Delaware. Mr. Thellens and the Jersey Central Railroad Company are interested in this enterprise. The rights of way are secured, and Mr. Thellens says the road will be built to Tolchester, some seven miles, by June 15.

The Board of Directors of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company met yesterday at Philadelphia and declared a dividend on the preferred shares of the capital stock of $1 40 per share out of the surplus income of 1888. It will be payable April 25, and the books will be closed between April 13 and May 3. The statement of earnings and expenses of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company for February shows net earnings of $28,440, an increase of $4,248 10 over the same month last year. The statement for the first two months of this year shows a decrease in net earnings of $42,827 76.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company elected Tuesday, met yesterday at Philadelphia and organized. The present officers of the company were re-elected, as follows: George B. Roberts, President; Frank Thomson, First Vice-President; J. N. Dubarry, Second Vice-President; John F. Green, Third Vice-President; John C. Sims, Jr., Secretary, and Robert W. Smith, Treasurer.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Emmons Blaine of Chicago is at the Everett House.

Benjamin P. Cheney of Boston is at the Brevoort House.

Chancellor Henry R. Pierson of Albany is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Amos Townsend of Ohio is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Senator James Arkell of Canajoharie, N. Y., is at the Gilsey House.

Prof. Goldwin Smith of Toronto, John E. Bacon, United States Minister to Paraguay and Augustus Schoonmaker of the Inter-State Commerce Commission are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. John W. Foster of Indiana, Ex-Congressman Jay A. Hubbell of Michigan, Stevenson Burke of Cleveland, ex-Senator Morris Winslow of Watertown, N. Y., and Irving M. Scott of San Francisco are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Drafts—Sight, 17½; telegraphic, 20.

LIGHTING THE CITY.

BIDS RECEIVED FROM THE GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES.

Bids for lighting the streets with gas and electric lamps for the year beginning May 1 were opened by the Gas Commissioners yesterday. The bids of the gas companies, in the several districts now occupied by them, were, per lamp: Consolidated and Mutual, $17 50, the price now paid; Central, $27, and Northern, $28, or $1 less than at present; Equitable, $19, the price to which it is limited by its charter; Yonkers, $28, or $1 less than now; and the Globe, $20, or $2 less than now. The Metropolitan bid $23 98 against the Globe's $20.

The electric lighting companies' bids were: Brush Company, 441 lights at 35 cents a lamp a night in territory where it is not compelled to use the subways, and 65 cents in subway territory; East River Company, 421 lights at 90 or 95 cents, according to the paved conditions; United States Company, 429 lights at 35 cents, without qualification; Harlem Company, 89 lights at prices varying from 35 to 80 cents, according to location; North New-York Company, 23 lights at same prices as the Harlem Company's; Mount Morris Company, 378 lights at from 38 to 55 cents. The Mount Morris Company now furnishes 18 lights at 32 cents. By its bid it competes with the United States, Brush, East River, and Harlem Companies.

In the evening many of the artists whose pictures are on exhibition at the Academy rooms were entertained by members of the club. Among them were Charles J. Taylor, C. D. Gibson, Frederick Opper, Frederic Remington, J. W. Alexander, W. H. Drake, Charles Graham, John Durkin, Herbert Denman, W. H. Patten, William M. Chase, A. Cruikshank, Kenyon Cox, Gilbert Gaul, W. A. Rogers, Joseph Keppler, Robert Blum, F. A. M. Rehn, and J. W. Tyscheman.

MARKETMEN PROTEST.

THEY OBJECT TO THE PLANS OF THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The Executive Committee of the West Washington Market Association presented to Mayor Grant yesterday a request that he should move the Sinking Fund Commissioners to oppose the scheme of the Dock Commissioners now before the Legislature for the widening of West-street, between West Tenth and Twenty-third streets by dredging out the solid filling west of a line 200 feet from the present easterly line of West-street.

"If this wild scheme should be carried out," the marketmen said, "one-half of the new market would be out in the water, and the approaches to it would be restricted to such an extent as to be ruinous to our business. Thirteenth-avenue, on the west side of the market, through which a majority of our business is transacted, will be destroyed. Tenth-avenue, on the east side of the market, is already incumbered by the tracks and trains of the Hudson River Railroad."

The marketmen pointed out that all the water front on the Hudson River south of Christopher-street was occupied by large steamship lines, railroad companies, and ferries, no provision being made for small sailing vessels or steamships doing a coastwise trade. They suggested that the Dock Department be induced to remove the dump from the wharf in front of the market, as the stenches and dust annoy their customers and injure their goods. They proposed that piers be erected in the neighborhood of the market to accommodate vessels that bring vegetables, fruit, oysters, fish, &c., to this city, and that ferries be established there to enable people to get to the market conveniently. In conclusion they insisted that the Dock Commissioners be not allowed to be permitted "to spend $8,000,000 in destroying property worth $10,000,000 as it now exists, and which, if left alone, will soon double in value."

STANDING THE TEST.

THE MEDUSA'S ENGINES EXCEED THE REQUIRED HORSE POWER.

The British warship Medusa, the first launched of the new class of cruisers building in England, has had her trial for horse power. It was extremely successful, and British naval officers are enthusiastic over the result.

The Medusa was given a run under forced draught for four continuous hours, and her engines surpassed the required 9,000 indicated horse power. The trial took place off Sheerness, the run being made in the Channel. An attempt was made to run the Medusa over the measured mile course in the harbor on the same day, but, foggy and thick weather coming up, it was abandoned.

For the first trial the following results are given: Mean steam pressure in boilers, 149 pounds; mean air pressure in stokeholds, 1.9 inch of water; vacuum in condensers, starboard, 26.4; port, 26.6; revolutions per minute, starboard, 143.6; port, 143; collective indicated horse power, 9,435.8.

At the close of the trial the Medusa was run into Chatham, where she is to be put in readiness for the manœuvres.

The Medusa is the powerful war vessel in her trials in British eyes to compensate in a measure for the failure of the Spider the other day to beat the Vesuvius. The trial was one of the first conducted under a four hours' run.

The Medusa type is a new departure in the British service, the vessel combining great speed with fighting qualities.

WITHOUT FIRE ESCAPE.

THE INSPECTOR "HAD INTENDED" TO EXAMINE THE BUILDING.

A large crowd of people visited the ruins of Albert E. Ower's shoe factory at 389, 391, and 393 Kent-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, in the expectation of seeing many bodies taken from them, but a careful search failed to discover a single victim of the fire. There were no fire escapes on the building, and the inmates got out only by the greatest good fortune. Many of them were seriously injured, but only one, Joseph Hannigan, a boy of 15, is in danger of dying. He had some ribs broken and suffered internal injuries.

John Lynagh, the inspector for the district in which the factory was situated, said he had "intended to inspect the Kent-avenue buildings in a few days." He had not inspected Ower's place since he was put in the department over a year ago, and did not know whether or not there were fire escapes on the building. There is a penalty of $500 fine for violation of the law requiring escapes on buildings in which people are employed above the first floor.

The estimated total loss of $100,000 is now believed to be too high. Mr. Ower lost on stock and machinery $25,000; Stead & Dillmeir, $20,000; damage to building, $12,000; F. W. Wurster, $1,000, and James Radwell and L. & G. Otter, owners of the rest of the destroyed property, $2,000; total, $60,000. Nearly every local insurance company held policies on some of the damaged property.

RECOGNITION FOR THE BRAVE.

Capt. Axel Severin Aslaksen of the Norwegian steamer Amicitia will hereafter carry a heavy gold watch and chain of American make, which was presented to him on Tuesday afternoon in recognition of his humanity and bravery. The watch bears the following inscription:

"From the President of the United States to Capt. Axel Severin Aslaksen of the Norwegian steamer Amicitia for his humane conduct of the crew of the American schooner San Domingo, Nov. 27, 1888."

The presentation was made in the offices of the Swedish and Norwegian Consulate, 47 Broad-street. The Consul, Christian Bors, announced the purpose of the meeting, the Rev. Mr. Hanstoen of the Norwegian church in South Brooklyn to offer a prayer, and Mr. Haughwout Howe, United States Dispatch Agent, made the presentation speech. The other members of the Amicitia's crew were also remembered. Berge Johannessen, the boatswain, received a gold medal and $25 in money, while $20 in gold was handed to each of the sailors—Claus Kristian Hill, Brynhill Brynhildsen, and Axel Fonlas Hansen.

THE COFFEE EXCHANGE TO BUILD.

At a meeting of the Coffee Exchange yesterday afternoon Cornelius Morrison presented a recommendation of the Board of Managers to purchase the lots covered by 66, 68, and 70 Beaver-street and 113, 115, and 117 Pearl-street and to erect on the land a suitable building. Some little opposition was displayed to the scheme, but it finally received the indorsement of a large majority of the Exchange, and the Board of Managers was given authority to purchase the land and erect a building.

The property is close to the Cotton Exchange and is well adapted for the purpose. The price is $230,000. The new building is to be seven stories high and to cost $270,000. The second floor will be occupied by the Coffee Exchange, and the remaining floors of the building will be devoted to offices. It is proposed to mortgage the property when completed for $275,000 at 4 per cent interest, and the expectation is that the investment will realize for the Exchange $15,500 annually.

SIMPLIFYING A SUIT.

Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, simplified the trial of the suit of Clara M. Totten against Cassius H. Read by ruling that releases signed by Miss Totten Sept. 22, 1884, were in force, and that the jury need only consider what damages Miss Totten was entitled to in case it was proved that Mr. Read promised to marry her at or after the making of the releases.

HOPE STILL FOR THE CONSERVA

REASONS GIVEN FOR BELIEVING HER TO BE STILL AFLOAT.

Though the boats of the Conserva which were brought to Stapleton, Staten Island, and Cape May, N. J., by pilot boats yesterday would seem at first to be conclusive evidence that a serious accident had befallen that vessel, they are by no means conclusive proof that she is not still afloat. Her owner, Mr. Eunhardt, is almost positive that his steamer is now either on her way to her destination or has already reached it. The firm of Kunhardt & Co. declares that it does not even expect to hear anything from the Conserva until Saturday, for the voyage down there would require seven days with fair weather. As the boats lay on her main deck, it is believed a heavy sea might have swept them over her bulwarks. With the exception of these boats there has been nothing found which certainly belonged to the Conserva. Sea-faring men think that if there was a collision the Conserva, with her great protection of armor, would have survived it unless she was in an unseaworthy condition, a statement which Mr. Eunhardt positively denies.

The storm, according to the testimony of the persons who were in it, was a north-northeasterly one, beginning March 23 and continuing three days. The wreckage the pilots who have been south of Cape May report is of the most various description and is confined within a belt of 50 miles or in the Labrador current, which comes south within the Gulf Stream as far as Cape Hatteras. The continuous northerly winds would have the tendency of keeping this wreckage together, for the course of the current is north and south within the Gulf Stream. This a wreck may have occurred almost as far north as Long Branch, and in the intervening week have found its way below Cape May.

The branch of the United States Hydrographic Office in the Produce Exchange will publish a chart of the storm next Saturday. The statistics of vessels damaged or lost cannot be given, however, because they have been only partly collected. The particulars of a winnowed storm like that of March 12 are very difficult to collect. There are several derelicts in the neighborhood of Hatteras, but none which corresponds to the description of the Conserva or the Philadelphia steamer Nantucket so far as at present ascertained. But this would indicate nothing, for it is doubtful if more than 10 per cent of the vessels which were in Wednesday's storm and survived it have had an opportunity to send in their reports. The Conserva, too, might have lost all her upper works and still be in an excellent condition to continue her voyage and make her destination.

Finally the consolidation of the Bee Line and Big Four systems is complete. The new corporation is to be called the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. The Vanderbilts interest is to have a majority of the Board of Directors.

The far-reaching victory which the minority stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company have won against the selfish controlling policy of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company is a tribute to the ability of one of New-York's strongest lawyers, John Lowell Wood, who took the fight and fought it and won against the most powerful corporation influences in all the South. And his victory means much far beyond the one party of minority stockholders he represented.

Forty-four railroads have so far reported earnings for the third week of March. All but seven show increases.

The C., B. and Q. deal by which the Burlington and Northern is finally to be swallowed up is much closer than is generally suspected.

STATEN ISLAND ATHLETIC CLUB.

The annual election of the Staten Island Athletic Club was held at the clubhouse at West New-Brighton, Staten Island, last night.

The voting was unusually slow, but 96 votes being polled. It resulted in the election of the regular ticket: President—Eberhard Faber; Vice-President—W. A. Tenthon; Secretary—William G. Davis; Treasurer—James Brown; Trustees, to serve two years—John W. Edwards, George M. Mackelar, Thomas J. Conroy, Edward Merritt, and Harry G. Van Vechten.

FOR THE PRESS CLUB BUILDING.

"A Gold Mine" will be produced this afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, the matinée being given specially by Mr. Goodwin for the benefit of the Press Club Building Fund. Prominent actors and actresses will be present. Mr. Goodwin and his manager, Mr. Floyd, have done all they can to make the benefit a success, and Mr. Goodwin, who has heretofore sold his mine for his own benefit, will say funny things and sell it to-day for the Press Club.

SPRING BLOSSOMS.

Bloom, at 287 5th-av., is taking the lead this season in showing highest novelties in the art of Dress and Cloak making. We were courteously received in the elegant reception rooms and permitted to inspect some truly artistic creations in ladies' gowns and wraps adapted for Spring and Summer wear; also some unique tailor-made garments. An entire departure from the hackneyed styles one so often meets on the promenade or in the "salon" was easily visible at a mere glance. Combinations, tex tures, and colorings are all that art could possibly create. This easily accounts for the liberal patronage the élite is favoring this establishment with.

A tailor-made gown was shown in silver-gray cloth of the lightest possible weight. The waist, Venetian cut, entirely encircled at the lower part of the bodice with a hand embroidery of clusters of grapes of ruddy-green velvet, foliage of green cloth, outlined and embroidered in gold and steel.

The skirt, embroidered from the left to the right in the same design, opening on the left and revealing a silk petticoat; full sleeves of velvet to match the embroidery.

Mr. Bloom is showing some new designs in "Empire" gowns; also some very unique Staten styles, with rich Persian embroidery and mother of pearl sequin ornamentation.

Quite an original idea is an accordeon plaited carriage wrap; it reminds one of "70 olden times;" it is exceedingly stylish and easily adjusted.

In tea gowns and matinées we saw some lovely ideas developed in construction as well as in combination of colors. Some of these garments look so if they were put together by fairy hands.

An elegant reception dress we noticed next. It was cut style Louis XIV. Combinations of light moods and hunter's green, richly embroidered in garlands of lilies of the valley, they resembling real natural foliage.

In yachting and mountain dresses we saw some comical, original ideas.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The annual dinner of the Princeton Alumni of New-York and vicinity will be given to-night at the Hotel Brunswick, beginning at 6:30 o'clock. President Patton will be present, and in his address will make important announcements as to gifts to the college and additions to the college courses. Other speakers will be F. Hopkinson Smith, Ethelbert D. Warfield, Ph. D., President of Miami University; Francis Ormond French, Frederick W. Hinrichs, and Chauncey M. Depew.

A public meeting of the Lafayette Club of the Eleventh Assembly District was held last night at the club's rooms, 455 Sixth-avenue. The address of the evening was made by Mahlon Chance, who chose for his subject "The Relation of the Workingman to the Tariff." The old arguments used by protectionists during the last campaign, some what elaborated, were made by Mr. Chance, and Prof. Green, a colored orator of some note, followed him in an address of the same general tenor.

The State Line steamship State of Nebraska, from Glasgow, and the Union Line steamship Nevada arrived at this port yesterday with passengers from Europe. It was expected that the resolution recently passed by the Commissioners of Emigration, that 50 (except first cabin passengers should be landed at Castle Garden would be enforced. Second cabin and intermediate passengers were landed on the dock, however.

Lewis Morris, one of the witnesses against "Silver Dollar" Smith and his allies, denies Lawyer Howe's charge that he is wanted in England for murder. He says that he has not been in that country since 1874, that he is not an agent of the City Reform Club, that he never received a cent from that club, and that the worst thing that he ever did in his life was to become a member of Smith's gang at the last election.

Among the passengers on the steamship Gaelic which sailed yesterday for Bremen were John Crosby Brown, F. H. Bacon, Henry A. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, F. R. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. O. Schwarz, the Rev. and Mrs. R. Y. Thomson, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Weber, and Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Wilder.

The White Cross Army of the Twenty-third-street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will celebrate its fourth anniversary in Association Hall at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening. The speakers will be President E. D. Warfield of Miami University and the Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney.

The Construction Committee of the Aqueduct Board suggested yesterday that the Board of Street Opening be requested to widen Convent-avenue by 15 feet at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, so that a retaining wall for the aqueduct may be built there without encroaching on private land.

David Kells, Robert Costello, William Ferguson, and Charles M. Maxwell were elected delegates by Typographical Union No. 6 yesterday to attend the annual convention of the International Typographical Union in June at Denver, Col. The last three delegates ran on the administration ticket.

Oscar Schmidt, whose publishing house at 128 Rivington-street was entered by burglars last Friday morning, is indignant at the insinuation that it might be a case of "self-burglary." He says that he owes hardly anything, and that there was no reason for him to arrange a burglary at his place.

Postmaster Pearson has been informed that the steamship Arabic arrived at San Francisco on Tuesday with mails from China and Japan of these dates: Shanghai, March 2; Hong-Kong, March 2; Yokohama, March 12. The next mail for China and Japan will close at 7 P. M. March 31.

A meeting of merchants for the purpose of forming an association for the promotion of trade with Mexico, Central and South America, the West Indies, and the Philippine Islands, under the auspices of the Spanish-American Commercial Union, will be held to-morrow night at Delmonico's.

There was exhibited on the floor of the Produce Exchange yesterday a handsome badge which has been prepared by the Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps for presentation to Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President, during the coming centennial celebration.

The wife of Joseph Ebel, a Bohemian cooper, left him yesterday afternoon at 223 Seventh-street to go to a funeral, and found him dead and hanging to a hook on the door of their apartments when she returned. He had for some time been despondent.

As the steamship Werra was going to sea yesterday Charles Friedrop, a sailor, fell overboard. He was picked up by a passing tug, which, being unable to catch the larger vessel, came to New-York. Friedrop was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The committee in charge of organizing the National Society of the Sons of the Revolution has secured the room in Frauce's Tavern, at Pearl and Broad streets, in which Washington made his farewell address to the army, for the morning of April 30.

Cephas Brainerd and William A. Duer of the Supreme Court Committee on Character yesterday in the General Term room received evidences of good moral character from the applicants for permission to practice as attorneys or counsellors.

The Society of Amateur Photographers will give an exhibition of lantern slides at Hardman Hall, in West Nineteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, to-morrow evening. The slides to be shown are the work of the members of the society.

The committee of the H. O. P. Society decided yesterday that Capt. Rufus Delafield of the Twelfth Regiment had been voted the sabre which was balloted for at the banquet of the society on Tuesday at the Hotel Brunswick.

The Thirtieth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church has carried a debt for many years. Last evening the last mortgage of $2,000 was burned in the presence of many of the members, the Pastor, the Rev. J. G. Oakley, officiating.

John Lyndo pleaded guilty before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday to having been paid $1 for his vote by John Schmidt, in the Eighth Assembly District, on election day. He was sent to the penitentiary for one year.

The Rev. Raphael Benjamin, M. A., of Cincinnati, will lecture in Temple Israel on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, to-morrow night. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

John Fritsley, a singer at St. Mary's Church in Jersey City, was drowned at the foot of East Fifty-third-street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He is supposed to have fallen into the river.

John Brown, a colored longshoreman, 40 years old, was killed by a bag of coffee falling on him at Pier 42 North River yesterday afternoon. The body was removed to the Morgue.

Col. Frederick D. Grant was served last night with notice of the suit which the United States District Attorney has against Adam Badeau, Gen. Horace Porter, and himself.

Philip Alstein, who was severely burned by an explosion of oil at his home, 75 Ludlow-street, two weeks ago, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

Michael Clancy, 75 years old, who took a dose of paris green to end his life at 215 West Houston-street, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital.

"Constant Reader."—Max Alvary was born in Germany and is about 36 years old. The company is now playing in Philadelphia.

The ninth annual dinner of the New-York Association of Cornell Alumni will take place at Delmonico's to-night.

"C. E. Mcs."—Apply to Charles K. Baker, Deputy Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, N. Y.

BROOKLYN.

The heirs of the late J. J. Van Nostrand, who died leaving property valued at $3,000,000, began a friendly suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, for the interpretation of several clauses in the will of the deceased. They provide for small bequests to certain persons to whom Mr. Van Nostrand had been accustomed to make gifts, and for bequeathing charity for years, but the Executors were uncertain in regard to their right to make such payments under the statute.

The new Brooklyn Democratic organization, which is to put up a big building on Boerum place, is to be known as the Thomas Jefferson Association. Subscriptions for stock and bonds, the par value of which is to be $50, will be received up to April 10. Congressman Felix Campbell has offered to take all the stock and bonds unsubscribed for at that time.

Mrs. H. A. Stewart was granted an absolute divorce from her husband Robert, yesterday, by Judge Clement in the City Court, Brooklyn, and obtained an allowance of $1,500 a year alimony. The defendant is a wall-to-do soap manufacturer.

The Brooklyn Cricket Club has elected these officers: President—James R. Cowing; Vice-President—J. Smith; Captain—F. S. Greene; Vice-Captain—G. Tuttle; Secretary—James Curtis; Treasurer—J. Humbert.

The body of the woman found at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday was identified yesterday as that of Mrs. Annie Unlenburg, who disappeared from her home at 103 Waltonstreet on Jan. 15.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Three Italians were severely injured at Fort Chester on Tuesday afternoon through their own carelessness in ramming a cartridge of dynamite into a blast hole with an iron crowbar instead of a wooden one. The iron caused a spark to ignite the cartridge and a premature explosion was the result. The men were badly disfigured.

The funeral of John C. Steadman, who was the editor of the New-Rochelle *Pioneer*, takes place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from Trinity Church, and the interment will be in the church's cemetery, which adjoins it.

STATEN ISLAND.

At a meeting of the voters of School District No. 2, Castleton, held last evening at West New-Brighton, a proposition to raise the sum of $35,000 by the issue of bonds to build a new schoolhouse was voted down, the main objection being that the site on which it is proposed to build is not convenient to a majority of the taxpayers. A committee was appointed to ascertain what a suitable property can be purchased for a sum not to exceed $5,000 and to report at a meeting to be held on April 11.

The wrecking steamer Tuckahoe arrived at Stapleton early yesterday morning from the scene of the stranded German ship J. W. Wendt, Capt. Lass, which ran on Point Pleasant on Friday last and is a total wreck. The wreckers stripped the vessel of her running gear, anchors, and chains. They also saved 1,000 empty petroleum barrels. The vessel will prove a total loss.

The schooner yacht Norseman of the New-York Yacht Club arrived off Stapleton yesterday. She will sail in a few days for Southern waters.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Some time ago Thomas Connor, a Beneficiary of the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, died, leaving considerable money and property. The proceedings of the State courts as well as the grant of letters of administration in that State, purporting to bestow the property of the deceased to the heirs, have been declared by the Attorney-General of the United States to be irregular and void for want of jurisdiction. He holds that the alleged administrator and the Deputy Escheator have no right to any part of the estate. The Navy Department is advised to execute its rules and regulations with reference to such estates, and after they have been executed in this case to report the facts to Congress for such action as may be deemed just.

The commission of Admiral Harmony as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, expired with the close of business yesterday. Unless a successor is nominated immediately a question will arise as to the power of the Secretary of the Navy to designate some person to discharge temporarily the duties of the office. Unlike other Government commissions, Admiral Harmony's does not permit of his continuance in office after its expiration and until his successor is appointed, and it is believed that the law permitting temporary detail of officers will not apply in this case, as the vacancy does not occur through sickness, absence, or death.

Cramp & Sons, the contractors for the Yorktown, believe that they are entitled to nearly $40,000, being the premium of $100 on each unit of excess of independent horse power called for in their contract. There is now one them, independently of the special reserves of $25,000, nearly $16,000, which was received from the several payments from time to time. The board on the trial of the Yorktown, of which Commodore Fitzhugh was President, has been dissolved.

A general court-martial has been ordered to convene at Washington Marine Barracks on March 28, for the trial of persons who may be brought before it. The court is composed of Lieut.-Col. Charles Haywood, Lieutenant-Commander W. W. Rhodes, Capt. John H. Quinton, Lieut. Randolph Perkins, Second Lieut. George Barnett, and Second Lieut. F. J. Mecea. Lieut. Perry Garts will act as Judge-Advocate.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith has been detached from duty with the Advisory Board and ordered to duty at the Cramp Works, Philadelphia, relieving Passed Assistant Engineer R. T. Hale, who is ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Marion, at Erie, Penn.

Lieut. J. C. Burnett has been detached from the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer R. L. Reid has been detached from duty at Philadelphia and ordered to the Michigan.

Ensign H. C. Poundstone has been ordered to ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut.-Commander William T. Burwell has been ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Gunner James Hayes has been ordered to the New-York Navy Yard.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 27, 1889.

The arrivals of live stock this morning were light and the tone of trade steady, with a firm feeling in values. The receipts of cattle at the current date Monday, save that Sheep and Lambs recovered ½c. @ ¾c. Much Cows were dull; 5 Cows sold at $39 ₱ head, 31 Cows at $45 ₱ head, 1 Cowtor $60. At Sixth-Street Yards, only small Quality of the herds as above reported poor to fair; in general coarse. Sheep sold at 5c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.; shorn Sheep, 4c. ₱ lb., with others sold, but not reported; Lambs, 6c. @7½c. Dressed Meats, 7c. ₱ lb. for hind-quarters. Quality of the flocks to hand very poor to good. There were no Calves offered this morning. Veals sold at 5c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.; Hogs, $3@3 50 ₱ head. Store cattle were quiet and unsettled; Steers, $2@3 ₱ lb.; 4 State Hogs, 7½c. @7¾c. ₱ lb.; 10 Hogs held for sale. City-dressed Hogs opened at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; Pigs, 7c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—Hume & Mullen sold 5 Bobs at $3 ₱ head; 15 Bobs at $3 50 ₱ head; 6 Veals, 115 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 12 Veals, 100 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 78 Veals, 120 to 113 lb., 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; 86 Veals, 120 to 114 lb., 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; 27 Veals, 147 lb., 8c. ₱ lb.; 28 State Lambs, $6 ₱ 7c. ₱ lb.; 1 Spring Lamb for 6½; 5 Spring Lambs, at $4 25 ₱ head; 1 Spring Lamb for $5. J. G. Curtis sold 75 Veals, 110 to 115 lb., 6c. ₱ lb. Wood & Co. sold 75 Veals, 108 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; Jellife & Co. sold 24 Veals, 129 lb., 7c. ₱ lb. D. Harrington sold 8 Veals, 110 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 5 Veals, 125 to 130 lb., 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.; 17 Veals, 132 lb., 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 339 State Sheep, 100 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 200 Michigan Lambs, 81 lb., 7¾c. ₱ lb. Dillenback & Dewey sold 4 Veals, 98 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 3 Veals, 143 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, 125 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 13 Veals, 159 lb., 8c. ₱ lb.; 154 Western Sheep, 117 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb. Hallenbeck & Rolls sold 15 Veals, 111 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 22 Veals, 100 to 118 lb., 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; 22 Veals, 114 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 6 Veals, 134 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 6 Veals, 123 lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 30 Veals, 127 lb., 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 33 Veals, 153 to 163 lb., 8c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.; 66 State Sheep, 14 head, 100 lb., 4c. ₱ lb., 52 head, 90 lb., 5c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.; 2 State Lambs, 88 head, 59 lb., 6c. ₱ lb., 218 head, 79½ lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; 5 Spring Lambs for $6 the lot; 5 Spring Lambs, $4 50 ₱ head; 1 Spring Lambs, $5 50 ₱ head; 8 Spring Lambs, $6 50 ₱ head.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—D. McPherson sold on commission 46 State Steers: 19 head, 1,205 lb., $4 10 ₱ 100 lb.; 27 head, 1,176 lb., $4 20 ₱ 100 lb.; 22 head, 1,470 to 1,534 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 48 Illinois Steers: 14 head, 1,324 to 1,430 lb., $4 15@$4 20 ₱ cwt.; 8 head, 1,365 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb., 17 head, 1,451 lb., $4 60 ₱ cwt.; 9 head, 1,450 lb., $4 30 ₱ cwt. J. Shomberg sold on commission 1 Bull, 2,450 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 15 Ohio Steers, 1,366 lb., $4 15 ₱ cwt. S. Saunders sold on commission 16 Bulls: 4 heats, 1,396 lb., $3 90 ₱ cwt.; 10 heats 1,423 lb., $3 85 ₱ cwt., 1 heast, 1,500 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 16 Illinois Steers, 1,348 lb., $4 23½ ₱ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for sait 17 Bulls, 1,347 lb., $3 90 ₱ cwt.; 50 Illinois Steers: 13 head, 1,373 lb., $3 70 ₱ cwt., 17 head, 1,304 lb., $3 85 ₱ cwt., 14 head, 1,250 lb., 4c. ₱ lb., 36 head, 1,330 lb., $4 15 ₱ cwt. A. N. Monroe sold for sait 14 Mixed Heifers; terms not reported. Newton & Gillette sold on commission 1 Bull, 1,760 lb., $2 95 ₱ cwt.; 4 Oxen: 2 head, 2,010 lb., $4 20 ₱ cwt., 2 head, 1,865 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 45 Pennsylvania Steers, mostly fed, 1,119 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb., 16 head, 1,277 lb., $3 85 ₱ cwt., 4 head, 1,108 lb., $3 90 ₱ cwt.; 7 head, 1,235 lb., 4c. ₱ lb., 10 head, 1,428 lb., 4¼ lb. ₱ cwt., 8 head, 1,353 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 75 Minnesota Sheep, 127¼ lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb. Sherman & Culver sold on commission 1 Ox, 1,520 lb., $3 40 ₱ cwt.; 52 Illinois Steers: 1 Steer, 1,230 lb., $3 90 ₱ cwt., 19 head, 1,260 lb., $4 ₱ cwt., 1,215 lb., 4c. ₱ lb., 1,304 lb., $4 05 ₱ cwt., 10 head, 1,250 lb., $4 15 ₱ cwt., 14 head, 1,443 lb., $4 30 ₱ cwt.; 32 Ohio Sheep, 131¼ lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb. J. F. Sadler sold 102 Western Lambs, 71¾ lb., 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 78 Western Lambs, 71¾ lb., 8¾c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 46 Veals, 112 lb., 6½c. ₱ lb.; 22 Veals, 115 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 389 Michigan Sheep, 93 lb., 5c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.; 10 State Lambs, 84 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb. Pilcock sold 315 shorn Sheep, 97½ lb., terms not reported.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 228 head of horned Cattle, 75 Cows, 1,081 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,257 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 597 head of horned Cattle, 68 Veals, 2,347 Sheep and Lambs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, March 27—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. Fe	43⅝	44⅜	43⅝	44⅜	41,840
Atlantic & Pac.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	100
Brunswick Co.	20½	20½	20½	20½	665
Cameron Coal	32	32½	32	32½	400
Canada Southern	53½	53½	53½	53½	200
Canadian Pacific	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	870
Central Pacific	34	34	34	34	5
Ches. & Ohio	19⅜	19⅜	18	18	886
C. & N. W.	108½	108½	108½	108½	1,000
Chi. Gas Trust	46⅝	47	46⅝	47	1,800
Chi. & N. W.	108¼	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛	23,910
Chi. & N. W. pf.	138⅜	138⅜	138⅛	138⅛	1,010
C. B. & Q.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	17,861
C. M. & St. P.	63½	63½	63	63⅛	18,146
C. M. & St. P. pf.	99¾	100	99¾	99¾	925
C. R. I. & Pac.	90⅜	91⅛	90⅜	91⅛	10,457
C. St. L. & P.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	100
C. St. L. & C.	106	108	108	108	143
C. C. C. & I.	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¾	407
Consol. Gas Co.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	200
Del. & Hudson	131½	131½	131½	131½	421
Del., Lack. & W.	137¾	138⅛	137¾	138	7,930
Den. & Rio G. pf.	43	43	43	43	400
Den. Tex. & F. W.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	1,400
E. T., V. & G.	9	9	9	9	200
Evans. & T. H.	95	95	95	95	100
Green Bay & Win.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	500
Homestake	10	10	10	10	400
Illinois Central	108½	109	108¼	109	521
Ill. C. leased l.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	117
Lake Shore	101¼	101¼	100¾	101	8,145
Louis. & Nash.	61⅛	62	61⅛	62	8,275
Mem. & Char.	68	68	68	68	1,100
Michigan Cent.	85½	85½	85½	85½	199
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	109¾	109¾	108¾	109¾	150
Milwaukee & Nor.	45⅞	46	45⅞	46	4,200
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12¾	13⅛	12¾	12¾	325
Nash., C. & St. L.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	200
N. J. Central	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝	610
N. Y. Central	107¾	107¾	106¾	107	410
N. Y. & New Eng.	43⅞	44⅛	43⅞	44	2,100
N. Y. & N. H.	245	245	245	245	6
Nat. Lead Trust	20	20	20	20	700
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	1,100
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	66	66	66	66	110
N. Y., S. & W.	6	6	7	7	450
Nort. & West. pf.	50½	50½	50	50½	1,300
Northern Pac.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	800
Northern Pac. pf.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝	1,650
Ohio & Miss.	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	800
Oregon Imp.	45½	45½	45	45	860
Oregon R. & N.	85½	85½	85½	85½	600
Oregon Short L.	53	53	53	53	400
Oregon & Trans.	32½	32½	32⅝	32½	1,700
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	100
Phil. & Reading	44⅝	45	44⅝	45⅛	39,600
Phila. Gas	60	60	60	60	100
P., Ft. W. & C.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	95
Pul. Pal. Car Co.	180¾	180¾	180¾	180¾	58
P. D. Car Co. rights.	20	20	20	20	200
Rich. & West Point	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	2,950
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79	79	79	79	112
St. L. & S. F. pf.	84½	85	84½	85	1,000
St. L., A. & T. H. pf.	105	105	105	105	20
St. P. & Omaha	31	31	30½	30½	600
St. P., M. & M.	99	99	99	99	100
Sugar Ref. Co.	83	84	81½	83⅞	1,795
St. L., Alt. & Tex.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	100
Tenn. Coal & Iron	33½	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	1,900
Texas Pacific	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	50
Union Pacific	63⅞	63⅞	62⅞	63⅛	9,970
U. S. Express	80½	80½	80	80½	1,115
Wabash	13½	13½	13	13⅛	5
W., St. L. & P. pf.	25½	25½	25	25½	290
Wells-Fargo Ex.	137	137	136	136	25
West. Union Tel.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	1,678
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	65	65½	65	65½	300
Total sales					282,040

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. con. 6s.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	$10,000
At. & Pac. inc.	17⅝	20	17⅝	18	48,000
At. & Pac. 4s	80¾	81	80¾	81	83,000
Canada So. 2d	108	108	108	108	2,000
Canada So. 1st	108⅛	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜	3,000
C. & R. of Ga. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	6,000
Cent. P. 6s of 1936	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¾	7,000
Ches. & O. 6s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	1,000
Ches. & O. p.m. fd.	116	116	116	116	2,000
C. O. & R. W. 5s	77	77	77	77	13,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st	103	103	103	103	1,000
C. B. & Q. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, deb.	103	103	103	103	5,000
C. B. & Q. 4s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	87,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛	5,000
Chi., R. I. & P. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	4,000
Col. & C. Mid. 1st	92	92	92	92	2,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	10,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	79½	79½	79½	79½	53,000
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	81	81	81	81	42,000
Del. & H. C. W. 1½s	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	102,000
Duluth & M. 1st.	108	108	108	108	1,000
Dul. & T. R. 1st.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Dul. & W. 5s	87	87	87	87	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	15,000
Eliz. & S. 1st.	101½	101½	101½	101½	1,000
Erie 2d	103	103	103	103	7,000
Ft. W. & D. C.	93	93	93	93	2,000
G. H. & S. A. 1st W.	95	95¼	95	95¼	9,000
Ga. P. 2d cn. 5s.	78½	79¾	78½	79¾	62,000
Ga. P. inc. 5s.	24	24	24	24	2,000
Ill. C. 1st, sterling	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	6,000
G. C. & S. F. 6s.	80	79	80	80	23,000
H. & T. 1st M. Ltr.	122	123	123	123	86,500
Int. Cent. 1st con.	101	101	101	101	10,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	104	104	104	104	4,000
Iowa Cent. 2d.	67	68½	67	68½	8,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	88	88	88	88	5,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	51½	52	51½	52	5,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	55	55	55	55	4,000
L. E. & W. 5s.	110	110	110	110	1,000
L. & N. col. tr. 6s.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	14,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2,000
L. & N. cn. 7s.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	1,000
L. & N. 1st.	113	113	113	113	1,000
L. & N. 1st, F. & A.	98	98	98	98	3,000
L. N. A. & Chi. cn.	100¾	100¾	100	100¾	11,000
L. N. O. & T. 1st.	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼	10,000
L. N. O. & T. 2d.	69	69	69	69	5,000
Mex. Nat. inc., B.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	5,000
M. & N. 1st. 1913.	108¼	108¼	108	108	10,000
M. & St. L. 1st, 7.	81	81	81	81	1,000
Missouri Pac. 5s.	120	119	119	120	5,000
Mut. Union 6.	102	102	102	102	5,000
Manh. C. Chat. 1st.	133⅜	135⅜	133⅜	135⅜	4,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	6,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 6s.	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	4,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	95	95	95	95	12,000
N. Y., L. & W. 1st.	136	136	136	136	15,000
N. Y. & H. W. 6s.	98	98	98	98	5,000
Nor. & W. gen. 6s.	102	102	102	102	6,000
North. Pac. 1st.	118	118	118	118	7,000
North. Pac. 2d.	116	116	116	116	4,000
North. Pac. 3d.	106	106	106	106	76,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	106	105¾	105¾	105¾	16,000
P., Cin. & St. L. 1st.	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	82	81	81	81	38,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	69	68¾	68¼	68¾	41,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	56	56	55¾	55¾	15,000
Read. gen. 4s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	26,000
Rens. & Sar. 1st.	150	150	150	150	2,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.					
D. & M. certs.	63½	63½	63⅜	63⅜	25,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	101	101	101	101	5,000
R. & W. P. Ter. 5s.	98½	98½	98½	98½	25,000
Roch. & Pitts. 1st.	116	116	116	116	1,000
Rock Island 5s.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	14,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	107	107	107	107	1,000
St. L., Alt. & T. Ist.	98½	98½	98½	98½	5,000
St. L. & S. F. gen.	118	118	118	118	2,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	121	121	121	121	4,000
St. Paul 1st 8s.	124	124	124	124	5,000
St. Pul., C. & M. 5s.	74½	74½	74½	74½	3,000
St. P. 1st. La. 7s.	110	110	110	110	1,000
St. P. 1st. N. M.	112½	111	111	111⅞	35,000
St. P. C. P. W. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	6,000
St. P. C. P. W. 6s.	114	114	114	114	5,000
St. P. & M. 1st.					
sol. tr. 6s.	97¼	97¼	97	97	20,000
St. P. M. & M. 7s.	130	130	130	130	78,000
Spokane & P. 5s.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Shen. Val. gen. tr.	31⅜	32⅜	31	31	5,000
S. F. of Ariz. 1st.	106½	106½	106½	106⅜	7,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	9,000
Tenn. C. & I. gen.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	3,000
Texas Pac. 1st. 5s.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	12,000
Texas Pac. 2d. inc.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	32,000
Union Pac. 1st.	107	107	107	107	2,000
U. P. L. & C. 1st.	116	116	116	116	1,000
U. P. D. & G. 1st.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	2,000
Utah South. ext.	108	108	108	108	5,000
Utah South. gen.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	5,000
Wabash 2d.	89½	89½	89½	89½	5,000
Wab. Ist, Chi. Div.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	67,000
Wab. Ist, Det. & Ch.	113	113	113	113	10,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	15,000
West. U. coll. tr. 5s.	102	102	102	102	41,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106¼	106	106	106	76,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106	106	106	106	8,000
Total sales					$1,717,500

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,300
Aspen	10.80	10.80	10.60	10.60	[illegible]
Amadon	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1,000
Brunswick	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
Bullion	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	400
Bar

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BOARDING AND LODGING—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—6TH PAGE—1st col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—5th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—7th col.
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TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—3th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—5th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—4th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOME-STEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—CYPRIENNE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8:15—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DALILAH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—EBERHLY NACH—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLDEN MINE. Matinee Saturday.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE PAYMASTER.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE CORSAIR.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &c.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MISSA SOLEMNIS. (Oratorio.)
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—A DARK SECRET.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—BOCCACCIO.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—A LL 44.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—LE VOYAGE DE M. PERRICHON.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday.. 75
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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1 35 per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicates for to-day, in this city, light rain, with cooler weather.

Thus far in the session the Legislature has escaped the scandal of openly sacrificing the interests of the public to those of corporations and monopolies, but the pressure is evidently beginning to be felt as the bills in which the lobby is interested come up for action. The agents of the corporations have been busy in the committee rooms and the lobbies, and their most potent arguments have been addressed, as usual, to cupidity and lack of conscience. Yesterday the bill regulating telephone charges came up in the Assembly. The Committee on General Laws had made it worthless by amending it to suit the company, and naturally FREDERICK S. GIBBS and THOMAS J. CREAMER appeared as the eager champions of the emasculated measure. They were sure to show their colors sooner or later. Mr. HAMILTON strove valiantly to get the bill restored to a shape that would give it some value, but he failed, and the extent of the lobby's power and influence was revealed in the vote on his amendments. He did succeed in preventing the passage of the bill as it was reported, and in having the Sullivan bill, which reduces telephone charges even more than the original measure, substituted for it and ordered to a third reading. But the lobby will have time to rally its forces and we are yet to see whether it has actual control of a majority in the Assembly.

The Hon. JOHN WANAMAKER continues to give evidence of uncommon width of mind. Not long ago he excluded THE TIMES from the reading room of the Young Men's Christian Association, Philadelphia, wisely judging that the lodgment in the youthful and Christian mind of such views of him (WANAMAKER) as THE TIMES is accustomed to print would be incompatible with his continued success in apostolic work. This blow at THE TIMES was struck by Mr. WANAMAKER in his capacity as a Christian teacher. In his other capacity as Postmaster-General he has now fulminated an edict against this journal, withdrawing from it the official advertisement of the Post Office announcing the departures of foreign mails. We presume that Mr. WANAMAKER, acquainted as he is with the relation between copious bargain-counter announcements and editorial adulation in the press of his own city, had imagined that the effect upon THE TIMES of taking out his official advertisement would be an entirely new set of views concerning the excellence and the holiness of WANAMAKER. It grieves us to say that he errs. We shall continue to print the foreign mail announcements, since they are a convenience to the readers of newspapers, and we shall persevere in our endeavors to get out of WANAMAKER as much harmless amusement as possible during his term of office. There is a world of fun in him.

There was nothing that can be called direct opposition to the Rapid Transit bill developed at the hearing given by the Joint Railroad Committees of the two houses at Albany yesterday. Mr. BLISS wanted to have it so amended as to help pluck the cable scheme up by the hair and resuscitate it; Mr. SMITH of the Arcade Company wished to have it so changed as to admit of an underground railroad in Broadway, and Mr. FULLER was anxious that it should interfere neither with the elevated roads nor the cable project. Now, there is very little doubt that the coming rapid-transit roads must be under ground, and for the main trunk of the system Broadway is certainly the most desirable place. As to existing or prospective surface or elevated systems, they ought not to be regarded one way or another. We want real rapid transit provided for, let the effect upon other modes of conveyance be what it will.

Whoever imagines that in our day the use of the Federal offices under the spoils system can have the effect of "strengthening the party" should look carefully at our Washington dispatch which describes the rush of applications at the Post Office Department. TALLEYRAND'S famous saying, that whenever he gave out an appointment he made "twenty enemies and one ingrate," is in the way to be verified, except in the proportion. But five enemies and one ingrate are quite enough to appall the inexperienced spirit of Mr. WANAMAKER. Of course, all these applicants are more or less demoralized by the fact of their application, and much of their attention is diverted from the honest industry that would otherwise claim their energies. When we consider that there are nearly 350,000 of them in one department, this importunity assumes the dimensions of a national calamity. But waiving its effect upon the people, how can the effect of this office seeking upon the party, which must disappoint five men for every one it appeints, fail to be injurious?

The preliminary meeting of the American delegates to the International Maritime Conference is an indication that, although postponed from Spring to Autumn, this highly-important undertaking is not abandoned. The objections raised to it by England seem to have been sufficiently overcome to insure her presence, which, in view of her large share in the world's commerce and navigation, was necessary to its success. Mercantile and philanthropic interests are alike concerned in this conference, which will take up for discussion the lights to be carried by vessels at night; signaling in fogs and thick weather; methods of determining not only the general position of vessels that cannot be seen, but the direction in which they are moving; the placing and alteration of buoys; the seasonable notification of storms; the best international code of signals; the removal of wrecks and derelicts from the paths most taken by navigation. These and other matters allied to them are of high importance alike to life and property, and it was a creditable act on the part of the Fiftieth Congress to provide for holding the conference.

The news brought to Cairo of EMIN Pasha's defeat of a large force of dervishes on the Upper Nile last Summer forms much more agreeable reading than the dispatches that were sent through OSMAN DIGNA about EMIN'S capture; yet it can hardly be called reassuring. The uncertainty as to when the alleged battle took place leaves it possible that EMIN may have been subsequently defeated. The place indicated, Boler, as the scene of the encounter would show that EMIN must have gone further down the Nile than the point where he was previously reported to have been betrayed by his forces. There has now been evidence from various sources that the stout-hearted Governor of the equatorial provinces did boldly go north to meet his enemy and to repossess his old domains, but it seems very strange that nothing as to his acts or his purposes should have been made known by STANLEY. At all events, this favorable news may fairly be set off against previous tidings of disaster to EMIN, leaving the true story yet to come.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. HARRISON yesterday completed the list of nominations for the principal diplomatic posts in Europe by sending to the Senate the names of ROBERT T. LINCOLN for England, MURAT HALSTEAD for Germany, and ALLEN T. RICE for St. Petersburg. These, with FREDERICK D. GRANT for Austria, ex-Senator PALMER for Spain, and Mr. REID for France, constitute what may be called the representative appointments of the Administration. It is not a brilliant list, nor one that will excite any great amount of admiring enthusiasm on the part of the general public. But it is a respectable list. Mr. LINCOLN, who is nominated for much the most important place, is a good lawyer, a man of unblemished reputation, who showed judgment and candor in his conduct of the War Department, and who is not at all a politician of the ordinary type. He is particularly not what is known as a Blaine man, and his appointment can hardly be very agreeable to the Secretary of State. Mr. LINCOLN, when in politics, was recognized as a "Stalwart," and during the past four years he has been more frequently spoken of as an alternative candidate by whose selection BLAINE could be avoided than in any other way. His appointment to the most honorable diplomatic mission in the gift of the President is the most decided act of independence in which Mr. HARRISON has indulged.

Mr. HALSTEAD will enjoy himself in Berlin, if he can pass the Senate, which is very doubtful. The only business of any real consequence there will for the present be done through the Berlin Commissioners to the Samoan conference. Mr. THORNDIKE RICE will probably not have a very good time at St. Petersburg, where the climate has been extremely hard on nearly every American Minister for many years. The work, however, is light, the honor is considerable, and arrangements as to leave of absence are always liberal. If the duties of the mission were likely to be serious we hardly think Mr. RICE'S appointment could be approved, because it is extremely difficult to take him seriously under any circumstances, but as a reward for abusing Secretary BAYARD it is characteristic of the man who bestows it. Messrs. HALSTEAD and RICE are undoubtedly agreeable to Mr. BLAINE, though the latter is not a person of the least consequence, and the former has put on record some of the most offensive truths ever uttered about the present Secretary of State. As to PATRICK EGAN, sent as Minister to Chili, his nomination is an insult to American citizens, of whom he is not one, not having yet completed the process of naturalization. He is absolutely nothing in American public life but a blatant "Blaine Irishman." Mr. THOMAS RYAN of Kansas, on the other hand, who is to be sent to Mexico, is a gentleman of some character and ability.

JOHN BRIGHT.

For nearly forty years JOHN BRIGHT has divided with Mr. GLADSTONE the fame of the first orator in England. Mr. GLADSTONE'S power of oratory was acquired in the House of Commons, to which he had passed by the regular grades of Eton and Oxford. Mr. BRIGHT had already a reputation as a public speaker when he entered the House of Commons forty-five years ago, and it was a reputation that strongly predisposed that singular assembly against him, for it was the reputation of an agitator. The movement for the repeal of the corn laws gained its strength from the distress in the manufacturing districts. It was an assault upon the nobility and the landed gentry, in their capacity of landlords, or they took it to be so. The political privileges of this class in England are far less to be deplored in their influence on politics than its social weight, which has made England without doubt the most snobbish country in the world. It was as "bad form" in 1843 to appear as an agitator for the repeal of the corn laws as in 1888 it is to appear as the advocate of home rule. The prevailing impression among the satisfied classes and among those who repeat the opinions and assimilate the prejudices of the satisfied classes is that an agitator, being the spokesman of dissatisfied persons, must be rather a low fellow. In Mr. BRIGHT'S case this impression was strengthened by the fact that he had been doing his agitation out of doors, and that he had acquired his seat by that method and not by the regular and reputable expedient of being his father's son. He was not a university man nor even a public school man, but a Manchester man, a manufacturer, and a Quaker. All this made it particularly difficult for him to win the favor of the House of Commons as it was then constituted. But by his efforts in conjunction with those of COBDEN, and of course still more by the effect of the previous agitation of the Anti-Corn Law League on the British public, within four years after Mr. BRIGHT took his seat the conversion of Sir ROBERT PEEL had been accomplished and the corn laws had been repealed, while Mr. BRIGHT had taken the place he never afterward relinquished among the very first of the orators of the House of Commons.

There is scarcely any parallel in modern times to this agitation and its swift success. The abolition of slavery in this country is the most nearly analogous event. The original abolitionists lived to see the object of their crusade accomplished, but it was accomplished not as a result of "moral suasion," but as an act of war. The political and social forces arrayed against the repeal of the corn laws were quite as powerful in England half a century ago as were the forces arrayed against the abolition of slavery in this country twenty years later. Sir ROBERT PEEL gave the chief credit of the victory to COBDEN, to whom doubtless a very great share of it was due, but JOHN BRIGHT was very nearly an equal partner with him in the labors of the league, and his association with it is not likely to be forgotten so long as the repeal itself is remembered. As an orator he was far superior to his associate, for he added to the power of candid, lucid, and business-like statement which COBDEN possessed the rarer power of imparting to his hearers the glow of moral indignation which he himself felt at the oppression of English industry by the monopolists of English land. He had indeed gifts that were sure to make their mark in an assembly in which mere fluency of speech is a distinction. He had the courage of his convictions and the power of giving them forcible utterance, and he had also, what his chief rival and survivor lacks, a facility in banter and the power of making things odious to him appear also as things ridiculous.

Of his courage an illustration hardly less striking than the agitation for the repeal of the corn laws was given by his defense of the Union when the civil war broke out and after the early successes of the Confederates. It required very nearly as much boldness to stand up for the Union in English "society" in 1861, when the British sympathy with the South as a "landed aristocracy" had been reinforced by the British worship of success, as it requires now to stand up for Irish home rule. But the Radical leader had given an even stronger proof of political courage in opposing the Crimean war at the immediate cost of his popularity and even of his seat in the House of Commons. It is fortunately not possible to attribute his defection from the Liberal Party and from its leader on the Irish question either to the greedy ambition that plainly animated some of the Liberal Unionists or to the snobbish deference to "society" that accounts for the course of some others. It is none the less to be regretted. For Mr. BRIGHT in the course of his vigorous advocacy of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, had taken a position that logically required him to advocate the local self-government of Ireland. It seems, from what he has said and written on this subject, that it was his disgust with the dynamite outrages, for which he held the Irish people responsible, which led him to favor a renewal of that coercive policy the futility of which he had often and eloquently shown. But that he should have mistaken the course of events, in one particular, at the close of his long career, does not deprive him of the honor of the friends of liberty and progress throughout the world.

DEMOCRATIC STUPIDITY.

Those who sympathise with the general position of the Democratic Party on national questions, especially that of reforming the national system of taxation, find themselves sorely tried by the reactionary and non-progressive conduct of the party on other matters. The trial is particularly severe in this State, where the chief lesson as to the value of a reform policy has been taught. The Democratic Party came into power after a quarter of century of defeat, and with a deplorable record behind it, by dint of taking for once an advanced position, and putting forward as its candidate for President a man whose character and record were the embodiment of administrative reform. Had it fully maintained its position and supported and stimulated the reform efforts of the Democratic President it could easily have remained in power and carried out a second great reform in the revision of the tariff. But the evil forces of reaction got hold of it and threw it back into defeat. Their mischief was wrought more disastrously in this State than anywhere else.

By submitting themselves to the leadership of a shallow demagogue and making him Governor of the State the Democrats of New-York threw away the fortunes of their party. Had they in 1885 put in that place a man of ability, foresight, and high character they would have made the State and Nation safe in the next contest. Gov. HILL contrived, by allying himself with the liquor power and trading with the enemies of his party, to secure his own re-election, but it was at the tremendous cost of national defeat. Gov. HILL is opposed to reforms of every kind, especially such as would purge politics of the evils and abuses by which it is degraded. By accepting his dictation and following his lead the Democrats of this State have brought a national disaster upon their party, and by continuing in that course they will only continue and deepen the disaster. Though this is as clear as noonday, there is every indication at Albany that Democratic members of the Legislature are just stupid enough to continue supporting Gov. HILL in his hostility to all genuine reform measures.

The Republicans of the Assembly have just made the utmost use of the power of the majority in that body to get the amended Excise bill and the Ballot Reform bill to the stage at which they can be put upon their final passage when the next step is taken. The Democrats have solidly opposed giving them the advantage of being made special orders. They opposed the special session of yesterday afternoon for their consideration. They opposed the suspension of rules and the ordering of the bills to a third reading. Mr. SHEEHAN'S offer to accept the original Excise bill of the commission was so limited as to expose its want of good faith. Thus far the Democrats have persisted in following the known wishes of Gov. HILL by a solid opposition to ballot reform and to a revision of the excise laws in the direction of a more effective restriction of the liquor traffic.

All this appears to mean that the Democrats of this State have not sense enough to profit by the lessons and the warnings of the past. They set themselves against the current of progress and oppose the plain tendencies of public sentiment and popular conviction. They show a disposition to relapse into "hunkerism" and to drive away from their party those who appreciate the dangers of the Republican tariff policy, which is absorbing the wealth of the country more and more from the mass of the people into the hands of powerful combinations. Those who fully realize the need of tariff reform are also, for the most part, in favor of civil service reform, electoral reform, and excise reform; in short, they favor all such measures as will purify politics, elevate the public service, and promote the welfare of the people. By commanding their support the Democrats could direct the destinies of the country. By repelling it and sinking into reaction they give their opponents the opportunity of maintaining their ascendency. It is sheer party stupidity, which raises a doubt as to whether the Democratic Party of the country is capable of regeneration.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY COURSE.

The announcement by Secretary TRACY of the vacancies that will soon exist in the naval cadetships, and also of the following series of prospective vacancies, has an additional interest from the fact that the law rearranging the course at Annapolis takes effect during the present year. The classification of cadets under the new system will work an era in the history of the institution. The act passed at the last session of Congress prescribes that the Academic Board shall by the last day of September in each year separate into two divisions the First Class of cadets, which then begins its final year at the Academy. These divisions are to be made in accordance with the aptitude which individual cadets may have shown for the engineer corps or for the line, and are to be proportioned to the vacancies existing on the 30th of June previous in the engineers and in the combined line and marine corps respectively, in grades open to cadets. This separation being made, the two divisions are to take different courses of study through the final year at the Academy and the two subsequent years afloat, which complete the usual six years' course. A provision is made for the final selection of cadets according to merit for commissions in the line and the staff at the end of the six years.

The change thus made is one that has been strongly recommended by naval officers and others on the ground that in these days it has become necessary to give young officers the benefit of much special education for the branches of the service to which they may be assigned. This point was particularly urged, perhaps, by officers like Chief-Engineer MELVILLE, who were aware of the great range of scientific studies and sources of information which the engineer should to some extent explore in order to be a complete master of his profession. So, on the other hand, there are matters like construction, ordnance, manœuvres, which require special attention from the cadet who wishes to keep abreast with the times. The main question of controversy has been as to the period in the course when this selection of the special branch and the devotion to it should be made. There was some argument in favor of continuing the education in common as long as possible, so that the cadets may not become narrowed too soon into specialists, but may have a broad foundation and a good general knowledge of naval science and art. On the other hand, it was urged that the earlier the division was made the more skilled would the cadets become respectively in those duties which they proposed to render to the Government. The conservative course adopted has been the one already indicated, beginning after three years of an education in common.

Another measure earnestly advocated by several annual Boards of Visitors at the Naval Academy, as well as by the Faculty, was that the course should be reduced from six years to four, like the course at West Point. One of the arguments was that this would be fairer to the young men themselves, since only a portion of them can be commissioned each year, and hence those who had little chance of entering the navy should have their fate determined earlier than now, so as to take advantage of the Government's provision for honorable discharge, and then seasonably begin a civilian career. Others probably urged that since it is the purpose to offer education to more young men than can be commissioned the longer the education is prolonged the more fitted will the rejected be for recall into the Government's service in case of a sudden emergency. Whatever the merits of these conflicting views, the change to the shorter course, confined directly to the Academy and not including the subsequent cruise, although supported by high authority, was not adopted in the bill as enacted.

The second section of the act provides that after the 4th of March, 1889, the minimum age of admission shall be fifteen years and the maximum twenty; and that cadets shall be appointed one year in advance of the time of admission, except where vacancies from death or other causes do not allow so long an appointment in advance. Since both the minimum and the maximum of age are raised over the previous limits, and since the long appointment in advance will give more time for appointees to prepare themselves, the tendency of these provisions will doubtless be to raise the standard of scholarship and attainment.

There will be less house moving in the army this year than last, according to present appearances. The number of transfers of troops each Summer is largely governed by the available transportation fund, and the orders recently issued contemplate only the movement of two regiments and one battery of artillery and the minor movement of four companies of infantry to assist the artillery transfers. The main exchange of stations is to be between the Second Artillery, Col. MENDENHALL, of which the greater part is serving at Southern stations, with headquarters at St. Francis Barracks, Florida, and the Fourth, Col. CLOSSON, which is serving in Northern stations, with headquarters at Fort Adams, Rhode Island. The light batteries, however, of the two regiments do not exchange stations, and one from each will go to Fort Riley in Kansas, the site of the new school for cavalry and light artillery. The battery of each regiment at Fortress Monroe is also exempted from the order, and a battery of the Third Artillery is to join them there. The infantry companies already spoken of relieve certain of the artillery batteries. Last year the exchanges of stations were chiefly in the infantry and cavalry, and some of these were over routes extending from near the Canadian border down to the far Southwest. Probably next year will see regiments of these two arms moved again, so as not to make service in any one region unduly prolonged.

The Hospital Book and Newspaper Society asks for contributions of books, magazines, and illustrated newspapers to distribute among the charitable and penal institutions of the city, the inmates of which number over 13,000. The society is constantly broadening the field of its work, and the demands upon it are proportionately increased. People of every nationality and creed and of all degrees of intelligence are its beneficiaries, so that scarcely any sort of reading matter comes amiss. The society is a branch of the State Charities Aid Association.

TABLEAUX AND DANCING.

Amity Lodge, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, had its annual masked ball last evening at the Lexington-Avenue Opera House. A brilliant programme of opening exercises added greatly to the pleasure of those present, among its leading features being a morris dance executed by four young gentlemen and four young ladies; the minuet, by four ladies and four gentlemen in costumes of the time of Louis XIV., and a series of beautiful tableaux introducing, to the accompaniment of appropriate music, 30 young ladies clad in the costumes and bearing the flags of the United States, England, Germany, France, Italy, China, and other nations.

Dancing was in order after the regular programme had been disposed of. Among those in attendance were W. S. Rosenweig, President of the lodge; M. L. Seixas, M. Bornstein, Meyer Rosenthal, H. F. Ellis, Isaac Stern, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Barrie, Dr. and Mrs. Sealy, Dr. and Mrs. Levey, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gallinger, and Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Merrit.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 27, via Galveston.—It is reported that the Government will re-form the concession for a railroad from Durango to the mines in the Sierra Madre.

The Government engineers report that work on the Tehuantepec Canal railroad is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily.

AMUSEMENTS.

VON BÜLOW COMES AGAIN.

No doubt there were many curiosity seekers at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. There saw a wiry little man, with a strikingly intellectual head and a picturesquely-nervous manner, conduct an orchestra with a marvelously-expressive variety of gestures. Those who had concerned themselves less with curiosity than with art recognized once again the existence of a powerful musical force in Dr. Hans von Bülow. It is 12 years since he was here before, but he is still an active man, brimming over with energy, and as masterful in spirit as ever.

Dr. von Bülow came forward last night at a concert given in aid of the Workingmen's School and Free Kindergarten. He conducted an orchestra of 80 musicians selected from the orchestras of the Philharmonic and Symphony Societies. The programme consisted of Hector Berlioz's overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," Brahms's fourth symphony, Beethoven's eighth symphony, Wagner's "Tannhäuser" overture, and two solos sung by Mme. Fursch-Madi. Conducting an orchestra of men taken from different organizations and not accustomed to playing together under one leader might have been more to Dr. von Bülow's advantage than directing a body thoroughly drilled into the ideas of one man, had it not been for the fact that these players were, of course, unfamiliar with Dr. von Bülow's manner of conducting, with his interpretations, and with the details of his style at the desk. It requires long and systematic disciplining to make an orchestra respond to a conductor's touch as an instrument does to the touch of a soloist. What the famous musician accomplished last night was accomplished in spite of obstacles which are only to be removed in the course of time.

As a conductor Dr. Von Bülow stands among the first in the world. His system begins with a keen, exhaustive, and intellectual analysis of the works in hand. His manner at the desk conveys an impression of spontaneous warmth. The hearer who listens with his mind as well as his ears perceives that nothing has been left to chance. Everything is prepared, and then the conductor infuses a glow of sympathetic earnestness into his men. The carefulness of the preparation is seen in the significance imparted to details too often slurred over carelessly. Now it is a half-hidden phrase of the 'cello that comes forward and utters its often-concealed message; again a crescendo on a single note of the bassoons changes the tone-color of a bar. And the beauty of these nuances is that their purpose becomes at once apparent to the hearer. It is impossible to describe the effect of these little touches, "more honored in the breach than in the observance"; they must be heard to be appreciated.

Bearing these things in mind and remembering that Brahms always hears von Bülow's performances of his symphonies with satisfaction, the reader will understand that none of the dramatic effects were lacking in the work last night. It is beyond question that the public of New-York has never heard the andante moderato played with such a variety of shading, with such attention to the gradation of dynamic effects, and in so slow a tempo. The allegro giocoso was immensely heightened in contrasting effect by the noble andante in which the doctor treated the accentuation, especially that of the brass. It was as a whole, however, that the performance of this work was fine. It was a just and faithful interpretation of the composition.

In the rendering of the "little eighth," as it has been called, the doctor's work was even more effective for the general hearer, but it was not quite so faithful, for he was not strictly orthodox in the matter of tempi. The first two movements were played so nearly in the time indicated by Beethoven's metronome marks that they undoubtedly produced the effect designed by the composer. It was in the third movement, the tempo di menuetto, that the wide departure from the orthodox treatment was made. The metronome mark is a crotchet equal to 126. Dr. von Bülow's tempo is fairly represented by a crotchet equal to 93.

No one who understands the design and nature of metronome marks expects a slavish, mechanical adherence to them, but they are inserted for the purpose of giving a general indication of the rate of movement. Dr. von Bülow is an authority on the interpretation of Beethoven, but we should like to know his reasons (with which we are unacquainted) for performing this movement so slowly. The trio of this division, it may be noted, he took somewhat faster. The final movement of the symphony was also a little reduced in speed. In absolute fidelity of phrasing and beauty of shading it would be impossible to surpass the doctor's reading of the genial composition, except with an orchestra thoroughly disciplined under his hand.

His reading of the "Tannhäuser" overture was entirely different from that to which Herr Seidl has accustomed us, and in most respects it was far more effective. The chorus of the pilgrims was given noticeably faster in the wood and considerably faster in the brass. The first forte passage, which was played much more slowly. The accelerando in the last few bars of the overture did not add to the effectiveness of the finish, which gains dignity from the treatment familiar here.

Mme. Fursch-Madi was in excellent voice and sang her familiar selections from Massenet's "Herodiade" and Saint-Säen's "Samson and Dalila" admirable. The latter had to be repeated. It should be noted that Dr. von Bülow displayed his remarkable musical memory by conducting the four orchestral numbers without scores.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

The new Union-Square Theatre is handsome and comfortable. The aisles and vestibules are broad and spacious, the rows of seats are not too close together. The decorations are bright and cheerful and the auditorium is probably the most brilliantly lighted in the city. There may be even too much glare to suit some tastes. A description of the decorations and appointments has already been printed.

The first performance in the new theatre was given last night in the presence of a large and distinguished audience. The scenic setting provided for the play—an English version of Eugene Scribe's very familiar and antique "Bataille des Dames"—was magnificent. The luxury of the furniture in the château of the Comtesse d'Antreval on the stage rivaled the luxury of the auditorium. Everything was new and expensive and gorgeous. The costumes worn by the actors were equally bright, new, and costly. These actors were Miss Helen Barry, Miss Lelia McCord Wolstan, Messrs. Charles Glenney, Frank Mordaunt, J. M. Colville, Victor Harmon, and four others not named on the bills who represented soldiers. The work of the four nameless ones was less objectionable in one important respect than that of the others. As they had nothing to say they could not misuse the English language.

Scribe's comedy is a light, dainty work, as pretty in its way as a fine specimen of Venetian lace and about as unsubstantial. Its intrigue is devised with the utmost ingenuity, but the fabric is so slight that it requires the most delicate treatment. A single false tone or crude, unintelligible gesture might destroy the significance of any one of its scenes. The plot will scarcely bear careful examination. The devices by which the wily prefect, Montrichard, is duped would not, in real life, deceive a New-York policeman. The actors are required to make these devices seem plausible by the employment of the most exquisite art. They are also expected to suggest rather than reveal in their acting the sentiment that is almost concealed in the swift intrigue and elegant badinage of the play.

"A Woman's Stratagem," which is the name now given to "The Ladies' Battle," is not so treated at the Union-Square Theatre. On the contrary, the performance is labored, noisy, and explosive. The sentiments seem for nothing at all, although a great effort is made to give it expression; the delicacy and refinement required are entirely lacking. The comic passages are exaggerated to the limits of farce. The text of the play is clumsily treated. The Prefect begins one of his speeches to the Comtesse with "Say!" Another time he remarks: "That Minister was me." The speech all the actors, absurdly loud and distressingly unintelligent.

The chief figure in the performance is Miss Helen Barry, the threat of whose reappearance on our stage has been hanging over the community for a long time. She is well remembered as an actress of commanding presence and respectable attainments. Her proper field is not polite comedy of the Scribe school, and she moreover seemed to be laboring last night under the delusion that in order to be acceptable to New-York playgoers she must get down to a pretty low level. Her bandage with de Grignen and Montrichard reminded one more of a British barmaid than a French Countess.

Her work is spoiled by overemphasis and exaggeration and nervous fussiness shown in her constant repetition of insignificant words and phrases. Miss Barry is a better actress than she showed herself to be last night, but she is not likely to make her fortune as a "star" in the present era of brisk competition in theatrical matters, and it is well that she should be told so plainly at the beginning of her career.

As for the supporting actors, not one of them is suited to the task allotted to him. Mr. Mordaunt and Mr. Glenney, to be sure, create laughter by burlesquing their characters. There is not a hint of sincerity in their work.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The fourth and last lecture by W. J. Henderson on the history of music will be delivered at the New-York College of Music, 128 East Seventieth-street, to-morrow evening at 8:15. The subject of the discourse will be "Wagner and the Future of Opera."

The double piano performance of Rosenthal and Joseffy at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening will be one of the musical sensations of the week.

"The Rarey-old," which was presented at the Academy of Music last night, is a musical bear-belle after the "Mastersingers."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Theodore Thomas offers a delightful programme at Chickering Hall this evening.

'TWAS A FIELD DAY.

THE NEW-JERSEY ASSEMBLY PASSES TWO IMPORTANT MEASURES.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27.—Mr. Farrell and his Harrison-Kearny consolidation measure have caused a dead lock. The all-night session of yesterday ran into the morning and then to noon and until 1:40 this afternoon, when adjournment was had. The session was continuous from 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. During this time Keys from Paterson, who was arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, appeared at midnight, while Schmels of Newark came in at 10 this morning. Mr. Donnelly of Hudson, who ran away during the night, did not appear until half an hour later, when his presence gave the Democrats their 32 votes. Immediately a short recess of 20 minutes was taken, and Mr. Fagan of Hoboken, who was pulling in the traces because his bill to create Hamilton County out of the upper half of Hudson County had not been adopted, was pacified, and his vote secured for the party measures, by the caucus unanimously agreeing that his bill should pass.

When the House was called to order the redistricting measure creating new lines for each Assembly district was taken up and by arbitrary rulings pressed to a final vote and passed. Mr. McDermitt of Essex fought the bill in caucus, because, while his district now has 700 Democratic majority, it is made overwhelmingly Republican. He was not allowed to amend the measure in order to protect himself, and on final passage he attacked James P. Smith, Jr., of Newark, who, he said, forced this scheme of division for Essex upon the members.

"He is a cold-blooded, designing villain," said Mr. McDermitt.

"I call the gentleman to order," said Mr. Kalisch; "he is indulging in politics."

"Oh," said Mr. McDermitt, "Smith has pulled the string and up comes the jumping jack." Mr. McDermitt also charged Assemblyman Trier of Newark with being a boiler and Mr. Bigelow was called a traitor and a coward. Having relieved himself thus of his anger against his colleagues, he subsided by saying that he would vote for the bill.

The bill reconstructing the Boards of Freeholders of Hudson and Essex Counties by taking one member from each Assembly district and one from the county at large was next passed by the same party vote. Under the Redistricting act and this bill the boards of both counties will be made Democratic. As soon as these measures were passed Donnelly and Fagan of Hudson left for home and when the next party bill came up—Mr. Farrell's Harrison-Kearny combination—he was asked by the Democrats to lay it over. This he refused to do. A call on the House was ordered, and warrants for the arrest of the two absent members were in the hands of the Sergeants, and another search commenced. Several Democrats who do not particularly fancy voting for the measure moved to suspend the call. This was done and the House adjourned. Meanwhile the orders of arrest were in the hands of the officers, and they are after the absentees.

The Australian bill came up for discussion during the afternoon session on final passage and was opposed by Mr. Feeney and favored by Messrs. Voorhees and Kane.

Mr. Voorhees, in his remarks, said the opposition to the bill was made only by those "who were pupils of that master hand at machine politics, Gov. David B. Hill of New-York, who was opposed to all these reforms, because only by machine political methods could he and they succeed." The bill was passed by a vote of 41 to 2, Feeney and Muehler, Democrats, alone voting against it.

The Senate confirmed the South Jersey nominees sent in yesterday for Camden and Gloucester Counties.

Gov. Green nominated Irwin W. Schultz of Warren County as Law Judge thereof and Henry B. Cullen of Hunterdon County as Law Judge thereof. The Senate has adjourned for the week.

MANY RARE WORKS.

THE ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY LIBRARY TO BE SOLD NEXT MONTH.

Grelierites and other book collectors are much exercised over the announcement that the library of Robert Lenox Kennedy, nephew of the founder of the Lenox Library, will be sold, probably the last

DEATH OF JOHN BRIGHT

PASSING AWAY OF ENGLAND'S GREAT STATESMAN.

PEACEFUL AND PAINLESS END OF HIS LONG CAREER—THE WORK WHICH HE HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

LONDON, March 27.—Mr. John Bright died at 9:30 o'clock this morning. His end was peaceful and painless. He had lain in a comatose condition since yesterday. All of his family were present at his deathbed.

The father of John Bright was Jacob Bright of Greenbank, an English town near Rochdale in Lancashire. Jacob Bright had been born and reared in Coventry and had lost both father and mother when still young. He was left in poor circumstances. The Brights had lived in Coventry for three generations. The first of the family to arrive there was Abraham Bright, who removed from the village of Lyncham in Wiltshire, where the family had long been settled. The home of Abraham Bright was in a cottage surrounded by an apple orchard of an acre and a half in extent, and, though the cottage long since disappeared, the spot still goes by the name of "Bright's Orchard."

The village of Lyncham contained Brights for several generations. The family in that place has been traced back as far as 1684, when an Abraham Bright was known there as a respectable farmer. It is interesting to note that John Bright had undoubted Jewish blood in his veins. The Abraham Bright who went to Coventry early in the last century took for his wife a handsome Jewess named Martha Jacobs. One of their children was William Bright and one of William's was Jacob Bright and the youngest son of Jacob was another Jacob Bright, the father of the illustrious Englishman news of whose death has reached us from across the sea.

The mother of John Bright was Martha Wood, the daughter of a tradesman of Bolton-le-Moors. She was Jacob Bright's second wife, and he lived to have a third. But Martha Wood was the mother of all his children, and of children he had 11. Seven of these were sons and four were daughters, by the death of the first-born at the age of 4, John became the eldest of the family. He had been born at Greenbank on Nov. 16, 1811. When his mother died he was a boy of 18. Martha Wood was a woman possessed of strong and efficient intellectual qualities. She had been well educated, was fond of books, and had a clear and logical mind. She met early with stockings for her children but helped to keep her husband's books. Jacob Bright lived to be 76 years old. His grave is in the Friends' graveyard at Rochdale. As early as 1806 Jacob Bright had set up a hand loom near Rochdale. This was the foundation of what became an important industry—the cotton-spinning enterprise developed by his sons.

John Bright entered his father's business at the age of 18, and had been there but one year when his mother died. Some time had been passed in a well-known Friends' school at Ackworth, and he was afterward sent to York and Newton. The father shared the prevailing Lancashire prejudice against a classical education, and thus put the boy early to learn business. But the boy had no natural fondness for trade or for the pursuit of greater subjects. Even at this early time, while he attended closely to business, he spoke frequently in public upon temperance, church rates, capital punishment, Parliamentary reforms, and kindred subjects. When the reform agitation of 1831 broke out, the young Quaker became deeply interested in the struggle, but at this time he had not entered public life, and the national revolution of the Quaker statesman had not yet begun to be famed.

A contemporary description of the young Quaker orator of that time has survived. It shows for one thing that Bright did not become the eloquent man he afterward was without labor and study. He then dressed in plain and wore a coat "of that peculiar cut considered by the worthy disciples of George Fox as a standing protest against the fashions of the world." The orator himself is described as "young, square-built, and muscular, with a broad face and forehead, with a fresh complexion, with mild blue eyes, but nevertheless with a general expression quite sufficiently decided and severe." But in those days Bright as an orator "did not shine. His voice was good, though somewhat harsh; his manner was awkward, and his enunciation of sentences, and the sentences came out of his mouth loose, naked, and ill formed. He was not master of the situation, yet he wanted not confidence, nor matter, nor words. Practice, it was clear, was all that he required. The orator felt this himself. He told his audience that he was learning to speak in that room and that he hoped he would succeed in time." It was his custom then to write out all his speeches and commit them to memory.

A report of a speech made by Bright in 1832, when he had completed his twenty-first year, has been preserved. It was printed in England for the first time seven years ago, and a part of it may properly be reproduced here as the earliest of Bright's speeches known to this generation. Obviously it had been prepared with great care. The occasion was the delivery of a series of lectures at Rochdale on "The Rest:"

"Under the able guidance of an experienced traveler we have visited the classical land of Egypt; the wonders of her splendid cities have been described, the tombs of her Pharaohs and of their subjects have been explored. We have even ascended the Great Pyramid, and from its summit have surveyed in imagination the splendid prospect so beautifully, so poetically described to us—the glorious sun rising in the east, proclaiming the approach of day, the silvery mood sinking in the pathless waste of sand, and as if unable or unwilling to compare with his superior brilliancy.

"We have traversed the barren sands of Arabia and have, as it were, feasted our eyes upon the beauties of the oasis. In this delightful spot we have admired the nobleness of soul which so eminently characterizes the wandering tribes, and have paid our tribute of respect to that spirit of independence whose fire burns as brightly in their hearts now as it ages long since by; we have stood with mingled curiosity and of unspeakable interest the animated description of the present condition of Palestine; we have viewed with astonishment the ruins of Solyma, of Lebanon—the vengeance of Heaven and years—and also many a fruitful of Mount Hermon; we have trod the calm and peaceful retreats of the Mount of Olives, and have perambulated the streets of Jerusalem, the most renowned city on the face of the earth, and as we gazed on Calvary, the recollections of the tremendous transactions with which it will ever be associated awakened in us feelings which it would be vain for me to attempt to describe. From the summit of a neighboring hill we have beheld Damascus in all its beauty—its fertile plains, its lucid streams, its glittering minarets, its fairy domes—almost realizing to the fancy the existence of a paradise upon earth. Again we have wandered at leisure along the banks of Lebanon majestic, those magnificent rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, and have felt how we beheld the complete desolation of Nineveh and Babylon.

"We have journeyed to Bagdad, a city whose very name is synonymous with splendor; we have admired the vastness and simplicity of its mosques, the beauty of its caravansaries, the grandeur of its baths, the extent of its bazaars, and I doubt not we have received an impression in some degree favorable with regard to the manners and customs of Eastern life. This evening we have penetrated into that grand country situated between the Indus and the Ganges, that land in which our imaginations have ever been wont to delight with wonder.

"'Where from fountains ever flowing
Indian realms their treasures pour.'

It is not difficult to see in this passage an early sign of oratorical powers not at all common. This boy of 21 knew how to speak impressively, and he had great sense of form. The year after the address was delivered he visited the Continent. In the next year he fell ill and was long depressed. Besides France and Germany he saw the East, which had so captured his mind and fancy in 1832. One fruit of the tours was a series of lectures delivered before the Rochdale Literary and Philosophical Society.

The national education question first brought Mr. Bright and Richard Cobden together, but they were destined to be brought more closely into alliance in a movement which concerned directly the poorer classes of the population. In 1839 the Anti-Corn Law League came into being. The League sprang out of a body known as the Anti-Corn Law Association, and second on the list of the Provisional Committee of the league appeared the name of Mr. Bright. Cobden and Bright worked hard in the agitation which led to the burdensome corn laws, and Mr. Bright's eloquent speeches, characterized by unusual argumentative force, pointed him out as a suitable candidate for Parliamentary honors. In 1843 he was returned for Durham, and his first speech in the House of Commons was in support of a motion calling for a reduction or a repeal of the duties which pressed so hard on the British manufactures. During the next three years he was tireless in his advocacy of free trade, and when in 1846 Sir Robert Peel yielded to the demands of the community and abolished the corn laws the credit for the victory was given as much to Bright in the public mind as to his friend and fellow-worker Cobden.

Following close upon this struggle came another for a reduction of the working hours of factory operatives to 10 daily. Mr. Bright opposed this movement on the ground that Parliament ought not to interfere between employer and employed on questions concerning their mutual relations. His position on this question made him very unpopular for a time with the working classes of England, and a Ten-hour bill was subsequently passed in spite of his opposition in 1847. Mr. Bright's unpopularity did not last long, as the workingmen are quick to recognize their true friends, and the Quaker orator was never always the advocate of what he believed to be the best interests of the poorer classes. In 1850 he began to turn his attention to the need of remedial legislation for Ireland, and he soon became known as the leading friend of that unhappy land in the British Parliament. His proposals embraced the Disestablishment of the Church of Ireland, and the application of the principles of free trade to the land question. Repeated visits to Italy

LONDON, March 27.—The funeral of Mr. Bright will take place Saturday, 30th inst. at 11 o'clock.

time were far in advance of any remedies that had been proposed for the relief of Ireland. He also at this time turned his attention to India with the view of obtaining from that country a supply of cotton for English manufacturers. His plans were statesmanlike and far-reaching in their scope, and he devoted himself to them with his usual energy that characterized his campaign for free trade. Public opinion was not yet ripe for them, however, and it was many years before he saw his ideas realized.

True to his Quaker principles Mr. Bright was opposed to war in all its forms, and, with Mr. Cobden, he assailed the system of large armaments and recommended arbitration for the settlement of international disputes. When England drifted into the Crimean war Mr. Bright opposed the Ministerial policy, and in many speeches in the House and throughout the country condemned the war. This made him very unpopular for a season, and in 1857 he lost his seat from Manchester on account of it. He had sat for the city 10 years. He was elected for Birmingham, however, the same year, and continued to represent that city until his death, a continuous term of nearly 31 years. In 1859 he led an arduous campaign in connection with Parliamentary reform, and in 1862, when the war in this country broke out, Mr. Bright energetically supported the cause of the Union, although his own business and all the Lancashire cotton districts suffered severely from the scarcity of cotton resulting from the struggle. His action at this crisis was of great moral benefit to the cause of the North, and the name of John Bright has ever since been held in grateful reexamination by the people of this country. He never visited the United States to enable her citizens to express their esteem, though he was personally invited by President Hayes in 1878. Business and possibly his Quaker modesty forbade him to accept, but the honor in which he was held in America was testified to him in many ways.

The extent of Mr. Bright's services in that cause will never be forgotten in this country. And yet it would be easy to overlook them. Doubtless the memory of them does not new survive with the freshness and gratitude that it should. Mr. Bright's stand in behalf of the cause of the North was wrought brave and uncompromising. When, in May, 1861, Lord John Russell announced in the House of Commons that the Government of England was of opinion that the Southern States must be recognized as a belligerent power, and when, on the 13th, a proclamation of neutrality was issued, Mr. Bright was among the first to take a stand for the American Union. His first speech on the subject was delivered at Rochdale on Aug. 1 of the same year. In this speech he boldly declared:

"No man is more in favor of peace than I am; no man has denounced war more than I have, probably, in this country; few men in their public life have suffered more obloquy—I had almost said more indignity—in consequence of it. But I cannot for the life of me ask upon any of these principles upon which States are governed now—I say nothing of the literal word of the New Testament—I cannot see how the state of affairs in America with regard to the United States Government could have been different from what it is at this moment. We had a bepiarchy in this country, and it was thought to be a good thing to get rid of it, and have a united nation. If the 33 or 34 States of the American Union can break off whenever they like, I see nothing but disaster and confusion throughout the whole of that continent. I say that the war, be it wise or not, be it Christian or not, be it wise or not, is a war to sustain the Government and to sustain the authority of a great nation, and that the people of England, if they are true to their principles, true to their own history, to their own great act of 1834, to which reference has already been made, will have no sympathy with those who wish to build up a great empire on the perpetual bondage of millions of their fellow-men."

A year and a half later he was equally eloquent in our behalf. At Birmingham he said in December, 1862: "I blame men who are eager to admit into the family of nations a State which offers itself to us based upon a principle. I will not shrink to say, more odious and more blasphemous than was ever heretofore dreamed of in Christian or pagan, in civilized or in savage times. The leader of this revolt proposes this monstrous thing—that over a territory forty times as large as England the blight and curse of slavery shall be forever perpetuated. I cannot believe, for my part, that such a fate will befall that fair land, stricken though it now is with the ravages of war. I cannot believe that civilization in its journey with the sun will sink into the endless night in order to gratify the ambition of the leaders of this revolt who seek to

"'Wade through slaughter to a throne,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind.'

"I have another and far brighter vision before my eyes. It may be but a vision, but I will cherish it. I see one vast confederation stretching from the frozen North in unbroken line to the glowing South, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic westward to the calmer waters of the Pacific main—and I see one people and one language and one law and one faith, and over all that wide continent the home of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of every race and of every clime."

Another passage from the speeches of this brave friend of the Union which came when the Union sorely needed friends in England shall have space here. It occurs in a speech he delivered in Birmingham in 1864, at a banquet given in his honor in England: "There may be men who dislike democracy and hate a republic; there may be even those whose sympathies warm toward the slave oligarchy of the South. But of this I am certain, that only misrepresentation the most gross, or calumny the most wicked, can sever the tie which unites the great mass of the people of this country with their friends and brethren beyond the Atlantic. Now, whether the Union will be restored or not, or the South achieve an unhonored independence or not, I know not, and I predict not. But this I think I know—that in a few years, a very few years, the 20,000,000 of free men in the North will be 30,000,000, or even 50,000,000—a population equal to or exceeding that of this kingdom. When that time comes I pray that it may not be said among them that in the darkest hour of their country's trials England, the land of their fathers, looked on with icy coldness and saw unmoved the perils and calamities of their children. As for me I have but this to say: I am but one in this audience, and but one in the citizenship of this country, but if all other negroes are silenced mine shall speak for that people, and will give hope to the bondsman of the South, and which lends to generous thoughts and generous words and generous deeds between the two great nations who speak the English language, and from their origin are alike entitled to the English name."

The agitation for reform in England was renewed in 1865, and in the following year Mr. Gladstone introduced the Government measure dealing with the subject, but the bill was lost and the Government resigned. Mr. Bright made a personal canvass, appearing at Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, and other towns, demanding a new reform bill. He also visited Ireland, and was received with open arms by the Irish, who then recognized him as their advocate. Disraeli's Conservative Reform bill, which ultimately passed, contained many of the principles for which Mr. Bright and the Liberals had been so long contending, and the basis of electoral representation was considerably widened at his instigation. Then the Irish question came to the front again, and Mr. Bright once more advocated the disestablishment of the Irish Church and his scheme of land reform in speeches of great power and brilliancy. It was his advocacy which hastened the disestablishment measure and other schemes affecting Ireland introduced by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Bright became President of the Board of Trade in the Gladstone Ministry in 1868, and he soon saw his principles carried out in the Disestablishment and Irish Land acts, in the last of which the Bright clauses for the purpose of establishing a peasant proprietary were introduced. The Elementary Education act of 1870 was also the result of Mr. Bright's work. Late that year he resigned his office on account of ill health and did not appear in Parliament again until 1873.

In 1873 Mr. Bright was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and held the post until the resignation of the Gladstone Ministry in 1874. On the return of the Liberals to power in 1880 he was again given his post in the Gladstone Government, but in 1882 he resigned and retired from the Ministry because he could not support the warlike policy which resulted in the bombardment of Alexandria. Since then he had appeared prominently in Parliament only as opposed to the home-rule policy of Mr. Gladstone for Ireland. When the Home Rule bill was introduced in 1886 Mr. Bright reappeared himself with the Liberal Unionists and delivered many speeches, both in and out of Parliament, against the bill, voting with the Tories and thus aiding in its defeat. His course lost for him that great popularity which he had gained in Ireland, but no person who has watched his career can doubt that he acted conscientiously, and that he really believed that the solution of the Irish question did not lie in the road to home rule.

John Bright had been twice married—in 1839 to Elizabeth Priestman, who died in 1841, and in 1843 to Margaret Leatham, the daughter of a banker of Wakefield. He had four sons and three daughters. Several extended lives of John Bright have already been published, one is by George Barnett Smith and another is by William Robertson. From the latter work, which lies before us, is taken the following description of Bright's appearance and manner in speaking:

"Bright may be described as robust of frame, 5 feet 9 inches in height, broad-chested, and of graceful deportment. His face is broad and full and decidedly Saxon; his forehead high, expansive, and pro minent, bordered with venerable locks silvered by time. Dark and heavy eyebrows overhang his keen eyes, which are of a tender blue, full of sweet gravity and wonderfully intellectual, which can flash fire or melt into tears and captivate all who come within the sphere of their influence. When animated during a speech his comely Saxon features brighten into unmistakable beauty. The whole has an expression of the intellectual dignity, candor, serenity, and lofty, gentlemanly repose. For the last 30 years or more his oratory has been as popular as when he was given his promise to address a meeting in any town the number of persons applying for admission tickets has exceeded by thousands that which the building could accommodate; and so valuable are his speeches considered that at these meetings about 60 reporters are present, who record every sentence. He is received with rapturous and sustained applause, while he quietly arranges his position, places his hat on the table before him, and on the rim of it his handkerchief, and then surveys the vast assembly with subdued emotion."

PLATT FILLED WITH GLOOM

POLITICAL FAVORS NOT COMING HIS WAY.

HE AND HIS SQUAD DESPAIR OF THE STABILITY OF THE REPUBLIC—MILLER FEELING CHIPPER.

Republican workers of the Platt faction were wrapped in gloom last evening. Louis F. Payn, Gen. John M. Knapp, Bernard Biglin, John A. Schleicher of the Albany *Journal*, and others of the faithful wandered about the office of the Fifth-Avenue, looking as if their best friend had just died after making a will cutting them off without a cent. Mr. Payn, who has been in Washington lately endeavoring to induce Gen. Harrison "to take him in out of the cold and warm his toes," completely despaired of the Republic, and said so in no uncertain tones. It was melancholy to listen to his accents of woe.

The only smiling politicians to be found at the Fifth-Avenue were Warner Miller and Bradley B. Smalley. Perhaps Mr. Miller did not care to conceal that satisfaction which Republicans said says everybody feels at the misfortunes of his friends. At any rate he was in one of his most chatty moods last night, and laughed and joked as a man will who realizes that life is worth living after all, and that there are joyous moments for every one. Mr. Smalley smiled because he is a political philosopher. He was on his way from Vermont to Washington to surrender the Collectorship of the Port of Burlington, to which he was appointed by President Cleveland. He accepts the fortune of war cheerfully, and says that the other Democrats in Vermont are of the same mind as himself. He took the 10 o'clock train for the national capital.

Mr. Platt kept in his rooms at the Fifth-Avenue, and did not come down to the office. The faithful went up one by one, or in small groups, and saw him, but the interview did not inspirit them. Several things conspired to produce all this gloom. Greatest of all, probably, was the ominous indication that John F. Plummer was going to be Postmaster of this city, instead of Senator Cornelius Van Cott, whom Platt had been backing with great confidence. They had learned that Plummer was even then at the White House, having been invited there by Gen. Harrison for the express purpose of being labored with and made to see that in this great crisis of national affairs a man of the largest caliber was needed in the New-York Post Office, and that he of all men was the man to be at the head of it and run it as it should be run. Plummer may hesitate, but it doesn't seem possible, in the opinion of even the gloomy of his admirers, even with his abhorrence of public life, as demonstrated by his stern and persistent resignation of the Presidency of the Business Men's Republican Association, that he can spurn Gen. Harrison's entreaties to take it for the welfare of the country.

This news was bad, enough for any ordinary scrap of men to break up against; but that was not all. Stephen B. French had made the appalling discovery that the Mayor was not going to reappoint him to his Police Commissionership at the expiration of his term on the 1st of May. Now, if there has been anything about which Mr. French has felt certain it is of his reappointment. He felt certain of it because he knew that he deserved it. Had not he and "Johnny" O'Brien and his fellow Republican Police Commissioner, Mr. McClave, done as much as any three men in the community to elect Gen. Hill and Mayor Grant last Fall? Hadn't the promise been made to them, as solemnly and directly as political promises are ever made, that Mayor Grant would keep the Board of Police Commissioners "non-partisan" by maintaining its present composition of two Republicans and two Democrats? How could this promise be redeemed except by the reappointment of Mr. French? Mr. McClave's term does not expire until 1890, so he will remain in office for a year more, any way, but without his old comrade French he will be very lonely, and what will become of O'Brien?

Yet it seems to be the dreadful truth that Mr. French will soon return to private life, and that the Police Headquarters at Mulberry-street will after a little while know him no more. Fate or Grant is going to keep the expressed or implied promise of last Fall that the Police Board should be non-partisan, but he will do it by appointing a Republican other than Mr. French. The gentleman whom he has in his mind is David H. Feeney, a retired tobacco merchant, and one of the head officials of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which the Rev. Dr. Heward Crosby is the President. He is Chairman of the Committee on the Enforcement of the Law of that society, and perhaps no better idea of the difference between him and Mr. French can be conveyed than by saying that he is a man after Dr. Crosby's own heart, and agrees with him in all his endeavors to repress crime in this city. So radical are these views considered to be that there might be a chance of his voting as Police Commissioner with his Democratic associates for the removal of O'Brien from his place as Chief of the Bureau of Elections. But for a machine Republican this is almost too dreadful to contemplate, and it is better not to forecast the future with too much particularity.

Last of all, the nomination of Robert T. Lincoln was not pleasing. The Platt men have been hoping that Mr. Evarts would get it, and then their chief would have made a bold push for the United States Senate. This chance is taken away now, and really very little seems to be left.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT. W. B. M'CALLUM.

First Lieut. William B. McCallum, Adjutant of the Fifth Regiment of Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton, died at his home there of bronchitis on Tuesday afternoon. He was the son of Gen. McCallum, who was Superintendent of Military Railways during the civil war. He was born in Rochester, this State, in 1845. He entered West Point in 1863 and was graduated in 1867, becoming a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery. He was made First Lieutenant shortly afterward, and was appointed Adjutant at Fort Hamilton 18 months ago.

Lieut. McCallum was very popular with his brother officers, and was universally liked for his sunny temper and generous hospitable ways. He leaves a widow and three children. The funeral services will be held at St. John's Chapel, in Fort Hamilton Village, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The interment will be at Cypress Hills.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Ex-Representative Peter Paul Mahoney of New-York died at the Arlington Hotel, in Washington, yesterday morning. He was taken sick two days after the inauguration of President Harrison, and for several days his death has been looked for. The funeral will take place Friday or Saturday from the residence of Mr. E. D. Farrell, brother-in-law of Mrs. Mahoney, in this city, where Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney were married about three months ago. Requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, and the interment will be in Calvary Cemetery. Mr. Mahoney was a native of New-York City, where he was born June 25, 1848. He never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress, as a Democrat, from the Fourth New-York District. He was re-elected to the Fiftieth Congress, but did not stand for election to the Fifty-first Congress.

A cablegram from London announces the death of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. He was born Sept. 10, 1823, and succeeded his father as third Duke July 29, 1861. He represented Buckingham from 1846 to 1857, was a Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1852, Keeper of the Prince of Wales's Privy Seal, and Deputy Warden of the Stannaries. He was elected Chairman of the London and Northwestern Railway Company in 1853 and resigned in 1856. He was appointed Lord President of the Council under Earl Derby's third administration in July, 1866, and succeeded the Earl of Carnarvon as Secretary of State for the Colonies March 2, 1867. He held the latter office until Mr. Gladstone came into power in December, 1868. In July, 1875, he was appointed Governor of Madras, retaining the place five years.

Joseph Hill, a well-known wall-paper merchant died at his residence, 144 West Eighty-second-street of kidney troubles on Tuesday afternoon. He was born in this city in 1846, and began his business life as clerk for the wall-paper house of Jones & Sanford. His ability was rewarded with a partnership, when the firm became Henry A. Smith & Co., and he later on took full charge of the business under his own name. He was a member of the Presbyterian will be held at his residence this evening at 8 o'clock.

Word was received in Paterson, N. J., yesterday from Aiken, S. C., that John T. Spear of Paterson, one of the leading builders of that city, had died at the former place, whither he had gone a few weeks ago with his daughter and son-in-law for the benefit of the latter's health. Mr. Spear was a prominent man in Paterson business circles and of independent means. He was about 60 years of age.

James B. Libby, a leading business man of Portland, Me., and a member of the firm of H. J. Libby & Co. at this city, died at Portland Tuesday, aged 76 years. He leaves two sons and a daughter. The sons are Charles N. Libby, who is a member of the firm of Symonds & Libby, and Augustus F. Libby, who has charge of the office of the firm in this city.

Adam Metzger, one of the oldest business men on First-street, Elizabethport, N. J., where he owned much valuable property and acquired a fortune in the meat business, died yesterday of dropsy at the age of 81 years. He belonged to many German benevolent organizations and was very popular.

Ex-Judge Jacob Burnet of Cincinnati, Ohio, died yesterday, aged 72.

FOUR COLLEGE RECORDS BROKEN.

AMHERST, Mass., March 27.—The heavy gymnastic exhibition occurred to-day at the Pratt Gymnasium. Four college records were broken. E. B. Ladington, '91, broke the college record in the running high jump, making 5 feet 6½ inches. The record was 5 feet 5 inches. M. E. Stoness, '90, broke the college record in putting the shot, making 36 feet 7¾ inches. The record was 33 feet 4 inches. E. B. Ladington, '91, broke the pole vault, making 8 feet 9 inches. The college record was 8 feet 8½ inches. F. A. Delebarre, '89, broke the batule board record by 1½ inches. College record was 7 feet 4 inches.

THEY FEEL THE STRAIN.

CONTINUOUS PLAYING BEGINS TO TELL ON THE CHESS CHAMPIONS.

Silence held its usual sway yesterday at the chess tournament that is going on at 8 Union-Square. Among the spectators was Paul von Frankenberg U. Preschlitz, President of the Breslau (Germany) Chess Club, who came over as the representative of his club to witness the tournament. Years ago he lived in this city, and was one of the organizers and Presidents of the New-York Chess Club.

Whether the strain of two days' play has affected some of the players or not, at least two of the contestants were not looking well yesterday. Bird looked feeble, and his ailing health may have been the cause of his losing a game to Burn in a short time, for he resigned on the twenty-second move. Gossip, the Australian player, was also out of sorts.

Young McLeod surprised Delmar, one of the crack players of this city, whom he defeated after 43 moves. He was elated, but took his triumph very modestly.

Showalter and Burille had a tussle for a little over an hour when Burille resigned.

Many of the spectators and the managers were disappointed in Mason. He was pitted against D. G. Baird, but when he came into the hall he was laboring under excitement and it was said that he had been imprudent enough to visit a barroom with some friends. Nevertheless he insisted on playing, but after making eight moves he had to retire, giving up his game to his opponent. Gossip and Weiss agreed to a draw after 30 moves. Tschigorin defeated Hanham after a strong play by both gentlemen. Blackburne and Martinez played all day and at night until the hour of adjournment. When they agreed to call it a drawn game Blackburne had a rook and Martinez a rook and a pawn.

The games won, lost, and drawn thus far by the players are as follows:

J. W. Baird drew with Bird, won 1 from McLeod, lost 1 to Taubenhaus.

D. G. Baird won 1 from Martinez and 1 from Mason.

Bird drew with J. W. Baird, lost 1 to Burn, lost 1 to Delmar.

Blackburne won 1 from Hanham, drew with Martinez, and won 1 from Pollock.

Burille won 1 from Gossip, lost 1 to Showalter, lost one to Weiss.

Burn, won 1 from Bird, drew with Gunsberg, lost 1 to Tschigorin.

Delmar won 1 from Bird, lost 1 to McLeod.

Gossip lost 1 to Burille, drew with Mason, drew with Weiss.

Gunsberg drew with Burn, won 1 from Hanham, and drew with Pollock.

Hanham lost 1 to Blackburne, lost 1 to Gunsberg, lost 1 to Tschigorin.

Judd won 1 from Lipschutz, won 1 from Showalter.

Lipschutz lost 1 to Judd, won 1 from Martinez, won 1 from Pollock.

Martinez lost 1 to D. G. Baird, drew with Blackburn, lost to Taubenhuts.

Mason lost 1 to D. G. Baird, drew with Gossip, won 1 from Showalter.

McLeod lost 1 to J. W. Baird, won 1 from Delmar, lost 1 to Taubenhaus.

Pollock lost 1 to Blackburne, drew with Gunsberg, lost 1 to Lipschnitz.

Showalter won 1 from Burille, lost 1 to Judd, lost 1 to Mason.

Taubenhaus won 1 from J. W. Baird, won 1 from McLeod, drew with Weiss.

Tschigorin won 1 from Burn, won 1 from Hanham.

Weiss won 1 from Burille, drew with Gossip, drew with Taubenhaus.

The following is the programme for to-day: Burn against McLeod, Hanham against Bird, Pollock against Tschigorin, Martinez against Gunsberg, Judd against Blackburne, Burille against D. G. Baird, Weiss against Showalter, Taubenhaus against Gossip, J. W. Baird against Delmar.

The following is the game played between Bird and Burn:

BIRD. White.	BURN. Black.
1. P—K 4.	P—K 4.
2. Kt—K B 3.	Kt—Q B 3.
3. B—Kt 5.	Kt—K B 3.
4. Q—K 2.	P—Q 3.
5. P—Q B 3.	B—Q 2.
6. P—Q 3.	P—K Kt 3.
7. Q—Q 2.	B—K Kt 2.
8. Kt—K 5.	Castles.
9. B—K Kt 5.	P—K B 3.
10. B—K 3.	Q—Q 2.
11. P—K R 3.	P—Q 4.
12. Kt—K Kt 3.	Kt—Q 5.
13. P x Kt.	B x B.
14. Q x P.	P x P.
15. P x P at K 5.	P x P.
16. Kt x P.	Q R—Q.
17. Q—B 2.	Kt x K P.
18. Kt x Kt.	B x Kt.
19. B x R P.	K R—K.
20. P—B 3.	R—R 5 ch.
21. P—K Kt 3.	Q x B.
22. Resigns.	

FIGHTS OF THE FACTIONS.

REPUBLICANS APPEAL AGAINST REPUBLICANS.

The Committee on Appeals of the Republican County Committee did much work last night. It listened to testimony in the cases of the citizens of the Fourth and Fourteenth Assembly Districts, who assert that they are good Republicans, yet were refused the right to enroll their names on the party lists on Jan. 25. It also disposed of the contest in the Sixteenth District. Opponents of Leader Henry Kropf in that district based their attempts to discredit him through the enrolling officers on the fact that four men were rejected on appeal. But Leader Kropf was too smart for them. He sent a letter to the Committee on Appeals last night announcing that the four citizens had been excluded through a misapprehension, and that the error which caused their exclusion having been discovered, their names had been put on the enrollment. That letter settled the matter. The committee dismissed the case, and the opponents of Leader Kropf left the Grand Opera House and the presence of the committee using strong Republican language.

Then the committee took up the Fourth District case, and soon found that Leader John Collins had enforced, to his own advantage, a rule of the County Committee that a Republican who has been expelled from among his associates for non-payment of dues, cannot be reenrolled until he has remedied the cause of his expulsion. This revealed a defect in the general terms of the call for enrollment. Leader John R. Nugent of the Fourteenth District next had to meet the bitter complaints of Peter C. Bamberger, Michael Schafer, and others, who were certain that he and his friends had prevented some simple-minded German Republicans from enrolling. The only thing the complainants could prove was that the simple-minded Germans repeatedly got near the enrolling officers' desks and were then by clever shuffling put back to the foot of the line. Leaders Collins and Nugent are undoubtedly safe in power unless they have put some bad sticks into the bundles they have made up for use at the primaries on April 5.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 27—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, light rain, cooler, winds becoming northwesterly.*

For District of Columbia light rain, followed by fair, cooler, northwesterly winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New-York, light rain, followed Thursday by fair, cooler winds, becoming northwesterly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1889.	1888.
3 A. M.	36°	38°	3:30 P. M.	45°	57°
6 A. M.	37°	41°	6 P. M.	41°	52°
9 A. M.	38°	44°	9 P. M.	39°	52°
12 M.	41°	46°	12 P. M.	37°	53°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 43½°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 39°

SHOT IN A DUEL.

VIENNA, March 27.—Count Hoyos, the trusted friend of Crown Prince Rudolph, is said to have fought a duel with and shot Count Baltassi, the uncle of Baroness Vetsera, whose death was associated with that of the Crown Prince. The duel is said to have been fought at a village in the south of France.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations:

Albert A. Burleigh, Collector of Customs at Aroostook, Me.; Francis E. Warren, Governor of Wyoming Territory; Benjamin F. White, Governor of Montana; Charles C. Waters, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas; Jacob Spellman, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas; Walter P. Corbett, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Georgia; Robert V. Belt, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Postmasters—Harper Bresina, Alliance, Ohio; Charles W. Jones, Martinsville, Va.; Charles B. Prescott, Melrose, Mass.; Robert F. Milner, New-ton, N. J.; Carlos G. Wilson, Millidgeville, Ga.; Hugh G. Thomas, Granville, N. Y.; James R. Rowan, Central Falls, R. I.; Benjamin D. Martin, Warren, R. I.; George W. Cannon, Asheville, N. C.; Walter W. Brashear, Russellville, Ark.; James P. George, Bardanelle, Ark.; William L. Pierce, Gainesville, Texas; William S. Hodge, Jr., Marshall, Ill.; John P. Yost, North Bend, Ohio; R. B. Peebles, Salamanca, N. Y.; Clarence M. Reed, Dunkirk, N. Y.

Navy—Assistant Paymaster Henry R. Sullivan to be Passed Assistant Paymaster; Manley Hitch Gates to be Assistant Surgeon, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade; Lieut.-Commander George A. Converse to be a Commander; Lieut. Fernando P. Gilmore to be a Lieutenant-Commander; Lieut. Frank E. Beatty, junior grade, to be a Lieutenant; Ensign Thomas S. Rodgers to be a Lieutenant, junior grade; Commodore David B. Harmony to be a Rear-Admiral; Capt. Francis M. Ramsay to be a Commodore; Commander William Wirt Kimball to be a Captain; Lieut.-Commander Royal B. Bradford to be a Commander; Lieut. Richard M. G. Lucas to be a Lieutenant-Commander; Lieut. Charles M. McCartney, junior grade, to be a Lieutenant; Ensign John A. Quinby to be a Lieutenant, junior grade.

A TRIUMPH FOR THE GUNS.

RECENT BRITISH EXPERIMENTS ON AN OLD WAR SHIP.

British naval officers have been given a chance to test their guns on armor and have learned some interesting lessons. The attack on the Resistance took place a week ago. The old iron-clad had her sides and deck heavily armored for the experiment. Her deck was made in the form of a turtle-back. The shells used were filled with powder, gun cotton, and lyddite.

The Resistance was moored off St. Helen's, in the Isle of Wight. Transverse bulkheads filled with 15 feet of coal closely packed were fitted up abaft the engine-room section of the ship. Casemates formed of steel plates 2 inches thick on the outer side and 4 inches within board were erected. Targets were marked off on the ship's broadside to represent the mantel protection afforded to the men working guns within the barbettes of iron-clads of the Admiral class. Wooden dummies were arranged in various positions within these casemates to represent the gun crews. The stem posts of the Resistance were knocked out to allow a free fore and aft fire at the coal-backed bulkheads and turtle-back deck.

The Kite and the Blazer were the attacking vessels. They carry 6-inch guns, throwing 150-pound projectiles. The two vessels anchored off the stern and starboard side of the vessel and began operations shortly before noon. Four shots were fired by each of the gunboats, the shells being filled with lyddite and gunpowder. "Cease fire" was sounded after each shot, and a thorough examination was made by the officials to ascertain the injury inflicted.

In brief, the result of the attack was annihilation to the upper works of the ship. In analyzing the destruction worked by the lyddite as compared with that resulting from the shells filled with slow-burning gunpowder, it was found that the lyddite was too highly sensitive, exploding immediately on impact upon the sides of the vessel. The missiles filled with the ordinary gunpowder burst within the sides of the ship, doing greater damage.

The effect of the lyddite shell was merely to make a large "spodge" in the side of the ship. The gunpowder projectile made a clean breach through all obstacles and exploded between decks, spreading destruction around. The steel casemates were torn to ribbons, and the gunnies were knocked in all directions, while the turtle-back steel deck was riddled by fragments of the broken projectiles, some of which not only penetrated the transverse bulkhead, built up abaft the engine room, knocking all the coal in the bunkers into little pieces, but also found a clear passage through the ship fore and aft. Some of the shots which came in on the starboard side went out on the port.

Some other and stouter protection than decks of inch steel must be found for fleet cruisers, if their machinery is to be shielded, and stronger mantels than those now in vogue must be devised to save the lives of gunners in modern battle ships. That was clearly shown.

The attack was resumed the next day, the Snake (gunboat) using her 9-inch guns on the Resistance. The Snake fired nine shots, each containing 300 pounds of explosive. The old ship was made a still worse wreck, but nothing new was gained from a scientific point of view.

The British officers now believe that much of the so-called "protection" in their modern war vessels is little better than paper. Even the fire of 6-inch guns, but, in spite of the attack, the Resistance still floats, and when towed back into port she was as sound below water as when she went out

FINANCIAL.

EMPIRE MANGANESE & IRON CO.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES GIFFILLAN, EX-U. S. TREASURER, 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
N. J. WOOTSFORD, 69 BEDFORD & NOS. 52 PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
JAMES D. HENDERSON OF HENDERSON & SOUTHERLAND, 270 FEARL-ST., CITY.
D. KERMAN, PRESIDENT NEW-YORK & OHIO R. R. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
W. H. CHAMBERLAIN, 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

STOCK TO BE SOLD AT $5 PER SHARE UNTIL APRIL 1. AFTER THAT TIME THE PRICE WILL BE RAISED TO ITS PAR VALUE, $10 PER SHARE.

This company owns several valuable mines in Cuba, running FROM 50 TO 60 PER CENT. manganic manganese. An analysis from two lots is as follows:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
SILICA	4.62	IRON	1.26
SOLPHUR	.002	SILICA	.73
PHOSPHORUS	.042	PHOSPHORUS	.070
METALLIC MAN.		METALLIC MAN.	.070
GANESE	60.60	GANESE	45.61
MOISTURE	2.18	MOISTURE	1.68

These mines have already been opened and nearly 2,500 tons of ore sold from them. They are only two miles from a railroad and only nine miles from port. A tramway is now being built from the mines to the railroad, and it is expected that it will be completed by the middle of May. Every effort is being made to have it done at that time. Our Engineer assures us that he can ship 30,000 tons of the ore before the 1st of February. Subsidiary work and prospecting has been done on the mines to convince us that they are practically inexhaustible. Arrangements are already being made for the sale of the entire output right at the mines.

The stock cannot fail to pay very handsomely, and the investment will probably realize FROM 50 TO 60 PER CENT. upon the present price of the stock. It has been decided to sell no more after the 1st of April for less than its par value, $10 per share, as it is worth a higher price even then that.

People contemplating investing in this stock should do so immediately, as the number of shares for sale is limited and may all be taken up before the time specified. No less than 10 shares will be issued.

MAKE CHECKS AND DRAFTS AT RATE OF $5.00 PER SHARE, PAYABLE TO THE ORDER OF

W. S. CHAMBERLIN, Agent,
115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Investment Securities.

We make no recommendations except for securities which have had our careful and intelligent examination.

We have now for sale a few high-class 5 and 6 per cent. bonds, suitable for the most conservative investors.

Prices and particulars at our office.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.,
BANKERS.
10 Wall-st., New-York.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMP'Y,
NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS;
Francis Ormond French, New-York.

R. J. Cross, N. Y.	H. W. Cannon, N. Y.
H. L. Higginson, Boston.	John R. Ford, N. Y.
August Belmont, Jr., N.Y.	T. J. Coolidge, Jr., Boston.
H. D. Randolph, N. Y.	James C. Sheldon, N. Y.
C. F. Livermore, N. Y.	A. S. Rosenbaum, N. Y.
C. C. Baldwin, N. Y.	Samuel R. Shipley, Phila.
Charles F. Tag, N. Y.	R. T. Wilson, N. Y.
Henry Field, Chicago.	John I. Waterbury, N. Y.

F. O. French, President. J. I. Waterbury, V-Pres.
C. W. Haskins, Secretary. A. T. French, Treasurer.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, EXECUTES TRUSTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT.

Denver, South Park and Pacific
RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

An agreement between the Bondholders' Reorganization Committee and the Union Pacific Railway Company has been made whereby bondholders are required to deposit their bonds on or before April 15, 1889, with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, who will issue negotiable receipts therefor. The agreement can be examined and signed at the office of the Trust Company, No. 20 William-st., New-York. FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,
BANKERS,
Allow interest on deposits, and make a specialty of
Investment Securities,
12 WALL-ST.
SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. E. VAN NOSTRAND.

August Belmont & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS OF THE
Messrs. Rothschild,
LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, AND VIENNA.
Issue Circular Credits for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.
ALSO COMMERCIAL CREDITS.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers to Europe, West Indies, Mexico, and California.
Execute orders for the purchase and sale of investment securities.

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, ROOM 33 DREXEL BUILDING, } NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1889.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DESIGNated, by lot, the following: 110, 1812, 2316, 1454, 272, 2726, 314, 1813, 2040, 3176, 138, 2915, 1782, 332, 1424, 3007, 2244, 2276, 807, 1776, 78, 3321, 337, 1850, 2140, 1860, 3292, 2424, 65, 1839, 2402, 1961, 463, 2055, 3067, 2023, 1891, 2845, 1890, 295 as the numbers of the forty-one bonds issuing under the first mortgage of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the sinking fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE SHARON RAILWAY.

SECRETARY OF THE SHARON RAILWAY, } CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the bonds of the Sharon Railway and the accrued interest thereon will be paid on the 1st day of June, 1889, at the office of the company in the First National Bank, in Sharon, Penn., or, at the option of the bondholders, at the office of
Messrs. Coffin & Stanton, in New-York City; this notice being given pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage under which said bonds were issued.
JNO. H. DYNES,
Secretary of the Sharon Railway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—LOAN $130,000 AT 5 PER CENT. on Brooklyn lots, one-third of value, in sums of $30,000, $40,000, and $60,000. Institutions and estates take notice. Apply D. F. DARLING & CO., 30 Court-st., Brooklyn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage; rents collected. JOHN EDWARDS, 168 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

MEETINGS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, } TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1889.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the THIRTIETH inst., (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the THIRD day of MAY next.
HENRY PRATT, Treasurer.

PIANOS.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-USED GRAND, Upright, and Square Pianos of our own makes, which were specially selected and used by the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House Company during the past opera season, will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.
WM. KNABE & CO., 113 5th-av., above 16th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the election of officers and other business, will be held at No. 805 Broadway on Friday, March 29, at 4 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS OF AN ESTABlished boarding house, successfully conducted for many years; unexceptionable references given and required. Address M., Box 105 Times Office.

FOR SALE.

$1,000,000 WORTH MONUMENTS AT COST.—N. Y. & Mass. Granite Works, W. ROBINSON, 1146 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
GREAT FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
On and after FEB. 4 trains leave
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
Largest and finest passenger station in America.
*6:00 A. M., Rochester and Mechanicville Express. Drawing Room Cars New-York to Albany and Saratoga. Sleeping Car New-York to Albany. Also East Albany to St. Albans, via Central Vermont Line.
*9:30 A. M., FAMOUS STEAM-HEATED VESTIBULED CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:25 P. M. St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with trains for Columbus and Cincinnati.
†10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Drawing room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester.
*11:30 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Drawing room cars to Troy.
*3:00 P. M., Albany, Troy, and Utica special, with drawing room cars to Troy and Utica.
*3:58 P. M., accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and Intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad.
*6 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with vestibuled and steam-heated sleeping and dining cars.
*6:30 P. M., Montreal and Canandaigua Express. Sleeping cars to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and Ogdensburg, daily, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday. Sunday train does not run west of Albany.
*9 P. M., special mail limited; arrives Rochester 7:00 A. M., Buffalo 8:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:35 P. M.
*10:00 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Watertown, via Utica, daily except Saturday; also to Canandaigua on Sundays only.
12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saratoga. Sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for the West.
‡12:00 midnight, daily except Sunday. ‡Stop at 128th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, } E. J. RICHARDS,
General Superintendent. } Asst'n Gen. Pass'r Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS
Via PHILADELPHIA, to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Pullman Car Service on all Trains.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS, 11:00 Midnight. For CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, WILMINGTON, and CHESTER, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 12:00 Midnight.
All trains (except 11:00 A. M.) run daily.
For tickets and Pullman car space call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
W. M. CLEMENTS, CHAS. G. SCULL,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after JANUARY 23, 1889.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:00 A. M., 6:30, (Dining Car,) and 8:00 P. M. daily. New-York and Chicago Limited of Parlor, Dining, Smoking, and Sleeping Vestibuled Cars at 9 A. M. every day.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., 8 P. M.; Buffalo and Erie, 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.
For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:20 P. M., and 12:15 night.
For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:00 A. M., arrive Washington 4:00 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular at 6:00, 8:00, and 11:00 A. M., 2:00, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 3:15 and 9:00 A. M., 4:30 and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY,

12:20 P. M., week days, (through Parlor Car,) 1:00 and 3:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Bay Head Junction, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:20 and 5:00 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:00 P. M. week days.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
6:30, 7:20, 8, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 8:30 and 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 8:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 8, 8:30, 9, and 9 P. M. Accommodation, 8:00 A. M.
Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 12 night. Also at 8:30 A. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.
Ticket offices, Nos. 1,425, 849, and 844 Broadway, Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF MARCH 10, 1889.
A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
7:30 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.
8:30 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.
1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.
4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.
5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.
5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
6 A. M. Sundays for Easton.
8:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 6:10 P. M., Sundays, 4:00, 9:00 A. M. for Red Bank, Long Branch (Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, except Sunday,) Point Pleasant.
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Manasquan, Toms River, Barnegat, &c.
4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Vineland, Bridgeton.
4:30, 6:00, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9 A. M. for Perth Amboy.
For LAKEWOOD at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 4:30 P. M. (Parlor cars at 2:30 and 4:30.)

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., (2:30 P. M., through express with parlor cars.)
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
Via Central R. R. of New Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:40, 8:30, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. SUNDAYS 8:30, 9:20 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 5:30, 12:00 P. M.
For Baltimore and Washington daily at 9:20 (11:00 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.
Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M., have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
Tickets and Parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 415, 944, 1,142, 1,236 Broadway, 767 5th-av., 206 West 125th-st., 102 East 125th-st., New York; 4 Court-st., 366 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Express trains leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:
9 A. M., (9:30 A. M. on Sundays.) Day Express, buffet drawing room coaches to Buffalo.
10:30 A. M. week days, Delaware Valley Express. Parlor Car to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, and Horseheads.
5 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.
9:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express. Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Chicago.
For local trains see time tables in stations.
W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARNER, G.P.A.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R. Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or intermediate points at 5:01, 6:01, *8, *9, 9:02, *10, *11 A. M., 12, 12:02, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 10:05, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:22, 11:22 A. M., 12:02, 2:30, 3:32, 4:32, 5:32, 6:32, 7:32, 8:32, 9:32, 10:32, 5:33, 6:03, 8:07, 9:07, 11:30 P. M. For particulars see time tables.
CHARLES POPE, General Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook in private family; wages $25 to $30; excellent city reference; city preferred. Address, for two days, Margaret, Box 201 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook; excellent baker. Thoroughly understands her business; is patness family; best city references; country preferred. Address M. A. T., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook; unobjectionable French, English, and American cooking; first-class city reference; lady can be seen. Address M. B., Box 873 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young Swedish girls; cleaver; one to cook, wash, and iron; the other lady's chamber work and waiting or second chamber; good reference. Call, for two days, at 133 West 58th-st., one flight, back.

COOK.—By a professional cook; thoroughly understands English cooking, all the branches, and French cooking also; city reference. Address M. M., Box 859 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable girl as first-class cook for Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, and Chester, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:45 P. M. 12:00 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45 P. M., 12:00 night.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. SUNDAYS 8:30, 9:20 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 5:30, 12:00 P. M.
Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 271, 261, 415, 944, 1,142, 1,236 Broadway, 767 5th-av., 206 West 125th-st., 102 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 366 Fulton-st., 93 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LYONS VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st. as follows:
6:50 A. M. for Catasauqua and intermediate points.
8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Elmira.
11 A. M. for Cherry Ford and intermediate points.
1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M., Pittston and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. & B. Junction.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Manch Chunk.
7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.
Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., and 8:40 P. M. connect at all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.
SUNDAY TRAINS—8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.
5:45 P. M. for Cooley and intermediate points.
7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.
GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE, 253 BROADWAY.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessees. Trains leave 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 30 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *8:45 A. M., *6:40, *8:15 P. M. Toronto, *8:40, 8:15 P. M. Utica, 10:35 A. M., 8:00, *8:15 P. M. Montreal, Canada East, *6:00 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 8:15, *9:35 A. M., 6:40, *8:15 P. M., (added 7:30 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 8:15, *7:15, *9:35, 11:30 A. M., 4:10, *6:40, *8:15 P. M. Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 8:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 1:45, *6:25 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday, as leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 11:29 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, at 11:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 338 Washington-st., 720 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 363, and 942 Broadway, 194 Bowery, 12 Park-place, and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st. N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. Depot, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; or as chamber and waiting in private family; best city reference. Address C. A., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced woman as housemaid; understands waiting; good hand sewer; assist in pantry in or out of city or country; good city reference. Call at 8 West 44th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good plain sewer; city reference. Call at 747 3d-av., second floor, ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chamber-maid and to assist in other work in private family; willing and obliging; two years' reference. Call at 248 West 47th-st., first floor back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or do plain sewing in a private family; city or country. Call at 209 East 44th-st.; ring fourth bell, left side.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By reliable young girl in private family; best city references. Call at 332 West 49th-st.; ring Norton's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; willing to assist with other duties; good reference. Call at 113 West 53d-st.; ring janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman, brought up as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good city references. Call at 229 West 35th-st.; ring top bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and assist with other work; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant; to travel with women; assist in care of growing children if required; country preferred; good references. Call or address 423 West 36th-st., first flight.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; two years' country reference. Apply at 158 West 92d-st., third floor, front; no postals.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl; go short distance in country; in small plain family. Call at 209 West 36th-st., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English Protestant as chambermaid or nurse to grown children in private family; best city references. Call at 218 West 35th-st., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Apply at 408 West 53d-st., Bell's, fourth floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; to do sewing; first-class Philadelphia reference. Call at 240 West 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid in a private family. Call at 214 West 103d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST IN WAITING.—In private family; good reference. Call at 8 East 52d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes a place for her chambermaid. Call at 20 East 49th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS AND ASsist with washing and ironing; references. Call t 128 West 56th-st., ground floor, back; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Lady going to Europe wants to get a situation for her chambermaid nd waitress. Call at 125 East 57th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl; personal reference. Address G., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Three years' reference; city or country. Call or address, for two days, E. Cunningham, 1880 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two North German girls; do the entire work of small private family; best city reference. Call at 443 West 45th-st., milk store.

COOK.—A lady wishes a place for a very good cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; wages from $20 to $25. Apply, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at 33 North Washington-square.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all branches; city or country; best city reference. Call at 1693 5th-av.

COOK.—By a young woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its capacities; first-class reference. Call at 305 East 34th-st.

COOK.—By a young girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; best city reference. Call at 284 East 79th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable colored girl as cook or chambermaid; good city reference. Call at 25 East 122d-st.

COOK.—By a first-class Vienna cook in a private family; best city reference. Address G. C., 159 East 47th-st.

COOK.—By a girl as first-class cook in a private family; 1½ years' best city reference from last employers. Call at 152 West 52d-st., second floor.

COOK.—By young woman as small private family cook, washer, and ironer; good city reference. Call at 417 West 26th-st.

COOK.—By young woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer. Call at 438 West 53d-st., ring McKee's bell.

COOK.—By young woman; is a good laundress; good city reference. Call at 254 West 16th-st., rear.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook; city or country; best city reference. Call, two days, at 213 East 75th-st.

COOK.—By a French cook in a private family; can furnish best of city references. Address S., Box 876 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family; best city reference. Call at 249 East 51st-st. Swenson.

COOK.—French; first-class; thoroughly competent and very experienced; unexceptionable city references from first families. Address 609 5th-av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as experienced cook; city or country; best city reference; no cards. Call at 124 West 28th-st.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class cook in small private family; best city reference. Call at 753 6th-av., second floor; ring once.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; country or city; good city reference. Seen, two days, at 247 East 89th-st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—In small family; is a good baker; best city references. Address C. M., Box 877 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook; two years' reference from present employer. Call or address, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., Mrs. Eugene Fraser, 73 West 84th-st.

COOK.—Where a kitchenmaid is kept; over one year from England; Catholic; aged 30; good reference. Address M., Box 824 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman by the day or week as plain cook and laundress and do housekeeping; best city reference. Call at 627 3d-av., second flight, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By colored girl as laundress or would clean lady's private rooms; take washing home; city reference. Call at 232 West 41st-st., Jerrton's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a widow to do washing at home or go out by the day or cleaning; best references. Address Mrs. Fagan, 324 East 54th-st., three flights, rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; go out by day, week, or month; do cooking or washing and ironing; best city reference. Call at 159 West 33d-st., first floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman; good washer, ironer; or do housecleaning work of any kind; best references. Call at 522 9th-av., next 40th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to work by the day or week; good reference. Call at 229 East 28th-st., rear.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class designer of misses' and children's costumes, a few customers; can show superior samples and give highest references; fashes stitching and smocking done; Directoire and Empire gowns. Address S., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced in cutting, fitting, and draping; few more engagements by the day. Address E. N., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady would like a place as housekeeper or housekeeper and nurse in country; city people preferred; unexceptionable references as to qualifications and character. Address C., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a competent person as housekeeper or do the work of light housekeeping in small private family; speaks Spanish, German, English. Call at 211 West 41st-st.; store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—In Summer hotel; by an American lady; references given. Address D., Box 869 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent young girl to do general housework in small private family; city or country; or chambermaid; best city reference. Call at 203 West 40th-st., second flight.

HOUSEWORK.—In small family; by a respectable girl; no objection to a flat; good city reference. Address M. D., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl in small family to do housework; good washer and ironer; city reference. Call at 639 5th-av., third bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework; good city reference. Call at 318 East 81st-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; goes plain cook. Call at 228 West 61st-st., third door, front. Mrs. Curry.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework; good reference. Call at 429 West 43d-st.; McDonald's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework in a small family; good laundress; reference. Call at 521 3d-av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework; good cook and laundress; best city reference. Call at 1,142 2d-av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do housework; good cook and laundress; first-class reference. Call at 230 East 76th-st.

IMPROVER.—Will go as an improver to a private dressmaker. Call or address 941 Hudson-st., care of Mrs. Allen.

KITCHENMAID.—As kitchenmaid in a private family; city or country; best city reference. Address A. M. K., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid; willing and obliging. Call at 326 West 49th-st., McDonnell.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady desires to procure for her maid a situation to wait on elderly lady or attend on growing children and do light chamber work; good plain seamstress and packer; accustomed to traveling; will suit a trustworthy person of experience. Apply at 9 East 43d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; well-educated; speaks German perfectly, also English; thoroughly competent; trustworthy; excellent seamstress; very reliable in traveling; personal city references. Address France, Box 469 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; accustomed to travel; a family going to Europe now or later, preferred; references from last and present employer. Address K. R., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent; with good knowledge of dressmaking, or would like to take charge of young children; is with present employer. Address Maid, Albemarle Hotel, Broadway and 25th-st., Room 68.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent; highly recommended; first-class dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; makes fine lingerie; good packer; long experience; unexceptional city references. Address C. B., Box 1,238 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—To do chamberwork and sewing; accustomed to traveling; can be highly recommended from last employer. Address M. K., Box 871 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a refined young woman, speaking German, as lady's maid or companion to children; understands all kinds of fine sewing; good traveler. Can be seen during this week, at 46 East 23d-st., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German maid; fully understands her duties; hairdressing, packing, sewing, charge of lady's wardrobe, &c.; best city references. Call at 808 Lexington-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By an English Protestant as maid and seamstress; good city references. Address A. V., Box 870 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By young English woman as first-class waitress; understands cutting, carving, and care of silver; good city reference. Address A. V., Box 870 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—In a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands her duties; best city reference. Address P. T., Box 364 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—By Norwegian girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid in private family; best city reference. Call at 764 2d-av., one flight, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a French girl as lady's maid or traveling companion; speaks English; city reference. Call at 248 West 30th-st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; assist in chamberwork; best city reference; no objection to the country. Call at 326 West 40th-st., basement.

LAUNDRESS AND ASSIST WITH CHAMBERwork.—By a competent young woman; good city references; last employer can be seen; country preferred. Call at 163 9th-av., Kenyon's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in a private family; the best of city references. Call at 315 East 51st-st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl; to assist laundress; willing to help with other work; good references.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, March 27:

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction the three-story stone-front house and one-story and two-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 93, 25 East 21st-st., south side, 98.5 feet east of Broadway, for $49,950, to Gustave Herter; two lots, each 25 by 100, on 9th-av., east side, 50.5 feet north of 70th-st., sold for $27,950, to A. D. Weeks, and two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 148th-st., north side, 325 feet east of Grand Boulevard, sold for $6,600, to Daniel Coffey. The sale of store, with lot, 102 Broad-st., corner of Pearl-st., was withdrawn.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.5 by 101, 326 Madison-st., east side, 98 feet south of Charles-st., for $13,500, to John Hayes; five-story brick building, with lot 14.4 by 65.7, 82 Ludlow-st., east side, 60 feet north of Broome-st., and dwelling, with lot 25.7 by 65.8, 84 Ludlow-st., adjoining above, sold for $39,500, to S. Heimann; four-story brick house, with lot 23 by 100, 643 Lexington-av., east side, 50.5 feet north of 54th-st., sold for $24,000, to Thomas F. McLaughlin; three-story flat, with lot 16 by 97.6, 9 Prince-st., north side, 65.2 feet east of Elizabeth-st., for $14,100, to I. Neustader; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 102.2, 342 East 86th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 1st-av., for $10,600, to R. J. Mahoney; one lot, 25 by 201.10, on West 115th-st., running through to 116th-st., 245 feet west of 5th-av., for $15,900, to A. M. Burt; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 19.6 by 82, 3 West 124th-st., north side, 80 feet west of 5th-av., for $30,000, to Thomas Bogart. Also, sold at public auction, Brooklyn property, comprising two three-story frame houses, with gore lot 54.5 by 77.5 by 55.2, 1,206 and 1,208 Broadway, corner of Van Buren-st., for $9,000, to Alfred Carr, and two-story brick house, with lot 20 by 70, 43 St. Felix-st., east side, 264.3 feet north of Fulton-st., sold for $5,025, to W. J. Pearsce. The sale of flat, with lot, 217 Madison-st., was withdrawn.

John F. B. Smyth, by order of the Administratrix, sold the three-story frame and brick house, with lot 25 by 48.4 by 25.5 by 46, 335 West 18th-st., north side, west of 8th-av., for $8,500, to J. Orford, and two-story house, with 142 acres of land, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, sold for $5,775, to J. Cohen. Also, sold at public auction, the following Brooklyn property: Four-story brick flat, with lot 25 by 100, 895 De Kalb-av., north side, 200 feet west of Sumner-av., for $13,250, to E. M. Schlesinger; three-story stone-front house, with lot 19.8 by 100, 984 Greene-st., north side, east of Reid-av., for $8,400, to J. Latz; three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 100, 374 Halsey-st., south side, 460 feet east of Throop-av., for $6,300, to Andrew Lennon; two three-story brick flats, with lots each 18 by 100, 27 and 29 Eldert-st., east side, 480 feet north of Bushwick-av., for $11,600, to E. M. Baldwin; two four-story brick buildings, with lots each 23.4 by 84.1, 1,519 and 1,521 Broadway, north side, west of Bury-st., for $22,000, to J. L. Sharp; two three-story stone-front flats, with lots, 2,035 and 2,037 Fulton-st., west of Rockaway-av., for $14,200, to J. Pinnell; similar buildings, with lot, 2,039 Fulton-st., for $7,100, to William McGuire, and similar buildings, with lot, 2,041 and 2,043 Fulton-st., to J. Pinnell.

William Kennelly & Brother, by order of the Executors, sold the four-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 98.9, 155 West 33d-st., north side, 100 feet east of 7th-av., for $18,650, to Laurence Hughes.

Ingraham & Co. sold at public auction three five-story stone-front flats, with lots each 25 by 99.11, 517 to 521 West 131st-st., north side, 200 feet west of 10th-av., for $48,200, to Thomas C. Higgins.

S. DeWaltaers sold, by order of the Executors, the three-story stone-front house, with lot 20 by 80, 2,422 2d-av., east side, 20.11 feet north of 124th-st., for $10,500, to R. M. Marlow.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 27.

78th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; Charles J. Korne and another to Karl M. Wallach.....$17,500

41st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x98.9; Cesche Muller to Louis Muller.... 1

41st-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of 10th-av., 30x74.1; same to H. Muller..... 1

10th-av., s. w. corner of 41st-st., 74.1x100x 24.8x26.8x100; to street x125; Henry and Louis Muller and wives to Cesche Muller. 1

58th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; Abram Barnett and wife to Wayland E. Benjamin..... 33,000

58th-st., s. s., 152.8 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x 98.9; Robert Hoe to Olivia P. Hoe..... 90,000

Tinton-av., e. s., 126.9 ft. s. of 168th-st., 17.6 x106x18x100; Peter Ann A. Nagle and Henry D. Lawton and wives to Hannah Wilson..... 3,800

Railroad-av., w. s., 289.1 ft. n. of 158th-st., 24.4x74.4x25.1x15.2; Cornelius L. Twiggs to Cornelius L. Twiggs, Jr., and others..... 200

Interior lot, 171 ft. s. of Worth-av. and 92.8 ft. n. of 173d-st., 5.8x25x1.11x30.2; Ludger Chartrand and wife to James Crowman..... 1

Sheriff-st., s. e., 175 ft. n. e. of Delancey-st., 25x100; Pauline Cohen to Michael and Kate Schepp..... 28,500

Willis-av., s. w. corner of 127th-st., 100x 106; also, n. e. corner of Willis-av. and 130th-st., 100x100; David A. (Griggs to Edward Hinch..... 43,500

Lewis-st., 80; James Monaghan and wife to Wilhelm Sunderes..... 12,500

1st-st., e. s., lot 21.2, map of part of Hyatt farm, 24th Ward; Frederick P. Forster, trustee, to John J. Keegan..... 212

121st-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of Lenox-av., 20x 100.11; James Carlew to Emilie A. Kipp.

Avenue A, w. s., 61.4 ft. s. of 74th-st., 25.8 x100; Lizzie Franck and Katharina Schmidt to Henry Frohwitter..... 21,000

Church-st., 203; J. Warren Greene, Referee, to Sarah M. Gurney..... 24,500

Broad-st., 43, 45, and 47; also, n. s. of 22d-st., 258 ft. w. of 5th-av., 27.2x8.9; Executors of Walter F. Brush to Malcolm Graham.....192,000

Same property; Malcolm Graham and wife to Mary H. Brush and others..... 192,000

31st-st., s. s., 99 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 19.5 x104.4; Kate M. and Charles M. Williams to Johanna Feuerbach..... 17,000

Avenue A, w. s., 26 ft. n. of 73d-st., 76.11x98; John G. Johnston and wife to Philip Wood.

Mead-av., 1,156; Sophia and Moses Gerstner to Jacob Haupt and wife..... 17,500

Pine-st., 8; Abigail S. Dunham and others, heirs of Enoch Dunham, to Michael Curran..... 10,000

Forsyth-st., 14; Dora Fisher to Isidor Block. 27,000

Water-st., 273; J. M. Levy to John J. Cowles..... 12,000

121st-st., s. s., 212.10 ft. e. of St. Nicholas-av., 18x100.11; Charles D. K. Townsend, Referee, to Simon Haberman..... 15,100

6th-st., e. s., 33 ft. s. of Perry-st., 20x80; Eliza J. and William E. Noble to John H. Pfaff..... 6,750

109th-st., lots 493 and 494, map, Benjamin L. Benson; Jackson Armstrong to Hugh Kelly..... 15,000

Nearly, n. s. corner of 154th-st., 20.5x 94.6x24.11x89.6; Executors of Robert W. Dowling to Byron S. Coates..... 3,400

1st-av., e. s., 98.9 ft. w. of 1st-st., 24th Ward, 20x100; James P. Paulding to Ella L. Barnes..... 1

1st-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 75th-st., 25x75; Amerose Banzer to Anton Kunz and wife.

Vanderbilt-av., s. e. corner of 184th-st., 50x 100; Daniel P. Hays and wife to Carrie J. and Louis J. Maser..... 1,950

121st-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of Lenox-av., 20x 100; James Carlew to Henrietta Lachenbruch..... 26,250

84th-st., s. s., 330.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 80x86.9; Alexander Busby and wife to William J. Busby..... 1

Same property; William J. Busby to Mary Busby..... 1

85th-st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x100.11; William P. Hawes to David W. Armstrong..... 1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,

65 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000
Surplus Dec. 31, 1888..... 92,226

Has always on hand, for sale, desirable New-York City and Brooklyn mortgages.

Has special opportunities for acquiring the best mortgage investments in the market.

Lenders, finding in its list mortgages that suit them, can take them on 48 hours' notice, and get their money at interest without the customary 30 days' delay.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

A VERY ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE for sale on 57th-st., near 5th-av., by order of Executors, to close an estate.
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-st.

GRAMERCY PARK, (20TH-ST.)—A VERY desirable extra wide extension house. Price moderate. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st., Astor Building.

ON CATHEDRAL HILL, THE BEST LOCAtion in New-York, four-story brownstone dwelling, 22 feet wide, for sale low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—A FINE full-sized north corner house, $65,000 to immediate purchaser. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, sole office.

A HANDSOME ROW OF PRIVATE dwellings for sale, Nos. 2 to 14 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.; elegant location; prices moderate.
Apply on premises.

5TH-AV., BELOW 12TH-ST.—FULL-SIZED 5-extra deep lots in finest condition for sale; less than cost to owner; anxious to sell.
S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 Broadway.

$23,500 — THREE-STORY BROWNstone, 20 feet front, west 47th-st., 6 doors from 5th-av.; owner, RICHARD T. HARRIOT, 1,328 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT LOT, 14TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.; with fine furniture and pictures, $16,000. W. E. TAYLOR & SONS, 788 6th-av.

FOR SALE—149 WEST 132D-ST. BROWNstone cabinet finished, 18x52x100; $10,000; first mortgage, $12,000. No. 2 WM. H. POST, 1,001 East 180th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY AN ELEGANT four-story dwelling built by the owner for personal use; a beautiful location between Central and Riverside Parks; 100 feet wide street; highest elevation; new and modern; bay window; foyer hall and butler's pantry; bath room extension; size, 25x65; extension, 10x13; lot 109 feet deep. Apply on premises, No. 143 West 79th-st.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS WESTSIDE DWELling, 150 feet from entrance to Central Park, 16 West 85th-st.; four-story high-stoop, 20x60 feet and extension; 9 fine sunny finish; sanitary plumbing; A. A. pipe; artistic decorations; $38,000; no exchange; no offer under the price will be considered. Apply on premises.
SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND planned three-stone house for sale, new, in 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet wide; tastefully decorated and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE MEdium-width four-story dwelling on East 42d-st., close to 5th-av.; large dining-room extension; price reasonable. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH SIDE OF 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AVE., TWO NEW HOUSES, OFFER A HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER. A QUICK BUYER WILL GET A GREAT BARGAIN. LLOYD SCOTT BROS., EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY.

EXTRA-WIDE DWELLING FOR SALE.

In a very desirable neighborhood, above 14th-st., near 5th-av.; can be had at a reasonable price.
J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

2-FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELLings; very handsomely decorated; hard-wood finished; all modern improvements; connecting or single; terms easy, to suit purchaser. Apply to
CHAS. F. SHARROTT, 21 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN EXTRA-WIDE 3-story dwelling on West 140th-st., near 5th-av.; dimensions, 34x65x92; excellent condition throughout; will lease for term of years. H. LUDLOW MAY, 35 Liberty-st., Room 43.

FOR SALE—ON 66TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a four-story brownstone house, lot 25x55x100, with new plumbing and in first-class order. The house is most tastefully built and a bargain at $56,000. BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A LARGE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE,

Situated in Ocean County, New-Jersey, near Lakewood and Whiting Junction, about one hour east from Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania, two hours south from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad. The Tuckerton Road also runs through the tract. It contains about ten thousand acres, or fifteen square miles, of good land.

It is admirably adapted for a first-class Summer or Winter hotel and driving park, affording a fine opportunity for investment or for immediate division and settlement.

Apply to
WM. HURRY, 12 West 16th-st.,
or WM. H. ROSS, 50 Wall-st.,
New-York.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

$14,000. Farm of 200 acres within one hour of New-York; in good state of cultivation; well wooded and watered; substantial modern frame house; large barns and outbuildings complete; location healthy; a bargain.
J. S. CLARK, Post Office Box 653, New-York.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.

Superb stone residence and 100 acres finest garden, lawn, and woodland; house contains every modern convenience for comfort and elegance; commanding finest views of the river.

This will be sold at a sacrifice to close an estate. Apply to S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.

New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. "Lindenwood," property of the late Jacob S. Cargendar; frame house; porter's lodge, greenhouses, &c.; 18 acres; fine lawn, trees, shrubbery. W. & J. M. CARPENDER, 42 Pine-st., New-York.

A FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, (NEW, at Mount Vernon; 12 rooms; all improvements; four lots, stable, &c.; a bargain; owner going abroad; small amount of cash; balance at 5 per cent. S. MCCLELLAN, 55 Liberty-st. and Mount Vernon Station.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR RENT AT Elberon, Monmouth Beach, and on the Rumson road, elegant residences; fruit, shade, acres.
WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

A VALUABLE FARM OF 100 ACRES, FREE and clear, in New Jersey, in exchange for city property. BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WEST SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET AND TENTH-AVENUE.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—JAMES M. BROWN and others, as Executors of the last will and testament of James Brown, deceased, plaintiffs, against LEONARD BERCKMAN, GABRIEL L. SCHUYLER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of March, 1889, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., in the city of New-York, on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Ninth-avenue with the northerly line of West Sixty-fourth-street, and running thence westwardly, but along said northerly line of West Sixty-fourth-street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence running northwardly, but parallel with Ninth-avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, sixty-four (64) feet, nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches; thence running again northerly, but parallel with the Boulevard, forty-one (41) feet and three and one-half inches to the middle of the block; thence running eastwardly, but along said middle line of the block, twenty-eight (28) feet and ten (10) inches, to the westerly line of the Boulevard; thence running southwardly, but along said westerly line of the Boulevard, thirty-three (33) feet nine (9) inches, to the point where the same intersects the westerly line of Ninth-avenue, and thence running again southwardly, but along said westerly line of the Ninth-avenue, seventy-one (71) feet seven (7) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 23rd, 1889.

ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Referee.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

will sell at the Real Estate Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1889,

CHOICE LOTS, INCLUDING CORNERS, New-av., east side, 16th to 146th-sts., eight lots, 20x100 each. Ready for improvements.

Terms—70 per cent. may remain at 5 per cent.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 69 Liberty-st.

A. RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCtioneers, will sell at auction THURSDAY, March 28, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., 114 East 45th-st., four-story brownstone dwelling. Maps at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

Three-story and basement stone house and lot,
NO. 11 EAST 124TH-ST.,
Opposite Mount Morris Park.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

the three two-story brick buildings and lots, NOS. 374, 376, AND 378 1-2 WATER-ST. Four-story high-stoop stone house and lot, NO. 47 WEST 21ST-ST.

Maps, &c., at the office of John C. Pine, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, No. 50 Pine-st., or at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of JAMES M. BROWN, JOHN CROSBY BROWN, EDWARD POTTER, and JOHN R. SCHULTZE, Executors of the estate of JAMES BROWN, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

18 CHOICE LOTS ON
12TH-AV., 51ST AND 53D STS.,
entire westerly front on
12TH-AV., RANGE WITH 51ST AND 53D STS., together with BULKHEAD and Water Rights, extending to the exterior line of 13th-av.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

two four-story brick tenements, with lots, NOS. 242 AND 244 EAST 37TH-ST. Five-story brick double tenement and lot, NO. 303 EAST 61ST-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, By order of the
GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1889,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

28 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON
10TH-AV. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, 112th, 113th, and 114th sts.

70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 5 per cent. interest, with privilege of paying off at any time on 30 days' notice. All the lots are restricted against nuisances and street lots for private dwellings. The New-York Hospital society having purchased a new site for Bloomingdale Asylum, that institution will remove when new buildings are completed.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Auctioneers.
By WM. B. LYNCH, AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL, ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE at public auction,

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, at 12 o'clock M., at the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

THE ELEGANTLY FINISHED, PLUMBED, AND LOCATED four-story high-stoop residence,
NO. 813 6TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.,
Size 22x70 and EXTENSION, lot 22x100, with a SUPERBLY-VENTILATED SUNNY RESTRICTED REAR.

The property is ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE. FRONTING, as it does, CENTRAL PARK, ADJOINING THE GRAND ENTRANCE at 60TH-ST.

75 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE MONEY can remain at 4 PER CENT. Apply for further particulars to
WM. L. FLAGG, Esq., Attorney, 32 Liberty-st., or at the office of the AUCTIONEERS, 106 BROADWAY, CORNER PINE-ST.

JAMES BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

600 ACRES NEAR TUXEDO PARK.
JAMES BLEECKER
will sell at auction THURSDAY, MARCH 28, at 12 M., at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., New-York, by order of Administrators of CHAS. MORRIS, deceased,

600-acre farm and mountain land, two miles south of Tuxedo Park, and lying between the picturesque Ramapo and Ringwood Valleys, and containing parts of Lakes Shepherd and Potagee, both well stocked with fish; within 50 miles of the city; accessible by two railroads, (the N. Y., L. E. & W. and N. Y. and G. L. R. R.;) situated from 700 to 1,080 feet above the tidewater, and where malaria is never known.

Maps and particulars at auctioneer's, 156 Wm.
JOHN A. MORRIS, } Administrators of
ADNA A. MORRIS, } Chas. Morris, deceased

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HOUSE TO LET, 51 Lexington-av., near 46th-st.; has extension butler's pantry, open fireplaces, &c.; also, corner house to let on Lexington-av., furnished or unfurnished; rents low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE.

HOUSE ON 34TH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

4 Stories, 25x80.

Apply at 23 West 26th-st.

AT VERY REASONABLE RENTS.—AT. tractive new dwellings, ready for immediate occupancy:
1,335 LEXINGTON-AV.,
146 EAST 89TH-ST.,
150 EAST 89TH-ST.

All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect, and thoroughly modern. Permits unnecessary. Superintendent on premises; can be seen at all hours.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE AT tractive medium-size house No. 2 East 83d-st. Suitable for a physician or small private family.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK, 5—Two connecting four-story brownstone dwellings; exceptionally well built; handsomely decorated. Apply to Chas. F. Sharrott, 21 West 22d-st.

A—PLEASANT-AV., NEAR 119TH-ST.—Three-story brownstone, 20x45; 12 rooms; all improvements; $680. Porter & Co., 77 East 125th-st.

HOUSES—UNFURNISHED AND FURnished in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 125th-st., near Third-av.

A—HOUSES TO RENT IN ALL LOCAtions; low rents.
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—AT RIVERDALE-ON-THE-HUDson, a large furnished house and carriage house; gas and water throughout; nine acres of land; fine view; well wooded; 8-m. minutes from railroad depot; twenty-five minutes from New-York.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FOR RENT—AT SOUTHAMPTON, LONG Island, on the west side of the lake, a cottage fully furnished; parlor, dining room, and nine sleeping rooms; stable with four stalls and coachman's room. Apply to JAS. H. PIERSON, Southampton.

ROSLYN, L. I.—FULLY-FURNISHED RESIdence; lawn, stable, bathing, &c.; all in perfect order; directly on water; rent season or year; possession at once.
S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 Broadway.

SEABRIGHT LOW MOOR, MONMOUTH Beach, and Rumson road houses to let, furnished. Information from
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
20 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR RENT—AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J., (seven miles below Long Branch,) desirable furnished cottages, with gas, water, stables; all conveniences; send for descriptive list. Address YARD & BUCHANAN.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—A VERY COMFORTABLE SHINgled house of 12 rooms, with the modern improvements, together with lawn and gardens of about 1 acre, in Lexington-av., corner 84th-st. house; 10 minutes' walk from railway station and one hour from Wall-street by trains leaving morning and evening every half hour, and after 8 hourly until 12 o'clock. Has been occupied by the owner for over 40 years, and will be let very low to a good tenant who will keep up the grounds. Apply for particulars to Box 1,398, New-York Post Office.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT.

RENT FREE TO MAY 1.

Stores, offices, and desk room in handsome new building corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every desirable convenience; most conspicuous location on busiest thoroughfare down town. Low rents made on premises or at Room 5 80 Cedar-st.

FROM MAY 1 NEXT.—BUILDING SOUTHeast corner Houston and Greene sts., now occupied by the United States Government, 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar. Will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years.
Apply to F. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, Store No. 344 Washington-st.
Apply to
CLARKSON BROTHERS,
30 Pine-st.

BUILDING 44 FEET WIDE BY 100 feet deep, four-story and basement; a vault 44 feet wide; just 116 Jay-st. and 118 Jay-st., near 4th-av. Inquire ISAAC S. REED & CO., 306-307 East 13th-st.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 126 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent from May 1. Apply to F. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

A LARGE AND A SMALL OFFICE, SUITED to a firm of lawyers, to rent in the Real Estate Exchange building, 59 and 61 Liberty-st.

OFFICE FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—A FULLY-FURNISHED APARTment of seven rooms. Inquire at the House, 10 East 58th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE BEAUTIFUL
NEW APARTMENT HOUSE,

THE HOLLYWOOD,

Nos. 110 and 112 West 39th-st.

This fine house now open. Each flat has eight rooms and bath, and every modern convenience.

W. B. TAYLOR & SONS,

788 6TH-AV.

LISPENARD,
53 EAST 58TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.
Handsomely-decorated apartments of 8 all-light rooms; every modern convenience and service; rental $750 to $1,100 per annum; special inducements to those living now. Apply to janitor on premises.

A—NOVELDA APARTMENT HOUSE, No. 1,335 Lexington-av., corner 84th-st.
Elegant flats to rent; seven and eight rooms; modern improvements; steam heated; light, airy, and cheerful.
Apply on premises.

"THE WALTON," 154 EAST 86TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $25 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find open best homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

NO. 58 WEST 57TH-ST.—SHERWOOD Studio Building.—To rent from May 1 elegant suites of rooms suitable for artists or small families; rent moderate; elevator; steam heating; restaurant in building.

DESIRABLE APARTMENT, 10 ROOMS and bath, to let, unfurnished, on 23d-st., near 5th-av.; new; 2 closets; plumbing perfect.
H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th-st.

A—FLATS TO RENT FROM $16 PER month upward.
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY-DECORATED APARTments of six fine rooms; 58 and 60 West 100th-st.; rents, $21 to $24. Apply on premises.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN

THE MONTAGUE,

TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.,

168 and 166 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-street Ferry, overlooking Bay; stairs marble and iron; beams protected with fire-proof plates. Steam heat and elevators. Decoration by Tiffany. Unequaled entrance. Rents, $1,200 to $1,650. Full commissions paid brokers.

Apply to CHRIS. KEISER, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 32 Liberty-st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY.

TO LET.

JERSEY CITY.—TO LET, DESIRABLE apartments in the Arlington Flats, within 15 minutes of the lower part of New-York; five and eight large rooms; all improvements; very desirable; $18 and $25 per month; take Pennsylvania ferries, foot Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., to Jersey City; only few minutes' walk to flats and office of FRANK STEVENS, 35 Montgomery-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOUR-STORY brownstone house; good neighborhood; a Columbia College leasehold on 50th-st. in part exchange. Address A. R. M., Box 118 Times Office.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—FOR TWO MONTHS, FULLY-furnished flat for family of three adults; full rent if convenience; best references. Address LAWYER, Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE COUPLE TO TAKE care of private residence for the Summer months. Call at 205 East 32d-st. D. HANIGAN.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PEQUOT HOUSE,

(AND COTTAGES,)
NEW-LONDON, CONN.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO
OR W. L. WALDEN, J. J. HALEY, Jr.,
Hotel St. Marc, Proprietor,
8th-av. and 28th-st. New-London, Conn.

MANHANSET HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y.
The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 28 Union-square, Room 7, where applications for rooms and cottages will be received. Send for pamphlet. HENRY S. MOWER, formerly of Gilsey House, Manager.

TO LET—ON SHREWSBURY RIVER, FURnished cottage; eight rooms, kitchen and girl's room separate, also stable; rent, $600. Address B., 220 Advertisement Office, 106 West 42d-st.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ALBERT

11th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.
NEW-YORK.
IDEAL FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.
A few more elegantly-furnished suites of two to six rooms left.
Cuisine and service unsurpassed.
Special rates for permanent guests.
ROBERT J. BRADY, Manager.

THE LANGHAM,

53D-ST. AND 5TH-AV.
Choice suite for balance of season. Unexcelled cuisine and service.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

SHERWOOD HOUSE,

5TH-AV.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SUITES OF ROOMS, WITH SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.
GEO. MURRAY.

WINTER RESORTS.

POLAND SPRING.

Open fires and steam heat, first-class accommodations in connection with the "Far Famed"

POLAND WATER,

the medicinal qualities of which have no equal in the United States or Europe, make it for those in search of health and quiet rest unequaled for both Summer and Winter. The sales in 1888 of this world-renowned "Water" are double that of all the springs of Saratoga combined.
New-York Depot, 164 Nassau-st., Tribune Building.
Send for circulars. HENRY HICKEY & SONS.
LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS.

NEW WINTER RESORT,

THE PRINCESS ANNE,

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

This new, artistic, and completely-appointed hotel is now open. Situated on the ATLANTIC OCEAN, 18 miles east of NORFOLK, VA., accessible by NORFOLK AND VIRGINIA BEACH R. R., and on direct line between the North and South. A primeval pine forest of about 1,000 acres, with beautiful drives and walks. As a health resort it has no superior. For circulars, information, address
S. E. CRITTENDEN, Manager,
(Late of HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.,) or 44 Broadway, New-York. (Room 4.)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THE WINTER RESORT BY THE SEA.

HOTEL BRIGHTON

is heated throughout, and has all modern conveniences.
F. W. HEMSLEY & SON.

Four hours from New-York. Trains with through parlor cars leave Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets 12:20 P. M., Liberty-st. 2:30 P. M.

EXCURSIONS

STARIN'S EXCURSIONS.

Books Now Open	9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily. 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Sunday.	Season of 1889.

Apply for illustrated book, descriptive of the largest and most complete
FLEET OF EXCURSION BOATS AFLOAT.
Also new and desirable
GROVES AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.
Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

MACHINERY.

MOLDERS' TENONING AND MORTISING Machine; also rip saws; all in good order. Apply No. 632 East 17th-st.

PROPOSALS.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
ROOM 209 STEWART BUILDING, 280 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1889.

TO CONTRACTORS.

BIDS OR PROPOSALS for furnishing all material and doing all work necessary to construct the iron doors, cast-iron sluice-gates, and metal-work also screens for the gate chambers required at the 135th-st. gatehouse, on Section 15 of the new Aqueduct, as called for in the approved forms of contract and specifications on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, April 10, 1889, at which place and hour they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners, and the award for doing said work will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as possible.

Blank forms of said contract and specifications therefor, and bids or proposals and proper envelopes for their inclosure, and all other information can be obtained at the above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners on application to the Secretary.

By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners,
JAMES C. DUANE, President.
JOHN C. SHEEHAN, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and

WARM DEBATES IN AIBANY

CORPORATION INFLUENCE IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE TELEPHONE BILL KILLED—THE EXCISE COMMISSION AND BALLOT REFORM MEASURES PROGRESSED.

ALBANY, March 27.—There are two ex-Senators in the present Assembly who are ambitious to be returned to the Senate next Fall—Frederick S. Gibbs and Thomas J. Creamer. Their past reputations have been such as to justify the closest scrutiny of their legislative conduct, but up to-day nothing occurred to require them to show their hands or their propensities.

The Hamilton telephone bill was before the house. Mr. Gibbs had charge of the bill while it was before the General Laws Committee in the interest of the telephone companies. Mr. Dunlap, a hayseed of Montgomery County, who, of course, is thoroughly conversant with what the city of New-York requires in the matter of telephone charges, sprung the amendments in the interest of the telephone companies. These amendments rendered the bill worthless, but the telephone companies controlled the committee, and for expediency's sake Mr. Hamilton had to report the bill as it was, with the determination of relying upon the House to stand by him and let him make the proper amendments on the third reading. With the assistance of Mr. Gibbs and other influential members, however, the telephone companies started in to obtain control of the House. It was the first test between corrupt measures and the interests of the people, and the citizens of New-York will knew by the past that in such a test no reliance could be placed upon either Gibbs or Creamer. Of course, they voted against the people and with the corporations, and the following other members from New-York stood by them: Blake, Dinkelspiel, Dudy, Haffner, Hayes, Kerrigan, Mullaney, Newschafer, Charles Smith, and Strassburg. It is not surprising that some of these men voted with the corporations. They are always to be found favoring bills that in any way are supposed to bring money with them.

Mr. Hamilton offered the amendments, which simply prevented the companies from charging every patron for a special and an exclusive wire, as they could do if the bill passed in its present shape. Mr. Hamilton said that if the companies did not want the bill improved they could kill it. New-York City was paying twice as much for its service as any other city in the State. The company started in with a capital of $600,000, and it now has a capital and surplus of $1,700,000. The bill, with his amendments, was fair to the company and to the people.

Mr. Dunlap, the dummy of the telephone companies in the General Laws Committee, has hayseed from Montgomery, who knows what is best for the great city of New-York, could not understand Mr. Hamilton's amendments. They did not apply to what the committee intended, and he was at a loss to understand them.

"Of course you don't know," said Mr. Youngman, who was the first member of the House to condemn the telephone amendments and expose them. "The bill as it stands will permit the companies to charge, not $100 a year, as we would suppose from reading it, but anything they choose, on the ground—and it is a sound position—that every wire is a special and an exclusive one. Mr. Hamilton's amendments make the cost to subscribers $100 a year—an arbitrary rate. If we want to accomplish the object for which the bill was introduced we must accept Mr. Hamilton's amendments."

Mr. Saxton feared that the principle of legislating for the telephone companies was a bad one, and that this bill, if it passed, would legislate some of the companies out of existence, because the reduction of one-third in the yearly rental on each instrument would prevent decent service, and in the end would entail greater expenses than receipts upon them.

Mr. Youngman said that he had been informed by one of the Telephone Investigating Committee that the profits of the New-York companies were from 40 to 50 per cent. a year.

"I have no sympathy for the telephone companies in this matter," said Mr. Crosby in his impetuous manner. "Two years ago the Legislature had an investigation at the request of the companies. The committee having the matter in hand lived at the best hotels in New-York and reported a bill fixing the charges. That bill was practically buried. On the last day of the session, convinced that the committee did not propose to progress the bill, I attempted to bring it forth, but failed. The companies don't deserve any sympathy from us. I will vote for any bill that will cut down their charges."

John Connelly declared that the bill was a fraud and an outrage, and was a juicy bone for a grasping monopoly that was making millions of dollars a year. Mr. Hamilton's amendments were proper and should be passed. The vote was then taken on Mr. Hamilton's amendment. Every member outside of Mr. Saxton had uttered one word against them or in favor of the telephone companies, but the telephone companies aided and abetted by Tibbs, Creamer and company, had accomplished their purpose and defeated the amendment by a vote of 44 yeas and 62 nays. Here are the men who voted with the telephone companies. [Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*:]

Messrs. A. B. Baker, A. H. Baker, Bauer, *Blake, Blanchfield*, Brown, Carson, Jotham Clark, Comstock, Coon, *Creamer, Cronin*, Dante, Decker, *Demarest, Dinkelspiel*, Donaldson, *Duffy*, Dunlap, Flaherty, Gibbs, *Graham, Greene*, Groat, *Guenther, Haffner, Haggerty, Hayes*, Hornidge, Kelly, Kent, *Kerrigan*, Lane, *Longley*, Mase, McAdam, *McCann, McCarren, McLaughlin*, Meelck, *Miley, Mullaney, Murray, Newschafer*, Nixon, *Ryan*, Savery, Saxton, *Schaaff*, Sheldon, Charles Smith, *M. A. Smith, Strassburg*, Tefft, Towns, *Townsend*, Treadway, Walters, Whipple—Nays, 62.

These men voted with Mr. Hamilton, [Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*:]

Messrs. Acker, Andrus, Barton, *Blumenthal, Robert P. Bush, C. C. Clark, Connolly*, Cottrell, Crosby, Curtis, Davidson, De Peyster, *Dunlap, Endress*, Ennis, Fitts, Gallup, Hamilton, *Hascall, Hitt*, Hunting, Kimball, King, Loder, *Martin*, Maynard, McKenzie, Mead, *Miller*, Morrill, *Moody*, Nixon, Pearsall, Rhodes, *Roesch*, Saunders, *Sheehan, Thomas Smith, Jr.*, Sperry, Upson, Van Gorder, Yates, *Yetman*, Youngman—Yeas, 44.

The telephone people were in great spirits, but Mr. Hamilton was equal to the emergency. He was defeated on one point, but he did not lose his head. He rallied about him some of the honest men of the House, Crosby, Connelly, Gallup, Roesch, Sheehan, and Blumenthal, and started in to defeat the bill on its final passage. Creamer, with a politician's cunning, started in to denounce John Connelly for calling the bill a fraud and outrage, and also for saying that it was the duty of every Representative from New-York to stand by the interests of the people. He attempted, with more or less casuistry, to show that it was a great concession on the part of the companies to cut off $50 a year on each instrument when the law would allow that concession was abrogated by the third section of the bill, which Mr. Hamilton had attempted to amend.

Mr. Hamilton was very indignant. When his name was called he repudiated the bill in its present shape. He was an evidence of bad faith on the part of those who had voted down the amendment to vote for this bill. He had discovered defects in his bill and sought to remedy them, as they made the bill absolutely useless, and his efforts had been thrown aside. The defeat of his amendments was simply playing into the hands of the telephone monopoly which had the people by the throat.

John Martin denounced the bill as a subterfuge. The people of New-York asked the Legislature for bread and they got a stone. He hoped the bill would be beaten.

Mr. Sheehan made the very good point that the Hamilton amendment had been voted down without an argument, and Mr. Blumenthal declared it to be in its present shape a bill for the telephone companies.

The vote on the final passage of the bill was attended with great excitement. It came within 1 vote of receiving the requisite 65, when Mr. Cottrell of Allegany changed from the affirmative to the negative. The bill was defeated, 63 to 45. Mr. Hamilton moved to reconsider the vote and to lay it on the table.

Here is a list of men whose records from this time will bear the closest watching. Every one of these men voted against Mr. Hamilton's amendments and in favor of the passage of the bill. They can with no injustice be classed as the lackeys of the monopolies:

Messrs. A. B. Baker, A. H. Baker, Bauer, Blake, Blanchfield, Brown, Carson, Jotham Clark, Comstock, Coon, Creamer, Cronin, Dante, Decker, Demarest, Dinkelspiel, Donaldson, Duffy, Dunlap, Flaherty, Gibbs, Graham, Greene, Groat, Guenther, Haffner, Haggerty, Hayes, Hornidge, Kelly, Kent, Kerrigan, Lane, Longley, Mase, McAdam, McCann, McCarren, McLaughlin, Meelck, Miley, Mullaney, Murray, Newschafer, Nixon, Ryan, Savery, Saxton, Schaaff, Charles Smith, M. A. Smith, Tefft, Towns, Townsend, Treadway, Walters, Whipple.

And now came the surprise of the day. During the debate Mr. Sullivan of New-York asked Mr. Hamilton: "Why don't you report my telephone bill from your committee? It fixes the rate at $6 a month." Mr. Gallup, who made so creditable a reputation as a member of the Ceiling Committee, suggested to Mr. Hamilton to take Sullivan at his word. Edward Lauterbach, who had been dodging around the corridors all the morning, had gone down stairs in an exultant frame of mind. Mr. Hamilton conferred with Mr. Sullivan, and when the vote on the Hamilton bill was announced Mr. Ainsworth, who was in the chair and whose rulings had been remarkably fair and impartial, recognized the representative from the Eleventh. Mr. Hamilton moved to discharge the General Laws Committee from the consideration of Mr. Sullivan's bill, and then, to the astonishment of the House, moved it to a third reading.

A single objection would have killed the plan, but it was not forthcoming. Mr. Haggerty of Brooklyn tried to work in a point of order, and his colleague, Mr. McCann was on his feet to say something, but Mr. Ainsworth promptly declared the motion carried. Messrs. Gibbs, Haggerty, McCann, and Lauterbach were in a distressed state of mind and have started in to do some active lobbying to kill the Sullivan bill. In the meantime the chances of Messrs. Gibbs and Creamer for becoming Senators are going flourishing as they were last night.

In announcing that the Judiciary Committee had declined to report adversely the Ten Eyck bill to compel complainants in libel cases against newspapers to put up a security of $250 to cover the costs of the action, Mr. Saxton moved to disagree with the report, and made a speech, which he had carefully prepared. Mr. Saxton said, in the course of his remarks:

"It is my opinion that our laws give the press the largest liberty it can reasonably claim. I think, however, that there are certain rules now in force that operate unjustly, and I am making an effort at this session to have them changed. It is my belief that the Simmendinger bill to consolidate and discriminates in favor of newspaper proprietors, giving them privileges that are denied to the rest of the people. But such a bill is contrary to sound public policy. Many citizens of this State are troubled by baseless actions in its courts. They are annoying and expensive, but to erect a barrier before the temple of justice would be far more disastrous. Besides, if such a bill were passed, other powerful interest would be encouraged to seek similar legislation. Railroad corporations are peculiarly subject to actions brought on speculation by lawyers who take them upon a contingent fee. Suppose the railroad magnates of the State were to come to the door of this Chamber demanding similar protection! My friends of the press would be the first to denounce such legislation as an unjustifiable attack upon the rights and interests of the public."

The Republicans of the Assembly maintained their policy of insincerity toward the people of the State at the special session this afternoon by ordering the Crosby Excise Commission bill and the Saxton Ballot Reform bill to a third reading. Mr. Sheehan, the leader of the Democrats, convinced, in the first place, of the insincerity of the majority of the House, and, secondly, of the determination of the Republican Senators not to pass the Crosby bill in its present shape, boldly offered to support it if the Republicans would have it read for the third time this afternoon. Sheehan was in every respect as insincere as the Republicans. He tried the same tactics two or three years ago. The Republicans were not shrewd enough to take him at his word then, and they had no disposition to accept his proposition now. Without a wink of his eye and with his hand on his heart, he solemnly assured the House, in all candor and honesty, that not only would the Democrats take the Commission bill, but they would insure sufficient votes to pass it if it were put on its final passage now. "But," he continued, and there was a twinkle in his eye and he lifted his hand from his heart, "understand me, this proposition holds only for this session. It does not hold for to-morrow nor for 24 hours, nor for 48 hours. Put the bill on its final passage now and we will vote for it; put it off and we will fight it."

Mr. Crosby had taken charge of the bill. He had made a motion for a call of the House and had moved to suspend the rules in order to advance it. He disdained to treat Mr. Sheehan's tactics seriously, and declared that the Republicans were too independent to allow any man to speak for them all, as one Democrat, no doubt acting under instructions, had been allowed to speak for all his Democratic colleagues. If the proposition were made in good faith, why could they not hold it open for a day or two.

Mr. Sheehan, with one eye on the clock—the session under the gag rule would only last till 6 o'clock—filibustered and fought hard for time. The rules were hung in the air, and under the party's whip and spur the bill was ordered to a third reading by a party vote, all the Republicans voting with Mr. Crosby except Andrus and Mr. Baker of Erie, who did vote, and Lord Leroy of Albany and Charles Smith of New-York, who voted with the Democrats. Not a Democrat cast his lot with the Republicans.

Again Mr. Sheehan resorted to all the obstructive expedients within his power, and few, minor city leaders were ever so desperate when Mr. Saxton made a motion to put his Ballot Reform bill to its third reading. Mr. Sheehan was very indignant when he found the rules sliding from under him, and he condemned what he termed the hurry of the Republicans in jumping it forward. "It is all right," he exclaimed; "we can stand it if you can."

Mr. Saxton declared that the Democrats never wanted this bill considered in general orders. As an evidence of his good faith he promised to give the minority all the time they wanted on the third reading. "But," he continued, "I propose to have this bill go to Gov. Hill in due time, and I propose to have it in such shape that he will either sign it or send his veto to this House." The bill was ordered to a third reading.

It was just 6 o'clock. Mr. Crosby now arose to ask that his Excise bill be read now for the last time, but Mr. Sheehan significantly pointed to the clock, and the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

The Senate also distinguished itself to-day as a friend of corporations. Its time was consumed in an uninteresting discussion of the Railroad Commission bill, which on Monday night was reported favorably from the Committee on Railroads and made a special order for to-day. The bill provides that no railroad corporation hereafter formed under the laws of the State shall exercise the powers conferred by law upon such corporations, or begin the construction of its road, until the Directors shall cause a copy of the articles of association to be published in one or more newspapers in each county in which the road is proposed to be located, and shall file satisfactory proof thereof with the Board of Railroad Commissioners; nor until the Commissioners shall certify that the foregoing conditions have been complied with and also that public convenience and necessity require the construction of said railroad as proposed in the articles of incorporation. If a certificate is refused, no further proceedings shall be had before said board, but the application may be renewed after the lapse of a year. The Directors of the railroad may appeal from the refusal of the Board of Commissioners to grant such a certificate to a General Term of the Supreme Court, which may grant said certificate.

Senator Raines set the ball in motion by moving to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to strike out the enacting clause. He said that the bill was a proposition to put into the hands of the Railroad Commissioners and the Supreme Court Judges for final decision the question as to whether new railroads should be built. He thought it a most dangerous measure.

Senator Walker expressed surprise that the Senate cared to continue the discussion. He supposed the objections raised to the bill on Monday night by certain Senators were simply a dress parade and not "light" affair for the benefit of the galleries.

Senator Coggeshall had unlimited confidence in the Railroad Commissioners and thought that any measure advocated by them should be passed without question, particularly when it was indorsed by the Committee on Railroads.

Senator Slean thought the restrictions placed on railroad building by the bill would prove to be for the best interests of the State. He had great confidence in the Supreme Court Judges. To whom the bill allows an appeal from the decision of the Commissioners. The restrictions provided for by this measure would prevent reckless railroad building.

Senator Daly's successor opposed the bill on the general ground that too much power, which rightfully belonged to the people's representatives, was being put into the hands of the Commissioners. Furthermore, the bill was drawn as an original act, when it was really an amendment to the existing law.

Senator Linson favored the bill. He cited as an instance of reckless railroad building the West Shore route. The State had no more need for this road than a frog had for two tails. The original motion to recommit was finally amended by omitting the words "with instructions to strike out the enacting clause." It prevailed by the following vote: In the affirmative —Senators Erwin, Foley, Grady, Hawkins, Hendricks, Langbein, McNaughton, Murphy, Pierce, Raines, Robertson, Stadler, Sweet, and Walker. In the negative—Senators Ives, Kellogg, Linson, Sloan, Arnold, and Coggeshall.

Senator Pierce introduced an amendment to the act placing electrical conductors under ground by giving the Mayors in cities of over 500,000 inhabitants the power to continue the Subway Commissioners in office until 1891.

Senator Grady introduced an amendment to the laws of 1882 providing that in the absence of the Clerk of the city and county of New York the Deputy Clerk may perform all the duties devolved by law upon the Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A ridiculous exhibition took place at the Capitol to-night when a half dozen stereopticon gentlemen threw three views on a sheet illustrative of the Capitol as it is and as it will be when it is finished. A large crowd was in attendance to see the free show. The Clerk of the Senate read the report of the Trustees of the Capitol on the expense of finishing the building. The plans place the cost at $3,000,000, of which $2,000,000 are to be used in finishing the exterior, $636,000 for the inside, $107,061 for extraordinary repairs inside and outside, $150,000 for fixing up the attic, and $56,000 for perfecting the plumbing and sanitary condition of the building. The report fixes the time for finishing the work at three years. The report was a success, the pictorial end of it a failure.

The Senate Finance Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on the Fassett-Batcheller bill which provides for the removal of the insane from the county poorhouses to the State asylums. The Senate Chamber was well filled with the representatives of various charitable institutions and organizations from all over the State. Among them were Prof. Charles F. Chandler, President, and Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Vice-President, of the State Charities Aid Association; the Hon. Oscar Craig, John J. Milhau, and William B. Stewart, Commissioners of the State Board of Charities; Dr. Loomis of the New-York Academy of Medicine; Mrs. Barnes and Miss Charlotte Milliman, representing the Visiting Committees of the Charities Aid Association of Erie County; Mrs. Sheffield of Fulton and Mrs. Stebbins of Madison County, and George A. Davis and F. J. Blackman, representatives of the Board of Supervisors of Erie County. The supporters of the proposed measure were very much in the majority and proved conclusively that the feeling throughout the State is strongly in favor of the adoption of the new system, which is regarded by the responsible men of some years in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, Kansas, and in the future New States of North and South Dakota.

Prof. Chandler, the first speaker, said that the result of the investigations by the Charities Aid Association carried on during the past 17 months showed a most shocking state of affairs. The insane in the State asylums were in a much better physical condition and were therefore more likely to be cured of their mental infirmity than the unfortunates in the county poorhouses, where it is impossible for them to receive the kind of treatment necessary to their welfare. He also declared that the county system of the State of Ohio was a disgrace to the State, the lack of proper medical attendance, and the general neglect of the patients. The bill provides, he said, that the State shall be divided into as many districts as there are State asylums. He thought the cost of removal, including the building of adequate quarters, would be between $1,000,000 and $900,000. He did not think that the cost of maintenance would be greater than at present.

George A. Davis, one of the Supervisors of Erie County, spoke in opposition. His chief argument against the bill was that it would entail a heavy cost. Under the county system the average board of a patient per week is a little over $2, while at the State asylums it is $6 50. Mr. Davis forgot to state that each county, under the present system, is allowed to send its violent or acute insane, who are of course the most expensive to maintain, to the State asylums. The poorhouses are filled with the quiet, inoffensive patients, who are able to do more or less work on the county farms, thereby materially lessening the cost of their support. He thought that the expense to the State, if the bill became a law, would be about $1,200,000.

The Hon. Oscar Craig of the State Board of Charities told a pathetic tale of the condition of many of the poorhouses of the State where lunatics are incarcerated. During the past year he has personally examined almost all of them. He said that it was impossible to give even a faint idea of the outrageous treatment practiced on the patients in some of these vile holes. This state of affairs was due to the system more than to any fault of the county Superintendents or Supervisors.

Miss Charlotte Milligan of Buffalo told of the condition of a so-called asylum in Erie County, recently visited by her, where 415 patients were under the charge of a physician who confessed that it was his first experience in caring for the insane. One of the gentlemen who appeared against the bill boasted that in his county the cost of keeping the lunatics had been reduced to $1 09 a week. The Senate committee was supplied with numerous petitions praying for the passage of the measure. It will undoubtedly be reported favorably.

The Joint Railroad Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on Mayor Grant's Rapid Transit bill for the purpose of hearing arguments in opposition thereto. Col. George Bliss, representing the Cable Railway Company, said that he was not opposed to the Rapid Transit bill if it was amended so that it would not affect the cable railways. To this end he suggested that the bill be amended by adding to the tenth section the Cable Railway bill introduced by Senator Pierce. The section as it now stands provides that Commissioners appointed under the provisions of the act hereby amended, within 30 days after this act shall take effect, by the Mayor of any city having 1,000,000 inhabitants or over, shall supersede and render null and void the appointment of any Commissioners which may have been made at any time before this act shall have taken effect.

If this section was amended as suggested by Mr. Bliss it would provide that "no Commissioners heretofore appointed by the Board of Supervisors of any county, or by the Mayor of any city, who have duly qualified and organized as a board, and have framed articles of association for the formation of a company to construct a railway shall be affected thereby," and the new bill would not apply to Commissioners appointed in the matter of the cable railway.

Melville C. Smith, President of the Arcade Railway Company, said that he favored the Rapid Transit bill, not as it is, but as it ought to be. He said that the bill embodied what he and others who had made a long study of the subject had learned to reject. The bill would be satisfactory to him if it was amended so as to allow the use of Broadway for an underground road. That was the only continuous street in the city, and was the most suitable route for an underground road. He claimed that nine persons in every ten in New-York City favored such a road.

Lawson N. Fuller spoke in favor of the bill, provided the elevated roads and the coming cable railway system would not be interfered with. He eulogized the elevated railroad system, and said that the cable system was the best ever proposed.

Assemblyman McMaster of the sub-committee of the Fish committee, who has been roving around the State looking for new evidence in connection with the ceiling appeal, arrived in town this evening. He said the committee had taken considerable testimony and would submit it to the full committee in New-York on Saturday. He said further that he would not answer Speaker Cole's speech until next week, as he intended to go to New-York in the morning. He stigmatized the stories published in a sensational New-York paper last week, purporting to give testimony taken before the committee derogatory of Speaker Cole, as false. The committee, he said, had refused to listen to evidence from several persons in Watertown for the reason that they were enemies of the Speaker.

AN INCENDIARY'S WORK.

THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY AUTHORITIES HAVE A CLUE, THEY THINK.

There is little doubt that the fire in the barns of the Catholic Protectory in Westchester early yesterday morning was the work of an incendiary. The Board of Managers of the institution held a special meeting at their downtown office, at 415 Broome-street, yesterday afternoon, to devise a plan for the better protection of the property and to set on foot a search for the person who started yesterday's blaze.

The fire was discovered by Night Watchman Alexander Devlin at a few minutes past 1 o'clock, in the west end of a two-story frame building, 200 feet long, situated not more than 1,000 feet from the small boys' dormitory, and used as a shelter for 34 valuable cows.

The fire was on the ground floor near the door, and was so small that the watchman was able to put it out without assistance. He then walked around to the eastern end of the building, and saw flames leaping from the second story, where the hay was stored. He immediately opened the barn door, drove the cattle out into the grounds, and ran to give the alarm to the Night Superintendent. The latter ordered out the hand fire engine kept on the premises, and called for help from West Chester Village and West Farms.

The roads were in a bad condition, and before the engines arrived the adjoining barn, filled with hay and grain, was also afire, and the firemen simply devoted themselves to saving the surrounding buildings. It was a most successful, and by 2:30 o'clock the flames were extinguished, and only the two barns, valued, with their contents, at $10,000, were destroyed. They are fully insured.

A search made in the ruins as soon as daylight came revealed a flat tin kerosene lamp lying in the corner, in which the first fire was discovered. It was of an unusual shape, such as is generally used at railroad stations, and its contents had been spilled all about the floor and wall. Nothing could be found to determine what caused the fire in the other end of the building. The authorities of the institution have a strong suspicion touching the identity of the incendiary, but refuse to state their grounds for it before the necessary proofs can be secured.

A residents of West Chester Village said yesterday that he had examined the case very thoroughly, and he thought the fire could be traced to one of the 15 members of what is known as the "Throgg's Neck Gang," a set of fellows who rarely work. A number of them are known to be apprieved at Brother Leonisne, the head of the Protectory, because he has discharged some of them or their friends from positions in the institution. One of their favorite lounging places is the railroad station at Van Nest, from which the tin lamp found in the burned building was stolen some time after 7 o'clock on Wednesday night.

CHAN AH LAI SET FREE.

Chan Ah Lai, a Chinese cook who was with the British bark Victor when it was shipwrecked off the Bahamas early in March, and who was rescued and taken to Havana on the Ward Line steamer Cienfuegos, arrived here on that steamer recently and was detained by the customs authorities. Collector Magone decided that he should be returned to China, and Capt. Taylor of the Cienfuegos, went to Washington to plead for the Chinaman. A dispatch was received by the Collector from the Treasury Department ordering the Chinaman's release as an act of mercy to a shipwrecked sailor, provided that investigation showed that the representations were true. Yesterday Deputy Collector Dunn decided that Chan Ah Lai had told a true story and he was released. He said that he had a wife in this city, but that he would take another position as cook on a vessel as soon as one could be found.

FEVER-STRICKEN PORTS.

The steamer Horrox, Capt. Rendle, from Rio Janiero, arrived at this port yesterday. Capt. Rendle reports that when they went into port at Santos on Feb. 25 he found the town pest-ridden with yellow fever. About 30 deaths were occurring daily, and the day before they arrived the Captain of the Scotch bark Hope had died of the fever. Yellow fever and smallpox were also raging with great fury at Rio Janiero, with the deaths numbering 30's day.

Capt. Rendle reports that on March 26, when about 40 miles southeast of Barnegat Light, he saw the mast of a sailing vessel protruding from the water right in the track of vessels.

TO JOIN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The motorized troop heretofore known as the New-York Hussars has been accepted as an organization of the National Guard. It is to be mustered into the State service on Friday evening. The organization will be known and designated as Troop H, Cathedral Rifles, and be attached to General Headquarters. It will be clothed in the State service dress and uniformed and equipped as the cavalry of the State is about to take part in the Washington centennial parade on April 30. The commandant of the troop is Capt. Charles H. Hoffman, and the officers are Lieut. Frederick Gerken, Lieut. Frederick Gerken, Jr., and Cornet Frederick Gerken, 3d.

HIGH-COST DRESS FABRICS.

MATERIALS OF ELEGANT DESIGNS IN RICH COMBINATIONS.

The demand for dress materials of a high grade of texture and rich coloring has resulted this year in the production by manufacturers of silks and dress fabrics far surpassing the efforts of any previous season. At the store of B. Altman & Co., Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets and Sixth-avenue, many of these exquisite novelties are displayed.

The first of them shown to a visitor there yesterday was a white satin Pompadour brocade with duchesse satin ground, which combines with white satin or colors to match the pattern. These colors are pommevert, (or apple green,) rose, and pink, any of which will also combine with white. The same material is shown in black Pompadour brocade with black duchesse ground, making an exceptionally rich combination. A very ethereal effect was a white duchesse with tinsel brocade, which is used exclusively for trains. It comes also in royal, Nile, silver, and silver gray ground. A particular favorite this season is a plain brocade with a floral design in the new colors—réséda, pomme, mordoré, vieux, sacré, chartreuse, sanie nil, and Veronese.

India silks will also be favorites this season. A pretty effect shown in these goods was an écru or pink ground, with wax plant and carnival in white, goblin blue, and gray stripes. Japanese effects in réséda and écru fancy Pekin are also very pretty, and especially suited for the Directoire style gown. For the Empire style was a startling effect in Pekin red, with réséda flowers and leaves on a Nile ground. A pretty combination was a straw ground Japanese silk, with heliotrope and mordoré figures.

For tea gowns large two-palm-leaf effects in all colors are the most popular. Wash silk chevrons for ladies' blouses can be obtained in all colors, pink and gobelin being a pretty combination. These goods are very popular. Japanese wash silks are in combinations of réséda, Veronese, and white and copper-color, and navy, both in checks and stripes.

In woolen dress fabrics, deep flounced suitings embroidered in small large leaf patterns and flower designs, are popular, the colors being old rose, réséda, different tints of gobelin, and claret. A peculiar and popular novelty is camel's hair cloth in handkerchief patterns with striped borders and also figured in gisée. Camel's hair mélange is another picturesque effect with figured patterns and fancy broad band borders woven in silk.

The new material for seaside and mountain wear is marbled de chine, a white ground with marine patterns. The most natural wash material of the moment is a fancy striped suiting with broad check border in all colors, browns being favored. This is for street and walking dresses only.

The underwear department is such a favorite among the ladies that a few specimens of the magnificent selection now on exhibition at this establishment deserve description. One French nightgown is a flimy linen lawn of exquisitely fine texture. It has a yoke of hand embroidery and Valenciennes lace in a star shape, exceedingly novel and pretty. The loose sleeves are inserted in a deep cuff of lace. A gown in Japanese figured silk, of an antique pattern, is made with a deep yoke edged with real lace; the wide sleeves have clusters of shirring here and there. Pale pink surah is the material of a very dainty nightgown, which has a deep collar of mull, edged with lace falling over the shoulders. A French chemise of fine linen lawn has the edge of the neck worked in the most exquisite hand embroidery.

Never in the history of the house have so many conspicuous novelties been displayed in the several departments, each having its peculiar feature of attraction.

MRS. WAKEFIELD'S STORY.

SHE LOVED PEARSON ONCE, BUT NOW THEY ARE AT ODDS.

The trial of Frank E. Pearson, charged with the larceny of $500 from Mrs. Annie B. Wakefield, which was begun before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, revives the story of the more or less remarkable romance in which these two people figured.

Mrs. Wakefield was the wife of Cyrus W. Wakefield, who made millions out of rattan, and who founded the town of Wakefield, Mass., where the family lived. In 1883 Mrs. Wakefield went to a riding school where Pearson was manager, and fell in love with him, notwithstanding the fact that he had a wife and four children. Subsequently a divorce was obtained by Wakefield from his wife. Pearson sold out two livery stables which he ran in Boston and ran off with Mrs. Wakefield. Mr. Wakefield died and left her nothing. She had about $23,000 when they separated. Pearson and Mrs. Wakefield came to this city.

Mrs. Wakefield appeared in court yesterday in stylish attire. She testified that she lived at 308 West One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and that she owned the premises at 349 and 351 West One Hundred and Twenty-third-street. On Sept. 27, 1888, she gave Pearson $500 to pay off the half yearly interest on a mortgage. He gave her a receipt for the money, but did not pay the interest. Therefore she caused his arrest.

Pearson flatly denied Mrs. Wakefield's story concerning the money. The case will go to the jury to-day.

GERTRUDE JOHNSON DYING.

HER FATHER REFUSES TO BELIEVE HER STORY.

Gertrude Johnson, a young girl of 16 years, is lying in a critical condition at the house of her father, George E. Johnson, 55 Sheffield-avenue, East New-York. She is suffering from spinal meningitis, alleged to have been caused by a blow with a flatiron inflicted by Mrs. Mary Losee, the housekeeper for Mr. Johnson. This woman has had charge of the house since Mrs. Johnson died, a year ago, and has not been on the best of terms with the children.

With Gertrude she was especially harsh, according to the girl. On Friday last Gertrude was taken ill at the home of Mrs. Coffin, a neighbor, and told Mrs. Coffin that Mrs. Losee had struck her on the head with a piece of iron. The girl was taken home and put to bed. She has grown steadily worse, and three physicians who have attended her pronounce her to be in a dying condition. Yesterday the police and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were informed of the case, and officers were sent to Mr. Johnson's house. Gertrude was just recovering from one of her frequent convulsions. She repeated to the officers that Mrs. Losee had struck her on the back of the head with an iron. She had not told any one except Mrs. Coffin, because Mrs. Losee threatened to kill her if she did.

Mrs. Losee said she merely boxed Gertrude's ears because she was impudent. The police have done nothing in the case yet and the society will not interfere unless Mr. Johnson is willing. That gentleman believes Mrs Losee's side of the story.

THE NEW PARK BONDS.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday directed the Controller to issue bonds to the amount of $9,860,276 93 to pay for the land in the new parks and parkways. The bonds are to run for 40 years from Nov. 1 next, though the city reserves the right to redeem them at the end of 30 years. They are to bear 3½ per cent. interest, which, Controller Myers says, is the lowest rate for which any city has ever issued its bonds. They are to be exempted from local taxation.

When the awards and expense bills, on which the issue of the bonds is based, were read to the Board of Estimate, Mayor Grant noted that Civil Engineer J. C. Lade had put in a bill for $101,000 and Civil Engineer H. L. Waters one for $106,000 for making surveys and maps. He remarked that the sums seemed to him excessive, and he asked if these were to be by way of determining their justice. Controller Myers informed him that the Supreme Court had not yet taxed them, but that provision had to be made by the board to meet them.

About $6,000,000 of the new bonds will be issued next week.

DIVORCED FROM A MIND READER.

Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court has granted an absolute divorce in favor of Helen G. Bishop from Mind Reader Washington Irving Bishop.

MAKE no mistake. Buy SALVATION OIL, the genuine family remedy. It kills pain. 25 cents.

Who can think of traveling without carrying along Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

BEWARE OF a slight irritation of the throat. BROWNELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Sold at all elevated railroad stations.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

THEY CANNOT BE TAXED AS CORPORATIONS UPON THEIR CAPITAL STOCK.

An important opinion has been handed down by Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Special Term, in relation to the taxation of joint stock companies as corporations. The case decided is that of the people on behalf of Locke W. Winchester, Treasurer of the National Express Company, against the Commissioners of Taxes. Hamilton Cole, W. W. MacFarland, and Clarence W. Seward appeared for the express company, and George S. Coleman and C. R. Waterbury for the Commissioners.

Judge Barrett decides that the National Express Company was not taxable upon its capital stock as a corporation. The company is not incorporated, but was formed as a joint stock association by private agreement in 1868. Since that year the Legislature has conferred many privileges on joint stock companies, which Judge Barrett holds, although "corporate incidents," do not create corporations, but, on the contrary, declare the opposite intent.

"It is true," continues the opinion, "that this is not always the test of corporate existence, but it is at least conclusive of the absence of any legislative attempt to confer corporate franchises. A corporation cannot be formed by a private agreement between individuals. The franchise must proceed from the State, and even the State cannot compel people to accept its bounty. Joint stock companies may be formed without regard to these statutes, and the promoters may choose to proceed solely upon their common law rights and responsibilities. There is, in fact, no statute of the State providing for the formation of joint stock companies or limiting their organization.

"Such companies may be said to be recognized by the acts which have been referred to, conferring privileges upon them. In that sense of recognition they are authorized by the sanctioned by these acts. It is, however, the common law right of private associations which is thus recognized, and as no limitation is imposed upon that right or form prescribed for its legal exercise it is treated as a positive one, the general right to contract lawfully. When that right is exercised in a particular manner certain privileges may be claimed and utilized under the statute. But the individuals so contracting may, if they see fit, ignore the statute and proceed strictly under their contract and its common law conditions.

"The true test is whether the being is natural or artificial. It is artificial if created by statute or called into being by compliance with statutory requirements. It is natural when solely the creature of private contract. The nature of the being is not affected by the character of the contract.

"The company under consideration was not formed under any general or special statute. It became what it is—a joint stock company—solely by force of the contract between its members, embodied in their articles of association. They were required by no law to file or as in England—register these articles and thereby become an artificial being, a legal entity with a defined status, subject to legislative control. They were not even required to produce the provisions of these articles to writing. It would seem to be reasonably clear, therefore, that general legislation, merely conferring certain of the privileges incident to corporations upon these subjects of private agreement, fails to change a natural into an artificial being, and no more creates a corporation than would general legislation conferring similar privileges upon ordinary partnerships.

"My conclusion is that these joint stock companies, formed solely by private agreement and not under the provisions of any legislative act, are not corporations within the meaning of that term as used in the Revised Statutes with regard to 'the assessment of taxes on incorporated companies.'"

A NOVEL SPRING OPENING.

A. H. KING & CO. HAVE A CONCERT IN THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.

The big stores of A. H. King & Co., clothiers of 627 and 629 Broadway, were densely crowded last night to witness one of the most novel of Spring openings. The place resembled more a concert garden than a clothing store, for it was gayly decorated with an abundance of flags and bunting, tastefully arranged about the walls and over the doors, and Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band made the rooms echo with the tuneful strains from its many instruments. Closing business at 6 o'clock, the firm made no sales during the three hours that the establishment was kept open, but devoted that time to the entertainment of its guests, and the house was hardly large enough to hold them all.

The event was partly in celebration of the completion of an extension to the store which the firm felt obliged to construct owing to the constant increase in its business. The workmen only departed a few days ago, and yesterday the added space was fitted up with long tables bearing loads of the clothing, which is sold at such very low prices. It was all of new Spring styles, pretty and well made.

Many ladies were among the throngs in the store, and each was presented with a pretty souvenir of the visit in the shape of some little piece of jewelry—lace pins, bonnet pins, vinaigrettes, and other things that women prize. The concert was a very good one, and it was thoroughly enjoyed. To-day the public may revisit the establishment with money in its pocket and purchase for itself fine Spring clothing.

SHE KNEW ALL ABOUT IT.

THE YOUNG MAN DID NOT RUN AWAY FROM HIS SWEETHEART.

The gossips of Parkville, one of the villages in Kings County, are deeply interested in the sudden departure for Europe on Saturday last of George McCaughlin, a son of one of the wealthy men in the place. The interest arises from the fact that young McCaughlin was engaged, to be married to Miss Florence Cartwright, the village

The New-York Times.

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HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

LADIES' WRAPS AND JACKETS.

At Three Ninety-eight,
a hundred
Fine Tailor-Made Jersey Jackets;
and at same price,
Wide-Wale Corkscrew Jackets;
Good value at $6.

At a Dollar Seventy-five,
Light Stripe Cloth Jackets worth $3

At Five Seventy-five,
Faille Française Wraps—jet fringe trim—solid jet shoulders—all sizes.

At Nine Ninety-eight,
Heavy Corded Silk Wraps—jet spanlets and heavy jet gimp shoulders; worth $15.

At a Dollar Ninety-eight,
Navy Blue and Cream Flannel Blouses and Navy Blue Jersey Blouses—white braid trim—elsewhere sold at $2 50 and $3.

SILKS.

At Thirty-nine Cents,
200 pieces
FANCY STRIPED SILK VELVETS,
Beautiful combinations, including black and white—cost more than double to make.

Also,
A SMALL LOT FANCY CHINA SILKS,
balance of some a short time since sold at 60.

At Fifty-nine Cents,
Figured India Silks—old rose, gobelin, gray, slate, black, myrtle, olive, navy, and light and dark brown grounds, worth 75 cents.

DRESS GOODS.

At Forty-nine Cents
we offer a late shipment of
Fancy Striped and Plaid Serges,
Double width—pure wool—colored and black,
But for delay, they'd sold for 75.

At Thirteen Cents and three-quarters,
FANCY PLAID AND STRIPED MOHAIRS,
exceptional value.

BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS.

Bring Your Linen and Real Thread Lace Shawls.
We will match them in
Extra Fine Chantilly Flouncings
at $1 49 and $1 98
patterns to combine perfectly with either.
Value exceptional.

At Three Ninety-eight,
42-inch
Real Hand-Run Spanish Flouncings,
rich designs—worth $6 00.

At Ninety-nine Cents,
Spanish Guipure and Chantilly Flouncings,
40 inches wide reduced from $1 39

At Ninety-eight Cents,
Fine Beaded Grenadines worth double

WASH DRESS FABRICS

At Six cents and three-quarters,
TUFTED STRIPE CHAMBRAYS,
CORDED STRIPE AND PLAIN GINGHAMS,
TUFTED CANVAS STRIPES,
BEST DOMESTIC SATEENS, NEW LAWNS,
AND
PLAID AND STRIPE BATISTES,
altogether twenty-seven cases—being the residue of several large lots—
former prices Ten to Fifteen cents.
All colors, light and dark

At Five Cents and three-quarters,
new designs in
LIGHT AND DARK CHALLIES,
striped, cashmere and figured effects.

At Sixty-nine Cents,
Five hundred
CHAMBRAY COMBINATION ROBES,
12 yards to each.

LINENS.

Extra values in Towels.
8 cents....11 cents....15 cents....19 cents....24 cents
Huck and Damask—plain and knot fringe,
better value cannot be found.

WHITE GOODS.

At Nine Cents and three-quarters,
India Linen Plaids and Lace Stripe,
worth 15.
Only Four cases of these!

Besides all else enumerated
you will find

Ladies' Mother Hubbard Night Dresses...39	cents
Wide Torchon and embroidery trim yokes..59	cents
Ladies' Drawers—tucks and ruffle.....19	cents
With tucks and embroidery or lace trim...39	cents
Chemises—cambric ruffle.....19	cents
With solid embroidered or tucked yokes..39	cents
Corset Covers—well made—all sizes.....11	cents
Cut square or pointed—embroidery trim..23	cents
Skirts—cambric ruffle and tucks.....39	cents
With tucks and deep embroidered ruffle..69	cents
French Sateen Corsets—all colors and sizes.59	cents
Linen Centille—embroidered edge.....79	cents
Children's Mother Hubbard Aprons.....39	cents
Nurses' Aprons—deep hem and tucks.....17	cents
Infants' Cambric Skirts, lace trim..... 9	cents
Infants' Hand-knit Bootees..... 9	cents
Infants' Long Cambric Slips.....18	cents
Infants' Short Dresses, emb'y trim.....18	cents
Tucked Skirts, with waist, 2 to 5 years...15	cents
Short Gretchen Coats, emb'd cape and cuffs.	$1 09
With embroidered skirt, cape, and sleeves..	2 49
Long Cashmere Cloaks, embroidered cape..	1 74
With tucked and handstitched waist.....	2 49
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, full regular.....12½	cents
Ladies' Black Hose, warranted.....	14 cents
Ladies two-toned and fancy stripe.....	24 cents
Ladies' Brilliant Lisle, four thread.....	29 cents
Misses' Black Derby Rib.....	19 cents
Men's Superfine Half Hose.....12½	cents
Men's Fine anglish Half Hose.....	17 cents
Men's Dress Shirts, Utica muslin.....	49 cents
Men's Satin Shirts, new styles.....	79 cents
Boys' Windsor Ties, new styles.....	23 cents
Ladies' Swiss-ribbed vests, all colors.....	19 cents
Ladies' fine Balbrigan vests.....	19 cents
Ladies' Swiss-rib silk vests; were $1 29..79	cents
Ladies' Silk Jersey Gloves, emb'd.....29	cents
Ladies 4-button Kid, emb'd.....	59 cents
Gloria Silk Umbrellas, silverine crooks....	$1 29
White Pearl Buttons, all sizes.....10	cents
Fancy Metal Buttons, new styles.....12	cents
Colored Crochet Buttons; were 24.....12	cents
Persian Braid Trimmings; were 58.....49	cents
Persian Band Trimmings; were $1 19....69	cents
Silk Cord Passementeries; were $1 98....67	cents
Knotted Silk Fringe, 4 inches wide.....79	cents
White Crochet Quilts, fringed.....47	cents
Extra large—Marseilles designs.....89	cents
English Marseilles—heavy raised patterns.	$1 98
Full-sized white cotton filled Comfortables98	cents
Tufted Batiste Comfortables, all colors....	$1 98
Tuft-quarter White Summer Blankets.....69	cents
All-wool Cradle Blankets; worth $1 50...89	cents
English Pins, 500 to paper..... 3	cents
English Hairpins..... 1	cent
Steel Scissors—assorted sizes..... 23	cents
Fancy cotton Belting, piece.....16	cents
Pinked-edge Waist Stiffs, dozen..... 2	cents
Stamped Linen Scarfs, 1½ yards long....18	cents
With open work, 3 yards long..... 48	cents

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Tizzie Extracts...55 cents....equal to any sold at 40
College Water....39 cents....equal to any sold at 45
Florida Water....31 cents....equal to any sold at 40

AT HALF PRICE.

ANOTHER LOT CLUB BAGS.
Imitation Alligator—light and dark—9 to 14 inch,
85c.....89c.....74c.....79c.....92c.
All Half Price as stated.

Visit the new Restaurant,
Take elevator—14th-st Entrance.....No 22.

MR. HALSTEAD REJECTED

THE SENATE REFUSES TO CONFIRM HIM.

A HOT DEBATE IN WHICH MR. SHERMAN SHOWS HIS TEETH—CORNELIUS VAN COTT AND THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—"The greasy hand of boodle" was to-day laid upon Murat Halstead by the Senators whom he so vigorously and savagely denounced in July, 1886. His nomination to be Minister to Germany was rejected by the Senate this afternoon, but after this action had been taken, a motion to reconsider was offered, and the case is, therefore, still pending. If, however, the nomination is not withdrawn to-morrow by the President, to-day's action will undoubtedly be ratified, and Gen. Harrison will have to make another selection for the German mission.

The debate over the Halstead matter was very warm and at times very bitter, and lasted about two hours. The Foreign Relations Committee, through Mr. Sherman, presented its report in favor of Mr. Halstead's confirmation soon after the star chamber sitting began. A favorable report had been secured, but accordiag to all accounts it was from a meeting of the committee for which no call was issued. Mr. Payne, the most thoroughly interested member of the committee, was not notified that a meeting was to be held. It seems that only three members of the committee were in consultation that authorized the report to be made, Mr. Sherman being one of the three. It is therefore not before the Senate without the preliminary fight expected, and was on the way to a quick confirmation. When the nomination was laid before the Senate Vice-President Morton put the question. A half-dozen Senators on both sides of the chamber demanded a yea and nay vote, and this was taken without any debate. When the roll call was finished the Senate learned that a solid Democratic vote in the negative had been increased by enough Republican votes to reject the nomination.

In spite of the known opposition to Mr. Halstead on the part of a number of Republican Senators, Mr. Sherman appeared to be taken wholly by surprise when the result of the vote was announced, and it is said that his anger was fully as great as his astonishment. Springing to his feet, the Ohio Senator moved that the vote be reconsidered. With a celerity that fairly staggered Mr. Sherman, his motion was followed by one from Mr. Plumb to lay that motion on the table. Then Mr. Sherman uncorked the vials of his wrath, and made an imperative demand that this latter motion should be withdrawn. He proposed to have an explanation of the vote which had just been taken, and he objected so vigorously to having debate cut off by the tabling motion that it was finally withdrawn. The effect of the motion to reconsider the pending question, and as this was a debatable matter, Mr. Sherman got the chance he wanted to hear why certain Republican Senators had dared to vote against the nominee of the Republican President. It is understood that Mr. Ingalls made the principal explanation on behalf of the disgruntled Republicans, and that his remarks were not at all satisfactory to the Ohio Senator. Mr. Ingalls, as well as other Senators, was provided with files of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* covering the period when Mr. Halstead was denouncing in violent language the Republicans who voted not to investigate the manner in which Mr. Payne was elected to succeed Mr. Pendleton. To-day and since the *Congressional Record* containing John A. Logan's collection of extracts from Mr. Halstead's newspaper and correspondence. These furnished him with ample material to be used in explaining why he and other Republicans could not and would not vote for Mr. Halstead's confirmation, and he used the material with telling effect this afternoon.

Mr. Teller also expressed his opinion of the nomination in a way that added fuel to Mr. Sherman's anger, and, like Mr. Ingalls, he gave the Senate numerous quotations from Mr. Halstead's writings, any one of which he regarded as sufficient provocation for an adverse vote. Mr. Sherman's defense of the Cincinnati editor is said to have been equally vigorous with the attacks made upon him, and not words were used by all the speakers. It is understood that Mr. Spooner also spoke in defense of Mr. Halstead, while the Democratic Senators sat still and enjoyed the trouble in the Republican ranks. Mr. Sherman and the other Republican friends of the nominee fought so hard against a final settlement of the question by that they succeeded in staving it off, and the Senate adjourned with the motion to reconsider still pending.

Senators on both sides of the chamber are very reticent as to the details of the vote upon Mr. Halstead's nomination. There is good reason to believe, however, that at least four Republicans voted with the Democrats in the negative. Senators Ingalls, Plumb, Cullom, and Teller are named as the four. Some of Mr. Halstead's friends say that the fourth Senator was Mr. Farwell, but by others it is asserted that Mr. Halstead was opposed by Mr. Jones of Nevada, and that Mr. Farwell joined three or four other Republicans in failing to answer when their names were called. Mr. Plumb is also understood to have been absent from the chamber when the vote was taken, and it is said that he was paired against Halstead's confirmation. Mr. Payne, the controversy over whose seat called out the Halstead editorials to which the Republicans object, kept away from the Senate. It is reported that Mr. Payne was exceedingly anxious that Mr. Halstead should be confirmed, but under the circumstances he did not care to take part in the proceedings. By some of his colleagues it was believed that if Mr. Halstead should be confirmed, and should owe his confirmation to Democratic votes, Mr. Payne might be so displeased as to resign his seat in the Senate, and thus give the Republican Legislature of Ohio the opportunity to elect a Republican as his successor. Some stress is laid upon this belief to-night, in connection with the report started by some of Mr. Halstead's friends, that enough Democrats will vote for Mr. Sherman's motion to-morrow to reconsider the rejection and to confirm the nomination. Few persons outside of the editor's warm friends believe that this will be done. They regard it as much more likely that the President will save Mr. Halstead the mortification of an out-and-out rejection by withdrawing the nomination.

Before taking up the Halstead nomination today the Senate confirmed Mr. John C. New as Consul-General at London. Mr. Voorhees made a short speech, in which he spoke highly of Mr. New, and declared that no better Republican could have been found for the place. A very few Democratic votes were the only ones recorded in opposition to the nomination.

There was not much activity among the New-York politicians here to-day. Mr. Hiscock left the city to go home, and his room ceased to be a meeting place. In the absence of the Senator the only man who appeared at all like a leader was Mr. John F. Plummer, and as he had dined last night with the President, that fact alone strengthened the impression that had been formed that he had been picked out by the President to be Postmaster at New-York. To-night, however, after Mr. Plummer had departed for home, the talk of the politicians favors Cornelius Van Cott. Mr. Van Cott arrived here last night and saw Senator Hiscock this morning. If he made a visit to the White House it has been kept very secret. The Buffalo and Niagara County men are about the only political visitors from the State left to disturb the city, and they have about concluded that, while there is to be no haste in filling the city offices, they will all be filled with Republicans as early as possible, and with Republicans who will know enough about political management to turn every office to account for party benefit.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Postmasters.—John Cumingsby at Bar Harbor, Me.; Augustus J. Holtt at Lynn, Mass.; Suydam F. Wheeler at Hancock, N. Y.; Richard W. Oldfield at Haverstraw, N. Y.; Lewis R. Williams at Long Branch, N. J.; But C. Drake at Gainesville, Fla.; Orlando B. Happy at Maynield, Ky.; William Janney at Mount Clemens, Mich.;

Indian Inspector—Cassius M. Clay of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Guthrie, Indian Territory; John I. Dille of Indiana, to be Register of the Land Office at Guthrie, Indian Territory; Charles E. Monteith of Idaho, to be Agent for the Indians of the Nez Perces Agency in Idaho.

The woolen and worsted men who appeared before Secretary Windom and Assistant Secretary Maynard to-day to argue for and against a reclassification of worsteds are inclined to agree that the request of the American manufacturers will be granted, and that the duties on worsteds, already very high, will be advanced in part. The importers cannot get rid of the impression that there was a desire to have the hearing before an Assistant Secretary of the old Administration in order that the decision shall not be criticised too sharply. It is the fulfilment of a promise made some time ago here before the election that, in case the Republicans should win, the American manufacturers should be granted the additional protection that will come with a new classification of worsteds.

Mr. and Mrs. Howland of New-York, the latter a sister of the Hon. Perry Belmont, gave a reception to-night at the Washington Inn, on the Potomac, which was read, near the Country Club, which has lately been the scene of a series of fashionable entertainments. A number of guests came over from New-York for the occasion. Mrs. Howland led the cotillion, which was danced from 9 to 12 o'clock, at which hour supper was served. Among the favors were floral horseshoes of Parma violets tied with heliotrope ribbon.

Another handsome entertainment to-night was the reception given by Mrs. Van Rensselaer Berry to ex-Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, who will shortly return to Salem.

The art loan exhibit closed to-night after a season of three weeks. It is estimated that the receipts in excess of the expenses will be somewhat over $2,000, which sum will be used to liquidate the debt on the Garfield Hospital. The expenses of the art exhibit have been very heavy, an outlay of $1,000 being required to defray the expenses of transporting the pictures to Washington and return them again to their owners.

AN INTERNATIONAL FEUD.

RIOT AT A MEETING OF A BRITISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The State Council of the British-American Association had a rough-and-tumble meeting at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. A very natural sense of disgrace has inspired everybody concerned to suppress the facts, and in this aim the council was for 24 hours successful. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the ladies in the parlors and the few people in the rotunda of the hotel had their attention attracted to a tremendous tumult in one of the clubrooms on the second floor.

There were yells, and the noise of the blows and crashing furniture furiously blended. The council had met with D. R. Gaudie in the chair. A hot discussion arose over the newspaper organ of the association, which is edited by a Scotchman and a Canadian. It is alleged that a Mr. Dempsey said: "The Scotch are bare-legged savages and the Canadians are half-breeds." A. Gorden Murray, a well-known business man, leaped from his seat and knocked Dempsey and the latter's brother down.

Here began another battle of Bannockburn, Mr. Gaudie was struck on the jaw; Mr. Braham was upset and walked upon; the Dempseys arose and "sailed into" Murray, who in turn "sailed into" them and each dashed at the other in wild and eager fury. Blows fell like rain; chairs, cuspidores mantel bronzes, and floor mats hurtled through the air, and it was only by the application of such force as the hotel porters could command that the riot was checked and the contestants brought to calmly survey the bloody scene.

It is the common belief that a feud has been engendered that will destroy the association in this State.

TRANSFERRING THE KEY.

DEDICATION OF A HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 28.—Four sleepers reached the city this morning with the members of the Grand Lodge of B'nai B'rith, who came from Savannah to take part in the dedication of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Among the visitors were Simon Wolf of Washington, Senator Lowenstein of Virginia, Nathaniel Levy of Charleston, and others. Seven hundred Hebraws gathered in the hall of the orphan asylum at 11 o'clock.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Mendes of Savannah, Mayor Glenn, on behalf of the City Government, welcomed the B'nai B'rith to the city. The key of the home was presented by Mr. Joseph Hirsch to Mr. Samuel Wiel, the recently-elected President of the Grand Lodge of the B'nai B'rith. Mr. Hirsch made a feeling speech which showed his deep interest in the work. President Wiel accepted the key and replied briefly to the presentation. The oration of Simon Wolf was a high tribute to the charitable characteristics of the Jewish race. A poem written by Mr. Frank Cloud of Washington was read, after which the children joined in singing "America." The services were brought to a close by the Rev. Dr. Leo Reich of Atlanta.

Among the features of the occasion was a message from Grace Aguilar, the Jewish authoress. A historical poem by Solomon Marx of New-Orleans was distributed among the audience. The ball and banquet to-night were elegant affairs. The Kimball House ballroom was crowded with magnificently-dressed women and their escorts. At the banquet the great speech of the evening was delivered by Hoke Smith of the Atlanta *Journal*. It was made in response to the toast to the press.

HE DID NOT KNOW FREY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—When Albert Frey, the pool player, walked into the billiard room of Green's Hotel to-day, accompanied by Alfred De Oro, another noted player, Albert Abrahamson, the chief clerk of the room, took their measure, as he thought, to a dot. Frey, while really 28 years old, has the appearance of a youth of 19 or 20 years. Frey and De Oro walked up to a table and selected their cues, and then turned to the table to get their numbers.

The clerk was just rolling out the balls when he caught sight of Frey's youthful face. "Are you 21 years old?" he asked. "No," replied the famous pool player, to the amusement of the crowd.

"Then you can't play here," said the clerk, and he refused to give him a number.

"Why, that's Frey," said a bystander, "and he's 28 years of age." "Oh, no he isn't," said the clerk. It required several vouchers before the wary clerk could be made to believe that it was Frey. Then he apologized, while the crowd guyed him.

THE BAGGING FACTORY PROJECT.

JACKSON, Miss., March 28.—The committee appointed by the State Alliance to investigate the feasibleness of establishing one or more bagging factories in the State will meet here to-morrow. Several members of the committee are already here and the full committee will be in attendance to-morrow. They are enthusiastic on the subject and are greatly in favor of the project, and think by proper management the factories can be successfully and profitably operated and greatly decrease the cost of bagging.

The recent action of the old Bagging Trust of last year in forming a new combination to control the prices of bagging again this year has made the committee more determined than ever to establish the factories. It is asserted that bagging of a superior quality can be manufactured from pine straw, which is plentiful in Mississippi, at prices much lower than the jute bagging, and from this the enterprise will look for its raw material.

JUST TO HAVE A GIRL IN JERSEY.

PATERSON, March 28.—Samuel G. Storm, a habitué of the Clifton race track, was arrested there to-day by Sheriff Cadmus of Paterson to answer in a suit for damages brought by Cora M. Lapham, a young resident of Paterson, whom Storms has been courting for the past two years. Storms, it is said, was continually putting off the time for the wedding, and when the young lady finally demanded a definite promise as to time he admitted that for the past five years he had been "in trouble" and not in a position to marry her. He declined to tell the nature of the trouble. When she asked why he had courted her under the circumstances he replied, "Just to have a girl in Jersey." He was released on $1,000 bail to answer in the suit.

GIVEN TO THE CONGREGATION.

PATERSON, N. J., March 28.—Ex-Mayor Nathan Barnert, a wealthy resident of this city, has bought and presented to the congregation of B'nai Jeshurun a fine plot of land on Broadway, Straight and Van Houten streets, for the erection thereon of a new synagogue. The plot cost $10,000. The gift has been accepted, and it is proposed to erect a handsome edifice at a cost of $20,000 or more. The present synagogue property can be sold, it is thought, for $10,000. The balance needed will be made up by subscriptions.

WAGES TO BE REDUCED.

NEWARK, N. J., March 28.—The spinners in the Kearney mill of the Clark Thread Company have been notified that at the expiration of two weeks their wages will be reduced 15 per cent. The object of this is, it is stated, to equalize the wages with those of the Newark employes of the company. General Manager Clark says that the company has been paying the Kearney spinners about $3 a week more than the same class of hands in the Newark mills.

A BIG CASE DECIDED.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—The great chloroform case, between Michaels and others and Roemler & Hasslacher, has been decided in favor of the defendants by Judge Butler of the United States Circuit Court, and the decision has been filed in Trenton. The case involved damages amounting to the sum of $250,000, and affected nearly every druggist in the United States.

BLOODSHED IS PROMISED.

OKLAHOMA TOO SMALL FOR THE RAPACIOUS "BOOMERS."

TOPEKA, Kan., March 28.—President Harrison's proclamation throwing open to settlement on April 22 a portion of the Indian Territory lands has caused the Oklahoma fever to break out afresh. Reports from a number of Kansas points to-night indicate that a monster exodus to "the promised land" will begin next month, unless the thousands now preparing to go can be induced to examine the situation carefully, under the provisions of the proclamation. But 198,700 acres of land will be opened to homesteaders on the date mentioned, which would afford a claim of 160 acres to each of 11,798 settlers, but there will be any number of town sites and plenty of waste land, so that not more than 10,000 homesteads will be available.

The smallest estimate of the number of people now encamped on the borders of Oklahoma or en route is 20,000, and people who have examined the situation thoroughly declare that fully 40,000 will be prepared to cross the line on the opening day and begin locating claims. It does not require a vivid imagination to picture the state of affairs that is sure to follow. With each settler in quest of a quarter section, and only 1,000 of these to be had, in a very short time every section would have from 10 to 20 claimants, each resolved to hold his ground. The people who are preparing to invade Oklahoma have pioneer blood in their veins, and this means that they will fight for their rights, real or fancied.

It is more than likely that the Winchester rifle will figure prominently in the Territory, and the new law courts just established will be furnished plenty of business, if four or five times as many settlers go into Oklahoma as Oklahoma will accommodate.

Capt. Couch came to Topeka this afternoon to consult with Gen. Weaver, who arrived on an early train from the Southwest. He said:

"I have been all through the Territory and along the border counseling the intending settlers to wait patiently until the opening day, and then go in peacefully. You can hardly imagine the state of affairs existing on the border. Many of the boomers are almost penniless and they will have a hard time to hold on until the time set in the President's proclamation. On April 22 there will be a grand rush for homesteads, and, as the supply will in no wise meet the demand, I am afraid there will be serious trouble. One might as well try to stop an avalanche as to attempt to restrain these people now. They have seen the beauties of Oklahoma and will fight, if necessary, to obtain a foothold. Many of the early boomers are still hiding in the Oklahoma timber and the troops will have difficulty in dislodging them. Unless something can be done to prevent a wholesale pilgrimage next month there will surely be trouble, not to say bloodshed."

Gen. Weaver, who has staked out a nice quarter section near Oklahoma station, and will try to hold it after April 22, says the country is far more beautiful than he supposed it to be. "It is unwise," he said, this evening, "for people to go there in unreasonable numbers and it would be well if a large number of these contemplating residence in the Territory would wait until the Cheyenne Outlet, the Iowa, Kickapoo, and Pottawatomie Reservations, and the lands included in the late cessions lying west of Reno and between the two Canadian Rivers are thrown open to settlement. This section of the Territory will doubtless be thrown open during the Summer, as the allotments will be made rapidly, and the Interior Department is authorized to act accordingly, and will doubtless do so speedily."

A dispatch from Arkansas City says that at Guthrie, Oklahoma, where one of the land offices has been located, the joy is unlimited. When the news of the proclamation arrived men and women made their appearance from the woods, where they had been hiding, held a jollification and then went back resolved to quietly wait another month. A dispatch from Fort Reno to-night gives the information that Capt. Hays is busy expelling the boomers, and that the State line is patrolled from the Arkansas River west to Caldwell to prevent illegal entry to the lands.

AN OFFICIAL BUGLE BLAST.

EFFICIENT DEMOCRATS MAY NOT SERVE THEIR FULL TERMS.

HELENA, Montana, March 28.—The *Daily Journal*, Russell Harrison's paper, last night received the following special dispatch from Washington: "President Harrison does not desire it to be understood that any general rule or general principle will operate to keep all Democrats in office till the expiration of their present commissions. Each case will be taken up separately and upon its distinctive merits. Circumstances which will operate to hold in position one officer will not necessarily have any influence upon another case.

"The impression has gone abroad that it will be the policy of the Administration to permit all Democrats who are efficient in their positions to serve till the end of the time specified in their commissions, and that officers will not be removed on the ground of offensive partisanship.

"This may hold good in specific cases, but it cannot be applied as a general rule. There is to be no official or technical term in this Administration, as there was in the last, known as offensive partisanship. That is to say, officers are not to be charged with being offensively partisan and removed for that cause. There are other and better ways of making vacancies; there are a sufficient number of offices to make an almost complete change in the control of the Federal service throughout the country.

"The Postal Service is in a terribly demoralized condition, and if all the inefficient Democrats were removed there would be few Democrats left. The same may be truthfully said of a majority of Federal officers who hold commissions issued by President Cleveland."

GOV. BEAVER'S STORY.

HE THOUGHT ARMES HAD A PISTOL AND THEREFORE STRUCK HIM.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 28.—Gov. Beaver arrived home last night at midnight, and was at his desk in the Executive Department at the usual hour this morning hard at work. The Governor smiled at the reference to yesterday's affair in Washington. "I've dismissed the whole matter from my mind. It was unfortunate that the poor crazy creature should do as he did," said Gov. Beaver.

"There seems to be a difference in the various accounts. Some say that Armes assaulted you, Governor, and some say that he tried to."

"Well, he tried to, I'm sure. I passed him in the office and he said something concerning his treatment on Inauguration day. I told him I was not responsible for his removal from the line and did not know that I had reward. As I passed on I saw him reach for me, and I turned quickly. I was afraid he had a pistol and would shoot me. He had threatened to shoot Gen. Hastings and I didn't know what he might do. As I saw his hand go up I struck at him. I struck twice because I wanted him to know that he must quit that sort of thing. I then went to my carriage, and when I returned in the evening I heard that there was considerable excitement over it. I asked the newspaper men not to say anything about it, but they seem to have spread it. I have not yet read any account of the affair. The letter sent to me by Armes was scurrilous and I took no notice of it."

It was learned subsequently that the letter written by Armes was referred to the Adjutant-General.

MURAT HALSTEAD ILL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 28.—Mr. Murat Halstead is so ill that his physician forbids him seeing any one. He is suffering from a cold caught at the inauguration. Up to 10 o'clock to-night he had not been informed of the Senate's action rejecting his nomination. His partner, Deacon Smith, has not seen him to-night, and refused to talk, except to say the *Commercial Gazette* had decided not to refer to the affair editorially. The *Enquirer* will represent itself with this morning's commendation of the nomination. It has private information from Washington to-night, however, that the rejection will be reconsidered in the morning and the nomination confirmed.

MR. CLEVELAND'S PARTY IN FLORIDA.

LAKELAND, Fla., March 28.—The Cleveland party arrived at Tampa this afternoon. All are greatly pleased with their visit to Havana. They visited the new hotel at Tampa and then drove out to Ybor City, where immense cigar factories are situated. From there they took a special train for Sanford and Orlando, where they will stop over a short time, proceeding to Jupiter Inlet to-morrow.

DUDLEY DIED AND WINED.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 28.—Col. W. W. Dudley is in the city on professional business. A dinner was given to him to-night by 12 prominent Republicans, the affair being a most pleasant one. Col. Dudley utterly disclaims the idea that he is in Tennessee in the interest of the Republican executive trade that is now on.

NO DEMOCRAT NEED HOPE

ALL AT THE MERCY OF REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN.

THE SCRANTON POST OFFICE THE FIRST TO EXPERIENCE THE EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S IDEA OF SPOILS.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 28.—The sudden removal of Postmaster Connolly at the instance of Congressman Scranton is the sensation of the city. The indignation is intensified by the fact that Congressman Scranton announces through his paper that the case was acted upon at the meeting of the Cabinet held on Tuesday last, being the first of the kind that came before the Administration, and that the President has thus established the principle "that charges made by a member of Congress over his signature concerning an official in his district are a sufficient cause for his removal." The idea that any Congressman may have any official in his district removed merely by preferring charges in writing against him is regarded as subversive of all civil service reform ideas and repugnant to the American principle of fair play.

The precedent does not permit the accused official to be heard in his own behalf. The charges preferred against Postmaster Connolly were simply a pretext for his removal to make place for Congressman Scranton's pet candidate. The Congressman feared opposition at the hands of his independent Republican constituents, and he took time by the forelock. He had asked Connolly for his resignation two or three times as a matter of "courtesy," but Connolly refused to go out until the expiration of his four years' term, which would be on the 15th of next May. More than this, Mr. Scranton's new appointee, the Hon. D. M. Jones, kindly called on Postmaster Connolly at his house on Sunday and actually asked for his resignation. Mr. Connolly says he refused, but this did not modify his admiration for the man.

In the course of an interview in to-night's *Truth*, Mr. Connolly gives some interesting details of the efforts made to obtain his resignation before the "charges" were resorted to.

"In response to a note from Congressman Scranton," says the Postmaster, "I called at his office. Mr. Scranton opened the conversation by speaking of the raid made upon him by the office seekers. He said he had never seen anything like it before, that he could never have in both houses, and that he proposed to do what had to be done at once. He said he was a 'thoroughbred;' that he believed that to the victors belonged the spoils, and that he was in favor of a clean sweep. He spoke of the fact that he and I had occupied relatively the same positions. 'You have been Congressman and Postmaster and so have I,' he said, 'and I feel that some courtesy is due you; not only from me, but also from the Administration.' He asked me for my resignation to take effect April 1, 1889. I refused to give it, and said I would not resign before the 15th of May. He said he didn't see any reason why I should not serve my four years out, but asked me to make my resignation to take effect May 1 instead of May 15. I asked why such great haste, and he answered: 'We ought to have the office on the 15th. We cannot get possession until the 15th of June, as it would take a couple of weeks to have the papers made out.'

"I adhered, however, to my determination not to resign until the 15th. Last week Mr. Scranton's son called at the Post Office and said his father wanted the paper I was going to give him. I told him his father had better come and see me. On Monday Mr. Scranton called. He spoke of our former interview, and wanted to know what I proposed to do. I told him that I had decided not to resign; that this conclusion had been reached after repeated interviews with many prominent men in my own party; that I did not think I should resign and deprive between 30 and 40 men in the office of positions, as my resignation would be the only one myself but them, and I felt that I would make enemies in my own party by resigning. I told him that he had intimated that proceedings would be taken to have me removed, and for me to resign in view of such an intimation would be to say anything about it. He said, 'I have devoted all my time since my appointment to the duties of this office, and have tried to give the people a good postal service. I will have no fault to find if my removal is made on political grounds, but if charges against me as Postmaster are to be made I want to be heard.' He answered: 'Nothing of that kind will be done. No fault can be found with your management of this office, but how about offensive partisanship?'

"I told him that I was a partisan, but not an offensive one; that I had never obtruded my political opinions on any person doing business at this office. I offered to write the Postmaster-General stating that Mr. Scranton had demanded my resignation for political reasons, and that, if it was required on these grounds by the Administration, it would be promptly forwarded.

"Now, with reference to the charge of inefficiency, the office was inspected in 1885 by J. M. Speece, a Republican Post Office Inspector, and his report is on file in the Post Office Department at Washington. It is the only inspection I need. The office was again inspected in January of this year—I think Jan. 20—by H. D. Parhan, and I can safely say that no more favorable report has been sent in as to the standing of any Post Office in the United States."

Mr. Connolly added that he had been greatly hampered in the Post Office for the want of sufficient room, and said that the business of the office had doubled since 1885 without suitable provision having been made to meet the increased demand for more efficient service. He concluded by saying: "I am willing to leave my case in the hands of the public, among whom I have lived for 40 years, and am also willing to place side by side my record as a Postmaster and that of Mr. Scranton in the same capacity."

Mr. Connolly is a lawyer and served a term in Congress previous to his appointment as Postmaster.

THE CLOSING OF BEHRING SEA.

OTTAWA, March 28.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Prior of British Columbia asked whether the Government has received any official notification from the Government of the United States in regard to the proclamation issued by President Harrison closing Behring Sea to all but Americans. If so, whether the Government has entered its earnest protest against such action on the part of the United States.

Sir John Macdonald replied in the negative to both questions. He read a dispatch from Washington to the effect that an enactment of Congress, assented to on March 2, provided for the issue of a proclamation warning American fishermen as well as other fishermen from fishing in Behring Sea. The proclamation, as he understood it, did not dispose of the question as to what constituted the limits of Behring Sea.

BALLOT REFORM IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28.—The House of Representatives passed the Ballot Reform bill in concurrence with the Senate amendments to-day, and it was sent to the Committee on Engrossed Bills. The act goes into effect June 1 next.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

John Maider, a wealthy retired butcher of Allegheny City, Penn., left his home Wednesday night. Yesterday morning his body was found in the Allegheny River with his throat cut from ear to ear. It is supposed he got up, went straight to the river from his home, and after cutting his throat, jumped into the water. No reason is known for the act.

Milwaukee has been selected as the place for the next National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Owing to difficulty in securing proper railroad concessions, there is doubt about the encampment being held there. The Saratoga Board of Trade has invited the encampment to Saratoga.

Lieut. Harvey F. Bateman of the Tenth United States Infantry, whose home is at Fostoria, Ohio, was found lying on the Bee Line Railroad track two miles west of Manola, Ind., Wednesday, with his head entirely severed from his body, and both legs cut off. There are suspicions of foul play.

The Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick's bill, providing for reciprocity in wrecking in Canadian inland waters, was defeated in the Dominion Senate yesterday, by a vote of 34 to 26. The bill was passed recently in the House of Commons. Mr. Kirkpatrick says he will reintroduce it next year.

The Buffalo Merchants' Exchange has requested Hon. Curtis Cuny, representative in the Legislature to watch the bill allowing the city of Syracuse to take water from Skaneateles Lake, and if the measure is likely to prove detrimental to the Erie Canal, to oppose it.

Charles T. Blair, foreman of the Chicago Lumber Company at Denver, Col., committed suicide yesterday by morphine. His former residence was Columbus, Ohio, and the supposed reason for the act was despondency, caused by some unknown difficulty.

Michael Maloney, alias Whyte, indicted for the murder of Frank Spencer in Dudley, Mass., has decided to plead guilty to murder in the second degree. The Government will accept the plea.

The indications point to a settlement of the dispute between the flint-glass workers' committee and that of the manufacturers. A conference will be held Tuesday next at Pittsburg.

George Powell, alias Bennett Young, the bogus priest who was arrested in Toronto Tuesday for swindling jewelers, was yesterday sent to the Kingston Penitentiary for five years.

The house of Elder R. S. Greene, at Springfield, Mass., was burned to the ground Wednesday night, and his granddaughter, Ida Greene, aged 14, was burned to death.

The Boston Common Council have elected Edwin D. Curtis, Republican, City Clerk, in concurrence with the Board of Aldermen, by a vote of 30 to 23.

A member in Morgan's chingle mill, at Westerly, R. I., was instantly killed by falling upon a circular saw and fatally injuring his perineal intestines.

CITIZEN PATRICK EGAN.

OUR NEW MINISTER TO CHILI NATURALIZED LESS THAN A YEAR AGO.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 28.—Patrick Egan first appeared in Nebraska in the Spring of 1883 and took up his residence in Lincoln. Some months later, on the 22d of October, 1883, he appeared before A. D. Burr, the Clerk of the District Court for the County of Lancaster, or rather before J. S. Dales, the Deputy Clerk, and made a formal declaration of his intention to become a citizen. There was no witness, but the application appears in the record in regular form. The following is a complete transcript of the proceedings by which Mr. Egan became a naturalized citizen:

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Nebraska, in and for Lancaster County, at the February, A. D. 1888, term of said court, begun and held at the city of

Presidential party and distinguished guests, furnished members and State officers. If they prefer separate stand, less important and conspicuous, committee will so provide. Murphy's action without notice to any of us.

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

The fate of the bill was hanging in the balance, and Yates, who had been prompted in Parliamentary strategy by Hamilton, moved that the Committee on Ways and Means be discharged from the consideration of the bill. He declared that this spasm of courtesy on the part of the Centennial Committee was an afterthought and to sustain his position read the Murphy-Varian letter quoted above. Mr. Sheehan contended that the House could pass it at once by a two-third vote.

Mr. Ainsworth cut the Parliamentary tangle short by moving that the Ways and Means Committee be ordered to report the bill to the House to-morrow at noon, to which the House agreed. If the bill pass, the residents of New-York City will have before them two spectacles that have never been seen before and likely never will be seen again—the concentration of the National Guard of the State, which will be well worth seeing, and the concentration of the Legislature.

The disagreement between the Legislature and the Centennial Committee has not been bridged over by a reported interview with Chairman Gerry in a New-York evening newspaper. In that interview Mr. Gerry is reported to have said:

"This talk about revoking appropriations already made is simply ridiculous. The money appropriated by the Legislature was solely to bring the National Guard here—simply for the parade. All other expenses for the ball, the banquet, &c., have been provided for by the city of New-York. Decency alone, if nothing else, required some consideration before any such hasty action was taken.

"Gen. Porter and I could stand all by himself and for the legislators, I can see no harm in letting him have it. It seems to me it ought to be labeled: 'Here is the members of the Legislature.' If such a schedule is carried out as suggested, I think the members of the various committees will know how to meet it."

"What do you mean?" inquired the reporter.

"Well, I suppose the Chairman of the Committee on Parade could change the line of march. The gentlemen who have this affair in charge are men of intelligence. They do not think to be trifled with—even by members of the Legislature."

Adjt.-Gen. Porter laughed when he read this.

"Why," said he, "these strictures are altogether unnecessary. The Legislature appropriated $200,000, of which $125,000 goes for the troops. $20,000 for the Grand Army, and $35,000 for the committee. When Mr. Gerry threatens that the line of march will be changed he forgets the fact that Gov. Hill as Commander-in-Chief can direct the 13,000 New-York State troops to pass whatever point he may see fit. The Grand Army men of New-York, receiving, as they do, substantial aid from the State, will, of course, follow the New-York State troops."

Senators Erwin, Coggeshall, and Murphy, who read the interview with Mr. Gerry, expressed themselves as disposed to pass a repealing act to-morrow at noon, to which the Centennial Committee the $55,000 appropriated by the original bill. They went further and asserted that for the disrespect he has shown the Legislature they will hereafter refuse him the privileges of the floor.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Army officers in active service are joining the naval officers in the criticism upon the New-York Centennial Committee. They hold that it is not courteous to Adjt.-Gen. Schofield, who will command the military forces, to place at the head of the demonstration in a position where there must necessarily be concert of action between them, not of an army officer who is upon the retired list, but one who comes from the low branch of the military service. Also they complain that on the committee, of which Mr. Gerry is Chairman, there are several reputable naval officers and a grandson of Admiral Farragut. It is hinted that little active assistance for the demonstration can be expected from Secretary Tracy under the circumstances.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 28.—The committee in charge of the Washington centennial demonstration in this city has elected ex-Councilman C. H. K. Halsey Grand Marshal of the procession that will escort President Harrison from Gov. Green's house to Elizabethport. The committee decided to invite the First and Fifth Regiments of Newark to participate in the celebration, and also invited the authorities and students of Princeton, Rutgers, Seton Hall, and all other colleges in the State to take part in the ceremonies. Requests are coming in from military companies and Grand Army posts throughout the State for places in the procession, and it is expected that nearly 10,000 men will be in line.

TRYING TO HAVE PEACE.

THE LOCAL COMMITTEE WILL AVOID TROUBLE WITH THE LEGISLATURE.

The trouble between the Legislature and the Centennial Celebration Committee is, apparently, in a fair way to be settled. Assemblyman Hamilton Fish has been in conference with the committee, with the result that, as may be seen from the foregoing Albany dispatch, he has advised Speaker Cole that no legislation is necessary to enable the legislators to view the great parade from advantageous positions.

The controversy between the uniformed veteran battalions of the National Guard and the Parade Committee of the Centennial Celebration respecting the admission of the former into the military procession on April 30 is also likely to be amicably adjusted.

The Committee on States, of which Col. William G. Hamilton is Chairman, and which is charged with the duty of receiving the President of the United States on Monday, April 29, has opened the door to a settlement of this vexed question by constituting the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, commanded by Col. Tremaine, a part of the military escort of President Harrison on the first day of the celebration.

At a recent meeting of the General Committee a proposition to include all uniformed veteran organizations of the National Guard of New-York State in the Presidential escort was favorably received but not definitely acted upon pending the consideration of an alternative plan suggested to and emanating from Col. Kruger's committee. This plan contemplates the constituting of a veteran brigade, to consist of two of the Grand Army of New-York, the Grand Washington Melean, and the various uniformed National Guard veteran battalions, and according to this brigade the distinction of setting the military ceremonies in motion on April 30. It is proposed that the Veteran Brigade shall take the place of the contingent of regular army troops to be designated by the Grand Marshal of the parade, Major-Gen. Schofield, as escort to President Harrison from St. Paul's Church, following the religious services in that historic structure, to the Treasury Building in Wall-street, where the formal "literary exercises" of the celebration are to be held. On the completion of this duty the Old Guard and its kindred associations will be relieved from further service other than the according to the President of the United States and members of the Cabinet of a formal military salute on the passage of the latter from the Centennial Arch to the deployed lines of troops on their way to the reviewing stand at Madison-square, Fifth-avenue, and Twenty-fifth-street.

The officers of the Celebration Committee have sent a telegram to President Harrison asking him to set apart some time for the prominent men of this city to those of the country at large by issuing a proclamation calling for the holding of special thanksgiving services in all the churches of the land at 9 o'clock on the morning of April 30 next, just as services were held in this city on the day of Washington's inauguration in 1789. The committee also asked the President to suggest that the people everywhere make the day—April 30—memorable by decorating their homes and business places, holding public meetings, and sending up fireworks at night.

VARIED PRODUCTS OF THE NEEDLE.

The ladies in charge of the needlework department of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth-street, wish to call the attention of the public to their particular department. In attractive showcases can be seen all kinds of the products of the needle for sale at moderate prices. The work is done by self-supporting women who consign it to the association to be sold. All kinds of clothing for infants', youths', and ladies' wear is made at the shortest notice, and the class of work done is best demonstrated by the fact that $5,107 77 was paid to seamstresses during the year 1888. Employment is furnished to all applicants of good condition, and those interested in the work of the association are requested to call and inspect it. A great variety of work is done; indeed, nothing requiring the services of the needle will ever be refused. The list is too long to be named here, save the borders for gentlemen's handkerchiefs, embroidering, and knitting work, fringes of house and table linen, cleaning and mending fine lace, relining muffs, knitting of all sorts, buttonholes, drawn work in every design, smocking, &c., have always been very satisfactorily executed.

THE GEORGE W. CLYDE PROBABLY SAFE.

The office of W. P. Clyde & Co. was besieged yesterday by anxious relatives and friends of the officers and crew of the steamer George W. Clyde. There were fears in regard to the safety of the vessel, it having been suggested that she had been the unfortunate cause of the loss of the vessel supposed to be the Conserva.

The George W. Clyde could not possibly have been within 1,500 miles of the spot where the Conserva probably went down any time last week. She left Porto Plata March 25 for New-York, via Cape Haytien, and probably was leaving Cape Haytien yesterday.

TOO YOUNG TO BE MARRIED.

Six carriages carried a party of well-dressed and lively Italians to the City Hall yesterday morning. It was a bridal party. Saverio Cappasilli, a handsome young Italian importer of 14 Market-street, wanted to wed Mary Gerbi, a pretty little girl, apparently not more than 13 years old, whose home is at 53 Nostrand-street. Alderman Hinchboy was called on to perform the ceremony, but he decided that the girl was too young, so the party went away disappointed.

TO ASSIGN PASTORATES

THE WORK OF THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

THERE WILL PROBABLY BE FEW CHANGES IN THIS VICINITY THIS YEAR—TWO CONVENTIONS.

As the time draws near for the meeting of the Methodist Annual Conferences in this vicinity the members of the various congregations naturally begin to get a little anxious as to whether they are to keep the Pastor to whom they have become much attached or not, or in some cases gain their desire in the retirement of a preacher whom they do not like. The Methodists cling to the well-founded system of itinerancy, though its rules are gradually growing less rigid.

For a long period two years was the limit of a preacher in a Methodist church, and at the expiration of that time he was compelled to take up the burdens of another field. Then a year more was added for the benefit of Pastor and people, and at the last General Conference held in this city last Summer the time limit was extended to five years. But notwithstanding the fact that a minister may now preach to one congregation for five successive years he is yet appointed for one year alone, and each year the Bishop may transfer him if he sees fit. There is no appeal for the Pastor; he must go where he is ordered. Therefore there is not a Methodist church in this city that positively knows who its Pastor will be at the close of next week.

The New-York, the New-York East, and Newark Conferences all commence their sessions on April 3. The New-York Conference, which takes in the churches on the west side of the city and a goodly number up the Hudson, will meet in the Eighteenth-Street Church in this city, and will be presided over by Bishop Mallalieu. The New-York East Conference, made up of the east side churches and a portion of New-England, with Long Island, convenes at Bridgeport, Conn., under the guidance of Bishop Foster. Plainfield, N. J., will receive the Newark Conference ministers, and will be presided over by Bishop Merrill.

Owing to the recent session of the General Conference there are no questions of extra importance to come before them. Reports of the churches will be made, and each Pastor will give an account of his stewardship, and of course the appointments for the year will be made. In the New-York churches the indications are that there will be fewer changes than in many years past. The ministers now in charge have given general satisfaction to the people, and Methodist work has progressed in a healthful manner. Many congregations have used their influence to retain their ministers, and when this is done the Bishop usually grants their desire. The Presiding Elder reports to him the spiritual condition of the church as a cabinet officer, and if his report is favorable the chances of the preacher remaining another year are excellent. Sometimes, however, when a congregation is almost certain of its minister the Bishop for reasons of his own will make a transfer.

"We are never sure till we hear the appointments read," said a Methodist minister in speaking of the subject, "and there is always a little nervousness on the last day of the Conference. The churches and their probable Pastors for the next Conference year are outlined below.

Beginning with John-Street Church the farthest down town and the oldest in America, the Rev. W. H. Bowdish will remain. The church experienced a large revival during his pastorate, and he is liked by his congregation as well as being an indefatigable pastoral worker.

In the Allen-Street Church the Rev. C. M. Pegg will probably stay another year. There is talk of building a memorial church on Allen-street and uniting Attorney-Street and Willett-Street Churches with it. In that section of town a foreign population has filled in so rapidly that it requires outside assistance to sustain all the churches. At the next meeting of the Church Extension Society the matter of purchasing property and erecting the memorial church will be discussed. At Willett-street the Rev. M. F. Compton will undoubtedly remain.

It is uncertain whether the Rev. John A. Roche will remain at the Forsyth-Street Church. At the Seventh-Street Church the Rev. W. A. Layton is likely to remain, and the Rev. Lemuel Richardson with the Eleventh-Street congregation.

The Rev. Dr. Alonzo C. Morehouse will undoubtedly continue to minister to the members of the Building Methodist Church, on East Seventeenth-street, between Second and First avenues. His people are anxious to keep him. The church has prospered spiritually and in numbers during his pastorate.

Asbury Church, on Washington-square, will probably retain the Rev. Dolee Lull, but its near neighbor, the Washington-Square Church, on West Fourth-street, is to have a new Pastor. The Rev. John R. Thompson will visit Europe for a time, and his successor will be the Rev. Charles H. McAnney, who comes from a Long Branch church. Mr. McAnney is a young man but long since graduated from Drew Seminary. He is an excellent preacher and an earnest, enthusiastic worker for the church.

The Bedford-Street Church will also lose its present Pastor, the Rev. J. S. Chadwick, who will have charge of the Church Extension Society. It is not known who will go to Bedford Church for the coming year.

The Rev. Thomas Lodge has been for two years at the Franklin-Street Church and will probably be given a new congregation this season. At Perry-Street Church there will be no change, the Rev. Sylvester Lowther being retained another year.

There is no reason why the Rev. Stephen Merritt should not stay at the Jane-Street Church. His people want to keep him, and his two years' work there has been most beneficial to the church.

The Duane-Street Church is looked after by the Rev. John J. Dean, and he may leave this year.

The Central Church people, who worship in the well-known edifice on Seventh-avenue, that lies between Fifteenth-street, are desirous to retain the Rev. C. S. Harrower, and their wish will unquestionably be granted. The church is active and growing, and the Pastor is a hard worker.

The Rev. C. R. North will leave the Eighteenth-Street Church and probably go to Providence, R. I. The congregation is anxious to secure the Rev. O. A. Brown of Morristown, N. J., as his successor, and hope to secure his transfer from the Newark Conference.

The Rev. O. R. Benson will continue at the Five Points Mission, and the Rev. J. E. Cookman another year at the Twenty-fourth-Street Church.

The Rev. J. G. Oakley will be retained by the Thirtieth-street congregation, but up a little farther, at the Thirty-fifth-Street Church, there will be a change. The Rev. H. C. Earle will not remain. A young man will probably succeed to his work there.

The Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney remains no longer at St. Paul's, but will move further up town to the Madison-Avenue Church. St. Paul's has secured the Rev. Dr. McGrew of Meriden as their next Pastor. The Rev. Dr. McGrew is a strong preacher and has been very successful in the charges to which he has been appointed. From the Madison-Avenue Church the Rev. Dr. D. P. Marsden will be transferred to Brooklyn, where he is anxious to go. The Rev. Bidwell Lane remains at the Forty-third-Street Church; the Rev. John Rowe at Forty-fourth-Street Church, the Rev. Dr. Extra S. Tipple at St. Luke's, and the Rev. John E. Gorse at St. Joseph's.

The Rev. Mr. Hinchcliffe, who succeeded the Rev. Howard A. M. Henderson of the Sixty-first-Street Church will continue in charge of that congregation, which is becoming a most important one.

Seekman Hill will undoubtedly retain the Rev. John Parker, who has been its Pastor since the death of the Rev. John Johns. This church has recently enjoyed a revival, in which the boy preacher Harrison has taken a prominent part.

The Rev. J. R. Boyle will continue at the Park-Avenue Church, the Rev. R. W. Jones at the Northern New-York Station, the Rev. J. Kalb at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, and the Rev. Frederick Glenk at St. Paul's, on East Fifty-fifth-street.

St. Andrew's Church desires to keep the Rev. James M. King and the thriving congregation of St. James is pressing for the retention of the Rev. O. H. Tiffany.

There will be a change at Trinity Church, Harlem. The Rev. Merritt Hulburd leaves to go to Philadelphia probably. The church considers itself fortunate in securing the Rev. Thomas Burch of Brooklyn to preach and minister to them.

It is uncertain yet whether the Rev. John Y. Bates will continue with the Tremont Church people or not.

The Rev. D. O. Ferris will probably not return to the Cornell Memorial Church, though the future administration to the church is not settled yet.

The Rev. W. E. Ketcham will also not remain longer with Grace Church on West One Hundred and Fourth-street.

At the Morrisania and Mott-Avenue Churches there will be no changes, the Rev. C. W. Millard and the Rev. W. F. Anderson, respectively, remaining in charge of them. The Rev. Clark Wright will also probably remain with the One Hundred and Ninth-street congregation. At St. Mark's Colored Church the Rev. Mr. H. A. Monroe will continue as Pastor.

The Rev. William E. Searles is not expected to go from the Washington Heights Church, nor the Rev. J. L. Burger from Woodlawn. The Rev. Herman Olsen will probably not remain in charge of the Lexington-Avenue Swedish Church.

In Brooklyn there will be a few changes. One is that the Rev. Dr. W. L. Phillips will leave the Summerfield Church to go to Wilkesbarre. Altogether, the Methodist ministers are to be congratulated as having so little moving.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 28.—At the annual session of the New-York East Conference, which opens at Bridgeport Wednesday, April 3, pastoral changes are not likely to be as general as usual, for the four years' limit in regard to settlement is now in force. In this city only one change will be made. The Rev. A. S. Havemeyer of the South Park Church will leave here and enter upon pastoral work in the city of Brooklyn. The Rev. C. S. Pittman of the First Church and the Rev. J. Lamont Hilmer of the Warren Avenue Church received their call to remain a year ago, and will be reassigned here. Important changes will be made in the New-Haven churches. The Rev. Dr. George E. Reed of the First Church in that city will retire from pastoral work, having accepted the Presidency of Dickinson College. The Rev. Isaac M. Foster will also retire from the field in that city this Spring. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Pullman, who is well known in Brooklyn pastorates, will be returned to the New-Britain Church, where he has been located for the past year.

It is probable that a change will be made in the Waterbury assignment, which is now held by the Rev. A. C. Eggleston. The Middletown pastorate is occupied at present by the Rev. F. M. North, and the Meriden Church is under the pastoral care of the Rev. George H. McGrew. The Rev. George Van Alstyne, who is one of the ablest preachers in the Conference, has been stationed at Norwalk one year. He came to Connecticut four years ago from the Albany Conference, and was assigned to the First Church in this city, where his work was very successful. The Rev. George L. Thompson of East Bridgeport and has also occupied the leading passorate here as New-Britain. The Rev. Lewis Pepper is stationed at Bridgeport, and will probably be reappointed to that field. The Rev. George A. Hubbell, who is stationed at Southport, has been the Presiding Elder of the New-Haven district, and is widely known by the Methodist churches in the State. The disposition of these clergymen by the Conference the new year will be awaited with a great deal of interest by the Methodists in Connecticut.

WHEAT IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE STOCK ESTIMATED AT TWENTY MILLION BUSHELS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 28.—There is some wheat yet in farmers' hands in the Northwest, but as to the amount of it there is a variety of opinions. Official authorities differ greatly. The Dakota statistician figured it out that some 3,000,000 bushels would have to be shipped into Dakota to carry the people through to another harvest, while the Washington statistician gives them a quarter of the crop of 1888, which would leave them some 10,000,000 bushels on March 1. As it will take some 7,000,000 bushels for seed and bread from the remainder of the crop there would remain a surplus of 3,000,000 bushels to come forward yet.

There are in country elevators in Dakota some 2,500,000 bushels, and it is estimated by some of the best authorities on farmers' holdings in Dakota that there are not less than 3,000,000 bushels of such surplus, which would make about 5,500,000 bushels yet to come from Dakota into the channels of trade as wheat flour.

The situation in Minnesota is similar to Dakota, though a larger per cent of the crop is yet in farmers' hands. The production was smaller, however, which would bring the surplus in farmers' hands down to near the same quantity as in Dakota. The quantity in country elevators is nearly the same in each. Allowing such calculations to be approximately correct, there are now in this State and Dakota some 11,000 bushels of surplus wheat without counting that in store at Minneapolis, St. Paul, or Duluth.

There are some 200 wheat stations on the Manitoba Road in Minnesota and Dakota that will perhaps range in receipts from farmers' bins, 5,000 bushels to 50,000, or an average of 7,500 bushels, making 1,500,000 bushels to come out for that one system. The Northern Pacific has a few more than 100 wheat points that will average 7,500 bushels each, in round numbers 750,000. The Milwaukee system has above 200 wheat points, but of these not many will receive wheat worth mentioning from farmers on this crop. They are mainly on the James River and Hastings and Dakota divisions, and may average 9,000 bushels, or, with what may be sold at stations not counted, may reach 900,000 bushels.

The Chicago and Northwestern and Omaha have nearly 150 points that will average 5,000 bushels, making for the two systems 750,000 bushels to come in. The Minneapolis and St. Louis has 65 points, but wheat is practically exhausted excepting at about 25 of them, may collect 8,000 bushels each, making 200,000 bushels for the 25 points. There are on the St. Paul, Duluth, "Soo," and Red River other scattering places not included in the foregoing calculations that will take in 200,000 bushels, and make the total yet to come from farmers' granaries 4,300,000.

There were on March 1 in country elevators 6,400,000 bushels, and if the foregoing estimates are approximately correct there were then in the country 11,000,000 bushels, and, without counting terminal stocks at Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, in round numbers 20,500,000 bushels more, making a total of 19,500,000 bushels for March 1, which, with nearly 1,000,000 bushels in private storage here, make a final total of 20,500,000 bushels.

NEW-JERSEY'S DEBT.

A BILL INTRODUCED TO MEET IT BY A SPECIAL TAX.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—The evident hesitancy of the Democrats in taking up the deficiency in the State Treasury at the present time has led Mr. Voorhees of Union, the Republican leader, to offer a bill providing for a State tax of three-quarters of a mill upon each dollar of real and personal property taxable, according to the last Assessors' reports. This he introduced this morning. He said that he had had no conference with his party colleagues, and that he offered the bill simply as an individual member. He recognized the fact that the State was in debt to the amount of $400,000. He thought the rate mentioned in the bill would yield about that amount. As the State's credit was at stake it should be preserved.

The bill was made a special order for next Monday night, when the House will consider it as a Committee of the Whole.

After the storm comes the quiet, and to-day's session had about 40 members present at roll call, but the number soon dwindled so less than one-third were left.

The Jersey City Charter bill will be open for public discussion next Tuesday, when, at noon and at 7 o'clock in the evening, the Municipal Corporation Committee will hear all who wish to appear for or against the measure.

Another bill was introduced to-day to give more spoils to the dominant party in the shape of a new office—that of an Assistant State Prison Keeper, who shall be appointed by the Governor for five years, as a salary of $2,000. Bills were passed pensioning firemen after nine years' service, fixing the salaries of the Chief of Police at Jersey City at $2,500, and of Captains of Police at $2,000, and fixing the term of Speaker Hudspeth as City Attorney at Jersey City at three years.

Both houses have adjourned for the week. From present indications, final adjournments will take place on April 12.

SWIFT WILL NOT BE HANGED.

UNPRECEDENTED SCENE IN CONNECTICUT'S LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 28.—By a vote of 118 to 106 the House of Representatives this afternoon ordered the commutation of Jean E. Swift's sentence, which was to be executed on Friday of next week, to imprisonment for life. The debate in the House was continued for four hours, the sister of the condemned man, Miss Mary A. Swift, being present during the entire session. It was not until after 3 o'clock that the yea-and-nay vote on the commutation was ordered.

The Judiciary Committee, which had reported in favor of Swift, had exhausted every argument in his support, and as the hour for the vote arrived the suspense experienced by Miss Swift was painfully visible. On the roll call Hartford County members, who were familiar with the revolting crime of which Swift is guilty, voted mainly in the negative. New-Haven, New-London, and Fairfield Counties followed, showing a decided tendency toward commutation. Tolland and Windham gave a majority against Swift. When the Litchfield County roll was called the question was undecided. As each name was responded to on the Clerk's call, the county turning the scales in favor of the murderer.

The announcement of the vote at 3:30 was greeted with tremendous applause from the gallery of ladies, which was speedily hushed, being unprecedented in the history of Connecticut Legislatures. The girl sprang to her feet as if she would fly with the verdict to her brother, who was awaiting the executioner's order in the jail a mile away. The news was conveyed there long before the council leaves the Legislative hall and relieved Swift's emotion.

This is the first case on record where the Legislature in this State has commuted a death sentence. It is not believed here to-night that murderers hereafter will be hanged in this State.

FIRE IN THE BERKELEY LYCEUM.

An alarm of fire from Fifth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street and the hurrying of fire engines attracted a large crowd of excited spectators quickly together in front of the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon. A gasjpipe under the main floor had leaked until a considerable quantity of gas escaped. There was an explosion and the wood flooring caught fire. The fire was extinguished and the leak stopped before the fire engines arrived on the scene. The fire could not in any event have extended very far, because the building is constructed upon fire-proof principles and the builders aver that a fire could hardly burn beyond one room.

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The New-York College for the Training of Teachers, which received its charter from the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New-York Jan. 19 last, has issued a circular defining the scope of the institution. The colleges of education so to be there nightly taught. A school of practice and observation will be maintained in connection with the college. The course will be two years, and the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy will be conferred. Students of both sexes are received, and the tuition is $50 per year. Those desiring further interesting information about the institution

JAY GOULD IS IN THE WAY

THE MAYOR'S RAPID-TRANSIT BILL IN TROUBLE.

THE RAILWAY COMMITTEES OF THE LEGISLATURE SEEM DETERMINED TO INVITE ADVERSE CRITICISM.

ALBANY, March 28.—In the absence of anything better to do the Senate amused itself this morning with a lively discussion over the merits of Mr. Saxton's bill appropriating $20,000 to protect the owners of property adjacent to the canals from leakage, the money to be expended under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Works, James Shanahan.

This was the text upon which Senator Erwin preached a little sermon on the evil of putting money into the hands of Democratic officials. The bill proposed to put into the hands of an official of that political persuasion a nice little plum to spend as he liked. It was time to call a halt. He had sat in two Democratic Legislatures, and both had adopted the tactics now in vogue in New-Jersey of shoving off the minority and not allowing them to express their views on party questions. He thought the Republican majority had treated the Democrats with too much courtesy. He would like to crack the party whip and insist upon the killing of this and all similar measures by the majority.

Senator Grady took up the cudgels for his party, saying that if the Republicans attempted to choke off the minority they might discover to their cost that they themselves would be choked off in the Executive Chamber.

The discussion was continued by Senators Raines, Linson, Laughlin, Foley, Murphy, and Sloan. The bill was finally progressed to a third reading.

Senator Stadler's bill authorizing the issue of special liquor licenses for public balls, and good for one night only, was amended so that it would apply to New-York City alone, and then advanced to a third reading without discussion.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Kimball of St. Lawrence County is rapidly acquiring fame as a cunning member. The vicious custom has become popular this year of jumping bills to a third reading without considering them in general orders. The trick is most successful when the House is in great confusion. A member privately asks the speaker to recognize him at a certain moment, and pipes out in a consumptive tone from the rear of the room, "Third reading, Mr. Speaker," and before an objection can be raised or the nature of the bill understood, it goes to a third reading and escapes any chance of amendment. In the order of third reading its chances of passing are as 500 to 1. This little scheme Kimball essayed to-day and failed, thanks to the vigilance and quickness of Mr. Sheehan.

Mr. Saxton had reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill entitled "To Purify the Ballot." Kimball was down in the well four rows nearer the Speaker than his own seat. A dozen members were clamoring for recognition, and the confusion in the House was indescribable.

"Third reading, Mr. Speaker," asked Kimball in a plaintive tone.

"If there is no objection"—

"Hold on! Hold on!" cried Sheehan. "I object. What is this bill?"

The Clerk read the title.

"Is that the Saxton bill?" demanded Sheehan.

"No, it is not," said Kimball, who then made a formal motion. Sheehan demanded a count, and the motion was beaten.

There was defeated a bold effort to advance, without debate, a bill which would lift $125,000 out of the State Treasury, for the bill provides for the purchase of a patent ballot box for the State, and as there are nearly 5,000 election districts and the boxes cost $25 each, it is an easy task to estimate the money that is in this measure.

Mr. Crosby gave notice that at noon next Wednesday he would move for a suspension of the rules, in order to have the Excise Commission bill placed on its final passage.

Mr. Whipple's Insurance bill was made a special order for next Tuesday.

There was a very lively little discussion in Committee of the Whole to-night over the Rhodes bill providing the Saturday shall be a whole holiday during the months of July and August, and repealing the present law which makes Saturday a half holiday the year round. The Republicans, with the redoubtable "Bald Eagle" at their head, intend to do away entirely with the present law, substituting the substitute in its stead. Mr. Ainsworth presented an amendment to the Rhodes bill which practically annulled its provisions and repealed the existing law.

On motion of Mr. Sheehan, the substitute and the bill were voted upon separately. The former was ordered to a third reading by a strict party vote of 54 to 49. The bill itself was then considered, on motion of Gen. Husted, and was progressed by a vote of 53 to 48. The Republican leaders will find it a difficult task to muster the necessary number of votes to pass the substitute, for there exists among the country members a strong feeling against the repeal of the present half-holiday law.

The Savery Labor Prison bill was taken up for consideration, but, on motion of Mr. Hitt, was recommitted to the Committee on Prisons. The committee may further perfect it. The bill has not been considered in full committee.

THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

Mayor Grant's Rapid Transit bill is in grave danger, and there is no use attempting to conceal it. From the time the bill was committed to the monopolistic Railway Committees of the Senate and the House a rope was around its neck, which every action of either committee has only served to tighten. Both of these committees had a session this afternoon. Within two hours afterward Gen. Husted had two resolutions pass the Legislature one to have the final adjournment on May 16, the other to have regular sessions of the House on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Now that evening sessions are devoted to bills in general orders only, and no other business is allowed. Under the new order of things anything and everything is likely to happen. The suspicious conduct of both the Railway Committees of late has alarmed the friends of Mayor Grant's bill. Mr. Kimball of the House committee went to New-York on Saturday, and, with a brass band, visited the Mayor's office, where he solemnly assured the reporters and the Mayor that he was for the bill. From Mr. Kimball's conduct since his arrival in Albany it is strongly suspected that Mr. Kimball must have seen some one else without his brass band.

At all events, the House Railway Committee held two meetings for hearings this week. Julien T. Davies, one of Jay Gould's counsel, attended both hearings, and, when asked, said he had nothing to say. This afternoon, however, when the hearing was practically closed, as both committees are under orders to report the bill to their respective houses, Mr. Davies announced his unwillingness to say. Mr. Kimball's committee, tendering the same courtesy and consideration to Mr. Gould's representative as they did to the cable company, consented to give him a chance next Tuesday in spite of the mandate of the House.

Then the Senate committee had a session, which reflects but little credit on it. Three important amendments were suggested—one by Julien T. Davies, to bestow upon Jay Gould the streets of New-York; another by Melville C. Smith, to permit the arcade company to build an underground road in Broadway, and the third, and most astonishing, from Col. George Bliss, who wanted the Cable Railway bill tacked on as a rider. Mr. Russell of Albany, the dummy for Smith O'Brien, moved to postpone consideration upon the bill, but was voted down.

Mr. Coggeshall moved to strike out Broadway from the list of streets exempt, but this was also lost, but if it is not inserted when the bill is reported it certainly will be in the Committee of the Whole.

At the suggestion of Col. Bliss the tenth section of the bill was so modified as to continue the present Cable Commissioners, and, remarkable as it may appear, Corporation Counsel Beekman accepted the proposition in spite of the avowed purpose of the bill to obliterate all existing commissions of the kind in the State. Then, on motion of Col. Murphy, the bill was ordered to be reported on Monday night. Walker, Murphy, and McNaughton voting yes, Russell and Coggeshall, nay. Senators Pierce and Lexow were not present.

Mr. Jay Gould wants to be heard before this committee, and while the bill will go before the Senate on Monday night the committee will ask for additional time. There are several ways of killing a bill, the favorite being delay. This is the policy pursued toward Mayor Grant's bill. The committees both honored by now handling the bill are filled with too much cable and Jay Gould timber to bode any good to any measure desired by the people, and it will be something short of a miracle if this bill becomes a law in the shape desired by Mayor Grant.

THREE MEN'S LIVES IN DANGER.

SPRINGVIEW, Neb., March 28.—Mrs. Gannon, the wife of a settler living near the Dakota line, was in this town yesterday asking help in rescuing her husband from the Dakota Indians. Gannon and a number of other men were captured by a vigilance committee a couple of weeks ago on suspicion of being cattle thieves. The committee finally released them on their promise to leave the country at once.

Yesterday three of them, Gannon and two men named Babcock and Eames, were found at their homes and taken across the Dakota line by masked men who delivered them to a band of Sioux. The Indians have been losing cattle for some time, and there is little doubt as to the fate of the three men.

THE MYSTERY OF THE CONSERVA.

It was generally admitted yesterday that it was impossible that the life-raft upon which the two dead men were seen by the officers of the Colorado could have belonged to the Conserva. The agent of the Conserva, H. H. Harnard, Jr., still refuses to believe that the vessel is lost. Many other persons also admit that while the probabilities favor the conclusion that the Conserva has gone to the bottom, the finding of her shipwrecked consort is not conclusive proof that such is the case. The mystery of the matter is by no means cleared up yet.

UNITED FOR LIFE.

TWO YOUNG COUPLES WEDDED AMID FLOWERS LAST EVENING.

Miss Nellie Kellner, a daughter of Moritz Kellner, was married last evening to Morris Wortman at the assembly rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House. The ceremony occurred at 7 o'clock, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Kohut of the Jewish Church Ahawath Chesed, corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Lexington-avenue. The bridal procession formed down stairs in one of the entrances and passed up into the assembly rooms, where white silk ribbons made an aisle through the rooms, which were crowded with guests.

The bridal party moved up the aisle to a floral bower, where the ceremony was performed. As the bride entered the room the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" was played by the orchestra. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with white satin brocade and duchesse lace. The veil was of tulle, and was fastened on with diamond stars. The ornaments were diamonds and pearls. The bride carried Catherine Cook roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was Miss Martha Kellner, a sister of the bride. She wore white silk tulle over cream-colored silk, and carried pink roses. A feature of the wedding was the leading of the bridal party by the two little relatives of the bride and groom, Miss Lizzie Engel, a cousin of the bride and groom, and Master Albert Wortman, a cousin of the groom. There were no bridesmaids. Emil Heller was best man, and the ushers were William Kellner, Henry Kellner, Benjamin Schwarzkopf, Asher Pedlan, Samuel Cooker, and Dave Rothschild. A large reception followed the ceremony.

Miss Leonora Goldsmith, a daughter of Jacques Goldsmith, was married last evening to Joseph Heineman at Victoria Hall, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street. The ceremony, at 7:30 o'clock, was performed by Judge Ehrlich. The hall was handsomely decorated, and was filled with a large number of the friends of the bride and groom. The bride wore a gown of white faille Francaise trimmed with duchesse lace. The veil was of tulle, and was fastened on with diamond ornaments. The ornaments were diamonds. She carried white roses. The best man was George Meier, and the ushers were Gustav Jacoby, Jr., W. Haipine, Charles Goldsmith, William Goldsmith, M. Wenheim, and C. Meier. A reception and banquet followed the ceremony.

THE FACTORY FIRE'S VICTIMS.

ONE BODY FOUND IN THE RUINS AND ONE OF THE INJURED DIES.

The charred body of Peter Greenwald, one of the workmen in Alfred E. Ower's burned factory in Kent-avenue, Brooklyn, was found in the ruins yesterday morning. The body was taken to the Bedford-avenue station house.

Greenwald was 40 years old and lived with his wife and three children at 310 Bushwick-avenue. From the position of the body, near the east wall, it is supposed that Greenwald jumped from the fourth floor after finding his escape by the single stairway in the front of the building cut off.

John Hanrahan, the 15-year old boy who had his back broken at the fire, died yesterday at the Eastern District Hospital. It is believed all the other injured people will recover.

John Lynagh, the building inspector, whose duty it was to see that there were fire escapes on the burned building, and who neglected that duty, made his report to Commissioner Fanning yesterday and stated that "from information received I should have recommended that fire escapes be placed on this building." He also added that in his opinion the walls still standing are unsafe and should be torn down. For his neglect of duty Lynagh's excuse is that his district is a large one. He says:

"I being engaged in the yearly examination of public buildings, factories, &c., and my district being a large one, I failed to reach the building burned on the 26th inst., but I had already made memoranda of the same for my inspection to be made the latter part of this week. I have already made reports of over 100 public buildings, and made recommendations in relation to the same where I found means of escape insufficient in reference to where I found anything that I did not consider safe."

Ellen O'Neill, one of the employees at the factory who was reported missing, was found at her home, 1,027 First-avenue, this city, last night. She sustained no injuries at the fire, and the day following the disaster she went to work in another shop.

HASTENING TO HIS BRIDE.

ADOLPH WEICHELBAUMER WAS GOING TO HIS OWN WEDDING WHEN KILLED.

Adolph Weichelbaumer, the young German who was killed by accidentally falling off a railroad platform at New-Brunswick, N. J., Wednesday, was on his way from Chicago to Brooklyn to keep a marriage contract with Mary Hague, the sister-in-law of Ludwig Bedenberg of 23 Monteith-street. The ceremony was to have taken place yesterday, and it was the intention of the pair to start for Germany on the steamship Saale to-morrow. Young Weichelbaumer came to America five years ago and was a butcher by trade. His sister was married to John Dietrich, a butcher in Chicago, who lives at 857 Thirty-fourth-street. Adolph worked for his brother-in-law up to the time of leaving Chicago and saved a considerable amount from his earnings. It was his intention to get married and settle down with his mother and brother in Germany.

The attachment was formed in the old country and renewed by correspondence in this. The betrothed pair made all preparations for the important event, and the news of her lover's violent death completely prostrated her. Her condition was such last evening as to alarm her sister and brother-in-law. The latter, as soon as he heard of the accident, made up his mind to have the body taken to Brooklyn for burial, and was expecting it when he got word that at the request of Adolph's sister it had been forwarded to Chicago.

SPORTSMEN AT NEWARK.

Several shooting matches were held yesterday afternoon on John Erb's shooting grounds at Newark, N. J., and were watched by about 100 men.

The first was between Messrs Myers of Arlington, N. J., and William Lever of Elizabeth, N. J., for $50 a

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

UPON HONOR AND CONSCIENCE.

M'ADAM DECLARES THAT HE NEVER TOOK BRIBES FOR LETTING STANDS.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday listened to argument on the order to show cause why Judge Ingraham's warrant committing Graham McAdam for contempt should not be set aside. He reserved his decision, although he seemed to be convinced that Judge Ingraham had acted within his authority.

Peter Mitchell, who, with George H. McAdam, appeared on behalf of Graham McAdam, rehearsed his client's acts before the Commissioners and the reasons why he was unwilling to answer the question they put to him, up to the proceedings before Judge Ingraham.

"Your Honor has the power to vacate the order of commitment," said Mr. Nicoll.

"I do not suppose I have," said Judge Lawrence.

"If I do not show such authority of course I cannot succeed," remarked Mr. Mitchell.

The sections of the code on which he relied, Mr. Mitchell continued, were 2,269, providing for the making of an order to show cause, which counsel has been followed in the present instance; 2,273, defining an order to show cause as equivalent to a notice of motion; and 2,291, which says in part: "The court, Judge, or Referee must make a final decree accordingly, and direct that it be punished by fine or imprisonment or both, as the nature of the case requires. A warrant of commitment must issue accordingly."

If a Judge could issue a commitment, Mr. Mitchell argued, without any record of the point, it would amount to condemning the offender to perpetual imprisonment. Mr. Nicoll severely attacked Mr. McAdam's conduct in leaving the jurisdiction of the court in defiance of its order, and urged that he should have submitted and then taken his remedy by writ of habeas corpus and certiorari.

George H. McAdam defended his brother's course, and said he had desired to test the powers of the extraordinary commission before which he had been brought.

The proceedings, Judge Lawrence declared, were under section 856 of the code, which reads:

"If the person subpœnaed and attending or brought, as prescribed in the last section, before an officer or other person or a body refuses, without reasonable cause, to be examined or to answer a legal question, or to subscribe his deposition or to a book or paper which he was directed to bring by the terms of the subpœna, or to subscribe his deposition after it has been correctly reduced to writing, the person issuing the subpœna may enter a rule of court of record or not of record, may forthwith, or if he is not, then any Judge of such court may upon proof by affidavit of the facts by warrant commit the offender to jail, there to remain until he consents to do the act which he was so required to do, or is discharged according to law."

Many of Mr. McAdam's friends feel that he has been acting under unwise advice. They, however, quote the following extract from his affidavit submitted to Judge Ingraham as strong proof that he is innocent of any fraudulent act in his connection with the market affairs:

"And the said deponent further says that he is of the age of 41 years; that he was born and brought up in the city of New-York and has ever since resided there, and during all that period his walk and conversation have been known by all men as correct and honorable; that during the 11 years of his connection with the Finance Department of the city millions of dollars and city money passed through his hands without default or defalcation; and he says upon his oath and upon his conscience as a man and upon his honor as a gentleman that he has never received one dollar of any sum of money whatsoever as consideration or gratuity or bribe for allotting stands in the new East Washington Market from any person or persons, corporation or corporations, for any source whatever, and that any statement or allegation to the contrary, whensoever or wheresoever or by whomsoever made, is false and untrue."

WILL DEFEND THE CUP.

AMERICAN YACHTSMEN HOPING FOR A FIGHT FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Many of the yachtsmen in the city are yet in hope that there may be races for the America's Cup this season after all, and would not be surprised to learn of a challenge being found among the mail of the next Liverpool steamer. If there is to be a race it will be known very soon, as the challenge must arrive before April 1 in order to be within the necessary time limit. The ground for belief that a challenge may be received is the action of Lord Dunraven, who is now having a new yacht built, which promises to be a swift sailer. Lord Dunraven has in a quiet way made many inquiries in regard to the victorious American yachts, as well as to make himself familiar with the conditions of the deed of gift of the America's Cup. Recently it has been rumored that Lord Dunraven intended to make a strong effort to defeat American yachts, and therefore it will be no surprise if a challenge is received.

Lord Dunraven's yacht is a 60-footer, and was designed by Watson. It is being finished at Southampton. It is also reported to be a centreboard craft, and constructed for fast work. The yachtsmen in this country are ready to give the new boat a warm welcome, and have no fear but that they can retain the cup. Lord Dunraven had indirectly inquired of the New-York Yacht Club if a challenge would be received on the terms of the deed of gift and the old conditions, and he was answered that such a challenge would be accepted. Lord Dunraven is the only yachtsman constructing a boat abroad that would be entered in a big race.

The yachts that could be pitted against the new flyer are the Shamrock, Titania, or Kairiki, and at the New-York Yacht Club it was said last night that there were yachtsmen ready to build a craft for such a race. Gen. Paine is said not to be unwilling to construct a new yacht for such a laudable purpose. A few of the yachtsmen were disposed not to place any confidence in the report of the challenge having been prepared, among whom is J. Beaver-Webb, the designer, but the majority were of the opinion that the chance for a race was very good.

The New-York Yacht Club at its second general meeting held last evening in the clubhouse, 37 Madison-avenue, voted in favor of amendment to the racing rules of the club providing for a seventh class, including all sloops, cutters, and yawls of 40 feet load water-line length and under, and also to shorten the course for vessels in this extra class to 25 miles. The place of meeting and the vendezvous of the club in Summer cruise was fixed for New-London the evening of Aug. 7.

No report was made by the committee appointed to consider the matter of changing the present system of the measurement of yachts for time allowance, and the time of the committee was extended indefinitely. It has been considered that it would be unjust to the owners of the new boats being built to make any change that would interfere with their plans until after this racing season is ended.

MR. MAGONE'S CHINESE PUZZLE.

Collector Magone had another Chinese puzzle on his hands yesterday. When the steamer City of Columbia of the Ward Line arrived here yesterday she had on board Chung Sues and Dimar Ayon, laborers, and Yan Yen Wan, Dominco Vapor, and Alvaro Adin, who called themselves merchants. All were Chinamen, notwithstanding the Spanish flavor of some of their names, and their story was that they had been for 15 years working or keeping stores in Cuba, had made money, and were on their way to China, via New-York and San Francisco. They were detained in accordance with the law. When they produced their passports, made out by the Chinese Consul at Havana and vised by the American Consul there and the Chinese Consul in this city, Mr. John W. Foster of Dole's attorney at the Chinese Legation at Washington, had come on here, in case the party should be detained, in order to determine the validity of the exclusion law as applying to Chinamen crossing the continent while on their way home. Under the circumstances the Collector decided that the five men should go to San Francisco, and they promised to leave by one of last evening's trains.

FRANK E. PEARSON FOUND GUILTY.

The jury in Judge Gildersleeve's court added another chapter in the romance of Frank E. Pearson and Mrs. Cyrus W. Wakefield, widow of Millionaire Wakefield of Wakefield, Mass., yesterday, and it was rather unpleasant for Pearson. The jury found him guilty of larceny in the first degree, as charged in the indictment obtained by Mrs. Wakefield, with whom he had been living since 1883. Lawyer Hughes, his counsel, asked that his client be remanded for a week, as he wanted time to apply for a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. Judge Gildersleeve remanded Pearson until next Thursday.

THE MAYOR VISITS THE AQUEDUCT.

Mayor Grant made a visit to the new aqueduct yesterday in the company of Commissioner Scott and Chief Engineer Fteley. He went down three shafts on either side of the Harlem River, took a long slide to the tunnel under the river, and closely inspected a section which has given much trouble to engineers and contractors because it runs through rock which is continually disintegrating. The roof and sides of this shaft are held up by timbers, but some more durable supports have got to be provided, as the timber, if left alone, will rot and let down masses of rock.

A ROUGH PASSAGE.

The bark Benny Doon, which arrived yesterday from Gibara, Cuba, suffered severely from bad weather on her way North. She was 16 days making the run, and through the Straits of Florida up to Cape Hatteras strong northwest gales were experienced. On March 15, during a heavy gale in the Straits of Florida, a Danish sailor, Christian West, was swept overboard and lost in spite of every exertion made to save the life of the brute's shipmates. He was a native of Leith.

THE THROGG'S NECK GANG.

THE CROWD WHICH TERRORIZES THE VILLAGE OF WEST CHESTER.

"If you want to find a town where lawlessness is rampant, where a crowd of loafers rule things, and where an arrest is rarer than a day in June, don't go out to the wild and woolly West for it, young man, but simply pitch your tent in West Chester Village here," said an old and well-known resident of that neighborhood to a reporter for THE TIMES, who was waiting at the Van Nest Station on the Harlem River Branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad for a train on Wednesday evening, after looking up the fire at the Catholic Protectory on that day.

"The fire upon which you have been writing," said this gentleman, "is, in my opinion and that of a number of my neighbors, the work of some of the round dozen members of the 'Throgg's Neck gang,' a set of men between the ages of 18 and 25, who seldom work and who bully their parents out of board and lodging and enough money to keep them partially in drink. They live near the shore end of Throgg's Neck, on the Sound end of which are the fine Huntingdon, Havemeyer, and Lorillard mansions, and they are a perfect nuisance to the neighborhood. They impartially patronize the 76 saloons for which this little town is noted, and the six valiant constables of the place have as yet failed to arrest one of them for the numerous depredations they commit. They have broken into Conklin & Hartine's store here twice so far this year and helped themselves liberally to canned goods, tobacco, and what little cash they could find in the drawers, but are really not skillful enough in their profession to venture to attack the safe there. They have broken into the Van Nest Station twice this year also and taken what cash and small packages of value they could find, and about three weeks ago they stole the station agent's trunk, which contained about everything he possessed. The freight cars along the track are broken into every third or fourth night and their contents rifled, and only a short time ago the railroad company was forced to send a safe to the station for the protection of its moneys.

"Two months ago a suspicious fire was luckily put out near the Protectory gasheuse; six months ago an empty dwelling house on the grounds was burned to ashes, and only a week ago an attempt was made to burn down a frame dwelling holding eight families of the Protectory employes by starting a blaze under its front stoop. The way in which business is done here by the public officials is simply farcical. Every saloon stands wide open all day and night Sunday and a hard crowd of New-Yorkers who understand the ways of the place come up here to enjoy themselves on that day. Fight after fight occurs at such times, but I have yet to see an arrest made for that or any other reason.

"The former clerk at the station was connected with the Throgg's Neck gang, and in January the railroad company found that he was some $150 short in his accounts. They sent for him, and he, fearing that he was discovered, disappeared. He was arrested in Harlem a few weeks later and sent to the care of the police here. During the week between then and his examination he walked about the village apparently as free as air, although he was not under bonds. The case never came to trial, because his sister, an honest, hard-working girl, paid the amount out of her scanty earnings to the company, and the proceedings against him were dropped.

"The Coroner's inquests are held in Conway's barroom, and a sober jury is rarer than an intelligent funeral and honest verdict. On St. Patrick's Day Eugene E. Texier, a soldier, who had just come out of the hospital at Fort Schuyler, came to the village in the afternoon, and in buying some drinks displayed a little roll of bills. He went to the station about 7 o'clock that evening and bought a ticket for the 7:13 train for New-York. The station agent saw him on the platform a few moments before the train came in, but did not see him board it. Early the next morning his dead body was found alongside the track near Baychester, some two miles away, stripped of money and valuables and with a big hole in the back of the skull and three fractured ribs. A number of the village gangs were seen about the station at the time he bought his ticket. Coroner Matthews heard some testimony in an inquest on the case, held on Thursday, in which the jury were too intoxicated to take any interest, and the inquest was indefinitely postponed. You may think that what I have told you is well-nigh impossible, but I can easily substantiate every statement I have made."

HUGE COAL BARGES.

SOME OF THEM WILL BE FITTED WITH MASTS AND SAILS.

NEW-HAVEN, March 28.—The New-England Transportation Company, devoted to the towing of coal vessels on Long Island Sound from New-York, is about to build four ocean barges of 1,000 tons each, the largest ever built here. When completed they will, with four others, be put at once on a new route to be established by the company between the New-Jersey coal docks and Providence, R. I.

The fleet will cost the company $65,000. The success of this new outside and exposed line in the transportation of coal will be watched closely. Some capitalists believe that the sailing vessel for coastwise traffic is doomed to certain extinction by the new class of large barges now being built. A fleet of sail vessels with a tonnage of 8,000 would cost over $250,000.

Other coal-towing lines are going into barge building on a larger scale than ever before. The Boston Towboat Company is building a large number of 2,000-ton barges to run between Norfolk and Boston. These will be regular ocean-going vessels. They are to be provided with three or four sails, which can be hoisted on short, stumpy masts. With these they can be towed in a seaway or gale when ever it becomes necessary for the tug to cut loose from them.

At Noank, Conn., six new barges, each of about 1,300 tons, are building for the New-London Steam Towing Line. The company, which runs a large fleet of coal carriers, runs its barges principally in the soft coal trade between Virginia and Connecticut.

AGED AND HOMELESS.

An aged German woman who gave her name as Christina Myers went before Justice Duffy at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and asked him to send her to some old ladies' home. She had $100 with her which she had saved, and the possession of this money was enough to keep her out of the almshouse, but not enough to secure her quarters in any of the homes for aged women. She had just been discharged from the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, where she had been temporarily sheltered.

After leaving the poorhouse Mrs. Myers went to a boarding house, where she was swindled out of some of her money. Justice Duffy sent her to the German Lutheran Church, at 51 Christopher-street, but she was brought back, word being sent from the Pastor of the church that a meeting would be held to devise means to take care of her, and asking Justice Duffy to commit her for the night. This was done.

THE HOBOKEN DRAMA LANGUISHES.

There is a good deal of talk among the people in the Rev. Father Corrigan's parish in Hoboken over a recent sermon in denunciation of theatres. The Hoboken Dramatic Association is recruited largely from members of his church. It has been preparing for an entertainment, but in consequence of his sermon the exhibition was indefinitely postponed. The members feel somewhat indignant, and are not backward in reminding the priest that when $300 realized from one of these entertainments was recently placed in his hands, he accepted it for the church with thanks.

Father Corrigan says that his sermon was not directed at the Dramatic Association, but at theatricals generally.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 28.—In the Court of Appeals today, the Hon. William C. Ruger, Chief-Justice, and associates present, the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued.—No. 211—Louis S. Goebel et al., appellants, vs. Caroline Wolf, respondent, and Mary Froelich et al., appellants.—Argued by Josiah T. Marean for appellants, John F. Morris for respondents. No. 212—Mary A. Tolhurst, appellant, vs. Austin Mandeville et al., Executors, respondents.—Argued by P. Chamberlain, Jr., for appellant, W. A. Sutherland for respondents. No. 278—The Mayor, &c., of New-York City, respondent, vs. Jacob Sonneborn, appellant.—Argued by A. J. Dittenhoefer for appellant, D. J. Dean for respondent. No. 280—Abraham B. Van Nest, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York City, respondent.—Argued by George F. Munger for appellant D. J. Dean for respondents. No. 171—In the matter of the judicial settlement of the account of Benjamin Albertson et al., Executors of Jesse R. De Bevoise, deceased. Submitted. No. 328—James Gregory, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York City, appellants.—Argued by D. J. Dean for appellant, Elliott Sanford for respondent. No. 286—Thomas T. Green et al., respondents, vs. Joseph G. Rowerth et al., appellants.—Argued by S. Jones for appellants, Joshua M. Van Cott for respondents.

The Court of Appeals for Friday, March 29, is as follows: Nos. 341, 350, 294, 295, 296, 297.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

In the Court of Appeals, Second Division, the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued.—No. 240—John Hart by Mathias Smith, Guardian, ad litem, respondent, vs. The New-York Mutual and Western Union Telegraph Company, appellant.—Argued by Mr. Missock for appellant. Mr. Lewis for respondent. No. 304—William D. Lowery, Receiver, Appellant, vs. Abram Fowler, impleaded, &c., respondent.—Argued by Stephen H. Olin for appellant, Joseph H. Choate for respondent.

Following is the day calendar for Friday, March 29: Nos. 194, 184, 211, 1197, 1218.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Drafts at sight, 8½@9 per cent. discount. Sterling bankers' bills on London, 60 days, 4 87½; sight, 4 89. Commercial bills, 60 days, 4 86½; sight, 4 88. Francs, 60 days, 5 20; sight, 5 18¾. Mexican dollars, 77½@78 buying, 78@78½ selling. Legal tenders, 98½@99 buying, 99@99½ selling. Silver bullion, 96½@97 buying, 97@97½ selling. Gold coin, 99½@100 buying, par selling.

A CIRCUS MAN IN TROUBLE.

JOHN W. CASSELLI CHARGED WITH PETIT LARCENY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—John W. Casselli, the circus acrobat, was brought to the new Court House to-day on the charge of stealing from a conductor on a Fourth and Eighth-street passenger railway car a week ago last Wednesday. Casselli had been in the dock but a short time when Lawyer John McKinley, accompanied by a handsome young woman, gorgeously dressed, with long blue and white ostrich feathers drooping over a broad-brimmed felt hat, and leading a pretty little child by the hand, entered the court and at once began talking to Casselli. The handsome young woman was Casselli's sister. She had just arrived from Havana, Cuba, with her little girl, and, hearing of her brother's arrest, had immediately employed counsel for him.

After she had left the court Casselli said that the charge against him was outrageous. He indignantly denied that he was a New-York thief, as is charged against him, but that on the contrary he is a respectable acrobat of several years' standing in the circus profession. When he was arrested he says he was on his way to Frankford to find out whether or not his sister had sent word when she would arrive in Philadelphia.

At Eighth-street and Girard-avenue, as he was getting on the car, the conductor said he had lost a dollar. Casselli was arrested, although he indignantly denied having taken the money. At the Twelfth District station house he was searched, and among other things in his pockets there was a dollar. He was afterward photographed at the police.

He says that he had been in Philadelphia only two days when arrested and was negotiating with Adam Forepaugh for a position. He has been here before, though, he says, in the capacity of manager of a theatrical show—the New-York and Philadelphia comedy combination.

Casselli's sister is a well-known circus rider and is married to the famous Martin Lowande, a brother of Forepaugh's pretty and skillful bareback rider, Julia Lowande. After the sister left court she made an effort to see Adam Forepaugh, and Casselli hopes to be released tomorrow.

ENGLISH MONNY IN LAGER.

EFFORTS OF A FOREIGN SYNDICATE TO BUY DETROIT BREWERIES.

DETROIT, Mich., March 28.—The English Brewery Syndicate seems to have been at work very quietly in this city for the last few days, but results are beginning to come to the surface. It is reported to-day that E. W. Voigt, the largest brewer in Detroit, who makes 40,000 barrels of beer annually, has agreed to sell for $850,000. He left for Europe last week, and will visit London and inquire into the manner in which the great breweries of that city are managed. Michenfelder & Otis, Charles Endries, Jacob Mann & Co., and Goebel & Co. have also given the syndicate a chance to get their breweries, the aggregate amount being $500,000. These are smaller concerns.

This is the extent of the operations of the English syndicate in Detroit up to this time. The basis on which the incorporation of the brewer to take one-third of the purchase price in the shares of the company, and to manage the brewery for three years, for which he receives a salary. If Voigt's proposition is accepted they will stock his brewery at from 300,000 to 400,000 marks, with a big margin for the promoters, and if the shareholders receive even as low as 4 or 5 per cent. they are expected to be satisfied, especially if, as the scheme contemplates, English capital is introduced to increase the watered stock.

It has been discovered that the syndicate has spent thousands of dollars in securing advance information as to the sales and profits of every establishment with which they have treated. Saloons have been visited in detail by their agents and the sources of their supply of beer carefully examined. The clerks have furnished statistics of out-of-town shipments, and thus the popularity of different establishments is approximately ascertained. The further developments of this scheme are awaited with interest.

THEY GOT ONLY WINE AND CIGARS.

The saloon of John Allport, at 243 Mulberry-street, was robbed of several bottles of wine and some boxes of cigars early yesterday morning. The burglars were Patrick Sweeney of 208 Mulberry-street, whose father keeps a furniture store in Prince-street, and John Maloney of 26 South Fifth-avenue, who claims to be a clerk in the law office of Abner C. Thomas, at 10 Wall-street. They both have been in the habit of frequenting the saloon, and are, consequently, well known to the proprietor. When the latter opened his place at 6 o'clock yesterday he discovered that he had been robbed. The rear window was forced off the iron bars from a window opening into the hallway was entered the saloon through the window. With a hatchet and a hammer they found in the place they made an attack. They broke off the combination handle, but did not succeed in forcing the safe, which contained about $100. Foiled in this, the burglars carried off six bottles of California wine and four boxes of cigars. An officer of the Tenth Precinct met Maloney going through the street yesterday morning with a basket on his arm. He arrested him, and found in the basket the cigars and two bottles of the stolen wine. The rest of the wine had been sold to an Italian, Giuseppe Marisco, at 196 Elizabeth-street, for 30 cents. On information given by Maloney, Sweeney was arrested, and both were locked up.

MRS. LEBKNESCHNER'S SANITY.

The indictment charging Mrs. Lebkneschner with the murder of her son Anthony was dismissed yesterday by Judge Gildersleeve on motion of Lawyer John R. Heinselman. She was acquitted last week on the charge of the murder of her son Charles on the ground that she was insane at the time. Yesterday Dr. M. D. Field and Dr. Frank H. Ingram testified that she is now insane and not a fit person to be at large. Judge Gildersleeve then committed the woman to the Kings County Lunatic Asylum for the Insane. Lawyer Heinselman objected to this on the ground that at the examination as to her sanity before the trial she was declared sane by Dr. Field and others. He went before Judge Lawrence and obtained a writ of certiorari, which directs that the Lebkneschner case be argued before Judge Lawrence next Tuesday and show why she should not be discharged from custody. Mrs. Schaffner, a philanthropist, is anxious to care for Mrs. Lebkneschner.

A PROMOTER OF STRIKES.

George Ryan, an employe of M. Cohen's corset factory, 218 West Twenty-sixth-street, was arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of intimidating the workmen and trying to get them to go on strike. John Leonard, who was watchman of the place, said that on certain occasions Ryan threatened the men's lives if they did not agree to his persuasions. Justice Duffy, after reading a lecture on the subject of interference with employes in an establishment, committed him for five days.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Army officers who are not so lucky as to have had staff appointments have taken station at the section of Marshall Field's residence in Chicago, which is an aide-de-camp on his staff. It was Secretary Endicott's policy to distribute these places, which he regarded as educational, among officers who had previously been employed in competition with their regiments. When their appointments as staff officers ended he held that they had acquired all of the benefits to be received from the places, and that they should give way to other officers. Secretary Endicott's position in this matter gave rise to some friction with army officers high in rank, but was generally well received by the line. In the present instance Field's aide-de-camp has already served a number of years in that capacity, and it is feared that his reappointment will establish a precedent which will be relied upon by the other Major Generals. Gen. Sheridan is overruling the practice established by Secretary Endicott.

Commander W. R. Bridgeman has been ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, on April 30; Commodore William E. Fitzhugh to command the naval station, New-London, Conn., April 1; Lieut. Charles Train to duty at New-London, Conn.; Capt. O. F. Stanton has been detached from the command of the naval station, New-London, Conn.; Lieut.-Commander William H. Emory from the command of the Thetis and ordered on waiting orders; Lieut.-Commander Edward Bolles from duty at the naval station, New-London, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut Wells L. Field from the inspection ordnance duty at Mare Island and placed on waiting orders; Paymaster J. Q. Barton from the Mare Island Navy Yard, and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Capt. David L. Craft, Sixth Infantry, was taken to Washington, D. C., from Harrisburg, Penn., Wednesday morning by Lieut. Stanley, Third Artillery, and placed in the St. Elizabeth Insane Asylum. Capt. Craft was found incapacitated for active service by a recent examining board on account of fat, but no mention of his diseased mental condition was made in the papers. He weighs 500 pounds and Lieut. Selfmer was obliged to employ an assistant to help him from Harrisburg to Washington.

Quartermaster A. C. Robinson has been relieved from duty at Jeffersonville, Ind., and ordered to the Division of the Atlantic, relieving Quartermaster J. W. Scuyler, who has been ordered to Atlanta, Ga., to relieve Quartermaster Kirk, who, in turn, is ordered to Jeffersonville depot.

Second Lieut. Frederick R. Day, Signal Corps, has been ordered to proceed from Washington, D. C., on a visit of inspection to the Signal Service stations in the Department of the Northwest and pass upon the condition of property.

Paymaster W. F. Tucker has been ordered to Fort Myer, Virginia, Washington Barracks, D. C., Fort McHenry, Maryland, and Fortress Monroe, Virginia, to pay the troops at those points.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Charles C. Gallup, Fifth Artillery, has been extended three months on account of illness.

Assistant Quartermaster Joseph W. Jacobs has been ordered to Washington, D. C., for conference with the Quartermaster-General.

The United States steamer Quinnebaug, now on the European station, has been ordered to New-York.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Stonecutters' Union sent a committee consisting of J. McCartay, Charles D. Rogers, J. R. Dyer, and P. Kelly to visit Mayor Grant yesterday. They asked him to see that all stone for the new municipal building should be cut here, and that the contracts for the work were given to citizens of this city or State. The Mayor answered that he would act in accordance with the law and for the best interests of the citizens generally, always bearing in mind the interests of the laboring people.

A large number of relatives and friends of Charles F. Livermore, who died on Monday night, attended funeral services held over the remains at the Livermore residence, 145 Madison-avenue, yesterday morning. The services were very simple. The Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks read the ritual, after which the mourners were permitted to take a farewell look at the face of the dead. In the afternoon the body was put on a train, to be taken to Dover, N. H., for interment.

Mrs. Catherine Chiverton, an Irish-woman, 58 years of age, committed suicide yesterday at the home of a daughter at 347 East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street by taking paris green. She went to live with her daughter two months ago on losing her place as a domestic. The latter says that she is a burden to her relatives made her despondent.

A reader of THE TIMES who has become interested in tracing out the sons still living of fathers who fought in the Revolution informs us that Charles H. and Christian I. Delavan of 136 West Twenty-second-street are two hale and hearty old men, each nearing 80 years of age. Their father was a soldier of the Revolution.

A meeting of the Board of Electrical Control has been called for next Monday at noon in the Mayor's office, and Mayor Grant has invited the Presidents and engineers of the several gas companies to be present to discuss the means to prevent the accumulation of explosive gas in subways.

Florence Dixon, a young colored girl, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Duffy at Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of stealing $50 worth of trinkets from Teresa Johnson, who employed her in her house at 34 East Twenty-first-street. She was held in $500 bail to answer.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus requiring the production in court of John T. Lockman, one of the lawyers charged with libeling Register James J. Slevin. Mr. Lockman is in charge of Frederic R. Coudert, under parole.

The Commissioners of Emigration have decided to prosecute Bernard Biglin unless he settles the claim of $800 held against him by the Commissioners, who have spent that sum in handling baggage. They have notified Biglin to settle up before April 10 or stand a lawsuit.

The work done in the drawing department of the Harlem Evening High School during the last term will be on exhibition at the school building, 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, this evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Drs. A. Avayzian, E. P. Bond, Ramon Guiteras, and C. W. Wolpers were yesterday appointed by the Board of Health as vaccinators. Leo Metzger of 183 East Seventy-third-street was appointed as inspector.

The jury in the Supreme Court, before Judge Beach, yesterday rendered a verdict in favor of Ailis M. Weill in her suit for separation from Leon E. Weill, who denied the fact of a marriage.

The Rev. Dr. Maynard will deliver a historical lecture on "Scenery and Cities of Belgium," with illustrations, at Chickering Hall next Monday afternoon.

"Miss A."—Send it to one of the New-York weekly papers.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Ellen McRae of 315 West Thirteenth-street was a prisoner in Justice Walsh's court in Brooklyn yesterday, charged with stealing a plush sacque from Miss Nellie Hart of 79 Washington-street. Miss Hart lost her sacque at the letter carriers' ball at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Dec. 10, and a few days ago found it on Mrs. McRae. The evidence showed that Mr. McRae bought the garment from William C. Smithers of 218 Lafayette-avenue for $8. Justice Walsh adjudged him guilty of larceny and held him. Mrs. McRae was discharged.

John Morris, aged 46 years, who lived at 106 Steuben-street, Brooklyn, was found lying on the car tracks in front of 24 Flushing-avenue yesterday with both legs broken and his skull fractured. He died in half an hour. The police learned that the man had been run over by a Flushing-avenue car, and arrested John King and Charles Nichols, driver and conductor of the car which last passed the spot where Morris was found.

The sub-committee of the Central Democratic Committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption against ex-County Clerk John Dunkr and his associates met last night at 354 Fulton-street, but no business was done. A subpœna was issued to Delmar and the others to meet the committee in County Clerk Kaiser's office to-morrow afternoon. An investigation will then be begun.

Hong Yen Chang, a Chinese lawyer, appeared in Judge Courtney's court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on behalf of Jung Gong and J. M. Singleton, two Chinamen who sued to recover $361.60 loaned to Ah Kee, who keeps a laundry at 363 De Kalb-avenue. Counselor Hong Yen Chang got a verdict for the full amount of the claim.

Edwin White, who until a few months ago was a member of the hardware firm of Herman & White, at Pacific-street and Flatbush-avenue, pleaded guilty in the Sessions Court yesterday to a charge of passing worthless check for $12. He was a wealthy man four years ago, but lost his money on the race track.

The two remaining indictments charging Joseph R. Hunting, Justice of the Peace of Queens County, with stealing $11,000 from Frederick Willsire were dismissed yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury. On the trial of the first indictment Hunting was acquitted.

George S. McGrath, who was illegally discharged from the Brooklyn Fire Department and was afterward reinstated, got a verdict against the city yesterday for $4,125 for back salary.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Trustees of Edgewater yesterday decided to circulate a petition, to be presented to the Legislature, protesting against the passage of a bill to make the office of Police Justice elective.

Work will be begun in a few days on the construction of a branch line of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad from Grant City to South Beach, terminating on the Egbert farm.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the village of Edgewater yesterday $15,000 4 per cent. village bonds were sold to Messrs. G. D. L'Hullier & Co. of New-York at $104 26.

William Doyle, a laborer residing at Tompkinsville, was fatally injured yesterday afternoon by falling from the roof of a three-story dwelling on the turnpike.

The annual election of officers of the Clifton Boat Club will be held at the clubhouse next Tuesday.

AGAINST THE COMPANY.

THE POLICY OF INSURANCE MUST BE PAID TO THE WIDOW.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Judge Wright filed this morning an opinion in the case of Susan J. Johnson against the People's Benefit Association, deciding in favor of the plaintiff. This is a case of considerable interest to mutual insurance companies and persons holding policies in them.

George W. P. Johnson, in 1864, became a member of the association, and obtained a policy entitling him to $1,000 in case of death, and in case of sickness to $5 per week. On Jan. 20, 1886, the Board of Directors adopted a new by-law providing that in case a member was sick for six weeks there should be deducted from the benefits he which he would be entitled one year's dues, $6, in advance. This by-law was never ratified or confirmed by the members of the association. Johnson was taken sick for nine weeks. An assessment of $1 50 had been called, which Mrs. Johnson did not pay. In May her husband died and the company refused to recognize the policy, or her claim of $1,000, on the ground that the same was forfeited by failure to pay the assessment. The widow sued the company, claiming that the money withheld should have been applied to the payment of the assessment.

Judge Wright takes this view of the case and in his opinion says: "The defendant contends that it had the right to make such change under its by-laws without a meeting of the members; that the association would nullify one of the sections of the very statute under which alone it could exist, notwithstanding the clear language of the section to the contrary. * * * Managers of corporations frequently act as though they alone constituted the corporation, and many instances show that they have acted in the interest of certain members without regard to the general interests or of individual rights. * * * The court holds that the company has money belonging to the plaintiff and will sign a decree granting the plaintiff the relief prayed.

THOSE CHINESE CERTIFICATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The second trial of Ferdinand Ciprico, the ex-Inspector of Customs charged with conspiracy and an attempt to defraud the United States Government by issuing fraudulent Chinese return certificates, resulted in his acquittal by the jury in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—LAWRENCE, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—ANDREWS, J.—Case on, No. 1861. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—INGRAHAM, J.—Case on, No. 2044, Pollock vs. Briggs. No further day calendar this term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—BRAGG, J.—Short causes—Nos. 4653, 4983, 5160, 5161, 4652, 2303, 4210, 4496, 4691, 4920, 4957, 5158, 5701, 5118, 4878, 5176.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—O'GORMAN, J.—Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DUGRO, J.—Case on, No. 1159, Tumelty vs. Mills. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—FREEDMAN, J.—Nos. 657, 668, 1047, 887, 1459, 1480.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—TRUAX, J.—No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 514, contested will of R. M. Coon, at 10 A. M.; No. 515, contested will of F. L. Dutmold, at 12 M.; No. 3007, contested will of Jane Brown. From the testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of I. D. Brodek, E. A. Titus, Annie M. Hutton, Countess M. de M. Hoitfeldt, Mary Roche, Joseph Stoffel, Margaret Moriarty, Margaret Miller, and Bridget Thompson at 10 A. M.; D. H. Tone, James Bennett, J. C. Dalton, J. O. Proudit, and A. M. Awee at 10:30 A. M.; T. J. Monroe at 11 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—ALLEN, J.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Nos. 1164, 1165, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1171, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1184, 1185.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—MCGUIRE, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—MCGOWN, J.—Short Causes—Nos. 3393, 3372, 3398, 3412, 3420, 3683, 2892, 2914, 3646, 3693, 3460, 2557, 3484, 3476, 3484, 3450, 3394.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—BROWER, J.—Short Causes—Nos. 3016, 3182, 3352, 3058, 2940, 3348, 3409, 3430, 3406, 3418, 3438, 3438, 3428, 3429, 2217, 3042, 3424, 3421, 3480, 3469.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—Adjourned for the term.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, March 28.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Spring closing—old No. 1 Hard, $1 03½; new $1 24½. No. 1 Northern, $1 11½; No. 2 Northern, $1 05½; Winter dull; closing No. 2 Red at $1 01. No. 3 Red, 96c. extra No. 2 Red, 92c.@96c.; No. 1 White 98½@99c. No. 2 White, 96c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Yellow at 38½c.; No. 3 Yellow at 37½c.; No. 4 Yellow at 37c.; No. 2, 37½c.; No. 3, 36½c. No. 2 Mixed, 36½c. Oats dull and weak; No. 2 White, 29½c.; No. 2 Mixed, 28c.@28½c. on track. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye nominal. Flour steady with a fair demand. Millfeed quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 4,500 bushels.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Flour heavy. Wheat dull; No. 2 Red, 94c.@95c.; receipts, 900 bushels; shipments, none. Corn in fair demand, firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 35½c.@35½c. Oats easier; No. 2 Mixed, 27c.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—ASCHENBRODEL.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DALILAH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—EDEN MUSEE—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE PALMASTER.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE CORSAIR.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &C.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—A DARK SECRET.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—BOCCACCIO.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—4-11-44.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—DAN MACE.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8—CONCERT.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—HADJI.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, cooler weather.

A very curious dispatch from Washington was sent on Wednesday to the Helena *Daily Journal*, said to be "RUSSELL HARRISON'S paper." It was in part as follows: "President HARRISON does not desire it to be understood that any general rule or general principle will operate to keep all Democrats in office till the expiration of their present commissions." The dispatch goes on to say that one man may be dismissed for offensive partisanship and another equally guilty may not be dismissed; one Democrat may be retained for efficiency and another equally efficient may be removed. "Circumstances which will operate to hold in position one officer will not necessarily have any influence upon another case." This leaves the most charming uncertainty in the minds of all concerned except the President, who reserves to himself the liberty to act as he may wish, with or without reason or in conflict with reason. It is a queer arrangement and it may or may not work.

It looks decidedly as though the city had lost large sums of money through the lax and dishonest management of the Market Bureau in the Finance Department. The task of ascertaining to what extent it may have been robbed is obstructed by the disappearance of books and the general confusion of the accounts, but the mere discovery that books have been abstracted and accounts loosely kept and that trusted employés have been dishonest in some known cases suggests that there may have been monstrous leaks in the treasury here, going on unchecked for years. It is a significant fact that JOHN KEENAN was the Market Clerk before he blossomed out as a capitalist and financier, as well as a "Bismarck" in politics. Apparently if he did not divert a considerable stream from the market revenues to his own pockets it was not for lack of opportunity.

The High License bill now pending in the Missouri Legislature and receiving strong Democratic support would be regarded as very radical in New-York. In addition to the uniform tax of $500 per year, there is required in the various towns and cities a special license tax, which in the case of St. Louis would amount to $1,500, making the total license tax in that city $2,000. The enforcement of the law in all its branches is imposed, in the larger cities, upon the police authorities. The present number of saloons in St. Louis is estimated at from 2,000 to 2,500, and it is supposed that the new tax rate, with proper care in enforcing the law, would reduce this number to 1,000 at most, and to 600 at the lowest, yielding the city from $1,200,000 to $2,000,000 annual income.

The extent to which the Legislature continues to pile expenses upon this city, to be met by the issue of bonds, threatens to carry the debt speedily to the constitutional limit. In all cases in which legislative authority is required to enable the city to incur necessary expenses the extent to which they may be incurred and the means of providing for them should be left to the discretion of the local authorities. The policy of the city should be, so far as practicable, to meet the expense of public improvements from the tax levy, and to look forward to a progressive reduction of the debt and the wiping out of the sinking fund. In fact, all matters relating to municipal finances ought to be under the control of the city authorities. While it is a sort of tradition that they are not to be trusted, experience proves that it is safer to rely upon them than upon rural legislators who have no interest in the city's affairs and little understanding of them. At all events, it is the business of the people of this city, and they would prefer to have their affairs mismanaged by their own officials than by country politicians at Albany.

It may not be generally known that JAMES N. TYNER has slipped into the Postal Service and now holds the important office of Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department. Mr. TYNER was appointed by Postmaster-General WANAMAKER, but the selection was undoubtedly made at the suggestion of Mr. HARRISON. Both Mr. HARRISON and Mr. WANAMAKER must know that Mr. TYNER, in October, 1881, resigned the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General at the request of President ARTHUR and Postmaster-General JAMES. It did not seem probable that the detection and prosecution of the star-route thieves could be furthered by the presence in the department of a First Assistant who had worked day after day on the floor of the House in behalf of BRADY, using all his influence—and presumably that of his office—to gain support for the extraordinary appropriation demanded by BRADY and required by him to meet the expenses of "expedition" on the routes of ring contractors. Possibly Mr. RICHARD C. KERENS said a good word for TYNER on Thanksgiving Day, when he was the sole guest at Mr. HARRISON'S table, and the candidate must have had the support of Mr. STEPHEN B. ELKINS. We may remind the President and Mr. WANAMAKER that one THOMAS J. BRADY has no place in the public service. He cannot be made Second Assistant Postmaster-General, for that office has been filled, but how would it do to give him the Auditor's place?

As will be seen by our dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., our Washington correspondent was misinformed as to Mr. PATRICK EGAN'S naturalization. He has complied with all the requirements of the law and was duly admitted to citizenship last year.

The statements made to a reporter of THE TIMES by a citizen of West Chester Village, and elsewhere printed, show a pretty bad state of affairs in that neighborhood. In substance, it is that a dozen young ruffians, who are banded together and known as the "Throgg's Neck Gang," indulge with impunity in disorder, in pilfering, in occasional burglary and highway robbery, and even in murder. As there are but a half dozen constables in the village it is quite probable that a band of this sort might defy them. The trouble is the same as in all suburban places, where one finds specimens of the desperate class from the large cities with only the village police organization to repress or control them. In such cases it is probable that a county police could be made more effectual. If appointed and conducted on the system adopted for the mounted police of this city there is no question that the rural neighborhoods could be kept as free of loose characters and as safe as are now the upper portions of this city.

BROADWAY AND RAPID TRANSIT.

One amendment of the Rapid Transit bill urged upon the Railroad Committees at Albany consists simply in removing Broadway from the excepted streets and leaving the way open for the construction of an underground road in that thoroughfare. We have long been convinced that the true solution of the rapid-transit problem must be found in underground roads. The only alternative is the viaduct form of construction through the blocks, and the question of cost is necessarily an important factor, not only in calculating whether the needed roads will pay, but in inducing capital to undertake their construction and operation. The venture should be made no more onerous or uncertain than the requirements of the case demand. Rapid transit will undoubtedly pay if the cost of providing it is not made unnecessarily heavy. Even if the roads are to run through the blocks rather than along the streets there would be manifest economy in putting them under ground. If the company receiving the franchise were to purchase a right of way of the width of two city lots, its road would only occupy the space below the surface of the ground and buildings could be constructed above it of any desired height. If the viaduct plan were adopted, the road itself would occupy valuable space, and that which could be devoted to advantage to buildings below the level of the track would be greatly restricted. It would hardly be possible to make the purchase of the right of way profitable as an investment, aside from the operation of the railroad, while if the tracks ran below the buildings it might be made so. Moreover, the road itself under ground would have a greater degree of permanency and require less repair, especially in the parts that intersected cross streets. Another consideration is the economy of space with reference to the available building area of the city. This is so valuable for other uses that it is desirable to occupy as little as possible of it for mere purposes of transit.

Economy in the cost of construction and in the occupation of space useful for other purposes would be still further served if it should be found to be in all respects feasible to put the rapid-transit roads below the surface of areas already occupied for public streets. The disturbance of private property would be very slight, and interference with public convenience practically nothing, and there would be very little expense in acquiring right of way. The company undertaking the construction of the roads would not have to raise large sums to invest in real estate and buildings having no proper connection with the object of its franchise. It would be a transportation company simply, controlling no more capital or property than was necessary for the performance of its functions as such. This would be an advantage to the public, if not to the company.

There is no denying that the heaviest part of the travel on any rapid-transit system would be through the lower part of the city. If the capacity of two separate lines is needed to accommodate this travel it is needed more below Madison-square than above that point, and it may be that an adequate system would involve the construction of two separate through lines. If, however, it is not a question of capacity, but of distribution, and one main line down town is deemed sufficient, there can be little doubt that the most available as well as the most convenient location for it is on the line of Broadway. Even if there were to be two diverging lines, that upon the west side could not be very far from Broadway, and it is doubtful whether a better location for it could be found. We have not seen in recent years any evidence of popular opposition to an underground railroad through that thoroughfare and we see no reason for any. There was a strong opposition to the proposed arcade road on the part of a few large property owners upon the street, but we are convinced that it was based chiefly on mistaken apprehensions of the effect upon their property.

But the Legislature is not called upon to decide anything as to underground or viaduct plans or as to the actual use of Broadway. If it should strike that from the excepted streets the question would still be left open, but the commission to be appointed by the Mayor would be at liberty to consider the facts and arguments bearing upon the matter and come to an intelligent conclusion. We see no reason why it should not have this liberty, and it might prove of great importance in solving the rapid-transit problem. It is, of course, to be recognized that this change in the bill was urged at Albany in the interest of the Arcade Company, which still maintains its organization in the hope of making use of it. But that company has done a large amount of preliminary work which may be of value to the Mayor's commission in dealing both with the question of underground construction and that of the availability of Broadway, and if it is in a position to take a franchise from the city to the public advantage there is no reason why its offer should not be considered with others. It seems to us that it would be a wise thing for the Legislature in changing the present rapid-transit law to open the way for considering an underground road through Broadway and leave to the local authorities the final determination of the question.

THE HARMONY HUNT.

The Senate will send a committee to the President to-day to ask him if he has any further communication to make to that body, and if he has not, the Senate will adjourn to-morrow, having been in session four weeks. During that time the only business it has been called upon to attend to has been the consideration of the nominations sent to it by Mr. HARRISON. These have not been very numerous, but they have been quite as numerous as the President has had any chance to make them with a decent show of deliberation in the choice of the several nominees. The net result of the session has been to fill the principal foreign missions and the chief offices in Washington with Republicans. That is as far as the President has gone. Perhaps it is as far as he could have gone, considering the claims on his time. He has not been nearly as prompt or expeditious as it was expected that he would be, and he has incurred an immense amount of ill feeling because he has gone so slowly. But slow as he has been, his deliberation has not saved him from very serious mistakes, and certainly has not secured that "harmony" which he announced very early would be one of the chief objects, if not the very chief, to be pursued by him. Putting aside his Cabinet officers, Mr. HARRISON cannot regard his list of foreign appointments without feeling doubtful as to some and only too certain as to others, considering their real merit only; but considering that they are chosen ostensibly to satisfy the ideas of the various factions and sections, he must feel that he has had only indifferent success. He has allowed to be imposed upon the foreign service three distinctly and avowedly "Blaine men"—REID, RICE, and EGAN. He has probably reached a compromise in the cases of most of the others, but the appointment of LINCOLN to England was practically a defiance to the Blaine pretensions, and must be so regarded by that gentleman's friends and admirers.

On the other hand, REID'S nomination gave rise to warm dispute in the Senate; HALSTEAD'S has been once rejected, and on a reconsideration is likely to be rejected again; that of Mr. SCHUYLER to the second place in the State Department had to be withdrawn to escape rejection. This hardly justifies the confidence with which Mr. HARRISON set out to unite his party by the judicious distribution of Federal honors. Nor is the effect of the distribution yet fully seen. It is plain that so far in this State it has been very far from "consolidating" the Republican factions, as it was fondly hoped that it would. New-York is "represented" in the Cabinet by a gentleman from Minnesota who knows nothing of New-York politics and by Gen. TRACY, who is much more of a lawyer than politician and bids fair to keep the Navy Department out of politics if he can. The State is "represented" in the foreign missions by two editors, one of whom has incurred as much personal enmity as his profession permitted and the other of whom is a nullity in politics, and worse than that in periodical literature. The result is that the Republican Party in this State is far less harmonious than it was before the election. The passing around of the patronage has not intensified mutual attachment, especially among those who have got nothing. The next attempt, it is said, will be made in the division of the local offices. There is not the slightest reason to think that this will have any better success than what has already been undertaken. The explanation of the situation lies in the very simple fact that there are not offices enough to go around, and each man who fails to get what he is after becomes the enemy not only of the giver but of the successful rival. Perhaps it may occur to the President after this particular policy has been tried a little longer, that a better way to secure harmony would be to disregard the partisan factions, make changes only when necessary for other than partisan reasons, and then to base his choice on the fitness only of the nominee. That would not suit all the factions or their leaders, but it would make Mr. HARRISON independent of them.

THE STATE TAX.

The testimony thus far taken in the pending suit of the State against this city with reference to the valuation of real estate here for the assessment of State taxes shows again how the city suffers at the hands of the State Assessors. There are three of these gentlemen, and not one of them is a resident of the city that pays nearly one-half of the tax collected for the State expenses. One lives in Cattaraugus County, another in Jefferson, and the third in Dutchess. In 1887 they agreed that the taxable valuation here ought to be 65 per cent. of the property's market value. Then they decided that the valuation fixed by the local Tax Commissioners for use in collecting local taxes was only 59 per cent. of the market value, and that the taxing authorities of Brooklyn had made their valuation 69 per cent. The full Board of Equalization approved their decision, and to the local valuation in this city there was added $119,000,000, making the State tax on city property greater by $323,000 than it would have been if the valuation made for local use had been retained. At the same time the valuation in Brooklyn was reduced by $22,000,000. That city was fortunate in having a resident in the Board of Equalization.

The valuation prepared for use in collecting local taxes is made with care, and the testimony of the Assessors shows upon what evidence it has been discredited. They visited the city two or three times and sought information from chance acquaintances and persons whose knowledge could be of very little value. A guest in one of the large up-town hotels was asked to estimate the true value of the hotel property. "A man in Brooklyn" supplied information as to the value of real estate in the east side tenement district of this city. The Assessors' inquiries as to residence property on Fifth-avenue and Madison-avenue were addressed to an upholsterer in West Thirty-eighth-street, and the name of no other person giving information on that subject was recalled. Apparently it had been determined that the valuation should be raised, and the testimony of experts and other persons competent to make fair estimates was not wanted.

Unfortunately for this city this process of shifting a part of the burden of taxation from the rural counties to this county was not used in 1887 for the first time. For many years the city has had no representative in the Board of Assessors. The local valuation has been discredited for the benefit of the other counties in the State. If the other counties would be content with such exactions the city might not complain; but when to these are added the costly jobs that are saddled upon the city by the action of representatives of the rural districts in the Legislature, protests must be made. So far as these relate to the unjust apportionment of State taxes they have been made in vain. But repeated appeals, both to the courts and to the people's sense of justice, must in time compel a more equitable division of the tax burden. The American people like fair play, and we cannot believe that a majority of the voters in the interior of this State desire that the city of New-York shall be forced to pay more than its fair share of the State taxes.

NEWSPAPERS AND ORGANS.

The appointment of the editor of the *Tribune* to be Minister to France has stirred up a discussion which seems to be for the most part irrelevant. Our esteemed contemporary, *Harper's Weekly*, for example, deprecates the appointment because "from the moment the office is accepted the comments of the *Tribune* upon the Administration of President HARRISON cease to be of any importance or influence whatever." The editor who accepts the mission to France, *Harper's Weekly* adds, "is placed under an obligation which is absolutely incompatible with candid criticism."

This is quite true, and if there had been any chance of candid criticism from the *Tribune* before, the appointment would involve some loss to the public. As a matter of fact, the editor chose some years ago to place himself under such obligations that the comments of the *Tribune* upon any political question "ceased to have any importance or influence whatever." They would remain absolutely unimportant and uninfluential whether the editor was appointed to office or remained in private life.

To treat the *Tribune* as if it had been an honest newspaper and had suddenly fallen from its high estate by the purchase of its independence with a mess of political pottage is to take what seems to us a very absurd view of the transaction. If HORACE GREELEY had accepted an office the laments that are now misapplied to his successor would have been just and natural. For though HORACE GREELEY did not pose as an independent journalist he was one all the same, and the unique influence which he wielded came from his independence and from his sincerity. Nobody quite knew beforehand what he would say about a question that attracted public attention and called for political action. It was perfectly well known, however, that he would speak his mind, and that he had a mind to speak. Neither of these things could safely have been predicated of the *Tribune* at any time since his death. It is a good many years since any intelligent person has accepted any political article in its columns as an honest expression of opinion having in view simply the public good. Whoever has labored under that delusion has deserved no more sympathy than the equally innocent persons who imagined that what they saw in the *Tribune* about the stock market was inspired by the same motive during the period when the editor of the *Tribune* was habitually and accurately described by the editor of the *Sun* as "JAY GOULD'S stool pigeon." At that time the editor's control of his columns was limited to an "equity of redemption" from the clutches of his mortgagee. At that time the *Tribune* endeavored to offset its enforced subserviency to the interests of its mortgagee in matters of finance by a pretense of independence in those political questions in which he manifested no interest. But this pretense of independence it very shortly dropped, and for the last twelve years, at least, it has been the absolutely unscrupulous defender of the Republican Party, including all the jobs of all the jobbers whose control of the party, signalized by the nomination of BLAINE, drove away enough of the honest members of it who were not blinded by partisanship to secure the election of a Democratic President.

It is quite out of the question, therefore, that the relation of the *Tribune* to American politics should be in any wise affected by the appointment of its editor to a public office. Its criticism will continue to be precisely as candid and as valuable as it has been heretofore. The appointment constitutes no reason why its influence should be diminished, and there is no reason to expect that it will be. Of course, now that its editor is Minister to France, the comments of the *Tribune* on current politics will be accepted as those of the personal organ of an office holder; but this acceptance will involve no loss whatever of independence on the part of that journal, while it will be a distinct gain, from the point of view of common honesty.

The first sign of divergence in the policy of Secretary TRACY from that of his predecessor comes in the order relating to the single-turret monitors. It is quite evident from the appointment of a board to ascertain the expense of fitting out these vessels for harbor defense that the present Secretary does not intend that they shall remain laid up in ordinary, as they have for a great many years. Mr. WHITNEY had the same subject before him only last year and reached a different conclusion. The matter is one on which men of sound judgment might easily take opposite grounds. Mr. WHITNEY'S view was that these vessels were relics of a bygone era, and that any money expended on them, except during actual war or the menace of war, would be thrown away. On the other hand, two of the ablest and most experienced heads of bureaus, Chief Naval Constructor WILSON and Chief Engineer MELVILLE, hold that these monitors would well repay the comparatively slight outlay required to put them in good order and make them effective. It is true that the armor they carry is not thick enough to protect them against modern guns. But as a partial compensation their small size and very low freeboard make them a difficult mark to hit, while their light draught will render them useful in protecting harbors or portions of harbors which heavy foreign iron-clads cannot enter. Their big smooth-bores also are a weapon not wholly to be despised for harbor defense during the long interval that must elapse before we get a supply of better.

CORNELL MEN DINE.

A LARGE AND MERRY COMPANY IN DELMONICO'S.

Delmonico's large dining hall has seldom resounded to more hearty and unrestrained song, applause, and laughter than it did last night when it was nearly filled with the members and guests of the New-York Association of the Cornell University. It was their ninth annual dinner, and in many respects excelled all of those which had gone the way of good dinners in previous years. The hall was tastefully decorated with the national colors, and the tables were nicely set off with large bouquets of cut flowers and centrepieces.

At the business meeting preceding the banquet John D. Warner was elected President for the ensuing year, and G. P. Serviss, John W. Bootsby, and Asa A. Alling Vice-Presidents; Charles H. Johnson Secretary, and Otto M. Bidlits Treasurer. It was further resolved to have the association incorporated under the title of the Cornell University Club, and to take steps for the securing of a permanent location and clubhouse. After the banquet the toast master, Postmaster Joseph C. Hendrix of Brooklyn, read letters of regret from Chauncey M. Depew, President Charles K. Adams, who was absent in Florida; ex-President Andrew D. White, who is in Egypt; Prof. William C. Russell, and others. Especially notable among the guests of the association present were Mrs. Charles R. Cornell, Miss O. A. Lester, Miss M. A. Diefendorf, and Miss B. B. De Witt, Alumnæ of the university. It was the first time in the history of Cornell University that ladies were present at any such gathering. The toasts were responded to by Walter C. Kerr, Prof. Waterman T. Hewitt, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, Prof. Edward Roberts, the Rev. Robert Collyer, Prof. Horatio S. White, Garrett P. Serviss, Prof. Brainerd Smith, and Asa A. Alling.

Prof. Goldwin Smith gave an interesting sketch of the university as he first saw it over 30 years ago and of his first meeting with Ezra Cornell, its founder. From that time the achievements of the university had been wonderful. Wherever he went now he encountered Cornell graduates, and as if to impress him with the flight of time his college mates sometimes introduced him to their grandchildren, the third generation of Cornell's students. The time had come for America to take her place in the lead among the nations of the earth, not only in education in its common branches, but in science and art as well. In doing this the country would be placing a fitting crown upon the labors of the noble and patriotic efforts of such men as Ezra Cornell.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Senator Jonathan Chace of Rhode Island is at the Victoria Hotel.

President Francis L. Patton of Princeton College is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Railroad Commissioner E. W. Kinsley of Boston is at the Windsor Hotel.

Labor Commissioner C. F. Peck of Albany and Charles J. Noyes of Boston are at the Hoffman House.

Congressman George W. E. Dorsey of Nebraska, ex-Congressman Worthington C. Smith of Vermont, and Chester S. Cole of Corning, N. Y., are at the Gilsey House.

Senator J. D. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Baron de Grand of Berlin, Congressman David Wilber of Oneonta, N. Y., Capt. the Hon. A. Somerset of London, and State Senator F. E. Arnold of Unadilla, N. Y., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE.

Another change of bill at Daly's Theatre last evening brought into view a three-act farce with the suggestive title of "Samson and Dalilah," taken from the French of Alexandre Bisson, one of the authors of "Les Surprises du Divorce," and the author of "Le Député de Bombignac." The quality of the new play may be understood from the statement that, while Miss Rehan is the Dalilah—an irresistible one, of course—the Samson she subdues is Mr. James Lewis. It is all rattling farce, sometimes approaching caricature; but it is very neatly made and affords much merriment.

The Samson is an elderly attorney, who has rarely appeared in court as a pleader, but has acquired fame and fortune by his great skill, wisdom, and industry. He is an old-fashioned man with an old-fashioned wife, to whom he is a model husband. His services are in great demand as Trustee for miners and persons considered incompetent to take care of their own money. By mere chance he becomes counsel for the plaintiff in the case of Ollyphante against Ollyphante. Mr. Ollyphante has been gulled by the extravagance of his lovely wife, and she has made large inroads into her own ample fortune. Her Trustee is her uncle, a gay old fellow without any fitness for his task, whom she winds around her finger with perfect ease. Her husband, although he loves her devotedly, is impelled to bring suit for the removal of the Trustee and the appointment of a proper person in his place. Samson, otherwise Mr. Puttybank, pleads for his client so well that the suit is won, and the wise Judge appoints him as the new Trustee.

The result may be imagined. Mr. Puttybank is transformed into the obedient slave and fervent adorer of beautiful Mrs. Ollyphante. During her husband's absence in Mexico she spends $7,000 in one month. She has a new dress every week, and buys bonnets at the rate of 68 a year. She has a villa at Saratoga, and Puttybank manages to spend the best part of the Summer at her feet. The tranquillity of his home is destroyed, and his good old wife becomes a jealous termagant. The dénouement leaves him with a long period of penitence in prospect, and Mrs. Ollyphante triumphant with the disposition of her fortune in her own hands.

The action, which begins in the court room, and proceeds in Puttybank's home and the villa at Saratoga, is continuously brisk. The court room scene is particularly lively and entertaining, and is a capital satire upon modern legal proceedings. The perfect amity of the opposing counsel in spite of their fierce onslaughts upon each other in a professional way, is an excellent hit. The departure of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Drew arm in arm during recess "to get a cracker," and the consequent indignant surprise of their respective clients, brought down the house.

The charm of Miss Rehan's beautiful Dalilah was as irresistible to the audience as it was to the comic Samson of the play. The part, of course, is a perfectly simple one, making very small demand upon the resources of the actress. She was a resplendent vision in her gorgeous new gowns, and she indicated the few distinctive traits of Mrs. Ollyphante's character with absolute accuracy. The scene of enjolement in Act II., when Puttybank rebels against her dominion, was exquisitely done, and have the value of genuine comedy. Her naïveté was delicious. But the triumph was, after all, due quite as much to Miss Rehan's personality as to her art. The part is simple, but no other actress could make it so completely bewitching.

Mr. Lewis, as Puttybank, really bore the burden of hard work in the performance. The crusty old counselor of Act I., the volatile, conceited Lothario of Act II., and the sheepish husband of a jealous wife in the denouement were each depicted with inimitable skill and abundant humor. Of the others in the cast—and the list is a long one—Mr. George Clarke certainly deserves first mention for his apt reproduction of the actual manner of the Bench. Any visitor to the law courts of this city can find the counterpart of the Judge Suttle of Mr. Daly's stage, not perhaps in mere personal resemblance, but in deportment. The official manner was caught with photographic accuracy, with just the right degree of professional dignity.

Mr. John Drew, as the opposing counsel, delivered his address to the court with a fine sense of humor and his usual nice technical skill. Thereafter he rattled gayly through the various scenes of the play as the disinterested friend of all the other characters except one yert young woman to whom he was happily betrothed before the curtain fell. Mrs. Gilbert presented one of her delightful sketches of eccentric character as Mr. Puttybank's neglected but watchful wife.

The acting of all the others, including Mr. Holland, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Leclercq, Mr. Wheatleigh, and Miss Louise Smith, was appropriate and commendable, except that Bond seemed constantly ill at ease as the perplexed husband of Dalilah, and dropped at least once into a misuse of the English language, which is not often heard on Mr. Daly's stage; and that Miss Cheatham almost destroyed the good impression of her charming acting in "The Inconstant," by the labored affectation she displayed in the small part intrusted to her.

There is, of course, a great deal of matter in the new play not indicated in the brief summary of its plot given above; it touches lightly upon many current topics, and satirizes a few familiar social foibles. It is a novel, spirited, and thoroughly amusing piece; its humor has the genuine quality, and although it is only farce, good farce is always welcome, especially in this community where the hunger after food for mirth is apparently insatiable. The setting is handsome and appropriate, and the play will bring the present noteworthy season at Daly's Theatre to a triumphant ending.

GRELL'S "MISSA SOLEMNIS."

Edward Grell's "Missa Solemnis" was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time in America. The work is uncommon, though not wholly unique, and was heard with a good deal of interest. It is written for four quartets of solo voices and four four-part choruses *a capella*. The fundamental obstacle to the artistic success of such a composition at once suggests itself to the mind. The absence of the variety of tone color afforded by the contrasts of the orchestra with voices, and the impossibility of employing any single solo voice for any extended passage in the absence of accompaniment, necessarily result in monotony. This monotony is more conspicuous in a concert performance than it would be in the normal employment of the mass as a church service. But it may fairly be doubted whether the work would be as effective there as the composer designed it to be.

Some of its force was lost through the impossibility of distributing the choirs of voices. If the four choruses could have been separated somewhat instead of grouped together on one stage, the antiphonal treatment of many passages would have appeared in a more advantageous light. This could obviously not be accomplished in a building like the Metropolitan Opera House, but no doubt the Oratorio Society will labor under no such disadvantages when it has a nice new music hall.

Grell's mass is an extraordinarily fine piece of writing. The composer exhausted the stores of his contrapuntal learning on it, and he has produced some singularly beautiful effects by his ingenious interweaving of the voice parts. Some of the choral answers, in which a phrase is passed from one chorus to another, are rich in results.

The entire work is abundantly melodious. Grell evidently studied the great church compositions of Palestrina, for he shows some of that master's wonderful sense of proportion in the equalization of the various parts. Each voice has an important share in every number, and, though he makes the solo tenor voices rather more prominent than is judicious, the general result is excellent. Grell's study of Palestrina is further shown in the natural and easy development of his harmonies, which seem to issue without effort from the combination of his melodies.

As a piece of choral writing there is nothing better in the mass than the Et resurrexit, with its noble setting of the phrase, "cujus regni non erit finis." Next to this—perhaps its equal—is the Quoniam tu solis sanctus. The Benedictus, written for the quartets, is a lovely number, but the gem of the mass is the Christe eleison, for the four quartets. It is an exceptionally beautiful and elevated piece of music.

The four quartets last evening were composed as follows: Sopranos—Mrs. Theodore Toedt, Mrs. Adolph Hardegen, Miss Anna L. Kelly, and Miss Hortense Pierce; altos—Mrs. Carl Alves, Mrs. Barron-Anderson, Miss McPherson, and Miss E. Boyer; tenors—Theodore Toedt, William Dennison, W. H. Rieger, and Charles Clarke; basses—Dr. Carl Martin, Alfred Hallam, J. C. Dempsey, and Charles Hawley. Their work was well done, the Benedictus and Christe being sung excellently. The chorus did its work with great vigor and precision. Walter Damrosch deserves praise for the generally creditable presentation of the work.

THE FRENCH COMEDIANS.

"Le Voyage de M. Perrichon," the sparkling but somewhat diaphanous comedy of Labiche and Martin, was the play at the Star Theatre last evening, and Coquelin portrayed again his delightful conception of the ingenuous carroseier in the presence of an audience which, both as to numbers and enthusiasm, completely filled the theatre. The part of Perrichon is so entirely within the limits over which Coquelin's mastery is so easy as perfect that his every word, gesture, and intonation is the perfection of comedy. Perrichon's sufferings under the burden of an obligation and his ecstatic enjoyment at the contrary rôle were bits of realism so natural that the line of art was almost lost.

The sending of his adventure as described by the appreciative reporter was perhaps the best work of the evening, but where all was so good, comparison is a rather ungrateful task. The other members of the company, as usual, did their work acceptably enough not to mar the enjoyment of Coquelin's art.

The supplogue "Le Chapeau" closed the performance with an explosion worthy of the graceful rush and nerve of Coquelin's harmless lash.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

Theodore Thomas, in his Ninth Orchestral Concert, held at Chickering Hall last night, treated his large audience to a superb rendering of Brahms's Serenade No. 2 and Dvorak's Symphonic Variations, opus 78. The members of the orchestra played with an unusual amount of enthusiasm and brought out the beauties of the two fine compositions in a way that electrified their hearers. Mr. Thomas also gave Beethoven's Eighth Symphony.

The special feature of the concert was the playing by Max Bendix, for the first time, of Schumann's Fantasia for violin, opus 131. Mr. Bendix played delightfully with his customary grace and ease. Mr. Thomas could not refrain from giving him an approving pat on the shoulder as he concluded his work amid very warm applause. He was recalled three times, but simply bowed his thanks.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Dr. Hans von Bülow will appear this afternoon at a concert in Brooklyn at the First Baptist Church, Pierrepont and Clinton streets.

The second concert of the New-York Reed Club will be given this afternoon at Chickering Hall.

ORANGE AND BLACK.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE PRINCETON COLLEGE ALUMNI IN THIS CITY.

An inanimate Bengal tiger, with gaping jaws, crouched over the head of President Henry Van Dyke, D. D., in the main banquet hall of the Brunswick Hotel last evening. It was the annual dinner of the Princeton Alumni of New-York and vicinity. From the tiger's distended jaw hung a great basket of goldenhued chrysanthemums, draped with orange and black silk. In fact, the Princeton colors appeared on every hand. Orange and black was festooned over the walls and galleries; orange and black formed a portion of the table coverings; orange and black hung from the buttonhole of every dress coat; the menus bore the tiger's head in orange and black, and last, but by no means the least noticed, the bonnets of the daughters of Princeton by marriage, who sat in the galleries and waved their wee handkerchiefs at the fathers, husbands, and brothers below, were trimmed with orange and black.

This was the largest gathering of Princeton Alumni ever brought together in this city. More than 200 sons of the New-Jersey college were present. It was an assemblage of which any educational institution might be proud. In the company were to be seen faces prominent in every branch of professional and mercantile life. Nor was the Alumni without its distinguished guests. The position of honor was graced by Henry Van Dyke, D. D. With him on the dais was the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, Presidents of Princeton, Dr. Wolsey Wells of Brooklyn, Ethelbert D. Warfield, Ph. D., President of Miami University; Chauncey M. Depew, F. Hopdinson Smith, Evert J. Wenchell, Frederick W. Hinrichs, De Lancey Nicoll, Prof. Rockwood, James W. Alexander, Robert Bridges, the Rev. Wilton M. Smith, Judge Walter Llo

RESPECT FOR JOHN BRIGHT

A CALL FOR HIS BURIAL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

MR. CONSUL-GENERAL WALLER ENTERTAINED AT DINNER—THREE NEW PLAYS OF DOUBTFUL PROMISE.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, March 28.—Everything here today is subordinated to the death of John Bright. The Radical and Irish papers vie with the Tory press in eulogizing the great tribune, and there is a loud demand that he be buried in Westminster Abbey, which will not be done all the same.

Major Jones, our Consul at Cardiff, and Louis Tyler, the big owner of Welsh collieries, gave a dinner to-night to Gov. Waller, at which the Earl of Ravensworth made a notable speech. A great number of dinners to the popular Consul-General are in process of arrangement, the chief of which will be an affair of 230 covers at the Hotel Metropole on May 2. It is hoped that Robert Lincoln, the new Minister, will be here by that date to participate. Gov. Waller to-night in his speech praised the selection of Lincoln warmly, and the English comments on the appointment are all very friendly.

"The Panel Picture," by W. Outram Tristram, produced at the Opera Comique to-night, scored but doubtful honors. It has the making of a good strong play, but at present it is greatly overdone and bad. The scene takes place in a château on the coast of Brittany. The action revolves around a Countess, who has a son by a former husband. The son is a proscribed Communist, and the former husband is supposed to be dead. The son comes over from England secretly to see his mother and the former husband comes to life. These two facts furnish some strong complications and scenes, which, in the picturesque old castle, with its movable panel picture concealing a corridor in the wall, are very effective. The son finally kills his father in the corridor, the father being one of a gang who are trying to steal the family jewels, and the son escapes. Lady Monckton played the Countess and the cast was excellent. If mercilessly cut and intelligently treated the play may yet be heard from permanently.

"Her Ladyship," by George Manville Fenn, was a total failure at the Strand yesterday, and "Merry Margate," by Sidney Grundy, at the Comedy Theatre last night was not much better. It is weak in story and in motive and preposterous in action, but has some funny scenes.

A BELGIAN MERCHANT'S SUICIDE.

ANTWERP, March 28.—Ferdinand Vandertaelen, a merchant prince of this city, committed suicide yesterday. The act was due to the failure of several allied firms, whose liabilities will probably reach a colossal sum. Mr. Vandertaelen was a leading member of the Liberal Party and had been dubbed the John Bright of Belgium.

A member of the Produce Exchange, referring yesterday to the report that a prominent merchant of Antwerp had committed suicide, said: "Mr. Ferdinand Vandertaelen was a prominent merchant of Antwerp, of which city he was once Mayor. He was about 55 years old, and was extensively engaged in the wheat trade and milling interests. No definite news yet has been received here that he has killed himself, but it is known that he contemplated the act by shooting. All sorts of stories are current about his affairs, one of them placing his liabilities at 8,000,000f. and his assets at 6,000,000f., but nothing really is definitely known regarding his affairs. Another story is to the effect that he had been engaged in supper speculations, and that when the syndicate failed he was heavily involved. There is probably something in this story, and the probability will be regarded as much greater if his liabilities and assets have been correctly quoted. I am sure that his operations in wheat could not have been the cause of trouble to him, as he bought on bankers' indorsements, and was regarded as a very conservative trader."

MINISTERS LINCOLN AND EGAN.

LONDON, March 28.—A dispatch announcing that President Harrison had nominated Mr. Robert T. Lincoln as American Minister to England was read at a dinner given last evening by Earl Cowper. Viscount Cranborne, son of Lord Salisbury, was a guest, and, upon hearing the news, he immediately hurried to Arlington-street and imparted the information to his father. The Prime Minister said that the nomination was a pleasant surprise for him.

The *St. James's Gazette*, commenting on the appointment of Mr. Robert T. Lincoln as American Minister to England, says: "It is certain that Mr. Lincoln will be popular."

DUBLIN, March 28.—The *Freeman's Journal* says: "The appointment of Mr. Patrick Egan as American Minister to Chili will keenly delight Irishmen. It is a comment on the policy toward Ireland pursued by England, where Mr. Egan is a hunted outlaw."

RACING AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, March 28.—This was the first day of the Liverpool Spring meeting. The race for the Prince of Wales's Plate of 700 sovereigns in specie for 3-year-olds and upward at nearly six furlongs was won by Aintree, Cataract second, and St. Hubert third.

The race for the Molyneux Stakes of 5 sovereigns each for sceepters, with 800 guineas added, for 2-year-olds, at five furlongs, was won by Lamprey, by Beamslero; Daisy Chain second, and Astrology third.

The race for the Fourteenth Union Jack Stakes of 5 sovereigns each, with 800 sovereigns added, for 3-year-olds, distance one mile, was won by Theophilus, Ormuz second, and Iddesleigh third.

The Liverpool Hunt Steeplechase, £500, was won by Ireland, with The Saint second and Whirlwind third.

NO DUEL WAS FOUGHT.

VIENNA, March 28.—The report that a duel had been fought between Count Hoyos and Count Baltazzi proves to be without foundation.

Count Henry Baltazzi is in Madeira, and the other male members of the Baltazzi family are either in Vienna or at their residences in Moravia. Count Hoyos, who has been visiting his brother in Paris, returned to Vienna to-day.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 28.—The Chicago and All America baseball clubs sailed in the White Star Line steamer Adriatic from Queenstown for New-York to-day. A crowd gathered to see them off and gave them an ovation. The members of the clubs are pleased over their reception in Great Britain and Ireland. It is certain that baseball will become one of the features of British sport.

The Baltic timber yard, near Buckingham Palace, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is £300,000. During the progress of the fire a pile of timber fell, injuring a number of firemen.

Lord Mandeville, heir to the Duke of Manchester, has been pronounced bankrupt. It has been decided to institute criminal proceedings against him on a charge of having made untrue affidavits.

Mr. John Macdonald Cameron, member of Parliament for the Wick district, sailed from Southampton for New-York to-day, on the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn.

The committee that has charge of the banquet to Mr. Parnell is continuing its preparations. The dinner will probably be given in the Royal Aquarium.

Sir George S. Baden-Powell asked in the House of Commons this afternoon whether the case of the three sealing ships arrested in Behring's Sea in 1887 and condemned by the Alaskan court had been admitted to appeal by the Supreme Court. Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, replied that the time allowed for appeal had lapsed.

BERLIN, March 28.—Sir Edward B. Malet, the British Ambassador, entertained the Emperor and Empress at dinner this evening. Thirty-six guests were present.

A dispatch to the Cologne *Gazette* from Zanzibar says: "A party of 230 men landed from the German man-of-war Schwalbe and burned Bagamoyo after a conflict with the natives. The opposition to the Germans is everywhere decreasing."

ROME, March 28.—Premier Crispi announced in the Senate to-day that the Italian Government was unable to take the initiative in the matter of a commercial arrangement with France, but it was prepared to accept any commercial arrangement proposed by the French Government.

BERNE, March 28.—The Federal Council, sanctioning that in the event of a Franco-German war Germany would violate the territory of Switzerland, has recommended the adoption of a supplementary credit for the purpose of fortifying St. Gothard Pass.

THE HAGUE, March 28.—Parliament will assemble on April 2 for the purpose of receiving a communication from the Ministry in which a formal announcement will be made of the King's incapacity for governing.

BUENOS AYRES, March 28.—The decree against bullion time bargains has been rescinded. The Bourse in consequence has been reopened.

DAMAGED BY SMOKE.

A PECULIAR FIRE IN SPRING-STREET CAUSES A LOSS OF ABOUT $50,000.

The employes of Leopold Simmons, manufacturer of neckwear on the second floor of 119 Spring-street, who were working overtime, noticed at about 10 o'clock last night that the building was filling with smoke. One of them ran to the box at Broadway and Spring-street and sent out an alarm. Without waiting for the arrival of the engines he ran back to the store. When the firemen arrived there was no sign of fire in the neighborhood, and after searching about for ten minutes they were sent back to their quarters.

Acting Chief McLaughlin of the Fifth Battalion rode through Spring-street on his way back to his quarters, and in passing the building he was hailed by the men working there, who told him that their building was on fire. McLaughlin nailed Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, which was also on the way home, and they went all through the building, but failed to discover any fire. Then the firemen made an examination of the adjoining buildings, 115 and 117, a six-story iron-front structure, and discovered that a fierce fire was burning in the rear of the basement and sub-cellar. The fire companies which had returned home were called out again. It was a difficult task for the firemen to force their way into the burning building, and it was found necessary to send out a call for reinforcements before the flames could be subdued. It was nearly midnight before the fire was extinguished. The basement and first floor of the building are occupied by Alexander & Hanever, dealers in clothiers' trimmings, and the upper floors by A. Rossman, importer of fancy goods and bric-à-brac, and A. Cohen & Co., lace goods. Although the flames did not reach beyond the basement the whole building was charged with smoke and the loss on the contents will not fall short of $40,000 to $50,000. The building can be repaired for $2,000.

At 11:30 o'clock last night, while the engines were still at work at the Spring-street fire, a fire broke out in the building 100 Bleecker-street, occupied by Shumway & Co. and E. Michel, dealers in ostrich feathers and flowers, and B. Mainzer, shoemaker. The fire broke out on the second floor, but was quickly under control. The damage to the building and contents is about $5,000.

THE DUTCHESS COUNTY HUNT.

ITS FIRST RUN WAS SATISFACTORY TO EVERYBODY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 28.—The Dutchess County Hunt has inaugurated its first run. The meet took place at Drayton House, the residence of Archy Rogers. Mr. E. P. Rogers acted as master, Archy Rogers as first and Woodbury Kane as second whip. The chase led through Mr. Walter Langdon's east fields and woods, with two posts and rails and one water jump out on the Union Corner road, then south over Mr. Thomas Pinker's fields, with five stone walls, into the main road, thence through the two large pastures south of Mr. Ross's, with one heavy hurdle fence, into Fuller-lane and west to near the Hudson River Railroad, then south through the woods of Crumwold Bellfield and Mr. James Roosevelt, with three stone and four timber jumps, and north, finishing at the country seat of Archy Rogers.

The distance covered was nearly 12 miles and the hunt occupied an hour and a half. The pace at times was fast, considering the soft and miry nature of the ground. After the finish the master received a vote of thanks for the leads he gave the field. Among those noted here were Woodbury Kane's Quartermaster, 5 years old and a bold fencer; Mr. Archy Rogers's Garryadine, originally purchased by the Duke of Rutland for $3,000, then sold to Mr. E. D. Morgan, ex-Master of the Meadowbrook Hunt, who brought him to this country, and lately purchased by Mr. Rogers; Mr. E. P. Rogers's Lady Jane, a bright bay mare, seven-eighths thoroughbred.

It is the intention of the club to endeavor by the fall to put it on a substantial footing and to have weekly meets. It is proposed to arrange with the farmers of Dutchess County for permission to hunt over their farms when the Fall harvesting is all over, and to pay promptly for any damage done.

The club also expects to appoint a day for the display of Dutchess County horses fit for riding and fencing, with prizes for the same, for races, and a frolic for the farmers.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 28—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, light rain, followed in Massachusetts by fair, slightly cooler, followed Friday by stationary temperature, westerly winds.

For Rhode Island, Connecticut, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, fair, preceded in Northern New-York by light rain, cooler, followed in the interior by slowly rising temperature, westerly winds.

For District of Columbia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Eastern and Western Florida, and Alabama, fair, cooler, followed in Northern Alabama by slowly rising temperature, northwesterly winds.

For West Virginia, Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, fair, slightly warmer, winds becoming southwesterly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1889.	1888.
3 A. M.	39°	53°	3:30 P. M.	51°	42°
6 A. M.	39°	50°	6 P. M.	48°	41°
9 A. M.	44°	50°	9 P. M.	43°	38°
12 M.	46°	41°	12 P. M.	42°	35°

Average temperature yesterday.....43½°
Average temperature for same date last year..44°

LAWN TENNIS CLUB ELECTION.

The Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association held its annual meeting at Delmonico's last night and elected officers as follows: President—Dr. Clarence Satterlee of the New-Hamburg Club; Vice-President—W. Cook Belknap of the Powelton Club of Newburg; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. G. W. Murdock of the Marshmoor Club of Cold Spring; Executive Committee—F. K. Fraser of the Far and Near Club of Hastings and Col. R. S. Gibson of Sing Sing. It was decided to hold the annual tournament on the grounds of the Far and Near Club at Hastings-on-the-Hudson on June 19. As the association contains some of the most expert players of the country, the tournament promises to be an event of unusual interest. All the most prominent tennis clubs along the Hudson River between this city and Albany are connected with the association.

A HOUSE FOR MANY CLUBS.

Committees from the Authors' Club, the Church Club, the Princeton Club, the Association of Yale Alumni, the Society of Amateur Photographers, the Salmagundi, and the Architectural League met last night at the rooms of the Authors' Club, 19 West Twenty-fourth-street, to consider plans which have been presented to them relative to a new building and site for a clubhouse.

For a long time the smaller clubs, such as those named, have been at a decided disadvantage in picking out desirable quarters. It is now proposed to take a joint tenancy in one large building. Several different plans have been discussed, and last evening was spent in a consideration of them. The project was very favorably received, though the particulars remain to be decided.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Deputy Sheriff Burke yesterday sold out the effects of the Petra Crusta Mat Company, Limited, interior decorations, at 19 East Sixteenth-street, on an execution for $117 in favor of J. B. F. Bilyea. Officers of the company say that business will be continued. The company was incorporated in February, 1888, with an authorized capital of $50,000, of which it is said $30,000 was paid in cash,) and manufactured interior decorations out of petra crusta, the factory being at Clifton, N. J.

Louis Levy, wholesale dealer in clothing at 734 Broadway, has failed, and the Sheriff yesterday took possession of the store on executions and attachments, aggregating $6,845, in favor of Charles Lewis & Brothers, Marks Levy, and Henry Newman & Co. He has been in business several years, succeeding Richmond & Levy in January, 1888. His liabilities are reported to be about $20,000.

J. D. Thurston, manufacturer of beets and shoes at Montreal, has suspended payment. Liabilities, between $40,000 and $50,000. The estate shows a nominal surplus of about $20,000. Two or three large losses by recent failures caused Mr. Thurston's suspension.

Ex-Congressman F. C. Bunnell of Pennsylvania, whose banking house at Tunkhannock closed its doors a few weeks ago on account of too great a run on the institution, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. R. W. Lewis has been made Assignee.

William Miller, dealer in shoes at 197 Eighth-avenue, is in the hands of the Sheriff on a judgment in favor of Samuel L. Miller for $3,869, borrowed money. He has been in business for about 10 years.

THE GAME WAS NOT PLAYED.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—The baseball season was to open here to-day by a game between the Baltimore and Philadelphia League Club, but the game is postponed because the new grounds are muddy and the weather is unfavorable.

ANOTHER FIFTY MILLIONS

MR. HUNTINGTON'S LITTLE EXPANDING PLAN.

THE STOCK OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY TO BE ENORMOUSLY INCREASED VERY SOON.

C. P. Huntington has broken all records as an issuer of stock. His Southern Pacific Company has a share capital of $100,000,000. This was almost an unprecedented figure in railway company capitalization. But Mr. Huntington's ambitions were not yet satisfied.

Yesterday an official announcement was issued that $50,000,000 more was to be forthwith added to the $100,000,000.

Wall-street had no news of this tremendous affair till after the Stock Exchange closed, when it became the common gossip of the Street and was freely discussed at the New-York office of the Southern Pacific Company.

Mr. Huntington is now in California. It has been known for a long time that some big deal was in progress under his direction. His friend, United States Senator Leland Stanford of California, is President of the Southern Pacific Company, which, in its present corporate shape, was organized under the laws of Kentucky five years ago for the ostensible purpose of managing the Central Pacific Railway system. It leased for 99 years the Southern Pacific Railroads of California, Arizona, and New-Mexico, along with the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, the Louisiana Western, the New-York, Texas and Mexican, the Texas and New-Orleans, the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific, Morgan's Louisiana and Texas, and the Central Pacific Railroads, and all the auxiliary lines operated and controlled by these companies. The South Pacific Coast Railroad is owned outright by the Southern Pacific Company.

These lines make up a system of 9,034 miles of railroad, and including steamship lines, which keep 32 vessels busy.

All the fixed charges and sinking fund requirements of these leased companies are assumed by the Southern Pacific Company, with a yearly bonus to the Central Pacific of from $1,200,000 to $3,600,000, according to the range of the latter company's net earnings. There is no funded debt. But what the earnings and expenses, profits or losses of the corporation are cannot be discovered by any ordinary mortal's examination of official statements and reports.

No report of the operations of last year has yet been given out, but in 1887 gross earnings were claimed of $37,930,000, while the income and "charges" made total receipts of $41,295,639. Operating expenses were quoted at $22,712,000, with taxes, interest, and miscellaneous items, variously enumerated, bring up the aggregate to a point leaving a surplus of slightly over $1,000,000. The year before a deficit of $642,136 was shown.

Against the original big capital of $100,000,000 the company owns securities of its leased lines amounting (at par) to $120,159,900.

The addition now of $50,000,000, it is stated, is to enable Mr. Huntington and his associates to absorb several thousand miles of new Pacific coast railroad, all north of the Sacramento River.

THE TRUNK LINES' FIAT.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The Trunk Line Association has sent out a notice to all connecting railroads, defining that feature of the agreement recently adopted in New-York, which pertains to joint rates and interchange of traffic, and setting forth the conditions on which the lines in the association will make or enter into tariff or traffic arrangements with other transportation companies.

Following are the conditions named:

First—That all joint tariffs, classifications, divisions of rates and fares, rules and regulations governing both freight and passenger traffic passing over the lines from or to other railway or transportation lines must be jointly agreed upon, either through the Trunk Line Association or joint committee under their organizations, and said joint tariffs, &c., issued by connecting lines shall be transmitted by the issuing companies to the trunk lines which are parties thereto. Any authority heretofore given to connecting or other transportation lines having joint tariff arrangements with the trunk lines to vary from the established tariffs or make contracts at reduced rates is revoked.

Second—That they will not be parties to any contracts with shippers for traffic passing over, or intended to pass over, the lines of the trunk lines which fail to comply with these conditions. They will in such cases charge the full local rates from the points of junction with the trunk lines to destination, and will revoke all joint tariff and traffic arrangements with companies which do not discontinue their violations hereof. All claims arising from overcharges, delay, or other causes will be at the risk of the party making contracts or agreements in violation of these conditions.

Fourth—That they will not become parties to any joint tariffs which are not made and maintained, published and filed, in conformity with the Inter-State commerce law, or the orders of the Inter-State Commerce Commission; that they will not share in the reduction of tariffs, so published and filed, by the payment of rebates, terminal expenses, (not published,) or participate in devices of any nature, such as underbilling of weights, false classification, fictitious or false billing, payment of commissions, &c.,) which have, or may have, the effect of reducing the published tariffs.

Fifth—To secure the strict observance of the foregoing conditions the Trunk Line Association and the joint committee have established inspection bureaus, and each of the companies parties to joint traffic arrangements that the inspectors of said bureaus shall be allowed to examine the records relating to the traffic coming under joint tariff arrangements and make the corrections necessary to comply with established agreements.

Sixth—Existing contracts, agreements, or understandings of any nature in contravention of the foregoing conditions, are hereby annulled. If any railway or transportation line has contracts with any of the trunk lines which cannot be immediately abrogated under this notice, they are requested to notify such trunk line in order that such contract may be jointly acted upon under the rules of the Trunk Line Association.

THE COPPER MARKET.

A lot of good merchantable July copper was sold in the Metal Exchange yesterday at 10.05 cents, which is not much above the settling prices fixed when the failure of the syndicate became definitely known. The market was dull in the absence of information from Europe regarding the conference which is supposed to be going on there. London prices closed at £39 12s. 6d. for spot, and £39 5s. for futures, and 600 tons were sold.

PARIS, March 28—4:30 P. M.—Comptoir d'Escompte shares are now quoted at 105f., Société des Métaux shares at 20f., and Rio Tinto shares at 290f.

The Trustees appointed by the Tribunal of Commerce report that the Directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte are responsible for declaring a higher dividend in January than the position justified. The Trustees are further of the opinion that the coppers contracts are a violation of the statutes and therefore void.

The Directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte have been summoned to appear before the Juge d'Instruction.

GENEVA, March 28.—One of the largest bankers and stockholders of this city has committed suicide. He suffered heavy losses through copper speculation.

LONDON, March 28.—Copper closed at £39 12s. bid.

CLERK WOLTMAN REMOVED.

Friends of ex-Coroner Henry Woltman announced last night that he had received from Controller Myers a letter informing him that he had been removed from the post of chief clerk of the Bureau of City Revenue on the ground that the office could not be kept open for him, as he had already been away from his desk a very long time. He is yet in Bellevue Hospital. Ex-Coroner Woltman has been charged with taking money for favors done to West Washington Market standholders.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Essex Savings Bank Building at Lawrence Mass., was damaged by fire last night. The loss is about $10,000 to $12,000, of which $6,000 is upon building and the balance divided among 15 or 20 tenants. There was $30,000 insurance on building, and the other losses were mostly covered by insurance.

An incendiary fire at Canton, Mass., early yesterday morning gutted the residence of Mrs. Dennis Lyons, causing a loss of $2,000. The family are absent on a visit. This is the seventh incendiary fire within three months and there is a standing reward of $300 for the arrest of the firebug.

Early yesterday morning the livery stable of Thompson & Simpson, at Jackson, Pa., was burned, together with 50 horses and mules and a large quantity of hay and grain. The barn and contents were a total loss, amounting to nearly $40,000; insurance, $25,000.

The Burlington Hotel, at Gloversville, N. Y., was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, together with the furniture and its contents. All the ledgers escaped unhurt. Gross's bottling works were also burned. The loss is unknown.

An incendiary fire yesterday at Altoona, Penn., destroyed the meat market of Zack Endress, five stables, five horses, and a cow. The loss is about $5,000; partially covered by insurance.

The large barn of Rudolph Frankenfield, at Georgetown, near here, was struck by lightning Wednesday night and burned to the ground. Loss, $4,000.

At Niles, Ohio, yesterday the Bowden and Halford Blocks, consisting of six stores, were burned. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $11,500.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The only bond offering received by Secretary Windom this morning was $150,000 registered 6s at 108. This was accepted. Coupons with an offer of $2,000 4½ per cents registered at 106.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Capt. Ryder of the steamer Berkshire reports the wreck of the bark F. L. Pettigrill, the position in which the vessel lies being a dangerous obstruction to navigation and a constant menace to life and property.

OBITUARY.

DR. JOHN SWINBURNE.

Dr. John Swinburne, who died at his home in Albany yesterday morning, was one of the most popular men in that city, particularly among the humbler classes, in whose behalf he worked continually. He was a farmer's son, having been born at Denmark, Lewis County, N. Y., in 1821, where he spent the early years of his life, his boyhood days being devoted to helping his father till the soil and working in the country store. After a two years' course of study at Fairfield Academy he determined to become a physician, and in 1842 he went to the Albany Academy, where he applied himself earnestly to the study of medicine. Four years later he was graduated at the head of his class, and his knowledge of anatomy was so thorough that he was at once appointed demonstrator in the institution from which he had just been graduated. After four years spent in this way he opened an office in Albany and began to practise. His studies about surgery and medicine were radical in the extreme for those days, and his slow-going brethren of the neighborhood soon began to look upon young Dr. Swinburne as a shining light in their midst. His testimony as an expert in several cases before the courts in which he was engaged to the whole profession, and his fame as a bold, original, and skillful surgeon spread rapidly.

During the war of the rebellion Dr. Swinburne served as a Surgeon, and did much good work in organizing the hospital service. Many a soldier has Dr. Swinburne to thank for saving an arm or a leg which otherwise would have been sacrificed to the amputating knife. Upon his return from the field in 1864 Gov. Seymour, in recognition of his valuable services, appointed him Health Officer of the Port of New-York, an office which he filled with ability and success for six years. At the expiration of that time he went abroad and served during the Franco-German war, being in charge of the American Ambulance Corps at the siege of Paris. For this service he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. In 1873 he returned to Albany and resumed practice, soon establishing a dispensary where thousands of poor people received advice and treatment free of charge.

Dr. Swinburne was nominated for Mayor of Albany in 1882, his opponent being M. N. Nolan. It was charged that Swinburne was counted out in the Fourth and Seventh Wards, and a vigorous contest was begun in the courts, which resulted in Dr. Swinburne's triumph. He was renominated for Mayor in 1884, but met with defeat. The same year he ran for Congress, and was elected by the large majority of 2,504, but two years later he was defeated by Nicholas Kane after a hard-fought contest. After the latter's death Dr. Swinburne was again urged to be a candidate, but declined.

Dr. Swinburne died at 7:15 A. M. The end was painless. He conversed with the watchers at his bedside during the night, but at 5 o'clock suddenly sank into unconsciousness. He lay thus, gradually sinking, until his death.

The autopsy showed that death resulted from cancer of the stomach. There was much curiosity among the Albany physicians over the doctor's last illness, which was only set at rest by the post-mortem. The brain was very light for the size of the head, weighing a trifle over four pounds. There was considerable fluid about the brain, which no doubt had something to do with its shrinkage. There were some evidences of disease as well. The skull was remarkably thick.

R. P. HOWARD, M. D.

Dr. R. P. Howard, dean of McGill Medical Faculty at Montreal, died yesterday of pneumonia. Dr. Howard studied medicine in McGill University and in Great Britain and France. In 1849 he returned from Europe and commenced the general practice of medicine and soon became the first physician in Montreal. In 1856 he was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine in McGill University, and in 1860, upon the death of Dr. Holmes, succeeded to the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the same institution. About three years ago the degree of LL. D., honoris causa, was conferred upon him by the university in which he had been a Professor for 34 years.

Dr. Howard was President of the Canada Medical Association, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, President of the Medico Chirurgical Society of Montreal, and Vice-President of the Association of American Physicians. In 1887, on the occasion of the centennial of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, he was made Fellow of that body. For 22 years he was one of the attending physicians and surgeons of the Montreal General Hospital, and was the Secretary of that institution for 33 years. He endeavored for years, but without success, to bring about a general medical council for the Dominion of Canada.

Dr. Howard contributed largely to medical literature. He wrote upon pneumonia, phthisis, heart disease, and anemia, and his works upon these subjects made him a recognized authority in the profession. In 1885 he wrote a series of articles on rheumatism and allied subjects, which were considered to have great medical value. As a teacher Dr. Howard was painstaking and industrious, and was considered a model lecturer.

MRS. ELIZA D. ROCKEFELLER.

Mrs. Eliza Davidson Rockefeller died yesterday at the residence of her son, William Rockefeller, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. She was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1813, her parents having removed there from their birthplace in New-Brunswick, N. J., about 80 years ago. Mrs. Rockefeller was married at her birthplace, and shortly afterward removed to Owego, where she resided for a few years. Forty years ago she went to Cleveland, Ohio, where the family has since resided. She was one of the oldest members of the Euclid-Avenue Baptist Church of that city, and has always been a devout Christian.

Mrs. Rockefeller was devoted to her family, and took a great pride in her children. She was very benevolent, and gave largely to charity, though she was never connected with any public charitable institution. She was of a retiring nature, though possessing at the same time a strong character. She leaves three sons, all of whom are connected with the Standard Oil Trust, and one daughter. She came here last September to spend the Winter with her sons in this city. The body will be taken to Cleveland, where the funeral services will be held next Sunday, at the residence of her son, J. D. Rockefeller.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, widow of the Hon. James Thompson, who was one of the first Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Saratoga County, having been appointed in 1818, died at her residence at Rose Hill, near Ballston Spa, N. Y., Tuesday morning last, aged 92 years. Mrs. Thompson was the daughter of Daniel Stansbury of this city, and was Judge Thompson's second wife. Her stepson is the Hon. John Thompson, President of the Ballston Spa Bank. The funeral services will be held at Rose Hill at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Capt. Wheeler Powell, who died at his home in this city last Tuesday night, was Secretary of the New-York and Hudson Steamboat Company, and was for many years Captain of the propeller Redfield of the New-York and Hudson Line. He was also the surviving partner of the firm of Reed & Powell of Cornwall, and was for a long time Vice-President of the National Bank of Coxsackie, and at the time of his death was one of its Directors. He died after a long illness, suffering from a complication of diseases.

Thomas G. Pearsall Bradhurst, one of New-York's best-known clubmen, died at his home, 8 West Thirty-seventh-street, on Wednesday afternoon, of cirrhosis of the liver. He was a son of the late Samuel Bradhurst, and was born in this city in 1847. He never engaged in business life. He was a popular member of the Lotos, St. Nicholas, New-York, New-York Yacht, and American Jockey Clubs.

Prof. E. J. Cornu, a well-known musician, and formerly leader of the orchestra in Hooley's Theatre, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 161 Bond-street, Brooklyn. One of his sons is leader of the Bijou Theatre orchestra. Professor Cornu was a native of Brussels, but for 20 years had lived in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Father Patrick F. O'Mallon, who for ten years was assistant Pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in Clermont-avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday of apoplexy. He was 34 years old, and was ordained 10 years ago. His funeral will take place tomorrow, the burial being at Holy Cross Cemetery.

Mrs. George B. De Revere, Jr., daughter-in-law of the proprietor of Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City and of the Hotel Dam in Union-square, New-York, died yesterday morning at her home in Jersey City. She was married a year ago. Her only child was a babe less than a week old.

The Rev. George T. McNair, Pastor of the George's Road Baptist Church in New-Brunswick, N. J., died of Bright's disease yesterday morning after a short illness, at the age of 60. He was born in Bucks County, Penn., and had been a minister for 30 years.

Richard Hiscock, father of Senator Frank Hiscock, died at Preble, Cortland County, on Wednesday, at the age of 91.

A cable dispatch announces the death of Lord Fraser, Judge of the Outer House of the Scotch Court of Session.

A TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

DIXON, Ill., March 28.—A fire which originated in a defective flue in the Post Office at Ashton this morning burned down 21 business houses and several dwellings with their contents. The loss is fully $60,000, and the insurance is light.

The town was without means of quenching fires, and the fire was under such headway before it was seen got beyond the control of the people. Dixon and Rochelle answered appeals for help by sending each one fire company.

But four business places remain in the village. The principal business houses destroyed were the Ashton Bank, the American House, Body Brothers' clothing store, Charter's drug store, Earl's grocery, Glenn & Co.'s dry goods store, Brown & Co.'s clothing store, Bothe's livery stable, Smith's book store, Bellies's restaurant, Delaney's saloon, and Becker's mill.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Capt. Ryder of the steamer Berkshire reports the wreck of the bark F. L. Pettigrill, the position in which the vessel lies being a dangerous obstruction to navigation and a constant menace to life and property.

MANY WELL-FOUGHT GAMES

SOME SURPRISES FOR THE CHESS PLAYERS.

THE FOURTH DAY OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING OF THE TOURNAMENT.

Several very good games were played yesterday at the American Chess Congress. Judd of St. Louis has developed into a very strong player since he appeared here several years ago, and yesterday he defeated the English champion, Blackburne. The game lasted several hours, and was watched with a great deal of interest by many of the spectators. Judd played white, and the first move gave him some advantage. Blackburne resigned after Judd had made his thirtieth move. The following is the game:

JUDD. *White.*	BLACKBURNE. *Black.*
1. P—K 4.	P—K 4.
2. Kt—K B 3.	Kt—K B 3.
3. Kt—B 3.	P—Q 3.
4. P—Q 4.	P x P.
5. Kt x P.	B—K 2.
6. B—Q 3.	Kt—B 3.
7. Kt x Kt.	P x Kt.
8. Castles.	Castles.
9. P—B 4.	P—Q 4.
10. P—K 5.	B—B 4 ch.
11. K—R sq.	Kt—Kt 5.
12. Q—R.	P—B 4.
13. Kt—Q.	B—K 3.
14. Kt—K 3.	Kt—R 3.
15. B—B 3.	K—R.
16. R—B 3.	Q—K.
17. Q—K 2.	Q—B 2.
18. K—Q 2.	P—Q 5.
19. Kt—B.	Q R—K.
20. P—Q Kt 3.	B—Q 4.
21. Kt—Kt 3.	R—K 3.
22. P—B 5.	Q—Q 3.
23. K—Q.	Kt—Kt 5
24. R x B P.	K R—K.
25. K—Kt.	P—Kt 3.
26. R—Kt 5.	Kt—B 3.
27. Kt—K 2.	K—B 2.
28. R—Kt 4.	Kt—R 3.
29. R—K 4.	K—Kt 2.
30. R—K 5.	B—Kt 5.
31. R x R P ch.	K x R.
32. B x B.	R—Q Kt'
33. B—Q B 5.	Resigns.

Delmar was pitted against J. W. Baird, and their game was declared by experts one of the best played at the tourney. Baird led with a "Ruy Lopez" opening, and deployed a pretty line of pawns as skirmishers, bringing up the knights to their support and attacking with his bishop. Delmar's defense was soon changed with a vigorous attack. Some heavy slaughters on the contest, Delmar possessed, but White was the heavier loser, and though Baird made a cautious and gallant fight, he was compelled to succumb after the thirty-eighth move. The game is as follows:

J. W. BAIRD. *White.*	DELMAR. *Black.*
1. P—K 4.	P—K 4.
2. Kt—K B 3.	Kt—Q B 3.
3. B—Kt 5.	P—Q R 3.
4. B—B 4.	Kt—K B 3.
5. Castles.	P—Q 3.
6. Q Kt—B 3.	P—Q Kt 4.
7. B—Kt 3.	Castles.
8. P—Q 3.	P—Q 3.
9. P—K R 3.	Kt—Q R 4.
10. Kt—K R 2.	Kt x P.
11. R P x Kt.	P—Kt 5.
12. Kt—K 2.	P—Q 4.
13. P x P.	Q x P.
14. K—Kt 3.	B—Kt 2.
15. Kt—Kt 5.	B—B 4, ch.
16. K—R.	B—Kt 3.
17. Kt—Kt 5.	Q—K 3.
18. R x Kt.	Q x B.
19. Kt—K 4.	Q—Kt 3.
20. P—K B 4.	P—K B 3.
21. Kt—Kt 3.	Q—K 3.
22. Q R—K.	R—B 3.
23. Kt—Q 5.	R—Kt 3.
24. P—B 4.	R—K B3.
25. P—K B 4.	B—K 2.
26. R—K 2.	P x P.
27. P x P.	B x P.
28. Kt—K 3.	B—Kt 3.
29. Kt—B 5.	Q—K 3.
30. R—K 3.	Q R—K.
31. Q—K 2.	R x K Kt.
32. P x R, ch.	R x P, ch.
33. K—B 2.	R x Kt.
34. R—K 8, ch.	P x R.
35. K—B 2.	R—K 7.
36. Kt—Q 5.	R x P, ch.
37. Q x P.	R x Kt.
38. R—K 8.	Resigns.

Gunsberg and Martinez began their game with the "Two Knights" defense. Martinez made a stubborn defense, but Gunsberg pushed him from the start until he compelled him to surrender.

Tschigorin and Pollock started with the "Four Knights" defense. The fight continued hotly for nearly three hours, when Pollock gave up because he had suffered heavily and was surrounded by foes. The following is the game:

POLLOCK. *White.*	ISCHOROGIN. *Black.*
1. P—K 4.	P—K 4.
2. Kt—Q B 3.	Kt—K B 3.
3. Kt—K B 3.	Kt—Q B 3.
4. Q 4.	P x P.
5. Kt x P.	B—Kt 5.
6. Kt x Kt.	Kt P x Kt.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, March 28—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	137¼	137½	137¼	137½	20
Atch., T. & S. Fe	44⅞	45	42⅞	43	52,250
Am. Tel. & C. Co	83	83	83	83	11
Atlantic & Pac.	7	7	6¾	6¾	200
Brunswick Co.	30½	30½	30½	30½	500
Canada Southern	52½	52½	52½	52½	100
Canadian Pacific	61¾	61¾	61¼	61½	925
Chi. & Alt. pref.	70	70	70	70	100
Central Pacific	34	34	34	34	15
Ches. & Ohio	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	315
C. & O. 1st pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	700
Chi. Gas Trust	47½	47½	46¾	46¾	2,600
Chi. & Alton	140	140	140	140	100
Chi. & N. W.	103	103½	103	103	16,675
C., R. & Q.	92	92¾	91	91½	14,630
C., M. & St. P.	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¾	6,965
C., M. & St. P. pf.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	100
C., R. I. & Pac.	91¾	91¾	91	91	13,425
C., I. St. L. & C.	10½	10½	10½	10½	1,000
C., I. C. & L.	70¾	72½	70¾	71	2,600
Colorado Coal	30	30	30	30	200
Chi. & N. Ill.	41¾	42¼	41¾	41¾	100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	95	95	97	160
Consol. Gas Co.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	140
Del. & Hudson	132½	132½	132½	132½	100
Del., Lack. & W.	138¾	138¾	137¾	137¾	6,000
Den. & Rio G.	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	200
Den. & Rio G. pf.	45½	45¾	45¼	45¾	1,000
Den., Tex. & F. W.	31	31½	31	31½	2,910
E. T., V. & G.	9	9	8	8	100
Homestake	10	10	9¾	9¾	400
Illinois Central	109	109	109	109	900
Lake Erie & W.	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
Lake E. & W. pf.	55¾	55¾	55¼	55¼	800
Lake Shore	101½	101½	100¾	100¾	2,185
Louis. & Nash.	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¼	4,365
Manhattan Con.	90	90	89¾	89¾	1,000
Mem. & Char.	60	60½	59¾	59¾	4,435
Mil., L. S. & W.	80	80	80	80	300
Missouri Pacific	67¾	67¾	66¾	66¾	2,200
Mo., Kan. & T.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	1,100
N. J. Central	98¾	97¾	96	96	1,630
N. Y. Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	100
N. Y. & Nor. pf.	20	20	20	20	300
N. Y. & New Eng.	44¼	44¾	43¾	43¾	3,565
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17½	17½	17	17¾	200
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	61	61¾	61	61¾	200
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¾	27¾	27	27¾	1,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¼	150
N. Y., S. & W.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	810
*Nat. Lead Trust	20½	20½	20	20½	2,100
Nor. & West pf.	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¼	100
Northern Pac.	25¾	26¼	25¾	26¼	346
Northern Pac. pf.	60¾	60¾	59¾	59¾	3,225
Ohio & Miss.	21¾	21¾	21	21	300
Ontario Mining	34	34	34	34	100
Ontario & West.	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	120
Oregon Imp.	48	48	48	48	250
Oregon S.	52	52	52	52	500
Oregon & Trans.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	100
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	100
Phil. & Reading	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	109,125
P., Ft. W. & C.	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	50
Pul. Pal. Car Co.	181	181	180¼	180¼	400
P. P. Car Co. rights	20½	20½	20	20	1,000
Quicksilver	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	400
Quicksilver pf.	37	37	37	37	100
Rich. & W. P.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	700
St. L. & A. & T. pf.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	700
Sugar Ref. Co.	85	85¼	84¾	84¾	2,355
St. P. & Omaha	31	31¼	31	31¼	400
St. P. & O. pf.	92¼	92¼	91¾	91¾	100
St. P. M. & M.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	100
South Carolina	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	300
St. L., Ark. & Tex.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	500
Tenn. Coal & Iron	35¾	36	35¾	35¾	1,200
Tenn. C. & I. pf.	99	100	99	100	700
T. A. & A. N. M.	26	26	26	26	100
Texas Pacific	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	100
Union Pacific	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¼	15,265
U. S. Express	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	93
W., St. L. & P.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	200
West. Union Tel.	82¾	83¼	82¾	83¼	2,850
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	65¼	65¼	65	65¼	1,200
Total sales					304,265

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Dock 5s	99½	100	99½	100	$4,000
At. & Pac. inc.	19	19½	19	19	43,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s	109½	109¾	109¼	109¾	1,000
Brooklyn El. 2d	89	89	89	89	4,000
Canada So. 2d	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000
Cent. Pac. 6s of 1898	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	5,000
Ches. & O. gn. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	23,000
Ches. & O., r. 1st	102½	102½	102½	102½	35,000
Chi. & Atch. 5s	115	115	115	115	1,000
C., R. & Q. 4s, I.	97	97	97	97	2,000
C., R. & Q. 4s, N.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	2,000
Chi., P. & St. L. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	15,000
Chicago Gas 1st	93	93	93	93	10,000
C., C., C. & I. c.	117	117	117	117	5,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½	15,000
Col. & H. V. 3s	83	83¼	83	83¼	13,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	22,000
Den. & R. G. 1st	121	121	121	121	1,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st 4s	91½	91½	90	90½	152,000
Duk. & S. C. 1st	111	111	111	111	1,000
Duluth & M. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
Duk. & M. 1st, D.	108	108	108	108	5,000
Det., M. & M. l. g.	37	37	37	37	5,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s	105½	105½	105¾	105¾	14,000
E. T., V. & G. cons.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	4,000
E. T., V. & G. 1st	122	122	122	122	1,000
Erie 2d	107½	108	107½	108	55,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	93¾	93¾	92¾	92¾	5,000
G., H. & S. A. 2d	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
*Ga. Pacific 1st	110	110	110	110	5,000
*Ga. P. 2d gn. 5s	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	16,000
*Ga. P. inc. 5s	24	24	24	24	7,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st	110½	110½	110½	110½	1,000
G., C. & S. F. g. 6s	80	80	80	80	5,000
H. & St. Jo. con.	120½	120½	120½	120½	2,000
H. & T. gen. 4s	75	75	75	75	5,000
H. & T. 2d m. 5s	113	113	113	113	1,000
Ill. Cent. 1st 4s	101	101	101	101	1,000
Int. & Gr. N. 1st	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
Int. & Gr. N. 2d	84	84	84	84	20,000
Kan. & Tex. con.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	5,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	5,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	55	55¾	55	55¾	23,000
Ky. Central 4s	79	79	78¾	79	10,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st	106	106	106	106	5,000
Long Dock 7s	112	112	112	112	10,000
Long Isl. gen. 4s	99	99	99	99	1,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	11,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M.	115	115	115	115	3,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	9,000
Met. Elev. 1st	118½	118½	118½	118½	1,000
Mex. N. 1st inc.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	4,000
Mich. Cent. inc. B	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	20,000
Morgan's L. & T. 1st	126	126	126	126	20,000
Mor. & Essex cn.	144	144	144	144	3,000
Mor. & Essex 1st	140	140	140	140	4,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s	110	110	110	110	23,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	94¾	95	94¾	95	3,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	117½	117½	117½	117½	2,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	102¾	102¾	102	102	23,000
North. Pac. 1st	118	118½	118	118½	12,000
North. Pac. 3d	105¼	105¾	105¾	106	5,000
Northwest. c. & r.	100	100	100	100	1,000
NW. 2½ pr. deb.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st	74	74	74	74	1,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s	117½	117½	117½	117½	3,000
Ore. Ry. & N. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	105¾	106	105¾	106	14,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	84	84	83¾	83¾	26,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	76,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	54	54	54	54	17,000
Read. gen. 6s	92	92¼	92	92¼	24,400
Rich. & Alle. 1st	63	63	63¼	63½	6,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	93	93	93	93	46,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	102	102	102	102	5,000
Rock Island 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	155,000
R., W. & O. cn.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	4,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st	107	107	107	107	10,000
St. P. & Dul. 2d	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	122	122	122	122	50,000
St. P. Ia., I. & M.	115½	115½	115½	115½	5,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	4,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, col. tr. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	5,000
Mont. c. 6s	115	115	115	115	15,000
Spokane & P. 5s	105	105	105	105	5,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	4,000
Tenn. C. & I. c.	97	97	97	97	6,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	87½	87¾	87¾	87¾	7,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	40,000
T. A. & A. N. M. 1st	107	107	107	107	12,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st 4s	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	1,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	12,000
Utah South. ext.	109	120	109	110	35,000
Utah South. gen.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	9,000
Virginia Mid. gen.	97	97	97	97	1,000
Wabash cv., 2 r.	89¼	89	88¾	89	11,000
Wabash 2d, 2 r.	90	90	90	90	10,000
Wab. 7s of '79, 4 r.	98	98	98	98	5,000
Wab. Ind. Del.	117½	118¼	118¼	118¼	1,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	5,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s	102	102	102	102	3,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	25,000
Total sales					$1,508,000

*Unlisted. †Seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,400
Amador	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Aspen	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	250
Bullion	1.10	1.20	1.10	1.20	300
Brunswick	.97	.97	.97	.97	900
Belcher	3.60	3.80	3.50	3.80	300
Colombia	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	200
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	100
Eureka Con.	1.20	1.20	1.00	1.00	200
El Cristo	1.60	1.60	1.55	1.55	1,400
Homestake	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	100
Holyoke	.05	.06	.05	.05	1,500
Horn Silver	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	100
Hale & Norcross	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	100
Mutual S. & M.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	600
Middle Bar	.25	.25	.25	.25	600
Ophir	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½	100
Plymouth	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	100
Printzius	.93	.93	.93	.93	300
Rappahannock	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Robinson	.48	.48	.48	.48	300
Shoshone	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,700
Small Hopes	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.55	1,000
Sutro Tunnel	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,000
Union Con.	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	300
United Copper	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Total sales					13,900

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¼	400
Am. Tel. & C.	83	83	83	83	25
Atch., Top. & S. F.	44⅞	44⅞	42⅝	42⅝	25,140
Canada Sou.	52½	52½	52½	52½	200
Chi. Gas Trust	47	47	46½	46½	250
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	91¾	91¾	91	91¼	2,490
C., I. C. & L.	72	72¾	71	71¾	1,000
Chi., Bur. & Q.	91¾	92¾	91	91¼	35,390
Central Pacific	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	50
Consol. Gas	82¼	82¾	82¼	82¼	50
Chi., St. L. & P.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	10,350
Chi. & Northwest.	103¾	103¾	103	103	8,650
Central of N. J.	96¾	97	96	96	350
C., I., St. L. & C.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	300
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	100
C., M. & St. P.	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¼	1,000
Del., Lack. & W.	138¾	138¾	137¾	137¾	7,350
Den., Tex. & F. W.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	300
Erie	18¾	19	18¾	18¾	1,000
Lake Shore	101¼	101¼	100¾	100¾	1,420
L. E. & W. pf.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	200
Louis. & Nash.	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¼	100
Mo. Pacific	67¾	68¼	67¾	68¼	2,200
Manhattan Con.	90	90¾	89¾	89¾	250
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	200
Nat. Lead Trust	20¾	20¾	20	20¾	100
N. Y. Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	100
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	300
N. Y. & New Eng.	44¼	44¾	43¾	43¾	2,580
North. Pacific pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	200
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	17	17	17	17	100
North. & West. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	30
Ohio Central	4	4	4	4	100
Ohio & Miss.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	100
Oregon Trans.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	300
Pullman Car Co.	180	180	180	180	125
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	50
Phil. & Reading	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	58,850
Mich. Cent.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	950
Rich. & W. P.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	350
Rock Island	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	100

FINANCIAL.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 Broadway, New-York,

GUARANTEES FIRST MORTGAGES AT 6 PER CENT.

Capital and Surplus - - $1,750,000

Total Value of Guaranty Fund, $3,000,000

Each bond is secured by above Guaranty and also by a First Mortgage on Real Estate worth three dollars for every dollar loaned. This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and merits the fullest investigation. New-York references of the highest character and full information can be had on application. Fifty-five Savings Banks and over two hundred institutions hold the certificates of this company.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD DEBENTURES.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS.

CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CONSOLIDATED SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons maturing April 1, 1889, on the above bonds will be paid at office RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD, No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A. J. RAUH, Asst Secretary.

Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway Company.

January coupons on C., I. & W., First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on presentation to the Corbin Banking Company, 115 Broadway, New-York City, on and after April 1.

Prompt notice will be given when funds are in hand for payment of April interest and of Second Mortgage Coupons.

F. W. DUNTON, Treas.

March 26, 1889.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY OF NIAGARA U.S.A., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1889.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY have this day declared one of the net earnings for current quarter a quarterly dividend of one per centum upon its Capital Stock, payable April 1, 1889, to stockholders of record on that date. The transfer books will be closed on March 25, instant, and reopened April 2, 1889.

Checks will be mailed. Please notify the office of any change of address.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

GEO. H. LEWARS, Treasurer.

GLOBE IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 13, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE ORdered the payment of 2 per cent. out of the net earnings for the past six months on the April coupons of the mortgage income bonds of the company, payable on and after April 1 at Central Trust Company of New-York. The coupons will be stamped and refunded to the owner.

J. P. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

SEVENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND. THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, 190 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1889.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable April 1, 1889. The transfer books will remain closed until April 2.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1889.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid at the office of the company, No. 21 Cortlandt-st., in this city, on and after FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1889. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business TO-DAY until the morning of SATURDAY, MARCH 16. By order of the Board of Managers,

JAMES C. HART, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, CHICAGO, March 27, 1889.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE PER A cent will be paid May 1 next to the shareholders of this company's stock registered on the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed March 30 and reopen April 2d, and be again closed on May 3 for the purposes of the annual meeting.

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 15 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1889.

COUPONS MATURING APRIL 1 NEXT, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the Midland Railroad Company of New Jersey will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the National Park Bank.

J. P. RAFFERTY, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO., GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1889.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE COMpany will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 30th inst., (preparatory to the annual election for Directors to be held on the first day of May, next), and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the THIRD day of May next.

H. B. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 1, 1889, at 3 P. M., at the office of the company, for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1889.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, Bowery, corner of Grand-st., on MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1889, between 11 and 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

NELSON G. AYERS, Cashier.

ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Colorado Springs, Col., on MONDAY, April 1, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, March 20, 1889, and will remain closed until after the close of the first adjournment of said meeting.

F. W. SELLS, Secretary.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 8, 1889.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company will be held at the office of the company, corner of Cortlandt and Church sts., New-York City, on Tuesday, the 23d day of April, 1889, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of managers, and for other business.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock noon and remain open for one hour.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Saturday, April 13, until the morning of Wednesday, May 15.

By order of the Board of Managers,

F. M. OLYPHANT, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1889.

ANNUAL MEETING. THE REGULAR MEETing of the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the said company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the last day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th day of March, instant, and reopened on the 2d day of April next.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1889.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE COMpany will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the EXHIBITION DAY, (for the purpose of the election of Directors), and will be reopened on the 2d day of May next.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a capable woman. Private house or chambermaid and housekeeper in private family; good city references; city or country. Address M. C., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl to do chamberwork in a small family; city or country; good reference. Call at 400 East 56th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl or do second work in private family; good laundress; good city reference. Address C. J., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; assist with washing; no objection to private boarding house; three years' city reference from last employer; no cards. Call at 220 3d-av., rear house.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at 206 West 49th-st., care of Mrs. Bennett.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with washing; highest city references. Call at 606 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl; first-class laundress; good plain cook; small private family; good city reference. Call at 206 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl; assist with washing; first-class city reference. Call at 164 West 61st-st.

COOK.—French; first-class; thoroughly competent and very experienced; unexceptionable city references from first families. Address 405 5th-av.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class; will do the coarse washing if required; good city reference. Call at 260 West 47th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best city reference. Call or address 192 West 17th-st., first bell.

COOK.—By a very good cook; in a private family. Best city reference. Call at 608 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.; ring third bell.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as cook and laundress; no objection to country; city references. Call at 131 West 28th-st., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By colored woman; go out by the day or week to wash, cook, or clean. Call at 133 West 30th-st., in the bakery.

DRESSMAKER.—By day; is a good fitter; assists all mornings; terms, $1 50. Address M. M., 267 West 22d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a highly-recommended Protestant housekeeper; speaks German, French, and English. Address E. E., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By English Protestant for general housework, plain cooking, and fine washing; references. Call at 236 West 23d-st., top floor.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed. Call at 201 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID OR TRAVELING MAID.—Speaks English, French, and German; good packer; accustomed to travel in Europe; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; well recommended. Address G. L., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; accustomed to travel; a family going to Europe, now or later, preferred; reference from last and present employers. Address K. R., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Lady Chamberwork and Sewing.—Highly recommended to fill a place of trust; accustomed to traveling. Address M. S., Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE TO GROWING Children.—By a refined young Swiss girl; first-class references; speaks German and English. Call or address 59 East 11th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced person as first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork; by private families; good city reference. Address M. F., Box 312 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; first-class city reference from last employer. Call at 204 West 52d-st., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; no objection to assist with chamberwork in private family; best city reference. Call at 304 West 35th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman in Lyrique family; assist in chamberwork; best city reference from last place. Address M. A. P., 960 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent plain cook; willing to assist with washing; good baker; city or country; first city reference. Call at 167 West 10th-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl or do second work in private family; good laundress; good city reference. Address G. J., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl; assist with washing; first-class city reference. Call at 244 West 39th-st., rear house.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl; assist with chamberwork and plain sewing in small private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 647 Lexington-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl; no objection to country; good references. Call at 206 West 49th-st., care of Mrs. Bennett.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl; first-class laundress; has best of city references. Call at 171 East 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl; first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork; willing to go to country; highest city references. Call at 206 West 49th-st., care of Mrs. Bennett.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; has best city reference. Call at 712 3d-av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 247 6th-av., store.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; city or country; best references. Call at 224 East 59th-st., one flight.

LAUND

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attractions offered in the auction line at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, March 28, attracted a large attendance; the bidding was generally spirited. The full particulars of the day's transactions will be found below:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the three-story brick dwelling and stable, with lot 25 by 83, 26 Pike-st., southwest corner of Henry-st., for $26,100, to H. J. Rosenthal; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, 114 East 45th-st., sold for $13,550, to M. S. McCotter; two-story house, with lot 25.5 by 100, 875 1st-av., south west corner of 49th-st., sold for $30,000, to H. Clausen; similar house, with lot 25 by 100, 872 1st-av., adjoining above, sold for $24,100 to John Ulrich, and four-story flat with lot 20 by 100.5, 323 East 52d-st., north side, east of 2d-av., for $12,800, to Richard Studwell. Also, by order of the Executors, disposed of two four-story brick buildings, with lots each 31.10 by 23.5, 32 and 34 Old-slip, north side, 44.9 feet west of South-st., for $23,000, to M. L. Cost; and two-story brick building, with lot 22 by 74, 338 4th-st., southwest corner of Horatio-st., sold for $15,750, to A. Kniffman; and by order of the Assignee, sold the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 16 by 102.2, 165 West 79th-st., north side, east of 10th-av., sold for $26,950, to John Dixon.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction the five-story brick building, with plot of land 49 by 97.7 by 48.8 by irregular, 309 and 311 3d-av., east side, 75 feet north of 23d-st. for $110,000, to F. Grassmuck; five-story brick apartment house, with lot 24.4 by 98.9, 208 East 25th-st., south side, east of 3d-av., sold for $32,700, to August Herrick; one lot, 26 by 100.11, on West 99th-st. north side, 175 feet west of 8th-av., for $6,760, to Thomas C. Higgins; one lot, 25 by 100, on 5th-av., east side, 25 feet south of 101st-st., for $1,650, to Patrick Shea.

James Bleecker & Son, by order of the Executors, sold 800 acres of land at Ringwood, N. J., for $11,500, to Horace Houser.

Thomas C. Smith adjourned the sale of the dwellings, while lots, 519 to 521 Monroe-st., 107 Sheriff-st., and lot 1,741 Broadway, and lots on West 59th-st., east of 11th-av., on West 61st-st., west of 8th-av., and on West 116th-st., corner of 5th-av., to April 9.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 28.

102d-st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x201.10 to n. s. of 101st-st.x25x201.10; Daniel W. Reeve to Minnie L. Howes. $56,000

2d-av., e. s., 48.8 ft. n. of 5th-st., 24.3x100; Executor of Jean De Krom to Maria J. De Krom. 20,000

67th-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of 11th-av., 20.10x0.5; John th. Johnson and wife to Gottlieb Rathgeb. 12,000

Broadway, 722, Gussie Finn to Myer Finn.. 1

126th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.6x99.11; Stephen G. Wright and wife to George W. Marsh. 19,000

84th-st., n. s., 238.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 23.4x102; Matilda Kenny to Rudolf Aschenbach. 12,000

124th-st., s. s., 309.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x99.11; Walton Storm, Referee, to Richard N. Auchmuty, Trustee. 8,900

144th-st., s. s., 309.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x99.11; John Dewhurst, Referee, to Allen Tucker. 8,900

144th-st., s. s., 329.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x99.11; same to Mary A. Tucker. 8,900

144th-st., s. s., 369.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x99.11; Wilbur Lawrence, Referee, to Ellen A. Hall. 8,900

Avenue C, w. s., 23 ft. s. of 17th-st., 23x88; Rebecca Wanlig to Frederick Muller. 9,500

130th-st., 300 ft. west of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Isaac H. Cooke and wife to John Smith and wife. 16,000

117th-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11; George W. Martin and wife to Stephen J. Welch. 14,000

82d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x100.5, to part; William O. Lassier and wife to Peter Wagner. 5,529

82d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Thomas C. Higgins and William C. Lassier and wives to same. 6,000

83d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x100.5; Lina Meahl to same. 1

1st-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Harlem-av., 100x100; James F. Pendleton to Michael J. Healy

Webster-av., s. s., 136 ft. n. of 169th-st., 23x100; Julius T. Verran to Charles F. Bradbury. 1,350

Webster-av., e. s., 115 ft. n. of 176th-st., 23x100; same to same. 1,300

Webster-av., e. s., 138 ft. n. of 176th-st., 23x100; same to same. 1,300

East 54-st., 337; sarah E. Bassford to Simon Frye. 6,000

93d-av., 943, Charles Lowen and wife and Edward F. Halliday and wife to Edward Gordon and wife. 39,000

86th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Avenue A., 96x94.10x29x102.1x; Louisa S. Church to (The New-York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde. 31,000

Bond-st., 55, ¼ part; Johanna Buttner to Josephine Gerlach, and others. 1

54th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.7x 25.8x156; Max Samon and wife to John Foersch. 11,500

126th-st., 6 East; Ellen M. and James Earle to Sarah Follen. 11,500

121st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Hastings-av., 25 X66.3x25.8x60.9; Patrick Connor and wife to James O'Connor. 800

65th-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 2d-av., 60x31.9; Andrew Mache, Jr., and wife to Franz X. Mache. 13,000

2d-av., 2,214 and 2,216, Leopold Simmons and wife to Herman Wronkow. 24,500

Vermilyea-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Isham-st., 100x100, Edward D. Ketcham to Isham-st.x100 to Sherman-av. x200x59.6x146x81 x89.7 to 217th-st.x76.10; Executors of Levi A. Lockwood to Samuel W. Washburn. 10

Franklin-st., n. s., corner of 163d-st., 50x 100; Charles Wens and wife to A. Gens. 5,000

177th-st., s. s., 235.9 ft. e. of Jerome-av., 25 x125; Mary C. Ingles to Minor S. Miller.

Thompson-st., 78, Ernst Franklin to Gustav Hailrung. 14,500

Cortlandt-st., 78 and 80; Otto S. Hennig and wife to E. C. Fiedler, 1-5 part. 5,000

Barrow-st., 41; Margaret Degan to Alfred W. Eisenbrajn. 16,000

Leroy-st., w. s., 39.6 ft. n. of 324-st., 18.9x70; Ratil Fisch to J. Fischl. 10,000

131st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x 99.11; James Devlin and wife to David T. Davies. 40,000

Leonard-st., 155 and 157, and also 54, 56, 58 & 60 Baxter-st; Harries A. Evans to John Steinmann. 68,000

1st-av., w. s., 104 ft. s. of 121st-st., 22x99.10; Angelo Scherenikas and wife to Philip Keller. 13,800

Madison-st., 490; Barnet Harris and wife to David L. Isaacs. 38,000

Mester-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Forsyth-st., 25x 50; Isaac Mandel and wife to Samuel Engel and another. 21,500

324-st., s. s., 275.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 24.8x94.9; Ann Macdonald to John Sherwood. 1

Second-av., 1,963 to 1,967, Ehrefwood and wife to William H. Magee. 38,000

Sheriff-st., 35; Katharina and John G. Hellrich to Jonas Wall and Bernhard Mayer. 7,900

1656-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Webster-av., 20x 106.11; Charles T. Barney and wife to Frank E. Smith. 32,000

122d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st-av., 21x 100.11; J. Spetsel to Carolina Hoehn. 8,250

123d-st., s. s., 124 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16x99.11; Gertrude M. and William P. Atkin to Peter Poland. 13,000

166th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Washington-av., 75x168.1; James D. Middleton to Thomas W. Byrnes. 7,350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

—SEE AUCTION COLUMNS.

Sale by

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

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Special rates for titles involving more than $40,000.

NO "EXTRAS" FOR SEARCHES.

This means a saving of $200,000 annually to real estate owners.

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Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,

Geo. F. Demarest.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND planned four-story stone house for sale low, in 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet wide; tastefully decorated and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city. Apply order; open.

GEO. W. READ,

9 PINE-ST.

48TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. —Splendid opportunity; four-story brownstone house, 21.8x50x100; in good order; first-class neighborhood; liberal terms to quick buyer. For particulars apply to V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.

36th-st., near 5th-av.; five-story English basement, 18.9x23.6x100; perfect order; terms to suit; price, $43,900.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 73 Liberty-st.

$37,000.—A FINE MEDIUM-SIZE four-story brownstone house; three-story dining-room extension; complete order; 55th-st., near Madison-av.

WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, (only office.)

ATTENTION, HOUSE BUYERS.—THE handsome, best-finished, choicest-located three-story 18x54 private dwelling in market, 11 West 120th-st., near Lenox-av.; must sell this week; always open.

5TH-AV., LENOX HILL.—A CHOICE EXTRA-size north-corner lot, with or without stores; lot completed, for rent or exchange on liberal terms.

WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, (only office.)

EXAMINE 155 WEST 92D—THREE-STORY, 21.2x100; cabinet finish; beautifully decorated; near station; bargain; others all prices. STEVENS, 9th-st. and 9th.

A HANDSOME ROW OF PRIVATE dwellings for sale; Nos. 9 to 14 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.; elegant location; prices moderate. Apply on premises.

$23,500.—THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, West 47th-st.; elegant order. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,626 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.

Large modern country residence, desirable for Summer or Winter; in healthy locality, near river; 45 minutes from city by two railroads, five and ten minutes from stations; every convenience; large rooms, halls, and closets; attractive grounds; fruit and shade trees; gas; water; stable, icehouse, &c. Call or address the owner,

W. M. POMEROY, 320 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.

New-Brunswick, New Jersey. "Lindenwood," property of the late Jacob S. Carpenter; frame house, 10 rooms; all conveniences, &c.; 12 acres; situation unexcelled. W. & J. M. CARPENDER, 43 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of ELMORE M. BROWN, JOHN GROSBY BROWN, HOWARD POTTER, and JOHN S. SCHULTZE, Executors of the estate of JAMES BROWN, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

19 CROTON LOTS ON

12TH-AV., 21ST AND 22D STS.,

entire westerly front on

12TH-AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 23D STS.,

together with BULKHEAD and WATER RIGHTS, extending to the extent line of 12th-av.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

two four-story high-stoop brick tenements, with lots, Nos. 408 AND 344 EAST 87TH-ST.

Five-story brick double tenement and lot, No. 365 EAST 61ST-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

four-story high-stoop store building and lot, NO. 452 LEXINGTON-AV.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

By order of the

GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

98 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS

ON

167TH-ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD,

113th, 113th, and 114th sts.

To one quit, sixty remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent. Remainder, with privilege of paying off at any time on 30 days' notice.

All the lots are recorded, without restrictions and street lists for purchasers' inspection, the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad's new depot for Manhattanville and Harlem, that instrument will open when new buildings are completed.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

JOHN F. S. GRUTE, Auctioneer,

will sell at the Real Estate Exchange,

at 12 o'clock noon,

GRAND LOTS, FACING THE CORNER, Five-av., and 85th, 107th, and 108th sts.,

Ready for improvement.

Terms—20 per cent. cash, balance 6% 2 to 5 years.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

Executors' sale, TUESDAY, April 2, noon, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 63 Liberty-st.

Estate of JAMES BROWN, deceased.

223

CHOICE DWELLING and BUSINESS LOTS, just above Harlem Bridge and on rapid-transit line,

NORTH NEW-YORK,

LINCOLN, ALEXANDER & BROOK AVS.,

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,

134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, and 138th sts.

3D WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.

Splendid, high, healthy, attractive, convenient, and rapidly-growing locality; paved avenues, flagged sidewalks, sewers, electric lights, gas and Croton; near 125th, 133d, and 138th st. stations; Grand Union Station, Mott Haven, New-Haven Branch R. R. station, and covered horse car lines.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

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Maps and full particulars with auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st., and 34-av. and 149th-st., New-York.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.

By WM. B. LYNOE, AUCTIONEER,

WILL SELL, ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE, at public auction

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, at 12 o'clock M., at the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 59 to 63 Liberty-st., THE REAL ESTATE FINISHED, PLUMBED, AND LOCATED four-story high-stoop residence,

NO. 118 6TH-AV.,

BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.,

Size 21x70 and EXTENSION, lot 22x104, with a SUPERBLY-VENTILATED SUNNY RESTRICTED REAR.

The property is ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FRONTING, as it does, THE REAL PARK ADJOINING THE GRAND ENTRANCE at 59TH-ST.

75 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE MONEY can remain at 4 PER CENT. Apply for further particulars to

WM. L. FLAGG, Esq., Attorney, 32 Liberty-st., or at the office of the AUCTIONEERS, 106 BROADWAY, CORNER PINE-ST.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE.

HOUSE ON 34TH-STREET,

BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

4 Stories, 25x80.

Apply at 23 West 26th-st.

AT VERY REASONABLE RENTS.—AT-tractive new style brownstone houses to let unfurnished, ready for immediate occupancy:

1,365 LEXINGTON-AV.,

146 EAST 89TH-ST.,

150 EAST 89TH-ST.

All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect, and decorated.

Permits unnecessary. Superintendent on premises; can be seen at all hours.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE AT-tractive medium-size house No. 16 East 33d-st. Suitable for a physician or small private family.

APPLY TO

GEO. H. READ,

9 PINE-ST.

A NUMBER OF LARGE, SMALL, AND medium size residences on and adjoining 4th, Madison, and Park aves. at low rates.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.

106 Broadway and 863 5th-av.

A—241 EAST 60TH-ST.—NEW THREE-story 20-foot private dwelling, handsomely finished; all improvements; one remaining narrated in part of 14-st.

L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d-av. or 41 Liberty-st.

A—163 EAST 70TH-ST., CORNER PARK-av., LENOX HILL.—Very desirable four-story dwelling, 20x60, and extension; handsomely finished in hard woods; rent, $5,500.

L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d-av. or 41 Liberty-st.

36TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.—AN ATTRACT-ive four-story high-stoop 20-foot house, in A1 order; rent, $3,500. For permits, &c., apply to GEO. R. READ, Astor Building, 9 Pine-st.

THREE AND FOUR STORY CABINET-FIN-ish, decorated, new houses; $1,000 to $1,500; near office; take $15 to $75. STEVENS, 9th-av. and 9th.

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STORES, &C., WANTED.

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TO LET.

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ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GERMANIC, Capt. IRVING, Wed., April 3, 5 A. M.

ADRIATIC, Capt. CAMERON, Wed., April 10, 1 P. M.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PARSELL, Wed., April 17, 7 A. M.

CELTIC, Capt. DAVISON, Wed., April 24, 1:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.

Saloon, $80, $90, $100, $160. Steerage from New-York, $30. From the old country, $23. A limited number at second cabin passage rates carried at $60. Oatward, $50 and $55; prepaid, $40; excursion, $70. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

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SS. CITY OF ROME, Wed. May 1, 22, June 12, and every fourth Wednesday thereafter.

Saloon passage, $60 and upward; second class, $30.

GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.

Devonia, March 30, 4 P.M. | Circassia, Apr. 13, 3 P.M.

Circassia, Apr. 6, 10 A.M. | Anchoria, Apr. 20, 9 A.M.

Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $50 and $60.

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Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS:

Ems, S., Mch. 30, 5:30 A.M. | Lahn, W., April 10, 1 P.M.

Steve, W., April 3, 8 A.M. | Elbe, Sat., April 13, 3 P.M.

Fulda, Sa., Apr. 6, 10 A.M. | Eider, T., Ap. 16, 6:30 A.M.

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Etruria, M'n, 30, 4 P.M. | Servia....April 20, 9 A.M.

Aurania, Apr. 6, 9:30 A.M. | Bothnia...April 24, 1 P.M.

Gallia...April 10, 1 P.M. | Etruria...April 27, 2 P.M.

Umbria...April 13, 2 P.M. | Aurania, May 4, 6:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

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From Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.

CITY OF CHESTER, Wed., April 3, 7:30 A.M.

CITY OF BERLIN....Wed., April 10, 12:30 P.M.

CITY OF PARIS....Wed., April 17, 5:30 A.M.

CITY OF RICHMOND, Sat., April 20, 9:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $30 and $35; prepaid, $35; steerage, $20.

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Wieland, 3:30 A.M., Apr. 4 | Gellert, 2 P.M., April 11.

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Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA.....Tuesday, April 2, 6 A.M.

ALASKA.....Saturday, April 6, 11:00 A.M.

WYOMING.....Tuesday, April 16, 5 P.M.

ARIZONA.....Tuesday, April 23, 11:30 A.M.

WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, April 30, 6 P.M.

Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.

A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMERS TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

SS. ITALY.....Thursday, April 25, 1 P.M.

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PARIS EXPOSITION.—APPLY TO NETHERLANDS LINE, 39 Broadway, New-York, for new Tourist Guide to Holland, the Rhine, and Paris Exhibition; entirely renewed fleet of powerful and modern steamships; latest additions: 1886, steamships Rotterdam; 1888, Amsterdam; 1888, Veendam; 1889, Obdam and Maasdam; first Cabin after May 1, $40, $80, $90; Second Cabin, $33.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

LA BRETAGNE, de Lonnaille, Sat., March 30, 4 A.M.

LA BOURGOGNE, Frouard, Sat., April 6, 9 A.M.

LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., April 13, 3 P.M.

A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

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For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.

CITY OF PARA.....Sails Monday, April 1, noon

From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.

CITY OF PEKING.....Sails April 3

CITY OF SYDNEY, Sails Monday, April 15, 8 P.M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO JAPAN AND CHINA. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP LINE.

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Shortest ocean voyage by 500 miles AT REDUCED RATES. Reservations and freight to Vancouver, B. C.:

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Sail from Savannah, at 3 P.M.

From Pier 35 North River, foot of Spring-st.

CRATTA HOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett, Saturday, March 30.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Smith, Tuesday, April 2.

TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Thursday, April 4.

R. L. WALKER, Agent D. S. S. CO., Pier 35 North River.

Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, 1-5 (one-fifth) of 1 per cent. effected by 3 o'clock at 317 Broadway on 3 o'clock at pier, or on Sunday day of sailing. premium may be paid at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.

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From Pier 29 N. R., foot of Wall-st., 3 P.M.

IROQUOIS (new).....Thursday, April 4

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THE TIMES for sale.

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1.—APARTMENT, SUITE, AND SINGLE rooms; board optional. THE PARSTON, 124 West 43d-st., opposite Vendome.

57TH-AV., 153, CORNER 58TH-ST.—HIGH-class furnished rooms, 1st, 2d, and 3d floors, with board.

57TH-AV., 205, (NEAR 54TH-ST.)—DESIRA-ble rooms, en suite; private table if desired; references exchanged.

57TH-AV., 741, PARK ENTRANCE—ELE-gant suite of apartments; second floor; with board; private bath; references.

24 WEST 32D-ST.—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, with or without board; references exchanged.

34TH-ST., 134 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor, through, to permanent parties, with board.

36—WEST 27TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two handsomely furnished hall rooms; first-class board to gentlemen; references.

47TH-ST., 12 EAST.—SECOND FLOOR front and hall rooms; together or separately; superior table; references.

144 MADISON-AV.—THIRD-FLOOR SUITE; also, fourth-floor square room; grate; superior board; reasonable terms.

168 MADISON-AV.—SECOND FLOOR, 3 large front rooms; ample closets; running water; with board.

1,706 9TH-AV.—NEATLY-FURNISHED room, with or without board. Mrs. BOOM-FORD.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

32D-ST., 39 WEST.—"ALBION"; DESIR-able suite, well furnished; also single rooms; also, single rooms for gentlemen. With breakfast.

34TH-ST., 302 WEST.—LARGE FRONT alcove room, with piano; nice back parlor; English family; private.

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42 WEST 27TH-ST.—NEWLY-FURNISH-ed large rooms; southern exposure; conveniences; hotels, clubs, gentlemen; $6 to $8 weekly.

46 WEST 35TH-ST.—LARGE SUNNY room, newly furnished, on parlor floor; hot and cold water; reference.

131 EAST 39TH-ST.—ELEGANT FUR-nished rooms, with bath; references required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PEQUOT HOUSE,

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NEW-LONDON, CONN.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

OR W. L.

FISHING ON LONG ISLAND

SOME SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE SPORT.

WHERE AND HOW BROOK TROUT MAY BE TAKEN—AS TO THE OUTFIT REQUIRED BY SPORTSMEN.

The brook trout *(Salmo fontinalis)* is protected by the game laws of the State of New-York from Sept. 1 to April 1. April, May, June, July, and August constitute the open season, and during the first three of these months the fishing is usually the best in Long Island waters.

On the south side of the island the ponds and streams are very numerous, and from South Oyster Bay to Patchogue scarcely a gentleman's domain is without its trout waters. At Sayville, in Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt's ponds, the fishing is good. The numerous small streams that empty into the Great South Bay contain the best fish, for the trout is migratory in its habits when not land-locked, and visits the salt water regularly at certain seasons, returning to the vicinity of where it was bred to spawn. Fish that live in streams emptying into salt water are superior to all others in delicacy of flavor, and are distinguishable by the rich cherry-pink color of their flesh.

The outer coloring of the brook trout varies perhaps more than that of any other fish. The inhabitants of limpid, sparkling waters not too shaded are very beautiful, and the clearer the water the brighter the trout.

Massapaqua, formerly owned by Mr. William Floyd-Jones, was for many years a favorite resort for trout fishers. It was to this famous pond that President Arthur and his friends were wont to hie themselves for a few days' sport during the season. Fine large fish were frequently killed with the fly. Massapaqua recently passed into the hands of the Brooklyn City Government, and has since been fished to death. Its former glories have departed. Piscatorial pot hunters now flock there every Spring and built fishing now only is resorted to, and even that is poor.

At Amityville, another well-known resort of old Izaak Walton's disciples, good fishing is the rule. Two private ponds are there situated. Carman's is perhaps the most widely known of all Long Island trout waters. For many years it was owned by a man of that name. Visitors from New-York and Brooklyn went there in large numbers and fished at the rate of $1 a pound for all fish taken. It is now the property of a gentleman of means who rigidly preserves it. Ireland's millpond, another good one, is near by, but, like Carman's, it is now preserved, being owned by a club. The largest fish ever taken in these ponds weighed one and a half pounds, while five to the pound is the average weight of the Amityville trout. By far the best fishing on Long Island now is in the waters of the South Side Club, Connetiona River, which empties into the Fireplace in the eastern part of the Great South Bay, has always been celebrated for its remarkably fine trout.

On the north side the Brooklyn Gun Club controls excellent water near Smithtown, and very large trout are taken every season in the Nissequogue River, sometimes called "Sweet Waters." The town of Huntington has some fine trout streams.

New-Bridge and Cedar Creek, at South Oyster Bay, have recently been leased by a club. Success Pond, in the town of Flushing, near Creedmoor, is a beautiful sheet of water near the famous "backbone" of Long Island. It contains few if any trout, although fine, large yellow perch and other varieties of the coarser fish abound there.

The fish hatchery at Cold Spring Harbor is now completed. Fish Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford went there frequently last Summer and manifested great interest in the completion of the work, for which an appropriation of $5,000 was made in 1883.

It is easier to tell where to catch trout than how to do it. "Trout fishing is of three kinds, daping, bait fishing, and fly fishing. These methods may be termed fishing in the three degrees of comparison, positive, comparative and superlative, in the order in which they have been named. Daping is fishing with a short rod and line among bushes that would render ordinary tackle useless. Any way to get the bait before the nose of the beauty hidden behind his favorite submerged stone in inaccessible places is daping, and many a three-pounder is taken in this way. Sometimes the line is permitted to drift down the stream which is thickly bordered with bushes. A quill or even a twig carries it down the current, and when a trout hooks itself the line is wound up by means of the reel on the short rod.

Bait fishing proper is usually indulged in early in the season before the trout will rise to the fly. This is not scientific angling, but nevertheless it affords good sport. For this any ordinary light rod and tackle answers the purpose. A few feet of gut attached to the line to which are fastened the snells is the only variation necessary in the common fishing line for small fish. For bait, red earth worms of medium size, not "angle worms," white grubs found in decayed tree stumps, small fry of any kind, especially the young of the trout itself, prepared salmon roe, and the chrysalis of the caddis fly of streams emptying into salt water small white crabs and muscles are used. Grasshoppers and crickets are sometimes used especially in daping. A young and tender mouse has been found to be a tempting allurement to a wary old trout hidden in a dark pool when all other allurements have proved unavailing.

For the fly caster very different tackle is requisite. His rod is a thing of beauty, if not a joy forever. It is so elastic that it may be bent almost double, but must be stiff withal and not at all flimsy or lumber. It is made of lancewood, hickory, or bamboo with a balance butt of ash, to which is securely fastened a patent click-reel capable of holding 30 yards of fine silk line, or one of equally strong material. A silk-worm gut, artificial flies on delicate snells, a creel, a landing net, and a flask complete his outfit. The last should always be taken, even if not used, for wet feet and consequent chills frequently render it a necessity to prevent serious illness.

Every fly fisher has his pet theories and his secrets, which he generally guards with jealous fidelity. Many prefer to manufacture their own flies, notwithstanding complete fly books may be purchased at any of the stores where piscatorial outfits are sold.

For the manufacture of flies the following articles are necessary: Various colored birds' feathers, cock's hackles, water-rat fur, hare's ear fur, colored sewing silks, silk twist, shoemaker's twist, mohair, black, white, and sorrel hair from horses' tails, a hand slide, a sharp-pointed dubbing needle, sharp scissors, large and small shellac bobbins, beeswax—skill and patience. With these can be made the red peacock, black silver, and yellow and black Palmer hackles, the willow fly, the stone fly, the March brown, the Governor, the white moth, the gold spinner, the red ant, the blue dun, the white gnat, the kingdom fly, the whirling dun, the cocktail, the hare's ear, the bee fly, the black gnat, the green and the gray drakes or May flies, and a host of others.

A killing fly is made of black cock's hackle, with dark blue worsted body; another cock-a-bhondu hackles, red silk body wound with silver thread; still another, cock-a-bhondu hackle with green worsted body; another, green peacock's herl wings, ruffled grouse hackle legs, orange silk body, green peacock's herl tuft. The white miller is made with a black silk head, white owl wings, white ostrich legs, white chenille body. The bee fly has gray pigeon wings and a black and yellow silk body. The green drake is made of speckled mallard's light brown hackle legs, pale brown mohair body, with three black horse hairs for a tail. The black midge is made of gray goose wing with black chenille body.

The Palmer hackles are very effective; they represent the larvæ and catterpillars of flies as well as the insects themselves. All are fearfully and wonderfully made.

A few of the favorites are the Governor already mentioned, red wings of a woodcock's feather, body of peacock's herl, tied with orange silk; the stone fly, with body of mottled pheasant feathers or the feathers of a mallard, body of dark brown fur from the muskrat, the dark part of the wing of the shape of a hare's ear, mixed with yellow; the willow fly, with body of dark grizzled cock's hackle and body of blue squirrels fur, mixed with yellow mohair; the cocktail, with snipe's tail wings, yellow mohair body, legs of black hackle, tail forked with two long sorrel hairs. The whirling dun has a body of blue fur and light-brown mohair wrapped with yellow silk, dun feather wings, blue cock's hackle legs, and two long sorrel hairs for a tail.

Hooks must be chosen of the sizes that best suit the views of the angler. Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 are the general favorites for fly fishers.

It has been conceded by the most skillful fly casters that resemblance of artificial flies to real ones is not essential. To reverse the fly upon the hook is a comparatively new wrinkle which is said to be very killing.

How to cast the fly is something that can no more be taught theoretically than can wing shooting, riding, skating, swimming, or playing the violin. A few general hints to the tyro are these: Hold the rod loosely; watch some good caster and imitate him. The skillful caster is he who can quietly place his fly within the space of his handkerchief at a distance of 45 or 50 feet. When a fish has struck and is hooked look out for him as he jumps out of the water, and keep the line moderately tight by elevating the point of the rod or he will unhook himself.

FUNERAL OF EDWIN THORNE.

The funeral services over the body of Edwin Thorne of Thorndale, Millbrook, Dutchess County, who died suddenly on Monday last, were held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Thorne's sister, Miss Phoebe Ann Thorne, 558 Madison-avenue. The great parlors in which the services were conducted were filled with friends of the dead man, and the floral offerings which were sent to the house were many and beautiful. The Rev. John F. Lyall, Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Millbrook, of which Mr. Thorne was a member, conducted the impressive services, and made an eloquent funeral prayer. Many people attended the casket to Woodlawn Cemetery, where the body was interred.

Among those present at the house were John G. A. Gerhard, Col. John Whalen, William E. Dodge, David Bonner, Charles Lanier, Henry O. Headley, John H. Ford, H. K. Major, Dr. D. B. St. John, Austin G. Fox, E. S. Mayer, John D. [illegible] Thorne, Edward Thorne, and Col. [illegible]

THE CITY ROBBED.

THERE MUST HAVE BEEN RASCALITY IN THE MARKET BUREAU.

An immense mass of papers lie on tables and desks in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts, and a dozen accountants are at work on them making up tables from the accounts of the Market Bureau, so far as they can be gathered from the books of that bureau which have been found. These are few in comparison with the number that should be on hand, and it is evident that somebody has, or a number of conspiring somebodies have, stolen many books which, if the Commissioners of Accounts should get them, would reveal rascality, aided by laxity of system, paralleled in the Finance Department only by the rascality of the coupon thief, Carroll, and the reckless bookkeeping that enabled him to steal without detection for years.

The books which have disappeared are mainly the receipt books of Market Collectors Daniel Williams Michael J. McLaughlin, George Coope, and Lewis Schoonmaker. The last named is the official who blackmailed Charles P. Kilby out of $500 and then fled, apparently to avoid the discovery of other wrongful acts he had done. Collector Coope is the person who has recently been acting as cashier of the Market Bureau. When he entered upon the performance of the cashier's duties he found a lot of papers showing that certain market men owed the city for stand rentals. He destroyed these because, as he told the Commissioners of Accounts, he thought they were no good. Mr. McLaughlin, who was Mr. Coope's predecessor as cashier, also told the Commissioners that the papers only cluttered up the desk, made dirt, and "attracted flies" to the Market Bureau. The Commissioners would be satisfied to be called "flies" if they could get the papers. It is conjectured that if they were found they would show that market officials had charged arrears against marketmen who had paid their rentals and had put money into their own purses by so doing.

Messrs. Williams, McLaughlin, and Coope were given by Superintendent Daly until yesterday afternoon to find the books that had so mysteriously disappeared. They did not find them, so the three collectors were suspended from duty, and Inspector Byrnes was called in to make a search for them. Another market officer who will have to answer some questions, and whom the Commissioners of Accounts have been unable to find because his business hours are uncertain and his off hours have recently been spent in the devout duty of attending funerals of his friends, is David Bennett. He has long been charged with the duty of collecting 25 cents from each farmer whose wagon occupies space in Gansevoort Market. As evidence of his right to a stand, after paying his quarter of a dollar, the farmer gets a red ticket. These tickets have been kept in bulk in a closet in the Market Bureau, and anybody who chose seems to have had access to them. It may be that this method of storing them accounts for the fact, as shown by his returns to the City Treasury, that on some days Mr. Bennett sold only 4 red tickets and on others 240, although the average number of farmers' wagons in the market daily is said to be 300. On some days, it is said, there are 500.

The Commissioners of Accounts think they will discover that the city has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars in the last quarter of a century that ought to have gone into its sinking fund for the redemption of its debt. It is noteworthy that Boodler John Keenan was Clerk of Markets about 10 years ago, and in that position developed the financial ability that commended him for selection as the "boodle man" to settle the Aldermanic row over the confirmation of Hubert O. Thompson as the Commissioner of Public Works in 1882 and in the Broadway Railroad matter in 1884.

After service as a market clerk Keenan gave up the retail liquor business to become a brewer and a street railroad manager. This evolution required the use of money, and money, it appears, has been made by market officials in many ways that are about to become known to the public.

The Commissioners of Accounts had a long conference with their counsel, De Lancey Nicoll, yesterday. They appear to have matters in such shape as to be able to resume the examination of oral witnesses next week.

TO PLEASE FEMININE EYES.

NOVELTIES TO BE SEEN AT LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS' DRY GOODS STORES.

There are so many beautiful things to be seen just now in the dry goods establishment of Le Boutillier Brothers, at Broadway and Fourteenth-street, a person comes out after having gone through the various departments with a mind something like a kaleidoscope. The place is full of articles intended for female wear, which are "novelties" for the gentle season which will soon be upon us, and the prices at which they are being sold are always reasonable.

In the silk department black silks of excellent quality cost only 39 cents a yard and new peau de soie goods in black and all sorts of colors cost from 98 cents to $1 50 a yard. These latter fabrics were imported last season for $2 a yard, but have only recently become fashionable. The particular bargain in this department is some pieces of silk on armure ground, with brilliant Persian stripes, made to combine with plain silk or woolen fabrics, which are sold for $1 98 a yard. There are also on the counters many new and pretty designs in India silks, which cost from 45 cents to $1 per yard.

The novelties in cashmere and camel's hair robes are particularly attractive. They are ornamented with tinsel and Persian embroidery cords, and are designed to be made into tea gowns, street and evening costumes, and even bridal robes, and cost from $12 to $35 less than the usual price charged being from $40 to $75. The colored dress goods department is a prominent feature of the establishment, and in it are many beautiful designs. English mohairs, 22 inches wide, are sold for 37 cents a yard, and double width mohair melange costs 39 cents a yard. French novelty dress goods are in all-wool materials, with woven side bands, from 85 cents to $2 50 a yard, and a large variety of designs in tennis suitings in all-wool cheviots, 42 inches wide, cost $1 50 a yard.

In the other departments great bargains are given, in gloves, for instance, 16-button opera Suedes for $1 75 a pair, and particularly in fast-black hosiery, which is warranted. There are hundreds of different kinds of jerseys, which always remain popular, and ladies' underwear of all kinds. Of cotton dress fabrics, which may be washed, there are many, and all are pretty and cheap.

Pretty Spring suits are in all sorts of fabrics, costing from $19, and peasant coats, in cloth and lace, are sold from $8 75 to $30. The firm is particularly proud of its collection of antique rugs, which is a very large one. Some of the rugs are of very ancient date and are as good as when they were made. The prices range from $7 50 to $35.

LOOKING AT A STEAMBOAT MODEL.

The American Marine and Canal Propeller Company of Philadelphia yesterday gave an exhibition of their model in the courtyard of the Stevens House. It was witnessed by many steamboat, railroad, and transportation men and engineers, and elicited expressions of surprise and pleasure. It was the unanimous opinion that the Bender system of propulsion, which was operated as the patent of the company, is of practical value and great possibilities. The model used was 30 inches long, 6½ inches beam, and 3 inches depth of hold, and made of block tin. It represented a miniature side-wheel steamer, with the exception that the paddle wheels were incased in the hull below the water lines and turned by direct contact with two upright cylinders. The model being equipped with a small alcohol furnace and boiler, sufficient steam was generated, and it was moving gracefully to and fro in a partly-filled water tank 18 feet long. The wheels made 250 revolutions per minute, and were worked separately or together at full speed without creating more than a gentle disturbance of the water. The power of the model was sufficient to push and tow a copper hull weighted with 160 pounds. Each box was 1 inch in diameter, and each wheel had four buckets. Sixteen specific claims for the invention are made by the company, and they think it is destined to take the place of the present methods of propulsion by steam, gas, or electric motor. Models are being made in Philadelphia for trials at Washington, at Albany, and here.

THEY LONG FOR GORE.

The "Irish revolutionists" of this city are thirsting for blood. They have addressed a circular to their fellow-"revolutionists" throughout the country urging them to send delegates to a convention of "revolutionists" the time and place for which have not been determined upon, and the result of which, it is announced, will be the liberation of Ireland accomplished by violent means. The circular is signed by persons chiefly distinguished by the manner in which they have wallowed in oratorical gore for years and in a ranting tirade against Ireland's "brutal, blood-thirsty enemy." It is pyrotechnically asserted that the only way in which Ireland can be freed is by the sword alone, "sword" probably meaning "dynamite," and the "brave men" to whom the thing is addressed are implored to co-operate in this pleasing method of destroying England's power over the Emerald Isle.

THE CARTER CASE IN NEW-YORK.

A scene in the noted Carter divorce case occurred in this city yesterday. Mr. Lester Carter, the Chicago lawyer, and his counsel, and Mrs. Carter and her counsel, all of whom came on from Chicago on Wednesday, were closeted in the law office of Deforest & Weeks, in the Equitable Building, where Mr. Frank E. Hall, acting as Referee under order of the Illinois courts, was taking the depositions of some of the Eastern witnesses in the case. Among those witnesses were Asbor Kyple Bellaw and Sandor Backos F. Pisco, both of whom are named as co-respondents in Mr. Carter's suit against his wife. The proceedings were strictly private. The trial will be before Judge Jamieson, in Chicago, on June 16.

WELL-PLEASED INSPECTORS.

THEY CAPTURE A MAN WHO HAS GIVEN THEM MUCH TROUBLE.

The Post Office inspectors yesterday arrested a man whom they are very glad to have within the clutches of the law. He has made use of three names in the last month, those of Oscar Rathrock, Samuel D. McEwen, and James D. Rankin. The charge against him is stealing from the mails and forgery. He was sent to Ludlow-Street Jail in default of $3,000 bail to await examination to-morrow morning by United States Commissioner Shields.

F. W. Woolworth, who has an office in Room 288 of the Stewart Building, is a member of a syndicate which runs five and ten cent stores in various cities of the United States. On March 15, at 6:30 P. M., Mr. Woolworth sent his bookkeeper with letters to post containing in all 76 checks of various amounts, aggregating $2,000. The checks were sent out in payment to dealers and manufacturers from whom Woolworth obtained novelties. The letters were dropped in the letter box on the Chambers-street side of the Stewart Building. The last word received from the National Bank at Erie, Penn., that one of the checks for $49 29 looked suspicious, and was believed to be a forgery. The check was payable to the United Community Company, and with it was a request to the bank to send the money to Samuel E. Moyer, at the New-York Post Office. It was then discovered that the check was forged.

Further investigation showed that Rathrock or confederates had been doing the same thing with the checks in the batch sent out by Mr. Woolworth. In one instance a money order was to be sent to the Brooklyn Post Office and was to be addressed to James D. Rankin. The Post Office inspectors arranged that a decoy letter from the Erie Bank be sent to McEwen which would cause him to appear at the registry window in the Post Office. He came yesterday and was arrested.

He is a person of the "tough" order, and, it is believed, has been in unlawful business before. He refused to say anything further than that he wanted a good lawyer.

The question that the inspectors are now trying to solve is how Rathrock obtained the checks. Upon his person was found a bunch of skeleton keys and a revolver. He may have opened the letter box and stolen the letters, or he may have had a confederate in the Post Office. Another theory is that the letters containing the checks were secured on the mail cars. There have been complaints of robberies of mail matter by clerks in the Railway Mail Service. The inspectors hope to clear up the whole matter soon. They consider the arrest of Rathrock a most important one.

MRS. DOYLE GETS $30,000.

A HEAVY VERDICT AGAINST THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday handed down an opinion in the suit of Anna Maria Doyle against the Manhattan Railway Company, awarding $30,000 for damages to the plaintiff's property, fronting 100 feet on Sixth-avenue, near Fifty-third-street. Peckham and Tyler were attorneys for Mrs. Doyle and Col. E. C. James for the elevated railroad company. The court in this case awarded larger damages per front foot than had up to yesterday been awarded for injuries to property in any broad avenue. The elevated railroad company has been claiming that the damages in Third and Sixth avenues would be merely nominal, and that when a decision or two should be rendered in suits for injuries to property in these broad avenues there would be an end to the bringing of these suits. The courts have not adopted this view of the matter, but have found that property in Sixth-avenue has suffered substantial injury from the building and operation of the road.

A. E. Hoyt, formerly Vice-President of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company, the original Sixth-avenue elevated railroad company, said that when the road was about to be built it was the intention of the Directors to set aside a large proportion of the bonded capital to pay for damages to the easement of property along the line. The road was bonded for $750,000 a mile, and contracts for the construction were entered into at $250,000 per mile, the remaining $500,000 per mile constituting a fund out of which it was intended to pay the owners of abutting property for injuries done, and the sum would at that time have been sufficient. But the Manhattan Company has paid more than $500,000, and they therefore repudiated the construction contract and put the road through a construction company, whereby they were able to "save" the $500,000 a mile. At the rate of $300 per front foot, the rate of the award made yesterday by Judge Van Hoesen, the company is compelled to pay $1,584,000 per mile for each side of the street, or over six times as much as they would have had to pay under their original plan and if they had not attempted to override the property owners entirely.

FUNERAL OF MRS. M. S. ISAACS.

The residence of ex-Judge M. S. Isaacs, at 110 East Seventy-third-street, could not accommodate all the persons who went there yesterday morning to attend the funeral of his wife, the daughter of Barnet L. Solomon. The Rev. M. Scheinger of the Congregation Shaaray Tefila, (Gates of Prayer,) in West Forty-fourth-street, chanted the burial service of the orthodox Jewish ritual, and the Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendes, rabbi of the temple, delivered a touching eulogy. Mr. Isaacs's father was for many years rabbi of the congregation and his successor was Dr. Mendes. Mrs. Isaacs's father was for 40 years President of the Congregation Society, and she took a substantial interest in many of its charitable projects.

The Rev. H. S. Jacobs of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, the Rev. Perriera Mendes of the Congregation Shearith Israel, and the Rev. Isaac Nieto of the Congregation Sh'arit Israel were present, but took no part in the impressive service. Among others in attendance were A. L. Sanger, ex-President of the Board of Aldermen and now a member of the Board of Education; Henry Moskowitz, Vice-President, and S. Hamburger, Secretary, of the District Grand Lodge No. 1, Independent Order B'nai B'rith; James H. Hoffman, President of the Hebrew Technical Institute; Morris Goodhart, President of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society; Mr. Isaacs's associates on the Board of Managers of the Hebrew Free Loan Association, representatives of other societies, including Mrs. Gotthell Rich and Cecelia Frank; Otto Herwitz, Leonard Lewisohn, W. H. Moses, President of the Purim Association; Israel Joseph, Leopold Stern, Myer Stern, E. H. De Young, L. J. Phillips, I. L. Link, Louis Strasburger, Newman Cowen, J. A. Levy, J. Solis, Ritterband and M. W. Platzek. The burial was in the cemetery of the Shaaray Tefila Congregation at Cypress Hills.

A JERSEYMAN'S IDEAL.

Superintendent Simpson of Castle Garden is constantly in receipt of letters from various parts of the country requesting him to select a wife from among the immigrant girls for gentlemen inclined to matrimony who are too bashful to make the selection themselves. Some of these letters are very amusing, and one that he received yesterday was especially so. A young German named Heinrich Schlumberger wrote him from Weehawken saying he was anxious to be married, but the Jersey girls are too extravagant and do not make good housekeepers. Accordingly, he wrote to Superintendent Simpson to find him a wife among the immigrant girls. He describes himself as a German, 26 years of age, weighs 158 pounds, stands 5 feet 6 inches in his stocking feet, and has a blonde complexion, with light hair. He says he is very industrious and earns $20 a week.

His idea of a wife is that she must be rosy-cheeked, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet in height, and not to weigh over 125 pounds. She must have a plump and tapering waist, and must have golden hair falling below her waist. She must be a good housekeeper, know how to cook sausage and make "smear kase." Superintendent Simpson calculates that his correspondent will have to wait a long time before he finds his ideal.

CAUGHT VERY NEATLY.

A well-dressed man about 40 years old called on Mrs. Geraldine Wennstrom at 71 McDougal-street, Brooklyn, Wednesday, and after having been shown through the house, which is for sale, handed her a letter signed "A Friend" and demanded $5. He said a man had given it to him, and added that he, the bearer, was a detective. He advised Mrs. Wennstrom to give up the money. She said she did not have $5, but agreed to meet the stranger at Ralph-avenue and Chauncey-street at 8 o'clock in the evening. She did so, but she had a policeman near by who arrested the man as soon as he had pocketed the five-dollar bill. Before Justice Kenna yesterday he gave his name as Frederick Hennessy. He pleaded not guilty and was held for trial.

THE LAND of the free is the home of those who use Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. 25 cents.

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A NEIGHBORHOOD AT WAR.

IRON SCREENS PLACED IN FRONT OF WEST TWELFTH-STREET WINDOWS.

A lady who, with her family, occupies a flat on the east side of a new apartment house at 130 West Twelfth street, which reaches to the building line and about eight feet further than the old-fashioned residences which flank it on both sides, was surprised one day last week to find a man hanging from a rigging in front of one of her side windows. It was the window which pierced the east wall of the building and afforded a view up Twelfth-street. The man was engaged in taking a measure of the window. A few days previously the owner of the apartment house, a builder named Thomas Gillespie, had promised to put blinds up to the windows, so she remarked pleasantly to the stranger:

"You are taking the measure for the new blinds?"

The man looked confused, but said nothing until he was pressed for information. Then he remarked sheepishly, "No, mum; it's screens we're going to up to the windows, not blinds."

On Monday morning the work of putting up the screens began. They were very solid structures of sheet iron, and they were fastened close up against the windows and rested on wrought iron supports extending from the front wall of the residence to the east, owned by Mr. William Rhinelander. The apartment house is five stories high, and the four upper flats are provided with windows in the building's eastern wall. These windows, some in the same wall which are not visible from the street, have been undergoing the process of being supplied with sheet iron screens all through the week, and although the job is not yet finished, enough has been done to reduce landlord and tenants to a condition of mind in which impatient rage mingles in a smarting itself, only to give way to despair over what is an apparently hopeless situation. The iron screens have been built in each flat against the first window at the side of the house and the two side windows in the back parlor, the hall window, two windows in the bedroom, two in the dining room, and one in the kitchen.

Mr. Gillespie, who built and who owns the apartment house, bought the lot on which it stands from Mr. B. O. Chisolm, who lives at College Point. The story goes that Mr. Chisolm, when he sold to Mr. Gillespie, did so in opposition to the expressed wish of Mr. Rhinelander and other owners of adjacent property. His agents, Dye & Castree, found no difficulty in filling its 10 flats with tenants, all of whom signed leases in which they bound themselves to observe the rules of the building, designed to keep the house in the front rank of places of its kind.

The dismay of half the tenants at finding themselves deprived of the light is equaled only by the fear under which the other half are resting that they, too, will in a few days be in a similar predicament. Mr. Daniel M. Devoe, who lives in a residence to the west of the apartment house, is the champion of his immediate neighbors, and he has intimated that he will soon supply the west wall of the house with as complete a set of iron screens as is being completed on the other side. Mr. Gillespie is trying to make him abandon his purpose, but so far he has met with very little encouragement.

He believes he has one strong card in his hand, and he said yesterday that he would not hesitate to play it if forced to do so.

"When I was building my house," he said, "I had many applications from persons who are not respectable for flats. I could have taken them as tenants and secured handsome rentals. These barred windows, I know, will drive my respectable tenants away. Then I shall be obliged, in order to secure an income from my property, to take such tenants in their place as I can secure."

Mr. Rhinelander's agent said yesterday that that gentleman had placed the screens against the apartment house windows simply in order to protect his tenants from being gazed at from the overlooking windows of the projecting flats. He said that the builder had been warned not to place windows in the side walls of his apartment house, but had persisted in doing so.

FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THEIR INSTRUCTION.

The seventieth annual report of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb has just been presented to the Legislature, and the document is quite an interesting one. It is made up of individual reports from the heads of the various departments of the institution, and all except the Treasurer's report are of an encouraging nature. The number of pupils in attendance within the last fiscal year of the institution was 377, of whom 249 were males and 128 were females. The number under instruction in the several classes was 363—242 males and 121 females. Boys were taught in classes apart from the girls, a plan which is regarded as favorable to good order and attention, the instructors being of the sex of their pupils. The members of the classes were taught trades, the arts of design, and other useful industrial occupations.

During the year a nearer approach has been made to perfecting the combined system of instruction, under which the different modes of expression by signs, the manual alphabet, writing, and articulation are made to subserve each other, and the managers of the institution believe that the problem as to the best system of teaching the deaf and dumb is being solved by this union of methods.

In connection with the intellectual development of the pupils by systematic instruction, it has been the policy of this institution to give their pupils such industrial training as would qualify them to earn their own livelihood and to become working members of the community. This policy has now been pursued for 20 years, new lines of industry being followed as the ones enlarged, as experience dictates, and 150 of the boys and 99 of the girls are now daily practically instructed in various trades and occupations, the class that is at school in the morning working in the shop in the afternoon and vice versa, making thereby a useful union of intellectual of mental and manual labor during each day.

The only unfavorable report made—the Treasurer's—shows the year's receipts to have been $160,893 65, and the expenses $155,054 86, leaving a balance of $5,838 79. Concerning this deficit the President says: "There has been every effort made to conduct the institution as economically as is consistent with the proper care and training and education of the children. But their helplessness in being deprived of hearing renders much work in all departments necessary for them that would not be required in the case of hearing children. The fact, also, that the number of pupils has somewhat decreased, and that the receipts from the State have this year fallen off nearly $6,000, while many expenses must necessarily remain as heretofore, will explain much of the deficiency."

FAVORING MAYOR CHAPIN'S BILLS.

Although Timothy L. Woodruff is the nephew of the Chairman of the Kings County Republican General Committee and is himself a prominent member of the party, he made a statement yesterday in support of Mayor Chapin's local improvement bills which will bring down upon him the wrath of the hide-bound Brooklyn partisans with whom he associates. When questioned on the subject of the Mayor's bills Mr. Woodruff said:

"As a business man, interested in the prosperity of Brooklyn, I, of course, believe in improving our city to the top notch commensurate with fair treatment of the taxpayers. I believe in the future of Brooklyn, and any policy that does not discount our rapid municipal growth, as a business man, I look upon as a mistaken one. I think it is fair to relieve the present taxpayers to some extent and to give a mortgage on our future for the improvements that must be made within a few years in any event.

"The result of the last election demonstrates to my mind conclusively that contracts for public works do not make voters to any appreciable extent one way or the other. As far as I can find out, public sentiment is strongly in favor of the principle involved in Mayor Chapin's bills. Indeed, it seems to me that public sentiment, outside politics, is largely in favor of their passage by the present Legislature. The measures can very easily be framed with iron-clad restrictions. As to the sense of local improvement bonds shall be arranged, that is a matter which a few financiers of both parties can settle for the best interests of the city in an hour's conference."

Purify Your Blood

When Spring approaches it is very important that the blood should be purified, as at this season impurities which have been accumulating for months or even years are liable to manifest themselves and seriously affect the health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is undoubtedly the best blood purifier. It expels every taint, drives out scrofulous humors, and gives to the blood the quality and tone essential to health.

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THE CITY'S FINANCES.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE TO BE HELD TO-DAY TO CONSIDER THE SUBJECT.

A matter of peculiar interest to taxpayers is under consideration by the city officers. It is as to whether it is better to increase the annual tax rates so as to pay for local improvements as they are made, meanwhile letting the sinking fund grow with the annual additions to it of the revenues from city property until it shall have wiped out the city debt, or to keep on increasing the debt by the issuance of long-time bonds as fast as the sinking fund and the constitutional limit of such indebtedness is reached and extraordinary measures have to be resorted to.

Mayor Grant has already pointed out that if the bills now before the Legislature providing for the issuance of bonds become laws the city debt will be $128,000,000 next year, and that the difference between that amount and the debt limitation will be only about $6,000,000, a margin inadequate in view of possible exigencies.

The Mayor had called a conference of city officers and lawyers to consider this question this afternoon, but the matter was brought up at the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday by Chamberlain Ivins. The meeting had been called, specifically to pass on the issuance of the $9,000,000 of new parks bonds. These were originally intended to be paid out of the tax levy, at the rate of about $450,000 a year. Controller Myers thought it was better to make them a charge on the sinking fund for 40 years, with interest at 2½ per cent. He had a bill to that effect passed, and the Board of Estimate on Wednesday authorized the issuance of the bonds. The Sinking Fund Commission was expected to add its authorization to that of the other board, and to relieve the bonds from local taxation, but it did not. Chamberlain Ivins objected. He said that the bonds would keep the sinking fund in being for 30 years at least, when the purpose of recent legislation had been to wipe out that fund, to nurture the city revenues, which now go into it, and when the sinking fund is gone, to apply those revenues to the annual expenses of the city, to the end that taxation may be reduced. For these reasons Mr. Ivins refused to vote for the approval of the bonds. As the board could not act otherwise than unanimously, the resolution of approval had to be laid aside.

Recorder Smyth—who was in an unpleasant mood because the board approved the sale of the land occupied by the Church of the Redeemer in his absence the other day and against his known opposition—said that the trouble over the issue of the bonds was the failure of Mayor Grant to call the heads of departments together to discuss pending legislation. Such discussion, which was a custom under other administrations, had been of great value, he said.

"The bill respecting these bonds," responded Mayor Grant, "was examined and approved by the Controller, the Corporation Counsel, Mr. John H. Strahan, and Commissioner F. M. Scott, formerly an Assistant Corporation Counsel. There will be a conference here at 2 o'clock to-morrow, to consider the whole subject of municipal finances. I hope you will be present."

"I am not in the habit of going where I am not invited," said the Recorder.

"But I invite you now."

"I shall be busy and cannot be present at such short notice."

"Then we shall have to get along without you the best way we can," responded the Mayor.

The conference will be attended by the Mayor, the Controller, the Chamberlain, the Chairman of the Aldermanic Finance Committee, Commissioner Scott, and Lawyers Bourke Cockran and John H. Strahan. On its results will depend the action of the Sinking Fund Commission at its meeting to-morrow morning on the new parks bonds.

FOR ST. CHRISTOPHER'S HOME.

A fair in aid of St. Christopher's Home for Destitute Children was opened yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the associate managers of the home in the large parlors of the Cornell mansion, at Fifth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street. Mrs. Cornell, who has taken a personal interest in the home, has given her house free of charge for the fair. The home, which is at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Twelfth-street, is an eminently worthy charity, the demands upon which greatly exceed the present capacity of the buildings. The fair is given for the purpose of raising money to provide increased accommodations for the poor children.

The parlors were beautifully decorated by a committee of ladies under the direction of Mrs. Hanford Crowell, the Oriental design being carried out in yellow and white hangings, Japanese umbrellas and screens. There are a dozen booths, provided by the ladies of various Methodist churches, who have taken interest in the institution and the fair. That of St. Luke's Church has a thatched roof and an ornamental raven is perched upon it. St. Paul's, St. James's, Madison-Avenue, Seventh-Avenue, and Perry-Street Churches have booths, presided over by several ladies from each congregation. Then there is a candy table, with Mrs. Richard Van Cott in charge; a floral booth, in charge of Miss Peggy Cornell and Miss Eva Hoyt; a fishing pond, into which any one is privileged to cast a line for a dime and which is sure to return a catch of something. The refreshment tables in the large dining rooms are in charge of Misses Fannie and Ella Van Cott, assisted by young ladies from several churches. The fair was hardly opened when the people began to stream in, indicating that, notwithstanding the bad weather, the fair will prove a success.

HE BLEW OUT THE LIGHT.

Vernon G. Simpson, son of A. Simpson, a produce merchant at Norfolk, Va., arrived in this city Wednesday and put up at the Northwestern Hotel on Chambers-street. He spent a portion of the day at the store of Vogel & Brautigan, commission merchants, at 104 Park-place, and in the afternoon took a drive with Mr. Brautigan. The evening was spent at a theatre. He returned to his hotel at midnight and left word to be called at 6:30. The order of escaping gas from his room and the employé of the hotel to climb up and look through the transom. Simpson was lying in the bed and the room was filled with gas. He died soon after. It is not thought that he committed suicide as he was in excellent spirits the night before and intended returning home yesterday morning. The gas was turned on full and it is thought that he blew out the light. The body was removed to an undertaking establishment and prepared to be sent to his home in Norfolk.

TEAS ADVANCED BY A FIRE.

A report that an advance had been made in the price of teas was confirmed yesterday by a member of the firm of Howells & Co., who said: "Yes, tea has gone up a trifle, and the advance is due to destruction by fire in Chicago of 35,000 packages. It is possible that a further advance in prices may be made, but any talk that there is a syndicate, or that an attempt to corner t

The New-York Times.

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YOUR MONEY OR YOUR LIFE

THE BANK ROBBER AND THE BANK PRESIDENT.

THE ROBBER DEMANDS TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS AND THE PRESIDENT GIVES IT TO HIM.

DENVER, Col., March 29.—A startlingly-bold bank robbery occurred in Denver at 1 o'clock to-day. David H. Moffat, President of the First National Bank and also President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, was the victim, though the loss, $21,000, will fall upon the bank.

At 11 o'clock this morning a well-dressed man of middle age walked into Mr. Moffat's office in the Rio Grande Building and requested an interview with him. After a time he was shown into the President's office. The stranger commenced by saying that he knew of a scheme to defraud the First National Bank, and if Mr. Moffat would grant him a private interview he would unfold to him the plan of the robbers. An interview was arranged to take place at the bank at 1 o'clock. At that hour the stranger appeared at the bank and Mr. Moffat ushered him into his private office.

His first remark was to ask Mr. Moffat if he had a blank check about him. Mr. Moffat, supposing this had something to do with the man's story, sent out for the blank. When a clerk brought it and had departed the stranger drew a revolver, and, pointing it at the President's head, coolly said: "If you make a move or speak a word I will kill you on the spot. I am in desperate circumstances, and you must give me $21,000. I have counted all the risks in this undertaking, and have thoroughly laid my plans. If you say a word, or by any act convey to any one any sign, I will kill you in an instant."

Mr. Moffat, in speaking of the matter afterward, said: "Of course, I was completely taken by surprise and, after looking the fellow in the eye, I concluded there was nothing to do but submit. He then commanded me to make out and sign a check for the desired amount. When this was done, he commanded me to take it to the Paying Teller and identify him. He then pulled from his hip pocket what he claimed was a bottle of nitro-glycerine, and from its appearance I should judge it was such, and said: 'I know if I am caught in this act my life is not worth one breath. I am, as I said before, in desperate circumstances and this morning contemplated suicide, but I concluded that you and the First National Bank had plenty of money and I could get some of it. I propose to have it at the risk of my life, and if in any way you give an alarm I will shoot you dead and then blow up this whole building with nitro-glycerine.'"

The man had a light overcoat over his arm. His pistol was in the right hand. He removed the coat from the left to the right arm and drew the weapon under the folds of his coat. This precaution was taken in Mr. Moffat's presence, and, with another word of warning, the Bank President and the robber walked into the banking room where there were perhaps a score of persons doing business and 30 clerks and employes were behind the railings.

The two walked to the window of the Paying Teller, Thomas Keeley. The stranger laid the check down on the counter and Mr. Moffat nodded to the Teller signifying that it was all right. The bold rascal then said to the Teller: "Count it out in big bills, the larger the better, and one thousand in gold." He then requested Mr. Moffat to order the Teller to bring the money to the President's private office. This Mr. Moffat did, and at a suggestive nod from the robber the two men walked back across the large counting room and entered the President's office.

Once inside, the stranger again cautioned Mr. Moffat at the peril of his life not to give any warning. He kept up this running talk for at least 10 minutes, or until the Teller appeared with the money. It comprised one ten-thousand-dollar bill, ten one-thousand-dollar bills, and $1,000 in gold.

Mr. Moffat assisted in putting the gold into a bag, brought by the Teller for the purpose, and the Teller retired. The robber then threatened Mr. Moffat that if he created a scene within five minutes his comrade, who was in the counting room outside, would kill him, and then he left, walking out into the crowded street. Mr. Moffat did not believe in the comrade lingering near, and at once gave the alarm.

The stranger has not yet been apprehended, although the police and all the detectives in the city are looking for him. He is a tall, light, well dressed, of genteel appearance and about 35 years of age.

The robbery is by far the boldest that has ever occurred in the West. Mr. Moffat is worth not less than $3,000,000. The robber is probably an adept bank thief, who studied the situation and carefully laid his plans.

The robber introduced himself to President Moffatt as C. J. Wells. The name, however, is probably assumed. A moment after the alarm was given by Mr. Moffatt a man started rapidly up Sixteenth-street from the bank, followed by a crowd and several officers. He was followed to Room 14, Hallock & Howard Block, where he and two companions were arrested and taken to the station house. Mr. Moffatt arrived at Police Headquarters about 4 o'clock, and, after a glance at the prisoner, said he was not the man, and he was immediately released. The prisoner proved to be a well-known business man by the name of Clark. The Chief of Police has offered a reward of $2,500 for the arrest of the robber and gives the following description:

"The man's age is 32, height 5 feet 8 inches, swarthy complexion, weight 140 pounds, heavy brown mustache, badly sunburned, derby hat, light brown overcoat, wears long-linked plated watch chain."

The excitement over the affair is intense.

Up to 11 o'clock to-night there were no new developments in the case. The police while diligently endeavoring to get a clue to the robber are completely baffled. Nothing has been heard of or seen of the man since he walked out of the bank at 2 o'clock. S. N. Wood, Cashier of the bank, and Mr. Keeley, Paying Teller, were seen to-night and said they could say nothing as they knew nothing at all about it until after Moffat gave the alarm after the robber had fled. They both saw a man walk behind the counter with Mr. Moffatt, but nothing in the appearance of the man or his actions appeared strange, nor particularly attracted their attention, consequently they thought nothing of it.

SAD KILLING OF A CHILD.

MARBLES IN HIS HAND AND A BULLET IN HIS BRAIN.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Little "Jimmy" Jordon, who was only 4 years old, was shot and instantly killed early this afternoon by some unknown person. The circumstances of his death are as mysterious as they are distressing. The boy's father, Thomas Jordon, lives at Belden-avenue and Larrabee-street, and it was at his home that the little one was killed. Mrs. Jordon is an invalid, and is burdened with the care of an infant. Little Jimmy was her only other child, a beautiful boy, bright and strong.

Shortly after noon his mother gave him a cent with which to buy some marbles, and he went romping out. Five minutes later Mrs. Jordon's niece entered the rear door saying "Jimmy is asleep in the woodshed." The mother's instinct told her that a child's vivacity would not abate so for one day. In the middle of the day she went to the woodshed. There, stretched prone upon his face, pillowing his head with his left arm, the marbles escaping through the lax fingers of his right hand, a serene expression upon his face, in the perfect pose of slumber, lay the child dead.

In the back of the head was a small gunshot wound such as would be made by a 22-calibre bullet. An investigation of the premises disclosed the fact that the bullet had passed through a small window in the shed and looked out upon the alley. There is closely-built-up quarter beyond. If the bullet proves at the autopsy to be of 22 calibre it must have been fired at close range to retain the force sufficient to break the window and pierce the lad's skull. It is not thought that the deed was intentional, but rather that it was the random shot of some reckless person.

THE READING IRON WORKS ASSIGN

READING, Penn., March 29.—The assignment of the Reading Iron Works to the Reading Trust Company to-day, it is believed here, will result in the early resumption of the works and the re-employment of the 2,500 men thrown out by the suspension. If the iron works resume, half a dozen other establishments will also be able to resume. One hundred of the employes were paid in full to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The Falcon Iron and Nail Company and the Florence Mining Company to-day withdrew the application in the United States Circuit Court for a Receivership for the Reading Iron Works. Counsel stated to Judge Butler that in view of the fact that the Reading Iron Works had made an assignment this course would be desirable. The court allowed the application to be withdrawn.

A FORGER SENTENCED.

CONCORD, N. Y., March 29.—Daniel D. Bell of Rochester, Ulster County, has been found guilty of forging a deed to property willed to Lucas E. Schoonmaker and wife of New-York by Catharine Decker. Judge Forman to-day sentenced Bell to 12½ years in Clinton Prison, where he will be taken to-morrow. Bell is 65 years old.

TWELVE DIRECTORS RESIGN.

THE FEUD IN A BROOKLYN WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

The wealthy and charitable ladies connected with the Brooklyn Woman's Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children, at 1,318 Fulton-street, have become involved in a serious dispute over money matters. A dozen of them have resigned from the Board of Directors, after accusing their Treasurer, Mrs. Mary R. Willetts, of wrongfully using money belonging to the hospital.

The trouble began several months ago, when the Board of Directors was increased from 20 to 60. The majority of the new-comers believed that three or four ladies had been running the hospital pretty much to suit themselves, and had made reports and produced vouchers for expenses only when they pleased.

The officers of the hospital are Mrs. Helen W. Clark, President; Mrs. Odilia J. Sherer, Vice-President; Mrs. M. Roby, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Anna B. Ralloch, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Mary S. Willetts, Treasurer. The President, it is declared, sided with the new members in their desire to reform the hospital management, but she could not effect any changes. A few days ago she received a long letter of complaint, ending in the resignations of the following Directors: Mrs. E. M. Swaney, Mrs. A. R. Carse, Mrs. J. E. Barnum, Mrs. A. G. Reed, Mrs. J. W. Parker, Mrs. Florence E. Rector, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mrs. H. C. LaRowe, Mrs. J. H. Tuttle, Mrs. E. J. Bell, Mrs. C. P. Lippincott, and Mrs. Carrie B. Hunt.

These ladies made 10 charges in their complaint, the most important being to the effect that Mrs. Willetts, instead of putting the hospital's money in a bank as required by the law, had loaned it to her husband for use in his business. It was not until the Controller had withheld money due to the hospital, they said, that this money loaned Mr. Willetts was returned.

The ladies also complained that the Treasurer bought the supplies of the hospital from her husband's grocery store on her own responsibility, and as she was a member of the Executive, Finance, Building, House, and Purchasing Committees, took pains to audit her own bills and to see that they were promptly paid. The charges also implicated the Secretary, Mrs. Mary Roby, who was accused of omitting to record important resolutions to which she was opposed. She was also charged with refusing to allow an examination of her books. The complaint closed as follows:

"Every effort on our part to remedy the evils recited was met at first with insult and later with violent opposition. By personal appeals the Treasurer and her friends have been able to bring to her assistance members of the board who took no interest in the institution in sufficient numbers to render our efforts futile. A long list of names has been added to the corporation book, some of them entirely without authority and all in direct violation of the by-laws, all for the evident purpose of use at the election in April.

"With all the insight we could gain we are still unable to explain why an institution supported in greater part by city money, with a board of 60 managers, a staff of 12 physicians, matron, cook, and 3 nurses, should for months have but one patient in the hospital, and that a moderately-sick woman with a well baby.

"As we cannot ourselves contribute or ask our friends to assist an institution the affairs of which are so loosely conducted, we feel compelled to sever our connection entirely with it."

Mrs. Willetts lives at 25 Lefferts-place in a handsome brownstone house. Her husband is Stephen Willetts, a wholesale grocer in Washington-street, New-York. A TIMES reporter visited the house last night, but Mr. Willetts would not allow his wife to be seen. He had no statement to make. He hoped nothing would be made public about the trouble, because it would only lead to a further story from the other side. When asked if he had had the use of $1,500 belonging to the hospital Mr. Willetts merely said "good-night," and closed the door.

Mrs. Roby, the Secretary, pronounced the charges false, but finally admitted that Mrs. Willetts had loaned money to her husband.

"This was done from the purest motives," added Mrs. Roby. "Mrs. Willetts let her husband have the money in order to get interest on it."

The hospital has accommodations for only 12 patients. There are only six there now. The physicians are all ladies.

FOR COMMERCIAL UNION.

ERASTUS WIMAN SPEAKS FOR WIDER MARKETS.

PORTLAND, Me., March 29.—In Maine, as in the rest of New-England, it is not difficult to find men who believe in the wisdom of the closest trade relations between this country and Canada. The question was very thoroughly discussed to-night at a dinner of the Portland Board of Trade.

Among the guests at this dinner was Erastus Wiman of New-York. Mr. Wiman has made a thorough study of the subject. He discussed the common benefits which would result from a commercial union of the United States and Canada. He said that he did not believe a political union to be possible now for various weighty reasons. With many of the colonists there was a deep-seated feeling of loyalty to the mother country; in Quebec the Catholic Church was opposed to annexation because she deemed that it would lessen her power; the Orangemen, though hating the Catholics, were fully as hostile to annexation; the official class, centred at Ottawa, naturally did not want to see Canada slip out of their hands; and, in addition to all these, the influence of the $350,000,000 of British capital which is invested in the Dominion of Canada was against a political union.

But a commercial union, Mr. Wiman argued, was another thing. He believed that Canada would gladly consent to commercial union, although as present the Governments of Canada was against it. The majority of Canadians consisted of farmers, fishermen, lumbermen, and miners; they were as five to one compared to the mercantile, manufacturing, and professional classes. They desired reciprocity, and they were making their influence felt. The next Dominion Parliament would have a commercial union complexion.

Speaking to a Portland audience, Mr. Wiman naturally devoted a considerable portion of his speech to displaying the advantages which would accrue to New-England by commercial union with Canada. Among other things, he said: "Commercial union has become a question upon which the continued welfare of the whole of the New-England States may presently depend. With the opening of the iron and coal mines in the Southern and Western States a great change is occurring in this country somewhat to the disadvantage of the Middle States and New-England. Under this disadvantage numerous heavy machine works in New-England are likely to be hampered because of the disadvantage in the price of material." Mr. Wiman asserted that in Nova Scotia ample supplies of the best iron, the best coking coal, and of chemically-pure limestone lay close to each other within a radius of six miles from sea and railway, and he argued that if they should be worked under commercial union, the vast industries in which New-England used to excel all parts of the United States—the manufacture of machinery, locomotives, and heavy stationary engines—might be regenerated.

COLLISION IN THE BAY.

AN UNKNOWN SCHOONER CUTS A HOLE IN THE STEAMSHIP INDIANA.

As the steamship Indiana, Capt. Boggs, was making her way down the Bay about 8:30 o'clock last night on her outward-bound trip for Antwerp, she was run into by a schooner whose name or identity could not be learned.

At the time the collision occurred the Indiana was just abreast of Hoffman Island, and before those on board could discern the approaching vessel it loomed up out of the darkness and struck the Indiana full on the port bow just above the water line and stove a hole in her bow. For a time there was considerable excitement on board, but it was soon ascertained that no considerable damage had been done, and the prow of the stove-in steamship was turned back up the Bay, where she found a safe anchorage off Clifton, Staten Island. What schooner it was with which she collided could not be learned, nor could any conjecture as to the damage done her be reached.

BIG SYNDICATE SCHEMES.

Mr. Samuel Untermyer returned from Europe yesterday and was tendered a reception at his residence, 9 East Ninety-second-street, last night. During his absence of seven weeks Mr. Untermyer disposed of the brewery of Frank Jones, situated in Portsmouth, N. H., for $6,500,000 by subscription. He also enlisted $3,500,000 of capital for the development of the Harney Peak tin mines in the Black Hills, Dakota. With regard to the latter enterprise Mr. Untermyer says that within the next two years the Harney Peak mines will produce all the tin used in America, which is about one-third of the amount consumed on the globe.

Fast Trains to Washington.

The average time to Washington and Baltimore via the new line opened by the Jersey Central, Reading, and B. and O. Roads is faster than via any other route. All trains are equipped with Pullman's finest cars and dining cars, and run through without change or transfer. Station foot of Liberty-street. See time table, this paper.—Adv.

MEN ATHIRST FOR BLOOD

BATTLES IN THE MOUNTAINS OF KENTUCKY.

MURDER OF A DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL — DETERMINATION TO AVENGE THE CRIME.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 29.—Following on the heels of the outbreak in Bell County comes news of more bloodshed in the neighboring county of Knott. The mountaineers are certainly on the warpath. A telegram was received by United States Marshal Gross this afternoon from United States Commissioner R. S. Friend at Prestonburg, Ky., announcing the murder of Deputy United States Marshal Russell Wireman. Last night four men—Thomas Hollifield, W. H. Creech, "Doc" Fields, and D. B. Sally—arrived at Prestonburg in great fright and excitement. One of them was severely wounded and the others bore marks of having been engaged in a conflict.

They brought the news of Wireman's death, and the story they told was telegraphed in full to Marshal Gross. The murder occurred at the Cross Forks of Kentucky River, in Knott County, 13 miles southwest of Hindman. Wireman had made a raid in Perry and Lester Counties and captured prisoners. These he brought to Prestonburg on March 2 and lodged them in jail there, intending to take them to Hindman. On the morning of March 26 Wireman decided to let the prisoners remain in jail at Prestonburg and go on another raid. He summoned Hollifield, Creech, Fields, and Sally to assist him, and they started for Cross Forks. They had a number of warrants, and succeeded in arresting J. Draughn, Jesse Adams, and Jesse Crum. With these prisoners they started back. The country is very wild and mountainous. They had only gotten a short distance when they were confronted by 12 men armed with Winchester rifles. The party had been hiding behind the rocks, and when the Deputy Marshal and his assistants approached with the prisoners they stepped out from their waiting places. Without a moment's warning they opened fire on Wireman, their bullets being apparently directed at him alone. The officer returned the fire with his rifle, as also did the special bailiffs, and several rounds were exchanged. One of the bullets struck Wireman in the breast and penetrated his heart, killing him instantly. He was also struck by several other bullets.

Two of the attacking party were killed, and it is thought several of them were badly wounded, since the rocks along the road which they followed were stained with blood. When the firing commenced the four bailiffs had sheltered themselves behind rocks, and when Wireman fell the moonshiners retreated. The dead Marshal's body was carried to the nearest friendly house, where it was left until the other officials could go to Prestonburg for assistance. During the firing the three prisoners made their escape. The four officers managed to reach Prestonburg yesterday, although one of them was badly wounded.

A detachment of men was at once sent out to get Wireman's body, but they have not yet returned. The men who committed the murder are supposed to be the same ones who fired upon Deputy Marshal Gross and were indicted during the February term of the Federal court here. Commissioner Friend further stated that near the mouth of Smith's Branch, in Knott County, the moonshiners had a large house in which five illicit stills are in constant operation. The pass leading to the house is constantly guarded by 10 or 12 desperate mountaineers armed with rifles. On Bail's Fork, some miles away, there are seven illicit stills similarly guarded and another nest is located on Combs's Creek.

In the entire county there are at least 40 or 50 such places, and a Deputy Marshal accompanied by a small posse dare not venture into to the territory. The Commissioner urged that determined measures be resorted to at once, since the outlaws are daily growing more bold and open in their operations. Marshal Gross proposes to set the war on foot, even if he does not remain in office long enough to finish the work. The stills will be destroyed if it takes every man in the service to do the work, and the murderers of Wireman will be brought to justice if human energy can ferret them out.

Russell Wireman was one of the first deputies appointed by Marshal Gross when he took charge of the office in 1885. He lived at Bayleyville, Jackson County, and was about 32 years old. While he was in the service Wireman made more arrests than any other Deputy Marshal, and his work was always done in the most dangerous territory. He has attended every session of court in this city, and was well known here. He was a tall, slender man, with brown hair, blue eyes, and a light mustache. He was regarded by his superiors, and, in fact, by all who knew him, as being a man absolutely without fear. His work in the mountains testifies to his courage, and the manner in which he met his death will testify to it also.

AN UNUSUAL DEMAND.

A DEFENDANT, AFTER ACQUITTAL, WANTS TO SEE THE EVIDENCE.

WHEELING, West Va., March 29.—A sensation was created in the United States court this afternoon by William Erskine, a leading member of the bar, who was one of the Commissioners of Election at the Seventh Ward Precinct of Madison District, and who was jointly indicted with the other Commissioners on the charge of refusing a legal vote, but who were given a verdict of not guilty by direction of the District Attorney and court.

Mr. Erskine, addressing the court, made a demand for a copy of the evidence before the Grand Jury, saying it seemed right and proper that such copy should be in the possession of reputable citizens, indicted for a felony, especially when the records showed nothing but a verdict of not guilty.

The District Attorney insisted that the demand was highly improper, saying it would establish a precedent which would justify every person indicted in demanding to be put in possession of the secrets of the jury room and would seriously interfere with the administration of public justice. The court asked whether it was contemplated to use the evidence asked for in maintaining an action for damages against officials or others. The Mr. Erskine disclaimed on his part, but said an indictment for a felony without proper motive was the grossest form of libel.

The court took the unusual demand under advisement, saying it would have to receive the fullest assurance that no legal use of the papers was in contemplation.

PYATT—FREEMAN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 29.—Miss Jennie Freeman and Mr. E. B. Pyatt of Metuchen were married last evening, in the presence of a large assemblage of friends, including several New-York families. Miss Freeman is a niece of Judge Manning Freeman of the Middlesex courts and of Sheriff C. C. Campbell. The marriage was celebrated at the residence of the latter by the Rev. J. Mason, Pastor of the Presbyterian church.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

While the Colored Methodist Conference of the Lexington district was in session at Paris, Ky., on Wednesday night John Page shot and mortally wounded Jackson Trout, from whose pew he had been ejected. Bishop Andrew was in the pulpit at the time, and the shooting caused a panic among the 1,200 persons who were present.

An engine and three coaches fell through a bridge near Queen City, Mo., on the Ottumwa Division of the Wabash Road on Thursday night. John Baker, engineer, and Luther Chamberlain, fireman, were killed. Mail Agent Charles Hiele and Express Messenger Walter Winter were badly hurt. No passengers were injured.

The Eldridge Salt Works at Warsaw, N. Y., were sold yesterday for $49,000. Judgment creditors to the amount of $43,000 are left out. C. L. Morris, the Receiver, was the buyer. He is understood to represent some of the old company. The works cost originally $120,000.

The Court of Appeals of this State has sustained the decisions of the lower courts in the case of the People against the Norwich Skating Rink in awarding $100 fine and costs for refusing admission to a negro on account of his color.

In the action of Miss Alice Kerby of Vaughan, Ontario, against John Watson for $6,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, the jury at Toronto yesterday brought in a verdict for that amount.

Charles Lincoln, who escaped from the Nebraska State prison while undergoing a sentence for manslaughter, was arrested in Boston, Mass., yesterday and given in charge of a Nebraska officer.

William E. Kemmler, a peddler, aged 29, of Buffalo, N. Y., assaulted his wife yesterday with a hatchet. She was badly cut and will probably die. Kemmler was arrested.

Capt. John E. Charnick of the oyster schooner John E. Bright, on trial at Baltimore for cruelty to sailors, was convicted yesterday. Sentence will be passed on Monday.

The United States ship Jamata arrived at Newport, R. I., yesterday. She will be attached to the United States training station in addition to the New-Hampshire.

The Globe Nail Company of Boston will suspend work to-day on account of trouble with their employes.

Fairmont County, Va., was carried by the "wets" on Thursday, by a majority of over 200.

The yacht Sagamore of this city arrived yesterday at Fairhaven Mearce.

Minneapolis is to have a six days' bicycle race for women in May.

IN THE LAND OF WHEAT.

A LARGER ACREAGE THAN USUAL TO BE SOWN THIS YEAR.

ST. PAUL, March 29.—The attention of the grain trade is generally turning to the outlook for the new wheat crop, and the public interest is being diverted from speculating on the exact number of bushels left in farmers' hands and the number of weeks the United States will be without wheat, or the amount available for export in case a surplus is found to exist. In the minds of "bulls" and "bears" there is a new element to watch, and the influence on values in the leading markets of the country that is exerting a daily increasing strength is the prospect of a wheat crop for the year 1889.

Attention has been directed to the Spring wheat States unusually early this season by the almost premature opening of Spring, and seeding operations have begun in many sections a month earlier than last season. It is customary to expect a poor crop after so mild a Winter as the last, but there is not sufficient ground for predicting a failure of the wheat crop of the Northwest this season. Of one thing the world can rest assured, the early Spring will enable farmers in the hard wheat belt to get their grain safely harvested before the advent of the severe frosts that worked so much injury last Fall.

Seeding has become quite general throughout Minnesota and Dakota, and the interruptions from bad weather have not been unusually numerous for the season. In the northern part, as well as the southern, farmers are busy, and the acreage in all sections of the two States promises to exceed that of any previous year.

There is a strip about 100 miles north and south, by half that distance east and west, in Eastern Central Dakota, between the Dakota Hills on the east and the Wessington Hills on the west, where there has been but little seeding done as yet. The ground has been in good condition for some time, but experience has taught the farmers in that section that the hot winds occurring in July injure the early-sown grain most, and being far enough south to be out of the way of frost, wheat growers are in no haste to begin seeding. In the southern part of the two States farmers are well along, and from almost every county in Minnesota reports indicate a much larger area put into wheat than last season.

It has been observed that in early seasons a fair crop of wheat can be grown in the southern counties where wheat was a failure last year, and farmers are seeding more than the usual amount of wheat on this theory. Along the lines of the Northern Pacific, the Manitoba, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western roads seeding has begun in earnest, except in a few localities where the ground is not dry enough. There has been more work done in Dakota than in this State, but by the end of another week seeding will be in full progress.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 29.—Crop prospects were never brighter in Kansas, if the farmers who have experienced the ups and downs of Western agricultural life are to be believed. From all parts of the State come assurances that wheat is booming and has now a better start than ever before at this season of the year. An unusual amount of moisture, variously, which is far down in the southwest, said this morning that wheat in that region is from six to eight inches high and much of it is jointed.

There have been frequent rains throughout the State this Spring, and little cold weather. The mild winter and early Spring has indicated during the February term of the Federal court here. Commissioner Friend further stated that near the mouth of Smith's Branch, in Knott County, the moonshiners had a large house in which five illicit stills are in constant operation. The pass leading to the house is constantly guarded by 10 or 12 desperate mountaineers armed with rifles. On Bail's Fork, some miles away, there are seven illicit stills similarly guarded and another nest is located on Combs's Creek.

In the entire county there are at least 40 or 50 such places, and a Deputy Marshal accompanied by a small posse dare not venture into to the territory. The Commissioner urged that determined measures be resorted to at once, since the outlaws are daily growing more bold and open in their operations. Marshal Gross proposes to set the war on foot, even if he does not remain in office long enough to finish the work. The stills will be destroyed if it takes every man in the service to do the work, and the murderers of Wireman will be brought to justice if human energy can ferret them out.

HEARD OF IT WHILE IN BED.

EX-SENATOR PALMER SAYS HIS APPOINTMENT WAS A SURPRISE.

DETROIT, March 29.—Ex-Senator Palmer arrived home this morning with his commission as Minister to Spain in his pocket. In a conversation relating to his future movements, he said: "I will stay here two weeks; then I sojourn in Washington 10 days to get posted on Spanish affairs. The principal matters are the claims of American citizens against the Cuban authorities. I am not posted yet as to their nature or extent; but they are in the line of indemnities asked for alleged imprisonments, &c. They amount to several millions of dollars, more or less.

"After being filled to the muzzle with facts I will come back home for a week, and then leave New-York between May 1 and 8 for Spain. I cannot tell whether Mrs. Palmer will go with me or not. If she does not she will join me at Madrid a few months later. She does not understand Spanish, but is very quick at acquiring languages. She speaks French pretty well and can get along in Europe alone. I have not yet selected my private secretary. The resident Secretary of Legation is Mr. Edward H. Strobel, a native of South Carolina, who was appointed by President Cleveland from New-York. He is an accomplished lawyer, linguist, and man of affairs, and was appointed on the unanimous recommendation of Senators Hugh and Vest. I suppose he will be retained as Secretary.

"The Secretary of War always appoints the military attaché of the legation, and I have asked that Capt. Frank R. Hamilton of the artillery service be appointed. He is now stationed at Mount Vernon Barracks, in Alabama, 30 miles from Mobile. He married a niece of mine. I will take no servants from this side. I don't intend to colonize Spain in the nineteenth century.

"The appointment was a complete surprise to me. I had never asked the President about any appointment. I was sitting in bed at my house in Washington when I was informed by Senator Manderson, through the telephone, that my name had just been sent to the Senate. It was positively the first I knew of it."

ORANGE COUNTY WATER LANDS

LARGE TRACTS PURCHASED FOR NEW-YORK PARTIES FOR ICE FIELDS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 29.—From the fact that immense quantities of Orange County water lands have been purchased by New-York parties within the past few days it begins to look as though New-Yorkers were determined that in future they will not be caught with a short supply should the crop fail.

Grant B. Taylor of this city, acting as attorney for William S. Andrews, as Trustee, of New-York, has contracted for the following parcels, title for which is to be given on May 1: Mill property at mouth of Popolo Creek, at Fort Montgomery; also, 12 acres of land and bed of creek from the channel of Hudson River back one mile, from Walter C. Anthony; a strip of land, 200 feet wide and half a mile long, on the north side of Popolo Creek, from the estate of Reuben Rose; the Isaac Maddox farm of 165 acres; John Weyant's farm, 210 acres; Noah Brooks's farm, 300 acres; Adolph Rose's farm, 100 acres; Ann Montrose's farm, 108 acres; John Montrose's farm, 48 acres, and Charles H. Weyant's farm, 400 acres.

The lower Twin Lake, which has an outlet in Popolo Creek is included in the above purchases. The lake covers about 75 acres. It is said that during the past Winter, when all the lakes in this vicinity were open, the Twin Lakes were covered with beautiful 10-inch ice.

Negotiations are now pending for the purchase by Mr. Andrews of the upper Twin Lake of about the same size as the lower. A year ago 1,150 acres of land and water in the town of Monroe, including Island, Green, and Knight Ponds, near the foregoing property, was purchased for the Remapo Water Company, which eventually intends supplying water from the ponds for Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson.

CHICKEN THIEVES RECAPTURED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 29.—Peter Herman and H. Ziff, the men arrested two days ago for stealing chickens, were released this afternoon, and started off with the chickens found in their possession when captured. Half an hour later Farmer Morse of Linden drove up and announced that 300 of his chickens had been stolen. Chief of Police Austin started in pursuit of Herman and Ziff and overtook them at Waverly. For half a mile the chase was of the liveliest description, but when Austin began to use his revolver the fugitives surrendered. Morse identified the chickens.

NEW SPRING STYLES

Boys' and Children's Clothing

of the most reliable quality, in a very extensive variety, at the lowest prices, at Vogel Brothers', of Broadway and Houston St., and Eighth Ave., corner, 494 St.—Adv.

SIX WAR VESSELS SUNK

WRECKED IN A HURRICANE AT SAMOA.

LOSS OF THE LIVES OF 146 AMERICANS AND GERMANS.

THE TRENTON, VANDALIA, AND NIPSIC AND THE ADLER, OLGA, AND EBER DRIVEN ASHORE AND TOTALLY LOST—FOUR AMERICAN AND NINE GERMAN OFFICERS AMONG THE DROWNED.

LONDON, March 30.—Advices have been received from Samoa to the effect that in a terrific hurricane there three American and four German men-of-war were wrecked, and that many persons were drowned.

AUCKLAND, March 29.—Dispatches from Samoa state that the American men-of-war Trenton, Vandalia, and Nipsic and the German men-of-war Adler, Olga, and Eber were driven on a reef during a violent storm and totally wrecked.

Of the American crews 4 officers and 46 men were drowned, and of the German crews 9 officers and 87 men lost their lives.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The cablegrams in reference to the reported wrecking of the three American men-of-war at Samoa were sent to Secretary Tracy at the Arno at an early hour this morning and he sent down word that he had no information on the subject.

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

The wrecked vessels are a part of the Pacific squadron, of which Rear-Admiral Lewis A. Kimberly is in command.

Capt. Norman H. Farquhar is chief of staff.

Lieut. Hanley O. Rittenhouse is Flag Lieutenant.

Lieut. Greenleaf A. Merriam is Secretary.

Seven ships were reported under Rear-Admiral Kimberly's command on March 23, namely, the Alert, Dolphin, Monongahela, Nipsic, Pinta, Trenton, and Vandalia.

Four of the seven are believed to have been in the track of the disastrous storm. The store ship Monongahela, Commander G. E. Wingate, with sails and two guns, cleared from Mare Island Feb. 18 with supplies to the fleet in Samoan waters.

The Nipsic, a third rater, with six guns, and in charge of Commander D. W. Mullan, was at Apia, in the Samoan group. The Trenton, a second rater of ten guns, sailed from Panama Jan. 13, for Samoa, in charge of Capt. N. H. Farquhar.

The Vandalia, Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker, a second-rate vessel with eight guns, arrived at Apia, Feb. 23, when all on board were reported well.

The Alert, Commander J. G. Green, was at Honolulu; from latest advices the Dolphin, Commander George F. F. Wilde, arrived at Shanghai, China, March 20.

The Pinta, Lieut.-Commander George M. Book, was on her way from Sitka, Alaska, to Mare Island for repairs which cannot be made at Sitka or by the ship's company.

THE VESSELS AT SAMOA.

The Trenton was a ship-rigged wooden cruiser, and was built in 1876. Her displacement was 3,900 tons. In 1881 she was made the flagship of the European squadron, and continued in that capacity up to the time of this disaster.

The Trenton formerly carried three 8-inch rifles on the spar deck, two of which were mounted on the forecastle, but the heavy pitching, caused by this weight forward, necessitated the taking off of one of the forecastle guns.

All the carriages were made by the Delamater Iron Works of New-York City, and were of the most hardy type. The Trenton was also well provided with machine guns.

The battery of the Trenton consisted of 10 8-inch rifles, all of which were formerly 11-inch smooth-bore Dahlgrens. Eight of these guns were mounted on the gun-deck and 2 on the spar-deck. The gun-deck had 4 guns of the battery on a side.

Her officers were as follows:

Rear-Admiral, L. A. Kimberly.

Captain, N. H. Farquhar, commanding and chief of staff.

Lieut. H. O. Rittenhouse, Flag Lieutenant.

Lieut. G. A. Merriam, Secretary.

Lieut. Commander H. W. Lyon.

Lieuts. R. M. G. Brown, S. L. Graham, L. L. Reamy, and B. O. Scott.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. H. Allen.

Ensign J. J. Blandin.

Naval Cadets—Robert Stocker, F. W. Hitte, B. C. Decker, B. W. Wells, W. S. Clope, G. W. Logan, R. H. Jackson.

Medical Inspector—C. H. White.

Assistant Surgeon—S. S. White.

Pay Inspector—A. J. Clark.

Chief Engineer—A. J. Kiersted.

Passed Assistant Engineers, H. Main, R. W. Galt.

Assistant Engineer, C. H. Matthews.

Chaplain, A. A. McAllister.

Captain of Marines, R. W. Huntington.

Boatswain, J. McLaughlin.

Gunner, John Westfall.

Carpenter, R. K. Fermald.

Sailmaker, S. H. Boutwell.

The Nipsic was the best known of the United States war vessels at Samoa. She was put in commission in this city a year and a half ago, arriving at Apia last November.

She had long been rated in naval circles as a second-rate cruiser, having a wooden hull bark rigged. She carried six guns, mostly smooth bore, in her main battery. She had a displacement of 1,375 tons.

The officers of the Nipsic were:

Commander D. W. Mullan, commanding.

Lieut. J. M. Hawley, Executive.

Lieut. R. G. Davenport, Navigator.

Lieut. John A. Sherman.

Ensigns, W. P. White, John L. Purcell, H. A. Field, and H. P. Jones.

Passed Assistant Surgeon, Ezra L. Derr.

Passed Assistant Paymaster, John Connis.

Chief Engineer, George W. Hall.

Passed Assistant Engineer, H. F. Frick.

First Lieutenant of Marines, T. G. Fillette.

The Vandalia was a bark-rigged wooden cruiser, (second rate,) with a displacement of 2,100 tons. She was rebuilt in 1874, and in 1881 belonged to the North Atlantic squadron.

She carried a battery of eight guns, mostly smooth bore 9-inch Dahlgrens, for her broadside battery and two Parrot rifles for pivots.

The Vandalia arrived at Samoa Feb. 23 from San Francisco.

The officers of the Vandalia were:

Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker.

Lieuts. J. W. Carlin, J. C. Wilson, C. E. Fox.

Lieuts. (junior grade) H. M. Witzel, T. M. Brumby.

Naval Cadets E. Mocis, C. C. Johnston, & F. Edmunds.

Surgeon H. T. Babbitt.

Paymaster Frank H. Armes.

Chief Engineer R. J. Barnes.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. B. Bates.

First Lieutenant of Marines G. F. Elliott.

Carpenter J. B. Fitzhar.

SKETCHES OF OFFICERS.

Rear-Admiral Lewis Ashfield Kimberly was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1830, and became a midshipman in the navy when he was 16 years old, receiving a commission as Lieutenant in 1858, and became a Lieutenant-Commander in 1862.

He served on the steamer Potomac of the Western Gulf blockading squadron, which he left to go on the Hartford, taking part in all the historic engagements of that vessel from 1862 to 1864.

In 1866 he was commissioned Commander, got his Captaincy in 1874, was made Commodore 10 years later, and in 1887 was promoted to be Rear-Admiral.

He was on shore duty from 1878 to 1887. In the Spring of the latter year he was transferred from the command of the Boston Navy Yard to that of the Pacific station.

He has had a sea service of nearly 23 years and did duty on shore over 13 years. Since receiving his commission he was six years unemployed.

Capt. Percival Drayton, officially reporting the famous battle of Mobile Bay, said:

"To Lieut.-Commander Kimberly, the executive officer, I am indebted not only for the fine example of coolness and self-possession which he set to those around him, but also for the excellent condition to which he had brought everything belonging to the fighting department of the ship, in consequence of which there was no confusion anywhere, even when, from the terrible slaughter at some of the guns, it might have been looked for."

Cornelius M. Schoonmaker, commanding the Vandalia, had a total sea service of 15 years, with an additional 13 years and 5 months on shore duty, and about 6 years unemployed. He was appointed from New-York in 1854.

He became a midshipman in 1859, was made a Lieutenant at the outbreak of the rebellion, and in 1865 became a Lieuten

ment was against the fitness of the man for such an office as Minister to Germany. The quotations from Mr. Halstead's newspaper and letters were regarded by Mr. Evarts as so many evidences that their author was not a safe man for such a responsible office as the mission to Berlin. Analyzed by Mr. Evarts, they were declared by him to show that Mr. Halstead was hasty, intolerant, hide-bound, and in nearly every other way unfit for the place. Mr. Evarts' argument is said to have been the most effective he has ever made in the Senate, and when he had finished it was felt by both parties that the Halstead cause had been hit a very hard blow.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada made a speech in opposition to confirmation. He was not ill-tempered, but he was positive. He based his opposition, not upon the ground that the Senate should resent Mr. Halstead's criticisms of its members, for Senators could not undertake to do that with dignity. His language had been intemperate beyond reason, not only with reference to the Payne vote, but for many years, and whenever he had felt called upon to be critical. It was outrageous when applied to Chase, as it was when addressed to Lincoln, Grant, and Logan. To send such a man, now bereaved in the age of recovery of his nation so sensitive, diplomatically, as Germany would be madness. Our relations with Germany should be peaceful, and it would not be safe to intrust them to a Minister so aggressive and impulsively wanting.

It was late in the afternoon when Mr. Sherman, as the recognized leader of the Halstead forces took the floor to do what he could to save the nominee from a disastrous defeat. He had paid very close attention to the speeches of Messrs. Teller and Evarts and had made copious notes of the points of each line of defense. He, however, that he realized now, as he had failed to do yesterday, how earnest and desperately was the feeling against Mr. Halstead, and that a vote to-day meant the sure defeat of his nomination. Consequently under the circumstances he would not speak long, therefore, when he asked that an adjournment be ordered and that he be permitted to finish his speech to-morrow. Some of the Republicans misunderstood his request and when the motion to adjourn was put they demanded a yea and nay vote. That transformed the call had been ordered was quickly known outside the chamber. It was taken for granted that this was the vote which would settle Mr. Halstead's fate, and there was a hasty gathering of those interested in the outcome. Before the call began, however, those who had demanded it found out what it meant and withdrew their demand. The motion was then carried, on a viva-voce vote, and the Senators went home to dinner, leaving the final vote to be taken to-morrow.

The claim of Mr. Halstead's friends that Mr. Sherman's motive is to reconsider the rejection will be supported by some of the Democrats and that the nomination will ultimately be confirmed, by their votes is likely to prove true in part, but it is not believed that the number will be large enough to offset the Republicans who will vote against the reconsideration and confirmation. Mr. Halstead's supporters cannot safely count upon the aid of more than three Democrats, and it is not at all sure that more than two will be found on Mr. Halstead's side. One is Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, who told the Senate to-day that for personal reasons he felt that he should vote for the Cincinnati editor. Mr. Blackburn's colleague, Mr. Beck, has also given the Senators to understand that he is not against Mr. Halstead's confirmation. It is said to-night, however, that Mr. Beck may be able to attend to-morrow's session, so that his vote may not be recorded. The third Democrat upon whom the Halstead men count is Mr. Call, whose votes in the Senate are often beyond the understanding of his party brethren.

But the votes of these three Democrats will not be enough to confirm Mr. Halstead, for seven and possibly eight Republican Senators are expected to vote the other way. The seven are Messrs. Evarts of New-York, Cullom of Illinois, Jones and Stewart of Nevada, Teller of Colorado, and Plumb and Ingalls of Kansas. If Mr. Farwell of Illinois does not vote against Mr. Halstead it is believed by those who will that he will fail to respond when his name is called. On a strict party vote Mr. Halstead would be confirmed by a vote of 37 to 37, that being the relative strength of the Republicans and the Democrats. A loss of seven Republicans and a gain of three Democrats on the part of Mr. Halstead would leave him 35 votes, while a Democratic loss of three, with a gain of seven Republicans, would make a vote of 40 in favor. There will not, of course, be a full vote to-morrow, but absentees are generally paired, so that Mr. Halstead's opponents confidently reckon upon a majority of six against reconsidering the vote by which he was rejected.

Some of the Democratic Senators are displeased over the motion which has found its way into certain Republican newspapers to the effect that Southern Democratic papers have urged the Senators from that section to oppose Mr. Halstead's nomination for any office because of his attitude toward the South. Democratic Senators say they are not aware of anything of that sort. They regard the statement as a scheme to make it appear that the opposition to Mr. Halstead is of a sectional character, and they resent it as a false and unworthy imputation upon their motives. One Democratic Senator suggested to-day that the editor would try to find such a reason as that when the real reason was so plainly apparent "did not know enough to go in when it rained."

Some of the Senators who have had time to think over the President's nominations during the long debate on Mr. Halstead's case, are recalling some causes for resisting the confirmation of Mr. A. T. Rice for Minister to Russia. They have been looking over his savage attacks upon Secretary Bayard and other men of national reputation, and are indulging in conjectures as to whether the lack of diplomatic quality discovered in Mr. Halstead is not also to be noted as lacking in Mr. Rice. Now that it is too late, the same Senators are wondering if they overlooked or forgotten that Mr. Reid, supported by Mr. Blaine, gave countenance to the Republican revolt against Folger and that he went so far as to sell the *Tribune* to the Democratic Party in order to make the Republican disaffection more effective. The opinion was expressed to-night by a prominent Western Senator that if Mr. Reid's nomination had come after that of Mr. Halstead, instead of preceding it, he would have shared his fate in being rejected.

Chester Holcombe of Hartford, Conn., is a candidate for the Chinese mission. Mr. Holcombe has been in the diplomatic service for the last 20 years, having served his apprenticeship in China when a young man. Since then he has been connected with the American Legation in Canton in one capacity or another until the present time. He is a proficient Chinese scholar, speaking the language with fluency, and thoroughly understanding the manners and customs of the people. His legal residence is Hartford, but he has been so long out of the State that he is in no way identified with its politics. The President has informed the Connecticut delegation that if they will unite on Mr. Holcombe, he can have the place. His friends have been at work to that end because they are more interested in having another Connecticut man recognized before Mr. Holcombe is taken care of. The delegation indorsed ex-Speaker Tibbits of Newtenden for the London Consul-Generalship, and, in addition to the indorsements of the delegation, he was indorsed by nearly every Republican of importance in the State. Now that the London office has gone to Mr. New the delegation is anxious to get something as good for Mr. Tibbits, and they are pushing for the Liverpool Consulate. If he cannot get that they would be glad to see him made Consul-General at Havana. They are afraid, however, that if Mr. Holcombe receives the Chinese mission that no place in Connecticut will receive in the way of foreign missions, and while they would be perfectly willing to see Mr. Holcombe get what he wants, they do not care to see it done at Mr. Tibbits's expense.

Senator J. Sloat Fassett still lingers at the Arlington, but he keeps out of sight a good deal of the time and has nothing to say about state making in appointments for New-York when he emerges from his retirement.

Assistant Secretary Batcheller came to Washington late last night. This morning he called upon Secretary Windom and afterward upon Assistant Secretary Thompson, who gave him in his courteous and agreeable way, a great deal of detailed information about the methods of business in the Assistant Secretary's office. The visit will be repeated to-morrow and Monday. Gen. Batcheller will be sworn in and will take Mr. Thompson's place. At the same time Mr. Tiebenor will assume the office of Assistant Secretary in place of Assistant Secretary Nicholson, while the work of disposing of applicants for office has lately fallen upon the Assistant Secretary, it is probable that Secretary Windom will devote a good deal of his time to that end, at least until the principal appointments are made. It is learned that President Harrison has intimated his purpose of taking care of all the Presidential offices in the Treasury Department, instead of leaving it to the Secretary to indicate his preferences, the President merely approving his selections.

The time lost in discussing the nomination of Mr. Halstead, and the necessity put upon President Harrison of selecting a new man for Minister to Germany, have put an end to the hopes of the Senators who wanted to reach a final adjournment by to-morrow night. They are now talking about nominating their work on Tuesday, believing that the President will be ready to nominate an acceptable person for the German mission Monday, together with such other officers as he may consider advisable to have confirmed before next Winter.

Ex-Representative John R. Thomas of Illinois, who was rather confident, about March 2, that he was to be Secretary of the Navy in Mr. Harrison's Cabinet, is now just as certain that he is to be Second Controller of the Treasury. Colored ex-Congressman Lynch, North Carolina, who came here several days ago, full of expectation that he would be made a bureau chief, is now begging for indorsements upon an application to be made a messenger at $900 a year.

"Cornell" Van Cott is now generally regarded as the coming Postmaster. The appearance here of Mr. C. H. Palmer gave rise to the report that he was an opposing candidate, a report which he denies, saying that he is not a candidate for any office. Gen. Joseph H. Johnson has returned to look out for his own interests as a candidate for District Attorney, a place which it is understood, is not locally to be reached for some time after the Senate has adjourned.

Nebraskans are wondering whether the representative of the State who is asking President Harrison to make him Commissioner of the Land Office is the same man who was once dismissed from a land office in Nebraska for cause, and if it is the same man who was dismissed from the army for some curious transactions in horseflesh. If these men are the same some concern ought to be felt about the propriety of putting him in a place that calls for both honesty and honesty.

If reports that circulate about the Washington hotels concerning the make-up of the Civil Service Commission by President Harrison are based upon information from the White House the intention of the President can scarcely fatally rash advocates of Harrison's election as Mr. Foulke and others who could not take Mr. Cleveland for a second term. There does not appear to be any possibility that the extreme partisan candidate from Michigan, Mr. Austin Blair, will be put upon the commission, but there are many predictions that a New-York Congressman, elected to the Fifteenth Congress as a Democrat, a Randall man who opposed Cleveland's re-election, and who is suspected of having voted for Harrison, will get the place. Another candidate is Controller Durham, who managed always to draw a Democrat when he called upon the commission for a clerk, and who is understood to be thoroughly disbelieving in the reform. A third Democratic candidate is a narrow-gauge man, whose notions of economy are of the cheese-paring order, and who has no breadth of view whatever.

The President has a candid, capable, and earnest man within reach if he chooses to take him. Mr. Hoyt S. Thompson, who has been holding the Assistant Secretary's place for Mr. Batcheller, is in every way fitted for the place. It may be reason enough with President Harrison for not taking him that President Cleveland gave him a nomination. The President's disposition in this matter ought to be judged rather by his actions in providing the machinery for carrying on the reform than by any ambiguous phrases in an inaugural speech.

Action is expected to be taken at the Navy Department in a few days in the case of Ensign R. P. Schwerin, who has been charged by Lieut. W. H. Emory with insubordination and disrespect. Ensign Schwerin was the executive officer of the Thetis, under Lieut. Emory, on her arctic trip, and was put under arrest and sent to San Francisco, where a court of inquiry was convened. This court has made its report to the Secretary, but its findings have not yet been made public. It is thought that a court-martial will be ordered to try the case.

An interesting case is that of Lieut.-Commander George M. Book, who was recently ordered to command the Pinta at Alaska, relieving Lieut.-Commander Newell. He proceeded to the Pinta all right and relieved his predecessor, who returned by the first steamer. The next steamer brought Lieut.-Commander Book, who had left his ship in charge of Lieut. Hodges. So far no action has been taken by the department, and the Lieutenant-Commander will probably get off very easy, as, while leaving his vessel without authority is a very grave offense in the navy, according to his explanation he thought he was justified in his action. The Pinta needed home repairs to her boilers, about which there had been some differences of opinion, and Lieut.-Commander Book, thinking he could better explain the matter in person than by letter, came to Washington. No formal charges have yet been made against him.

It is said at the War Department that Secretary Proctor's action in allowing Lieut. Schofield to be detailed as aide to Gen. Schofield is not to be construed as an intimation that he proposes to make the order of secretary Endicott limiting the time of service on staff duty to four years. The Secretary has simply made an exception in the case of the Major-General commanding the army in compliance with his wishes. Lieut. Schofield was serving on the staff of his brother at the time Secretary Endicott's order was issued. Afterward he served with his regiment until a few months ago, when he was ordered to special duty in Washington.

A general order, now being prepared at the War Department, is of more than ordinary interest to the whole army. For a long time officers have complained that the regular weekly inspection and parade on Saturday morning occupied most of the entire forenoon, and consequently Sunday, instead of being a day of rest, was about the busiest day of the week. The forthcoming order will change all this by having the weekly inspection take place Saturday morning, and Saturday afternoon will be made a half holiday at all the posts, to be devoted to such sports and pastimes as shall be designated by orders.

There is considerable discussion among army officers about a decision of the Second Controller refusing to allow the difference between the price of a limited and an unlimited railroad ticket on an officer's transportation account, virtually deciding that officers must always buy limited tickets. Secretary Proctor has taken the matter with the Second Controller on the question, arguing that the law provides that officers shall be reimbursed for the money actually expended. He has asked the Controller to reverse his decision.

The Naval Advisory Board, which has returned from an inspection of the Chicago at New-York, will submit a report in favor of changing her davits so that her small boats will swing in-board out of the range of her guns.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: James O. Churchill, Missouri, to be Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis; Charles E. Monteith, to be agent at the Nez Perces Agency, Idaho; Second Lieut. William A. Mercer to be First Lieutenant of the Eighth Infantry. Among the Postmaster confirmed were John B. Patrick, Clarion, Penn.; John Summonsey, Bar Harbor, Me.; Robert A. Paul, Saltsburg, Penn.; David M. Jones, Scranton, Penn.; Abram W. Lansin, Plattsburg, N. Y.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT PARROTT PAULDING.

Robert Parrott Paulding, eldest son of Peter Kemble and Elizabeth P. Paulding, died at Cold Spring on Thursday last in the forty-third year of his age. Mr. Paulding was born at Cold Spring-on-Hudson and was a grandson of James Kirke Paulding, the celebrated author, intimate friend, and business associate of Washington Irving. He was also a great-grandnephew of the Revolutionary patriot John Paulding, who participated in the capture of Major André, and a distant relative of William Paulding, once Mayor of this city.

At the time of his death the late Mr. Paulding was interested in the West Point Foundry at Cold Spring, which was founded by and always remained in his family and that of his near relatives, the Parrotts and Kembles. Mr. Paulding's funeral will take place at St. Mary's Church in the Highlands, on Monday next, at 11:30 A. M.

OBITUARY NOTES.

James Gilliam Cabeene, for many years a prominent merchant and broker in leaf tobacco at 54 Broad-street, died at his residence in South Orange, N. J., on Thursday last. Mr. Osborne was born in Richmond, Va., and was about 80 years of age at the time of his death. After the late civil war his father, who had been a heavy dealer in tobacco in Virginia, moved to this city and established himself in business. He was succeeded by his son about 15 years ago, and the business was continued under the name of the son. Mr. Osborne was a man who took great interest in matters relating to religion, and at the time of his death was a member of the Executive Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of New-Jersey. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. The funeral services will occur on the Church of the Holy Communion in Orange on Monday at 10:30 A. M.

James Bayles, a prominent and wealthy ship builder at Port Jefferson, Long Island, died yesterday, after a lingering illness, aged 74. Mr. Bayles built over 100 vessels.

Charles H. B. Patey, Chief of the English Postal Telegraph Service, is dead.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 29—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, rain or snow, preceded by fair in Eastern Maine, colder, winds becoming northwesterly, high on the coast.*

For District of Columbia, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, fair, followed by light rain, colder, winds becoming northwesterly.

For Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New-York, light rain or snow, followed in Tennessee and Kentucky by fair, colder northwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Munnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1888.		1889.	1888.
1 A. M.	31°	33°	3:30 P. M.	45°	55°
4 A. M.	31°	32°	6 P. M.	44°	53°
7 A. M.	31°	32°	9 P. M.	42°	47°
10 A. M.	40°	40°	12 P. M.	40°	46°

Average temperature yesterday.....40°
Average temperature for same date last year.....41°½

LONGITUDINAL EXPEDITION.

SAN JUAN, DEL SUR, March 29, via Galveston Texas.—The American longitudinal expedition, in charge of Lieut. Wortz, has arrived here. The work will be finished and the party will leave for the United States probably by April 2. All are well.

JOHN BRIGHT'S EULOGIST

GLADSTONE'S PRAISE OF THE DEAD STATESMAN.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, THROUGH ITS VARIOUS PARTY LEADERS, JOINING IN THE TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

LONDON, March 29.—The session of the House of Commons this evening was devoted to eulogies of John Bright. When the Right Hon. William Henry Smith, who was the first speaker, rose to address the House, all the members doffed their hats. Mr. Smith, in a short speech, described Mr. Bright as a man of, thorough honesty of purpose and great energy of character. If there was any defect in his character it was the intensity of his advocacy of the principles that he had adopted. Although warmly attached to the Liberal Party, he could not sacrifice his personal convictions for any of those considerations which have great weight with most men. If for a time he parted from his old associates, under a strong sense of duty, there was no trace of anger or of personal animosity left. His memory would live long in the hearts of men. He would go down to the grave followed by the affection and sorrow of the country.

Mr. Gladstone, upon rising, was received with cheers. He said:

"Mr. Bright has been to a very remarkable degree lamented in the moment of his removal from among us. He lived to see the triumph of almost every great cause to which he specially devoted his heart and mind. He has established a special claim to the admiration of those from whom he differed through his long political life by marked concurrence with them upon the prominent and dominant question of the hour. ["Hear! hear!"] While he has in that way opened the minds and hearts of those with whom he differed to appreciation of his merits he has lost nothing by that concord with them on the particular subject we so much represent. Though Mr. Bright came to be separated from the great bulk of the Liberals on the Irish question, on no single occasion has there been any word of disparagement. I acknowledge that I have not, through my whole political life, fully embraced the character of Mr. Bright and the value of that character to the country.

"I say this because it was at the particular epoch of the Crimean war that I came more to understand than before the position held by him and some of his friends and the hold they had laid upon the confidence of the people. I was one of those who did not agree with the particular views he took of the Crimean contest, but felt profoundly and never ceased to think what must have been the moral elevation of man who, nurtured all their lives in the temple of popular approval, as a consequence of that concord to concur with the whole of that favor they enjoyed, which opponents might think the very breath of their nostrils. ["Hear! hear!"] They accepted undoubted unpopularity, for that war commanded the enthusiastic approval of the people. It was at that time that, although we had known much of Mr. Bright, we learned more. We had known of his great mental gifts, his courage, his consistency, and his splendid eloquence. We had not known how high was the moral tone of those popular leaders and how splendid examples they would set their contemporaries.

"Among other gifts, Mr. Bright was delighted to be one of the chief guardians of the purity of the English tongue. ["Hear! hear!"] He knew how the character of a nation is associated with its language. He was enabled, as an Englishman profoundly attached to his country, the tongue of the people being to him almost an object of worship, to preserve the purity of the language of Shakespeare and Milton. [Cheers.]

"Another circumstance of his career is better known to me than to any other person present. Everybody is aware that office had no attractions for him. But few can be aware what extra efforts were required to induce him to become a servant of the Crown. In the crisis of 1866, when the fate of the Irish Church was in the balance, it was my duty to propose to Mr. Bright that he become a Minister. I never undertook so difficult a task. From 11 o'clock at night until 1 o'clock in the morning we steadily debated the subject, but it was only at the last moment that he found it possible to set aside the repugnance he felt at doing anything that might in the eyes of any one, even of the more ignorant class of his countrymen, appear to detract in the slightest degree from that lofty independence of character which I have mentioned. I think he never would have accepted office had he held in doubt.

"It was a happy lot to write so many attractive qualities. If I had to dwell upon them alone I should present a dazzling picture to the world. It was a happier lot to teach moral lessons by simplicity, consistency, unfailing courage, and constancy of life, thus presenting a combination of qualities that carried us to a higher atmosphere. ["Hear! hear!"] His sympathies were not strong only, but active, not sympathies awaiting calls to be made upon them, but sympathies which, in seeking objects to engage his love, found special services which seem to the Church of the Holy Communion in Orange on Monday at 10:30 A. M.

"Mr. Chamberlain spoke of his acquaintance with Mr. Bright for 30 years. He said that throughout his political life Mr. Bright's relations toward his electors were those of entire independence, Mr. Bright holding that his service conferred an obligation upon the constituency.

Queen Victoria will be specially represented at the funeral of Mr. Bright to-morrow by Gen. H. Lynedoch Gardiner, C. B., Equerry in Ordinary to Her Majesty. The Queen has sent a wreath from Biarritz.

Three thousand persons viewed the body of Mr. Bright to-day. The crowd behaved quietly and reverently.

TROUBLE FOR BOULANGER.

PARIS, March 29.—The Cabinet to-day unanimously resolved to prosecute Gen. Boulanger.

The *Press* states that MM. Clémenceau and Bovier-Lapierre, both of whom are members of the Chamber of Deputies, have requested M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, to arrest Gen. Boulanger.

When the case of the accused members of the Patriotic League comes up before the tribunal, Tuesday next, the Government will ask the court to grant a postponement of the trial in order to enable the prosecution to obtain further information regarding the case.

Gen. Boulanger, in an interview, declared that the Government were insane, otherwise they would see that their action would only frustrate the end they have in view. He had never committed an illegal act; he had done everything openly. Therefore prosecution would only result in sympathy for the martyr. Had he committed the slightest illegality he admits that his case would be made, but he defies all the lawyers in the world to find anything against him. Therefore the rumored action against him would only mean a further triumph for the national party.

The Senate to-day by a vote of 207 to 63 passed the bill constituting itself a high court of justice in cases of plots against the State. The bill will come up in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow. The Government intends upon the passage of the measure to apply it to Gen. Boulanger.

Proceedings against Gen. Boulanger will be instituted without delay. It is probable that the first steps will be taken to-morrow.

The Best Remedy

FOR Sore Eyes, Cancerous Humors, Prurigo, and other manifestations of depraved blood, is **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Used persistently, according to directions, it effectually eradicates all traces of disease, and restores the sufferer to a sound and healthy condition.

"I hereby certify that I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with excellent success, for a cancerous humor, or, as it seemed to be, cancer on my lip. Shortly after using this remedy the sore healed. I believe that the disease is entirely cured, and consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an infallible remedy for all kinds of eruptions caused by impure blood."—Charles G. Ernberg, Vasa, Minn.

"For years my blood was in an unhealthy condition. After having tried other medicines without success, I have lately taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla,—and with the best results. I think this medicine is the only blood-purifier that can be absolutely relied upon."—Mrs. Oliver Valentine, 144 Quincy st., Brooklyn, New York.

"A neighbor of ours who was rendered nearly blind from scrofula, was entirely cured by using three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Stephens & Best, Druggists, Ball Play, Tenn.

"For several years afflicted with disorders of the blood, I have received more benefit from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

than from all other medicines."—B. Rice, 140 Endicott st., Boston, Mass.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Taken in Season,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla arrests blood-poisoning before it pervades the system. Don't delay till the forces of nature are exhausted and there is nothing to work on. Begin at once the use of this medicine, and be sure you take no other to counteract its effects.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me of a bad case of blood-poisoning and restored me to health. My system was saturated with a poison which all ordinary remedies failed to reach, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla did the work completely. This was twenty-one years ago, and no symptoms of the disease have since appeared. I have recommended this wonderful medicine to hundreds of people, similarly afflicted, and always with the most satisfactory results."—A. H. Christy, Bourbon, Ind.

"For many years I was troubled with scrofulous complaints. Hearing Ayer's Sarsaparilla very highly recommended, I decided to try it, and have done so with the most gratifying effects. I am convinced that Ayer's Sar-

saparilla

is the best possible blood-medicine."—John W. Starr, Laconia, Ind.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

JAY GOULD'S GREATEST DEAL.

CREDITED WITH CONTROL OF THE ATCHISON.

Jay Gould is credited with making material progress yesterday in what is believed to be the greatest railroad deal he has ever attempted. Some reports insist that he has more than progressed—that he has practically accomplished the object toward which he has been bending his every energy for two years or more. That object is the control of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company.

The Atchison system, with its 7,500 miles of operated railroad, is recognized as one of the chief of Jay Gould's woes. Its completion in Southwestern territory with the Gould Missouri Pacific system has been powerful enough to menace the Missouri Pacific with speedy bankruptcy. Mr. Gould a year ago had become so much agitated on this score that he issued proclamations of war in Wall-street against his aggressive rival. He was unhesitating in advising friends to sell Atchison stock "short."

"It's selling for twice as much as it will bring a year hence," he said, while Wall-street marvelled at the outspoken way of him, for much of the Gould greatness has come from Gould silence and Gould mystery.

Jay Gould kept his word. Those speculators who acted on his Atchison tip got an early opportunity to reap big profits. A year ago the capital stock of the Atchison Company was selling in the market at $90,000,000. It has dwindled since to $60,000,000. This amazing shrinkage in market value has been attended by abundant sensations. Many of the staunch friends of the company have been ruined.

Throughout the continuous decline Wall-street has from day to day had bear points in ammunition, always more or less directly traceable to Gould sources. Four months ago it was averred that Mr. Gould had been a heavy buyer of Atchison stock all the way down since the first day it began to weaken and slump. Brokerage firms here and in Boston, known to be often in his employ, were buying in the open market, but nowhere was it possible to find that stock bought by them was really for Gould. Not a share was transferred into his name or the name of any of his recognized lieutenants. And when some overzealous partisan presumed to ask Mr. Gould if he had been buying, he had a suggestive shrug of the shoulder and a show of astonishment to go with the avowal: "I don't want any such stuff at these prices."

Within the last month the Stock Exchange war on Atchison has become much more animated than usual. A ring which for two years has been hammering it mercilessly, till yesterday a quotation of $40 a share was made against the $120 per share at which it was held when the Gould guns were trained upon it a year or so ago.

Prominent representatives of the Atchison Company have been much in New-York lately. Two of the most influential Directors of the company have been here all this week. A. W. Nickerson and S. F. Cheney are these two. The Windsor Hotel, a few doors from Stock Exchange corner, is directly across the street from the Fifth-avenue home of Jay Gould. Mr. Gould spends much time hanging over the ticker there. It is a convenient place for an undisturbed conference.

These circumstances and the reports which were current among Wall-street men and at the Windsor Hotel last night declaring that one of the Directors of the Atchison Company yesterday morning completed a bargain with Mr. Gould by the terms of which there is handed over to him a big block of Atchison stock.

One report had it that this block comprised 35,000 shares; other reports mentioned a far greater quantity. It is stated, too, that other large blocks are to be delivered soon, enough, added to the amounts already acquired, to suppose to have made under cover, to give Mr. Gould an influential place in the Atchison Company's affairs, if not, indeed, complete control.

The annual meeting of the Atchison Company is only a little over a month away. Till that time it is probable that the stock market purposes Mr. Gould is not likely to uncover his hand. And, of course, the Atchison "insiders" with whom he "deals" are likely to be pledged to similar silence. But the close of Wall-street men who pin their faith to the reports now current is not composed of gossipmongers. Men who have sources of information very close to the Atchison throne credit the assertion that a big block of stock was yesterday handed over to Mr. Gould by an Atchison Director, who is supposed to have acted for crippled Boston interests.

LEASED BY ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 29.—The stockholders of the Mississippi and Tennessee Road met here to-day and confirmed the lease of the Mississippi and Tennessee to the Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans Road, which is in effect the Illinois Central. The lease is for 400 years, and is dated from 1882.

The stockholders contract that the Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans shall guarantee principal and interest on $3,500,000 of first mortgage bonds of the Mississippi and Tennessee. The latter road is 100 miles in length, extending from Memphis to Grenada, Miss. The road is to continue under the management, and will be known as the Memphis Division of the Illinois Central. The stock represented in the meeting was $765,000 out of a total of $825,800.

Stockholders representing $4,500 attempted to have the lease enjoined, but were unsuccessful. The case will be tried on its merits.

MR. WALKER RESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Aldace F. Walker to-day placed his resignation in the hands of the President, to take effect April 1. He will leave Washington for Chicago next week to assume his new position as Chairman of the Executive Board of the Inter-State Railway Association. It is not necessary that a new appointment be made at once in Mr. Walker's place, as the law provides that no vacancy in the commission shall impair the right of the remaining Commissioners to exercise all the powers of the commission.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The railroads of Iowa have begun their war for the repeal of the Inter-State commerce law, which, the railroads claim, has entailed upon them heavy loss. They have decided to materially reduce the number of passenger trains, doing away with all express and making every train carry freight, and even stock, as well as passengers. The Central Iowa adopts the new schedule next Monday, taking off two of its four passenger trains and running the remaining two mixed. It is said in Iowa railroad circles that all other railroads in the State will do likewise early in April. The scheme has aroused much indignation and is regarded mainly as a bluff on the part of the railroads to compel the enactment of laws more favorable to them. If the railroads persist in it an appeal will be made to the courts to secure the accommodations now enjoyed.

Several railroad changes were announced at Keokuk, Iowa, Thursday. C. M. Levey is to be General Superintendent of the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern and Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City Railways. Mr. Levey has for some time been Acting Superintendent of these lines. His headquarters will remain at Keokuk. W. E. Cunningham, who has been Assistant Superintendent, is to be Superintendent of the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Railway, with headquarters at Hannibal, Mo. D. C. Ives is to be Assistant General Freight Agent of the same lines and the Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City Railway. Both appointments take effect April 1. The office of M. A. Baker, Superintendent of Telegraph, will be removed to Hannibal April 1.

It was asserted Thursday night that the property bounded by Broadway, Grand-avenue, Second-street, and the Missouri River, Kansas City, Mo., a territory comprising 37½ acres, has been acquired by a syndicate who propose to erect a magnificent union station and hotel. The total cost of securing the land was $1,750,000. It is said that the following railroads will utilize the station: Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern; Kansas City, Southern; Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Chicago and Northwestern. Negotiations to this end have been progressing for one year, and the total cost of the venture will exceed $3,000,000.

The trunk lines General Passenger Agents resumed yesterday their work of arranging new rules and regulations, and finished it, with the exception of some few matters of detail regarding which they desire to get some instructions from the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

J. E. Childs having resigned as General Manager of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway, John R. Kerr has been promoted by President Fowler to fill the place. Mr. Childs becomes Assistant General Manager of the Lake Shore Company.

Prof. O. H. Mitchell, Ph. D., of Marietta, Ohio, died yesterday, after a short illness, of pneumonia. He was one of the ablest mathematicians and astronomers this country has produced. He was also the author of several scientific articles.

Chicago dispatches say that merchants of that city believe that their demands upon the railroads for lower rates to Iowa points will be complied with. At present Iowa jobbers have a monopoly of the State's trade.

The proposed investigation of the physical condition of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad systems by a special committee of the Senate has been postponed till October.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been officially notified by the Chicago Passenger Committee that it will be allowed its differentials on Chicago-New-York travel.

Cape May, N. J., expects to have a new railroad. It will be built from Winslow Junction on the New-Jersey Southern Railroad.

PROUD OF ITS PLANT.

TOPEKA CLAIMS THE LARGEST ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYSTEM.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 29.—On Tuesday next the largest electric railway system in the world will be in operation in this city. The works are practically completed and cars have already been successfully operated. But a few changes in street curves need to be made and two dynamos added to the seven now in position. The plant is owned by the Rapid Transit Railway Company of Topeka, and has been established at a cost of $800,000. There are 16½ miles of track in the system. Richmond, Va., which has for some time claimed the biggest plant of the kind in the world, operates but 12 miles.

The system is in use all the time. There are 15 employed in Topeka, and trials made every day this week indicate its complete success. Overhead wires are used. The cars are models of convenience and about the size of the ordinary cable car. Underneath the floor of each car are placed two 10-horse power electric motors. On the roof of each car is a high arch, with a strong spring on the end next the roof, and a grooved wheel on the other which is constantly pressed against the wire, conducts the current from the wire. The cars are started by "cutoff," with a lever not unlike a brake handle.

A speed of 15 miles an hour can easily be attained, but in Topeka the maximum rate allowed is 8 miles. The cars are lighted by electricity and are comparatively noiseless. They take curves with ease. Nine dynamo driven by two engines of 1,200 horse power generate the electricity. The company will operate 43 cars. A trip to-day demonstrated that the system will revolutionize street transit in Topeka.

A BIG FIRE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 29.—E. W. Blatchford's six-story building, 58 to 62 North Clinton-street, was the scene of a three-hundred-thousand-dollar fire to-night. The conflagration started in the middle of the third floor from some unknown cause. Damage was confined chiefly to the three upper stories.

The principal losers are S. A. Maxwell & Co., wall paper, $150,000; J. Muir & Co., pressed and lithographers' supplies, $80,000; Danville Stove Company, $15,000; building, $50,000. All of the losses are well insured.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

ALTON, Ill., March 29.—W. H. Gear of New-York City was arrested to-day at Decatur, Ill., on the charge of forging an accepted draft for $75 on William Mann & Co. of Philadelphia, which he had cashed at Milliken's Bank, in Decatur, Ill., March 20. He formerly represented Mann & Co. on the road, and he is wanted for similar crookedness at New-York and at Louisville, Ky.

THE CRAFTON OIL FIELD SOLD.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 29.—It was learned to-night that the Standard Oil Company had purchased the entire Crafton oil field in this county. The field is quite extensive, and a number of wells are now producing from 100 to 150 barrels a day. The price paid for the territory is not known.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The fire at Ashton, Ill., Thursday proved larger than was reported. Six blocks of buildings on the main street besides a number of outlying buildings were burned. The stocks of goods were generally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000, with an insurance of only $12,000. Among the store buildings and stocks destroyed were the following: Miller & Pearce, Ashton bank, the American Hotel, Glenn & Co., dry goods; Heath's livery stable, Mrs. Smith's bookstore, Bellis's restaurant, Herbeall's meat market, Collins & Bonker's tile factory, C. R. Chartier's drug store. The Methodist church was burned, but saved the Government property. He was Postmaster, and the fire started in his building.

The Bacon House, occupied by four or five families, and two other dwellings, at Chesney, Orange County, N. Y., were burned Thursday. Aid was summoned from Goshen, and a portion of the Fire Department of that place responded and assisted in preventing the fire from spreading. Loss estimated at $3,000; no insurance.

A storehouse at Harrisonville, N. H., belonging to the Cheshire Mills and containing a large quantity of scoured wool was burned Thursday evening, with its contents. Loss, $5,000.

The large barns of N. B. Horton in Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, were destroyed by fire Thursday night. Sixty-two cows and four horses perished. Loss, $7,000.

Fire yesterday destroyed 1,000,000 feet of lumber belonging to Mosher & Fisher and Tousey and Maday, valuing of two at four thousand dollars and running the remaining two mixed. It is said in Iowa railroad circles that all other railroads in the State will do likewise early in April. The scheme has aroused much indignation and is regarded mainly as a bluff on the part of the railroads to compel the enactment of laws more favorable to them. If the railroads persist in it an appeal will be made to the courts to secure the accommodations now enjoyed.

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IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

MOVING POWDER BOATS.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS INSIST ON THEIR LEAVING THE HARLEM RIVER.

Capt. Tozier of the United States Revenue Marine made another trip up the Harlem River yesterday, having the patrol steamer through the low water as far north as Macomb's Dam Bridge. Three powder boats were found anchored off the Atalanta Boat Club's house, in direct violation of Capt. Tozier's previous orders for the vessels to move away.

The water was too shallow for the patrol steamer to approach near enough to get a hawser aboard, or Capt. Tozier would have moved the crafts. A Lieutenant was sent off from the Talisman in a small boat to board and examine the hulks and discover, if possible, how much explosive matter they had aboard. The powder boats were found to be in a very unseaworthy condition.

The presence of powder fleet in Harlem River was discovered by the officer in charge of the New-York anchorage grounds about five days ago, and orders were issued for the craft to be moved to the proper anchorage grounds without delay. The vessels and their cargoes were found to be the property of the United States Dynamite Company, The Forcite Powder Company, and the Hazard Powder Company, all of this city. The Forcite Company and Hazards people immediately communicated with the law, and their vessels were not found in their berths when the Talisman made her appearance on the spot yesterday. Positive orders, it is said, have emanated from Washington to clear the Harlem River of all such explosives. Capt. Tozier has declared that the river shall be kept clear. On account of exceedingly low water of late the patrol steamer had not attempted until yesterday to run up Harlem River since her first descent on the powder fleet. The trip yesterday was made in consequence of complaints that all the powder vessels had not moved. It is expected that the laggards will be moved to-day. These powder boats have been anchored in the Harlem River for the past 10 or 12 years, and, besides being unsightly nuisances, they have been the cause of no little fear of danger to the surrounding neighborhood.

The anchorage laws governing the port of New-York prescribe the grounds on which vessels loaded with explosives may anchor as southward of Ellis Island, and the laws further require that the said boats shall constantly fly a red flag. Since the Talisman left on Wednesday one was without the red flag, and as a consequence it will be reported to the United States District Attorney.

It is understood that the detail of officers to the New-York anchorage patrol is to be increased, the augmented work being almost too much for the present command. On Thursday alone more than $500,000 worth of shipping was moved and placed in safe anchorage, some of the vessels having been in hazardous positions.

The cutter Grant, Capt. L. U. Steddard commanding, left the harbor yesterday on a cruise southward. This is the Grant's first run south since she was laid up last November. So far she has been out on one cruise, and that from New-York to Montauk and through the Sound back to New-York. But the Grant's machinery has prevented her from making the usual active Winter cruising. She is an able vessel and a fine sea craft, and now that her engines are in good condition she is expected to do some active cruising.

NEW BOOKS ORDERED.

HEREAFTER MARKET ACCOUNTS WILL BE KEPT IN BETTER SHAPE.

Results of the inquiry made by the Commissioners of Accounts into the affairs of the Market Bureau appeared yesterday. By direction of Controller Myers, who has recently learned more about the affairs of his office than his subordinates were willing to let him know, ex-Senator Daly, the new Collector of City Revenue, ordered a new set of books for the bureau. Hereafter a general account will be kept for each market, and a special account with each holder of a market stand. In this way the condition of the market affairs will be attainable at all times—if somebody does not steal the books.

The Commissioners of Accounts are somewhat encouraged by the prospect of getting pretty near the bottom of the market rascality. They have as a basis already to work on. The market rents to the amount of $292,436 87 were accounted for to the city in 1888. They have, of course, no proof as to the proportion this sum bears to the amount collected by the city's officers, and they have reason to believe that it is small, in view of the fact that private and the city received much larger sums from old and badly-equipped markets. Yet the figures ascertained are a starter, and, with continued work and some help from market officials, they hope to get a clear knowledge of what has been done with the city's revenue.

George W. Coope, formerly a market collector and recently Cashier in the Market Bureau, from which position he was suspended on Thursday by Controller Myers, has informed the Commissioners that he has nothing to say, and that he will help them with all the knowledge he possesses of methods followed in the bureau. David Barnett, the collector of farmers' stands fees in Gansevoort Market, has shown a similar disposition. He insists that he turned in every cent he collected, and it is evident, from the way in which stand tickets were kept in the Market Bureau, accessible to everybody, that many dollars could have been collected by persons not authorized to collect from the farmers.

Inspector Byrnes has finally begun a search for the books stolen from the Bureau. He had a long conference with the Commissioners of Accounts about them yesterday.

A FREAK GOES ON A SPREE.

Ellen Gerard, a museum freak, 40 years old and weighing 400 pounds, who has been exhibited in most of the dime museums in the country, was drunk on Thursday night and attracted a big crowd at Forty-first-street and Eighth-avenue. Patrolman Kennedy of the Twentieth Precinct endeavored to arrest her, but found his hands more than full with the job. The fat woman was good-natured and insisted upon hugging the policeman, almost smothering him with her embraces.

The policeman finally, with the assistance of several stalwart comrades and an athletic milkman, managed to get the woman to the station house. Then there was another Dutchish job in getting her into a cell, and she had to be lifted sideways through the door. Yesterday morning when taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court she was quite good-humored and repentant. Justice Duffy fined her $10, which she paid and was released.

IN FAVOR OF GARRISON'S ESTATE.

A judgment of $2,171,395 84 was entered yesterday in the Superior Court in favor of the Executors of Commodore Cornelius K. Garrison in the suit of Clark Robinson Griggs, which was brought against Commodore Garrison in 1879. It grew out of the construction of that portion of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad between Wheeling and Toledo, and Mr. Griggs claimed that on an accounting he would be entitled to $1,000,000.

The matter was left to Justus S. Ransom as Referee, and on his becoming Surrogate it went to Hamilton Odell. Mr. Odell decides that on the accounting Mr. Griggs must be charged with payments and advances made to him amounting to $4,441,010,140 40, and with interest amounting to $6,212,489 54, and credited with $2,897,424 81 and $1,143,668 89 interest.

William Bronk was the Executors' counsel, and John McDonald appeared for Mr. Griggs.

THE REED CLUB'S CONCERT.

A rather small, but very appreciative, audience attended the second concert of the New-York Reed Club in Chickering Hall last night. The quintet of the club, made up of Mr. F. Bacquoy, flute, Mr. Felix Boue, oboe; Mr. J. Schreurs, clarionet; Mr. A. Hackbarth, French horn, and Mr. J. Hellenberg, bassoon, gave the majority of the selections, and were assisted by Miss Annie Lippincott, soprano; Miss Virginia Rider, pianist, and Mr. R. Kohl, Basset horn, with Mr. Americo Gori as accompanist. All the selections were warmly applauded and many were encored. The song "Persons," by Gounod, for Miss Lippincott, with oboe obligato by Mr. Felix Boue, was commanded with a double encore.

THREE MYSTERIOUS CULPRITS.

Three men, who gave their names and residences as Joseph Chester of 28 Beekman-place, Philip A. Daub of 604 East Thirteenth-street, and Thomas Crawford of 229 Tenth-avenue, were taken before Justice Duffy at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday by two of Inspector Byrnes's detectives, who asked that they be remanded until to-day. The request of the detectives was complied with, and the men were taken back to Police Headquarters. The detectives refused to give any information about the case, and the magistrate said that he did not know on what charge or for what crime the prisoners had been arrested.

OCEAN FREIGHT FIGHT.

The competition between the Inman and White Star Steamship Lines for the possession of the freight traffic from Europe to the United States still continues. It was said yesterday by E. F. Wright, agent for the Inman Line, that the trouble between the two companies would probably continue, as no offer of a settlement had come from the other side in the controversy. The cuttings of rates has already reached the low point of 2s. for the slower steamers, and there is possibility of still further reduction. An interesting question among freight shippers is whether other lines will join in the war.

TO MEET THE DEFICIENCY.

TWO WAYS OF PAYING OFF NEW-JERSEY'S MANY OBLIGATIONS.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—There is much discussion among the officers of the State Government as to the most advisable methods of providing for current expenses. A unifiar State tax was imposed until Gov. Abbett forced the railroads to bear something like a decent share of the public burdens, and during his administration the income of the State was sufficient to provide for the current expenses of the State without a levy. Legislatures became extravagant, however, the public funds were speedily depleted, and State Controller Anderson has just called the attention of the Legislature to a deficiency of about $350,000.

This deficiency is represented in the unpaid appropriation to increase the Trenton Asylum accommodations, the appropriation for improvements at the Morris Plains Asylum, the appropriation to complete and furnish the Home for Disabled Soldiers, and the appropriations for improvements at the Jamesburg Reform School, for the drainage and water supply of the State Prison, for the building of the State Capitol, for the Industrial School for Girls, for the Agricultural Laboratory at New-Brunswick, for the erection of monuments at Trenton and Princeton, and for the purchase of the State camping grounds at Sea Girt.

The present resources of the State provide no means of meeting these demands, and the State Controller's report shows a standing deficiency in the State funds. Major Anderson estimates that the receipts of the State fund from its present sources of revenue will reach $1,393,-870. The estimated expenses for the year will be $1,260,000. The latter figures, however, do not include the maintenance of the Girls' Industrial School, or of the Bureau of Statistics, and also the usual balance for the miscellaneous appropriations which every legislative session is sure to bring in its train. These three unestimated channels of expenditure will bring the total of the State needs for its yearly expenses considerably beyond the receipts.

There are but two ways in which this balance can be raised. The first is the imposition of a State tax. State Treasurer Toffey says that a tax of a mill will produce over $500,000, and such a tax will be sufficient to piece out the deficiency from other sources for two years. Gov. Green is naturally reluctant to have a State tax re-established under his administration, especially as with a Democratic House and Senate he cannot divide the responsibility for such a course with the Republican Party. He is disposed to turn to the only other alternative.

This is the issuance of bonds upon the State school fund, which all parties have guarded heretofore with jealous care. The fund has been built up from year to year by accretions from sales of the State's riparian lands, and, under existing statutes, the moneys thus received by the State are added to the principal of the school fund. These moneys are loaned by the State on landed securities, and the income thus earned, amounting to $150,000 a year, is devoted to the maintenance of the schools.

The State grows in population and in educational demands each year, and it has been designed to provide for the growing demands by the annual additions of the State riparian moneys. The proposition which finds most favor among the State officials to meet the present emergencies is, not to take the income of the school fund—for that is devoted forever by the State Constitution to the purpose for which the fund was created—but to divert the riparian moneys, which are directed to be added to the fund by statutes only. Such a course would prevent the growth in the future of the school fund, and to that extent impair its efficiency.

The proposition to take part of its wealth from the fund permanently is viewed with disfavor by the best people in the Commonwealth. In deference to this sentiment Mr. Voorhies has taken the bull by the horns by introducing into the House a Revenue Tax bill. The debate on it next week will be lively and interesting.

BORROWED FROM HIS LANDLADY.

Miss Sarah Van Duzer, who keeps a boarding house at 239 West Thirty-eighth-street, complained to Justice Duffy at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday that Richard Allen, one of her former boarders, had defrauded her out of $450. Allen was boarding in her house on the 13th inst. and induced her to loan him $450, with which he was to purchase a half interest in a machine shop. Soon after she lent him the money he left the house, and has since failed to repay the money to her. Miss Van Duzer also asserts that the representations made to her by which she was induced to lend him the money were false. Allen was arrested at 239 East Eighty-first-street, where he was boarding. He admitted that he had borrowed the money from Miss Van Duzer, but said that he had been on an almost continual carouse ever since and had lost most of the money. He was held for trial on the charge of larceny.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 29.—In the Court of Appeals today the following business was transacted:

Decisions Handed Down.—Ann Mulholland, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York City.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

John Burlingame, respondent, vs. William H. Mandeville, appellant; Ellen E. Lyons, et al., Administrators, respondents, vs. The Fort Henry Iron Ore Company, appellant; Harriet Van Horne, Administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. The Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad Company; Caroline L. Robinson, Administratrix, respondent, vs. James A. Striker, appellant; Leander W. Mantanna, Executor, appellant, vs. Francis A. Schaefe, Sheriff, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Franklin Sidway, Executor, appellant, vs. The Ohio State Bank, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Edward J. MacLeod, appellant, respondent, vs. John Maloney et al., appellants; Margaret Behan, respondent, vs. The Port Jervis Gaslight Company, appellant; Frank Abbott, respondent, vs. The New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Motion to dismiss denied, with costs.

Peter Ten Eyck, Surrogate, &c., of Albany, appellant, vs. Thomas C. Cooper et al., Administrator, respondent.—Motion to modify decision granted and remittitur amended so that it shall read, "Appeal dismissed, with costs."

Charles L. Turner, respondent, vs. Edward Conant, impleaded, appellant.—Motion to vacate order dismissing appeal granted, without costs.

Byron J. Strough, as surviver, appellant and respondent, vs. The Board of Supervisors of Jefferson County, appellant; Lucy Maria Terrel, respondent, vs. Nancy B. Wheeler, et al., appellants.—Motion to put on calendar and prefer denied, without costs.

Zipporah R. Clark, respondent, vs. Henry V. McNeal et al., appellants.—Motion to transfer from Second Division to this court denied, with costs.

Charles E. Heqnenbourg vs. William Bookstaver et al.—Motion to discontinue granted on payment by plaintiff of defendant's disbursements upon the appeal to this court.

Henry C. Adams, respondent, vs. Thomas C. Van Rhee, appellant.—Motion to dismiss granted, without costs.

Order of Adjournment.—Ordered, that this court take a recess from this date to Monday, the 15th day of April, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, then to proceed with the call of the present calendar. Tuesdays, April 16 and 30, will be motion days.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

In the Second Division of the Court of Appeals today the following business was transacted: No. 241—In the matter of the application of Cheriet Denison et al., stockholders of the Greece' Bank of New-York City, for the appointment of a Receiver.—Argued by N. C. Moak for appellant, R. F. Blair for respondent. No. 242—Mary Johnson Fowler, respondent, vs. The City of Yonkers, impleaded, appellant.—Argued by Ralph E. Prince for appellant, Joseph J. Daly for respondent.

Ordered that this court take a recess from this date to Monday, the 15th day of April, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, then to proceed with the call of the present calendar.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Secretary Tracy has finally acted upon the application of the Columbia Iron Works of Baltimore for an extension of time in completing their contract for the construction of the gunboat Petrel. By such an extension the contractors would be relieved in part of forfeitures to the Government from the delay in completing the vessel. The application for relief was referred to a board composed of Chief Constructor Wilson, Engineer-in-Chief Melville, and Capt. Newsom, Chief of the Steel Inspection Board. The board reported that the trouble between the contractors and the manufacturers of materials arising from non-delivery of steel according to orders was the chief cause of delay in completing the Petrel, and that the contractors had had great difficulty in meeting the requirements of the Government when beginning the work; that the persons concerned faithfully labored to meet their several obligations, but unforeseen failures caused serious delays in the final completion of the vessel, and that the Government was not responsible for such delay, and in consequence the contractors should be refused a request for no extension of time be made. In this report Secretary Tracy concurs, holding that while it appears that the contractors faithfully endeavored to comply with the terms of their contract, and that the delays were caused by failures on the part of manufacturers of materials, and that the Government had suffered no pecuniary loss, yet, as the delay was not the result in any sense of any act of the Government, or agents, no discretion or authority is left with the department to grant the extension.

The War Department has issued a series of instructions for guidance of recruiting officers in examining applicants for enlistment in the army. An outline chart of the human figure is to be furnished in each case upon which are to be indicated any distinguishing marks to insure identification in case of desertion.

Upon the application of Gen. W. B. Franklin, Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, Capt. Henry C. Cochrane and Lieut. Paul St. C. Murphy are to report to the Commissioner-General from New-York on April 15 under detail to guard the American exhibit.

Lieut.-Commander R. B. Bradford, Lieut.-Commander George A. Converse, Lieuts. (junior grade) John R. Parker and Wat. H. Hemsley have passed satisfactorily examinations for promotion, and the records have been sent to the President for action.

The United States steamer Omaha arrived at Yokohama, Japan, and the Kearsarge at Barbadoes on Thursday. All were well.

BONDS PURCHASED.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The only bond offer received by Secretary Windom to-day was $50,000 registered 4½ per cents at 126. It was accepted.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

J. J. Boyle, a singer in the defunct American Opera Company, was discharged in 1887 and brought a suit against the company for $500 at once and got a judgment for that amount. He died a short time later, and his wife transferred the claim to A. J. Dalton. Dalton sued Parke Godwin the Director who signed the annual report of the company in 1887 on the ground that the reports misstatements therein contained were false and that Mr. Godwin was liable by adding his signature to it. The Supreme Court, General Term, decided against Mr. Godwin and the Court of Appeals affirmed the decision on March 18. Yesterday morning, before Judge Nehrbas, in the City Court, Mr. Godwin's demurrer claiming that Mr. Boyle's claim against the company was in the nature of a penalty and that it could not therefore be transferred to another was argued. Decision was reserved.

Judge Wallace handed down an opinion in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, upholding Controller Myers in the suit brought against him by W. L. Wallace of Copeland-street to recover 5 per cent taxes collected by him on $38,000 of United States Government bonds left to the relatives of the maker of the will of which Mr. Wallace is Executor. Mr. Wallace alleged that the legislation of the State in regard to taxation was unconstitutional, and that if it was valid, the bonds, being Government bonds, were exempt anyhow. To these allegations Mr. Myers put in the demurrer which Judge Wallace sustains.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Lawrence made an order permitting Walter Breese to come in as a defendant in the suit brought by Mrs. Grace Townsend Turnbull, individually, and as Executrix of Townsend Smith, against L. Bayard Smith and Edward Kenny, as Executors of James R. Smith. Townsend Smith died a short time ago while on a wedding trip, and his will, bequeathed his mother, Grace Townsend Turnbull, $200,000. Carter, Rollins & Ledyard are counsel for the plaintiff, and Whitehead, Parker & Dexter and Frederic R. Coudert for the defendant.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the ruling of the Referee who dismissed the complaint in the suit of Julia Rhinelander Dodge and others, heirs of William Rhinelander, against Mary L. Gallatin and others for the possession of 229 and 230 West-street, which defendants claimed under his will. The vital question was whether his will was made before or after he acquired title to the property, and the court found that he came into actual possession of it about ten years before he made his will.

The recently-named Barker Ledge, which is on a line between the bell buoy and the St. George's ferry landing at Staten Island, has been surveyed by the Lighthouse Department at the request of Lieut. Blow, in charge of the naval station at the Hospital. The ledge is situated at the entrance to the Kills and about half way between the buoy and the ferry slip. It is about 60 feet long and is covered by water from 18 to 24 feet deep. A black and red obstruction buoy warns mariners of the presence of the ledge.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court dismissing the complaint of Robert B. Roosevelt in his suit against the Executors of Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt. Robert B. Roosevelt, although not mentioned in his brother's will, claimed an interest in the shares of two beneficiaries who died before the testator and whose shares were held by the Executors. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who writes the opinion, holds that no claim whatever is made out on the pleadings.

Bernard Miller, a truck driver, willfully obstructed the way of a mail wagon in Frankfort-street on March 20. He was caught and taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday and held for examination in $100 bail. A number of mail-wagon drivers have been complaining of late that the drivers of other wagons and trucks have been amusing themselves by stopping their way when they have been in a hurry, and Miller was arrested as a warning to them.

James Burgess of 100 West Eighty-third-street was sentenced to five years in State prison by Recorder Smyth yesterday for assault in the second degree upon Gracie Irwin, aged 13. Burgess, who is over 40 and married, induced the child to leave her aunt's home and go with him to the St. Omer Hotel, where he deserted her. He was allowed to plead guilty to the offense for which he was sentenced, so that the child would not have to come into court to tell her story.

The Berkeley School Corps will give its ninth annual prize drill and review April 12 at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The review will be by Major-General Daniel Butterfield. The exercises will consist of a battalion drill, competitive drill for colors by three divisions, skirmish drill, Gatling battery drill, and illustrations of military exercises used in the English Army in sabre exercise and lance drill. These exercises will close with dress parade.

The New-York Society for Medico-Scientific Investigation will hold a meeting next Tuesday evening in the clinic room of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital. "The Responsibility of the Physician under the Law" will be considered by Judge Rufus B. Cowing and "The Rights of the Physician under the Law" by Judge Morgan J. O'Brien. A discussion by Richard H. Clarke and A. H. Vanderpool will follow.

Fredericka Leidenreth, the daughter of John Leidenreth, a painter who lives at 115 Ludlow-street, attempted suicide shortly after midnight yesterday by taking a dose of laudanum. She was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, and after the usual poison

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—ASCHENBRODEL. Matinée.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8:15—PIANO RECITAL.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DA LILAH. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELJI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE PAYMASTER. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE CORSAIR. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &c.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—A DARK SECRET. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—BOCCACCIO. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—1-11-44. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER. Matinée.—LA CHIP POLOI.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Matinée—CAMILLE.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—CountyFair. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM. Matinée.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain or snow, with colder weather and high winds.

The Civil Service Commission is in a somewhat disabled condition at present on account of vacancies which the President has been in no haste to fill. President CLEVELAND tried to fill one of them by an excellent appointment which the Senate "hung up" to await the will of the new President. As at least one member of the commission must be a Democrat, President HARRISON could not do better than to accept his predecessor's choice and appoint Mr. THOMPSON, but that is no reason for supposing that he will do so. All the talk about his purposes points to the selection of some Democrat who has no sympathy with the purpose of the civil service law. His appointments to the commission will furnish a very conclusive indication of his attitude toward the reform policy. One of the mild scandals of the last Administration was the appointment and retention for a long time of an avowed spoils politician in the person of Mr. EDGERTON, but he was a minority of the board and could only cause occasional embarrassment. If the reform system is to be carried out in good faith, it must be placed under the charge and supervision of men who have a thorough belief in it, and a purpose to see it faithfully applied. If the commission is controlled by men who are not zealous supporters of the reform it will indicate a purpose to evade at least the spirit of its requirements.

JAY GOULD and the Western Union Telegraph Company have concluded to fight against putting the wires of the company under ground in this city and removing its poles and overhead wires. They have obtained a temporary injunction from Judge WALLACE of the United States Circuit Court, with an order upon the Board of Electrical Control to show cause why it should not be made permanent. The question is to be tested whether JAY GOULD and his monopoly are above law and public authority and at liberty to use the streets of this city to suit themselves.

The Trustees appointed by the Tribunal of Commerce in Paris to take charge of the affairs of the Comptoir d'Escompte are of the opinion, it is reported, that the copper contracts were made in violation of the bank's charter and are therefore void. This report might give an impression that the Comptoir d'Escompte was a party to the contracts with the mining companies. The parties were the companies on the one hand and the Société des Métaux, representing the Syndicate, on the other. The Comptoir d'Escompte guaranteed these contracts for the first year, and in some cases for a longer term. It also advanced to the speculators, upon the security afforded by the purchased metal, nearly all of its available funds. What the Trustees have declared is that the bank violated the terms of its charter in guaranteeing the contracts and making the enormous loans. The Syndicate's contracts with the American companies have about two years to run. The ruin of both the Société des Métaux and the great bank deprives the contracts of their value to the companies except so far as the companies have been otherwise secured. In this respect some of the American companies are more fortunate than others. For example, it is stated that one of the Montana companies is secured by a letter of credit for $4,875,000, less than one-fourth of which has been drawn, in which the BARINGS agree to take the company's product on the terms of the contract and up to Dec. 31, 1892, if the Société des Métaux should fail to do so. One of the Lake companies, on the other hand, has a letter of credit for $6,500,000 from the Comptoir d'Escompte, and has drawn less than $500,000 on it. It does not seem probable that the Comptoir's letter will be of very much use to the company that holds it, but no one expects that the BARINGS will repudiate any agreement that they have made.

Secretary ENDICOTT signalized his accession to the head of the War Department by an order limiting to four years the details of officers as aides-de-camp. Secretary PROCTOR is believed to have in contemplation an order which will create hardly less discussion, and probably will be received with widespread favor. The proposed reform attributed to him is that of abolishing Sunday dress parades in the army. The subject is one that has long been mooted, but the change in past times has found opposition at army headquarters and in other influential places. Gen. SHERMAN was appealed to in behalf of emitting the dress parade on Sunday afternoons, but expressed himself forcibly against this plan. Gen. SHERIDAN also was quoted as clinging to the old custom handed down through generations. On the other hand, Gen. SCHOFIELD is said to favor the change, and a strong advocate of it is found in the new Inspector-General of the Army, Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, within whose functions this matter would especially come. Accordingly, Secretary PROCTOR is likely to make the change, and no doubt it will prove a welcome one to both officers and enlisted men of the line. Were Sunday now wholly undistinguished from other days the innovation might require more argument, but since certain exercises like drills are already omitted in deference to the day of rest, it is merely a question of degree in determining what is needless labor.

It is rather comical to learn that two iron-clads from Gibraltar have joined the British squadron at Tangier with a view to enforcing the claims against the Sultan. To be sure, the run across the straits is a short one, and so inexpensive a display of power may have its effect on the mind of MULEY HASSAN. But it would have been an easy matter for a smaller force to batter his town and forts. When our Consul recently had a difficulty with the same monarch the sending of a single wooden vessel, the *Enterprise*, from Villafranche to Tangier was considered quite sufficient warning to a monarch who has no navy. The wonder is that the obstinate Sultan keeps on year after year defying all the great powers around him, quarreling with one after another, yet never going quite far enough to draw upon himself a very severe penalty. Doubtless his immunity is due in part to the jealousy with which England, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain watch the Barbary States, each anxious that none of the others shall gain too great an advantage there. It is noticeable that the Germans at once reinforced their own vessels at Tangier when they found what England was about to do.

AS A MATTER OF POLICY.

It seems to be confidently assumed by Republican politicians that Postmaster PEARSON of this city will not be reappointed on the expiration of his present term of office, which occurs next week, and even the President is credited with seeking out a man for the place. One would suppose that as a mere matter of policy the contrast which would be presented by superseding Mr. PEARSON would be prudently avoided. Under a Republican Administration the present Postmaster took the New-York Post Office out of partisan politics and established it firmly on a business basis. He adhered faithfully to the requirements of the civil service law and applied the rules for admission to the service strictly. As a consequence he gave the city as nearly perfect a postal service as ability, skill, and experience could furnish, to the great satisfaction of the people. He was able to do this, in the first place, because he had the ambition and determination to do it, and, in the second place, because he was not hindered by the intervention and embarrassment of party claims. And it was not the city alone that enjoyed the benefit, for the New-York Post Office is an important factor in the receipt and distribution of the mails of the whole country.

When President CLEVELAND reappointed Mr. PEARSON it was on account of his efficiency and the general demand for his retention in the interest of the Postal Service, and because he was convinced that the New-York Post Office was no part of any political machine and would not become so under its present head. He knew that Mr. PEARSON personally was a Republican, and was likely to continue to be one, but he also knew that he would not meddle with the politics of his subordinates or take part in political action outside of his office. He was simply the best possible Postmaster, the right man in the right place, so far as the good of the public service was concerned. Mr. PEARSON has continued to be a Republican, and he has continued without swerving the policy which he had pursued under a Republican Administration. He has made no removals from among his subordinates except for reasons affecting the good of the service. He cannot be accused even of making changes on any party ground, for he has scrupulously abstained from inquiring into the politics of persons removed or appointed. All appointments have been made under a faithful application of the civil service rules, and the Postmaster never knows the politics of the men who are taken from the list of those passing the required examinations. As a matter of fact, in spite of all the exigencies caused by death, voluntary resignations, and removals for cause, three-fourths of those employed under the Arthur Administration are still in the service, and the additions that have been made are as likely to be Republicans as not. In spite of many difficulties that have been thrown in his way, the Postmaster has by assiduous effort and incessant labor managed to maintain the high degree of efficiency in the Postal Service with which he began his second term.

If with his present record Postmaster PEARSON were a Democrat, there would be the same reasons for reappointing him that President CLEVELAND had four years ago, and fidelity to the professions of civil service reform which the new President has made would demand it. As a Republican who has passed through a Democratic Administration without wavering in his course, he is entitled to special consideration from a Republican President if in point of fact there is any sincerity in the professions of the party. If he is superseded now, it will place this Administration on a distinctly lower plane than that occupied by the one which preceded it in regard to the only line of policy upon which the Republicans found it open to attack. They were never able to attack it in consequence of its course in connection with the New-York Post Office, but they criticised it in many cases in which it pursued a different course, and not without effect. It would show that the present Administration does not regard efficiency, experience, and fidelity as a ground for retaining public servants even of its own party. The change could be made only for the purpose of getting the greatest Post Office in the country into politics again. Not only would this lay it open thus early in its record to criticism for its motives and methods in dealing with the public service, but experience amply proves that it would be a source of party weakness and not of strength. It would not win support but alienate it.

There is this practical consideration that makes the case exceptional. The Post Office Service comes in close daily contact with the people in their business and in their social and domestic life. Its efficiency is appreciated at once and its inefficiency makes itself immediately felt. The New-York Post Office is a vast agency in the conduct of business and the intercourse of life, not only for the city but for the country. If its efficiency is impaired, complaints will be numerous and speedy. No man inexperienced in its management, however able and well meaning, can take control of it and maintain its operation at the present standard. The special knowledge, the familiarity with details, the ready judgment, and the prompt decision would be wanting. But let the man be put in the place for political reasons and subject to the consequent pressure, and demoralization of the service would be certain. It would have a serious effect upon the Administration and the party responsible for it. As a mere matter of party expediency one would suppose that the reappointment of Postmaster PEARSON would be a matter of course.

THE TREASURY POLICY.

There has been some interest shown in the Street concerning the policy likely to be adopted by the new Secretary of the Treasury, but hardly so much as might have been expected, considering how many of the prominent Republicans were engaged in the Street and how freely they predicted a general "boom" to follow the election of their candidate and the adoption of their policy. The fact is that the financiers have not yet had their innings. The Secretary of the Treasury has been giving himself up to the politicians and the office seekers, and has had no time to study questions of finance. In the meantime, there is almost nothing that he can do, of his own discretion, at all different from what his immediate predecessor did. The taxes remain unchanged. Their yield is about the same. The necessary and authorized expenditures are not susceptible of much increase. The purchasable debt is in nearly the same condition as heretofore, except that holders are a little stiffer and are likely to become more so. If there be no relief the Administration will be forced before another month to commence buying bonds in considerable quantities, and it is not improbable that under that process the price of bonds will go up, and possibly go up rapidly.

Although Mr. WINDOM has announced no views on the question of what kind of bonds or in what quantity he will undertake to buy, he must have given some attention to the subject, and he must understand how very narrow is the choice left to him. Undoubtedly the President understands it also. They may seek an escape from their limitations by an extra session of Congress. The pressure for relief of that kind is likely to be greater and greater as the Summer approaches. Unless circumstances that cannot now be predicted interfere there is no escape from heavy bond purchases at an advancing rate, or the uncomfortable and inconvenient accumulation of money in the Treasury. How far Congress could be relied on to relieve this situation is a matter to be considered. It might pass the Senate Tariff bill, to go into effect on the 1st of next January, or the internal revenue reduction might take effect even earlier. This action would give the promise of near relief, and that would go far toward controlling the difficulties. Or Congress might take up the numerous devices already submitted for getting rid of the money in the Treasury. There are far more than enough for that purpose. A General Service Pension bill would be all that is necessary in itself, and to the idea of such a bill the appointment of Mr. TANNER to the Pension Bureau will be accepted as a committal by the soldiers in politics.

Thus it will be seen that at present Mr. WINDOM has and can have no policy essentially differing from that pursued by Mr. FAIRCHILD until Congress shall have changed the laws by which he is necessarily bound and directed. The real question of interest for the country is not what Mr. WINDOM will do, but will there be an extra session, and, if so, what will then be done by Congress?

BLACK SHEEP COMMENDED.

It is well known to those who are familiar with the political events of the last fifteen years that among those whom the President has been urged to appoint to important offices are many men of notoriously bad reputation. These candidates have secured, without apparent difficulty, the recommendations of scores of members of Congress and other men in public life. Their testimonials are numerous and impressive. Many a man who has held public office and never been false to his trust might strive in vain to procure such an array of recommendations as these black sheep exhibit. The support given willingly to these old jobbers by so many men of a better type has excited the protests of certain Republican journals. From a description of "actual cases" published in the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* we take the following:

"There is now before the President an application for the head of one of the bureaus, where the opportunities of a dishonest man for corrupt dealing are boundless, indorsed by many more than a hundred members of the last House of Representatives. And yet no longer ago than during Mr. BLAINE'S Speakership he barely escaped expulsion on a yea and nay vote where a two-thirds vote was necessary to expel, and was then censured by a unanimous vote for receiving money for performing his duty as a member of the House. The same man, by a subsequent investigation under the order of the House, was shown to have acquired an absolutely fraudulent claim for a large amount through the Treasury Department, for which this department sent his case before the criminal court of the District for prosecution. These were matters of universal notoriety at the time, and yet a majority of the Republican side in the last House were so careless as to indorse this man to President HARRISON for a high and very important place."

A man who was removed from office by President GRANT because he had made "improper and presumably personal use of more than $100,000 of the public money" was supported by a State delegation for a place in the Cabinet. Another, whose sole occupation for three years has been that of a lobbyist in the corridors of the Capitol, was the candidate of "one of the most conspicuous and influential political clubs of the country" for a high office in the Post Office Department. Other men who for years have been in politics for revenue only, or whose habits are notoriously bad, are included in this list.

Why do more than a hundred members of Congress ask that such a man as the one described in the passage quoted above shall be placed at the head of an important bureau? Have they never heard of his unsavory record, or have they forgotten it, or are they only "careless"? One would like to believe that they exert their influence and write their letters of commendation in ignorance of the events that ought forever to exclude these smirched politicians from public office, but these Congressmen were not born yesterday, nor have they lost their memories.

The candidate whose career is sketched in the quoted paragraph from the *Commercial-Gazette* was censured and barely escaped expulsion "during Mr. BLAINE'S Speakership." What was Mr. BLAINE'S own experience in those years? How has he fared since his work in various channels of usefulness was uncovered? His party has tried to make him President, and Mr. HARRISON now makes him the head of his Cabinet. Why should not this other member of Congress whose jobbery was exposed now ask for an important office? And why should not those who condoned the offenses of Mr. BLAINE forget now the sins of this other candidate and commend him as worthy of confidence? When a member of the Cabinet is selected for the sole reason that just before the election he procured from protected manufacturers hundreds of thousands of dollars that were used in controlling "blocks of fives," why should not this man aspire to a subordinate office? When the President admits to his house and his table on terms of intimate friendship old star-route contractors who laid the foundations of their fortunes with money paid for "expedition," and when the beneficiaries of speculation in expanded private land grants are so near to him that gossip places them in the "Kitchen Cabinet," are the influences surrounding the appointing power so chilling to men tainted as this candidate is that they may not dare to ask for preferment, or so exacting that members of Congress shrink from urging the selection of men notoriously unfit?

THE 400 AND THE 160.

It is not clear what the trouble has been about that has at last been composed by the offer of the Centennial Committee to admit legislators to the number of 1,000 to the grand stand on the occasion of the centennial celebration, and to the number of 160 to the ball, and to the naval parade, the latter being the actual number of legislators. Whenever an occasion arose which brought the hundred and sixty and the four hundred into relations it was to be expected that those relations would be promptly strained as by a "tug-of-war." It is the struggle between the Empire and the Faubourg St. Germain. The grimy and horny-handed men of action in Albany naturally suspect the intentions of the washed and leisured clubmen of the metropolis. It is true that the two kinds of distinction have frequently been united in the same persons. It is not, however, that the legislators have stormed "society," but that the swell has kindly consented to serve the public, sometimes to serve it well and sometimes to serve it badly but always to the sensitive soul of the professional politician, to serve it with that "certain condescension" which Mr. LOWELL noted in foreigners. At the present moment Mr. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., is the connecting link between the hundred and sixty and the four hundred, and he has accordingly been employed to mediate between them. But the Legislature should not really assume that public life is despised by the persons engaged in preparing the centennial celebration. Col. S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER himself has lately exhibited a willingness to take upon himself the humble functions of the Lieutenant Governorship, and, in spite of this, the Legislature has persisted in suspecting him of a willingness to snub the body over which he would have been content to preside had it not seemed otherwise to the gods.

It is not anything that the representatives of the four hundred have done or said, so much as the very existence of the four hundred that has incited the Legislature to look out for snubs. The moment any set of men assumes to be exclusive, the Legislature naturally takes offense, because, of course, any social exclusiveness must at a very early stage reach the members of that body. In order to cull four hundred flowers of American civilization, you begin by excluding Aldermen, and then proceed to the Legislature. As we have seen, this wholesale proscription is not infallible, for not only have several swells been State Senators, and even Assemblymen, within living memory, but they have actually become Aldermen, and some of them have in the Legislature shown a decided capacity for "making the best of both worlds." If not quite infallible, however, it is general enough and safe enough to excite the sensitiveness of legislators. "Statesmen," in effect exclaimed Senator MIKE MURPHY, paraphrasing a famous bulletin of NAPOLEON, "from the summit of Murray Hill, four centuries look down on you." It is quite true, anxious as the committee may now be to preserve the harmony of the occasion by pretending that it is not, and we repeat it was the consciousness of this feeling rather than any action or inaction had in pursuance of it, that moved Senator MURPHY to demand a separate stand for the theoretically august body of which he is a member.

If the centennial parade were to be a moral and didactic exhibition it would be a matter of regret that this proposition was not adopted. A stand occupied exclusively by the New-York Legislature of 1889, confronted with another stand occupied by labeled effigies of the Legislature of 1789, with DAVID B. HILL at the head of one body and GEORGE CLINTON of the other, would have been an object lesson of great value. Now that the legislators are not to be put in as a separate exhibit but diffused throughout the grand stand the force of the lesson will be much broken.

The practical statesmen avenge themselves upon the butterflies of fashion by describing them as anglomaniacs. Anglomania was at least as characteristic of New-York society a hundred years ago as it is to-day, and many of its ornaments were sojourning in the British provinces in consequence when the inauguration of WASHINGTON occurred. When the leader of the four hundred not long ago announced that he had chosen the performers in the centennial quadrille by simply consulting a history of the period, a comparison of the statement and of the list excited much hilarity among historical students. The hundred and sixty who suspect the four hundred of a willingness to snub them ought to derive consolation from this fact. They are justified in expecting that at the second centennial of the inauguration they will be held in considerably less disesteem than at the first, if for no other reason than that people will not know so much about them.

THE LAW OF TRUSTEE.

A telegram from Providence briefly reported a legal decision which is somewhat startling in the emphasis it throws upon a familiar point of mercantile law. FRANCIS M. SMITH and CHARLES M. SMITH were Trustees of the estate of A. D. SMITH. Acting under his will and within the powers granted them they indorsed certain negotiable paper thus:

FRANCIS M. SMITH,
CHARLES MORRIS SMITH,
Trustees estate of AMOS D. SMITH.

The purport of the decision is that they are personally liable to an amount little short of a million dollars. Their counsel in vain pleaded the hardship of punishing them for duties faithfully performed under conditions well known to the plaintiffs. Lawyer BLODGETT, representing the bank which discounted the paper, contended that the strong equitable defense apparently made out was no answer to the claim in strict law. And the court agreed with him that the above indorsement, though to the lay mind the indersement of the Trustees, as it was meant to be, was in fact the indorsement of the persons whose names were signed.

Their error, which it behooves every one acting in a similar capacity to make a note of for its avoidance, was in not adding words specifically limiting their liability to their representative capacity. Otherwise the addition "Trustees," &c., was purely superfluous, or at most was useful for description or identification of the persons named, without at all relieving them of the usual consequences of indorsing mercantile paper. Hence the plaintiff was not compelled to have recourse to the trust estate, but could pursue the individual property of the indorsers. The relation of Trustee is so common, and the mistake made is so easy of repetition, that the decision is worth attention by cautious people who do not wish to pay too dearly for performing duties which are often equally unsought for and unavoidable.

It is assumed that the New-York Yacht Club, as custodian of the *America's* Cup, will accept Lord DUNRAVEN'S challenge with a second-class yacht. After the huge cutters that have been built in Great Britain and the large sloops that have been built here to meet them, it is questionable whether it is wise for the club to prepare for a contest with a boat of less than 70 feet on the water line. Such a vessel cannot be a champion yacht, but only a champion in her class. The *Volunteer* is now the champion yacht of the world, and it is not at all unreasonable to require that in order to win the yachting trophy of the world a vessel should be required to beat her. It is probably not expected that Lord DUNRAVEN'S new yacht will be able to do this. However confident our yachtsmen may be that they can beat the *Valkyrie* with something of her own size, it is scarcely wise for them to venture the *America's* Cup in a contest between vessels smaller than the *Thistle* and the *Volunteer*.

It is said that the anti-foreign movement in China which has manifested itself of late in serious attacks upon the residences and property of British and American missionaries and Consuls has derived a part of its impetus from the anti-Mongolian legislation of Congress. The logic of the Celestial mind is that if the Chinese must go in this country the "Melican" man should be compelled to go from the Flowery Kingdom. In those ports where some knowledge of what is going on in America is disseminated, the belief that the Chinese who have come to this country are, as a class, industrious and orderly must make the persecution to which some of them have been subjected in the States and Territories of the Northwest seem outrageous. In fact, the anti-foreign sentiment stirred up alike by the laws and the lawlessness of our country against their race must be intense. It is remarkable that along the coast, where information of the fortunes of Chinese in America may have gone, there should not have been more frequent and violent demonstrations. The Government officials, however, have shown themselves ready to protect British and American residents and to indemnify them liberally for any loss or injury suffered through riotous attacks.

AMUSEMENTS.

M. COQUELIN'S BENEFIT.

The performance at the Star Theatre last evening for the benefit of M. Coquelin attracted an audience that filled well the house and manifested constantly a warm feeling for the artist. Two plays were upon the bill, the principal being "Jean Dacier," a five-act drama in verse. The reputation which M. Coquelin has made in this city will gain nothing from this representation, as the part of Jean is scarcely suited to him, and the play itself is somewhat tiresome.

The performance was concluded with a one act comedietta, "The Silent System," "freely Englished from the French of R. Dreyfus, by Mr. Brander Matthews," in which M. Coquelin appeared with Mrs. Agnes Booth. There was much curiosity to see how the French comedian would acquit himself in English, and there was great merriment when it was discovered that he played only in good French, that is with shrugs of his shoulders and the most comical of grimaces. The sole motive of the piece is the voluble complaining of a young wife whose husband returns late of nights and is cold and silent and who pursues him from pillar to post with reproaches. The husband refuses to say a word and thereby adds fuel to the flames. Finally, he draws from his pocket a diamond bracelet and silently tenders it as a peace offering, with magical effect. He can change a bunch of thorns into roses.

Mrs. Booth's efforts were rewarded with a constant rippling of merriment that now and then grew into hearty laughter. The bracelet tendered by the husband to the wife was a genuine gift offered by M. Coquelin to Mrs. Booth. It was inscribed: "C. Coquelin, Agnes Booth; 'The Silent System,' March 29."

With its presentation the play was over. M. Coquelin, with Mrs. Booth upon his arm, advanced a step and spoke to the audience in English, with a mixture of French, as follows:

"If I have said nothing till now, it is not because I cannot speak. No, I can speak; but my silent system had two reasons; two excellent reasons, as you will acknowledge. The first reason was that Mrs. Booth speaks so well I did not think it fair to interrupt her, and it is ever always a delight to a lady who has so great a mastery of the art of speech.

"And the second reason I said nothing was because I cannot speak English; I cannot speak it at all. I could have the pleasure of acting with Mrs. Schoefel only in a play in which she did all the talking, never a difficult task for a lady, and I thank her now for having given me this great pleasure. Perhaps I ought to let her have the last word, but I owe that to you, who have greeted me during my six weeks in New-York with a kindness and a sympathy I shall never forget.

"It is to New-York I owe the success I have had in America. New-York opened for me the gates of the other cities I have visited. I bear away with me to France the memory of a kindly reception, which I shall treasure as one of the greatest honors of my life. I go home with the hope of coming back again to this marvelous country. I think I can say I have friends here. To all of them I express my regret that I must go and my thanks for the warmth of my welcome."

These remarks were received with round after round of applause and bravos, and the artists were recalled again and again. Flowers, abundant and beautiful, were handed up.

After the play Coquelin suddenly found himself surrounded on the stage. In the group was Gen. Horace Porter, John Gilbert, Ada Rehan, M. Knoedler, P. T. Barlow, John B. Schoefel, Henry E. Abbey and wife, and others. Mr. Barlow in a brief speech in French presented the actor with a solid silver cup inclosed in a buffalo skin case as a testimonial from several of his friends in America. Coquelin's surprise was a study, and it was doubly so when he opened the case and lifted out the memento. In pantomimic he offered the cup to Agnes Booth as if it contained something good to drink. She took an imaginary bumper and Coquelin followed suit, smacking his lips with evident relish. By this time he had recovered his voice, and was able to make an appropriate response.

There was a slight mishap during the performance of "The Silent System." A part of the scenery fell, striking Mrs. Booth, but she sustained no injury.

VON BÜLOW IN BROOKLYN.

Dr. Hans von Bülow gave his first piano recital (since his return) in this part of the country at the First Baptist Church, Pierrepont and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The large house was crowded, and the audience, which contained many persons of musical note, such as Moritz Rosenthal, Fritz Kreisler, Walter Damrosch, Robert Thallon, and George Werrenrath, was prolific in its applause.

The doctor's programme was as follows: Mozart's fantasy and fugue in C major; Brahms's first grand sonata in C major, opus 1; Raff's prelude and fugue from opus 72, Rheinberger's introduction and toccata, opus 12; Rubinstein's barcarole No. 4, Chopin's nocturne in E major, impromptu in F sharp and scherzo in C sharp minor, and Liszt's "In the Woods," "Dance of Hobgoblins," and Hungarian rhapsody No. 8.

It will be wiser and more profitable to postpone the consideration of the qualities of Dr. von Bülow till a later date. His performances in this city next week will afford more satisfactory opportunities of studying his work. In the meantime all persons who have not yet secured seats for his recitals and who wish to hear one of the musicians of the day should lose no time, lest they find themselves shut out.

MUSICAL NOTE.

Edwin Klahre's third piano recital will be given at Chickering Hall this evening. He will play Beethoven's variations in C minor, and sonata in A flat, opus 110; Rubinstein's fifth barcarole, the Weber-Tausig "Invitation à la valse," Chopin's twelve études, opus 10; the Liszt arrangements of Schubert's "Erl König" and "Du bist die Ruh," and Liszt's tarantella, "Venezia e Napoli."

A TEACHER AMONG THE STUDENTS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 29.—Thomas G. Shearman of New-York visited Yale University to-day and sat among the students under Prof. Sumner and Prof. Hadley. Mr. Shearman raised his hand to answer a question about pre-empted land claims, and a running debate followed, Mr. Shearman asserting that a railroad with a floating claim could pre-empt settlers who had occupied land for 15 years.

The attorney debated with Prof. Hadley the single tax idea of Henry George.

JAPANESE EXAMINE THE VESUVIUS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—At the invitation of the Messrs. Cramp Prince Takehaito and Lieuts. Yesin and Buso of the Japanese navy now in this city visited the ship yard at 2 P. M. Richmond to-day.

Lieut. Zalinski delivered a short lecture on the pneumatic dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and illustrated it by a practical examination of the dynamite cruiser, her guns, shells, and improved machinery.

OBJECTING TO HIPPOLYTE'S MONEY.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Légitime's Government has instructed foreign Governments through their representatives at Hayti that it protests against the issue of money by the Hippolyte faction, and will not in any way recognize the issue.

SPRING AT THE ACADEMY.

The good people of New-York know that April has come when they receive cards bearing the device of the National Academy of Design.

The reception that ushers in the Spring affords a good occasion to show a new dress or a seasonable bonnet; for, in the ornate chat occur on each Saturday evening before the opening of the annual exhibition to the public, the favored guests appear in all sorts of attire—the men in studio garbs, walking clothes, or evening dress, as they happen to be; the women in garments bright or sombre, suited for shopping or for a ball after the opera.

The crowd is too great to see the pictures with any success, and those who do try to perform the duty for which ostensibly they are bidden take most note of the gaudiest and largest canvases rather than those which have the greatest sum of qualities that please a connoisseur. The striking, obvious thing gets the most attention, and people are only too glad if there is a single point by which the new exhibition distinguishes itself from the threescore and three which have gone before.

The sixty-fourth exhibition has not one but two claims to a difference from the ordinary run of shows at the Academy of Design. One consists in a bright idea of the Hanging Committee, Messrs. C. H. Miller, Thomas Moran, Nicoll, Murphy, Hamilton, and Moeller, to show us how many poor portraits can be got together in one room. Therefore is the East Room the prime sensation of the exhibition.

Various are the degrees in the badness of the work here shown, but, on the whole, the picture of Mrs. M. A. by Frank R. Carpenter, A. N. A., reaches the lowest point of art. Portraits of a chaplain in the Ninety-fourth New-York Volunteers, and of Mrs. Anna Katrina Green, by L. G. Seilstedt, N. A., run it a close race. All of Prof. John F. Weir's art must have escaped him when he painted the likeness of an officer of the United States Army, exhibited under No. 294; but George H. Story, A. N. A., was only at his usual pitch when he made the portrait of John Gilbert as Sir Robert Bramble in "The Poor Gentleman."

The President of the Academy shows likenesses of the late Bishop Horatio Potter, the Rev. Morgan Dix, and James McGee, late President of the Produce Exchange. They are of the usual stamp—cold and formal productions, weak in drawing and superficial in the expression of character. A portrait of a young lady by S. J. Guy, N. A., is hard and crude enough to make him eligible to the Royal Academy. The likeness of the painter W. H. Beard by his brother-artist T. W. Wood, N. A., is very faithful, without having any agreeable quality.

As if influenced by their neighbors, the portraits in this room, from tried and excellent artists, are inferior. Nothing could be more charming than the touch William M. Chase has given to the tulle in the robe of his "Lady in Pink;" yet the flesh painting, especially on the neck and bosom, is not up to his mark. Edwin H. Blashfield, N. A., has done better work than the face and figure of his beautiful sister shows. Eastman Johnson, N. A., has good, but not remarkable, work in the "Portrait of a Boy," and indifferent in "Portrait of a Gentleman." Nor is Wyatt Eaton at his high-water mark in the "Portrait of Mrs. S. W. E. and Son," owing to a mannered smile on both faces.

The painters who keep their own level or surpass former work are George C. Munzig, with his picture of a little boy; Frank D. Millet, N. A., with his "Portrait of Miss W."; Frederic P. Vinton, A. N. A., with a likeness of Mr. A. A. Pope, and Thomas W. Dewing, N. A., with a small profile view of a lady. There is much charm of brushwork in this little portrait. A paper in the historical line by Oliver I. Lay—"The Last Days of Aaron Burr"—deserves notice for the boldness of its maker in attempting a field from which most of our modern painters shrink. Perhaps the most satisfactory piece in the room is the portrait of "Daphne," a little girl, who looks straight out from the canvas and shapes a bunch of the flowers suited to her name. It is by R. D. Sawyer, an artist who ought to be heard from oftener.

Another trait wherein this exhibition differs from others is the comparative abundance of statuary. The pieces are few in large, for the Academy has no proper arrangements for showing anything but busts and small reliefs, but they comprise some works of more than common merit. Augustus St. Gaudens has a graceful offering to Robert Louis Stevenson in the shape of a profile full-length figure of that novelist, who lies propped with many cushions on a couch as an invalid, and is about inditing one of his pretty songs which the sculptor has obligingly traced upon the background. Olin L. Warner shows a most delightful little bronze bust of an infant and a vigorous bronze bust of Mr. C. E. S. Wood. F. Edwin Elwell has clever work in a plaster sketch for "Rebecca" and a bust of Katharine in "The Taming of the Shrew." Daniel C. French offers a likeness of the late John Murray Forbes in plaster, the original belonging to his father, William Forbes of Naushon.

None of these sculptors belongs to the Academy, but their work has at once raised the standard of statuary at the exhibitions from the low condition it is now in. Frank D. Scott Hartley, A. N. A., sends bronze busts of Edwin Booth as Brutus and Lawrence Barrett as Cassius, decorative pieces both, which belong to the

DUNRAVEN WANTS A RACE

HIS VALKYRIE WILL TRY FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

THE CHALLENGE FOR ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL RACE RECEIVED YESTERDAY—YACHTSMEN ENTHUSIASTIC.

The report cabled to this city from London on Wednesday giving the news that a challenge to the New-York Yacht Club to contest next Fall for the possession of the America's Cup had been issued by the Earl of Dunraven and was on its way to this country was confirmed yesterday afternoon when a large envelope bearing many stamps and the postmark of England was delivered at the clubhouse of the New-York Yacht Club, 67 Madison-avenue.

The envelope was addressed to the Secretary of the club and contained the challenge to another race for the coveted trophy which has been the object of so many and such sharp contests in our waters and which has been so long retained here by the prowess of American boat builders and the seamanship of American sailors.

The news of the challenge having been received spread rapidly last evening among yachtsmen, and they were all animation at once. It was a complete surprise to all except a few who had harbored a suspicion for several weeks past that the Earl of Dunraven contemplated trying for the prize. The first news of the challenge set the tongues of yachtsmen wagging, and they continued to wag last night vigorously. Why the Earl of Dunraven should have delayed his action until the last hour can not be understood. He surely did not do this to gain time on our yachtsmen, for there is still time to spare if it is decided to build a new boat to try for the honor of defending the cup.

Mr. J. V. S. Oddie, Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club, was at the clubhouse last evening when a TIMES reporter called, but he refused to allow a copy of the challenge to be made. A special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club will be held next week, probably Thursday evening, to act upon the challenge.

But little is known as yet of the details of the designs of the Earl's yacht. She has been named Valkyrie, and she is a centre-board cutter, designed by G. L. Watson, designer of the Thistle, and built by Fay of Southhampton. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 85 feet; load-water lines, 69.6 feet; beam, 15.9 feet; depth, 11.6 feet; tonnage, 56.76 tons. Her keel was cast Feb. 5, and she leaves her dock for a trial about April 21.

The Earl of Dunraven cabled the New-York Yacht Club during the Winter inquiring if the club would accept a challenge under the old deed of gift, which provides for a six months' notice instead of 10 months, as in the new deed, and he received an answer in the affirmative, so it is likely that the race will be sailed under the conditions of the old deed of gift.

The Earl suggests in his challenge that the contests be three out of five races, and the day of the first race Sept. 30. He also asks that the time allowance should be based on the mean of the two systems in vogue in the New-York Yacht Club and the Yacht Racing Association. This will undoubtedly cause considerable discussion by the members of the former club.

The opinion seems to be general among yachtsmen that, although they have the right to match a boat of a greater length than the Valkyrie against her, it would be unfair to do so unless the allowance of time made the chances of the boats even. In the 70-foot class the Americans have the Katrina, Titania, Shamrock, and Vedalia, and the races between these will be of intense interest if the fastest of them is to sail against the Valkyrie.

Mr. J. Frederic Tams of the New-York Yacht Club remarked yesterday: "No yachtsman can form an intelligent opinion of the Valkyrie simply from a general knowledge of her dimensions. We have not been furnished with a midship section of the boat, and without that it is impossible to know anything or guess anything about her sailing qualities. That she is furnished with a centreboard I can readily believe, for it is stated that she was designed by Mr. G. L. Watson, and he is not only entirely acquainted with our yachts, but with our sailing courses as well. He is a shrewd, quick, and intelligent man, and you may depend on it that he has taken the fullest advantage of all his knowledge.

"Watson is also coming, and it is doubtless due to his advice that the sending of the challenge has been delayed to the eleventh hour. But this delay will make little difference with the action of our yachtsmen in treating the challenge. If I am not sorely mistaken in the character of American yachtsmen and the American people, the Earl of Dunraven's challenge will be speedily accepted and every fair effort will be made to defeat the Valkyrie and keep the America's Cup in our possession. I do not doubt that a new boat will be built to meet the visitor, although we have some very good craft already.

"You know, of course, that under the conditions of the deed of gift we are not confined to the class indicated by the 70-foot load water line of the Valkyrie. We have the right to meet her with a much larger boat, and could even halt the Valkyrie's progress here. But to take such an advantage is no part of true sport and is wholly foreign to the spirit of American yachtsmen. If the Valkyrie comes here to race for the America's Cup you may depend on it that she will meet a contestant in her own class. Otherwise our yachtsmen would feel that they had no right to retain the America's cup, notwithstanding the conditions of the deed of gift. No, Sir, it will be a 70-foot load water line against a 70-foot load water line and every fair chance will be given the Englishman."

Mr. Tams also had something to say concerning the statement that a syndicate had been formed to institute a new race for a new trophy. The story was that M. J. Bevor Webb of 45 Broadway, as the representative of this syndicate, had sent a letter to Earl Dunraven suggesting that a cup be offered for competition by yachts not exceeding 70 feet on the load water line, and that the first race should be sailed over the Newport course, the trophy to take the name from the first winning yacht. A further statement was made that the Earl of Dunraven had answered Mr. Beavor Webb's communication agreeing to enter the Valkyrie in such a contest provided such action would not interfere with the struggle for the America's Cup.

Mr. Tams did not regard this movement with much favor. He said that in order to be entirely successful the proposed syndicate race would have to be sailed under the auspices of some yacht club, and he knew of no club that would care to assume the responsibility. He thought that the America's Cup was a sufficient incentive for international yacht racing and that the institution of a similar contest would detract from the importance of that which has been so honored by both time and contention.

"This whole matter of international yacht racing," he said, "is purely a matter of sentiment. The America's Cup in itself simply is of no value, but as a trophy it is invaluable. It represents the pertinacity and indomitable spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race, and I believe that it should be preserved in all its importance. It also represents the greatest development in yachting, and I think that any movement tending to belittle it, however unintentional, will not prove to be popular or successful."

Mr. J. Beavor Webb would not discuss the matter of either the reported syndicate proposition or the Earl of Dunraven's challenge for the America's Cup. He admitted having written a letter to the English yachtsman, but said that he had not yet received an answer to his communication. He was not at liberty to speak of the syndicate's purpose or composition as he was acting only as its agent.

Mr. Roosevelt Schuyler, Secretary of the Corinthian Yacht Club, was very enthusiastic over the news that a challenge had been sent by the Earl of Dunraven for the America's Cup. "As to the Valkyrie," said he, "I should not like to venture an opinion in the absence of the specific details of her construction. She may be furnished with a centreboard, as is stated, but I doubt if she would use it. I like the general idea of her build as indicated in the cablegrams, and think that she will prove speedy. We shall certainly find her very hard to beat, especially on the outside course. Her designer, Watson, knows as well as any one what she will have to overcome here, and I look forward to the contest with great interest and pleasure. When the Earl of Dunraven arrives here he will find that he will not necessarily have to confine himself to the race for the America's Cup. The syndicate of which Mr. Beavor Webb is the agent will give him a race at Newport, and the Corinthian Yacht Club is also in a position to offer him a contest. It looks to me, therefore, as though the Valkyrie will engage in three series of races in American waters. At any rate, the opportunity for such races will be afforded her owner. I may say, also, that the Corinthian Yacht Club will place not only its clubhouse, but all its accommodations, as the disposal of the Earl of Dunraven when he shall have arrived here."

Mr. L. F. D'Oremieulx, Secretary of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, knew that Earl Dunraven had had a boat building in Fay's yards, but he could scarcely bring himself to believe that the English yachtsman would have taken the blind chance of building a 70-foot boat to race for the America's Cup without having communicated with the American officials as to the probability of their taking advantage of the provisions of the deed of gift and entering a much larger boat against her.

"Let us suppose," said he, "that we should enter the Volunteer against the Valkyrie, as we have the right to do. The latter boat would have no chance at all under our system of time allowance, no matter how slow the Volunteer may be or how fast the Valkyrie may be. Our system of time allowance precludes the possibility of bringing these two yachts together in a race where the result would be at all doubtful. I believe, however, that we will meet the Valkyrie with a boat of her own class, and in order to make the best endeavor it is probable that we shall have new boats built with load-water lines just under 70 feet. This challenge will be a surprise to most yachtsmen, not because it has not been looked for all season, but because the challenge has been so long delayed."

SHOT AND INSTANTLY KILLED.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 29.—John Hoffman was shot and instantly killed by Daniel McDonald at Perth Amboy last night during a drunken brawl among a party of Poles.

WHO WILL SUCCEED FORAKER?

ALLEN W. THURMAN A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR WITH GOOD PROSPECTS.

COLUMBUS, March 29.—The fact that Mr. Allen W. Thurman has entered the field as a candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination has had the effect of creating something of a sensation in political circles, and makes the nomination of ex-Congressman James D. Campbell extremely doubtful. The candidacy of Mr. Campbell has been discussed for nearly a year and the general supposition has been that he would have little or no opposition.

The factional fight among the Republicans, however, has had a most encouraging effect upon Democratic aspirants for Gubernatorial honors, and not less than six may now be regarded as eager to contest the State with any candidate that the Republicans may see fit to nominate. At the present time it is conceded that Mr. Campbell has the advantage, but his strength in Southern Ohio is seriously threatened by the candidacy of Mr. Charles Baker of Cincinnati.

It is hardly probable that the southern part of the State will be awarded the honor, as the last two Democratic Governors were selected from Hamilton County. The name of Thurman will have a tendency to awaken an old-time enthusiasm among the rock-ribbed Mossbacks, and if nominated Mr. Thurman would poll the full vote of his party—a thing that most of the former candidates have been unable to do.

In conversation to-night Mr. Thurman said: "Yes, I am a candidate for the nomination. I see that the Republican organs have already begun to discuss the question, and state that a scheme or arrangement has been entered into of far-reaching probabilities and in which the Senatorship has already been settled in the event we are successful next Fall. The truth of the matter is, the Republicans are in very hot water themselves, and, with a view of withdrawing attention from their own very demoralized condition, they have invented some wondrous tales of fiction and hope to revive old animosities among the Democrats. It is not necessary to say that they are very shrewd in this, and we know too well how successfully it has been played in former years; but the Democrats will not be caught this time. We all recognize the fact that the chances of defeating the Republicans this year have never been surpassed, and their best-informed leaders in the State do not hesitate to admit it. I have not the slightest doubt of success if we nominate a good ticket and make an aggressive fight. The only thing that will defeat us will be internal dissensions, and these will be closely guarded against."

"What about the report that you have formed an alliance with Mr. Payne and the Democratic State Committee?"

"Not a shadow of truth in the report. It is being circulated wholly by the Republican organs for purposes I have already stated. If Mr. Payne is a candidate for a second term I do not know it. The question of the Senatorship has never been discussed in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination and will not be."

"It is stated that Mr. Payne has announced that he will seek a vindication in a re-election."

"Yes, it is so said by the Republicans, but Mr. Payne has never made such an announcement. He may be a candidate in the event of no successor, but he is altogether too shrewd a politician to announce his candidacy long before a State and legislative ticket has been selected."

"What, if any, course is the State Committee taking in regard to the Gubernatorial candidates?"

"The committee will keep out of the contest, and that fact is very well understood. The members of course have their individual preferences, but aside from that they will exert no influence for or against any candidate. The Chairman, Mr. Townsend, understands this matter fully. I have always opposed the clique rule, and the setting up of pins in favor of any candidate. There should be a free expression of views and the man brought to the most available should have the nomination. The interference by those holding official places should not be tolerated and will not be submitted to. I have always fought ring methods and shall continue to do so, and what is more, would scorn a nomination to any office not fairly won. We have often, alas! Ohio by and through what is known as cliques and gangs. We can carry the State this year unless good men are kept from voting because of their abhorrence of machine methods and ring tactics."

"In point of platform. What position will the party take on the tariff?"

"There is no disposition on the part of Ohio Democrats to take a backward step on the tariff. I have conversed with hundreds, and know whereof I speak. Tariff reform must come soon, and it is only necessary to educate the people to secure it. There may have been imperfections in the St. Louis tariff plank, but in the main it was based upon sound doctrine, and must be so recognized. Whatever amendments may be made, there will be no dodging of the issue and no backward steps."

HARTFORD'S CITY ELECTION.

A MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND OTHER OFFICERS TO BE CHOSEN ON MONDAY.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29.—The annual municipal election, which will occur here on Monday next, will be without special political significance. By a law which went into effect three years ago, the term of office in the various city departments was made two years, the election taking place at the same time with that of Mayor. Up to that time most of the city officials were chosen annually. Now every other year brings a respite to candidates and voters. The election next Monday will be for members of the Court of Common Council. Eight Aldermen are to be elected and a full Council Board, consisting of 32 members. The political complexion of the two boards has been Republican for 12 years in spite of the fact that the city naturally is a Democratic stronghold. Six of the Aldermen whose terms expire this week are Republicans. That party also dominates in the Council Board. The retention of power for another year is confidently expected by the Republicans.

The city offices awaiting distribution include the Judgeship of the City Court, the Prosecuting Attorneyship, and the office of City Attorney, which is now held by Gov. Bulkeley's Executive Secretary, Capt. Samuel O. Prentice. These are the three important offices at the disposal of the City Government here. The City Court Judgeship is held by E. B. Bennett and Francis H. Parker is the Prosecuting Attorney. The aspirant for the City Attorneyship is Judge William F. Henney, author of the Henney Secret Ballot bill, which is now before the Legislature. He is a graduate of Princeton College, and has held the Police Judgeship here for six years. Judge Bennett will be a candidate for re-election. Mayor John G. Root, who has been at the head of the City Government for one year, has notably abstained from the use of the vote power since he has been in office, not having resorted to it more than once during the 12 months. This record is unprecedented here in late years. Gov. Bulkeley, Mayor Root's predecessor, used the power with great decision, frequently vetoing measures which the ordinary politician would have allowed to pass unnoticed. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. George G. Sumner, while Mayor of this city, was also ready to use the veto when occasion required. It has been a wholesome power in the whole in this city.

The increase of the police force here has been one result of the Park Central Hotel disaster. Another result has been the ordering of an ambulance for the city by the Court of Common Council. Both of these measures were advanced by the efforts of Mayor Root. The building inspection ordinance, which has been so generally demanded by the public since the calamity, will go over to the new Council Board, which is to be elected next Monday.

SURPRISED AT AN APPOINTMENT.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 29.—The appointment of Lewis R. Williams as Postmaster at this place yesterday set the town astir. The appointee is about 23 years of age and very popular among his friends. He filled a clerical position in the office for 12 years during the term of Matthias Woolley, the last Republican Postmaster here.

The appointment has caused much dissatisfaction among the people, on the grounds that there were many aspirants who were more deserving and much more popular than is Williams.

Editor James P. Connolly, A. G. Chandler, and W. W. Silkworth, President of the Board of Health, were prominently named for the office, and it was supposed until last night that one of them would certainly get it. No one dreamed that Williams would capture it, consequently his appointment was a great surprise to the townspeople. It is not known through whom he secured the appointment and with whom he had any influence as one of the other aspirants was known to have the support of the Congressman from this district and the two State Senators.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale College is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Ex-Attorney-General C. I. M. Gwinn of Maryland is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Attorney-General Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island is at the Hoffman House.

State Senators C. P. Vedder and William H. Robertson are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Congressman Frederick Lansing of Watertown, N. Y., and Capt. A. F. Cooke, United States Navy, are at the Gilsey House.

Senator George G. Vest of Missouri, Judge Robert Earl of the New-York Court of Appeals, Speaker Fremont Cole of Watkins, N. Y., and ex-Congressman James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

HOBOKEN'S POSTMASTER.

It is reported in Hoboken that the resignation of Postmaster Curran of that city has been demanded by the Administration. Mr. Curran was a very ardent Democrat during the last campaign.

WAR OF WHITE AND BLACK

CHESS PLAYERS CONTINUE THE TOURNAMENT.

ILLNESS AND MENTAL STRAIN TELL UPON SOME OF THEM, BUT FIVE GAMES ARE FOUGHT AND WON.

Several brilliant games were played yesterday at the American Chess Congress. Mr. Bird is still ill, but he bears his sufferings with great patience and fortitude. He was pitted yesterday against the Irish champion, Pollock, opening with the "centre counter gambit." At one stage of the game Pollock had the advantage, but Bird pushed him hard and forced him to resign.

The most dashing and brilliant game of the day, it was believed, was played by Showalter and Gossip. Showalter played white, but Gossip very soon assumed the offensive, brought his forces to bear upon the white king's fortifications, gave white queen no time to disentangle herself from her own troops, sacrificed his own knight and queen, and forced Showalter to resign, under penalty of mate on the next move. The following is the game:

SHOWALTER.	GOSSIP.
White.	*Black.*
1. P—K 4.	P—K 4.
2. Kt—K B 3.	Kt—Q B 3.
3. P—Q 4.	P x P.
4. Kt x P.	Kt—B 3.
5. Kt x Kt.	Kt P x Kt.
6. B—Q 3.	P—Q 4.
7. P—K 5.	Kt—Kt 5.
8. Castles.	B—Q B 4.
9. B—K B 4.	P—K Kt 4.
10. B x Q P.	K x P.
11. B—K.	Kt—B 3.
12. Kt—B 3.	B—Q 2.
13. Q—R 5.	Castles, 2 side.
14. B x P.	P—B 3.
15. B—R 4.	Q—Kt 2.
16. B—K 6, ch.	K—Kt.
17. B—Kt 3.	K R—K Kt.
18. Q—Q.	Kt—Kt 6.
19. B. B.	Kt—K 4.
20. P—Q Kt 4.	B—K Kt 5.
21. Q—Kt.	B—Q 5.
22. Q—Kt 3.	P—B 4.
23. Q R—Kt.	P—R 5.
24. B x P.	Kt—B 6, ch.
25. P—Kt.	B x P ch.
26. K x Kt 3.	Q x R, ch.
27. P x Q.	R x P, ch.
28. K—R 2.	B x P.
29. B—R 3.	B x B, ch.
Resigns.	

Blackburne and Mason, the London champions, were matched, opening with the "French defence" and playing a sound and masterly game throughout. Blackburne, however, compelled Mason to resign on the thirty-second move. Their game is as follows:

BLACKBURNE.	MASON.
White.	*Black.*
1. P—K 4.	P—K 3.
2. P—Q 4.	P—Q 4.
3. Kt—Q B 3.	Kt—Q B 3.
4. Kt—B 3.	B—Kt 5.
5. P—Q 5.	Kt—K 2.
6. P—K 5.	Kt—K 5.
7. B—Q 2.	Kt x B.
8. Q x Kt.	P—K Kt 3.
9. Castles to K side.	Castles.
10. Q—K 3.	Kt—B 4.
11. P x B.	P—Q Kt 3.
12. Kt—Q 2.	P—Q Kt 3.
13. P—K B 4.	Q—K 2.
14. P—B 3.	P—K 4.
15. R—Kt 3.	P—B 4.
16. P x P en pass.	Q x P.
17. R—K B.	P x P.
18. P—B 4.	K—B 3.
19. P—B 3.	Kt—K 2.
20. Q—K.	Kt—B 4.
21. K—B 2.	Q—Q 3.
22. Q R—B 3.	B—Q 3.
23. P—Kt 4.	R—B 2.
24. Q—Kt 3.	Kt—K.
25. P—Kt 5.	P x P.
26. P x P.	Q—Q.
27. Q—R 4.	R—B 4.
28. B x R.	P x B.
29. R—K 3.	K—B.
30. Q—R 8, ch.	K—B 2.
31. P—Kt 6, ch.	K—B 3.
32. K—R Kt 3.	Resigns

Gunsberg and Judd also played what was styled a fine game. Gunsberg showed Judd that he could ably ward off attacks and turn them to his own advantage. Six moves in the game. The opening was the "French defence."

Tschigorin defeated Martinez only after a long and hard fight. Hannam scored his first victory, defeating the Canadian champion McLeod. Lipschutz beat Burille after a very close fight that all the others thought would end in a draw. Weiss defeated D. G. Baird.

Taubenhaus and Delmar had a long fight. Delmar had a decided advantage at one time, but hard work and little sleep had exhausted him, and he made a mistake which proved fatal. Burn and J. W. Baird had a very close game with a "Ruy Lopez opening." Burn was the winner.

The pairing for to-day is as follows: Pollock against McLeod, Martinez against Bird, Judd against Tschigorin, Mason against Gunsberg, Burille against Blackburne, Weiss against Lipschutz, Gossip against D. G. Baird, Taubenhaus against Showalter, J. W. Baird against Hanham, Delmar against Burn.

The record up to date is as follows:

D. G. Baird—Won from Burille, Martinez, Mason; lost to Weiss. Total—3 won, 1 lost.

J. W. Baird—Won from McLeod, drew with Bird, lost to Burn, Delmar, Taubenhaus. Total—1½ won, 3½ lost.

H. E. Bird—Won from Hanham, Pollock; drew with J. W. Baird, lost to Burn, Delmar. Total—2½ won, 2½ lost.

J. H. Blackburne—Won from Hanham, Mason, Pollock, drew with Martinez, lost to Judd. Total—3½ won, 1½ lost.

C. F. Burille—Won from Gossip, lost to D. G. Baird, Lipschutz, Showalter, Weiss. Total—1 won, 4 lost.

Amos Burn—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, McLeod, drew with Gunsberg, lost to Tschigorin. Total—3½ won, 1½ lost.

Eugene Delmar—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, lost to McLeod, Taubenhaus. Total—2 won, 2 lost.

G. H. D. Gossip—Won from Showalter, drew with Mason, Taubenhaus, Weiss, lost to Burille. Total—2½ won, 2½ lost.

Isidor Gunsberg—Won from Hanham, Judd, Martinez, drew with Burn, Pollock. Total—4 won, 1 lost.

J. M. Hanham—Won from McLeod, lost to Bird, Blackburne, Gunsberg, Tschigorin. Total—1 won, 4 lost.

Max Judd—Won from Blackburne, Lipschutz, Showalter, lost to Gunsberg. Total—3 won, 1 lost.

S. Lipschutz—Won from Burille, Martinez, Pollock, drew with Mason, lost to Judd. Total—3½ won, 1½ lost.

Dion M. Martinez—Drew with Blackburne, lost to D. G. Baird, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, Tschigorin. Total—½ won, 4½ lost.

James Mason—Won from Showalter, drew with Gossip, Lipschutz, lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne. Total—2 won, 3 lost.

Nicholas McLeod—Won from Delmar, lost to J. W. Baird, Burn, Hanham, Taubenhaus. Total—1 won, 4 lost.

W. H. K. Pollock—Drew with Gunsberg, lost to Bird, Blackburne, Lipschutz, Tschigorin. Total—½ won, 4½ lost.

J. W. showalter—Won from Burille, lost to Gossip, Judd, Mason, Weiss. Total—1 won, 4 lost.

M. Taubenhaus—Won from J. W. Baird, Delmar, McLeod, drew with Gossip, Weiss. Total—4 won, 1 lost.

Michael Tschigorin—Won from Burn, Hanham, Martinez, Pollock. Total—4 won, 0 lost.

Max Weiss—Won from D. G. Baird, Burille, Showalter, drew with Gossip, Taubenhaus. Total—4 won, 1 lost.

THE GROUP WAS REMOVED.

Upon the ground that public prejudice would be created against his client, Ambrose H. Purdy called on Police Superintendent Murray yesterday and said that there was a representation of the Wechsung murder in wax at Doris's Museum, on Eighth-avenue, with a picture of the boy Krulisch striking the fatal blows with an axe, and he asked that it be removed. The Superintendent said that the police could not order the removal of the wax works, but said he would request that it be done. When an officer called at the museum with the request he found that the group had already been taken away.

TWENTY TRAMPS CAPTURED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 29.—Pennsylvania Railroad detectives raided a party of tramps on the line of the road, at Rahway, last night and brought them captives in a box car to Elizabeth. This morning the men were arraigned in the police court and were given 10 days each. There were 20 of them all told. Three, who were respectably dressed, were released. Some of the others protested that they were not tramps, but were looking for employment, but their story was not believed. The raid was managed by Chief Detective Van Houten.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

The athletes A. A. Jordan of the New-York Athletic Club and C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island Athletic Club, who were protested last Fall on the ground of professionalism, will be tried next week (Wednesday evening) in the clubhouse of the Staten Island Athletic Club by a committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, composed of Messrs. F. W. Janssen, Staten Island Athletic Club; L. C. Stevens, New-Jersey Athletic Club, and William Halpin, Olympic Athletic Club.

The preliminaries to the boxing tournament to be held Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Brighton Athletic Club of Brooklyn will be contested this evening at the club's rooms, corner Atlantic and Pennsylvania Avenues, Brooklyn. The rules of the National Association of Amateur Athletes will govern the contests. Gold medals will be given the winners of each of the 105, 115, 135, and 158 pound classes.

Smith Hill and John Walling of Paterson, N. J., will shoot a pigeon-shooting match this afternoon at the Paterson Red and Gun Club Grounds. Hill will shoot at 25 yards and Walling at 21 yards' rise, 15 birds each, the match being for $50 a side.

An evening run of the National Cross-Country Association will be started this evening at the clubhouse of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Bergen Point. A number of clubs will be represented and an exciting run is expected.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Lacrosse Association to adopt a schedule for this season will be held this afternoon at 26 Broadway. A pennant will be given to the club winning the association championship.

The members of the Orion Rowing and Athletic Association of Newark will enjoy a cross-country run this evening.

The tug-of-war team of Columbia College will go to Cambridge, Mass., to-day to compete in the contests at Harvard.

The third Winter indoor athletic meeting of Harvard University will be given to-night at Cambridge, Mass.

GOULD PROPOSES TO FIGHT.

HE RESISTS THE REMOVAL OF POLES AND WIRES.

Jay Gould made an assault on the Board of Electrical Control yesterday with the purpose of preventing it from compelling the Western Union Telegraph Company to put its wires under ground. His weapon was a suit in equity brought in the United States Circuit Court. In this suit his special attorneys, Messrs. Dillon and Swayne, who are, of course, those of the Western Union Company, have procured from Judge Wallace a temporary injunction restraining the Mayor and the Board of Electrical Control from directing the Commissioner of Public Works to remove from the streets the poles and wires of that company. This is in response to an order from the board issued to the Western Union and other companies about a month ago to remove poles and wires.

The injunction order, embodied in an order to show cause why this injunction should not be made permanent, was served on Mayor Grant and Commissioners Gibbens, Hess, and Moss of the Board of Electrical Control yesterday. The order was made returnable in the Circuit Court on Wednesday next, April 3, at 11 o'clock A. M. The complaint on which the order was based is a voluminous document. It recites that the Western Union Telegraph Company is a corporation of this State, but has wires for transmitting messages all over the United States and the District of Columbia, the outside wires being connected with its wires and cables in this city, over which messages for other places necessarily centre. It also declares that the company acquired, in 1887, from the United States the right to construct and maintain telegraph lines "over and along any of the military roads and post roads of the United States." The streets, highways, and avenues of this city, it says, are such post roads, specifically declared to be by the laws of the United States.

The complaint further says that the Western Union Company has always recognized the desirability and propriety of adopting some plan of constructing its electrical conductors which would dispose with the necessity of using poles in big cities, and furnish a practicable means of operating those conductors under ground. The Western Union Company had spent much money in the endeavor to find such means, and as far back as 1876 it had constructed conduits in Broadway between Day-street and the down-town exchanges, as well as in Cortlandt and Liberty streets, in Park-row, and in Broadway as far as Twenty-third-street. By doing so it obviated the necessity of erecting mere poles in the streets, and it did it all before the Legislature of this State passed the act providing for the removal of poles and wires from the streets. But it soon found, so the complaint runs, that the proximity of steam, gas, and sewer pipes to its conduits destroyed the wires in them.

The complaint charges that the original Board of Electrical Control exceeded its duties by organizing a company to construct and maintain subways in the city streets, and in striving to compel the users of electrical conductors to rent spaces in those subways. Yet the Western Union Company rented spaces in the subways and undertook to use them, but discovered that in them, as in its own conduits, wires were destroyed by steam and gases. In 1887 it was decided by the courts of this State that the subways and conduits had proved of their duty, but this defect was cured by new legislation giving the Board of Electrical Control power to compel the removal of the poles and wires from the streets. This legislation the Western Union Company's lawyers say is unconstitutional, being local in character, and giving a private corporation (the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company) an exclusive privilege in the streets. Yet in pursuance of the invalid law of 1887 the Board of Electrical Control on Feb. 18 revoked all permits for the erection of poles and the stringing of wires, and a week later ordered all poles and wires to be taken down within 30 days from the receipt of the order, which was dated Feb. 25. Most recently the Board of Electrical Control refuse to grant permits for the continuance of poles and wires in streets in which there are subways, but also in those in which there are none.

In conclusion, the complaint recites that it is impossible to bury the wires in subways; that if it were not, the subways are not continuous, and must be connected by aerial wires under conditions that would cause great inconvenience to the company, and that, finally, if the city authorities should carry out the threat to remove its poles and wires, the company would be put to its business and made unable to transmit messages for the Government of the United States.

As an additional menace to the peace of mind of Mayor Grant and the Commissioners of the Board of Electrical Control, Edward Harland, Receiver of the American Rapid Telegraph Company, has notified them that they have acted in contempt of the United States Circuit Court in taking down certain poles and wires which are part of the assets in his custody, but the use of which he had let to the Western Union Company under the order of the court. Receiver Harland has told them to put the poles and wires into place again, and refrain from interfering with the American Rapid system, or be punished for contempt.

WALL-STREET TALK.

The bears had another jubilee in yesterday's stock market, but their liveliness was largely centred in the transactions of the morning. Atchison was knocked down to 40¾, a drop of four points from Friday's close. Union Pacific lost three points and Missouri Pacific gave up a couple of points more. Reading was pitched into again with all the vigor of a well-organized bear clique, but closed with a fractional gain for the day.

* * *

Reading's report of its February operations has been made the text for a bitter onslaught upon the company's credit in the stock market. A large increase in gross earnings was followed by a comparatively insignificant increase in net earnings owing to expanded expenses. Upon this showing Wall-street has plunged into wholesale short sales of Reading stock.

* * *

But there is a strong likelihood that the speculators may discover new light shortly. It is officially stated that the present management of the Reading Company has been charging large amounts for operating expenses that have really been used in the improvements and development of the property, expenditures that corporations, with but few notable exceptions, charge to construction accounts or against capital account, to offset which per stock or new bonds must be issued. The Reading's adoption of a different policy is healthful and progressive; and, however hysterical Wall-street may choose to be at the moment, this policy will in the end please and profit every one of the company's security holders.

* * *

There is no longer much use for the Gould crowd to deny it; that entertaining gentleman's hand is in the Atchison rumpus. Talk about a Receivership is bosh.

* * *

No less than half a dozen new railway enterprises are booked already for Oklahoma.

* * *

Some of the officers of the Erie Company are engaged in a cheap bit of spitefulness aimed at the Ontario and Western, whose extension into the Pennsylvania coal fields awakes pangs of jealousy. An Erie missionary was going the rounds in Wall-street) Tuesday with a circular to show that the Ontario and Western ought to be punished.

* * *

Norfolk and Western having declared the dividend pledged to the English money lenders who assisted it last year now begins to confess decreasing earnings. The third week of March was over $17,000 behind the same period of last year.

* * *

Jay Gould loses one of his few respectable coadjutors in railway management. Gov. Brown leaves the Texas Pacific Company. On Monday next he will be elected President of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, a new management of his friends then assuming control of that corporation.

A NOTARY PUBLIC'S CRIME.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.—The succession of Oscar Drouet, a notary public who died a few days ago, was opened in the Civil District Court Wednesday. When the announcement of his death was made his clients and those who had business transactions with him and intrusted money to him for investment proceeded to secure themselves and looked up the notes they had received from him. He had been intrusted with large amounts to place on mortgages by Eugene F. Schmidt, who placed nearly $25,000 in his hands, and by Mme. Tudury. When an investigation was made it was ascertained that his mode was when drawing up mortgage notes, to make duplicates and issue the original to the mortgagee, while he would return the duplicate and paragraph the same and sign the name of the Recorder of Mortgages to it. He would then place the paper upon the market for his own benefit. After his death the persons holding the notes placed them in the hands of their attorneys for settlement, and it was then ascertained that duplicates had been issued. Besides Mr. Schmidt's loss and that of Mme. Tudury, which is large, there are others. It is thought that the total loss will reach nearly $70,000.

CLOSING BECAUSE OF DULL TRADE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 29.—The firms of J. S. Bergen and C. M. Woolley & Co. closed their store doors to-day and announced that they would close out at public sale. The firms are the oldest established in this place. Three others have closed up their business during the past few months, but both stores are appraised at $30,000. The reason for the dissolution is supposed to be the extremely dull trade.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

MR. D'OENCH RETIRES.

THOMAS J. BRADY APPOINTED SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.

Superintendent Albert F. D'Oench resigned on Thursday the place he had occupied for about five years as the head of the Bureau of Buildings in the Fire Department. The Fire Commissioners accepted his resignation and promptly appointed Thomas J. Brady to succeed him.

Mr. Brady is a pronounced Tammany Hall man, and belongs in the Nineteenth Assembly District. He is a great friend of Mayor Grant, and the two entered politics together when they and three other young men—all of whom now hold offices—organized a John Kelly Campaign Club. He was formerly a contractor, and as such helped to build the Sixth-Avenue Elevated Railroad, but for about eight years he has been connected with the Bureau of Buildings. Recently he has been Deputy Superintendent of Buildings, at a salary of $3,000. As Superintendent he will get $4,000, a desirable increase for him, and which will enable him to increase his contribution to Tammany's treasury.

Mr. D'Oench said last night that his retirement was due to no political influence or pressure. He had always been on the best of terms with the Board of Fire Commissioners. He had resigned, he said, to resume his private business. The idea of resignation had not been suddenly conceived, he said. It had been in his mind ever since he returned from his trip to Belgium and Germany last Summer, and from which he got back to work again last October. The trip had been taken then on account of a need of rest and recreation. Mr. D'Oench said that he would enter into business with Bernard Simon, who had been a former classmate of his at the Architectural School at Stuttgart, Germany, from which Mr. D'Oench had graduated in 1875, and would enter with him at his present office in the Bible House, where together they would pursue the profession of architecture.

The retiring Superintendent spoke highly of Mr. Brady, and commended him as a hard-working, capable man. He had not, last night, received any official notice as to the action of the board on his resignation, but supposed that it would be accepted. He said that he would go to his office to-day, but not after Monday.

DEMAND FOR AN OPINION.

TOUCHING THE COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX IN TWO STATES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 29.—The opinion of the Court of Appeals relative to the collateral inheritance tax is at hand, and there is a general demand for it by lawyers, capitalists, societies, and corporations. It was written by Judge Andrews. The question considered was whether Trinity College of Hartford and St. Paul's Church, Poughkeepsie, were, at the time of the passage of the act of 1887, exempted by law from taxation.

The Court of Appeals says in the opinion referred to that "there is no exemption from taxation of the property of religious corporations organized under the act of 1813 by any provision in the act of incorporation, and the property of St. Paul's Church has not been exempted by any special statute."

The opinion is a long and exhaustive document and is considered by the whole court. It deals with the general subject of exemptions from taxation, the application of the collateral inheritance law only being treated of as incidental to the main question whether all property of such institutions as those named is exempt. The conclusion reached is that under the general law, while the church edifice of St. Paul's and the buildings used for college purposes and the lots on which they stand are exempt, the corporations which own them are not, for which they must pay on other property if they own any.

As to Trinity College, the opinion states that the Connecticut law cannot govern this State and it must be regarded as under our general law.

The will of John Guy Vassar left a sum of money for an orphan asylum to be known as and called the John Guy Vassar Orphan Asylum for poor legitimate orphans born in the county of Dutchess, &c. The bill now before the Legislature says: "The purpose and object of said corporation shall be to maintain and conduct an asylum for poor, illegitimate orphan children," &c. The bill affords the best foundation for an institution, but why it names illegitimate orphans instead of legitimate, as provided for in the will, is not known here. The Executors of John Guy Vassar's estate are wondering how the bill reached its present shape. Senator Deane, who introduced it, is ill at his home.

THE RHODE ISLAND SENATORSHIP.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29.—The Legislature met in joint session again this morning and resumed balloting for a United States Senator, with no significant change or indication of a break anywhere. Prior to the joint meeting the House passed a resolution of adjournment from to-day until Tuesday, April 9.

The ballot for Senator to-day resulted as follows; necessary for a

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 29, 1889.

ALCOHOL—Inquiry in a jobbing way reached fair proportions and values were maintained.

COAL—Was reported as moving somewhat more freely, but again at irregular prices, with increasing activity noted in Cent freights by sail, especially to the southward; though at low figures, tipping 4000 tons here, at Boston, Lynn, Salem, Portland, Eastland and Sagua,) within the range of 1pc.@3c., and unchanged.

COTTON—In sympathy with the break in options, showed depression in private trade, with fair invoices of Rio quoted down to 18¾c.@18¾c., on a light inquiry; 1,000 bags Rio, No. 7, sold at 18¾c.; 100 bags Savanilla on private terms, and 900 pkgs. Padang, here, at 21¾c., on the spot, and 1,000 bags Cuba. Coffee suffered chiefly from adverse cables from Europe, (from Havre of an early decline of 2f., though a retrocession of a shade during the day, and from Hamburg a loss of ½ pfennig on an irregular market,) again quite free deliveries noted to the Brazil ports, (since our last,) to Rio Janeiro, 10,000 bags, and to Santos also 10,000 bags, and here on a moderately active speculation, values gave way 15@40 points, and closed easy.....There were 56,250 bags placed on options here, and at the close April stood at 18.35c.@18.40c., May at 18.40c.@18.50c., June at 18.50c.@18.60c., July at 18.60c.@18.70c., August at 16.75c.@18.80c., and September to February within the range of 18.90c.@17.15c.....Rotterdam quoted good ordinary for export 49 florins, a trifle lower.....Continued uneasiness mentioned as to the financial situation and outlook on the Continent.

COTTON—Fair port deliveries (since our last) given as 9,434 bales all told) seemingly offset the slightly firmer cables, and on the very moderate speculative movement (47,800 bales placed on options) prices receded for the day 1@2 points, but left off steadily.....And for prompt deliveries 347 bales sold to spinners and 100 bales to trade, unchanged from previous quotations.....Receipts at the shipping ports for the week, 50,218 bales, against 94,283 bales last week, and 35,127 bales the corresponding week last year, and since Sept. 1, 5,128,808 bales, against 5,099,880 bales same time in the preceding crop year.....Exports, (six days,) to Great Britain, 40,385 bales; Continent, 27,516 bales; Stock, 11,949 bales.....Total all ports, 879,084 bales, (of which here, 246,904 bales.).....Week's exports hence to Europe, 33,116 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A generally slow, heavy, tame and unsatisfactory movement and quotations reported in WHEAT FLOUR, even on home trade account, important lines meeting with scarcely any notice from any source, and prices ruling low throughout, though for the day not materially changed.....Arrivals here to-day, 9,955 bbls. and 2,715 sacks, and clearances hence, 8,554 bbls. and 17,805 sacks, and from the four Atlantic ports, 21,984 bbls. and sacks; and for the week hence, to Europe, 28,252 sacks and bbls.....Sales reported of 15,480 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 4,700 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) of which about 1,150 sacks and bbls. new Extras at $3 85@3 40; 2,850 sacks and bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies, in lots within the range of $4 65@4 85, as to brands; 4,950 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, $3 45@4 40; and bbls. Western Winter Wheat do., 625 bbls. Southern do., 736 pkg. Superfine, 950 pkg. Fine, and 500 bbls. RYE FLOUR within our previous range.....CORN MEAL unaltered on sales of 500 bbls., of which 200 bbls. Brandywine at $2 85.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR without movement of interest and nominal (season considered as practically ended).....FEED unaltered on limited dealings.

WHEAT—Though most of the day somewhat sluggish, and at frequent intervals utterly stagnant, speculation, though starting off unpromisingly, indicating depression, developed a rather more confident temper, chiefly under speculative influences, (including stimulating reports from Chicago, where the May option was run up to 81 cts.,) and the July to 90c., and Sept. to 84c., unfavorable and dispiriting cables,) and on a fair volume of transactions, in good part in the way of covering and exchanging and shifting of contracts, prices on options were advanced more through the forenoon sessions, within regular hours, about ⅝c.@⅞c. from the latest figures of yesterday, to subsequently further harden ⅛c., and react ⅛c.@⅜c., leaving off only about ¼c. under the highest for the day.....Wheat was quoted up about ¼c., (with the options,) but, in the local market, was throughout the day in practical neglect despite prevalent rumors of export operations, (though the boatloads alluded to last evening as removed for shipment were specifically mentioned to-day as having been placed at about ¼c. under the May option, free on board from store, or 1½c. under the option, on flat storage, and from reports of 3 trimmers came to have been taken there for export, part said to have been for France).....There were 7,320,000 bushels reported placed here in the option line, (which included 2,552,000 bushels, part of 3 boatloads for May, bringing here by the regular adjournment, March to 83½c., April to 83½c., and May to 90¾c., (having ranged from 89¼c.@90¼c.,) and subsequently, in good dealings, from 90¼c. down to 89¼c., leaving off at 89¾c., (against 89¾c. last evening,) with the contract grade of Red for prompt delivery, afloat, quoted at the close at about 90¾c. and free on board from store at equal to 89¾c., and June option, regularly, to 91¼c., (having ranged from 90¾c.@91¼c.;) July to 91¼c., (having ranged from 90¾c.@91¾c.,) August to 90¾c., (having ranged from 89¼c.@90¼c.,) and September to 90¾c., (having ranged from 90c.@90¾c.,) and December to 93¼c., (having ranged from 92¼c.@93¼c.,) against 92¾c. yesterday, and no export clearances hence, a speculative average.....Choice city TALLOW quoted at 4 9-16c.@4¾c., (20 hhds. sold at 4¾c. and 100,000 lb. out-of-town stock at full prices.).....City Lard WEAKENS to 7¾c.@8c.....Cotton-seed STEARINE at 8c., asked, (200,000 lb. foreign, to arrive, reported placed under contract, and further lots in negotiation.).....OILS held steadily, though inactive.....Of Cotton-seed oil, 55 bbls. Summer Yellow sold at 34c.....SEEDS had a fair call, almost wholly from home trade sources, with strictly choice Clover quoted at 8¼c.@8½c. and Timothy at $1 60@1 85, as to quality and quantity, and generally steady.

WOOL—The movement was comparatively limited here at barely steady figures, embracing 85,000 lb. domestic pulled, 21,000 lb. Colorado, 4,000 lb. Kansas, and 5,000 lb. Montana, on private terms; 10,000 lb. domestic Fleece at 36c., 12,000 lb. Delaine at 38½c., 16,000 lb. Texas at 14c.@18c., 16,000 lb. Scoured do., part at 52c.; 100 bags scoured Territory at 55c., 4,000 lb. unwashed Western at 16c.@26c., and 125 bales Cape, 40 bales East India on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Tonnage for charter continued in good request, and generally ruled very firm—steamers for carriers for barreled Petroleum to Hamburg, (9,000 bbls. placed by sail for Antwerp at 2s. 3d.,) as offered reservedly, despite the extensive arrivals, which, however, did not comprise many suitable vessels, while accommodation on berths by the steam packets had only a moderate call, and for grain continued heavy on light offerings for early shipment, though room for April and early May shipments was sought after and paid for through freight.....Corn for Antwerp, hence, by steam, 16,000 bushels, (re-let room,) at 4d.; Glasgow, from Baltimore, 20,000 bushels, at 3¾d.; Grimsby, from Philadelphia, 120,000 bushels, part at 3¾d.@4d.; Havre, from Baltimore, 23,000 bushels grain, reported at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d.....And for Cork and orders, from San Francisco, by sail, 4 cargoes of Wheat, at 10s. 3d.@10s. 6d.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9 15-16c.; Low Middling, 9 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net receipts, 890 bales; gross, 945 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,161 bales; to the Continent, 1,000 bales; stock, 247 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 204,746 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 13,704 bales; gross, 14,130 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,161 bales; to France, 2,476 bales; to the Continent, 3,013 bales; consolidated, 4,965 bales; sales, 19,000 bales.

GALVESTON, March 29.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10¼c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9 1-16c.; net and gross receipts, 1,164 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,164 bales; stock, 76,140 bales; sales, 1,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9 5-16c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net receipts, 1,011 bales; gross, 1,011 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,000 bales; stock, 16,749 bales; sales, 1,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9 5-16c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 1,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,000 bales; stock, 15,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales.

MOBILE, March 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9 5-16c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 1,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,000 bales; stock, 15,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9 5-16c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 1,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,000 bales; stock, 15,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales.

AUGUSTA, March 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9 5-16c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 1,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,000 bales; stock, 15,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—3:00 P. M.—Spot cotton in fair demand. Cheese in good demand; American finest white and colored dull at 44s. Tallow in fair demand. Turpentine and Resin in poor demand. Lard—Spot and future in poor demand; prime Western, spot, steady at 34s. 6d. March delivery, 34s. 6d.; April and May steady at 34s. Wheat in poor demand; new No. 2 Winter dull at 7s. 3½d. Flour in poor demand. Corn—Spot and futures in fair demand. Maize—Western, spot, steady at 5s. 9½d. Hops at London—New York State in fair demand.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm; American Middling, Low Middling clauses, March delivery, 5 44-64d. value; April and May delivery, 5 44-64d. value; May and June delivery, 5 45-64d. value; June and July delivery, 5 46-64d. value; July and August delivery, 5 47-64d. value; August and September delivery, 5 48-64d. value; September and October delivery, 5 49-64d. value; October and November delivery, 5 42-64d. sellers. Provisions—American Refrigerator Beef—Fore quarters, 3s. 6d.; hind quarters, 4s. 6d. ₱ 8 lb., by the carcass. Produce—Australian cabled—Wheat, 34s.@35s. 6d. ₱ cwt.; Mutton, 5½d. @7½d. ₱ lb. Corn—Spot, 4s. 9d. ₱ cwt.; Mutton, 26s. 6d. @27s. ₱ cwt.

4 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta Linseed, 39s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Linseed Cake, 6l 5s. @6l 7s. 6d. ₱ ton for Western. Linseed Oil, 18s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, March 29—4 P. M.—Mexican Ordinary, 44½; Readings, 21¾. Bar silver in quoted at 42¾d. ₱ ounce. Paris Privs quoted 3 ₱ cent. rentes at 87f. 62½c. for the account and Exchanges on London at 25f. 26c. for checks. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £11,000.

ANTWERP, March 29.—Petroleum—Fine Pale American, 18f. 12½c. paid and 18f. 25c. sellers.

Continent, 3,199 bales; constwise, 301 bales; total, 3,500 bales; stock, 54,519 bales. Wools—East and great receipts, 2,105 bales; exports to the Continent, 10,486 bales; constwise, 4,156 bales; sales, 2,450 bales.

FINANCIAL.

EMPIRE MANGANESE & IRON CO.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES GILLILAN, EX-U. S. TREASURER, 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
W. T. BOTSFORD OF BOTSFORD & NOE, 52 PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
JAMES D. ANDERSON OF HENDERSON & STOUTENBOROUGH, 20 PEARL-ST., CITY.
D. M. YEOMANS, PRESIDENT NEW-YORK & OHIO R. R., 55 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
E. CHAMBERLIN, 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

STOCK TO BE SOLD AT 60 PER SHARE UNTIL APRIL 1, INCLUSIVE. AFTER THAT DATE THE PRICE WILL BE RAISED TO ITS PAR VALUE, $10 PER SHARE.

This company owns several valuable mines in Cuba, running FROM 50 TO 60 PER CENT. metallic manganese. An analysis from two lots is as follows:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
SILICA	4.63	IRON	1.93
SULPHUR	.062	SILICA	5.00
PHOSPHORUS	.003	PHOSPHORUS	.070
METALLIC MAN.	50.30	SULPHUR	.077
GANGUE	2.15	METALLIC MAN.	55.61
MOISTURE	.86	GANGUE	1.66
IRON		MOISTURE	

These mines have already been opened and nearly 5,000 tons of ore sold from them. They are only two miles from a railroad and only nine miles from port. A tramway is now being built from the mines to the railroad, and it is expected that it will be completed by the middle of May. Every effort is being made to have it done at that time. Our Engineer assures us that a ship of 5,000 tons of ore are before the 1st of February. Sufficient work and prospecting has been done on the mines to enable us to ship 50,000 tons of ore monthly for two years. Arrangements are already being made for the sale of the entire output right at the port in Cuba.

The stock cannot fail to pay very handsomely and the investment will probably realize FROM 50 TO 60 PER CENT. from the present price of the stock. It has been decided to sell no more after the 1st of April for less than its par value, $10 per share, as it is worth a higher price even than that.

People contemplating investing in this stock should investigate the matter at once, as the amount for sale is limited and may all be taken up before the time specified. No less than 10 shares will be issued.

MAKE CHECKS AND DRAFTS AT RATE OF $5 PER SHARE, PAYABLE TO THE ORDER OF

W. S. CHAMBERLIN, Agent,
115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,

BANKERS,

Allow interest on deposits, and make a specialty of

Investment Securities,

42 WALL-ST.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. H. VAN NOSTRAND.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, 32 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1889.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY have this day declared out of the net earnings for current quarter a quarterly dividend of one per centum upon its Capital Stock, payable April 1, 1889, to stockholders of record on that date. The transfer books will be closed on March 25, instant, and reopened April 2, 1889.

Checks will be mailed. Please notify the office of any change of address.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
GEO. H. LEWARS, Treasurer.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared on the preferred stock of this company a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF DOLLARS per share out of the surplus income for the year 1888, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after April 25, 1889, to the stockholders as registered at 3 o'clock P. M. on April 13, 1889.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., April 13, 1889, to 10 o'clock A. M., May 3, 1889.

A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

SLOSS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY,
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 13, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE ORdered the payment of 2 per cent. out of the net earnings for the past six months on the April coupons of the mortgage income bonds of the company, payable on and after April 1 at Central Trust Company of New-York. The coupons will be stamped and returned to the owner.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

SEVENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
196 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1889.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable April 1, 1889. The transfer books will remain closed until April 2.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1889.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND A THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid at the office of the company, No. 32 WILLIAM-ST., CITY, on and after FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1889. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business TO-DAY until the morning of SATURDAY, MARCH 16. By order of the Board of Managers,

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
CHICAGO, March 27, 1889.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $1 PER share will be paid May 1 next to the shareholders of this company, as stock registered on the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed March 30 and reopen April 2, and be again closed on May 3 for the purposes of the annual meeting.

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUNKIRK MINING CO.,
40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 19, 1889.

DIVIDEND NO. 28.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, payable April 15, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 23 William-st., New-York City. Transfer books close April 1 and reopen April 16.

CHARLES C. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, 18 CORTLANDT-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1889.

COUPONS MATURING APRIL 1, PROX., from the First Mortgage Bonds of the Midland Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the National Park Bank.

J. P. RAFFERTY, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO., CORTLANDT-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1889.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, April 1, 1889, preparatory to the annual general meeting of stockholders to be held May 1, and will be reopened on Friday, May 3.

AALYN COX, Secretary.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN R'y CO.

The interest due 1st April, 1889, on the 4 per cent. funded interest certificates will be paid on and after that date at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 44.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable March 15, 1889. Transfer books close April 10 and reopen May 6.

HENRY GRAVES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1889.

St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.
Mississippi River Bridge First Mortgage Bonds.
Coupons maturing April 1, 1889, on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of
JOHN PATON & CO.,
No. 52 William-st., New-York.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1889.—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5 per cent.) out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 2 next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA, SAVANNAH, March 27, 1889.

The Western Railroad of Alabama due April 1, 1889, will be paid on and after that date by the undersigned.

KESSLER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, 44 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN TRUST CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Trustees have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable April 1, 1889. Transfer books will be closed from March 21, 1889, to April 2, 1889.

ROSS CUDLIPP, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF the City of New-York, No. 37 Wall-st.—The coupons of the FIDELITY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY'S (of Sioux City, Iowa,) 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due April 1, 1889, will be paid at the office of this company on and after that date.

CHARLES M. JESUP, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1889.

DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARters per cent. upon the capital stock of this company will be paid April 20. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 3 and reopen April 22, 1889.

FREDK'K H. GIBBENS, Treasurer.

OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The coupons maturing April 1, 1889, from the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, 45 William-st., New-York.

T. E. HOGG, President.

MEETINGS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1889.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at TWELVE O'CLOCK noon on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the first day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the THIRD day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 1, 1889, at 2 P. M. at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM F. DIXON, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1889.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors and Inspectors of Election for the next ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 261 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., on MONDAY, APRIL 8. Polls open between 11 and 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CITY OF VICKSBURG 6 PER CENT. BONDS, Nos. 449, and coupons Nos. 1 to 20, inclusive, $500. Information received or reward for return by EQUITABLE MORTGAGE COMPANY.

LOST—PARCEL ADDRESSED E. R. CONKLIN; also, an OVERCOAT; left on 1:14 limited express from Philadelphia yesterday. Finder will please inform G. INGERSOLL, Hoffman House.

THE TURF.

GUTTENBERG RACES.—RACING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, rains or shine. First race at 1:30 P. M. sharp. Special cars will leave Hoboken ferries on Arrival of every boat between 11 and 2, running direct to track without change. Fare, 10 cents.

A. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

PIANOS.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-USED GRAND, Upright, and Square Pianos of our own make, which were specially selected and used by us during the past Opera season, will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

WM. KNABE & CO., 112 5th-av., above 16th-st.

MACHINERY.

MOLDERS' TENONING AND MORTISING Machines; also cross-cut and rip saws; all in good order. Apply No. 630 East 17th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCHES. Morning service at 11 o'clock, evening service at 4.

AT THE CHURCH, No. 14 Lafayette-place, near 4th-st., Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach in the morning; Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., will preach in the evening.

AT THE CHURCH, 29th-st. and 5th-av., Rev. T. S. Hamlin, D. D., will preach in the morning; Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, D. D. will preach in the evening.

AT THE CHURCH, 48th-st. and 6th-av.—Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., will preach at both services.

AT COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st-st., near 5th-av.—Rev. J. Ritmsdorf, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 and 7:45.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d-st. and Lenox-av.—Rev. G Hutchinson Smyth, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 and 7:45.

A GREAT DAY OF REOPENING AT JANE-st. Methodist Episcopal Church.—Consecration meeting, 7:30; testimony and praise meeting at 9:30; preaching by Bishop A. D. Goodsell, D. D., 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school at 2; platform meeting at 3:45; young people's meeting at 6; preaching at 7:30 by Rev. J. Lyman Palmer, English Mission. Entertainment provided. Collections taken each service. Stephen Merritt, Pastor.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, 24 Masonic Temple, 6th-av.—Evening, 7:30. Father O'Connor preaches on "Reasons Roman Catholic Protestants and Jews." Father Gilfillen, one of Cardinal Manning's English priests, will formally renounce Romanism.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, Sunday, 3 o'clock.—Address by Prof. A. A. Hopkins of Rochester, one of the most eminent in that line of work. Rev. Dr. EDWARDS DUB, President. EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

AT WEST HARLEM METHODIST EPIScopal Church, 7th-av. and 129th-st.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Elias S. Osbon, D. D. Sabbath school at 2:30 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M.

AT THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.—The Pastor, Rev. Samuel J. Hamilton, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers always cordially welcome.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith will address young men only Sunday, March 31, 3:15 P. M. Young men cordially welcome.

AT UNIVERSITY CHAPEL, WASHINGton-square, at 11 A. M., Bishop Snow of the Mexican Church of Christ preaches the Kingdom of God. Inquirers after divine truth welcome.

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 142d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. John R. Paxton, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

AT FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH Dr. Armitage, Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school, 2:30 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Sermon by Rev. Theodore C. Williams at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 45TH-ST., WEST of 6th-av.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Men's song at 8 P. M. Rev. Dr. Hughes will preach.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Downing sts., Edward Judson, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. James M. Bruce preaches Sunday, 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday school, 2:30. Week-night meetings Wednesday and Friday.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 5th-av. and 37th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., will preach on Sunday, March 31, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 181st-st., near 7th-av., Rev. W. W. Giles, Pastor.—Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:45. Sabbath school 2:30. All are invited. Seats free.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 57th-st., west of 8th-av.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; morning subject—"Discipline and Development"; evening, sermon to "Heroes and Martyrs of Protestantism"; subject—"Lord Cobham and William Tyndale, Martyrs for the Bible." Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 45th-av., corner 46th-st.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Rector. At 11 A. M. the sermon; subject—"Christ and His Mediatorial Work"; at 4 P. M., Lenten address, subject—"The Claims of the Bible upon the Present Age"; vesper service, Te Deum, Hook; "Hail Pealing My Maker," Wiegand; "Praise ye!" (trio) from Athalia.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) Park-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. J. H. Mellvaine, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; service at 4 P. M. for Bible study, conducted by Rev. Dr. F. F. Schauffler; Sunday school, 3 P. M. Preparatory lecture Wednesday at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison-av. and 42d-st.—Holy communion, 8:30 A. M.; morning service at 11; evening service at 8. Rev. W. M. Warren, D. D., Rector, will preach at each service. Admission to children will begin in the chapel of the church (46 East 43d-st.) at 3 P. M. Dr. Schauffler will give the address.

CHARLES-STREET U. P. CHURCH, 9 Charles-st. between Waverley-place and 4th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. W. Anderson; morning, 10:45; afternoon, 3:30. Strangers always welcome.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison-av., 35th-st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; afternoon at 4 o'clock; man's Bible class for young men on 35th-st. at 3 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, MADison-av. and 66th-st.—Services at 11, 4:15, and 7:45; evening, Rev. D. Parker Morgan preaches. Mr. William Courtney with quartet and chorus of 20 voices.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.—Choral litany and anthem, 4:15. Processional, "Ye Sons of Israel Dance;" anthem from Mendelssohn, "O Praise the Lord All Ye His Hosts." Strangers welcome.

CHAPLAIN M'CABE WILL ADDRESS THE missionary anniversary of 30th-st. M. E. Church, between 5th and 6th avs., Sunday evening at 7:30. Cordial welcome to all strangers.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Greene st., near Canal.—Rev. A. C. Arnold will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Edward F. Payson at 4 P. M. All welcome.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST,) Hardman Hall, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st. (entrance No. 2 West 19th-st.)—Sunday school, 3 P. M.; church service, 4 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th-st. between Broadway and 7th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. William Morris Smith, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35TH-st., Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Divine service 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 56TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. the Rev. E. R. Tylar, Pastor.—Morning subject—"The Holy Spirit of God"; evening, the fourth in the series on "Some Peculiarities of Disciples"; subject—"Their Peculiar Use of Baptism."

ELEVENTH-STREET CHURCH, BETWEEN 5th and 7th avs., Rev. Dr. R. G. Bolles, D. D., Pastor.—Subject, 11 A. M.—"Does the Christian Religion Need a Pagan Devil?" 7:45 P. M., vesper service; address—"A Change of Heart."

FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 59th-st. and 4th-av.—The Pastor, Rev. Howard Crosby, will preach next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock will deliver the first in a series of discussions on the "Personal Types of Christ" subject—"Moses." Strangers are invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 74 Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Services, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector, Rev. William T. Sabine, will preach. Special Lenten services Fridays, 3 P. M. Rev. S. McChesney, D. D., will preach Friday, April 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth-st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song every Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. The service is almost wholly by the children of the institution. Public cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. John R. Stephens, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FULTON-STREET DAILY NOON PRAYER meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. Come in, rest, and pray. Stop 5, 10, or 20 minutes, or the hour, as your time admits. No. 118 Fulton-st. and 56 Ann-st.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-AV., corner 39th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. I. M. Haldeman, at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 7:45.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av., corner 12th-st., the Rev. Richard D. Harlan, Minister.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

HUGH O. PENTECOST WILL SPEAK AND Mrs. Pentecost will sing at Masonic Temple, 23d-st. and 6th-av., Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Subject—"Charity no Remedy."

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., will preach morning at 11; Rev. Martin K. Vincent, D. D., will preach evening at 8. Union Bible class omitted this week.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. Rev. O. D. W. Brigaman, D. D., Pastor.—The Rev. Dr. E. L. Morehouse will preach at 11 A. M. and the Pastor at 7:45 P. M. Strangers and those without any church home are cordially invited.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Madison-av. and 58d-st.—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. In the evening, "Lecture to young people; subject—"Good Manners."

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—This day, at 10:30 and 3:15 the ANNUAL INSTITUTE of the Primary Union in Broadway Tabernacle Chapel.

1. Superintendents' Class, Mr. Ralph Wells, Conductor, Tuesday evening, 4 o'clock, Fulton-st. Chapel.
2. Bible Teachers of Harlem, Rev. Dr. Schauffler, Conductor, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th-st.
3. Teachers' Class, Rev. Dr. Crosby, Conductor, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, Chapel of Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st.
4. Teachers' Class, Ralph Wells, Conductor, Thursday evening, 7:45, Sixteenth-Street Baptist Church, near 5th-av.
5. Teachers' Class, Mr. John Stewart, Conductor, Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, Hope Chapel, 4th-st. between Avenues C and D.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, EASTERN-st., between Park and Lexington avs., Rev. R. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school 9:30 A. M. Service 11 A. M. subject—"The Way of Escape from Sodom."

PILGRIM CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—Rev. Dr. Storrs will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; morning subject—"Discipline and Development"; evening, "Heroes and Martyrs of Protestantism"; subject—"Lord Cobham and William Tyndale, Martyrs for the Bible." Strangers cordially welcomed.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 76th-st.—Rev. Dr. Chester will preach at 11 o'clock. A. M.; Rev. Dr. Alexander in the evening at 8. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. WALDO MESSAROS'S FREE BAPtist Church, 261st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 11 A. M.—"Whose Fruit or Eyes"; 7:45 P. M., "Swaons."

RIVERSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH, 92D-ST. and RIVERSIDE-AV.—Rev. Reuben Macgregor, Pastor, preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. Everybody welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADison-av.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Rooms yesterday, Friday, March 29:

A. H. Muller & Son sold by order of the Supreme Court, W. V. Leary, Esq., Referee, the four-story stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.2, 47 West 87th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 5th-av., for $30,500, to Douglas Robinson, Jr., and three two-story buildings, with plot of land 45.5 by 80.3 by 44.10 by 68, 374 and 376½ Water-st., north side, 94.3 feet west of Oliver-st., for $13,025, to Dennis Duryea; also, under a foreclosure decree, Nelson J. Waterbury, Esq., Referee, the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.8, 17 West 35th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 5th-av., for $10,100, to E. F. Sherry.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. adjourned the sale of building, with lot, 905 East 76th-st., east of 3d-av., and buildings, with plot of land, 1,705 to 1,716 10th-av., north west corner of 59th-st., to April 12.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 29.

56th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100; Louis Schlesinger to Judith M. Cullen..... $23,750

Bursaid-av., e. s., 128 ft. s. of 179th-st., 25x200; Peter Dodge, individually and Executor of Elizabeth A. Dodge to John J. Dodge..... 500

Orchard-st., 109; Fritz Eisner and wife to Bernard Shlanowsky..... 32,000

Varick-st., 179; Margaret Early to Eva St. John Adams..... 5

48th-st., s. s., 363 ft. w. of 2d-av., 13x100.5; Nelson M. Whipple and wife to Patrick Mulcahy..... 10,000

Eldridge-st., 60; Lorillard Spencer and others to Martin McCormick..... 18,200

Eldridge-st., 62; same to same..... 18,200

Madison-st., 193; Marks Rinaldo and wife and Moses Cohen to Reuben Isaacs..... 38,000

Spofford-av., s. w. corner of Hunts Point road, 188x—x186x60; Ansel L. Washburne to Robert Ruddy..... 2,100

Lewis-st., e. s., 76 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x100; Benjamin and Isaac Goldschmidt and wives to Reuben Goldschmidt..... 15,000

Washington-st., 279; Executors of Joshua Jones to Thomas S. Clarkson..... 46,000

Forest-av., w. s., 349 ft. s. of 156th-st., 50.9x$1; Otto Wetzel and wife to Carl Kegel and wife..... 2,250

97th-st., n. s., 304.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 15x100.11; Robinson Gill and wife to Leila M. Cowdrey..... 17,000

Manila-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Brook-st., 50x61.8; James K. Dougherty and wife to Patrick Donohue..... 6,000

Duane-st., 72 and 74; Executors of Joshua Jones to Josiah Seidenberg..... 130,000

146th-st., n. s., 575 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x99.11; José M. Molins and wife to Minnie Murphy..... 4,302

14th-st., s. corner of Houston-st., 60x21; John Stemme and wife to Samuel Goldstein..... 42,000

Norfolk-st., 39; Samuel Joseph and wife to Isaac Schlesinger..... 20,000

122d-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 7th-av., 15x100.11; Evelyn Randall to Philip Mowell..... 18,500

Rutgers-st., w. s., lot 249, map of H. Rutgers, 25x104.7; Annie and Edward Hillen to Herman Goldman..... 18,500

120th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x100.10; Horace Craighead and wife to Mina S. W. Carroll to John J. Carroll..... 3,900

10th-av., w. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 100th-st., 25x100; Matilda Michaelis to Frederick J. H. Dunkak..... 28,000

9th-av., w. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 100th-st., 75x100; Morris Goodheart, Referee, to Matilda Michaelis..... 76,500

Trinity-place, 70, 72, 74, and 76; Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy to Augustus D. Shepard..... 175,000

22d-st., 353 West; same to Christopher Cox..... 1

Christopher-st., 35; Charles F. Pfleumayer and wife to Emma Engel..... 30,750

35th-st., 319 East; Frederick J. H. Dunkak and wife to Matilda Michaelis..... 10,000

155th-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x108.5x 10x3.8x10x100; John J. Tucker and wife to William M. Osborne..... 19,000

126th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., 17.6x 99.11; Walter McLean and wife to Malcolm McLean..... 17,500

Beekman-place, e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 59th-st., 20x100; E. C. Coles and wife to Herbert P. Brown, Trustee..... 1

Walker-st., 88; Matthew Clarkson and wife to Israel A. Seligman..... 22,000

79th-st., 324, 326, 328, 330, and 332 East; Henry P. De Graaf and wife to Charles Rosenberg and Henry Gernahym..... 58,000

104th-st., 324 East; Wm. Shaw, Jr., et al., Exrs. of Wm. S. M. W. Moser and wife to George J. Moser..... Exempt

Bronx River road, e. s., lot 281, map of Hyatt Farm; Frederick P. Forster to Clara Fairchild..... 300

Same property; Clara Fairchild to Samuel Cammann..... 1,200

24th-st., 331 East; William Ruddell and wife to Kate B. Allen..... 27,500

75th-st., 206 East; Adolph Rosenberg and wife to Jennie Nelson..... 28,500

27th-st., s. s., lot 122, map of Bellevue lots, 25x98.9; John J. McHugh and wife to Emma W. Inglee..... 13,000

Fort Washington Depot road, n. s., 756.7 ft. w. of King's Bridge road, 316.8x118x38.8x 116.11; Julia and Parker Mann to Robert C. Rathbone..... 17,000

Broome-st., 217; Louis Isaac and wife to Max Baron..... 32,750

Carmine-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Bedford-st., 25x96; Andreas Reich and wife to Anna Sicke..... 33,000

Fort Washington Depot road, n. s., 200 ft. w. of Washington Ridge road, 151x310.8x 119x310; Joseph H. Cunningham and wife to L. Florence McCleery..... 17,000

Same property; Julius Mann to Joseph H. Cunningham..... 17,000

13th-st., s. s., 126.5 ft. w. of Avenue A, 24.9x 108.3; Mary Simon to Marie Miemann..... 16,750

125th-st., n. s., 1,110 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x 99.11; James M. Chapin and wife to Carrie E. Meres..... 42,000

76th-st., 218 East; Martha Davis to Robert Fleming..... 7,500

54th-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18x100.5; Arthur H. Parkhurst to Manly A. Raymond..... 21,500

Madison-st., 191; Marks Rinaldo and wife to Morris Groaner..... 1

Broome-st., 86; Abraham Nelson to Jennie Nelson..... 1

Same property; Jennie Nelson to Adolph Rosenberg..... 17,000

6th-st., n. s., lot 38, map of Charles H. Hall, 23.5x100; William H. Larkin and wife to Balthasar Bowald..... 15,000

Union-av., lots 9, 10, and 11, map of John Astle, 23d Ward, 75x100; Mary A. and Patrick Connolly to John O'Connell..... 1

Same property; John O'Connell to Mary A. and Patrick J. Connolly..... 1

131st-st., 250 West; Isaac E. Wright to Michael Weskevitz..... 13,500

Same property; Michael Weskevitz and wife to Katharine E. Keasy..... 1

2d-av., s. s., 44.8 ft. n. of 5th-st., 24.3x100; Maria J. De Krom to Sophia De Krom..... 20,000

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OFFICES AND STORES
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POSSESSION MAY 1.

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Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

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FOR SALE—ON 66TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a four-story brownstone house, lot 25x55x100. With new plumbing and in first-class order. The house is most substantially built and a bargain at $56,000. BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

A HANDSOME ROW OF PRIVATE dwellings for sale; Nos. 2 to 14 East 82d-st, near 5th-av.; elegant location; prices moderate. Apply on premises.

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CAPITAL (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000
Surplus Dec. 31, 1888..... 99,226

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The records show that during 1888, the real estate owners of New-York paid for searches, exclusive of lawyers' charges, $284,452 02.

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A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE DETACHED residences and villas, all improvements, beautiful grounds, from $18,000 to $30,000, in the handsome suburban section, Bedford Park, in the city of New-York and adjacent to the new Bronx Park; many villas sold and occupied by their owners; Harlem Railroad station on premises; also villa plots; watchman to show premises; references required; terms liberal. Owners, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Room 90.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS WEST SIDE dwelling, 156 feet from entrance to Central Park, 16 West 85th-st.; four-story, high stoop, 20x60 feet and extension; fine cabinet finish; sanitary plumbing; AA pipe; artistic decorations; $35,000; 15 houses sold in this block in past few weeks. Inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND planned four-story stone house for sale low, in 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet wide; tastefully decorated and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city. Apply to
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MURRAY HILL.

36th-st., near 5th-av.; five-story English basement, 16.8x75x100; perfect order; terms to suit; price, $44,000.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 73 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY PLACE AND LOTS FOR SALE, NORWALK, CONN., AN HOUR FROM NEW-YORK ON NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The Woodbury place, on Prospect Hill, stone cottage, 12 acres or less land, will be sold, with house, carriage house, orchard, shade trees, &c.; can be divided into several building sites, each commanding view of Sound and near neighborhood; country in city; city water; also seven acres of building lots in rear; all between Newark and South Norwalk; near horse cars. James Slevin, living near the place on Connecticut Turnpike, near Water-sw., will show the place. Address O. E. WILSON, Norwalk, Conn. Real Estate Agent, or JAMES NEILSON, New-Brunswick, N. J.

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$14,000. Farm of 100 acres within one hour of New-York; in good state of cultivation; well wooded and watered; substantial modern frame house; large barn and outbuildings complete; location healthy; a bargain.
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New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. "Lindenwood," property of the late Jacob S. Carpender; frame house; porter's lodge, greenhouses, &c.; 16 acres; situation unexcelled. W. & J. N. CARPENDER, 44 Pine-st., New-York.

HIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.

FOR SALE—Large frame house overlooking the river; 18 rooms; in complete order, with gas, running water, and other conveniences; good stable and outbuildings; one and one-quarter acres ground. W. R. MEEKER, 62 Broadway or at Riverdale.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR RENT AT 12 Ocean, 40 minute walk, and on the Rumson road, elegant residences; fruit, shade, acres. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

A VALUABLE FARM OF 100 ACRES, FREE and clear, in New-Jersey, to exchange for city property. BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of JAMES M. BROWN, JOHN CROSBY BROWN, HOWARD POTTER, and JOHN S. SCHULTZE, Executors of the estate of JAMES BROWN, deceased;
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
18 CHOICE LOTS ON
12TH-AV., 31ST AND 32D STS.,
(OPP. PROSPECT PARK WEST),
12TH-AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS.,
together with BULKHEAD and Water Rights, extending to the exterior line of 18th-av.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
two four-story brick tenements, with lots,
NOS. 243 AND 245 EAST 37TH-ST.
Five-story brick double tenement and lot,
NO. 263 EAST 61ST-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE.
By order of the
GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1889,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
98 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS
ON
10TH-AV. AND GRAND BOULEVARD,
112th, 113th, and 114th sts.

70 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 5 per cent. interest, with privilege of paying off at any time on 30 days' notice.

All the lots are restricted against nuisances and street lots for private dwellings. The New-York Hospital Society having purchased a new site for Bloomingdale Asylum, that institution will remove when new buildings are completed.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

JAMES C. LALOR, AUCTIONEER,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY, APRIL 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
55 Liberty-st., New-York,
valuable unimproved property belonging to

Estate of Geo. Bradish, Deceased,

1st-av., 108th, 109th, and 110th sts., about

50 LOTS AND GORES.

70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent. For maps and further information apply at Auctioneer's office, 69 Liberty-st.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.
By WM. B. LYNCH, AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE at public auction,
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, at 12 o'clock M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.
THE ELEGANTLY BUILT, FINISHED, PLUMBED, AND LOCATED four-story high-stoop residence,
NO. 9 5TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS.,
Size 22x70 and EXTENSION, lot 22x100, with a SUPERBLY-VENTILATED SUNNY RESTRICTED REAR.
The property is ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE, FRONTING, as it does, CENTRAL PARK, ADJOINING THE GRAND ENTRANCE at 60TH-ST.
75 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE MONEY can remain at 4 PER CENT. Apply for further particulars to
WM. H. LAGG, Esq., Attorney, 32 Liberty-st., or at the office of the AUCTIONEERS, 106 BROADWAY, CORNER PINE-ST.

CITY HOUSES TO, LET.

UNFURNISHED.

AT VERY REASONABLE RENTS.—Attractive new stylish houses to let unfurnished, ready for immediate occupancy:
1,335 LEXINGTON-AV.,
146 EAST 89TH-ST.,
150 EAST 89TH-ST.
All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect, and decorated.
Permits unnecessary. Superintendent on premises; can be seen at all hours.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE ATtractive medium-size house No. 2 East 33d-st. Suitable for a physician or small private family.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

A.—HOUSES TO RENT IN ALL LOCAtions; low rents.
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW TO PRIVATE FAMily, 344 West 51st-st. Apply to MORRIS S. DASH & CO., 73 West 34th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE.
HOUSE ON 34TH-STREET,
BETWEEN 4TH AND 5TH AVS.
4 Stories, 25x80.
Apply at 28 West 26th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—AT RIVERDALE-ON-THE-HUDson, a large furnished house and carriage house; the said house contains nine acres of land; fine view; well wooded; five minutes from railroad depot; twenty-five minutes from New-York.
R. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FOR RENT—AT SOUTHAMPTON, LONG Island, on the west side of the lake, a cottage fully furnished; parlor, dining room, and nine sleeping rooms; stable with four stalls and coachman's room. Apply to JAS. H. PIERSON, Southampton.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED COTTAGE TO let at Babylon; modern conveniences; for Summer and Winter occupancy; good stabling; trout fishing and boating on the property. Apply to JOHN KELLY, on the premises, or SUTTON & CO., 53 South-st.

SEABRIGHT, RUMSON NECK, LOWER HOOK, MONMOUTH BEACH, ELBERON, N. J. FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT. Catalogues on application.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., 20 Nassau-st., N. Y.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—IN WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.—A house containing 10 rooms, conveniently arranged for one or two families; rent of house, $300 per annum. Inquire of Rev. J. C. HOMMEL, No. 10 Hague-st., West Hoboken.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE BEAUTIFUL
NEW APARTMENT HOUSE,

THE HOLLYWOOD,

Nos. 110 and 112 West 39th-st.

This fine house now open. Each flat has eight rooms and bath, and every modern convenience.

W. B. TAYLOR & SONS,
788 6TH-AV.

LISPENARD.

58 EAST 59TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV. Handsomely-decorated apartments of 8 all-light rooms; every convenience and service; rents, $760 to $1,100 per annum; special inducements to those hiring now. Apply to janitor on premises.

THE "DALKEITH," CORNER OF 124TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV., FRONTING MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—Apartments of eight rooms and bath; elegantly decorated; steam heat, elevator, hall boy, &c.; rents, $600, $650, $700, $750, $800. Apply to SAMUEL WARREN, on the premises.

"THE WALTON," 144 EAST 99TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $25 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

A.—FLATS TO LET FROM $16 PER month upward.
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

FLATS—UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN

THE MONTAGUE,

TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.,

103 and 105 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-Street Ferry, overlooking Bay; stairs marble and iron; beams protected with fire-proof plates. Steam heat and elevators. Decoration by Cottier, unequaled elegance. Rents, $1,200 to $1,650. Full commissions paid brokers.
Apply to CHRIS. HEISER, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 32 Liberty-st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY.

TO LET.

JERSEY CITY.—TO LET, DESIRABLE apartments in the Arlington Flats, within 15 minutes of the lower part of New-York; two and eight large rooms; all improvements; very desirable; $18 and $38 per month; take Pennsylvania ferries, foot Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., to Jersey City; only few minutes' walk to flats and office of FRANK STEVENS, 55 Montgomery-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT.

RENT FREE TO MAY 1.

Stores, offices, and desk room in handsome new building corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every convenience; most conspicuous location on busiest thoroughfare down town. Low rents made on premises or at Room 5 60 Cedar-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY, NOS. 723 AND 725; two choice stores, single or together, near Waverley-place, under the New-York Hotel; to be arranged to suit tenants. Apply to WILLIAM A. HUNT, in cigar store, 717 Broadway, or to JAY & CANDLER, 48 Wall-st.

TO LET—LARGE STORE, BASEMENT, AND sub-basement in No. 10 Barclay-st., 20x100x45 x50; separately or together. Also second loft in same building. Apply to estate of JOHN MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room 5.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, Store No. 344 Washington-st.
Apply to
CLARKSON BROTHERS,
30 Pine-st.

A LARGE AND A SMALL OFFICE, SUITED to a firm of lawyers, to rent in the Real Estate Exchange Building, 59 and 65 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1, A FURnished house in the country, with grounds and stable; must be of easy access to city; state terms and particulars. Box 1,910, Post Office, New York.

RAILROADS.

NEW LINE TO
Washington and Baltimore
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R., AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

SOLID TRAINS—NO TRANSFERS.
NO EXTRA FARE FOR FAST TIME.
Pullman Car Service on All Trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 10.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River.
For Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, and Chester, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, P. M., 12:00 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45 P. M., 12:00 night.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:06 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 5:30, 12:06 P. M.
Tickets and Parlor Car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 413, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 694 West 125th-st., 189 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

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Tickets and Parlor Car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 413, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 694 West 125th-st., 189 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,360 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of
THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

1.—APARTMENTS, SUITES, AND SINGLE rooms; board optional. "THE PRESTON," 138 West 43d-st., opposite Vendome.

5TH-AV., 353, CORNER 34TH-ST.—NICE-ly furnished rooms, first, second, and third floors, with board.

5TH-AV., 841, PARK ENTRANCE.—ELEgant suite of apartments; second floor; with board; private bath; references exchanged.

24 WEST 32D-ST.—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, with or without board; references exchanged.

34TH-ST., 134 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor, through, to permanent parties, with board.

36 WEST 37TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two handsomely-furnished hall rooms; first-class board to gentlemen; references.

47TH-ST., 16 EAST.—SECOND FLOOR front and hall rooms; together or separately; superior table; references.

144 MADISON-AV.—THIRD-FLOOR SUITE; also, fourth-floor square room; grate; superior board; reasonable terms.

163 MADISON-AV.—SECOND FLOOR, suite front rooms; ample closets; running water; with board.

HOBOKEN.

HOBOKEN.—FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, with improvements, &c.; private house; Hoboken; breakfast if desired; rent $5 per week. Address 369 Washington-st., Hoboken.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN WITH wife and child 16 months old, to June 15; one large or two small rooms; near Union-square. Address H. S., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,360 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—AT 17 WEST 30TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished office for physician or dentist; reception room; single rooms.

34TH-ST., 302 WEST.—LARGE FRONT alcove room, with piano; also back parlor; English family; car passes.

34 WEST 46TH-ST.—Handsomely-appointed rooms for gentlemen only; references.

46 WEST 33TH-ST.—LARGE SUNNY room, furnished, or parlor floor; hot and cold water; reference.

259 WEST 127TH-ST.—NICELY FURnished large hall rooms, with clothes closets, $2.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PEQUOT HOUSE,
(AND COTTAGES.)
NEW-LONDON, CONN.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. L. WALDEN, Metropolitan Hotel, 5th-av. and 39th-st.
J. J. HALEY, Jr., Proprietor, New-London, Conn.

MANHASSET HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y.
The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union-square, Room 7, where applications for rooms and cottages will be received. Send for pamphlet. HENRY S. MOWER, formerly of Gilsey House, Manager.

HOTELS.

THE LANGHAM,
57TH-AV. AND 52D-ST.

Choice suite for balance of season. Unexcelled cuisine and service.

H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

SHERWOOD HOUSE,
631 5TH-AV.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SUITES OF ROOMS, WITH SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.
GEO. MURRAY.

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW WINTER RESORT.

THE PRINCESS ANNE,
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

This new, artistic, and completely-appointed hotel is now open. Situated on the ATLANTIC OCEAN, 18 miles east of NORFOLK, VA., accessible by NORFOLK AND VIRGINIA BEACH R. R., and on direct line between the North and South. A private pine forest of about 1,000 acres, with beautiful drives and walks. As a health resort it has no superior. For further information, &c., address A. E. CRITTENDEN, Manager. Lessee of HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., or 44 Broadway, New-York. (Room 4.)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
THE WINTER RESORT BY THE SEA.

HOTEL BRIGHTON

is heated throughout, and has all modern conveniences.

F. W. HEMSLEY & SON.

Four hours from New-York. Trains with through parlor cars leave Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets 12:20 P. M., Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NORWICH LINE.

Favorite inside route. Fares reduced: To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2 50. Corresponding reduction to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40 North River, foot of Watts-st. (next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, at office on pier, and on steamers. Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
GEO. LELAND, Agent.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. NEFF, General Manager. H. H. ADY, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF MARCH 10, 1889.
4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
7:00 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
8:30 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.
1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.
4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.
5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.
5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.
4:30, 6:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 6:10 P. M., Sundays, 4:00, 9:00 A. M., for Red Bank, Long Branch, (Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, except Sunday,) Point Pleasant.
4:30, 6:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat &c.
4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M. for Vineland, Bridgeton.
4:30, 6:00, 6:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9 A. M. for Perth Amboy.
For LAKEWOOD at 4:30, 6:15 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 4:30 P. M. (Parlor cars at 2:30 and 4:30.)

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal-st., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) landing at Cozzens Dock, Cornwall, Newburgh, Fishkill Landing, West Point, Highland Falls, Cold Spring, Garrison's, Cranston's, Caldwell's, Fort Montgomery, Tompkins Cove, Stony Point, Haverstraw, Nyack, Piermont, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Ossining, Croton Landing, Verplanck's, Peekskill, Iona Island, Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Kingston, connecting with Ulster and Delaware, Stony Clove and Catskill Mountain Railroads. Steamers City of Kingston and James W. Baldwin leave every week day at 4 P. M., pier foot of Harrison-st., except Saturday, when City of Kingston leaves at 1 P. M.

A.—BOSTON, VIA FALL RIVER LINE, only $3 for first-class limited tickets; reduction to all other points. Steamers Pilgrim and Old Colony leave Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:00 P. M. daily, Sundays included. Connections by Annex Boat from Brooklyn at 4:30; Jersey City, 4 P. M. An orchestra on each steamer.

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ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers

BURIAL OF THE HATCHET

STATE LAWMAKERS ARE APPEASED AT LAST.

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES TRY TO SECURE TWO PIERS IN SPITE OF THE COURTS.

ALBANY, March 29.—The squall between the Legislature and the Centennial Committee has blown over and there is an apparent air of peace. This morning Mr. Clarence W. Bowen, the Secretary of the committee, appeared as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the committee. He paid his respects to Gov. Hill and explained that the committee had always contemplated giving to the Legislature all the accommodations within its power; that it was never intended to bestow favors only on the committee of nine that represented the Legislature. The Governor expressed himself as delighted to hear this explanation from an officer of the committee rather than to have it given to him by hearsay or through the medium of the press. In conclusion, the Governor requested Mr. Bowen to put in writing what he had said and hand the communication to Gen. Porter.

The Governor sent for Adjt.-Gen. Porter, and the three discussed the subject thoroughly. Judge Yates, the representative of the National Guard on the Board of Estimate, met Mr. Bowen and Gen. Porter in the latter's room, and at that conference the hatchet was buried and all war paint obliterated. It was at Gov. Hill's request that the conference was had and the matter amicably adjusted.

This was the shape of the affair at the hour at which the House was to consider the Murphy Legislative-Grand Stand bill. Gen. Husted, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, handed in the bill "in accordance," as he put it, "with the mandate of the House."

Judge Yates was recognized. He declared yesterday's action contained nothing retaliatory in it; that there was no haste displayed, but that it was taken for the protection and comfort of the Legislature. In closing he said:

"Now, further than that I meant this: I meant that the Legislature of the State of New-York should take such a position and be so stationed that the National Guard of the State of New-York, that received three-quarters of a million nearly last year, should pass in review—that we should see how the men look that carry their guns, how they wear their clothes, and we wanted the troops to take the position of a soldier in the presence of a power in whose service they are—for the military is always subordinate to the civil authority. I meant that the military should stand before the Legislature of the State of New-York so that the Legislature could do what the '400' do when they see what are the shapes of the livery of their footman and the way the coachman holds his whip. I meant that they should know who were looking at them, and that we should see what condition they were in, these men whom we have clothed in all the colors of the rainbow."

Finally, he read this correspondence, which satisfied the House that the hatchet was buried:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S }
OFFICE, ALBANY, March 29, 1889. }

To Gen. Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General State of New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to repeat to you what I said to Gov. Hill this morning—that the Committee on the Centennial Celebration of George Washington as President of the United States desire, and have from the very first desired, to treat the Legislature of the State of New-York and other State officials with the consideration that is due to them as hosts to the official guests at the celebration. We desire to have all the State officials and members of the Legislature given seats on the grand stand on the east side of Fifth-avenue and Madison-square, where all the other official guests from the General Government and the State Governments will be given seats.

This was the original plan of our committee, and we trust it will be acceptable to you. I am requested by Elbridge T. Gerry, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, to say that he hopes that you will, in behalf of the State, accept 1,000 seats on the grand stand, which will be reserved for guests, and also 150 tickets to the ball and 150 tickets to the naval parade. Each ticket to see the naval parade admits one gentleman and the ladies of his family. Very truly yours,

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, Secretary.

ALBANY, March 29, 1889.

The Hon. A. A. Yates:

DEAR SIR: Mr. Clarence Bowen, Secretary of the "Committee on the Centennial of Washington's Inauguration," has been with me this morning, and I inclose a communication from him which substantially represents what he said to me, authorized, as I am informed, by his committee. In the interest of harmonious action, and with the hope that it may tend to correct misunderstanding as to what it has been the desire of the Legislature and State officers to accomplish, I refer the communication to you, inviting you to bring the matter to the attention of the Assembly, provided such a course meets with your entire approval. Very respectfully yours,

JOSIAH PORTER, Adjutant-General.

In this condition of affairs the bill was laid on the table, subject to be taken up however, at any time that the House, or a fraction of it, believes the dignity of the Legislature is not sufficiently upheld by the Centennial Committee.

Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, Chairman of the Executive Committee, sent the following telegram to Lieut.-Gov. Jones, which, together with Gen. Porter's letter to Col. Cruger that was published in to-day's TIMES, was read in the Senate:

NEW-YORK, March 29.

To Lieut.-Gov. Jones:

No threats whatever nor intention of Centennial Committee to change the line of parade, even if Senator Murphy's bill becomes a law. No discourtesy whatever is intended by any of us to either the Legislature or State officials. We are only anxious to comply with their wishes when expressed, and are neither angry nor defiant, as represented by the newspapers, but simply feel hurt, in general, that we are incurred for something which we are at a loss to understand. Our complimentary tickets are not yet printed. The Chairman of the Assembly Centennial Committee (Hamilton Fish) expresses satisfaction with proposed appointment. We have yet to learn what else the Senate desires. When it indicates its wishes it will have no reason to complain either of interference or want of courtesy on our part.

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY,
Chairman Executive Committee.

THE TWO HOUSES.

In the House the Dressed Beef bill was made a special order for next Tuesday evening in general orders.

Mr. Crosby served notice that next Wednesday at noon he would ask to have read the Fifth-Avenue Stage bill—allowing the stages to run down South Fifth-avenue and across Canal-street to the Brooklyn Ferry, and across Ninth-street to Broadway and return.

Gen. Husted reported from the Ways and Means the Woman's Reformatory bill, and also the bill to appropriate $30,000 for the purchase of the old Van Rensselaer mansion at Bath-on-the Hudson.

Senator Grady unearthed this morning a nice little scheme of certain railroad corporations to take possession of the only two piers on the East River now open to the public. The piers in question are at the foot of Dover and Rutgers streets. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has long had its eye on the former and the New-York and New-England Railroad on the latter. These corporations have been beaten in the courts for the last three years. Recently they carried the cases to the Court of Appeals, but met the same fate there.

Senators Grady and Murphy explained these facts to the Senate when the Committee on Navigation reported the bill favorably. It is an attempt to nullify and override the opinions of the courts. The bill was introduced by Senator Deane. On motion of Mr. Grady it was recommitted.

Senator Linson introduced by request an "Anti-Pinkerton" bill, which prohibits the importation of bodies of armed men into this State for police duty.

Col. Cruger's Committee on the Centennial Parade met last evening at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel headquarters. A large number of prominent military men and others were in attendance in anticipation of the Committee's action respecting the legislative grand stand complication. Mr. Clarence W. Bowen was in conference with the committee for nearly an hour, at the end of which time he appeared and dictated the following statement:

Clarence W. Bowen, Secretary of the committee, returned from Albany last evening and had a consultation with Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Col. S. V. E. Cruger, Chairman of the Army Committee, and with the other members of the Army Committee, and reported to them the result of his visit to Albany. It seemed, so Mr. Bowen reported, that the Legislature had an idea that seats on the grand stand would be sold, and that the members of the Legislature would be in mixed in with the people who had bought tickets, which the members of the Legislature thought was an undignified thing for the committee to do. As a matter of fact, the Army Committee had passed no resolution as to the sale of tickets or the price of tickets for any of the stands. They have determined to have all the seats on the grand stand free. These tickets will be given to the official guests from Washington and their families, the families of the Governors from the different States, and the Commissioners and their lady friends, to the distinguished guests of the committee from all sections of the country, and to the members of the committee. No tickets will be sold on the grand stand. The tickets, however, will be sold on the other stands which it is proposed to erect, but the price of these tickets has not yet been determined upon by the Army Committee; but they will at once determine the price, and after the Army Committee have reported to the Plan and Scope Committee the matter will be authoritatively settled.

MRS. GOLDBERG'S HUSBANDS.

Harris Feder is suing, in the City Court of Brooklyn, to ascertain whether he is a married man or a bachelor. He was united to a Mrs. Goldberg, who was supposed to be a widow, in 1882, and he claims to have learned that she had at least two other husbands living at that time. Her first spouse was Morris Shapero, and her second was Goldberg. The latter left her in 1880, and two years later she married Feder. In 1885 she was again married to Shapero.

Her answer in the present suit for divorce is that her marriage to Feder was illegal, as she was at the time Goldberg's wife. The evidence showed that she had obtained a divorce from Goldberg through a rabbi, previous to her marriage to Feder. Judge Clement decided to try the case on the charge of unfaithfulness, making Shapero the co-respondent.

SHOT DEAD ON THE STAIRS.

ANOTHER MURDER ADDED TO THE LIST OF AQUEDUCT TRAGEDIES.

Shaft 5 of the new Croton Aqueduct, about three miles from the village of Sing Sing, was the scene of a murder on Thursday night, the victim being one of the "Rockland Gang," which has been the terror of all the shafts of the aqueduct in the upper part of Westchester County for the last three years.

At the shaft mentioned Michael Pasquale keeps a boarding house for the accommodation of the negro employes of the aqueduct, who are now at work making the repairs demanded of the contractors in bricking up the tunnels. It is a two-story building and the top floor is approached from the ground by a flight of eight steps. It is filled with bunks, into which the men throw themselves and go to sleep. It has a room about 25 feet deep and 15 wide. The door is at one end and there is only one window to give light when the door is shut.

In this room on Thursday night there were assembled eight or ten negroes. Among them were Henry Johnson, 23 years of age, employed as a night watchman, and Harry Williams, better known as "Shorty," aged 36, who was an active member of the "Mulligan Gang," who never did any work, but lived by extorting money from the other laborers. Johnson was generally regarded as a peaceable, good-natured negro, who attended to his own affairs, but when Williams came there they had frequent quarrels. They had one or two on Thursday afternoon and evening.

About 9 o'clock Johnson was outside and Williams inside the big room. Williams opened the door and was about to go out when Johnson was part of the way up the stairs, intending to come in. Just at that moment there was the sharp report of a pistol. Williams reeled in the doorway a moment, and then fell across the threshold and was perfectly still. He was dead, with a 32-calibre bullet through his brain.

Johnson coolly walked away to the engine room of the shaft, a quarter of a mile distant, and lay down by the engine. The body of Williams was left lying where it had fallen until Coroner George Sutton, Chief of Police A. S. McNeal, and Policeman Valentine Dietrich arrived from Sing Sing, about 12:30 yesterday morning. The Chief found Johnson still lying by the engine, and told him he was his prisoner. He made no remonstrance. When asked why he shot Williams he said: "I shot him because I was afraid for my life. He threatened to shoot me, and I thought, seeing his right hand in his coat pocket, that he was going to draw a pistol and that I would shoot him first."

The prisoner was taken to Sing Sing and placed in the lock-up. The body of his victim was taken to an undertaking establishment. Coroner Sutton impaneled a jury and held his inquest yesterday. The testimony of Chief of Police McNeal, Officer Dietrich, several of the negroes who were present in the house at the time of the shooting, Walking Boss Felter, and the doctors who made the autopsy was taken. The prisoner, who acted in a perfectly cool and unconcerned manner, refused to make any statement on his own behalf.

The jury returned a verdict charging Johnson with murder in the first degree. He was held for the action of the next Grand Jury.

DANGEROUS DERELICTS.

WRECKED VESSELS LYING IN THE WAY OF COASTWISE NAVIGATION.

The British bark Daisy Reed, Capt. Mitchell, which arrived yesterday from Cuban ports, in common with most of the arriving fleet of merchantmen, reported that terrible weather had been experienced in the neighborhood of stormy Cape Hatteras. The Daisy Reed came across the schooner Canton of Portland, before reported as in a dismasted condition, and on boarding her found her abandoned. The boat's crew that boarded her staid only long enough to get her chronometer and then returned to their own vessel.

The fate of the Canton and the safety of her crew was first learned by the arrival at Perth Amboy, Thursday, of the schooner A. F. Crockett from Savannah. The Crockett sighted the Canton at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, lowered a boat, and took off Capt. C. A. Whittier and the crew of seven. All hands were very much exhausted and suffering from exposure, their vessel having been dismasted eight days before they were taken off. The wreck of the Canton forms a dangerous derelict, being immediately in the track of coastwise navigation. This fact is proved since already she has been reported by several incoming vessels. The schooner William H. Jones sighted the Canton on the day before the Crockett took off Capt. Whittier and his crew and was unable to respond to the Canton's signal of distress, the wind and sea both being very heavy. The next day the Jones again passed the Canton on the opposite tack, and saw the rescue of her crew. The Jones was a three-masted schooner, built in Saco, Me., in 1874. She was 313 tons measurement, and was owned by C. H. Chase of Portland, Me.

Another dangerous derelict was sighted by the Daisy Reed in latitude 33° 50', longitude 75° 15'. It was in the shape of a vessel's forward deckhouse, painted white. It had not been long in the water. In latitude 37° 44', longitude 74° 40', the Daisy Reed spoke the schooner R. W. Morse of Bath. The Morse had suffered severe handling and had lost her main boom and mainsail. The mate was seriously sick and it was thought he would not live to reach port.

THE LASAK WILL CONTEST.

There was another hearing in the contest over the will of Francis W. Lasak, who died at Dobbs Ferry, leaving an estate worth about $5,000,000, before Surrogate Coffin at White Plains yesterday. The contestant is Mrs. Antoinette Lucinda Schermerhorn of New-York, his daughter, who is a widow, and who at the time of the difficulty between her father and mother took sides with the mother, on which account, it is alleged, she was given by the will only the income of $30,000 during her lifetime.

At the hearing yesterday William G. Lathrop, Jr., Horace S. Ely, John A. Ely, and Samuel R. Johnson, the subscribing witnesses to the will, to which there were attached seven codicils, identified their signatures as well as that of the testator, and swore that he was of sound and disposing mind and memory at the time of the making of the will. The proponents then rested their case, and an adjournment was taken for two weeks, when the contestant will commence giving testimony to prove that the old man was not of sound mind, and that if this was his last will, which is a disputed point, it was made through undue influence on the part of those sisters best taken care of. Mrs. Schermerhorn hopes to get at least $1,000,000 out of the estate.

WILLING TO BE MARRIED.

The man who applied to Superintendent Simpson of Castle Garden a day or two ago, asking to be supplied with a capable wife from among the German immigrants seems already in a fair way of success. Superintendent Simpson yesterday received a closely-written postal card which, in decent German, expressed the fact that the writer had noticed an account of Mr. Schlumberger's application in one of the German newspapers and thought that she would be able to fill the bill in every respect. She desired very much that Mr. Schlumberger would call and see her, when he could convince himself that she was a fit life companion and she could also find out if he were the kind of a man she would like for a husband. Then she would also like to know if there were no chance of his earning more than $9 a week after they were married, "since a married man needs more than a single person." The letter closed with this assurance: "I am industrious and saving. Living in sweet hope, I remain your Unknown."

CARPETS FOR SUMMER.

J. & J. Dobson, 40 and 42 West Fourteenth-street, have a remarkably large variety of carpetings for sale this Spring. In ingrains and Brussels tapestries they are showing a line of goods especially adapted for seaside cottages, villas, and country houses. Their colors and designs are of peculiar suitability for Summer use. Art squares in all sizes and China mattings of curious and varied designs are also shown. Medium-sized figures and subdued colors and effects characterize body Brussels this season.

The Messrs. Dobson have also a large new stock of velvets of extra quality capable of taking the place of moquettes on account of their superior quality and artistic effects. In Wiltons they also maintain their Indian and Persian styles are very elegant. They have also great bargains in styles and designs which they are closing out at very low prices.

GEORGE W. LYON'S AMBITION.

President George W. Lyon of the commission in elevated railway condemnation proceedings has been frequently absent from recent sittings of the commission. His absence is explained by the statement that he has been hard at work trying to make his ceiling and election to the United States District Attorneyship for the Southern District of New-York sure. Thursday it was stated at the headquarters of the the commission that he had received assurances that he would be appointed. Mr. Lyon has been a member of the Assembly from the Twenty-first District and an Assistant District Attorney under Benjamin K. Phelps.

DROP IN THE PRICE OF COFFEE.

On the coffee market yesterday disquieting news from Europe caused a drop of from 35 to 40 points, which is equal to about ½ cent a pound. From Havre came the news of a decline of 2½f., and private advices had it that the falling off was due to a fear engendered by recent outbreaks, that the republic of the coffee-bean states are likely to be revolted in other lines of speculation in serious business embarrassment. On the Coffee Exchange the sales reached 56,250 bags.

AN OLD-FASHIONED WAITER.

HENRY SIMONS, THE OLDEST OF HIS CLASS IN THIS CITY, IS DEAD.

In the old-fashioned days when great hotels in New-York were almost of the nature of national institutions, and when the head waiter in such an establishment was a person of greater importance than was the proprietor himself; when it was counted to be a mark of no mean distinction to have the wizard of the dining room escort you to your table and with his own white gloved hands prepare your place there, Henry Simons, a colored man of imposing bearing and pompous mien, was in his prime. He was a waiter—a head waiter—in the possession of whom any hotel might glory. His manner of attending to the individual wants of gentlemen sufficiently distinguished to warrant such attention called forth the admiration of all beholders and the envy of his rivals.

Simons died in this city suddenly on Wednesday last at his home, 122 West Twenty-sixth-street, a victim of apoplexy. He was born in a little town in Dutchess County in 1824 and was never owned by any man. Having reached the age of 20 years, that position which shaped his after career took him to Poughkeepsie, and before he had been there a week he was employed as a waiter at a boys' school. And in another week was head waiter in the establishment. Metropolitan life has its attractions for waiters as for millionaires, and in 1845 young Simons came to New-York as head waiter in the old Callamore House, at Broadway and Spring-street. It was here that he established a reputation for directing the intricate affairs of the dining room, and in a few years the proprietor of the Everett House in Union-square induced him to come to that house and show his guests what a genuine head waiter was in the way of a marvel, and he reigned over his particular department there for many years, impressing all with the majesty of his deportment.

Stephen Decatur had his headquarters at this hotel, as did James Gordon Bennett, the elder, and their simultaneous entrances to the dining room one night was a blow from which Simon never fully recovered. Both were his esteemed friends, but each sat at a different table and he had to make up his mind quickly which to honor with his attendance. History doesn't relate the sequel to this interesting event.

Simon abandoned a public career in New-York about 1868, and accepted an engagement in Cozzens's Hotel at West Point and subsequently another at the Fow Wilson Henry Hotel on Lake George. About 16 years ago he was acquired as a body servant by Dr. J. W. Dowling of this city, in whose service he remained up to the day of his death a trusted and faithful servant. His funeral was held yesterday afternoon from Shilon Church, in West Twenty-sixth-street, and his body was laid at rest in Cypress Hills Cemetery. He leaves an aged widow, who will be generously provided for during her declining years.

Simons was the oldest of the old colored head waiters, and his death leaves Ezra A. Schuyler in that position. Schuyler has been before the public for many years as an able manager of hotel dining rooms, and he is so eminently respectable and dignified and old-fashioned that he is a pleasure to talk to him. He was with Simons at the Everett House, and for 10 years previous to that time—from 1841 to 1851—was body servant to old Commodore Vanderbilt. He is now in the neighborhood of 60 years of age.

FOR MUSIC ON SUNDAYS.

A COMMITTEE OF CONCERT HALL MEN CALL ON THE MAYOR.

The proprietors of New-York's concert halls have clubbed together and resolved to find out whether or not the municipal authorities have any power to compel them to close their places of amusement on Sunday. It is the avowed intention of the proprietors to close their music halls next Sunday, but one of the number will remain open in the hope of being arrested, when a test case will be made.

As a last resort, before finally determining on such a move, Mayor Grant was waited upon yesterday by a committee of three concert hall men, headed by Mr. Herrman of Terrace Garden as Chairman. They laid their case before the Mayor and asked that they be shown some leniency and that the law, according to his construction of it, be not enforced strictly. The Mayor gave them little or no encouragement, and said he would be governed by the advice of the Corporation Counsel. An effort will be made now to get the matter before the Supreme Court as speedily as possible. William H. Clark of the firm of Clark & Crowell, counsel for the concert hall proprietors, said yesterday that they did not ask for any privilege to sell liquors, but simply wanted to keep their places open to the public on Sunday, the same as on other evenings, and they were willing that the sale of liquors should be suspended until such time as it might be allowed by future legislation.

"The concert hall men claim," said Mr. Clark, "that it pays them to keep open Sunday evenings even when no income is derived, as it serves as an advertisement and tends to hold on to their regular customers. We will make up during the rest of the week for what they cannot spend on Sunday." Mr. Clark is of the opinion that no court will render a decision against the concert hall men after a fair hearing of the case.

WHERE WAITERS PROFIT.

Delmonico's waiters in the Twenty-sixth-street restaurant are just now looking forward to the Spring sale of the furnishings of the building. They expect to add to the attractions of their own houses out of their purchases, or else make handsome profit by reselling to dealers the things they buy. When the season closes, the employes of the restaurant receive a notice that a sale will take place and that they alone will be admitted to it. When the auction begins, the carpets, linen, curtains, and the like, which have been in use abroad a year, are knocked down to the highest bidder. There is an unwritten law that any one who buys for any other than himself shall be deprived of all future advantages of the sales, and therefore the men are very anxious to act with entire fairness.

As the auction is conducted for the interests of the employes of the famous restaurant, the bargains to be obtained are at times very great. Expensive curtains, which show the wear of a season very slightly, are disposed of as low as $5 a pair, and there is a legend to the effect that one year the heavy mosquito carpet in the restaurant was sold to a lucky bidder for $18. He trotted it off to a second-hand furniture dealer, who gave him $80 for it. So, among the many perquisites of the Delmonico waiter is the ability to have a richly-furnished house at an exceedingly small cost.

CHANGING THE CONTROL.

As was announced some days ago in THE TIMES, the controlling majority of the stock of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company has been secured by people who will take the management of the property into their own hands, electing an entirely new Board of Directors. Some of the present board, surprised as well as wounded by this sudden change in the company's affairs, are disinclined to yield control without a fight.

President Baxter, who is slated for retirement along with his Board of Directors, telegraphed yesterday to this city that legal opinions had been obtained in Tennessee declaring that the meeting called for Monday was, "under the circumstances, illegal."

In answer to this dispatch, Mr. John H. Inman of this city, who is one of President Baxter's friends and supporters, sent back promptly this dignified reply:

"If there is any hitch in the legality of the annual meeting, my suggestion is that you advise Mr. Duncan Cooper to be in Charleston, prepared that at the annual meeting for election of officers and Directors cannot be legally held, then if they will present proxies for a majority of the stock we will all tender our resignations, and thus permit them to take charge of the company without delay."

COLUMBIA COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement of Columbia College will this year be a joint one of all the schools except the Medical School. The Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons holds its Commencement earlier than the other departments of the college. But the change which was contemplated last year will be put into effect this year unless the petitions and remonstrances of the students secure a separation of the Law School Commencement from the exercises of the other associate schools. Last year the petitions of the various Senior Classes accomplished the desired end. Each of the associate schools of Arts, Law, Mines, and Political Sciences will have an orator under the new scheme of Commencement. The representative of the Senior Class, School of Arts, will be chosen by the class from R. N. Cardozo, G. T. Donnell, W. V. King, G. C. D. Odell, G. D. Mumford, N. Wilde, and J. C. Pfister. These names have been presented by the Faculty to the Seniors for choice. Cardozo stood at the head of his class until the abolition of the marking system.

MAKING EVERYBODY UNCOMFORTABLE.

Persons who have used the bridge cars or the trains of the Kings County Elevated Railway recently have noticed that the arms which serve to divide the seats have been removed, and that the seating accommodations now consist of long, undivided benches, like those of street cars. The result is that the bridge cars are now able to make 427 passengers comfortable by seating them where previously the six were compelled to stand. The reception of the cushioned seat, however, makes a ride in a crowded car a torture to every third person in the vehicle, for he is obliged to find rest after an obliquer fashion on the slope of the cushion. There is a petition circulating among the patrons of the road for the return of the seat divisions.

COLUMBIA'S OARSMEN.

THEY ARE READY TO RACE BUT THEY DON'T LIKE HARVARD WAYS.

The prospects for a 'Varsity race between Columbia and Harvard at New-London this Spring are not very promising. Harvard has sent Columbia word that she will not row this year.

In 1877 an agreement was made between the two colleges by which a race was to be rowed each year at New-London. The date was to be fixed by March 1 of each year. Last year the race was declared off by mutual consent, though the agreement continued in force.

"The agreement," says Capt. Klapp of the Columbias, "was made as binding as possible when it was drawn up. It was signed on the part of Harvard by the President of the boat club, the Captain of the crew, Prof. Agassiz, and several other prominent Harvard representatives. But this is only another case of the abrogation by Harvard of an agreement entered into by a former management, as was also shown in her conduct about the Yale-Harvard football match last Fall. Harvard has not been acting rightly in other matters of our rowing agreement. She still owes us two sets of trophies, one each for the Freshman races of last year and the year before. It is true that we owe her for the 1887 'Varsity trophy.

"We wrote to Harvard's boat club agreeing to offset the 'Varsity trophy of 1887 with the Freshman trophy of the same year, but the management failed to respond or to give the slightest intimation of when it would send the Freshman trophy won last June.

"Harvard men seem to think that the race with Columbia is under the control of the Yale race. That was one reason for the abandonment of the Columbia-Harvard race last year, but Harvard never made a worse showing in any race with Yale than she did then.

"There is one part of the agreement which the Harvard men have overlooked. It is that notice of 'inability to row' is the only reason for release from the annual race. As Harvard is preparing to meet Yale her 'inability,' if she claims there is any, does not amount to anything. Columbia is still preparing for a race at New-London, as she will row the three-mile race with Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania, probably some time during 'race week'—that is about June 27."

In Columbia's 'Varsity crew no change has been made. The positions as at present fixed are: Tuttle, '91, No. 5; Klapp, '89, No. 6; Robertson, '91, No. 7; Pelton, '90, No. 8, and Meldahan, '90, stroke; A. Hewlett, '92, will be the coxswain.

The challenge of the Yale Freshmen has been refused, unless Harvard will consent to Yale's entering a crew in the Columbia-Harvard Freshman race. Columbia is willing to admit Yale if Harvard is.

Both the 'Varsity and Freshman crews of Columbia expect to enter the Harlem regatta. The 'Varsity will contend in the two-mile race for eight-oared crews, which has not been on the programme before for several years. Their opponents will probably include the famous Passaic eight of Newark, which has just joined the Atalanta Boat Club of this city. The Freshman crew will enter the one-mile race, in which they will probably meet their old antagonists, the Dauntless eight, and others, all of whom they defeated last year.

STUDENTS ON A TOUR.

THEY INSPECT THE ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES IN "THE TIMES" BUILDING.

A party of electrical engineering students of Cornell University, under the guidance of Prof. E. P. Roberts, have been visiting the principal points of interest to them in this vicinity during the past week. Yesterday they made a special trip of inspection to the new TIMES Building, over which they were escorted by Mr. Jones, who showed them all the mechanical and engineering features, including the plant for furnishing 1,100 incandescent lights. The students were delighted with the magnificence and solidity of everything, and were loathe to leave the basement, where the massive machines interested them far more than the view from the roof.

After leaving THE TIMES Building they called at the offices of the *Electrical World*, and then were given a lunch by the proprietors of that journal at the Metropolitan Hotel, whence they went to the big Brush station in Elizabeth-street. As mementoes of the trip they carried away for the Sibley Museum samples of the work done in THE TIMES stereotyping department.

WIVES MUST DO THEIR DUTY.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Supreme Court, in a General Term opinion handed down yesterday, deciding that there must be a new trial of the suit of Esther C. Rose for a limited divorce from Warren H. Rose, makes the following remarks on the admissibility of testimony and the duties of wives to their husbands:

"The learned court below seems to have been of the opinion that the defendant had no right to prove any facts in justification of her acts of violence which it might be claimed he had committed toward the plaintiff. In other words, that the wife might by her own misconduct provoke ill treatment upon the part of the husband, and then claim right to obtain a divorce for the ill treatment which had been caused entirely by her own provocation.

"We know of no such rule of law. It has always been deemed important for the court to know what has been the conduct of the wife toward the husband as well as what his conduct has been toward her in deciding the question whether it is a proper case for a decree of separation.

"If it should appear that had the wife performed her duties toward her husband she would have suffered no ill treatment at his hands it is difficult to understand upon what principle a court of equity could grant her relief."

MYER SOLOMAN GIVEN HIS LIBERTY.

Myer Soloman, a young Hebrew expressman of Ludlow-street, who has been in Ludlow-Street Jail for three months waiting for a settlement of his trial before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of illegal registering and voting at the last election, was paroled yesterday on his own recognizance. The case has been an unusual one from the tremendous amount of perjury that the cloud of witnesses on one side or the other must have committed, and it appears to be no nearer settlement to-day than on the day it was first brought into court. Commissioner Shields says that he is going to continue the case until he ascertains who the perjurers are, and he promises that they shall be severely punished. Soloman's young wife is in ill health, and his business is being ruined in his absence, so Mr. Shields and Assistant District Attorney Macdona allowed him his liberty until the settlement of the case, on the condition that he makes his appearance in the Circuit Court Clerk's office every day at noon, so that track can be kept of him. The case goes on again on Monday afternoon, April 8, at 3 o'clock.

SUFFERED EVERY SPRING.

New-Yorkers are now undergoing their Spring infliction of a superabundance of fertilizers in the various parks, which to persons of delicate nostrils suggest an immediate evacuation of the town. At present City Hall Park is the sufferer, and so by sympathy are the tenants of all the big buildings about it. But within a week persons who have had occasion to go through Union and Madison squares have had reasons to regret the necessity for the turning of these pleasure grounds every Spring into what the East Side Women's Health Association would have excellent reason to combat. One reason for the necessity of this, a well-known botanist said a few days ago, is the extreme care which the employes of the Park Department take to rake up and sweep away every leaf which falls upon the turf in the Autumn. There is no fertilizer ever discovered that equals that given to the ground by the decaying leaves beneath the snow in Winter, and the advantage is that it contributes regenerative power to the sod without the fearful odor which now affects every pedestrian in the city's breathing places.

GIVEN TO A SOUTHERN CHURCH.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company has just finished the construction of a lectern of universal beauty. It will be given to St. John's Church at Savannah, Ga., on Easter Day, by Adam Dutenhofer, a prominent parishioner of Grace Church, this city, as a memorial of his dead wife, Mary I. Dutenhofer.

This lectern is 6 feet 6 inches in height and is made of brass and bronze. On the orb at the top, set in a crown of glory, is a brazen eagle, with outstretched wings. The poise of the king of birds, the chasing of the plumage, and the unconventional treatment of the head and wings are wonderful and are a revelation of what brass is susceptible of in artistic hands. The base of the lectern is a carved octagon, resting in four lions couchant, supporting four heavy pinnacles, with flying buttresses. Between each are bronze statues of the four Evangelists. The shaft is full of pierced tracery, surmounted by an octagonal cap.

A COLLISION IN THE DARK.

A peculiar collision was reported yesterday by Capt. Thompson of the British bark Thomas Keillor of Dorchester, which arrived from Antwerp after a long voyage. The Keillor was struck by an unknown vessel, apparently an American iron ship, on March 28, at 10 o'clock at night, 25 miles east-southeast of the Highlands. The Tillie E. Starbuck left this port that day, and was probably the vessel which struck the Keillor.

The Captain of the Keillor says that the strange vessel had her side lights reversed, the red light being on the starboard side and the green light on the port side. She struck the Keillor only a glancing blow on the starboard quarter, carrying away the braces and doing other damage. What damage was done the other vessel could not be ascertained.

A STUDY OF STORMS.

NEW FACILITIES ADD TO THE SIGNAL SERVICE'S EFFICIENCY.

The Branch Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy Maritime Exchange has just sent out a review of the weather for March, from which it is seen that along the transatlantic routes an unusual mildness prevailed during the first 10 days, the storm in the first week being of only little energy. After the 11th, however, frequent gales were reported, some of which attained hurricane force.

The month opened with a generally high barometer east of the Grand Banks, but a low pressure, followed by fluctuations, prevailed from the 3d to the 15th, and then came a steady fall. Gales have been frequent off the American coast, blowing with the greatest force between the directions northeast and northwest. The most violent of these storms centred off Hatteras on the 20th, and extended as far south as the coast of Cuba. Another started in Brownsville, Texas, and extended to Iceland. Northers were reported in the Gulf of Mexico on the 5th, 10th, and 19th, and there was an unprecendented rainfall in Antigua on the night of the 4th, when in two localities on that island the precipitation was 11 and 12 inches, respectively, within five hours. An unusual increase of fog is reported off the Newfoundland Banks and to the westward. No icebergs were reported during the month, but small quantities of field and drift ice were seen near the Newfoundland and Nova Scotia coasts. It is also reported that the ice has broken up and is moving down the St. Lawrence River.

An officer detailed from the Hydrographic Office to visit Havana last September to consult with Padre Viñes, the leading authority on West Indian storms, secured also the cordial co-operation of Capt. Carbonell, the Director of the newly-established Marine Observatory in Havana. The French and Spanish cable companies have granted the franking privilege for telegrams over their lines whenever the Captain of the Port of Havana, a brazen cable with outstretched wings. The poise of the king of birds, the chasing of the plumage, and the unconventional treatment of the head and wings are wonderful and are a revelation of what brass is susceptible of in artistic hands. The base of the lectern is a carved octagon, resting in four lions couchant, supporting four heavy pinnacles, with flying buttresses. Between each are bronze statues of the four Evangelists. The shaft is full of pierced tracery, surmounted by an octagonal cap.

A COLLISION IN THE DARK.

A peculiar collision was reported yesterday by Capt. Thompson of the British bark Thomas Keillor of Dorchester, which arrived from Antwerp after a long voyage. The Keillor was struck by an unknown vessel, apparently an American iron ship, on March 28, at 10 o'clock at night, 25 miles east-southeast of the Highlands. The Tillie E. Starbuck left this port that day, and was probably the vessel which struck the Keillor.

The Captain of the Keillor says that the strange vessel had her side lights reversed, the red light being on the starboard side and the green light on the port side. She struck the Keillor only a glancing blow on the starboard quarter, carrying away the braces and doing other damage. What damage was done the other vessel could not be ascertained.

SETTLED AT THE CONFERENCE.

A NEW DEPARTMENT TO MANAGE THE FINANCES OF THE CITY.

A conference of the city officers on the city debt question began at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and continued for nearly four hours. There were present Mayor Grant, Corporation Counsel Beekman, Chamberlain Irvine, Controller Myers, President Arnold of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. Storm of the Aldermanic Finance Committee. Messrs. John H. Strahan and Bourke Cockran were also there as legal advisers.

The relation of the sinking fund to the city debt was discussed in all its phases, and so was the question whether it was better to keep that fund in existence for a longer period than it will last, if permitted to go on accumulating as it is now, without the imposition of new liens on it.

Chamberlain Irvine expressed a strong disposition in favor of the growth of the fund up to the point of extinguishment of the city debt, which, he thought, would be reached in about seven years if care were taken in the matter of the expenses of the city. He thought that it would be well for taxpayers to bear with an increased tax rate in the expectation of a speedier extinguishment of the time when the revenues of the city, instead of going into the sinking fund, to be invested in city bonds on which the city must continue to pay high interest, may be applied to the annual expenses of the city and to the consequent diminution of the tax levy. Mayor Grant and the others coincided with the Chamberlain.

The city debt in all is $132,000,000. For legal purposes the amount of the sinking fund is deducted from that sum. The sinking fund is $44,000,000. On this amount the city pays interest at the average rate of 3⅓ per cent, or $88,000,000 it pays an average of 3⅓ per cent. Next year the full city debt will be at least $157,000,000. If the expenses of the city can be kept down so that they may be paid from year to year without increasing the tax rate too much and the city's revenues can be nurtured, an advantage will soon be gained in the extinguishment of the debt through the application of the sinking fund to it.

These facts drew the attention of the conference to the city's revenues, and it was soon agreed that not enough attention has been paid to them. A scheme was proposed for the entire reorganization of the Finance Department. None of the parties to the conference would reveal the character of that scheme, but it is probably, in part, to provide for a department which as exists in Philadelphia to manage the city's property and procure from it the highest possible returns. The discoveries made by the Commissioners of Accounts show that the city should have received from the markets alone hundreds of thousands of dollars more than we now receive. The new department will probably be put under the supervision of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, inasmuch as the revenues of city property go into that fund. But that is a matter yet to be decided.

Corporation Counsel Beekman is to draw the bill intended to revolutionize the city's finance system. He is to be aided by Lawyers Strahan and Cockran. The bill will probably be presented to the Sinking Fund Commissioners next week for final consideration. The body will meet again to-day, and Controller Myers will present to it a new resolution respecting the $9,000,000 of new parks bonds to make them run 20 years, with the right reserved to the city to redeem them in a shorter time if the sinking fund permits.

ECCENTRICITIES OF INSULAR LIFE.

There is a mild form of Spring insanity which is being developed by the passengers on Staten Island boats. The victims are mostly young men who have athletic inclinations and whose leisure time is consequently spent in demonstrating to the weaker sex how strong they are and how much muscle they have developed within their brief, though eventful, lives. During almost every trip after 3 o'clock to Staten Island two dozen or more young men start at the stern of the craft at a nine-mile gait and walk round and round the cabin as though their future prosperity depended upon their speed. They go by ones and twos, treading upon women's dresses and men's toes with remarkable indiscrimination, and before half the trip is finished the only thing which restrains open revolt on the part of the peaceably-disposed passengers is the well-known antiquity of the transporting craft, any energetic movement of revenge being surely followed by the disintegration of the vessel.

The occasion of the exercise indulged in by these young men is the need of activity felt by clerks and others who remain penned up in offices in the city all day and who do not have any reason for walks after reaching Staten Island. Therefore they use the boat as a cinder path. Some members

R.H.MACY&CO.

SIXTH-AV., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

Bargains in New Goods

Several importers and manufacturers, having found themselves stocked with more of this season's fabrics than they felt comfortable with, and, knowing where they could most readily turn new and desirable goods into immediate cash, we are able to offer in various departments bargains extraordinary. We quote in part:

Colored Dress Goods.

Himalaya Camel's Hair, 39c.; worth 75c.
All-wool Wrapper Flannel, 19c.; worth 50c.
French Cashmere, 37c.; worth 75c.
Brilliant Mohair, 47c.; worth 80c.
All-wool Batiste, 48c.; worth 85c.
Henrietta, extra fine, 59c.; worth 90c.
Stylish All-wool Plaids, 69c.; worth 85c.
Silk and wool Cheviots, 69c.; worth 95c.
Lupin's Camel's Hair, 49c.; worth 85c.
English Sicilian, 59c.; worth 90c.
Hand-printed Flannels, 58c.; worth 80c.
Stylish Novelty Side Bands, 79c.; worth $1.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

French Serge, 43c.; worth 75c.
French Albatros, 37c.; worth 60c.
Extra fine Cashmere, 79c.; worth $1.
Nun's Veiling, 49c.; worth 75c.
Tape-edge Byonaise, 69c.; worth $1.
All-wool Henrietta, 97c.; worth $1 25.
Lupin's Cameis Hair, 49c.; worth 85c.
Silk-warp Henrietta $1 11; worth $1 50.
40-inch Brilliantine, 54c.; worth 90c.

BLACK SILK.

A good All-silk Merveilleux, Rhadame, or Surah, 49c.; worth 75c.
Double-warp, dull black, all-silk Surah, especially adapted for mourning, 69c., 79c., 85c., and 98c. These goods are offered at less than cost of production.
Black Gros Grain and Round Cord Faille Française, warranted pure Silk and will not crack or slip in seams, 99c.; $1 25, and $1 48; worth $1 35, $1 60, and $1 85.
High-class Novelties in Black Royal Armure, with broad Moire and Satin stripes, $1 49; cost $2 25 to import.
All-silk Rich Black Satin Duchesse, 99c., $1 25, and $1 48; worth $1 25, $1 50, and $2.
Heavy Black Gros Grain, with satin Black Plush stripes, 59c.; cost $1 to produce.
Black China and Japanese Silks at the lowest prices yet named for the best goods.

COLORED SILK.

A splendid quality of 22-inch rich Faille Française, with small round cord, warranted not to crack or slip in seams, and embracing all the desirable shades, 84c., 97c., and $1 24; worth $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
Three excellent grades of Double-Warp Surah, comprising all the street and evening shades, 59c., 74c., and 99c.; worth 75c., 90c., and $1 25.
India Silk, all colors, 22-inch, 48c.; worth 75c.; 24-inch, 59c.; worth $1.
Cream-white China Silk, 24-inch, 59c.; 28-inch, 79c.
Extra heavy cream-white Japanese Silk, 26 inch, 88c. and 99c.
Magnificent collection of Printed India Silks, in evening and street effects, at 39c., 69c., and 89c.
Splendid quality natural Pongee, nearly a yard wide, at 79c.; cost $1 50 to import.
Drapery Silks in great variety at popular prices.

HATS.

A full assortment of untrimmed Hats and Bonnets in fine Milan and fancy braids, in all the leading shapes.
Special bargain in fancy Braids for Children's School Hats, 29c.; worth 50c.
Imported Leghorn Hats,
99c.; worth $2 00.
$1 25; worth $2 50.
$1 46; worth $3 00.

RIBBONS.

All-silk Hat Ribbons, 24c.; worth 50c.
Black All-silk Sashes:
9-inch width, at 49c. per yard; worth 75c.
11-inch width, at 59c. per yard; worth $1 00.
12-inch width, at 64c. per yard; worth $1 25.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, including extra large sizes, silk embroidered, 29c.; worth 50c.
Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, with double knees, 24c.; worth 40c.
Children's English Cotton Hose, (Archer Dye,) with extra splicings on knees and ankles, in black, navy, and seal-brown, 29c.; worth 50c.
900 dozen Men's fine Lisle Thread Half Hose, in fancy stripes and modes, 27c.; worth 50c.

LACES.

Greatest bargain ever shown in this city.
Worsted or "Yak" Laces, 37,000 yards, at 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c., and 8c. a yard.
An importer's entire stock of beaded Laces, beaded sets, and beaded fronts at 50 per cent. off regular prices.

LINENS.

We offer a great variety of Cream and Bleached Damasks and make special mention of
1 lot Cream, 44c.; worth 55c.
1 lot Bleached, 49c.; worth 60c.
10-4 Linen Table Covers, $1 38; worth $1 75.
Others at $1 61, $1 77, and $2 24, all below recent prices.
Importation of Extra Heavy Twilled Crash, 10c.; worth 14c.
5-8 Napkins lower than ever before, $1 12, $1 24, $1 37, $1 49, and upward.
3-4 Napkins, $1 31, $1 49, $2 13, and upward.
Husk Towels, own importation, 9c., 10c., 12c., 15c., and upward.
Damask Towels, own importation, 17c., 21c., 24c., 42c., and upward.
Doilies, 4c.; worth 7c.
Doilies, 4c.; worth 7c.
Doilies, 5c.; worth 9c.

Curtains, &c.

Chenille Curtains at $5 84; worth $7 50.
Chenille Covers, 4-4, 69c.
Other sizes in proportion.
Imported Silk and Worsted Covers, $1 49 and upward.

SILESIAS.

Enormous line of Plain and Fancy at prices positively below competition.
50 pieces Fancy Silesia at 14c., much under real value.

NOTIONS.

Striped Silk Elastic, 10c. per yard; worth 15c.
Cotton Belting, 12 yards, 16c.
Bone Casing, 12 yards, 19c.
All spool Cotton reduced to 47c. a dozen, 4c. a spool.
O. N. T. Mending Cotton, 2c. per ball.
Plaited Braid, all colors, 9c. each.
Playing Cards, 11c., 12c., 16c., 23c. a pack and upward.
Opera Lorgnettes in Leather, Pearl, and Shell at very low prices.
3 and 4 blade Pocket Knives, 39c. each.
We have an extensive line of Roger's and Wostenholm's Pocket Knives at lowest prices.
Steel Scissors, 3½ to 8½ inches, 39c. per pair.
We have a lot of leather-lined Chain Dog Collars, 47c. each.
50 dozen Gold, Oxide, and Silver Plate Hair Pins at 21c.; worth 50c.

Opera Fans in all Fine Shades, 91c.

SHOES.

Ladies' Tan Suede Kdson Ties, made especially for us, $2 99, $3 99, and $4 99; worth $3 50, $5, and $6.
Ladies' Braided Edson Ties, Louis XV. heel, in assorted colors, $3 99; worth $7.
200 pairs Tan Goat Edson Ties at $1 97; worth $2 50.
First quality ladies' Gaiterette at $1 73; worth $2 25.
Good quality ladies' Gaiterette, $1 42.
We call special attention to our line of Fancy Shoes and Slippers for stage and evening wear.
Boots and Ties made to order at short notice, in any style, and fit guaranteed, at prices fully one-third less than elsewhere.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

250 all-wool Blouse Suits in new styles and mixtures, sizes 4 to 14 years, $2 49, $4 38, $5 74; actual value, $4, $6, and $8.
3-piece Cutaway Suits, Knee Pants, ages 11 to 16 years, $5 23, $6 11, and $7 23; worth $8, $9, and $12.
Full assortment of Spring Overcoats, plain and silk-faced, ages 3 to 18 years, $3 33, $4 87, $5 54, and upward.
Jersey and Kilt Suits in great variety at lowest prices.

FISHING TACKLE.

A full line of everything required by the fisherman at prices from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than is charged by regular dealers.

R.H.MACY&CO.

MOTHALINE CLOTH

AND

Mothaline Cloth Pockets,

An absolute protection for Sealskin, Plush, and Cloth Garments, Furs, Carriage and Sleighing Robes, Carpets, Woolen Goods, Furniture, and every household article liable to injury by moths, dust, light, crushing, and ruffling the fur or nap.

SEALSKIN AND PLUSH SACQUES ESPECIALLY and all other fine garments should never be laid down or packed away, as it injures the nap by crushing it and at the same time wrinkles and glazes them.

To secure them absolutely free from moths, dust, fading, wrinkling, and crushing and glazing the nap, which surely follows when they are laid down or packed away or hung up and exposed with other goods, and to preserve their rich and beautiful appearance, they should be hung up inside of a MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKET. A MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKET is an article made of an ABSOLUTELY MOTH-PROOF CLOTH. They are made various sizes to fit SEALSKIN and PLUSH SACQUES, WRAPS, NEWMARKETS, ULSTERS, DOLMANS, OVERCOATS, DRESS SUITS.

It is also large enough to inclose a dozen garments of ordinary size, and household goods of every description.

It is perhaps unnecessary to repeat what is so generally understood by those having fine garments, such as SEALSKIN and PLUSH SACQUES, WRAPS, DRESSES, OVERCOATS, and other FINE WINTER GARMENTS, that one of the most difficult problems to solve is how to preserve them during the Summer so that when they are needed again their rich and beautiful appearance will not have been impaired or destroyed either by moths, crushing, rubbing, pressing the nap and glazing it, or wrinkling them, which is invariably the case if they have been packed away or hung up carelessly during the Summer with other goods.

There has never been a way discovered or any article invented by which fine garments could be preserved easily and conveniently, and at the same time securely, till the invention of the MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKET, and the result was that when they were taken out of their hiding places when they were needed again they were found to be so badly injured by either moths, rubbing, pressing and crushing the nap, or wrinkled that they were unfit to wear till they had been sent to the manufacturer again to have them doctored, which could never restore them or undo the injury. But since the invention of the Mothaline Cloth Pockets, and also the cloth in pieces of one, two, three, five, ten, and twenty yards, every difficulty that stood in the way of handling and preserving these goods, including all other kinds of WEARING APPAREL, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, CARRIAGE AND SLEIGHING ROBES, Blankets, Furniture, &c., has passed away. And every article, however fine and delicate or difficult to preserve it may be, can be DISPOSED OF IN A MOMENT and hung up anywhere with the fullest assurance that they will be PERFECTLY SAFE, and that when they are needed again next season they will be in as good condition as when they were laid aside in the Spring, and, unlike all other pretended but useless remedies, which last for a season, it will retain its efficiency and last a lifetime.

Sealskins should be placed in a Mothaline Cloth Pocket to preserve the color, which is injured by dust and light, and also from being ruffled and the nap glazed or crushed by other goods. But, unlike other garments, they are not so liable to be injured by moths.

OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c. A number of these articles may be fastened together on a coat hanger, or otherwise, and a MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKET drawn over them will fully protect them.

FUR, CARRIAGE, AND SLEIGHING ROBES must be thoroughly beaten, then packed away in Mothaline.

FOR CARPETS ON THE FLOOR tear the MOTHALINE into strips two inches wide and place it along the edges of the room. A few tacks to hold it down in place close to the carpet are recommended.

FOR LARGE ROLLS OF CARPET or large quantities of woolen goods that are to be packed and stored for a long time wrap up in MOTHALINE CLOTH. In the same manner all the clothing and woolen goods of a family can be protected at a trifling cost.

FOR FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, &c., after beating out the dust, cover with MOTHALINE CLOTH. One, two, or three yards will be sufficient to protect the largest and finest piece of furniture in the house.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, SEALSKIN, BEAVER AND FUR MUFFS, PELERINES, COLLARETTES, FUR TRIMMINGS, PARLOR MATS, AND EMBROIDERY, and a thousand and one other small articles and ornaments generally found in a house may be wrapped up carefully in newspapers. Then place all together in a MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKET and they will keep with the utmost safety for a lifetime.

TRUNKS AND WOODEN CASES may be packed full of goods and covered with a piece of MOTHALINE CLOTH with perfectly safety.

When the garments and other goods are uncovered next season, preserve the MOTHALINE CLOTH, as it will retain its ODOR AND EFFICIENCY FOR A LIFETIME.

SIZES AND PRICES OF MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKETS, ALSO PER SQUARE YARD:

MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKETS, especially adapted for the protection of Sealskin, Plush, Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Woolen, Fur, and every description of fine Jackets, Wraps, &c., not over 32 inches long or 28 inches wide. Size of Pocket, 30 inches wide and 36 inches long. Price, 75 cents each.

MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKETS, especially adapted for the protection of Sealskin and Plush Sacques, Wraps, Fur, and Woolen Overcoats, and every article of number of articles not over 47 inches long or 28 inches wide. Size of Pocket, 30 inches wide and 50 inches long. Price, $1 each.

MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKETS, especially adapted for the protection of Sealskin, Plush, and Cloth Newmarkets, Dolmans, Ulsters, and long garments and every article or number of articles not over 70 inches long or 28 inches wide. Size of Pocket, 30 inches wide and 72 inches long. Price, $1 50 each.

MOTHALINE CLOTH, per yard, in rolls of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yards, 36 inches wide. Price, 30 cents per yard. Packages containing 10 yards, $2 75.

Sold by notion, dry goods, clothing, fur, hat, drug, and other houses throughout the country.

Patented Feb. 22, 1876. Copyrighted April 6, 1877.

Samples will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price.

Send for illustrated circular.

MANUFACTURED BY

W. H. HALL,

Manufacturing Furrier for the past 38 years,

261 and 263 Greenwich-st., NEW-YORK.

COERCION MAKES ENEMIES

THE CURRENT FLOWING TOWARD HOME RULE.

RESULTS OF ENGLISH BY-ELECTIONS—POLITICAL EFFECTS OF BRIGHT'S DEATH—THE QUEEN'S COURTESY.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, March 30.—Still the tide flows. Suburban Enfield voted to-day and reduced her Tory majority by 500 on a poll increased by 2,400, most of the new voters being of the villa-residence class. In the excitement incident upon the Kennington victory the wilder heads in the class of Radicals came to expect nothing short of winning Enfield, but to reduce a majority of 2,020 to 1,512 is enough. It shows that even in villadom coercion has made enemies and home rule friends.

The political effects of John Bright's death have been the subject of much speculation during the last few days. It is now pretty well understood that if any member of his family stands for the vacancy he will not be opposed by a Gladstonian candidate. This decision is not dictated by courtesy alone, for it is reported that a Home Ruler would have no chance in Bright's district anyway. What is of more interest is the idea that John Bright's disappearance destroys the most important obstacle to Lord Hartington's joining the Tory Government openly as a Minister. It is known that Mr. Bright strenuously opposed this course, and Mr. Bright's influence has always been supreme with Lord Hartington. It is felt that now that this is removed, Lord Hartington cannot resist the Tory overtures, and will transfer himself to the Treasury Bench whenever Mr. Smith gets ready for a translation to the House of Lords.

On the other hand, it was Mr. Bright who kept Mr. Chamberlain from long ago following Sir George Trevelyan back into the Gladstonian camp. He is now left free to move the dissentient Liberal opinion of Birmingham, as he could not do before, and expectation is rife that he will very soon try to resume the bargaining again where he left off when the round-table conference broke up. But these splendid by-election results have so stiffened the Home Rule spine that Joseph will have to crawl very humbly and eat a good deal of crow in public before even the back door is swung open to him again.

Not all the eloquence of the Parliamentary eulogy last night, nor the solemn memorial service in Westminster Abbey to-day, can make the mourning for John Bright what it would have been had he died three years ago. One cannot help seeing that the heart of the nation is not really touched by the event. The grand old tribune had survived his generation and his audience. He lacked—as the most of such of his contemporaries as still live lack—that strange quality of perpetual juvenility of spirits and insight which makes Mr. Gladstone so marvelous a leader. Age brought cobwebs to his brain and put peevishness upon his tongue.

In other countries, notably in America, his fame lived on undiminished, but here in England younger men long ago got tired of being continually confronted with his criticisms upon and objections to measures which were in the direct line of all his own beliefs in his stronger days. Then there came his open split with the bulk of his party on the Irish question. Like Lord Tennyson, he found that the impulses of his old age led him to take the side of the aristocracy and the classes against the masses. To his waning eyesight the institution of rents took on sacred proportions, and orderly obedience to any kind of law, no matter how unjust, so long as it was law, became the most important of all human considerations.

People who studied this change close at hand could not fail to be influenced by it in their feeling toward the man himself. The altered sentiment never grew into dislike, much less into wrath, but there had been for the last two or three years great popular indifference to what Mr. Bright said and wrote. Now on his death, memories go back to the splendid figure he made in the corn law fights, in the suffrage emancipation, in Crimean days, in our own civil war, and in the advocacy of mercy to the Fenian prisoners. There by common consent the eulogy of him stops and the curtain comes down. Next to nothing is said of the past 20 years, during which all are conscious that he lagged more or less superfluous on the stage.

No doubt if what is mortal of the great orator had been brought to London and laid with pomp in the Abbey, popular interest in the event would have been considerably augmented, but his Quaker family respect his own wishes for a quiet interment among his kindred at Rochdale, and so this vast modern Babylon gave scarcely a passing thought to his funeral to-day, so busy was its interest in the university boat race.

The common talk in Parliament last night was that Mr. Chamberlain's speech was vulgar and offensive. All the others were pitched in a lofty key, but Mr. Chamberlain, with curious infelicity, made the leading motive of his remarks the fact that Birmingham never asked Mr. Bright to pay his own election expenses, and before he had finished there was audible derisive laughter in the galleries. So disgusted was everybody that the House was allowed to be counted out early in the evening.

The way it was done was unique in the annals of the House. It was private members' night, and the bill under consideration was one for the payment of members of the House of Commons in which the Radicals and workingmen members took a deep interest. One of these latter, an asinine person named Cremer, discovered with regret that T. D. Sullivan was speaking to almost empty benches, and decided to secure him an audience. He had noticed that the Irish members when they wanted an audience for one of their speakers always moved that the House be counted, the effect of which was to bring members trooping in from all parts of the building to prevent the Government being counted out. So he moved a count, but as the Government was not concerned to keep private members' night going the whips failed to bring in the members, and thus an adjournment was necessary. Mr. Cremer got roundly abused by his own friends for his ignorant intermeddling.

Queen Victoria seems lost to all knack of doing graceful things at home, but she has shown that she is still the mistress of very nice manners abroad. Her visit to the widowed Regent of Spain was full of delightful courtesy and consideration. As it is the first time a reigning English sovereign ever stepped foot upon Spanish soil, the event has created deep interest in Spain, and the Madrid papers are full of ecstatic belief that it will have an important effect on Anglo-Spanish relations. These are in truth so friendly that it is not easy to see how they could be improved, but the Queen's visit will probably be of use in strengthening the hands of the Regent. She has had a most delicately-difficult rôle to play as a foreigner in the jealous peninsula, and she has played it so well that anything which adds to her prestige in Spanish eyes is of the highest value.

On Tuesday next a Regency will be proclaimed at The Hague, with Queen Emma at its head, and simultaneously the elderly Duke of Nassau will be announced Regent at Luxemburg of that duchy, to the actual rulership of which he will only succeed when poor old William dies. When the Dutch King was first seriously ill there was a good deal of anxiety throughout Europe about this Luxemburg succession, and a fear that it would raise complications with Germany was quite general. This has now much abated owing to statements from Berlin that Nassau had established a perfect understanding with the Emperor, but the excitement is liable to flame up again at the slightest sign of a hitch.

Germany itself is agitated just now by the most serious domestic dispute which has stirred its politics in years. The new Emperor hates newspapers—it must be admitted, not altogether without reason—and the obedient Bundesrath has formulated a new Penal Code for journalists which staggers even the Cologne *Gazette*. When this organ speaks of the proposed legislation as "putting a frightful weapon into the hands of the Government for suppressing freedom of speech and silencing opposition," you may understand that the bill must be pretty bad. It is, indeed, the worst measure that has been aimed against the liberty of the press in our generation, and there is a deep feeling as to its fate when the Bundesrath next month sends it down to the Reichstag. There will be a fierce debate, and it is expected that a considerable number of National Liberals will part company with Bismarck on this issue.

For the fourth time in English history the title of Duke of Buckingham has become extinct. In late Plantagenet times it was worn by cousins of the blood royal, who finally lost it through the interposition of the executioner's axe. Then the upstart Villiers family held it for a while, and then it died out, and in the next generation the Sheffields obtained it, and again also it died out. Now it disappears by the death of the late Duke, whose family name was Grenville, and who was a descendant of Henry VII. through his youngest daughter, Mary. The Duke was a rough-mannered old man. He looked and behaved like a weather-beaten skipper of a mackerel boat, but was very good at heart. He married a young wife a short time ago, but his hopes of a male heir who would maintain the title were dashed.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat race took place to-day and drew the usual crowd of many thousands to the banks of the river between the Putney and Hammersmith bridges. There was not much excitement over the contest, as the betting was 3 to 1 in favor of the Cambridge crew, which is the same that won last year's race. The Oxford men were lighter and not in as good form either physically or as oarsmen. In fact, only last Thursday the Oxford coxswain was reported as disgusted with the work of his men, who rowed as eight instead of one. Nevertheless Oxford made a pretty good fight. The start took place at 1:15, and for the first mile the struggle was well maintained. Cambridge was only slightly in the lead. After a mile they began to increase their advantage, however, and rowing evenly and rapidly to the end, they won by six lengths.

One of the most valuable pictures in the Academy will be Andrew Gow's canvas, which again deals with a subject that the artist has almost made his own, viz., the misfortunes of the Stuarts. The episode is the first overt act in the civil war, where Charles, with a retinue of 30 cavaliers, finds the gate of Hull closed against him. The Governor of the town from a high rampart holds parley with the King while the angry escort is flourishing swords in menace. The whole study is superbly done; it is full of color and character.

Mr. Watts has been too ill to finish his big pictures, but he will send a bright work of Cupid disguised as a friar knocking at a lady's door, his face beaming with mischievous archness.

Verdi's "Otello" is to be done at the Lyceum Theatre at the close of Mr. Irving's season, in July. Both the band and the chorus of La Scala, in Milan, have been engaged for the performance.

"Doris," Alfred Cellier's new operetta, now in rehearsal, is said to be both romantic and patriotic, the action taking place in the interval between the death of Queen Mary and the coronation of Elizabeth. A national song in the third act is expected to produce a great impression.

"King Henry VI." has been selected for the memorial performance at Stratford-on-Avon on Shakespeare's birthday next month.

A man created a panic in Albert Hall, Sheffield, a few days ago by setting himself on fire through putting his pipe in his pocket. Both he and the fire were put out, however, and the audience was quieted without injury.

Edward Terry has secured the London and provincial rights in "The Bookmaker," and will put it in the evening bill to follow "Sweet Lavender" at his theatre. H. F.

DEAD AT ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The oldest man on record is dead. He was Daniel Burks, and according to the certificate of death returned to the Register of Vital Statistics this morning he was 114 years of age. The old man, who has been a resident of Illinois 35 years, died at the residence of the Little Sisters of the Poor of pneumonia, having been ill for six weeks.

The Brighton Belle

In all the new colors for Spring 1889 to be seen displayed in the largest show windows in the world, at the London and Liverpool Clothing Co., 58 and 60 Nassau, cor. Maiden-la.—Adv.

Downright Fraud!

First Raid made on Piso's Cure for consumption! Into the U. S. since 1876. The Voice of the American people.—Adv.

KILLED IN HIS OWN CABIN

CAPT. HATCH PERISHES IN A COLLISION.

THE LESTER A. LEWIS RUN DOWN BY THE CITY OF SAVANNAH—OTHER COLLISIONS ON CROWDED WATERS.

The steamship City of Savannah of the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, commanded by Capt. Smith, ran down the schooner Lester A. Lewis, from Mobile, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning off Sandy Hook Lightship. Capt. Hatch of the schooner was killed by the collision, and the port quarter of his vessel was completely shaved off.

Had it not been for the character of the schooner's cargo, which consisted of staves and lumber, she would have gone to the bottom immediately, and the fate of her crew would have long been a mystery, for the Captain of the steamship neither ascertained the name of the vessel he had so badly damaged, nor did he make any public report of the collision when he arrived in the North River at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. In fact, one of his officers early in the day denied that anything of public interest or anything worthy of comment had occurred during the trip from Savannah. A new coat of paint was immediately put on the City of Savannah's bow, and her iron plates bore no trace of the accident after she had been at the dock for three hours.

The story of the collision was best told yesterday by R. A. Warren, first mate of the schooner. He was terribly affected by the narrow escape he had had from death and by the loss of his Captain, Hatch, who was a fellow-townsman of his and a popular commander.

"It was just about 1 o'clock in the morning," said Mate Warren. "We were both on deck, the Captain and I, and it was blowing pretty hard from the westward. We were steering north-northeast and running free. It was very dark, though it had not yet begun to snow. Suddenly we caught sight of the lights of a steamer over our stern, a little to the starboard. All our lights were up, but the steamer did not seem to notice us, and came right on. I ran forward to be ready to haul the sheets, and the Captain rushed down in the cabin to get a torchlight. It was too late, however, and that was the last I ever saw of the Captain.

"I yelled to the man at the wheel to jump for his life, for I thought the steamer would strike just there, and it was lucky I did so. Three minutes after we first sighted her she struck us in the centre of the stern, smashing the boat that was hanging at the davits, cutting in through the cabin, splitting the wheel in two, and cutting off the port quarter as far forward as the mizzen rigging. The man at the wheel was covered with a shower of splinters in the corner of the stern to which he had jumped when I shouted.

"I suppose the Captain must have been stunned and washed out of the cabin. All the ship's instruments, in fact the entire cabin, were carried away. I cut the halyards and we let go both anchors.

"After running us down, the steamer, which did not again come close enough for us to make out even her rig, lay by us for about two hours. We made every signal of distress. I rang the schooner's bell and the lights were swung, but the steamer did not attempt to lower a boat. She came near enough once or twice for us to hear somebody trying to hail us, but we could not hear a word the steamer's people said. About 6:30 o'clock the tug Zouave sighted us and came alongside. We slipped our cables and were towed in."

The owners of the schooner are represented in this city by F. H. Smith & Co. Capt. M. B. Smith of the firm went down on the tug Syracuse and boarded the dismantled schooner. He had her towed immediately to Jersey City. The damage is estimated at $5,000, little of which is covered by insurance. Capt. Hatch, her commander, was a resident of Islesborough, Me., and was 46 years old. He leaves a widow and five children.

The City of Savannah's connection with the accident was revealed by one of her passengers, who said on landing that a collision had occurred with a schooner early in the morning. The second officer of the steamer, when asked about the manner in which this collision had taken place, said that he, the Captain, and the first officer were all on deck at the time.

"We were running slow on account of the weather," he went on. "The first any of us knew of a schooner's being ahead was when we struck her. It was too dark to see much and the lights of the schooner were not displayed at all, so far as we could see. After passing the schooner we lay by her for two hours. We came up to her and hailed her four times, the first three times without receiving any answer at all. The fourth time we understood that all they wanted was for us to send a towboat to help them."

There was no panic among the passengers on board the City of Savannah, most of them being in their berths and asleep at the time of the accident. A few ladies wanted to know what the matter was, the engine bell being clanged so constantly. But there were only a few who knew what had really taken place. One of the officers of the vessel was not even waked from his sleep by the shock of the collision.

Capt. Frederick Smith of the City of Savannah lives at 243 East One Hundred and Tenth-street. There he was seen last night by a TIMES reporter, to whom he said:

"The reason we had the collision with the schooner is that we approached her from the stern and consequently could not see her sidelights. The law says that in such cases a sailing vessel should display a torchlight to warn a steam vessel coming from the rear. Had the Captain of the schooner started one minute sooner for his light the collision would have been avoided.

"The steamer was going about 13 miles an hour when we struck the schooner. It was so dark at the time that it was absolutely impossible to see her sails, and we did not see her at all until we struck her. Immediately after the collision we stopped and returned to the injured vessel. Just then the snow squall came down on us, and I could not see beyond our fore-stay. It was so dark that we could not find the schooner very well, and so we did not lower any boat, of course. We could not get near enough in the dark and snow to hear what the vessel's men said. At last, just before we left them, my men told me that they said something about wanting a tug. Then we started for the city. I saw a tug going out in that direction, and I knew they would see the schooner's lights."

Capt. Smith was much shocked to hear of the death of Capt. Hatch. He said he knew the schooner had been badly damaged and at first was afraid she might sink, and accordingly lay near her. He afterward saw that she was lumber-laden, and concluded she was safe for the time being. In regard to the fact that no report of the affair had been made public Capt. Smith said:

"Oh! I never think of mentioning those things. If there is anything of importance I always report it, but until I heard of the result of this affair I did not think it worth while to report it."

COLLIDING IN THE SNOW SQUALL.

There were several collisions between vessels in the Lower Bay and off Sandy Hook during Friday night and early yesterday morning. A small fleet of sailing vessels from Southern ports arrived at the Hook just in time to run into the snow squall of Friday night. A gale of wind followed. Indeed, all the vessels reported gales and stormy weather all along the coast.

The Annie T. Bailey, a lumber schooner under command of Capt. Marston, from Brunswick, Ga., laden with lumber, was coming up at 5 o'clock on Friday night, when she ran into the steamer Indiana of the American Line. The schooner struck the steamer on the port bow, and smashed in a hole three feet across, breaking the iron plates for a little distance. The bowsprit of the schooner and her jibboom were carried away. Her windlass was broken, so that she could not drop her anchors, and it was necessary to ground her. She was towed up the Bay yesterday by a tug and taken to Harlem.

The Indiana put back for repairs. She carried freight only. She will be able to sail to-morrow.

When the schooner Byron M. of Windsor, Nova Scotia, reached the vicinity of Sandy Hook Lightship, after a voyage of 20 days from St. Kitts, yesterday morning, the snow squall came down upon her in a blinding, whirling rush. In the darkness a vessel ran into her, carrying away her bowsprit, jibboom, and all the headgear of the fore and main masts. She was badly wrecked.

The other vessel, which was on a northeast course, disappeared. She was probably the brig Atlanta of Port Jefferson, as that vessel arrived yesterday afternoon with a load of cedar and mahogany from Laguna. She had been in collision with an unknown vessel, losing a portion of her rigging and breaking her chain plates. There were no injuries received by seamen from the accidents to the vessels.

The Byron M. was loaded with molasses and was consigned to Bertram Brothers. She was assisted in a dismasted condition just before daylight by the Captain of the Leonard Richards, who went to her assistance and towed her up to Red Hook, N. J., where she cast anchor.

THE BETA'S EXPERIENCE.

The English steamer Beta from Matanzas came in yesterday with hull damaged and reported a collision with the schooner Belle Hooper for Matanzas. The accident occurred on Tuesday at 7:45 A. M., 50 miles northeast of Hatteras. The steamer struck the schooner on the starboard side of her bow and cut that her hull. The steamer towed the Hooper into Hampton Roads, where she sank. The Beta's bow was injured and her cargo of sugar is slightly damaged by water.

LOST WITH THE ALBERT RUSSELL.

The American bark Albert Russell, reported lost by letters received from Capt. Durham of the whaling vessel William A. Crozier, had a crew of 18 men. Capt. Peter C. Cane and his two daughters, who were on board, are reported lost. Only two sailors were saved. The crew was made up of: Mate, P. S. Laurensen of Maine; second mate, Carl Anderson; steward, A. S. Casey of this city; seamen John Thompson, Norway; C. Jonsen, Finland; Henry Ford, Sweden; W. Furst, Belgium; Alfred Anderson, Finland; Victor Seegall, France; John Cherthew, England; August Ammermann, and Carpenter George Paterson.

The Albert Russell sailed for Australia on Feb. 9. She registered 724 tons, and was built at Newburyport, Mass., in 1875. Arnold, Cheney & Co. were her agents.

BETRAYED HIS BROTHER.

THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER OF HAVERSTRAW A DEFAULTER.

NYACK, N. Y., March 30.—A defalcation in Haverstraw which has been kept quiet for two weeks, was made known to-day. George B. Weyant, Assistant Postmaster, has proved to be a defaulter to the amount of several hundred dollars, and Haverstraw people, through friendly relations with the interested parties have kept from the public press the whole matter.

J. Bennett Weyant was Postmaster under President Cleveland, and made his brother George B. Weyant assistant. A few days ago it was whispered that a shortage existed in the Post Office funds, and a private investigation proved the rumor true. The Postmaster had great confidence in his brother, and was startled when he learned the truth. His confidence made the deficiency good, and he, through a great sacrifice paid them back. The real amount which the Postmaster and his parents have been compelled within a few days to make good on George's account is much greater than supposed, and has compelled them to sacrifice a great amount of personal property, and to heavily mortgage their real estate.

It is reported that several letters containing money and registered at the Haverstraw Post Office have not reached the persons to whom they were addressed. One notable case is that of a Canadian Frenchman, who sent two fifty-dollar bills to his home, and the money not being received he inquired of George Weyant about the matter. He was told that the letter had gone to the wrong place, and if he would come in at a time designated he would receive back his money. The Frenchman came, and was given a one-hundred-dollar bill in place of the two fifties he had mailed. Other irregularities are reported. George is at large, and apparently unconcerned.

THE MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 30.—Wheat was fairly strong at the outset to-day, but with more offered at the opening than was wanted prices declined ¼ cent to ¾ cent. Later, on information of a large decrease in country elevator stocks, prices were firm, and May was bid up near the opening figures. The decrease in country elevator stocks in the Northwest, as made up by the *Market Record*, amounted to 1,246,000 bushels for the month of March, leaving 5,210,000 bushels, against 6,456,000 bushels a year ago. Other markets came in reported dull and declining, which took away the feather edge, and buyers were less aggressive again. The demand for flour was no less than for some time past, and still it was too light to remove on fresh orders the day's output of local mills. There is a kind of go-as-you-please in prices, but it is not admitted that any severe cuts are made. The reason of it is that cuts in prices now are luxuries that cannot be indiscriminately indulged in. At the high cost of wheat it was found that the agreement to maintain minimum prices was not strictly adhered to, and such prices prevailed in the way of confidential sales that are becoming common property they broke up the agreement.

REFUSED TO RESIGN.

ST. PAUL, March 30.—Among the dispatches sent out by the Associated Press from Washington Thursday night was the following: "The Postmaster-General to-day, upon the recommendation of General Superintendent Bell, appointed the following-named Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, Tenth Division, headquarters at St. Paul—Norman Perkin, vice Walter A. Butler, resigned." The correspondence that did take place between the Post Office Department and Mr. Butler is contained in the following telegrams:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.

To Butler, Superintendent Railway Mail Service, St. Paul, Minn.:

I am instructed by the Postmaster-General to request your resignation, to take effect March 31.

J. LOWRIE BELL,
General Superintendent Railway Mail Service.

Washington, D. C.

I know of no reason why I should resign. Permit me to respectfully decline to do so.

BUTLER, Superintendent.

THE DENVER BANK ROBBERY.

DENVER, Col., March 30.—W. H. Clark, the man who was arrested last evening on suspicion of being the man who robbed the First National band of $21,000, and subsequently released after D. H. Moffatt failed to identify him, was rearrested to-day, and will be held to await further developments on the charge of being an accomplice. He positively denies any connection with the affair.

Detectives, while searching the building in the vicinity of the bank, to-day discovered in the hallway leading to the Zollinger Printing Company a light brown overcoat, in the pockets of which was a loaded revolver and a bottle supposed to contain nitro-glycerine, which evidently had been thrown there by the robber as he passed through the building making his escape. The explosive proved to be simply a bottle of castor oil.

MISS HARNER TAKES A HUSBAND.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 30.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, in a parlor at the Plankinton House, Miss Isabelle E. Harner, the only daughter of Judge Warner of the Appellate Court of Cincinnati, was married to John Considine, the proprietor of one of the fashionable saloons of Chicago.

The couple arrived on the midnight train over the Northwestern Railway, and Justice McGarigle was immediately summoned to perform the ceremony.

A marked feature of the occurrence is the fact that the bride disappeared from her home in Cincinnati last October and had not been heard of by her parents until they received a telegram, which was sent last night, informing them of her marriage.

CANNOT ASK RESIGNATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day issued the following important order respecting removals:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1889.

Heads of bureaus and other officers of this department will not call for resignations except by direction of the Secretary, and in making recommendations for the dismissal of employes will please state specifically the reasons therefor, and must state whether there has been due examination of all papers on file in the appointment division; and there must be transmitted to the Secretary all papers bearing on the subject and the recommendations.

JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

FOR A NEW RESORT.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 30.—Dr. Francis M. Weld of Harvard University, in company with S. E. Morse of New-York and Edward Dudley of Philadelphia, have been in conference here for several days at the Central Hotel, discussing the project to build up a new watering place at Deal Lake, about four miles from this place. The new Summer resort will be called Interlaken. A number of cottages and a hotel will be erected.

*LOST HIS OFFICIAL HEAD

Wilson for Admiral Kimberly, care American Consul, Auckland:

Take such steps with regard to Nipsic and wrecks and sending men home as you may deem proper. Full power given you. Monongahela sailed for Apia Feb. 21. TRACY.

Admiral Kimberly's dispatch is taken to indicate that he had already mailed an account of the wreck. By sharp work it may have been possible for him to have caught the mail steamer which arrives at San Francisco, April 13 next, in which case full advices may be expected in Washington about April 20.

The total strength of the American fleet at Samoa was 800 men, or nearly double the strength of the German forces. The Olga had 267 men, the Adler 128 men, and the little Eber 97, yet with one-half of the number of the American forces these unfortunate vessels appear to have lost more than twice as many men. Some naval officers think this is an indication that the American vessels had greater structural strength than the German ships or that superior seamanship was shown.

It appears that the rainy season set in this year at Samoa with severity and rather early. On Feb. 14, just about a month before the fatal hurricane which swept away our naval vessels, a heavy gale descended upon the harbor and wrecked several merchantmen, vessels, including the American barkentine Constitution, whose crew was saved by a boat from the Nipsic. On Feb. 25 Capt. Mullan of the Nipsic, who from his long stay in Apia probably knew more about the characteristics of Samoan weather than the commanders of any of the other American vessels, wrote to his brother in this city as follows:

"We are now in the midst of the hurricane season, and until April 15 we may look for very bad weather. Harbor is full with reefs outside and inside; bad holding ground. No coal here and nothing to eat; everything very dear."

By the destruction of the American fleet at Apia the Navy Department finds itself confronted with a serious problem. Short of the China station, where there is a small fleet of old wooden vessels, at least one of which can never hope to successfully cross the Pacific, there are almost no American vessels worthy of the name in the Pacific Ocean which can be sent immediately to Samoa. It would not be wise policy to allow events there to drift along without the presence of one or more American naval vessels. The hostile armed factions on the islands are no longer under the restraining influence of a man-of-war representing any civilized nation, and property rights at least might be insecure if life was not in jeopardy.

The Monongahela, an old storeship carrying a couple of howitzers, sailed with stores for Samoa from Mare Island, California, Feb. 21, and should arrive in a week or two unless she encounters bad weather.

The Delphin, a dispatch boat, which is formidable through the possession of one great gun, might be ordered from China; or the old Mohican, now at Panama, might be sent to Samoa, but this about completes the list of available ships, and none of them could properly represent the authority of the United States. By dint of extra work the Charleston, now building at San Francisco, might be got ready to sail in about three week, but her batteries would not be complete, and the government would be at great expense as the contractors would probably insist upon a remission of the penalties already accrued for delay in the construction of the vessel, as a condition precedent to accelerated work.

THE LIVES LOST.

The total loss of life on the American war vessels is 50, including 4 officers and 39 men on the Vandalia and 7 men on the Nipsic. The list is as follows:

SCHOONMAKER, CORNELIUS MARIUS, Captain and Commander of the ill-fated Vandalia. He was a thorough seaman, a brave officer, and a credit in every way to the naval service, to which he had been attached for nearly 35 years. He would soon have been entitled to a place on the retired list, this cruise having been intended for his last.

Capt. Schoonmaker was a native of Kingston, the son of the Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, Chamberlain of Rondout, N. Y., and was 60 years old in February. At the age of 15, in September, 1854, he was appointed acting midshipman at the Annapolis Naval Academy, being graduated with the rank of midshipman in June, 1859. He was assigned to duty in the European squadron until the outbreak of the rebellion, when he was assigned to the steam frigate Minnesota, then the flagship of the blockade squadron off the Carolinas. He distinguished himself with such gallantry in the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clarke, that in August, 1861, he was made Lieutenant. He served successively thereafter on the gunboat Wyandotte, the steamer Sebago, and the Rear-Admiral Lee Wilkes's flying squadron, until May, 1864, when he came to this city to join the new monitor Manhattan as executive officer. In August she captured the rebel ironclad Tennessee, and assisted at the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, which cleared the harbor of Mobile and completed the naval operations in that quarter. After this he served on the gunboat Augusta, the monitor Catskill and the steamer Juniata and in the Brazil squadron until Dec. 24, 1865, when he was commissioned Lieutenant-Commander. He subsequently served four years in the Asiatic squadron; as torpedo instructor at Newport for a year; as navigation officer in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and in the lighthouse service. He received his commission as Commander Feb. 14, 1873. He was on shore duty for several years after this, until Oct. 7, 1886, when he was commissioned Captain. His first trip under this commission was with the Vandalia. He leaves a widow and three daughters, residing in Albany, where his children are at school.

ADAMS, FRANK H., Paymaster of the Vandalia, was a native of Louisiana, from which State he was appointed Acting Assistant Paymaster April 14, 1864, rising by promotion to Passed Assistant Paymaster July 22, 1866, and to Paymaster, Oct. 14, 1871. He joined the Vandalia, May 12, 1887, previous to which he had been on sea service 6 years and 2 months, and on shore duty 11 years and 6 months, and 4 years and 9 months on leave of absence. He leaves a wife and family, residing at the Crawford House, New-London, Conn.

SUTTON, FRANCIS E., First Lieutenant of Marines, was born in Rome, N. Y., in 1860, the younger of two sons of Dr. R. E. Sutton, the Chamberlain of Rome. He was appointed to the Naval Academy June 21, 1877, and graduated sixth in a class of 68 in August, 1882. On his own application he was appointed second Lieutenant of Marines July 1, 1883, being the first graduate of Annapolis to enter the Marine Corps. He was commissioned First Lieutenant March 9, 1888. He has been on duty in the Brooklyn, Portsmouth, and Mare Island Navy Yards. He was in Peru during the war with Chili and afterward commanded a body of marines on the isthmus of Panama. He had just been detailed to command the marine guard of the Mohican, but the Vandalia, sailing suddenly for Samoa before the arrival of the commanding marine officer, Lieut. Sutton took his place, expecting to fall in with the Mohican on the cruise. At the Navy Department Lieut. Sutton is regarded as having been one of the brightest and most intelligent officers of the Marine Corps, and his loss is greatly deplored.

ROCHE, JOHN, Paymaster's clerk, was appointed from Ilion, New-York. He was 28 years old and a man of athletic build. His brother, his nearest relative, is J. Jeffrey Roche, an assistant editor of the Boston *Pilot*.

Seamen lost from the Vandalia:

BAKER, HENRY, London, England.
BRISBANE, WARREN, Long Island.
BROWN, WILLIAM, Quartermaster, Germany.
CASHEN, MICHAEL.
CRAIGEN, MICHAEL, Dublin.
DAVIS, BENJAMIN F., Boston, where his family is said to reside. He was estranged from them for marrying, as they thought, beneath his social station.
DOWNEY, THOMAS C., Baltimore.
ERICKSON, MAGNUS, Sweden.
GHRING, S. C.
GOLDNER, ADOLF.
GORMAN, GEORGE, San Francisco, where he has a wife and family.
GREEN, NATHAN B., Baltimore.
GRIFFIN, JOSEPH, Ireland.
HAMMAR, E. M.
HANCHETT, JOHN, San Francisco.
HAWKINS, C., Washington, D. C.
HOWATT, W., Troy, N. Y.
JONES, FRANK.
JORDAN, GEORGE, New-York.
JOSEPH, N. H.
KELLY, JOHN, San Francisco.
KELLY, THOMAS, San Francisco. These two men were brothers.
KINSELLA, N.
KRATZER, C. P.
KRANZ, CHARLES, San Francisco.
LESSMAN, FRANK.
MERRAGE, GEORGE.
MILIFORD, JOHN.
MONTGOMERY, ALTMER.
RILEY, THOMAS, Ireland.
HALMAN, H. P., California.
HANFORD, C. E. G., California.
SIMS, JOHN.
WELLS, G. H.
WIXTED, HENRY.
AH KOW.
AH PECK.
PENDING.
TECHOR.

Of the Nipsic's crew the following were lost:

CALLAN, GEORGE W., Washington, D. C.
GILL, JOHN, Norway.
HEAP, JOSHUA, England.
JOHNSON, THOMAS, Annapolis, Md.
KELLEHER, DAVID, Ireland.
FONTSELL, HENRY, Belgium.
WATSON, WILLIAM, Ireland.

THE NAVY'S CRUSHING BLOW.

Aside from the terrible sacrifice in officers and men at Samoa, the loss to the navy of two of its finest ships is a most crushing blow. Notwithstanding the rapid increase in the new navy, vessels like the Trenton and Vandalia would never have been unserviceable so long as they remained in a seaworthy condition, and as for their fighting qualities, it need only be said that when the Trenton first went to Europe, in the latter part of the seventies, she created a perfect furor among British naval authorities, many of whom declared that just such a type of vessel as the Trenton was what was needed in the British Navy for cruising duties. The Vandalia was somewhat smaller than the Trenton, but a thoroughly fighting ship of her class all over. To get command of the Trenton or Vandalia was considered among the finest gifts obtainable in the Captain's grade. For this reason the department took good care always to award the prizes to only the most distinguished officers, who, as a rule, were the "fighters" of the navy.

The Trenton and Vandalia have been kept busy in nearly every part of the world. The Trenton has been flagship on the China station, on the European station, on the home station, and last on the Pacific station. The Vandalia, "the handsome Vandalia," as she was familiarly known among the sailors, likewise saw duty on nearly every station, but more particularly in Europe, where the Navy Department is always anxious to have the best of our war ships assigned. She made her name known when last on the European station by drawing upon herself the fire of the forts at Antwerp for proceeding to sea without first giving notice to the authorities.

Strange to say, the Trenton had the same incident occur to her in attempting to run past the Smyrna forts in the dusk of evening. But the Trenton made her way out, though she did so with her decks cleared for action and with her crew of 400 men "stripped to the buff" beside their heavy guns. At the first fire from the Smyrna forts the Trenton's crew sprang to their quarters and with the trained gun layers and the gunners trained on the forts, the order being called down to the gun deck from the bridge to fire a broadside at the next flash of a gun from the forts. The Turks evidently observed the preparations aboard the American as she steamed full speed past, and desisted from firing a second round.

The Trenton was justly called the pride of the navy, for, being the last vessel built of the wooden cruisers, she was fitted with all the appliances known to modern science. Modern ingenuity could furnish. She was the first war ship in the world to be fitted out with electric lights, and so perfect was her arrangement that the guns aboard could be sighted with the electric lights and fired by electricity. She had considerable speed during her first years in active service, and officers and bluejackets delight to tell how, when the Trenton first left the United States for duty in Europe, she raised a fast transatlantic steamer out of New-York across to Queenstown, and beat her in by a day. The feat was ascribed as much to the splendid sailing and sea qualities of the Trenton as to her engines, for there were periods when the flagship's machinery was doing little else than keeping the screw in motion so as not to make a drag of it. To be sure, both the vessels had a gale of wind at their back all the way across, which did wonders for the Trenton's great sail spread.

As a fighting ship the Trenton was considered the best war ship this country possessed until the new cruisers made their advent, and it was not long ago that some of the fighters of the navy declared their readiness to fight an Italian or a Dulio with the Trenton, claiming that they could "plug" the shot holes she received as fast as made, and in the meantime fight all around the big brutes.

The loss of the Trenton will nowhere be more keenly felt than among the fighting class of the navy, for in that class there are Commanders and young men, too, who have long looked upon her as would a trooper on a tried and trusty horse.

To an experienced naval officer the wrecking of the American fleet at Samoa is regarded as the natural result of one of those terrific hurricanes against which human force avails nothing. To one acquainted with the sea, and knowing what power wind can generate in a clean and unobstructed sweep across an ocean, there is needed no explanation of how the war vessels were torn from their anchorages and hurled and smashed against the coral reefs until their great large sides crumbled in pieces. What could be done if a great wave of no sail bent? Grant it, that even one or the war ships had their four anchors down, but in a hurricane of the fury that must have swept over Samoa on the 15th inst. four anchors could have been whipped out of the bottom as if they were so many fish hooks.

It is the usual custom of a man-of-war when going into port and intending to remain for any length of time to unbend all sails and stow them below. This is for the purpose of preserving them as much as possible. Many commanders will never, however, permit the fore and aft sails to be unbent in port, retaining them for use when there is any likelihood of dragging anchors, in which case they will be compelled to funshackle, slip the cable, and get to sea. If a ship is in the range of human power. At the same time that a man-of-war's sails are unbent the funnel is housed and the furnaces cleared of fires, and until the ship is ready to put to sea again on a cruise it is not likely that the boilers will attain see steam.

Under ordinary circumstances a war vessel will let go one of her "bowers" in coming to anchor, and if it comes to freshen a little while in port the officer of the deck will usually get instructions to "pay out more chain;" the longer the scope of chain given the more secure the vessel rides. If it still freshens and there is danger of dragging, the other bower anchor will be let go, and probably to a smaller scope of chain, which, in turn, will be paid out as the blow freshens. By this time it is probably coming on to a gale of wind, and it will be high hand 'n' hand 'n' hand on deck. It will be seen that the trysails and fore and aft sails are ready for quickly loosing, and tackles will be led out all ready to clap on and sheet home. Men will be stationed at the helm and others at the drift lead in the chains. If there are indications of the time to weigh not holding, the order will be given to clear away one, if not both, the sheet anchors, and with all four anchors out there can be little else done than to lash the broadside guns and get them overboard through the ports for a drag.

With all failing to hold the ship from drifting bodily on shore there remain two alternatives. One is to cut away the masts, so as to present less surface to the force of the hurricane, or slip cables and try to work out to seaward. In either case it is a terrible alternative. With the masts gone there is nothing left to hold the ship up if she still drags, and with the cables slipped there are no anchors to hold by if she fails off in trying to get out.

The famous frigate Constellation of the United States Navy came very near being lost a few years ago off Newport by being on a "lee shore." By being on a "lee shore" is meant being off a coast with the wind blowing directly upon it, while the ship is either at anchor or underway to work herself to seaward. In the case of the Constellation the four anchors failed to hold up, and steam already had been given to run her for the beach and land her as high as possible. She carried at the time no less than 500 people, 150 of whom were United States naval cadets of Annapolis. The crew had become demoralized, the commanding officer was helpless, and half the ship's company had rushed below to be safe from the falling spars, which would be hurled to the deck from their fastenings by the terrible concussion of the shock.

But there still remained in the panic-stricken crew at least four men who kept their heads, and in this number was a Lieutenant and the late Chief Boatswain's Mate Crouthers, who was so well known to nearly every midshipman at the Academy. The main trysail was bent, Crouthers passing the robands himself, and with the sheet jammed down and well sheeted aft, the noble old frigate shot out to seaward with only 100 yards to spare between her stern and the land.

There are few places in the Pacific where an anchored vessel is liable to more danger than in the harbor of Apia. The harbor is little else than an opening in among a series of coral reefs, the mouth of which is about 1,000 feet wide. The depth of water inside varies from four to eight fathoms, and with nothing but light sand in the bottom it is impossible to hold a ship otherwise than by the weight of her anchors. The coral reefs all the entrance of the harbor are just awash at high tide, while close in above the reefs are shoals.

The prevailing direction for wind and cyclones in the Pacific is from the east and West, and once a hurricane takes hold in Apia Harbor from this direction a vessel is not only forced from her position, but, having madly rounded and round with her anchors, bringing up in a very short time against the reefs just inside the entrance.

The yearly hurricane season for the Pacific islands is in December, January, February, March, and April, and, though the Samoan group does not look for worse to a Yearly Plantagenet, the force of the hurricanes among them is usually terrific.

The harbor of Pange-Pango, in the island of Tutila, one of the Samoan group, affords perfect protection to ships, being well-nigh land-locked, and offering not only good holding ground, but plenty of water well in shore. It is here that the United States naval coaling station is located from which the Pacific squadron is supplied. Whenever vessels of war go to Samoa they can usually be found at Pange-Pango because of the harbor's safety. Recent difficulties at Apia compelled the squadron to be near that island.

There appears to have been a series of storms operating prior to March 15, as appears from a letter from Paymaster John Corwine, United States Navy, of the Nipsic, to Quinton Corwine of the United Bank Building of this city, and dated Apia, Samoa, Feb. 5. This letter was received Friday, and in it Paymaster Corwine says:

"Another storm is brewing. This is the time of year for storms down here. I was caught on shore during the two days the last one got in its work, the result being three wrecks and a hair's breadth escape for one of the German men of war. I had a good view of the whole proceeding from my shanty on shore. This time I am caught on board, but propose to try and get ashore for the night. This harbor, as a harbor, does not amount to much, for all the hard blows drive right into it, and it has had holding ground for anchors, and as there are coral reefs between the anchors and the shore it is certain destruction to drag anchors."

Mr. Quinton Corwine yesterday received the following from Paymaster Corwine, the cable evidently having been sent through Leaf. Wilson, along with the regular dispatches:

APIA, Samoa, March 30.
Nipsic ashore and a wreck. All the officers saved.
JOHN CORWINE.

From the accounts so far received there can be little else than conjecture regarding the doings during the blow. From the very fact that there had previously been a series of storms at the islands, which bore on their face the stamp of something worse to come, would lead those who know the abilities of such commanders as Farquhar, Schoonmaker, and Mullen to believe that every precaution must have been taken beforehand for just such a contingency. It prepared, all the vessels would have had steam up, with the engines in their cables, and the latter ready for slipping.

If thus prepared, the vessels might have been able to have forced their way out to the open sea. The very fact that they did not, and that the British man-of-war Calliope did, leads one to believe that there could have been no steam in the boilers of the American and German vessels. As for the Calliope, she was about to clear for Sydney and was undoubtedly all ready to start when the hurricane came. By getting out in the open sea she found safety.

But to get up steam and get steam up for a certain contingency which is no more likely to appear than it is not to appear is a costly safeguard, and one to which war vessels as far away from coaling stations as those at Samoa could not readily resort. As for shooting out of the harbor under sail it must be considered that doing this very thing at Apia in ordinary weather is attended with considerable risk. What, then, must it have been if attempted during a hurricane? To naval officers it seems almost a miracle that the March 15 must have struck Samoa like a clap of thunder, and that before officers and men could get on deck the vessels were being hurled to their destruction.

As to the loss of so much life, it must not be supposed that it was the result wholly of drowning. In nearly all shipwrecks, a great proportion of the deaths comes from the falling of spars, such as light yards, topgallant masts, topmasts, crossirees, and gaffs, accompanied also by rigging. The effect of such a mass of lumber falling, even in the smooth seas of the quarter deck, crowded with men can readily be conceived, and so great is the danger from this source that sailors of experience always take refuge below decks at the moment when a vessel is about to touch the beach.

Under ordinary circumstances the clearing away of a man-of-war's boats is effected with the greatest rapidity and with the absence of all confusion. But when a vessel is going pell-mell upon a reef, with her hamper crashing on to the deck and a storm howling so that one cannot hear a foot away, is it to be wondered that the best of men lose their reason and in frenzy throw themselves overboard in the hope of swimming through the heavy surf to the land?

If the Nipsic, which is said to be beached only, has not got a hole in her bottom she may be got off, as can also be effected by camels and floats, as in the case of the British warship Gorgon, washed ashore in South America some years ago.

The condition of the men at the island must at present be one of hardship. As for subsistence, they will be compelled to live in common with the natives until relief arrives, and it is doubtful if, during the recent troubles, the natives have been able to gather in many provisions. Unless a chartered steamer is got immediately the men will have to await the arrival of the Monongahela for succor. This vessel left for Apia Feb. 15.

TALK IN THE NAVY YARD.

When the report of the disaster reached the navy yard in Brooklyn it was hopefully regarded as an exaggeration. So many sensational rumors had come from Samoa of hurricanes, naval battles, and the like, that so unusual a thing as the wrecking of a fleet of war vessels was not credited. But at 11 o'clock the telegraph operator in the yard sent a message to the operater in the Navy Department in Washington in these words:

"Is the report of the disaster at Samoa true?"

"It is too true," came back the reply.

Then followed varied comments on the reasons of the accident. Particulars were meagre, and such recollections as were at hand came into play, and all conversation hinged on the one subject. The officers of the Vandalia who went down with their ships had been known at the navy yard, and their services had been highly appreciated. When the Tranton and the Nipsic started for the Pacific in January, 1888, they had been given their crews from the old receiving ship Vermont, and thus the fate of the vessels is looked upon as a personal one.

Curiosity of the most intense description was expressed concerning the fate of the survivors, who were left without any means of returning to Auckland or securing assistance from the Government for a long time. Those men who had been about the Samoan and Friendly Islands shrugged their shoulders and expressed wonderment that the entrance, as described before, for the position the islands occupied was a breeder of hurricanes, and they were liable to occur at almost any time during the Winter months.

Capt. Miller, the Captain of the navy yard, was in Samoa several seasons ago, and describes Apia as the most unsatisfactory harbor in the Pacific among those which have the reputation of being safe. It has no ground in which the anchors will hold. It is subject to most of the winds which blow, and in the case of a hurricane it would be exceedingly difficult to keep the vessels off shore. The hurricanes are described as rotary storms of small diameter, passing, as a rule, from the west to the east, and sometimes to the south. The island, and sometimes to the south. The island, and sometimes to the south. The island

FLAME AND WATER

OVER LIFE LOST AND MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

NEARLY A QUARTER OF A MILLION DAMAGE, MOSTLY TO THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY PLANT.

A rolling column of thick, black smoke spreading from the neighborhood of Long Island City early yesterday afternoon proved that another great oil fire was raging in that district. It was the Empire Refinery, one of several such establishments stretched along the Long Island shore from Newtown Creek to Astoria belonging to the Standard Oil Company, in which the fire originated. A steam still, of which there were three on the grounds, began to draw off the naphtha from refined oil, expanded from some uncertain cause, but probably on account of a leak in the pipes connecting the still with the many tanks in the yards. It immediately set fire to the oil in one of the tanks adjoining and to the oil-soaked building in which the boilers and engines were situated.

Thomas Nolan, a fireman, 23 years old, a stalwart man, was coupling some pipes just behind the tank when the explosion occurred. He was struck on the head and felled to the floor by some of the fragments of the still. The flames rolled so suddenly upon the surrounding property, all of a highly combustible nature, that nothing could be done to save him. His charred body was taken out of the ruins about three hours later.

Thomas Crean, another fireman, was at work in the same place. He succeeded in reaching the street, severely burned about the arms and legs. He was sent to his home at 127 Eighth-street.

Efforts were promptly made to draw the oil off from the tanks most directly exposed to the flames, but the season is a busy one with the company and there were few vacant tanks to receive the oil, so that not much could be done in that direction. In an incredibly short time the flames were roaring skyward from half a dozen tanks, covering nearly an acre of ground. The oil, which burned with a vicious fury, overflowed the tanks, and, running in flaming rivulets down to a slip known as the Standard Canal, spread over the water a layer of flame. The coal was consumed with the oil, and ignited the property, and in a very few minutes, before a single fire engine had appeared, five buildings, a lighter loaded with oil, and the dock along the canal were burning fiercely.

The Standard Oil Company has a complete fire apparatus at each of its works and several tugboats that are fitted with powerful pumps. Four of these boats, the Astral, Nonpareil, Brilliant, and Daylight, quickly began playing upon the flames, reinforced by a dozen streams from the fire-extinguishing apparatus and the Volunteer Fire Departments of Long Island City and Astoria. These, with the Inland Refinery on the opposite side of the canal, also threw a dozen streams upon flames along the dock.

All that was done to extinguish the flames; but the boats could only prevent the fire from spreading from the limits of the district already in its grasp. One after another the tanks caught fire until 10 of them had been destroyed and their contents had gone up in smoke. The burning oil running along the surface of the water set fire to four adjoining buildings. When one fire had burned itself out it had made waste about six acres of ground, and covered with manufacturing establishments and storehouses.

The Standard Oil Company loses about 5,000 barrels of oil, 10 tanks, an office building of brick two stories high, with its contents, an engine and boiler house, machine shop, toolhouse, a wooden quantity of machinery and shafting and the dock structure. Its loss is closely estimated at $170,000.

The New-York Iron and Chemical Company's shop, an institution on Vernon-avenue, at the head of the Newtown Canal, the property of William J. Mathersen, was burned out without salvage. There was a two-story brick and frame structure in which scrap iron was treated chemically to remove the tin from the sheet iron. The loss was put at $40,000.

S. W. Hewes of Boston had a storehouse for lumberpets on the dock. It consisted of three large frame structures. All were consumed. His loss will be $5,000. The New-York Manufacturing Company, which made cash weights out of scrap iron, lost a frame storehouse valued at $600. Ex-Assemblyman George E. Bulmer lost three large frame storage houses worth about $1,500. H. D. Wade, a manufacturer of printers' ink, in two single-story brick buildings, suffered a loss of $500. Altogether there is a total estimated loss of $217,500.

Besides this, nearly 200 men are thrown out of employment. Some of the workmen insisted that there was likely to be another body found in the ruins—that of an unknown man who had but just gone to work in the refinery—but the officers of the company denied that this could be true. Every man engaged about the premises was accounted for, they said.

TWELVE LIVES LOST.

THE FRENCH BARK LECOQ GOES DOWN IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

MOBILE, Ala., March 30.—The French bark Lecoq has been wrecked in the Gulf of Mexico, near Scranton, Miss. The officers and crew were lost, except one sailor, who arrived at Scranton this morning on the Norwegian bark Parametta.

The Lecoq left Pascogoula, Miss., at noon Saturday, March 23, with lumber for Dakar, Senegal. Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, when the vessel was about 30 miles off Mobile Bar, she encountered a gale and sprang a leak. The pumps were manned, but apprehension of the bark's safety was felt.

About 11 o'clock Capt J. F. Chatelard went below and took some liquor to stimulate his men, and while absent from deck the bark, a ship of iron, sank stern foremost like a shot. There were 13 on board, including the Captain, his wife, and infant. All but one were lost. This one was a sailor, who was on the forecastle, and was thrown overboard by the wreck of the vessel. One of the bark's boats was lashed to the forecastle bottom side up, and when the vessel went down the air underneath the boat forced it loose from the lashings, and it rose to the surface.

The sailor and the ship's cat, the sole survivors of the disaster, climbed into the boat and remained in it four days without food or drink, being rescued by the Parametta on Wednesday afternoon. When rescued the sailor's hands were cramped to the side of the boat, and had to be loosened before he could be taken out.

The bark was 400 tons burden, owned by the Captain, a citizen of Bordeaux, France, where he leaves three children.

The vessel had been out on the ways at Scranton and was considered in every way seaworthy. She had a cargo of 300,000 feet of lumber.

HARVARD ATHLETIC GAMES.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 30.—The third indoor meeting of the Harvard Athletic Association was held this afternoon. For the fence vault, the first event, there were three entries—A. H. Green, '92; G. W. Pearson, Law School, and D. G. Tenney, Yale. Green won, with a record of 7 feet ⅞ inch. Scrook, Williams, easily won the standing high jump, clearing the bar at 4 feet 10⅜ inches. C. H. Bean, '91, was second. The rope climbing, 35 feet, came next. The contestants were H. French, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; C. E. Curry, '89, and J. Crane, Jr., '90. Curry reached the top of the rope in 14 1-5 seconds and won the cup.

The only outside tug-of-war team entered was the Columbia College team. By the intercollegiate rules any team winning the event must pull at least twice. The first trial was a put at this stage of the meeting. The Columbia team was composed of C. H. Hart, E. C. Robinson, E. Harris, and G. M. Elliott, (anchor.) The '89 team representing Harvard was made up of E. W. Grew, F. O. Raymond, Jr., John Endicott, G. Perry, (anchor.)

Columbia gave one inch on the drop, and had four inches at the end of five minutes. First place in the parallel bar exhibition was awarded to W. F. Hillebrand, '89, and second place to G. H. Leonard, '92. The other entries were: G. H. Cutey, Medical School, and W. H. McLellan, Jr., '91.

T. G. Sherman, Yale, won the running high jump with 5 feet 8⅝ inches, beating his own record by five-eighths of an inch.

The only entries for the running high kick were L. C. Wason, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and G. Rublee, Law School. Wason won easily. T. G. Sherman, Yale, also took first place in the pole vault, clearing 10 feet 4¾ inches. R. G. Leavitt, '89, went over 10 feet 3¼ inches. Both these vaults broke all previous records.

Intercollegiate Yale and Harvard, the final tug-of-war, was next pulled. Columbia again got the drop and hauled rope rapidly. Gold medals were given to the winners and silver medals to second men.

BUSTON TO BE MADE TREASURER.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The Chicago *Times* has a dispatch from Washington saying that J. N. Huston, Chairman of the Indiana State Republican Committee, will next week be appointed United States Treasurer. Huston and John C. New had an interview with the President at the White House this evening, after which they left for Indianapolis. Before taking the train Huston said that the President had promised to send his name to the Senate next week, and Mr. New confirmed this statement. Huston is the man who, as Chairman of the State Committee, conducted the corrupt campaign of his party in Indiana last Fall. The most striking public feature of his administration was the haste with which he threw Dudley overboard when that eminent politician issued his infamous instructions for the purchase of "floaters" in the State of Ive."

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING HALL.

Edwin Klahre, a young pianist, gave his third recital at Chickering Hall last evening. His programme was long and by no means hackneyed, including as it did Beethoven's C major variations, Rubinstein's fifth barcarolle, the 12 Etudes embraced in Chopin's opus 10, Beethoven's A flat sonata, opus 110, and some virtuoso pieces by Liszt and Tausig.

Mr. Klahre's best work was his performance of the Beethoven sonata, which, though by no means an ideal rendering, was commendable because of its unaffected style and its manifest sincerity of purpose.

The young man played the Tausig transcription of the Weber "Invitation à la valse" brilliantly in parts, but many passages were obscured by the extremely rapid tempo which he took. His performance of the Chopin studies was the most interesting part of his entertainment. It lacked refinement. Mr. Klahre has talent, but he appears to be uncertain of aim, and he is in great danger just now of sacrificing his musical feeling to empty virtuosity.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The London newspapers are now at hand with the reviews of Mr. Mansfield's brilliantly successful production of "Richard III." at the London Globe Theatre. Their tone indicates clearly that the enthusiasm of the American gentlemen who represent New-York newspapers in London is amply justified. One gains the impression in reading them that every possible effort has been made to find flaws in the production, with the result that its artistic and popular triumph is established beyond dispute. The account of the production sent by cable to THE TIMES, and printed in New-York 24 hours before the opinion of any London reporter saw the light, gave quite as clear an idea of Mr. Mansfield's Richard, its pictorial splendor and archæological accuracy of his revival of "Richard III." as any one of their diffusive articles conveys, and nothing is said about the performance in the English newspapers that is worth quoting for the benefit of American readers. London opinion in artistic matters is no longer to be accepted as a criterion of judgment, and while all the London journals of repute praise the brave, ambitious, and gifted young artist who has fought so manfully for success in the big city, and won it without any aid except his own talent and industry, the praise is very evidently bestowed grudgingly. So much the more honor to Mansfield, who, as all unprejudiced observers in this country admit, is destined to become one of the great actors of the time, and is already such in intellect, artistic perception, and facility of expression to some whose praises are incessantly and tediously sounded. "Richard III." will crowd the Globe Theatre until the end of Mr. Mansfield's term there in October. He will be received with acclamation on his return to America both by the multitude and the thoughtful critics. His triumph is a credit to the American stage, for Mansfield is thoroughly American in education and in feeling.

In spite of Lent and its restrictive customs observed by the great body of playgoers, the matinee business at the city theatres continues to be excellent, and the record yesterday was the same which has characterized every fairly pleasant day since the season opened. At Daly's, where the new farcical comedy, "Samson and Dalilah" has made an instant success, the house was packed yesterday afternoon, and the same was true of the Broadway, where "Little Lord Fauntleroy" holds his own marvelously well; the Bijou, with "A Midnight Bell"; the Casino, with "Nadjy"; the Lyceum, with "The Marquise"; Palmer's, where the Mc-Caull company gave the last matinée of "Boccaccio"; the Academy, where "The Old Homestead" still flourishes, and the Madison-Square, where "Captain Swift" is still the attraction. Remarkably fine audiences attended the afternoon performances of "A Gold Mine" at the Fifth Avenue, "4-11-44" at Harrigan's Park Theatre, the "Parfymaker" at the Fourteenth-Street, "The Corsair" at the Grand Opera House, "A Woman's Stratagem" at the Union-Square, and M. Coquelin and his French company at the Star, while Keller's entertainment at Dockstader's was most liberally patronized. The Howard Athenæum Star Specialty Company turned people from the doors of the Standard, and "A County Fair" at the Twenty-third-Street Theatre, and "A Dark Secret" at Niblo's, drew very large houses. The matinée session at the first-class houses is rapidly nearing its end, and the ladies and children apparently mean to make the most of it while it lasts.

M. Coquelin having intimated to Mr. A. M. Palmer a desire to publicly express before returning to France a sense of gratitude for the kind treatment he has received in America, and having signified that he would prefer to do it through the medium of his own profession, yesterday proposed to give a testimonial performance by himself and company for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. Mr. Palmer promptly accepted this offer, and arrangements have been made to give a special performance at the Madison-Square Theatre on Friday afternoon next, when M. Coquelin and his company will appear in one of their favorite comedies. M. Coquelin himself will also give a monologue, and the amusing personation of Abigail Prue, in which was presented at the Star Theatre last Friday night, will be repeated by M. Coquelin and Agnes Booth. In order to diversify the programme and make the affair a notable event, Mr. Augustin Daly has also kindly volunteered the services of his company, including Miss Ada Rehan, Miss Gilbert, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Drew, who will appear in a comedy.

"Aschenbrödel," Benedix's familiar comedy, upon which Robertson's "School" is founded, was performed at Amberg's Theatre Friday night before a highly-appreciative audience. Fräulein Tessa Klinkhammer was the star, taking the part of Aschenbrödel, a charity pupil at Dr. Velleius's pension for young ladies. Her conception of the part was natural and her reading unusually distinct and agreeable. The character did not call for great histrionic display, but in such expression and rhetorical treatment as the part required Miss Klinkhammer showed abundant artistic ability. Herr Ottbert, as Graf Albrecht von Eichenow, was excellent, only his enunciation was rather indistinct, especially in the first act. Herr Walter as Dr. Wittenlina and Fräulein Grosse as Ursula were good, as was the rest of the support. Fräulein Klinkhammer made her first appearance in this country on Thursday night, acting Cyprienne in the German version of "Divorçons." This week she will repeat both performances and act also in "Lorle" and "The Two Leonoras."

At the Star Theatre to-morrow night Miss Rose Coghlan, an actress who has long been deservedly popular in this city, will appear in her brother's play "Jocelyn," in which she has been making a tour of the country under the management of Mr. Pitou. Miss Coghlan needs no introduction to New-York, and of the play, which is a romantic drama of the period of Louis XIII., THE TIMES has already spoken in terms of commendation. Included in the supporting company are Wilton Lackaye, H. Walters, S. Strange, Conway Carpenter, J. E. Wilson, Harry Gwynette, Mrs. Charles Watson, and Misses Viola Black.

"Samson and Dalilah," the new comic piece produced at Daly's last Thursday, proved an immediate success, and the theatre has not been large enough since to accommodate the throngs which apply for admission. Miss Reban's portrayal of the wily Dalilah is one of the best pieces of work accomplished by this favorite actress, and she carries the audience with her from her entrance to her disappearance from the stage. Mr. Lewis is in his element as Samson, and a funnier bit of comic acting than his personation of this part has scarcely ever been seen, even at Daly's.

Mr. Kellar's term at Dockstader's is drawing to a close. During Holy Week this adept in the mystic art will rest, taking the first vacation he has enjoyed in two years. To-morrow night he will introduce his new automaton "Clio." Clio is the figure of a girl seated on a small table or stool, which sketches a portrait of any prominent person named by the audience. Keller has had this automaton for three years, but has just brought it to a state of completion. The Indian basket trick, which has proved the great hit of Mr. Keller's season, will be exhibited at every performance this week.

Mrs. Langtry, supported by Mr. Coghlan and her regular company, will be seen this week at the Grand Opera House in her repertoire. She is said to have fully recovered from her recent illness and to be in no danger of having to again break into her engagements. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday evenings she will present "Lady Clancarty," which is the best work she has thus far done; on Wednesday afternoon, "Peril," and on Wednesday and Friday evenings, "The Lady of Lyons," and Thursday evening and for the Saturday matinée, "As You Like It."

Coquelin finished his engagement at the Star Theatre last evening, when he acted M. Poirier in Augier's delightful comedy. His week at the Star has been in every sense of great artistic enjoyment. The beautiful symmetry, rich humor, and intellectual breadth of his acting in "Le Mariage de Figaro" will remain in the memory of those who saw the performance. The truth, vigor, and profound knowledge of human nature shown in his Maxime, in "Le Juif Polonais," impressed every sensible, well-balanced mind.

Mr. Goodwin, with his "Gold Mine," is doing a good business at the Fifth-Avenue. Some alterations have been made in the text of the first act, which have improved it greatly, making it more compact than it was on its original presentation. On Friday evening Mr. Robert Hilliard will be introduced to the cast, taking the part of Gerald Riordan, M. P., now played by Mr. E. J. Buckley. Mr. Hilliard will remain with Mr. Goodwin's company during the Summer, going to San Francisco with it.

At the Standard Theatre the Howard Athenæum Star Specialty Company has had a week of uninterrupted good business, turning people away from some of the performances for want of room to accommodate them. There is a rage just now for first-class variety entertainments, and the Howard company fills the field thus created very acceptably. Cinquevalli, little Ida Heath, and a score of other bright attractions serve to pass the evening very pleasantly.

The only performance of "Erminie" in this city this season will be given at Niblo's this week by the Rudolph Aronson Comic Opera Company, including Miss Adèle Cora Reed, Isabelle Urquhart, Kate Gilbert, Ruth Rose, Marie Giever, Edgeworth Starritt, Mark Smith, J. H. Ryley, George Broderick, Charles Campbell, and Charles Lang.

Mrs. Irving Winslow's interesting series of readings from the English dramatists will be concluded this week at the Berkeley Lyceum on West Forty-fourth-street. On Wednesday afternoon she will read scenes from "She Stoops to Conquer" and "The School for Scandal," and on Friday afternoon her programme will be limited to "Masks and Faces," the comedy of Charles Reade and Tom Taylor founded on the former's famous romance called "Peg Woffington."

"The Marquise" is still current at the Lyceum Theatre, and the excellent acting of Miss Coghlan, Mr. Wenzell, Mr. Keiser, and the rest of Mr. Frohman's company of artists has succeeded in investing the play with enough interest to draw fine houses. Mr. Frohman is still silent as to his future intentions for the season, and it is quite possible that "The Marquise," originally produced for a four weeks' run, will fill out the year of the season.

The next concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society will take place on Saturday evening, prefaced by the customary rehearsal on Friday afternoon. The programme will be as follows: Bach's suite No. 3 in D, Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, and Wagner's "Huldigungs March," "Lohengrin" introduction, "Walkürie Ride," "Rienzi," "Tannhäuser," "Siegfried's Death," and "Kaiser March."

The following announcements in reference to the von Bülow Beethoven piano recitals are of importance: To-morrow and Tuesday the recitals will begin at 4 P. M. On Thursday and Friday they will begin at 8 P. M. No standing room will be sold, but the whole parquet and first gallery of the Broadway Theatre will be thrown open to the public at the usual admission price of $1.

J. C. Duff of the Standard Theatre announces that the authors and composer of "Doretta," which he is to produce on April 22, do not pay for the presentation of the work. He has accepted it on its merits, and is willing to run the great risk of producing an original American work, because, if successful, there is money in it.

"The Old Homestead" shows no signs of waning popularity, and the record at the Academy is an unbroken one of crowded houses and repeated ovations. Joseph Thompson is booked for another year at this house, which is the strongest comment on the attractiveness of himself and his play.

Czibulka's new operetta, "The May Queen," will be produced at Palmer's Theatre to-morrow evening by the McCaull Comic Opera Company. The cast of the new work will include the members of the company lately employed in "Boccaccio," together with Eugene Oudin and Miss Harriet Avery.

A complimentary musicale in honor of Miss Lillie P. Berg will be given at 841 Madison-avenue on Thursday afternoon, April 11. Mme. Elsa Hofmann will be heard in monologues, and Mme. Salazar, wife of the Turkish Consul, will appear in a scene with the assistance of F. F. Mackay.

"Captain Swift" is in its fifth month at the Madison-Square Theatre, and is apparently as popular as ever in the hands of Mr. Palmer's excellent company. The advance sale continues to be large, and the play will be kept on the boards until the close of the season.

Mr. Frederick Paulding will give an entertainment at Hardman Hall, Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, next Wednesday evening for the benefit of Mrs. M. E. Owen. He will be assisted by Edgar S. Kelley, composer of "The Lady Picking Mulberries."

Miss Jennie O'Neil Potter will give two Evening Readings at Lenox Lyceum, Fifth-avenue, Wednesday, April 3, and Wednesday, April 10. She will be assisted by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, the distinguished actress; the Hatton Quartet of Brooklyn, and others.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy," at the Broadway Theatre, continues to draw crowded houses, and Manager Sanger is almost inclined to regret that his contract with Frank Wilson necessitates the withdrawal of that charming play early in May.

Mr. Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell" will fill the season out at the Bijou Theatre to the perfect satisfaction of Manager Rosenquest. A series of crowded houses has greeted the players in this new comedy since the opening night.

Specimens of the Oklahoma "Boomers," the "What is It," a large collection of curiosities, living and dead, on the stage show at frequent intervals are offered to the patrons of Worth's Museum in Fourteenth-street this week.

Miss Helen Barry continues at the new Union-Square Theatre, and "A Woman's Stratagem" is still the medium for displaying her fine dresses. A "professional matinée" will be given on Wednesday next, April 3.

No change is announced this week at Harrigan's, "4-11-44" having gone good enough business to amply satisfy the management. It is one of the brightest of Mr. Harrigan's local sketches.

Mr. Charles T. Ellis, the German comedian and vocalist, will be the attraction at the Harlem Theatre Comique this week, appearing in his musical comedy, "Casper, the Yodler."

The testimonial benefit to Edwin French will be given at the Star Theatre to-night. De Wolf Hopper, Lillian Russell, and a great number of well-known artists will appear.

A "Grand Colored Sacred Festival" is announced for this evening at Niblo's. A festival which is both colored and sacred ought to commandrespectful attention.

"A County Fair," with Neil Burgess in his amusing personation of Abigail Prue, is still the attraction at Proctor's new Twenty-third-Street Theatre.

The subject of Prof. Cromwell's illustrated lecture at the Grand Opera House this evening is "One Hundred Wonders, Ancient and Modern."

"The Paymaster," with its two realistic water scenes will be presented for another week at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre.

Tony Pastor offers his usual excellent variety entertainment at his theatre, in East Fourteenth-street, this week.

Mr. Mackay-Smith will be the star at the Windsor Theatre this week, and "The Runaway Wife" the play.

The two hundred and twenty-fifth performance of "Nadjy" will be given at the Casino on Tuesday night.

Robert Grau's company will appear in "Boccaccio" at the Harlem Theatre Comique on May 20.

"The Battle of Gettysburg" is still on exhibition at Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.

A CROWD AT THE ACADEMY.

Crowds of ladies and gentlemen paid admiring visits to the National Academy of Design yesterday afternoon and evening and enjoyed the private view of the pictures displayed at the sixty-fourth annual exhibition of the Academy. The public exhibition will begin on Monday.

The largest and most curious throngs were in the South Gallery, where hangs Thomas Hovenden's painting, "In the Hands of the Enemy." It was sold during the day to Mr. Robbins Bushnell of this city for $5,000. The representation is of a wounded Union soldier binding up the wound of a rebel soldier, while two other Union soldiers and an old man and a woman and their daughter gaze on in sympathy. Other pictures have been sold to the amount of about $2,000.

A CHURCH BURNED.

NEWARK, N. J., March 30.—The Presbyterian Church at Flanders, Morris County, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The cause of the fire was a defective flue in a new heater. The loss is estimated at $4,000; insurance, $2,500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Early yesterday morning the American Hotel, a three-story frame structure on Erie-avenue, Corning, N. Y., two blocks west of the Erie Station, caught fire and was destroyed. The inmates escaped safely. A strong wind sent sparks flying all over the village, and at 4 o'clock the roof of Christ Church, one block east, was ignited and the Addie Paige. The firemen could not reach the high point on account of the light pressure of water, and the whole church was quickly enveloped in flames and the fire burned itself out. The church was a very handsome stone structure, costing about $25,000. The walls are standing, as well as the five-thousand-dollar stone bell within the bell. The vestry room was badly damaged. The church is fully insured. Loss on hotel probably $5,000; partly insured.

The "L" of the Devereaux mansion at Marblehead, Mass., was burned yesterday, and the main portion of the house badly damaged. The loss on the house is $4,000. The fire originated from the outside. The property is owned by William J. Goldthwaite and the Misses Bass.

The two-and-a-half-frame dwelling, 2,288 Third-avenue, occupied by Ellen Sullivan, was set on fire yesterday afternoon by children playing with matches, and the flames extended to the house next door, occupied by Mrs. Hunt, before the flames were extinguished $1,000 damage was done.

The Minneapolis and Northern Company's elevator in the Manitoba Railroad yards at St. Cloud, Minn., caught fire yesterday afternoon and will be a total loss. Twenty thousand bushels of wheat were stored in the elevator. Estimated loss, $40,000; insurance unknown.

Carter, Ross & Billings's slaughter house, near the Lunenburg line, Mass., was burned Friday night, with most of its contents of lard, salt pork, &c. The loss is about $5,000; insurance, $4,000.

A fire at Camden, Ark., Friday destroyed business property worth $30,000; insured for $14,000. C. D. Gee, grocer, and A. L. Morgan, druggist, were the heaviest losers.

Fire in the Opera House at Derry Depot, N. H., Friday night damaged the block to the extent of $2,000; fully insured. Spontaneous combustion was the cause.

A fire in the apartments of Dora Kanis, on the second floor of 164 West Broadway, last night, caused a loss of $200.

I KEEP IT WITH PRIDE—I APPLY IT WITH CARE—
I prize it, I prize it, my SOZODONT there.
I use it, as sure as the morning light comes.
It whitens my teeth and it hardens my gums,
It sweetens my breath—'tis my very best thing.
Thy praises I'll ever, ah, SOZODONT, sing.

THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA
yields no pearl that can exceed in beauty teeth whitened and cleansed with that incomparable dentifrice, the fragrant SOZODONT. Nor is coral rosier than the gums in which such teeth are set. So say the Indian, who are the best judges in such matters.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

TAUBENHAUS BEATEN.

INCIDENTS OF A BUSY DAY'S PLAY AT THE CHESS CONGRESS.

The champions continued their fight yesterday at the American Chess Congress, at 8 Union-square. Among the visitors who watched the games were Dr. Horace Richardson, President of the Massachusetts Chess Association; Henry McMillan, Capt. R. S. Huntington of Boston, C. N. Edward of New-Orleans, Dr. Jentz, George H. Thornton of Buffalo, and C. Hart Palmer of England.

Mr. Showalter distinguished himself by defeating the French champion, Taubenhaus. He played black with the "Ruy Lopes" opening, and about the fifteenth move changed the defense into a vigorous attack. Taubenhaus made the mistake that Showalter had made the previous day in his game with Gossip, getting his queen entangled among his own pieces. Taubenhaus resigned on the forty-sixth move.

Gunsberg and Mason, both London champions, wrested a fierce catch-as-catch-can battle, the contestants seizing each other now in one position and now in another, changing their points of attack all over the board. At last Gunsberg, by a masterly move of his knight, compelled Mason to resign.

Bird and Martinez played a long and fine game, Bird starting with his own gambit, which has been condemned by other players, but which he says is a good one, and which he will play all through the tournament. He won.

Blackburne, in his game with Burille, used a new defense of his own, P—K Kt 3 in reply to P—Q B 4. He won.

Burn defeated Delmar. Lipschutz drew with Weiss, Gossip defeated D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird beat Hanham, and Pollock beat McLeod. Tschigorin struggled with Judd all day. Judd claimed the 50-move limit, but Tschigorin declared that there was no doubt of his winning when the 50 moves had been made. The referee was inclined to decide the game a draw, but it was agreed to leave it in abeyance.

The following is the record:

Baird, D. G.—Won from Burille, Martinez, Mason, lost to Gossip, Weiss. Total—3 won, 2 lost.

Baird, J. W.—Won from Hanham, McLeod, draw with Bird, lost to Burn, Delmar, Taubenhaus. Total—2½ won, 3½ lost.

Blackburne, J. H.—Won from Burille, Hanham, Mason, Pollock, drew with Martinez, lost to Judd. Total—4½ won, 1½ lost.

Bird, H. E.—Won from Hanham, Martinez, Pollock, drew with J. W. Baird; lost to Burn, Delmar. Total—3½ won, 2½ lost.

Burn, Amos—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Delmar, McLeod, drew with Gunsberg, lost to Tschigorin. Total—4½ won, 1½ lost.

Burille, G. F.—Won from Gossip, lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Lipschutz, Showalter, Weiss. Total—1 won, 5 lost.

Delmar, Eugene—Won from J. W. Baird. Bird, lost to Burn, McLeod, Taubenhaus. Total—3 won, 3 lost.

Gossip, G. H. D.—Won from D. G. Baird, Showalter, drew with Mason, Taubenhaus, Weiss, lost to Burille, Judd. Total—3 won, 3 lost.

Gunsberg, Isador—Won from Hanham, Judd, Martinez, Mason, drew with Burn, Pollock. Total—5 won, 1 lost.

Hanham, J. M.—Won from McLeod, lost to J. W. Baird, Bird, Blackburne, Gunsberg, Tschigorin. Total—1 won, 5 lost.

Judd, Max—Won from Blackburne, Lipschutz, Showalter, lost to Gunsberg. Total—3 won, 1 lost.

Lipschutz, S.—Won from Burille, Martinez, Pelick, drew with Mason, Weiss, lost to Judd. Total—4 won, 2 lost.

Martinez, Celso M.—Drew with Blackburne, lost to Bird, Blackburne, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, Tschigorin. Total—½ won, 5½ lost.

Mason, James—Won from Showalter, drew with Gossip, Lipschutz, lost to D. G. Baird Blackburne, Gunsburg. Total—2 won, 4 lost.

McLeod, Nicholas.—Won from Delmar, lost to J. W. Baird, Burn, Hanham, Pollock, Taugenhaus. Total—1 won, 5 lost.

Pollock, W. H. K.—Won from McLeod, drew with Gunsberg, lost to Bird, Blackburne, Lipschutz, Tschigorin. Total—2½ won, 4½ lost.

Showalter, J. W.—Won from Burille, Taubenhaus, lost to Gossip, Judd, Mason, Weiss. Total—2 won, 4 lost.

Taubenhaus, M.—Won from J. W. Baird, Delmar, McLeod, drew with Gossip, Weiss, lost to Showalter. Total—4 won, 2 lost.

Tschigorin, Michael—Won from Burn, Hanham, Martinez, Pollock. Total—4 won, 0 lost.

Weiss, Max—Won from D. G. Baird, Burille, Showalter, drew with Gossip, Lipschutz, Taubenhaus. Total—4½ won, 1½ lost.

The following is the pairing for to-morrow: Bird against Judd, Blackburne against Weiss, Burn against Taubenhaus, D. G. Baird against Showalter, Tschigorin against Mason, McLeod against Martinez, Gunsberg against Burille, Lipschutz against Gossip, Pollock against J. W. Baird, Hanham against Delmar.

Wednesday will be ladies' day at the congress.

TO MEET THE VALKYRIE.

YACHTSMEN'S NOTIONS ABOUT THE RACE FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Yachtsmen were agreed yesterday that, judging from the dimensions of the Valkyrie, the yacht which is coming here to race for the America's Cup, she will be a boat of great stability, and that the yacht that beats her in a breeze will have to carry a large spread of sail. The boat to be pitted against the Valkyrie will not be chosen until after the season has proved which is the fastest of her class unless the New-York Yacht Club should decide upon the Volunteer.

A prominent member of this club said when he received the news of the challenge that if the Volunteer is chosen he will resign from the club, for he does not believe it would be fair to match an 86-foot yacht against one under 70 feet, load water line length. Other members of the club are of the same mind, while many people think that as the challenge is for the America's Cup, representing the yachting superiority of the world, America should be represented by her fastest yacht, which is the Volunteer.

The present allowance of time is not great enough to give a 70-foot sloop an equal chance with one over 80 feet in length in a good wind, and it is doubtful if it would do so in any case. Considering this fact, the boat that will in all probability be chosen to race the Valkyrie will be one of the 70-feet class. Unless there is a new boat built in this class the honor will fall to the lot of the Katrina, Titania, Shamrock, or Bedouin. The Minerva, also in this class, is a foreign boat, having been built on designs made by William Fyfe, Jr., and is not eligible to compete.

There is nothing for the New-York Yacht Club to do but to race, according to the deed of gift of the cup, and the course which will be pursued will be to appoint a committee to have charge of the matter. If the club will not accept the suggestions of the Earl of Dunraven, and they cannot come to satisfactory terms, then the whole question will have to be decided strictly in accordance with the terms of the second deed of gift. Should the Earl not consent to these terms the race will not be sailed.

JOHN A. DUFF STRICKEN.

THE VETERAN THEATRICAL MANAGER SUFFERS A STROKE OF PARALYSIS.

John A. Duff, the well-known theatrical manager, was stricken with paralysis yesterday afternoon at his office in the Standard Theatre, and he is now lying in a precarious condition at his residence, 33 West Tenth-street. His family physician, Dr. Francis J. Quinlan, found on making an examination that he was suffering from cerebral hemorrhage, or apoplexy. The entire left side is paralyzed, and Mr. Duff is unable to speak or to move either his left leg or arm. Dr. Quinlan said the case was very serious, and it was doubtful if recovery was possible. Mr. Duff, who is now 59 years of age, had an attack of snuffbrain of the nerves some time ago, and has been gradually sinking in health since.

Mr. Duff came to his office in the theatre about 12:30 o'clock and sat down at his desk. Carl Herrman, the acting manager of the Standard Theatre, noticed that he did not look well and told him he ought not to have come out. Mr. Duff replied that he was not feeling very well, and Mr. Herrman went out to lunch. About half an hour later the man at the box office went to him, saying that Mr. Duff has fallen from his chair and was dying. Mr. Duff was found lying on the floor apparently lifeless. Mr. Herrman at once sent for a physician and an ambulance. People had then begun to collect about the theatre entrance, as it was only a quarter of an hour before the hour for the matinée performance. To avoid them Mr. Duff was carried through the auditorium and over the footlights and out by the stage door.

Late in the day Mr. Duff was sleeping quietly. His wife and all his children were with him excepting James C. Duff, who was in Baltimore, but had been telegraphed for.

OFFICIALS IN COURT.

Commissioners Gannon, Tumulty, Kerns, and Watt of the Jersey City Board of Works and Messrs. Boyle, Griffin, Kilroy, Hennessy, McDonough, Tierney, Tetter, Noonan, Smith, Silger, Kimmerly, and Holston of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders were arraigned before Judge Knapp in Jersey City yesterday on indictments charging them with malfeasance in office. The indictment against the Board of Works Commissioners is for awarding the street-cleaning contract to other than the lowest bidder. The Freeholders were indicted for passing extravagant and apparently fraudulent bills.

When the city officials were called to the bar Commissioner Gannon said they may did not intend to employ counsel. Then each of the indicted Commissioners offered one of the others as bondsman for his appearance in court, but the court refused to permit it, and they had to find other bail in $1,000 each.

Ex-Judge Allan L. McDermott entered a plea of not guilty for the Freeholders. No time was set for the trial.

THE REJECTION OF HALSTEAD.

WHAT MURAT'S OWN PAPER HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—The *Commercial-Gazette* will publish the following editorial to-morrow:

"It is proper to say right here that Mr. Halstead is not on deck, and has not been committed in regard to this matter. He is, therefore, in no way responsible for these remarks.

"His appointment as Minister to Germany was refused, not because of his unfitness for the place, for that question never was and never could be raised. He was rejected because as an editor he honestly criticised the methods by which men were elected to the United States Senate. The origin of this matter was the election of Henry B. Payne. That man not a Republican, contested but Democratic seat. George E. Pendleton was the known Democratic candidate in Ohio. The Legislature was chosen with reference to his election. When the Legislature had been chosen, Payne, with his money, appeared in the field. He bought Pendleton's seat and was elected. Everybody knew that then, and everybody knows it now. There is not an intelligent man in Ohio who does not believe and does not know that Payne was elected by fraud.

"The subsequent Legislature was Republican, through the defeat of the most gigantic fraud ever undertaken in any State upon the elective franchise. An indictment was framed and the United States Senate was asked to inquire into the method of Payne's election. This became a party measure, and by the combined action of Republican press. It had the sympathy of the best part of the Democrats of Ohio, it went to the United States Senate. There it encountered the opposition of Republicans who were in the same boat with Payne—men who disgraced their State then, at that day of fraud, and the investigation was defeated. Had Payne been conscious of innocence—had he felt that he was honestly elected—he would have quickly demanded an investigation. This he took care not to do. He knew perfectly well he could not afford that. He appealed instead to that thing called Senatorial courtesy, and he found Republicans who had been elected as he was—by fraud. These joined with him. They could not help it. They were plainly threatened that if Payne should be investigated the matter would not stop there.

"Rascals are natural cowards. The Senators who are there by fraud are cowards. They joined hands with Payne and there was no investigation. The very thing that an honest man would have demanded was defeated by the votes of men who owe their seats in the Senate to the use of money. What the *Commercial-Gazette* said in the whole controversy was the truth. It was the truth when it was written. It is the truth now. Perhaps it was roughly expressed, but it was the truth all the same.

"For this Mr. Halstead was defeated, and for no other reason. There was no pretense of objection to him on the ground of fitness. He was rejected by Senatorial frauds because he had the courage of his convictions and was not afraid to tell the truth. The result, therefore, cannot hurt him, but it is bound to hurt guilty Senators. Perhaps, too, it may lead to a line of thought, or increase the force of a line of thought, that will abolish the United States Senate altogether, with its star-chamber proceedings, or compel a change in the methods of election that will bring that body closer to the people and force its members outside of the money influence. People would be startled to know how many seats in the United States Senate were bought with money, and how many seats are therefore disgraced. This is a fact that cannot last. The people will not tol

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new TIMES Building.

THE TIMES will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1 35 per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The only up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

The New-York Times.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The rejection of Mr. HALSTEAD as Minister to Germany was made final yesterday by the very decided vote of 25 to 19, the other Senators being mostly paired. The act is not creditable to the Republicans of the Senate who accomplished it. It is impossible to believe that their real objection to Mr. HALSTEAD was his intemperance in the use of language. If he had not directed his violent words to them, it is practically certain that they would have allowed him to be confirmed. If their professed reasons were their real reasons they would have applied them to Mr. RICE and to Mr. REID, and they were both confirmed. Mr. HALSTEAD is no more violent and abusive than they, but he is much more honest. RICE particularly owes his prominence in politics solely to having been the vilest slanderer of distinguished men in the country. The Republican Senators have simply taken a mean advantage, wreaking a private spite by the abuse of public trust. Mr. HALSTEAD comes out of the affair far more creditably than they do.

The official tidings from Admiral KIMBERLY have quickly destroyed the hope at first excited that the reported disaster at Samoa might prove a baseless sensation, like some previous news from that quarter. It must be accepted that at least two out of our three war vessels there are total wrecks, and also two out of the three German war ships. The *Olga*, which may be saved, is much the largest and most valuable of the German vessels, while the *Nipsic*, whose recovery from the beach where she is stranded is also possible, is the smallest of our three. The *Trenton* was the largest and best of all our wooden vessels on the serviceable list, and the *Vandalia*, though of not much more than half the flagship's displacement, was also one of the most efficient of our remaining wooden craft. The German loss of life, on the other hand, was far greater than ours, and the German merchant vessels suffered severely. The escape of the English war vessel *Calliope*, while the American and German ships perished, is no reflection on the seamanship of the latter. All sought to put out to sea when the hurricane came, and it is conceivable that the *Calliope* had steam up, whereas the American and German vessels, contemplating a stay of months in port, were economizing coal. They also, watching each other and affairs on the island, may have been lying closer to the shore, while the English vessel was, perhaps, further out and in a better position to escape.

Two years ago the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company tried to get from the Board of Street Openings the privilege of constructing an approach to its proposed bridge over Blackwell's Island through the blocks between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets and a connection with the railroad tracks in the Fourth-avenue tunnel by means of an elevated structure carving both to the north and south and sinking gradually into the tunnel so as to reach the level of the tracks at about Fiftieth and Seventieth streets. This effort failed, and now there is a bill before the Legislature to enable the company to accomplish its object. As was pointed out at the time of the proceedings before the city authorities, the section which the bridge proposes to invade for the purpose of connecting the Long Island railroads with those leaving the city to the north has been built up with valuable property in reliance upon the good faith of the compact virtually made when the city undertook half the expense of sinking the railroads and covering them out of sight with a series of park spaces. This brought the whole section into harmony with the rest of the district near Central Park, caused a large advance in the value of taxable real estate, and induced the construction in the vicinity of costly buildings, including apartment houses, clubs, hospitals, first-class residences, and the finest armory in the country. To permit this section to be invaded now by such a railroad connection as is proposed would utterly spoil it and depreciate private property over a large area. It would not be permitted by the local authorities, and for the Legislature to force it upon the city would be an outrage. The bridge company has no authority under its charter to "lay down railroad tracks" at all, and it is proposed to evade this by having one of the railroad companies do it. But a bridge at this point for such a purpose should not be permitted. If the Long Island railroads are to be connected with those on this side, let them go under the river, not ever it.

The intimation in the dispatches of the *Evening Post* that Corp. TANNER intends to make a "clean sweep" in the Pension Office is probably correct. Mr. TANNER'S ideas of politics would suggest precisely that policy. Luckily his ravages will be somewhat checked by the civil service rules, which cover all the subordinate places in his office, and which we cannot believe that the President would allow to be evaded. They may also be checked by his superior, the Secretary, but of that we cannot be so sure.

The legislation proposed in Canada and Mexico with respect to the exclusion of American lard from those countries was suggested by the statements made while the makers of adulterated lard were quarreling with those manufacturers who do not use cottonseed oil. In reply to the proof that this oil was largely used as an adulterant, it was asserted that the makers of so-called pure lard sometimes used material that was repulsive. All the tricks of the trade were revealed, and the result was that our lard, whether adulterated or pure, has suffered in the estimation of importing countries. They are unwilling to pay for lard and get cottonseed oil, and they do not forget the assaults of the adulterators upon the makers of pure lard. The interests of our foreign trade would have been served if the adulterators had sold their product honestly from the beginning.

The arrangement made for the regency of Queen EMMA, wife of the moribund King of the Netherlands, is simply what had long been anticipated, as Princess WILHELMINA, who will succeed him, will not complete her tenth year until the end of next August. The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, however, goes not to her, but to the Duke of Nassau, whose arrival at Frankfort in expectation of the death of King WILLIAM III. is chronicled. The practical result will be that the Duchy will become a part of the German Empire on certain terms. This result nobody will even for a moment call in question, and this fact is itself an impressive reminder of the changes which twenty years have brought to Europe. Thus no immediate political excitement is likely to be created anywhere by the death of King WILLIAM III. What we shall probably see is the prompt development of the plans, military and civil, doubtless formed long ago by Germany, for the utilization of Luxemburg the moment it should really come under her power.

HOSTILITY TO CORPORATIONS.

It is a frequent complaint of the managers of large corporations, especially those engaged in railroad and telegraph business, that while they serve a beneficent purpose, there is a strong popular prejudice against them, which shows itself in hostile legislation or in efforts to obtain it. It would be well for these men if they would give a little serious study to the causes of this hostile feeling. Nobody denies the necessity or the usefulness of corporations, but they exist by virtue of public franchises and they have obligations and responsibilities as well as rights and privileges. Those who manage them have been too much disposed to regard their affairs as mere private matters, in the conduct of which the people at large have no concern, and to disregard their obligations to the public. They have too often applied to their management the purely selfish principle of private gain, and have done so with a disregard even of the requirements of commercial honor that would not be tolerated in a business in which the public had no direct interest. The record of railroad wrecking, of stock watering, of discriminating rates, of reckless speculating in great properties to which a public function is attached, and of combinations to defeat legitimate competition goes far to account for the popular prejudice.

If legislation to restrain and regulate corporations has sometimes gone to extremes and done mischief, it has been largely due to the attitude toward the people's interests and public authority maintained by the corporations themselves. They have not recognized the rights of the public and helped to secure their protection. When the necessity for legislation has been forced upon the people, instead of admitting the need of it and endeavoring to have it wisely directed, they have resisted every effort to establish proper control over their conduct and fought against measures that were intended only to secure alike the legitimate interests of corporate property and of those affected by its use and management. Men of the class of which JAY GOULD may be taken as a conspicuous type have trampled upon private rights, disregarded public interests, violated and defied law and public authority, corrupted legislation, and striven even to control the action of courts by illegitimate methods. They have increased their wealth by unscrupulous means, and then used the power it gives them to override all efforts to bind them down to a proper regard for the rights of others. And yet they have the effrontery to complain that there is a prejudice against them and a disposition to legislate against what they are pleased to call the interests of corporations. There is a prejudice also against burglars and horse thieves.

There are just now in this city two conspicuous illustrations of the manner in which JAY GOULD and the corporations in which he is interested try to mitigate public hostility and win the favor of the people. The most urgent need of the people of this city is adequate provision for rapid transit over the long distances which separate the principal business quarter from the districts in which alone the population can expand and find places of comfortable residence. Just as ten or fifteen years ago the surface railroads became inadequate for the public needs, so now the elevated roads fail to meet them. Just as then the horse railroad companies strenuously opposed all progress and fought against improved methods of transit, so now JAY GOULD and the Manhattan Railroad Company are striving to defeat all efforts for a new advance. From purely selfish motives they are putting obstacles in the way of an important undertaking in which all the people have a deep interest, and they do not scruple to use indirect and corrupt means for its defeat. And yet they pretend to think that a hostile feeling toward them is unreasonable.

Another matter in which the people of the city have a great interest is the putting of all electric wires under ground and the removal from the streets of the poles and wires, which are not only unsightly, but at times positively dangerous. It has been demonstrated that these wires can be successfully operated under ground and that systems can be devised and carried out which, in the long run, will promote the interests of the companies as well as the public. Had the managers of the companies been animated by a proper spirit they would have co-operated with the authorities from the start in this matter. They would have given the benefit of their experience and of the knowledge and skill of their experts to help solve the problem and get a satisfactory underground system into use. But they refused to provide for burying their own wires when required by law to do so, and they have hindered and obstructed the work since other provision was made for it. Having given no aid to the task of devising a proper system they complain that the one provided is not adequate, and fight against being compelled to use it. JAY GOULD and the great Western Union Telegraph Company are resorting to litigation, which, however unjustified, is always a serious hindrance, to make the task of the Board of Electrical Control more difficult and perplexing and to defeat, if possible, the efforts that have been going on for five years to get the electrical wires put under ground. Such selfish, arrogant, and unscrupulous corporation managers as JAY GOULD make themselves conspicuously the enemies of the public. How can they expect the public to be anything but hostile to them? In the conflicts they invite it is time to decide which of the contending forces is to prevail. Are corporations to submit to law and public authority where the interests of the people require it, or is the making of law and the exercise of public authority to be controlled by them? The sooner we have an answer to this question the better.

"PROMOTING" TRADE.

The somewhat miscellaneous gathering of merchants, manufacturers, and politicians who met at Delmonico's on Friday evening was certainly representative in a certain sense. Whether it represented an intelligent public opinion, based on adequate knowledge of facts and contemplating rational action, is another question, as to which there is room for difference of opinion. Probably on this question the gentlemen present and their friends would be on one side, and most intelligent observers would be on the other. The purpose of the gathering was to promote trade with our Southern neighbors, with the people of Mexico, Central America, and South America. That is a good purpose. The more real trade the better, by all means. There is no danger that actual interchange of commodities, raw or manufactured, between our people and those south of us, will not be mutually profitable, if it be legitimate trade, because if it be not profitable it will not take place, or if it is started it will not last long. But there is a kind of trade that may be "promoted" by this meeting that will be profitable only to a very few persons, and their profits will be taken from the taxpayers' pockets. This is a trade in which votes for subsidies in Congress will be exchanged for aid, material or otherwise, to Republican campaign funds, or for cash down, as in the case of other subsidy schemes that have been got through in that way. That is a trade that honorable men do not engage in when they know it, and that really intelligent men can generally detect at a very early stage of the proceedings. We suspect that it will not be very long before some of the gentlemen engaged in this "movement" will discover that it is intended to foster commerce of this sort and will get out of it.

"The Spanish-American Commercial Union" defines its purposes under six heads. The first is very general; the second is to establish a bureau of information; the third is to use this bureau to persuade Americans who wish to sell in the Southern lands to try and suit their customers; the fourth is to get subsidies for steamships; the fifth is to promote banking facilities; the sixth is to promote direct communication between sellers and possible buyers. The important feature of this programme is the subsidy business. The others are quite subordinate in the minds and in the plans of the projectors. They plainly think that there can be no trade without frequent and constant communication, and that that can only be got by subsidies. The first proposition is obviously true; the second is open to much doubt. The mere fact that ships are subsidized is *prima facie* evidence that their business is not profitable, but artificially stimulated. This stimulated business is not only likely to be unhealthy, but it is very sure to check legitimate and wholesome business. It could promote profitable business upon one condition only, namely, that the want of shipping facilities was the sole obstacle in the way of trade. But that is not the case as to trade between our own country and those to the south. There are other obstacles that are insuperable and that would remain though we should pay freight both ways on all of the merchandise offered at either end of the line. But, curiously enough, the very men who wish this country to be taxed to provide cheap transportation are firmly opposed to removing the other obstacles.

These latter consist in our high protective duties upon goods imported from the people we pretend to wish to trade with. The influence of these is complex, varied, and extensive, but it all tends in one direction—to make us incapable of buying and equally incapable of selling. To take two important Southern products as examples, wool and copper, we practically say to the people of Buenos Ayres and Chili: "We will not buy your wool or your copper unless you will sell them to us at a reduction fixed by our laws from the price of copper and wool in our own markets. This reduction varies from 30 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the price we want for our own wool and copper." How can we hope to trade with Chili or Buenos Ayres on those terms? What good will it do to provide low freights? We might here in New-York as well say to the copper miners on Lake Superior: "We will pay two-thirds the freight on your copper, but we will only buy at a reduction more than the whole freight amounts to." Or we might make the same proposition—*mutatis mutandis*—to the wool growers of California, Oregon, and Texas. The plan would work just as well here at home between two parts of our own country as it would when applied to South America and the United States.

That eminent "manufacturer," Mr. WARNER MILLER, thinks that what we need is "financial facilities," though he is equally earnest for "transportation facilities"; but he knows how he proposes to get the latter, and he does not say how he thinks he can get the former. If he will reflect a moment we believe he will see that he has got the cart before the horse. Banking follows trade; it helps it also; it does not precede and cannot create trade. The reason why we have no foreign banking is that we have no foreign trade, and we have no foreign trade because we try so far as possible to prohibit it and prevent it by law. Until we change that policy we cannot get "financial facilities." Hated England transacts banking business in Mexico, because banking is merely a convenient way of settling balances arising from trade. Where there is no trade there will be no balances and no banking. These are elementary truths. "The Spanish-American Commercial Union" would be able to comprehend them, perhaps, if so many of its leading spirits were not bent on getting gratuities from the Treasury for steamship lines in which they are interested.

JOHN BRIGHT'S CAREER.

The death of a great statesman must bring home to the mind the startling difference between such a character and that of the usual self-seeking politician. With us the politician works all his life for office in a country in which office is less worth having than in any other civilized region of the world. With this very questionable boon in view he pulls wires all his days and, with reference to the ultimate object of his pursuit, regulates his friendships, his utterances, and even his opinions. How vast the difference between such a life and that which has just passed away. JOHN BRIGHT at the outset of his career, and indeed throughout the greater portion of it, could hardly have looked forward to ever holding office. As a matter of fact he scarcely ever held office. When the time came in which the highest places of State were at his disposal, he was too ill to occupy them. Yet his is one of the two or three first English political names of the age.

There were, indeed, special reasons why BRIGHT could not look forward to the honors and emoluments of English public life. He was a peace man in a country which prided itself upon its prowess and success in war. He began his public life when the great events of the early part of the century were still fresh in the minds of the English people. Later, the Crimean war excited to a high pitch the national pride in military renown. BRIGHT'S opposition to this war increased the unpopularity which his democratic opinions had already brought upon him. He was a passionate opponent of that war. He has been heard to ascribe the prevalence of the word "bloody" to the brutal feelings which it engendered among the English populace. His opposition to the war, however, was almost totally without effect. The fact that he was known to be opposed to wars in general vitiated the force of his opposition to the war in question. Mr. KINGLAKE said: "In vain he declares that for the sake of argument he will lay aside his own broad principles and mimic the reasoning of his hearers. Practical men know that his mind is under the sway of an antecedent determination which dispenses him from the more narrow but more important inquiry in which they are engaged." Both BRIGHT and COBDEN also suffered from the fact of their well-known predilection for this country. Thus once, when COBDEN had said in the House of Commons that "Rule Britannia" was the creed of Conservatives, DISRAELI asked in reply "whether he expected the House to encore 'Yankee Doodle.'" But BRIGHT reaped in the end the reward of his friendship for this country. The accession of the Liberal Party to power in 1870, which made Mr. BRIGHT a member of the Cabinet, was due mainly to the success of the Union in the civil war. Mr. FORSTER also owed his election to this cause.

The observation of the beginning and the end of Mr. BRIGHT'S career shows how greatly England has changed within a comparatively short period. Lancashire, Mr. BRIGHT'S own county, now the stronghold of Radicalism, was in former days a home of Toryism. Up to near the beginning of the present century the people of this region still pledged the "King over the water," and on the 29th of May wore favors of that green oak which furnished a shelter to the younger CHARLES. Boards were stuck up in the taverns with the words "No Jacobins admitted here." One of these boards remained in a public house in Manchester as late as 1825. As a young man he took part in the rejoicings over the passage of the Reform bill. He was thirty-five at the time of the abolition of the Corn laws. Throughout the greater part of their political careers BRIGHT and COBDEN may be said almost to have formed a party by themselves. They were often treated with great rudeness in the House of Commons. On one occasion, about the time of the beginning of the Crimean war, BRIGHT criticised Lord PALMERSTON in the House of Commons for the jocose character of some remarks he had made at a public dinner, remarks which BRIGHT thought out of keeping with the serious events then happening. PALMERSTON in reply alluded to BRIGHT as the "honorable and reverend gentleman." Indeed, until recently, the upper class and educated people in general looked rather askance at BRIGHT. TENNYSON is said to have once remarked to GLADSTONE that he had heard that JOHN BRIGHT dropped his "h's," to which GLADSTONE made the answer: "Knock him down who says it." The late Mr. LAURENCE OLIPHANT used to tell a story of his introducing JOHN BRIGHT to the Prince of WALES. The Prince had said to him, "Why, OLIPHANT, is it possible you know JOHN BRIGHT?" OLIPHANT replied: "Yes, and your Royal Highness would do well if you would yourself make a friend of him. You would find him much more useful than many of your more fashionable friends." The Prince and Mr. BRIGHT accordingly met in OLIPHANT'S rooms on the top floor of a London lodging house, and had a long and satisfactory interview. That Mr. BRIGHT should have been so popular with society in his later days is not to be wondered at, since with regard to the most important question of the time he has come over to their way of thinking. It is a curious fact that scarcely any man is so popular with the English aristocracy as a Radical who has espoused their opinions late in life. We know what a favorite BURKE was at Court after the publication of his writings upon the French Revolution. And in our own day we have seen Mr. CHAMBERLAIN the lion of the hour.

The accounts of Mr. BRIGHT which have appeared since his death make rugged strength the most striking quality of his person. We should, however, say that what most impressed the observer of his countenance was fineness. He had the nervous features of an orator, but they were penciled with great delicacy. The qualities most noticeable in his bearing were modesty and simplicity. He was that rare instance of a famous man in whom the applause of the world has not affected one jot his natural humility and gentleness.

THE PROSECUTION OF BOULANGER.

The French Government is at last showing an unmistakable resolution to protect and to vindicate itself. The prosecution of the League of Patriots was a strong and courageous measure, none the less courageous when it was taken because the event has proved that it was quite safe. During the debate on that subject M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC dared the Government to prosecute Gen. BOULANGER himself. That challenge has now been taken up. The Ministry has unanimously agreed that the prosecution shall be undertaken, and the Senate has passed the bill erecting it into a special tribunal for the trial of offenses touching the safety of the republic.

Of course, the trial, like the offense with which it deals, will be political. Its result is a foregone conclusion. Everybody knows that Gen. BOULANGER has plotted for the overthrow of the republic. The culprit himself does not deny it, except in so far as plotting may be held to imply secrecy. He says that he cannot be convicted of any crime simply because all that he has said and done against the Government he has said and done openly. Under the law the ordinary tribunals might be troubled to find a verdict against him. It is well that there should be an extraordinary tribunal for his case, and that it should be governed by public opinion. For really the question at issue is one of public opinion. If a majority of the people of France are really bent upon substituting for the republic a military dictatorship, then there is no authority to which the Republicans, professing to govern in accordance with public opinion, can appeal to prevent them from having it. The Legislature is the authorized organ of public opinion, and to the Legislature a case involving the Government should be submitted.

That a Government is founded upon public opinion by no means assumes that it has no power of self-preservation. No American who remembers 1861 is likely to take that ground. The position of Gen. BOULANGER and the League of Patriots is that freedom requires that they should be permitted to plot against the Government, but that the Government should take no steps to prevent the execution of their plots. No doubt in this country we could and would tolerate a greater license on the part of disaffected persons than would be wise or safe in France. Our Government is firmly established, and it is perfectly obvious that it derives its powers from the consent of the governed. Since 1815, on the contrary, every French Government has been on its trial and on its defense. As we have said before, a tolerance of factions which in the United States proceeded from conscious power would in France be held to proceed from conscious weakness. A republic less than twenty years old, which is assailed by enemies of various kinds united for the moment under one banner, cannot assume that it is as firmly established as one a hundred years of age, which has no enemies at all among its own citizens. If the French Ministry had permitted Gen. BOULANGER and his supporters to go on bullying the Chamber of Deputies within its own precincts and denouncing it out of doors, and preparing to repeat the *coup d'état* of 1851 by demanding a "republic without parliamentarism" it would have inspired the French people with a contempt for itself which would very greatly have aided Gen. BOULANGER'S scheme. The action it has now taken may have been too long delayed, but the delay at least argued circumspection, and serves to show that the proceedings against the conspirators have not been undertaken before they were imperatively required. It is now evident to every fair-minded Frenchman that the prosecution is strictly defensive on the part of the Government, and in no sense oppressive. The beneficial results that have already followed the proceedings against the League of Patriots give good ground for hoping that the prosecution of Gen. BOULANGER may make an end of one of the most presumptuous "pretenders" of all history.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

The proposed extension of the only railway in China appears to have been prevented for the present by the exertions of those who are opposed to the progressive policy of the Viceroy, LI-HUNG-CHANG. Not long ago it was decided that the extension should be made at once, and the Government advertised for rails and other materials. But now it is reported that the proposals received in answer to the advertisements have been rejected and that the Throne has reversed its decision. This must be very discouraging to the liberal Viceroy, who is said to have spoken as follows to a well-known American journalist three or four months ago:

"Before half a century has passed China will be covered with railways as with a net. Its immense mineral resources will be developed. It will have rolling mills and furnaces in many parts of the country, and it is not impossible that it may do the manufacturing for the world."

Great changes must take place in China before any of these predictions can be realized. The projects of such enlightened statesmen as the Viceroy, LI, are at the mercy of the ignorant and superstitious old fogies who surround the Throne, and the warning of a group of astrologers is sufficient to discredit an undertaking of the greatest utility and importance. The proposed extension of the railway has been forbidden because a fire in the imperial palace was declared by the astrologers to be a warning against the adoption of foreign devices, and especially against the construction of railroads.

The railway in question is 86½ miles long, and it was formally opened in September last. It connects the Kaiping coal fields with Tien-Tsin and Taku, on the Pei-Ho River, and it was proposed that it should be extended to Pekin, or to a town only 14 miles from that capital. Before the construction of this road, there had been only one railway in China, a line seven miles long, that was destroyed by the mandarins. The new road was built by the Chinese and one of the locomotives used on it was made in New-Jersey. The distance is traversed in about five hours, and the first-class fare is only $1 30. "Already," wrote a correspondent of the London *Standard* in October last, "an immense and paying goods traffic has been developed, and bales of foreign piece goods may be seen transported on the railway and reaching their destination for distribution in a few hours, where a few months ago they only arrived after as many days' transit in cargo boats, on mules, camels, and those quaint and curious conveyances seen only in China, one-wheeled barrows with sails to propel them along." But it is now reported that the company has been required to make an agreement that the road shall not compete with the slow-moving boats on the river or the carts on the highway.

The progressive policy of Japan with respect to railroad communication is in sharp contrast with the mediæval conservatism of China. The first road in Japan, extending from Tokio to Yokohama, was opened as a single line in June, 1872, and as a double one eight years later. This was followed by a road from Kobe to Osaka, 22 miles long, one 27 miles long, from Osaka to Kioto, and a fourth from Tsuruga to Ogaki, a distance of 49 miles. From Tokio the system was extended northward and westward to the sea on the other side of the island, and connection with the roads centring at Osaka was provided for by continuing the coast line to Yokohama and Tokio. The cost of the short roads first built was about $170,000 per mile, but recent extensions have been made at largely reduced expense.

At the beginning of 1886 Japan had 346 miles of road, and lines extending several hundred miles were in process of construction. No part of Japan is very far from the seacoast, but while there is comparatively less need for railways than in China, a Government whose recent advance in civilization is marvelous has undertaken to supply them wherever they can be of use. It may be that if China is to rise from her sleep to develop her resources and to liberalize her form of government, the most powerful influence by which she will be moved will be that which comes from Japan rather than that which may be exerted by Europe or America.

The retirement of Mr. D'OENCH from the Superintendency of Public Buildings is a real loss to the public service. The department has never been so well administered as by Mr. D'OENCH. The building law of New-York errs by attempting to provide beforehand for every contingency that may arise, and by assuming that what was known to its draughtsmen exhausted the range of proper constructions. This is well enough for ordinary cases, but in exceptional instances the law needs to be interpreted by a man who is possessed not only of honesty and firmness, but of scientific competency. Mr. D'OENCH is probably the only Superintendent who has fulfilled these various requirements. There is reason to expect that his successor will be an honest and energetic official, but it is not pretended that he has the special fitness of Mr. D'OENCH. His appointment is evidently as strictly political as that of his predecessor was not, and there is no branch of the Municipal Government in which the introduction of politics is likely to do more mischief than in the Building Department.

INCIDENTS.

There is a passage in Amélie Rives's new story, "The Witness of the Sun," which I fancy was written "with intention," as the French say. The hero is a famous novelist, and he is talking with the heroine. The latter says: "The idea of being maimed is always so horrible." "There are worse things than losing one's hand, dounka." "What is worse?" "To have the eye of the public always at one's keyhole. A man might go mad for that, thrust his pen through the opening and put it out, and so have no readers for his manuscripts. The sensation of being eternally pried upon—and there is nothing much worse than that; and that is the penalty." And yet, unless we are to discount everything in the newspapers, there has been some "authorized" prying in the case of Miss Rives.—*The Critic.*

In Whitefield the other day a drunken man passed through the street leading a horse by the bridle. The man walked with difficulty, but each time was steadied by the horse, the animal keeping a firm grip with its teeth on the man's collar. Finally, the horse and the man met another intoxicated individual. In the course of their confab the men bumped together and both fell. The horse stood his owner on his feet and then deliberately turned and let fly his hind feet viciously at the prostrate form of the other man. His hoofs missed their mark, but some spectators gave him the credit of being a very sagacious animal.—*Concord (N. H.) Monitor.*

A precocious Ponckhokie boy had his photograph "taken" the other day. His uncle, desiring to send one of the portraits to a friend in England, wrote the following on a slip of paper and asked the boy to copy it on the back of the portrait: "To Uncle ——'s English friend. From a little American boy." When the portrait and copy were given to the lad he shook his head and appeared dissatisfied. His mother asked him why he acted in that manner. "I ain't going to send my picture to the English, because they came over here and taxed us on tea," was the youngster's answer.—*Kingston Freeman.*

The facility with which people sign petitions and then forget all about it was illustrated the other day in Sacramento when Medjeska happened to express a wish to Admiral Brierly that Los Angeles County would not be divided. The lady has some property in the territory which it is proposed to cut off from Los Angeles, and she was astonished to learn from Mr. Brierly that her name appeared among the signatures to the petition for division. After a moment's thought the lady admitted that she had signed the petition "to oblige some one."—*Oakland (Cal.) Tribune.*

A farmer not many miles from Maine was the owner of a very slow and balky horse which was recently overtaken by death. One of our business men the other day attended to the farmer his sympathy for the loss of the horse, and said: "He must have died rather suddenly, didn't he?" "Sudden!" replied the old man, "I guess he did, mighty sudden for him. It's the most sudden thing I ever knowed him to do in all his life." The further remarks of sympathy from the merchant were drowned by the laughter from the bystanders.—*Lewiston Journal.*

"He ought to be an intelligent man, he has worked for years making watches." This a speaker at the Socialists' meeting said he had heard said several times of an acquaintance. One day he asked the latter about his watch-making. The man said he had been in a factory. His work was to put one of the smaller wheels of the watch into a clamp and turn a handle once, cutting a hole in the wheel. This he did for years, probably in all a million times. "How his brain work must have distressed him," said the speaker.—*New-York Standard.*

A Boston artist is convinced that there is too much public interest in sanitary matters. He made a charming drawing of a house standing near a pretty river of water, some trees and figures. But this did not satisfy the purchaser who had ordered the picture. He was sure that a house so near a river as that would be unhealthy, and so the artist was obliged to raise the house upon a hill which was painted especially for the purpose. The picture was a wreck from an artistic standpoint, but it suited the owner exactly.—*Boston Journal.*

A friend of mine who persists in imagining that he can sing when everybody else knows that he can't, lifted up his voice the other day in a strain of harassing discord that compelled his wife to command him to stop. "Wife," said he, "you are too critical. When a man is doing the best he can that is all that should be asked of him." "Very well, my dear, but the best thing you can do is to abstain from singing—and I certainly don't ask anything more."—*Lewiston Journal.*

"Talk about wives," said Farmer Hawbuck. "I've got one wife in a million. Why, she gits up in the mornin', milks 17 cows, and gits breakfast for 20 hard-workin' men before 6 o'clock." "She must be a very robust woman, Hawbuck," remarked one of his hearers. "On the contrairy," put in the farmer, "she is pale and delikit-like. Gosh, of that woman was strong I dunno what work she couldn't do."—*Harper's Weekly.*

A lady tells this: "We needed eggs one morning, and old Maggie was sent to the grocery to get some. Later in the day Maggie volunteered the general remark that 'eggs is high.' 'Are they?' I replied. 'How much.' 'Forty cints a dozen, mum. Sure I'd be after buying no eggs at that price, mam, and so I borried them of the neighbors.'"—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

What sort of a place is Newtown? In his charge to a jury at the trial in Bridgeport Friday night of Rudolph Stoeffel for the murder in Newtown of Andrew J. Peck of that place, Judge Torrance said: "The shot which were found in Peak's body were the same size as generally used by the citizens of that place."—*Waterbury American.*

The late Dr. J. P. Durbin had no patience with advertising in the pulpit. He always read notices before doing anything else; and then when they were disposed of he would say: "We will now begin the worship of God," putting a slight accent on the word "now."—*Boston Traveller.*

"You say you were discharged from your former place for being too industrious?" "Yes, ma'am." "That's very strange. What did you do?" "I went down the cellar one day and dusted the old wine bottles."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A gentleman from the East, with eight sons with families and thirty-two grandchildren, has purchased 1,800 acres of land a few miles west of North Platte and will move the whole outfit on it.—*Omaha Bee.*

One of the Eastern visitors at a San José hotel is an ardent whist player. He has kept it up for 51 years and counted the games. They number 78,832.—*San Francisco Call.*

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

DUBLIN, March 30.—A prima facie case has been found against Father McFadden for participating in the murder of Police Inspector Martin at Gweedore in February last. He will be tried at the first Assizes. Police Inspector Martin, with a party of policemen, attempted to arrest Father McFadden for offenses under the Crimes act. The time chosen to make the arrest was immediately after the priest had celebrated mass in his chapel. Members of the congregation rescued Father McFadden from the police, and he had nearly reached the door of his house when Inspector Martin seized him. At that moment a stone was fired which struck the Inspector in the head, inflicting injuries which caused his death a short time after.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—The *Novoe Vremya* and the *Nest* express much indignation at the election of Prince Ferdinand, nephew of King Charles, as Crown Prince of Roumania. The papers refer to the expulsion of Russians from Roumania, and warn the Roumanians to be careful.

MOSCOW, March 30.—The furore attending the début of Nikita in "Don Giovanni" continues. Her Zerlina is so successful a creation that operagoers say as if there had not been any previous prima donna.

CAIRO, March 30.—The Government has transferred the payment of the Egyptian coupons from the Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris to the Bank of England.

PARIS, March 30.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 286 to 259, to-day voted urgency for a bill providing that slanderous and insulting press attacks on public officials shall be summarily dealt with by a police tribunal.

YALE DEFEATED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—The preliminary ball season was opened here this afternoon by a game between the Athletic and Yale College Clubs. The collegians plainly showed the want of practice, and were easily defeated by their professional opponents. It had snowed early in the morning, and the weather was decidedly chilly, but notwithstanding these were over 5,000 people in attendance. The score was: Athletics, 13; Yale, 15.

HALSTEAD TO STAY HERE

SOME ONE ELSE TO BE MINISTER TO GERMANY.

THE SENATE REFUSES TO RECONSIDER HIS REJECTION—HIS FRIENDS THREATENING MORE HARD WORDS.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia.—JOHN T. ABBOTT of New-Hampshire.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Belgium.—EDWIN H. TERRILL of New-Hampshire.

Delegates to Conference with American Governments.—JOHN B. HENDERSON of Missouri, CORNELIUS N. BLISS of New-York, WILLIAM PINCKNEY WHYTE of Maryland, CLEMENT STUDEBAKER of Indiana, T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE of Massachusetts, WILLIAM HENRY TRESCOTT of South Carolina, ANDREW CARNEGIE of Pennsylvania, JOHN E. G. PITKIN of Louisiana, MORRIS M. ESTEE of California.

Postmasters.—*Massachusetts*—Edward M. Bliss, Spencer. *Connecticut*—Ira E. Hicks, New-Britain. *New-York*—Henry Flood, Elmira. *New-Jersey*—Samuel S. Moore, Elizabeth. *Pennsylvania*—Cornelius B. Gould, Emporium; James Ogden, Latrobe; William H. Zufall, Meyersdale; Robert A. Love, Warren; Robert S. Barker, Lock Haven; David D. P. Alexander, Apollo; *Maryland*—Thomas Dawson, Rohrsville; Charles H. Walker, Frostburg. *Florida*—Harvey J. Cooper, Tampa. *Ohio*—Walter W. Merrick, Pomeroy; Francis S. Pursell, Logan. *Iowa*—John B. Hunzerford, Carroll; George L. Long, Manson. *Illinois*—Hannon Depue, Lacon; John Moore, Charleston; Francis A. Freer, Galesburg; Charles J. Devlin, Spring Valley; Sylvester A. Ballou, Naperville. *California*—John J. Eckels, Tulare; Isadore S. Loventhal, Modesta; George Sturtevant, Alameda. *Oregon*—John M. Bacon, Oregon City. *Wyoming Territory*—Thomas G. McDowell, Ellensburg. *Montana*—Sarah J. Dawson, Philipsburg. *New-Hampshire*—George Hitchcock, Hanover. *Kentucky*—Joseph N. Reid, Versailles. *Kansas*—George E. Nicholson, Ness City.

Mr. Murat Halstead will not go to Germany as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States. Six Senators of his own party and 19 Democratic Senators to-day voted to reject his nomination, against 17 Republicans and 2 Democrats who desired to support the President's nominee. Three at least of the Republican Senators refrained from voting rather than vote against Mr. Halstead. If their votes had been required to defeat him they would have been cast in the negative.

It is assumed that Mr. Halstead will be angry, and it is expected that his paper will be "nasty" in its comments upon the Republicans who dared to resent his extravagant condemnation of the Senators who believed that it was not desirable to reopen the Payne election case in the Senate. Democrats who have had opportunity to read Mr. Halstead's paper during the Administration of Mr. Cleveland may feel a momentary satisfaction in Halstead's defeat. His references to President Cleveland were frequently, not to say habitually, as rude, and certainly less justifiable than those applied to the "yellow dog" Republican Senators. He did not fail, whenever opportunity appeared to present itself, to give the President gross names, and to hold him up to ridicule and to attempt to give his readers the impression, by the aid of inuendo, that he was a cowering partner in a district real estate combination of extraordinary magnitude.

The remembrance of his undignified, not to say indecent, treatment of Mr. Cleveland, makes some of the Democrats impatient at the action of Mr. Hoar, Mr. Frye, and Mr. Dolph in voting to ratify the nomination. All of the Democratic Senators except those two consider this case as one in which a proper opportunity was presented of asserting party unity. Mr. Watterson asserted his opinion that Mr. Blackburn, and it is assumed that the distribution of patronage in Florida and in the departments may have constrained Mr. Call to take an amiable personal view of the contest rather than a strict party one.

Mr. Halstead's friends here say that the Republican Senators who voted against him, as well as those who refrained from voting, may expect to be thumped soundly. Senator Cullom, who did not vote, but who was paired against Halstead, was notified last night that if he voted against the confirmation he might expect to be pursued with unrelenting vigor so long as he was in public life. The Halstead men here are decidedly "hot." They say that the Field Marshal is now a candidate for United States Senator in place of Payne, and that his efforts will be devoted hereafter to making the Legislature to be elected, to assuring the election of a Republican majority in that body inspired with that as its controlling purpose.

By a vote of 19 to 25 the Senate refused to-day to reconsider the vote taken Thursday, by which the nomination of Murat Halstead to be Minister to Germany was rejected. President Harrison will, therefore, have to make a new selection for that important mission, and the session of the Senate will be continued into next week to make up for the time lost on the Halstead case this week. The majority against Mr. Halstead turned out to be exactly that estimated by his opponents last night, and it was made up substantially as they had expected.

After the doors were closed to-day Mr. Sherman finished the speech begun by him yesterday in defense of Mr. Halstead, and urged his confirmation with all the eloquence and energy at his command. Mr. Blair also put in a good word for the Cincinnati editor, and Mr. Hawley told the Republicans that they ought to support Mr. Halstead to a man. Brief speeches were made by Messrs. Teller, Ingalls, and Evarts, who proposed to help reject Mr. Halstead, and who wanted their colleagues to understand that they were not governed entirely by their personal feelings, but by their desire to resent unjust attacks upon the Senate as a whole.

When the roll was finally called on Mr. Sherman's motion to reconsider the rejection, the responses were listened to by Mr. Halstead's friends and opponents with the most intense interest, and in one or two cases with more or less surprise. The Halstead men who had counted upon an affirmative vote from Mr. Beck heard him answer "No," and some of them afterward learned that the Kentucky Senator had taken pains to be present because of the published reports that he would stay away in order not to vote at all. There was no surprise felt when Mr. Blackburn voted for reconsideration, and both sides were prepared for Mr. Call's affirmative vote. If Mr. Halstead's supporters reckoned upon the help of any other Democrats they were disappointed, for Messrs. Blackburn and Call were the only ones on that side of the chamber who voted that way.

When Mr. Cullom's name was reached, the Illinois Senator announced that he was paired. He did not need to say how he would have voted if not paired, for he had been very frank in his opposition to Mr. Halstead. A moment afterward Mr. Crawford's name was called and there was a general prickling up of Senatorial ears when he voted in the negative. The Massachusetts Senator had been listed as opposed to Mr. Halstead's confirmation, but it was quickly whispered about the chamber that he had been convinced by Mr. Evarts's argument that the Cincinnati editor ought not to be given a diplomatic office. Nobody was astonished when Messrs. Ingalls, Plumb, and Teller went on record against reconsideration, but some of the Senators had not expected that Messrs. Jones and Stewart of Nevada would remain quiet as they did when their names were called. They had been counted as sure to vote against Mr. Sherman's motion.

As the call went on and Mr. Quay's name was reached, both Democrats and Republicans were surprised to hear him respond plainly in the negative. It had been reported earlier in the day that the Pennsylvania Senator might not vote for reconsideration, but most of his colleagues had treated it as a joke of no consequence. A Democratic Senator remarked to a neighbor that Mr. Quay must be thinking about the disposition of the Administration to ignore his candidate for the Philadelphia Post Office. Mr. Sawyer announced that he was paired, without saying that he was for or against the motion to reconsider, and Mr. Stanford failed to respond to his name.

When the roll call was completed Vice-President Morton announced that 19 Senators having voted in the affirmative and 25 in the negative the motion to reconsider was lost. There was nothing more to be done with the Halstead case, and while Senators gathered in little groups and discussed the result the regular calendar was taken up and routine business was resumed. On looking over the tally list of the vote on reconsidering the Halstead nomination the friends of Mr. Halstead found that they had been helped by only two Republicans—Messrs. Call and Blackburn—while six Republicans—Messrs. Teller, Evarts, Plumb, Ingalls, Quay, and Dawes—had voted against him. Messrs. Cullom and Sawyer had been paired against them and Messrs. Stewart and Jones of Nevada and Stanford had neglected to vote at all.

Mr. Halstead's friends in and out of the Senate are not likely to forget these names, particularly of the six who voted outright against him, and they may expect to hear from the Ohio editor in the future.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Jean Hicks to be Minister to Peru; George B. Loring to be Minister to Portugal; Robert T. Lincoln to be Minister to Great Britain; Alsa Therndike Rice to be Minister to Russia; Thomas Ryan to be Minister to Mexico; Patrick Egan to be Minister to Chili; Robert Adams, Jr., to be Minister to Brazil; Lambert Tree to be Minister to the Central American States; W. I. Scruggs to be Minister to Venezuela; W. O. Bradley to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Corea; W. S. Tipton to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Tennessee; Tyre Glenn to be Marshal for the Western District of North Carolina; Marion Erwin, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia; George Chandler of Kansas to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Postmasters—Charles M. Barrett, at Guthrie, Indian Territory; Jacob V. Admire, at Kingfisher's Stage Station, Indian Territory. Registers of Public Lands—Jacob C. Roberts, at Kingfisher's Stage Station; John J. Dille, at Guthrie, Indian Territory. George H. Fargo, Collector of Customs at Belfast, Me.

Postmasters—William Jenny, Mount Clemens, Mich.; William H. Osmond, Gotham, N. H.; E. T. Grayson, Prescott, Ark.; Andrew D. Cowles, Statesville, N. C.; O. B. Hunt, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; A. J. Hart, Lyons, N. Y.; Thomas Cranston, Hammond, N. Y.; D. C. Hosier, Candor, N. Y.

Charles A. Boynton, the Washington agent of the Western Associated Press, is very ill with pleurisy, and his friends are to-night seriously concerned about him. He caught a heavy cold on inauguration day, when he was exposed to the storm that raged here, and has grown worse, until to-night he is in a precarious condition, the heart's action being very feeble, and his nurses waking him frequently to administer stimulants. No man in the newspaper profession has warmer friends, and the opportunity to note a favorable change in his case will give every one of them profound satisfaction.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lelia Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Admiral Febiger, to Assistant Surgeon C. B. Ewing, United States Army, now stationed at the Washington Barracks. Dr. Ewing is a brother of Mrs. Cockrell. The marriage will take place soon after Easter.

JOHN BRIGHT BURIED.

WREATHS FROM THE QUEEN AND THE HEIR APPARENT.

LONDON, March 30.—The funeral of Mr. John Bright took place to-day. Crowds of people lined the route of the procession from One Ash, Mr. Bright's late residence, near Rochdale, to the cemetery. Among those present were the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. William Rathbone, and Gen. H. Lynedoch Gardiner, C. B., Equerry in Ordinary to Queen Victoria, who represented her Majesty.

A number of deputations headed the procession. Fifteen carriages containing mourners followed the hearse. Eight of Mr. Bright's workmen carried the coffin to the hearse and from the hearse to the grave. When the coffin was deposited in the grave the mourners gathered around in silent meditation, according to the custom of the Quakers, to which sect Mr. Bright belonged. The Dean of Founders College afterward delivered an oration. He spoke of Mr. Bright as a man of great simplicity, who did not attribute his talents to his own efforts, but considered them gifts from God.

Four wreaths remained on the coffin when it was lowered into the grave. One was sent from Biarritz by Queen Victoria. Attached to it was her Majesty's autograph. Another was from the Prince and Princess of Wales, with a card bearing the words, "As a mark of respect." The third was from Mr. Bright's work people, and the fourth from Miss Cobden. Attached to Miss Cobden's wreath was a card inscribed, "In loving memory of my father's best friend."

OBITUARY.

TIMOTHY DALY.

Timothy Daly, a well-known resident of this city, died on Friday night at his home, 22 West One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, aged 75. He had been sick for a short time only, having been stricken down with pneumonia.

Mr. Daly was born in Ireland, but was brought to this city when a child, and had lived in New-York from that time. He became engaged in mercantile business, but after a time drifted into politics. He was one of the old Board of Almshouse Governors. He was also at one time a Commissioner of Education in the city. Mr. Daly was also a candidate for the Legislature of Bishop Hughes's Carroll Hall Party. During the Know Nothing Party days he was a defender of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He was one of the Presidential Electors when Van Buren was elected. He was a member of the committee to meet him at Baltimore. Recently he had been employed as a clerk in the Custom House. He leaves four sons and two daughters.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Moses Hook Beane, who died of paralysis Thursday at his late residence, 261 West Eleventh-street, was at one time engaged in the hotel business in this city and in Washington. He was born Jan. 27, 1817, in Candia, N. H., and came to this city in 1859, when he became the proprietor of the Madison-Avenue Hotel, then a quiet family hotel on the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. This venture he managed for a few years, when he went to Washington and opened the United States Hotel, on Pennsylvania-avenue, conducting it for nine years. He then returned to this city, and for a time became associated with his cousin, Joseph Beane, in the management of the Belmont Hotel, on Fulton-street, between Broadway and Nassau-street. For the last 10 years he had led a quiet, retired life. He leaves a widow, two sons, and one daughter. The funeral will take place to-morrow from the late residence of the deceased. The interment will be at Woodlawn.

Zachariah Chaffee, who was widely known as Trustee of the Sprague estate, died yesterday at Providence, R. I., aged 74 years. He was born in Providence and in his younger days was in the grain and produce business. He was interested in the Builders' Iron Foundry in Providence. He was President of the Bank of North America, Vice-President of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, a Director of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, and interested in local insurance companies. The labors of his Trusteeship had been nearly completed and in six months they would have been settled. The largest property yet unsold is the Baltic Mill estate in Connecticut, but the litigation there is finished and the property is on the market. There is still an unsettled estate in Washington. The Supreme Court will have to appoint a new Trustee.

Alfred F. Carpenter, who died at Colorado Springs last Thursday, was a former resident of this city and was connected for many years with the late firm of James L. Little & Co. In consequence of failing health he removed to Colorado Springs about 10 years ago, and became largely identified with the interests of that place. He married a daughter of the late James M. Dunbar and leaves a widow and three sons.

Daniel H. Griffin, aged 40, was found dead in bed in his room in the Stevens House, 27 Broadway, yesterday morning. He had been ill with consumption for a long time. He was a Custom House broker in a small way, and had lived at the hotel for five years. His funeral will take place to-day from Trinity Chapel.

A telegram received from Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday announced the death of ex-Police Commissioner Edward E. Starr of Newark. He had been in poor health for five years.

BARNUM AMUSES THE CHILDREN.

P. T. Barnum tried his hand at magic last night. He was the premier attraction at the "National Convention" of the Golden Hours Club in Palace Rink, Brooklyn. Girls and boys make up the club, and there were 2,000 of them in the rink when the vigorous old showman arrived. The yelling and cheering that followed seemed like the blaring of the calliope at the end of his procession multiplied two thousand fold. Barnum never got a more honest ovation. He was down on the programme to "chat with the young folks." He announced in opening that he was going to do the greatest trick ever done.

He called three little boys up on the platform and pulled a half dollar out of the nose of one of them. Then he said he was going to do the best trick ever attempted by magician. He pulled a Murray Hill Hotel cracker out of his pocket and had one of the boys break it into three parts. These he pretended to swallow and by very clever passing had them under a little boy's hat that lay on the table.

RIKER'S COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA

Is purely vegetable. For eruptions, dyspepsia, headache, biliousness, constipation, &c., it will be found a perfect cure. It contains no mercury, potash, or arsenic, while its effect is quicker and far more satisfactory than any other. In fact, we guarantee entire satisfaction or agree to return the money. Extra large bottles, (17½ ounces,) 75 cents. Only take morning and night. Insist on having Riker's Sarsaparilla and you are positively sure of cure. Do not allow any one to persuade you otherwise. Sold by almost all dealers. If any druggist refuses to supply you you can be sure of getting what you ask for at the dry goods houses or general stores, or direct from William S. Riker & Son, 353 Sixth-avenue, near Twenty-second-street, New-York.—*Exchange.*

A SURPRISE FOR RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 30.—Ex-Lieut.-Gov. S. R. Honey, Democrat, has created a decided sensation by taking a very important step on the eve of the State election. He resigns as the Rhode Island member of the Democratic National Committee and also as a member of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Honey led the Democratic Party to victory two years ago, he being chosen Lieutenant-Governor. At the time the Democratic Party had not been in power before for many years. Honey's reasons are not known, but it is hinted that he is averse to being a party to a stupendous deal about to be made with the Republicans and which includes the election of a United States Senator. Honey has heretofore been looked upon as the leader of the Rhode Island Democracy.

ALL HANDS BUT ONE LOST.

MOBILE, Ala., March 30.—The French bark Lecoq, loaded at Pascagoula by Munter, Benn & Co., with lumber for Dakar St. Louis, Senegal, foundered on Saturday 30 miles off Pascagoula. Capt. J. F. Chateleard, his wife, child, and all hands were lost except one sailor, who was rescued, after being four days exposed, by the Norwegian bark Parmetta.

CONGRATULATING PATRICK EGAN.

Michael Davitt has sent the following dispatch to Patrick Egan:

DUBLIN, March 29, 1889.

To Patrick Egan:

Legion of friends send heartiest congratulations. All feel as if President Harrison honored us in honoring you. Long live the Stars and Stripes.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

A TRICK OF WESTERN UNION.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE BOARD OF ELECTRICAL CONTROL MODIFIED.

It is the opinion of Commissioner Gibbens of the Board of Electrical Control that the injunction obtained by the Western Union Telegraph Company from Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court will be dissolved immediately after the hearing on Wednesday next. He says that it was evidently obtained to prevent the board at its meeting from ordering the Commissioner of Public Works to take down the company's poles and wires, which its officers knew must come down very soon. As proof that the suit is a subterfuge, and not brought in good faith, Commissioner Gibbens points out that in November last, in the suit of the United States Illuminating Company against the Board of Electrical Control, the Western Union's Chief Electrician, George A. Hamilton, made an affidavit that the subways were adapted to the use of electrical conductors. Mr. Hamilton was not called on by his employer to swear in the present action that wires could not be used in the subways, and the inference is plain that if properly insulated wires for the transmission of electric light currents are not destroyed in the subways telegraphic wires will not be destroyed. It is noteworthy, also, Commissioner Gibbens says, that Superintendent Humstone of the Western Union Company informed the Board of Electrical Control only the other day that the company would very soon be in shape to take down its poles and aerial wires.

Mr. John M. Bowers of the firm of Platt & Bowers has been retained in the suit as the special counsel for the Board of Electrical Control. Mr. Bowers, Corporation Counsel Beekman, Mayor Grant, and Commissioner Gibbens had a long conference yesterday. Conning the injunction order carefully they found in it a bit of trickery, intended evidently to enable the Western Union Company to go on stringing wires to the elevated railroad structures. This work might even have been done to-day if the peculiar character of the injunction clause had not been discovered and if the police were not thoughtful about the Penal Code. It was at once decided that Judges Wallace should be asked to modify the injunction order by striking out the objectionable clause. Mr. Bowers and Corporation Counsel Beekman made a long search for the Judge. They finally found him last night in his rooms in the Hoffman House. They argued that the clause effected a complete change in the former status of things, by giving the Western Union Company the right to disregard the orders of the Board of Electrical Control before the court had heard argument on their merits; that it was a practical judgment in the company's favor, and that it was properly no part of an injunction order, being in effect a mandamus beneficial to the company. Judge Wallace took a like view of the matter, and made an order modifying the injunction by striking out the objectionable clause.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

DOWN TO FIVE DAYS.

SPOKANE FALLS, Washington, March 30.—A reliable railroad authority says work will soon be begun on the Central Washington, otherwise the Big Bend, branch of the Northern Pacific from Davenport west. The line will be continued from Davenport through the Grand Coulee to Waterville this year. It will then be continued across the Columbia River and along the Wenachee Valley until Mount Stuart is passed, when it will run toward Cle-Elum, where it will join the present branch at that point. This route is 90 miles shorter than the present line via Pasco and it will make a saving of five hours in time between Spokane Falls and the sound. It will be used as the main line for passenger traffic, and the time from this city to the sound will be 12 hours. By the straightening of the road east of here as much more time will be saved, and the transcontinental trip will be brought down to five days by way of St. Paul.

MORE ROADS TO BISMARCK.

BISMARCK, Dakota, March 30.—The report that the Northern Pacific has gained control of the Wisconsin Central is received with great favor on the Upper Missouri slope. It is looked upon as the beginning of a move all along the line in railroad circles to tap the country tributary to Bismarck. The Milwaukee and Northwestern system, being thus cut off from their share of Northern Pacific business, will be forced to extend their lines to Bismarck as a means of self-protection.

Thomas Lowrey recently told a Bismarck banker there could be very little doubt that the track of the Aberdeen and Northwestern would be laid up the Jim River to Jamestown this fall. Mr. Lowrey has been interested for some time in placing a certain amount of bonds of this road, and it is said that he has recently found a New-York syndicate who has made him an offer which he is seriously considering.

A BIG WORK NEARLY DONE.

Out of the 450 miles of road to be changed from a narrow to the standard gauge in the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City system, new construction has now been completed for 320 miles. Six construction trains and 2,000 workmen are engaged upon the work, and even this immense force is to be much increased. Many new stations are being established, side tracks are being built along the line, while at Marion, Ind., a belt line is being built to connect with the Pan Handle Road.

It is reported that the entire 450 miles of road from Toledo to St. Louis, will be made standard gauge by the end of May at the latest.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday issued a long opinion on the working of the inter-State law in the Southern States. Many of the roads have complied with the commission's orders as to tariffs and the interpretation of the short haul cause; the evil effects predicted have not been suffered, and roads and shippers are on better terms. The order of the commission is that the carriers who have failed to meet the full requirements shall comply with the statutes.

The Kinzua Valley Railroad Company, capital $140,000, was granted a Pennsylvania charter yesterday. The line will be 14 miles long, extending from Riderville to a point on the Bradford Railroad, near Morrison's station.

The Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will carry to the Supreme Court the "upper-berth sleeping car" case recently decided against them by Judge Young of the Harrison County Court.

A FATAL COLLISION.

OSTEND, Belgium, March 30.—The steamer Countess of Flanders was run into off Dunkirk at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the Belgian mail boat Princesse Henriette. The collision occurred during a dense fog. It was at first reported that the Countess of Flanders immediately sank. A later report, however, says she is safe, but that her Captain, First Lieutenant, nine of the crew, and three of the passengers were drowned. Prince Jerome Bonsparte was among those rescued.

The steamer Countess of Flanders plied between Ostend and Dover, and was on her way to Dover when the collision occurred. Her mails were lost. After the collision her boiler burst, blowing the centre of the ship to pieces and killing the engineers, the Captain, and others who were with him on the bridge and the passengers in the vicinity. Prince Leopold of Belgium, who was one of the passengers, escaped injury. The passengers of both vessels were panic-stricken.

OSTEND, March 30.—Advices received here this afternoon regarding the collision of the Countess of Flanders and Princess Henriette state that the former vessel was cut in two and that the fore part at once sank. The Princesse Henriette took the after part in tow and started for this port, but had proceeded only a short distance when the portion of the wreck which she had in tow capsized and went down.

WHEAT, CORN, AND FLOUR.

DULUTH, Minn., March 30.—At the opening of navigation last Spring there were in store here 9,000,000 bushels of wheat, 250,000 bushels of corn, and 117,000 barrels of flour. There are in store now 1,975,000 bushels of wheat, 1,060,000 bushels of corn, 40,000 bushels of oats, and 155,000 barrels of flour. By the opening of navigation this amount will probably be increased to 4,500,000 bushels, or less than half the amount on hand a year ago.

It is said, though, that nearly 3,000,000 bushels of corn will come here after the opening of navigation. Flour shipments through Duluth will certainly be larger than in 1888, and if there is any kind of a wheat crop at all, nearly as much wheat will be sent out before the 1st of December.

The absence of the large amount in store here at the present time has a depressing influence on east-bound rates. Two charters for corn have already been made and perhaps a few wheat charters also, but the rate has not been announced.

OFFICERS AND CREW SAVED.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 30.—The British steamer Mandalay, 19 days from Cape Vincent De Verde, arrived in port to-day, bringing the officers and crew of the American three-masted schooner Electric Light of Bath, Me., which was struck by lightning and abandoned at sea, water-logged, while en route from Portland, Me., lumber laden, for Buenos Ayres.

WITH A BULLET HOLE IN HIS HEAD.

NEWARK, N. J., March 30.—The body of a well-dressed man was found lying near the Laurel Hill property in Arlington this morning. A pistol lay in his hand, and there was a bullet hole in his head. He was apparently about 55 years of age.

SPOTS THAT ARE SHUNNED

TWO LITTLE ISLANDS IN THE LOWER BAY.

THEY ARE VISITED BY STATESMEN AND OTHERS, WHO LOOK AT THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Every New-Yorker has heard of Hoffman and Swinburne Islands, and has a general idea of the use to which they are put, but only a few New-Yorkers have set foot on them. Both these islands were visited by a party of New-Yorkers yesterday, and the purpose of the visit was an inspection of improvements for which the State Legislature last Spring appropriated $216,000, and for the completion of which the Quarantine Commission wants a further appropriation of $147,000.

The trip to Quarantine and the islands was made on the Laura M. Starin. Mayor Grant, President of the special Quarantine Commission created last Spring, was not of the party, though his name was attached to the invitations. Quarantine Commissioners Anderson, Nichols, and Allen found no difficulty in doing the honors. The Finance Committee of the Senate was represented by Senators Stadler and Coggeshall. The Appropriations Committee of the Assembly was present in the persons of Assemblymen Ainsworth and Martin. State Engineer Bogart was also on board, and so was Stephen D. Hatch, the architect in charge of the work. Howard Carroll was on deck to prevent any damage to the boat, and Harry Duval looked after the New-York Central's interests, though none of them was in sight during the trip. Controller Roswell P. Flower and Congressman William H. Wallace represented Brooklyn. Col. Alexander S. Bacon of the latter city said he was "one of Tim Sullivan's four hundred," whatever that may mean. Health Officer Smith and Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Assemblyman Brown, ex-Alderman Edward P. Dwyer, Counsel Charles Smith, Justice Angell, and Dr. Seguine were also of the party.

None of the State law makers on board the Starin was aware, until informed by the Quarantine Commissioners, that both Hoffman and Swinburne Islands were of artificial growth. Upon this fact Architect Hatch diluted at considerable length and it enabled him to satisfy the Representatives of the Legislature that the task of keeping State property immovable in the middle of the Lower Bay was expensive as well as difficult.

The voyagers, after paying a short visit to Health Officer Smith's quarters at Quarantine, were landed at Hoffman Island. They found that it covered two acres, that it was entirely of stone of various sizes, and that it had been built upon a shoal. The outer bulwark of the island is of loosely piled rock of enormous bulk, called rip-rap. Within the rip-rap is built a solid wall of concrete, 30 inches thick and 13 feet deep. The foundations of this wall are beneath low-water mark. This wall, over 2,000 feet long, surrounds the island. Upon the island are three brick buildings. One of these is occupied by employes of the commission. The other two buildings are for the accommodation of steamship passengers who are supposed to be infected with some contagious disease. Until quite recently the accommodations for persons so unfortunate as to be confined on Hoffman Island were of the most meagre, it might be said disgraceful, character. Men and women were huddled together not as if they were wild, but as if they were tame beasts. Since the commission secured its grant of $216,000 a change for the better has been inaugurated. The two wooden hospitals have been cut up into various-sized compartments by sheet-iron partitions. The buildings have been fitted up with booths and other decencies, and when the third building which the commission desires to erect has been finished it will be quite possible for Europeans who desire to become Americans to spend a few days on Hoffman Island without remembering it ever afterward as a nightmare.

Swinburne Island was originally called Dix Island, in honor of Gov. Dix. A medical gentleman named Swinburne did not like the name Dix and took it down. Swinburne Island is half as big as Hoffman Island. It bears a marked resemblance to the larger island inasmuch as neither of them contains enough vegetation to support a goat for 30 seconds. The Quarantine Commissioners are to build a new stone wall around Swinburne Island inside of the rip-raps with which it is surrounded in order to prevent the winds and waves from sweeping it away. The waves are so strong at times that they lift stones weighing 1,000 pounds and hurl them up from the base of the outer bulwark to the pathway that surrounds the dozen little wooden buildings that occupy the island. The waves also eat their way through the loosely-piled rocks and then quietly devour huge slices of the interior of the island, which is of sand and loam. The improvements considered necessary on Swinburne Island are a concrete wall, some more rip-raps, and asphalt floors for the hospitals.

The floors, like the rest of the buildings—except one, a crematory—are of wood. They afford accommodation for 200 people who may be afflicted with cholera or yellow fever. Small-pox patients are sent to Blackwell's Island. When Assemblyman Ainsworth was inspecting the main room in the largest of the buildings he asked Health Officer Smith, who is a victim of the disease with which it was most intimately acquainted, Mr. Hatch said yellow fever. The statesman shuddered and inquired if the building had been thoroughly disinfected. Mr. Hatch said had; that is, as thoroughly as wood could be disinfected. The visitors fled to the outer air, and every man lighted a fresh cigar. It took but a short time to inspect the rest of the buildings, and nearly all of it was spent in the crematory. The latter was built to circumvent a law which prevented the authorities from burning persons who died on the island. The law now prevents them from cremating patients, unless the latter signify a desire to have their bodies disposed of in that way. The commission desires to erect a mortuary vault in which bodies can be kept until the wishes of relatives can be learned.

The gentlemen from Albany listened to all that the Commissioners, the Health Officer, Engineer Bogart, and Architect Hatch had to say, and looked at everything to which their attention was drawn. On the return trip to the city the visiting statesmen expressed themselves in such style as to create the impression that the $147,000 wanted by the Quarantine Commission would be forthcoming.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Sir Hector Langevin was entertained by the citizens of Ottawa last evening, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entering public life. The Mayor presented the Minister with a solid silver dinner service, consisting of nearly 300 pieces and valued at $3,000 dollars. Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. Dewdney occupied seats on the platform.

The lower house of the Tennessee Legislature yesterday passed the Senate bill creating a Confederate soldiers' home at the Hermitage. The bill was so amended that indigent Mexican veterans and white Union soldiers of the civil war will also be provided homes there.

James M. Carpenter, night watchman of the new recitation building at Yale, New-Haven, Conn., has been discharged by the contractors for allowing thieves to steal the marble with which the Benjamin Silliman statue was pulled over.

Gen. Cardenas, the well-known dwarf, died at Dexter, Mich., Friday of consumption. He was born in Mexico 31 years ago and was exhibited as a freak in all the principal cities in the United States.

The first of a series of three games of baseball was played at Richmond, Va., yesterday, between the Detroit and Richmond Clubs. The Detroits won by a score of 11 to 7.

The Methodist parsonage at Sydenham, Ontario, occupied by the Rev. A. Stillwell, was shattered by dynamite yesterday. The occupants of the house were not injured.

Notice has been posted in the rolling mill of the Columbia Iron Company at Lancaster, Penn., that the mill will shut down on April 6 owing to dullness of the market.

Mrs. Lillie Kemmler, who was assaulted by her husband in Buffalo Thursday last with a hatchet, died yesterday morning in the Buffalo Hospital.

Jacob Shipp was convicted of murder in the second degree yesterday at Harrisburg, Penn. He was sentenced to 18 years in the penitentiary.

Frank Morris was sentenced to be hanged yesterday at Cleveland, Ohio, on July 10 for the murder of James Handy on Nov. 24, 1888.

THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The persons named by the President to-day to be delegates to the conference between the United States of America and the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo, and the Empire of Brazil, to be held in Washington during the present year, were nominated in accordance with the act of Congress of May 24, 1888, which authorizes the President to invite the several Governments to join the United States in a conference for the purpose of discussing some plan of arbitration for the settlement of disagreements and disputes that may hereafter arise between them, and for considering questions relating to the improvement of business intercourse.

This old Louis XVI. desk of brass-bound mahogany, containing 35 concealed drawers, belonged to the Touro whose name is borne by Touro Park, in Newport; he was a philanthropist, and this old desk, could it speak, might tell of good deeds done by his right hand which his left hand never knew. Near by is a heavy linen chest of mahogany, which the hasty stroller might pass by, yet this is a genuine piece of work by Chippendale, that recognized English authority on cabinet work about a century and a half ago. Specimens of his work are rare, and it is only seldom one finds its way to America. Here is a small group of superb bronzes, animal pieces, full of life and action, by Fremiet and P. J. Mene. Here are two pieces of statuary of marble of rather unusual clearness and (if one may say so) softness also; they are the young Washington with his historic hatchet and the young Franklin with his flute. Both are fine, and they have a special timeliness just at present. These are to be seen at Sypher & Co.'s, Broadway and Seventeenth-street, among a wide variety of pieces (no "sets" pieces) of art furniture, old and new, clocks, potteries, silver, tapestries, and curios.

A special sale of rare and unmutilated impression, without reserve or obligation to purchase, is announced by Messrs. Cottier & Co. to-day at their galleries, Nos. 7 and 9 East Fifteenth-street. The collection is one of the finest ever brought to this country, and includes many of the most famous etchings by Rembrandt, Whistler, Haden, Meryon, Jacquemart, Bracquemond, Daubigny, Corot, Millet, Rousseau, Diaz, Lalanne, Jacque, Lepère, Appian, Boudin, Cazin, Ziem, Lamy, Van Marcke, Van Elsen, Van Luppen, Van Kuyck, Van Wyngaerdt

CITY REAL ESTATE.

If you wish to obtain one of the finest views of the Hudson visit these houses on north side of 82d-st., 120 feet from Riverside Drive. Cabinet Sinks and elegantly decorated throughout. For particulars apply to LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

DEY-ST., corner near Broadway, leased to one tenant. Will net over 7 per cent.

CORTLANDT-ST., a large and valuable property near Church st.

DUANE-ST., close to Broadway, four-story store; covers lot 25x75.

MAIDEN-LANE, close to Nassau-st., five-story brick, rented to one tenant on lease; will net 6 per cent.

GRAND-ST., near Broadway, a very desirable property, well rented on lease.

BOWERY, near Spring-st., three-story brick stores, on plot 50x100; by order of Executors, to close an estate.

JOHN-ST., near William-st., four-story store, 25x100; covers lot; rented on lease; will net over 6 per cent.

FULTON-ST., east of William-st., 5-story brick store, rented to a single tenant for a term of years. Will net over 6 per cent. on full considerations.

APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

PORTER & CO.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING
DESIRABLE DWELLINGS:

119th-st., near Madison-av., three-story brownstone, $13,000.
120th-st., close to Mount Morris, three-story brick, $14,500.
123d-st., near 7th-av., three-story brownstone, $14,000.
126th-st., near 5th-av., three-story brownstone, 17.10x48, $16,500. 127th-st., close to Madison, three-story brown-stone, $17,500.
128th-st., near 5th-av., three-story brownstone, $16,000. 129th-st., brick, three stories, size 21x40, $13,500.
FULL FAMILY LABEL AND PERMITS AT OFFICE, 77 EAST 125TH-ST.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Jr.,
REAL ESTATE AGENT AND BROKER,
offers the following desirable houses for sale:
South of 14th-st., ex. wide and deep, well built.
Gramercy Park, several spacious, well-built residences.
Madison-square, a fine corner, good light.
Madison-av. corners on Murray and Lenox Hills.
Fifth-av., opposite Park, a thoroughly well-built and arranged establishment.

DETAILED LISTS OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS FOR SALE FURNISHED APPLICANTS ACCORDING TO THEIR REQUIREMENTS.
171 BROADWAY, CORNER CORTLANDT-ST.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

72d-st., near Park, 25 ft., very carefully built, 7 high-stoop dwellings, in perfect order; rents, $3,000
74th-st., near 9th-av., 21.4 feet, decorated....Bargain
76th-st., near 9th-av., 20 feet, decorated....Bargain
79th-st., n'r 9th-av., 25 ft., very carefully built, $4,000
82d-st., near 3d-av., 20 feet.....3d-av., 20 feet..... 38,000
90th-st., near 9th-av., 18.9 feet, three-story.... 22,000
West End-av., above 81st-st., 20 feet.....Bargain
Also all the other houses in this section that are now being offered for sale.

L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE DETACHED Residences and villas, all improvements, beautiful grounds, from $16,000 to $25,000, in the most welcome suburban locality, Harlem, Bedford Park, in the city of New-York and adjacent to the new Bronx Park; many villas sold and occupied by their owners; Harlem Railroad station on premises; also villa plots; watchman to show premises; references required; terms liberal. Owners, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Room 90.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS WEST SIDE Dwelling, 150 feet from entrance to Central Park, 16 West 86th-st.; four story, high stoop, 20x50 feet and 8-in. thick extension; fine corner lot; sanitary plumbing; AA pipe; artistic decorations; $38,000; 15 houses sold in this block in past few weeks. Inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLLORD, Owner.

FOR SALE---342 FEET

on one of the widest streets in the city, fpaying a handsome revenue. Apply to LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

A SUPERB EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE IN 57th-st., close to and west of 5th-av., beautifully arranged and decorated, for sale low by order of Executors, to close an estate. Apply to

GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

ATTENTION—RARE BARGAINS.

House buyers examine the elegant residences on Manhattan-av. near 121st-st, a short distance from Morningside Park. Location very choice. Only six houses remaining unsold out of 25 built. The cheapest first-class dwellings in the city. J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 305 Manhattan-av.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND planned four-story stone house for sale, low, in 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet wide; tastefully decorated and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city. Apply to

GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH SIDE OF 46TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., 2½ OF FREE & HOUSES IN PERFECT ORDER. A QUICK BUYER WILL GET A GREAT BARGAIN. LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY.

40TH-ST., 215 TO 221 WEST.—FOR SALE, the Pierrepont flats; four five-story brownstone double flats; all modern improvements; lot 100x100; houses 85 feet deep; actual rent, $17,088; mortgage, $100,000. Owner, 120 Broadway, Room 10, third floor.

43D-ST., BET. 5TH AND MADISON AVS. An attractive medium-width four-story dwelling, with dining-room extension, for sale at reasonable price. Apply to

GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

48TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Splendid opportunity; four-story brownstone house, 21.6x80 feet, in good order; first-class neighborhood; liberal terms to quiet buyer. For particulars apply to V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIVE-STORY APARTment houses, accommodating 10 families each, Nos. 56 to 62 West 100th-st., near Central Park; will pay 16 per cent. on investment; mortgage now on Lease 4½ per cent. interest. Apply to owner, NEWMAN, foot East 106th-st.

MADISON-AV., BELOW 68TH-ST.
A very attractive medium-width extension house for sale low. 7½ per cent. may remain on load and mortgage. Apply to

GEO. R. READ.
9 Pine-st.

64TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOUR-STORY high-stoop brownstone house, (never in the market before); complete and absolutely perfect in all details. Permits only from
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 73 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ELEGANT RESIdence, 143 West 81st-st.; bay windows; four stories; three stories extension; 19 feet wide; sanitary plumbing; Hyslop furnaces. Apply on premises or to A. R. PICK & CO., 28 Broad-st.

$37,000.—A FINE MEDIUM-SIZED four-story brownstone house; three-story dining room extension, complete order; 55th-st., near Madison-av. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, only office.

WE OFFER A HANDSOME NEW BLOCK of stores and apartments (rented) for country property; property in Westchester or Southern city preferred. Apply to LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN EXTRA-WIDE private dwelling on West 16th-st., near 5th-av.; dimensions, 34x86x92; excellent condition throughout; will lease for term of years. H. LUDLOW & SON, 35 Liberty-st.

5TH-AV. CORNER, BELOW 50TH-ST.—Choice location; 4-story brick flat with store, covering lot 25.5x100; every modern improvement; price very reasonable. WM. W. FOGG, 150 Broadway.

46TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV.
A very attractive full-size dwelling for sale low, by order of Executors, to close an estate. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st., Astor Building.

A HANDSOME ROW OF PRIVATE dwellings for sale; Nos. 2 to 14 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.; elegant location; prices moderate. Apply on premises.

19TH-ST., BETWEEN IRVING-PLACE AND 3D-AV.—Desirable three-story high-stoop brick house, 23.6½x55x92; price, $30,000. RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 73 Liberty-st.

AN EXTRA-LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-decorated dwelling for sale on 69th-st., near Centr l Park.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 32TH-ST.—AN EXtra-wide four-story high-stoop house for sale.
H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

FOR SALE—146 WEST 132TH-ST., BROWNstone cabinet finished, 18x52x100; $16,000; first mortgage, $13,000. NEWMAN, foot East 106th-st.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—ELEGANT, Fine Quincy granite side hill vault for sale. E. EDMUND MARKS, No. 239 Broadway.

FOR SALE—44 WEST 73D-ST., FOUR-STORY dwelling, 20x60x102.2; price very reasonable. [illegible], 1,187 8th-av., corner 71st-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 8 EAST 93D-ST.; PRICE, [illegible]; four-story and extension; fine-sized building, 21x77x100. Apply on premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.
POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

Nos. 167 and 171 West 74th-st.

Always open. The closest examination solicited. The opportunity to purchase a four-story house with two-story extension, nearly 22 feet wide, for $28,000, will never occur again in this choice residence location.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.—ONE OF the most desirable and best located blocks in the city; steam heated; all improvements.
ON 7TH-AV., HARLEM.
This is one of the best-paying flat properties to be found, and will be sold at a bargain and on very reasonable terms.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
S. DE WALTER & SON, 171 BROADWAY.

The Superbly-built House, No. 174 West 75th-st.,

With its exquisitely unique decorations by Messrs. Fr. Beck & Co. of 5th-av., is now open for inspection.

A CHOICE CORNER PROPERTY ON 8TH-av., NEAR 34TH-ST., 50x100, FOR SALE LOW. ALL RENTED. WILL NET A HANDSOME PERCENTAGE ON THE PURCHASE PRICE. APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
Cheapest corner residence in the city. House buyers examine the elegant brownstone dwelling on Manhattan-av., corner of 122d-st., near Morningside Park. Location very choice. Size of house, 20.11x58. J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 305 Manhattan-av.

NINTH-AV., NEAR 96TH-ST.—SUPERIOR four-story store and basement double structure; 20x77, (full lot,) 94; independent walls; built by day's work; with handsome Philadelphia brick front; rental, $2,800; price low, very easy terms.
J. JAY SMITH,
171 Broadway.

33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
A desirable full-width four-story brownstone dwelling for sale at moderate price. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st., Astor Building.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—Two connecting, four-story, brownstone dwellings; very handsomely decorated; hard-wood finish; all modern improvements; together or singly; terms easy to suit purchaser. Apply to CHAS. F. SHARROTT, 21 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SIX THREE-story and basement high-stoop brownstone private dwellings, Nos. 103d-st., 9 h and 10th-avs., one block from 104th-st. L station; broker's commission allowed. Apply on premises or to Owner, FREDERICK M. LITTLEFIELD, 156 Broadway.

38TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.
An attractive four-story high-stoop 20-foot house in A order. Rent, $2,500. For permits, &c., apply to
GEO. R. READ,
Astor Building, 9 Pine-st.

WEST END-AV., BETWEEN 89TH AND 90TH STS.—Eight substantially-built and beautifully-finished houses, including two large-sized corners, open for inspection. Apply at 219 West End-av., or to B. H. BIXBY, Assignee, 173 Broadway, Room 17.

MADISON-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.
A VERY ATTRACTIVE FULL-SIZE BROWNSTONE DWELLING, IN EXQUISITE ORDER, FOR SALE LOW. APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

A FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house, with extension, for sale, on 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; cabinet finish. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brownstone, with dining room extension to third story; 55th-st., near Madison-av.; only $25,000. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

ATTENTION, HOUSE-BUYERS.—THE 3 neatest, best-finished, choicest-located three-story brick private dwelling in market, 11 West 120th-st., near Lenox-av.; must sell this week; always open.

GRAMERCY PARK, (20TH-ST.)
A very desirable extra-wide extension house for sale at moderate price. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

57TH-AV., BELOW 12TH-ST.—FULL-SIZED 3-extra-deep residence, in finest condition, at less than cost to owner; anxious to sell.
S. H. FURMAN & CO.,
137 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.
36th-st., near 5th-av.; 4-story English basement, 18.9x65x100; perfect order; terms to suit; price, $43,000.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 73 Liberty-st.

QUEEN ANNE VILLA IN UPPER PART OF city for sale, $30,000; large house, fine stable; magnificent views; elegant surroundings. Address NORTHERN, Box 179 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FOUR-story brownstone house, with two-story extension, on Madison-av., near 48th-st. H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. —An extra-wide four-story brick house for sale. Apply to
1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

A LARGE, WELL-PLUMBED FOUR-story high-stoop brownstone house for sale on 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

A FINE, ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, FOUR-story, brownstone, 74th-st., near 5th-av.; 20 feet wide; a bargain; owner going abroad. OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 1 Pine-st.

CROSBY-ST., BETWEEN SPRING AND BROOME.—Fall lot; rental, about $1,100; price, $18,000. J. JAY SMITH, 171 Broadway.

GRAND BOULEVARD, NEAR 72D-ST. STATION.—Superior corner building site; $45,000. J. JAY SMITH, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brownstone house on 30th-st., near 4th-av.; in perfect order. F. E. BARNES, 344 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—121ST-ST., NEAR Lenox-av., three-story high-stoop dwelling; rare opportunity; $37,500. WM. J. MOORE, 410 5th-av.

$23,000—THREE-STORY BROWNSTONE house, 22x51.4x, near Broadway.
H. R. ELLSELY, 1,336 Broadway.

105 EAST 83D-ST.—THREE-STORY AND basement brick house containing 12 rooms; all modern improvements. Owner on premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TWO HANDSOME FLAT HOUSES, FULL of paying tenants, in a central location; good investment. AUSTIN A. ZENDER & CO., 272 Lexington-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SUMMER RESIDENCE BEAUtifully located in Western Massachusetts, for $2,500; cottage contains eight rooms in good repair; barn, large apple orchard, large garden and plenty of wood; fruit. Address A. F., Box 107 Times Office, 41 Park-row.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A CENTRAL NEW JERSEY FARM, WITH way-landing and steamboat dock; 1½ miles from railroad station; 1 hour from New-York; high and exceptional society; comprises 300 acres in field, lawn, park, forest, and orchards; modern mansion 100 feet square on 22 rooms, including ballroom 30 by 44; stables, conservatory, greenhouse (90 by 70), cold grapery (100 by 22), new stable and carriage house designed by Renwick of New-York, (60 by 35;) perfect lodge of 8 rooms; farmhouses of 7 rooms.
THE MANSION and all buildings, fountains, and grounds are supplied with soft spring water from reservoir on premises, and all drain to quick water of Rossington Creek.
TROUT POND of about 5 acres, 8 to 25 feet deep, supplied with pure spring water from three trout brooks. Fine water power.
THE PARK WALKS and drives are graveled and beautifully shaded with full-grown maples, elms, spruces, pines, oaks, &c.
THE DRIVES of the surrounding country are famously picturesque and delightful, the neighboring streams afford fine trout fishing, and the lakes in the vicinity abound in black bass, pickerel, and perch. Woodcock and ruffled grouse shooting is equal to any in the Eastern States.
THE WHOLE PROPERTY is on an elevated plateau, and the entire locality is free from malaria and every way healthful. Maps, surveys, photographic views, plans of buildings, and full particulars can be seen by applying to PHILLIPS & WELLS, Country Real Estate, Tribune Building, New-York.

OTTER CLIFFS,
BAR HARBOR, ME.

We are offering 17 superb villa cliff lots on "Otter Cliff," containing from two acres to ten acres per lot. This is the finest cliff property offered on the island of Mt. Desert for villa sites or investment. For full particulars and plans apply to
DE BLOIS, HUNTER & ELDRIDGE,
9 WEST 27TH-ST.

NUTLEY, N. J.,
On Erie Railway.

TEN HOUSES, RANGING FROM $2,250 TO $6,000; 10-YEAR PAYMENTS. SEND FOR PARTICULARS.
JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.
P. S.—This is the most attractive spot within twelve miles of city.

$20,000—WOODBRIDGE, NEW-JERsey.—Handsome country residence, with beautiful lawn, bordered by pine trees over 50 years old; on line of Pennsylvania Railroad, and near Central Railroad; 50 minutes or less from Long Branch and New-York; about four acres in lawn, shade, fruit, and vegetable ground; house of stone and brick, stuccoed, with porte cochere, vestibules, parlor frescoed, inlaid floor, carved mantel, and curtains; 14 rooms, bathroom, hot-air pump; large kitchen and rooms; cellar, elevator, carriage house, tile stable, with box stalls. Call or address HELLASYLVA, 144 West 23d-st., New-York, or Hon. E. CUTTER, Woodbridge, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE,
AT BABYLON, L. I.,
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,

Fully furnished. Terms reasonable.
FISHEL & REID, Attorneys,
Temple Court, New-York City,
AND BABYLON, L. I.

FOR SALE—AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—Exceptional opportunity to secure an elegant country residence; 16 acres, garden and lawn; 800 feet in front; large modern house, completely furnished in every detail; gas, electric bells; open fireplace in each room; hot and cold water; outbuildings consisting of carriage house, stable for six horses, cow and poultry houses, and large carriage shed, icehouse, (filled,) gardener's house; everything in perfect order; can be bought at much less than cost; terms to suit purchaser. For further description inquire of ROBERT C. YOUNG, 75 Cedar-st., New-York. No agents.

TACOMA

Population of Tacoma, Washington Ter., 1880, 990. Population Jan. 1, 1889, 22,000. Those desiring to invest in property in Tacoma or vicinity, or wishing mortgages on improved city property at 10 per cent., write to PRICE & SNOW, 114 Pacific, Tacoma, W. T.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE house and 25 acres of smooth land; fine apple and pear orchards; plenty of small fruit; commanding a fine view of the residence of the late Henry Ward Beecher; about two miles from Peekskill, where there are churches of all denominations; half a mile from a school; carriage house, barn, chicken yard, cow stable, &c.; all in first-class order. E. C. WILSON, Peekskill, N. Y.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.
Superb stone residence and 100 acres finest garden, lawn, and woodland; fine view; every modern convenience for comfort and elegance; commanding finest views of the river. This will be sold at a sacrifice to close an estate. Apply to
S. H. FURMAN & CO.,
137 Broadway.

MOUNT VERNON.—$3,000 CASH; BALANCE mortgage; very desirable house; nine rooms; cemented cellar; furnace; range; bath; fine stable; fruit and shade trees; lot 82x195; all improvements; gas, water, &c.; fine order; a bargain to quick buyer. Owner, W. H. VANCE, Archer-av., Chester-hill.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD LET FURNISHED, to private family, Summer and Winter residence; 20 rooms; 10 acres; stabling; ample shade and fruit trees; less than one hour from city; south side Staten Island, overlooking ocean; terms easy; possession immediate if required. Address OWNER OCCUPANT, Box 159 Times Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—THIRTEEN MILES from New-York up the Hudson. A country place of 10 acres; high, healthy locality; dwelling, 13 rooms; water in house; outbuildings; fenced, shaded, fenced; all in good order; near two depots and two Post Offices. W. B. HENRY, Box 8 Primrose P. O., Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FINE residence; modern improvements; choice location; lot 100 by 250; stable; 35 minutes from depot; unincumbered; easy terms; will exchange for a dwelling in Brooklyn. E. A. CARLEY, 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE for city property finest residence there; lawn for tennis; gymnasium, bowling alley; every convenience; six minutes from depot; location and healthfulness perfect; price very moderate. E, 12 Park-place, New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.
New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. "Lindenwood," property of the late Jacob S. Carpender; frame house, barn, greenhouses, &c.; 18 acres; situation unexcelled. W. & J. N. CARPENDER, 42 Pine-st., New-York.

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.
FOR SALE—Large frame house overlooking the river; 18 rooms; in complete order, with gas, running water, and other conveniences; good stable and outbuildings; one and one-quarter acres of ground. W. B. MEEKER, 62 Broadway or at Riverdale.

ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—NEAR PAVILION Cottage, 15 rooms; hot and cold water in bath; pantry, kitchen, and laundry; barn, four stalls, mare's room; two acres lawn and shade; for sale or rent. Owner, 139 Manhattan-av., near 106th-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, ON LINCOLN-av., Elberon, N. J., fine furnished 12-room cottage; 4 acres; large stable; bathing privilege; price, $22,000. Others to let by WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

COLONIAL COTTAGE, SEMAREST, N. J.—One hour out, one minute from depot; 10 rooms; all improvements. For sale on installments plan. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

SING SING.—COMMODIOUS HOUSE, OUT buildings, and 100 acres; great bargain. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
GRAND BOULEVARD AND 135TH-ST., To close the estate of John & Lawrence, deceased. WILLIAM KENNELLY & BROTHER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., New-York City, THE 10 LIBERAL BUILDING LOTS, including the northwest corner, with three-story frame dwelling (all improvements) and two-story stable, situated on the Grand Boulevard and 135th-st., (100-foot street,) and within one block of cable road.
By order
WILLIAM T. LAWRENCE, Executor.
ELIZABETH M. LAWRENCE, Executrix.
70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent.
Maps and further particulars with GEORGE W. ELLIS, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 155 Broadway, or WILLIAM KENNELLY & BROTHER, Auctioneers, 45 Liberty-st.

F. G. WOLHERT, Auctioneer.
By order of Court of Chancery of New-Jersey will sell at auction, under the direction of B. F. Randolph, Master, on TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Taylor's Hotel, No. 16 Exchange-place, Jersey City,
ABOUT 33 ACRES OF LAND,
in four parcels,
FRONTING ON THE HUDSON RIVER,
and extending to Bergen Line-av. and close to ferry at Weehawken, situated in Union Township, county of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, and belonging to the
ESTATE OF PATRICK DICKIE, DECEASED.
Maps and surveys with auctioneer, No. 44 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or with WILLIAM KENNELLY & BRO., No. 45 Liberty-st., or G. A. KISSAM, agent for the estate, 51 Liberty-st., N. Y. BEDLE, MUIRHEID & MCGEE, Attorneys, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
will sell at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., THURSDAY, April 18, noon,

43 Superb Lots, Boston-av.

and 170th-st., 23d Ward, New-York City.
Lots are on grade ready for immediate profitable improvement. Only four blocks from L station. Send for map to auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st. and 3d-av. and 149th-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 Liberty-st., New-York,
the desirable three-story brownstone dwelling
NO. 136 EAST 44TH-ST.,
between Lexington and 3d-avs., 20x75.5 feet.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 11 Pine-st.

JAS. L. MCQUILLEN, Auctioneer.
H. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO.,
75 Cedar-st.
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., the five-story improved tenements and stores, northwest corner Broadway and 126th-st., Tenements at auctioneers' office, 11 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE GREAT
Rockaway Hotel
FOR SALE.
THIS HOTEL (EXCLUSIVE OF THE LAND) WILL BE SOLD
AT AUCTION
ON THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL NEXT AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE IN NEW-YORK CITY.

TERMS CASH, OR SUCH SECURITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF CASH ON THE FOLLOWING DAY AS MAY BE REQUIRED BY THE OWNERS.

THE PURCHASER WILL ALSO BE REQUIRED TO REMOVE THE BUILDING WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF SALE.

The intention is that it shall be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, but owners reserve the right to reject any unsatisfactory bid.

Watchmen in charge of Hotel are instructed to permit examination of the property.
For further information apply to
EVERETT M. REYNOLDS,
Room 16, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREAT ROCKAWAY HOTEL.

It having been determined to sell the Mammoth Rockaway Hotel, to be taken down and removed, the owners will sell the furnishings thereof, including

All the SILVER PLATED WARE, crockery, kitchen utensils, bakery fixtures and utensils, bed and table linens, towels, blankets, bed spreads, &c., bar fixtures, gas fixtures, plumbers' supplies, bakery fixtures, and a miscellaneous lot of hardware, looks, &c., contained in the above hotel, and mostly new,

AT AUCTION UNRESERVEDLY
FOR CASH

on the hotel premises on Thursday, April 11.
For catalogue and further information apply to
THOMAS H. RYAN,
Room 26, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCtioneers, will sell at auction TUESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.
340 WEST 73D-ST.,
Between Grand Boulevard and West End-av., and near entrance to Riverside drive.
Four-story and basement high-stoop bay-window brownstone residence, two-story extension, 20x55x ext.10x12x102.2; carefully built, handsomely decorated, and perfect in every detail.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.
131 Norfolk-st., three-story dwelling
70 and 76 East 90th-st., 1,936 First-av.
97th-st., near 5th-av., five lots.
MONDAY, APRIL 8.
444, 446 East 122d-st., five-story brick flats.
463 WEST 22D-ST.,
Four-story English basement brownstone dwelling, 16.8x55x98.8.
149TH-ST., NEAR CABLE RAILROAD, two lots.
WEST 144TH-ST., NEAR GRAND BOULEVARD, four vacant lots, 25x99.11 each.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
173 West-st., near Murray-st.
254 West 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.
501, 503, 505 3d-av., northwest corner 28th-st.
TUESDAY, APRIL 9.
144 Lewis-st., five-story double tenement.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.
303, 305, 307, 309, 311 East 63d-st., five-story and cellar brick tenements.
17th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn, seven three-story brick dwellings.
EXECUTOR'S SALE—208 Thompson-st.
THURSDAY, APRIL 11.
Madison-av. and 103d-st., southwest corner.
Executor's sale, 447 West 34th-st.
EXECUTOR'S SALE—Estate Charles E. Bell, deceased.
147 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.
Executor's sale—1,007 3d-av., South Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—To close an estate.
3d-av. and 86th-st., "Parsee Hall," northeast corner; size, 78.5x125. Magnificent brick building and stores.
1,046 5th-av., facing Central Park, near 86th-st., four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, in perfect order, mirrors and chandeliers included.
TOWNSEND WANDELL, Esq., Attorney, 200 Broadway.
Maps at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

Executors' sale TUESDAY, April 9, noon, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.
ESTATE OF JAMES BROWN, DECEASED.
2:22
CHOICE DWELLING AND BUSINESS LOTS, just above Harlem Bridge and on rapid transit line,
NORTH NEW-YORK.
LINCOLN, ALEXANDER, AND BROOK AVS.,
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,
134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, and 138th sts.
23D WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.
Splendid, high, healthy, attractive, convenient, and rapidly-growing neighborhood; paved avenues, flagged sidewalks, sewers, electric lights, gas and water; near 129th, 135th, and 138th sts. L stations, Grand Union Station, Mott Haven, New-Haven Branch R. R. station, and several horse car lines.
TERMS VERY LIBERAL;
TITLE GUARANTEED
by policy of Title Guarantee and Trust Company free of cost to each purchaser.
Maps and full particulars with Auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st., and 149th-st., New-York.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of JAMES M. BROWN, JOHN CROSBY BROWN, HOWARD POTTER, and JOHN S. SCHULTZE, Executors of the estate of JAMES BROWN, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
two four-story brick tenements, with lots,
NOS. 242 AND 244 EAST 87TH-ST.
Five-story brick double tenement and lot,
No. 603 EAST 61ST-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story brick tenements, with lots,
NOS. 249 AND 251 EAST 87TH-ST.
Five-story brick double tenement and lot,
NO. 1,363 THIRD-AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story brick stores and dwelling, with lot,
NO. 1,363 THIRD-AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story high-stoop stone house, with lot,
NO. 1,336 EAST 92D-ST.,
southwest corner Lexington-av.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Two-story brick dwelling, 21x45, front and two-story frame in rear,
NO. 45 OLIVER-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Choice and Valuable Investment Property,
NOS. 48 BOND-ST.,
55 GREAT JONES-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE.
By order of the
GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
98 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS
ON
10TH-AV. AND GRAND BOULEVARD,
113th, 113th, and 114th sts.
70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 5 per cent. interest, with privilege of paying off at any time in 30 days' notice.
All the lots are restricted against nuisances and street lots for private dwellings. The New-York Hospital Society having purchased a new site for the Incurable Asylum, that institution will remove when new buildings are completed.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,360 BROADWAY, between 37th and 38th sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—JOHN P. B. SMITH, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1889.
New-av., east side, 149th to 148th sts., choice plot of eight full lots.
Terms, 70 per cent. may remain at 5 per cent.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.
749 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts., substantial five-story brick building, two finished basements, two stores, 10 rooms on each floor; in good repair; size 26x80x95 feet; annual rental about $3,500.
Terms, 75 per cent. may remain at 5 per cent.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.
Executor's sale, Estate of Leopold Friedman, dec'd. Messrs. George B. Lespinasse and Charles H. Holt, Executors.

10th-av., east side, 114th to 115th sts.
Plot of eight lots, size 25.2½x100 feet each, within a block of new Cathedral site, Morningside Park and Drive, and adjacent to Riverside Park and Drive.
Also,
10th-av., southeast corner of 100th-st.—2 choice lots.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.
To settle the business of the
Original Broadway and Fifth-Avenue Stage Co.
By order of Messrs. S. W. and S. M. Andrews.
Plot of 10 choice lots, with improvements, 43d-st., north side, 345 feet west of 5th-av.; 4 lots, size 25 x100.5 each, with improvements thereon.
Also,
44th-st., south side, rear of the above, four lots, size 25x100.

THE GERMAN PRESS LAW

AN EFFORT TO MUZZLE THE JOURNALS OF THE EMPIRE.

THE EMPEROR AT THE HEAD OF THE MOVEMENT AND DETERMINED TO FORCE IT AT ALL HAZARD.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 30.—A rupture in the Government groups arising from their disagreement on the Press Penal law is certain unless the Bill is materially modified. The National Liberals declare against the bill. The Conservatives and Free Conservatives are ready to submit to any repression, though there are symptoms of a reaction even among them. The semi-official press—the Cologne *Gazette*, the Magdeburg *Gazette*, and others who venture to criticize—admit that under the law there can be no freedom of discussion, and say that the Liberals are justified in coalescing to resist the bill.

These comments have given rise to reports that a commission of the Bundesrath has greatly modified the bill. It is unlikely, as the proposals are being inspired by the Emperor, with whom the absolute regulation of the press is a pet project. His departure from the usual etiquette of the Court to attend the Parliamentary dinner at Prince Bismarck's was due to a desire to conciliate the Deputies. He had a long conversation with Herren Bennigsen, Miquel, and Frankenstein, and was graciously familiar. Even if the leaders are seduced, the bulk of the Nationalists would not assent to the bill. It is probable that the Government will rely on the Centre party, thus causing an evolution in party grouping.

The *Vossische Zeitung* predicts a Clerico-Conservative coalition, a majority of the Nationalists joining the Progressists, and thus forming a Liberal opposition strong enough to imperil the passage of the bill.

Count Herbert Bismarck returns from his English mission on Monday, his father's birthday. He says that he has made arrangements for a grand public demonstration on the occasion of Emperor William's visit to England. An English squadron will meet the German squadron accompanying the Emperor, and festive receptions will be given at London and Windsor. The double aim to English popular feeling toward the Emperor inspire semi-official declarations to the effect that the Emperor's supposed dislike of England is an entire mistake. After Germany he loves England most. His visit is definitely fixed for July.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will visit Berlin about the middle of August after six months' mourning for the Crown Prince Rudolph.

The strike outbreak is so general that it would appear to be an organized co-operation of the trade centres. In Hamburg the masons, plumbers, and carpenters are out on the refusal of their employers to increase their wages. The Workmen's Syndicate approve of the strike, and men accepting the employers' terms will be excluded from the privileges of their unions. At Elberfeld and Barmen the manufacturing works are closed and the men are out. At Crefeld the workmen will strike on Monday unless their demands are granted. At Nuremburg the cabinet-makers and toy-makers are out. The Berlin masons, at a meeting on Wednesday, decided to inaugurate a general strike in the building trades.

The German Socialists have had a disagreement with the French Socialists over the programme of the Paris congress. The French committee insisted upon having the exclusive right to control the order of the proceedings and to fix the subjects for discussion. The Germans decline to attend unless the arranging of the order of business be left to the congress.

A commission of the Reichstag has decided to prosecute Herr Grillenberger for offensive press comments concerning members of the Reichstag.

Admiral Heusner has been appointed Secretary of the Imperial Naval Office.

A special Japanese mission, headed by Gen. Yamagata, Minister of the Interior, has arrived here. The party will remain here about a month and will return home via America.

The Passion Play will be given at Oberammergau in the Autumn of 1890. The text and music have been revised.

VIENNA, March 30.—Herr von Szoegyenyi has not yet accepted a post in the Hungarian Ministry, although urged to do so by the Emperor. Premier Tisza continues to find it difficult to reform the Cabinet with men of first-rate ability. Herr von Szoegyenyi personally desires to remain in office here.

An agent of the Servian Ministry has had an interview with Count Kalnoky. To a question regarding the attitude of Austria toward the presence of ex-Queen Nathalie at Belgrade as the recognized guardian of her son Count Kalnoky declined to reply.

Advices from Belgrade show the rapid growth of the strength of the Russian party since the departure of Milan. The Central Liberal Committee has passed a resolution declaring in favor of a Balkan federation with a Balkan customs union. Henceforth this will be the leading principle of the party programme. The Russophiles make a counter-proposal to federate under a Russian protectorate. Austria favors neither proposal.

Ex-King Milan passed through Servia yesterday on his way to Constantinople. Speaking at the Pirot railway station he adjured the people to keep faithful to the new King and Regency and to obey the Government.

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW WINS.

LONDON, March 30.—The annual boat race between crews representing Cambridge and Oxford Universities was rowed on the Thames to-day. The course was from Putney to Mortlake, four miles and two furlongs. The Cambridge crew won by four lengths in 20:14.

Large crowds witnessed the race. A light breeze was blowing, but the water was smooth. There was a tendency to fog. An excellent start was made at 1:13. Cambridge at once took the lead, and at Hammersmith Bridge, one and three-quarter miles from the starting point, was a length ahead. Both crews were rowing well. At this time a heavy rain was falling. The Oxford crew shortly afterward became confused and steered badly, splashing some, and almost collapsed. Near Barnes Bridge, five furlongs from the finish, Oxford made a final spurt, but failed to reach the Cambridge boat, the crew of which, rowing well, won by four lengths.

An excursion train from Southport for London, loaded with persons on their way to witness the boat race, ran into an open switch and was derailed at Penistone this morning and wrecked. One person was killed and 14 others were seriously hurt.

PARNELL AND CATHOLICISM.

A London cablegram to the *Catholic News* of this city says that when Parnell gives evidence before the commission, which opens on Tuesday, he will state the steps he took to unite all Irish Nationalists in a constitutional movement, and that "he believes himself to be an agent of Providence in working out the redemption of his native land." This strange side of his character—one not hitherto known—has given, says this correspondent, ground to imagine that Parnell "will eventually move toward Catholicity." It is the intention of the Irish members, says the *Catholic News*'s correspondent, to call the Tory leaders—Lord Salisbury among them—as witnesses to prove their negotiations with the Home Rulers in 1885. It is expected, however, that the Judges will refuse to permit this, and it is charged that three of them were deliberately chosen to prevent such a movement. Lady Florence Dixie will also be summoned to explain some of her financial transactions with Pigott, proofs of which are extant despite her denial.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE LOANS.

PARIS, March 30.—The Directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte appeared before M. Prinet, an examining magistrate, to-day, and, in answer to questions, said they had declared dividends and paid them to shareholders of the company, but not on a fictitious basis. The balance sheet for 1888, they said, was perfectly honest and justified the payment of a dividend. The loans on copper warrants to the Société des Métaux had been granted by the Managing Director of the Comptoir d'Escompte, M. Denfert Rochereau, without their assent or knowledge.

Comptoir d'Escompte shares are quoted at 117f. 50c. Société des Métaux shares at 25f., and Rio Tinto shares at 284f.

DROPPED DEAD IN THE STREET.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 30.—Henry J. Taylor, an ex-Mayor of Jersey City, fell dead on the street near his daughter's house to-night. He was 75 years old. Taylor's Hotel at Jersey City belongs to Mr. Taylor's estate. Ex-Senator Robert L. Livingston is a son-in-law of Mr. Taylor.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-MORROW, (MONDAY.) APRIL 1.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Para, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 2.		
Barracouta, St. Croix	.....	3:30 P. M.
Nevada, Liverpool	.....	6:00 A. M.
Prinz Frederik Hendrik, Port au Prince	.....	1:00 P. M.
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.		
City of Chester, Liverpool	.....	7:30 A. M.
Dorian, Kingston	.....	8:00 A. M.
Germania, Liverpool	.....	8:30 P. M.
Rio Mexico, Galveston	.....	8:00 A. M.
Travis, Bremen	.....	8:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 4.		
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	9:00 A. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Weimar, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	.....	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, APRIL 5.		
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 6.		
Antonio, Liverpool	.....	9:30 A. M.
Circassia, Glasgow	.....	10:00 A. M.
Fulda, Bremen	.....	10:30 A. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	.....	9:30 A. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 31.
Aurania, Queenstown, March 24.
Alaska, Queenstown, March 24.
Bermuda, St. Croix, March 20.
Chester, Bremen, March 17.
Camilla, London, March 16.
Duke of Westminster, Gibraltar, March 24.
La Bourgogne, Havre, March 24.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, March 21.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.
Apollo, Hull, March 17.
Circassia, Glasgow, March 21.
City of Washington, Havana, March 29.
Claribel, Port Limon, March 24.
Fulda, Southampton, March 24.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.
Joshua Nicholson, Gibraltar, March 16.
Newport, Aspinwall, March 24.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, March 26.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.
Australia, Gibraltar, March 19.
City of Atlanta, Havana, March 30.
Oledam, Rotterdam, March 23.
State of Indiana, Larne, March 24.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.
Gallia, Queenstown, March 27.
Lake Huron, Liverpool, March 23.
Leerdam, Amsterdam, March 19.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...5:45 | Sun sets..6:24 | Moon rises...6:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..7:44	Gov. Isl'd...8:03
P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..8:03	Gov. Isl'd...8:27

Hell Gate..9:52
Hell Gate..10:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Cragside, (Br.,) Sudair, Santos and Rio Janeiro via Bermuda 37 ds., with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 o'clock last night.

Steamship Dorian, (Br.,) McFarland, Kingston, Salt River, Savanna la Mar, Montego Bay, Port Maria, and Port Antonio 11 ds., with mdse. to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

Steamship City of Savannah, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamship City of Chester, (Br.,) Bond, Liverpool via Queenstown 9 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 1:58 P. M.

Steamship Beta, (Br.,) Smith, Matanzas 6 ds., with sugar and passengers to Havemeyer & Elder —vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, N. W. clear; at City Island, same.

SAILED.

Steamships Ems, for Bremen; Norge, for Antwerp; La Bretagne, for Havre; Etruria and Alexandria, for Liverpool; Devonia, for Glasgow; Llandaff City, for Bristol; City of Alexandria, for Havana, &c.; New-Orleans and Excelsior, for New-Orleans; Lampasas, for Galveston; Chattahoochee, for Savannah; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; Roanoke and Kanawha, for Newport News; Charles F. Mayer, for Baltimore; Veendam, for Rotterdam; Belgenland, for Antwerp; Gallica, for Hull; Athos, for Kingston, Jam., &c.; Lydian Monarch, for London; Alliance, for Rio Janeiro, &c., via Newport News; City of Gloucester, for West Point, Va.

Ship Annie M. Lowe, for Batavia for orders.

Also via Long Island Sound:

Steamships Eleanora, for Portland; H. F. Dimock, for Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bark Agate, Capt. Powers, from Gibara for New-York, arr. at Bermuda in distress on March 25. Was 30 miles north of Hatteras on March 20 when it was heavy gale from N. E. and N. W. and was obliged to run before it. Shipped a heavy sea, which broke rudder, started rail, and received other damage.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 30.—The Cunard Line steamship Servia, Capt. McKay, from New-York March 23 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 1:10 o'clock to-day.

LONDON, March 30.—The steamship Clanniston, (Br.,) from Palermo March 20 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

The steamship Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, sld. from Stettin for New-York March 27.

The steamship Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from New-York March 10, arr. at Santander, March 25.

The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Champagne, Capt. Boyer, from New-York March 23 for Havre, passed the Lizard at 8:20 P. M. today.

The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Gascogne, Capt. Santelli, sld. from Havre for New-York at 8 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York to-day.

The steamship Sorrento, (Ger.,) Capt. Jurgensen, from New-York March 12, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

The steamship Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Fitt, from New-York March 13, arr. at Bristol to-day.

The steamship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Capt. Lutz, from New-York March 16, arr. at Amsterdam today.

The steamship Persian Monarch, Capt. Irwin, from New-York March 14, arr. at London to-day.

The steamship Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Jamieson, from New-York March 13, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

BREMERHAVEN, March 30.—The North German Lloyd steamship Aller, Capt. Christoffers, from New-York March 20 via Southampton, arr. here at 8 A. M. to-day.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN

TOWER BUILDING,

50 BROADWAY AND 41 AND 43 NEW-ST.

Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents from $200 per annum upwards. FOLSOM BROTHERS, on premises or 58 East 15th-st., near Broadway.

FOR RENT.

RENT FREE TO MAY 1.

Stores, offices, and desk room in handsome new building, corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; most conspicuous location on busiest thoroughfare down town. Low rents made on premises or at Room 5 60 Cedar-st.

PRIVATE OFFICES TO LET, WITH PRIVILEGES; HANDSOME SUITE, 146 BROADWAY, MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING. APPLY TO SIDNEY DOWNING, 45 BROADWAY.

FROM MAY 1 NEXT.—BUILDING SOUTHeast corner Houston and Greene sts., now occupied by the United States Government, 100x160; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit tenant favorably for a term of years.

Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

NOS. 29 AND 31 SOUTH WILLIAM-ST. to let, running through to Stone-st.

LARGE SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

NO. 676 BROADWAY.

First story, basement, and sub-basement to let; extra wide; rear entrance; modern building. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—LARGE STORE, BASEMENT, AND sub-basement in No. 10 Barclay-st., 30x100x45 feet, separately or together. Also second loft in same building. Apply to estate of JOHN MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room 5.

NO. 838 BROADWAY.—STORE AND BASEment to rent; possession May 1.
Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
11 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT 490 EAST 139TH-ST., CORNER 3d-av.; lots 75x100, without or with steam power; elevator, steam heating, double floors, light four sides, &c. Very low rent to right parties.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 126 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent from May 1. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

A.—37 OLD SLIP, NEAR FRONT-ST.—Four stories, &c.; substantial brick building; rent $1,000. L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st.

TO LET—WELL-LIGHTED BASEMENT, 50X 30. Apply to CHUBB & SON, 77 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

A SWEDISH WIDOW AND DAUGHTER wish to take care of a house during the Summer months; will cook for gentleman, if wanted; best of reference. Address Mrs. LANDBERG, 433 West 52d-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED, FURnished, on Hudson River, between Poughkeepsie and Kingston. Address F. M., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE PARTY WISHES TO take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; seven years' references. Address S. E., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE WOULD like the care of a house for the summer; best of reference. Call or address J. COLLINS, 340 East 21st-st.

RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, without children, would take care of gentleman's house during his absence; highest testimonials. Call or address Mrs. Keayes, 758 9th-av.

AMERICAN WOMAN TO CARE FOR GENtleman's place during Summer; city or country; 14 years' references; or will run old lady. Mrs. J. KIESLICH, 287 East 98th-st.

A MAN AND WIFE, NO CHILDREN, WISH to get a house to care during the Summer months; best city references. Address S. A., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAN AND WIFE, (NO FAMILY,) DESIRE charge of residence for Summer or longer; best references. Address AMERICANS, Box 189 Times Office.

WANTED—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1, A FURnished house in the country, with grounds and stable; must be of easy access to city; state terms and particulars. Box 1,910, Post Office, New York.

JERSEY CITY PROPERTY.

TO LET.

JERSEY CITY.—TO LET, DESIRABLE apartments in the Arlington Flats, within 15 minutes of the lower part of New-York; five and eight large rooms; all improvements; very desirable; $18 and $28 per month; take Pennsylvania ferries, foot Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., to Jersey City; only ten minutes' walk to flats and office of FRANK STEVENS, 55 Montgomery-st.

FOR EXCHANGE.

A FEW FINE OIL PAINTINGS BY FAMOUS French and Flemish artists, solid silver tea, &c., &c., in exchange for cottage of land; about $4,000; Feltham, Lancashire, or Massachusetts, near the water. Address EXECUTOR, Box 144 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies at

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

8 WEST 46TH-ST.—BOARD IN MAY; rooms connecting or separate; private baths; parlor dining.

5TH-AV., 603.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED suites of rooms, with first-class board; would make good terms with parties living by the year; latest sanitary plumbing.

5TH-AV., 353, CORNER 34TH-ST.—NICELY-furnished rooms, first, second, and third floors, with board.

5TH-AV., 365, (34TH-ST.)—NEWLY-FURnished rooms and suites; private table if desired; table board.

6 EAST 35TH-ST.—ELEGANT LARGE room on second floor, with first-class board; references.

12 WEST 47TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of apartments, with private table; references exchanged.

18 WEST 50TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, superior table and accommodations, en suite or singly.

13 EAST 46TH-ST.—SECOND OR THIRD floor front room, well-furnished, with board; references.

14 TH-ST., 202 WEST.—SECOND FLOOR, large communicating rooms, with board, in family of adults.

20 TH-ST., 42 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; house and table of high order; gentlemen received as table boarders.

25 WEST 48TH-ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, en suite or singly, with board; references given and required.

29 WEST 38TH-ST.—DESIRABLE HALL rooms, with first-class board; reference.

30 EAST 22D-ST.—CONNECTING ROOMS, sunny exposure, with first-class board; transients accommodated; references.

34 TH-ST., 134 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor, through, to permanent parties, with first-class board.

36 WEST 27TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. —Two handsomely-furnished hall rooms; first-class board to gentlemen; references.

38 TH-ST., 32 WEST.—LARGE SECOND floor sunny room; other vacancies before May 1; Summer arrangements.

38 TH-ST., 60 WEST.—LARGE FRONT room; second floor; superior board; no moving; highest references required.

38 TH-ST., 63 WEST.—PHYSICIAN'S OFfice, bedroom connecting, furnished, with or without board; also, three floors.

38 WEST 34TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; references exchanged.

39 WEST 25TH-ST.—ELEGANT SUITE, second floor; sunny; with private bath; excellent board; reference.

40 TH-ST., 111 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY. —Well-furnished parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; other rooms; hot and cold water; board if desired; ring Kehn's bell.

40 WEST 34TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM; very comfortable; gentlemen only; references.

45 TH-ST., 214 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY. —Square room, with board; references; table board.

45 TH-ST., 138 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor; alcove; large back room; first-class table; terms moderate.

50 TH-ST., 37 WEST.—ROOMS ON THIRD floor; well furnished and pleasant; refined private house; references.

51 ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FROM MAY 1, prettily-furnished rooms for Summer or year, with board. Address S. B. F., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

64 WEST 58TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished second-story suite four rooms, with board; also other rooms.

70 WEST 51ST-ST.—HANDSOME SQUARE room, with board; small family; references given and required.

144 MADISON-AV.—THIRD-FLOOR SUITE; also, fourth-floor square room; grate; superior board; reasonable terms.

163 MADISON-AV.—SECOND FLOOR, suite front rooms; ample closets; running water; with board.

236 WEST 42D-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, with first-class board; in private family.

PARTIES SEEKING COMFORTS OF FIRST-class homes, with and without board, (a dentist's office,) inquire in shoe store, 52 West 24th-st.

WEST 44TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Parties wishing a home can arrange with American family from May 1; nicely-furnished large and single rooms, with board; also sunny back parlor, with extension, for physician. D. B., Box 163 Times Office.

HOBOKEN.

HOBOKEN.—FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, with improvements. private house; Hoboken; breakfast if desired; rent $5 per week. Address 369 Washington-st., Hoboken.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—AT 17 WEST 30TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished office for physician or dentist; reception room; single rooms.

6TH-AV., 999.—FRONT HALL ROOM; light, comfortable; first floor; $2 50. HAMILTON.

10 TH-ST., WEST, 62.—ELEGANT PARLOR floor; suitable for two or three, or physician.

17 ABINGDON-SQUARE.—FURNISHED apartments, single or en suite; every convenience; hot and cold baths; gentlemen preferred; reasonable.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor and extension; suitable for dentist; also rooms with private bath.

31 ST-ST., 27 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished large parlor office, (physician or dentist;) other desirable rooms; moderate terms.

32 D-ST., 39 WEST.—"ALBION"; DESIRAble suite, well furnished; also, single rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast.

34 TH-ST., 113 WEST.—NEWLY AND handsomely furnished rooms; also suite suitable for dentist; references.

34 WEST 46TH-ST.—Handsomely-appointed rooms for gentlemen only; references.

43 WEST 51ST-ST.—TWO LARGE FURnished rooms on third floor to gentlemen; private family.

44 EAST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished sunny suite and square room; gentlemen only; references.

46 WEST 35TH-ST.—LARGE SUNNY room, furnished, on parlor floor; hot and cold water; reference.

49 TH-ST., 137 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY. —And convenient to 8th-av. L station.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

108 WEST 41ST, NEAR 6TH-AV.—HANDsome parlor bedroom; private bath; all front second floor; one or two gentlemen.

145 EAST 27TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite; one room; ample closets; private family; gentlemen only; references.

154 EAST 35TH-ST.—ROOMS FURNISHED, handsome private residence; moderate rent.

259 WEST 17TH-ST.—NICELY-FURnished large hall rooms, with clothes closets, $2.

301 WEST 50TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, $5. First bell.

A.—TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED room in small private house. 252 West 11th-st.

FROM MAY 1ST.—TWO LARGE SECOND-floor rooms; also reception room, with bath, suitable for dentist or private business; near Gramercy Park. Address EVERETT, Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, LARGE BACK parlor; desirable house and location; references. 38 West 34th-st.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

PLEASANT CORNER APARTMENTS IN private house; parlor floor; three large communicating rooms; bath, closets, &c. 97 Lexington-av., corner 27th-st.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES parlor, bedroom, and bath, unfurnished, in private family residing between 42d and 59th, Madison and Broadway; references exchanged. Please send terms and particulars, PERMANENT, Box 157 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; large second-story room, with southern exposure, in a private family or where there are but two or three boarders; house, appointments, &c., must be first-class. Address, with full particulars and terms, H. A. B., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN WITH wife and child 16 months old, to June 15; one large or two small rooms; near Union-square. Address H. S., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

THREE PERSONS WANT CONNECTING rooms and board, west side, below 97th; $65 week. A., Post Office Box 2,685.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WESTFIELD, N. J., ON CENTRAL R.R.—Board can be obtained at a delightful large house. Address BOARD, Box 186 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER AT DARLINGTON for gentleman, wife, and child, 12 years of age. Box 1 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

STANDARD THEATRE
2D—IMMENSE WEEK—2D
I will juggle in an original fashion or I will not juggle at all.—CINQUEVALLI.

THE GREAT
RICH & HARRIS
HOWARD
ATHENAEUM
SPECIALTY COMPANY.
ALL THE LEADING STARS.

THE PRICES:
25 CTS.,
50 CTS.,
75 CTS.,
$1 00,
$1 50.

Little Ida Heath must have begun dancing in the cradle.—N. Y. Times.

The company created a furore.—N. Y. World.

This clever organization has made a host of friends.—Morning Journal.

Excited enthusiastic applause.—N. Y. Star.

All came in for a hearty welcome.—N. Y. Press.

Good. Excellent.—N. Y. Herald.

WHO SHALL WONDER THAT THIS EXHIBITION IS THE TALK OF THE TOWN? NEXT WEEK—SPECIAL ADDED ATTRACTIONS, INCLUDING
CASCABELL,
FRESH FROM LONDON.
SEATS TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.

REHEARSAL, APRIL 5; CONCERT, APRIL 6. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

REQUEST PROGRAMME.

BACH.

Suite, No. 3, in D.

BEETHOVEN.

Symphony, No. 6, Pastoral.

WAGNER.

Huldigungs Marsch.
Vorspiel. (Lohengrin.)
Waldweben, (Siegfried.)
Ride of the Walkyrie. (Walkure.)
Siegfried's Death. (Götterdämmerung.)
Kaiser Marsch.

Rehearsal admission, 75c.; reserved seats, 25c. Concert admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. and 75c. Tickets now at CHANDLER'S, 172 Montague-st.

THEATRE STAR THEATRE.
MONDAY, APRIL 1,
FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY,
ROSE
COGHLAN,
under management of Augustus Pitou in an entirely new and original romantic drama by Charles Coghlan entitled
JOCELYN.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
New scenery, complete accessories.

STAR THEATRE, SPECIAL COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 15, FAREWELL TOUR AND LAST JOINT APPEARANCE OF THE COMEDIANS
STUART ROBSON,
WILLIAM H. CRANE,
AND THEIR COMPANY, PRESENTING BRONSON HOWARD'S GREAT COMEDY.

STEINWAY HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, AT 8.
GRAND EXTRA SPECIAL FAREWELL SOIREE
Given by
M. COQUELIN
Of the Comédie Française,
With the kind permission of Mr. Henry E. Abbey. For the benefice of the FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY and the FRENCH HOSPITAL.

READINGS and MONOLOGUES.
Reserved seats, $1 50, now at the Box Office, or at the office of the Society, 322 West 34th-st.
GENERAL ADMISSION: ONE DOLLAR.

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way, cor. 41st-st. Manager.....Mr. FRANK W. SANGER
Handsomest and safest theatre in the world.
EIGHTEENTH WEEK.
LITTLE
Most successful and charming play produced in years.
LORD
Playing to the largest receipts ever known.
FAUNTLEROY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS. RESERVED SEATS, 50c., 75c., $1, and $1 50. EVENINGS AT 8. ADMISSION, 50c.

DORIS'S BIG MUSEUM,
351 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. 351.
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 1, KII-KII AND QUE-BOO.
Barefooted Glass Dancers and Leapers.
Mons. PERANTE, the anvil-breasted human. Four men with sledges break a 650-pound stone on his bare breast.
YOUNG LADIES' WHISTLING CONVENTION. Twelve Chicago girls whistling popular airs.
Signor DODRETA, the herculean Spaniard, lifting a full barrel of forty gallons of water by his teeth.
And a host of other curiosities.
MAY LEDDON'S PICNIC.
the most laughable of comedies, presented on the stage every hour by a full company.
Open every day from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sacred Sunday Concerts. Admission, 10c.; reserved seats, 5c. extra.

IMPROVING THE MEMORY PICK
and facilitating the acquirement of knowledge by lectures and correspondence. Classes afternoon and evening. "MEMORY and its Doctors," from Simonides to "Loisette," mailed for 10 cents. Apply to DR. PICK, 24 Union Square.

NIBLO'S. NIBLO'S.
Mr. E. G. GILMORE.....Lessee and Manager
50c. Reserved seats orch. circle and balcony 50c.
Rudolph Aronson's comic opera company, presenting the greatest of all comic operas, ERMINIE.
ERMINIE.
All the original scenery, magnificent costumes. Great cast, chorus of 50, special orchestra.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
NEXT WEEK, Mrs. POTTER.

NIBLO'S. TO-NIGHT. NIBLO'S.
TO-NIGHT.
GRAND
COLORED RACERS
COLORED RACERS
MUSICAL JUBILEE.
MUSICAL JUBILEE.
50c.....Reserved seats
50c.....Orchestra circle and balcony

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. T. H. FRENCH
Reserved seats—orchestra circle and balcony—50c.
MRS. LANGTRY.
Mon., Tues., Sat. Eve., LADY CLANCARTY.
Wednesday Matinée, PYGMALION & GALATEA.
Wed. and Friday Evenings, LADY OF LYONS.
Thursday Eve., Sat. Mat., AS YOU LIKE IT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. TO-NIGHT.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. T. H. FRENCH
100 WONDERS
100 WONDERS
100 WONDERS
100 WONDERS
100 WONDERS
Beautifully illustrated by Prof. CROMWELL.
TO-NIGHT.
Admission, 25c.; reserved seats, 25c. extra. Commences at 8:15. Box office open at 1.

BIJOU THEATRE. B'way, bet. 30th & 31st sts. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
2D MONTH
of the season's greatest success.
A MIDNIGHT BELL,
By Hoyt, author of "A Brass Monkey." Gallery, 25c.; reserved, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE. 14TH-ST.
TONY PASTOR AND HIS NEW TROUPE.
Another splendid feast of fun.
SHEPHERD AND BLAKELY,
EDWIN FRENCH, Maggie Coleman, Annie Dunn and Nona Meak,
Daly and Devere, W. H. Barber, Magrew and Mack, Fred Watson's Dogs, Dan Hart, Prof. Hopper.
Matinées Tuesday and Friday.

14TH-STREET THEATRE. COR. 6TH-AV. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.
Last week of
Duncan B. Harrison's military drama,
THE PAYMASTER.
Elaborate Scenery. Startling effects.

BERKELEY LYCEUM.
Six lectures on Medieval Rome, by Mr. LOUIS C. ELTE.
Tuesdays and Thursdays at 11.
April 2, 4, 9, 11, 16, 18.
Course tickets, $3. Single lectures, $1.

WINDSOR THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal. Week commencing Monday, April 1.
Mr. McKEE RANKIN
in his latest society success,
THE RUNAWAY WIFE.
Tuesdays and Thursdays at 11. Wednesday and Saturday.

REV. DR. HAYNARD, F. R. S. C., CHICKERING HALL.—"Science and Cities of Europe," illustrated; Monday, 1:30, 1st April; course tickets at office.

10TH-ST. 8TH-AV. BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG 25 CENTS

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND BAILEY'S
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.
SECOND WEEK—ONLY TWO WEEKS MORE AFTER THIS WEEK.
No Free Tickets to any one.
Overcrowded houses at every performance attest Madison-Square Garden ringing with the merry shouts of children.
"The truly magnificent entertainment presented all points and never unbounded enthusiasm. UNQUALIFIED APPROBATION. CHILDREN IN ECSTASIES OF DELIGHT. Old and young wildly enthusiastic over the great display. Attractions of these really extraordinarily The great number of thrilling acts, the extreme the female riders, the elegant and costly costumes, its wonderful variety, the many new additions, all, permeated by its well-
THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
Now Bigger, Better, Richer, Grander, and

P. T. BARNUM AND J. A. BAILEY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

Great London Circus, Sanger's Royal British Olympic
Real Wild Moorish Caravan.
Hall of Living Supernatural Illusions.
P. T. BARNUM and J. A. BAILEY Equal Owners.
Bristling in every part of the extensive building Actually requiring 2 Rings, 3 Elevated Stages, and Monster Racing Track to Exhibit all the
Circus, Roman Hippodrome,
Wild Moorish Caravan, Elevated Stages,
and
Japanese, Arabian, and Hindu Performances.
All the really tremendous features of the many A Bright Fairyland teeming with wonders and Terrific Four-horse Roman Chariot Races. Daring Roman Double-team Standing Races. Comical Monkey Jockey Races. Real Asiatic Dromedary Races. The Tiny Dwarf Hairy Elephant riding a bicycle, Daring Wild Moorish Horseman, Charming Algerian Dancing Girls. Realistic Pitched Battles and Combats. Marvelous Impalement Act. Genuine Moorish Camel Caravan in the Desert with ants. Arabian Horses, &c., form Talking and Acting Seals. Troupes of Highly-Trained Ponies. Troupes of Trained Dogs, Pigs, Sheep, Pelicans, Goats, Zebras, Steers, Roosters, Lions, Tigers, Panthers, Wolves, Bears, &c., &c. Wildly Rushing, Thundering Roman Chariot Races. Warlike Scenes in Arabia. Life in Tents on the Desert. 300 Performers. 50 Acrialists, Wrestlers, Fencers, Boxers, Athletes, specialists, Gladiators, Strong Men. Wizard's Chamber of 40 chaste, beautiful, living tom tom
The whole presenting the most boundless, unlimited, and unmeasurable of all earthly displays, and unctive and amazing entertainment ever produced. Performances twice daily at 2 and 8 P. M. the menageries, Wizard's hall of illusions on the departments. Matinées precisely the same as the
before the performances

RISKING THEIR LIVES

HEADACHES AND MALARIA ARE COMMON COMPLAINTS.

A SCHOOL BUILDING SUCH AS MIGHT HAVE ANSWERED IN THE DARK AGES.

The condition of Public School No. 53, at Third-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street, was the subject of an indignant protest from "A Parent" in THE TIMES of Tuesday. He said that he had two children in the school who were ill most of the time with headaches and other complaints arising from the overcrowding and bad sanitary arrangements of the building. None of the teachers in the school will admit that at present any such complaint is well founded. Some of them are willing to say that before last September there was much sickness of a malarial kind among the inmates. They think improvements made in the building since then have removed the source of these troubles.

The schoolhouse is an old-fashioned brick barracks, fronting on Seventy-ninth-street. It was built in 1861. The ground around is low, and it is said that this particular site was occupied by a pond, which had to be drained before the foundations could be laid. Ever since the school was opened malaria and rheumatism have been frequent complaints among teachers who were employed there any length of time. Many persons have attributed these diseases to the marshy nature of the ground. The plumbing has also been continually complained of. Teachers wrote letters to the Trustees, and parents appealed to the newspapers about it.

It was charged repeatedly that at times the odors from the drains in the building were intolerable. When the schoolrooms were opened in the morning—so the statements went—the accumulated sewer gas was enough to produce nausea. It was also said that the sewer in Seventy-ninth-street was in bad condition, and that when the tides were high the water in the river backed up in the sewer, forcing the gas into the building. At such times the stench was overpowering. It was charged further that the cellar of the building was in a filthy condition. The drains had repeatedly overflowed into it until the deposits on the floors were thick enough to be scraped up with a shovel.

These complaints were so numerous and so vigorous at the beginning of the present school year that the Board of Education interfered. By its order the building was examined and renovated. The ground floor was abandoned, the cellar was cleaned, and the plumbing overhauled. Gas jets were placed in the closets which, by being kept constantly burning, it was expected would drive away the foul air. Some of the teachers say they have not noticed the bad odors since.

At the time when the excitement about the condition of the building was at its height many of the teachers were interviewed and expressed pretty freely their opinion of the building. They said it was as bad as it could be; that the stories told of it had not been exaggerated, and they thought they and their pupils were risking their health by staying in it. It is said that some of the Trustees bitterly resented these free remarks and told the teachers that thereafter they must not talk to reporters nor make public complaint about the building. However this may be, there has been no fault found with the building since the improvements. It is not denied that there has been much illness among pupils and teachers during the Winter, but it is attributed to the unseasonableness of the weather. It is said that about four teachers have been reported on the sick list most of the time.

The schoolhouse was not planned to meet present requirements. In order to provide more classrooms glass partitions were erected across the large rooms. This left a long cell in which from 35 to 70 pupils sit every day. There is no ventilation for these places except through two windows on one side. Practically unbroken walls on the other sides prevent any circulation of air. In the tops of the partitions near the ceiling are small slat ventilators, but they will not work. In one of these rooms on the top floor almost the only means of lighting and ventilating the place is a skylight in the roof.

When the house was built it stood alone, and light and air were admitted on three sides. Now a big tenement house close at hand on the east shuts off light and air. On the west a newly-constructed outside staircase darkens one precious window on each floor. In one room the result is that gas has to be burned on dark days. As it was impossible to use glass partitions for all the classrooms desired, inasmuch as they would leave some of the cells without even a very little light or air, partitions are made in some cases of curtains on poles. In this way one large room is divided into four compartments. As the curtains only extend half way to the ceiling, the recitations in one place are perfectly audible in another, and the confused noise that goes up is distracting. The glass cells in the rear of the building get their light and air from a sort of well.

When the ground floor was abandoned the capacity of the school was reduced from 1,200 to 900. It is full to the limit now, but by strictly refusing all applicants the Principals prevent excessive crowding. The pressure for admittance is tremendous. Principals keep lists of applicants, and whenever a pupil leaves the school the first person on the list is informed of the vacancy. The lists are of formidable length and are growing. Children who live in the same block and almost next door to the school are among the refused. In the lower grades the children sit upon benches, without even apologies for desks, because there is no room for anything but benches. The children there, however, are not uncomfortably crowded. In the upper grades they have to sit about as close together as they can get. They do not look particularly unhealthy for city school children, but there is a sad lack of rosy cheeks among them, after all.

THE SUNDAY LAWS.

THEY WILL BE STRICTLY ENFORCED ON THE MUSIC HALLS TO-DAY.

If the instructions of Superintendent Murray are carried out by the Police Captains, to-day is likely to be a very quiet as well as a dry Sunday. The Superintendent said that he had notified the proprietor of each saloon holding an excise license that it was a violation of the law to give a concert either "sacred" or otherwise on Sunday; that under the recent decision of Judge Daniels of the Supreme Court the place must be effectually closed and kept closed on Sunday. Should the proprietors of the places referred to give a concert or other performance of whatever nature, they will be arrested.

It is probable that but few of the proprietors of the saloons in which concerts have been given for many years past will risk arrest by disobeying the orders of the police. In relation to concerts given in theatres and other places of amusement, the owners or lessees of which have not excise licences, the Superintendent said that they would not be interfered with at present. The testimony gathered by officers of the force on Sundays in regard to the nature of the performances given at the theatres had been submitted to the Corporation Counsel, and pending his decision no action would be taken. "The excise law will be enforced as usual."

Two Hebrew weddings are announced for to-day, one in Tammany Hall and the other in Terrace Garden, and Capts. Clinchy and Warts of the precincts in which the halls are situated called the attention of the Superintendent to the fact and asked whether they should be permitted, as music and dancing were on the programme of the celebrations. The question was referred to the Counsel to the Corporation, who, late yesterday afternoon sent an opinion to Superintendent Murray in which he said that the police should not interfere with the wedding festivities.

THE HARNEY'S PEAK TIN MINE.

Dealers on the Metal Exchange were unable to conceal their merriment yesterday when they read the report that Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, who has just returned from Europe, succeeded while abroad in enlisting $3,500,000 of capital for the development of the Harney's Peak tin mines in the Black Hills, and that he confidently predicts that, within two years, those mines will produce all the tin used in America.

"We have heard of these Harney's Peak mines before," said a well-known trader, with a knowing smile; "in fact, some of us do not mind confessing that they frightened us once quite badly, but we are not so timid now in that peculiar direction as we were. Five years ago these mines were going to swamp the market, and the market was heavily beared, and two years ago the same card, coupled with a report of the discovery of a wonderfully-productive tin mine in Spain, was played with somewhat the same effect. The bubble was soon pricked, however, and since then tin has sold on this market all the way from 37 to 17 cents a pound. It is now 21 and a fraction cents, and this report about the Harney's Peak mine won't affect that price in the least. That there is tin in the Black Hills no one doubts, but whether it can be found there in paying quantities remains to be seen."

Mr. A. R. Ledoux, the mining expert, said: "Most decidedly no mine has been discovered at Harney's Peak or elsewhere in the Black Hills on which the sum of $3,500,000 could be ex-

A LITTLE GIRL'S LONG TRIP.

Police Superintendent Campbell at Brooklyn received notice yesterday of the safe arrival at San Francisco of 10-year-old Pauline Southwick, who was sent from Brooklyn alone on March 9. The child's parents live at 112 Langton-street, San Francisco. Equipped with a ticket and a letter of introduction to policemen and trainmen she crossed the continent without difficulty.

E. J. DENNING & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(RETAIL),
Announce that the departments throughout their store are now full and complete with all the best styles and novelties produced this season by the leading foreign and domestic manufacturers.
Special attention invited to
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN
CHANTILLY AND MARQUISE
LACE FLOUNCINGS
IN DIRECTOIRE & EMPIRE STYLES,
LA TOSCA CASHMERE & CHANTILLY
DRAPING NETS,
PARIS NOVELTIES IN
LADIES' NECKWEAR,
BONNETS & ROUND HATS
(TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED),
FLOWERS, PARASOLS,
SUPERB DRESS TRIMMINGS,
TEAGOWNS, WRAPS, & C.
SPECIAL BARGAINS:
HANDSOME BORDERED ROBES
AND COMBINATION SUITS
AT $9.50 EACH;
REDUCED FROM $12.50.
36-INCH FINE ALL-WOOL
SUITINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY,
AT 35c. PER YARD;
REDUCED FROM 50c.
FINE BLACK SILKS
At 75c. and $1.00 per Yard;
Reduced from $1.00 & $1.25.
SURAHS, 55c., 65c., & 85c. per yd.
LADIES'
SWISS RIBBED SILK VESTS,
WHITE, BLACK, AND PINK,
AT 65c. EACH.
PARIS-MADE PLAIN & EMBROIDERED
SUEDE GLOVES,
4, 6, AND 8 BUTTONS,
AT 50c., 60c., & 70c. PER PAIR;
Reduced from 85c, $1.00, and $1.25.
A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
SPRING DRESSES,
ALL SIZES,
At $3.00, $3.75, & $5.00 each;
Regular Prices $6.00, $8.00, and $10.00.
CONNEMARAS
AT $4.00, $5.00, & $7.50 EACH;
REDUCED FROM $7.00, $9.00, & $12.00.
FURS STORED AND INSURED
AT REASONABLE CHARGES.
All Dry Goods (only) delivered FREE of charge to all parts of the country.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co.,
Union-square,
will exhibit on Monday, April 1, and for a few days before sending to the Paris Exposition, their collection of North American minerals, precious and semi-precious stones, both cut and in natural forms.

CARPETS
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
OUR SPRING STOCK OF AXMINSTERS,
MOQUETTES, WILTONS, BRUSSELS,
INGRAINS, ETC.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT 42c. PER YARD.
GOODS MADE AND LAID ARTISTICALLY.
DOWN-TOWN CARPET STORE.
THE HYATT CO.,
EDWARD H. BAILEY, Treas.
NO. 972 CANAL-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY. ESTABLISHED 1856.

Roger & Gallet,
PARIS.
Perfumery Anti[que]
and
[illegible]

E. J. DENNING & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(RETAIL).
SPRING NOVELTIES IN
CARPETS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS &
FURNITURE.
The best productions of the leading manufacturers at home and abroad, including
GLENHAM WILTONS, VELVETS,
BRUSSELS & INGRAINS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
NEW SPRING PATTERNS IN
BEST QUALITY FIVE-FRAME
BODY BRUSSELS
AT $1.00 PER YARD.
ALL-WOOL
DOUBLE EXTRA INGRAINS
AT 55c. PER YARD.
An unusually fine stock of very heavy
JOINTLESS CANTON MATTING
in handsome and unique designs, richly colored, especially adapted for seaside and country houses, at very low prices.
Also, a special lot at $6.00 and $7. per roll of 40 yds.
CHENILLE PORTIERES,
New Designs and Artistic Colorings,
AT $7.00 PER PAIR;
REDUCED FROM $10.00.
FURNITURE TAPESTRIES
AT $5.00 PER YARD;
REDUCED FROM $8.00.
Estimates Furnished for Reupholstering.
ANTIQUE LACE CURTAINS
AT $7.00 PER PAIR;
REDUCED FROM $10.00.
BEDDING OF ALL KINDS &
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PARLOR, DINING ROOM,
AND LIBRARY SETS,
RATTAN & COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Of all styles and best qualities.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
777 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF BLACK GOODS OF EVEY DESCRIPTION,
ARE NOW SHOWING
IMPORTED AND CITY-MADE
MANTLES, JACKETS, AND TRAVELING GARMENTS.
TRIMMED
HATS AND BONNETS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
GIMPS, TRIMMINGS, BANDS,
BLACK DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
FRENCH
CHALLIES, SATEENS, &c.
HIGH-CLASS
SCOTCH GINGHAMS.
IN ADDITION WILL OFFER
1,000 YARDS.
42-IN. ALL-WOOL OTTOMAN CORDS AND ROYALS,
39c.; WORTH 75c.
1,000 YARDS.
42 AND 44 IN. ALL-WOOL ETAMINES AND GRENADINE,
43c.; WORTH 80c.
300
24-IN. SUN UMBRELLAS—SILK, AND UNION GOODS,
$1 38 EACH; WORTH $2.
50 DOZEN
LADIES' FAST BLACK HOSE,
25c. PER PAIR; WORTH 40c.

JACKSON'S,
777 BROADWAY, BET. 9TH & 10TH STS.

J.S.CONOVER&CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
FIRE PLACES,
MANTELS, AND TILES
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
28 and 30 West 23d-st.
NEW-YORK.

DR. CURTIS'
Elixir & Pills
The Best of Anti-Bilious Remedies
used with the greatest success for the last 40 YEARS in certain Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful Digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, Eruptions, &c.
CURTIS'S ELIXIR and PILLS bear the signature PAUL GAGE, M. D., 9 rue de Grenelle, Paris.
Agents: FOUGERA & CO., New-York.

B. Altman & Co.
MONDAY, APRIL 1st,
WILL OFFER IN
SILKS,
IN ADDITION TO AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE LINE OF NOVELTIES, AS SPECIALTIES:
Plain and Printed Crepe de Chine
AT 75c. YARD.
PLAIN COLORED INDIA SILKS,
27 INCHES WIDE,
AT 58c. YARD.
Dress Trimmings
AT
Special Prices.
HAND-CUT PARIS SILK EMBROIDERIES in White, Black, and Gold, White and Gold, and Persian colors, 2 1-2 to 5 inches wide, at
$1.19, 1.48, 1.75, 2.75, 3.48 yd.;
FORMER PRICES,
$1.75, $2.45, $2.65, $3.98, & $5.25.
HAND-CUT CLOTH TRIMMING, embroidered in Silk and Tinsel, 5 inches wide, at
$2.75 PER YARD;
FORMER PRICE, $3.75.
PERSIAN EMBROIDERIES, 2 1-2 to 5 inches wide, at
75c., $1.48, $1.95, $3.95, $4.95 yd
FORMERLY
$1.50, $2.50, $4.95, $6.95.
GOLD, CASHMERE, SILVER AND STEEL-MIXED SILVER ORNAMENT TRIMMING, with and without beads, 5 1-2 to 10 1-2 inches wide, at
$6.25 and $9.50 yard;
former prices, $8.25 and $11.50.
18th St., 19th St., and 6th Ave.
(18th Street Station Elevated Road.)

CARPETS
UPHOLSTERY.
We are displaying a larger and more varied stock than ever before. You will find prices lower than ever. We are not manufacturers, and consequently are not bound to sell only the production of one mill.
We do not sell on commission, and therefore are not more interested in one make above another; but our stock is selected from the oldest and most reliable factories in Europe and America, and thus we are enabled to furnish to our customers the most complete assortment in the world to select from.
We offer this week as Special Bargains:
A large line of ROYAL WILTONS; the best wearing carpet made.
A balance of a manufacturer's stock of WILTON VELVETS at about the price of an ordinary Brussels.
A large assortment of EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS at less than manufacturer's cost.
China and Japanese Straw Mattings of our own direct importation. 1,000 rolls white, red-check, and fancy patterns AT $4 PER ROLL OF 40 YARDS.
In Upholstery a large selection of choice fabrics for Furniture Coverings at about one-half their actual value. Also, constantly on hand a full line of fine Parlor Furniture, our own upholstering, at prices far below the usual charge for first-class work.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SEALSKIN GARMENTS. Fitted Bassinet and Fur-lined Steamer Rugs. Send for Illustrated Book. Mailed Free. O. C. SHAYER, [illegible]

B. Altman & Co.
MONDAY, APRIL 1st,
WILL EXHIBIT IN
Misses' and Children's
DEPARTMENT
IMPORTED
GREENAWAY,
ANCHOR and
JERSEY SUITS,
For Girls 3 to 12 Years.
ALSO,
IMPORTED
Striped and Embroidered
ANCHOR
JERSEY BLOUSES,
10 TO 16 YEAR SIZES,
AND MANY OTHER NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STYLES.
AND IN
Black Dress Goods
A complete assortment of the HIGH LUSTRE GOODS now so popular, including:
MOHAIR SICILIAN,
MOHAIR ALPACA,
MOHAIR TAMISE,
FINE PURE MOHAIR,
JAPANESE BATISTE SILK WARP,
CLAIRETTE, GLORIOSA, &c.
18th-st., 19th-st. and 6th-av.
(18th-st. Station Elevated Road.)

FRIEL & HAND.
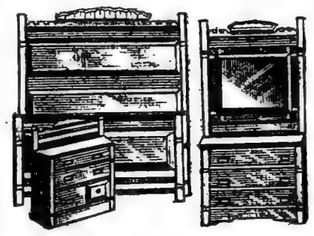
This Antique Suit, with 18x24 French Plate,
$16.00,
ONLY 50 SUITS LEFT.
ALL GOODS ADVERTISED IN STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.
PRICES TALK.

Ingrain Carpets, good quality, yard	17c.
Heavy Ingrain Carpet, yard	43c.
Brussels Carpet, good quality, yard	45c.
5-frame Body Brussels, yard	83c.
Wilton Velvets, yard	98c.
Moquette Carpets, yard	$1 10
Fancy China Matting, per roll of 40 yds	$3 90

3d-av., between 53d and 54th sts.
BRANCH, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

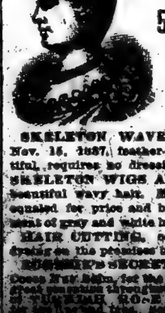
L. SHAW,
54 West 14th-st.,
Near Sixth-Av.,
NEW-YORK.
SKELETON WAVES or BANGS, patented Nov. 15, 1887, feather-light lifeline, and beautiful, requires no dressing, does not rip or tear. SKELETON WIGS AND TOUPEES, made of beautiful wavy hair. MY SWITCHES are unequaled for price and beauty. Immense assortment of gray and white hair.
HAIR CUTTING, curling, shampooing, and dyeing on the premises by the best French artists.
ROCHE'S SECRET OF BEAUTY, O. R., or Cocoa Nut Balm, for the complexion, imparting a great complexion throughout the world. FLAVOR of SUMMER ROSE LEAVES, imitates that of the Rose. Sold on the bloom of the cheek. [illegible]

Stern Bros.
are now showing their entire
Spring Importations
of
SILKS
and
DRESS GOODS,
including a collection of
HIGH-CLASS
Brocaded & Fancy
SILKS,
which, on account of late deliveries, they will offer greatly below the
COST OF IMPORTATION.
In addition, they will offer
MONDAY MORNING
72 Pieces
Crinkle Crepe de Chine, in the leading colors, at - - 63 cts.
former price, $1.00.
48 Pieces
Printed Faille Francaise, in desirable effects, at - - - 68 cts.
formerly sold for $1.25.
OPENING
of several cases
PARIS LINGERIE
and
INFANTS' WEAR,
including Hand-made Dresses, Guimpes, Long and Short Slips, Pique Cloaks, all forming unusually large assortments to select from.
In their
CORSET SECTION
a Special Importation of
Brocaded and Satin
CORSETS,
which will be found the finest ever exhibited.
LACE DEP'TS.
Exclusive Novelties of their own importation, consisting of
Point Velasque
Flouncings and Insertings,
Mousseline de Soie
Draperies and Flouncings,
Renaissance Laces,
Hemstitched Emb'd Flouncings
in all the latest effects and colors.
32 to 36 West 23d-st.

PIANOS
AT BARGAINS
For Cash or Installments.
Owing to removal we are closing out a large lot of Pianos at extremely low prices. Now is the time to get a bargain. Special inducements and easy terms of payment. A stool and cover given with each Piano, and no charge for delivery within 20 miles of New-York.
A small square rosewood Piano, only $35.
A good 7-octave Piano, $225 cash, or $30 on installments, payable $5 monthly.
A 7-octave upright, $190, cash, or $110, payable $5 monthly.
A 7-octave overstrung, carved-leg, rosewood Piano, $115, cash, or $125; only $5 monthly.
STEINWAY, WATERS, CHICKERING, and WEBER upright and square Pianos at great bargains for cash or small monthly payments.
100 elegant new "WATERS" Uprights, the best and most durable Pianos made, at $250, cash, or $273; only $10, cash, and $8 monthly for the balance until all paid. Please call this week or send postal for prices and terms.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
124 5th-av., near 18th-st.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, per year	$6 00
DAILY, including Sunday, per year	7 00
SUNDAY ONLY, per year	1 50
DAILY, 3 months, with Sunday	1 75
DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday	1 50
DAILY, 1 month, with Sunday	75
DAILY, 1 month, without Sunday	1 25
DAILY, 1 month, without Sunday	75

Daniell & Sons.
CLOAK DEPT.
Will open Monday, April 1, another invoice of Parisian Novelties in Ladies' Spring
JACKETS,
WRAPS, and
LONG GARMENTS.
The colors and styles surpass anything heretofore shown. Finest selections of Misses' and Children's Coats and Jackets of all the leading styles and latest Spring colors.
We make a specialty of Children's School Coats.
LADIES'
JERSEY WAISTS,
In the latest Berlin and Paris designs, of Silk and Cashmere Jersey. Our goods give perfect satisfaction to every purchaser for fit, comfort, and durability.
Blouse Waists for Ladies and Misses of every description.
MILLINERY.
TRIMMED BONNETS, TURBANS, AND ROUND HATS, IMPORTED AND THOSE SPECIALLY DESIGNED FROM OUR OWN WORKROOMS, ARE NOW BEING EXHIBITED IN OUR MILLINERY PARLOR (ON SECOND FLOOR) FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S UNTRIMMED HATS IN EVERY NEW SHADE AND SHAPE.
IN OUR FLOWER DEPARTMENT YOU CAN FIND ALL THE NEW MONTURES IN ALL THE CHOICEST DESIGNS, ROSES, WHEAT, OATS, PIQUETS, GRASSES, &c.
AN ELEGANT LINE OF MILLINERY NOVELTIES, COMPRISING FANCY AND TINSEL LACES, NETS, CREPES, CREPE DE CHINE, EMBROIDERED NETS, ORNAMENTS, AND JET AND GOLD EDGINGS.
GLOVES.
WILL PLACE ON SALE A COMPLETE LINE OF SPRING COLORS IN OUR RENOWNED SUEDE GLOVES, IN ALL LENGTHS.
THE POPULAR SILK AND LINEN AND FINE PURE SILK GLOVES, WITH THE NEW PARIS EMBROIDERED BACK, EQUAL TO OUR KID GLOVES IN FIT AND FINISH.
SILK MITTS IN ALL COLORS, 49c. PAIR.
SPECIAL SALE OF LADIES' COLORED AND BLACK TAFFETA GLOVES, JERSEY WRIST, AT 19c. PAIR.
LADIES' 4-BUTTON SUEDE GLOVES, EMBROIDERED, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED, 69c. PAIR.
PARASOLS.
THE CHOICEST MATERIALS IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, COMPRISING FANCY CHECKS, STRIPES, PLAIDS, FIGURED AND PERSIAN SILKS, WITH VERY NOBBY LA TOSCA STICKS, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' SUN UMBRELLAS, IN NEW DESIGNS, FROM
$1.87 to $10.25.
BLACK AND COLORED
SILKS.
OUR SPECIALTY FOR OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.
ROYAL ARMURE, NEW DESIGNS,
98c., $1.19, $1.25, $1.35 yard.
A FULL LINE OF BROCADE AND NOVELTY STRIPE,
$1.25, $1.50, $1.98, and $2.20 yard.
RICH DRESS SURAH,
98c. yard; worth $1.25.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK AND WHITE SILKS, IN STRIPES AND CHECKS, PLAIN AND FIGURED INDIAS, AT OUR USUAL LOW PRICES.
FIGURED INDIA SILKS, IN ALL SHADES, EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, INCLUDING THE NEW VINEYARD DESIGN,
50c., 58c., 65c., 69c., 75c. yard up.
BROCADED INDIAS, TWO-TONE EFFECTS,
98c. yard.
FIGURED BENGALINE, IN ECRU AND LIGHT GROUNDS,
79c. yard; worth $1.25.
PLAIN SURAH SILKS, EVERY SHADE, 59c. AND 79c. YARD.
PLAID SURAH, 69c. AND 89c. YARD.
24-INCH REAL SHANGHAI, CREAM AND WHITE, 58c., 65c., AND 69c. YARD.
SPECIAL—REAL JAPANESE SILK, 75c. YARD; GOOD VALUE AT $1.00.
22-INCH FAILLE FRANCAISE, (SOFT FINISH,) ALL COLORS, $1.19 YARD; WORTH $1.50.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
SPRING STYLES
NOW READY IN
SUITS & OVERCOATS,
SHIRT WAISTS,
AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.
HIGH ART.
EASTER SOUVENIRS.
Largest and most complete assortment of all the
LATEST NOVELTIES
in French, English, and American Cards, Booklets, Eggs, (decorated and plain,) at specially low prices.
PRACTICAL PEOPLE, WHO FROM LONG EXPERIENCE ARE THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH ALL THE DETAILS OF SHOPPING, EXPERTS AT MATCHING GOODS, AND WELL POSTED AS TO WHAT IS BEING WORN AND USED, ARE EMPLOYED TO PERSONALLY ATTEND TO THE FILLING OF ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL.
PAID PARCELS TO THE AMOUNT OF $5 OR OVER FORWARDED FREE WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW-YORK.
BROADWAY & 8TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

29, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.

WE HAVE BOUGHT THE

BANKRUPT

STOCK OF THE

L. M. BATES CO.

AT LESS THAN

FORTY-FOUR CENTS

ON THE DOLLAR,

AND WILL SELL IT AT PRICES

THAT

WILL MAKE THINGS HUM.

A Romance in Dry-Goods.

THE HISTORY OF

THE PURCHASE OF THE L. M. BATES STOCK.

Agreeably to request, we examined the stock and inventories of the L. M. BATES CO., Limited, which amounted to $142,484 53, and on March 7 handed in a sealed bid of $72,500, cash.....This bid was accepted by the receiver.....On the same day, after accepting our bid, the Receiver solicited additional bids from R. H. White & Co. and Jordan, Marsh & Co. of Boston, and accepted in writing an offer from Jordan, Marsh & Co., of $76,000.....The facts being brought to the notice of the court, a resale was ordered.....March 19 bids were received the second time, when R. H. White & Co. bid $70,000 and James A. Hearn & Son bid $63,500.....The next day R. H. White & Co. telegraphed that if their bid was not accepted by 5 o'clock it would be withdrawn, and later formally by letter withdrew on account of delay.....March 23 the Receiver made a motion that R. H. White & Co. should be compelled to take the stock, and that the bid of James A. Hearn & Son should be rejected as inadequate. .....The court denied both motions and ordered delivery to us on payment of $62,500—the amount of our bid.....The price at which we own the stock is about Ten Thousand Dollars less than our original offer.....All can figure for themselves, and it is easy to see that we own it FOR LESS THAN FORTY-FOUR CENTS ON THE DOLLAR..... We can and will sell it for less than half price..... Some of the stock is Winter Goods—Such will be sold at one-quarter value.....The ladies of New-York and surrounding cities will get some pretty cheap Dry Goods.

"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL"

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
LACE CURTAINS AND PORTIERES
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
TAPESTRIES AND FURNITURE PLUSHES
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
RUGS AND TABLE COVERS
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
CRETONNES AND SCRIMS
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
WINDOW SHADES AND POLES
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
UPHOLSTERERY FRINGES AND BORDERS
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, AND FLANNELS
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
LINENS AND WHITE GOODS
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
LAP ROBES AND HORSE BLANKETS
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

While Some of the Bates Stock

is suitable for Winter and early Spring by far the greater portion is suitable for all year round and coming season.....In the latter category are comprised

WASH DRESS FABRICS,

of the latest styles, bought just before they closed their doors—these will be sold at

JUST HALF PRICE.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
LADIES' WRAPS AND DRESSES
at Twenty-five Cents on the dollar.

FIFTY-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR TWELVE
FORTY-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR TEN
THIRTY-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR EIGHT
TWENTY-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR FIVE
TEN-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR THREE
EIGHT-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR TWO

DRESSES AT SAME RATE.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
BLACK, COLORED, and FANCY DRESS GOODS
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
SILKS, VELVETS, AND PLUSHES
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND LACES
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
HOSIERY AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
UMBRELLAS AND GLOVES
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLOTHING
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
LADIES' UNDERWEAR AND CORSETS
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
INFANTS' AND LITTLE CHILDREN'S WEAR
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
EMBROIDERIES AND FLOUNCINGS
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
RIBBONS AND RUCHINGS
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
ART EMBROIDERIES AND SCARFS
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
MERINO UNDERWEAR AND SKIRTS
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
NOTIONS, BUTTONS, AND LININGS,
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
FANCY GOODS AND JEWELRY
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

We will sell
the L. M. Bates Stock of
LEATHER GOODS AND FANS
at Fifty Cents on the dollar.

IN ADDITIO N TO ABOVE
WE WIL L OFFER
FROMOUR OWN E XTENSIVE STOCK
THE LARGEST AND F INEST ASSORTMENT
OF NOVELTIE S FOR SPRING
WE HAVE E VER SHOWN,
COMPR ISING
EVERYTHING DESIRABLE
I N
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED
MILLI NERY,
LADIES' WRAPS AND DRESSES,
CLOTHI NG FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS,
LADIES' AND INFA NTS'
HOSIERY, G LOVES, AND
PARA SOLS.

23d-Street
Le Boutillier Brothers

62 SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN NEW, FRESH GOODS, AT PRICES THAT SHOULD PROVE INTERESTING TO ALL BUYERS.

22-inch Printed India Silk, in new and choice colorings, worth 89c., at	59c.
26-inch Printed India Silk, new and exclusive designs, splendid quality, heretofore sold by us for 98c., at	69c.
27-inch Real Printed Shanghai Silks, finest quality, choicest designs, worth $1.25,	98c.
23-inch Black Gros Grain Silk, rich and durable, value for $2.00, at	1.29
24-inch Black Faille Francaise, good wearing quality, the drive of the season, cheap for $2.00, at	1.29
Double-width all-wool plaid, mixed and striped Cheviots,	49c.
40-inch all-wool French Cashmere, newest shades, worth 65c., at	50c.
46-inch all-wool French Cashmere, all the leading colors, cheap at 85c.	69c.
40-inch Fine all-wool Henrietta Cloth, all the new Spring shades, worth $1.00,	75c.
Lupin's 40-inch Black Dress Veiling, regular 50c. quality,	39c.
Lupin's 46-inch Black Dress Veiling, sold elsewhere $1.50,	1.00
Lupin's 42-inch Black Camel's Hair Grenadine, regular $1.00 quality, at	69c.
Lupin's 40-inch Black Challies, good value for 65c., at	50c.
English High Lustre Brilliantines in black, in all qualities, upward from	50c.
"Queen's household" Crochet Quilts, extra value	1.50
11-4 Marseilles Quilts, fine patterns, worth $2.50	1.98
5-8 Damask Napkins, were $1.95 dozen, now	1.50
3-4 Double Damask Napkins, reduced from $3.75 to	2.95
Full-bleached 92-inch Linen Sheetings, superior quality, regular price $1.25, at	89c.
Huck Towels, all pure linen, 20x40, were 19c., now	12½c.
40-inch White Apron Lawns, open-work borders, worth 18c.,	12½c.
40-inch French Etamines, plain and embroidered, in colors, formerly 65c. and 90c.,	25c.
Armadale Tambour Zephyrs and English Lace-striped and plaid Nainsook, formerly 25c.,	15c.
Newest patterns Pacific, Manchester, and Black top Challies, light and dark grounds, elsewhere 20c. & 25c.,	17c.
4-4 Foulard Cambrics, were 10c.	6½c.
One lot best quality Pacific Challies, reduced from 17c.	9c.
4-4 Fine Batistes, cream and white grounds, were 15c.,	9c.
Barnaby and Scotch Ginghams, made to sell at 25c. and 35c., reduced to	19c.
Novelty Scotch and French Zephyr Ginghams, including borders, reduced from 42c. to	35c.
Ladies' all-linen unlaundered initial hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 15c.,	10c.
Ladies' all-linen hemstitched embroidered and dice Handkerchiefs, worth 25c.,	15c.
Ladies' imported Jet Wraps, upward from	4.25
Ladies' handsomely-braided Cloth Wraps	14.50
Ladies' Cloth Newmarkets, in solid colors	10.50
Cloth Newmarkets, richly trimmed with passementerie	15.75
Ladies' Broadcloth Connemara Garments	16.50
Ladies' Tailor-made Cloth Jackets, upward from	5.00
Ladies' Tailor-made Cloth Suits, from	10.50
Ladies' imported Surah Matinee Waists, from	9.75
Ladies' Lisle-thread Hose, modes and tans, extra quality 4-thread, ribbed, worth 75c.,	50c.
Ladies' French Lisle-thread Hose, Richelieu ribbed, in all the newest shades, worth 65c.,	39c.
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Silk Vests, in cream, ecru, flesh, and sky, reduced from 98c. each,	69c.
Ladies' Fast Black "Rock Dye" Hose, in fine cotton or Lisle thread, reduced from 79c.	50c.
Men's superfine unbleached Half Hose (I. & R. Morley's,) worth 25c. pair, at	12½c.
Men's Fancy striped and plain colored Half Hose, fine cotton or Lisle thread, reduced from 39c. and 50c.,	25c.
Men's Spring Neckwear, in four-in-hands, knots, and puffs, latest effects, worth $1.00,	50c.
Children's Gossamer Vests, white and Balbriggan, long or short sleeves, all sizes,	25c.
Men's English Balbriggan, full regular Underwear, (I. & R. Morley's,) Shirts, long or 1-2 sleeves, Drawers spliced seats, all sizes, worth $1.50,	98c.
Handsome designs French Satines, usually sold at 35c.,	29c.
White and drab French Contil Corsets, worth $1.50,	94c.
R. & G. Summer Corsets, warranted bone,	95c.
Blue and Pink Zephyr Flouncing at half price—24-inch at 65c., 50c., and	35c.
Blue and Pink Zephyr Flouncing, 40-inch, at half price, $1.69, $1.08, and	65c.
Paris Novelties in Millinery Ribbons, moires and fancies, all pure silk, choicest shades,	39c.
Printed Initial Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 60c.,	39c.
Persian Band Trimmings, worth 75c.,	50c.
Black Mohair Trimmings, formerly $1.50,	98c.
Geo. A. Clark's O. N. T. Cotton, per dozen, 42c.; per spool,	3½c.
Plain and engraved Ball and Half Ball Pearl Buttons, white and ecru, card of two dozen for 35c., 25c., and	19c.
4, 6, and 8 button Mousquetaire Undressed Kid Gloves, formerly $1.25 and $1.75,	59c.
4-button fine Undressed Kid Gloves, Tosca embroidery, (new,) regular price $1.25,	73c.
6-button length Silk and Lisle-thread Taffeta Jersey Gloves, were 47c.,	23c.

Paid parcels delivered free within 100 miles of New-York City.

48, 50, & 52 West Twenty-third-st.

DESTROYING THE FORESTS.

THE CATSKILL AND ADIRONDACK REGIONS BEING DESPOILED.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 30.—The rapidity with which the Catskill and Adirondack highland regions are being denuded of their forests is awakening general attention and alarm. The principal agencies now at work stripping off the timber are the great lumber companies and the wood-pulp and wood-alcohol men. An example of the destructive work done by the lumber companies is found in the recent purchase for immediate cutting down, by a West Troy firm, of 24,000 acres of spruce forests in the Adirondack region. The smaller fry of lumbermen, equipped with portable steam saw mills, which may be readily moved from point to point, follow in the wake of the big operators and clean every foot of timber of any size or value that is found standing. There are 40 wood-acid or wood-alcohol factories in Sullivan, Broome, and Delaware Counties which consume not far from 250,000 cords of hard wood every year, while the numerous wood-pulp mills of the region absorb an enormous supply of soft wood. The brick yards along the Hudson are also insatiable wood consumers.

A concerted effort has been set on foot toward securing legislative action for the better protection and preservation of some remnants of the Adirondack and Catskill forests. The movement originated with the Black River Game Protective Association, and is being earnestly seconded by other associations of sportsmen and by those who believe in the utility of forests as beneficent forces of nature in maintaining the full and equable flow of streams and the fertility of the soil. A form of petition is being widely circulated and universally signed, urging the State Legislature to take more efficient means for maintaining the State Forest Preserve, and also to take measures for acquiring and adding to the Adirondack wilderness the State lands within the Forest Preserve.

NEW RULE ON THE BRIDGE.

PASSENGERS MUST NOT JUMP ON MOVING TRAINS.

There is to be no more boarding of moving trains on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. The old-time practice of jumping after a departing ferryboat had grown to be an established custom at either terminus of the aerial highway between the two cities. The policemen on the platform and the guards on the trains up to yesterday were in the habit of helping belated passengers to catch a train by holding open the platform gates until the cars had acquired the maximum momentum. This assistance was not restricted to able-bodied men but even women and children were frequently caught up by the stalwart trainmen and lifted bodily upon the trains, at imminent risk of life and limb.

"Capt. Ward read the riot act to us this morning," said a good-natured policeman at the Brooklyn station, "and gave strict orders that hereafter the instant the gong sounds for a train to start the platform gates must be shut. The new rule was made by Superintendent Martin because of the fact that early to-day we came near having a fatal accident. A gentleman made a rush for a train that had been rung off. He missed his footing, and came near being crushed under the wheels, but, fortunately, he grasped the guard rail and so saved himself. He was pretty badly shaken up, but not so seriously injured as to prevent his proceeding to New-York. He refused to give his name.

"The accident was reported at the Bridge station house, and as soon as Superintendent Martin heard of it he issued the new order. A great many people have kicked against it already, but eventually they will come to the conclusion that it is a wise precaution and a move in the right direction.

Forty-seven Building, [illegible] from [illegible] on [illegible]

JOHNSON'S,
8 East 14th-st.

OFFERS THIS WEEK THE FOLLOWING

Special Bargains:

100 DOZEN PAIRS 5-BUTTON SILK-EMBROIDERED KID GLOVES, NEW STYLE,

at 59c. per pair;

WORTH 98c.

75 DOZEN LADIES' FANCY TWO-TONED PLATED SILK HOSE,

63 cents a pair;

WORTH $1.10.

100 DOZEN LADIES' FANCY COTTON HOSE, IN TAN, MODE, SUEDE, AND ASSORTED PATTERNS,

23c.; worth 62c. each.

150 DOZEN LADIES' BROWN BALBRIGGAN HOSE

at 7c. per pair.

900 PAIRS NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,

$1.40 per pair;

GOOD VALUE AT $2.

150 PAIRS NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,

$2.48 per pair;

GOOD VALUE AT $3.50.

100 PAIRS CHENILLE PORTIERES

at $6.75 per pair;

WORTH $8.50.

200 PAIRS VIENNA CHENILLE TABLE COVERS,

$1.29 each;

REGULAR PRICE $1.89.

REAL LACE, IRISH POINT, BRUSSELS, ANTIQUE, AND CHENILLE CURTAINS AT POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES G. JOHNSON,
8 East 14th-st.,

NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.

CONTINUATION SALE.

$60 SUITS FOR $20.

THE FINEST BANNOCKBURN AND SCOTCH TWEEDS, IN STRIPES, CHECKS, AND PLAIDS; ALSO, 70 STYLES OF THE CELEBRATED LITTLE & MARTIN'S WORSTEDS, ADAPTED FOR SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, AND OVERCOATINGS. YOUR CHOICE OF SUITS TO ORDER,

$20;

TROUSERS,

$5;

SPRING OVERCOATS, SILK LINED THROUGHOUT,

$16.

THIS ENTIRE LOT OF WOOLENS WE HAVE CLOSED FROM THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM A. BAUDOUINEAU & CO., 310 BROADWAY, THE FINEST IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS IN THE UNITED STATES.

NONE OF THESE GOODS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER TAILORING HOUSE FOR LESS THAN THREE TIMES THE PRICE WE ASK.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE IS GIVEN WITH EVERY GARMENT WARRANTING IT IN EVERY RESPECT FOR ONE YEAR.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, THUS ENABLING YOU TO ORDER BY MAIL AS SAFELY AS IF YOU WERE MEASURED IN OUR STORE.

ARNHEIM'S
Mammoth Tailoring Establishment,

BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

POINTS FOR TEACHERS.

MISS LE ROW'S CRITICISM OF PRIMARY SCHOOL METHODS.

The quarterly meeting of the New-York Association of Collegiate Alumnæ last evening, at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, was of more than ordinary importance. Miss Caroline B. Le Row, author of "English as It Is Taught," read an interesting paper on "Needed reform in Our Schools and the Duty of the College Graduate to Aid in its Accomplishment." The attendance was large, among those present being Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Mrs. Frances Fisher Wood, Miss Helen Dawes Brown, Mrs. Anne Turner Bierstadt, Dr. Mary Taylor Bissell, Dr. Jerome B. Allen, Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, and Arthur H. Outler.

Miss Le Row said the causes of the present educational agitation were that people were just discovering that a sound mind is to some extent dependent upon a sound body; that a one-sided, purely literary education is not sufficient for many-sided human nature, and that the great majority of the children leave school at a very early age to take up the work of the world. The health of the child should be the first thing considered in the school. In reality it is the last thing considered. If weak eyes, sunken chests, crooked spines, and diseased lungs were the exception rather than the rule among our school children it was owing mere to good luck than to good looking to.

The speaker criticised with severity the system of cramming for examinations. Every day that she lived the conviction was more strongly impressed upon her that the best teachers are needed in the primary schools. But the poorest accommodations are considered good enough for the little children. The primary classes, five times too large, are placed in charge of inexperienced girls, furnished with a diploma, a programme, and a time table. The kindergarten was commended as a natural method of developing the child's intellectual faculties.

After the address there was some discussion of the points advanced, in which Dr. Butler, Dr. Allen, and others took part.

FOR THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

The ladies of the Hahnemann Hospital Association, of which Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew is President, are to hold a fair in the Pottier & Stymus Building on Fifth-avenue, beginning April 11 and continuing during the month.

One of the chief features of the event will be the "Martha Washington Room," and for this an appeal is made for loans of pictures, furniture, and appropriate relics of sentimental time. The Relic Committee is composed of Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. Clark Bell, Mrs. L. B. Hasbrouck, Mrs. William H. Harrison, and Mr. Peter C. Baker. A number of valuable historical paintings, [illegible] miniatures, jewels, and other [illegible]

BOULANGER AS A VICTIM

HIS PROSECUTION AND FEARS FOR THE EFFECTS OF IT.

MONEY LOST IN RECENT DISASTERS—THE EXHIBITION AND HIGH PRICES—ART AND CHEVREUIL'S SON'S DEATH.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

PARIS, March 30.—Whenever good, honest, light-hearted Paris thinks she has escaped from the burden of serious matters and has some leisure ahead for pure enjoyment, a malignant fate confronts her with the dyed, curled, and powdered effigy of Le Brave Général, and if we grow tired of him, still he is a fact and must be considered. The midlenten festival of mi-carême was rendered dull and spiritless by the over-hanging pessimistic expectation of bad news—just what, no one knew—and now it has come.

The infatuated Ministry are going to arrest and arraign Gen. Boulanger on a charge amounting to high treason. Indeed, for the past 36 hours every second person one met has had exclusive information that he had already been arrested and to-night there is something very like a violent agitation over the proceedings of the Chamber and the apparent certainty of Ministerial action against Boulanger. It is stated that papers have been found in a search of the houses and offices of leaders of the Patriotic League which will more than justify the prosecution. However that may be, the step is universally felt to be a grave error. No conceivable outcome of the trial can hurt Boulanger. The mere fact of a trial will help him everywhere, but most of all here in Paris, where 245,000 men voted for him in January and will regard his prosecution as a direct affront to them and to universal suffrage. Parisians are not given to undue apprehension, but there is a genuine fear here now that trouble is impending.

In the presence of this new and serious development, M. Antoine has faded out of sight. The gentleman who comes to speak for Alsace ought at least to have the support of Alsace, and this the ex-Deputy seems to have neglected to obtain. His whilom constituents, to tell the truth, seem disposed to rather laugh at the evangel of *revanche*, and this has had a damping effect on Paris. People are in a distinctly sardonic mood just now, for financial losses of the most grievous character have been distributed around with grim impartiality.

Those who were not hurt by the Panama collapse have been bruised in the crash of the Comptoir or the tumble of the Copper Syndicate, and the temptation to snarl is both general and irresistible. Some people think this state of mind induces to a desire for peace. Experience shows that nations do not fight because they can afford it, but because they feel querulous and disagreeable, and nothing makes a Frenchman more annoyed and quarrelsome than to lose his money.

As to the Comptoir it is more mixed up every minute. The two experts appointed by the Government a week ago found the situation so bewildering and false that, in order to protect their own repute, they asked the Procurator of the republic to attack the Administrators, beginning with M. Edward Hentsch, President of the Council. The experts also ascertained that the dividend of January last was purely fictitious. They have not yet touched the Métaux question. It is now the eve of the settling term of March 31 and neither the shareholders nor the foreign correspondents of the Comptoir know where they stand. Their only guide is the Bourse tape, and its figures are absolutely depressing. As to the new Comptoir, its first meeting is fixed for April 29, and this leads one to suppose that its creation and promised resources are less easy and more uncertain than it would be prudent to tell.

The shareholders of the old society do not wonder then that M. de Cassagnac gets up to thunder forth indignation at the newest idea of devoting twelve millions to a building on the Tuileries grounds as a mighty monument in commemoration of the French Revolution. It would require now six hundred millions to make the State budget square, and the opportunity for such a costly Republican freak seems, to say the least, ill timed. Finally, the appropriation was brought down to two millions. Everybody at all familiar with Parliamentary wirepulling knows what that means. The Right withdrew en masse, and the thing was done, and then the Right came back. If it were not sad, it would be funny.

There ought not to be an easier child to govern in all the world than the Parisian. You have only to give him a plaything to keep him still and avoid annoying him. Alas! the latter condition does not seem to be secured, but he has a notable toy in the exhibition. It will be a great and grand show. I have been all through it during the last week, and in spite of the dust and dirt, packing boxes looking like monster houses, and the frightful noise of steam hammering, the place is full of interest and even of beauty. It will certainly be far ahead of the exhibition of 1878. It would be unfair to put too much faith in current rumors of high prices and extortion generally. We have had energetic newspaper admonitions, and there is the well-remembered Vienna mistake. Still, I find a growing intention of trying to make a good thing out of the exhibition, honestly of course. If there are five beggars for one bed, or ten people eager for one fiacre to get home to dinner on time, both landlord and cabman will be likely to wish to make something out of the situation. One cannot ask too much from human nature, and the moral is, take the usual precautions as to food and lodgings before coming to Paris.

Henri Chevreuil, son of the old man of 104, was buried yesterday. Although the invitations were given in the name of the father, he was still ignorant of his loss. When about a year ago his son, aged 69, came to Paris from Dijon for better medical advice, M. de Chevreuil seemed to think it quite a personal injustice to display such fragility of constitution at such a tender age. When the family physician undertook to explain the case the centenarian father pooh-poohed the whole business, and said that he always felt that he should never take that child. It has been decided to keep the son's death a secret from him as [illegible] possible, as the [illegible] would

Mlle. Abbema at the Petit Gallery is most amiably interesting. There are portraits in oil, pastel, and water color, and also plaster casts showing the versatility of the popular artist.

Bridgeman is also enjoying the popularity of an individual exhibition of many of his works at the Volney Club. There are 340 numbers, intermingling Eastern and Western subjects, with novelties from his brush in the form of landscapes in Normandy, Switzerland, and in Massachusetts.

M. Meissonier has obtained full justice at the Exhibition Building. M. Antonin Proust has decided, at the artist's suggestion, to adopt the movable partition system in the upper galleries, affording thus full security to works of art in case of fire. This measure has cut off something from the line of hanging, but it will be made up in the height.

It has been decided that M. Damala shall not run the risk of playing in "Lena Despard," which is the name now decided upon instead of "Dans un Miroir" for the French version of "As In a Looking Glass." Owing to his frequent attacks of neuralgia, the actor had used morphine until the habit was taking him rapidly to his grave. Sarah Bernhardt has determined to pull her husband through and her care and skill are pronounced by physicians to be most admirable. She would not listen to the medical proposition to employ a trained nurse, but said emphatically that she would perform the cure herself. As she expects to be a grandmother in a few days, and is to play Lena for the first time at the Variétés in about a fortnight, her life may be said to be a remarkably varied one. Bernhardt will act here two months. After Lena Despard she will appear for the first time, here at least, in "Thérèse Raquin" and in Dumas's "Bridal Visit," one of the great triumphs of poor Aimée Desclée. Bernhardt, for the benefit of poor Agar, will appear with Coquelin in "Les Précieuses Ridicules." It is needless to add that all Paris will flock to enjoy this unique treat.

THE SEVENTH WILL PARADE.

SOME RUMORS SET AT REST—THE STATE CAMP WILL BE HELD.

Adjt.-Gen. Josiah Porter said yesterday that the rumors circulated of late averring an intention on the part of the State authorities to exclude the Seventh Regiment from the centennial parade by assigning Col. Clark's command to perform guard or patrol duty, in consequence of the organization being clad in gray instead of the State service uniform, had no foundation in fact.

"The exact state of the case is," said Gen. Porter, "that the gray uniform of the Seventh is the State service dress of the regiment. The law plainly provides that in the case of all organizations of the National Guard, whether regiments, battalions, or separate companies, whose officers have not accepted the State dress as prescribed in general regulations, the uniform regularly adopted by the command, if officially approved and authorized by the military authorities, shall be held to be its service dress. This provision precisely covers the case of the Seventh. The order directing the wearing of the State service uniform in the centennial parade, as originally issued, was very carefully drawn and worded to conform to the existing situation."

Gen. Porter said that it had been finally decided to order the encampment at the State military post on the Hudson, as customary, this year. "The unlikelihood or at least uncertainty of getting the necessary appropriation for completing the camp ground from the Legislature," he remarked, "has led to this decision. We could not be certain of securing the legislation required before the middle of May at the earliest, and it would be too late to begin operations before the funds would be available.

"To make quite sure, however, that there was no risk in undertaking the camp this season, I addressed a communication to Surgeon-General Bryant asking if there were any sanitary reasons why the troops should not be sent to Peekskill between the months of June and September, and he replied that there was no danger to health to be apprehended. Consequently the encampment will begin about the middle of June."

THE BIG HOTEL TO BE TORN DOWN.

The plan of the Ocean Bay Society to acquire the possession of the big hotel at Rockaway and convert the place into a spot where the religiously inclined might derive more benefit than at Ocean Grove, on the New-Jersey coast, seems to have miscarried. It had been represented in circulars issued by this society that the acquirement of the hotel was only a matter of form so far as the carrying out of the plan was concerned, but the owners of that unremunerative building yesterday advertised it to be sold at auction on April 15 to the highest bidder, thus demonstrating the fact that the Ocean Bay Society was "left."

Mr. Everett R. Reynolds, the private secretary of Austin Corbin, said yesterday in connection with this advertisement: "It is the intention of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., who are the owners, to have the hotel torn down and removed. It is a constant loss as it stands. It is too big. No responsible parties have been found willing to take hold of it and run it."

At the office of the Ocean Bay Society in the Boreel Building it was said that if the society couldn't get the big hotel at Rockaway they would get some other place.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

The European steamers took out a crowd of passengers yesterday.

Among those on the Etruria were Capt. William Ashby, Capt. D. Abaunza, the Rev. T. M. A. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Hon. A. Somerset, the Hon. G. Somerset, Dr. Eugene Smith, Col. William Walker, Capt. John McAllister, Dr. R. S. Pinnules, Jr., H. R. Pettingill, the Rev. John B. Morgan, F. Brookholst Cutting, Royal Phelps Carroll, the Rev. W. Y. Brown, J. H. Carnegie, and Charles R. Dodge.

On the Red Star steamer Belgenland for Antwerp were Charles Atherton, Capt. Roberts, Sister Belnilde, Sister Bridget, and H. F. Martyn.

The French steamer La Bretagne took out Dr. Jules Grand, Baron de Graaf, the Hon. G. Breese, Dr. Alexander Restrepo, W. R. Roosevelt, T. R. Pickering, G. F. Kincaid, John L. Garcia, and Dr. Chevalier.

Included among the passengers on the North German Lloyd's steamer Ems were Dr. R. W. Baker, the Rev. and Mrs. B. Kuppenbender, Sir Edward Jenkinsen, K. C. B., Albert Loening, Consul at Bremen, and Carl Thoml.

SECRETS OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Pythagoras Hall's ownership was up before Referee George Putnam Smith again yesterday. E. C. Kunze, Recording Secretary of District Assembly No. 49, was on the witness stand all day, was cross-examined by Henry W. Unger, counsel for the Breslin faction, and re-examined by Thomas H. Renayne, counsel for the Quinn faction.

Toward the last of the hearing things began to get interesting. Mr. Unger insisted on making Mr. Kunze tell about the ritual of the Knights of Labor, and whether District Assembly No. 49 had ever voted to boycott the New-York *Sun*, and Stratton & Storm, the cigar-makers.

Mr. Kunze did not want to tell anything about those matters, and Mr. Renayne made a stout fight to save time, but Mr. Smith ruled that he must tell. Mr. Unger saying that he expected to be able to prove that the rituals of the Knights of Labor, known as the "Archaian" ritual, obligated the Knights to do acts in violation of the law, such as boycotts. Just as affairs were coming to a crisis an adjournment was taken.

RECKLESS INCENDIARISM.

Simon Sandowitch and Philip Caplan were arrested as 47 Eldridge-street Friday on a charge of arson in the first degree. They kept a clothing and dry goods store at 2,906 Third-avenue. It was under a tenement house in which a number of families lived. At 11:40 on the night of Feb. 26, soon after the two men were seen to leave the store, it was found to be ablaze. Fire Marshal Mitchell investigated the case, and found that there were two insurance policies on the stock, each for $1,500. He also found that the partners had offered to settle with the insurance companies for $750. Other evidence procured against them led to their arrest. They were held in $2,500 bail each by Justice Ryan in the Essex Market Police Court.

GREAT SPEED ESSENTIAL

TORPEDO BOATS AND THEIR HAZARDOUS WORK.

THE LITTLE VESSELS MUST BE FAST ENOUGH TO ESCAPE THE RAPID-FIRING GUNS OF THE ENEMY.

Since it has become known that the Herreshoffs are building a seagoing torpedo vessel for the United States that promises to rival in speed the famous Ariete of the Spanish Navy, a widespread interest has been awakened in the miniature war vessel, to say nothing of a keen desire to watch her developments on trial.

Among naval officers the interest is even more pronounced, for the building of this new craft is a decided departure in the construction of our modern navy. The question as to this torpedo boat's ability to surpass the speed of Thornycroft's famous Ariete can only be calculated by a comparison of ton displacement and machine horse power, and such a comparison gives a most favorable outlook to Herreshoff's vessel. The use of torpedo boats possessing all the requirements of seagoing cruisers has been a feature in maritime warfare of comparatively recent date, and though recent experiments with submarine mines have tended to diminish in the minds of naval officers the importance of all submarine explosives, it cannot be denied that the work of a torpedo when properly placed and exploded is anything but innocuous.

The boats which have served the purposes of torpedo boats 20 years ago cannot with propriety be brought into comparison with seagoing torpedo cruisers of the present day. They were, for the most part, mere steam launches fitted up with a protruding spar, in the end of which was placed a torpedo. In order to place the torpedo, the steam launch had to be driven, for its own safety, under full speed for the hostile vessel, and bring its torpedo boom in actual contact with the hostile vessel's side before it could be fired upon with any successful effect. It was with such a craft as this that Cushing succeeded in destroying the Confederate ram Albemarle, one of the most noteworthy incidents of the war of the rebellion. But a commander having a vessel such as Cushing used could not possibly hope for success nowadays. In the first place, the powerful search lights carried by all the modern cruisers and battleships would detect the little craft a mile away, and the chances are that the rapid-fire guns of the hostile fleet would sink the attacking launch. Even if the little craft did succeed in passing through the destructive radius of the enemy's fire, she would still have to surmount the torpedo net or boom, a device which is now largely used by war vessels anchored on a hostile coast to protect themselves from torpedo boat attacks.

In the present mode of torpedo warfare by torpedo boats the method of attack is greatly changed. In the first place, the torpedo vessels of the present day are seagoing craft, capable of going out and attacking hostile vessels which may be doing blockade duty on a stormy and rough coast. They possess tremendous speed and present little appearance on the water to an observing enemy. Selecting usually a dark night in which to make an attack, a rush is made for the enemy, the torpedo vessel running at the top of her speed. If she can get within, say, 200 yards of the other vessel the chances are that the latter will be sunk by one of the torpedoes fired from the torpedo tubes on the attacking boat. It will make little difference whether torpedo nets or booms are rigged or not; the torpedo when fired will shoot along under the water at a depth of from 10 to 15 feet, and diving under all obstruction will eventually, if properly aimed, bring up against the side of the object fired at, and once this happens explosion will result from persussion, and the vessel struck is almost needless to say that no vessel afloat can withstand the explosive shock of 60 pounds of gun cotton against her side 15 feet below the water. The effect against the heaviest iron-clad afloat under these conditions would be to tear a hole in her bottom large enough to drive a wagon through.

The torpedoes to be fired from the Herreshoff torpedo craft are ejected from torpedo tubes which resemble two long cannon, with muzzles pointing, the one on the port side of the bow. The torpedo itself is in the form of a long projectile, and is loaded at the breech of the tube in the same manner that an ordinary shell would be. The propelling force is either powder or compressed air, the torpedo having an effective range under water of a couple of hundred yards. Beyond this range, even when the propelling force has power sufficient to send the torpedo to a greater distance, the accuracy of the fire is greatly injured by swerving currents, deviation, waves, and other causes. To get the torpedo boat in a position where she can inflict any injury she must be able to cross the destructive range of the enemy's guns up to a distance of 200 yards from the boat to be attacked in the least possible time, therefore she must possess great speed. It is said that a speed of 25 knots is fast boat to reduce the distance of a mile to only 200 yards, but while approaching her victim the torpedo boat will call down on herself all the concentrated fire of the enemy's rapid-fire guns. As illustrative of what these guns are capable, Mr. Very, formerly a lieutenant in the United States Navy, but now in charge of the Hotchkiss Arms Works in Paris, held a series of experiments before the Czar of Russia. The Czar, after having witnessed the firing tests for rapidity and accuracy, expressed a desire to have the guns tried on an approaching torpedo boat in order that he might learn practically their full efficacy. Accordingly two swift torpedo boats were prepared for the ordeal, the test being that they should cover the ground between two points, distant respectively 1 mile and 200 yards from the floating platforms on which the guns were mounted.

The boats were taken to a distance of 1¼ miles from the guns, their rudders regulated, and a full head of steam turned on. Just before getting to within one mile they stopped overboard, leaving the two torpedo boats to charge in company, without crews, the floating platforms. The moment the boats entered the mile line Very opened on them with his two revolving cannon, trained guns up working the crank as fast as steam fire was trained on two charging craft, the heavy Hotchkiss projectiles fairly making the water boil about the two doomed boats. It was but a few seconds after crossing the line that one of the boats was seen to lurch suddenly down by the bow, and the next moment she dived under the water not 200 yards from where she crossed the "dead line," her propellers revolving in mid air as she went down head first. One boat having been disposed of, the concentrated fire of the Hotchkiss guns was now directed toward the remaining craft, which had now covered half the distance of the destructive range. But suddenly, when within 300 yards of the muzzles of the guns, her whole frame fairly wavering under the terrific steam pressure that was forcing her, there was a terrific explosion on board, and the little craft surged under the shot-furried waters of the bay. The Czar was satisfied. Two of his finest torpedo boats had been sunk before his very eyes, and before Mr. Very left St. Petersburg he was given some heavy orders for the new machine guns. The two torpedo boats were raised, dry-docked, and thoroughly examined, and it was found that one more vessel and one had passed entirely through one side and out of the other, and that on the other the hull was not only injured, but the engine completely ruined and the boiler torn open. To give the torpedo boats great speed their hull plates were necessarily made very thin, and in such a condition they were wholly unequipped to withstand the blow of even a rapid-fire gun projectile.

Whatever importance naval powers have attributed to torpedo vessels, they have all recognized the importance of having a fleet of these little vessels. The United States does not possess a single seagoing torpedo craft, unless possibly the Stiletto might be called one, which is extremely doubtful. With the advent of the one now building by the Herreshoffs it may be hoped that others will follow, and the navy may in time possess a flotilla prepared to engage hostile torpedo craft if not well-armed cruisers.

The most successful torpedo boats so far constructed have been turned out by Thornycroft & Co. of England and by the Yarrow Shipbuilding Company of the same country. The Ariete, the fastest torpedo craft afloat, and now owned by the Spanish Government, was built by Thornycroft & Co. Since the feat of the Miranda torpedo boat in 1872, on the Thames, in making over the measured mile 16¼ knots per hour, the Thornycrofts have steadily raised the speed of their miniature war vessels until the achievement of the Ariete now stands to their record. The first seagoing torpedo boat built to order was for the Norwegian Government, the Thornycrofts getting out of her a speed of 17¾ miles. The next vessel out of the Thornycrofts was the building of several boats, smaller in design to the Norwegian craft, for the Swedish and Danish Governments. In these boats there was an increase in speed to 17 miles in the case of the Swedish boat and 18 knots in that of the Danish vessel. The Austrians next obtained from the Thornycrofts a seagoing torpedo craft having a speed of 18 knots an hour. She was much larger than any of the boats previously built, and at that time was the largest torpedo craft afloat.

The French also ordered boats from the Thornycrofts a fine outfit, but now they are building almost as good torpedo boats in France as in England. The first gotten from the Thornycrofts had a speed of 18 knots per hour, the horse power being 2,000. The armament at the first trial was the same as in the Austrian boat, but after the vessels reached Cherbourg they were armed so as to attack in front only, as the French officers found that these small vessels were better adapted for resisting the effects of an explosion at the bow than at any other part. All of these boats so far mentioned cost under $26,000 apiece.

The name that the Thornycrofts had established for themselves among foreign nations led the British Government to order a large number of craft from that firm. The contract immediately turned out the "Lightning" type boats, which made in their trials on the Thames a speed of 19 knots an hour. The horse power in these vessels was 850, and the cost of each was $25,515. The length of the boats is 84 feet, beam 10 feet 9 inches, and draught of water 5 feet.

"Almond class," says King, "of which several boats have been supplied to ships, are 60 feet in length by 7 feet 6 inches in breadth, and have about 3 feet draught of water. These boats are light and handy, and when not in use will be hoisted on board. They are fitted to discharge Whitehead torpedoes, and their engines, which are to be worked at high-pressure, are designed to realize a speed of 16 knots an hour in the measured mile—an exceptionally high rate for boats of such small size. The machinery is reported to be nearly noiseless, and the boat cannot be seen on a dark night at a distance of 100 yards."

The Yarrow boats, of which so much is heard from British naval sources, are, as a rule, 85 feet long, with 11 feet beam, drawing, when loaded, 3 feet of water. They are built of steel. The screw propellers are three-bladed, 5 feet 6 inches in diameter with 5 feet pitch. They are driven by compound surface-condensing engines, having cylinders 12½ inches and 21½ inches in diameter, by 12 inches stroke. The engines can indicate 420 horse power. The boat is steered from the cabin, there being 6 inches of water for the rudder just above the deck level. The deck is clear of all obstructions, the chimneys being placed on either side. Being fitted with balanced rudders, the helm answers quickly.

After the trials of some of the boats in the measured mile, King gives the following data: Pressure of steam, 115 pounds; vacuum, 23 inches; revolution of engines, 456; speed, at the rate of 20.7 knots per hour.

The Yarrow people have built a number of boats for foreign nations, especially for the Spanish Government. Mr. A. Schichau of Elbing, Prussia, has constructed several torpedo boats for the Russian Government like those built in England. They have generally attained a speed of 17 knots per hour, developing for this speed a mean indicated horse power of 260.

It is clear that these foreign boats do not approach the dimensions of the new American torpedo vessel. The latter is 137 feet long, has a beam of 14 feet and 7 inches, and a draught of only a little over 2 feet. The speed, as estimated by the contractors, is 23 knots, but many people predict for her a showing of 26 or 27 knots on trial. Her horse power, amounting to 1,500, is unprecedented.

The Americans have beaten the world with the Vesuvius, so far as her tonnage class is concerned, and naval officers predict a similar achievement for the new Herreshoff craft over the torpedo boats of the world.

LIVE MUSICAL TOPICS.

The live musical topic of the hour is unquestionably Hans von Bülow; but it is too soon to say much about him. One thing may as well be brought to notice, however. Those who expect to find in the doctor a virtuoso who astounds and confusses his hearers by marvelous technique will be disappointed. Dr. von Bülow does not pose as a virtuoso; he is an expounder, an interpreter. If you desire to be dumfounded by the wonderful things a man can do in playing a Beethoven sonata, do not go to hear von Bülow.

But if you are eager to learn what thoughts and emotions may be contained in the work, this man is one of those you want to listen to. It may be that he will not meet the hearer's expectations, but there will be study and reflection behind everything he does. It may be added, en passant, that this advice is somewhat late, because reserved seats for the Beethoven recitals are already scarcer than centreboards in British cutters.

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It is a pleasure to announce that H. E. Krehbiel will publish, through Novelle, Ewer & Co., a fourth volume of his "Review of the New-York Musical Season." The value of the work will be increased by the addition of an appendix showing the accomplishments of the principal cities of the United States in the department of choral music. This will be a new and interesting feature of the book.

The accuracy and fullness of Mr. Krehbiel's previous volumes insures the excellence of the forthcoming issue of the work. His criticisms of new works and discussions of the general aspects of musical culture in this city are always well balanced and full of thought, and are backed by a store of solid learning and a devoted love for all that is lofty in musical art. The announcement that his Review is to come forth again this year should be a source of satisfaction to all lovers of music.

Mme. Materna has been singing at the Lamoreux concerts in Paris with great success. Alphonse Duvernay, writing in *La République Française*, says that he attended the concerts in the Châtelet Theatre, remembering the last of years since 1876 at Bayreuth, but he found that her magnificent voice had resisted the effects of labor and Wagnerian rôles. After praising her notable declamation of the last scene of Gluck he figuratively takes of his hat to her as a dramatic singer in the highest acceptation of the term and "une grande cantatrice Wagnérienne." He says that she has been fêted and socialmed by the public, and that she will carry away with her a happy recollection of her visit to Paris.

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Perotti is sowing his high notes broadcast in the land. The Boston *Traveller* criticises him for distorting "Salvi dimora" to catch applause, and says: "Evidently Mr. Perotti considers that he is a lark in the provinces where there are no canons of taste."

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A movement is on foot to arrange a benefit for Signor Italo Campanini. The noted tenor deserves kindly treatment from this public. He was one of the brightest lights of the palmy days of Italian opera at the Academy, and his earnestness and artistic singing want far to impart value to the representations of those days. It should, moreover, be remembered by the lovers of Wagner that Campanini was the best Lohengrin and Tannhäuser on the Italian stage, and that he always performed these rôles with devotion and feeling.

His courage and enterprise in affording the public of New-York an opportunity of hearing Verdi's "Aida" two years ago, "Otello" in advance of London and other European capitals, thus giving us an opportunity of estimating the effect of Wagner's ideas upon the development of Italian music, also merit remembrance. The opera to be given at the benefit, which will probably take place at the Metropolitan Opera House, will in all likelihood be "Lucia." Signor Campanini will appear as Edgardo and Mlle. Clementina De Vere as the coloratare heroine.

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In view of the importance of the production of an American cantata in England, a rather long extract from the London *Times* on Dudley Buck's "Light of Asia" may be reprinted here. It is as follows:

"It is curious that the composer should have avoided all trace of 'local color' in his work. Not a single Oriental quality is to be found in it, if we except the sensuous beauty which is its chief merit, and the excessive use of chief defects. It is true that one of the leading themes which appears in various modifications throughout the cantata, is suddenly vigorous in its passage, which is easily perceived to be the representation of Gautama's mission, but neither this nor the chorus describing the temptation of Buddha succeeds in providing relief from the cloying sweetness of the rest, which cannot but become monotonous in spite of many clever and even beautiful passages. In the opening chorus the composer declares himself as a musician of earnest aim; its fugal treatment is well carried out, although partakes but slightly subject to the form of its answer, which should, according to strict rule, be 'tonal, not 'real.' In two subsequent instances he shows that he understands the laws of the form, and thus his transgression of them is evidently intentional. The choruses, 'Round him delicious gardens bloomed' and 'O come and see the pleasance of the Spring,' are graceful and show the influence of Sterndale Bennett, though no mark of originality is felt. The duets between Siddârtha and Yasôdhara are full of passion, and the canonic passage in the second, 'When most my spirit wanders,' is so skillfully written that no feature of dry scholasticism is produced. The chorus for female voices, supposed to be heard in the wind-swept strings of a vina, is original, but this is a little disappointing, since no attempt has been made to realize in the instrumentation or in the voice part the pretty idea of the poet. The seven-part chorus, 'Softly the Indian night,' is impressive, although it is scarcely ever in seven real parts. The orchestration of this, as of the other numbers, is thoughtful, and not lacking in skill or experience; it is nowhere very remarkable, except in certain passages for the drums throughout, which becomes in the finale exceedingly tiresome. A little trio immediately before the epilogue is the only connected passage for male voices in the two duets already mentioned; it is of slight importance, but was well, though not immaculately, sung."

PHOTOGRAPHIC DISPLAY.

The Society of Amateur Photographers of New-York gave a very pleasing lantern slide exhibition Friday evening at Hardman Hall. About 150 views were exhibited, all the work of members of the New-York Society excepting a few views belonging to the London Club. The explanatory lecture was read by C. W. Canfield. Among the views presented were "Cherube" and "On the Pocantico," by William M. Murray; two skiffs being towed by a ferry boat, entitled "In the Wake of a Steamer," by Charles Simpson; yacht under sail, showing Blackwell's Island in the distance; yachting views and scenes at Coney Island, by A. L. Simpson; views in Switzerland, by Sydney Bishop; "Inn by the Wayside," by J. S. Bussing; new Washington and Harlem bridges, by F. Vilmar; "A Glacier," by Sidney Bishop; views in Japan, Ceylon, Monsinli, and Calcutta, by C. D. Irwin; "Arab Children at Play," by Miss Elizabeth Slade; views in Germany, the old post road along which Napoleon I. retreated, "Frankfort on the Main," views of and around the old town of Wurtzburg, Germany, by Ferdinand Ruppert, and "One of the Finest," by F. Vilmar.

RICH FUN INGIN IN TROUBLE.

Fun Ingin, a prosperous Chinese, merchant of this city, is unhappy and almost determined to change his name. Fun is defendant in a breach of promises case instituted by Miss Emma Hill through her lawyers, Howe & Hummel, in the Supreme Court. Miss Emma is 17 years old and of uncomplicated nationality. Her father was a full-blooded negro. Her mother had a dash of negro blood, but claimed to be a Jewess. She herself bears more resemblance to the people of her father's race than of her mother's. When the trouble arose between her and Fun it was first referred to the Chinese conclave of wise old men, who advised Fun to settle. Fun made a monetary offer which was accepted. Miss Hill's friends did not, and

SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAYS

THE TRUTH ABOUT THEIR PRESENT CONDITION.

DESERT RAILROADS AND FARM MORTGAGES—THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS—A COMPARISON.

CHAPTER III.

The Southwestern railroads were embarrassed during the construction period by the enormous quantities of freight offered for transportation westward, always westward, or going into the desert and never anything coming out. I was in Kansas at the time these roads were building, and I then gathered much of the material that I am now using. I was deeply interested in the probable financial outcome of the attempt to transform a desert into an agricultural region by building thousands of miles of railroad in it, and so I studied the question carefully.

As I have written, the passenger cars that rolled over the new roads were crowded with passengers and heavily-laden freight trains rolled into the territory. Observant people, who happened in the region, saw that loaded cars arrived at the various stations and empty cars departed. It was evident that a land alleged to be agricultural shat imported freight in large quantities and exported nothing was doomed to financial disaster.

All men who are familiar with the world's agriculture know that a region that suffers a loss of crops annually equal to 33 per sent. cannot survive. Naturally these observant men looked around to discover the hidden source from which the wealth that supported this region and its inhabitants was drawn. They found the source in the mortgage records of the several counties. The whole region is plastered with mortgages; farms, town lots, buildings, stock, and tools are all mortgaged. The railroads derived their revenues from the land itself, not from transporting agricultural produce that grew on the land. In other words, the prosperity was the fictitious prosperity of a spendthrift who wastes his capital playfully. The farmers were forced to mortgage their arid acres to live. They paid high transportation charges on all the goods they consumed and on the small quantities of grain that they at long intervals wasted from the atrocious dirty breath. The receipts for transportation services during the period of construction were handsome and misleading. The railroads are built. The arid zone farms are mortgaged and the money spent. I will here say that by far the larger portion of the money that was raised on these worthless farms was drawn from New-England, and much of it came out of the pockets of the stockholders of the railroads that built feeders and main lines in the desert.

The next step in the drama of life in the American desert is for the transportation corporations to get rid of the present population. To do this it is necessary that the farm mortgage-negotiating companies wrest the land from the ruined settlers by foreclosure proceedings, and sell it, if possible, to new settlers, who in their turn are to be ground to powder between the upper millstone of high transportation charges and the nether millstone of high interest-bearing farm mortgages. But the mortgage-negotiating companies are loth to begin the work. There is a general impression in the Eastern offices of those companies, that is founded on the accurate knowledge possessed in the Western offices, that the arid-zone settlers don't care whether the mortgages are foreclosed or not. The truth is that many hundreds of the farms are already abandoned, and thousands of settlers are to-day standing in front of their dugouts or shanties looking through hopeful eyes toward Oklahoma, to which Territory they intend to emigrate just as soon as they can get the wherewithal for the journey. The cherubs, 'Round him delicious garden bloomed' and 'O come and see the pleasance of the Spring,' are graceful and show the influence of Sterndale Bennett, though no mark of originality is felt. The duets between Siddârtha and Yasôdhara are full of passion, and the canonic passage in the second, 'When most my spirit wanders,' is so skillfully written that no feature of dry scholasticism is produced. The chorus for female voices, supposed to be heard in the wind-swept strings of a vina, is original, but this is a little disappointing, since no attempt has been made to realize in the instrumentation or in the voice part the pretty idea of the poet. The seven-part chorus, 'Softly the Indian night,' is impressive, although it is scarcely ever in seven real parts. The orchestration of this, as of the other numbers, is thoughtful, and not lacking in skill or experience; it is nowhere very remarkable, except in certain passages for the drums throughout, which becomes in the finale exceedingly tiresome. A little trio immediately before the epilogue is the only connected passage for male voices in the two duets already mentioned; it is of slight importance, but was well, though not immaculately, sung."

The truth is that the Southwestern railroad corporations, save the Fort Worth, that have recently pushed across the desert and into Colorado in such unwise haste could not operate their extensions to a profit if they had been given to them free of cost. Local traffic is the life blood of railroads, and there is practically no local traffic worth the one hundredth meridian and east of the Rocky Mountains, and there never will be.

In Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1888 the cost of railroad service in Colorado in 1886 is stated to be $49 98 per capita, and not one of the railroads that operated in the State save the Santa Fé earned a dividend in that year. How will it be when Colorado's railroad mileage has increased from 2,943 miles in 1886 to 4,179 miles in 1889? If the per capita cost of transportation remains the same—it will probably be less because of competition offered by the Fort Worth Company on through freight—those various transportation companies, instead of earning their fixed charges, as they are alleged to do at present, will surely be unable to earn them.

The point which I desire to impress on the stockholding public is that the Rocky Mountains are unproductive of freight in large quantities, that silver and gold mines are speedily exhausted under modern mining methods, that towns that are mining camps are subject to rapid decay and abandonment, and that railroads that are built to these camps become valueless when the mine is exhausted.

I instance Nevada and Virginia City to illustrate the point which I desire to present. The history of the great mining camp that was founded on the Comstock Lode is too well known to require more than mention to recall it to the minds of my readers. It is true that there is an iron and steel manufacturing industry in Colorado and that coal is mined at several points. But it is also true that the Cambria Iron and Steel Company of Johnstown, Penn., produces more iron and more steel at one mine alone than all the works of Colorado. The freight-producing capacity of the Rocky Mountain region being as I have stated, it logically follows that the building of numerous parallel railroads across the American Desert from the corn belt to the Rocky Mountains was the fatal mistake that caused the present depression of Southwestern, trans-Missouri railroad stocks arises not from a rate war, as the Presidents of those corporations would have the public believe, but from unwise and competitive constructions undertaken through a mistaken and illogical economic conclusion drawn from the premises that rigidly govern the case, a conclusion so absurd that it is charity to characterize it as the outcome of official incompetence and ignorance.

About 325,000 people live in Colorado, a large portion of whom live on irrigated farms, and more than half of whom live in beautiful towns. They are scattered over a territory that is about two and a half times larger than New-York. Colorado contains no more population than Erie County, N. Y., and it does not ship as much freight as Erie County. What would be thought of the business capacity of the managers of four railroads that were doing a paying business in their own territory if they should build four lines across 400 miles of desert to obtain a share of Erie County's trade if that county was already supplied with ample transportation facilities that it did not support on a dividend-paying basis? Those managers would lose all standing and be considered unwise and dangerous managers of corporate interests—even if their acts were not more harshly characterized.

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In Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1888 the cost of railroad service in Colorado in 1886 is stated to be $49 98 per capita, and not one of the railroads that operated in the State save the Santa Fé earned a dividend in that year. How will it be when Colorado's railroad mileage has increased from 2,943 miles in 1886 to 4,179 miles in 1889? If the per capita cost of transportation remains the same—it will probably be less because of competition offered by the Fort Worth Company on through freight—those various transportation companies, instead of earning their fixed charges, as they are alleged to do at present, will surely be unable to earn them.

The point which I desire to impress on the stockholding public is that the Rocky Mountains are unproductive of freight in large quantities, that silver and gold mines are speedily exhausted under modern mining methods, that towns that are mining camps are subject to rapid decay and abandonment, and that railroads that are built to these camps become valueless when the mine is exhausted.

I instance Nevada and Virginia City to illustrate the point which I desire to present. The history of the great mining camp that was founded on the Comstock Lode is too well known to require more than mention to recall it to the minds of my readers. It is true that there is an iron and steel manufacturing industry in Colorado and that coal is mined at several points. But it is also true that the Cambria Iron and Steel Company of Johnstown, Penn., produces more iron and more steel at one mine alone than all the works of Colorado. The freight-producing capacity of the Rocky Mountain region being as I have stated, it logically follows that the building of numerous parallel railroads across the American Desert from the corn belt to the Rocky Mountains was the fatal mistake that caused the present depression of Southwestern, trans-Missouri railroad stocks arises not from a rate war, as the Presidents of those corporations would have the public believe, but from unwise and competitive constructions undertaken through a mistaken and illogical economic conclusion drawn from the premises that rigidly govern the case, a conclusion so absurd that it is charity to characterize it as the outcome of official incompetence and ignorance.

KANSAS COMPARED WITH NEW-YORK.

A comparison between the freight-producing resources of Kansas and New-York should be interesting to investors who probably own the Southwestern railroads. The value of New-York's manufacturing industry is greater than that of any other State, and the product of her agricultural produce far exceeds that of any other State. The State contains about 6,000,000 people and 16,000 square miles. Its railroad mileage is 7,574, (all New-England had but 6,784 miles in 1887.) Kansas has no manufacturing industry. It contains 1,500,000 inhabitants, the larger portion of whom are engaged in growing, or in attempting to grow this primary products that cannot bear high transportation charges. Its area is 82,080 square miles, on which lie 8,716 miles of railroad, or 1,142 more miles than in New-York.

New-York virtually handles the import and export trade, save cotton, of the entire country. Almost the entire commerce of Canada is sent to and from New-York City. The whole country is in a great measure tributary to the great city. All the railroads that terminate at New-York are crowded with long trains of freight cars heavily loaded with primary products flowing eastward for exportation. Other long trains of cars that are loaded with manufactured products that can bear a high rate of transportation charges roll out of the State in all directions. An enormous army of passengers is daily carried to and fro in New-York and the local freight traffic is enormous. The transportation service is excellent in all respects. At the head of the various railroads that terminate at New-York are skillful and honest railroad managers. The State hums with industry. Its riches tribute on every portion of the country. The best managed of the trunk lines earn sufficient money to enable them to pay 4 per cent. dividends on their stock, and some of them do not earn sufficient to pay any dividends. If, with the primary products of the Nation crowding New-York's warehouses, and with the bulk of the existing export, and the imports of the Nation stuffing other warehouses and piled high on other docks, and all awaiting distribution, which necessitates the departure of heavily-loaded freight trains at short intervals, day after day, year in year out, if, I repeat, if this enormous traffic enables the transportation corporations that rise to the hauling and distribution to pay but 4 per cent. dividends on their stock, what returns on the investment can be looked for from the exceptional railroad systems that have available quantities of bulky and primary agricultural produce is hauled? I answer nothing, and that if the Kansas system is not exaggerated, then New-York's railroad system is underbuilt, and to even half pay the Kansas roads on mileage and population basis New-York should have about 78,000 miles of railroad instead of 7,574.

New-York transportation lines earned $14 43 per capita. The Kansas lines earned in 1886 $23 24 per capita. In other words, the latter corporations drew $8 81 per year per capita more from the pockets of the Kansas people than the railroads of the Empire State. Kansas is a State of small farms, and the wealth of the State is more equally distributed than in New-York. Nevertheless, the Kansas railroads are enabled to earn $8 81 per capita more than the New-York corporations drew from the comparatively full pockets of the citizens of that State.

The Presidents of the several corporations that compose the Southwestern system can meet and make iron-clad traffic agreements. They can restore rates to the highest point the State Railroad Commissioners will permit. But the fact remains that when freight rates in the trans-Missouri territory were at their highest, and the country fully developed agriculturally, sufficient money could not be extorted from the lean territory to support two railroads on a dividend-paying basis, and the territory cannot possibly support four roads instead of two, and it matters not how low or how high the rates that are established.

All talk that ignorant and theoretical railroad managers can utter will not affect the climate that damns the desert into which they have thrust their lives. These pretensions men cannot make rain to fall. They cannot make the hot winds to cease to blow. And the restoration of freight rates on quantities of nonresistent freight accomplishes nothing, save to move men who possess accurate knowledge of the freight-producing capacity of the desert to laughter.

There is no freight germane to the desert, and the attempt to stiffen the price of the stock of the several railroads which operate in the desert or in the distant highlands by restoring freight rates to the highest figures that can be wrung from the people, say, Peoria, is thus noticed. As it has been with the Asiatic trade in the past so it now is with the Rocky Mountain trade. The investing public has been assured that the distant highlands are prolific of freight, that to secure a portion of the carrying trade of that region numerous railroad corporations were justified in building parallel lines across 400 miles of desert that is agriculturally uninhabitable.

Colorado has been the objective territory toward which the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Rock Island, the Missouri Pacific, and Fort Worth corporations have stretched forth steel arms, and from which they confidently expected to draw sufficient freight to enable them to earn dividends on enormous amounts of watered stock that represent nothing save bibliographers' art and corporate greed and audacity.

Colorado contained in 1888 about 215,000 people. It is a mining region. Its agriculture has been supplemented by irrigation, always a costly method of producing staple crops. Colorado's agriculture has survived because the near-by mines and towns afforded a home market that consumed the agricultural produce grown in the State. This market was secured to Colorado agriculturists by the high transportation rates charged by the Kansas and Nebraska grown produces over 400 miles of desert. The small quantities of freight the agriculture of Colorado supplied to transportation corporations was grown in regions tightly supplied with railroads by the Santa Fé, the Union Pacific, and Rio Grande corporations years ago, and later further supplied by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. The Rock Island and the Missouri Pacific could not hope to divert this small traffic; indeed, it was not worth arriving for. The Burlington's Denver extension depended for its existence on the freight it would wrest from its rivals, the Santa Fé and the Union Pacific. In considering the value of the trade that the Burlington might become, it must be remembered that when the whole business was divided between the Santa Fé and the Union Pacific it was not sufficiently large to enable the Kansas branch of the latter system to earn sufficient money to pay dividends. How will it be now, when the Colorado business has a tendency to be divided among six transportation corporations, one of which, the Fort Worth, can set the price of transporting inbound freight to the State because of water competition from New-York to Galveston and the short haul cotton and corn rates, and all this Fort Worth will be able to do when its road is completed to the Missouri River, and when it has secured a terminus at Kansas City?

The Fort Worth Company has been the only one of the Southwestern railroads that has made a profit on its construction account. Its line from Fort Worth to Texarkana, on the Texas and Louisiana boundary, was built by the State of Texas, and was given to the company as a subsidy. The Fort Worth Company has been the only one of the Southwestern railroads that has made a profit on its construction account. Its line from Fort Worth to Texarkana, on the Texas and Louisiana boundary, was built by the State of Texas, and was given to the company as a subsidy.

REAL ESTATE IN DEMAND

PLENTY OF CAPITAL FOR GOOD INVESTMENTS.

BUYERS SUSPICIOUS OF SPECULATORS' OFFERINGS — THE SALE OF THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM PROPERTY.

There is apparently no limit to the amount of capital that is at present seeking investment in real estate in this city. This is the season above all others, perhaps, when those who wish to place their money in this form of investments are looking for opportunities.

It is not surprising that every sale at the Real Estate Exchange has attracted a large crowd of buyers, but it is especially gratifying to stockholders in the Exchange to know that the present month has been the most successful in the record of that organization in the matter of knock-down fees. These fees run from $2 to about $10, averaging not far from $5, and are payable whenever a sale is made. They have amounted during the month to about $2,200, and have been paid upon sales aggregating about $10,000,000. Probably not more than one-half of the sales made during the month were transacted at the Exchange. From this it may be judged how eager are investors in this particular line.

It should, moreover, be remembered in this connection that this record has been made after a season of sales which were exceptional in volume, the amounts realized from the sale of one estate alone making an aggregate of about $4,000,000, and the amounts from several other large individual sales going considerably above $1,000,000 each. In addition to this there was the usual assortment of small sales, several auctioneers being busy all an hour or two with them almost every day since November last.

During the year ending December, 1887, the aggregate of sales on the Exchange was somewhat less than $40,000,000. In the following year the aggregate was a trifle above that amount. There can be little doubt, if sales proceed at the rate they have been going, that reports from the Exchange alone, entirely independent of what may be done by agents through private sales, will make the present season memorable as the most successful in real estate operations in this city since 1872.

The records of the past week, as, indeed, of the month, show that success at certain sales has led many owners into expectations which were altogether beyond warrant. The prices realized, for instance, at the Jones sale, tempted many owners to enter the market in the hope and belief that they could get quite as much for their property in proportion to the quantity of it offered as was obtained for the Jones property. With this view they entered the market with a limit upon their offerings, and in not a few instances they have found it a costly venture. Buyers were always quick to discover when a limit had been set upon property, and in such cases they were more reluctant to bid even a fair price than they would have been under ordinary circumstances.

An Executors' sale or official sale is certain of a fairer reception at the Exchange than is a sale of property offered by an individual owner, especially if that owner can attend it in person. Bidders are disposed to put a good deal of faith in a forced sale and to withhold their confidence from everything that is offered otherwise. There is an almost invariable good shewing for property put up at auction over which original owners can have no possible control, and almost as invariably property which is offered by men who are known in the market as speculators is suspected. Therefore, the large proportion of the property offered within the past six weeks has belonged to the latter class, and there have accordingly been more bogus sales during that period than during any corresponding period for several years. In spite of this, however, the record is one to be satisfied with, and is, and well give encouragement to those who are interested in the advance of property interests.

From an examination of the records of auction sales it would appear that the majority of those who have sold their own property during this active period are lot owners in the upper part of the city, mainly on the west side. Part of the Jones estate was situated in that section, and the good figures realized therefrom were a strong temptation to other owners to take advantage of the market. Many dealers who look at the results of the year in both with an eye single to such sales have hastened to the conclusion that this is a bad time to offer unimproved property at auction.

That is not the opinion of the managers of the New-York Hospital, who own the property of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, 94 lots of which will be offered by Peter F. Meyer on Thursday next. The lots are located on Tenth-avenue, on the Boulevard, and on One Hundred and Twelfth, One Hundred and Thirteenth, and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets. Exceptionally good terms are to be given at this sale, the owners advertising their willingness to allow 70 per cent to remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 5 per cent, with the privilege of paying off at any time on 30 days' notice.

This is a sale which will unquestionably be made without reserve. There will be no one present to bid in the property on behalf of the New-York Hospital, and beyond doubt the sale will attract very many investors, who recognize their opportunity to acquire property within easy reach of the business part of the city, at Central Park, of Morningside Park, and of Riverside Drive. The land, as has been before stated, has the highest elevation on Manhattan Island south of Washington Heights. It commands a view of the Hudson and the Palisades on one side, and from the rear of such houses as should be erected upon it the East River and the Sound may be seen in the other direction. In respect to what are known as city improvements, such as grading, paving, piping, and the like, the property is sold. It has already been laid out in the finest portion of the asylum grounds, and no encroachment whatever has been allowed upon it. Thus, in spite of its accessible position, the property is offered at some risk.

If there is any fault in the alarm over unimproved property it should be developed at this time. Mr. Meyer is confident that the sale will realize a handsome sum, and nearly all of those who have given the closest attention to improvements in that section of the city share his confidence. The sale, nevertheless, will be regarded as one that will test it, and it will be on that account watched with interest by property owners generally.

All owners of property, and especially members of the Exchange, profess intense interest in Mayor Grant's Rapid Transit bill. This bill has been the subject since its introduction at Albany, of discussion by the Legislative Committee of the Exchange, although it has not yet been deemed wise to do more than put on record an approval of its general features. At Tuesday's meeting of Corporation Counsel Beekman will appear before the committee and will explain in detail the provisions of the bill. It is not intended that this shall be a close meeting, but one at which property owners will be present to ask questions of the Exchange or not. The main purpose of this meeting is to get property owners into line so that upon proper occasion they may be massed against the corporate interests which have antagonized the bill at every stage before the Legislature.

Those who are well informed in regard to the work of formulating this bill suggested some time ago and are now fully convinced that before an improved system of rapid transit can be secured for the city there will need to be a strong fight with the various transportation companies on one side and all who are devoted to the public welfare on the other. It has not yet been sent to Albany to represent the property owners in behalf of the bill. It is more than likely that after public opinion shall have found expression in some formal manner through the action of the Board a delegation of property owners will visit Albany for this purpose. That is certain to be done if the present hostility on the part of the transportation companies shall continue. Already those who have been informed in regard to the progress of the bill have discovered certain defects which must be remedied.

It will be necessary, for instance, to amend the bill so as to allow a railroad to be constructed on Broadway from Forty-second-street northward. It will also be necessary to overcome the section of the Rapid Transit act which prohibits the construction of a railroad on St. Nicholas-avenue or on any boulevard. With the defects remedied, there will be nothing in the way of an early prosecution of the new west side rapid transit route. The proposed route, which starts at the Battery, proceeds through Greenwich-street to Dey-street, thence into Collegeplace, thence to Hudson-street, thence through Beak-street to Seventh-avenue, out Seventh-avenue to Broadway at Forty-second-street, and then through Broadway as far as may be desired into the upper section of the city island. This route provides a course from the Battery into the Twenty-fourth Ward with scarcely a turn except at Abingdon-square. No equally feasible route has yet been suggested for the east side, but it is altogether probable that one will be devised as soon as there shall be means of giving it official sanction.

IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD.

Lake Superior is said to be the most ancient

CURRENT LITERATURE

LOVE IS BEST.

All in a Garden fair I sate, and spied
The Tulipa dancing, dancing side by side,
With scarlet turbans dressed;
All in a Garden green at night I heard
The gladsome voice of night's melodious Bird
Singing that "Love is Best!"

The shy white Jasmine drew aside her veil,
Breathing faint fragrance on the loitering gale,
And nodded, nodded "Yes!
Sweetest of all sweet things is Love! and wise!
Dance, Tulip! Pipe, fond Bird, thy melodies!
Wake, Rose of loveliness!"

"Yet," sighed the swaying Cypress, "who can tell
If Love be wise as sweet? if it be well
For Love to dance and sing?
I see—growing here always—year by year
The Bulbuls die, and on their grassy bier
Rose petals scattering!"

All in that Garden green the Rose replied:
"An! Cypress, look! I cast my leaves aside;
Mark what is mid this bush!
Three blue eggs in a closely-woven nest,
Sheltered, for music's sake, by branch and breast!
There will be Bulbuls! hush!"

All in that Garden green the Bulbul trilled;
"Oh, foolish Cypress! thinking Love was killed
Because he seemed to cease:
My best Beloved hath secrets at her heart,
Gold seeds of Summertime, new buds to start;
There will be Roses! peace!"

Then lightlier danced the Tulips than before
To waftings of the perfumed breeze, and more
Chanted the Nightingale:
The fireflies in the palms fresh lanterns lit;
Her sons of grace the blushing Rose unknit
And blossomed, pure and pale!

—With Sa'di in the Garden—Sir Edward Arnold.

TRANSLATION.

HELEN AT TROY.

[From Æschylus's "Agamemnon," 681-716, 737-49.]

Who named her? What weird tongue unknown foretalled
Their doom with deft surmise?
Helen! The spear-won wife,
The hell of towns and ships and men at strife,
From her rich canopies
She sailed with giant Zephyr, where he called;
And mailed huntsmen in the rowers' wake,
Though Simois' forest sighed
Above the beached galley, plie
The murderous quarrel for her sake.

Aye, Heaven's wrath, upon its purpose bent,
Sped her unkindly kin
To Ilium in time;
And her new brethren, whose loud bridal chime
Attainted them of sin
Gainst hearth and home, abode their punishment.

To Priam's ancient burgh, in other strain
And dirgeful, last and first,
On Paris cries, the bridegroom carst,
For those her children's blood and bitter pain.

That presence softly brooding, for an hour,
Seemed to the town a trance
As of the waves at rest,
A jewel smiling there on Ilium's breast,
A gently darted glance
Of love, that bourgeoned into poignant flower.
But love with death consorting, joys with fears,
On Priam's house she trod,
To venge the hospitable God,
A Fury fed with widows' tears.

—The Academy. GEORGE C. WARR.

THE OWLS' REVENGE.

A TALE OF BIRDS AND MEN.

I.

In May all woods are beautiful; but of all the woods I know there is none on which the month of bluebells so freely lavishes her delights as on the ancient and unkempt wood of Truerne. The blue carpet spread in every clearing, the gray-green oak stems rising softly out of the blue, the fleecy clouds of Spring, seen gently moving eastward through the ruddy young leaves overhead can never be forgotten by any one who has rambled here for a whole May morning. No trim park paling shuts in Truerne wood; its outskirts are set about, in these sweet Spring days, with an untidy maze of "whitening hedges and uncrumpling fern," with stretches of gorse and trailing bramble, with dense thickets of blackthorn where the nightingale builds his nest and sings unheeded. It is all this wild setting of the woodland, as well as the freedom of the wood itself, that makes it so dear to such of its human neighbors as love quiet and solitude, as well as to the birds and beasts that find home and happiness in its shelter.

Of the few human beings who haunted it a few years ago, old Oliver the woodman was the only one to whom it had wholly yielded up its secrets; and when one day he was found under his favorite old oak tree, wrapped in a slumber from which there was no awakening, we felt that the good genius of the wood had vanished, leaving no successor. But on the morning of that 16th day of May on which my story begins and ends, old Oliver was still vigorous, and had risen at daybreak in order to finish his work early. He meant to set forward about midday for the neighboring town on the hill; for it was fair day, or "club" as we call it in these parts, at Northstow, and he wished once more to buy a fairing for the rheumatic old wife sitting by the chimney corner at home.

He is sitting and eating his dinner at the foot of his favorite oak, which is separated by a few yards of bluebells and undergrowth from one of the grassy rides or "lights" (as we call them) which intersect the wood and let sunshine and fresh air into its tangled depths. It is his favorite tree, partly because its gray-lichened stem divides on one side, as it nears the ground, into two big root branches, which leave a comfortable space between them—a mossy armchair, of which he only knows the comfort who has toiled since daybreak without ceasing, and partly because the tree is as old, as old as the abbey of Truerne, which once stood under the shadow of the wood in the meadows below, and because it is hollow enough to be the home of a family of brown owls, whose ancestors had been tenants of the wood long before the monks became its owners. These owls were some of Oliver's best friends; he seldom saw them, nor they him; but, boy and man, he had known them for more than half a century, and knew them well to be discreet and quiet creatures, who did no harm and gave no trouble to any one but vermin. There was a silent, mysterious sageness about their ways which suited well with the old man's humor.

As he sat there eating and resting, the silence of the wood was broken by the sudden squeak of a pig; and half turning his face in the direction of the ride, Oliver saw an uplifted sapling descend on the back of the squeaker, who raised his piteous voice again and rushed onward down the path with his companions. They were followed by the owner of the sapling, a tall man in a long greasy coat of a yellowish color; his face was fat and ruddy and out of it there looked two small cunning eyes, which followed the movements of his pigs to right and left with merciless swiftness. It was the kind of face which men accustomed to acquire their living in driving pigs and driving bargains and who are ever bullying animals and browbeating their fellow-men. Close at his heels was another smaller man, a little wizened, discontented farmer, whom Mr. Pogson, with his natural imperativeness, had pressed into his service in driving his pigs to Northstow fair. An umbrella, as decrepit as the farmer himself, was the weapon he used without much energy when a pig chanced to stray in his direction.

Oliver kept very quiet as they passed; he did not like Pogson, and had no respect for Weekes, the little farmer. At last they had disappeared down the ride, and after sitting a while longer, listening to the sibilant notes of the woodwren overhead, and watching the squirrels and the nuthatches who were fellow-owners of the tree opposite to him, he rose with something of a sigh, for he was unwilling to exchange the quiet wood for the noise and worry of the fair, and stepped into the bridle path to set out on his walk.

"Are ye ganging to the fair, Oliver, ye meesome auld dog?" said a grave but friendly voice in a Scotch accent. It was the voice of Mr. McNab, the keeper, who, without his gun, and in his best velveteen, was on his way to look out for a spaniel puppy or two to fill vacant places.

"Aye," said Oliver simply, and they walked on side by side; Mr. McNab's serious gray eyes glancing here and there through the wood, and Oliver's earnest and rather wistful gaze kept steadily on the bluebells at his feet, as was his wont when walking. Neither of them was a man of many words or many friends, nor had they spoken to each other half a dozen times a year since the Scotchman came into the neighborhood. Yet each of them felt, as they went along, that he had a reasonable man beside him.

II.

It was high tide at Northstow fair. The broad, sloping street was crowded with pens of sheep and pigs, and resounded with the noises of oppressed animals, with the loud voices of their tyrants, and with the hideous braying of the organs which of late years have added new attractions to the merry-go-rounds. Old Oliver, soon wearied of the crowd and the hubbub, had bought his wife's new shawl early, and was about to turn his steps homeward, when it occurred to him that it would be as well, if circumstances were favorable, to get a comfortable shave before leaving.

The Northstow barber had a double shop, one window of which was decorated with his own wigs and perfumery, while the other showed caps and bonnets, and was the domain of the milliner, his wife. As Oliver passed this latter window and was about to step into the shop, his eye caught the well-known form of an owl—a young one, perched in an uneasy attitude on a lady's hat. He stopped to look at it, and then discovered a placard, conspicuously placed just underneath the hat, and bearing the following inscription:

Wanted at once, by a London firm,
ONE THOUSAND OWLS!

The old fellow stood rooted to the pavement, spelling out this placard again and again. What could it mean? and what the owlet on the lady's hat? As he lingered, two men came up behind him, and there jarred suddenly on his senses the loud, coarse voice of Mr. Pogson, already a little thickened by frequent glasses of ale and brandy.

"Wanted, one thousand howls!" spelled out Mr. Pogson, slowly. "How much apiece, now? There be scores on 'em in Truerne, be'nt there, Oliver, eh?"

"Aye, there be brown uns in the wood, and white uns in my barn, and in Highfield Church tower," said the feeble voice of Mr. Weekes, the farmer.

At this moment the barber, relieved for a moment from his duties, came out on his doorstep to enjoy the cheering sights and sounds of the fair.

"Good day, Mr. Pogson," he said. "How's the pigs? Coming in for a shave? Low prices in pigs, so I hear tell. Ah, you're looking at the notice? My wife brought it down from town yesterday. There's a chance for making money now?"

"What do they want 'em for?" said Mr. Weekes.

"What do they give for 'em, you mean," said Mr. Pogson, with some contempt.

"What do they want 'em for?" answered the barber, shirking Mr. Pogson's question. "Why, you haven't got any pretty daughters, Mr. Weekes, or you'd know that by this time. Look at that there owl on the bonnet! Why, bless you, 'tis all birds now with the ladies in London—and in the country, too, for the matter o' that. Birds on their hats, and birds on their dresses; and a very pretty taste, too, in my opinion. What's prettier, now, than birds? Think of their songs, Mr. Pogson, and all their pretty ways? Why, when you sees 'em a fluttering about on the ladies' hats in town, you could a'most believe as you was out in the country seeing the little creeters a-flying round you and singing! And now it's all owls, I take it. Such softness o' feathers, you see, such wings, such—"

"But what'll they pay for 'em?" asked Pogson, impatiently, tired of the barber's talk.

"Fancy prices, Sir, fancy prices," said the barber; "why, there's a fortun' in that placard! There's birds o' paradise selling in town—so my wife tells me—for 50 guineas apiece, and there's kingfishers and woodpeckers fetching a mint o' money. I tell you even blackbirds and such like brings in something, for they dodges 'em up with other birds' wings or dyes 'em red and green, as pretty as can be. And now here's the call on owls, you see, can't get enough of 'em. Half a sovereign apiece for the best ones, I think it was she told me. If pigs is down, Mr. Pogson, why owls is up, you see. Want a shave then? Come along, gentlemen, I'm free."

"There be scores on 'em in Truerne Wood," said the pig dealer again to Weekes, as he preceded him into the shop, but catching sight of Oliver, who had shrunk away from the pair, and stood at a little distance riveted by the barber's speech, Mr. Pogson added, "There's that old chap by the ride, Oliver's armchair, the Highfield folks calls it; there's wis there now, and young 'uns as well, I'll be bound. Ain't there now, old soft-head?" And he made a playful cut at Oliver with his sapling as he went up the steps.

The old man was seriously alarmed. That these two men would be ready to meddle in the wood for the sake of a few guineas, or even a few shillings, if they had the chance, he knew very well; and the fact of the placard being there on fair day was quite enough to set all the gun owners in the neighborhood owl hunting. As he turned away from the window he caught sight of the tall form of Mr. McNab sauntering through the fair, and regarding its various follies much as a grown-up man looks at the frolic of a pack of children just let out of school. He went after him quickly, and touched him on the arm.

"Mr. McNab! Mr. McNab!" said he, with earnest and imploring eyes, "there's mischief up there; there's mischief in the barber's shop. There's a placard out for a thousand owls, and they're going to shoot 'em in Truerne wood!"

"They might do waur," said the keeper, not at all taken aback.

"'Tis hard as Lunnon folk can't leave us alone," continued Oliver with a rueful face. "They'll cut the wood down next and burn it for charcoal; I've heard talk on it afore now. But I'll be in my grave before then, if so be as my prayers be granted."

"They winna do that," said the keeper; "dinna fash your auld head with sic notions. And we maunna hae the owls killed oot either, or we'll be overrun with rats in a year or twa. When the cat's awa—ye ken. But what for is a' this about owls, I wonder? Are they gaun clean dotted in Lunnon, then?"

And leaving Oliver, Mr. McNab walked up to the barber's shop, and after looking at the milliner's window, he went in, and did not come out again while Oliver remained within sight.

The old fellow waited a while, and walked about the fair, but he saw no more of McNab, and had to turn his face homeward without a word of reassurance. As he passed through the narrow passage, thronged with hard-faced men and boys, which divided the pens of crowded pigs and sheep, it made him wince a little to see Mr. Pogson, his ruddy face still ruddier, and his sunken little eyes sparkling with drink and with unwonted expectations of wealth, cutting at the hind-quarters of his newly-bought pigs with the sapling, shouting in a hard voice to greasy friends, and looking at every one who came near him as if they had better mind what they were about. For old Oliver had a profound contempt, and as the old man passed him he caught the pig that was nearest him at the moment such a cut with his switch that its squeaks resounded through the street; it tried to escape over the backs of its fellows, who all with a loud chorus of squeaking rushed to the further side of the pen. Which so pleased Mr. Pogson that he turned to the old man with a wink, as if to say, "Now you see the proper way to treat animals." But Oliver had passed on quickly.

III.

Old Oliver trudged down the road from the little town on the hill, with his fairing under his arm, thinking of his old wife sitting in her chimney corner, and of the old days when he bought the pretty young farm servant her first fairing, in that same town and on that very same day in May, some five-and-forty years ago. Straight before him were the Cotswold hills, and on their slope he could see the spire of Highfield Church, and further down and nearer was the great dark mass of Truerne wood, hiding the hamlet where he had lived all his life. The sight of the wood made him think of the owls, and he unconsciously quickened his pace, as if to make haste and see that all was right with them as yet.

Down the long sloping road he went, and then turning off by a bridle path, passed through another wood—not his, and therefore no place for dallying—and coming to the river by an old flood-beaten bridge, took his way through a wealth of buttercups that gilded his old boots with yellow dust, to the further side of the water-meadows, where his own beloved wood came down in gentle slopes to the valley. Evening was coming on and the light was subdued; all was quiet and peaceful unless a nightingale broke out suddenly in song from a thicket, or the voice of the chiffchaff rang out from overhead. Over the bluebells the shadows were lengthening, and against their deep blue, as it mingled in the distance with the blue of the sky peeping through the branches, rose the straight and darkening stem of many an ancient tree. What a change from the noise and worry and ill-dealing and cruelty of the fair!

When he came to his own old oak he paused and listened; but no sound was heard but the song of the wood wren in the higher foliage.

"'Tis all right as yet," he said to himself; "they're not astir so early as this; but maybe they'll be hooting when Pogson and the pigs come along later, and then they're marked birds; the warrant 'll be out against 'em. The Lord deliver them out of the hand of the Philistines," said the old fellow, quite aloud. "I'll get a bit of supper, and come and have a look presently"; and he went on up the ride.

Close behind was the gamekeeper. Mr. McNab, finding that there were no spaniel puppies at the fair, had no further reason to stay there; for he had a poor opinion of the people of those parts, and did not care to listen to their stupid talk, or to help them to drink bad beer. Moreover, during his visit to the barber he had satisfied himself that his domains were really in danger of being invaded by unsportsmanlike clodhoppers in search of owls; and the more he thought of it, the more impossible it seemed to have fellows like Pogson roaming about in his woods with firearms. It was bad enough to have pigs driven through your wood every fair day, though that could not be helped where there was a right of way for man and beast; but he had reason to suspect Mr. Pogson of other still more objectionable practices, and at all times disliked the man as a noisy, bullying lout.

So he had left the fair soon after Oliver, only stopping at a shop in the outskirts of the town to buy a good-sized twist of strong cord. He did not stay to look at the view, or to sit on the bridge and watch the water, or to admire the bluebells when he came to Truerne wood. Mr. McNab was a man of a practical mind, and a swift walker, and he had nearly caught up with Oliver when he arrived at the old oak tree, so that he just heard the old fellow's ejaculation about the Philistines, and then saw his smockfrock retreating up the ride. The Scotchman stepped and watched it disappear.

"You auld Oliver has mair gude sense," he said to himself, "than a' these blathering gowks o' pigdrivers; and he kens his Bible too! A wee bit too saft—mair backbane, mair backbane! But he's no sae doited as the rest!"

The sun was almost setting, but the owls in the old oak were still silent. "They'll be hooting in an hour or twa," he said, as Oliver had said before him, and, drawing the twist of cord from his pocket, he stepped aside among the bluebells to the oak tree. Plenty of young ground ashes were shooting up among the flowers, and, with the help of these, and of a low hazel bush or two, he contrived to fasten the cord in a pretty tight circle round the tree trunk, at a distance of some half-dozen yards from it, and about a foot and a half from the ground. There being still plenty of cord, he looked about for a log of wood, and, finding one not too heavy, he tied the cord round it and hoisted it up on a low branch of the big tree, on the side nearest the ride, just balancing it at the junction of one gnarled bough with another, so that a strong pull at the string would easily bring it down. This done, he fastened the other end tightly down to his circle below, and then paused, with a face of extreme gravity, to contemplate his apparatus.

Suddenly his severe features relaxed. There had shot across his memory a certain scene, when as a bare-legged callant playing on his native braes he had devised just such a booby trap to catch another boy, with a view of securing for himself a certain nest in which eggs were about to be laid. The grim features of Mr. McNab relaxed. I say, and in his solitude in the wood he burst out into a hearty, ringing laugh.

"At bairn's wark in my auld age! And what wad the Dominie say? Wad I be for a crack wi' the tawse or the knuckle end of the auld stick at hame, eh?"

Mr. McNab lit his pipe the better to resume his ordinary composure, and, puffing at it with lips which now and then a convulsive movement almost compelled to laughter, he strode away through the wood to his own dwelling on the further side of it.

IV.

And now the wood was left once more in profound peace. Since old Oliver passed through it the shadows had grown still longer, and from the west there now came a flush of sunset through the boughs, turning the blue carpet into one of deeper purple, while against the fading light the great tree trunks stood up solemnly, slowly blackening as their shadows died away. Here and there a wood pigeon broke the stillness in the boughs or a nightingale broke out into a flash of song, and ceased again as suddenly; but the owls in the old tree began to bestir themselves in soft silence, and reserved their hootings until they should have procured a meal for the downy nestlings in the deep warm hole. But beware, O ye owls and owlets, for the Philistines are at hand, and the warrant of the ladies is out against you!

As the last hues of sunset died away on the Cotswold hills there came through the wood unlucky little Mr. Weekes; small in person and small in acres, discontented with his dealings at the fair, and with things in general, and ready for any project that might put a pound or two into his pocket without actually endangering his limbs or his liberty. As he passed the great oak a large creature flew noiselessly over his head in the direction of the tree, and woke up Mr. Weekes's memory, which had been halting in the slough of his discontent.

"Ah, the owls!" he thought. "Half a guinea apiece, did he say? Well, it might be, if there's a run on 'em; and that fellow Pogson said he was coming here first thing to-morrow morning to shoot 'em; but I'll be even with the prosperous fat brute."

Mr. Weekes thought of the morning's pig driving, into which he had been compelled by Pozson's superior force of character; of the two ribs of his wife's umbrella which he had broken on the back of one wayward squeaker; and of the long detour he had taken when leaving Northstow, to avoid falling again in with the pig driver, and being once more driven to drive.

So he went home to his rickety little homestead beyond the wood, and reached down his old gun from its place above the chimney piece; only yielding to the injunctions of his wife that he must go to bed supper first, and that if he must be for shooting owls, he should begin by shooting the one which was stealing all their young pigeons. Obedient as usual, though querulous, Mr. Weekes presently took up his station in his yard, watching the dovecote and the darkening sky; but luckily for the pigeons, whom the owls were nightly protecting from their enemies the rats, no owl made his appearance for a full half hour after Mr. Weekes had given them up in despair, and had carried off his gun to the wood in hopes of better luck.

Meanwhile Mr. Pogson, after purchasing some dozen or so of fine porkers, and a bottle of brandy to help him in the arduous task of getting them home safely, began in the late afternoon to drive them down the long high road toward the wood. The pigs were lively, and their owner began to be a little unsteady on his legs—a sensation which he more than once sought to correct by a draught of strong ale at a roadside public house. The remedy did not have the desired effect, and his progress became slower and slower; but in spite of all obstacles, and by dint of extreme severity and a lavish outlay of bad language, he contrived to conduct himself and his charges across the bridge and the meadows to the edge of the wood without serious mishap, arriving there about the time at which Weekes was prowling in his yard after the barn owl. The bottle of brandy was by this time more than half empty, and the wood was as dark as pitch.

If Mr. Pogson had been in full possession of his wits he would hardly have tried to force his way through the wood, and would have avoided the bridle path, and taken his pigs a couple of miles round by the road; but he had gone like an unreasoning animal in the way he was accustomed to, and now it was too late to turn back. He took another pull at the bottle, switched the nearest pigs, and, pulling himself for a moment together, turned in at the entrance of the narrow ride, trusting that they would follow their noses and keep to the open path.

In the dense black darkness and stillness, a sleepy and a sickly feeling came over Mr. Pogson's usually hide-bound senses, from which he was only for a moment awakened by a sudden movement of the pigs in front of him. Whether it were a badger in the path, or a prowling fox that had frightened them, certain it is that at this moment they all faced about, and rushing with loud squealings past the legs of their driver, vanished in a general stampede away into the wood.

Mr. Pogson stood aghast, and leaned against a tree trunk for support. The noise of the pigs died away, and he was alone—alone in blank darkness. Even pigs are company, and now he would have given a good deal for the companionship of a single one of his victims. There was a singing in his ears, a cold sweat on his hard brow; he felt quite unable to go further; his head swam.

Suddenly he heard a voice from overhead—a gentle voice, reproachful and somewhat hollow and ghostly—

"Whoo? Tu-whoo?"

Mr. Pogson felt a creepy sensation, and would have cast himself to the ground and hidden his face in the bluebells, but again the voice asked:

"Whoo? Whoo? Tu-whoo?"

"Pogson o' Highfield," cried the belated man in answer. But in still more reproachful accents the voice demanded for the third time—

"Whoo? Tu-whoo?"

"Pogson o' Highfield, pig dealer," cried the wretched man in stuttering accents, "a man as never did no harm to nothing in all his life!"

"Whoo? Whoo?" said the voice, seeming to retreat, and, urged to follow it by some mysterious influence, Mr. Pogson staggered forward a few paces. But he had hardly left his tree for more than half a minute when something caught him on the shins and tripped him up; at the same moment he received a violent blow on the head which, added to the effects of the brandy, stretched him quite unconscious on the ground. There he lay in the darkness, with the bottle slipping out of his pocket, while the mysterious voice continued to question him in vain from the old oak tree overhead.

And now, but for the voice, all is silent again for a few minutes. Stay, who is this coming down the "light," betraying his presence by the crackling of a dry twig beneath his boot? It is Mr. Weekes, bent on further profitable destruction, who would not have ventured himself in the wood after dark for fear of ghosts and other terrors, but is now urged to unwonted courage by the hope of gain and by the companionship of his old gun. He is making for the tree where he saw the owl at sunset.

As he advanced deeper into the dead blackness of the wood, Mr. Weekes began to feel a slight uneasiness, which was soon uncomfortably increased by strange noises on his right hand, as of weird creatures making toward him through the underwood. But he was now close to his tree, and he could hear the hooting of the owls that were to be his prey. He was in the act of raising his gun, ready to fire when an owl should cross the bit of sky line open above him, when the noises increased to his right, and with a terrific crackling and confusion an army of terrible creatures burst out upon him into the ride. All his courage fled. With a yell of fear he discharged his gun at the advancing foes, and then throwing it at them as a last resource, took to his heels and ran from them. But he had not run many yards when he tripped, first over a heavy body, and then over a tightened cord, and losing at once his balance and his senses, Mr. Weekes swooned outright.

V.

"Did ye hear the gun then?" said the keeper to Oliver, as they met a few minutes later at the entrance to the wood. "There's mischief here, forbye at the barber's. Tak' yon big stick, man, and gang ye on wi' the lantern."

They went softly down the ride together, neither speaking again. Presently the keeper stumbled over some solid body lying in the grass, and Oliver, applying the lantern to it, discovered the corpse of a pig. The keeper whistled softly, and turned it over with his foot.

"Lawfu' spoil," he whispered, "lawfu' spoil. Ye shall taste Pogson's bacon yet afore ye die, Oliver!"

Then they found the gun, which Mr. McNab, now in his element, seized as further spoil, and gave to Oliver to carry instead of the big stick. And now he turned aside for a few yards to see what other sport his bairn's tricks of that day might have brought him. Oliver followed close at his heels with the lantern.

"Whoo! Tu-whoo!" said the owl overhead.

"Aye, ye may weel hoot at 'em," said the keeper, as the lantern revealed the prostrate forms of Mr. Pogson and Mr. Weekes; the latest arrival lying across the other, and seeming to embrace him with one arm, while the hand of the other was thrust into a tuft of faded primroses.

Oliver and McNab regarded this spectacle for a few moments in silence. Then Oliver, catching sight of the bottle slipping from the pig dealer's pocket, turned his wistful eyes on the Scotchman.

"Mr. McNab," he said, "I'm an old man, and maybe as I won't be woodcutting here much longer; but don't you—for my sake don't you" (here he shyly laid his wrinkled hand on the keeper's arm) "let such sodden brutes as these come along and take the lives of innocent creatures—creatures as God above loves, and has made me for to love too—and all for a few shillings, or maybe guineas, and to please the ladies in Lunnon as don't know what a wood be like, nor what creatures lives their lives here. I've known this tree for more nor fifty year, but the owls ha' known it belike for five hundred; and now, afore I'm dead, the warrant's out agen them. The fine ladies wants their feathers, but they don't know what they're doing—they don't think what they do, Mr. McNab. 'Tis fashion, I take it, only fashion, and it'll blow over in a bit if you'll but stop 'em now. I'm an old fool maybe, but God knows I've none too many to care about, or for to care about me, but my old woman, and beside her there's none but these birds and beasts in the wood. And the peace of it, and the quiet of the life in it! Don't you let it be rooted up, Mr. McNab, nor the wild beast of the field devour it."

The keeper slapped him on the back of his smockfrock, and then seized him by the hand. "Oliver, my auld lad," he said, "ye've just saved them out o' the hand of the Pheelistines! And ye shall never want for friends to care for ye, be they owls or be they McNabs!"

And this was the story that old Oliver used to tell, with many a kindly word of respect for his friend the keeper, till one day, as I said at the beginning, death came upon him painlessly under that very tree, while the cuckoo sang in the distance, and the chiff-chaff's two notes echoed from the sunny end of the wood. How he came to know what happened to Mr. Pogson and the pigs is more than I can tell; probably the owls told it to him, or it may be that the conscience-stricken pig dealer revealed to him alone the story, as to one who understood, as none else did, the mysteries of Truerne wood.

However that may be, it is certain that the enemy never again invaded his paradise. The owls were never disturbed, and by some mysterious agency the placard disappeared almost at once from the barber's window. Mr. Pogson never passed through the wood again, and finding that distorted versions of his adventures were abroad in Highfield (where they are still told with relish by the Winter fireside), he removed to a village some miles away, a milder and more merciful man. Mr. Weekes, too, was not long in giving up his farm and disappearing entirely from the neighborhood. In peace the owls and Oliver lived out their days under the grave but kindly guardianship of Mr. McNab the keeper; and when I last passed through the wood it showed no signs of the presence of the Philistine.—*W. Warde Fowler, in Macmillan's Magazine.*

OVERLAND TEA.—It is well known that most of the tea intended for consumption in European Russia has been diverted from the overland route and now goes to Russia by steamer, either via London or direct to Odessa. The finest tea of all, owing to a prevalent opinion that sea carriage impairs the flavor, still goes overland; but though Russians are in the habit of paying prices for tea unheard of in this country, the caravans would have little to depend on now if they trusted for support to the tea which still continues to go overland to Russia. They rely, however, on the carriage of the coarse brick tea which is consumed in Mongolia, Manchuria, and Siberia. On my way to Kiakhta from Peking I met numerous large armed caravans of camels, laden with tea, and often preceded by a picturesque, fierce-looking Tartar horseman, lance in hand, who glared rather ferociously at the strange "foreign devil." The demand for brick tea—manufactured at Hankow, 600 miles up the Yang-Tse-Kiang, and Foo-Choo on the Min, whence it is shipped to Tien-Tsin—is great and annually increasing, the inhabitants of Mongolia, Manchuria, and Siberia using it both as food and drink, while sometimes it even takes the place of currency, the value of articles being calculated in bricks of tea. In spite of the fact that this trade is so hopelessly weighted by the enormous charges for overland carriage, the demand is so great that more than 60,000,000 pounds, principally brick, were conveyed overland in 1887 to Mongolia, Siberia, and Russia, via Kalgan—that is to say, an amount equal to about one-third of the total annual consumption of Great Britain. It is therefore not difficult to imagine the sudden development which will take place in this trade alone, when a not inconsiderable proportion of the heavy overland charges are knocked off by the advent of a railway. And tea is only one of the many specific articles of commerce for which this railway will create an intensified demand. Coal, for instance, which is found within 60 miles of the capital, and now costs, from £3 to £4 per ton at Pekin, will probably be reduced in price to considerably under £1.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE PRINCE-PRIVATE SOLDIER.—It may seem a paradox, but the Russians are simply the most democratic people in Europe, and for a Russian to be *borné* would be a contradiction in terms. Every officer was the correspondent's comrade. Prince Shakosky, the ill-conditioned General who made such a mess of the July Plevna, was the only exception I ever knew. If the samovar was in service the officer shared his tea with the correspondent; in the middle of a battle, if the officer had a couple of sandwiches, he would offer one of them to the correspondent. From the highest to the lowest, in regard to military information, the Russians were incredibly frank; the correspondent never had to ask questions as to situation, dispositions, or intentions—information in regard to those matters was volunteered to him. The only secret I ever had—and I kept it only when they kept it well—was in regard to the point at which the crossing of the Danube was to be made. Skobeleff "had not the faintest idea," although a couple of hours previously he had been reconnoitring the approaches. Prince Tzerstieff "really had not the remotest conception." Still, even in regard to the crossing of the Danube, the friendly Russians were not inexorable. I could not be told the locality of the crossing, but I should be escorted betimes to the headquarters of the General commanding the division which was to take the lead in the operations. It was rather an amusing experience. The guide sent to escort me was in the uniform of a private soldier—a tall, handsome man, riding a fine gray horse. He spoke English fluently and without a trace of accent. As we rode along together and talked, the tone of this private soldier's conversation bewildered me. He knew his Europe as if it had been his native parish. He had what Americans call "the inside track" in regard to English affairs, social, political, and financial. He spoke of country houses of which he had been the guest, and commented on the merits of a piece of statuary in the drawing room at Sandringham. At last I got to know his name—that of one of Russia's oldest princely families, and belonged to the diplomatic corps, but when the war began had volunteered for military service, and, not being qualified to be an officer, had fallen into line as a private soldier. As we rode along I asked him where we were bound for, not imagining that a destination to which we were full en route could be any longer a secret. But he looked upon it still in this light, no doubt in accordance with his instructions, and of course I had no more to say for the time being. By and by we reached a point whence radiated four cross roads. It became obvious to me that my guide was himself at fault. I took no heed while he led me first along one road a little way, then along another, returning puzzled to the cross roads. Last he had to confess, it seemed to me that I've lost my way." "Sorry I cannot be of any service," was my remark, "since I do not know where it is you want to go to. I have been all over this region and know where each of these roads leads." My prince-private-soldier-diplomatist burst into a laugh, and then mentioned our destination. "Then this way," said I, "about an hour's ride."—*Archibald Forbes, in the Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE FIRST COINED MONEY.—Coined money, as you know, is a very ancient invention. There may have been a golden age when gold was altogether unknown, and people paid with cows, not with coins. When precious metals, gold, silver, copper, or iron began to be used for payment, they were at first simply weighed. Even we still speak of a pound instead of a sovereign. The next step was to issue pieces of gold and silver properly weighed, and then to mark the exact weight and value on each piece. This was done in Assyria and Babylonia, where we find shekels or pounds of gold and silver. The commerce of the Eastern nations was carried on for centuries by means of these weights of metal. It was the Greeks, the Greeks of Phocæa in Ionia, who in the seventh century B. C., first conceived the idea of coining money, that is of stamping on each piece their city arms, the phoca or seal, thus giving the warranty of their State for the right weight and value of those pieces. From Phocæa this art of coining spread rapidly to the other Greek towns of Asia Minor, and was thence transplanted to Ægina, the Peloponnesus, Athens, and the Greek colonies in Africa and in Italy. The weight of the most ancient gold coin in all these countries was originally the same as that of the ancient Babylonian gold shekel, only stamped with the arms of each country, which thus made itself responsible for its proper weight. And this gold shekel or pound, in spite of historical disturbances, has held its own through centuries. The gold coins of Cræsus, Darius, Philip, and Alexander have all about the same weight as the old Babylonian gold shekel, 60 of them going to 1 *mina* of gold; and, what is stranger still, our own sovereign, or pound, or shekel, has nearly the same weight, 60 of them going to an old Babylonian *mina* of gold. In ancient times 20 silver drachmas or half shekels went to a gold shekel, just as with us 20 silver shillings are equivalent to a sovereign. This ancient shilling was again subdivided into 60 copper coins, 60 being the favorite Babylonian figure. Knowing, therefore, the relative monetary value of a gold and silver shekel or half shekel, knowing how many silver shekels the ancient nations had to give for one gold shekel, it was possible to accurately determine to what extent coins of the precious metals were going to find out whether there was then already any fixed ratio between gold and silver. Thousands of ancient coins have thus been tested, and the result has been to show that the ratio between gold and silver was fixed from the earliest times with the most exact accuracy. That ratio, as Dr. Brugsch has shown, was one to twelve and a half in Egypt; it was, as proved by Dr. Brandis, one to thirteen and one-third in Babylonia and in all the countries which adopted the Babylonian standard. There have been slight fluctuations, and there are instances of debased coinage in ancient as well as in modern times.—*Max Müller in the Fortnightly Review.*

"POLICE" A NEW WORD IN 1768.—The word police has made many bold attempts to get a footing. I have seen it more than once strongly recommended in the papers, but as neither the word nor the thing itself are [is] much understood in London, I fancy it will require a considerable time to bring it into fashion; perhaps from an aversion to the French, from whom this word is borrowed; and something, under the name of police, being already established in Scotland, English prejudice will not soon be reconciled to it. Not long ago at a bagnio in Covent Garden, on my complaining of some imposition, I was told by a fair North Briton that it was the regular established police of the house. This, I own, is the only time I have heard it used in *polite* company; nor do I believe it has yet made any considerable progress, except in the newspapers, beyond the purlieus of Covent Garden. Œconomy, patriotism, edequatoness, privilege, and a few other such like words, have lately had their run, but now we hear no more of them. I should not wonder, however, if in a month's time they should all come about again in rotation, as the pottle and of the town.—*British Magazine, 1768.*

BRITISH ARMY GOSSIP

DOGS IN WAR, NEW SHIPS, AND THE COST OF MEN.

FORTS FOR LONDON—COMING OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY—SHIPS BECOME OBSOLETE—REVOLVERS.

LONDON, March 16.—For American readers there is not one point of interest in the statement made on Monday, when the Secretary for War introduced the army estimates, which has not been anticipated in this correspondence. Among other things he cruelly smashed the favorite theory of our suburban reporters, that London is going to be surrounded with a chain of forts. Yet this morning, five days after the explicit assertion of the War Minister that not a single fort is to be built, only that positions are to be selected (he should have said have been selected) for intrenched camps, we have in every London daily paper the usual paragraph that a site has been chosen for another fort, the work on which is to be begun at once, and, terrible to relate, a gentleman's carriage road is to be defiected.

Well, not even this will take place until the bold enemy begins to prepare for our invasion. But think of the discretion in the newspaper offices when a local reporter can foist his little falsehood on paper after paper in spite of the categorical contradiction, reported verbatim in every one of those papers, of the War Minister. Perhaps the sub-editors don't read the Parliamentary debates, and they have reason.

The army is going to the dogs, or the dogs are going to be recruited for the army. This is clear from a discussion that took place yesterday at the United Service Institution by Veterinary Surgeon Bennett. This gentleman appears to have had rather a good time in miscellaneous reading. He told the attentive warriors how dogs were used in "Greek and Roman armies," and how 200 dogs brought back the King of the Garamentes from exile, also how King Philip tracked the hostile mountaineers of Argile by the use of mastiffs. It is to be feared Mr. Bennett's faith in the veracity of the historians is greater than his critical faculty. And why, on the same grounds, cannot the use of geese be advocated, since they once saved the Capitol? I hasten to dissociate myself from the hint that we have geese enough in the army just now, but surely as much may be said about the puppies.

However this may be, Mr. Bennett would use dogs "as auxiliary sentinels to the outposts and sentries, and to the advanced and rear and flank guards"; as scouts; as dispatch carriers, on the march, in camp, and in action; as auxiliary ammunition carriers on the march and in action, and as searchers for the wounded and killed after an engagement. They could tell friends from foes on a good night up to 500 yards, and on any night up to 150 yards, and they could scout in woods and villages to the saving of time and of life. Mr. Bennett recommended retrievers, and, after a generation or two spent in training, pointers, setters, and the bigger English spaniels.

But he did not see why there should not be a special breed of dogs of war—a cross, say, between the retriever, the colley, and the mastiff or bloodhound. Dr. Fleming, our principal veterinary surgeon, thought the disadvantages would exceed the advantages, and said, truly enough, that dogs trained in this country would suffer badly in the East or in warm climates generally. Any one who has seen an English sporting dog in Turkey in Asia, Egypt, or India must have pitied the poor creature, not only on account of his loss of hair and general hang-dog look, but because of the ceaseless war he has to wage with the pariah or scavenger dogs which are a necessity of existence in towns and villages.

The Emperor of Germany being expected here in June, though no definite arrangement has been come to as regards date, it is intended to give him an opportunity of seeing "our chief military camp" at its best. Hence a report has gone about that we are to choose that opportunity for mobilizing our First Army Corps. But if that corps is to be mobilized, it will be for a very different reason from that assigned. What is really intended is that two full divisions with an army corps' proportion of cavalry—not even the cavalry of the corps—shall be got together when the young monarch visits grandmamma. It is hoped that two divisions of

NEW PUBLICATIONS

FURTHER LETTERS FROM CARLYLE.

LETTERS OF THOMAS CARLYLE. 1826-1836. Edited by CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1889.

The letters in this volume embrace 10 years of Carlyle's life. They begin at the point reached by Prof. Norton's first collection, "Early Letters of Thomas Carlyle," which was published a few years since. The years 1826 to 1836 were eventful and important years to Carlyle. He was married in the first of these years; his Craigenputtock life belongs to them; it was then that were written many of his most celebrated and esteemed essays; then that he was waging his fiercest fight for recognition and for the means of subsistence; then that he wrote and finally got a publisher for his "Sarter Resartus." He had even gone far into his studies of the French Revolution and had actually put into manuscript a large part of the work which was to set the seal upon his reputation and enable him to declare in a letter to Emerson, "thanks to you and the Books and to Heaven over all, I am for the present no longer poor."

Such an epoch in the life of such a man must possess for all students of literary history a peculiar fascination. That Mr. Froude has already narrated the events of these years scarcely lessens the careful reader's interest in a volume like the present. Considering all the circumstances of the Froude narrative, it rather heightens the interest of a collection of letters in which their writer is allowed to tell his own story in his own words. There can be no question that Prof. Norton has proved great carelessness on the part of Mr. Froude. His account of Carlyle's marriage and the state of Jane Welsh's mind and heart at the time is a singular perversion of facts. In the letters first published by Prof. Norton ample evidence of this was produced. So far as the present collection bears on the subject at all it helps to confirm Prof. Norton's first showing. Certain it is that Carlyle's faith in his wife's absolute devotion to him and her love for him shows not the least sign of weakness. After the wedded pair had reached their home near Edinburgh, Carlyle wrote his mother a long letter. At her request the letter was not shown to his wife. Here is a part of this confidential communication:

"For my wife, I may say in my heart that she is far better than any other wife, and loves me with a devotedness which it is a mystery to me how I have ever deserved. She is gay and happy as a lark, and looks with such soft cheerfulness into my gloomy countenance, that new hope passes even into me every time I meet her eye. I feel that she will be all to me that heart could wish; for she loves me in her soul, one of the warmest and truest souls that ever animated any human being. Yesterday and to-day we have spent in sorting and arranging our household goods and projecting our household economy. She calculates it on the moderate scale of £2 per week. I am to give her two pound notes every Saturday morning, and with this she undertakes to meet all charges. At this rate, which astonishes myself far more than her, there can be no fear. She seems thrift itself, as well as goodness."

Again to his mother he declares:

"For the rest, be not afraid, dear mother, that I am not well taken care of. I have the inestimable possession (for unfortunately it truly is) to have a wife that faithfully loves me, and faithfully loves what is Right so far as she can see it; assure yourself she will take good care of me; such care as was never taken by any but you."

Carlyle's health that Autumn was not good. "I have not yet learned to exist here without drugs," he says in November, and to his brother he declares, "Certainly at this moment I should be among the happiest of men if I were not among the unhealthiest." He firmly believed that in the poorest cottage in Scotland, with him happy beside her, his wife "would be the blithest wife in Scotland." When they were settled in Craigenputtock he often gave pleasing pictures of a happy domestic life. There was obviously no objection on Mrs. Carlyle's part to a retreat into that lonely spot. "The Goodwife," he tells his brother John, "is happy and contented with me and her solitude, which, I believe, is not to be equaled out of Sahara itself." Mrs. Carlyle's mother had not only warmly approved of their going there, but had offered to "procure for them the sum necessary for starting them under fair auspices." Carlyle had a horse and his wife a pony, and they cantered at each other's side to perfection. Their servant was one Grace, "a tight, tidy, handy, sharp-tongued woman." The house had no other inmates. In an adjoining house, as tenant of the farm, dwelt Carlyle's brother Alexander and his wife, with whom Carlyle often closed the day by smoking his last pipe with them. It was this brother who finally settled in Canada and died there in 1876. Carlyle must have seen may peaceful and profitable days in Craigenputtock, of which the following is but one of many evidences:

"On the whole, here in our moorland Patmos we are not without cause to be grateful. This very night we have fine black frost, a vehement fire is blazing (with peats, logs, and large coals) in my left hand, (for it is the drawing room that we abide for these few days,) and on the opposite side thereof sits my wife sewing. I owe no man almost anything, and have the prospect of being allowed to live unmolested in God's earth a little longer, there to till and sow according to ability the riches of all fields, future time: *Mein Acker ist die zeit.*"

The first separation of husband and wife appears to have occurred in 1831, when they had been six years married. Carlyle then went to London, and his wife was to follow later. He was not encouraged on arrival by the outlook for literature, and must have felt in the interim of waiting for her that for loneliness London could easily outdo Craigenputtock. His letters to Mrs. Carlyle betray this feeling continually. Failing to hear from her he exclaims: "Oh, what would I do had anything befallen my Own! Write to me, Dearest; let nothing but absolute impossibility prevent thee; *twice* a week, that was the arrangement; ever till we *meet again*." Again he writes:

"Stand by me, Darling, like my own Jane, like the descendant of John Knox, and the daughter of John Welsh, and the wife of Thomas Carlyle! What can dastns me? When I measure minds with these people here I feel as if I *could* sweep them into infinite space, with their errors and their baseneasses, and make room for myself to do something better. But *with* thee; oh, not *without* thee!

Of the same date is the following:

"O my own Dearest Jeanie, my own Wife, God bless thee and keep thee for me! I never knew how I loved thee until now. Yes, one day I shall tell thee, then at least borne me through all and stood by my side as a true Life-companion and helper in this otherwise so despicable world. But I am a fool; and talk what I should only feel and act upon. Know this much of a truth; thou art dearer to me than aught else; forever dearer to me than life or eyes. And be proud of it, as the Wife of a Genius should when she is a *Wife* to him. Lastly, write, write, O write abundantly, were it the merest prattle, it is better to me than all eloquence. And so God bless thee!"

And yet in the volume by A. S. Arnold, reviewed in this column last week, we are told that Carlyle was a martyr and a fool, that he had been "victimized by a feeble woman," and that he was a "lion entrapped and fettered by the mouse." Prof. Norton's volumes may properly be commended to the attention of A. S. Arnold.

It is the noble side of Carlyle that these letters reveal. If there was any other side to him in those days it is not pictured to us here. His ambition was solely to do right and worthy things, and all the things we see him doing are only of the nobler and worthiest kind. Realizing that his life henceforth was to be that of an author, that there was no other course open to him, and that such a life was one of the most difficult and painful given to man, he says to a friend in Edinburgh, "Pray for me only that I do not become a Scoundrel—in the highest gamut I have no other prayer." These are the sentiments of the real Carlyle, and so, too, are these that follow:

"He who loves Truth knows it to be priceless, and cleaves to it through all shapes, in thought, word, and deed—as to the life of his soul. Nay, I believe the first and infinitely the most important question with regard to any Student of Knowledge is precisely this very question, so often overlooked:—What is the state of his moral temper and practice? Does he really love Truth, or only the markes price of Truth,—the praise and money it will *sell for*? . . . Does not the meanest man feel that all royal disdain and Pitt Diamonds are but the Efflux of the highway compared with the invisible and only true majesty that of the mind?"

He will not despair himself, nor will he let his younger brother. To Mr. Irving, who became a physician and made some mark in literature, he writes the most devoted of letters, and he had befriended him in many practical ways: "Think no shame of your Poverty," says he, "I am often almost proud of mine. Think of the great Jean Paul and of so many thousand other heroes! Striving all the while with our utmost energy to widen our field of action, to become lord of our world, let us take defeat lightly; it is good for us."

Carlyle's pride was a thing he himself well understood. He told one of his brothers frankly that the family all had too much pride. On going to London he would not be the guest of any one for more than a few days and yet his brother John was living there. Doubtless he knew how ill prepared the brother was to bear the burden, and hence he wrote him:

"I compute that before the long days are done I shall have realised two things: finished my Cyclopædical son, Teufelsdreck, and got Fifty pounds into my pocket. With this sum, under the guidance of Heaven, we will visit the great Beehive and Waspnest and (till it ran down) see what is to be seen. Do thou take serious thought in the interim how any independent lodgment may be effected with that mite of cash, in what way such mite may be spun out furthest. Thou knowest me and my ways. I have decided on living on my own bottom, (*Grund und Boden,*) for I can be a guest, beyond two days or so, with no mortal known to me without mutual grief."

His brother Alexander had borrowed money of him and was distressed that he could not return it, and yet Carlyle, poor as he himself was, relieved his mind in the following brotherly fashion:

"With regard to that *Money*, about which you so vehemently vex me, I must beg of you once for all to consider it, what it was from the first, as a thing finally settled, and on which nothing more is to be said. The half of the sum you have, or the whole of it, or twice as much, would do nothing permanent for me; and to you it is of importance as a beginning of Life: therefore, my dear Brother, let me hear nothing more of it; but set yourself a-going with it, and suffer me to enjoy peaceably the small comfort that here for once I have contributed to do my Brother a little good."

Indeed, Carlyle's devotion to his family receives many fresh illustrations in these letters. "Word that all is well in Annandale," he says, "though written with the end of a burnt stick, is better to me than all the wit of poets." "Will you tell me, Jack," (this to the doctor,) "how you have lived, or where you get your money, my poor Boy?" "When your last five pounds is broken in upon, turn your face hitherward," he writes to the same, "to a Brother's house and heart, who would rather see you true and wise than Chancellor and Emperor." His only prayer is that the doctor might have some practice, so that he could "bid adieu forever to that despicable Author trade," and advises him to practice gratis or in any other way rather than in no way, for it is his only chance and hope. "Courage! Courage!" he exclaims, "we are young and the world's wide."

When a decision was reached to abandon Craigenputtock and settle in London, it appears that the Carlyles had "long had it in the wind." Six years of solitude had given them a sufficiency of solitude. "We are quite buried alive here," Carlyle himself admitted, "and must try to rise of ourselves." Carlyle did the first househunting. He was best pleased with a house in Kensington and one in Brompton. Chelsea was "cheapest of all, but I like it not." And yet a Chelsea house was finally chosen, and there the Carlyles ever afterward found their home. Once they were settled in it, the habitation pleased them much. Chelsea was then a rural neighborhood. It had a "Craigenputtock silence," and a few minutes would take them into "the world hubbub of London and its people." The rent was only $175, which seemed to him $50 cheaper than such a house could be had for in Dumfries or Annan. The secret he attributed to his old friend "Gigmanity," Chelsea being unfashionable. It was also, it appears, reputed to be unhealthy, but to this repute they gave not the least heed. Carlyle remembered that Chelsea was once considered the exact reverse, and he remembered also that "the cockneys know nothing, only rush in masses blindly and sheepwise." It was calculated that they could live in Chelsea, every thing included, for $1,000, and possibly for less. To his mother he gave the following account of the house and neighborhood:

"We lie safe down in a little bend of the river, away from all the great roads; have air and quiet hardly inferior to Craigenputtock, an outlook from the back windows into mere leafy regions, with here and there a red high-peaked old roof looking through; and see nothing of London except by day the summits of St. Paul's Church and Westminster Abby, and by night the gleam of the great Babylon affronting the peaceful skies. . . .

"As for the house itself, it is probably the best we ever lived in; a right old strong roomy brick house, built near a hundred and (thirty) years ago, and has stood so long to see *three* races of their modern fashionables fall before it comes down. It has all been put in perfect repair, and has closets and conveniences without end. Our furniture suits it, too, being all of a strong *weighty* sort. In addition to the many properties of each room, we should be mistaken if a little garden behind, where it all is as yet barren or weedy, except a cherry tree with almost ripe cherries on it, and two miserable rose bushes; however, I have got a new set of garden tools (for six shillings) and will soon give it at least a clean face."

As for literature, he was not, perhaps, so much discouraged as he had been in Scotland. The more he saw of the men of London the greater became his confidence in his own powers. "I feel in general that I have wit enough in my head to live and look for many things with the cheerfulest 'still defiance' I have known for long." At Craigenputtock he had written: "Hang them! I *have* a book in my possession that will cause ears to tingle, and one day out it must and will issue." But here in London his resolution to be an honest writer is still as firm as it was in his Scotland home. "A scoundrel," says he, "by God Almighty's grace no man shall ever see me. The rest is leather and prunella."

While living in Edinburgh in 1827, Carlyle's magazine work appears to have made him much reputation of a kind that pleased him. He writes to his mother: "It is surprising to see how much stir these bits of writing cause here in Edinburgh; the people seem to think that I am a genius perhaps, but of what sort Heaven only knows." When he learns of the interest Americans are taking in his work, he tells her: "The good Yankees seem smit with some strange fatuity about me, which will shake in good time." And again to the same good mother: "It is a queer thing, writing, in these days; you send a written sheet away from Craigenputtock, and the answer to it comes back by and by over the Atlantic Ocean. They seem very good sort of people, these Yankees—at least to me."

While in London househunting alone Carlyle chanced to run across Edward Irving. Here is the account he sent his wife of the strange meeting:

"But now in Kensington Gardens there starts from a side seat a black figure and catches my hand in both his; it is poor Edward Irving! O what a feeling! The poor friend looks like death rather than life; pale and yet flushed, a placid, bottled appearance, and one short peal of his old Annandale laugh went through me with the woefulest woe."

Carlyle has left several descriptions of the Duke of Wellington as he saw him in his old age, but here is a new one from his hands:

"We went into Wellington's house (having got an order by favor of the Starlings) to see the furnishing out of the Tables for his grand Waterloo Dinner, which takes place yearly; it was the richest thing to be seen anywhere; more gold plate, vases, and splendors than I shall ever have occasion for. The Duke himself was visible for a moment, a tough-looking old steel-gray figure; really one of the tightest old quarter hours in the whole Flowering. Since that I saw a grand review in Hyde Park, where the veteran was again. The people ran round him, (when it was all done,) hussaing; at which he seemed to me not unlike weeping; he lifted his hand reluingly from time to time; Was *obeying* with his toothless lips; nostrils inflated, color going and coming; I felt kindly drawn toward the old man. He is honest, I do think, in his fashion; he had fought his way round half the terrestrial Globe, and was got *dad* length; and at no great distance (from him and me) lay Eternity, yo!"

Not all the letters in the volume are new. Portions of some of them were used by Mr. Froude, as the editor carefully indicates in footnotes, but they were seldom printed correctly. The most serious error to which attention is called is the expression "gey ill to live with," which Froude credits Carlyle's mother with applying to her son, and which he uses frequently as a sort of refrain. Now the phrase was not properly "gey ill to live with," but "gey ill to *deal* with." It is an old-fashioned country expression, and Carlyle himself, in a note found among his papers, explained that his mother once applied it to him "in some unreasonable moment." This surely was not sufficient ground for the supposed and frequency with which Mr. Froude has used the expression. Aside from the letters which were used by him, the volume contains a very large number that are wholly new. There are 168 letters in all and one may safely say that three-fourths of them will come to the reader's eye now for the first time.

What the letters show most clearly and satisfactorily is the devotion, the sympathy, the high endeavor, the self-abnegation, the heroic sense of duty of their illustrious author. Here, once more, is the Carlyle whom we all knew before Mr. Froude held up to us another and baser portrait. If these letters and those in the previous collection, along with those in the correspondence with Emerson, be not the evidence on which the final verdict in this controversy is to be founded, what in the name of ordinary justice and intelligence should that evidence be? Surely we cannot be asked to accept in their stead the opinions and theories of Mr. Froude, who, when these letters were written, had never even seen Carlyle, and who in fact did not meet him for the first time until a considerable number of years after Carlyle had reached his fortieth year. Carlyle's own letters are really the only testimony now worthy of confidence in matters and events so essentially private in their nature and which occurred at a time of which the memory of men now living almost runneth to the contrary. Mr. Froude may have his fine and interesting theories, and A. S. Arnold may have hers, (or his,) and still other men and women of inferior intelligence may have theirs; but of one thing there can be no longer serious doubt; the evidence that will prevail in the long run is the evidence of Thomas Carlyle. It is a matter for sincere thanks that Prof. Norton has now given us this evidence with so much conscientious and intelligent devotion.

A HISTORY OF CEREMONIES.

HISTORY OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROMULGATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. Edited by ELLETON CARMAN, Secretary of the Constitutional Centennial Commission. In two volumes. With illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1889.

Beyond question these are impressive volumes. Large quartos in size, they are handsomely printed from large type on expensive paper, and they have generous margins and uncut edges. Profuse illustrations adorn them. Many of the latter are etched portraits, and all are agreeable to the casual eye. It is unnecessary to speculate upon the cost of the volumes, but the sum total, we may be sure, was a very large one. At retail the two are held at $10, and $10 nowadays is a good deal of money for two volumes. In every sense the publication rises to the requirements of the occasion. No enthusiast could reasonably complain that this record of the celebration of the Constitution's hundredth year fails in any way to cover the ground.

It is easy, however, to publish a handsome quarto, provided one has the money. This was conspicuously seen a few years ago in the case of that curious piece of folly, "The Public Service of the State of New-York." It is another matter, however, to publish fine books that are as fine in their contents as in their getting up. Such works are all too apt to make their entrances upon the stage of publicity in garbs of the simplest patterns. It is the commonplace things that make their entrances in gorgeous raiment, and thus, as it were, assert claims to attention and even admiration which the vulgar always grant and the wise withhold.

There really existed no reason for the publication of these volumes in the form given them. It is true that the occasion well deserved to have its history formally recorded in print in becoming attire, but no one could claim for it the same typographical honors that were bestowed upon the first edition of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall." In truth, very little in these volumes deserved to be there at all. Many pages are a positive intrusion. Menus and complete lists of guests and subscribers—the latter set in one-third measure, as the printers say—are well enough in their places, but they were scarcely necessary to the completeness of this history. One likes to see a little harmony in this world, and the commonplace and magnificent when brought directly together certainly do not promote it.

The first volume opens with a history of the confederation and of the steps which led to its formation, and this is followed by a history of the formation of our present Constitution from the pen of the Hon. John A. Kasson. Something over 130 pages are filled by this paper, which is an exhaustive, painstaking, and appropriate memorial. It is followed by sketches of the lives of the members of the convention, with their portraits etched after authentic and original copies, the preference having always been given to portraits that have not been frequently reproduced. Then comes the Constitution itself, with the amendments and a history of the same. Together, these things fill 280 pages in Vol. I., leaving about 200 pages for the following items: "History of the Constitutional Centennial Commission," "Report of the Committee on Transportation," "Report of the Medical Director of the Volunteer Medical Corps," "Report of the Committee of Reception of Guests," "Report of the Committee on Music," "Selections from the Correspondence of the Commission," and "The Centennial Celebration of the Framing of the Constitution of the United States by a French Spectator."

These various reports are obviously given verbatim. Nothing, in fact, is omitted. Even the names of large committees, sometimes filling pages, are printed without curtailment in large type and displayed form. For a person not a member of one of the committees they are about as uninteresting reading as a table of logarithms. In Vol. II. the reader encounters a similar collection of things not readable. About 250 pages are filled with reports on the civic and industrial and the military displays, the former containing long lists of "champion hay rakes," "tiger mowers," "sulky Hudson cultivators," &c., with the names of the contributors in displayed lines. Along with these are elaborate views of the same in the procession, which were made from photographs taken on the spot. The reports of dinners give the speeches in full and full lists of the guests. We have also a full list of the subscribers to the fund for expenses, with the amounts they gave arranged according to dollars, from $1,000 down to $5, and an estimate of the total cost of the celebration.

All this is well as far as it goes, but there really was no reason for limiting the list or names. There is a degree of favoritism apparent in giving only the names of subscribers, guests at dinner, and members of committees. A scheme might readily have been devised for obtaining the names of all strangers who visited Philadelphia to take part in and witness these ceremonies, and to these might have been added a complete list of the inhabitants of Philadelphia on the day in question, for which the City Directory might have been resorted to. When one sets out to make a record exhaustive the lines should not be drawn too closely. As the volumes will find their buyers almost exclusively in Philadelphia, this is an oversight not readily understood.

THE ESSENCE OF LEIGH HUNT.

LEIGH HUNT AS POET AND ESSAYIST. Passages from his Works, Selected and Edited, with a Biographical Introduction, by CHARLES KENT. London and New-York: FREDERICK WARNE & Co. 1889.

Like Shelley, it was the fortune of Leigh Hunt, the man who did most to spread Shelley's fame, and by a singular chance helped to light his funeral pyre, to have certain ancestral bonds with the New World. His relations were closer than Shelley's, for his mother was a Philadelphia lady named Shewell, and his father, though born at Barbadoes, was by education and residence also a citizen of the City of Fraternal Love. But the outbreak of the Revolution strained so greatly the practice of brotherliness in that city, then larger than New-York, that the Rev. Mr. Hunt found it wise to slip away to England, whither he was followed by his wife and children. Leigh was born in or near London, so that when he wrote delightful, gossippy, humorous papers about the big city, and when reviewers fell upon him tooth and nail (for political reasons mainly) and dubbed him the first of Cockney poets, they had some reason for the appellation. But Leigh Hunt was also right to take the injurious word, not as a stigma, but an honor. He lived to see his assailants ashamed of themselves, and the same royal house which had caused his imprisonment and that of his brother for making remarks in their paper about the personal looks of the Prince of Wales offering him a pension of $1,500 a year.

Mr. Charles Kent is perfectly right in saying that the reader of the book of extracts will be charmed by the originality of Leigh Hunt's pen. "In fragrance, like that of its author throughout his literary career, will invariably be found by the reader, as he turns these leaves, about the brightest and pleasantest well imaginable." He was a personal friend of Leigh Hunt in the latter's old age, and appears also to have been related to Hunt's wife, whose name was Marianne Kent. At 22 Mr. Charles Kent began to write for a London journal, and his review of Leigh Hunt's works was so warm in tone that the latter wrote to him as a stranger. This correspondence led to a meeting, and the friendship between journalist and author lasted a lifetime. The editor adds a piece of verse by himself, published in *Bentley's Miscellany* in 1858, which celebrates his old friend:

"Hail! Graybeard stripling—young through seventy years;
Lord of our laughter, master of our tears—."

Mr. Kent follows others in his surprise at the virulence with which Leigh Hunt was assailed by the reviewers of the end years of the last century and the front years of this, as well as at the constancy of the attacks upon him. He offers little explanation for these facts, save that Leigh Hunt was the first of the band of new poets to be attacked, and therefore received the worst fire. But there was unquestionably a touch of commonplace in much of Leigh Hunt's writing, or, to be more exact, an absence of the dignified vein. This absence irritated men brought up in part on the classics, in part on the rotund and dignified school of English writers who stood always before their minds as the standard of what is proper in literature. Leigh Hunt's light, off-hand manner infuriated them. Even his optimism set them through the fact that he winced under the infliction of the solemn Englishman of letters. A paper in the *Indicator* for Nov. 20, 1820, defends the talking of nonsense and makes fun of "people of shallow gravity who cannot afford to joke." They are perpetual beggars of the question, and live on credit, which they would not have inquired into. "They are grave, not because they think, or feel the contrast of mirth, for then they would feel the mirth itself; but because gravity is their safest mode of behavior. They must keep their minds sitting still, because they are incapable of a motion that is not awkward. They are waxen images among the living; the deception is undone if the others stir; or hollow vessels covered up which may be taken for full ones; the collision of wit jars against them, and strikes but their hollowness." Probably the puns from which Leigh Hunt could not refrain irritated the reviewers more than anything else; so that they could afford justice and forbearance to the most ponderous writer without being able to say a word in praise of Hunt's easy-going, colloquial essays. His writings—bright nearly always, often dipping below the surface, and sometimes witty—give the impression of a man who spread his talents too thin to make a deep mark on his time. Indeed, Mr. Kent computes at 80 the volumes which have to be consulted in order to obtain a full survey of what he wrote. The trouble was that Leigh Hunt lived when good writing was so ill paid, and his purse was always so empty, that he had to write like a slave of the pen to keep bread in the mouths of his family. His instinct was toward verse, but only prose was paid for, and badly at that. Mr. Kent says:

"What is especially noticeable in regard to the writings of Leigh Hunt is the fact that they were penned almost without any premeditation whatever. They are, so to speak, struck off from hand to mouth on the emergency of the moment in obedience to the clamorous necessity of the occasion. Whenever he wrote it was always at a drive and *currente calamo*. Even when he sat down to indite a three-volume novel he had in submission to the imperious demand of the hour, to supply his publisher with chapter after chapter at rapid intervals, so as to secure for his home needs the advantage of a weekly payment. One of his periodicals, and that a daily one, the *Tatler*, as his health enabled him to do so, he wrote entirely himself without any extraneous assistance whatever. In putting this fact upon record, he adds, not very surprisingly, that the labor of continuous production almost killed him."

Under such circumstances, the wonder is that he left so much good work, so many charming verses—"Jenny Kissed Me!" "Abou Ben Adhem," "The Grasshopper and the Cricket," to mention only a few of the well known—so many sparkling, whimsical headlets that make the gravest smile yet, and still form the joy of the light-hearted. We may perhaps read between Mr. Kent's lines that his old friend was also a very poor manager of finances, to say the least, but justice was not done him till the habit of too-rapid composition had become fixed. "This typical man of letters, who in the early part of his career was for years reviled with the utmost scurrility by some of the leading critics of his time, as though he had been the vilest of voluptuaries, was throughout his life remarkable above all things for this—that he was the most frugal and abstemious of men. His drink, as a rule, was water; the food he consumed was principally bread; his raiment was always plain and economical. He was the shyest and most domestic of home-loving students."

Everybody who loves sweet, pure, genial, clever writing will thank Mr. Kent for bringing together in one handy volume so much that belongs to the finer work by this brilliant figure of the Byron-Shelley-Keats brotherhood. He was outshone by all three, but never whimpered; there was not one who did so much by way of encouraging the others as Leigh Hunt, not even Shelley with all his admiration of Byron. Leigh Hunt lived so long that it became difficult to realize that he was one of the famous quartet—not because he was really so very old a man when he died, but because of the remarkably brief careers of the others. The drollery of "Now—Descriptive of a Hot Day," "Tea Drinking," "The Monthly Nurse," or "Graces and Anxieties of Pig Driving" is as good to-day as when these trifles were penned. Nor are the traits about English poets and books without their value, if it be only for the inspiriting order of the man, though each poet and each book may have received the attention of profounder critics since he wrote.

NEW BOOKS.

—*The Poetical Works of George Crabbe, (Selected.) With Prefatory Notice, Biographical and Critical, by Edward Lamplough. New-York: Thomas Whittaker.* 1888.—In the series of "Canterbury Poets," now advanced to a goodly array of small volumes, probably no author has been included who is more in a state of neglect at this day than Crabbe. It is not an easy matter for this nineteenth century to take warm interest in a poet who wrote for the eighteenth. Of all poets Crabbe was the poet of his own age. Our interest in him now is mainly historical. His photographs of homely life in the eighteenth century are among the best obtainable. They were made from the life and with great fidelity and artistic skill. Mr. Lamplough's estimate of Crabbe takes fully into account this fact. He in no way shares the excessive praise of Crabbe that was current sixty and seventy years ago, and which we may safely attribute to the heat of passion engendered by the conflict between the old school and the new. Mr. Lamplough says distinctly that Crabbe "has no claims to imaginative excellence." The praise that belongs to him is of another kind. He was able to see with good eyes the life of his time, to understand it, and to sympathize with it, and then with rare power and a strong, firm hand he was able to "reproduce it with an almost minute faithfulness." The pictures he drew were a "true art legacy to succeeding generations," and the position he fills is as pronounced as that of Hogarth or Wilkie in another domain of art. While Hogarth, however, was artist and satirist combined, Crabbe was artist and humanitarian. But after saying all this to the praise of Crabbe, Mr. Lamplough proceeds to affirm that the great poet's mission is to do something more than hand down his own age to posterity. Crabbe, he says, does not ennoble and uplift his readers as do all the great poets, but he adds, in justice, that it was not Crabbe's aim to do these things.

—*Poems by Irwin Russell. New-York: The Century Company.* 1888.—Among the new brood of Southern writers the late Irwin Russell made a mark, not merely for his verses in dialect but for extremely pleasing poems couched in ordinary English, some humorous, others brisk and happy, others pathetic. Mr. Joel Chandler Harris gives a few brief words about the writer whose work was oftenest seen in the *Century*. He was a Mississippi poet who died in 1879 at the age of 26, and was one of the very first to introduce the negro into favor as the hero or the subject of dialect verse either in the first person or in narrative. "I do not know where could be found to-day," writes Mr. Harris, "a happier or a more perfect representation of the negro character than in the verses now brought together and published in a single but tasteful volume.

ABOUT TOWN IN TRIPOLI

VERY ODD SIGHTS AND A NOBLE ROMAN ARCH.

FOR WANT OF A PASSPORT—MIDNIGHT ASPECTS OF THE PLACE—IN THE JEWISH QUARTER.

TRIPOLI, North Africa, March 5.—I write in a stone-paved gallery that looks down upon the inner courtyard of a queer little semi-Eastern house calling itself "Hotel d'Italie," with my door wide open for the sake of fresh air, the temperature of Tripoli, even in March, being a very fair imitation of New-York in the end of May. Through the arches that run along the front of the gallery I catch a glimpse of the tall, white, spear-pointed tower of a native mosque standing boldly out against the warm, dreamy, cloudless blue of the African sky, and behind it several tall palm trees expand their vast plumy fans rejoicing in the dazzling sunlight. My water jug has just been filled by a barefooted Moorish chambermaid in a purple scarf and particolored skirt, with her hair hanging half way down her back in two long, black tails, heavy gold rings of antique pattern in her dusky ears, and her supple limbs innocent of all covering from the knee downward save what nature originally gave them.

In the courtyard below me a sturdy native is chopping wood and keeping time to the measured strokes of his hatchet with a low, dirge-like Arab song, which is probably older than the Norman Conquest, while beside him two swarthy, half-clad, white-turbaned boatmen are quarreling as shrilly as parrots over their respective shares of the money which they have just received for bringing a passenger ashore. In a word, I have passed from half Eastern Malta to wholly Eastern Barbary, and am once more face to face with the quaint, primitive, dirty, useless, unprogressive, picturesque barbarism of Mohammedan Africa.

I have seen so much since my arrival that I hardly know where to begin. But perhaps the best way will be to begin where the writers of the present day usually end, viz., at the beginning. No sooner had the boat which brought me ashore from the steamer come alongside of the low, narrow pier of the Custom House, (which looked as if built of all the loose stones that had fallen down from the neighboring houses,) when I was confronted by three or four grim-looking Turkish policemen, who accosted me in broken Italian and sternly demanded my passport. This was a puzzler, for, although I had seen more than enough of the passport system in Eastern Europe and Asiatic Russia, I had never yet encountered it in any part of Africa, and had no idea that it even existed here. I promptly replied that not only had I not got a passport, but that I had never had the slightest intention of getting one; whereupon the worthy officials looked quite as much puzzled as myself, and held a hurried consultation in guttural Turkish, being evidently at a loss what on earth to do with me now that I was there. At length it occurred to one of them who seemed a little brighter than the rest that whatever might be the ultimate issue of the affair, it could do no harm to examine my baggage in the meantime. Nothing treasonable being discovered, they handed over my bag to a native porter and then formed me into a procession and marched me off—whether to prison, to a hotel, or to the Pasha's judgment seat, I did not know, and did not very much care.

Just at first my escort consisted merely of the two boatmen, the porter, a passing Greek bartender, who had stopped to see the fun, and a tall Mohammedan policeman, who would have greatly startled the "Broadway squad" had he suddenly appeared among them, his uniform being simply a very dirty blanket folded round and round his body, and pulled over his face like a hood. But the sight of an "infidel Feringhee" led captive through their streets was a treat sufficiently rare to draw after me a crowd of the true believers of Tripoli, which reminded me of the throngs of Bashkirs and Turcomans that used to follow my steps through the grass-thatched bazaars of Tashkent and Samarcand.

In this order we at length reached a low, deep archway in the front of a tall white house with grated windows, at the door of which a fierce-looking Moor in a smart, red Turkish cap was standing, or rather lounging, on guard. My guides signed to me to enter, and the moment I did, so the words "Consulat de la France" caught my eye, and I understood the whole affair. The Turks, misled by the fluency with which I ran off into French when Italian failed to answer, had mistaken me for a Frenchman and brought me to the French Consul—a proceeding which, however complimentary to my pronunciation, left me in all other points just where I was before.

I apologized to the Consul (a very courteous old white-bearded Frenchman) for having disturbed him to no purpose, and ordered my escort to take me at once to the English Consul instead, which was, perhaps, the wisest thing that I could have done, for—the United States Consulate here having been done away with (as I afterward learned) at the time of Col. John J. Robinson's departure—I should not have found in the whole city one feather of the American eagle's wing to shelter me.

When we come bundling up a narrow stair into the outer room of the British Consulate, the Secretary—a quiet, pleasant young fellow in spectacles—looked greatly surprised at our intrusion, and probably thought (murder being the fashionable crime in this unsophisticated region) that I had attempted to murder the Greek bartender aforesaid, and that the policeman had "run me in" before I had time to do it. But all was speedily explained, and I found myself at liberty once more. Of course I was bound to compensate the worthy policeman who had had to accompany me through this wild-goose chase, but as he was quite satisfied with 1f., whereas the passport would have cost 8f., it struck me that after all I was just as well without it.

The first thing that strikes a traveler in his earlier impressions of this strange town is its purely Eastern character. In almost all the other great Mohammedan cities which I have seen—Tashkent, Samarcand, Cairo, Alexandria, Kazan, Trebizond, Constantinople, Tunis, Algiers, Oran—there is a large European quarter built in thoroughly European style, which, however ornamental in itself, utterly mars the Oriental completeness of the whole picture. With Tripoli it is far otherwise. A town which contains only 500 Europeans to 30,000 natives and which has never been under European influence since the days of the Emperor Charles V., can hardly be expected to be—like Tunis and Algiers—a mere caricature of Paris or Naples set in an African frame. Go where you will, you see on every side the deep, narrow, moat-like streets, the high, blank, windowless walls the flat roofs, the grated windows, and the bewildering zig-zags of Damascus or Jerusalem.

But Tripoli presents two striking features which neither Jerusalem nor Damascus can parallel. The countless dingy alleys of the great bazaar, instead of being roofed in as usual with mattings of dried grass, are canopied with clustering vines, the fresh green leaves and tendrils of which twine around the light cross poles placed for their support in an endless maze of delicate beauty that contrasts very prettily and gracefully with the universal filth and unsightliness around it. Coupled with this feature is another, even more picturesque, which I do not remember to have seen elsewhere. Almost every one of the foul, narrow, crooked streets (if streets they can be called, for they look much more like rocky clefts worn by the rush of a Wintry torrent) is spanned at short intervals by a number of slender white arches, giving to the whole perspective—especially when seen beneath the cloudless splendor of the African moonlight—the appearance of a ruined aisle in some ancient cathedral, such as Maelise would have loved to paint or Sir Walter Scott to describe.

But to take a midnight view of this strange town is a hasardous experiment indeed, for the mass of dark, filthy, uneven lanes of which it consists—puzzling enough even in broad day—are absolutely hopeless at night. All are exactly alike; all are without name or distinctive mark of any kind; all run into each other in a way that might have bewildered Fenimore Cooper's "Pathfinder" himself, and all be a maze of (scarce in any Eastern city) and unlighted save by a stray lamp here and there over the door of some official building or some wealthy resident in the proportion of one light to four or five thoroughfares. Amid the windings of such a labyrinth the boldest explorer would soon find himself in the same dilemma as that luckless sailor who, returning late at night from a drinking bout, slipped the end of his woodan leg into the hole of a revolving turncock, and walked round andround all night under the impression that he was going straight home.

One feature that strikes you at every turn in passing through the great bazaar—the narrow, open-fronted shops of which, with a sharp-nosed, well-whiskered tenant peering out at you from each, irresistibly suggest a collection of magnified rat traps—is the appearance of a number of strange-looking objects exactly like brass flower pots turned upside down. I had always supposed these mysterious things to be some handy device for making or warming coffee, till I saw a brisk young fellow walk up to one of the stores containing them and hand his red Turkish cap to the storekeeper, who at once fitted it on to one of the pots aforesaid and then clapped another on the top of it. A few seconds later the soiled and crumpled cap was taken out quite smart and shapely, these enigmatic objects being simply an Eastern version of the announcement so common in New-York: "Your hat blocked while you wait."

Just at the further end of the bazaar stands a small painted turret that looks as if it had just come out of a toy shop. In its side appears a tiny clock, which, being the only public timepiece in all Tripoli, is very much "looked up to" in every sense of the words, and has given to the 20-foot dust patch in which it stands the imposing name of "Clock-square." But as it keeps only Turkish time, (which is naturally six hours behind that of Europe,) any new-comer who should refer to it would not find himself greatly benefited thereby. Just round the corner of the square is the arsenal, where 20 or 30 gaunt, sickly-looking Turkish soldiers, with faces as heavy and expressionless as if carved in wood, are dragging about sacks of "gunpowder," one-third of which is coal dust and another third sand.

From this point a short, broad, dusty street leads straight to the eastern gate of the town, above which towers a tall, blank, stern-looking building, tenanted (as you may see from the red-capped sentinels in front of it) by no less a person than the Turkish Governor himself. High up in its huge, white front you can descry three or four small windows, fenced with green lattice work, behind which the human dolls that people the Pasha's harem wear out a monotonous existence in lounging, dressing, smoking, gossiping, eating sweetmeats, and wondering what life can be like in those strange Western lands of which they have heard vague rumors, where women are actually free to do whatever they please.

Another of the "sights" of Tripoli is the Jewish quarter, no unimportant part of a town where (as at Tunis and elsewhere) the entire local traffic is in the hands of the Jews, who form the merchants, business men, and capitalists of the city, as might be expected in a place where the unimprovable Eastern sluggishness and ignorance of the native population give full scope to the matchless trading capacity of the Jew. Threading your way through the close, crooked, narrow lanes of this quarter, you see groups of dark-eyed children (in picturesque purple jackets and white skirts, with anklets and ornaments of gold on their wrists and ears) sitting in low, niche-like gateways, which are faced with colored tiles and surrounded with a broad stripe of blue paint. Through these

OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN

PROBABLE CHANGES IN THE ALLOWANCES.

THE GREAT PROBLEM OF THE RACERS —CLUB DOINGS IN MANY CITIES— CHANGES OF OWNERSHIP.

The New-York and Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Clubs, having taken up the matter of readjusting proportions in their present formulæ for the measurement of yachts for time allowance, with a view of putting more of a tax upon sail area, it is predicted that next season's building will see boats very different from the racing machines which will make their first appearance in the water this season. When owners, to race their yachts, have to pay heavily for an enormous sail spread, the desire to obtain all the power possible on a given length will give way to a great extent to a demand for a boat of comfortable proportions and with such a sail plan as will naturally give her an advantage in time allowance. More attention will then be paid to the model, and a builder will not be forced to adopt any one style in order to have a racing yacht.

The committee of the New-York Yacht Club appointed to investigate this subject is made up of Messrs. John Hyslop, Latham A. Fish, A. Cary Smith, Gen. C. J. Paine, and E. A. Willard. These gentlemen have been studying the matter for a long time, and are thoroughly conversant with it. They have advocated for some time a greater tax upon sail area. The position taken by the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club was explained in last Sunday's TIMES. Its committee consists of John Hyslop, A. Cary Smith, and W. P. Stevens.

The work of these committees is very important, as an adoption of their reports by their clubs will affect, in one way or another, every yacht owner in the clubs, and will have its effect upon yachting in general in this country. It is not likely, however, that any action will be taken which will influence this season's racing. As most of the new yachts have been built especially to take all advantage possible of the light tax upon sail area, it would be unfair to their owners to alter the conditions under which they were built before they have had at least one season in the water. Before another year has passed some action will undoubtedly be taken.

The committee of the New-York Yacht Club which recommended the club's present system of measurement for time allowance was made up of Messrs. A. Cary Smith, Anson Phelps Stokes, Charles Warren Lippitt, C. Smith Lee, who was lost on the Cythera, and J. Frederic Tams. These gentlemen submitted their report to the club on May 9, 1883. They considered that they would be carrying out the desires of the club and acting in the spirit that prompted their appointment by considering the subject only in its broadest sense. At the same time they appreciated the value of making sail area a factor in the measurement for time allowance, and took advantage of the opportunity to insert the small end of the wedge which should eventually bring about the change the club now contemplates.

They considered that so long as vessels of various sizes and types are raced against one another it would be difficult to formulate a system of time allowance which would not affect some vessels unjustly, at least in the opinion of the owner; that the time had gone by when any progressive or representative yacht club could afford, through its system of measurement, to dictate how a yacht, to enter races, should or should not be built; that the system should be simple as to manner of obtaining the necessary measurements and making the calculations, and that it should not discriminate against any particular type of vessel. They decided that any system that taxed either breadth, depth, or bulk, each by itself, would favor or foster an opposite quality, and therefore should be rejected; that length is the principal element for speed, but that length alone would tend to produce, to an undesirable extent, some one of the other qualities; that stability was the next most important element, and found direct expression in the area of sail, which could, therefore, be used as the modifying factor of length without singling out any of the elements mentioned. They therefore decided that length modified by sail area should be the principle adopted.

They were then of the opinion that sail area should appear as a more important factor than they recommended; that they were afraid to give too much importance to an element which the club had previously ignored, lest the members should fail to approve of their report. It was argued that, in yachts of a normal type, the square root of the sail area, expressed in square feet, about equaled the length on the water line, and, as comparable with the latter, would indicate a departure from the normal type in the direction of increased or diminished sail area. In other words, a heavily-rigged vessel would be taxed, the ordinary type go free, and the unduly-rigged length be benefited.

As length was generally conceded to be the principal element for speed, it was found expedient to recommend taking twice the length on the water line added to the sail area. In recommending these propositions the committee knew that the nature of the principle they recommended was so elastic and adaptable that, after an experience of its workings, it would be a very simple matter to alter any of the proportions which might need readjusting. The committee reported in favor of the formula in vogue in the club at present. It is one-third of twice the load water-line length and the square root of the sail area. The divisor 3 was used to make the result, which is the measurement for time allowance, nearly equal to the actual length, thereby making it appear that after all there would be little change, practically, in the allowance.

Mr. John Hyslop sailed for Bermuda last Thursday, intending to enjoy three weeks of a Southern climate. Before he sailed he expressed himself to a TIMES reporter as having been opposed to the present formula of the New-York Yacht Club for the last two years. Just what changes his committee will recommend Mr. Hyslop was unable to say, but he said that, in making a formula for the measurement for time allowance, the committee will take hold of elements which help to give speed, make them as few as possible, avoid touching features that have no close relation to speed, and use the utmost care to avoid taxing an element of advantage beyond its value. This was to say, Mr. Hyslop thinks, will room be left open for experiment. Any other way would foster certain features.

It was expected that the committee would report at the second general meeting of the club, held Thursday evening, but Mr. Hyslop's absence, added to the general belief that no action should be taken that would effect this season's racing, led to the committee's time being extended until next Fall, when the report will be presented to the members of the club. Several other matters will also be considered, among them classification and allowances.

It will probably be some time before the Regatta Committee of the American Yacht Club fixes the date of its Summer regatta. All the members of the club are interested in the result of the improvements which have been made in several of the yachts, and it is likely that the Regatta Committee will wait until after the trials before it makes arrangements for the season's pleasures.

Mr. Joseph Stickney's steam yacht Susquehanna has been overhauled, and it is expected that she will make better time than she did last year. Commodore Starbuck's Tillie has been fitted with new boilers, with a view to increasing her speed. Mr. Benedict's Oneida has been altered. It is expected that the races between the naphtha launches will be very interesting. Last year there were 15 of these little skimmers, and some of them reached a speed of over eight knots. This season there will be nearly twice that number carrying the colors of this club, and several prominent members believe that a number of the new launches will exceed 10 knots in speed.

The club is engaged at present in making arrangements to run the clubhouse at Milton Point, on the Sound, under the direction of a new steward. The artesian well which will supply the club with water has been sunk 116 feet and is nearly completed. A fishing stand will be erected at the clubhouse. The improvements to be made will be mainly on the grounds. Tennis courts will be prepared soon, and the members are contemplating the building of bowling alleys.

One year ago last Fall Capt. Joseph Nicholson and Charles A. Brucker of Detroit originated the citizens' regatta for the benefit of Detroit yachtsmen. The regatta was a success, and last Fall these gentlemen took the lead in bringing about another, which was even more of a success than the first. The work of superintending the arrangements is now considered too heavy to rest entirely upon two men, and it has been decided to form an organization composed of members of the Detroit and Michigan Yacht Clubs, to be known as the Citizens' Regatta Association. This body will have full charge of the affair each year hereafter. It has been the custom during the past two years to close the season with the regatta, but this year the event will be as early as June and will be the formal opening of the season, although several races will be sailed at Detroit before then. The season at Detroit will close with another citizens' regatta. The Detroit Yacht Club's fixtures are: May 30, first pennant race; June 16, first Sunday drill; July 4, cruise up St. Clair River; July 29, second pennant race; Aug. 13, second Sunday drill; Aug. 19, third pennant race; Sept. 29, third Sunday drill.

The Boston Yacht Club has appropriated $600 for the use of its Regatta Committee, and will hold regattas this season for the first time in some years. The following officers have been elected: Commodore—W. H. L. Smith, owner of the sloop Betty; Vice-Commodore—William P. Fowle, owner of the sloop Saracen; Rear-Commodore—Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, owner of the yawl Consuelo and catamaran Lodola; Secretary—Thomas Dean; Treasurer—Dudley A. Dorr.

The Trustees of the Sing Sing Yacht Club have decided to build a clubhouse on the water front recently purchased by Commodore Ralph Brandreth, a short distance above the house occupied by the club last season. The building is to be 25 by 50 feet, two stories high, and will be ready for occupancy by the opening of the season. The club has one of the best anchorages to be found along the Hudson, and with a membership of 60 is in a flourishing condition. The members will add five new yachts to their fleet this year. Commodore Brandreth is building a sloop with which he expects to beat the Aller, the holder of the club pennant. The officers of the club are: Commodore—Ralph Brandreth; Vice-Commodore—W. W. Washburne; Rear-Commodore—R. B. Smith; Secretary—W. L. Onyans; Treasurer — Joseph Thompson; Measurer—Philip Samstag.

The Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead has decided upon the following programme for the season's races: June 15, pennant race; June 29, club race, sash prizes; July 13, first championship; July 27, race for silver prizes; Aug. 10, second championship; Aug. 24, invitation sweepstakes; Sept. 2, (Labor Day,) third championship; Sept. 14, club race, cash prizes. The midsummer series of four cup races for the 40-foot, 30-foot, and 27-foot classes will be sailed on four successive days in the latter part of August.

The Dorchester Yacht Club fixtures are: June 5, June 17, (grand open race off Nahant,) July 5, Aug. 5, Sept. 2, and Sept 16. Except the 17th of June race, all the other races will take place over the club course. All the races are open.

The following fixtures have been decided on by the Chelsea Yacht Club: June 15, club race, at 2:30 P. M.; July 20, club race, at 2:30 P. M.; Aug. 17, ladies' day; Aug. 31, club race; Sept. 14, club race.

The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club decided last week to hold its annual regatta on June 24, but it has learned that this is the same date previously chosen by the Pavonia Yacht Club for its regatta, and the Yonkers club will therefore vote, at a meeting to be held Thursday evening, to change its date. The regatta of the Yonkers Corinthian Club will be an open one, under the racing rules recently adopted by the New-York Yacht Racing Association, of which it is a member.

The 20-foot catboat Willie of the New-Jersey Yacht Club has been sold by Messrs. Ortlieb & McArdle to Mr. Ketchum of Stamford, Conn.

The New-Jersey Yacht Club will hold its annual regatta June 10 over the New-Jersey Yacht Club course in the Bay. At a meeting of the club on Thursday evening the following officers were elected: Commodore—E. A. Stevens of the cutter Isis; Vice-Commodore—J. B. Scott of the sloop Eagle Wing; Corresponding Secretary—G. E. Gartland; Recording Secretary—W. E. Kinzey; Treasurer—E. W. Ketcham; Measurer—J. Ortlieb; Regatta Committee—Messrs. E. W. Ketcham, T. H. Rogers, and W. T. Salter; Trustees—Messrs. T. Butts, J. B. Scott, E. W. Ketcham, James Bell, and H. Ogden.

A meeting of the Jersey City Yacht Club will be held at the clubhouse, 83 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, Tuesday evening, at which time a committee will be appointed to confer with a committee from the Jersey City Athletic Club regarding the proposed union of the two organizations.

DRAWING THE LINE.

MAYOR GRANT WANTS INFORMATION ABOUT SOME DETECTIVES' BILLS.

In the opinion of Mayor Grant the District Attorney, while he may have been justified in employing private detectives to "shadow jurors," to watch other persons connected with the Broadway Railroad cases, and to subpœna witnesses, has not been careful to procure vouchers for the bill of Detective J. E. Wilkinson before auditing it. The bill is for $5,069.

The Mayor recently asked for vouchers before signing a warrant for the payment of the claim. By his direction Secretary Crain sent a letter to the District Attorney yesterday saying:

"The claim of J. E. Wilkinson, though itemized, is unsatisfactory. Though stated at length, the nature and character of the services are undisclosed. It is entitled 'In the matter of shadowing Thomas B. Kerr and James A. Richmond.'

"The first four items, which aggregate $1,032, state, in substance, that four different persons, designated, not by name, but by initials, performed, in the aggregate, 173 days' work between the 1st of February and the 15th of March, and that the value of the services which they each rendered was the sum of $258. It does not appear who these men were nor what they did, nor is any reason assigned for their employment. These facts should be stated, and for greater certainty it would be well for each of these men to make affidavit as to the performance of the work.

"Three other men, designated likewise by initials and not by names, are stated to have performed in the aggregate 48 days' work of a character not designated, but stated to be worth $288. These men should also be required to state what they did and why they did it.

"Your attention is called to the fact that the individual designated as 'J. B.,' whose services between Feb. 1 and March 15 are compensated for in the manner set forth, appears in the next succeeding page of the bill as a person claiming an additional $192 for work performed during the identical period for which he charges in the fourth item of the bill.

"The statement further shows that the sum of $960 was paid in procuring the service of subpœnas; that 12 different persons were employed in serving them, and that they spent, in the aggregate, 181 days in performing this work. The statement, however, does not show upon whom a single subpœna was served. It would be well to ascertain the character of the work performed and its necessity.

"It also appears that six persons, designated by initials, each performed, on 19 different days, work of the value of $576, in 'shadowing jurors,' but the reason for this shadowing is not apparent.

"Under the head of 'investigating panels of jurors' are found eight different entries, showing the employment of 700 persons. Their names are not given nor is the work which they did stated. The aggregate services of these men amount to $1,740. Their incidental expenses foot up $413 40 additional.

"It does not appear from the face of the statement that any contract or agreement was made between you with J. L. Wilkinson, or that his charges were in accordance with any arrangement entered into between you and him."

Mayor Grant also points out that statements to justify the charge should be obtained from Wilkinson, as the city will be entitled to reimbursement from the State providing the propriety of the charge can be shown to the Legislature. Until such statements can be obtained the Mayor will withhold the warrant.

NOTES OF AMERICAN ART.

A very fair battle piece in the Duc de Dúrcal's portion of his father's gallery, now exposed for sale, was attributed in the haste of cataloguing to Lanfranco. As the signature in plain sight shows, it is by Dirk Dalens, and a very spirited and mellow-hued piece of work. The drawings by old masters belonging to the Duke are just such *pièces justificatives* as a collector of oils by the old masters gathers to him as part of the study of art. It is difficult to see who in this country is likely to buy largely of these drawings, some of which are fine, more curious, and most without interest of any kind.

A sale of modern French paintings, to take place at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, on the 15th of April, will contain many pictures well known in New-York. The catalogue, which is beautifully illustrated by the Goupil photogravure process, says that they compose the collection of "M. Duncan de Londes." The "Death of Sardanapalus" by Delacroix, "Diana Surprised" by J. Lefevre, and "Greyhounds at the Fountain" by Géróme are in the collection. It will be curious to see how the prices for these pictures in Paris compare with what they brought or were held at in New-York.

The English papers are not pleased because the authorities of the International at Paris have given to the United States by far the largest wall space for works of art. But *Pall Mall* welcomes the fact because it will give a better chance to study American art, and advises Sir Coutts Lindsay to secure the collection *en bloc* for the Grosvenor Gallery next Autumn. It remains the grumblers here are all wrong, the collection is far from adequately representing our full range of art work.

The landscape by Bierstadt, "Dells of the Wisconsin River," which is said to have been rejected by the commission of artists and others who chose pictures for the Paris International, is now in Washington, D. C., according to the *Press* of that city, where it is to be shown on Pennsylvania-avenue and perhaps sold for the benefit of the Garfield Hospital.

A young Western poet who indulges a taste for sculpture and water colors exhibits at C. Kiackner's Gallery, East Sixteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, a number of water colors illustrating his own verses. This is Mr. Robert Burns Wilson of Fryanburg, Ky.

Prof. Richard A. Rice of Williams College has been lecturing before the Providence Art Club on the etcher, Storm van s' Gravesande.

NEW ATTRACTIONS FOR BARNUM'S.

During the past week the exhibitions of Barnum & Bailey's big show, Madison-Square Garden, have been visited by quite a number of prominent persons, among whom have been Gens. W. T. Sherman and Daniel Sickles, Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., the Rev. Robert Collyer, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, and others. Mr. Bailey has received a cablegram from the Norway, stating that seven more seals had started on their way to New-York to replace those devoured by the large white polar bear in Madison-Square Garden on the opening night. Hopes are entertained that they will be sufficiently trained to make a public appearance before the show closes. As the number on the way will be more than are needed, three or four of them will be loaned to Central Park.

The killing of the seals was an expensive thing for Barnum & Bailey, but as such accidents happen notinfrequently, they are taken philosophically by the managers. Yesterday there was received a large batch of monkeys, comprising nearly every known species. There are 120 in all, and there are frequent fights among them. A curious little antelope has also been received by steamer from Germany.

Many new acts have been introduced into the already large programme, and more are to be added to-morrow. As now given, the exhibitions number 125 acts, and take place in two rings, upon three stages, and on the hippodrome racing track. Improvements will continue to be made by Mr. Bailey in the manner of presenting the large number of acts.

SOCIETY TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

If New-York society people had not the centennial "doings" to look forward to as a sort of safety valve for long pent-up energies one might reasonably dread some startling reaction from the state of almost soporific dullness which has characterized these lenten days. As it is, this theme has, indeed, been a-boon to the community at large as well as to society in particular. It has saved the present situation, and promises to furnish a great deal of diversion in the future. The centennial celebration and ball wrangles constitute one of the most amusing spectacles of human nature on the rampage that has been afforded in this enlightened and advanced age, and the contemplation of the same is quite a liberal education to the lookers-on, while the participants are getting a great deal of discipline which must prove more or less salutary. The historian of the past week would certainly be justified in beginning his chronicles with that discouraging statement which some letter writers affect before launching into pages of inanity, viz., the declaration that he has nothing to say. A few small dinners, some musicales, several charity bazaars, a tournament of the Badminton Club, the performances of the French comedians, and the circus have been the only respites society has permitted itself to indulge in. In New-York now, as formerly in Washington, Mrs. Grover Cleveland is much talked about, and always in a pleasant way. Since her first appearance at a musical tea in a studio, when some captious critics—feminine of course—cavilled at her clothes while the men with one consent pronounced her charming, she has appeared from time to time in public and her presence has always been an agreeable sensation of the occasion. Her champions are now advancing a rather diverting theory of Mr. Ward McAllister's motives for expressing such vague doubt of "who Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland are," when their names were proposed as candidates for social favor in New-York City. Their warm partisans had to travel to far Alaska to find material for this explanation, and now comes a very pretty little tale of the infatuation of young Judge McAllister, Mr. Ward McAllister's son, for a pretty Aleut Indian girl, and a subsequent clash between the judicial authorities and the girl's missionary guardians. An appeal to President Cleveland by the girl's protectors resulted in the removal of the enamored judicial dignitary to another sphere of usefulness. He was retired from the bench in Alaska and so was furnished what is alleged to be the ground of Mr. Ward McAllister's determination to be in no way regarded as the social sponsor of charming Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

* *

The ladies of the Hahnemann Association are bending all their energies to the outdoing of all previous endeavor in the direction of fairs, bazaars, and such like. They have even determined to eschew these titles for their entertainment, which they propose to hold in this city from April 11 to the close of the centennial period. They are thoroughly impressed with the belief that there's a great deal in a name after all. They are convinced that a rose would lose half its fragrant charm if one should be compelled to mention it as an onion, therefore the somewhat impressive designation of "The Centennial Festival" has been decided upon. The wisdom of the choice appears at once. It has a stately sound that immediately buoys up one's expectations, so that when you are informed that a republican court will hold formal receptions in a Martha Washington drawing room, where distinguished dames and dowagers, assisted by pretty maidens, will do the honors; that the costumes and customs and etiquette belonging to courtly circles will be the rule, you are not in the least surprised. Somehow you anticipated it all along, and when you are further informed that the inevitable grab-bag and cognate catchpenny devices will be conspicuous by their absence you feel convinced instantly that they would be out of all consonance with the dignity of the occasion. The arrangements for this festival are being made on a scale of great magnificence. The managers assert that their object is not to lure dimes from the multitude, but rather to beguile bank notes from the millionaires. So, from this restricted standpoint, the "Court," where the silver, crystal, napery, and china are to be as dainty as those found in a private dining room, to the men's billiard and reading rooms, situated on the top floor, where the appointments of a gentleman's club are promised to patrons, every department and detail will be planned with reference to the most refined taste. Already a pretty little strife for precedence among the fair promoters of this benevolent enterprise promises an amusing duplicate in miniature of the centennial quadrille squabbles.

* *

Cupid seems to have shot out his arrows in reckless profusion during the last few weeks, judging from the number of engagements that have transpired. Among these announcements the engagement between Mr. Allen McLane and Miss Augusta James seems to have occasioned some surprise to society. Mr. McLane is a young barrister of some three or four and twenty. He is a member of the Minister bar, and, though he possesses no fortune, has the advantages of name and position to lay at the feet of his fiancée. Another engagement is that of Miss Laura Sherwood to Capt. Picking of the United States Navy. Miss Sherwood is the niece of Mrs. John Sherwood. She is a Baltimorean. Miss Ada Francis, a daughter of Mr. James Francis, is reported engaged to Mr. Lordly of Halifax, Nova Scotia. The engagement of Miss Agnes Shelton to Mr. Edward Cowles is also announced. Miss Shelton is a beautiful girl, and is reported a fortune in her own right. Miss Leary, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, and many others, in aid of the St. Mary's Lodging House for Homeless Women. The committee having charge of the tickets are Mrs. Lindley H. Chapin, 5 West Thirty-seventh-street; Mr. Louis H. Amy, 31 Nassau-street, and Mr. Louis V. O'Donohue.

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Ex-Mayor Smith Ely was at Milan on the 20th ult. as the guest of the Prince and Princess Troubitzkoy. The Princess will be pleasantly remembered by many as Miss Ada Winans, formerly of New-York.

THE WINKLEY LECTURE COURSE.

ANDOVER, Mass., March 30.—The fifth course of Winkley lectures will be given in the Junior Lecture Room, Bartlet Chapel, Theological Seminary, Andover, April 1 to April 9, by E. Benjamin Andrews, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Economics and Finance in Cornell University. The subject of this course is "Some Special Bearings of Political Economy Upon Ethics." The topics to be treated on successive days are as follows: "The Social Body," "Wealth," "Economic Evolution," "Population," "The Plutos," "Laissez-faire," "Ne Laissez pas Faire," and "Hope."

WITH FRIENDS OF MUSCLE

AMATEUR ATHLETES AND THEIR DOINGS.

THE CASE OF MITCHELL—DETROIT'S NEW CLUB—RECORDS MADE AT BOSTON—ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The reinstatement of Mr. J. S. Mitchell, the Irish weight thrower, by the Amateur Athletic Union has caused much comment, principally because the action of the union is not understood. The Amateur Athletic Union passed a resolution Aug. 25, 1888, barring from its games athletes who should thereafter compete in contests given under the laws of the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America. Mitchell and many others competed under the National Association's laws, and were consequently barred from the union's games. Recently the Amateur Athletic Union passed another resolution providing for a reinstatement of all athletes who apply for it before April 15. Mitchell was one who applied for reinstatement.

It is asserted that Mitchell is a professional, under the union's definition of an amateur, because he continued his connection with the Manhattan Athletic Club to secure a position promised him, and should not have been reinstated by the union, but the truth is the matter of his being a professional was not considered. He was reinstated simply under the recent resolution. Whether he is a professional will be a question for the union to determine when he enters any of its games and is protested.

Members of the California Athletic Club have organized the California Amateur Athletic Association. It is the intention of the members to enter the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association and place a strong team of athletes in the field at the next championship games of the latter organization. Seventeen of the best athletes of the Golden Gate Club have joined the new association and with the old members of the California Athletic Club will strive to wrest the championship from the Olympics.

But the Olympics are not to be downed without a struggle. Their Board of Directors has passed a resolution appropriating $200 a month for medals to be awarded at monthly competitions in wrestling and boxing. While these competitions will be open to club members only, boxing and wrestling tournaments will be held which will be open to all amateurs in California. The club intends to bring amateurs together in national tournaments, defraying the expenses of those who live outside of San Francisco.

The members of the Olympic Athletic Club are much exercised at the thought of the new club joining the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association and will oppose its election to membership. Now that the Amateur Athletic Union has approved of the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association's laws, they will be amended to conform more strictly to the ideas of the union, and the Olympic Athletic Club will endeavor to have them so worded that the new California Amateur Athletic Association will be ineligible to membership.

The Directors of the Southern Athletic Club of New-Orleans, a member of the Amateur Athletic Union, submitted an annual report to the members of the club recently which makes an admirable showing for the organization. Since Dec. 15, 1888, the membership has been increased by 97 active, 10 life, and 18 junior members, making the total 897. The club has $2,323 in its treasury.

A lady instructor has been employed to take charge of the ladies' class. Her compensation is 50 per cent. of the revenue derived from the class. There are at present no boxing or fencing masters because only a few members have expressed a desire to join such classes, but a physical director is employed at a salary of $100 a month. The directors have asked for a monthly appropriation of $575 for current expenses. A movement is now on foot to establish a military company in the club. It is meeting with great favor.

A new athletic club has been formed in Detroit, and the prospects are that there will be a great deal of friendly rivalry between its members and those of the Detroit Athletic Club. The new-comer into the athletic world is to be known as the Michigan Athletic Club, and it gives every indication of having come to stay. The members will have a suitable training grounds ready for use by Summer.

Mr. N. G. Williams, Jr., Captain of the Detroit Athletic Club, has prepared a record book for his club, which will contain records of all sorts of sports indulged in by the members, with the exception of baseball and cricket.

The Young Men's Christian Association Athletic Club of Detroit will also have new grounds. It will be the aim of the club to develop muscle rather than break records. Detroit is wide-awake in athletics, and she has good material to work with.

The theory that pulling in a tug-of-war team reduces athletes in weight and muscle is not borne out in the case of the men on the Columbia College team. Elliott, the anchor, weighed 150 pounds when he began his tug-of-war training two years ago. He now weighs 165 pounds. Harris, No. 3, has gained in two years 11 pounds, his weight now being 153; Robinson, No. 2, has increased his weight in a year from 143 to 154 and Hart, No. 1, has remained at 140 pounds in his first year's training. All of these men are much stronger and in better health than when they began training.

To pull and to derive benefit from it, experience shows, a man must be wiry and solid. He must go through a course of severe training that develops every muscle in his body. When there is any danger of a strain it is because of improper or insufficient training.

The Boston Athletic Club is coming to the front in rowing. Its eight-oared crew is made up of V. L. Meyer, bow; Brooks, No. 2; Russell, 3; Borland, 4; Burgess, 5; Bacon, 6; Peabody, 7, and Curtis, stroke. Curtis, Peabody, Bacon, Burgess, Borland, and Brooks are old Harvard oarsmen. The crew has met Harvard's present eight with a surprising result. It was only its fourth trial on the Charles River since organizing, yet it gained several lengths on Harvard in a half-mile race. The Harvard men were in a barge, while the Athletic Club was in a shell, so it makes honors about even between them. The crews will race again later in the season, when the result of training will be demonstrated.

A committee, made up of both ladies and gentlemen, has been appointed by the Montreal Athletic Club to devise some means to lift the organization out of its financial troubles. There is a deficit of $350 in the treasury of the club, besides a mortgage of $12,000 at 6 per cent. on the grounds, and a floating debt of $7,250 on the building. The amount of paid-up stock is $18,350, leaving a balance of $6,650 unsubscribed. The membership has dwindled from 1,400 to 400 within a year.

The records made by the Boston Athletic Club's members up to date are as follows: Standing high jump, F. G. Curtis, 4 feet 10 inches; running high jump, H. B. Dalton, Jr., 5 feet 5 inch; high kick, S. K. Sanford, 8 feet 1¼ inches; pole vault, H. B. Dalton, Jr., 8 feet 9½ inches; fence vault, George B. Morrison, 6 feet 9 inches; putting 10-pound shot, C. H. Kip, 46 feet; putting 16-pound shot, C. H. Kip, 35 feet 2 inches.

A proposition has been made to permit the Detroit and Buffalo Lacrosse Clubs to affiliate with the Canadian Lacrosse Association, and compete in the international championship series, the Detroit club to be attached to the southwestern district and the Buffalo organization to the Niagara district. The proposition will be considered on April 16 at the annual meeting of the Canadian Association.

The Germantown and Young America Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia have consolidated. They have bought 12 acres of land near Philadelphia with the intention of laying out the finest cricket field on the side of the Atlantic. The purchase price was $90,000, and more money will be expended in improvements. The name adopted is the Germantown Club.

A wheelmen's run from Orange, N. J., to Philadelphia, open to all, will take place on June 8. The start will be made at 4 A. M., and the schedule calls for arrival in Philadelphia at 7 P. M. The rendezvous will be the Mountain House, South Orange, Friday evening, June 7. Entries to the run should be made with L. A. Clarke, 25 Broad-street.

The cricket eleven of St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., will make a tour of Canada after the school breaks up in June. To "get on" the cricket team will now be a great honor to the students. This school encourages athletic sports in every way.

The only athletic organizations in debt at Harvard are the football and lacrosse teams. The total receipts of the Athletic Association last year amounted to $602. Its expenses were $367. The Baseball Association has $1,058 to its credit.

Yale has collected nearly $120,000 for her new gymnasium, which will be as complete in every particular as it can be made.

MR. DALY'S LENTEN MATINEES.

The second of Mr. Stoddard's Lenten lectures at Daly's Theatre will be delivered to holders of course A tickets to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, the subject being "Holland and Belgium," two countries which afford unusual fields for the display of illustrative pictures, and Mr. Stoddard has made the most of his opportunities in this direction. The attention of ticket holders is called anew to the desirability of being seated before 11 o'clock. Last week much confusion was caused by late-comers who had to be seated after the theatre had been darkened, and this not only annoyed the audience, but positively interfered with the lecture. Single tickets for to-morrow's lecture can be secured at the box office of the theatre.

THE PROMENADE IN LENT.

Probably the city's promenaders have been never gayer than during this Winter. The frequent warm days have given full opportunity to display the ladies' costumes, which certainly were never before so brilliant in coloring. Just now Broadway and "the avenue" are suffering the usual Lenten eclipse, black being the prevailing color. Some of these black suits are exceedingly dainty and trim, but the general effect is decidedly gloomy. Even the red and yellow tulips and the yellow Easter flowers, though brightening the individual costume, do little to relieve the general blackness.

Flashing through this darkness goes, every now and then, some gayly-dressed woman, as conspicuous as a bird of paradise in a procession of wrens. Especially suggestive of the tropical birds was a young lady of somewhat commanding stature and presence who swept through the crowd on Fourteenth-street wrapped in a Connemara, or Irish peasant's cloak, of vivid light green, with collar and hood of brightest scarlet; the face beneath the broad hat was rather fine and set in waving tendrils of blonde hair; the gray eyes looked straight before her, as full of serious thought as those of any black-robed Lenten maiden, and, if aware of the attention she excited, the self-absorbed manner did not betray her.

A young lady of medium height and build, walking with a somewhat jaunty swing, challenged the public gaze with a costume of cloth more yellow than tan. Across the full front of the skirt near the bottom ran two or three broad stripes of tan velvet ribbon; the same velvet trimmed the jacket front and redingote back—a really handsome suit, which, worn later in the season and mingling with others of similar style, would lose its garish effect.

But neither time nor season could redeem the outfit with which a little woman, a demure and modest-looking little woman, too, amused all Broadway one day last week. A commonplace dress of red-colored cashmere, braided lightly with black, was surmounted by a succession of capes, or one cape of alternate ruffles of deep green and brilliant yellow cloth. The bottom ruffle, of green, just touched the waist line and was a finger in width, overlapped by a half-finger ruffle of yellow. A turban of the green cloth was trimmed in the yellow, and with it was worn a face veil of yellow cashmere net. Green kid gloves finished the costume, which was made more noticeable by the awkwardly-carried arms and the sort of walk popularly supposed to be "country."

A TIMES reporter who followed close in the wake of those capes from Twenty-first-street to Fourteenth testified to the continuous, unanimous, and unparalleled ovation they received. The entire up-town tide, at its height, as the capes passed, for a time was lake, devoted itself en masse to a just appreciation of their merits. People stared, smiled, looked at one another, laughed broadly, then, in ones and twos and "blocks of five" wheeled squarely around for a final, lingering, wondering, digesting glance before adding their remarks to the laughing comments that swelled along the line. Men and women, young and old, were equally interested. One portly, elderly old gentleman walked beside the young lady for a time, looking down over his shoulder at the capes with a most indescribable expression of countenance. Indeed, the play of feature in the approaching groups was as far beyond reproduction as the comments of the retreating ones. An instantaneous camera and a phonograph following each other down Broadway might have done a lively business. The incident, in all respects the most remarkable of the kind the writer ever witnessed, grew almost pitiful as the one unconscious little woman passing swiftly on her way, the very unobtrusiveness of demeanor accentuating the terrible costume that was making her the source of amusement for the multitude, came to look, as every one of the ladies did, as Henry Bergh the rabbit on Hempstead Heath.

A far pleasanter sight was the child whose yellow curls, escaping from the close-fitting hood of green plush, played over the gray fur that bordered the long green plush coat, or the little one in green corduroy, edged with silver fur, or the one in green, or in scarlet Astrakhan, for the children are still gay as peacocks, and wear neither sackcloth nor ashes. A child of some 3 or 4 years, who is seen with her mother frequently on one of the shopping streets, always attracts admiring notice. She possesses what in an older person would be termed a "magnificent physique." Baby though she is, there is something majestic in her dignity of manner and expression. Her large, beautiful face, waxen white and framed in golden curls, is placid as an angel's, and the great blue eyes beneath the broad, pure brow are calm and wise; they wonder at the world, but do not fear it. The artist who would paint cherubim, or baby angels, has his model there. The baby is not the less delightful because of her exquisite robing. Her coat of sunbright gold plush, with muff and trimming of crinkled lamb's wool, is worn sometimes with a hood of mink, sometimes with a crowning glory of white felt, satin ribbon, and long, white ostrich plumes. A Quaker-like tot near Gramercy Park, in coat and hood of dark-blue astrakhan, edged with black, was sweet if not showy.

Among the throng issuing from church portals at the close of evening prayer was a dark-eyed girl in a costume of green and black, long sash, dashing jacket, and yellow vest; a becoming dress and pretty, but looking a trifle odd for Lenten service. A picturesque effect was attained by a young lady who fastened on one very large pale yellow rose at the clasping of what seemed a broad sailor collar of green velvet on a dress of green cloth. Her rapid movement shook off the glances of the crowd as an oar turns the water.

Costumes, striking now in the general monotony, were many. Three in the great picture a few weeks since, when every warm day so many bright and charming gowns adorned yet brighter and more charming women. Standing chatting on Sherry's corner one such afternoon is a tall, finely-formed woman, in seemingly-cut Directoire dress of plush, hunter's green—the richest green ever turned from the loom; she wears a turban of the same, with a green and white bird's wing and long tan gloves, and is no less a Diana in that she carries a silver-headed umbrella instead of a bow.

A tall, slight figure wears a seal coat, boa and muff of gray fur, and hat of gray velvet has an effective costume, and thinks so. A jacket, and broad plaited accordion skirt of russet green cloth, with fur bands of the same, and a dainty little maiden of perhaps 18, who is gallantly attended by two young lads of 10 and 12. The tiny beauty is evidently of foreign—probably of Spanish—blood. The dark face glows with color, rippling under the velvety skin; the short, bushy, black hair gives a saucy tip to the green cap as the señorita wanders this way, and that. In obedience to the unconscious guidance of her escorts. She chides them prettily, but wanders with them just the same—a happy trio, so young and so gay!

Mrs. Cleveland's much-reported terra-cotta coat, with tripie capes, is duplicated in Spring colors. One is of light yellow tan, one of very light green, another as blue as the sky. The wearers are young and audacious, and go swishing down Broadway like the Winter's wind that keeps the tripie capes a flapping. An elderly lady in a costly full-length wrap of green velvet, with gold-embroidered front, is crossing Fifth-avenue, looking less happy than befits the beautiful garment she wears. It would seem that these lovely costumes do not always enwrap happy women, even when youth and beauty weight the scale of blessings. It is a very petulant voice which a fine-looking blonde speaks to the gentleman beside her as they enter a great dry goods house on Sixth-avenue. She is tall and large; a heavy knot of golden hair is shown to advantage by the snow-white bea, and by the drooping ostrich feathers of the big black hat, moss green. Her cloak is of the same color. But the girl in a light blue coat and cap, with pink roses nodding like a plume, and long boa of very yellow fur, is as smiling as her dress. Soberer, but graceful and effective, is a lady in green corduroy and fur, wearing a big hat and tan mousquetaire gloves, and carrying a sweeping wrap upon her arm, who descends from her carriage, crosses through the Broadway crowd, and disappears in a fashionable dry goods emporium.

But midwinter days at best are short and the show is quickly over. Lent's sable background too, against which wandering stars flash in broad comedy or high tragedy, will soon be shifted, and when the Spring sun shines for long hours, the Easter toilets will have brought in again the pretty play of colors.

ITEMS FROM DARTMOUTH.

Most of the secret societies had their prize-speaking contests during the past week. The following took prizes: Delta Kappa Epsilon Society—First prize, Hazen, '89; second, M. H. Robinson, '90; third, Thompson, '92. Alpha Delta Phi—First, Ladd, '92; second, Strong, '92; third, Hardy, '90. Theta Delta Chi—First, Boyd, '89; second, Belknap, '92; third, Mills, '90. Kappa Kappa Kappa—First, Barrett, '89; second, Carlton, '91. Psi Upsilon—First, Cogswell, '90; second, Ballinger, '92; third, Warder, '89. Phi Zeta Mu—First, Canty, '90; second, Bugbee, '90; third, Schwarz, '92. Vitruvian—First, Tyler, '90; second, Wellman, '89.

The men from the Senior Class who are to compete for prizes for oratory next Commencement are Barrett, Blair, and Sullivan. From the Junior Class, Cogswell, Mills, and M. H. Robinson. From the Chandler department, Tyler, '90; Anderson, '89, and Canty, '90. The Sophmore speakers have not been selected yet.

The Freshmen have selected the following men to represent '92 on the diamond: Bashr, Duntley, Story, Hartshorn, W. S. Thompson, Lakeman, Price, Manson, Barton, and Shurtleff.

As at a meeting of the Senior Class held March 27, C

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, March 30—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	83¾	83¾	83⅜	83¼	125
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	41¾	41¾	40⅜	41⅛	28,020
Atlantic & Pac.	7	7	7	7	100
*Brunswick Co.	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	600
Cameron Coal.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	100
Canada Southern.	51⅞	52	51⅞	51⅞	295
Canadian Pacific.	51	51	51	51	8
Central Pacific.	34	34	34	34	100
Ches. & Ohio.	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	150
Chi. Gas Trust.	46¼	46¾	45¾	46⅜	6,300
Chi. & N. W.	103½	103½	102⅝	103¼	6,755
Chi. & N. W. pf.	138	138	138	138	140
C., B. & Q.	91½	91⅝	90¾	91¼	6,230
C., M. & St. P.	62⅝	62⅝	61⅝	62¼	3,220
C., M. & St. P. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	710
C., R. I. & Pac.	90½	90¾	89⅝	89⅝	4,100
C., I., St. L. & C.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	420
Colorado Coal.	30¼	30¼	30	30	600
Consol. Gas Co.	92½	92½	92½	92½	100
Del., Lack. & W.	136⅞	136⅞	135⅝	136⅜	11,800
Den., Rio G. & W.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	150
Den. & Rio G. pf.	44	44	43½	43⅞	400
Den., Tex. & F. W.	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼	200
E., T., V. & G. 2d pf.	20½	21	20½	21	85
Houston & Texas.	10	10	10	10	400
Lake E. & W.	16¾	17	16¾	17	200
Lake Shore.	101½	101¾	100½	101⅝	2,045
Louis. & Nash.	61	62¼	61	62	6,000
Michigan Cent.	86	86	86	86	100
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	107	107	107	107	106
Missouri Pacific.	66⅛	66⅝	65⅜	66⅛	2,070
Mo., Kan. & T.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	100
Nash., C. & St. L.	92½	92½	92½	92¾	400
N. J. Central.	95⅜	96¼	94⅜	95¼	1,525
N. Y. Central.	107¼	107¼	106¾	107¼	1,210
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43⅜	43⅜	41⅞	42⅜	12,285
*Nat. Lead Trust.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	600
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	610
Norf. & W. pf.	49½	49½	48	49½	925
Northern Pac. pf.	59⅝	60	59½	60	1,503
Ohio & Miss.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	200
Ontario & West.	16¼	16¼	15¾	15⅞	330
Oregon R. & N.	95	96	95	96	200
Oregon S. L.	51	51	51	51	100
Oregon & Trans.	32⅝	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	1,125
Pacific Mail.	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	100
Phil. & Reading.	43⅝	43⅝	42	43⅜	13,000
Pul. Pal. Car Co.	178	178	178	178	77
P. P. Car Co. rights.	20	20	20	20	58
Quicksilver pf.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	100
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	24⅝	23	23¾	1,600
St. L. & O.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	30
St. L. & S. F. pf.	58¼	58	57¾	58	405
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	107	107	107	107	10
St. P. & Omaha.	30¾	31	30¾	31	450
St. P. & O. pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	50
St. P., M. & M.	98½	98⅝	98	98	600
*Sugar Ref. Co.	84¼	84¾	84	84	240
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	39½	39¾	38¾	39⅜	1,450
Tex. & Pac. 2d Inc. M.	26	26	26	26	100
Texas Pacific.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	400
Union Pacific.	59¾	60	58¾	59⅝	19,200
West. Union Tel.	84¼	84¼	83¾	84¼	2,400
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	100
Total sales.					145,674

*Unlisted. ‡ex-dividend.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. Inc.	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	$10,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	80¼	80¾	80¼	80⅝	38,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. Den.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	2,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. N.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	5,000
Chi., P. & St. L. 5s.	98	98	98	98	1,000
Cleve. & Can. 1st.	95¾	96	95¾	95¾	15,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st 5s.	111	111	110	110	3,000
Den. & R. G. 4s.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	2,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st 5s.	89	89	88¾	89	46,000
Erie 2d cn.	103	103⅛	103	103⅛	5,000
*Ga. P. 2d cn. 6s.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	4,000
Green B. & W. inc.	20	20	20	20	5,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	103¾	104	103¾	104	10,000
G., C. & S. F. 5s.	78	78	78	78	15,000
K. & T. 1st m. l.	74½	74½	74½	74½	5,000
L. Erie & West.	117¾	118	117¾	118	11,000
L. S. & M. S. 2d cn.	107	107	107	107	20,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	102½	15,000
Iron Mount. 2d.	109	109	109	109	2,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	20,000
Ky. Central 4s.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	7,000
L. & N. col. 5s.	98½	98½	98½	98½	10,000
L. & N. 2d, N. O. & M.	104½	104½	104½	104½	10,000
Long Island.	104½	104½	104½	104½	14,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	109	109	109	109	7,000
M., L. S. & W. cv.	99	99	99	99	11,000
Mor. & Essex cn.	144	144	144	144	20,000
N. & C. Essex 2d.	107½	107½	107½	107½	4,000
NY., C. & St. L. 1st.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	12,000
N. Y. S. & W. rfg. 5s.	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	1,000
North. Pac. 3d.	105½	105½	105½	105½	30,000
Ohio Mouth. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	102	102	102	102	1,000
O. R. & N. cn. 5s.	104½	105	103½	103½	5,000
Philadelphia 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	7,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	55,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	67¾	67¾	67⅝	67⅝	35,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	54¾	55	54¾	55	15,000
Read. gen. 4s.	92	92	92	92	16,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st. D. & M. certs.	63½	63½	63⅜	63½	5,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d, D. & M. certs.	30½	30½	30½	30½	5,000
R. & W. P. T. rfg. 5s.	98	98	98	98	5,000
Rock Island 6s.	105	105	105	105	2,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 1st.	98½	98½	98½	98½	5,000
St. P. cons. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st.	114	114	114	114	2,000
So. Carolina 2d.	54¼	54¾	54½	54¾	6,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	5,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s.	87	87¾	87	87	24,000
Tex. Pac. 2d 5s.	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	10,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	103	103	103	103	5,000
Union Pac. s. f.	116½	116½	116½	116½	12,000
Utah South. gen.	115	115	115	115	3,000
Wabash Chi. 1st.	96	96½	96	96½	10,000
Wab. 1st. Det., cr.	118	118	118	118	10,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106½	106½	106½	106⅝	24,000
Total sales.					$551,000

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Aspen.	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	100
Astoria.	.20	.20	.20	.20	2,100
Bullion.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Brunswick.	.07	.07	.07	.07	200
Best & Belcher.	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	150
Colchis.	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	400
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.50	8.50	8.25	8.25	200
Cashier.	.05	.05	.05	.05	200
Eureka Con.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	225
El Cristo.	1.70	1.90	1.70	1.80	2,100
Exchequer.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Hale & Norcross.	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,700
Mono Silver.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Hector, ass. pd.	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
Hale & Norcross.	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	200
Mutual & Sav.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	300
Plutus.	.94	.94	.94	.94	500
Plymouth.	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	50
Rappahannock.	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
Standard.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	200
Sullivan Con.	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	3,400
Shoshone.	.08	.08	.08	.08	2,500
Savage.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	100
Sierra Nevada.	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	100
United Copper.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	200
Total sales.					16,425

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., Top. & S. F.	41¾	41¾	40⅛	41⅛	22,320
Chi., Bur. & Q.	91½	91½	90¾	91¼	4,400
Consol. Gas Co.	82½	82½	82½	82½	50
Chi. Gas Trust.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	10
Colorado Coal.	30	30	30	30	100
Canada Southern.	51⅝	52	51⅝	52	150
C., I., St. L. & C.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	100
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	62¾	62¾	61⅞	62⅜	5,370
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	50
Chi. & North west.	102¾	103⅜	102¾	103¼	2,130
Central of N. J.	95⅞	95⅞	94¾	94¾	600
Del., Lack. & W.	136¾	136¾	135⅝	136⅜	8,520
Den., Tex. & F. W.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	100
Den. & R. G. pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	100
E., T., V. & G. 2d pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	100
Lake Shore.	101¼	101¼	100½	101¼	1,040
Louis. & Nash.	61⅝	62¼	61⅝	62¼	5,000
Mo. Pacific.	66¼	66¾	65⅞	66⅜	3,360
Mich. Central.	86	86	86	86	50
N., Ch. & St. L.	92½	92½	92½	92½	50
N. Y. Central.	107	107	107	107	10
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43	43	41⅞	42⅜	2,490
North. Pacific pf.	59¾	60¼	59¾	60¼	250
Norfolk & W. pf.	49¼	49½	49¼	49¼	320
Oregon Trans.	32⅜	32⅝	32¼	32¼	350
Ohio & Miss.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	100
Pacific Mail.	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	100
Phil. & Reading.	43⅝	43⅝	42⅝	43⅜	8,440
Phil. Car rights.	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	140
Rich. & W. P.	25⅜	25⅜	25	25	110
St. L. & S. F. pf.	58¼	58½	58¼	58¼	100
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	107	107	107	107	100
Texas Pacific.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	100
Union Pacific.	59¾	59¾	59	59¾	7,300
Western Union.	84	84⅜	83¾	84⅜	400
Total sales.					69,540

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C., B. & Q., D. 4s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	$2,000
Den. & W. 1st.	89¼	89¾	88¾	89¼	20,000
Des M. & Ft. D.	85	85	85	85	4,000
Erie 2d cn.	103	103	103	103	5,000
G., C. & S. F. 2d.	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	12,600
N. Y., Elev. 1st.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1,000
R. & A. 1st.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	2,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	57⅝	58	57⅝	57⅝	28,000
Tex. Pacific 1st.	89	89⅛	89	89⅛	10,000
Utah South. ass.	115	115	115	115	2,000
Union Pac. s. f.	115⅛	115⅛	115	115	1,000
W., St. L. & P., Chi. cfts.	96½	96½	96⅛	96⅛	10,000
West Shore 4s.	106½	106¾	106½	106¾	18,000
Total sales.					$130,000

Oil.

Pipe Line certs.	90½	90⅞	90¼	90⅝	197,900
Clearances.					2,176,000

The bank statement issued to-day showed a decrease in surplus reserve of $1,248,000. The banks now hold $5,450,125 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	March 23.	March 30.	Differences.
Loans.	$421,311,400	$421,023,200	Dec. $228,200
Specie.	82,218,700	80,521,700	Dec. 1,697,000
Legal tenders	34,855,900	34,412,600	Dec. 443,300
Net deposits.	441,502,700	437,936,700	Dec. 3,566,000
Circulation.	4,277,200	4,292,900	Inc. 15,700

The stock market opened strong, subsequently was sold down, and before the close recovered most of the loss. The close was firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Central Pacific, Oregon Short Line, and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, each 1, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred and Missouri Pacific, each ¾. *Declined*—Manitoba 1 and Denver and Rio Grande Western and Pacific Mail, each ⅞.

Money on call loaned at 4 ⅌ cent. throughout the day.

The foreign exchange market was dull and unchanged.

Government bonds were dull and unchanged. The sales on call were $10,950 4s registered at 128¾. In State securities $5,000 Alabama, class C, sold at 114¾, and $6,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 73½. Bank stocks were neglected.

The railway mortgage market was dull and slightly irregular. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Reading and Texas Central main line seconds, trust receipts, 2; South Carolina seconds, 1¼; Reading third preference incomes, 1, and Cleveland and Canton firsts, ¾. *Declined*—Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield firsts, Kansas and Texas 6s, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western convertibles, each 1, and Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago consolidated, ⅞.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 90½@91⅜@90⅝, and American Cottonseed Oil certificates at 55¾, @55⅞. Mount Desert and Eastern Shore Land sold at $1 87½. In mining stocks Kingston and Pembroke sold at .87½@.75, and Silver King at .70.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $8,121,378, of which amount $2,466,983 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $72,146, and the exports of specie were $1,014,760.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad Company has declared a dividend on its preferred stock of 1½ ⅌ cent., payable April 25.

Messrs. Coffin & Stanton offer to investors, subject to sale, a limited amount of different investment bonds bearing 4, 5, and 7 ⅌ cent. interest. See advertisement in another column.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.	175	Merchants'.	150
American Exchange.	149	Merchants' Ex.	120
Broadway.	390	Metropolitan.	124½
Chase National.	240	Metropolis.	300
Citizens'.	140	New-York County.	375
Commerce.	190	Ninth National.	140
Corn Exchange.	295	North America.	169
Fourteenth-street.	157	Park.	225
Fourth National.	150	People's.	200
Garfield National.	300	Phœnix.	184
Hanover.	220	Seaboard National.	131½
Importers & Traders'.	515	Second National.	320
Irving.	175	State of New-York.	110
Leather Manufacturers.	226	Western National.	96
Mechanics & Trad's.	175		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4s, '91, r.	108	109¼	Cur. 6s, 1896.	124	.....
4s, '91, c.	108	108¾	Cur. 6s, 1897.	126	.....
4s, 1907, r.	129½	129	Cur. 6s, 1898.	129½	.....
4s, 1907, c.	129½	130	Cur. 6s, 1899.	132	.....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	130	.....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.	$119,354,627
Balances.	$6,232,241

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penna.	54	54½	Jersey Cent.	94¾	95½
Reading.	21 11-16	21¾	Ore. Trans.	32½	32⅝
Lehigh Val.	53¾	53⅞	St. Paul.	62¼	62⅝
Nor. Pacific.	25⅝	25⅞	Read. gen.	92	92½
Nor. Pac. pf.	59¾	60	Read. 1st pf.	80¾	81
Lehigh Nav.	51½	51⅞	Read. 2d pf.	67⅞	68
West. N. Y.	11¾	12	Read. 3d pf.	54⅞	56

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.	9.15	Ophir.	5.12½
Bulwer.	.35	Potosi.	1.90
Best & Belcher.	4.25	Sierra Nevada.	2.85
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.25	Union Consolidated.	3.10
Crown Point.	4.00	Utah.	.95
Hale & Norcross.	4.15	Yellow Jacket.	3.25
Mexican.	3.15	Nevada Queen.	2.85
Mono.	.80	North Belle Isle.	2.55
Navajo.	100		

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, March 30.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st 7s.	117.00	Mex. Cent. 10s, sc.	100.12½
At. & Top. l. g. 7s.	105.00	Rutland pf.	35.00
Atch. & Topeka.	41.00	Allouez M. Co.	.80
Boston & Maine.	169.00	Calumet & Hecla.	225.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	91.00	Catalpa.	15.00
Chi., San. & Clev.	24.00	Franklin.	10.37½
Eastern.	81.00	Huron.	2.00
Flint & Pere M. pf.	97.00	Osceola.	11.75
Flint & Pere M. pf.	96.50	Pewabic, n.	3.00
L. R. & Ft. S. 7s.	106.00	Bell Telephone.	228.00
Mex. Central ist.	67.62½	Boston Land.	6.50
N. Y. & New-Eng.	42.00	Water Power.	1.62½
N. Y. & N. Ta. 2d pf.	70.00	West End Land.	25.00
Ogd. & Lake C.	5.00	Lamson Store S.	63.00
Tamarack M. Co.	120.00	N. Y. & N. E. pf.	115.00
Mass. Central.	10.00	Oregon S. L. 6s.	111.25
San Diego L. Co.	22.50	Pueblo 7s.	105.00
Atlantic.	9.50	Sonora 7s.	62.00
Boston & Mont.	36.00	South. Kan. 5s.	83.00
Atlantic & Pac.	6.75	South. Kan. inc.	70.00
Chi., K. & W. 6s.	70.00	Union Pacific.	59.37½
Chi., K. & W. inc.	16.00	Erie Telephone.	32.00
Clev. & Can. pf.	28.50	Mex. Telephone.	.85
K. C., Ft. S. & G. 7s.	117.00	Pullman.	178.00
Mex. Central inc.	15.00		

TO DIVIDE AN OLD TOWN.

A PLAN TO SEPARATE ANSONIA FROM DERBY FOR POLITICAL REASONS.

HARTFORD, March 30.—The old town of Derby, which is the smallest territorially in New-Haven County, is likely to play the same part in the Legislature this year that the town of Beverly has in Massachusetts for the past two or three years and for very much the same cause. The idea of dividing it was not thought of until after the election last November, when Mr. J. B. Wallace, a young and wealthy Republican in Ansonia, found himself defeated by a majority of eight votes by the Democratic candidate, Mr. Frederick W. Holden, a popular lawyer, residing in the borough. It had not occurred to Mr. Wallace that he could be defeated, and the discomfiture was taken to heart so sorely by Mr. Wallace's Young Republican Club friends that a division of the town was determined upon as necessary in order to secure permanent Republican supremacy in Ansonia. The town of Derby has not had the slightest opportunity to vote on the question of division, and the Board of Selectmen has been enjoined from paying the customary expenses of getting the full evidence before the Legislature in its efforts to combat the plans of the rich and influential Ansonians. The borough of Birmingham will go with the old town, and will be obliged with the farming population to maintain the bulk of the town expense.

The population of Ansonia is not far from 10,000. The remaining population of the town, including Birmingham, will not fall under 7,000. The two boroughs are connected by the Naugatuck and the New-Haven and Derby Railroads, and by two lines of street railway, one electric and the other horse. The centres of population in the two places are less than two miles apart. The old town has not been able to cope on an even footing with the representatives from Ansonia, who have besieged the Legislature for the past two months. But they have the right on their side and will make an earnest effort to secure justice from the General Assembly.

A very strong protest, signed by Judge Torrance of the Superior Court, Col. William B. Wooster, Dr. George L. Beardsley, and 80 other prominent citizens, has been sent to the Republican members of the Legislature, against making Ansonia a town by itself as a Republican measure. The remonstrants express the hope that they may not see the interests of the old town "sacrificed for what a few have unwarrantedly represented to be the interests of the Republican Party." This protest from Judge Torrance and his fellow-townsmen will have an important bearing on the question in the Legislature. The minority of the Committee on New Towns has reported against the division asked for by Ansonia. The remonstrance of more than 1,500 residents of the town was presented to the committee. Upward of $400,000 of the Ansonia grand list was included in this remonstrance. The most of the corporation stock represented in favor of the division is owned by non-residents. The proposed dividing line is not a natural boundary, but a public street, which cuts in two the village of Upper Derby. The territory between the two boroughs is thickly settled. In this view of the case the Legislature should long hesitate before attempting to divide the town.

ONE OF JEFF DAVIS'S CAPTORS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Casper Knobel, one of the original 14 members of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry who captured Jeff Davis on May 14, 1865, in Elwell County, Ga., Thursday applied to Clerk Bird for a marriage license. He is a strapping Swiss, who was born in the Canton of Berne in 1834. He is now a maider and lives at 2,624 Coral-street. He is also a widower, and intends to marry Widow Annie Stoll of 2,631 Coral-street.

Mr. Knobel proudly displayed the memorial medal presented to him and his 13 comrades for the capture which they made. Mr. Knobel also said that the Government appropriated $1,500 to each of the captors, but that he received only $290. He says he would like very much to know who got the remainder.

THE BEL INDUSTRY IN DANGER.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 30.—The fishermen along Lake Ontario and Erie, in Niagara and Erie Counties, think that the bill recently introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Little goes a little farther than necessary to properly protect the fishing grounds. The clause that insists that the section particularly in the one which says that no one shall be allowed to fish within one mile of the shore in the counties of Erie and Niagara, except with pole and line held in the hand. As the usual mode of catching eels is by use of a line set in the lake near shore, which does not interfere with other fishing, this bill, if it becomes a law, would do away with this branch of the business, which at certain seasons of the year yields them a large revenue. Thousands of eels are boxed and shipped to New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

TO MEET THE PRINCESS.

A reception was given the Russian Princess, Marthe Engalitscheff, on Thursday night, at the residence of Mr. E. F. C. Young, in Glenwood-avenue, Jersey City Heights. The house was handsomely decorated with flowers, and most of the society people of Jersey City were among the guests.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tonser, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Appleby, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Helme, Mr. and Mrs. George Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Gifford, Judge and Mrs. Garretson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Grattan, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Condsett, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Neiss, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Mills, Mrs. V. R. Schenck, Mr. George Heaney, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Apgar and the Misses Apgar, Fred Carter, N. J. H. Edge, W. B. Jenkins, James Edge, and the Misses Eager, Post, Bray, and Farvell.

AMERICAN LARD RULED OUT.

St. Louis, March 30.—Late advices from the city of Mexico say the Board of Health of that city has pronounced American lard an adulteration, unfit for use and prohibited its sale. This action has been sustained by Minister Rubio, and will be effective throughout the republic. And instructions have been given to all Custom Houses.

FINANCIAL.

NINETEENTH

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 2½ PER CENT. WILL BE PAID APRIL 15, 1889.

EQUITABLE

MORTGAGE COMPANY.

STATEMENT.

Capital Subscribed - $2,000,000 00
Capital Paid in (Cash) 1,000,000 00
Surplus and Undiv'd Profits - - - - - 115,444 82
Assets - - - - - - 4,035,940 25

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

Secured by first mortgages held in trust by the American Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and further secured by the capital and assets of the company, now exceeding $4,000,000.

Six Per Cent. Guarantee Farm Mortgages.

5 and 6 Per Cent. Savings Bonds, running Three Months to Two Years.

Albion, New-York, 6% Water Bonds

FACTS.

Upward of 50 of the most conservative financial institutions and corporations, including trust companies, colleges, and savings banks throughout the Eastern states, are constant purchasers of these securities.

Upward of 5,000 investors now hold its securities, and are constantly increasing their investments, and are ready to speak strongly of their character after an experience of 10 years.

In its list of 500 stockholders will be found names of such prominent and financial standing as to justify unlimited confidence on the part of the investigating public.

Its trustees are men of approved skill and long experience.

It gives the highest possible rate of interest CONSISTENT WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

It guarantees both principal and interest, and makes the same payable at maturity at any one of its offices, or at the First National Bank of New-York City.

It makes its securities as safe, convenient, and free from care as Government Bonds.

REFERENCE:

First National Bank, New-York.

OFFICES:

New-York, 208 Broadway. Philadelphia, corner 4th and Chestnut sts. Boston, 117 Devonshire-st. London, England.

WE OFFER SUBJECT TO SALE THE FOLLOWING BONDS:

$10,000 Jersey City

7 PERCENTS REGISTERED, DUE 1905.

20,000 Staten Island R. T. Co.

5 PER CENTS GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BY B. & O. R. R.

20,000 City of Erie, Penn.,

REFUNDING WATER 4 PER CENTS, DUE 1929, OPTIONAL AFTER 1899.

100,000 Cass County, Missouri,

REFUNDING 5 PER CENTS, DUE 1900, OPTIONAL AFTER 1889.

30,000 Memphis & Charleston R. R.

7 PER CENTS, DUE 1915.

50,000 San Diego, Cal.,

SCHOOL 5 PER CENTS, DUE $4,000 ANNUALLY.

75,000 City of Columbus

4 PER CENTS, DUE TWENTY YEARS FROM DATE.

COFFIN & STANTON,

BANKERS,

80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ST. PAUL

CITY RAILWAY COMPANY

5 per cent. 50-year gold bonds.

This company owns all the lines of street railway in St. Paul, Minn., and has an exclusive charter for that city.

It has in operation over fifty miles of horse railway track and about five miles of cable line.

It has been in successful operation for many years. The construction and equipment are of superior character. The earnings are largely in excess of fixed charges.

We recommend the bonds for investment. Price and particulars at our office.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.

BANKERS,

19 Wall-st., New-York.

LOMBARD

INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 Broadway, New-York,

GUARANTEES FIRST MORTGAGES AT 6 PER CENT.

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RAILROAD COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

An agreement between the Bondholders' Reorganization Committee and the Union Pacific Railway Company has been made whereby bondholders are required to deposit their bonds on or before April 15, 1889, with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which will issue negotiable receipts therefor. The agreement can be examined and signed at the office of the Trust Company, No. 20 William-st., New-York. FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman Reorganization Committee.

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A COLORED GIRL WOULD LIKE A SITUATION to attend a lady's toilet room. Address A. M., 25 Pine-st., top floor.

COMPANION.—By a young girl as companion and to wait on lady; a comfortable home desired more than wages; best references. Address E. Dahley, Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By an educated young French lady, speaking English fluently, to travel in Europe as companion to a wealthy lady or family; best references in New-York and New-Orleans. Address Miss A. B., New-Orleans Post Office, La.

COMPANION.—By an English lady, just returned from a five years' residence in Paris, as companion; no objection to travel; 12 years' experience; best city references. Address English, Box 835 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a well-educated French person as companion or to take charge of grown-up children in family going to Europe for the Summer; salary no object; best city references. Address E. L., Box 1,097 Times Office.

COMPANION.—By refined North German; well acquainted all parts of Europe; speaks fluently German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English; with family going abroad. Address B. R., 316 East 18th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO PLAIN SEWING.—A lady going to Europe wishes to secure position for a servant who has been with her four years; can be highly recommended in every particular. Call Monday, between 11 and 3, at 58 West 20th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Address A. K., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR WAITress at Ocean.—By Protestant girl; best city reference from last place; no cards. Inquire at 1,077 3d-av., Shaw's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By intelligent girl, not long in the country, as chambermaid or nurse to grown children. Address Respectable, Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with washing; best city references. Call at 326 East 37th-st., two stairs up.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a refined young Holland woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; nine years' city reference from one place. Call at 351 West 15th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or will take care of children; best city reference. Call at 204 West 26th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl in private family as chambermaid and assist in waiting, or chambermaid and assist with children. Call or address 307 East 11th-st., fourth floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; excellent city reference. Can be seen at 209 East 21st-st., basement.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman; or to assist with washing; best city reference; in private family. Call at 315 West 25th-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Address E. Dahley, Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl of 19, lately from Ireland; or take care of children; first-class seamstress. Address Mamie, 138 West 52d-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; assist with children or do plain sewing; city reference. Address E. M., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing and assist with coarse washing or waiting; best city reference. Address C. J., Box 103 554 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an honest, good girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; is willing and obliging. Call, Monday, at 213 East 17th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid and assistant with waiting. Call or address 207 East 37th-st., Brown's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Welsh girl; competent seamstress or nurse; best city reference. Address J., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO SEWING.—By a young girl; Protestant; in a private family; just disengaged; good reference. Call at 384 8th-av.; ring first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid; assist with washing; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address A. M., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a willing young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at 2,836 8th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Would assist with grown children; best city references. Call at 171 East 33d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid in a private family; best city reference. Call at 31 East 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl; best city reference. Address M. H., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Address 205 East 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; best city references. Call at 245 East 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a colored woman in boarding house as chambermaid and laundress. Call or address 218 West 30th-st., two flights.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl to do up-stairs work or mind children. Call, Monday, at 232 West 45th-st.; ring Murdock's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with washing. Can be seen two days at present employer's, 14 West 16th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl to go a short distance in the country. Call at 209 West 26th-st., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and waitress. Call at 128 West 30th-st.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; no objection to private boarding house; city or country; best reference. Call two days at 423 West 30th-st.

COOK.—By Welsh cook; thoroughly competent and very experienced; best personal city reference; wages, $30. Address M. E., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—In small family; is good baker; best city references. Address C. M., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; get up dinners; city or country; city reference. Address R., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a professed Swedish cook; understands French and American cooking; by a quiet, refined person; city reference. Call at 52 East 90th-st.; ring second bell.

COOK.—French; first-class; competent; long experience; highly recommended; best city reference from first families. Address French Cook, 224 West 35th-st., second bell.

COOK.—French; first-class; where kitchenmaid is kept; long experience; best city references from first families. Address French Cook, 403 5th-av.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman; first-class cook; soups, entrées, and private parties; best 10 years' city reference; city or country. Address A. M., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—NURSE.—By two French girls together or separately, one as first-class cook and the other as nurse; good city reference; city or country. Address S. G., 322 West 18th-st.

COOK, &c.—By respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; city reference. Address A. R., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; is capable of marketing and taking entire charge; best city reference. Address S. E., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as good cook; excellent baker; in private family; good city reference. Call at 304 East 25th-st.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best city references. Call on Monday at 7 East 43d-st., present employer's.

COOK.—By a cook disengaged after the 15th of April. Address A. F., Box 489 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in a private family; best personal reference. Call at 305 East 35th-st.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook; to go in the country; good reference from last place. Call, two days, at 341 East 20th-st.

COOK, &c.—Lady going to Europe wants a situation for her cook; assist in washing. Call at 125 East 57th-st.

COOK.—By first-class woman cook; wishes cooking by the day, &c. Address Mrs. Allesch, 341 West 49th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; no objection to plain washing. Address M. N., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a family going South, a situation for their cook, who is neat, faithful, and competent. Call at 3 East 77th-st.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as first-class cook; best city reference. Call at 305 East 44th-st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two friends, together, in country; one as cook, other as laundress; best reference. Call at 572 3d-av., top floor, back.

COOK.—By a good cook; willing to do plain washing; seven years' reference from her last employer. Call at 336 West 42d-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as good family cook; last lady can be seen. Call at 146 West 30th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; best city references. Call at 182 West 17th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, with best city reference. Call at 753 6th-av., second floor.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook. Call at 113 2nd-av.

COOK.—Excellent baker, confectioner; soups, entrées, desserts, specialties; prompt and reliable; will market; French and Italian dishes; by day, week, or month; reference. Address Cedarhurst, Box 249 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two respectable girls together to do work of small private family; one as good cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; five and a half years' best city reference from last place. Call at 1,857 2d-av., store; no cards.

COOK.—By a Protestant as good cook and excellent baker; understands making butter; no objection to the country; city reference given. Address C. H., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By capable young girl in small private family; economical; excellent laundress; best reference; city preferred. Address K. S., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable woman in private family; understands cooking in all branches; do little scanty washing; excellent reference; wages moderate. Call at 107 West 26th-st., one flight.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; private family only; excellent city references; no objection to go to country; no cards; no washing. Address A., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds game, soups, pastry, desserts; take entire charge of kitchen; five years' city reference from last place. Address M. B., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two sisters, one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; best city reference; no cards. Call at 315 East 34th-st.

COOK.—By woman, in first-class private family; all kinds soups and desserts; city reference; wages, $35 to $40. Call Monday, after 10, at 211 East 26th-st.; ring bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, housecleaning, washing, or work of any kind; good worker; well recommended; terms, 75 cents a dozen. Address Mrs. Bruen, 799 2d-av.

DAY'S WORK.—By young girl; make herself useful in any capacity of housework; is a good plain cook and laundress; can be highly recommended. Call or address Colgan, 527 West 48th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to do washing and ironing by the day. Call of address M. L., 237 West 48th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young German girl to do housecleaning and washing by the day. Call at 555 West 51st-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable widow by the day washing or cleaning or at home; best reference. Call at 404 West 28th-st., third floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable colored woman, work by the day; will take in washing. Call or address Anna, 129 West 40th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young colored woman; is a good laundress; will do housework and general cleaning. Call at 217 Greene-st., third floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Having deals for years with best class of people, is a thorough fitter and choice designer of all dresses, jackets, and wraps; strictly first-class work at moderate rates; fitting done at residence. Those desiring a thorough dressmaker, accustomed to fair and upright dealing, address Right Party, Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By superior designer, maker of gowns, walking suits; fine tailor work; Easter gowns; Directoire, Empire drapery, Josephine, and Empire styles; elegant fitting and draping; India and Surah waists; will cut and prepare for ladies at their residences; references and work shown. Call at 53 East 30th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Of undoubted ability; perfect in guaranteed; tailor-made suits; tasteful draping and trimming; original designs in wraps and cloaks; first-class workmanship and prices reasonable; samples of work shown. Call at 767 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts. B. Schulich.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class designer of misses' and children's dresses at low customers; can show superior samples and give highest reference; feather stitching and smocking done; Directoire and Empire gowns. Address S., Box 253 Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By quick and competent fitter; is accustomed to first-class work; wishes immediate engagements, day or week; terms reasonable; highest references. Address Competent, Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Thorough; by day; cut, fit, and finish; competent in all latest fashions; or take work by the piece; perfect fit guaranteed; highest reference. Address Competent, Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French style; Directoire suits, dinner, tea gowns, and evening dresses; experienced fitting, draping; home or day or week; city or country; terms, $2 50 day. Call or address Mme. Rohan, 244 1st-av.; to be seen after 6 o'clock.

DRESSMAKER.—Good fitter and draper; would like a few more engagements; $2 50 per day; hours from 9 to 5 o'clock. Address, for two days, J. W., Box 279 Times Up-town, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a quick, neat dressmaker more engagements by the day in families; making over a specialty; city reference. Address Mrs. C., Bryant, 219 East 47th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies desirous of elegantly-made dresses by a thoroughly-experienced person; good style, elegant fit and shape. Call at 17 East 15th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Long experience; ladies', misses', and children's dresses and mantles; perfect fitter; day or city or country. Address Walker, 328 West 26th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish draper; perfect fitter; accustomed to first-class work; would like a few more engagements by the day; $3 per day. Address M. C., 270 West 23d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly experienced person, dressmaking, also children of all kinds. Address L. M., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER FRANCAISE.—New styles for Summer, Spring street, dinner, and house dresses; moderate price. Call at 80 West 47th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by day; can cut, fit, and drape; best of reference. Address Miss Clair, 262 West 24th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; by day or week, in private families; reference given. Address Dressmaker, 132 Lexington-av.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day; can cut and fit. Address M. B., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Spring suits, $4; dresses altered in latest styles. Call at 334 West 36th-st., near 8th-av., two flights, front.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day; good fitter and a neat sewer. Call at 660 3d-av.; ring dressmaker's bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a competent young woman as working housekeeper in private family or gentlemen's club; understands entire charge of house, marketing, and is first-class cook; four years' best city reference. Address R. M., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American woman as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands her duties; 10 years' reference from her last place. Address, all week, D. W., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady would like a place as housekeeper for a family in the city or country; elderly people preferred; unexceptionable references as to qualifications and character. Address C., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By educated, middle-aged widow; German-American; good cook, manager; experienced with children; city reference. Address Home, Box 196 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—In Summer hotel; by an American lady; references. Address D., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By an English Protestant girl to cook, wash, and iron in a small family; would go to the country; city reference. Call, for two days, at 410 West 42d-st., Bell 1.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable colored girl to do general housework in small family. Address A. L., 244 West 41st-st., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman for general housework or housecleaning. Call at 128 West 30th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman, lately landed, housework, or would care of children. Call at 268 7th-av.

INFANT'S NURSE, &c.—A woman as infant's nurse and wait on lady or nurse to growing children and assist with chamberwork; no objections to travel to any part of the country; personal references. Address A., 1,926 3d-av.

LADY'S COMPANION.—By young lady as lady's companion with refined parties desiring to travel at home or abroad; good references.) Call, after 1, at 38 East 28th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman, German adolescent, to travel with a family as lady's maid, seamstress or nurse; best references; personal reference. Call at 248 West 36th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French; to a lady or growing children going to Europe; is a good sailor and traveler; best references in the city. Address F. H., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; as courier or useful traveling maid; very well acquainted with the voyage on the Continent; six years' best references. Address L. V., 248 West 24th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl as lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and willing to go to Europe. Address M. G., 60 East 79th-st., present employer.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks four languages; accustomed to travel; good hooker; first-class references. Address A., Box 365 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By German girl; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; best city reference. Address E. R., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By superior young person; English; thoroughly understands the duties; no objection to traveling; good references. Address 224 West 36th-st., second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French maid, speaking German, with family going to Europe; four years' reference from present employer, where she can be seen. Call at 39 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; thoroughly competent and experienced; four years' best city reference from present employer. Address M. E., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks German, French, and English; desires position with family going to Europe; first-class references. Address William, 247 West 36th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—Good sewer; would like to go to Lakewood; best city reference. Call or address L., care Mrs. Vedder, 104 West 32d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—Swiss; speaking German and French, and English; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; understanding her duties perfectly. Call Monday, at present employer's, the Gerlach, Apartment 82, 55 West 70th-st, between Broadway and 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French lady, many years a resident of Paris, speaking German; would like to travel with a family to take care of grown children, who intend visiting the Paris Exposition; good reference. Address M. G., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID OR TRAVELING MAID.—Speaks English, French, and German; good packer; accustomed to travel in Europe; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; well recommended. Address G. L., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French Parisian; by intelligent person; competent dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; cut, fit; good packer; best city references. Address M. J., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; first-class dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; make fine lingerie; good packer; experienced in the service; unexceptionable city references. Address, by letter, 403 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By educated, neat Parisian lady; competent; has a very respect. excellent seamstress, or wait on invalid; no objection to travel; highest city reference. Call at 308 West 38th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class; five years' city references; accustomed to travel; with family going to Europe now or later. Address G. W., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisienne; knows her duties well; fine sewer and mender; good packer; would like to travel; good city references. Address Mademoiselle, 136 West 20th-st., first bell.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—By a young North German woman; best references; no objection to travel. Address M. M., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French person; excellent seamstress; very good hairdresser and packer; best city references. Address W. T. Timbert, 343 West 35th-st.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—By a young North German woman; no objection to travel; best of references; can be highly recommended. Call or address Colgan, 527 West 48th-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—No objection to traveling or to ride light chamberwork; best city reference. Call or address 312 Park-av., care Mme. Elise, between 53d and 54th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent; understands cutting and fitting, or could fill position as nursery governess. Address A., 322 West 18th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By an American girl as lady's maid and dressmaker; would like to travel; give best city reference. Address S. W. H., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S TRAVELING MAID.—Speaks German and English fluently; good packer and dressmaker; reliable and competent; accustomed to ocean voyages; highly recommended. Address Germany, Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—By two young Girls in same family; one as first-class laundress, other as first-class waitress or chambermaid; both competent; best reference; will go in country for Summer. Address M. C., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as laundress in private family; good city reference; city or country. Call, for two days, at 146 West 10th-st., fourth floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress work for Monday and Tuesday; understands how to do ladies' fine work and children's clothes. Address, by postal, Julia, 217 East 59th-st., first floor, rear.

LAUNDRESS AND ASSIST WITH CHAMberwork.—By competent young woman; good city references; last employer can be seen; country preferred. Call at 753 9th-av., Keayes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent Swedish girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call at 152 West 31st-st.; ring janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; is thoroughly competent; five years' city reference from last place. Address A. J., Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Address M. K., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; first-class reference; last lady can be seen. Call at 148 West 56th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; assist in chamberwork; in a private family; good city reference. Call or address 235 West 26th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. Address 42 West 10th-st.

MAID.—By a respectable person just arrived from France as maid to grown children or travel with a lady; speaks four languages; four years' reference in New-York. Call at 224 West 35th-st., second bell.

MAID OR NURSE, OR CARE OF INVALID Lady.—By Parisian middle-aged woman; in first-class family; no objection to Europe; not sea-sick; good city reference from present employer. Address, by letter, Parisienne, 216 West 35th-st.

MAID.—To young ladies or grown children, speaking three languages; no objection to go to Europe; good city references. Address B. R., care Mrs. Corney, 550 9th-av.

MAID.—By French maid and seamstress; competent; to ladies or growing children in private family; good reference. Address C. D., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a young North German, speaking English, as maid to young lady; has good references, and can be seen at present employer's, 117 East 38th-st.

MAID.—French; to young ladies or grown children; thorough seamstress; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Address S. G., 322 West 18th-st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent French girl as maid and seamstress; willing to travel. Can be seen at present employer's, 2 West 51st-st.

MAID, &c.—By Swedish girl not long in country; wait on ladies, do sewing, or light chamberwork; neat and tidy; well recommended. Address O. L., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French Swiss young woman, speaks German fluently, to growing children or companion to an invalid lady or child. Call, Monday, 10 to 2 o'clock, at present employer's, 44 East 34th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French Swiss young woman; can instruct growing children in French and German; best city reference. Address A. G., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated young French lady as nursery governess; French, German, music. Call or address 7 West 58th-st., present employer's.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By well-educated French person to children; can give French lessons; city reference. Call or address 427 7th-av., third bell.

NURSE.—By competent German Protestant young woman as nurse to children 2 years and over; best city reference; city or country. Address O., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—A lady wants a situation for a nurse who was with her for eight years, and whom she can highly recommend to take entire charge of a young child. Call at 38 West 52d-st.

NURSE.—By well-educated French girl, good seamstress, as nurse for grown children; willing and obliging; best city references. Address F. R., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an American girl as nurse and seamstress; first-class personal reference will be given. Can be seen, Monday, at the ARGO, corner of 29th-st. and Broadway.

NURSE.—By a German, maid or nurse, with family going to Europe; reference from present employer, who can be seen. Address Lisa Gumenthal, 165 West 58th-st.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse to take care of an infant; would like to travel; three years' best city reference. Address G. J., Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By German girl; speaks French; take care of large children and sew; excellent recommendation from present employer. Address Miss Rohr, 3 East 64th-st.

NURSE.—By a North German nurse, a short time from Germany, with an American family; best references. Address C. D., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced German infant's nurse; has entire charge of baby from birth; first-class city reference; good seamstress. Call at 347 West 26th-st.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse; experienced; will take entire charge; understands spoon and bottle feeding. Call at 334 West 48th-st., third floor, front.

NURSE.—By young North German girl, lately arrived; does not speak English; as nurse; willing to assist with chamberwork. Call or address 1,349 10th-av., fourth flat, rear.

NURSE, &c.—By respectable French girl with family going to France as nurse or maid; best references. Address Western, 149 East 48th-st., basement.

NURSE.—By a young girl; speaks German and French; to take care of children; willing and obliging. Call two days, at 804 East 162d-st.

NURSE.—By experienced woman to bring baby up on bottle. Call at 393 East 32d-st., second floor, front.

NURSE.—By competent young girl as nurse for a growing child; do plain sewing. Address M. L., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a capable French girl as nurse and seamstress for growing children; best city reference. Call or address C. E., 106 West 42d-st.

NURSE.—By a prominent French nurse; baby from 18 months to 4 years old; best city references. Call at 164 West 29th-st.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By a young French Protestant nurse for sewing; excellent sewer; good references. Call at 340 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse; good seamstress. Address Mrs. Mazoyer, 253 West 39th-st.

NURSE.—Companion and nurse to invalid. Call at Dr. Williams's, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., 450 West 50th-st.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address L. M., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent German girl, lately landed, to take care of children. Call at 532 West 30th-st., third floor, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

KEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent French woman; two years in present place; nurse to sewing children, and wait on lady; would like to go to Europe, but not particular; good traveler. Can be seen at present employer's, 161 West 57th-st., Monday, from 9 to 12 A. M.

NURSE.—By a refined young Swiss girl as nurse to grown children in a family that will travel in Europe; speaks good German and English, also some French; willing to assist with chamberwork. Call at 271 West 38th-st.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—By a competent German as nurse to one or two children; good seamstress and accustomed to teach the German language; city references. Address L. L., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE OR MAID.—By superior experienced Englishwoman; take entire charge of young children; clever at all kinds needlework; good references. Address A. B., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-experienced nurse for infant or growing children; assist with chamberwork; do plain sewing; best city references. Address A. C., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a place for an infant's nurse; can take full charge; city or country; personal references. Address G., care Mrs. H., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—Present employer wishes employment for invalid's nurse; care for elderly people, &c.; seven years' city reference. Address M. M., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant girl as nurse to children; best city references. Address A. J., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By middle-aged woman as nurse; take charge of baby from birth. Seen at last employer's, 423 4th-av.; call Monday and Tuesday.

NURSE.—By monthly or invalid nurse; first-class city reference. Call at 326 West 44th-st.; ring three times.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT.—By trained nurse; will engage monthly or otherwise. Address N. T., 11 Charles-st., Greenwich-av.

NURSE.—By an invalid's nurse; good references. Address Miss Poe, 32 West 38th-st.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse; good references. Address M. M. L., 322 West 18th-st.

PROFESSIONAL NURSE, ACCUSTOMED to travel, would like an engagement for the season to care for invalid; can furnish best references. Address Nurse, 53 East 4th-st., N. Y. Nurses' Directory, 84 Church-st., New-Haven, Conn.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; understands dressmaking and family sewing; operates; good buttonhole maker and neat hand sewer; would like a permanent place in country with private family and assist in chamberwork; highest references. Address F. C., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl as seamstress and assist with chamberwork or children; can cut and fit ladies' or children's dresses perfectly; city reference. Address B. C., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent German seamstress by day; excellent hand sewer and buttonhole maker; finish after dressmaker; good city reference. Call at 242 West 30th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—Willing to assist in light chamberwork; Protestant; 10 years' city reference from last place. Address M. C., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young Protestant girl, lately landed, to do sewing and assist with growing up children. Call or address 238 East 46th-st.; ring three times.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day or week; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing, or would take permanent place. Address M. N., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a lady leaving town for Summer seamstress and lady's maid; French Protestant person; understands all kinds of fine sewing. Address K. C. M., 215 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, N.Y.

SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. Call at 475 3d-av., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a good French seamstress; wants day's work. Address, care of Mrs. Wullomay, 392 West 18th-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—A young lady desires a position; works on the Hammond; small salary expected at first. Address Hammond, Station B, Jersey City, N. J.

TO EUROPE.—Advertiser will give her services to lady going to Europe for free passage across; highest personal city references given. Address A. S., Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

TRAVELING COMPANION AND INTERPRETer.—By a French Protestant young lady to go abroad; good shopper and nurse; connoisseur of antiques; city reference. Address M., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; English; thoroughly understands her duties in all branches; care of silver; makes all kinds of salads; city references. Address L., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as competent waitress or chambermaid in a small private family; no objection to the country for Summer months; city reference. Address M. F., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress in a private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; seven years' reference. Address H. M., Box 66 159 East 47th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as waitress in a first-class private family; city reference. Address J. T., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. Address L. S., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; seven years' reference. Call at 15 West 49th-st.

WASHING.—By French laundress; first-class; silk underwear, laces, curtains, gents' shirts, &c.; special rates for ladies; highest references. Address Mme. Cousin, 157 East 33d-st.

WASHING AND IRONING TO DO AT HOME; 50c. and 75c. a dozen. Call or address 160 Waverley-place, rear.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress; go out by day; no objection to housecleaning. Call at 117 West 46th-st., top floor.

WET NURSE.—By a young respectable woman, a baby to bring up on the breast. Call at 338 East 33d-st., third floor, front.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

GENTLEMAN WISHES TO DO FRENCH AND German correspondence or translation evenings. Address Competent, Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MALES.

A COUPLE WISH EMPLOYMENT ON GENtleman's place; man farmer and care of stock and general useful; wife first-class butter-maker; also a youth of 18; willing and obliging; city reference. Address J. J., 859 9th-av.

ATTENDANT, &c.—By experienced young man, speaks German and English, as personal attendant to an invalid; understands massage; country or travel no objection; best references given. Address J. B., 402 6th-av., second floor.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, HAVING A few hundreds as security, desires position of some kind. Address Jos. Kelly, Greenpoint, L. I.

A FRENCHMAN, GOOD EDUCATION, DEsires situation in private family for children. Address J. S., 145 West 36th-st.

BUTLER.—By a respectable colored man, with good experience, in gentleman's family, or would take charge of house for the summer; understands his business as a first-class butler in all branches; can give first-class references. Address A. S., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR BUTLER AND VALET.—By an Englishman; age 29; height 6 feet; thoroughly understands his duties from experience in first-class families in London; strictly sober, honest, willing, and obliging; town or country; good references. Address G. G., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By man and wife in a private family; man as butler, and wife as chambermaid or lady's maid; best city references in all respects; no objection to any part of the country. Address Immigration, Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By as Englishman to one or two gentlemen; single; age, 35; town or country; thoroughly understands his duties; good plain cleaner; city reference from last employer. Address W. P., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler a steady place for the Summer; age 31 years; best of city reference can be given; just disengaged. Address Smith, Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a Frenchman having first-class city references from private family; would like steady place for the Summer. Address A. P., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a French butler or waiter; in a private family; city or country; best city reference. Address S., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; just disengaged; left through family breaking up house; has good references; don't use tobacco or liquors. Address E. M. R., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; best city reference. Call or address W. J. G., 136 West 50th-st.

BUTLER.—By a young man; thorough house servant; highest New-York references. Address J. N., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a competent Swede, 25 years old; in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Address P. N., drug store, 1,998 4th-av.

BUTLER.—By a Scotchman; thoroughly experienced and competent; age 29. Call or address present employer, 25 East 55th-st.

BUTLER.—By a young man; age 29 years; lately landed; best English references. Address J. K., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler in first-class private family; first-class city reference. Call at 521 7th-av.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; best city references. Address D. S., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By young Austrian; age 24; good appearance; in private family; understands the business; best references from last employer; leaves because family breaking up; country for Summer. Address, by letter, for two days, H. Brune, 154 West 87th-st.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple, having several years of experience and very best references; fully capable of taking entire management of first-class private family; city or country. Address G. B., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—In private family, by strictly-temperate man; age 23; without any doubt a trained indoor servant; can prove himself a reliable one to any gentleman or lady requiring such; best city references. Address Reliable, Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—In private family; English; thoroughly understands his duties; good valet; good references for sobriety and ability; former employers can be

A RECORD OF BROKEN VOWS

MARRIAGE IS VERY OFTEN A FAILURE.

THE UNITED STATES GRANT MORE DIVORCES THAN ALL EUROPE—FACTS FROM MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Had Mona Caird waited for the special report that has been prepared by Mr. Carroll E. Wright, she would have found in it much material in support of her thesis. If the elaborate tables of statistics accompanying it do not prove that marriage is a failure, they show at least that the number of cases in which it is not a success is very great, and what is still more alarming, they show that the number is constantly and rapidly increasing. To those who regard the integrity of the marriage tie as one of the safeguards of civilization Mr. Wright's statistics are an urgent appeal to bestir themselves, for the 328,716 divorces that were granted in the United States from 1867 to 1887 are not to be regarded with indifference, inasmuch as they mean that while the population of the country increased about 60 per cent. during that period the broken vows increased 156.9 per cent.

In divorce this country stands pre-eminent. Mr. Wright has not been able to obtain full information from foreign countries for the two decades covered by his report; but he has collected enough to indicate that there is no other land in the world that is so hospitable as ours to the dissolution of the marriage tie. In fact, more divorces are granted in the United States in one year than in all Europe. Take the last year of Mr. Wright's second decade for example. In 1886 our courts released 25,535 couples from their marital obligations; the courts of Great Britain and the Continent released only 22,680. The records of other years would not add materially to the reputation of the United States.

The European countries that showed the slightest tendency to follow our illustrious example in 1886 were France, with 6,211, and the German Empire with 6,078. But of the number belonging to the German Empire 3,309 must be credited to Prussia alone. Illinois with 2,606, Indiana with 1,655, Iowa with 1,127, and Kansas with 817 lack only 7 of equality with France. Ohio with 1,889, Texas with 1,328, Pennsylvania with 1,156, New-York with 1,006, and Wisconsin with 700 come within 1 of equality with Germany. Although one of the smallest of the European nations, Switzerland is among the first as a manufacturer of divorces. During the year in question her courts granted 899, but this number is only 98 more than Tennessee. Then comes Kentucky with 763, only 3 more than Kentucky; Great Britain, 475, only 24 more than Colorado; Italy, 418, only 2 more than Connecticut, and Belgium, 354, only 29 more than Georgia. All the other European countries are below the 300 limit. The best regards are those of Scotland, (96,) Finland, (62,) and Ireland, (7.)

An examination of some of the States of the Union for the 20 years ending with 1876 is more than interesting. It is startling. In several of them divorce appears to have run riot. Reaching its maximum of 3,727 in Illinois, it ceased with almost equal fury in the adjacent territory. In that State the divorces reached the enormous number of 36,072, an average of over 1,800 a year, or 6 for every week day, or more than half as many as in France and more than five times as many as in Great Britain during the same period. The State that comes nearest to being a hated rival of Illinois is Ohio; but the Buckeye State can boast only 26,367. Indiana is a good third, 25,193 divorces having been granted in that State. Michigan is credited with 18,483; Iowa, 16,564; Pennsylvania, 16,020; New-York, 15,385, and Missouri, 15,278.

Leaving the latter, the domestic storm centre crosses the Rocky Mountains, wrecking the happiness of 12,118 couples in California and, passing down toward the Rio Grande, it works the same devastation with 11,472 couples in Texas. Making its way to the North and East, it is overwhelms 10,248 couples in Kentucky, 9,989 in Wisconsin and 9,853 in Massachusetts. Tennessee, with 9,625, is fourteenth on the list of devastated States; Connecticut, with 8,542, is fifteenth; Maine, with 8,412, sixteenth; Kansas, with 7,191, seventeenth; Arkansas, with 6,044, eighteenth; Alabama, with 5,204, nineteenth, and Mississippi, with 5,046, twentieth. New-Hampshire, with 4,979, and Rhode Island, with 4,462, may, perhaps, be added to this list of divorce-infected States.

While these remarkable aggregates show in a general way the surprising prevalence of divorce in the various States, they do not, of course, indicate the relation of the increase of divorce to the increase of population. Mr. Wright has not considered this phase of the subject in his special report; he has probably reserved it for treatment in his full report, which will not be published for several months yet. The only means for making instructive comparisons that he has provided are his percentages for the decennial periods, and also the ratios of divorce to marriage in 1870 and in 1880. While these relieve somewhat the startling character of the aggregates already given, they do not in the slightest degree do away with the deplorable fact that the bridal path is more and more deeply strewn every year with the wrecks of lovers' dreams. Considered from the point of decennial percentages Texas makes the worst showing of the States above mentioned. The increase of divorces in the Lone Star State during the second decade over the first is 310.7 per cent. Arkansas is second with an increase of 229 per cent. The increase in Alabama, the next State, is 222.7 per cent.; in Mississippi, 209.4; in Kansas, 156.3; in California, 115.4; in Wisconsin, 102; in Michigan, 87.2; in Tennessee, 83.6; in Missouri, 77.7; in Iowa, 60.9, and in Kentucky, 58.2. Other States may be named in the following order: Ohio, 55 per cent.; New-Hampshire, 54.8; Illinois, 51.9; Pennsylvania, 47.1; Massachusetts, 32.9; Indiana, 32.6; Rhode Island, 26.7, and New-York, 20. The only States that have the honor of not having an absolute increase in divorce during the 20 years are Maine, 8.3 per cent.; Connecticut, 16; Vermont, 17.8, and Delaware, 64. All the other States and Territories show an increase during this period of from 18.9 per cent. in Nevada to 17.8 in Dakota.

Mr. Wright's statistics with regard to the number of marriages in 1870 and 1880 are estimated. In the former year 1 couple out of every 664 could not rest content until they had been judicially separated. Ten years were sufficient to reduce the ratio to 1 divorce to every 479 marriages. The distance from the altar to the divorce court was greater in the South in 1870 than in any other section; but in the next 10 years it was, as a rule, more rapidly closed than in elsewhere. The ratio in South Carolina in 1870 was 1 divorce to 133,359 marriages. No figures are given for 1880. In Delaware 1 marriage out of every 23,627 was dissolved in 1870 and 1 out of every 5,541 in 1880. The ratio of divorces to marriages in the other Southern States stood in the two dates as follows: North Carolina, 1 to 4,938 and 3,149; Louisiana, 1 to 4,579 and 1,629; Virginia, 1 to 3,734 and 1,743; Georgia, 1 to 1,896 and 1,152; Mississippi, 1 to 1,840 and 498; Maryland, 1 to 1,797 and 795; West Virginia, 1 to 1,044 and 974; Texas, 1 to 949 and 332; Tennessee, 1 to 836 and 428; Arkansas, 1 to 810 and 326; Kentucky, 1 to 678 and 549; Florida, 1 to 622 and 341.

It will be observed that Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and North Carolina form an exception to the rule above stated: the ratio of divorce to marriage did not decrease in these as in the other States. The distance of the latter from the divorce court is hardly less in New-York, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota than in the Southern States. In the first-named State the ratio of divorce to marriage in 1870 was 1 to 1,133, and in 1880 it was 1 to 1,151; in the second, 1 to 1,068 and 851, and in the third, 1 to 1,001 and 647. The rapid increase noted in the South is observable in one Territory and three States north of Mason and Dixon's line. It was 1 divorce in 16,077 marriages in New-Mexico in 1870, and 1 to 2,615 in 1880; in New-Hampshire the ratio for these two dates was 1 to 369 and 186; in Illinois, 1 to 407 and 271, and in Michigan, 1 to 403 and 269.

The work of the offending clergyman or magistrate exhibits the least permanency in the Territories, but it should be added that several of the States have nothing to boast of in this respect. In Wyoming, 1 marriage out of every 122 was annulled in 1870 and 1 out of every 173 in 1880. In Utah the ratio for these two dates was 1 to 185 and 219; in Rhode Island, 1 to 203 and 190; in Colorado, 1 to 232 and 136; in Connecticut, 1 to 246 and 340; in Oregon, 1 to 248 and 175; in Montana, 1 to 257 and 180; in Nevada, 1 to 285 and 170; in Indiana, 1 to 271 and 262; in Washington, 1 to 279 and 192; in Idaho, 1 to 292 and 248; in Maine, 1 to 331 and 204; in California, 1 to 355 and 235, and in Vermont, 1 to 380 and 455. The only States in which there was an improvement in 1880 over 1870 were Vermont, Connecticut, and New-York, and in the Territories Utah and Wyoming. The highly moral and intellectual State of Massachusetts is excluded from this roll of honor. The ratio of divorces to marriages in that Commonwealth in 1870 was 1 to 681 and in 1880 it was 1 to 566.

Perhaps the most interesting table accompanying Mr. Wright's report is that relating to the chief causes of divorce—adultery, cruelty, desertion, drunkenness, and neglect to provide. It indicates that relative prevalence throughout the Union, and the extent to which each of the various States, and the sex that is the greater offender against the virtues that make domestic harmony and happiness. The divorces granted from 1867 to 1887 are by no means equally divided between the two sexes. Whether or not wives are more neglectful of husbands to seek divorce, the fact is indisputable that they are more successful in securing it. While 216,077 divorces were granted to the one sex during the two decades, only 112,639 were granted to the other. The classification of divorces by causes discloses that, with only one curious and perhaps easily accounted for exception, husbands are more guilty than wives of the offences that work a dissolution of the marriage tie. This exception is found in the divorces for adultery. Of these, 56,846 have been granted to wives and 38,156 to husbands; but this remarkable fact is due probably not to the greater infidelity of women, but to the greater willingness of women to overlook and forgive the infidelity of men.

The cause that appears to be most productive of divorce, or is put forward most frequently as a reason for divorce, is desertion, and under this head the record of husbands is black indeed. Their conduct was such that 45,419 wives fled to the courts and found in divorce a needed protection. Lovely and angelic as women are, 6,161 henpecked husbands availed themselves of the same source of protection. Drunkenness is the least conspicuous of the four main causes in the annals of American divorce. Only 12,411 wives obtained divorces on this ground and only 1,432 husbands. The neglect to provide is, of course, an offense that wives alone complain of seriously; at least, no husband was successful in getting a divorce because his wife refused to support him. His delinquency in this respect was, however, the sufficient cause for divorce in 7,948 cases. To combinations of these and minor causes 32,517 wives and 7,846 husbands owed their deliverance from marital bondage, and under the head of "all other causes" Mr. Wright records the further deliverance of 13,183 wives and 7,866 husbands.

A full analysis of the operation of the several causes in the various States and Territories cannot now be undertaken. A few only of the more interesting and salient points disclosed by Mr. Wright's statistics can be given. The first observation to be made is that the causes of divorce are not distributed geographically; that is, a particular cause does not appear to operate more in one section than in another. Nevertheless, a certain offense is recorded as the reason for divorce much more frequently in one State than in another. For instance, adultery figures oftener in the divorce courts of New-York than in any other State, 8,477 wives and 5,502 husbands being released from their sinful partners during the two decades. Illinois, with 3,528 divorces to wives and 3,735 to husbands; Ohio, with 2,678 and 2,769 to the two sexes respectively, and Massachusetts, with 1,688 to wives and 1,326 to husbands, come next. Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Rhode Island, and Maryland are the only States in which more divorces for adultery were granted to women than to men.

Again, cruel husbands appear to be more numerous in Illinois and cruel wives more numerous in Massachusetts than in other States; 5,972 divorces for cruelty were granted to wives and 549 to husbands in the former State, and 730 to husbands and 2,801 to wives in the latter. Following Illinois are Ohio, with 4,538 divorces to wives and 264 to husbands, and Indiana, with 2,944 to wives and 644 to husbands. Illinois also heads the list of States for drunken husbands. In that State 2,979 divorces were granted to wives and 258 to husbands; Ohio, which is second, 2,039 to wives and 115 to husbands; Iowa, third, 1,260 to wives and 62 to husbands, and Massachusetts, fourth, 846 to wives and 128 to husbands.

Curiously enough, more divorces were granted to husbands because of drunken wives in Rhode Island and Pennsylvania than in any other States. Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-Jersey, Virginia, South Carolina, and New-Mexico no wives or husbands sought deliverance from drunken partners. Indiana husbands have the worst reputations as providers. One thousand five hundred and forty-nine Indiana wives were divorced from non-supporting husbands. Arkansas, with 1,379 divorces to wives; Michigan, with 1,366, and Rhode Island, with 589, come next. No wife in Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Montana, New-Mexico, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Louisiana obtained a divorce for non-support. The divorces for a combination of the four main causes with minor causes were more frequent in Indiana than elsewhere, 6,420 being granted to wives and 1,134 to husbands. The next States under this head are Michigan, with 3,722 to wives and 353 to husbands; Connecticut, with 2,935 to wives and 1,153 to husbands, and Rhode Island, with 264 to wives and 466 to husbands.

As an abstract of the divorce laws of the various States and Territories is reserved by Mr. Wright for his full report, it is impossible to point out the relation between them and the frequency of divorce in these States and Territories, but it is probable that the relation is quite direct, and that the remedy for the present prevalence of divorce, in Illinois, for instance, is to be found in the reform of the divorce laws of that State. F. P. A.

SNAITH'S TRICKERY.

MORE EVIDENCE ELICITED BY THE ASSEMBLY CEILING COMMITTEE.

The special Assembly committee which has in charge the investigation of the Assembly ceiling scandal held an executive session yesterday afternoon in the offices of Clarence A. Seward. There were present of the committee Hamilton Fish, Jr., Messrs. Creamer, McMaster, and King. The delinquent members were Assemblymen Aspinall and McCann.

There were but two witnesses examined—ex-Assemblyman George S. Weed of Plattsburg and Frederick Wolf of the firm of F. & J. C. Wolf, which supplied Contractor Snaith with the stained glass required for the Capitol job. J. C. Wolf was subpœnaed before the committee at one of its recent meetings in Albany, but his testimony proved so unsatisfactory and he displayed such marvelous ignorance of the firm's business that counsel decided to summon the brother. It was a happy thought, for from the testimony of Frederick Wolf another strand has been woven in the rope of evidence which is gradually encircling John Snaith.

The witness swore that the glass furnished by his firm was not first-class "cathedral" glass, as called for in the Snaith contract with the State, but of an inferior quality; that Snaith agreed to pay him $3 a foot for the required amount, but requested him to charge $6 a foot for the glass in his bill, and also to furnish him with vouchers showing that he had been paid at the latter rate. The witness did not consider this fabrication anything out of the way, inasmuch as he would gladly have put any price in his bill to please his friend Snaith. In looking over the books of the firm the counsel discovered that the original order was entered on page 121, and that the corner of this page, where the price per foot and the total amount of the bill had evidently been written, was torn off. The same order was found on page 131, with the price of the glass given at $6 per foot, less commission, which witness swore was 50 per cent.

Wolf produced a letter written by the alleged architect Andrews, dated Nov. 5, to his brother and himself and dated Tennessee Club, Memphis, March 16. It reads:

DEAR BOYS: I am living here and am playing in great luck. Expect to get a sixty-thousand-dollar church and a theatre besides. I see that that fellow Sinclair (one of the straw bidders,) has been testifying that I went to the theatre with him. What a liar! But I guess after all that he is all right. If I get this work I shall want you to furnish the glass. I hope you will write and tell me what is going on. Yours &c., ARTHUR H. ROWE.

Merely as a matter of form Mr. Weed was called upon to show his bank books, which were duly inspected by the committee. They contained nothing of interest to any one besides their owner. He answered several questions put to him by Mr. Bowers regarding the letting of the contract last Spring, which corroborated the testimony given by the other members of the unfortunate committee. Witness also remembered that Superintendent Andrews seemed in great haste that the bids be opened and the contract let. It was his impression that Mr. Cole had told the committee that he expected to be in Albany off and on during the Summer, and that if it was necessary he would call a meeting of the full committee. He rather expected to receive such a call, but never did.

On the advice of counsel the committee refused to make public the report of the sub-committee which has recently visited Ithaca and Watkins in the hope of unearthing certain facts which would throw light on the investigation. It is understood that Messrs. Bush and McMaster took little or no testimony in Speaker Cole's home, and discovered nothing of special consequence. The committee adjourned to meet again in Albany on Wednesday next.

CONNECTICUT'S SCHOOL FUND.

NEW-HAVEN, March 30.—The present Legislature is wrestling with the problem of how to keep up the State school fund in proportion to the annual growth of the census of the children of school age—an increase of 2,000 a year. It is found that the fund is assailed from two directions—the growth of the annual enumeration and the inevitable losses on forced sales of unpromising real estate where there have been foreclosures owing to so-called loose investments of 50 years ago.

The fund in 1795, after the closing up of the sales of the Western Reserve lands, amounted to $1,200,000. It reached its maximum, $2,077,641 19, in 1848. It has diminished a trifle over $58,000 in that time. Commissioner Olney has asked the Legislature to make good the impairment of the capital caused by the forced sales. Such restorations were voted in 1884-5. The 154,932 school children of the State received about 75 cents each from the fund last year, but as the number of scholars is increasing rapidly it is evident that if each district's common schools are to be kept up by the State the capital of the fund must be made larger rather than suffered to diminish.

At the present session of the Legislature resolutions providing for the defalcation since the last session in 1887 have been already passed by the House, and they now await the action of the Senate. By agreement this action has been delayed until the School Fund Committee can prepare and report a suitable bill to carry into effect the provisions of the State Constitution directing the establishment of the minimum amount of the principal and provide for supplying any future deficiency in the fund.

THE FULTON CLUB.

A new down-town social club, recently incorporated, has adopted the name of Fulton Club and has completed its organization by the election of the following officers: President—Jordan L. Mott; Vice-President—H. A. Rogers; Secretary—George F. Benjamin; Treasurer—Alexander Gilbert; Directors—Jordan L. Mott, F. Crosby, A. A. Cowles, J. O. Hillman, Jr., F. Taylor, William Brookfield, Joshua Hoadley, J. H. Sprague, three years, J. Easter Page, E. H. Brown, Harry Holbrook.

The club has leased for a term of five years the entire eighth and part of the seventh floors of the new Market and Fulton Bank Building, corner of Fulton and Gold streets, and will

TO APPEAL TO GOV. HILL.

HOW THE OLD GUARD MAY SECURE A PLACE IN THE PARADE.

According to the ruling of Col. Cruger's Committee on Army all veteran organizations other than the regularly organized posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in this State are ruled out of the centennial military parade on April 30. This prohibition includes the Old Guard of New-York, of which Major George Washington McLean is commandant. These veterans had hoped originally to be designated as a special escort to the President of the United States at his reception in New-York on the first day of the celebration, and also in the stated exercises preliminary to the review of the great military procession on the second day. But this privilege has been denied them.

The Old Guard has consequently adopted another course. Early in the present week it is proposed by Major McLean and his associates to make formal application to Gov. Hill, in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State of New-York, to be assigned a position in the centennial parade proper. Such assignment, it is held, the Governor is entirely competent to make. In preferring this request the Old Guard makes no claim to a right to a place in the procession, as has been urged on behalf of the uniformed organizations of the Veterans of the National Guard. Major McLean bases his application upon the fact that, according to the laws of the State, the Old Guard is a regularly-constituted and officially-recognized part of the military forces of New-York.

In 1873 the Legislature, by a special act, authorized the Old Guard, which up to that time had been an association of veteran soldiers, to organize as an independent military body. This organization was exempted from serving with the regularly-constituted battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions of the uniformed militia of the State, known and designated as the National Guard, except in case of riot, insurrection, or invasion, or when called upon to do duty by the Commander-in-Chief. Upon the revision of the Military Code in 1883 the Old Guard was one of the few organizations specifically recognized and authorized to parade with firearms. By virtue of this official recognition, twice extended, it is claimed that Major McLean's command is directly under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

The authority of the Governor to direct the whole or any portion of the military force to perform military duty is practically without limitation. Hence the hope that Gov. Hill may be inclined to incorporate the Old Guard with the National Guard in the approaching parade. The veterans make no demand for special consideration. They are content to parade on the left of the troops of New-York, so long as they are accorded a place.

Besides other organization in the State, so far as appears, is in a position to prefer a similar request to the Governor. This is the celebrated Burgesses' Corps of Albany. The Citizens' Corps of Utica and of Troy, which, originally, were independent military organizations recognized by the State, have entered the National Guard as separate companies of infantry, and will parade with their brigades.

In well-informed military circles it is believed that the request of the Old Guard will be granted by Gov. Hill.

A NEW OPERA AT PALMER'S.

"THE MAY QUEEN" TO BE PRODUCED BY THE M'CAULL COMPANY.

"Boccaccio" had its last representation at Palmer's last evening, and to-morrow night Czibulka's merry opera, "The May Queen," will be seen for the first time in an English dress on the stage of this theatre. To-day Col. McCaull and his company are resting, and they need it sadly, for the past week has been one of uninterrupted work in preparing for the production of this new piece. For many days everybody connected with Palmer's Theatre and the McCaull Opera Company has been on a rush, and it was not until after the rehearsal of Friday that anything like a rest was taken. Then, after listening to the rehearsal, Col. McCaull said, "Let it go at last," and he subsequently remarked that the opera was in a condition to be presented that night if necessary.

Every bit of scenery, every piece of costume, and every property of "The May Queen" is new and has been specially prepared for the work. The opera is in three acts and four scenes, the first representing a square in Lucden, the second a room in Lord Middleditch's house, the third an apartment of state, and the fourth the royal apartment in the palace at Whitehall. The costumes have all been manufactured under the direct supervision of Mme. Cotrelly, and are described as very rich and picturesque. Of the opera itself, Col. McCaull said yesterday:

"If the performance on Monday is as good as the final rehearsal I have no fear of the result. There is some of the brightest and prettiest music in it to open the ears to, and while the libretto promises well, the story being interesting, and as for the comedy, well, with Hopper, Bell, De Angelis, and Raffael all instating for laughs, it is easy to surmise that there will be plenty of amusement, and as the comedy elements are directly centered with the working out of the plot and not lugged in for the mere purpose of creating laughter, the interest in the story will be maintained throughout. For the serious portion of the opera there will be a list of clever artists, among whom are Marion Manola, Harriet Avery, Laura Joyce-Bell, Annie Myers, Josephine Knapp, Eugene Oudin, Charles Dungan, Edmund Stanley, and Herbert Cripps. These comprise the entire strength of my organization, and for the first time in my managerial career I have been able to bring them into one cast, no other opera that I have ever done before requiring a cast large enough but that one or more of the company was laying off during the run. Regarding the costuming and scenery I have not said much, but when the curtain rises at Palmer's on Monday evening I promise some pleasant surprises. Yes, the opera ought to be a big success. I don't' prophesy it, yet am willing to pin my faith on the public verdict."

The cast of "The May Queen" is as follows:

The Queen		Harriet Avery
Lady Beatrice Hamilton, niece of Lord Middleditch		Marion Manola
Rozana, her governess		Laura Joyce-Bell
Nancy, attendant of Lady Beatrice		Annie Myers
Harry Macdonald		Eugene Oudin
Toby, his servant		Digby Bell
Lord Middleditch, Lord Mayor of London		Charles Dungan
Lieut. Wilmore		Edmund Stanley
Ellen		Josephine Knapp
Lydia	Young women of the people.	Louise Edgar
Betty		Florence Wiley
Rose		Lucy Pixley

Populace, Soldiers, Court Ladies, Nobles, Pages, &c.

TEN THOUSAND A YEAR FOR DRESSES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 30.—This morning Judge Nelson asked the Supreme Court to grant the Executors of the will of the late William T. Garner the power to appropriate $25,000 a year for the personal use of Marcellite Thorn Garner, a daughter of the deceased now residing in France. Judge Barnard granted the motion. Miss Garner was 21 years of age on March 8 last. Her father, William T. Garner, was drowned 18 years ago at Hoboken. He left an estate valued at $10,000,000. He was proprietor of the large mills at Wappinger's Falls, Pleasant Valley, and other places in this section of the State.

Miss Garner has been receiving a large income heretofore, but not sufficient to support her in Paris. She wrote to Judge Nelson asking an increase in her allowance, giving as a reason that it cost her $10,000 a year for dresses alone. As the estate would more than warrant the increase asked for, the court readily granted the motion of the young lady's counsel.

THE SIOUX ARE WILLING.

PIERRE, Dakota, March 30.—Several of the employes in and about the Cheyenne Agency have reported in Pierre this week that the Sioux on the reservation are showing no opposition in the least to the new bill to open their lands to settlement. In council they have decided that they will one and all sign the measure, as it is all they have asked for in the past. The squaw men, who the Sioux Commission charged in their report were a chief cause of the Indians' rejecting the former bill, have generally shown their acquiescence by picking out some good locations, building their habitations, and getting ready to squat when the lands are thrown open. This augurs well for the speedy success of the commission, whose names Pierre is waiting daily to hear announced.

COURTESY TO AN AUSTRIAN VESSEL.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 30.—The Austrian corvette Saida this morning weighed anchor and left the port of New-Orleans. She had been here for two weeks, during which time there was a constant exchange of social and civic hospitality between the strangers and the people of New-Orleans. Pursuant to Gov. Nicholls's orders the Louisiana Field Artillery fired a Commander's salute of 17 guns on the levee from the Bella returned the compliment with a salvo from her broadsides, and dipped her colors as the steamed down the river.

PURCHASE OF BONDS.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Bonds accepted today were as follows: Registered 4½s, $284,500 at 108; $3,600 at 108; $100,800 at 108, or interest; $58,800 at 108; $45,900 at 108; coupon 4½s, $70,000 at 108.

The total amount of bonds purchased to date in the department, as reported in the Treasurer's statement, is $30,000,000, of which $5,140,000 were 4 per cents, and $24,860,000 were 4½ per cents. The amount of bonds offered for sale was $30,000,000, leaving unsold $70,000,000. Having regard to the

A DIPLOMATIC ROMANCE

THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A BEAUTIFUL WIDOW.

HER THIRD MARRIAGE POSTPONED BY MINISTERIAL INTERFERENCE — MR. WINDOM'S NEW HOME.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The most interesting story of the season is that about a beautiful young widow whose life seems to hold more than the usual share of romance. About two years ago her marriage to a handsome but penniless young diplomat on his death bed was the absorbing topic of talk in Washington. Indeed so great was the commotion raised in society circles that the widow, unable to bear the strain of her husband's death, the tragic marriage, and the talk incident thereto, sailed with her mother and little son, the child of her first husband, for Europe, and spent the time in retirement on the coast of Normandy, from which they returned early in the present season.

After her unhappy experience of married life, the young wife, with her baby boy and mother, left the home of her girlhood and came North to live. When some years had elapsed a divorce was obtained, and when her little son was about 7 years of age his mother came to Washington. During the second Winter of her stay, and when she had become a decided favorite, the acquaintance of a handsome young attaché was made. The friendship rapidly culminated in mutual love, and when it began to be whispered about that a marriage was imminent then for the first time mutterings of a storm began to be heard. The attaché was not the only one to whose peace of mind the young woman's beauty had proved destructive. The Minister himself had fallen in love with her. After continued effort to change matters in his own favor the Minister determined to get his wife to work to prevent the marriage and place every possible obstacle in the path of the young lovers. Dispatches were sent to the young fellow's relatives, telling them that he, a member of the Roman Catholic Church, was seriously contemplating marriage with a divorced woman.

Belonging to a Southern family of great wealth, and being an only daughter, the girl grew up courted and petted by her friends and idolized by the parents, who were the last to perceive that of all the men who united to form the one who gained the strongest hold upon their daughter's heart was a young fellow who had little to recommend him beyond his good looks. A marriage followed and gradually the husband began to show himself in his true character. It was not long before he had committed a series of follies that ran large amounts and was a fugitive from justice. Conflicting stories are told as to the fate of the fellow, some authorities averring that he committed suicide, while others are positive that he is still alive and a resident of Australia.

The storm of opposition raised by the relatives only served to hasten matters. About this time a splendid entertainment was given at the Country Club. The guests did not depart until the early morning hours. One of the guests, flushed with wine, made some professional remarks to the young woman, who, in order to rid herself of the unwelcome admirer, was finally obliged to call her escort. The attaché was so worked up by the little incident that he determined on the homeward drive to have a day set for their marriage, which was accordingly done. On the following day the young fellow was taken sick and the heavy cold which he had contracted rapidly developed into pneumonia. He never recovered his senses sufficiently to ask dispensation for his marriage, but without avail. At last, feeling that his strength was failing, the young fellow sent a friend to several clergymen of this city and finally succeeded in obtaining a minister who married him to the woman for whose sake he gave up his church and cut himself adrift from his relatives. Two days later the newly-made wife was a widow. When the arrangements were being made for the funeral the Minister called, and a scene is said to have taken place across the bier of the young dipper, which the Minister denounced in no measured terms, calling Heaven to witness that the death was a speedy retribution for the marriage of his rival.

The young widow then went abroad and returned early in the present Winter. Among the diplomatic corps was a Secretary of Legation who arrived in this country about the same time, and as he bore the enviable distinction of being the wealthiest man in the corps speedily became one of the lions of society. Of late he could be seen, the young fellow fond of dress as every one hoped and expected he would, marry one of the season's débutantes, feel head and ears in love with the beautiful young widow with the romantic history. The feeling was reciprocated, and it was arranged that in order to avoid the unpleasant gossip which would otherwise be again set afloat, the lady was to sail for Europe on the 10th of the present month. In a short time the young German was to follow and the marriage take place immediately upon his arrival. Notwithstanding the great secrecy with which the affair was to be clothed, it leaked out, and when the Minister heard of it, and followed post haste in the steps of his young secretary, who had accompanied his lady love to New-York to wish her good-bye. What took place upon the arrival of the Minister they know best.

York is not known, but certain it is that the lady's departure was delayed for a fortnight, and when she did finally bid adieu to her native shores it was with a feeling of great uncertainty.

One of the most notable and stylish turnouts seen among the Washington thoroughfares is the large coach driven by Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland of New-York. A peculiarity of the coach is that there are no windows or apparent opening in the body, which is painted bright yellow, while the trimmings are of blue. The seats are all on top. The liveries of the outriders are of dark blue, with big silver buttons.

During the present week Secretary and Mrs. Windom have concluded arrangements for the lease of what is generally known as the Stanton house, on the north side of K-street, opposite Franklin-square. This is a large, double, brick house, which was formerly owned and occupied by the Hon. Edwin Stanton during the period when he was Secretary of War. For a number of years the property has been owned by Senator John Sherman, who leased it for a fashionable boarding house.

THE LACROSSE SEASON.

SCHEDULE ADOPTED BY THE METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Lacrosse Association was held at 26 Broadway yesterday afternoon, at which were present J. R. Hannery of the Brooklyn Lacrosse Club, President; J. O. Polak of Rutgers College, Vice-President; F. B. Stevens of Stevens' Institute, Secretary and Treasurer, and other gentlemen. This schedule was adopted for the Spring season, which will end June 1 on account of the college Commencements.

Rutgers College Lacrosse Club.—At New-Brunswick, N. J.—May 11, versus Brooklyn Lacrosse Club; May 17, versus College City of New-York; May 25, versus Stevens Institute.

Abroad—April 18, versus Brooklyn, at Brooklyn; May 14, versus Stevens Institute, at Hoboken; June 1, College City of New-York, at New-York.

Stevens Institute Lacrosse Club.—At Hoboken, N. J.—May 2, versus College City of New-York; May 14, versus Rutgers Lacrosse Club; May 16, versus Brooklyn Lacrosse Club.

Abroad—May 4, versus College City of New-York, at New-York; May 30, versus Brooklyn Lacrosse Club, at Brooklyn; May 25, versus Rutgers Lacrosse Club, at New-Brunswick.

College City of New-York Lacrosse Club.—At New-York—May 2, versus Stevens Institute Lacrosse Club; May 25, versus Brooklyn Lacrosse Club; June 1, versus Rutgers Lacrosse Club.

Abroad—April 18, versus Brooklyn, at Brooklyn; May 4, versus Stevens Institute, at Hoboken; May 17, Rutgers Lacrosse Club, at New-Brunswick.

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Abroad—May 11, versus Rutgers Lacrosse Club, at New-Brunswick; May 14, versus Stevens Institute, at Hoboken; May 30, versus College City of New-York, at New-York.

For the Summer a new series of games will be arranged in which, besides the Brooklyn Club, the Staten Island Athletic Club, the New-Jersey Athletic Club, and other organizations will take part.

A LARGE REAL ESTATE DEAL.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The largest real estate deal of the season, involving $1,000,000, was consummated to-day, when the *Inter Ocean* came into possession of the northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison streets. This corner, 20 by 40, was recently purchased by H. H. Kohlsaat for $7,500 per front foot, the highest price ever paid in Chicago. The new building, surrounding it in the form of an L, has been secured by a syndicate, of which Clarence L. Ford and Walter Peck are members, for $1,000,000, the lease to run for 99 years at $90,000 per year. The combined properties, with a frontage of 100 feet on Madison, 70 feet on Dearborn, together with an extension to Calhoun-place in the rear—in all 9,000 square feet—has been transferred to the *Inter Ocean*, represented by William Penn Nixon, for a new building to bear its name. It will be one of the most prominent structures in the city, as this is one of the three choice corners in Chicago.

THE FISH-HATCHING INDUSTRY.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 30.—The hatching establishment of the United States Fish Commission on Ten-Pound Island, which was opened in October, closed yesterday. The work of the past Winter is considered to have been successful. 11,000,700 cod were hatched, being successfully hatched and 7,256,749 pollock. The great majority of the cod were planted on the coast of Cape Cod. 2,000,000 were planted in Massachusetts Bay, 1,000,000 were planted in Vineyard Sound, and 1,000,000 were planted in Buzzard's Bay. The pollock were planted in Massachusetts Bay. The cod were planted when they were from one to two inches long, and the pollock when they were from two to three inches long. The cod were hatched from eggs taken from the fish in the harbor here, and the pollock from eggs taken from the fish in Boston Harbor. The eggs were taken from the fish by the fishermen, and were brought to the hatching establishment here, where they were hatched and planted in the waters from which they were taken. The fishermen were paid for the eggs at the rate of 50 cents per quart. The eggs were taken from the fish in the months of January, February, and March. The fishermen were paid for the eggs at the rate of 50 cents per quart. The eggs were taken from the fish in the months of January, February, and March. The fishermen were paid for the eggs at the rate of 50 cents per quart.

SULLIVAN'S WIRE-PULLING.

IRISH-AMERICANS DECLARE THEMSELVES WEARY OF HIS METHODS.

The judicious leadership of Mr. Parnell has taught Irishmen everywhere to appreciate more than ever the qualities which Mr. Parnell possesses and to look for the same ability in others who aspire to leadership. From some very sad experiences Irishmen have come to regard a blander in generalship as akin to a crime. Moreover, they are growing to regard most unfavorably those who assiduously seek office.

Hence the recent TIMES articles which exposed the bogus dispatch from London, giving unlimited credit to Alexander Sullivan and Patrick Egan for the discovery of the forger Pigott, have caused no little stir among Irish-Americans. Investigation satisfies many Irishmen that Patrick Egan did not suggest the concoction of that dispatch. He is believed to be above that sort of thing. Besides, his countrymen recognize his services in exposing Pigott. To Archbishop Walsh and Egan they give great credit. But the Chicago lawyer, Alexander Sullivan, they find has put himself in a worse light than ever in seeking to get some of the credit.

So an Irish-American, a business man from Chicago, informed a TIMES reporter yesterday. Said this gentleman:

"The exposure in THE NEW-YORK TIMES and the Chicago *Times* of the bogus cable dispatch is the talk of Chicago. It has disconcerted Sullivan much and has helped to spoil some of his political schemes. Because the Chicago *Times* published the story Sullivan circulated the report that it was all concocted in Chicago. The *Inter Ocean* of that city was induced to say so editorially, and it arranged to have other papers do the unpleasant gossip which would otherwise be again set afloat, the lady was to sail for Europe on the 10th of the present month. In a short time the young German was to follow and the marriage take place immediately upon his arrival. Notwithstanding the great secrecy with which the affair was to be clothed, it leaked out, and when the Minister heard of it, and followed post haste in the steps of his young secretary, who had accompanied his lady love to New-York to wish her good-bye. What took place upon the arrival of the Minister they know best.

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ON APIA'S FATAL REEFS.

THE WAR VESSELS IN THE SUDDEN HURRICANE.

THE LOSS OF LIFE NOT AT ALL EXAGGERATED—MEN CLINGING FOR HOURS TO THE RIGGING—KING MATAAFA'S HELP.

LONDON, March 31.—Further particulars of the disastrous storm at Apia have just been received.

The hurricane burst upon the harbor suddenly. The German man-of-war Eber was the first vessel to drag her anchor. She became unmanageable and was driven helplessly on the reef which runs around the harbor. She struck, broadside on, at 6 o'clock in the morning. The shock caused her to lurch and to stagger back and she sank in a moment in deep water. Most of her men were under hatches and scarcely a soul of them escaped.

The German war ship Adler was the next to succumb. She was lifted bodily by a gigantic wave and cast on her beam ends on the reef. A terrible struggle for life ensued among the officers and sailors aboard. Many plunged into the raging surf and struck out, some reaching the shore in safety. Others clung to the rigging until the masts fell. Of the latter two gained the shore safely. The Captain of the Adler and several other officers were saved.

In the meantime the United States steamer Nipsic had been dragging her anchors and drifting toward the shore. The Captain, however, managed to keep control, and ran her on a sand bank. Boats were immediately lowered and the whole company were saved with the exception of six men, who were drowned by the capsizing of a boat.

The United States steamer Vandalia was carried before the gale right upon the reef. She struck with a terrible shock, and the Captain was hurled against a Gatling gun and stunned. Before he could recover a great sea swept the deck and washed him away. The vessel sank 50 yards from the Nipsic. Several of the officers and men were washed overboard and drowned. Others perished while making desperate efforts to swim to the shore. Some remained for hours clinging to the rigging, but heavy waves dashed unceasingly over them, and one by one they were swept away.

Soon after the Vandalia had sunk the American war ship Trenton broke from her anchorage and was driven upon the wreck of the Vandalia, whence she drifted to the shore. The bottom of the Trenton was completely stove and her hold was half full of water.

By this time night had set in. Many natives and Europeans had gathered on the shore, and all were anxious to render assistance to the wrecked vessels and their unfortunate crews, but, darkness having fallen on the scene, they were wholly unable to be of service.

As morning broke the German man-of-war Olga, which had hitherto bravely withstood the gale, although much battered by the heavy seas that constantly broke upon her, became unmanageable and was driven upon the beach, where she lay in tolerably favorable position.

The following is a record of the officers and men lost:

Eber—The Captain, all the other officers except one, and 76 men.

Vandalia—The Captain, 4 officers, and 40 men.

Nipsic—Seven men.

Adler—Altogether 15 persons.

Mataafa sent a number of men, who rendered splendid aid in trying to float the Olga.

BERLIN, March 31.—Emperor William was deeply moved by the news of the Samoan disaster. He immediately telephoned to Prince Henry and afterward conferred with Count von Moltke, Prince Bismarck, and others.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary Tracy went to New-York yesterday afternoon. Commodore Walker, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who is acting head of the department during the Secretary's absence, was not at home this evening, but it was said at his residence that no additional information had been received in regard to the vessels wrecked at Samoa.

The immediate relatives of those who lost their lives in the wreck will be entitled to pensions under the general law. The pension is $8 per month for a seaman's widow and $2 per month for each child under 16 years of age. In the case of widows of officers it is proportionately larger. Parents of the dead persons will have to prove that they were dependent upon their sons for support to entitle them to pensions. Congress will probably provide a special act making reimbursement for the effects and baggage of officers and men lost in the wreck. This was done in the case of the Huron, which went down on the Hatteras coast about 15 years ago.

Queen Victoria cabled, through Lord Salisbury, to the British Legation in this city to-day directing that her earnest sympathy be expressed to the President of the United States on the terrible naval misfortune at Samoa and the deplorable loss of life. Mr. Edwardes, the British charge, accompanied by the Secretary of State, waited upon the President this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and read to him the Queen's message. In reply the President expressed his warm appreciation, and that of the people of this country, of the Queen's deeply sympathy in the calamity that had overwhelmed our naval forces at Samoa. A more formal reply to the Queen's message would be made, the President said, through the Department of State.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The storm which caused the disaster at Apia was a repetition on a larger scale of the one by which the Constitution and a number of other vessels were wrecked a month previously. At that time the gale came from the north, and the harbor at Apia being entirely unprotected from that direction, it was impossible for sailing vessels to protect themselves. The English man-of-war Calliope found herself in an extremely dangerous position on that occasion. Fortunately, she had been outside the harbor practicing her guns before the gale came on and had a full head of steam on. She was thus enabled to put to sea, where she rode out the storm in safety. The German ship Eber was not so fortunate. She was unable to make headway against the storm, and was driven upon the reef, where she was driven on the reef, but the Olga sent the line aboard of her and she was thus towed into safety.

Superintendent Dickey of the Union Iron Works said to-day: "We have not received any orders from Washington to rush things on the Charleston, and, even if we should, it would not do any good, for the simple reason that we have now crammed the vessel with expert workmen, and any further attempts to expedite matters would be ridiculous. The propeller blades will be put in position immediately, and on Monday the Board of Examiners will inspect the hull. The Charleston will come off the dock next Thursday and will be taken to the Mission Rock. The shell will remain there until ready to go to Mare Island, where her masts will be stepped. I can't say anything definite about her guns."

ADMIRAL KIMBERLY'S CHARGE.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The loss of the Trenton and the Vandalia will, it is expected, be followed by a long and circumstantial report from Rear-Admiral Kimberly, which will undoubtedly make clear all the details of the storm and wreck, about which there is just now a great deal of conjecture, helped out by more or less interesting statements of fact supposed to have a bearing upon the present case. The general and just opinion is that the officers and men of the United States vessels behaved admirably, and that the losses were unavoidable.

As to the course to be pursued in case there should be any doubt in the mind of Secretary Tracy about the behavior of the commanding officer, Col. W. B. Remey, the Judge-Advocate of the Navy, talked to-day very freely: "I know Admiral Kimberly very well," said the Colonel, "and I feel sure that he did everything in his power to protect the lives of his men and insure the safety of his ships. He is a very experienced seaman, of excellent judgment, and it is not likely that he sat in his cabin and neglected to do any precautions that would have occurred to a man who is such a thorough sailor. I have served on the same ship with him and know him thoroughly.

"The usual course followed in a case of this kind is this: Admiral Kimberly will make a report to the Secretary, giving in detail all the facts in connection with the loss of the ships and men in the squadron of which he had command. That report will, in the natural order of things, be referred to me, and if, in my judgment, it seems to me that there was any negligence displayed or the Admiral failed to take all proper precautions, I shall recommend to the Secretary that a court of inquiry be held. The functions of a court of inquiry are very similar to those of a Grand Jury. If, after a thorough investigation, the court is convinced that the Admiral was remiss, or that he did not display the seamanship which ought to have been expected of him under the circumstances, the court would recommend the Secretary of the Navy that he be tried by court-martial, and I should have to prosecute the charges.

"It is proper for me to say that, of course, it is entirely within the discretion of the Secretary to decide whether he will approve the recommendations made to him and order the trial of the officer, although as a general thing such a recommendation is thus acted on. I do not believe any court will be convened. Kimberly was the executive officer of Farragut's ship at Mobile, and in the pictures you can see him standing by the side of the Admiral. That's the kind of man Kimberly is."

"Is it true that the naval regulations do not allow Commanders to have steam up when in port?"

"Under the very nature of things, it must be so. If the fires were kept going all the time the coal would have been used up so quickly that our vessels would have had empty bunkers, and then they would have been entirely at the mercy of the German gunboats. They had to husband their resources, as there was no coal to be had Samoa, and Australia is a good ways off. Of course it was within the authority of the Admiral to have steam up all the time, but such a thing would not be usual in a harbor and where the exigencies did not seem to justify such a thing.

"The Calliope probably had steam, but it is more than likely that she had just come back from a cruise, and that her engineers had not had time to haul her fires when the storm came on. Then it is more than likely that by chance her position was more favorable than that of either the American or German vessels, and so instead of being dashed to pieces on the reefs she was swept out to sea and so escaped. It is a mistake to suppose that the English ships always keep their fires banked. I have been in port alongside of English ships and their fires were drawn just the same as ours."

"Do you suppose that the Calliope was saved because her Commander displayed better seamanship than Kimberly did?"

"No, I do not. The English have better ships than we have, but I don't think there is a navy in the world that has a finer personnel than ours. If this storm came up all of a sudden, it was not possible for our people to have got steam up in time to get away, as it takes some hours to get under way. Undoubtedly the Britisher is a modern ship and had greater steam power than our vessels, and four or five knots an hour makes a great difference in the chances of a vessel riding out a gale such as this one must have been."

A LETTER FROM THE POPE.

HIS HOLINESS COMPLIMENTS THE ARCHBISHOPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—The following is in substance the letter of Pope Leo XIII., addressed to his Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, in reply to the letter of the Archbishops of the United States:

To Our Beloved Son, James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore:

BELOVED SON: Health and apostolic benediction. We have read your impressive and powerful letter of the 20th of December, written in your own name and in that of the other Archbishops of the United States; it does honor to you, while it affords us no little consolation.

For nothing could be more appropriate to the time or more worthy of your high office than the public defense of the liberty and rights of the Apostolic See and the devoted clergy of Italy against the attacks of those who, holding forcible possession of our city, endeavor by threats of punishment to stifle the very voices of those whose duty it is to proclaim the laws of the church. And because you have made this defense in the name and witness of both justice and religion owe you a debt of gratitude, and this the more because your defense has the merit of constancy. These striking proofs of your faith and courage serve to bind our hearts in closer union and inspire us with the pleasing hope that your words will have weight with those even who, though not in communion with us, are yet bound to us by the witness of the injuries inflicted upon us and the church. Moreover, we are conscious not only because your declarations, while they are in accord with those of the other dignitaries of the church, may win the zealous support of upright and intelligent men, but we rejoice especially in this—that your prayers, united with those of the rest of the faithful, confirm and increase our confidence in the almighty power and ever-watchful providence of God.

Sustained by this hope, and praying that the fullness of heavenly gifts may descend upon you, beloved son, upon the other Archbishops of the United States, and upon the clergy and faithful instructed to your and their care, we impart to you and them as a pledge of our love the apostolic benediction.

Given at St. Peter's at Rome, on the 19th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1889, the eleventh year of our pontificate. LEO XIII., POPE.

AN ESCAPED MURDERER CAPTURED.

GRAND FORKS, Dakota, March 31.—For several weeks Chief of Police Hennessy has been shadowing a man who gives the name of James Sheldon, with his residence as Tennessee, and to-night he arrested him on the charge of murder. The murder is alleged to have been committed in Preston County, Near Lewis County, West Va., Dec. 23, 1875, when John R. West, aged 50, and his son, aged 11, were brutally killed. Richard Dowell was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but Oct. 9, 1876, he escaped and was never after heard of.

For several years Chief Hennessy has been quietly working on the case and following every clue. The man Sheldon has been visiting Grand Forks every Fall for several years, and the links of evidence were gradually tightening around him. The arrest was made shortly after 6 o'clock to-night. Sheldon, or Dowell, was visibly affected, and falteringly denied that he ever committed murder. The fellow gives every evidence of guilt. An officer is expected here to-morrow from West Virginia to identify the prisoner. Telegraphic information from the Prosecuting Attorney of West Virginia states that a reward of $1,500 is still offered for the arrest of the criminal.

THE WHISKY TRUST IN DANGER.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—Resident members and Trustees of the Whisky Trust held an important, though secret, meeting at the Grand Hotel here to-day to perfect plans for the coming election of officers at Peoria. A thousand certificates, the largest sale in the history of the trust, were sold yesterday for 34½ to Frank Perin. It is not known whether he is with the "ins" or "outs" in the coming contest, and the meeting to-day was to arrange to meet the contingency. The outsiders are determined to secure the control of the trust, and it is whispered to-night that if they do there will be some lively disclosures. The recent reduction of the monthly dividends has caused a feeling of insecurity. W. N. Hobart, one of the Trustees, said to-night he thought the outsiders could win if they would concentrate on one man. Mr. Hobart denied that he was preparing to leave the trust, but there is strong outside evidence that he desires to return to independent distilling. His is the largest distillery here, and if it drops out every Kentucky distillery will run wild. The best information here to-night is that stormy times are ahead for the trust.

MARRIED A CRAZY WOMAN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 31.—A short time ago George McCool married Sarah McCauley. The marriage occurred in New-Jersey, and now Judge Barnard has issued an order that George W. Corwin and George McCool show cause before the court on April 6 why an injunction should not be issued restraining Corwin and McCool from molesting in any manner or enticing Sarah away, she being an adjudged lunatic. The petitioner for the order says that he believes McCool abducted or induced Sarah to leave this State and to marry him, and that petitioner believes Sarah should be sent to some public institution as soon as her condition will allow, and that owing to George Corwin visiting her it is almost impossible for petitioner to keep her in a respectable family.

Sarah McCauley has been before the courts several times, and relative left her nearly $3,000, and several young men have been anxious to marry her, George McCool distanaing the others. There is no doubt that she is insane, and it is possible that McCool will be severely punished for contempt of court in marrying her.

EXTRAORDINARY RAILROADING.

FINDLAY, Ohio, March 31.—After several unsuccessful attempts, the New-York, Mahoning and Western to-day succeeded in crossing the Lake Erie and Western. Immediately after the Lake Erie fast train passed, going east, 100 men in hiding rushed to the crossing and succeeded in getting the track laid before the Lake Erie people could get a switch engine back to the main track. The work was all done in a drenching rain.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, March 31.—There was some talk early last week of the sine die adjournment of the Legislature at the close of this week. Now, however, it is understood that the session will be prolonged till the close of next week; but it is definitely settled that the final adjournment will not be deferred beyond that. The members are growing anxious to return to their pursuits, and even now it is no easy task for Speaker Hudspeth to keep them on hand for business.

RAILROAD AGENT'S SUICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Asa Kellogg, General Agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Cincinnati, committed suicide at the Southern Hotel, this morning.

A meeting of the creditors of the knit goods firm of Tompkins & Prendergast was held Friday in session, N. Y. The firm presented a statement showing assets of $144,000, liabilities $180,000. A settlement was practically effected on the basis of 50 per cent. The banks giving 15, 30, and 20 months' notes in payment.

THE. PRESIDENT'S GIFTS

A NEW-YORK CONGRESSMAN'S NEW SCHEME.

HOW MR. FLOOD SECURED AN APPOINTMENT AND MADE A PRECEDENT—THE PLACE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—State Senator J. Sloat Fassett has, it is understood here, gone home very mad, because President Harrison appointed Henry Flood to be Postmaster at Elmira. Editor Adams of Mr. Fassett's paper was the Senator's candidate, and, when he was here a week ago, everybody regarded him as a sure winner in the race. Mr. Hiscock was supposed to be for Adams, and so was Platt, and they were assumed to be sufficiently influential to win. But Representative Flood, in whose district the Post Office is situated, thought that he ought to be allowed to say something about the distribution of patronage in his own district. So he came here, had a consultation with Mr. Hiscock and Mr. Fassett, and demanded that the office be given to his brother. Mr. Fassett insisted that the National Committee ought to have something to say about such things, and that he, as an officer of that committee, should have as much respect as a member of Congress. There was a disposition to favor Mr. Fassett on this ground, but Representative Flood was equal to the emergency. He was imperative, and he intimated that, if he could not have the Elmira Post Office, he would resign his place in Congress and let the Republicans elect some one else in his place.

As the Republicans have only three majority in Congress, and as it is probable that a Democrat would win in the district just now, Mr. Flood suddenly loomed up as a balance of power. To contend for Fassett after that would be madness, so Flood had his way, and Brother Flood got the Post Office. The precedent may prove a mischievous one. Every Representative who hears of it, and who is very much in earnest about getting his candidates into office, may resort to the same experiment, and the odd situation may be presented before the Summer is over of half the Republican members being "on strike" to compel the appointment of the candidates they prefer.

Some of the candidates for the office of Public Printer have about concluded that President Harrison will not select Mr. Benedict's successor until after the Senate has adjourned. They argue that the President will not care to send in a nomination on account of the attitude of certain Republican Senators who voted against the confirmation of Mr. Murat Halstead for Minister to Germany. Senator Quay, for instance, is very anxious to see Mr. August Donath, of Pennsylvania, made Public Printer. Mr. Quay did not support Mr. Halstead, and if the President should name somebody other than Mr. Donath, the Senator might not vote in the Senate Committee on Judiciary, of which he is a member, when Mr. Farwell, have told the President that he ought to nominate Capt. W. M. Meredith of Illinois for Public Printer. Senator Cullom talked and voted against Mr. Halstead's confirmation, and if Capt. Meredith should not be named for Public Printer the Senator's vote might not be cast for the confirmation of Gen. Schofield's nomination. Other Senators who are interested in other candidates for Public Printer might prove intractable if the nominee did not suit them, for the Halstead case is supposed to have opened a wide door to Senatorial disagreements with the Executive.

But it is argued that the long Summer recess will do much to smooth the sharp edges of the ugly feeling now exhibited by some of the Senators, so that a Public Printer chosen and installed during the recess may succeed about a better chance of confirmation next Winter, when the animosities stirred up this Spring will have largely died out. The Government Printing Office is a very large institution, and there are no civil service rules to stand in the way of its use for the payment of the minor political debts of Senators and Representatives. The Senator or Congressman who has "his man" at its head has what ward workers call "a snap," which makes him envied by all his fellow-legislators.

Some of the Indiana Republicans here are saying that if Assistant Secretary Thompson is not renominated by President Harrison to be Civil Service Commissioner, he will owe the failure to Senator Cullom, Representative McKean, the ex-South Carolinian, but to ex-Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton himself. Mr. Edgerton is said to be a personal friend of the President and to have a good deal of influence with him. While he is supposed to be pressing his own reappointment, it is understood that he is making it a personal test of the President's regard for himself, to insist that Mr. Thompson shall not be renominated. The story, and the President is to support Mr. Edgerton against Mr. Thompson, it will probably disappoint a great many persons who have construed the President's inaugural speech as being friendly to the merit system. But Mr. Edgerton is not friendly to the system any more than is Mr. Randall or Mr. Hewitt, or Mr. Bowen, who, by the way, is named as another Democratic candidate for the place.

There are already three candidates mentioned among the Colonels of the Adjutant-General's department for promotion to the head of the corps on the retirement of Adjt.-Gen. Drum, which will occur May 28. They are Cols. John C. Keiton, William D. Whipple, and Chauncey McKeever. Next to the General commanding the army, the Adjutant-General is the most important man in the army, and as his duties bring him into close official relations with the Secretary of War he is often able, if so disposed, by his influence with the head of the department to thwart the plans of the commander of the army. As a consequence it is very important that the Adjutant-General should be a man who is not likely to be influenced by personal prejudices or dislikes. Also one of the Colonels mentioned above is regarded as well calculated by experience in the corps to succeed Gen. Drum, but it is generally believed among army officers that Col. Kelton will be selected. He is the ranking Colonel of the corps, and during his long service under Gen. Drum he has frequently served as Acting Adjutant-General.

The promotions in the corps will leave a vacant Majorship, for which there promises to be a lively contest. Promotions to fill vacancies in the staff are usually from the line, but as the Adjutant-General's department outranks the other staff corps, there are several Captains in other corps who would like to secure the vacant Majorship. Among them are Capts. S. T. Blunt, D. M. Taylor, and Frank Baker of the Ordnance Department, and Eric Bergland of the Engineer Corps. In addition to these there will be a number of Captains of the line and as there is only one instance on record of a promotion from one staff corps to another, the place is very likely to go to the line.

Chairman J. N. Huston of the Indiana State Central Committee, has gone home. It is regarded as certain by his friends that he will be nominated to-morrow for United States Treasurer. If their expectations are well founded, it is understood that Mr. Huston will spend two or three weeks in arranging his private business affairs before assuming the duties of the Treasury. It is understood among Mr. Indiana friends that he will hang on to his private business and will spend a good deal of time at his home. He preferred to be Treasurer rather than Assistant Secretary, because the office of Treasurer is one that can be left in charge of a subordinate without interrupting public business seriously.

A gentleman with strong, dark, and strangely beautiful face moved about the halls of the Arlington to-night, attracting general attention in a throng to which he was unknown. He was not Coquelin, the French comedian, as some thought, but State Senator George Z. Erwin, who had come to Washington, for the first time in many years, to look at the Capitol, the parks, the President, and the land of milk and honey into which St. Lawrence would rush en masse if the people of that county were not restrained by a modesty and an aversion to office seeking that cannot be overcome. Mr. Erwin declares, with the greatest solemnity, that he wants nothing. That is what a large number of other patriotic expectants also declare, and most of them will go away without anything.

Representative Fred Lansing is also here, not to look for anything in particular, but to see Vice-President Morton and some other people who are negotiating the issues of political action. Assemblyman Merwin Crosby of New-York and J. L. De Peyster of Dutchess are also here, but both have journeyed to Washington for a day's stay and expect to be in the Assembly Chamber at Albany when the Assembly meets to-morrow night.

Several paragraphs have recently appeared in print about an alleged difference of opinion between War Department officers over the ordering of the Tactical Board to Leavenworth and the sending of the board there is set down as a victory for Gen. Drum over Gen. Schofield. It is learned that the order to go to Leavenworth was made March 2 by Secretary Endicott, before Secretary Proctor became Secretary. The board of Army Engineers had been in session for about a year and a half. It had finished its work and it was desired that its senior officer should be the senior officer upon the different branches of the service. Several places were suggested to Secretary Endicott, but after consultation with the officers of the board, it was decided that Leavenworth was the best place to visit, as at that post the board would find infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and could see the operation of the changes in all their branches at the same time.

While the question of Gen. Schofield's rights in the premises was not considered involved, it is nevertheless stated in army talk about War Department matters, that Gen. Schofield is insisting more strenuously than any of his predecessors in recent years upon the utmost deference to the commanding officer, and is promising to make a stand for all the rights he can assert.

Lieut. T. B. M. Mason will remain on duty at the Navy Department as Naval Secretary to Secretary Tracy. The appointment of Henry W. Raymond as Private Secretary to Mr. Tracy will make no change in the Lieutenant's duties.

The death of Capt. Schoonmaker in the Samoan disaster will cause the following promotions in the navy: Commander Bartett J. Cromwell to be Captain, Lieut.-Commander George R. Durand to be Commander, Lieut. Uriel Sebree to be Lieutenant-Commander, Lieut. (junior grade) Moses L. Wood to be Lieutenant, and Ensign James H. Gleanon to be Lieutenant, (junior grade.)

The friends of Capt. W. M. Meredith, who has been an active candidate for the office of Public Printer, claim to-night to have had assurances that he will be appointed chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, as the successor of Mr. E. O. Graves, who has been the most efficient chief the bureau has had in many years. Capt. Meredith regards himself as out of the race for Public Printer, and as sure to be made Mr. Graves's successor.

The trial trip of the Charleston will not, a dispatch from San Francisco says, take place before the middle of this month.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PROSECUTION OF BOULANGER.

PARIS, April 1.—The Cabinet decided, Friday last, to ask the Chamber of Deputies Saturday to prosecute Gen. Boulanger, who attended Saturday's sitting. The refusal of M. Bouchez, the public prosecutor, to sign the indictment against Boulanger, on the ground that there was not sufficient basis for a charge of conspiracy, caused a great sensation. If M. Bouchez should persist in his refusal, he will be suspended from office.

The *Dix-Neuvieme Siecle* published the indictment against the members of the Patriotic League, a copy of the document having been obtained surreptitiously. Various reports are afloat concerning the source of the newspaper's information. According to one rumor M. Bouchez furnished the paper with a copy of the indictment, while another report is that the Boulangists divulged the information.

M. ANTOINE IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 31.—M. Antoine was honored with a banquet this evening, given at Havre by his friends and admirers. The occasion was enlivened by the delivery of some very enthusiastic speeches. The guest of the evening delivered an excited address. He strongly protested against anything approaching dictatorship for France, and denied that he entertained a desire for the organization of a new patriotic league. A veritable league existed already, he said. It was the army.

RELIEVED BY THE EMPEROR.

POSEN, March 31.—Emperor William arrived here unexpectedly at 7 o'clock this morning. Immediately after his arrival he paid a visit to the schoolroom in which a large number of persons who were rendered homeless by the floods are temporarily sheltered. His Majesty gave a large sum of money to the committee having in charge the relief of the sufferers by the floods. Subsequently the Emperor inspected the garrison at Fort Pritwitz. The visit of the Emperor created enthusiasm in the flooded district.

EX-KING MILAN'S FAMILY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 31.—The Sultan this evening received ex-King Milan of Servia with imposing ceremony, and afterward gave a gala dinner in honor of his guest.

BELGRADE, March 31.—King Alexander will meet his mother in April.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 31.—It is officially announced that Sir Philip Henry Currie will succeed Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British Minister to the United States, as Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Office.

Count Herbert Bismarck is so well pleased with his visit to England that he has expressed his intention of returning the country upon the occasion of the visit of the Emperor William fixed for the coming Summer.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that Count Herbert Bismarck has made a definite offer on the part of Germany to cede Damaraland to England.

VIENNA, March 31.—It is rumored that Emperor Francis Joseph has been seized with a sudden illness.

A Turin telegram reports that Kossuth is dying.

ROME, March 31.—While Father Agostino was preaching in the St. Carlo Church to-day a bomb exploded. The explosion caused great excitement and several women fainted, but the preacher continued his sermon.

PARIS, March 31.—The great Eiffel Tower, which will be one of the principal features of the coming Paris Exhibition, was opened to-day. Premier Tirard delivered an oration on the occasion.

LUXEMBURG, March 31.—The Council of State has resolved to invite the Duke of Nassau to become Regent of Luxemburg.

CAIRO, March 31.—It is reported that Sheikh El Senoussi has approached to within a few hundred miles of Khartoum.

ZANZIBAR, March 31.—Capt. Wissmann and Dr. Peters have arrived here with a portion of their staffs.

NYACK'S GERMAN PRESBYTERIANS.

NYACK, N. Y., March 31.—This has been a happy day for the church-going Germans of Nyack and vicinity. The new German Presbyterian church, a beautiful structure of brick, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, and a series of services occupying nearly the whole day was held. The dedicatory service began at 10:30 o'clock this morning, the sermon being preached by the Rev. J. M. Wagner, D. D., of Brooklyn, and the Rev. A. Schumacher, Pastor of the new church, dedicating the edifice. This afternoon a large union service was held, in which nearly all the Nyack clergymen participated, and an address was made by the Rev. F. J. Stanley of the Blauvelt Presbyterian church. This evening the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. J. G. Hehr of Brooklyn.

There was no regular German church organization in this vicinity before March, 1886, when the present Presbyterian body was formed. The membership now is surprisingly large and rapidly increasing. The Pastor, the Rev. Augustus Schumacher, is a graduate of the German Theological School of Newark, N. J., and the church officers are: Elders—Anthony Hennes and Nicholas Zimmerman; Trustees—William Hears, Martin Schupner, Jacob Kuhn, Albin Zissman, A. Bauer, and Henry Tribert.

SHIRTMAKERS OUT OF WORK.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 31.—The suspension of work at Downes & Finch's shirt factory at Jamesburg has not only thrown out of work all the Jamesburg employes of the firm, but it has left about a hundred inmates of the State Reform School for Boys in idleness. These boys all did work for the firm, and hundreds of shirts were turned out by them every day. The machines have now been taken away and a whole building is empty. It is hoped after a time to secure other work for the boys to prevent their enforced idleness.

In the village the shut-down has caused considerable suffering. Not only has the Jamesburg factory been closed, but work has been stopped at the Bordentown factory, as well as at the other points where the firm has been maintaining shops. Three hundred employes worked at Bordentown alone. The cause of the stoppage is overproduction and the consequent overcrowding of the market. Downes & Finch have, it is said, 80,000 dozens of shirts unsold. Work will not be resumed before September, if it is then.

A FLEET DISAPPEARING.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 31.—The once-famous and swift-sailing fleet of Connecticut River brownstone-carrying schooners is slowly but surely disappearing from the Hartford customs district. Nothing is being done to fill their places, and the decline of the shipping interests on the Connecticut River is more manifest every year.

Capt. W. F. Williams has just sold the two schooners Estelle Kenyon and Miss A. Anderson to parties in Rockland, Me. In 1863 there were 128 documented vessels of all kinds in the customs district. They had an aggregate of 18,640 tons burden. Now there are only 33 vessels belonging, whose burden

TO-DAY'S OHIO ELECTIONS

GRAVE INTERESTS INVOLVED IN THE CONTESTS.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS WHICH PROMISE TO HAVE AN IMPORTANT INFLUENCE ON THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—To-morrow will be an important day in the political history of Cincinnati, and in the State also for that matter, for the complexion of the next General Assembly and the election of Senator Payne's successor, it is thought, will be determined by the result of to-morrow's contest here.

There is a deal of trouble in the local campaign. The causes have existed for at least two years, and the result was inevitable. The Republicans are in the worst fix, and the chances are much against them. The existence of the organization known as the Loyal Republican League is responsible, directly, for the present chaos in the fold; or, rather the exposure of its existence is responsible, for it has been an organization for several years, and it counts among its members gentlemen, the mention of whose names would occasion a flurry of considerable proportions. The organization is un-Republican, and was bound to result in injury to the party, but it would have been better for party organs to have waited till after the election to attack it.

However, it was "jumped upon," and pencils of unwonted sharpness showed to the public the hideousness of the "gang," resulting in a direct conflict in convention and the presentation by the Committee of Five Hundred of an independent ticket, with Daniel Stone for Mayor.

The question has really become one of morals, and the closing of the saloons is the hinge upon which to-morrow's result will turn. The present Mayor, Amor Smith, Jr., has made practically no efforts to enforce the law, and, after a couple of Sundays of quiet, the saloons resumed their all-week custom, and the front doors have been as open on Sunday as on Saturday. This fact was the first thing that induced the organization of the Committee of Five Hundred, and now that an organization calculated to keep in power men who would follow in Smith's tracks has been disclosed this committee has nominated a strong ticket, which, while it cannot be elected, will poll at least 8,000 votes, most of which will be Republican, and thus will the Democratic ticket be elected almost as a whole. Gen. Noyes, the Republican candidate for Superior Judge, may weather the storm, but it is doubtful if any other Republican candidate escapes shipwreck.

Such a result will give the Democrats control of the municipal machinery, and if with it they do not elect the Democratic legislative ticket next Fall the surprise, even to sanguine Republicans, will be great. The Democratic delegation from Hamilton County in the present Legislature would almost without a doubt make that body Democratic, and Senator Payne, with proper indications, might realize his hope to succeed himself in the United States Senate.

Arising from the differences in the Republican ranks, there are reports affecting the State machinery. The *Times-Star*, the organ of the "Mugwumps" here, says that Gov. Foraker, who has always been very thick with George Cox, one of the big "guns in the Loyal Republican League, has determined to again be a candidate for Governor, and that as soon as opportunity offers, which means after the election, he will cheg or the head of every Sherman man in the State in any capacity under the all-powerful Board of Public Affairs. This may and it may not be simply a campaign rumor. A gentleman close to the Governor informed THE TIMES's correspondent that, so far as Foraker's candidacy is concerned, there is not a word of truth in it. The Governor, it said, is not and will not be a candidate for re-election." The same gentleman only laughed at the other rumor, saying it wasn't worth denying or contradicting, because the lie is given it by the fact that Foraker will not again be Governor, and the believing of the gentlemen in question would therefore do him no possible good.

It may seem a difficult matter to foretell who will likely be the successful contestant in the Gubernatorial race—that is, in the race for the Republican nomination—because Bushnell has refused to run, and Gen. Grosvenor, Gen. Gibson, Col. Lampson, Lieut.-Gov. Lyon, and others are announced. But the same gentleman above referred to, a gentleman who has had years of experience in State politics, is of the opinion that, despite Bushnell's declension, he will be nominated on the first ballot, if not by acclamation.

But, to return to Cincinnati politics, though every circumstance and combination of circumstances seem to indicate the defeat of the Republican ticket here, Foraker's supporters are quite confident, and it is a possibility that he may, with the assistance of the liberal class, pull through. However, nobody will have an overwhelming majority, and to-morrow's contest is likely not to be definitely settled until the polls close at 4 o'clock.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 31.—The keenest interest is manifested by both political parties in the election to-morrow, as the result will have no little influence on, if it does not clearly foreshadow the result of, the Presidential fight. In Columbus the result will not be regarded as a victory for either party. The choice will simply be in the candidates, party lines having been completely obliterated. The Democratic candidate for Mayor is the present incumbent, Philip N. Brunk, who was elected two years ago because of a split in the Republican ranks.

The Republicans have nominated Gen. Charles C. Walcutt, who formerly served two terms. The opposition to Gen. Walcutt originated in the Law and Order League, and his opponents in his own party would surely defeat him, because under a former administration the police force and Fire Department were demoralized, and no effort was made to close saloons on Sunday. Two years ago when Mr. Brunk was elected it was supposed that some such order would be restored, but instead, the demoralisation that formerly existed has only been aggravated. In to-morrow's election Gen. Walcutt will receive a very heavy Democratic vote, and Mr. Brunk and Brunk will be supported by many Republicans. The entire police force is working in behalf of the present administration, but Walcutt's friends are very confident to-night that he will carry the city by 500 majority, while the balance of the Republican city ticket, including a majority of Councilmen, is regarded as safe.

The interest in to-morrow's election is so great that every member of the General Assembly has left for home, together with all the State employes not residing here. A singular feature of the contest in this city is that neither candidate will commit himself to Sunday observance, and whether Brunk or Walcutt is elected it is conceded that open Sunday saloons and baseball will not be interfered with.

MR. PAYNE'S AMBITION.

SEEKING RE-ELECTION TO THE SENATE AS A VINDICATION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 31.—It is manifest that the leaders of the Ohio Democracy are not pleased with the announcement that Mr. Payne will seek a vindication by again becoming a candidate for the Senate. While candidates for Gubernatorial honors are inclined to deny that Mr. Payne has intimated his purpose to seek re-election, the fact remains that the impression has gone out that he will, and this suspicion promises to add embarrassments to the Democracy. The charge has been openly made by some of the most eminent Democrats in the State that Mr. Payne holds his present seat because it was bought and paid for by his personal friends, if not by his immediate family. This belief is general throughout Ohio, and for Mr. Payne to seek a vindication by re-election is construed to mean that none but his friends can be nominated as legislative candidates in the Democratic districts. County Conventions can be easily controlled, and, so far as they may be concerned, Mr. Payne can dictate nominations. But his coming to the front at this time is most annoying to candidates for the State offices, as the avowed candidacy of the Corbett-Sherman-Payne wing is demoralizing effect upon the party in the State.

It can be stated upon the best authority that during the past week a number of leading Democrats held a secret meeting here, and discussed Mr. Payne's candidacy. It was conceded by all that the pushing to the front of the Senatorial question was most unfortunate. Just what caused Mr. Payne to announce his candidacy so early was a most perplexing question, and upon this point there were expressed various opinions, the most probable being that Mr. Payne proposes to force Gubernatorial candidates to show their hands in advance. It was agreed that the only safe policy to be pursued would be to throw discredit upon the report, and assert positively that the Senatorial question should close until after victory had been won.

Referring to other probable aspirants for Senatorial honors, a well-known Democrat said to-night that Mr. Calvin S. Brice, Chairman of the National Committee, had been spoken of, but in point of fact did not want it. Mr. Brice himself went to the St. Louis Convention in behalf of the Administration to urge the nomination of Mr. Thurman, who, it was conceded, would add strength to the national ticket. While he had succeeded in placing Gen. Gibson's name before the Chairman had gained a distinction in political and social circles that he might have never obtained otherwise, and, as he was formerly intimately associated in the construction of Southern railroads, the prominence he had secured would contribute to the successful carrying out of these enterprises.

"Will Mr. Pendleton, upon his return, again become a candidate for the Senate?"

"If Mr. Pendleton appeared to be the choice of the Democracy he would accept, but he will never again make a contest. As strongly as I fought Mr. McLean, who was the real author of Mr. Payne's Senatorial life, I would gladly support him against such a man as the present incumbent, whose only service has been to answer when his name was called. It is humiliating to be compelled to admit that Mr. Payne has been the representative of the Democratic Party of the third State in the Union."

THE RACE WAR IN OHIO.

GREAT EXCITEMENT OVER THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

NEW-RICHMOND, Ohio, March 31.—This place of 3,000 population is the scene of great excitement, which many fear will end in trouble. In no part of the State has the law abolishing separate schools for blacks caused so much trouble as in this. This and Adams Counties have particularly suffered, and the court dockets are crowded with suits for damages and criminal proceedings growing out of the school rows. At Felicity recently one man was shot, a number injured, and one house demolished in an effort to forcibly eject colored children from the schoolhouse, which was almost wrecked.

There are 200 black and 700 white school children here. All the blacks consented to remain in separate rooms except the children of James Ringold. They were made

Sayler of Ohio were elected Speakers pro tem. Mr. Sayler presided from the time of his election until the close of the first session, and when Congress reassembles Mr. Randall will be elected Speaker, Mr. Kerr having died during the recess. The next House held a Democratic majority of 19, and Mr. Randall was re-elected Speaker. The parties stood: Democrats, 156; Republicans, 137. In the Forty-sixth Congress, in which Mr. Randall was again made Speaker, the same majority was retained, but the parties stood: Democrats, 149; Republicans, 130, and the Greenback Party and 14, that being the election in which the Greenback Party swept through the Republican States of the West, the Democrats fusing with it and carrying districts that otherwise would have gone Republican. But for the Greenback movement the Republicans would have either carried the House or left the Democrats about such a "working preponderance" as the Republicans will have in the Fifty-first Congress.

Mr. Randall had presided through the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses and the short session of the Forty-fourth; then the Forty-seventh came in, and it had a Republican "working preponderance" of 23, not only completely reversing the majority, but adding them to the Republican side.

Thus the low-tariff management, starting six years ago with a majority of 71 in a membership of 325, is followed by a Republican House containing a majority of 3, while six years prior to the close of the second full term of Mr. Randall's management there was a Democratic majority of 73 in a membership of only 293, and the House that followed six five years of service had an adverse majority of 22.

This is the comparison so far as the Congressional majorities are concerned, but the financement in the two periods. But the *Sun* is very much provoked by the defeat of Mr. Cleveland, and charges that defeat to the account of the low-tariff managers. How do the Presidential elections in the two periods compare? The Democrats in the Forty-fourth Congress, under their leadership (speaker Randall, Chairman Morrison), brought in a general tariff reduction bill, which was pending when the Presidential election of 1876 came on. In accordance with the policy indicated by that bill, the national platform of the Democratic party opposed Mr. Tilden before its adoption, pronounced for "a tariff only for revenue." The tariff was made very prominent in the campaign, and Mr. Tilden for President received a popular majority of 250,935. Mr. Randall was made Speaker of the House—the forty-fifth—that was elected at that election, and he made Fernando Wood of New-York, a revenue reformer, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. This committee reported a general tariff revision and reduction bill, to which the Speaker was opposed, and it was not allowed to come up. The tariff question, however, did not defeat the party, for the next Congress had the same Democratic majority, and Mr. Randall again became Speaker, and again Mr. Wood Chairman of the Ways and Means. But the Speaker packed the committee with protectionists to prevent tariff legislation, and no general tariff bill was reported to the House, although several special bills dealing with different features of the tariff law were brought in and discussed. The next Congress had a Republican majority of 22, and in response to the demand for tariff reform it made a protective reduction, passing the act of March 3, 1883, the present law.

During this last term of Mr. Randall the Presidential election of 1880 was held; the national platform, varying the phrase of the preceding one, declared for "a tariff for revenue only," and Gen. Hancock was nominated for President. It must have felt the force of the high-tariff management, for he tried Mr. Randall's method; he thought the tariff of no consequence; that it ought not to be agitated; that it was not a proper issue in a national campaign, and was a failure. "Let any one," he stampeded at the first gun fire. Until he undertook thus to repudiate the platform the prospect of his election was the brightest for success that the party had seen for almost a quarter of a century. But the effect upon the timing of his retreat on the tariff the outlook changed, and from that time on the fortune of the campaign was against the Democratic Party. Hancock was defeated by a popular majority of 7,018, and received only 155 Electoral votes, against 214 for Garfield.

Two years later the Forty-eighth Congress was elected, Mr. Carlisle became Speaker, and Mr. Morrison was again put at the head of the Ways and Means Committee. His tariff bill was reported. Then followed the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in 1884.

The platform declared in favor of tariff reduction and reform. It was reported by Henry Watterson and adopted against the protest of Benjamin F. Butler, who was a delegate to the Democratic Convention, but who bolted on the low-tariff declaration, and ran as a Presidential candidate, received the support of the *Sun*, that paper resting its opposition to Mr. Cleveland upon the "free-trade platform," as it called the one adopted at Chicago. And for a long time the support of Mr. Randall was uncertain, it not being known that he would pursue until after he had had an interview with Butler, who then announced to the press that Mr. Randall had concluded to support the Democratic nominee. Upon this platform, and after an agitation of the tariff question by the party for a number of years, Mr. Cleveland was elected President, receiving a popular majority of 62,683, and 219 Electoral votes, against 182 for Blaine.

When Mr. Cleveland was again nominated last June he was put upon a platform that reaffirmed the declarations of 1884, which are now said to have owed their existence to the high-tariff influence. If the platform of 1884 was a good enough protection platform when adopted, why was it not equally so four years later? But, upon the platform of 1888, and upon the record of the Administration and of the party in Congress, though defeated in the Electoral College, he and the late managers of the party were supported by a popular majority of nearly 100,000 votes. The advance result in the Electoral College was brought about by corruption, sectional hate, slander, "blocks of five," bribery, forgery, and theft.

JUST WHAT THEY VOTED FOR.

KANSAS FARMERS ANGRY BECAUSE THE PRICE OF TWINE IS HIGH.

Seventeen farmers who till Kansas upland, and who are presumably Republicans, signed this call to their fellow-farmers last week and caused its publication in the Salina County *Journal:*

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

The undersigned farmers would respectfully invite all of the farmers of Walnut Township and vicinity to meet at the Berwick Schoolhouse on Thursday evening, March 28, 1889, to take action in regard to the exorbitant and unjust advance in the price of binding twine. Shall we combine our forces and resist the encroachments of organized capital, or shall we tamely submit?

Kansas was carried at the last Presidential election by the Republicans by 79,190 plurality. There is hardly a manufacturing industry in the State, save packing meat and grinding grain, two industries that are so intimately related to agriculture that the war tariff does not protect them. The poverty-stricken, mortgage-burdened agriculturists of Kansas declared at the ballot box last November that a high-protective tariff benefited agriculture; that trusts, which are the legitimate offspring of protective tariffs, increase the price of finished products, and that they desired to continue to pay exorbitant prices for all the goods that they consumed. And now, long before the wheat harvest has arrived, these inconsistent men call on their fellows to organize to resist the encroachments of combined capital that is invested in the manufacture of binding twine, and this when they voted for the Presidential candidate who represented the party that advocated an increase of tariff rates to exclude goods of foreign manufacture, so as to reduce the surplus in the general treasury, rather than to reduce it by lowering the war tariff.

Sheltered under the protection afforded by the tariff from competition with foreign manufacturers of twine, the American twine manufacturers have continued to increase the price of their product to the highest price permissible under the tariff. The farmers must have twine to bind their wheat, it matters not at what cost. And they will be forced to pay the increased prices which combination of American manufacturers and non-competitive leagues that manufacture for the restricted home market is precisely the result that thoughtful advocates of tariff revision have progressed would happen.

It is well known that Kansas agriculturists who till lean uplands in the region adjacent to the desert, or who attempt to cultivate desert farms, are very poor, and that they stagger toward greater poverty under a heavy load of farm mortgages that bear high interest. But having voted for a continuance of the tariff swindle, and against all taxes which, it does seem to be unreasonable for those men to denounce the twine "combine," and to cast longing, yearning eyes toward Britain made free trade. They should be logically consistent, and cheerfully visit the offices of the men who make a business of lending manufacturers' money to farmers at 3 per cent. per month on chattels, mortgage their wheat crops with the money so raised buy American-made twine, and thus enrich the American twine manufacturers to swell their pockets with money so that they can subscribe to high tariff and anti-British newspapers to be sent to them to educate them to further self-denial, to greater poverty, and to increased mortgages.

NAVAL ACADEMY NOTES.

ANNAPOLIS, March 31.—Mrs. Hazen, who has been visiting her son, Lieut. William S. Cutler, has returned to her home in Philadelphia.

Commander Sampson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and the County Commissioner of this (Anne Arundel) County, have had an conference in relation to relocating College Creek Bridge from the present site to the foot of King George-street. This is the first step toward making the proposed addition to the Naval Academy.

Capt. C. S. Norton, a member of the Board of Inspection, has been visiting Lieutenant Commander Sampson for the past few days.

Lieut. R. H. M. Hoyt, senior marshall at the Naval Academy, has patented a boat-detecting device, which he has offered to the navy. The Secretary has referred the matter to the attention of the Navy Department, and officers who have examined it have been favorably impressed with its usefulness, portability, and effectiveness, and recommend its adoption in the service.

THE ADIRONDACK TROUT

MUCH SPORT EXPECTED THIS WEEK.

WHEN AND WHERE THE FISH BITE BEST—PRIMITIVE METHODS BETTER THAN MORE MODERN ONES.

HARRISVILLE, N. Y., March 31.—The first day of April marks the opening of the trouting season, and unless all signs fail, the small lakes in this part of the State will give up a goodly number of their prettiest specimens of the finny tribe before the end of another week. The season is unusually forward, and the old sportsmen, knowing well the advantage of being on the ground first, has made his preparations accordingly. He has made a study of the habits of Adirondack trout, and knows just the fellow who waits for warm weather in lake fishing gets left about every time. Especially is this true with regard to the small lakes and ponds in this immediate neighborhood.

There is scarcely a body of water in the North Woods that does not contain speckled trout, though many of them are reported to be uninhabited by this species of fish. The reason sportsmen have not found out that trout were in them is because they have not fished for them at the right time and in the right place. It seems a little odd, but it is a fact just the same, that lakes out of which ice trout may be taken in large numbers in April will yield nothing but chubs and dace to the most persistent fishing in July and August.

The guide book usually tells in choice language how to catch trout while sitting in a skiff which is propelled from place to place by oars in the hands of a stout-and lugubrious woodsman, who delights to work nine hours a day for his services. Somehow or other nine days out of ten this scarcely trout enough can be caught to supply the camp, and strikes are so few and far between that the sportsman is inclined to believe that fishing is "playing out" as fast as it can, and unless something is done the lakes and streams will be barren in a very short time. Furthermore, his faith in the guide book is shaken. Trout fishing in these parts is not done according to the formula laid down in the books, which treat the subject scientifically. Bluntly, the methods are not in fashion. The fish will not bite at the fly, and the \$20 worth of fishing tackle would be launched at by people here were he to start out for a day's fishing in one of the lakes at this time of the year, simply because such a rig would be superfluous if not useless. To catch trout up here in the spring is as simple as it is for the farmer's boy to catch them later out of the brook in the meadow with a pent pin for a hook. All the fisherman needs is a good supply of angle worms and a hook and line strong enough to land the largest fish without playing him for the tenth part of a minute. When trout are in the mood for biting they must be humored, and a waste of time in landing them is a loss of fish.

When parties made up in this section go into the woods early in the Spring their outfit includes no fancy fixings. A supply of food, hooks, lines, bait, blankets to keep out the cold at night, and a light axe, are the principal things taken. If the snow happens to be too deep for traveling without them snowshoes are strapped on, and the party follows a line of blazed trees to the lake, three, five, or ten miles, through the woods, as the case may be. When the lake is reached it may be found that ice from a foot to eighteen inches thick covers it. This is not discouraging to the fisherman by any means. He knows from former experiences that the trout in that particular lake will bite just as readily when the ice is first broken through as those in the lake they will where there is no ice to be seen. He also knows from the presence of stakes showing themselves here and there on the ice field where to cut the holes and drop his hook. Those cuts were put down on the beds where trout were caught in large numbers the year previous, and are an unerring guide.

When the camp is made and everything is ready poles are cut and the fun begins. Light saplings, 10 or 12 feet in length, cut along the shores of the lake, are used in lieu of the elaborate rigging mentioned. The line used is about the same length as the rod, and has a light sinker attached. The hook is baited, dropped gently through the hole in the ice, and allowed to sink slowly toward the bottom. Perchance before the hook reaches the bottom half the length there will be a smart tug, and a responsive jerk of the fisherman fastens a two-pounder, whose red fins and brightly-mottled sides a few seconds later are glistening in the sunshine as he lies on the snow outside of his element. Again the hook goes down, and up comes another beauty, a half-pounder. And so it goes until the fish stop biting, which they do before the fisherman gets more than he can carry. If the ice has melted from the lake a fair or a dozen surveys to take the sportsman out a few rods from shore, where the craft is fastened to the stake buoy, and the fish are taken with the same ease that is used in fishing through the ice.

All of these small lakes are fed by springs at the bottom. The trout in them run from two ounces to three pounds in weight. The larger specimens are caught in deep water, but a 50-pound catch the average weight seldom exceeds eight ounces. While they bite well with the going out of the ice, no one hereabout has been able to make anything of a catch with hook and line a month later. Last year a Watertown man took 70 pounds of trout out of Long and Round Ponds in a single day. The ice had then disappeared, but all the fish were caught while a blinding snowstorm was raging. There are nearly a dozen of these small lakes or ponds within a few hours' walk of the station, and all of them are said to be fine fishing grounds at the right time. The man who fishes in their waters during the Summer months will be meagrely rewarded; in fact he might as well spend his time trying to coax trout out of the waters of New-York Bay.

In Lewis County, in Northern New-York, however, that the angler finds his greatest pleasure. Trout streams abound here in endless variety, and though they are not what they used to be, almost any of them, if visited at the right time, will richly reward him who casts the fly, spoon, bait, or artificial minnow before his victims from their hiding places with the seductive angle worm. There are small brooks winding through long stretches of beaver meadows, their waters half hidden by the wild grass and alders that fringe its banks, with a two-ounce trout lurking under every nod and bend. Then there are rapids, and their waters that can scarcely be forded, the waters of which go tumbling along through the wilderness in a procession of foam-flecked rapids and cascades. It is in these larger streams that the largest and gamiest specimens of the trout family are at home, and the expert finds something worthy of his skill. The river trout are fighters, and while there may be something more exciting than to stand on an isolated rock, with water on every side long enough to tame a two-pounder that something has not as yet been discovered by ninety-nine out of every one hundred anglers who visit the Oswegatchie and Moose Rivers. Both of these streams are famous for big trout. One branch of the first-named flows through Cranberry Lake, which speckled trout weighing over six pounds have been taken on several occasions. The north branch of Moose River drains the famous Fulton chain of lakes, where both salmon and brook trout are found by the canvas-back in large numbers. The smaller tributaries of both afford the best of sport, though the trout in them are not so large.

But go where he may in this part of the Adirondacks, the angler will fairly earn his fun. A long ride on a buckboard, followed by a tramp through the woods over a poorly-marked trail takes much of the fun out of trout fishing in these parts. Every year, however, marks some innovation in the old way of getting into the woods.

When the Carthage and Adirondack Railroad is completed, as its managers say it will be this year, it will penetrate a remote portion of the woods, crossing both branches of the Oswegatchie River and their principal tributaries. This means an early destruction of the best hunting grounds in St. Lawrence and Lewis Counties. Old guides and sportsmen here regret the change that is about to come over their favorite haunts, but they console themselves with the thought that there will be at least one more year of good fishing. Unless the weather changes for the worse within the next two weeks, they will be whipping the trout out of the streams hereabout at a lively rate.

DR. KING AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church on Seventy-first-street, between Ninth-avenue and the Boulevard, last evening, the Rev. Dr. James M. King, Pastor, gave an exhaustive address on "The Last Assault Upon the Public Schools and its Purpose," referring more especially to Assembly bills No. 311 and 991, now before the Legislature. The former requires the Mayor to appoint one representative on the Board of Education for each Assembly district, and the latter confines upon the appointment of school moneys.

Dr. King protested against the Board of Education being transformed into a political machine. Concerning the second measure he thought that it would divert the common school fund from its legitimate use by making schools under sectarian control, particularly those of the Roman Catholic denomination, participate in the apportionment of the school fund. He referred to the ventilation of school buildings, and said: "I want to protest against the miserably and criminal spirit that expends vast sums of money for political jobs of all sorts and, does not furnish ample, well-appointed school houses. The city of Detroit, Michigan, is spending by the hundred, and it is a travesty on common sense to pass vacant and truant laws, compelling children to attend school when multitudes of them can't get into schools if they try."

DIED IN A RAILWAY STATION.

ALBANY, March 31.—Mrs. Jennie Wood, of Brooklyn visited friends here the past week, and was to have left for home on the West Shore train this afternoon to prepare for the marriage of her daughter on Tuesday. As she was about to take the train a humorist ran in and she died in the railway station a short time afterward. The expected bride was to have joined her mother at Rochester.

ILL LUCK OF WAR SHIPS.

LONG LIST OF VESSELS THAT HAVE SUCCUMBED TO THE ELEMENTS.

Disaster to naval vessels during times of peace having not been uncommon during the past 20 years, it may be truly said indeed that such vessels have suffered far more from the ravages of the elements than from hostile demonstrations proceeding from enemies in war.

It will probably tax the memory of the present generation to recall the fate of the Monitor, which was the precursor of iron-clad destruction for vessels of war. After her memorable encounter with the Merrimac in Hampton Roads the Monitor was allowed to rest on her laurels for several months until some other foe worthy of her prowess should give her challenge. This encounter occurred on March 9, 1862. Toward the end of that year it was decided to move the iron-clad into more Southern waters for the purpose of providing a more effective means of warfare against blockade runners, men-of-war, and forts along the coast of the Gulf. With this view the corvette Rhode Island was ordered to Fortress Monroe in the latter part of December, 1862, for the purpose of towing the Monitor into the Gulf.

The sea was smooth and everything went well until the night of Dec. 31, when a gale was encountered off Cape Hatteras, and the heavy sea so pounded the turret and steering apparatus of the iron-clad that she sprung a leak. All of the new pumps were brought into play to relieve her, and the officers and crew stood by and did everything in their power toward a rescue, but within a few hours it was seen that the vessel was rapidly taking home 200 men had to abandon her. Many must have been scalded by the escaping steam, for out of her complement of 500 men only 23 officers and 160 men were rescued, and of these 2 died of exhaustion. The Chief Engineer also barely escaped death at the time and was obliged to put back to Portsmouth for repairs.

Even as late as the present month a British iron-clad, the Sultan, was stranded on the rocks of Comino, a small island not far from Malta. It appeared from investigation that when she struck the rocks she was anchored no less than her chain, fore and aft, that the Captain and crew were obliged at once to abandon her. This occurred on the morning of Thursday, March 7. For four days she lay on the rock, and then, her guns and stores having been removed, she was considered a total wreck, but it was impossible to get her afloat. Several British men-of-war were in the neighborhood and also a German iron-clad, but they were utterly unable to render any assistance beyond the rescue of the Captain and crew. The Sultan is a screw-armored battle-ship of the second class, of 9,290 tons and 7,720 horse-power. She was commissioned at Portsmouth on April 20, 1882, and up to the time of the disaster was attached on temporary duty to the Mediterranean squadron.

Other disasters in time of peace can be readily recalled. Everybody will remember when the British ship Bombay ran into the United States corvette Oneida in the harbor of Yokahama on Jan. 24, 1870, causing the loss of the Oneida and of the lives of 20 of her men. Captain Eyres, in command of the British ship, did not stop to see how badly he had injured the corvette, and when the case came on for inquiry before the Admiralty he was severely censured for his conduct. Excitement ran very high at that time, and during the trial Capt. Eyre was unjustly compelled to run the gauntlet of fatal assault from the infuriated relatives or friends of some of the lost men. The matter weighed so heavily on him, indeed, that within a few months after the trial he died.

From Aug. 13 to 15 in 1868, an enormous tidal wave struck the coast of Chili and carried far in shore a large number of vessels which were at the time cruising or sailing within a few miles of the coast. Among the vessels thus stranded were the United States ships Wateree and Fredonia. Some of the vessels carried ashore by the wave remained there, and became their lodging places, and became a total loss to their owners. Serious as was this matter, it became the subject of amusing comment by the newspapers both in this country and Europe for some time thereafter, and furnished to correspondents in South America occupation for their pens for several months.

On Nov. 24, 1877, the United States steamer Huron was wrecked off the coast of North Carolina and 70 lives were lost.

Commodore Walker, Chief of the United States Navigation Bureau, an officer of long experience in naval affairs, makes this statement emphatically. His recollection of previous naval losses from storm and stress, running back 35 years, is as follows:

The Albany, sloop-of-war, was lost in West Indian waters in 1853. She is supposed to have gone down in a cyclone, with every soul of her crew of 210 officers and men, as she was never heard from, after she sailed on her last cruise.

In the year 1854 the sloop-of-war Porpoise, with 100 people aboard, went down in the China Seas without leaving a trace of her end.

Again, in 1858 another sloop-of-war, the Levant, disappeared from the face of the globe in the vicinity of the Fiji Islands, taking home 200 men to "Davy Jones's locker."

In 1863 the brig-of-war Bainbridge met a similar fate off Cape Hatteras. A colored boat, picked up a day or two afterward on a list of wreckage, told the story of the loss of every one of his shipmates.

The old Yorktown was blown ashore near the Cape de Verde Islands on the African coast some years later, but the crew escaped. In 1868 a great tidal wave picked up the sloop-of-war Wateree in the harbor of Arica, Peru, and carried her several miles inland, where she now lies high and dry on a tropical forest, where she has not days a hotel. The same tidal wave carried the storeship Fredonia at anchor, rolled her over, and sunk her instantly, with every soul on board.

The Monongahela now in active service had a peculiar experience in the year 1867. She was caught up by a tidal wave, carried over a number of large buildings on the island of Santa Cruz, West Indies, knocking down one of them, and deposited in the street of a city. Extraordinary, were the events which followed the lifting of the vessel from the sea. The ship was rescued upon Currituck Beach, North Carolina, and few of her crew escaped to tell the story of heavy weather and false beacon lights.

The Monongahela, now on her way to Asia, was stranded by a tidal wave in Port Royal Harbor, Hayti, on the night of Aug. 23, 1842, falling from distance 40 properly-rising her stern and destroying quite a number of houses. Fortunately the vessel was not injured, and was soon afloat again.

STORM-RAVAGED CONEY.

IT IS DESOLATE NOW BUT THERE ARE GOOD TIMES COMING.

In consequence of the forbidding aspect of the Weather Coney Island this week is very desolate look yesterday. The trains carried but few passengers and the island was almost deserted. Little or no damage was reported as having been caused by the storm yesterday morning, but considerable was done on the Island by the high water that prevailed all last week.

Another large slice of the beach near the shelter houses between Brighton Beach and West Brighton was carried away, and the sea is breaking through the isthmus between Brighton and Manhattan Beach. An inlet existed here several years ago which closed up during a heavy storm, and the sages of Coney Island now predict that it will open again, throwing the full force of the surf direct upon the beach of Sheepshead Bay, in front of the village.

During the high water many of the cellars at West Brighton became flooded, that at Herbert's West Brighton Hotel having two feet of water in it. After the high water the ebb tide had backed the tide up the beach went down, the water disappeared from the cellars. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," said Officer Devlin yesterday. "The beach along the Concourse is slowly disappearing, but work after work is being added to the property of those who own the water front at West Brighton and further down. There was a time when a coach could be driven under the front steps of the Iron Pier bathing pavilion, and the waves rolled up almost to the steps. Now the sand is banked up nearly to the floor of the pavilion, and the pier, and a beautiful shady bathing place has been formed under the pier, while the stretch of beach on either side is nearly three times as large and much better than it formerly was."

This was found to be the case almost everywhere alongshore about West Brighton the same state of affairs prevails. The high waves banked the sand up on the floors of many of the booths alongshore nearly a foot in depth, while a large number of buildings that formerly stood on piles high enough to furnish shade for pleasure seekers from the hot sun, now have the sand flush with their floors.

There is evidence that the big pier of the Iron Steamboat Company is slowly but surely being closed in by sand, and it would not be surprising if was discovered that there is not depth of water enough for the boats to land there this Summer.

Extensive repairs are being made in all parts of the island, and particularly about West Brighton. The old board walks and promenades about most of the larger hotels and pavilions are being replaced with new material. These improvements are especially noticeable around Crenheim's Casino, and Herzberg's West Brighton Hotel. Most of the buildings along the beach are being treated to coats of new paint, and in a couple of weeks Coney Island will look, from a distance, as it did last year, quite gay in very spirited fashion between Laird Brothers, the builders, and Chief Constructor Reed of the British Navy. Constructor Reed insisted that the ship was clumsy and could not be well handled in battle nor could she attain high speed, but Laird Brothers were equally confident that she could do all that had been promised for her, and, although they admitted that the weight of the guns sunk her two feet deeper than had been intended, yet that would make no practical difference in the matter of handling her or in her sufficiency for action.

Navy officers and engineers took sides quite generally in this controversy, and both the builders and the Chief Constructor were able to array distinguished authority in support of their respective claims. The Captain was one of a squadron of English ships off Finisterre on the night of Sept. 7. A gale arose at 2 o'clock in the morning and when daylight came every ship in the squadron was in sight except the Captain. Just when she went down or what may have been the immediate cause of the wreck was never ascertained. Every one on board perished, including Capt. Coles, Lord Northbrook, and a son of Mr. Childers, the first Lord of the Admiralty.

Another great disaster was that which resulted in the loss of the German man-of-war Grosser Kurfürst off Folkestone, near Dover, in the English Channel, on the night of May 31, 1878. On the afternoon of May 29 three of the finest vessels in the German Navy, the Preussen, the Grosser Kurfürst, and the König Wilhelm, passed the Downs Lightship yard in Wilhelmshaven, bound for Gibraltar. Soon after passing Cuxhaven, in daylight, while the weather was perfectly clear and the sea calm, a bark, which was feeling off shore, got directly in the course of the Grosser Kurfürst, which ripped her in two amidships. The König Wilhelm, which was sailing close behind, pulled hard aport so suddenly that she struck the Grosser Kurfürst forward of her mizzenmast. Almost immediately the Grosser Kurfürst went over on her broadside and sank in 15 fathoms. Her crew jumped into the water as she went down. Many must have been scalded by the escaping steam, for out of her complement of 500 men only 23 officers and 160 men were rescued, and of these 2 died of exhaustion. The König Wilhelm also barely escaped disaster at the time and was obliged to put back to Portsmouth for repairs.

Even as late as the present month a British iron-clad, the Sultan, was stranded on the rocks of Comino, a small island not far from Malta. It appeared from investigation that when she struck the rocks she was anchored no less than her chain, fore and aft, that the Captain and crew were obliged at once to abandon her. This occurred on the morning of Thursday, March 7. For four days she lay on the rock, and then, her guns and stores having been removed, she was considered a total wreck, but it was impossible to get her afloat. Several British men-of-war were in the neighborhood and also a German iron-clad, but they were utterly unable to render any assistance beyond the rescue of the Captain and crew. The Sultan is a screw-armored battle-ship of the second class, of 9,290 tons and 7,720 horse-power. She was commissioned at Portsmouth on April 20, 1882, and up to the time of the disaster was attached on temporary duty to the Mediterranean squadron.

Other disasters in time of peace can be readily recalled. Everybody will remember when the British ship Bombay ran into the United States corvette Oneida in the harbor of Yokahama on Jan. 24, 1870, causing the loss of the Oneida and of the lives of 20 of her men. Captain Eyres, in command of the British ship, did not stop to see how badly he had injured the corvette, and when the case came on for inquiry before the Admiralty he was severely censured for his conduct. Excitement ran very high at that time, and during the trial Capt. Eyre was unjustly compelled to run the gauntlet of fatal assault from the infuriated relatives or friends of some of the lost men. The matter weighed so heavily on him, indeed, that within a few months after the trial he died.

From Aug. 13 to 15 in 1868, an enormous tidal wave struck the coast of Chili and carried far in shore a large number of vessels which were at the time cruising or sailing within a few miles of the coast. Among the vessels thus stranded were the United States ships Wateree and Fredonia. Some of the vessels carried ashore by the wave remained there, and became their lodging places, and became a total loss to their owners. Serious as was this matter, it became the subject of amusing comment by the newspapers both in this country and Europe for some time thereafter, and furnished to correspondents in South America occupation for their pens for several months.

On Nov. 24, 1877, the United States steamer Huron was wrecked off the coast of North Carolina and 70 lives were lost.

Commodore Walker, Chief of the United States Navigation Bureau, an officer of long experience in naval affairs, makes this statement emphatically. His recollection of previous naval losses from storm and stress, running back 35 years, is as follows:

The Albany, sloop-of-war, was lost in West Indian waters in 1853. She is supposed to have gone down in a cyclone, with every soul of her crew of 210 officers and men, as she was never heard from, after she sailed on her last cruise.

In the year 1854 the sloop-of-war Porpoise, with 100 people aboard, went down in the China Seas without leaving a trace of her end.

Again, in 1858 another sloop-of-war, the Levant, disappeared from the face of the globe in the vicinity of the Fiji Islands, taking home 200 men to "Davy Jones's locker."

In 1863 the brig-of-war Bainbridge met a similar fate off Cape Hatteras. A colored boat, picked up a day or two afterward on a list of wreckage, told the story of the loss of every one of his shipmates.

The old Yorktown was blown ashore near the Cape de Verde Islands on the African coast some years later, but the crew escaped. In 1868 a great tidal wave picked up the sloop-of-war Wateree in the harbor of Arica, Peru, and carried her several miles inland, where she now lies high and dry on a tropical forest, where she has not days a hotel. The same tidal wave carried the storeship Fredonia at anchor, rolled her over, and sunk her instantly, with every soul on board.

The Monongahela now in active service had a peculiar experience in the year 1867. She was caught up by a tidal wave, carried over a number of large buildings on the island of Santa Cruz, West Indies, knocking down one of them, and deposited in the street of a city. Extraordinary, were the events which followed the lifting of the vessel from the sea. The ship was rescued upon Currituck Beach, North Carolina, and few of her crew escaped to tell the story of heavy weather and false beacon lights.

The Monongahela, now on her way to Asia, was stranded by a tidal wave in Port Royal Harbor, Hayti, on the night of Aug. 23, 1842, falling from distance 40 properly-rising her stern and destroying quite a number of houses. Fortunately the vessel was not injured, and was soon afloat again.

MOVING BIG ELEPHANTS.

THE NEW CAGE IN CENTRAL PARK TESTED YESTERDAY.

The quartet of elephants in the Central Park Menagerie had an exciting time of it yesterday. The new building erected for their especial use and which is said to be one of the best elephant cages in the world was so nearly completed last week that Manager Conklin decided to move the elephants from the antelope house to their new quarters yesterday. It was a big job, and Mr. Conklin, Keeper Snyder, Phil Holmes, and a number of others got up before 5 o'clock in the morning to begin work.

Lizzie, the pet and best-behaved female elephant, had to give much help. Lizzie is a trustworthy creature, and is the only elephant in the group that does any work. Tip, who has a record of killing five or six men, was the first to be moved. He is a surly brute and is never out of fighting humor. He was quietly chained with the heavy Martingales and then harnessed to Lizzie, who moved along about 10 feet ahead of him, and got him into his cage all right. Lizzie went into the cage first, and carefully tested the strength of each bar in the big iron trunk. The iron bars are wide apart, and are 2½ inches in diameter. The beams into which they are fixed are ponderous timbers. When Lizzie was satisfied with her inspection Tip got in and made a careful inspection for himself.

Then Lizzie went back to get Tom. After the sweetheart, Tom, was hung, while Lizzie as happily as any 2 bears ever went to walk with his belle. When he got into his cage, which is also Lizzie's, he made even a closer inspection of it than did Tip. He placed his trunk against each one of the big bars in succession and every one of them strained and bent outward under the pressure only to snap back as soon as the trunk was removed. When Lizzie got Jimmie, the fourth elephant, over all right, she clambed into the cage with Tom and very soon began a flirtation with Tom. Lizzie has been so petted by the size of the theatre. The company remains three weeks longer.

The business of "The Heriette" at the Chicago Opera House has been nearly up to that of last week, and has been in every way satisfactory. The engagement has two weeks yet to run.

The Columbia has had an excellent week with the Amberg German Opera Company. The performances were, of course, chiefly interesting to German citizens, but the houses have demonstrated that such pieces as Mr. Amberg's company gives are sure of good patronage.

Fay Templeton, Louis James, and Marie Wainwright have finished a fortnight of very moderate business. For some reason or reasons Mr. James and his wife seem to be losing their hold upon the Chicago public. Annie Pixley opens a brief engagement at McVicker's to-morrow evening in "Ok, Second Floor," which has been running in one here.

Vernona Jarbeau in "Starlight" has had fair houses at Hooley's. Miss Vokes and her company open there to-morrow evening at engagement of two weeks. During the week she will be seen in "The Old Musician" and "Ghost Maker," both new here.

The American Opera Company—new as to management but not altogether as to personnel or repertory, begins a fortnight's engagement at the Columbia to-morrow evening, coming here from Baltimore. The bill for the first week includes "The Masked Ball," "Martha," "Faust," "Il Trovatore," "Lucia," and "The Bohemian Girl."

To the Haymarket, where Gus Williams has been playing "Kappler's Jubilee" to good houses, will come this week Johnson and Slavin's Minstrels. "The Still Alarm" goes to the Haymarket next week.

Daniel E. Bandman in "Auserpus" is underlined for next week at McVicker's, followed by Lotta.

Augustin Daly's company will play but three weeks in Chicago this year, and a change of bill will be presented each week, embracing the most successful plays in their repertory. A brilliant engagement can be depended upon. Tickets will be sold by subscription for the season as well as single seats for each performance.

In all probability Ernest Albert of the Chicago Opera House will be selected to paint the scenery for Lawrence Barrett's great production of William Young's new play, "Ganelon," at that leading next Fall.

Frank Mayo is consigned to again play "Davy Crockett," and will be seen in that drama at the Haymarket next week.

The regular season of the Columbia will close with the production of "Mathias Sandorf," and the Bandmann season of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" will follow immediately.

A CASE TO PUZZLE THE DOCTORS.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Rev. James Rusk, who lives at 645 West Madison-street, differs to medical science a case probably without a parallel. Mr. Rusk has an average heart action of 17 pulsations to the minute, with a frequent recurring minimum of 11 beats to the minute. A recorded suspension of all action for 10 seconds, and several shortness of breath for periods estimated at from 30 seconds to a full minute. A pulse under 60 is unusual, 50 abnormal, and beneath that commonly accepted as the inevitable precursor of dissolution. The lowest record of any previous case is 30.

Mr. Rusk is 70 years old, and has passed a considerable part of his long life in Chicago. Despite his age he was in the enjoyment of apparently perfect health last May. He arose early one morning and went to his kitchen. Without any warning he suddenly felt as to the floor impossible. He recovered in about 40 minutes, but was taken to bed pale and weak. He lay ill for weeks, and then slowly regained his daily rounds. Three weeks later he was seized with another attack, and since that time he has been very feeble.

TWO FREIGHT TRAINS UNMANNED.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 31.—On the New-York, Pennsylvania and Erie Railway to-day, three miles west of Jamestown, two freight trains came in collision. Both locomotives were badly smashed and 11 loaded cars wrecked. Engineer Firestone, Conductor Rodhamn, and Fireman Conway of the west-bound train were seriously injured. The trainmen on the east-bound train jumped and escaped injury. The engineers in their orders, going to Salamanca. The loss to the company is not less than $20,000.

NEVER RODE ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.

TRIBES HILL, N. Y., March 31.—Mrs. Catharine Casper, aged 96, the oldest resident in Montgomery County, died at her home here. She never rode on a railroad train.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Central Labor Federation met last night and by a vote of 30 to 27 declared a boycott on milk. The question arose before the union scale of wages at the rate of \$2 50 a day. The subject of the importation of milk reserved was discussed, and it was resolved to call upon the Exhibition Commissioners and ask them to see that American labor should not be injured by imported contract labor. A committee to be appointed to confer with the dairy men on Wednesday. Karster gave himself up and agreed to stand trial. He was locked up yesterday and will be arraigned in court to-day. His object in setting fire to his shop was to get \$2,000, the amount of the insurance on his stock.

John and William Gilbride of 33 Van Dyke-street, Brooklyn, tried to get drinks free in Smith & Haisloop's saloon, at 28 Elizabeth-street, yesterday, and got into a fight. During the melee John Gilbride was shot in the right eye by William Russo, the bartender, and was removed to the New-York College Hospital. He will probably die. Russo, Smith, Haisloop, and William Gilbride were arrested.

The Brooklyn police arrested 14 saloon keepers yesterday for violation of the excise laws.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Trustees of New-Brighton have levied an assessment of \$2,360 for electric lights for the year beginning April 11.

NEW-JERSEY.

The thirty-fourth anniversary of the organization of the Holy Innocents Episcopal Church of Jersey City was celebrated in the church yesterday with special services in the morning and evening. The Rev. Dr. Freeman, who was Pastor of the church 20 years ago, when there was but a small congregation, delivered the sermon in the morning, and after the sermon the Rev. Mr. Hodgman, the present Pastor, gave a short history of the present growth and influence of the church. In the afternoon Dr. Freeman addressed the Sunday school and delivered a sermon in the evening.

Ora Wallace, who was sent to jail for importuning Widow Wade of Jersey City with a razor to marry him, was released on Saturday, Judge Scudder, before whom he was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, and, as he wrote no disconsolate for him, he wonders how he was released. The jail officials say, on the other hand, that the man was committed to jail safely enough, and that by County Physician Converse, and that, as Dr. Converse held him to be sane, they had to release him.

The Rev. James Montgomery, for two years Pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on York-street, Jersey City, will sever his connection with the Newark Conference at the coming session, and will become Pastor of the Lane English Church, corner of Bedford-avenue and Monroe-street, Brooklyn. He preached his farewell sermon in Jersey City yesterday morning.

The revival services recently conducted by the Rev. B. Fay Mills in the churches on Jersey City Heights resulted in the admission of 106 persons to the Baptist Reformed Church yesterday on profession of faith. Among the number was State Treasurer John J. Toffey. Fifty-nine of the number received baptism.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Chicago playhouses have had a prosperous week, though but one novelty has been offered, and that has been generously criticised by the local press. Perhaps the criticism helped the business. Certainly the audiences at the

the eleventh, 3,150 copies were printed, 2,000 for England, 1,000 for America, and 150 large paper copies for subscribers.

—The German War Office has published an authoritative history of Prussian flags since the battle of Jena. It comprises two handsome volumes. An elaborate history of Prussian regiments from the time of Frederick William, the father of Frederick the Great, down to recent times, will follow it at an early day.

—Portland, Oregon, is the subject of the four-page illustrated supplement to *Harper's Weekly* to be published this week.

—The important biography of Steele by D. A. Aitken, which has already been announced in this column, will be issued in the Autumn.

—Mr. Andrew Lang is still making substantial progress with his biography of Lord Iddesleigh. Its appearance this year is confidently looked forward to.

—Mr. Lowell recently said he was "one of those men who believe in system and who seek to utilize every moment at their command to advantage." "I put aside so many hours, generally in the forenoon, for reading and writing, and try to be uninterrupted. If I am, I make it up at the first leisure I can secure."

—The Leonard Scott Publication Company have issued in separate pamphlet form the *Nineteenth Century* papers, forming the American supplement to that magazine, on the subject of "Examination and Education." The contributors to this series include many of the best-known educators in this country.

—When Mr. George B. Kulp of Wilkesbarre began his work on the "Families of the Wyoming Valley," the name being biographical and genealogical sketches of the Bench and Bar of Luzerne County, he intended to complete it in the one volume which he published three or four years ago. He has found it necessary, however, to issue a second volume, which he will do on April 10, and to undertake a third. Mr. Kulp is putting into print an interesting and extensive collection of family history. The Wyoming Valley was a very fruitful field to work in, but good industry alone could have brought together such an array of information.

—Miss French, who writes over the pen name of Octave Thanet, has in hand a novel and a history of Arkansas for the story of the States Series. Miss French is a native of Andover, Mass., and was educated there, but her father went West when she was very young. For several years she was engaged in writing before anything of hers was accepted by a magazine. Her first success was with *Lippincott's Magazine*, and now she never writes anything that she is unable to find a market for. An interesting portrait of Miss French appears in the *Book Buyer* for April.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. A Treatise on the Extent and Nature of the Mortuary Losses in the Union Regiments. By Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM F. FOX, U. S. V. Albany: ALBANY PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Cloth.

LIVING VOICES OF LIVING MEN. Practical Sermons by Bishops and Clergy of the Church. Second series. New-York: THOMAS-WHITTAKER. Cloth, $1.25.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS. A Course of Lectures Delivered Before the University of Pennsylvania. By GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN. Philadelphia: AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY. Cloth.

WORD STUDIES IN THE NEW TESTAMENT. Volume II. The Writings of John. By MARVIN R. VINCENT, D.D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889. Cloth.

LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF PREACHING. By the late JOHN KER, D.D. Edited by the Rev. A. R. MACEWEN, M. A. New-York: A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON. 1889. Cloth.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. By B. FRANKLIN, D. D. New-York: E. & J. B. YOUNG & CO. 1889. Cloth, $1.50.

CHOPIN AND OTHER MUSICAL ESSAYS. By HENRY T. FINCK. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889. Cloth. $1 50.

THE IMMANENT GOD AND OTHER SERMONS. By ABRAHAM W. JACKSON. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. 1889. Cloth, $1.

FIRST STEPS IN NORTH CAROLINA HISTORY. By CORNELIA W. SPENCER. Raleigh, N. C.: ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO. 1889. Cloth.

FUN FROM LIFE. Illustrated. New-York: FREDERICK A. STOKES & BROTHER. 1889. Boards.

THE POLISH PRINCESS. By I. I. KRASZEWSKI. Translated by Miss META DE VERE. New-York: GEORGE MUNRO. 1889. Seaside edition. Paper. 20 cents.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mme. Albani will sail from New-York on May 11 to fulfill an engagement in opera in Covent Garden, London. It is more than probable, however, that she will be heard again in his country soon, as negotiations are now pending for her appearance with Mme. Patti, under Mr. Abbey's management, at the opening of the Auditorium in Chicago next Winter. Plans are said to be also under consideration for the formation of an American opera company, with Albani at its head, and with this in mind she has paid a visit to the Cincinnati College of Music to see what material it offers for such an organization. Mr. Gye, the husband of the singer, feels certain that she will return here. Her present tour in America will end in San Francisco this month.

The farewell engagement of Robson and Crane in this city, which will be the last to be played by these two popular comedians together, will begin at the Star Theatre on Monday, April 15, when they will present Mr. Howard's comedy, "The Henrietta," the long run of which at the old Union-Square was interrupted by the fire which destroyed that theatre. When they part company as joint stars they will have acted together for 12 consecutive years. The story that they will renew their partnership relations after an interval of one season is positively denied, and friends of both are persistent and emphatic in the statement that this will be the last opportunity of seeing them together on the stage. The supporting company at the Star will include Misses Ada Dwyer, Lillie Hall, Jane Stuart and Josie Storey, and Messrs. Frank Lesee, Charles Kent, Henry Bergman, Lorrimer Stoddart, George Woodward, and Louis Carpenter.

"Nadji" continues its successful career at the Casino. This Monday evening announces his intention of producing Chassaigne's new opera, "La Mexicana" about the middle of May. The score of the first act of the new piece has already been received, and Mr. Aronson says it contains some beautiful gems of composition. In the meantime, elaborate preparations are being made for the Wednesday afternoon benefit representation of "Nadji," which will be given on the evening of Friday, April 26. During the past week photographic views have been taken of the Casino Building, both exterior and interior, and these, along with 40 closing pages, will make the handsome souvenir which will be distributed in honor of the occasion.

Robert Hilliard is reasonably sure of steady work for a year at least. At the conclusion of his trip to the Pacific coast with Kat C. Goodwin he will retire here to join the company which is to support Helen Dauvray next season. This week's engagement of E. H. Sothern in "The Highest Bidder" will furnish the last opportunities of seeing this rising young comedian in New-York until he begins his Summer engagement at the Lyceum. He will go from here to San Francisco, and will fill a long engagement at Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, on his way back.

Miss Dido Rankin, the 17-year-old daughter of McKee Rankin, will make her first appearance on any stage to-night, playing the leading part, Lucy Muir, in the play in her father's drama, "The Runaway Wife," at the Windsor.

M. Coquelin is devoting his week to deeds of charity. In addition to the entertainment he is to give at the Madison-Square Theatre next Friday afternoon for the Actors' Fund, he has arranged to give a reading and a monologue at Stein way Hall next Thursday evening in aid of the funds of the French Benevolent Society of this city. Reserved seats can be secured either at the hall or the rooms of the society, 252 West Thirty-fourth-street.

Joseph Jefferson's secret is not completed his autobiography, upon which he has been at work at odd times for years, and when published it is promised to be a very interesting work for the theatrical public, as well as playgoers and those associated with the stage. It tells of Jefferson's travels as a boy in the theatrical company of primitive towns of the West, and gives a complete history of the career as an actor, introducing all the people of note whom he has met up to the present time.

It is now asserted that Lydia Thompson and her burlesque troupe will remain permanently in this country, and that next season the originator of this species of entertainment here will manage her own company of blondes.

A curious attempt at dramatic novelty is to be made in Russia in the shape of floating theatre. The house-boat theory is to be expanded to the widest conceivable limits. The structure will contain not only the stage, the orchestra, the greenroom, the treasurer's office, and the manager's sanctum, but the company will have their bedrooms on board, and will live all together, if not under the same roof, at least over the same keel. The Volga is the river which has been selected for the experiment, and many of the villages and towns upon its banks are known virgin soil for the dramatist. Few of them have anything in the shape of a theatre.

Mr. Robert Grau is to have three comic opera companies under his management during the coming Summer. One, with Miss Ida Muller as prima donna, is to be opened in Philadelphia in June. It will have a run of 10 weeks in Brooklyn at the Harlem Theatre Common on June 10, and the third will present comic opera at St. Louis Exposition Hall, beginning on June 30.

P. P. Calvy, dealer in general merchandise and one of the most successful business men in Fiyi...

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, April 1—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week, and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing March 31.	1888.
American Telegraph & Cable Co.	83¼	82¼	82¼	...
American Express	113	110	112	107½
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe	48½	46	46½	30¾
Atlantic & Pacific	...	...	6¾	7½
Cameron Coal	32	32	32	...
Canada Southern	52¾	51¾	51¾	48½
Canadian Pacific	51¾	49¾	51¾	61½
Charleston, Col. & Augusta	48	48	...	...
Central Pacific	34¼	33	33¾	28½
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	16	...	...
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	58¾	58¾	...	...
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	30¾	30¾	...	...
Chicago Gas Trust	47¼	45¾	...	...
Chicago & Alton	130	125	126	136
Chicago & Northwestern	104	102¾	103¾	103¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf	138¾	135¾	135¾	135¾
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	118¾	117¾	118¾	92½
Chicago, Mil. & St Paul	63	61¾	62¾	69¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	109¾	109	112	112
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	91¾	90¾	91¾	84¾
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts.	16¾	15¾	15	19
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. pf	36	35¾	35¾	39¾
Chi., Ind., St. L. & Chicago	11¾	10¾	10¾	7¾
C., I., St. L. & C. pf	70¾	69¾	69¾	44
Colorado Coal	30	30	30	33
Columbus & Hocking Coal	17¾	17¾	17¾	19
Chicago & East Illinois	41¾	41¾	41¾	48¾
Chicago & East Illinois pf	95	95	95	98¾
Consolidated Gas Company	82	82	82	95
Delaware & Hudson	133	130	130¾	109¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western	139¾	135¾	135¾	126¾
Denver, Rio Grande & West	17¾	16¾	16¾	44
Denver & Rio Grande	18¾	18¾	18¾	17
Denver & Rio Grande pf	44	42¾	44¾	44¾
Denver, Texas & Fort Worth	21¾	20	...	...
East Penn., Va. & Ga	8	8	8	8¾
Evansville & Terre Haute	95	95	95	92
Green Bay & Winona	6¾	6¾	6¾	8¾
Homestake	10	10	10	11
Houston & Texas	10	10	10	...
Illinois Central	109½	109¼	109¼	113
Iniinois Central, leased lines	97¾	97¾	...	...
Iowa Central pf	26¾	26¾	26¾	...
Kansas & Texas	17¾	16¾	16¾	...
Lake Erie & Western pf	55¾	55	55	41
Lake Shore	101¾	100¾	101¾	86½
Louisville & Nashville	62¼	60¾	62	52
Manhattan Consolidated	94¾	94¼	94¼	80¾
Memphis & Charleston	40¾	34	...	...
Michigan Central	86¾	85	85	97
Mil., Lake Shore & Western	80	80	80	66
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf	107	106¾	106¾	94
Missouri Pacific	73¾	72¾	73¾	73¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	19¾	19¼	19¼	12
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	94¾	93¾	93¾	75¾
New-Jersey Central	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
New-York Central	107¾	106¾	106¾	108¾
New-York & Perry Coal	26	25	...	...
New-York & Norfolk pf	20	20	...	...
New-York & New-England	44¾	41¾	41¾	31
New-York & New-Haven	280	280	281	...
New-York, O. & St. L.	17	17	17¾	...
New-York, O. & St. L. 1st pf.	69	69	...	...
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾	26¾
New-York, C. & St. L. pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
New-York, L. E. & West pf.	67¾	66	66	55
New-York, Sus. & Western	8	8	8	8
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	31	31	31	37¾
Norfolk & Western	15¾	14¾	...	...
Norfolk & Western pf	50¾	49	52	...
Northern Pacific	25¾	25¾	26¾	26¾
Northern Pacific pf	69¾	68¾	69¾	42¾
Ohio & Mississippi	21¾	20¾	21¾	18¾
Ontario & Western	18¾	18	18¾	18¾
Oregon Improvement	43	42¾	43	45
Oregon Railway & Nav.	96¾	95¾	96¼	98¾
Oregon Short Line	89	89	89	...
Oregon & Transcontinental	23¾	23¾	23¾	17¾
Pacific Mail	36¾	35¾	36	36
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	24¾	24¾	24¾	10¾
Philadelphia & Reading	45	42¾	...	...
Philadelphia Gas	80	77¾	...	...
Pittsburg & Western pf	32¾	32¾	...	...
Pullman Palace Car Co.	131	129	...	...
Pullman Pal. Car Co. rights	20¾	19¾	...	...
Quicksilver	6¾	6	...	...
Quicksilver pf	38¾	36	38	...
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	180	...	...
Richmond & West Point	34¾	32¾	32¾	20¾
Richmond & West Point pf	79¾	78¾	79¾	59¾
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	88	86	88	83
St. Louis & San Francisco	23¾	23	23¾	23¾
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	56¾	54¾	55¾	53¾
St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf.	107	105	106¾	109¾
St. Paul & Duluth	34	33	33¾	42¾
St. Paul & Omaha	94¾	93¾	94¾	94¾
St. Paul & Omaha pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	...
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	99¾	99	99¾	95¼
South Carolina	9¾	9¾	...	...
Texas & Pacific	9¾	9¾	9¾	12¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	29¾	27¾	28¾	26¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	101	98	...	...
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	26	26	...	...
Texas Pacific	18	16	16	20¾
Union Pacific	68¾	68¾	68¾	49¾
United States Express	81	80	79	...
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac.	24¾	23¾	23¾	22¾
Western Union Telegraph	74¾	73¾	73¾	71¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	65¾	64¾	...	...

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed a loss in surplus reserve of $1,248,600. The banks now hold $5,450,125 in excess of the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $526,300, a decrease in specie of $1,697,000, a decrease in legal tenders of $443,300, a decrease in deposits of $3,566,000, and an increase in circulation of $15,700.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year ago:

	March 30, '89.	*March 23, '89.*	*March 31, '88.*
Loans	$421,023,700	$421,311,400	$358,632,000
Specie	80,891,700	82,218,700	71,351,800
Legal tenders	34,412,000	34,855,300	31,124,000
Deposits	437,936,700	441,502,700	378,818,900
Circulation	4,392,900	4,377,200	7,801,700

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$80,891,700	$82,218,700	$71,351,800
Legal tenders	34,412,800	34,855,900	31,124,000
Total reserve	$114,984,300	$117,074,600	$102,475,300
Reserve required	109,484,175	110,375,675	93,329,725
Excess of reserve above legal reserve	5,450,125	6,698,925	9,145,575

At London British consols for money advanced 7-16, to 98 5-16, and for the account 1, no 98 15-16. In United States bonds the 4s declined ⅛, to 131, and the 4½s were unchanged at 110. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—Canadian Pacific, 1¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, ⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ¾; Erie second consolidated, ½; Mexican Central firsts, ⅜, and Illinois Central, ⅛. *Declined*—Union Pacific, 4¼; Reading, ⅞; New-York Central, ⅛; Pennsylvania, ⅛, and Northern Pacific preferred, each ⅜; Erie, ¼, and Lake Shore, ⅛. St. Paul and Atlantic, and Great Western firsts, each ⅛. Bar silver declined ⅛, to 42½d. per ounce. The Bank of England gained £287,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 43.29, became 41.36. The rate of minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 3 ₱ cent. The Bank of France gained 4,425,000f. in gold and 2,350,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
March 28, 1889	£22,681,153	.....
March 29, 1888	22,912,189	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
March 28, 1889	£49,581,847	£49,420,432
March 29, 1888	44,664,893	47,837,167

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
March 28, 1889	£21,263,334	£15,646,666
March 29, 1888	7,938,927	13,994,333

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
March 28, 1889	£5,636,000	£15,536,000
March 29, 1888	5,256,000	14,956,000

NETHERLANDS.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
March 28, 1889	£5,660,000	£7,071,000
March 29, 1888	4,491,000	5,837,000

BELGIUM.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
March 28, 1889	£2,768,000	£1,385,000
March 29, 1888	3,937,000	1,469,000

Total fast week	£107,888,334	£89,056,068	
Corresponding week '88	103,241,089	£6,283,500	
Week ending March 30	107,452,453	£8,697,913	
Corresponding week '88	119,705,128	36,788,855	

Professional operators had pretty much their own way in the stock market last week. They attacked Atchison and other Southwestern stocks, and succeeded in depressing them materially from the figures of the week before. The losses, with a few exceptions, were not important. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Memphis and Charleston, 6½; Philadelphia Gas, 5; Canadian Pacific, 1¾; Louisville and Nashville, 1½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1⅝; Omaha preferred, 1¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 1⅛, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred, and Nashville and Chattanooga, each 1. *Declined*—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, 5; Chicago and Alton, and Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred, each 3½; Union Pacific, 3; New-York and Perry Coal, 2¾; Oregon Improvement, 2⅝; Lackawanna, 2; St Paul and Duluth, 1¾; New-York and New-England and Chicago and Northwestern preferred, each 1½; Chicago, St Louis and Pittsburg and Denver and Rio Grande Western, each 1⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, 1⅛; second preferred, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and East Illinois preferred, Delaware and Hudson, Michigan Central, and Reading, each 1; Pacific, Chicago, Rock Island and Pittsburg preferred, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Colorado Coal, Manhattan Consolidated, Oregon Railway and Navigation, and St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred, each 1.

The money market was firm. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made as high as 6 ₱ cent., the average being about 5 ₱ cent. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 4½@5 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull but very firm, owing to lower rates for money in London. The 60-day rate for long sterling was advanced to $4 87. The demand rate was unchanged at $4 88¾. On Saturday actual business was done at $4 86¼@4 86⅝ for 60-day bills, $4 88¼@4 89 for demand, $4 89½@4 89⅝ for cable transfers, and $4 84¾@4 85 for commercial bills. Reported engagements were $1,000,000 in specie, and the Paris exchange quoted at 5.18¾@5.18⅝ for long and 5.16¾@5.16⅝ for short, rich remittances at 5.16 and 5.15¾@5.15⅝ for checks and drafts at 40¼ and 40⅛.

Government bonds were very dull and prices were only slightly changed. Trade was a fair business done in State securities. Bank shares were quiet.

Following were the closing quotations:

4s, reg.	126	4½s, reg.	110
4s, coup.	126	4½s, coup.	110
6s, cur.	104	5s, reg.	102
6s, 1891	104	5s, coup.	102
6s, 1892	104	6s, 1895	107
6s, 1893	104	6s, 1896	109
6s, 1894	104	6s, 1897	111
6s, 1895	104	6s, 1898	113
6s, 1896	104	6s, 1899	115
6s, 1897	104	6s, 1900	117
6s, 1898	104	6s, 1901	119
6s, 1899	104	6s, 1902	121
6s, 1900	104	6s, 1903	123
6s, 1901	104	6s, 1904	125
6s, 1902	104	6s, 1905	127
6s, 1903	104	6s, 1906	129
6s, 1904	104	6s, 1907	131
6s, 1905	104	6s, 1908	133
6s, 1906	104	6s, 1909	135
6s, 1907	104	6s, 1910	137
6s, 1908	104	6s, 1911	139
6s, 1909	104	6s, 1912	141
6s, 1910	104	6s, 1913	143
6s, 1911	104	6s, 1914	145
6s, 1912	104	6s, 1915	147
6s, 1913	104	6s, 1916	149
6s, 1914	104	6s, 1917	151
6s, 1915	104	6s, 1918	153
6s, 1916	104	6s, 1919	155
6s, 1917	104	6s, 1920	157
6s, 1918	104	6s, 1921	159
6s, 1919	104	6s, 1922	161
6s, 1920	104	6s, 1923	163
6s, 1921	104	6s, 1924	165
6s, 1922	104	6s, 1925	167
6s, 1923	104	6s, 1926	169
6s, 1924	104	6s, 1927	171
6s, 1925	104	6s, 1928	173
6s, 1926	104	6s, 1929	175
6s, 1927	104	6s, 1930	177
6s, 1928	104	6s, 1931	179
6s, 1929	104	6s, 1932	181
6s, 1930	104	6s, 1933	183
6s, 1931	104	6s, 1934	185
6s, 1932	104	6s, 1935	187
6s, 1933	104	6s, 1936	189
6s, 1934	104	6s, 1937	191
6s, 1935	104	6s, 1938	193
6s, 1936	104	6s, 1939	195
6s, 1937	104	6s, 1940	197
6s, 1938	104	6s, 1941	199
6s, 1939	104	6s, 1942	201
6s, 1940	104	6s, 1943	203
6s, 1941	104	6s, 1944	205
6s, 1942	104	6s, 1945	207
6s, 1943	104	6s, 1946	209
6s, 1944	104	6s, 1947	211
6s, 1945	104	6s, 1948	213
6s, 1946	104	6s, 1949	215
6s, 1947	104	6s, 1950	217
6s, 1948	104	6s, 1951	219
6s, 1949	104	6s, 1952	221
6s, 1950	104	6s, 1953	223
6s, 1951	104	6s, 1954	225
6s, 1952	104	6s, 1955	227
6s, 1953	104	6s, 1956	229
6s, 1954	104	6s, 1957	231
6s, 1955	104	6s, 1958	233
6s, 1956	104	6s, 1959	235
6s, 1957	104	6s, 1960	237
6s, 1958	104	6s, 1961	239
6s, 1959	104	6s, 1962	241
6s, 1960	104	6s, 1963	243
6s, 1961	104	6s, 1964	245
6s, 1962	104	6s, 1965	247
6s, 1963	104	6s, 1966	249
6s, 1964	104	6s, 1967	251
6s, 1965	104	6s, 1968	253
6s, 1966	104	6s, 1969	255
6s, 1967	104	6s, 1970	257
6s, 1968	104	6s, 1971	259
6s, 1969	104	6s, 1972	261
6s, 1970	104	6s, 1973	263
6s, 1971	104	6s, 1974	265
6s, 1972	104	6s, 1975	267
6s, 1973	104	6s, 1976	269
6s, 1974	104	6s, 1977	271
6s, 1975	104	6s, 1978	273
6s, 1976	104	6s, 1979	275
6s, 1977	104	6s, 1980	277
6s, 1978	104	6s, 1981	279
6s, 1979	104	6s, 1982	281
6s, 1980	104	6s, 1983	283
6s, 1981	104	6s, 1984	285
6s, 1982	104	6s, 1985	287
6s, 1983	104	6s, 1986	289
6s, 1984	104	6s, 1987	291
6s, 1985	104	6s, 1988	293
6s, 1986	104	6s, 1989	295
6s, 1987	104	6s, 1990	297
6s, 1988	104	6s, 1991	299
6s, 1989	104	6s, 1992	301
6s, 1990	104	6s, 1993	303
6s, 1991	104	6s, 1994	305
6s, 1992	104	6s, 1995	307
6s, 1993	104	6s, 1996	309
6s, 1994	104	6s, 1997	311
6s, 1995	104	6s, 1998	313
6s, 1996	104	6s, 1999	315
6s, 1997	104	6s, 2000	317
6s, 1998	104	6s, 2001	319
6s, 1999	104	6s, 2002	321
6s, 2000	104	6s, 2003	323
6s, 2001	104	6s, 2004	325
6s, 2002	104	6s, 2005	327
6s, 2003	104	6s, 2006	329
6s, 2004	104	6s, 2007	331
6s, 2005	104	6s, 2008	333
6s, 2006	104	6s, 2009	335
6s, 2007	104	6s, 2010	337
6s, 2008	104	6s, 2011	339
6s, 2009	104	6s, 2012	341
6s, 2010	104	6s, 2013	343
6s, 2011	104	6s, 2014	345
6s, 2012	104	6s, 2015	347
6s, 2013	104	6s, 2016	349
6s, 2014	104	6s, 2017	351
6s, 2015	104	6s, 2018	353
6s, 2016	104	6s, 2019	355
6s, 2017	104	6s, 2020	357
6s, 2018	104	6s, 2021	359
6s, 2019	104	6s, 2022	361
6s, 2020	104	6s, 2023	363
6s, 2021	104	6s, 2024	365
6s, 2022	104	6s, 2025	367
6s, 2023	104	6s, 2026	369
6s, 2024	104	6s, 2027	371
6s, 2025	104	6s, 2028	373
6s, 2026	104	6s, 2029	375
6s, 2027	104	6s, 2030	377
6s, 2028	104	6s, 2031	379
6s, 2029	104	6s, 2032	381
6s, 2030	104	6s, 2033	383
6s, 2031	104	6s, 2034	385
6s, 2032	104	6s, 2035	387
6s, 2033	104	6s, 2036	389
6s, 2034	104	6s, 2037	391
6s, 2035	104	6s, 2038	393
6s, 2036	104	6s, 2039	395
6s, 2037	104	6s, 2040	397
6s, 2038	104	6s, 2041	399
6s, 2039	104	6s, 2042	401
6s, 2040	104	6s, 2043	403
6s, 2041	104	6s, 2044	405
6s, 2042	104	6s, 2045	407
6s, 2043	104	6s, 2046	409
6s, 2044	104	6s, 2047	411
6s, 2045	104	6s, 2048	413
6s, 2046	104	6s, 2049	415
6s, 2047	104	6s, 2050	417
6s, 2048	104	6s, 2051	419
6s, 2049	104	6s, 2052	421
6s, 2050	104	6s, 2053	423
6s, 2051	104	6s, 2054	425
6s, 2052	104	6s, 2055	427
6s, 2053	104	6s, 2056	429
6s, 2054	104	6s, 2057	431
6s, 2055	104	6s, 2058	433
6s, 2056	104	6s, 2059	435
6s, 2057	104	6s, 2060	437
6s, 2058	104	6s, 2061	439
6s, 2059	104	6s, 2062	441
6s, 2060	104	6s, 2063	443
6s, 2061	104	6s, 2064	445
6s, 2062	104	6s, 2065	447
6s, 2063	104	6s, 2066	449
6s, 2064	104	6s, 2067	451
6s, 2065	104	6s, 2068	453
6s, 2066	104	6s, 2069	455
6s, 2067	104	6s, 2070	457
6s, 2068	104	6s, 2071	459
6s, 2069	104	6s, 2072	461
6s, 2070	104	6s, 2073	463
6s, 2071	104	6s, 2074	465
6s, 2072	104	6s, 2075	467
6s, 2073	104	6s, 2076	469
6s, 2074	104	6s, 2077	471
6s, 2075	104	6s, 2078	473
6s, 2076	104	6s, 2079	475
6s, 2077	104	6s, 2080	477
6s, 2078	104	6s, 2081	479
6s, 2079	104	6s, 2082	481
6s, 2080	104	6s, 2083	483
6s, 2081	104	6s, 2084	485
6s, 2082	104	6s, 2085	487
6s, 2083	104	6s, 2086	489
6s, 2084	104	6s, 2087	491
6s, 2085	104	6s, 2088	493
6s, 2086	104	6s, 2089	495
6s, 2087	104	6s, 2090	497
6s, 2088	104	6s, 2091	499
6s, 2089	104	6s, 2092	501
6s, 2090	104	6s, 2093	503
6s, 2091	104	6s, 2094	505
6s, 2092	104	6s, 2095	507
6s, 2093	104	6s, 2096	509
6s, 2094	104	6s, 2097	511
6s, 2095	104	6s, 2098	513
6s, 2096	104	6s, 2099	515
6s, 2097	104	6s, 2100

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TEACHERS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
THE TURF—3D PAGE—7th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—CYPRIENNE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. At 4—BROTHER CYCLUS.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3:30—LECTURE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DELILAH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE PAYMASTER.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—LADY CLANCARTY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—MADISON-SQUARE CANINE ASSOCIATION.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—ERMINIE.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—4-11-44.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—JOCELYN.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—CASPER THE YODLER.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—THE RUNAWAY WIFE.
WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, warmer, rainy, weather.

A luminous exposure of the fallacies with which the protectionist "block of five" in the Democratic Party is accustomed to entertain those who will listen to its utterances is made in our Washington correspondence this morning. The New-York *Sun*, which is the natural organ of the Randallite Democrats, recently showed to its own satisfaction—and in such matters it is quite easily satisfied—that the loss of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives was due to the "free-trade" agitation of Mr. CARLISLE and Mr. MILLS. A review of the history of Congressional elections from the Forty-fourth to the Forty-seventh Congress, during which term Mr. RANDALL was Speaker, and then, as now, was an opponent of revenue reform, furnishes an interesting parallel to the more recent change in the political complexion of the House. A further refutation of the claim that the adoption of the principle of the Mills bill as a party policy cost the Democrats their majority in the House is furnished by an examination of the manner in which the last Congressional contest was carried on. On the Democratic side there was no central organization, the Congressional Campaign Committee of that party having disbanded, leaving the fight to be made in the districts. The Republicans, on the other hand, had a strong and efficient organization, amply supplied with funds and aided to an extent which it is impossible to measure by various protectionist organizations like that formed by Mr. AMMIDOWN, who boasted that his committee would spend $100,000 to secure the defeat of obnoxious free-trade Democrats. The returns of the election show, however, that notwithstanding the Mills bill and the "free-trade" platform, Mr. CLEVELAND carried a majority of the Congressional districts and obtained a popular majority of nearly 100,000 votes. In the face of facts like these it is easy to see that the pretense that revenue-reform agitation defeated the Democrats either in the Nation or in the Congressional districts has no basis in reason, but proceeds rather from that stiff-necked obstinacy which is at once the cause and the characteristic of "old-fashioned" Democracy.

When we remarked yesterday that Mr. TANNER might be checked by the Secretary in his extensive plans for a clean sweep in the Pension Bureau, we did not know that the check would be applied so promptly. The following order will be read by Mr. TANNER with interest when he reaches his office to-day, if he have not already seen it in the newspapers:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1889.

Heads of bureaus and other officers of this Department will not call for resignations except by direction of the Secretary, and in making recommendations for the dismissal of employés will please state specifically the reasons therefor, and must state whether there has been the examination of all papers on file in the appointment division; and there must be transmitted to the Secretary all papers bearing on the subject and the recommendations.

JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

This is a very sound document, particularly with reference to the reasons for removals and the requirement that they be "specifically stated." They will thus go on the files of the department, and we infer that they will be public. They should be so, and would then be one of the strongest safeguards of Secretary NOBLE'S administration.

Among the votes against reconsidering Mr. HALSTEAD'S nomination after its rejection there was one that cannot be charged to personal resentment toward the editor. It was that of Senator QUAY. It is quite natural that this act of the Senator's should be connected with the failure to secure the nomination of "his man" as Postmaster at Philadelphia. It may have been a cry of anger, or it may have been a note of warning to the "man at the other end of the avenue." In any case, it is the first sign of distinct party difference with the President on a purely party matter. Mr. HARRISON may regard it with indifference or with defiance, but he would be safer in doing so if he had not taken WANAMAKER from Mr. QUAY'S hands. In itself the refusal to yield to QUAY in the Philadelphia Post Office was an honorable thing.

The immediate effect of the calamity in Apia Harbor is to leave all the foreign Consuls without the support of war vessels of their respective nationalities. The German ships and our own are destroyed, and the English cruiser has put off to sea. There is no occasion, however, for anxiety on that score. In the common disaster and loss the officers and men of the wrecked vessels are likely enough to agree on a common basis of friendly action, and there never has been any completely anti-foreign influence in the Samoan trouble. Probably the chief temptation would be that of MATAAFA'S men to take this opportunity to overthrow TAMASESE, who has been practically kept in power by the Germans. But if the latter have not their vessels, they have the crews and, perhaps, plenty of arms and ammunition, or can get these from their traders. Besides, our own forces would not permit the use of a great disaster for such a purpose, even though they are well known to be friendly to MATAAFA'S cause. There is the best ground, therefore, for presuming that the status of peace which was practically agreed to will continue. In due time both the German Government and our own will doubtless dispatch other forces to Samoa, but there need be little anxiety on the subject, since neither nation presumably would try to seize an unfair advantage out of this common disaster.

The Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* declares that an investigation concerning the election of Mr. PAYNE was prevented by Republican Senators who were "in the same boat" because they had been "elected by fraud." It also says: "People would be startled to know how many seats in the United States Senate were bought with money and how many seats are therefore disgraced." These are the statements of a veteran Republican, for the signature indicates that they were made by Mr. RICHARD SMITH. If it be true that several Republicans now holding seats in the Senate were elected by fraud, and that the people would be startled if it were known how many of those seats were bought, is it not reasonable to expect that tariff legislation devised by a majority so tainted will not be above suspicion? When it appears that a tariff bill framed and passed by this majority is calculated to enrich protected manufacturers who contributed liberally to the Republican campaign fund just before the recent election and to aid combinations, is it not reasonable to suppose that the majority—or at least those members who bought their seats, if any such there be—had in mind the profits of these manufacturers and the interests of the combinations rather than the welfare of the people at large? And yet, if our memory serves us, such a supposition was spurned with indignation by the *Commercial-Gazette* before Mr. HALSTEAD'S nomination was rejected.

The remarkable statements made in our columns yesterday morning as to the condition of Public School No. 53, corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street, deserve the attention, not only of the Board of Education, but of every one interested in the reform of our present school system. Granting that the school is not so bad as it once was, we have these undisputed facts, that 900 children are shut in a building with light from one side only in many of the rooms; that there is no adequate system of ventilation for the classrooms; that in the lower grades from thirty-five to seventy little children are compelled to pass the day in one room, so small that there is no room for desks, and that with all this crowding the school is entirely too small for the accommodation of the children of the district in which it is situated. The school is one of many standing proofs that the system needs radical reform, the beginning of which should be not to spend a dollar for extending the schooling of children over twelve years of age until all those under that age are provided with healthy rooms and the best teachers that can be found.

The Board of Army Officers on the Revision of the Tactics is to reassemble this week at Fort Leavenworth, removing thither from Washington, after waiting a long time to have its meeting place determined. The object now is to experiment in the practical application of parts of the new system to the manœuvres of troops. This, of course, is a highly-necessary portion of the duty of the board, and the selection of a place has been one of considerable difficulty. Fort Leavenworth, David's Island in New-York Harbor, Washington Barracks, and West Point have all been under discussion, and it is understood that orders were prepared for more than one of these places by the Secretary of War, and then withheld for further consideration. The choice of Fort Leavenworth was originally made by the Adjutant-General, and against a good deal of opposition from high authorities he has carried it through. While a new stage has thus been reached in the preparation of the new tactics, it must not be inferred that the work is upon the point of completion. The practical exercises may themselves suggest changes, and independently of them it is known that final results have not been reached for all the three arms. The difficulties in the way of a complete assimilation of the tactics for cavalry, artillery, and infantry have been found greater than was expected, and it has been necessary, it appears, to be content with only an approximation to this end. The well-known ability of the Board of Officers, and the deliberation with which they have pursued their task is full of promise for the final results, and these of course concern the great body of citizen soldiers as well as the regular army.

THE HALSTEAD AFFAIR.

We published yesterday morning the comments of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* upon the rejection by the Senate of the nomination of its editor, Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD, to be Minister to Germany. They were not written by Mr. HALSTEAD, nor was he in any way responsible for them. There was nothing in them, however, of which he need to be ashamed, and nothing which he could not have written with entire self-respect. They recalled plain truths in a blunt fashion, and were as temperate as could have been expected. They stated very clearly the facts in the case of the election of Mr. PAYNE as Senator from Ohio, viz., that the Legislature had been chosen by the voters to elect Mr. PENDLETON, that Mr. PAYNE was believed by nearly every one in Ohio to have secured the nomination by fraud and corruption, that the succeeding Legislature, being Republican, had made a formal request of the United States Senate to investigate the election of Mr. PAYNE, that this had been refused by the votes of Republican Senators, that Mr. HALSTEAD had accused these Republican Senators of being in sympathy with Mr. PAYNE, and some of them of being influenced by the fact that they owed their own seats to corruption, and that Mr. HALSTEAD'S nomination was rejected from spite at these accusations.

We are bound to say that we believe this statement to be substantially correct. It would be possible to render a more satisfactory and trustworthy judgment concerning it if the proceedings of the Senate were not wrapped in secrecy, and the words, as well as votes of the Senators, screened from public scrutiny. That is at once a misfortune and a disgrace. But the Senators who are now for a second time held up to reprobation and contempt for their conduct growing out of the Payne scandal, are not, from the very fact of the secrecy in which they hide, entitled to the benefit of any doubt that may arise from lack of knowledge. They cannot complain if they are judged by the known facts only when they prevent the public from knowing all the facts. The known facts are all against them. The plea which is made in their behalf, that they were governed by disinterested motives, by the abstract standard of temperate judgment and expression demanded in a diplomatist, would be available if they had applied that standard in other cases. That they have not done. On the contrary, they have distinctly waived it. It is not open to the men who voted to send a public slanderer like RICE to St. Petersburg and an Irish agitator like EGAN to Chili, to say that their abstract judgment of fitness is supreme in determining their course. The motive of private and personal revenge is adequate to explain their conduct, and none other is.

It must be noted, also, that they have acted against the interests of their party as they have usually interpreted those interests. They have rejected a nomination made by their own President, of a man of undoubted political influence and ability, in a State that is, and must be for some time, a doubtful State. But they have done more than this. They have justified a general suspicion as to the purity of the Senate. They have given reason for the opinion that there are enough Republican Senators to turn the scale on any question, who are actuated by motives that are not honorable, and that these motives are strong enough to overcome party fidelity and to break down party discipline. This opinion will certainly be held largely in Ohio, and it will be spread with the greatest zeal and persistency by the most popular newspaper in that State. It cannot but have a very considerable influence upon the fortunes of the party there, and it will have a decided influence upon public opinion throughout the country. The Republican Party, we are confident, is not in a position or condition to stand a strain of this sort upon the public confidence in its honesty and purity. The one fact more conspicuous than any other in that party just now is the fact that it is largely under the domination of men who have much money and little scruple. Its avowed cardinal principle is the protection of a favored and wealthy class. It is the only party now in existence and the only one the country has ever known, in whose success great wealth must be directly involved. It is the only party that wealth can profitably buy votes for, or in whose counsels rich men are closely interested. The Halstead affair will not strengthen public confidence in the power or wish of its leaders to spurn dishonorable action from interested motives.

SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUSTS.

After commenting upon the fact that the stock of certain great brewery companies in England is held "by the poor as well as the rich," our contemporary, the *Sun*, remarked the other day:

"We have not heard of many American workingmen being stockholders in any of the numerous Trusts that are now being formed in our country. Yet it is likely that those Trusts that are properly managed will give returns larger than the interest paid by any savings bank."

It is undoubtedly true that some of the Trusts are making a great deal of money, and it may be that their profits will continue to be large. Still, it does not seem to us that the stock of these organizations can be recommended to workingmen as a security in which they may invest their savings with confidence. A few days later the *Sun* said:

"The glory of M. SECRETAN of Paris is departed. The tremendous possibilities of his colossal speculation in copper have been rudely materialized, and the result is that M. SECRETAN is literally without a sou. The great destruction of this most wonderful mushroom of the Bourse was not his Copper-Trust, but his collection of pictures."

What the workingman should seek when investing his little savings is the very best available security and not the tremendous possibilities of speculation. The various stocks connected with the French Copper Syndicate or affected by its operations were at one time very attractive to investors, and even to men of moderate resources, but the values of all of them crumbled away when the Trust failed. The shares of one of the largest banks in Paris fell from $210 to $25, and those of the great copper manufacturing company—which were substantially those of the Trust itself—from $185 to $5. The shares of the copper mining companies both in Europe and in this country suffered a very serious decline. Possibly there are French workingmen who were advised to buy the shares of the Société des Métaux when the Syndicate was making large profits and the Société was paying large dividends, but if any of them were induced so to invest their savings they are sorry for it now.

The workingman, who has but little that he can invest and can afford to lose no part of it, should avoid the shares of all organizations that are not formed in strict accordance with the laws. The Sugar Refineries Company, commonly called the Sugar Trust, appears to be making very large profits as a result of an almost complete suppression of competition in the industry of refining sugar. It has recently declared a quarterly dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on a capital of $45,000,000 that represents an actual investment of not more than $20,000,000, and with this dividend in cash it has distributed a dividend of 8 per cent. in stock. Still, it does not seem to us that the treasury of this Trust is a proper receptacle for the workingman's savings. The combination may continue to divide large profits, but the workingman will not forget that they are made by means that have been pronounced illegal by the courts whenever a decision on this point has been sought; that by a court in this State the charter of one of the component corporations was annulled recently upon the ground that it had been unlawfully used, and that the people are striving to perfect legislation that shall prevent the formation of such combinations. The shares may be attractive to those who can afford to take a risk and can easily change their investments, but the workingman should prefer the savings bank where his earnings are carefully protected by law. We notice that the *Sun* remarked on the 19th ult., with reference to the collapse of the Copper Trust: "The producer pays the penalty of becoming a party to a combination to overthrow, or at least to check, the operations of a natural law, that of supply and demand." There is danger that the members of every combination will eventually pay this penalty, and when it is paid, the investor in the stock certificates of the combination, be he workingman or capitalist, also suffers loss.

On the whole we think it will be admitted that the workingman will do well to stick to the savings bank, or at least that he should prefer the savings bank to the certificates of the several Trusts, about the internal management and condition of which he can know nothing. He will serve his own interests by shunning the securities of irresponsible organizations that have been formed by illegal devices.

SECRETARY TRACY'S WORK.

It is a good sign that the new Secretary of the Navy seems disposed to push forward the business of construction on the general line of policy adopted by his predecessor without seeking to attract attention by announcing experimental measures. The board consisting of four bureau chiefs, which Mr. WHITNEY, after some lessons derived from experience of other methods, found to be suitable for deciding upon the plans of war ships, is still continued in operation. The *Yorktown*, the first of the new vessels completed under Secretary WHITNEY, has been accepted without cavil by his successor. In due time we shall perhaps find characteristic differences between the present and the former Secretary, but it is an indication of good sense that Mr. TRACY, who began with the frank avowal that he knew nothing of the art of shipbuilding, as Mr. WHITNEY before him had known nothing, does not think it necessary to effect a singularity by throwing away the benefit of the latter's experience and laborious investigations.

Exclusive of the *Yorktown* and *Vesuvius*, which have had their trial trips, and the *Charleston* and the *Petrel*, which are almost ready for theirs, Secretary TRACY will have to deal more or less with upward of twenty new ships now at various stages of planning or construction. The board, composed of Chief Constructor WILSON, Chief Engineer MELVILLE, and Commodores SICARD and SCHLEY, respectively, of the Ordnance and Equipment Bureaus, has been busily engaged upon planning the many new cruisers authorized by the Fiftieth Congress. These include an armored vessel of 7,500 tons displacement, an unarmored cruiser of 5,300 tons, two others of 3,000 tons each, three not exceeding 2,000 each, a submerging monitor of about 3,000 tons, an additional vessel of the *Vesuvius* class, and two gunboats of not more than 1,200 tons displacement. All these are to be up to the highest standards of their various types. Some of them are to show a speed of 19 knots, and the 5,300-ton cruiser is to have a speed of at least 20 knots, while the new dynamite gunboat is to reach 21 knots, with an endurance of 15 days at 10 knots. In round numbers, these new vessels alone, whose plans remain to be made or completed, and their construction contracted for under Secretary TRACY, will cost $11,000,000, exclusive of armament and of any premium paid for extra speed. Added to the list must be the coast-defense vessels, the contract for which will probably be given out next month. This and the new marine torpedo boat will increase the aggregate by something like $2,000,000.

Besides the work on these new vessels, Secretary TRACY'S administration will have to superintend the completion of the five double-turret monitors, and of the armored vessels *Maine* and *Texas*, as well as of the unarmored cruisers *Baltimore*, *Newark*, *Philadelphia*, *San Francisco*, *Bennington*, and *Concord*, and of the fast Herreshoff torpedo-boat, which will be finished this Summer. With the exception of the armored vessels, there is good ground for believing that all this great fleet will be ready for sea before the close of the present Administration; for although it is a singular fact that not one of the vessels designed under Secretary WHITNEY was fully completed during his term of office, yet with the experience gained during the last six years the work of building can now be pushed on more rapidly. But Secretary TRACY will also be charged with additional naval construction under the appropriations of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses. With all this work, past, present, and prospective, and with the turning out of batteries for so many vessels, the present naval administration has four very busy years before it. Fortunately it seems disposed to go at the task at once, taking it up just where the energetic administration of Mr. WHITNEY left it.

THE WESTERN UNION TRICKSTER FOILED.

That the law is a weapon which can be used by unscrupulous men and corporations to defeat the objects of the law is a fact which has been forced on the minds of the citizens of New-York very frequently of late years, and the man who has brought it to their notice oftenest is JAY GOULD, the shrewd trickster at the head of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The injunction, a method of relief intended by the law to accomplish the most beneficent of purposes, by preventing contemplated wrongdoing, has been converted, in his hands, to a means for delaying the execution of the law, and at times for nullifying it altogether. His latest experiment with the convenient injunction was to secure last Thursday an order from Judge WALLACE of the United States Circuit Court forbidding the Board of Electrical Control to order down any of the Western Union poles and wires.

Judge WALLACE probably felt that he had no choice in the matter after the papers drawn by GOULD'S attorneys had been placed before him but to issue a temporary injunction. Probably nobody was more surprised than he to learn on Saturday that he had been induced by the shrewd lawyers of GOULD and the Western Union to issue the injunction in such a form that under it the telegraph company could have strung all its wires on the elevated railroad structures before the hearing of the argument, and the Board of Electrical Control would have been powerless to stop it. When that was called to his attention Saturday night he promptly modified the order so as to prevent the execution of this little scheme, and it is undoubtedly due to this change in the injunction order that the elevated railroad structures were not swarming with linemen yesterday stringing the cables of the Western Union which the law says must go into the subways. GOULD and his lawyers overstepped the bounds of discretion when they engaged in this little bit of sharp practice, and the fortunate discovery of their bad faith is not likely to prejudice the court in their favor at the hearing next Wednesday.

No man knows better than JAY GOULD that his suit in a United States court to set aside the effect of a State law such as that under which the Board of Electrical Control was created and is acting is a mere subterfuge to gain time and cannot possibly be carried to a successful termination. His plea that because the wires of the Western Union pass from this State into others, and because the United States granted the company in 1867 the right to construct and maintain telegraph lines over and along any of the post roads of the United States, therefore the United States should interfere to prevent the burial of the wires in New-York, will appear to the citizen of average intelligence as absurd, whatever effect it may have as a technical argument on a court. The power of the State to order the wires buried is part and parcel of its police rights over its own territory, and no United States court has jurisdiction over the streets of a city, except such portions of them as may pass through United States property. It would be as reasonable for the National Government to assume to prevent a State from passing laws regulating grade crossings because a railroad passes through different States as for it to say that New-York shall not have her wires buried because the telegraph lines do not stop at the boundaries of the State.

All the points regarding the constitutionality of the subway law raised by GOULD in his complaint have already been passed on by our own Court of Appeals, which has declared the law constitutional. The statement that the conduits cannot be used for electrical conductors on account of the deleterious influences on the cables of steam and gases in the earth is contradicted by the experience of Chicago, Philadelphia, and other cities, and by the Western Union's own chief electrician, GEORGE A. HAMILTON, who made an affidavit in the suit of the United States Illuminating Company against the Board of Electrical Control, declaring that the subways were perfectly adapted to the use of electrical conductors. As matter of fact, the subways constructed in Park-row were found to be impracticable on account of the proximity of the steam pipes, and means are being devised to remedy the defects, but in no other part of the city has any trouble of this kind been experienced.

The motive for GOULD'S action is very easily accounted for. The thirty days allowed the Western Union to make use of existing [illegible] expired on the day the suit was [illegible]. A special meeting of the Board of [illegible] was called for to-day to [illegible] the expiration of Thirty-days [illegible] GOULD naturally feared that at this meeting the threatened order to the Commissioner of Public Works to remove Western Union poles and wires along the line of completed subways would be issued. By gaining a temporary injunction, to bridge over to-day's meeting, time would be given to string the Western Union cables along the elevated railroad structures, and thus the object of the board to compel the burial of the wires would be defeated. Luckily the little job concealed in the injunction was discovered in time for Judge WALLACE to balk the schemers.

THE BOOTH SUPPER.

The table set in the great hall at Delmonico's on Saturday night for the supper party given by Augustin Daly and Albert M. Palmer in honor of Edwin Booth was in the form of a star. At each of the five arms were seats for 15 gentlemen. At the apex of the northern arm sat Mr. Booth, between Mr. Daly and Mr. Palmer. Near them were Gen. Sherman, Lawrence Barrett, Gen. Horace Porter, W. J. Florence, Constant Coquelin, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Horace Howard Furness, wisest and most amiable of Shakespearean scholars; George H. Boker, the Philadelphia poet; L. Clark Davis, ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, Parke Godwin, and S. L. Clemens. Among the actors present, besides those already named, were John Gilbert, John A. Lane, Ben G. Rogers, George Clarke, John Drew, Louis Massen, James Lewis, Herbert Kelcey, E. M. Holland, Alexander Salvini, Jean Coquelin, Edward Harrigan, Walden Ramsey, and Harry Edwards. Chauncey M. Depew, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Frank Millett, J. S. Hartley, Augustus Saint Gaudens, Laurence Hutton, George Parsons Lathrop, Brander Matthews, John Foord, Dr. A. Ruppaner, Stephen H. Olin, Richard Watson Gilder, Daniel Frohman, Edgar Fawcett, Edmund C. Stanton, Arthur F. Bowers, Judge Joseph F. Daly, Marshall P. Wilder, P. T. Barlow, and A. Durand were also numbered in the 75.

The arms of the star radiated from a circular mass of roses, and flowers in iron profusion were banked in the middle of each of the five branches of the table. A band was stationed in the balcony. The supper began at midnight.

Mr. Daly, after reading a letter from George William Curtis, expressing his regret at his inability to attend the supper party, and his admiration for the guest of the evening, proposed the health of Mr. Booth, to which that gentleman replied in half a dozen words. Mr. Palmer then assumed command and called upon Stephen H. Olin, who made quite the aptest and most eloquent speech of the evening, his subject being Mr. Booth's noble gift to his brother actors, the home and library of The Players.

Mr. Depew said he was surprised to find himself in the presence of so many foremost men. His own efforts to become a foremost man had scarcely been successful. When his friends had proposed to make him a different thing—United States Senator, President, and Minister to England he had tried to prepare himself for a statesman's duties by going to see Booth as Richelieu. But the Grangers did not seem to be impressed. Speaking as a lawyer, he felt compelled to admit that the theatrical profession provided more amusement for the world than his own profession. Speaking as a railroad man, he could say just the reverse.

Mark Twain said he could not make a speech because he had with him against who demanded all his attention. The long clam was the ablest fish that swam in the sea. Clad in its ulster it looked like a weaver's shuttle, but there the resemblance ceased. A weaver's shuttle moved about from place to place, while the long clam abided. You might digest a weaver's shuttle with patience and prayer, but a long clam, never. When the long clam once got possession of a man it owned him. He was perfectly willing to make a good speech on his own account, but he was not going to make a speech for any long clam in the world.

Gen. Sherman said he could not understand why he had become so closely associated with the theatrical profession. Billy Florence said it was probably because in the march through Georgia the General had shown himself a good "leading man." It was then quite late on Sunday morning. Gen. Porter dropped gracefully into poetry and W. W. Winter fell into it with a dull thud, and afterward shed tears on Edward Harrigan's neck.

John Gilbert made a short, dignified speech, and Mr. Boker spoke for the Philadelphia contingent. Lawrence Barrett, Godwin, and Constant Coquelin each spoke a few well-chosen words in honor of the guest of the evening. The chanticleer on the spire of the white church at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street had crowed before Edward Harrigan arose to do likewise. He believed, he said, in an American drama written by Americans for America. He did not believe that any good to the American stage could come out of France or Germany. M. Coquelin and Mr. Daly bowed their thanks. Mr. Harrigan did not say what he thought of the Home Drama in Ireland, but he did give utterance to a truth that shall go on record as a maxim for all ages, to wit: "A lazy man is a louse on a white shirt front."

The supper was given to Mr. Booth by the two principal theatrical managers of New-York in recognition of a superb gift to The Players. It was a memorable and delightful occasion. The company was good and the feast as excellent as Delmonico's kitchens could produce.

FOREIGN ART NOTES.

On the shores of Lake Issik-Kul in Central Asia a monument is to be erected to the explorer Prjevalsky, after a design by Bilderling, his comrade. According to the *Deutsche Revue* "the monument represents a picturesque rock 26 feet high, on the top of which is perched a large eagle, emblem of strength, intrepidity, and intelligence. The eagle grasps in its talons a map of Central Asia, the arena of the scientific exploits of the deceased, and in its beak an olive branch, symbol of the peaceful scientific conquests which Russia owes to Prjevalsky. On one side of the rock is a large bronze cross, between which is the inscription, 'Nicholas Mikhailovitch Prjevalsky, born 29th of March, 1839, died 20th of October, 1888.' In the interior of the rock is cut a spiral staircase crowned with an enlarged copy of the medal struck by the Academy of Sciences in 1887 in honor of Prjevalsky, and showing the original inscription: 'To the first explorer of Nature in Central Asia.'"

The enthusiasm of Hungarians runs to queer extremes. It is proposed to admit to the Upper House of Hungary a Director of the Museum at Buda-Pesth who was lately charged with crooked conduct in selling masterpieces and substituting copies for them. It has turned out that the man is innocent, the poor copies having been placed in the museum long ago by high authority; so the Director's vindication is meant, not only to repay him for the damage done to his feelings and reputation, but to enter a protest against the persons originally responsible in the matter.

Owing to the fact that the public overlooks the architectural contributions to the Royal Academy, some enterprising gentlemen have planned a publication to be called "Academy Architecture and Annual Architectural Review." The first number appears in May with two parts, one containing drawings shown at the Academy, the other subjects interesting to architects and amateurs.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy has made it a matter of complaints in the House of Commons that Sir Frederick Burton has changed the labels on the frames of old masters. It appears that instead of Michael Angelo he has labeled a picture M. A. Buonarotti, and in place of Giorgione the visitor must understand that he has that colorist's work before him on seeing Barbarelli. This one of the London papers calls "pedantic."

The Parnell Commission, among whom the confession, flight, and suicide of Richard Pigott dropped a bombshell, is undergoing portraiture at the hands of Mr. Calderon, a London painter of a very Spanish cast of countenance. It is not yet known whether Mr. Calderon will depict the Commissioners with the expressions they were before or after the fiasco.

Three statuettes of the great goddess Cybele of Asia Minor have been found near the seaport of Athens. The figures sit in a kind of niche, hold a lion on the lap, and have male and female figures on the columns to right and left carved in relief.

Sir John Millais and Sir Frederick Leighton have been exchanging courtesies, the latter presenting to the popular English painter a statuette in bronze and receiving in return a picture by Millais called "Shelling Peas."

The new number of the *Magazine of Art* will have a paper on scene painting by one of the London professors of the art, William Telbin.

The London County Council has accepted for its seal a design by Walter Crane, the book illustrator.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

John K. Cowen of Baltimore is at the Victoria Hotel.

District Attorney Theodore F. Hamilton, of Saratoga is at the Gilsey house.

Ex-Congressman Richard Guenther of Wisconsin is at the Belvidere House.

Ex-Congressman George A. Bagley of Rochester, N. Y., Gen. J. A. Williamson of Washington, Colonel W. Smith of Atlanta, and Governor Hoyt are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

SOME OF VON BÜLOW'S IDEAS.

In the comments recently published in this paper on Dr. Hans von Bülow's reading of the Eighth Symphony of Beethoven particular stress was laid upon the fact that he disregarded the printed metronome mark of 126 crotchets to the minute, given as the indication for the time of the Tempo di Menuetto, and played the movement at the rate of about 92 crotchets per minute. The writer admitted that he was unacquainted with the special reasons which influenced Dr. von Bülow's interpretation. The great musician was so courteous as to express a desire to explain his ideas in regard to this movement, and he did so yesterday morning in the course of an hour's chat, in which his learning, his keen analytical power, his wide study, his marvelous memory, and his indefinable wit were displayed in a most charming manner.

The doctor is undoubtedly to some extent a believer in the theory held by no small number of conductors, and set forth succinctly by Wagner, that "the right comprehension of the metre is the sole guide to the right tempo; these two things are inseparable, the one includes and qualifies the other." He referred his visitor to Wagner's arguments in favor of his reading of the movement referred to; and for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with it it is here quoted from Edward Dannreuther's excellent translation of the master's "Ueber das Dirigen." ("On Conducting," Wagner says:

"We know that Haydn in his principal later symphonies used the form of the menuet as a pleasing link between the adagio and the final allegro, and that he thus was induced to increase the speed of the movement considerably, contrary to the character of the true menuet. It is clear that he incorporated the 'Ländler,' particularly in the trio, so that with regard to the tempo the designation 'Menuetto' is hardly appropriate, and was retained for conventional reasons only. * * * Now, Beethoven, as is not uncommon with him, meant to write a true menuet in his 8th major symphony; he places it between the two main allegro movements as a sort of complementary antithesis to an allegretto schersando which precedes it, and to remove any doubt as to his intentions regarding the tempo he designates it not as a menuetto, but as a Tempo di Menuetto. This novel and unconventional characterization of the two middle movements of a symphony was almost entirely overlooked: the allegretto schersando was taken to represent the usual andante and the Tempo di Menuetto the familiar scherso; and, as the two movements thus interpreted seemed rather paltry, and none of the usual effects could be got with them, our musicians came to regard the entire symphony as a sort of accidental *hors d'œuvre* of Beethoven's muse—who, after the exertions with the A major symphony, had chosen to take things rather easily. Accordingly, after the allegretto schersando, the time of which is invariably dragged somewhat, the Tempo di Menuetto is served up as a refreshing 'Ländler,' which passes the ear with pleasing indifference or mild aversion. Generally, however, one is glad when the tortures of the trio are over. This loveliest of idyls is turned into a veritable torture by the passage in triplets for the violoncello, which, if taken at the usual quick pace, is the despair of violoncellists, who are worried with the hasty staccato across the strings and back again, and find it impossible to produce anything but a painful series of scratches. Naturally this difficulty disappears as soon as the delicate melody of the horns and clarinets is taken at the proper tempo; these instruments are thus relieved from the special difficulties pertaining to them, and which, particularly with the clarinet, at times render it likely to produce a 'quack' even in the hands of skillful players."

But Dr. von Bülow does not regard Wagner's argument as his chief support. He argues from internal evidence, founded on analogies drawn from other works of Beethoven, that the composer not infrequently wrote a menuetto movement in place of the customary scherzo or adagio. He quotes as a familiar instance of this usage the eighteenth piano sonata, opus 31, No. 3, E flat major. This work begins with an allegro in three-fourth time. This is followed by a movement marked "Scherzando, allegretto vivace," which is followed in turn by a movement marked "Menuetto, moderato e grazioso." The final movement is marked "Presto con fuoco." The conclusion is certainly unavoidable that in this composition Beethoven intended the menuetto to be the slow movement of the work.

Dr. von Bülow quotes Thayer as authority for the statement that the printed metronome mark of the Tempo di Menuetto is wrong. But the most direct and forcible support of his practice is found in a letter, which he showed the writer, written to him by C. Bargheer, for many years Hofkapelmeister at Detmold, and now Concertmeister at Hamburg. Herr Bargheer wrote this letter to the doctor after hearing a performance of the eighth symphony under his direction. He expresses himself as delighted with von Bülow's tempi, and says they are precisely those employed at a performance of the work, in which he took part, at Cassel in the Winter of 1849-50, under the direction of Ludwig Spohr, and he adds that Spohr learned the tempi when he himself played in a performance of the work in Vienna in 1814, under the baton of Beeth

CORRUPTION AT ALBANY

INFLUENCE OF CORPORATIONS WITH LEGISLATORS.

THE MAYOR'S RAPID TRANSIT BILL TO BE SACRIFICED—EXTRAS PICKED UP BY HIGH-SALARIED CLERKS.

ALBANY, March 31.—From this time forth the utmost vigilance will have to be exercised over all legislation, for the session has reached the point where corruption will influence the passage of bills that more directly affect the interests of the people. This will be a great week for this Legislature. The Railroad Committees of the Senate and the House will go through the farce of reporting Mayor Grant's Rapid Transit bill Monday night, and will then ask that the bill be recommitted to the respective committees in order to let Jay Gould and railway wreckers like him propose such amendments and make such modifications as will please him and the interests he represents.

Legislation has reached that point where the interests of the State must be rendered subservient to those of corporations. The people have no rights that corporations, legislatively speaking, are bound to accept. This is shown in the treatment of the Mayor's Rapid Transit bill, a simple and at the same time, for New-York City, the most important measure before this Legislature. It seems almost incredible that a Legislature should not give promptly to the metropolis what its authorities ask for. But the unprincipled hayseeds in the House and the highwaymen from Kings County have held and are holding the bill to learn what Jay Gould wants. From the city authorities they can expect nothing but thanks, and that should pass, and any one who has had to do with this Legislature is well aware that the great majority is looking for something more substantial than words of praise.

They argue that legislating for the city of New-York, particularly on rapid transit, is worth nothing to them unless they can invoke the interest and the generosity of Jay Gould. They know Mr. Gould is a high-priced man, and that anything that he wants he will pay roundly for. Thus it was that the Rapid Transit bill was sent to the Cities Committee. The corrupt influence could touch it while it was under Mr. Crosby's control. But the strikers in the House had it referred to the Kimball Railway Committee, where it could be manipulated in the interest of Gould or any one else who would pay enough money up for the purpose.

Tuesday will be an interesting day in the House. The New-York and New-Jersey Bridge bill is to be a special order in the morning and the "Dressed Beef bill" at the evening session. Every lobbyist in Albany is interested in the bridge scheme, and a review of the "Black Horse Cavalry" will be one of the features of the day. The purpose of the bills is to construct a bridge across the Hudson River between Seventieth and Fiftieth streets. The scheme is fathered by an Orange County man, Judge Greene, who is ably assisted in drumming up recruits by such artful lobbyists as Charles Swan of Storm King Mountain notoriety, and Col. Sloan, who has enstein life by doing odd jobs under cover at Albany. It has not been deemed necessary to consult the city authorities of New-York as to whether this bridge would be acceptable to the city or not, but in accordance with the policy of the average paying legislator the formula is put down, "what is good enough for the hayseed is good enough for New-York."

It is a notorious fact that the extras picked up by the average employe about the Capitol often exceed his salary. It is quite true, also, that the salary paid the average employe for the five months he is on duty here is far more than he could earn in a year if he were thrown on his own resources. Thus the clerks of both houses are favored with a salary of $3,500 for the session, besides $500 to the Clerk of the Senate and $750 to the Clerk of the House for extra clerical services and engrossing, and $500 more to the Clerk of the Senate and $750 to the Clerk of the House for indexing the bills and documents of the two houses. The Deputy Clerks are paid handsomely. The main argument advanced for bestowing so handsome a compensation upon the clerks was that a heavy salary would limit the number of them. But as was shown in these columns a few weeks ago, how, under Senator Frank Hiscock's man, the expenses for stationery in the Senate for the last session far exceeded that of any other session in the history of the State. And now comes the story that a gentleman who wrote to one of the clerks behind the Senate desk for a copy of a bill was charged $15 for service—a sum more than the person who made the charge could have earned in a week were he employed in any legitimate business. This is but a sample of the many leeches that fall to these political trampe, who, by favoritism with some man influential in their political party, compel the taxpayers of the State to stand and deliver whenever a favor is asked.

It would be but natural to suppose that in consideration of the handsome salary paid them by the State the clerks of the houses would be especially watchful of the State's concerns, and go out of their way to establish safeguards for the public weal. Nothing of the kind. The average clerk, like the average legislator and employe, is on the look out always for perquisites. The Assembly at the present time has a calendar of 600 bills on the order of third reading. Is any list published to inform the House or the people of the order in which these bills are placed? None at all! No one believes Mr. Chickering, the efficient Clerk of the House, would lend himself for one moment to any improper scheme, but the time has come when certain orders of business of the Legislature should be printed daily and posted in a conspicuous place. It is but an evidence of the carelessness and indifference, to call it by no stronger word, with which the proceedings of the Legislature are conducted—in darkness and mystery—discrimination against the public and in favor of corporations and corruption every time.

The labor attending the preparation of a third reading calendar daily would be insignificant, considering the number of clerks who draw big pay and perform slight work, while the expense of printing would be comparatively trifling, and in the long run nothing for the saving to the State in the prevention of doctoring the calendar. Under the present system there is almost nothing to prevent a good bill at the top of the calendar from being dropped to the foot, and a bad bill at the bottom from being hunted to the top. The system is all wrong, and the fact that the clerks of both houses prefer to run it as it is rather than to remedy it is proof conclusive that that $3,500, five months' salary, is not a guarantee that the best interests of the State will be cared for by the lucky man who receives it.

As it is to-day the clerks run the Legislature, and are great men while the session lasts. If a member or a Senator desires information concerning the position of a bill he must apply to the clerk instead of consulting his files, which ought to show him every day what bills are in general orders, what are special orders and when they are to be read, and what bills are on the order of third reading. The clerks must have good reason for keeping all this information exclusively to themselves when in reality it should be a part of the printed proceedings of the House.

At the beginning of the session there was a rumor current that some Republican politicians of New-York proposed to pass a bill restoring to the Aldermen the power of confirming nominations. Mr. Stephen B. French was mentioned as one of the most active friends of the measure. The people who had charge of it, however, on looking over the ground, discovered that the bill if introduced would be opposed by Messrs. Hamilton and Crosby together with the solid Democratic delegation from New-York. They therefore abandoned it. Within a day or two, however, the story has been bruited about here that a fresh effort will be made to push the bill through under cover. Its opponents are on the lookout for it, however, and if it ever appears in the House, its fate will be cut very short.

The Crosby Excise Commission bill will be read in the House for the third time on Wednesday, and will be sent to the Senate. It has had a troublous time of it in the lower branch, but its fate in the upper house is sealed. If it passes the Senate it will be so amended that its best friends will not recognize it. The Republicans do not propose to adhere to their temperance policy of last Fall by any means.

Thomas Smith, Jr., introduced a bill in the early days of the session which has hardly received the attention it deserves. It provides that "after the expiration of their respective terms of office of the present members of the Board of Education of the city of New-York the Mayor shall appoint to fill the vacancies so that each Assembly district shall have one representative in said board, who shall be an actual resident thereof." It is entitled "An act to better equalize representation in the Board of School Commissioners," which means that the Mayor must be guided in making his appointments to the board, not by any personal qualification of the appointee, but entirely by locality. The bill is aimed at the reform element in the present board, and would make it non-partisan, as it should be, but the legitimate prize of any district boss who had the necessary "pull" with his "Honor." The passage of this bill would be a piece of retrogressive legislation of the most harmful kind. The Assembly Committee on Public Education will give the bill a hearing at 2 o'clock on Wednesday.

The Board of Aldermen will meet to-night, the first meeting since the new appointees took their official duties on April 1, and will remain in office until March 31, 1891. The new appointees are Messrs. [illegible]

OBITUARY.

JOHN A. DUFF.

John A. Duff the well-known theatrical manager, who was suddenly prostrated by a paralytic stroke in his office in the Standard Theatre on Saturday afternoon, died at his home, 33 West Tenth-street, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. His death was peaceful. Most of the members of his family were with the veteren manager when he expired.

John A. Duff was born in the North of Ireland March 10, 1820. He came to America when about 10 years of age and located in Albany, where he subsequently engaged in the restaurant business and made considerable money. Several years afterward he came to New-York City and became a partner in the well-known restaurant firm of Crook & Duff, which flourished for so many years in Park-row. About a quarter of a century ago Mr. Duff began to take an interest in theatricals. His first ventures were speculative rather than managerial, and he was not publicly known in the theatrical world as a manager until his first prominent movements in the amusement business was in association with Lent in a circus in Fourteenth-street.

In 1866 he was associated with Mrs. John Wood in the management of the old Olympic Theatre, at 622 and 624 Broadway. Subsequently Mrs. Wood retired and Mr. Duff continued the Olympic Theatre under the management of his son-in-law, James E. Hayes, who had been prominent as a scenic artist. This arrangement continued until 1875, when Mr. Hayes died. Mr. Duff then employed John F. Poole, the present manager of Poole's Theatre, as his manager, and the Olympic was turned into a variety theatre and became noted for the excellence of its entertainments in that line. About this time Mr. Duff, now Col. Duff, of Brooklyn, manager was associated with Mr. Duff in the conduct of the Olympic, but only for one year. In 1877 Mr. Duff gave up the Olympic Theatre, after having lost a large amount of money in managing the house. He was still bent on theatrical management, however, and he took the Broadway Theatre now Daly's Theatre, for the reason of 1877-8 and instructed the management of the new place to his son James. The next season he surrendered the Broadway to George Edgar and Chandos Fulton, but in 1879-80 he again took charge of the house in connection with his son-in-law, Augustin Daly, and the name of the place was changed to Daly's Theatre. This arrangement continued until 1884, when Mr. Duff and Mr. Daly agreed to separate, the latter retaining control of the theatre. Mr. Duff then secured the management of the Standard Theatre, and when that house burned down in 1885 it was rebuilt for him. He and his son, James C. Duff, retained the management of this house up to the time of his death. Mr. Duff was also largely interested in the ventures of Augustin Daly at different times, and when the latter had the Fifth-Avenue Theatre the deceased advanced his son-in-law large sums of money.

Mr. Duff was a man of extremely brusque manners, a fact that militated against his personal popularity. He was famous as an enemy of all deadheads and he hated a liar with all his nature. He did not care to make many friends, but those that he possessed he held close to him. He had no use for any others.

Mr. Duff leaves a widow and six children, three sons and three daughters. The former are James C., manager of the Standard Theatre and Duff's opera company; John, an actor, and Rufus, a Jesuit priest. The daughters are Mrs. Augustin Daly, wife of the proprietor and manager of Daly's Theatre; Mrs. Hayes, widow of James E. Hayes; and another, the youngest, who is the Sister Superior of the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

The arrangements about the funeral services will be made to-morrow.

JACOB SLEEPER.

The Hon. Jacob Sleeper died at his residence in Boston yesterday in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

The death of Mr. Sleeper removes a man whose philanthropy was unbounded and whose benefactions were distributed widely among the deserving poor. He was born in New-Castle, Me., in 1802, settled in Boston in 1825, and amassed a large fortune in the wholesale clothing business and real estate transactions. He served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1851 and 1852, in the Boston Board of Aldermen in 1852 and 1853, and in the Executive Council of Govs. Banks and Andrew. His Trusteeships were many, including those of the Massachusetts Bible Society, besides the Vice-Presidency of the American Bible Society, of Wesleyan University, where he was at death Vice-President of the corporation, and of Harvard College, where, as one of the Overseers, he gave valuable aid and advice for 12 years, from 1856 to 1868.

In church matters he was a hard and willing worker, and by his help the Wesleyan building on Bromfield-street, Boston, was erected at a cost of $300,000. When Boston University was organized Mr. Sleeper was one of the three founders, and chiefly through his assistance largely increased accommodations for the institution were secured by the erection of "Jacob Sleeper Hall" on Somerset-street. The Wesleyan Missionary Home at Newton arose largely through Mr. Sleeper's aid, and over 100 churches throughout New-England have been helped by him.

He was also interested in financial matters, and as the name of his cousin was a Director of the National Bank of Commerce of Boston and the oldest Director of the North American Insurance Company. Mr. Sleeper leaves a son, Major J. Henry Sleeper, and three daughters, one being the wife of E. P. Dutton, the New-York publisher, and another the wife of J. W. Harper, the head of the house of Harper & Brothers.

In his youth Mr. Sleeper suffered an accident to his foot. Disease developed there and he had to submit to several operations. At last advanced age yielded to the shock of this affliction, and illness came on that finally resulted in his death.

CHARLES DELLINGER.

Charles Dellinger died last Saturday evening at his residence, 122 West Forty-third-street, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was born in New-York City in February, 1804, and received his education here. When about 30 years of age he removed to Mobile, Ala., where he became well known in the cotton business. He returned to this city about 10 years later and engaged in the cotton and commission business on Pearl-street. About this time he married his second wife, a daughter of Mr. John Bloodgood, who survives him. He was of a retiring nature and lived a happy domestic life.

Mr. Dellinger was well known in business circles here a quarter of a century ago, and was highly respected as a thoroughly-upright gentleman. Twenty years ago he retired from business on account of failing sight and ill health, and for the past 15 years has been afflicted with blindness. He leaves a widow, four daughters, and two sons. The funeral services will be held at his late residence at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The body will be interred in the family vault at Greenwood Cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Theodore C. Vermilye, a well-known lawyer on Staten Island, died at his home at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, yesterday morning, aged 36 years, after but a few days' illness of pneumonia. He was counselor to the Richmond County Board of Supervisors, which position he had occupied for several years. He also was a Director in the Order of American Firemen. He was President of the Boys in White, a popular Democratic campaign club at Stapleton; also Captain of the Tompkinsville Bowling Club. He had recently been appointed the Examiner of the Staten Island Rail Road Company. He was married and leaves a widow and one child.

Lieut.-Col. Richard H. Alexander, until recently Medical Director of the Department of Arizona, died in Los Angeles, Col., Saturday night. He was the son of Gen. E. R. Alexander, and was born in Illinois. He entered the army from Kentucky and reached his high rank for meritorious services during the war. The funeral will be conducted with military honors to-day.

Thomas Nagle, one of the wealthiest men in New-Orleans and for many years the President of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad Company, died yesterday, aged 80 years.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steamship Arcadia, [illegible] Liverpool and Queenstown, March 21, for Boston and Philadelphia.

QUEER SHOOTING CASE.

A YOUNG GIRL SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN A WEST SIDE FLAT.

Two young girls who gave their names as Minnie Palmer and Frankie Cartright have been occupying two rooms on the top floor of the Clinton Flats at 220 West Thirty-sixth-street. When they applied for the rooms two weeks ago Mrs. Ryley, the landlady, inquired of them their former residence and both refused to say where they had lived, but she gave them the rooms, as they looked respectable and were of a refined appearance. Both dressed quite fashionably, the landlady says, and they appeared to have plenty of money.

Last night, at a few minutes before 11 o'clock, a pistol shot was heard in the young girls' rooms, and several people hastened to the door. They found Miss Palmer lying in the centre of the room bleeding and her companion standing over her in a horrified attitude.

When a surgeon from the Roosevelt Hospital arrived it was found that the girl had been shot just below the heart with a pistol of large calibre and that she would probably die. She was removed to the hospital.

Police Officer Fitzgerald then began an investigation and he ascertained the following:

Two young men had been in the girls' room up to the time of the shooting, and no one save the wounded girl's companion, Frankie, had seen them depart. Her story is that they had flirted with the two young men on the street from the windows of their rooms, and that later in the night were surprised to see the young men enter their rooms. Not wishing to create a disturbance, the girls submitted to the intrusion and began a conversation with their strange visitors. Miss Palmer occupying the front room with one of the young men and friend and the other visitor sitting in the alcove. They had been chatting for perhaps 20 minutes when Miss Cartright heard a pistol shot in the front room. She and her friend hastened to the apartment, and they found Miss Palmer lying on the floor. Then Miss Cartright and her gentleman companion pulled his friend out of the room.

Mrs. Ryley asked the girl how the young man got in the house and she said a boy had let them in. Then began a search for the boy. Mrs. Ryley told the officer that the only boy that could let them in was George Jordan, a lad living in the flats with his mother.

Jordan was found, and he admitted letting two well-dressed young men in with his key. He heard another boy say their names were William Dutchess and Thomas Angus, and this boy had told him of having taken the girls a note and a card. Jordan then gave the officer a card given him by the other boy.

Miss Cartright and Jordan were both taken to the station house, where each related their story over again to the Sergeant.

"Who else is your friend?" asked the Sergeant of Miss Cartright.

She answered: "I don't know. I heard her say in a murmur when on the floor, 'He did not mean to do it.' I presume the young man this boy calls Dutchess shot Minnie, but why he did so or how he did so I don't know. I saw nothing of the shooting itself; merely heard the shot.

"How long have you known these young men?" asked the Sergeant.

"We met them for the before to-night, and would not have met them then had we not been compelled to. When the boy brought the note asking if they might see us, I sent word back that it was impossible, and the boy will tell you so. We merely flirted with them in fun just as hundreds of other girls do from windows on a Sunday evening to pass away the time."

Jordan and the girl were both locked up in the Thirty-seventh-street station.

The wounded girl was still alive this morning.

THE INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM.

AN ORGANIZATION OPPOSED TO IT FORMED IN THE CITY.

The New-York Nationalist Club was organized last evening at the Everett House in the rooms of Stewart Merritt, who was instructed by the Boston Nationalist Club to form a local branch of its organization. Among the prominent members of the present branch in Boston are: Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward," Edward Everett Hale, Col. J. W. Higginson, Rabbi Schindler, the Rev. Philip S. Nexon, Sylvester Baxter of the Boston *Herald*, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Miss Anne Whitney, and others. The meeting was called to order by Stewart Merritt. Jons than Sturgess was elected Chairman, and Mr. W. C. Temple, Secretary.

A declaration of principles was unanimously adopted to this effect:

"So long as competition continues to be the ruling factor in our industrial system, the highest development of the individual cannot be reached, and the highest humanity cannot be realized. Those who seek the welfare of man must endeavor to suppress the system founded on the brute principle of competition, and put in its place another basis on the nobler principle of association. But in striving to apply this nobler and wiser principle to the complex conditions of modern life, we make no war upon individuals, we do not censure those who have accumulated immense fortunes simply by carrying out a logical and the false principle on which business is now based.

"The combinations, trusts, and syndicates of which the people at present complain demonstrate the practicability of our basic principle of association. We merely seek to push this principle a little further and have all industries carried on in the interest of all by the Nation—the people organized—the organic unity of the whole people.

"The present industrial system proves itself wrong by the immense wrongs it produces; it proves itself unfair by the immense waste of energy and material which is admitted to be its concomitant. Against this system we raise our protest; for the abolition of the slavery it has wrought and would perpetuate we pledge our best efforts."

A KNOTTY RATE QUESTION.

CHICAGO, March 31.—At the meeting of the General Passenger Agents at Cincinnati last week an effort was made to straighten out the existing differences between the Chesapeake and Ohio and the other lines interested at the meeting. While the Chesapeake and Ohio is doing nothing but what is legitimate, the other roads are placed in a peculiar position, owing to its action in making certain rates to Western points. The situation is this: The Chesapeake and Ohio is making rates from Huntington and other points on the Ohio River to St. Louis, Kansas City, and other Western points which are nearly as low, and, in some cases less, than the rates from Columbus and other junctional points to the Western points named.

This places the Pennsylvania Company, the Bee Line, the Baltimore and Ohio, Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore, and other lines in a position where they are compelled to let the Chesapeake and Ohio carry the business or else reduce their basing rates from Columbus and other points. If they do this, rates from all other points East will be out of line and will have to be changed. The initial lines from the river, competitors with the Chesapeake and Ohio for this business, could, of course, meet the rate made by that road, but such action is out of the question, because the connecting lines that the business would be turned over to at Columbus, Ohio, and other junctional points cannot, under the present decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, as lines forming a portion of a through line, participate in any rate made from an initial point to point of destination which is less than the rate from the point where the business is turned over by the initial lines to the point of destination. The question is a knotty one. The Chesapeake and Ohio is on top at present, and takes the business.

THROUGH GRAND CAÑON.

CHICAGO, March 31.—What would at first seem a very visionary railroad project has been put on foot by a party of railroad men organized as the Denver, Colorado Cañon and Pacific Railway Company. The chief object of the company, the members assert, is to construct a railway through the grand cañon of the Colorado River, beginning at a point near Grand Junction in Western Colorado, and terminating at some point, probably San Diego, on the California coast. The amount of the capital stock is placed at $2,000,000, and the incorporators are H. B. Chamberlin, J. C. Montgomery, John Hilbert, Samuel S. Harper, Frank M. Brown, Phillips Feldhauser, and R. E. Lawrance. All are wealthy, and the first-named is a millionaire.

The distance from Grand Junction to San Diego is placed at 1,650 miles, while the Grand Cañon of Colorado is, properly speaking, about 300 miles long. The scheme is looked upon as visionary for the reason that not more than a score of people have ever gone through the cañon. Major Powell, in 1868, led the only Government expedition through it. He lost several men and boats on the trip. The first party to go through the cañon was in 1853, when a party of miners, fleeing from the Utes, entered it as their only hope of escape. A majority of this party lost their lives and the others suffered extreme privations. A Government expedition from Fort Lewis, Col., went through the cañon last year without the loss of a man, but their description of the cañon would not lead one to believe that a railroad would be run through it. A squad of surveyors will, it is promised, go down the cañon within a few days. The projectors say they have ample capital.

DR. HELMBOLD'S ACTIONS EXPLAINED.

Dr. Henry T. Helmbold of 275 West One Hundred and Thirty-second-street was taken before Justice White, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, by a policeman, who said he had arrested the prisoner for being disorderly in public. The prisoner's counsel said the prisoner was not drunk, but was suffering from a nervous attack, and that he had been in the habit of [illegible]

CONCERT GARDENS CLOSED

NO COMBINATION OF BEER AND MUSIC YESTERDAY.

BUT THE LIQUOR SALOONS WERE OPEN AND APPARENTLY REAPED A RICH HARVEST FROM THIRSTY PEOPLE.

Gloomy as the weather were the countenances yesterday of those promoters of sacredness in music in this city who own concert gardens. The places where last Sunday music of an elevating character interfered somewhat with the jingling of the beer glasses were yesterday so silent and deserted as to fill with despair the souls of musical enthusiasts who were wont to crowd them on Sundays. Barred, locked, closed tight they were, and rattling at the front doors and pounding on the side doors evoked only melancholy echos from within.

The police issued orders on Saturday to have the gardens closed, and when it came to a question of losing a few hundred dollars by closing or being escorted to a police station by blue-coated minions of the law the various proprietors were unanimous in choosing the former alternative.

The only place in the city where liquid refreshments are usually sold as a sort of an adjunct to the music that was open yesterday was the Eden Musée, in West Twenty-third-street, and the managers of this popular resort surrendered their excise license last week in order that they might keep the place open as usual on Sunday. The Bavarian Band, which is the musical attraction here, played selections from music that is and always will be sacred, but not a drop of any liquid could be bought in the house. The management even went so far as to withdraw the Russian singers and dancers from its usual Sunday programme in order that the police might find absolutely nothing in the entertainment given with which to find fault.

Koster & Bial's concert garden, it was supposed on Saturday, would be kept open yesterday in order that an arrest might be made and a test suit be tried, but no such attempt was made. The "garden" was closed tight and remained shut all day and all night. The big "gardens" on the Bowery, usually presenting such a gloomy appearance on Sunday nights, were brilliantly lighted last night, and the curtains were drawn so that the vigilant policeman and the enraged public might see the empty orchestra stand and the piled-up chairs and tables within. In Chrystie-street, where there is a perfect nest of small concert halls, the same ostentatious light was thrown upon their enforced good behavior, and if "dot leedle Yarman band" had happened around that way during the evening it would have reaped a copper harvest from the citizens who were grouped about the various halls, peacefully indulging in lively expressions of dislike for the officials who had interfered with their amusement.

One somewhat curious effect of this spasmodic enforcement of the law was shown up town, where a concert for the benefit of the Henriette Sewing Society, of Jewish benevolent association, it was announced some days ago, would be held at the Lexington-Avenue Opera House. Elaborate preparations had been made for this event, and more than 1,000 tickets had been sold. Early in the day the proprietor of the place received notice from the police that no concert would be permitted there on the morrow, and that gentleman at once sent word to the managers of the concert and posted a notice on the door that, owing to a late decision in the Sunday excise law, the concert had been postponed until April 9 at 8 o'clock P. M. It had not been intended to have any liquids sold at this entertainment, which was really for the benefit of the poor, and the people interested in it are indignant at the interference with their plans. A German silver wedding was held in this place last night, as was one at Tammany Hall, at which beer and champagne and dancing were indulged in, but they were looked upon as purely private affairs with which neither the Chief of Police nor any private citizen had any particular right to interfere.

It did not at all follow, because the concert halls were closed yesterday, that persons of a habitually thirsty character were to be deprived of their particular beverage. From Harlem to the Battery fully 75 per cent of the saloons in the city were doing an industrious trade in liquids which have an enlarging effect upon the human head, and those which were closed were closed more from the fact that their owners saw no pecuniary profit to be derived by keeping them open than by any desire they had to obey the law. In most of these saloons some precaution was taken in admitting casual callers, but in many of them the possession of a subscription ticket, a clean shirt, a respectable suit of clothes were the only credentials necessary for a man to gain admission, and once inside he might drink until his stock of ready money became exhausted.

Two places on the Bowery seem to call for particular mention. One is the "Old Home Stead," at 311 Bowery. It is a very large house, one side of which is a bar, and the rest of the space is taken up by round tables, chairs, and dirty sawdust. This place is open for 24 hours each day, Sunday included, and is frequented by persons of both sexes who would feel more thoroughly at home on Blackwell's Island than on any other spot in the world. Hardly any pretense is made of obeying the Sunday closing law, and yesterday, more particularly last night, this unsavory resort was crowded. Beer and liquids which more nearly resemble toxicate were consumed to that extent that made the heart of the proprietor swell with pride. Just behind this saloon, on the corner of Bond-st. and First-street, is a saloon known as "Bergen's," which is equally famous in the hours it keeps, and here absolutely nothing prevents the entrance of the thirsty wayfarer. The side door swings upon easy hinges and the male or female seeker after liquid encouragement has only to walk in and sit down at one of the tables provided and be immediately served with that which pleases him or her best. Both these places are in the Fourteenth Precinct, and the policemen in that neighborhood are very strong, able-bodied gentlemen, and each, singularly enough, is happy in the possession of two large eyes.

Up in Harlem the Sunday was painfully quiet, and the atmosphere was moister by many degrees than the palates of the bibulous residents of that locality. The business place of Mr. Richard Hill, near the Harlem Bridge, was closed tighter than the proverbial oyster, a tombitke stillness pervaded the neighboring gardens managed by Mr. Schwab, not a single one of the several short-haired ladies who will carol in the Howard Museum across the way every evening this week could be seen or heard, and the gentleman that runs the establishment plaintively said to a reporter through a partially-opened side door: "I'm afraid to even pour out a drink for myself."

Every one of the many red doors in Setzer's Casino at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Second-avenue were closed and a tall red-whiskered man with a suspicious tinpail bulge in the bosom of his tightly-buttoned overcoat walked off after patiently trying each knob with a look of reproachful despair that was pitiful in the extreme. Over on the west side down at the terminus of the Sixth-Avenue "L" Koesel's largest white sign on the plaza of Koesel's Manhattan Park bore the legend in artistically-fashioned letters of red and blue, "Grand Sacred Concert Every Sunday," but as every door and window in the building was tightly closed and returned only a hollow answer to repeated knocks, and as the place was as dark and as silent as Egypt's tombs, yesterday must have been a day off. Koesel's Pavilion around the corner was open for the sale of pie and weiss beer, but the barroom was inaccessible.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 31—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, rain, warmer, southerly winds, high on the coast.*

For District of Columbia, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, rain, slightly warmer, except stationary temperature in the District of Columbia and Maryland, southerly winds, high on the coast.

For Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New-York, rain, slightly cooler, variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	42°	33°	3:30 P. M.	54°	42°
6 A. M.	42°	34°	6 P. M.	49°	38°
9 A. M.	56°	33°	9 P. M.	45°	38°
12 M.	59°	37°	12 P. M.	43°	39°

Average temperature yesterday..... 36½°
Average temperature for same date last year... 47°

UNITED COUNCIL ENTERTAINING.

The large hall in the Utah House was crowded last evening by the members and friends of United Council, No. 1,035, American Legion of Honor, which gave one of its popular open sessions. The entertainment was one of the best ever given by this council, which, being very largely composed of theatrical people, has unusual facilities for entertaining its friends. Orator Frederick Derrington acted as director and was ably assisted by Commander Sladis. Among the members who contributed by music and recitations to the success of the open session were De Wolf Hopper, John J. Raffael, and Lindsay Morrison of the McCaull Opera Company; Roby Brooks, the champion sambist; Harry Hasty, Harry Patterson, Fred Armstrong, Harry Fitzgerald, Jimmy Flannery, Frederick Sumtsch, Joseph Driscoll, David Hood, and James O'Connor. The objects of the Order of the Legion of Honor were briefly explained by Commander Sladis, and the following officers were duly installed: Past Commander, Frederick Derrington; Commander, Frederick Sumtsch; Lieutenant-Commander, Joseph Driscoll; Recorder, Harry Fitzgerald; Financial Secretary, Harry Hasty; Treasurer, Jimmy Flannery; Herald, Harry Patterson; Sentinel, David Hood; Trustees, James O'Connor, Roby Brooks, and Lindsay Morrison. The council received the name of Mrs. Sladis, who was elected an honorary member. The next meeting will be held on April 15.

A CAR DRIVERS' STRIKE IN PROSPECT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 31.—The street car drivers of the city will probably go on a strike to-morrow morning. The local company drew up an agreement last Spring which satisfied the men and which was to run until April 1. Two weeks ago notice was given that the company would annul the agreement after April 1. The street car drivers assembly, to which all drivers belong, held an all-night meeting on Saturday, and although it was secret it is understood it was decided by the Monday morning was carried. Indications to protect [illegible] strike. It has been claimed that the company is attempting to run other drivers in [illegible]

GOSSIP ABOUT POLITICS.

"Wanamaker opens oysters with a prayer," said Nat McKay on Saturday night. "Clarkson, don't. The other day I was in the Post Office Department when a blind man from Missouri came in and said to Wanamaker, 'I want to have the Postmaster in my town removed.' 'Why?' asked Wanamaker. 'Why! He's a Democrat' said the sturdy old Republican. 'But can you make charges against him?' Wanamaker continued. The old man got angry, as he answered, 'Of course I can't make charges against him. Charges can't be proved against any man in my town. The Postmaster's a Democrat, and that's enough for his removal.' Clarkson would understand that sort of thing, but the Postmaster-General didn't seem to."

John F. Plummer says that he was offered the Postmastership by the President when he dined with him at the White House the other evening, and that he refused it. Friends of Senator Van Cott asserted yesterday that Plummer had signed his petition, and that this would be the successful "slate"; Collector of the Port—Col. Joel B. Erhardt; Postmaster—Cornelius Van Cott; Naval Officer—Gen. John M. Stapp of Auburn; Surveyor—Theodore B. Willis of Brooklyn.

Two of these do not suit the Platt men—Erhardt and Willis. Platt has been in hopes that his cousin, William Brokfield, the glass dealer of Cliff-street, might snatch the Collectorship, and he would rather have John W. Jacobus for Surveyor than Mr. Willis.

Senator J. Sloat Fassett, Platt's lieutenant, has a little disappointment of his own, which is not supposed to be reliable. He "backed" his editor of the Elmira *Advertiser*, Edward Adams, for the Post Office there, and Congressman Thomas S. Flood of Elmira backed his relative, Henry Flood, for the place. The Congressman has won, the President nominating Henry Flood on Saturday. Senator Fassett's friends explain this by saying that the failure to get Mr. Adams in was not a personal defeat, but was owing to the determination of the President to live up to his announcement that he should depend on the Congressmen for nominations to offices in their districts. Nevertheless, the fact remains that Senator Fassett did try to get his editor in, and did not succeed in doing so.

There have been some mysterious conferences of Warner Miller and his friends at the Fifth-Avenue during the last three days which have excited a good deal of curiosity among the politicians. Capt. Chester S. Cole of Corning, Charles W. Hackett of Utica, Senator Frank B. Arnold of Hamilton, Congressman Lewis Beach of Oneonta, ex-Congressman George West of Ballston Spa, and ex-Congressman Burleigh of Whitehall took part in the consultations. On Saturday Mr. Burleigh started away on a trip into the interior of the State and the rest are at the Fifth-Avenue awaiting his return. What it all means nobody knows, but "patronage" is supposed to be at the bottom of it.

Col. Elliott F. Shepard occasionally acts as his own reporter, and Senator Don Cameron charges him with being a "fakir" at that. There appeared in last Friday's *Mail and Express* an account of Senator Cameron's presence at the Fifth-Avenue, in which it was said that he and Mr. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, had had a conference, and that to a *Mail and Express* reporter the Senator indulged in several indiscreet remarks about Murat Halstead, the German mission, and Senator Payne of Ohio, which were printed. Senator Cameron was "in a state of mind" after the story was shown to him by a friend. He declared that the only person connected with that paper whom he had seen was Col. Shepard himself, who had talked with him a short time that evening; that ex-Secretary Whitney had only shaken hands with him, that he had had no conversation with Col. Shepard as had been printed.

"I like William C. Whitney," said a well-known Republican in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. "I knew his father and I always liked him, but I like him better now than before election. If I had been in his place Cleveland would have been re-elected. He could have re-elected him with the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where 10,000 Democratic votes might have been made. The Republican Administration has got to take every means to succeed again in 1892, and we won't neglect the navy yard."

Ex-Congressman Truman A. Merriman is almost certain to be appointed a Civil Service Commissioner. Some of the County Democracy leaders of this city have joined with Samuel J. Randall in asking President Harrison to appoint him as a Democrat. This fact supports the statement, for which Gen. Sipkois is the authority, that Merriman took the independent course of voting against the Mills bill at the request of those leaders. Merriman will probably get the Commissionership as soon as the Senate adjourns.

Not only are many of the lesser Tammany Hall leaders criticising the appointments made by Mayor Grant, but there is a rumor that the relations between the Mayor and Leader Croker were strained before the latter went South. The story told as a reason for the rumor is that Leader Croker objected to Mayor Grant's fondness for consulting Bourke Cockran, and insisted that, while Mr. Cockran was a good enough lawyer, his advice was not necessarily good in political matters. The Mayor yet confers with Mr. Cockran. If his relations with Mr. Croker were strained the strain has probably been overcome. Mr. Cockran's junior partner, Leicester Holme, has been on a mission to Thomasville, Ga., perhaps to explain matters. Friday last Mr. Croker telegraphed to his colleague, Fire Commissioner Purroy, his assent to the promotion of Mayor Grant's friend, Thomas J. Brady, to be Superintendent of Buildings. John H. Campbell, Mr. Croker's secretary, was also in consultation with Mayor Grant last week, and on Friday he started for Thomasville. He will probably accompany his chief back to New-York, and in the meantime will explain to him how matters are here.

There is no doubt that Leader Croker can become City Chamberlain if he wishes to, but he has been thinking long and earnestly over the question of policy. He has been asked by friends to consider that John Kelly lost power as a leader when he became Controller. If he should decide that it would be better for him, aspiring to direct the fortunes of Tammany Hall long and successfully, to seem not to be an office seeker, he will content himself with dictating the name of the City Chamberlain. Besides himself, the most prominent candidates for the place are Hugh G. Connell, James J. Phelan, and Walter Stokes. Mr. Connell is the Cashier of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. A petition for his appointment has been signed by many Wall-street men, including the Seligmans. He is considered the more likely to be named by Leader Croker. Mr. Phelan is well known in business circles. He managed the business end of Mayor Grant's campaign, and, if Leader Croker were not to be consulted, the Mayor would probably appoint him Chamberlain. Walter Stokes is a cousin of Edward S. Stokes, Leader Croker's great friend, but he is probably not well enough known in Tammany Hall to make his appointment satisfactory there.

Bourke Cockran is, apparently, to be the Corporation Counsel after May 1. He can accept the place without doing harm to his private law practice, which his partner, William H. Clark, can take care of. Mr. Clark has always looked after the details of the firm's business, and if Mr. Cockran cannot, while Corporation Counsel, do the talking for the firm in court, he can employ some other talker.

ATTACKED BY AN ANGRY WOMAN.

Major Stephen Pettus, the Secretary of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, and his brother-in-law, Joseph Elliott, stepped from a carriage in front of the company's office, at 31 Sands-street, on Friday morning last, and found themselves confronted by an infuriated woman. "You scoundrel, you deceiver, you heartless villain!" she cried, and, raising an umbrella, laid about her vigorously. The weapon fell upon Major Pettus's head and shoulders, and in a very few minutes a big crowd had collected. The Major and Mr. Elliott finally forced their way into the former's office, and their assailant marched off in triumph.

The woman was Mrs. Hannah Martin Southworth, a widow who formerly resided at 23 Clinton-street. A reporter could not find her there last night. No attempt had been made to arrest her and no complaint was made to the police. A person who witnessed the assault said that Mrs. Southworth had been following

FINANCIAL.

NINETEENTH

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 2½ PER CENT. WILL BE PAID APRIL 15, 1889.

EQUITABLE

MORTGAGE COMPANY.

STATEMENT.

Capital Subscribed -	$2,000,000 00
Capital Paid in (Cash)	1,000,000 00
Surplus and Undiv'd Profits - - - - -	115,444 82
Assets - - - - -	4,035,940 25

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

Secured by first mortgages held in trust by the American Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and further secured by the capital and assets of the company, now exceeding $4,000,000.

Six Per Cent. Guarantee Farm Mortgages.

5 and 6 Per Cent. Savings Bonds, running Three Months to Two Years.

Albion, New-York, 6% Water Bonds

FACTS.

Upward of 50 of the most conservative financial institutions and corporations, including trust companies, colleges, and savings banks throughout the Eastern States, are constant purchasers of these securities.

Upward of 5,000 investors now hold its securities, and are constantly increasing their investments, and are ready to speak strongly of their character after an experience of 10 years.

In its list of 600 stockholders will be found names of such prominence and financial standing as to justify unlimited confidence on the part of the investigating public.

Its managers are men of approved skill and long experience.

It gives the highest possible rate of interest CONSISTENT WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

It guarantees both principal and interest, and makes the same payable at maturity at any one of its offices, or at the First National Bank of New-York City.

It makes its securities as safe, convenient, and free from care as Government Bonds.

REFERENCE:

First National Bank, New-York.

OFFICES:

New-York, 208 Broadway. Philadelphia, corner 4th and Chestnut sts. Boston, 117 Devonshire-st. London, England.

WE OFFER SUBJECT TO SALE

THE FOLLOWING BONDS:

$10,000 Jersey City
7 PERCENTS REGISTERED, DUE 1905.

20,000 Staten Island R. T. Co.
5 PER CENTS GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BY B. & O. R. R.

20,000 City of Erie, Penn.,
REFUNDING WATER 6 PER CENTS, DUE 1909, OPTIONAL AFTER 1899.

100,000 Cass County, Missouri,
REFUNDING 5 PER CENTS, DUE 1909, OPTIONAL AFTER 1899.

30,000 Memphis & Charleston R. R.
7 PER CENTS, DUE 1915.

50,000 San Diego, Cal.,
SCHOOL 5 PER CENTS, DUE $4,000 ANNUALLY.

75,000 City of Columbus
4 PER CENTS, DUE TWENTY YEARS FROM DATE.

COFFIN & STANTON,

BANKERS,

50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
Capital Paid in, $600,000.

Offers 6 per cent. DEBENTURES and GUARANTEED MORTGAGE NOTES.

UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York and SECURITY COMPANY, Hartford, Trustees for Debentures.

Chartered 1872, and HAS ALWAYS BEEN under the supervision of CONNECTICUT BANK COMMISSIONERS.

The amount of bonds which this company can issue or guarantee is LIMITED BY LAW.

Insurance Companies, Banks, other Corporations, and Trustees have invested largely in these securities.

Robert N. Jackson, President, Middletown, Conn.; Graves & Vinton Co., Western Mgrs., St. Paul, Minn.

FRANK R. JOHNSON,
New-York Agent.
With GILDER & FARR,
31-33 Broad-st.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO.,

London, England.

ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO.,

Amsterdam, Holland.

Transact a general banking business. Securities bought and sold on commission. Foreign exchange. Commercial and travelers' letters of credit.

Orders for bonds and stocks executed on commission in London and on all Continental Bourses of Europe.

Negotiation of Railway, State, City, and Corporation Loans a specialty.

Denver, South Park and Pacific RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

An agreement between the Bondholders' Reorganization Committee and the Union Pacific Railway Company has been made whereby bondholders are required to deposit their bonds on or before April 15, 1889, with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which will receive negotiable receipts therefor. The agreement can be examined and signed at the office of the Trust Company, No. 20 William-st., New-York. FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 62 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1889.

THE FOLLOWING BONDS OF THE above company, (Ontonagon Branch,) have this day been drawn for redemption, in accordance with the terms of the deed of trust, viz.:

13	73	114	137	210
32	90	125	140	214
44	93	130	156	220
63	100	131	181	234
72	101	133	196	235

W. HENRY REESE, Trustee.

The above bonds will be paid on and after April 1, prox., at the office of SAMUEL S. SANDS & CO., 62 Cedar-st., New-York, after which date interest will cease. GORDON NORRIE, Treasurer.

SCIOTO VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

A meeting of the consolidated mortgage bondholders of the Scioto Valley Railway Company will be held at the offices of HUGH L. COLE, No. 34 WALL-ST., New-York City, on TUESDAY, April 2, 1889, at 3 P. M. Business of importance will be presented.

By order of the Bondholders' Committee.

EVANS R. DICK, Chairman.
HUGH L. COLE, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY CO.

South Carolina Railway Co. First Mortgage Coupons maturing April 1, 1889, will be purchased at par on and after that day by the Central Trust Co. of New-York.

Holders of securities junior to said mortgage are requested to meet at the office of the Railway Company, 68 William-st., on Thursday, April 4, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of reorganizing subject to said mortgage.

HENRY P. TALMADGE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
MAKE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—A GENERAL merchandise business corner lease in the largest city in Maryland outside of Baltimore.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 20 AND 22 WILLIAM-ST., ON AND AFTER APRIL 1, 1889:

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR LINE R. R. CO.
BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R. CO.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND NORTHERN R. R. CO.
CHIPPEWA FALLS WATER CO.
COUNCIL BLUFFS CITY WATER WORKS.
CITY OF VICTORIA (TEXAS.)
CITY WATER COMPANY, KEARNEY, NEB.
CORNELL STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
COREY WATER WORKS CO.
EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE (ST. LEON BRANCH) R. R. COMPANY.
BUFFALO RAILWAY COMPANY.
FRANKFORT SCHOOL.
FORT PLAIN WATER WORKS.
GRAND RAPIDS COAL CO.
HESTON GAS LIGHT CO.
HORNELLSVILLE WATER CO., 2D MORTG.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN R. R. CO., 2D MORTGAGE.
LINCOLN WATER CO.
MARIETTA CITY WATER CO., 1ST MORTG.
MOBILE AND OHIO R. R. CO., 1st MORTGAGE (EXTENSION.)
MOBILE AND OHIO R. R. CO., (CAR TRUST.)
MINNEAPOLIS, LYNDALE & MINNETONKA RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE.
MARSHALLTOWN WATER CO.
METROPOLITAN WATER CO.
NEWARK OHIO WATER CO.
NEW PHILADELPHIA WATER CO., FIRST MORTGAGE.
PELHAM PARK R. R. CO.
SOUTH USA WATER WORKS.
ST. PAUL CITY RAILWAY CO., (6 PER CENT.)
TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. CO.
TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. CO., (REGISTERED INTEREST.)
NEW YORK AND TEXAS, SERIES A AND B, (REGISTERED INTEREST.)
WESTERN ROLLING MILL CO. BONDS.
IOWA WATER CO.
APRIL 10, 1889.
COLORADO CENTRAL CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. DIVIDEND.
APRIL 15, 1889.
BARABOO WATER WORKS CO. COUPONS.
ESCANABA WATER WORKS CO. COUPONS.
DUNKIN MINING CO. DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE following bonds and stocks are payable at the banking house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York City, on and after April 1, 1889:

ATLAS ENGINE WORKS, INDIANAPOLIS, First Mortgage 6s.
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R. CO., First Consolidated Mortgage 7s.
First Consolidated Mortgage 6s.
First Consolidated Mortgage 5s.
DAYTON AND MICHIGAN R. R. CO., Third Mortgage 7s.
GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO., First Mortgage Guaranteed 7s.
First Mortgage Ex. Land Grant 7s.
GRAND RAVEN, MICH., Funding 5s.
HANCOCK COUNTY, IND., Gravel Road 6s.
INDIANA STATE, Reg. Refunding Bonds, 3½ per cent.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'y CO., First Mortgage 7s, Series "D."
Second Mortgage 7s, Series "E."
Third Mortgage 7s. Dividend.
Special Stock, Quarterly Div., 1¾ per cent.
ROBINSON, ILL., School District No. 4, Crawford County.
APRIL 2.
HAMILTON COUNTY, IND., Gravel Road 6s.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'y CO., Quarterly Div., 1¾ per cent. Guar. Stock.
VERMILLION COUNTY, IND., County 6s.
WHITE COUNTY, IND., Gravel Road 6s.
APRIL 13.
RANDOLPH COUNTY, IND., Gravel Road 6s.
APRIL 15.
WARREN COUNTY, IND., Gravel Road 6s.
APRIL 16.
WHITE COUNTY, IND., Gravel Road 6s.
APRIL 20.
BEDFORD, IND., Municipal 6s.
Principal Bds, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, & 21.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, 32 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, March 19, 1889.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY have this day declared out of the net earnings for current quarter a quarterly dividend of one per centum upon its Capital Stock, payable April 1, 1889, to stockholders of record on that date. The transfer books will be closed on March 25, instant, and reopened April 2, 1889.

Checks will be mailed. Please notify the office of any change of address.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
GEO. H. LEWARS, Treasurer.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1889.

COUPONS OF THE GENERAL SECOND mortgage gold bonds of this company, due April 1, 1889, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date. The books for the transfer of the $5,000 registered certificates will close at 3 P. M. March 27, and reopen 10 A. M. April 8. At close of business March 30 checks for interest due on said registered certificates will be mailed to holders of record at their respective addresses.

GEORGE S. BAXTER, Treasurer.

SLOSS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 13, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE ORdered the payment of 2 per cent. out of the net earnings for the past six months on the April coupons of the mortgage income bonds of the company, payable on and after April 1 at Central Trust Company of New-York. The coupons will be stamped and returned to the owner.

J. P. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WESTERN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILLS BUILDING, NEW-YORK CITY, March 22, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, IN accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors adopted at a meeting held Feb. 21, 1889, the interest on the second mortgage bonds of this company, due April 1, 1889, will be paid at the office of this company as above, in scrip, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

SEVENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
198 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1889.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable April 1, 1889. The transfer books will remain closed from April 2. B. DOREMUS, Cashier.

ALL COUPONS DUE 1ST PROX. AND THE principal of all bonds due on that date issued by THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY, and secured by rolling stock furnished railroads under Car Trust form, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of POST, MARTIN & CO., No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York, and E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 129 south 4th-st., Philadelphia.

MARCH 30, 1889. H. A. V. POST, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1889.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND three-quarters (1¾) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid at the office of the company, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., in this city, on and after FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1889. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business THURSDAY, the 28th inst., to the opening of business FRIDAY, MARCH 15. By order of the Board of Managers.

JAMES G. WARTT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 15 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1889.

COUPONS MATURING APRIL 1 FROM the First Refunding Bonds of the Midland Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the National Park Bank.

J. P. RAFFERTY, Treasurer.

GULF, COLORADO AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, GALVESTON, Texas, March 20, 1889.

Coupon No. 11 of the second mortgage bonds of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company maturing April 1, 1889, will be paid at the Hanover National Bank of New-York. JOHN M. BIRD, Treasurer.

St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.
Mississippi River Bridge First Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons maturing April 1, 1889, on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of
JOHN PATON & CO.,
52 William-st., New-York.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN R'y CO.

The interest due 1st April, 1889, on the 6 per cent. funded interest certificates will be paid on and after that date at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

RICHMOND, Va., March 26, 1889.

COUPONS MATURING APRIL 1, 1889, ON bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. and of the Chesapeake and Ohio Grain Elevator Co. will be paid on and after that date at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., 23 Wall-st., New-York.

C. A. ALDERSON, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK CITY, No. 59 WALL-ST.—The coupons of the EQUITABLE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY'S (of Sioux City, Iowa,) 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due April 1, 1889, will be paid at the office of this company on and after that date.

CHARLES M. ISCUP, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1889.—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5 per cent.) out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 2 prox. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

BROOKLYN TRUST CO., BROOKLYN, N.Y. March 26, 1889.

The Trustees have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable April 1, 1889. Transfer books will be closed from March 21, 1889, to April 2, 1889.

THEODORE SUTTON, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA.—The coupons of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, due April 1, 1889, will be paid on and after that date by the undersigned.

KOUNTZE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, 54 Wall-st.

PIANOS.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY USED GRAND, upright and square pianos, by first-class makers, placed in our warerooms during the past season, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Call early. WM. KNABE & CO., 148 Fifth-ave.

ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Colorado Springs, on MONDAY, April 1, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, March 23, 1889, and will remain closed until the day after the first organization of said meeting.

R. W. SELIG, Secretary.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 8, 1889.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, ALBANY, March 11, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company will be held at the office of the company, corner of Cortlandt and Church sts., New-York City, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May, 1889, for the election of managers, and for other business.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock noon and remain open for one hour.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Saturday, April 13, until the morning of Wednesday, May 15.

By order of the Board of Managers.

R. M. OLYPHANT, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1889.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 1st day of April, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 15th day of March, instant, and reopened on the 3d day of April.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES H. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month.) The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and closed at 11 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
DETROIT, Mich., March 20, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next, (being the second day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 1, 1889, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1889.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF the fourth class and to fill two vacancies, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, 10th of April, 1889, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

W. H. BEERS, Actuary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1889.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors and Inspectors of Election for the next ensuing year will be held at the banking house, corner of Grand-st. and Broadway, on MONDAY, APRIL 8. Polls open between 11 and 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 8, 1889.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, ALBANY, March 11, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company will be held at the office of the company, corner of Cortlandt and Church sts., New-York City, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May, 1889, for the election of managers, and for other business.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock noon and remain open for one hour.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Saturday, April 13, until the morning of Wednesday, May 15.

By order of the Board of Managers.

R. M. OLYPHANT, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1889.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 1st day of April, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 15th day of March, instant, and reopened on the 3d day of April.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES H. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month.) The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and closed at 11 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
DETROIT, Mich., March 20, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next, (being the second day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 1, 1889, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1889.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF the fourth class and to fill two vacancies, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, 10th of April, 1889, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

W. H. BEERS, Actuary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1889.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors and Inspectors of Election for the next ensuing year will be held at the banking house, corner of Grand-st. and Broadway, on MONDAY, APRIL 8. Polls open between 11 and 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30, 1889.

MEETINGS OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, to vote upon the question of consolidation with the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway Company and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company, will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY morning, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 8 o'clock, and at Indianapolis, Ind., at 5 o'clock P. M. the same day.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, April 6, 1889, and reopen on Thursday, the 16th day of May, 1889.

J. D. LAYNG, President.
J. T. WANN, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO., GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1889.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, April 1, 1889, preparatory to the annual general meeting of stockholders to be held May 1, and will be reopened on Friday, May 3, 1889.

ALLYN COX, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
GERMANIC, Capt. IRVING, Wed., April 3, 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. CAMERON, Wed., April 10, 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PARSELL, Wed., April 17, 7 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. DAVISON, Wed., April 24, 1:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
Saloon, $80, $60, $30, $100. Steerage from New-York, $30. From the old country, $22. A limited number of second cabin passengers carried on these steamers. Oniward, $50 and $35; prepaid, $40; excursion, $70. Company's offices, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER. FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Aurania, April 6, 6:30 A. M. Servia...April 13, 1 P. M.
Gallia...April 10, 1 P. M. Etruria...April 27, 3 P. M.
Umbria...April 13, 8 P. M. Aurania, May 4, 8:30 A. M.
Servia...April 20, 8 A. M. Gallia...May 8, 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward. Excursion, $135. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, April 2, 6 A. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, April 9, 11:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, April 16, 6 A. M.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, April 23, 11:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, April 30, 5 P. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
SS. CITY OF HOME, Wed., May 1, 29, June 26, and every fourth Wednesday thereafter.
Saloon passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $30. GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 41, N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Circassia, Apr. 6, 10 A. M. Andhuria, Apr. 20, 2 A. M.
Ethiopia, Apr. 13, 5 P. M. Furnessia, Apr. 27, 4 P. M.
Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL.—Cabin, $50 and $60.
Second cabin, $30. Steerage, $20.
Travelers can purchase at reduced rates and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST. (LARNE.)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thursday, April 4, 9 A. M.
STATE OF INDIANA, Thursday, April 11, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $60, according to location of stateroom. Return tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freights and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage office, 21 Broadway, 52 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMERS
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
SS. ITALY.....Thursday, April 25, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $26; steerage, $20. Steerage tickets to and from British ports at rates $2 less than those of most other lines.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.
337 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; 27 State-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO! From New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.
CITY OF PARA.....Sails Monday, April 1, noon
From San Francisco, via Yokohama and Hong Kong, for JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF SYDNEY, Sails Monday, April 15, 8 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply to Messrs. Funch, Edye & Co., 4 Bowling Green, North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH, FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST.
Via Savannah, at 3 P. M.
From Pier 35 North River, foot of Spring-st.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Smith, Tuesday, April 2.
ALABAMA, Capt. Fisher, Thursday, April 4.
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catherine, Saturday, April 6.
W. L. WALKER, Agent O. & S. S. CO., Pier 35 North River.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations, and CUISINE UNEXCELLED. Through bills of lading given to all points in the South and Southwest. Freights taken at low rates. Steamers will be despatched as above, (in addition to the regular sailings,) when sufficient freight may be offered.
W. H. MHITT, G. Agt., 197 F. SHELLMAN, JR., M., 317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
JACKSONVILLE AND FLORIDA POINTS.
THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier 29 N. R. (foot of Rose velt-st.) at 3 P. M.
TENNESSEE, Thos. and Fernandina, Tues., April 2
WYOMING, Ohas. and Jacksonville, Fri., April 5
CHEROKEE, Jacksonville direct, Tues., April 9
DELAWARE, Ohas. and Fernandina, Tues., April 16
All Freight by first-class Passenger Steamers. Through bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest. Freights taken on liberal terms. Steamers will be despatched as above, (in addition to the regular sailings,) when sufficient freight may be offered.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Theo. G. Egan, G. S. A., 5 Bowling Green, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.
FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, WEST POINT, VA., AND WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There was no business transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room on Saturday, March 30.

The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, March 30, was $2,443,375, as against $1,809,980 for the previous week. The aggregate sales for the month of March reached the sum of $6,792,792, as against $7,048,179 for the month of February.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange and Auction Room, the following auctions were announced:

To-day, (Monday,) April 1.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, Jacob B. Cantor, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick theatre and two four-story brick buildings, with plot of land 40 by 248.5 by 42.2 by 234.5, 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway, running through to (502 and 504) 6th-av., 104.8 feet north of 30th-st.

By John F. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Louis Dehan, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.7 by 100, 186 3d-av., east side, 61.11 feet south of 12th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick theatre building, with lease of lot, 43 to 447 3d-av. and 206 East 31st-st., a right, title, and interest.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Martin T. McMahon, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame and brick house, with lot 22.4 by 110.1 by 22.3 by 110.2, 10 Lafayette-place, east side, 15 feet south of 4th-st.

Tuesday, April 2.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the four-story and three-story brick buildings, with lot 24.6 by 95.5, 390 Madison-av., south side, 106 feet east of Jackson-st.; two three-story brick houses, with lot 23 by 100, 412 Madison-st., south side, 25 feet west of Grand-st.; three-story and two-story brick houses, with lot 25.1 by 104, 124 Cherry-st., north side, 90.2 feet east of Catharine-st., and five-story brick tenement, with lot 20 by 100.10, 238 East 102d-st., south side, east of 3d-av. And New-Jersey property, comprising a house and stable, with plot of land 125 by 163 by 137 by 225, on Crescent-av., corner of First-place, Plainfield.

By Smyth & Ryan, Executor's sale of the five-story and four-story brick tenements, with lot 27 by 111 by 23.6 by 106, 19 Spring-st., north side, 75 feet west of Elizabeth-st.; two-story frame dwelling, with lot 21.6 by 100.11, 107 West 123d-st., north side, 225 feet west of 3d-av., and five-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 13 by 98.8, 414 West 23d-st., south side, 137 feet west of 9th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of two four-story brick tenements, with lots each 20 by 45.8, 243 and 244 East 87th-st., south side, east of 3d-av., and similar building, with lot 25 by 75.303 East 61st-st., north side, 65 feet east of 2d-av. Also, Executor's sale of the four-story stone-front building, with lot 40.5 by 100, 465 Lexington-av., east side, 90 feet north of 45th-st.; also, lots on 12th-av., 51st and 52d sts., and westerly front on 12th-av., between 51st and 52d sts., together with bulkhead and water rights to exterior line of 13th-av.; and, foreclosure sale, James R. Cuming, Esq., Referee, of four three-story brick dwellings, with lots each 20 by 90.8, 136 to 142 East 95th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., and similar house, with lot 18 by 100.8, 156 East 95th-st., south side, 235 feet east of 4th-av.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edwin B. Tucker, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick flat and stores, with lot 25 by 100, 990 10th-av., east side, 50.5 feet south of 54th-st.; also similar sale, Orlando L. Stewart, Esq., Referee, of five four-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 100.1 by 110 by 93.11 by 103.5, on Broadway, northwest corner of 130th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the four-story stone-front house, with lot 20 by 102.2, 240 West 72d-st., south side, east of West End-av.

By P. C. Lalor, public auction sale of 50 lots and gore on 1st-av., 108th, 109th, and 110th sts.

By James L. Wells, Executor's sale, of a two-story frame dwelling, with two lots, each 25 by 100, 524 East 145th-st., south side, 130 feet west of College-av., and two-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 73.3 by 70, 3327 Willis-av., west side, 61.3 feet north of 141st-st. And public auction sale of the one-story and two-story frame houses, with three lots, each 25 by 100.10, 551 to 553 East 152d-st., north side east of Morris-av.

By J. Thomas Stearns, public auction sale, of a plot of land, 100 by 200, on East 175th-st., northwest corner of St. John's-av., and house, with plot of land 100 by 125, on Creston-av., west side, 394 feet south of High Bridge road.

By James Bleecker & Son, Executor's sale of two cottages and stable, with 12½ acres of land at Oceanic, N. J.

Wednesday, April 3.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale of two two-story buildings, with lot 25 by 100, 45 Oliver-st., west side, 125.5 feet south of Madison-st.; also, Trustee's sale of two three-story brick buildings, with lot 26.5 by 200, 55 Great Jones-st., running through to (48) Bond-st., west of Bowery; and public auction sale of the three-story stone-front house, with lot 18 by 70, 136 East 82d-st., southwest corner of Lexington-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., Executor's sale of the three-story dwelling, with lot 20 by 80, 131 Norfolk-st., west side, 50 feet south of Stanton-st. Also, public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 18 by 71, 1,036 1st-av., east side, 75 feet south of 57th-st.; two three-story brick dwellings, with lots each 17 by 100.8, 70 and 76 East 90th-st., south side, east of Madison-av.; two lots, each 19.2 by 100.8, on East 89th-st., south side, 306.8 feet east of 5th-av., and five lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 97th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 5th-av.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the four-story stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, 49 East 29th-st., north side, 60 feet west of 4th-av.; three-story house, with lot 17 by 100.5, 130 West 95th-st., south side, east of 10th-av.; eight lots, each 25 by 100, on Newark-av., east side, block front between 147th and 148th sts. and two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, 11 Tiffany-st., east side, 250 feet north of 165th-st.

By J. Thomas Stearns, public auction sale of the two-story frame house, with lot 16.8 by 120, 332 East 170th-st., south side, 121.8 feet east of Fulton-av.; similar house, with lot 16.8 by 100, 329 East 170th-st., opposite the above, and 20 lots, each 25 by 100, on Cedar-st., near Tinton, Forest, and Jackson aves.

By James L. Wells, Executor's sale of a house, with 24 acres of land, at Mount Kisco, N. Y.

By James Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of a two-story house, with plot of land 84.4 by 370 by 124 by —, on Washington-av., east of Hillside-av., Bloomfield, N. J.

Thursday, April 4.

By Thomas C. Smith, public auction sale of a plot of land, 72.11 by 87, 23 to 32 City Hall-place, west side, 110 feet north of Duane-st.

By Joseph H. Smyth, Administrator's sale of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, 240 East 37th-st., south side, 105 feet west of 2d-av. Also, public auction of the five-story building, with lot 25 by 95, 749 3d-av., east side, 100.5 feet north of 46th-st.; dwelling, with lot 18 by 100.11, 59 West 97th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 9th-av.; three five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 76.8 by 100, 2,105 to 2,109 2d-av., southwest corner of 109th-st. And foreclosure sale, John H. Miller, Esq., Referee, of the three five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 75.11 by 75, 1,797 to 1,801 9th-av., west side, 25.11 feet south of 103d-st., and similar building, with lot 24.6 by 100.11, 102 West 103d-st., south side, 75 feet west of 9th-av. Also, public auction sale of the four-story Brooklyn property; five-story brick house, with lot 28 by 93, 241 and 243 Fulton-st., east side, south of Sprague-alley.

By Brown & Leviness, foreclosure sale, James R. Cuming, Esq., Referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, 20 East 62d-st., south side, 79 feet west of Madison-av.

By James C. Lalor, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame house, with plot of land 99.11 by 100, on 5th-av., southeast corner of 135th-st.

By Joseph H. Smyth, public auction sale of 98 lots on 10th-av. and Grand Boulevard, 112th, 113th, and 114th sts.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale of a plot of land, — by 80.3 by 210.10 by 90.8, on Bradhurst-av., 100.6 feet south of 145th-st.

Friday, April 5.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard M. Hoxey, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 400 by 100.5, on West 64th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 11th-av.; plot of land, 500 by 100.5, on West 63d-st., north side, 100 feet east of 11th-av., and plot of land, 200.10 by 100, on 11th-av., east side, block front between 63d and 64th sts.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, Frederick B. Van Vorst, Esq., Referee, of 12 three-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 225 by 100.11, 26 to 48 West 115th-st., and 125 to 135 East 116th-st., south side, 325 feet east of Lenox-av.

By James C. Lalor, foreclosure sale, David McClure, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 45, 1,547 Madison-av., east side, 50.11 feet south of 105th-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 30.

East Vanderbilt-av., e. s., 375 ft. n. of 180th-st.; 85x150; Ernest Ellis to Minnie F. Kennedy	$4,500
105th-st., s. s., 45 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x80.11; Louisa and Joseph Haederler to Robert N. Disbrow	23,600
Stanton-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Stanton-st., 27.6x87.11; Sarah E. Rebecca Ladew and others, to Edward H., and J. Harvey Lawrence	1
Avenue B, n. e. corner of Forty-fifth-st., 25 1/12; Minna Kraus to Harris and Aaron S. Kalkowsky	36,750
Mott-av., e. s., 74.3 ft. s. of 54th-st., 33.2x 100.8x irreg.; John Commisky to Nathaniel E. Mac Cauley	18,800
[illegible] n. s., 324.6 ft. e. of Steb., 27x100.6; [illegible] Mill [illegible] and wife to Benjamin Rosenstein	11,250
[illegible]-st., n. w. corner of Rutgers-st., 21.6x 84.11x62—; Henry Stebbins and wife to Thomas Fay	27,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9; [illegible] of Frances E. Colgate to Percy [illegible]	24,500
[illegible]-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. e. of [illegible]	22,500

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ELGIN-PL., NO. 5, NEAR 42D-ST.
ELEVEN LOTS AND GORE.

BY ORDER OF JAMES A. BROWN, JOHN CROSBY BROWN, HORACE PORTER, and JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Executors of the estate of JAMES BROWN, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

14 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON 12TH-AV., 113TH AND 114TH STS.,
entirely vacant, front on
12TH-AV., BETWEEN 112TH AND 115TH STS., crossing with BULKHEAD and WATER RIGHTS, and
ELGIN-PL., NO. 5, NEAR 42D-ST.,
Nos. 1 to 11, Garfield and Missouri Mitchell and Jennie and Isaac Nehemiah to Minnie Desmond

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

TWO FOUR-STORY AND CELLAR BRICK DWELLINGS,
with lot.
NOS. 202 AND 204 EAST 87TH-ST.
Five-story and basement brick building, with lot,
NO. 203 EAST 81ST-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

four-story high-stoop stone building and lot,
NO. 252 LEXINGTON-AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

three-story high-stoop stone house, with lot,
NO. 159 EAST 94TH-ST.,
south-west corner Lexington-av.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

Two-story brick front building in front and two-story frame in rear,
NO. 45 OLIVER-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
Choice and Valuable Investment Property,
NOS. 48 BOND-ST., 55 GREAT JONES-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE.
By order of the
GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1889,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

98 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS
10TH-ST., AND GRAND BOULEVARD, 112TH, 113TH, AND 114TH STS.

The 5% cons may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6% per cent. interest, with privilege of paying off at any time on 30 days' notice.

All the lots are restricted against nuisances and street lots for private dwellings. The New-York Hospital Society having purchased a new site for Bloomingdale Asylum, that institution will remove when new buildings are completed.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SALE TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

15 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON
THE 4TH-AV.,
EDGECOMBE ROAD, (HIGH BRIDGE PARK,) 3D-AV. AND 163D-ST.

The Cable R. R. passes the 155th-av. property. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

The two four-story and one three-story brick dwellings, with plot of land,
NOS. 809 AND 811 GREENWICH-ST.,
93 JANE-ST.,
Northeast corner Greenwich and Jane sts.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY,
NOS. 6 AND 7 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
2, 4, AND 6 EAST BROADWAY,
10 AND 12 CATHARINE-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

Two four-story brick and stone dwellings, with lots,
NOS. 187 AND 189 LENOX-AV.,
Between 119th and 120th sts.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

three and four-story brick and stone dwellings,
NOS. 174, 176, AND 178 LENOX-AV.,
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 120TH-ST.,
and near Mount Morris Park.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

the four-story marble-front building and lot,
NO. 453 6TH-AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

three-story and basement brick houses, with lot,
NO. 11 RUTGERS-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

Four-story, high-stoop stone house and lot,
NO. 314 EAST 49TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash): $1,000,000
Surplus Dec. 31, 1888: 92,226

The fotndest of the title insurance system in New-York.

Offers the best legal examination and opinion obtainable.

Has the only "LOCALITY INDEX" of the real estate records of New-York and Kings Counties in existence.

Offers a larger money indemnity than any other title company in the United States.

COUNSEL:
Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.
POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND well planned four-story stone house for sale, low; in the block between Broadway and 5th-av.; thoroughly decorated and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city. Apply to
GEO. H. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—Two connecting, four-story, brownstone dwellings; very handsomely decorated; hard-wood finish; all modern improvements; together or singly; terms easy to suit purchaser. Apply to CHAS. F. SEARBOTT, 21 West 23d-st.

MURRAY HILL.
36th-st., near 5th-av.—Fine five-story English basement; 18.9x65x100; perfect order; terms to suit; price, $43,000.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 73 Liberty-st.

HANDSOME ROW OF PRIVATE dwellings for sale; Nos. 9 to 14 East 32d-st., near 5th-av.; elegant location; prices moderate. Apply on premises.

A—SEE AUCTION COLUMN OF SALE OF the ELEGANT PRIVATE residence NO. 812 5TH-AV., by V. K. STEVENSON & CO.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD LET, FURNISHED, to private family, Summer and Winter residence; 20 rooms; 10 acres; stabling; ample shade and fruit trees; less than one hour from city; South side Staten Island, overlooking ocean; terms and possession immediate if required. Address OWNER COUPANT, Box 159 Times Office.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—
New-Brunswick, N. J.—"Lindenwood," property of the late Jacob S. Carpender; frame house; porter's lodge, greenhouse, &c.; in acres; situation unexcelled. W. & J. N. CARPENDER, 49 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WEST SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET AND INTERVENING PROPERTY.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—JAMES M. BROWN and others as Executors of the last will and testament of James Brown, deceased, plaintiffs, against LEONARD HERKEMAN, GARRET L. SCHUYLER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of March, 1889, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room (Limited), No. 59 Liberty-st., in the city of New-York, on Thursday, the 18th day of April, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, place, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Ninth-avenue with the northerly line of West Sixty-fourth-street, seventy-five (75) feet; thence running northwardly, but parallel with Ninth-avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence westwardly, seventy-five (75) feet; thence running southwardly, but parallel with said Ninth-avenue, one hundred feet to the northerly line of West Sixty-fourth-street aforesaid; thence eastwardly along the northerly line of West Sixty-fourth-street, seventy-five (75) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 23, 1889.

RICHARD V. HARNETT,
Referee in Partition.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE,
HOUSE ON 34TH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
4 Stories, 25x80.
Apply at 23 West 26th-st.

AT VERY REASONABLE RATES.—AT A liberal new 10-year Annex to the Glenmore, ready for immediate occupancy,
THE LEXINGTON-AV.,
146 EAST 56TH-ST.,
160 EAST 56TH-ST.
All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect, and elevator. Superintendent on premises, and can be seen at all hours.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE AT tractive median-size house No. 2 East 33d-st. Suitable for a physician or small private family.
APPLY TO
GEO. H. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—Two connecting four-story brownstone dwellings; exceptionally well built; handsomely decorated; hard-wood finish throughout; all modern improvements. CHAS. F. SEARBOTT, 21 West 23d-st.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, FINELY LOCATED. Most improvements. $500; also, country, $3,000 each. RULE, 3057 3d-av.

A—HOUSES TO LET—IN ALL LOCATIONS; $350 and up. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

LISPENARD.

52 EAST 56TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV. Handsome apartments of 8 all light rooms; rents $720 to $1,100 per annum; special inducements to those hiring now. Apply on premises.

FLATS OF SEVEN AND EIGHT ALL light rooms and bath; each flat as good as a private house. Madison-av. and 110th-st.; and Lexington-av. and 104th-st., five and six rooms and bath; rents, $324 to $?. WALKER & ARMSTRONG, 1,977 3d-av. and 109th-st.

"THE WALTON," 151 EAST 86TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $25 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

A.—FLATS TO LET. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT.
RENT FREE TO MAY 1.

Stores, offices, and desk room in handsome new building corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; most conspicuous location in busiest thoroughfare down town. Low rents made on premises or at Room 5 60 Cedar-st.

POTTER BUILDING,
A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES AND ONE PARK-ROW CORNER SUITE TO LET.
APPLY ROOM 345.

NOS. 29 AND 31 SOUTH WILLIAM-ST. to let, running through to Stone-st.
LARGE SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 32 Pine-st.

NO. 676 BROADWAY.

First story, basement, and sub-basement to let; extra wide; rear entrance; modern building. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 32 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT 490 EAST 139TH-ST., CORNER 3d-av.; lots 75x100, without or with steam power; elevator, steam heating, double floors, light four sides, &c.; very low rent to right parties.

BASEMENT OFFICE TO LET, BROADWAY, near Wall-st., $1,800; also, large suite of offices, second floor, $2,700. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A LARGE AND A SMALL OFFICE, SUITED to a firm of lawyers, to rent in the Real Estate Exchange Building, 59 and 55 Liberty-st.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FEW FINE OIL PAINTINGS BY FAMOUS French and Flemish artists, solid silver tea services, &c., to exchange for cottage or land; about $4,000; Pelham, Larchmont, or Mamaroneck, near the water. Address EXECUTOR, Box 144 554 3d-av.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COUPLE (NO family,) Protestant, wish to take care of private house for the Summer. Address ABERNETHY 420 West 43th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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AVOID IMITATIONS

ASTHMA AND CATARRH CURED BY THE CIGARETTES ESPIC Oppression, Suffocating Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c. Paris: J. ESPIC, 30 r. St. Lazare. New York: FOUGERA, MILHAU. Sold by all chemists.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—IN A PROCESS OF MULTIPLEpoinding depending in the Court of Session sitting at Edinburgh, Scotland, before the Right Hon. Lord Trayner, Ordinary, Mr. Maitland, Clerk, raised at the instances of the Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland as Distributors of the estate of the late PETER DALLIAS, manufacturer in Glasgow, a claim has been lodged by (1) Margaret Wilkinson, of Wright, wife of William John Wright residing at Woodville, Canada West, and the said William John Wright for his interest; (2) Elizabeth Wilkinson, or Bennett, formerly residing at No. 16 Franklin-street, New-York, now at No. 525 West 45th-street, New-York, widow of the deceased Thomas Bennett, carman in New-York; (3) Catherine Wilkinson, or Carmichael, residing in the township of Mara, in the County and Province of Ontario, widow of the deceased Alexander Carmichael, yeoman, of the Township of Mara aforesaid; (4) Margaret Orr, or Millar, wife of David Millar, chemist, residing at Lighthurs, Cambuslang, near Glasgow, brother of the said Margaret Orr, or Millar, claiming as the only heirs and representatives of William Wilkinson, sometime residing, as also dying, in the County of Victoria, Canada, but who left there in or about April, 1862, it is believed for the purpose of obtaining employment on the boats sailing on Lake Canada, of them nothing has since been heard, except a rumour that he had been drowned in Lake Michigan in the year 1864, to be ranked and preferred to the fund in medio to the extent of one-fifth of one-fifth thereof, in the share of the said estate to which the said William Wilkinson, if living, or his family, if he be dead, is or are entitled, and in which process the Honourable Lord Trayner has pronounced the following interlocutor: 15th March, 1889. Appoints intimation of the dependence of this process and of the claim now made by Margaret Wilkinson, and others as heirs as before mentioned, of William Wilkinson to be made by advertisement twice in the Scotsman newspaper at an interval of a fortnight in April next, and also to be inserted once in the Montreal Herald, New-York Times, and Detroit Evening News, and appoints parties interested in said fund to lodge their claims by the 14th day of May next with certification.

Notice is hereby given that at 11 o'clock that forenoon or at any subsequent date to which the same may be postponed, the said claimants will move the court to order the said sum to be paid over to them, or otherwise as the court may think fit, when and where all parties interested in said fund, if any objection thereto be stated in the said process, are required to appear on or before said 14th May, 1889.

W. & J. GARDNER, Solicitors for the Claimants.
29 Bernard-st., Edinburgh.
FORBES, ARNOTT & CARRICK, Solicitors, 144 West Regent-street, Glasgow, Claimants' Agents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday excepted, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

3 WEST 46TH-ST.—ROOMS IN MAY; Progress connecting or separate; private baths; parlor dining.

5TH-AV., 605.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED suites of rooms, with first-class board; well-made food terms with parties hiring by the year; latest sanitary plumbing.

5TH-AV., 353, CORNER 33RD-ST.—NICELY-furnished rooms, first, second, and third floors, with board.

5TH-AV., 566, (36TH-ST.)—NEWLY-FURnished rooms and suites; private table if desired; table board.

EAST 35TH-ST.—ELEGANT LARGE front room in second door, with first-class board; references.

19 WEST 46TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of apartments, with private table; references exchanged.

13 WEST 30TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, superior table and accommodations, en suite or single.

13 EAST 46TH-ST.—SECOND OR THIRD floor front room, well-furnished, with board; references.

20TH-ST., 42 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; house and table of high order; gentlemen respectfully solicited as table boarders.

25 WEST 28TH-ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, en suite or singly, with board; references given and required.

29 WEST 28TH-ST.—DESIRABLE HALL rooms, with first-class board; references.

30 EAST 23D-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; table of high order; gentlemen respectfully solicited as table boarders.

34TH-ST., 134 WEST.—HANDSOMELY furnished second floor, through, to permanent parties, with first-class board.

36 WEST 27TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two handsomely furnished hall rooms; first-class board to gentlemen; references.

38TH-ST., 34 WEST.—LARGE SECOND floor sunny room; other vacancies before May 1; Summer arrangements.

38TH-ST., 60 WEST.—LARGE FRONT room; second floor; superior board; no moving; highest references required.

38TH-ST., 63 WEST.—PHYSICIAN'S OFfice, bedroom communicating, furnished, with or without board; also, three floors.

38 WEST 34TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; references exchanged.

39 WEST 25TH-ST.—ELEGANT SUITE, second floor; sunny; with private bath; excellent board; reference.

40TH-ST., 111 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Well-furnished parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; bath, hot and cold water; board if desired; ring Kohl's bell.

45TH-ST., 214 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Square room, with board; references; table board.

45TH-ST., 123 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor; alcove; large back room; first-class table; terms moderate.

50TH-ST., 39 WEST.—ROOMS ON THIRD floor; well furnished and pleasant; refined private house; references.

51ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FROM MAY 1, prettily-furnished rooms for Summer or year, with board. Address S. B. P., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

64 WEST 58D-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished second-story suite four rooms, with board; also other rooms.

70 WEST 51ST-ST.—HANDSOME SQUARE room, with board; small family; references given and required.

144 MADISON-AV.—THIRD-FLOOR SUITE; also, fourth-floor square room; grate; superior board; reasonable terms.

163 MADISON-AV.—SECOND FLOOR, suite front rooms; ample closets; running water; with board.

236 WEST 42D-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, with first-class board; in private family.

PARTIES SEEKING COMFORTS OF FIRST-class homes, with and without board, (a dentist's office,) inquire in shoe store, 52 West 34th-st.

WEST 44TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Parties wishing a home can arrange with American family from May 1; nicely-furnished large and single rooms, with board; also sunny back parlor, with extension, for physician. B. B., Box 163 Times Office.

HOBOKEN.

HOBOKEN.—FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, with improvements, &c.; private house; Hoboken; breakfast if desired; rent $5 per week. Address 869 Washington-st., Hoboken.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

6TH-AV., 809.—FRONT HALL ROOM; bright, comfortable; first floor; $7 00. HAMILTON.

17 ABINGDON-SQUARE.—FURNISHED apartments, single or en suite; every convenience; hot and cold baths; gentlemen preferred; reasonable.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor and extension; suitable for dentist; also rooms with private bath.

31ST-ST., 27 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished large parlor suite, (physician or dentist;) other desirable rooms; moderate terms.

32D-ST., 39 WEST.—"ALBION;" DESIRAble suite, well furnished; also, single rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast.

34TH-ST., 113 WEST.—NEWLY AND handsomely furnished rooms; also suite suitable for dentist; references.

34 WEST 46TH-ST.—Handsomely appointed rooms for gentlemen only; references.

38 WEST 31ST-ST.—TWO LARGE FURnished rooms on third floor to gentlemen; private family.

44 EAST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished sunny suite and square room; gentlemen only; references.

46 WEST 35TH-ST.—LARGE SUNNY room, furnished, on parlor floor; hot and cold water; references.

49TH-ST., 107 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Hand. convenient to 8th-av. L station. Handsomely-furnished rooms for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

103 WEST 41ST, NEAR 6TH-AV.—HAND. same parlor bedroom; private bath; all front second floor; one or two gentlemen.

145 EAST 27TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished square room; ample closets; private family; gentlemen only; references.

154 EAST 38TH-ST.—ROOMS FURNISHED, handsome private residence; moderate rent.

301 WEST 30TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, $8. First bell.

A—TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED room in small private house. 252

ARDENT ANGLERS AT WORK

THE FISHING SEASON OPENED ON A COLD DAY.

FISHERMEN AT THE FISHERIES AND WHAT THEY CAUGHT—POINTS ABOUT FLOUNDERS—NOTES.

The first day of April has come to be commonly known in these parts as the opening of the fishing season. The trout fisherman makes a great occasion of the event, and with his beautifully-made split bamboo rod with German silver mountings he sallies forth for the Long Island preserves to cast dainty little combinations of feather and silk to beguile the brilliant-colored fish from the deep pool or sparkling rapids.

But by another class of fishermen this season of the year is also hailed with manifestations of delight. Fishermen who cannot afford the long journey to the trout stream nor the fine outfit of the gentleman angler, know that just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, the ice and snow gone, and the sun has had a chance to throw a few warming rays upon the water, a very sombre-looking, flat-sided fish sticks his mouth up from under the mud and begins mousing around for worms and the lower orders of shellfish life. This quiet, unassuming fish, which appears for the benefit of salt-water fishermen at the same time or even a little before the brilliant star of the fresh-water fish, is the flounder, and a most important factor it has become in the question of Sunday amusement and profit to the mechanics, tradesmen, and pan fishermen in the city.

It is an astonishing sight to one unacquainted with the fishing interests of this city who visit the flounder beds on a pleasant Sunday to see the number of fishermen and their make-up. The rush is so great that a special Sunday morning train is put on the branch of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad which runs along the river from Harlem to New-Rochelle, and a train for like reason runs down the Woodhaven and Rockaway Road to the fishing station on Jamaica Bay. Canarsie is also a favorite starting point for the fishermen, and many Germans from Williamsburg and old East New-York go there.

Flounders are now here and were quite plentiful last week, especially around City Island and Pelham Bay. A great many fishermen had prepared to open the season yesterday in a hilarious manner, and had the weather been warm the display of flounders upon the gridirons of thrifty housewives this morning would have far excelled the trout display at Fulton Market. But flounder fishermen were doomed to disappointment when they woke yesterday morning. Snow and rain and ice told the experienced that the flounders would hug their beds all day, and the wise man turned over and hugged his own, and the flounder train was a pretty small affair, comparatively speaking.

It does not require much skill to catch flounders, and yet they provide considerable sport for the angler. They vary in size in these waters from a quarter of a pound to two or three pounds, seldom any larger specimens being caught. In other places they grow a little larger. Owing to their peculiar flat structure the fish can make noble resistance when an attempt is made to draw it out of the water. When hooked the flounder will run a little and play a little, and with a light rod some skillful manœuvring is necessary to safely land the fish in the bottom of the boat. To enjoy the sport a rod should be used, one with a rather stiff tip and of strong, durable material, or if the fishing is brisk it will be strained out of shape. A small hook is preferable, one about the size or a trifle larger than the common trout hook or perch hook.

The flounder is never so happy as when nosing around under oyster shells or exploring sand banks. On the oyster beds, when the oysterman is using his rake and is stirring up the bottom, the flounders flash around in numbers and follow the rake. The stirring up of the beds starts a variety of animal life of which the flounder is partial. Knowing this, the old fishermen often take a long pole when they go fishing and, on reaching the mud beds, punch into the pole vigorously for a few minutes. The rolling of the water attracts the fish. The tide sweeps along the muddy water and the flounder follows in the wake, just as bluefish follow up the line of moss bunkers bait that is scattered in chumming. The flounder is not at all fastidious in its food, and will take most anything that is thrown. Clams prove a good bait because of their durability, easy procurement, and cheapness. A sandworm is also sometimes found tempting. A piece of crab is always a delicacy. A flounder is considered sick who allows a shrimp to float down with the tide without snapping at it. Even common earth worms often prove good bait—as good as anything else. A flounder does not stop to discriminate at anything small that shows sign of life.

Flounders are considered good eating, and are best when fried with butter, or boiled. A sandbank or an oyster bed flounder is considered quite wholesome.

AT THE FISHING BANKS.

The season on the Fishing Banks was opened yesterday by some 300 ardent fishermen, who went down to the Lower Bay in Al Foster's steamboat Angler, and while there devoted four hours to zealous and hopeful wooing of the cod and other less esteemed fish which are said to abound in the water thereabout. When the four hours' work, or play, was ended and a careful count of the net result was had, it was found that seven cod, four skate, three ling, thirteen little fellows which their captors described as "porgole," and three toadfish had been captured, or an average of one fish to every ten passengers.

Every passenger did not fish, however. Nearly all of them started out in the morning with tackle in their pockets and a determination to sup on fresh cod fried in the evening, but many of them changed their minds later on in regard to the fishing part of the day's programme. All made an early start. The last calling place of the boat was at Pier 6 North River, which was left at 7:30 A. M., at which time those who had boarded the Angler at Twenty-first-street, East River, had been an hour on board. Up to the time of sailing down the Upper Bay every one on board was hopeful of pleasant weather. Before sunrise the air was sharp, but had a suggestion of geniality in it which seemed to promise a clear sky and a warm day. The old fishermen on board were deceived by it and boldly predicted a temperature that would whet the fishes' appetites and make the fishers shed their overcoats as soon as the sun had half a chance to assert itself. They knew what they were talking about; if they didn't they'd have staid at home.

Just as soon, however, as the boat was well out in the Upper Bay the wind arose and the chill air drove all the fishermen into places of shelter. Then a few light flakes of snow appeared and then came a stowstorm which lasted until the boat had cleared the Narrows and stood well out to sea. It had been the intention to go to the Cholera Banks, but the necessarily slow progress made while the snow was falling wasted so much time that a halt was made at Seventeen Fathom Banks. The weather had cleared somewhat in the meantime. The clouds had broken enough to let an abundance of light through, and as soon as the boat dropped anchor many of the fishermen went to work with an enthusiasm which laughed at snowstorms and nor'easters.

Some disappointment had been felt about the character of the bait on hand. Veterans of the Banks had provided themselves beforehand with clams, sand worms, sections of halibut, and other tempting bait, but salt herring was the only purchasable lure, and the dread that that peculiar delicacy might not tempt the fish was general among those who had not been forehanded. In a very few moments after the boat began to slack up, and some minutes before she felt the restraints of the anchor, report after report told of the fall into the water of the big sinkers with which all the lines were weighted. Added to the natural hurry of the fisherman who resumes his favorite sport after an enforced abstinence of six months, was the laudable ambition to land the first cod of the season.

About 200 lines were in the water, and at the end of each was an angler eager to achieve the proud distinction. The prize was slow in coming. A quarter of an hour passed by, and though many "bites" were reported and on several occasions agitated lines had been heard to call for "That gaff, quick!" no fish had been landed. Once a glad cry went up from 50 voices at the stern of the boat, but it was followed by a loud splash and 50 voices groaning in unison. By common consent the fish which reached the top of the water and then shook itself free before the gaff arrived was a 20-pounder. A man who suggested that 17 pounds would be nearer the weight was scoffed at, and the man who lost the fish was the hero of the day until, after half an hour's fishing had gone by, a veteran named Joe Schaefer, a New-Yorker, sent him into obscurity by landing the first cod of the year—a handsome 5-pounder, caught from the bow of the boat on the lower deck with salt-herring bait.

"Also" Foster, brother of the Captain, seized the distinguished fish and carried it in triumph about the boat, arousing unbounded enthusiasm wherever he exhibited it. Many fishermen who had held back under the expressed belief that not a fish would be caught all day rose and were smoking or playing cards in the cabin, caught the fever as soon as it was communicated, and thereafter there were no vacant places at the rail.

The second cod of the season fell to a member of the party named Cunningham on board Charles Johnson's boat, and a fourth-pounder. It arrived somewhat after the first fish, every fisherman knew that a shoal had been struck and that full baskets were a certainty. Excitement ran high when another Newark man began tugging lustily at his line and earnestly requesting the bystanders to "Hurry up with the gaff." He subsided very suddenly when the man with the gaff pulled on board a shuddering shark of about ten pounds weight and tossed it contemptuously to the deck.

No event thereafter warranted the hopes that had been raised. A seven-pound (estimated) sea was caught and a school of "porgies" was run into which supplied excitement to those who are not particular about what they catch so long as it is fish, but, considering the number of lines in the water and the cold and the roughness of the sea which produced cases of mal de mer in far greater number than that of fish caught, the sport on the whole was decidedly poor, and when the signal to weigh anchor was given there was not a dissenting voice to be heard.

AT CITY ISLAND.

The flounder fishing season at City Island was formally opened yesterday by 150 or more piscatorial enthusiasts from this city. The affair, professionally termed a "day's sport," was characterized by all the personal discomfitures and ludicrous hardships that render such occasions enjoyable to some people.

The festivities opened at 6:50 A. M. at the Harlem River station of the Consolidated Railroad's Harlem Branch. At that hour the sky was leaden and gave every promise of the storm which came shortly after. The trip to Bartow Station only consumed a half hour. At Bartow Station horse cars were taken for City Island.

It was during the horse-car trip that the "sport" commenced. Its first evidence was a blinding snowstorm. The flakes flew around in the maziest kind of wet flurries, but even this did not seem to affect the spirits of the fishermen. Each carried in a basket a panacea for all such little grievances, which panacea could be and frequently was taken from the neck of a bottle. These applications had a most cheering effect, and by the time the boathouses were reached few seemed to mind the storm. Boats were procured and the fishermen started for their favorite spots.

How they all fared cannot be definitely stated. One boatload, which was out just three-quarters of an hour, got wet to the skin, and caught 24 fish, the aggregate weight of which was 11 pounds. Then they were satisfied to return to shore. The sport was not attractive enough to court a longer stay. Many others got all the sport they desired in an hour and returned to shore. Some staid out much longer for the reason that their bottled spirits held out longer.

By noon everybody had had enough fishing. The snow was falling, with a rain accompaniment. The enthusiasts found shelter in the most convenient places and wished they could get home, but they could not. There was no train until 5 o'clock. Consequently to the related the most remarkable stories of previous "floundering" expeditions. This was kept up until it was time to take the horse car to Bartow Station and there board the New-York train. At 4 o'clock the fishermen crossed the Harlem Bridge, so weary, so wet, and so bedraggled as to be objects of sympathy to the general public. Doubtless that mattered little to them, however. They had had a day's sport and opened the "flounder season." That season is now open for many weeks to come, and the special Sunday morning train will continue to accommodate those looking for sport.

AT CANARSIE.

A few flounder fishermen were down at Canarsie yesterday. They looked at the sky, felt the cold wind beat a few ice drops upon their faces, and concluded it was not a good day for flounders. If the rain had been warm and the temperature not so low the day would have been a good one, for the rainstorms stir up the fish and make them alert. The banks in Canarsie Bay are at times covered with flounders, and even in the channels they are caught. Further up at the fishing station the luck is often excellent, and big baskets catches are taken home. It is the cheapest kind of fishing, and usually brings in more returns in pounds for the money expended than any other fishing.

NOTES.

The North River shad are beginning to arrive. Fourteen were taken in nets off Keyport on Friday night. They were prime fish and sold readily for $2 apiece. The first Hudson River salmon is expected this week. It is to be hoped that the net man who is fortunate enough to find the first will not do as the Yonkers fisherman did last year, who, on discovering a salmon in his net, threw it away, thinking the "new-fangled" fish to be worthless.

Big stories of large catches of fish still continue to come from the Florida fishermen, who certainly have been doing remarkably well. The Florida anglers usually come North just at the height of the fishing season. There is this consolation, that the tarpon, wherever they are, are growing bigger every day, and immense fellows are to be expected next year.

Striped bass are being taken in the Potomac in large numbers. At Sing Sing they have also been recently found in nets. The fishing for them with bait will soon commence in the Hudson.

Silver-sided herrings are already appearing in the Connecticut River, and are early this year. They usually appear just before the shad.

OPPOSITION TO JOHN Y. M'KANE.

John Y. McKane will wage another battle with the regular Democratic organization in Gravesend to-morrow at the annual Spring elections. A Justice of the Peace and a Town Auditor are to be elected, and McKane has nominated his brother Isaac for the former and James L. Voorhies for the latter. The regular nominations are P. W. Johnson for Justice and Joseph Grall for Auditor.

Interest in this election is very great, and there is a fair prospect of the "boss's" overthrow. The most effective argument in favor of the candidates of the regular organization appears in a circular showing the increase of taxes since McKane took hold of the town five years ago. During that period $375,824 64 has been collected by direct taxation, but the annual increase has been startling. While the taxes in 1884 were only $26,639 61, in 1885 they were $45,791 57; in 1886, $110,140 21; in 1887, $96,908 33, and in 1888, $93,444 92. The circular goes on to ask:

"What is there to show for this expenditure of $375,824 64? Are your schoolhouses improved? Are your roads in better condition than they were? Is there any public improvement to which you can point in justification of this enormous increase of taxation?

"Where, then, has the money gone?"

A glance at the record of money drawn by McKane's Justices of the Peace, McMahon, Waring, and Newton, shows that in 1888 these men drew $9,083 50 and the three constables took $6,768 40. No one knows what has become of the rest of the money. There are no improvements visible.

TEN FAMILIES DRIVEN OUT.

Fire was discovered at 2 o'clock yesterday morning on the second floor of 611 West Thirty-sixth-street, occupied by D. McIntosh, who makes hard-wood doors. The structure has a frontage of 25 feet and is about 90 feet deep. It was rough finished and the walls had not even been plastered. The other occupants were: First floor, Mrs. Frederika Roedel, who has a scroll-sawing establishment and owns the property; third floor, the New-York Piano Key Manufacturing Company; fourth floor, Foth & Engelhart, makers of pianoforte actions. Three alarms were sent out, but every part of the building above the second floor was gutted.

The police, as a measure of precaution, made 10 families in 609 West Thirty-sixth-street leave the house, but the fire did not leave the building in which it started. The loss is about $52,000, including $6,000 on the structure, which was insured for $10,000. In the cellar were two goats, whose pitiful bleatings led Chief Shay to believe that human beings were in peril and he ordered firemen to rescue them. They found one goat dead, and the other, a sturdy old fellow, was so exhausted that it died shortly after being taken to the street.

MAJOR THOMAS'S HORSES ARE HERE.

Major Thomas's race horses arrived at the Easton Horse Repository, corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue, yesterday morning. They will be sold at the above-named stables on Wednesday next and from their grazing-like looks, high breeding, and excellent condition many good judges who looked them over anticipate high prices. The Major came with them from Lexington and will remain at the stable till they are sold. He speaks very highly of their promise for the future.

BEWARE OF a slight irritation of the throat. BRUMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Sold at all elevated railroad stations.—*Advertisement.*

Platt's Chlorides

THE HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANT

An odorless liquid. Powerful cleanser. Destroys foul smells, prevents sickness. A necessity in every home. Invaluable in sick rooms.

AMATEUR PICTURE TAKERS

THEY ALL WANT VIEWS OF THE BIG PROCESSION.

CAMERAS AND FLASH LIGHTS ARE BEING PUT IN READINESS FOR THE CENTENNIAL EVENTS.

The past week has not been a very busy one for the amateur photographer. Times have been too cool for much outdoor work, and that is what the young people are waiting for now. The centennial procession will be a special time for picture takers, and will be undoubtedly under a constant fire from the camera as it passes along. Some good pictures will be gained. Many amateurs are looking forward with pleasure to this period of activity in the city.

In obtaining practical material for a paper read before the Amateur Society of Photographers of this city, H. T. Duffield sent out letters to amateurs all over the country asking what their experience had been in regard to detective cameras. One of the questions asked was "Which is the best way to hold the camera so that it will be steady while making an exposure?" Some of the answers may prove of use to young people who are beginning to use the detective camera. The general direction is to place the camera under one of the arms, the right more often, and press it closely to the side, while with the other hand the shutter is released.

H. D. Williar of the Baltimore Society replied: "I have a push button on the right-hand upper corner, front, of my camera. I take a firm hold with the left hand, palm on the bottom, and steady with the thumb on the side, and then with nearly the same position of the right hand on the right side of the camera and thumb pressing on the push button or handy to it. I take a firm hold with the right, and I never had a blurred negative."

A Philadelphia photographer places the camera under the arm, resting on the hip. "Hold your breath when pulling the trigger," he advises. "Do not rest the camera upon the stomach and bend over it as though you had an ache in that locality."

D. E. McComb of the Washington Club advised pressing the camera tightly against the breast. A New-York amateur found no difficulty in holding his camera perfectly steady under his right arm, keeping an eye on it with the thumb of the left hand, when the shutter was set at a medium speed; but for slowest speed he held the camera in front of his body with the back against it.

An amateur of an experimental turn of mind is making ready to take bird's-eye-view pictures if they may be so expressed, or topographical pictures. His idea is to construct a camera of paper, or some very light material, and then send it up in the air by means of a balloon. With a wide angle lens, he figures it would not have to be lifted very high to get a good view of the country below and its topography. A fixed focus and film plates would be a feature, and a shutter set for a certain time, or a fine wire connected with the balloon would admit of working the shutter by electricity. The flying machine desires to give ideas a practical test before allowing his name to be made public.

A rocking table, simple and efficient, may be thus made: Take a piece of flat inch board about 20 inches by 8 inches. Draw a line down the centre of one surface. At two inches from either end drive two screws, leaving the heads projecting about one inch. File the heads of the screws to points. In the middle of the board, on the same side as the projecting screws, drive a strong staple. Get a stout string to the staple with a heavy weight at the end of it, and the whole arrangement is complete. To use it, put two tables of the same height together, on each put a penny or any piece of metal for the points to rest on, and you have a table that will rock for a long time. Instead of two tables a slot may be cut for the pendulum in an ordinary table or workbench.

The Society of Amateur Photographers will hold its annual election next month, and a nominating committee are hard at work preparing the slate. Mr. Canfield will probably be re-elected President of the society. The society was never more prosperous, nor has more interest been taken in its affairs. In a new building, with more room and greater advantages for work, it is believed that even an increased prosperity will result. The society has during the Winter given many lantern-slide exhibitions, which have attracted audiences that have filled the rooms to the doors. Their exhibit for the Paris Exposition has already been shipped, and contains some excellent specimens of work. The society only regrets that there was not more space at its command.

The number of exhibitors at the Philadelphia exhibition, which opens on April 8, will number more than 100, and includes several ladies. G. West & Son of England have sent over six years' studies for which they are famous. From England, one picture by W. W. Winter, 33 by F. M. Sutcliffe, 8 by A. R. Dresser, and 6 by J. P. Gibson have been received. Mr. Koustantly Krzyzanowsky of Russia has also sent quite a large collection of scenes of Russian life.

J. R. R. Wellington, a distinguished English photographer, gives the following formula for a hydroquinone developer:

A.	
Hydroquinone	462 grains
Methylated spirits	3½ ounces
Sulphurous acid	3½ ounces
Water, to make	10½ ounces
B.	
Sodium hydrate	462 grains
Sodium sulphate	462 grains
Water, to make	10½ ounces

One part each of A and B to 17 parts of water.

The amateur photographer is not now so enthusiastic over some of the celluloid films as he was a little while ago. It is said that they will not keep in good condition more than two months, the camphor in the composition of the celluloid affecting the gelatine film. Many lately exposed that were bought a couple of months ago show transparent spots in the film.

At a recent meeting of the Photographic Society of France M. Grassin exhibited a negative which was exposed on the 15th of August, 1886, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and developed on the 20th of January, 1889, two and one-half years after exposure. The negative was an instantaneous picture and was very good, and proved that the latent image was not destroyed by overkeeping.

Now that English laws require that all articles made in other countries for English dealers and bearing their names must state by inscription where they are made many German firms making photographic apparatus have found their business so interfered with that they will move their factories to England.

Suter of Basle, Switzerland, has brought out a new lens, which he terms rapid aplanatic, copied after the celebrated one of the Sternheil. Suter's lens is supplied with diaphragms calculated and marked on the United States system.

Dr. John T. Nagle of the Health Board is an ardent amateur. During a recent visit to New-Orleans he secured some excellent Mardi Gras scenes, and would have brought back double the number if his films had not proved failures in several instances. He will make some lantern slides of the views.

The picture taken by flash light, the powder being exploded and the shutter worked by electrical apparatus, at the meeting of the photographic section of the American Institute, proved a fair one. One or two faces were blurred, the owners of which must have moved just at the instant of the flash.

Exhibits of various printing processes will be a feature of the exhibition of the Montreal Photographic Club which is to be held in April. Pictures from the United States will be gladly received.

Photography is fast making its way into institutes and schools in this country. Several seminaries have rooms fitted up for the use of scholars in developing plates. Much interest in the art as well as recreation is reported.

English photographers have been trying quinol, from which hydroquinone is made, as a developing agent, without much success, it seems.

Saturday afternoon a photographer took an instantaneous picture of the New-York Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, while business was at its height. Time negative was called. The Daily Herald, which was on record that people on Broad-street and Broadway take by-standing to their office windows to see what is going on, was given a copy of the picture, one of the largest that has ever been made.

DESHLER'S BASCALITY.

EXAMINING THE ACCOUNTS OF THE DEPUTY POSTMASTER.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 31.—The examination into the accounts of E. B. Deshler, the defaulting Deputy Postmaster here, is almost completed. As Deputy Deshler had authority to open the Postmaster's correspondence and to answer letters of inquiry, complaint, &c., he so exercised this power as to leave the affairs of the office in great confusion. It has been discovered that Deshler, who sometimes looked too long upon the wine when it was red, often transacted his duties while so much intoxicated that he could hardly know what he was doing. His manner, however, seldom betrayed him.

Letters which would have revealed his dishonesty he never showed the Postmaster, and many other official letters were tossed aside in order that the deputy might escape the trouble of answering them. Packages of these letters have been discovered in out-of-the-way corners, and such discoveries were made very frequently.

Deshler's most cruel rascality was in the foreign money order department. Here he dealt principally with servant girls, &c., whose ignorance made them an easy prey to his wiles. They often came in to send their sums of money to Europe, and in some of these cases Deshler simply pocketed the money, handed them a receipt, and did nothing more whatever.

In cases where the girls went back to ascertain why their relatives had not received the money Deshler put them off from time to time, and in some instances tried to induce them to let him have the receipts, claiming that he wanted to send them to New-York. One poor old man who had sent $30 to some one who never received it used to walk into the office almost every day to inquire of Deshler about it. The amount of the latter's stealing in this direction is not known.

A LONG AND ROUGH PASSAGE.

For 56 long and weary Winter days the bark St. Andrew had been tossing on the waves of the Atlantic when she hove in sight off Sandy Hook yesterday. She came from London with a cargo of chalk, and her passage had been an unlucky one from the start. In the first place, in getting under way on Feb. 3, she carried away an anchor and 15 fathoms of chain. On March 2 Capt. Heegstra says that a very heavy cross sea was kicked up, and, a sudden squall striking him from the north-northwest at about 11 o'clock at night, carried away his fore mast-head, with all rigging attached. A succession of rotary gales drove the bark before them. The next thing to go by the board were the top-mastbackstays and a part of the main rigging. On March 21 a tremendous sea came aboard, crushing Elias Nielsen, a young Norwegian sailor, and injuring him so severely about the head that he died a few hours after.

It was found necessary to put the bark before the wind to repair damages. After that the weather improved, and port was reached without further difficulty.

WORK OF ST. FRANCIS'S HOSPITAL.

The Medical Board of St. Francis's Hospital, situated at 603 to 617 Fifth-street, and under the charge of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, in their annual report justly calls attention to the excellent work of the hospital for the past year. A hospital of twice the size would not meet the demands for the tender care of the Sisters. The success of surgical operations has been very marked, as many of them were of a heroic and delicate character. This was due largely to the perfect sanitary condition of the institution.

During the year there were 2,634 patients treated, and 220 remained in the hospital on Jan. 1. Of the number treated, 1,366 left the institution cured.

A BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL.

MEDINA, N. Y., March 31.—A break in the canal a few miles east of here yesterday is damaging the lands badly and doing injury to neighboring farms and buildings which is variously estimated at from $3,000 to $8,000. A large force of men will be put to work at once, but it is feared that the banks cannot be repaired in time for opening navigation at the regular time.

We are Ready!

"A NEW FEATURE" FOR THIS SEASON.

Suits to order from $18.00.

Bowery, 145 & 147.

Broadway, 771.

OPEN EVENINGS.

The Hollywood, Long Branch, N. J.

THE HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES will open April 6 for the season of 1889.
The accommodations are unsurpassed in every particular. The bedrooms have baths attached; all rooms are furnished with two beds, and are as luxurious as one's own home as to comfort.
The RESTAURANT, "à la carte," in charge of Mr. Leon Cottentin, is unexcelled.
The bathing facilities for the Summer months are unequaled. Polite and careful bathing masters in charge.
All trains on the Long Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and the New-Jersey Southern Railroad stop at the Hollywood Station.
Private Wire and long-distance Telephones. Western Union Telegraph and Cable Office in the Hotel.
Stable accommodations at the Circle Stables, connected with the Hotel. Carriages, Cabs, and Ranssome for hire by Superintendent of the Stables.
Rooms and Cottages may be engaged for the Season on application to LEON COTTENTIN, Manager, at Hollywood, or to

MR. FREDERICK HOEY, 59 Broadway, New-York.

Post Office Address: Hollywood, Long Branch, New-Jersey.

NOVEL STYLES IN DRESS GOODS

The increased demand for original styles in Foreign Dress Goods has made it necessary for us to place in our retail department novelties intended for a later period of the season.

An extensive variety of Rich Plain Fabrics with effective borders, in subdued colorings, and a very complete line of striped and plain woolens for entire suits.

Advance styles for the Summer season, in Tamise and Dress Veilings, with hemstitched and other fancy edges; Convent Canvas, with satin side-band, Brocaded Mohair and Brilliantine in the new shades, Figured Challies in great variety.

We shall also display in the Cashmere Department an invoice of French Cashmere with deep borders, printed in carnations and other floral patterns. Two lines of Henrietta Cloth have been placed in this section marked 75 cents and $1.00 per yard, exceptional values.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

TROUT SEASON OPENS TO-DAY.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
241 Broadway,
ARE OFFERING THIS WEEK AT SPECIAL SALE

FLY RODS.
3-piece Ash and Lancewood Rod, Nickel-Plated Mountings, $1.96 each; worth $3.00.
3-piece all-Lancewood Rod, Nickel-Plated Mountings, $3.48 each; worth $4.00.
3-piece all-Lancewood Rod, Better Quality, Nickel-Plated Mountings, $3.89 each; worth $5.00.
3-piece all-Lancewood Rod, hand-made, German Silver Mountings, $4.95 each; worth $7.00.

TROUT REELS.
Nickel-Plated, Raised Pillar, Click Reels, either 60, 80, 80 yards, 75c. each; worth $1.25.
Nickel-plated and Rubber Click Reels, either 40, 60, 80 yards, 90c. each; worth $1.75.

TROUT FLIES.
Common Whipped at 15c. per dozen.
Good quality at 25c. per dozen.
Stream Trout at 75c. per dozen.
Reversed Winged $1.00 per dozen.

TROUT BASKETS.
Capacity 4, 5, 6 lbs., $2.—worth $1.00.
Capacity 15, 20, 25 lbs., $3.50; worth $1.75.

ENAMELED SILK LINES.
20, 25, 30, 35, 40 yards. Prices $1.19 to $2.50 each.

SPELLED BOOKS, GOOD QUALITY.
Single Gut, all sizes, 15c. per dozen.
Double Gut, all sizes, 25c. per dozen.

241 Broadway, New-York.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,

1,260 BROADWAY.

Health and Strength

Soon replace weakness and languor if that reliable medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is fairly and faithfully tried. It is the best medicine to keep the blood pure and to expel the germs of scrofula, salt rheum, and other poisons which cause so much suffering, and sooner or later undermine the general health. By its peculiar curative power Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens the system while it eradicates disease. It is the people's favorite Spring medicine.

"I think Hood's Sarsaparilla it just the medicine for women or any one who has bad blood."—JESSIE E. SMITH, East Broad Top, Penn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

PRICE $16 00.

It is interesting to see how fast a bit of good news travels.

The story of our Cedar Chests has gone all over the country. Orders are pouring in from all sides. Every Chest we send out sells two or three more. They are Silent Salesmen.

Remember, they last forever. On casters to move easily. Iron handles. Panelled sides and top. Selected stock. Strongly aromatic. Dustproof. Larger in size, cheaper in price, than all others.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
Furniture Manufacturers,
UPHOLSTERERS, DECORATORS,
155, 157, AND 159 WEST 23d ST.

O'NEILL'S,

6TH-AV., 20TH TO 21ST ST.

NOVELTIES IN SPRING GOODS.

Our Millinery Department
NOW OPEN
With a Choice Display of
1,500 TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS.
Newest Shapes, finest materials, exclusive designs in Trimming. The above are our own production, fully equal to the finest imported.

10,000 DOZEN
Ladies', Misses', and Children's
Untrimmed Bonnets and Hats.
All popular styles, Braids, and qualities.

Children's Trimmed Hats
OUR SPECIALTY.
Large assortment suitable for shade, school, or dress.

FINEST LINE OF
FLOWERS AND FLORAL BONNETS
IN THIS CITY.
Complete line of New and Desirable Novelties in Black and colored
Millinery Laces and Nets.
New shades in 48-inch drapery nets, 98c. and upward.

CHOICE LINE OF
BLACK CHANTILLY AND GUIPURE FLOUNCINGS.
Choice styles in 65-inch Chantilly Directoire effects 25 per cent. less than prices last year.
200 dozen Ladies' all-linen sheer lawn
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Hemstitch, block, and embroidered effects, 15c.; reduced from 25c.; extra good value.
New patterns in hemstitch and embroidered Swiss Flouncings; also in 22-inch and edges to match at low prices.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

COSTUMES, SUITS, WRAPS, JACKETS,
For Ladies and Misses.
Large assortment of Foreign and Domestic productions.
We offer some of the finest novelties that have ever been offered in this city.
We are unequaled for our stock of
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
IN STYLE, QUALITY, AND PRICES.
DRESS GOODS AND SILKS,
BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS.
We are the only house on the avenue selling
Seeley's Orchid Perfume Extracts,
the most exquisite perfume in existence, to be found in our Toilet Article Department.
Hosiery and Underwear.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY.
500 pr. Best Chenille Curtains, $7.98; reduced from $11.50.
250 pr. Turcoman Curtains, $5.50; reduced from $10.00.
3,500 pr. Guipure Lace Curtains, 98c. and $2.25; reduced from $1.35 and $3.50.
1,500 pr. better qualities, $3.25, $3.50, & $3.98; worth $5.00 to $6.00.
Antique Irish point and real Lace Curtains at low prices.
Slip covers cut and made to order, material included, for suite of 7 pieces, best English Damask, $8.50; sold elsewhere at $12.50 per suite.
Table and Piano Covers, Mantel Lambrequins, and Table Scarfs of every description at the lowest prices.
Window shades made and put up at short notice.
Parlor and Bedroom Furniture and Bedding of every description.
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
Paid parcels delivered within 75 miles of New-York free of charge.

Correct Styles for Children.

BEST & CO

Concentrating a large business in one line, and that for children only, enables us to employ the best designers and fitters in the world for this work, at a very small percentage on the cost. The result is CORRECT STYLES and PERFECT FIT, at LOW PRICES.

60 & 62 West 23d-st.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co.,
Union-square,
will exhibit on Monday, April 1, and for a few days before sending to the Paris Exposition, their collection of North American minerals, precious and semi-precious stones, both cut and in natural forms.

W. & J. SLOANE

Have just received a fine assortment of Extra Super Ingrain Carpetings in choice Brussels designs and artistic colorings; also, in a great variety of sizes, the new Ispahan and Anglo-Indian Art Square Carpets.

All of the above are moderate in cost and well adapted to the furnishing of country residences.

Broadway, 18th and 19th sts.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,729. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

28, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

THE

L. M. BATES

BANKRUPT

STOCK IS NOW ON SALE.

$142,484 53 bought for $62,600.

Below we give a partial list.....Many of the goods will be sold at quarter value.

READ THE PRICES.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND DRESSES.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Cloth Wraps	$3 25	98
Beaded Wraps	7 00	$1 98
Beaded Wraps	12 00	4 98
Cloth Newmarkets	20 00	6 98
Cloth Newmarkets	7 00	1 98
Cloth Newmarkets	10 00	2 98
Cloth Newmarkets	15 00	4 98
Cloth Newmarkets	20 00	6 98
Cloth Newmarkets	25 00	8 98
Cloth Newmarkets	30 00	10 98
Plush Jackets	12 00	4 98
Plush Sacques	15 00	5 00
Plush and Jetted Wraps	50 00	18 00
Plush and Jetted Wraps	57 00	22 00
Plush and Jetted Wraps	60 00	29 00
Black Silk Dresses	20 00	7 00
Black Silk Dresses	27 00	12 00
Black Silk Dresses	35 00	12 00
Colored Silk Dresses	50 00	20 00
Colored Cloth Dresses	10 00	2 98
Colored Cloth Dresses	12 00	3 98
Colored Cloth Dresses	16 00	4 98
Colored Cloth Dresses	25 00	6 98
Fine Sateen Wrappers	6 00	2 98
Calico Wrappers	1 25	59c.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR AND CORSETS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Chemises—handsomely trimmed	75c.	49c.
Chemises—lace of emb'd yoke	$1 00	69c.
Drawers—embroidered ruffle	50c.	29c.
Drawers—lace and 8 tucks	95c.	59c.
Night Gowns—fancy yoke	79c.	49c.
Night Gowns Torchon lace	1 39	98c.
Skirts—embroidered ruffle	1 00	69c.
Skirts—lace and tucks	1 49	99c.
Corset Covers—fancy trim	69c.	39c.
Hand-made Coutille Corsets	1 00	49c.
French Sateen R. & G. Corsets	1 50	89c.
Imported P. D., all colors	2 50	$1 29

INFANTS' WEAR.

Long and Short Cloaks.

$1 98 to $7 50.....Bates's price, $3 98 to $15

Long and Short Dresses.

39 cents to $5.....Bates's price, 75c. to $9

Caps.

29 cents to $2 50.....Bates's price, 50c. to $4 50

Knit Shirts and Sacques, 14c., 19c.

Bates's price, 50c. and 69c.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Overcoats. Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Suits. Bates's Price.	Ours.
$5 00	$1 98	$7 00	$3 98
6 00	2 98	8 00	3 98
7 00	3 98	9 00	4 98
9 00	4 98		

Kilts.

$3 00.....$1 49 $5 00.....$2 98

Hats and Caps at quarter value.

SILKS AND PLUSHES.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Fancy Stripe Surahs	60c.	39c.
Black and White Surahs	65c.	39c.
Moires and Corduroys	59c.	29c.
Fancy Plaid and Stripe Surahs	79c.	49c.
Plain and Fancy India Silks	85c.	59c.
Fancy Bengalines	98c.	59c.
Colored Faille Francaise	$1 10	79c.
Colored Faille Francaise	1 35	98c.
Black Faille Francaise	98c.	69c.
Black Faille Francaise	1 35	98c.
Black Satin Rhadames	75c.	49c.
Black Gros Grains	1 10	89c.
Black Gros Grains	1 35	98c.
Black Gros Grains	1 49	$1 09
Black Gros Grains	2 00	1 48
Black Moires	1 15	89c.
Black Moires	1 39	98c.
Black Surahs	59c.	39c.
Black Surahs	75c.	59c.
Light and Dark Plushes	69c.	39c.
24-inch Colored Plushes	1 25	89c.

DRESS GOODS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
All-wool Flannels	50c.	19c.
All-wool Albatross	50c.	19c.
Wool Debeiges and Camel's Hair	62c.	29c.
Wool Mohairs	20c.	13½c.
French Hairlines and Plaids	75c.	39c.
All-wool Cashmeres	54c.	39c.
All-wool Tailor Cloths	60c.	29c.
54-inch Habit Cloths	$1 00	48c.
All-wool Henriettas	75c.	54c.
Alpaca Brilliantines	1 00	68c.

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

	Bate's Price.	Ours.
Satin-finish Foulards	10c.	3½c.
Yard-wide Cambrics	12½c.	3½c.
Fancy Printed Challies	10c.	4½c.
French Printed Sateens	15c.	6¾c.
Finest French Sateens	35c.	14c.
Fancy Dress Ginghams	12½c.	6¾c.
Linen-finish Lawns	15c.	8½c.
Fancy Boating Cloths	15c.	9¾c.

In connection herewith we offer our own immense stock of Foreign and Domestic Novelties in WASH DRESS FABRICS at the lowest prices ever known for goods of same quality.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
85c.	59c.	$8 75	$4 49
$1 25	89c.	16 00	8 98
3 75	$1 98	35 00	17 00
7 00	3 49		

Comfortables.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
98c.	69c.	$3 25	$1 98
$1 50	98c.	10 00	4 49
2 50	$1 79	12 00	5 98

Pillows at Same Rate.

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Fine Cream Damasks	65c.	47c.
Satin Damask Table Linens	95c.	69c.
Satin Damask Table Linens	$1 50	98c.
Turkey Red Damasks	35c.	19c.
All-Linen Crash	8c.	5½c.
Cotton Crash	4c.	2c.
Damask and Huck Towels	16c.	10c.
Damask and Huck Towels	19c.	12½c.
Damask and Huck Towels	25c.	19c.
Damask and Huck Towels	35c.	24c.
Fancy Doilies	12½c.	5c.
All-Linen Napkins	10c.	6c.
Extra large Napkins	15c.	9c.
Lunch Cloths	2 50	$1 49
Lunch Cloths	1 00	87c.
Lunch cloths	3 29	1 98
Fancy Sateen Cloth	9c.	5½c.
India Linen Plaids	17c.	9¾c.
Victoria Lawns	20c.	12½c.
Fancy Cloth, all colors	13c.	10c.

To Those Who Wonder how we can sell at the prices we quote merely say. Our goods at forty-four cents on the dollar is pretty cheap. Forty-four cents on the dollar of $142,484 53.....Eighty thousand dollars is a big discount on staple and desirable goods.

SENATORS GETTING TIRED.

THE PRESIDENT WILLING TO SEE THEM GO HOME.

MORE PLACES FILLED YESTERDAY, BUT MANY OFFICES STILL LEFT—MR. TELLER ON SECRET SESSIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

United States Treasurer—JAMES N. HUSTON of Indiana.

Assistant Treasurer at New-York City—ELLIS H. ROBERTS of New-York.

Assistant Secretary of State—WILLIAM F. WHARTON of Massachusetts.

Assistant Attorney-General—GEORGE H. SHIELDS of Missouri.

Marshal for the District of Kentucky—DRURY K. BURCHETT of Kentucky.

Governor of New-Mexico—L. BRADFORD PRINCE of Santa Fé, New-Mexico.

Secretary of Montana—LOUIS A. WALKER of Helena, Montana.

Receiver of Public Moneys at Bloomington, Neb.—JAMES E. KELLY of Nebraska.

Indian Inspector—WILLIAM W. JUNKIN of Fairfield, Iowa.

Indian Agents—CHARLES A. ASHLEY of New-York at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Indian Territory; CHARLES R. A. SCOBEY of Montana at Fort Peck Agency, Montana.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Surgeon (Army)—Major CHARLES C. BYRNE, Surgeon.

Major and Surgeon (Army)—Capt. CURTIS E. MUNN, Assistant Surgeon.

Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks (Navy)—Capt. GEORGE B. WHITE.

* *

Ellis H. Roberts, nominated for Assistant Treasurer in New-York, was born at Utica, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1827, and was prepared for college at Whitestown Seminary. In 1850 he was graduated from Yale and in the same year became Principal of the Utica Academy and taught Latin in the female seminary. He also became editor and proprietor of the Utica *Herald*. He served in the Legislature of 1867 and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1864, 1868, and 1876. He was a Representative in Congress from March 4, 1871, until March 3, 1875, after which he resumed control of his newspaper. In 1873 he published a series of letters entitled "To Greece and Beyond." In 1876 he ran for Congress again, but was defeated. The degree of LL. D. has been conferred upon him by Hamilton and Yale Colleges. He is President of the Oneida Historical Society, and was formerly President of the Fort Schuyler Club. In 1887 he delivered a series of high-protection lectures at Cornell and Hamilton on "Government Revenue, Especially the American System," which was subsequently published in book form. He is also the author of "The Planting and Growth of the Empire State," published in the American Commonwealth Series in 1887.

George H. Shields, nominated to be Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, is about 55 years of age and is a man of high legal and social attainments. He has been a resident of St. Louis for many years, and for a long time was associated as law partner with Gen. John B. Henderson. He has always been a Republican, and has several times been a member of the Missouri State Committee.

L. Bradford Prince, nominated as Governor of New-Mexico, was Chief-Justice of that Territory, and resigned that position during Mr. Arthur's term. He served one or two terms as a State Senator in New-York. Never has Legislature prior to his appointment as Chief-Justice of New-Mexico.

James N. Huston, nominated to be Treasurer of the United States, is a native of Indiana, about 45 years of age. He is President of the Connorsville National Bank, of which his father was President before him. Mr. Huston is largely interested in manufactures and farming, and is a man of considerable means. New York was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee during the last two campaigns. He was a delegate at large to the Chicago Convention, and was at one time mentioned as a candidate for Governor of the State, but declined to permit his name to be used.

Capt. George B. White, nominated to succeed Admiral Harmony as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, is well known to Philadelphians, as many years of his life has been spent there. He is a nephew of the Representative William D. Kelley. Entering the Naval Academy in 1854, he was graduated in 1859, and immediately began a most active career, being in numerous engagements during the civil war. On the New York Crow, he was assisted in the capture of two steamers and at the capture of Fort Fisher. He became Lighthouse Inspector at Philadelphia in 1877, and commanded the Kearsarge in 1882. In the same year he was attached to the Philadelphia Navy Yard Commandant and has been President of that body since 1887.

William F. Wharton, nominated as Assistant Secretary of State, was born in Massachusetts and is about 42 years of age. He became private secretary to Justice Gray when the latter was United States Judge in Massachusetts, and has continued to act in the same capacity since Judge Gray became a member of the United States Supreme Court. He is a cousin of Francis Wharton, has served in the Massachusetts Legislature, is a member of the State Bar, and the author of legal works.

* *

It is taken for granted by Republican and Democratic Senators that the final adjournment of the Senate will be had to-morrow. Mr. Sherman, one of the committee appointed to ask the President if he had anything further to communicate to the Senate, reported to-day that Gen. Harrison would have no more messages to send in after to-day, unless there might be some "of a formal character to fill vacancies as they might arise."

The President sent in only one lot of nominations to-day. The Senators expected more and waited some time for them, but none was received. This has led some of the Senators to fear that they may be kept through to-morrow as there are still a number of important offices which they imagine the President will want to fill before the Senate adjourns. The German, Chinese, and Turkish missions are yet to be filled, and Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Public Printer are to be appointed. An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Matthews, must also be selected, although it has not been expected that this appointment would be made this spring.

The Senate has not entirely cleared its calendar of nominations, and it is quite possible that some discussion may arise which will consume a good deal of time. The 10 delegates to the Autumn conference between the United States and South and Central American republics, for example, have already caused considerable debate, and their nominations are still pending. Democratic Senators complain that too few Democrats are in the list, there being only three on that party in the lot. One of these, J. H. Hanson, of Georgia, is said to be Senator Brown's selection and to agree with the protectionist ideas of that Senator. It is understood that some criticism of the list has also been made by one or two Republican Senators, who think sufficient care was not taken to select delegates familiar with the commercial relations which are to be discussed at the conference. The Foreign Relations Committee has reported the nominations favorably, but they have not yet been disposed of. All the Senators, however, are anxious to get away, for there has been only a few weeks' break in their work since December, 1887, and special efforts will be made to wind up the session to-morrow unless Presidents Harrison concludes to send in some more nominations.

* *

Senator Teller is evidently not pleased with some of the reports that have been sent out regarding his speech and votes on the Marsh Halstead case in the star chamber sittings of the Senate. He said that he was tired of giving the Senate reasons for his votes and then seeing in the newspapers entirely different reasons assigned for his acts. Mr. Teller therefore offered a resolution providing that all Executive nominations shall be considered with open doors. He did not intend to urge the resolution now, he said, but he gave notice that at the next session he would press the resolution in season and out. He had never believed that there was any necessity for secret consideration of nominations. He, for one, was ready to act and vote before the whole world. There were no reasons why the doors should be closed whenever the Senate was asked to pass upon the qualifications of any man nominated for office. The public had a right to know the reasons for Senators' actions in all such cases, and the time had come when the public would not tolerate the secret sessions, which were calculated to bring the Senate into contempt. At Mr. Teller's request the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, not to be heard from again until next Winter.

Mr. Teller is not the only Senator who has talked valiantly about what he was going to do toward abolishing the infamous star chamber sittings, but for some reason or other there has never been any really persistent effort made in that direction in the Senate. There are a number of Senators on both sides of the Chamber who are willing the people shall know how and why they vote upon the President's nominations, and if Mr. Teller keeps his promise to press the special session resolution he ought to be able to make an excellent showing when the final vote is reached.

* *

The nomination of Ellis H. Roberts of Utica to be Assistant Treasurer at New-York was a surprise, if it was not a delight, to all the New-York politicians about the Washington hotels. From all that can be learned it was not sought for by anybody. The salary is not an inducement to a man in a moderately successful business. The bond is high. Only a man of wealth who wishes for position would care to take it. It is understood that the office was offered to Senator George B. Sloan, and that he declined it. So the President, at the suggestion, it is said, of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Hiscock, sent in the name of Mr. Roberts. The tendency to secure newspaper men for office is again manifested in this instance.

Mr. Carroll E. Smith, who is here to-night, and who has made himself almost as useful to the Republican Party as Mr. Roberts in constructing platforms and preventing conventions from going wrong, has "lightning rods" out on the White House side, and with Mr. Hiscock behind him to give direction to the current, it would be surprising if somebody named Smith were not struck before the Senate adjourned.

* *

There was no nomination to-day for Civil Service Commissioner. Among the Democrats it is understood to-night that Col. Truman R. Merriman is certain of the nomination, whether it be before or after the adjournment of the Senate. Mr. Merriman is understood to be supported not only by Mr. Randall, but by Mr. Charles A. Dana, and report has it that the President's partiality for Mr. Merriman is to be attributed to a letter from Mr. Dana asking for his appointment. The President must know as well as anybody that Mr. Dana is hostile to what he calls "the Chinese civil service system," and none of Col. Merriman's friends have ever regarded him as a friend to the new system. His attachment to the civil service reform is considered to be about as slight as his allegiance to the Democratic policy of tax reduction. If he should be appointed and be a friend of the cause it would be a case of conversion after appointment.

* *

Four arrivals from New-York to-night give color to the report that the President will to-morrow demonstrate the fact that there has been a change of administration by providing several new Federal offices. One of the newly-arrived gentlemen was very mysterious. On the register of Welcker's Hotel, soon after the arrival of the limited express, there appeared the names of John Davenport, G. W. Lyon, and J. B. Ehrtung. John I. Davenport was easily detected through his registry, and G. W. Lyon was not disguised, although it was known that he was an applicant for the office of District Attorney. J. B. Ehrtung meant Joel B. Erhardt, the man who will probably be Collector Magone's successor. They did not remain in the hotel long, but went off to Secretary Tracy's house to make arrangements for calling upon the President to-morrow.

About the same time that Messrs. Erhardt, Lyon, and Davenport reached Welcker's, State Senator Cornelius R. Van Cott registered at Willard's Hotel any disguise. He has no information, he says, except what he reads from the newspapers, as to his chances for being made Postmaster, but he concludes from the unanimity of newspaper opinion on the matter that his chances are extremely good. He has no plan of campaign prepared for a call upon the President and Senator Hiscock to-morrow. After a brief stay here he will go to Fortress Monroe with his wife.

* *

Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey has been in this city for several days, and has been telling his friends at Chamberlain's that he had come over here to help the President pick out a Governor for New-Mexico. He was particularly anxious that one or two candidates named should be overlooked, and this morning he went to the Interior Department and by pushing Secretary Noble should not permit Mr. L. Bradford Prince to be named. He reported that the Secretary assured him that he need have no concern about the matter, for Mr. Prince would not be chosen. Soon after noon Dorsey learned, to his intense disappointment and rage, that Mr. Prince's name had been sent to the Senate. Mr. Dorsey has since devoted himself to upbraiding the Harrison Administration in terms unparalleled since the time of Garfield. It is said that he called upon the President to-night and gave him a piece of his mind in language that might be excusable in a "plain, blunt man," but would scarcely be regarded as "good form" at an afternoon tea party.

* *

There will be very little money left in the contingent fund of the Senate for the current and coming fiscal years. Careful estimates have been made by the Republican Senators of the number of committee clerks who can be paid out of these funds during the coming long recess, and the full number of committees will be authorized to sit during the recess so that their Chairmen may be supplied with their clerks. The Senators would gladly put all committee clerks on the annual roll, but they cannot do so without the consent of the House of Representatives. They can, however, spend their contingent fund as they see fit and so they have decided to draw upon them for as many clerks' salaries as they will provide. As a matter of form, to keep the record clear, the committees authorized to sit during the recess will each have some work assigned to them, but the real purpose is simply to keep the clerks on the pay roll, so that they can command their services during the Summer.

* *

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations: Charles F. Ashley, to be Agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Indian Territory; William K. Junkin of Iowa, to be Indian Inspector; James E. Kelly, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Bloomington, Neb.; Louis A. Walker, to be Secretary of Montana; Charles R. A. Schobey, Indian Agent for the Fort Peck Agency, Montana; James N. Huston of Indiana, to be Treasurer of the United States; Ellis H. Roberts of New-York, to be Assistant Treasurer at New-York City; Edwin H. Terrell of Texas, to be Minister to Belgium; John T. Abbott, to be Minister to Colombia.

The following Postmasters were confirmed: New-York—Henry Flood, Elmira. New-Jersey—Lewis R. Williams, Long Branch; Samuel S. Moore, Elizabeth. Connecticut—Ira E. Hicks, New-Britain. California—George Sturtevant, Alameda; John G. Eckles, Tulare. Florida—Harrison Cooper, Tarpon Springs. Illinois—Francis A. Freer, Galesburg; Charles A. Devlin, Spring Valley; Sylvester A. Ballou, Naperville; H. J. Depue, Lacon; John H. Moore, Charleston. Iowa—George F. Long, Mason; John B. Hungerford, Carroll. Kentucky—J. N. Reid, Versailles. Maryland—Thomas Dawson, Rockville; Charles H. Walker, Frostburg. Montana—Sarah J. Dawson, Philipsburg. New-Hampshire, George Hitchcock, Hanover. Ohio—Francis S. Pursell, Logan; Walter W. Merrick, Pomeroy. Oregon—John M. Bacon, Oregon City. Pennsylvania—C. B. Gould, Emporium; James Ogden, Latrobe; William H. Zufall, Meyersdale; Robert A. Low, Warren; Robert S. Barker, Look Haven; David P. Alexander, Apollo. Wyoming—Thomas G. McDowell, Ellensburg.

The nomination of Isadore Loventhal, to be Postmaster at Modesto, Cal., was rejected.

* *

In pursuance of the intention of the Navy Department to fit the new cruiser Charleston for sea as quickly as possible orders were given to-day at the Washington Ordnance Foundry for the men in all the shops to work over time on and after Wednesday. The 6-inch guns for the Charleston are now at the Annapolis proving ground ready for shipment, and by pushing the work in the ordnance foundry Commodore Sicard hopes to have the gun carriages ready for shipment in a week or two. The first shipments of steel under the contracts with the Bethlehem Iron Works are due May 1, and it is the intention of the Ordnance Department to have the work at present on hand as nearly completed as possible by that date, so as to be prepared to set the entire force at work on the new material when it arrives. Within the past month the force at the yard has been increased by about 40 additional mechanics.

* *

John M. McHarg and Oscar Smith of the Albany "unconditionals" have arrived here, without ex-Representative Bailey, to advise the New-York Senators that the "slate" presented by Judge Draper and his friend, George Campbell, is extremely offensive to that faction of the Republican Party in Albany that does not recognize the leadership of Harris Draper and company. They expect to see the President about the matter before they return to Albany.

MR. CLEVELAND AND PARTY.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 1.—A message from ex-President Cleveland at Jupiter says the party will reach Jacksonville Thursday morning, and leave there for the North at noon the same day. The ex-President requests that the reception be strictly informal, and that there shall be no speeches. It will probably include a drive about the city and a visit to the Subtropical Exhibition.

A BRILLIANT METEOR.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 1.—Last night a little after 9 o'clock the most brilliant meteor ever seen in this city crossed the heavens in a northwesterly direction. Electric lights were paled by its brilliancy. It was visible 15 seconds. It was also seen in Tacoma, Washington Territory, and north of there.

VICTORY FOR THE REGULARS.

KNOXVILLE, Iowa, April 1.—Jesse M. Irwin, Republican, who closed the contest and rear ago was defeated in the city election. Mayor by his majority. The contest was the outcome of the preliminary ten

GREAT TEST FOR AN ENGINE.

DRAGGING A HEAVY TRAIN FROM NEW-YORK TO BUFFALO ON TIME.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 1.—The mammoth engine A. G. Darwin of the Strong Locomotive Company steamed into the Erie station at 10:27 o'clock to-night, drawing the regular train which left Jersey City at 9:24 this morning, and adding a remarkable record to railroad history. The Darwin had made the longest of continous runs, when the circumstances of the trip and the heavy train are considered, and covered the 423 miles not only on schedule time, but in three minutes better, the arriving time here being scheduled at 10:30.

The average run of locomotives is 100 miles and the Erie Company joined with the locomotive company in making this great test. It was a success at every point. The regular stops were made, and when the engine reached here she bore no evidence of her long trip. The famous Jarrett & Palmer train was drawn by one engine from Jersey City to Pittsburg, a distance of 444 miles, in 1875, and there were only three cars on that train.

The Darwin's train left Jersey City four minutes late, and consisted of five coaches and the Pullman car Undine, which was occupied by those who went out as witnesses of the test. The big engine began to do its best work at once, and Port Jervis was reached on time. There another coach was added to the train, and on the run from Elmira to Hornellsville the engine had to draw nine cars. Near Callicoon a disabled freight train caused a loss of 20 minutes and the fastest running was made between Union and Owego, where the going rates was at times 60 miles an hour. A mile a minute was again touched at other points. Hornellsville was reached on time, and the engine was in as good trim as when she started out on her big day's work. At this point there was a delay of 20 minutes. This was all gained on the run to Buffalo, despite snow on the track. At the time the maximum speed of a mile a minute was reached the train consisted of nine cars.

George F. Strong, the inventor of the engine, went on the trip, and spent most of his time in the cab. Engineer George McKee was in charge. He was sent by the Strong Locomotive Company, and four regular engineers of the Erie Road took their turns as pilots. These were Charles Shriner, NatTaft, John Delancey, and Hank Clendenning, and each assisted McKee over a division. In the special car were H. F. Tainpor, George W. Dean of Cambridge, Mass., chemical engineer in charge of the test; G. W. Baldwin of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, C. M. Mendenhall of the motive power department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, G. M. Bond of the Pratt & Whitney Company, Hartford, and Messrs. Cook and Murphy of the Cook Locomotive Company of Paterson.

Railroad men here consider this about the most remarkable run ever made by an engine. The chemical expert in charge kept a close record of the conduct of the machinery, and he said that as no time was there anything amiss with it. The bearings worked beautifully. The same test will be put upon the engine to-day, when the run will be made back to New-York.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MR. BRIGHT'S OLD SEAT.

LONDON, April 1.—An exciting contest is expected in the Central Division of Birmingham. The Liberals have selected a candidate. The Conservatives will try to induce Lord Randolph Churchill to stand for the seat. The eldest son of Mr. John Bright, who is a Liberal-Unionist, will also contest the seat in the House of Commons for the Central Division of Birmingham made vacant by the death of his father.

The Committee of the House of Commons by vote of 251 to 75 to-night approved the proposal recently submitted by Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, for increasing the strength of the navy.

Arrangements have been made for a public debate in London some time in May between Mr. Henry George and Mr. Samuel Smith, a member of Parliament. Mr. Smith has published a number of essays on political and economical subjects.

THE COPPER TROUBLES.

PARIS, April 1.—The *Journal de Paris* states that the conference of M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, the liquidators of the Comptoir d'Escompte, and a syndicate of bankers resulted in an agreement for the immediate reconstruction of the Comptoir d'Escompte.

The agents of the American copper companies have had an interview with the liquidators of the Comptoir d'Escompte.

The *Temps* says the commercial bills due to-day were met without difficulty and that the defaults did not exceed the average. The rentes settlement went on smoothly. There are no fears regarding other stocks. Comptoir d'Escompte shares were quoted at 4 o'clock at 1177. 50c., Société des Métaux shares at 241, and Rio Tinto shares at 289f.

A LETTER FROM STANLEY.

LONDON, April 1.—A letter from Henry M. Stanley, dated Smaunguri, Sept. 4, 1888, has reached a friend of the explorer in Edinburgh. In the letter Mr. Stanley says he is well and in good spirits. He met Emin Pasha on the shores of Albert Nyanza. They were together for 26 days. When Mr. Stanley left Emin Pasha the latter was enjoying good health.

Sir Francis De Winton, President of the Emin Bey Relief Committee, says that the letter will make five newspaper columns; that it will not be published before to-morrow, and that the Government is ignorant of its contents.

ROUMANIA MUST EXPLAIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—M. Hitrovo, Russian Minister at Bucharest, has been instructed to demand explanations from the Roumanian Government concerning the expulsion of Russians from Roumania and the general anti-Russian procedure of the Roumanian Cabinet.

BUCHAREST, April 1.—The Minister of War has asked the Chamber of Deputies for an appropriation of $3,000,000 with which to continue work on the fortifications around this city.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

COPENHAGEN, April 1.—The Rigsdag closed to-day without either the Landsthing or the Folkething (the upper and lower houses) having agreed to the budget. In consequence the King will empower the Government to levy existing taxes and to authorize all expenditures necessary for the administration of public affairs.

LONDON, April 2.—The *Standard* says that Count Herbert Bismarck has declared that his interviews with Lord Salisbury have resulted in a complete understanding between Germany and Great Britain.

The Prince of Wales has accepted an invitation to dine with Mrs. Mackay.

PARIS, April 1.—A thousand dockworkers at Marseilles have gone on strike. The suspension of work is general, except on the docks of the Messageries Maritimes Company.

M. Beauregaire, Avocat-Général, has been appointed Procureur-Général, displacing M. Mongodin.

ZURICH, April 1.—There has been a noticeable exodus of Russian students from Zürich since the discovery was made that bombs were being secretly manufactured here. The present whereabouts of the students who have gone is not known.

BERLIN, April 1.—Emperor William to-day gave Prince Bismarck, as a birthday present, an enormous hound, to take the place of the Chancellor's famous Reichshund, who died some time ago.

GENEVA, April 1.—It is stated that a British syndicate, with a capital of 90,000,000f. has offered to buy the concession for the building of the Simplon Tunnel.

DUBLIN, April 1.—The Rev. John Maher, Curate of Luggacurran, has been served with three summonses for offenses under the Crimes act.

VIENNA, April 1.—Countess Josephine Radetsky committed suicide to-day by shooting herself with a revolver.

A STRIKE SOON SETTLED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 1.—The 200 Italians who struck on Saturday at the race course of the New-Jersey Jockey Club because, as they declared, their food was of poor quality, resumed work to-day, the contractor having promised them that hereafter their provisions should be satisfactory. The men wanted an advance from $1 25 to $1 50 a day, but this Contractor O'Reilly refused to give.

An hour after the men went back to work three carloads of Italians arrived on the scene and wanted to take the places of the strikers, but they were too late.

WANTS HALF THE BABY.

HERMAN, Minn., April 1.—A novel proceeding in law was begun here Saturday. H. E. Schram, a wealthy farmer, leased his homestead to Alexander Weir, it being stipulated in the lease that all the increase by live stock on the farm should be equally divided between the lessor and lessee. Harriet Schram secured a decree granting her place his wife gave birth to a son. Weir now claims that by virtue of his lease he is entitled to one-half of the baby, and has threatened proceedings to recover his interest.

THE RAPID-TRANSIT BILL

JUGGLING WITH MAYOR GRANT'S PLAN IN ALBANY.

THE MEASURE REPORTED AND RECOMMITTED FOR FURTHER HEARING AFTER A HOT DEBATE.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Mayor's Rapid-Transit bill was simultaneously reported from the Railway Committees of both houses this evening, and was immediately recommitted until Thursday. This conclusion was reached without friction in the Assembly, but in the Senate it was preceded by a long debate. The preconcerted action of both committees to hold on to the bill for 60 hours longer shows how powerful are the influences that are contending against it. Senator Walker, Chairman of the Senate Railway Committee, announced that a hearing would be given the bill on Wednesday, but failed to mention the persons or interests who will appear.

For the first time during the session the Senate awoke from its accustomed lethargy and indulged in a hot, rancorous, and interesting debate. It arose over the request of Senator Walker that his committee be given until Thursday to make its report. Senator Ives introduced the measure on March 10, and it was then referred to the committee, with the understanding that it be reported to-night. Senator Walker stated that it had been impossible for all the members of his committee to be present at the last hearing on the bill, and that further time should be given for consideration of this important measure. Senator Sloan suggested that the committee give a public hearing, when the Senators could be present and hear the merits of the various schemes for rapid transit discussed.

Col. Murphy said that as a member of the Railroad Committee he wished it understood that he had voted in favor of reporting the bill, and opposed the request for an extension of time.

Senator Ives, who considers himself the champion of the bill in the Senate, had been bobbing up and down in his seat trying to attract the attention of the presiding officer. He was mad clear through, and his indignation was at the boiling-over point when he finally attained his end. In a passionate speech he denounced Mr. Walker to inform him who the parties were who wanted further hearings before the committee. The Chairman replied that he did not consider that he had a right to give the name of the person who had made the request, but he would say that he had received a dispatch from New-York which gave good and sufficient reasons why additional hearings should be given. He had also been asked to allow the representatives of a prominent labor organization to be heard before the committee.

Mr. Pierce, another member of the committee, thought that Mr. Walker was entirely justified in asking for more time. He himself knew of certain persons who desired an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Ives, who was still bubbling with suppressed wrath, violently denounced the proposition to extend the time. "Is there any defunct corporation or company whose charter has been killed by the courts, which is desirous of or which asks for a hearing?" he asked. "Is it the Jersey Central Road or the Erie? Jay Gould or who wants to be heard? I wish to state here and now that I am opposed to an extension for any purpose whatsoever."

Mr. Coggeshall tried to pour oil on the seething waters by suggesting in soothing tones that it was only fair that the Mayor be heard on the bill should be given sufficient opportunity. The committee could not move too deliberately. He personally was in favor of amending the bill so that a road might be built under Broadway.

Mr. Grady said: "If this was an ordinary request, governed by ordinary circumstances, not one Senator about this circle would object to granting this request for further time. This bill is the attempt of an honest officer to honestly solve the rapid-transit problem. It is asking that his power be limited, so that the city may get some return from these all-embracing privileges granted by it, instead of giving them away as at present. Now, on the last day of the time granted, the committee comes here and says that there are still people who want to be heard on the measure, although hearings have been given almost every day during the past two weeks. Why, on the judgment day when the angel Gabriel blows his trumpet there will appear those who wish to be heard on this subject. The Senator from the Second (Mr. Pierce) sees in this extension of time an opportunity to squeeze in his Cable bill in some form, and the Senator from the Twenty-second (Mr. Coggeshall) sees a chance for the passage of the Arcade bill. Col. Murphy was understood by the Senator to say that Corporation Counsel Beekman had just informed him that if the Cable bill or any other scheme was put into the Mayor's bill all the influence and power of the city would be brought against the passage of such a measure. The Mayor wanted the bill passed as introduced or not at all."

Mr. Grady continued his speech by saying that he did not see any reason why this farce could not be extended indefinitely. The committee could come in on Thursday and ask for still more time, saying that, in view of recent developments, they needed more time for consideration. He wanted the Senate to understand that it would be accused by the papers and the people of waiting for "a deal" by delaying the bill.

The gentleman who occupies ex-Senator Daly's old seat rose with his usual melancholy pleasure to state that he did not wish any Senator to infer from what he was about to say how he was going to vote on the question. He continued with a few incoherent remarks in support of Mr. Walker's request and then sat down.

Senator Ives practically closed the debate with a lucid explanation of the present position of the Cable and Arcade Companies and what the gentlemen hoped to accomplish. They were trying to accomplish. He charged in very vigorous language that these two companies and Jay Gould had made a combination against the Mayor's bill. "Gould usually manages to get there," he said, "when he has received a dispatch from New-York which gave good and sufficient reasons why additional hearings should be given. He had also been asked to allow the representatives of a prominent labor organization to be heard before the committee.

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Mr.

THEIR DIGNITY IN PERIL

NEW MEASURE FOR ORGANIZING THE VETERANS.

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS PREPARING TO COMBAT THE NEW LAW

PROPOSED BY MAJOR GARDINER.

The past and exempt members of the National Guard, organized into uniformed veteran associations and battalions, show an diminution of zeal in their determination to be recognized as a part of the military forces of the State of New-York and to be accorded the right to assume and use in an official manner and upon parades and public occasions the military insignia and the military titles belonging to officers who hold or have held commissions in the regular or volunteer service of the United States or in the National Guard and militia of the several States. Although twice defeated at Albany in their conflict with the commanding officers of organizations in the active National Guard, the veterans have by no means lost hope, but have once again gone to the Legislature for relief; this time with a petition praying for the passage of an act to provide for organizing a Veteran Reserve Corps in the reserve militia from among those persons exempt, by reason of military service, from ordinary duty.

In this movement the veterans have the moral and substantial support of regular army influence, the proposed measure having been drawn up by Major Asa Bird Gardiner, United States Army, and Lieut. Whistler, Fifth United States Artillery. The bill was introduced in the Senate, Feb. 20, by Senator Robertson and referred to the Committee on Militia, before whom a hearing on the merits of the measure was held the first part of last week. The fact that the hearing was to be had was learned accidentally by several officers of New-York and Brooklyn regiments, then in Albany on military business, who appeared before the committee and secured an adjournment until Thursday next, when the bill is to be further considered. Reports of the self-undertaken mission of these gentlemen, accompanied by copies of the act, are stated to be the first intimation received by commanding officers of the National Guard in this vicinity of the action taken by the veterans, although any attempt at concealment is strenuously disclaimed by the promoters of the proposed measure.

A sturdy opposition to the suggested scheme, which may possibly result in the reopening of the entire veteran control-worry, was developed and steps were at once taken to obtain a consensus of opinion as to the proper course to be pursued. To this end Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald requested the commanding officers of organizations in the First Brigade to recommend for consultation on this subject with Brig.-Gen. James McLean and officers of the Second Brigade at his headquarters last night.

The Gardiner Veteran bill, as it is termed, now before the Legislature, is held to be equally objectionable with the acts preceding it which failed to receive Executive approval. The scope of the proposed law may be briefly indicated:

"To provide an efficient, available force for service in time of public danger from among those persons in the reserve militia who are exempted from ordinary military duty by reason of previous honorable service in the regular or volunteer forces of this State, or in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, any organization or association of exempt or honorably discharged members of regiment or former members of the National Guard of this State, now or hereafter incorporated under any law of this state for benevolent purposes, or to promote social union and friendship, and to preserve and commemorate the recollection of service in the National Guard; and any post or posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and any voluntary veteran association of associations composed exclusively of honorably discharged officers, or sailors who in the late war of the rebellion, may form, from among themselves, one or more military companies, or a battalion or regiment, for the purpose of their military duty. All military organizations shall constitute a veteran reserve corps in the reserve militia of this State, to be under the immediate direction and supervision of the Adjutant-General of this State as chief of said corps."

The details of the plan provide that the Commander-in-Chief may order into the service of the State all or such portion of the Veteran Reserve Corps as he deems proper for 90 days at one time, members so ordered to receive the same pay as the National Guard, and be entitled to like pensions if wounded or disabled in service.

The corps is to be uniformed at the expense of members, without charge to the State, in such uniform as the Commander-in-Chief may prescribe, such uniform and method of wearing the insignia of rank to be distinct from that prescribed in the State service uniform for the National Guard. In armories, the Board of Officers of the regiment may set apart one room for the use of the corps; the commanding officer of the corps to have charge of and control of the same, subject to rules made by the Commander-in-Chief for the observance of all persons entitled to access thereto. On the requisition of any commissioned officer of the Veteran Reserve Corps, the Chief of Ordnance will issue such artillery, bunting guns, infantry arms and equipments, and ammunition as may be required for the use of the corps; the Commander-in-Chief to prescribe regulations for their safe keeping.

When organized, each company shall consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, two musicians, and thirty-one privates. Officers and members are privileged to resign from the service at any time except in case of riot, insurrection or invasion, or active duty. Two or three companies constitute a provisional battalion, the senior officer having command, with staff rank of Major, with some battalion staff detailed from the command. Four companies constitute a battalion, two or more battalions a regiment. Battalions have Major, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Assistant Surgeon, Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Commissary-Sergeant, and Hospital Steward. To seven companies a Lieutenant-Colonel is added, in command. To the staff of regiments commanded by Colonel is added a Surgeon, Chaplain, and Chief Instructor of Music, who is leader of the band of musicians, which may be organized at the expense of the regiment or battalion.

Every member of the Veteran Reserve Corps must be a citizen of the United States, 30 years of age, and have served at least five years in the National Guard of this State; been in active service in the war of the rebellion, and honorably discharged or mustered out, or served at least five years in the regular army since the war, and no member actually in service in the National Guard, while doing duty therein, shall be eligible to membership in the Reserve Corps. Each regiment, independent battalion, or separate company shall, when practicable, be known and designated as the Veteran Reserve Corps of the particular army or naval corps, or regiment of volunteers, or regiment of the National Guard in which the greater number, if not all, of its members had originally served, and in other cases as the Commander-in-Chief may designate.

Commissioned officers in the Veteran Reserve Corps shall be appointed and commissioned in the same manner as officers of like grade in the National Guard. The tenure of office is to be two years, as conducive to the improvement of the corps, and officers may be elected either by the companies, or by three-quarters of the entire membership of the incorporated association, provided formal consent to the latter course is filed in the Adjutant-General's office. Where any person is elected to a higher grade than previously held in the National Guard, he must pass a satisfactory examination before a board preliminary to being commissioned. Commissioned officers shall not assume to exercise any command, except in their own corps, except when called into active service; nor shall they be liable to be commanded when not in active service, except by the President of the United States, the Governor of this State, or the officers of their own corps; but they are to receive, when in uniform or on duty, every mark of respect to which their rank in the military forces of this State may entitle them respectively. Members of the Reserve Corps to shall also be exempt from service in other military bodies; and for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline they may be tried by court-martial and sentenced to be dismissed or incapacitated to again engage in the military service of the State, or fined not exceeding $100, or reprimanded, or all or any of these, said sentence to be approved by the chief of the corps and the Commander-in-Chief.

Companies below the maximum for a year may be disbanded by the Commander-in-Chief, and the supernumerary officers be deemed to be honorably discharged. The discipline and drill is to conform to that of the United States, according to the arm of service; but on voluntary parades members may wear side arms of a pattern approved by the chief of corps, provided at their own expense. Finally, any regiment may elect an Honorary Colonel, who must have served as Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular or volunteer army, or in the National Guard of this State, and be not less than 45 years of age. He shall not exercise or assume command except by direction of the Chief of Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, but shall, on all parades and occasions of ceremony be entitled to wear the uniform of his rank and to receive the honors due the same.

It is argued by officers of the active organizations of the National Guard that the whole tenderness of Major Gardiner's bill is to belittle and imperil the dignity of the commissions issued to them by the State. The concluding provision of the act, respecting honorary Colonels, is particularly obnoxious to them.

At the conference of commandants of brigade, regimental, and battery organizations, held at First Brigade headquarters, Broadway and Forty-fifth-street, last night, Brig.-Gen. Fitzgerald briefly presented the points of the Gardiner veteran measure, preliminary to reading the entire bill.

No discussion was had by the officers present in respect of the suggested scheme of a veteran reserve corps, but it was unanimously resolved "That the officers of the First and Second Brigades, National Guard, disapprove the provisions of Senate bill No. 514 and Assembly bill No. 472, as the organization contemplated therein would be prejudicial to public interest, and calculated to undermine and impair the efficiency and usefulness of the National Guard of the State."

The Adjutant-General received the request the Militia Officers' Rifle Association of the Senate and Assembly to postpone any action on the Gardiner bill for a sufficient time to enable the officers of the National Guard throughout the State to appear before them.

The preliminary committee constituted to accomplish this result consists of Col. Fred Kopper, Seventy-first Regiment; Col. George D. Scott, Eighth Regiment; Col. John N. Partridge, Twenty-third Regiment; Lieut.-Col. William J. Harding, Thirteenth Regiment, and Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery.

Every organization in the National Guard, it is anticipated, will be represented by a delegation before the legislative committees in contravention of the proposed creation of a veteran reserve corps, which is held to be not only uncalled for but unconstitutional.

COLUMBIA'S REGISTER.

THE ATTENDANCE AT THE COLLEGE LESS THIS YEAR THAN LAST.

The annual register of Columbia College has just appeared. It includes the names of the students of all the associate schools. The School of Library Economy does not appear in the place it occupied for the two preceding years. The reason for this is that the request of Prof. Dewey was granted by the college Trustees for the privilege of taking the school to the State Library at Albany, of which he assumed the Chief Librarianship.

Of the other departments, the Schools of Mines, Law, and Political Science show an increased enrollment, whereas the Schools of Arts and Medicine suffer a loss. The total loss in the School of Arts is only one, however. The three lower classes, Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior, gain, respectively, four, six, and seven, but this is offset by the loss of ten in the Senior Class, five in the graduate department, and three in the collegiate course for women. The total for the School of Arts this year is 288, against 289 for last year. The School of Mines has a net gain of 2, from 230 to 232. The first class contributes a gain of 15, the fourth class of 13, and the graduate department of 1, while the second and third classes show a loss, respectively, of 25 and 2.

In the School of Law the Junior Class has a falling off of 23, though the Senior Class more than makes up for it by a gain of 39. The total this year is 477; last year it was 461. The cause for the falling off in the Junior Class is easily accounted for. The new course of study, commencing with matriculants during and after this year, requires a course of three years before the usual degree of Bachelor of Laws is awarded, instead of only two years, as before. The School of Political Science registers 69, 8 more than last year.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons, however, shows the immense decrease of 107, from 809 to 702. Last year the medical department underwent an abnormal registration. This was nearly because of the new equipments and location endowed by the Vanderbilt family. Possibly the more potent reason, however, was the fact that after the beginning of the present school year all matriculants were required to pass an entrance examination. This matriculants were required to pass an entrance examination. This matriculants were required to pass an entrance examination. This

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The following gentlemen were sworn in by Judge Martine yesterday morning, in the Court of General Sessions, as the Grand Jury for the month of April: Abram M. Kirby, Foreman, J. Sinclair Armstrong, Joseph E. Bloomingdale, Edward C. Bogert, John J. Brown, Louis S. Brush, Lewis De Grof, Henry H. Dyer, William M. House, Alexander W. Hume, George R. Lockwood, Moses J. Mendel, Charles G. Merle, Gilbert Oakley, Edmund Penfield, Cornelius Polhon, Jr., John H. Rand, Isaac M. Reed, Daniel H. Smith, James Talcott, Jonathan Thorne, Jr., Archibald Turner, Minot F. Winch.

The New-York branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union held a special meeting last evening at Clarendon Hall on East Thirteenth-street to listen to reports from the various shop stewards of the branch on the result of the recent demands of the union on the bosses of the different yards in the city and Calvary Cemetery. They asked for $4 a day, nine hours, with eight hours on Saturday. The various stewards reported that the requests of the union had been complied with and that the men would receive the increased wages. The new wage scale took effect yesterday.

The semi-annual civil service examinations of candidates for positions in the Custom House will begin to-morrow in Room 171 of the Post Office. They will be arranged as follows: For clerkships—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; Friday—Night Inspectors; Saturday—Coopers, packers, assistant weighers, and watchmen; Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday—Day Inspectors; Wednesday—Inspectresses. Between 600 and 700 applicants have been notified. No vacancies exist at present among the clerks and very few among the inspectors.

An entertainment will be given at Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, next Tuesday evening, April 9, at which the leading feature will be a challenge debate between the Brooklyn and New-York Literary Societies of the Young Men's Christian Association. The subject for discussion will be, "Should Canada be Annexed to the United States?" Three members of the Brooklyn society will take the affirmative stand and the same number of New-Yorkers will take the negative.

"C. J. M."—The year 1900 is not a leap year. In order to make the civil year correspond as nearly as possible with the solar year the Gregorian calendar provided that certain years which are not multiples of 400 shall not be leap years. The rule of omitting three leap years in every 400 years gives to a civil year an average duration of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and 12 seconds, which exceeds the solar year by only 23 38-100 seconds, and amounts to the difference of only a day in 3,866 years.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore, Superintendent of the Museum of Natural History, will go to Alaska next Summer for the purpose of collecting views for his illustrated lectures next Winter. He will go by way of Montreal, the great lakes, and up the Nipigon River, whence he will take the Canadian Pacific Railroad to the Pacific coast. From the Pacific coast he takes the steamer to Glacier Bay and Sitka. Prof. Bickmore expects to leave New-York June 10 and to return by Sept. 1.

The Aldermanic Committee on Streets met yesterday afternoon and decided to report to the board to-day in favor of approving the recommendation of the Commissioner of Public Works that a long list of streets be repaved. Alderman Fitzsimons dissented from the conclusion of his colleagues. He thinks that Commissioner Smith will go out of office on May 1, and that he may give out the contracts for the work to County Democracy contractors before that date.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday decided in favor of Gustav Amberg, on the appeal taken by his counsel, Cowen & Hummel, in the discussion proceedings brought by William Kramer, the proprietor of the Thalia Theatre. Kramer held that Amberg had violated the terms of his lease by subletting the theatre to Henry R. Jacobs, and Judge Clancy of the Second Judicial District Court upheld his claim.

A libel was filed for $25,000 in the United States District Court yesterday by the owners of the schooner Belle Hooper against the steamer Beta, which ran into the schooner off Hatteras on March 26. The Belle Hooper sank in Hampton Roads. She was owned by S. Gilke, J. Baker & Co., and W. L. Hooper. Her cargo consisted of empty hogsheads, which she was taking to Matanzas.

Edward T. Taggard, who was confidential clerk for Mayor Hewitt, was yesterday appointed Law Clerk to the Board of Taxes and Assessments, and was sworn in by Mayor Grant. Mr. Taggard is a lawyer. He was for years a newspaper reporter, and is thoroughly fitted for the performance of his new duties. There was no politics in his appointment.

The police were requested yesterday to look for Samuel Kanus, 14 years old, who has been absent from his home in Lebanon, Penn., since the 28th ult. He told some boys that he was going to New-York to sell newspapers. He had $5 with him, with which he purchased a ticket for this city, and had been traced to the Jersey City Ferry.

"H. J. C."—The only battle in which the Monitor was engaged was that in Hampton Roads with the Merrimac. She foundered off Cape Hatteras while in tow of the gunboat Rhode Island on Dec. 31, 1862. Four of her officers and nine men were lost, and the remainder of her crew were rescued by the Rhode Island.

Lawyer Abraham Suydam was arraigned before Judge Martine in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday and pleaded not guilty to the charge of grand larceny brought against him by Wolfgang Kieffner, to whom he sold for $150 a spurious license to sell liquors at 183 Wooster-street on Jan. 10.

District Grand Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, will celebrate the centennial inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States by an entertainment at Steinway Hall on Monday evening, April 29. Julius Harburger will deliver the oration.

The New-York Produce Exchange gratuity fund began a new year yesterday, when $1,000 was added to the amount of the death payment, making it for this year $9,000. Next year the maximum amount, $10,000, will be reached, and there it will thenceforward remain.

The propeller Nanticoke, which left Newport News bound for Rustan, Honduras, on the night of March 22, is reported as having reached Key West in safety on Saturday night last. It was thought for some days that the Nanticoke had gone down in a storm off Cape Hatteras.

Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of Mr. Peter Mitchell to vacate the warrant issued by Judge Ingraham committing Graham McAdam for contempt in refusing to answer the questions of the Commissioners of Accounts.

Mayor's Marshal Engelhard yesterday reported to the Mayor that in the quarter ending March 31 his bureau issued 2,528 licenses, and received as fees $11,019 75, of which amount $5,464 75 went into the City Treasury and $5,376 into the sinking fund.

Cables from Europe reporting lower prices caused by financial uneasiness depressed coffee in this city yesterday. On the Coffee Exchange prices fell from 35 to 45 points, which is from ⅛ to nearly ⅛ cent a pound, and the sales reached 60,000 bags.

The annual entertainment and reception of Pacific Lodge, No. 223, F. and A. M., will be held this evening at the Lexington-Avenue Opera House for the benefit of the aid fund of the lodge. The comedy-drama "Our Boys" will be presented.

A meeting of the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island will be held at Delmonico's next Thursday evening. The topic for discussion will be, "Are the Present Methods of Carrying on Our Foreign Missions the Best?"

The sacred cantata entitled "The Crucifixion," by Dr. Stainer, will be repeated at the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Eighty-first-street and Park-avenue, this evening. No tickets of admission are required.

Mr. Fred Mather of the Cold Spring Fish Hatcheries will deliver a free lecture on "Fish Culture for Farmers" at a meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

R. C. Jackson was back at his old desk as Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service yesterday, and the office was formally turned over to him by the retiring Superintendent, W. F. Doolittle.

The Tammany Society initiated six new members last night, and ordered its banners, tomahawks, eagles, and regalia generally to be furnished for use in the big centennial processions.

There will be an illustrated lecture on "The Construction of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge" by E. F. Farrington in the lecture hall of the Young Men's Institute this evening.

Mr. Charles Simpson will read a paper on "The Open-Air Statuary of New-York City" before the photographical section of the American Institute this evening.

Kunhardt & Co. still cling to the belief that the Conserva has not been lost, but that news will be received of her safe arrival at Bahama in a few days.

"K. S."—Ten days.

BROOKLYN.

In September, 1888, William W. Hanald bought a one-half interest in a machine-cut cork business owned by Smith & Paddock at 51 Front-street, Brooklyn, and paid $10,000 [illegible]. Hanald says he discovered that [illegible] made to him were false. [illegible] suit to compel Mr. Paddock [illegible] his money and take back [illegible]

[illegible] of the Navy Tracy and Pension [illegible] Skinner will be the guests of Gen. [illegible] G. A. R., at the Johnston [illegible] on the night of April 5. [illegible] dinner will be served, and [illegible] Beecher, Schroeder, Low, and [illegible] Chase will make addresses.

Victor Farrington, [illegible] who visited Raymond Street Jail [illegible] at which [illegible] Clarence Reece, a prisoner awaiting trial for burglary, escaped, was arraigned before Justice Walsh yesterday, charged with aiding in the escape of a prisoner. He was held for examination. He says that he lost his ticket.

The Kings County Democratic Committee met last night and adopted resolutions calling upon the Democratic members of the Legislature to oppose the attempt of the local elevated railroads to pass a bill exempting them from the payment of back taxes.

A contract for furnishing Brooklyn with 2,000 street signs for use on gas posts and electric light poles was awarded to E. A. Duhey yesterday at his bid of $2,500.

James Fitzgerald, a blank book manufacturer living at 827 Putnam-avenue, Brooklyn, is foreman of the April Grand Jury.

The Brooklyn Common Council yesterday adopted resolutions of regret for the death of ex-Congressman Peter Paul Mahoney.

LONG ISLAND.

Much interest is felt in the town election in Flushing to-day. For Supervisor of the town Lewis Dyer, a Democrat, who has held the office for nine years, is pitted against John E. Brada of College Point, a Republican. For Justice of the Peace the Democrats have nominated Luke J. Connerton, and the Republicans Harrison S. Moore of Great Neck. For Town Clerk, John J. Trapp, Democrat, is matched against Fernando T. Whiting. A split in the Republican town convention seems likely to give the victory to the Democrats, although some of the Republicans count on drawing largely from their opponents.

STATEN ISLAND.

The annual election of officers of the Clifton Boat Club will be held at the clubhouse at Clifton to-night. The regular nominations are: President—J. Frank Emmons; Vice-President—Nathaniel Marsh; Secretary—Samuel M. Dix; Treasurer—T. Kinsley Martin. Several other tickets are in the field, and a lively time is anticipated.

The annual meeting of the Richmond County Mutual Insurance Company was held at Richmond, Staten Island, yesterday. The following officers were elected: President—Reuben Lord; Secretary—C. Metcalfe; Directors—E. Guy Clawson, R. C. Moore, Paul V. Masters, Reuben Lord, and Philip Wolff.

The Democratic General Committee of Richmond County met at Harrington's Hall, St. George, yesterday, and passed resolutions in memory of Theodore C. Vermilye, who died at his home at Tompkinsville on Sunday. He had been an officer of the General Committee for many years.

The Staten Island Athletic Club "Reserves" desire to have it known that they are ready to arrange games for the coming season either off or on their own grounds.

A new society, to be known as The Stars, has been organized at West New-Brighton. For the first year Nelson G. Corson is President.

A new lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen is being organized at Clifton.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Port Chester, White Plains, and Tarrytown Electric Railway Company yesterday submitted its plans and specifications showing where it is intended to run the tracks, turnouts, &c., through the village of White Plains, to the Board of Trustees of that village. There being no objection to the plans, they were received and filed. The company is pushing the work forward with all possible haste.

The Directors of the Westchester County Agricultural and Horticultural Society have about completed their premium list for their next fair. Among the attractions will be a daily balloon ascension by a young woman, and it is expected to have a marriage on the principal day of the fair. It will be held the last week in September.

There was a dense fog on the Hudson on Sunday night, and the steamers made but slow progress. Steamers and sailing vessels kept their whistles and fog horns blowing all night.

NEW-JERSEY.

William Kurtz of Easton, Penn., 23 years of age, was killed at the Warren-street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City, yesterday, while attempting to board a train for his home.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The demand for Cattle to-day proved to possess considerable strength, and although the receipts ran up to unexcessedly liberal proportions, there was no decided softening of prices. Heavy sorts—droves averaging over 1,400 lb.—were again discriminated against, and that class sold slowly at shaded prices, but there was a free movement in the lighter weights, and at fully last week's prices. Sales of shipping Cattle were at $3@$4 45. There were not half a dozen trades at better than $4, and only a few at over $3 80. From $3 30 to $3 75 were the prevailing figures. The Cow market again had a firm tone, and prices for Bulls, Oxen, and Stags were quite as satisfactory as before. Prices for stockers were nominally unchanged, ranging from $2 25@$3 for common to thin lots to $2 50@$3 65 for good thrifty lots. The general market closed steady, with only a few Cattle left over. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $4 50@$4 65; choice Cattle, $4 25@$4 45; fair to good shipping steers, $3 75@$4; medium shipping Steers, $3 40@$3 80; common to fair Steers, $3 20@$3 35; common to choice Bulls, $2 25@$3 25; good to choice Cows, $2 50@$3 25; poor to medium Cows, $1 50@$2 25; stockers and feeders, $2 25@$3 40.

Hogs sold readily up to Saturday's prices at the opening, but the feeling grew weaker as the morning progressed, and before 9 o'clock the market was 5c.@10c. lower, while later in the day some salesmen were inclined to quote a decline of 10c.@15c. The demand was fair at the lower prices, and the middle of the afternoon found very few Hogs remaining in the sale pens. Poor lots sold at $4 80@$4 85. From these figures sales ranged upward to $4 90@$4 95 for extra. The quality of the Hogs being pretty good and uniform, the bulk of the trading was at $4 80@$4 85. Light weights sold 5c.@10c. higher than heavier sorts, and light mixed also commanded a small premium. The market inclined rather weak, with $4 85 the top for heavy weights. Receipts were: Cattle, 13,000 head; Hogs, 20,000 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Flour heavy; Family, $3 90@$4 10; fancy, $4 30@$4 65. Wheat dull; No. 2 Red, 93c.; receipts, 500 bushels; shipments, 5,500 bushels. Corn weaker; No. 2 Mixed, 34c.@35c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 28c.@28½c. Rye in fair demand; No. 2 choice, 52c. Pork dull; $12 75. Lard dull; $6 90. Bulkmeats dull and nominal; Short Rib, $6 50. Bacon quiet and barely steady; Short Clear, $7 75. Whisky steady; sales, 650 bbls. finished goods on basis $1 08. Butter dull; fancy Elgin Creamery, 27c.; choice Dairy Roll, 15c.@16c. Linseed Oil in fair demand and steady; 55c.@57c. Sugar in fair demand and firm; 5c.@ 8¾c.; New-Orleans, 5½c.@6¾c. Hogs in ample supply and steady; common and light, $4@$4 80; packing and butchers', $4 65@$4 90; receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 150 head. Eggs in good demand; 9c. Cheese firm; choice cured mild Ohio flat, 10½c.@11c. Eastern exchange steady at 1-20 discount buying, and par selling.

BUFFALO, April 1.—Spring Wheat dull and lower; old No. 1 Hard closed at $1 82; new No. 1 Hard at $1 22½; No. 1 Northern at $1 10; No. 2 Northern at $1 04; Winter Wheat lower; sales of 5 cars No. 2 Red at 99¾c.; No. 3 Red, 79¾c.; 9 cars No. 1 White Michigan, on track, at 95c.@95¾c., and 95c., on track. Corn in fair demand and strong; No. 1 Yellow, 33¼c.@33½c.; No. 3 Yellow, 33c.; No. 2 Yellow, 34c.; No. 2, 37¾c.; No. 3, 37c.@ 37¾c.; No. 4, 36½c., on track. Oats quiet; No. 2 White, 31c.; No. 3 White, 29¼c.@30c.; No. 2 Mixed, 27¾c.@28c., on track. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye nominal. Flour quiet, but steady. Milfeed quiet; Winter Bran, $13 50; Middlings, $12 50. Receipts—Wheat, 1,500 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 8,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 2.—Spirits of Turpentine nominal. Resin firm; Strained, 85c.; Good Strained, 90c. Tar firm at $1 40. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 90; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 50. Receipts—Spirits, 49c.; Rosin, 435.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 1.—Petroleum dull, but steady; National Transit Certificates opened at 90; closed at 90¾; highest, 90¾; lowest, 89¾.

CHARLESTON, April 1.—Turpentine nominal; 45c. asked. Resin nominal; Good Strained, $1 02½.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 1—4 P. M.—Consols, 98¾ for both money and the account; Mexican ordinary, 44¾; 6s, 79¾; Mexican 6s, 83¾; Bar Silver is quoted at 47 3-16d. per ounce; Spanish 4s, 74¾; ex interest. Money, 3¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2⅜@2½ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes at 86f. 20c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 24½c. for checks. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is $121,000.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—5:30 P. M.—Beef in poor demand. Extra India Mess dull at 58s. 3d. Prime Mess dull at 54s. Pork in poor demand. Hams in good demand. Bacon in poor demand; Shoulders dull at 34s. Cheese in poor demand. Tallow is fair demand. Spirits of Turpentine in poor demand; easy at 36s. Resin in poor demand. Lard—Spot and futures in poor demand; prime Western, spot, steady at 39s. 6d.; April steady at 38s. 6d.; May and June steady at 38s. 9d. Wheat in poor demand. Flour in fair demand. Corn—Spot in fair demand; futures in poor demand; Mixed Western, April, steady at 34s. 9½d.; May, steady, at 34s. 9½d.; June, steady, at 34s. 9½d. Hops in London—New York state in poor demand. Receipts of Wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 4,700 quarters; from Pacific ports, 38,000 quarters; from other sources, 49,000 quarters. Receipts of American Corn for the past week, 36,000 quarters. Stocks of Provisions—Beef, 2,900 tcs.; Pork, 3,500 bbls.; Bacon, 19,500 bxs.; Hams, 2,700 bxs.; Lard, 3,800 bxs.; Cheese, 4,900 bxs.; Cheese, 79,300 bxs.; Butter, 2,700 pkg.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady; American Middling, Low Middling clauses, April delivery, 5 44-64d., sellers; April and May delivery, 5 44-64d., sellers; May and June delivery, 5 45-64d., sellers; June and July delivery, 5 45-64d., buyers; July and August delivery, 5 45-64d., buyers; August and September delivery, 5 45-64d., buyers; September and October delivery, 5 22-64d., buyers; October and November delivery, 5 22-64d., sellers; September delivery, 5 42-64d., buyers.

LONDON, April 1—4 P. M.—Petroleum—Calcutta Linseed, 29s. 3d.; rosin, Liverpool Oil, 18s. 7½d. ₱ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 35s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 1.—Petroleum—Fine Pale American, 16f. 12½c. paid and 16f. 25c. sellers.

BREMEN, April 1.—Petroleum, 6 marks 25 pfennigs.

HAVANA, April 1.—Gold quiet, 201@202 Exchange steady on the United States, 9 days' sight, ¼@¾ premium; do. short sight, gold, ¼ premium; on London, 15 premium; on Paris, 5 premium. Sugar firm.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, April 1—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. Fe	41	41¾	39¾	40¾	66,008
Atlantic & Pac.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	600
Brunswick Co	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	100
Cameron Coal	32½	32½	32½	32½	100
Canadian Pacific	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	80
Chas. & Ohio	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	78
Chic. & Alton	137	137	136½	136½	150
Chi. Gas Trust	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	4,400
Chi. & N. W.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	7,187
Chi. & N. W. pf.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	50
C., B. & Q.	91½	91½	90¾	91¾	8,724
C., M. & St. P.	63¾	63¾	63	63¾	4,200
C., M. & St. P. pf.	101	101	100¾	101	1,105
C., R. I. & Pac.	96¾	96¾	96	96¾	4,119
C., St. L. & P.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	100
C., St. L. & P. pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	100
C., St. L. & C.	109¾	109¾	108¾	108¾	468
Chi., W. & Mpl.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	70	70¾	70	70	200
Chi. & Eastern Ill.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	300
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	94	94	94	94	100
Del. & Hudson	131	131	131	131	5
Del., Lack. & W.	136¾	137	136¾	136¾	9,400
Den., Rio G. & W.	16¾	16¾	15¾	16¾	15
Den. & Rio G. pf.	44	44¾	44	44¾	600
Den., Tex. & F. W.	21	21	20¾	20¾	800
Green Bay & Win.	9¾	9¾	8¾	8¾	50
Iowa Central	8	8	8	8	50
Lake E. & W. pf.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	200
Lake Shore	101	101	100¾	101	2,010
Long Island	93	93	93	93	300
Louis. & Nash.	61¾	62¾	61¾	62¼	5,000
Michigan Cent.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	10
Mil., L. & W. pf.	107	107	107	107	110
Minn. & St. L. pf.	113	113	113	113	100
Missouri Pacific	86¾	86¾	85¾	86¾	4,350
N. J. Central	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¾	900
N. Y. Central	106¾	107	106¾	107	138
N. Y. & Hor. Coal	93	93	93	93	600
N. Y. & New-Eng.	42¾	42¾	41¾	42	19,795
N. Y. Lake Trust.	21	21¼	20¾	21	1,910
N. Y., L. & W.	111	111	111	111	5
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27½	27¾	27¾	27¾	1,000
N. Y. S. & W.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	525
Nort. & West. pf.	49½	49¾	49¾	49¾	400
Northern Pac. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	650
Ohio Southern	13	13	13	13	100
Ohio & Miss.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	300
Ontario Mining	34	34	34	34	10
Oregon Imp.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	400
Oregon R. & N.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	100
Oregon S. L.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	100
Oregon & Trans.	32½	32½	32	32¾	1,100
Pacific Mail	35½	35¾	35¾	35¾	200
Phila. & Reading	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	19,500
P., Ft. W. & C.	148	148	148	148	260
Pul. Pal. Car Co.	176	176	176	176	220
P. F. Car Co. lease	79	79	79	79	310
Rich. & W. P.	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¼	920
Rich. & W. P. pf.	78	78	78	78	300
R., W. & O.	99	99	99	99	110
St. L. & S. F.	21½	21½	19	19	200
St. L. & S. F. pf.	55	57	54	54¾	1,262
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	106	107	106	107	50
St. Paul & Duluth	33	33	33	33	100
St. P. & Omaha	89½	91¾	90¾	91¾	200
St. P. M. & M.	98	98	98	98	100
*Sugar Ref. Co.	84¾	84¾	84	84	561
St. L., A. & T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	100
Tenn. Coal & Iron	38¾	39	38¾	38¾	1,878
Tenn. C. & I. pf.	98	98	98	98	200
Texas Pac.	15	17¾	15	17¾	95
Texas Pacific	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	870
Toledo & Ohio Cen.	59¾	60¼	59¾	60¼	10,950
U. S. Express	80¾	81	80¾	81	27
West. Union Tel.	84	84	83¾	83¾	4,515
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	800
Total sales					187,171

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & T. H. 2d inc.	107	107	107	107	2,000
Amer. Dock 5s	109	109	109	109	2,000
At. Col. & P. 1st	100	100	100	100	6,000
At. & Pac. 2d inc.	18	18	18	18	15,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
*Canada So. 1st	108	108	108	108	1,000
Canada So. 2d	94	94	94	94	2,000
C. & R. of Ga. 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	12,000
†Cent'l. of 1938	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	4,000
Ches. & O. con. 5s	94	94	94	94	1,000
Ches. & O., A.	116	116	116	116	4,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 1911	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	5,000
†Chi. & East. Ill. con.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	5,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, L.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	5,000
Chicago Gas 1st	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	10,000
Chi., R. I. & P.	96¾	97	96¾	96¾	2,000
Cleve. & Can. 1st	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	2,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	15,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	106	106	106	106	2,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	2,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st 5s	89	90	89¾	90	57,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	15,000
Ells. & M. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st 6s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	8,000
Gn. Pacific 1st	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
Gr. Bay & Win.	20	20	20	20	6,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
†G., C. & S. F. g. 5s	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	1,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s	67	68	66¾	66¾	6,500
Int. & G. N. 1st	102	102	102	102	4,500
Iowa C. & W.	81¾	86	86	86	6,000
Kan. Pac. 6s, '95	110	110	110	110	1,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	1,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	55	55	54¾	55	9,000
Ky. Cent. 4s	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	1,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	4,000
Lake S. 2d cn., o.	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	1,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5,000
L. & N. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	1,000
L. & N. 10-40 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
†L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	98	98¾	98	98¾	25,000
Mich. Cent. 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	10,000
Mahoning Coal 5s	109	109	109	109	1,000
M. & N. 1st, 1910	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2,000
M., L. & W. cv.	99	99	99	99	4,000
Morg's L. & T. 7s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	6,000
Mut. Union 1. 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	110	110	110	110	23,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, r.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	10,000
N. Y., O. & St. L. 1st	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	42,000
N. Y., L. & W. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	102	102	102	102	5,000
North. Pac. 1st	118	118	118	118	11,000
North. Pac. 2d	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	16,000
Northern Pac. 2d	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	34,000
Northwest g. 7s	131	131	131	131	15,000
Northwest g. r.	130	130	130	130¾	6,000
Northwest con. 7s	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d	43	43	43	43	500
Oregon Imp. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	10,000
Oregon R. & N. 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3,000
Pitts., F. & E. 1st	99	99	99	99	1,000
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	1,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	84	84	84	84	5,000
Philadelphia 1st	104	104	104	104	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	68,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	1,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	1,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st, D. & M. certs.	63¾	63¾	63	63	18,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d, D. & M. certs.	30	30	30	30	5,000
†Rich. & Dan. deb.	100	100	100	100	5,000
R. & W. P. T. cr. 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
Rock Island 5s	105¾	105¾	105	105	58,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d	107	107	107	107	24,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 1st	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	5,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	119¾	119¾	119	119	13,000
St. P. & C. 1st, C. & D.	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	5,000
St. Paul & Dul. 2d	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.	125	125	125	125	2,000
St. P. 1st, H. & D.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2,000
St. P. 1st, La C.	107	107	107	107	1,000
St. P. 1st S. Minn.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st	114	114	114	114	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, con. 4s	97	97	97	97	6,000
St. P., M. & M. con. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	8,000
Shen. Val. gen. 1st	81	81	81	81	5,000
So. Carolina 3d	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	5,000
So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st	107	107	107	107	3,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, S.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	14,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	35¾	35¾	35	35	40,000
Utah South. ext.	110	110	110	110	1,000
Utah South. gen.	115	115	115	115	10,000
Virginia Mid. gn.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	3,000
Wabash cv. 7s	88¾	89	88¾	89	10,000
Wabash 1st & r.	97	97¾	97	97	2,800
Wabash 2d, r.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	5,000
Wab. P. C. 3 & 4	97	98	97	98	20,000
Wab. 1st Chi., r.	96¾	97	96¾	97	20,000
Wab. 1st, Det., r.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	20,000
West U. col. tr. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000
West Shore 4s, o.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Total sales					$968,000

*Seller 40. †Ex interest. ‡Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

| | First. | High. |

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—The Old Homestead.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—Aschenbroedel.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A Midnight Bell.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—Little Lord Fauntleroy. At 5—Beethoven Cyclus.
CHICKERING HALL—At 4—Organ Concert.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—Samson and Dalila. At 11 A. M.—Lecture.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—Magic.
EDEN MUSEE—Erdelji Nacsi—Wax Works.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A Gold Mine.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—The Paymasters.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—Lady Clancarty.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—Drama and Concert.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—The Marquise.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—Circus, Menagerie, &c.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—Captain Swift.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—Erminie.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—The May Queen.
PANORAMA BUILDING—Gettysburg.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—4.11.44.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—Variety.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—Jocklin.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—Casper the Yodler.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—Nadjy.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—The County Fair.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—Variety Matinée.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A Woman's Stratagem.

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DAILY, 6 months, $3 00; with Sunday...$4 00
DAILY, 3 months, $1 50; with Sunday...$2 00
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday... 75
SUNDAY EDITION ONLY, 1 year.....$2 00
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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, with slightly cooler weather.

Inasmuch as President HARRISON has shown a disposition to reward newspaper editors who did conspicuous service for his party during the late campaign, he would be likely to pay great respect to any request or demand made by the editor of the New-York *Sun*. If it be true that Mr. DANA has written a letter to the President urging the appointment of TRUMAN A. MERRIMAN as a Civil Service Commissioner, that letter will, no doubt, be quite the most potent element in Mr. MERRIMAN'S "backing." But the President has neglected to appoint Mr. JOHN MOST as Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, and he has declined to make Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA Minister to England. As these appointments would naturally occur to any mind capable of considering MERRIMAN a fit person for a Civil Service Commissioner, we are inclined to think that President HARRISON will feel compelled to disappoint Mr. DANA'S hopes. He has just disappointed the hopes of the Hon. STEPHEN W. DORSEY by appointing L. BRADFORD PRINCE to be Governor of New-Mexico. We presume that Mr. DANA'S disappointment will be equally keen when the new member of the Civil Service Commission is named.

We look to see Mr. SHERMAN, before the extraordinary session is closed, call up the Hoar-Chandler resolution for an investigation into outrages upon the colored citizens of the United States, to move an amendment extending the investigation into recent occurrences. A recent State law giving to colored children their equal rights in the public schools has given rise to most abhorrent demonstrations of race prejudice. The application of the law has been met by persecution and proscription and even by violence. The courts have been appealed to in vain, and a derisory verdict of one cent damages has been rendered in a suit brought by a colored citizen. These things have taken place in a State where for a quarter of a century since emancipation, and more than twenty years since the war amendments to the Constitution the equal rights of colored citizens have not been recognized. Now that the righteous public sentiment of the country has brought the State to take tardy action, the law is practically nullified. Even Mr. SHERMAN'S "frozen bosom" must be fired with indignation at such reactionary Bourbon sentiment at this late day. The State where this horrible condition exists is Ohio, and Mr. SHERMAN is its senior Senator.

There is a good deal of discussion going on in the press and elsewhere about the expediency of appointing editors or owners of newspapers to places of profit or honor under the Government. We venture to think that the discussion is not likely to change matters very much. Our own observation is that, as a rule, editors of real newspapers, that is, of journals devoted to the publication of the news and to candid discussion of current events, are not exposed to worriment over this question. The editors who are rewarded by party chiefs are those who have earned their reward. Their service is partisan, as the compensation is. Their opinions on matters affecting their party are generally worth what they cost, and no more. Favorable judgment from them costs nothing and brings nothing. Unfavorable judgment, as in Mr. HALSTEAD'S case, brings punishment, and the lesson is not lost upon others in the same line of business. The ups and downs of the calling, the fluctuations in the editorial market, have a certain contemporaneous human interest which entitles them to the notice they get. The ethics of "organ grinding" are hardly worth discussing; it has none.

The detailed accounts of the disaster at Apia do not materially modify the impression made by the first news that the loss of our men and vessels, if not literally unavoidable, was yet not the result of negligence or of bad seamanship. The harbor itself is a very open one and faces the north, the quarter from which hurricanes are most likely to come. In this respect the roadstead conceded to us by treaty on the opposite or south shore of the neighboring island of Tutuila is much superior. But Apia is the commercial town and the scene of the struggle between the rival native forces, so that our squadron was compelled to anchor there. The conjecture that the English war vessel *Calliope* owed her escape to having steam up is reinforced on recalling that just a month earlier, on the 14th of February, she herself had experienced a heavy gale at Apia, and was compelled to put to sea. This would naturally render her more cautious and keep her as far away from the reef as practicable, whereas the *Trenton* and *Vandalia*, which had not then arrived there, did not have that fresh experience to suggest extra wariness. Besides, the position of the German vessels, which had been through the February gale, naturally influenced that of our own, in view of events on shore; and the *Eber* was the first to be wrecked. These points, however, will doubtless be made clearer in Rear-Admiral KIMBERLY'S official report.

We do not understand why the Panama Railroad Company permitted the Hon. RICHARD W. THOMPSON to retire from its Board of Directors. A man who has been able to earn $25,000 a year as Chairman of the Panama Canal Company's "American Committee" since 1880, while remaining in the seclusion of Terre Haute, has talents that are of great value to somebody, and we should think that this railroad company would not willingly have suffered the loss of the services of such a person. It has not been announced that Mr. THOMPSON has withdrawn from the service and the salary list of the canal company, but we venture the prediction that he will not continue to give the support of his name to an organization whose reckless extravagance in fields not covered by the "American Committee" has been revealed, and which no longer has money with which to pay the modest stipends of its faithful employés. When he shall have severed his connection with the canal company he will, we presume, prepare for publication a statement showing in what manner the "American Committee" under his direction has expended the $2,400,000 appropriated by the company for its use.

THE CONGRESSMAN'S TRADE.

The incidents of this Administration are bringing out more clearly than has been brought out before the extent to which the members of Congress have come to regard their occupation as not legislation but spoils brokerage. For the first time, so far as we recall, in the history of our politics, the President of the United States felt himself called upon to give a formal and official, though indirect, recognition of this remarkable view of the functions of the people's representatives. When he referred to the enormous number of subordinate offices to which he assumed that it was his duty to make appointments—though nothing in law or reason requires him to do more than fill vacancies legitimately occurring—he declared in substance that he could not have personal knowledge of the fitness of applicants, and that he should rely on the representatives of the people and "others" to furnish him with information. This statement was extremely significant. It was, as we have remarked, an indirect recognition of the business of Congressmen to take part in the selection of employés of the Government. It was equally a recognition of the fact that they were not to have a monopoly of that business. The "others" who are to share in it are the political managers of the party of which the President is the chief. Inevitably this must lead to more or less confusion and dissension in the party, and that has already taken place. It is but "a little month," "e'er yet those shoes are old" with which the politicians followed Mr. HARRISON to the White House, and there are already quarrels deep and bitter over the distribution of the spoils between the Congressmen, who are assumed to be the elected spoils-mongers of the Nation, and the managers of the election.

Our Washington dispatches yesterday described a peculiarly typical case. Mr. SLOAT FASSETT, by virtue of his office as a member of the National Committee, claimed the right to name a Postmaster at Elmira, which town enjoys the honor of his residence. Mr. FLOOD is the Representative in Congress of the Elmira district, and, founding his pretensions on the declaration by the President in his inaugural address, and upon the "custom of the realm," he claimed that he should name the Postmaster. If his claim were rejected, Mr. FLOOD was prepared to cut down the majority of his party in the House by one-third by resignation, and to expose it to the risk of a majority of one, only by the election of a Democrat in his district. In these circumstances the danger of offending Mr. FLOOD was plainly too great to be lightly encountered. Mr. FASSETT could threaten no such direful consequences to follow his disappointment, and Mr. FLOOD was allowed not only to name the Postmaster but to convert the office to his own personal use by the selection of his brother.

This little incident throws a flood of light upon the condition of politics, upon the principles by which the Republican Party of to-day is guided, upon the motives that inspire and govern party activity, and upon the future of Mr. HARRISON'S Administration. Mr. FLOOD is, of course, not the only member of Congress who may see fit to back his claims with a threat of resignation. His action may suggest not only this but other like methods of compelling the President to deal with members of Congress to the exclusion of all competitors. It is the "boycott" in politics, and it involves the same greed, the same unscrupulous use of power, the same disregard of the rights of others and of the public interests as does this method in ordinary affairs. But there is one peculiarity about the Congressman's trade as thus practiced that ought to excite public interest and that does excite the indignation and contempt of intelligent men. It is this, that the Congressman who uses his official trust to secure patronage for himself, for his family, or for his party followers is appropriating to his own advantage that which does not belong to him, but to the public, and is to all intents and purposes an embezzler of the public goods. By the Constitution and by every rational and honest conception of a representative government, the Congressman can have nothing to do with the offices. The people, on the other hand, have a clear and indefeasible right, without any regard whatever to the party that may be in power, that the officers of the civil service, their agents for the performance of public business, shall be chosen, retained, or dismissed solely with reference to their fitness to do the work assigned to them. The duty of administering and defending this right is intrusted by the Constitution to the President, with the advice of the Senate, or to the heads of departments, as Congress by law shall determine. The whole wretched system that is partially recognized by Mr. HARRISON, that is used by Congressmen of the dominant party, and of which the Flood-Fassett incident is a striking and complete example, is without sanction in the Constitution, or in law, or in justice, reason, and decency.

ARE OUR LEGISLATORS CORRUPT?

The newspaper correspondents at Albany, who have a near view of the proceedings in the legislative halls and in the lobbies and committee rooms of the Capitol and a quick perception of what is going on about them, appear to be strongly impressed with the idea that the action of the majority of the legislators is liable to be determined by the corrupt use of money. This is a very serious suspicion to be entertained by men who are merely watchful and alert, with exceptional opportunities for observation, and who have no motives for attributing to the representatives of the people purposes which they do not entertain. If their suspicions are well founded we have a state of things presented at Albany which is calculated to cause decided alarm. It has come to such a pass that when the interests of the people of the State, or of any part of it, come in conflict with those of great corporations or combinations of capital whose profits would be affected by legislation, the latter are able to gain their point by simple, gross bribery of those who have been chosen by the people to guard their interests, and have sworn to do so faithfully. Have we reached such a scandalous stage of degradation in this State?

We certainly hope that the record of the session from this time on will not confirm the apprehensions of the Albany correspondents who appear to have so little faith in legislative integrity. They may be somewhat hasty in their judgment, and fail to discriminate with accuracy the motives which appear to actuate members of the two houses. They may be too ready to generalize, and attribute to the majority purposes which are harbored by only a comparatively few, for unfortunately it cannot be denied that there are men chosen to the Legislature every year who are constantly on the lookout for a chance to line their pockets. That is bad enough, but if it is true that corruption has come to be the decisive factor in legislation, whenever there is an opportunity for it to come into play on a sufficient scale, we shall have to bestir ourselves to find some means of saving the Commonwealth from shame and ruin.

We are not disposed to prejudge the purposes of legislators in regard to measures upon which they have not finally acted, and they may yet dispel the suspicions that have been excited. But they will have to stand the judgment which their conduct may provoke, if public interests are really sacrificed to serve those of corporations and capitalists in cases for which there can be no explanation creditable to their sense of honor and public duty. There are two measures pending which will afford a crucial test by which members of the Legislature will be judged. These measures affect the city of New-York alone. In regard to such measures honest legislators will seek to learn what the people of this city desire, what their public authorities approve, and what the real interests of the city demand. The bill intended to give the Cable Railroad Company the use of from fifty to seventy miles of our streets for its contrivances is opposed by property owners and taxpayers and by the people generally. It is condemned by the public authorities, and there is a general conviction here that it would not serve the interests of the public. Against this local opposition the Legislature can have no excuse for acting. The scheme is supported only by the capitalists interested in it in the hope of making money out of the city, and by their paid lawyers and agents. It has already been favorably reported. If it is passed under the existing circumstances, corruption will be the only possible explanation.

On the other hand, the bill intended to secure for the city an adequate system of rapid transit under the control and direction of the public authorities has, at least in its general aim, the support of public opinion, of property owners, taxpayers, and the people generally. It is not only approved by the municipal authorities, but originated with them, and as to its serving the interests of the public there can be no question. It is opposed only by the cable company, which fears that it will militate against its own scheme, and by the Manhattan Railway Company, which wishes to maintain its makeshift for rapid transit as a perpetual monopoly. This opposition, proceeding from corporations and capitalists who have only selfish motives and only pecuniary interests to serve, can prevail only by corrupt means. The action of the Legislature upon these two measures will decide whether or not it is under the control of corrupt influences, and whether legislation is to be obtained or defeated by sheer bribery. When that question is determined, we shall knew whether we have reached the stage of degradation calling for some extraordinary effort to arouse the public conscience or not.

"INSTRUMENTS OF GREED."

The *Tribune* is still trying to convince its readers that it can honestly and consistently be the bitter enemy of all combinations and at the same time oppose a reduction of the tariff duties that enable many combinations to exact high prices, although a considerable reduction would still leave ample protection for the industries in question if prices in the home market should be regulated by fair competition. The *Tribune* is getting into deep water, for recently, in an unguarded moment, it admitted that certain combinations are aided by tariff duties and that their greed could be restrained by "sweeping away every cent of the duty." On the 20th ult. these remarks slipped into its editorial columns:

"If it [the tariff] has defects, this is the time to cure them. If its benefits are taken from the people to whom they belong by any syndicates or combinations, this is the time to break down such monopolies, and if necessary *to so modify the laws that they can no longer be maintained.* The disposition to defeat the tariff by combinations of producers who are benefited by it is one which should be met without compromise. The people have not upheld the principles of protection for the purpose of giving great fortunes to a few favored individuals."

The *Tribune* returned to the subject yesterday and strove to show that it had not been "moved to denounce them [Trusts and other combinations] only because convinced that they tend to render the protective system unpopular," but was really denouncing them because they were the dangerous enemies of the protective policy. "The Trusts which have been aided by protective duties," it said, "if any such exist, do injure the cause in the public estimation, and that is an additional and honorable reason for opposing them, but no such additional reason is needed. They kindle public indignation against the men who abuse opportunities granted for the public benefit and strive to turn them into instruments of private greed."

But if the *Tribune* and those whom it represents really believe that all combinations in protected industries are hostile and dangerous to the protective policy, and if they admit that these combinations are aided by tariff duties and can be restrained or broken by a reduction of these duties, why do they refuse so to "modify" the tariff laws that these rings "can no longer be maintained"? So long as they refuse to reduce the duties in question they must not complain if some other opponents of combinations charge them with inconsistency and even hypocrisy.

Let us take up the evidence. The opinions of the *Tribune* found expression in the Senate Tariff bill. The *Tribune* knows that the industry of making linseed oil is controlled by a Trust, and that this combination takes full advantage of the tariff duty of 25 cents a gallon. In the Senate bill this duty was not reduced, but the Mills bill cut it down to 15 cents. The *Tribune* knows that the envelope industry is controlled by a powerful combination, and it has published the evidence relating to this ring. The Senate bill did not reduce the duty of 25 per cent., but raised it by substituting a duty of 25 cents per thousand envelopes. The *Tribune* has stated that there is a combination of the manufacturers of spool thread. The present duty was retained in the Senate bill. The *Tribune* knows that the producers of borax have raised prices almost to the tariff limit by combination. The high duties on borax were not reduced by the Senate. The *Tribune* has said that the manufacture and sale of slates are controlled by a combination, and has shown that the industry really needs no protection. The duty of 30 per cent. was not changed in the Senate bill. The *Tribune* knows that by means of a very successful combination and with the aid of a duty of 35 per cent. the makers of sheet copper have for some years exacted an extortionate price for their product. The Senate bill retained this duty. Other examples of the same kind might be cited.

In some cases the Senate bill made a slight reduction of duties that are now or have been used by rings, and it is well known to the *Tribune* that some of these duties as fixed in the bill are far above the limit that would afford prohibitory protection and may still be used by combinations as "instruments of private greed." For example, the duty on steel rails was reduced from $17 to $15 68, although the *Tribune* well knows that a duty of $6 or $7 would exclude foreign rails at the prices current here and in England during the last six months. Anything above the rate that is required for exclusion is certainly not needed for protection, but the excess is of great value to a combination, for it permits the combination to make a great addition to its ring price. We admit that the price of rails here at present is not such a price as is fixed by a ring, but the price was raised by combination to the extreme limit of the high duty in 1887, and it may be so raised again.

These examples will suffice for the present. They show that those who are in accord with the *Tribune* are not ready to show their hostility toward tariff-aided combinations by reducing the duties, and that in the cases cited such reductions were not made by the Senate Tariff bill, which the *Tribune* supported. We submit that these facts deserve the *Tribune's* attention, and that the sincerity of its denunciations of combinations in protected industries can best be shown by a demand for a reduction of all duties that aid combinations to the point where they will afford nothing more than protection to the products when sold at prices regulated by competition. And at the same time we remind the *Tribune* that those who have asked for such reductions are not necessarily free traders, for many a duty can suffer a very considerable reduction and still be protective if free competition in the home market be established.

"SOCIETY" AND THE ALDERMEN.

Those patriotic New-Yorkers who volunteered to take charge of the centennial celebration are in the way to discover that their pathway is not to be strewn with flowers. Their original notion appears to have been to seize the occasion for a mild orgy of ancestor worship, and to put themselves in evidence as the great and good descendants of the great and good men of 1789. There would have been some serious difficulties in the way of reducing this theory of the celebration to practice, even if there had been no outside interference with it, as was shown by a collation of Mr. WARD MACALLISTER'S arrangement of the centennial quadrille with the authorities on which he professed to found it. But these difficulties might have been surmounted by the conscientious and harmonious efforts of society. As the Marchioness assured Mr. Richard Swiveller concerning the quality of the sparkling beverage she had concocted of orange peel and water, if you make believe a great deal it is very good. The centennial quadrille, and the centennial celebration in general, if they could have been carried out as they were originally projected, would have made huge demands upon the faith of those who took part in them, but these demands would have been promptly honored. The collapse of this interesting project has been due not to its inflation to the bursting point, but to pressure from outside. When the Legislature demanded that it should be not merely recognized as an unpleasant modern fact, but exalted to a conspicuous and honorable position in the pageant, and that seats to the number of 1,000 should be reserved for its members, the pious worshippers of their ancestors, or of those of other people, must have felt that they had received a cruel blow. Now that that has been followed up by a demonstration of the Aldermen, the Centennial Committee must feel that there is an end of the celebration as an act of faith or as a demonstration of atavism.

Nobody can safely dispute in the presence of an Alderman that he is of illustrious descent. Moreover, every candid reader of Prof. TYNDALL'S account of his experiments upon spontaneous generation must be convinced that every existing Alderman had a progenitor in 1789 whose habits, at that comparatively recent date, were not arboreal, but it is highly unlikely that the identity of that progenitor is known to the Alderman himself. He is quite as confident of his noble lineage as if he aspired to take part in the centennial quadrille, but the period is too recent to interest him. There is a lacuna in his pedigree, between the ancient Irish King and the contemporaneous New-York Alderman, of about one thousand years. During this interval he has passed "through great varieties of untried being," and he has finally arrived at a point at which it is difficult to blame the Centennial Committee for an unwillingness to associate themselves with him in any private or public function.

Unfortunately for the pious celebrants, the Alderman is in a position to enforce his claims. If the committee does not provide the Aldermen with as many seats, upon the grand stand which it fondly hoped to reserve for society, as the Aldermen think they ought to have, the board claims the power to prevent the erection of stands or of trophies in the public streets. If its own view of its own power be correct, we need not doubt that the power will be ruthlessly exercised. It may be waived when the question is of obliging a constituent with an awning or a meat rack or even a bay window. But when it is a question of principle, of vindicating the dignity of a co-ordinate branch of the Municipal Government, and of securing front seats for themselves we may be sure the Aldermen will neither waive nor waver. If they stand firm this is the end of the attempt to make the celebration a "society event" on a great scale. For exclusiveness is of the essence of society events, and to attribute exclusiveness to a gathering to which Aldermen are admitted, "as such" or otherwise, is, of course, a contradiction in terms. Compared with this calamity, the demand of the Grand Army to take precedence of the militia and the demand of the Legislature to have 5 thousand seats reserved for it dwindle into insignificance.

In only one direction can we see a gleam of light. If the Legislature and the Aldermen could be induced to take part in the procession obviously they could not view it from the grand stand. In that case the committee would doubtless be delighted to defray the livery bills, while the procession itself would more than gain for purposes of reproof and edification what it lost in mere picturesqueness. It is quite true that this device would not rehabilitate the ball. It is already settled that the Legislature shall be there, not at the expense of its own members, and the Aldermen will not consent to be put upon a lower footing. A ball at which the whole Board of Aldermen is present necessarily carries the promise and potency of a wake. The projectors of a truly refined, decorous, and exclusive celebration of the centennial are to be condoled with on this melancholy issue of their educational campaign.

It is not surprising to learn that the Evangelical Alliance in Canada has prepared a petition to the Queen asking her to interfere in behalf of the Protestants of Canada against the Roman Catholics. It would be surprising, however, if her Majesty should grant the prayer of the petitioners. About the merits of the quarrel we are not informed, but whatever they may be, the British Government, under the present colonial system, could do nothing but mischief by taking any part whatever in the domestic politics of such a dependency as Canada. Our experience with such differences on this side of the border has been mainly in connection with education, and most people who are not themselves religious zealots are agreed that the only way in which to avert evil consequences from them is the absolute secularizing of public instruction.

Senator TELLER has introduced a resolution in favor of considering executive appointments in open sessions of the Senate, and promises to make a vigorous effort at the next session of Congress to secure its adoption. Mr. TELLER'S avowed motive for his action is, that when he gives his reasons for opposing an appointment in secret session he finds himself publicly credited with altogether different reasons. He prefers to give his reasons in a public manner and have them correctly reported. The theory of secret sessions appears to be that the public has no right to know why Senators oppose confirmations; but the public will try to find out all the same, and if it is misled it is the fault of the Senators themselves. It has been apparent for some years to everybody but the members of that august body itself that secret sessions of the Senate serve no useful public purpose. They sometimes cover transactions that are discreditable, but never serve as a safeguard for any public interest whatever. Star chamber proceedings are not popular in this country, and the United States Senate would add to its dignity by abolishing them. It is to be hoped that Mr. TELLER will not lose his zeal on this subject when Congress comes together next December, for he may be a useful recruit for the cause of open sessions.

The recent explosions of gas in the subway manholes call attention to the fact that the soil underneath the pavements of this city is completely saturated with gas from the leaky mains, which is constantly escaping into the air and into buildings and vitiating the atmosphere which the people have to breathe. Means can probably be found to prevent the dangerous explosions in the streets, but it is quite as important to prevent the constant poisoning of the air which is going on. It certainly cannot be necessary that 15 to 20 per cent. of all the gas distributed should escape from the pipes on its way. This wasted gas is paid for by the people whom it poisons, and if the waste were stopped it might be possible to get the price of that which is used correspondingly reduced. The people of New-York continue to pay from 50 to 75 per cent. more for gas than it costs in European cities of similar size.

A CROWD AT BARNUM'S.

THE VARIED ATTRACTIONS OF THE BIG SHOW HEARTILY APPLAUDED.

The cold and rain had no effect to speak of on the attendance at Barnum's big show last evening. A few empty seats were to be found at the Fourth-avenue end of the auditorium, but the rest of the place was packed as close as usual, and the audience gave itself up to the enjoyment of the performance with a heartiness that showed that it had not braved the elements' unkindly mood in vain. There had been some talk during the day of disaffection among the Arabs, but either it had vanished by the evening or else the average Arab is an accomplished dissembler, for in their exposition of life as it is found on the confines of the Sahara Desert, no evidence was apparent of discontent. The dancing girls were as lissome as ever, and in the fight between the Algerians and the Zouaves the dusky warriors rode so fearlessly and banged away so merrily with their quaint weapons that the idea of their being burdened with a grievance must have been out of the question.

Everything went as smoothly as ever last night, and the audience seemed particularly pleased with the various equestrian acts, all the riders acquitting themselves cleverly, and the height of this line of enjoyment was reached when John O'Brien and his three horses did the hurdle-jumping. The animals were in splendid form, and the hurdles were cleared one after another without a touch, bringing forth the loudest and longest applause of the evening.

In the acrobatic line Signumato retained his place as a first favorite, his tight-rope performance being the centre of interest, while six others were performing feats of a startling nature which were hardly accorded their full meed of applause. Later on the "Royal Jap" did some very clever work on the bamboo perch, but this is hardly well enough understood as yet to be fully appreciated. Among the lady riders Miss Rosa Lee proved a strong favorite, her juggling on horseback with a selection of firebrands closing an act which was full of grace, daring, and precision.

The little ones in the audience seemed most pleased with the trained animals of smaller size. An elephant on a tricycle is something which appeals powerfully to the mature understanding, but Bo Peep and her trained sheep, which had left neither their wits nor their tails behind them when they entered the arena, the trained Shetland ponies, the dog circus, the performing goats, the flock of trained doves, and the plucky little rooster which gallantly tackled a monster imitation of its own self delighted the children possibly more than anything else in the entire entertainment.

All the races went off with spirit. The double team Roman standing race was a close event from start to finish, and when the six horses dashed past the winning post no one who was not in a line with it could name the winner. So it was in the chariot race, during which each four-in-hand at times had the advantage, and when the judge awarded the flag to Miss Sawyer everybody felt that it was a close decision.

This race brought the performance to a close, and then a large proportion of the audience repaired to the menagerie and saw the animals fed. There they saw what is undoubtedly the most complete collection of African deer and antelope which has ever been exhibited in this country, a sight which proves peculiarly pleasing to men who were boys at the time that Capt. Mayne Reid used to tell of wonderful adventures in the Dark Continent.

CHANGES IN THE CITY RECORD BUREAU.

The new Supervisor of the *City Record*, William G. McLaughlin, prefers to have men of his own selection in the places subordinate to his. He yesterday removed two bookbinders, Peter Lapham and August Pogger, employed in the County Clerk's and Register's offices, and also Michael McDonald, an expressman. He appointed Joseph Fehr, John Morris, and James F. Gaffney to the places thus vacated. Supervisor McLaughlin only knows that the new bookbinders and expressman are good men and solid Democrats, but he is not sure that they are Tammanyites, he says.

TO TAKE POSTMASTER MOORE'S PLACE

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 1.—Detective Sergeant Francis Cotter of this city, one of the oldest officers on the force, has been offered the position of messenger of the National State Bank of this city, to take the place of Samuel S. Moore, who on Saturday was nominated by President Harrison for Postmaster of Elizabeth. Postmaster Moore has been in the employ of the bank for 25 years, and has served several terms as Overseer of the Poor and one term as Collector of Union County.

G. O. P. FAMILY JARS.

ENROLLMENT DISPUTES SETTLED BY THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

All the rows over the non-enrollment of Republicans, or of persons who claimed to be Republicans because they thought it the more popular to be such, were settled by the Republican County Committee at its meeting in Grand Opera House Hall last night. Its Committee on Appeals reported to the County Committee that no evidence had been presented that the enrolling board in the First Assembly District had undertaken to do willful wrong, but that it had improperly sustained challenges against five men who should be permitted to have their names enrolled.

The committee sustained the action of the board in refusing to enroll Charles H Tratner because he had for four years held office under the Democrats and failed to show any regard for the G. O. P. As to the trouble in the Fourth District, the report was that the four men who complained that they were improperly challenged were not entitled to enrollment, as they were expelled from the Republican association in 1887.

The most interesting feature of the report was in regard to the fight in the Fifth District. There 264 men appealed. The enrolling board reversed its action respecting 53 of them, and seven failed to appear in support of their appeals. The committee decided that the rejection of 154 of them was proper, but that the rulings of the enrolling board in the cases of 50 should be reversed. This results in 103 Allen-Dodd men being put in a position to vote against the Carroll crowd at the approaching primary. In the Fourteenth District the Committee on Appeals found that while there may have been wrongful crowding and pushing in front of the enrolling board's desk, by which some German Republicans who do not like ex-Coroner Nugent's Irish Republican rule were thrown out of line, it was not shown that the enrolling officers were privy to the wrong. Respecting the four men whose names had been left off the rolls of the Sixteenth District, the committee decided that they were good Republicans and must be enrolled. The report was approved.

As an addendum to its report, the Committee on Appeals said it had listened to so much contradictory evidence and had found so many indications that enrolling officers might do wrong if they chose to, that it was moved to suggest that the next County Committee revise the enrollment rules and devise measures to prevent fraud on the part of such officers as well as of individuals who might try to pose as Republicans without the fitness to do so. This recommendation was referred to the Executive Committee. The First District contestants were not satisfied with the action of the Committee on Appeals. They informed the County Committee that Leader John H. Grimes was a person inclined to fraud, who prevented good Republicans from getting into the Republican association, and who managed the recent enrollment for the purpose of enabling himself to control in that association for his personal advantage and adversely to the interests of the Republican Party. The charges were referred to the Executive Committee. A committee was then decided on to confer with other associations respecting the means for the erection of a great Republican headquarters building.

Everything went on smoothly until Chairman Cruger announced that the call for the primaries to be held on Friday night would be published to-day, and that five representatives of any district in which it was desired to keep the polls open longer than from 3 o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M. should state their wish, so that it might be formally approved. Maurice Mayer, counsel for the Carroll crowd, said that they wanted not only to keep the polls in the Fifth District open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., but also wanted to move the polling place from 123 West Houston-street to 12 Charlton-street. The Allen-Dodd crowd rebelled, and after much talking prevented the change of polling place. They did not want to go into the home of their enemies—the Grant Club.

Assemblyman Fred S. Gibbs remarked that "the other fellows were kicking again," and asked that the Thirteenth District polls be kept open 12 hours. It was finally decided that voting should go on from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. in the Fifth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-third Districts, wherein turbulent Republicans dwell.

OBITUARY.

THE HON. JOHN HENRY POPE.

The Hon. John Henry Pope, Dominion Minister of Railways and Canals, died of general debility yesterday afternoon at Ottawa, after a long illness. Mr. Pope was born in Quebec in 1820 near the Vermont boundary line. His parents were from New-Hampshire. He entered Parliament 32 years ago, and by his remarkable energy soon became a power in the Conservative Party. In his younger days he took an active part in military matters. He entered the Dominion Cabinet in 1871. Mr. Pope was Minister of Railways for four years.

In 1880 he visited England in company with Sir Charles Tupper and took part in the negotiations which resulted in the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway. Touching tributes to his memory were made in the House of Commons yesterday by Sir John Macdonald, the Hon. Peter Mitchell, and the Hon. W. Laurier, leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Pope died worth $1,000,000.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Harvey F. Gaskill, Vice-President and chief engineer of the Holly Manufacturing Company and the inventor of the Gaskill pumping engine, died suddenly last evening at his residence in Lockport, N. Y. His disease was undoubtedly cancer of the stomach. He was born Jan. 19, 1845, in Niagara County, N. Y. He entered the employ of the Holly Company 15 years ago, filling during that period the positions of draughtsman, General Superintendent, chief engineer, and finally directing the policy of the company. His pumping engines have been placed in Saratoga, Buffalo, Chicago, Philadelphia, Kansas City, and other cities in this country and in Mexico and Canada. He leaves a widow.

Edward Flash of 80 Broad-street, one of the oldest and most highly-respected members of the New-York Produce Exchange, died in this city Sunday. He was born in New-Orleans 63 years ago and came to this city in 1854. The funeral will be held at his residence, at St. George, Staten Island, to-morrow.

Samuel Jacobson, for nine years superintendent of Graff & Co.'s stove works at Albany and at Elizabethport, N. J., died at the latter place on Sunday night, aged 44 years. He was a prominent member of Olive Branch Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 1—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain, slightly cooler, except in Maine, stationary temperature, northeasterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, rain, slightly cooler, northeasterly winds.

For District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, rain, slightly cooler, variable winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, rain, warmer, variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	39°	38°	3:30 P. M.	46°	40°
6 A. M.	39°	41°	6 P. M.	42°	38°
9 A. M.	41°	44°	9 P. M.	41°	36°
12 M.	47°	43°	12 P

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

VON BULOW'S RECITALS.

The Broadway Theatre was filled yesterday afternoon when Dr. Hans von Bülow came forward to give the first of his piano recitals since his return to this city. He was received with an outburst of warm and prolonged applause, which must have afforded him gratifying evidence of this public's esteem for him. The warmth was increased to enthusiasm by his playing, and the delight of the audience in his interpretations of Beethoven spoke eloquently of the truth and substantiality of the public taste for good music. The four recitals of this week are devoted to what the Doctor calls the Beethoven cycles, which embraces most of the important piano compositions written by the master between 1795 and his death.

The programmes of the cycles are arranged in such a manner as to give the hearer a tolerably good idea of the three styles in which Beethoven's works were classed by Herr von Lenz in his "Beethoven et ses Trois Styles." This classification has been widely accepted, though there are differences of opinion as to its details. It is not strictly chronological, yet it illustrates correctly the general growth of Beethoven's genius. The first style shows distinct traces of the influence of Haydn and Mozart, though the individuality of the new genius breaks forth frequently. The first and second symphonies belong to this style, though there are passages in them which might have been written years later than they were. His early piano sonatas and his first piano concerto belong to this period also.

Then comes a "transition, marked by the Kreutzer sonata, the C minor piano concerto, and the Eroica symphony, after which the master entered his period of maturity, when his works are all individual, characteristic, and charged with enormous strength. To this period belong "Fidelio" and its four overtures, the mass in C, the symphonies from No. 4 to No. 8, inclusive, the "Coriolanus" overture, the "Egmont" music, the piano concertos in G and E flat, the violin concerto, the Rassomouffsky quartets and those in E flat and F minor, the three later pianoforte trios, and a dozen of his piano sonatas, including the D minor and the "Appassionata."

The third style began after the culmination of Beethoven's prosperity in 1814, when his life entered upon a series of sorrows and misfortunes that filled his soul with bitterness and an unspeakable yearning for eternal rest. To this period belong the ninth symphony, the last piano sonatas from opus 101 to opus 111, and the last quartets, opus 127 to 135.

Yesterday's recital was satisfactorily representative of the first period, though Herr von Lenz does not include in the sonatas beyond opus 22. Those who aim to perceive the evidences upon which this classification is founded must bear in mind the fact that Beethoven was always original and distinctive in quality. Though his early works contain passages and movements molded in the style of Haydn and Mozart, nevertheless in close juxtaposition to them we meet music which neither of those masters could by any possibility have written. The first two movements of the sonata in A major, opus 2, No. 2, played by Dr. von Bülow yesterday are instances of this kind.

The sonata in D, opus 28, was composed in the same year (1801) as the two marked "quasi fantasia," which will be heard to-day. Cranz, the Hamburg publisher, labeled this sonata "Pastoral," this sufficiently appropriate title. The second movement of this work was a special favorite with Beethoven and was often played by him. The two sonatas included in opus 14 were explained very fully by Beethoven to Schindler, who has left a full account of the master's ideas. Both sonatas, according to Schindler, have for their subject a dialogue between husband and wife or lover and beloved. This dialogue and its meaning are more forcibly expressed in the second sonata, the opposition of the two principal parts being strongly marked. Beethoven presents to us these two parts as two principles—the entreating and the resisting—and their opposition is signified by contrary motion. Those who wish to follow out the details of this imaginary dialogue will find them in Ignace Moscheles's edition of Schindler, beginning at page 153.

It may as well be added here that Dr. von Bülow paid no attention whatever to Schindler's detailed description of Beethoven's manner of playing these two sonatas, and yet the good Doctor says that his reading is not at all inconsistent with the ideas recorded by the biographer. This is undoubtedly to the pianist's credit. An endeavor to reproduce Beethoven's manner by the aid of a printed analysis would in all probability result only in a lack of freedom and a soulless artificiality.

Those who never heard Dr. von Bülow till yesterday can now readily understand his universal acceptance as a great interpreter of Beethoven. He is one of those pianists who justly claim a position in art. His technique is amply sufficient for the labor in hand, which is a means to an end and is never permitted to obtrude itself at the expense of truth and justice to the composer. Dr. von Bülow is a fine musical elocutionist. He plays with beautiful distinctness of enunciation, and exhibits the same delightful ability in bringing out the important phrases of each passage and adjusting their relations to one another as he does in his conducting of an orchestra.

There is never any doubt as to his conception of a passage, a movement, or an entire composition. He makes everything perspicuously intelligible, and one feels that he has subjected the work in hand to a keen analysis and a consequent synthesis which results in roundness and symmetry. This leaves in the hearer's mind a clear impression of each number, a feeling of deep satisfaction. And this, of course, is completed, deepened, intensified by the lofty musical quality of the reading.

There is no cheap sentimentality, no ad captandum production of effects, no claptrap of any kind about Dr. von Bülow's playing. It is dignified, elevated, and sincere. Surely no one could so fully bring out the real emotional force, the noble poetry of the adagio in the Sonata Pathetique with more beauty than he did yesterday. And yesterday, beyond doubt, the performance of the A major sonata was a revelation to the audience.

Taken altogether, yesterday's recital will undoubtedly be remembered as an epoch in the musical experience of the great majority of those present. And if Dr. von Bülow can do so much with the works of Beethoven's earliest period, what may we not expect when he comes to read for us the compositions of the later days, when, as Edward Dannreuther suggests, the master rose from the plane of musician to that of seer! Beyond doubt yesterday was but an earnest of greater things to come.

PALMER'S THEATRE.

There is an old and trite saying that too many cooks spoil the broth, and this may be aptly applied to the operetta, "The May Queen," produced by the McCaull Comic Opera Company at Palmer's Theatre last evening. The libretto was written by Richard Genée, W. Maustadt, and Bruno Zappert, with the assistance of an anonymous adapter and the facetious aid of De Wolf Hopper, who added all kinds of contemporaneous human interest to the book. In justice to Mr. Hopper it must be said that his work was the most amusing of all that was produced by the formidable literary bureau.

The new operetta has an abundance of plot. It is unfortunately somewhat overburdened in this respect, and the auditor finds some difficulty in following its intricacies. The romantic elements of the story are given the most prominence, and they are not without picturesqueness and interest. The comedy of the book is not as prominent as that of the majority of operettas brought forward by Col. McCaull, and this militates against the hold of the work on the average hearer. But everything that could be done to make the most of the humorous passages has been done, and there are many opportunities for laughter. The second act, however, is not as bright as it might be, and this is a serious defect.

The music was composed by A. Czibulka, and consists of a series of light and melodious numbers, which do not aim at anything very lofty. There is an abundance of waltz rhythm in the operetta, and some of the numbers written in this measure are pretty and taking. Several numbers were loudly applauded, and had to be repeated.

The performance was carried on with great spirit by Col. McCaull's strong company. De Wolf Hopper, in another unique make-up, made a great deal of fun in his customary manner as the Lord Mayor of London, and he was ably seconded by Digby Bell as Toby, and Jefferson De Angelis as Giles. Eugene Oudin was a pleasing picture to the eye as Harry Maedonald, and sang his music well. Marion Manola looked interesting as Lady Beatrice Hamilton, and acted and sang commendably.

Alexis Myers was heard to advantage in the ensembles. Harriet Avery, an addition to the company, cannot be regarded as an acquisition. Her action is angular and her singing without spirit. The other members of the cast were satisfactory, the chorus and the orchestra discharged their duties efficiently. The scenery and costumes were handsome, and Mr. Nowak conducted with skill.

A SUCCESSFUL DEBUTANTE.

An event of unusual interest occurred at the Windsor Theatre last night in the professional début of Miss Dido Rankin, the elder daughter of McKee Rankin and Kitty Blanchard, both of whom are prominent stars in the dramatic world. With such a lineage as this, it was to be expected that the débutante would display considerable talent and make a favorable impression, but the triumph she attained was a surprise to even her most ardent friends.

She is unquestionably a born actress. Last night she trod the stage with an ease that many persons do not acquire after years of experience. There was scarcely a movement that betrayed the novice. The part the girl played, Lillian Hays in "The Runaway Wife," is not very startling, but there is enough to it to test the ability of the actress intrusted with it. Miss Rankin not only stunned its full meaning and elaborated it delightfully and [illegible] the work gave the most [illegible]

Miss Rankin is gifted with a [illegible] figure, a handsome, clear-cut face, and a full, melodious voice. In addition to these advantages she discovered a quick intelligence, fine taste, admirable judgment, and delicate refinement. She was bright and vivacious in action and charming in repose. Her reading was always correct, her enunciation clear and distinct, and her whole performance without apparent effort. Acting seemed to come to her by nature. As Miss Rankin is only 18 years old, there is every reason to believe that in her future there will be preserved the sweetness and gentleness of her mother and the strength and force of her father.

Without being aware of her identity or of the fact that it was her first appearance on the stage, for beyond her name the programme contained no hint of either, the audience accepted the débutante as an actress of remarkable ability and cleverness and rewarded her efforts with warm and genuine applause.

Of the rest of the performance of "The Runaway Wife," it may be said that it was much better than that given at Niblo's Garden some weeks ago.

MISS COGHLAN.

It was a pleasure to help in the welcome Miss Rose Coghlan received at the Star Theatre last night. Perhaps all the noise made was not sincere applause; there was enough of it to justify suspicion, and managers of traveling stars are in the habit of "working up" a great deal of "enthusiasm" at the beginning of a New-York engagement. But Rose Coghlan has won the esteem of theatregoers here, and if her "reception" was a bit exaggerated no harm was done. Everybody was really glad to see her, to hear her pleasing voice, to watch her earnest, vigorous, graceful acting in her brother's romantic drama, "Jocelyn."

Miss Coghlan was never handsomer, and the gowns of Jocelyn become her well. The play was interrupted in a very exciting moment to allow the chivalric and impressionable occupants of the gallery to express their admiration of the beautiful picture she made in her wedding gown. A striking incident of "Jocelyn" is a duel to the death with swords fought by Jocelyn in male attire and the cruel villain of the play, Prince Saviani, in which the wounded man is the dramatic value of this passage is greatly overrated in the manager's announcements. The last act is indeed the weakest of the piece. But the scene affords Miss Coghlan an opportunity to show her skill as a swordswoman, and makes a very pretty picture.

The drama of "Jocelyn" was reviewed in this place last October, when Miss Coghlan and her company were acting in Newark. It is a romantic drama of the old-fashioned kind, involving a stirring story and striking situations, and it is, moreover, written with good taste and imbued with the spirit of the age of which it treats. The language used, especially in the first two acts, is direct and forcible in the strong passages, suggestive and poetical in the quieter scenes, and it has the antique flavor and formal quality of the language of old romance. The author, Charles Coghlan, is a student, and though he has produced in "Jocelyn" a drama of a familiar pattern, he has not obtained either his subject or his mode of treatment directly from other playwrights.

There is a background of pleasing romance in "Jocelyn"; the confusion and excitement of a troubled era are accurately reflected in it, and it is distinguished by firm, clear, artistic execution. But the taste of this age is not for the romantic drama, with its necessary broad symbolism and its fervent eloquence and effusive sentiment. Playgoers look at the stage with practical eyes. The popular melodrama is excessively "realistic." The current of contemporary criticism of the drama is strongly in favor of probability even at the expense of passion, humor, and artistic effect. In a modern comedy if a personage comes upon the scene abruptly, without giving any plausible excuse for his presence, the play is condemned for "improbability." The playwright is restricted nowadays in a way the playwrights of 30 years ago never dreamed of. In face of this fact only an actor of rare magnetism can gain great popular success with romantic drama.

Unfortunately, Miss Coghlan is not as well supported as she might be. Mr. Lackaye, who acted Saviani with rather more discretion six months ago than he employs now, and Mr. Tom Webber, who exaggerates the senility of the old steward, are the best actors in the supporting cast. Mr. John Malone, who, if rather formal and stiff in his manner, is a capable actor, has been displaced in the character of Jocelyn's lover by a well-intentioned gentleman who does not seem to be an actor at all. Three of the four braves who help Saviani in his rascality are performed in an exaggerated and painfully grotesque manner, though Mr. Harry Gwynnette does the other well enough. Mrs. Charles Watson, as Hilarion, does her part carefully; but many opportunities offered by the play have been missed in casting it. The setting is appropriate. Miss Coghlan will remain at the Star Theatre for a fortnight.

"ERMINIE" AT NIBLO'S

The operetta of "Erminie," which was sung for so long a time at the Casino that one got tired of seeing its name on the fences, seems to be as popular as ever. The familiar tunes were heard with evident delight by a large audience at Niblo's last evening, and the gavotte, the lullaby, and the "Dicky Birds" were repeated as they used to be up town. J. H. Ryley was Caddy, Mark Smith Ravvy, Isabella Urquhart Erminie, and Kate Gilbert Javotte.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Mrs. Langtry was greeted by an audience of excellent size, considering the bad weather, last night at the Grand Opera House. The play was Tom Taylor's "Clancarty." Elizabeth Clancarty is one of Mrs. Langtry's best parts, and last evening she showed little effect of her recent illness. In the appeal to her brother for the safety of her newly-found husband she was at her strongest, and was warmly applauded. Mr. Coghlan was not satisfactory as actual as Donough Macarthy, or Earl Clancarty, and Miss Hattie Russell was acceptable as Betty Noel. To-morrow afternoon Mrs. Langtry may be seen in "Pygmalion and Galatea."

Kellar delighted his audience at Doekstader's with his deft tricks last night. His new offering was "Cully," in figure of a young woman who drew a chalk picture recognized as Benjamin Butler. "Astarte" and the Hindoo basket trick received proper attention. The Steens in "second sight" and the Spanish Students also helped to make the entertainment a pleasant one.

Theodore Thomas's final concert for this season at Chickering Hall will be given on Thursday afternoon. The programme is as follows: Concerto, C minor, Rafé; "In Frühling" overture, Rafé; "Leonora" symphony, Saint-Saëns's G minor piano concerto, and Liszt's twelfth Hungarian rhapsody. Mme. Julie Rivé-King will be the soloist.

On Monday evening of Holy Week a sacred concert will be given at Chickering Hall by St. Stephen's Choir, with D. Deserre, organist and director, with the assistance of Van der Stucken's orchestra. Two new works will be produced—Rheinberger's concerto for organ and orchestra, and F. G. Dessert's mass in E minor.

The next concert of the Gounod Choral Society will be given at Chickering Hall on April 22. Saint-Saëns's "Noel" will be given, and W. E. Mulligan will play, with orchestra, an organ concerto by Guilmant.

Charles T. Ellis, a comedian who talks and sings in broken English, is at the Theatre Comique, in Harlem, this week. He began his engagement last night and was cordially received. His play is called "Casper the Yodler."

OVER A BURNING BRIDGE.

FOURTEEN FREIGHT CARS GO DOWN INTO THE CREEK AND ARE BURNED.

WHEELING, West Va., April 1.—As freight train No. 88 on the Baltimore and Ohio main line reached the bridge over Hart's Creek, 80 miles east of this city, this morning Engineer Kuhach noticed that the bridge was burning. It was too late to check the train, and he and his fireman with one brakeman saved themselves by jumping.

The momentum of the locomotive broke through the bridge, which was weakened by the fire, and, followed by 14 cars, fell into the creek bed, where the burning timbers from the bridge set fire to the cars, and they were burned.

The caboose did not leave the track, and all the crew escaped, though two unknown tramps stealing a ride on the train went down with the wreck and were burned. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been caused by falling cinders.

FOR A NEW PARK.

RED BANK, N. J., April 1.—A stock company, composed of the wealthy residents of Rumson, Oceanic, Locust Point, and Atlantic Highlands, is considering a project of laying out a large park between Locust Point and Navesink, on the north side of the Shrewsbury. It is thought that the early action of the proposed bridge across from Oceanic to Locust Point will open up all the lands on the Middletown side, and the company looks for the extension of the railroad from Atlantic Highlands to the river.

MR. M'OUE HAS A RELAPSE.

Assistant Treasurer Alexander McCue, who was stricken with apoplexy about 10 days ago, had a relapse yesterday, and for some time was thought to be sinking rapidly. Dr. Stone, the attending physician, said last night that Mr. McCue had had a set-back, but that it was not sufficiently serious to warrant any fear of immediate dissolution.

MAYOR FITLER BUYS A COTTAGE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 1.—Mayor Edward Fitler of Philadelphia has purchased a handsome cottage at Elberon and will occupy it during the coming [illegible]

MISS PALMER STILL ALIVE.

THE GIRL THAT SHE WAS SHOT WITH ACCIDENTALLY—IN BAD COMPANY.

Minnie Palmer, the young girl who was shot in the breast in her apartments at 230 West Thirty-ninth-street, on Sunday night, was in an improved condition at the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday, and it is thought that she may recover. Her condition is, however, precarious. The girl told House Surgeon Brookway that the shooting was not intentional. No further particulars of the occurrence were obtained from her. It was not deemed prudent to question her closely, because of her condition, as excitement would naturally be detrimental to her.

William Dutcher, the young man who shot the girl, lived with his mother, who keeps a boarding house at 239 West Thirty-ninth-street. His chum, Thomas Argue, who was with him in the girl's apartment, was employed as an elevator boy in a building in Franklin-street. His parents, who are respectable people, live at 357 West Thirty-seventh-street. His conduct subjected him to reproof by his father, and he left home some weeks ago and has been rooming with Dutcher. Neither of the young men is over 18 years of age. Up to a late hour last night they had not been arrested, though the detectives of the West Thirty-seventh-street police station are making diligent search for them.

"Frankie Cortright, or Parsons, the companion of Minnie Palmer, was before Justice Duffy as a witness yesterday. She told another story about herself to the effect that she was an orphan and had run away from Newton, N. J., and that she made the acquaintance of Minnie Palmer in Jersey City. They came to know Argue and Dutcher by flirting with them from the windows at 230 West Thirty-ninth-street, and the pistol with which the girl Palmer was shot was produced by Dutcher whenjshe said that if any noise was made Mrs. Riley, the landlady, would come. Dutcher replied: "Let her come and I'll shoot her." Frankie was remanded, and the impression in court was that she had not yet told the truth about herself to her companion.

PORT JERVIS, April 1.—The publication in yesterday's papers of the details of the shooting affair in Twenty-ninth-street, in which Miss Minnie Palmer was seriously if not fatally wounded, has caused much excitement in this village from the fact that she and her companion, Miss Cortright, were recognized as being identical with the two girls who disappeared from this village about three weeks ago and whose disappearance gave rise to unpleasant gossip.

Miss Palmer is the daughter of Mr. Amos Palmer of this village, a mason by trade and a respected citizen. She was prepossessing in appearance and manner, and, prior to her association with the Cortright girl, bore a good reputation. On the day of her disappearance she was seen in company with Miss Cortright and two male companions, and on the strength of this circumstance one of the men was arrested for alleged abduction and now awaits the action of the next Grand Jury at Newburg, having waived examination before the justice.

Myra Cortright, the real name of Miss Palmer's companion, is a notorious character hereabout, having figured prominently in the criminal courts for several years past. Her parents died several years ago, and she went to live with an aunt, Mrs. Ida Bishop, in this village.

NEW-JERSEY LAWMAKING.

THE QUESTION OF PAYING UP DEBTS OWED BY THE STATE.

TRENTON, N. J., April 1.—Mr. Voorhees was somewhat misled to-night by the suave manner in which Speaker Hudspeth asked for delay and led him to believe that the majority would agree to some measure to raise sufficient money to pay the debt of the State. With McDermitt in the chair the House, as a Committee of the Whole, considered the State tax measure of Mr. Voorhees introduced last week.

In support of his motion to report the measure favorably the introducer said that the Controller's report showed that there was a deficiency. He said that the State credit being at stake, the Legislature should provide the way and means to pay the debt. He added that the Governor and Controller said but two ways were open—a State tax and the diversion of the school fund money. The latter is held by good lawyers to be unconstitutional, and that left his method alone to be adopted.

Speaker Hudspeth said that he disclaimed all partisanship. He wanted time to consider this question and asked the introducer to consent to report progress. The result was that Mr. Voorhees consented to let it go over.

Upon conversing with several Democrats it was found that under no circumstances will they pass the measure. They will rather endeavor to pass a bill diverting the money from the school fund or else place heavier taxes upon the railroads and canals. Newark has had a determined fight during the Mayoralty of Joseph H. Haynes, the present incumbent. The Controller of the city, P. P. Quinn, is a Republican, who two years ago defeated Mayor Haynes came into power. When his term expired a Democrat was nominated by the Mayor, but a Republican Council would not confirm the nomination, and although 15 names have been sent to the body all have been rejected and Controller Quinn holds over. To end this fight for the Democrats, Mr. Wiedenmaier tonight introduced a bill which he proposes to have passed. It takes from the Council power of confirmation and places the absolute appointment in the Mayor's hands.

The Senate passed the bill which reorganizes the Boards of Freeholders of Essex and Hudson Counties by making one member from each Assembly district. The bill will be signed by the Governor at once. It is now passed the House last week. Both boards will be Democratic.

Bills were introduced providing that if any section of the Werts Liquor bill be declared unconstitutional it shall not affect other sections, and creating the county of Carteret out of the county of Essex by taking all the townships, excepting Clinton and the city of Orange, for that purpose.

Senator Edwards of Hudson has fought the nomination of Gen. W. B. Spencer of Paterson as State Railroad Tax Assessor, but to-night the other ten Democrats and four Republicans confirmed him. The Senate also confirmed the nominations of Irwin W. Schultz, Lay Judge of Warren County, and Henry P. Cullen, Lay Judge of Hunterdon County.

HIS MONEY GONE.

Detectives Heidelberg and Dolan of Inspector Byrnes's staff and Wilton Lackaye, the son of a Washington minister and a member of Rose Coghlan's company, met by appointment up town late last night and with Capt. Reilly of the Nineteenth Precinct discussed the details of an odd robbery.

Lackaye says he was in a Sixth-avenue resort last Thursday night; he thinks it was "Mike" Kelly's place, at the northeast corner of Thirty-first-street. He had in his pocket a bank book containing $400. John A. Mackay, the comedian, came in and asked for a loan of $5. He was accommodated by Lackaye, who, in doing so, exposed the bank notes. Shortly after this two strangers asked him to have a drink. He drank with them and lost his senses until Friday morning, when he came to himself and was in the Lambs' Club. His bank book, which he remembered putting with the $395 in an inside pocket, was in an outside pocket of his overcoat, minus the money. He don't know whether he was robbed in Kelly's place or the clubhouse, but suspects that he was drugged.

The case was reported at Police Headquarters and it was given to the detectives named. Lackaye was obliged to leave the city before they saw him and did not return until yesterday.

EDWARD P. ALLIS DEAD.

Edward P. Allis, head of the great Reliance Iron Works of Milwaukee, Wis., died last evening of a combination of stomach and kidney troubles. Mr. Allis was widely known all over the country, not more from the great business he built up than from his political independence and philanthropy. He was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., 1824, was graduated from Union College and went West while still a young man. In 1860 together with John P. McGregor and John D. Nash, Mr. Allis purchased a bankrupt iron foundry and iron-working establishment in Milwaukee.

His partners, not having faith in the future, retired before a year had passed, and left to Mr. Allis the burden of carrying the infant industry. Starting with a business of $32,000 a year, with 20 men, and a payroll of $13,000; the business broadened and ripened, until now the works do a business of $3,000,000 a year and give employment to a force of over 1,000 men, whose payroll alone amounts to $500,000 per annum.

Like Peter Cooper, whom he resembled in some respects, Mr. Allis sat loose from old party affiliations, and cast his lot with the Greenback Party. He was the candidate of that party for Governor of Wisconsin in 1887, and by means of his administrative ability and personal magnetism made the party a power in State politics, polling over 26,000 votes, where before it had polled only a few hundred.

After the collapse of the Greenback idea he withdrew from politics. He leaves a widow and 11 children.

DR. J. S. WHITE AS A CANDIDATE.

Friends of Dr. J. S. White are working hard to get his name on the list of candidates for the Board of Overseers of Harvard University. It is urged on his behalf that there is not a member on the board; that he is Principal of Berkeley School, one of the largest preparatory establishments known; that he is President of the Berkeley Athletic Club; believed to be the only purely amateur club, and the growing importance of having a member on the Board of Overseers who thoroughly understands the athletic question.

TROUBLE OVER THE RULES

TSCHIGORIN LEAVES THE CHESS CONGRESS.

BUT HE RETURNS WHEN THE JUDGES DECIDE IN HIS FAVOR—THE GAMES PLAYED YESTERDAY.

There was a ripple of excitement yesterday at the Chess Congress just before the evening session began, when Mr. Tschigorin, the Russian champion, left the room and declared that he would not play any more. He believed that the decision of the referee and jury, declaring his game with Judd on Saturday a draw, was unfair.

On Saturday, at a certain stage of the game, Judd claimed the 50-move limit. The game proceeded and when the 50 moves were completed Judd claimed a draw, but Tschigorin insisted that he could win the game. The question in dispute was laid over by the jury and the game was held in abeyance.

The referee yesterday decided against Tschigorin, who appealed to the jury, and they affirmed the decision. Thereupon Tschigorin went to his room in the Hotel Hungaria. There he said that he had never accepted Judd's claim to the 50-move limit, as the game was not in doubt when the claim was made, and there was no reason why such a claim should be made.

He was recalled to the room where the tournament was held and where the judges were considering his case. In a short time they rendered a decision reversing other decisions as having been made upon a misapprehension of the congress rule governing the 50-move limit. They interpreted it to read that mate need not be effected within the 50-move count, but it is simply necessary to demonstrate a win. Therefore the unfinished game between Tschigorin and Judd is to be played to a finish.

Meanwhile Tschigorin forfeited the game that he had been playing with Mason because he did not resume the play in the evening and his time limit had expired.

Showalter was again a victor. He played the "Knight's gambit" with D. G. Baird, whom he defeated. Pollock began the "King's Bishop" opening with J. W. Baird. Both played a very pretty opening, and Pollock won. Young MacLeod won his third game yesterday, and was happy. He beat Martinez. Burn and Taubenhaus started with an irregular opening, and played until 11:30 o'clock in the evening. Everybody predicted a victory for Burn, but the Paris champion persisted, and finally won.

There were two surprises. One was a defeat of Steinberg by Burille, who captured a pawn and kept that advantage to the finish. The other was the defeat of Blackburne by Weiss, the Vienna champion, when all expected a draw.

The following is the game between Bird and Judd:

BIRD. *White.*	JUDD. *Black.*
1. P—K B 4.	P—Q B 4.
2. P—K 3.	P—K 3.
3. Kt—K B 3.	Kt—K B 3.
4. P—Q Kt 3.	P—Q 4.
5. B—Q Kt 2.	B—K 2.
6. B—K 2.	Kt—Q B 3
7. Castles.	Castles.
8. Q—K.	Kt—K 5.
9. P—Q 3.	B—K 3.
10. Kt—K 5.	Kt—Q 3.
11. Kt—Q 2.	B x Kt.
12. P x B.	Kt—B 4.
13. B—Kt 4.	Q—Kt K 2.
14. P—Kt.	P x B.
15. Kt—B 3.	B—K 3.
16. P—Q R 4.	P—Q R 4.
17. Kt—R 4.	Q—Q 2.
18. R—Q.	P—Q Kt 3.
19. Q—Kt 3.	K—R.
20. R—Q 2.	R—Q B 3.
21. Q R—B 2.	P—Kt 4.
22. P—Kt 5.	Q—K B.
23. P—K R 3.	P—Kt 3.
24. P—K 4.	P—Q 5.
25. B—B 2.	B—B.
26. Kt x B.	P—R 3.
27. Q—R 2.	B—K 3.
28. K—R.	R—K 2.
29. P—K 4.	P x P.
30. P x P.	P—B 5.
31. R—B 3.	P x P.
32. P x P.	R—B 6.
33. Q—Q 2.	R x R.
34. Kt x R.	B x Q Kt P.
35. Kt x P.	B—B 5.
36. R—B 6.	Q—Kt 2.
37. K—K 6.	P—K Kt 4.
38. R x B P.	Q x R.
39. P x Q.	B x P.
40. Kt—B 5.	Kt—Kt 3.
41. Q—Q 4.	Resigns.

The following is the record:

Baird, D. G.—Won from Burille, Martinez, Mason, lost to Gossip, Showalter, Weiss. Total—3 won, 3 lost.

Baird, J. W.—Won from Hanham, MacLeod, drew with Bird, lost to Burn, Delmar, Pollock, Taubenhaus. Total—2½ won, 4½ lost.

Bird, H. E.—Won from Hanham, Martinez, Judd, Pollock, drew with J. W. Baird, lost to Burn, Delmar. Total—4½ won, 2½ lost.

Blackburne, J. H.—Won from Burille, Hanham, Mason, Pollock, drew with Martinez, lost to Judd, Weiss. Total—4½ won, 2½ lost.

Burille, L. N.—Won from Gossip, Gunsberg, lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Lipschutz, Showalter, Weiss. Total—2 won, 5 lost.

Burn, Amos—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Delmar, MacLeod; drew with Gunsberg; lost to Tschigorin, Taubenhaus. Total—4½ won, 2½ lost.

Delmar, Eugene—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Hanham, lost to Burn, MacLeod, Taubenhaus. Total—3 won, 3 lost.

Gossip, G. H. D.—Won from D. G. Baird, Showalter; drew with Mason, Taubenhaus, Weiss; lost to Burille, Lipschutz. Total—3½ won, 3½ lost.

Gunsberg, Isidor—Won from Hanham, Judd, Martinez, Mason, drew with Burn, Pollock, lost to Burille. Total—5 won, 2 lost.

Hanham, J. M.—Won from MacLeod, lost to J. W. Baird, Bird, Blackburne, Delmar, Gunsberg, Tschigorin. Total—1 won, 6 lost.

Judd, Max—Won from Blackburne, Lipschutz, Showalter, lost to Bird, Gunsberg. Total—3 won, 2 lost.

Lipschutz, S.—Won from Burille, Gossip, Martinez, Pollock, drew with Mason, Weiss, lost to Judd. Total—5 won, 2 lost.

MacLeod, Nicholas—Won from Delmar, Martinez, lost to J. W. Baird, Burn, Hanham, Pollock, Taubenhaus. Total—2 won, 5 lost.

Martinez, Dion M.—Drew with Blackburne, lost to D. G. Baird, Burn, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Tschigorin. Total—½ won, 6½ lost.

Mason, James—Won from Showalter, Tschigorin; drew with Gossip, Lipschutz; lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Gunsberg. Total—3 won, 4 lost.

Pollock, W. H. K.—Won from J. W. Baird, MacLeod; drew with Gunsberg; lost to Bird, Blackburne, Lipschutz, Tschigorin. Total—2½ won, 4½ lost.

Showalter, J. W.—Won from D. G. Baird, Burille, Taubenhaus; lost to Gossip, Judd, Mason, Weiss. Total—4 won, 4 lost.

Taubenhaus, M.—Won from Burn, J. W. Baird, Delmar, MacLeod; drew with Gossip, Weiss; lost to Showalter. Total—3 won, 2 lost.

Tschigorin, Michael—Won from Burn, Hanham, Martinez, Pollock; lost to Mason. Total—4 won, 1 lost.

Weiss, Max—Won from D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Burille, Showalter; drew with Gossip, Lipschutz, Taubenhaus. Total—5½ won, 1½ lost.

The pairing for to-day is as follows: Judd against MacLeod, Mason against Bird, Burille against Tschigorin, Weiss against Gunsberg, Gossip against Blackburne, Showalter against Lipschutz, Taubenhaus against D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird against Martinez, Delmar against Pollock, Burn against Hanham.

REUBEN SAMMS IN CUSTODY.

A dispatch received at Police Headquarters very early this morning reported that Reuben Samms, the negro who stabbed his brother to death in the Chelsea flats on West Twenty-seventh-street Sunday night, was in custody at Bergen Point, N. J., at the station House. He surrendered himself and claims to have acted in self-defense.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

In the United States District Court at Baltimore yesterday Judge Morris sentenced William K. Ford, John Wallis, Severn W. Creswell, Noah E. Ward, and John E. Chamick, the five oyster Captains recently convicted of cruelty to oyster dredgers, to 30 days each in jail, except Chamick, who was fined $50 and sentenced to three days in jail. The sentence dates from the time of their conviction.

The Poughkeepsie Common Council have passed a resolution protesting against the passage of the bill now before the Legislature incorporating the John Guy Vassar Orphan Asylum, on the ground that it should not be exempted from tax to the extent asked for, as it provides only for legitimate orphans born in Dutchess County.

The suit of Park Commissioner Borden against his cousin, Spencer Borden, of Fall River to compel him to take back the horse Lleene, which Spencer sold as sound two years ago, has been settled, the latter agreeing to take back the horse and return the purchase money, $1,000, with interest.

Jennie Lake visited her lover, Fred Mowers, at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y., Sunday evening. Mr. Mowers, her lover's father, ordered her to leave the house, and then young Mowers took a dose of poison. A doctor saved his life.

During a quarrel Sunday morning at the residence of Henry Bell, a tobacco factory hand at Curdsville, Ky., Bell stabbed Wick Whitcliff with a penknife and killed him. Bell escaped.

Six hundred members of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union at Buffalo, N. Y., struck yesterday because the bosses refused to recognize nine hours as a full day's work.

Harold Poe, a lad of 16, son of Gen. O. M. Poe of the United States Army, stationed at Detroit, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease, superinduced by baseball playing.

Christian W. Shultz, a large miller of Eden Township, near Lancaster, Penn., made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities, $35,000; no statement of assets.

Snow fell in Buffalo, Oswego, Troy, Watertown, Ithaca, Rochester, Utica, and other places in this State on Sunday to the depth of from three to seven inches.

All the mills of the Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Company started operations yesterday with a full force. Peddlers' wages are reduced from $3 80 to $2 45 a ton.

William Edwards was murdered at Hancock, Dakota, Saturday, by his squaw wife. He was an old man and had a wife and family in Montana.

Nelson Cleither, aged 80, a well-to-do farmer of Carmth, N. Y., killed himself yesterday. Despondency, due to ill health, is given as the cause.

Twelve hundred carpenters went on strike at St. Louis yesterday for an eight-hour day and 40 cents an hour.

The Bayonne steel steam yacht Jabberi was launched from the Atlantic Works at Boston yesterday.

The Richmond Baseball Club defeated the Detroits yesterday at Richmond, Va., by a score of 6 to 3.

VALUABLE GOODS MISSING.

A horse and trunk belonging to Isaac Taylor, a horse carrier, who has an office at 38 Leonard-street, loaded with goods valued probably at over $2,000, are missing, together with the driver, and the police were engaged last night looking for them. The goods were the property of E. S. Levi & Co., importers, at 54 and 56 White-street. The truck was in charge of the driver who had been in the employ of Mr. Taylor for several months and was known as "Pat" Connolly. He lived in Twenty-ninth-street between Ninth and Tenth avenues. He left the store of Levi & Co. at 11 o'clock yesterday with four cases of astrakhan and seven loose pieces of goods to be delivered by him at various places in the city. Up to a late hour last night no trace of Connolly or the truck or goods had been obtained.

We are informed that elegant furniture is now selling at Flint's, 104 West Fourteenth-street, at cost of manufacture. Their warerooms are crowded with every variety, all marked at bargain prices.—*Exchange.*

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

Don't Buy New Clothes, but take your old ones to be dyed or cleansed equal to new by the OLD ESTABLISHED DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, established 1819. 98 Duane-st., 286 5th-av., 878 Broadway, 610 6th-av., 248 West 125th-st., and 3230 and 491 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Kennedy's Derby Hats, 100 styles, black, brown, russet, bronze, $1 90, $2 35, $2 90; Silk Hats, unequaled for lustre, $3 90, $4 80, $5 80; save retail profits. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

To Mothers.
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, and cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder
Whitens the teeth and purifies the breath. 25 cents.

"Nanticoke." E. & W. "Nanticoke."
A new collar.

MARRIED.

BRONSON—NORTON.—On March 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Bishop John F. Hurst, HELEN A., daughter of Henry L. Norton of Brooklyn, N. Y., to NATHANIEL R. BRONSON of Waterbury, Conn.

DIED.

ALSOP.—On Friday, the 29th, ELIZABETH WINTHROP, wife of Joseph W. Alsop of Middletown, Conn., and daughter of the late H. C. Beach of New-York.
Funeral on Monday, the 1st of April, from the house, at 3 P. M. Friends are asked to attend without further notice.

ANNIN.—March 31, 1889, Mrs. ELLEN ANNIN, daughter of the late David and Catharine Roberts, in the 71st year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his uncle, John Hooper, No. 281 Monroe-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 3, at 2 P. M.

COCKCROFT.—On Sunday, March 31, SAMUEL COCKCROFT, son of the late James Cockroft, M. D., in the 70th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 202 Rodney-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a young girl who has lately arrived from Ireland as chambermaid and to take care of children; can recommend her. Can be seen at 29 West 10th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent, well-educated young woman; wait on lady or grown children; assist in dining room; highest personal reference. Address A. D., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat and refined young girl in private family; fully competent; willing to assist otherwise; can do plain sewing; highest city reference. Address M. J., care Miss Quirk, 229 West 20th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed as chambermaid; willing to assist with washing or children; good references. Call or address Advertiser, 418 West 48th-st., two flights, back.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—By young Protestant girl; is industrious and obliging; one of pleasing; best city reference. Address M. W., care of Mrs. Moore, 806 2d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English Protestant as chambermaid and plain sewer or wait on a lady; best city references. Address A. B., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress; three years' city reference; last employer can be seen. Call, for two days, at 249 East 56th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; chambermaid preferred; city or country; best city reference. Address 183 East 54th-st.; ring second bell west.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best personal refer-nce; no cards. Call as present employer's, 340 West 123d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as a chambermaid and assist in waiting or washing; best city reference. Call at 252 West 41st-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires a situation for a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or care of child and sew; references. Call at 329 Madison-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman, or nurse and seamstress in private family; best city reference. Address E. C., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant German girl to do up-stairs work and take care of one child; good reference. Address W. K., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl (18) for up-stairs work and help with waiting in small family; good references; country preferred. Call at 51 West 98th-st.; ring basement bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; city reference. Address K. M., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; willing to assist with waiting; good reference. Call at 113 West 53d-st.; ring janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Irish girl as chambermaid and waitress; first-class city references; 3 months last employer's. 775 10th-av., between 52d and 53d sts., Elsworth Flats.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; private boarding house; best city reference. Call at 424 West 534-st., Gallagher's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in other work; good reference; city or country. Call at 144 East 25th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman to do plain sewing; in private family; last employer can be seen. Address A. C., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family, or do light chamberwork and sewing; best city reference. Call at 201 West 36th-st.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork; assist with washing; willing and obliging; good reference; private family. Call at 236 East 87th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; willing to assist with washing. Seen at present employer's, 14 West 16th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; assist with grown children; five years' city references. Call at 247 West 31st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl as chambermaid; good reference. Address Mrs. Duay, 504 East 26th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as chambermaid or do fine washing or take care of children. Call, for two days, at 211 West 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In small private family; can refer to last employer. Call at 140 East 53d-st., near Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and assist in washing. Call at 207 West 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Call at 234 West 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to recommend first-rate Scotch housemaid. Call, between 10 and 12, at 815 8th-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Good references. Call at 247 West 16th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; no objection to first-class boarding house; understands soups, meats, pastry, desserts; best reference. Call at 204 East 96th-st.; ring Barnes's bell.

COOK, &c.—By Swede: Protestant; good cook and general housework; would go as sole servant in small family; best references. Address, between 9 and 4 o'clock, at present employer's, 117 West 87th-st.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; set up dinners; city or country; city reference. Call at 222 West 30th-st., two flights, front.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—By respectable girl in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; first-class city reference. Call at 61 East 81st-st., flat 3.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a neat young woman in small private family; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. Call at 222 West 27th-st., Room 5.

COOK.—By a professional cook; thoroughly understands English and French cooking; city reference. Address M. M., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK AND PLAIN WASHING AND IRONING.—By a respectable girl; no objection to short distance in country. Call at 446 West 48th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as first-class cook in boarding house or hotel; city or country; best city reference. Address Maria, 243 West 52d-st., first floor, rear.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; understands made-up dishes and desserts; good bread and biscuit maker; city reference. Call at 153 East 43d-st.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; can be highly recommended from last employer; in private family. Call at 159 West 27th-st., two flights.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or general housework in small private family; with best city reference. Call at 330 East 36th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of fancy cooking; first-class city reference from last place. Call at 338 East 39th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; coarse washing, baking, clear soup; larding, jellies, and creams; first-class city reference. Call at 115 West 33d-st.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; understands all kinds of family cooking; city or country; country preferred; willing to assist with washing; best reference. Call at 230 West 28th-st., store.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; best city references. Call at 427 West 45th-st.; ring bell three times; no cards answered.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress; is good cook and excellent laundress; good city reference. Call at 320 East 34th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook and laundress in private family; good city reference. Call at 239 East 36th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, with best of city references. Call or address 753 6th-av., near 43d-st.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; understands French and American cooking; first-class city reference. Address M. Y., Box 100 945 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—By a competent young girl as cook; help with plain washing; good city reference. Call at 768 3d-av.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—By young girl in a private family; assist with washing and ironing. Seen at present employer's, 215 West 44th-st.

COOK.—Disengaged after 15th of April; city reference from present employer. Address A. F., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in a private family. Call, two days, at 259 West 52d-st., present employer's; no cards.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook in small private family; no washing; city reference. Call at 303 6th-av.

COOK.—By respectable young colored woman as good cook and laundress. Call at 123 West 30th-st.

COOK.—By young French cook; thoroughly experienced; first-class reference. Call at 247 West 26th-st.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; English; good city references. Address J. H., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman as cook; good references. Call, for two days, at 159 7th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class designer of misses' and children's costumes, a few customers; can show superior samples and give highest references; leather stitching and smocking done. Directoire and Empire gowns. Address S., Box 253 Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman by day to wash, iron, or any kind of housework. Call at 423 West 17th-st., third floor.

DAY'S WORK.—To go out by the day washing, ironing, or cleaning. Call at 159 West 51st-st., Mrs. McCue.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young woman for general housework, or would take care of children; city reference. Call at 437 West 36d-st., rear house, third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl in private family; good city reference. Call at 408 West 18th-st., basement.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Protestant girl; thoroughly useful in a small private family; willing and obliging. Call or address Boyd, 455 5d-av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent German girl to do general housework in a private family; best city reference. Call at 660 10th-av., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged girl as general housework; city or country; best reference. Call at 577 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

KITCHENMAID, &c.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid; help with chamberwork; best city references. Call at 427 West 45th-st.; no cards answered.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a respectable, experienced German, returned from Europe, as lady's or gentleman's maid in the family; good sewer; willing to make herself useful; best reference. Call at 339 East 81st-st., care of Mrs. Dreher.

LADY'S MAID.—By young North German; speaks English; as maid to young ladies or growing children; good seamstress. Seen at present employer's, 117 East 86th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French maid, speaking German, with family going to Europe; four years' reference from present employer, where she can be seen. Call at 39 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young German as lady's maid and seamstress or care of young ladies in American family; good references. Address M. D., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; prefers to travel; best of city references. Address M. K., 557 East 120th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; understands her business well; good city reference; city or country. Call at 311 West 44th-st.

LAUNDRESS—UP-STAIRS WORK.—By two girls; in an American family; one laundress, the other up-stairs work; first-class city reference; no cards. Call at 198 East 86th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress in private family; four years' city reference from last place. Address M. J., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference from her last place. Call at 949 8th-av., corner of 56th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Address M. N., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; six years' reference. Call or address M. G. L., 235 West 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress; best city reference. Call at 326 West 40th-st., third floor.

MAID OR NURSE, OR CARE OF INVALID LADY.—By Parisian middle-aged woman; is first-class family; no objection to country; not sick; good city reference from present employer. Address, by letter, Mrs. Calance, 215 West 28th-st.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a trustworthy person as maid; do light chamberwork and sewing; been nearly three years in her employ; two months of family going to Europe. Call, two days, at 28 East 35th-st.

MAID.—By middle-aged girl to as invalid lady; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; best reference; over three years in last place. Call at 200 East 39th-st., second bell.

NURSE OR MAID.—By a neat, refined young woman, care of grown children; do their mending and assist in order; good reader, &c.; fond of children; best personal reference. Address M. D., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent North German as nurse to grown children; speaks English; good seamstress; accustomed to teach the German language; good city references. Address E. J., Box 476 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant nurse and good family seamstress; maid if required; kind to children; can cut and fit; trustworthy; obliging; best city references; employer seen. Address F. S., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By trustworthy Protestant woman; thoroughly childrn; competent take full charge; willing to travel; can be seen. Address, first-class city references last employers. Address M. J. M., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable, experienced German, returned from Europe, in a first-class family, to take entire charge of children and make herself useful; best reference. Call at 339 East 81st-st., care of Mrs. Dreher.

NURSE.—First-class; fully competent to take entire charge of baby from birth; or grown children; good sewer; three years' excellent city reference. Call at 108 West 83d-st.; ring fourth bell.

NURSE GIRL.—By young American girl as nurse for children; willing and obliging; reference. Address M. Best, 944 1st-av., entrance on 52d-st., third floor.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse for a child over 2 years old; to take full charge; good city reference. Address L. M., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged Scotch woman as infant's nurse; take charge from birth; bring up on bottle; four years' city reference. Call at 435 West 30th-st., Simmons's bell.

NURSE.—By a German, maid or nurse, with family going to Europe; reference from present employer, where she can be seen. Address Lisa Grunenthal, 165 West 58th-st.

NURSE.—By German girl; speaks French; take care of large children and sew; excellent recommendation from present employer. Address Elise Rohr, 8 East 66th-st.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse and do plain sewing, or chambermaid. Call at 110 West 30th-st., third bell.

NURSE.—By a German Protestant girl as nurse to an infant or grown-up children; no cards; best city reference. Call at 620 6th-av., second bell.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant girl as nurse to children; best city references. Address A. J., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent German girl, lately landed, to take care of children. Call at 532 West 35th-st., second floor.

NURSE.—By a first-class children's and baby's nurse. Seen at 1 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 17 East 38th-st.

NURSE.—By competent nurse and seamstress; best city reference from last place. Call at 1,446 2d-av.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; would take entire charge of children; good sewer. Call at 972 3d-av., entrance 58th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl as nurse; willing to assist at chamberwork; good plain sewer. Call at 256 West 47th-st., first floor; no cards.

SEAMSTRESS, MAID, OR NURSE TO GROWing Children.—Competent; expert operator; assist in chamberwork; best city reference. Address E. W., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as seamstress in private family; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 369 Madison-av.

TO EUROPE.—By thorough French maid, good packer and traveler, to go to Europe. Address Europe, care Mr. Summers, 38 Charles-st., Boston, Mass.

USEFUL WOMAN.—By an American widow, to do work by the day or month; is good laundress and housekeeper; reference. Address Mrs. Best, 944 1st-av.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young woman, brought up in England as first-class waitress and chambermaid; best city references. Call at 229 West 35th-st., ring top bell.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—By Norwegian girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid in private family; best city reference. Call at 324 East 36th-st., one flight, front.

WAITRESS.—By neat young girl as competent waitress and chambermaid; private family willing and obliging; city reference. Call at 227 West 27th-st., Room 5.

WAITRESS.—First-class; best city reference; permanent position wanted; in private family; last employer can be seen. Address H. M., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city reference. Call at 301 West 15th-st., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; city reference. Address M. R., Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. Address K. N., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By an English Protestant; competent; personal reference; city or country. Call at 165 West 19th-st., second bell.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork in private family; country preferred. Call at 247 East 37th-st.

WASHING.—By respectable woman, washing and ironing to take home, or go out by the day; best city reference. Call at 778 10th-av., one flight, front.

WASHING.—Wanted one or two gentlemen's washing; by a competent person. Address Mrs. Carr, 426 9th-av.

WASHING.—First-class ladies' and family washing by respectable German widow. Apply all week, to Mrs. Gunther, 850 East 77th-st.

WASHING.—By respectable woman; gets washing at home; best city reference. Address M. C., 447 West 36th-st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; tall; best of references from last and previous employers. Address F. G., 336 West 54th-st.

BUTLER.—By young Swiss French in private family; best city reference. Address M. B., 22 Great Jones-st.

BUTLER.—By a respectable man in private family; lived with same 6 years; has families in city; lived eight years with last employer, to whom he refers for honesty, sobriety, and capabilities; no objection to country. Address Butler, 42 East 19th-st.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a German. (age 29, single,) of large European and American experience; having first-class city references; in private family or to single gentleman; city or out of town. Address Frank Jaffee, 119 East 57th-st.

BUTLER.—By a young Austrian; age, 23; good appearance; in private family; understands the business; excellent references; disengaged on account of family breaking up; no objection to country. Address, by letter, Erdno, 184 West 87th-st.

BUTLER.—In private family; by a Swede; aged 31; understands his duties thoroughly; is respectful and obliging; good city references. Address H. S., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class; in a private family; competent, reliable man; only a few days disengaged; has excellent reference for last year in the house; willing and obliging; city reference. Address K., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; tall; best of reference from nobleman's family; disengaged. Address J. Thorpe, care of Mrs. Barber, 143 West 105th-st.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained single man; 9 years' last place; willing to go to Europe; best reference. Address Butler, 417 8th-av., jewelry store.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler; three years in last place; willing to go to any part of the United States. Call, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at 21 West 47th-st.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a Englishman; one year and ten months' reference from last employer, where he can be seen. Address H., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; best city reference from last employer; in private family. Address D. W., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class German; steady, single man; steady place in a first-class family; best city reference can be given. Call or address Butler Lukers, 154 Orchard-st.

COACHMAN.—By first-class steady, sober, reliable man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; good gardener; single; milks, &c.; city or country; permanent situation preferred. Address T. C., 335 West 10th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By trustworthy, reliable single man; Scotch; thoroughly understands the care of horses; experienced, careful driver; good vegetable gardener; can milk, and thoroughly understands keeping a place in good order; city reference. Address W. S., Box 197 Times Office.

COACHMAN, PLAIN GARDENER, AND Generally Useful.—Single, strictly temperate, steady man, who thoroughly understands his business in every branch; good driver and milker; parted with in consequence of gentleman giving up horses; highly recommended. Address J. B., Box 190 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man (American) who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; good, careful driver; city or country; willing to make himself generally useful; can milk and do plain gardening; best city reference. Address R. H., Post Office Box 44, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a young man as coachman or groom in country; willing to make himself generally useful; thoroughly understands his business and the care of horses and carriages; first-class reference; last employer can be seen. Address P. G., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; thoroughly understands his business; has lived with him 3 years; also as plain gardener; with Arthur B. Graves for ten years. Call or address Arthur B. Graves, 81 Nicholas Bank, 120 Broadway, or M. R., 240 East 54th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By first-class single man; thoroughly understands proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; competent, reliable, willing, obliging; generally useful experienced driver; city or country; four years' city reference. Address J. C., 102 West 40th-st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By respectable Protestant man; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; careful city driver; strictly temperate; has 11 years' city reference and can be personally recommended. Call or address T. R., 6 West 35th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By young married man; thoroughly understand the care of horses, carriages, harness; can milk if required; first-class reference from last and former employers, who can be seen. Address L., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By reliable, competent, single young man of neat appearance; one who thoroughly understands his business and is willing and sober; willing, and respectful; first-class references, personal and written; city or country. Address D. R., at private stable, 108 West 56th-st.

COACHMAN.—First-class; married; no family; just disengaged; competent city driver, and thoroughly experienced in the care of horses, harness, carriages; best city reference from last and former employers, who will highly recommend him. Address F. H., 450 East 79th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; single; strictly temperate; understands the care of horses, &c.; a good city driver; useful, willing, and obliging; in city or country; three years' personal city reference. Address Coachman, 106 West 42d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly capable and efficient; 10 years' best city reference from one family, careful, stylish driver; strictly temperate, civil, and obliging; city or country. Call or address T. B., private stable, 5 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; single; city or country; thoroughly experienced in care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; can milk; would be generally useful; strictly temperate; best city reference. Address Competent, Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; by an Englishman; several years' experience in the care and management of fine horses, carriages, and harness; stylish city driver; sober and honest; excellent city reference. Address A. W., care of Kerns & Curtis, 644 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—By a single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; can milk; will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; best reference. Address H. W., Box 188 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By respectable single English Protestant man; thoroughly understands his duties; the care of horses, harness, &c.; good driver and groom; willing and obliging; city or country; four and a half years' city reference. Address C. W., 446 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—In private family; neat appearance; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; single; thoroughly understands treatment of diseased horses; best references. Address M. K., Putnam House, 26th-st. and 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class, steady, reliable man; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; single; no objection to country. Address, with one employer nine years; first-class city reference. Address J. L., 438 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to obtain a situation for his coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness in all branches; careful driver, city or country. Call or address Jos. care of W. S. Osborn, 32 Park-av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; married; no family; in private family; understands the care of horses and carriages; first-class city driver; has best of references; can be seen at present employer's. Call or address, for two days, 56 West 57th-st.

COACHMAN.—First-class; married; no family; competent city driver and thoroughly experienced in the care of horses and carriages; best city reference from last employer, who will highly recommend him; city or country. Address A. V., 115 East 15th-st., Cassin's stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single Scotchman; thoroughly experienced in the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; careful city driver, and takes full interest in his employer's property; highest city reference. Call or address 1,668 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a German; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, harness, carriages; can milk; generally useful; good reference. Address Coachman, 211 East 4th-st., care of Mr. Metcalf.

COACHMAN.—By a Protestant; first-class man; the best of city references; thoroughly understands the care of horses and harness; is married; no incumbrances. Call or address, for three days, T. B., 5 East 39th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By a single man who understands grape, lawn, and vegetable gardening, and gasoline machine; cows if required; has 5 years' references. Address B., Box 195 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; good city driver; highly recommended by last and former employers; no objection to country. Call or address H. B., 4 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—By married man; German; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and driver; best of city references; is willing and obliging. Address B. L., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young single Protestant man of neat appearance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class references; country no objection. Call or address W. C., 103 West 51st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—By a reliable, competent Englishman, lately landed; no objection to go in the country; best of references from London. Address C. W., 126 West 54th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman, with best references as to capability, honesty, sobriety, would like a steady place; city or country. Address M. S., care S. Pizzadrau Co., 373 Broome-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a young man as coachman and plain gardener; thoroughly understands his business; first-class reference. Address Coachman, 312 2d-av.; ring twice.

COACHMAN.—By reliable married man; age, 30; personal reference; thoroughly understands his duties; city or country. Apply for John, at Harness Agency, 236 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; good city references. Call or address J. M., private stable, 157 East 89th-st.

COACHMAN.—A single man leaving for Europe desires a situation for his coachman; 10 years' references. Apply at 46 East 60th-st.

COACHMAN AND GENERALLY USEFUL Man.—In city or country; a competent, strictly temperate man; married; of medium size; thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses, carriages, harness, &c.; can milk; do plain gardening if required; personal city references. Address William, Box 197 Times Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in all branches; is a first-class horseman and can teach ladies and gentlemen how to ride and drive; best references; town or country; a total abstainer. Address J. Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By a single man, who takes interest in employer's place; competent, sober, and reliable; good groom, careful driver; milk, attend furnaces, poultry; five years' personal reference. Address J. T., Box 207 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Can milk; prompt and sober; moderate wages; reference. Address M. H., 336 Pearl-st.

GARDENER.—American; married; no children; understands fruits, vegetables, &c., also laying out and improving grounds; capable of taking full charge of small country place; superintendent to Henry Ward Beecher's Peekskill farm for eight years. Address F. P. Chandler, 131 West 56th-st.

GARDENER AND SUPERINTENDENT.—Married; no family; experienced in all branches; greenhouse; grapes; good vegetable grower; understands full management stock, horses, and farm, having had full charge of gentleman's place; first-class city reference. Address G. S., 19 Bethune-st.

GARDENER.—By a Swiss; married; no children; 23 years' practical experience as first-class gardener in greenhouses, graperies, lawns, fruits, and vegetables, and all work on a gentleman's place; good reference. Address F. H., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly understands all the business in the department; greenhouses, fruits, and vegetable farming, and all work on a gentleman's place; unquestionable city references. Address D., 940 Broadway.

GARDENER.—On gentleman's place; understanding all branches of hothouse and garden work; married; one child; good reference. Address F. Becker, Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By single German as first-class gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can furnish best city reference. Address J. D., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—By a Scotchman; has had entire charge of large private places; wife good buttermaker; can give best reference. Address S. M., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By a German; 29 years of age; single; a first-class florist; on a gentleman's place; good references. Address Frank Finger, florist, 161st-st. and 11th-av.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—By young man; care for one or more horses, and take care of small place; best reference. Address F., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GROOM.—By first-class English groom on private saddle horses; excellent rider; good trainer and breaker of saddle horses; sober, honest, and attentive to duties; good references from New-York. Address Tom, Box 193 Times Office.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman, recently arrived; is a thorough servant; or as valet; willing to travel; first-class references from prominent families in England. Address Henry, Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man to work on small place; can milk, do gardening, and take care of horses; willing and obliging; good references. Address D. A. H., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By a reliable young man to do general work on a gentleman's country place; understands the care of horses, also plain gardening; can furnish satisfactory reference. Address Reliable, Box 188 Times Office.

USEFUL COMPANION, &c.—As companion or nurse to child, to one going abroad; speaks French, German, and English; or a place in the country as nurse; moderate wages. Address Elise, care of Mrs. Rush, 1,257 Park-av.

VALET.—By young Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; excellent character; age 22; height, 5 feet 9 inches. Address A. N., care of Strong, 254 West 37th-st.

VALET.—By English valet returning to London; would give services to gentleman or family for free passage. Address Elliott, care Mr. Summers, 38 Charles-st., Boston, Mass.

VALET.—Speaks English, German, and French; with single gentleman or family going traveling; good city references can be given. Address T. S., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITER.—By first-class waiter in a private family; German; thoroughly understands his business; the best of city references can be given. Address A. M., 184 Orchard-st., care of Lukas.

YACHT STEWARD.—First-class; by a most respectable, sober man, who thoroughly understands his business. Address W., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER WANTED for a fine boarding school. Address PRINCIPAL, Box 157 Times Office.

GERMAN-AMERICAN AS NURSERY GOVerness; must have city reference. Apply, 10 to 2, at 810 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A girl as chambermaid and waitress who knows her business thoroughly; good city references required. Call, between 10 and 12 A. M., at 16 East 78th-st.

WANTED—A Protestant nurse, accustomed to the care of very young children. Apply today, before 1 o'clock, with references, at 12 West 54th-st.

WANTED—Until June 15, in private family at Yonkers, kitchenmaid to keep. A first-class cook. Apply, between 5 and 7 P. M., at 15 East 86th-st.

WANTED—German-American as nursery governess; must have city reference. Call, 11 to 2, at 810 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A competent seamstress and chambermaid; French or German preferred. Call, to-day, before 12 o'clock at 33 East 31st-st.

WANTED—Frenchwoman as seamstress and maid to child of 7 years. Apply, between 5 and 6 o'clock to-day, at 15 East 86th-st.

MALES.

GARDENER WANTED—Single man who understands his business; vegetables, flowers, lawns, and roads; wages, $25. Apply at 37 Ferry-st., up stairs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Board of Education by the Counsel to the Corporation of the city of New-York, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New-York to certain lands at the southeast corner of Hester and Chrystie streets, in the 10th Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First, that we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report of the transcript of the estimate in the office of the Board of Education for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern. Second, That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate will be heard by us as to the same or any part thereof, may within thirty days after the first publication of this notice file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, No. 17, on the second floor of No. 45 William-street, in the said city, as provided by section four of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office on the first day of May, 1889, at 11 o'clock A. M., and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary. Third, That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Chambers, in the County Court House in the city of New-York, on the 4th day of May, 1889, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed. Dated New-York, March 25th, 1889.

JOHN O'BYRNE,
LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN,
WILLIAM G. TITUS,
Commissioners.
LAMONT MCLOUGHLIN, Clerk.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARINER A. WILDER and VICTOR A. WILDER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Victor A. Wilder of the city of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy;" for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-third day of April, 1889, at 10 o'clock P. M., is fixed for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1889.

mh29,ap6,13* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE by Hon. Jos. F. Daly, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New-York, on the 1st day of March, 1889, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Frederick L. Siegel, lately doing business in the city and county of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the Assignee duly appointed of the said Frederick L. Siegel, for the benefit of creditors at the office of Whitehead & Lyon, his attorneys, No. 49 Broadway, in the city of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1889.

WHITEHEAD & LYON, WILLIAM FREHAN,
Attorneys for Assignee. Assignee.
49 Broadway, New-York City.
mh9,16,23,30,ap6

RAILROADS.

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS

Via PHILADELPHIA, to

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Pullman Car Service on all Trains.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:30 P. M., 12:00 Midnight. For CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS, 6:30 A. M., 4:45 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, WILMINGTON, and CHESTER, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 12:00 Midnight. All trains (except 11:00 A. M.) run daily.

For Washington, Parlor Car space call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

W. M. CLEMENTS, CHAS. O. SCULL,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after JANUARY 20, 1889.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:00 A. M., 8:30, (Dining Car,) and 8 P. M. daily. New-York and Chicago Limited and Fast Mail, 3:30 P. M. daily. Sleeping and Vestibuled Cars at 9 A. M. every day.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., 8 P. M., Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Ottawa, Lima and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:20 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, April 1, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Louis Cohen, Esq., Referee, John F. B. Smyth, auctioneer, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.7 by 100, 125 Seventh-av., east side, 61.11 feet south of 125th-st., for $22,025, to John E. Kaughran.

John T. Boyd, under a similar order, Martin T. McMahon, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame and brick house, with lot 22.4 by 110.1 by 23.3 by 110.3, 10 Lafayette-place, east side, 15 feet south of 4th-st., for $26,500, to Edward Wood and others, as Executors and plaintiffs.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale by William Kennelly & Brother of the buildings, with lots, 1,337 and 1,339 Broadway and 502 and 504 Sixth-av., was adjourned to April 8, and sale by Richard V. Harnett & Co. of the lease of premises 443 to 447 3d-av. and 206 East 31st-st. was adjourned to April 15.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 1.

127th-st., s. s., 164 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18x99.11; Henry V. Crawford and wife to Henrietta Bachman $16,250
72d-st., 18 West; Francis Crawford and wife to Pauline Stein 70,000
Depot-place, s. s., 285 ft. w. of Sedgwick-av., 32x100; Edward F. Brown and wife to William O. Green 8,250
43d-st., 362 West; Richard J. Dodge and wife to Howard O. Leake 13,000
123d-st., s. s., 392.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 17.4x100.11; William B. Erkenbrecher to Serena Frazer 1
10th-av., n. e. corner of 90th-st., 80.7x150x100.11x50x20.4x100; James M. Galligan to Edward Hirsh 1
6th-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 15th-st., 22x80; Executors of Stephen Barker to Trustees of Anne G. Rhoades 41,250
3d-st., 8; Katarina Hoffmann to Henry Timm 19,000
4th-av., w. s., 102.2 ft. s. of 76th-st., 17x75; Theresa Conley to Charles F. McKenna 26,000
Norfolk-st., 103 and 105; Jeremiah W. Dimlick and wife to Michael Fay and William Stacom 36,000
79th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 40x79x irr.; Henry F. Dimock to Charles T. Barney 28,000
9th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 60th-st., 100x50.5; Henry W. Corbett to Edward Halliday 46,000
Willis-av., w. s., 100 ft. w. of 137th-st., 16.6 x100; Edward Hirsh to Charles Kervan 32,000
54th-st., s. s., 100.5 ft. e. of 4th-av., 49x100.5; same to George K. Hollister 33,900
4th-av., s. s., 225 ft. n. of 3d-av., 25x89.8; Anna M. Dunnell to Bernard Galewski 1
41st-st., n. s., 215.7 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21.10x98.9; Andrew McCormick to Lily Albeon 35,000
Seventh-st., 72; Jennie Diamont to Josiah Rogers 16,500
Rivington-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Attorney-st., 50x100; Mark Davis to Bernhard Hersh 75,000
117th-st., n. s., 130.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19x100.11x14x95.8; C. Curry to Michael Sherry 10,000
Beekman-st., 19; G. A. Higgins to W. H. Whiting 50,000
Hester-st., 27; Morris Breslauer to Nathan Schannnpp 32,000
8th-st., 299, 301, and 303 East; Charles Butler to Daniel Kohn 21,400
Same property; same to same 21,400
59th-st., 429 East; Joseph Halliday and wife to N. Ernst 20,000
Rose-st., 44; Robert Aikman to Charles Curtis 14,750
32d-st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.6x98; Mary J. Caddel to Joseph Dunn 8,500
Popham-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Morris-av., 25 x125; Robert N. Cleverdon and wife to E. Hurd 5,825
80th-st., 8 East; George F. Foote to E. F. Foote 10
22d-av., 55; Diederich Fink to Michael J. Adrian 31,000
3d-av., w. s., 425 ft. s. of lands of George H. Peck, 25x144.4; Burns John to Charles T. George 6,000
Washington-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Bethune-st., 56.3x58; James Fitzpatrick to John J. O'Gorman 8,751
2d-av., n. s., 44.9 ft. n. of 92d-st., 55x45x98.9x 100.1x35.8; Frederick Beck to John Gietel 20,650
4th-av., 325, Chester W. Chapin to Mayer Kahn 22,500
3d-st., 349; John H. Hoffman to Joseph Schnittacher and wife 9,500
11th-st., s. s., 330 ft. w. of 1st-av., 100.10x 25; Edgar J. Amor to James Barrow 12,400
103d-st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.9; Lizzie Fitzpatrick to Annie Greenberger 7,950
51st-st., n. s., 235.8 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16.8 x100.5; David W. Epstein and wife to August H. Steffens 9,250
Division-st., 94; Carliebel Findley to Aachor Weinstein 13,000
58th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.8 x25.5x267.5; James H. Havens and wife to George Andress 23,000
86th-st., n. s., 182 ft. w. of 8th-av., 24.9x98.9; John Curry and James B. Gillis and wives to Hugh Reilly 1
Hoffman-st., e. s., lots N and O, Fordham, 50x120x50x121; S. Louise Brandreth to Mott Haven Co-operative Building Association 950
91st-st., s. s., 238 ft. e. of 5th-av., 17x100.5; Executors, &c., of Frederick K. Agate to Henry Shole 16,000
48th-st., n. s., 385.3 ft. w. of 2d-av., 12.8x 100.5; Executors of William H. Cochran to Emilie Schuls 9,000
53d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18x 100.5; Russell H. Beckwith and wife to Christina D. Schaffner 18,000
113th-st., 255 West; John D. Crimmins to Gardner Witherbee 16,000
82d-st., 154 East; Anna Lang to W. Lang 1
Webster-av., n. s., corner of 178th-st.; Mehlee and wife to Agnes K. Murphy 150
113th-st., n. s., corner of Lexington-av., 10x 100.11; Agnes Yost to Bertha Schnaier 10,000
83d-st., 314 West; Anna M. Clark and others to Saran A. Carr 1
Washington-st., 981; Mary Ann Forsyth to Lemon Litchfield, by part 3,250
Same property; Mary E. Forsyth and others to same, 27-40 part 22,275
Same property; Executrix of Emma J. Robbins to same, 1-40 part 2,475
97th-st., s. s., w. corner of 3d-st., 24.8x100; Abrahman and wife to Herman Freund 45,000
123d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x 99.11; Wallace G. Andrews and wife to Lewis Coon 1
125th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x74.11x 11x25x19x99.11; Frederick S. Moore to John C. Moore 40,000
76th-st., s. s., 137.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x 105.1x19x102; Charles G. Jacobi and wife to Rosette Wolff 5,500
80th-st., s. s., 206 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x102.2; Sander Guttman to Mitchell R. Bernstein 1
80th-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x102.2; Mitchell R. Bernstein to Pauline Gutman 1
121st-st., 315 East; Emil Enoch to Charles F. Schultz 7,750
79th-st., 51.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., 105x51.1; Oscar T. Marshall to John Miller 50,000
77th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Gertrude Lossan to Margarette Roth 21,500
Eldridge-st., 19, 21, and 21½; Laura Varian to William Stacone 40,000
123d-st., n. s., 480 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100.11x 25; George Schreiner to John Schreiner 1
Vandam-st., 26; William Mitchell to Louis Unrich 14,500
87th-st., 165 and 167 East; Catharine Irvin to George Irvin 32,000
44th-st., s. s., 65 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25.6x86.6; Catharine Menninger to Frank Mensing 14,200
61st-st., 349 East; Frank Tiernan to Morris Jacoby 25,750
Charles-st., 151; John J. Waldorf to Francis Caragher 13,500
7th-av., e. s., 67.10½ n. of 120th-st., 16x77; James J. Carroll to Alonzo De Baune 1
12th-st., n. s., 101 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., 20 x18; George W. Colver to Nellie Colver 8,000
1st-av., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Walnut-st., 50x100; Louis Rosenberg to Eva N. Vogler 975
Sheriff-st., 65; Johanna Ernest to Joseph Hechinger 26,050
35th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20 x98.9; Stella M. Mc to James S. Slocum 4,500
Delancey-st., n. w. corner, 25x75; Owen McGinnis to Abraham Schleisinger 31,000
114th-st., 180 East; John Loohner to Kate Weissmann 17,000
117th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x 100.11; Helen Wissmann to Bridget Boyle 13,500
Monroe-st., 62; John P. Schweikert to Maria Krieger 39,000
100th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100.8x25; William Lyman to Jefferson Welmurt 7,900
100th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100.8x25; Patrick McManus to same 7,000
42d-st., s. s., 183 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5; Barbara Seitz to Robert Welcke 10,500
4th-st., 56 East; Henry J. Mahr and others to Theodore Sattler 22,000
Broadway, 203, and also 186 and 188 Fulton-st.; Executors of Joshua Jones to Elliott F. Shepard 362,000
Franklin-st., 107 to 113; same to James H. Jones 227,000
Thomas-st., 54, and also 129 Duane-st.; same to Solomon Zickel 108,000
Coenties-slip, 9; same to Adeline Cohen 12,500
9th-av., s. e. corner of 75th-st., 25.8x100; same to F. H. Dugro 26,300
Front-st., 249; same to Helen Landon 11,500
Maiden-lane, 32 and 34; same to same 101,000
Hudson-st., 56 to 60, and also 93 to 97 Thomas-st.; same to Roswell C. Williams 155,500
Duane-st., 162; same to Margaret C. Wallace 45,000
Reade-st., s. s., lot 578, 25x75; same to John H. Ireland 57,000
Seventh-st., 163; same to Howard Place 12,500
Front-st., 245, and also 267½ Water-st.; same to William E. Treadwell 21,000
Bowery, 34 and 34½; same to Moses Goldsmith 41,000
Canal-st., 385; same to Denis Arnaid 22,000
Eighty-second-st., 161 East; Abraham S. Herzog and wife to Charles Boas 14,500
115th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x92; Frances T. Roberts to Thaddeus J. Keane 26,000
52d-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98; Mary E. Scott to Abram W. Applegate, ½ part 6,000
125th-st., 357 West; S. H. W. McLeod to John Ravensburg 10,000
Monroe-st., n. s., lot 619, 16.8x24.9x16.8x 26.8; and also n. s. of Hamilton-st., 16.10½ 16.10x55x16.9x56; Thomas Joyce and wife to Barnet Levy 9,595
123d-st., s. s., 292.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.4x 100.11; Barnett Smith to William B. Erskine 19,000
Monroe-st., s. s., lot 619, 16.9x24.9x16.8x 26.8; and also n. s. of Hamilton-st., 16.10½ 16.10x56.9x56; Barnet Levy and wife to Isaac Unterberg ....
Essex-st., w. s., 200.6 ft. s. of Hester-st., 20 x97.6; Mendel Levin and wife to Abraham Geiger 21,000
97th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison-av., 65x 18.9x102.3; Louis Ramoer to William Mead 25,000
1st-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Walnut-st., 50x80; Terrese McNeel to Alice McNeel 965
Essex-av., 273; Abram Vendusen to Mary F. Dodge 30,000
Madison-av., 1,822; Levi P. Morton to Frank A. Pendleton and wife 14,000
30th-st., 25 East; Mary Dodge to James Wood 28,000
106th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 80x 100.11; Charles Taylor to Philip Euler 53,250
62d-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 9th-av., 80x99; Mary A. Morgan and others to Mary Feeley 17,500
Same property; same to same 1,750
Lexington-av., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 44th-av., 25x 75; James Moses and mortgagor to P. K. Carpenter 22,000
Morningside, s. s., 75 ft. e. of Manning-st., 100 ft.; James Robinson to Anthony Miller 25,000
84th-st., n. s., 138 ft. e. of 11th-av., 16x102; Harriet Paralee to Harriet Hatch 16,000
83d-st., 95; Robert Miller to John Weber 18,000
Eden-av., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Walnut-st., 100 x30; Cornelius E. Fish to Timothy Donovan 230
83d-st., 29 East; Robert Miller to John Weber 18,000
East Houston-st., 491; Louis Knopping to Jesse Presson 10,500
Broadway, 605; Henry Meinhard to John J. Clark and another 110,000
39th-st., n. s., 152 ft. e. of 5th-av., 23x98; William Northrup to Junius S. Morgan 40,080
40th-st., s. s., 153 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x98.9; same to same 80,000
42d-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 108th-st., 80.5x 100.6; Benedict A. Klein to Julius Dreyfus 22,000
73d-st., n. s., 305 ft. e. of West End-av., 20x 100.2; Jacob Lawson to John A. Kimkel 1
113th-st., 116 East; Solomon Mayer to Philip Goldman 20,500
102d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100.11x25; same to same 76,500
Clinton-st., w. s., 175.6 ft. s. of Hester-st., 25x100; Abraham M. Jacobs and wife to Isaac Smith 1
Same property; Isaac Smith and wife to Carrie Greenberg 20,800
Hudson-st., 257 and 259; Mary S. Denison to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer 50,500
Charleton-st., 10; John Helmsley and wife to Hannah Muller 15,000
Christopher-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th-st., 22x 75; Eleanor Stevenson to John F. Gair and wife 18,500
129th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x 99.11; Jacob Bookman and wife to Thomas J. and George Jenkins 8,500
97th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.11; same to same 18,000
Broadway, 838; Martha R. Pope to George Bliss 110,000
Hester-st., 27; Jacob Cohen and wife to Morris Breslauer 30,000
57th-st., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Executor of Louisa Herb to Joseph A. Weaver 1
Same property; Ernest H. Herb and wife to same 16,000
41st-st., 416 West; Lucinda Laughlin to Mary F. Brandt 20,750
125th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 99.11 x25; James A. Ross to Elisabeth Clute 1
Same property; Anna L. Sprague to same 19,120
Willett-st., 49; Baer Hosenberg to William Friedman 16,500
121st-st., 68 East; Thomas McCafferty to Herman Wendt 24,000
Morton-st., 42; George Orr and others to Spencer Aldrich 14,500
25th-st., 301 and 303 East; James McGovern to Mary McGovern 30,000
Same property; same to same 32,500
Hester-st., 117; Elias Jacobs to Isaac Marx. 65,500
23d-st., s. s., 100.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 50x 75; William Matson to Timothy Donovan 32,000
123d-st., 128 West; Isaac Wright to Annie Schmidt 20,000
64th-st., s. s., 319 ft. w. of 1st-av., 100.5x 25 x; Bernard Tiedemann to William Stein 25,000
1st-av., 351; John Witmer to John Sex 14,750
92d-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.8; Leonard Sibley and wife to George Mulligan 11,000
1st-av., n. e. corner of 119th-st., 100.11x155; Griffin Tompkins and wife to Herman Wronkow 115,000
Same property; Herman Wronkow and wife to John Cartledge 115,000
East Broadway, 310; Samuel Woolf and wife to John Overbeck 16,500
93d-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.8; Lewis C. Sinfts to Ignats Weiss 16,000
1st-av., n. e. corner of 2d-st., (24th Ward;) Frederick P. Foster, Referee, to Ellen Lyman 555
94th-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18.9x100; Jette Wolf to Leopold Sonn and wife 19,750
St. Nicholas-av., e. s., 149.11 ft. s. of 133d-st., 159.6x126x169x142.1; Theodore Von Ellert and wife to John B. Smith 1
Hudson-st., 257 and 259; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Abraham Lewis 56,500
126th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 3d-av., 60x103.8x 100x103.3x50.4x296.8; Executor of William Van Tassell to Edward Kearney and another 32,582
Pike-st., w. s., lot 528; Herman Wendt to Joseph Goldstein 13,000
22d-st., n. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x 98.9; Elisabeth Woods to Henry B. Ker, Jr. 1
100th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x 101.10; Executors of Frederick H. Cossitt to John Welcker and others 5,000
23d-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x98.9; Waldon Fell and wife to Bertha Volkening 20,500
4th-av., e. s., 51.3 ft. s. of 119th-st., 24.10x 80; Ann McDonagh and others to Frederick Bartsell 6,600
7th-av., n. w. corner of 120th-st., 23x91.7; William H. Howells and wife to Rachel Howells and others 7,000
Bleecker-st., s. s., 72 ft. e. of Greene-st., 28x 150, and also s. s. of Greene-st., 150 ft. s. of Bleecker-st., 24x100; Isaac S. Isaacs to Rachel Cohen 8,000
105th-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of Manhattan-av., 18.4x100; James Lamb and wife to Cassandra A. Beall 14,400
Same property; John A. Brown and wife to same 14,400
Same property; Executors of John Brown to same 14,400
4th-av., w. s., 102.2 ft. s. of 79th-st., 17x75; Charles F. Mcanenna and wife to Trustees of Mary F. McKenna 1
Madison-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Columbia-av., 25x100; Charles Stonebridge and wife to Nelig Hehelin 4,000
141st-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x 103.3; Ludwig Schopp and wife to John Lucker and another 19,300
Madison-av., 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818,

THE PARADE IN THE WAY

IT WILL SERIOUSLY INTERFERE WITH MOVING DAY.

THE CENTENNIAL SHOW ON MAY 1 LIKELY TO RAISE LEGAL POINTS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

The centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration in this city is likely to cause about as much inconvenience to those citizens who look forward to an annual moving day with more or less enthusiasm as anything that has ever occurred east of the Rocky Mountains. There is a strong probability that the names of the Centennial Committee, instead of being handed down to posterity in letters of enduring brass, will be kicked along the grooves of the ages moss grown with odium.

May 1 is the day chosen for an industrial parade the like of which, in elaborate detail and in length, has never been seen in New York. From one end of town to the other will be wheeled thousands of vehicles, each one of which will give evidence of the city's industrial greatness in some phase. The procession will divide the island almost in half, longitudinally, and the streets crossing the route of the parade will be packed with sightseers, so that to cross the thoroughfare will be well-nigh impossible. And all this will come to pass on the day when nearly one-half of the householders change their abodes for another year.

It has been calculated that the great number of wagons, trucks, and the like which will take part in the parade, will very nearly deprive would-be movers of the facilities for changing their homes. Even the most modest trade will strive to be represented, and it will be necessary in nearly every case to have a vehicle of some sort to support its dignity. The number of trucks in town is necessarily limited, and when the procession is supplied there will, it is said, be precious few for their legitimate May 1 business. This unpleasant complication having never been experienced in this city before, the persons whose leases expire May 1 are at their wits' end to know what to do. April 29 is a parade day, so is April 30, and, worst of all, so is May 1. Should they remain longer than that date the legal question arises whether they might not be held on a new lease. Then, suppose some one had rented the house or apartments already occupied because of the tenant's inability to move, who would have the right to the apartments—the person in possession or the ones who had rented them under a new lease? Therefore there is a prospect of a succession of lawsuits which will keep the district civil courts busy for some time to come.

Visits were made by a TIMES reporter yesterday to several companies owning moving vans and trucks, and the question as to their plans for the 1st of next month was answered by an avowal of ignorance concerning the necessities which will confront them. Almost without exception the order books of owners of vans are nearly filled with contracts for moving furniture on May 1.

"People began making their orders much earlier this season," it was explained, "for, no doubt, they dreaded the complications afforded by the parade. We have have taken all the orders we have dared to, with this restriction: We shall not be required nor will we sign contracts to remove furniture anywhere on the line of march or from any place to any point where we will be obliged to cross the route of the procession. If we were to contract to deliver goods in a part of the city which is on the other side of the line of march, we would have to go all around the parade; maybe make a complete circuit of the city and so lose more time than we could possibly hope to make up." The orders which the truckmen have so far received are nearly all for May 1. The proportion of orders for April 30 is no larger than it has been in the past.

"Wagons," said a truckman yesterday, "are divided into business trucks and tramp trucks. The former are in a very slight minority, and they will be used almost exclusively in the parade. Business houses, manufactories, and the like will endeavor to use their own vehicles, and if they have none they will try to rent as massive-looking ones as they can get. Now, nothing can be done with them for moving—they are so heavy they would jar the furniture all to pieces. The tramp trucks will not be used in the procession, because they are of the distinctively nondescript class, and most of them are not pretty to look at, so of these there will be as many available as there ever were. The vans, however, will be probably very hard to get, because nearly all of them have been engaged."

There is, notwithstanding this abundance of trucks, an independence shown in the conduct of their owners which has a sad meaning for the unfortunates who will be obliged to employ them. They nearly all have agreed that they will not charge as much a load this May, but, instead, will require about $5 an hour for their work, guaranteeing not to occupy more than two hours for a single truckload unless it is across the line of march. For a double truck the charge, these financiers say, will be from $7 to $12 an hour. Still, even at these prices the limit is by no means reached, for, according to the necessities of the tenants, will the prices charged for removals be estimated.

Chief-Justice McAdam of the City Court, who is a high authority upon the questions involved in the relations between landlord and tenant, said concerning the liability of a tenant should he remain in his old apartments over May 1:

"The courts have repeatedly held that a tenant who 'wrongfully' holds over after the expiration of his term may be, at the option of his landlord, treated either as a trespasser or as a tenant, upon the terms of the original letting—that is to say, if the letting be by the month he a tenant for another month, or if it was by the year as a tenant for another year. To enable the landlord to hold the tenant for a new term the holding over must be 'wrongful.' If any of circumstance over which the tenant has no control he cannot vacate and surrender the premises on the day his term expires, the holding over is not wrongful, and no new tenancy can be implied. The only liability the holding-over tenant would incur would be the reasonable value of the use during the time the premises were withheld. The fact that April 29, 30, and May 1 are days to be devoted to our centennial celebration makes no difference in the rules stated except that the difficulties attending the removal of families on that day may be such that could be more readily established. Tenants who can move on May 1 had better do so and avoid the chances of a lawsuit, which should never be encouraged, but always avoided."

"What effect would the making of the three days in question, or May 1 alone, legal holidays have upon the tenant question?" was asked.

"No effect at all," was the reply. "The Legislature cannot interfere with the rights of a contract. If a tenant agrees with his landlord that he will move May 1 he has got to do it or give excellent reasons for not doing so. The only difference such a holiday would make would be that the courts would close and a dispossess warrant could not be obtained."

Real estate agents, looking forward to the almost unavoidable tangle, have so arranged with many of their tenants who have signified their intention to move May 1 that they could delay until the following day, with the understanding that the new tenants could find accommodations for their furniture and themselves April 29, 30, or even May 2. In a great many instances this understanding is agreed upon readily, but there have been a great many more where to make such an agreement needed the diplomacy of a Talleyrand. Still, the majority of tenants object to such a compromise, uncompromisingly declaring that they are content to take their chances and the "other people" would have to do the same. There cannot but be a great number of cases where the procession of May 1 will dam up the regular flow of the milk of human kindness.

IN QUARTERARO'S BEHALF.

At the trial of Vincenzo Quarteraro yesterday before Recorder Smyth for the murder of Antonio Fiaccomio ex-Judge Curtis, for the defense, brought out a long array of witnesses to prove a conclusive alibi for the prisoner. Miss Maggie Phelan, who lives in Second-street in Mount Vernon, saw both Quarteraro and his wife about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the Sunday on which the murder was committed. Edward Weimer, who keeps a florist's store there, had Mr. and Mrs. Quarteraro in his place buying flowers about 5 o'clock that afternoon, and Albert and Emil Friedman, who were in the florist's shop at that time, corroborated his testimony.

Miss Lulu Parshall and Miss Annie Farrell, who had gone to the Mount Vernon railroad station to see a friend off on the 7:51 P. M. train for New-York, saw Quarteraro in the crowd at the station. Robert Pascot, a boy of 17, who was sitting on the station platform that evening, also saw Quarteraro, but did not see him board the train. Joseph Benedict, the accused man's brother-in-law, was at a Mount Vernon store on that Sunday, and saw Quarteraro at intervals all day up to 7:30 o'clock, when he left for the train.

Several witnesses were called to testify to Quarteraro's good character, and he himself was put on the stand to show his honorable discharge from the Italian Army, dated 1891, and giving him a Corporal's rank. Judge Curtis will continue the defense to-day.

FELL DEAD ON THE STAGE.

Just before the time for rehearsal at the Standard Theatre yesterday morning, John Ashoff, the driver of an express wagon, who had been out of employment for some time, went into the theatre with Manager Frohman and stood at one side of the stage watching the moving of the scenery. Suddenly he threw up his hands and fell unconscious almost at the feet of one of the workmen. Before a doctor arrived he was dead. No one appeared to know the man, and his body was removed to Fifty-seventh-street police station. Coroner Schultze will investigate the cause of death.

"HOLLAND AND BELGIUM"

A TOUR OF THE NETHERLANDS, STARTING FROM DALY'S THEATRE.

The second of Mr. John L. Stoddard's lectures in the Lenten course at Daly's was delivered yesterday morning to an audience which, in spite of the rainy weather, filled the theatre to overflowing, and which applauded, as loudly as a body mainly composed of ladies ever applauds, the vivid descriptions of the lecturer, and laughed heartily at his humorous stories. "Holland and Belgium" was the subject of the lecture yesterday, and, as these are lands overlooked by the great mass of Summer tourists, they offered a fine field not only for an interesting tale, but for the display of pictures, the subjects of which were new to the majority of the audience. Mr. Stoddard is not sparing in the exhibition of his pictures, and this fact accounts largely for the charm of his lectures. No place or character or building of importance is alluded to that is not shown on the large screen, so that the eye accompanies the ear in the imaginary tour which is compressed into the space of an hour and a half. The pictures shown in "Holland and Belgium" are numerous and remarkably fine, and the attention of the audience is not allowed to flag for an instant.

Mr. Stoddard starts with a trip across the English Channel, which is described in a style half humorous, half pathetic, and lands with his party in Ostend, where he shows the finest of the hotels and the beach with its bathing appliances. Hurrying on to Ghent, the picturesque gateway, the famous market places, and some of the ruined cloisters and crypts are visited, and the old city described in brief but vivid terms. Then a jump is made to Bruges, once a prosperous old Flemish town, but now dull and lifeless, only interesting from the memories of centuries which cluster around it. The famous old belfry, with its chime of 99 bells, the finest in all Europe, is shown from different points of view, and the picturesque bridges and neglected canals are described as they appear to-day. The lecturer does not linger long at Bruges, but takes a short cut to Brussels, the Paris of Belgium, where a longer stop is made. All the leading points of interest in this beautiful city are described and illustrated, including the Bourse, the new Palace of Justice, the public parks, the Leopold monument, and the monument to Egmont and Horne, the martyrs of the fanatical hatred of Philip II. The last pause made in Belgium is at Antwerp, where its magnificent wharves and quay, its elegant Exchange, and the famous cathedral spire are inspected at close quarters.

From Belgium Mr. Stoddard takes his audience direct to Holland, landing them on the lowlands, and showing them specimens of the dignified Dutch cows, the inevitable windmill which is seen everywhere, and on which so much depends in the Netherlands, and the winding canals which intersect the country in all directions. A trip to Rotterdam is quickly followed by a jump to Amsterdam, which has been called a Northern Venice, because, like the Italian city, it is built on a number of islands, and its streets are flowing water. The beauty of Venice, however, is lacking in the practical Dutch city, with its foul-smelling canals, and Mr. Stoddard can find but very little resemblance between the two places.

The lecture closes with a visit to The Hague, the capital of Holland, and the sands of Scheveningen, the famous watering place of The Hague. A moonlight view of the North Sea, from which the Dutch have reclaimed their land and which they are still constantly engaged in fighting, is the last beautiful picture thrown upon the screen, and sends the audience away with something pleasant to think about.

"Holland and Belgium" is one of the best of the lectures which Mr. Stoddard has delivered in this city, and no mere description can do it justice. It will be repeated this morning for ticket holders in Course B and such others as get to the theatre early enough to secure the few single tickets still remaining. The third lecture in Course B will be given next Thursday morning, and will be devoted to "Cardinal Richelieu," being the only historical lecture in the present series.

FOR THOSE BEREAVED.

GOODS DISPLAYED AT JACKSON'S EMPORIUM ON BROADWAY.

It seems as though fashion's laws had solved the old and vexing question as to how mourning apparel for ladies could be made less suggestive and sombre and at the same time lose none of its sentiment. Jackson's, at 777 Broadway, has always been a headquarters for mourning attire. To inspect the stock there five years ago was an experience calculated to bring on melancholy, so densely sombre were the fabrics fashion then decreed as proper for mourning wear. There has been a steady progress in this regard, however, and now when one talks about Jackson's there is almost as much so please the eye as in any first-class establishment dealing in regular lines of ladies' dry goods.

A full Spring and Summer stock has just been opened. In it, for full mourning, are to be found a full line of Priestley's rich, standard fabrics, Henriettas, crêpe cloths, nun's veiling, plain and hemstitched, and some beautiful bordered goods; also a fine line of grenadine nun's veiling, in silk and wool, with side bands, in stripes and checks.

In half mourning the offerings are even more attractive. There are superb side-band robes, combination suitings, mohair, figured and plain, and cashmeres in black and white stripes and checks. New patterns in Scotch ginghams, French chailles, surahs, and Indian silks are also offered, and at very low figures. In parasols, full and half mourning, Jackson offers a fine assortment, the richest and newest of which is the canopy-shaped article, made up in all fabrics of handsome patterns and with unique handles.

The lace department has been largely increased in importance and now is stocked with as fine a line of black and black and white. Everything else in the line of mourning goods that can be desired—gloves, hosiery, collars and cuffs, and jewelry—can be found at Jackson's, in full and rich assortment, at very reasonable figures.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

Mrs. Kate Sanders, the wife of Charles Sanders, a traveling salesman, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by leaping into the air shaft from the second story of 226 East Thirty-ninth-street. The woman had been sick about two years, and three weeks ago became insane. On Saturday her husband went to Philadelphia, leaving his wife in charge of two trained nurses. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the nurses left her alone and she got out of bed and leaped through a window into the air shaft, which runs down to the basement of the house. She struck on the stone flooring of the area. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that she was seriously injured.

Anthony Wirth, a German bottle dealer, 49 years old, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor at his residence, 160 Ridge-street. He had been suffering from consumption for two years, and becoming convinced that he was beyond human aid, he became despondent and sought to end his life. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mamie Corvello, a dissipated girl, 19 years old, while intoxicated yesterday jumped from the fire escape on the first floor of the tenement in the rear of 311 East Twenty-fourth-street and sustained severe internal injuries.

THE ALDERMEN WANT SEATS.

The Centennial Celebration Committee, having mollified the Albany legislators, has of hand the task of appeasing the gathering wrath of the local legislators. An Aldermanic committee has long been ready to confer with the Centennial Committee respecting the places the Aldermen and their special friends should have from which to view the great processions, but the latter committee has not expressed a desire for a conference. The Aldermen are of the opinion that if they are not properly cared for they can put a big burden on the minds of the Centennial Committee by prohibiting the erection of stands in the streets over which they have jurisdiction. They will probably discuss the question at their meeting to-day, when it will be raised in connection with an application to be made to the board by William Rhinelander Stewart as the representative of householders in Washington-square and the lower part of Fifth-avenue for permission to erect a floral arch at the intersection of those streets.

METAL EXCHANGE ELECTION.

The annual election of the New-York Metal Exchange was held yesterday. Three tickets were in the field, two of which were headed by the retiring President, Mr. Talmadge Delafield. The following ticket was elected: President—William H. Davé; Vice-President—E. S. Thomason; Treasurer—Carl Mayer; Secretary—Edward J. Shriver; Managers—Eben B. Clarke, B. Hochschild, George E. Moore, E. A. Caswell, George Nissen, J. M. Clark, Talmadge Delafield, W. L. Russell, Spencer Jennings, Edmund Hendricks, A. Bousset, Joseph Byrne, U. P. Coe, M. E. Smith; Arbitration Committee—J. J. Williams, Lasius Hart, Charles A. Trench, F. Steiner, T. L. Crane.

THE WASHINGTON CENTENNARY.

The passenger department of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad announces that arrangements have been made for the sale of excursion tickets to this city on April 27, 28, and 29, and for trains arriving in this city on all days, April 30, from all stations, including the Harlem Division, distant 30 or more miles from New-York. The tickets will be sold at the rate of 1½ cents per mile each way, and will be good for return up to and including May 2.

SHOWN TO FISHERMEN.

TROUT SEEM PLENTIER IN THE MARKETS THAN IN THE BROOKS.

Trout fishermen are never afraid of a bit of rain, and the storm yesterday had little effect in keeping them from an inspection of the brilliantly-dotted beauties that were temptingly arranged upon the stands at Fulton Market in honor of the opening of the season. The ladies, however, who were deterred by the weather from visiting the market to see the display will be glad to learn that the fish will be kept for two or three days and that a fresh supply, to arrive early this morning, will make the exhibition even more extensive.

Commissioner Blackford had his stands decorated with tall plants and flowers. Ladies who visited Mr. Blackford's stands were presented with little nosegays, as pretty as the trout. The display was large and varied. The Canadian wild trout represented every hue and color of the native *Salmo fontinalis*. Nice pound fellows, gracefully proportioned, lay in beds of moss and green, some with red bellies and deep red spots, others dark and silvery, with vermillion stars and points. The Long Island fish were splendid specimens, round and fat. They came from Patchogue, Brookhaven, and Cold Spring. Their condition showed what good feeding and a mild Winter will do for the fish.

The live trout in the tanks attracted much attention. In one tank the spectator looked down upon the fish as they were swimming around and saw them as they appear in the pools of their native wilds. They were long, active swimmers, and the fishermen were tempted to drop a bug among them. A big salmon trout nearly two feet long was admired by many. Excellent specimens of lake trout from the Adirondacks and Caledonian Hatcheries were also shown.

Ichthyologists were interested in the hybrid trout. One, a cross between a brook and a salmon trout, had bright creamy sides, with dark spots of almost a greenish hue. Another was a cross between a brook and a brown trout. It had brown sides, variegated with lighter shades. Upon the same table were a rainbow, brown trout, and a California brook trout curiously spotted with green and black. Trout from the Carolinas, Rhode Island, and Cape Cod also were added to the collection.

A novel feature was the "fish in the Clover" puzzle, represented in one of the stands by the aid of shell fish. The outer ring was of white bait, the second of prawns, and the inner of scallops. Four diminutive lobsters were the pigs.

Among the Adirondack trout were some trout fish, which are now being hatched out at the State hatcheries in large quantities and are used for trout bait. They are delicate little fish, shaped like a grayling, and of fine-grained flesh.

Among those who looked at the trout yesterday were Austin Corbin, ex-Mayor Grace, Benjamin H. Bristow, George E. Page, and Francis Endicott.

The storm of Saturday night and Sunday was a great damper to the ardor of the trout fishers of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island. The melting snow robbed the trout streams of their limpid brightness and delayed the good fishing at least a week. Many members of the various fishing clubs were prepared to whip the streams yesterday morning, and many did whip them scientifically, only to realize from experience the true significance of April Fool's Day.

THE TIMES has recently given a full description of daping, bait fishing, and fly casting for trout on Long Island. How to cook a trout when taken is thus described by an authority:

"Take for a one-pound fish, after carefully cleaning it and washing it, two small skewers of red cedar wood. On each thread a piece of fat salt pork, half an inch square; with these fasten the belly asunder; fasten the fish by the tail to a piece of pliant wood and bend it over the fire to bring the fish and wood in close proximity; place a thin bit of thin, dry toast under the drip of the gravy; cook quickly; 10 minutes before the fire is sufficient thoroughly to cook a two-pound fish."

"Salt and lemon juice are usually the only condiments used with trout, but some bon vivants use pepper and other seasoning at the expense of the gamy flavor so highly prized by others.

MRS. STEWART WAS AFRAID.

SOME INTERESTING TESTIMONY IN THE ENDLESS WILL CASE.

Proceedings in the Stewart will case were resumed yesterday. Mrs. Kate A. Wetherell, daughter of the late ex-Judge J. Lawrence Smith and grand-niece of Mrs. Stewart, took the stand for the contestants. She lived with Mrs. Stewart from Mr. Stewart's death in 1876 until 1879. There were no secrets between them. Mrs. Stewart talked to her freely about the Stewart business and her understanding of Judge Hilton's relations to it.

The contestants wanted to put these conversations in evidence. They were forbidden to do so directly by a decision of court at the former hearing, but they hoped to reach their object in a roundabout way. Judge Hilton's lawyers were on guard, however, and the witness dragged through several hours, recalling how Judge Hilton controlled Mrs. Stewart, even to the point of dictating what she should wear. On one occasion at Saratoga, when Mrs. Stewart was ready for a garden party, he made her go up stairs and change the dress she had selected.

Mrs. Wetherell said she never intended in any of the proceedings in which she has become involved to contest the will or to jeopardize in any way her legacy. All she did was upon her father's advice and simply because he requested it. Mrs. Wetherell was present at the reading of the will of Mr. Stewart, a week after his death, and Judge Hilton was left alone with the ladies. He looked benignly at them and said: "Now, don't you see what I have done for you all?" She could not remember that any one thanked him.

John Van Gaasbeek, who had charge of the retail carpet department at the Tenth-street store from 1866 until July, 1876, became a witness late in the afternoon. A month after Mr. Stewart died Mr. Van Gaasbeek became dissatisfied and offered his resignation. When Mrs. Stewart heard of it she sent for him. What occurred during his call, according to his recollection, was as follows: "She said she was surprised to hear that I was going, and wanted to know why. I said I couldn't stay under the circumstances, as Mr. Libby was interfering too much in my department, changing all our methods and so on. Then she said she had a little something to say about the business, for the Judge was in the house only to look after her interests. I said things were not going right and that I wished she would consult her friends about the present management. 'I dassent do it, you know I dassent,' she replied, 'on account of the Judge.' When I went away she gave me her hand and asked me to call any time after her return from Europe. I called, but the butler wouldn't let me in. Mrs. Stewart was a very pleasant, confiding old lady."

So far as the cross-examination of this witness proceeded it dealt largely with a Mr. Fowle. Fowle appeared in the carpet department in 1873. He was there every day, but had no desk, never made a sale, and was an enigma to the witness. Curiosity led the witness once to ask Mr. Stewart why he had hired Fowle. Mr. Stewart declared that he had not hired him. And so Fowle continued and was still walking about doing nothing when the witness stepped out. He never assumed control in the department or tried in any way to usurp the witness's functions as manager.

The case will go on to-day.

CHEAP CLOTHING WHICH IS GOOD.

Cheapness, excellence of material and workmanship are qualities rarely combined in modern clothing for gentlemen, but at Arnheim's great tailoring establishment at the Bowery and Spring-street you can now get a suit of clothes the cheapness of which is astonishing. Suits of black diagonals, corkscrew material, and Bannockburn cheviots in more than 200 styles are made to order for $20 each, $30 or $35 cheaper than they are usually sold at merchant tailors' houses. In overcoats—and Arnheim is just now making a specialty of Spring overcoats—garments of whipcord, diagonals, and lots of materials of gay and sedate colors are being made for $16, lined with silk to match and adorned with all those little inside decorations which make an overcoat valuable in its owner's eyes. The big stores are filled with materials from which suits and overcoats are made at correspondingly low prices, and he must be finical who cannot find something in the place to please his eye and his pocket-book.

Every garment made at this establishment is warranted to be just as it is represented to be, to fit well, to wear well, and to look well. Any dissatisfaction on the part of the purchaser entitles him to have the money refunded or to have another suit of clothes. A written guarantee is given him, which also enables him for the space of a year to have his clothes repaired, pressed, &c., as many times as he chooses. A large staff of experienced cutters is employed here, and each man of them is required to give very satisfactory proof of his ability before he is employed. Rapidity of construction is another feature of Arnheim's clothes which recommend them to discriminating buyers. A man in a hurry can have a suit of clothes ready for him within nine hours after his measure has been taken, and if he simply wants a pair of trousers they will be made for him in five hours.

HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

John Barden, aged 20 years, of 45 Sussex-street, Jersey City, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Silliman charged with assaulting members of his family on Sunday. The principal witness against Barden was to have been his grandfather, Patrick McCarthy, but when the case was called McCarthy was not in court. Investigation showed that he had died during the night.

There is some question whether his death resulted from the assault made on him by his grandson. The coroner made an inquiry into the case, but the jury failed to agree. Meanwhile the Coroner's jurymen, Fryan Bilsing was committed without bail.

MINES WANT REFORM.

THE CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT TO BE THOROUGHLY REORGANIZED.

Preparations for a complete reorganization of the Finance Department were begun by Controller Myers yesterday. The system of bookkeeping in each bureau will be revised, and, if improvements cannot easily be made in it, it will be abolished and a radical change effected. To bring about the reform the Controller yesterday took William Pitt Sherman into his department, assisting him Supervisor of Accounts. Mr. Sherman was a Commissioner of Accounts for years, but was removed from that position by Mayor Grant at the opening of the market inquiry to make room for Mr. R. P. Barker. The salary of Mr. Sherman for this important work has not yet been fixed.

Controller Myers also told the new Collector of City Revenue, ex-Senator Daly, in a long letter the reforms he wished to have effected in that bureau. These refer particularly to the cure of the ills that have been discovered in the management of the markets, but the Controller also called Mr. Daly's attention to the need to see that all sources of public revenue were investigated. In the markets, he said, the subletting of stands must be stopped. If stands were worth large rentals the city must get the money. Middlemen must be banished by increasing the rentals they now pay for stands to the sums which they exact from the persons to whom they lease. Such arrearages of rents as he could ascertain Mr. Daly was to collect and to prevent arrears from again accumulating.

To assist Mr. Daly in his work the Controller appointed Putnam Conklin as Clerk of Markets in place of ex-Coroner Wolfman, whom he removed last week. He also dropped from the pay rolls the names of Market Collectors Knapp, Williams, and McLaughlin, who had been under suspension because they could not find the books that have disappeared from the Market Bureau. In the place of two of them he appointed John Clark and Leo Sonnenberg. Mr. Sonnenberg was until recently an assistant in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts. He was dismissed by the present Commissioners to make room for a Tammany man, who afterward turned out to have a relation to the improper distribution of market stands, and had to be dismissed in his turn. The other new collector of market rents, Mr. Clark, used to be a deputy clerk in the Fourth District Civil Court, but more recently has been employed in the office of the United States Treasury Agent in the Custom House. Mr. Putnam Conklin, who becomes the Clerk of Markets, was for 10 years employed by H. K. Thurber & Co. and Thurber, Whyland & Co. He is well known in the grocery and general produce trade, and was commended to the Controller by his old employers, E. C. Hazard & Co., Leggett & Co., and other west side firms.

The Commissioners of Accounts are moving as speedily as possible in their investigation of such records as were not stolen from the Market Bureau. They expect to be able to present to-morrow something definite respecting the jugglery that was done with the money and the books of the bureau. It is probable, also, that they will resume the examination of oral witnesses to-morrow, and one purpose of this resumption will be to ascertain from market-men statements as to how much, if anything, they owe the city for rent.

INDIGNANT GERMANS.

THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY REPLIES TO CAPT. REILLY'S EXPLANATION.

The Liederkranz Society's committee made another assault on the police yesterday, in response to Capt. Reilly's answer to its charge that he and his subordinates acted outrageously in enforcing the excise law at the recent ball of the society. In a letter to Mayor Grant the society charged that the majority of the Board of Police had seemed desirous to conceal the outrageous conduct of their subordinates. It was a farce, the committee said, for that board merely to let Capt. Reilly answer the charges against him and his officers, instead of making a careful judicial inquiry into the matter, such as the committee had, evidently, the Mayor had contemplated. The committee added:

"To have referred the protest of this society to a Captain in whose precinct more public immorality notoriously exists, and more indecent outrages are committed, than in any other in this city, evidences a policy of evasion and fear of exposure instead of that rigid examination and close scrutiny which the people of this city have a right to expect from the department to whose consideration the protest in question was referred, and to whom they must look for protection and assistance when life, peace, and property are threatened.

"The innuendo under which Capt. Reilly seeks to shield his unworthy acts, when he states that there was no violence used on the part of the officers whatever, but simply a 'firm, well-mannered exercise of authority such as the occasion and the condition of the parties called for,' is without the slightest foundation in fact, and a base fabrication, the coarseness of which tends strongly to show the weakness of his cause and the desperation of his defense."

After charging that the Board of Police had long acted so that outrages and evils had been encouraged, the committee submitted the matter again to the Mayor for any action he might deem fit.

DEFENDING HIS SCHOOLHOUSES.

Inspectors of the Health Department have made a visit to the annex of District School No. 54, One Hundred and Fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, where it is declared that Miss Rebecca Gibbs, a teacher, contracted the typhoid-malarial fever which resulted in her death March 22. They reported to Dr. Cyrus Edson that the annex was in good sanitary condition, and that no disease could have been caused by defective plumbing or the like, because there was no plumbing in the building.

Superintendent of Public School Buildings Debevoise, believing that this effectively disposed of the charges that the children in the school breathed and rebreathed the same air for hours at a time, and similar complaints, then suggested that Dr. Edson should have his inspectors examine the boarding house, 40 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, where Miss Gibbs died. Dr. Morris visited the premises and discovered that there was a wash basin in the room which the teacher formerly occupied, and that the trap was siphoned by the discharge of the wash basin in an adjoining room. This origin of sewer gas, with other defective plumbing, Mr. Debevoise believes, is directly accountable for Miss Gibbs's fatal illness.

Mr. Debevoise said yesterday that each pupil in the annex had 90 cubic feet of breathing space in the classrooms—20 cubic feet more than the legal requirements. "The trouble is," the Superintendent explained, "that the teachers don't use their windows to ventilate their schoolrooms sufficiently."

LECTURES IN MICROSCOPY.

Prof. Joseph Schrenk of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York will, at the request of members of former classes, give a course in practical microscopy to a limited number of ladies and gentlemen, holding classes at the college on April 11 and every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock until June 27. The members of these classes will be instructed in all the uses of the microscope, how to make sections for histological examination, and how to stain and mount them for permanent preservation. Reagents will be used, and the important manipulations connected with microscopical research will be performed. Tickets for this course may be obtained from the clerk of the college or from the Professor himself.

Prof. Schrenk's lectures to the Summer class in botany commence on April 10 at 4 P. M., and will be given every succeeding Wednesday until the end of June. The course is open to all ladies and gentlemen who feel an interest in this study, and will be made particularly agreeable. As often as may be found expedient expeditions under the Professor's guidance will be made into the fields and woods of the vicinity within easy reach in order that the plants may be studied as they grew.

CHANGES AT ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

Dr. W. D. Mitchell, executive head of the medical staff at St. Vincent's Hospital, resigned yesterday, his regular term of two years having expired. The Medical Board, in accordance with custom, made promotions all along the line. House Surgeon E. M. McCabe takes Dr. Mitchell's place, Junior Dr. Philip Beekman becomes house surgeon, and Ambulance Surgeon Alphonse Wallace gets the internship, his old place being filled by the appointment of Dr. H. A. Haubold. Dr. McCabe was graduated at Yale. Dr. Mitchell will probably extend his private practice in this city.

JERSEY CATTLE AT AUCTION.

Messrs. T. A. Havemeyer of Mahwah, N. J.; James Stillman of Sing Sing, N. Y., and G. S. Monitor of West Randolph, Vt., have organized a joint sale of Jersey cattle, under the management of Peter C. Kellogg & Co., auctioneers, and the cattle are now on exhibition at their sale premises, the American Institute Building, where they will be sold Thursday, April 4.

BEWARE OF a slight irritation of the throat. BRUNNELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Sold at all elevated railroad stations.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

TESTING A WAR SHIP.

SATISFACTORY RUNS MADE BY A NEW BRITISH CRUISER.

The British Navy has just seen the successful trial of another of its new war vessels. The Magicienne, one of the Medea type of cruisers now building, has given her speed test last Wednesday, and the results were as satisfactory as in the case of the Medea. The new vessel was given a very severe test, being compelled to run under forced draught at the greatest speed possible for 12 consecutive hours. There has been nothing like such a test before, and certainly the results speak well for the vessel's engines. From private information just received the following accounts is given of the run:

"The weather was very thick and hazy at the commencement of the trial, with sharp squalls from the southward and westward, which continued to the close of the trip. The pressure of the steam varied from 150 to 155 pounds to the square inch, while during the fourth and fifth hour, when the best results were obtained, the number of revolutions of the starboard engines were 123.5 and 126, and of the port engines 123.7 and 125.0, respectively. The indicated horse power similarly realized in the same periods was as follows: For starboard engine during the fourth hour of trial, 869 high pressure, 915 intermediate, and 973 low; port engine, 846 high pressure, 915 intermediate, and 1,060 low, giving a total collective horse power of 5,616, or just a trifle beyond the contract limit. In the fifth hour's run somewhat better results were obtained, the totals being, for the starboard engine, 890 in the high pressure cylinder, 1,048 in the intermediate, and 1,063 in the low-pressure cylinder, the corresponding figures for the port engine being 802, 894, and 1,683, respectively, the whole giving in the aggregate a collective indicated horse power of 5,780. After this, however, the feed pipe being found to leak, it was necessary to run cold water into the boilers, which naturally diminished the pressure of steam, and, of course, reduced the power.

The patent log showed that the vessel had maintained a mean rate of 17 knots throughout her 12 hours' trial, while the contract horse power had been obtained. The authorities expressed themselves satisfied with what had been accomplished, and it was arranged for the ship to go out for her forced-draught trial next Monday, when the contractors confidently expect that she will realize 20 knots, like her sister cruiser, the Medea, of the same type. Before running into harbor the Magicienne, on the completion of her 12 hours' run, was placed on the measured mile, and made several progressive runs at 12, 14, and 16 knots in order to test the speed realized at different degrees of revolutions of the engines, seven of these being found to be the mean per knot.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Yesterday's stock market was dull all day, less than 200,000 shares being dealt in, and with the dullness there was weakness that continued throughout the day till at the very close, when there was a spurt that gave a better color to everything.

Reading got up to 44 again, with evidences of better buying in it than have been seen in a long time. Atchison was raided some more in the Gould interest, and sold down 2 more points, to 39, but closed at nearly Saturday's price.

Mr. William Henry Woods, whose analysis of the financial statements of some of the Granger railroad companies a year or so ago attracted wide attention, was quoted yesterday as a very decided bull on Atchison securities. When Mr. Woods made his reports on the Granger roads Wall-street quotations were far above the present level, and he was unequivocal in advising their sale. The wisdom of his position then having been so remarkably demonstrated, what he says now secures especial attention.

He says: "I believe Atchison stock a purchase because the company's capital is now selling for $30,000,000, against $90,000,000 a year ago, representing a loss of $60,000,000. The stock of the road proper now sells at $9,000 a mile, against $27,000 in 1887. Notwithstanding overbuilding it is a great property and can again be made a dividend payer under conservative management. Even were the road in the hands of a Receiver to-day its stock would be worth more and would sell for more than $9,000 per mile. The people who are now talking bankruptcy for the property are the same ones who were wildly denouncing 'bear attacks' a year or so ago when the stock was selling over par. They hated it all the way down; it looks now as if they were ready to bear it all the way up."

The new owners of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company took control yesterday. Some of the new Directors are very strong men.

One of the foremost banking houses in London writes to a correspondent here that there is a smaller holding of American securities in that and other European markets now than for years. There is a readiness, though, they say, upon the part of European investors and traders to take hold of Americans again.

"I am out of the market. I am paying no attention to quotations. I am resting." That is what Mr. Jay Gould says. He is getting to his down-town office at 9 o'clock every morning. Thus the "rest."

FAMILY TROUBLES IN COURT.

Washington H. Taylor, the proprietor of a hotel in Park-row, has begun suit in the Supreme Court against his wife, Catharine Taylor, and her sister, Margaret Barnes, to gain possession of property in Bond-street, near Broadway. He charges that between Jan. 23, 1879, and Feb. 3, 1883, his wife had access to his safe and took therefrom about $40,000. In 1883 he brought suit against her to recover the money, and she made confession. He then forgave her on condition that Mrs. Taylor invest the money in real estate for his benefit, keeping the title in her own name, and live with him as his wife during the rest of her life.

In 1885, Mr. Taylor declares, his wife used $16,000 of the money to purchase the property now in suit, and conveyed it to her sister, Margaret Barnes. On March 19, 1889, she deserted him, and he wants redress.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

Relieves Cases which Do Not Yield To any Other Treatment.

▲ SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Rev. Wm. Lucas, Rector Grace Church, Ravenna, Ohio, writes: "Kaskine cured my wife of malaria." $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

KASKINE CO., 168 Duane-st., New-York.

Millinery Opening.
Wednesday, April 3d,
Thursday April 4th.
Lord & Taylor,
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UPHOLSTERY.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
A large selection of
CHOICE FABRICS FOR FURNITURE COVERING,
As shown in a half-inch of their actual value.
500 PAIRS SILK CURTAINS at $5 00; worth $8 00.
200 PAIRS CHENILLE CURTAINS at $3 50; worth $5 00.
SUN-PROOF HOLLAND SHADES A SPECIALTY.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
Sixth-av., 18th and 19th sts.

NICARAGUA CANAL MODEL.
A model of the Nicaragua Canal will be on exhibition at the Gerlach Peck Company's rooms, 1,123 Broadway, corner 26th-st., on THURSDAY, April 4, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

No Chemicals.

W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
Is absolutely pure
and it is soluble.

To increase the solubility of the powdered cocoa, various expedients are employed, most of them being based upon the action of some alkali, potash, soda or even ammonia. Cocoa which has been prepared by one of these chemical processes can usually be recognized at once by the distinct alkaline reaction of the infusion in water.

W. Baker & Co.'s Breakfast

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,730. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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STOCK IS NOW ON SALE.

Below we give a partial list.....Many of the goods will be sold at quarter value.

READ THE PRICES.

We will sell

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LADIES' WRAPS,

(consisting an immense variety of *Plush*; Cloth, and Silk Raglans, Newmarkets, Wraps, and Jackets, plain and trimmed with fine jets, furs, feathers, passementeries, or fringes—with and without rich satin linings,

At Twenty-five Cents on the dollar.

FIFTY-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR TWELVE
FORTY-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR TEN
THIRTY-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR EIGHT
TWENTY-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR FIVE
TEN-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR THREE
EIGHT-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR TWO

DRESSES AT SAME RATE.

MISSES' CLOAKS AND DRESSES.

	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Children's Flannel Dresses	$2 50	98c.
Children's Flannel Dresses	4 75	$1 98
Children's Flannel Dresses	3 00	3 98
Children's Short Coats		
Children's Short Coats	5 50	1 98
Children's Short Coats	6 75	2 98
Misses' Jackets	3 75	98c.
Misses' Jackets	4 50	1 98
Misses' Gossamers	1 25	69c.
Misses' Gossamers	2 00	98c.
Misses' Jerseys	1 80	79c.
Misses' Jerseys	1 75	98c.

INFANTS' WEAR.

Long and Short Cloaks.

$1 98 to $7 50.....Bates's price, $3 98 to $15

Long and Short Dresses.

39 cents to $5.....Bates's price, 75c. to $9

Caps.

29 cents to $2 50.....Bates's price, 50c. to $4 50

Knit Shirts and Sacques, 14c., 19c.....Bates's price, 50c. and 69c.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

Bates's Price.	Ours.
White Crochet Quilts	69c.
White Crochet Quilts	$1 00
Marseilles Quilts	3 00
Marseilles Quilts	5 50
Marseilles Quilts	10 25

Blankets.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
85c.	69c.	$8 75	$4 49
$1 25	89c.	16 00	8 98
3 75	$1 98	35 00	17 00
7 00	3 49		

SILKS AND PLUSHES.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Fancy Stripe Surahs	80c.	39c.
Black and White Surahs	65c.	39c.
Moires and Cordureys	59c.	29c.
Fancy Plaid and Stripe Surahs	79c.	49c.
Plain and Fancy India Silks	85c.	59c.
Fancy Bengalines	98c.	59c.
Colored Faille Francaise	$1 10	79c.
Colored Faille Francaise	1 35	85c.
Black Faille Francaise	98c.	69c.
Black Faille Francaise	1 35	99c.
Black Satin Rhadames	75c.	49c.
Black Gros Grains	1 10	89c.
Black Gros Grains	1 35	98c.
Black Gros Grains	1 49	$1 09
Black Gros Grains	2 00	1 48
Black Moires	1 15	89c.
Black Moires	1 39	98c.
Black Surahs	59c.	39c.
Black Surahs	75c.	59c.
Light and Dark Plushes	69c.	39c.
24-inch Colored Plushes	1 25	89c.

DRESS GOODS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
All-wool Flannels	50c.	19c.
All-wool Albatross	50c.	19c.
Wool Debeiges and Camel's Hair	62c.	29c.
Wool Mohairs	20c.	13½c.
French Harlines and Plaids	75c.	39c.
All-wool Cashmeres	54c.	39c.
All-wool Tailor Cloths	60c.	29c.
54-inch Habit Cloths	$1 00	48c.
All-wool Henriettas	75c.	54c.
Alpaca Brilliantines	1 00	68c.

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Satin-finish Foulards	10c.	3½c.
Yard-wide Cambrics	12½c.	3½c.
Fancy Printed Challies	10c.	4½c.
French Printed Sateens	15c.	6¾c.
Finest French Sateens	35c.	14c.
Fancy Dress Ginghams	12½c.	6¾c.
Linen-finish Lawns	15c.	8½c.
Fancy Boating Cloths	15c.	9½c.

In connection herewith we offer our own immense stock of

Foreign and Domestic Novelties

in

WASH DRESS FABRICS

at the lowest prices ever known for goods of equal quality.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Plain and Fancy Vellings	25c.	9c.
Black Lace Flouncings	$2 00	98c.
Black Lace Nets	2 00	98c.
Fancy Overdress Nets	1 50	79c.
Hand-run Flouncings	7 50	$3 98
Hand-run Scarfs	6 75	3 98
Beaded Grenadines	2 00	98c.
Beaded Moire Grenadines	6 00	2 98
Laces and Insertings	10c.	3c.
Cotton Edgings	7c.	2½c.
Embroideries	12½c.	5½c.
Embroideries	20c.	9½c.
Embroideries	35c.	19c.
22-inch Flouncings	60c.	35c.
45-inch Flouncings	1 00	59c.
Irish Point Effects	1 29	79c.
Still finer	2 50	1 49
Fancy Ribbons, 3½-inch		19c.

NOTIONS AND PERFUMERY.

	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Hemingway Spool Silk, 100 yds	9c.	5c.
Hemingway Twist	20c.	11c.
Basting Cotton, dozen	21c.	11c.
Clark's O. N. T. Cotton, dozen	55c.	41c.
Wash Silk, skein	3c.	1½c.
Hooks and Eyes, card	4c.	2c.
Pink Rose Waist Steels, dozen	6c.	3c.
Jetsnaps, gross	12c.	5c.
Darning Cotton, dozen	10c.	3c.
Cotton Tape, roll	3c.	1½c.
Linen Thread, spool	3c.	2c.
Pearline Boxes	49c.	25c.
Pearline	9c.	4c.
Lunch Soups	6c.	2½c.
Lunch Soups	6c.	3c.
Lemon Water, large size	31c.	19c.
Lemon Water, large size	20c.	12c.
Lemon Water, small size	14c.	8c.
Lemon Toothpowder, and Lemon Triple Extract	54c.	41c.
Lemon Cologne and Thayer's Powder	15c.	12c.
Lemon Cologne, Hair Brushes,	59c.	39c.
Lemon Cologne, Rubber Combs	21c.	13c.

STANLEY'S LONG MARCH.

MONTHS OF SUFFERING AND FIGHTING.

THE STORY TOLD IN HIS LETTER OF HIS DANGERS FROM STARVATION, WARLIKE NATIVES, AND DISEASE.

LONDON, April 2.—Mr. Stanley, in the letter received by his friend here, after stating the orders given by him to Major Barttelot, describes the advance of the column. The expedition, which consisted of 389 officers and men, started from Yambunga June 28, 1887. The first day the expedition marched 12 miles along the river bank to Yankarda. On the approach of the column the natives set fire to their villages, and under cover of the smoke attacked the pioneers. A skirmish followed, lasting 15 minutes.

During the next six days the expedition marched inland in an easterly direction through a densely-populated district. The natives used every art known to them to molest and impede the advance of the party, but, although several conflicts took place, Stanley did not lose a man. Finally, perceiving that the path he had been following was taking him out of his proper course, Stanley struck out toward the northeast, and again reached the river July 5. From this date until Oct. 18 he followed the left bank of the Aruwhimi. After 17 days of continuous marching the expedition halted for one day's rest. Aug. 1 the first death occurred, the cause being dysentery.

So far, for 34 days, the course had been singularly successful. The party now entered a wild country, in their nine days' march through which their sufferings multiplied and several deaths occurred. Aug. 13, on arriving at Airaibba, the natives presented a bold front and the party lost five men from poisoned arrows. Lieut. Stairs was wounded below the heart and suffered greatly, but he recovered. Aug. 31 the expedition met a party of Manyemas, and their misfortunes began on this date. Stanley writes that he had taken the Conge route to avoid Arabs who would tempt his men. Within three days of this unfortunate meeting 26 men deserted.

What Stanley describes as an awful month began Sept. 18. Leaving the station of the Arab Chief Ugarrava, when the expedition numbered 263 men, having lost 66 by desertion and death, and having left 56 sick with Ugarrava, the march led to the Arab settlement, Kalinga Longa. The men lived on wild fruits, fungi, and nuts. Before reaching Kalinga Longa Stanley lost 55 men through starvation and desertion. The owner at Kalinga was Longa number 1. Abedsalim did his utmost to ruin the expedition short of open hostilities. He insisted upon purchasing rifles, ammunition, and clothing, so that the expedition left the station beggared. The men were absolutely naked, and were so weak that they were unable to carry the boats. Stanley therefore was obliged to leave the boat, together with 70 loads of goods, at Kalinga Longa, under the care of Surgeon Parke and Capt. Nelson, the latter of whom was unable to march.

After twelve days' journey the party, Nov. 12, reached Ibwiri. The Arab devastation, which had reached within a few miles of Ibwiri, was so thorough that not a native hut was left standing between Ugarrava and Ibwiri. What the Arabs did not destroy the elephants destroyed, turning the whole region into a horrible wilderness. Mr. Stanley continues:

"Our sufferings terminated at Ibwiri. We were beyond the reach of destroyers. We were on virgin soil in a populous region abounding with food. We ourselves were mere skeletons. From 389 persons we were now numbered 174. Several of the party seeming to have no hope of life left, a halt was therefore ordered for the purpose of recuperating. Hitherto our people were skeptical of what we told them. The suffering had been so awful, the calamities so numerous, and the hope of an endless rest had so refused to believe that by and by we would see plains and cattle, the Nyanza, Emin and Pasha. They had turned a deaf ear to our prayers and entreaties, for driven by hunger and suffering, they were unable to differentiate from a few ears of Indian corn, deserted with the ammunition, and became altogether demoralized. Perceiving that mild punishment would be of no avail, I resorted to the death penalty, and two of the worst cases were hanged in the presence of all. We halted for 13 days at Ibwiri, revelling on fowls, goats, bananas, corn, yams, &c. The supplies were inexhaustible, and our people glutted themselves with such effect that we had 173 sleek and robust men. One had been killed with an arrow.

"When we started for Albert Nyanza, Nov. 24, we were still 126 miles from the lake. Given food, the distance seemed nothing. Dec. 1 we sighted an open country from the top of a ridge connected with Mount Pisgah, which was so named from our first view of the land of promise. Descending 1,500 feet on the plateau, and leaving the deadly and gloomy forest behind us. After 160 days of continuous gloom we saw the light of broad day shining all around, making all things beautiful. We thought we had never seen grass so green or a country so lovely. The men literally leaped and yelled with joy and raced over the ground with their burdens. Ah! this was the old spirit of former expeditions successfully completed, and all suddenly revived. Woe betide the native aggressor whom we may meet! However powerful, with such a spirit the men within themselves, we could fall upon him like wolves on sheep. Numbers will not be considered. It was the eternal forest that had made them the abject, slavish creatures so brutally plundered by Arab slaves at Kilinga Longa.

"At Kilonga Wonga, on the 9th, we entered the country of the powerful chief, Mazamboni. The villages were scattered so thickly that no road except through them could be found. The natives sighted us, but we were prepared. We seized a hill as soon as we arrived in the centre of a mass of villages, built a zareba as fast as bullocks could cut the brushwood. The war cries were terrible, from hill to hill, pealing across the intervening valleys. The people gathered in hundreds at every point, war horns and drums announcing the struggle. After a slight skirmish, ending in our capturing a cow, the first beef we had tasted since we left the ocean, the night passed peacefully, both sides preparing for the morrow."

Here Mr. Stanley narrates how negotiations with the natives failed, Mazamboni declining a peace offering, and how a detachment of 100 persons, led by Lieut. Stairs, and another of 30 under command of Mr. Jephson, with sharpshooters, left the zareba and assaulted and carried the villages, driving the natives into a general rout. The march was resumed on the 12th. There were constant little fights all along the route. "The afternoon of the 15th," says Mr. Stanley, "we sighted the Nyanza, with Kavalli the objective point of the expedition. Six miles off I had told the men to prepare to see the Nyanza. They murmured and doubted, saying, 'Why does the master continually talk this way? Nyanza, indeed!' When they saw the Nyanza below them many came to kiss my hands.

"We were now at an altitude of 5,200 feet above the sea, with the Albert Nyanza 2,900 feet below, in 1° 20' 20" south of the Nyanza lay largely mapped for about six miles south of this position, and right across to the eastern shore every dent in its low, flat shore was visible, and, traced like a silver snake on the dark ground, was the tributary Lamliri, flowing into the Albert Nyanza from the southwest. After a short halt to enjoy the prospect we commenced the ragged and stony descent. Before the rear guard had descended 100 feet the natives from the plateau poured after them, keeping up a continuous fusillade within a few yards of the Nyanza plain. We camped at the foot of the plateau wall, the aneroids reading 2,500 feet above the sea level. A night attack was made, but the sentries sufficed to drive our assailants off.

"We afterward approached the village of Kakongo, situated at the southwest corner of Albert Lake. Three hours were spent by us in attempting to make friends, but we signally failed. They would not allow us to go to the lake because we might frighten their cattle. They would not exchange the blood of brotherhood because they never heard of any good people coming from the west side of the lake. They would not accept any present from us because they did not know who we were. But they would sell us water to drink and would show us the road up to Nyam-Sassie. From these singular people we learned that they had heard that there was a white man at Unyoro, but they had never heard of any white man being on the west side, nor had they ever seen any steamers on the lake. There was no excuse for quarrelling. The people were civil enough, but they did not want us near them.

"We, therefore, were shown the path and followed it for miles. We camped about half a mile from the village, and then began to consider our position with the light thrown upon it by the conversation with the Kakongo natives. My courier from Zanzibar had evidently not arrived at Emin Pasha, with his two steamers, would have paid the southwest side of the lake a visit to prepare the natives for our coming. My people were in Kilinga Longa, 190 miles distant, and there was no canoe available. To seize a canoe without the excuse of a quarrel my conscience would not permit. There was no tree anywhere of a size sufficient to construct a canoe. Indeed, from a terrible distance off for an expedition to redress. We had used five cases of cartridges in five days' skirting on the plain. A month of such fighting must exhaust our powder.

"There was no plan except to direct our march, his attempt to retreat to Ibwiri, build a fort, send the party back to Kilinga Longa for a boat, store up every load in the fort not conveyable, leave a garrison in the fort to hold it, march back to Albert Lake, and send a boat in search of Emin Pasha. This was the plan, which, after lengthy discussions with the officers, I resolved upon. On the 15th we began a night march, and by 10 A. M. on the 16th we had gained the crest of the plateau once more, the Kakonbes natives having persisted in following us to the slopes of the plateau. We had one man killed and one wounded. On Jan. 7 we were in Ibwiri once again. After a few days' rest Lieut. Stairs, with 100 men, was sent to Kilonga Longa to bring the boat and goods. I also sent Surgeon Parke and Capt. Nelson. Out of the 389 sick men in their charge only 11 men were brought to the fort. The rest had died or deserted."

"On the return of Stairs with the boat and goods he was sent to Ugarrow. He was to bring up the convalescent. Soon after his departure I was attacked by gastritis and an abscess on the arm. After a month's careful nursing by Parke I recovered and set out again for the Albert Nyanza, on April 2, accompanied by Jephson and Parke. Nelson was appointed commandant of Fort Bodo in our absence, with a garrison of 43 men and boys. On April 26 we arrived in Mombbi's country again. This time, after solicitation, Mosambini decided to make blood brotherhood with me. His example was followed by all the other chiefs as far as the Nyanza. Every difficulty seemed now to be removed. Food was supplied gratis. Cattle, goats, sheep, and fowls were also given in abundance, so that our people lived royally.

"When one day's march from the Nyanza, natives came from Kavalli and said that a white man named Malefja had given their chief a black packet to give me, his son. Would I follow them, they asked. 'Yes, to-morrow,' I answered, 'and if your words are true I will make you rich.' They remained with us that night, telling us wonderful stories about big ships, as large as islands, filled with men, &c., which left no doubt in our mind that the white man was Emin Pasha. The next day's march brought us to Chief Kavali. After a while he handed me a note from Emin Pasha, covered with a strip of black American oilcloth. The note was to the effect that as there had been a native rumor that a white man had been seen at the south end of the lake he had gone in a steamer to make inquiries, but had been unable to obtain reliable information. He begged me to remain where I was until he could communicate with me.

"The next day, April 23, Mr. Jephson was dispatched with a strong force to take the boat to the Nyanza. On the 26th the boat's crew sighted Mawa Station, the southernmost belonging to Emin Pasha. Mr. Jephson was there hospitably received by the Egyptian garrison. The boat's crew say that they were embraced one by one and that they never had such attention shown to them as by these men, who hailed them as brothers. On April 29 we once again reached the bivouac ground occupied by us on Dec. 16, and at 5 P. M. of that day I saw the Khedive steamer about seven miles away steaming up toward us. Soon after 7 P. M. Emin Pasha, Signor Casati, and Jephson arrived in our camp, where they were heartily welcomed by all of us. Next day we moved to a better camping place, about three miles above Nyamsassie, and at this spot Emin Pasha also made his camp.

"We were together until May 25, when I left him, leaving Jephson, three Soudanese, and two Zanzibaris in his care. In return he caused to accompany me three of his irregulars and 102 Madi natives as porters. Fourteen days later I was at Fort Bodo. At the fort were Capt. Nelson and Lieut. Stairs. The latter had returned from Ugarrowwa 25 days after the departure for the lake, bringing with him, alas! only 16 men out of 56. All the rest were dead. My 20 couriers whom I had sent with letters to Major Barttelot had safely left Ugarrowwas for Yambuya on March 16. Fort Bodo was in a flourishing state. Nearly 10 acres were under cultivation. One crop of Indian corn had been harvested and was in the granaries. On June 18 I left Fort Bodo with 111 Zanzibaris and 101 of Emin's people. Lieut. Stairs was appointed commandant of the fort. Capt. Nelson was second in command and Surgeon Parke was medical officer. The garrison consisted of 59 rifles. I thus deprived myself of all my officers in order not to be encumbered with baggage, provisions, and medicines, which would have to be taken if accompanied by Europeans.

"On June 24 we reached Kilonga, and on July 19 Ugarrowwa's camp. The latter station was deserted. Ugarrowwa, having gathered as much ivory as he could obtain from the district, had proceeded down the river about three months ago. On leaving Fort Bodo I had loaded every carrier with 60 pounds of grain, so that we were able to pass through the wilderness unscathed. Passing on down the river as fast as we could go, daily expecting to meet the couriers, who had been stimulated to exert themselves for a reward of £10 per head, or the Major himself, leading an army of carriers, we indulged ourselves in pleasing anticipation as we neared the goal. On Aug. 10 we overtook Ugarrowwa with an immense flotilla of 57 canoes, and, to our wonder, our couriers, new reduced to 17, who related a sad array of falsehoods escapes and tragic scenes. Three had been slain, two were still feeble from wounds, and all except five bore on their bodies the scars of arrow wounds.

"A week later, Aug. 17, we met the rear column of the expedition at Bunalya. There was a white man on the gable of the storehouse, at first, I thought was Mr. Jamieson. A nearer view revealed the features of Mr. Bonney, who left the medical service of the army to accompany us.

"'Well, my dear Bonney, where's the Major?' I asked.

"'He is dead, Sir; shot by a Manyuema about a month ago,' replied Bonney.

"'Good God!' I cried, 'and Jamieson?'

"'He has gone to Stanley Falls to try to get more men from Tippoo Tib.'

"'And Troup?'

"'Troup has gone home invalided.'

"'Well, where is Ward?'

"'Ward is at Panguila.'

"'Heaven alive! Then you are the only one here!'

"'Yes, Sir.'"

After describing what a wreck he found the rear column to be, Stanley complains of the officers at Yambuya too readily accepting the deserters' report of his death and sending his personal kit, medicines, &c., down the Congo, leaving him naked of necessaries for his return to Emin. "By accident," he says, "two tins, a fair pair of boots and a flannel jacket were left, a truly African kit with which to return."

The letter then proceeds to summarize what had been accomplished. Stanley says:

"We were 160 days in the forest—one continuous, unbroken, compact forest. The grassland was first entered by us in night days. The limits of the forest along the edge of the grassland are well marked. We saw it extending northeasterly, with its curves, bays, and capes, just like a seashore. Southwesterly preserved the same character. North and south the forest area extends from Nyangive to the southern borders of Monbuttu. East and west it embraces all from the Congo, at the mouth of the Aruwimi, to about east longitude 29°, latitude 40°. How far west beyond the Congo the forest reaches I do not know. The superficial extent of the tract explored totally covered by forest is 240,000 square miles. North of Congo, between Upoto and Aruwimi, the forest embraces another 70,000 square miles.

"Between Nyanya and Nyanza we came across five distinct languages. The land slopes gently from the crest of the plateau above the Nyanza down to the Congo River, from an altitude of 5,500 feet to 1,400 feet above the sea. North and south of our track through the grassland the fall of the land seems much steeper. By grouped of conoe or isolated mountain ridges. To the north we saw no land higher than about 6,000 feet above the sea, but bearing 215° magnetic. At a distance of 50 miles from our camp on the Nyanza we saw a towering mountain, its summit covered with snow, probably 17,000 feet or 18,000 feet above the sea. It is called Ruenvenzori, and will prove a rival to Kilimanjaro. I am not sure that it may not prove to be the Gordon Bennets Mountain in Gamtarkaria, but there are two reasons for thinking it may be the same. First, it is a little too far west for the position of the latter, as given by me in 1876. Secondly, we saw no snow on the Gordon Bennets. I have met only three natives, who have seen the lake toward the south. They agreed that it is large, but not so large as the Albert Nyanza.

"Before closing let me touch more largely upon the subject which brought me here, viz., Emin Pasha. He has two battalions of regulars—the first consisting of about 750 rifles and the second of 540 men. Besides these battalions he has quite a respectable force of irregulars, sailors, artisans, clerks, and servants. Altogether, Emin said, 'if I consent to go away from here we shall have about 5,000 people with us.' Now I'm your place I would not hesitate a moment, or be for a second in doubt what to do. What you say is quite true. But we have such a large number of women and children—probably 10,000 people altogether. How can they all be brought out of here? We shall want a number of carriers.'

"'Carriers for what?' I asked.

"'For the women and children. You surely would not leave them, and they cannot travel.'

"'The women must walk. It will do them more good than any medicine. As for the children from Zanzibar I will send them on donkeys; I hear you have about 200. Your people will not travel very far the first month, but little by little they will get accustomed to it. Our Zanzibar women crossed Africa on my second expedition. Why cannot your black women do this same. Have no fear of them; they will do better than the men.

"'They would require a vast amount of provisions for the road.'

"'True; but you have thousands of cattle. I noticed a great number of fat-tailed sheep and goats. You can purchase from the countries through which we pass much forage grain and vegetable food.'

"'Well, we will defer further talk until to-morrow.'

"The conversation from the 17th took place on June 18th, during a halt in camp on the Nsabe. The Pashamani ashore from the steamer Khedive about day about 1 P. M. In a short time we commenced our conversation again. Many of the arguments used above were repeated. He said:

"'What you said me yesterday has led me to think it best that we should retire from here. The Egyptians are very willing to leave. There are of those about 100 men besides their women and children. I should be glad to be rid of them, because they undermine my authority and nullify all my endeavors for retreat. When I informed them that Khartoum had fallen and that Gordon Pasha was slain, they always told the Nubians that it was a concocted story and that some day we should see steamers ascend the river for their relief. But of the regulars I am extremely doubtful. They have led such a free and happy life here that they would demur at leaving a country where they have enjoyed luxuries they cannot command in Egypt. The soldiers are married and several of them have harems. Many irregulars would also retire and follow me. Now, supposing the regulars refuse to leave, you can imagine the position would be a difficult one. Would I be right in leaving them to their fate? Would it not be consigning them all to ruin? I would have to leave them their arms and ammunition, and, on returning, all discipline would be ended. Disputes would arise, factions would be formed, the more ambitious would aspire to be chiefs by force, and from these rivalries would spring hate and mutual slaughter until there would be none left.

"'Supposing you resolve to stay, what of the Egyptians?' I asked.

"'Oh! These I shall have to ask you to be good enough to take with you.'

"Thus, day after day, I have recorded faithfully my interviews with Emin Pasha, but these extracts reveal enough for you to understand the position.

"I left Mr. Jephson 13 Soudanese and sent a message to be read to the troops, as the Pasha requested. Everything else is left until I return with the united expedition to the Nyanza, within two months. The Pasha proposed to visit Fort Bodo, taking Mr. Jephson with him. At Fort Bodo I have left instructions to the officers to destroy the fort and accompany the Pasha to the Nyanza. I hope to meet them all again on the Nyanza, as I intend making a short cut to the Nyanza along a new route.

"HENRY M. STANLEY."

BOULANGER IN HIDING.

PARIS, April 2.—The *Cocards* says that Gen. Boulanger, being warned yesterday that the Government was preparing for a coup, arranged so that he should not fall into the Government trap, and left the city. The police are mystified.

"The General," says the *Cocarde*, "will appear when duty requires him. It is our impression that he has hidden himself temporarily, perhaps in Brussels."

The installation of the new Procureur-Général has been fixed for Thursday next. Immediately after assuming his new duties, M. Beaurepaire will be requested by the Government to institute proceedings against Gen. Boulanger.

Senator Naquet, Deputies Laguerre, Laisant, and Turquet, and M. Paul Déroulède, the leaders of the League of Patriots, were arraigned for trial before the Correctional Tribunal today. The court room was crowded with spectators.

M. Déroulède, addressing the court, stated that the objects of the League of Patriots were not of a secret character. He claimed that the use of the word "mobilize" in a communication to members of the League did not prove the existence of a military plot. Notwithstanding the action of the Government in dissolving the League, the organization would continue to exist, and would show its full strength whenever and wherever it might be needed.

WITH MUCH MODERATION.

LONDON, April 2.—The Parnell Commission resumed its sitting to-day. Sir Charles Russell opened the case for the Parnellites. His remarks thus far have been characterized with singular moderation. He declared that the testimony of the 340 witnesses produced by Attorney-General Webster, leading counsel for the *Times*, was irrelevant. He admitted that crime prevailed in Ireland to a greater or lesser degree, and said it was the endeavor of the *Times*'s case in the matter of the alleged Parnell letters to shield the pith and marrow of the inquiry. The court was asked by the *Times* to indict the whole nation, a proceeding which Burke had declared to be impossible. Such a proceeding was invalid when a whole people moved. He declared that thoughtful minds were convinced that the time had come to try the experiment of home rule in Ireland.

BISMARCK EXPECTS PEACE.

BERLIN, April 2.—Prince Bismarck, in replying to the birthday congratulations offered him by the Central Manufacturers' Association, said that he looked forward to a continued maintenance of peace. This, he believed, would lend increasing impetus to the present gratifying development of German industry. In his opinion, a guarantee of peace was to be found not only in the monarchical institutions of the country, but also, and in an especial degree, in the monarchical sentiments of the German people.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 2.—This was the first day of the Northampton and Pytchley Hunt Spring Meeting. The race for Earl Spencer's plate of 500 sovereigns, a handicap for 3-year-olds and upward, at five furlongs, was won by Poem, Gallooping Queen second, and Nimeusis third.

The race for the Althorp Park Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 300 sovereigns added, for 2-year-olds, distance five furlongs, was won by Wayland, by Fetterlock, Loup second, and Try Again third.

MR. BRIGHT'S SEAT.

LONDON, April 2.—Mr. William Phipson Beale, a barrister, will contest the seat in the House of Commons for the Central Division of Birmingham, made vacant by the death of Mr. John Bright. Mr. Beale is a home ruler.

Lord Randolph Churchill has declined to become a candidate.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, April 2.—The yacht Coronet, owned by Mr. Bush of Brooklyn, passed Madeira March 27.

A banquet will be given at the Hotel Metropole May 2 in honor of Mr. Waller, the retiring United States Consul-General.

Many Nihilists have been arrested at Vilna, in Russia. It is learned that the bombs discovered at Zurich were intended to be used during the Czar's visit to Berlin. Thirteen more arrests have been made in Zurich in connection with the discovery of secret bomb manufacturing there. Three of the prisoners have escaped.

THE HAGUE, April 2.—In Parliament to-day the Prime Minister read the report of the Court physicians, which stated that the King was suffering from chronic diabetes and nephritis, and was unable to fulfill the duties of a sovereign. Parliament was asked to assent to the establishment of a Regency. A decision will be given to-morrow.

PARIS, April 2.—Comptoir d'Escompte shares were quoted at 7 P. M. 121f. 25c. Société des Métaux shares at 26f. 25c., and Rio Tinto shares at 304f. The Bourse closed strong.

BIARRITZ, April 2.—Queen Victoria left here on her homeward journey to-day.

NEGLIGENT POSTAGE STAMP AGENT.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Jacob H. Dimmick, Postage Stamp Agent at New-York City, has been removed for neglect of his official duties.

Jacob H. Dimmick was employed at the establishment of the American Bank Note Company in Rector-street, where the Government postage stamps are printed. His duties were to superintend the printing of the stamps, the issuing of paper for the purpose, and the receipt of the finished stamps and their transmission to the Postmaster-General at Washington. No one at the office of the American Bank Note Company or at the Post Office last night knew anything about the removal or the reasons for it.

NOMINATED BY DEMOCRATS.

PATERSON, N. J., April 2.—Ex-Mayor Nathan Barnert has been nominated by the Democrats of Paterson for Mayor of the city, to be voted for next Monday. Mr. Barnert is a retired tailor of large means, who served as Mayor for two years and was defeated for re-election. He has been strongly pressed by Senator Mallon for appointment as Judge of Passaic County, but has been opposed by the friends of the incumbent, Judge Sanderson, who has the strong backing of United States Senator McPherson. The friends of Judge Sanderson favor the nomination and election of Mr. Barnert as Mayor, believing that it will take him out of the race for Law Judge.

SMUGGLED OPIUM SEIZED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The Custom House officers this morning seized 2,752 five-tael boxes of opium, valued at $15,562, which had been smuggled. The drug was found concealed under a pile of tea in a scow and steamship lighter connected by Richard Ah Sing and Ah Quin Sing. It is thought the opium was landed from a China steamer from the Wreck and taken to the outside harbor.

A POLITICAL EARTHQUAKE

"MACHINES" SMASHED IN ILLINOIS AND OHIO.

A DEMOCRATIC SWEEP IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY—THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF OHIO TO THE FRONT.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The Republican machine in this city was broken into smithereens at the municipal election to-day, the Democrats carrying the city by 10,000 majority and probably electing their candidate for Circuit Court Judge. The Democratic candidate for Mayor, Mr. Dewitt C. Cregier, has led the winning ticket, and John A. Roche, who was able through the demoralization of the Democrats to be elected Mayor two years ago, and was renominated this year, has met a disastrous defeat. The big majority given John M. Palmer, the Democratic candidate for Governor last Fall, has been increased nearly 50 per cent., and a rebuke such as machine politicians rarely suffer has been administered to George R. Davis the boss of the Republican Cook County machine, and the member of the National Committee from Illinois.

The result is a surprising one. When Mr. Roche was nominated two years ago he was absolutely unknown in politics. He was given the hearty support of Boss Davis and Boss George R. Swift, and in return gave the latter the lucrative office of Commissioner of Public Works. From a business point of view Mr. Roche's administration has been satisfactory, but politically he has been a creature of the Davis-Swift machine. The machine has ruled the party here with a ruthless hand and won the cordial hatred of hundreds of honest Republicans. Davis and Swift had plenty of warning, both from prominent Republicans and through the election last Fall. Cleveland carried the city by 3,212 plurality, and Palmer for Governor by the splendid plurality of 7,180, yet in the face of this the machine never relaxed for a moment its grip. It brought about the renomination of Roche by acclamation, and placed with him on the ticket some of its own men.

The Democrats were in doubt what to do, and their leaders could not agree upon a candidate, and even upon the morning of their convention had no idea whom they would nominate. At the last moment Mr. Cregier, a reputable engineer who had presided over the Commissioner of Public Works, was selected, and a strong ticket was made up with him at the head.

The campaign has been the bitterest known in this city of fierce political fights in nearly 15 years. The candidates of both parties were subjected to fierce interrogation, at times almost indecent, attacks. The private character and religious beliefs were violently assailed, and a stranger in the city would have been led to believe that they were the incarnation of all that is vile and bad. As a matter of fact, they were both honest, reputable men, and the election of either would have insured an excellent administration of the Government.

The vote cast to-day was about 65 per cent. of the total vote of the city. The Republicans, as the figures so far are in, nearly show defeated Roche. Complete returns from only 10 of the 24 wards in the city have been received up to midnight. They indicate that Cregier's majority will not fall much below 10,000, and that the balance of the Democratic ticket has majorities ranging from that way up to 15,000. The Twelfth Ward (in which Roche lives) there is a falling off of probably 1,200 in the Republican majority. The Eleventh Ward, the home of Boss Davis, gives a Republican majority of only 127, against 1,769 majority for Fuller, the Republican candidate for Governor last Fall. The Republican majority in the Third Ward is whittled down from 965 last Fall to 470; in the Second Ward from 838 to 241, and in the Fourth, the Republican stronghold, from 1,500 to 1,000 or 663. The Democrats capture the First Ward by 542 majority, though the Republicans carried it by 457 last Fall, and carry the Fifteenth by 629 majority, where they had 312 last year. The Eighteenth Ward, which the Democrats took in by 77 on the Republicans last Fall, is held by the Democrats this year, with a slight increase.

Altogether, it is a great day for the Democracy, and a bad day for the Davis-Swift machine, and the gentlemen who have been riding thereon.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The returns of the election on Monday thus far received from all over the State indicate that as between the two old parties the Democrats have made the most gains, while the vote as a whole is the largest ever vote is marked. In Cincinnati and several of the smaller cities the independent voters proved that they held the balance of power. They embrace, as a rule, a class of citizens who believe in the enforcement of the laws and the election of clean men to office. They elected in this city six of the eight men, selected from the tickets of the regular parties and placed on a citizens' ticket, and today it is announced by their committeeman that the organization will be kept up, and work for the Fall campaign will begin early and systematically.

The effect will be to increase the element of uncertainty as to the result and to tend to break up the combinations of liquor dealers and party workers, and secret orders and millionaires who have been potent in both of the old parties.

To-day for the first time the Spring contest being out of the way, there has been a general discussion of the course that should be pursued in the future in view of the rejection of Mortal Halstead for the Berlin mission. Gov. Foraker nominates Mr. Halstead for Governor, while other prominent party leaders urge that he be put forward for the United States Senate as the successor of Mr. Payne, whose purchased seat led to the publication which caused Mr. Halstead to be rejected. In the opinion of some of Mr. Halstead's friends Gov Foraker has a purpose in suggesting Mr. Halstead as a candidate for Governor. If he carried the State for the Republicans, which is probably more than Foraker could do, the way might be open for the Senatorial succession to succeed Payne. The feeling which seems to be springing up, however, is that the striking retribution which would attend the placing of Halstead in Payne's seat would be too wholesome and significant to permit of the adoption of any other course.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 2.—Democrats last night were congratulating themselves, that in the defeat of Gen. Walcott, the Republican candidate for Governor, they secured a brilliant victory. A glance at the vote cast, however, indicates that Republican votes give Mr. Bruck his victory. The contest for the Mayoralty was simply between Bruck and Walcott as men, and politics had no bearing on the result. The Republicans have elected their full complement of Councilmen, and have secured a majority in the Board of Education, gained two Justices, and captured the control of the Water Works Board. In this city certain "boodle" politicians are already making threats of what they will do a year hence. The Democratic wage both parties the Democratic Party, led by Judge Thurman and his son, openly worked for the success of the Republican ticket, and aided in its election by a heavy majority. Yesterday the Republicans found an opportunity to repay the compliment. At the time it cannot be said that any party advantages were gained by the result of yesterday's contests throughout Ohio.

TARIFF ON BRITISH GOODS.

OTTAWA, April 2.—The Hon. Mr. Wark on Thursday will introduce the following resolution in the Senate:

"That it is the opinion of this House that in view of the fostering care extended by the mother country to her colonies from their infancy as well as for the favorable terms on which their products have always been admitted into her markets, it would be unjust to the United Kingdom to levy higher duties on goods im

ran swiftest, and where it would be most necessary to navigation and commerce." He likened it to placing a large post in the middle of Broadway. "The object of this measure," he said, "we all know. Railway trucks cannot be mentioned in the bill because of its unconstitutionality, but every one is aware that the ultimate object of the interest is to bring railway trains from New-Jersey to the heart of the metropolis, to the centre Washington-square, a great railroad terminus."

The bill was progressed. Mr. Greene moved that it be ordered to a third reading. Mr. Hamilton, as a substitute, moved that it be referred back to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause—killing it in effect. Mr. Hamilton's motion was beaten by a vote of 23 to 66, and Mr. Greene's motion for a third reading was carried. The vote on Hamilton's amendment was as follows:—Republicans in roman, Democrats in italics:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adee, Andrus, Bloomfield, Connolly, Davidson, Fenbrugge, Donaldson, Dunn, Dunlap, Endres, Fox, Gibbs, Hamilton, Hedges, Hill, Hirshfield, Hirsh, Ives, Jr., Kerr, Mc-Lean, Mahoney, Malby, Mann, Nehrbas, Nichols, Rhodes, Roesch, Ryan, Saunders, Sheehan, Sperry, Van Gerder, Youngman—33.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Ainsworth, A. B. Baker, Baker, Banks, Bisbee, Blanchfield, Brady, Brown, all Carson, Chamberlain, Cheney, Jesham Clark, C. C. Clarke, Comstock, Cottrell, Creamer, Curtis, Decker, Demarest, Dinsmore, Donohue, Flaherty, Gerdes, Greene, Grout, Hackett, Hammond, Hanford, Harrison, Hunting, Ives, Kipp, Lamb, Lamont, Lewis, Little, Loder, Martin, Mase, Meadam, McGowan, McGuire, Mead, Meeker, Miller, Moffitt, Murray, Nixon, Peabody, Peck, Rice, Savery, Schaefer, Shaddock, Smith, Palmer Smith, Stevens, Strasburger, Tait, Towns, Townsend, Upson, Walters, West, Whipple, Perkins, Young—63.

This vote is very interesting. There are members of Assembly who are unable to vote properly on any bill fifty-four of them called themselves solidly with the telephone companies last week and to-day 54 of the 54 voted with Judge Greene. Two years ago the notorious lobbyist, Ed Phelps, claimed that he had a brigade of 35 men who would vote with him under all circumstances, and judging from his vote last week on the Bridge bill and last week for the Telephone bill, the number seems to hold fairly well this year as this list shows: A. B. Baker, Banks, Bisbee, Blanchfield, Brown, Carson, Jesham Clark, Comstock, Creamer, Decker, Demarest, Flaherty, Graham, Greene, Groat, Hunting, Kaggerty, Kamb, Lake, Mase, McAdam, McGuire, McCarren, Meeker, Miller, Murray, Nixon, Savery, Schaaf, Taft, Towns, Townsend, and Walters.

Mr. Whipple of Cattaraugus, who is beginning to be called "Fiddler's Shadow" from his custom of tendering bills in the House that have made Vedder notorious in the Senate, received a set-back when his mysterious Tax bill came before the House as a special order. It is an amendment to the act to provide for raising taxes for the use of the State upon corporations, joint stock companies, and associations. Section 19 of that act—chapter 361 of the Laws of 1881—is amended so as to read:

"The Controller may at any time revise and readjust any account theretofore settled against any person, association, corporation, or joint stock company by himself or any preceding Controller for taxes arising under this act or the act to which it is an amendment whenever it may appear from the records in his office or from other information in his possession that the same has been erroneously or illegally made, and may re-settle the same according to law and the facts, and charge or credit as the case may require, the difference, if any, resulting from such revision and resettlement upon the current accounts of such person, association, corporation, or joint stock company."

Mr. Sheehan had dissented with the committee's report. He now assailed it as a bad and vicious measure. "It will enable certain companies to take over $200,000 out of the State Treasury, and under it the Western Union can come to the State for taxes. It gives the Controller arbitrary power, and, so long as we have so honest an officer as Mr. Wemple, there will be no danger; but I oppose this bill on general principles."

Mr. Whipple did not see the necessity of any one's being frightened. The bill only allowed such companies as had overpaid their taxes—as if companies were in the custom of doing such a thing—to recover their charges whenever the Controller in his judgment said so. The bill had been approved by Deputy Controller Westbrook, who had written it, and was not objectionable.

"Did not Judge Westbrook repudiate the bill before the committee?" asked Mr. Sheehan.

"He said he did not wish to father it," was Mr. Whipple's reply.

Mr. Whipple realized that the best sentiment of the House was against him, and his request to have it laid aside was granted unanimously.

The House listened to more wisdom than is ever heard before when Gen. N. M. Curtis read the Declaration of Independence, in conformity with the Creamer resolution of last night, and in honor of the one hundred and forty-second birthday of the great Virginian.

Just before the session closed Mr. Hornidge asked that the Stadler Exterior Street bill be ordered to a third reading. The request was granted. The bill provides for an exterior street from the East River to Fifty-third street along the East River, New-York, the width of the street to be determined by the Department of Docks.

Mr. Saxton's Libel bill will be read for the last time in the House next Wednesday.

The Assembly to-night killed Jonas Connelly's bill to provide for an Assessor for New-York and Kings Counties, in addition to the three Assessors now in office. Messrs. Connelly, Hamilton, and Creamer made a noble fight for it, and showed how New-York City paid 50 per cent of the State taxes, and the New-York and Brooklyn combined paid nearly 80 per cent of the school tax. These cities now have no Assessor in the board, and every year the taxable property is increased from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars. In common justice these cities were entitled to the presence of one on the State Board. The arguments were unavailing. Mr. Mase of Dutchess declared that New-York and Brooklyn were getting rich so fast that they could afford to do without an Assessor. The bill failed by a vote of 53 against 43. Most of the New-York and Brooklyn Democratic delegation was absent. Connelly thinks had the bill passed on the table, whence he can take it whenever he finds he has votes enough to pass it.

Mr. Sullivan's bill to establish a Bureau of Street Permits in New-York and making the fee for licensed vendors $5; Mr. Kerrigan's, to increase the number of Commissioners of Deeds in New-York to 750, and Mr. Martin's, to permit the Controller of New-York City to advertise the $10,000,000 2½ per cent. new park bonds in more than the five regularly authorized city papers, have passed the House.

THE SENATE.

The Senate this morning took up the Canal Committee bill, reappropriating $100,000 for "bottoming out" the Erie Canal. Senator Laughlin explained that the $100,000 was one of the items in the Canal Improvement bill of last year, but was found to be unavailable because the work to be done was of such a nature that in the opinion of Superintendent of Public Works Shanahan it could not be let by contract. This bill proposes to put the expenditure of the money into Mr. Shanahan's hands.

Senator Fassett opposed the bill on the good old Republican theory, that it is never safe to intrust large sums of the people's money in the hands of Democratic State officials. He said that he could not understand how it was that the Superintendent of Public Works could make an estimate of $100,000 upon the work. If contractors could not make like estimates. Senators Erwin and Sloan also opposed the bill, following in the wake of their leader. It was finally voted to lay the measure aside for the present.

Senator Sloan introduced a couple of bills amending the law of 1885 entitled "An act to establish a Forest Commission and to define its powers and duties, and for the preservation of the forests." The first section provides that the Board of Land Commissioners may with the advice of the Forest Commission may purchase forest lands located in any of the counties included in the forest preserve, at a price not to exceed $1 50 per acre. The Board of Land Commissioners is authorized to accept title to lands by gift from said lands now free from all liens, charges, taxes, and incumberances. Twenty-five thousand dollars is appropriated for the purpose of this act.

The second bill relates to the preservation of the forest lands from fires. It provides that all persons intending to set fires for the purposes of clearing or improvement must give the Supervisors their intention to the nearest Fire Warden five days before such fire is lighted. They must also give notice to all owners or occupants of adjoining lands at least 48 hours before lighting the fires, which, of course, only happens when the wind is favorable. No fires will be permitted except when the trees are in full leaf. After such fires are lighted competent persons must remain to guard them until the fire is completely extinguished.

The Republican Senators met in caucus immediately after adjournment to-day and decided to bring up the Vedder Tax bill on Thursday for final consideration. It is likely to be passed.

Injustice was done the clerks behind the Senate desk in the report columns on Monday morning in the paragraph that charged each of them with having put in a bill for $15 to a gentleman who had asked for a copy of a legislative bill. The matter was brought officially to the attention of the Senate this morning by Lieut.-Gov. Jones handing a letter that had been sent to him. The letter was signed by one of the committee clerks of the Senate. It stated that the present service fee was $15, as the bill was a small one, but ordinarily the charge was $25. The matter was referred to the Committee on Grievances, which is composed of Senators Van Cott, Cogswell, and Grady. The letter was signed by the clerk of the Railroad Committee. The committee is in hard luck with its clerks. Last year's clerk was dismissed for substituting a bad bill for one that had been properly reported by the committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Fish committee will hold another session to-morrow afternoon. Mr. McMaster of the sub-committee which went roving around the State looking for bank accounts arose to a question of privilege this morning. He submitted the resolution of the main committee under which the sub-committee acted, which limited the sub-committee in going to Watkins or any where else where there might seem to be evidence worth the taking, but Mr. McMaster said they took no evidence at all with regard to the election expenses or political methods of Mr. Cole. Mr. McMaster said he was willing to assume the responsibility for taking in public the testimony of the clerk. Speaker of the Jefferson House, in regard to the talking committee. Mr. Cole said he did not become [illegible] though if it would be better for the standing the committee, and the House, he [illegible] any accusation of malice on his own part or that of the committee against Speaker Cole or any other person.

Mr. Sheehan's Fulda Cure bill produced a galaxy of beautiful women before Mr. Jerome's Judiciary Committee this afternoon. They filled [illegible] upon Mr. Barton, who, they respectively championed their cause, while [illegible] Mr. Jerome presided. Of the beautiful [illegible] of Carlotta Fulda, of the Fulda cure a fair [illegible] thinks the case was in charge of a licensed physician, was the victim of many spavins. The feeling against the bill was so strong, nobody except Mr. Sheehan spoke for it, that as a matter of self-defense he had to withdraw it, when he did amid the clamping of many fair hands.

The case of Manager Sabold of the Western Union Telegraph Company, committed for contempt of court in refusing to produce documents before the Assembly Investigation committee, came up on a motion for his discharge before Justice Barnum in the Special Term to-day. Myer Stonebean and Judge Countryman presented the arguments for Sabold, and Assistant-Attorney-General Baker for the people. The main contention was whether the Assembly had power to punish for contempt of court under the resolution appointing the investigation committee. Decision was reserved.

An epidemic of sore throat and malaria has broken out in the Albany Capitol. Senators Cannon, Ives, and Dunlap are ill, while from exposure to the foul air of the Senate Chamber, and Gen. Husted, Mr. West, Col. de Peyster, and half a dozen other Assemblymen are ill from the same cause in the House. Seven newspaper correspondents are also similarly afflicted.

NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

CHANGES AND IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO BE DECIDED.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 2.—The annual session of the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church begins at the Fairfield-Avenue Church to-morrow morning. Ministerial delegates representing 300 churches will be present. The deliberations will occupy a week, at the close of which the Pastoral assignments will be made. Bishop Randolph S. Foster, who presides, is a native of Ohio, and was born Feb. 23, 1820. He is authorof several publications, including "Beyond the Grave," which created some excitement in theological circles at the time of its issue, owing to the peculiar views advanced by the writer. Previous to his elevation to the Episcopacy he was for several years President of the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J.

The territory of the Conference includes the whole of Long Island, all of New-York City east of Whitehall-street, Broadway, Chatham-street, Bowery and Third-avenue, besides a large slice of Westchester County and nearly all of Connecticut that is situated west of the Connecticut River. Last year the contributions for benevolent objects amounted to $69,489, while $7745 was paid for repairs of Pastors and Church improvements. The value of church and parsonage property is estimated at $5,194,850, on which there is an indebtedness of $706,400. A prominent feature of the Conference will be the celebration of the centennial of Connecticut Methodism, which dates its origin to the labors of the Rev. Jesse Lee, a pioneer preacher, in 1789. The discourse will be delivered Friday evening by the Rev. Dr. G. Lansing Taylor of Brooklyn.

Among the Pastoral changes expected are the retirement of Presiding Elder N. G. Chaney from the New-York East District to assume the Pastorate of Reid-Avenue Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. George E. Reed from Trinity Church, New-Haven, he having been elected President of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. The Rev. L. Foster and the Rev. Joseph Cross will remove from New-Haven, the latter having accepted a call to One Hundred and Forty-first-street, New-York. A lively contest is anticipated in the election of the Conference Secretary, made vacant by the advancement of the Rev. Dr. D. A. Goodsell to the Bishop's chair. Since the Secretaryship is a stepping stone to several lucrative and honorable positions, the candidates are numerous, including the Rev. A. B. Sanford of Greenwich, Conn.; the Rev. D. O. Ferris of New-York, and the Rev. G. P. Mains of Brooklyn. Three clergymen, members of the Conference, have died during the year, namely, the Rev. Messrs. John Johns, George L. Fuller, and Frederick W. Bixer.

CAUGHT IN THE COIL.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 2.—Richard Hoy, a deck hand on the tugboat Mirage, had just fastened the vessel's hawser to the wharf last night when he thoughtlessly placed his foot in a coil of the rope. The boat moved out from the wharf and the hawser tightened around Hoy's leg, crushing it badly. He threw himself down to avoid being dragged overboard and the fall dislocated his shoulder. The leg was amputated at the city hospital.

SOON TO BE TRIED.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 2.—The April term of the Middlesex circuit opened this morning, with Supreme Court Justice Scudder presiding. The Grand Jury will be called upon to investigate charges of embezzlement against Lawyer Silas Grimstead, ex-Recorder H. D. B. Lefferts, and A. L. Curtis. There are also other important cases, including the charge of murder against Mrs. Marie Hoisman. The civil list includes some important suits.

TREASURER WHELAN REAPPOINTED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 2.—John W. Whelan, for the last six years City Treasurer of Elizabeth, was last night renominated by Mayor Greer for another term of three years. The nomination was promptly confirmed by the City Council.

ODD FELLOWS MEET.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 2.—A convention of the 15 lodges of Odd Fellows in Union County was held this evening at the rooms of Essex County Lodge at Rahway. Much important business was brought before the convention.

OFFICERS OF THE FIREMEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 2.—At the firemen's election in this city last night John Donnally was elected Chief of the department; Francis Acker, First Assistant, and John Harding, Second Assistant.

DESK-HEN'S ACCOUNTS EXAMINED.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 2.—The examination of the accounts of Deputy Postmaster E. B. Deshler was finished to-day. The total amount of the defalcation is $1,230 87.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Drafts—Sight, 13¼; telegraphic, 17½.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED.

The Most Agonizing, Itching, Burning, and Bleeding Eczemas Cured.

Eczema in its worst stages. A raw sore from head to foot. Hair gone. Doctors and hospitals fail. Tried everything. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies for $6.

I am cured of a loathsome disease, eczema, in its worst stage. I tried different doctors and been through the hospital, but all to no purpose. The disease covered my whole body from the top of my head to the soles of my feet. My hair all came out, leaving me a complete raw sore. After trying everything I heard of your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, with CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, I find myself cured at the cost of about $6. I would not be without the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my house, as I find them useful in many cases, and I think they are the only skin and blood medicines.

ISAAC H. GERMAN, Wertsborough, N. Y.

A Most Wonderful Cure.

I have had a most wonderful cure of salt rheum, (Eczema.) For five years I have suffered with this disease. I had it on my face, arms, and hands. I was unable to do anything whatever with my hands for over two years. I tried hundreds of remedies, and not one had the least effect. The doctor said my case was incurable. I saw your advertisement, and concluded to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and incredible as it may seem, after using one box of CUTICURA, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and two bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I find I am entirely cured. Those who think this letter exaggerated may come and see me for themselves.

GRACE F. HARKMAN, Belle River, Ontario.

Cuticura Remedies

Cure every species of torturing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases." 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

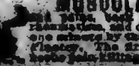

MUSCULAR STRAINS
Rheumatic Pains, Weak Joints, Weak Backs, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Soreness of the Chest, and all local pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Alfred Chancellor, for 24 years head baker at the bakery on which Fall's Island bread supplies all the city institutions, principal bread, died in his apartments on the island on Monday, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was a native of Germany, but emigrated to America in 1848. He was a member of Siegfried Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M., and a member of the Veterans Firemen's Association and of the Old Guard. He leaves a son and daughter. The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock to-day from the Veterans Firemen's Association hall, on West Fourth-street, the interment to be in Greenwood.

Three carpenters are evidently having a good time at the expense of livery stable keepers. Monday they hired a team and loaded it. L. B. Leopner of the Grand Central Station, and at night Leopner began to look for his purchaser. Yesterday he had the police describe him as an alarm was sent to all the livery stables. It developed that each vehicle and three men were there, and the man put up for the night at the Getty House and the horses were cared for at Austin's livery stable. Yesterday morning the men started in the direction of New-York without settling Austin's bill.

The contest between the factions of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, was continued yesterday before Mayor George Putnam Smith. Edward R. Rume, Secretary of the organization, produced the records kept by him during 1886-7, in which numerous entries were found of resolutions by the General Executive Board, recommending Knights of Labor to refuse to work upon goods of certain specified firms that employed "scab" labor. "Let severally alone" was a substitutes term for "boycott."

Judge Daly, in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas, in denying applications for the adjourning of several cases on the calendar yesterday, gave his views on the delay caused in the courts by such adjournments. He said: "A case once set down must be tried or marked off for the term. It cannot be set for another day in the same term. I have been very strict in applying this rule to my calendar, and I require that all cases upon it be tried when reached or marked off so as to make room for others."

Superintendent Murray has to deal with a somewhat ticklish reference from the Board of Police. George J. Krauss, lessee and manager of the Volks Garten, at 231 and 233 Bowery, who has an excise and concert license, wants to give a "sacred" concert on Sunday. His excise license covers only one of the numbers mentioned, and he claims that he can completely close and isolate his bar room from the concert hall. Mr. Murray would not yesterday give an inkling of what his decision will be.

Julius Schwartz of the firm of Schwartz Brothers, paper-box makers at Centre and White streets, who disappeared last month when Moses Brechheimer, a pawnbroker at 525 Grand-street, Brooklyn, discovered that Schwartz had forged his name to notes for $2,000, which were discounted at the Tradesmen's National Bank, was arrested yesterday at Topeka, Kan., and as soon as the requisition papers are ready a detective will go with them to Topeka to get the prisoner.

The New-York police are looking for John J. Franklin, a contractor, of South Coventry, Conn., who was last seen by an acquaintance in New-Jersey, on his way to Canada. He contracts for wood turning and iron work, on the 15th ult. He then had about $75. He is described as 48, 5 feet 10, 175 pounds, thin, short white hair, dark eyes, heavy mustache, new ready-made suit of dark cloth, brown overcoat, soft felt hat, and army hat.

Frankie Cortright, the young companion of Mamie Palmer, the girl who was shot on Sunday night in her room at 290 West Thirty-ninth-street, was again before Justice Duffy at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Dr. Brockway, the house surgeon at Roosevelt Hospital, sent a certificate to court that although the patient's wound is serious, is not necessarily fatal. Frankie was committed to prison as a witness.

Miss Jane Meade Welch of Buffalo will begin a series of Lenten "Talks on American History" before the pupils of Mrs. Reed's school this morning at 11 o'clock. Her first talk will relate to the war of 1812, including legends of Niagara district. Miss Welch has attained considerable celebrity in Western Athenian Club circles as an intelligent and entertaining drawing-room lecturer. She is also known as a writer of grace and ability.

Reuben Samms, the colored man who on Sunday night killed his half brother, Tobias, during a fight in the apartments of the latter, at 128 West Twenty-seventh-street, and who early yesterday morning walked into the West Thirty-fifth-street police station and surrendered himself to Capt. Reilly, was sent to the Tombs yesterday. He asserted that he used the knife with which he killed his brother in self-defence.

A. H. Gallahue, Thomas Kerns, and Adolph Hageman left last night for Albany, where they will appear this evening as a committee representing the Workingmen's Municipal Reform League before the House railway committee in its hearing on Mayor Grant's Rapid Transit bill. While not opposing the bill, they will seek its amendment so that Broadway will be included within its scope.

A mass meeting was held by the Single-Tax clubs of New-York and vicinity at Cooper Union last evening to commemorate the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson and the tenth anniversary of the completion of Henry George's book, "Progress and Poverty." The Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost and Thomas G. Shearman were the speakers of the evening.

A colored man named Calvin Fields, who lives in Iola, Allen County, Kan., has written to Mayor Grant for information of his father, Andrew Fields, and any of his family who were slaves in the Cherokee Nation up to 1863, when they were freed. They were carried out of the Cherokee country by soldiers and were separated.

Judge Browne, in the City Court, yesterday decided that ex-Alderman Fullgraff of "boodle" notoriety must pay "Julia May" $300 and interest from September, 1886, on an assigned claim of O. B. Stewart, a lawyer employed by Fullgraff, who declared that he rendered services worth $550 to the ex-Alderman.

A solemn requiem mass was sung over the body of Timothy Daly, at St. Paul's Church, One Hundred and Seventeenth-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday morning. Father McGuirk was the celebrant, assisted by Father O'Reilly as deacon, Father McCabe as sub-deacon, the church choir and 16 surpliced choristers.

Jacob Grevers died at his home, 867 First-avenue, yesterday from the effect of stab wounds received in John Thomas's saloon, 1,306 First-avenue, on Feb. 7. Grevers had trouble with the barkeeper over change. He says he was knocked down by Thomas and another man who kicked and stabbed him.

Mrs. Alicia Maud Bliss, widow of Dr. Charles Bliss, who died Jan. 23, has begun a suit in the Supreme Court against Grace F. West, Grace V. Bliss, Harriet C. Bliss, and Charlotte Bliss, to have set aside certain deeds of property which she says were drawn with intent to defraud her.

Yesterday Bernard Herzog of the Telescope Company notified the Police Commissioners that he will remove his wires from all the police buildings, and asked for transcripts from the records of all transactions between him and the Police Department. The communication was ordered on file.

Mayor Grant thinks that work such as the repairing of public baths and the pleading of new sidewalks in the Twenty-third Ward should be let to the lowest bidder after public advertisement. He therefore vetoed two Aldermanic resolutions which did not provide for advertisement for bids.

Edward W. Stitt, an instructor in bookkeeping in the evening high school, Harlem, has been presented with a gold-handled umbrella, a set of irving at $25 and a gold pencil. Frank F. Richardson captured the first prize in phonography in the same school.

Residents of the Eighth Ward are opposed to the action of the Board of Education in discontinuing Primary School No. 25, in Greenwich-street. A petition calling for its continuance will be presented to the board to-day.

George Gunton will deliver a lecture on "Industrial Depressions" this evening in the school room of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue. Admission will be free.

Gramercy Council, No. 114, Catholic Benevolent Legion, will hold its fifth entertainment and reception in the Lexington-Avenue Opera House, Fifty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, April 23.

"G. C. D."—The United States steamer Huron was wrecked on the coast of North Carolina Nov. 24, 1877. About 100 lives were lost. For further details see the daily papers of Nov. 25, 1877.

Judge Ingraham yesterday granted an injunction restraining G. Amberg from taking possession of the Thalia Theatre.

"H. E. C."—Miss Florence Girard. You are right about the cards.

"D. B."—You should apply to a physician for such information.

"V. W. L."—No.

BROOKLYN.

John Morrisey, a White Plains "tough," was yesterday sent to the Albany Penitentiary by Justice A. J. Hyatt for a year for having a few days ago committed a larceny at Mrs. Geyer's house. He had kept out of town since the commission of the crime until his arrest, knowing a warrant was out for him. When he saw the officer coming for him he sought escape in flight and ran to the Bronx River, which was running with a rapid current, and, jumping in, ran through a big well-drive in the water; but the officer followed and finally brought him to a stop by firing several shots from his revolver. The chase created a great deal of excitement.

A score of well-known Brooklyn men met in the Clarendon Hotel last evening to organize a movement for the collection of funds for the Soldiers' Home at Anacia, Texas. Commissioner Bell was appointed Chairman, Gen. Kelly Secretary, and Col. N. T. Sprague Treasurer. It was decided to give an entertainment for the Brooklyn Tabernacle and the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee to arrange for it. Only about 1000 was subscribed last night, but another meeting will be held in the Common Council room of the City Hall next Tuesday.

Brooklyn Park Commissioners Woodward, Hunter, and Dunham, the gentlemen appointed to consider the proposal of laying out the east side lands in a park in which are to be cited for public buildings, reported in favor of the plan yesterday, and the report was adopted. Mayor Chapin will be notified to-day.

Mrs. Mary Bohan, whose call for divorce and $10,000 alimony from the mayor of Brooklyn for perse sions, was granted a decree yesterday by Justice Bakewell.

Three hundred and thirty-three building lots in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn were sold yesterday at auction for $260,000.

The Kings County Republican Patronage Committee was yesterday discharged by the Executive Committee.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The White Plains Board of Village Trustees at their meeting on Monday night changed the boundaries of the First, Second, and Third Wards. Heretofore the railroad tracks of the New-York and Harlem Railroad has been the east boundary of the First Ward and west boundary of the Second and Third Wards. By the change made on Monday night Lexington-avenue, which runs parallel with the railroad tracks, but two blocks east of them, is the dividing line.

The Mount Vernon printers have formed an association for mutual benefit. They have elected the following officers: President—Hugh O. Norwell; Vice-Presidents—George W. Bullard; Secretary—James W. Cadbury; Treasurer—Benjamin R. Swift; Sergeant-at-Arms—Samuel H. Lockrian.

The Rev. T. M. Colwell, D. D., has received and accepted a call to become the Pastor of the Baptist Church in Mount Vernon. He was its Pastor once before, but went away. Now he is willing to return.

The Port Chester, White Plains and Tarrytown Electric Railway Company was yesterday given the franchise to lay its tracks through the town of Greenburg, which will take them into Tarrytown.

STATEN ISLAND.

Wrestler Patrick J. Ring, the New-Brighton butcher who was arrested a month ago charged with robbing the Rousselle residence, in Prospect-avenue, New-Brighton, was yesterday rearrested on a charge of perjury, the complainant being Police Sergeant Joseph Cobb. Ring gave testimony tending to show that on the night the burglary was committed he was visiting friends in Jersey City.

Electric light wires on Monday night set fire to the butcher's shop of H. L. Bourne, at New-Brighton, Staten Island. Only a trifling amount of damage was done, but two members of the North Shore Fire Department, while attempting to cut the wires, received shocks which knocked them down.

NEW-JERSEY.

At the Democratic primaries held in Bayonne City, N. J., Monday night, delegates were elected to the City Convention to be held to-night. A majority of them are believed to be in favor of indorsing Mayor John Newman, who has been nominated as a citizens' and Republican candidate. Charles McQuillan was renominated for Councilman in the Second Ward. Charles G. Kane and Robert Seymour were named for School Trustees. The Fourth Ward renominated Councilman Nicholas Carroll. J. Hennessey and Patrick Nugent were the choice for School Trustees. In the Fifth Ward Charles McGee was named for Councilman, with Hugh Sharkey for School Trustee.

The Hoboken Republican City Convention was held last night and was following nominations were made: For Mayor—John R. Wiggins; for Water Registrar—E. V. S. Besson; for Tax Commissioner—W. A. Macy. The convention indorsed the nominations of James Smith for City Treasurer and Frank McDermott for Recorder made by the Democrats last week.

John Fell, a butcher, 40 years old, committed suicide last night at his home, 145 South-street, Jersey City Heights. He first took a dose of paris green and then sent a bullet through his head.

CAPT. GEORGE F. PRICE BURIED.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 2.—The body of Capt. George Frederick Price, Fifth Cavalry, United States Army, was interred in Woodlawn Cemetery this afternoon. The funeral exercises were in charge of Ellis Post, G. A. R., of which deceased was a member. The Rev. Jeremiah Searle of Newburg read the Episcopal selection. The Rev. James M. Dickson, D. D., Pastor of the Pilgrim Church, Providence, R. I., who was for many years the warm personal friend of Capt. Price, gave a history of Capt. Price's life, interspersing the sketch with incidents of his exploits among the Indians.

A prayer by the Rev. J. G. D. Finley concluded the services, after which the body was interred with Grand Army honors.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

A general court-martial has been ordered to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 4, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the court is as follows: Major William L. Kellogg, Nineteenth Infantry; Capts. Harry C. Egbert, Twelfth Infantry; John L. Turner, Third Artillery; Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, Twelfth Infantry, and Leon A. Matile, Eleventh Infantry; First Lieuts. Benjamin C. Lockwood, Twenty-second Infantry; Charles L. Hodges, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Robert A. Lovell, Fifth Infantry; Benjamin A. Weaver, First Infantry, and Charles W. Foster, Third Artillery, Judge-Advocate.

Paymaster H. T. Skelding has been ordered to the Pensacola Navy Yard May 1; Ensigns R. L. Chapin and Harry Geores to the Michigan; Lieut. Andrew J. Iverson has been detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to command the Fortune; Lieut.-Commander Charles H. Stockton from duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks to command the Tuscis; Lieut. C. H. Lasher from the command of the Fortune and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service; Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Drury from the Pensacola Navy Yard May 1 and ordered to settle accounts and await orders.

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Alden, Surgeon; Major Henry McMillan, Surgeon; Capt. Charles Seaforth Surgeon; Capt. James C. Merrill, Assistant Surgeon, has been ordered to meet in New-York City on the 1st of May for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion and of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the army.

Second-Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, First Artillery, now on leave of absence, has been ordered to report to the Governor of Connecticut for temporary duty with the National Guard of that State in connection with the centennial celebration of the inauguration of President Washington, to take place in New-York City.

The Lydecker court-martial concluded its open sessions yesterday with an argument by Major Davis, the Judge-Advocate, in answer to the arguments of ex-Lieut. Lydecker and Mr. Edwin. After a short recess the court went into secret session.

Thirty recruits have been ordered to the Second Infantry at Fort Omaha, Nebraska, and 30 to the Sixth Infantry in the Department of the Missouri.

Capt. J. Starrett has been ordered to duty as a member of the General Court-Martial while Commander Cromwell is before the board.

Leave of absence for four months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, has been granted Capt. George A. Drew, Third Cavalry.

Capt. Henry Wilson of the navy has been placed on the retired list.

IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD.

Mr. L. Levien of the American Athletic Club, a member of the Amateur Athletic Union, is contemplating a movement on the part of a few athletic men to form a club to be known by crossing at 208 East Eighty-sixth-street, to ascertain the views of athletes regarding the differences which exist between the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America. This section of Mr. Levien's article has been a staunch advocate of the Amateur Athletic Union, has been criticised by union managers, and it will be interesting to see if the Manhattan Athletic Club or its entire withdrawal from the union. Mr. Levien is dissatisfied because his club is not represented on the union's Executive Board.

Dr. John S. White, President of the Berkeley Athletic Club, is incensed at the remark which is being made upon the tug-of-war as an athletic exercise, as are many men who are conspicuous in the promotion of amateur athletic sports. It is a well-known fact that the tug-of-war is one of the most popular branches of athletic sports. In many institutions, the colleges especially giving it much attention and encouragement. The Berkeley Athletic Club has been very successful in developing its light-weight teams on April 16, and it bids fair to receive substantial support from all sides.

The Manhattan Athletic Club is making active preparations to keep up its season in record for encouraging athletics. It has decided to hold four outdoor athletic meetings between the present time and Oct. 1. One of these will be the National Association of Amateur Athletes' championships, which the Manhattans have undertaken to manage. The Manhattans have appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. C. J. Swan, George A. Avery, and G. F. Pilsbury to look after the Challenge Cup for five-mile similar to those of the Berkeley and New-York Athletic Clubs.

The annual report of the Board of Management of the Staten Island Athletic Club recently published to the members of the club shows that during the year 1888 the membership has increased from 775 to 814, divided into 50 life members, 4 honorary members, and 760 active members. The receipts for the year were $21,462 87; disbursements, $20,544 85, leaving $917 77 in the club's treasury.

Entries to the New-York Athletic Club's bowling tourney close April 6. The entries up to date are: W. G. Sayre, W. A. Mayo, A. E. Mayo, A. E. Curtis, J. F. C. Blackhurst, H. C. Keon, J. W. Carter, W. H. Brainard, R. S. Lagneer, H. F. Brown, W. Carroll, A. E. Dick, H. E. Townsend, A. W. Lawlis, H. W. Lee, and T. Kelly.

Ex-Champion Pedestrian James Albert, who is now at a Middle City, arrived from San Francisco, Cal., yesterday a certified check for $1,000 as a retainer for him to enter the coming professional walking match in Madison Square Garden. The match will start for the Pacific coast April 16. The amount received is in addition to his winning in the race.

A meeting of the National Cross Country Association, of which Mr. F. W. Ogden, President, will be held at 11 a. m. to-day at the Union Building, when the constitution of the association will be revised.

A subscription to this city announces that Dr. H. T. Brown of the Pastime Athletic Club, champion amateur swimmer of this country, won the 100 yards' championship of America on Sunday.

The preliminary bicycle meeting of the Board of Managers of the Citizens' Association for the benefit of the Brooklyn Tabernacle and the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee to arrange for a series of bicycle meets to be held in the Tabernacle during the month of May, with A. M. Collins, chief bicycle [illegible]

STATURES OF THE CITY.

MR. MACDONALD'S EXPERIENCE WITH AN OUTSPOKEN GARDENER.

The photographical section of the American Institute had an opportunity of getting a good idea of open-air statuary of the city last night at its meeting in Clinton Hall. Charles Simpson, a young amateur photographer, some time ago began taking pictures of the statues in Central Park, and gradually extended his work till now he has an excellent view of every statue in the city.

Last night, with a stereopticon, he threw the pictures on a screen. Mr. Simpson took all his views with a detective camera, and every one was an instantaneous picture. Thirty-seven pieces of statuary were shown, 24 of which are to be found in Central Park.

After the exhibition of the pictures Wilson MacDonald, the artist, who was present, talked about art and gave some of his own experiences. He said his own statue of Pitt Gerome Hallock was rather bad. After it had been in position for a time he thought he would go up to the Park and see how it wore, exposed to sun and storm. While looking at it a man came up.

"Well, it doesn't amount to anything, does it?" said the stranger. "What do you think of the likeness?"

"I think it is pretty good," was Mr. MacDonald's answer.

"Well, it's pretty bad. Look at those old shoes and pantaloons. Who made it anyhow?"

"I did," responded Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald said that the statues in this city, much as they were criticised, compared well with those found in European cities. Over there they expended as much as $2,000,000 for a statue, had it cast, and placed grand specimens of art. An amount would be given for a statue in Europe greater than the cost of all the statues in New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington put together. Here it was impossible to raise a monument on a few moments's notice. Gen. Grant. When our citizens or the Government would furnish the money there would be no trouble in securing splendid works from an artistic point of view.

FUNERAL OF JOHN A. DUFF.

The funeral of John A. Duff, the well-known theatrical manager, who died on Sunday last, was held in the Church of St. Francis Xavier yesterday morning. Low mass was celebrated with the Rev. Father McKinnon officiating. The

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, April 2—P. M.

The following tables show the change of prices and the aggregate dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch. & T. & S. F.	41¼	41¼	41	41	700
Atch. & Top. & S. F.	71¼	71¼	70¾	70¾	1,100
Can. Pac.	47¼	47¼	47	47	1,000
Can. Sou.	47¼	47¼	47	47	100
Central of N. J.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	100
Central Pacific	41¼	41¼	41	41	46,500
Ches. & Ohio	17¼	17¼	17	17	100
Chicago & Alton	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼	100
Chicago & East. Ill.	80	80	80	80	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	100
Chicago & N. W.	104¾	104¾	103¾	104¼	1,400
Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	100
Chicago, St. P. & O.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	4,767
Chicago, St. P. M. & O.	101	101	101	101	900
Chicago & West.	90¾	91¼	90¾	91¼	8,150
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	100
Del., Lack. & West.	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	1,350
Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	100
Del., Lack. & W.	137¾	137¾	137¼	137¾	14,450
Den. & Rio G.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	100
Den. & Rio G. pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	300
Den. Tex. & F. W.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	400
E. T., V. & G.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	507
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	7	7	7	7	30
Evansville	95	95	95	95	20
Illinois Central	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	101
Iowa Central pf.	92	92	92	92	100
Lake E. & W.	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	215
Lake S. & M. S.	56¾	56¾	55¾	56¼	1,722
Lake Shore	101	101¾	101	101¾	4,900
Louis. & Nash.	69	69¾	69	69¾	3,400
Louis., N. A. & Chic.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	210
Manh. & Char.	59	61	59	60¾	2,400
Michigan Cent.	84¾	85¾	83¾	85¾	130
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	107	107	107	107	100
Minneapolis & St. L.	66¾	67¾	66¾	67¾	3,210
Mo., Kan. & T.	13	13	12	12	10
Morris & Essex	150	150	150	150	100
Nash., Chat. & St. L.	93¾	93¾	92¾	93¾	1,610
N. J. Central	95¾	96¼	95¾	96	1,610
N. Y. Central	106¾	107	106¾	107	70
N. Y. & Nor. pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	50
N. Y., L. E. & W.	41¾	43¾	41¾	43	11,585
N. Y., C. & St. L.					
1st pf.	70	70	70	70	100
Nat. Lead Trust	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	4,440
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	500
Nor. & West. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	400
Northern Pac.	26	26	26	26	110
Northern Pac. pf.	60	60¾	59¾	60¾	3,730
Ohio & Miss.	91¼	91¼	90¾	91¼	900
Ohio, Ind. & W.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	20
Ontario Mining	34	34	34	34	120
Ontario & West.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	50
Oregon Imp.	43	44	43	44	200
Oregon R. & N.	96	96	95¾	96¾	400
Oregon S. L.	51	51	51	51	220
Oregon & Trans.	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¾	5,470
Peoria & Bur.	35¾	36	35¾	36	300
Phil. & Reading	44¾	44¾	44	44¾	39,320
Pul. Pal. Car Co.	180	180	180	180	5
Rens. & Sar.	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	100
Rich. & W. P. T.	25¾	26¾	25¾	25¾	1,245
Rich. & W. P. pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	200
St. L. & S. F.	20¾	22	20¾	22	1,000
St. L. & S. F. pf.	66¼	66¼	64¾	64¾	1,515
St. Paul & Duluth.	32¾	33¾	32¾	33¾	300
St. P. & Omaha	32	32	32	32	100
St. P. & O. pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	100
St. P., M. & M.	98¾	98¾	97¾	98¾	1,000
Sugar Refin. Co.	54	54	54	54	324
Tenn. Coal & Iron	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	1,200
Texas Pac.	18	18	18	18	100
Texas Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	100
Union Pacific	60¾	61¼	60	61¼	9,715
U. S. Express	81¾	81¾	81	81¾	88
W., St. L. & P.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	310
West. Union Tel.	84	84¾	84	84¾	1,850
Wheel. & L. E.	64¾	65¾	64¾	65¾	1,000
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	85	85¾	85	85¾	150
Total sales					184,940

The market was moderately active and higher. Atchison and New-England were depressed shortly after the opening, but they recovered promptly and led the market in the upward movement. The best prices of the day were made at the close. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—St. Louis and San Francisco, 2d; Chicago Gas, 2¼; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé, 1½; St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred, 1¼; Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, Memphis and Charleston, New-York and New-England, and New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first preferred, each 1; Lackawanna, Lake Erie and Western preferred, Missouri Pacific, St. Paul and Duluth, and Union Pacific, each ¾, and Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, Northern Pacific preferred, Oregon and Transcontinental, Richmond and West Point preferred, and Omaha and Manitoba, each ¼. *Declined*—Canadian Pacific and Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred, each ¼.

Money on call loaned at 3½@3½ ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull, but fully steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 87 for 60-day bills and $4 89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 86¾@4 86⅞ for 60-day bills, $4 88⅜@$4 89 for demand, $4 89¼@4 89⅝ for cable transfers, and $4 84½@4 85 for commercial. Continental was quiet. Francs were quoted at 5 15⅛@5 18¾ for long and 5 13¾@5 15 for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛@95⅜ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $2,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 88½, and $5,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 72¾. In bank stocks 15 shares of Western sold at 96.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Chicago Gas firsts, 1¾; Central Pacific 6s of 1895, 1½; Wabash 7s of 1879, trust receipts, 1½; Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago 4s and Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago firsts, each 1¼; Reading first preference incomes and do. seconds, each 1¼; Atlantic and Pacific incomes, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 6s, and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas seconds, each 1, and Kansas Pacific consolidated, ¾. *Declined*—Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western firsts, 1½; Colorado Coal 6s, 1¼; Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette land grants, 1, and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé firsts and Northern Pacific terminal firsts, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 90¼@91, and American Cottonseed Oil certificates at 57@57⅜. In mining stocks Alice sold at 77.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 15.

Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. of New-York and Boston, solicit proxies of stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company to vote at the annual meeting of the company to be held at Topeka, Kan., on March 9 next, when a new Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be elected. In their circular they say: "We believe that the present condition of the company's affairs requires that radical changes should be promptly made in the management."

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	175	Market & Fulton	190
American Exchange	149	Mechanics'	195
Broadway	260	Merchants'	150
Chase National	250	Merchants' Ex.	110
Citizens'	140	Metropolitan	112½
Commerce	190	Metropolis	300
Corn Exchange	225	New-York	225
Fifth Avenue	1000	New-York County	375
Fourth National	157	Ninth National	140
Fourth National	150	Pacific	165
Gallatin National	260	Park	225
Hanover National	265	Second National	181½
Greenwich	115	Second National	320
Importers & Traders'	515	State of New-York	110
Irving	175	Western National	95

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r	108½	108¾	Cur. 6s, 1896	103¾	----
4½s, '91, c	108	108¾	Cur. 6s, 1897	126½	----
4s, 1907, r	128½	129	Cur. 6s, 1898	129¾	----
4s, 1907, c	128½	129	Cur. 6s, 1899	133	----
Cur. 6s, 1895	120	----			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges, $161,245,269 | Balances, $8,421,493

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penna.	54¼	54⅝	Ore. Trans.	33	33½
Reading	22 3-16	22½	St. Paul	68¾	69
Lehigh	93⅝	93¾	Read. gen.	92⅜	92½
Nor. Pacific	25⅞	26¼	Read. 1st pf.	82½	82⅝
Nor. Pac. pf.	60⅜	60¾	Read. 2d pf.	60¼	60⅜
Lehigh Nav.	61¼	61⅝	Read. 3d pf.	54⅞	----
West. N. Y.	11¾	12¼			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	2.15	Ophir	5.25
Best & Belcher	2.70	Potosi	1.85
Challar	2.05	Savage	2.45
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.25	Sierra Nevada	2.50
Crown Point	3.70	Union Consolidated	3.70
Eureka Con.	1.30	Utah	.80
Gould & Curry	2.20	Yellow Jacket	3.10
Hale & Norcross	4.05	Commonwealth	5.50
Mexican	3.05	Nevada Queen	2.10
Mono	1.95	North Belle Isle	2.85
Navajo	1.00	Belle Isle	.25

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, April 2.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st	7a. 115.00	Mass. Central	10.50
At. & Top. 2d	7a. 107.00	San Diego L. Co.	22.50
Atch. & Topeka	42.25	Atlantic	9.75
Boston & Albany	214.75	Boston & Mont.	86.25
Boston & Maine	170.25	Kearsarge	6.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	92.62½	Atlantic & Pac.	6.75
Chi. & N. W.	104.50	Chi. Southern	12.00
Eastern	81.00	Chi., K. & W.	66.00
Eastern 6s	126.25	Chi., K. & W. inc.	17.00
Flint & Père M.	77.00	Chi., Bur. & N.	41.00
Fitchburg	130.00	Chi. & Ill. Val.	80.00
L. R. & Ft. S.	76.00	Chi. Ft. S. & G.	32.50
Mexican Central	12.87½	K. C., Ft. S. & G.	18.00
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43.50	K. C., Mem. & B.	53.00
N. Y., L. E. & W.	43.62½	West End Land	25.62½
Old & Lake C.	5.25	Lamson Store S.	63.62½
Old Colony	170.00	Mex. Central inc.	15.75
Rutland	90.00	N. Y. & N. E. pf.	115.00
Wis. Central	16.00	Oregon S. L. 6s	110.00
Alloues M. Co., p.	1.00	Pueblo 7s	108.50
Calumet & Hecla	220.00	Senora 7s	60.00
Amalgamated	11.00	South. Pac. 5s	82.00
Franklin	11.00	South. Kan. inc.	70.00
Osceola	11.87½	Union Pacific	61.25
Pewabic, E.	8.00	Erie Telephone	32.00
Quincy	90.00	Mex. Telephone	.70
Bell Telephone	220.00	Pullman	180.00
Boston Land	.6.50	Fitchburg pf.	55.00
Water Power	6.62½	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.75
Tamarack M. Co.	120.00		

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 2—P. M.—Consols, 98 7-16 for money and 98⅝ for the account; Canadian Pacific, 83; Erie, 29¾; do. second consols, 105¾; Mexican ordinary, 15⅞; do. new, 16¾; Spanish, 19¾; Wabash, 22¾. Money, 2¾ ₱ cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ ₱ cent. Paris advices quote 3 ₱ cent Rentes as 85f. 30c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 24c. for checks. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £180,000.

BERLIN, April 2.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 24,460,000 marks.

LIVERPOOL, April 2—3:30 P. M.—Beef and Pork in poor demand. Hams in good demand. Bacon in fair demand; Long and Short Clear Middles, heavy, 45s to 45s 6d, nearly to 46s 6d. Cheese in poor demand; American finest White and Colored, dull at 54s. Tallow in fair demand. Spirits of Turpentine in poor demand; easy at 32s. Resin in fair demand. Lard—Spot and futures in poor demand. Wheat in fair demand; new No. 2 Winter steady at 7s. 7½d.; new No. 2 Spring steady at 7s. 11d. Flour in poor demand. Corn—Spot and futures in good demand; Mixed Western, spot, firm at 3s. 5½d.; April and May firm at 3s. 9¾d.; June firm at 3s. 10d. Hops at London—New-York State in poor demand.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet but steady: American middling, low Middling clause, April delivery, 5 44-64d., sellers; April and May delivery, 5 44-64d., sellers; May and June delivery, 5 45-64d., sellers; June and July delivery, 5 45-64d., buyers; July and August delivery, 5 46-64d., buyers; August and September delivery, 5 48-64d., sellers; September and October delivery, 5 29-64d., sellers; October and November delivery, 5 29-64d., sellers; September delivery, 5 42-64d., sellers.

LONDON, April 2—4 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 34s ₱ cwt.

MANCHESTER, April 2.—Cloths dull and prices generally in favor of buyers. Yarns dull, with a very small business doing.

HAVANA, April 2.—Spanish Gold, 236¼@236½. Exchange quiet. Sugar firm.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, April 2.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 51 head; total for week thus far, 3,461 head; for same time last week, 5,286 head; no through consignments; none on sale. Sheep—Receipts last 24 hours, 500 head; total for week thus far, 12,400 head; for same time last week, 10,200 head; 200 through consignments; on sale, 3 cars; prices nominally unchanged. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,440 head; total for week thus far, 25,180 head; for same time last week, 24,840 head; consignments, 6,000 head, all of which for New-York; on sale, 8 cars; selected Yorkers, $5 12½@$5 17½; selected medium weights, $5 10@$5 15; other grades unchanged; all clearings taken.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Cattle—Market steady; choice heavy native steers, $4 70@$5 00; fair to good shipping steers, $3 60@$4 60; stockers, $2 00@$3 00; feeders, $2 60@$3 40; cows and heifers, $1 50@$3 50; Texas and Indian steers, $2 00@$3 50; cows and heifers, $1 50@$2 50; calves, $3 00@$4 00; bulls, stags, &c., $2 00@$3 50. Hogs—Market steady; Yorkers, $5 10@$5 15; packing, $5 00@$5 10; butchers' weights, $5 10@$5 15; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Sheep—Market steady; fair to choice, $3 00@$4 50; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, none.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY) APRIL 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels sail.
City of Chester, Liver		7:00 A. M.
Niagara, Kingston	7:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ems, Bremen	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fulda, Bremen	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

Baltimore & Virginia, Ba.	1:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
New-York, Galveston		1:00 P. M.
State of Alabama, New-castle		1:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glas		1:00 A. M.
Talisman, Savannah		1:00 P. M.
The Queen, Liverpool		1:00 P. M.
Wieland, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6.

Apollo, Hull	6:00 A. M.	1:00 A. M.
Arrania, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cairngorm, La Guayra	11:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Circassia, Glasgow	11:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Claribel, Kingston	12:00 M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Frida, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Leerdam, Amsterdam	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Louisiana, New-Orleans		12:00 P. M.
Rhyland, Antwerp	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 3.

Apollo, Hull, March 17.
Australia, Gibraltar, March 19.
Circassia, Glasgow, March 21.
City of Washington, Havana, March 29.
Joshua Nicholson, Gibraltar, March 16.
Obdam, Rotterdam, March 23.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, March 26.
State of Indiana, Leith, March 24.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

Gallia, Queenstown, March 27.
Lake Huron, Liverpool, March 23.
Leerdam, Amsterdam, March 16.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

Adriatic, Queenstown, March 28.
City of Berlin, Queenstown, March 25.
Hyppolite Monarch, London, March 23.
Lahn, Southampton, March 28.
Santiago, Nassau, April 1.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6.

Amald, Hamburg, March 21.
Assyria, Gibraltar, March 29.
Exeter City, Swansea, March 23.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7.

Advance, Rio Janeiro, March 15.
La Gascogne, Havre, March 30.
Trinidad, Bermuda, April 4.
Umbria, Queenstown, March 31.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises....5:40 | Sun sets....6:27 | Moon sets....9:42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k..9:52	Gov. Is'l..10:18	Hell Gate..13:04	
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sandy H'k..10:02	Gov. Is'l..10:28	Hell Gate..13:17	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Canada, (Br.,) Robinson, London 16 da., with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

Steamship Claribel, (Br.,) Tobin, Port au Prince, Petit Goave, Jacmel, Aux Cayes, Kingston, Bocco del Toro, and Port Limon 20 da., with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

Steamship Bergen, (Norw.,) Nienvoefor, Baracoa 6 da., with fruit to Gomez & Pearsall. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

Steamship Newport, Lima, Aspinwall 6 da., with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. yesterday.

Steamship Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Macumble, Cienfuegos, Sagua and Havana 5 da., with mdse. and passengers to James K. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

Steamship New-York, Parker, Galveston 7 da., with mdse. to H. Rahr & Son.

Steamship Louis Bucki, Mount, Jacksonville 5 da., with lumber to order—vessel to Warren Bay.

Steamship Fulda, (Ger.,) Ringe, Bremen and Southampton 9 da., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

Steamship Bermuda, (Br.,) Fraser, Port Spain, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts, and Santa Cruz 14 da., with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

Steamship Chester, (Br.,) Peters, Bremen 16 da., in ballast to Sturubarg & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

Steamship Wilkesbarre, Cates, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Steamship Amos C. Barstow, Corwin, Providence.

Steamship Roanoke, Hulpaers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Apollo, (Br.,) Atkin, Hull 16 da., with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, N. N. W.; cloudy and hazy; at City Island, light, N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steamships Nevada and Indiana, for Liverpool; Yorkshire, for London; Pisa, for Lisbon; Prins Frederik Hendrik, for Porto au Prince, &c.; Schwiegard, for Baracoa; Chalmette, for New-Orleans; City of Savannah, for Savannah; Venassca, for Charleston, &c.; Guyandotte, for Newport News; Richmond, for West Point, Va.; Galilee, for Norfolk; Ships Pythomenes, for Calcutta; N. B. Palmer, for Perth Amboy.

Barks Goleland, for London; Alice, for Fuborg, H. Sutton, for Port Elizabeth.

Brig Veeringer, for ——.

Also via Long Island Sound:

Steamships Lucy F. Mills, for Bucksport.

SPOKEN.

A State Line steamship, bound east, was passed March 30 in lat. 41 40, lon. 62 20.

The steamship Kma, from New-York for Bremen, was passed March 31 in lat. 40 58, lon. 66 10.

An Anchor Line steamship, bound west, was passed March 31 in lat. 42 53, lon. 56 10.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 2.—The National Line steamship Egypt, Capt. Sumner, from New-York March 22 for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 11 P. M. yesterday.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Saxonia, Capt. Ludwig, sld. from Hamburg for New-York March 31.

The steamship Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Parseal, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar March 26.

The steamship Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. McOmbie, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

The steamship Hermann, (Belg.,) Capt. Mayer, from New-York March 16 for Antwerp, passed the Lizard yesterday.

The steamship Vorwarts, (Ger.,) Capt. Krow, from New-York March 15 for Breman, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

The steamship Denmark, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, sld. from Christiansand for New-York to-day.

The steamship Vindobala, (Br.) sld. from Malta for New-York March 27.

The steamship Tower Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Bennett, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

The steamship Olympia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, sld. from Gibraltar March 31 for New-York.

The steamship California, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New-York March 19 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard March 31.

FINANCIAL.

NINETEENTH

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 2½ PER CENT.

EQUITABLE

MORTGAGE COMPANY.

STATEMENT.

Capital Subscribed -	$2,000,000 00
Capital Paid in (Cash) -	1,000,000 00
Surplus and Undiv'd Profits - - - - -	115,444 62
Assets - - - - - -	4,035,940 25

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

Secured by first mortgages held in trust by the American Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and further secured by the capital and assets of the company, now exceeding $4,000,000.

Six Per Cent. Guarantee Farm Mortgages.

6 and 6 Per Cent. Savings Bonds, running Three Months to Two Years.

Albion, New-York, 6% Water Bonds

FACTS.

Upward of 50 of the most conservative financial institutions and corporations, including trust companies, colleges, and savings banks throughout the Eastern States, are constant purchasers of these securities.

Upward of 5,000 investors now hold its securities, and are rapidly increasing their investments, and are ready to speak strongly of their character after an experience of 19 years.

In its list of 600 stockholders will be found names of such prominent and financial standing as to justify unlimited confidence on the part of the investigating public.

Its managers are men of approved skill and long experience.

To give the highest possible rate of interest CONSISTENT WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

It guarantees both principal and interest, and makes the same payable at maturity at any one of its offices, or at the First National Bank of New-York City.

It keeps on file securities as safe, convenient, and free from care as Government Bonds.

REFERENCE:

First National Bank, New-York.

OFFICES:

New-York, 208 Broadway. Philadelphia, corner 4th and Chestnut sts. Boston, 117 Devonshire-st. London, England.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company:

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY WILL BE HELD AT TOPEKA ON THE NINTH DAY OF MAY, PROXIMO, WHEN A BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO SERVE FOR THE ENSUING YEAR WILL BE ELECTED. WE BELIEVE THAT THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS REQUIRES THAT RADICAL CHANGES SHOULD BE PROMPTLY MADE IN THE MANAGEMENT, AND, WITH THIS OBJECT IN VIEW, WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE CO-OPERATION OF ALL STOCKHOLDERS WHO ENTERTAIN SIMILAR OPINIONS. PROXIES INTRUSTED TO US WILL BE USED IN OUR BEST DISCRETION TO SECURE A CONSERVATIVE AND ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, WITH FREQUENT PROMPT AND CANDID REPORTS TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY'S EARNINGS AND EXPENSES AND OF ALL OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST. ANY STOCKHOLDER WHO HAS ALREADY GIVEN A PROXY FOR THIS MEETING CAN REVOKE IT AT PLEASURE BY EXECUTING ANOTHER OF LATER DATE. IT IS IMPORTANT TO EVERY STOCKHOLDER THAT HIS STOCK SHOULD BE REPRESENTED.

2D APRIL, 1889.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,

113 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON.

1 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Capital Paid in, $200,000.

Offers 6 per cent. FIRST LIEN and GUARANTEED MORTGAGE NOTES.

UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York and SECURITY COMPANY, Hartford, Trustees for Debentures.

Organized 1878, and HAS ALWAYS BEEN under the supervision of CONNECTICUT BANK COMMISSIONERS.

Our amount of bonds which this company can issue or guarantee is LIMITED BY LAW.

Insurance Companies, Banks, other Corporations, and Trustees have invested largely in these securities.

Robert N. Jackson, President, Middletown, Conn.; Graves & Vinton Co., Western Agts., St. Paul, Minn.

FRANK R. JOHNSON,
New-York Agent,
With GILDER & FARR,
31-33 Broad-st.

Denver, South Park and Pacific RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

An agreement between the Bondholders' Reorganization Committee and the Union Pacific Railway Company has been made whereby bondholders are required to deposit their bonds on or before April 15, 1889, with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

The agreement may be examined and copies had at the office of the Trust Company, No. 20 William-st., New-York. FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.

$50,000 00.—A YOUNG AND ENTERprising firm, located in New-York City, who have established and successfully prosecute a profitable business in one of the leading industries of this country, have under their control some valuable contracts, out of which a large amount of money can be made. Having sufficient means to conduct the increased business advantageously, this concern ₱ desirous of securing special capital to the extent of not less than $50,000 00, for which a fair share in the profits of the business will be given. The business will bear the closest inspection, and the realization of large profits therefrom can be easily demonstrated. The best references will be given to such parties as we may decide to entertain propositions from. Only principals and those having the necessary capital noticed. Particulars only as personal interview. Address, with full reference, Lock Box 2,960, New-York Post Office.

HARVEY STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.

Stockholders are requested to deposit their stock certificates with M. M. White, 531 West 23d-st. before the 17th April, 1889, and meet the same day and place at 2 o'clock P. M., as the Trustees wish to pay on said certificates a small percentage.

M. M. WHITE, R. L. BOLLES,
Trustees.

JULIAN ELECTRIC TRACTION CO. ₱ STOCK bought and sold. Correspondence from stockholders solicited.
EDEY BROTHERS, 56 Broadway, N. Y. City, Members of New-York Stock Exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, 15 BROAD-ST., (MILLS BUILDING.)

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, payable May 1st, to stockholders of record on the books in this office on SATURDAY, April 6, 1889, at 12 M. No certificates of the preferred stock will be received for transfer after Saturday, 6th inst., at 12 M., until the morning of Tuesday, April 16.

T. W. LILLIE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1889.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid at the office of the company, No. 21 Cortlandt-st., in this city, on and after FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1889. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business TO-DAY until the opening of SATURDAY, MARCH 16. By order of the Board of Managers.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1889.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the company has this day been declared, payable on and after April 10 inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 4th until the 10th inst. By order,

F. H. CRUM, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
DETROIT, Mich., March 20, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be properly before it will be held at the principal office of the company in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday (day) of May next, (being the 2d day of the month) at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. B. WARD, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL BILLS AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS ISSUED AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1889.

At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on Monday, the 1st inst., the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Levi P. Morton,	Royal Phelps,
Lowell Holbrook,	John D. Wolfarth,
Henry Sherman,	John E. Lamson,
William Sturgis,	Walter A. Lyon,
Wm. H. Fogg,	Francis R. Appleton,
Wm. Bryce,	Alexander Mitchell,
William H. Townsend,	Henry E. Pierrepont,
Oliver S. Carter,	George W. Smith,
Henry M. Taber,	Frederick R. Coudert,
Daniel A. Heald,	J. Hampden Robb,
David H. McAlpin,	George C. White, Jr.,
Andrew C. Armstrong,	Eldridge G. Snow, Jr.,
Cornelius N. Bliss.	

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Daniel A. Heald was unanimously re-elected President and Messrs. John M. Washburn and Eldridge G. Snow, Jr., Vice-Presidents.

W. L. BIGELOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, N. Y., March 14, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—DAS LORLE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DALILAH. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELITI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE PAYMASTER. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—LADY CLANCARTY. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &c.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—ERMINIE. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8:15—NADJY. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—JOCELYN.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—CASPER THE YODLER.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light rain, with slightly warmer weather.

The action of the Senate yesterday in declining to vote immediately upon resolutions of regret for the death of JOHN BRIGHT was due to the professed opinion of a majority of the Senate that the subject was not one on which that body could properly make an expression. This opinion is based on the assumption that such a practice might often lead to abuse, and that assumption would probably be justified if Mr. PARNELL should die. But the real reason why the resolutions were not promptly and unanimously passed is that JOHN BRIGHT, one of the noblest characters in English history, the firmest, most faithful, and most fearless friend of this republic in its hour of trial and peril, the Englishman to whom we owe a deeper debt of gratitude than to any other since CHATHAM and BURKE, and as great a debt as even to them, was in the later years of his life an opponent of the Irish party. The Senate that could confer a high diplomatic office upon PATRICK EGAN, on whose naturalization papers the ink is scarcely dry, does not find it "proper" to express sorrow for the death of a statesman who was the champion of the principles on which our Government is founded, and who was in far closer sympathy with all that is truly and rightly American than any one of the heartless demagogues who constitute so large a part of that body. The grief of genuine Americans for the loss of JOHN BRIGHT is not more sincere than their contempt for such selfish cowards.

The persistent efforts of the Roman Catholic Protectory to secure a share of the public school funds for the support of the purely religious and sectarian schools which it maintains has taken form again this year in the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. BLUMENTHAL. By a sort of "pious fraud" the Protestant institution known as the Sheltering Arms was coupled with it in the bill as a beneficiary of the public funds, but officers of that institution let it be known at the hearing on the bill yesterday that the amendment was introduced against their wishes, and that they desired to have it stricken out. Bishop POTTER, a member of the Advisory Board of the Sheltering Arms, has written a letter strongly condemning the proposed legislation. This puts the President of the Catholic Protectory quite alone as the only advocate of the bill, and yet the [illegible] General Lewis [illegible] support it favorably. This insidious attack upon the public school fund, this effort to secure support for sectarian institutions out of money drawn from the taxpayers for public purposes, has been exposed so many times, and its pernicious aim has been so often discussed, that it seems strange that year by year legislative committees should give it renewed countenance and encouragement. It ought by this time to be a settled question that the public money can be used only for public purposes, and that the people will not permit the public school fund to be diverted to the support of sectarian schools and the propagandism of any form of religious faith. The Legislature ought to give a vote against this bill which will deter anybody from introducing another like it next year.

Two features of the report of the New-York State Civil Service Commission will be found extremely valuable. One is the completed roster of all the offices coming under the operation of the act of 1884 and its amendments. This enables the commission to know exactly to what extent the law is applicable and to what extent it is faithfully observed. To maintain the utility of this system the commission has decided to call for quarterly reports from the head of every office brought under the law, giving in detail the changes that have taken place therein. The second feature of importance is a compilation of all the decisions of courts covering the civil service system. It is a fact extremely reassuring as to the judgment with which the law was drawn and as to the soundness of its principle that these decisions show a steady maintenance by the courts of all the essential provisions of the law that have been brought before them.

It is painful to remark that the gloom which has overspread most Republican associations since the announcement was made that the President would make no more appointments for the present has settled down with peculiar depth and darkness over the National Spellbinders' Association. Some it subdues to pensiveness and some it excites to rage. We give space to an interesting exhibition of the latter state of mind on the part of Mr. DELMORE ELWELL, at present the ex-Treasurer of that body, owing to causes over which it appears that he has no more control than he has over his copious but somewhat confused vocabulary. Surely, "the man who got up the November dinner" is worthy of some recognition from the Administration, and it is to be hoped that the President will strictly meditate the case of Mr. ELWELL during the recess. Something is due also to a controversialist who declares that he "in part conceals" his contempt for his opponent by calling him a sneak.

The satisfaction expressed by Count HERBERT BISMARCK with his visit to England is probably due quite as much to the success he may have had in his official business there as to his personal enjoyment. It was well understood that he was to discuss with Lord SALISBURY certain points in the colonial policy of England and Germany, and he held a long interview with the British Premier. It is already announced that he has offered England a certain territorial cession, and, as Germany is not apt to make gratuitous proposals of this sort, it may be safely surmised that some coveted advantages have been secured in return from England. It may be suspected that Samoan affairs were under discussion, and that Germany received assurances that she could count to a great extent on Lord SALISBURY'S representative as an ally in the Berlin conference. This would imply no great change of view on the part of the British Government, since it stood by Germany in the Washington conference on the same subject. Still, the reiteration of this support would be a very agreeable assurance to Prince BISMARCK, who would be able to enter the new conference with the advantage of putting our country in the minority on the most important points.

THE SPOILSMEN'S OUTLOOK.

The Senate, having deferred its adjournment from Saturday last in order to come to some satisfactory settlement of the then pending questions of patronage, finally closed its session yesterday. The members closed their labors in no very contented or hopeful frame of mind. The proceedings of the last month have left many heartburnings, and the prospect of what may be done during the recess is far from reassuring. The sources of the pronounced discontent that is recognized as existing are not simple. It is not due, as was the like feeling among the Democratic Senators four years ago, to the manifest purpose of the President to pursue a line of conduct different from the one expected by his party. Mr. HARRISON has set up no very radical standard of political appointments, and he has shown no sign of repudiating the orthodox and accepted doctrine of distribution of the offices among the party victors. On the contrary, he has so far made several indirect recognitions of that doctrine, and has apparently conformed his official acts to it so far as he could do so without violating or evading the law and the provisions of the Constitution. The most obvious, and we should say the most important, of the causes that have led to the discontent with his course is that he has found the task of distribution enormously difficult, and that he has refused rashly to cut the knot of difficulty by arbitrarily accepting one set of claimants to the exclusion of the many others.

That the spoilsmen have received, on the whole, a substantial set-back cannot, we think, be denied. This fact is not the less significant because it has not come from any defined purpose by the President to abolish the spoils system or to evade his part in administering it, but from the fact that the system itself has become unworkable, and tends to become constantly more so. If the President were merely a scheming politician himself, bent on controlling the party machinery through a faction of his own and using the power of appointment to that combination to that end, he would have found his work very hard, but [illegible] But he is not that. He is something very much better than that. He means to do his duty as he understands it, so far as can be judged by his conduct in the brief time he has been in office. How high his conception of duty is cannot yet be clearly determined. That it includes greater regard for party interests than we should deem proper or expedient is very likely. But it is a fair inference that his regard for these interests embraces the whole party, and that he does not intend to risk his party's success at the diction of any body of managers, but to judge for himself and to act on his best judgment. His real difficulty lies in the fact that the party interests are to an extent that he had not realized before his election incompatible with the spoils system. With the growth of the population of the country and the very great and complicated interests that have developed in a party large enough to carry a national election the claims for spoils are out of all proportion to the amount to be divided. With an earnest desire to make a division that will most reward and stimulate partisan service, the President finds that there are not enough offices for the purpose, and that no matter how he allots them there is a great and dangerous residuum of dissatisfied and resentful claimants.

The resulting spectacle is, in some of its aspects, sufficiently disgusting. The President himself must be saddened and humiliated by it. The discredit cast upon the Government, of which he is the chief by the greedy clamor that has gone up around him unceasingly for the last four or five weeks must be very plain to him, now that he is brought face to face with the real public duties of his high office, and finds how incapable he is rendered of attending to them by the merciless pressure of the spoils-seeking horde. But there is also an element of encouragement in the situation. The proof that the spoils system is unmanageable, that it defeats its own end, that it sows dissension instead of inspiring united effort, that it demoralizes a party instead of strengthening it, is being forced upon party men who have no objection to make to the system on higher grounds. Men like Mr. HARRISON himself will, as this proof becomes more striking and more irresistible, seek for a remedy in checking the operation of the system. It is hardly conceivable that the President shall not, the further he goes in his present experience, gradually welcome more heartily the reform system that relieves the appointing power, and by law sets the public interest in an orderly and efficient service above and beyond the reach of partisan place seekers. If we be not mistaken in this opinion, the reform system will be extended rather than crippled under President HARRISON, and the debasing spoils system will be correspondingly restricted.

BRIDGING THE HUDSON RIVER.

It is wonderful how obliging our legislators are in providing improvements for this city which neither its people nor its authorities ask for, but which are "promoted" by private capitalists or speculators. It is curious, too, how measures for this purpose are introduced and pushed with the utmost zeal by members of the Legislature who do not represent the city or have any interest in its affairs. Yesterday a bill which Judge GREENE of the bucolic town of Goshen, Orange County, has been kind enough to introduce in the Assembly two years in succession and to support with remarkable ardor, for the purpose of giving New-York City a close connection with the railroads which now terminate in New-Jersey, was ordered to a third reading, and notice was given of a motion to suspend the rules that it may be read and passed out of its order. The vote upon a motion intended to kill the bill gives an indication of the strength of its support, that vote being 68 to 32 in favor of saving its life. Last year a similar bill was passed by the Assembly by a still larger vote, but it was lost in the Senate.

The object of Judge GREENE'S measure is the construction of a railroad bridge across the Hudson River between this city and the Jersey shore, whereby all the railroads which now stop short at the brink of the river and empty their trains into ferry-boats may send their cars into the heart of the city. Now, we have always believed that the rivers which isolate New-York from the mainland on the west and from Long Island on the east, and give it such great advantages of access by water, are a serious impediment to communication by land, which is almost as important. It would be a great gain if that impediment were overcome without interfering with the ease and safety of access by water. It would practically double the commercial advantages of the city's wonderful situation. To talk about the removal of obstacles to land communication being for the benefit of New-Jersey and Long Island but not of the city is arrant nonsense. As well say that the railroad communication to the northeast is for the benefit of Connecticut, but not of New-York City. But admitting that close connection with the rest of the country by railroad in all directions is desirable, there is some choice as to the means by which it is to be secured and the manner in which it is to be provided for.

As at present advised we are strongly inclined to the opinion that the proper way of bringing the railroads from the New-Jersey side into the city is by a tunnel under the river rather than by a bridge over it. The construction of a tunnel of the requisite size and length is entirely practicable, and while it would not have the picturesque effect of a bridge 140 feet in the air, it would have various practical advantages. In the first place it would not interfere with navigation or put any dangers in its way, as a bridge with a pier in the middle of the stream might do. In the second place it would not occupy a large amount of space at its termination that was valuable for other purposes, or involve the taking of a large amount of private property. A bridge of the height proposed would require a long approach on this side, penetrating to the middle of the city, and cutting a wide swath through property on the surface. As to the relative cost of the two methods of communication we are not [illegible] formed, but it is certain that so far as the interests of the city and of property owners are concerned, a tunnel would be preferable.

But supposing it were to be decided after a proper consideration of the subject, such as has not yet been given it, that it was better to bridge the Hudson than to tunnel it, the thing should be provided for with a careful regard for all the problems involved and with proper safeguards for every public interest and right. It should not be put in the hands of unknown speculators under no restriction except that the bridge shall be of a certain height and have only two spans, with the power to locate it anywhere between Tenth and One Hundred and Eighty-first streets lodged absolutely with a commission of six persons, five of whom are named in the act of authorization, presumably in the interest of the speculators. These are practically the only restrictions in Judge GREENE'S bill. The city authorities are ignored, except that the Mayor may name one helpless member of the commission of six. No consent of authorities or property owners would be necessary to anything, and if the commission chose to run the bridge terminus into Central Park there is nothing in the bill to prevent it.

There are various reasons for suspecting that this measure is intended to create a franchise for speculative use. There are no names of corporators or promoters known, but it is known that there is a corresponding charter in existence over the river granted by the State of New-Jersey. While the bill names $10,000,000 as the authorized capital of the Bridge Company, there is nothing in it requiring more than $200,000 to be subscribed or more than $20,000 of capital to be paid in. The company may raise money to any amount on its bonds for purposes of construction and the acquisition of property and may borrow of other corporations, and it may use its stock to any extent in paying for property or for "work, labor, and services performed and materials furnished." Moreover, it may be merged or consolidated with any other corporation or may lease the bridge to any existing, "charted corporation." In fact, the bill is precisely adapted to a speculative scheme in which public interests and public rights are entirely neglected, and only those of the intended corporators and the corporations with which they propose to trade are looked out for. We do not see how any member of the Legislature who is at once intelligent and honest could be induced to support such a palpable job.

NEW-YORK AND THE CENTENNIAL.

While it has been quite impossible for any person possessed of a sense of humor not to be amused with the complications the Centennial Committee has encountered, the fact remains that the work of that committee has considerable public importance. It is now thirteen years since the centennial celebrations of the Revolution began with the hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. All Americans are agreed that that celebration reflected great credit upon the country in general and upon the city of Philadelphia in particular. New-York has been the scene of but one of the celebrations that have occurred since the opening of the Philadelphia Exhibition, and that one being the anniversary of the evacuation of the city of New-York by the British troops, and merely recalling one of the successes of the war, was rather of local than of national suggestion. The inauguration of the first President of the United States, however, though it happened to take place in New-York, was by no means a local occasion. It was the end that crowned the work begun at Philadelphia thirteen years before, after a war of eight years and a series of internal discussions and dissensions that lasted for nearly six years more. These constituted an obstacle to the formation of a nation scarcely less formidable than the British arms. It is quite idle to speculate upon the question what would have happened to the American people if the concessions and the compromises of which the Constitution bears evidence had not been effected. It seems entirely safe to assert, however, that the city of New-York could never have attained anything like its present pre-eminence if the "more perfect Union" had not been formed, and if the colonies, after ceasing to be colonies, had been united only in a loose confederation. Perhaps to the material prosperity of the great city that we inhabit there is an even more important anniversary than that which occurs at the end of this month, an anniversary of which the hundredth observance will not occur for nearly forty years. It was the opening of the Erie Canal that assured to Manhattan Island its pre-eminence as the chief port of the United States and of the Western Hemisphere, and made it certain that its merchants would take toll of the traffic that came into the country and the traffic that went out of it. But the opening of the Erie Canal would have been impossible, and had it been possible would have been of comparatively little importance, if all the country behind the Atlantic seaboard had not become one nation, the most extensive territory over which free trade has ever in the history of the world prevailed. It was the formation of the Government completed by the inauguration of the first President of the United States that has made New-York what it is.

There is every reason, therefore, why all New-Yorkers should be interested in the centennial, and should do their several parts to make the celebration worthy of the great event it commemorates. The tentative effort made to give it a specially historical character, and to make conspicuous in it those whose claims to take part in it were ancestral, was quite natural and in a sense commendable. But those who made it must now be convinced that it was quite impracticable. The development of this big and busy city out of the pleasant colonial town of 1789 has been for the most part effected by men whose ancestors were not citizens of it a hundred years ago.

It is celebration of this kind the past is recalled mainly for the sake of contrast with the present. It is not the New-York of 1789 but the New-York of 1889 that is really to be celebrated. In order to make the celebration successful it is necessary to interest all New-York in it, and this cannot be done by distinguishing one class of New-Yorkers as entitled above any other class to bear a part in it or to make it a cause of congratulation.

THE COFFEE SPECULATION.

It will not be surprising if those who have watched with deep concern the recent course of political events in France shall be alarmed by the remarkable disclosures as to the inner history of the great copper speculation and by the action of the Government with reference to the bank that has been wrecked. The Paris correspondent of the London *Economist* recently said: "The Government has intervened in the affairs of the Comptoir d'Escompte, not to uphold the law and see that the statutes of what is, in a certain measure, a State institution were observed, but rather to shield the offenders from the consequences of their acts. M. ROUVIER, Minister of Finance, and his fellow-members of the Cabinet appear to be incurring a very grave responsibility in their zeal for the managers of the Comptoir and the financiers of the Copper Syndicate behind them. It can scarcely be pretended that these measures are taken in the interest of the shareholders of the Comptoir. The present proceedings of the Government contrast with these formerly employed toward the Union Générale when at the first rumors of embarrassments the police made a descent on the offices, seized the books, locked the doors, and sent the Chairman and managers to prison." Now the Government arrests nobody, but uses the funds of the Bank of France in behalf of the wrecked institution, and thus becomes directly interested in the unlawful project of the speculators. It is the Bank of France that now owns, or at least controls, the enormous stock of copper accumulated by the Syndicate, and it is understood that the disposition of this stock will depend in some measure upon the negotiations of the copper companies for a renewal of the ring agreements in some form, either among themselves or with certain European houses.

The whole project was illegal under the French law, and such contracts as were made by the companies have invariably been pronounced illegal by the courts in this country. Moreover, the action taken by the broken bank was in plain violation of the terms of its charter, as every one in Paris now knows. The institution was expressly forbidden to do what it has done for the Syndicate. Several of its officers and Directors individually have broken the law, and are liable to be punished for having become interested in the great speculation. The extent to which the bank was used by the ring is indicated by the following statement of the Paris correspondent of the London *Times:*

"An examination of its books shows the incredible way in which it had embarked in the copper speculation. It had 31,000,000f. of copper in warehouse. It had also advanced 73,000,000f. as a second mortgage, at the price of £44. In other words, its whole capital and reserve were embarked, one-third in copper and two-thirds in second mortgages on copper. It had, moreover, guaranteed for two years the contracts of the Rio Tinto, Tharsis, and Cape copper mines, and it had engaged to take 80,000 tons of copper from £60 to £65, in case the Société des Métaux did not do so—an engagement impossible of fulfillment by either concern."

But this was not all. It had also guaranteed contracts with several of the mines in this country, and it is said to have loaned money even upon copper not yet produced, and at a value exceeding £60 per ton.

The influence of great capitalists that was exerted to cause the bank to make these investments in violation of its charter and in an illegal undertaking has also been exerted from the beginning upon the Government, first to prevent the enforcement of the provisions of the Penal Code relating to such projects, and afterward to obtain financial aid and to prevent the punishment of those who had broken the law. It was only after a demand had repeatedly been made for an official inquiry, and after a vote in the Chamber of Deputies of about 3 to 2 in support of this demand, that the Government consented to make an investigation. The result of the inquiry may be indicated by the report that all the Directors of the Comptoir now testify that the bank's investments in copper were made without their knowledge or consent by M. DENFERT ROCHEREAU. As he has committed suicide, he cannot protest against these assertions, but the absurdity of them does not need to be established by his testimony.

The London *Economist* publishes a statement of the financial condition of ten Scottish Cattle companies whose lands and herds are in our Western States and Territories. In 1887 not one of them paid a dividend. In 1888 three of the companies declared dividends ranging from 50 cents to $1 25 per share, while the remaining seven, with one exception, increased their indebtedness. The *Economist* remarks that several of the companies "are still in very low water."

The Canadian Department of Inland Revenue recently caused to be made an analysis of 109 samples of lard procured from the merchants of the Dominion, and, as a result of the examination, has recommended that the duty on lard imported from the United States be increased. Of the samples inspected thirty-eight were of domestic manufacture and sixty had been imported from this country. In a report sent to the Chicago *Tribune* it is said: "Of the American samples only one was pure lard—the product of CHARLES H. NORTH & Co. of Boston." The remaining fifty-nine were adulterated, commonly with cottonseed oil, and it is for this reason that the imposition of a higher duty has been suggested. Since the inquiry was made the firm of CHARLES H. NORTH & Co. has failed. We do not know for what reason the firm, which has done a very large business, was unable to avoid bankruptcy. It may be that it suffered because it persisted in selling pure lard in competition with an adulterated product that could be sold at lower prices. The makers of pure lard complained some time ago that the sale of adulterated lard under labels that did not direct attention to the adulteration was seriously injuring their trade because they could not sell pure lard at the same price. One of the strongest arguments in support of the demand that adulterated lard shall be sold for what it is may be found in the fact that the manufacture of pure lard is discouraged if the compound is sold under deceptive or misleading labels. It is for the interest of the people that honesty should not be discouraged.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VON BÜLOW RECITALS.

There was no room to spare in the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon when Dr. Hans von Bülow came upon the stage to give the second recital of his Beethoven cyclus. There was the space at the rear of the orchestra chairs usually occupied as standing room, but the management, with rare consideration for the artistic atmosphere of the occasion and for the comfort of the audience, had decided to allow no persons to stand up. The result was that at both the recitals now past there were no disturbing noises at the rear of the auditorium. Wbed to this is added the fact that Dr. von Bülow has been honored with the two most quiet and attentive gatherings that have been brought together at any musical entertainment of the season, it will be readily understood that the conditions were extremely favorable for a satisfactory hearing of the performance.

The programme of yesterday consisted of works produced by Beethoven between 1801 and 1805. The numbers on the programme were the two sonatas "quasi fantasia," opus 27, No. 1, E flat major, and opus 27, No. 2, C sharp minor; the 15 variations and fugue on the final theme of the "Eroica" symphony, E flat major, opus 35; the sonata in D minor, opus 31, No. 2, sonata in E flat major, opus 31, No. 3, and the 33 variations on an original theme in C minor.

Dr. von Bülow, who is rather an intellectual than an emotional player, and who is on that account sometimes accused of a coldness of temperament, is regarded by many as good and bad days. Yesterday was unquestionably not a bad day. He played greatly—not in the matter of mere technique, for there he may be readily excelled, but in style and significance.

His devotion to clearness of enunciation was again manifested forcibly. This was done especially in the allegretto of the C sharp minor, familiarly known as the "Moonlight" sonata. This movement Dr. von Bülow played much more slowly than we are accustomed to hear it, and the result was decidedly beneficial to the clearness and effectiveness of this movement and of the entire composition. The work is so familiar to all music lovers that it was to be expected that the audience would recognize the high merit of the interpretation. The applause was most enthusiastic, and the doctor was called forward to bow his acknowledgments four or five times.

The exquisite beauty of his tone-color, his shading, his finished phrasing, and his admirable adjustment of dynamic effects were again displayed to the greatest possible advantage in his almost faultless performance of the menuette in the E flat major sonata. This is another composition more than ordinarily well known to local music lovers, and its performance called forth long and hearty applause.

As a whole, the recital was even more delightful than the first, owing to the increase of interest in the works performed. Any one who has been laboring under the delusion that in the hands of such an artist as Dr. von Bülow four consecutive recitals of nothing but Beethoven could become unreasonable must certainly be rid of the notion now.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Oswald Crawford has discovered that a great deal of "Delft blue" faience was not made in Holland at all, but in Portugal. In a very interesting letter to the London *Academy* he says: "There can be no doubt that kilns were set up in Portugal, and the potting secrets of their native land taught by Dutch potters very early in the seventeenth century, and the protective duties levied on foreign ware doubtless stimulated further adventure in this line. As these potteries went on and throve, their owners did what protectionists in all countries have ever done—they asked for more and more protection, and finally for prohibition of all imports from abroad. They obtained actual prohibition in 1783, and the result was that, freed from all healthy competition, Portuguese pottery deteriorated. Consequently the true art faience of Portugal ceased from the land."

The "Rembrandt at Work," by the late Baron Leys of Belgium, has already left New-York for Chicago, where it is now shown at the Art Institute with every promise of remaining there.

The Boston *Traveller* suggests that the Palestine collection of Dr. Selah Merrill be added to the public museums of the city as an aid to the study of the Bible lands.

New-Orleans now has an exhibition of paintings and sculpture, being the second annual show of the Artists' Association.

TO ORGANIZE A PROTESTANT LEAGUE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 2.—The Orangemen have not yet got over the triumph of the Government on the Jesuit question. They are making strenuous efforts to form a Protestant party. It has leaked out that they passed the following resolution at a meeting held last evening:

Resolved, That the time has come when a Protestant league should be organized in every city, town, and village in our Dominion to resist the encroachment of Jesuitical ekonomism, and, as we understand that the Protestant leaders in Toronto have this matter at present under consideration, we would respectfully suggest to their Protestant brethren the advisability of calling a Protestant conference in that city at an early date, and that every church and Protestant organization in the Dominion be invited to send a representative or representatives to said conference: and further be it

Resolved, That the Evangelical Alliance be asked to enter an action in the courts to test the constitutionality of the Incorporation act guaranteed to the Jesuits, and if necessary to carry the matter to the Privy Council, and we pledge ourselves to assist the Evangelical Alliance pecuniarily to the utmost of our ability.

They also passed a resolution censuring the Orangemen, including the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, who voted against the O'Brien resolution.

A public meeting has been called for to-morrow night to arrange for a banquet to the 13 members of Parliament who voted for the O'Brien resolution.

BAR ASSOCIATION MEASURES.

A special meeting of the Bar Association was held last evening, with ex-Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst in the chair. The special committee, of which Judge Van Vorst is Chairman, reported in favor of the adoption of a constitutional amendment consolidating the Common Pleas and Superior Courts of this county with the Supreme Court and equalizing the salaries. This would make the Supreme Court for this county consist of 19 Judges, and would abolish the offices of Clerks of the Common Pleas and Superior Courts. The report of the committee was ordered to be printed and a copy to be sent to each member of the association, and the subject was assigned for discussion at a special meeting to be held April 16.

The special committee, of which ex-Judge W. G. Choate is Chairman, reported against the Code of Evidence bill now pending in the Legislature. The report was accepted, and the committee was instructed to go before the Legislative Committee.

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of increasing the salary of the Surrogate of this county to $15,000 and extending his term of office to 14 years. The report was adopted.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DOCTORS.

Judge Rufus B. Cowing of the City Court discussed "The Responsibility of the Physician Under the Law" last evening before the New-York Society for Medico-Scientific Investigation. One of these responsibilities, to which he devoted considerable attention, was that imposed upon the physician when he appeared as a witness, and the Judge was of the opinion that it was not right that a doctor should be called into court, required to give, first, the facts in a medical case and then the opinion he based upon them, and be paid 50 cents for his trouble.

Judge Cowing also took up the once-prominent question of whether a doctor had the right, under certain circumstances, to shorten the life of a patient, and the audience applauded him when he quoted and indorsed Judge Noah Davis's opinion that, outside of legal process, under no circumstances does a human being possess this right.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

John B. Carson of Chicago is at the Gilsey House.

United States Treasurer James W. Hyatt is at the Astor House.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. James L. Howard of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Ex-Senator George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts is at the Brevoort House.

Charles W. Buck, United States Minister to Peru, is at the Victoria Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, Richard Smith of Cincinnati, ex-Secretary Chandler, ex-Congressman Miller, and ex-Congressman Henry Bowen of Vermont are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

NEW HANDS IN POLITICS.

A. R. WHITNEY WANTS TO BE LEADER IN THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

There will be a very lively contest for the control of the Republican organization in the Twenty-first Assembly District next Friday, unless all signs fail. At present the Chairman of the District Committee is William Leary, who succeeded Jacob Hess a year ago, when that gentleman moved out of the district.

No less a personage than A. R. Whitney, the friend of John F. Plummer, aspires to succeed him, and Mr. Plummer ardently aids and abets him in that design. Mr. Whitney is not all coy in his method of conducting the campaign. He boldly states his designs with his reasons for prosecuting them. One is his remarkable conduct of the campaign in the First Assembly District, where Mr. Whitney had his office in the recent Presidential contest, which resulted in a mere sweeping Democratic victory than usual. But his chief reason, put in his own words, is this: "I know of no man who has spent so much time and so much money as I did during the last campaign, and I propose to run the politics of the Twenty-First District hereafter, and make that district Republican." It is now Democratic, and Mr. Whitney's stern determination to make it Republican might seem to deserve a better return than the contumely which Mr. Leary, his friends Mr. Charles A. Hess, Mr. John Foster Clarke, and others who are sometimes called machine politicians and friends of Thomas C. Platt, are heaping upon him.

They even go so far in their calumnious vindictiveness as to charge that Mr. Whitney and his friend, Mr. Plummer, packed the meeting of the enrolled Republicans of the Twenty-First District, which was held in Morton Hall, 8 East Fifty-ninth-street, last Monday evening, even as the wicked John J. O'Brien and Charles F. Smith of the Eighth District are accustomed to pack meetings to the horror of the good Col. Shepard, who, by the way, is one of Mr. Whitney's supporters in his campaign. Col. Shepard is a new recruit to the enrolled Republicans of the Twenty-first District. He was not enrolled last year in spite of his ardent patriotism, and consequently did not have that weight in the Republican councils of the district to which his distinguished position entitled him.

At a meeting of the joint committees of the district committee and of the enrolled Republicans of the district, which was held last week, to agree upon tickets for the election, as the primaries next Friday, one of the supporters of Mr. Leary and Mr. Hess contemptuously called Mr. Plummer and Mr. Whitney "amateur politicians." At that joint committee meeting, composed of nine men representing the district committee and nine representing the enrolled Republicans, two sets of tickets were presented, one by Charles A. Hess, the other, a printed ticket, by Mr. Whitney.

Mr. Whitney's ticket did not contain the name of Mr. Hess nor Mr. Leary for members of the District Committee, and it contained Mr. Whitney's name for vice-President of the enrolled Republicans of the district. Mr. Plummer is the President now, but he voluntarily retires in pursuance of his stern determination henceforth to serve only in the ranks and make the private station the station of honor. Mr. Hess's ticket contained the name of Mr. Leary for Chairman of the District Committee, and the name of Assemblyman Ernest H. Crosby for the Presidency of the enrolled Republicans. The Whitney-Plummer party accepted Mr. Crosby, but they would not have Leary. They seemed to agree pretty well, however, on most of the other candidates.

All this seeming acquiescence, it is claimed by Mr. Hess and the rest of Mr. Leary's friends, was in pursuance of a deep game of deceit, which was still further played on Monday evening. Previous to the meeting of the enrolled Republicans on that evening there was a meeting of the District Committee, at which Theodore Roosevelt, Whitney, and Plummer were present. The Hess partisans say that at that meeting the ticket headed by Mr. Leary was presented and was adopted unanimously. This, they say, threw them off their guard; they supposed the troubles had been settled, and not many of them, consequently, went to the subsequent meeting of the enrolled Republicans. The Plummer-Whitney faction, on the other hand, it is alleged, had summoned to the meeting every one they could control. This meeting was for the purpose of adopting regular tickets to be voted for next Friday. There is a district committee of 40 to be elected, 32 members of the Republican County Committee, 5 enrolling officers for the district, and the executive offices of the enrolled Republicans.

Mr. Leary's adherents in the short time at their disposal got in all their friends they could, but a test vote showed that the Whitney-Plummer combination had 78 votes to their 50, and they gave up. Theodore Roosevelt urged the meeting to adopt the tickets agreed upon at the meeting of the district Committee, but his efforts were of no avail.

On Friday the polls will be open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. None but enrolled Republicans can vote. Ernest H. Crosby is on both tickets for President. The Leary ticket has for Vice-Presidents E. W. Bloomingdale and Lawrence Harney, for Secretary L. C. Whiton, for Treasurer W. T. Bisbee. The Whitney ticket has for Vice-Presidents William E. Keyes and Lawrence Harney, for Secretary James H. Phipps, for Treasurer Harold A. Chambers. For County Committee Chauncey M. Depew is on both tickets. Elihu Root heads the Leary ticket and Floyd Clarkson the Whitney ticket.

THE HURRICANE AT APIA.

CAUSING OTHER WRECKS IN THE PACIFIC—BURYING UP NAVAL WORK.

AUCKLAND, New-Zealand, April 2.—The recent hurricane in the South Pacific Ocean swept over 1,200 geographical miles, embracing in its track the Harvey and Society groups of islands. The American ship Red Cross, from New South Wales, for San Francisco, was driven ashore at Pralonga and wrecked. The crew was saved. The American ship Ada Owen was wrecked at Onara. Her crew was saved. Wreckage from the British ship Suakin, from New

THE SENATE'S WORK ENDED

ITS MEMBERS APPARENTLY AFRAID TO GO HOME.

FEARFUL THAT THE PRESIDENT MAY DO SOMETHING TO DISPLEASE THEM.

—THE RESULTS OF ITS SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Assistant Commissioner of Patents—ROBERT J. FISHER of Chicago, Ill.

Captains in the Navy—Commander BARCLEY J. CROMWELL, Commander JOHN W. PHILIP.

Commanders—Lieut.-Commander GEORGE B. DURAND; Lieut.-Commander FRANCIS M. BARBER.

Lieutenant-Commanders—Lieut. URIEL SEBREE, Lieut. ALBERT R. COUDEN.

Lieutenants—Lieut. MOSES L. WOOD, junior grade; Lieut. DAVID DANIELS, junior grade.

Lieutenants, Junior Grade—Ensign JAMES H. GLENNON, Ensign HARRY S. KNAPP.

Paymaster — Passed Assistant Paymaster JOSIAH R. STANTON.

Passed Assistant Paymaster—Assistant Paymaster THOMAS J. COWIE.

First Lieutenant, Marine Corps—Second Lieut. HARRY K. WHITE.

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Robert J. Fisher, who was to-day nominated to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents, was born at York, Penn., and is 41 years of age. In 1869 he began the practice of law in Chicago, in which he continued until his appointment as a Fourth Assistant Examiner in the Patent Office in 1875. Since that time he has passed through every grade of the service, by successive promotions, including that of Examiner-in-Chief and member of the Board of Appeals, which position he now holds. Mr. Fisher was the choice of many of the patent attorneys of this city who regard him as a very high authority in all patent matters.

* *

After a session lasting two days less than one month the Senate reached a final adjournment this afternoon. Unless called by the President to meet in another extraordinary session, it will not convene again until Dec. 2, just eight months hence. More than the usual number of visitors were present at the opening of to-day's sitting, but in less than an hour the spectators were driven out, the doors were closed and locked, and the final adjournment was taken in the secrecy thus secured.

The greater part of the open session was spent in discussing Mr. Stewart's resolution expressing the profound sorrow of the Senate for the death of John Bright. Mr. Sherman did not like the idea of passing such a resolution in the United States Senate, and so proposed to kill it by moving its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Messrs. Hawley, Hoar, Teller, and Stewart pleaded so earnestly for the resolution that Mr. Sherman finally withdrew his motion. It was, however, promptly renewed by Mr. Cockrell, and when the vote was taken the motion was carried. Of course the resolution will not be heard from again.

Before the doors were closed Vice-President Morton rose and announced that as he proposed to leave the chair, he would take the opportunity to thank the Senators for the attention they had paid to the presiding officer and to wish them a pleasant Summer and a return in good health in December. Mr. Morton stepped out of the chamber, leaving the Senate without a presiding officer. Addressing Secretary McCook, Mr. Edmunds moved that Mr. Ingalls be elected President pro tem. of the Senate. The Secretary declared the motion carried and administered the oath of office to Mr. Ingalls, and the latter rapped for order. A moment later the secret sitting was begun. The election of Mr. Ingalls was done largely to satisfy the fears of Mr. Edmunds that it was necessary to choose a President pro tem. lest something should befall Arthur's seat of his seat. As Mr. Ingalls occupied the chair at the close of the session he will be ready to take charge without question if the Vice-President should be unable to be present at the opening of the next session.

* *

Now that the Senate has adjourned, the Senators ought to be able to go at once to their homes, but it is not at all certain that they will do so. The fact is that they are not all sure that they can depend upon the President, in their absence, to do things that they might be able to persuade him to do if they remained near the White House. There does not appear to be any good reason to suppose, from what is said here, that Senatorial influence over the Executive has been so great as to justify the assumption by Senators that the mere fact of remaining here will help them to get what they want.

Mr. Cleveland's great crime, in the estimation of grumblers in his own party, was that he would not always be advised, and that when he got advice to control appointments he frequently disregarded it. If Senators can be relied upon as truthful persons, Mr. Harrison has been guilty of just these same offenses. He has heard advice, but he has paid no attention to it. He has also made appointments without advice, and of a sort that would not have been advised in matters had been allowed to take the course preferred by Senators. The Senators, in a body, decided that they could not advise and consent to the appointment of Mr. Murat Halstead to be Minister to Germany. Now they are confronted with the report that the President will make Mr. Halstead Minister to Germany during the recess and depend upon the Senators to change their minds and confirm him at the next session.

The Senators have heard that "Dick" Parsons of Ohio is to be made Controller of the Currency. Some of them would like to have the opportunity, in Executive session, of reading some documentary evidence touching Mr. Parson's connection with the Memphis and El Paso Railroad, his participation in the lobby case that led Senator Sherman's brother to resign as United States Judge to escape impeachment, and to discuss these matters that have already been brought to the attention of the President. Ohio men do not care to see the Administration converted into a hospital for broken down political hacks and will be sorry if it does not. If the Senate permits all sorts of horned cattle to get into the pasture lot.

But this Administration is to be run to pay off election scores, and some of the payees must, it is assumed, be a trifle off color. Some of the Senators who have not been able to have their own way are angry at the prospect of losing their popularity with their Representatives. Senator Hiscock, it is asserted by some of the New-York Representatives, has puffed himself up to that extent with the idea that he runs the Government that he cannot listen patiently to a mere member of Congress, and is likely to become almost as absurd a political figure as John F. Plummer. It is of no use for Mr. Hiscock's friends to say that he has taken for poorness is merely infirmity of manner. The offended Representatives declare that it is nothing but "puff," and that they will not have any more of it.

For the sake of peace in the family it is perhaps fortunate that an adjournment has taken place. The Senate was becoming fretful, and there was danger that it might break into a fight at any moment. Mr. Hoar was getting pisses for which Mr. Dawes had preferred requests; Mr. Dawes was getting pisses that Mr. Hoar regarded as belonging to him, and both were indignant because Mr. Lodge, a Representative that was, had obtained a place for which each of the Senators had a candidate. With the Senators adjourned there will be a removal of a great check upon appointments that might be regarded as based on personal grounds. All of which will store up during the Summer abundant material out of which to construct a goodly party fight when the Senate meets again.

* *

Anxious place hunters who had hoped to the last that the President would make a lot of nominations to-day were disappointed. Only one small lot was sent in to the Senate, and it is declared that these were prepared yesterday, only a little too late to go in then. The lot included one civil office nomination—that of Robert J. Fisher of Chicago to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents. The other 13 nominations were for promotions in the navy in the regular course. As it was the last day of the session all these nominations were acted upon favorably, without waiting to send them to committees.

Considerable time was spent in the secret session in discussing the ten nominations for delegates to the coming conference between the United States and the South and Central American Republics. The make-up of the delegation as severally reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations was also discussed and as not including representative Democrats. The debate brought out the assertion that unless the nominees were confirmed the projected conference would fail because the President could not send in a new list. The nominees were finally confirmed.

While Mr. Blaine is supposed to have had the casting up of the list, it is by no means exclusively a list of Blaine men. John R. Henderson of Missouri was the only Blaine man in the 1884 convention, even which he presided. Mr. C. N. Bliss is not ranked as a Blaine man here. Mr. W. H. Truesdale is an intimate friend of Mr. Blaine, and has been on diplomatic business in South America under his direction. Andrew Carnegie was a Blaine manager in Scotland last June while M. M. Estee was trying to steer the Chicago convention into the Blaine catnip.

The dissatisfaction that has been expressed through the press dispatches is understood to have been inspired by a gentleman who is very much interested in South American enterprises, and who had been promised a chance by Mr. Blaine to let the conference know from him, as one of its members, just how well informed he is. That gentleman has not always been a partisan of Blaine's, but he is always looking out for himself, no matter whose partisan he happens to appear to be at any particular time.

Mr. William Pinckney Whyte of Maryland, who was said to have been criticised by Senator Gray in executive session, was not invited to be a member of the conference because he is interested in clipper ships, has made a reply to Mr. Frye's criticisms. He says: "Senator Frye admits that no objection can be raised to any of the appointees on the score of ability. He says they are not associated with the main matter in hand. Speaking for myself, I am proud to have been trained in the office of George Peabody, one of the greatest merchants of his day. When Senator Frye says that I am opposed to 'paying subsidies to carry on my business' he has hit the nail on the head. When he says that I am interested in the operation of clipper ships trading with South America he has not resided with the truth. The only reason that he could summon for such a statement is that I have always defended Baltimore shippers. The White Wings, a Baltimore clipper, was launched to-day. What right has the Government to subsidize a steamer in detriment to that product of Baltimore skill and labor?"

In speaking of the report that Senator German is said to have confirmed the statement of Senator Frye, that Mr. Whyte was interested in the operations of clipper ships trading with South America, the ex-Senator said: "I do not doubt but that the senior Senator from Maryland is truly reported. What he did with the Cleveland Administration he will seek to do with the Senate. I am a Democrat and am opposed to a high protective tariff and the subsidizing of ocean steamers. There are plenty of high protectionists Democrats who would make first-class Republicans."

* *

Some of the navy people who are disappointed because they have not been asked to take a share in the control of the New-York centennial celebration, as if it were a Government affair, have been insisting that a naval officer should be at the head of the naval demonstration, overlooking the fact that the Government has had almost nothing to do with getting up the celebration and that the arrangements have been made as the money to carry them out is provided, by citizens of New-York. To silence the clamor that has been raised by the appointment of a naval officer to take charge, and at the same time dispose of the report that he had resigned from the Naval Display Committee, Major Asa Bird Gardiner, who has been here to ask Admiral Porter to command the naval parade, has made an explanation, so that the subject shall no longer be misunderstood.

Some of the army and navy people at Washington took an idea that the celebration was to be a sort of "free lunch" affair, and that the General Government had made an appropriation to meet the cost, which was a mistake; the Government contributes nothing. The celebration is wholly civic. The Navy Committee was instructed to invite the President on receiving the President at Elizabethport and escorting him to New-York, and it was decided to invite the co-operation of the Navy Department, that they should have as many vessels in line as possible to be reviewed by the President en route. The yachting and steamboat interests were also invited to assist in the water demonstration. Now that the affair of a three days' celebration has developed into huge national proportions some of the navy officers at Washington have caused reports to be telegraphed over the country that they were dissatisfied because they did not have a naval officer at the head of a purely citizens' committee and at the selection of Major Gardiner, who was objected to as an army man, although he is now on the retired list.

Secretary Whitney promised Major Gardiner every co-operation, personally and by letter, but could give no assurance of the participation of any definite naval force on account of the numerous complications and engagements of the Administration. Secretary Tracy has most cordially promised co-operation in every way that the civic committee had requested. Now that the committee can tell about how many steamboats and yachts will participate, they have asked Admiral Porter to act as Grand Marshal of the naval parade, just as Gen. Schofield, on the next day, will act in the like capacity to the military and naval parades on those days. The army and navy authorities understand each other perfectly in the matter and the dissatisfaction expressed through telegraph stories is altogether personal.

* *

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations: George H. Shields, to be Assistant Attorney-General; Drury J. Barnett, to be Marshal of Kentucky; Robert J. Fisher, to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents; Capt. George B. White, to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Bradford Prince, to be Governor of New-Mexico; William F. Wharton, to be Assistant Secretary of State; Major Charles C. Byrne, to be Surgeon in the Army, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Curtis Munson, to be Paymaster in the Army, with rank of Major; Second Lieut. Charles H. Voges, to be First Lieutenant, First Infantry; Sion A. Darnell, Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia.

John B. Henderson of Missouri, Cornelius N. Bliss of New-York, William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland, Clement Studebaker of Indiana, T. Jefferson Coolidge of Massachusetts, William H. Trescott of South Carolina, Andrew Carnegie of Pennsylvania, John R. G. Pitkin of Louisiana, Morris M. Estee of California, and J. F. Hanson of Georgia, delegates to the congress of American nations to be held in Washington November, 1889.

The naval promotions sent to the Senate to-day by the President were also confirmed.

* *

There have been many inquiries to-night by New-York men at the Capitol to learn when the New-York offices are to be filled and who will fill them. Mr. Van Cott and Mr. Erhards have kept out of sight and did not go to the White House until late in the afternoon, after all the other visitors had been passed through the library. It was understood this morning among the knowing ones that a Postmaster would not be named to-day, although Mr. Pearson's term expired at noon. A hitch of some kind had occurred, and, while Mr. Van Cott was still regarded as the coming man, there was an obstacle in the way to his appointment.

Erhards is still considered as "booked" for Collector, but it is positively asserted that the offices of Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor will not be filled at once. The Niagara delegation is represented by Major Low and Mr. Greenleaf, who appear to be here to watch each other. Mr. W. B. Sorrett, a candidate for Collector at Buffalo, is here again, but Mr. Gould, a friend of Mr. Morgan, another candidate, is on hand to prevent Sorrett from running off with the prize.

* *

In March, 1885, Republican critics of Mr. Cleveland's Administration found a great deal of fault because the Democratic President was "in such a hurry to make changes in the offices." The same critics this year are finding fault with President Harrison because he has been so slow in making removals. The special session of the Senate called to act upon Mr. Cleveland's nominations and that called to pass upon Gen. Harrison's nominations, which has just closed, were in session exactly the same length of time, between March 4 and April 2, 1885. President Cleveland sent to the Senate 171 nominations, of which 156 were confirmed, 12 were not acted upon, 2 were withdrawn, and 1 was rejected. Since the 4th of last month President Harrison has made 374 nominations, of which 3 have been withdrawn and 2 rejected, and all but a very small number of the remainder confirmed.

* *

Some of the Senators tried to-day to have the injunction of secrecy taken off from the yea and nay vote on the rejection of Murat Halstead for Minister to Germany, but a majority voted against it. The same fate befell a motion to make public the vote on the confirmation of Whitelaw Reid to be Minister to France. A lot of nominations coming over from previous days were confirmed without friction. The pending extradition treaty with Russia, over which there is likely to be considerable discussion, was taken up long enough formally to postpone its further consideration until next Winter, and then the Senate adjourned sine die without any unusual formalities.

* *

Circuit Judge Howell E. Jackson, who presides in the circuit to which Stanley Matthews was assigned, called on President Harrison this morning and advised the appointment of District Judge Henry B. Brown of Detroit as Justice Matthews's successor. Judge Brown has been on the bench 14 years. Judge Jackson says he is the best equipped man in his circuit for the Supreme bench.

* *

Mrs. William A. Hammond gave a luncheon at the County Club to-day in honor of Dr. Hammond's daughter, Marquise de Lanza of New-York, who is at present her guest. The guests were Mrs. N. S. Lincoln, Mrs. S. S. Howland of New-York, Mrs. John Rodgers, Mrs. Hinckley, Mrs. Hazen, Miss Edes, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Wilham C. Hill, Mrs. A. C. Tyler, Mrs. Winlock, and Mrs. Logan, wife of Lieut. Logan, United States Navy.

* *

Mrs. Rickett's, widow of Gen. Rickett's, United States Army, who has been dangerously ill for several days at the residence of her friend, Mrs. George Hill, whom she was visiting, is today slightly improved.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 2—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, light rain, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds.*

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and West Virginia, warmer, fair, followed by light rain, southwesterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, rain, southwesterly winds, warmer.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	44°	38°	3:30 P. M.	52°	50°
6 A. M.	41°	37°	6 P. M.	52°	49°
9 A. M.	44°	40°	9 P. M.	47°	48°
12 M.	53°	46°	12 P. M.	43°	47°

Average temperature yesterday.....44½°

Average temperature for same date last year..48¼°

* *

LEADER CROKER'S WHEREABOUTS.

Much interest is felt by Tammany people in the whereabouts of Leader Richard Croker. They expected that he would remain at his retreat in Thomasville, Ga., until about April 10, but, according to the best information attainable by the office seekers who are yearning for opportunities to interview him, he left there last Saturday. It is understood that he passed through New-York on Monday, and it is believed that he has gone to his Summer home at Fenwick Point, Conn., to consider the local political situation in the light of information furnished him by his secretary, J. M. Campbell.

CHESS PLAYERS BUSY.

THE CONGRESS CONTINUES WITH MANY HARD-FOUGHT GAMES.

Most of the games at the American Chess Congress yesterday were prolonged until a late hour in the evening. Major Hanham rejoiced in a victory. It was over the Liverpool champion, Burn. Delmar is also happy, as he has been given a vacation by the Third National Bank. Yesterday he defeated Pollock, when the latter ought to have drawn.

Blackburn played a "Vienna opening" with Gossip, and about the twentieth move Gossip lost a pawn which eventually cost him the game, although he managed to prolong it to 50 moves.

Taubenhaus tried the "Vienna opening" with D. G. Baird, but did not succeed in winning the game. Bird and Mason started with the "Sicilian opening." It was a long fight, but Bird unnecessarily let go a pawn and lost the game.

Tschigorin resumed playing and won a game from Burille. J. F. Baird defeated Martinez. Judd defeated MacLeod. Showalter and Lipschuts had not finished their game when an adjournment was taken.

The following is the record:

Baird, D. G.—Won from Burille, Judd, Martinez, Mason, Taubenhaus, lost to Gossip, Showalter, Weiss. Total—5 won, 3 lost.

Baird, J. F.—Won from Hanham, MacLeod, Martinez drew with Bird, lost to Burn, Delmar, Pollock, Taubenhaus. Total—3½ won, 4½ lost.

Bird, H. E.—Won from Hanham, Martinez, Judd, Pollock, drew with J. W. Baird, lost to Burn, Delmar, Mason. Total—4½ won, 3½ lost.

Blackburne, J. H.—Won from Burille, Gossip, Hanham, Mason, Pollock, drew with Martinez, lost to Judd, Weiss. Total—5½ won, 2½ lost.

Burille, G. A.—Won from Gossip, Gunsberg, lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Lipschutz, Showalter, Tschigorin, Weiss. Total—2 won, 6 lost.

Burn, Amos—Won from Gossip, Baird, Bird, Delmar, MacLeod; drew with Gunsberg; lost to Hanham, Tschigorin, Taubenhaus. Total—4½ won, 3½ lost.

Delmar, Eugene—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Hanham, Pollock; lost to Burn, MacLeod, Taubenhaus. Total—4 won, 3 lost.

Gossip, G. H. D.—Won from D. G. Baird, Showalter; drew with Mason, Taubenhaus, Weiss; lost to Blackburne, Burille, Lipschutz. Total—3½ won, 4½ lost.

Gunsberg, Isidor—Won from Hanham, Judd, Martinez, Mason; drew with Burn, Pollock, Weiss; lost to Burille, Tschigorin. Total—5 won, 3 lost.

Hanham, J. M.—Won from Burn, MacLeod; lost to J. W. Baird, Bird, Blackburne, Delmar, Gunsberg, Tschigorin. Total—3 won, 6 lost.

Judd, G.—Won from Blackburne, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Showalter, lost to D. G. Baird, Bird, Gunsberg. Total—4 won, 3 lost.

Lipschutz, S.—Won from Burille, Gossip, Martinez, Pollock, drew with Mason, Weiss, lost to Judd. Total—5 won, 2 lost.

MacLeod, Nicholas—Won from Delmar, Martinez, lost to J. F. Baird, Burn, Hanham, Judd, Pollock, Taubenhaus. Total—2 won, 6 lost.

Martinez, Dion M.—Drew with Blackburne, lost to D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird, Burn, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Tschigorin. Total—½ won, 7½ lost.

Mason, James—Won from Bird, Showalter, Tschigorin, drew with Gossip, Lipschutz, lost to G. D. Baird, Blackburne, Gunsberg. Total—4 won, 4 lost.

Pollock, W. H. K.—Won from J. W. Baird, MacLeod; drew with Gunsberg; lost to Bird, Blackburne, Delmar, Lipschutz, Tschigorin. Total—2½ won, 5½ lost.

Showalter, J. W.—Won from D. G. Baird, Burille, Taubenhaus; lost to Gossip, Judd, Mason, Weiss. Total—3 won, 5 lost.

Taubenhaus, M.—Won from Burn, J. W. Baird, Delmar, MacLeod; drew with Gossip, Weiss; lost to D. G. Baird, Showalter. Total—5 won, 3 lost.

Tschigorin, Michael—Won from Burille, Burn, Hanham, Martinez, Pollock; lost to Mason. Total —6 won, 1 lost.

Weiss, Max.—Won from D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Burille, Showalter; drew with Gossip, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, Taubenhaus. Total—6 won, 2 lost.

The following is the pairing for to-day: MacLeod against Burn, Bird against Burille, Tschigorin against Weiss, Gunsberg against Gossip, Blackburne against Showalter, Judd against J. W. Baird, Martinez against Delmar, Pollock against Burn, Hanham against Taubenhaus, Lipschutz against D. G. Baird.

To-day is ladies' day at the congress.

CENTENNIAL MATTERS.

THE VETERANS SATISFIED—THE ALDERMEN TO SIT ON THE GRAND STAND.

Col. De Witt Clinton Ward, on behalf of the Association of Uniformed Battalions of the National Guard in New-York and Brooklyn, waited on the Sub-Committee on Army at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening and informed Col. Cruger that the veterans had concluded to accept the suggestion of the Chairman of the Committee on States, that they should parade on the 29th of April as a portion of the escort of President Harrison. The veterans, Col. Ward added, were entirely satisfied with this arrangement, and merely awaited the official notification of Col. Hamilton to signify their acceptance. There would be no more remonstrance from the veteran associations.

The Army Committee decided to erect an additional stand, for the convenience of the public, on the east side of Broadway at the City Hall Park, the structure to begin at Chambers-street and extend 400 feet south. Admission to this stand will be by ticket.

Eleven thousand dollars were voted to be expended in pyrotechnic displays on the nights of Tuesday, April 30, and a contract was entered into with a firework's company to provide exhibitions at 11 locations, namely: Battery Park, Tompkins Square, Canal-street Park, Washington Park, Union-square, the Plaza, Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, Mount Morris Park, East River Park, Eighty-sixth-street, Washington Heights, and some point in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards not yet decided upon.

The Centennial Committee has hastened to mollify the Aldermen. It has informed them that they will have front places on a stand from which to review the big processions of April 30 and May 1, will be given tickets for the great ball and badges and medals for their personal ornamentation, but will not be allowed at the big banquet unless they pay for tickets. The grand stand on which the Aldermen will be displayed will be on Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets, where they will be associated with the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet, members of the Legislature, diplomats, &c. All this pleases the Aldermen, but they would like to have banquet tickets thrown in.

Eleven of the leading boating houses in the city have united in a petition to the 11 principal railroad companies running out of New-York to offer excursion tickets at lower than usual rates to and from the approaching centennial celebration, good for a long enough period to enable visitors to see the show and transact some business besides. They think it would redound to the mutual advantage of the railroads and the sellers and buyers of goods.

THE ALBANY "JOURNAL" SOLD.

THE PAPER PASSES INTO THE HANDS OF MR. WILLIAM BARNES.

William J. Arkell yesterday sold the Albany *Evening Journal* to William Barnes, proprietor of the Albany *Express*. Mr. Barnes is a descendant of Thurlow Weed, the founder of the *Journal*, and by this sale the property reverts to the family of the original owner. The sale was arranged and the property transferred and paid for yesterday.

For the purpose Mr. Barnes and John A. Sleicher, the editorial manager of the *Journal*, came to New-York with Judge Lamoreux, the legal representative of Mr. Barnes, and met Mr. Arkell at the Gilsey House. As soon as the arrangements can be perfected the *Journal* plant will be removed to the *Express* establishment, from which both papers will thereafter be issued. There will be no change in the political complexion of the *Journal*, both papers remaining Republican and becoming substantially morning and evening editions of the same paper, though published under different names. Mr. Sleicher will come to New-York to assume the editorial management of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*. The arrangements for the editorial management of the *Journal* have not yet been perfected.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in the five-story building corner of State and Washington streets, Boston, yesterday morning, caused considerable loss to a number of occupants having business offices in the building. The fire caught in the office of P. H. Prince, stock broker, and spread rapidly through the rooms of the building. Prince's loss is $1,000. Pettengill & Co., advertising agents, were burned out, losing all their newspaper files, which were valuable to the firm in the transaction of their business. C. C. Clark, printer, loses $2,500; insurance, $1,700; A. W. Mitchell, door plates, loss, $1,700; insured. Law offices of E. R. Edwards, Thomas and P. J. Flattery, and Elliott & Russell were flooded. The offices of the New-England Associated Press on the fourth floor were not damaged; loss on the building, $1,000.

The building burned at Westerly, R. I., Monday night was owned by John Lovelland, Charles Willard, and Mrs. Harriet Collins, and had an insurance of $6,000. It was taxed for $10,000 and is a wreck. C. Willard's stock was worth $15,000. Insured loss, loss $500. Mrs. Collins, $150. Sheffield's Bank is insured for $400. G. D. Butler loses $600; insurance, $400. J. W. Foster's stock slightly damaged by water.

The steam mill owned by J. A. Lockwood & Brothers at West Hurley, Ulster County, N. Y., was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, together with the contents, consisting of a large quantity of lumber, planing machinery, &c.; estimated loss, $5,000; partially insured.

Two stores, occupied by William Corall and Crandall Brothers, general merchants, at Colborne, Ontario, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The Brunswick House, owned by Colborne, was also badly damaged. The loss is $50,000; partially insured.

The Grand Opera House at St. Joseph, Mo., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss on building, $40,000; John Clarke Peters Opera Company their was performing at the house lost everything they had.

A house belonging to the Rev. S. E. Hughes, Pastor of the Congregational church at Bradford, Penn., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

A fire in Crosby's Lodging House, No. 9 Monday night destroyed the residence of James Wolsey from $2,000; insurance, none.

OBITUARY.

ALEXANDER McCUE.

Ex-Judge Alexander McCue, who was stricken with apoplexy on March 26, died yesterday morning at his house, 85 Remsen-street, Brooklyn. He was apparently improving until early Monday morning, when the doctors noticed a decided relapse. He fell into a lethargic condition, but was soon aroused, and passed through Monday night comfortably. At daybreak yesterday he again became unconscious, and after that sank rapidly, and shortly before noon expired. Drs. Skene and Sherwell were with him at the time, and about his bed were his son John, his daughters, Mrs. John Bergen and Mrs. J. P. Blair Sands and their husbands, his granddaughter and her husband, and his nephews, Judge Edgar M. Cullen and Henry J. Cullen.

As soon as Judge McCue's death became known the flags on the City Hall and other public buildings in Brooklyn were placed at half mast, and the several parts of the City and the Supreme Courts were adjourned.

Alexander McCue was born in Matamoras, Mexico, where his parents then resided, in 1827. His father was an Irishman who first settled in Brooklyn, but was drawn to Mexico by business interests. When Alexander was 7 years old he was sent to Brooklyn to be educated, and in course of time entered Columbia College. In 1846 he was graduated from the Law School and studied in the offices of John Greenwood and Gen. H. B. Duryea. About this time his father died leaving him a substantial fortune. This changed his plans, for he postponed his idea of beginning practice and spent several years in European universities. He became a fluent French and German scholar and thus laid the foundation for his subsequent reputation as a linguist. He returned home in 1850 and at once plunged into the law and politics. Two years later he was made Assistant District Attorney under Richard C. Underhill, and in 1855 was nominated by the Democrats to succeed his chief. He was defeated at the polls on the issue of Know-Nothingism, he being a foreigner, and for a few years he devoted himself to his law practice. Subsequently he was nominated for Congress as an independent, and again he was defeated. In 1859 the Brooklyn Common Council appointed him Corporation Counsel, which place he held for two terms, and after giving way to John G. Schumaker for a single term was recalled to the office.

In May, 1870, Mr. McCue became a Judge, being elected an Associate Justice of the Brooklyn City Court, with the late Justice Neilson. He took his seat on July 1 of that year, and served for the full term of 14 years. In this capacity he and his associates presided at the Beecher-Tilton trial. He distinguished himself at that time by his dissent from some of the decisions of Presiding Justice Neilson.

President Cleveland appointed him Solicitor of the Treasury in 1885. About a year ago he resigned, and was made Assistant Treasurer of the United States in charge of the Sub-Treasury in this city.

Judge McCue had large financial interests in Brooklyn, and lived with his two daughters. He was a widower. He was a member of the Brooklyn Club, a Director in the Academy of Music, the Brooklyn Art Association, and the Brooklyn Trust Company, besides being interested in several banks and a surface railroad.

Funeral services will be held in St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, on Friday at 10 o'clock A. M.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Jacob Hayler, one of the famous family of confectioners, died at his residence, 230 West Eleventh-street, yesterday morning, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born at Tenafly, N. J., in 1815, and was both an iron and an ice merchant before he started the confectionery store in Forty-second-street some six years ago. He was still a stockholder in several large ice companies. He leaves three daughters.

James E. Kelsey, a wealthy coal dealer of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 174 Lafayette-avenue, in his 74 years old, and had lived in Brooklyn for over half a century. He was connected with a large number of charitable institutions, and for a long time practically supported the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the Home for Aged Men.

John C. Smith, a tipstave in the Allegheny County courts, Penn., for 54 years, died yesterday afternoon, aged 80 years.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

A MENACE TO CHICAGO LINES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 2.—There is more trouble brewing for the Northwestern roads. The Manitoba brings to Minneapolis a great deal of the wheat for its mills. Up to this time the company has been content with bringing the grain in, but now it has completed a line of its own to Duluth, and railroad gossip has it that a milling-in-transit plan has been discussed to secure for the Duluth line a good share of the wheat shipments brought into Minneapolis. Such a plan would cut a big slice out of the trade of the Chicago roads. Whether the plan will be adopted is a question, and at present some strong influences are being exerted against its adoption.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

At the annual meeting of the Staten Island Railway Company yesterday proxies held by Erastus Wiman represented 11,000 out of 14,000 shares. The following Board of Directors was elected: Erastus Wiman, Charles Watrous, A. Horrmann, Louis De Jonge, E. P. Goodwin, N. Marsh, George F. Kreischer, B. M. Gallaway, J. H. F. Mayo, William Allen, A. A. Canavello, J. W. Mersereau, George B. Ripley.

A petition was filed in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburg yesterday for the appointment of a receiver in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad against the Allegheny Valley Railroad, to fill the place of John Scott, deceased. The petitioners, S. F. Jones and others, charge that the Valley Road has been managed in the interest of the Pennsylvania, and not of its security holders. There will be a hearing on the petition on April 23.

Joseph Counhout, the Palmer House (Chicago) ticket agent, has decided to accept the offer of $250 a month from the Western railroads for selling their tickets. As a result of this decision the Burlington and Chicago and Northwestern Roads have recalled their order withdrawing their tickets from his agency.

At Cincinnati yesterday the Central Traffic Association Passenger Agents voted not to abolish second class fares. The rate and division clerks formed a national association, with C. M. Burt as President, J. A. Jones Vice-President, and W. G. Gardiner Secretary and Treasurer.

The proposed reduction in expenses by the Pennsylvania Road is being carried out systematically, according to Pittsburg dispatches. Wages are not being reduced, but the number of men employed is being reduced where there is not employment for a full force.

Representatives of Southern and Southwestern railroads spent yesterday in explaining their export rates to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. They said that fluctuations in ocean charges prevented them from making fixed rates.

A meeting of the Inter-State Railway Association will be held at Chicago next Tuesday, when Chairman Aldace F. Walker will be installed. Several roads will be represented for the first time at the meeting.

The South Park and Crosstown Railroad Companies of Rochester, N. Y., were incorporated yesterday. The former has $30,000 capital and the latter $50,000. They have the same Directors and shareholders.

R. T. Wilson, Jr., son of the President of the Mississippi Valley Road, is reported, at Vicksburg, Miss., to have bought the Jackson and Natchez Railroad, commonly known as the "Little J."

Gen. John Newton was yesterday re-elected President of the Panama Railroad Company.

TO INVESTIGATE IRREGULARITIES.

A special meeting of the Manhattan Club will be held next Saturday evening "for the purpose of investigating the irregularities at the recent election," such action having been requested by more than 30 members, as says the call issued on March 30 over the signature of Col. D. S. Gilbert, Secretary.

"That election," said Frederic R. Coudert yesterday, "is under investigation. No matter what the findings are, the result of the election must stand. The object of the meeting is to discuss the report of the managers and take action to prevent a repetition of the irregularities."

Mr. Coudert said he thought the club would yet get the Stewart mansion. He believed the negotiations would have been closed long ago but for the Stewart will contest.

M'KANE KEEPS HIS GRIP.

The towns in Kings County elected Justices of the Peace yesterday, and in New-Utrecht and Gravesend the regular Democratic candidates were badly beaten. In the former districts Cornelius Ferguson, who was recently expelled from the party, ran John Cowenhoven against Jeremiah Lott, the regular candidate, and elected him by a majority of 197. John Y. McKane ran things in Gravesend to suit himself and polled 753 votes for his brother Isaac. The Democratic candidate, Peter Johnson, got only 236 votes.

The election in Flatbush was a victory for McMahon, Democrat, who got 614 votes to 474 for Jennings, Republican, and 144 for Cox, independent.

THE MINISTER TO CHINA.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 2.—It is reported here that Gen. James H. Wilson is to be the United States Minister to China. Gen. Wilson was frequently spoken of as a probable member of the Cabinet, and in January last he visited Gen. Harrison at Indianapolis. They are warm personal friends. Gen. Wilson was a distinguished officer during the war of the rebellion, and has been a distinguished writer of military history since. He is 53 years old.

A FERRYBOAT BURNED.

MERIDEN, Conn., April 2.—The large ferryboat which plies between Middletown and Portland was burned to the water's edge this afternoon and is almost a total loss. The fire was discovered when the boat was in mid stream and she was run into the Middletown slip. The boat was valued at about $30,000.

A WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION.

THE FIRST THAT HAS BEEN GIVEN BY THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The first full-dress reception at the White House under the present Administration was given to-night by President and Mrs. Harrison, at which the diplomatic corps and the officers of the army and navy were invited to meet Prince Takehashi and wife and a party of Japanese noblemen with their families. The distinguished guests entered the Red Parlor with the diplomatic corps from the balcony at the south front of the mansion, while the officers of the army and navy formed in line in the corridor. The floral decorations were quite simple in the Red and Green Parlors, where there were a few potted plants. In the Blue Parlor, where the reception took place, the rear of the room was lined with palms and the mantels were banked with bright-hued blossoms and finished with a fringe of grasses. In the East Room palms were effectively used in filling the window recesses, while the mantels were ornamented with tall Easter lilies, flanked at either end with curious broad-leaved Japanese plants. On the other side of the double doorway leading to the inner corridor were tall laurel bushes, about the base of which were grouped slender, long-stemmed palms.

Col. John M. Wilson and Lieut. W. P. Duvall made the introductions for the army and navy. The President and Mrs. Harrison walked down stairs together, followed by the Secretary of War and Mrs. Blaine, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Windom, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Busk, Mrs. Wilmerding, daughter of Secretary Tracy, and Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, United States Navy; Miss Margaret Blaine and Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. McKee, ex-Senator Saunders, Mrs. Secretary Proctor and Miss Proctor.

The dress worn by Mrs. Harrison was the one made for the inauguration, of French gray satin and apricot faille, with side panels of the gray satin, brocaded in chestnut burrs. Mrs. Blaine wore a gown of heliotrope satin, with a pinkish shade, combined with white silk brocaded in heliotrope. The front draperies were cut as small bastlements over a ruffle of lace. The gown was cut square neck and fastened above the throat with a collar of pearls. In the hair, which was dressed high, she wore a small tortoise shell open-work comb, set.

Mrs. Windom stood next to Mrs. Blaine, and wore a gown of electric blue silk, brocaded in leaves of a darker shade, trimmed with revieres of electric blue velvet on the bodice, which was cut square, and elaborately trimmed with crystal net, finished with a fringe of the same. Mrs. Wilmerding wore a black brussels net, elaborately trimmed with jet open-work, opelets of which were used as substitutes for short sacque sleeves. She also wore a diamond star in the

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT PERSON would assist a lady in housework or other light duties; good plain sewer; city or country. Call or address A. E., 223 West 35th-st., third hall.

ASSISTANT MAID, &c.—By a young girl as assistant maid and chambermaid; or chambermaid and do plain sewing; four years' city reference. Call at 326 East 51st-st.

COMPANION.—By a young and educated lady to travel with a lady who needs a cultivated and desirable companion during the summer season; best references. Address R. M. C., Box 216 Times Up-Town Office, 1,360 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a young girl to accompany and assist with or without children; has been several years in New-York and Newport. Address Miss A. B., New-Orleans Post Office, La.

CHAMBERMAID—COOK.—By mother and daughter (Americans) together, in private family; city or country; mother as good cook and laundress; daughter as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. Address M. D., Box 238 Times Up-town Office, 1,360 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; excellent references from last place in the city. Address M. R., Box 205 Times Up-town Office, 1,360 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A family going to Europe would like to place their chambermaid, who thoroughly understands her duties, and can do plain sewing. Apply, before 1 o'clock to-day, at 7 West 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; do plain sewing or wait on lady; assist in dining room or pantry; no objections to a short distance in the country; best city reference. Call at 230 East 29th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent Protestant chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; city reference. Address W. R., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,360 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl, or as chambermaid and do plain sewing; no objection to the country with a family for summer; highest personal reference. Call at 144 29th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; assist with washing or waiting; in private family; go to the country in Summer; good reference. Address M. R., Box 233 Times Up-town Office, 1,360 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing in a private family; no objections to the country; the best of references from her last place. Call at 217 East 115th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By steady, reliable person to do chamberwork and take care of children or do plain sewing; excellent city reference. Call at 346 West 52d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or wait on lady in private family; five years' city reference. Call at 325 East 26th-st., first flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Address B. S., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,360 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires a situation for a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or take care of child and sew; good reference. Call at 360 Madison-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. Call at 308 East 34th-st., one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman to do sewing or as chambermaid alone; will be found obliging; good reference; city or country. Call, two days, at 141 West 19th-st., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; in private family; or chambermaid and assist with children; best city reference. Address M. M., 307 West 113th-st., fourth floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid; assist in care of children or do other work; eight years' city reference. Call at 149 West 51st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid in private family; willing to assist in waiting; no objection to the country; city reference. Call at 311 East 84th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO SEWING.—By a young girl; Protestant; in a private family; good reference; just disengaged. Call at 354 8th-av.; ring first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress, or waitress alone; best city reference from last place. Address M. C., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,360 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; assist in washing and ironing; good city reference. Call at 423 West 34th-st., McKay's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. Address M. F., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,360 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A family going to Europe would like to place their chambermaid, who thoroughly understands her duties, and can do plain sewing. Apply, before 1 o'clock to-day, at 7 West 35th-st.

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CHAMBERMAID.—By steady, reliable person to do chamberwork and take care of children or do plain sewing; excellent city reference. Call at 346 East

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room, yesterday, Tuesday, April 2:

John R. B. Smyth sold at public auction the four-story and three-story brick buildings, with lot 24.10 by 98.8, 230 Madison-st., south side, 100 feet east of Jackson-st., for $14,470, to T. Donovan; two three-story brick houses, with lot 26 by 100, 412 Madison-st., south side, 26 feet west of Grand-st., sold for $12,700, to J. Herah; three-story and two-story brick houses, with lot 23.1 by 104, 124 Cherry-st., north side, 90.9 feet east of Catherine-st., sold for $11,100, to Max Lenheimer, and five-story brick tenement, with lot 20 by 100.10, 238 East 103d-st., south side, east of 3d-av., sold for $15,400, to J. Schwarz; also, sold at public auction a house and stable, with plot of land 125 by 163 by 197 by 226, on Crescent-av., corner of Pine-place, Plainfield, N. J., for $10,000, to M. St. Ridge.

Smyth & Ryan sold by order of the Executors the five-story and four-story brick tenements, with lot 87 by 111 by 93.9 by 100.10 Spring-st., north side, 75 feet west of Hudson-st., for $30,000, to James Wilson; two-story frame dwelling, with lot 21.6 by 100.11, 167 West 123d-st., north side, 225 feet west of 8d-av., for $5,000, to Patrick Cunningham, and five-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 13 by 98.9, 414 West 22d-st., north side, 150 feet west of 9th-av., sold for $18,100, to Charles Purious.

A. M. Miller & Son sold at public auction two four-story brick tenements, with lots each 20 by 45.9, 442 and 244 East 87th-st., south side, east of 5th-av., for $19,200, to David Hotaling, and similar building, with lot 25 by 77.8, 302 East 61st-st., north side, 85 feet east of 2d-av., sold for $14,200, to same purchaser; also, by order of Executors disposed of the four-story stone-front building, with lot 40.5 by 100, 465 Lexington-av., east side, 60 feet north of 45th-st., for $40,000, to S. H. Briggs, and eight lots on 19th-st., north side, 100 feet 51st and 52d sts., for $50,000, to Hugh N. Camp. And, under a foreclosure decree, James R. Cuming, Esq., Referee, sold four three-story brick dwellings, with lots each 20 by 100.8, 186 to 142 East 95th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., and similar house, with lot 18 by 100.8, 140 East 96th-st., south side, 235 feet east of 4th-av., for $77,600, to D. P. Mahoney.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the four-story stone-front house, with lot 20 by 102.2, 240 West 73d-st., south side, 100 ft West End-av., for $26,600, to D. P. Campbell.

J. C. Lalor sold at public auction one lot, 25.10 by 95, on 1st-av., north east corner of 108th-st., for $5,000, to Thomas Monahan; four lots, 25 by 100.10, on East 108th-st., north side, 95 feet east of 1st-av., for $7,700, to Clinton Forster; four lots, each 25 by 100.10, adjoining above, sold for $8,100, to Alfred J. Murray; four lots, each 25 by 100.10, adjoining above, for $8,000, to J. W. Furman; four lots, each 25 by 100.10, adjoining above, for $8,000, to M. H. Allen; one lot, 25 by 110, adjoining above, for $1,950, to C. Dixon; four lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East 109th-st., south side, 120 feet east of 1st-av., for $,600, to J. R. Foley, Jr.; four lots, each 25 by 100.10, adjoining above, for $8,200, to E. C. Bell; one lot 25 by 100.10, adjoining above, for $1,900, to M. Fay; two lots, each 25 by 100.10, adjoining above, for $3,950, to F. Brady; one lot, 25 by 95, on 1st-av., northeast corner of 109th-st, for $5,850, to P. Brady; four lots, each 25 by 95, on 1st-av., adjoining above, for $11,600, to J. R. Foley; two lots, each 25 by 95, on 1st-av., southeast corner of 110th-st., for $7,800, to J. R. Foley, Jr.; three lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East 109th-st., north side, 95 feet east of 1st-av., for $6,150, to E. C. Bell; gore plot, 26.5 by 94.3 by 127.10, on East 109th-st., north side, 270 feet east of 1st-av., for $3,850, to H. McGuire; four lots, each 20 by 100.10, on East 110th-st., south side, 170 feet east of 1st-av., for $8,000, and gore plot, 69.2 by 69.10, on 1st-av., west side, 50.10 feet south of 109th-st., for $5,700, to J. R. Foley, Jr.

James L. Wells, by order of the Executor, sold the two-story frame house, with two lots each 25 by 100, 534 East 145th-st., south side, 150 feet west of College-av., for $7,000, to Emily R. Drummond, and two-story brick dwelling, with lot 12.9 by 70, 357 Willis-av., west side, 613 feet north of 141st-st., for $5,700, to John O'Gilvie, and at public auction sold the one-story and two-story frame houses, with three lots each 25 by 100.10, 551 and 553 East 152d-st., north side, east of Morris-av., for $7,075, to John E. Sargent.

J. Thomas Stearns sold at public auction a house, with plot of land 100 by 125, on Creston-av., west side, 394 feet south of High Bridge road, for $9,950, to W. W. Sharp, and house, with two lots, on East 175th-st., west of Avenue St. John, sold for $3,100, to H. J. Maged.

D. P. Ingraham & Co. adjourned the sale of the dwellings, with lots, on Broadway, corner of 180th-st., to April 9, and sale of the flat, with lot, 990 10th-av., was adjourned to April 16.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 2.

2d-av., s. s., 89.7 ft. s. of 87th-st., 19.7x78; Martin Diesat and wife to Joseph Kwilak. $15,100
Norfolk-st., 85; Hyman Rinaldo and wife to Randel Levin..... 22,000
43d-st., n. s., 201.4 ft. e. of 8th-av., 26.9x 100.4; Paul Goepel and Louis G. Roegener and wives to Kate M. Foster..... 42,000
63d-st., 410 East; Oscar R. M. Worm and wife to Frederick W. Stalrowitz..... 18,800
Orchard-st., 127; Baer Rosenberg and wife to Mayer Bernstein and Barnet Cohen..... 19,500
3d-av., s. e. corner of 95th-st., 100x190.8; Benedict A. Klein and wife to John J. Kelly..... 42,600
Willett-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Wolf Rosen and wife to Falbush Lewin..... 15,700
96th-st., n. s., 234.2 ft. e. of Avenue A, 19.5 x102.2; Louis Lochman and wife to Babetta Rosen..... 10,750
Willett-st., 84; John Luhrs and wife to Jacob Larchan and wife..... 26,100
165th-st., s. s., 189 ft. w. of Tinton-av., 30x 90; and same, s. s., 155th-st., 169 ft. w. of Tinton-av., 30x90; Charles H. Roosevelt, Referee, to E. Robitzek..... 2,060
Same property; Executors of George Waddingham to same..... 1
165th-st., 844 East; George P. Arbogast and wife to John F. Holmes..... 1
81st-st., n. s., 208.6 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 21x102.5; Henry Chunck to Mary Meyer..... 1
Same property; Jacob Meyer to Sophia Chunck..... 1
Clinton-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Grand-st., 0.1x 100; Edward Harris to Louis Lese..... 250
Same property; Louis Lese to Samuel Joseph..... 4,200
91st-st., 324 East; Amelia Greenbaum to Mary Lenken..... 24,000
81st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x25.6; Alfred U. Cohen to Edward Hendricks..... 39,750
38th-st., 311 West; Lucy M. Frisbie to William Wilson..... 19,000
83d-st., n. s., 452 ft. e. of 9th-av., 19.11x87.7; Daniel McDougall to A. M. Knight..... 1
Warren-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Greenwich-st., 25.6x42x80.10; Edward Martin to George W. Canill..... 50,000
Irving-place, e. s. s., 79.11 ft. n. of 19th-st., 25.1x100x79.1; Susan Schenck to Agnes Reddeubr..... 22,590
Same property; same to same..... 3,000
7th-st., s. s. s., 218 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20.10x x26; Carl Japiak to Bertha Orlick..... 15,000
127th-st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.5x 99.11; Fred Smith and wife to Michael Dwyer..... 13,000
Broome-st., 109; Samuel Hurwich and wife to Jacob Hoehb..... 21,000
135th-st., n. s., 65 ft. w. of Avenue B, 30x46; Anna Otterstedt and wife to Christian Fleck..... 10,500
91st-st., s. s., 293 ft. w. of Avenue O, 25x 94.9; Philip Nehrbass to Conrad Wittmann..... 28,500
Orchard-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Madison-st., 50x125; Lewis G. Morris to George W. Read..... 1,550
Catharine-st., 38; Louis Ischoltze to Thomas McCafferty..... 14,700
214th-st., 178 East; Henry Monken to William Richards..... 17,750
8d-av., s. e. corner, 120x100.11x80x20x100 x75.11; John W. Haaren to Henry Hawkens..... 46,000
Ludlow-st., n. s., 100.3 ft. n. of Canal-st., 37.7x88.3; Samuel Lenzfelder to Jacob Goldstein..... 48,775
4th-st., 52.11 ft. n. of Christopher-st., 101.2x26.6; augusta Ball to Aaher Weinstein..... 16,580
Ridge-st., 61; Aaron Goodman to Kleiman Hirsch..... 18,500
Bayard-av., n. s., 106 ft. s. of Forest-av., 42x 120.9; Thomas H. and John Bonden and wives to August Prasch..... 1,650
149th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Morris-av., 25x 100.6; Dennis Kennedy and wife to Henry Schmerer and wife..... 1,500
3d-av., w. s., 55.9 ft. s. of Bathgate-place, 27.7x82.8; Joseph Fund and wife to Reinhold John..... 4,500
117th-st., 321 East; William L. McDougal and wife to Thomas J. McCahill..... 3,500
31st-st., 351 West; Garrett Van Nostrand and wife to Elizabeth Woods..... 1
122d-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.11; John Early and wife to William W. Watkins and others..... 14,600
130th-st., 255 West; Stephen J. Wright and wife to Lucy H. Anderson..... 13,500
129th-st., 253 West; Jane M. Letson to Thomas Troy..... 15,000
129th-st., 259 West; same to Michael E. Toody..... 15,000
Essex-st., 46; Philip Ottman and wife to Jacob Goldstein..... 24,500
West Washington Bridge road, s. l., plots 45 and 53, estate of Lucius Chittenden, 102 x30Sx--x99x271x811; Frank Koch and wife to Charles H. Runk..... 21,800
3d-av., s. e. corner of 82d-st., 23x.10x; William B. Martin and wife to William W. Smith..... 24,000
Division-st., 248; Barney Isaacs to Samuel Longfelder..... 21,000
156th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 10th-av., 10x85x 25.8x99; Frank Leber to Anna Ryan..... 3,360
83d-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100; Louis Hurst to Valentine Moesleln..... 8,720
85d-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x96.8; Samuel S. Sands to Charles Flint..... 17,000
8d-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 43d-st., 100x80; Wilbur Morris to John F. Jackson..... 35,000
81st-st., 317, 319, and 321 West; James Reilly to James B. Gillie..... 46,000
120th-st., 253 East; Henry Mcclinkin to Henry Bartell..... 14,750
157th-st., n. s., 203 ft. e. of Southern Boulevard, 12.6x100; Mary J. Hall to Thomas Nolan and wife..... 2,150
86th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of St. Ann's-av., 10.6 x59.6; J. W. Greene to Moise Geismann..... 5,000
50th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x102.2; Matthias Zorn to Clinton Seeley..... 1
82d-st., 21 West; George A. Haggerty and wife to Thomas Anderson..... 32,500
81st-st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x 102.11; Elizabeth Seitz to Carolina W. Teacher..... 1
91st-st., 250 East; William A. Scott and wife to August F. W. Schmidt..... 20,725
Madison-av., w. s., 74.2 ft. n. of 21st-st., 24.7 x80; Executors of William H. Nelson to William C. Lary..... 20,700
Washington, 227 and 229; Mary E. Plummer, Trustee, to Julius Hirsch..... 44,000
Same, 227 and 229; same to same..... 48,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

55 LIBERTY-ST. 26 COURT-ST.

NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL—(paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000

Surplus Sept. 21, 1888..... 99,6000

Has loaned $1,500,000 at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. since Jan. 1, 1874.

Purchasers of real estate who have their titles examined and guaranteed by the company can at the same time, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, procure through it loans to complete their purchases.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
George F. Demarest.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS WEST SIDE dwelling, 160 feet from entrance Central Park, 104 West 84th-st.; corner stoop, lined, 20x80 feet and extension; fine cabinet finish; sanitary plumbing; AA pipe; artistic decorations; $36,000; 15 houses sold in this block in past few weeks. Inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND planned four-story stone house for sale, low in 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet wide; prettily decorated and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city. Apply to
GEO. B. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOME YEARS' experience in real estate, managing property, and collecting rents, &c., wishes to make arrangement with owner to rent office to store in and manage building; highest references and bonds furnished. FIDELITY, Box 141 Times Office.

MURRAY HILL.
36th-st. near 5th-av., five-story English basement, 18.8x84x100; perfect order; terms to suit; price, $44,000.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 72 Liberty-st.

SEE AUCTION COLUMN
of sale of the elegant private residence No. 818 5th-av., by
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

On Erie Railway.

TEN HOUSES, RANGING FROM $2,250 TO $6,000; 10-YEAR PAYMENTS. SEND FOR PARTICULARS.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

P. S.—This is the most attractive spot within twelve miles of city.

IN PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Minnesota farm, (35 miles east of Fargo, Dakota,) 1,280 acres, half broken, half in hay; all fenced; 100 head registered stock; finest farm buildings in the county; flowing well and a half-mile lake directly in front of dwelling house. Particulars of

JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

AT RHINEBECK-ON-HUDSON,
To rent, unfurnished, a very desirable property in this choice locality; magnificent views; house, 50x 80; 20 rooms; grounds, 3 acres; lawn and garden; splendid opportunity for good boarding house; $600 year or lease.
CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO.,
Park-av. and 42d-st., opposite Grand Central Depot.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.—FOR SALE OR rent, choice cottages; also at Elberon and on the Rumson road, by WILLIAM LANE, Franklin-av., Long Branch.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—PLOT 50x100; BLEECKER TO Chambers, Wooster to Bowery; state price. W., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE.
By order of the
GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
98 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS OF
10TH-AV. AND GRAND BOULEVARD,
112d, 113th, and 114th sts.
70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 5 per cent. Interest, with privilege of paying off at any time on 20 days' notice.
All the lots are restricted against nuisances and street lots for private dwellings. The New-York Hospital Society having purchased a new site for Bloomingdale Asylum, that institution will remove when new buildings are completed.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SALE TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
15 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON
10TH-AV.,
EDGECOMBE ROAD AND HIGH BRIDGE PARK,
3D-AV. AND 183D-ST.
The Cable R. R. passes the 10th-av. property.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
The two four-story and one three-story brick dwellings, with plot of land,
NOS. 809 AND 811 GREENWICH-ST.,
83 JANE-ST.,
Northeast corner Greenwich and Jane sts.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY, NOS. 6 AND 7 CHATHAM-SQUARE, 2, 4, AND 6 EAST BROADWAY, AND 72 AND 74 PARK-ROW.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
three and four story brick and stone dwellings, NOS. 194, 196, AND 198 LENOX-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 120TH-ST., and near Mount Morris Park.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
the four-story marble-front building and lot, NO. 453 6TH-AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
three-story and basement brick house, with lot, NO. 11 RUTGERS-PL.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
Two four-story brick and stone dwellings, with lots, NOS. 187 AND 189 LENOX-AV., East of 121st and 122d sts.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
Four-story, high-stoop stone house and lot, NO. 54 EAST 69TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
The four-story and basement brownstone dwellings, with lease of lot,
NO. 54 WEST 49TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
The six three-story and basement brownstone-front dwellings, with two-story brick stables in rear,
382, 384, 388, 390, 392, AND 396
ST. NICHOLAS-AV.,
between 129th and 130th sts.
ALSO,
Three-story high-stoop brownstone dwellings,
451 EAST 145TH-ST.,
451 EAST 146TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
four-story and basement stone houses and lot, NO. 144 WEST 58TH-ST.
ALSO ONE ADJOINING LOT ON EASTERLY SIDE.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. JOHN R. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., as follows, viz:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1889,
Store and cellar, 1,000 feet, No. 43 Park-row, between Beekman and Spruce sts.
Terms, 10 per cent. cash; balance at 5 per cent.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4,
Two 24-ac. parcels (18th and 19th sts., Hudson River), unobstructed Broadway and Riverside Drive views; two 25-foot lots, 100th-st., near Amsterdam-av.; also Elmhurst lots; small payment down, 10 per cent. cash, 15 per cent. may remain at 5 per cent.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9,
Executor's sale, Estate of Leopold Fleischman, dec'd. Mount George H. Loppingcoe and Charles E. Mack, Executors.

105th-av., east side, 114ft to 115ft st.
Plot of eight lots, size 95.8x100 feet each, within a block of new Cathedral site, Morningside Park and Drive, and adjacent to Riverside Park and Drive.
Also,
104th-av., southeast corner of 106th-st., 6 choice lots.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10,
To settle the pleasure of the
Original Broadway and Fifth-avenue Stage Co.
Sale by order of Messrs. Ackerman & Ackerman.
Fifty-10 choice lots, with improvements, 103d-st., north side, 243 feet west of 6th-av.; six lots, size 25 x100.5 each, with improvements thereon.
Also,
64th-st., south side, rear of the above, four lots, size 25x100.5 each, with improvements thereon.
Terms—75 per cent. may remain at 5 per cent. For other proposition see Herald, World, and Tribune.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 69 Liberty-st.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
By WM. B. LYNCH, AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE, at public auction,
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, at 12 o'clock M., at the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., the following valuable property, SITUATED, PLUMBED, AND LOCATED as hereinafter fully stated:
NO. 11 WEST 53D-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
Size 22x70 and EXTENSION, lot 22x100, with a SUPERBLY-VENTILATED SUNNY RESTRICTED REAR.
The property is EXCELLENTLY DESIRABLE, FRONTING, as it does, CENTRAL PARK, ADJOINING THE GRAND ENTRANCE AT 60TH-ST.
75 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE MONEY can remain at 6 PER CENT. Apply for further particulars to
WILLIAM L. FLAGG, Esq., Attorney, 29 Liberty-st., or at the office of the AUCTIONEERS, 166 BROADWAY, CORNER PINE-ST.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

10 West 53d-st.

This elegant wide house, very handsomely furnished. Possession May 1. Furnishing cost. JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

BOARDING HOUSE, FURNISHED; 30 rooms with boarders; Madison-av., below 14th-st.; part rent in board; opportunity for competent party. Address HUTON, Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

AT VERY REASONABLE RENTS.—AT-tractive new stylish houses to let unfurnished, ready for immediate occupancy:
1,335 LEXINGTON-AV.,
146 EAST 86TH-ST.,
150 EAST 89TH-ST.
All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect, and decorated.
Permits unnecessary. Superintendent on premises; can be seen at all hours.

THE LENOX BLOCK.
Two of these very attractive, handsomely-decorated houses. Possession at once. Park opposite both houses. Moderate rents. Apply 10½ West 70th-st., or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE CORNER OF PARK-AV. (LENOX HILL) AND 70TH-ST. IS TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. THIS IS THE BRIGHTEST AND HEALTHIEST SITUATION ON THIS ISLAND. OPEN DAILY 9 to 6. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE AT-tractive medium-size house No. 7 East 82d-st. Suitable for a physician or small private family.
APPLY TO
GEO. B. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—Two connecting four-story brownstone dwellings; exceptionally well built; handsomely decorated; together or singly. Apply to
CHAS. F. SHARRETT, 21 West 22d-st.

DESIRABLE WEST SIDE HOUSES TO let at reasonable prices; convenient to elevated station.
L. RHOADES, Equitable Building.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT, SMALL HOUSE, eight rooms, within five minutes' walk of 104th-st. west side elevated railroad; rent, $55 a month. Apply to J. C. DEVIN, 1,194 Broadway.

A.—137TH-ST., NEAR EDGECOMBE-AV. Three-story brick, 16x50; 12 rooms; cabinet mantels from $900. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

A.—HOUSES TO LET—IN ALL LOCATIONS; $650 and up. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

HANDSOMELY-DECORATED, STEAM-heated SINGLE flats, on the beautiful St. Nicholas-av., between 133d and 134d sts.; 7 rooms and bath, besides independent salons adjoining each chamber, containing many improvements not to be found in any other flats. LOCATION QUIET and UNSURPASSED.
RENTS TO COMMENCE MAY 1.
$35 TO $50 PER MONTH.
Apply to janitor, on premises.

LISPENARD.
53 EAST 86TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV. Handsome apartments of 8 all-light rooms; rents, $750 to $1,100 per annum; special inducements to those hiring new. Apply on premises.

FLATS OF SEVEN AND EIGHT ALL light rooms and bath, each flat as good as a private house. Madison-av. and 110th-st., and Lexington-av. and 104th-st., five and six rooms and bath; rent, $22 to $27. WALKER & ARMSTRONG, 1,977 3d-av. and 109th-st.

DESIRABLE APARTMENT, 10 ROOMS and bath, to let unfurnished on 23d-st., near 5th-av.; newly decorated; plumbing perfect throughout; also four rooms in basement, suitable for doctor's office or bachelor's apartment. H. A. DREW & CO., 1 West 17th-st.

A.—NOVELDA APARTMENT HOUSE.
No. 1,282 Lexington-av., corner 84th-st.
Elegant flats to rent, six and seven rooms; modern improvements; steam heated; light, airy, and cheerful.
Apply on premises.

"THE WALTON," 144 EAST 86TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $35 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS OF SEVEN and eight rooms in new building on 59th-st., near 5th-av.; all improvements, including elevators; rents low. Apply on premises, 24 West 59th-st.

AT THE SHERMAN,
Nos. 155 to 161 West 48th-st., elegant apartment to let; heat, elevator; prices reasonable. Apply to the superintendent, on the premises.

VERY DESIRABLE FLATS OF EIGHT rooms to let, 67 to 75 East 54th-st.; one a corner; rents from $540 up. R. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LET—THE GRAMERCY, 34 GRAMERCY Park; a desirable apartment of seven rooms, unfurnished, for the winter or year. Address or call superintendent of building.

CENTRAL, ACCESSIBLE, IN BEAUTIFUL order, with all conveniences; seven rooms; private hall; house first-class in all respects; $40, $50. 249 West 35d-st.

FLATS—UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AT ROSLYN, L. I., RESIDENCE, WATER front on Hempstead Bay; 16 rooms, furnished, including linen; stabling for box stalls; two cows; for year, $2,000; season, $2,750, including services of two men. W., Commercial Advertiser, 126 Fulton-st.

SHINNECOCK HILLS.—TO LET, AT A moderate rent, large house, fully furnished, overlooking Shinnecock and Peconic Bays; stable and tennis ground. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

SEABRIGHT, LOW MOOR, MONMOUTH Beach, and Rumson road, N. J.—Houses for rent. Particulars and permits from D. B. KEELER, Jr., 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

IRVING-ON-HUDSON.
5 minutes' walk of station, furnished house, 15 rooms; stabling for four horses; 7 acres; fine river view; rent, $1,500. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway, N. Y.

UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N.J.,

45 Minutes, via Erie Railway.
—A CHARMING SUBURB.—
Several very desirable houses of 10 to 14 rooms EACH. All improvements. Rents $450 to $600.
J. R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

AT MONTCLAIR, IN THE BEST PART OF the town, a most eligible residence, containing 17 rooms, with water, steam, and gas; all in first-class order; two acres of ground, with fine lawn, stable, garden, &c.; $40 feet above sea level, with extended view; rent, $1,400. Address HOME COMFORT, Box 167 Times Office.

JERSEY CITY PROPERTY.

TO LET.

MODERATE RENTS IN JERSEY CITY Heights.—Send a postal for our list of houses to rent, from $200 to $600 per year; and houses for sale from $3,000 to $9,500. EMMONS & CO., 491 Communipaw-av., Jersey City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway, Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

8 WEST 45TH-ST.—BOARD IN MAY, private; commodious or separate; private baths; gas; dining.

5TH-AV., 868, (45TH-ST.)—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms and alcoves; private baths if desired; $50 board.

5TH-AV., 331, CORNER 34TH-ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to rent and first-floor front room, with breakfast; first entrance.

6 EAST 34TH-ST.—ELEGANT LARGE front room on second floor, with first-class board; references.

30 7TH-ST., 42 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; superior house; table of a high order.

22 2D-ST., 216 WEST, CHELSEA HOUSE.—Rooms single and en suite; cuisine unexcelled.

25 WEST 46TH-ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, en suite or single, with board; references given and required.

34 7TH-ST., 134 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor through, together or separate, with first-class board.

34 7TH-ST., 40 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, main and parlor floors; excellent table; reference.

45 7TH-ST., 126 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor; alcove; large back room; first-class table; terms moderate.

47 7TH-ST., 16 EAST.—SECOND FLOOR front, with board, together or separately; superior table; references.

63 WEST 55TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with superior board; moderate terms; references.

64 WEST 53D-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished second-story suite four rooms, with board; also other rooms.

70 WEST 81ST-ST.—HANDSOME SQUARE room, with board; small family; references given and required.

71 MADISON-AV.—ELEGANT LARGE PARlor floor; also large room; private family; special inducements offered permanent parties; private table; highest references.

141 MADISON-AV. — WITH SUPERIOR board; second floor, en suite or separated; also fourth-floor square room.

1,701 AND 1,703 BROADWAY, TAKES in addition to 1,705 and 1,707 Broadway, corner 54th-st.; rooms all newly renovated and furnished; bright and pretty; house strictly genteel; good table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

6 7TH-AV., 598, NEAR 33D-ST.—TO LET, furnished, (well,) a large front room and bedroom in first-class order; references exchanged; private family.

28 GRAMERCY PARK.—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor and extension; suitable for dentist; also rooms with private bath.

34 WEST 46TH-ST.—Handsomely-appointed rooms for gentlemen only; references.

46 WEST 35TH-ST.—LARGE SUNNY room, furnished, on parlor floor; hot and cold water; reference.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY SINGLE YOUNG PERSON an unfurnished room; state lowest price. E. L., 270 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE BRADFORD, IN RYE, NEAR HARRISON Station.—An elegant private boarding house; gas, hot and cold water; private baths; good stabling; 45 minutes from New-York; season commences May 1; house open for inspection by appointment only. For full particulars call or address 43 West 23d-st.

BOARD WANTED.

A LADY WISHES BOARD IN PRIVATE family; room having southern exposure; location, 72d to 59th-st., 5th-av. to Lexington; reference given and required. T., care John Mavenagh, Madison-av. and 79th-st.

HOTELS.

SHERWOOD HOUSE,
531 5TH-AV.
TO RENT—FURNISHED SUITES OF ROOMS, WITH SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.
GEO. MURRAY.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, directly opposite Wall-st., New-York. Eleven minutes from New-York City Hall or Wall-st. and Broadway; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; select family and transient hotel; 200 rooms. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT
BUSINESS CHANCE
IN ST. LOUIS
FOR A RETAIL DRY GOODS MAN.
DRY GOODS DEP'T of FAMOUS

We will have ready for occupancy on or about July 1 one of the 80x150 feet spaces located on the second floor of our business block, which is three stories, 150x140 feet, Broadway and Morgan, the leading thoroughfare and retail centre of St. Louis. This store has basement, steam elevators, with all modern improvements, 90-foot ceiling, and splendid light, and is now occupied by the Sonnenfeld Millinery Co., who did a business last year of $250,000; sales in our other various departments, $1,500,000. Requiring more room, they vacate the premises on June 15 to take possession of B. Nugent & Bros. old stand, next door to our building. A favorable lease will be given to a wide-awake business man who wants to step in and do a "rushing" Dry Goods and Ladies' Furnishing business already established.
For further particulars address
FAMOUS SHOE AND CLOTHING CO.,
Broadway and Morgan-st.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

SUCCESSFUL FURNITURE STORE TO LET at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; best location for business. CHAS. P. LUCKEY.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Desirable Offices to Let
AT LOW PRICES.

THE "STONE BUILDINGS,"
NOS. 32 TO 38 LIBERTY-ST.
near Nassau.
ELEVATOR.
STEAM HEAT.
JANITOR.
APPLY AT ROOM 24.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE
TOWER BUILDING,
50 BROADWAY AND 41 AND 43 NEW-ST.
Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents low. Janitor on premises all night. FOLSOM BROTHERS, on premises or 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

FOR RENT.

RENT FREE TO MAY 1.
Stores, offices, and desk room in handsome new building corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; most convenient location on busiest thoroughfare down town. Low rents made on premises or at Room 5 90 Cedar-st.

PRIVATE OFFICES
to let with privileges in handsome suite,
146 BROADWAY,
(MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.)
Apply to SIDNEY DOWNING, 45 Broadway.

BASEMENT STORE, 130 WEST 23D-ST. Inquire in Excelsior Savings Bank, 113 West

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

MAYOR GRANTS POSITION.

HIS RAPID TRANSIT BILL SHOULD BE PASSED AS IT STANDS.

Mayor Grant said yesterday that he was sorry to see that some of the legislators in Albany were disposed to defeat the Rapid Transit bill directly, or to load it with amendments which would change its character and so compel him to add it to the veto. "The bill as it stands," he said, "should be passed, because it is intended to couple Commissioners to take a comprehensive view of the rapid transit question. The needs of the city cannot be properly considered; if any limitation is put upon the Commissioners, beyond the restrictions as to the use of certain streets which are now in the bill. The elevated railroad, the cable railroad, and the arcade people seem to have joined in opposition to the bill, and I am almost without hope that it will be passed in the shape in which I desire it to be.

"The arcade people have joined the others because they wish to take Broadway for their use. The bill excepts Broadway from use of railroads, and I will not agree to the opening of that thoroughfare to their entrance. The bill cannot be amended so as to permit only an underground railway in Broadway. Such amendment would make its unconstitutional. If the street were opened under the general provisions of the bill, an elevated railroad could not be kept out of Broadway."

"Do you think there is any truth in the rumor that the bill is being manipulated for political purposes—that the Republicans propose to ask you to pledge local appointments to them as a condition of its passage?"

"I should say. They must surely know that any interest in the bill is simply that of the people of New York. I believe to-day I represent it in other than that which any citizen has. If it is defeated, I cannot help it. I have done all I can. It must live or die as it is or as amended with the approval of the authorities of this city."

The Legislative Committee of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday considered the rapid transit problem. W. E. Ellery Anderson, who was among the committee's invited guests, said that Manhattan Island presented difficulties in the way of rapid transit which had never been solved, and probably never would be. It was important that the Commissioners provided for by Mayor Grant's bill should have as an limited a field of discussion as if New-York was a blank piece of paper for them to operate upon, with power to recommend underground, overground, or any other system which they thought most advisable.

Resolutions were adopted recommending the President of the Exchange to call a public meeting for expressions of opinion on the subject and appointing a committee to represent the views of the Exchange at Albany. Constant A. Andrews, George De F. Barton, and William C. Orr are the members of the committee.

SPELLBINDERS FALL OUT.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW AND DELMORE ELWELL WITHDRAW.

The loss of Charles F. Johnson, their ex-corresponding secretary, is not the only loss which the Spellbinders have been doomed to suffer. Mr. Johnson's departure was in a measure involuntary. Now Chauncey M. Depew, the President of both the old and new Spellbinders, and Mr. Delmore Elwell, the Treasurer of the old Spellbinders, whom Mr. Johnson superseded by George E. Lemon when he got himself and his friends incorporated as the Republican National Spellbinders Association, have resigned.

Mr. Delmore announces his resignation by this letter, full of spellbinding eloquence:

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1889.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You printed a one-sided account of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Spellbinders. Mahlon Chance has never paid one cent into the treasury of the organization, and has been the source of more discord than any five men in the association. He calls me a crank because I am in favor of woman suffrage and prohibition. If that constitutes a crank I am one.

Mr. Depew made a request of the Executive Committee, and they ignored it and allowed Mr. Chance to abuse me. Mr. Depew resigned through me this morning, and I have also resigned. It is now possible that Mr. Chance can now capture the organization and run it in the interests of the Tariff League, and thus secure an increase of his salary. I am not the new Treasurer of the Spellbinders. I am the man who got up the November dinner, and Mr. Chance never quite forgave me for by chance forgetting to invite him. He got a chance to get off a little the worst speech I have heard as Washington by inviting himself to do so, and then abuses the man who did the largest part of the work necessary to make it a success. This may be the last chance I will have to get at him, as I will call him a blatant Spellbinder, who has not paid for due or dinner, a sneak, which term in part conceals my contempt for the part he has taken in the association affairs. Yours truly, DELMORE ELWELL.

MANY BEAUTIFUL GOWNS.

One of the most attractive places in Brooklyn to-day will be the mammoth establishment of Wechsler & Abraham. This is the day fixed for the regular opening of Spring and Summer goods—an announcement which the ladies know from personal experience means that they must go early to see the sights and escape the crowds. Yesterday there was a private exhibit of imported and domestic costumes, wraps, and trimmed millinery. The old customers of the firm were invited and specially favored to avoid the discomforts of a crush. There was but one opinion of the display, and it will probably be applauded to-day.

One of the notable costumes in the collection was an Empire pattern made of blue brocade and real Irish point lace. It represented the maximum price ($195) asked in the department. A Summer silk suit of unique style was marked $65, the minimum price on the list. The only Directoire gown displayed—a creation of red silk, black lace, and velvet—was sold for $135 to a lady on Columbia Heights. A gown which possessed striking merit from an artistic point of view was designed for evening wear. The combination reflected the style of the Empire and it was rich in silver brocade and lace. The gown has a market value of $175.

THE WELCH MEMORIAL FUND.

Friends of the late Philip H. Welch, the humorist and journalist, who died recently under pathetic circumstances, have organized a fund for the education of his four children, each of whom is under 9 years of age. This fund is to be known as the "Welch memorial fund," and will be placed in the hands of Mr. Welch's widow for the purpose indicated. A large number of contributions have already been received from newspaper men and other acquaintances of the dead man, but owing to the expressed desire of many unacquainted with Mr. Welch to contribute, it has been decided to throw the fund open to the general public. The announcement is therefore made that all contributions for this charitable object may be sent to Edward P. Clark, Treasurer, editorial rooms of the *Evening Post*, New-York City. Mr. Clark will also give any further information that may be desired. Mr. R. W. Gilder, editor of the *Century Magazine*, Mr. L. S. Metcalf, editor of the *Forum*, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the *Christian Union*, have consented to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

THE POLO GROUND QUESTION.

The Polo Ground question was before the Board of Aldermen in Committee of the Whole yesterday. It was the first time most of the Aldermen had been in such a session, and they did not know what to do. They were much relieved when Alderman Shea, who has been in the Legislature, moved that the committee rise and report progress. They adopted his motion with eagerness. The board will consider the question at its next meeting. On motion of Alderman Fitzsimons the board asked the Corporation Counsel to advise it whether the city can collect rent from the Metropolitan Exhibition Company for the use of the land belonging to One Hundred and Eleventh-street now lying within the Polo Ground. Alderman Carlin objected to this course, saying that he knew the city could not lease street land, but he declared that he knew a way by which the baseball players can be legally permitted to use the Polo Ground as it is. He promised to let his knowledge become public at the proper time.

MENTAL AUTOMATISM.

The New-York Academy of Anthropology yesterday listened to a paper by Dr. E. P. Twing of Brooklyn on "The Clinical and Forensic Features of Trance; or, Mental and Artificial Automatism." Among other things the Professor said: "There is an ante-chamber of consciousness as seen in ambulatory thinkers and somnambulists." In illustration this he mentioned a reporter in the English Parliament who fell asleep through sheer fatigue, but who on waking found he had heard and recorded everything correctly that had been said while he was asleep, such was the force of his habit. "This," said Dr. Twing, "is mental automatism, where the best work is independent of consciousness."

On Tuesday, April 9, at 3 P. M., Dr. George C. Hopkins will deliver a lecture before this society on "Medicine Three Thousand Years Ago."

BILLY BIRCH STILL LIVES.

Mr. "Billy" Birch heaved a voluminous sigh last night when he was shown the report of his sudden demise at his country home in Mahopac, Westchester County, during the afternoon, and remarked, "Touching! Touching!" with deep feeling. He then said that he never would be tenderly treasured by him and that it would have been absolutely true but for the fact that he is still alive. Then he dozed and took a few evening Scenes, and then Mahopac in North Westchester County.

HARBOR SUPERVISION.

FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE WORK FOR THE REVENUE MARINE.

The first quarterly report showing the work performed by the Revenue Marine Steamers in charge of the anchorage ground of New-York Harbor has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury. Capt. Lester, the chief officer in command, has been very painstaking in the collaboration. As will be seen by the figures, the work has been constantly increasing, and the number of vessels handled during the month of March exceeds that of any previous month. This is due in a measure to the opening of Spring navigation. Every day witnesses the arrival in this port of vessels which have been laying up during the Winter months. As the existing anchorage laws do not really go into effect until last December, the great majority of American shipmasters are ignorant regarding them. The pilots have been to blame greatly for the illegal anchoring of many of the vessels, and as Capt. Lester has said, the pilots ought to be held responsible for the wrongs of vessels when they act as such. Other vessels of the ground depredations.

Appealing to the act governing the anchorage ground of New-York Harbor, every vessel, illegally anchored is liable to a fine of $100, the loss of all insurance if sunk, and the owner is held responsible for all damages incurred for a vessel running into her while illegally anchored. The instructions to Capt. Lesterare to remove the vessels by force whenever the masters show a disposition not to comply with the law. So far there have been but one of two instances where it has been necessary for Capt. Lester's command to compel a compliance.

The increase in this work has rendered it necessary to call for an assignment of more Lieutenants, and to better enable the work to be carried on the department is considering the advisability of establishing a main office from which the chief officer in command. Every day shows the importance of establishing such an office on shore, and the officers on duty with the patrol expect that the department will order the same during the present month.

The following figures are taken from the quarterly report:

JANUARY.	
Number of miles cruised	1,379
Number of vessels boarded	194
Number of vessels reported	149
Number of vessels assisted	64
The penalties incurred by the vessels reported themselves in the aggregate to	$14,770 00
The value of the vessels and their cargoes assisted aggregated	1,057,895 00
FEBRUARY.	
Number of miles cruised	1,429
Number of vessels boarded	289
Number of vessels reported	142
Number of vessels assisted	75
Penalties incurred by vessels reported	$27,400 00
Value of vessels and cargoes assisted	2,896,600 00
MARCH.	
Number of miles cruised	2,483
Number of vessels boarded	449
Number of vessels reported	329
Number of vessels assisted	270
Penalties incurred by vessels reported	$88,853 88
Value of vessels assisted together with their cargoes, (approximated)	10,000,000 00

GAS IN THE SUBWAYS.

AN ATTEMPT TO BE MADE TO VENTILATE THE MANHOLES.

The inquiry into the cause of and remedy for the explosions of gas accumulated in sewers and subways was resumed in the Mayor's office yesterday. It having been reported that no explosions had occurred in Edison conduits, Commissioner Gibbens asked Schuyler S. Wheeler, the expert of the Board of Electrical Control, who used to be connected with the Edison Company, if the story was true. Mr. Wheeler said it was not. He had known explosions to occur, and knew of an instance where the cover of a manhole was blown from the street to the roof of a house. This obviously astonished Mayor Grant, and made him more anxious in his inquiries.

C. C. Jackson of the Westinghouse Electric Light Company said that his experience in the service of the Pittsburg Natural Gas Company had taught him that the best gaspipes were of wrought iron, with auxiliary joints and globe covers over the joints, the globes ventilated by pipes carried up to the surface of the street. Public Works Commissioner Smith remarked that in his opinion the only thing to do was to see that the gaspipes were tight, and that his department should be given full power to see that they were made tight when laid.

President Andrews of the New-York Steam Heating Company and the Standard Gas Company said that ventilation of manholes was a proper remedy. Perforations could be made in the covers of the manholes to effect this. Engineer Beckwith opposed Mr. Andrews, saying that the gas escaping through the perforations of the covers would be likely to be ignited by matches, &c.

Health Commissioner Bayles informed the Mayor that illuminating gas, if not too largely indulged in, would not injure the person who inhaled it. It was an antiseptic. His department had the power to compel the gas companies to stop leaks in their pipes, but it had first to discover the leaks, which was difficult to do.

It was decided to make an experiment in ventilating the subways by means of small pipes running from manholes to the top of an electric light pole.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Mary Anderson passed a quiet day at the Victoria Hotel yesterday, in company with her mother and brother. Nobody except these and Mr. Henry E. Abbey, her manager, was allowed to see her, absolute quiet being considered as still necessary to her complete recovery. Mr. Abbey says that the actress has improved greatly since he last saw her in Philadelphia. She was anxious to have him say to all her friends that the brutal criticisms to which she was subjected in St. Louis had nothing to do with her illness, which was caused entirely by overwork. She felt sure that she would be restored to perfect health by next season, and she would open in New-York at the Broadway Theatre on Dec. 9. In the interval she will do no acting whatever, but devote herself to perfect rest. Miss Anderson sails at 8 o'clock this morning on the White Star steamer Germanic for Liverpool with her brother. She has not yet decided whether she will go to the South of France or to Devonshire. Her mother will remain in this country until May.

Mr. Palmer announces that the regular season of the Madison-Square Theatre will close on May 4. The following Monday, May 6, will mark the commencement of a special season at that theatre, arrangements having been made for the appearance of Miss Minnie Maddern in the comedy of "Featherbrain," which under its original French title enjoyed a long run in Paris and was played for 10 months at Mr. Charles Wyndham's Criterion Theatre, London.

Architect McElfatrick, who is to build the new theatre in Boston for Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, went to that city last evening, as did Mr. and Mrs. Abbey. Ground is to be broken for the new house, which is to be called the Tremont Theatre, to-day, and it is to be ready for opening by Oct. 7 next, when the regular season will begin.

Willie Collier, who has been a member of the company at Daly's Theatre for the past seven years has been engaged by Henderson & Meade of the Chicago Opera House to play a strong character part in "Blue Beard, Jr.," which is to be produced in that house this Summer.

The comedians of the McCaull Opera Company are very busy just now in devising surprises for the Chicago and All America Baseball teams, which will be present at the performance of "The May Queen" at Palmer's next Saturday night. De Wolf Hopper, the chief ball "crank" of the organization, will allude to the boys in his topical song, and Digby Bell is preparing to warble something complimentary to the guests of the evening.

Mrs. Potter, who is playing this week in Washington, will appear at Niblo's next week in her répertoire. On Monday she will present "The Lady of Lyons," on Tuesday and for the Saturday matinée, "Camille," on Wednesday and Friday "Romeo and Juliet," and on Thursday and Saturday "She Stoops to Conquer."

EDUCATING DEAF-MUTES.

The Committee on Industrial Education of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb has made a report to the Directors of the institution. Of the 377 pupils on the rolls for the year ending Sept. 30, 1888, 280, including both sexes, were regularly employed at some kind of handicraft, leaving 97 unemployed. This last-named division is made up of children less than 12 years old or who were incapacitated. Of these employed 28 were engaged in printing, 36 shoemaking, 25 cabinetmaking, 29 carpentering, 28 tailoring, 14 gardening, 30 dressmaking, 11 shirtmaking, 43 plain sewing, and 31 in the art department. Besides these, two pupils act as barbers and do all the hair cutting and shaving required in the institution. Typewriting is also taught.

The committee believe that it would not be advisable to begin instruction to any pupil earlier than 12 years. The report continues: "The difficulty of teaching the languages is sufficiently indicated when it is stated that it takes five years of earnest instruction to give a deaf-mute of good mind the same knowledge of the English language that is usually possessed by a hearing child of 6 years old. The deaf-mute is not intellectually born until success and instruction, and when his education is commenced at the age of 6 he is mentally as a child only 6 years old."

DANGER IN WARFARE.

AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM IN FOREIGN MILITARY CIRCLES.

"Cut Enough" was charged that British soldiers lost their lives in the recent Soudan encounters because of harpoons or swords breaking during the fight they had been a general inspection of all the weapons of such weapons issued to the service. As a consequence of such examinations in the British Army there has been a discussion on the part of military men throughout Europe regarding the relative strengths of different types of swords, lances, and bayonets now in service among the powers.

To military men in this country the importance placed upon such arms by foreign countries cannot be richly understood, for the American soldier has learned to regard all types of actual arms other than the rifle and revolver as useless.

When Gen. Grant visited Europe he was very smartly brought in contact with the military heads of the different nations, and he related that when he met the late Emperor William the latter conversed wholly on military matters, entering mainly into a discussion of this type of sabre and that type of bayonet, and so surprising was the question put by the head of the Emperor that he could not find opportunity to speak to Gen. Grant on any other subject.

According to information recently received here there is a strong likelihood of the lance finding general readoption by several European armies. The *Deutsche Armee Zeitung* publishes several details on the construction of what it terms "this important weapon." Although the lances at present in use in the Prussian cavalry are considered the best of any known, the *Deutsche Wehrs zeitung* says they possess certain imperfections which it would be well to correct. The natural weakness of the lance is the point of junction where the wood and metal meet. The contrivances so far suggested have all resulted in rendering the lance too heavy and difficult to handle. Lances made wholly of metal have been tried, but until lately it has been found impossible to combine solidity with lightness. The problem is now again being studied in Germany, Austria, Italy, and France with varied success. A lance has been manufactured composed entirely of steel wire. In this the stock and the point are both of the same substance and of but one piece. It is said that these lances are well balanced, and can even be bent double. But they have not been practically tried yet, and they have a serious drawback in the matter of cost.

GEN. FISK IS HAPPY.

HE SAYS HE SLEEPS BETTER BECAUSE MR. HARRISON IS PRESIDENT.

The second annual camp fire of the New-York Conference Veteran Association took place last evening at the Eighteenth-Street Methodist Church. This association is composed of ministers who were members of the New-York Conference last year. The Conference itself will hold its first session this morning at the same church at 9 o'clock, Bishop Mallalieu presiding.

Commander W. H. Mickle opened the services last evening. Bishop Mallalieu presided, and a number of old soldiers entertained the large audience present with reminiscences of army life.

Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was the guest of the occasion, and was received with great enthusiasm. The annual address was delivered by Vice-Commander J. H. Champion. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk was also present and made an address.

"I should just like to say before the close of the evening's exercises," he said, "that I have no doubt that both Gen. Sherman and myself feel happier all day long and sleep more soundly every night because our old Corinth comrade, Ben Harrison, sleeps to-night in the White House."

RICH MILLINERY NOVELTIES.

There were flowers of the most delicate shades, grasses of the most delicious green, sprays of hyacinths, bunches of Autumn foliage, wreaths of wild rose seed, berries, and banks of every blossom which the Spring can promise in the showcases of James G. Johnson's big dry-goods store, 8 East Fourteenth-street, yesterday. They were mostly of French workmanship and were as nearly perfect as artificial things can be. It was a stock of millinery decorations which would have been sufficient to turn a Puritan woman's head had she seen it. Then there were lots of the Spring laces—cashmere, silk, mohair, and silk—in all shades, wide. Chantilly in stripes of striped velvet, values at from 85 cents a yard to $7; Chantilly honiconne, 42 inches wide, with Chantilly edge for millinery from 3 to 7 inches wide, and the prettiest Lisle Lord Faunleroy sets for ladies or children, at almost every imaginable design and size, for from $1 25 to the limit of one's pin money.

Very elaborate are the cotton Persian embroideries with tinsel interwoven, the Persian ballion embroidery, and the glittering jet trimming for the most expensive costumes and silk applique embroidery from 75 cents to $12 a yard. But the variety of shapes in the hat department bodes ill to the economical man whose wife keeps Easter. There are straw goods of the intricate and simple designs and at as various prices. Besides the more expensive styles the department makes a specialty of cheap hats for school children. Up stairs is a big stock of upholsteries which comprises many rich stuffs of curious designs at prices ranging along the whole gamut of values.

NEWS FROM THE STABLE.

The famous trotting stallion Kirkwood, belonging to R. Carman Combes of Carmansville, N. Y., died in his stable there yesterday from old age. The horse was foaled in 1860. He was by Green's Bashaw, dam Madame Kirkwood, by Young Green Mountain Morgan. In his first recorded race he beat Tom Hyer, Red Fox, and Bashaw, Jr., making mile heats in 2:30, 2:29, and 2:32½. He then passed into the possession of W. C. McAllister of Dubuque, Iowa, who took him through the State, winning at almost every meet. In September, 1867, he was entered and driven by H. Compton in a race at St. Louis, Mo., four heats, where he won a purse of $500 for first-class horses, his fastest time being 2:29. H. S. Compton subsequently won with Kirkwood at Bloomington, Ill., August, 1868; Detroit, Mich., September, 1868; Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 9, 1868, and Ottumwa, Iowa, Oct. 16, 1868. The horse's last race was at Pontiac, Mich., June 16, 1869, when he won a purse of $350 from Idol. Kirkwood's record was 2:24.

What is probably the finest coaching stallion ever brought to this country is now at the American Horse Exchange in this city. He is the property of the International Horse Company and was imported Jan. 29. The animal's name is Haughtia. He is said to possess breeding that has never been equaled by any high stepper in this country. He is a very dark bay, with black points and one white fetlock. His height is 16 hands 1 inch. He is 3 years old. He is valued at $5,000. He has won four medals in Europe and has trotted two and one-half miles at the rate of 2:42 a mile. The animal will be taken to Boston to be exhibited at the horse show which opens there April 22.

THEY GET THE INTEREST TOO.

On April 19, 1871, the Legislature passed an act ordering the widening of North Second-street, Brooklyn, between Bushwick-avenue and Third-street, and awards for property were made under it. The street was never widened, however. Ruth McCormack and several other property owners brought suit to recover their awards, and the Court of Appeals decided in their favor.

This did not satisfy Owen Donnelly and 20 other property owners, and they brought suit to recover interest on their awards from Nov. 9, 1876. Yesterday Judge Clement, in the City Court, decided that they were entitled to such interest. The total amount of the awards in the North Second-street cases was $325,000, so that the interest charge will foot up over $230,000. This decision also applies to the suits of property owners in Banker-street, where awards of $100,000 were made.

MISS TOTTEN GETS $15,000.

The jury in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Daly, yesterday brought in a verdict for $15,000 in favor of Clara M. Totten in her suit for breach of promise against Cassius H. Read.

DON'T RISK anything with a stubborn cough when a safe remedy may be had in Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sore lungs and throats are speedily helped by it.—*Advertisement.*

BEWARE OF a slight irritation of the throat. BRUMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Sold at all elevated railroad stations.—*Advertisement.*

Your Blood

Needs a good cleansing this Spring, in order to overcome the impurities which have accumulated during the Winter, or which may be hereditary, and cause you much suffering. We confidently recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as the very best Spring medicine. By its use the blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, that tired feeling is entirely overcome and the whole body given strength and vigor. The appetite is restored and sharpened, the digestive organs tuned.

"I was very much run down in health, had no strength and no inclination to do anything. I have now been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla about a month and feel that tired feeling entirely gone, my appetite has returned, and take it all in all, I am like a new man."—CRAUNCEY LAYTON, North Columbus, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

DRUG HABITS OVERCOME.

NOT IN HIS FIGURE.

SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERANS FAIL TO SECURE AN INJUNCTION.

Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court yesterday decided that the veterans of the Seventh Regiment have not entitled to an injunction restraining the Board officers of the regiment from interfering with them in their possession and use of the "veterans' room." He finds that although the regiment undoubtedly intended to set aside the room for the exclusive use of the veterans as evidenced by resolutions, acts, and assurances, it had not the legal right to make such disposition of any part of its armory. In his opinion he says:

"The moneys from the city authorizing payment each to should be null and void if the premises were used for any other than the purposes of an armory and drill room or the public purposes of said body [illegible] the Seventh Regiment. And if in any way the [illegible] of the Seventh Regiment, Second Brigade, National Guard, State of New-York, shall be used for any purpose other than as an armory and drill room for the Seventh Regiment, and if in any way the [illegible] of the Seventh Regiment, Second Brigade, National Guard, State of New-York, shall be used for any purpose other than as an armory and drill room for the Seventh Regiment, and shall be under a single authority. And if we take pleasure, protection, who but the [illegible] authority to do [illegible] to the [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] to

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII....NO. 11,731. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

23, 25, 27, AND 29 WEST 14TH-ST.

NEW THE

L. M. BATES

BANKRUPT

STOCK IS NOW ON SALE.

Many of the goods will be sold at quarter value.

READ THE PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY.

Lace Curtains.

Brussels, Cluny, Irish Point, Tambour, Colbert, Antique, Scotch, and Nottingham.

Bates' Price.	Our Price.	Bates' Price.	Our Price.
$40 00	$20 49	$8 00	$3 98
25 00	12 49	6 00	2 98
18 00	8 98	5 00	2 49
15 00	7 49	3 25	1 49
12 00	5 98	2 50	97 cts.

Silk and Madras Curtains.

Bates' Price.	Our Price.	Bates' Price.	Our Price.
$4 00	$1 98	$12 00	$5 98
6 00	2 98	16 00	7 98
8 00	3 98	20 00	9 98
10 00	4 98	25 00	11 98

Portieres.

Turcoman, Chenille, and Sheila.

Bates' Price.	Our Price.	Bates' Price.	Our Price.
$3 00	$1 49	$13 00	$6 98
5 49	2 98	16 00	8 98
8 00	3 98	25 00	14 98
9 50	4 98		

Furniture Plushes.

Silk and Mohair. Bates' Price.	Our Price.	Plain and Crushed. Bates' Price.	Our Price.
$1 50	89c.	$2 50	$1 29
1 89	97c.	3 00	1 69
2 25	$1 09	4 00	1 98

Tapestries.

	Bates' Price.	Our Price.
50-inch Ramies	59 cts.	29 cts.
Gros Point	75 cts.	39 cts.
Petit Point	98 cts.	48 cts.
Spun Silk	$1 59	74 cts.
Four-color Tapestries	2 00	97 cts.
Heavy Silk and Wool	2 50	$1 24

Draperies and Brocatelles.

	Bates' Price.	Our Price.
Silk Chenille	$1 09	49 cts.
Figured Chenille	1 89	98 cts.
Reversible Tatian Velours	3 00	$1 49
Satin Brocatelles	4 00	1 98
Satin Damasks	5 50	2 49
Extra heavy Silk Warp	6 25	2 98
Spun Silk and Cashmere	4 69	2 29
Finest Satin Damask	7 50	3 98

Table Covers.

Tapestry, Chenille, and Velour.

Bates' Price.	Ours.	Bates' Price.	Ours.
50 cents	25 cents	$3 50	$1 98
$1 00	50 cents	4 75	2 98
1 89	79 cents	12 00	5 98
3 00	$1 19		

Tinseled Velour Piano Covers..$35 00 $11 98

Furniture Slip Coverings.

Bates' Price.	Ours.	Bates' Price.	Ours.
20 cents	9 cents	40 cents	24 cents
25 cents	12½ cents	85 cents	37 cents
30 cents	17 cents		

Scrims.

Plain, Lace Striped, and Fancy Figured.

Bates' price, 5c. to 22. Our price, 54c. to 13½.

Madras Draperies.

Bates' price, 11c. to 50. Our price, 54c. to 75.

China Silks.

	Bates' Price.	Our Price.
Plain	75 cents	49 cents
Figured	85 cents	49 cents

Vestibule Nets and Muslins.

Bates' Price.	Our Price.
17 cents to $1 00	12½ cents to 59

Upholstery Fringes.

Wool, Chenille, Silk, and Plush.

Bates' Price.	Ours.	Bates' Price.	Ours.
10 cents	6 cents	$1 00	49 cents
17 cents	11½ cents	1 25	59 cents
45 cents	24 cents	1 50	69 cents
75 cents	39 cents		

	Bates' Price.	Ours.
72-inch Felts	98 cents	49 cents
Figured Cotton Plushes	30 cents	15 cents
Imported Cretonnes	30 cents	15 cents
Twill and Moquis Cretonnes	12½ cents	7½ cents

Smyrna Rugs.

Bates' Price.	Ours.	Bates' Price.	Ours.
50 cents	29 cents	$4 00	$1 98
$1 00	59 cents	9 50	4 98
3 00	$1 69	20 00	13 98
3 50	1 89	45 00	$1 49

Hammocks. Canopy Chairs.

Bates' Price.	Ours.	Bates' Price.	Ours.
$3 00	98 cents	$12 00	$6 00

Ingrain Druggets.

Bates' Price.	Ours.	Bates' Price.	Ours.
$8 00	$4 58	$15 00	$8 39
11 00	5 49	21 00	13 98
13 50	6 35		

	Bates' Price.	Ours.
Curtain Poles, complete		49c.
Brass Poles, complete		98c.
Fancy Curtain Chains		17c.
Fancy Curtain Chains		35c.
Cotton Curtain Loops		10c.
Silk Curtain Loops		50c.
Holland Window Shades		49c.
Holland Window Shades		89c.
Furniture Gimps		5c.
Shade Fringes		10c.
Slip Cover Bindings		29c.
Table Oil Cloth		25c.
Pillow Sham Holders		35c.
Stair Buttons, dozen		49c.

IN SHOE DEPARTMENT.

At a Dollar Ninety-nine,

a thousand pair

Ladies' Straight Goat Button Boots,

hand sewed, with and without patent leather tips; worth $3 50.

MEN'S FURNISHING.

	Bates' Price.	Ours.
Silk Scarfs	50c.	29c.
Finest Silk Scarfs	$1 00	49c.
Men's Socks	25c.	12½c.
Night Shirts	85c.	49c.
Dress Shirts	85c.	49c.
Balbriggan Shirts	75c.	39c.

WE WILL SELL

the L. M. Bates Stock of

LADIES' CLOAKS,

comprising an immense variety of Plush, Cloth, and Silk Ragians, Newmarkets, Jackets, and Wraps, plain and trimmed with fine furs, furs, feathers, passementeries, or fringes, with and without rich satin linings—

AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS on the dollar.

TWENTY-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR TEN
TWENTY-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR EIGHT
TWENTY-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR FIVE
TEN-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR THREE
FIVE-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR TWO

PURCHASES AT SAME RATE.

GEN. BOULANGER'S FLIGHT

HIS ADHERENTS VERY MUCH DISPLEASED.

LOOKED UPON AS MORE THAN A COUP DE THÉÂTRE—THE CONTEST OVER JOHN BRIGHT'S OLD SEAT.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, April 3.—Gen. Boulanger's flight to Brussels is regarded as evidence that a good deal has been discovered in the seizure of the Patriotic League's papers which has not been divulged to the public. The news of his flight creates considerable sensation here, but as he has no friends in England it is impossible to learn aught beyond what is generally known of his movements.

From the tone of his proclamation it looks as if he was really afraid of being guillotined. This course has been mooted by the lower grade Radical papers, but it is certain that nobody in authority dreamed of such action. I hear that the bulk of the Boulangists in Paris are vexed with the General for running away and violently indignant with Rochefort, to whom they ascribe the foolish advice on which Boulanger acted. The thing on its face seems, however, to involve something more serious than a mere coup de théâtre.

There is a grave split between the Tories and the Liberal-Unionists at Birmingham, where Chamberlain, after encouraging Churchill to assent to be a candidate for the vacancy caused by John Bright's death, turned around during the past three weeks and inspired the Unionists to refuse any Tory candidate and to insist on a Unionist instead. As a result, Churchill declined the nomination tendered him by the Tories. The local Tories are so enraged at this that they are swearing no Unionist shall be elected.

Among members of Parliament to-night the situation is interpreted as reflecting a desire on Chamberlain's part to make terms with Gladstone. It is at least clear now that the Home Rulers will not abanden the seat to one of John Bright's sons, but will make a fight with whoever is nominated, and will probably win.

H. B. Conway, who is one of the handsomest young actors on the English stage, formerly with Irving, to-day signed a contract with Daniel Frohman to go to America and support Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr.

SAFE IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 3.—Gen. Boulanger and M. Arene, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, arrived at Mons, Belgium, this morning. They were met at the railway station by M. Rochefort. The party then repaired to the Hotel Monarque, where they held a conference. After the conference the General came to this city, and is staying at the Hotel Mengell. He registered at the hotel under the name of "Bruno." Demonstrations in his honor were made both at Mons and in this city.

The *Independence Belge* warns Gen. Boulanger that his expulsion from Belgium will follow any intrigues on his part against the French Government.

PARIS, April 3.—A rumor is current here that the Government is about to issue a decree of banishment against Gen. Boulanger.

He has issued a manifesto from Brussels to the French people, in which he will not submit to a trial by the Senate, but that he is willing to be tried before magistrates or a jury. In conclusion, Gen. Boulanger says he will await the elections, which will make the republic habitable, honest, and free.

The report that Gen. Boulanger left Paris at the request of friends, who were informed that he would be tried by an exceptional tribunal, and that he would not escape alive. During his absence Gen. Boulanger will continue the struggle for a revision of the Constitution.

The National Committee of the Boulangist party announces that Gen. Boulanger departed from France by the advice of the committee. Four members of the committee opposed this step. They are the principal election organizer of the party, and Deputy Michelin have seceded from the committee as a protest against Gen. Boulanger's action in leaving the country. It is reported that M. Susini, M. Laur, and other Boulangist deputies have adopted a similar course. M. Thiebaud also retires from the editorship of the *Cocarde*, the Boulangist paper. He says he is disgusted with the secrecy maintained by Gen. Boulanger, which tends to mislead the latter's friends.

M. Michelin consents that Boulanger should have remained and faced even martyrdom. The Bonapartists approve the General's course, while the Royalists stigmatize his flight as an act of cowardice.

Senator Naquet and Deputies Laisant and Lagrange have fled to Gen. Boulanger about the middle of March advising him to flee. The General strongly objected to adopting this course, as he knew that he would be accused of cowardice if he left the country. Finally M. Naquet and the two Deputies threatened to secede from the party unless he took their advice, and it was this threat that caused his departure.

THE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

PARIS, April 3.—At this trial of the leaders of the League of Patriots to-day the Assistant Procureur accused the league of converting itself into an army for the new party, denounced the issue by the league of its manifesto condemning the bombardment of the Atchinoff expedition at Sagallo by the French Admiral, and declared that the issue was an act of stupidity.

M. Laguerre, one of the accused leaders of the league, vehemently protested against the language of the Assistant Procureur, but M. Naquet, another of the accused, interposed with the remark: "Let the Assistant Procureur drivel on." The Assistant Procureur demanded that M. Naquet be committed for contempt. These proceedings created a sensation in the court room. M. Naquet finally withdrew his objectionable expression.

SPEAKING FOR PARNELL.

LONDON, April 3.—When the Parnell Commission met this morning Sir Charles Russell resumed his argument in behalf of the Parnellites. He contended that the objects of the Irish National League were justifiable before God and man. The issue before the commission depended upon proof that Mr. Parnell and his colleagues, under the cloak of a land movement, had planned murders and outrages. If no such evidence was produced the commission must declare the accused to be men who were earnestly endeavoring to lift an intolerable burden from the shoulders of their countrymen.

The examination of Mr. Parnell has been fixed for Tuesday next.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 3.—This was the second day of the Northampton and Pytchley Hunt Spring meeting. The race for the Ascots Plate of 450 sovereigns, for 2-year-olds, at five furlongs, was won by Ulva, by Master Kildare. Carthusian was second, and Weylad third.

The race for the Great Northamptonshire Stakes of 600 sovereigns, a handicap for 2-year-olds and upward, at one mile and three-quarters, was won by Claymore, Cotillon second, and Barmeside third.

KING JOHN REPORTED DEAD.

ROME, April 3.—Advices have been received from Massowah to the effect that King John of Abyssinia was defeated and slain in a recent battle with the Dervish Mettema and that the whole country is in a state of anarchy.

The Italian Cabinet will decide to-morrow whether or not the ex-King Keab's pension comes toward Abyssinia.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERLIN, April 3.—The Emperor, as a mark of renewed confidence, has summoned to the Hermitage Dr. von Puttkamer, the Minister who was dismissed by the late Emperor Frederick.

It is now officially announced that the prosecution of the *Volks Zeitung* for defaming the memory of Emperor William I. was undertaken at the demand of the present Emperor.

Emil Rudolf, one of the famous twins dressed in Berlin, has suspended payment. His liabilities amount to 5,000,000 marks. The failure affects the Corn Exchanges of Vienna, Pesth, Amsterdam, Paris, and New-York.

THE HAGUE, April 3.—In compliance with the wishes of the State Council, Parliament to-day agreed to the establishment of a Regency. Pending the appointment of a Regent, a Bill will be introduced vesting royal power in the State Council.

LONDON, April 3.—The Privy Council has reversed the decision of the Canadian court which had declared that metals discovered on the coast of British Columbia belonged to Canada.

BUCHAREST, April 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Prime Minister announced that the members of the Ministery had tendered their resignations to the King.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.—An extensive Nihilist printing establishment has been discovered in Warsaw, and many persons connected with it have been arrested.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.—It is stated that the Sultan has discovered a plot to depose him and to place his brother's heir on the throne.

SWEPT BY PRAIRIE FIRE.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

SCOTLAND, Dakota, April 3.—This region seems to be fated to become periodically the victim of the prairie fires which have already caused so much loss of life and property. Yesterday afternoon one of these fires swept over the country south of here and left it a blackened desert.

When the word was brought that the prairie was ablaze north of West Town 100 men started with brooms and sacks to endeavor to beat it out. But they found their mission useless, for Alfred Brown's farm, two miles north of Scotland, had already lost all its houses save his home. Henry Pagelfry, whose ranch is one mile further north, lost everything that could be burned, barely escaping with his family. D. K. Tomlinson, a prosperous farmer, who lived near Pagelfry, lost five houses and many head of cattle.

Olivet, county seat of Hutchinson County, was reported to be nearly consumed, the fire in its advance upon the town destroying the railway bridges east of the town and causing losses of nearly $50,000.

Almost the entire population of Beaver Creek, Minn., about 30 miles east of Sioux Falls, were aroused by the flames and turned out to fight them, but not before they had consumed considerable property. The telegraph wires running into Minnesota from Sioux Falls have been burned out and communication practically cut off.

At Rapid City, Dakota, the flames were driven before a 65-mile gale, destroying three houses in their course. In one of these was Mrs. E. G. Bailey, Eloise Madison, and a male servant named Aston. This party abandoned the burning house and ran through the prairie fire. Mrs. Bailey and the man escaped with slight burns, but Miss Madison's clothing was ignited and burned from her body, inflicting injuries from which she will probably not recover.

Several buildings in the neighborhood of Blunt were destroyed, J. I. Richardson losing 500 sheep and many other farmers their homes. At Pesmee $10,000 damage was done.

The fires extended over an area of nearly 50 miles and were confined almost entirely within the Territory. The damage will amount to nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

Leola, the county seat of McPherson County, 35 miles north of Aberdeen, was destroyed by the prairie fire during the whirlwind. Sixty dwellings and business houses were burned, entailing a loss of $150,000. The only buildings remaining are the Court House, two stores, and six dwellings. C. W. and Thomas Wardell were terribly burned, and couriers from the demolished village say they cannot live until morning.

OUR STOCK OF WHEAT.

CONSIDERABLY LESS NOW THAN IT WAS A YEAR AGO.

ST. PAUL, April 3.—The stocks of wheat in Minnesota and Dakota country elevators April 1 amounted to 5,210,000 bushels, against 6,456,000 bushels March 1, showing a decrease of 1,246,000 bushels for the month of March. April 1 a year ago the stocks in the same country elevators were 16,742,000 bushels, April 1 two years ago 13,275,000, and three years ago 11,440,000 bushels.

The total stocks of wheat in Minnesota, Dakota, Northern Iowa, and Western Wisconsin are now 13,992,000 bushels, exclusive of that in the hands of farmers, against 33,217,000 bushels a year ago, 32,682,000 bushels two years ago, and 23,216,000 bushels three years ago. There were in round numbers 16,500,000 bushels of wheat in country elevators in Minnesota and Dakota April 1 last year and 500,000 bushels of that was carried into the new crop and remained in country elevators Sept. 1.

The receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth from April 1 to Sept. 1 were 18,061,000 bushels, 2,000,000 bushels of which must have come from farmers' bins in addition to the large amounts that were sent out through other channels during early 300,000,000 bushels here, making the stocks held by farmers last year about twice what they are now.

From the best information obtainable there are now in the hands of farmers 4,000,000 bushels, against about twice that amount held by them a year ago, making a total surplus of nearly 18,000,000 bushels April 1, against 41,000,000 bushels April 1 last.

TRENTON'S MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.

TRENTON, N. J., April 3.—The Democrats of Trenton, at their city convention held to-day, made a strong effort to recapture the city from the Republicans. Last year, by concerted action in the Legislature, the present Republican Mayor, Frank A. Magowan, had a bill passed consolidating Trenton and Chambersburg, an adjoining city, but providing that the act should not take effect until after the city election in Trenton, and that the officers elected at that time should be the officials of the consolidated cities.

At the election next Monday the people will have the first chance to express themselves upon that act; and as the tax rate for Chambersburg, owing to increased assessments, is double what it was last year, the Democrats wisely took all the chances that favoring them and added thereto by nominating as their Mayoralty candidate J. Henry Klein, who was Chambersburg's Executive when it was legislated out of existence. He is very popular, having overcome an adverse majority of 300 when he was elected.

For City Superintendent of Schools ex-Assemblyman John Caminade was chosen, and Martin Keegan was nominated for City Assessor. Messrs. Klein and Caminade were nominated by acclamation. The Republicans are expected to renominate Mayor Magowan.

WILSON—HASTINGS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 3.—The Rev. F. B. Savage, D. D., assisted by the Rev. J. W. F. Carlisle, this evening joined in wedlock, at the home of the bride's parents, 36 South Miller-street, Miss Jennie, daughter of School Commissioner James Hastings, and John A. Wilson of Brooklyn. Miss Hattie Hastings and Sadie Brown were maids of honor. The bride was attired in a dress of white Henrietta cloth, with panels of drapery of white brocaded satin trimmings of pearls and lace, the bodice being cut V shape. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will reside at 309 Reid-avenue, Brooklyn. There were over 100 guests in attendance, many of them being friends from New-York, Brooklyn, and Albany.

VOX POPULI VERSUS VOX SENATUS.

FINDLAY, Ohio, April 3.—By direction of Senator Sherman a special election was held here to-day by the Republicans to choose a Postmaster whom the Senator could recommend for appointment. The election was the most exciting in the history of the city, and Samuel C. Moore was chosen, he receiving 1,643 votes out of 2,169 cast.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Among President Harrison's nominations not acted upon by the Senate (and therefore void) is that of Samuel C. Moore to be Postmaster at Findlay, Ohio.

TO PAY SICK BENEFITS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 3.—A relief association is being organized in the Consolidated Fruit Jar Works, in this city, which at least 300 of the employees will join. They pledge themselves 50 pay assessments for the benefit of sick members and on their death. The membership is entirely voluntary, and the experiment is a new one in the factories of this city.

CITIES RULED BY WOMEN.

CHEALOOSA, Kan., April 3.—The Chealoosa idea is still extant. After a vigorous fight the female candidates for the city offices won the day by overpoing majorities.

At Cottonwood Falls, Kan., the ladies were also triumphant. Mrs. Minnie Hedges being elected Mayor, with all the members of the Council of her sex.

THE MACHINE SMASHED.

RESULTS OF TUESDAY'S ELECTION IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The condition of the Republican machine in this city, as a result of the great Democratic victory at yesterday's election, is pitiable. It is a wreck, and its engineers are sitting in the ruins trying to find out what struck them. Boss George Swift was asked to-day: "As a local Republican manager what is your opinion of the prospects of the party in Chicago?"

"My opinion is that this election has proved that the Democratic Party has gained a strong and lasting foothold in Chicago. They have got in possession with both feet. Their strength appears to be assured, and no man can tell when they can be dislodged."

The complete returns only serve to emphasize the statement made in a dispatch to THE TIMES last evening, that Mayor Roche was defeated by the enemies in his own party of the machine of which he has been a willing political slave. In the wards where the machine leaders live the falling off in the Republican majorities is astounding. In the Twelfth Ward, the home of Mayor Roche and Boss George R. Davis, National Committeeman from Illinois, the Republicans last Fall had a majority of 2,156 for Pfeir, the candidate for Governor, in a total vote of 8,268. This year in a total vote of 6,145 the Republican majority is whittled down to 1,177. The falling off in the Republican vote in that ward, as compared with the vote last Fall, is 1,551, while the Democratic vote is 572 less than last Fall. In the Eleventh Ward, where Boss Swift lives, the Republicans last Fall had a majority of 1,069 in a total vote of 6,621. This year the total vote of the ward is 5,347, and the Republican majority is reduced to 165. The falling off of the Republican vote in the Eleventh is 1,089 and of the Democratic 185. In his own ward Mayor Roche ran 314 behind his party's candidate for City Treasurer and 630 behind the candidate for City Attorney.

Mr. Cregier's majority over Mayor Roche is 11,647 according to the unofficial returns. He leads his ticket by only a few votes, as far as can be ascertained.

The election of McConnell, the Democratic candidate for Circuit Judge, over Gratty, the Republican candidate, is peculiarly pleasing. In nominating a candidate the Republicans violated an agreement made two years ago, by which it was sought to keep the Judgeships equally divided between the two parties, and the defeat of the candidate thus nominated is a just retribution.

The result of the election is accepted by the papers that supported Mayor Roche with as much philosophy as they are able to muster in a trying moment. The *Tribune*, while predicting the return of the lawlessness and open gambling which characterized the Administration of Carter Harrison, admits the existence of what it terms "an anti-machine fever," says it was the "second chief cause" of Roche's defeat, and concedes that "antagonism to the 'machine,' so-called, was widespread." The *Inter-Ocean*, with the inherent stupidity of a hide-bound partisan organ, insists that "Chicago is still a Republican city," though the fact remains that Mr. Roche is the only Republican Mayor she has had in years, and he was elected simply because there was no Democratic candidate in the field. The *Times*, which gave vigorous support to Mr. Roche, though it has hitherto been a Democratic paper, attributes the defeat to an alliance with the saloon and his failure to enforce the laws relative to the closing of rumshops on the Sabbath.

Republicans who try to console themselves by saying that it was only a municipal election anyway, and not a fair test of party strength, can find nothing to console them in the result. In 1883, when a determined effort was made to defeat Carter Harrison, 26,550 votes were cast. In 1887, when there was no fear that the Socialists would elect their candidate, the total vote was 75,111. The total vote for Mayor this year is 100,865, with five precincts to hear from, and is the largest ever cast in this city for that office. The fact is that Chicago is a Democratic city, and the prestige of the victory yesterday will go a long way toward putting the State in the Democratic column in the not very distant future.

AFTER THE HURRICANE.

DAMAGE ON MANY PACIFIC ISLANDS—REPLACING GERMAN VESSELS.

AUCKLAND, New-Zealand, April 3.—The recent hurricane in the South Pacific Ocean caused great damage on the island of Tahiti. Parts of the island were submerged, and many persons were drowned. On the island of Tonga the hurricane created great havoc. Thirty persons perished there in the storm.

BERLIN, April 3.—In the Reichstag to-day the Naval Secretary, referring to the loss of German war ships in the recent hurricane at Apia, said it was the duty of the country to mitigate the sufferings of the victims of the disaster. Regarding the situation in Samoa, he said that the report of the German officer in command there did not show that the lives or property of Europeans were endangered, and he was sure that the British war ship Calliope would not have left Samoa if the position had been critical. He announced that the Government intended to replace the wrecked German vessels as soon as possible, as the United States Government was about to send three cruisers to take the place of the American war ships that had been lost.

It is rumored that the German man-of-war Olga, which was beached in the recent storm at Apia, has been floated.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Secretary Tracy paid a visit to the Washington Navy Yard to-day in company with Commodore Sicard, the Chief of Ordnance of the Navy Department. He examined carefully the new buildings and the great guns in course of construction, and showed much interest in the work. The four large rifles for the new cruiser Charleston have been finished as the yard ran short on their long railroad trip to San Francisco. Their carriages will be completed in two or three weeks and will be sent along immediately afterward.

It is unlikely that the Navy Department will proceed to establish a naval station at the harbor of Pango-Pango, on the Samoan Islands, until the Berlin conference concludes its work. The last Congress appropriated $100,000 for this purpose, and the money is now available, but it is thought that any radical step at this juncture might tend to jeopardize the success of the conference. Besides the 600 tons of coal that were sent out to Samoa on board the Monongahela, and which should be there now, the ship Sechem, which sailed from New-York a fortnight ago, carried 1,000 tons, and should make the passage in about 95 days.

The *Avenir Militaire* gives the following disposition of German war vessels which shows the force Germany has on the cruising list:

"Aside from the Baltic fleet we find at Constantinople only a small service, the Lorely, 3 guns, 57 men; in the Mediterranean there is a small squadron of frigates, 86 guns, 1,650 men, on a cruise of instruction; a gunboat, the Hyaene, 4 guns, 83 men, is stationed on the west coast of Africa, off Cameroons, and a cruiser, the Habicht, 5 guns, 136 men, at the Cape.

A squadron of six ships—a frigate, two cruising corvettes, two avisos, and one aviso, 61 guns, and 1,303 men—compose the blockading squadron at Zanzibar; the Mixe, 10 guns and 110 men, is the only German ship on the West India station, and two gunboats of 4 guns and 83 men each, are stationed at Hong-Kong."

The Australian squadron was composed of the three ill-fated cruisers Olga, Eber, and Adler, comprising, respectively, 10 guns, 260 men; 3 guns; 90 men, and 4 guns, 120 men, which perished with the American squadron at Samoa.

CHASING AN ABSCONDING DEBTOR.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 3.—Many of the people of Spotswood joined Constable Phineas Bowne yesterday in an exciting search for an absconding debtor there. The fleeing debtor was Andrew McDougall, who owed so much money to Spotswoodian merchants that life there was becoming too warm for him. Monday night he decided on a move, and in the midnight hours he packed all his furniture on wagons and started for Layneville, expecting to catch the steamer New-Brunswick there and go to Tottenville, on the Staten Island shore, thus getting out of the State. He reached there, however, just five minutes too late for the boat, and could not get away Tuesday morning. His suspicion to go back to Spotswood for a few goods he had left behind them proved too much for him, and he went back and there hid himself.

It became noised about, however, that he was back, and his principal creditors procured warrants for his arrest. A prolonged chase followed, in which McDougall swam across the Spotswood Brook to escape the constable. He was caught, however, hidden in the Episcopal burying ground. He was then compromised with his creditors to save McDougall from going to jail.

THE MOUX BILL.

CHAMBERLAIN, Dakota, April 3.—John Dusk, Chasing Cross, Fence, and Busk Antelope, Sioux from White River on the reservation, are in the city on their way to attend the United States court at Yankton. They stated that they believed the Moux Bill to be a good and just measure, and that they had come to attend the ratification of the bill by the Indians. These Indians are progressive and industrious people, and their views are in most cases worthy of consideration.

Traveled to Chicago. Wanda Lazarnicka and Capt. Bertalan Szemere.

Commencing Sunday, April 7, and daily thereafter, the New-York and Chicago Wagner Vestibuled Limited, leaving Grand Central Station 3:30 A. M., will be provided with cars of the new arrangement of saloon, sleeping, and buffet smoking, dining, drawing room, and reclining chair cars. Service unsurpassed. Only line in America of the construction of the Hall car Minneapolis. These Indians are progressive and industrious people, and their views are in most cases worthy of consideration.

Theodore Reed, from Chicago, is at the Gilsey House with his wife.

TO FIGHT THE JUTE TRUST

PINE BAGGING TO BE PRODUCED BY WHOLESALE.

PLANS OF THE SYNDICATE WHICH PROPOSES TO COME TO THE RESCUE OF THE SOUTHERN FARMERS.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3.—An interview with Mr. M. Frank in the *Constitution*, which will appear to-morrow, will be of interest to those who are now perfecting the Jute Trust. The pine-bagging patents are owned by five men—three in Wilmington, N. C., one in Atlanta, and one in Columbus, Miss. The three men in Wilmington compose the Acme Company, which began the manufacture of pine bagging last year. Mr. A. E. Thornton of the Atlanta Cotton Oil Mills and Mr. M. Frank of the Cotton Oil Mills at Columbus, Miss., have bought an interest in the patents, and the new syndicate has built a large new mill at Conly, N. C., which will turn out from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 yards of bagging a year.

The Acme Manufacturing Company produced last year about 400,000 yards of bagging. This, in a total consumption of 55,000,000 yards, was hardly more than a drop in the bucket. Their plant was burned some time last Fall, and they have just completed a larger one, which will be in operation next week, when a test will be made in the presence of fibre experts from different parts of the country, and one from Dundee.

"We are going slow," said Mr. Frank, "but because we want to perfect the process before we invest a great deal of money in it. We wish to get all the light we can from this test, and if it works satisfactorily we will be ready to push the business. We have in this new factory greatly improved on the one which was burned, and I am satisfied that we will make substantial improvements in the next.

"It is reported that the Jute Bagging Trust has bought the pine-straw patents, and it is also reported that they have been bought by wire-grass men, backed by the Standard Southern Oil Trust. We have not been approached by those parties, and there have been no negotiations with them. We propose to conduct an independent business. We do not propose to fight the bagging trust, but if they should fight us we feel that we can maintain ourselves as long as we can sell our two-pound bagging for 7½ cents at the mills, wherever they may be situated in the pine belt of the Southern States. We can make a fair manufacturer's profit at that price. With a capital of $250,000 to erect a two-million-yard mill and furnish operating capital. This will make about $150,000 worth of bagging a year, and the profit we estimate will pay 20 per cent. on the investment."

"It is reported that the Jute Bagging Trust has offered to sell you out for $250,000. Suppose they should make the price of bagging 12 cents, what would you do?"

"That would not affect us. We simply want a fair profit to compensate for the capital, risk of business, and experience, and we have calculated that 7½ cents a yard will cover that. If the jute combination—if it is not a trust—should fight us, and put bagging below the price we can afford to sell at, we would simply stop manufacturing pine bagging till they put jute back to remunerative prices. We are not dependent on this one article for a livelihood, and in the event of that kind of fight we would simply bide our time. We would probably not have to be idle very long. Up to last year the price of jute bagging has averaged about 7 cents a yard. That was hardly profitable to manufacturers and that brought about the combination."

"You don't propose to sell out to them?"

"No, Sir; we have the good-will of the farmers now, and it would be foolish to throw them off. Of course it will take a great deal of capital to carry on this business. We expect to get 52,000,000-yard factories in operation by April Fool, and we hope to have 20 factories in operation by the following Fall. We will give Southern capital a chance to take hold of this thing, and if we can't raise capital in the South, of course we will have to go North. From present indications and from a great many letters we have received from all parts of the South it looks as though Southern capital would take hold of this enterprise."

"In what basis will you invite Southern capital?"

"We have not definitely arranged that, but we know that we will take interest with others in mills in different localities. We are willing to take our compensation in the shape of interest in the business. In other words, we propose to form a something like the Standard Oil Company's, to let the people organize companies and build factories in different localities, and we will give them the right to that territory for a certain percentage of the stock, basing our profits on the outcome of the business. If one would go to work to build a two-million-yard factory at Charleston, one at Savannah, Brunswick, Mobile, Meridian, and so on throughout the pine belt of the South. We believe that we will get as much pine straw as we want from the saw mills. It is a question whether we shall not take the fibre mills, which are portable, into the piney woods and ship the reduced fibre to the factory, instead of shipping it green. The green pine straw loses about 75 per cent. in weight and bulk in the treatment of the fibre mill, and this would cause a considerable saving in freight. You may say that before we induce anybody to take hold of this thing we shall have to be satisfied ourselves beyond a doubt that it is a success, because all of the parties interested in the enterprise now are not dependent on this enterprise, and they could not afford to be connected with anything which would be a failure.

"We hope to get ready for this Fall's crop five factories that will make 10,000,000 yards of bagging. We can get ready more quickly, but we have a big job ahead of us. Our new mill in North Carolina was completed within three months. The decorticating machinery is the new thing, and there are four or five patents on it. The bagging looms here before used will be the new ones. The mills for manufacturing and other products of pine straw, which will be more profitable than bagging. The process was invented by Mr. Scott, but was afterward developed by the Acme Manufacturing Company, composed of Mr. William Gilchrist, Mr. William Lassiter, and Mr. G. H. Smith of Wilmington, N. C., and they now own it in conjunction with Mr. Thornton and myself."

"Can bagging be made profitably by mills with less than $200,000 capital?"

"I think so; but in this business, as in all others, there are certain fixed charges which are the same for large or small productions. There is an organization of officials, for instance, which could do a double business with out increase of cost. This always gives an advantage to large factories, and hence the tendency to build them large."

Mr. Frank's scheme looks to a complete removal of jute from the Southern market. The State Alliance of Georgia meets here to-morrow, when the inside facts of the Southern combination will be more fully unfolded.

FALL OF BLACK SNOW.

AITKEN, Minn., April 3.—A peculiar phenomenon occurred here yesterday. At 4:45 o'clock it became so dark that lights were necessary in business houses and the air was filled with snow that was as black and dirty as though it had been trampled into the earth. Six ounces of snow and one-fourth ounce of dirt and sand were found in the bottom of a dish. The dirt is very fine, something like emery, and contains particles that have a metallic lustre. This dirty snow fell to the depth of half an inch. The atmosphere at the time presented a peculiar greenish hue. There was a little wind blowing at the time from the northwest, though there seemed to be considerable wind higher in the air. Solid chunks of ice and sand are reported to have been picked up in various places.

HE STOLE THE HALYARDS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 3.—John Pfifer was convicted to-day in the Union County Court of cutting the halyards from the flagstaff owned by State Senator Miller of Westfield and then selling the ropes.

Pfifer had been dependent during the Winter on the generosity of the Senator, who gave him odd jobs, among them the task of rigging his flagstaff.

Judge McCormick gave the prisoner the full penalty, three months in the county jail.

DR. M'COSH IS BETTER.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 3.—Dr. McCosh's condition is greatly improved to-day. He rested very well last night and has gained enough strength to enable him to sit in an easy chair for a short time. His relatives summoned from New-York have returned to their homes, and his physician thinks that he will soon recover.

BOOTH'S SUDDEN ILLNESS.

AN ATTACK FROM WHICH HE WILL PROBABLY SOON RECOVER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 3.—The Lyceum Theatre was crowded to-night with people gathered to see Booth and Barrett in "Othello." They experienced a sensation and bitter disappointment. Booth went on in the first act as Iago and spoke his lines without apparent difficulty. At the end of the second act, when it was time for him to go on again, a slight dizziness, which had troubled him for two or three days, began to be serious, and a physician was called. He pronounced the illness of Mr. Booth too serious to permit him to go on with the performance. The doctor expressed fear that he had sustained a shock of partial paralysis, which so alarmed Mr. Barrett that he determined to dismiss the audience.

Mr. Barrett was greatly overcome by what he considered the dangerous illness of his colleague, and when he stepped before the curtain it was evident that he was greatly excited. Mr. Barrett, during his short address to the audience, was frequently choked by his emotion. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am called upon to perform the most painful duty of my life. My colleague has shown symptoms of breaking down for three or four days past, and his condition is so serious that it is impossible for him to act. We had hoped that he would rally from the attack and that he would be able to play his part to-night, but one of your physicians, Dr. Sumner, says that it would be perilous for him to attempt it.

Mr. Booth has sustained a partial

THE HIGH LICENSE BILL

PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY AFTER A LONG FIGHT.

CHARGES OF BAD FAITH BANDIED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE HOUSE AND ALL AMENDMENTS VOTED DOWN.

ALBANY, April 3.—The Crosby High License bill passed the House this morning and was sent to the Senate in the shape approved by the Republican caucus two weeks ago. Republican votes passed it, and Democratic votes, as usual, opposed it. Wood was passed by the Republican leaders that under no circumstances was the bill to be amended, and the few propositions made by Mr. Sheehan of Erie, the leader of the minority, were vigorously and promptly voted down. The Democrats were reinforced by five Republican votes, those of Messrs. Andrus and Baker, the two Republican members from Erie County; Le Roy of Albany, Little of Niagara, and, of course, Charles Smith of New-York.

Although there is an apparent evidence of good faith on the part of the majority of the lower branch of the Legislature in passing this bill at this time, the people of the State would feel more secure and more confident of the sincerity of the Republican Party and the Republican Senators evinced friendly disposition enough toward the bill to caucus on it. As it is, no one conversant with the situation in Albany believes that this bill will ever reach the Governor in its present shape. It is almost certain to be opposed in the upper house by such Republican Senators as Worth, Van Cott, Deane, Sweet, Laughlin and Coggeshall. In this case, therefore, it will fail to acquire the requisite majority vote. In the meantime the Senate, to maintain its guarantee of good faith toward the people, will to-morrow pass the Vedder Whisky Tax bill, against which in the House no violent opposition is manifest among the Republicans as exists against the Crosby High License bill. Between the horns of this dilemma temperance legislation at this session is very apt to fall fast, and nothing will be done.

When Mr. Crosby called up his motion to suspend the rules in order to bring the Excise bill before the House he met at once with a vigorous opposition from Mr. Sheehan, who raised several points of order, and vainly filibustered for delay. Mr. Crosby moved the call of the House, and the several delinquents, except those who were excused by illness, were present to-night to be at the bar of the House. The motion to suspend rule 44 was carried by a vote of 72 to 42, Messrs. Little and Smith, Republicans, voting with the Democrats against the proposition.

Mr. Sheehan offered an amendment to section 17 to license clubs—that a club consisting of 200 men and under should pay an annual license of $250, of over 200 and under 500 members a fee of $500, and of 500 members and over $1,000.

"You have the gentleman deliver the Democratic vote for the bill if we accept the amendment?" asked Mr. Crosby.

"That is an admission that the amendment is a good one," exclaimed Mr. Sheehan.

Sheehan then, in behalf of his friend, Gov. Hill, who is all ready to veto the bill, made an inflammatory political attack upon the bill, its authors, and the G. O. P., which is reluctantly supporting the measure. This is an old trick of William's when measures come along which the Democracy, in obedience to the Governor's demand, must oppose.

At the end of his speech Mr. Sheehan offered as a substitute for the Crosby bill the original Excise Commission bill.

"I don't want to make a speech," said Mr. Crosby in reply, "but I will move if it is in order that the message from the Governor lie on the table. The amendment suggested by Mr. Sheehan has not been inserted within the bill for the simple reason that the best people throughout the State do not want any new taxpayers to our temperance laws. The club amendment is a new feature, and for that reason I oppose it. The amendments are not offered in good faith, because they will not be supported by the man who offers them, and I will say in conclusion that we have the best reasons for knowing why the Democratic Party opposes this bill, for beyond the shadow of a doubt every keeper of a gimmill, every keeper of a low saloon and disorderly place voted last Fall for the Democratic candidate for Governor."

Mr. Andrus of Buffalo, who opposed the bill on general principles, offered an amendment to section 2 that the provisions of this act shall not be interfere with Excise Commissioners now holding office in cities of 100,000 and over in the State. In explanation of this Mr. Andrus said that the city of Buffalo is composed of a very large population of foreign elements who are not in sympathy with the contents of this bill.

"We have had enough talk on this subject," said Gen. Husted, "and I therefore move the previous question."

A wail went up from the Democratic side of the House. You promised to give us plenty of time on the third reading," was the murmur of discontent that was heard.

This brought to his feet Mr. Charles Smith, the Republican member from the Eighth New-York District, who is under indictment for bribery at the last election. Shaking his fist in very energetic manner, Mr. Smith exclaimed: "Here is one that voted the Gubernatorial ticket, and I represent 6,000 residents, and Mr. Warner Miller only lost the district by a small vote."

"The gentleman misunderstood me," interrupted Mr. Crosby. "I said the keeper of a low saloon."

"I say I represent 900 saloon keepers," continued Smith, with virtuous indignation, "who pay for their licenses and their honorable debts. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman makes a mistake when he makes such a statement. I want the gentleman from Buffalo and the gentleman to know that there are as good Republicans in the Eighth Desstrict as the desstrict he represents, and who always vote the Republican ticket, which figures will show. That desstrict went 4,000 for Harrison, but to-day needs 1,000 for Harrison. That is a pretty good result for a Muxwump Republican desstrict."

It was understood that the Republican leaders were averse to any amendments whatever, and by a strict party vote, with two or three exceptions, the majority succeeded in voting down 20 different amendments. That of Andrus came first. Sheehan's club amendment followed, 47 to 67, and Sheehan's motion to substitute the Excise Commission bill followed suit, Gibbs, Andrus, A. H. Baker, and Little, Republicans, voting with the Democrats. The vote was then put on its final passage and a number of members grasped the opportunity to explain their votes. The bill passed by a vote of 68 to 53, Messrs. Andrus and A. H. Baker, Le Roy of Albany, Little of Niagara, Charles Smith of New-York, Republicans, voting with the Democrats. It is almost needless to say that no Democrat voted with the Republicans. The detailed vote was as follows, Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*:

YEAS.—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Ainsworth, Aspinall, A. B. Baker, Barton, Bader, Brown, Brownell, Carson, Church, Cochrane, Coleman, Clark, Coon, Cottrell, Crosby, Curtis, Davidson, Decker, Dinehart, Donaldson, Dunlap, Edwards, Enz, Fish, Fitts, Flaherty, Gibbs, Grout, Hamilton, Hughes, Hunting, Husted, Kimball, Kline, Lane, Larmon, Lewis, Lonsdale, Lounsbery, Mace, Maynard, McCann, McKenzie, McMaster, Mead, Mesick, Morris, Moody, Nixon, Pearsall, Peck, Rhodes, Saunders, Savery, Sickles, Sheldon, Sherry, Sloan, Smith, Taft, Towne, Treadway, Upson, Van Gorder, Wallstein, West, Whipple, Yates, Youngman, Speaker—69.

NAYS.—Messrs. Amrine, *A. B. Baker, Baker, Bisson-field, Blumenthal, George H. Bush, Robert P. Bush, C. Cleaver, Cleary, Connolly, Cronin, Demarest, Dinkelspiel, Duffy, Dunham, Endres, Graham, Greene, Guenther, Haffner, Hagan, Hegeny, Harwood, Hayes, Hitt, Hornidge, Kelly, Kerr, Keegan, Lantry, Martin, Mahoney, Van Cleef, Mc.Geoughan, Mintz, Miller, Mullaney, Murray, Nesenkauer, O'Neil, Rice, Reesch, Ryan, Schaaf, Shanks, Charles Smith, Thomas Smith, Jr., Strasburg, Sullivan, Townsend, Yetman, Young*—53.

The Supply bill was reported from the Appropriations Committee this morning and was made a special order for Monday evening, when it will be placed on its final passage in the House. Among the items of the bill are the following: For the compensation of Sheriffs for the transportation of convicts, $4,000; for the compensation of counsel for the Attorney-General, $5,000; for the payment of experts to examine the Assembly ceiling, $4,522; for the payment of experts to examine the Assembly ceiling, appointed and employed during the year 1888, $4,300; for payment of counsel for the Senate Committee on Cities of the session of 1889, $2,000; for dredging Peanatsquit Creek, Suffolk County, $8,000; for water wheels and tools, and to wall up the pond at Auburn Prison, $5,000; for attorney and stenographer for the Indian Commissioner of the Assembly, $6,000; for engraving the dining halls, lighting, &c., at the Bath Soldiers' Home, $33,000; Trustees of the State Library, for fitting up new quarters, $20,000; Asylum for Insane Criminals at Matteawan, for steamboats and boathouses, $70,700; for the Board of Commissioners of Quarantine, $152,350; State Experimental Station at Geneva for deficiency, $6,500, and for betterments $20,000; State Reservation at Niagara, for roads, bridges, and betterments, $15,000; State Asylum at Poughkeepsie, for electric lighting, $5,000, and for the payment of the claim of ex-Attorney-General Leslie W. Russell, $1,240.

The bill compelling Normal School scholars who reside out of the State to pay tuition fees will be read in the House next Wednesday, passed, and sent to the Governor.

The strikers of the House are in a delightful state of mind over Judge Greene's motion on behalf of Mr. Langley to suspend the rules next week in order to take the Drafted Men's bill out of its place in the order of third reading. This is one of the most high-handed attempts to rob the State now before the Legislature, and accordingly the Black Horse Cavalry are in transports over the prospects.

The Kerrigan bill fixing the age for admission to the New-York police force between 21 and 30 years of age, and Senator Van Cott's bill permitting the Fifth-Avenue Stage Company to extend its lines, passed the House. The latter bill was amended so as to permit the company to cross Thirteenth-street to University-place, thence to Ninth-street, to Broadway and return, in addition to the original plan to run down south Fifth-avenue to Canal and Desbrosses streets ferry.

Mr. Youngman of Albany offered a new Capitol Appropriation bill for $1,460,000 to complete the capitol, approach, the terrace, skirt, carry even with the Million Dollar Court, the golden corridor and introduce new Health committee rooms, to improve the present General Division of the Court of Appeals, and to put the finished part of the edifice in a habitable condition. The work is to be done under the present commission, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, President pro tem. of the Senate, Speaker of the House, and Capitol Commissioner Perry.

THE SENATE.

Senator Grady moved this morning that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of the bill introduced by him early in the session amending the Penal Code so as to punish as felonies all conspiracies or combinations against trade or commerce known as trusts. The amendment provides that if two or more persons conspire or combine to prevent or lessen competition in the production or sale of any commodity of consumption, trade, or commerce, or to limit or lessen the production, or to enhance the price of any such commodity, each of them is guilty of a felony and punishable therefor by imprisonment for not less than two nor more than five years, or by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by both. Mr. Grady thought that the committee intended to smother his little bill, since they had had it in their possession since about the middle of January. Chairman Robertson said that the committee had taken no action on the bill as all, that they desired to have the matter more thoroughly discussed. Mr. Grady continued that he believed the committee did not intend to complete the examination of the bill before 12 o'clock on May 14.

Mr. Erwin said that the Judiciary Committee had been waiting to hear the silver tongued orator explain what the bill was, but he had failed to do so. He hoped that the gentleman from the Sixth would make his little speech at once. After some further discussion Mr. Grady's motion was voted upon, as follows: In the affirmative, Messrs. Foley, Grady, Langbein, Linson, Murphy, Bradley and Ward; in the negative, Messrs. Arnold, Coggeshall, Erwin, Fassett, Laughlin, Hawkins, O'Conner, Pierce, Raines, Robertson, Russell, Sloan, Sweet, Vedder, and Walker.

The little man afraid of a draught, who attempts to represent the Seventh Senatorial District, lost his head as usual over a very small matter which came up for the consideration of the Senate. Col. Murphy asked that the bill which was introduced in the Assembly yesterday by Mr. Martin and immediately passed, providing that the Controller of the city of New-York be authorized to advertise in as many papers as he liked the ten-million-dollar 2½ per cent. loan for the new parks, be ordered to a third reading and passed. The aforesaid insignificant little person talked at length about the bill's being a surprise party which, he said, prevails in the Senate of passing all bills which come from Corporation Counsel Beekman. Every body was amused, but nevertheless a great deal of valuable time was wasted. It is about time that Senator Daly's successor was bottled up.

On motion of Senator Sloan the bill was ordered printed and made a special order for to-morrow.

TO CORRUPT THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Certainly it is hard to account for the eccentricities of the average legislative committee. The Assembly Committee on Public Education gave a hearing this afternoon on the bill introduced by Thomas Smith, Jr., providing that the Mayor appoint one member of the Board of Education from each Assembly district, instead of selecting the entire board without regard to geographical limitation, as at present. Despite the fact that an overwhelming mass of evidence was produced to show that the measure, if it should become a law, would have a most disastrous effect upon the school system of New-York, the committee in its wisdom not only voted to report the bill favorably to-morrow, but agreed to report that three Commissioners of the board should be appointed from each Senatorial district, instead of one from each Assembly district. The bill will, in all probability, be defeated.

Prof. Edward H. Boyer, representing the assistant teachers in the grammar and primary schools of New-York, was the first opponent of the bill to address the committee. He said the bill restricts the Mayor in the exercise of a discretion which is necessary for securing the best administrative and executive ability in the Commissioners on which the Mayor chooses as members of the Board of Education. Local representation is provided for by the Board of Trustees in each ward of the city, who employ teachers, make contracts, and exercise a general supervision over the schools in their respective wards. The number of children in New-York now of Forty-second-street exceeds 50 per cent. of the whole number in the schools of the city. If this bill becomes a law this district will be represented by seven Commissioners, while the district below Forty-second-street, with less than one-half the school attendance, will be represented by 17 Commissioners.

Assemblyman Martin said that the present law did not treat all schools with the same consideration. The representation was not fair. Five Commissioners may represent 500 children, while one Commissioner may represent 1,000 children. He said that his district had not had a representative on the board for four years. He thought that each district, which has a number of schools within its boundaries, should have a Commissioner to look after its interests. He claimed that at present there were districts without representation.

Mr. John B. Pine appeared as the representative of the Public Education Society of New-York. He said that the Commissioners had to deal with the whole school system, and not with any particular ward or school. The control of schools, he would, by the bill, be taken out of the hill, be transferred to persons chosen to represent the lower wards of the city, with their dense masses of ignorant foreign voters pressing for recognition. These ignorant and superstitious masses now constitute the chief peril to our liberties and institutions in the city, State, and Nation, and into the hands of representatives of this class of people it is proposed to put the educational interests of the city. This bill, with its requirements, would convert the Board of Education into a political machine.

Corporation Counsel Beekman also appeared against the bill, not only as a private citizen but as the representative of Mayor Grant. He strongly opposed the measure on various grounds, reiterating in part the statements made by the gentlemen who had preceded him.

The following is the letter read by Mr. Beekman from Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia College regarding the bill:

"This bill is distinctly retrogressive and reactionary in character. The system to which it proposes to return has been tried in this city and was deliberately abandoned by the people of the State. The School Commissioners are now selected in the ideal way—by the Mayor from the citizens at large, and without the confirmation or control of anybody. The Mayor appoints and is responsible, and can be held to a strict account. Moreover, no ward or Assembly district has any interest in the schools which is local or special. The schools belong to the whole city and serve the entire population. A competent Commissioner selected on the present system is far more likely to serve the general welfare than one chosen from a ward, who is dependent for his election and support upon his neighbors, good, bad, and indifferent. All disinterested citizens, the influential public press, the Public Education Society, and other public-spirited bodies are opposed to this bill. I hope that your committee will secure its defeat."

The Ceiling Investigation Committee held a session this afternoon and examined several witnesses, but no evidence of any importance was elicited.

THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

The final hearing on the Mayor's Rapid Transit bill was held this evening in the Senate Chamber before the joint Railway Committees of the Senate and of the House. The galaxy of legal talent present, representing corporate interests, was unusually large. Mr. Julien T. Davies, representing the elevated roads, was the first speaker, and delivered an argument as subtle as any Jay Gould himself could have made. He began by this apparently frank statement: "I wish to say at the outset that I am under the most explicit instructions from my clients not to appear against this bill." He gave a history of the Rapid Transit act of 1875 and of the elevated roads, which he explained now had 89 miles of double track and 40 miles of single track, or nearly one-half the length of the streets in the city. He explained how the roads had been built, and how they had been compelled to issue new stock and bonds to pay for the construction of new lines. He explained the present condition of the roads, and how they were losing money. He said that the only way to secure the construction of new lines was by permitting the formation of a new company, which would have to be consolidated with the old company. All he would ask of the Legislature was to confer upon the commission to be appointed by the Mayor of the city of New-York with the consent of the Railroad Commissioners, power to grant the elevated railroads greater facilities. He claimed that in spite of the setback of the panic of 1873 the roads had been very successful. The company wanted these things of the city of New-York: More terminal facilities at the Battery, more terminal facilities at the Brooklyn Bridge, and a third track on Third-avenue and Fifth-avenue for express trains in the afternoon and evening. He took up the Battery extension project and showed to his own satisfaction by maps that it would actually benefit the Battery to have that entire loop put in, apparently forgetful of the fact for the moment that Col. Murphy, who is on the Senate Rapid Transit Committee, represents that district and was attacking him.

"Have you ever been in Battery Park on a Summer's night?" the Colonel asked.

"Yes, I have."

"Have you ever seen 4,000 persons there at a time when there is a concert?"

"Yes, 5,000, perhaps 10,000, if you please; but what is the pleasure of 10,000 persons to the convenience of the 250,000 persons who travel daily on the elevated roads?"

In conclusion Mr. Davies quoted in Mr. Gould's name, and which, struggling gouty-like, he asked to be inserted in section 10 as follows:

Sec. 1a. Any Commissioners appointed under this act, if it shall be deemed necessary for the accommodation of the public by the Railroad Commissioners of the State, may grant to any elevated railway company now in actual operation to lay an additional track or tracks on a portion or the whole of the length of its railway, and to construct necessary additional sidings, turnouts, switches and other structures, and to acquire additional terminal facilities in any street or public place in which it shall previously have erected its structures upon the conditions that its revocable license to use any portion of a public park be obtained from the local authorities having control thereof, upon the fulfillment by said elevated railway company, so far as it relates to such additional tracks and terminal facilities, of such of the requirements and conditions imposed by such Commissioners under section 4 of this act, as are necessary to be fulfilled in the case of the lines described in Article III. of the Constitution of this State such elevated railway shall, in such a case, possess all the powers conferred by section 26 of this act and may condemn such additional terminal facilities and facilities, with all the rights and with like effect as though the same had been part of the original route of such railway.

W. A. Carsey declared it was an outrage that the elevated roads could not build the third track. H. B. Gallahue wanted a road on Broadway and even hinted at Fifth-avenue, and George D. Lennon followed Carsey's lead. Col. Bliss followed. He artfully injected politics into the argument, realizing that to the country member that would be the most forcible argument that he could produce. "If I should speak as a Republican," he said, "I should say that this bill should not pass, but I believe it will, with the amendments I propose." He ended that the canal companies had joined issue with the other interest to kill the bill. "If you doubt this statement," he exclaimed, "send us down collectively to the Mayor for a commission, and you will see a very lively time." He started in then to tear to pieces the bill, the Mayor, and the Corporation Counsel in his characteristic manner.

He charged that the bill was a political scheme in the interest of Tammany Hall. It gave great powers to the Mayor, particularly the power to appoint a commission to have charge of the rejection of the bill on political patronage grounds had it been presented during a Presidential year. In conclusion he made the modest request that the Cable Railway bill, somewhat reconstructed, should be welded into section 10. Corporation Counsel Beekman, in taking the floor, very pertinently observed that it was a singular thing that, while every person who came before the committee started in by declaring that he was not opposed to the bill, he actually ended by trying to tack on to it some scheme of his own. The bill emanated from himself, and he repudiated the idea that there was politics in it. The press of the city, irrespective of party, favored the bill. He spoke of the principle that had been established in section 10, which he accepted the other day as authorizing the reconsideration of the existence of the cable scheme was concerned he desired to be understood here and now as unqualifiedly withdrawing it. The cable scheme is dead, and the courts have so decided.

Lawson M. Fuller made a characteristic speech. He demanded that the cable road should be built, because 80 per cent. of the people of New-York favored it, and that the elevated roads should be given additional facilities because 90 per cent. of the people wanted it. He ended in a roseate view of the Arcade Road also. Ex-Senator Thomas and Melville C. Smith only asked that the Arcade Company be allowed to build their road under Broadway, the former offering an amendment that no elevated road shall be constructed on that thoroughfare, and the latter declaring that the Arcade people were the best friends the road had.

A STORM IN NEW-JERSEY.

BRIDGETON, N. J., April 3.—A storm moving from the southeast struck the southern portion of this city about 6 o'clock this evening, doing considerable damage. A new house just finished at Riverside was leveled to the ground. The roof of the Eastlake Woolen Mills was blown off, a packing house at Fairton was completely destroyed, and several large windmills on farms in this vicinity were blown down.

Meagre reports from Long Beach, on the Morris River, state that considerable damage was done to oyster boats lying in the harbor, and that chimneys and fences were blown down and other damage done.

COAL TO BE A LITTLE LOWER.

The representatives of the anthracite coal companies held a meeting yesterday, at which it was voted to reduce prices to the basis of last Spring's schedule, an average of about 10 cents a ton under recently prevailing prices. There were some companies in favor of a much greater reduction, but the more influential corporations agreed that there was no necessity for anything beyond the usual Spring cut.

OF INTELEST TO SPORTSMEN.

The third annual tournament for the amateur billiard championship of the United States, under the auspices of the Racquet Club, will begin May 13. The entries will close on April 18. Orville Oddie, Jr., is the present holder of the championship cup. A special room is required to stage a tournament embodying the definition of an amateur billiard player which has been adopted by the club. The game will be three-ball French carroms on a 5 by 10 table, 300 points up. Each contestant will play with each other contestant in the series that are two numerous, in which case they will be paired by lot, the losers retiring. In case of a tie the final and decisive game will be 500 points.

The final at Morris Dock, which is the new ground of the Berkeley Athletic Club, is in great demand. It has been engaged for athletic contests for five Saturdays, beginning May 4, and the Olympia Athletic Club is after it for its Spring games. The schedule of events is to be as follows: Columbia Grammar School, May 4; Berkeley Athletic Association, May 19; College of the City of New-York, May 11; Intercholastic Athletic Association, May 18; Pastime Athletic Association, May 25; Amateur Athletic Union, Eastern championships, June 1.

The athletic entertainment of the Orange Athletic Club at Brick Church, on J., to be held to-morrow evening, will be full of interesting contests. The Pastime Athletic Club will send 10 athletes. Others entered are W. C. Boeing of the athletic club of the Quarkill Navy of Philadelphia, the amateur champion feather-weight boxer, and P. Ahill of the Scottish-American Athletic Club of Jersey City, the middle-weight champion.

The Summer games of the Pastime Athletic Club will take place on June 8 at Jones's Wood, Sixty-eighth-street and First-avenue. Ten events will be given in each event. The contests, as far as decided upon, are a 75 yards' dash, 220 yards' hurdle, 600 yards' novice run, 1-mile walk and a two-mile run. W. E. Burkhardt has been elected Captain of the club.

The Jersey City Athletic Club will give an athletic entertainment in its clubhouse in Tremont-avenue, Jersey City, May 12. A middle-weight tug-of-war, 900 pounds to pull, is the feature, and the members of the winning team will be awarded gold medals. The other events will include boxing and wrestling.

The Spring games of the Staten Island Athletic Club will occur on the same day as that chosen by the Manhattan Athletic Club for its contests to decide who will go to Europe this Summer on its foreign team. The date is May 18.

The Monmouth Boat Club of Red Bank, N. J., has elected the following officers: President—J. V. Morris; Secretary—F. T. Brady; Treasurer—H. Edwards; Commodore—H. M. Whiting; Captain—E. K. Cowart.

Next Tuesday evening the athletes of the Berkeley Athletic Club will entertain their fellow-members and lady friends with athletic exhibitions in the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth-street.

The Brooklyn Athletic Association has decided to settle upon a standard of athletic merit and to pay the entrance fees to games of Athletes who qualify on this standard.

A number of gentlemen will organize the Newark Gun Club at John Erb's shooting grounds, in Kearny, N. J., this afternoon.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 3.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9 1-16c.; net receipts, 1,970 bales; gross, 2,535 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,197 bales; coastwise, 4,218 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 196,142 bales.

GALVESTON, April 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¼c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9 1-16c.; net receipts, 1,857 bales; gross, 1,857 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,695 bales; coastwise, 36 bales; stock, 31,147 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 3.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10¼c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9 1-16c.; net receipts, 761 bales; gross, 761 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,450 bales; coastwise, 1,264 bales; stock, 108 bales.

RIBBONS

to suit every taste. Our assortment of FANCY RIBBONS cannot be excelled. Prices, 25c. to $2 50. The most fashionable plain ribbon this season is the SATIN-EDGE GROS GRAIN. We are offering an excellent quality in a full line of colors at the following very reasonable prices:

No. 7, 15c. yd. No. 12, 25c. yd.
No. 9, 18c. yd. No. 16, 30c. yd.

E. A. MORRISON,
893 Broadway, 13 East 19th-st.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The new Superintendent of the City Record is Wesley Smith, Jr., of Brooklyn, and he is the Democratic Department. Chamberlain Myers objected to his removal, and went to the Mayor requesting his reinstatement, but got no reward that to locate a new man. He claims would much incommodate the Finance Department. Mayor Grant referred the matter to Corporation Counsel Clark, who decided that he had no power to interfere.

Judge Beach of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Gilbert E. Speir, Jr., to the Mulberry-street Park Commission; Charles W. Dayton to the commission to open twenty-four new school purposes at Fifty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, and Daniel L. Spellman to the commission to acquire property for school purposes at Ninety-third-street and Tenth-avenue; in place of Edward L. Parris, who declined to serve.

The Sophomores of Columbia College have been greatly excited over the question of "Bear or No Bear" as their Triumph Ball June. At the class meeting yesterday the question was brought up, and although the bear was not a postponement was secured, the President of the class casting the deciding vote on the tie. If the advocates of bear win, the college authorities will not allow the use of the canyon for the celebration.

The Prison Association of New-York will hold a public meeting in Steinway Hall on April 15. A number of well-known and strong speakers will be heard on the Chinese question, and the sentiment was reported as that Congress and not to per being ordered home under call by way of Cape Horn, the easiest passage for a sailing vessel, instead of by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which would have been her course under steam. The department heard from her from St. Thomas, West Indies, on March 31, long after the war appointed by the British Government in Hayti, and she is expected at New-York in about two weeks.

The following changes have been made in the Medical Department of the army: Surgeon George H. Gihon, relieved from duty at Fort Lyon, Colorado, and ordered to duty at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, relieving Assistant Surgeon A. M. Appel, ordered to duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; Assistant Surgeon George R. Fornby, relieved from duty at Fortress Monroe, Va., and ordered to duty at Fort Brown, Texas, relieving Assistant Surgeon Samuel A. Robinson, ordered to duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department yesterday for the construction of an armored coast defense vessel of the Monitor type, and of about 4,000 tons burden. The plans for constructing the hull and machinery according to the department's designs were William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, $1,814,000; N. F. Palmer, Jr., & Co. (The Quintard Iron Works) of New-York, $1,899,000; The Union Iron Works of San Francisco, $1,634,950. No award has yet been made.

The Lyndaker court-martial adjourned at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is believed that they have finally voted upon the case, but they cannot dissolve until ordered to do so by the Secretary of War, as they have had other business to lay before them.

Leave of absence for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, has been granted Major Henry C. Cook, Thirteenth Infantry. Leave for 10 days, with permission to go beyond the sea, has been granted Major Henry C. Harbach, Fourth Artillery.

The commission appointed to select a site for a navy yard on the North Pacific coast has returned to Washington, and its President, Capt. A. T. Mahan, had an interview with Secretary Tracy on Tuesday.

Assistant Engineer W. Stuart Smith has been detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, and ordered to the Union Iron Works for duty in connection with the San Francisco.

The commandant of the Marine Corps has been directed to detail guards for the Yorktown and Adams, the former to report on the 10th and the latter on the 20th inst.

The contract for the construction of the machinery of the armored cruiser Maine has been awarded to N. F. Palmer & Co. of New-York at $755,000.

First Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker, Ninth Cavalry, has been ordered to examination for retirement by the board at Omaha.

There is a project on foot to erect a colossal statue of Gen. Grant in front of Madison Square Garden. The following gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee to carry out the project:—Gabriel R. Gordon, President; John C. Shotter, Second Vice-President; Dr. G. B. Ralph.

The locomotive of the 8:15 A. M. train from the Grand Central Station for Watertown Plains yesterday morning broke its driving rods while near Bronxville and caused a temporary blockade. Nobody was hurt.

Bishop Potter visited St. John's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, on Sunday evening, and delivered a sermon to a large audience. Rector Paul Trescott read a portion of the service.

STATEN ISLAND.

The funeral services of the late Theodore C. Vermilye, which took place at Christ Church, Clifton, yesterday afternoon, were very largely attended.

Patrick Halloran, a deck hand on the tug Wanda of the Pennsylvania Towing Company, while fastening the boat to a dock at Port Richmond yesterday morning became entangled in the hawser. His foot and a portion of his leg were torn off.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mayor Cleveland has vetoed the resolutions adopted by the Board of Finance to negotiate the clearing fund of Jersey City. The Mayor considers it bad financiering. The Board of Finance will probably pass the resolutions over the veto.

John R. Wiggins has declined the Republican nomination for Mayor of Hoboken, and it has been tendered to ex-Mayor Herman L. Tilden. Ex-Mayor E. V. S. Belcon has also declined the nomination for Water Registrar.

William J. Wingen, the Chairman of the Hoboken Common Council, has begun proceedings for divorce against his wife. He charges her with intemperance.

METS BADLY BEATEN.

BROOKLYN HAS THINGS ALL ITS WAY FROM THE START.

The Brooklyns won an easy victory from the Mets yesterday, doing some heavy batting and fine fielding, while exactly the reverse was true of the Mets. Hughes, Terry, and Lovett pitched a few innings each, and all did very effective work. In the sixth inning the Mets put Beauman in to pitch, and he was hit so hard that the fielders were exhausted from chasing the ball. He did better after that. The score by innings was:

BROOKLYN.	R.	IB.	P.O.	A.	E.	METS.	R.	IB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Pinkney, 2b.	1	1	2	3	1	Wilson, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0
Collins, 3b.	1	2	2	1	0	Jones, 1b.	0	0	12	2	0
Foutz, 1b.	2	0	10	0	1	Troy, s. s.	1	0	1	3	4
Burns, l. f.	2	1	3	0	0	Kennedy, l. f.	0	0	2	1	0
Corkhill, r. f.	3	2	1	0	0	Crane, 3d b.	0	1	3	2	1
O'Brien, c. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Boseman, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Smith, s. s.	3	2	2	4	0	Hatfield, s. s.	0	0	1	3	1
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Lynch, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Terry, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	6	2	1
Lovett, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Holbert, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Clark, c.	0	0	2	0	0	Hayes, c.	0	0	2	0	1
Buckley, c.	0	0	3	0	0						
Vinzer, c.	0	0	2	0	0	Total.	1	5	27	18	14
Total.	23	19	27	19	4						

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	2	2	0	5	1	8	0	0	1—23
Metropolitan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 10; Metropolitan, 4. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Metropolitan, 9. Total bases—Brooklyn, 36; Metropolitan, 7. Three-base hits—O'Brien, 1. Two-base hits—Pinkney, Collins, Smith, Corkhill, Terry, Lynch. First base on balls—Pinkney, 2; Foutz, 1; Collins, 1; O'Brien, 1; Clark, 1; Jones, 1; Boseman, 1; Hatfield, 1; Lynch, 1; Crane, 1; Holbert, 1; Hayes, 1. Struck out—O'Brien, Terry, Jones, Troy, Crane, Lynch, Holbert. Double plays—Troy, Jones, Boseman; Hatfield, Crane, Clark, 1. Wild pitches—Hughes, 1; Beauman, 2. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson. Time of game—Two hours.

SHORT STOPS.

The baseball game between the Acmes of New-York and Orientals of Newark yesterday resulted as follows: Newark, 21; Acme, 5.

The Chicago and St. Louis Americans will play the game scheduled for the Polo Grounds in Brooklyn on Monday at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Day has done nothing definite in regard to getting new grounds.

New-York's against Newarks at Jersey City to-day at 3:30 o'clock.

Brooklyns against Mets at Brooklyn this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Ward is now apparently inclined to sign with New-York.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

No apprehension is felt at the Navy Department on account of the Brooklyn, which a British steamer reported with broken shaft sailing for New-York. The vessel was last heard on the Chinese station, and the sentiment was reported as that Congress and not to per being ordered home under call by way of Cape Horn, the easiest passage for a sailing vessel, instead of by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which would have been her course under steam. The department heard from her from St. Thomas, West Indies, on March 31, long after the war appointed by the British Government in Hayti, and she is expected at New-York in about two weeks.

The following changes have been made in the Medical Department of the army: Surgeon George H. Gihon, relieved from duty at Fort Lyon, Colorado, and ordered to duty at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, relieving Assistant Surgeon A. M. Appel, ordered to duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; Assistant Surgeon George R. Fornby, relieved from duty at Fortress Monroe, Va., and ordered to duty at Fort Brown, Texas, relieving Assistant Surgeon Samuel A. Robinson, ordered to duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department yesterday for the construction of an armored coast defense vessel of the Monitor type, and of about 4,000 tons burden. The plans for constructing the hull and machinery according to the department's designs were William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, $1,814,000; N. F. Palmer, Jr., & Co. (The Quintard Iron Works) of New-York, $1,899,000; The Union Iron Works of San Francisco, $1,634,950. No award has yet been made.

The Lyndaker court-martial adjourned at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is believed that they have finally voted upon the case, but they cannot dissolve until ordered to do so by the Secretary of War, as they have had other business to lay before them.

Leave of absence for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, has been granted Major Henry C. Cook, Thirteenth Infantry. Leave for 10 days, with permission to go beyond the sea, has been granted Major Henry C. Harbach, Fourth Artillery.

The commission appointed to select a site for a navy yard on the North Pacific coast has returned to Washington, and its President, Capt. A. T. Mahan, had an interview with Secretary Tracy on Tuesday.

Assistant Engineer W. Stuart Smith has been detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, and ordered to the Union Iron Works for duty in connection with the San Francisco.

The commandant of the Marine Corps has been directed to detail guards for the Yorktown and Adams, the former to report on the 10th and the latter on the 20th inst.

The contract for the construction of the machinery of the armored cruiser Maine has been awarded to N. F. Palmer & Co. of New-York at $755,000.

First Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker, Ninth Cavalry, has been ordered to examination for retirement by the board at Omaha.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The stockholders of Lufford's Sons' Lithographic Company, 45 Franklin-street, Boston, met yesterday, and it was decided that the corporation should go into an assignment. Assignees, Raymond, Charles Pfaff and Melvin M. Weston. The assignment invests the assignee with power to carry on the business still the creditors shall in part or fully dispose of it. This plan was formally adopted by the creditors at a subsequent meeting.

An attachment has been granted in this city by Judge Beach of the Supreme Court against Schedler & McWatters, wholesale dealers in millinery, at Cleveland, Ohio, who failed a few few days ago, in favor of J. G. McWatters for $15,879.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, April 3—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. Fe	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	185
Atch., T. & S. Fe, pf.	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	14,510
Atlantic & Pac.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	200
Brunswick Co.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	300
Canada Southern	57	57	57	57	100
Central Pacific	22	22	22	22	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	400
Canadian Pacific	60½	60½	60½	60½	10
C., C. & I. & Ohio	19	19	19	19	100
C. & O. 1st pf.	87¼	87¼	87	87	204
Chi. Gas Trust	42½	43	42½	42¾	14,775
Chi. & N. W.	104¾	104¾	103¾	104¼	14,920
C., R. I. & P.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	2,877
C., St. P., M. & O.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	6,346
C., St. P. & P. pf.	101	101	100¾	100¾	710
C., B. & Q.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	6,855
C., C., C. & I.	91	91	90	90	90
C., St. L. & C.	37	37	37	37	100
C., St. L. & C. 1st pf.	87¼	87¼	87	87	200
C., St. L. & C. 2d pf.	57¼	57¼	57	57	100
C. & E. Ill.	93	93	93	93	100
C. & E. Ill. pf.	135	135	135	135	10
Del., Lack. & W.	136¼	136¾	135¾	135¾	1,100
Den., R. G. & W.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	145
Denver & R. G.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	400
Den. & R. G. pf.	44¾	44¾	44	44	335
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	100
E., T., V. & G. 2d pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	600
Evans. & T. H.	93	93	93	93	100
Green Bay & Wm.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	35
Homestake	9	9	9	9	100
Illinois Central	109	109	109	109	15
Iowa Central pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	100
L. E. & West. pf.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	15
Lake Shore	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	4,295
Louis. & Nash.	63	63	61¾	61¾	2,720
Manh. Beach	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	1,000
Missouri Pacific	67¾	68¾	66¾	68¾	13,280
Mo., Kan. & T.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	200
N. Y. Central	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	190
N. Y., C. & St. L.	15	15¾	15	15¾	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43	43¾	42¾	43¾	12,980
*Nat. Lead Trust	21¾	22¾	21	21¾	23,759
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	1,800
N. Y., S. & W.	9	9	9	9	200
Northern Pac. pf.	60¾	60¾	60	60¾	1,400
Ohio & Miss.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	200
Ohio, Ind. & W.	9	9	9	9	100
Ontario & West.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	213
Oregon Imp.	47¾	47¾	47	47	207
Oregon R. & N.	99¾	99	99¾	99	455
Oregon & L.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	500
Oregon & Trans.	33¾	33¾	32¾	33	2,805
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	36¾	35¾	550
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	160
Phil. & Reading	44¾	44¾	44	43¾	48,900
Phila. Gas	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	175
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	179¾	179¾	179¾	179¾	625
Rich. & W. P.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	600
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79	79	79	79	145
R. W. & O.	99¾	100¾	99¾	100¾	50
St. L. & S. F.	23¾	23	22¾	23	200
St. L. & S. F. pf.	58¾	58¾	55¾	58¾	710
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	103	103	103	103	140
St. P. & Duluth pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	40
St. P. & Omaha pf.	93	93	92	92	855
St. P., M. & M.	98	98	98	98	100
Sugar Ref. Co.	84¾	85	84¾	85	703
Tenn. Coal & Iron	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	1,420
Tenn. C. & I. pf.	99	99	99	99	100
Texas Pacific	19	19¾	18¾	19¾	1,250
Union Pacific	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	21,340
U. S. Express	81	81	81	81	172
Utah Central	31	31	31	31	100
West. Union Tel.	84¾	84¾	84	84¾	2,850
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	65¼	65¾	65¼	65¾	400
Total sales					282,380

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H. 1st	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	$5,000
At., Col. & P. 1st	99	99	99	99	5,000
At. & Pac. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	45,000
B., C. R. & N. 5s	97	97	97	97	1,000
Canada So. 1st	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
Canada So. 2d	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	5,000
Central Pac. 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
Ches. & O. cn. 6s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	53,000
Chi. & Mil. 1st	123	123	123	123	10,000
C., B. & Q. 4s Neb.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	14,000
Chicago Gas 1st	94	94	93	93	20,000
Chi., St. L. & P. 1st	98	98	98	98	2,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	117	117	117	117	1,000
C., I., St. L. & C.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	10,000
Clev. & Pitts. 4½s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	9,000
C., C., C. & I. 1st	124	124	124	124	1,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s	102¼	102¼	101¼	101¼	9,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	80	80	79	79¾	39,500
D. & R. G. W. 1st	89¾	90	89	89	72,000
E., T., V. & G. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	14,000
Elizabeth & Big. 3s	101	101	101	101	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st	118	118	118	118	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1,000
Georgia Pac. 1st	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	10,000
Gt. West. 1st, s. f.	97	97	97	97	8,000
Gt. West. 2d, s. f.	90	90	90	90	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	109	109	109	109	18,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. g. 5s	71	71	71	71	5,000
H. & T. 2d, m. t.	118	118	118	118	2,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1952	100¾	100¾	100	100	7,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	87	87	87	87	1,000
Kal. & W. P. 1st	103	103¼	103	103¼	5,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	88	87½	88	87½	26,000
Kan. & T. cn. g. 5s	54¾	54¾	54	54¾	32,000
Kan. C. & N. r. & t. 7s	111	111	111	111	1,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st	107	107	107	107	11,000
Litch. & W. 1st	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	2,000
Long Dock 7s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	5,000
L. & N. gen. 5s	102	102	102	102	1,000
L. & N. cn. 7s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	20,000
L. & N. 1st, P. & A.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	2,000
L. & N. A. & Ch. cn.	97	97¼	97	97¼	4,000
Met. Elev. 2d	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	17,000
Mich. Cent. 7s	132	132	132	132	2,000
M., L. S. & W. cv.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	55,000
Minn. & St. Lt. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	15,000
Mor. & Essex 2d	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	3,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	6,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	3,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s r.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	12,000
N. Y. C. 5s, deb.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	3,000
N. Y. C. 5s, ext.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	93¾	93¾	93	93¾	9,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	3,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	102	102¼	102	102¼	40,000
North. Pac. 2d	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
North. Pac. 3d	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	11,000
Ohio & Miss. 2d 7s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	3,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	111	110¾	111	110¾	10,000
Penn. 6s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	2,000
Penn. 4½s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	3,000
P., D. & E. 1st, R.	108	108	108	108	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	45,000
Read. gen. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	10,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	30,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	91	91	91	91	27,000
Rich. & W. P. T. 6s	100	100	100	100	5,000
R. & W. P. T. r. & t.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	5,000
Rock Island 6s	105	105	104¾	105	24,000
R., F. & C. cn.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
R., W. & O. 1st	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st	107	107	107	107	9,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	122	122	122	122	1,000
St. P. 1st 7s, g.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	1,000
St. P. C. P. 1st 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	9,000
St. P., M. Pt. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. C. 8s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	10,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, col. r. 5s	97	97	97	97	20,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st	94	94	94	94	2,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	87¾	88	87¾	88	23,000
Texas & Pac. 2d inc.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	5,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st	102	102	102	102	1,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	103	103	103	103	24,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	115	115	115	115	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	6,000
Utah South. gen.	115	115	115	115	2,000
Wabash cv., s. f.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	4,000
Wabash gen., s. f.	87	87	87	87	2,000
Wabash 1st, s. f.	97	97	97	97	14,000
Wabash 2d, s. f.	91	91	91	91	5,000
W. 7s of 1879, r.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	8,000
Wab. 1st, Chi. r.	97	97¾	97	97¼	35,000
Wab. 1st, Det. r.	120	120	120	120	10,000
Wab. 1st, S. L. r.	97	97	97	97	78,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	8,000
West. U. col. 5s	103	103	103	103	13,000
West Shore 4s, g.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106¾	106¾	106	106	113,500
W. & St. Peter 2d	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	3,000
Total sales					$1,835,000

*Unlisted. †Seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	.50	1.10	.50	1.10	1,200
Astoria	.30	.20	.20	.20	1,500
Aspen	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	500
Bullion	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	100
Brunswick	.09	.09	.06	.09	6,500
Belle Isle	.30	.30	.30	.30	500
Belcher	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	100
Colonia	2.35	3.25	2.35	3.25	1,100
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.12½	8.12½	8.12½	8.12½	200
Cashier	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Con. Imperial	.65	.65	.65	.65	500
El Cristo	1.60	1.75	1.50	1.75	145
Exchequer	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	500
Eureka Con	1.45	1.45	1.45	.50	500
Gould & Curry	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.30	160
Horn Silver	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	550
Hollyoke	.08	.08	.06	.08	1,500
Hale & Norcross	4.25	4.20	4.20	4.20	100
Little Pitts	.05	.05	0.5	.05	500
Middle Bar	.28	.28	.28	.28	500
Mexican, S. & M.	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.40	1,000
Quicksilver	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½	100
Sapphannock	.03	.03	.03	.03	500
Sullivan Con	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1,000
Standard	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Shoshone	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,000
Savage	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	100
Santa Tun. stfs.	.50	.50	.50	.50	4,000
Waited Copper	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	200
Union Con	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	150
Total sales					$4,375

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	57¾	57¾	56¾	56¾	800
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	40,260
Atlantic & Pacific	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
Brunswick Co.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	300
Chic. Gas Trust	50	50	49	49	520
Chic. & Gas.	93¾	93¾	90¾	91¾	17,010
C. St. P., M. & O.	32	32	32	32	100
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	92	93	92	93	300
Canada Southern	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	450
Chesapeake & Ohio	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	400
C., M. & St. P.	67¾	67¾	66¾	66¾	7,710
C., M. & St. P. pf.	101	101	100	101¾	300
Chicago & North.	104¾	104¾	104	104¾	1,960
C., R. I. & Pac.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	340
C., St. L. & C.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	410
C., St. L. & C. 1st pf.	106	106	106	106	100
Chic. & W. Ind.	18¾	19¾	18¾	19¾	10,200
Chic. & R. G. W.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	200
Chic. & R. G. W. pf.	44¾	44¾	44	44¾	200
Del. & Hud.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	100
Del., Lack. & W.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	20
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	850
Erie 2d	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	100
Evans. & T. H.	118	118	118	118	100
Flint & Pere M. pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	100
Gt. North. pf.	140	140	140	140	100
Hocking Valley	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	100
Illinois Central	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	100
Ind., Bl. & W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
Ind., Bl. & W. pf.	70	70	70	70	100
Iowa Central	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	100
Iowa Central pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	100
Jack., Lex. & S. A.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	100
Kan. & Texas	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	100
Kan. & Texas pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	100
Lake Erie & W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	300
Lake Erie & W. pf.	70	70	70	70	100
Lake Shore	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	400
Lou. & Nash.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	1,100
Manhattan Con.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	100
Mich. Cent.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	100
Minn. & St. L.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	100
Minn. & St. L. pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	100
Missouri Pacific	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	100
Mobile & Ohio	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	100
Nash. & Chat.	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	100
N. J. Central	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	100
N. Y. Central	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	100
N. Y., C. & St. L.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	100
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	100
N. Y., N. H. & H.	240	240	240	240	100
N. Y., Ont. & W.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	300
N. Y., Sus. & W.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	100
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	100
Norfolk & West.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	100
Northern Pac. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	100
Ohio & Miss.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	100
Ohio, Ind. & W.	9	9	9	9	100
Ohio, Ind. & W. pf.	35	35	35	35	100
Ontario & West.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	100
Oregon Imp.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	100
Oregon R. & N.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	100
Oregon & Trans.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	100
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	100
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	100
Phila. & Reading	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	100
Phila. Gas	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	179¾	179¾	179¾	179¾	100
Rich. & W. P.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	100
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79	79	79	79	100
R. W. & O.	99¾	100¾	99¾	100¾	100
St. L. & S. F.	23¾	23	23¾	23	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	100
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	103	103	103	103	100
St. P. & Duluth pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	100
St. P. & Omaha pf.	93	93	93	93	100
St. P., M. & M.	98	98	98	98	100
Sugar Ref. Co.	84¾	85	84¾	85	100
Tenn. Coal & Iron	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	100
Tenn. C. & I. pf.	99	99	99	99	100
Texas Pacific	19	19¾	18¾	19¾	100
Union Pacific	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	100
U. S. Express	81	81	81	81	100
Utah Central	31	31	31	31	100
West. Union Tel.	84¾	84¾	84	84¾	100
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	65¼	65¾	65¼	65¾	100
Total sales					100,000

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Union Pacific	61	61¾	59¾	60¾	21,540
U. S. Express	81	81	81	81	172
Utah Central	31	31	31	31	100
West. Union Tel.	84¾	84¾	84	84¾	2,850
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	65¼	65¾	65¼	65¾	400
Total sales					282,380

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H. 1st	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	$5,000
At., Col. & P. 1st	99	99	99	99	5,000
At. & Pac. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	45,000
B., C. R. & N. 5s	97	97	97	97	1,000
Canada So. 1st	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
Canada So. 2d	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	5,000
Central Pac. 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
Ches. & O. cn. 6s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	53,000
Chi. & Mil. 1st	123	123	123	123	10,000
C., B. & Q. 4s Neb.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	14,000
Chicago Gas 1st	94	94	93	93	20,000
Chi., St. L. & P. 1st	98	98	98	98	2,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	117	117	117	117	1,000
C., I., St. L. & C.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	10,000
Clev. & Pitts. 4½s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	9,000
C., C., C. & I. 1st	124	124	124	124	1,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s	102¼	102¼	101¼	101¼	9,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	80	80	79	79¾	39,500
D. & R. G. W. 1st	89¾	90	89	89	72,000
E., T., V. & G. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	14,000
Elizabeth & Big. 3s	101	101	101	101	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st	118	118	118	118	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1,000
Georgia Pac. 1st	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	10,000
Gt. West. 1st, s. f.	97	97	97	97	8,000
Gt. West. 2d, s. f.	90	90	90	90	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	109	109	109	109	18,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. g. 5s	71	71	71	71	5,000
H. & T. 2d, m. t.	118	118	118	118	2,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1952	100¾	100¾	100	100	7,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	87	87	87	87	1,000
Kal. & W. P. 1st	103	103¼	103	103¼	5,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	88	87½	88	87½	26,000
Kan. & T. cn. g. 5s	54¾	54¾	54	54¾	32,000
Kan. C. & N. r. & t. 7s	111	111	111	111	1,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st	107	107	107	107	11,000
Litch. & W. 1st	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	2,000
Long Dock 7s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	5,000
L. & N. gen. 5s	102	102	102	102	1,000
L. & N. cn. 7s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	20,000
L. & N. 1st, P. & A.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	2,000
L. & N. A. & Ch. cn.	97	97¼	97	97¼	4,000
Met. Elev. 2d	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	17,000
Mich. Cent. 7s	132	132	132	132	2,000
M., L. S. & W. cv.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	55,000
Minn. & St. Lt. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	15,000
Mor. & Essex 2d	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	3,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	6,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	3,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s r.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	12,000
N. Y. C. 5s, deb.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	3,000
N. Y. C. 5s, ext.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	93¾	93¾	93	93¾	9,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	3,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	102	102¼	102	102¼	40,000
North. Pac. 2d	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
North. Pac. 3d	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	11,000
Ohio & Miss. 2d 7s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	3,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	111	110¾	111	110¾	10,000
Penn. 6s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	2,000
Penn. 4½s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	3,000
P., D. & E. 1st, R.	108	108	108	108	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	45,000
Read. gen. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	10,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	30,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	91	91	91	91	27,000
Rich. & W. P. T. 6s	100	100	100	100	5,000
R. & W. P. T. r. & t.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	5,000
Rock Island 6s	105	105	104¾	105	24,000
R., F. & C. cn.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
R., W. & O. 1st	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st	107	107	107	107	9,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	122	122	122	122	1,000
St. P. 1st 7s, g.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	1,000
St. P. C. P. 1st 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	9,000
St. P., M. Pt. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. C. 8s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	10,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, col. r. 5s	97	97	97	97	20,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st	94	94	94	94	2,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	87¾	88	87¾	88	23,000
Texas & Pac. 2d inc.	35¾

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—DIE BRIDEN ISOLOREN.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. At 4—MUSICAL RECITAL.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8:15—ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DALILAH. AS IN A MIRROR.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE PAYMASTER.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—As YOU LIKE IT.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MAGICIAN.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &c.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—ERMINIE.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY-QUEEN.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—4-11-44.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—JOCELYN.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8—READINGS AND MONOLOGUES.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—CASPER THE YORKER.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.

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DAILY, 3 months, $1 50; with Sunday...$2 00
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SUNDAY EDITION ONLY, 1 year.....$2 00
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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

The business and editorial departments of THE TIMES *will continue to occupy their present quarters during the erection of the new* TIMES *Building.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, followed by fair, colder weather.

Is it possible that Mr. CLARKSON, the Assistant Postmaster-General who has charge of the fourth-class Post Offices, cannot work his guillotine faster? A review of his proceedings so far shows an average of only 100 executions a day. This is but 600 a week, and making no allowance for interruptions, there would be no more than 60,000 changes in the course of the year. As Mr. CLARKSON is human, and liable to attacks of illness and laziness like other mortals, it is quite possible that the annual total will be kept down to 20,000 or 25,000. This is a pretty poor outcome for a national election, and must have a dispiriting effect upon all loyal Republicans who regard the Post Offices as the main issue in a national contest. But now that the Senate has adjourned, Mr. CLARKSON may have more time to attend to the duties of his office.

We presume Corporal TANNER never heard of Tantalus, but he knows how that unhappy gentleman felt. The Corporal is a "victor," and there are "spoils" all about him, but the Corporal's superior officer, Secretary NOBLE, has told him in the plainest terms that they do not belong to him. His experience in the case of Gen. COFF, Chief of Division in the Pension Office, is distressing. He demanded Gen. COFF's resignation, but the General, who, like the Corporal, is a scarred veteran, refused to resign and appealed to the Secretary. He was informed by Secretary NOBLE that he might return to his desk, and that when his resignation was wanted it would be asked for by the Secretary himself. At the same time the Secretary issued the order forbidding TANNER to remove his subordinates in the Pension Office except for causes satisfactory to the Secretary. Now this is not "Corp," TANNER's idea of a Republican Administration. It was not for this that he lifted up his voice so freely in the canvass. TANNER may find some comfort in declaring that Secretary NOBLE is no better than a Mugwump, but we do not see how he is to find any more substantial relief.

A bill was introduced in the Senate at Albany several weeks ago requiring all persons and corporations that are permitted to remove pavements in the streets of this city for any purpose to give a bond to secure their proper restoration. It also empowers the Commissioner of Public Works when pavements in such cases are not relaid in a satisfactory manner, to have the work done over and to recover the cost from those who were permitted to open the streets. This is a measure of a good deal of importance to this city, and is intended to put a stop to the serious evil of removing pavements to lay pipes and for various purposes and restoring them in an imperfect manner. This practice is doing constant injury to the pavements of the city, often almost immediately after they have been laid at great cost. The bill is one to which there can be no honest opposition and which ought to have been reported and passed without delay. And yet nothing has been heard of it since it was referred to the Committee on Cities, and there are vague reports that the steam-heating company, the gas companies, and other interested corporations have exerted themselves in their customary way to have it quietly smothered. It should be brought out of its obscurity and made a law as speedily as possible.

Opposition to the diversion of public school moneys to the support of the schools of Roman Catholic institutions could be more effectively and consistently prosecuted if no pretext were given for their efforts to secure such funds in past legislation. The State Constitution declares that the revenue of the common school fund "shall be applied to the support of common schools," and of course it can be applied to no other use. Strictly this refers to the revenue of the State fund known technically as the common school fund, but the principle should be just as strictly applied to all moneys raised by taxation for the support of public schools. They should be applied to that purpose and no other. But under laws already on the statute books a portion of them is diverted to the support of schools connected with charitable institutions, some of which have a denominational character. It makes no difference whether the control of such institutions is Catholic or Protestant, or whether it has any religious character at all. The moneys raised for the support of common public schools should not be given to them, but should be devoted exclusively to the purpose for which they are raised. We are glad to learn that the Evangelical Alliance and those generally who are opposed to the use of public money to support sectarian institutions are taking this ground and demanding the repeal of all laws inconsistent with it.

The insistence of the Legislature upon separate and distinctive quarters for itself in the reviewing stand upon the occasion of the centennial parade ought by all means to be heeded. One would imagine that the legislators themselves would be anxious to be merged indistinguishably with the other occupants of the stand, but it is well that they are not. Parents who wish to inculcate a moral upon their offspring by means of the Legislature, as the Spartans did with a similar class of the Lacedæmonian community, will find no difficulty if the statesmen are seated together. The object lesson would be even more impressive if prominent Helots were identified, by labels or otherwise. It would be a satisfaction to a conscientious father to be able to designate HUSTED and AINSWORTH and SHEEHAN and GRADY as a text for his remarks. We can see no reason, however, why the wives of members of the Legislature or of the Board of Aldermen should be admitted gratuitously to the ball, in which their husbands appear only in an official and exemplary capacity.

The two German vessels ordered to Samoa are rather superior in speed and in battery power to those which our Government seems to have conveniently available for a like purpose, but it would not be difficult for us to send more ships there if needed. There is very little ground for apprehension, however, on that score. Had the Germans contemplated hostilities they could have found ample time for that purpose before the little *Nipsic* was joined by the *Vandalia* and the *Trenton*. Besides, it will be but a few weeks before the *Charleston* is ready for sea, and she will be superior to the *Alexandrine* in the range of her guns and more decidedly so in speed. It is probable that the first cruise of the *Charleston* will be to Samoa. But the matter in controversy will doubtless be decided, not at Apia, but at Berlin, and there is very little danger for the present of fighting in Samoan waters.

THE SPREAD OF INDEPENDENCE.

Something over a hundred years ago, when the people of the then British colonies were still linked with the mother country and suffered considerable inconvenience and some injury from that connection with no very marked degree of patience, the royal Governors, in their reports to the home Government, had much to say as to the "spread of independency." By this term, which was one of severe condemnation not unmixed with contempt, these faithful agents of a rather despotic master did not at first mean anything so serious as a sentiment in favor of the independence of the colonies, but only a general desire on the part of the colonists to have a voice in the management of their own affairs and a tendency to resent and resist and even to punish the attempts of the Governors to prevent them from having that voice. The chief method by which our very practical forefathers asserted their view of their own rights was by coupling measures recognizing these rights with grants of money, and particularly of money for the pay of the Governors in whose loyal breasts these views excited such indignation. The sturdy and active Anglo-Americans who were wrestling with the task of founding States and making a comfortable living in the land they had entered upon, wasted very little energy or time in the assertion or discussion of abstract principles; they contented themselves with steadily tightening their purse-strings, and loosening them only upon the concession of some effective share in the conduct of public business. One by one they managed in this way to establish a series of precedents which led up to complete self-government, and when the time came that the final issue was made up they conquered their independence as the natural and inevitable consequence of what had gone before.

A process not unlike this is now going on, and has been for some years, in the contest of a large portion of the voters of the American Republic with the despotism of the political machine—a despotism no less unreasonable and galling than that which the stupid Ministers of the GEORGES undertook to exercise in the American colonies. The chief instances of this species of "independency" are familiar to New-York people. They began with the organized revolt against the Federal office holders under Mr. CORNELL, proceeded to the overthrow of that ring in the State election of 1882, and culminated in the election of Mr. CLEVELAND to the Presidency in 1884. In the recent Presidential election, though Mr. CLEVELAND was defeated for re-election, the spirit of independence was sufficient to give him a popular majority throughout the Union, and, previously, to compel the abandonment of the nomination of Mr. BLAINE by the machine and to force the Republican Party and its candidate to take advanced ground in favor of the principles most detested by the machine. Since the election it has been evident, from numerous indications, that the tendency of the voters to assert their rights has by no means diminished, and the elections in Ohio and Illinois this week have been very significant in that direction. The independents of the close of the nineteenth century, like those of the close of the eighteenth, have shown themselves extremely practical. Now, as then, there have been no great number of resolutions, but plenty of resolution. The sources of revenue of the oppressors have been attacked, and they have been confronted with the choice between recognizing the rights of the protestants or being reduced to a condition of helplessness. In Cincinnati and Columbus, where there had been a particularly compact organization of politicians in the Republican Party, who, by an alliance with the liquor interest, had managed to secure a firm hold on the offices, the independents have been most successful. By selecting the candidates from the opposing tickets that were free from the domination of the machine they have broken completely, at least for the time being, the rule of the ring. In Chicago, where the question was one of the direct control of the "Bosses," without the special issue of public morality, the result has been even more striking.

We trust that this lesson and those that have preceded it will not be lost. We have no great hope that the machine politicians will heed them, and no special concern that they shall. The more obstinate and extreme they are, the surer and more complete will be their downfall. But there is a class of intelligent and well-meaning citizens who may learn much from it who have an exaggerated idea of the necessity of yielding to party organization, and are timid of facing failure in the assertion of what they know is right. These are the men on whom the machine depends. It cares nothing for criticism or for opposition that it knows will stop short of open revolt, and it encourages by every means in its power the notion that open revolt will surely lead to defeat. But the conditions that for many years sustained this theory are gradually changing. Practical experiment has shown that defeat does not necessarily follow open resistance. The victims of machine tyranny are learning their power, and the power is increasing with the spread of confidence in its use. The logical ultimate result of this series of insurrections against the machine will be the destruction of the agency on which it relies—the spoils system in all branches of government. As the independents gain in the power to overthrow the machine in open fight, they will be able to dictate terms by which such fight can be avoided, and the chief of these will be the withdrawal of the offices from the hands of the politicians. When that is accomplished party organization, honorable in character and motive and honestly effective, will become possible.

THE PROSPECT FOR EXCISE LEGISLATION.

The Excise bill reported by the Crosby commission, as amended by the Excise Committee of the Assembly, passed the Assembly yesterday by a vote of 69 to 53. Every affirmative vote was cast by a Republican, and four Republicans voted in the negative with the Democrats. This is a sure indication that the bill cannot become a law, for there would not have been a solid Democratic opposition unless it had been understood that the bill did not have the approval of Gov. HILL. There is little doubt that Mr. SHEEHAN practically represented the Governor in opposing the measure so zealously, and with the Governor and the Democratic members of the Legislature against it there is no hope of its final enactment.

Mr. SHEEHAN's proposition to substitute the bill in its original form as reported by the revision commission was palpably a "bluff." He knew that it would not be accepted, and if it had been there is no reason to believe that he and his party associates would have helped to pass it. But some of the amendments were essential to perfecting the measure and modified its provisions in no important respect. No specific criticism was made upon the changes except that the provision for licensing palace cars and steamboats had been stricken out. That is really a matter of small consequence. But the tone and manner of Mr. SHEEHAN's speech showed plainly that he was not opposed to the bill on account of its defects or imperfections, but because to a moderate extent it increases the restrictions upon the sale of liquor. He complained of the increase in the license fees, but it only brings those for licenses in towns a little nearer to the level of those in cities. The whole standard of license fees is far from being high.

The chief spokesman of the Democratic opposition devoted himself mainly to denouncing the Republicans for lack of sincerity and consistency. He accused them of being enemies of temperance reform and not really desiring to obtain effective legislation, but to capture the temperance vote by false pretenses. There may be a good deal of truth in this, but it would come with greater force from an advocate of temperance reform and a consistent opponent of high license. If the Republicans are able to pass as supporters of restrictive measures without taking the responsibility of enacting them into laws, it is because they can count upon a Democratic Governor to veto them and the Democratic members of the Legislature to support him in doing so. It is not becoming in men who prevent them from passing temperance measures, when they try, to accuse them of bad faith in making the attempt.

The Democratic opposition is plainly directed against any effective excise legislation, any real increase of existing restrictions. Otherwise it would be shown in a criticism, not of the motives and the inconsistencies of the supporters of the pending measure, but of the defects of the measure itself. Its provisions would be analyzed, their faults would be pointed out, and suggestions would be made for their improvement. There is nothing of the kind in this case, but only sheer resistance to any proposed legislation, and it would be just as obstinate whatever the merits of that legislation might be. Gov. HILL is under too great an obligation to the liquor sellers to consent to anything which they are not satisfied with, and evidently his party, as represented in the Legislature, is with him.

We have no great confidence in the sincerity of the Republicans in their efforts to secure improved excise legislation while they have the assurance that those efforts will be defeated by the Democratic Governor. We doubt whether they would have passed the High License bill last year if they had not felt sure that it would be vetoed. It may be that they are reckoning now on the veto of the Crosby bill in giving it their support. But they are nevertheless making a record and putting the responsibility upon their opponents for the defeat of excise legislation, and if the people conclude that they want such legislation, as we believe they will, their only hope for getting it will be to put the entire power and responsibility upon the party which has at least made a pretense of trying to give it to them. They certainly will not expect it from the party that has opposed every effort to secure it and defeated every measure proposed. The solid Democratic opposition to the very moderate and reasonable bill reported shows that there is no hope of improved excise legislation at the present session. It also shows that there will be no prospect of it so long as the power to defeat it remains with the Democratic Governor and his supporters. The fight for a more effective restriction upon the liquor traffic in this State must henceforth be a fight against the Democratic Party as at present controlled.

STANLEY'S STORY.

The account given by HENRY M. STANLEY of his recent adventures in the Dark Continent, just made public, is a worthy continuation of that record of intrepidity and skill which has made his name famous. In picturesque impressiveness it leaves nothing to be desired. The terse simplicity with which fights are told of in a sentence and the fatigues of a month's march turned off in an epithet gives it great effectiveness. As usual, too, all is on a grandiose scale. We see now a snow-capped mountain rivaling Kilimanjaro in height, and now a forest covering a quarter of a million square miles, from which it takes 160 days to emerge. It is a tale of battle and of hardship; of peril from a hundred sources; of hairbreadth escapes or of death from exhaustion, starvation, or poisoned arrows; of valuable additions to the store of geographical science; of hope deferred and ultimate triumph. Half his men died or deserted. Columbus like, STANLEY, in guiding his expedition through the apparently endless wilderness, had his other task increased by that of keeping up the spirits of his men and cheering them in the despair of their ignorance with the promise that they should again see open fields. The quiet, undramatic account of the arrival of EMIN and EASATI is almost as effective in its way as the thrilling passages that preceded it.

Much that had been inexplicable is made clear by this narrative. It covers fourteen months of wanderings between Yambuga and Nyanza, going and returning, and when we observe that more than one-third of this time was lost for the lack of a boat, and note the enormous difficulties of threading the great forest, it no longer becomes mysterious that utter silence regarding him, varied only by occasional rumors of his death, prevailed so long. The experience that seems to have come nearest to ruffling the spirits of the undaunted explorer was the discovery on his return to the Aruwimi camp that his personal kit, medicine, soap, candles, and provisions had, on a rumor of his death, been sent down the Congo as no longer needed. That his reserve force had failed to support him was easily passed over, but it did seem rather hard that it should not only not have aided him, but have actually blundered into sending away what he had counted on, so that after "making an immense personal sacrifice to relieve them and cheer them up" his reward was to find himself left "naked and deprived even of the necessaries of life in Africa." But his cheery optimism was proof even against this disheartening discovery, and, like Tapley, he came out "strong and jolly." With grim humor he pictures EMIN's surprise at finding his supposed rescuer presenting himself with a kit made up of two hats, four pairs of boots, and a flannel jacket, and he argues that his advance through the vast forest was more salubrious than camping at Yambuga, since he lost only 50 per cent of his men, including deserters, while scarcely one-quarter of the reserves remained, the rest being victims of disease.

Interesting as is this letter of Mr. STANLEY, it is mainly the amplification in details of what has already been told, and it throws little light on the question of his present fate, and that of EMIN Pasha. He brings his story up to Aug. 28, 1888, and announces his purpose of returning to Wadelai. Since that date we have had OSMAN DIGNA's story of the capture of STANLEY and EMIN, and, on the other hand, we have had rumors that the latter was defeated by the forces of the Mahdi.

BASEBALL IN THE CITY.

It is to be hoped that some arrangement may be arrived at by which the ball players will not be forced to leave the limits of the city for their daily expositions of the national game during the coming Summer. Last year the average attendance upon the championship games would have sufficed to fill three theatres, while upon specially exciting contests it has risen to 15,000 or more. This year the fact that the championship is held by New-York will give an additional interest to the games that are played here.

No reasonable moralist can object to the manifestation of the public interest in the national game except on the ground that to look at a game of baseball is merely amusing to the spectators, or that it is not amusing to the moralist himself. The improvements made in the game during the last twenty years have shortened it very much, so that two hours are now the outside limit of a contest. Very possibly the thousands of people who go to the games after business in the Summer afternoons, and who see them completed before dinner, might be doing something better; but very probably they would be doing something worse. There is nothing demoralizing or objectionable in the surroundings of the sport as it has been played at the Polo Grounds. A Summer amusement which harmlessly occupies the afternoons of so many people is worthy the attention of all public-spirited persons and is not beneath the consideration of the Municipal Government.

There is no doubt that the Polo Grounds have really come into more valuable use than that of ball playing, but it does not follow that the ball players should be exiled from the city altogether, as seems now to be contemplated. Even if they succeeded in getting the use of some other accessible plot of ground, they would in turn be crowded out of it within a very few seasons by the demands of builders, while the need of a place to play games would be even more urgent than it is now. The suburbs of New-Jersey, Long Island, and Staten Island are all objectionable for such a purpose. They may be actually nearer in time to the business quarter than any attainable place in the upper part of the island, but they are by no means so near to the dwellings to which the sightseers go after the games are over, while the transportation by water and the changes of conveyance are troublesome and are liable to lead to delay and confusion, if not to disaster. The effect of removing the games from the city would inevitably be to diminish the attendance upon them, and that, considering the prominent part they have come to play in the Summer life of New-York, would be a real public misfortune.

Fortunately the city has under its control large tracts of land of which it does not propose to make immediate use, and it does not appear why a suitable tract cannot be set apart in these for a ball field. The road to Van Cortlandt Park is an extension of the west side elevated railway. With the great increase of business that the baseball season would bring to this road, its facilities for transporting the crowds could readily be made adequate and the speed of its trains increased so that the time required to reach it need not be so much greater than that occupied heretofore as to deter any considerable proportion of the enthusiasts of baseball. There is no reason indeed why a ball field that is also a suitable theatre for athletic events in general should not become a permanent feature of Van Cortlandt Park as much as the parade ground, which is already contemplated. The space such a field would occupy is trifling in comparison with the area of the park, from the really park-like portions of which it might be set off as completely as the Polo Grounds from the upper end of Central Park. Three acres would doubtless amply suffice for the purpose, and by arranging such a space with such a view and renting it under proper restrictions the city would derive a revenue sufficient to defray the cost of merely protecting the park lands before putting them to the purpose for which they were acquired.

One manifest advantage of this arrangement would be that the people of New-York would become acquainted with the advantages and attractions of a region which very few of them now know anything about. An early result of a ball field in Van Cortlandt Park would be a popular clamor for the construction and opening of the park itself. Of course the arguments which are unanswerable against permitting any encroachments upon Central Park do not apply to a new park, the design of which might easily be made to embrace a feature of recreation so popular and so wholesome, which, unless it be provided under municipal authority, is unlikely to be provided at all.

Our cable dispatches yesterday report that the flight of Gen. BOULANGER has displeased and alarmed many of his followers, especially in Paris. They argue that his talk about the danger of his being beheaded is rank nonsense unless something much more damaging than they know of has been discovered among the papers of the League of Patriots seized by the Government. The whole affair it is a surprise and a puzzle to all who have no inside knowledge of the motives of the General. That he is himself an errant coward has been shown over and again, but ROCHEFORT, who went with him, and is believed to have counseled his flight, is a man of unbounded courage, physical and moral. Whatever the danger was it must have been very substantial to induce him to take a companion to a place of safety. [illegible] conference between BOULANGER, ROCHEFORT, and EMANUEL ARENE. The latter was the Chairman of the commission that reported and carried the bill authorizing the prosecution of LAGUERRE and NAQUET, the leaders of the league in the French Assembly. What he is doing in Brussels it is not easy to say. The flight of the ex-General must at least check the movement among the Royalists that was set on foot a month ago to make him the hero of a series of social gatherings in the Quarter of St. Germain. If there is anything of the chivalric feeling of their class and race left among the aristocrats of the quarter it must revolt at the sudden "skipping" of their idol.

Whether or not EDWIN BOOTH is dangerously ill, the speech made by his "colleague" in the Rochester theatre last night is astonishing, and, we believe, without precedent. It has never been customary to tell the whole truth plainly on such occasions, but LAWRENCE BARRETT seems to have told more, for the startling statement that Mr. BOOTH would probably never act again was certainly unjustifiable in view of the facts. Mr. BOOTH has been taken ill before on the stage, but this, so far as we remember, is the first time that Mr. BARRETT has so completely succumbed in public to the stress of mental excitement. Mr. BOOTH was entertained at supper at Delmonico's on Saturday night. He seemed to be in perfectly good health then—his physical condition has, indeed, been seemingly much better than Mr. BARRETT's lately—and enjoyed himself rationally among his friends until a late hour. Mr. BOOTH is only 55 years old, and judging from the latest news from Rochester, we are justified in the belief that he will continue in the practice of his art for many years to come.

A FRIGHTENED DUKE.

The Dúrcal pictures and their reception by New-York afford a curious study of provincialism. The public regards them with an indifference that verges on contempt, and the press, for the most part, considers them a fine chance either to show smartness by "going for" them, or to air an ignorance that would not be tolerated in the smallest European city with pretensions to be thought a capital. From the announcement that a number of the best pieces will be withdrawn unless they get a certain bid, it is evident that the young Duc de Dúrcal is frightened. He had heard of the tremendous prices given by some of our merchant princes for old masters, and concluded that there was a large fund of love and knowledge of old paintings in this city. It was a very natural mistake.

The first shock he received was to find that, as a rule, the press did not think it worth while to have them examined by competent critics; the next, that they were used as a pretext to revile the memory of his father and mother; and finally, that there appears to be too small a circle of people over here who really care for the great art of all ages to make the attendance of connoisseurs a feature of the exhibition. Under these circumstances he is right enough, if it were only on the principle of casting pearls before an animal whose name is nothing to swine polite, to protect the best things in his collection by a frank advertisement that they shall not be slaughtered. His conduct in this respect is in shining contrast with that of a gentleman who recently sold his gallery of modern masters in New-York, but failed to notify the public that he was prepared to bid them in.

So many wild statements have been made about these pictures, one critic having gone so far as to say that Murillo was no great painter after all, while the owner of a worthless old canvas, who had not seen the collection, had the boldness to print a statement that he owned the original of an old master's work on which he had not laid his eyes, that the Duc de Dúrcal now announces a guarantee for each picture sold. The proceeds will not be paid to the Duke as once, but will remain in deposit for such time as may be sufficient to secure a title of authenticity from the experts attached to any one of three great museums of the fine arts in Europe. If the verdict is no, the money will be returned. It is laughable; it is the anticlimax of all the pretentious and sham connoisseurship of our city; but who shall say that a man is wrong to treat a fool according to his folly?

The Duc de Dúrcal got this portion of his father's collection by drawing lots with the other heirs. While nobody in his senses expects any collection to contain a very high percentage of the greatest work, the connoisseur is delighted to find even one painting in ten a thing to which he can return with a glow of pleasure. THE TIMES chose only the very cream of the collection for notice, and there are no others which space forbade to mention that would look well in any gallery of old masters in the world. The smart young artists who see nothing in any but that old master of whom they are devotees can find no enjoyment in a great number here shown; they proclaim their scorn on the housetops, aye, in the columns of the daily press, without a suspicion that it takes one set of talents to paint pictures and quite another set to become a judge of old paintings. Witness the artists who have bought pictures as the work of one master when they were those of another. It is your picture restorer who makes the best judge in such matters, provided he is what he rarely is, a well-read and studious man to boot.

It is worth while to make a guess as to which paintings will seem to the Duc de Dúrcal worthy of being saved from possible slaughter. There are, of course, these four:

Murillo—"The Virgin Mary of the Carmelites;" Roger van der Weyden—"St. Luke and the Virgin;" Frans Snyders—"Wild Boar Hunt;" David Teniers—"A Village Festival."

To these we may safely add the five of the second rank:

Quentin Matsys—"Portrait of the Saviour;" Rembrandt—"Sketch for a Portrait;" Jean van Eyck—"Adoration of the Kings;" Guercino—"St. Peter in Prison;" Holbein the Elder—"Portrait of a Young Girl."

The following seven will also be protected if the auctioneers and owner are wise, namely:

Tiepolo—"Allegory of the Plague;" Murillo—"Infant Saviour with Crown of Thorns;" Goya—"Portrait of a Gentleman;" Salvator Rosa—"Soldiers Gaming;" Poussin—"Dyal Landscape;" Franz van Mieris—"Young Man and Pet Dog;" Raphael Menge—"Portrait of an Infanta."

There is merit enough in others to warrant a collector in setting a price upon them, but the above 16 are certainly the cream and likewise the second skimming. No doubt family and national predilections may operate to include a few more, like the portraits of Juan Carreño, the "Saint Bernard" of Domenico Greco, the "Martyrdom of St. Peter," by Juan de Joanes; the "Descent from the Cross," by Andrea Sabbatini of Naples; the equestrian "Duc de Olivares," ascribed to Velasquez, and the "Philip II. on Horseback Crowned by Victory," called a Rubens, and indeed very Rubensy in the background. Curious and valuable for the lessons of German painting is the old picture of a hard-featured German woman wrongly ascribed to Jean van Wolwe. "St. Jerome Reading the Bible," supposed to be from the hand of Dürer, and the "St. Jerome," by Adrien van der Werf, together with "Allegorical Picture of Music," by Velvet Breughel, are of much the same sort—fine or curious works interesting to students of art. The Dúrcal sale will occupy the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, April 10 and 11, in Chickering Hall, when we shall see who cares for old masters.

OPPOSED TO CONSPIRACY LAWS.

The mass meeting of workingmen in Cooper Union last evening, held under the auspices of the Building Trades Section of the Central Labor Union for the purpose of giving support to the movement to secure the repeal of the clauses of the conspiracy law relating to intimidation and boycotting, fell short in attendance and enthusiasm of what had been looked for. The big hall was barely one-third full, and each of the speakers took occasion to denounce the indifference of those who had staid away.

James P. Archibald, John J. Quinn, Samuel Gompers, and Edward King were the orators. A resolution was adopted calling upon the State Senate and Assembly to adopt such amendments to the conspiracy law as had been adopted by the Troy Convention.

A letter was received from Prof. George Gunton saying the amendments should be made.

DOINGS OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

The Loyal Legion met at Delmonico's last evening and decided to accept the invitation of the Centennial Committee to participate in the celebration. A committee of 50 members of the order will report April 29 for escort duty to the President on the United States. There will probably be a large representation in the procession of April 30. Twenty candidates were elected members of the order.

After the business meeting the members and their guests among whom were [illegible] Martin of Pennsylvania, Gen. Joseph R. Wilson of Washington, Col. Cecil Clay of Kentucky, Commander-in-Chief Robert H. Kelly, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Thomas L. Kane, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. Thomas Hamilton, Gen. Thomas Ruger, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. Edward Wells, Gen. Stephen H. Weed, Gen. Charles Fitzhugh, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Gen. Charles Burnett, Gen. Charles Roome, Gen. Edward Duffield, Gen. Charles Stone, Gen. Edward Merritt, Gen. Charles Matthews, Gen. Thomas Wilcox, Gen. Thomas Sherwin, Gen. Charles Ewing, Gen. Thomas Casey, Gen. Thomas Vincent, Gen. Stephen Thomas, Gen. Charles Wheaton, Gen. Thomas Wood, Gen. Charles Woodruff, Gen. Thomas Rowley, Gen. Charles Dimmick, Gen. Thomas Ransom, Gen. Charles Morris, Gen. Thomas Meagher, Gen. Charles Griffin, Gen. Thomas Smith, Gen. Charles Devens, Gen. Thomas Hendricks, Gen. Charles Sumner, Gen. Thomas Jefferson, Gen. Charles Lee, Gen. Thomas Paine, Gen. Charles Carroll, Gen. Thomas Hart Benton, Gen. Charles Pinckney, Gen. Thomas Pinckney, Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Gen. Thomas Sumter, Gen. Charles Lee, Gen. Thomas Jefferson, Gen. Charles Carroll, Gen. Thomas Hart Benton, Gen. Charles Pinckney, Gen. Thomas Pinckney, Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Gen. Thomas Sumter.

WESTERN UNION'S MOVE.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE SUBWAYS DISCUSSED IN COURT.

Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court spent six hours yesterday in listening to arguments upon the motion of the Western Union Telegraph Company asking that the Board of Electrical Control be restrained from interfering with the wires of the company. Gen. Wager Swayne and John Taggard were present to speak for the telegraph company, and John M. Bowers represented the Subway Commissioners, with David J. Dean of the Corporation Counsel's office.

Gen. Swayne said that all the company wanted was the Board of Electrical Control prevented from interfering with the company's business and from removing the wires from the Manhattan Elevated Railroad structure. The wires on the elevated road were not in the way and in no wise interfered with traffic. He argued that the subways were insufficient and read from an affidavit by Superintendent Brown of the Western Union Company to substantiate his statements.

Mr. Brown declared that the company had tried the subway from Exchange-place to the general office, and that in the space of one year the wires were constantly out of order. The cables still remained in the subways, but were of no practical use.

Gen. Swayne also claimed that according to the agreement between Congress and the telegraph companies in 1886 the companies had a right to build lines along post roads so the lines did not interfere with ordinary traffic.

Mr. Bowers told the story of the formation of the Board of Electrical Control, and how, under the State law, it was authorized to act. The board had no right to pull down wires, but the Mayor had, and could compel them to be placed in the subways. The reason that the Western Union had experienced trouble with its wires in the down-town subway was owing to the inferior insulating substance around them. They were old cables which formerly belonged to the Baltimore and Ohio Company. Other companies had found no difficulty in the use of the subway.

Mr. Bowers also called attention to the fact that two years ago, when the Western Union placed cables on the Third-avenue elevated railroad structure, the Board of Electrical Control had allowed them to remain, under the proviso that they should be put in subways as soon as the latter were ready. He presented affidavits to show that the subway system was practicable.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean argued that the United States courts had no jurisdiction in the case. A State statute had granted power to enforce the putting of the wires under ground. Gen. Swayne will reply to his opponents to-day.

MR. HELLER'S FIND.

A SUSPICIOUS LITTLE ARTICLE PICKED UP IN DALY'S THEATRE.

Mr. John E. Heller, a commission merchant at 164 Front-street, took his wife to Daly's Theatre last Friday night and had seats in the balcony. After the curtain had gone down for the last time, and when Mr. and Mrs. Heller had reached the centre aisle, the latter said she had dropped something on the floor, and Mr. Heller stooped to pick it up. His fingers came in contact with some object, and, without looking at it, he put it in his dress coat pocket.

He forgot all about the occurrence until Monday night, when he again put on his dress coat and found something in the pocket. But it wasn't the something his wife had dropped. It was a zinc cylinder about 2 inches long and 1 inch in diameter, copper fastened at one end and with a sort of leaden pellet at the other. Had it looked so dangerous that Mr. Heller did it up in quantities of paper and laid it out in his back yard. Yesterday morning he turned his find over to the police of the First Precinct.

The thing presented something the appearance of an ordinary rifle cartridge, except that it was a trifle short, and that that end in which the powder and bullet would usually have been fixed curved inward. In the centre of this concave arc was just a little dot of lead. In the centre of the other end, which was like that of a cartridge, was a copper disk, which might have been a cap.

Mr. Heller's singular find was referred to a Maiden-lane expert in explosives, and he recommended that it be handled with extreme tenderness. So it was sent to the Bureau of Combustibles, and filed away with bombs and other dangerous objects.

The general opinion is that it contains dynamite, as it is heavy for its size, but it may only be filled with lead. How it came to get into Daly's Theatre is a mystery. The whole thing may be a silly scheme to get up a scare of some idiotic sort, or if the article is really an explosive it may have been a specimen of some new-fangled idea in cartridges, which its owner carelessly dropped.

At the theatre nothing was known of this matter last night.

ART

NEW-YORK FEDERAL PRIZES

BRADBEE TALKING OVER THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXPECTING THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL DO SOMETHING FOR THEM TO-DAY.

—AN INVITATION FROM BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The New-York men at the capital who expected that the President would to-day exhibit part at least of the much-talked-of "slate" of Federal nominations for New-York, are confident to-night that something will be done to-morrow. They do not look for appointments to all the offices, however. It is expected that Joel B. Erhardt will be made Collector and Cornelius B. Van Cott will be Postmaster, and that with these appointments the President will rest for a time. There has been a good deal of talk about conferences and consultations to-day, but it does not appear upon inquiry that anything like a formal meeting of New-York men has been held. Col. Erhardt, Mr. Van Cott, Donald McLean, G. W. Lyons, all candidates for places, called upon Vice-President Morton and found several New-York Representatives and perhaps a Senator in the apartment. They discussed the situation, for it is the only thing they came here to discuss.

As there has appeared to be no opposition among the politicians to the nominations of Erhardt and Van Cott, it was agreed that the Republican managers would be satisfied for the present if the President would appoint them. About the other appointments there is not so much unanimity, and for that reason it has been concluded to take time for consideration on the "claims" of contesting rivals for the places of Naval Officer, Surveyor, District Attorney, and Appraiser. Gen. Knapp is considered "booked" for the naval office, but a decision on some of the other places may compel a change as to that. Mr. Theodore R. Willis of Brooklyn has been regarded up to this time as reasonably certain to be made Surveyor, but John W. Jacobus's interests have been looked after by earnest friends, and it is just possible that he may get that place after all. Donald McLean is not considered out of the race for the Appraisership, but his chances are still referred to as problematical. All talk about a "hitch" in Van Cott's case is declared by the machine men here to be absurd. They say that there has not been any more doubt, since his nomination was proposed, that he would be appointed than there was that Mr. Pearson will not be retained.

The report that Mr. Platt has been here to-day taking part in the so-called conferences is denied. If he has been here all the men who usually see him have given themselves up for to-day to unnecessary lying, for they all insist that he has not been here. Col. Elliott F. Shepard is here, mainly, it is said, to prevail upon the President to make the Administration fit the afternoon papers a little more closely, if it is possible to do so without prejudice to public interest. He brought Mr. A. T. Rice along with him and has counseled him against unnecessary swearing in qualifying himself for the Russian Mission. Mr. Shepard is quoted as saying that he could not be induced to take the mission to Germany.

A large number of rather well-to-do Republican patriots and workers, who desire to shine in foreign cities as Consuls, have been anxiously awaiting Mr. Blaine's pleasure in filling the consulates, and to-day they heard news that is encouraging. They learn that Mr. Blaine will, Tuesday next, be glad to hear arguments in person from applicants who have by that time filed properly-indorsed papers. If there are any Republicans desirous of going abroad, but who have been too modest about advising Mr. Blaine of their wishes, this would appear to be the time to send on papers and to make ready to follow them.

The State Department may be a little crowded Tuesday, but it is assumed that the hearings will be continued from day to day until all here have been heard, as no worthy Republican is to be forbidden an opportunity to state his reasons for wishing to hold a consular office. Office seekers are understood to be assured of a welcome at the State Department at any time. In that respect they enjoy a peculiar privilege, for visitors who go to the State Department without any request for patronage are almost sure to be told that Mr. Blaine is out. In view of the announcement of Mr. Blaine's desire to hear applicants in person, it would seem to be advisable to give notice to the railroad companies entering Washington and to the proprietors of hotels, for the travel is likely to be heavy and the demands upon the stewards of the hotels may be very visibly increased for a week or a fortnight.

* *

If the thousands of Republican patriots who are growling at Postmaster-General Wanamaker because he is so slow in turning out Democratic Postmasters could spend a day in the Post Office Department they would perhaps be a little more patient. They would find a throng of office seekers and their backers besieging the Postmaster-General's office and a still larger crowd pouring into the office of First Assistant Postmaster - General Clarkson, who has special charge of postal appointments. After watching the scenes for a short time they would wonder how it was possible to do any business at all beyond listening to the place hunters' pleas and arguments. Yet, in spite of the time consumed by these visitors, Presidential Postmasters are being selected with all reasonable dispatch, while the Democratic Postmasters of fourth-class offices are being dismissed, and their places filled by Republicans at the rate of from 50 to 150 every 24 hours. Under all the circumstances the most radical Republican partisan ought not to complain of the rate at which changes are being made in the Postal Service.

* *

Pension Commissioner Tanner, who has always had a great deal to say about the love of the Republican Party "for the old soldiers," and what good treatment the veterans deserved from the Government they fought to save, has had little to say on any subject since Secretary Noble issued the order which put a sudden stop to Corp. Tanner's sweeping removals. It has leaked out that the Secretary's order was the immediate result of a note addressed by Corp. Tanner to Gen. James B. Coit of Connecticut, demanding his resignation as a chief of division in the Pension Office. Gen. Coit is a veteran who still carries the scars of wounds received while fighting for the Union. He declined to resign, and wrote to Secretary Noble that he recognized only the Secretary as having authority to call for his resignation. Mr. Noble made some inquiries about the matter, and the result was the order which prohibited Corp. Tanner from demanding such resignations, while Gen. Coit went back to his desk with the information that when his resignation was wanted it would be called for by Secretary Noble.

* *

Mr. Nicholas M. Bell of Missouri, a Democrat of the unfading type, and still Superintendent of Foreign Mails, although he has sent in his resignation, was at the President's reception at the White House last night. There had been an election in Mr. Bell's district, and his old friend, the new Secretary of the Interior, and they discussed the election.

"By the way," observed Secretary Noble in a casual manner, we carried things pretty well in the elections yesterday."

"How is that?" asked Mr. Bell, with considerable interest.

"I received a telegram," remarked the Secretary, producing one from his pocket, "which states that the Republicans carried the elections."

"At what hour was that telegram sent?" asked Mr. Bell, with a perceptible tremor in his voice.

"Seven o'clock," said the Secretary, with a look of mild surprise.

"I have a telegram," said Mr. Bell, as he produced one from his pocket, and his eyes twinkled with suppressed mirth. "It was sent at 10 o'clock, and says that the Democrats carried the election by 1,500 majority."

"Oh!" exclaimed the Secretary as he glanced over the telegram, and then the two men silently shook hands and mingled again in the throng.

* *

The Postmaster-General has appointed the following fourth-class Postmasters: New-York—Fletcher Montgomery, Akron; A. J. Woolworth, Barnes Corners; H. L. Spooner, Brookfield; U. L. Loomis, Cassville; W. Albert Hare, Georgetown; George Wiggins, Ira; S. W. Seymour, Lebanon; G. W. Locklin, Martinburg; Chester Gurney, Milford; W. H. Ferris, Paris; Paul S. Main, Perryville; John A. McCoy, Richville; Lewis Flagar, Shinderville; Ellis D. Jones, Stittsville. Pennsylvania—E. S. Jemison, Ashbourne; S. D. Riddle, Glen Riddle; William J. Wilson, Glenside; L. S. Rhoades, Jacobs Creek; George C. Murray, Lottsville; Daniel Kelley, Kane; Providence—Samuel L. Buck, New-Enterprise; F. F. Bacon, Oregon; Mrs. Carrie B. Hutton, Plates; Edwin R. Jones, Richborough; A. J. Silvara, Session; J. R. Horton, Territown. Connecticut—A. H. Barlow, Gaylordsville; Charles J. Perter, Goshen; Richard Burwinkle, Miamus; William Smith, Sandy Hook. Delaware—John C. Raymond, Leipsic; Allen H. Bemis, Viola. Maine—Charles E. Lane, Brooks; C. H. Dunning, Brownville; Seth C. Ham, Cambridge; J. M. Ridlon, East Blue Hill; C. H. Clement, East Harpswell; H. Mace, Smithfield; E. Johnson, Thorndyke. Massachusetts—D. Christie Kerr, Hancock; Loring S. Fowler, Warnerville. New-Hampshire—A. S. Burnes, Canterbury Depot; Hamlin Eastcoss, Moultonborough; Henry F. Cater, North Berrington.

* *

Of the nominations sent to the Senate during the special session by President Harrison the following were rejected: Marat Halstead, to be Minister to Germany; Isadore S. Leventhal, to be Postmaster at Hudson, Cal.

The following names appointed upon and services died, at the end of the session: William A. Wilkinson to be Associate Justice of the Territory of New-Mexico, Edwin L. Earnshaw to be Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Commissioners—Gerth A. Hilken, Natchez; Cadi C. Gilpins, at Eustis, Fla.; Murd G. Drake at Gainesville, Fla.; Robert E. Bennett, at Rushville, Ind.; George R. Nicholson, at Ness City, Kan.; Samuel C. Moore, at Findlay, Ohio.

* *

Col. J. H. Swerts, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Republican National Committee, will be provided to-morrow, or soon thereafter, with a comfortable place in the Treasury Department.

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It is understood that Mr. W. O. Bradley of Kentucky has declined the Corean mission, to which he was nominated a few days ago.

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Mrs. McKee, the President's daughter, left Washington this morning, in company with the family of ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia, for a week's visit to Jacksonville, Fla.

FIGHTING REPUBLICANS.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST JOHN COLLINS IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

About one hundred Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District met at 68 East Broadway last night, and cut out the programme of a funeral service for to-morrow at which John Collins, Chairman of the District Committee, is expected to fill the leading rôle, and John J. Collins, his son, Secretary of the District Committee, will be chief mourner.

The meeting was presided over by John B. Dunne, and among others present were Charles E. Abbott, John J. Mulvey, James McManus, P. J. Hickey, William Nethercott, Pat Reilly, Thomas F. Grady, Alexander S. Rosenthal President of the Hebrew American Republican League; Dr. Kram, Michael Hines, Patrick J. Ahern, and Isaac Leitenburg. Chairman Dunne said that Collins had made of the Republican organization in the district a close corporation, and that he ran it for revenue only and retained all the benefits in the family. He bargained with the Republican voters as with so many voting cattle, and methodically disregarded the will of the majority. He was to die on Friday. The primary election would be held on that day at 211 East Broadway, from 3 to 9 o'clock. He invited everybody to attend.

A. S. Rosenthal added his protest against the longer continuation of John Collins in authority. He told how at the meeting of the Republican County Committee he had tried to get the committee to order a re-enrollment and reorganization of the district organization, but without avail.

He read what he called the death warrant of John Collins—an affidavit made Dec. 5 by Bernard Wolff of 74 Essex-street, detailing a conversation between Collins and Rosenthal at the latter's house just before election, and which the affiant says he overheard from an adjoining room. This death warrant the Republican County Committee refused to heed.

Collins, according to this affidavit, sailed upon Rosenthal and remarked: "Aha, I see the coast is clear. I saw Tim Campbell; I thought he would faint when I told him the Hebrew American League insists upon getting $3,000. 'But,' said Tim, 'you know I've always been your friend, and Rosenthal will do as I advise him—therefore, I'll get you all $500 by telling Rosenthal that all he can expect is $2,500.' Well, Tim will hustle about to raise this $2,500 and hand it to me in the next few days; that will be split between us."

Statistician Charles E. Abbott also spoke for individual liberty and the rights of the voters against boss rule, and the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of delegates from the various election districts will be held at Mr. Dunne's residence this evening for the purpose of putting up a ticket to run in opposition to the machine ticket at to-morrow's primaries.

MUSICIANS IN EARNEST.

THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE SALVATION ARMY'S BEST BAND.

Nothing quite so unique in the way of a religious entertainment has ever been held in this city as that at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Building last evening. It was the first appearance in this city of the "Household Troops' Brass Band" in a Salvation Army concert.

The hall was filled with an audience made up in part of people well known in social life, mingled with men and women plainly of the laboring classes, and with Salvation Army lassies in their oppressively plain costume, and Salvation Army men in their showy scarlet jerseys and dark blue sack coats. On the platform was a brass band of 25 pieces. Its members' uniforms were made additionally showy by a mass of red aiguillettes strung across the breast.

Capt. Appleby, who played the cornet with mere power and as many frills in the way of trilling and tonguing as Levy does, was an enthusiastic leader and a vehement chorus master. Unlike other brass bands, this one not only plays Salvation Army songs and choruses, but its members sing vociferously, its bass-drum player is a soprano, and 16 has a pianist. The bass drummer had a peculiar round-arm motion in swinging the drum stick, which won for him from Marshal Booth the title of "circumlocutionarian."

The band has a record of 5,000 miles of tramping in Great Britain, some 2,000 miles in Canada and this country, and now a New-York appearance, where it has at once earned the reputation of a band of enthusiasts whose enthusiasm excels in vigor and noise that of any band that ever appeared here. Its members played, sang, spoke, prayed, and shouted a chorus of amens and hallelujahs that should leave a ringing in Association Hall for many days to come.

While the audience could not but laugh at the manoeuvres of the band, it had to admire its enthusiasm and earnestness and left the hall fully agreeing with Mrs. Booth that, for the peculiar work of the Salvation Army in the slums of great cities, its value must be very considerable.

TWO BOROUGH ELECTIONS.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., April 3.—The borough election here yesterday was a very exciting one. Two tickets were in the field, one known as the fishermen's ticket and the other known as the citizens' ticket. The former was elected, the men on that ticket receiving the following vote: James R. Minugh, 169; Peter L. Cruser, 169; William H. Brehm, 133; James J. Reed, 112; Robert P. Blair, 169; Winfield White, 134, and Peter Hall Fasker, 126.

At Atlantic Highlands the regular ticket was elected as follows: William T. Franklin, 102; S. T. White, 99; D. L. Conever, 98; N. H. Roberts, 98; P. S. Conover, 89; William Savidge, 84, and J. E. Foster, 82.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Frank H. Damrosch will begin a course of lectures on "The Musical Training of Children in Schools" at Association Hall at 4 P. M. today. These lectures have especial value for teachers.

Dr. Hans von Bülow's third Beethoven recital at the Broadway Theatre to-day will begin at 3 o'clock. This is an hour earlier than the time of the previous recitals.

Theodore Thomas's last orchestral concert will be given at Chickering Hall at 3:15 P. M. to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

An attempt was made to wreck the Pennsylvania limited vestibule passenger train No. 2 at Louisville, near Canton, Ohio, Tuesday night, by placing pieces of iron in the switch near the little town. The obstructions were discovered and removed in time to prevent a bad accident taking place.

The mounted skin of the famous elephant Jumbo, which was presented to the Barnum Museum of Natural History at Tufts College, Massachusetts, by P. T. Barnum, has arrived there and has been placed in position. From West Somerville it was hauled to the museum by six horses.

In the Toronto (Ontario) Police Court yesterday, John Lee West consented to give up the money stolen from his employer, Charles Feahney of New-Orleans. The charge of having brought stolen money into Canada was then dismissed, and West was released.

The steam yacht Anita of this city, Capt. Brown, arrived at Annapolis, Md., last night, with E. H. Austin, Jr., owner, wife, and child, and James Sydam, wife, and daughter on board. They leave there to-day for Norfolk and thence to Washington.

A riot and attempted lynching occurred at Xenia, Ohio, Tuesday. Sherman Jackson stabbed and killed Frank Lawrence, colored. A mob attempted to lynch Jackson, but the police, after a hard struggle, placed the prisoner in jail.

Charles N. Ellsworth, charged with infanticide at Haddam last November, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in Middletown, Conn., yesterday, and was sentenced to State prison for six years.

George Cooper, who killed his wife at Portland, Conn., last October, yesterday at Middletown pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to State prison for life.

Duncan C. Ross and H. M. Dufur wrestled three bouts, mixed styles, for a purse of $200 at the Essex Rink at Lawrence, Mass., last night. Ross won two falls, and was declared the winner.

A freight train on the New-England Railroad ran into a work train at near Hopewell Junction Tuesday night. Patrick Kelcoin had both legs broken, and two Italians were badly bruised.

Frank Whittle, a deaf-mute, attempted suicide by drowning at Hoosic Falls, N. Y., Tuesday night. Disappointment in love is said to have been the cause. Whittle was arrested.

Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane, Miss F. Adele Sloane, and Miss Emily W. Sloane of this city are at the Hotel Richelieu, Chicago.

About 40 switchmen employed in the Erie yards at Buffalo, struck yesterday, because three of their number were discharged 10 days ago and not reinstated at their demand.

Frederick Winser, late Superintendent of the Fire Department at St. John's, Newfoundland, has since December last been Chief Engineer, having worked himself up from the ranks. Winser is living behind him a wife and four children.

Adam Mauk was found drowned in a spring on his farm near West Sand Lake, N. Y., Tuesday night. He was 65 years old, and is supposed to have committed suicide.

The street car drivers employed by the Rochester City and Brighton Street Railway Company, at Rochester, went on strike yesterday.

A passenger morning engineer blew upon the whistle of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad engine, Ohio, on April 1, prematurely at 6.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS TALKS.

PITTSBURG, April 3.—The leading officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad system are in the city to-day. The party consists of President George B. Roberts, Second Vice-President J. N. Dubarry, Third Vice-President John P. Green, General Manager Charles E. Pugh, General Superintendent E. B. Pettit, Chief Engineer William H. Brown, and General Superintendent of Machine Power Theodore N. Ely.

In speaking of the policy of the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, President Roberts said he did not desire to be understood as asserting that there is any extraordinary depression in business, but the outlook for railroad business is not encouraging for this year.

"The general average of the earnings last year," said Mr. Roberts, "was not good, and this year the outlook is not much better. Freight rates are extremely low, and the general depression in the mercantile lines of business is evidence that the outlook is not encouraging, and there is no chance for advancing rates. What remains for the railroads to do under such conditions is to economize wherever they can.

"The company has not given any thought to reduction of the wages of its employes as any department, but in every way where there is an opportunity economy will be specially observed. This is now being done. Instructions have been given to observe the utmost economy during the present year.

"There will be no cutting of rates on the Pennsylvania's lines. The policy on some lines has always been conservative and against the cutting of rates. Yes, the provisions of the amended Inter-State commerce law will be strictly observed."

ILLINOIS CENTRAL WINS.

CHICAGO, April 3.—An interesting suit, in which the Illinois Central Railroad Company is the plaintiff and the Baltimore and Ohio the defendant, came to trial for the second time in Judge Altgeld's court to-day. The property involved in the suit is the ground now occupied by the freight depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Company in this city, situated east of the passenger station of the Illinois Central and north of the line of Randolph-street.

The latter company leased the ground to the Baltimore and Ohio in July, 1877, for a period of five years. It is claimed by the Baltimore and Ohio that in 1879 the Illinois Central agreed to give it a lease in perpetuity to other grounds equally desirable, and to allow it to remain where it was until such lease should be delivered. The Central denied the contract and it was never executed, but the Baltimore and Ohio held possession of the ground and continues to occupy it.

Possession of the land is what the Illinois Central is striving for in its suit. Judge Altgeld found that the Baltimore and Ohio unlawfully held possession of the property and that the Illinois Central was entitled to a judgment of ouster. The Baltimore and Ohio asked for an appeal.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The effort made by certain business men to get the railroads to extend the time for excursion tickets to the centennial celebration has not met with much success. J. M. Pierson of the Trunk Line Association, to whom the matter was referred, stated that the request were rejected and the time was extended for trade purposes. Those who are anxious that the time should be extended argue that the Inter-State Commerce Law expressly says that its provisions shall not prevent the issuance of excursion tickets. It is also argued that the excursion tickets to the inauguration were good from Feb. 25 to March 5, and that all are strangers who came in town at the centennial from distant points are obliged to leave on May 2 in order to use their excursion tickets there will be a most uncomfortable rush of travel.

It looks as though Col. Orland Smith, Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio, intended soon to retire from the service, as on Tuesday evening President Mayer issued the following circular, and directed that a copy be sent to each office on the Baltimore and Ohio lines: "The Second Vice-President, Mr. Thomas M. King, will have charge of all questions pertaining to the physical and operating branches of the company's service, and such other duties as may from time to time be assigned him by the President. Boris Peterson, now Assistant to the Vice-President, Col. Orland Smith, on such subjects will, on and after April 1, 1889, be referred to the Second Vice-President, Mr. King, and will have their headquarters in the offices heretofore occupied by Vice-President Smith, and the secretaries and clerks of the latter are occupying the same positions with Mr. King."

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company yesterday President Fowler voted proxies on 407,730 out of a total of 500,000 shares in favor of a resolution that the stockholders of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company sanction the issue by said company of its bonds for an amount not exceeding $10,000,000, payable in gold 50 years from their date, with interest not exceeding 5 per cent per annum, payable half yearly, and redeemable after 10 years on six months' notice at 105, and to the execution of a mortgage on the property and franchises of the company, now acquired or that may hereafter be acquired, as security for the payment of such bonds, the form of said bonds and mortgage to be determined by the Board of Directors of the company.

The General Passenger Agents of the trunk lines met yesterday afternoon and discussed the recent decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission that special rates to 10 or more passengers was a discrimination and unlawful under the laws. In accordance with that decision it was decided that orders should at once be issued stopping such rates. It was urged that under the decision it was illegal to make special rates for parties traveling to conventions, but it is believed that a change will be made in this, and it was decided to refer this matter to the commission for a judicial interpretation, and, pending its promulgation, to abolish all special rates, every passenger being required to pay the full fare.

The General Managers of the lines in the territory of the Central Traffic Association met at Chicago yesterday and virtually adopted the revised agreement submitted by the Committee on Revision. It was decided to abolish the office of Vice-Chairman, recently held by George H. Daniels. This means that the Passenger Committee will elect its own Chairman from one of its number instead of employing a salaried officer to fill that position, while Chairman Blanchard will exercise equal supervision over all departments.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy earnings for February are $1,796,900; increase over same month last year, $110,381; net earnings, $845,301; decrease, $63,449; from Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, gross, $3,713,166; decrease, $355,292; net, $879,179; increase, $12,290. In addition, the outside lines controlled by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy gained $184,178 gross and $69,589 net in February.

The rate on flour, which was recently reduced from 12½ cents to 7½ cents a hundred between St. Paul and Chicago on business destined to Eastern points, is to be advanced again. The Burlington and Northern which led the reduction has entered into an agreement with the Wisconsin and Lake Superior lines to advance the rate to 10 cents, and the advance will go into effect April 15.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to build a connecting loop, which will leave the main line on the Hackensack Meadows and cross the Passaic River Meadows and join the main line again at the Waverly Fair Grounds. The object is to avoid the delay now met by the trains required by the ordinances while passing through Newark.

Ex-Gov. John C. Brown has resigned the Presidency of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and will make Nashville, Tenn., his headquarters, having been elected President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

Secretary of State Blaine has received telegraphic information from Consul Allen at Kingston, Jamaica, of the sale by the Colonial Government of that island to an American syndicate of the entire Jamaica railway system.

QUEENS COUNTY ELECTIONS.

Complete returns from the towns in Queens County, Long Island, shew that in North Hempstead John Powell (Dem.) was defeated by John Wooley (Rep.) for Supervisor. The former had held the office for six years. Local dissensions caused the defeat of Powell. With the exception of one Overseer of the Poor, the remainder of the ticket is Democratic.

In Flushing the whole Democratic ticket, headed by Joseph Dykes for Supervisor, is elected.

In Oyster Bay Scudder V. Whitney, brother of ex-Mayor Whitney of Brooklyn, and the remainder of the Democratic candidates are elected. For two years the Republicans carried the town at the local elections.

Martin V. Wood (Rep.) heads the successful ticket in Hempstead.

In Jamaica John H. Brinkerhoff and all the Democrats on his ticket were successful.

In Newtown the election of John E. Van Nostrand (Rep.) as Supervisor was supplemented by the election of Thomas Howard (Rep.) as Police Justice over Francis E. McKenna, (Dem.,) who held the office many years, and John A. Lawrence, Jr., (Rep.) as Receiver of Taxes. This town is strongly Democratic on State and national issues.

The new Board of Supervisors will be of the same complexion politically as the late one—four Democrats and three Republicans.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Oliver T. Morton of Indianapolis is at the Grand Hotel.

Bishop Thomas Bowman of St. Louis is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. A. B. Upshaw of Tennessee is at the Sturgevant House.

Congressman George W. E. Dorsey of Nebraska is at the Westminster Hotel.

Russell B. Harrison and Congressman Frederick Lansing of Watertown, N. Y., are at the Gilsey House.

Senator Leland Stanford of California, Congressman Rodney Wallace of Massachusetts, and Carroll E. Smith of Syracuse are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senators George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, Henry M. Teller of Colorado, and John S. Barbour of Virginia, Count Sawa and Marquis Maeda of Japan, Congressmen A. G. Cliancy of Pennsylvania, and Charles Stump of Maryland, and Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A QUIET WEDDING.

George Le Boutillier was married in Brooklyn on Tuesday to Miss Isabella Gourlie Groshon, daughter of the late William J. Groshon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John S. Breckinridge.

LADIES WATCH THE GAMES

GOOD CONTESTS AMONG THE CHESS PLAYERS.

BLACKBURNE DISTINGUISHES HIMSELF BY WINNING A VICTORY IN VERY QUICK TIME—THE OTHER MATCHES.

Yesterday was ladies' day at the American Chess Congress, and preparations had been made to make the visitors as comfortable as possible. Notices were put up asking visitors to abstain from smoking, but the injunction was not extended to the players, and several of them took a few puffs at their cigars.

Very few ladies appeared during the day, but there was a fair representation present in the evening, and they generally watched the progress of the games as intently as did their escorts. Among those who were present were Mrs. W. F. Eno of Brooklyn, the Misses Cobb of Brooklyn, Mrs. Schreyer, Mrs. Max Judd, Mrs. H. Werrall, Mrs. Mallman, Miss Rathven, Mrs. Shubert, Mrs. Stulinger, and Miss Teed.

The first game to close during the day was between Blackburne and Showalter, who declined the "queen's gambit." Showalter played a dashing game, but about the sixteenth move Blackburne announced mate in six moves, and kept his word.

Mason played an irregular opening with MacLeod, who gave away a piece unnecessarily and lost the game. Martinez is looking unwell. He played a strong game with Delmar until the thirtieth move, when he lost a piece which was fatal to his game. Burille had a long struggle with Bird and drew with him. Pollock had the advantage in the early part of his game with Burn, but did not keep it up, and lost. D. G. Baird lost one piece too many in an exchange with Lipschutz, and lost the game, too.

Tschigorin and Weiss played until 11 o'clock, when they drew. Hanham again distinguished himself in a fight with Taubenhaus, sweeping all his pieces off the board with the exception of a pawn, and it was not until then that Taubenhaus gave in.

Showalter and Lipschutz had an unfinished game from Tuesday. Yesterday they agreed to call it a draw.

The record is:

Baird, D. G.—Won from Burille, Judd, Martinez, Mason, Taubenhaus, lost to Gossip, Lipschutz, Showalter, Weiss. Total—5 won, 4 lost.

Baird, J. W.—Won from Hanham, MacLeod, Martinez; drew with Bird, lost to Burn, Delmar, Judd, Pollock, Taubenhaus. Total—3½ won, 5½ lost.

Bird, H. E.—Won from Hanham, Martinez, Judd, Pollock; drew with J. W. Baird, Burille; lost to Burn, Delmar, Mason. Total—5 won, 4 lost.

Blackburne, J.—Won from Baird, Gossip, Hanham, Mason, Pollock, Showalter; drew with Martinez; lost to Judd, Weiss. Total—8½ won, 2½ lost.

Burille, C. F.—Won from Gossip, Gunsberg; drew with Bird; lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Lipschutz, Showalter, Tschigorin. Weiss. Total—2½ won, 6½ lost.

Burn, Alex—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Delmar, MacLeod, Pollock; drew with Gunsberg; lost to Hanham, Tschigorin, Taubenhaus. Total—6½ won, 3½ lost.

Delmar, Eugene—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Hanham, Martinez, Pollock; lost to Burn, MacLeod, Taubenhaus. Total—5 won, 5 lost.

Gossip, S. H. D.—Won from D. G. Baird, Showalter; drew with Mason, Taubenhaus, Weiss; lost to Blackburne, Burille, Gunsberg, Lipschutz. Total—8½ won, 2½ lost.

Gunsberg, Isidor—Won from Gossip, Hanham, Judd, Martinez, Mason; drew with Burn, Pollock, Weiss; lost to Burille. Total—6½ won, 2½ lost.

Hanham, J. M.—Won from Burn, MacLeod, Taubenhaus; lost to J. W. Baird, Bird, Blackburne, Delmar, Gunsberg, Tschigorin. Total—3 won, 6 lost.

Judd, Max—Won from Blackburne, J. W. Baird, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Martinez, lost to D. G. Baird, Bird, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Tschigorin. Total—5 won, 4 lost.

Lipschutz, S.—Won from D. G. Baird, Burille, Gossip, Martinez, Pollock; drew with Mason, Showalter, Weiss, lost to Judd. Total—6½ won, 3½ lost.

MacLeod, Nicholas—Won from Delmar, Martinez, lost to J. W. Baird, Burn, Hanham, Judd, Mason, Pollock, Taubenhaus. Total—3 won 7 lost.

Martinez, Dion M.—Drew with Blackburne, lost to D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird, Burn, Delmar, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Tschigorin. Total—½ won, 8½ lost.

Mason, James—Won from Bird, McLeod, Showalter, Tschigorin, drew with Gossip, Lipschutz, lost to G. D. Baird, Blackburne, Gunsberg. Total—5 won, 4 lost.

Pollock, W. H. K.—Won from J. W. Baird, MacLeod, drew with Gunsberg, lost to Bird, Blackburne, Burn, Delmar, Lipschutz, Tschigorin. Total—3½ won, 5½ lost.

Showalter, J. W.—Won from D. G. Baird, Burille, Taubenhaus, drew with Lipschutz, lost to Blackburne, Gossip, Judd, Mason, Weiss. Total—4½ won, 5½ lost.

Taubenhaus, M.—Won from Burn, J. W. Baird, Delmar, MacLeod, drew with Gossip, Weiss, lost to D. G. Baird, Hanham, Showalter. Total—5 won, 4 lost.

Tschigorin, Michael—Won from Burille, Burn, Hanham, Martinez, Pollock, drew with Weiss, lost to Mason. Total—5½ won, 1½ lost.

Weiss, Max.—Won from D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Burille, Showalter, drew with Gossip, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, Taubenhaus, Tschigorin. Total—6½ won, 2½ lost.

The following is the pairing to-day: Burille against MacLeod, Weiss against Bird, Gossip against Tschigorin, Showalter against Gunsberg, D. G. Baird against Blackburne, Taubenhaus against Lipschutz, J. W. Baird against Mason, Delmar against Judd, Burn against Martinez, Hannam, against Pollock.

MUCH TALK OF DOLLARS.

THE REPUBLICAN BUSINESS MEN DON'T TOUCH THE POSTMASTERSHIP.

Having received a hint that it would be better for them not to complicate it, the members of the Executive Committee of the Business Men's Republican Association did not meddle with the Postmastership question at their meeting in the rooms of the Ohio Society last night. They devoted themselves to the consideration of how to get money to build a home for Republican "country savers."

Having an infirm hand, President Strong had much trouble in representing the eloquence of some of the speakers on this subject. Perhaps the most eloquent of them was Mr. George I. Seabury, an aggressive Republican, possessed of many ideas and much language. He told his colleagues what they must do to save themselves from the fate which they seemed to him desirous of precipitating themselves.

His main idea was that the Republican dollar should be chased into every lair in which it assuredly itself, and there be captured for the benefit of the party. He was particularly severe in his condemnation of professional politicians, and insisted that they must not be permitted to capture the results of the great movement.

It was decided that 10,000 circulars should be sent to Republicans, and every subscription, be it a nickel or be it $100,000, shall be welcomed. The initiation fee and first year's dues of members of the association were increased from $5 to $10. The increase will have to be paid by the 37 new members elected last night.

It was determined that when the great home of local Republicanism shall have been built it shall have on its front the inscription, "The Business Men's Republican Association of the City of New-York," as a sort of reminder to the politicians, who ran things badly until the business men took charge of them.

Messrs. A. R. Whitney, John F. Plummer, and C. C. Shayne are the committees to receive subscriptions. They have $22,000 now. They want $300,000, and when they get it, or a good promise of it, they will build the great hall.

GOULD'S GRIP ON ATCHISON.

There was unusual life at the Windsor Hotel last night. Strange stories were circulating and the speculative contingent was alert. Jay Gould, it was stated on all sides, had yesterday made much further progress in his deal for gaining control of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. Atchison stock, which sold at 41½ yesterday morning and was quoted at 42⅜ when the Stock Exchange closed, was actively bid for at 43½, and in some instances at even higher figures.

Neither Gould authorities nor anybody identified with Atchison's interests would be induced to discuss the matter, though brokers popularly supposed to be Gould's agents were among last night's bidders for the stock—a proceeding which bear operators characterised as a mere game of bluff, which they predicted could not be followed up on the open Stock Exchange to-day, if they waited for it. Should it begin, though, they would do it at the advance of a point over the day's last quotation.

A SHERIFF SHOT AND KILLED.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 3.—Intelligence reached here at a late hour to-night from Rutledge, Tenn., to the effect that Sheriff S. P. Greenlee of Granger County was shot and instantly killed last night while attempting to arrest John Wolfenbarger, an escaped convict from the penitentiary.

Sheriff Greenlee, who instituted a search for Wolfenbarger last night, found him in company with a man named Beeler, a boy named Kirby, and an unknown woman. They were together in a stable and heavily armed. The Sheriff approached and demanded their surrender, whereupon they opened fire on him, which he returned, wounding all four of the party.

Over a hundred shots were fired, and when the firing ceased the Sheriff was dead, having been shot through the head several times.

THROWN FROM HER CARRIAGE.

Mrs. Annie Lawrence of 146 West Forty-sixth-street was thrown from her carriage on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street last night. The horse became frightened and upset the vehicle. Mrs. Lawrence was slightly injured, and was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, but subsequently taken to her home.

A QUESTION OF DATES.

METHODIST MINISTERS PUZZLING OVER THEIR CONFERENCE'S AGE.

About 300 ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church are gathered in this city to attend the annual New-York Conference of that denomination. The ninety-ninth conference was the numerical distinction given the present gathering on all the official printed matter, and such it was really supposed to be, until at yesterday's opening session it was shown almost conclusively that the churchmen have made a mistake of 10 years in their calculations.

The Conference, which will be in session a full week, opened yesterday morning at the Eighteenth-street Methodist parsonage, near Eighth-avenue. At 9 o'clock the Lord's Supper was administered by Bishop Willard F. Mallalieu, who also presided over the subsequent business session, assisted by Sanford L. Ferguson, Presiding Elder of the Poughkeepsie District; A. J. Palmer, Presiding Elder of the New-York district; A. Coons, Presiding Elder of the Kingston District, and Frank J. Belcher, Presiding Elder of the Newburg District.

The first business of the Conference was the election of officers. Last year's list were re-elected, with the exception of the Assistant Statistical Secretaries and Assistant Treasurers, C. W. Millard being elected among the former and H. W. Byrnes among the latter. The position of Postmaster was given to the Rev. Thomas S. Bond. The calling of the roll showed that 217 delegates were at the opening session.

The Rev. E. X. Hoffecker offered a motion which raised a ripple of opposition. It was to the effect that no reports of collections of fractions of dollars be accepted or credited on the books, as it made the accounts too complex. This was objected to from several quarters and the motion was laid on the table.

It was at this point that evidence was introduced to shew that the Conference had miscalculated its age. Dr. M. C. Crawford read a paper which showed that the body is 10 years younger than it supposed itself to be, or 89 years instead of 99 years. He argued that an Annual Conference is held only on the authority of a General Conference. The first General Conference, as proved by the records, occurred in 1796. Six Annual Conferences were then provided for—the New-England, the Philadelphia, the Baltimore, the Virginia, the South Carolina, and the Western. No mention was made anywhere of a New-York Conference until 1800, when the record shows that it was formed out of the New-England Conference. The 1789 General Conference, according to the minutes, took place in 1789, but the old John-Street Church records shew that one was held in 1788. On the strength of this the Conference of 1865 passed a resolution calling itself the seventy-fifth. Contrary to the records of the General Conference, however, say nothing of the existence of the New-York Conference before 1800.

The discussion of this subject, which awakened great interest, was laid on the table until to-day.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne, Secretary of the Education Society, made an appeal in behalf of that organization. He said it was enough to try the patience of a Job to gather in the money subscribed for his society—$2

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—By a young and educated lady to travel with a lady who needs a cultivated and desirable companion; during the Summer season; best references. Address M. E. C., Box 978 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By an educated young girl to travel; lady's willing to travel. Call at 502 West 39th-st., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as first-class chambermaid and do sewing and no assist with growing children; best city references; city, or country. Address M. H., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain sewing in a private family; five years' good city reference. Address T. M. E., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; six years' personal city reference. Address M. C., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; very best city reference. Address S., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO SEWING.—By a young girl (Protestant) in private family; good reference; just disengaged. Call at 394 8th-av.; ring first bell.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By competent Protestant; city reference. Would go in the country. Call at 165 West 126th-st., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family only. Call or address Miss Murtbaugh, 234 West 35th-st.; do not say advertiser.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young girl; do mending; willing and obliging; city reference. Call at 222 West 27th-st., Room 5.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with children; excellent references. Call at 853 2d-av., fancy store.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or maid to lady or grown children; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call at 201 East 70th-st., one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable woman as competent chambermaid; fine washing; willing; city reference; city or country. Call at 236 East 76th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl to do chamber work and waiting or take care of children; willing and obliging; references. Call at 213 West 126th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; help with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; best city reference; two years in last place. Call at 213 East 27th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing in private family; reference if required. Call two days, at 222 East 37th-st., fourth floor. Finnigan.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable girl in private family; best city reference. Address K. R., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By competent young girl as chambermaid or waitress; best city reference; city or country. Call at 189 East 67th-st., second bell, right hand.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, tidy young woman as competent chambermaid; willing and obliging; best city references. Address N. M., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for an experienced chambermaid and good plain seamstress; thoroughly competent and reliable. Apply 46 Bay, Thursday, 3 to 5 East 42d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; wishes to travel; good city reference. Address M. G., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant woman; city or country; good references; will be found obliging. Call or address 141 West 126th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly competent chambermaid; four years' good city reference from present employer. Address J. T., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American Protestant girl as chambermaid and do sewing or the care of children; good city reference. Call at 134 West 19th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Address V., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in private family; can do plain sewing; best city reference. Address B. C., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By middle-aged, active woman; assist with any other kind of work; city or country; first-class city reference. Address T. S., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable American girl as chambermaid or nurse; willing and obliging. Seen at last place, 329 West 59th-st., fourth flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; do plain sewing; seen at present employer's; three years' references. Address A. E. L., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork or waitress in a small family; city reference. Address M. H. E., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant chambermaid or parlormaid or assist with waiting; seven years' good reference. Call at 114 West 38th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; assist at washing; good reference. Call at 890 7th-av., corner 58th-st., rear blacksmith's shop.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting. Seen at present employer's, 38 East 37th-st., from 10 to 2.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl to do chamberwork and waiting in small private family. Call at 473 West 22d-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID OR CHAMBERMAID AND Waitress.—Address, or can be seen at present employer's, 21 West 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl as chambermaid; good sewer; best of reference. Address care Mrs. Busy, 304 East 26th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; willing to assist with washing; in private family. Seen at present employer's, 14 West 16th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced chambermaid and waitress; two years in last place. Call at 434 West 40th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good reference. Call at 200 East 39th-st., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; good city reference. Call at 223 East 87th-st.

COOK.—By competent young woman in private family; understands cooking; private family preferred; city or country. Address 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an American Protestant girl as good cook and laundress; good city reference. Call at 1,269 Broadway, Room 5.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook; good reference. Call at 1,269 Broadway, Room 5.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, April 3:

A. H. Muller & Son sold, by order of the Executors, two two-story buildings, with lot 25 by 100, 45 Oliver-st., west side, 125.5 feet south of Madison-st., for $12,500, to M. A. G. Levy; also, by order of the Trustees, disposed of two three-story brick buildings, with lot 26.5 by 100.50 Great Jones-st., running through to 459 Bond-st., west of Bowery, for $28,000, to W. Haben, and at public auction sold the three-story stone-front house, with lot 18 by 70, 136 East 82d-st., southwest corner of Lexington-av., for $21,200, to Myer Finn.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the four-story brick building, with lot 18 by 71, 1,039 1st-av., east side, 75 feet south of 57th-st., for $1,850, to Albert A. Meyer; two lots, each 19.2 by 100.8, on East 89th-st., south side, 306.8 feet east of 5th-av., sold for $16,200, to J. Tredwell, and five lots, each 20 by 100.11, on East 97th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 5th-av., sold for $30,000, to Thomas Cunningham and J. Jay Smith. The following sales were withdrawn: dwelling, with lot, 151 Norfolk-st., and dwelling, with lot, 76 East 90th-st.

John P. B. Smith sold at public auction the four-story stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, 49 East 29th-st., north side, 60 feet west of 4th-av., for $28,950, to Francis Mawley; three-story house, with lot 17 by 100.5, 130 West 98th-st., south side, east of 10th-av., sold for $13,900, to E. D. Gaynor; two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, 11 Tiffany-st., east side, 250 feet north of 165th-st., sold for $2,350, to T. F. O'Rourke, and eight lots, each 25 by 100, on New-av., east side, block front between 147th and 148th sts., sold for $23,900, to James Foy.

J. Thomas Stearns sold at public auction the two-story frame house, with lot 16.8 by 110, 832 East 170th-st., south side, 131 feet east of Fulton-st., for $3,750, to J. L. Richardson; similar house, with lot 16.8 by 100, 829 East 170th-st., opposite the above, sold for $3,900, to same purchaser; three lots, together in size 51.7 by 100, on Cedar-place, southwest corner of Jackson-av., sold for $1,755, to R. S. Dorsett; four lots, each 25 by 100, on Cedar-place, southwest corner of Tinton-av., sold for $3,035, to M. Casey and A. Van Nostrand; five lots, each 25 by 100, on Cedar-place, north side, 95 feet west of Tinton-av., sold for $3,530, to C. Donovan and others, and four lots, each 25 by 100, on Cedar-place, southeast corner of Tinton-av., sold for $3,170, to F. Wood.

James L. Wells sold, by order of the Executors, a house, with 24 acres of land, at Mount Kisco, N. Y., for $13,250, to S. W. Clokey.

James Bleecker & Son withdrew the sale of a house, with plot of land, on Washington-av., at Bloomfield, N. J.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 3.

88th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 6th-av., 28.8x94.8; John H. Bergman to George Koll..... $19,000

89th-st., n. s., 248.3 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.8x98.9x50x98.9; George Koll and wife to Abraham Quackenbush and John Farrell.. 33,000

94th-st., n. s., 93 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18.8x100; William Andrews to Adolph Frankel. 13,000

96th-st., n. s., 175.11 ft. e. of 100th-st., 25.11x100; Julius Lipman and wife to Charles K. Maguire..... 27,500

83d-st., s. s., 152.1 ft. w. of 9th-av., 15.9x100.5; William R. Martin and wife to Charles T. Pegg and others..... 21,000

Hester-st., 87; Max Cohen and wife to Reuben Saltenstein..... 35,100

94th-st., 40 West; Increase M. Grenell and wife to Annie L. Melndoe..... 28,000

87th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x100.9; Walter J. McIndoe and wife to Increase M. Grenell..... 18,000

58th-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d-av., 22x100.4; Therese Sigmund and Henrietta Stein to Kerin Welch..... 12,000

Locust-av., n. e. s., to Johnson-av., lot 154, 24th Ward, 200x198; Charles T. Crandell and others to John A. Knox..... 3,500

Union-av., w. s., 45 ft. n. of Home-st., 24x100; John A. Knox and wife to Frederick Gaiser..... 3,500

Union-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Home-st., 25x100; Frederick Gaiser and wife to Hettie Knox..... 1

169th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x85; John K. Cronly and wife to Charles Sahelhooker..... 2,000

Hudson-st., 165, and 48 and 48½ Leight-st.; Gouverneur Tillotson to James Pyle..... 31,000

99th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.11; John C. Barth and wife and another to Joseph Brucker..... 23,500

Union-av., w. s., 59 ft. n. of 167th-st., 45x100; John A. Knox and wife to Abraham Goldstein..... 6,500

Union-av., w. s., 30 ft. n. of 167th-st., 15x100x14x100; same to same..... 3,500

36th-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9; Henry Reuse and wife to Cord Engelken..... 16,000

7th-av., n. e. corner of 48th-st., 20x50; Richard C. Baker and wife to Anton Weisz, and wife..... 26,000

41st-st., 306 East; Samuel Sherwood and wife to Jennie C. Hofele..... 8,000

4th-st., 103 East; William Strube to Peter Fresse..... 39,500

Lorillard-st., s. s., lot 125, 24th Ward, 53.5x50x91x61; Henry Lott and wife to Catherine A. Durkin..... 2,200

24-av., 429; Mary McDonald to John R. Green..... 12,300

82d-st., s. s., 306.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x102.2; Frederick W. Sauer and wife to Frederick Dotty and wife..... 13,800

9th-av., w. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 63d-st., 25x100; Executors of Rosina Heimbuch to A. Mehler..... 19,500

9th-av., w. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 63d-st., 25x100; Eugene Douglass to Executors of Rosina Heimbuch, 1-5 part..... 700

Lewis-st., w. s., 180 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 20 x100; Jacob Keiser and wife to John H. and Margaretha Hoffman..... 14,900

9th-av., n. w. corner of 99th-st., 25x100; William M. Ivins, Chamberlain, to samuel J. Whitley..... 50,469

18th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st-av., 30x93; Mary Elbers to Louise Weber..... 14,800

11th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25.5x100.7; George G. Coffin to Marietta Coffin. 20,000

83d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Adeline E. Haremaker to Joseph Stegmayer..... 9,250

83d-av., 514; Robert Irwin to Dederick H. Buitmann..... 37,000

120th-st., n. s., 57 ft. e. of St. Nicholas-av., 50x100.11; George B. Newell, Referee, to John A. Rockford..... 3,000

Willard-av., s. s., 102.9 ft. w. of Bronx River road, 50x100; William S. and Charles W. Spring to Ellen Eaton..... 450

Popham-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Morris-av., 25x125; Robert N. Cleverdon and Joseph Putzel to Lillie R. Cleverdon..... 1

11th-av., n. e. corner 169th-st., 176.7x100; Charles Enler to Mathias Rock..... 30,000

82d-st., s. s., 227.9 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25.2x100.2; George Brandon and wife to Patrick McMorrow..... 12,000

96th-st. n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; Frank A. Ransom, Referee, to Julius Lipcrnan..... 5,000

96th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x 100.11; same to same..... 5,000

96th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; same to same..... 5,000

About four gores on New-York and Harlem Railroad Company's track, adjoining St. John's College; Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association to New-York and Harlem Railroad Company..... 32,500

9th-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 67th-st., 25x100; John W. Bessell and wife to Henrietta Bartlett..... 45,000

127th-st., 35 West; Jerome Buck to Henry Hammel..... 8,000

93d-st., n. s., 532 ft. e. of 9th-av., 19.9x84.1 to Jenney's lane x 119x33.4; Daniel McDougall to Edward A. Le Roy..... 1

Rivington-st., 170; Henri Strasbourger and wife to Ernst Plath..... 36,000

Same property; Louis F. Allyn and wife to Henri Strasbourger..... 1

169th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100; H. Fulton and wife to John E. Crowly..... 7,000

Bleecker-st., 47 and 49; Arthur D. Weeks and wife to John Heymann..... 32,500

Same property; John Heyman to Benjamin S. Hart..... 34,500

55th-st., 60 East; Helen G. de Rivas to Frederic R. and Charles Coudert..... 1

Prospect-av., c. s., lot 64, 23d Ward, 81x — x —x—; William Schwannecke and wife to Albert F. Schwannecke..... 7,000

4th-av., s. s., 28 ft. e. of 22d-st., 20x70; Elisabeth R. Phelps to Mary E. Eichhorn..... 80,000

Lafayette-place, 10; Martin T. McMahon, Referee, to Executors of Sarah Wood..... 28,500

Madison-av., 943, &c., 1-7 part; John Cohen and wife to Josephine L. Wells..... 1,200

50th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.8; Richard C. Baker and wife to Anton Weisz, and wife..... 26,000

41st-st., 306 East; Samuel Sherwood and wife to Jennie C. Hofele..... 8,000

4th-st., 103 East; William Strube to Peter Fresse..... 39,500

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Madison-av., 943, &c., 1-7 part; John Cohen and wife to Josephine L. Wells..... 1,200

50th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.8; Edward Miller to Samuel Isaacs..... 30,000

77th-st., w. s., 241 ft. w. of 9th-av., 102.2x 20; Patrick Farley to Caroline Seeligman. 30,000

91st-st., s. s., 188.10 ft. w. of 4th-av., 22.2x 100.8; Henry Hyman to Matilda Heppenheimer..... 27,000

82d-st., s. s., 202.11 ft. w. of 3d-av., 24.9x 102.2; W. J. Bridges to Patrick McMorrow..... 10,900

West End-av., n. s., 82.6 ft. n. of 79th-st., 20x 100; Franklin E. Robinson to Mary Greenwood..... 20,000

Pine-st., 97; George Mead to Frederick Sturges..... 4,300

Same property; same to same..... 4,300

Same property; same to same..... 1

E. 54th-st. place, 67; Moses Zimmerman to Peter Lyding..... 1

Same property; same to same..... 1

103d-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Waverley-place, 25x102; Mary Happel and Adam Happel to same..... 32,000

45th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5; Thomas Costello to Thomas Conville..... 18,000

76th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; Karl A. Wallack to Leopold Bauler..... 18,500

Jackson-pl., w. s., 235.7 ft. s. of 165th-st., 18.2x irr; John W. Decker to Patrick J. Carey and wife..... 8,600

Grand-av., n. w. corner of Buchanan-place, 50x100; John J. Bannan and John Bilinger to Catherine and Ellen Lange..... 1,400

Locust-av., n. e. s., lot 154, West Farms, 200 x198; John A. Knox and wife to Eliza Van Schaick..... 11,750

Marion-av., lot 317, 24th Ward, 50x160x50 x164; Eliza Van Schaick to John A. Knox.

Madison-av., s. w. corner of 116th-st., 100.11x110; Homer J. Beaudet and wife to John A. Wellwood..... 82,250

5th-av., n. s. corner 88th-st. — 117.8t — to 89th-st., x — to 5th-av.; Juliet Douglas to Henry L. Douglas, 4 part..... 150,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Ackard, J. V., to Ignaz Rosenberg; 548 East 132d-st., 2 years, per year..... $216

Bauman, Margaret, to George Edler; 7 Morris-st., 3 years..... 1,200

Bellman, John, to Adolphus Bellmann; 119 Attorney, 10 years..... 4,250

Bernheim, H. M., to Louis Berger; 143 Chambers-st. and 34 Ridge-st., 5 years..... 2,250

Bush Termls, to James Lynch; 606 West 158th-st., 4 years..... 750

Zimmermann, Peter, to Teutonia Democratic Club of New-York; 156 East 86th-st., 15 years..... 900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 38 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000

Surplus Dec. 31, 1888..... 92,936

Has always on hand, for sale, desirable New-York City and Brooklyn mortgages.

Has special opportunities for securing the best mortgage investments in the market.

Leaders, finding in its list mortgages that suit them, can take them on 48 hours' notice, and get their money at interest without the customary 60 days' delay.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,

Geo. F. Demarest.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

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POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $9 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

BROWNSTONE CABINET - FINISHED HOUSES,

WEST 52D-ST. AND CENTRAL PARK.

One Block from L Station, 81st-st. and 9th-av.,

NO. 17 WEST 52D-ST., 25 FEET WIDE,

NOS. 19, 25, & 27 W. 52D-ST., 28 FT. WIDE,

Apply on premises or to

GEO. A. HAGGERTY,

803 3D-AV.

Nos. 167 and 171 West 74th-st.

Always open. The closest examination solicited. The opportunity to purchase a four-story house with two-story extension, nearly 29 feet wide, for $28,000, will never occur again in this choice residence location.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

The Superbly-built House No. 174 West 75th-st.,

With its exquisitely unique decorations by Messrs. Fr. Beck & Co. of 5th-av., is now open for inspection.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND planned four-story stone house for sale low, in 45th-st., near Broadway; 20 feet wide; tastefully decorated and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city. Apply to

GEO. E. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

ATTENTION—RARE BARGAINS.

House buyers examine the elegant residences on Madison-av., 99th-st., 100th-st., and 101st-st., at Morningside Park. Location very choice. Only six houses remaining unsold out of 25 built. The cheapest first-class dwellings in the city. J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

MURRAY HILL.

36th-st., near 5th-av.; five-story English basement, 16.9x68x100; perfect order; terms to suit; price, $42,000.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 73 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH SIDE OF 46TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., WE OFFER A HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER. A QUICK BUYER WILL GET A GREAT BARGAIN. LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE ON MADISON-AV.,

above 65th-st., an elegant modern-size dwelling in excellent condition; well plumbed, and has two-story dining room extension; price, $37,500; 75 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage at 4½ per cent. BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—Two connecting, four-story, brownstone dwellings; very handsomely decorated; hard-wood finish; all modern improvements; together or singly; terms easy to suit purchaser. Apply to CHAS. F. SHARBOTT, 21 West 23d-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—ELEGANT FIVE-story brick tenement, 26x85x100 feet; 20 flats; rental, $2,500; price, $26,000; worth $28,000. WYCKOFF, 1,257 Broadway. Room B; 55 East 125th-st., or premises, 332 East 72d-st.

A HANDSOME ROW OF PRIVATE dwellings for sale; Nos. 2 to 14 East 82d-st., near 5th-av.; elegant location; prices moderate. Apply on premises.

EXAMINE 161 WEST WEST 92D.—THREE-story brownstone; cabinet finish; beautifully decorated; choice location; bargain; about $10,000 to $30,000. STEVENS, 9th-av. and 93d-st.

19TH-ST., BETWEEN IRVING-PLACE AND 3D-AV.—Desirable three-story high-stoop brick house, 28.8x55x22; price, $30,000. RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 73 Liberty-st.

A.—SEE AUCTION COLUMN for sale of the elegant private residence of 113 5th-av., by A. H. MULLER & SON & CO.

A REAL BARGAIN.—FURNISHED COMfortable house, 46 Madison-av., near Morningside Park; price, $15,500.

37TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—FULL size residence; most complete order. A. S., 215 Times Office.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brownstone house on 20th-st., near 6th-av., in perfect order. F. E. BARNES, 115th-st. and 4th-av.

$40,000.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone, high stoop; 25 feet; 126-st., near 5th-av. A. LEVY, 1,186 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IN PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Minnesota Farm, (35 miles east of Pierre, Dakota)

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

On Erie Railway.

TEN HOUSES, RANGING FROM $4,350 TO $6,000; 10-YEAR PAYMENTS. SEND FOR PARTICULARS.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

P. S.—This is the most attractive spot within twelve miles of city.

A RVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.—ON THE Ocean; 30 minutes from New-York; houses furnished and unfurnished for sale or to let. New-York office, ALDEN & STEBBINS, 9 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1889, At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

98 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS on 10TH-AV. AND GRAND BOULEVARD,

70 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 5 per cent interest, with privilege of paying off at any time on 30 days' notice.

All the lots are restricted against saloons and spec-ul-tive houses. The New-York Hospital Society having purchased a new site for Bloomingdale Asylum, that institution will remove when new buildings are completed.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

The two four-story and one three-story brick dwellings, with plot of land,

NOS. 809 AND 811 GREENWICH-ST., AND 63 JANE-ST.,

Northeast corner Greenwich and Jane sts.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

NOS. 1274 AND 1276 LENOX-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 120TH-ST., and near Mount Morris Park.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1889, At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

Choice and Valuable Investment Property. The five-story brick apartment house and lot, NO. 1245 EAST 108th-ST.,

26 feet front; rents for $3,700 per annum. Three-story brick store and dwelling, with stable, NO. 313 HUDSON-ST.,

25 feet front; rents for about $1,000.

Maps and particulars at auctioneer, 1 Pine-st.

F. G. WOLBERT, Auctioneer.

By order of Court of Chancery of New-Jersey will sell at auction, under the direction of E. F. Randolph, Master, on TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Taylor's Hotel, No. 15 Exchange-place, Jersey City,

ABOUT 32 ACRES OF LAND,

in four parcels,

FRONTING ON THE HUDSON RIVER, and extending to Bergen-av., and close to ferry at Weehawken, situated in Union Township, county of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, and belonging to the

ESTATE OF PATRICK DICKIE, DECEASED.

Maps and surveys with auctioneer, No. 45 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or with WILLIAM KENNELLY & SON, 2 Liberty-st., or A. A. HAM, agent for the estate, 31 Liberty-st., N. Y.

BEDLE, MUIRHEID & McGEE, Attorneys, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, will sell at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., THURSDAY, April 18, noon.

43 Superb Lots, Boston-av.

and 179th-st., 23d Ward, New-York City.

Lots are on grade ready for immediate profitable improvement. Only four blocks from L station. Send for map to auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st. and 3d-av. and 149th-st.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO., By WM. B. LYNCH, AUCTIONEERS, WILL SELL, ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE, at public auction, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, at 12 o'clock M., at the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., THE ELEGANTLY BUILT, FINISHED, PLUMBED, AND LOCATED four-story high-stoop residence, NO. 516 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS.,

Size 22x70 and EXTENSION, lot 22x108, with a SUPERBLY-VENTILATED SUNNY RESTRICTED REAR.

The property is ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE, FRONTING AS IT DOES CENTRAL PARK AND JOINING THE GRAND ENTRANCE AT 60TH-ST.

75 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE MONEY can remain at 4 PER CENT. Apply for further particulars to

WILLIAM L. FLAGG, Esq., Attorney, 32 Liberty-st., or at the office of the AUCTIONEERS, 105 BROADWAY, CORNER FINE-ST.

WEST SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET AND NINTH-AVENUE.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—JAMES L. BROWN and others, as Executors of the last will and testament of James Brown, deceased, plaintiffs, against LEONARD BECKMAN, GARRET L. SCHUYLER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of March, 1889, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on Thursday, the 18th day of April, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Ninth-avenue with the northerly line of West Sixty-fourth-street, and running thence westwardly, but along said northerly line of West Sixty-fourth-street, 100 feet; thence running northwardly, but parallel with Ninth-avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, sixty-four (64) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches; thence running again northerly, but parallel with the Boulevard, forty-one (41) feet three and one-half inches to the middle of the block; thence running eastwardly, but along said middle line of the block, twenty-eight (28) feet and ten (10) inches to the westerly line of the Boulevard; thence running southwardly, but along said westerly line of the Boulevard, thirty-three (33) feet nine (9) inches to the point where the same intersects the westerly line of Ninth-avenue, and thence running again southwardly, but along said westerly line of the Ninth-avenue, seventy-one (71) feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 23rd, 1889.

ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Referee.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 150 Broadway, New-York City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

10 West 53d-st.

This elegant wide house, very handsomely furnished. Possession May 1. Furnish from JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

UNFURNISHED.

AT VERY REASONABLE RENTS.—Attractive new stylish houses to let unfurnished, ready for immediate occupancy.

MORTIMER-AV., 146 EAST 98TH-ST., 120 EAST 99TH-ST.

All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect, and decorated.

Permits to exceed rent; key on premises; can be seen at all hours.

THE LENOX BLOCK.

Two of these very attractive, handsomely-decorated houses. Possession at once. Park opposite both houses. Moderate rents. Apply 102 West 76th-st., or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE CORNER OF 57TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV. IS TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. THIS IS THE BRIGHTEST AND HEALTHIEST SITUATION ON THIS ISLAND. OPEN DAILY 9 to 6. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE AT-tractive three-story and basement brick house, 146 East 82d-st. Suitable for a physician or small private family. APPLY TO GEO. E. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK. Two fine, four-story brownstone dwellings; have been exceptionally well built; handsomely decorated; hall-floor and study. Apply to CHAS. F. SHARBOTT, 21 West 23d-st.

TO RENT FROM MAY 1—A VERY DESIRable residence on 56th-st., between Park and Lexington-avs.; first-class location; in excellent order; rent moderate. Apply on house, 28 to 32 East 56th-st.

A.—LEXINGTON-AV., 374, NEAR 41ST-st. Desirable three-story dwelling; in thorough repair; possession at once; rent very moderate. J. HARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT SMALL HOUSE, eight rooms, within five minutes' walk of 125th-st. and 4th elevated railroad; rent, $28 a month. Apply to J. C. DEVIN, 1,194 Broadway.

117 AND 119 WEST 57TH-ST. AND 139 West 58th-st.—These and many choice dwellings, $3,000 to $4,500. STEVENS, 9th-av. and 93d-st.

HOUSES TO LET—RENTS REDUCED, FOR

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET. A private family owning their home would let it fully found, very handsomely furnished, to a small family of adults from the 26th of April to the end of September; best references required; handsome demand by large income; in perfect order; all improvements; nine rooms; river view; best part of Yonkers; rent for the term of five months, $400. Apply on the premises, 171 Warburton-av., or to FREDERICK ZAPPEL, 50 East 125th-st., New-York City.

S HARRIGAN, LOW, MOOR, MONMOUTH Beach, and Shrewsbury, N. J.—Houses for rent. Pamphlets and permits from H. B. HERLIHY, Jr., 30 Nassau-st., New-York.

IRVING-ON-HUDSON.

5 minutes' walk of station, furnished house, 15 rooms; stabling for four horses; 7 acres; fine river view; rent, $1,200. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway, N. Y.

UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N.J.,

45 Minutes, via Erie Railway.

—A CHARMING SUBURB.—

Several very desirable houses of 10 to 14 rooms EACH. All improvements. Rents $450 to $600.

J. R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

AT MONTCLAIR, IN THE BEST PART OF the town, a most eligible residence, containing 14 rooms, with water, steam, and gas; all in first-class order; two acres of ground, with fine lawn, stable, garden, &c.; 300 feet above sea level, with extended view; rent, $1,400. Address HOME COMFORT, Box 167 Times Office.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Seabright, and Hansom Road houses to let. Information and catalogues from BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

HANDSOMELY - DECORATED, STEAM-heated SINGLE flats (on the beautiful 8th Models-av., between 123d and 125d sts.), 7 rooms and bath, besides independent saloons adjoining each chamber, containing many improvements not to be found in any other flats. LOCATION QUIET and UNSURPASSED. RENTS TO COMMENCE MAY 1. $25 TO $50 PER MONTH. Apply to janitor, on premises.

LISPENARD.

53 EAST 66TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV. Handsome apartments of 8 all-light rooms; rents, $750 to $1,100 per annum; special inducements to those hiring now. Apply on premises.

FLATS OF SEVEN AND EIGHT ALL light rooms and bath, each flat as good as a private house, Madison-av. and 110th-st.; and Lexington-av. and 104th-st., five and six rooms and bath; rent, $22 to $27. WALKER & ARMSTRONG, 1,977 3d-av. and 109th-st.

DESIRABLE APARTMENT, 10 ROOMS and bath, in new house on 82d-st., near 5th-av.; newly decorated; plumbing perfect throughout; also four rooms in basement, suitable for doctor's office or bachelor's apartment. H. B. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th-st.

A.—BOVELD'S APARTMENT HOUSE, No. 1,538 Lexington-av., corner 56th-st. Elegant flats to rent; six and seven rooms; modern improvements; steam heated; light, airy, and cheerful. Apply on premises.

"THE WALTON," 164 EAST 80TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $35 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

2 LARGE CORNER FLATS, EIGHT ROOMS, with southern exposure; will be decorated to suit tenants; near Central Park; rent, $35 and $75. A. R. HAY, 84 Broadway, or Janitor, 101 West 55th-st.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST, (FORMERLY 8TH-AV.), NEAR 52D-ST.—Apartments of eight large rooms and baths, steam heat, &c.; desirable tenants only; elevated station 81st-st. and 9th-av. Apply on premises.

NO. 58 WEST 57TH-ST.—SHERWOOD Studio Building.—To let from May 1 elegant suites of rooms suitable for artists or small families; rent moderate; elevator; steam heating; restaurant in building.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS OF SEVEN and eight rooms in new building on 59th-st., near 5th-av.; all improvements, including elevators; rents low. Apply on premises, 28 West 59th-st.

AT THE SHERMAN, Nos. 155 to 161 West 48th-st., elegant apartment to let; heat, elevator; prices reasonable. Apply to the Superintendent, on the premises.

ALL LIGHT—EIGHT-ROOM, 25-FOOT DECO-Arated flat, $40; five-room flat, $22. 211 and 215 West 104th-st. STEVENS, 9th-av. and 93d-st.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN

THE MONTAGUE,

TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.,

103 and 105 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-Street Ferry, overlooking Bay; stairs marble and iron; beams protected with fire-proof plates. Steam heat and elevators. Decoration by Tiffany. Unequaled elegance. Rents, $1,200 to $1,650. Full commissions paid brokers.

Apply to CHRIS. HEISER, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 33 Liberty-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Desirable Offices to Let

AT LOW PRICES.

THE "STONE BUILDINGS,"

NOS. 28 TO 36 LIBERTY ST., near Nassau.

ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, JANITOR.

APPLY AT ROOM 24.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE

TOWER BUILDING,

50 BROADWAY AND 41 AND 43 NEW-ST.

Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents from $200 per annum upward. Apply to OLSOM BROTHERS, on premises or 58 East 13th-st., near

HAYTI'S RIVAL CLAIMANTS

HIPPOLYTE'S OFFER TO THE UNITED STATES.

NOT A PROTECTORATE, BUT COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES—THE POSITION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, March 27.—In a proclamation issued March 9 President Légitime declared the insurgent ports of St. Marc, Port de Paix, Gonaives, and Cape Haytien to be in a state of blockade and in effect from that date. There is a semblance of a blockade at St. Marc and Gonaives, but at this port it exists only on paper, no armed vessel of the opposition having appeared off the harbor since Jan. 17. Admiral Gherardi, commanding the United States naval squadron, has directed Commander Kellogg of the Ossipee to proceed with his vessel to the ports under the so-called blockade, note its efficiency, and to see that American interests there are not illegally jeopardized. The Galena, in the meantime, continues to guard the rights of Americans at Cape Haytien.

The American steamship Carondelet of the Mallory Line, arriving at Cape Haytien March 10, received a proposal of purchase from the Haytian Government, and on the following day proceeded to Monte Christo in order to put the vessel in communication with the owners so as to effect a sale. On the 18th the Carondelet returned to Cape Haytien, the Captain having obtained authority to dispose of the vessel for $60,000 American gold, which sum the Haytians agreed to pay, and on the 22d the Stars and Stripes at the masthead were replaced by the blue and red flag of Hayti. The Carondelet is a wooden steamship of 1,508 tons, built in 1873 at Mystic, Conn. The alterations necessary to make the vessel serviceable as a man-of-war were immediately commenced, and are being pushed to completion with great energy. The battery consists of six 8-inch Dahlgren guns, two of which are now mounted, and a few Gatlings. At this date it has not been definitely settled who is to command this vessel, from which Hippolyte expects so much. Capt. Compton of Haytian Republic fame, now on board the Carondelet, is spoken of in connection with two other Americans, Messrs. Cooper and Gordon.

The projected sale of the Dominican war vessel El Presidente to Hippolyte has been reconsidered. Until quite recently the San Domingo Government supported Hippolyte, but has now gone over to Légitime. The reason assigned is that the latter has prevailed upon President Heureux to renew the Dominico-Haytian treaty of October, 1880, which granted certain commercial privileges to Hayti, in consideration of which that Government was to pay an annual amount, which has never been done, and the sum of indebtedness is now a million. Légitime, on his part, promises to pay this claim in instalments of $100,000, beginning April 1, and to send out of Port au Prince and his territory all political refugees from San Domingo. The agreement also provides that President Heureux is to forbid the further landing of material of war in San Domingo for the use of Hippolyte. This defection of San Domingo is the severest blow that the Northern party has received. Hippolyte's gunboat Jacmel left here yesterday for the purpose of intercepting the Madrid, bound to Samana, and to warn that vessel from entering Dominican ports. On the strength of San Domingo's recognition of him as President, Légitime has succeeded in borrowing from the merchants of Port au Prince $600,000.

The English steamer Delta arrived at Cape Haytien March 19, bringing a peace commission, composed of Messrs. Hunter, Mind and Herrmann, who are respectively the Uruguay, Denmark, and Belgian representatives at Port au Prince. They did not appear as agents of their Governments, but as representatives of the mercantile interests at Port au Prince, but they were empowered by Légitime to offer the following terms:

"Légitime to retain the office of President, and grant amnesty, on submission to his authority, to all now in arms against him; also, to allow the Northern Generals to retain command of their respective forces."

These terms the Hippolyte party declined to accept, and substituted:

"That both Presidents should resign and the choice of a new one be fixed by the ballot, both Hippolyte and Légitime agreeing not to appear as candidates."

The convention met March 21, but as the meeting was held with closed doors and its proceedings were kept strictly secret, the result can only be imagined.

At La Trou, a point 10 miles from Cape Haytien, an engagement between a detachment of Hippolyte's army and a force commanded by Gen. Phrophete took place March 13, resulting in the repulse of the latter. Reports of casualties and numbers engaged conflict greatly, but the most trustworthy information that can be obtained shows a respective loss of about 100 in killed and wounded and 3,000 on each side engaged. The forces that follow Phrophete were levied by him in the Great Northern Valley and are composed of a class of mercenaries that range themselves with perfect indifference under the flag of either of the parties contending for supremacy, careful only to be on the side that pays the most or offers the best opportunities for pinder, and, except a few officers, he has none of the regular army of Légitime under his command, that being operated by him against St. Marc. Phrophete is said to be manœuvring for the capture of Fort Liberty; a seaport about 12 miles to the eastward of Cape Haytien, thus enabling him to have a seaport base of operations. In point of territory the opposing parties are about equally divided. Both have several armies in the field. Légitime's forces are stationed at the following places: Laxavon, Vallon, St. Michel, Marmalade, one division south and one east of Gonaives. They are confronted in each case by the forces of Hippolyte.

The French war steamer Kerguelen arrived in Gonaives March 10 from Port au Prince, having on board the French Minister to Hayti, M. le Seemaisons. The Minister conveyed a message from Légitime demanding the submission of the place and promising amnesty to its defenders, and threatening that if the demand was refused the port would be invested by sea and land, and that when taken all combatants would be shot. The Légitime forces commanded by Gen. Osman Piquant and Paul were mentioned as the besiegers. As a prelude to the overture, the Haytian gunboats Toussaint, Belize, and Petit Riviere bombarded the town during the entire forenoon of that day. This, however, did not influence the decision of Gen. Dumelie, commanding the defenses of Gonaives, who replied that such communications should be addressed to his chief, President Hippolyte, and that in the meantime he would defend the place to the last. When this reply was received Minister Seemaisons assembled the various Consuls on board the Kerguelen and warned them that it was their duty to protest against the decision of the authorities, and urged them to do so, which, however, they declined to do.

Just before the bombardment the Norwegian steamer Konig Alf came to anchor in the harbor and proceeded to land a cargo consigned to merchants at that place. In the afternoon, when the last boat had landed, the Kerguelen arrived and immediately dispatched an officer to the Norwegian steamer directing that vessel to leave the harbor. Not complying immediately, another and more peremptory order was sent, and the Konig Alf got underway, but when out of the harbor, was fired upon by the gunboat Belize, seized by that vessel, and conveyed to Port au Prince. At the Norwegian Consulate at Cape Haytien the report that the Konig Alf was ordered out of the harbor by the French war vessel, was, in the absence of positive information, discredited, because of its improbability, but the remainder of the account is well authenticated and was fully confirmed.

In the light of some recently-developed facts the alleged act of the French man-of-war loses some of its improbability, and the proceedings of the Minister, Seemaisons, becomes more clear. It is known that France at the beginning of the Haytian disturbances gave to the Northern faction an assurance of neutrality and was pledged not to recognize the Port au Prince usurper. In a short time that policy was changed and the Légitime Government was formally recognized by France. No pretext was given for this sudden change of front, and it is urged, with apparent truth, that the change of policy was prompted by promises of commercial and political advantages. However this may be, it is certain that Minister Seamaisons began to show such marked sympathy for the Southern faction that his recall was requested by the insurgent departments, and the answer to that request proved those departments to be in his intermeddling acts only a simple compliance with his instructions. Of him it is said that when he landed at Port au Prince he remarked: "Had I been French Minister to Hayti in 1883 Hayti would now be under the protection of France."

Dr. J. A. Auguste addressed a communication Feb. 15 to the Haytian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. A. Firmin, calling his attention to the fact that the official journal of the Légitime faction at Port au Prince had stated that the Provisional Government of the North had dispatched an Envoy Extraordinary in the person of Mr. Frederic Elie to the United States, charged to obtain recognition of the rebellious departments as belligerents; also to solicit the good offices of the United States, and to offer Môle St. Nicolas to the American as guarantee. On behalf of the protesting departments Dr. Auguste asked the Minister for an explanation of the article, which was given as follows:

"That Frederic Elie had been sent to the United States to endeavor to obtain the validation of the money, which the Provisional Government is to negotiate in Philadelphia with the assistance of the Banque Nationale, and to solicit the recognition of the Provisional Government by the United States. That Frederic Elie had been charged to offer Môle St. Nicolas to the American as guarantee."

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Provisional Government will never consent to alienate a single inch of our territory, even to obtain the triumph of our just cause.

"Having made this declaration I wish in no wise to discriminate the sentiments of sympathy and personal gratitude of the Provisional Government for the noble conduct of the Government at Washington in the strife which actually separates the Haytian Republic. While other Governments have seen fit to close their eyes to our legitimate claims and to close their ears to the illegalities and horrors committed at Port au Prince, by openly upholding the usurpers in a manner absolutely in opposition to the law of nations, the Government of the United States has shown the most correct views, by observing the strictest neutrality toward the belligerents, that is to say, not to accord any more consideration to one party than to the other. Such conduct is calculated to command the esteem and admiration of the three protesting departments. For this reason, I feel, for my own part, no reluctance to accord to them, by observing exclusively all commercial advantages, commercial and maritime, which are not in contradiction to our national sovereignty.

"I express this opinion personally, with all the freedom it possess outside of the acts of the Provisional Government, and I think that opinion is shared by the entire population of the three departments. It is homage rendered to the virile generosity of the great people of the United States, who each day furnish unexceptional proofs of their love of right and justice, which they pursue with marked devotion."

A new issue of paper money has appeared in Cape Haytien, $300,000 being brought from New-York by the Ozama, March 9. It is proposed to withdraw the old issue. $1,000,000 is the amount of the new issue.

The steamship George W. Clyde, from Cape Haytien, March 27, arrived here yesterday bringing little news in addition to that given above. Purser Colville reports that about Jeremie, the insurgent western part of the island, there is a feeling of decided uneasiness and that a revolt against Légitime's Government is liable to break out at any moment. The Hippolyte Government in its answer to the Commissioners sent from Légitime, in addition to the proposition that the rival Presidents should resign, stipulated that a national convention should meet at a place where there were no soldiers and that no Government officials from either side should be delegates at present at the convention. Whoever the convention selected, both parties should agree to support him. The delegation was to try these conditions before Légitime, and it was understood that hostilities should cease until it was decided whether he would accept them or not.

The Clyde reports the United States man-of-war Galena as lying at Cape Haytien when she left and the Dessalines sailing from there March 26 for Gonaives and St. Marc. All on board were well. The Clyde brought as passengers from Cape Haytien Capt. Connors and 27 men of the crew who took the Carondelet to the Cape. Two of the men were left behind.

Purser Scholle of the steamer El Callao, which arrived yesterday from Port de Paix, Hayti, reports that, March 26, at 10:45 A. M., a heavy shock of an earthquake was felt at that place. The vibrations lasted for several minutes.

IN A STATE OF ADMIRATION.

SPLENDID MILLINERY DISPLAY AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Attractive as was the display of Spring hats and costumes in the great show window of Lord & Taylor's establishment at Broadway and Twentieth-street, it was nothing in comparison to that on the second floor, where the annual Spring millinery opening began yesterday. Thousands of ladies wandered about among the novelties, examining them critically and joining in a universal verdict of approval.

In the millinery department the ladies found the prevailing color to be green, in almost innumerable shades, and the shapes of the hats and bonnets to be low, with the trimmings also low, even on the flaring-shaped hats of the Gainsborough style. A striking looking hat was wide-brimmed, made of a mass of point d'esprit of the new olive green, shirred on gold wires and trimmed with white snow balls, with ties of the same netting long enough to fasten about the neck. Another hat which attracted much attention was of wide black lace, with a bunch of pink roses at the front, and trimmed with bows of ribbon and gold pins. A showy large chip Gainsborough hat of white and gold was trimmed with a mass of shaded green and white tips, and a massive plume falling over the side. A French made bonnet had side bands of gold braid, a coronet of violets and a crown of small ivy leaves, bows of gold ribbon and violets, with strings of tri-colored ribbon. Gold ribbon and blackbirds resting on a coronet of green leaves made a neat trimming for another bonnet, the body of which was of olive green bands twisted through gold braid of eccentric form. Hats and bonnets and turbans entirely of flowers are a novelty of which there are a dozen styles, nearly all the handiwork of the skilled milliners employed in the vast establishment.

Dresses for dining, for walking, for receptions, for visiting, and for the country were shown by the hundreds, and, what was better and rather unusual for an opening day, were sold by the score, the highest sort of compliment for the skill displayed by the people who made them. A tea dress of black satin surah, lace, and jet was decided to be a thorough novelty. The front is entirely of jet and lace, the sleeves double, the upper one of lace falling over the shoulder to the skirt. A much-admired costume was a short dinner dress of lizard-green with panel of old rose and Persian trimming, the waist cut high in the neck, with the front of Persian trimming of gold. A number of brilliant dinner dresses of very rich material, but with little drapery, and a host of other costumes kept ladies in a state of admiration all day, and will continue to do so this afternoon.

WALL-STREET TALK.

The bears had the advantage throughout yesterday's stock market till the very close, when there came a spurt which carried the most conspicuous shares on the list upward easily. The hand of Jay Gould was pretty plainly discernible in this move. His stocks were the ones that went up most. The leader was his Missouri Pacific.

* * *

Wall-street is filled with reports, pro and con, as to the Gould relation to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé property. Some of his claquers are vehement in proclaiming that he neither has nor desires nor could be persuaded to have any interest whatever in Atchison. The company is bankrupt. Nothing can save it. Such is their talk.

* * *

But against this feature is this fact—Mr. Gould is personally soliciting proxies on Atchison stock to be used at the annual meeting of the company next month.

* * *

It is true that Mr. Gould is going about this proxy solicitation business somewhat shyly, applying so far only to brokers whom he trusts a good way. Still, brokers who are trusted do sometimes talk too much, do assume to be supersensitive.

* * *

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy's February net earnings fell off $63,000, over 14 per cent.

* * *

Rock Island's report for 1888, just filed in Missouri, shows a falling off of $544,000 in gross and $1,426,000 in net.

* * *

Reading's friends are assuming more confidence.

TROUBLE CAUSED BY A LEAK.

About 9:30 yesterday morning, while lower Broadway was crowded with men hastening to their offices in the tall buildings below Wall-street, there was a rush of steam from 49 Broadway. Those who ventured to look within saw that the building had filled with hissing vapor, which was pouring in like a cloud from the basement. Word was sent to the office of the New-York Steam Heating Company, who forthwith shut off steam from that territory. As some other buildings in the neighborhood, customers of that company accordingly, found themselves obliged to reach their offices without elevators and do without steam heat. At the company's offices the accident was characterized as a "little leak," probably due to a loosened bonnet on one of the valves near the surface at all.

YONKERS SONS OF VETERANS.

The Yonkers Sons of Veterans have mustered in 13 new recruits and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: James Bowes, Senior Vice-Commander; John J. Murphy, Junior Vice-Commander; John E. Lorus, Adjutant; George Taylor, Quartermaster; John H. Deen, Chaplain; Robert Sidgrel, Officer of the Day; George Kanney, Sergeant; Edmund Halsey, Officer of the Guard; William Oakley, Inside Sentinel, and William L. Taylor, Outside Sentinel. They will be installed next Monday evening by George W. Marks, Commander-in-Chief. Post Sylvester, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., Hasting, Jr., Deputy Mustering Officer of New-York.

OXLEY'S HELD FOR MURDER.

Coroner Matthews of New-Rochelle held an inquest yesterday in the case of Edward Smalley, a convict on Hart's Island, who died from the result of a blow dealt him by Constable O'Keefe, assistant prisoner, last Monday, in a quarrel they had over a game of cards.

Three prisoners, Joseph Kelly, T. Peterson, and Thomas Ward, testified that they saw the fight between Smalley and O'Keefe. Ward said that Smalley struck O'Keefe first. Peterson said that Smalley struck O'Keefe first. Kelly said that Smalley struck O'Keefe first. The jury rendered a verdict that Smalley struck O'Keefe first.

TO ACT ON THE CHALLENGE.

MATTERS OF INTEREST ABOUT YACHTS AND THEIR OWNERS.

The most interesting news to yachtsmen nowadays comes in the shape of information regarding the preparations for defending the America's Cup. A special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club has been called for to-morrow evening to consider the communication received from the Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron of England in relation to the Earl of Dunraven's yacht Valkyrie. It is very likely that the members of the club will then determine the size of the boat which will be chosen to represent America in the international match.

It is safe to predict, judging from the expressions of opinion of the leading lights in the New-York Yacht Club, that the yacht will be a 70-footer, in the same class as the Valkyrie.

Mr. Edward Burgess, the celebrated Boston designer, is at work upon designs for a new yacht of this class to surpass all his previous productions in the way of speed, so that, in case any member or members of the New-York Yacht Club desire a new boat built for a trial on Mr. Burgess's designs, he will have the plans ready and thus save time.

Two yachts which will try for the honor of sailing against the Valkyrie are now resting side by side, in the yard of Henry Piepgras, at City Island. They are the Katrina and Titania, and they are attracting considerable attention. They have had their bottoms scraped and two coats of red and white lead put on. They will be cemented and polished until friction will have little chance to retard their speed.

The Katrina will have a new gaff, with a patent jaw, so that it will not chafe the mast, and will work more easily. There are new deck planks to be put in her and a few other things to be done which will keep the workmen busy for two weeks to come before she is rigged. The Titania has a new pulley boom, which will relieve her of nearly 800 pounds of extra weight. Sailors are at work scraping her spars.

The joiners who were at work in the yards of Piepgras & Hawkins, on City Island, struck on Monday morning, thus retarding work on the yachts, but, nevertheless, City Island is the busiest place in a yachting way to be found. The joiners were receiving $2 75 a day and wanted $3. It was not promised them, so they went on strike and several of them on a hilarious spree.

Piepgras's Mr. Ronald Thomas's steel yawl Montcalm, designed by Mr. A. Cary Smith, is all ready for the rigging. Philip B. Low has made for her. Mr. Low sent the rigging to City Island on Tuesday and will rig her at once. The Montecito cannot be launched until E. D. Morgan's new Burgess steel cutter Tomahawk is sent of her way, and this will not be soon before May 1. Mr. Morgan has chartered the steam yacht Whisper, in which he will journey between New-York and City Island while his yachts are being built. The Tomahawk is nearly finished and her joinerwork is ready to put in as soon as the deck is laid. Mr. Morgan's Burgess schooner Constellation needs only one more strip of plating.

Mr. Frederick Grinnell's Burgess schooner Quickstep is all plated, and workmen are putting up her joinerwork. The Banshee, which was purchased by Mr. Lawson last year, is painted, and will appear in good condition to take her part in the disputes of the "forties."

Mr. W. W. Westinghouse's steam launch Floss is fitting out, and the steam launch Bopeep is hauled up on Piepgras's dock. The cutter Meriel is lying in the basin, nothing having been done on her.

At Hawkins's yard interest is centred in Mr. F. A. Palmer's sloop yacht Richmond, which is undergoing extensive repairs and alterations. This yacht represents the old style of sloop. She is about the only existing member of the class of racers which were the pride of the yachtsmen of 20 years ago or so. The yacht was built in 1855, and in her time was one of the most famous racers known here. Her dimensions are: Length, 50 feet; beam, 19 feet; draught, 8½ feet; boom, 50 feet; gaff, 26 feet; foot of jib, 28 feet. Her extreme beam and light draught make her a curiosity as compared with the boats being built this Spring. Mr. Palmer has spent much time at the side of his boat for the last two weeks, and expects to have her in the water by Sunday or Monday at the latest. He is a member of the Larchmont Club, and will enter the Richmond in the club regatta. The performances of the Richmond, as representing the possibilities for speed of the old sloops against those of the later boats, will be closely watched. There was a time when this boat could turn her wake over the noses of the best of them.

The steamer Marguerite, formerly the Adelaide, in Hawkins's yard, looks like a new yacht with her new stem and overhanging stern. The traces of her collision last Summer with the steamer Providence have disappeared. She will be launched on Saturday.

Rear-Commodore Husted's Tiora is being fitted out with all speed. Commodore Center's Medusa is also getting ready for commission, and is as trim as could be desired.

Capt. Fleischer of the Bedouin is on his way here from Europe, and upon his arrival will go to Newburg to superintend the overhauling and other preparations intended to make the Bedouin without a peer in the 70-foot class.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Sophie Eyre, formerly one of the leading ladies of Wallack's, who has been visiting this country for the past few months, is to return to England soon. Before sailing, however, she is desirous of producing at a matinée in this city a new English play, which is the property of Fred Sydney, an English actor, who is now here. Miss Eyre says she has arranged to play in Paris during the Exposition, but if the piece referred to proves a success in its trial performance she intends to return to this country and star with it next season.

Since the first announcement of the celebration of "Nadjy's" two hundred and fiftieth performance at the Casino fully two-thirds of the seats in the house have been spoken for by mail for that occasion. Manager Aronson expects to have the buffet floor ready for opening on that night, and the orchestra commenced after the opera by the Casino orchestra will be an additional feature of the performance.

The first trap ever made in the stage of the Madison-Square Theatre will have to be cut for "Featherbrain," which is to be produced there on May 6. Both stages will have to be cut through in order to present the spiral staircase, which is a necessary factor in the action of the play. The upper and lower stages have never been used in one scene since the theatre was built. Miss Minnie Maddern, who will play the part of Featherbrain, will make the character a sort of female Dundreary, following the style of Stuart Robson's character in "The Henrietta."

Prof. Herrmann was not the only bidder for the Park Theatre, which Mr. Harrigan is to desert after this season. Charles Frohman, in connection with R. M. Hooley of Chicago, made an offer for the theatre, but could not come to terms. Hyde & Behman, the owners of the building, demand a bonus of $35,000 to begin with. The ground rent is $15,000 a year, and the lease has but four years to run. These figures bring the rent of the theatre up to $33,750 a year, which, as it is probable they will decline a renewal of the land lease at the end of four years, managers generally consider a pretty steep price to pay. From present indications Hyde & Behman will be unable to dispose of the property, and will manage it themselves, in future as a combination house.

The highlight of the latest Cassebel is expected to arrive in this city from England today. He will fill an engagement of two weeks at the Standard Theatre with the Howard Athenæum Specialty Company, and then return to England.

"Ruben Glue" is the name of a play new to this city, which will be presented at the Windsor next week with Mr. John Pringle in the title rôle. Ruben is a Vermont inventor who goes to Australia with a patent quartz crusher and meets with numerous exciting adventures. The new play is described as a "sensational melodrama."

The first matinée performance of "Jocelyn" will be given at the Star on Saturday. Miss Coghlan has made a genuine hit in her boyish part, and the theatre has been crowded at every performance. The engagement has another week to run.

Seats for the Actors' Fund benefit at the Madison-Square Theatre to-morrow afternoon, at which Coquelin and his company and Augustin Daly's company are to appear, have been in had a lively sale, and the indications are that the capacity of the house will be fully tested. This will be M. Coquelin's last appearance before his return to France.

Alexander Comstock, the energetic business manager of the Academy of Music and Nibio's, has returned from his vacation, and is back at the old stand. His little trip has resulted in marked improvement in his health, and he thinks that he is now prepared to pilot Deuman Thompson through another season at the Academy.

LOUIS NAPOLEON STILL AT LARGE.

The Sing Sing Prison officials have not yet succeeded in finding Louis Napoleon, the colt, who escaped on Tuesday night. He has managed thus far to keep himself out of sight of those who are looking for him and the $50 reward.

His cap and trousers were found on Mount Murray, south of the prison, this afternoon, and his shoes were found in a vendue lot. His coat and waistcoat he had left behind when he escaped.

"RICHELIEU" AT DALY'S.

The third of Mr. Daly's series of Lyceum lectures at Daly's Theatre will be delivered at 11 o'clock this morning. The will be the only matinée lecture in the course, and will be delivered by Prof. Brander Matthews, who will take for his subject "Richelieu."

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

MRS. STEWART'S WAIT.

TESTIMONY WHICH GAVE MORE AMUSEMENT THAN INFORMATION.

There was more amusement than information in the proceedings in the Surrogate's office yesterday. James Grant Wilson was the first witness. He was on an intimate footing with both Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, and continued to call at the Fifth-avenue mansion frequently after Mr. Stewart's death. In all the rooms governing his calls he never knew Mrs. Stewart to engage in reading. She never discussed books or matters of current interest except as such matters bore on her personal affairs.

Gen. Wilson was fond of visiting the picture gallery. Mrs. Stewart often attended him, but she seemed to know very little about the pictures, and her favorites were not indicative of an artistic sense or culture in any one direction. Dr. David L. Hallett had about the same story to tell. Mrs. Stewart liked to talk with him about her health, but displayed a positive aversion to any topic relating to business.

In Mrs. Helen T. Brown she found a friend of the most sympathetic kind, if evidence of this is figured in the case. Mrs. Brown was formally related to Mrs. Stewart, and, although not as old, she was sufficiently advanced in years to be an acceptable companion to the latter. When she visited Mrs. Stewart Mr. Mitchell called on Mrs. Stewart while the witness was present. He seemed in gay humor, and did his best to make himself agreeable. Mrs. Stewart in turn laughed with him and seemed to enjoy his chat extremely. He must have felt that he had entertained with great success. What he had done Mrs. Stewart turned to the witness and said:

"Did I make a fool of myself?"

"No. Why do you ask that?"

"I was thinking of the many mistakes I made when I laughed and nodded and said yes and no, for I didn't hear a word the Judge said."

Mrs. Brown said that Mrs. Stewart often expressed to her her impatience when anybody talked of principal, interest, or percentage. It made her mad to think of such things, for she didn't understand them, and never paid any attention to them. The witness often thought Mrs. Stewart's taste strange in art and decoration. For instance, there were some beautiful wax flowers in the parlor. Mrs. Stewart fancied some stiffly paper flowers at a store and, having bought them, she put them in the parlor with the others and thought the combination attractive.

Mr. Reynolds, a clockmaker, employed to wind and look after the clocks at the Stewart mansion, testified that Mrs. Stewart could not see the time by any of the large clocks unless she put her face within a few inches of the dial. She usually asked him the time when the clocks were only a few feet from her.

George W. Jenks, who had charge of the wholesale carpet department at Stewart's from 1861 to 1879, said that in Mr. Stewart's time the Metropolitan and Grand Union Hotels were supplied with carpets at wholesale prices. When Judge Hilton got control of the business, and Mrs. Stewart still held title to the hotels, supplies of this kind were charged at retail rates.

STANDS FOR REVIEWERS.

MAYOR GRANT AUTHORIZES THE USE OF STREETS AND AVENUES.

Acting under the authority of chapter VI. of the laws of this year, Mayor Grant yesterday signed a certificate authorizing the Centennial Celebration Committee to take parts of the streets and avenues for the purposes of the celebration and to occupy them between April 16 and May 7. The committee is thus empowered to erect five stands for the accommodation of their guests and of persons who pay for the privilege of viewing the parades of April 30 and May 1. They are to be placed as follows:

Stand 1—East side of Madison-square, from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth streets, running a distance of about 738 feet.

Stand 2—West side of Madison-square, partly on the sidewalk in front of the Worth Monument, and running 66 feet; from the corner of Twenty-fourth-street to the curb of the north side of Twenty-fifth-street, a distance of about 270 feet.

Stand 3—North side of Washington-square, from University-place to Fifth-avenue, about 400 feet.

Stand 4—East side of Fifth-avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-second street, in front of the reservoir, about 480 feet.

Stand 5—On the sidewalk at the west side of City Hall Park, from Chambers to Mail streets.

Two arches are also to be erected by the committee, one across Fifth-avenue at Twenty-sixth-street, from the western steep line to the eastern line of the opposite sidewalk, and the other from the east curb of the same avenue at Twenty-third-street to the group of equestrian statuary north of the railroad track. To properly store the hats and wraps of the persons who attend the great ball the committee will build a house on the Broadway side of the Metropolitan Opera House, inclosing about six feet of the sidewalk from Thirty-ninth to Fortieth-streets.

As a finish to the celebration there will be erected in the roadway of Thirty-ninth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue, and in that avenue to within 20 feet of Fortieth-street, taking up a part of the sidewalk and all but three feet of the space in Seventh-avenue, between the curb and the railroad track.

MISS MAY ANDERSON SAILS.

The White Star steamship Germanic, which sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, carried among its passengers Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Anderson, and maid. Miss Anderson goes abroad for her health and will reside in the south of France part of the time and spend the remainder, up to the middle of November, in travel and sight seeing.

Miss Anderson went aboard ship about 7:30 o'clock. There she found a number of friends awaiting her to see her off. Handsome floral tributes were sent to the vessel by friends, filling her staterooms. Miss Anderson will return to this country and to the stage the first week in December.

Among the other passengers on the Germanic were Robert Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. R. Balfour, Mr and Mrs. E. J. Ovington, Capt. Bryce Stewart, and the Rev. K. K. Watson.

On the North German Lloyd steamer Ems, for Southampton and Bremen, were Mr. and Mrs. H. A. D'Acheul, the Rev. K. Ancker, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Blass, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brown, Dr. R. W. Baker, and Albert Loening.

On the Inman Line steamship City of Chester, for Liverpool, were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barroby, Dr. E. Zina Cole, Dr. C. S. Fahnestock, Col. Fitzgerald, William Middleton, and Mrs. Violet Evans.

THE MAYOR OBJECTS TO BITRAS.

The new bridge which spans the Harlem River at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth-street has been completed for about two months, but has not been turned over to the custody of the Park Commissioners, in whose care it will ultimately be.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Appportionment yesterday Controller Myers asked for authority to issue $310,000 of bonds to complete the payment for the bridge. Mayor Grant objected. He said he believed there had been much extravagance in the building of the bridge. The lowest bids for its construction had not been accepted, and the contract price for the bridge had been increased by extra work from $2,055,000 to $2,648,784 55. He wanted to look into the matter before more bonds were issued, and he also wanted to find out why the bridge had not been turned over for public use. The bond resolution was laid over.

The bonds distributed $46,000 among institutions which care for juvenile delinquents. Much against the will of Mayor Grant it authorized the transfer of a balance of $1,633 61 to pay for stenographers at the Special Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

HOLIDAYS FOR THE SCHOOLS.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education a report from the Committee on Course of Study arranging for the participation of the public schools in the Centennial celebration was unanimously adopted. It provides for special exercises, to be designated by superintendent Jasper at the morning session of April 29. There is to be no session on the afternoon of the 29th, nor on April 30 and May 1. The Celebration Committee is to be asked to provide a place in the civic parade of May 1 for 3,200 grammar school boys. It will also be asked to provide for the participation of a number of grammar school girls in the reception of President Harrison.

The committee was voted $1,000 to spend on the arrangements, and the Nautical School Committee was authorized to have the schoolship St. Mary's participate in the nautical display.

A report from the Special Committee of Eight providing that, after Sept. 1, primary school classes should be limited to 60 instead of 75 as now, and that the grammar school classes should be reduced from 50 to 50 was deferred for consideration until the next meeting, which will take place on May 2.

MARKETMEN TREASURED.

There is every probability that the old extension of West Washington Market will have to be vacated. This extension is situated on Pier 28 North River, at the foot of Vesey-street, and projected after the old West Washington Market was torn down. There are over 200 stalls doled out to butchers, who, it is said, have held their present locations for more than 50 years. The north half of the pier is private property, and is leased by Buck, Taylor & Co., who sublet it to the marketmen.

Corporation Counsel Beekman, at the request also of Controller Myers, has given an opinion in which he says that the property was vested in the Department of Docks and still be properly so used. The Board of Docks will probably take action in the matter at its meeting to-morrow.

HE CARRIED TOO MUCH CLOTHING.

Patrolman Wilcox of the Yonkers police force at 3 o'clock yesterday morning arrested a young man whom he found walking on the Hudson River Railroad tracks in the direction of this city and loaded down with two overcoats, three pairs of trousers, and a couple of waistcoats. Under these circumstances he was taken in as a suspicious person. At the desk he gave his name as George D. Herms of New-York.

When the officer took him to court and while making out his complaint the prisoner took advantage of the open door, which partially hid him from the officer, and made a dash for liberty. The officer saw the movement and gave chase. The man ran up Warburton-avenue and then down Wells-avenue to the river, where he jumped into a rowboat, but the officer reached the spot before he could shove the boat away, and in the excitement of the moment the boat was upset and the prisoner got a ducking. He was then taken back to court and remanded for further examination as to his identity. In one of his pockets was found a sealed letter addressed to Mrs. Vanderbilt, corner Fifty-first-street and Fifth-avenue, New-York. Capt. Mangin thought the prisoner showed symptoms of insanity.

FIGHT BETWEEN GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

The Sing Sing Board of Trustees, at their meeting on Tuesday night, authorized President Joshua G. Mann to execute a contract with the Sing Sing Gas Manufacturing Company to light the streets of the village from sunset to sunrise at $35 per lamp per year for one year.

As the President was leaving the corporation rooms he was served with a temporary injunction issued by Justice Barnard forbidding him to execute any such contract, and the matter will be argued at Poughkeepsie on Saturday.

The injunction was obtained by the Edison electric light company, which offered to light the streets for a lower price, but the Trustees of the village, holding that the electric light company is not ready to fill the contract, decided to give a contract for one year to the gas company, and if at the termination of that time the electric light company is equipped so as to furnish the lights they might make a different contract. Just at the present time there is a fight over the fare between the gas company and the electric light company.

REWARD OF $100 for return of the Stock Certificate of Bennett's Commercial Court Report, give insurance notice. Apply at all Stock and Commercial Exchanges.

A GREAT BRITAIN IN FANCY business exhibits at 104 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.—Advertisement.

OFFICERS ELECTED UP.

GEN. CAMP AND HIS ASSOCIATES TAKE POSSESSION AT ONCE.

All reports of the small corporations selling in the official newspapers during Tweed's second Mayoralty of this city, and intended to swell themself out into a possibility with bonds upon the action taken by the Board of Officers at its meeting on April 15.

The regular season some few weeks ago, when the Legislature, in preparation to buy new and distinctive uniforms, appointed Col. Camp a committee of one to negotiate for the sale of the old ones. He struck a bargain with a Philadelphia contractor, who agreed to pay $3,850 for the old uniforms, and gave the Colonel his check for that amount, stipulating that he was to receive a certain rebate for every suit there of the full number promised him. Col. Camp deposited the check and handed over $1,500 of it to Treasurer Wemple, saying that he would take care of the remainder until the contract had been carried out, and the account finally settled.

The Executive Committee, consisting of Lieuts. Col. Miller and Capts. Demarest, Finch, and Thurston, took exception to this course of action, and told the Colonel so at the armory one evening about two weeks ago. He became very indignant, his said, at what he termed their impertinence, and told them they could consider themselves removed from their positions on the Executive Committee. They protested against this, and returned to give up their offices until the Board of Officers shall decide whether or not to uphold the Colonel. It is reckoned that since then Col. Camp has learned that the Executive Committee sent a deputation to Philadelphia to find out the precise terms of the Colonel's contract, and that he has decided to ask the four members to fill for the resignations from the regiment. The contract has not yet been settled and the Secretary of the 7th Regiment holds Col. Camp's check for $1,350 subject to his order.

Col. Camp refused to talk about the matter and the members of the Executive Committee only say that they think they were in the right and that their resignations have not been called for. A number of gentlemen in the regiment who are not directly concerned in the affair say the whole matter will probably be amicably adjusted before the meeting.

CONCERTS IN THE PARKS.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR MANY EVENINGS OF FINE MUSIC.

As Park Commissioner Waldo Hutchins cannot give all his time to the performance of his official duties, he announced at the meeting of the Park Board yesterday that he would not vote affirmatively on any matter which he has not personally investigated. He also offered a resolution declaring that the board had not officially approved the bill to create a Department of Public Works in the annexed district, and had not intimated a wish to be relieved of the duty of caring for public improvements there.

President Robb said he now personally favored the bill. He objected to it when it provided that the Commissioner appointed under it should have control over the opening of streets, and that the Commissioner should be a resident of the annexed district. He thought the Board of Street Opening should control the opening of all streets, and that the new Commissioner should be the best man obtainable, no matter what part of the city he lived in. The resolution was adopted.

Ex-Senator John J. Cullen asked the board for permission to put up one-cent weighing machines in the parks, and offered to pay the city 5 per cent of his gross receipts for the privilege. His application was referred to the Park Superintendent.

The board provided for 42 concerts in Central Park on Saturdays and Sundays, beginning on May 4, to be given by Cappa's Band; 20 Friday evening concerts by Bayne's Band in Battery Park; 20 Tuesday evening concerts by Conterno's Band in the East River Park; 20 Wednesday evening concerts by Cappa's Band in Mount Morris Park, and 15 evening concerts by Bayne's Band in Paradise Park.

The board also gave the Unexcelled Fireworks Company permission to set off fireworks on the night of April 30 in the Battery, East River, Mount Morris, and Crotona Parks, Madison-square, Union-square, the Grand Circle at Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, and on Washington Heights.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

The Bard, the most famous son of Longfellow and the chief among Mr. A. J. Cassatt's string of racers, may not be seen on the turf again this year, owing to the trouble with his leg, which caused him to stop racing suddenly last year. The injured members it seems, has not yielded to the treatment, and

The New-York Times.

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HEARN

82, 24, 26, AND 28 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

AND WITH THE

BANKRUPT STOCK

What a Friday This Will Be.

LIKE STARS IN THE SKY—BARGAINS INNUMERABLE.

UP STAIRS AND DOWN STAIRS—BARGAINS ALL OVER.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND DRESS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Beaded Wraps	$12 00	$4 98
Beaded Wraps	20 00	6 98
Cloth Newmarkets	7 00	1 98
Cloth Newmarkets	10 00	2 98
Cloth Newmarkets	15 00	4 98
Cloth Newmarkets	20 00	6 98
Cloth Newmarkets	25 00	8 98
Cloth Newmarkets	30 00	10 98
Plush Jackets	12 00	4 98
Plush Sacques	15 00	5 00
Plush Wraps	24 00	11 00
Plush and Jetted Wraps	50 00	18 00
Plush and Jetted Wraps	57 00	22 00
Plush and Jetted Wraps	60 00	29 00
Black Silk Dresses	27 00	12 00
Colored Silk Dresses	35 00	12 00
Colored Silk Dresses	50 00	20 00
Colored Cloth Dresses	10 00	3 98
Colored Cloth Dresses	16 00	4 98
Colored Cloth Dresses	25 00	6 98
Fine Sateen Wrappers	6 00	2 98
Calico Wrappers	1 25	59c.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR AND CORSETS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Chemises	30c.	17c.
Chemises—handsomely trimmed	75c.	49c.
Chemises—Lace or emb'd yoke	$1 00	69c.
Drawers	30c.	17c.
Drawers—Embroidered ruffle	50c.	29c.
Drawers—Embroidered ruffle	95c.	59c.
Drawers—Lace and 8 tucks	95c.	49c.
Night Gowns—fancy yoke	79c.	49c.
Night Gowns—Torchon lace	1 39	98c.
Skirts	60c.	39c.
Skirts—Embroidered ruffle	1 00	69c.
Skirts—Lace and tucks	1 49	99c.
Corset Covers	25c.	9c.
Corset Covers—fancy trim	69c.	39c.
Hand-made Coutille Corsets	1 00	49c.
French Sateen R. & G. Corsets	1 50	59c.
Imported P. D., all colors	2 50	$1 29

LADIES' HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Spun Silk	85c.	49c.
Fancy Lisle	79c.	43c.
Misses' Solid Black	69c.	38c.
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests	30c.	17c.
Silk Ribbed Vests	$1 00	67c.
Silk Ribbed Vests	2 00	$1 19
4-button Kid Gloves	85c.	57c.
4-button Suede Gloves	1 00	67c.
4-button embroidered Kid	1 25	79c.
8-button embroidered Suede	1 50	98c.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Overcoats.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$5 00	$1 98	$7 00	$2 98
6 00	2 98	8 00	3 98
7 00	3 98	9 00	4 98

Suits.

Boys' Waists.

Cambric, Percale, and Flannel.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
30c.	19c.	69c.	39c.
85c.	39c.	$2 00	99c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Ladies' all-Linen	12½c.	5c.
Gentlemen's fancy borders	17c.	9c.
Ladies' hand-embroidered	39c.	17c.
Ladies' initial	39c.	12½c.
Ladies' fine embroidered	79c.	39c.
Ladies' fine embroidered	$1 25	49c.
Ladies' fine embroidered	1 59	69c.

RIBBONS.

Gros Grain, satin edge, and fancy.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
24c.	15c.	35c.	19c.
31c.	17c.		

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Silk and Braid Passementeries.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
75 cts.	35 cts.	$3 25	$1 69
$1 25	59 cts.	5 50	2 49
1 75	69 cts.	7 50	3 98
2 25	98 cts.	11 00	5 98

Jet Galloons.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
69 cts.	39 cts.	$3 00	$1 49
$1 00	59 cts.	4 00	2 49
1 69	98 cts.		

Jet and Silk Ornaments.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.
25 cts. to $3 50.	10 cts. to $5 00

Persian Trimmings.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
98 cts.	49 cts.	$3 19	$1 89
$1 00	98 cts.	10 00	2 98
2 50	$1 89		

Jet Fringes.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.
$1 25 to $10.	49c. to $5 98.

LACES.

Black Chantilly, Spanish Guipure, Escurial, and Real Guipure.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
25 cts.	12½ cts.	$1 30	89 cts.
55 cts.	22 cts.	1 50	89 cts.
85 cts.	39 cts.	2 69	$1 25

White Oriental, Plat Val, Imitation Duchess, Point D'Gene, and all fanby laces and insertions.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
7 cts.	3 cts.	69 cts.	33 cts.
17 cts.	9 cts.	$1 00	49 cts.
30 cts.	17 cts.	1 50	79 cts.
45 cts.	19 cts.		

Black Spanish Guipure	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Flouncings	$2 25	$1 29
Hand-run Spanish	7 50	3 98
Fancy Overdress Nets	1 50	79 cts.
Beaded Grenadines	2 00	98 cts.
Beaded Metre Grenadines	6 00	2 98

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
White Crochet Quilts	60c.		39c.
White Crochet Quilts	$1 00		59c.
Marseilles Quilts	3 00		$1 49
Marseilles Quilts	3 50		1 98
Marseilles Quilts	10 25		4 98

Blankets.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
85c.	59c.	$6 75	$4 49
$1 25	89c.	12 00	6 98
3 75	$1 98	12 00	9 98
7 00	3 49		

PILLOW SHAMS AND SHEETS.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
85c.	59c.	$4 50	$2 49
$1 50	89c.	5 00	2 49
3 00	$1 49	10 00	5 98
3 50	1 98	12 00	6 98

DRESS GOODS.

	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Figured Wool Bengalines	25c.	12½c.
27-inch Wool Challies	29c.	14½c.
Wool Debeiges and Camel's Hair	62c.	29c.
Wool Mohairs	20c.	13¾c.
French Hairlines and Plaids	75c.	39c.
All-wool Cashmeres	54c.	39c.
All-wool Tailor Cloths	60c.	29c.
54-inch Habit Cloths	$1 00	49c.
Wool Mohairs	59c.	34c.
54-inch French Checks	$1 25	49c.

SILKS AND PLUSHES.

	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Fancy Silks	89c.	39c.
Plaid and Stripe Surahs	79c.	49c.
Plain and Fancy Indias	85c.	59c.
Fancy Bengalines	98c.	59c.
Colored Faille Francaise	$1 10	79c.
Colored Faille Francaise	1 35	98c.
Black Faille Francaise	98c.	69c.
Black Faille Francaise	1 35	98c.
Black Satin Rhadames	75c.	49c.
Black Gros Grains	1 10	89c.
Black Gros Grains	1 35	98c.
Black Gros Grains	1 49	$1 09
Black Gros Grains	2 00	1 48
Black Moires	1 15	89c.
Black Moires	1 39	98c.
Black Surahs	59c.	39c.
Black Surahs	75c.	59c.
Light and Dark Plushes	69c.	39c.
24-inch Colored Plushes	1 25	89c.

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Satin-finish Foulards	10c.	3½c.	
Yard-wide Cambrics	12½c.	3½c.	
Fancy Printed Challies	10c.	4½c.	
French Printed Sateens	15c.	6¾c.	
Fancy Dress Ginghams	12½c.	6¾c.	
Linen-finish Lawns	12½c.	5½c.	
Fancy Boating Cloths	15c.	9¾c.	
Fancy Plaid Lawns	12½c.	5½c.	
Indigo Plaid Ginghams	15c.	8¾c.	
Double-color Ginghams	15c.	8¾c.	
Shaded Plaid Ginghams	12½c.	8¾c.	
Fancy Stripe Ginghams	12½c.	8¾c.	
Chambreys	7c.	3¾c.	
Fine Scotch Ginghams	25c.	12½c.	
Fine Scotch Zephyrs	40c.	19c.	
Fine French Sateens	40c.	25c.	

UPHOLSTERY.

Lace Curtains.

Brussels, Cluny, Irish Point, Tambour, Colbert, Antique, Scotch, and Nottingham.

Bates' Price.	Our Price.	Bates' Price.	Our Price.
$2 50	97c.	$12 00	$5 98
3 25	$1 49	15 00	7 49
5 00	2 49	18 00	8 98
6 00	2 98	25 00	12 49
8 00	3 98	40 00	20 49

Silk and Madras Curtains.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
$4 00	$1 98	$12 00	$5 98
6 00	2 98	16 00	7 98
8 00	3 98	20 00	9 98
10 00	4 98	25 00	11 98

Portieres.

Turcoman, Chenille, and Sheila.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
$3 00	$1 49	$13 00	$6 98
5 69	2 98	16 00	8 98
8 00	3 98	25 00	14 98
9 50	4 98		

Furniture Plushes.

Silks and Mohair.		Plain and Crushed.	
Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
$1 50	89c.	$2 50	$1 29
1 89	97c.	3 00	1 69
2 25	$1 09	4 00	1 98

Tapestries.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.
50c.	29c.
75c.	39c.
98c.	49c.
$1 59	76c.
2 00	97c.
2 50	$1 24

Draperies and Brocatelles.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Silk Chenille	$1 00	49c.
Figured Chenille	1 89	98c.
Reversible Tatian Velours	3 00	$1 49
Satin Brocatelles	4 00	1 98
Satin Damasks	5 50	2 49
Extra heavy Silk Warp	6 25	2 98
Spun Silk and Cashmere	4 69	2 29
Finest Satin Damask	7 50	3 98

Table Covers.

Tapestry, Chenille, and Velour.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
59c.	35c.	$3 50	$1 98
$1 00	59c.	6 75	2 98
1 39	79c.	12 00	5 98
2 00	$1 19		

Tinseled Velour Piano Covers	Bates' Price.	Ours.
	$25 00	$11 98

Furniture Slip Coverings.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
20c.	9c.	40c.	25c.
25c.	12½c.	55c.	37c.
30c.	17c.		

Scrims.

Plain, Lace Striped, and Fancy Figured.

Bates's price, 5c. to 25c. Our price, 5½c. to 12½c.

Madras Draperies.

Bates's price, 11 cents to 50. Our price, 5½ cents to 75.

China Silks.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Plain	75c.	49c.
Figured	85c.	59c.

Vestibule Nets and Muslins.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.
17 cents to $1 00.	12½ cents to 59

Upholstery Fringes.

Wool, Chenille, Silk, and Plush.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
10c.	8c.	$1 00	49c.
17c.	11½c.	1 25	89c.
42c.	24c.	1 50	69c.
75c.	39c.		

Bates's Price.	Ours.
72-inch Folts	98c.	49c.
Figured Cotton Plushes	39c.	15c.
Imported Crotonnes	50c.	15c.
Twill and Mosaic Crotonnes	12½c.	7½c.

Smyrna Rugs.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
50c.	49c.	$4 50	$1 98
$1 00	69c.	5 00	2 98
2 00	$1 49	10 00	5 98
3 00	1 98	12 00	6 98
4 00	2 98	15 00	$11 98

HUNGRY PLACE HUNTERS

DISAPPOINTED AT THE PRESIDENT'S DELAY.

THE NEW-YORK WIREPULLERS STILL CONFIDENT OF SPEEDY ACTION ON THE MAIN APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The New-York wirepullers, who were sure last night that a new Collector of the Port and a new Postmaster at New-York would be appointed by President Harrison to-day, are just as sure to-night that these two big offices will be filled to-morrow. Just why Cornelius R. Van Cott was not made Postmaster to-day and Joel B. Erhardt Collector nobody seems to know. It is evident that there is a slight hitch somewhere in carrying out the programme of the Republican managers, but none of them, apparently, is able to put his thumb on just the spot where the trouble lies. None of the managers will talk with patience about any kind of a doubt that Mr. Van Cott is to succeed Postmaster Pearson, yet here and there is noted a somewhat vague suspicion that Postmaster-General Wanamaker is not in so much of a hurry as the politicians to have Mr. Pearson replaced by another Postmaster. The machine men do not look upon the matter as any particular business of Mr. Wanamaker, and if they find that he has advised delay in filling Mr. Pearson's place they will let him know what they think of that sort of thing.

What is regarded as a rather reasonable explanation of the delay is the supposed desire of the President to have the whole slate of Federal offices in New-York put into a satisfactory shape before any of the appointments are announced. If this is to be done it may be several days before the New-York offices are filled, for outside of the Postmastership and Collectorship the slate as at present made up does not receive the united support of the wirepullers. The slating of Theodore B. Willis of Brooklyn for Surveyor of the Port, for instance, has called out opposition from the Young Republican Club of that city. This opposition has given increased hope to the supporters of John W. Jacobus, and they are working earnestly for his appointment. Some of them feel quite confident that the result of the Brooklyn Club's objections will be the filling of all the New-York offices with New-York men, with a probable exception in favor of Gen. John N. Knapp of Auburn for Naval Officer. The latter is not so certain of the appointment that he can rest quietly at home, and so to-night he reached town, accompanied by his son, and registered at the Arlington Hotel, where he could be near Senator Hiscock and all the New-York managers. Like all the others Gen. Knapp is now busily engaged in getting things straightened out, while taking special care that his own name is not erased from the slate. But, in spite of the anxiety of those most concerned that a satisfactory slate should be speedily agreed upon, the general impression remains to-night, as last night, that the new Collector and Postmaster will be named at once, leaving the other appointments to be decided upon in the near future.

* * *

The Postmaster-General has appointed the following-named fourth-class Postmasters:

New-York—Charles W. Stoddard, Bridgewater; Nelson Morse, Higginsville; J. A. Brown, Kirkville; J. F. Newell, Laurens; G. E. Hollenbeck, Lee Centre; George Celchburg, Liverpool; D. C. Winton, Morris; J. B. Cady, North Chili; B. F. Churchill, Onondaga Valley; Jarvis Phillips, Shenandoah; Hattrick D. Campbell, Smyrna Valley; T. Pitt King, Unadilla Forks; S. F. Mason, Webster; M. J. Mosway, Westford; J. S. Howe, Westernville. New-Hampshire—D. Melvil Mooney, Alton. Maine—William K. Lunt, Benton Falls; T. O. Brainerd, China; H. A. Clark, East Pittston; D. D. Barker, East Vassalborough; Jonathan Hamor, Mount Desert, New-Jersey—J. W. Sweazy, Annandale; Julius Foster, Bayhead; W. S. Parker, Forked River; John B. Nunn, Glen Gardner; Adolphus Wardman, Junction; Jacob Carrabee, Manchester; E. S. Heppock, Mount Pleasant; Hiram Deats, Jr., Pittstown; D. B. Ashley, Port Republic; David Williamson, Ringoes; Martin Herr, White House. Pennsylvania—R. G. Colvin, East Benton; M. S. Kinter, Mahoopany; John McCrindle, Moshe; G. P. Rowles, Ohanter; A. A. Swingle, Peckville; F. G. Seamans, Wallsville.

* * *

It will probably be some time before the contract is awarded for the construction of the armored coast-defense vessel, as the modified specification submitted with the bid of William Cramp & Sons will have to be referred to the Bureau of Construction and Steam Engineering for examination before action is taken. Mr. Irving Scott of the Union Iron Works was quite confident to-day that his firm would get the contract, although its bid is $14,950 higher than that of the Messrs. Cramp. The Union Iron Works guarantee everything required by the contract, including the $5,400 horse power, while the Cramps relinquish all claim to premium for extra horse power, and guarantee 1,500 horse power for the two boilers of the return five-tube type, refusing to make any guarantees for the coil boilers that are to supply the remainder of the power.

* * *

It is not expected that there will be a court martial in the case of Ensign Schwerm, against whom charges of insubordination have been preferred by Lieut.-Commander Emory. The report made by the court of inquiry which sat in San Francisco shows that the case is hardly serious enough to warrant a court-martial. It is understood that a court will soon be convened in the case of Lieut.-Commander Booth, who left the Pinta without orders and came home.

* * *

A new candidate for the office of Controller of the Currency has appeared in the person of Edward S. Lacey of Michigan. Mr. Lacey is an ex-Chairman of the Republican Committee of his State, and served in Congress from 1881 to 1885. He was a prominent candidate for the Senate in 1887 and received a large vote in the Republican caucus.

* * *

Mr. Robert T. Lincoln called upon the President and Secretary Blaine to-day, and formally accepted the English mission. He will sail for England about May 15.

THE CASE OF MURDERER SWIFT.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4.—In the House this morning a motion to recall the resolution passed last week commuting the sentence of Swift to life imprisonment failed to pass by a vote of 83 yeas to 102 nays. Both branches of the Legislature have adjourned and Gov. Bulkeley has not yet signed the resolution commuting Swift's sentence.

S. O. Prentice, Gov. Bulkeley's executive secretary, said at 2 P. M.: "Gov. Bulkeley, in view of the action of the House this morning, the significance of which he has not yet been able to ascertain, has decided to take no action as to signing or vetoing the resolution commuting Swift's sentence until to-morrow. Meanwhile he will grant a reprieve of a few days."

MR. ROBERT GARRETT AT HOME.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Mr. Robert Garrett returned to his home, "Uplands," near Catonsville, Baltimore County, this afternoon. A reporter drove out and saw Mr. Garrett, who was walking with his wife along one of the paths. Mr. Garrett shook hands with the reporter in the most cordial manner. Mr. Garrett was as polite and affable as ever, but was somewhat reserved. He said he was glad to be home at "Uplands," and would remain there for some time, and added that he would see no one on business matters. He said that his Southern trip had been very pleasant and that he himself was feeling very well, and that all the rest of the party had returned in good health.

CHARGES GROWING OUT OF POLITICS.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Police Lieutenant John M. Haines was held to the Grand Jury in bonds of $3,000 by Judge Altgeld to-day on charges preferred by Lawyer Frank H. Collier, who identified the Lieutenant positively as one of the two men that lured Collier out of the La Salle Club by a bogus telephone message one night during the recent political excitement and sandbagged him on the street.

The Judge this afternoon also held three city employes—John D. Henry, Claude B. Shimmin, and Clarence C. Woodruff—in $1,000 bail each for an assault on Collier at the polls.

IT WAVED A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 4.—The Washington Light Infantry of this city will take part in the centennial pageant at New-York and will march under the original crimson battle flag of Col. William Washington's cavalry. This flag was captured in the battle of Cowpens, near Hickory Springs, and is the only Revolutionary standard extant in a condition for use in a parade.

BIBLE CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 4.—A little convention, to continue about six days, was begun favorably this morning. Dr. Talbot Smedley arrived from California to-day, and Dr. Gordon Hall Gerould of Princeton Theological Seminary will arrive to-morrow. Dr. Smedley will lead the devotional meetings, and Dr. Gerould will conduct the Bible readings.

COLLAPSE IN MAY WHEAT.

A BREAK OF NEARLY SEVEN CENTS FROM THE TOP PRICE.

CHICAGO, April 4.—There was another sensational feature in the wheat deal on 'Change to-day. The crowd has been kept on the ragged edge for weeks waiting for the final stroke of the great bull clique which was to put the selling price for May contracts up to $1 50. Instead of a corner the trade is treated to what looks like a collapse. May started 1½ cents higher over night. There was nothing unusual in that after a drop of 4 cents Wednesday. Leopold Bloom, reported to be loaded with nearly 2,000,000 bushels of wheat for May, was said to be a buyer. He was encouraged a little at first by those who only the day before were trying to shake him out.

The shorts thought their time had come and they bought also. May started at 97¼ cents and went flying to 99¼ cents. When Bloom bid for 200,000 bushels there was a jump to 99¾ cents. Then the original bull clique let go some wheat. Hutchinson sold in all futures. The reaction was quick and decisive. Half a dozen brokers of the Fairbank syndicate sold at every fraction on the break.

When 96 cents was reached, Baker put out wheat with the rest. The shorts who were not filled before held their sacks open. Down went May from 99¾ to 98, to 97, to 96, to 95. Traders asked if Bloom would unload and run. He did nothing of the sort. He had already margined his May to 80 cents, and stood on his holdings. He did more. It was stated that he walked into a commission house on the ground floor of the Board of Trade with an armful of bonds, aggregating $500,000, as additional margins.

Down went May to 94 cents, then to 93, nearly 7 cents from the top. The situation then was that the original clique was out of May and over into July. The short interest in May filled, and one big "taller" who attempted to follow the clique left with a great load to carry and no one to help him.

The question is, what will he do with it? Ninety per cent. of the trade assert that there is no hope for him as against the crowd and the natural situation. The other 10 are dubious. They say that the apparent discomfiture of Bloom is part of the original scheme, and that the traders will be falling over each other to get May at $1 05 or $1 10 perhaps before the end of the week.

DAHL WANTS HIS PAY.

HE SAYS HE WAS EMPLOYED TO GET VOTES FOR SENATOR WASHBURN.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 4.—A little suit that calls up some campaign memories has been commenced in the District Court. The plaintiff is George Dahl and the defendant is Senator W. D. Washburn. Dahl claims to have rendered services for the Senator during the campaign and wants his pay for the same. The Senator, answers that Dahl did not render him any service, but on the contrary was paid by another to defeat his interests so far as he might.

Mr. Dahl in his complaint alleges that between Dec. 3, 1888, and Jan. 24, 1889, he performed work for the defendant to the value of $265, and had, moreover, in performing the work incurred expense to the amount of $36, and that none of this is paid; that between the same dates he paid and had out for the defendant $46, only $40 of which has been paid. Judgment is demanded accordingly for $308.

Senator Washburn, in his answer, specifically denies that the plaintiff performed the work at any time or in any way, or that he requested the plaintiff to perform such work for him. It is alleged that the facts are as follows: Some time in December Dahl solicited employment, and offered to work upon the following terms: That the defendant should pay the plaintiff's expenses in case the latter should engage in certain services. It was left optional whether there was to be any further compensation, the only stipulation being that if Dahl was found worthy of further pay he was to get it. In consideration of the above the defendant advanced Dahl over the contemplated expenses.

As to whether Dahl did receive that further compensation or not the complaint speaks in the following terms: "And defendant further says that plaintiff never performed any of the services in the defendant's behalf as undertaken, but defendant is informed and believes that instead of working for and in behalf of the defendant the plaintiff at times, from Dec. 3 to Jan. 24, was employed and paid by parties actually hostile to defendant, and that in the interests of said parties and under their instructions plaintiff labored all the time to defeat the interests of the defendant."

HOMEWARD BOUND.

MR. CLEVELAND AND PARTY COME STRAIGHT TO NEW-YORK.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 4.—The Cleveland party, consisting of ex-President Cleveland, ex-Secretaries Vilas and Bayard, ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson, and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Plant, arrived here this morning on the steamer H. B. Plant. They came through from Titusville yesterday and last evening boarded the Plant at Beresford on the Upper St. John's, after being entertained at Mr. Plant's son's Winter residence at Fort Gates, near Lake George. They arrived here in safety but tired out with their long trip.

Mr. Cleveland had insisted that his reception here should be informal, and, on suggestion of Mr. Plant, breakfast was tendered the party at the St. James by fifteen or twenty of the leading citizens of this city. At the conclusion of the breakfast the party entered carriages and were driven to the Sub-tropical Exposition, where they were received and escorted through the building by the Director—Gen. Wanton S. Webb of Florida's rolling car fame. Mr. Cleveland and his party were enthusiastic over the fine exhibits in the exposition and over the vast improvements made since last year's visits. He commented especially on the beautiful displays of Florida home-made sugars, native tobacco, and cotton.

After thoroughly visiting the exposition building and grounds the carriages were re-entered, and under the charge of Jacksonville's Sanitary Association Mr. Cleveland was shown the great work done by this body during the Summer. He expressed himself very freely concerning their work, and said that it excited his admiration and respect. After a farewell lunch at the St. James, at 12 o'clock, the party were driven to the station in time to catch the 12 o'clock express for New-York.

Regarding their trip to South Florida, Mr. Cleveland was very enthusiastic and said that he had one of the most pleasant trips of his life, and he only trouble was that it had been too short, as it had not given him the amount of sport that he desired when he found himself in such an angler's paradise as Indian River.

TO FIGHT THE BAGGING TRUST.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 4.—The Georgia State Alliance met here to-day to consider the bagging question. There are 200 delegates present from almost every county in the State. The meeting was called to take some action against the Jute Bagging Trust.

The day was devoted to the discussion of the best ways to fight the Jute Trust, the result being that a resolution was unanimously adopted that every bale of cotton made by Alliance men in Georgia shall be covered by cotton cloth instead of jute bagging.

This cloth is believed to be just as available as jute bagging. The action affects nearly 100,000 farmers, and will result in the establishment of many new cotton factories in the State. One provision of the resolution provides that the cotton cloth shall be made in the South.

NEW WAY TO BOTHER TRUSTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4.—State Senator Chapman thinks he has conceived a plan to frustrate the designs of the Binding Twine Trust, and at the same time give employment to prisoners in the penitentiaries, who are forbidden to engage in contract labor by the provisions of the constitutional amendment recently adopted by the people. His plan is to have the State of Illinois enter into competition with the Twine Trust. He sees no reason why this twine cannot be made at the State penitentiaries by convicts and supplied to farmers at actual cost after allowance is made for the maintenance of the convicts so employed.

A joint resolution introduced by him this morning, which was unanimously adopted by the Senate, directs the Commissioners of the penitentiaries to investigate the cost of the necessary plants and report at an early day.

NOT AFRAID OF THE WATER.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 4.—A dispatch from Lake Maxinkuckee says that B. K. Lord, Captain of the crew on W. H. McKeen, rowed to the middle of the lake Thursday and threw a heavy piece of iron to his leg, slashed himself with a knife and jumped overboard in 35 feet of water. The body was recovered.

HE "GOT RELIGION" AND PAID FOR IT.

CALUMET, Mich., April 4.—W. White, Sheriff of this (Houghton) county, and Deputy Sheriff [illegible] of Ontonagon county, were [illegible] and are being examined. [illegible]

GREAT FRAUDS CONFESSED

SMUGGLED GOODS SOLD TO WEALTHY NEW-YORKERS.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE FIRM OF ALLARD & SONS CAUGHT IN EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING OPERATIONS—W. K. VANDERBILT ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

One of the most extraordinary cases of smuggling and fraud on the Custom House known in this country became public through the customs authorities in this city yesterday afternoon.

Allard & Sons, a large Parisian firm dealing in antiques, art furniture, rare tapestries, paintings, and bric-à-brac, have a branch establishment in this city at 304 Fifth-avenue. For a period extending over at least seven years, this house has engaged in the most barefaced acts of smuggling.

For many years the agent of Allard & Son in this city was a man named Blossaire. About three years ago he was superseded by their present agent, Paul Roulez, who resides on Palisade-avenue in West Hoboken, N. J. Under Roulez's management Blossaire was steadily degraded, until last February he was discharged from the employ of the firm.

In revenge for what he considers the injustice practiced against him, some weeks ago Blossaire called on Special Treasury Agent George H. Simmons and imparted some startling information that led to an immediate and searching investigation of the affairs of the firm.

Special Treasury Agent Simm soon found that smuggled goods had been purchased unsuspectingly from this firm by some of the wealthiest residents and most liberal art collectors in this city, including William K. Vanderbilt, H. McKay Twombly of 684 Fifth-avenue, and Orme Wilson of 414 Fifth-avenue; also by Robert Garrett of Baltimore. William Borden of Chicago, and many others.

The scheme pursued by the firm was to consign to their New-York house cabinet furniture, in which were concealed, underneath the marble tops and in the false paneling, costly portières curtains and rich Gobelin tapestries. Customs duties, of course, would be paid only on the furniture. In the Fifth-avenue store the smuggled goods would be found added thereto. Thus a double fraud was perpetrated. It is not suspected that any one of the many purchasers had the remotest idea that the goods were smuggled.

Mr. H. McK. Twombly is probably the most conspicuous victim of the firm's dishonest practices. His bill for goods ordered from the New-York house of Allard & Sons amounted to $95,000. In this lot of goods was an oil painting, represented to be a Rembrandt, for which Mr. Twombly paid $20,000, and on account of which he is now suing the firm, having discovered that the picture is only a copy. This picture was smuggled into this country between two decorated doors, one of which was intended for Mr. Twombly's house and can now be seen there. Mr. Twombly also received a large quantity of other paintings, costly curtains, bric-à-brac, and rare tapestries which were smuggled through the Custom House concealed in the upholstered seats of chairs and sofas.

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt ordered from Allard & Sons an oil portrait of his ten-year-old son last November, which was delivered to him in February last. He paid the firm $6,000 for the price on the picture. The firm got that through free of duty by packing it behind the glass of a mirror against the wooden back. The frame was sent separately. When the goods arrived the picture was taken out from the back of the mirror, framed, and delivered to Mr. Vanderbilt by Blossaire, now the Government's informant. It is understood that Mr. Vanderbilt has also been the purchaser of a large quantity of rare Gobelin tapestries, portières, and articles of virtu from the firm.

Among Mr. Orme Wilson's purchases, which figure on the list of smuggled articles, is a large quantity of rich portières, tapestry, bric-à-brac, a rare French clock, and many other costly articles. These were brought in in February, 1887, and passed through the Custom House by Paul Roulez's wife as her own household effects. Upon investigation it was found that they had been bought by Wilson during the preceding November and packed by the Allards in Paris.

The investigation made by Special Treasury Agent Simmons having progressed far enough by last Monday night to warrant him in making a seizure he had the necessary papers executed, and called to his aid Special Treasury Agents J. C. Cusack and Frank Finley, Special Agent Ritter, and the informant Blossaire, who had been deputized as an officer. They went to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and remained there most of the night, and at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning proceeded to Allard's store, 304 Fifth-avenue.

As soon as the janitor of the store opened the door they made a raid on the stock and captured a large quantity of chairs with upholstered seats that were found stuffed with rich laces, tapestries, silks, bronzes, portières, curtains, and almost everything a person could imagine. These articles were a recent invoice and had not been unpacked.

The officers also seized the mirror in which the Vanderbilt picture had been concealed and one of the ornamental doors between which Mr. Twombly's alleged Rembrandt had been smuggled. A large quantity of other stuff bearing recent marks not identified on the Custom House invoices of the firm was also seized. These things were sent to the seizure room in the Barge Office and the party went to Roulez's house in West Hoboken. At that they seized a lot of tapestries valued at $4,000, which they found packed in a plush sofa. These things were also sent to the seizure room.

It was ascertained through Roulez himself that the articles purchased by Robert Garrett of Baltimore were a large quantity of rare and costly heavy silks used for making old Court dresses, now used only for covering circular chairs and sofas. William Borden of Chicago had purchased some elegant portières curtains. These goods were also smuggled.

An examination was held yesterday afternoon before Collector Magone. Deputy Collector Charles P. McClelland, and Special Treasury Agent Simmons. Roulez, the New-York agent of Allard & Sons, was present, as well as Blossaire, the informant. Roulez made a full confession and said that he was cognizant of the dishonest transactions and the smuggling of the firm. He admitted that both he and Blossaire were present, as was young Fernand Allard a member of the firm who was in this country at the time when the Vanderbilt picture was unpacked and framed in February last. He also acknowledged sending Blossaire to deliver the same to Mr. Vanderbilt. He made a further admission that the goods brought over by his wife as household effects in 1887 were not his property, and that all the articles alleged in the complaint to have been smuggled were smuggled. Both his declaration and that of the informant Blossaire were then sworn to by them.

The offenses enumerated in this story, besides many others on the complaint, extend back only to the year 1886, but the customs authorities are gathering new evidence every day to show that the firm has been engaged in smuggling ever since they established their house here seven years ago.

The customs authorities do not hold any of the persons who have smuggled goods in their possession culpable, although they will probably have to pay the duties or have the goods seized.

So far as is known the Government has been swindled out of more than a quarter of a million dollars by the firm, as the unpaid duties range from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. ad valorem. What the total sum will be when the investigation is complete remains to be seen. The fact that Allard & Sons number among their patrons some of the most select and wealthy families in the United States will probably increase the sum up to $1,000,000. No arrests have been made in the case, because all of the Allards are out of reach, being in France. Whether they can be extradited and punished is a question on which the Government officers will express no opinion. Their representative in this city, Paul Roulez, can be punished, however, and if is only by the clemency of

BURDENED WITH RIDERS

RAPID TRANSIT'S ENEMIES KNOW THEIR FRIENDS.

THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM BILL PASSES THE ASSEMBLY—THE ASYLUM IS CALLED "A BLACK EYE AND A JUGGERNAUT."

ALBANY, April 4.—The Mayor's Rapid Transit bill came before the Legislature to-day in accordance with the action of both houses on Monday night. The Senate committee reported the bill for consideration only; the House committee reported it favorably, with some amendments. The bill was made a special order in the Senate for next Tuesday morning and in the House for next Wednesday morning. The bill was reported after a meeting of the Railroad Committees of both houses this morning. The Senate committee meeting was placid and almost uneventful; in the House committee, however, the session lasted over two hours and was at times boisterous. In fact, there was a disposition on the part of Chairman Kimball to manufacture a sentiment to report the bill adversely.

Upon the assembling of the Senate committee, Mr. Murphy moved to report the bill favorably. This motion was defeated by a tie vote, Murphy, Walker, and McNaughton voting yes, Pierce, Russell, and Coggeshall voting nay. Mr. Murphy declared that if the bill was sent in to the Senate, it should be in the shape in which the city authorities wanted it. Mr. Coggeshall moved that the Arcade Road amendment be inserted. This was also defeated by a tie vote, the same as above. Mr. Pierce attempted to add the Cable bill as a rider, but this met the same fate as the arcade proposition, and by the same vote. Mr. Pierce moved that the bill be reported to the consideration of the House, and it prevailed—Pierce, Russell, McNaughton, and Coggeshall voting in the affirmative, Walker and Murphy in the negative, the latter two taking the ground that the bill should be reported favorably, if at all.

The proceedings before the Walker Senate committee were mild compared with those before the Kimball committee. Mr. Creamer started the ball rolling in the latter by moving to strike out the 1885 amendment which had been proposed last week by Col. Bliss, and accepted by Corporation Counsel Beekman. He took the ground that the plan had not been properly considered, and had not been voted upon. When it came to a vote Mr. Creamer found that Mr. Mase was the only member of the committee who would stand by him, Messrs. Kimball, Comstock, McAdam, and the two Bakers voting against him. Then Mr. Creamer moved to report the bill favorably. This went by the board by the same vote. Mr. Mase had showed his hand for the first time by moving that the amendment submitted by Julien T. Davies, counsel for Jay Gould, be accepted, that the elevated railway facilities be extended. There were four members of the committee who stood by Mr. Gould on this occasion—Chairman Kimball and Messrs. Comstock, McAdam, and Baker of Oneida. The following voted against Kimball: Mase, Creamer, Townsend, and Yates. The motion was declared lost.

The subtleties of the committee now came to the front by making several insignificant motions. No headway was made, however, and finally Mr. Adams moved to add Col. George Bliss's Cable bill as a "rider" to Mayor Grant's bill, a motion similar to that made in the Senate by Mr. Pierce. This was lost by a vote of 3 to 8, Adams and A. B. Baker voting for and Messrs. Kimball and A. H. Baker, McAdam, Comstock, Yates, Townsend, Creamer, and Mase voting against. Mr. Yates moved to insert the Arcade amendment, to partially the Commissioners in their discretion to consider propositions for an underground road on Broadway and to prohibit the construction of an elevated structure on that thoroughfare. This motion prevailed—8 to 3—A. B. Baker, A. H. Baker, McAdam, Comstock, and Kimball voting with Yates and Creamer, Mase, Adams, and Townsend voting against. Mr. Creamer then moved to report the bill favorably, which was carried—8 to 2—A. B. Baker and Adams against.

The bill stands in this shape: In the Senate it is not certain that the Walker amendments in the House it carries with it the cable amendment proposed last week which Corporation Counsel Beekman says simply leaves the Cable Company as it is without increasing their powers or enlarging their rights; it also gives the Arcade Company a chance for its life. It remains to be seen what the nature of the opposition will take against this bill next. It is plain to be seen that its opponents concentrated their strength upon the House committee rather than upon the Senate committee.

John Connolly passed the Bloomingdale Asylum bill this morning, with the aid of Messrs. Hamilton, Fish, and Blumenthal, after a pretty hot fight. Mr. Crosby appeared as the champion of the asylum authorities. He moved to strike out the first section of the bill, and in speaking to the motion declared that the purpose to cut a street through the asylum grounds at this time is a slap in the face of philanthropic men who are managing the institution. He said that the New-York Hospital authorities, who owned the land upon which the Bloomingdale Asylum stands, have given their word that they themselves will cut the street through just as soon as they can put their land upon the market. This, he said, would take two or three years to do. He praised the institution, and particularly the New-York Hospital authorities, and declared that it was a lack of courtesy to give this parting kick to them when they were already disposed to do what was right. Every one was aware, he said, that the asylum would soon be removed to the Plains, and that a road to pass the street could be cut for only one block anyway, for it would shen run against Morningside Park. He charged that the bill would only benefit real estate speculators, who had bought the land in the expectation of selling the asylum out. He said that one of the Directors of the hospital was Cornelius N. Bliss, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, a most philanthropic gentleman, who is known from one end of the State to the other, and another Director—but perhaps he was not so popular in the Legislature as he was two or three weeks ago—was Elbridge T. Gerry.

Mr. Fish deplored that politics had been brought into this bill, and he did not agree with Mr. Crosby in his remarks on Mr. Bliss and Mr. Gerry. He said the bill was in the interest of the city of New-York and should certainly pass.

"I am not opposed to the New-York Hospital, but I am to the Bloomingdale Asylum, and 50,000 people of my district are opposed to it, too," exclaimed John Connolly. The Bloomingdale Asylum, he declared, was a black eye and a juggernaut to the city of New-York. Frederick A. Conkling had declared on his oath that Bloomingdale Asylum was the biggest fraud on Manhattan Island. Mr. Connolly deemed that Elbridge T. Gerry was an aristocratic lobbyist, who received the privileges of the floor because he was, and that he was no better than "the contemptible rattlesnakes that infest this Capitol, who, I am sorry to say, have too much influence here."

Mr. Fish said that the simple question was whether the institution, which had 500 city lots in the heart of the city, should give way to the march of improvement.

Gen. Husted defended the institution, and said that 90 of the 600 city lots had already been sold, and that the asylum authorities were disposing of them as rapidly as they could. A number of speculators had purchased lots in the vicinity in the expectation of realizing enormous profits, and Mr. Husted had no sympathy with them. In a word, it proposed to cut a street through property in violation of existing laws. He read a letter from Cornelius N. Bliss, who charged that the bill was in the interest of speculators.

Mr. Hamilton joined issue with Connally, and spoke strongly for the bill, asserting that it was a measure that was supported by one-half the people in New-York.

The bill was passed—77 to 33, Mr. Ainsworth in explaining that he voted against the bill because the majority of New-York City were in favor of it. The detailed vote is as follows, Republicans in roman, Democrats in italics:

YEAS—Messrs. Aspinall, A. B. Baker, A. H. Baker, Barton, Bauer, *Bians, Blumenthal, Blumenthal, George H. Bush, Robert P. Bush, Cheney, C. Clark, Comstock, Connolly, Cottrell, Creamer, Cronin, Demarest, Dinkelspiel, Duffy, Dunham, Dunlap, Endres, Fish, Flaherty, Graham, Greene, Gunther, Hoffner, Horgan, Hotaling, Hamilton, Harwood, Hayes, Ilk, Keating, Kelly, Kent, Kerrigan, King, Lane, Larmon, Le Roy, Little, Martin, Maynard, McAdam, McCann, McCarron, Monaghan, Mosher, Mead, Meinken, Nostrand, Nussbaum, Newschafer, O'Neil, Peck, Rice, Roesch, Ryan, Schaaf, Sheehan, Charles Smith, Sperry, Stransberg, Sullivan, Tefft, Towns, Townsend, Van Cleef, Wait, Yates, Young, Young—Speaker—76.

NAYS—Messrs. Acker, Agans, Ainsworth, Andrus, Brown, Carson, Coon, Crosby, Curtis, Davidson, Decker, de Peyster, Dinsbier, Donaldson, Edwards, Ferdon, Finn, Gruse, Hall, Hedges, Hill, Lewis, Loder, Mase, McKenzie, Moffitt, Moody, Pearsall, Rhodes, Savery, Saxton, Sheldon, Stevens, Walters, Whipple, Youngman—Nays, 33.

On account of the illness of 17 members of Assembly and half a dozen Senators, the attempt to pass over the veto of Governor Hill, Husted this morning introduced a bill which appropriates $56,000 for improving the sanitary condition of this building. The bill was drawn up by Dr. Bates, Secretary of the State Board of Health, and the money so demanded will be in charge of that department.

Mr. Duffy of New-York wants to have all the veterans of the army and navy, and particularly the cripples, now the grand parade in New-York on the 30th of this month. He claims that it will unnerve them of the grand parade in Washington in 1865, which was the greatest military parade this country has ever seen, and he thinks that this will be the last great parade they ever will see. For that reason he asks that $3,000 be appropriated to defray the expenses of the men somehow—just where he is not yet all particular—for the exclusive use of what he calls the "Civil sufers."

The assembly this morning moved to discharge from further consideration the report on the Senate bill introduced by Mr. Grady, providing for the appointment of Commissioners to examine the Municipal Law Consolidation, and the other the Mckenzie bill, from the Banks Committee, to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. Both bills were sent to the Committee of the Whole and stood by Mr. McKenzie.

Mr. Crosby made a speech in favor of the bill to enlarge the area of New-York. He was fundamental enough, he said, to believe that the people desired it, particularly those who lived in the northern end of Manhattan Island, Long Island, and Staten Island. With a population of 2,500,000, which the city would enjoy under the new scheme of things, New-York would rejoice in one of the queen cities of the world, whereas under existing conditions New-York and Brooklyn stand as only second-rank cities. He believed that the consolidation would be better for both cities, and he was sure that the management and even Mayor of the minor offices and organizations would remain as they are.

Mr. McCarren claimed that the plan would be good enough for New-York, but Brooklyn did not want it. He offered an amendment to exclude Brooklyn from the operations of the bill, but was outvoted. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Senator Robinson's bill making the sale of liquors, cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco to children under 16 years of age a misdemeanor passed the Assembly to-day.

The bill introduced by Mr. Lyon appropriating $1,000,000 a year for three years for repairing the streets of New-York was read for a third time and passed.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Rhodes of Westchester—For the supervision of mortgage companies. It empowers the superintendent of the Banking Department to issue licenses to such companies. They are to make their first reports on July 1, 1889, and on Jan. 1 and July 1 thereafter, of their true financial condition in detail. Any business or company shall pay a fee of $500 in this State without a license from the Bank Superintendent at a cost of $200 per year.

By Mr. Lyon of Dutchess—Prohibiting the game laws by providing that no person shall sell for any wild fowl or shoot at any wild goose, brant, or duck from any vessel propelled by steam or sails.

By Mr. Townsend of Queens—Ceding jurisdiction to the United States over certain lands property in the East River for lighthouse purposes.

By Mr. Skelton of Monroe—Providing for the payment of a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the premiums grown in this State, and also exempting $6,000 worth of property invested by soldiers and sailors from all taxes for 10 years.

By Mr. Grady—Providing for the care by the Commissioners of Emigration of persons not residents of New-York City who arrive at the port of New-York and are sick with contagious diseases. The Health Department shall not be required to receive into the hospitals for contagious diseases any aliens unless their expenses shall be provided for by said Commissioners.

By Mr. Hamilton of New-York—Providing that all goods, wares, and merchandise made by convict labor in any state outside of this State shall be branded in conspicuous place with the words, "Convict made," in gross palmer rogue nonacuse capitals.

By Mr. Kimball of St. Lawrence—Extending to residents of cities and villages local control over sale of liquors, and prohibiting liquors and liquor agents. The bill permits a majority of the residents of any block by signing a petition to close any saloon or saloons on such block. Women as well as men may sign petitions.

By Mr. Whipple of Cataraugus—Amending Chapter 175 of the Laws of 1883 relative to co-operative or assessment insurance companies by providing that any officer of any company who shall refuse to permit the Superintendent of the Insurance Department or any of its examiners to make an examination of its books, affairs, and accounts shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and that the certificate of such company shall thereupon be revoked and not renewed until an examination is submitted to.

THE SENATE.

Immediately the Excise Commissioners' bill was received from the Assembly this morning Senator Erwin made the extraordinary motion that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Grady took exception to this, and asked that it be given to the Committee on Internal Affairs. Mr. Erwin explained that that committee consisted of but three members, and that the only members who would be able to be present at the hearings were Senator Stadler and himself, since Mr. Dean was ill in bed. Mr. Stadler and himself were of opposite political parties, so that the committee would be divided upon the measure, and therefore it would probably die in committee. On the other hand, the Judiciary Committee would certainly report the bill, and that speedily. Senator Grady himself almost as being very much opposed to dragging politics into this question.

Mr. Stadler objected that he was not the kind of a man to smother a bill, and that he considered Mr. Erwin's motion to take the bill away from the committee where it belonged a personal insult. Mr. Grady thought that Senator Erwin was engineering a little scheme to kill the bill by referring it to what he termed the "refrigerator"—the Judiciary Committee. He had been trying since the middle of January to have his anti-Tweed bill reported, but to no without effect. Mr. Grady's motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Internal Affairs was lost by a party vote of 14 to 11. He then successively moved that the reference be made to the Cities and General Laws Committees, both motions being lost by exactly the former vote. The motion was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Hardly was the final roll call finished when Mr. Stadler sent to the desk his resignation as a member of the Committee on Internal Affairs. Mr. Erwin disclaimed on his part any desire to insult his colleague and thought that the only excuse for such a resignation was a direct insult to the Senate or his associates upon the committee. Mr. Stadler replied that in honor to himself he could not remain on a committee where such an act was precipitated. He meant no disrespect to any one. Mr. Erwin asked Mr. Stadler to withdraw his resignation as a personal favor. "No Senator was ever so grossly insulted," interrupted Mr. Grady. "Oh, well, if that is the way you feel," cried Mr. Erwin, "I withdraw my request, and from now on it shall be war to the knife between us. I am ready. If little insults hurt the minority so I will see what big ones will do."

A committee from the Massachusetts Legislature, consisting of Senators Tucker, Gunn, Lawrence, Whitney, Baker, Representatives Kittredge, Foster, Hildreth, Littlefield, Eddy, Wales, Lovell, Bennett, and Carter, were given the privilege of the Senate Chamber this morning during their stay in Albany. These gentlemen have come here to see how the New-Yorkers do things, and learn how a Capital should be built, for they have recently decided to enlarge the present legislative quarters on Beacon Hill.

THE CEILING INVESTIGATION.

At the meeting of the Ceiling Investigating Committee this afternoon, Speaker Cole was examined in relation to a draft for $4,000 which was contained in the pocketbook he lost at Watkins last Fall. Mr. Cole explained that he borrowed money from John M. Drake of New-York on a note indorsed by G. H. Davis. He wanted the money to invest in certain stock of a bank at Elmira, held by Richard A. Elmer of New-York, and which the latter offered to dispose of to witness at a figure which would allow him a chance to make a handsome profit. Mr. Drake paid witness money in large bills which witness took to the Chemical Bank of New-York and invested in a draft. On his return to Watkins, while on his way to his father's house, he lost his pocketbook and the draft. The man who found it asked him if the amount of the draft represented Assembly Clerk Chickering's salary. Witness did not remember what answer he made. He afterward took the draft to the Elmira Bank where he got $1,000 cash and a draft for the remaining $3,000. He went to the Elmira Bank, because he knew that if he presented a draft for so large an amount at the Watkins Bank it would create gossip in that village which he wanted to avoid. Witness said his scheme to buy bank stock afterward fell through, and he returned the money to Drake.

Mr. Drake then confirmed the statements made by Speaker Cole.

John G. Birch, clerk of Contractor Smith, and who went to Bermuda before the ceiling investigation began, was next called. After giving an account of his movements since leaving Albany he described the duties he performed when in Smith's employ. He said that he acted as paymaster when Smith was doing the Capitol work. He kept two books. By profession he was a magician. Since his return from Bermuda he had made a visit to Philadelphia for the purpose of purchasing magical apparatus. While there he met Howe on the street, but did not see Smith. He saw Howe two or three times, and saw him off on the train when he left for Tennessee. Howe did not tell witness that the committee wanted him to testify, and witness did not know he was wanted until he returned to Albany a few days ago. Witness left Smith's employ on Jan. 15, 1888.

The committee, in executive session, considered an accepted report made by the subcommittee, (Messrs. McMaster and Bush,) of their visit to Speaker Cole's home in Watkins, and at other places in the State, and their investigation of the matter of the money transactions of Mr. Cole. The report is voluminous, and much of it has already been published. The committee first went to Ithaca and examined a man named William Henry Miller, who told about Howe's cost there, and about Smith's reputation as a bugler and contractor. The committee also examined Charles Francis Osborne, a professor in Cornell College, who sold of Howe's amusement under him as a draughtsman, not as architect.

H. W. Sage, President of the Ithaca and Merchants' Bank; E. W. Seeley, cashier of the Watkins Exchange Bank, and John W. Love, cashier of the First National Bank of Watkins, produced the books of their banks and told of Mr. Cole's accounts therein. John W. Love and Charles W. Searles testified to the Speaker's telling them that he had been defrauded out of the draft and of his finding it again. This occurred in September last. Daniel E. Pratt, President of the Second National Bank of Elmira, testified to Mr. Cole's depositing a two-thousand-dollar draft in his bank, which the witness cashed a few days later day. The committee also went to New-York and examined William J. Quinlan, cashier of the Chemical National Bank, in regard to a certificate of deposit for $2,500 issued to Mr. Cole in 1888, and in explanation of which Mr. Cole testified before the committee this afternoon.

The work of the Ceiling Committee so far as the examination of witnesses is concerned, is now probably ended. They have yet to prepare their report. Chairman Man thinks that the report will be ready for presentation to the Assembly by the Monday in which it is due.

OVERFLOW OF THE TOMPKINS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 4.—The Chancellor of Shrewsbury has given the writs in action of the Commissioners of the Tompkins Pond, No. 2, to A. Brown, Jr., et al., to Abraham Pool, No. 2, to A. Brown, Jr., et al., to Abraham Pool, No. 2, to A. Brown, Jr., et al., to Abraham Pool

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

A suit to recover the possession of the property 44 Hudson-street, to which the dates of proprietorship go back as far as 1806, was begun before Judge Barrett in the Supreme Court yesterday. The property was conveyed in 1806 by one Henry Hammond to his wife on their marriage, and at her death it went to her daughter, Mary A. Hammond, who had married Capt. Ambrose W. Thompson in 1837. Mrs. Thompson, it is alleged, gave her husband a life interest in the property when she died, and willed it to her children at his death. Mr. Thompson married again to another, Mary A., and they sold the property. It had passed through several hands since, and is now owned by John R. Simpson. Mrs. Thompson's children claim that their father had no right to sell the property, and will bring suit for its recovery.

A suit has been brought by the Horn Silver Mining Company against Charles G. Francklyn and others who once constituted the Board of Directors of that company to recover about $500,000. This money, the company thinks, Francklyn, who was President of the company, and Vice-President Brown, knew more than the company does, and it considers that there are good grounds to make a fight to compel the payment to them of that amount. The defendants have set up a counterclaim, alleging that the suing agents owe a large sum, and are sued them for services. Judge Beach, in Supreme Court, Chambers, decided yesterday that the company was entitled to a bill of particulars stating the specific nature of the alleged services.

At the meeting of the Baptist Social Union last evening at Delmonico's the committee appointed to devise plans for improving the condition of the union reported. It was to the effect that an effort should be made to secure more cordiality and sociability, and the President, it was recommended, should appoint a permanent committee to introduce new members to the union. The topic of the evening—"Are the Present Methods of Carrying on our Foreign Missions the Best?"—was presented by Dr. James L. Phillips, late a missionary to India, and the Rev. Dr. J. N. Murdock of Boston.

A meeting of the Western coal agents and representatives of the principal wholesale coal firms was held yesterday at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. The result of the conference was a schedule of prices to harmonize the rates of the coal companies and the recently-adopted railroad tolls. Broken egg will be delivered at Buffalo, the Bridges, and Sandusk at $4 25 a ton; stove and chestnut at $4 50, which is 25 cents less than the Winter rate. Prices at intermediate points in the State will be the same as last Spring.

Thomas R. Crawford, the bookkeeper at Tuxedo Park who forged Mrs James Brown Potter's name to a check for $53, pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree before Judge Martine yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The Judge said that the forger deserved no mercy. He had forged the names of many well-known men to upward of 30 checks and should be severely punished. He was sentenced to six years and six months in State prison.

The following resolution was adopted yesterday by the Health Commissioners: That Drs. T. M. Prudden, H. M. Bigge, and H. P. Loomis, the pathologists of this department, be and are hereby requested to formulate a brief and comprehensive statement regarding the contagiousness of tuberculosis in man, stating therein the evidence of the same, and recommending in the briefest possible manner the simplest means of protection from its influence.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen have prepared an exhibit for the Paris Exposition, showing the work that is done by the society. Interesting records of the society including the old charter, published in 1798, have been burned together, with a large number of views and statistics of the library, which now contains 30,000 volumes. After the exposition the exhibit will be taken to the Historical Library, where it will remain permanently.

The big iron four-masted sailing ship Walter H. Wilson arrived in this port yesterday after a remarkably quick run from Calcutta. The Wilson is built upon the finest lines, and spreads a tremendous area of canvas—10,000 square feet in all. The original hone is 600 yards. The ship was built in 1882 in Belfast, Ireland. She is 308 feet long, 42 feet beam, 24 feet 9 inches depth of hold. Her cargo was composed of jute, ginger, indigo, and saltpetre.

Henry Hardie, the bookkeeper for James G. Fitzpatrick & Co. of 58 and 60 Worth-street, who got out of Canada with $35,000 of his employers' money, will probably be back in New-York in a few days. Assistant District Attorney Lindsay received a dispatch yesterday from Halifax, where Hardie was arrested, saying that he had been committed for extradition, and that certified copies of the commitment would be obtained at Ottawa to-day.

The first performance in New-York of this year's Harvard Hasty Pudding Club Theatricals occurred last evening at the Berkeley Lyceum. A burlesque opera entitled "The Duenna; or, The Freak, the Frump, and the Friar," was produced with a cast that comprised T. S. Woods, G. S. Howe, R. F. Parker, S. Weaver, H. M. Sears, J. G. King, K. Fairbank, F. B. Sears, C. Copeland, O. Prescott, and G. C. Bullard.

Italo Campanini last Summer gave a note for $1,000 to Howard Carroll, which afterward came into the possession of the Lincoln National Bank. As the note was not paid, the bank instituted legal proceedings and procured an attachment. A motion was made in the City Court yesterday to vacate the attachment, on the ground that Campanini was a resident of Italy. Chief Judge McAdam denied the motion.

The annual convention of the New-York State Woman Suffrage Association will convene at the Masonic Temple, April 26. The date of the convention was fixed on the 26th ult. so as to allow the delegates to witness the centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington. It is expected that Miss Susan B. Anthony will be present to address the convention.

The Gamma Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society met at Clarke's restaurant, West Twenty-third-street, last night. An interesting paper on "Realism in *Prose Fiction*" was read by Mr. Wilbur Lawrence of the Class of '75, College of the City of New-York. After the reading by Mr. Lawrence, those present sat down to a fine supper which had been provided.

The arguments in the injunction suit of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Subway Commissioners were finished before Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The lawyers have until Monday to put in briefs and then Judge Wallace promises to give a speedy decision.

A meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine will be held at 12 West Thirty-first-street to-night, to listen to the reading of a paper on "A Bacteriological Consideration of the Efficiency of Water Filters and Other Means Employed to Purify Drinking Water," by C. G. Currier, M. D.

Judge Ingraham, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave Rebecca Speesma judgment for $4,600 for damages by the elevated railroad to her premises at 92 Division-street. Leo G. Dessar appeared for Mrs. Speesma and Col. E. D. James for the company.

Herman Fentner, who is otherwise known as "Hawkshaw," was arrested yesterday by Detective Hayes, on suspicion of being one of the men who stole $395 from Wilton Lackaye, the actor.

"Constant Reader" and "A. L. S."—Send books and papers to the State Charities Aid Society, 21 University-place.

John Donnelly, an inmate of the epileptic ward at the Charity Hospital, choked to death yesterday at the hospital.

"V. in R."—You had better consult a lawyer.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Lucy Cahill, a sister of Congressman Peter Paul Mahoney, attempted to jump from the window of her room on the third floor of 13 Second-place, Brooklyn, last evening, but was prevented from doing so by her nurse. Mrs. Cahill went to Washington to nurse her brother on his last illness, and was so broken down by the strain on her nervous system that she became partially insane.

Desire P. Smith, his wife, Annie, and his sister, Mrs. Pauline Boncaton, who were arrested on complaint of Joseph O'Dell, who charged them with stealing jewelry from the dead body of his wife, were arraigned before Justice Walsh in Brooklyn yesterday. They were released on their own recognizance pending an investigation on April 15.

The Norwegian-American Seamen's Association will meet at the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner Clinton and Atlantic streets, to-morrow night at 8 o'clock. The welfare of all seafaring men will be discussed, as well as the proposition giving destitute seafolk assistance in case of sickness. Prof. Boyesen and others will address the meeting.

James Russell of 3 Batavia-street stepped into a pot of molten iron in William Diamond's foundry, at 44 Sandford-street, Brooklyn, yesterday and had his leg charred to the bone as far up as the knee. He was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital, where it is thought he will die.

Daniel Donovan, a laborer who lived in Fifty-first-street, New-York, fell from a ladder while working on the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, on Willoughby-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, and was killed.

Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn yesterday appointed John A. Weber a member of the Board of Education, in place of A. H. Getting resigned. Mr. Weber is an Eighteenth Ward Democrat.

Charles E. Emery, Stephenson Towle, and Samuel McElroy, the expert commission appointed to examine the St. Johnland sewer, gave in a bill yesterday for $2,040.

Herbert L. Smith, a son-in-law of Walter Livingston, was yesterday appointed Deputy Controller of Brooklyn, to succeed Aaron Brinkerhoff, promoted to Controller.

LONG ISLAND.

Lieutenant Weller, in the Oneida County Penitentiary at Jamaica, yesterday re-

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The old clubhouse of the New-York Athletic Club on Travers Island, City of New-Rochelle, formerly the residence of Mr. Emmons, was burned to the ground early yesterday morning. The club has built itself another handsome clubhouse, and it was designated to utilize the old building as a restaurant and barroom. The New-Rochelle Fire Department was there as soon as possible, but were unable to save the house, as the fire had gained too much headway.

John Gibson of White Plains, while walking home from Rye Lake, where he had been fishing, late on Wednesday afternoon, thought he would fire at a mark with a revolver. While drawing the weapon he stumbled and fell and a thirty-two-calibre bullet plowed up his right arm. He hastened to a doctor's, where the wound was dressed, and no serious consequences are expected.

Work has been commenced on the new clubhouse for the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club. It is situated a little south of the railroad station, and will be 50 by 25 feet in dimensions, two stories in height, and provided with all the conveniences. There is a fine anchorage off the house, which will accommodate a large fleet.

B. W. Rosch, who had been the Assistant Station Agent at Yonkers for the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, received his appointment yesterday as Station Agent in place of J. L. Roden, who has been transferred to Manhattanville.

The Health Officer of Yonkers is taking steps to prevent a further spread of scarlet fever. He purposes to close the public schools, and recommends their being fumigated with sulphur. At the present time there are 35 cases.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mrs. Sarah Roberts Morris of West New-Brighton has been appointed special instructor in drawing in the Teachers' Institute of the State. Mrs. Morris will present the new State course in drawing at the Richmond County Institute on April 15.

The famous old tower and fire bell, which has occupied a prominent position in Washington Park, opposite St. L. for many years, was yesterday removed to the triangle on the corner of Wright and Canal streets.

The examination of Patrick Ring, the New-Brighton butcher, and his wife, who have been arrested charged with perjury, will take place before Justice W. W. Corbett at New-Brighton to-day.

Ground was broken yesterday in Washington Park, Stapleton, for the new Edgewater Village Hall, which is to cost $15,000.

The Clifton Boat Club will give a ball at St. Mary's Hall, Clifton, April 23.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

The programme for the Spring races of the National Jockey Club at Ivy City has been completed. The races will begin Wednesday, the 24th inst., and will last eight days. There will be five races each day, for distances from five furlongs upward. Five races will be for steeplechasers. A number of nominations has already been received for some of the principal events.

For the Apalachian Stakes, one mile, for three-year olds, there are 22 nominations, and for the same number for the Youthful Stakes, one-half mile, for two-year-olds. Thirty-three nominations have been received for the Congressional Handicap, one mile, for three-year-olds and upward; 26 for the Brentwood Stakes, five furlongs, for two-year-olds; 25 for the Army and Navy Stakes, one mile, for three-year-olds and upward, and 22 for the National Handicap, one mile and an eighth, for three-year-olds and upward.

There was a large attendance at the races at New-Orleans yesterday. Following are the winners:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Los Webster first, Viereck second, and Duckering third. Time—1:04¼. Betting—Against Webster 3 to 1; against Viereck, Duckering, and Mary Tom Jim Hayes, Joe Wynne, and Dolly C. were unplaced. Time—1:04¾. Betting—Against Catherine B., 3 to 2; Minnie B. and Lucy Webster, 4 to 1 each; Joe Wynne, 6 to 1; Los Webster, 10 to 1; Mary C., 15 to 1; Tom Hayes, 25 to 1; Dolly C., 30 to 1; Union Jack, 100 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Cora L. first, Kee-ves-na second, and Dunlop third. Electricity was unplaced. Time—1:18¾. Betting—Against Cora L., 6 to 5; Kee-ves-na, 2 to 1; Dunlop, 4 to 1; Electricity, 6 to 1. Chocolate was scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs; handicap. Cheeny first, McBowling second, and Valet third. Pritchett and Deboe were unplaced. Time—1:39. Betting—Against Cheeny, 6 to 5; Valet, 2 to 1; McBowling and Pritchett, 6 to 1 each; Deboe, 75 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Half a mile; selling. Maid of Orleans first, Flirt second, and Montpelier third. Miss Grande was fourth, T. J. Rusk fifth, and Miss Pinket sixth. Time—0:50½. Betting—Against Flirt, 6 to 5; T. J. Rusk, 4 to 1; Maid of Orleans and Montpelier, 5 to 1 each; Miss Grande, 8 to 1; Miss P., 25 to 1.

The programme announced at Clifton, N. J., for to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE—Seven-eighths of a mile. First Attempt, 121 pounds; Cisarno Rose, 118; Friar, 115; Magregor, 116; Top Sawyer, 116; Chinese Gordon, 116; Peaches, 113; Satisfaction, 113; San Hope, 111; Olivia, 105.

SECOND RACE—Six and a half furlongs. Ballston, 118 pounds; King Tom, 116; Osceola, 116; Keynote, 112; Mattie Looram, 111; Firefly, 111; Simplestone, 105; Vanished, 104; America, 98; John Arkins, 98; Louise, 95.

THIRD RACE—One mile and a sixteenth. The Bourbon, 121 pounds; Ten Booker, 120; Reveller, 115; Ovid, 115; Littlefellow II., 111; Satisfaction, 109; Chesimi, 108; Clatter, 101; Pegasus, 100; Taxgatherer, 100.

FOURTH RACE—Six and a half furlongs. Biscuit, 124 pounds; Lakewood, 110; Top Sawyer, 110; King Arthur, 107; Little Barefoot, 105; Kate Hardy, 105; Lily, 102; Kanta, 94.

FIFTH RACE—Six and a half furlongs. Clontarf, 124 pounds; Pleasanton, 110; Avery, 110; Miller, 107; Pirate, 104; Refund, 104; Hewerson, 104; Gracie, 99; Don't Know, 94; Frank Wheeler, 93.

The results of the six races run at Guttenberg, N. J., yesterday are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Glenlace first, St. John second. Time—1:06¾.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Lord Beaconsfield first, Bassanio second. Time—1:33½.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Fit Daly first, Harry Brown second. Time—1:30½.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Holiss first, Monte Christo second. Time—1:04½.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Miss First, Melody second. Time—1:18½.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Ella first, St. Luke second. Time—1:33¼.

YACHTING INTELLIGENCE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 4.—The steam yacht Nova from Savannah, for New-York, arrived here to-day. The steam yacht Oneida sailed home to-day for the West Indies.

TWO EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN CUBA.

HAVANA, April 4.—News has just been received here that two earthquake shocks were experienced in Santiago de Cuba on Friday last.

BUT THEY MADE A BETTER FIGHT THAN THEY DID THE DAY BEFORE.

The Metropolitans were defeated by the Brooklyns again yesterday, but it was a much better contest than was the game of Wednesday. About 1,500 spectators were present. Both teams did some good fielding, that of the Brooklyns being exceptionally fine. Lovett was in the box and was supported by Bushong. The score was as follows:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	METROPOLITAN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Pinkney, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Hanlon, l.f.	0	1	0	1	0
Collins, 2b.	1	2	0	0	0	Jones, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Foutz, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	Troy, c. f.	2	1	1	0	0
Burns, l. f.	0	1	3	0	0	Keenan, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Corkhill, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Crane, 3b.	0	1	1	5	1
O'Brien, c.	0	2	5	1	0	Johnson, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Smith, s. s.	0	0	2	0	0	Becan'n, s. s.	0	0	2	3	0
Hudnut, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Lynch, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Terry, p.	0	0	0	0	0	McCall'n, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Lovett, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Keipert, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Visner, c.	0	0	2	0	0	Hoibert, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Clark, c.	0	0	2	0	0						
Bushong, c.	0	0	2	0	1	Total	5	8	27	17	0
Total	3	9	27	17	2						

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	3	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	4—13
Metropolitan	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; Metropolitan, 3. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2; Metropolitan, 3. Left on base—Brooklyn, 7; Metropolitan, 8. Total base hits—Brooklyn, 12; Metropolitan, 9. Two-base hits—O'Brien, 1; Boseman, 1. Three-base hit—Foutz, 1. First base on balls—Pinkney, (1,) Foutz, (1,) O'Brien, (2,) Smith, (2,) Visner, (1,) Nelson, (1,) Troy, (3,) Boseman, (2.) Stolen bases—Pinkney, (2,) Collins, (2,) Foutz, (2,) Corkhill, (1,) Visner, (3,) Troy, (1,) Becannon, (1.) First base on being hit by pitcher—Corkhill, 1; Boseman, 1. Struck out—Crane, 1; Becannon, 2; Lynch, McCullough, 1. Double plays—Troy, Crane, and Jones. Passed balls—Bushong, 1. Wild pitches—McCullagh, 1; Terry, 1. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

THE NEW-YORKS WIN.

There were only 800 spectators at Oakland Park yesterday afternoon to witness the New-Yorks defeat the Newarks. The Newarks played a good game, but they could do little or nothing with the pitching of Titcomb and George. The score was as follows:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEWARK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Foster, c. f., p.	2	1	1	0	0	Johnson, l. f.	1	1	1	1	0
O'Rourke, f. f.	2	2	1	0	0	Cogan, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Slattery, c.	0	0	7	0	0	Fields, c. f.	0	0	1	1	0
Connor, 1st b.	1	1	8	1	0	Mansell, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Richardson, 3d b.	3	3	3	1	0	McDer'd, 2 b.	0	0	2	3	1
Hatfield, s. s.	2	0	0	3	0	Jones, 3d b.	1	1	1	1	0
Whitney, M'dy	2	0	2	0	0	Miller, s. s.	0	0	1	3	0
George, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Duffy, c.	0	1	8	3	0
Titcomb, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Miller, p.	0	0	0	6	0
Brown, c.	0	1	7	0	0	Dooms, p.	0	0	0	1	3
Total	9	11	27	18	1	Total	3	9	27	23	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	1	4	0	0	0	3	0	1—9
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—3

Earned runs—New-York, 2; Newark, 2. First base by errors—New-York, 3; Newark, 1. Left on base—New-York, 7; Newark, 7. Struck out—Foster, (2,) Slattery, (1,) Connor, (1,) Coogan, (1,) Duffy, (1,) struck out—Foster, (1,) O'Rourke, (1,) Slattery, (1,) Whitney, (1,) Hatfield, (1,) Titcomb, (1,) Coogan, (1,) Fields, (3,) Jones, (1,) Dooms, (1.) Three-base hits—McDermot, (1.) Two-base hits—O'Rourke, (2,) Connor, (1.) Jones, (1.) Double play—Titcomb, Duffy, and McDermot; Slattery and Richardson. Hit by pitcher—Coogan, (1.) Wild pitch—George, (1.) Passed balls—Duffy, (3,) Brown, (1.) Time of game—Two hours.

GAMES ELSEWHERE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The Philadelphias to-day defeated the Harvard nine by the following score:

Philadelphia	4	3	6	0	0	3	0	0	2—17
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The score of the Washington-Jersey City game to-day was as follows:

Washington	1	0	3	5	4	3	2	1	2—17
Jersey City	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	2—7

BOSTON, April 4.—Two six-inning games were played to-day between the Bostons and Yales, the regular team losing the first by a score of 8 to 2 and winning the second by a score of 3 to 2.

BASEBALL NOTES.

The Spalding excursionists are expected to arrive to-day, and the Laura M. Starin has been chartered to carry a party of their friends down the bay to meet them. The vessel will leave Pier 8 North River, foot of Rector-street, at 12 o'clock.

A game will be played at Oakland Park, Jersey City, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon between the New-Yorks and the Carhart-Hackett nine.

The Brooklyns play the Rose Hills this afternoon.

ATHLETIC EVENTS.

MR. A. E. Colfax, Secretary of the Harlem Regatta Association, has hit upon a new idea for a two-mile race of eight-oared shells for the Harlem City. It may be run through High Bridge to a point above Morris Dock on the Harlem, and thus enable an observation train to follow the boats on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, conveying a party to see the race who perhaps would not go otherwise.

The Spring games of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association will be held in the armory to-morrow evening, and will be worth going to see. The entry list is large one and comprises the names of many prominent athletes. About forty members of the regiment have been training for a month past to prepare themselves for the contests. The rules of the Amateur Athletic Union will govern the events.

The Naval Board of the Schuylkill Navy has selected Saturday, June 22, as the date for the annual navy regatta over the National course on the Schuylkill River. The regatta on July 4, when the Sharpless and Downing Cups will be rowed for, will be held under the auspices of the Schuylkill Navy. Competing oarsmen will be furnished board free for three days.

Hereafter all applicants for membership in the Brooklyn Athletic Association will be admitted to the privileges of the club on the payment of $6, provided they enter into an agreement to pay $5 more within three months to make up the amount of the dues. If a member fails to make the latter payment in the required time his connection with the club will be severed.

The fourth annual prize drill and review of the Berkeley School Corps will take place April 12 in the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park-avenue and Sixty-seventh-street. The programme will be of a very interesting nature, and will be furnished by Company E and the school drum corps.

The opening game of the Manhattan Cricket Club will be played at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, April 20, and will be between two picked teams. The schedule for the season is made up as follows:

Entries to the championships of the National Cross-Country Association, of which Mr. Otto Ruhl is President, will close April 17 with William Frank, Box 3,109, New-York City.

The Harlem Regatta Association will meet this evening in the clubhouse of the Atalanta Boat Club on Fifth-avenue, to make further arrangements for the regatta of May 30.

A meeting of athletes to express opinions in relation to the present athletic situation will be held this evening at 306 East Eighty-sixth-street.

Entries to the open handicap run of the Suburban Harriers will be received April 13, close to-morrow with T. A. Collett, 344 East Nineteenth-street.

Ladies' day at the New-York Athletic Club is to-morrow. The features will be an athletic exhibition by the sons of members of the club.

The Eastern Lacrosse Association will hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon at the Astor House.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 4.—There was a very satisfactory Cattle market to-day, viewed from the sellers' standpoint. Although the receipts were of very generous proportions, as sharp was the demand that sellers were not only enabled to promptly close out their consignments, but they obtained better prices than prevailed on either of the preceding days of the week. There was a stronger market for all grades of shipping Steers. Even the big 1,400 to 1,600 lb. Steers were wanted at an advance of 5@10c. The fifteen cars of Texans reported sold 10c @25c above the prices current three days ago. Exporters, who for some days have been inactive, were again buying, and as Eastern buyers and the dressed beef shippers were also free operators, it did not take sellers very long to clear out their consignments. With one or two exceptions the offerings did not include any fancy beeves, and, aside from a two-load lot, which went over the scales at $4 65, nothing brought more than $4 40; indeed there were only scattering sales at better than $4 15, neither were there many below $3 90. Cows and Bulls were in large supply, and, as a rule, sold better prices than on any day recently, as the supply was somewhat reduced and the demand quite strong. Stockers were strong, but without material change. Feeders were steady, and sold higher. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $4 50@$4 75; choice Cattle, $4 25@$4 40; good shipping Steers, $3 85@$4; medium shipping Steers, $3 60@$3 70; common to fair do, $3 30@$3 40; common to choice Bulls, $2 85@$3 25; poor to medium Cows, $1 90@$2 25; stockers and feeders, $3 25@$3 75.

The Hog market was again weak, sales showing a decline from the previous day's close of about 5c., and from that day's opening of 10c. per 100 lbs. The supply was large, and mixed also was slight. All the offerings were disposed of and the market finished about steady at $4 70@$4 85, for nearly all of $4 75@$4 80 for mixed, and at $4 75@$4 85 for Packers and Shippers. Receipts were: Cattle, 11,000 head; Hogs, 15,000 head.

BUFFALO, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts last 36 hours, 1,581 head; total for week thus far, 7,065 head; for same time last week, 9,197 head; consigned through, 60 cars, of which 30 to New-York; 30 cars on sale; market ruled steady. Receipts last 24 hours, 5,400 head; total for week thus far, 21,800 head; for same time last week, 29,000 head; consigned through, 60 cars, of which 30 to New-York; 30 cars on sale; prices firm; common to good, $3 50@$4 55; good to choice, $4 55@$4 60; choice to extra, $4 60@$4 90. Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,000 head; total for week thus far, 8,000 head; for same time last week, 11,000 head; consigned through, 20 cars of Whish 10 to New-York; 10 cars on sale; market ruled steady. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,000 head; total for week thus far, 18,000 head; for same time last week, 24

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—DIE BEIDEN LEONOREN.
BERKELEY LYCEUM—At 2—PEG WOFFINGTON.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. 2:30—MUSICAL RECITAL.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—At 3—PHILHARMONIC (REHEARSAL).
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DALILAH. At 11 A. M.—LECTURE.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACH—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE PAYMASTER.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—LADY OF LYONS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &c.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—ERMINIE.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—4-11-44.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—JOCELYN.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—CASPER THE YODLER.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, slightly warmer weather.

It would be interesting and instructive to learn exactly what the New-York politicians are doing in Washington when they are reported to be "earnestly working" for Mr. VAN COTT'S appointment as Postmaster and Mr. ERHARDT'S as Collector. It does not seem that it should require a great deal of strenuous effort to demonstrate to the President and to the Secretary of the Treasury (if he really have any voice in the matter, which does not appear to be the case) that Mr. ERHARDT is a capable and upright man and quite fit for the post of Collector. On the other hand, we should say that the united energies of all the New-Yorkers now in Washington or elsewhere would not suffice for the task of proving that Mr. VAN COTT would make as good a Postmaster as Mr. PEARSON has made. They would certainly be inadequate to reconciling Mr. PEARSON'S replacement by Mr. VAN COTT with the professions of Mr. HARRISON as to civil service reform, or with any decent regard for the public interests, or with any intelligent view of party interests. What then are they "working" at? Probably the public will never know, but if by any chance the facts should leak out, it would be found that their labors have nothing to do with the considerations that ought to control Mr. HARRISON, and that they are directed to persuading him to violate his personal pledges, to abuse his official power, and to betray the public trust he holds. He could not do better than to send the whole crew packing, and act on his honest judgment.

MR. DANFORTH E. AINSWORTH of Sandy Creek, Oswego County, who before the present session of the Legislature was regarded as one of the abler and better of the rural representatives, and who, without presumption, aspired to preside over the Assembly, gave yesterday another of the unlucky tests of his mental and moral calibre which he has been engaged in furnishing during the last three months. He declared that he voted against the bill providing for cutting a street through the present grounds of the Bloomingdale Asylum simply because the New-York press was in favor of it. The New-York press has given no particular support to this bill and has paid very little attention to it. It has favored the removal of the asylum from its present location and the opening of that section to improvement, and that is already in the way to be accomplished. It has shown no particular haste about the opening of the proposed street and concerned itself very little about this bill. But all the same, Mr. AINSWORTH gave his measure as a legislator in avowing that he acted not with reference to the merits of the bill or the public interest which he is sworn to protect, but out of spite toward newspapers which have presumed to criticise him. And he was so eager for a chance that he voted against a measure which the newspapers apparently care little about because he supposed they favored it. We are sorry for AINSWORTH. We did not think he was quite so small as that.

When the Senate Tariff bill was reported Mr. ALLISON admitted that no part of the present duty on ingot copper was then needed for the protection of our copper mining companies, but remarked, in explanation of the committee's failure to provide for the removal of the entire duty, that "conditions might change." They have changed, owing to the ruin of the Copper Syndicate, and now the duty of 4 cents a pound serves to enable the American producers of copper to exact from consumers a price much higher than consumers on the other side of the Atlantic are required to pay. In the last ten days there have been sold in the London market about 3,500 tons, or more than 7,500,000 pounds of "good merchantable" copper for immediate delivery at prices ranging from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound. But consumers here are required to pay for copper of the same grade about 3 cents more, while the price of Lake copper appears to be not much lower than it was before the Syndicate was broken. It is probable that in the next few months there will be for sale in London an abundance of good copper at low prices, for the Syndicate's accumulated surplus must come on the market, but it does not follow that consumers here will be supplied at low prices. Under the shelter of the tariff wall the American producers can combine to exact from consumers in the home market a price much higher than that for which consumers abroad will be able to procure stocks.

No fact has come to light in the last twenty-four hours to explain the singular speech made by LAWRENCE BARRETT, the friend and "colleague" of EDWIN BOOTH, on the stage of the Lyceum Theatre, in Rochester, on Wednesday night. The illness of Mr. BOOTH seems to have been at the worst nothing more than an attack of vertigo resulting from his excessive use of tobacco. Mr. BOOTH has been working very hard all Winter and needs a little rest. The speech of Mr. BARRETT was heard by a reporter of the Associated Press and printed in the newspapers from his notes. If Mr. BARRETT really believed Mr. BOOTH to be dangerously ill, his words were not the less extraordinary, for the first attack of paralysis is not generally immediately followed by death. But he does not seem to have had any reason to believe that the illness was dangerous or to have spoken rationally when he said: "My colleague has shown symptoms of breaking down for the past three or four days." Mr. BOOTH certainly showed no symptoms of "breaking down" last Saturday night. Mr. BARRETT cannot, of course, be made to bear all the blame of the cruel shock given to Mr. BOOTH'S thousands of friends. Some of the newspapers printed the speech in large type, along with "obituaries" of the tragedian, and headed it "Mr. BOOTH Paralyzed," or with similar startling announcements which were entirely unjustified, because the Associated Press dispatches, as well as THE TIMES'S special dispatches on Wednesday night, announced that Mr. BOOTH would leave Rochester for New-York yesterday morning. No reputable physician would permit a person in his care to start upon a long railroad journey within a few hours after he had been stricken by paralysis. But the desire of certain newspapers to get a "sensation" is easily understood and needs no explanation, while LAWRENCE BARRETT'S singular conduct is apparently unexplainable.

FOR RAPID TRANSIT ONLY.

The Rapid Transit bill was yesterday reported to the Senate "for consideration" without change and made a special order for Tuesday next. In the Assembly it was reported, with two amendments, and made a special order for Wednesday. One amendment is intended to open Broadway to the consideration of the Rapid Transit Commission as a route for an underground railroad and the other changes the tenth section, which declares that the appointment of a commission by the Mayor of this city under the provisions of the act shall supersede and render null and void the appointment of any commission previously made, so as to save the commission that laid out the cable-road routes. It is a noticeable fact that at the recent hearing before the Railroad Committees of the two houses there was no direct opposition to the bill or to its purpose. The strength of its popular support was recognized by an effort to save various other schemes by hitching them upon it. Doubtless the promoters of these schemes hoped by loading them upon a popular measure to get them pulled into legal recognition and then be able to break down the effort for genuine rapid transit by the obstacles they could put in its way. The President of the Arcade Railroad Company wished to have Broadway opened to consideration in order to give its project another chance for life. The counsel of the cable projectors wished to save their commission in the hope of getting their scheme under way in opposition to real rapid transit, and representatives of the elevated roads endeavored to get their plan for the extension of facilities recognized as an alternative to be considered by the Mayor's commission.

We regard the proposition to enable the commission to consider Broadway among the possible routes as entirely germane to the objects of the bill. The Commissioners should have an opportunity to consider everything pertaining to real rapid transit. If they should decide in favor of underground roads, Broadway ought not to be excluded from the routes which they would be at liberty to take into consideration. There are differences of opinion as to the desirability of using it for that purpose, and the weight of opinion at present seems to be in favor of it. The Commissioners ought to be allowed to consider the arguments for and against it and decide the question with a strict regard for all the interests involved. But why should the subject be complicated and embarrassed with the cable scheme or the elevated railroad extension project? Neither of them has anything to do with rapid transit in the proper sense of the term. The cable company could not provide rapid transit on the surface, but only supersede or supplement the horse-railroad service, and it should in no case be permitted to construct elevated roads upon the streets. Even elevated roads would not afford rapid transit. For that reason no countenance should be given to the extension of the present system.

But amendments to the bill in the interest of the cable scheme or the elevated railroad extension would not be merely out of place as having nothing to do with real rapid transit, which it is the sole object of this measure to secure, but they would be distinctly hostile to the purpose in view. Lines which would afford rapid transit for long distances would also depend to a considerable extent upon local traffic for shorter distances, which is now inadequately provided for. The chance for this would be one of the inducements for capital to go into the undertaking. If the cable promoters could come in with their surface lines and supply this need in great part it would operate as a discouragement to rapid transit. If they were also permitted to construct the elevated roads which they have projected, or if the Manhattan Company were allowed to put a third track upon its lines and enlarge its terminal facilities, this would take away another part of the inducement to make the necessary investments for rapid transit. Moreover, it would be claimed that a rapid enough transit for the present was already provided, and this would be made the ground for a direct opposition to underground or viaduct roads which would meet the actual and prospective wants of the community. In short, the way would be so blocked with makeshifts and unsatisfactory systems that it would be doubly difficult to get what we want and ought to have.

Genuine rapid-transit roads would meet the whole case. They would afford the means for swift travel over long distances and enable the population to expand and cover the unoccupied areas beyond the Harlem River within and contiguous to the city's upper boundaries. At the same time they would supplement the present means of travel over shorter distances and relieve the existing pressure upon the facilities for local traffic. The opportunity for the latter is in some measure necessary to the accomplishment of the former. The cable and elevated schemes would at best only supplement existing means of local travel and provide a very inadequate and unsatisfactory mode of reaching distant points; but by being allowed to occupy the ground they would seriously obstruct and imperil the effort to secure real rapid transit. They should be swept aside as simply an obstacle to the purpose at which the bill is aimed. That should be confined to preparing the way for rapid transit and rapid transit only, and should remove obstacles and difficulties out of the way of securing it, instead of permitting them to be put in the way.

THE GROWTH OF THE CONSTITUTION.

One of the most interesting contributions to the current literature of the centennial of the foundation of the United States Government is an article in the April *Century* on a "Century of Constitutional Interpretation," by Mr. MACMASTER, the historian. It is a brief but very clear review of the changes that have been made or proposed in the Constitution since it left the hands of the convention over which WASHINGTON presided, in 1788. It is no reflection on the intelligence of the American people to say that the facts here succinctly brought together will be novel to all but a very few readers, and those who have made the political history of the country a special study. It is an old saying that the Americans have been so busy making history that they have had no time to write history, and there is no important chapter in the record of political events of the last century so inadequately and so rarely treated as that which embraces the development of our system of government. There has been, moreover, so great and rapid an increase of our population, so large a proportion of those now living under the Constitution are of foreign birth or parentage, the Federal Government in its ordinary operations touches the daily life of the people at so few points and so indirectly, and, most important of all, the constitutional changes of the last quarter of a century have been, though few, of such overwhelming interest, that the earlier history of the Government is to the great body of our people a matter of remote interest or of none at all. Between the time when the war of the Revolution closed and that when the war for the Union was begun, there is a period that in the actual thought of the average American is relatively a blank. It is like the period in individual life between the time when the stories of childhood are kept fresh by the loving remembrance of parents or grandparents and that at which each person begins to make his own history—a period as to which most of us remember little and are told little by our elders.

Yet between the inauguration of WASHINGTON and the adoption of what are known to us as the "war amendments" there were twelve amendments adopted and amendments literally by the hundreds proposed. Of the former the only ones that can be said to have any very serious relation to the present operation of the Government are that changing the method of choosing the President and Vice-President and the one relieving States from suit in the United States courts. But those that were proposed in their time excited the most ardent feeling, and some of them came perilously near to involving the peace of the country. They are very correctly classed by Mr. MACMASTER under the two heads of loose construction and strict construction, i. e., they sprang from the desire of their authors either to increase or to restrict the powers of the Federal Government as related to the several States. And Mr. MACMASTER points out a fact to which we have very frequently called attention, namely, that the attitude of various parties and of various sections in respect to nearly every question involving these modes of interpretation has changed from time to time, with the immediate interests, real or supposed, that were affected. The famous resolutions of 1798, adopted by the Legislature of Virginia and afterward, in a somewhat more extreme form, by that of Kentucky, were at various times bitterly opposed and strongly approved by several of the New-England States and by some of the others. On the questions of the establishment of a national bank, of the acquisition of territory, of the admission of new States, of the power of the President and Senate to make treaties binding Congress, of the power to lay an embargo, of the power to levy protective duties, each of the great parties, many of the leading statesmen, and the principal sections of the country were extremely inconsistent, and on some of these questions were diametrically opposed at times to their avowed views at other times.

It is one of the proofs of the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution that while they did not make that instrument rigid, they made the process of change so slow and difficult that it could only be completed when required by a very general and deep-seated desire of the people. One result of this provision has been that the struggles that were continual for three-quarters of a century to secure one and another radical change in the Constitution were finally limited to legislative changes, to changes in the interpretation of the fundamental law without involving either an amendment of that law or any impairment of its obligation or efficiency. The comparative stability, and, as the scientists would say, persistence of the constitutional principles laid down a century ago, is one of the most noteworthy and one of the most important facts in our political history. One effect of it has been to educate our rapidly-growing people to a common and growing respect for the Constitution in its essence, while of its details they have been and are, as a rule, extremely ignorant. Another and very valuable effect has been to compel the people to be practical as their forefathers were. Eschewing general declarations of principle, and confined to the actual practical requirements of the public business, the Constitution has proved a firm barrier to theorists, an insurmountable obstacle to those who wish to mold the State on paper. There have always been these in plenty, and there are more than enough of them now, but they have been and remain without much power for mischief. The consequence is that the Government of the American Nation is, and promises to continue to be, not a Utopia, but a free, orderly, safe, powerful, and steadily-progressive representative republic.

INSPECTION AND EXCLUSION.

One of the bills for the suppression of the dressed-beef trade that were devised at the convention in St. Louis has been introduced in the Connecticut Legislature and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It provides that beef cattle shall be inspected on the hoof in the State, the pretense being that such inspection is required for the protection of the public health, and that a considerable quantity of the dressed beef brought from the West in refrigerator cars is taken from diseased animals. On Wednesday last the committee heard arguments for and against this measure. Only one person appeared in support of the bill, and he urged that it should be passed because it would shut out dressed beef alleged to be diseased, and because the exclusion of Western dressed beef would help the farmers in the State who have cattle to sell.

On the other side appeared WILLIAM H. BREWER, Professor of Agriculture in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, and Dr. LINDSLEY, for several years the Secretary of the State Board of Health. These gentlemen declared that the sanitary inspection in Chicago was thorough, and, as one of the local papers says, "that from a sanitary point of view Western dressed beef is marketed here in better condition than Connecticut beef."

It is stated that Connecticut raises only one-twentieth of the beef that is consumed by the people of the State. The enactment of such a law as is proposed in the pending bill would stimulate home production in some measure, but if the estimate given above is a correct one it would be necessary to import at least three-fourths of the beef required, in the form of live cattle brought from the far West on the hoof. It is well known that the transportation of cattle from the Western plains to the Atlantic seaboard affects injuriously the quality of the beef. That the careful sanitary inspection of beef cattle is of the highest importance for the preservation of the health of consumers has been clearly shown, but it does not appear that such local inspection as would be required by the provisions of the inspection bills pending in the Legislatures of several States would be more searching and trustworthy than that which is made by State and municipal authorities in the yards where the Western dressed beef is prepared for shipment. All cattle that come into the stock yards at Chicago are subjected to inspection by officers appointed by the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, and also by officers of the Chicago Health Department. The Inspection bill now pending in the Legislature of Minnesota is almost worthless so far as local inspection is concerned, by the admission of its author, whose description of it is reported by a St. Paul newspaper as follows: "It will in no way affect the farmer or producer, for the reason that the health officers of each town can appoint 'one or more inspectors.' In other words, every farmer can be his own inspector."

If it can be shown that the slaughterers and shippers in Chicago and Kansas City send diseased dressed beef to the East, the shipments of this beef will fall off without the discouraging influence of exclusion laws. The people will not buy Western dressed beef if they think it is unwholesome, and then the use of it will endanger their health. But it has not been shown that the dressed beef is objectionable on sanitary grounds. The movement for the exclusion of it has not been made by sanitarians, but by the local butchers, who have sought, and to some extent procured, the assistance of farmers in the several States who raise cattle for the local markets. The real ground on which the bills are supported is the commercial interest of persons interested in the local beef trade, and they pretend that they are moved by a desire to protect the public health. It will not be denied that some of the opponents of the dressed-beef trade have grievances with respect to which they may justly complain, but the remedy should be sought in some other way. If there is an oppressive combination of the slaughterers and shippers it should be attacked openly and directly.

SAMOA AND HAYTI.

Our recent tentative outreachings after foreign "dependencies" are by no means merely amusing. It would probably puzzle any American citizen, in or out of the State Department, to say what concern we have with the Samoan Islands that we should have thought it necessary to keep a naval force engaged in watching the Germans in the harbor of Apia. Our relation to to the islands is doubtless the tradition of the doings of STEINBERGER, which Gen. GRANT was induced rather indiscreetly to countenance, and which the State Department since his time has not found occasion openly to interrupt. Our only "right" in Samoa is the right to leave coal there for the use of our men-of-war, and this is a right that nobody has threatened. The loss of three American naval vessels, with so many of their officers and crews, is a national damage greater than there is any reason to expect that all the trade we can do with the islands in the course of the next half century can at all compensate. Serious as that disaster is, it is slight compared to what might have resulted from keeping up the absurd fiction that we have Samoan "interests" that need looking after. When Germany was represented at Apia by the consular agent whose insolence and want of judgment have produced his recall, and when he was backed up by naval officers, who, in their turn, do not seem to have been models of discretion, the situation was really very critical. A single exchange of breadsides between an American and a German frigate might have done a far worse mischief than would have been wrought if the hurricane had destroyed all the German and all the American vessels and sent every man on board to the bottom.

We have recently been on the verge of another international embroilment, which was none the less deplorable because it was extremely ridiculous, for Hayti also passes for a nation and has diplomatic representatives and diplomatic relations. It is true that there was nothing discreditable to our Government in the events that followed the seizure of the *Haytian Republic*, but it is unfortunate that the action of the United States should be quoted with approval by the leader of either of the gangs who are now squabbling for the possession of the offices and the official opportunities of the black republic. The colored person who calls himself the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hippolyte Government has just given us, in this form, an admonition to be careful. He declares that the United States by treating both gangs alike have "commanded the esteem and admiration of the three protesting departments." By way of showing his appreciation of the "virile generosity of the great people of the United States" he declares his personal willingness "to accord to the United States exclusively all economical advantages, commercial and maritime, which are not in contradiction to our national sovereignty."

Of course, nobody in the United States desires this country to saddle itself with a protectorate over Hayti, or has any notion that "exclusive economical advantages" will do us any good. At the same time most Americans will be apt to bear in mind with some apprehension that there is a very spirited and enterprising statesman in charge of the State Department. It is not impossible that the Secretary of State may imagine that there is something valuable to be extracted from "exclusive economical advantages," even with Hayti, as no doubt there would have been sixty or seventy years ago. Even an investigation, such as we were persuaded some fifteen years ago to institute into the condition and prospects of the other part of the island of San Domingo, might very possibly involve us in more of responsibility with regard to Hayti than we have any intention of assuming or any need for assuming. If there should be any signs of a disposition at Washington to respond to the advances of the Haytian tempter there should be an expression of public opinion so prompt and emphatic as to put a stop to the political flirtation which either HIPPOLYTE or LEGITIME would doubtless be glad to prosecute. Our experience in Samoa has shown that nonsense of this kind is by no means harmless nonsense.

The French Assembly yesterday authorized the trial of M. BOULANGER by the Senate notwithstanding his absence from the country. This would indicate confidence on the part of the Government in the evidence it can produce, for it is absurd to suppose that it counts on party feeling for his conviction in the Senate, where the trial must take place. The Government majority is not large, and it includes a number of men incapable of subserviency in a judicial proceeding. If BOULANGER shall be found guilty by the Senate, he will be in no danger of a capital sentence, as he pretends to believe, for that has been abolished for political offenses. But he might be deprived of his political rights and privileges, which he dreads, or he might be imprisoned, which he dreads still more. At present his most serious risk is of becoming ridiculous in the eyes of his own supporters, many of whom find it inconceivable that he should await in safety the result of the trial of such friends as MAQUET, LAGUERRE, and LISBONNE, now going on.

No more fitting memorial of the lamented Dr. AGNEW could be devised than that proposed in the appeal of the Directors of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital which we publish in another column. So large a share of Dr. AGNEW'S time, thought, and professional skill was devoted to extending the usefulness of this hospital, that the proposition to raise a fund of $100,000 in his honor and memory, to be devoted to its enlargement and improvement, is peculiarly appropriate, and it cannot be doubted that the appeal will meet a ready response.

Amateur photographers the world over should be glad to see that the British Government by dispatching a powerful fleet to Tangier has secured the promise from Sultan MULEY HASSAN of pecuniary indemnity for the Cape Juby affair. The peaceful agent of a British trading post, finding a picturesque camp of Moors establishing themselves near him, hurried thither with his camera, and made preparations for "taking" the group and their belongings. Whether it was that they suspected he had some infernal machine in operation, or whether he declined or was unable to give a satisfactory account of his purposes, at all events these were promptly checked by killing him. Then these subjects of the Sultan attacked the trading station. A favorite study of amateur photographers in all countries is the native inhabitant, and it is quite clear that to inflict death as the penalty for this study would soon put an end to a very harmless sort of diversion. The unlucky artist of Cape Juby became the subject of an international incident, but a precedent has been created, even if it took an iron-clad fleet to do it. British photographers may still be sacrificed for training their lenses on barbarous natives in out-of-the-way parts of the world, but they can feel sure that their relatives will get pecuniary indemnity.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VON BÜLOW RECITALS.

The third recital of Dr. Hans von Bülow's Beethoven cycles was given at the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon. The house was again crowded to its utmost capacity, and the audience was moved to genuine enthusiasm. The programme consisted of the following works: The sonatas in F minor, Opus 57, (Appassionata,) F sharp major, Opus 78, E flat major, Opus 81, ("Les adieux, l'absence et le retour,") E major, Opus 109, A flat major, Opus 110, and C minor, Opus 111, and the fantasia, Opus 77, which was played after the F minor sonata.

The chief interest of the regital was naturally centred in the last three sonatas, though the crisp and genial performance of the fantasia was a delightful bit of pleasantry. The Appassionata was given, as all the Beethoven works are given by Dr. von Bülow, with the most notable lucidity and with the perfection of finish in shading.

But his playing of the last great sonatas, written at the time when the composer's soul had been tried in the furnace of affliction, was of the noblest quality. It made the hearer realize what Edward Dannreuther said of Beethoven's writing at this period: "He passes beyond the horizon of a mere singer and poet and touches upon the domain of the seer and the prophet; when, in unison with all genuine mystics and ethical teachers, he delivers a message of religious love and resignation, identification with the sufferings of all living creatures, deprecation of self, negation of personality, release from the world."

Dr. von Bülow is denied warmth by many critics. It may be that he is lacking in this quality; but he gives us in its stead the most lofty and poetic intellectuality. He is a Beethoven scholar, a Beethoven expounder, and he makes the messages of the great master plain to the hearer's mind and thoroughly convincing. Surely, no one, no matter with what brilliancy of touch or white heat of imagination, could give a more beautiful, a more influential, a more thoroughly satisfying performance of that sublime sonata, Opus 111, than Dr. von Bülow did yesterday afternoon. During its last pages, with the marvelously mysterious chords, arpeggios, and piano runs, the audience sat breathless and motionless.

The last recital of this wonderful series is to be given this afternoon, when the doctor will play the following compositions: Sonata in A major, Opus 101; great sonata, B major, Opus 106; the 33 variations on a waltz by Diabelli—the master's last piano composition—and the Rondo Capriccio, G major, Opus 129.

NOTE OF THE STAGE.

Dr. Edward Fisk, the lecturer on Memory, will, previous to beginning his course of lectures at Harvard University, give instruction to private classes at his office, 27 Union-square, beginning next Monday.

DOWNFALL OF THE RINGSTER.

RESULT OF THE OHIO ELECTION SHOULD TEACH HIM WISDOM.

COLUMBUS, April 4.—The result of the elections in Ohio on Monday last for local offices furnishes an abundance of food for reflection. It is a most significant hint to the political managers that beyond a certain line they must not go. Taking the State as a whole, the result is not calculated to encourage either party in laying claim to victory. Nor will the result have a tendency to foreshadow success to either of the leading organizations in the State campaign next Fall. It may be said, however, that the professional politician will not be listened to with as much confidence as he has been in the past.

In Columbus the clique that sought to control the Republican vote made open claim as to its ability to whip the Republicans into the ranks, despite the fact that the candidate at the head of the ticket was distasteful to them. Gen. Walcutt is a popular man, and Although his former administration was not satisfactory to many citizens, he would have been more generally supported, and perhaps elected, had it not been for the machine tactics of self-constituted leaders.

If the Democrats are shrewd enough to learn wisdom from the defeat of the Republicans; if they fully recognise the fact that voters are growing very independent and will not be dictated to, the better element of the party may be able to nominate a State ticket this Summer that will give their opponents most serious trouble. If, however, the same influences that controlled it four years ago again come to the front and the same tactics are adopted the Republicans will not be slow to see their opportunity and take advantage of it.

COQUELIN TO BE BREAKFASTED.

Coquelin will be breakfasted by mine host Breslin of the Gilsey House to-day. The hour is 11:30 A. M., and the breakfast will be served in one of the hotel parlors, after that style which has made Chef Gaspard famous. Besides Coquelin and his son Jean there will be present Alexander De Bary, Herman Von Mumm, R. Dunlap, John B. Schoeffel, Henry E. Abbey, Marcus Mayer, Henry Gilsey, Frank Robinson, Joseph Reynolds, business manager of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre; Theodore De Glaser, Coquelin's business representative, and Capt. Frangeul of the steamship La Bourgogne.

A MILLION-DOLLAR MORTGAGE.

A document was filed in the Register's office yesterday by which the Manhattan Electric Light Company, Limited, mortgaged all its franchises and property to the Holland Trust Company, as trustee, as security for the payment of first mortgage bonds aggregating $1,000,000. The object of issuing the bonds is to secure money to purchase apparatus and improvements. The bonds are for $1,000 each, and are payable in 30 years at 5 per cent. interest. Abraham Herrman is the President of the company, and Lazarus Levy is Secretary.

THE ELECTRIC MOTOR.

A representative of the Daft Electric Motor Company said last evening that their experiments on the Ninth-avenue branch of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company had been so successful that the railroad company is now engaged in making comparative tests with a view of operating the lines by electricity if practicable from a commercial point of view. He said the experiments so far had been highly successful, but he could not make being able to steer three cars ahead.

EDWIN BOOTH AT HOME.

SUFFERING FROM VERTIGO AND NOT FROM PARALYSIS.

Mr. Edwin Booth, the tragedian, who was reported from Rochester last evening as having been prostrated by a stroke of paralysis, reached this city in company with his valet shortly after 7 o'clock. He was met at the railroad station by Dr. St. Clair Smith, of 2 West Thirty-eighth-street, his physician for some time past, and the two drove at once to the clubhouse of The Players, on Gramercy Park, where Mr. Booth resides when in the city.

All who saw the distinguished actor leave his car on the arrival of his train were well satisfied that Mr. Booth's condition was not one that warranted such exaggerated reports as to his condition as had been printed in some of the newspapers. His step was firm, and although he was well wrapped up there was no unusual paleness to warrant the supposition that he was suffering pain or from an attack of paralysis of any serious character. Excessive dilation of the pupil of one eye, always a characteristic of this disease, was not noticeable in the least. On the contrary, his eyes were bright and expressive as usual and in their normal condition.

There was none of the hesitancy in speech which the few who saw him greet his physician had expected. His greeting to the doctor was cordial, and though in a low tone, apparently in his customary voice. This was naturally a relief to his physician, for it at once gave absolute proof that the reported diagnosis of the Rochester physician was entirely wrong. It verified also the belief of his intimate friends in this city that the trouble which caused such a sudden failure in speech and power to act was nothing more serious than an attack of vertigo, brought on by the excessive use of tobacco, in which he has indulged for some time past, smoking frequently twenty or more cigars a day.

After the casual greeting between Mr. Booth and his physician, the former dismissed his valet and, as stated, drove directly to The Players. There, after a few moments conversation Dr. Smith left Mr. Booth, the latter going to his room and the former to make a round of calls on his patients.

Mr. Booth later in the evening received a number of his friends, members of The Players, and others who called to inquire after his condition. There was a universal expression of satisfaction among these callers that the attack from which Mr. Booth was suffering was of no more serious character than is proved. Such gentlemen as were permitted to see him agreed with Mr. Booth's expressed belief that with a few days' rest he would probably be as well as ever.

That Dr. Smith was thoroughly well satisfied that there was danger was shown rather by his deliberate action than by his words, for he absolutely refused to say anything for publication at all definite in character, saying that he could not until he had made a careful examination of Mr. Booth's condition. That there was nothing to cause any immediate danger he admitted. He proved it by his acts. After making his round of evening calls he returned to his home at about 10 o'clock, and at last before 11 arrived at the clubhouse of The Players again, whither he informed the members of his family he was going to get something to eat, as he had had nothing since lunch, and to see Mr. Booth. A few moments after his arrival the doctor was found in the lobby chatting with Mr. John Drew, sent word to a TIMES reporter, in response to a written request for a statement as to Mr. Booth's condition, that he had gone home. There was a bright light in Mr. Booth's apartments, on the third floor of the clubhouse, at that hour, and no evidence there of anything serious being apprehended during the night.

Mr. Booth's friends are naturally much annoyed by the speech made by Mr. Barrett Wednesday evening, which gave to the most enormously exaggerated and entirely sensational reports as to Mr. Booth's condition. His friendship for his associate players should, they say, have induced to lessen rather than exaggerate reports as to Mr. Booth's actual condition, he being well aware that Mr. Booth has had similar attacks of vertigo on several occasions.

A prominent physician, a specialist in nervous diseases, said when informed of Mr. Booth's arrival in the city: "If he has made a trip from Rochester here, you may rest assured there is no paralysis, however slight. No reputable physician would allow a patient suffering from even a slight stroke of paralysis to be moved any distance inside of three days at least. It would be criminal to permit Mr. Booth to make such a journey had there been a touch of paralysis. I know Mr. Booth very well, and am certain that the trouble is merely temporary, probably nothing more than an attack of vertigo, which was caused probably by overindulgence in tobacco, of which he is inordinately fond. He needs rest, undoubtedly, and certainly needs to correct and materially lessen the use of tobacco, which is particularly bad in a man of his temperament. But paralysis! No, not a bit of it, or he would never have been allowed to leave Rochester by a physician who was acquainted with even the rudiments of his profession."

Mr. Booth will remain in this city all of next week, and expects to join the Booth-Barrett combination at Cleveland on the 15th inst. In the meantime Lawrence Hanley will try to act Mr. Booth's characters with the company which appeared at Buffalo last evening.

TERROR OF THE PRAIRIES.

FIRE THAT CONSUMED TWO MILLIONS' WORTH OF PROPERTY.

MITCHELL, Dakota, April 4.—Nobody but a man who has stood before a prairie fire and tried to stay its awful rush and roar when it is fanned by a fresh wind can appreciate its almost resistless force. The fires that have brought so much loss and suffering to Southeastern Dakota in the last few days were practically irresistible. Flames in some instances leaped over 100 feet of plowed ground, and rushed on again in their career of destruction. All ordinary precautions were vain.

The Spring has been very dry and the surface of the ground has been dusty or baked. The Signal Service observer at Yankton says that the humidity of the air was but 7 per cent. on Tuesday, a condition of dryness never before attained, as the mean annual humidity is 70. Then the wind from the northeast blew between 40 and 50 miles an hour, fanning the flames into fury. Under these conditions wherever fire touched the grass it burst out with a flash almost like powder and shot away across the prairie like an arrow. Its course ever widening. To extinguish it by water, of course, was out of the question. Plowing fire is slow work, and the high winds blew the flames across plowed land.

It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the people of Mount Vernon saw the wide-spreading prairie northwest of them break out into a blaze. The smoke was driven into and through the town on the wings of the wind. The flames rushed after it with savage fury. Mitchell was telegraphed to for help, and 100 firemen with a hook and ladder were sent at once. The entire population of Mount Vernon and the men from Mitchell met the furious flames on the outskirts of the town and fought with desperation, but in vain. No lives were lost, but 45 buildings were burned and 100 families were left homeless. The loss is put at $30,000. Outside of the town it is impossible yet to say what the loss is. Lonely little farmhouses which were scattered over the prairie are wiped out by dozens. Stories of losses of life may come in later. As closely as can be estimated this morning the losses in South Dakota will reach $2,000,000.

A NEW GERMAN PLAY.

Manager Gustav Amberg's enterprise in

TO PROSECUTE BOULANGER

A DECISIVE VOTE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

THE GENERAL ACCUSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CONSPIRING TO DESTROY THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, April 4.—The Ministry have asked the Chamber of Deputies to sanction the prosecution of Gen. Boulanger.

In making the request the Government submitted a statement to the Chamber in which it reviews the career of Gen. Boulanger since the Commune, and charges him with attempting the destruction of the republic. It declares that his offense comes under the sections of the Penal Code dealing with conspiracy, and attempts to overthrow the established Government.

The Boulangists and members of the Right denounced M. Maline, the President of the Chamber, for reading the Government's statement relative to Boulanger, and called upon the Minister of Justice to read his own work.

The Chamber voted urgency for the discussion of the accusations against Boulanger, and the debate proceeded.

M. Paul de Cassagnac pronounced the charges against Gen. Boulanger a tissue of absurdity and falsehood. He declared that the real arbiter between Boulanger and the Government was universal suffrage.

Premier Tirard called upon the Chamber to authorize the prosecution of Boulanger. He said: "We desire to prosecute a man who is seeking to overthrow the republic. It is our duty to defend the institutions of our country against the intrigues of factions, and to take every means to safeguard France from the horrors of civil war. I am convinced that the people will justify the action of the Government."

After speeches by other members a vote was taken on the question of sanctioning the prosecution of Gen. Boulanger. The result was adverse to Boulanger, the Chamber deciding by a vote of 355 to 203, in favor of prosecution.

A committee was appointed and subsequently presented its report to the Chamber. The committee advised the House to authorize the prosecution of Boulanger.

MM. Laguerre, Laisant, and Le Hérissé have gone to Brussels to consult with Gen. Boulanger. M. Laguerre, before his departure, said that he and his two associates would return on Saturday to face judgment.

BRUSSELS, April 4.—MM. Laguerre, Laisart, Le Herisse, Naquet, Millevoye, and Fauconnerie have arrived here. An attempt of students to hold an anti-Boulangist demonstration on their arrival was frustrated by the police.

Gen. Boulanger, in an interview to-day, said he was about to send a communication to M. Beaurepaire, Procureur-Général at Paris, in which he would offer to appear at the Assize Court and meet any charges that might be brought against him in a proper and legal manner. He declared that he would return to the Senate. He denied that he harbored designs against England.

Gen. Boulanger paid a visit to-day to Gen. Boernaert, the Belgian Prime Minister.

THE NIPSIC FLOATED AT SAMOA.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 4.—The British man-of-war Calliope, which escaped possible destruction in Apia Bay during the ravages of the cyclone there on March 15 and 16 by being able to put to sea, has arrived here. She reports leaving Samoa on the 21st of March, and that the United States man-of-war Nipsic had been floated off on the beach, the natives lending material assistance.

Before the hurricane burst every precaution had been taken by the commander of the Calliope to render the vessel secure. Five anchors had been dropped, but when the storm was at its height four of the anchor chains snapped and the vessel began to drift. The Captain then determined to leave the reefs and, if possible, reach the open sea. This he eventually succeeded in doing, working his way out at the rate of half a knot an hour. Tremendous seas broke over the vessel inflicting much damage, but fortunately not a life was lost. Thousands of people flocked to the waterside to-day to see the Calliope, and all united in praising the pluckiness of her Captain.

KIEL, April 4.—The German naval authorities have ordered the cruiser Habicht and the gunboat Wolf to be put in readiness at once to proceed to Samoa.

ZANZIBAR, April 4.—The German corvette Sophie will start for Samoa to-morrow.

THE DEFENSE OF PARNELL.

LONDON, April 4.—Sir Charles Russell continued his speech in behalf of the Parnellites before the Parnell Commission to-day. He explained the constitution and objects of the League formed by Mr. Davitt, of which Mr. Parnell was President, and said that of the persons constituting the executive of the League, only five were connected with secret organizations. The League's appeals, he declared, were based upon the necessities of the farmers and were entirely constitutional. They were intended to grant the farmers in their distress. He pointed out that Mr. Parnell and his followers had been vilified and misrepresented, as Messrs. Bright and Cobden were in the early days of their reform movement.

Sir Charles Russell said that prominent members of the League were in favor of boycotting, which up to a certain point they considered to be justifiable and right. He held that Mr. Parnell was not liable, criminally or otherwise, unless he was party to murder and outrage as a part of the agreed objects of the League.

STANLEY AND EMIN PASHA.

BRUSSELS, April 4.—Advices received here from Stanley Falls state that Arabs who have arrived there report that Henry M. Stanley and Emin Pasha were heard from in February. They were then marching toward Zanzibar, with several thousand men, women, and children. They also had 6,000 tusks of ivory.

The Arabs who brought the news arrived at Stanley Falls in February. They claimed to have seen Stanley several months before that time.

THE LORDS SNUB SALISBURY.

LONDON, April 4.—The House of Lords, by a vote of 95 to 77, to-day elected the Earl of Morley, a Liberal, Chairman of Committees, rejecting the Marquis of Salisbury's candidate, Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

DUBLIN, April 4.—A distillery syndicate has been formed in this city with a capital of £1,000,000. Messrs. John Jamieson & Son, the well-known distillers, have refused to join the syndicate.

A bailiff was shot dead at Coleraine, County Londonderry, to-day. The murdered man had charge of a farm from which the tenant had been evicted.

A decision was given to-day on the appeal of Mr. Kilbride, member of Parliament for South Kerry, who was recently convicted of offenses under the Crimes Act and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The court decides against Mr. Kilbride and confirms his sentence.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—The merchants of Moscow have petitioned the Government to forbid the importation of foreign goods into the Russian dominions by way of the Petschora, Obi, Yenisei, and Lena Rivers.

LONDON, April 4.—Mr. W. H. Gladstone, the eldest son of Mr. Gladstone, who was convalescing from his recent illness, has suffered a relapse.

BERLIN, April 4.—One hundred and forty Alsatians have been fined 600 marks each for failing to report for service in the German Army.

A MEAT INSPECTOR RESIGNS.

Mindful of the Washington Market scandal and the discovery that two of the meat inspectors of the Health Department were standholders, the Health Commissioners yesterday passed a resolution that "no person engaged in business as a butcher, dealer in meat, or marketman or having any interest in said business shall be a meat inspector of the Health Department." A result of this action was the resignation of one of the meat inspectors.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The foundry and machine shops of Sheriff & Sons on First-avenue, near Ferry-street, Pittsburg, caught fire last night and were totally destroyed, together with a large number of valuable patterns. The flames spread to the Anchor Paste Works. The total loss will reach $60,000. Sheriff & Sons' loss is about $35,000, with $10,000 more on the building. The Anchor Paste Works loss is about $15,000.

The large barn and warehouse of A. C. Ganby, in which was stored considerable hardware, and the barn and sheds of Carver & Williams, dealers in general merchandise, at Lambertville, N. J., were partially destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Two million feet of lumber in the yards of the Empire Lumber Company and several small residences at Hannibal, Mo., were destroyed Wednesday by a fire started by sparks from a locomotive. The losses aggregate $100,000; insurance ample.

Fire originating in a butcher's shop Wednesday at Nelson, Neb., burned a whole block of 14 buildings, including a hotel, two drug stores, three grocories, one hardware and one general merchandise store. Loss, $50,000.

[illegible] at Wilson, N. C., Wednesday night, destroyed the factory of John A. Wilson & Co., manufacturers of [illegible] and billiards, together with the Richmond [illegible]ville station and other buildings. The loss is $50,000.

[illegible]ox, Kog, and wheelbarrow factory of D. B. [illegible] & Son at Knoxville, Tenn., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is about $20,000; no insurance.

[illegible] Wednesday night at West Superior, Wis., [illegible] the building and contents of the Standard [illegible] Works. Loss, $65,000; no insurance.

[illegible] early yesterday morning in the grocery establishment of Bennett, Bloss & Co., 44 West Broadway. [illegible] Hotel Cobb Hanover.

OBITUARY.

JOHN STRONG PERRY.

John Strong Perry, one of Albany's leading business men and widely known as a stove manufacturer, died at his residence in that city yesterday. He was born in Farmington, Conn., Dec. 17, 1815. His maternal grandfather was John Treadwell, LL. D., one of the last Puritan Governors of Connecticut, and his paternal grandfather was the Rev. Daniel Perry, a Congregational clergyman. At the age of 13 Mr. Perry entered the counting house of John Dillingham in Hartford, Conn. He went to Albany in October, 1830, and went into the crockery store of E. & C. Webb & Co., remaining with them 13 years.

In 1843 Mr. Perry formed a copartnership with William B. Treadwell in the manufacture of stoves and machinery. After 1852 the machinery part was discontinued. In 1864 the firm of Perry & Co., which gained a world-wide reputation for stoves, was formed. This continued until January last, when the effects were sold out to the Perry Stove Company, John S. Perry retiring.

Mr. Perry was one of the founders of the National Stove Association in 1873, and was its first President. He was a Director of the National Exchange Bank and a trustee of the savings bank connected therewith. He was married three times, and bore a striking resemblance to the pictures of Benjamin Franklin. For many years he filled the office of Vestryman in St. Peter's Church. During the war the firm of Perry & Co. became embarrassed, but rose superior to it, and Mr. Perry subsequently paid $30,000 of debts he was not legally required to.

In politics Mr. Perry was always a Republican.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. Edward Payson Pond, a brother of Major Pond, who a week ago was appointed a vaccinator in Dr. Cyrus Edson's bureau, died on Wednesday, at 330 West Fifty-seventh-street, of malarial fever and complications. Dr. Pond had served several terms as vaccinator and Summer corps inspector in the service of the Health Department, and was highly esteemed. Dr. Pond was a fine specimen of manhood physically, standing 6 feet 2 inches in height. At the time of his death he had been married less than one year, and now leaves his young bride a widow. Funeral services will be held in the Central Congregational Church on Fifty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue, at 11:30 this morning.

Frederick Sibley, who for the past 32 years has been Superintendent of the molding rooms at Delamater's Iron Works, died on Wednesday night from Bright's disease, at his residence, 308 West Fourteenth-street, aged 68 years. Mr. Sibley was born at Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, in 1821, and came to this country in 1844, when he was 23 years of age. He was a trusted employe of the firm where he was so long employed, and his loss is greatly regretted by them. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 306 West Fourteenth-street, at 2 P. M. next Sunday. The interment will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Col. Richard Long, Treasurer and General Manager of Long's Truss Sail Joint Company, was run over by a train at Pittsburg yesterday and killed. He was a member of a seven-sail joint that has been adopted by a number of leading railroad companies. He has resided in Chicago for about two years. His home was in Columbus, Ohio. He was a widower, without children, and was about 50 years of age. Col. Long had command of the Seventy-Third Ohio Regiment during the rebellion and served under Gen. Fremont. He gained historical prominence by capturing Belle Boyd, the notorious rebel spy.

William H. Quick, member of the Consolidated Exchange, died suddenly Wednesday night at his residence, on West Forty-seventh-street. His Wall-street career began in the office of his uncle, C. J. Osborn. Later he was a member of the Stock Exchange and of the firm of Ogilvie & Quick. Afterward, with his cousin Howell Osborn, he started the firm of Quick & Osborn. He was a prominent member of the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment. He was 37 years of age, and leaves a widow and two children.

The Marquis of Ely died in Italy Wednesday night. He sat in the House of Lords as Baron Loftus. He owned considerable property in the County of Wexford, Ireland, and had much trouble with his tenantry, but recently an amicable settlement was made through the parish priest of New Ross, and the rents were greatly reduced.

W. W. Wells, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Southern Division of the Queen and Crescent system, died suddenly Wednesday in his car at Somerset, Ky., from heart disease. He had been ailing a few days, but a sudden attack carried him away. His remains were taken to Toledo, Ohio, for interment.

John Murray, at one time prominent in theatrical circles, and the divorced husband of Grace Hawthorne, now managing the Princess's Theatre, London, died at Marshalltown, Iowa, last evening. His wife and child were with him when he died.

Mrs. Turner Sargent, daughter of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who had been ill for nearly two months, died Wednesday evening at her father's home in Boston. Mrs. Sargent was deeply interested in charitable work.

Henry W. Pegenkopf, one of the telegraph editors of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, died very suddenly Wednesday night from the bursting of an artery in his right leg.

THEY MAY BE IMPOSTORS.

MRS. LAVIN OF FORTY-FIRST-STREET IS STILL ALIVE AND WELL.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—A special from Newark, Ohio, says: "The conduct of two men excited the suspicion of Officer Henry Lauffer last night, and he took them in charge. They were foreigners and unable to speak a word of English. The officer, who is a German, addressed them in that language, and from one who was also a German, he learned that their names were John Schmidt and Michael Michalowsky. The latter is a Bohemian, and appeared as though he were haunted by the thought of some terrible crime.

"When questioned he partially admitted that he and his companion had been guilty of a crime, but seemed fearful of the consequences if he confessed. Finally Schmidt unbosomed himself and told the policeman that he and his companion had two months ago been hired to murder a woman in the city of New-York and for doing it has received $50.

"The woman was the widow by the name of Lavin and resided on Forty-first-street, but at what number he could not say. The deed had been accomplished, he said, by the administration of poison, furnished by the person employing them to do the work. The name of this person was not given.

"So impressed was the officer with the truthfulness of the story that he detained the supposed murderers here and has telegraphed to the authorities in New-York to learn the facts. The men will be held here until word has been received from New-York."

The only Lavin who is down in the Directory as living on Forty-first-street is Michael Lavin, who lives at 205 East Forty-first-street. Inquiry was made there last night about the case and nothing was known about it. Mrs. Lavin is a woman of middle age and the mother of a grown-up family. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Lavin had ever heard of John Schmidt or William Michalowsky, they said, and the janitress of the building said that she knew that no such persons had ever been in the house. Nothing was known about the case at Capt. Ryan's precinct beyond the contents of the dispatch from Pittsburg.

AN ARREST EXCITES CURIOSITY.

Central Office detective doings at the Mercer-street station house last night suggested an important arrest in an important case. At about 9 o'clock Detective Sergeant Heidelberg went there with a smooth-faced young man who was shabbily dressed in a light coat and dark trousers, and after a whispered conference with Sergt. Hugh Clark the young man was taken down to a cell. Capt. Brogan was absent, but a quarter of an hour later Chief Inspector Byrnes entered the station house, went into the Captain's room, and the prisoner was taken there. Mr. Byrnes was alone with him for 10 minutes, and, when he left, the prisoner was taken back to his cell.

Neither of the police officials named would give a hint of the charge against the prisoner, but the precautions taken are unusual, and the locking up of a Central Office prisoner in a station house is rare except when absolute secrecy is necessary. Several persons have been arrested, and it is prudent to isolate them. At Police Headquarters the officer on duty would neither admit nor deny that other or any arrests had been made. A rumor that the name of the prisoner was Henry Mason, or Mason, and that he was in some way connected with the murder of Gunther Wechsung at Doepfner's drug store, could not be confirmed.

COQUELIN READS FOR CHARITY.

A large and thoroughly French audience filled Steinway Hall to overflowing last night. The entertainment consisted of readings in monologue and recitations in dialogue by M. Coquelin and his son, Jean Coquelin, for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society of New-York and its Hospital. Joseph Thorne, the President of the Society, introduced Coquelin, who was received with much cordiality.

During one of the intervals of the reading a letter was handed to M. Coquelin, which he read to the audience. It inclosed a check for $1,000 and was sent him by Charles Corning Clark, who had tried to buy a ticket some time ago and had had written to M. Coquelin's manager, but had been unable to procure one because of their being all sold. After reading the letter M. Coquelin announced that as he had only a short time to stay in America he thought he could not spend the time better than in devoting his last week to charity.

A MYSTERIOUS CONFERENCE.

Politicians up town last evening had their curiosity excited by a mysterious conference at the Albey house. It was held in the room of Russell Harrison, son of the President, and among those present were Logan H. Roots of Arkansas, R. C. Kerens of St. Louis, and W. J. Arkell. The session was prolonged until a very late hour.

ROWS MANY AND LIVELY

REPUBLICAN TROUBLES TO BE SETTLED TO-DAY.

DISTRICTS WHERE THE TALK WILL BE LOUD AND DISTRICTS WHERE THE BLOOD MAY FLOW FREELY.

There is a heap of trouble in the Republican Party. The evidences of it will appear to-day at the primaries for the election of officers of the district associations and delegates to the new County Committee. The Chairman of these delegates is the district leader. He is the disposer of patronage, and this is a period when patriots, ready to sacrifice themselves to the service of their country in the Custom House, Post Office, Internal Revenue Bureau, and the navy yard, realize the advantage of patronage.

Attempts will be made in a number of districts to overthrow the present leaders, and these attempts will be the cause of quarreling at the polls. In the Fifth District there is so much bitterness of feeling between the factions that bloodshed is not unlikely.

The primary in the First District, where an effort will be made, but probably without success, to beat Leader John R. Grimes, will be marked by loud talking on both sides. The talk will not only be loud, but picturesque, for the First District Republican has a wonderful command of words. Leader Grimes will have an easier time than he anticipated before Alfred R. Whitney began his campaign for the leadership in the Thirty-first District.

Mr. Whitney has not commanded things in the First District during the late campaign. His and Leader Grimes's ideas did not agree. After the campaign he started the old antagonists of Grimes to make a new assault on him. Personal ambition caused Whitney to abandon them at the outset of the assault. He dropped one of the ranks in front of the breastworks and went to the rear to organize a new company for service under his own command elsewhere.

The primary in the Fourth District will be productive of some bad temper, but Leader John Collins will undoubtedly defeat the Rosenthal-Abbott-Dunn crowd, in which there are better talkers than workers. From 9 o'clock this morning until midnight there will be a mob of howling patriots in and about the Fifth District polling place, 123 West Houston-street.

The police will have a hard task to preserve order. They will have a harder task to help the Carroll crowd, as they have helped it in other days, for the big Republicans, who have inspired Theodore Allen to re-enter politics to drive Frank J. Carroll out, have sworn that Commissioner Stephen B. French must keep his hands off. Some of them will be at the primary to watch the police. They want to kill Carroll as a leader, for the reason that they consider him to be the practicer on the west side of the methods which have made John J. O'Brien powerful beyond his party's strength on the east side. Carroll in the Fifth and O'Brien in the Eighth they consider the pillars of men like Stephen B. French, whom they wish to beat ultimately.

In the Thirteenth District, where the Gibbs and the Sprague-Cowie factions again meet in battle to-day, there will probably be a continuous row. The same condition of affairs will exist in the Fourteenth District. The Doerr-Bamberger-Schlottbauer-Schaefer party met in Jefferson Hall, 528 East Eleventh-street, last night, and made preparations for a hard struggle to depose ex-Coroner John R. Nugent from leadership.

Nugent was denounced as a selfish, tricky politician, and figures were shown to prove that he has time and again sold out the innocent Republicans who have allowed him to nominate them for the Assembly or the Board of Aldermen.

There will be much interest in the primary in the Sixteenth District, where the Cole-Ottiwell party is anxious to Kill Kropf, who succeeded Michael Cregan in leadership two years ago. A strong assault on the intrenchments of Leader Frank Raymond is expected to be made by the Crane-Spooner contingent in the Twenty-third District.

There will be an animated contest for the control of the Republican machine in the Twenty-first Assembly District. Each side has made preparations for the fight; but Mr. Charles A. Hess has got ahead of Mr. John F. Plummer and Mr. A. E. Whitney by sending his printed tickets to every one of the seventeen hundred odd enrolled Republicans of the district, with "Regular Ticket" printed in big black letters on the top, whereas the ticket which Mr. Plummer and Mr. Whitney prepared had no heading.

A meeting of about twenty of the friends of Mr. Plummer and Mr. Whitney was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Republican Club last evening. Lawrence Harney was Chairman. Ex-Alderman James Owens, William Alexander, T. Wilber Haslam, and James R. Phipps made fierce speeches against the Hess family and their ambition to retain the control of the district by keeping William Leary as Chairman of the District Committee. They eulogized Mr. Whitney, who wants to be chairman of the District Committee in place of Mr. Leary and Mr. Plummer. Lawrence created a little confusion by berating Mr. Plummer for not putting "Regular" at the head of the Whitney ticket.

Ex-Judge Shannon, too, made the friends of Mr. Plummer and Mr. Whitney nervous by saying that the party could only be saved by the workers, who constituted its real backbone and sinew. After a while, however, he attacked the Hess family without mercy.

It was finally determined to have a new Whitney ticket with "Regular" at the top, and Mr. Harney appointed a committee of ten, headed by Patrick Nulty, to rally around the poles at Morton Hall, 8 East Fifty-ninth-street, this afternoon and evening and see that the voters cast their ballots for the Whitney ticket.

THE MAYFLOWER SOLD.

E. D. MORGAN DISPOSES OF HIS YACHT TO MR. FRANCIS T. UNDERHILL.

The famous Burgess yacht Mayflower, the successful defender of the America's Cup against the Scotch steel cutter Galatea in 1886, has been sold by Mr. E. D. Morgan of the New-York Yacht Club to Mr. Francis T. Underhill of Oyster Bay, L. I. The sale was made on Wednesday, and the purchase price was between $15,000 and $16,000.

Mr. Underhill will change the Mayflower's rig into a schooner, and her admirers will hardly know her this season. She was built by Lawley & Sons of Boston for Gen. C. J. Paine, and in the Spring of 1887 was sold to Mr. Morgan. In the trial races to decide the boat which should race the Thistle the Mayflower was beaten by the Volunteer.

Mr. Charles C. Haight of the New-York Yacht Club has sold the schooner Crusader to Mr. Charles A. Cheever.

The jolly tars of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club will be treated to an entertainment of a musical and literary character in their clubhouse, 7 East Thirty-second-street, to-morrow evening.

The Columbia Yacht Club will give a reception this evening in Brady's Dancing Academy, 135 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Board of Trustees of Hyde Park, a suburb of Chicago, have increased the price of saloon licenses from $500 to $1,000. The closing of the saloons on Sunday has heretofore been enforced under the general State law. The trustees Wednesday night enacted this law into a regular ordinance of the village. Another ordinance was passed, making it compulsory on all saloon keepers in the village to close their saloons at 10 o'clock at night on week days, instead of at midnight, as heretofore.

Attorneys for Mrs. Martha Murphy of this city have unearthed an alleged fraudulent divorce which her deceased husband, William Murphy, secured from her in Chicago May 11, 1888. The decree was obtained by Lawyer Charles J. Beattie, whose connection with a fraudulent divorce in the case of Mrs. Gordon, another New-York woman, is to cost him one year of liberty and $500 in cash.

A bench warrant was issued yesterday by United States District Attorney Read of Philadelphia for the arrest of Postmaster Benry H. Marshall of St. Clair, Schuylkill County, one of the chiefs of a system to further speculations with bucket shop brokers. Marshall is supposed to be in this city.

The railroad coal miners of Western Pennsylvania met at Pittsburg yesterday and decided to demand 70 cents per ton for mine run, 72½ cents per ton. The coal operators say that the wages demanded will not be paid.

The night messenger boys of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Chicago are on a strike. They receive at present $5 per week, and they have demanded $8 50, and to get off every tenth night.

Commandant H. E. Seely of the League Island Navy Yard has received a communication from Secretary of the Navy Whitney announcing that the cruiser Yorktown be made ready for sailing on April 20.

During a fire in a sash and blind factory at Wilson, N. C., Wednesday night, a workman named Wallace, who went into the factory to save his tool chest, was burned to death.

R. R. J. Wilbanks, Superintendent of Mails in the Chicago Post Office, was removed yesterday on an order from Superintendent of Mail Service J. L. Bell, at Washington.

Fast Day was observed in Massachusetts yesterday. Banks, exchanges, and business houses were generally closed and religious services were held in many of the churches.

Jacob Hornung, a New-Albany brewer, committed suicide Wednesday by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Financial embarrassment was the cause.

Deputy Warden Cherrington of the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, was suspended yesterday for inflicting inhuman punishment upon an insane convict.

Prof. T. Peasy, ex-Superintendent of Public Schools in Winston County, Ala., has been arrested at Boonville, Ark., on a charge of embezzlement.

Gen. Jacob Sharpe has resigned as Governor of the National Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee and Gen. Kilburn Knox succeeds him in that position.

Elections for the repeal of the Scott Temperance and Local Option laws in various places in Canada yesterday and the repeal was carried in all of them.

George W. Ward, Assistant Postmaster at Kingston, N. Y., has disappeared, and $1,500 in Government funds is missing.

The main line of the Welland Canal will be opened on April 16 and the old canal branch on May 1 for the season.

The Deneen Red bill was killed in the Wisconsin Assembly yesterday by a vote of 47 to 51.

April 21 has been appointed by Gov. Beaver as Arbor Day in Pennsylvania.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THE GRAND TRUNK'S DEFENSE.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day began the hearing in the case of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada upon a charge of violating the Inter-State commerce law by granting rebates on traffic taken from points in the United States to points in Canada and by charging less than published rates on such shipments.

Mr. Otto Kerchner appeared as counsel for the Grand Trunk Company. The information upon which the citation was issued was, in part at least, furnished by the Michigan Central Railroad Company, which was represented by Mr. Ashley Pond, its counsel, and Mr. Ledyard, its President.

It was freely admitted that the Grand Trunk has charged to large shippers of coal and coke from Buffalo and Black Rock a rate considerably less than its published rate. Mr. Kerchner defied that any rebates had been allowed to shippers on business originating in the United States. Special rates had, however, been made with receivers of coal in Canada which were in some cases less than the regular tariff rates. These rates cover the carriage of the coal to Canada and also cover the international bridge tolls. This bridge, he admitted, was controlled and practically owned by the Grand Trunk Company.

Mr. Kerchner contended that this traffic, from a point in the United States to a point in Canada, did not come within the control or jurisdiction of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. He read from that part of the Inter-State Commerce act which says that the provisions of the act shall apply "to any common carrier engaged in the transportation of passengers or property . . . from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country," and contended that a proper and just interpretation of the meaning of the words "to an adjacent foreign country" would be to the "border of an adjacent foreign country" and not "into" that foreign country.

Mr. Kerchner insisted that it was not within the jurisdiction of Congress to regulate commerce into another country. He said that the question involved was one of the greatest importance, and requested to be allowed 10 days within which to file a printed brief in support of his position. Time was granted him.

THE NEW EXPRESS TARIFF.

The chief executive officers of the seven leading railroad express companies at their final meeting yesterday upon the long-debated rate schedule, adopted it as a whole and ordered it to go into effect next Thursday. The work was entered upon in December by over 50 General and Division Superintendents. The companies tired of the unprofitable express war, soon after election, and at a conference called by representatives of the Adams, American, and United States Companies, it was resolved to submit the rate schedules to a congress of the Superintendents of all the companies for revision, independent of the Presidents of the companies.

They met in rooms in Aldrich Court daily for over six weeks before they reported to the Presidents of their respective companies. The Presidents, in turn, have had the matter under consideration for nearly three weeks, during which the Superintendents were called together twice to amend their work. As finally adopted the schedule effects changes in the rates to several thousand points and in the classifications of merchandise in many important particulars.

THE "SOO'S" NEW ADVANTAGE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 4.—Some surprise has been occasioned by the readiness with which the "Soo" line and the Burlington entered into an agreement to advance rates on April 15 on flour and millstuffs. The "Soo" has been handicapped in several way, one of which has been the difficulty of Eastern connections with boat lines. A plan has just been perfected, however, by which the "Soo" can deliver business to almost any road reaching the lakes.

Last season the road delivered freight at Gladstone to the Lehigh Valley Company's boats, but this season under the new arrangement the Lake Superior Transportation Company's boats will run to Gladstone also. This will give the "Soo" the benefit of this company's Eastern connections, the Erie, the New-York Central, and one or two other leading roads, and will place Gladstone on an equality, as far as lake lines are concerned, not only with Duluth, but with Chicago.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Directors of the Southern Pacific elected general officers yesterday at San Francisco. The only change from 1888 is that C. F. Crocker takes the place of his father as Second Vice-President and A. N. Towne becomes Third Vice-President.

The Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad Company has purchased the Moses Grant farm at Grantville, Conn. The farm contains 400 acres of land and lies on both sides of the road, five miles west of Winsted. The repair shops and roundhouses of the company will be situated there.

The promoters of the Hudson's Bay Railroad project are reported to be trying to induce the British Government to interfere and disallow the recent act of the Manitoba Legislature reducing the aid granted the company to $800,000.

Chairman A. F. Walker of the new Inter-State Railway Association arrived in Chicago yesterday. He will at once assume the duties of his office. His family will remain in Washington for the present.

A CLERGYMAN'S SUICIDE.

HE YIELDS TO DESPONDENCY IN A STRANGE LAND.

LONDON, April 4.—The Rev. Charles Sidney Hurd, lately of the Palmerston Unitarian Chapel, Boston, committed suicide by taking opium in the Euston Hotel, London, on Sunday last. Last week Mr. Hurd wrote to the Rev. Stopford Brooke, asking pecuniary assistance. Mr. Brooke made inquiries and promised to pay Mr. Hurd's passage to Boston on Monday, although Mr. Hurd was a stranger to him.

At the inquest on the body to-day a letter dated Saturday, from Mr. Hurd to Mr. Brooke, was read. In this the unfortunate man thanks Mr. Brooke for his kindness and apologizes for having troubled him. The letter concludes: "The sole way by which I can escape my difficulties is through the gates of death. I am the most unlucky mortal on earth. Give my body to a medical school for dissection. My brother's address is 4 Parker-street, Malvern, Mass."

The jury rendered a verdict of insanity. Mr. Brooke will not allow the body to be dissected, and will defray the expenses of burial.

BOSTON, April 4.—Regarding the Rev. Charles S. Hurd, whose death by suicide is reported from London, it is learned that he left New-York March 15 for London on business for the Northern Pacific Railroad, by which he had been employed for several months in writing a book descriptive of Washington Territory. His brother, Mr. S. C. Hurd, resides in Malden, Mass., and he believes that the theory of suicide is groundless. Deceased was a young man, in excellent health when he left home, and with excellent prospects. He has been troubled with nervous pains, and has been in the habit of taking morphine to relieve them, and it is believed by his brother that his death was due to taking an overdose. Word was received of the death on Monday, and instructions were at once cabled, but nothing in the London dispatch indicated suicide. Mr. Hurd said he had been at one time engaged to a young lady residing in Maplewood, but the engagement was broken, and this may have had something to do with his death.

EXCITED BY INCENDIARY FIRES.

The 11 families who live in the flat house at 559 Ninth-avenue, which was bought by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, are nervous because of two mischievous fires which broke out, one on Sunday and the other yesterday afternoon, in the corridor of the second floor, which is occupied by John A. Oyglies and Officer Philip Oppenheimer of the Twentieth Precinct.

The fire on Sunday was discovered at 1:45 o'clock in the morning near the door of the kitchen of Mr. Oyglies's apartment. It was believed that a pail of water, or benzine, had been poured on the floor and ignited. At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was a sudden flare-up at an apex formed by the doors at the front end of the corridor, and the fire, which was of similar character to that on Sunday, was put out with a pail of water.

Neither Mr. Oyglies nor Officer Oppenheimer knows of one enemy, and the agent said that no one had been put out of the house since it became the property of Mrs. Astor. The fires may have been started by some one in the house out of pure mischief or by a stranger. The Fire Marshal will make an investigation to-day.

A third mysterious fire broke out at 11:30 o'clock last night, but did not do much damage.

SUSPECTED AS A HOTEL THIEF.

Recently useful and ornamental articles belonging to patrons of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel have vanished in the most unaccountable way. The complaints of losses were annoying to the proprietors and clerks, but they served to make Detective Pryor unusually alert. A Spring overcoat was one of the last losses reported missing. Last evening the actions of a gray-haired man, dressed in genteel fashion, excited suspicion. He was watched, and finally accosted by Detective Pryor. On the impulse of the moment the man declared that he was going to his room. He gave a number and said his name was James Foster. At the office no such name was on the books, and the room that he said was his happened to be occupied. Further than that, the man's story contradicted the statement as having repeatedly visited the dining room for meals.

Detective Pryor took the man to Capt. Reilly's station, and will try and learn something about him. The only significant article found in the prisoner's pockets was a small memorandum book.

WITH UNFLAGGING VIGOR

CHESS CHAMPIONS STRIVE FOR VICTORY.

THE FIFTY-MOVE RULE—SEVERAL GAMES UNFINISHED AT THE END OF THE EVENING'S PLAY—WINNERS.

The American Chess Congress has made a change in its rules in regard to the fifty-move limit, which has already given rise to misunderstanding in the present tournament. The committee of the congress met yesterday and substituted Rule 8 of the Revised International Chess Code for the fifty-move clause. This rule is to the effect that a player may at any time call upon his adversary to mate him in 50 moves, move and reply to be counted as one. If at the expiration of such 50 moves no piece or pawn has been captured, nor pawn moved, nor mate given, a draw can be obtained.

Gunsberg had a long and interesting game with Showalter, who started with the "Spanish opening." Gunsberg deviated from the ordinary line of defense and got up an attack to which Showalter replied with an ingenious combination, but Gunsberg's long experience enabled him to make counter combinations and win.

Blackburne and D. G. Baird played with the "Vienna opening." About the tenth move Blackburne, who had made up his mind to win, sacrificed a piece to avoid a draw, and then carried out his design. Bird and Weiss had a "Sicilian" and "King's Fianchetto" combined opening. Weiss took advantage of a mistake by Bird and played to a draw.

Burille and MacLeod had an irregular opening and the former won. Tschigorin and Gessip started with the "four knights'" defense. They played a long game, but finally the Russian defeated the Australian.

Taubenhaus and Lipschutz fought for nearly five hours and drew. Delmar was beaten by Judd, and Pollock defeated Hanham. Burn and Martinez played without result until the hour of adjournment. The game between J. W. Baird and Mason was also unfinished.

The following is the game between Delmar and Judd:

DELMAR. *White.*	JUDD. *Black.*
1. P—K 4.	P—K 4.
2. K Kt—B 3.	Q Kt—B 3.
3. Q Kt—B 3.	K Kt—B 3.
4. B—Kt 5.	B—Kt 5.
5. Castles.	Castles.
6. Kt—Q 5	B—R 4.
7. P—Q 3.	P—Q Kt.
8. P x Kt.	Kt—Q 5.
9. Kt x Kt.	P x Kt.
10. P—Q 4.	P—Q B 3.
11. B—Q B 4.	B—Kt 5.
12. Q—Kt 4.	Q—R 3.
13. P—Q B 3.	B x Q P.
14. Q B—Kt 5.	Q—Kt 3.
15. B x P.	Q x P, ch
16. K x B.	Q x B.
17. Q—Q 6.	Q—Kt 3.
18. Q x Q.	R P x Q.
19. P—K Kt.	P—Q 4.
20. B—Kt 3.	B—Kt 3.
21. R—K 3.	K R—K.
22. K R—K.	K—B 2.
23. P—Q 4.	B—Q 2.
24. K—Kt 3.	R x R ch.
25. P x R.	R—K.
26. B—Q.	P—K 4.
27. K—K B 3.	P—K 5.
28. R—R	P—K Kt 4.
29. P—K Kt 3.	K—B 3.
30. B—Q B 2.	K—B 3.
31. P—Q Kt 4.	B—B 2.
32. R—R 2.	B—Kt 3.
33. R—Q 2.	R—K R.
34. K—Kt 2.	P—Q Kt 4.
35. R—K B 2.	P—Kt 5.
36. R—K B 2.	P—R 4.
37. B x P.	P x P.
38. B—B 2.	R—K.
39. B—Q.	R—K 6.
40. B x P.	R x P.
41. B—B 3.	R—R 2.
42. B—Q.	B—Q 4 ch.
43. K—K 2.	R—B 8.
44. R—Q 2.	B—B 5.
45. K—B 3.	K x P.
46. R x R.	B x R.
47. K—K 2.	B—Q 4.
48. K—Q 2.	K—Kt 4.
49. K—B 2.	P—B 5.
50. P—Kt 4.	K—K 5.
51. P—R 2.	P—K Kt 4.
52. B—Q.	P—B 6.
53. B x P.	B x B.
54. K x B.	P—B 3.
55. K—K 4.	K x P.
56. K—B 4.	K—B 6.
57. K—Q 5.	K—K 5.
Resigns.	

The record is:

Baird, D. G.—Won from Burille, Judd, Martinez, Mason, Taubenhaus; lost to Blackburne, Gossip, Lipschutz, Showalter, Weiss. Total—5 won, 5 lost.

Baird, W.—Won from Hanham, MacLe

FINANCIAL.

NINETEENTH

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 2½ PER CENT. WILL BE PAID APRIL 15, 1889.

EQUITABLE

MORTGAGE COMPANY.

STATEMENT.

Capital Subscribed -	$2,000,000 00
Capital Paid in (Cash)	1,000,000 00
Surplus and Undiv'd Profits - - - - -	115,444 82
Assets - - - - -	4,035,940 25

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

Secured by first mortgages held in trust by the American Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and further secured by the capital and assets of the company, now exceeding $4,000,000.

Six Per Cent. Guarantee Farm Mortgages.

5 and 6 Per Cent. Savings Bonds, running Three Months to Two Years.

Albion, New-York, 6% Water Bonds

FACTS.

Upward of 50 of the most conservative financial institutions and corporations, including trust companies, colleges, and savings banks throughout the Eastern States, are constant purchasers of these securities.

Upward of 5,000 investors now hold its securities, and are constantly increasing their investments, and are ready to speak strongly of their character after an experience of 10 years.

In its list of 600 stockholders will be found names of such prominent and financial standing as to justify unlimited confidence on the part of the investigating public.

The managers are men of approved skill and long experience.

It gives the highest possible rate of interest CONSISTENT WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

It guarantees both principal and interest, and makes the same payable at maturity at any one of its offices, or at the First National Bank of New-York City.

It makes its securities as safe, convenient, and free from care as Government Bonds.

REFERENCE:

First National Bank, New-York.

OFFICES:

New-York, 208 Broadway. Philadelphia, corner 4th and Chestnut sts. Boston, 117 Devonshire-st. London, England.

NATURAL GAS LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., MUNCIE, INDIANA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $2,000,000;

PAR VALUE, $100.

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

President—Leon Abbett, ex-Governor of New-Jersey.
Vice-President and General Manager—Elbridge G. Rideout of New-York.
Treasurer—William Harris, Union City, Ind.
Secretary—S. C. Goshorn, Muncie, Ind.
Assistant General Manager—James M. Woods, New-York.
James A. Bishop, Cincinnati, Ohio; N'Shelias Dhmer, Dayton, Ohio; W. S. Hall, Findlay, Ohio.

This company has now opened subscription books at its offices, No. 45 Broadway, Rooms 81 and 82, for the sale of a portion of the amount of stock at the initial and lowest subscription figures.

More than three-fourths of the stock has already been taken. For the remainder subscriptions will be received at the company's offices for a limited time at the bottom price of $65 per share, when the price will be advanced to $75 per share.

The company owns about 15,000 valuable house and building lots in and adjoining the city of Muncie, situated in the most desirable centre of the natural gas field of Indiana. These lands are to be at once improved by opening avenues and spacious boulevards and erecting desirable residences and supplying natural gas to consumers.

The lowest estimate of the value of this property, readily salable, is over $4,000,000, and constantly advancing, thereby the most advantageous investment possible to offer. Eleven thousand dollars' worth of company's lots were sold in Muncie the first day they were offered, at $300 to $500 each.

A descriptive pamphlet of 30 pages, handsomely illustrated, containing plat of lands, with scale of prices, maps, &c., forwarded upon application.

Muncie Natural Gas Land Improvement Company,

ROOMS 81 AND 82, 45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY WILL BE HELD AT TOPEKA ON THE NINTH DAY OF MAY, PROXIMO, WHEN A BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO SERVE FOR THE ENSUING YEAR WILL BE ELECTED. WE BELIEVE THAT THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS REQUIRES THAT RADICAL CHANGES SHOULD BE PROMPTLY MADE IN THE MANAGEMENT, AND, WITH THIS OBJECT IN VIEW, WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE CO-OPERATION OF ALL STOCKHOLDERS WHO ENTERTAIN SIMILAR OPINIONS. PROXIES INTRUSTED TO US WILL BE USED IN OUR BEST DISCRETION TO SECURE A CONSERVATIVE AND ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, WITH FREQUENT PROMPT AND CANDID REPORTS TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY'S EARNINGS AND EXPENSES AND OF ALL OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST. ANY STOCKHOLDER WHO HAS ALREADY GIVEN A PROXY FOR THIS MEETING CAN REVOKE IT AT PLEASURE BY EXECUTING ANOTHER OF LATER DATE. IT IS IMPORTANT TO EVERY STOCKHOLDER THAT HIS STOCK SHOULD BE REPRESENTED.

2D APRIL, 1889.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
113 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON.
1 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK,

42D-ST., MANHATTANVILLE AND ST. NICHOLAS-AV., TEXAS PACIFIC LAND SCRIP NOT DEPOSITED, FORT WAYNE AND JACKSON PREFERRED, ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD, JULIEN TRACTION CO.,

DEALT IN BY

GUSTAVE MAAS,
52 BROADWAY.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

120 Broadway, (Equitable Building.)
New-York,
Draw bills on the Union Bank of London.
Make Cable transfers.
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES for the use of travelers available in all parts of the World.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

The holders of above bonds who are desirous of protecting their interests are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and sign the agreement that has been prepared by the undersigned.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
THOMAS DENNY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
R. SOMERS HAYES.

JULIAN ELECTRIC TRACTION CO. STOCK bought and sold. Correspondence from stockholders solicited.
EDEY BROTHERS, 58 Broadway, N. Y. City, Members of New-York Stock Exchange.

ALL UNLISTED BONDS AND STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
ELECTRICAL SECURITIES.
J. HERON CROSSMAN,
74 BROADWAY.

EDEY BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS IN ALL PARTS OF

FINANCIAL.

LOMBARD

INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 Broadway, New-York,
GUARANTEES FIRST MORTGAGES AT 8 PER CENT.

Capital and Surplus - - $1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund, $3,000,000

Each bond is secured by above Guaranty and also by a First Mortgage on Real Estate worth three dollars for every dollar loaned. This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best and covers the fullest investigation. New-York references of the highest character and full information can be had on application. Fifty-five Savings Banks and over two hundred Institutions hold the securities of this company.

Denver, South Park and Pacific RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

An agreement between the Bondholders' Reorganization Committee and the Union Pacific Railway Company has been made whereby Bondholders at desiring to deposit their bonds on or before April 15, 1889, with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

The agreement can be examined and signed at the office of the Trust Company, No. 26 William-st, New-York. FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.

ELECTIONS.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, 94 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1889.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS OFFICE at this date the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors and Inspectors of the next annual election:

DIRECTORS.

John N. Bradley, Albon P. Man, James Hooker Hamersley, William H. Tailer, Charles G. Landon, S. Duncan Leverich, G. Henry Witthaus, Stephen B. Halsey, James Hopkins, Isaac F. Smith, Joseph Lentilhon, Andrew C. Bowden, Edmund W. Albro.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Thomas J. Gaines, C. Frank Tourtel, Edward Oothout.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th inst., Edmund W. Albro was unanimously re-elected President, and S. Duncan Leverich Vice-President of the company for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM P. BOGERT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company will be held at the office of the company, corner of Cortlandt and Church sts., New-York City, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May next, for the election of managers, and for other business.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock noon and remain open for one hour.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Saturday, April 13, until the morning of Wednesday, May 15.

By order of the Board of Managers.
F. M. OLYPHANT, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, O., March 30, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month.) The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

DETROIT, Mich., March 30, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next, (being the second day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1889.

THE TRANSFER BOOK OF THIS COMpany will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on Saturday, the 30th inst., (preparatory to the annual election for Directors to be held on the first day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the THIRD day of May next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 346 AND 348 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1889.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF the fourth class and to fill two vacancies, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, 17th of April, 1889, between the hours of 9 and 3 P. M.
R. W. WEEKS, Actuary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1889.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors and Inspectors of Election for the next ensuing year will be held at the banking house, Bowery, corner of Grand-st., on MONDAY, APRIL 8, Polls open between 11 and 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30, 1889.

MEETINGS OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, to vote upon the question of consolidation with the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway Company and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company, will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY morning, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 8 o'clock, and at Indianapolis, Ind., at 5 o'clock P. M. the same day.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, April 6, 1889, and reopen on Thursday, the 16th day of May, 1889.
J. D. LAYNG, President.
J. T. WARE, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS

Via PHILADELPHIA, to

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Pullman Car Service on all Trains.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M., 12:00 Midnight.
For CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, WILMINGTON and CHESTER, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 12:00 Midnight.
All trains (except 11:00 A. M.) run daily.

For tickets and Pullman car space call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 23, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

W. M. CLEMENTS, General Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d street station, New-York, as follows and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *6:00, *9:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:00, 18:15 P. M.; Toronto, 12:35 A. M., 10:00, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:00 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 9:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:00, *8:15 P. M. (and 11:30 A. M. for Utica only); Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 9:15, *9:15, *9:55, 11:30 A. M., *5:00, *8:15 P. M.; Newburgh, *10:15 A. M., *4:10, 5:15, 8:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 1:45, *5:25 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis daily. Hudson River Night Express, Albany only, daily except Sunday, 8:45 P. M. leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. station, at 11:30 P. M.; 8:30 P. M., Hoboken, West shore station, at 11:30 A. M., 8:30 P. M. Tickets, time tables, and other information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 790 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st., New-York, Cor. 261, 353, and 942 Broadway, 1,275 Third-ave., 125 East 125th-st., and 4 Court-st. Baggage will be taken from hotels and residences. Orders left at GARRETT'S, foot of West 42d-st., and foot of Jay-st., N. R., Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 6 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st. as follows:

6:30 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Clifton, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair cars to Buffalo.

11 A. M. (Sunday only) for Auburn, Geneva, Ithaca, Elmira, Waverly, and principal local and intermediate points. Chair car to Tuthannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:30 P. M. for Easton and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Easton.

5:10 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

6:45 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Clifton, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman Sleepers to Niagara Falls and Buffalo. Dining car to Elmira.

8:30 P. M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, and principal intermediate points.

11:30 P. M. (Sunday only) for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, and principal intermediate points.

For Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, Pullman Sleepers to Elmira and Buffalo. Dining car to Elmira.

For Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Binghamton, Owego, Ithaca, and Geneva, 8:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M.

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Easton, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 5:10, 6:45 P. M.

For Bethlehem, Allentown, Easton, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 5:10, 6:45 P. M.

For Bound Brook, Somerville, and Flemington, 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 5:10 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, Sayreville, South Amboy, and Jamesburg, 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 5:10 P. M.

For Long Branch, Sea Girt, Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 8:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M.

For Matawan, Keyport, Freehold, Farmingdale, Manasquan, Point Pleasant, and Bay Head, 8:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M.

For Red Bank, 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30 P. M.

For Rahway, Woodbridge, Metuchen, New Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, Bristol, Morrisville, Tullytown, Langhorne, Newtown, Hulmeville, Bensalem, Bristol, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Frankford, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, Fairmount, Kensington, and Philadelphia, 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 5:10, 6:45 P. M.

For Elizabeth, Linden, Roselle, Roselle Park, Cranford, Westfield, Plainfield, Dunellen, Somerville, Bound Brook, Bridgewater, Dover, Hackettstown, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, Delaware, Lambertville, New Hope, Penn Valley, Doylestown, Chalfont, Colmar, Hatboro, Willow Grove, Jenkintown, Glenside, Edge Hill, Abington, Meadowbrook, Bethayres, Somerton, Forest Grove

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, April 4:

Thomas C. Smith sold at public auction one lot, 24.5 by 87, 23 City Hall-place, west side, 107.3 feet north of Duane-st, for $14,400, to James Kennedy & Son; and lot 25 by 87.3 in 30 City Hall-place, adjoining above, sold for $15,100, to Edward J. Knaber, and one lot, 24.6 by 87.3, 32 City Hall-place, adjoining above, sold for $14,700, to Adler & Hermann.

John F. R. Sayre, by order of the administrator, sold the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, 160 East 87th-st, south side, 105 feet west of 2d-av, for $10,450, to Joan J. Killian; also, sold at public auction the 2½-story building, with lot 25 by 98.749 9th-av, east side, 100.5 feet north of 46th-st, for $34,900, to W. Stillman; dwelling, with lot 15 by 100.11, 59 West 97th-st, north side, 200 feet east of 9th-av, sold for $13,800, to J. J. Dugal; five-story brick building, with lot, 2,109 2d-av, southwest corner of 103d-st, sold for $50,000, to H. J. Perrot; similar house, with lot 25 by 100, 2,107 2d-av, adjoining above, sold for $25,000, to Charles Gunzer; similar house, with lot 25 by 100, 2,105 2d-av, adjoining above, sold for $24,750, to Thomas Farrell. Also, under a foreclosure decree, John H. Miller, Esq., referee, disposed of the three 2½-story brick buildings, with plot of land 75 by 75, 1,767 10 1,801 9th-av, west side, 23.11 feet south of 103d-st, for $70,750, to B. Tiellmann, and similar building, with lot 24.6 by 100.11, 102 West 103d-st, south side, 75 feet west of 9th-av, for $23,000, to John W. Beacon, plaintiff. And at auction sold the two-story brick frame, with lot 28 by 96.241 and 243 Fulton-st, east side, south of Sprague-alley, Brooklyn, for $23,800, to J. F. McFarland.

James C. Lalor, under a foreclosure decree, Richard H. Clarke, Esq., referee, sold a 2½-story frame house, with plot of land 99.11 by 100, on 5th-st, southeast of 135th-st, for $20,000, to Alonzo C. Munson, plaintiff.

L. J. & L. Phillips, under a foreclosure decree, Edward Robinson, Esq., referee, sold 12 three-story brick dwellings, with plot of land — by 60.3 by 816.10 by 90.3, on Brahurst-av, 100.6 feet south of 125th-st, for $109,000, to Euphemia S. Cohn, plaintiff.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction eight lots, together in size 201.10 by 100, on Grand Boulevard, east side, block front between 113th and 114th sts., for $57,600, to H. P. De Graaf, P. M. Duero, and others; 23 lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 113th-st, north side, 100 feet west of 10th-av., sold for $105,350, to L. Tobias, Oscar Durrees, and others; 23 lots, each 25 by 100.11 on East 114th-st, south side, 100 feet west of 10th-av., sold for $101,800, to D. G. Bayn, M. Hirschfield, and others; eight lots, together in size 201.10 by 100, on 10th-av., west side, block front between 113th and 114th sts., sold for $62,300, to Judge Dunn, P. H. De Foster, and others; eight lots, together in size 201.10 by 100, on Grand Boulevard, east side, block front between 112th and 113th sts., sold for $57,600, to M. Hirschfield, Slauson & Horton, and others; nine lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 112th-st, north side, 100 feet east of Grand Boulevard, sold for $38,600, to John Reilly, F. G. Dow, and others; nine lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 113th-st, south side, 100 feet east of Grand Boulevard, sold for $41,500, to Slauson & Horton and F. E. Truman, and 11 lots, each 25 by irregular, on West 113th-st, adjoining above, sold for $43,750, to H. Schneider, E. A. Redfern, and others.

Brown & Levineas, sale of the dwelling, with lot, 20 East 62d-st, west of Madison-av., was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 4.

103d-st, s. s., 352.5 ft. e. of 10th-av., 28x104.9; St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church to Alexander Walker..... $9,250

Warren-st, 36; executors of Joshua Jones to Helen A. Wiseman..... 69,500

Lots 79, 1,359, and 49, map of the Third-av. estate tract, executors of Francis Price, to executor, &c., of Peter Aston..... 3,000

131st-st, 208 W; exec. of John D. Taylor to Rosannah T. Townsend..... 50,000

156th-st, n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99; Sarah Lynch to Lucinda Heil..... 2,225

156th-st, n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99; same to Frederick Ackerman..... 2,050

3d-av., 370 and 372, &c.; Lydia W. Ranken and others to John M. Ranken..... 1

Lexington-av, 29 and 31; R. Roe & Co. to Snyder & Black..... 72,000

Same property; Charles W. Carpenter and wife to same..... 1

47th-st, s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; Charles J. F. Bohst and wife to Michael Herrmann..... 15,750

Christopher-st, n. s., 236 ft. e. of Waverley-place, 21.6x91x32.7x16x40x25.3x49.1; Gideon E. Fountain and wife to Anthony Reichhardt..... 54,750

154th-st, s. s., 103.5 ft. e. of New-av., 75x99.11; William Grupe to Henry S. Schiewitz..... 9,300

82d-st, s. s., 220 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x98.9; executor of George Tappen to Thomas Kirkwood..... 23,000

East Broadway, 189; Solomon Alter to Louis Isaacs..... 27,000

108th-st, s. s., 150 ft. e. of Riverside Drive, 50.10x100.11; Mary A. Kitson to Charles A. Fuller..... 17,000

91st-st, n. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100.8x15; same to William Whittaker..... 23,475

Chrystie-st, 49, 51, and 53; Peter Condon to Amrose E. Ely..... 2,000

4th-st, 65 East; Theodore Sattler to Hermann Brune..... 21,000

76th-st, s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Ernest Olpp to Alfred Wolf..... 13,250

2d-av., w. s., 79 ft. s. of 126th-st., 98.7x19; S. Korbitz to Mary McDonald..... 11,725

135th-st, 419 East; C. McGrath to Eliza M. Bayly..... 17,000

Monroe-st, 18; same to Mary B. Bagley..... 17,000

42d-st, s. s., 90 ft. w. of 11th-av., 59.3x98.9; C. Slevin to William Von Twestern..... 5,000

Cherry-st, 55 and 57; George Williams and others to Martin McCormick..... 10,800

Eastern, e. s., 62.9 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 60 x17; Charles Griffin to George Egler..... 11,000

1st-st, s. s., 265 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100.10x 75; Frances Eichhorn to Max Danziger..... 500

52d-st, s. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x 100.5; Amos O. Fish to Albert L. Thompson..... 22,000

78th-st, s. s., 378 ft. w. of 10th-av., 102.2x 17; George J. Cohen and wife to J. Schiffer..... 21,500

Same property; same to Bernard Levy..... 10

82d-st, n. s., 125.9 ft. w. of 2d-av., 98.9x 17.10; Amelia Emily J. Smith..... 24,200

76th-st, 419 East; Frank B. Smith to Henry Bader and wife..... 13,500

76th-st, n. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x102.2; John Bader and wife to Frank B. Smith..... 5,000

Simpson-st, w. s., 252.8 ft. n. of Lyon-st, 100x25; Mary L. Tiffany to John Reinschmidt..... 100

Same property; same to Frederick Reinschmidt..... 100

Morton-st, 427; Spencer Aldrich to Mary E. McLaughlin..... 16,500

144th-st, n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 99.11x 50; Joseph L. Martin to Peter Mitchell..... 12,250

127th-st, n. s., 98 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x115; Kate Knowles to Amelia Cocks..... 9,000

156th-st, n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 24.9x 107.1x30x124; Sarah Lynch to Frederick Swarts..... 505

75th-st, s. s., 174 ft. e. of West End-av., 102.2x19; Charles B. White to Henry Brock..... 35,000

46th-st, 160 West; Robert W. Forbes to John G. Williamson..... 15,000

82d-st, s. s., 333.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 98.9x16.8; Sarah A. Dearman to Paul J. Kamperer..... 1,050

Lee-av, w. s., 84 ft. s. of 91st-st, 88.8x16.7; Caroline Runk to Albert Seifert..... 18,000

18th-st, 232 West; Philip Boos to Julius Bowery, 15; Robert C. Haff and wife to Arthur A. Stilwell..... 18,000

Ludlow-st, 52; Harris E. Goldstein to Samuel Cohen..... 2,000

Rider-av, e. s., 74.3 ft. s. of 142d-st, 25.3x 24.7x75; Michael H. O'Neil and wife to Georgianna Weeks..... 15,050

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROWNSTONE CABINET-FINISHED HOUSES,

WEST 82D-ST. AND CENTRAL PARK.

One Block from L. Station, 81st-st. and 9th-av.

NO. 17 WEST 82D-ST., 25 FEET WIDE,

105, 19, 25, & 27 W. 82D-ST., 23 FT. WIDE.

Apply on premises or to

GEO. A. HAGGERTY,

803 3D-AV.

Nos. 167 and 171 West 74th-st

Always open. The closest examination solicited. The opportunity to purchase a four-story house with two-story extension, nearly 22 feet wide, for $28,000, will never occur again in this choice residence location.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

The Superbly-built House No. 174 West 75th-st,

With its exquisitely unique decorations by Messrs. Pr. Beck & Co. of 5th-av., is now open for inspection.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND ARRANGED four-story stone house for sale, 147 E. 85th-st, near Broadway; 26 feet wide; tastefully decorated and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city. Apply to

GEO. A. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

MURRAY HILL.

[illegible] near 5th-av.; five-story English basement [illegible]x100; perfect order; terms to suit; price, [illegible].

DAVID V. HARRETT & CO., 72 Liberty-st.

[illegible]AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—[illegible] corner, four-story [illegible] very handsomely decorated; hard-wood finish; modern improvements; together or singly as to suit purchaser. Apply to CHAS. F. SHARROTT, 21 West 22d-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.—RESIDENCE, FIVE [illegible] Basement, 20x80 feet; 20 rooms; [illegible]; price $250,000; worth $325,000. WYCOFF, 7,267 Broadway, Room 2; 47 East 14th-st, or premises, 202 West 76th-st.

AN ELEGANT CABINET-FINISHED [illegible] in all its appointments; will sell cheaper than [illegible]. Apply to owner, 202 West 76th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN EXTRA WIDE private dwelling on West 16th-st, near 5th-av.; dimensions, 34x65x92; sanitary plumbing; excellent condition throughout. H. LUDLOW HAY, 35 Liberty-st, Room 43.

5TH-AV., BELOW 12TH-ST.—FULL-SIZED Extra deep residence, in finest condition, at less than cost to owner; anxious to sell.
S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 Broadway.

HANDSOME ROW OF PRIVATE dwellings for sale; Nos. 2 to 14 East 82d-st, near 5th-av.; elegant location; prices moderate. Apply on premises.

$23,000 THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, West 47th-st, big bargain. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

SEE AUCTION COLUM of sale of the elegant private residence No. 813 5th-av. by V. K. STEVENSON & CO.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

On Erie Railway.

TEN HOUSES, RANGING FROM $2,250 TO $6,000; 10 YEAR PAYMENTS. SEND FOR PARTICULARS.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

P. S.—This is the most attractive spot within twelve miles of city.

IN PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Minnesota farm, (35 miles east of Fargo, Dakota,) 1,280 acres, half broken, half in hay; all fenced; 100 head registered stock; finest farm buildings in the county; flowing well and a half-mile lake directly in front of dwelling house. Particulars of

JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.

Superb stone residence and 100 acres finest garden, lawn, and woodland; house contains every modern convenience for comfort and elegance; commanding finest views of the river; this will be sold a sacrifice if offer soon is made. Apply to S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer, will sell at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

TUESDAY, APRIL 9,

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of LEOPOLD FRIEDMAN, deceased. Messrs. GEO. S. LESPINASSE and CHAS. H. HOLT, Executors.

10th-av., east side, 114th to 115th sts.—Plot of eight lots, 95x92½ feet each, beautifully located within a block of new cathedral site, Morningside Park and Drive, and Riverside Park and Drive.

10th-av., southeast corner of 100th-st.,

TWO CHOICE LOTS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13,

TO SETTLE THE ESTATE OF THE ORIGINAL BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV. STAGE COMPANY,

BY ORDER OF MESSRS. S. W. & S. M. ANDREWS.

42D-ST., NORTH SIDE, 240.8½ FEET WEST OF 5TH-AV.—PLOT OF SIX DESIRABLE LOTS, WITH THE IMPROVEMENTS THEREON.

43D-ST., SOUTH SIDE, 100 FEET WEST OF 5TH-AV.—FOUR FULL LOTS, 81.2½ BY 100.5 EACH, WITH THE IMPROVEMENTS THEREON.

75 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN AT FIVE PER CENT. FOR THREE YEARS IF DESIRED.

Maps and further particulars at the office of JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. B. LYNCH, AUCTIONEER,

WILL SELL ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE, at public auction,

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, at 12 M. o'clock, at the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 59 to 65 Liberty-st, THE ELEGANTLY BUILT, FURNISHED, PLUMBED, AND LOCATED four-story high-stoop residence,

NO. 315 6TH-AV.

BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS.

Size 22x70 and EXTENSION, lot 22x108, with a SUPERBLY-VENTILATED, SUNNY, RESTRICTED REAR.

The property is ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE, FRONTING, as it does, CENTRAL PARK, ADJOINING THE GRAND ENTRANCE AT 60TH-ST.

75 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE MONEY can remain at 4 PER CENT. Apply for further particulars to

WILLIAM L. FLAGG, Esq., Attorney, 32 Liberty-st, or at the office of the AUCTIONEERS, 166 BROADWAY, CORNER PINE-ST.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
THIRD SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1881,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,
The two four-story and one three-story brick dwellings, with plot of land,
NOS. 309 AND 311 GREENWICH-ST.,
63 JANE-ST.,
Northeast corner Greenwich and Jane sts.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SALE TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1881,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
15 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH-AV.,
EDGECOMBE ROAD, (HIGH BRIDGE PARK,) 3D-AV. AND 183D-ST.
The Cable E. R. passes the 10th-av. property.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
FREEHOLD SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1881,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY, NOS. 6 AND 7 CHATHAM-SQUARE, 2, 4 AND 6 EAST BROADWAY, 10 AND 12 CATHERINE-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1881,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,
the four-story marble-front building and lot, No. 455 6TH-AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1881,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,
three-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 11 RUTHERS-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1881,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,
THE ELEGANTLY BUILT, FURNISHED, PLUMBED, AND LOCATED four-story high-stoop residence,
NO. 315 6TH-AV.
BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS.
Size 22x70 and EXTENSION, lot 22x108, with a SUPERBLY-VENTILATED, SUNNY, RESTRICTED REAR.
The property is ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE, FRONTING, as it does, CENTRAL PARK, ADJOINING THE GRAND ENTRANCE AT 60TH-ST.
75 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE MONEY can remain at 4 PER CENT. Apply for further particulars to
WILLIAM L. FLAGG, Esq., Attorney, 32 Liberty-st, or at the office of the AUCTIONEERS, 166 BROADWAY, CORNER PINE-ST.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1881,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,
THE LARGE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY,
NOS. 6 AND 7 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
2, 4 AND 6 EAST BROADWAY,
10 AND 12 CATHERINE-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1881,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,
the four-story marble-front building and lot, No. 455 6TH-AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1881,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY,
NOS. 6 AND 7 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
2, 4 AND 6 EAST BROADWAY,
10 AND 12 CATHERINE-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1881,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,
four-story brick dwelling, with plot of land, northeast corner
ST. NICHOLAS-AV. AND 126TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at office of John H. Pinas, Esq., 234 Broadway, or at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

J. A. LEVY WILL SELL APRIL 9, AT the Real Estate Exchange, two of the finest flats on the west side, 157 and 159 West 83d-st. Call and examine them. A. KELLY, on premises.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

5TH-AV., BELOW 12TH-ST.—FULL-SIZED Extra deep residence, in finest condition, at less than cost to owner; anxious to sell.
S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 Broadway.

10 West 53d-st.

This elegant wide house, very handsomely furnished. Possession May 1. Terms low.
JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

UNFURNISHED.

AT VERY REASONABLE RENTAL, A fine, new, style dwelling, of 16 rooms, ready for immediate occupancy:
1,335 LEXINGTON-AV.,
146 EAST 89TH-ST.,
150 EAST 89TH-ST.
All in same block; differ in accommodations in every respect, and choose.
Permits unnecessary. Superintendence: can be seen at all hours.

TO LET.—5TH-AV.—TWO four-story houses adjoining, [illegible] 86th sts. One newly decorated by [illegible] bathroom; sanitary condition perfect; separately or together; rent, $1,800; [illegible] the city considering location, size, and [illegible] new cross-town cable road through 86th [illegible] connection with elevated road. Apply to [illegible], 361 Broadway.

THE LENOX BLOCK.

Two of these very attractive, handsomely-decorated houses. Possession at once. Park opposite both houses. Moderate rents. Apply 102 West 70th-st, or
J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE CORNER OF PARK-AV. AND 70TH-ST. IS TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. THIS IS THE BRIGHTEST AND HEALTHIEST SITUATION ON THIS ISLAND. OPEN DAILY 9 to 5.
J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE attractive modern-style house, No. 2 East 33d-st. Suitable for a physician or small private family.
APPLY TO
GEO. H. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—Two handsome four-story brownstone dwellings; exceptionally well built; handsomely decorated; together or singly. Apply to
CHAS. F. SHARROTT, 21 West 22d-st.

WEST 73D-ST.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE small houses at moderate rents; near elevated station; choice location. L. BROADES, Equitable Building.

A.—126TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. FINE three-story brownstone, 18.9x60; 11 rooms, perfect order; $1,200. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

72D-ST.—ELEGANT BROWNSTONE RESIdence on Lenox Hill, perfect order, for rent cheap. S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 Broadway.

A.—HOUSES TO LET—IN ALL LOCATIONS; $550 and up.
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

LONG BRANCH, ELBERON.

To rent—The Lyddy Cottages; various sizes and prices; new, with cabinet finish, richly and completely furnished; situated in the best part of Elberon, near the Grant, Childs, and Pullman cottages; fine lawns, stables, and bathing; gardener will show houses. For full particulars apply to
Mrs. M. A. LYDDY, 361 5th-av.,
or COUDERT BROTHERS, 79 William-st.

AT ROSLYN, L. I., RESIDENCE, WATER front on Hempstead Bay; 15 rooms, furnished, including linen; stabling; all box stalls; two cows; for year, $3,000; season, $2,700, including services of two men. W., Commercial Advertiser, 126 Fulton-st.

ROSLYN, L. I.—FULLY-FURNISHED RESIdence, lawn, stable, bathing, boating, &c.; all in perfect order; directly on water front season or year; possession at once. S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 Broadway.

SEABRIGHT, LOW MOOR, MONMOUTH Beach, and Rumson road, N. J.—Houses for rent. Particulars and pamphlet from D. B. KEELER, Jr., 20 Nassau-st, New-York.

IRVING-ON-HUDSON.

5 minutes' walk of station, furnished house, 15 rooms; stabling for four horses; 7 acres; fine river view; rent, $1,500. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway, N. Y.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent on ocean and lake, and inland. Lists and particulars of J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

45 Minutes via Erie Railway.

—A CHARMING SUBURB.—

Several very desirable houses of 10, to 14 rooms EACH. All improvements. Rents $450 to $600.

J. R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

AT MONTCLAIR, IN THE BEST PART OF the town, a most eligible residence, containing 17 rooms, with 2 rooms and bath; all in first-class order; two acres of ground, with fine lawn, stable, garden, &c.; 368 feet above sea level, with extensive view; rent, $1,400. Address HOME COMFORT, Box 167 Times Office.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET — FURNISHED, AT THE CAMbridge, 334 5th-av., A gentleman about to travel will sublet his apartments by the month or until July 1. Apply to E. W. DITMARS, 140 Nassau-st.

UNFURNISHED.

COZY TWO-ROOM (AND BATH) APARTMENT in the
"WESTMORELAND,"
UNION-SQUARE AND 17TH-ST.
Unfurnished. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT on premises, or to
GEO. E. READ,
ASTOR BUILDING, 9 PINE-ST.

2 LARGE CORNER FLATS, EIGHT ROOMS with modern exposure, will be unfurnished to tenants; near Central Park; rent $25 and $75. JAS. R. HAY, 84 Broadway, or Janitor, 161 West 46th-st.

UNFURNISHED FLOOR OF TWO ROOMS with use of bath, light, and heat, to let for $20 per month; respectable family. DON'T, Box 2,117 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE, LIGHT, AND CHEERFUL flats, finely decorated, in the new building 124 and 126 East 26th-st; six rooms, all light, and bath. Apply to Janitor on premises.

AT THE SHERMAN, Nos. 155 to 161 West 42d-st, elegant apartments; light, spacious, and airy; prices reasonable. Apply to the superintendent, or the proprietor.

47 EAST 20TH-ST.—LIGHT, SUNNY SIX-room flat, eight rooms, one door from Madison-av.; steam heated; unexceptionable.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A NEW DEPARTURE.—ELEGANT, LIGHT, and spacious apartments of 12 rooms each in
THE PARKWAY,
No. 45 West 72d-st, between Park and "L" station.
ENCIRCLED FIRE-PROOF.
Specially designed for families and children; arranged in two stories with private and sleeping rooms on separate floors; practically six distinct two-story houses under one roof; elevators and heat, steam heat; decoration to suit tenants; reduction for Summer months; elevator now running.
Particulars of
CHAS. DUKE & CO., OWNERS,
4TH-AV. AND 72D-ST.

HANDSOMELY-DECORATED, STEAM-heated SINGLE flats, (on the beautiful St. Nicholas-av., between 126th and 128th sts.,) 7 rooms and bath, besides independent room adjoining each chamber, containing many improvements not to be found in any other flats. LOCATION QUIET AND UNSURPASSED.
RENTS TO COMMENCE MAY 1.
$35 TO $50 PER MONTH.
Apply to janitor, on premises.

LISPENARD,

53 EAST 86TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV. Handsome apartments of 5 and 6 rooms; rents, $760 to $1,100 per annum; special inducements to those hiring now. Apply on premises.

"WESTMORELAND,"

S. E. COR. UNION-SQUARE AND 17TH-ST. A DESIRABLE CORNER APARTMENT, in good order and tastefully decorated, overlooking Union-square. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT on premises, or to
GEO. E. READ,
ASTOR BUILDING, 9 PINE-ST.

"THE SUNNY SIDE."

Park-av. and 73d-st., northwest corner. Magnificently decorated apartment; seven rooms and bath room; all rooms with windows on street. For further particulars and permit apply to
JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

Park-av. and 42d-st, opp. Grand Central Depot.

"THE WALTON," 164 EAST 86TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $25 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

FLATS OF SEVEN AND EIGHT ALL light rooms and bath, each flat as good as a private house. Madison-av. and 110th-st.; 4th Lexington-av. and 104th-st., five and six rooms and bath; rent, $22 to $27. WALKER & ARMSTRONG, 2,977 3d-av. and 106th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Desirable Offices to Let

AT LOW PRICES.

THE "STONE BUILDINGS,"

NOS. 28 TO 36 LIBERTY-ST.

near Nassau.
ELEVATOR,
STEAM HEAT,
JANITOR.
APPLY AT ROOM 34.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE

TOWER BUILDING,

50 BROADWAY AND 41 AND 43 NEW-ST.

Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents from $200 per annum upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS,
on premises or 89 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

FOR RENT.

RENT FREE TO MAY 1.

Stores, offices, and desk room in handsome new building corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; most conspicuous location on Broadway, through fleet down town. Low rents made on premises or at Room 5 60 Cedar-st.

DESIRABLE LOFTS TO LET AT
NO. 8 SPRUCE-ST.,
Together or separately, with steam elevator and steam power if desired. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, 22 Pine-st., New-York.

BASEMENT STORE.—130 WEST 23D-ST. Inquire in Excelsior Savings Bank, 118 West 23d-st.

TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS IN building 119 Bowery; suitable for business purposes. Apply to W. M. CARPENTER, 123 Bowery.

CENTENNIAL PARADE.—FIVE WINDOWS for rent, spot cash, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st.; call early. J. A. M'GINNIS, 9 West 14th-st.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COUPLE, FROTestant, a gentlemanly house to keep for the Summer or longer; wife accustomed to live in private houses; best references. Address Mrs. A. ALLEN, Post Office Station M, New-York City.

WANTED — A SECOND-STORY FLOOR front room on the line and during the time of the centennial parades; state location and price. Address J. M., Post Office Box 2,003, New-York City.

A MAN AND WIFE WISH TO TAKE CARE of house in city or country during the Summer; best of reference. Address J. B. C., Box 185 Times Office.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO MIND A gentleman's house while Summer out of town; first-class references exchanged. For terms, &c., apply to W. W. HUNTINGTON, Box 667, Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED, FURnished, on Hudson River, between Poughkeepsie and Kingston. Address F. M., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LARGEST FACTORY IN THE WORLD. MEDALS OF HONOUR AT ALL EXHIBITIONS. CHOCOLATE MENIER. THE SALE OF CHOCOLATE MENIER EXCEEDS 100,000 POUNDS PER DAY SOLD EVERYWHERE AVOID IMITATIONS

COSTA'S EXTERMINATORS KILLS Roaches, Redbugs, Rats, Mice; Carbolized Moth Tablets; infallible 60 years. 40 Clinton-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN GOING FROM MADISON-AV. AND 54th-st., via 54th-st. and 5th-av., to the Windsor Hotel a DIAMOND weighing about three carats, cluster. The finder will be amply rewarded by leaving at the office of the Windsor Hotel.

LOST.—A YORKSHIRE TERRIER, WITH black collar. Finder will be rewarded at 13 Park-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Trial desired in the city and county of New-York.—CHARLES P. CURTIS and WILLIAM P. MONTAGUE, as surviving Trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Cary, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIZABETH VINCENT CARY, Thomas G. Cary, individually and as surviving Trustee under the last will and testament of Thomas G. Cary, deceased; Charles J. Curtis, as sole surviving Administrator, with the will annexed, of said Thomas G. Cary, deceased; Elizabeth U. Ingalls, Caroline G. Curtis and Thomas F. Curtis, stirpes and next of kin of said Thomas G. Cary, deceased; Sarah G. Cary, Maria F. Cary, Louisa C. Felton, Cornelius Conway Felton, Thomas G. Felton, Frances G. Cunningham and Edward Cunningham, her husband; Harriet A. C. Montague, widow of Edward Montague, deceased, and Edward Montague and Margaret Prescott Montague, minor children of said Edward and Harriet A. C. Montague; Charles Cotesworth P. Montague, individually and as Executor of the last will and testament of Helen G. Montague, deceased; William F. Montague the younger, as minor, by the guardian ad litem; Helen G. Montague, deceased, and Tucker Deland, as sole surviving and substituted Trustee under the marriage settlement of said Helen G. Montague, deceased; Nancy C. Cary, individually, and Nancy C. Cary, Lucius Tuckerman, and William S. Dexter, as Executors of the last will and testament of William F. Cary, Senior, deceased; Anne P. Cary, Grace M. Cary, Miles G. Cary, Mary C. Cary, Henry C. Williams F. Cary, Junior, deceased; Hamilton W. Cary and Caroline Catherine Cary, children of said William F. Cary, Junior, deceased; Randolph Dexter, Anne M. Cary, Mary W. Brathwaite and E. Windsor Brathwaite, her husband; Rebecca de Rosenbaum, Alice Forbes Cary, widow of Edward M. Cary, deceased, Edmund Cunningham, Junior, and Ruth Lidyham, her husband; Alice Cary Williams and Harold Williams, her husband; Ethel Cabot and Francis R. Cabot, her husband; Hester Cunningham, Edward Cunningham the younger, and Ruth Cunningham, deceased, Alice Forbes Cary, as Executrix of the last will and testament of Edward M. Cary, deceased, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, March 30, 1881. CHARLES P. CURTIS, Jr.

FRANCIS E. CANDLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address No. 49 Wall-street, New-York City, New-York.

To the above-named defendants Charles P. Montague, the executor, Edward Cunningham, the younger, Hiram Cunningham, Russell Cary Montague and Margaret Prescott Montague: The foregoing summons in this action was served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 25th day of March, 1881, as will more fully appear by reference to said order, which is on file with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York, at the City Hall in the said city. Dated New-York, March 30, 1881.

CHARLES P. CURTIS, Jr.,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address No. 49 Wall-street, New-York City, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Lexington-av. from 50th-st. to 59th-st., and the acquisition of title to the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises required for the purpose.—Pursuant to the order of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled matter, and bearing date the 29th day of March, 1881, and to the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises required for the purpose of opening Lexington-av. from 50th-st. to 59th-st

THE GREAT CELEBRATION

ACTION OF THE PLAN AND SCOPE COMMITTEE.

WARD M'ALLISTER SURRENDERED AS SECRETARY AND HIS AUTHORITY ON THE BALL COMMITTEE ABRIDGED.

Mayor Grant presided at one of the most important meetings yesterday of the Committee on Plan and Scope of the Washington Centennial Celebration that has thus far been held. Reports were received from various standing committees and conclusions reached with respect to several important matters.

In a quiet and considerate way it was made apparent to Mr. Ward McAllister that his usefulness as Secretary of the Committee on Entertainment had become seriously impaired, and he accordingly resigned. Mr. Gouverneur Morris was elected in his stead. Besides this, the executive direction of the ball that had previously been given to the manager and superintendent (another title by which Mr. McAllister was known) was conferred upon a committee consisting of Messrs. Fish, Olin, Jay, Winthrop, and Stokes. This committee will be known as the Committee on Management, and will have power to engage proper persons to supervise all details excepting such matters as are under control of the manager.

The committee on the reception of the President at St. Paul's Chapel reported that a committee of the Vestry would meet him at the Vesey-street gate and escort him to the west approach to the chapel, where the rector and Vestry would receive him, and he will be escorted to the Washington pew. After the service he will retire in the same manner.

The Army Committee reported that five stands would be erected, to four of which admission fees will be charged. One stand will be on the east side of Madison-square, extending from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth street, and accommodating 5,000 persons. Tickets for this stand will be complimentary, and they will include the distinguished guests that have been invited to attend the celebration. On this stand will be the Legislature and State officials. The second stand will be situated on the west side of Fifth-avenue, extending from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-fifth streets. It will accommodate 1,500 persons, and it is proposed to charge $3 for each ticket of admission. The third stand is to be situated on the north side of Washington-square, from University-place to Fifth-avenue, and will accommodate about 2,500 persons, and admission will be $1. The fourth stand will be situated on Fifth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. It will accommodate 5,000 persons, and the admission fee will be 50 cents. The largest stand, accommodating 10,000 persons, will be at City Hall Park, 400 feet south from Chambers-street. The charge for seats will be 25 cents. Gen. Daniel Butterfield has been selected as Marshal of the industrial parade. The Committee on States reported Col. Floyd Clarkson, a member of the committee, for Marshal of the parade.

The Committee on Plan and Scope appropriated $1,000 to the German Committee to furnish instrumental and vocal music at the open-air concert in Madison-square. Theodore Thomas is to conduct the chorus, which will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," "This is the Lord's Day," and "The Heavens Praise the Lord's Glory."

Mr. Gerry reported that the hotel proprietors and the Hotel Men's Association had been requested to provide a Public Comfort Committee, but they had declined to do so. He earnestly advised that such a committee be formed. The Entertainment Committee were allowed $750 for the entertainment of President Harrison, his Cabinet, and the Federal judiciary at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel for the three days of the celebration.

The Navy Committee reported that President Harrison would be at Elizabethport at 11 A. M. April 29. The Admiral of the navy has been invited to act as Grand Marshal of the naval parade and review by the President. The steamboat interests have designated Capt. Morse as their immediate commander for the occasion.

The committee on decoration and illumination of the city recommended that householders drape their house fronts, or at least the doorways, with colored stuffs during the day, and illuminate them at night with hanging candles or the newly-invented colored cups with wax lights.

Secretary Tracy's notification to the Sub-Committee on Army that the corps of cadets at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, would be permitted to take part in the Washington centennial parade on April 30 has been followed by an official communication from Adjt.-Gen. Richard C. Drum, United States Army, stating that the necessary instructions have been given by Secretary Proctor to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy to insure the parading of the West Point cadets in New-York on that occasion.

An earnest effort has been made by the army authorities to secure a representation of the mounted arms of the regular military force of the United States in the inauguration parade, and a detail of nearly 300 officers and men, with a corresponding number of horses, is counted upon. The quarter and subsistence consigned a three-story building has been contracted for, situated in Forty-ninth-street, near Eighth-avenue.

The Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard, of Baltimore, Col. Charles D. Gaither, is to be pointedly quartered in the Ballistes, a new apartment house just completed, in Thirty-fifth-street, adjoining the State Arsenal, at Seventh-avenue.

Eight hundred troops representing the National Guard of the State of Delaware have been assigned quarters in the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, over Tompkins Market.

It has been decided to begin the sale of seats on the grand stands for the military and industrial parades, April 30 and May 1, on the 16th inst. They are to be issued in order of application, and no single individual is to be permitted to purchase more than five seats in one block.

Delegates from about 450 Irish Catholic societies of this city met in convention last night at the Cathedral School Hall, 111 East Fifty-ninth-street, and elected a committee to arrange for the part to be taken by these societies in the centennial parade. The committee will meet again at the same place next Tuesday evening. It is expected that between 25,000 and 30,000 Irish Catholics will participate in this part of the great celebration.

JERSEYS OUT OF FASHION.

WELL-BRED STOCK SOLD AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Farmers' wives who attend sales of Jersey cattle wear solitaire diamond earrings and hats and wraps cut and made in the latest fashion. At least those did who were at yesterday's sale at the American Institute Building. But they will not continue to wear them much longer if Jersey stock continues to sell at the ridiculously low prices it did yesterday. Breeders cannot afford hereafter to buy such goods for their wives and daughters if the market continues as dull as it seemed to be judging from yesterday's sale. The 79 head brought but $5,380, an average of but a few cents over $68 a head. Raising cattle at that rate will compel gentleman farmers to discard the topcoats, boutonnières and over-gaiters they now affect and get back to home-spun garments. Of the lot sold by Mr. Kellogg, 43 were from T. A. Havemeyer's Model Farm, Mahwah, N. J., and sold for $1,455, the heifers, fairly well bred, selling at an average of about $30. The 24 from James Stillman's Briarcliffe Farm, Sing Sing, N. Y., brought but $2,305, and the 12 from the Green Mountain Stock Company's farm, West Randolph, Vt., sold for $1,620. L. O. Appleby of this city purchased the two best cows of the latter lot for $330 and $220 respectively, these being the best prices paid. Maharajah Boy, a three-year-old bull, Havemeyer bred, sold for $80, and three years ago in the same place, an almost full yearling brother sold for $1,775. Among the largest purchasers at the absurdly low prices were Max Everett of this city; Frederick Billings, Woodstock, Vt.; D. Forrest Dickinson, Sing Sing, N. Y.; F. E. Shaw, Dunkirk, N. Y.; J. P. Haines, Toms River, N. J.; S. Francisco, Montclair, N. J.; H. Benedict, Brooklyn, and A. E. Wayland of Orange County.

FOR THE PARIS SHOP GIRLS.

A pleasant musical and literary entertainment in aid of the little bureau of help and employment kept in the Rue Rousseau, in Paris, by a committee of American ladies for the shop girls of that city was given last evening in the parlors of the Rutgers Female College, at 54 to 56 West Fifty-fifth-street. It was listened to by an audience of 300 ladies and gentlemen, including Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John Hall, Col. and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Adam Badeau, Miss Dolsom, and the members of the committee in New-York, Mrs. Edmund Van Rensselaer, Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Miss Atterbury, and Miss Nannie B. West.

The proceeds of the concert were about $200, which sum will be shortly forwarded to Paris. Mrs. Anna Randall-Diehl, Professor of Elocution at Rutgers, recited "The Royal Princess" and "Mme. Rose's Courtship," with delightful ease, and Mrs. E. B. Southwick played Beethoven's Sonata, opus 2, excellently. The Rev. Anson P. Atterbury of the Park Presbyterian Church gave an outline of the work in Paris, and Miss Atterbury and Miss Dodge of Rutgers Hall gave some of the entertaining impressions. The other recitations and solos on the programme were cleverly rendered by the Misses Ella Jocelyn, Jessie and Sarah

IN DR. AGNEW'S MEMORY.

AN ENDOWMENT FUND FOR THE EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL.

The Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital never had a more active and earnest friend than Dr. C. R. Agnew, to whose skill and earnest endeavors very much of the success it has achieved in its field of charitable work is due. It is most fitting, therefore, that the friends of this institution should erect in his memory a suitable monument. Believing that had he chosen what form this memorial should take, it would be something which should be a benefit to the hospital, a committee of gentlemen have taken the matter in hand, and will try to raise $100,000, to be used in erecting an extension to the hospital building.

Direct contributions of money are particularly desired, but in case any donor should prefer to endow a bed in perpetuity he can do so by a contribution of $5,000. Such money will be accredited to the C. R. Agnew Memorial Fund, and the bed endowed will be named for the donor.

There certainly should be, and probably will be, a liberal response to the appeal of the committee, which is given herewith:

MANHATTAN EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL, 103 PARK-AVENUE.

The suffering which the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital relieves can only be dealt with by skill and care under the most favorable circumstances. The usefulness of the institution is widely recognized. In the death of Dr. C. R. Agnew it lost its earliest and best friend, who gave to it, besides his marvelous professional skill, every possible form of unpaid service. The Directors propose, as a fitting memorial of Dr. Agnew, to extend the capacity of the hospital for unutilized by raising an endowment fund, to be called the "C. R. Agnew Memorial Fund," the income of which shall be applied to the running expenses of the hospital. Could any monument more fittingly recall his unselfish services to his fellow-men? If he could be consulted, is there any expression of affectionate regard that he would so much appreciate?

It is believed that there are many of his friends who will gladly contribute to this fund to mark their sense of his own generous nature and to aid an institution which he founded and cherished with self-denying care. It is hoped that a sum of $100,000 may be secured, which would not only be a fitting memorial of him, but also go far toward enabling the hospital to carry on with ease its constantly-increasing work.

It was for many years the anxious wish of Dr. Agnew that the hospital should, for its own protection, and as a means of extension in the future, purchase the property immediately in its rear, now used as a livery stable, and which is liable to become very objectionable and detrimental to the health of the inmates of the hospital. The Directors feel that the time has now come for fulfilling Dr. Agnew's long-cherished desire, and have decided to make the purchase, and to apply so much of the "C. R. Agnew Memorial Fund" as may be required in paying for its cost. It is confidently believed that the investment will yield a net income of five per cent. per annum, until such time as the needs and means of the hospital may justify the employment of the property for hospital purposes.

The Directors suggest that annual subscriptions will be acceptable, as well as large gifts, and payments can be made to suit the convenience of subscribers. A form of bequest accompanies this circular, to guide those who prefer this mode of giving.

Contributions may be sent to Mr. Charles Lanier, Treasurer, 17 Nassau-street, New-York.

John Sinclair, President; Charles Lanier, Treasurer; Auguste Richard and Logan C. Murray, Vice-Presidents.

D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D., Andrew H. Smith, M. D., Morris J. Asch, M. D., O. D. Pomeroy, M. D., David Webster, M. D., Abram S. Hewitt, David S. Kennedy, W. B. Crosby, George J. Gould, Charles A. Miller, John Sloane, John Stewart, and George T. Bliss, Committee on C. R. Agnew Memorial Fund.

This is the form of bequest referred to in the circular:

"I give and bequeath to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, incorporated May 5, 1869, under the laws of the State of New-York, the sum of ——, to be applied to the uses and purposes of said corporation, as a part of the Dr. C. R. Agnew Memorial Endowment Fund."

A SUPPER TO COQUELIN.

THE GREAT FRENCH ACTOR ENTERTAINED BY MR. DALY.

A very pleasant little entertainment was given in Daly's Theatre last evening after the performance of "Samson and Dalilah." In Mr. Daly's private office on the stage, a room filled with bric-à-brac and rare curiosities, Constant Coquelin, the great French actor, sat down to the farewell supper given him in this country. The compliment was paid him by Augustin Daly, who had invited Dion Boucicault and a few gentlemen to meet the French artist in a room to which strangers are seldom permitted to penetrate. The small table around which the host and his guests gathered was lavishly decorated with bright flowers, and the supper was one of the pleasantest social affairs of the kind ever arranged. Mr. Daly is a thoughtful as well as a liberal host, and nothing was wanting to contribute to the comfort of his little circle of guests. The morning was well advanced before the happy company disbanded, and before that Mr. Coquelin and Mr. Daly had exchanged souvenirs of the occasion. Mr. Daly presented to the French actor a copy of his "Portfolio of Players," elegantly bound and appropriately inscribed, and M. Coquelin gave to Mr. Daly a beautiful photographic album, containing pictures of himself and his company taken in Paris, on each of which was an autograph inscription by Coquelin.

M. Coquelin will sail for France to-morrow on the steamer La Bourgogne. He leaves behind him a great circle of friends as a man as well as admirers as an actor, and is very anxious to return some time in the future and renew his American acquaintances.

SOME TIPS ABOUT TROUT.

The *American Angler* of April 6 will contain a paper by the editor, William C. Harris, intended for a brief description of the charrs and salmon trout of American waters, and suggesting the simplest methods of identifying species. A few sentences will serve to indicate the purpose of this contribution to seasonable literature.

"Our speckled trout of the East is a charr: so is the lake trout, the blue-black trout of the Rangeley's, the other so-called varieties of red-spotted trout found in New-England waters, and the sebling of Germany, recently introduced.

"In the West the same classification applies to the Dolly Varden trout, and also to several imperfectly known species of Arctic America and of Siberia.

"Of the true salmon trout (*Salmo*) we have no representatives in the East except those lately introduced, the rainbow, Loch Leven, and the German or brown trout, the latter particularly bidding fair to become an acclimatized and exceptionally popular game fish.

"In the West they have several species of the true salmon trout, viz., the rainbow, the steel head, Rio Grande, and black-spotted or cutthroat trout, with its several imperfectly-described forms, known ichthyologically and locally as the Lake Tahoe, Waha Lake, and Kansas River trout.

"Thus it will be seen that the angling tourist in his trout outings has grand opportunities to indulge in his favorite pastime, and whether his intelligence usually keeps fairly abreast of his enthusiasm, he may be sadly adrift in determining at sight the generic character of the trout which he has just basketed after much pleasure and excitement."

OPPOSING ALDERMEN'S DESIRES.

The Aldermen who want a special legal adviser instead of the Corporation Counsel and who desire to handle $15,000 to purchase fireworks and decorations for the public buildings as a means of celebrating the Washington centenary were made indignant yesterday by the receipt from Albany of information that Corporation Counsel Beekman was opposing the passage of bills to give them those privileges. They were also informed that the Corporation Counsel was acting under the guidance of Mayor Grant.

The members of the Aldermanic Committee on Legislation are particularly indignant, and charge Mr. Beekman with duplicity because he did not oppose the bills when they were urging their passage.

Mayor Grant said, in explanation of the action of Mr. Beekman: "I have asked Mr. Beekman to oppose all measures that have not been submitted to me for scrutiny and approval. I have particularly asked him to protest against all bills providing for the unnecessary expenditure of city money. That is the motive of his action."

Alderman Storm, Chairman of the Aldermanic Finance Committee, is opposed to the gratification of the desire of some of his colleagues for the opportunity to expend $15,000 for fireworks and flags, and for a lawyer who will advise them as they wish to be advised. But his colleagues think they can procure the passage of the bills.

THE MARKETMEN MUST MOVE.

The Dock Board, at its meeting yesterday, passed a set of resolutions compelling the marketmen still occupying stalls on old Pier 23 North River to vacate them within twenty days. Copies of the resolutions and notices of the action of the board were ordered to be sent to each of the twenty or thirty firms now doing business there.

A communication was also received by the Dock Board from the Centennial Committee asking for the use of the yard of the Dock Department in East Sixteenth-street and the East River, for the preparation of 14 floats to be used in the parade service. The matter was referred to the Engineer in Chief.

CHECKS AS GOOD AS GOLD.

Checks on The Cheque Bank of London have been found to be of the greatest possible convenience to travelers in any part of the world, and are largely taking the place of circular letters of credit, &c., as they are accepted everywhere at nearly par. Bank of England sovereigns are issued in exchange for checks at the Cheque Bank, and Parisian and New-York gold will likewise be given for them. New-York agency offered will shortly be filled. The Cheque Bank has established an agency at 2 Wall-street, N. Y. Matthews & Co. being the repre-

TRADE IN DR. BRISAC'S LOTS.

PART OF THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM PROPERTY SOLD AT AUCTION.

Ninety-eight city lots in the northwestern part of Manhattan Island—comprising part of the Bloomingdale Asylum property—were sold at auction in the Real Estate Exchange yesterday, and brought in the aggregate more than half a million dollars. These lots comprised part of the unimproved tract owned by the Society of the New-York Hospital, which was bought in 1816 for $288 an acre. These lots are on Tenth-avenue and Grand Boulevard, One Hundred and Twelfth, One Hundred and Thirteenth, and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets. The society retains all the land to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Peter F. Meyer, the real estate auctioneer, after disposing of the 98 lots in 1 hour 44½ minutes, including the time occupied for two long examination of lots in order to give satisfaction and confidence in the property as an investment by offering to wager $5,000, even money, that the next sales in the Morningside-Riverside districts would bring 25 per cent. over current prices.

The site for the proposed Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, extends from Morningside to Tenth avenue and from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Thirteenth street.

The importance of yesterday's sale was indicated by the large attendance of buyers and the sustained interest manifested. On the stand behind the auctioneer were James M. Brown, President of the New-York Hospital Society; Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer, and Governors William Turnbull, H. K. Cammann, and George S. Bowdoin. T. Higgins was in a group at one end of the platform, and at the other end stood a sharp little woman in black, who watched the proceedings with the interest of an investor. No one appeared to know her, and she disappeared immediately after the sale was closed. Among the bidders were President Bayne of the Seaboard National Bank, President De Graaf of the Bowery Bank, Thomas Morgan, Judge Dugro, J. M. Valentine, the brewer; Oscar Duryea, L. Topplitz, the millionaire hatter; J. C. Edelmeyer, E. A. Bedford, and D. S. Slawson.

The sale was begun promptly at noon. The first lot offered was the fourth from the corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, with a frontage on the avenue of 25 feet, and a depth of 100 feet. The first bid was $4,000, and advances of $25 and $50 were made until it was knocked down to Mr. F. De F. Foster for $5,800. Subsequently he bid in the two adjacent lots on the north side at $5,800 each. The first corner sold brought $8,600 from Bre-ver Van Rensselaer, but the two lots in the rear for $10,000. Judge Dugro secured the opposite corner also for $8,600. Mr. Edelmeyer got one Boulevard corner for $9,000, and President De Graaf the other for $9,600. Intermediate lots at the end of the block ranged from $7,000 to $6,250. Lots on the cross streets brought from $4,575 down to $4,450. President Bayne secured ten at the outside figure on One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and Mr. Topplitz nine on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street at the minimum price. Mitchell Hirshfield bought a corner lot fronting on the Boulevard for $9,600, and three adjacent lots for $6,700 each. The corresponding corner went for $9,050 to Mr. Edelmeyer. An extra-wide lot with three sides at the junction of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street was sold for $3,400, the best bargain of the day. Messrs. Slawson and Horton captured seven lots on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street for $4,600 each. The total amount realized was $502,000.

ATTACKED IN THE DARK.

A WOMAN STABBED BY A STRANGER AT WESTVILLE, L. I.

The residents of Westville, a hamlet in the town of Hempstead, L. I., are greatly troubled by the doings of an unknown man. Several women, while on their way home after dark, have been badly frightened by having a man suddenly spring from behind a tree and seize them by the arm. He seemed to content himself with frightening them until last Tuesday evening.

His victim on that evening was Mrs. Alice Stancliff, wife of Henry Stancliff, one of the best-known residents of Westville. Mrs. Stancliff, accompanied by her fourteen-year-old daughter Lottie, was returning home about 9 o'clock from a neighbor's house. When she reached the rear of her yard a man suddenly appeared. He seized Mrs. Stancliff by the arm and at the same time made an attempt to grasp her daughter. The latter fled screaming to the house, while the man continued to battle with Mrs. Stancliff. He seized her by the throat and struck her a murderous blow with a knife he carried. Then he took to his heels.

Mrs. Stancliff was carried to the house. It was found that the knife had cut through her clothing and broken one of her corset steels. It was this latter that undoubtedly saved her life. She was unable to give the least description of her assailant. Search parties were organized to hunt for him, but they were unsuccessful.

MANY JAPANESE NOVELTIES.

The Japanese Trading Company have just moved into their new and commodious store, 18, 20, and 22 East Eighteenth-street, and offer many novelties in the way of Japanese goods. In fans alone there is enough to attract the eye and arrest the attention. In the stock special attention has been paid to the season, and beautifully hand-painted passion flowers on grounds of tinted paper, silk, and parchment are to be found. Of these there are three styles, in brown, gold, and pea green. A novelty offered is the five-fingered bamboo splits laced with gray silk, and ranging in price from $1 50 to $2 50. Extension fans can be bought from 25 cents up.

A new line of chints parasols in blue and white, lanterns, screens in silk, satin, paper, Japanese chints, both embroidered and hand-painted portières of rice and grass in gray, blue, old gold, and red, and fancy and decorative ornaments in silver bronze are among the features of the stock. A novelty is a large assortment of gentlemen's neckwear in Japanese designs in silk, crêpe, and chintz.

PROBABLY A SUICIDE.

Coroner Hanly, in investigating the death of William Kromelbein, the janitor who was supposed to have shot himself at 1,589 Park-avenue, on Tuesday night, yesterday heard of a statement, said to have been made by Kromelbein, to the effect that a woman had shot him. This statement was supposed to have been made to an attendant at the Presbyterian Hospital. The facts, however, in the case, point to suicide.

Kromelbein had been out of work since last October. He lived with his wife and two children at Eighty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. On Tuesday he sent his wife to Brooklyn. He spent the day at home and in a saloon near by, and at night was seen to enter the flat in Park-avenue where he and formerly worked. He went down into the cellar and in a few minutes two shots were heard by Mrs. Annie Meyer, who lives in the first flat. She went into the cellar and found him lying on the floor. Two bullets had been fired into his stomach.

TWO INTERESTING RELICS.

C. L. Darrow of 28 Spencer-place, Brooklyn, is the possessor of two relics of rather more than usual public interest. These are a copy of the so-called "Breeches" Bible, printed A. D. 1599, and which gets its name from the peculiar translation of Genesis, iii., 7. The other is an arm chair, well authenticated as once the property of Mary Queen of Scots. The chair is a trifle over 330 years old, is of black oak, and a very fine specimen of the carver's work. Mr. Darrow, being more public spirited than most possessors of such articles of historical interest, kindly offers to exhibit these relics freely to any one who may wish to see them on any week-day afternoon.

FOR THE NEW CITY BUILDING.

The commission which is to supervise the erection of a municipal building met in the Mayor's office yesterday. It directed the Controller to have the northeastern corner of the City Hall Park surveyed for a site and to determine how much room the County Clerk, the Register, the Controller, and the city departments will need in the new building, which will be 400 feet long and 150 feet deep. It will take the places of the Criminal Courts Building, the Register's office, and the fire engine house. Its cost has not yet been determined.

BEWARE OF a slight irritation of the throat. BROWN'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Sold at all elevated railroad stations.—Advertisement.

Now is the Time

To purify your blood and fortify your system against the debilitating effects of Spring weather. As no other season is the bitter taste in the mouth more prominent, the breath so offensive, the drowsy disposition so frequent, or that extreme tired feeling so prevalent. Now is the opportune time for the medicine to build up the system, purify the blood, cure biliousness and headache, overcome that tired feeling, and create a good appetite.

"For many years I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla in the early spring, when I am troubled with dizziness, nausea, and general lassitude, and it has never failed to relieve me promptly and entirely." JOHN MANN, 659 43d-st., Town of Lake, Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

AS MYSTERIOUS AS EVER.

PUZZLING POINTS IN THE KRULISCH TRIAL.

NO EVIDENCE YET ADDUCED TO SHOW WHO KILLED DRUG CLERK WECHSUNG.—MR. PURDY'S THEORIES.

Yeanz William Krulisch, on trial before Judge Gildersleeve for the murder of Drug Clerk Wechsung, does not show one jot of his coolness as the effort to fix the crime upon him progresses. He keeps his eyes fixed on the witnesses, and seems to note carefully every particle of testimony as it is given. At this stage of the investigation the case is still one of much mystery.

Immediately after Judge Gildersleeve took his seat yesterday Lawyer Purdy began the cross-examination of Dr. Doepfner, for whom Wechsung and Krulisch worked. It has been the theory of Mr. Purdy that the druggist himself got angry because Wechsung came to the drug store intoxicated and hit him with the axe. He has now changed his mind and is of the opinion that a tramp entered the store and used the axe on Wechsung so that he might rob the money drawer, which was found torn open.

"Did a detective tell you last night," asked Mr. Purdy of Dr. Doepfner, "that you would be accused by me of murdering your clerk?"

"No, Sir," was the answer, given with hesitancy.

"I want to have you understand that I do not necessarily throw any suspicion upon you by my questions," said Mr. Purdy.

"Maybe you can," said the druggist, grimly.

In reply to the lawyer's questions the druggist told how Plumley, Conway, and Krulisch on the morning of the murder, and that when he saw his clerk lying on the floor he thought he was drunk. Wechsung had once been drunk in the store. The druggist was questioned at length as to his effort to get Krulisch to sleep in Wechsung's bed on the night after the murder. He said that he did not know what his idea in doing this was. Krulisch said all along that he would stay, but he went home at the last moment.

Mr. Jereme examined the witness on the re-direct. Dr. Doepfner said that he had never sent anybody to buy a hatchet. The hatchet with which the killing was done was shown to the druggist and he said that the first time he saw it was after the discovery of the crime. Judge Gildersleeve asked some questions, and in replying to them Dr. Doepfner said that when he started to wash the blood off Wechsung's face it did not come off readily because it was dried partially. The druggist said that a mallet which was in the room where the body was found was not there the night before, although it belonged in the store.

Dr. C. J. Maguire was the next witness. He told of the character of Wechsung's wounds and thought it probable that they had been inflicted about 20 minutes before the crime was discovered, although the time might have been longer. He was of the opinion that blood might dry on the face in 10 minutes.

The mystery of this case was thickened by the story told by Officer Abraham Phillips. This Policeman was called by Plumber McCreary after he found Wechsung on the floor. There were two very important points about his testimony, and neither of them bore on the theory of the boy's guilt. When he entered the store and saw the condition that Wechsung was in he agreed with Dr. Maguire that an autopsy examination should be taken. The witness was sitting on the sofa. The officer proceeded to ask the usual questions. Wechsung explained that he was sitting on the sofa when he was hit on the head. He put up his hand to shield himself and then he fell on the floor. He was struck several times. "I was struck by a man at 7:15 o'clock. I don't know the man," were the words said to have been used by the murdered clerk. The word "man" created a buzz of excitement in the court room. Krulisch is not a large boy for 17 years of age. Officer Phillips was asked again on this point, and he repeated what he had said and stuck to it.

Later the officer added to the sensation caused by his testimony by stating very positively that Wechsung said that he let Krulisch into the store at exactly 7:10, and that he then sent him out for rolls. This is a direct contradiction of a material part of Dr. Doepfner's testimony. The latter said that when Krulisch came into the store after the clerk had been found he was asked where he had been, and answered that he had been to the bank after rolls. He said that Wechsung had given him the money. At this the clerk said, according to Dr. Doepfner, "Well! I gave you no money." This was said in German. This, the prosecution claimed, meant that the clerk had not sent Krulisch for the rolls. It is true that the witness told three or four different stories about the rolls, but this fact, taken together with Officer Phillips's testimony, only adds more fog to the case.

The officer said that he did not hear the injured man saying anything to the druggist about having given him money and sending him after the rolls. Detective James K. Price began telling what he had learned about the case yesterday, and it is thought that before the conclusion of his story to-day he will add an interesting chapter to the case. Yesterday he told of the way in which Krulisch was tracked by himself and two other detectives on the night after the murder. When he first entered the drug store after the murder he was told that a woman who lives in the house had seen a strange man at the store about 7 o'clock that morning. Juror Griffin was ill during the afternoon, and court was adjourned at 3 o'clock on that account.

DR. BEECHER'S FOOT AMPUTATED.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, whose left leg was broken just above the ankle on Wednesday night, when he tried to jump off a moving train at the "Culver" station, Nostrand avenue and Twentieth-street, Brooklyn, was resting comfortably at the Seney Hospital yesterday. It was at first thought that the fractured bone would knit again, but early yesterday morning it became evident that amputation would be necessary to save the aged minister's life. Dr. Fowler, the visiting physician, was sent for and an amputation was made just above the ankle.

Dr. Beecher stood the operation well, and quickly rallied from the exhaustion attending it. Dr. Fowler said later in the day that Dr. Beecher's wonderfully strong constitution would probably pull him through.

TESTING PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Men in the employ of Jay Gould were stationed at several of the stations of the elevated railroads yesterday distributing petitions to be signed in favor of permitting the construction of a new "loop" in Battery Park. Each petition had a map of the proposed loop, and the elevated railroad structures in that part of the city and the neighboring streets, drawn in the pleasant manner of railroad maps, which make all the lines of the company which issues them air lines and all rival lines as crooked as a ram's horn. One wouldn't imagine, to judge by this map, that the loop would take up enough of the battery to be noticeable, and that the advantage to the public would be simply enormous. Nevertheless the gentlemen who announced their intentions of signing the petitions were not numerous.

HIS LEG VALUED AT $25,000.

Charles F. Carlson, who had his right leg cut off by the falling of a portion of the Kings County Elevated Railroad on Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and who sued for $25,000 damages, got a verdict in the Circuit Court yesterday for the full amount. The defendant was the Phœnix Bridge Company of Pennsylvania, which constructed the road, and in whose employ Carlson was at the time of the accident.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Mrs. Mary McHaney died yesterday at the Home of the Aged, Herkimer-street and Albany-avenue, Brooklyn, at the great age of 102 years. She was born in Ireland in 1786, but had lived in Brooklyn for 75 years. She had smoked a pipe for 50 years. The doctors say that she suffered from heart disease.

J. E. POWERS,
Writer on business, money-bringer,
54 Wall street, New York.

It has been wittily said that Mr. Powers could not have done in any other city what he did for Wanamaker in Philadelphia from '80 to '86, because in no other city are the newspapers so dull.

What he is said to have done there was to get his column read before any other part of the papers by a great many people; and his column was nothing more or less than Wanamaker's store-news.

Mr. Powers has come to New York, and what he proposes to do is set forth in this morning's

CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

MR. STODDARD'S ONLY HISTORICAL LECTURE AT DALY'S.

"Cardinal Richelieu" was the subject of the third of John L. Stoddard's course of Lantern lectures delivered in Daly's Theatre yesterday morning before an audience which filled every part of the house. It was the only historical lecture in the series in the present course, and Mr. Stoddard has a peculiar charm of his own in dealing with history. He clothes the people whom he introduces with real flesh and blood, and not for a moment during his talk yesterday was the attention of his audience allowed to wander from the heroic figure which he placed before them. The wonderful career of the crafty and bold Richelieu, from the time when its public interest began by his obtaining a bishopric through misrepresenting his true age and then securing a pardon from the Pope for his sin, to his death, was portrayed in vivid language, and the story was made interesting from beginning to end. Richelieu's masterly work in stamping out feudalism in France, in conquering the Huguenots, and making the weak-minded Louis XIII. King of France, in fact as well as in name, was given the praise for which its magnitude calls, and his persecutions of Marie de Medicis and his other enemies was treated with that spirit of fairness in condemnation which should characterize the impartial historian.

The story of Richelieu and his achievements is a romance one in itself, but the interest in it is wonderfully heightened by the pictures which it gives Mr. Stoddard an opportunity to display. Every step in the crafty Cardinal's upward career was illustrated by photographs showing the scenes in which the action took place and the faces of the principal actors. No better collection of pictures has been exhibited in the theatre. scenes of Richelieu's life were shown yesterday. Starting with exterior and interior views of the Vatican in Rome, the spectators were taken to the different palaces of Paris, shown specimens of the old feudal castles which were destroyed by order of Richelieu; La Rochelle, the stronghold of the Huguenots, which was subdued under the Cardinal's direction; the famous French Academy, which was founded by Richelieu; scenes in Lyons and Paris and on the river Rhone, down which the slowly-dying Cardinal was floated in his almost royal fitter, after stamping out the great conspiracy of Cinq Mars, to the Palace Cardinale, where he finally yielded to the inevitable conqueror, death.

The lecture will be repeated to holders of tickets for Course B this morning, and a few single seats can be obtained at the theatre for this lecture. An appeal is again made for auditors to be in their seats before 11 o'clock, when the theatre is darkened to permit of the proper pictorial effects. The fourth and last lecture of the course will be delivered next Friday morning.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL LOTS.

CHARGES OF CROOKED WORK MADE AND DENIED WITH FORCE.

Franklin S. Schenck, a wealthy real estate dealer doing business at 870½ De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, made a serious charge against William Barthman, a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, yesterday, which may lead to an investigation.

Mr. Barthman is a jeweler, in business in Maiden-lane. Mr. Schenck says that Mr. Barthman offered him $6,000 for five lots on Kosciusko-street, opposite Public School No. 25, and then told him that they must be transferred to the Board of Education for $7,500. He offered, if it is charged, to give Mr. Schenck $500 additional if he would do this work. The latter refused. A short time after, A. T. Allen, claiming to be an advertising agent, bought the lots for $6,000, and Mr. Schenck says he found he had to get his money from the Board of Education. There, he adds, he saw an agreement by which the Board of Education paid Allen $7,575 for these lots.

"Barthman told me," said Mr. Schenck yesterday, "that each member of the committee wanted $300 out of the 'job.' He added that no allies were to be bought for the board without a deal of this kind."

A TIMES reporter saw Mr. Barthman yesterday. He was very indignant, and denied Mr. Schenck's statements.

"I shall sue him for criminal libel," said Mr. Barthman. "I tried several times to get his price for those lots and could not. He never offered to sell for $6,000, and I never had such a conversation with him as he alleges. Why should I steal $300? Such a supposition is ridiculous. The board did buy from Allen for $7,575, but it was on the advice of Rufus L. Scott, who has had a good deal to do with the sale of local real estate. We did not commission Allen to buy; in fact, we met Allen through Schenck."

SECRETARY TRACY AT HOME.

Secretary of the Navy Tracy arrived at his home in Brooklyn late last night and at once retired. He will act as a pall bearer at Judge McCue's funeral to-day and to-morrow night will attend a dinner at the Brooklyn Club. On Monday he will pay his first official visit to the navy yard. Commandant Ramsay and his assistants received notice to that effect yesterday.

Brooklyn Republicans are anxious to pay their respects to Secretary Tracy. They have become very nervous during the past week over the delay in appointing Theodore R. Willis Surveyor of the Port in place of Hans S. Beattie. Politicians from this city have been so steadfast in their efforts to oust Willis that the latter's friends want things hurried. A delegation has arranged to call upon Secretary Tracy this afternoon.

SOLD AT FAIR PRICES.

Furniture, tapestries, draperies, and bric-à-brac from the residence of Mrs. D. M. Hodgkins brought fair prices at the auction sale yesterday, at the Union-Square Art Rooms, 80 University-place. An ormulu and Sèvres clock, with rams and cupids, purchased at the sale of the Marquis de Leoville collection, brought $375. Some silk plush drapery sold for $155. An inlaid amaranthe bedstead in Louis XV. style sold for $385.

Among the buyers were John Hoey, Edward Lauterbach, John M. Hughes, Theodore de Iely de Sabla, Mrs. Lynch, John Lynn, Mrs. Fish, J. L. Prendergast, and Dr. F. W. Weisse. The sale will continue to-day.

LETTERS IN THE DUDGEON TRIAL.

The Dudgeon trial went on in the Sessions Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, and the evidence produced at the inquest on Kitty Cody was gone over again. Thomas Tracy, a New-York contractor, whose wife deserted him for Dudgeon, testified that the letter exonerating Dudgeon from any responsibility for Kitty's death and signed by Kitty was in the handwriting of Mrs. Tracy.

Daniel T. Ames, an expert in handwriting, testified that the letter was never written by the same person who wrote other letters admitted to be in Kitty Cody's hand. The writing was a very poor imitation, Mr. Ames said. The case was adjourned until Monday.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

HEADACHES, LOW SPIRITS, DYSPEPSIA, ALL VANISH BEFORE KASKINE.

Science emerges from darkness

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

J. C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C. Kaskine cured him of malaria of 20 years' standing; 35 pounds more weight.

$1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

KASKINE CO., 168 Du

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII....NO. 11,733. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

THE

L. M. BATES

BANKRUPT

STOCK IS NOW ON SALE.

Many of the goods will be sold at quarter value.

READ THE PRICES.

WE WILL SELL [illegible] the L. M. Bates stock of [illegible]

LADIES' CLOAKS,

Comprising an immense variety of Plush, Cloth, and Silk Raglans, Newmarkets, Jackets, and Wraps, plain and trimmed with fine jets, furs, feathers, passementeries, or fringes, with and without rich satin linings—

At TWENTY-FIVE CENTS on the dollar.

FORTY-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR TEN
THIRTY-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR EIGHT
TWENTY-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR FIVE
TEN-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR THREE
EIGHT-DOLLAR CLOAKS	FOR TWO

DRESSES AT SAME RATE.

UPHOLSTERY.

Portières.

Turcoman, Chenille, and Sheila.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
$3 00	$1 49	$13 00	$6 98
5 69	2 98	16 00	8 98
8 00	3 98	25 00	14 98
9 50	4 98		

Silk and Madras Curtains.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
$4 00	$1 98	$12 00	$5 98
6 00	2 98	15 00	7 98
8 00	3 98	20 00	9 98
10 00	4 98	25 00	11 98

Lace Curtains.

Brussels, Cluny, Irish Point, Tambour, Colbert, Antique, Scotch, and Nottingham.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
$2 50	97c.	$12 00	$5 98
3 25	$1 49	15 00	7 49
5 00	2 49	18 00	8 98
6 00	2 98	25 00	12 49
8 00	3 98	40 00	20 49

Furniture Plushes.

Silks and Mohair.		Plain and Crushed.	
Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
$1 50	89c.	$2 50	$1 29
1 89	97c.	3 00	1 69
2 25	$1 09	4 00	1 98

Tapestries.

	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
50-inch Ramies	59c.	29c.
Gros Point	75c.	39c.
Petit Point	98c.	49c.
Spun Silk	$1 59	74c.
Four-color Tapestries	2 00	97c.
Heavy Silk and Wool	2 50	$1 24

Draperies and Brocatelles.

	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Silk Chenille	$1 00	49c.
Figured Chenille	1 98	98c.
Reversible Tabian Velours	3 00	$1 49
Satin Brocatelles	4 00	1 98
Satin Damasks	5 50	2 49
Extra heavy Silk Warp	6 25	2 98
Spun Silk and Cashmere	4 69	2 29
Finest Satin Damask	7 50	3 98

Table Covers.

Tapestry, Chenille, and Velour.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
59c.	35c.	$3 50	$1 98
$1 00	59c.	6 75	3 98
1 39	79c.	12 00	5 98
2 00	$1 19		

Bates's Price.	Ours.
Tinseled Velour Piano Covers	$25 00 to $11 98

Furniture Slip Coverings.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
20c.	9c.	40c.	25c.
25c.	12½c.	55c.	37c.
30c.	17c.		

Scrims.

Plain, Lace Striped, and Fancy Figured.

Bates's price, 5c. to 22c. Our price, 3½c. to 12½c.

Madras Draperies.

Bates's price, 11 cents to $0.

Our price, 5¾ cents to 75.

China Silks.

	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Plain	75c.	49c.
Figured	85c.	59c.

Vestibule Nets and Muslins.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.
17 cents to $1 00.	12½ cents to 59

Upholstery Fringes.

Wool, Chenille, Silk, and Plush.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
10c.	6c.	$1 00	49c.
17c.	11½c.	1 25	59c.
45c.	24c.	1 50	69c.
75c.	39c.		

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
72-inch Felts	98c.	49c.
Figured Cotton Plushes	30c.	15c.
Imported Cretonnes	30c.	15c.
Twill and Momie Cretonnes	12½c.	7½c.

Smyrna Rugs.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
59c.	29c.	$4 00	$1 98
$1 00	59c.	9 50	5 98
3 00	$1 69	20 00	13 98
3 50	1 89	45 00	31 49

Hammocks.

Canopy Chairs.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$2 00	98c.	$12 00	$5 60

Ingrain Druggets.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$8 00	$4 58	$15 00	$8 29
11 00	5 49	21 00	12 96
13 50	6 35		

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.		
White Crochet Quilts	60c.	39c.	
White Crochet Quilts	$1 00	69c.	
Marseilles Quilts	3 00	$1 49	
Marseilles Quilts	3 50	1 98	
Marseilles Quilts	10 25	4 69	

Blankets.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
85c.	59c.	$3 75	$4 49
$1 55	89c.	13 00	6 69
3 75	$1 98	19 00	9 98
7 00	3 49		

Comfortables.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
95c.	69c.	$2 50	$1 79
$1 50	98c.	3 25	1 98

SILKS AND PLUSHES.

	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Fancy Silks	60c.	39c.
Plaid and Stripe Surahs	79c.	49c.
Plain and Fancy Indias	85c.	59c.
Fancy Bengalines	98c.	59c.
Colored Faille Francaises	$1 10	79c.
Colored Faille Francaises	1 35	98c.
Black Faille Francaise	98c.	69c.
Black Faille Francaise	1 35	98c.
Black Satin Rhadames	1 00	49c.
Black Gros Grains	1 10	89c.
Black Gros Grains	1 35	98c.
Black Gros Grains	1 49	$1 09
Black Gros Grains	2 00	1 48
Black Moires	1 15	89c.
Black Moires	1 39	98c.
Black Surahs	1 00	59c.
Black Surahs	75c.	39c.
Light and Dark Plushes	89c.	59c.
All-Silk Colored Plushes	1 75	98c.

This, the new Department [illegible]

PRACTICAL POLITICS WINS

CORNELIUS VAN COTT TO DISPLACE MR. PEARSON.

THE NEW-YORK POLITICIANS IN WASHINGTON ALL VERY HAPPY—JOEL B. ERHARDT TO BE COLLECTOR.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Collector of the Port of New-York—JOEL B. ERHARDT of New-York.

Postmaster at New-York—CORNELIUS VAN COTT of New-York.

Joel B. Erhardt is about 50 years old and a lawyer. When the war of the rebellion began he enlisted as a private and fought his way up to the rank of Captain. During the draft riots in New-York he was an Assistant Provost Marshal and did much good work in helping to restore order. After the war he became an assistant to the Hon. R. F. Silliman, who was then United States District Attorney in Brooklyn, and subsequently was appointed one of the New-York Police Commissioners. President Arthur made him United States Marshal for the New-York district in 1882, a place which he held until 1885, when Gen. Martin T. McMahon succeeded to the office. Last Fall Mr. Erhardt was the Republican candidate for Mayor in New-York, running against Messrs. Grant, Hewitt, and Coogan. About four years ago he was made receiver of the New-York City and Northern Railroad, and completely reconstructed it, then becoming its President, which place he later resigned. President Harrison has now indorsed the deal by which Mr. Erhardt consented to dupe the simple-minded who always vote for the party's nominees for municipal offices, regardless of their own and the city's welfare.

Cornelius Van Cott was born in New-York City Feb. 12, 1838, obtained his education in the public schools, and learned the trade of coachmaker. He joined the Volunteer Fire Departments and has ever since been a "boy" and a "machine" politician. He held places in the New-York Custom House under Collectors Draper and Barney, and in 1869 Internal Revenue Collector Spalding made him a Deputy. In 1873 he combined business with politics for a while—he manufactured pocketbooks and had a contract to keep the Government mail bags in repair. That same year Mayor Havemeyer, as the result of a "deal," appointed him Fire Commissioner, and in 1879 Mayor Cooper, as the result or another "deal," appointed him to the same office. In 1887 he was elected a State Senator, which place he still occupies. Among the bills he introduced was the bill to allow the New-York Police Commissioners to accept nominations for elective offices without first resigning their positions, which was in the interest of Police Commissioner John McClave, who aspired to be the Republican candidate for Mayor in 1888. March 25, this year, he was excused from attendance upon the sessions of the Senate for a week on account of sickness, and has spent most of his time since in New-York City or Washington working for his appointment as Postmaster. He is the Republican leader of the Seventh Assembly District. His business is that of an insurance agent.

At last the President has given to the friends of Mr. Thomas C. Platt the assurance that they have waited for since the inauguration. He has named Joel B. Erhardt for Collector and Cornelius Van Cott for Postmaster at New-York. Both appointments are extremely gratifying to such politicians as Gen. Knapp and Lewis F. Payne. Gen. Knapp is all smiles to-night, and he says there is no reason why he should not be happy. He has got all he has asked for and will be happy. The slate, as made up by the Platt people a fortnight ago, has been accepted, so far as the two leading candidates upon it are concerned. It is expected that in a short time, but perhaps not within a fortnight, other names now on the slate will be transferred to the appointment book at the White House, and active Republican partisans be put in the places of Democrats in all the leading Federal offices in New-York City and State.

The nominations made to-day have never been clouded by any doubt in the minds of the Platt men, who proposed them. There has never been any question raised here as to whether they would be acceptable to Mr. Warner Miller. Mr. Louis F. Payn expressed the general feeling to-night when he was asked how Mr. Miller's friends would like the appointments. "I don't know what the Miller men think," he answered, "but you can say that the Platt men are very well pleased with them." And he certainly looked as pleased as a Platt man possibly could look. According to all accounts here there was never any opposition to the nomination of Mr. Erhardt. His papers were regarded by those who presented them as equal in political and business indorsements to any ever presented in a Presidential. There has not been at any time the slightest doubt that when Mr. Magone's place was filled Mr. Erhardt would fill it. The desire to have all the leading nominations to the Custom House places made at the same time was interfered with by the rapid development of contests over several of the places, and the difficulty of adjusting differences of opinion about the political and personal merits of other candidates led to the postponement of the appointments for the offices of Naval Officer, Surveyor, Appraiser, District Attorney, and Marshal.

While Mr. Erhardt's appointment is satisfactory, the pleasure that is felt in securing a new Collector is slight as compared with rejoicing over the appointment of a Postmaster. All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, there has never been the slightest chance that Postmaster Pearson would be reappointed. The story that Mr. Wanamaker was inclined to retain him appears to have been the merest moonshine. Mr. Pearson's reappointment would have made a rupture in the Republican Party quite as serious as that caused in 1881 by Garfield's appointment of Robertson to be Collector. Mr. Van Cott's appointment is hailed by every Republican here as a triumph for practical politicians over mere theorists. It is accepted as an assurance from the President that the civil service idea is not to prevail, to the exclusion of "the boys" from offices of trust and profit.

In the conferences with the President the politicians have never permitted the Executive to lose sight of the importance of making the office distinctively Republican. He has not been permitted to regard any representations made for Mr. Pearson as entitled to any weight whatever. The Postmaster has been held up as a man perfectly safe to "kill off," as a man objectionable to Democratic workers because he had not converted his office into a machine, while he was hated by the Republicans because he could not be rallied upon to make of it a Republican machine. Postmaster-General Wanamaker has been ready, at any time since Mr. Platt's slate was made out, to present Mr. Van Cott's name as that of the Postmaster. When asked to-day why Mr. Pearson was not reappointed, he said that it was because everybody seemed to want Mr. Van Cott. There had been no combination to make of Mr. Pearson a Postmaster, but a large number of citizens of New-York, eminent in business and politics, had asked for Mr. Van Cott's appointment after Mr. Pearson's term had expired. He mentioned Cornelius N. Bliss, John T. Agnew, Kountze Brothers, W. L. Strong, A. D. Lortillard, and other business men as among those who had urged the selection of Mr. Van Cott to fill Pearson's place.

It is ascertained from the managers here that Mr. Van Cott's papers were very elaborate. They carried, by way of indorsement, the names of all the leading men in the Republican organizations in New-York. In addition to the names of politicians, there was a vast number of names of business men of prominence. Their names were procured by sending blank applications to picked men who had not contributed to, and worked for, the election of the Republican ticket last Fall. The man who ventures to ask to-night whether Postmaster Van Cott will carry out the civil service idea in the Post Office is in danger of being heartily laughed at for his temerity.

President Harrison's appointment of Mr. Van Cott is regarded as more important than a declaration of his willingness to be advised by the managers in New-York. It is accepted as an indication of what may be looked for in all the appointments to follow. Practical politicians are to be rewarded, and civil service reform must look out for itself. If it is to be observed at all, it will be so observed as to interfere as little as possible with the employment of the public offices for the chief purpose of strengthening the party in power. As for the other candidates who have been spoken of as fit for the office, they have never had the slightest chance of appointment. Mr. Talmer and Mr. Lounsbury are as near the place to-night as they were ever likely to be.

There is no expectation that the other important offices will be filled at once. As already reported, there is no doubt that Gen. John M. Knapp will be Naval Officer. There is not much doubt that Mr. Theodore B. Willis of Brooklyn will be Surveyor. The chances of Mr. Donald McLean for Appraiser are considered good. But there is a contest for the Surveyor's place. Mr. John W. Jacobus has made a strong push for it, and his application is supported by influential friends on paper. Brooklyn is substantially solid for Willis. The opposition to him is characterized by the Platts men here as not worth dignifying with serious notice or criticism.

As for the District Attorney's position, it is understood that the President is not satisfied to take the recommendation of John I. Davenport in behalf of Mr. George W. Lyon without saying so, and that he has intimated that one of the place candidates must be selected "for the eminence of legal ability and exactness that are desirable to be secured in filling the office." Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, who is here trying to get the place, has pushed his pretensions with vigor. He is the captain, and the writer has the sympathies of Mr. Joseph Mayer that Mr. Jackson is in every respect the best qualified of all the candidates who have sought the appointment. There is not much talk about the office of Marshal, and it is the common opinion among the New-York men that it will go to Gen. Henry A. Barnum without a contest.

The *Star* says that President Harrison has plainly given the colored visitors from the South who are here to understand that they have very little to expect from him. His purposes to recognize the pretensions of the South, and to try in this way to make the dividing line of the parties not upon color but upon the economic policy. The South is full of protectionists who have been always working with the Democrats because of the race situation in that section. It is said that many of these have signified their intention to join hands with the Republican advocates of protection, making that the issue if they can come into the party with the proper recognition. The men who belong to this class are wealthy and intelligent—the active, progressive men of the South. It is asserted that Mr. Harrison proposes to ease the way for them into the Republican Party by eradicating the race question as an issue and recognizing eminent protectionists, former Democrats as well as Republicans.

Ex-Secretary Endicott, who called upon the President to-day, commented, after leaving the White House, upon the President's paleness and complained of the strain put upon Presidents by the people. "Our great need," he said, "is a more extended civil service. This is the only Government where there is a scramble for office—undignified, unpatriotic—and until the tenure is made secure and the places are filled with good men, the President will be overburdened. Look at England. There is a Free Government and there the men who desire to enter the employ of the Government are tested thoroughly and, if found competent, are offered every inducement to stay in the service. Within the lifetime of the generation now being born there will be in this country an army of officials 300,000 strong. Then the civil service will be a necessity, and then the President will have to be relieved of this drudgery of appointments by heads of departments and bureaus, because no one man will be able to do the work. The reforms would not commence too soon if it were put into operation at once."

The President is contemplating a brief absence from the White House for rest and recreation. His departure is delayed in consequence of the difficulty in finding a United States vessel for the purpose. As the family of the President is to accompany him, including the baby of Mrs. McKee, he has declined to go by rail to Baltimore to take the revenue cutter stationed there. There does not appear to be much doubt that the excursion, when taken, is to be on a Government vessel and that it will be down the Potomac to salt water. This will be a departure from the practice of the last Administration, which was to regard revenue cutters and dispatch boats as intended for other purposes than these here suggested.

Since the disaster at Samoa, Secretary Tracy has received propositions from several wrecking companies offering to go to Samoa and undertake the work of recovering the guns and other property of value lost in the destruction of the Trenton and Vandalia. No action will be taken, however, until Admiral Kimberly's report has been received, which is expected to give details as to what has been lost and the location of the wreckage. It is possible that the vessels may have been thrown so high on the shore that the recovery of the property will be comparatively easy. It is probably true that the disaster was accompanied by a tidal wave. If, however, the vessels went to pieces in deep water, the services of a wrecking company will be required.

Secretary Tracy has received a letter from the Mayor and a committee of citizens of Concord giving to the United States gunboat now being built and named in honor of their city a reduced copy of the statue of the Concord minute man as an ornament for the Captain's cabin. In view of the large number of such presents being received for the new cruisers and gunboats Secretary Tracy has directed that they shall be under the care of the chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, who shall be responsible for their preservation. He has also directed that the letter accompanying the gifts shall be engrossed and preserved in the department library.

Sergeant-at-Arms Swards of the Republican National Committee has been appointed Inspector of Furniture in the Treasury, at a salary of $3,000 a year. This office is one calling for a great deal of travel, and the occupant is required to inspect all the furniture supplied to Federal buildings. It is now held by A. M. F. Billingsley of Virginia.

Ex-Consul E. E. Farman of Warsaw, N. Y., will be appointed Supplementary Judge of the Mixed Tribunal in Egypt, in place of Judge Kinsman. The additional Judge sits at Alexandria. Mr. Farman held the place several years ago and resigned it, but now desires to return to Egypt.

The Postmaster-General has appointed the following fourth-class Postmasters: *New-York*—Abram Ilvenburg, Chiviot; Abram Scott, Churchtown; G. E. Northrup, Duanaville; W. M. Reynolds, Durhamville; Allen Beconer, Martindale Depot; E. Hedge, Prospect; Platt Smith, Shekomeke; Henry Thomas, Sherrill. *Pennsylvania*—S. A. Foster, Bridgeville; W. S. Brown, Cocolamus; G. W. McBrier, Corsopolis; D. S. Hergesheimer, Devon; M. M. Kistler, East Stroudsburg; J. S. Dawson, Hopwood; A. Cannon, Karthaus; Isaiah Cobb, Quay; Charles Brown, Tannersville; J. D. Hagerty, Watersburg; J. P. Frye, Westovers; D. R. Woolridge, Woodland. *Delaware*—John H. Carrow, Frederica. *Maine*—E. W. Parry, Stetson. *New-Hampshire*—C. E. Hayes, Durham; J. E. Williamson, South New-Market. *New-Jersey*—P. W. Lindabury, Fairmount.

Schuyler Duryee was to-day appointed chief clerk of the Patent Office. He is 42 years of age and was born in New-Jersey. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in New-York City until 1871, when he accepted a position in the War Department, which he resigned in 1881 to accept the appointment of chief of the assignment division in the Patent Office. In 1883 he was made chief clerk of the Patent Office, and held the same until July, 1887, when he resigned. His reappointment was this morning unsolicited.

Word was received at the Post Office late yesterday afternoon of the appointment of Cornelius Van Cott as Postmaster. Mr. Pearson, apparently, was not surprised at the news, and expressed himself as glad that the matter was settled. It will be several days, probably, before the new Postmaster will take possession of the office, as it will require a little time to prepare his bonds. The bond for $50,000 which he must justify in double that amount. The letter carriers had been supporting Cashier Lounsbury and were disappointed that he failed to get the appointment.

Collector Magone said that he had heard of the appointment of Joel B. Erhardt to be his successor. He was not acquainted with the gentleman, but had always heard him highly spoken of as a business man and citizen, and had noticed that when he was a candidate for office all were agreed as to his excellent character. He did not know when Mr. Erhardt would qualify, but he did know that he would turn his office over to him in first-class shape. It was rumored at the Custom House that Mr. John R. Lydecker would be Mr. Erhardt's special deputy.

DEAD AT NINETY-FOUR.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Abram Cole, one of the few men in this country who have lived under all the Presidents, from George Washington to Benjamin Harrison, died in this city last night. He was born in Massachusetts in 1795, and served in the war of 1812. After a residence of some years in New-York he came to Chicago in 1835, and has lived here ever since. He remembered when the business part of the city was a meadow, and used to tell how angry he became when he lost his cows in the high grass growing on a part of land that sold on Washington Street Sunday last for $7,500 a front foot. He was the only survivor of the war of 1812 in Cook County.

NEWARK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 5.—At the morning session of the Newark Methodist Conference the Rev. Dr. A. L. Brice, Presiding Elder of the Elizabeth district, made his report. There are 66 churches and 75 preaching places. The churches are valued at $687,900, and the 31 parsonages are worth $36,050. The afternoon session was devoted to the anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Mrs. William H. Skinner presided and Miss Emma L. Knowles read the Rev. W. F. Oldrieve's address. The anniversary of the Conference Missionary Society was held in the evening, Bishop Merrill presiding. Addresses were made by the Bishop and the Rev. J. O. Peck, D. D.

RHODE ISLAND'S LEGISLATURE A TIE.

PROVIDENCE, April 5.—The town of Bristol elected a Senator and Representative to-day, both Republicans, which makes the Legislature a tie on joint ballot. The Senate will stand 19 Republicans to 19 Democrats, and the House 61 Republicans to 61 Democrats. The Republicans have a majority of one on the floor.

LORD LONSDALE'S TRAVELS.

HE IS NOW ON HIS WAY TO ENGLAND AFTER HIS ARCTIC TRIP.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The *Inquirer* to-morrow will print the following interesting story of Lord Lonsdale's travels:

The erratic Lord Lonsdale, who was recently reported dead in the Arctic regions, is on his way home to England again. The first authentic news from him in months was printed in the *Inquirer* yesterday morning. It was derived from a letter just received at Bethlehem from Mr. Wolf, the Moravian missionary stationed at Nushagak, near Fort Alexandra, on Bristol Bay, Alaska, in latitude 59° north, 158° west longitude. Further details from the same source give an interesting account of the Earl's travels.

Lord Lonsdale arrived at the Nushagak Mission Dec. 15 of last year and after a long and tedious journey of 4,000 miles overland from Russ Land, in latitude 73° north. This was the furthest point north that he reached. He was hospitably entertained at the mission and remained there until Jan. 14 of this year. His outfit at this time consisted of eight sleds and seventy team dogs in charge of Esquimaux drivers and some Indian servants.

He was quite exhausted from fatigue and hunger. The country he had traversed from Banks Land was rough and open, with very little game upon which to draw for provisions. The snow was terribly drifted, and the sledding so bad that most of the journey was made on foot, the dogs barely managing to draw the sleds loaded with the camp outfit and provisions.

The cold experienced was intense. On the 1st of December the thermometer registered 105° below the freezing point. Men and animals were exhausted and progress was very slow. Frequently stops were made for a week in favorable localities, and all hands went out on the hunt hares and reindeer for food. Terrible blizzards swept across the country continually, and the utmost exertions were necessary to keep the party from being scattered and frozen to death. Eleven dogs died of overwork and many of the remaining 70 were in bad condition.

Lord Lonsdale remained a month at the mission, enjoying the society of Mr. Wolf, who was the first white man he had seen for a year, with the exception of the servant, who accompanied him. He estimates that he traveled by dog sled and on foot about 10,000 miles from Winnipeg in a little more than a year. In the Hudsons Bay region, where the snow and ice were smooth, the dogs frequently carried them over 200 miles a day.

Kari had no particularly exciting adventures to relate other than those necessarily incident to Arctic travel. Of these he had his full share. Cold, hunger, scurvy, and other misfortunes beset him constantly, but his courage kept up all the time and he was in excellent spirits, notwithstanding he could not make the North Pole as he originally intended.

He left the mission at Nushagak Jan 14, and with his dog train started across the peninsula to Katmai, on the North Pacific. From here he crossed to Kadiac, on Kadiac Island, where there is a whaling station. From Katmai he sent back a sled and dog team to Mr. Wolf with his compliments.

The Esquimaux party were to start at once from Nushagak for their homes in the Hudson Bay country. The Earl sent word that he would sail for England at once, but no news has been received of his arrival at any American port, and it is possible that he has turned whaler to get some new experiences.

It is now about two years since Lord Lonsdale came into particular notoriety in New-York as the manager of the Violet Cameron Opera Company.

TRENTON'S CONVENTION.

THE REPUBLICANS NOMINATE A LOCAL TICKET OF LITTLE PROMISE.

TRENTON, April 5.—The Republicans of this city to-night virtually gave the Democrats the best chance to carry the coming municipal election that it was possible to have given. Mayor Frank A. Magowan was not believed when he said he would not take a renomination, and it was only after the Republican Convention had three times nominated him and he had each time positively declined that they began to look for another candidate. At last Anthony A. Skirm, at present a Councilman from the Seventh Ward, was nominated, and he accepted. Mr. Skirm has been the Republican candidate three times prior to this, and each time was defeated by a large majority. For City Superintendent Richard J. Towers of the former borough of Chambersburg was nominated. The candidacy is to offset the popularity of candidate for Mayor Klein of the Democrats, who comes from that section.

Mr. Towers is a very good man, but has unfortunately incurred the hostility of the people of this section by being one of the Commissioners appointed at the time Chambersburg was consolidated with Trenton to make a reassessment of the property therein. As more than one-third of the property taxable was that of those citizens, they have been and are very indignant at the consolidation and reassessment, and are expressing themselves against Mr. Towers for that reason. For City Assessor Lewis R. Williams, a most capable official, was renominated. Under the increased vote in the city neither party has a sure majority, but had Mayor Magowan been renominated, the Republicans would have won. Now the chances have all been reversed, and the Democrats seem reasonably sure of carrying the city for the head of the ticket. The Common Council and Board of Education will remain Republican.

DEATH OF MRS. ESTHER HOLLIDAY.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 5.—Mrs. Esther Holliday, widow of Ben Holliday, died this afternoon. Mrs. Holliday had been an invalid for a long time. She had a severe attack on Sunday last, after which time she was in a stupor, rallying at intervals only by aid of powerful stimulants. She was attended constantly by Drs. Henry Jones and W. M. Jones, but the disease, chronic inflammation of the spinal chord, was incurable.

Mrs. Holliday's maiden name was Campbell. She was married to Ben Holliday in 1874 and was about 40 years of age when she died. She leaves two children, Linda, 12 year of age, and Ben, 10.

The large estate left by Mr. Holliday has been the cause of the bitterest wrangling between Joe Holliday, his brother, and the widow.

Gen. Ingalls has acted as attorney in the fight against Joe Holliday and the executor. The feeling was so bitter that George Wiedler, acting for Joe Holliday, attempted to remove Gen. Ingalls from Mr. Holliday's mansion last Sunday.

As soon as the death of Mrs. Holliday was announced to-day, however, possession was taken and Gen. Ingalls, of course, relinquished control.

Mrs. Holliday's death will remove certain difficulties that have heretofore stood in the way of a settlement of the estate, and it is hoped the children may get something.

SAM BROWN'S STABLE COMING NORTH.

MOBILE, Ala., April 5.—Sam Brown's stable, in charge of Trainer J. W. Rogers, left for Washington to-day at noon in two special cars, billed on the passenger schedule. The horses are Torchlight, Defaulter, Brown Charlie, Reply, Reporter, The Don, Buddhist, J. A. B., Cortes, Senorita, Galop, Pet Morris, Entice, and Daylight, and the two-year-olds, two Longtallow colts and colts by Powhatan, Tea Brocck, and Leonatus, and two Springbok youngsters, a colt and a filly; in all there are 21 horses. Stuyvesant and Blue Wing will be added to the string later.

Rogers says that in his experience as a trainer he has never before had such favorable conditions for preparation as in the season just opened. He has not had a serious case of illness in his stable this Winter and not a horse has been made lame from track work. The horses look high in flesh, but are thoroughly seasoned and as hard as iron.

MEXICAN ROBBERS CAUGHT.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 5.—An important arrest was made here this morning. The Mexican Consul here this morning received intelligence from the Mexican Legation at Washington that two men, Manual Perales de Salinas and Dionisio Blanco, were fugitives from justice from the city of Mexico, where they were wanted for robbery and forgery of $30,000 on a large commercial firm, name not stated.

Acting Consul Villasana put the matter in the hands of detectives and three hours afterward the fugitives were arrested. A large sum of money, bills of exchange, and drafts for several thousand dollars were found on them. Arrangements were at once made before the United States Court for extradition. The papers are on the way here and the men, after a hearing, will probably be sent back to Mexico to answer for their crimes.

PASSED OVER THE GOVERNOR'S VETO.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 5.—The Connecticut Senate to-day passed by a vote of 13 to 8 over Gov. Bulkeley's veto a resolution commanding the Senate sergeants against John A. Swift. The House will act on the question next Tuesday.

THE EXILE IN BRUSSELS

BOULANGER ISSUES ANOTHER MANIFESTO.

HIS TRIAL TO BEGIN MONDAY BEFORE THE SENATE—LOOKED UPON AS THE DEATH BLOW TO BOULANGISM.

BRUSSELS, April 5.—Gen. Boulanger held a conference to-day in this city with a number of his supporters in the French Chamber of Deputies.

The French Government is urging Belgium to expel Gen. Boulanger.

PARIS, April 5.—Gen. Boulanger has issued a manifesto, dated Brussels, April 5. He says that, in their robust sense, the electors know how to deal with the vague of falsehoods and abominable slanders against him. The Government has extorted from an infatuated Parliament consent to prosecute him before a court of political enemies, not before a court of judges. All the acts imputed to him as crimes were well known when he was appointed Minister of War, and therefore his colleagues were equally guilty. "All the violence and calumny in the world," he says, "will fail to turn us from our object, which is to obtain an honest republic and the legal exercise of universal suffrage."

The Senate will begin the trial of Gen. Boulanger Monday next. During the trial no session of the Chamber of Deputies will be held.

The Opportunist and Radical press regard the vote in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, authorizing the prosecution of Gen. Boulanger by the Government as a death blow to Boulangism. Count Dillon and Mr. Rochefort will be prosecuted by the Government for their connection with the Boulangist movement.

The Boulangist electoral campaign has been suspended for the present.

M. Bonchez, the dismissed Public Prosecutor, informed Gen. Boulanger a fortnight before his flight that the Government intended to arrest him.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Boulanger the moment he touches French soil. The open animus of the Government is producing a revolution of public feeling in the General's favor. M. Susini has resigned from the Boulangist committee. M. Thiebaud has withdrawn his resignation.

STANLEY'S ONWARD MARCH.

BRUSSELS, April 5.—The report that Stanley and Emin Pasha were marching toward Zanzibar is believed in official circles here. Surprise is expressed, however, that Emin Pasha should have abandoned the lake provinces. The ivory in possession of the party is estimated to be worth 3,000,000f.

The Congo State Government has just received a report on the exploration of the Zomani, an affluent of the Congo. A steamer ascended the river from the falls 503 miles to within three days' journey from Nyangwe. It is in the strongest current 1,000 yards wide, from 7 to 18 feet deep, with a current of three miles an hour, and easy of navigation. The Zomani proves to be a direct route to Lake Tanganyika.

LONDON, April 5.—The Royal Geographical Society has received a letter from Henry M. Stanley. The contents consist chiefly of a report on the geographical results of the explorer's march. The letter will be read at a meeting of the society Monday evening next.

Two letters from Henry M. Stanley to Major Barttelot are published. They give minute details regarding the route of the expedition.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, April 5.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Picton (Liberal) moved the appointment of a commission to inquire into the vaccination acts. He contended that vaccination was an uncertain preventive of smallpox while it spread other diseases. The Right Hon. J. T. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, announced that the Government assented to the appointment of the commission, believing that an inquiry would dispel the doubts as to the value of vaccination.

LONDON, April 5.—This was the first day of the Leicester Spring meeting. The race for the Cesarewitch stakes, value 3,000 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, five furlongs, straight, was won by Bona, by Patriarch, out of Siren. Tarantula was second and Hookier third.

The Leicestershire Spring Handicap, of 500 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the straight mile, was won by Lord Rose Bery's Bellsarius II. was second and Johnny Morgan third.

ROME, April 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Crispi, the Prime Minister, stated that the death of King John of Abyssinia would enable Italy to extend her possessions in that country. The Government, however, did not intend to be drawn on a path leading to the expenses of an easy operation, and would not take action unless it was sure to be to its clear advantage to enlarge the area occupied by Italy in Abyssinia.

BOYLE, April 5.—Mr. Cox, member of Parliament for East Clare, and Mr. Tully, editor of the Roscommon *Herald*, were recently sentenced to four months' imprisonment under the crimes act. They appealed, and their sentences have just been reduced six weeks each.

PARIS, April 5.—The Bourse closed firmer. The fall in Crédit Foncier shares was checked. They opened at 1,185f. and closed at 1,230f., a rise of 7f. 50c. since yesterday. Comptoir d'Escompte shares closed higher, at 155f. Rio Tinto shares gained 6f. 75c.

THE HAGUE, April 5.—The King of Holland has had a further relapse. His death is momentarily expected.

CAIRO, April 5.—The Nile is falling rapidly. The outlook is serious.

BLOOM'S BIG LOSS IN WHEAT.

CHICAGO, April 5.—In the wheat pit to-day all the gossip was about Bloom and his supposed selling out of holdings in May wheat. He is said to have had 1,500,000 bushels, obtained at $1 or better a bushel, and his losses must have been very heavy. In fact, he admitted to a confidential friend that his May filer had cost him $165,000. The old Fairbank clique are now out of May wheat, and are gradually increasing their purchases on July. Bloom's action in unloading has naturally weakened the market, but there was little activity in May except by parties buying with a view to settling outstanding trades.

The day's range for May was from 90¾ cents up to 94 cents, closing at 92¼ cents, or 1¼ cents under Thursday's figures. July wheat did better than May, averaged stronger, and closed ⅞ cent higher. But the market was very quiet. Bloom came in for the undivided attention of the gossips. His quick perception in discovering when the market was going against him seemed to have failed him this time and his losses are said to have been caused as much by overconfidence as by anything else.

OPPOSED TO THE MINISTER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 5.—Some of the members of the Cannon-Street Methodist Episcopal Church of this city are opposing the return of the Rev. Mr. Ackerman to the pastorate of the church by the New-York Conference. It is known that a protest against such return either has been or is going to be sent to the Bishop presiding at the conference now in session in New-York, and it is known also that the protest charges a prominent member of the Washington-Street Methodist Episcopal Church with meddling officiousness in the affairs of the Cannon-street church.

The Bishop undoubtedly has the document by this time, and if made public it is likely to create some feeling between the two churches referred to.

KIDNAPPED HER OWN CHILD.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 5.—Dr. Gerin, a prominent physician and Alderman, and his wife separated a fortnight ago, the latter leaving him and returning to her home in Syracuse on account of alleged cruel treatment. They have a little daughter, which the father refused to surrender to the mother.

To-day Mrs. Gerin appeared in town and kidnapped the child, driving rapidly away in a hack. Dr. Gerin and the police searched the morning trains without avail, and it is supposed she drove to some other town and took the child to Syracuse. The affair has created qu

IVINS MAKES A VACANCY

RESIGNING THE PLACE OF CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

TO SEEK REST IN THE WEST INDIES, WHILE MAYOR GRANT AND TAMMANY TRY TO SELECT A SUCCESSOR.

It has been publicly known for some time that City Chamberlain William M. Ivins was going away from the city for his health. He stated the fact at a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners in the early part of last week. At the conference of city officers respecting the means to reform the city's financial system, he gave his contemplated departure from the city as a reason why he should not be made a member of a committee to devise a scheme to lessen the burden of the sinking fund on the taxpayers. He was finally appointed on the committee with Comptroller Myers, on the understanding that he should act in his individual capacity and not as Chamberlain, and should not be expected to devote himself to the committee's work until his return from his vacation.

Notwithstanding all this, a sensational newspaper announced yesterday that Mr. Ivins had secretly started for Brazil, leaving his official duties here for the purpose of caring for the interests abroad of W. R. Grace & Co., of which firm he is a member. The newspaper in question said that that firm, through its representative, Sears & Co., had become involved in the failure of Barnesand & Co., rubber dealers of Para, Brazil, to that extent that Mr. Ivins found it necessary to investigate affairs there. Ex-Mayor Grace said yesterday to a reporter for THE TIMES:

"Mr. Ivins has gone to the Barbadoes on the steamship Alianca of the Brazilian Steamship Company, of which he is a Director. He had undertaken the trip for his health. He may continue on the Alianca to Brazil, but if he does he will not stay there long. He will return in the same steamer. He has no business mission to Para, but if he goes there he will naturally look after the affairs of W. R. Grace & Co. there or anywhere else he may find them of interest.

"How about Mr. Ivins's official duties as Chamberlain while he is away?"

"They will be performed by his deputy, Mr. Laird, until Mayor Grant acts on Mr. Ivins's resignation," said Mr. Grace. "Mr. Ivins's term as City Chamberlain expires on May 1. Several days before he left New-York he handed his resignation to Mayor Grant, who told him he would hold it until he could find a person he thought fitted to be Chamberlain. It was agreed that in the meantime the affairs of the City Chamberlain's office should be in the custody of Mr. Ivins's deputy.

"There is more than any truth in the story that your firm has become involved at Para through the indorsement of $150,000 of notes for Barnesand & Co. by your representatives, Sears & Co.?"

"No truth at all" said Mr. Grace. "R. F. Sears & Co. is not a branch of W. R. Grace & Co., nor is it the attorney of W. R. Grace & Co. Sears & Co. are a firm of brokers in Wall-st. and A. M. F. Grace individually are special partners in R. F. Sears & Co., but they are responsible only to the amount of the cash capital they have put into that firm. R. F. Sears & Co. have a capital of $100,000 and a large surplus. That firm can take care of itself. It is involved with Barnesand & Co. only to the extent of $13,000. Barnesand & Co. owes it this for merchandise. That firm has not failed, but has procured an extension of time from its creditors. That's all there is to the whole matter."

For some reason not yet made public Mayor Grant was not at the City Hall yesterday. His absence was apparently caused by some sudden event, for he had made no preparations for it. He left word with Secretary Mr. Orcutt, nor his confidential clerk, Mr. O'Farrell, that he would be away from business, and had made no provision to have his duties performed by the President of the Board of Aldermen in case of an exigency. He could not therefore be asked whether he had received Chamberlain Ivins's resignation, and if he had, when he would appoint a successor.

The Mayor had not returned to his house at 10 o'clock last night. His housekeeper said, first, that he was out of the city, and next, that she did not know where he was, as she did not see him often. Her husband, who knew all about the Mayor's movements, was away from home. The mystery surrounding the whereabouts of the Mayor was solved by some politicians with the statement that he had gone out of town to confer with Leader Richard Croker and Sheriff Gilroy, who have for several days been fishing for "porgies" in the Sound. Mayor Grant, it is said, learned early last week that Chamberlain Ivins would resign and thus precipitate on him the task of selecting his successor.

As soon as the information reached him he sent for Mr. Croker to return at once from the South. Mr. Croker has been an aspirant for the Chamberlainship ever since Mayor Grant was elected, but has been fearful of taking the office because he would be criticised as a leader who sought to take the financial fruits of victory for his personal advantage. Some time ago he let it be understood that, if he should decide not to take the office himself, he would like to name the man to be appointed. This suggestion appears to have been received with poor grace by the Mayor. Things soon resolved themselves to this—that Leader Croker could be Chamberlain if he wished, but that if he relinquished it he must relinquish it entirely and the Mayor would appoint his own choice.

Mr. Croker has for the last few days had J. Phelan, one of his special friends and a protégé of Eugene Kelly, the banker. Mr. Phelan lives in Mayor Grant's Assembly district, at 328 West Fifty-fifth-street. He is in the wholesale liquor business in South Williams-street, and is one of several large financial and commercial enterprises. He is a clear-headed business man. He conducted the financial part of Mayor Grant's campaign and showed the "strikers" that he was not easily deceived.

There is no question but that Mr. Phelan will be appointed City Chamberlain. There is also a prospect that the relations between the Mayor and Leader Croker will be strained more than at present. If Mr. Phelan is appointed and there is no open rupture between the Mayor and his political patron, the "slate" for the other appointing officers is as follows:

Fire Commissioner—Edward C. Sheehy.
Police Commissioner—Stephen B. French.
Dock Commissioner—Edward F. Fitzpatrick.
Excise Commissioners—James F. Keating, George Lamphear, and Thomas Hyland.
Corporation Counsel—Beurke Cockran, William M. Clark, or David T. McClure.

If this "slate" is followed there will be plenty of dissatisfaction in Tammany Hall. The Dugro men got no place on it, and they are already unhappy because they think the Grant-Croker coterie has shown a disposition to put them out of the way at the first opportunity.

Of the persons "slated," Edward C. Sheehy is better known among politicians than by the public. He is a shrewd fellow, who has made money in liquor and real estate, and has been a leader and an Assemblyman from the Twenty-second Assembly District. Stephen B. French is a Tammany Republican. His reappointment is certain, as the result of last Fall's "deal." Edward F. Fitzpatrick is a clerk in the County Clerk's office and an ex-Alderman of the Fourth District. He was the first man to vote in caucus for Hugh J. Grant's nomination to the Mayoralty. James F. Keating is Leader Croker's personal follower and successor in control of the Eighteenth District. He is now Keeper of Ludlow-street Jail. George Lamphear is Deputy Clerk in the County Clerk's office. He is related by blood or marriage to several of the big brewers in the Twentieth Assembly District. Henry Hughes is an ex-Alderman. He was a liquor dealer, but now specializes in real estate. He raised much money for Mayor Grant's campaign. The Excise Commissioner-at-large would represent the "boys" generally, Lambrecht the brewers, and Hughes the liquor interest. Bourke Cockran is Mayor Grant's special legal adviser. William M. Clark is Mr. Cockran's partner. It should be determined that they stand Mayor Grant's charter-reviving pretensions, if McClure will be the Corporation Counsel. He is a member of the firm of Lee & McClure, which has a large corporation practice.

LEFT HIS CREDITORS BEHIND.

BOSTON, April 5.—A. F. Bird, a well-known business man of Lynn, has left that city and is said to have left debts amounting to several thousand dollars. Mr. Bird deals in pianos, organs, sewing machines, &c. A. M. McPhail & Co. of Boston, piano makers, for whom Mr. Bird was Lynn agent, are said to be the heaviest creditors.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Isaac Rich & Co., 70 Kilby-street, the oldest fish house in Boston, are financially embarrassed. Their liabilities are placed at $200,000 and nominal assets at $293,000. The firm was part owner of the steamer Mayflower, which was seized at Mayti and recently sold in Boston. The troubles at Mayti and the closing of several ports there are said to have led to the failure of the firm in trouble. A meeting of creditors will be held to-day.

There were 141 failures in the United States during the week, according to *Bradstreet's* report, against 189 in 1889, 201 in 1888, 208 in 1887, 141, and 183, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1886, 1885, 1884, and 1883. The total number of failures in this country from Jan. 1 to date is 3,857 against 3,960 in 1889.

Wyly & Green, wholesale grocers of Atlanta, Ga., were thrown in the hands of a receiver last night, the Lowry Banking Company having foreclosed a mortgage of $18,000. The liabilities are about $7,000; the assets are almost double that sum.

John M. Benson, grocer, at 2,000 Third-avenue, is in the hands of the Sheriff on a judgment for $1,827 in favor of Sarah L. Benson for money loaned. He valued his stock at $4,000 and has about $4,500 outstanding accounts.

"COOP." TANNER'S STOCK IN TRADE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Coop." Tanner is still trading on his rank, and the Washington correspondents report him as using that title on his card. As Mr. Tanner has never been elected to any civil office, but has only tried for some places that he did not get, it is a little humorous that he was never offered a promotion to a sergeantcy in the army.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 28, 1889.

MAPPED IN A NEW WAY.

NEW-YORK'S WIRES AND SUBWAYS TO BE GRAPHICALLY REPRESENTED.

A unique relief map is being made in the office of the Board of Electrical Control to facilitate the important work of that branch of the City Government. It is being prepared by Engineer Wheeler and his assistants, and will not be finished for several weeks. So far as known, nothing like it was ever before attempted, and the idea is original with the board's expert. The work has progressed far enough to indicate generally what the map will be. In size it is 11 by 7 feet, and is drawn on a scale of 200 feet to the inch. All the blocks and streets of the city are represented in black and white. All the overhead electrical conductors will be shown in bright colors, together with an enumeration of the poles and wires. The street lights of the United States, East River, Brush, and Mount Morris are light companies are to be indicated by brass, tin, copper, and ordinary nails in the order named. The Metropolitan Company's route is outlined by green twine, that of the Brush Company by pink string, and the various other lines, including those of the Police and Fire Departments, by as many distinct colors.

Some of the specific objects aimed at are to better regulate the live overhead wires, to get rid of dead ones and superfluous poles, and last, but not least, to bury the wires in the subways. These will also be indicated on the map which is being made so that the practical work of the board can be illustrated each week. The device is so simple that the inspectors can tell at a glance what their work is to be each day before leaving the office.

VESTED CHOIRS.

"THE TIMES'S" ARTICLE COMMENDED—SOME CORRECTIONS.

The Rev. Edward M. Peake writes to THE TIMES, under date of March 24, as follows: "Will you permit a constant and persistent reader of THE TIMES from its very first number to express his thanks to you for the careful article in to-day's issue headed 'Growth of Vested Choirs', and at the same time to correct one error. The article mentions Dr. Edward Hodges as the organist of Trinity Church from 1840 to 1858, and says: 'He did not approve of boy choristers, believing them to be troublesome and too irreverent for participation in divine worship.' So far is this statement from truth that the very opposite can be proved by living witnesses. Among the boys in that choir in 1847 whom I recall are the present Missionary Bishop of North Dakota, the Right Rev. W. D. Walker, D. D.; the Rev. William G. Farrington, D. D., of Bloomfield, N. J.; the Rev. George W. Ferguson of Sing Sing, N. Y., and the Rev. J. H. Hobart De Mille of Lowville, N. Y."

J. L. K. writes: "THE TIMES of Sunday, March 24, 1889, contained a very interesting article on mixed choirs in the city. The statements in the article are in the main correct, but there are several important omissions which the present writer wishes to supply. It is stated that Dr. Hodges was succeeded in 1858 by Mr. Henry Stephen Cutler. In point of fact Dr. Hodges was succeeded in 1856 (when Trinity Chapel in Twenty-fifth-street was opened) by Dr. Samuel P. Tuckerman of Boston, who held the position for one Sunday only, and then resigned. In this emergency Mr. William H. Walker was temporarily transferred from St. Paul's Chapel to Trinity Church, and he sustained the choir for about two months, during which time Dr. Hodges had charge of the music at Trinity Chapel, which had been recently consecrated. At the end of this period Dr. Hodges was restored to his former seat in Trinity Church, and Mr. Walker was then transferred to the organ at Trinity Chapel.

"From 1856, when Dr. Hodges was permanently located from active duty, Mr. Henry S. Cutler was appointed his assistant. On the death of Dr. Hodges Mr. Cutler succeeded as organist and choirmaster.

"In reference to St. John's Chapel, the reader is led to infer that the vested choir was introduced by Mr. Le Jeune. This was not the case. Mr. Le Jeune was preceded by Mr. George E. Morelar, a man of superior education and ability, whose life was early sacrificed to his professional zeal, and whose labors in the cause of church music were hardly surpassed by those of his colleague, Dr. Van Wyck, Thomas Stack, Thomas Harrington, T. Milton Quinn, Patrick Eliff, Thomas McGrane, Daniel Isola.

"Third.—Charles N. Talnter, Nicholas Fish, James M. Varnum, Guy R. Pelton, John F. Baker, Howell C. Rees, William C. Church, Charles H. Murray, Hiram Merritt, William E. Morris, James F. Hawes, Peter Tighe, John Lubbert, Sterling E. Smith, James Brangan, Angelo Gallo, Charles S. Sherman.

Fourth.—William H. Townley, John Collins, Michael Mipse, William McAlenbur, Patrick J. Ahern, Jacob Cohen, Charles H. Thorp, George W. Kram, M. D., Edward J. Blair, Augustus Schaffel, Joseph Hadley, Thomas J. Gilfoy, Marcus Jacobs, John J. McCaffrey, Patrick J. Shayborne, Isaac Lightenberg, John Barron, Robert Graham.

Fifth.—Frank J. Carroll, Charles L. Breckmeier, Patrick F. Kelly, Peter Arata, John M. Smith, James H. Tobin, Frederick A. Schroeder, Andrew Andler J. Mooney, Max Hastner, James E. Fiske, George Hensig, Frank F. Burke, Peter Seckgnapo, Henry Schaeffer, Louis Wals, Philip Blauth.

Sixth.—John Simpson, Theodore Brodhead, Isidor Lacks, John Lewis, Joseph Geoghegan, Charles Freund, William Wainman, John Stebling, Charles Mergenigle, A. Langwasser, Charles Beurman, Thomas Hughes, Joseph Kelly, Henry Stumpf, Henry Richards, John J. Clark, Thomas Daily, William Quinn, A. Mass, William Weits, A. Seide, Moses Lehrberger.

Seventh.—John D. Lawson, Cornelius Van Cott, G. B. Deane, Robert Bonner, Wm. Whitlock, George G. Henry, Alfred R. Conkling, Lucas Van Allen, J. Langdon Ward, Samuel F. Hamburger, James Collins, William Morgan, William H. Houzner, Jr., C. Volney Haing, Morris H. Waterman, Joseph Mill, Lawrence McDonald, George Allen Hallock, Levi P. Morton, Henry R. Hoyt, Henry E. Newland, Charles A. Post, Lispenard Stewart, Theodore W. Ogden, Edward Dubois, Samuel L. Phillips, Mark W. Zimmerman, John Riley, John M. Coste, Edward C. Graves, Washington Parker, Henry A. Matthews, John McKeever, Henry C. Piercy, Emil J. Dresel.

Ninth.—George B. Deane, John W. Jacobus, William H. Gedney, Manning F. Lawson, Jeremiah Pangburn, Henry F. Williams, Edmund J. Tinsdale, Andrew Bogert, Jr., Eugene Ward, John K. Reed, Jesse Newman, James Snodgrass, Robert B. Miller, Robert Prentice, Walter Logan, George M. Clark, William H. Corse, Charles Hoffman, Thomas Hyland, Robert Williams, Martin T. Ryder, David J. Christie, Mitchell Halliday, William D. Udell, John J. Brown, Johnson H. Ivey, George Trambergr, James W. Castlebranch, John Stewart, George E. Deane, Jr., William Freeman.

Tenth.—Jacob M. Patterson, Ferdinand Eidmann, Henry C. Betty, Ferdinand Dreyer, C. Otto Baese, Jacob Hunsicker, Frederick Lenhart, Dr. Hugh Kinkhart, Martin Haupt, August Fleischbein, Jacob May, Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Philip Wassung, Frank Gassman, Samuel Hostinger, Jr., Nicholas Schulte, Peter Vanzandter, Charles Reimmuller, Jacob H. Miller, Gottfried Seip, William E. Volz, Adolph Volgenau, Joseph Martin, August Mohr, Edward J. Happ, Paul Schaeffer, Frederick Schlueter, Philip Metz, Anton F. Neusch.

Eleventh.—George Bliss, S. V. R. Cruger, Jacob H. Simms, John Fitch, A. W. Royal, George D. Owens, E. A. Hamilton, Thomas H. Brown, C. P. C. Billings, M. A. Prentiss, Archie Roberts, Daniel G. Bellows, J. C. O'Connor, Jr., Horace Russell, R. H. Hendon, Augustus Van Wagenen, Jr., Edwin A. Richard Sabeuf, Edward S. Vose, Howard Carroll, Sherman Williams, Ralph Myers, Charles Watrous, William Fanning, Jr., Andrew Eddie.

Twelfth.—Frederick Gray, William H. Huber, Theodore Koch, W. J. Kent, Daniel Quinn, Charles Kohn, John Smith, Frank Snyder, John Tice, Joseph Meyer, Matthew Nolan, Louis Lambert, Isaiah Hahn, Frederick W. Brodley, William Harris, Andrew Dorn, Jr., Henry W. Farmer, David Cahn, Elias Meyer, Peter F. Galligan, August Braun, Herman Price.

Thirteenth.—Fred S. Gibbs, Henry Clinton Backus, Adolph Herrmann, John F. Wingfield, Samuel Hutchinson, Dwight A. Lawrence, Jr., Theodore B. Tuthill, William Fisher, Fred S. Gedney, Henry Gleason, Morris Ellis, John N. Dickinson, John L. Hamilton, Henry Hirsch, Charles A. Winch, Dr. Lawrence Johnson, Benjamin Patterson, Joseph A. Bogart, Jr., George Poulner, Monroe R. Bryant, Charles W. Smith, John G. Murray, Albert M. Kingsland, John W. Marshall, Lincoln W. McLeod, Walter W. Montague, Richard F. Secor, Frederick Glock, William Shaw, Michael Carroll, Charles Spring, Andrew J. Campbell, John S. Gilfoyle, Charles Brink.

Fourteenth.—John R. Nugent, James P. Hart, Bruno W. Berger, Daniel F. Murphy, J. William Beinke, Thomas Hoey, Richard Bayliss, Jr., Bedford, Joseph Cavanagh, Louis L. Belland, Henry S. Wallace, Henry Kiernan, John J. Scalis, Jacob Koehler, John J. Seegrove, George Seidler, John S. Phillips, Paul Weiss, Jr., Boyle.

Fifteenth.—Sheridan Shook, Robert A. Greeson, Eugene A. Pottigrew, William E. Montgomery, Edmund C. Lee, John Farrell, George D. Turner, Joseph B. Keelan, Jr., Wm. J. Gaynor, August Urban, Adam Maxwell, Herman Jevenbol, Louis Bunkel, Thomas C. Mack, Hann Talbot, George J. Munroe, Henry G. Lozier, David Lawson, Matthew Wilson, James Turner, Jacob Lorsch, Jr., Thomas Payne, Samuel Williams, C. F. Ellison, William S. Bartley, Samuel B. Hunter, Jacob Edler, Jr., George Kerman, C. Mikhail J. Shaw, David Kay, Rufus W. Waller, J. W. Grady.

Sixteenth.—Henry Kropf, Frank H. Daly, James Duff, Sherman Everts, George Henry, Michael Hickey, Michael J. Moran, John M. W. Ellison, John J. Loomis, Richard Lee, Lee Mason Mayo, John McGibbons, Thomas M. Hagan, William Patterson, Jeremiah J. Reilly, Frederick W. Bise, James Smith, Achilles Wood, John Warthan.

Seventeenth.—Henry Terry, Jr., Thomas Mc. James Smiley, Alexander Cadoo, David Keshala, George W. Wanmaker, F. G. Schellanberg, Joseph Kuntzman, William Fish, Rudolph Hart, Wilson M. Campbell, James A. Mead, Waldo Hutchinson, J. R. Bennit, John J. Stevenson, Alexander Carmichael, Jr., Charles H. Loyce, Richard Shepard, Thomas E. Dailey, Jr., F. C. Blackhurst, Simon W. Gunst, Walter Merryman, F. S. Bleecker, Edward Richards, Louis Brenner, D. M. Robinson, Charles L. Heaney, Charles T. Jones, Herman Schneideberg, Robert Gordon, S. M. Crandell, Louis Frederickner, William Crawford, James M. Symes, F. A. Higgins, William Corbitt, F. H. McNamee, Frank Mapair, William L. Lowden, William R. Wood, Thomas Morice, George A. Weaver, Jr.

Eighteenth.—Bernard Eiglin, Joseph C. Jackson, George W. Blunt, Thomas H. Brannigh, Louis Jacobs, Thomas Bartley, George W. Cruse, Arthur B. Conway, Thomas F. Cullen, W. H. Young, John J. Corbett, D. D. Sweeney, Patrick Collins, William Reed, M. F. Darin, Hugh Coleman, James M. Turner, Louis S. Bogardus, William F. McConnell, Samuel Todd, James Wiley.

Nineteenth.—John Schoenweber, William H. Delaney, Alexander Martin, George W. Hamilton, David Mitchell, Moses C. Myers, Charles G. Cronin, George Bowne, Jr., Samuel Bowne, Edward Randall, John Cadin, Joseph Love, John J. Clancy, Alexander Caldwell, John Gray Boyd, Edward A. Dillenbeck, William G. Owens, John G. Peters, Raymond S. Lyons, Jr., Thomas Mooney, E. Downes, Robert R. Forker, William C. Hornsher, Charles D. Baker, George Marx, William L. Hamilton, John W. Noble, Denis F. Burke, Dow S. Kittle, Andrew Simm, Charles Cooper, Jr., Thomas Williams, James C. Cummings, Louis Frank, Horatio W. Pope, Hodson, Dudley T. Peaine, Marshall S. Blake, John V. Gridley, William H. Fairchild, George W. Campbell, Edward Wilson, James K. P. McNamara, Jr., Winfield S. Redell, Genevra S. Mayer, Edward F. Griffin, H. M. Wynkoop, J. Edgar Leayraft, Leopold Lee, William A. Daily, James Otis Sproat, Reuel T. Williams, W. R. Seabury.

Benjamin Payne, H. W. Beach, William V. Mooney, James D. Thornton, F. Jordan, James V. Brower, Joseph Kyness, James E. Munns.

Twentieth.—John B. Smith, William A. Ward, George Bliss, John Henry C. Purdy, Justus A. Hartwell, Herman Oelrichs, Charles A. Peabody, Charles A. Adams, Thomas F. Rowan, Wilson G. Hunt, Lee John Osborn, William H. Baker, Frank Bainbridge, M. Hall, Frederick Morris, Charles Lanier, Henry Sanford, Charles Fairchild, Edward Mitchell, George Goodhue, Harold Mayer, A. F. Mullen, Joseph Molmayne, Andrew Kloss, Maurice Meyer, Henry Lambert, William Atkinson.

Twenty-first.—Elliot Root, Floyd Clarkson, Edward F. Brown, William F. Shadle, John F. Plummer, Benjamin L. Ledingham, Hyde Clarke, Willard D. Murray, Leonard Hoadley, D. Francis Eyre, Charles F. Bamford Chauncey M. Depew, Frederick G. Stroup, Granville Y. Hawes, Henry A. Barnum, Seth M. Milliken, Almon Goodwin, L. Albert Emil Picher, John R. Hall, Charles B. Bidwell, Robert M. Gallaway, Joel B. Erhardt, Elliott F. Shepard, Edward Mitchell, George W. Lyon, Theodore Roosevelt, James Owens, James A. Blanchard, Richard, Lewis, Charles F. Butler, William Brookfield, Milo Allaire, Orlando Metcalf.

Twenty-second.—John H. Gunner, Isaac Fromme, John Donohue, William L. Downs, A. W. Klinn, Robert S. Briggs, Adam Mackmeyer, Edward W. Ripstein, S. Herbert Wyth, C. P. Valentine, Patrick Chambers, Stephen W. Wright, Charles Brickwedel, Henry C. Alee, Christian Kammeyer, Hamilton Bridgman, E. K. Wilcox, Henry C. Johnston, Alonso L. Mason, Laurence Dunn, Charles Kenney, Eugene M. Jerolemon, John J. Schlaefer, Michael Sherry, John C. Graham, Alfred G. Mason, Malcham Newman, Richard E. Enright, Charles S. Grant, M. J. McGwen, Charles Sidney, Thomas F. Stapleton, Abraham Kimmelstiel, Charles Gorton, Thomas Lusk, Jr., Bruno Loewer, Michael Mahon, Joseph Moss, Richard Ullmann, Albert Meilsen, Benjamin Oppenheimer, George F. Prindle, Ezekiel Fitzman, E. A. Angerman, G. E. Gaschenbach, Charles Carroll, Moses De Costa, Joseph H. Cohen, Jr., Samuel Pratt, Morris W. Hart, William Gaskell, Joseph Ullman.

Twenty-third.—Frank Raymond, David F. Porter, Henry Grasse, Morris Friedman, George S. Brown, Charles H. Ludwig, William Johnston, Jr., George Moore Smith, Charles A. Grant, Howard Stone, Jr., Witt C. Ward, Charles H. Wheelock, George C. Hoffman, William H. Merritt, Roderick M. Gedney, William Millner, Ben Elliott Sebastian Sandler, Charles Wall, Frank E. Purdy, William J. Mollan, Hiram Beeanson, Sol McLaughlin, Jr., Alfred A. Farley, Frederick K. Seefried, Charles S. Hayes, Charles Wiles, Andrew F. Humphrey, James B. Hildebrand, John G. Hahn, William C. Reddy, Jacob M. Long, Michael Mahan, William H. Benjamin, Allan A. Irvine, J. Alexander Keenes, George Stoterman, Peter W. Seyman, William W. Lyon, Edward Orlando Roberts Hunt, William G. Irving, John W. Love, Peter Stieb, Abram W. Wanmaker, Alexander F. Ketchum, Thomas W. Robertson, Lewis E. Pryor, Thomas McGrann, George W. Tindale, Frank Demarest, Ephraim Westervelt, Stephen L. Cummings, Frank S. Gardner, Joseph Cottrell, Benjamin F. Tracy, Edward Dubois, Barnett L. Phillips, Mark Brady, William B. Timpson, David Wilson, John W. Hall.

Twenty-third Ward.—Ernest Hall, William H. Ten Eyck, Thomas J. Rush, Casper Hartmeyer, William W. Hargrove, James L. Wells, George C. Waterman, Henry Brann, Dubois R. Frisbee, John H. Robert H. Schaffenstuhl, Jr., Stewart Hodgins, John Mulhall, Jr., Adam Handsinger, Edward H. Healy, John Johnston, Edgar Ketchum, Richard H. Lee, Frederick Crawford, Ebenezer F. Johnson, Charles M. Hammond.

Twenty-fourth Ward.—J. Thomas Stearns, R. H. Bedell, Jesse Stearns, H. O. Brose, R. F. McCormack, A. Van Nostrand, C. W. Roxbury, E. B. McLean.

King's Bridge.—B. H. Sealey, W. Cox.

BROOKLYN'S EASY PLAY.

THEY WIN EASILY IN THEIR GAME WITH THE ROSE HILLS—SCORE, 9 TO 2.

The Brooklyns had an easy time of it yesterday with the strong Rose Hills. Carruthers and Terry pitched, and did some fine work, but two hits being made off their delivery, Collins again distinguished himself at second. The Rose Hills played very evenly, but were too weak at the bat. The score was:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	ROSE HILL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Pinkney, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Kiernan, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
Collins, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0	Sweeney, lf.	0	0	1	1	0
Fouts, 1b.	2	2	10	0	0	Farrell, 1b.	0	1	11	0	1
Burns, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0	T. Carney, p.	1	2	1	4	2
Corkill, c. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Collins, s. s.	0	0	2	3	1
O'Brien, l. f.	0	0	1	0	1	Clare, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Smith, s. s.	1	2	0	2	1	S. Carney, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Carruthers, p.	1	0	1	4	0	Orpheus, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Terry, p.	2	1	0	0	0	Daly, s. s.	0	0	0	0	0
Clark, ss.	1	1	0	0	0						
Visner, c.	1	1	6	1	0	Total.	2	5	27	17	5
Total.	9	10	27	18	2						

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	0	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	1—9
Rose Hill	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Rose Hill, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Rose Hill, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Rose Hills, 6. Two-base hit—Burns. Three-base hit—T. Carmody. Base on balls—Pinkney, (1,) Fouts, (1,) Smith, (1,) Carruthers, (1,) Visner, (1,) Sweeney, (1,) Farrell, (1,) Collins, (1,) Clare, (1,) Orpheus, (1,) Struck out—O'Brien, 3; Carruthers, 1; Kiernan, 1; Hanrahan, 1; S. Carmody, 1; Orpheus, 2; Daly, 2. Stolen bases—Smith, 1; Kiernan, 1; T. Carmody, 1. Sacrifice hits—Pinkney, 1; Corkhill, 1. Double plays—Daly, Kiernan, and Hanrahan; Kiernan and Hanrahan. Passed balls—Visner, 1; Clare, 1. Wild pitches—T. Carmody, 1. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes.

NEW-YORKS WIN AGAIN.

The Hackett-Carharts played a remarkably strong game against the New-Yorks yesterday, and although they suffered defeat, it was a most creditable exhibition. They batted Titcomb with considerable freedom, but lost by careless play at critical moments. The score was:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	H. C. & CO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Rourke, lf.	1	2	0	0	0	Benner, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
Slattery, c.	2	1	9	0	0	Burns, 2d b.	1	2	0	2	1
Foster, s. s.	2	2	0	2	0	Carey, s. s.	1	1	2	1	0
Connor, 1st b.	1	0	6	2	0	Bird, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0
Rickson, 3b.	1	1	7	2	0	Carthaus, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Hatfield, s. s.	0	0	1	1	0	Gough, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Whitney, 3b.	0	0	1	4	1	Hazzet, c.	1	1	6	1	0
Martin, c.	0	1	4	1	1	Mechan, c.	0	0	3	1	1
Titcomb, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Dunning, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	7	9	27	17	3	Total.	4	9	27	20	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	1	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0—7
H. C. & Co.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—4

Earned runs—New-York, 0; H. C. & Co., 2. First base by errors—New-York, 2; H. C. & Co., 1. Two-base hits—O'Rourke, Slattery, Richardson, Burns, Barry. Stolen bases—O'Rourke, Slattery, (2,) Foster, (2,) Richardson, Whitney, Burns, Carey, (2,) Barry. Struck out—Slattery, Hatfield, Murphy, Titcomb, (2,) Benner, Burns, Carey, Dunning, Mechan, (2.) Base on balls—Slattery, Foster, (2.) Connor, (2.) Nugent. Sacrifice hits—Foster, Hatfield. Double play—Whitney, Richardson, and Connor. Left on bases—New-York, 11; H. C. & Co., 8. Hit by pitcher—Foster, 1; Whitney, 1; Nugent, 1. Wild pitch—Dunning, 1. Passed balls—Meehan, 1; Murphy, 1. Umpire—Mr. Grass Pierce. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

The Harvard nine played the Athletics at Philadelphia yesterday and were beaten by a score of 17 to 6.

The Washington Club defeated the Jersey City nine on the grounds of the former, yesterday, by a score of 6 to 4.

Cleveland's Club beat the St. Louis Club at St. Louis by a score of 11 to 1.

BASEBALL NOTES.

The Stapleton Baseball Club, the champions of Richmond County, will open the season to-morrow on their new grounds, formerly known as Foley's Grove. They will play the Germans of Connecticut.

The New-Yorks and Brooklyns play the first game of their series this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR HARVARD'S BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is an earnest movement among Harvard men in New-York to secure the nomination and election of Dr. John S. White to the Harvard Board of Overseers. It is a significant fact that there is not a single teacher at present in the board. Dr. White is the well-known Principal of Berkeley School and President of the Berkeley Athletic Club, and therefore equipped as few men could be to appreciate and pass upon the questions of arrangements of studies and hours, discipline, college athletics, and other kindred subjects that come up before the board. It is certainly a welcome indication of the constantly spreading interest in athletic sports that so many graduates of Harvard believe it imperative that the board shall contain as many members as possible who are interested in and practically conversant with the whole question of athletics. It is a vital question for Harvard. H.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—*The Inquirer* has information that the long-standing claim of the Pennsylvania Railroad against the Philadelphia and Erie Company for $650,000 and against the Northern Central for a like amount on account of the joint guarantee of the Allegheny Valley Railroad's bonds, has been decided by Judge Arnold, the arbitrator, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. There will be no appeal from this ruling, as all three parties had agreed that whatever decision was rendered all would abide by it, and so the Pennsylvania will pay the whole bill, while the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie and Northern Central are each $650,000 in.

MARRIAGE OF ROSETTA WORRELL.

From the Baltimore Sun, April 5.

Miss Rosetta Worrell, the leading lady in the "Over the Garden Wall" company, which is at Forepaugh's Theatre this week, was married yesterday to Mr. W. F. Crane, a merchant of Toledo, Ohio. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. H. Christie, pastor of Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, at the parsonage, 113 West Barre-street. Only the members of the company were present. The bride is the sister-in-law of Mr. George S. Knight. She will leave the company at the end of this week and join it again at Cincinnati a week later.

MAGGIE MITCHELL GETS A DIVORCE.

TRENTON, N. J., April 5.—Maggie Mitchell, the actress, was granted a divorce here to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Sterling, 10s. 1d. per cent.

NEW COUNTY COMMITTEE.

RESULTS OF THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

THE OLD DISTRICT LEADERS RE-ELECTED EXCEPT IN THE TWENTY-FIRST, WHERE WHITNEY BEATS HESS.

There was some confusion at the Republican primaries yesterday and last night, but the presence of large bodies of police at the polling places prevented anything worse than the exchange of bad language and a few harmless blows by excited patriots.

Unblushing fraud was practised in the districts where there were contests. Repeating was common, and the names of absentees were voted on by men who had to be prompted before they could call out the names to the election inspectors.

There was little trouble in the First District. The opponents of Leader John H. Grimes recognized early in the evening the fact that they had no chance to beat him. They polled 119 votes and the Grimes men cast 446, the total vote being 564.

In the Fourth Assembly District the battle was between John Collins and John R. Dunne, and when the count was finished this announcement was made: Collins, 566; Dunne, 35. This was more one-sided than the Dunne people had anticipated, and they said after the election that they intended to contest it on the ground that many of their votes were excluded, and that many people voted the ticket who did not have a right to do so. They believed they had the grounds on which to indict several persons for perjury.

For a Fifth District Republican primary yesterday's affair was comparatively tame. Boss Carroll distinguished himself and re-established his reputation "as the boy" by cuffing Mr. Charles E. Holmes, the opposition candidate for President of the district organization, by the throat and shaking his fist in close proximity to Mr. Holmes's nose while he apostrophized him in the choicest descriptive epithets of the Fifth District tough.

ONLY CATTLE ON THE HOOF

SOUND STRONG AND WEAK POINTS OF DRESSED MEATS.

THE ALDERMEN HAVE NOT GOT THAT FIFTEEN THOUSAND YET—ERIE CANAL BILL PASSED.

ALBANY, April 5.—This morning's session of the Assembly was devoted to the consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. Nixon for the suppression of the dressed-beef trade. Bills similar in character to this were presented to the Legislatures of various States last Winter. Among them are Connecticut, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

It was a curious sight this morning to see certain prominent Republican State leaders, who during the late campaign swore by all the gods that the salvation of the country depended upon the preservation of the protective tariff, come out in impassioned speeches to the effect that if the present free trade between the sister States of the Union were done away with the country was sure to go to the "damnition bowwows." There is likely to be a hot fight over the bill when it comes up for final passage. The vote which was taken this morning to progress it was hardly more than "feeler." There is said to be a great deal of money on both sides. The dressed-beef syndicates of Chicago and Kansas City, with the Armours at the recognized head, and the railroad corporations will do their best to defeat the measure. The men back of the bill are the local butchers, and, to a certain extent, the farmers of the State, who have been persuaded into the belief that if the bill becomes a law the raising of cattle for the market will become what it is not now—a paying industry.

The bill is entitled "An act to provide for the inspection of meat intended for human food, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors thereof."

SECTION 1. It shall hereafter be unlawful to sell, offer, or expose for sale in any township, city, or village in the State, beef, mutton, veal, lamb, or pork for human food, except as hereinafter provided, which has not been inspected alive within the limits of the State by an inspector or his deputy duly appointed by the authority of said township, city, or village in which such beef, mutton, veal, lamb, or pork is intended for consumption, and found by such inspector to be pure, healthy, and merchantable, and for every such offense the person convicted shall be fined not more than $100 or imprisonment not more than 30 days. The said fines, when received, shall be paid to the Chief Treasurer to be placed to the credit of the township, city, or village bringing the action.

SEC. 2. The townships, cities, and villages of the State are hereby authorized and required, after the passage of this act, to provide for the appointment of such inspectors and their deputies, the form of certificate, and shall regulate the fees to be charged: Provided, that where farmers offer for sale or slaughter cattle, sheep, or swine, of their own raising or feeding, for human food, no other inspection shall be required than is enforced by law, except such as are already provided by law to prevent the sale and consumption of diseased meats.

SEC. 3. Nothing herein contained shall prevent or obstruct the sale of such cured beef or pork, commonly known as dried or canned beef, or smoked or salted pork, or other cured or salted meats.

SEC. 4. Any inspector who shall knowingly certify to the wholesomeness and merchantable character of any such cattle, sheep, or swine intended for human food which is unwholesome or unmerchantable shall, upon conviction, be fined not to exceed $100 or imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed thirty days.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Frederick F. Nixon of Chautauqua, the would-be leader of the hayseeds, opened the discussion for the bill. He said that the objection had been made to the bill that it was unconstitutional. This was not so, for the only States where the question had come up in the courts had decided that the bill was without legal flaw, with the single exception of the Territory of New-Mexico. He did not ask for the passage of the bill as a strike against the industries of Chicago, but because he wanted given to the people of this State an opportunity to do business on the same basis as did Western corporations. He spoke on behalf of the farmers and their industries, which have no protection. He finally offered an amendment which provides that the Jersey City slaughter houses shall not be shut out. Mr. Crosby thought that the bill was a mistake because it discriminated against the products of other States. Mr. Sackett said that the bill would be found to be unconstitutional, that it practically prohibited the importation of any kind of meat into this State. He was opposed to any law which interfered with inter-State commerce. The only bill of this kind which the Supreme Court would have reference alone to police regulations for the protection of the health of the community.

It was true that bills similar to this had never been declared unconstitutional by any State court, but the principal which it contained had been decided against again and again by the Supreme Court of the United States. And when it came before this court, as it eventually would, it was sure to be declared unconstitutional. Mr. Ainsworth said that the true friendless of the bill was shown in the amendment offered by its introducer, which stated that a New-York inspector could inspect the Jersey City slaughter houses. He thought that Chicago beef was the best in the world, and much to be preferred to anything which our farmers could offer. To be sure, if the bill became a law meats might perhaps be a little cheaper, but it would cheapen meats as rags cheapen hash—by making it last longer. He expressed himself as opposed to any invidious comparisons between the production of the various States of the Union. This was but the beginning of the end. We might as well say that our four muse be greased in New-York, that the cloth for our clothes must be produced in New-York.

Mr. Upson, a cattle dealer by trade, who for several years past has been a delegate to the butchers' conventions, claimed that the whole country demanded the passage of bills like this. He knew from personal observation that the inspection laws of Kansas City and Chicago were simply a farce; that they were not lived up to in any respect. He had seen three inspectors at the Chicago stock yards trying to inspect 27,000 cattle in a single day, which on its face was an utter impossibility.

Upon the conclusion of discussion Mr. Nixon moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading. The motion was carried by the following vote.

In the affirmative—Messrs. A. R. Baker, A. H. Baker, Blake, Blanchfield, Blumenthal, Brownell, Carson, Chaney, Clarke, Comstock, Connolly, Cottrell, Creamer, Cronin, Davidson, Demarest, Dinehart, Duffy, Endres, Ens, Fish, Flaherty, Guenther, Hafner, Hagan, Harwood, Hornidge, Husted, Kerrigan, Lane, Larmon, Lewis, Little, Martin, Mase, Maynard, McAdam, McCann, McKenzie, Meade, Moody, Mullaney, Newschafer, Nixon, Pearsall, Pierce, Saunders, Schaaf, Shalton, Thomas Smith, Teal, Towne, Upson, West, and Young.

In the negative—Messrs. Acker, Ainsworth, Bamer, C. H. Buck, Coon, Crosby, Curtis, Decker, Dinkelspiel, Donaldson, Dunham, Dunlap, Edwards, Fitts, Graham, Greene, Groat, Haggerty, Hitt, Hughes, Hunting, Kelly, Kent, Kimball, Leder, McGowan, McKeon, McMaster, Meek, Mills, Murray, O'Neil, Peck, Roesch, Saxton, Sheahan, Sperry, Walters, Yates, and Youngman.

On motion of Mr. Crosby the Savery and Yates Prison bills were made a special order for next Thursday. Hamilton Fish, Jr.'s one-hundred-thousand-dollar bill for a monument for women for Kings and New-York Counties was unanimously passed; also, Senator Laughlin's bill reappropriating $100,000 for betooming out the Erie Canal. The bill provides that the money be expended under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Works and not by contract. This bill now goes to the Governor for his signature.

When the Mullaney bill allowing the Board of Aldermen $15,000 to celebrate the centennial came into the Senate Mr. Murphy moved to have it recommitted, of course, which motion was carried. It is said that he has received a letter from Mayor Grant, who protested against the passage of the bill. Col. Murphy then asked that the bill be laid aside. In the absence of Senator Worth, Senator Coggeshall introduced the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge bill. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Grady exempting from taxation gifts to certain societies. Among the bills passed was the Coal Scalpers' License bill and Grady's to amend the mechanic's lien law and Van Cott's New-York Art Education bill. Both houses adjourned to Monday night at 8:15 o'clock.

HARVARD COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 5.—The college library has recently received a very generous and valuable gift from Mr. Denman W. Ross of Cambridge. The gift consists of about 300 volumes on the early history of institutions, principally of the history and of the early institutions of mediæval Germany. These books, together with a larger and more valuable gift of the same kind from Mr. Ross a year ago, give the library the largest and most perfect collection of works on this subject in the country.

The Harvard-Pennsylvania cricket match will be played on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club on May 24 and Shaler on May 25.

An invitation has been extended to the Freshman Glee Club and the 'Varsity Banjo Club to take part in an entertainment to be held on April 15, at Melrose.

The college has bought the old dwelling house on the corner of Kirkland and Oxford streets, opposite Memorial Hall. It is very probable that the new University Club will have rooms in the house, and that the remainder will be fitted up as a dormitory.

The Faculty has passed a new regulation requiring men to report in Cambridge the day that any recess ends.

PERU'S NEW MINISTRY.

LIMA, Peru, April 5, via Galveston.—A new Cabinet has been formed, as follows:

Minister of State, Police, and Public Works—Pedro Alejandrino de Isola.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Guillermo Ferreyles.
Minister of Justice—Guillermo A. Seoane.
Minister of Finance—Eulogio Delgado.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Manuel Yrigoyen.

MORE BOND OFFERS REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—To-day's bond offerings aggregated $6,018,000, as follows: Registered fours —$1,000 at 126, $5,000,000 at 126½. Bond offers were rejected.

A MASONIC CENTENNARY.

THE CONNECTICUT GRAND LODGE TO CELEBRATE IN JULY.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 5.—The centennial celebration of the Grand Lodge in this State, which will take place at New-Haven in July, will be the most important Masonic event of the year in New-England. Representatives from the Grand Lodges in the thirteen original States will be present at the festivities, and the occasion will be one of great interest to Connecticut Masons.

The Grand Lodge was organized July 8, 1789, at New-Haven, and Pierrepont Edwards, who was then 39 years of age and had served in the Revolutionary Army and the Continental Congress, was elected the first Grand Master. The 13 lodges which took part in the organization were Hiram of New-Haven, which was represented by Grand Master Edwards; St. John's of Middletown, St. John's of Fairfield, St. John's of Hartford, King Solomon of Woodbury, St. John's of Stratford, the Wallingford and Danbury lodges, which were then unnamed; Wooster of Colchester, St. Paul's of Litchfield, Frederick of Farmington, and Montgomery of Salisbury. All of these lodges, with the exception of old Hiram of New-Haven, are still in affiliation with the Grand Lodge. It is confidently believed in the inner Masonic circles here that Hiram Lodge will seek reinstatement prior to the centenary.

From the 13 lodges of 100 years ago the fraternity has grown into a membership at present of nearly 15,000, with 110 lodges in good standing in the State. With the reinstatement of Hiram Lodge the total membership in the State would approximate 16,000. William H. Sanford of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the oldest of the surviving Grand Lodge Masters of the Connecticut Grand Lodge, and the Hon. David Clark of this city, now past 80 years of age, is next. Mr. Clark is one of the leading members of the order and the Knights Templar Commandery at Waterbury was named in his honor. Howard E. Ensign of Baltimore, President of the Baltimore Steamboat Company, is third in the list of surviving Grand Masters. The remaining Masons who have held the high honor of serving at the head of the Connecticut Grand Lodge are the Hon. A. P. Hyde of this city, Elias Quintard of New-Haven, Asa Smith of Norwalk, James L. Gould, editor of the Bridgeport *Farmer*; William Wallace Lee of Meriden, Luke A. Lockwood of Greenwich, John H. Harlor of Birmingham, Edward B. Reed of Boston, Dwight Phelps of West Winsted, James McCormick of Windsor, Frederick H. Waldron of New-Haven, Dwight Wanzh of Stamford, Henry H. Greene of Danielsonville, and John W. Mix of Galesville. J. H. Swartwout of Stamford is the present Grand Master.

The Rev. Dr. Anderson of the Baptist church at Stamford has been selected for orator at the centenary and the historical address will be delivered by Grand Secretary J. K. Wheeler of this city. Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox has been invited to write the centennial poem, but has been compelled to decline the honor on account of literary engagements. Mrs. Wilcox was the choice of the order on account of an anniversary poem which she prepared two years ago for the Masons in Meriden. Albert Pike of Boston, one of the most noted Masons in New-England, has also been compelled to decline the place of poet at the centenary because of old age and infirmity. The preparations by the New-Haven Masons for the anniversary will be elaborate in character, including a brilliant and costly banquet in honor of the dignitaries of the order.

RIGHT TO INSPECT BOOKS OF ACCOUNT.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Books of account of Board of Trade operators are not privileged from inspection when properly called for, according to a decision of the appellate court handed down Wednesday. The decision was rendered in the case of Charles W. Rigdon against John W. Conly to recover losses on the Board of Trade. His attorney, Thomas J. Sutherland, moved the court before the trial of the case for an inspection of the books of account of Ramsey & Co., which were in the possession of Conly. Mr. Sutherland also moved for the production of the books at the trial, and both motions were denied.

Mr. Sutherland took an appeal to test the question. Judge Moran reverses the finding of the lower court, and says the motions should have been granted. "The old idea," says the court, "that entries in a party's books are secret, and are to be sacredly guarded from the examination of his opponent in a lawsuit is fast passing away. In nearly all the States books and writings may be subjected to inspection under statutory provisions similar to those which our own. Right of inspection may be prevented by the terms of the order to produce, and the court may exercise a discretion to prevent annoyance or indulgence of impertinent inspection as to matters not relating to the inquiry."

A DEPOSITOR WHO WAS IN LUCK.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 5.—When the Bank of Rome failed in 1881 Mr. H. M. Smith had a deposit of a few thousand dollars there. He saw there was little chance to get his money in Rome, and, happening to hear that the bank had some property in Alabama, took the first train for the place and secured the property for his debt. It was iron-ore property near Tecumseh, on the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad, and iron property was very common and little valued then. He hardly thought he had the value of his deposit. After the iron business began to loom up, Mr. Smith went down to Tecumseh and opened one mine on his property. Charcoal and Jackson furnaces took all the ore he could deliver, and he put in a tramway and increased his facilities.

Last Summer the property was sold to a Talapoosa syndicate for $50,000. Since that time several brick stores have been built, a town has been laid out, and a three-story hotel, with 40 rooms, is being erected, and will be handsomely furnished. The iron ore is a fine quality of brown hematite and it is proposed to erect furnaces on the property.

The new company is composed of Mr. Plummer, the Secretary of the Tallapoosa Company, Mr. Kibbee, the Talapoosa banker, and several gentlemen from Illinois and Maine. They have named the place Bluffton and propose to make a manufacturing town there.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 5, via Galveston.—A nephew of Guzman Blanco, ex-President of Venezuela, who committed forgery to the amount of $28,000, has been arrested while trying to escape to the United States.

Work on the Chiapas Railroad was begun yesterday.

Gov. Torres of Lower California reports that everything is quiet in his territory, with no probability of a difficulty occurring.

MORE NAME THAN CAPITAL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 5.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a license of incorporation to a company with the following extraordinary name: United States Vogel Telephone and Electrical Microphone Trumpet Acoustic Electromotocor Power Musical Car Distance Loud Speaking Transfer Instrument Company, Chicago; capital, $63,000,000; to manufacture instruments, rent rights and privileges; incorporators, William Vogel, Adolph Gray, Richard R. Dakin.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The cruiser Atlanta, now at Aspinwall, has been ordered by telegraph to New-York. Although subject to future emergencies, it is the present intention to send the Yorktown to New-York on the 20th, so that the latest efforts at naval conservation may be seen at the centennial celebration. She has been formally accepted from the contractors, subject to the special reservations of money on account of work yet to be done.

The Major-General commanding the army has decided to recommend to the Secretary of War that Major George W. Arms, retired, be tried by court-martial on charges based on his conduct on inauguration day and his assault upon Gov. Beaver.

Second Lieut. C. A. Doyen, Marine Corps, has been detached from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to report for duty on the Adams, at Mare Island, California, on the 30th inst.

The records of the retiring boards in the cases of Paymasters J. R. Carmody and F. N. Hinman and Passed Assistant Surgeon A. C. Heffenger have been sent to the President for his action.

Secretary Tracy, who came home to attend the funeral of Judge McCue, intends to inspect the New-York and Philadelphia (League Island) Navy Yards before returning to Washington.

Second Lieut. Lincoln Karmany, Marine Corps, has been detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to the Yorktown at the League Island Yard on the 10th inst.

The record and findings of the Lydecker court-martial will be sent to the Secretary of War to-day.

Commodore Benham took command of the navy yard at Mare Island, California, on Thursday.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 5.—There was a continuance to-day in the Cattle market of the activity noted for the previous two or three days. All classes of buyers were in full attendance, and all wanted stock and were willing to pay for it. The competition was of the healthiest kind and a buying feeling prevailed from the start to the close. Some of the shipping ox use was readily salable at an advance of 10c. @ 15., and the bulk of the sales to shippers was at $3 75@$4 25. There were a number of sales of steers at figures $4 and $4 10, being reached in two or three instances, and some on the fancy order would undoubtedly have brought $4 75@$4 85. The market for butchers' and canner stock, which includes Cows, Bulls, Steers, and common mixed lots, was also strong, the demand being in excess of the supply. The stocker markets shared in the firmness noted of other grades, and, taken all in all, the situation was decidedly to sellers' favor. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $4 50@$4 75; choice Cattle, $4 25@$4 40; good shipping Steers, $3 85@$4; medium shipping Steers, $3 60@$3 75; common to fair Steers, $3 25@$3 50; good to choice Cows, $2 60@$3 25; poor to medium Cows, $1 50@$2 55; stockers and feeders, $2 75@$3 40; common to choice Bulls, $2@$3 25; good to choice Calves, $3 50@$4 50; poor to medium Calves, $2 50@$3 25

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSICO—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—DIE BRIDEN LEONORE. Matinée.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DALILAH. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MAGIC. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELYI NACH—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE PATMASTER. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—LADY CLANCARTY. Matinée—AS YOU LIKE IT.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS MENAGERIE, &c.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—ERMINIE. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—4-11-44. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—JOCELYN. Matinée.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—CASPER THE YODLER. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM. Matinée.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light rains, followed by fair, slightly cooler weather.

The civil service policy of President HARRISON has been taking definite shape and his proceeding with reference to New-York appointments makes it quite clear. His dominating purpose is to satisfy the working politicians of his party, so far as the patronage at his disposal will permit. When they are agreed as to what they want they can have it, and the President is very accommodating in waiting for them to come to an agreement. If they have differences they are expected to reconcile them. The President will take no sides and accept no responsibility. The patronage is for the politicians, but they must decide upon its division. No doubt is left as to who is the "boss" of the party in this State. The man who knows what he wants and insists upon having it with a display of knives protruding from his bootlegs is master of the situation, and the heroic defender who fell outside the ramparts in keeping down the prohibition vote is not consulted. What he thinks of the appointments actual or proposed is not regarded because he is sure to acquiesce, while PLATT must be placated or there will be trouble. Trouble with the politicians is what the President is anxious to avoid, and he assumes that if they are satisfied nobody else will "kick." The spirit of independence and reform is assumed to be dead, and the policy of party spoils is again in the ascendant. It was what was to be expected and what the people who helped to elect Mr. HARRISON voted for.

On Tuesday last the *Tribune* turned from its denunciation of tariff-aided combinations to the more congenial task of assuring its readers that consumers do not suffer by reason of high duties. A few days earlier it had said:

> "The disposition to defeat the tariff by combinations of producers who are benefited by it is one which should be met without compromise or mercy. The people have not upheld the principles of protection for the purpose of giving great fortunes to a few favored individuals."

The first chosen duty on Tuesday for purposes of illustration was that which is imposed on lumber, and special reference was made to the lumber produced on the Pacific coast. Said the *Tribune*:

> "It must perforce be concluded that American consumers do not pay any intolerable tax on their lumber."

And yet the *Tribune* published a few months ago the following in a dispatch from its correspondent in San Francisco:

> "The Pine Lumber Pool has succeeded during the past year in advancing the prices of lumber $12 to $15 per 1,000 feet, on the ground of high shipping rates and increased wages. The grounds for the advance are trivial, as the wages of the men are only $5 more per month, and the running expenses of the vessels are no greater. The Pool, which has adopted all the methods of newly-invented Trusts, has simply made the people of California pay about $1,500,000 into its pocket. It controls ships and mills and regulates the prices of pine lumber to suit itself."

The manufacturers in this Pool had just sent to Congress a protest against a reduction of the duty on lumber, asserting that they would suffer great injury if the lumber of British Columbia should be admitted free. Will the *Tribune* now say that they should be described, in its own words, as "men who abuse opportunities granted for the public benefit and strive to turn them into instruments of private greed"?

Although like many other stories from Africa the late report that STANLEY and EMIN are marching to Zanzibar, accompanied by several thousand men, women, and children, may prove erroneous, yet it tallies remarkably with STANLEY'S own letter. He wrote that EMIN said he had been "led to think it best that we should retire from here." One of the objections he expressed to doing so was that he had perhaps ten thousand people, and hardly knew how to get them away, taking into consideration the questions both of transportation and food. STANLEY had argued, however, that the women could walk, and that the thousands of cattle possessed by EMIN and by them could be driven along and furnish meat enough, while grain and vegetables could be got on the way. Such a march was an enormous responsibility to assume, considering the number of women and children, but in STANLEY the Pasha had perhaps the best man in the world for a coadjutor, and one whose indomitable energy and skill would be completely enlisted to prove that his advice was sound. As for EMIN'S "6,000 tusks of ivory," it represents the accumulations of years. Thus, although there are very serious difficulties connected with the dates and places mentioned in this current report, there is nothing improbable in the general assertion that after STANLEY rejoined EMIN they started with all their people and property for the Zanzibar coast.

At every stage the Boulanger "boom" has been unintelligible outside of France, and even in France the popularity of the General has been a puzzle. This fact makes any prediction about the future rather hazardous. Otherwise it would seem clear enough that the here who has figured for several years as the possible "man on horseback" of the French Republic has incurred the proverbial fate of the mounted mendicant. It is impossible to put forward any version of his flight to Brussels which effectually disguises the fact that he has run away to avoid a trial that might result in his imprisonment. It is easy to understand the importance of the part he played as a political convenience to royalists of all shades and the necessity they are under of finding some stalking horse for their designs. But in order to play the part of a royalist stalking horse successfully it is necessary that a Frenchman should have some positive political backing of his own. Gen. BOULANGER undoubtedly had this, however incomprehensible the fact may be, and it seems both impossible that he should have retained it and unlikely that anybody should succeed him who has the same advantage as a rallying point for the opposition to the republic.

COLLECTOR AND POSTMASTER.

No fault is likely to be found with the appointment of Col. JOEL B. ERHARDT to be Collector of the Port of New-York, for, although the Custom House here is the most important business establishment connected with the Federal service, it has never been put upon a business basis and run on business principles. Judge ROBERTSON was made Collector in 1881, at the behest of Mr. BLAINE, for political reasons only. Being an able and honest man, he made as good a Collector, perhaps, as the system under which he worked would permit, but there was too much politics in his management of the office to give him any claim to continue in it under a change of Administration. When President CLEVELAND refused to recognize the political claims of the late HUBERT O. THOMPSON, he is said to have desired to appoint a good business man and was induced to believe that EDWARD L. HEDDEN would meet the requirements. Mr. HEDDEN proved to be a pretty poor specimen of the business man in office and a particularly worthless kind of politician. Mr. MAGONE was selected rather as a prominent Democrat who was not identified with either of the local factions than as a practical man of business or as an able organizer and manager in anything but politics. It cannot be claimed that he has taken the Custom House out of party politics and made it a specially efficient agency in the transaction of the Government's business in collecting the revenues at this port. Therefore it is not likely that any protest will be made because his successor is more of a politician than business man. He is no more so than his predecessors have been, and there is every reason to believe that he will make as good a Collector as any of them.

With the Post Office of this city the matter is very different. It was reported that President HARRISON and Postmaster-General WANAMAKER objected to the favorite candidate of the politicians for Postmaster, Mr. CORNELIUS VAN COTT, on the ground that he was not a business man. They have evidently come to see that that was an unreasonable objection. If a change was to be made in the office, they had no use for a business men. What was wanted was a politician. Otherwise no excuse could be given for making the change. There was no rational ground for seeking a business man for the Post Office unless it was that he would be expected to conduct it on business principles as an establishment for the collection and distribution of postal matter. That is done now, and by the most competent man in the Post Office business in this country. He is a man who has made a business of the postal service all his life, has been brought up and trained in it, and understands it from top to bottom. A capable and experienced dry goods merchant or a successful manufacturer might not be able to conduct the Post Office business with success, but a trained and experienced Postmaster who has been doing it for eight years would be sure to do so.

If there was any ground for a change it was a political ground, and if a change was to be made a politician was wanted to take charge of the office and not a business man. Suppose a dry goods merchant, for instance, had been selected for the position of Postmaster. If the business was to go on without serious interruption or disturbance it would be because the trained and experienced force of subordinates was retained to do the work which they were accustomed to do. The expert supervision and the discipline of a recognized master of the business would be wanting, but a capable and energetic man would gather experience and manage to keep up a fair degree of efficiency. But no excuse for the change could be given. If the business man was expected to make changes for political reasons he would probably make a mess of it, the service would be impaired, and he would turn out to be a poor politician and fail to give satisfaction either to the "bosses" or the "boys."

The political leaders were right about it. If a change was to be made it was for the purpose of putting the Post Office into politics again, and the man to be put in charge of it should be a practical politician. Mr. VAN COTT is just the kind of a man that is wanted in the place. He has been a "boy" himself; he has been a district leader and knows how to run the machine. He has been a Fire Commissioner and knows all about the distribution of patronage for the satisfaction of party "claims." Of course, he will have to let the subordinates do the work, as any new man would, but when it comes to making changes, to filling places, and all that, with an eye to the good of the party, he will have the skill of an expert politician in accomplishing the purpose. He knows about party services and the way of rewarding them. If the Post Office was to continue to be conducted on business principles Mr. PEARSON would obviously have been the man to conduct it. If it was to be converted into a political machine we know of no better man than VAN COTT to take charge of it. He will make a very poor Postmaster and the deterioration of the service is inevitable; but the Administration is consistent; we know where to find it. There is no civil service reform "nonsense" about it. Any pretense on that score hereafter can only excite laughter.

IS THERE A BEEF "COMBINE"?

Three or four years ago the owners of the great cattle ranches of the far West began to complain of the exactions of the slaughterers and shippers in Chicago and Kansas City. They held conventions and by united action sought to obtain better terms from these buyers of cattle. Some of the cattle growers of the Northwest even made a Trust and took into it one of the offending slaughterers, with his plant, expecting that in this way they could defy an alleged combination of buyers and take for themselves a part of the middleman's profits. The Trust soon went to pieces and the Chicago slaughterer who had entered it is said to have emerged from the ruins with all the assets in his possession. Thereafter the ranchmen continued to denounce the buyers and slaughterers, but were unable to better their condition. These were the early manifestations of hostility toward the slaughterers, and they were caused by a belief that the four leading firms in the business were acting in combination to depress the price of Western cattle while they maintained the price of beef to the consumer.

The movement at the present time for the suppression of the dressed beef trade has for its object the discomfiture of the same slaughterers and shippers—the firms of ARMOUR, SWIFT, HAMMOND, and MORRIS—but it derives its force from the action of local butchers in all parts of the country and of the farmers whose aid these butchers have procured, rather than from the hostility of the cattle growers of the plains. It was intended that at the convention in St. Louis last November the ranchmen should unite with the butchers in urging the passage of inspection laws in all the States, but many of the cattle growers of the plains became convinced that they could not afford to attack the slaughterers in this way, and the scheme is substantially the work of the Butchers' National Protective Union and of the farmers of the West, while many farmers in the East have given it their support.

We have heretofore discussed some of the features of this movement, among them the pretense that dressed beef brought from the West is diseased. It may be interesting to inquire whether there is at present a combination of the great slaughterers and shippers who are engaged in the dressed-beef trade. The slaughterers themselves declare that there is no combination, and deny that they do business under the terms of any agreement. The supporters of the sanitary inspection bills assert that a "combine" exists, but their chief object is to exclude Western dressed beef, whether it be shipped by a ring or by competing slaughterers. The cattle growers of the plains persist in saying that there is a combination, and that they suffer from its exactions. That there was a combination some years ago appears to be proved. Like certain other combinations, it was sustained and made profitable by iniquitous bargains with the trunk railway lines. Mr. HUDSON says in his book, "The Railways and the Republic":

> "A notorious case of individual discrimination arose under the operation of the trunk line pool on live stock, in the rebate given to the Chicago 'owners.' Between 1875 and 1879 the trunk lines carrying live stock from Chicago to the East paid a single firm a rebate of $15 on every car of live stock shipped to the West. The consideration for which this favor was granted was that the firm undertook to 'even up' the percentages of the various lines forming the live stock pool; that is, if one pool obtained, under the ordinary partition of the pool, less than its allotted percentage of the traffic, the firm was to ship enough stock over its line to restore the balance. A concern with an assured advantage over all competitors of $15 per car on a business of some hundreds of cars a week might well undertake to perform this service. It is clearly shown that this firm for a long time enjoyed an advantage over its competitors that no energy or economy of theirs could overcome. If the trade was prosperous the favored firm made $15 per car more than its rivals; if the trade was unprofitable it lost $15 per car less than they. Not only so, but it had the enormous advantage of collecting the same tax on every car of live stock that was shipped by its rivals. In short, it was assured by the combined power of the trunk line pool an advantage which in the course of a year or two would guarantee it great wealth; and on the most charitable explanation of the agreement that wealth was given to it by the railways out of the higher rates which they were enabled to levy on its competitors by the pooling combination, of which it acted as an agent. It is to the credit of the trunk line pool that it abolished this outrage upon justice and travesty upon business principles in 1879, but not until this profitable royalty upon the live stock transactions of the country had raised the favored firm to a commanding place in that trade."

It is our impression that the Association of Eveners represented or enriched three or four firms, instead of only one, and that the foundations of the wealth of the four great firms now doing business were laid by its action. At all events, however, this rebate affected only the transportation of live stock, in the days before the trade in dressed beef was established, and it is said to have been discontinued in 1879. It has not been shown that the "big four" are now enjoying the benefits of discrimination in freight rates. Unjust discrimination is forbidden by the new Federal law, and both the companies that grant such favors and the shippers that receive them may be prosecuted and upon conviction imprisoned for disobeying the law.

We do not know that it is charged that the combination, if there be one, is enabled by the railroads to suppress competition. But the concurrent testimony of many ranchmen on the plains indicates that the four firms do depress the price of cattle by secret agreement. The complaint is made that the buying of cattle by their agents is not marked by competition. A ranchman who desires to sell a herd of cattle is said to be compelled to accept a ring price or to run the risk of considerable loss. The four firms deny that there is any combination with respect to the buying of cattle. The cattle growers assert that by means of a combination the price of cattle has been greatly reduced in the last five years. The slaughterers reply that the decline in prices has been caused by overproduction and by the improvidence and bad methods of producers. This side of the question affects the ranchmen rather than the butchers.

The butchers complain that the purchase of cattle in Chicago and Kansas City is monopolized by the four firms, and these reply that they can afford to pay more than their small competitors, because they utilize all the waste material, turning it into bone dust, glue, fertilizers, &c. These by-products are said to increase their profits by one or two dollars per head, and the majority of the competing slaughterers cannot have this advantage. The four firms that sell dressed beef also say that on account of the saving with respect to these by-products they can undersell local slaughterers in many of the Eastern markets. While it is probable that the four firms are in accord with respect to the buying of cattle, it is not shown that they are now aided by the railroads, as some of them were a few years ago. It may be that in supplying Eastern markets they are governed by some understanding as to prices or a division of territory. All the proof that can be obtained as to the suppression of competition by them in any branch of the industry should be procured by the official investigation for which provision has been made, but if it should be shown conclusively that they are in combination, the proof of this would not warrant the enactment of the sham sanitary inspection bills now pending in several Legislatures.

BEHRING SEA POLICY.

The suggestion that the true solution of the seal-fishery dispute is to be found in trying to procure, not the acceptance by other nations of our geographical claims under the Russian cession, but their assent to our policing of Behring Sea in the common interest, is not a new one. The whole difficulty has come up during the last five years. Before that time the exclusive rights granted to the Alaska Commercial Company, the lessees of the Pribylov Islands, had been generally respected by British Columbia. But for several seasons private sealers from Victoria, as well as from San Francisco and other ports of the United States, have sought to kill seals in Behring Sea. The ground taken was that, while our Government could control the seal islands and the waters within a marine league from the shore, it could not lawfully control the sea scores and hundreds of miles from land, where, nevertheless, it has made arrests and seizures.

Perceiving that the complete marine jurisdiction over the large part of Behring Sea transferred to us by the treaty of March 30, 1867, might be disputed by foreign nations, Secretary BAYARD, as long ago as Aug. 19, 1887, adopted a different plan. He sent identical instructions to our diplomatic representatives in six maritime countries, asking international co-operation to prevent the citizens of those countries, and of our own, "from killing seal in Behring Sea at such times and places, and by such methods as at present are pursued, and which threaten the speedy extermination of those animals and consequent serious loss to mankind." In this dispatch Mr. BAYARD expressly refrained from claiming the exceptional marine jurisdiction to which he believed the Government to be entitled. The ground on which he preferred to rest was that the indiscriminate killing of seals had practically exterminated them in many parts of the world, and would certainly do so in Behring Sea, by breaking up their habitual resorts and permitting them to be slaughtered without regard to season or to sex and age.

The correspondence in the State Department shows that in no case was there a final refusal to entertain the proposition, while in several instances there was an expressed willingness to enter into the arrangement proposed. Russia was, of course, interested in the matter, since she adopts the same system of exclusive leasing of seal rookeries in the western part of Behring Sea which we adopt in the eastern. The Russian foreign Minister declared that his Government concurred entirely in the views of our own, and that the well-being of the people of the northeastern part of Siberia depended upon the protection of the fur seal. The replies of France and Sweden were that, although their citizens were not engaged in seal fishing, the proposal deserved the concurrence of the nations immediately interested. Sweden desired the privilege of hereafter joining in any arrangements that might be made, while France wished in any event to confer with our Government on the subject. Japan not only expressed her anxiety to join in such a project, but sent a subsequent inquiry as to when our Government would be ready to disclose its plan. Even England, through Lord SALISBURY, "promptly acquiesced," as Minister PHELPS wrote, to Mr. BAYARD'S proposal. Early in the year 1888 the British Government specifically assented to establishing "a close time for fur seals" between April 15 and Nov. 1 of each year, and between 160 degrees west and 170 degrees east longitude. It was also ready to join in instructions for the employment of Government vessels in policing this region. Subsequently the failure of the treaty of Washington and the pressing of the Canadian claims for damages for captured British Columbia sealers broke up the proposed arrangement, which also perhaps might not have turned out as well as it promised.

It is clear, however, that in these negotiations a method had been indicated for the preservation of the seal from destruction. The testimony is overwhelming that the practice of killing the animals with fire-arms in the open sea, while going to and fro from their habitual resorts, is most wasteful and ought not to be permitted. This our Government now forbids. As for the seal islands on which the animals are killed in restricted numbers, by authorized persons, at a specified season and with due regard to sex and age, these are now owned by our Government. A broad-minded and commonsense view of the matter by foreign nations would permit our Government to lay down the required rules, sustaining the expense of enforcing them, and trusting for its reimbursement to the rental and royalties of the islands unquestionably owned by it. The policing of Behring Sea for this single purpose would then be under regulations concurred in by all the nations interested in it.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Prince MILAN, lately King of Servia, is certainly not an exemplary person in his private, and perhaps not in his public, capacity. But it seems that he showed good sense in abdicating his office as King of Servia. He has been explaining his conduct to the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, and the gist of the explanation is that by his abdication he has escaped from a position essentially false. "I do not believe," he said, "that constitutional government can succeed in Servia, and I do not feel that I have in me the stuff for a constitutional ruler. I saw that the Radicals were gaining the upper hand in the constituencies, and I endeavored to work with them, but I found it impossible."

There is no doubt that constitutional government, in the modern sense, is the greatest political achievement in human history, and that in those countries which are fitted for it, and in which it is well established, it interferes less than any other form of government with the progress in all directions of the community to which it is applied. In its modern and prevailing form it is of English origin, and in England and among English-speaking peoples its success has been very great. But the effort to make out that it is a political panacea, applicable everywhere, in which the revolutionists of Continental Europe have engaged, has met with some saddening disappointments and is likely to meet with more. A Government in which the ultimate sanction is the will of the people requires for its success that the judgment of the people shall be instructed and that it shall be honestly given. That is to say, it involves popular education and popular honesty to the extent of a feeling of individual responsibility on the part of the voters for the conduct of the State. Neither of these conditions exists in Servia, and where they are lacking a popular choice of representatives is a farce or worse.

The late Mr. CARLYLE, in defending CROMWELL from the charge of having suppressed in Ireland the demand for civil and religious liberty which he had made in England, remarks with his customary geniality that what is good for men is not necessarily good for monkeys, or words to that effect. It is at least true that a Government more "advanced" than the condition of the people on whom it is imposed is likely to produce quite as mischievous results as a Government that the civilization of the people has outgrown. There are Governments in Europe which are evidently in the latter situation, but this defect is one that tends to cure itself. A people who are capable of self-government will inevitably assert their right to it, and the chief reason for fear in such a case is the shock to the social system, that is proportioned to the resistance offered to the popular demand. There are Governments, both in and out of Europe, that fail for the opposite reason of assuming a greater degree of political capacity for their subjects than these in fact possess. MACAULAY'S familiar remark that "there is only one cure for the evils which newly-acquired freedom produces, and that cure is freedom," is by no means universally true. The Haytian Republic, for example, is but a few years younger than the United States. With a few episodical intervals of empire, it has lasted long enough to cure the evils of newly-acquired freedom, yet they are so far from being cured that Hayti is in every respect worse off than it was a century ago, and it is traveling every year more nearly to the condition of an African tribe.

The most formidable of our own political dangers at present is the growth of a Hayti in the Southern States. That danger has been averted heretofore by the avowed determination of the Southern whites to rule without reference to the blacks, whose legal right to take part in the Government is as clear as their own. This is of course in itself a serious evil, however much less an evil it may be than that which it prevents. If the "solid South" is broken and the whites divided upon the issue of protection, one of the first consequences will be the discovery by the black voters that a vote has a commercial value. Hayti itself cannot furnish a more grotesque travesty upon popular government than a community in which black "floaters" are controlled by white demagogues. The imposition of a property qualification and an educational qualification in the South, applicable to whites and blacks alike, would probably avert this danger. But in order that it should be averted, we must recognize that popular government is neither a panacea nor a fetish, but a political device the value of which depends upon the conditions under which it is employed.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the longevity pay case of Capt. M. F. WATSON has been promptly followed by a ruling of Second Auditor DAY which is of great importance to army officers and their representatives. It will be remembered that while Capt. WATSON gained a victory in the Court of Claims, which was confirmed on an appeal, its practical fruits were greatly diminished by the interposition of the Statute of Limitations. Hence, while it was held that his service as a cadet at West Point must be computed in reckoning his longevity pay, he really received only about one-tenth of his claim, the rest being barred by the Statute of Limitations. The ruling of the Second Auditor in a case brought by the representatives of Gen. GRANT is that the Statute of Limitations does not run against claims brought before the Treasury accounting officers. Accordingly, those who bring their claims for longevity pay on account of cadet service before these officers will get the full amount. It is estimated that fully a million and a half dollars will be required to meet such claims, and thus one more is added to the windfalls that have come of late to army and navy officers through legal decisions.

The proclamation declaring that the Oklahoma lands will be open to settlement on the 22d of this month has been promptly followed by the appointment of a commission to arrange for the acquisition of full right to certain Cherokee lands, as provided for by Congress. This last is an almost necessary corollary of the other action, and in the opinion of some people the purchase of the Cherokee lands should have been assured first. But the long postponement in regard to Oklahoma had culminated in a popular impatience difficult to restrain, and it was thought wise to interpose no more delay than was absolutely necessary. As the region now opened, however, is in the heart of the Indian Territory, it has become all the more necessary to arrange for such free access to it and such further purchases as will prevent any danger of race conflicts. The acquisition of the Cherokee rights, like that of the rights to the old Creek and Seminole lands, is a very important piece of negotiation, probably involving millions of dollars as well as a peaceful rearrangement of the Indian Territory.

FUN AND FOOLISHNESS.

A little girl in the Edwards-street school was very much interested by the story which is given in the fourth reader of Ben Franklin when he entered the city of Philadelphia to make his fortune. One day her mother had a visitor who had been to that city lately and who was telling of what she had seen. When she was through, the little girl looked up and innocently asked: "Did you see anything of that man Franklin with his shirts stuffed in his pockets and pieces of bread under his arm, that it tells about in my reader?"—*New-Haven Palladium.*

At a public school examination had in Atlanta some time ago, one of the little girls was asked if she knew the meaning of "Amen." "Oh, yes," she said, "it means yours truly." "How did you learn that?" asked her teacher. "My Sunday school teacher said that Paul always signed his letters 'Amen, Paul.'"—*Macon Telegraph.*

A youngster who chanced to be on the street last night when the electric lights were turned on was forcibly impressed by the preliminary sputtering as the current reached the lamps, and expressed himself thus to a gentleman who passed him: "Huh! Guess they've got the hiccups, ain't they?"—*St. Albans Messenger.*

A Coos County town has an accommodating Clerk. He issued a marriage certificate the other day, and then changed the name of the lady without extra charge when the prospective bridegroom concluded to transfer his affections from the intended No. 1 to a damsel of more tender years.—*Concord (N. H.) Monitor.*

A groom in Monroe, Ga., was so poor that the only fee he could give the Squire was a dog. He should have kept the dog as a start toward housekeeping. By and by when he gets poor enough to keep 10 or 12 dogs he could pay the Squire without feeling it.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

The visitors at St. Augustine have one never-failing topic of conversation—the prices charged at the Ponce. One Atlanta gentleman was asked $40 for a day's stay there, and actually fainted in the arms of friends when notified of the size of the bill.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A discussion arose between the conductor and the driver in a Boston horse car. It grew exciting, but at last the conductor, turning to go to his end of the vehicle, said in a withering manner: "You have only personality; I have individuality."—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The young man in Montana who shot himself because his sweetheart rejected him, missed one of the keenest pleasures of life. He should have married her neighbor and bought for his wife the prettiest spring bonnet that came to his town.—*Fort Worth (Texas) Gazette.*

A Hays City (Kan.) paper prints the following remarkable card of thanks: "Mr. and Mrs. Garland wish to express their thanks to the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted at the burning of their hotel last Monday morning."—*Kansas City Star.*

Some scientific men declare that it is impossible for man to think without words. That may be, but we all know that it is possible for man to use words without thinking.—*Somerville Journal.*

She (enthusiastically)—Ah, how nice it must be to be famous! How I wish I had a name! He (dubiously)—Aw—er—what would you say to mine?—*New-York Ones a Week.*

A minister one day said in his pulpit, "We pursue a shadow—the bubble bursts and leaves naught in our hands."—*American Sentinel.*

People should always make the most of the weather while it counts, because there cannot be too much of it.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

AMUSEMENTS.

VON BÜLOW'S RECITALS.

The last of the recitals of Dr. von Bülow's Beethoven cycles was given at the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon. There was no diminution in the size of the audience, nor in the interest shown in the afternoon's work. This is a tribute to the hearers as well as to the player, for it argues their possession of high musical taste. Indeed, it goes even further in one direction, and bespeaks the presence of no small amount of patience. There were thirteen numbers on the programme yesterday, and two of them were of great length.

Of these two the chief one was the great sonata in B major, Opus 106, of which the last movement is so involved and obscure in the main design that it seems to transcend the true domain of music and enter what might be called a field of melodic speculation. It is unquestionably very difficult for both player and hearer, and the results cannot be considered as satisfactory as those of the three sonatas numbered 109, 110, and 111. Dr. von Bülow's performance of the work was noble; it was beyond any possible description that would not read like sheer rhapsody. It is evident, too, that he has a high regard for the lofty and Delphic utterances of the last movement, for he repeated nearly the whole of it in response to the warm applause of his hearers.

The other numbers on the programme were sonata in A major, Opus 101, the 32 variations on a waltz by Anton Diabelli, and the delightfully genial rondo a capriccio, Opus 129, called "The Anger Over a Lost Dime." Dr. von Bülow has written a very interesting programme for the variations, which is here given for the benefit of those who may not be acquainted with it:

> Theme. 1, Alla marcia; 2, rural dance; 3 dialogue; 4, joined by a third interlocutor; 5, joined by a fourth one; 6, didactic; 7, perfect comprehension; 8, soft compliance; 9, boxing; 10 runaways; 11, deliberation; 12, determination; 13, mocking bird; 14, nocturnal procession; 15, riding; 16, fermando cvicioso of the left hand; 17, gymnastic exercises of the right; 18, interview; 19, racing; 20, dreams; 21, antithesis; 22, Mozart sends his leporello; 23, petulancy of the virtuoso; 24, act of devotion; 25, en tapice; 26, invitation to dancing; 27, stumbling a dance; 28, "galop infernal;" 29, fit of melancholy (minor); 30, expanding gloominess (minor); 31, between Bach and Chopin (minor); 32, revival (fugua E flat); 33, good-bye (minuet and coda.)

This scheme fits the variations admirably, and of course it loses none of its significance from the doctor's fine performance of the work. Throughout the afternoon's labors the doctor's playing was by no means devoid of those noble qualities which have been already mentioned. The entire series of recitals embraced in the cycles has been an intellectual treat of the very finest kind. It has been a musical education in itself, and there is no doubt that many of those who have been present every day will find their conception of the true art of piano playing materially altered, if not altogether revolutionized. It is hardly necessary to add that there has been no piano work done in this city in many a long day which so fully meets the highest demands of music as an elevated art.

ART NOTES.

The Mayor of Boston has received letters asking for a share in the money which will be expended for statues of Grant, Sheridan, and Farragut. To one of the applicants he has answered: "At present the city has no money for monuments worthy of the name. We have already too many monuments of indifferent taste. Boston should erect true monuments of the greatest deeds, or leave the work of adorning the city with true art to a future age. Either honest art or nothing is the motto, and no gimcracks." But that is just what the applicants want to supply—good, honest monuments at so much a square foot. What does the Mayor mean?

From Portland, Me., comes a touching story of an old lady and an old master. Some member of the Vanderbilt family has made a contract to pay her $300 a year as long as she lives, provided the old master goes to him at her death. As she is nearly 80 years of age the arrangement may turn out a profitable one, always supposing the picture is worth anything.

A bronze repetition of Valentine's marble bust of W. A. Courtenay, the Mayor who worked so hard for Charleston at the time of the earthquake, is shown at Tiffany's, on Union-square. The original is called the Courtenay Memorial, and is a popular testimonial to the Mayor's worth. It is at the City Hall in Charleston.

The Common Council of Boston has sustained the Mayor's veto of a proposition to place in the Public Garden a cheap fountain offered by Dr. Bartlett of that city.

A corps of volunteers composed of artists has been proposed in Toronto in imitation of a similar organization in London.

WASHINGTON'S LETTERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the one hundredth anniversary of the first inauguration of Washington draws near, everything relating to him excites interest. Everything in the form of letters written by our first President is raked up for publication, and read with interest. With ordinary care these can be reproduced without mistakes, but in the March number of the *Magazine of American History* a series of letters from Washington to Sir John Sinclair is printed which calls for some notice. The editor of the magazine says:

> "These valuable letters, carefully copied from the originals in the British Museum by Mr. William Henry Smith, are well known in some of our leading libraries, a few copies having been privately printed and presented to them by the Hon. J. Carson Brevoort some years ago."

As I have never seen a copy printed by Mr. Brevoort, I cannot say whether they are accurate copies of the originals or not; but I can say that as they appear in the *Magazine of American History* they are far from accurate. There are eight letters, and as they appear in the magazine they contain 85 inaccuracies, which exhibit great carelessness somewhere. One example will suffice. In the letter dated July 15, 1787, the third paragraph begins: "I will keep one copy for myself, and shall [read] it, I am sure, with pleasure." By printing the word *read* in brackets, the *Magazine of American History* creates the impression that the word was omitted in the original, which is not the case. Who is responsible for these inaccuracies? I leave others to explain. ISAAC CRAIG.
ALLEGHENY, Penn., Tuesday, April 2, 1889.

THE SEEDING OF WHEAT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 5.—With the exception of a heavy windstorm Saturday the weather has been good for wheat seeding in the Northwest. That storm was the most severe ever known in some parts of Dakota. The wind unfortunately blew hardest in sections least able to bear it. That part of Dakota has been for a long time without moisture of practical importance. The ground was little more than a blanket of dust where it had been worked in putting in seed. The driving wind literally blew it away and much of the seed with it.

A very large area, reaching, say, a hundred miles each way, has been heard from where it is said the seeded fields will need replanting. It runs up and down both sides of the James River Valley and along the Red through the vicinity of Fargo.

In the southern part of both Minnesota and Dakota, where a smaller percentage of the land is used for wheat growing, most the seeding is over, while in the central and northern portions there is much to do yet. There is a great demand for seed in some parts of the northern counties. Much of the demand is supplied by elevator companies, but as soo many of the calls are on time notes, with little security, the companies find the supplying of such wants too severe a strain to be fully met.

There has been some selling

MR. WILLIS AS SURVEYOR

WHY CERTAIN POLITICIANS WANT HIM APPOINTED.

SCHEMES OF THE BROOKLYN WAREHOUSE TRUST—ALBERT DAGGETT'S DISINTERESTED ADVOCACY.

In view of the possible appointment of Theodore B. Willis of Brooklyn to be Surveyor of the Port of New-York, persons who know something of the inside workings of Republican politics are commenting upon the influences which have been pushing him so actively, and have formed their own opinions as to what it all means. Those opinions are to the effect that there is the expectation of money in Mr. Willis's appointment for some persons well, though not altogether favorably, known to the public.

Mr. Willis does not expect to make money out of the Surveyorship beyond his salary of $8,000. He has not that kind of a reputation. He is a successful hardware merchant, about 33 years of age, of good standing in the community, who has an ambition to become Mayor of Brooklyn by and by. He is now serving his third term as Supervisor of the First Ward of Brooklyn, and for the last three years he has been Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee in that city. In 1886 he conducted Gen. B. F. Tracy's unsuccessful campaign against James W. Ridgway for the District Attorneyship of Kings County. Although Gen. Tracy was defeated, he did not ascribe it to Mr. Willis's mismanagement, but rather to his own refusal to follow Mr. Willis's advice, and he has said since that he would have been elected if he had adopted it. Mr. Willis's friends say that this campaign they have been firm friends and Gen. Tracy undoubtedly has been willing to say a good word to the President in behalf of his young friend.

Nevertheless, Gen. Tracy will not pretend that he first put Mr. Willis into the race for the Surveyorship. Franklin Woodruff, Chairman of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, receives that credit, although Edward R. Bartlett, Quarantine Commissioner John A. Nichols, Albert Daggett, and Michael J. Dady are equally earnest in behalf of Mr. Willis. The reasons they give for doing a certain thing are not always the reasons which really actuate them; so it only makes people who are "posted" smile when they hear Mr. Woodruff whisper and Mr. Daggett vociferously assert that Mr. Willis ought to have the Surveyorship on account of his remarkable management of the Kings County campaign in 1888. Mr. Daggett ought not only to smile, but to laugh outright when he makes that assertion, for nobody knows better than he that Mr. Willis had no more idea about the real causes of the small plurality for Mr. Cleveland in Kings County on the day of the Presidential election last November than did Col. Elliott F. Shepard or any other good man, to whom bad men do not give advance information of their dastardly deeds.

Mr. Daggett knows that Senator Quay has alluded to Mr. Willis as a "tenderfoot," and would have little to do with him, preferring gentlemen like Mr. Daggett himself and Mr. Dady, with whom he felt he could commune freely, without the trouble of disguising his purposes in euphemistic language, a thing which Senator Quay abhors. None of the large amount of money sent by Senator Quay sent to Brooklyn on the Sunday before election was distributed by Mr. Willis, nor did he know that any was sent to be used to transfer Democratic votes to Harrison. For reasons perfectly to trust Mr. Dady, John J. O'Brien, and John Y. McKane and to keep Mr. Willis in ignorance. Perhaps he believed that Mr. Willis would be shocked, and would decline to have anything to do with such business.

Mr. Willis's management of the Presidential campaign certainly cannot be the reason why Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Daggett and their allies are now advocating his appointment to the Surveyorship, for Mr. Willis himself says that their "boodle" was to be Platt's promised him the place before election, contingent, of course, upon Gen. Harrison's success; but, curiously enough, a few days ago, he suspected that Mr. Platt had grown cold toward him, and was looking kindly on somebody else. It is understood, however, that Mr. Willis no longer entertains these suspicions. Mr. Edward R. Bartlett having assured him that Mr. Platt was "all right." Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Platt have been the warmest of friends for many years. They are reputed to have made money out of the rag-disinfecting business, when the hapless importers were at their mercy, on account of Mr. Platt's place at the head of the Quarantine Commission, and Mr. Platt will not "go back" upon any one whom Mr. Bartlett wants for Surveyor.

Why does Mr. Bartlett want Mr. Willis to be Surveyor, and what have Franklin Woodruff and the rest to do with it? Well, Mr. Bartlett is pre-eminently a business man and so is Mr. Woodruff, to say nothing of Mr. Daggett. Mr. Bartlett is the owner of the bonded warehouses in Brooklyn known as the Bartlett Stores; Mr. Woodruff owns the Woodruff Stores, and they and several other gentlemen who own stores on the Brooklyn water front are members of the Empire Warehouse Company, which controls all the bonded warehouses in Brooklyn except the Martin Stores. Mr. Bartlett is President of this Warehouse Trust, as people unkindly persist in calling it. Unluckily for its originators the Warehouse Trust has not put into their pockets as much money as they would like, and what would be more natural than a desire to have a friendly Surveyor appointed who would not scrutinize too closely their endeavors to make the Custom House an aid to their prosperity?

The Surveyor is the executive of the Custom House. His officers take possession of incoming vessels, and under their supervision and direction dutiable merchandise is distributed or disposed of in accordance with the customs laws. All the weighing, gauging, and measuring is done by the Surveyor's department, and the inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers can conduct themselves so that the owners of the bonded warehouses can have more or less storage, and consequently more or less profit. For instance, there is what is called the "lay order," which means that under certain circumstances merchandise can be on the wharf for 48 hours after the arrival of the vessel. During this time the vessel and its cargo are in charge of the Surveyor, and it would be an easy thing for friendly subordinates in that office to play into the hands of the warehouse owners so that delays would take place and the cargo be kept on the wharf for 48 hours, no matter how much the importers might desire to escape this expense.

But the principal thing that a Warehouse Trust would like is an alteration in the customs laws so that duties will be reckoned, not on the amount of merchandise which is landed, but on the amount which actually goes into consumption. In many kinds of merchandise, sugar especially, there is a great waste or shrinkage by reason of handling and storing. Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Woodruff believe that importers now keep their goods in the foreign countries where they are produced until the last possible hour in order that storage here may be saved. But if importers were obliged merely to pay duties on the amount and value of the goods when they leave the storehouses storage would become popular and the trust would make money.

Strange as it may seem to innocent Republicans, who were taught during the campaign that Mr. Cleveland never lost sight of an opportunity to injure American industries and help British producers, his Administration did not favor this proposition. It was characteristic Cleveland ground that tariff laws, like all other laws, were to be enforced and not evaded, and that the intent of these laws was that duties should be levied on merchandise at the time it was landed. So disgusted were Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Woodruff at the way in which Gen. Harrison in the Republican Senate declaring the law to be what they desire, and it is said that they got so stalwart a champion of protection as Senator Allison to take a favorable view of the scheme. But in the hurry of the final session of Congress the bill did not come up for consideration, and in order to become a law it will have to be reintroduced when Congress meets again next December. It might not be necessary to have a law passed, however, in order to carry out this measure of "tariff reform," as preached for the benefit of the pocketbooks of members of a Warehouse Trust. A Secretary of the Treasury has great discretionary powers in interpreting tariff laws. Perhaps a ruling by Mr. Windom might be all that would be necessary, and a friendly Surveyor would be found to be handy to have, if such a project were to be pushed. The Surveyor especially ought to have great weight, for his department deals with the ascertainment of the values and amounts of importations, and a statement by him that the only fair basis of collection is by the quantity which goes into consumption would be likely to have great influence with the Secretary of the Treasury, or with Congress, if it should be necessary to try and pass a bill.

Mr. Daggett's anxiety for the appointment of Mr. Willis is fully as disinterested as the anxiety of his fellow-patriots, and no more so. He does not care much for the emoluments of a Warehouse Trust unless he can "make a dollar" too, and he believes that they can all flourish together if things are rightly worked. Dr. Daggett's strong point is as a wire-puller. He does not care for a Custom House appointment under Mr. Willis or any other Surveyor. What he wants is a contract such as he got in 1880 when John Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury during Mr. Hayes's Administration the Republican politicians were just as hungry for "fat" as they are now. They succeeded in making Gen. Graham, who was then Surveyor, believe that the weighing ought to be done by contract, and bids were advertised for, and in January, 1878, Solomon Spitzer was declared to be the successful bidder. Mr. Spitzer offered to do the work for $75,000 a year. Other good Republicans made bids—Bernard F. Biglin and his partner, $80,000, and Mr. Daggett, $100,000. Mr. Spitzer, it soon appeared, had made miscalculations, and in a little more than a year he threw up his contract. Then Mr. Daggett's system displayed itself. By carefully examining the causes of Mr. Spitzer's failure he discovered how the business could be done with profit to himself without the public or the Government "catching on." He devised a scheme, and got the Surveyor to adopt it, by which the weighing business was divided into two sides, and bids were to be made for the different kinds of work. His theory was somewhat analogous to the "unbalanced bid" the printer and printing contractor in this city, by which some gentlemen have done well in a few years. Mr. Daggett, having succeeded in the comparative "fixedness" of the different kinds of work, bid so that he got all the good things at high prices, and the firm, Daggett, Hurley & Smith, were reported to have made $75,000 a year while the contract lasted. It was probably the best thing Mr. Daggett ever had, and he naturally would like to try another contract and make it equally remunerative. That explains why he wants to see Mr. Willis in the Surveyor's office.

The system in vogue under the odious Democratic administration has reduced the expenses of the Surveyor's department, to say nothing of the other departments of the Custom House, about one-third, as Mr. Willis will find if he is appointed Surveyor, and makes a comparison of the condition of the office now and what it was in 1885, when Mr. Beattie, the present Surveyor, went in. He will find, too, that the weighing service was never so expensive and poor as it was when Daggett, Hurley & Smith were doing it by contract. Since the present Surveyor came in the number of chief weighers, assistant weighers, and foremen has been greatly reduced, and instead of some seven hundred laborers, who earned 30 cents an hour when they worked and who did political dirty work the rest of the time, there are now 250 laborers at $15 per week, who perform their duties much more satisfactorily. There is not the politics in the Surveyor's office that Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Woodruff, and Mr. Daggett would like to see, but there is a good deal of efficiency. This is the record of the force during the last four years:

Officers employed July 7, 1885	534
Vacancies July 7, 1885	36
Died since July 7, 1885	29
Resigned since July 7, 1885	58
Abolished since July 7, 1885	21
Dropped since July 7, 1885	4
Promoted since July 7, 1885	10
Removed since July 7, 1885	112
Remaining in the service	268
Total number allowed July 7, 1885	570

If the weighing or any of the work of the Custom House should be farmed out, the only motive of the contractors would be to make money. In weighing, Mr. Daggett, stanch Republican as he is, would hire the cheapest laborers, and he would care little as to whether or not they were Republicans if their pay were only low.

Mr. Willis, having had the benefit of the facts contained in this article, will take hold of the Surveyor's office, should he get it, fully aware of the purposes attributed to some gentlemen who have been pushing him and of the schemes which would inure to their emolument. Perhaps his knowledge of them will make Messrs. Bartlett, Woodruff, Daggett, and the rest, including Mr. Platt—less anxious to have him in the place. Two kinds of men suit them for public officers—a man who doesn't know what they are after and a man who doesn't care. In either case they encounter no opposition and oftentimes they manage to get help.

THE VALKYRIE'S CHALLENGE.

A COMMITTEE OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB WILL CONSIDER IT.

The special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club held last evening in the clubhouse, 67 Madison-avenue, to consider the challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron of England in behalf of the Earl of Dunraven to sail the Valkyrie in a race for the America's Cup, was an unusually well-attended one, although it lasted only about twenty minutes and resulted in no more definite action than the appointment of a Committee of Seven to consider the matter and report at another special meeting to be held April 15.

Commodore Eldridge T. Gerry presided. He stated briefly the cause for the call for the meeting, and then the communication from Secretary Richard Grant of the Royal Yacht Squadron was read. The communication is to the Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club, and is worded as follows:

In accordance with your cable of Dec. 12, 1888, to Mr. W. Bell Wylie of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, and your letter confirming the same, stating that in the event of a challenge for the America's Cup that a series of races would be accepted as the Volunteer and Thistle matches, I have now, on behalf of the Royal Yacht Squadron and in the name of the Earl of Dunraven, a member of the squadron, to claim the right of sailing a match for the America's Cup with the yacht Valkyrie against any one yacht or vessel constructed in the United States of America, and I accordingly give you formal notice of challenge on behalf of Monday, the 30th, for the commencement of the matches. The Valkyrie has been constructed at Southampton; she is cutter rigged, and the measurements, per Rhode Island certified official transcript from the Custom House Register, is as follows:

Length, 85 feet; breadth, 18.9 feet; depth, 11.6.

I send also a statement of her dimensions by Mr. G. L. Watson, her designer, giving, although not required by the formalities of the deed of gift, the approximate length on the load water line. I shall feel obliged by your sending me a receipt of the challenge, and by letting me have a reply by letter, as soon as the matter has been laid before your club. I beg, also, to inclose a copy of a letter I have received from the Earl of Dunraven authorizing me to forward you this challenge.

The official transcript of register referred to in the communication shows the Valkyrie to be a sailing ship, built at Southampton by J. G. Fay & Co., of one deck, one mast, cutter-rigged, semi-elliptic stern, composite framework—steel frames, wood skin—length from forepart of stem under the bowsprit to the after-side of the head of the stern post, 85 feet; main breadth to outside of plank, 15.9 feet; depth of hold, from tonnage deck to ceiling at midships, 11.6 feet.

The letter of the Earl of Dunraven, which accompanied the challenge, is as follows:

To the Secretary, New-York Yacht Club:

DEAR SIR: I have requested Capt. Grant, the Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, to claim the right of sailing a match or series of matches with my yacht, the Valkyrie, for the America's Cup.

The Valkyrie, though intended for racing here, is designed to come within your seventy-foot class.

Capt. Grant has, I understand, sent a formal challenge by this mail, but I am writing myself to make some suggestions as to conditions of sailing, and shall be obliged if, in reply, you will communicate with me.

To eliminate, as far as possible, the element of chance, I think the contest should be decided by the best out of five instead of the best out of three races, and I accordingly urge this point for the consideration of your committee.

The dates to be, if three races, the 30th of September and the 2d and 4th of October. If five races I propose the 30th, 2d, 4th, 5th, and the 7th, 2d, 4th, and 5th of October, but as regards the four later dates I should be glad to consider any suggestions you may make.

With regard to courses and length of courses: As a very general conclusion was arrived at on both sides of the Atlantic in respect to the last three matches that the inside course is unsuitable for a fair test of the vessels racing I propose—and in this proposition I understand I am supported by the opinion of the officers and many members of your club—that all the races be held outside, starting from the Scotland or the Sandy Hook Lightship.

The length of the course to be 40 miles.

With the exception of the 20 miles to windward (or leeward) and return race, the courses to be determined and the position of the stakeboats marked off on the chart and the compass bearings given to each competitor a fortnight before each race; the stakeboats to be put out and anchored in position an hour before the start; the courses to be triangular, square, or in such varied directions as will try the vessels' all-round qualities.

If five races are fixed I am quite willing that one of the extra two should be to windward and return.

The limit of sailing the races to be such as to meet the convenience of the members of the New-York Yacht Club. The start to be made at the precise time fixed, and under whatever conditions of weather may prevail at the moment, a definite fog excepted. The time for the completion of the matches to be the same as in the other international contests, viz., six hours.

I suggest that a mean of the allowances as found by Lloyd's tonnage and ours would be a fair method of calculating time allowance in an international contest, but I am ready to accept the New-York Yacht Club rule.

In addition, I would urge that, as in the Volunteer-Thistle races, it be agreed that, in the event of an accident happening to either of the competitors previous to the start, she is to have sufficient time given her to effect repairs. Further, that, should a serious accident happen during a race, (that race not being the deciding one,) fair and reasonable time shall be given to either yacht to effect repairs before she be called upon to race again.

I shall be glad to hear from you as to these points, and also on any others which may occur to you as bearing on the matter. I remain, yours faithfully,

DUNRAVEN.

A letter from Watson, the designer of the Valkyrie, states that the yacht is intended to be 69 feet 3inches on the load water line and her actual sailing length will in no event exceed 70 feet.

Commodore Gerry appointed the following committee of seven to consider the matter of the challenge: J. D. Smith, Chairman; Rutherford Stuyvesant, William Krebs, J. R. Busk, Ogden Goelet, J. Frederic Tams, and Governeur Kortright.

THE KNABE PIANOS IN THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

Wondrous in the quality of its sound, in its power, and its resonance, and far surpassing all like instruments is the American piano. We do not believe that Von Bulow is ever heard to the same advantage in Europe, unless, as is indeed quite likely, he uses an American piano. We surpass all the rest of the world in mechanical and scientific workmanship, and it is no wonder that we make the most beautiful instruments.—*New-York Sun, April 3.*

CORNELL'S BASEBALL SCHEDULE.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 5.—Cornell has a crack baseball nine trained by Richardson of New-York. Their schedule is announced as follows: At Ithaca, with the University of Pennsylvania, two games; Elmira, Syracuse University, two games; Lafayette, two games; Highlands of Philadelphia and University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, two games; Lafayette at Easton and Lehigh at Bethlehem, two games; Harvard at Cambridge, Brown at Providence, Amherst at Amherst, and Williams at Williamstown. A game with Yale is expected.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 5.—Archibald St. Leger Harper, a young man belonging to a prominent English family and who has a brother living in New-York City, committed suicide here this morning by shooting himself in the head. He came to know up for the act. His friends do not know the address of his brother in New-York.

FIRST FOOD HARVESTED.

IOWA SQUATTERS FIRE UPON UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, April 5.—The river land settlers commenced hostilities in earnest yesterday. A posse of United States Deputy Marshals were fired upon while in a region known as Bell's Hollow, about sixteen miles south-west of this place. The settlers were poor marksmen, as no Marshals were hit. Eviction proceedings have been suspended for the present, but will be renewed soon and vigorously continued. The settlers have been organizing all Winter. They have what is known as the river-land Settlers Union.

They are armed with Winchester rifles, and indulge in target shooting daily. They have sworn to resist all attempts at eviction, and as United States Marshals always do their duty regardless of consequences, bloodshed seems destined to result. Their system of spreading news by telephone from town to town and by carriers mounted on fleet horses is well perfected. Let a Marshal appear in Webster City or Fort Dodge and in an hour or so the fact is known on every section of river land in Webster and Hamilton Counties. Every movement of Marshals is watched by faithful spies, and is promptly reported.

Last week a number of writs were served. The Marshals were well warned, and were frequently met by squads of men armed with Winchesters who ordered them to disperse, and even threatened to shoot them down if they persisted in their purpose. These men were nearly always mounted.

Yesterday deputies received telegraphic orders from Marshal Desmond at Dubuque to continue serving writs. Seven of them proceeded to the house and farm of Dr. Blake, in Hills Hollow, or more properly, Blake's Hollow. That part of Hamilton County is very rough and covered with scraggy timber. In early times it was a common resort for horse thieves and was known as "Hoss Hollow." Ever since it was a common resort for horse thieves and even in recent years it may have, it is claimed, made a rendezvous.

When the Marshals reached this neighborhood the river-landers secreted themselves in the timber and opened fire upon them. The shots were at long range, so that the officers, who were armed only with revolvers, could not reply. At first they were few in number. Blake's place was reached and no trouble was experienced in evicting him. He had received notice, and, with the exception of a few pieces of machinery, had moved everything upon an adjoining piece of land. The Marshals started to return. They had proceeded about three-quarters of a mile across the hollow when a regular fusillade of bullets rained about them. Nearly 40 shots were fired by the river-landers. Branches of trees were cut off, and the situation looked serious for a while, but the attack soon ceased.

The Marshals concluded not to go on with the work until reinforcements should arrive and a plan of operation be agreed upon. Then the eviction will proceed without delay. The reinforcements are determined, and war on a small scale will undoubtedly result.

ATHLETIC NOTES FROM YALE.

NEW-HAVEN, April 5.—Only 14 men are now in training for the Freshman crew, and two more will be dismissed next week. The candidates are Swayne, Captain, 155; Ryle, 168; Thompson, 170; Morrison, 171; W. Haskell, 168; Robinson, '91, S., 162; Balliet, 165; Kidd, 170; Lyman, 165; Jones, '91, S., 165; Adams, '91, S., 170; Hanslein, 163; Crosby, 165; Klimpke, 164. The crew has been training in the harbor for two weeks, coached by Donnelly, '89, and at times by Capt. Woodruff of the university crew. The material is good, but the members row in poor form, with little energy, and show no enthusiasm in their work. The Spring races will take place in seven weeks.

The prospect of a race in England between Yale and Cambridge is good, depending largely on the satisfactory arrangement of dates. It is known at Yale that Harvard men are forming a crew of graduate oarsmen to give practice to the university crews, and that Cambridge is to row here C. P. Curtis, stroke in '81 and '82; Bacon, '80; Storrow, '85; Bowles, '87, and Bancroft, the stroke from '76 to '78.

The university crew is now made up as follows: Herrick, stroke, 161; No. 2, Clarke, 168; No. 3, Sanford, 164; No. 4, Longworth, 180; No. 5, Finlay, 190; No. 6, Tilton, 190; No. 7, Hutchinson, 161; bow, Staunton, 168. The crew is having a shell made by John Blakely of Cambridge, with several new features in its construction.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Red Parlor of the Executive Mansion was well filled this afternoon, upon the occasion of Mrs. Harrison's reception, from 3 to 4 o'clock, to her personal friends, who called to tender their congratulations upon her recovery. Mrs. Harrison, though she has not yet entirely regained her strength, is looking well and says she feels better than before her illness, as the enforced rest and quiet have done her good. Her gown this afternoon was a handsome black faille, with lace at the throat and sleeves. Mrs. Russell Harrison and Miss Ada Murphy of St. Paul, the guest of the White House, assisted in receiving.

Gen. Breckinridge gave a dinner last evening at his residence on Connecticut-avenue. The guests were Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Harlan, the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Crook, Gen. Baird, Gen. Kelton, Admiral Jovett, Dr. J. W. Bayne, Representative Breckinridge, and Senator Cockrell.

Mrs. Wilmerding, daughter of Secretary Tracy, who recently returned to Washington, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. T. M. Mason.

Mrs. Ricketts, wife of the General, who has been dangerously ill for ten days past, has so far improved as to be able to be moved this morning to the house of her cousin, Mrs. Leland, on Nineteenth-street.

SHE GOT HER HUSBAND.

SPOKANE FALLS, Washington, April 5.—Fred J. Lucas and Miss Mabel Claggett were married at Murray, Idaho, a few days ago by the Rev. T. G. Watson of Spokane Falls. Miss Claggett is the daughter of the Hon. William H. Claggett, formerly Delegate to Congress from Montana. He was opposed to the match, and upon his removal from Murray to Georgetown warned Lucas to discontinue his visits. Last week Lucas went to Georgetown by request for a final interview with the young lady in her father's presence. The engagement was formally broken off, and he started home, but was intercepted on his way by the girl, who had stolen away from the house to bid him a more fitting adieu. This did not terminate in any understanding and the young man hurried on to overtake the stage which had passed them.

The girl started homeward, but, thinking of the unpleasant scene that would be enacted on her arrival, she resolved to go to Murray, 16 miles away. She abandoned the road, waded a swift stream, and made her way along the base of the mountains. She arrived at the house of a friend at 4 o'clock in the morning, bruised from many falls, her clothing torn, and wet. Her lover soon found her out and the wedding was the result.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hamilton Harris of Albany is at the Windsor Hotel.

Commander John Schouler, United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

State Auditor Bruce Carr of Indiana is at the Gilsey House.

Congressman J. M. Wiley of Buffalo is at the Hoffman House.

Prof. William G. Sumner of Yale College is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull of Illinois and Congressman Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Baron Erlanger of Paris and J. Macdonald Cameron, member of the British Parliament, are at the Brevoort House.

Congressman John F. Andrew, Henry L. Pierce, and Curtis Guild, of Boston; Congressman John W. Stewart of Vermont, and State Senator J. Sloat Fassett are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE ROBINSON ART SALE.

About $9,000 was cleared at the administrator's sale of paintings by the late Thomas Robinson and others at the Fifth-Avenue Auction Rooms last night. John H. Draper was the auctioneer, and the bidding was lively at times. The highest price obtained was $750 for Dunbigay's "Harvest Time." Another work by this artist, "On the Oise," was sold for $400. Millet's "Peasant Women" brought $425, and Epp's "Grandmother's Birthday" sold for $515. Theodore Rousseau's "Mountain Pool" brought $525, and Thomas Robinson's "Early Winter," Colorado, Vt., a large canvas, sold for $200.

JOHN W. HUNTER PARALYZED.

Ex-Mayor John W. Hunter of Brooklyn is lying dangerously ill at Dr. Speir's sanitarium, 135 Remsen-street, that city, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. He became ill while at his desk in the Dime Savings Bank on Thursday morning and went at once to Dr. Speir's. His left arm had become useless by this time and in a few hours his entire left side was paralyzed.

At the sanitarium yesterday Dr. Little said that Mr. Hunter was in no immediate danger and was resting comfortably.

ALL QUIET AT FORT DODGE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 5.—There were no new developments in the river land evictions near Webster City and Fort Dodge to-day. Deputy Marshal Bradshaw left for Dubuque last night, where he will report the situation to Marshal Desmond. The United States courts in session there, and the Marshal will no doubt be directed to summon all the help needed, even to a brigade of Federal soldiers.

SUICIDE IN A CHURCH.

YOUNG CASSIDY'S CRIME.

SOUGHT TO FIRE THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

MYSTERIOUS BLAZES ABOUT THE INSTITUTION BECAUSE HE AND HIS FATHER WERE DISCHARGED.

The mystery surrounding the recent fires at the Catholic Protectory in Westchester County has been cleared by Central Office detectives under the direction of Inspector Byrnes. The fires were evidently the work of a lad set of young men, led by Henry A. Cassidy, 18 years old, of 417 East One Hundred and Forty-first-street. His motive was one of revenge, because he was discharged from the institution, where he was employed with his father. The latter was dismissed because of intoxication; the son's fault was simply impudence.

Young Cassidy is under arrest together with five companions as follows: Reuben Lewis, 18 years old, of 142 Ryder-avenue; William H. Avery, 19 years, of 141 Ryder-avenue; Edward Duer, 19 years, of 2,390 Second-avenue; Edward Sawyer, colored, 21 years, of 143 Ryder-avenue; John E. Hill, 20 years, of 467 East One Hundred and Forty-second-street. To-day the six prisoners will be transferred from headquarters to the custody of the authorities of White Plains.

The first fire of the Protectory was Oct. 16, when one of the outbuildings near a clump of cedars was destroyed. This was a little more than a week after the Cassidys had been discharged. The old man was an engineer and the son a fireman. The former's place was filled by the appointment of Peter Maund. December 12 an attempt was made to burn the gashouse on the Protectory grounds. March 18 another outhouse was consumed, and March 26 several sheds and other outhouses were ravaged. The officers of the institution naturally felt alarmed. March 27, Messrs. Beales, Burke, and Hogues had a conference with Inspector Byrnes. Detectives Sheldon and Jacobs were assigned to the case, and worked diligently. The prisoners were gathered in on Thursday, and since then Inspector Byrnes has obtained a series of damaging confessions, particularly against Cassidy.

The first significant clue was discovered at the bottling shop of Frank Menge in Morris-avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second streets. He has a stable in which are several horses, including a thoroughbred trotter. He also owns a blood-hound and makes him useful as a watch dog. So far as known only two persons dared enter the stable after dark. They are young Cassidy and Avery. On the night of March 26, the date of the last fire at the Protectory, the trotter was surreptitiously taken from the stable, and several hours later was discovered in Alexander Park. He had been fleeced, and had evidently been hard driven. A man living on the road to the Protectory was found who remembered hearing on the night of the fire the hoof beats of a trotter. A chain of circumstances was rapidly forged until the detectives felt justified in making wholesale arrests. Sawyer, the colored member of the gang, was the first to unbosom himself. He said he had known Cassidy since October, and he and Lewis barge at the foot of East One Hundred and tried to induce him to take part in burning an old Forty-second-street. The job was accomplished with the aid of kerosene oil. Sawyer said he had often heard Cassidy make threats against the Catholic institution. Just before the gas house fire Cassidy tried to borrow Sawyer's pistol, saying he meant to shoot any one who interfered with him. After the attempt at the gas house Cassidy told Sawyer the details of the adventure. He said he got into the gas house by a window, and narrowly escaped detection by the night watchman. When all was quiet Cassidy lit two matches in succession, and made what he thought would be a good fire on the floor, using a quantity of tar. He fancied explosions and remained before the flames gained much headway. He hid in the clump of cedars and watched the efforts made to put out the fire. One of the engines got stuck in the mud on the way. [This statement of Sawyer was verified by Inspector Byrnes's men.] Cassidy said he had tried to "get even" once before, and he declared that he never would be satisfied until he saw the Protectory in ashes. He meant to burn all the buildings because he and his father had been discharged for trivial offenses.

Detective Lewis told Inspector Byrnes that he met Cassidy Feb. 1, and the latter boasted of having set one of the Protectory buildings afire. Lewis admitted being with Cassidy at the barge fire and said that they smashed the cabin door with a rock and kindled the fire with kerosene oil poured from a lamp. They separated and watched the barge burn from a distance. Lewis recalled the fact that one day he, Cassidy, and Duer were passing the Kelly Building in Ryder-avenue. The structure was partly damaged by fire, and Cassidy pointing to it said: "That is the place I wanted to rent for our club. Kelly wouldn't rent it to me, but I got even with him."

Duer also made a statement incriminating Cassidy. Duer lent the young firebug his revolver and went with him to a hardware store in Third-avenue near One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, where Cassidy bought cartridges. He taunted Duer with having the "heart of a chicken" because he would not enter the store. The day after one of the fires at the Protectory Cassidy said he had come close call and wouldn't have got away but for the fact that he could run. He said he could make a better job of it the next time "if he had a horse."

According to Hill's testimony the day after the fire Cassidy called on him and read a published account of it, saying: "There, you see, didn't I do it?" He had previously told Hill that he intended to commit arson not only at the Protectory but at the house of Frank Manges because he was hired to take the place of Cassidy's father. Cassidy declared that it was great fun to watch the efforts made to get the fire engine out of the mud.

When Cassidy was confronted with the evidence of his guilt he said there was no use denying his crimes. He didn't think Hill's pals would "give him away in that style. He expressed the most profound contempt for his companions. Inspector Byrnes said last evening that he thought Cassidy had complete control of the others and made them do his bidding by sheer brute force, as they seemed terrorized when in his presence.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 5—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, stationary temperature, easterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, light rain, followed by fair, lower temperature, easterly, shifting to westerly winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New-York, and New-Jersey, light rains, followed by fair weather, slightly cooler, easterly, shifting to westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, fair weather, winds shifting to easterly, north westerly.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Lower Michigan, and West Virginia, warmer, fair weather, preceded by light rain or snow, winds shifting to easterly and southerly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	42°	37°	3:30 P. M.	47°	45°
6 A. M.	42°	37°	6 P. M.	52°	47°
9 A. M.	41°	41°	9 P. M.	49°	46°
12 M.	48°	45°	12 P. M.	52°	45°

Average temperature yesterday.....43°
Average temperature for same date last year..47°

BACQUETS AND SOULLÉ.

The Berkeley Athletic Club was admitted to membership in the Harlem Regatta Association at the meeting of the latter body last evening at the Atalanta Boat Club's rooms, on Fifth-avenue. All the clubs in the association were represented, and it was agreed to offer as prizes at the regatta on May 30 banners and medals of unusually handsome design and worth, in the aggregate, $1,000. An effort is to be made to get crews from Cornell University and the University of Pennsylvania to enter the regatta, entries for which will close May 20. At the next meeting, on April 26, the proposed amendment to rule 3, requiring 60 days' instead of 30 days' membership in a club before a member is eligible to carry in a regatta, will be finally passed on.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Lawn Tennis Association at the Hoffman House last evening, the dates for the annual championship contests were fixed as follow: The singles championship will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 21, at Newport, and the championship in doubles will be decided at Staten Island, July 1. The championship for ladies' singles will be decided at Philadelphia between June 10 and 15. Dates for the meetings of other associations were fixed as follows: Flushing—June 3-8; St. George Cricket Club—June 10-15; New-Haven—June 17-22; Hudson River—June 17-22; Orange—June 24-29; Chicago—July 1-6; California—July 1-6; Springfield—July 15-20; Southampton—July 22-27; Wentworth, N. H.—July 29-Aug. 3; Nahant and Mount Desert—Aug. 5-10; Narragansett—Aug. 12-17; Lenox—Sept. 2-7; Rochester—Sept. 9-14; Wasuington—Sept. 16-21.

HE WILL HARDLY BE REMOVED.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 5.—There is probably one Democratic Postmaster whom the workings of the spoils system under President Harrison will not affect. Roswell Bradshaw, Postmaster at North Lansing, Tompkins County, has held the office through all changes of administration for 62 years, he having been appointed by Presidents John Quincy Adams in 1826. Mr. Bradshaw has always voted the Democratic ticket, and Presidential tickets. He is editor and proprietor of the Democratic organ of this county, the Ithaca *Journal*, and has been Postmaster both in terms of Harrison and Polk of Tennessee.

THE GREAT TARIFF SWINDLE.

Protection is a mixture of knavery and folly.—JOHN BRIGHT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your graphic description in this morning's Times of the "Allard & Sons" smuggling case fully demonstrates the immortal sentence of Mr. Bright, that protection is indeed a mixture of knavery and folly.

Protection gone crazy in this country has put a duty of 30 per cent. on works of art and pictures. Now, then, let me show, first, the folly of such a protective duty. Can it possibly be maintained that a protective duty of 1,000 per cent. will produce a Meissonier and Millais at home? Surely no sane man can believe in such a piece of stupidity. Therefore a duty of 30 per cent. on works of art as a protection is merely a folly. Secondly, this very folly begets the knavery of smuggling, as was the case in the smuggling in of the six-thousand-dollar picture of Mr. Vanderbilt's son by Allard & Sons.

The mixture is so complete and well shaken up that I invite my fellow-citizens to take a dose of it. I know it is bitter and nasty. But if they will only properly digest it the "knavery and folly" of a protective tariff may be cured.

It is always supposed that importers without exception are the great enemies to a high tariff and protection. Nothing can be further from the mark. Of course, we have thousands of honest importers who are honorable and honest in every sense, and are anxious, and have been waiting for many years, to my own personal knowledge, for a tariff that could be collected and put all merchants on an equality. But there are many importers who would go out of the business if we should happily have such a tariff. And, in support of this systematic, rigid-down smuggling of the Allards, as reported in your columns, is only a flea bite to the evil that is prevailing.

Send your reporters to Messrs. Arnold & Constable or to Messrs. McCreery & Co. and let them tell you that Messrs. Arnold & Constable will sell their goods cheaper, laid down in New-York or Chicago, duty paid, than these merchants, if they bought and paid for goods in Paris or Lyons and paid the duty themselves could do. Now, this being a fact, what are you going to do about it? as the great late statesman, Mr. Tweed, had it. Experts, detectives, special agents, Secretaries of the Treasury, and statesmen have for years cogitated to obviate this great evil of smuggling and undervaluations. Specific duties were supposed to be a great remedy; but the ex-special agent, Jayne, who certainly was the most successful of all that tribe, found more frauds and more cheating in articles subject to specific rates than he did in those subject to an ad valorem duty. All sorts of remedies are suggested except the right one.

When, during the last year of the Revolutionary war, England offered the colonies every conceivable concession except independence, Dr. Franklin said it reminded him of the old French song which he learned in his mistress everything except marriage, which alone could make an honest woman of her. It is the same with our tariff. Every conceivable device is tried to collect our revenues honestly except the only effectual one of lowering our exorbitant duties, which would make smuggling and undervaluation unprofitable.

The Frenchman smuggled Mr. Vanderbilt's picture for $6,000, because he pocketed $1,800, as the duty is 30 per cent. But if the duty had been 5 per cent., or even 10 per cent., he would hardly have run the risk. The duty on woolens is so high—some dress goods 82 per cent.—that an actual collection of such a duty would be a stupendous marvel, and yet it is proposed to make it even higher. There are plenty of foreigners manufacturing abroad

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 5, 1889.

COFFEE—Further buoyancy in spots in private trade, on increased activity, with fair advance of 10@15 points, while speculation was quiet. Sales of 1,750 bags Rio, on the basis of No. 7 on 15c., and No. 10 at 15 1/16c. 4,250 bags Cucuta, 4,250 bags Para, 2,250 bags Cabello and Bahia, and 250 bags Central American on private terms; 250 bags Padang, from private terms, as to 2d qual., and 100 pkgs Jamaica at private terms.

COTTON—On a very moderate speculation (43,700 bales placed on options), and through very slight changes, prices closed very nearly as they were delivered on Tuesday, while yielding on the nearest options 1 point, and closing dull, though cables again were of slight improvement.....And now prompt business has fallen off to spinners and to sales to speculative buyers, and 15 bales for export at full previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business was moderately active in WHEAT FLOUR, chiefly to meet home trade requirements, but again at irregular prices—a decidedly lame feature of Winter Wheat grades showing steadiness, while on Spring Wheat Flour, as a rule, favoring buyers, though the strength in Patents was unaccountable.....Receipts, Arrivals here to day, 11,758 bbls. and 5,026 sacks, and clearances same, 4,580 bbls. and 2,500 sacks, and from the five Atlantic ports, 19,500 bbls. and sacks and bbls. to arrive and here, (about 6,300 sacks and bbls. reported to shipping), 30,177 sacks and bbls.....Sales reported of 17,450 sacks and bbls. to arrive and here, (about 6,300 sacks and bbls. reported to shipping), 30,177 sacks and 1,050 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 90@$3 50, (1,250 sacks inferior ingredient Spring wont at $1 70 @$1 80 to shippers:) 2,100 sacks and bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies, in lots, to 6d. shipping mark, at 50 brands, to 5c. per bbl., and bulk Spring Wheat Extras, 3,175 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat do., 625 bbls. Southern do., 675 bbls. Superfine, Pine, and 450 bbls. CITY FLOUR within our previous range.....CORN-MEAL as last quoted and quiet.....FEED selling moderately as unaltered prices.

WHEAT—Though the firm active in the speculative interest (option trading even as early 1,750,000 bushels—of which 1,416,000 bushels for May—in good part in the way of exchanging and shifting of contract,) and at the outset, further slightly decided, the week's movement has been toward a stronger basis, partly on covering purchases, with the West reporting a somewhat more confident temper, and free buying of the July option at Chicago—manifested in the halting terms of holders of the steadier markets, and the result here for the day of was a rest of ¼c.@¾c. from the latest figures of yesterday, bringing the May option by the close to 86¾c. against 90¼c. on Monday; July, 80¾c.; August, 88¼c.; September, 83¾c., and December, 80¾c., (against 90¼c. last evening,) and for prompt and early delivery home export and milling inquiry was reported, but not of importance, and while the contract grade of Red Wheat was quoted up (with the option) to 87c. at the close and No. 1 Hard from boats, at the close no orders of any moment were placed; a boatload, free on board from store, passed on an option to complete the 54,000 bushels shipment previously mentioned for Bordeaux, and a few boatloads for export, and for local consignment quantity

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, April 5:

Richard V. Harnett & Co., under a foreclosure decree, Richard M. Hoyt, Esq., referee, sold a plot of land 400 by 100.5, on West 64th-st., south side, 180 feet east of 11th-av.; plot of land 600 by 100.5, on West 63d-st., north side, 100 feet east of 11th-av., and plot of land 200.10 by 100, on 11th-av., west side, block from Fisher's Lane to 65th-st., for $267,000, to Hiniesth Coates.

William Kennedy & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, Frederick R. Van Vorst, Esq., referee, sold four three-story brick dwellings, with lots about 18 by 100.11, 26 to 32 West 115th-st., south side, east of Lenox-av., for $70,500, to Alfred Pagelow; similar house, with lot 18 by 100.11, 34 West 115th-st., adjoining above, sold for $16,900, to Daniel Daly; two similar houses, with lots each 18 by 100.11, 36 and 38 West 115th-st., adjoining above, sold for $36,450, to C. W. Mason, and five similar houses, with lots each 18 by 100.11, 40 to 48 West 115th-st., adjoining above, sold for $79,750, to Alfred Pagelow.

Sale at the dwelling, with lot, 1,547 Madison-av., south of 105th-st., by James C. Lalor, was adjourned to April 18.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 5.

Bolton-av., w. s., 425 ft. n. of 180th-st., 125 x100; Sarah D. Lyon to William R. Potts..$26,000
30th-st., 517 East, E. Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger and wives to Charles Hvass. 21,000
Prince-st., 113; H. Dubme and wife to Louis Lamb; mortgage.....Satisfied. 23,000
135th-st., 357 West; Stephen J. Wright and wife to Gustava A. De Aguero..... 12,500
Andrews-place, n. w. corner of Grand-av., 100x21; Helen M. Unsigned to Philip Cosgrove..... 2,000
Andrews-place, n. s., 100 Grand-av., 100x100; same to James H. Hussey..... 1,500
Bronx-st., lot 811; Joseph M. Brealer to William H. Martin..... 1
35th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; also n. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; Teresa C. Seylan to John Reilly..... 1
97th-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of 10th-av., 150.11x100.11x127.5x101.8; Abner C. Thomas, referee, to Francis M. Jencks.....Sold. 99,000
97th-st., s. s., 427.9 ft. e. of 10th-av., 17.6x100.11; Francis M. Jencks to Anna H. M. Everit..... 15,000
50th-st., 163 East; Emanuel Hofheer and Lewis E. Eack to Priscilla Abrahams..... 19,350
Bowery, 15; Sylvanus T. Cannon, referee, to Arthur A. Sidwell..... 18,300
Mrs. Mary Wilson, s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x—x225x—; executors of John Jacobus to Peter Munder?..... 21,500
Pearl-st., 417; Louis L. Richman and wife to Stella Wasserman..... 18
King-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Macdougal-st., 22 x53; Walter Large and wife to Frederick Lehr..... 1
3d-av., 1,346; Daniel E. Henley and wife to Sarah E. Henley..... 2,167
Avenue B, n. w. corner of 84th-st., 26.8x75; Henry Harris and John Meyer to Julius Rousso..... 30,000
75th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 200x102.2; Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger and wives to Charles McDonald and another..... 88,300
8th-av., s. e. corner of 135th-st., 99.11x100; R. H. Clarke, referee, to Alonzo E. Monson..... 20,000
71st-st., s. s., 325 e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; George W. McCormick and wife to Andrew Van Opstal..... 25,000
135th-st., s. s., 346.6 ft. w. of Willis-av., 20x100; Marie and Thomas Jacks to William H. Osborn.....$
Willett-st., w. s., lot 9; Isaac Gleeson and Alexander Fingette to S. Butler..... 13,000
135th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x103.8; Cornelius M. Finch and wife to Sarah A. B. Downe.....
Pike-st., e. s., lot 268, 25x111.4; Maria Hotte to Louis Goodman..... 8,800
Same property; same to Charles Christman and Henry A. Hotte and wives to same..... 1
123d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x99.11; John Hoyman to S. T. Meyer..... 31,000
4th-av., n. e. cor. of 63d-st., 19.10x75.11x20x75; Eugene J. Miller to Antoinette Miller.....
Woodruff-av., s. s., corner of Bryce-st., 100x100.4; Mary C. McCarthy to Mary A. Miller. 1
Variek-st., 107; Matilda R. Miller to same. 1
155th-st., s. s., 218 ft. w. of Trinity-av., 75x100; Charles Hoass to Eva Bacon..... 4,000
Madison-st., 339; Bernhard Silberstein and wife to Harris Applebaum..... 16,000
Hoffman-st., s. s., lot A E. map of Cedar Hill, 8x11.8; Michael Clayton and wife to Thomas Murphy and wife.....
38th-st., n. s., 69.8 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20.7x98.9; Mary C. McCaffrey to John R. McCaffrey..... 1
58th-st., s. s., 410 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5; Elsea Weil to Louis J. Weil..... 1
95d-st., n. s., 512 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x54.1x—x—; Daniel McDonnell to William H. Mills.....
7th-av., s. e. corner of 125th-st., 20x80; Adelaide L. and Charles H. Butler to Henry B. Beecher..... 55,000
Bowery, 16; Edward B. Maffe to Nathaniel R. Reeves..... 1
1st-av., 218 ft. s. of 100.5 ft. n. of 88th-st., 5.5x10; Edmund A. Thorp to James Welsh
Macdougal-st., s. e. cor. of 9th-st., 19 ft. x Fanning, 26x30; William S. Kane and wife to Mitchell A. C. Levy..... 7,500
83d-st., 39 West; Marian and William H. Lester to Charles A. Smith and others..... 18,875
Same property; executors of Marianna Smith to same.....
Beekman-place, s. s., 98.5 ft. e. of 50th-st., 25x100; Nicholas T. Colles to C. Delius.....
88th-st., s. s., 345 ft. w. of 1st-av., 60x102.8; Max Demziger and wife to William J. Roesch.....
125th-st., 324 West; Louis Rahmann and wife to William F. Lynch..... 9,000
86th-st., 975 ft. w. of 1st-av., 40x102.8; W. J. Roesch and wife to Moses Stein..... 12,000
24th-st., 196 East; same to Same..... 12,000
83d-st., n. s., 419 ft. e. of 9th-av., 19x38.6; Daniel McDougall to George Stubbings.....
93d-st., n. s., 462 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x94.7; same to Joseph Jones.....
95d-st., n. s., 432 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x87.7; same to Susan Clapsattle.....
Broad-st. and Pearl-st., Nos. 1 to 5 Point, 25.2x85; 25.2x18.8; Dennis Vicentine to Philipina Ackerley..... 2,200
Division-st., 96½; Gilbert J. and Henrietta Kisack to Leopold Tyroler..... 800
35th-st., 254; Wm. H. Allen and wife to H. E. Lindsay..... 10
116th-st., n. s., 139 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.8x100.11; Ann E. and Robert S. Harwood to Michael Lally.....
Canal-st., 413; H. B. Sire to Charles A. Stein..... 50,000
86th-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.5; Francis Vettel and wife to Louisa Weill..... 10,500
Manhattan-av., e. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 106th-st., 18.4x95.10; executors, &c., of John Brown to Mary A. Brown.....

LEASES RECORDED.

Beach, Sophie E. and Emily, to Caspar Iba; e. s. of Bowery, 61.10 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 64.7x125x21.9x141.6x24.1x104.8 years, per year..... $5,000
Cheesman, John L., to Aaron Loeb; store, &c., 153 Avenue C, 3 years per year..... 540
Brady, John H., to Rose Brandt; 139 2d-av., 5 years, per year..... 1,050
Terminal Estates, Limited, to James Owens; s. w. corner of Dover and Front-sts., 258 Front-st., 5 years, per year..... 1,100
Adler & Sherman to Schwarting & Schrader; 219 East 86th-st., 5 years, per year..... 800
Mott, Hopper & Co. to Henry Blume; 509 West 50th-st., 5 years..... 800
O'Brien, Annie, to John McCullough; 914 Ninth-av., 5 years..... 1,450
Fleming, Herman, to William Deanhelm; s. w. corner of 87th-st. and Avenue A, 3 years..... 1,000
Stevenson, David, to Henry Ashcroft; 344 106th-av., 4 years..... 1,350
Strauss, Aaron, to Michael Connelly; 64 West 50th-st., 5 years..... 1,200
Central Trust Company of New-York to Carter & Lewis; 54 Wall-st., 5 years..... 525
Wreschner, Albert, to August Eichler; 151 Bronne-st., 5 years..... 720
Moss, Hopper, to Bartholomew Risinger; 103 West 50th-st., 5 years..... 900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROWNSTONE CABINET-FINISHED HOUSES,

WEST 82D-ST. AND CENTRAL PARK.

One Block from L Station, 81st-st. and 9th-av.

NO. 17 WEST 82D-ST., 25 FEET WIDE,

NOS. 19, 24, & 27 W. 82D-ST., 25 FT. WIDE.

Apply on premises or to

GEO. A. HAGGERTY,

503 3D-AV.

Nos. 167 and 171 West 74th-st.

Always open. The closest examination solicited. The opportunity to purchase a four-story house with two-story extension, nearly 22 feet wide, for $26,000, will never occur again in this choice residence location.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

The Superbly-built House No. 174 West 75th-st.,

With its exquisitely unique decorations by Messrs. Pr. Koch & Co. of 24th-av., is now open for inspection.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND splendid four-story stone house for sale, low, in 25th-st., near Broadway; 22 feet wide; tastefully decorated and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city. Apply to

GEO. A. READ,
2 PINE-ST.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—Two connecting four-story brownstone dwellings; very handsomely decorated; hard-wood finish; all modern improvements; together or singly; terms easy to suit purchaser. Apply to CHAS. Y. SHARPLEY, 31 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE ON MADISON-AV., above 64th-st., an elegant modern dwelling, in excellent condition; well planned, and has two story dining room extension; price, $27,500; 75 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. BROWN & PERKINS, 29 Liberty-st.

HUNTLY HILL,
Within a few minutes' ride of the business centre of the city, overlooking the Hudson River, and commanding a magnificent view of the river and surrounding country, is now open for sale. Apply to CHAS. Y. SHARPLEY, 31 West 23d-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO. will sell at auction THURSDAY, APRIL 11, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room 59 to 65 Liberty-st., 16 East 52d-st., four-story high-stoop dwelling, 20.2x75, lot 94.9, near Grand Central Depot. This property has a large future value.
Maps at Auctioneers', 79 Liberty-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

10 West 53d-st.

This elegant wide house, very handsomely furnished, from May 1. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

UNFURNISHED.

THE LENOX BLOCK.

Two of these very attractive, handsomely-finished houses, Fourteenth st. corner Park opposite both improv. Moderate rents. Apply 103 West 70th-st. or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 43 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

A BARGAIN IN NO. 1 EAST 42D-ST.—A bright, sunny, attractive, north side, adjoining 5th-av.; fine exposure on three sides; finished gable, with windows overlooking the Park and 5th-av.; four-story and basement brick, stone-front dwelling, 22x76.1x90.8, including dining room extension, for sale or to let; immediate possession if required. For permits apply to JOHN T. DOYLE, 45 William-st.

BUYERS OF RESIDENCES ON WEST Side ($15,500 to $35,000) or tenement houses for investment can procure same at reasonable figures of a firm that acquired them for material. Address HOUSES, 55 Cliff-st.

AN ELEGANT CABINET-FINISHED 20-House, 68th-st., near Madison-av.—Fine order throughout; sold to close an estate; will sell cheap. E. ZITTEL, 1,026 3d-av.

A HANDSOME ROW OF PRIVATE dwellings for sale; Nos. 2 to 14 East 93d-st, near 5th-av.; elegant location; prices moderate. Apply on premises.

47TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—THREE-STORY brownstone house, $33,000. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,596 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWNSTONE house, south side Schermerhorn-st., bet. Hoyt and Bond, 20 by 40, with 8-story extension 18 by 14; hard-wood floors by Hoch, first floor dining room all in solid oak, butler's pantry in cherry, stationary hook cases in library, hall and stairs in walnut, all by Hazzard & Son, laundry, large store room and large refrigerator built in, divided cellars under all, two furnaces, making altogether a house delightful to the housekeeper for convenience and pleasantness. Neighborhood excellent. Those looking for a complete house should not fail to see this. Will be sold far below cost. Apply for permit to

C. A. SEYMOUR & CO., 308 Montague-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

On Erie Railway.

TEN HOUSES, RANGING FROM $2,250 TO $6,000; 10-YEAR PAYMENTS. SEND FOR PARTICULARS.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY,

P. S.—This is the most attractive spot within twelve miles of city.

IN PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Minnesota farm, (35 miles east of Fargo, Dakota,) 1,280 acres, half broken, half in hay and fenced; 100 head registered stock; finest farm buildings in the county; flowing well and a half-mile lake directly in front of dwelling house. Particulars of

JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY seat at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., known as "Gwasemere," containing about 1,000 acres of land, with large brick mansion, icehouses, good streams, ponds, stockfarm and other buildings, cultivation, fine trees, lawn, garden, &c.; or will lease the mansion separately, with say, 100 acres surrounding same. For particulars apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 45 William-st.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

$14,000. Farm of 200 acres, within one hour of New-York; high state of cultivation; well wooded and watered; substantial modern frame house; large barn and outbuildings complete; location healthy; a bargain.

J. S. CLARK, Post Office Box 659, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

Executors' sale TUESDAY, April 9, noon, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.
ESTATE OF JAMES BROWN, deceased.

222

CHOICE DWELLING AND BUSINESS LOTS, Just above Harlem Bridge and on Rapid Transit line,

NORTH NEW-YORK.

LINCOLN, ALEXANDER, AND BROOK AVS., SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,

134th, 135th, 136th, 127th, and 138th sts., 23D WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.

Splendid, high, healthy, attractive, convenient, and rapidly-growing neighborhood; paved avenues, flagged sidewalks, sewers, electric lights, gas, and Croton; near 129th, 133d, and 138th st. L stations, Grand Union Station, Mott Haven, New-Haven Branch Railroad station, and several horse-car lines.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.
TITLE GUARANTEED

by policy of Title Guarantee and Trust Company, free of cost to each purchaser.

Maps and full particulars with auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st., or 34-4v. and 149th-st., New-York.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN M. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

Two four-story brick and stone dwellings, with lots, NOS. 1,939 AND 1,941 LEXINGTON-AV., Between 119th and 120th sts.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN M. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

three and four story brick and stone dwellings, Nos. 1,923 TO 1,931 LEXINGTON-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 120TH-ST., and near Mount Morris Park.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, Will sell at auction THURSDAY, APRIL 11, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room 59 to 65 Liberty-st., 16 East 52d-st., four-story high-stoop dwelling, 20.2x75, lot 94.9, near Grand Central Depot. This property has a large future value.
Maps at Auctioneers', 79 Liberty-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

10 West 53d-st.

This elegant wide house, very handsomely furnished, from May 1. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

UNFURNISHED.

THE LENOX BLOCK.

Two of these very attractive, handsomely-finished houses, Fourteenth st. corner Park opposite both improv. Moderate rents. Apply 103 West 70th-st. or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

AT VERY REASONABLE RENTS.—AT present we have eight houses in all, thoroughly ready for immediate occupancy:
1,338 LEXINGTON-AV.
146 EAST 87TH-ST.
150 EAST 87TH-ST.
All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect, and guaranteed. Permits unnecessary. Superintendent on premises; can be seen at all hours.

TO LET.—87TH-AV.—TWO HANDSOME four-story houses adjoining, between 5th and 6th sts. One newly decorated throughout; has 5 bedrooms; sanitary condition perfect; will let separately or together; rent, $1,500; cheapest in the city considering location, size, and condition; new cross-town cable road through 59th-st. will connect with elevated road. Apply to O. D. MUNN, 261 Broadway.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE CORNER OF Park-av. (LENOX HILL) AND 70TH-ST. IS TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. THIS IS THE RESIDENCE AND HEADQUARTERS OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION; OPEN DAILY 8 to 6.

J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE AT tractive medium-size house No. 2 East 33d-st. Suitable for a physician or small private family. APPLY TO GEO. A. READ, 2 PINE-ST.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—Two connecting four-story brownstone dwellings; exceptionally well built; handsomely decorated; together or singly. Apply to CHAS. Y. SHARPLEY, 31 West 23d-st.

TO RENT FROM MAY 1—A VERY DESIRable residence on 56th-st., between Park and Lexington; four-story 20-foot house, in excellent order; rent moderate. Apply at Room 52 15 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—81 WEST 97TH-ST., FOUR-STORY and basement, decorated, at $1,200 monthly, to October, 1890. Janitor on premises from 10 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M. Owner, 30 Nassau-st., Room 58.

WEST 73D-ST.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE small houses at moderate rents; near elevated station; choice location. L. BROADBS, Equitable Building.

HOUSES TO LET—RENTS REDUCED. FOR participants and lists apply to ARTHUR MASON JONES, 41 West 31st-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house 190 Prospect-place; 11 rooms; all improvements; elegant order; pier glass, &c.; location unsurpassed; within two blocks of Prospect Park; 30 minutes from New-York by horse cars and bridge; elevated road now building to run in June within three blocks of premises; rent, $750. Apply to G. T. MOREOW, 41 Warren-st., New-York; WM. J. TATE, near premises, 380 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AT ROSLYN, L. I., RESIDENCE, WATER front on Hempstead Bay; 15 rooms, furnished, including piano; stabling; six box stalls; two cows; for year, $3,000; season, $2,700, including services of two men. W., Commercial Advertiser, 126 Fulton-st.

SHINNECOCK HILLS.—TO LET, AT A moderate rent, large house, fully furnished, overlooking Shinnecock and Peconic Bays; stable and tennis ground. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

IRVING-ON-HUDSON.
5 minutes' walk of station, furnished house, 15 rooms; stabling for four horses; 7 acres; fine river view; rent, $1,500. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway, N. Y.

UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N.J.,

45 Minutes, via Erie Railway.
—A CHARMING SUBURB.—

Several very desirable houses of 10 to 14 rooms EACH. All improvements. Rents $450 to $600.

J. R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

AT MONTCLAIR, IN THE BEST PART OF the town, a most desirable residence, containing 17 rooms, with water, steam, and gas; all in first class order; two acres of ground, with fine lawn, stable, garden, &c.; 360 feet above sea level, with extended view; rent, $1,400. Address HOME COMFORT, Box 167 Times Office.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Seabright, and Rumson Road houses to let. Information and catalogues from BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A NEW DEPARTURE.—ELEGANT, LIGHT, and spacious apartments of 12 rooms each in THE PARKWAY,
No. 45 West 72d-st., between Park and "L" station. ENTIRELY FIRE-PROOF.

Specially designed for families and children; arranged in two stories, with living and sleeping rooms on separate floors; practically six distinct two-story houses under one roof; elevators and best steam heat; decoration to suit tenants; reduction for summer months; elevator now running.

Particulars of
CHAS. BURK & CO., OWNERS,
8TH-AV. AND 72D-ST.

HANDSOMELY-DECORATED, STEAM-heated SINGLE flats (on the beautiful St. Nicholas-av., between 128d and 129d sts.), 7 rooms and bath, besides 2 pantries, saloon adjoining each chamber, containing many improvements not to be found in any other flats. LOCATION QUIET and UNSURPASSED.
READY TO COMMENCE MAY 1.
$35 TO $50 PER MONTH.
Apply to janitor, on premises.

APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS IN THE

HARRISON,

Northwest corner Park-av. and 86th-st.; southerly exposure; steam heated; decorated; steam elevators; floors fire-proof material and iron beams. Apply on premises or of PETER A. LALOR, Agent, 1,238 3d-av., near 61st-st.

LISPENARD.

52 EAST 68TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV. Handsome apartments of 5 all-light rooms; rents, $780 to $1,100 per annum; special inducements to those hiring now. Apply on premises.

THE "BLACK" BUILDING,

5th-av., corner 78th-st.; elegant first apartment; modern; all light; nice; also handsome suite; $900 to $1,800. Janitor, 1 East 78th-st.

"THE WALTON." 164 EAST 89TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $25 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

94TH-ST., 128 EAST.—ELEGANT SEVEN-room flats; all improvements; private; carpeted halls; steam heat if desired; rent, $32. Apply to janitor, 126.

FLATS—UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 125th-st., near Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Desirable Offices to Let

AT LOW PRICES.

THE "STONE BUILDINGS,"

NOS. 26 TO 36 LIBERTY-ST.,
near Nassau.
ELEVATOR,
STEAM HEAT,
JANITOR,
APPLY AT ROOM 34.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE

TOWER BUILDING,

50 BROADWAY AND 41 AND 43 NEW-ST.

Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents from $700 per annum upward.
On premises or 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

FOR RENT.

RENT FREE TO MAY 1.

Stores, offices, and desk room in handsome new building corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; most conspicuous location on busiest thoroughfare down town. Low rents made on premises or at Room 60 Cedar-st.

DESIRABLE LOFTS TO LET AT
No. 8 SPRUCE-ST.,
Together or separately, with steam elevator and steam power if desired. Apply on premises to HOMANS & ELY, 76 Pine-st., New-York.

CORNER OF WASHINGTON-PLACE AND Mercer-st.—To lease or for sale large building, lot 68x100, suitable for hotel, boarding house, or apartments. Apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, 45 William-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, FIRST LOFT IN commodious building, No. 16 Spruce-st., New-York, with fixtures and burglar-alarm appliances. Apply to WM. McCARROLL & CO., 16 Spruce-st., New-York.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—ON SOUTH SIDE STATEN ISLAND, a small furnished house, with stable, for the season. Address, with full particulars, A., Box 1,267 New-York Times Office.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

NEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN

THE MONTAGUE,

TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.

105 and 108 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-Street Ferry, overlooking Bay; daily service of elegant steamers; 5 minutes' walk to station. Steam heat and elevators. Possession Oct. 1. Unequaled elevated location. Rent, $1,200 to $1,500. Full information at premises, or

APPLY TO CHAS. KEIDEL, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 39 Liberty-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD MAIL S. S. CO.
NEW-YORK. SOUTHAMPTON. BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS:

Fulda, Sat., April 6, 2 P.M.	Lahn, Wed., April 10, 6:30 A.M.
Lahn, W., April 10, 1 P.M.	Aller, Wed., Apr. 17, 7 A.M.
Elbe, Sat., April 13, 2 P.M.	Werra, Sat., Apr. 20, 6:30 A.M.

From NEW-YORK to LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON, (Havre), First cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 a berth; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST. (LARNE).
WITH THROUGH TICKETS, AT REDUCED RATES, to LONDON, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF INDIANA, Thursday, April 11, 2 P. M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, April 18, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $60, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For tickets and passage apply to
Mr. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage office, 21 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ADRIATIC, Capt. WILLIAMS, Wed., April 17, 1 P.M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PARSELL, Wed., April 17, 7 A.M.
CELTIC, Capt. DAVIDS, Wed., April 24, 1:30 P.M.
GERMANIC, Capt. IRVING, Wed., May 1, 4 P.M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
Saloon, $50, $60, $80, $100. Steerage from New-York, $30. From the old country, $21. A limited number of second cabin passengers carried on these steamers. Outward, $40 and $45; prepaid, $40; excursion, $70. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Aurania, Apr. 6, 9:30 A.M.	Bothnia, April 24, 1 P.M.
Gallia, April 10, 1 P.M.	Etruria, April 27, 3 P.M.
Umbria, April 13, 3 P.M.	Aurania, May 4, 8:30 A.M.
Servia, April 20, 9 A.M.	Gallia, May 11, 1 P.M.

Cabin passage, $60, $80, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
86, CITY OF ROME, Wed., May 1, 2 P. M. June 26,
GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 41, N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Circassia, Apr. 6, 10 A.M. | Ethiopia, Apr. 20, 6 A.M.
Ethiopia, Apr. 13, 3 P.M. | Furnessia, Apr. 27, 4 P.M.
Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $30 and $60.
Second cabin, $30. Steerage, $20.
Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of Canal-st.

ALASKA,	Tuesday, April 9, 11:30 A.M.
WYOMING,	Tuesday, April 16, 5 P.M.
ARIZONA,	Tuesday, April 23, 11:30 A.M.
WISCONSIN,	Tuesday, April 30, 5 P.M.
NEVADA,	Tuesday, May 7, 9 A.M.

Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN S. S. LINE FOR HOLSTEIN, FRANCE, DENMARK, CHERBOURG, (PARIS,) AND HAMBURG.—First cabin, $80 and upward; steerage at low prices.
Gellert, E. P. M., April 11. Polaria, 6 A.M., April 16.
RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Westernland, Wednesday, April 10, 10 A.M.
Noordland, Wednesday, April 17, 10 A.M.
Rhynland, Wednesday, April 24, 10 A.M.
Rates of passage to ANTWERP, $60 and upward.
Send for rates and sailings.

General Agency, 107	General Passage Office,
Broadway. C. SCHURZ,	C. H. RICHARD & CO.,
Dir. R. J. CORTIS, Man.	61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

INMAN LINE U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
From Pier 42, foot of Christopher-st., N.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., April 10, 1:30 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., April 17, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Sat., April 20, 9:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., April 24, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $30 and $35; prepaid, $35; steerage, $20.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
(FRENCH LINE).
LA BOURGOGNE, Barrett, Sat., April 6, 9 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., April 13, 3 P. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Royer, Sat., April 20, 8:30 A.M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR travelers abroad, available in all parts of the world, issued by SEIDELBACH, ICKELHEIMER & CO., Foreign Bankers, 59 William-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO. From New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, connecting at Panama.
NEWPORT.....Sails Wednesday, April 10, noon.
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF SYDNEY, Sails Monday, April 15, 8 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST.
Via Savannah, at 3 P. M.
from Pier 35 North River, foot of Spring-st.
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catherina, Saturday, April 6.
NACOOCHEE, Capt. Kempton, Tuesday, April 9.
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett, Thurs., April 11.
H. WALKER, Agent, G. A. & S. CO., Pier 35 North River.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, 1-8 (one-fifth) of 1 per cent. If effected by 4 P. M. of day of sailing, premium may be paid at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.
W. R. REES, G. P. A. W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M.
317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.
JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS.
FERNANDINA, FLA., AND WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
From Pier 29 N. R., foot of Rector-st., at 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., April 9
DELAWARE, Wilm. and Fernandina, Wed., April 10
ALGONQUIN, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., April 12
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., April 16
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
35 Broadway, New-York.
Theo. G. Egar, G. E. A. G. S. F. & P. Line, 219 Main, Norfolk, Va.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.
FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
All steamers sail at 3 P. M.
Railroad connections made at all above points.
For tickets and staterooms apply at 1, 11, 207, 229, 247, 261, 287, 303, 362, and 994 Broadway, or at the company's general office, 328 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NORWICH LINE.
Favorite inside route. Fares reduced: To Boston, $5; Worcester, $4.50. Corresponding reduction to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40 North River, foot of Watts-st. (main pier above Broome-St. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, at office on pier, and on steamers. Westchester Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. G. W. SEADY, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Fresh air department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 5:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton,

JERSEY CITY'S CHARTER

WARM CONTEST EXPECTED IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE NEW MEASURE TO BE FOUGHT ON PARTY LINES AT TRENTON AND AT THE POLLS NEXT WEEK.

TRENTON, April 5.—Last Monday night Senator Smith came here from Sussex with his gun. To-day the inquiry on all sides has been as to the present whereabouts of the pair. The Senator not especially to exonerate him, but he came not, and, as of the usual course, that august body will hold a Saturday session to-morrow for his special benefit.

When he and his gun came he was meeting anxious inquiries along dusk hunting, and his colleagues from Ocean, Senator Crowther, directed him to a beautifully-secluded spot amid the pines on the Barnegat Bay front. Tuesday night Mr. Smith shouldered his gun and, without saying so much as good-bye, stole silently out of the city." All day Wednesday and yesterday telegrams flew from all directions seeking him. This morning some one said that he had been located at Harvard Cedars, in the Manasquan forests, and a little telegram from his wife agreed that he might be there. This after Room Assemblymen Feeney and O'Neill of Jersey City took a train at Trenton and two or three trains at other points to go and hunt the hunter. They will have to go eight miles afoot through marshes and over brush, and they are provided with great coats and sleeping blankets and tap booze. They bear in their pockets President Wasse's warrant for the progression of the missing Senator in the State Senate, in whatever condition of existence or non-existence they may find him, to-morrow morning.

The question of their particular solicitude is that they want to have the charter for Jersey City become a law to-morrow, and it cannot be done without Senator Smith's vote. The bill, while it has not been formally canvassed, is regarded as a party measure, and the refusal of any one of the ten Republican Senators to vote for it puts the Democrats to the necessity of having all their eleven votes present when it is called up for concurrence in the amendment the House tacked on to it. Mayor Cleveland, whom it invests with great prerogatives, who drew it and who is its chief sponsor, is anxious to submit it to a vote of the people at the charter election to be held in Jersey City next Tuesday. The act cannot become operative unless the people accept it, and one of the House amendments stipulates that two days' notice of election be given. It is doubtful whether, even if the bill becomes law to-morrow, the requirements of this amendment can be met in the matter of time. Sunday does not count, and the Mayor cannot issue his proclamation for the election till 3 or 4 o'clock P.M. to-day noon. Then will not allow two full legal days before the polls open Tuesday. It is contended, however, that a proclamation at any hour of Saturday is good for the whole day, and the schemers are preparing to take their chances on it. They even say that if the bill passes after the hour at which the legal papers, through which the proclamation is to be issued, go to press the scheme will not be defeated. For he can stick the proclamation to the iron door in front of his house up to midnight and still be within the law.

If Senator Smith should appear in his seat in the morning, the passage of the bill may be delayed till too late to be effective by the parliamentary tactics of the Republicans, and intimations are made that Senator Gardner may take the floor in an exhaustive and exhausting speech against it that will prevent a vote till midnight of Saturday.

If the passage of the act in time to be of use next Tuesday should be defeated, there is talk among the promoters of the charter of ordering a special election upon it, or of allowing it to lay over for acceptance by the people till next Fall. But they are afraid that it will be defeated either on a special vote or if the people have six months to acquaint themselves with it. So, unless it can be passed at once it is regarded of little use. A part of the scheme is to run it through with the aid of the local political machine. This evening the Democratic County Committee of Hudson will order that the words "For the charter" be printed on the Democratic tickets to be used next Tuesday. They will thus, it is hoped, be slavishly voted for by Democrats who regard it as a part of their political duty to vote everything that is upon the ballots labeled "Regular Democratic ticket." The acceptance of the act will, however, be strongly feunite even by some of the party men. The election next Tuesday will be for the choice of officials under the existing charter, who will have had their labors for their pains if the new charter be accepted, and the candidates will all work against it. As its adoption has been made both here and in the city a party measure it is likely that the Republicans will make its rejection, on the other hand, a party measure, and a warm contest may be looked for.

A number of politicians came down here today to acquaint themselves with the situation. They agree that even if the charter passes they will claim their offices on the ground that the act (which abolishes the existing City Government) is not constitutional. The contention is that the local-option clause, under which its operation depends upon the vote of the people, is a violation of the organic law of the State. Local option has been declared constitutional as applied to liquor legislation by the State Supreme Court, but it is an open secret that two Judges who were absent at the time that decision was made would, if they had been present, have turned the scales the other way.

REDUCTION IN EXPRESS RATES.

Beginning with next Thursday, merchandise will be carried by the Adams Express Company, the American Express Company, the United States Express Company, Wells, Fargo & Co., the National Express Company, the Pacific Express Company, and the Northern Pacific Express from this city to all points as far west as Salt Lake City, Utah, for from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than the old tariff rates which were in force before the "war," during which all rates were cut, sometimes to almost nothing. Some useful changes are also made in the classification of merchandise, all of which are in favor of the public.

It is believed by Mr. John Hoey of the Adams Express Company that the new tariff will be satisfactory to the express companies, and also to their patrons, and that both will be benefited. Since the general officers of the express companies, at the close of their "congress" in Aldrich Court at the last of February, made their report, the Presidents of the small companies have been considering it for three weeks, and in its form as now adopted it is acquiesced in by them all. Several thousand places and millions of people get cheaper rates. It is not believed that there will be another war for several years, if ever.

WAITING FOR THE BALL PLAYERS.

The American baseball players who have been showing the inhabitants of various parts of the globe how the game is played are on their way home aboard the steamship Adriatic. Their enthusiastic friends in this city somehow or other got the idea into their heads that the Adriatic would reach this port yesterday, and some of them chartered the steamer Laura M. Starin and went down the bay yesterday afternoon to welcome home the tourists. There were about one hundred people on the little boat, among whom were Al. Spalding, O'Donahue, Walter Spalding, and James Mutrie. The Starin went down to the Quarantine Station and found that the Adriatic had not yet been signed at Fire Island, and then the welcomers spent the afternoon in exploring the mysteries of the little village and in sailing about the bay. At sundown nothing had been heard of the Adriatic, and the welcome was finally postponed until to-day.

The Laura M. Starin will leave the Battery at 5 o'clock this morning with as many people as can be gotten together at that hour. She will not come back without the returning tourists.

BARNUM'S TEN YOUNG LADIES.

Barnum & Bailey were in need of ten young women for their Hall of Illusions and therefore advertised for "respectable young ladies, between 16 and 20 years of age," to travel with their show from five to seven months. The result of this advertisement, was the application of fully two hundred women at Madison-Square Garden yesterday morning, the time set for inspection. Many of the applicants were manifestly older than 20 years, and a few were younger than 16. They all came with the consent of their parents or guardians, and were extremely anxious to join the circus. Ten of the most attractive were selected, and will hereafter pose in the Hall of Illusions. The others went away in sorrow and disappointment.

A very pretty incident at one of the exhibitions of the circus in Madison-Square Garden this week was the entertaining of Tommy Russell by Mr. Barnum. The bright little boy, in his picturesque Fauntleroy dress, taking animatedly with his beaming host, who pointed out to him all the "best bits" of the programme, attracted the attention of the many admirers of both.

RUSSELL HARRISON'S LIBEL SUIT.

De Lancey Nicoll said yesterday that a conference had been held at his office, 10 Wall-street, between W. J. Arkell and W. A. Sweetser, representing Russell Harrison and himself as counsel for ex-Gov. Schuyler Crosby, with reference to the public retraction demanded by Mr. Crosby from Mr. Harrison of an alleged libel republished in the Maumee Journal from the Buffalo Commercial. Mr. Nicoll said the [illegible] of Mr. Harrison [illegible] a private [illegible] was [illegible]

ARRANGING THE DETAILS.

THE WORK OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE ALMOST COMPLETED.

The various committees having in charge the details of the arrangements for the centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration met in different places yesterday and made considerable progress, or were put in final adjustment of the official programme. The Fish and Sapp Committee received information early in the day that they would have to provide quarters and rations for about eight thousand of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, for whom it had been expected that their own State Legislature would make provision, as has been done by Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, and other States. Representatives of the committee said, however, that while it would put the expenses while in this city of quartering troops from sister States, they intended to keep their word. They have had in training the police of Yonkers for the parading down Yonkers in consequence of this to be each statesman 50 cents, $1, and $2, as yesterday, indicated. The price of tickets to the stand in front of the Sub-Treasury remains as originally announced, $3 and $5.

President Harrison will come to Elizabeth, N. J., directly from Washington. He will leave Washington by special train early on the morning of the 29th inst., and will reach Elizabeth at 8 o'clock. This will probably be Special Reception at Philadelphia or Trenton. At Elizabeth the President will breakfast with the Governor of New-Jersey and will then go to Elizabethport, where he is due at 11 o'clock. There the New-York committee will receive him and escort him through the ceremonies thereafter. After the conclusion of the literary exercises at the Sub-Treasury the President will be driven rapidly to the reviewing stand opposite the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. A special train on the Third-avenue elevated road will convey the other Washington officials and public guests to the reviewing stand.

Col. Church, Senior Vice-Commander of the Loyal Legion, will represent the Legion in the absence of Gen. Schofield.

The badges for the committees and invited guests, 35 in number, have been finally determined upon. They are uniform in the design of the pin bar, which will display "1789 New-York 1889," and "G. W." in monogram in raised characters, and in the design of the ribbon medallion, which will be a small reproduction of the four-inch medal heretofore described. All of the medals will be mounted upon ribbons of various colors, uniform in length, except those of the Secretaries, which will be short. Those for the President and Vice-President and for the Governor of New-York are of solid gold, mounted on gold-colored satin ribbon. The others are variously of silver and bronze.

The Executive Committee held a full session yesterday, at which the final arrangements for the parades, the banquet, and the ball were considered. It was resolved to confer in a body with Police Superintendent Murray over the matter next Wednesday, so that he could make proper disposition of his forces and issue such orders as might be deemed proper.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The following proclamation was issued late this afternoon:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

A hundred years have passed since the Government which our forefathers founded was formally organized. At noon on the 30th day of April, 1789, in the city of New-York, and in the presence of an assemblage of the heroic men whose patriotic devotion had led the colonies to victory and independence, George Washington took the oath of office as Chief Magistrate of the new-born republic. This impressive act was preceded at 9 o'clock in the morning in all the churches of the city by prayer for God's blessing on the Government and its first President.

The centennial of this illustrious event in our history has been declared a general holiday by act of Congress, to the end that the people of the whole country may join in commemorative exercises appropriate to the day. In order that the joy of the occasion may be associated with a deep thankfulness in the minds of the people for all our blessings in the past, and a devout supplication to God for their gracious continuance in the future, the representatives of the religious creeds, both Christian and Hebrew, have memorialized the Government to designate an hour for prayer and thanksgiving on that day.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, in response to this pious and reasonable request, do recommend that on Tuesday, April 30, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the morning, the people of the entire country repair to their respective places of divine worship to implore the favor of God that the blessings of liberty, prosperity, and peace may rest upon us as a people, and that His hand may lead us in the paths of righteousness and good deeds.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President:
JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

RENT FOR A JOSS HOUSE.

THE TROUBLE IN WHICH YENT SING FINDS HIMSELF INVOLVED.

Yent Sing, a prosperous Chinese merchant and the husband of the Chinese belle whose recent arrival from her native land created quite a flutter in Celestial society here, has become involved in a legal suit. About two and a half years ago he rented from Herman Colell the second floor of the house 10 Chatham-square, signing a lease to run five years, and fitted it up in the most elaborate manner as a joss temple where the people might worship after their own peculiar fashion. A special joss, endowed with peculiarly wonderful powers was imported from China and set upon his throne in the new temple with impressive ceremonies. For a little less than two years this joss received the petitions of the faithful with cheerful urbanity, and then was removed, together with the other appointments of the temple, to the building in Mott-street recently purchased by Chinamen as a joss house.

Now Mr. Colell is unkind enough to desire payment for the floor he rented to Yent Sing, the rent of which, he avers, has not been paid since the temple was transferred, and he has brought suit against Yent Sing in the City Court to recover the amount claimed as due. The Chinaman has filed an answer to the complaint, in which he asserts that he and his fellow-worshippers were practically driven out of the Chatham-square house because of the fact that the floor above them had been sold to a printer, and the constant pounding of his steam presses so interfered with the worshippers that the temple had to be removed. Therefore he holds that he is not liable for the rent unpaid.

As to the signing of the lease, Yent Sing claims that his signature was fraudulently obtained. He did not understand English, he says, and could not read the document, but Mr. Colell requested him to sign it and he did so. The case will be tried in a short time before a jury in the City Court.

JOHN MURRAY'S DEATH.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 5.—John Murray, once a well-known actor, was died in Marshalltown, Iowa, yesterday, was very popular in his younger days, starring in "Solon Shingle" and other character plays. He was at that time making a great deal of money, which he spent lavishly. It was about this time that he took to drink. About 1850 he suddenly disappeared, and for four or five years not even his nearest friends knew of his whereabouts. According to his own story he spent his time at Buffalo, N.Y., leading a sober and steady life. He afterward secured a leading position in one of the theatres at Providence, where he met and married Grace Courtland. In 1878 they came to Minneapolis. Toward the close of his second season here business began to run down, and Murray, becoming discouraged, went East and soon after fell into his old habit of drinking. Soon afterward his wife left him. He had been in poor health ever since February, and had been cared for by theatrical people.

BEWARE OF THE FILTER.

People who drink nothing but water would have felt uncomfortable last evening, if they had listened to the paper read by Dr. C. G. Currier at the New-York Academy of Medicine upon the efficiency of water filters. Dr. Currier proved beyond all question that the water drinker who puts his faith in filters of the ordinary kind is offering himself as a free pasture ground to more bacteria and various harmful micro-organisms than if he had trusted to no filter at all.

If the water drinker in discouragement turns to drink of a more spirituous nature, or to the different distilled and mineral waters known to commerce, he will be but little better off. These, too, according to Dr. Currier, swarm with animal life of the most dangerous types. Of all substance thus far furnished for domestic filters porous rebaked porcelain carefully selected the lecturer had found to be the best.

A number of micro-organisms were exhibited under the microscope, among them being a cholera germ, harmless looking though deadly.

AN UNKNOWN VESSEL ABANDONED.

The bark Crusader, from London, reported last night that on March 21 in latitude 34° 30' north, longitude 36° 40' west, she came up with a derelict schooner with only part of her name remaining. The name "Marr" appeared and a space for eight letters followed and then the word "Rebel," then space for four letters, then "D." followed by a space for five or six letters and then [illegible] of about [illegible] feet. Her bulwarks were gone and the [illegible] over her deck. The [illegible] feet [illegible] C. Hollowday [illegible] White [illegible]

GEN. CHAMBERLAIN'S JUDGMENT.

A LECTURE BY EX-GOV. CHAMBERLAIN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 5.—Gen. Daniel E. Chamberlain, ex-Governor of South Carolina, delivered a lecture here this evening before the Political Science Association of the University of Michigan on "The State Judiciary; Its Place in the American Political System."

The lecturer remarked that the subject had two general divisions: First, the place occupied by American statesmen of our political system in the State judiciary; second, the place which it has actually held and now holds in that system. Attention was called to the fact that written constitutional government, however rigorous and emphatic in enumerating and limiting the powers of governmental agencies, has never alone sufficed to control the practical development of the Government. The history of the development of our Governments under the Constitution teaches the same lesson, and the general form and operation of our Government now in force is the result of the decisions, in the lawyer's judgment, of three great tribunals and forces outside of the written Constitutions: (1) The unequaled practical sagacity, intelligence, and secretism of Washington as President; (2) the unequaled moral and judicial greatness of Marshall as Chief-Justice, and (3) the profound depth of the influence and effect of the civil war of 1861.

Attention was called to the terms and effect of the appellate power of the Supreme Court of the United States, which, the lecturer remarked, involved in its exercise the most interesting, delicate, difficult, and probably the most vital point in our dual or compound judicial system; and, calling attention to the fact that political questions are never decided and are never brought by jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, he pointed out that by the terms of the judicial grant in the Constitution, the power was limited to "cases in law and equity." Hence nothing could come to the attention of the Supreme Court except such measures, even in their nature, capable of being reduced and presented in the form of "cases."

The jurisdiction of the United States courts is fixed by two descriptive limitations: (1) the subject matter of the cases; (2) the character of the parties. Under the first head the cases must involve some right, claim, or authority arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States; and under the second head the parties must be aliens or citizens of different States. In the latter case, where the subject matter is not in Federal issue, would never be apprised until the early part of next week, when some idea also of the firm's liability, as far as duties were concerned, could also be reached.

Mr. Simmons's present relations with the Government are peculiar. While he was in the throes of the investigation of the wholesale smuggling operations of Allard & Sons, a letter came from the Treasury Department in Washington, April 1, informing him that he was removed from his position, and that he would be relieved on April 15. Yet, notwithstanding this, he kept on working up the case against the suspected firm of importers. Mr. Simmons was appointed an inspector of customs in 1885, but was subsequently promoted because of his successful work.

All inquiries made at the store of Allard & Sons yesterday were referred by Mr. Roules to the counsel of the firm, W. H. Secor. Mr. Roules declared that Blossaire had attempted to blackmail both him and the members of the firm in Paris, and that his action was simply the carrying out of his threats. He suspected that goods had been brought to this country in a surreptitious manner, but denied some of Blossaire's allegations. The books of the Fifth-avenue store being in the custody of the customs officials, the truth of Blossaire's statements may be readily ascertained.

It is certain that many of the firm's customers, who, it is said, have been duped by the art dealers, is a very long one. Besides those already mentioned, it is said that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Elliott F. Shepard, Senator Payne of Ohio, William Rockefeller, and the late Mrs. Morgan had purchased objects of art from Allard & Sons, and it is also said that in each case full allowance for duty was made on the prices charged, though no duties were ever paid by the firm. At the Custom House it is regarded as certain that no question will be raised by the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the legality of ownership in the property purchased from the accused firm. The owners will, however, be obliged to pay duty on the articles which it can be proved were smuggled. A compromise, too, may be effected which may relieve the present owners of a part of their liability. Their recourse against the firm will be either to bring a civil suit for the amount paid to the Government either in this city or in the French courts. There is every reason to believe that this will be done through the firm of Benge, Skeen, Tracy & Mac Veagh, for those lawyers are now suing Allard & Sons, in behalf of H. McK. Twombly, for $20,000, the price of the alleged Rembrandt purchased from them and discovered to be spurious.

WALL-STREET TALK.

People who bought stocks a week ago, when things looked worst, had reasons to be happy yesterday. There was a boom on the Stock Exchange. Stocks that last week were about to be wiped out were most buoyant. Atchison, for instance, whose property was bought for a receivership and sold for 39 last Monday, was at 45 yesterday.

"How did I get rich?" quoth Commodore Vanderbilt once, "Why, chiefly by buying things when everybody else was scared to death and bound to sell out."

The Gould stocks continue to lead the market. Missouri Pacific is at the head of every rise. Gould brokers are doing most of the shouting and most of the "buying." The establishment of the Brothers Wormser is the centre of the new bull market, which has one thing in its favor so far—none of the establishment's friends have yet been given the tip to buy.

Rock Island's figures for 1888 show that gross earnings decreased $544,000 for the year, while net fell off $1,426,000, and the funded debt was increased $10,000,000. "But these losses are past," is Wall-street's comment in its present mood; "the future is what is to be counted now. Good times are at hand. It's the promising future that the stock market is going to be based upon.

Jay Gould says he bought an interest in the Richmond Terminal Company under a misapprehension. Mr. Gould doesn't use precisely that language though. What he says is that somebody lied.

EX-JUDGE M'COUN'S FUNERAL.

Many lawyers, politicians, and business men went to St. Peter's Catholic Church at Hicks and Warren streets, Brooklyn, yesterday morning to pay the last mark of respect to the memory of the late Alexander McCue. The church was filled long before the casket was taken from the house at 85 Remsen-street, and when the pall bearers arrived they had considerable trouble in clearing the way to the altar. Beside the casket walked the Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin F. Tracy; J. S. T. Stranahan, Ripley Ropes, Samuel McLear, ex-Judge G. Reynolds, Conrad N. Jordan, J. T. Martin, Hugh McLaughlin, Dr. Otterson, and D. N. Napier. Behind them were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bergen, Mr. J. B. McCue, Mrs. F. P. B. Sands, Mrs. Henry J. Cullen, Miss Cullen, and Judge E. M. Cullen.

After a choir had sung Judge McCue's favorite hymns Fathers Fransiola, Beary, and Dahlen conducted the Catholic service, and at its conclusion Father Fransiola made a brief address. The body was then taken to Greenwood for interment. About one hundred and fifty carriages accompanied it.

FRENCH MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

The French Minister of War has decided that the Autumn manœuvres of the army shall take place in the following order: The Sixth and Eighth Corps, which have their headquarters at Châlons and at Bourges, are to extend general manœuvres over a period of three weeks, including the time for concentrating and disbanding the forces. The First, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Corps are to execute divisional manœuvres of the same duration.

With regard to the cavalry, the Second and Fourth Independent Divisions, as well as the two brigades at Lyons, will assemble at the camp of Châlons for 12 days under the command of Gen. de Galliffet, and most of the other brigades of cavalry will execute evolutions during a week, and will then participate in the manœuvres of the army corps to which they belong.

DOCUMENTARY PROOF.

William Barthman writes to THE TIMES to add to his denial published yesterday of the charges of Franklin S. Schenck in regard to the price of five lots for school purposes on Kosciusko-street, Brooklyn. Mr. Schenck charged that Mr. Barthman offered him $6,500 for the lots if he would make a deed to the Board of Education naming $7,500 as the consideration. Mr. Barthman inclosed a copy of a deed from Mr. Schenck to himself dated May 14, 1888, in which he offers the lots at $1,500 each. If Mr. Barthman will buy them promptly, saying that he ought to get $1,600 each.

"SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN."

Eight hundred women attended a meeting of the New-York League of Unitarian Women in Trinity Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, and discussed the question, "Self-supporting Women." The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

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R.H.MACY&CO.

SIXTH AV., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

MILLINERY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PARIS HATS AND BONNETS FROM THE LEADING MODISTES, NICELY SUPPLEMENTED BY THE NO LESS MERITORIOUS ADDITIONS FROM OUR OWN WORKROOMS. WE HAVE ALSO JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT VARIETY OF RIBBONS, FLOWERS, JET AND GILT ORNAMENTS, FEATHERS, FANCY BRAIDS, AND GIMP, WHICH WILL ENABLE CUSTOMERS, AFTER INSPECTING THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS, TO UTILIZE THE MATERIALS IN SUCH COMBINATIONS AS THEIR OWN JUDGMENT AND TASTE MAY SUGGEST. PRICES FROM 25 PER CENT. TO 50 PER CENT. BELOW CUSTOMARY CHARGES ELSEWHERE.

HATS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF UNTRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS IN FINE MILAN AND FANCY BRAIDS, IN ALL THE LEADING SHAPES.
SPECIAL BARGAIN IN FANCY BRAIDS FOR CHILDREN'S SCHOOL HATS. 29c.; WORTH 50c.
IMPORTED LEGHORN FLATS, 99c.; WORTH $2.
$1 25; WORTH $2 50.
$1 46; WORTH $3.

RIBBONS.

ALL-SILK HAT RIBBONS, 24c.; WORTH 50c.
BLACK ALL-SILK SASHES:
9-INCH WIDTH, AT 49c. PER YARD; worth 75c.
12-INCH WIDTH, AT 59c. PER YARD; worth $1.
12-INCH WIDTH, AT 64c. PER YD.; worth $1 25.

SILKS.

22-INCH DOUBLE-WARP BLACK SURAH, WITH A VARIETY OF WHITE AND SILVER STRIPES, 59c.; WORTH $1.
BLACK AND WHITE SHEPHERD PLAID SURAH, FROM PIN-HEAD CHECK TO HALF-INCH BLOCK, 49c.; WORTH 75c.
22-INCH BLACK MERVEILLEUX AND SURAH, 69c. AND 89c.
DOUBLE TWILL, TRIPLE CHAIN, BLACK SURAH, 98c.; WORTH $1 50.
BLACK BRADDED DUCHESS, 99c., $1 25, AND $1 48; EACH GRADE A GENUINE BARGAIN.
24-INCH RICH BLACK SATIN BROCADES, 99c.; WORTH $2.
BLACK CHINA AND JAPANESE SILKS, 99c. AND $1 25.
22-INCH COLORED MOIRE FRANCAISE, WITH SOFT SURAH FINISH, ALL DESIRABLE SHADES, 49c.; COST $1 TO IMPORT.
BEST QUALITY REAL PONGEE SILK, NEARLY A YARD WIDE, 75c.; GOOD VALUE AT $1.
24-INCH EXTRA QUALITY COLORED SURAH, ALL THE LEADING SHADES, 78c.; EXCELLENT VALUE AT $1.
ROUND CORD SILKS, 49c., 69c., 84c., 97c. AND $1 24; WORTH $1, $1 25, AND $1 50.
GUARANTEED NOT TO CRACK OR PULL IN SEAMS.

Colored Dress Goods.

COLORED MOHAIR, 47c.; WORTH 75c.
HIMALAYA CAMEL'S HAIR, 39c.; WORTH 65c.
NUN'S VEILING, ALL COLORS, 47c.; WORTH 70c.
HAND-PRINTED FLANNELS, 58c.; WORTH 85c.
STYLISH SIDE BANDS, 79c.; WORTH $1.
EXTRA FINE CASHMERES, 47c.; WORTH 75c.
RICH NOVELTY SUITINGS, 99c.; WORTH $1 25.

Black Dress Goods.

FINE ALBATROSS, 37c.; WORTH 50c.
NUN'S VEILING, 47c.; WORTH 75c.
LUPIN'S CAMEL'S HAIR, 49c.; WORTH 80c.
FRENCH BUNTING, 69c.; WORTH $1.
EXTRA FINE TAMISE, 59c.; WORTH 80c.
SILK WARP HENRIETTA, $1 11; WORTH $1 50.
A GOOD CASHMERE, 53c.; WORTH 75c.
EXTRA FINE CASHMERE, 59c.; WORTH 85c.
SUPERIOR QUALITY CASHMERE, 69c.; WORTH $1.

Hosiery.

MEN'S BLACK LISLE THREAD HALF HOSE, HIGH-SPLICED HEEL, 22c; WORTH 35c.
MEN'S SANITARY COTTON HALF HOSE, 24c.
MEN'S FANCY LISLE THREAD HALF HOSE, IN FANCY STRIPES AND MODE COLORS, 27c.; WORTH 50c.
MISSES' ENGLISH LISLE THREAD HOSE, IN BLACK, PLAIN AND DOUBLE KNEES, 37c.; WORTH 60c.

UNDERWEAR.

LADIES' JERSEY VESTS, EXTRA LENGTH, IN ECRU, PINK AND SKY, 24c.; WORTH 40c.
LADIES' SUPERFINE BALBRIGGAN VESTS, HIGH NECK AND SHORT SLEEVES, 24c.
LADIES' SWISS RIBBED SILK VESTS, IN ECRU, PINK AND SKY, 64c.; WORTH $1.
LADIES' SWISS RIBBED VESTS, HIGH NECK AND RIBBED ARM, WHITE AND ECRU, 94c.
MEN'S NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, $1 09 EACH.
A COMPLETE LINE OF MEN'S IMPORTED GAUZE SHIRTS, HALF SLEEVES, 38c., ALL SIZES.

KID GLOVES.

50 DOZEN FINE FRENCH BIARRITZ GLOVES, IN ALL THE LATEST SPRING SHADES, BLACK, SLATE, TANS AND BROWNS, 49c.
ALSO, A FINE LINE OF FOSTER KID GLOVES, THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET.

Ladies' & Children's SUITS.

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CLOTH SUITS, $5 99; WERE $14 99.
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SILK SUITS, LESS THAN HALF FORMER PRICES.
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WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR OFFERINGS AT 79c. AND 99c. EXTRA GOOD VALUE.

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WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING FRESH FROM OUR OWN WORKROOMS LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, BEST MATERIALS, CONSCIENTIOUSLY MADE UP TO GIVE SATISFACTION IN THE WEAR.
SPECIAL LOTS SLIGHTLY SOILED AT REDUCED PRICES.

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LADIES' HAND-MADE SHOES, WITH PATENT LEATHER TIPS, $2 69; WORTH $3 50.
LADIES' BRIGHT DONGOLA BOOTS, IN OPERA AND COMMON SENSE, $2 38.
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CHOICE ASSORTMENT AT LOWEST PRICES.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

FINEST IN THE WORLD.
ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR CHILDREN. YELLOW WRAPPER. QUALITY, 35c. PER POUND.

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EASTER NOVELTIES IN CHINA AND BRIC-A-BRAC.
LEEDS FLOWER POTS AND JARDINIERES.
CENTENNIAL PLATES, SCENES IN THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON, 19c EACH.
ETCHED GLASS GOBLETS, 24c.
POT-POURRI JARS, 39c. EACH.
OUR NEW DESIGNS IN FRENCH CHINA DECORATED DINNER SETS AT POPULAR PRICES ARE NOW READY.

MOTHALINE CLOTH AND MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKETS,

An absolute protection for Sealskin, Plush, and Cloth Garments, Furs, Carriage and Sleighing Robes, Carpets, Woolen Goods, Furniture, and every household article liable to injury by moths, dust, light, crushing, and ruffling the fur or nap.

SEALSKIN AND PLUSH SACQUES ESPECIALLY and all other fine garments should never be laid down or packed away, as it injures the nap by crushing it and at the same time the wrinkles and glazes them.

To secure them absolutely free from moths, dust, fading, wrinkling, and crushing and glazing the nap, which surely follows when they are laid down or packed away or hung up and exposed with other goods, and to preserve their rich and beautiful appearance, they should be hung up inside of a MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKET. A MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKET is an article made of an ABSOLUTELY MOTH-PROOF CLOTH, and not of oily tar paper, which will soil and irreparably injure by the effeverything that comes in contact with it. They are made various sizes to fit SEALSKIN and PLUSH SACQUES, WRAPS, NEWMARKETS, ULSTERS, DOLMANS, OVERCOATS, DRESS SUITS, and wearing apparel of every description.

It is also large enough to inclose a number of garments of ordinary size, and household goods of every description.

Mothaline Cloth is the only moth preventive in the world that is free from the OIL OF TAR, and therefore there is no danger of soiling anything wrapped in the cloth or inclosed in the pocket. Any article of however delicate a nature it may be may be wrapped up in it with absolute safety.

The costliest sealskin garments may be placed on a coat hanger, and the heavy paper which accompanies each pocket rest placed on the collar and on the shoulders of the garment. Or several garments and a Mothaline Cloth Pocket slipped over them without the displacement of a hair and hung up anywhere till next Winter with absolute certainty that they will be safe from moths, dust fading, wrinkling, crushing, or ruffling the fur.

After 33 years' practical experience in the Fur trade, and being one of the largest and oldest manufacturers, jobber and retailer, in the line of Sealskin, Plush, and Cloth Garments and Furs of every description, we feel assured that a Sealskin or any other kind of garment placed in a Mothaline Cloth Pocket is as thoroughly, securely, and carefully cared for as it could be in a furrier's establishment.

In consequence of what may with propriety perhaps be termed an almost universal demand for an absolute moth preventive that will be clean and free from the injurious effects of OIL OF TAR, with which tar paper is saturated, and at the solicitation of a large number of merchants throughout the country who have expressed a desire to make a specialty of Mothaline to the exclusion of all other pretended remedies, we have yielded to their requests to put the price so low as to come within the reach of every one.

SIZES AND PRICES OF MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKETS, ALSO PER SQUARE YARD:

MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKETS, especially adapted for the protection of Sealskin, Plush, Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Woolen, Fur, and every description of Short Coats, Jackets, Wraps, &c., not over 24 inches long or 28 inches wide. Size of Pocket, 30 inches wide and 36 inches long. Price, 50 cents each.

MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKETS, especially adapted for the protection of Sealskin and Plush Sacques, Wraps, Fur and Woolen Overcoats, and every article or number of articles not over 47 inches long or 28 inches wide. Size of Pocket, 30 inches wide and 50 inches long. Price, 75 cents each.

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PACKED IN NEAT PAPER BOXES, WITH A HANDSOME COAT HANGER FOR EACH POCKET.

MOTHALINE CLOTH per square yard, in rolls of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yards, 36-inches wide; price, 25 cents per yard.

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HERICK & CO., 8th-av. and 24th-st.
H. O'NEILL, 6th-av. and 20th-st.
CASWELL, MASSEY & CO., 578 5th-av.
WANIER & ENGARD, 125th-st. and Lenox-av., and at 1,332 Broadway.
VOGEL BROTHERS, 8th-av. and 42d-st.
HAZARD & HAZARD, Broadway and 24th-st.

BROOKLYN.
JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, 124, 126, 128 Atlantic-st.
BOLTON DRUG CO., Clinton and Fulton sts.
D. MASTERS, Jr., Flatbush and 6th avs.
STOVER'S, corner Bedford-av. and South 8th-st.
PIPER & BEWICK, Grand and Driggs sts., and by notion, dry goods, clothing, fur, hat, drug, and other houses throughout the country.

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ENGLAND'S NEAR NEIGHBOR

TROUBLE THAT IS LOOKED FOR IN FRANCE.

BOULANGER TO BE HELPED BY PROSECUTION — BRIGHT'S DEATH FOLLOWED BY FEUDS—IRISH TOPICS.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, April 6.—England's chronic attitude toward her neighbor across the Channel is one of expectation that France is about to do something foolish. Nowhere else are the levity and incoherence of the supposed Parisian character taken so seriously as here in London. Whenever for the last five years any responsible British politician has given his views on the European situation it has always been with the reservation that if Paris in the meantime does not raise a commotion. It is true that Paris all this time has not raised any disturbance, but this does not at all alter the favorite English theory that she is likely to do so at any minute.

At the present moment this pessimistic view of France's immediate future is at its very gloomiest stage here in London. I speak now not only of public men, but of the business classes, who have been making immense preparations for next month's exposition. They are now in a most melancholy state of mind over the apparent chances that chaos will be let loose in Paris before the opening day arrives. No one here believes that Gen. Boulanger has hurt himself with the Parisian masses by his flight to Brussels, and no one here doubts that this swift and summary prosecution, on which the Ministry and the Senate have resolved, will do him more good than injury. It is impossible to guess what shape the events of the next week will take, but evidently the crisis which has been slowly advancing since 1886 is now very close at hand, and it will be nothing short of a miracle if Paris weathers it without grave damage to the exhibition prospects, not to speak of the welfare of the republic. Gen. Boulanger will probably be notified to leave Belgium in a few days, owing to the disturbing effect of his presence on local politics, and in that case he will immediately come to England.

Sir Charles Russell's speech stands alone in its commanding place among the week's events here in Great Britain. His skillful cross-examination of the witnesses for the London *Times* had enormously increased his prestige at the bar, but this lofty forensic performance, the half of which is now before the public, has lifted him into a position where the background of the bar is fairly lost to sight. No other lawyer in England is thought of for purposes of comparison when men speak of this great speech. There is no other lawyer whom one can imagine as in any way able to approach, much less to rival, the broad, elevated, noble, and comprehensive manner in which Sir Charles Russell has developed Ireland's historical answer to her calumniators.

It is impossible that the cabled summaries should have given America an adequate idea of what the speech is really like, and I am sure that when the mails bring the full reports there will be found much worth reading. His survey of the broader political aspects of the case is now practically completed, and next week he will deal exhaustively with the evidence submitted by the *Times*. Seven juniors have been at work on this mass of testimony, reducing it to its bearings on the different phases of the charges, and all their various compilations have been printed in separate books for the use of Sir Charles Russell. I should think no other case in the history of the English bar had been so exhaustively worked out and collated.

This concluding part of the speech is expected to last at least three days, or until Friday. Mr. Parnell has all along been settled upon as the opening witness, but the trouble is the court is expected to rise Friday for the Easter holidays, so it is now assumed that the presentation of witnesses will be postponed until it reassembles on the 30th rather than interrupt the Irish leader's testimony. There is no longer any doubt that what is left of the *Times* case after Pigott's collapse will be utterly smashed.

The printers will hasten next week to get Sir Charles Russell's speech out in pamphlet form so as to be circulated broadcast in Birmingham on Friday. It is understood that the polling for the vacancy made by the death of John Bright will take place on Monday, and the excitement which such a contest will naturally create has been raised to an unprecedented pitch by the open quarrel between the local Tories and the Unionists over the seat. The feud is worth noting, not only because it threatens to break Mr. Chamberlain's home influence and give the seat to a Home Ruler, but because it is bound to spread the bad blood between these mongrel allies all over England.

Four years ago before the split arose the Tories of Birmingham polled two-fifths of the total vote of the town, but they did not secure a single one of the seven members. When the Liberal Party was divided the next year Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bright led about one-third of it over to the Unionist alliance, which now had three-fifths of the total vote and thus carried all seven of the seats; but the Tories who contributed two-thirds of the votes were only given one member, while the Liberal Unionists grabbed six. Naturally the Tories grumbled, but they were pacified by a promise that they should have a vacancy when one arose.

After John Bright's death Mr. Chamberlain deliberately ignored this promise and broke faith with Lord Randolph Churchill, to whom he had assented as the Tory candidate, and put up John Bright's son, Albert, who is a rather dull young man, instead. The Tories openly revolted against this treachery, and, although they last night suffered Mr. Balfour to talk them out of nominating a candidate of their own, they kept up a running fire of shouts of "Liar," "Swindler," and "Judas" whenever that they could carry without the aid of the Tories, and not a dozen in which they outnumber their allies. The Tories are beginning to realize that it is possible to pay too dearly even for such friends as Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Hartington, and others, and out of this present Birmingham row may easily grow a general rupture between the two parties.

The Balkan troubles, which come as regularly as the flowers and fevers in the Spring, have disappeared from the surface in Bulgaria and Servia only to break out with fresh vehemence in Roumania under the bitter attacks of the whole Russian press and the intrigues set afoot by the Russian Envoy, Hitrovo, who has recently returned to Bucharest with a fresh supply of funds. The Liberal Ministry has been driven out of power, and, while the King vainly strives to find a leader strong enough to pass the budget and allow the Chamber to be dissolved, the Russian papers are raising a cry that this foreigner has been long enough on a Slavic throne, a cry which finds a plenty of echoes in the Pan-Slavist section of the Roumanian press.

The situation is by no means so serious as it was fourteen months ago, when the King actually had a special train waiting for two days in which to fly from the country, but it is quite disquieting enough for those who are responsible for the peace of Europe. It is now said that the Metropolitan Michael, who was exiled by King Milan, will return to Servia on the Russian Easter, and that Queen Nathalie will shortly follow him, both of which events will add largely to the elements of combustion in the Balkans, and a letter from Zankoff is published in which he declares that Prince Ferdinand will have ceased to rule over Bulgaria before midsummer.

In pleasant contrast to these mutterings of trouble from the South there is a semi-official announcement from Berlin that there never has been any thought of including Luxemburg in the German Empire, and that the Duke of Nassau will take over the control of the duchy as an independent sovereign, with the neutrality of his dominions guaranteed, as before, by all the great powers. A vast majority of the people of Luxemburg are Catholics, and both their traffic and sympathies are much more with France than with Germany. Any effort to Teutonize them would be unavailing, and an attempt to do it by force would shake the whole European fabric. There will be great relief felt as it becomes apparent that there is no intention on the part of Germany to alter the status quo of either Holland or the little duchy of which its dying King is the personal head.

There is a disposition to doubt the rumor that Emin Pasha and Henry M. Stanley, with a horde of men, women, and children, have been seen on their way to Zanzibar, and a confirmation of it would not be altogether welcome unless it becomes clear that Emin could not have held his own at Wadelai. Stanley's latest letters only show what was already known, that Emin did not desire to leave, and they afford no argument why he should. The English people at least would be much better pleased to learn that Stanley and Emin had combined to defend the equatorial province against the Mahdi and had entered upon a warfare against slavery at its very root.

Italy stands for the moment irresolute in the face of a big temptation. The sudden death of King John, who seems, like his predecessor, Theodore, to have died in the field, appears to offer the way by which the Italians may become supreme in Abyssinia. Menelek, who is the strongest candidate for the throne, is of the ancient Coptic royal line, claiming descent from Solomon. He thus far has been a firm friend of Italy and is understood to desire to take the throne under the recognized tutelage and protection of Italians. Signor Crispi admits that the prospect is very alluring and, though he is anxious not to venture rashly, there is little doubt that he will yield to the temptation and take the steps which will secure the practical absorption of the country and a good deal of fighting.

Hubert Herkomer has this year a very notable picture called "The Chapel of the Charter House," which is a companion to his famous "Last Master," and of the same pathetic and striking character. It has over twenty figures grouped in pews, and the study of these types of decayed gentlemen is one of the best things Mr. Herkomer has ever done. It will be particularly sought after as an engraving.

Frost Cole and Seymour Lucas, who ordinarily have so little in common, unite this year in choosing the Armada as a subject for their pictures.

Mr. Waterhouse will claim a good deal of attention in the Academy show with a beautiful young Ophelia lying in the grass with wild flowers heaped about her.

Mr. Froude's historical Irish novel, about which so much has been said in advance, will appear in London on Monday. It is called "The Two Chiefs of Dunboy."

The Duchess of Cambridge, who died to-day at the age of 92, was, it is curious to remember, a daughter of that Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, who sold mercenary troops to the British in our Revolutionary war. She married the Duke of Cambridge three years after the battle of Waterloo and had been a widow nearly forty years, having been for a long time a solitary royal relic of a generation which called George III. father. She was the one of the whole lot whom people were best pleased to have survive, for she was a very lovely, wise, sweet old lady, notably well preserved and alert in mind to the end. Her son, the Duke of Cambridge, now a swollen, bald old man, has made it a point all his life to pay her a daily visit and the affection existing between the two long ago became a familiar and pleasant thought to the English people.

The resignation of Col. Hughes Hallett of his seat for Rochester announced to-day, will involve another heated by-election, which the Liberals believe they can win. Hallett is really broken in health and spirits, although, of course, the public will regard his assertion of the fact as only an excuse.

J. L. Toole has returned from Monte Carlo, whither he went after his recent bereavement. He will not reopen his theatre until after Easter.

W. S. Gilbert, who is not well, goes on a yachting trip to Palermo shortly. He has completed a new libretto, which is waiting for Sir Arthur Sullivan.

"The Silver Falls" ends its career at the Adelphi Theatre next Saturday. "Harbor Lights" has arrived in its place.

Mr. Mansfield's "Richard III." is running to large houses at the Globe Theatre, and the young actor has another large venture in prospect. He will probably not return to America until next year.

Caroline Hill, the wife of Herbert Kelcey, leaves for New-York April 13, to rest during the Summer.

Two more failures have this week been added to the already bad record of the present theatrical season. The first was "Rumor," by Mrs. John Strange Winter, produced at the Vaudeville Theatre on Tuesday. It is in three acts, the plot turning upon an attempt to ruin a "society woman" by a false report of her visit to the apartments of the villain of the play. The characters were drawn in pretty hard, unpolished lines, but the prospects of the play looked fairly at the end of the second act, only to go to pieces in the third act.

The other play was "Calumny," an adaptation by Malcom Watson from the Spanish

JERSEY HAS HER STANLEYS

THREE OF THEM DISCOVER SENATOR SMITH.

MANY MILES ON A HAND CAR AT NIGHT AND IN A GALE—THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER SAVED BY THE TRIP.

TRENTON, N. J., April 6.—For the first time in the history of the State the Senate held a business session on Saturday. The effort of Jersey City politicians to have their new charter voted upon next Tuesday brought it about.

When it was found that Senator Smith was absent yesterday, Sergeant-at-Arms McCormick and Assemblymen Feeny and O'Neill started to get him here for a vote to-day, which would allow time enough to give the necessary two days' notice before submitting the charter to the people next Tuesday. At 10 o'clock this morning the recruiting party with their victim appeared in the Senate chamber and were uproariously received. The story of their adventures was told by Mr. Feeny.

"We left Trenton for Mount Holly," he said, "and there we changed cars for Whiting. At the latter place we changed again for Manahawken. At that place the branch road leading to Harvey Cedars, where Senator Smith was staying, begins. Sportsmen alone use the road, and during the Winter but three trains per week are run. The next train that the Senator could come over on did not leave Harvey Cedars until 2 P. M. Saturday, and that would be too late for the vote. We recognized that something must be done. Finding that a sail of eight miles across the bay would land us where we wanted to go, we began hunting for a boat, but a very kind gentleman who came all the way from Trenton with us had evidently secured a corner on all the vessels in the place, and neither love nor money could procure one.

"Then we resorted to the railroad and found that there was a gravel trainengine, with steam up, standing on a siding. A hand car was close by. Telegraphing to the railroad superintendent, we received permission to use any railroad property necessary to accomplish our purpose. We proposed using the engine, but some emissary of our kind friend said that part of the track was washed away on the other side of the bay along the beach. That left the hand car as the only resorts, and, after some shrewd dealing on the part of the two men tasked to pilot us, we parted with $25, and they agreed to take us to our destination.

"We started at 7 o'clock on a run of eight and one-half miles. After going about four miles, two of which were through the Barnegat Bridge, we arrived at the draw, and found it open. We quickly found that we must return to Manahawken, walk two miles out into the pines, and procure the key of the drawbridge from the bridge tender. This was done, and at 9:30 we again reached the draw. Our pilot, taking a small boat, crossed the open space, and from the opposite side closed the draw.

"At 10 o'clock we reached the farmhouse called Harvey Cedars without finding any tracks washed away. We found Senator Smith in bed. He made ready for us, a carriage was provided, a good supper was served, and at 11 o'clock we started on our return, reaching Manahawken at 12:30 o'clock this morning. If any one imagines that 17 miles on a hand car, with a six-inch seat to ride on, and with a damp, cold wind blowing 40 miles an hour direct from the ocean, is very pleasant he can try it. If Jersey City's charter again depends on such a trip by me it will fail."

Senator Smith said his head no idea that he was needed in Trenton. Some Newark friends he went to the Cedars on Thursday, expecting to return on Saturday. At 3 o'clock Friday afternoon a boat came out in the bay, where he was shooting, with a telegram for him. It had given a messenger an eight-mile walk. It urged the Senator to return to Trenton for the business before the Senate. Upon discovering that he could not get back by rail until Saturday afternoon and that the adverse winds would prevent sailing across the bay to Barnegat that night, he went to bed when he returned to the hotel.

When the bill came up it was passed without any debate by a strict party vote, and the Governor's signature makes it a law in time for a popular vote on Tuesday.

President Werts had another party measure passed which takes a Democratic township from Union County and adds it to Morris County, reducing the Republican majority very much in that county and making Senator Werts's return to the Senate much more certain. Other bills were passed giving the Governor power to appoint a Secretary of the Labor Bureau and prevening insurance companies from granting rebates.

DEALINGS IN MAY WHEAT.

THE CROWD NERVOUS AND AFRAID TO TACKLE THE MAY OPTION.

CHICAGO, April 6.—It is generally supposed that the Fairbank clique have disposed of much of their May holdings in wheat, but there was more or less dealing in that future to-day, and traders still refuse to settle up. Bloom is apparently out of May at a loss to himself and his friends of $200,000. Yesterday he sold 800,000 bushels and to-day 750,000 bushels. Linn taking 400,000 of the latter. May opened at 92½ cents, and during the day touched 90¼ cents, a drop of 2 cents from yesterday's closing figures. It however closed at 91¼ cents. July opened at 86¾ cents, declined to 85⅝ cents, and closed at 86⅛ cents, a decline for the day of ⅛ cents.

Trading was not very active during the morning and business was largely in the way of closing out May, Dunham selling a line for some "fallers," while one "tailer" after another liquidated. The crowd felt nervous and afraid to tackle the May option. The general commission houses bought considerable July, but Hutchinson was supposed to have a big line, and the shorts were a little afraid of it.

The clique have been buying both June and July on the reactions and selling a little, but generally increasing their line. It is the general impression that they are accumulating a long line of July wheat and that there is likely to be an upward whirl later on, though for the present the crowd in the pit are inclined to be bearish.

Besides Dunham's sale of May, Lyon has sold some, presumably the tail end of the cliques' holdings. Hutchinson and Counselman were good buyers of July, and some general buying of June was started. Linn's purchase of May attracted a good deal of attention for the reason that hitherto he has stood out against cliques through several large bulges and breaks, and has never before attempted to cover his shortage. The rather bold as though Linn had become suspicious of the steady but very quiet buying of May wheat which has been carried on by several commission houses recently.

It was noticed that this commission buying was going on again to-day, but Linn was on hand and grabbed up many of the larger lots of May, which were thrown over.

AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL GRAND JURY.

ST. PAUL, April 6.—Mr. Hays's bill providing that a Grand Jury shall consist of seven to eleven jurymen will have to be repealed. It passed both houses and received the Governor's signature some time ago, but now, having been put all the way through the legislative mill, and incidentally receiving the indorsement of several lawyers, it is found to be unconstitutional. The point is this: The Constitution, both of the United States and of Minnesota, declares that no one shall be held to answer for a crime unless he has been indicted by a Grand Jury, but neither Constitution defines what a Grand Jury is. For a definition, therefore, recort must be made to the common law, and it has always been held at common law that a Grand Jury shall consist of not less than twelve men, and there are courts of decisions to sustain this view. Eleven men, the maximum number named in the Hays law, it is therefore claimed, is one less than is constitutionally required.

It is understood that the Governor has been interviewed in relation to the matter, and that under his recommendation a bill will be introduced repealing the present Jury law and restoring the old provision that Grand Juries shall consist of from sixteen to twenty-three men.

IMPRISONED IN THE ICE.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 6.—Capt. George J. Cornell and a party on the steamer Cornell had a thrilling experience last night on Chautauqua Lake. Supposing the ice was broken up he with his wife and mother and several pleasure seekers left this city in the afternoon for Mayville, but when a little over half way the steamer was caught in the ice and could go neither back nor forward. The wind sprang up, and from midnight until daylight the snow fell heavily. Between the huge cakes of ice which ground for sides the steamer

SENATOR FARWELL ANGRY.

HE WAS NOT "CONSULTED" ABOUT A CHICAGO APPOINTMENT.

CHICAGO, April 6.—According to a Washington dispatch printed here this morning, the Illinois Senators are waxing indignant over the treatment they are receiving from the Administration. Their wishes are ignored, and such patronage as has been received has not been of the kind desired. Robert T. Lincoln's appointment as Minister to England was as much a surprise to the two would-be patronage mongers as to the general public, and now Senator Farrell is mightily stirred up over the selection of John A. Montgomery as Superintendent of Mails here, in place of R. A. Wilbans, removed.

According to the dispatch, the removal and appointment were made by General Superintendent Bell, without the knowledge of either Mr. Wanamaker or Mr. Clarkson, and in the absence of any request from either Senators Farwell or Cullom. When the news reached their ears they immediately sent inquiries about it to the department and received a reply from the Postmaster-General to the effect that the move had been made without his authority, and that he would "make it all right." This reply was taken as indicating that Mr. Montgomery would be put back in his place, and Capt. McGrath, who was promoted to make way for Wilbanks, and who is thought to be Senator Farwell's preference, given the position. The fact that Mr. Montgomery has been in the postal service 23 years counts for nothing with the two Senators. Their dignity is hurt.

"I am not objecting to Mr. Montgomery personally at all," said Senator Farwell to-day. "I think he is a man that is in every way fitted for the position, and will give satisfaction in it, but I don't like the way the appointment was made. I think I should be consulted about matters relating to appointments at my own home. What I complain of is that the appointment was made without my knowing anything about it. I have nothing to say about Mr. Montgomery. He was well recommended for the place as any man could be, but I think the incoming Postmaster should also be consulted as well as me."

"Is it likely that Mr. Montgomery will be allowed to retain the position?"

"I do not know anything about that. The matter has been taken out of my hands, and I have nothing further to say about it, and don't propose to. He will make a good officer. All I object to is the manner of his appointment. I don't believe any insult was intended, but I think it is due to the inadvertence of this new man."

"Have you decided anything about the Postmastership?"

"No. I came home for the purpose of trying to select the proper man for the Post Office and for Superintendent of Mails, and have had the matter under consideration, but so far I have been unable to decide about the thing. I may make up my mind some time next week."

It has been reported that the same difference is likely to arise between President Harrison and Senators in regard to patronage as divided the late Senator Conkling and President Garfield?"

"Oh, I think there is not much danger of that. I see there has been a little trouble about the Postmaster at Philadelphia, but there has been no trouble with the Illinois Senators. I think the President proposes to treat us fairly. I have no doubt about it."

"Does the President appear to be tenacious of his rights?"

"I think he is a man of decided opinions. He is an able, honest, upright, capable, good man, and will make a good President. I don't think he could be swerved from his purpose a great deal by anybody. He could not be swerved from what he thought was right at all."

BOUND TO BEAT GROGAN.

THE TACTICS RESORTED TO BY THE HILL-MURPHY GANG.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Hill-Murphy "combine" is straining every point to overthrow the will of the majority of Democrats in the northern part of Albany County and defeat candidates of the Herrick-Larkin, or regular, Democrats. Patrick Grogan is Police Justice of Watervliet, and candidate for re-election on Monday. Feeling that the preliminary sanction taken by the regulars in securing Deputy Sheriffs to serve at the election, and prevent, as far as possible, the onslaught of the police of the gangs being formed in Troy, the Hill-Murphy men have started out on new tactics. They are bound to defeat Grogan, no matter what the means may be. The latest move is the serving of charges to-day in a proceeding brought for the removal of Mr. Grogan from office, and he must answer at the General Term in this city on May 7. Two years ago similar charges were brought against him, but were dismissed because his term had expired.

The present charges are made by James H. Harmon and George H. Kimberly of West Troy, alleging in substance that on Jan. 15, Feb. 22, 25, 26, March 3, April 6, 25, 26, May 27, and June 6 and 10, 1887, Grogan was grossly intoxicated, and while so intoxicated conducted himself in a disorderly manner in the public streets and other public places in West Troy. Other dates are also given when James Duffy had to perform the duties of Police Justice. At other times in 1888 the duties of Police Justice were performed by B. B. Grattan and James Duffy, Justice of the Peace, for a like reason. Various dates are also given in 1888.

Other charges are that Grogan failed to keep his office open, to make monthly returns, and failed to pay over certain moneys received; that he received sums in excess of his salary, and wrongfully administered the duties of his office. Keene Burlingame, the Republican half-breed leader of Albany, has been retained to present the proceedings at General Term.

THE WIDOW WON THE CASE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 6.—Perth Amboy's defaulting Tax Collector, Amzi Marsh, was exhibited in a decidedly unpleasant light yesterday, when Joseph E. Chapman of Amboy sued Mrs. Lydia Barton, a widow of that place, for the amount of a note of hers for $500 which he held. The verdict of the jury left Chapman himself in a rather embarrassing position.

Mrs. Barton's testimony showed that soon after the death of her husband, Marsh, then Tax Collector, came to her and informed her that he held her husband's note for $500 against him, and that he had, on the strength of three notes, given Barton a tax receipt. Barton died insolvent, and Marsh asked the widow to save him from loss and her husband's name from reproach by substituting her note for the amount for her husband's. This she consented to do, and she signed a note and sent it to Marsh. He, however, never returned any note of her husband, and it is supposed never had any; for when it was discovered later that he was a defaulter, it was found that Barton had paid his taxes in full, not by note, but in the usual way, and that Marsh had simply secured Mrs. Barton's note on a pretense. The widow's note passed to Joseph E. Chapman, a cousin of Marsh, and, when Chapman sued, the widow put in the claim that he had obtained possession of the note knowing of the fraud surrounding it.

The jury remained out only fifteen minutes, and then returned a verdict for the defendant.

IS THE TWINE TRUST A MYTH?

ST. PAUL, April 6.—Mr. Kelly has presented his report on the twine trust in the Senate. The gentleman comes to the conclusion, after a very thorough investigation, that the twine trust is a myth, and that it has no existence except in the imagination of the people. The rise in the price of binding twine in the fall is due to natural causes, chiefly to the scarcity of the raw material. The gentleman gives interesting facts and figures, and in conclusion calls attention to the new process of manufacturing twine from the fibre of certain weeds. The encouragement from the farmers of the State of the new industry, he suggests, may result in securing lower prices.

A CONTRACTOR'S TROUBLES.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., April 6.—Julius C. Maccolini, an Italian contractor, who is engaged in several large jobs here and at Arverne, is being boycotted by the New-York City Knights of Labor, because he refuses to employ unionists. He recently caused large numbers of his countrymen in New-York and paid their fare here, only to have them leave him and return to the city, emissaries of the Knights having told them and induced them not to work for him. It is said that a branch of the Knights, which enforces the boycott, is Comorrah, or Maccolini purposes to employ laborers of other nationalities.

GIVING HARRISON NO REST

REMINDING HIM OF MORE OFFICES TO FILL.

APPETITE OF NEW-YORK POLITICIANS ONLY WHETTED—VAN COTT LIKEL

BLACKBURNE IN THE LEAD

HOW THE CHESS PLAYERS' RECORDS STAND.

TAUBENHAUS FAILS TO APPEAR TO COMPLETE A GAME—OTHER CONTESTS WHICH WERE HELD YESTERDAY.

The end of the week in the American Chess Congress found Blackburne at the head of the list in games to his credit completed. His score is 9½ won, 2½ lost. He is closely followed by Weiss and Gunsberg, each of whom has 9 won and 3 lost. While Blackburne lost two games and Gunsberg lost one, Weiss did not absolutely lose a game to any one, the losses attributed to him being made up of his draws with other players, each draw counting ½ won and ½ lost. Teschigorin's score is 8 games won and 2 lost, one of which went by default to Mason. He has two games pending, one with Judd, which he expects to win, and another with Delmar, which he hopes to draw. Should his expectations be fulfilled, he will tie with Blackburne.

Yesterday most of the contestants who played black won. Blackburne employed the same tactics against Taubenhaus that he had against Lipschutz, with the same results. Although Blackburne won by default, as Taubenhaus did not appear in the evening to finish the game, the position was such as to force mate in some three moves. Mason beat Burn and MacLeod beat Gossip. Martinez captured three pawns from Pollock and won. Teschigorin defeated D G. Baird; Weiss beat J. W. Baird, Gunsberg drew with Lipschutz, Showalter defeated Bird, and Judd drew with Hanham, Burille defeated Delmar.

The following is the game between Blackburne and Taubenhaus:

TAUBENHAUS. White.	BLACKBURNE. Black.
1. P—K 4.	P—K 4.
2. Kt—K B 3.	Kt—Q B 3.
3. B—Kt 5.	Kt—B 3.
4. Castles.	P—Q 3.
5. Kt—B 3.	B—K 2.
6. P—Q 4.	P x P.
7. Kt x P.	P—Q 4.
8. B x Kt	P x Kt.
9. Q—Q 3.	Castles.
10. P—K R 3.	Kt—K.
11. Kt—K 2.	Kt—B 3.
12. P—Q B 3.	P—Kt 3.
13. P—K B 4.	B—Kt.
14. Kt—Q 4.	Kt—Kt 2
15. Kt—B 3.	B—Q 2.
16. P—K 5.	B—K 2.
17. Q—B 2.	B—K B 4.
18. P—K Kt 4.	B x B.
19. Q x B.	P—K B 4.
20. P—Q 4.	P—B 4.
21. K—Kt 2.	B x Kt.
22. P x B.	Kt—K 3.
23. P—B 5.	Kt—K B 5.
24. P—K 5.	P x P
25. P x P.	Q—R 5.
26. Q—Q.	P—B 4.
27. Kt—Kt.	Q x B P.
28. B x B.	Kt x B, ch.
29. R x Kt.	R x B.
30. Q x P, ch.	K—B.

The record is:

Baird, D. G.—Won from Burille, Judd, Martinez, Mason, Taubenhaus; drew with Blackburne, Gossip, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, Showalter, Tschigorin, Weiss. Total—8 won, 7 lost.

Baird, J. W.—Won from Hanham, MacLeod, Martinez; drew with Bird, Burille; lost to Burn, Delmar, Judd, Mason, Pollock, Taubenhaus, Weiss. Total—4 won, 8 lost.

Bird, H. E.—Won from Hannam, Martinez, Judd, Pollock; drew with J. W. Baird, Burille; lost to Burn, Delmar, Gossip, Mason, Showalter. Total—3½ won, 8½ lost.

Blackburne, J. K.—Won from D. G. Baird, Burille, Gossip, Hanham, Martinez, Lipschutz, Pollock, Showalter, Taubenhaus; drew with Martinez; lost to Judd, Weiss. Total—8½ won, 2½ lost.

Burille, C. F.—Won from Delmar, Gossip, Gunsberg, MacLeod; drew with J. W. Baird, Bird; lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Lipschutz, Showalter, Tschigorin, Weiss. Total—5 won, 7 lost.

Burn, James—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Delmar, MacLeod, Pollock; drew with Martinez; lost to Hanham, Mason, Tschigorin, Taubenhaus. Total—5½ won, 4½ lost.

Judd, Max—Won from Blackburne, J. W. Baird, Delmar, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Showalter; drew with Hanham; lost to D. G. Baird, Bird, Gunsberg. Total—6½ won, 3½ lost.

Lipschutz, J.—Won from D. G. Baird, Burill's Gossip, Martinez, Pollock; drew with Gunsberg, Mason, Showalter, Taubenhaus, Weiss; lost to Blackburne, Judd. Total—7½ won, 4½ lost.

MacLeod, Nicholas—Won from Delmar, Gossiv, Martinez; lost to J. W. Baird, Burille, Burn, Hanham, Judd, Mason, Pollock, Taubenhaus, Weiss. Total—3 won, 9 lost.

Delmar, Eugene—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird Hanham, Martinez, Mason, Pollock; lost to Burille, Burn, Judd, MacLeod, Taubenhaus. Total—6 won, 5 lost.

Gossip, G. H. D.—Won from D. G. Baird, Bird, Showalter; drew with Mason, Taubenhaus, Weiss; lost to Blackburne, Burille, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Tschigorin. Total—4½ won, 7½ lost.

Gunsberg, Isidor—Won from D. G. Baird, Gossip, Hanham, Judd, Martinez, Mason, Showalter; drew with Burn, Lipschutz, Pollock, Weiss; lost to Burille. Total—9 won, 5 lost.

Hanham, J. M.—Won from Burn, MacLeod, Taubenhaus; drew with Baird, J. W. Baird, Bird, Blackburne, Delmar, Gunsberg, Martinez, Pollock, Tschigorin. Total—3½ won, 8½ lost.

Martinez, Dion M.—Won from Hanham, Pollock; drew with Blackburne; lost to D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird, Burn, Delmar, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Tschigorin. Total—2½ won, 8½ lost.

Mason, James—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Burn, MacLeod, Showalter, Tschigorin; drew with Gossip, Lipschutz, lost to G. D. Baird, Blackburne, Delmar, Gunsberg. Total—7 won, 5 lost.

Pollock, W. H. K.—Won from J. W. Baird, Hanham, MacLeod, drew with Gunsberg, Taubenhaus, Lipschutz, lost to Bird, Blackburne, Burn, Delmar, Martinez, Tschigorin. Total—4 won, 8 lost.

Showalter, J. W.—Won from D. G. Baird, Bird, Burille, Taubenhaus; drew with Lipschutz, Tschigorin, lost to Blackburne, Gossip, Gunsberg, Judd, Mason, Weiss. Total—5 won, 7 lost.

Taubenhaus, M.—Won from J. W. Baird, Burn, Delmar, MacLeod, drew with Gossip, Lipschutz, Pollock, Tschigorin, lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Hanham, Showalter. Total—6 won, 6 lost.

Tschigorin, Michael—Won from D. G. Baird, Burille, Burn, Gossip, Hanham, Martinez, Pollock, Showalter, Weiss, lost to Mason. Total—8 won, 2 lost.

Weiss, Max—Won from D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird, Blackburne, Burille, MacLeod, Showalter, drew with Bird, Gossip, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, Taubenhaus, Tschigorin. Total—9 won, 3 lost.

The pairing for to-morrow is MacLeod against Showalter, Bird against D. G. Baird, Tschigorin against Lipschuts, Gunsberg against Blackburne, Gossip against J. W. Baird, Weiss against Delmar, Burille against Burn, Mason against Hanham, Judd against Pollock, Martinez against Taubenhaus.

DOCTORS AND LAWYERS DINE.

After a Winter devoted to the consideration of weighty public questions the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine gathered at the Hotel Marlborough last evening to spend an evening over the banquet tables in social pleasures. About one hundred doctors and lawyers were present. Dr. L. C. Gray presided. Judge Morgan J. O'Brien spoke modestly of "The Bench," George B. Fowler, M. D., made a few "Post Prandial Dietetic Reflections," Austin Abbott, LL. D., responded for "The Bar." "The Relations of the Bench to Expert Evidence" was the Hon. David McAdam's theme, Dr. Daniel Ayres spoke for the "Medical Profession." President of the Board of Aldermen Arnold spoke for "The Municipality," and in conclusion Starr J. Murphy spoke for "The Society."

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED.

The Most Agonizing, Itching, Burning, and Bleeding Eczemas Cured.

Eczema in its worst stages. A raw sore from head to feet. Hair gone. Doctors and hospitals fail. Tried everything. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies for $6.

I am cured of a loathsome disease, eczema, in its worst stage. I tried different doctors and been through the hospital, but all to no purpose. The disease covered my whole body from the top of my head to the soles of my feet. My hair all came out, leaving me a complete raw sore. After trying everything I heard of your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, with CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, I find myself cured at the cost of about $6. I would not be without the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my house, as I find them useful in many cases, and I think they are the only skin and blood medicines.

ISAAC H. GERMAN, Wurtsborough, N. Y.

A Most Wonderful Cure.

I have had a most wonderful cure of salt rheum, (Eczema.) For five years I have suffered with this disease. I had it on my face, arms, and hands. I was unable to do anything whatever with my hands for over two years. I tried hundreds of remedies, and not one had the least effect. The doctor said my case was incurable. I saw your advertisement, and concluded to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and incredible as it may seem, after using one box of CUTICURA, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and two bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I find I am entirely cured. Those who think this letter exaggerated may come and see me for themselves.

GRACE P. HARKMAN, Belle River, Ontario.

Cuticura Remedies

Cure every species of torturing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from the simple humor to the most terrible scrofula. CUTICURA, the great skin cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, are infallible when all other remedies fail. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

MUCH LIKE GAS TRUSTS.

ONE SYNDICATE IN CONTROL IN ST. LOUIS AND ANOTHER IN ROCHESTER.

The Eastern syndicate of capitalists who have for some time been trying to secure control of the gas companies of St. Louis have finally succeeded in their endeavors, having bought over 20,000 of the 25,000 shares of stock of the Laclede Gas Company, which supplies about half the city with gas, and also has an electric light plant. The company has $2,500,000 capital, and is bonded for $500,000 for the electric light plant. The investors have also through co-operation with the Philadelphia syndicate, which owns it, secured possession of the St. Louis Gas Trust, thus controlling the entire gas lighting system of the city. The Gas Trust is capitalized at $6,000,000. It is understood that the capital of the consolidated companies will be $12,000,000, which admits of about $2,500,000 of watering.

The Eastern syndicate which has accomplished this purchase, and which it is expected will pay them from 6 to 8 per cent. interest, includes representatives of the Vanderbilt family, August Belmont, who is supposed to represent a European syndicate; Mr. Laird, the English banker, and the Philadelphia Gas Trust. There is a theory hereabout that the parties to the purchase believe that gas stock promises to be more profitable in the future than railroad securities, and that therefore the purchase of the latter is to be in a measure at least abandoned in the future for gas and electric lighting stock. From St. Louis comes the story that the same syndicate first tried to purchase the great Anheuser-Busch breweries for $8,000,000, and finding that it could not be done for $10,000,000, turned their attention to the gas companies and succeeded in capturing that prize.

ROCHESTER, April 6.—A majority of the stockholders of the Rochester Gaslight Company have agreed to sell their stock to D. & W. Rumkle of New-York at its par value. The Citizens' and Municipal Gas Companies are about to be consolidated. The Rochester Gaslight Company refused to enter into any deal. The stockholders offered, instead of joining any combination, to sell their stock. This has been done, practically, according to the arrangement made with the Rumkles. The small holders of shares have the privilege of disposing of their stock on the same terms as the large stockholders and accordingly Superintendent Cartwright of the Rochester Gaslight Company has issued a circular to the stockholders who have not agreed to relinquish their stock, advising them that they may do so at the par value, but notice must be given before Monday. Henry B. Hathaway, President of the Flour City National Bank, is authorized in the circular to receive the stock. In response to this circular a large number of certificates of stock have been received by Mr. Hathaway. "I have little doubt that the deal will be concluded," says one of the officers. "The amount of the purchase is $600,000. The returns received up to this morning indicate that nearly all the shareholders are willing to dispose of their stock at par."

This action creates a consolidation of the gas supply interests in Rochester. From this consolidation will be formed, it is said, a Gas Trust, which will operate the natural gas wells in Pennsylvania, running pipes to Rochester. It is said that the wells of George W. Archer, at Kane, Penn., will be operated by the new company to be formed. A gentleman who is interested in the deal said that the capital stock of the new company will be $5,000,000. A large portion of the stock will be held by the Rumkles.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

TROUBLE OVER MORTGAGES.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 6.—An argument, which will probably have an important bearing in the case of Henry Seibert, trustee, against the St. Louis Road and others through which the receiver was appointed, was heard to-day by Judge Young. It was on a general demurrer to the amended complaint recently filed by order of the court.

Seibert is trustee for a number of junior mortgages, and seeks to make all the senior mortgages foreclose at the same time he does to give the purchaser a title to the whole road. To this the Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee of six mortgages all prior to that of Seibert, objects, and through its attorney demurred to-day on the ground that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The company is satisfied with the situation. According to the statements of the attorneys for the trust company they have no right themselves to foreclose unless interest has been defaulted for at least six months, which was not the case when the suit was begun last June. If the demurrer is sustained Seibert may be able to go on and foreclose his mortgages, but the road will have to be sold subject to all the prior mortgages.

LEGISLATORS BREAK THE LAW.

BISMARCK, Dakota, April 6.—Attorney McNaught, for the Northern Pacific, says that the Swanston Railroad bill passed by the Legislature prohibits any and all discrimination in passenger rates. The members of the Legislature went home on passes which were used in violation of their own law. The law prevents the issuance of all passes, mileage tickets, reduced rates to clergymen, free transportation to the managers of State Fairs and passenger rebates to anybody. The law was first broken by its makers.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The statement of gross earnings for the New-York Central and its leased lines for March gives a total of $2,861,598 72, an increase of $11,989 43 over March, 1888. For the quarter ending March 31 the gross earnings were $8,083,479 51, a decrease of $118,317 68. For the six months ending March 31 the gross earnings were $17,204,367 70, a decrease of $968,653 98.

The surveyors who are at work with Prof. Bailey on the proposed railroad up Rapid City Creek, in Dakota, are said not to be surveying a route for a narrow gauge but for a broad gauge road. It is supposed that it is the intention to ascertain the cost of constructing a road up Rapid City Creek through Postels, Silver City, and Lookout and into Western Wyoming.

There is likely to be a big suit at Winnipeg, Manitoba, between the Hudson's Bay and the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railroads. Title to 20 acres of valuable land near the heart of the city is involved. It was sold to the other company by an agent of the Hudson's Bay Company for $10,000.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad crossing case will be submitted to the United States Supreme Court to-morrow. It is thought that a decision will be rendered very soon.

AMMUNITION WAS WANTING.

WHY THE PNEUMATIC GUN CARRIAGE WAS NOT TRIED.

BOSTON, April 6.—Mr. William P. Hunt, President of the South Boston Iron Works, received a telegram to-day from William P. Hunt, Jr., dated at Annapolis, Md., stating that the official trial of the new eight-inch pneumatic carriage had to be deferred, because only two charges of powder could be found in the magazine. The indignation of the South Boston iron people is unrestrained, for besides having pushed the work along, they have incurred considerable expense through the negligence of the officials at the proving grounds. The preliminary trial had proved eminently successful, and the South Boston Iron Works announced their readiness for the test. Yesterday was fixed for the event. Government officials and private individuals repaired to the Annapolis proving ground, and just as the trial was in readiness to commence it was found that the officer in charge had failed to provide ammunition. It is said that Commodore Sicard, the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, is determined on trying the officer by court-martial, his charges being culpable neglect of duty.

The contract price for the new gun carriage is over $19,000. If successful in withstanding the effects of twenty rounds fire it will be put in service in the new cruisers, superseding the present hydraulic carriages of the Ordnance Department.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 6.—The pneumatic gun carriage constructed by the South Boston Iron Works was to have been tested yesterday at the naval proving grounds opposite this city. All things were not ready for the final test, although two rounds of 125 pounds of powder each were fired in order to illustrate the checking process. A number of persons were here to witness the trial, among them the board appointed for the purpose—Lieut. Austin N. Knight, Capt. S. O. Matthews, and Naval Constructor Lewis E. Charles H. Oreory, President; William F. Hunt, Jr., Superintendent; H. A. Spiller, mechanical engineer of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company; William E. Coffin of Boston, D. W. Harrington, Gen. Beverly Henson, T. A. Morrow, and Irwin M. Scott of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. The company has several contracts on hand. Four carriages have been ordered for the monitor Tennessee.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Philip Rainer, tailor, at 148 East Thirteenth-st., has failed, and preparations are in the hands of

DELAY THE SAFEST POLICY

THE ELECTION MUDDLE AT THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

A MEETING IS HELD BUT NO REPORT MADE—POLITICS ARRAYED AGAINST SOCIAL INTERESTS.

The Manhattan Club held one of the most largely attended meetings in its history last night to consider the reports of the formerly of a number of ballots which were cast at the election of four managers for the organization a little more than a fortnight ago. While there was no definite result reached, it was evident that certain factional troubles in the club promise to have a decided influence upon its future policy.

The Board of Management, of which Mr. Frederic R. Coudert is now the presiding officer, in the absence of Mr. Manton Marble, the President, decided to call a meeting of the club for 8 o'clock last night. The Board had constituted itself into a committee of investigation into the alleged forgery of ballots and had devoted much time to the attempt to ascertain how it was that certain candidates for election to the board should receive a number of votes signed by persons other than those who deposited them and without accompanying proxies authorising the signature.

It was deemed advisable by the board to hold a meeting preliminary to that of the club to formulate a report of its work up to last night. This was held at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, nearly the full board being present. It continued nearly to the time when the club meeting was called for. Mr. Coudert then expected that a report would be submitted to the club and that then it would be made public. The proceedings of the committee would remain secret. This report was not read to the club, however.

It is not until nearly 9 o'clock that a few less than three hundred members of the club assembled in the big meeting room on the second floor. Mr. Coudert, who, as Vice President, presided, said that the committee could only report progress and beg that it be given more time for the investigation. One of the members moved that four weeks be given the committee to report, but to this Mr. Coudert replied that he trusted the members of the club had confidence in its Board of Managers and that they would not limit it as to time. The investigation was necessarily a long one and involved many serious questions. Thereupon it was decided that the committee should not be limited as to time.

But the meeting did not end with the report, for one of the members offered this very significant amendment to the constitution, which was passed after some discussion: "When a ballot is not signed by the member to whom it is accredited it must be accompanied by a proxy authorizing the person depositing it to sign the ballot."

Concerning the report, the club men are inclined to regard its failure to be presented as the result of a second thought on the part of the committee. As the meeting was evidently to be opened for a fight and was prepared to make a decidedly lively scene, it was deemed advisable to withhold it. It is also likely that the investigations of the committee, should they lead to direct proof of forgery of ballots, will be brought to the attention of the culprits, not by a public expulsion, but by the action of the Board of Managers that the proof was undeniable, and their resignations would be accepted.

It is very doubtful, however, if this course is followed, that it will avoid a serious opposition on the part of the persons the club will have been pushing the demands for a thorough investigation and condign punishment of the offenders. There is a great deal of ugly feeling at the tardiness in bringing the matter of the forged ballots before the club, and it is openly declared that though the question of the club is a great deal, still, even care for that would not excuse the most disinterested of members trying to shield the persons who are responsible for all the annoyance and publicity which has followed. There is no question about the determination of more than two-fifths of the members of the club to probe the affair to the bottom and to discover who the offenders are.

The Board of Managers was disposed to aid this large and exceedingly influential minority, but publicity was condemned. As Mr. Coudert remarked, "The club is a club of gentlemen and its business should be conducted in a dignified manner. If some persons have done wrong let them be disciplined, but do not let the standing of the club be endangered."

At the announcement of the vote, March 24, after the ballots had been two nights in their efforts to straighten out the tangle, this policy was deemed not alone the most praiseworthy but also the most feasible, but members talked with the tellers and then among themselves, and finally decided that if the reputation of the club was to be sustained it must exonerate itself in a public manner. Public charges had been made and suspicion rested in the public mind against every member of the club until the four or five persons who were responsible for the indiscretions or the forgeries should be either suspended or expelled from the organization.

The discussion became more bitter and more pointed, until the best element in the club issued this ultimatum: Either this election fraud must be searched through and through or we will resign. This resolve was a powerful argument in the club was something which the managers could not avoid regarding. They constituted themselves into a committee of investigation, with the result already stated.

One of the members last night said that for a long time the organization had been divided into two factions—one being composed of the younger members, the other of the older. These two parties were continually clashing, the former clamoring for an entire change in the management of the club to fit its progress and its gradual development in politics to be the Democracy of the Union League Club is to the Republicans, the latter declaring that the club should subordinate any distinctive political character it may have to purely social features. It was partly because of this, it is said, that the attempt was made to have the tickets known to be forged were carefully retained, and comparison seemed indubitably to prove it.

"The truth is," said the informant, "that the club is made up of two very distinct and searcely harmonious classes, one of them is the politician; the other purely club men. The latter element is scarcely conversant enough with the methods of the former to make their little effort to secure absolute control particularly enjoyable. The present Board of Managers is composed of as handsome and as representative a set of men as any in the city, and it is a shame that they should be involved in the slightest degree in this disgraceful proceeding. Whatever they have done, you may depend upon it has been done for the best interests of the club."

Of course there has been a theory advanced by the more conservative members that all the "forging" was a practical joke, and that if such publicity had not been caused the thing would have blown over, the guilty ones confessed, and affairs would have gone along in much the same way as before.

TO RECEIVE THE INJURED SAILORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 6.—Preparations are being made at the naval hospital at Mare Island for the reception of the sick and injured of the officers and crews of the wrecked Trenton and Vandalia. All are supposed to be en route to San Francisco, and are expected to arrive shortly. Many of the men have some time to serve, and will form a portion of the crews of the Charleston, Adams, and Iroquois. A large force of men is engaged, working in extra hours, to put Independence at the Annapolis navy yard in readiness to commence it was found that the officer in charge had failed to provide ammunition. It is said that Commodore Sicard, the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, is determined on trying the officer by court-martial, his charges being culpable neglect of duty.

The contract price for the new gun carriage is over $19,000. If successful in withstanding the effects of twenty rounds' fire it will be put in service in the new cruisers, superseding the present hydraulic carriages of the Ordnance Department.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 6.—The pneumatic gun carriage constructed by the South Boston Iron Works was to have been tested yesterday at the naval proving grounds opposite this city. All things were not ready for the final test, although two rounds of 125 pounds of powder each were fired in order to illustrate the checking process. A number of persons were here to witness the trial, among them the board appointed for the purpose—Lieut. Austin N. Knight, Capt. S. O. Matthews, and Naval Constructor Lewis E. Charles H. Oreory, President; William F. Hunt, Jr., Superintendent; H. A. Spiller, mechanical engineer of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company; William E. Coffin of Boston, D. W. Harrington, Gen. Beverly Henson, T. A. Morrow, and Irwin M. Scott of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. The company has several contracts on hand. Four carriages have been ordered for the monitor Tennessee.

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ATHLETES OF THE SEVENTH.

MANY INTERESTING CONTESTS IN THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The gallant young athletes of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association exercised their muscles last evening before more than three thousand people in the armory, at the corner of Lexington avenue and Sixty-seventh-street, in the contests of the fifteenth handicap games given by the association. The games were successful in every way and the events were called and contested with dispatch, the numerous contests being over by 10:10 P. M. The track was 10 laps to the mile.

The officers of the evening, made conspicuous by shining silk hats and pretty badges, were: Referee—Lieut. Walter G. Schuyler; Judges—Capt. Daniel Appleton, Company F; Capt. J. C. Abrams, Company G; Adjt. G. W. Rand, staff; Lieut. W. S. Wilson, Company E and Lieut. S. W. Merritt, Company H; Judge of Walking—Mr. Thomas McEwan, Manhattan Athletic Club; Handicapper—Mr. W. S. Hageman; Announcer—Mr. Fred W. Burr; Starter—Mr. W. H. Robertson, Pastime Athletic Club; Clerk of Course—Sergt. D. Valentine, Jr., Company B; Manager—Sergt. Waldo Sprague, Company C.

The first event was the 220-yard run, in which were entered 12 men from several companies of the regiment. The first heat was won by E. L. Montgomery of Company I, with 10 yards handicap. H. C. Jones, Company G, was second. Time—0:27. G. R. Martin, Company H, 7 yards, won the second heat in 0:31¼, with J. F. Thornton, Company C, scratch, second. Mr. Montgomery won the final in 0:27 1-5, with Mr. Martin a close second, and Mr. Jones third.

In the 1,000-yard run were G. Y. Gilbert, Company B, scratch; P. B. Irving, Company K, 42 yards; Warren Van Kleeck, Company H, 50 yards; W. D. Holmes, Company D, 60 yards; W. M. Moore, Company I, 60 yards; G. A. Bright, Company F, 50 yards, and Gerald Schuyler, Company B, 50 yards. Mr. Bright did not start. Mr. Moore led the runners from the start and won handily in 2 minutes 27 4-5 seconds. Mr. Irving was second, and Mr. Gilbert was third.

S. V. Hoffman of Company K charmed a very pretty race in the mile bicycle contest. There were five starters, and all were on the scratch. Mr. Hoffman finished first by 15 yards, his time being 3 minutes and 31 seconds. F. G. Roumage, Company B, pressed hard for first place until the last lap. He finished second and H. G. Senior, Company H, third. The event was for men who had never won a prize in a bicycle race.

Mr. F. A. Ware, Company B, the Manhattan Athletic Club's noted walker, was disqualified in the half-mile walk for an unfair gait in the last lap of the scratch man and finished first. The race was given to T. McLelland, Company E, 30 seconds handicap, whose time was 3 minutes 51 seconds. W. E. F. Smith, Company E, 35 seconds, was next, and C. E. Miller, Company D, 30 seconds, was third.

The principal feature of the fifty-yard sack race was the appropriateness of Cappa's rendition of the "Razzle Dazzle" song. The event was won by I. C. Westlake, Company E, in 8 seconds. C. L. Jacquelin, Company G, and C. S. Busse, Company F, finished second and third, respectively.

The first tug-of-war was between Companies H and F. The former was made up of Messrs. A. De Salden, Richard Deming, W. H. Ketcham, and W. G. Coots, anchor. Company F's men were Messrs. P. R. Young, W. H. Macfarlan, C. A. Gunn, and F. Cappa, anchor.

The Company H men secured four inches of rope on the drop and had the same amount when the five minutes pull was up. Company E's team, made up of M. C. Patterson, R. F. Sherman, C. Fisher, and J. E. Schuyler, anchor, forfeited to Company H.

The potato race comprised 10 potatoes, 2 yards apart, total distance 220 yards. It was won by W. M. Moore in 54 seconds, with C. J. Jacquelin second and F. H. Crary third. Putting the 16-pound shot scratch contest for men who had never won a prize in such an event, was won by J. P. Marren, Company A, by an actual put of 29 feet 7 inches. E. A. Wolff, Company G, was second, with a throw of 27 feet 3 inches.

The 220 yards' hurdle was a hard struggle between A. A. Jordon, Company C, the New-York Athletic Club's crack athlete, who was scratch man, and C. F. Bostwick, Company E, 3 yards in front of the scratch. Mr. Jordon gained steadily on Mr. Bostwick until the finish, but the distance was not quite far enough for him to secure first place. Mr. Bostwick won in 29 3-5 seconds. C. O. Woodhouse, Company F, 9 yards' handicap, was third.

A half-mile scratch race for a regimental cup, open only to those who have never won a prize in any running event, was next interesting event. It was won by W. McKee of Company E in 2 minutes 21 1-5 seconds. H. H. Hatch of Company I was second, ahead of P. V. Cæsar of Company A.

Mr. G. Y. Gilbert won the half-mile go-as-you-please for men in heavy marching order in 2:35, but not without great efforts on account of the cumbersome uniform he wore; F. A. Ware was second, and R. H. Pelton, Company A, third. The wheelbarrow race, handicap, was awarded J. S. Woodhouse, who had three yards' start. His time was 0:54 1-5, and the distance was two laps of the armory. F. H. Crary, three yards, was second. F. Gwynn, Company K, six yards, third.

In the 93 yards' run, scratch, were three trial heats. They were won as follows: First heat—T. P. Sperry, Company I, first, in 12 seconds; H. C. Senior, second. Second heat—L. A. Davidson, Company H, first, 11 2-5 seconds; second, C. F. French, Company C. Third heat—W. S. Wright, Company E, 11 2-5 seconds, first; A. S. Gunn, Company A, second. In the final heat Mr. Davidson won easily in 11 seconds. Mr. Wright was second by eight feet and Mr. Sperry a close third.

The greatest excitement was manifested when Mr. S. H. Rich of Company A fell in the two-mile bicycle race. He was scratch man and was riding very rapidly, when on turning a corner he lost his balance and fell over his handle, breaking it and twisting his bicycle out of shape. He was only shaken up himself, but did not continue. The race thereafter was a procession of

PENALTIES FOR THE PRESS

MODIFYING THE PROPOSED GERMAN LAW.

AROUSING A VERY BITTER OPPOSITION —DEBATE ON THE WORKINGMAN'S INSURANCE BILL—THE NAVY.

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BERLIN, April 6.—The Bundesrath, at a plenary sitting to-day, reconsidered the press laws and remitted them to the commission with important modifications. The commission had previously reported that they were divided on the proposals and that there was no possibility of their reaching an agreement. The representatives of Saxony and Bavaria protested that the operation of the law, if the proposed measures should be passed by the Reichstag, would create discontent and imperil public order. Their opposition, combined with the representations of Herr von Bennigsen and other National Liberal leaders, appear to have induced the Emperor to assent to Prince Bismarck's urgent request for a remodeling of the law.

The articles designating as a penal offense hostile criticisms of the Government, the monarchy, the institution of marriage, the rights of property, and the Church will be amended. The exact for of the new law will not be revealed until the commission has finally reported. Prince Bismarck, in an interview with Herr Miquel and Herr von Bennigsen, indicated that the bill in the form in which it would probably be presented to the Reichstag would leave free for discussion social topics, such as the family, religion, and property, and permit a theoretical analysis of political questions, retaining the articles making it a penal offense to incite hate of or contempt for the Government and the calumny of officials. The clauses providing for the suppression of offending papers and the expulsion from the country of condemned editors will also be retained. The Reichstag will not consider the bill until after Easter. The expulsion clause meets with fierce opposition.

Dr. von Maybach, Prussian Minister of Public Works, has resigned. He will probably be succeeded by Herr von Thielen, Director of Railways. Dr. von Maybach's resignation is due to quarrels with his colleagues over the lack of regulation in the expenditures for public works. During the debate on the budget in the upper house Dr. von Stephan, Imperial Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, severely criticised the public expenditures. Dr. von Maybach sought an interview with the Emperor. He subsequently complained that he could not his Majesty unsympathetic. The debate in the upper house was notable for the unusual strictness passed upon the conduct of the lower house, for its disorderly business methods and its dawdling over the budget. The lower house authorized its senior member, Herr Schroeder, to protest against the indignity offered to the House by these criticisms. The Emperor yesterday received Herr von Boetticher and questioned him as to the origin of the quarrel between the two houses.

The reading of clause 7 of the Workmen's Insurance bill, which fixes 70 as the age at which an annuity shall shall be paid, was followed by a lively debate. Some members supported 65 years as the limit, while the Socialists demanded that it be placed at 60, arguing that statistics proved that few workmen attained the age of 70. The Socialists further desired that an assurance to invalid workmen be granted when they were unable to earn over half the normal wages of healthy workmen. Herr von Boetticher adhered to the original proposals, premising that if experience showed the necessity of lowering the age and of enlarging the range of the bill as regards incapacity for work, such change would be conceded. In the meantime, he said, the financial combination upon which the proposals were based required adherence to the clause as originally framed. Thereupon the Reichstag rejected the amendments.

The clause fixing the ratio of the contributions to the State of employers and employes led to a protest by the Freisinnige party, who held that the measure was opposed to the orthodox principles of political economy. The Centrists joined with the Progressists in opposing the State contribution provision, but the clause was finally adopted, with the addition proposed by Herr von Frankenstein that employers and workmen should pay an equal weekly quota.

On Tuesday the Emperor will go to Wilhelmshaven to inspect the corvette Alexandrine before that vessel sails for Samoa. His Majesty's letter to Admiral von der Goltz, Chief of the Admiralty, expresses confidence that the recent disaster at Samoa will not retard the prosperous development of the navy, does not represent the real state of his mind. He keeps the Admiralty busily engaged in supplying him with reports, minutely detailing the construction and condition of every war ship. Since the English Parliament voted the addition of 70 ships to the navy his Majesty's attention centres exclusively upon Admiralty affairs. The officials expect that the recently-advanced scheme for the reorganization of the navy will be carried out and that the Emperor freely expresses a determination to make Germany a naval power of the first rank. In conversation with Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador, he said that nothing he would see during his coming visit to England would interest him as much as the promised naval review at Spithead.

Officials here are in doubt as to whether the Samoan question can be amicably settled unless the American Commissioners shall be empowered to assent to some form of compensation for native outrages upon Germans. It is believed that a nominal concession in this direction will result in an easy adjustment of the relative positions of the three powers and save the natives from German retribution.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the Government has advices from Zanzibar to the effect that the native revolt there is rapidly extending, and that a large military force will be required for its suppression. The *Wochenblatt* does not believe that Capt. Wissmann will succeed in his mission. The *North German Gazette*, referring to Wissmann's action in hoisting the German flag on the main land, explains that he hauled down the flag of the East Africa Company and hoisted the German mercantile flag in accordance with instructions from Berlin.

The Belgian Government is preparing a circular convoking an international conference on the slave trade to be held in Brussels.

The entire imperial family will attend the baptism of the infant son of Prince Henry of Prussia, which has been fixed for May 9 at Kiel. The Czar and the King of Denmark will act as godfathers for the child.

Emperor William has paid daily visits to his mother since her arrival here, and she, in turn, has visited the Dowager Empress Augusta, the Empress, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meinengen. The restoration of friendly relations between the members of the imperial family appears to be perfect.

The Duke of Nassau will leave Frankfort on Tuesday, and will take the oath of office as Regent of Luxemburg in the Chamber on Thursday.

The nomination of Mgr. Agliardi as Papal Nuncio at Munich has been approved by Prince Bismarck. Mgr. Agliardi is an intimate friend of Mgr. Galimberti, Papal Nuncio at Vienna, and is desirous of promoting concord between the Clerical Party and the Government.

The labor strikes are spreading. Three thousand bricklayers are out in the northern districts, 1,300 sailors in Hamburg, and 800 house painters in Cologne.

The Landgericht has remitted the fine imposed upon the *Volks Zeitung*, and the prosecution of the paper has been abandoned.

Emperor Francis Joseph's visit to Berlin has been fixed for Aug. 10. He will remain here until the 16th.

THE LEADERS ACQUITTED.

PARIS, April 6.—The Correctional Tribunal to-day acquitted Senator Naquet, Deputies Laguerre, Laisant, and Turquet, and M. Paul Déroulède, leaders of the League of Patriots, and two other members of that organization, of the charge of belonging to a secret society, but fined each one a franc of 100f. each upon them for belonging to a society not authorized by law. The crowd outside the court room received the announcement of the result of the trial with cries of "Vive la Ligue," "Vive Boulanger," "Vive Déroulède."

The Revisionist Committee gave a banquet this evening, at which 1,000 guests were present. Gen. Boulanger was to have presided. In his absence Senator Naquet read a speech which had been prepared by Boulanger for the occasion. In it the General promised that, on attaining power, he would proclaim a general amnesty and, would abrogate the exile laws, which, he said, a strong Government did not need. He denounced what he termed the miserable motives that had actuated the Government with respect to the proceeding in the decree of exile against the Duc d'Aumale. This action of the Government would have met with his approval if it had been actuated by a generous sentiment. He declared that he pitied M. Antoine, who was merely the tool of the Opportunists. Regarding Alsace-Lorraine, he said it appeared to be a criminal offense to discuss questions relating to that province.

THREATENING A PRINCE.

LONDON, April 6.—The Mayor of Leicester to-day received an anonymous letter warning him that a plot had been arranged to shoot the Prince of Wales when he attended the race meeting there to-day. Though the authorities placed little credence in the statement of the writer of the letter they took every precaution to insure the safety of his Royal Highness.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

A German syndicate has been formed to build a railroad from Tsingtau to Kiaochau.

The Russian Government has ordered the expulsion of all Jews who have settled in Russia since 1882.

The Queen of Portugal has given birth to a daughter.

The Spanish Government has ordered the arrest of Gen. Villacampa, who has been living in exile in Paris.

The Pope has appointed Mgr. Satolli Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The reviews in the London weeklies of the better sort give a classified list of the quality of Mr. Richard Mansfield's impersonation of Richard of Gloster than can be derived from the daily newspapers. The *Saturday Review* says: "Mr. Mansfield makes up Richard well, and presents a physiognomy much more striking and artistic than the hackneyed 'Richard of' a generation or more ago. He assigns the crookback, moreover, a martial bearing, a complacent malignity, a tendency to melancholy, a temper really fiendish and so far outside of his own centres that he all but draws his sword upon his mother. These things may be right; who shall say what is not possible in Richard? We are disposed, however, to regard him as more politic than passionate, and we scarcely understand the affection for rich costume with which Mr. Mansfield endows him. His hand, too, should seek the dagger rather than the sword. Very well worn is Mr. Mansfield's assumed hypocrisy, and his fierce snarl when he learns of his cardinal's wars and shows his true mind is excellent. The entire performance displays thought and insight." The *Saturday Review* says toward the close of a long, severely critical article: "Summing up the entire study, we find much that is of the highest promise for Mr. Mansfield's success as a Shakespearean actor; but we find also a certain lack of the malignancy which was beyond doubt a chief characteristic of Shakespeare's Richard ("determined to prove a villain,") and of the bitter, grim savage humor, without which due interpretation cannot be given to many speeches." *Figaro* says: "Undoubtedly Mr. Mansfield was seen at his best in the scene wherein he enters the presence chamber in regal state as the monarch of England. So kingly a presence and bearing has seldom been seen on the stage, and is a picture which is painted by a master in tragic art. Indeed, touching the whole performance of Mr. Mansfield in the title rôle, few could have thought of or expected the revelation which awaited them on Saturday evening in this powerful creation of a most difficult character by so young an actor, for previous efforts made by him, though commanding success, had not startled the world of playwrights, as will do the present venture." Robert Buchanan has written a letter to Mr. Mansfield congratulating him upon his success. He says: "Your Shakespearean work seems to me about as fine as it could well be. I don't understand these critics who, while praising it, say that it is 'not Richard;' to me it seems an absolute realisation of that demoniac creature. I went prepared to see an excellent piece of acting; I found a masterpiece of characterisation."

As the theatrical season draws to a close the matinée business seems to improve rather than decrease, and yesterday, in spite of a cloudy sky and a disagreeable wind, the principal theatres were well filled, while some of them were crowded. At Daly's, where "Samson and Delilah" has taken a firm hold on the popular taste, people were turned from the doors before the orchestra appeared. "Little Lord Fauntleroy" drew a crowded house to the Broadway, as did "Captain Swift" to the Madison-Square, "The Marquise" to the Lyceum, "The May Queen" to Palmer's, "A Midnight Bell" to the Bijou, "Nadjy" to the Casino, "The Old Homestead" to the Academy, "Jocelyn" to the Star, and "Erminie" to Niblo's. "A Gold Mine" at the Fifth-Avenue was played to a good house, and "The County Fair" at Proctor's, Mrs. Langtry's Rosalind at the Grand Opera House, "The Paymaster" at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, "4-11-44" at Harrigan's, and Helen Barry at the Union-Square attracted audiences that were perfectly satisfactory to the managers. A peculiar feature of the matinée business this year is that the circus, which has always been a source of dread for theatrical managers, does not seem to have affected the houses so much as formerly. The crowds that attend Barnum's big show do not seem to decrease, but the regular theatrical business keeps up. The only explanation of this would seem to be that the taste of the public for matinée performances is growing, and other evidences of this have been given throughout the season.

Among the artists taking part in Miss Lillie Berg's concert, to be given at the residence of Mrs. W. P. Grace, 5(4) Madison-avenue, on Thursday afternoon, April 11, are Miss Dora Flanagan, pianist; Mr. Franz Wilseck, violinist; Mr. Comsteck, and Mr. Victor Harris. Miss Berg will sing the staccato selection from the "Magic Flute" and several other very beautiful songs, which she brought with her from the last London season, as well as duets with Mr. Comstock. The theatrical part of the programme will be a prominent feature. Mme. Miza Hofmann, the celebrated Viennese actress, will give two piquant and amusing monologues in costume, and there will be a scene from "Much Ado About Nothing" by Mme. Xenophon Baltassi and F. F. Mackay, who have also been induced to render "An Evening Storm," a version of "The Silent System."

Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbach will make her first appearance in New-York as a public reader at Hardman Hall, Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The entertainment will be under the patronage of Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. A. N. Littlejohn, Mrs. Frederic Cromwell, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr., Mrs. N. W. T. Haskell, and others. The programme will be as follows: "A True Story," Mark Twain; "The Engagement," Alice Williams; "Wedding of Miss Nell Latine," George Baker; "A Rajput Nurse," Edwin Arnold; scenes from "King Henry V.," Shakespeare; "A Piece of Red Calico," Frank Stockton; "Une Marquise," Austin Dobson; "The Mayor-ess in the Pizza," William Morris; "The Two Runaways," H. S. Edwards.

Dr. Hans von Bülow will be heard in three more piano recitals at the Broadway Theatre on the afternoons of Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 3 o'clock. On Tuesday he will play compositions by Mozart, Brahms, Mendelssohn, Moscheles, Rubinstein, Chopin, and Liszt. On Thursday he will present a new Beethoven programme. On Friday he will play works by Bach, Handel, Mozart, Raff, Brahms, Schubert, Rheinberger, and Beethoven. These will be the last recitals but one of Dr. von Bülow. It is to be hoped that something can be done to give the public another opportunity to hear an orchestra under his direction.

Seats are now announced for sale by Mr. Daly for every performance of the three weeks which remain of his season, and the sale for Easter week, which closes the season, is already very large, a number of theatre parties having been arranged for that week. Orders for the last performances of the season are pouring into the box office rapidly and, as on former occasions, the seats for this event will be distributed according to the receipt of the orders. Following his usual custom, Mr. Daly will close his theatre on the night of Good Friday.

The sixth and final concert of the season of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society took place in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night. The programme, arranged wholly in accordance with requests from patrons of the concerts, was as follows: Bach's Suite, No. 3, in D; Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, and Wagner's "Huldigungs" march. Introduction to "Lohengrin," "Waldweben," from "Siegfried"; "Ride of the Valkyries," "Siegfried's Death," and "Kaiser March."

This week "Captain Swift" continues at the Madison-Square Theatre, "Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Broadway Theatre, "The Marquise" at the Lyceum Theatre, "Nadjy" at the Casino, "A Woman's Stratagem" at the Union-Square, "Samson and Dalilah" at Daly's, "A Midnight Bell" at the Bijou Theatre, "The County Fair" at the Twenty-third-Street Theatre, "The Old Homestead" at the Academy, "A Gold Mine" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, and "Jocelyn" at the Star Theatre.

An original farce called "A Wild Idea," written by Mrs. Charles A. Doremus and Miss Elisabeth Marbury, will be performed at the Lyceum Theatre next Thursday afternoon for the benefit of St. Peter's Church, Bay Shore, L. I. The cast will be made up of both amateur and professional actors. Bunkstone's old farce, "The Dead Shot" will be given on the same occasion, and between the pieces there will be music and a recitation by Miss Helen Barry.

In announcing the forthcoming production in Paris of "'Comme dans un miroir' par M. Phillips" *La République Française* says that Koning, the director of the Gymnase, was at one time in negotiation with "la tragédienne Sarah Bernhardt." It appears, desired to "create" the rôle of Lena Despard in France as well as in England, where she is known as Mrs. Bernard Beere and is scarcely accounted a "tragédienne."

At Tony Pastor's Theatre this week the entertainment will be given by Ross and Fenton, in burlesques of popular plays; Gilb Mr. James Reay, Canary and Dempsey, who, it appears, are Welsh; the National Four, eccentric musicians; the Tissots, Charles Seaman, Wood and Healey, Layman, the man with a thousand faces; James T. Kelly, and John Hart.

Aurélien Scholl asserts that the subject of "Bella Mamas," the comedy by Sardou and Deslandes, now current at the Gymnase in Paris, was taken from a novel written by him called "La Fille sont Sceurs"; but Raymond Deslandes says that he never saw the novel of heard of it.

There is no truth in the report that the run of "The Old Homestead" at the Academy will end this Summer. Mr. Thompson will take a vacation, but the performances of the popular play will be resumed early in the Fall and continued through the Winter. The attendance is as large as ever.

"L'Etrangère," by Dumas fils, will be revived at the Comédie Française during the exhibition, with Barretta and Brandes as the Duchesse de Septmonts and Mrs. Clarkson, the parts "created" by Croisette and Bernhardt, respectively.

Miss Coghlan has had a warm welcome at the Star Theatre. She had been absent from New-York long enough to make playgoers appreciate more than ever the charm of her personality and the earnest endeavor and skill of her acting.

Mr. Gillette's novel and ingenious comedy, "A Legal Wreck," will be presented at the Harlem Theatre Comique this week. Mr. Edgar Draw retains the principal part, Richard Mansfield's original character, and Miss Ada Lewis, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Ada Gilman, Miss Lillian Lewis, Miss Lillian Kingsbury, Miss Lillian Lee

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The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, with stationary temperature.

There is an interesting question in connection with the New-York Post Office. The New-York *Sun*, which is in a sense the organ of the Platt crowd, says that Mr. WANAMAKER was opposed to the appointment of VAN COTT, and urged that if anyone was to replace Mr. PEARSON it would at least be a business man of the same sort as Mr. FIELD in Philadelphia. He failed to convince the President, or rather he failed to persuade the President to act on his conviction, and VAN COTT was named. The question now is why Mr. WANAMAKER should be allowed to have his own way, which was the right way in Philadelphia, and Mr. HARRISON insist on having his way, which was the wrong way in New-York? If Mr. HARRISON cannot keep himself on a level with the man whom it was a distinct lowering of his avowed standard to select for his Cabinet, to what point may he be expected to sink in four years?

That the electrical subways are well adapted to accommodate cables for arc lighting is conclusively demonstrated by the test which has just been made by the United States Illuminating Company. Ten lights, supplied with illuminating power from the subways, have been burning for two nights in Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth streets, and they are the most brilliant of all in the vicinity. These lights are experimental, being the result of the demand of the United States Company to be allowed to "test" the subways before making preparations to occupy them permanently, and with the success of the experiment the last reasonable ground for a refusal to obey the law directing the burial of the wires vanishes. The subways have now been practically tested for every branch of electrical work for which they are designed. The telegraph, the telephone, the incandescent and the arc light have all been successfully operated through the underground system, and the board should now insist peremptorily on the speedy occupation of the conduits by the different companies, and the removal of the poles and wires from the streets already provided with underground accommodations. Incidentally, the experiment in Broadway has shown the feasibility of utilising the abandoned gas-lamp poles for the electric lights, and it may yet be found advisable to use them for this purpose. One good result that would flow from this would be the illumination of the names of the streets which are borne on these posts and which now can hardly be deciphered in streets where electricity has taken the place of gas.

The arrangement by which parcels of merchandise are sent to Mexico by mail works so successfully that there is likely to be an extension of that system of trade [illegible] to other countries on this continent. The method of collecting duties [illegible] is so convenient that [illegible] slight trouble or delay, and the result has been a doubled impetus to such trade as can be carried on through the mails. If that is an advantage, it could be greatly increased by having no duties to collect on these packages, and Mexico has long been ready for reciprocal trade. There is a drawback, which may be easily overcome, in the lack of facilities for remitting payments by mail. Mexico has no domestic money-order system, and we have established no international system with that country. This is a matter which ought to be arranged without much difficulty, but nothing would promote trade with Mexico or any other country like the removal of the barrier of customs duties where there is no good reason for maintaining it.

The *Railroad Gazette* has received in a private letter confirmation of the report that work has been stopped on the proposed extension of the railroad recently opened in China. The road is 88½ miles long, and the engineers in the field had located 45 miles of the extension when they were ordered to return to Tien-Tsin. While the warning of the Court astrologers that the recent fire in the palace at Pekin had been caused by the malign influence of the railroad appears to have served as a pretext for the interruption of work, the protests of thousands of boatmen and cartmen, who declared that the road would ruin their business, undoubtedly had some weight. It is feared that work may not be resumed for years. The introduction of railroads is favored by the Empress and the Seventh Prince, but the Seventh Prince is ill, and those who oppose the roads have their own way. There is danger that if the Seventh Prince should die the road now in use would be torn up. The officers of the railroad company have repeatedly been threatened with assassination, even in memorials sent to the Government. The influence of the progressive Viceroy, LI HUNG CHANG, by whose labors the Government was induced to permit the construction of the road, seems to have been overcome by those who cling to the old ways.

The return of the baseball players after their antipodean season suggests that professional ball players may yet find employment throughout the year. For more than ten years the Australian cricketers have occupied the Australian Winter in a series of games in England which have evidently been remunerative, and many English teams of cricketers have made the Australian tour during the English Winter. It is reported that the Australians have taken kindly to baseball, which may very possibly suit the more active and nervous transplanted Englishmen better than the scientific but slow and time-consuming pastime which does not lose its hold upon the Englishmen at home. It is not at all likely that the "League" and the "Association" can be transported bodily to Australia, but the experience of All America and Chicago may lead to the institution of globe trotting as the annual feature of baseball, and thus furnish a fresh stimulus to the players to take a rank high enough to justify their retention for the Winter baseball season.

The leaders of the League of Patriots, TURQUET, LAGUERRE, and LAISSANT of the Chamber of Deputies and NAQUET of the Senate, were acquitted in Paris yesterday of the charge of belonging to a secret society. It will be remembered that the Procureur, or Prosecuting Attorney, had refused to bring the case to trial on the ground that the Government had not sufficient evidence; he was removed, but his successor has only succeeded in showing the soundness of his predecessor's judgment. The result of the trial, which was before a Correctional Tribunal, or police court, adds to the mystery of M. BOULANGER's flight, since it shows that he could not have had much to fear from standing a trial.

MR. HARRISON'S SURRENDER.

The correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, on Friday, was permitted to send his card to Mr. HARRISON, (by the grace of Gov. HILL, President of the United States,) on which was written this inquiry: "Mr. President, are you willing to make any statement of reasons why Mr. PEARSON was not reappointed at New-York?" The correspondent says: "The messenger returned with the statement that he presented the card to the President, and he said he did not think any statement was necessary." "Postmaster-General WANAMAKER," adds the correspondent, "was more communicative. In answer to the same question put to the President, he said: 'There was no reason.'" Both answers are entirely correct. No statement is necessary from the President to tell what Mr. WANAMAKER confesses—"There was no reason." That is to say, there was no reason that ought to have weighed for a moment with either Mr. HARRISON or Mr. WANAMAKER, none that an honest man in the President's place could truthfully avow without confessing that he had broken his pledges and done an act condemned by his own public standard for the conduct of his office.

When Mr. HARRISON was nominated for President, it was on a platform accepted without reserve by him, in which it was declared that "the spirit and purpose of the [reform] law should be observed in all Executive appointments," "to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided." In his letter accepting the nomination and the platform, Mr. HARRISON said: "In appointments to every grade and department fitness and *not* party service should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interests of the public service should suggest removals from office." It is with some sense of humiliation that we place these explicit and binding pledges of Mr. HARRISON and his party side by side with the announcement of the replacement of Mr. PEARSON by Mr. VAN COTT. The proof that the promises of the President of the United States are mere "syrupses to catch woodcock whilst" think the words [illegible] is [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] duties of the veterans in April [illegible] and the men who believed them treated with contempt is not a pleasant thing to record. But the facts are there, and no one who knows them can fail to understand their meaning or can deny the condemnation they convey to the President.

The New-York Post Office is the largest business establishment, affecting the greatest number of people, under the Government of the United States. It delivers and collects every year a number of letters, papers, &c., six times as numerous as the entire population of the Union. It handles in each year over $85,000,000 in money-order business, while its own receipts are over $5,000,000, and the net revenue to the Government is $3,250,000. Over this establishment for the past eight years there has been a Postmaster trained since boyhood in the service, a man of unsullied purity of character, of remarkable energy, intelligence, and sagacity, whose reputation and that of his office for skill and efficiency are not confined to this country. For reappointment to his post he presented precisely what Mr. HARRISON says "should be the essential and discriminating test," namely, "fitness and *not* party service." He offered in as high degree as any man in the public service what Mr. HARRISON says "should be the only sure tenure of office," "fidelity and efficiency." "The interests of the public service," which alone, Mr. HARRISON says, should "suggest removals," demanded imperatively his retention. He has been replaced by the appointment of a man without the slightest experience, whose only claim to the appointment is his "party service," who is utterly without sympathy with the "spirit and purpose of the law" for the reform of the civil service, who would laugh at the idea of any "danger to free institutions" in the "power of official patronage," who, in a word, represents nothing whatever but the spoils system in its baldest, most impudent, and most cynical form.

We have given to Mr. HARRISON all possible credit for a desire and intention to carry out his pledges. We have assumed that his delay in acceding to the demands of the politicians was due to his purpose to resist them and to keep his "covenant with the people," as an honest officer and a gentleman was bound to do. In this act we can find nothing to qualify the condemnation invited by his own promises. It is a base and cowardly surrender, not hastily made or in ignorance, but deliberately and with knowledge. It is a bad act inspired by bad motives, and will be so regarded by all who understand it.

ENLARGING THE CITY'S AREA.

The question of enlarging the area of the city of New-York by taking in the environs which are now or are sure in the future to become integral parts of the metropolis, whether included in the municipal boundaries or not, may strike many people as novel, but it has occupied the minds of some of our far-seeing citizens for a long time. It has been plain enough that New-York and Brooklyn have for years constituted, in fact, commercially, if not socially, a single community. While by far the greater part of its business has been carried on this side of the East River, the division in respect to residence has been more nearly equal. Very many of those whose homes are in Brooklyn have their daily occupation and their business interests in New-York, and so far as the general affairs of life are concerned, the division between them is purely imaginary. Many people live in Brooklyn simply because they can do so on a scale that meets their wishes more cheaply than in New-York. Their real preference would be to live on this side of the river, and even if what is now called Brooklyn were a part of New-York they would find a degree of satisfaction in that mere fact. What is true of Brooklyn in its relation to New-York is true in a less degree of Long Island City. In the gradual growth of the civic community which occupies the two sides of the East River, the spread of population now and in the future can take no note of boundaries, and if the union into a single municipality were to be effected, the boundaries might as well include all the area that is in effect occupied by the people whose interests have a common centre.

The question of the desirability or expediency of thus enlarging the borders of the metropolis and including within a single municipal area all that really belongs to it, except that which is necessarily excluded as within the jurisdiction of another State, is a very large one, involving many details in regard to taxation and practical administration. The question is so large that the people concerned cannot properly consider it and form intelligent opinions. They need to have it studied out for them and presented in its various aspects to their minds. Preliminary to any attempt to decide the question there must be some sort of an inquiry, a gathering of facts and information, a bringing together of the various considerations involved, a presenting of the arguments on both sides, and an indication in outline at least of how the scheme would be carried out and what its effect would be. For this reason we regard favorably the proposition to constitute a commission to inquire into the whole subject and report upon it. Whether the general idea impresses one favorably or not, it must be admitted that the matter has never been so fully presented as to justify positive opinions, and there should be a willingness to have it thoroughly considered and laid before the people whose interests would be affected.

A bill is pending in the Legislature which provides for a commission to make the preliminary inquiries into the "expediency of enlarging the area of the city of New-York." As its members would serve without pay and would be allowed only $5,000 for expenses, the whole of which would be paid by this city, we see no ground for opposing the measure. No reasonable person can object to receiving light on the subject and being enabled to form a rational opinion about it. The proposed commission would consist of thirteen persons, six of whom are named in the bill. These six include prominent citizens of New-York and Brooklyn who are understood to take a [illegible] interest in the enterprise, and Mr. GILBERT YEAR, who is in a sense an expert on the subject of the treatment of municipal areas. The seventh member would be the State Engineer and Surveyor, whose knowledge and judgment would be of great value. The other six would be named, respectively, by the Mayor of New-York, the Mayor of Brooklyn, and the Supervisors of the counties of Westchester, Queens, Kings, and Richmond. Thus the local interests and wishes of all those concerned would be fairly represented.

It strikes us as very desirable to have such a commission constituted to prosecute the inquiry suggested. There is something that attracts the imagination and appeals strongly to the sentiment of local pride in the idea of having the community that has grown up with such vigor on the imperial harbor that nature made as the gateway of this continent, organized into one teeming and expanding metropolis, which shall stand in its proper proportions among the cities of the earth. The Thames and the Seine are insignificant when compared with the arm of the sea which reaches from our outer bay into Long Island Sound, and the capitals that sit on either side of those streams, with centuries of history behind them, are pigmies compared to what the imagination may portray as seated about these waters a century hence. Struggling and struggling with the pulses of impeded growth as it is now, this young giant would hardly be second to Paris at the start, and in the full measure of its stature would overtop London. Why may not the lines and scope of its development be laid out very soon? We must not be carried away by sentiment or act without considering the problems and the consequences, but it is not too soon to set the right men at work studying these.

THE VALKYRIE'S CHALLENGE.

There now seems to be little doubt that Lord DUNRAVEN's challenge with the *Valkyrie* will be accepted by the New-York Club as the custodian of the *America's* Cup, and that this season will witness another series of contests for that trophy. It is true that formally the challenge is merely under consideration by a committee, but the general sentiment of our yachtsmen has been so strongly manifested in favor of acceptance that the committee will doubtless give expression to it, especially as there is nothing in the terms of the challenge or in the conduct of the challenger that is not entirely fair and sportsmanlike.

We have already pointed out the obvious objection to putting the trophy of the yachting championship at the mercy of a vessel which will still not be the champion yacht, whether it be English or American. It was this objection that induced the revision of the deed of gift so as in effect to provide that the cup should not be won by a vessel of a lower class than that to which the *Volunteer* and the *Thistle* belonged. It is scarcely to be expected that a yacht can be built on either side of the ocean of seventy feet on the water line which the *Volunteer* will not be able to beat after giving her all the time allowance that any fair rule would concede. Sailing on time allowance is notoriously unsatisfactory—as unsatisfactory as a handicap of any other kind. It is especially unsatisfactory, and, indeed, it is unreasonable, in a championship contest by which the receiver of the odds can claim the title and the trophy of the championship over the giver of them, whose superiority is nevertheless conceded by the very terms of the match. There are, indeed, dimensions beyond which a sailing vessel ceases to be properly a "yacht," and it is well enough that the racers should be limited to these dimensions, though, in fact, they are already in effect so limited. The natural limitation of the amount of canvas that can be handled in one sail would suffice to keep one-masted vessels to the size already attained in the *Volunteer* and the *Thistle*. A cutter with manageable sails that could beat the *Volunteer* by overpowering her would denote a positive advance in naval architecture, and undoubtedly ought to be eligible for the championship.

If the New-York Club chooses to disregard this objection to a contest between second-class yachts, there is no denying that such a contest would tend to stimulate the production of yachts more available than the cutters or sloops of the first class for the general purposes of yachting. A cutter as big as the *Thistle*, a sloop as big as the *Volunteer*, becomes, by her size and rig, a mere racing machine. Nobody would think of keeping her for any other purpose, so unwieldy and so costly is she by reason of the enormous crew required to handle her canvas. Even while the challenge of the *Valkyrie* is under consideration, it is announced that the *Mayflower* is about to be converted into a schooner. As such she will be a much more manageable, convenient, and comfortable craft for cruising than she has been as a sloop, besides being very much less expensive.

In fact the size of the *Valkyrie* is about the outside limit of a one-masted vessel that is to be anything but a racing machine. When the challenge of the *Genesta* was received, there was nothing afloat in our waters to meet her for the reason that no yachtsman had needed or found available a vessel of that class. The *Bedouin*, which is not far from the size of the *Valkyrie*, is as large as any owner has thought of building a yacht available for cruising. The result was that several "syndicates" were formed to build boats for which individuals had no use. The *Priscilla* and the *Puritan* were the products of this competition. There are several fast yachts of the same class as the *Valkyrie* already. Doubtless many more will be built in anticipation of her coming. There will be no occasion to call upon clubs or associations for a defender of the cup when a yacht of manageable dimensions is required. Moreover, the championship of this class is undetermined. If another *Thistle* had challenged, the challenge would have had little or no effect upon yacht building here. The *Volunteer* would, no doubt, have been called again into requisition, unless her owner had considered that he could improve upon her. The cup would have been thought quite safe, and there would have been no occasion for the building of [illegible] and [illegible] Yankee on the slender chance of their proving fleeter than the *Valkyrie*. Now, however, many yachtsmen who have ideas of their own will be able and anxious to embody them in sloops of seventy feet on the water line, and we shall doubtless have a considerable squadron of such sloops, the competition among which for the honor of defending the cup will make the yachting season very lively, even before the cup races are sailed.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The New-York Legislature has just given an adverse vote upon the subject of woman suffrage. The advocates of this reform still hold their meetings, and very large meetings, too, we believe. But the tone of ladies who wish to vote is very different nowadays from that they held twenty years ago. They still press their views with courage and pertinacity, but they are nothing like so aggressive or so scornful as formerly. Just after the success of the Union in the civil war abstractions and generalities were very much the fashion. The notion of universal suffrage naturally suggested woman suffrage. Generalities had also been victorious in the great struggle, and for this reason extreme and radical views were likely to meet with a certain superficial favor. This fact caused the ladies who believed in woman suffrage, to carry things with rather a high hand. They treated their opponents very supercilliously. The objector was not answered; he was snuffed out. The subject is nowadays discussed simply upon its practical merits.

The *a priori* considerations are almost all against the measure. The argument from the relations of the sexes throughout the animal creation is hostile. It seems hardly possible to gainsay the view of Prof. COPE, that the male, being free from the disabilities imposed by maternity, can acquire a greater mastery over his environment than the female, that his time will be less occupied, and that he can take a more active part in the struggle for existence. This opinion is flouted by a lady of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, in the current *Popular Science Monthly*. This lady contends that the lioness protects her young and supports them and herself at the same time; that the hen does the same; that women of the Kurdish Mountains kill bears; that the female exiles in Siberia undergo the long marches as well as the men; that in the pioneer days American women could shoot Indians almost as well as men; that the Scotch girls work while the men bask in the sun, and that women are very formidable in street riots. Now, although it is no doubt true that women can, if necessary, do things usually done by men, we doubt if they can do them quite as well as men can. It is no doubt true that women often work while men do not. For instance, the German peasant walks by the side of his sweetheart, who is carrying a heavy bundle upon her head, smoking a pipe and whispering in her ear, "You are so pretty." But is not the ultimate reason why these peasant women work while men play that the men have the power to compel the women to work? The Cheyenne lady's claim that women engaged in riot can throw brickbats seems rather novel, but is perhaps entitled to consideration.

But the argument from nature is against the change. The advent of sex into creation marks an important advance in the possibilities of progress. Variation is necessary to progress. The development of the male in the evolution of life was a great gain, because he is a constantly-recurring element of variation. The development of the sexes tended, of course, to specialization. The male became the fighter and the provider, and, from his greater muscular strength, the master of the two. Among human beings the male became the superior in power of reasoning and physical strength, the woman in the affections and in the æsthetical sense. Civilization tends to increase this specialization. Among barbarians the sexes resemble each other more nearly than among civilized races. Woman tends to be less and less the physical equal of man. Among the lower animals the physical superiority is sometimes on the female side. The females of birds of prey are larger than the males. The male spider is first a husband and then a meal for his wife. The male mosquito dies after having fulfilled his office; it is the female that lives on. All the biting is done by female mosquitoes.

It seems possible that the specialization of women to be observed in highly-civilized countries becomes more marked in a democratic country like our own than anywhere else. The male sex in this country seems to tend more and more to be practical, and the female sex to be æsthetic. Travelers often remark upon the superiority of our women in appearance and manners. It is said that the women lead the life of an upper class, while the men lead the life of a middle class. In Europe it is the reverse. You find some brilliant creature strutting about a club, wearing a plenitude of rings and watch chains, and otherwise highly ornamented—at least such was the fashion till within a few years; he takes you to dine with him, and introduces you to his mate, whom you discover to be a quiet little creature, the color of the ground and very unlike his brilliant self. But in this country the ornaments are worn by the other sex. Woman here seems likely to monopolize the graces and the elegances. The men threaten to be exclusively practical. These indications seem to suggest that the tendency of things is against the consummation which the advocates of woman suffrage look for.

Argument upon the subject of woman suffrage is necessarily *a priori*, since there has been scarcely any experiment. It has been said that women will either vote as their husbands, fathers, and brothers wish, or that they will not. If they do so vote, the suffrage is merely doubled. If they do not, it is hardly conceivable that domestic harmony will not suffer. The testimony from Wyoming upon this point is not very clear. Prof. COPE says: "In Wyoming men lead up wagons with their women to drive them to the polls to vote their own ticket, as I have had the opportunity of seeing in that Territory." The Cheyenne lady [illegible] [illegible] of a woman being compelled by force to vote as her husband wished—not a very conclusive statement. The view of the average man regarding the whole subject is that he cannot understand why women want more important work than they already have; to him it is incomprehensible that they should want a greater field of influence than is to be found in the education of children.

CHRISTIAN PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

Japan is in a special sense an American mission field. Of the twenty-six Protestant missionary societies which are laboring in that field twenty are American, including two Canada societies. It was the American churches which first took advantage of the opening of the island empire to commerce, civilization, and Christianity, and it seems as though they have felt that the work of converting that great Western nation has been committed chiefly to them.

The first missions in Japan were begun just thirty years ago. Missionaries of three American churches—the Presbyterian, the Reformed, (Dutch,) and the Protestant Episcopal—arrived in that country in 1859, and those of the American Baptist Union in the following year. These four churches carried on their missionary work there—and it seemed to be not very encouraging work—without help until 1869, when the American Board and the Church Missionary Society of England sent representatives to join them. Since then other societies have entered the field one after another, nine having joined the list since 1880. It is noteworthy that the last denomination in this country to send its missionary to Japan was the Unitarian. The Unitarian missionary went out in 1887, just two years after the Society of Friends, orthodox, had sent their first missionaries.

The European societies have been slow to appreciate the claims and promises of Japan as a mission field. They have strong missions in China, and particularly in India and elsewhere; but they have left Japan for the most part to America. Only one Continental society—a German Swiss—has a mission in Japan, and that was begun so recently as 1885. The Scotch Presbyterians, the English Baptists, and three Church of England societies have missionaries in Japan; but of the 443 missionaries laboring in Japan at the close of 1888 no fewer than 386 were from the United States and Canada. It is most remarkable, by the way, that the number of missionaries in Japan in 1888 indicates an increase of 90 for the year.

The American plan of gathering and reporting statistics enables those who are interested to ascertain what encouragement the missionaries have in Japan. The items of the table prepared by the Rev. H. LOOMIS, who is the agent in Japan, we believe, of the American Bible Society, are quite full, showing for each society the number of missionaries, married and single; of stations and outstations, of organized churches, of churches wholly self-supporting and partially self-supporting, of converts baptized during the year and children baptized, of members received, dismissed, excluded, and who have died; of schools and scholars, of native ministers and helpers, of hospitals and patients, and, finally, of contributions. From this table we learn that there are 249 organized churches, of which 92 are wholly and 157 partially self-supporting, an increase of 28; 25,514 members, a gain of 5,785; 9,698 scholars in day and boarding schools, a gain of 2,553; 287 theological students, and 142 native ministers. The increase of theological students was 71 and of native ministers 40. The growth of hospital practice may be inferred from the fact that the number of patients increased from 3,334 in 1887 to 17,279 in 1888. The contributions of native Christians for all purposes were 64,455 yen, an increase for the year of 22,883 yen.

These gains, it will be remembered, are for a single year. They are remarkable from any point of view, and indicate that the Japanese are rapidly turning to Christianity—not simply Christian civilization, but organic Christianity. Nearly 7,000 converts were baptized, and the net increase of members was nearly 6,000, or about 30 per cent., while the contributions of native Christians advanced more than 50 per cent. This latter fact is significant of the independence of the Japanese Christians.

Indeed, independence is a marked characteristic of Japanese Christianity. The native Christians show a disposition to help themselves, think for themselves, and to have a church of their own. They are not impressed with the advantages of sectarianism. They do not care to perpetuate the divisions of Christianity, and they prefer not to choose among the theological systems which Europe and America have worked out, but to make their own creed and to form their own ecclesiastical system. They are by no means ungrateful to the churches which have sent them the Gospel, but they want a Japanese Church in Japan, not an American or European. The missionaries, far from discouraging this spirit of independence, assist in its development. They believe that the native Christians are fully competent to manage their own affairs, and their policy for the most part has been to encourage the infant churches to rely upon themselves and to look forward to the day when there shall be an independent native church.

The nucleus of such a church already exists in what is called the United Church of Christ in Japan. The converts of seven societies, all Presbyterian in creed and system, have united to form this body, which has its ministry, Eldership, and judicatories, and is virtually independent. This body has 61 regularly organized churches, of which 28 are self-supporting, and 8,690 members. If the Congregational churches which the American Board has established join this organization, as they are likely to do, the question being now before them for decision, two-thirds of all the native Protestant Christians in Japan will be under one name, creed, and government. The work of the American Board has been wonderfully successful. Of its 45 churches all but 5 are wholly self-supporting. Their 45 churches have 7,000 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] amounted to 21,000 yen, nearly half of all that was raised in Japan. If the negotiations for union are completed, the United Church will have 106 churches and 15,783 members. There is also a movement looking to the union of the churches which have been organized by the five Methodist societies. The prospect is that these and other churches will in time become a part of the United Church of Christ in Japan.

Besides these Protestant forces in Japan, the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches have strong missions there. The Russian Church reported for 1887 one Bishop, 19 priests, (of whom only 1 was foreign,) 215 congregations, and 15,542 communicants; while the Roman Catholics had, in the same year, 3 Bishops, 76 priests, (of whom only 8 were native,) and 108,912 communicants. Adding these figures to those for the Protestant Missions, we have as a result 601 churches and 150,000 communicants as the numerical strength of Christianity in Japan. It must be admitted that this is an encouraging exhibit. Remembering how the old religions of Japan are losing their hold upon that remarkably progressive nation and how fresh and aggressive a force Christianity is, it does not seem strange that many of the more astute of the Japanese should feel that Japan will soon be a Christian nation.

The regulations for the detail of officers as military instructors in institutions of learning, under the amended act of Congress, ought to insure a proper distribution of them and without detriment to the regular service. The number of active officers that can be employed in this duty is now increased to sixty, fifty of them being from the army and ten from the navy. The rule that in general Captains of companies shall not be eligible for it, nor officers who have only recently completed a tour of detached service, is clearly judicious; and so is the rule that no detail shall be made which will leave a company without two officers. The system of details for military instruction is based on a good idea, that of giving some knowledge of the art of war and some military training to schools and colleges in various parts of the country. More care is now exercised than was at first customary to see that the institutions applying for such instructors have a sufficient number of boys and young men to justify the detail. So long as the detachment of these instructors does not interfere with the regular work and needs of the service, it certainly provides popular military education by the Government in a very simple and inexpensive way.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

It would be an interesting experiment for women if some of them would keep an account of time just for one week as they would keep a cash account. Perhaps they would be astonished to find how easily time, like money, is frittered away. Surely there are just as many hours in the day as there were when your grandmother, my dear Mrs. B., brought up her family of seven children, doing all their sewing and mending, as well as a considerable portion of the housework, yet she found time for an occasional afternoon with a neighbor or friend, and for her correspondence, and didn't talk half as much about "not having any time" as you do.—*Boston Beacon.*

A physician was negotiating the other day for a horse, which was warranted sound, a good roadster, and everything that the heart of driver could desire. As a final precaution he inquired: "Is he afraid of anything on the road?" "Well, not much of anything," hesitated the owner. "He shies a little at anything high like the entrance to a cemetery." And the man did not realize that he had said the wrong thing till the doctor's quizzical expression took the wool from his wits. Well, we are all a bit afraid of the entrance to a cemetery, but, shy as we may, thither we tend.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

Senators and Ministers Plenipotentiary have many trials and tribulations and strange experiences. Minister to Spain T. W. Palmer has received a long letter from a young man in the East who desires to become private secretary to the Minister. Many reasons are given and the young man's qualifications fully dwelt upon. One of his reasons was as follows: "My object in desiring this position is principally to broaden my mental horizon and see more of God's handiwork than I can in one spot or country. I can get a typewriter that will write both English and Spanish."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Soon after the death of Mr. Corcoran his body servant began to look around for a place. Meeting a prominent official in the Department of Justice who had been an intimate friend of the philanthropist, the man asked for an appointment of some kind. The official, after some reflection, said: "I can only think of one vacancy just now in our department of government, that is the Chief-Justiceship." "Oh! Sir," replied the applicant, "I had not thought of that, but since you are so kind as to suggest it, please bear me in mind."—*Chicago America.*

The Richmond *Advocate* has received a funny letter from a fellow who owes for subscription. It reads: "Feb. 6, 1889. Rev. J. J. Lafferty. There is not any use of your writing to me any more for I am dead and have been dead ever since 15 day of April so I kant take the paper any more so dont write to me any more." This is a new way to beat a publisher out of his subscription. This fellow is indeed dead to honor, and he is a very dead head. He is still able to write a lie.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Star.*

A charming and thoroughly cosmopolitan woman, who came to Boston a year or two ago, tells the following suggestive incident: "I was introduced the other day to a native person who greeted me cordially and exclaimed: 'Ah, Mrs. Blank, I have seen you at church and in the street car often. You are from the South, are you not? I knew that you were not Bostonian because I noticed that you always smiled when you bowed.'"—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

Preston raises bright boys. The other day one of them asked his teacher, "How much brains has a hog in his head?" She replied, "Science has not determined that, Thomas." "Well, I have!" said the boy. "It would take a philosopher to tell that," responded the teacher, "but you may tell." "A hog's head full!" rejoined the pinning urchin. The teacher made Thomas stand out in the floor an hour and a half for levity.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

That is a pretty nice story, told first in the Hartford *Evening Post* and afterward by the *Sunday School Times*, about the father and the child. He took the boy of 5 to see "pole" and a "play" or tragedy, and with no success in interesting the lad. Finally, the little fellow said: "I'll tell you, papa; take me to Sunday school." Accordingly to church and Sunday school the whole family now go.—*Hartford Religious Herald.*

What shall be done unto the man or woman whom the nation delighteth to honor? In the Old World he receives some title or order or ribbon or cross, or, if the occasion require something more solid, a pension. In the United States, when the State desires to bestow a particularly delicate compliment on an eminent lady, it makes her Postmistress.—*Montreal Witness.*

A pupil in one of the Chicago public schools, the other day, wrote in his examination paper in answer to the question as to "where St. Louis is located": "On the River Nile in the north of England."—*Chicago Advance.*

The second period of the earth's existence, which is to end with the going out of the sun's light, will terminate in about thirteen million years. We speak of this matter in time so that our friends may get in their hay.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

The world is growing wiser and presumably better, but it is not either wise enough or good enough to pay a woman man's wages for doing a man's work.—*Rochester Democrat.*

"You weren't in the rain, Ike, you weren't now." "No, but I was here in time for the same price."—*Harper's Bazar.*

LAND AND WATER PARADES

MORE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

ADMIRAL PORTER ACCEPTS—CAPTAINS TO ROW THE PRESIDENT—FENDING PENNSYLVANIANS.

Admiral David D. Porter has accepted the office of Grand Marshal of the naval parade and review that is to be the distinguishing feature of the first day of the centennial celebration. His acceptance was communicated by mail yesterday to Col. Asa, Bird Gardiner and Capt. Henry Erben, who personally waited on him to extend the invitation of the committee. Admiral Porter will communicate at once with Secretary Tracy and seek to make the representation of the navy in the demonstration as complete as possible. He will have with him his staff, consisting of Rear Admiral Jouett, Chief of Staff, and five other officers, who will assist him in carrying out the programme.

The boat's crew that is to row President Harrison from the United States steamer Dispatch to the landing at the foot of Wall-street has been chosen. As with Presidents Washington a century ago, the crew consists of 13 members of the Marine Society of this city. As coxswain Capt. Ambrose Snow, President of the Marine Society, has been chosen, and as oarsmen Capts. G. D. S. Trask, James Barker, Morris R. Duer, Albert Spencer, George R. Dearborn, Benjamin F. Marsh, Stephen Whitman, Samuel Y. Fairchild, Richard Luce, George L. Norrie, William Urquhart, and William A. Ellis. As a special escort to the President Capts. Snow, Allen, Hilton, and Harding will accompany him on the trip.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Grand Marshal of the industrial and civic parade of May 1, has established headquarters at Room J, Fifth-Avenue Hotel, adjoining the rooms of the Centennial Sub-Committee on Army. Gen. Butterfield has designated Col. George F. Hopper as Secretary and Chief of Staff. The only Marshals of Division thus far chosen are James F. Wenman, who will have charge of the section composed of volunteer and exempt firemen's associations, and Gen. Carl Schurz, who is to direct the movements of the division of German-American societies, expected to number between fifteen and twenty thousand men. The appointment of a Marshal for the public school section, which is expected to constitute a striking feature of the civic parade, has been made by Gen. Alexander S. Webb and the Board of Education, and that of the fraternal bodies, consisting of Free and Accepted Masons and Knights Templar, to Grand Master Lawrence and Col. Ehlers.

Independent military organizations, with a strength of between four and five thousand officers and men, have applied to the Army Committee for permission to take part in the centennial celebration. They have been assigned a place in the industrial parade, and will follow the volunteer firemen's organizations, on Thursday, May 1. The position of Marshal of this division has been tendered by Col. Crager's committee to Col. Charles N. Manchester, late Chief of Staff of the Fourth Brigade, National Guard, of Brooklyn.

From forty-five to fifty companies and associations of volunteer and exempt firemen have named Marshal Wenman of their purpose to participate in the industrial parade. These organizations number from 50 to 500 men each, and are to be assigned the right of line in the procession.

The requisition of the State of Pennsylvania for quarters and subsistence for its National Guard has imposed an unexpected and extraordinary outlay upon the Army Committee. To meet this demand the committee has leased the new building, 155 and 157 East Twenty-third-street, near Lexington-avenue, at a rental for a day and a night of $1,000; to which expenditure is to be added a cost of 50 cents per meal for 3,000 men who will have two meals each on the average. Advices from the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania say that 5,000 troops from distant parts of the State will be sent forward so as to arrive in New-York on the afternoon of Monday, April 29. This force is to be fed and furnished with sleeping accommodations. On the morning of the day of the military parade, April 30, the remaining 3,000 officers and men will reach this city in time for breakfast. Immediately after the Presidential review the entire force is to take up the homeward journey, by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Gov. Beaver has nominated as a special aide to Major-Gen. Schofield, Grand Marshal of the centennial parade, Gen. Frank Reeder as a representative of the Keystone State.

Kentucky has at last joined the list of States to be represented in the military demonstrations, and will send the Louisville Legion, an infantry organization numbering 250 officers and men, and commanded by Col. John R. Castleton. The legion is to be quartered in Adelphi Hall, Seventh-avenue and Fiftieth-street, at the expense of the Army Committee.

Nearly all the 3,000 seats on the Madison-square stand at the Worth Monument have been taken. These seats will not be numbered, but the 11 rows of seats, which are to be constructed of plain deal boards and provided with backs, are to be divided into sections so as to prevent overcrowding. Places cost $3 each for either the military or industrial parades. Everybody is anxious to obtain places where the Presidential reviewing party can be seen. Written applications for places made to the Army Committee are filed in the order of their receipt, and tickets will be issued on the plan of first come first served. This rule will also obtain on the days of parade, early comers securing the most desirable positions on the stands. The delivery of tickets will begin at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, Room J, on Tuesday, April 16.

Among the features of the military parade will be the display of the celebrated "Eutaw flag" by the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C. Major Gilchrist, commanding the corps, furnishes the following history of this Revolutionary memento:

"Col. William Washington, in command of the Cavalry of South Carolina in the war of the Revolution, was engaged to wed Miss Elliott. On one occasion, when a lady at his fiancé he complained that he had no flag to fight under. She replied, 'I will furnish one,' and taking her scissors, Miss Elliott cut off the low end of one of the crimson silk damask window curtains, fringed it, and, handing it to him, said, 'There is your banner.' That flag waved in the battles of Cowpens and Eutaw, and was known during the war as 'Tarleton's Terror.' It bears the marks of bullets and sabre slashes, but, more fatal to its preservation has been the tooth of time. . . .

"The Washington Light Infantry were selected by Mrs. Washington to be the custodian of her husband's flag. For 70 years they have guarded it as a sacred relic. Time and again it has been darned with care by woman's loving fingers, and it is now under it fit for use and display, a new piece of wide brocade silk, as near like the original as could be procured, has been quilted on one side. So valuable is the flag considered by its custodians that it is inclosed in a tin box and kept safely locked in the safe deposit vault. By constitutional provision the commandant of the corps is made its special guardian. When taken from the safe deposit vault it is guarded by a detail of honor under command of a commissioned officer, and is paraded under only on the anniversary of the corps, Feb. 22."

All Irish-American and Catholic societies proposing to take part in the civic parade during the centennial celebration are requested to send delegates to a meeting to be held in the Cathedral school house, East Fiftieth-street, next Saturday evening. All delegates are particularly requested to state the number of men who will parade with their respective societies, so that ample arrangements for their accommodation in line may be made.

Arrangements were made yesterday with regard to the decoration of the Sub-Treasury Building, where some of the most important exercises will be held. The decorations, it has been decided, shall be not only on a most elaborate scale, but shall also present features in decorative art never before seen in this country.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MILITIA.

ALBANY, April 6.—General orders No. 14, issued from general headquarters to-day, relates to the big parade of April 30, being detailed instructions for the "guidance and observance of all concerned." The order provides:

First—Full dress uniforms will be worn, unless by reason of cold or inclement weather it is deemed desirable to wear overcoats, in which case orders to that effect will be sent to the brigade and regimental headquarters. Officers and men will report to and to the headquarters of the Third and Fourth Brigades early on the morning of the 30th inst. With overcoats, as well as with dress uniforms, black trousers will be worn. All officers (except mounted officers) and all enlisted men will wear the white canvas leggins recently issued.

Second—Each regiment and battalion will be directed to march to the appointed place in double rank, of 20 files front, exclusive of the guides.

Third—Commanding officers will permit no one to parade with their commands except officers commissioned or regularly enlisted therein, or who may be assigned or detailed thereto. Recruits and men not well instructed, will not be permitted to accompany their commands.

Fourth—The separate Company Separate Company will be attached, for the parade, to the Forty-seventh Regiment.

Fifth—The separate companies of the Third Brigade will be formed into three provisional regiments of 10 companies each, as follows:

The First Provisional Regiment will consist of the Fourth, Fifth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Separate Companies.

The Second Provisional Regiment will consist of the Third, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-second Separate Companies.

The Third, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-second Separate Companies.

Seventh—The following officers are assigned to the command of the provisional regiments:

Lieut.-Col. William J. Harding, Thirteenth Regiment, to the command of the First.

Col. Alexander S. Bacon, Provisional, to the command of the Second.

Lieut.-Col. James A. Donnison, Seventy-first Regiment, to the command of the Third.

Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., Sixty-ninth Regiment, to the command of the Fourth.

The officers named will, without delay, report by mail to their respective brigade commanders; select to assist them such qualified officers as they may deem necessary, and submit their selections for the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

Eighth—The Second Provisional Regiment will be encamped at Albany the forenoon of the 29th inst., and will, with the First Battalion, take the steamer Grand Republic for New-York City. The quarters of this portion of the Third Brigade will be on the boat, which will be considered a military post while thus occupied, commanded by Col. Bacon, subject to the orders of the brigade commander. The steamer will be required to land at New-York City at the foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.

Ninth—The First and Third Provisional Regiments, the Sixth Battery, and the headquarters of the Third Brigade will proceed to New-York City by rail, so as to arrive there and at the armory of the Twenty-third Regiment, Sixty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, about noon of the 29th inst. Brig.-Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Jr., will be in command and will cause this portion of his brigade to march on the morning of the 30th inst. aboard the Grand Republic preparatory to starting with his entire command for the point of rendezvous for the parade.

Tenth—The Fourth Brigade will be transported to New-York City by rail so as to arrive there about noon of the 29th inst. Its quarters will be at Madison-Square Garden, which, while occupied by the troops, will be considered a military post, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Doyle.

Eleventh—The commanding officers of regiments, battalions, separate companies, and batteries of the Third and Fourth Brigades will at once report to their respective brigade commanders for instructions as regards their transportation to New-York City, and the brigade commanders will take care that such commanding officers receive definite and full instructions as regards hours, days, trains, and boats to be taken by them for New-York and the return to their respective stations.

Twelfth—The troops of the Third and Fourth Brigades will carry with them knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens; the absolutely necessary change of underclothing, the necessary toilet articles, and the full-dress coat and fatigue cap will be packed in the knapsack, overcoat on top. On the journey fatigue coats will be worn.

Thirteenth—Transportation and rations will be allowed for one servant for each company and battery, and for such servants for each battalion, regimental, and brigade headquarters, but no other person or persons whatever shall be allowed, under any circumstances, to travel with the troops on trains or boats except the proper train and boat officers and employes.

Fourteenth—Before leaving his proper station, also before the formation of the line on the 30th inst., and, immediately after returning to his station, each company and battery commander will have the roll of his command called, and pay will be allowed only to those present at these roll calls.

Pay will be allowed to the troops of the First and Second Brigades for one day: to those of the Third Brigade, except the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth Separate Companies, for two days; to those of the Fourth Brigade and the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-ninth Separate Companies, three days.

Fifteenth—The management of the transportation provided, and the whole charge of the subsistence of their troops, is left to the respective brigade commanders, who will see that the troops of their command are promptly returned to their respective stations as soon after the close of the parade as possible.

Sixteenth—The Chief of Ordnance, as acting Quartermaster-General, will, on the arrival of the troops, cause to be turned over to their respective commanding officers, at Madison-Square Garden, 2,000 mattresses and blankets; at the armory of the Twenty-third Regiment, 1,000 mattresses and blankets.

He will also turn over to the commanding officer on board the steamer Grand Republic 1,300 mattresses and blankets.

He will also turn over the necessary colors, guidons, and markers' flags to the commanding officers of the provisional regiments, as follows: To the commanding officers of the First and Third Provisional Regiments, at the Armory of the Twelfth Regiment; to the commanding officer of the Second Provisional Regiment, on board the Grand Republic; to the commanding officer of the Fourth Provisional Regiment, at the Madison-Square Garden.

As soon as the necessity for the use of these articles ceases to exist the commanding officers will cause them to be returned to the Chief of Ordnance, who will have officers of his department on hand to receive them: those on board the Grand Republic will be received on its return from Albany.

Seventeenth—Orders will be issued in the hour when and the place where the brigades will report on the 30th inst. will be issued as soon as the programme of the day shall be received from the committee in charge of the celebration.

Eighteenth.—Commanding officers of brigades will be held responsible for the proper execution of this order and for the maintenance of good order and discipline while their respective commands are en route to and in New-York City and returning to their proper stations. All officers will be required to remain with their commands from the time of leaving until they are dismissed at their respective stations.

Nineteenth.—Commanding officers of brigades, regiments, battalions, separate companies, and batteries will render to these headquarters duplicate copies of orders and instructions issued by them in regard to movement, transportation, and subsistence of their respective commands not later than the 25th inst.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Major-General and Adjutant-General.

AN APRIL SNOWSTORM.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A heavy snow and rain storm has prevailed here since early this morning. The rain, which began falling some time before daylight, at about 9 o'clock changed to snow, and from that hour until after dark tonight the air was dense with great flakes, driven before a strong north wind, but the weather being mild it melted as it fell.

Several times during the day heavy peals of thunder were heard and stray sparks of lightning frequently darted across the switch boards in the telegraph offices. The telephone and fire alarm wires throughout the city are more or less demoralized, and telegraphic communication with the South and West is wholly cut off.

FITTSBURG, April 6.—The heaviest snow storm of the season is prevailing in this section. It began about 10 o'clock last night and has been snowing ever since. The snowfall is about eight inches up to 10 o'clock this morning, but in the mountains the railroad men report from eighteen inches to two feet. Trains are all behind time, but no accidents have been reported. The storm seems to be confined to the western part of the State.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., April 6.—Snow has been falling here all day, and is now fully a foot deep on the South Mountain, 10 miles west of this place. The thermometer is down to the freezing point.

CHARLESTON, West Va., April 6.—A snowstorm prevailed here last night and to-day. Heavy snow is reported from the mountains.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 6.—A heavy snowstorm is prevailing here, accompanied by thunder and lightning. It promises to be the deepest of the Winter.

NYACK ROWING ASSOCIATION.

NYACK, April 6.—The Nyack Rowing Association, at its annual meeting Thursday evening, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Charles A. Chapman, President of the Nyack National Bank; Vice-President—Arthur C. Tucker; Treasurer—John J. Jackman; Recording Secretary—Harrie G. Newson; Corresponding and Financial Secretary—A. B. Cruickshank; Captain—Julian C. Davidson; Lieutenant—William J. Randolph; Coxswain—George L. Chapman; Trustees—Alexander Pollock, Arthur C. Tucker, William B. Conrad, Col. Richard Vose, Clarence Lexow, Andrew H. Jackman.

An increasing interest is shown in the affairs of the rowing club by its members, and the coming Summer promises to be one of the most successful in the history of the organization.

"A LIVING TESTIMONIAL."

BROOKLYN, Jan. 23, 1888.

Messrs. Riker Son:

I am a living testimonial to the efficacy of your "Compound Sarsaparilla" as a liver medicine, tonic, and regenerator. I have been troubled for years with liver complaint, but three bottles of your Sarsaparilla have completely cured me. I have never felt better in my life. Although a poor man, a million dollars could not give me what your medicine has—health and strength. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM E. BUTE.

508 Waverly-avenue, Brooklyn, L. I.
—*Exchange.*

THE FAILURE OF DOWNS & FINCH.

CHICAGO, April 6.—In the attachment suit of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of New-York for $90,000 against Downs & Finch, the New-York shirt manufacturers who failed Friday, the Sheriff of Cook County summoned as garnishees Marshall, Field & Co., James H. Walker & Co., Cerson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and other customers in this city of the insolvent firm. Very little, however, will be received on these garnishments, as Mr. Finch, one of the members of the firm, was in Chicago last week and collected nearly all money due. Not more than two or three thousand dollars is believed was outstanding in Chicago when the firm made its assignment Friday.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 6.—The contracts for the completion of Elkwood Park were awarded here last night. The work to be done includes the erection of a grand stand and the construction of a three-quarter mile trotting track. The cost of the two will reach $25,000. Col. C. V. B. Wilson received the contract for the grand stand, and Thomas L. Wortley that for the track. Both are from plans and specifications prepared by Col. Wilson. The work will be completed by June 25.

THE ACADEMY PAINTINGS.

The prominence given to Thomas Hovenden's picture, "In the Hands of the Enemy," testifies to the belief of the Hanging Committee that it is one of the most interesting of the sixty-fourth annual exhibition. So it is. It has a value in its sentiment which is also peculiarly appropriate to the month in which we celebrate the close of the Presidential century. A rebel wounded ex-Confederate is leaning back in an armchair, tended by a family of Unionists and by a wounded man in Federal uniform. The latter looks after his bandaged leg; the father of the family leans over him; the mother bends eagerly forward from her chair on the right, and the daughter is equally urgent with her services. This group of five persons is reinforced by a couple of disabled soldiers playing chess at a table on the extreme left, one of whom bends his head round in a very natural way to see what a face is being made over his reconstructed foe. The chair on which the old woman sits, her gown and hair, the rough blue and gray uniforms of the sick men showing signs of hard usage, are capitally rendered. The faces are types so life without being particularly typical of any recognized variety of Americans. There is a good deal of naturalness in the poses and gestures of the actors in this idyl of piping times of peace.

One cannot, however, find a very high level of art in this scene, though it seems to have escaped it by a hair's breadth. Its appeal to fraternity between South and North is not only obvious but strong, and yet neither in its technical qualities nor in its imaginativeness does it bear the stamp of great work. It would make a good illustration for a weekly and without question the artist is right to secure it by a copyright; for it has every element of popularity. But some people are cruel enough to demand more than that before they surrender to the claim that "In the Hands of the Enemy" is a great painting.

Over the way, in this same South Gallery, is another recollection of the civil war—"On Dangerous Ground," by Gilbert Gaul, N. A. The extreme care that some of the men are taking to keep out of the range of the bullets will strike old soldiers as particularly good, while the artist has also shown the other kind, who rush too far into the open. The crouching movement of the officer is excellent. Mr. Gaul has chosen strong types of American soldiers, and if his coloring is still somewhat wide of sunlight in the open fields, it is much improved. Though not so large or complete a picture as he has shown before, it is in some respects the best.

With "A Flag of Truce" a third artist, Mr. Julian Scott, who is addicted to war scenes, gives us neither strong movement nor typical actors nor imaginative work, but weak drawing and no story worth the telling. "The Soldier's Return," by Charles K. Harris, is a queer little picture representing the traditional bold soldier boy approaching the homestead only to find that nothing remains but a ruined chimney.

"The Potter," by George de Forest Brush, is one of those pictures the bad drawing in which would be excused if the subject was new. While Mr. Brush was bursting upon us with his Apaches, his Sioux, his Lizzes, and his Mexican mound builders there were too much pleased at his boldness in telling the Indian tale again with a new rendering to growl much. But familiarity breeds contempt and contempt a critical frame of mind. Some years ago he broke his model's foreshortened leg into the ordinary condition of such objects when depicted in oils. Mr. Brush paints like Catlin of old, as if it were necessary to turn out so many a week to illustrate a volume of travels among the redskins. We do not ask of him good flesh tones, he may paint them more in the theory than Gérôme, but we can ask better drawing than he has given us of late.

Mr. Siddons Mowbray is another who has backslid instead of marching forward to better fields. He becomes sweeter and prettier in work without gaining power. His new picture, his brush work falls off from his earlier standard. "Arcadia" is full of simpering maids in gowns that are neither Oriental nor Parisian, nor classical. "The Calenders" of the Arabian Nights have fans all alike and their "lady friends" are expressionless dolls, and both the same is true of Mr. J. H. Witt. His women have simpering faces and his coloring tends to sickly pinks. These artists seem to have before them as the ideal audience for whom to paint a selection from the Misthereux pupils of the training schools for girls.

Roguish are the faces of boys in swimming—"Amphibians," by James G. Tyler; fine is the movement in clouds and water grass in "High Wind and Tide," by Joseph Lauber, and well drawn are the figures of young girls in fancy dresses in Miss Harriet Lumis's "The Improvisatore." by I. W. Van Schaick. One model, to be sure, has served for the boy as well as the girls in this scene. These pictures are in the corridor, where the committee has hung the best of the lot. Over near the spectator John S. Sargent's "Portrait" of a little girl seated on a red sofa. It has charming work on sofa, white-starched and ironed frock, and ruddy cheeks, but it ought to be at four or five times the distance at which it can now be seen. Though not by any means the best work we have seen from this clever hand, it has excellent points.

Children, in fact, fare best in the work at the Academy this year. Mr. Warner's bust of a baby is a charming thing, but even better is Mr. Edward Potter's recumbent lion, with a little faun at whose ivy wreath, as he lies asleep on his back, a rabbit nibbles. Faun, figure, rabbit, expression of sleep—all are delightful. We have in Mr. Potter a sculptor whom it is delightful to welcome with such a tender yet humorous statuette.

ANOTHER RECEPTION TO GEN. TRACY.

Once more was Secretary B. F. Tracy, of the Navy Department the guest of a Brooklyn club last evening. This time it was at the Brooklyn Club, Clinton-street, corner of Pierrepont, that the new Cabinet officer was greeted by his fellow-townsmen and other friends. Gen. Tracy arrived at the club about 9 o'clock and was at once ushered into the main reception room, which very much resembled a bower of beautiful masses of flowers and the air was redolent with the sweetest odors. While Conterno's orchestra discoursed music the guests shook hands with Gen. Tracy, who stood with President Silliman at one end of the room.

Prominent among those who were present were Secretary John W. Noble of the Department of the Interior, Chauncey M. Depew, Commodore G. Walker, Gen. T. S. Mason, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. McLellan, Col. Andrew D. Baird, Gen. I. S. Catlin, Thomas G. Shearman, Judge M. L. Towns, Josiah P. Howell, D. G. Rollins, Assistant Corporation Counsel Gilbert, Surrogate Ransom, William N. Dykman, Cornelius N. Bliss, J. Pierp. Judge, William Barnes, Bernard Peters, E. G. Blackford, J. S. T. Stranahan, J. Roger Maxwell, William B. Davenport, William C. DeWitt, Hiram W. Hunt, W. W. Goodrich, Capt. Ambrose Snow, Judge Pratt, Congressman Perry Belmont, Judge Henry A. Moore, and Judge Benedict.

LACROSSE PLAYERS IN COUNCIL.

Delegates from the various clubs composing the Eastern Association of Amateur Lacrosse Players attended the annual meeting at the Astor House last night. The rules were subjected to slight revision. The goalkeeper was allowed to stand inside the play when an attack is made upon the goal, and the referee was given additional power as to ruling men off the field for rough playing. The season will begin May 15 and end Oct. 15. No regular schedule of dates for games will be arranged, as all contests will be upon challenge. The challenged club must play within three weeks after the receipt of the challenge.

Officers were elected as follows: President—Henry G. Pennyman of the Druid Club, Baltimore; Secretary and Treasurer—J. C. Ferguson, Staten Island Athletic Club; Executive Committee—J. R. Flannery, Brooklyn; C. T. Powell, Maple Leaf Club, Philadelphia, and Edward Merritt, Staten Island Athletic Club.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Fitch, who live in a pretty little cottage on the old Westport road, at Norwalk, Conn., celebrated their golden wedding or fiftieth anniversary of their marriage yesterday, and a large number of their relations and friends were present to assist in a proper observance of the event.

The Post Office at Randolph, Ala., was robbed Thursday night. Burglars blew open the safe and took $55 in money and $86 worth of stamps, besides $150 belonging to Dr. J. W. Brand, Postmaster.

Henry Frauenfelder, a wealthy farmer, residing near Harrisburg, Penn., committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself to a girder in his barn. He was 59 years of age, and worth, in real estate, at least $70,000.

Mrs. Mary A. McLean of Poughkeepsie yesterday obtained a divorce from her husband, who is the proprietor of a large brickyard.

Mollvaine & Sons of Reading, Penn., will resume operations in their rolling mill Monday.

Here is a notable hall clock—an astronomical one of most elaborate mechanism, showing all planetary movements. The main dial carries five hands, the supplemental dials have a dozen more, and one portion of the works requires winding only once in 23 years. This clock is in a genuine Chippendale case; it formerly belonged to the British Ambassador at Vienna, and it can be traced back 175 years. Yonder are Dutch calendar and astronomical clocks of varying intricacy, some of them with moving "landscapes" and figures; others have inlaid cases, others put their beauty entirely into the dials, a large variety will Wanderlandt admire, and one pushes the chiming into tunes. Here is a mantel clock, not too large for any parlor, a marvel of delicate relief carving in brass, finished in the quaintest and most rare manner, glittering in gorgeous splendor of the French court back to about the beginning of this century. Nearly everything in the Amsterdam style, with strong relief, and the general impression is one of massiveness, particularly rich. There is enough in the situation to justify the expectation that, with some fortunate buyer available, the piece of rare clocks will go higher this coming week.

BULKHEAD AND RAILWAY.

A PROJECT TO GIVE PROTECTION TO WEST PROPERTY AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 6.—A project is on hand for the construction, entirely by private enterprise, though under municipal sanction, of a solid and continuous bulkhead from West End to the great iron pier. The cost of the work will be about $560,000, the bulk of which will be raised by the sale of stock, as it is expected that owners of property will willingly aid in the enterprise.

The projectors are confident of their ability to render the undertaking self-supporting. They propose to run an electrical railway along the fronts of the bluff, but sunk below its surface, between the West End and the pier. It is thought that the income from this source at 5 cents from each passenger would more than suffice to maintain the bulkhead. The railway will be constructed on the same plan as the Marine Railway at Coney Island.

The plan is favored by Mayor Brown and Commissioner R. Percy Dobbins. Something, they say, must be done immediately for the preservation of Ocean-avenue, the main artery of public travel. A delay of a few weeks may cost the town thousands of dollars. The contract has been asked for by one of the biggest street railway companies in the country, to which it will probably be given.

THE TROOPS TO BE COUNTED.

Adjt.-Gen. Porter has prepared his order for the inspection and muster of the separate troops of infantry throughout the State. The places and dates for the ceremony are as follows: Thirty-third Separate Company, Walton, Monday, May 6; Twenty-sixth Separate Company, Elmira, Tuesday, May 7; First Separate Company, Penn Yan, and Thirtieth Separate Company, Elmira, Wednesday, May 8; Twentieth Separate Company, Binghamton, Thursday, May 9; Third Separate Company, Oneonta, Monday, May 12; Seventh Separate Company, Cohoes, and Twenty-second Separate Company, Saratoga Springs, Tuesday, May 14; Thirty-second Separate Company, Hoosick Falls, Wednesday, May 15; Nineteenth Separate Company, Poughkeepsie, Thursday, May 16; Fourth Separate Company, Yonkers, Friday, May 17; Eighth Separate Company, Rochester, Monday, May 20; Thirty-second Separate Company, Niagara Falls, and Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo, Tuesday, May 21; Thirteenth Separate Company, Jamestown, Wednesday, May 22; Forty-third Separate Company, Dunkirk, Thursday, May 23; Sixty-fifth Regiment, Buffalo, Friday, May 24; Thirty-fourth Separate Company, Geneva, and Second Separate Company, Auburn, Tuesday, May 28; Eleventh Separate Company, Mount Vernon, Thursday, May 30; Thirty-ninth Separate Company, Watertown, Tuesday, June 11; Thirty-fifth Separate Company, Ogdensburg, Wednesday, June 12, and Twenty-seventh Separate Company, Malone, Thursday, June 13. The troops will parade in full-dress uniform, with fatigue uniforms in their knapsacks and overcoats rolled.

STOLEN DRY GOODS RECOVERED.

A raid was made by the Gravesend police Thursday on a saloon at Coney Island, near Norton's Point, kept by Mrs. Kate Leary, where about two-thirds of a lot of valuable dry goods recently stolen by Joseph Connolly, a truck driver, were found. These goods were in cases and were the property of Mackintosh, Green & Co., of 59 Leonard-street. They had been given to Connolly to deliver to various places in this city, but instead of doing so disappeared, but the latter was found a few days ago abandoned on the Boulevard, not far from Brighton Beach, Coney Island. When the saloon was raided the goods were found packed away under the bed in Mrs. Leary's room. The woman and two men found in the place were arrested.

From information obtained from William Plant, Connolly's associate, Felix Donohue of 558 West Thirty-seventh-street, was arrested and brought before Justice Duffy at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of receiving stolen goods. He removed some of the goods from the truck to a place in Bleecker-street, near South Fifth-avenue, where they were disposed of. Donohue was committed. Connolly has not yet been arrested.

A LETTER FROM DR. HANS VON BÜLOW.

The Knabe Pianos, which I did not know before, have been chosen for my present concert tour in the United States by my impresario and accepted by me on the recommendation of my friend Bechstein, acquainted with their merits. Had I known these pianos as now I do I would have chosen them by myself, as their sound and touch are more sympathetic to my ears and hands than all others of the country.

Dr. HANS VON BÜLOW.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1889.

To Messrs. William Knabe & Co.—*Exchange.*

FOUND DEAD AT HIS DESK.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—Joseph J. McDowell, a prominent iron broker of this city, was found dead in his office this afternoon. Mr. McDowell was on 'Change this morning, and seemed in good health. He left the floor about 11:30 o'clock, and went to his office, where he was found two hours later dead at his desk, with a pencil in his hand, and a lot of papers before him.

Mr. McDowell was about 55 years old, and his family consists of wife, a son, William P. McDowell of this city, and a married daughter, who now lives in Texas. He was born in Pomeroy, Ohio, where he studied and practiced law. He entered the Federal Army at the outbreak of the war, coming out with the rank of Major. After the war he went to St. Louis and entered the iron business with the firm of Garrett, McDowell & Co. Later the firm dissolved, and has since been known as J. J. McDowell & Co.

From Washington, D. C., to the city of Mexico. Pullman palace vestibule train. The Montezuma special leaves Washington, via Piedmont Air Line and Southern Pacific Company's Sunset Route at 5:30 P. M. Tuesday, April 9 and 23, to arrive at New-Orleans 9:30 A. M. the following Thursday, and at the city of Mexico the following Sunday. Through on special fast schedule in a little over one hundred hours. A magnificent trip in a splendid vestibuled train steam heated, electric lighted, bathroom, barber's shop, library, smoking room, dining car, and elegant drawing-room palace sleeping cars. Excursion tickets, $107 $5, Washington to city of Mexico and return. This train will accept passengers for Atlanta, New-Orleans, and other intermediate points. As accommodations are limited, early applications for space should be made to H. P. Clark, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 239 Broadway, New-York.—*Exchange.*

BOKER'S BITTERS since 1828 acknowledged to be by far the best and finest Stomach Bitters made, whether taken pure or with wine or liquor.—*Advertisement.*

Brooklyn's Colton Dental Rooms.

Fulton-st., (corner Johnson.) H. G. COLTON, M. D.—*Advertisement.*

Blocker's Dutch Cocoa is the morning drink of the Empress of Austria.—*Advertisement.*

To the City of Mexico in a Vestibuled Train.

The Montezuma Special, consisting of Pullman's latest and finest vestibuled sleeping cars, with elegant dining and smoking cars attached, will leave New-Orleans March 28, April 11 and 25, for the city of Mexico direct, via Southern Pacific Company's "Sunset Route," making the entire distance from New-York in five days. Returning, leaves city of Mexico April 2, 16, and 30. For further information apply to E. HAWLEY, General Eastern Agent Southern Pacific Company, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Don't Buy New Clothes,

but take your old ones to be dyed or cleansed equal to new by the OLD STATES ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, established 1819, 98 Duane-st., 870 B'way, 610 6th-av., 349 West 125th-st., and 226 and 491 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A Blessing to Mothers.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a certain remedy. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, diarrhœa, corrects acidity, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. 25 cents a bottle.

Clark's Restaurant, 252 av., opposite Fifth-Avenue Hotel.—Banquet hall, suitable for large dinners, receptions, theatre parties.

Goats' Imported Cellars, newest styles, daily, 9c.; French Kid Gloves, latest shades, warranted, 89c.; worth $1.00. KENNEDY, 76 Cortlandt-st.

Ladies take Angostura Bitters generally when they feel low-spirited. It brightens them up.

"Nestlenka." E. & W. "Nestlenka."
A new color.

MARRIED.

LEVERSEE—MAYER—On Thursday, April 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. E. Lyon, HELEN W., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Mayer, to EMILIO W. LEVERSEE.

DIED.

BROWN.—By telegraph, at Mount Hope Manor, New-York, on April 5, 1889, MARIANA BROWN of Goodnestown House, Fairfield, Devonshire, England.

Funeral services at Church of the Holy Trinity, 42d-st. and Madison-av., Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages in waiting for Woodlawn Cemetery leaves Grand Central Depot at 2 o'clock.

CRAYTOR.—Suddenly, Friday, April 5, at his residence, 19 West 58th-st., THOMAS CRAYTOR.

Funeral private.

COWPERTHWAITE.—On Friday, April 5, ALICE, youngest daughter of Montgomery S. and Margaret M. Cowperthwaite.

Funeral services will be held at the residence, North Broadway, Yonkers, Monday, April 8, at 3:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 2:30 train from Grand Central Depot. Kindly omit flowers.

DODDS.—On Friday, April 5, ELIZA BTH, wife of Edward Dodds, in her 63d year.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 409 West 46th-st., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

FENTON.—THOMAS FENTON of Perth, Scotland, at New-York Hospital, April 6.

Funeral Monday, 8th inst., 1 P. M., from 200 West 23d inst.

☞ European papers please copy.

HAUSSMANN.—Suddenly, at West Farms, New-York City, on Thursday, April 4, ANNETTA I., beloved wife of Gottlob Haussmann, in the 42d year of her age.

Funeral on Sunday, April 7, from Grace Church, West Farms, at 3 P. M.

HULL.—In Brooklyn, on April 6, ELIZABETH STANTON, wife of Charles A. Hull.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 115 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Morristown, N. J.

KRAFT.—JOHN HATCHELER, at Tottenville, Staten Island, on April 4, 1889, aged 8 years, only son of Rudolph and Sarah F. Kraft.

LUKE.—Suddenly, at Cos Cob, Conn., April 4, 1889, ANDREW LUKE, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. A. E. Brush, Cos Cob, on Monday, at 11:30 A. M. Carriages waiting the arrival of the 10:02 New-Haven train from Grand Central Depot. Interment at convenience of the family.

MARKHAM.—Saturday, April 6, at the residence of her son, Summit, N. J., ADALINE WATERMAN MARKHAM, in the 74th year of her age.

MEEKS.—Suddenly, Friday morning, April 5, SARAH, WOODWARD, wife of Robert T. Meeks and daughter of John S. Woodward.

Funeral Monday, April 8, at 11 A. M., from her late residence, 418 West 79th-st. Interment at Woodlawn.

MOORE.—In this city, on Friday, April 5, JANE C., widow of John T. Moore and daughter of the late Commodore Wm. L. Hudson, U. S. N.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence, No. 183d-st., near 5th-av., on Monday, April 8, at 10:30 A. M.

PASSAVANT.—At Frankfort, Germany, Mr. HERMAN PASSAVANT.

SMITH.—At Lakeville, L. I., Friday, April 5, JAMES P. SMITH.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at Christ's Church, Manhasset, L. I., Sunday, April 7, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Great Neck station on arrival of train leaving Long Island City at 12:05 P. M.

SYMS.—On April 3, 1889, WILLIAM J. SYMS, after a lingering illness, in his 71st year.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, 477 5th-av., on Monday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

TALCOTT.—On Saturday morning, April 6, TILLIE RADFORD, wife of Joseph H. Talcott and daughter of James W. and Carrie Westerfield.

Funeral Monday evening, at 8:30, at the residence of her grandfather, Lewis Radford, 30 West 46th-st.

WEAVER.—Friday morning, April 5, 1889, at her residence, 1,737 M-st., Washington, D. C., from heart failure, HARRIETT A., wife of the Rev. Joshua Weaver.

Funeral from Trinity Chapel Monday morning, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock.

☞ Burl

CITY REAL ESTATE.

If you wish to obtain one of the finest views of the Hudson with these houses on north side of 93d-st., 140 feet from Riverside Drive. Cabinet finish and elegantly decorated throughout. For particulars apply to LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

PORTER & CO.

OFFER THE FOLLOWING

Desirable Dwellings:

113th-st., near Manhattan-av., three-story Brick, $14,500.
116th-st., near 9th-av., three-story Brick, 16.8x50, $15,500.
119th-st., near Madison-av., three-story Brownstone, $13,000.
123d-st., near 7th-av., three-story Brownstone, $14,500.
124th-av., near Madison-av., three-story Brick, $13,500.
126th-st., close to Lenox-av., three-story Brownstone, $16,500.
128th-st., near 5th-av., three-story Brownstone, price, $16,000.

Full particulars and permits at

OFFICE, 77 EAST 125TH-ST.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

74 Nassau St., N. Y. 201 Montague St., B'klyn.

Insures titles to Real Estate.

Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

Above 145th-st., near 5th-av., 25 feet wide..... $55,000
175th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, 23 feet..... 37,000
36th-st., near Lexington-av., 21 feet..... 31,000
35th-st., near Park-av., 20 feet..... 40,000
39th-st., near Lexington-av., medium size..... 45,000
52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 feet..... 37,500
54th-st., between 5th and Madison, 25 feet. 70,000

Also a large number of others of all sizes in all locations, especially on the WEST SIDE; several bargains; send for pamphlet.

L. J. CARPENTER,

41 LIBERTY-ST. AND 1,181 3D-AV.

Nos. 167 and 171 West 74th-st.

Always open. The closest examination solicited. The opportunity to purchase a four-story house with two-story extension, nearly 23 feet wide, for $38,000, will never occur again in this choice residence location.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Newly modeled, near Murray Hill Hotel, three-story high-stoop and extension; fine cabinet trim; mantels, decorations, and gas fixtures a work of art; all open fireplaces, gas logs, electric gas lighting, electric bells, speaking tubes. And in fact, everything to recommend it as a strictly first-class residence; occupied by owner; will sell furnished if desired; mortgage to suit. Apply on premises, 114 East 40th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW APARTMENT houses, with stores, southeast corner of 89th-st. and Park-av.; nearly fully rented to first-class tenants; net rents, $8,124 per annum; mortgage, 4½ per cent.; will pay investment 8½ per cent. On elevated station at 89th-st.; also fully as good investment, 1,748 9th-av., near 101st-st., stores and apartments; no vacancies. NAWMAN, owner, foot East 106th-st.

The Superbly-built House No. 174 West 75th-st.,

With its exquisitely unique decorations by Messrs. Fr. Beck & Co. of 5th-av., is now open for inspection.

NO. 391 FIFTH-AVENUE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—4-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNSTONE, 28x80x123: IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

FOR SALE ON 20TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNSTONE HOUSE IN FINE ORDER.

SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

40TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNSTONE HOUSE FOR SALE.

SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND planned four-story stone house for sale, low, in 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet wide; tastefully decorated and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city. Owner, 120 Broadway, Room 16, third floor.

GEO. E. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Cheapest corner residence in the city. House buyers examine the elegant brownstone dwelling on Manhattan-av., corner of 122d-st., near Morningside Park. Location very choice. Size of house, 20.11x58. J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

ATTENTION—RARE BARGAINS.

House buyers examine the elegant residences on Manhattan-av. near 121st-st., a short distance from Morningside Park. Location very choice. Only six houses remaining unsold out of 25 built. The cheapest first-class dwellings in the city. J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

A CHOICE CORNER PROPERTY

on 5th-av., near 34th-st., (50x100,) for sale low; no vacancies; will not a handsome percentage on the purchase price.

APPLY TO
GEO. E. READ,
9 Pine-st., Astor Building.

NO. 258 WEST 73D-ST.—THIS ELEGANT HOUSE, 96 FEET DEEP, THE DEEPEST HOUSE ON 73D-ST., WILL BE SOLD CHEAP TO A QUICK BUYER. APPLY TO LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY.

WEST END-AV., BETWEEN 89TH AND 90th Sts.—Eight substantially built and beautifully-finished houses, including two large-sized corners; open for inspection. Apply at 519 West End-av., or to R. H. BIXBY, Assignee, 178 Broadway, Room 17.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SIX THREE-STORY and basement high-stoop brownstone private dwellings, West 103d-st., 9th and 10th avs., one block from 104th-st. L station; brokers' commissions allowed. Apply on premises or to owner, FREDERICK M. LITTLEFIELD, 156 Broadway.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—Two connecting four-story brownstone dwellings; very handsomely finished; hard-wood finish; all modern improvements; together or singly; terms easy to suit purchaser. Apply to CHAS. F. SHAREOTT, 21 West 22d-st.

40TH-ST., 215 TO 221 WEST.—FOR SALE, the Fleetpoint Flats, four five-story brownstone double flats; all modern improvements; lot, 100x100; houses 85 feet deep; actual rent, $17,088; mortgage, $100,000. Owner, 120 Broadway, Room 10, third floor.

49TH-ST.,

Between 5th and Madison avs. A first-class four-story dwelling, 21 feet wide, for sale low by order of executors.

APPLY TO
GEO. E. READ,
9 Pine-st., Astor Building.

MADISON-AV.—CHOICE LOCATION, crown of Murray Hill; full-sized, elegant house; dining-room extension; superior order; (for sale at a low price.)
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway: only office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ELEGANT RESIdence, 143 West 81st-st.; bay windows; four stories; three stories extension; 19 feet wide; sanitary plumbing; Hyslop furnaces. Apply on premises or to A. R. PICK & CO., 39 Broad-st.

53D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A DESIRABLE four-story high-stoop brownstone house for sale or to rent.

Apply to H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

4TH-AV. PROPERTY, NEAR 23D-ST.—Now furnished, suitable for hotel or furnished rooms; large mortgage, 5 per cent.; good opportunity to buy before leasing. Owner, 120 Broadway, Room 16, third floor.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—ELEGANT FIVE-story flat; location 25x80x100 feet; 20 flats; rentals, $2,500; price, $20,000; worth $24,000. WYCKOFF, 1,267 Broadway, Room B; 45 East 125th-st., or premises, 352 East 73d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN EXTRA WIDE private dwelling on West 146th-st., near 5th-av.; dimensions, 24x65.2½; sanitary plumbing; excellent condition throughout. H. LUDLOW HAY, 84 Liberty-st., Room 43.

5TH-AV., BELOW 127TH-ST.—FULL-SIZED extra-deep residence in finest condition at less than cost to owner; anxious to sell. S. H. FURMAN & CO., 127 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NO. 141 WEST 97TH-st.—Handsomely-decorated and the coziest house on the west side, for a small family. Open to-day or address HOUSES, 65 Cliff-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 41, 43, AND 45 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN 33D-ST. AND WASHington-square, a handsome large house, 25.6x75; 26 feet; cellar cemented; front basement contains complete laundry arrangements, with ample closets; kitchen unusually large, with marble floor, fine French range, everything in perfect order; floor of hallway of this story of white marble, with heavy glass in rear to let light into wine room below; parlor floor consists of library, drawing room, and dining room, with pantry; hallway in this story also marble; all floors throughout the house are finished with quartered oak, except the fourth, which is finished with yellow pine. Second and third stories contain four rooms and a bathroom each, with very ample closet room; fourth story contains seven rooms arranged for accommodation of a large number of servants; entire house, including bells, is heated by hot-water apparatus, in addition to which it is so arranged that, if desired, any and all of the room on the parlor, second and third floors can be heated with open fires, for which there are fireplaces in all of the rooms; this property runs through to the next street, on which there is a large stable with ample accommodation above for coachman and grooms. Applications to see this very desirable property must be made in writing to Owner, who will make an appointment, Box 171 Times Office.

EXAMINE AT ONCE THE PALATIAL FOUR-story brownstone,

127 WEST 72D-ST.,

the finest location on the west side; house 20x55, lot 100; dining room and butler's pantry extension; send for description. C. E. BILL, 62 Liberty-st.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS WEST SIDE dwelling, 150 feet from entrance to Central Park, 16 West 85th-st.; four-story high-stoop, 20x60 feet and extension; fine cabinet finish; sanitary plumbing; AA pipe; artistic decorations; $38,000. Inquire on premises: SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

A.—9 AND 11 WEST 120TH-ST., NEAR A. Park.—Elegant new three-story brick and brownstone dwellings, 1ax54x100.11; 11 rooms; cabinet finish; beautifully decorated; price, $24,000; rent, $1,400 each. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

BUYERS OF RESIDENCES ON WEST side ($15,500 to $35,000) or tenement houses for investment can procure same at reasonable figures of a firm that acquired them for material. Address HOUSES, 65 Cliff-st.

AN ELEGANT CABINET-FINISHED house, 68th-st., near Madison-av.; fine order throughout; sold to close an estate; will sell cheap. F. ZITTEL, 1,026 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—121ST-ST., near Lenox-av., three-story high-stoop dwelling; rare opportunity; $37,500. WILLIAM J. ROOME, 410 6th-av.

37TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—FULL-size, elegant residence; perfect order. A. S, Box 189 Times Office.

$40,000 4-STORY DWELLING, 43D-ST., between Madison and 5th avs. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWNSTONE house, south side Schermerhorn-st., bet. Hoyt and Bond, 20 by 40, with 2-story extension 18 by 14; hard-wood floors by Koch, first floor dining room all in solid oak, butler's pantry in cherry, stationary book cases in library, hall and stairs in walnut, all by Hassard & Son, laundry, large store room and large refrigerator built in, divided cellars under all, two furnaces, making altogether a house delightful to the housekeeper for convenience and pleasantness. Neighborhood excellent. Those looking for a complete house should not fail to see this. Will be sold far below cost. Apply for permit to

C. A. SEYMOUR & CO., 203 Montague-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT SOUTH NORWALK.

One of the choicest family residences on West-av.; well-arranged, convenient, and ample accommodation; in excellent repair; good stabling, with side entrance; gardens, lawn, and outbuildings; a very attractive property.

CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO.,
Park-av. and 42d-st.,
opposite Grand Central Depot.

AT NORWALK.

Important Residential Estate

of about 75 acres; exceedingly well-built and handsome residence, splendidly appointed and luxuriously fitted; entirely modern and nearly new; six-room farmhouse; gas on premises; excellent water; perfect drainage; highest location; grand views. This valuable property is offered at half the cost of the residences.

ALSO,

a desirable residence, with 34 acres of productive land, two minutes from Winnepauk Station, with valuable privilege to the new Hoboken car track. This property is well worthy the attention of any speculator. Apply to

CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO.,
Park-av. and 42d-st.,
opposite Grand Central Depot.

FINEST SUBURBAN PROPERTY, 30 minutes from Chambers-st.; Forest Hill, Greenwood Lake Railroad; healthful and beautiful; low railroad fare; 50 tickets, $5; houses, $6,000 to $10,000; lots, $500 upward; buildings erected to suit. Address H. O. HELLER, Newark, N. J., or DAVID BLAKE, 18 Cortlandt-st., city.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—SUPERB stone residence and 100 acres finest garden lawn and woodland; house contains every modern convenience for comfort and elegance, commanding finest views of the Hudson river. This will be sold at a sacrifice to close an estate. Apply to S. H. FURMAN & CO., 127 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE; HOUSE contains 21 rooms, bath, stationary tubs, &c.; three and a quarter acres of land; fine barn, greenhouse, &c.; property all in thriving bearing; 20 minutes from Chambers-st. Ferry. Address F. H., Box 214, Rutherford, N. J.

FOR SALE—SUMMER RESIDENCE, BEAUtifully located in Western Massachusetts, for $3,500; cottage contains eight rooms in good repair; barn, large apple orchard, large garden, and plenty of small fruits. Address B. P., Box 109 Times Office, for full particulars.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A magnificent Hudson River country seat, 19 miles from Grand Central Station; price asked, $100,000. For maps, photographs, &c., apply to A. BRITTON HAVENS, Attorney, 19 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

On Erie Railway.

TEN HOUSES, RANGING FROM $5,500 TO $8,000; 10-YEAR PAYMENTS. SEND FOR PARTICULARS.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

P. S.—This is the most attractive spot within twelve miles of city.

IN PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Minnesota farm, (35 miles east of Fargo, Dakota,) 1,280 acres, half broken, half to hay; all fenced; 700 head registered sheep; finest farm buildings in the county; flowing well and a half-mile land directly in front of dwelling house. Particulars of

JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

FOR SALE,
AT BABYLON, L. I.,
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,

Fully furnished. Terms reasonable.

FINDEL & REID, Attorneys,
Temple Court, New-York City, and Babylon, L. I.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—BLIMMERER AND Sparkle Island property of Mrs. Lester Wallack, situated at Stamford, Conn., on shore of Long Island Sound; estate comprises about 30 acres; fine residences, with all modern improvements, affording a good view of the Sound; 10 commodious rooms; ground beautifully laid out and sloping down to the water; stables, carriage house, bath and boat houses, dock, &c. Full particulars and photographs at Manning's Shore Front Real Estate Agency, 61 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY seat at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., known as "Grassmere," containing about 1,000 acres of land, with large brick mansion, hothouses, good streams, ponds, excellent land under high cultivation, fine trees, lawns, gardens, &c.; or will lease the mansion separately, with, say, 100 acres surrounding same. For particulars apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 45 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, N. Y., PLACE containing over three acres, with dwelling, containing two parlors, dining room, butler's pantry, library, kitchen, laundry, and seven bedrooms, all supplied with hot and cold water, gas, and electric bells; furnace heat; also stable and coachhouse, lighted with gas; sundry outhouses; all in good order; price low. Apply to J. N. WELLS, 191 9th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE; TWO hours' ride from New-York; house containing 16 rooms, bath, cold water throughout; hard-wood bathroom, gas, &c., with stable for three horses and cows and plenty of small fruit; between 9 and 10 acres of land. Address R. R. T., Rock Box 2 Milford, Conn.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR LINCOLN-Lodge, Elberon, N. J., fine furnished 12-room cottage; 4 acres; large stable; bathing privilege; price, $22,000. Others to let by WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—NEAR PAVILION Cottage, 15 rooms; hot and cold water in bath; pantry, kitchen, and laundry; barn, four stalls, man's room; two acres lawn and shade; for sale or rent. Owner, 139 Manhattan-av., near 106th-st.

MONTCLAIR REAL ESTATE.—SOME REAL bargains in residence property; modern houses with modern improvements at very reasonable rents; furnished houses for the Summer. PARSONS & TAYLOR, 79 Cedar-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—FURNISHED COTTAGE at Long Branch. HOYT, TALCOTT & CO., 135 Broadway.

FARMS AND RESIDENCES.—SEND FOR catalogue. E. C. WILSON, Peekskill, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction MONDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,

444, 446 EAST 129D-ST.,

Two five-story and cellar brick flats and lots 25x65 x100.1.

331 West 20th-st., three-story dwelling, leasehold.

468 WEST 32D-ST.,

Four-story English basement brownstone dwelling, 16.8x55x98.8.

149TH-ST., NEAR CABLE R. R.,

two lots.

WEST 144TH-ST., near ST. NICHOLAS BOULEVARD, Four vacant lots, 25x99.11 each.

Supreme Court Partition Sale.

179 WEST-ST., NEAR MURRAY-ST.,

Three-story brick building, 25.6x87.10.

254 WEST 59D-ST.,

Between Broadway and 8th-av.,

Three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 20.10x50x100.6.

501, 503, 505 3D-AV.,

northwest corner 36th-st.,

Three-story brick tenements, with 36 stores.

Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, 7 Nassau-st.

Artemas D. Smith, Esq., Pl. Atty, 38 Park-row.

TUESDAY, April 9.

144 LEWIS-ST.,

Near East Houston-st.,

Five-story brick double tenement, with two stores. No. 59 Liberty-st.

Valuable Brooklyn property belonging to the late Henry Smybing,

Fulton-st., from Waverley to Washington-av., 14 STS. NIGHLY LOTS,

between 129th and 130th Sts.

ALSO,

Washington-av., near Greene-av., 4 lots.

228-236 St. James-place, three-story dwellings.

234-236 St. James-place, brick building.

511, 513 Macon-st., 2 lots.

124 EAST 115TH-ST.,

407, 473, 477, 481 Waverley-av., three-story brick dwellings, 11 rooms each.

80 per cent. may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10,

303, 305, 307, 309, 311 EAST 63D-ST.,

Five-story and cellar brick tenements and lots 20x 82x100.5, four families on a floor.

213, 213½, 214, 216, 216½, 218, 220 17TH-ST., Between 4th and 5th avs., Brooklyn.

Three-story and basement brownstone and brick dwellings, all modern improvements, in good order; size, 17.1 5-7x65x100 feet.

Executors' Sale. 208 Thompson-st.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11,

16 EAST 43D-ST.,

Four-story high-stoop stone dwelling, 22x55x lot 98.8, near Grand Central Depot. This property has a large future value.

Executors' Sale. 426 West 35th-st.

MADISON-AV.,

southwest corner of 102d-st.

Four attractively-situated lots, 100.11x76.

224 WEST 45TH-ST.,

near Broadway.

Four-story high-stoop stone dwelling, with three-story dining-room extension; independent walls; built by days' work for owner; absolutely complete in all respects; immediate possession; size, 16x70x103. Liberal terms.

Executors' Sale. 1st-av. and 59th-st., n. e. cor.

206 West 142d-st. Three-story dwelling.

41 AND 43 BEDFORD-ST.,

near Christopher-st.

Five-story and basement apartment house, "The Bedford," 40x65x75; well rented; in perfect order; first-class location. Liberal terms.

80 and 82 Perry-st., five-story apartment house.

1,113 Lexington-av., near 78th-st., three-story dwelling.

Executor's sale. Estate Chas. E. Bill, deceased. 147 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Executor's sale. 1,007 3d-av., South Brooklyn.

MONDAY, APRIL 15.

Supreme Court foreclosure sale.

268, 268, 270 WEST 131ST-ST.

Three five-story and basement brick apartment houses, known as "The Arlington Tower," 25x85x 99.11½each. Ten families in each house. Every modern improvement.

HARLEY & FREDERGAST, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 225 Broadway.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

447 West 21st-st., four-story dwelling.

NEW HOUSES IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

624 5th-av., southwest corner of 50th-st.

1616 5th-av., near 80th-st.

48 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

Leaseholds. Particulars sent on application.

166 AND 168 VARICK-ST.,

Two four-story and basement buildings and lots, 20x about 46x67.

East 73d-st., near 2d-av., three lots.

EXECUTOR'S SALE, to close an estate, 3D-AV. AND 59TH-ST., "PAREPA HALL," northeast corner; size, 78x125; magnificent brick building and stores.

1,048 5TH-AV., facing Central Park, near 80th-st., four-story and basement brownstone dwelling in perfect order; mirrors and chandeliers included.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Esq., Att'y, 290 B'way.

West 77th-st., near Central Park, full lot.

235 West 41th-st. and 138 West 125th-st., corner, two and four story; stores.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

48 Elm-st., four-story iron-front building.

EXECUTORS' SALE, 47th-st. and 48th-st., east of 1st-av., 14 lots.

Maps at auctioneers', 72 Liberty-st.

R. G. WOLBERT, Auctioneer,

By order of Court of Chancery of New-Jersey will sell at auction, under the direction of R. F. Randolph, Master, on TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Taylor's Hotel, No. 15 Exchange-place, Jersey City,

ABOUT 33 ACRES OF LAND,

in four parcels,

FRONTING ON THE HUDSON RIVER,

and extending to Bergen Line-av. and close to ferry at Weehawken, situated in Union Township, county of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, and belonging to the estate of

ESTATE OF PATRICK DICKIE, DECEASED.

Maps and surveys with auctioneer, No. 48 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or with WILLIAM KENNELLY & BRO., No. 68 Liberty-st., or C. A. KINSAM, agent for the estate, 51 Liberty-st., N. Y.

BEDLE, MUIRHEID & MCGEE, Attorneys, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

THE VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY

NOS. 517 AND 519 BROADWAY,

and

NOS. 48, 50, 52, AND 54 EAST 19TH-ST.,

being the southwest corner.

This is one of the few large pieces now on Broadway south of 14th-st.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's Office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

FOUR CHOICE LOTS, SOUTHEAST CORNER MADISON-AV. AND 130TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at office of Hays & Greenbaum, Esqs., 176 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION. UNDER THE WILL OF FREDK. P. FORSTER, ESQ. REFEREE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

41 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS OF

GRAND BOULEVARD, (PUBLIC DRIVE,) 10TH AND EDGECOMBE AVS., 155TH AND 161ST STS.

For book of plan apply to WETMORE & JENNER, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 45 William-st., or of FREDK P. FORSTER, Esq., Referee, 58 Wall-st., and at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

Will sell at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., WEDNESDAY, April 17, noon, the following extra choice Twenty-third Ward real estate, all just north of Harlem Bridge:

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,

Southwest corner Trinity-av., six fine lots, south side Boulevard, 176 feet east of St. Ann's-av., two lots through to and two lots on 182d-st. Southwest corner Boulevard and 187th-st., plot of about three lots, 88x177. Also

DWELLING AND LOT,

West side Trinity-av., 125 feet south of Boulevard, three-story high-stoop basement frame dwelling, lot 20x100. Also, lot 25x100, adjoining house on 182d-st. Also, lot 25x100, adjoining house on 183d-st. Also, lot 25x100, adjoining house on 184th-st. Also, lot 25x100, adjoining house on 185th-st. Also, lot 25x100, adjoining house on 186th-st. Also, lot 25x100, adjoining house on 187th-st. Also, lot 25x100, adjoining house on 188th-st. Also, lot 25x100, adjoining house on 189th-st. Also, lot 25x100, adjoining house on 190th-st. Also, lot 25x100, adjoining house on 191st-st. Also, lot 25x100, adjoining house on 192d-st. Also, lot 25x100, adjoining house on 193d-st. Also, lot 25x100, adjoining house on 194th-st. Also, lot 25x100, adjoining house on 195th-st. Also, lot 25x100, adjoining house on 196th-st. Also, lot 25x100, adjoining house on 197th-st. Also, lot 25x100, adjoining house on 198th-st. Also, lot 25x100, adjoining house on 199th-st. 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EIGHT MILES IN THE PANAMA CANAL.

From the Colon Telegram, March 27.

We have pleasure in announcing that a ship has actually passed through the Panama Canal, from this port to another, and although the latter is not on the Pacific Ocean, the fact remains that so much has been accomplished. The English brig El Dorado, 270 tons, Capt. Porter, with coal by the house of Punet, Tristan & Co. of New-York, is load at Chagres as the port of Chagres on the Atlantic, but on arrival at her destination, she found the weather so heavy that the Captain decided to come on here. The vessel was conducted by Mr. Aspinwall Rodeman, the General Superintendent of the electric light company, whose intelligence at once suggested to him the possibility of passing through the canal, and he was not long in obtaining the necessary permission from M. Chevalier the representative of the canal company here. The vessel was taken in tow on Sunday last, and passed through the canal as far as Gatun, eight miles from here, when she went down the Rio Chagres to the port of Chagres, and where she is now loading her cargo from the warehouses of Mr. A. Grosso. Mr. Rodeman deserves the greatest praise for his energy in getting this matter carried through; also, Capt. Porter and Mr. Chevalier, Ingénieur Divisionnaire, for the part they took in passing the first vessel through the Panama Canal.

SILENT ROADWAYS IN CITIES.

From the London Truth.

There can be no question, of course, of abandoning wood and asphalt as road materials—at least, until something better is invented. Mankind must be considered as well as horseflesh, and to mankind—at any rate the cockney portion of the race—silent roadways have been one of the most welcome boons that advancing civilisation has brought with it. The horse owners have, however, lately been crying out for a return to macadam and granite "setts." They might as well cry out for a return to sedan chairs and "Charlies" in place of hansom cabs and the metropolitan police. But there ought to be no difficulty in keeping a wood or asphalt roadway free of the greasy mud which makes it most perilous to horses, or in sanding it sufficiently to obviate the slipperiness which comes with certain kinds of frost. These modern roadways require a special degree of care and judgment in managing them, and it is no wonder, therefore, that Bumbledom has failed to make them a success; but surely the new Council broom will be equal to the difficulty.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

TO LET—On the Rumson road, several of the largest and finest houses on Rumson Neck; fully and handsomely furnished; large grounds; every convenience. Particulars from D. B. KEELER, Jr., 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

NUTLEY, N.J.

SEVERAL FURNISHED HOUSES.

RENTS, $150 TO $500 FOR THE SEASON.

APPLY TO S. G. HAY, NUTLEY, N. J.

WESTCHESTER.—FURNISHED COTTAGE at Byram Point, Portchester, N. Y., with stable, $900; 12 rooms; excellent beach and anchorage for yacht; Byram River on one side, the Sound on the other; 10 minutes from station. Apply to W. H. HOYT, 5 Vanderbilt-av., or G. W. VANNEST, 52 Wall-st.

TO RENT—WATCH HILL, R. I., THE CAtlin cottage; furnished; stable, carriage house, laundry, and three acres of land. Apply to JULIUS CATLIN, 216 Church-st., New-York City.

TO LET OR LEASE AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—five minutes from depot; three-story house; perfect order and furnished; 10 sleeping rooms; bath; hot and cold water; steam heat; two acres; shade and fruit trees; laundry, &c.; rent, $1,800; private family only. M. E. MCKENNA, 58 East 81st-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVELY-furnished house, freshly papered, 13 rooms and bathroom, up stairs kitchen, garden, shade trees, &c.; located on favorite avenue; eight minutes' walk from depot; $150 per month during Summer. Address M. J., Box 1367 Times Office.

AT TENAFLY, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE of nine rooms; bath, spring water, stationary tubs; barn, poultry houses, icehouse; 10 acres, high; fruit, shade, and nut trees; 45 minutes from Chambers and 23d sts.; $400 per season. Owner, 80 Bergen-av., Jersey Heights.

AT LARCHMONT.

We have the choicest residences to offer, furnished or unfurnished, at this delightful Summer resort.

CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO.,
Park-av. and 42d-st.,
opposite Grand Central Depot.

WATERTOWN, CONNECTICUT.—ELEgant country residence, completely furnished; large grounds; beautiful lawns; all in fine order; to let from May 1. Address R. B. LEWIS, 39 East 21st-st., New-York.

KEY EAST, N. J., ON SHARK RIVER.—TO let, cottages furnished; eight rooms; use of boats; bowling alley, and casino; ocean bathing; rent, $300 for season. Address S. A., Box 157 Times Office.

ROSLYN, L. I.—FULLY-FURNISHED RESIdence; lawn, stable, bathing, boating, &c.; all in perfect order; directly on water; rent season or year; possession at once. S. E. FURMAN & CO., 187 Broadway.

TO LET—PROUT'S NECK, MAINE, 11 MILES from Portland, furnished cottage, eight rooms; excellent surf bathing. Apply to F. MOSS, 37 West 23d-st., New-York.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BEACH AND LOW MOOR, N. J.—Furnished houses to let. Particulars from D. B. KEELER, Jr., 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

IRVING-ON-HUDSON.

5 minutes' walk of station, furnished house, 15 rooms; stabling for four horses; 7 acres; fine river view; rent, $1,500. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway, N. Y.

AT SIASCONSET, NANTUCKET ISLAND.—Furnished cottages, $135 to $250 for season. No hot days, malaria, or mosquitoes. Address UNDERHILL, 22 spruce-st.

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Furnished cottage to let; one mile from railroad station; 14 rooms; stables and ice; correspondence solicited. F. C. TOMPKINS.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent on ocean and lake, and inland. Lists and particulars of J. METCALFE & THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

LAKE GEORGE.—FURNISHED COTTAGE; lovely location; near hotels, depot; marketing at door. WILSON, 2½ William-st.

UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N.J.,

45 Minutes, via Erie Railway.

—A CHARMING SUBURB.—

Several very desirable houses of 10 to 14 rooms EACH. All improvements. Rents $450 to $600.

J. R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

TO LET—LARCHMONT; ON BOSTON ROAD is LARCHMONT, an old farmhouse containing fifteen rooms; one of the very pleasantest places on Boston road; consisting of seven acres in lawn, garden, and meadow; abundance of apples and grapes; more strawberries and raspberries than a family can use; fine asparagus bed; good water in abundance; ample shade. For further particulars apply on premises or to owner, J. L. FERGUSON, 313 Broadway, New-York.

A.—FIFTY MINUTES FROM CITY HALL, thirty-five minutes from Fifth-avenue Hotel; fifty-two trains daily; commutation, $50 per annum. Two houses to rent, $250 and $400 per annum; three minutes' walk from railroad station; in a healthy locality; photos may be seen. Call or address F. L. WARRIN, 18 Exchange-place, N. Y.

AT MONTCLAIR, IN THE BEST PART OF the town, a most eligible residence, containing 17 rooms, with water, steam, and gas; all in first-class order; two acres of ground, with fine lawn, stable, garden, &c.; 250 feet above sea level, with extended view; rent, $1,400. Address HOME COMFORT, Box 167 Times Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE SEDGWICK Mansion, Cornwall, Conn.; Housatonic R. R.; 1,200 feet above tidewater; large house; modern conveniences; large yard, well shaded; stable for horses. Apartments furnished. For particulars address HARRY SEDGWICK, Grand Union Hotel.

ALL THE SEASIDE COTTAGES AT FAR Rockaway, Rockaway Beach, Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Ocean Point, and vicinity to rent, at WATKIN W. JONES'S old-established real estate agency, Far Rockaway, L. I.

A COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—AT CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y., 120 miles from New-York; everything complete; $250 per annum; opposite a college. I. G. SCHUMAKER, 26 Court-st., Brooklyn.

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FLUSHING, L. I.—TO LET, SEVERAL first-class residences; all improvements; near railroad station; rents, $500 up. Apply to G. EDWARD CAHILL, 60 Bridge-st., Flushing.

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I WANT TO FIND A PARTY TO PURCHASE from present owners, WHO WILL NOT LEASE, one plot of ground bounded by 8TH AND 9TH AVS., 165TH TO 167TH STS., which I will lease for 50 OR 10 YEARS at a rental of $6,000 per year.

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Desirable Private Offices, with Privileges in Banking Suite, including Use of Telephone and Outer Offices.

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Best Known
ELEVATOR
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BUILDINGS.

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Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents from $900 per annum upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS,
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RENT FREE TO MAY 1.

Stores, offices, and desk room in handsome new building corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; most conspicuous location on busiest thoroughfare down town. Low rents made on premises or at Room 3 50 Cedar-st.

FROM MAY 1 NEXT—BUILDING SOUTHeast corner Houston and Greene sts., now occupied by the United States Government, 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years.
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AT

NO. 8 SPRUCE-ST.,

Together or separately, with steam elevator and steam power if desired. Apply to
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UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house 190 Prospect-place; 11 rooms; all improvements; bath, copper, plate glasses, &c.; location unsurpassed; within two blocks of Prospect Park; 20 minutes from New-York by horse cars and bridge; elevated road now building to run in June within three blocks of premises; rent, $720. Apply to G. T. MORROW, 41 Warren-st., New-York; WM. J. TATE, near premises, 280 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

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TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.,

103 and 105 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-Street Ferry, overlooking Bay; stairs marble and iron; beams protected with fire-proof plaster, steam heat, and elevators. Decorations by Tiffany. Unequaled elegance. Rents, $1,200 to $1,650. Full commissions paid brokers.
Apply to CHRIS. HEISER, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 33 Liberty-st., New-York.

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11th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.
LOCATION CENTRAL.
IDEAL FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

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Cuisine and service unsurpassed.
Special rates for permanent guests.
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Choice suite for balance of season. Unexcelled cuisine and service.

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One of the most quiet and comfortable hotels in city; new elevator; rooms en suite and singly.
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FAMILIES GOING ABROAD WILL FIND home comfort at the boarding house of Mrs. Major FRÄCHEUSCHNER, Kurfuerstendamm 142, Berlin, W.

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ANTIQUE SILVERWARE, FURNITURE, ladies' antique work tables, antique china, antique brass andirons, bric-à-brac, curios, &c., to be had at Mrs. B. TIEMAN'S, 394 4th-av., New-York.

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EXPERIENCED MANICURE, CHIROPOdist will call on ladies; beautify the nails, 50c. Mrs. DEAN, 123 West 58th-st.

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RICH BISPIT CARPETS.—CLOSING OUT ... this month. 1,915 6th-av., between 19th ...

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MILLBROOK,

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THE SMALL HOUSE, ADJACENT TO THE MAIN HOUSE, SITUATED IN A SMALL PINE GROVE, ROLLING COUNTRY, the whole above the real level, IS UNSURPASSED FOR ITS ACCOMMODATIONS. APPOINTMENTS, AND CUISINE. NOW OPEN. ROOMS CAN BE ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON BY ADDRESSING
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NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.

This well-known Summer Resort has been leased by the undersigned for a term of years, and has been entirely refitted and refurnished throughout. Lighted by electric lights, elevator, bells, and all modern improvements have been introduced. Located 43 miles from New-York, one hour's ride on the Great South Bay. Prof. Nova's orchestra has been engaged for the season. Open June 15.
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MAY 1. For rooms and information address or call on D. FRANKEL, Proprietor, Clarendon Hotel, 401 to 411 Washington, Brooklyn, E. D., or every Tuesday and Friday at Bay Shore, L. I.

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FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO
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Completely-furnished cottages to rent; gas, baths, &c.; service and meals if desired from the
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Thirty minutes by rail; directly on the ocean, adjoining Wave Crest; new Boulevard to Lawrence, Cedarhurst, &c.; stabling; magnificent bathing beach. For cottages or rooms in hotel address as above, or apply at 206 Broadway, New-York.
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BABYLON, L. I.,

Will open early in June. Applications for the lease of cottages or engagement of rooms can be made to
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UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

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The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union-square, Room 7, where applications for rooms and cottages will be received. Send for pamphlet. HENRY S. MOWER, formerly of Gilsey House, Manager.

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45 minutes from the foot of Liberty-st.; Central Railroad of New-Jersey; 36 trains daily; elegant brick structure; all modern conveniences.
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GREAT SOUTH BAY.
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Apply to Room 4, Hotel Gedney.

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PROSPECT HOUSE.

Large addition newly furnished. Opens June 20. For particulars and circulars address D. F. HATHAWAY, 249 West 75th-st., New-York.

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Open fires and steam heat, first-class accommodations in connection with the "Far Famed"

POLAND WATER,

the medicinal qualities of which have no equal in the United states or Europe, make it for those in search of health and quiet rest unequaled for both Summer and Winter. The sales in 1888 of this world-renowned "Water" were double that of all the springs of Saratoga combined.
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This new, artistic, and completely-appointed hotel is now open. Situated on the ATLANTIC OCEAN, 18 miles east of NORFOLK, VA., accessible by NORFOLK AND VIRGINIA BEACH R. R., and on direct line between the North and South. A primeval pine forest of about 1,000 acres, with beautiful drives and walks, adds to a health resort it has no superior. For further information, &c., address S. E. CRITTENDEN, Manager.
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THE IRVINGTON,
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A Winter hotel on the beach; new, artistic, and completely appointed; steam heat, elevator, music; no extortionary hotel bills.
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AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR (GERMAN) IS open to engagement for Summer or Autumn; speaks purest German and Parisian French; superior musician; classical and high references. Address P. A. M., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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PEW IN FIFTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church (Dr. Hall's) at auction on Wednesday, April 17, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., by W. P. Haller & Son, Auctioneers. Pew No. 6, ground floor, south side, near pulpit, seats seven persons.

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WEST 38TH.—IN HANDSOME HOUSE, connecting sunny rooms, three floors up; dine en parlor flock; references.

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22D-ST., 9 EAST.—DESIRABLE CONNECTing or single front rooms, with board; also table boarders; references.

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29 WEST 38TH-ST.—DESIRABLE HALL rooms, with first-class board; also table board; reference.

34TH-ST., 134 WEST.—LARGE DESIRable rooms for the Summer, with first-class board.

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38TH-ST., 63 WEST.—PHYSICIAN'S office and three floors, furnished; with or without board; permanent; central.

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39 EAST 32D-ST.—THIRD-STORY FRONT room, with board; also, a hall room; references.

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70 WEST 51ST-ST.—SQUARE ROOM, WITH board; one or two gentlemen; small family; references given and required.

71 MADISON-AV.—ELEGANT LARGE PARlor floor; bath; suitable for bachelors or family; private table; references.

74 WEST 35TH.—ATTRACTIVE APARTment; suite and single rooms; board optional; prices, from $8 to $10.

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158 MADISON-AV., NEAR 33D-ST.—ELEgantly-furnished single and double room for gentlemen; superior board.

168 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE second floor front rooms; ample closets; running water; with board.

320 WEST 58TH-ST.—ONE LARGE ELEgant newly-furnished room, second floor, with large closets and all conveniences and unexceptionable board; location first-class, near the park.

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WANTED—FAMILIES WISHING TO AR-range for pleasant home with American family from May 1 can find cozy, large and single rooms; also back parlor; very pleasant for physician's office, with attendance; with board; furnished or unfurnished. D. B. L., Box 151 Times Office.

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6 EAST 33D-ST.—PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, parlor floor, three large light rooms and bath, together or separately.

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23 GRAMERCY PARK.—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor and extension suitable for dentist; also rooms with private bath. This is a health resort it has no superior. For further information, &c., address S. E. CRITTENDEN, Manager.
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29TH-ST., 48 EAST.—LARGE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished; breakfast or full board. Virginia family; references.

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42 WEST 28TH.—APARTMENTS, EN suite, singly; convenient hotels, clubs; gentlemen; southern exposure; hotel attendance; $6 weekly.

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FOR PHYSICIAN.—ENTIRE PARLOR floor, three large rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Address 214 West 45th-st.

PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURRAY HILL would like to give use of cheerful southern exposure reception room to specialist daily, from 1 to 3. Address UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCE, Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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WANTED—PERMANENTLY, BY A LADY of journalist, two or three unfurnished rooms in private house; east below 23d-st.; 18th-st. preferred; references exchanged. Address, with terms, REVIEWER, Box 165 Times Office.

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TWO ROOMS SUITABLE FOR PHYSIcian's office; unfurnished preferred; central or west side; with or without board for three months from May 1. Particulars Physician, 270 West 23d-st.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH BOARD from April 17 to June 19; location from 36th to 45th, Madison to 6th-av. Address A. H., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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WANTED—ON SOUTH SIDE STATEN ISland or on line Erie Railway, a small, well-furnished house from April 1 to November; rent must be reasonable. Address, with full particulars, A., Box 2,957 New-York Post Office.

CARETAKERS.—BY MAN AND WIFE, NO family, to take charge of gentleman's house during Spring and Summer, or longer if required; 21 years' city references. Mail can be sent to 576 5th-av.

A MAN AND WIFE, NO FAMILY, WOULD like care of residence for Summer months; or for a family going to Europe; good city references. Address R. W., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—FURNISHED COTTAGE IN Wave Crest, Far Rockaway, for September or September and October; family of three adults. Address COTTAGE, Box 171 Times Office.

A RESPECTABLE COUPLE, PROTESTANT, to take care of a gentleman's residence during the Summer months; best city reference given. Address E. K., 1,026 3d-av.

A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN would like care of house for Summer or longer in owner's absence; husband away. Anytime. Address M. BRIGHAM, 353 East 161th-st.

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GENTLEMAN WILL RENT A DESIRABLE furnished flat from May 1 of family leaving town for Summer; give price. Address H. H., Box 359 Times Up-town Office.

MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT CHILDREN, more of a home for services than wages; good references. Address 1,269 Broadway.

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GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.
FRIEND WEEK AND LAST BUT ONE. THIS Positively exhibiting at Fulton and Sumner Streets, Brooklyn, this afternoon and evening.
Crowded houses and many perfect days visited in two weeks by over 230,000 patronage, unrivalled, and enchanted Royal Arabian Fantasia.
Ponie Olympian Hippodrome.
It's great in the demand for seats, especially misery of obtaining them unless secured in advance. Last Exhibitions, which positively close festivities, these unparalleled EXHIBITIONS at all unless days are not overcrowded. The afternoon exhibition the eve

P.T.BARNUM AND J.A.BAILEY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

Great London Circus, Sanger's Royal British Menageries, International Allied Shows.

2 Rings, 3 Elevated Stages, Monster Roman P. T. Barnum and J. A. Bailey, Equal Owners. Can The Whole Mammoth Show Presented at Every minutes before the performances begin, in order Clans, Sindbad the Sailor, Little Red Riding Hood, Cinderella, and other golden chariots, led again

The Only Really Moral Circus on Earth.

Tiny Dwarf Hairy Elephant, only 35 inches high, riding a bicycle, playing musical instruments, and, with his pony companion and monkey valet, doing any number of odd, funny, and clever tricks. A most remarkable performance never before equaled anywhere.

Terrific Four-horse Roman Chariot Races. Daring Roman Double-team Standing Races. Talking and Acting Seals.

And a myriad other wonderful features and attractions beholden.

Two exhibitions daily at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open parlors.

Admission to everything only 50 cents. (4th-av. seats, $1, (Madison-av.) Private boxes, $12. Single

STANDARD THEATRE.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE!
HOWARD ATHENEUM SPECIALTY COMPANY.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.
THE GREATEST CHANGE ARTIST LIVING,
CASCABEL
FROM THE EDEN THEATRE, PARIS.
ESPECIALLY SECURED FOR TWO WEEKS' ENGAGEMENT IN NEW-YORK CITY ALONE.
ALL THE OTHER NEW SPECIALTIES.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
NEXT WEDNESDAY, BEN

THE GIANTS WIN BASILY.

FIRST ADMINISTERS A SET-BACK TO THE CHAMPION BROOKLYN TEAM.

Not content with winning first honors in the League and the world's championship, the New-York Giants yesterday paved the way to adding new laurels to their list by defeating the Brooklyn Club in the opening game for the local championship. It was a grand game, and 10,000 persons witnessed it. The score was far from being close, but this did not altogether have the effect of diminishing the interest. The earnest manner in which the men played showed that they were straining every nerve to win, and their efforts were heartily applauded.

New-Yorkers journeyed to Brooklyn in hundreds to witness the battle, and they made themselves hoarse cheering their favorites on to victory. Brooklynites, on the other hand, were as silent and mute as dumb. They supposed to see their club take a game from the haughty Giants and had backed their opinion with cash. They could stand the loss of the money, but the sight of the Gothamites irritated them and they left the grounds sad and footsore and fully convinced that the Giants are as Manager Mutrie says it, the best paid Giants. While all of the New-Yorkers played good ball great credit is due to Edward Crane, the big pitcher. He had just finished a tour of the world, but he did not appear a bit tired. He sent the ball across the plate with the speed of the wind—so fast that the Brooklyn men, almost wrenched the sockets of their arms hitting the atmosphere. Corkhill was the only player able to make a base hit. He gauged the ball correctly and hit it for two bases. Ed. "Hoi" Brown caught a great game. Connor made two neat stops at first base, and Whitney proved that he has not lost any of his cunning by the manner in which he handled a slow-bounding grounder. Gore, too, was at his best, and he surprised his most ardent admirers. He is in fine condition and gives promise of making things rather lively for outfielders this season. Yesterday he displayed some of the vim and determination that characterized him in years past, and the spectators cheered him repeatedly.

In the opening inning of the game Gore led off with a sharp hit to right field. Richardson followed the example. Brown flew out to O'Brien, and Connor made a single to short centre field. With three men on bases O'Rourke hit a hot grounder to Foutz, who, in an effort to make a play at the home base, threw over Bushong's head, and Gore and Richardson tallied. Slattery hit for two bases, sending in Connor and O'Rourke, and he afterward finished the circuit on a steal to Orr and Whitney's rank. When the fielding ended the half of the inning the New-Yorks were in the lead 5 to 0. They were never headed thereafter. The remainder of the game: Burns got his base on balls in the second inning and tallied when O'Rourke dropped Smith's fly-out ball. Gore on balls, Corkhill's double, and the error of Foutz and Lovett gave the Brooklyns two additional runs in the fifth inning. But the Giants were not content with their work of the first inning. Base hits by Brown, O'Rourke, and Slattery in the third gave them two runs; singles by Crane and Gore, and Smith's error one in the seventh; Connor's base hit and O'Rourke's double one in the eighth, and Hatfield's hit, Richardson's base on balls, and Brown's single two in the fifth. This made the score 11 to 3 and the Giants captain left for home with another scalp dangling from his belt. Appended is a summary:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gore, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Pinkney, 3b.	0	2	2	0	
Richardson, 2b.	2	2	1	3	0	Collins, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Brown, c. f.	1	2	4	0	1	Foutz, 1b.	0	1	12	0	1
Connor, 1st b.	3	2	10	1	0	Burns, r. f.	2	0	1	0	1
O'Rourke, l. f.	2	1	0	0	1	Corkhill, c. f.	1	1	2	2	0
Slattery, c. f.	1	2	1	0	0	O'Brien, l. f.	0	1	0	2	0
Whitney, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0	Smith, s. s.	0	0	1	3	1
Hatfield, s. s.	1	1	3	1	1	Lovett, 2b.	0	1	2	4	1
Crane, p.	1	1	2	3	0	Bushong, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Total.	11	13	27	14	3	Total.	3	7	27	22	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York.	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2—11
Brooklyn.	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—New-York, 6; Brooklyn, 1. First base by errors—New-York, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on base—New-York, 1; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Pinkney, Collins, Burns, (2) O'Brien, Smith, Bushong, Richardson. Stolen bases—Burns, Richardson. Struck out—Foutz, O'Brien, Lovett, Richardson, Brown, Slattery, Crane. Sacrifice hits—Burns, Lovett, Whitney. Two-base hits—O'Rourke, Slattery, Corkhill. Wild pitch—Crane. Umpires—Messrs. Ferguson and Kelly. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

SHORT STOPS.

Many persons were surprised to see Ward in the grand stand at Washington Park yesterday, while the reputation of his club was at stake. Crane, after making a tour of the globe, arrived from Europe only yesterday, but he pitched for the Giants.

If President Day can get a lease of the grounds at Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street the Giants will play there as soon as a fence and a grand stand can be erected.

The Jersey City team won a game from the Princeton College Club at Oakland Park yesterday by a score of 2 to 0.

George Gore will soon become a public favorite if he continues to play up to the form that he showed yesterday.

Twenty-two to three in favor of Boston was the score of the Boston-Worcester game in Boston yesterday.

The Princeton College Club and the Staten Island team will play on the latter's grounds on April 13.

To-morrow the All-American and Chicago Clubs will play at Washington Park, Brooklyn.

Rain prevented the games scheduled to be played in Cincinnati and Baltimore yesterday.

This afternoon the Brooklyn and Jersey City teams will meet at Ridgewood Park.

Crane, New-York's pitcher, has improved greatly since last season.

THE INCENDIARY BAND.

HENRY CASSIDY AND HIS ASSOCIATES TAKEN TO JAIL.

Henry Cassidy, the young man who was arrested by Inspector Byrnes's detectives on the charge of setting fire to the buildings belonging to the Catholic Protectory at West Chester, was taken yesterday, together with his associates, John Hill, Reuben Lewis, Albert Durr, William H. Avery, and Edward Sawyer, before Judge O'Reilly at the Essex Market Court.

After a brief delay the boys were handed over to Sheriff Frank G. Scribner and Deputy Sheriff John Verplanck of Westchester County, who took them to White Plains Jail on the 11:20 A. M. train from the Grand Central Station. Detectives Charles Jacob, George Titus, John Lake, and George Alouale accompanied them. As they marched from the railroad station at White Plains to the jail they attracted a great deal of attention, and a big crowd followed them to the jail. The officers left with them Henry J. Cassidy, the father of the chief of the gang, who had also been discharged from the Protectory, where he was employed as an engineer, on the ground of drunkenness. He and his son, it was shown, had been moved to seek revenge on the Protectory people for discharging them, and were having it by setting fire to their buildings.

As the warrants for the arrest of the young scamps were issued by Justice M. M. Silliman of White Plains, they were arraigned before him yesterday afternoon for examination. Lawyer A. Jackson Hyatt of White Plains was engaged as counsel for the accused, and on his application the examination was postponed until Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock, in order that in the meantime he might talk with each prisoner and be posted on the case. The prisoners were then locked up in separate cells in the county jail.

On Friday night the boy Cassidy made a full confession of his guilt and implicated not only the other five persons, but his father, Henry J. Cassidy, who was engineer in the Protectory, where the son was employed as fireman. The elder was discharged for intemperance and the son for insolence, and they planned to be revenged. The father managed all the fires that were started, and young Cassidy claims that he helped because he was afraid of his father. His mother, who more than suspected what they did, remonstrated, but was told to mind her own business.

A LETTER FROM MRS. HARRISON.

Mr. Robert B. Miller, President of the Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps, 16 Abingdon-square, sent one of the corp's inauguration badges to the wife of President Harrison some days ago, and on Friday he received the following letter of acknowledgment from Mrs. Harrison:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, April 3, 1889.

Robert B. Miller, President Ninth Ward Pioneer Club, New-York City:

Please accept my thanks for the beautiful badge which was received some time ago. Sickness has prevented my acknowledging it sooner. I am very grateful to receive these badges. I desire to lay them aside for future years.

CARRIE A. HARRISON.

BY TRIFLING with a cold many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your cold at once with DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good remedy for throat ails and lung affections. —*Advertisement.*

ENGELSCHEIDT'S "HATS FOR EASTER." Unexcelled in "style," finish, and durability. Spring Hats now ready. 118 Nassau-st., 118.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

E. J. DENNING & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.
(RETAIL).

INVITE ATTENTION TO A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN BLACK AND COLORED
SILKS,
NEW WEAVES AND FABRICS, SUPERB DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, ENTIRELY EXCLUSIVE.
NEW PRINTED and PLAIN
CREPES DE CHINE AND REAL CHINA SILKS,
PARASOLS,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND RICHEST STYLES WE HAVE YET SHOWN.
PARIS MILLINERY
FROM THE BEST MAKERS.

They will also place on sale to-morrow
A LARGE PURCHASE OF
FINE BLACK SILKS
AT 65c., 75c., 85c., AND 95c. PER YARD;
they are reliable goods, and are offered at prices much less than the cost of manufacture.

1,500 YARDS 27-INCH
REAL CHINA SILKS
AT 40c. PER YARD.

PARIS-MADE PLAIN & EMBROIDERED
SUEDE GLOVES,
4, 6, AND 8 BUTTONS,
AT 50c., 60c., & 70c. PER PAIR;
Reduced from 85c., $1.00, and $1.25.

FURS STORED & INSURED
AT REASONABLE CHARGES.

All Dry Goods (only) delivered FREE of charge to all parts of the country.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

ON AN INSPECTION TOUR.

SECRETARY TRACY PAYS A VISIT TO THE LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The Secretary of the Navy inspected the harbor of Philadelphia today and afterward visited the League Island Navy Yard, making the trip on the city tug William S. Stokley. The steamer started from the Chestnut-street wharf, and as the accommodations were limited none were allowed on board excepting those who presented written invitations from Mayor Fitler.

The start was made at 9:45, and at 11:05 Cramp's ship yard was sighted, and as the Stokley neared it a puff of white smoke rose from the bow of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, and was followed by a loud report. The officers upon the new cruiser were saluting the Secretary of the Navy with the dynamite guns, the first salute of the kind ever given, and the first regular firing of the guns of the cruiser. The usual salute of 19 guns for a Secretary of the Navy was fired, and the Stokley responded with shrill shrieks of the whistle.

No stop was made at the ship yard, but the cruisers Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Newark, now building, were pointed out to the Secretary. On the way down the river Secretary Tracy joined a party in the pilot room consisting of Mayor Fitler, W. V. McKean, Congressman Harmer, President Gates of Select and President Smith of Common Council, and others. Mr. McKean acted as spokesman, and pointed out to the Secretary the sugar refineries and other institutions along the river bank, and the location of the old navy yard at the Federal-street wharf.

As they neared the new navy yard Congressman Harmer called Secretary Tracy out to look at the Yorktown, which had steam up and presented a very fine appearance. The Stokley was made fast to the monitor Montauk as the navy yard, and the party on board crossed that and the monitor Jason (both of which saw service in the war of the rebellion) and boarded the receiving ship St. Louis, where they were met by Capt. Whitehead, commandant of the ship, and his officers and men. A salute was fired by men of the St. Louis, in command of Lieut.-Commander William H. Webb.

From the St. Louis the party passed over the location of the new dry dock, where a large steam shovel had just been put in position, and which was put in operation just as Secretary Tracy passed, and boarded the Yorktown. Capt. H. E. Seely, commandant of the station, received them on the bridge, and conducted the Secretary and his party over the vessel. After inspecting and admiring the Yorktown the Secretary was shown over the island. The party first visited the iron plating shop, where the small boats of the Yorktown are being made ready, and then the sawmill and the steam engine building.

The marine garrison, in command of Capt. L. E. Fagan, was drawn up in line in front of the yards and docks building and saluted the Secretary as he passed.

After luncheon Secretary Tracy left for New-York on the 4 o'clock train. When asked his opinion of League Island as a place for a first-class navy yard, the Secretary said that there was plenty of room there, but evaded answering directly as to his decision in the matter.

NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 6.—The fourth day's session of the New-York East Conference opened at 9 A. M. to-day, Bishop Foster occupying the chair. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Alexander Graham of Centre Moriches, L. I. Rufus T. Cooper, Edward O. Tree, Edward R. Foley, and Charles Poulson were admitted into full connection with the conference and elected to Deacons' Orders, the ordination to take place on Sunday morning.

Daniel B. Vossellar, a probationer in the conference, had removed to Wyoming in consequence of ill health, and was discontinued at his own request.

Bishop Foster addressed the candidates for ordination concerning the responsibilities of the ministry.

Frederick A. Leggett, George W. R. Gilson, William Dodsell, Charles H. Pierce, and Allen A. Clark, local preachers, were elected deacons.

At 2 P. M. a pastors' meeting commenced, with the celebration of the centennial of the introduction of Methodism by the Wesley preacher, the Rev. Jesse Lee, who had, ex-Gov. Louis [illegible]

E. J. DENNING & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.
(RETAIL).

IN ADDITION TO THE BEAUTIFUL SPRING NOVELTIES IN
CARPETS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.
FURNITURE,
THEY OFFER
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CARPETS.

	PER YARD.	
AXMINSTERS	$1.50 TO	$3.50
MOQUETTES	1.10 "	1.60
WILTONS	1.50 "	2.75
WILTON VELVETS	.90 "	1.25
BODY BRUSSELS	.90 "	1.25
TAP. BRUSSELS	.60 "	1.00
INGRAINS	.55 "	.75

VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CANTON MATTINGS
$5.00 to $20.00 per roll of 40 yds.
CHENILLE PORTIERES,
New Designs and Artistic Colorings,
AT $7.00 PER PAIR;
REDUCED FROM $10.00.
FURNITURE TAPESTRIES
AT $5.00 PER YARD;
REDUCED FROM $8.00.
Estimates Furnished for Reupholstering.
BEDDING OF ALL KINDS & HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PARLOR, DINING ROOM, AND LIBRARY SETS,
RATTAN & COTTAGE FURNITURE
Of all styles and best qualities.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

Cottage China and Glass.
ULSTAN COLLAMORE & CO.
19 Union-square (West,) N. Y.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

Yesterday's New-Orleans races were run over a fast track. The weather was fine, and there was a large attendance. Following were the winners:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Fred Woolley, Pellmell and Pat Sheedy were scratched. Catherine B. first, Jimmie S. second, and T. J. Rusk third. Golightly, Lida L., Florina, and Joe Wynne were unplaced. Time—1:03¼. Betting.—Against Catherine B., 4 to 5; Golightly, 3 to 1; T. J. Rusk, 8 to 1; Lida L., 20 to 1; Jimmie S., 15 to 1; Joe Wynne, 20 to 1; Florina, 300 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Electricity, Sympathetic's Last, and Jim Jordon were scratched. Kee-yee-na first, McMurtry second, and Dudley Oaks third. Morna also ran. Time—1:16¼. Betting.—Against Kee-yee-na, 3 to 5; Morna, 3 to 2; Dudley Oaks, 5 to 2; McMurtry, 20 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; seven and a half furlongs. Cheney first, Stuart second, Jim Williams third. Time—1:35¾. Betting.—Against Stuart, even money; Jim Williams, 5 to 2; Cheney, 4 to 1; Montpelier, 10 to 1; Wild Boy, 15 to 1; Hollywood, 30 to 1; Union Jack, 100 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; three furlongs. Onsrad first, Millie Williams second, and Hildegarde third. Time—0:37¾. Wrestler was scratched. Betting.—Against Onsrad, 13 to 10; Tucker's entry, Pinkie S., Millie Williams, coupled, 9 to 5; Miss Gibson, 12 to 1; Utah, 20 to 1.

The racing at Gattenberg, N. J., yesterday resulted in some close and exciting finishes. The attendance was very large and the track fast. The results are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. St. Clair first, Faster second. Time—1:20.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth. St. Luke first, Windsail second. Time—2:01½.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Howe first, Hardship second. Time—1:19½.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Can't Tell first, Frolic second. Time—1:33.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Rebellion first, Bass Viol second. Time—1:32¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Harry Brown first, Veto second. Time—1:26¾.

FORGERY BY A YOUNG WOMAN.

Kate Dooley, a handsome young woman in the employ of Mme. E. Cooley Rose, modiste of 341 Fifth-avenue, on the 11th ult. purchased $3 worth of buttons at the store of Stern Brothers, on West Twenty-third-street, and tendered in payment a check for $25, drawn on the Second National Bank and purporting to have been signed by Mme. Rose. The check was accepted and $22 in cash given to Miss Dooley. The check proved to be a forgery, and when Miss Dooley was sought for it was learned that she had left her home at 106 East One Hundred and Third-street. On Friday night she was arrested at the house of a friend on Seventy-third-street, near Second-avenue, and yesterday was taken before Justice Duffy at the Jefferson Market Police Court. She wept submissively when before the magistrate, who held her for examination next Tuesday on a complaint of forgery.

A REPUBLICAN ROW IN BROOKLYN.

A fight is in progress among the Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Ward of Brooklyn over the action of the Cox-Webster faction in voting for James F. Graham, the Democratic candidate for Assemblyman, last Fall. William Cox and R. W. Webster, the leaders of this faction, were dropped by the regulars for their conduct, and they have now completed their plans for a new ward association. There are the resignations of over 700 members of the present organization, and each signer says he will join the new one. Ex-Alderman Robert Bill and Capt. Joseph Pratt will be President of the new association, which will try to get representation in the General Committee.

FORTY YEARS WITHOUT AN ACCIDENT.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus.

One of the oldest railroad conductors in New-England is Elbridge A. Towle of the Eastern Railroad, who has been in the employ of the road continually since March 23, 1847. Mr. Towle has been in the employ of the road [illegible]

CARPETS.
Largest assortment, lowest prices.
1,000 PIECES ROYAL WILTONS.
PIECES WILTON VELVETS.
Po'e BODY & TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
PIECES EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS.
AT PRICES THAT WILL SURPRISE YOU.
MATTINGS.
OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.
CHINA AND JAPAN STRAW MATTINGS IN NEW COLORINGS AND NOVEL EFFECTS. 1,000 ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY PATTERNS,
AT $4 PER ROLL OF 40 YARDS.
UPHOLSTERY.
THE FINEST DISPLAY OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, DRAPERIES, &c. IN THE CITY. STEP IN THIS WEEK AND SEE OUR BEAUTIFUL
ART ROOMS.
SPECIAL BARGAIN.
200 PAIRS CHENILLE CURTAINS AT $7 PER PAIR; WORTH $10.
500 PAIRS SILK CURTAINS AT $12; WORTH $20.
1,000 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS, ALL VARIETIES, AT LESS THAN IMPORTATION PRICES.
SUN-FAST HOLLAND, WINDOW SHADES A SPECIALTY.
ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL LINE OF FINE PARLOR FURNITURE. OUR UPHOLSTERING DEPARTMENT IS UNDER THE USUAL UNEXCELLED CARE AND SUPERVISION OF
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR HALL'S CELEBRATED BEDDING.

B. Altman & Co.
MONDAY, April 8,
WILL SHOW A VERY
Handsome Collection
OF
LADIES' FINE COSTUMES
OF EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE STYLES AND MATERIALS AT
PRICES TO Attract Attention.
AMONG THEM WE MAY SPECIALLY MENTION A NUMBER AT THE FOLLOWING FIGURES:
$28, formerly $58.
39, formerly 72.
The above are with skirts made and waists unmade.
In addition they will also offer a great variety of COMPLETELY MADE SUITS at
$14 AND $18.50.
ALSO
EXCEPTIONAL REDUCTIONS
IN
HIGH NOVELTY
DRESS GOODS,
Including the richest designs in Silk Jacquard Borders and Panels, at
$1.90 YARD;
REDUCED FROM $4.50.
$2.90 YARD;
REDUCED FROM $6.50.
$4.90 YARD;
REDUCED FROM $10.75.
18th-st., 19th-st. and 6th-av.
(18th-St. Station Elevated Road.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
PRICE TWO CENTS.
Sunday Edition Four Cents.
Terms to Mail Subscribers, Postpaid.

B. Altman & Co.
BEGINNING
MONDAY, April 8,
WILL PLACE ON SALE THE FOLLOWING
SPECIALTIES
IN
LADIES'
French Lingerie.
THESE GOODS ARE THIS SEASON'S PRODUCTION, AND ARE OFFERED AT PRICES EQUAL TO ABOUT ONE-HALF OF THEIR PROPER VALUE:

Gowns,	$2.95 and	$3.98
Skirts,	3.90 "	5.90
Chemises,	1.25 "	1.50
Drawers,	1.95 "	2.45
Corset Covers,		1.25

Also a line of Hand-Embroidered GOWNS and CHEMISES at
98c.
ALSO IN
CORSETS.
French Coutille, corded bust,
69c.
FRENCH SATEEN,
$1.48.
LADIES'
SPUN SILK VESTS,
ALL COLORS,
65c.
18th-st., 19th-st. and 6th-av.
(18th-St. Station Elevated Road.)

SPECIAL SALE.
CARPETS.
500 Rolls Velvet,
$1.00 per yd.; worth $1.25.
500 Rolls Tapestry,
55c. per yd.; worth 75c.
300 Rolls Superfine Ingrain,
45c. per yd.; worth 60c.
Excellent patterns with borders to match, just received from our mills.
We make this liberal reduction in prices to effect immediate sales. No better opportunity this season to secure such value.
JOHN & JAMES DOBSON,
MANUFACTURERS,
40 and 42 West 14th st.

Storm Bros.
ARE OFFERING IN THEIR
MILLINERY DEPTS.
large assortments of the latest and most desirable styles
Ladies'
BONNETS & HATS
also
Misses' & Children's
HATS
in all the newest colors and shapes.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
Mountures, Sprays, Wreaths, &c.,
BONNET AND SASH
RIBBONS,
including Parisian Novelties of their own importation.
PARASOLS,
Coaching Umbrellas,
AND
Carriage Shades.
Many new effects have been added to their already large collection. In addition they are showing special styles in the
CANOPY SHAPE,
which are not to be found elsewhere, all of which will be offered at
VERY LOW PRICES.
ADDITIONAL IMPORTATIONS
OF
Ladies' Costumes,
Walking Dresses,
Cloth Garments,
Paris Wraps,
Walking Jackets,
Tea Gowns, and
House Robes,
and,
with those of their own production, they are prepared to show the
LARGEST ASSORTMENTS
IN THE CITY TO SELECT FROM.
32 to 36 West 23d-st.

J.
JACQUIN
& CO.,
68 WEST 23d STREET,
Respectfully announce that in response to general demand for finer quality in these goods, they have succeeded in placing upon their counters this season an assortment of Untrimmed
Straw Hats & Bonnets,
In plain and fancy braids in all the standard and new shades (in over 100 different shapes) for Ladies and Children, which they confidently assert to be superior in quality and finish to any in the city.

J. S. CONOVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
FIRE PLACES,
MANTELS AND TILES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
28 and 30 West 20th-st.

Daniell & Sons.
CLOAKS.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION IN LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS, COMPRISING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN BOTH IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
SPRING JACKETS IN UNCONCEIVABLE STYLES AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.
SPRING WRAPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN SHORT VISITES, AND ALSO MANTILLAS.
CONSPICUOUS AMONG THESE ARE A PARIS WRAP OF LACE AND JET, INCOMPARABLE IN STYLE, AT
$9.75;
REGULAR PRICE, $15.
IN LONG GARMENTS, TOO, WE ARE SHOWING A GREAT AND VARIED ASSORTMENT. CONNEMARAS AND RAGLANS, EMPIRE CLOAKS AND NEWMARKETS, ARE AMONG SOME OF OUR NEWEST DESIGNS.
NEWMARKETS AND CONNEMARAS AT
$4.75, $6.75, $7.50, AND $9.75;
FORMERLY $8, $8, $12, AND $15.
THESE GARMENTS CANNOT POSSIBLY BE DUPLICATED AT THESE PRICES.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S LONG CLOAKS AND JACKETS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK ARE MISSES' BEEPING JACKETS IN VARIOUS COLORS
AT $2.25;
REGULAR PRICE, $3.50.
EASTER
MILLINERY DISPLAY.
We would call particular attention to our elegant line of
TRIMMED BONNETS,
TOQUES,
TURBANS,
AND WALKING HATS,
BOTH IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO, EVERY VARIETY FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN IN ALL THE NEW COLORS AND MOST DESIRABLE SHAPES. UNTRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS IN FANCY MIXED BRAIDS AND MILANS—ALL THE NEW COLORS AND STYLES.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY NOVELTIES IN LACES, NETS, BRAIDS, STEEL AND JET GIMPS; IN FACT, EVERYTHING FOR THE ADORNMENT OF HATS AND BONNETS.
FLOWERS, WREATHS, SPRAYS, FINE FRENCH SMALL FLOWERS, ROSES, BUDS, SHADED PLUMES, AND TIPS, GOLD AND SILVER WHEAT BUTTERFLIES, &c., ALL AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
GLOVES
FOR EASTER.
WILL DISPLAY A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE NEW SPRING STYLES AND COLORS IN KID AND SUEDE GLOVES, IN BUTTONS AND MOUSQUETAIRE WRIST.
A LARGE VARIETY OF GENTS' GLOVES IN ALL THE LATEST COLORS.
MISSES' KID GLOVES IN 4-BUTTON EMBROIDERED BACK, IN NEW SPRING SHADES,
59c. pair.
ALSO LADIES' MOUSQUETAIRE SUEDE GLOVES, IN TAN AND GRAY, 98c. PAIR.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GLOVES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
WILL OFFER AS A SPECIAL ATTRACTION LADIES' TAFFETA AND LISLE-THREAD GLOVES, JERSEY WRIST, IN COLORS AND BLACK, 19c. PAIR; WORTH 39c.
PARASOLS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY PARASOLS, ALL SHAPES AND STYLES, AT POPULAR PRICES.
SPECIAL LOT OF FANCY STRIPE PARASOLS, ALL SHADES,
$1.50.
FIGURED SILK, FANCY STICKS,
$1.88.
A FULL LINE OF MOURNING PARASOLS FROM
$2.50 to $8.75.
BLACK SILKS.
BLACK SURAH, ALL SILK, 48c., 57c., 69c. YARD.
BLACK INDIA, 75c., 95c., $1.25 YARD.
RICH BHADAME, 59c., 69c., 89c. YARD.
FAILLE FRANCAISE, 89c., 98c., $1.19 YARD.
RICH GROS GRAIN, 69c., 89c., 98c. YARD.
PEKIN STRIPE, $1.25 YARD.
BLACK AND WHITE SURAH, 59c., 74c., 89c. YARD.
COLORED SILKS.
FIGURED INDIA SILK, 50c., 59c., 65c. YARD.
FIGURED BENGALINE, 79c. YARD.
NOVELTY BROCADE STRIPE, 65c. YARD.
PLAID AND STRIPE SURAH, 69c., 89c., 98c. YARD.
PLAIN SURAH, 59c., 75c. YARD.
FAILLE FRANCAISE, 89c., 99c., $1.19 YARD.
HIGH ART.
EASTER SOUVENIRS.
Largest and most complete assortment of all the
LATEST NOVELTIES
in French, English, and American Cards, Booklets, Eggs, (decorated and plain,) &c., &c., at specially low prices.
PRACTICAL PEOPLE, WHO FROM LONG EXPERIENCE ARE THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH ALL THE DETAILS OF SHOPPING, EXPERTS AT MATCHING GOODS, AND WELL POSTED AS TO WHAT IS BEING WORN AND USED, ARE EMPLOYED TO PERSONALLY ATTEND TO THE FILLING OF ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL.
PARCELS TO THE AMOUNT OF $5 OR OVER FORWARDED FREE WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW-YORK.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.

OUR OFFERING OF THE

BANKRUPT

STOCK OF THE

L. M. BATES CO.

BOUGHT AT

FORTY-FOUR CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,

IS THE GREAT SENSATION.

IS A SALE

Reality of our offerings is cause of their success. .....The interest in the sale increases constantly. .....Each succeeding day brings greater numbers to our stores.....When we said we'd sell the Bates stock at half its value, all who knew us knew we'd do it.....We always keep our word.....All who came did buy, and each of those who bought gladly helped to spread the fame, which, echoed on by all who since have seen the values that we daily give, has caused the furore that crowds our stores from morning until night with happy buyers.....More than two hundred thousand people know that we but state the literal fact when we announce this as "the greatest sale New-York has ever known."

Here's what we'll sell this week:

LADIES' CLOAKS AND DRESSES.

We will sell the Bates stock of Cloth Newmarkets and Raglans and Plush and Velvet garments and other goods

AT QUARTER VALUE.

Ladies' Beaded Wraps.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$8 00	$2 98	$22 00	$11 98
10 00	4 98	30 00	16 98
13 00	6 98	40 00	19 98
18 00	8 98	50 00	24 98

We will sell the L. M. Bates stock of JACKETS. Choice of over five hundred styles. Their price, $4 to $22 00. Ours, $1 98 to $12 98

Jerseys.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$2 00	98	$5 00	$2 98
3 50	$1 29	7 00	4 98
4 00	1 98		

White Lawn Dresses.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$6 00	$2 98	$14 00	$7 99
8 00	4 79	25 00	11 99
11 00	5 50		

Cloth and Silk Dresses.

CASHMERE AND FLANNEL TEA GOWNS, GINGHAM AND CALICO WRAPPERS AT SAME RATE.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Corset Covers.

Bates's Price. 25c. to $4 50. Our Price. 9c. to $2 99.

Chemises.

Bates's Price. 35c. to $12 00. Our Price. 17c. to $6 99.

Drawers.

Bates's Price. 35c. to $10 50. Our Price. 17c. to $4 99.

Night Dresses.

Bates's Price. 60c. to $14 58. Our Price. 37c. to $8 99.

Skirts.

Bates's Price. 65c. to $16 00. Our Price. 39c. to $10 99.

Silk Chemises.

Bates's Price, $10 00. Our Price, $5 99.

Children's Fancy Aprons.

Bates's Price. 49c. to $1 65. Our Price. 29c. to 99c.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
White Crochet Quilts	60c.	39c.
White Crochet Quilts	$1 00	69c.
Marseilles Quilts	3 00	$1 49
Marseilles Quilts	3 50	1 98
Marseilles Quilts	10 25	4 69

Blankets.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
85c.	59c.	$8 75	$4 49
$1 25	89c.	13 00	6 89
3 75	$1 98	19 00	9 98
7 00	3 49		

Comfortables.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
93c.	69c.	$2 50	$1 79
$1 50	98c.	3 25	1 98

Pillows at Same Rate.

FLANNELS.

	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Jersey, Fancy French, and Basket Flannels	50c.	29c.
Fancy White Flannels	50c.	29c.
All-Wool White Flannels	40c.	25c.
Silk Embroidered Flannels	95c.	69c.
Finest Fancy Printed Flannels	75c.	49c.
Scarlet Twill Flannels	45c.	26c.
Scarlet Twill Flannels	53c.	37c.
Gray Twill Flannels	15c.	8½c.
Navy Twill Flannels	30c.	19c.

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Fine Cream Damasks	62c.	47c.
Satin Damask Table Linens	95c.	69c.
Satin Damask Table Linens	$1 50	93c.
Turkey Red Damasks	35c.	19c.
All-Linen Crash	8c.	5½c.
Cotton Crash	4c.	2c.
Damask and Huck Towels	16c.	10c.
Damask and Huck Towels	19c.	12½c.
Damask and Huck Towels	29c.	19c.
Damask and Huck Towels	35c.	24c.
Fancy Dollies	12½c.	5c.
All-Linen Napkins	10c.	5c.
Extra Large Napkins	15c.	9c.
Lunch Cloths	2 50	$1 49
Lunch Cloths	1 00	67c.
Lunch sets	3 25	1 98
Check Nainsooks	9c.	5½c.
India Linen Slades	17c.	9½c.
Victoria Lawns	20c.	12½c.
Crash Cloth, all colors	15c.	10c.

NOTIONS AND PERFUMERY.

	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Wash Silk, skein	3c.	1½c.
Hooks and Eyes, card	4c.	2c.
Pink Edge Waist Steels, dozen	4c.	2c.
Initials, gross	12c.	8c.
Imitation Cutch, dozen	16c.	9c.

23d-Street Le Boutillier Brothers

IN ADDITION TO COMPLETE LINES OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, OFFER SOME LARGE LOTS AT

HEAVY REDUCTIONS.

Printed India Silks, new designs, standard material, and goods of first order, never sold less than 75c., at	39c.
26-inch Printed India Silks, Directoire patterns, reduced from $1.00 to	69c.
Black Gros Grain Silks, 23 inches wide, standard $2.00 quality, as a leader,	1.29
Black Faille Francaise, 24 inches wide, heretofore sold at $1.75, first-class goods,	1.29
High Novelty Dress Goods, side bands and fancy stripes, new goods imported to sell at $3.75,	1.50
Fancy Plaids in all the new designs, worth $1.	1.00
Fine Mohair Brilliantines, new colors, reduced from $1.00	75c.
Very fine quality Mohair Sicilian, high lustre, all the new colors, reduced from $1.25	1.00
Pure English Mohairs in black and white hair lines and checks, worth 65c.,	50c.
English Twills and Armures, with rich side bands, reduced from $1.50 to	1.00
54-inch Children's Cloakings, stripes and plaids, excellent value for $1.50,	1.00
52-inch fine imported Broadcloths, all new shades, good value at $2.00, reduced to	1.50
Hand-printed French Sateen Robes (Gros, Roman & Cie) reduced from $12.50 to	6.95
Barnaby and Scotch Ginghams, made to sell at 25c. and 35c., reduced to	19c.
Newest patterns American Challies, dark grounds, elsewhere 20c. and 25c.,	17c.
English Lace and Plaid Nainsooks, Tambour Zephyrs, and Etamines, were 25c. and 30c.,	15c.
Persian striped French Printed Flannels, were 65c.,	55c.
40-inch White Apron Lawns, open-work borders, worth 18c.,	12½c.
Huck Towels, all pure linen, 20x40, were 19c., now	12½c.
4-4 Fruit of Loom	7½c.
4-4 Lonsdale Muslin	9½c.
4-4 Wamsutta Muslin	9½c.
4-4 Lonsdale Cambric	9½c.
10-4 Utica Bleached Sheetings, advertised elsewhere as a bargain at 25c.,	23c.

Ladies' Imported Applique Wraps, upward from	14.50
Ladies' Tailor-made Cloth Jackets, upward from	5.00
Ladies' Lace Connemara Garments, upward from	28.00
Ladies' Cloth Wraps, trimmed with passementerie, from	13.50
Ladies' Long Cloth Garments, from	10.50
Ladies' fast black "Rock Dye" Cotton Hose, light weight, fine quality, 45c. per pair, at	23c.
Ladies' "C. G." 4-thread Brilliant Lisle Hose, best quality, drop-stich rib, all colors, were $1.25,	65c.
Ladies' Swiss-ribbed Silk Vests, in white, flesh, and sky, reduced from 98c.,	69c.
Men's full regular English Balbriggan Underwear, (I. & R. Morley's,) all sizes,	89c.
Men's Superfine English Half Hose, (I. & R. Morley's,)	12½c.
Men's fast black "Rock Dye" English Balbriggan Half Hose	25c.
Persian Band Trimmings, worth 75c.,	50c.
Handsome Band Trimmings, were $6.50,	1.48
Very fine and rich Ornament Trimmings, were $11.00	2.98
40-inch all-silk Black Chantilly Flouncing, worth $2.00,	1.57
27-inch Beaded Grenadine, worth $2.25,	1.80
Ladies' all-linen hemstitched embroidered and dice Handkerchiefs, worth 25c.,	15c.
White and drab French Coutil Corsets, worth $1.50,	94c.
Corset Covers, embroidered and trimmed, worth 50c.,	28c.
Square and V-shaped Corset Covers, worth 75c.,	49c.
4, 6, and 8 button and Mousquetaire Undressed Kid Gloves, formerly $1.25 and $1.50,	59c.
First quality Taffeta and pure silk Jersey Gloves, in all shades and black, 6-button lengths, regular 79c. quality,	50c.
English street 4-button Kid and Dogskin Gloves, all shades of tan, regular price $1.25,	1.00
Good quality Silk and Lisle-thread Jersey Gloves, tan and drab shades, were 47c.,	23c.
Geo. A. Clark's O. N. T. Cotton, per dozen, 42c.; per spool,	3½c.

Paid parcels delivered free within 100 miles of New-York City.

48, 50, & 52 West Twenty-third-st,

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

FURNITURE

SPRING STYLES

Of Foreign and Home Production.

TWELVE SHOWROOMS.

Reliable Goods at moderate prices are the characteristics of our large stock, examination of which is respectfully invited. All prices in plain figures.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE. Over 200 styles of Sideboards from $20 to $500. Chairs from $1.50 to $50. Extension Tables from $15 to $150. China Closets, Side Tables, Mantels, &c.

BEDROOM SUITS (over 500 styles) in Ash, Antique Oak, Mahogany, Sycamore, Maple, Cherry, White Enamel, &c., from $20 to $1,000 per suit. Bedroom Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Washstands, Toilet Sets, &c. English and Italian Brass Bedsteads, in over fifty patterns, from $20 to $500.

LIBRARY FURNITURE. Tables, in all woods, from $5 to $150. Easy Chairs and Couches in Morocco and other Leathers. Persian Rugs, &c.

CABINETS. Large assortment of Parlor, Music, China and Bric-a-Brac Cabinets, in all woods and styles, from $10 to $750.

HALL FURNITURE. Hall Stands, Seats and Tables, from $5 to $200.

The furnishing of SUMMER HOMES is one of our features.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63, and 65 West 23d St.

INVESTIGATING CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

Special Agent George H. Simmons is still at work on the books of Allard & Sons, the French house implicated in the smuggling

UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

SUITS TO ORDER AT

$16,

OR TROUSERS,

$4,

THAT WILL DO ANY PERSON CREDIT TO WEAR. THEY ARE WARRANTED BY US IN EVERY PARTICULAR, AND BEAR OUR LABEL. THE MAKE AND TRIMMINGS ARE STRICTLY RELIABLE, HAVING THE APPEARANCE OF GARMENTS THAT COULD NOT BE BETTER GOTTEN UP IF THREE TIMES OUR PRICE WAS PAID.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE IS GIVEN WITH EVERY GARMENT, WARRANTING IT IN EVERY RESPECT FOR ONE YEAR.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION, THUS ENABLING YOU TO ORDER BY MAIL AS SAFELY AS IF YOU WERE MEASURED IN OUR STORE.

ARNHEIM'S

Mammoth Tailoring Establishment,

BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

LADIES AT THE ATHLETIC CLUB.

It was ladies' day at the New-York Athletic Club yesterday, and a constant throng of relatives and friends of the members filled the clubhouse. The various rooms were all thrown open, and the ladies embraced the opportunity to inspect the various departments and find out how the club men spent their evenings. Amusement was provided for the visitors by the athletes and sons of athletes.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Ladies' Paris Wraps.

AN INVOICE OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN LADIES' PARIS WRAPS RECEIVED THE PAST WEEK HAS PLACED OUR STOCK IN GRAND CONDITION. NO SUCH MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF CHOICE GOODS HAS EVER BEEN GOT TOGETHER IN ONE HOUSE. THE ASSORTMENT RANGES IN PRICES FROM THE LOWEST TO THE HIGHEST COST GOODS MADE IN PARIS. SIZES FROM 32 TO 48 BUST MEASURE.

Ladies' London-made Walking Jackets.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS REGULARLY REPLENISHED WITH ALL THE NEW DESIGNS AS THEY ARE INTRODUCED IN LONDON. FOR THIS WEEK WE HAVE MANY NOVELTIES ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM ANYTHING HERETOFORE SHOWN. THE STOCK IS THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE WE HAVE EVER EXHIBITED, AND THE PRICES VERY MODERATE.

Ladies' Traveling Wraps.

IN CHOICE DESIGNS OF SCOTCH CHEVIOTS AND OTHER POPULAR WOOLEN FABRICS WE HAVE A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF LONG TRAVELING WRAPS, TO WHICH WE INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION. WE BELIEVE THE VARIETY TO BE GREATER TO SELECT FROM THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Ladies' Imported Costumes.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES OVER ONE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES IN NEWEST SUMMER FABRICS. THEY ARE FROM THE VERY BEST MAKERS AND WELL WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

Ladies' Jersey Waists.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL INVOICES OF LADIES' PARIS AND BERLIN JERSEY WAISTS, COMPRISING AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF THE VERY LATEST NOVELTIES. THESE, TOGETHER WITH OVER ONE HUNDRED STYLES IN DOMESTIC GOODS MADE FOR US AND NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER HOUSE, WE OFFER AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

MISSES'

Reefing Jackets, Walking Jackets, Coats, | Newmarkets, School Suits, Dress Suits,

Confirmation Suits, &c.

WE INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF MISSES' OUTSIDE GARMENTS AND SUITS, IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN MAKE, WHICH WE NOW OFFER.

IN COATS, JACKETS, NEWMARKETS, AND SCHOOL SUITS WE USE ALL-WOOL GOODS ONLY, AND THE BEST QUALITIES OF TRIMMINGS AND SEWINGS.

THE COLLECTION IS THE LARGEST WE HAVE EVER SHOWN, AND WE TAKE PLEASURE IN STATING THAT THE STYLES ARE EXCLUSIVELY OUR OWN, AND NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE. THE PRICES WILL SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

Adhering to our fixed rule, we make no charge for alterations in either Ladies' or Misses' Cloaks or Suits.

6th-av. and 19th-st.

PARIS IN EARLY SPRING

POLITICS, ART, AND THE COMING GREAT SHOW.

BELIEF THAT BOULANGER WILL COME OUT ON TOP—COPPER MATTERS AND M. MEILHAC AT THE ACADEMY.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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Paris, April 6.—It is lucky that there are other workers in Paris than politicians. Fortunately for the expected pleasures there is a strong army of diligent toilers, who labor from morn till night, and, thanks to electricity, even from sunset to dawn, to beautify and ornament the great French mansion and prepare for the coming hospitality. All the Seine bridges are being repaired and dressed up. The iron fences of the public squares are being gilded, the Panthéon, Louvre, and Luxembourg sharing in the general toilet. Flowers are thrown lavishly into the new landscape gardening of the Tuileries, and all the statues are being scraped and bathed.

This would tend to prove that there is a level head somewhere, but it does not appear in politics. In a humorous and thoroughly French way Albert Wolff summed up the situation in yesterday's *Figaro*. His witticism took the form of a confidential conversation between two social queens, their dialogue duet running from Governmental tyranny and inquisitional horrors to Meilhac and Jules Simon at the Academy; from the Boulanger martyrdom and the recent marriage contract, with its diamond splendors, of Corbille to last night's ball. The pungent satire cleverly pictures the outlook as far as social interests are concerned.

In spite of the undramatic and undignified mise en scène of what the Boulangists write now in capital letters as The Flight, there is a growing sentiment that the General will still turn the tables to his own advantage. He never turns up in the way people expect, but thus far he has always made his sudden appearances advantageously. There is no use in trying to frame public sentiment. There is none, and there was certainly more interest given to the Academy reception to Henri Meilhac than to the doings in the Chamber. There was a greater crowd to hear Jules Simon than that which endured the profanity, backbiting, and slang of the Deputies. The people are tired of parties to exhaustion, and they ask for peace and rest at whatever cost, even if it includes the republic.

The prospects of peace in Parliament, however, are as dim as ever. The Government means to push the Boulanger question with extreme rigor and the Radicals are battering the Goverment with equal resolution. Severe measures will be taken on both sides and new laws made that will trouble far less the criminals of to-day than the unfortunate victims of to-morrow. The new General Attorney did not read his accusation to the Chamber of Deputies, and perhaps he acted wisely. He is not a *persona grata*. His literary baggage is respectable and his authority is now avowed in the last editions of "Marie Fougere." If it gave offense to the Zola and Daudet cliques it stamped M. de Baurepaire as a refined and delicate writer. None of his ability, however, appeared in the document read in Parliament. The arguments were weak from the beginning to the end, and it is scarcely a pity that the howlings of 400 Deputies prevented a hearing of the accusation culminating in the foregone conclusion of a majority vote. M. de Cassagnac's reply has been made a party document, and it is doing much to emphasize the persecution and martyrdom of Boulanger.

It is nearly Salon day, and we shall have over one hundred American artists contributing to the line. This desideratum has been amusingly reached by them in many cases, I am assured, by sending high, narrow pictures measuring only about twelve inches in width and reaching from the line to the top.

The Pastellistes opened their annual exhibition yesterday at the Petit Gallery. It numbers less this year than last, because this society, like the Water Color Association, will enjoy the independence and privilege of a special pavilion at the exhibition. There is no jury, no contest, and members will change their work frequently during the season. This promises novelty and renewed interest.

If the Pastellistes are not so numerously represented at the Petit Gallery, there are many remarkable works. Puvis de Chavannes has a nude-figure study for the Sorbonne decoration that is exquisite in coloring. I am aware that the work done is entirely at variance with the usual style of the artist. Oscar Wilde would now be pleased, for amid the wild flowers held by a woman is a bright yellow sunflower.

Dagnan has a remarkable head of a widow in a black bonnet and veil. Her sorrow-stricken face and tearful eye are haunting.

L'Hermitte has a variety of small and large rural scenes, exquisite in sentiment, tone, and value. Almost any one would be a household delight.

Besnard has two beautiful female heads one enveloped in white and the other in black. The usual eccentricity of this gifted artist only lends grace and fascination here.

Emile Levy has a capital head of an old Italian peasant woman.

There are portraits by Machard not very good, work by Madeleine Lemaire, and a very pink and white blonde in undress of Lubite fils in lettuce-green drapery, with salmon and red cushions.

Besides these there are exhibits from Nozal, Blanche Marchard, and Thevenot.

The meeting of the copper mines and the warrantors has not yet produced any appreciable result. The negotiations were conducted with the utmost prudence and the most profound mystery. However, I think I can say, judging from serious indications, that the agreement halts considerably, being fettered by Rio Tinto refusing to adopt the idea of a reduction of production advanced by all the other mines. The aim of Rio Tinto seems to be the continuation of the present state of affairs, and the negotiations will still dilly-dally during a week or ten days. The American mines are represented by J. B. Haggin, and I can add that those interested here are much astonished to find that one of the mines, after the Secretan experience and considering the cheapness of our production, its superior quality, and the tariff protection given, is willing to enter into the new combination.

M. Meilhac made his maiden speech yesterday at the French Academy. He was introduced by his godfathers, Messrs. Dumas and Legouve, and received by M. Jules Simon. M. Meilhac's eulogy was given to Labiche, whose seat he holds. It was done charmingly, in a conversational, easy style, and it was thoroughly pleasing to the full assembly of delighted listeners. The theatrical world was, naturally enough, well represented from the Comédie to Hortense Schneider. The classical severity and erudition of Jules Simon was tempered to suit the frolic of the day. One cannot despair of a city or of a country when the same day excuses an absurd Parliamentary session by an intellectual feast such as the Academy offered, presided over by M. Simon.

M. Bodinier, to the regret of all, has resigned his position as Secretary of the Comédie Française. His decision was made in consequence of the great development of the Théâtre d'Application and the urgent necessity for the constant presence there of a master mind to sway and direct its growing influence. Bodinier found that it was frequently hard work to be in two places at once, and as the dream of his life has been the foundation of a clean, refined "theatre libre," and the dream is fast realizing itself, he has concluded to devote all his energy to the full extension of his plans. The success of the next season is already assured, to the joy of young authors and their interpreters, and not a seat can be had in the house for friendship or lucre.

The New-York fashion for amateur theatricals is becoming the rage here. Societies are forming and real actors are beginning to look about them wondering if their daily toil is going to become a high-life pleasure.

The "premières" of this month are of unusual interest, including "As In a Looking Glass," with Bernhardt, at the Variétés; "L'Esclarmonde," at the Opéra Comique, with Sybil Sanderson; "Revoltée," by Jules Lemaitre, the distinguished critic, at the Odéon; a revival of Augier's famous "Maitre Guerin," with Got in his original rôle, at the Théâtre Français; "Riquet a la Houppe," at the Folies Dramatiques, and "Maris Sans Femmes" at the Menus Plaisirs.

Rejane and Chaumont are to appear on alternate nights at the Palais Royal during the exhibition.

After Paul Bourget's "Mensonges" at the Vaudeville "Faux Bons Hommes" will be revived, with Jolly in the principal rôle.

A GREAT FAIR.

NOVEL FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

Preparations have been going on for about a month for one of the most original and extensive festivals ever held in this city. Under the auspices of prominent society people a "centennial festival" will be held in aid of the Hahnemann Hospital, at Sixty-seventh-street and Park-avenue. The festival is to be held in the seven-story new double fire-proof building in Fifth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. It will be opened next Thursday evening with an address by Chauncey M. Depew and a formal declaration of opening by Mayor Grant. It will remain open every day thereafter, Sundays excepted, for three weeks.

For the furtherance of the celebration a Centennial Festival Association has been formed, of which Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew is President and the Hon. Levi P. Morton, Vice-President of the United States; Mayor Grant, Andrew Carnegie, Alonzo B. Cornell, Elliott F. Shepard, Constant Andrews, Chauncey M. Depew, Fletcher Harper, F. E. Counsell, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Austin Corbin, Henry Hilton, Jesse Seligman, and Gen. Thomas Hillhouse are Vice-Presidents, Mrs. William Hegeman is Treasurer, and William J. Swan is Secretary. The whole affair is under the management of Mr. A. B. De Frece, the successful manager of the recent fair in aid of the German Hospital. Mr. De Frece has successfully conducted 44 similar affairs since 1871, including the great Montefiore fair in 1886, and in each instance he has given his services gratis to the fair. He has made so good a reputation for successful management in such affairs that his services are in almost uninterrupted demand for them.

The festival now under consideration is to be novel in all its features. Five floors of the large building are to be used for the festival and the other two for cloak and dressing and store rooms. On the first floor there will be a restaurant, open to the public. Manager De Frece is taking dates for combination theatre and dinner parties, the managers of several theatres have given boxes for such evenings as he may suggest. The dinners will be served in private rooms on the first floor. On the same floor the Russian Caravan Tea Company is furnishing a tearoom with furniture and ornaments brought from Russia, including bear and wolf skin rugs and Russian tapestries, at an expense of $4,000. Tea will be served every afternoon in Russian style by Russian ladies in national costume in cups and saucers costing $18 to $54 per dozen. The entire proceeds are to the fair. Back of this tearoom a Japanese garden will be constructed, in which will be a Japanese house, where Japanese workmen will manufacture silk handkerchiefs, for sale for the benefit of the fair.

On the second floor, which will be fitted up in colonial style, will be the bazaar with light booths, each representing some particular flower. Here the great solid silver punch bowl now on exhibition at Tiffany's will be voted for by the adherents of the principal clubs, the club receiving the most votes to get the bowl. Strong rivalry for this treasure is promised between the Union League, Manhattan, Arion, and Liederkranz Clubs. There will also be a tableau representation of a Martha Washington reception in dells, an inter-collegiate boat race in which the Columbia, Yale, Harvard, and Princeton crews are entered in competition for a silver cup.

The third floor will be taken up by a Martha Washington relic room. Nearly 200 relics of the first President and his family have been loaned by the owners for this exhibition. Tea will be served every afternoon by ladies in Martha Washington costume. Mrs. Grover Cleveland has promised to attend as Martha Washington. Piano recitals are to be given by celebrated artists, including Mr. Perry, von Bülow, Rosenthal, Joseffy, Elsie Leslie, and others.

The fourth floor will be given up to a feature never before seen at a fair. It will be a complete gentlemen's club room, with "dickers," billiard and pool tables, cigar stand, papers and magazines, coat and toilet rooms. On the fifth floor children's entertainments will be given every afternoon.

THE ALBANY JOURNAL SOLD.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—The Albany *Journal* to-day makes official announcement of the sale of the control of a majority of its stock by William J. Arkell to Mr. William Barnes, Jr., of this city. The transfer took place to-day. The *Journal* was bought just five years ago by Mr. Arkell at the rate of $140,000 for all its stock. The selling price, it is understood, is at the rate of $175,000 for the entire capital. Mr. Arkell says that he makes the sale because the paper falls into the hands of a trustworthy Republican, a grandson of Thurlow Weed, the first editor and real founder of the paper, but principally because the growth of Judge and the

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, April 6.—Sheriff Adams and a single deputy yesterday arrested 17 river

AT FLORIDA'S FRONT DOOR

A HASTY LOOK AT JACKSONVILLE AND ITS SUBURBS.

THE WILES OF THE GENIAL HACKMAN —A FROG BOY AND A SIX-LEGGED CAT—SOME PHENOMENAL FISHING.

"Where is Sam Jones?"

The cry echoed along the platform of the railway station in Jacksonville, and made the colored drivers grin and stare. But no one answered.

"Don't anybody here know Sam Jones?"

Yes, one man knew him, and said so. This man was the driver of one of the shabbiest conveyances that ever ran on wheels. He named a hotel at which he said Sam Jones was at work, and volunteered to take us all there, the four of us, for a consideration. The persistent inquiries for Sam Jones were made by one of our party who had been in Jacksonville before. On that occasion Sam Jones had been his driver, and he was anxious to secure his services again—for we were to spend only a few hours in Jacksonville, and must have a driver who could give us as much information as possible. So we were guilty of the incredible folly of hiring one hackman to hunt up another. I have laughed about that ever since. It is hardly necessary to speak of the result. Of course Sam Jones was not found, and our driver pro tem. considered us his legitimate prey. He was mistaken, however, for we made him drive us to a livery stable, from which we soon emerged in all the transient glory of a hired barouche.

It is impossible to hear of a place for a long time without seeing it, and not form some notion of what it looks like, and it is equally impossible to find a place that looks anything like what your imagination has painted. Jacksonville is no exception to this. I had frequently been within a few miles of it, but carelessly had never led me within its gates, for I have no intense longing for places of that sort. After a man has served an apprenticeship of about 15 years among Summer and Winter resorts, as a newspaper correspondent, a big hotel is harder for him to take than a spoonful of raw quinine. But I innocently had in my mind a pretty picture of shady walks along the St. John's River banks under the palm trees, with lily cleanders, and here and there a bit of tropical jungle for the gratifying alligators cunning themselves. Anybody ought to know that these things are impossible in the latitude of Jacksonville; but why should one bother to imagine things when he is going to see the reality? The river was there, but no trees to speak of. The climate is too cold for palms or bananas. The shady riverside walks were principally along the platforms of railway stations and warehouses; there were some oleanders scattered about, just as one sees an occasional lonely cactus in the North.

The flower of the blossom is unfortunately in Jacksonville is the hotel. In the front streets, the side streets, the back streets, and the cross streets the hotel is ever present, making itself obnoxiously prominent. It is a building usually that stands out flush with the sidewalk, with a long rows of long windows, and some with stores on the ground floor and a general air of "cash for seven; fried eggs, turned twice." Unfortunately most of the Jacksonville hotels were built before it was discovered that architecture, for a hotel might possibly be something more than endless ranges of rooms. As we drove through the main street it was natural to compare the place with Atlantic City, for everything was there to make the resemblance complete except the ocean. It made me wonder that thousands of my fellow-countrymen could every Winter and spend months in Jacksonville and then imagine that they had seen Florida. However, there was no time for reflection on this matter, for we came unexpectedly upon something new. It was a little museum, with a frozen alligator in the window. Into this within was to be seen the greatest of all living curiosities, the "frog boy," and there was a picture of him on dirty canvas, dressed in a suit of green with brown spots, and looking for all the world like an immense frog. There was also, within, the advertisements said, a cat with two bodies and six legs—and the canvas showed pussy frisking gayly about, with a double share of happiness, no doubt, on account of her double body. One of our ladies was at once possessed of a desire to see the frog boy, and she was gratified in her demands by the driver, who said that he had driven some ladies to see him that same morning.

"Nonsense," we told her; "there is no such thing as a 'frog boy,' and you can't want to go into that dirty place."

"But I have never seen a frog boy," she replied, "and I think that down in Florida I might see whatever I like." This argument was, of course, unanswerable, so the carriage was stopped and we went in. Our customer was no sooner sighted than the concealed "orchestra" began to play and a greasy little man, after collecting 10 cents a head, showed us into a dirty big room that had evidently been used for a store, and had been an extremely dark and filthy one. The frog boy hopped up and down the counter, imitating as well as he could the habits and appearance of the little animal he was ambitious to resemble. It was a terribly-deformed mulatto boy, about 12 years old, idiotic and repulsive. He had evidently been cut off in his infancy, and its frisking about was confined to the limits of a glass fruit jar, where it was carefully preserved in alcohol. Three or four large alligators in a long box made a fitting conclusion to the exhibition.

If it were worth 10 cents to go in it was worth $5 to get out.

We drove, I think, through every street of consequence in the city, and saw some handsome residences, many built of wood, some of brick. A number of them stood in the midst of handsome grounds, with flowers in bloom, and green vines climbing over the piazzas. Of course we made inquiries of the driver about the fever. He knew all about it, every house, and told us all about the people. A man had died here, a woman there. The places he showed us where fever had done its deadly work were for the most part houses of the better kind, and we spoke of the fact. "Yes," he replied, "they're the kind of people that mostly ditch, because they were scared. The poor people weren't afraid, and they mostly got well." Occasionally we saw a woman dressed in mourning, or a man with crape on his hat, but scarcely oftener than one would see them in any city of the size. There were many more of the recent trouble, except that a number of the large hotels seemed deserted and several were closed entirely. Of course, it was to be expected that Northern people would have a little dread of Jacksonville this Winter, reasonably enough. It seemed so much worse being in our own country, where we are not used to it. Even in Jacksonville I began to meet people who had gone through the sickness and who declared that they did not spend a day in bed. It was curious to think of the many Northerners who were afraid to visit the now perfectly safe Jacksonville and who went down to Havana, where they have fever all the year round. The Winter all over Florida was a peculiarly unpleasant one. The oldest inhabitant I met had not been in the State an hour, and said that in all his 20 years' experience in Florida, he had never seen so uncomfortable a Winter, with cold weather, and rain nearly every day. I think this must have been the man the driver told us about, who was born in Tennessee, but had lived so long in Florida that he was "almost a native now." Some of the colored folks are convinced that the cold weather was caused by "so many folks comin' down from de No'f, bringin' de cold weather with them;" though on this principle it ought to have been much colder the Winter before. We stopped in front of one hotel whose proprietor we knew, and he came out to the carriage, picking for us on the way a handful of roses. He had very few guests, and was going to close for the season in another week. He was satisfied, however, that he had not kept people away, but the exceptionally fine Winter in the North, where the weather was more pleasant than in Florida. Our party must have been a mascot for the State, for in the 15 days since our arrival we have had only one cloudy day. The weather has been perfect. A newsstand man who sold me some papers said he had always noticed that when the Winter weather was fine in the North it was bad in Florida and vice versa, and it struck me that on that principle nearly every Florida Winter ought to be very pleasant. In front of one of the large hotels we found a little park, with a few orange trees, bearing some fruit of the sour kind—Bitter Sweets as we call them in Nassau.

We drove out of course to see the Sub-Tropical Exhibition. There is a similar exhibition in progress in Ocala, and I noticed that in Jacksonville the visitors said: "Oh, but you ought to see the show in Ocala!" and afterward in Ocala they said: "Oh, but you ought to see the show in Jacksonville!" There is great rivalry between them, and each one is reported the better than the other, according to where the reports come from. The exposition in Jacksonville is worth seeing, and an hour or two can be spent there very pleasantly. The buildings are in the water works park, on the outskirts of the city. It is a young centennial exhibition, with one large building and one small one, and a wonderful collection of Florida products. There were pyramids of oranges of faultless size, shape, and color, without spot or blemish, and any quantity of bananas and all the tropical fruits that the State vegetables for him he came up near us and ate them very cheerfully. I speak of him in the masculine gender, though if he be a cow he must be a she. I did not hear of his being milked, but some of the milk I have since used in Florida I am sure must have been the product of the sea cow.

No Jacksonville driver would let a visitor escape without showing him the Hart Monument—I take the driver's word for it that it is a monument, though it looks more like a postage stamp. It stands in the back yard of a private house, and is said to be over the grave of Gov. Hart, the first American Governor of Florida. His descendants were evidently determined to keep him safe in the ground, for the monument is built of brick, about 15 feet high, with a diameter at the base of I should think about five feet. Why they buried him in the back yard I did not learn, unless it was to keep him out of the toils of the Jacksonville hackmen, who I think would be quite capable of resurrecting a body and demanding a fare. As we approached a cemetery somebody suggested that no doubt a number of the fever victims were buried there. "Not one," said the driver. "Everybody who died with fever was buried out at the Sand Hills." Jacksonville is putting a great big look on the stable door after the horse has been stolen. In all directions sewers are being made, and everything is being done to make the city clean and healthy. I took pains to drive through the poorer quarters and saw no dirty spots. I can testify that the city is as clean as need be now, whatever it may have been before. With good drainage and its dry sandy soil it ought to be as healthy as any town in America. Most of the houses are built as they should be, well up from the ground, with good ventilation under them. There are no, or very few, cellars, and I have noticed in traveling that there is always a reason for this. Most housekeepers like a good cellar, and will have one, if they can. In New-Orleans, for instance, if they should dig a cellar it would soon be full of water; it is so in many of the West India islands. I do not know whether that is the case in Jacksonville. The climate is by no means tropical—not even "sub-tropical"—and there is no more reason for an outbreak of fever here than in Hoboken.

It has been a disastrous Winter for nearly everybody in Florida financially. The State is a marvel for its fine hotels and many large towns. Railroad and steamboat lines are practically without end, and accommodations nearly everywhere are excellent. I believe what a bright business man here told me, that transportation facilities are 25 years in advance of the requirements; but better that than 25 years behind, and it is so much the better for the visitor. Every place of any importance can be reached not only by rail or boat, but in parlor and sleeping cars. One cannot go out of the Grand Central Station more comfortably than you can go out of Jacksonville, nor can you leave the metropolis of the Nation by a greater variety of routes than you can leave this metropolis of Florida. When I was last in the State, five years ago, the whole region about Charlotte Harbor, on the Gulf coast, was a wilderness. The only accommodation was in a little shanty at Punta Rassa, where occasionally a bed or a meal could be had, and nobody went there but hunters and fishermen. Now one of the finest hotels in the State is at Punta Gorda, on the shore of Charlotte Harbor. You get in a parlor car in Jersey City and in about 50 hours step out upon the side verandas of this hotel. With all these facilities for travel and all these big hotels, a Winter resort has not yet by any means thrived hard. It has been a tough time, too, for the settlers. There is not much money in the country, except what is brought down from the North. It is a new country, and new countries are always poor. The fever, the cool weather in the North, and the partial failure of last year's crops have made hard times this Winter. But the people are not discouraged; they are sure of better times to come, and not without reason. The man who comes here out of a Northern city, and expects to grow suddenly rich by raising vegetables in Winter is not more foolish than the man who cannot foresee a great future for Florida. The furthest inland towns and cities are reached by navigable waters. The possibilities of Florida are not in Colonel Sellers's Asiatic eye-water speculation, and the probabilities much stronger. It would be funny if it were not rather melancholy to see what beautiful jacks a great many Northern people have made of themselves here. A clerk or a country preacher or somebody else who don't know a beanstalk from a banana, and who through sickness or some other cause cannot get along in the North, comes down here and starts a vegetable garden. Of course he is well aware that it is necessary only to stick the seeds in the ground and let them grow. That is what he generally does, and generally they don't grow. It takes all the cash he has and spends to teach him that gardening in any climate is as much a fine art as making chromos, and requires both money and experience. The good market gardeners from New-York would most likely make a failure of the business here for a season or two till he learned the ins and outs of the climate. Only nine out of ten amateur gardeners fail in Florida, where, if they tried the same thing in the North, the number of failures would be ten. As for oranges—well, that is too large and too serious a subject to begin with at this stage of a letter. Besides, I am wandering away from my subject and straying all over the State, as I have been doing for the last week in reality. One travels here too fast. I want to sit down in any one place and write about that place—he must watch his chance for a quiet spot and do his writing there. I wish you could see the place where this letter is being written. I will not mention its name, because it is subsequently to be the subject of a letter itself; but it is far enough away from Jacksonville. A broad river runs past my side window and curves around so as to pass my front window also. Of course both windows are open, and a gentle zephyr from the Gulf of Mexico steals into the room occasionally and scatters my loose pages over the floor. The river is a mile wide—two miles when you row across it—and on the opposite side is a row of palm trees. It is a trifle too warm in the sun, but in the shade it is perfection. The steamboat that just passed brought me letters from home, in one of which I found the suggestive sentence, "It has been snowing all day." It is little short of recklessness to sit in a room and write on such a day. But I can get partial revenge by tantalizing some lover of fishing who may read this by telling him of what I have in store for this afternoon after the steamer has gone back to Jacksonville and my work is done. There is the end of the wharf here a big, unused warehouse built over the water. In the floor of that warehouse is a trap door. You raise that trap door, look down into the clear, deep water beneath, and see a sight to feast the eyes upon. The fish are almost packed in. There are immense jewfish, 200-pounders and upward; sheepshead, mullet, drumfish, angelfish, croakers, and as many more varieties. Seine fishermen as the mouth of the river have driven the fish up till they are so thick here that I hesitate to try to describe their abundance lest I may be accused of telling fish stories. In five minutes there yesterday, with oysters for bait, we caught our dinners. This afternoon we are going to put some more fish families in mourning. Yesterday afternoon my friend here and I sailed out to the bar and brought in a boatload of oysters—eight or ten bushels. Some of them are for dinner, the rest for bait. This friend of mine, who owns the warehouse, suggested to me by letter that we could fish in the cool shade of the warehouse with the line coiled on the floor, and at the same time amuse ourselves with a game of "penny ante." But I am afraid to try that. Suppose a man should hook a four-pound sheepshead and draw a "full hand" at the same moment! The excitement would be too great.

All of peninsular Florida is reached by rail or boat from Jacksonville. The "J. T. and K. W. system," meaning Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West, and the Plant system reach the entire State with their rails and boats, and they are constantly adding to their facilities. We crossed the broad St. John's by ferryboat to South Jacksonville, and took the train for St. Augustine, 36 miles away. It was a pleasant ride through a pleasant country, in one of the Mogarch parlor cars that are more used than the Pullman in Florida, and that make the traveler as near at home as possible, with their soft seats and good ventilation. It was a treat to get into a cultivated country again, after the wilds of Southern Georgia. But we were hardly prepared for the marvels of St. Augustine. Now for those fish.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

A RICH DUKE'S EXPENSES.

From the London Truth.

Edmund is quite wrong when he describes the Duke of Portland as "the greatest *parti* in England," for he is nothing of the kind. Lord Beaconsfield once defined a truly happy man as that individual who has £10,000 a year, but who is supposed to have only £5,000; whereas the Duke of Portland is in the unfortunate position of being credited with about double that income while he really possesses, to say nothing of the fact that he has to provide for his stepmother and her family.

STEVENS INSTITUTE NOTES.

In the last number of the *Stevens Indicator* an article appeared commenting on the custom that is coming into favor among colleges of excusing from examinations students who have secured an almost perfect term mark. At a recent meeting of the faculty the subject was discussed, with the result that, this term, several of the professors have excused from examination in their department all students having a term grade of 90 per cent. or over. It is intended by this to encourage competition among the students, and will certainly, in the opinion of the faculty, tend to harder work during the

AN EVOLUTION IN TRADE

DISAPPEARANCE OF SOME OLD BUSINESS METHODS.

PROGRESS WHICH HAS REPLACED OLD JOBBING HOUSES BY BRINGING PRODUCER AND CONSUMER NEARER.

Since the good old times when the commerce of this broad country was in the control of a comparative handful of importers and jobbers time and circumstances have effected changes in the mercantile and commercial systems of the country almost revolutionary in their effects. The country has grown amazingly, and the numbers and importance of the jobbers and importers have also grown; but they have not kept pace with the growth of the country. Other agencies for the exchange of goods, their barter and sale, have supplanted in large measure the old-time mercantile moguls, and have instituted new systems of transacting business that in time have required new and different arrangements of business houses and transportation lines that the country has lately supplied with promptness and liberality.

It is less than half a century since the mercantile trade of the country was in the complete control of the jobbing houses of this city and Boston and Philadelphia. Then an importer would not dream of selling direct to the retail trade, nor a manufacturer aspire to making goods on special order. Retailers from all over the country made regular pilgrimages to New-York, bringing with them the cash to straighten out their past accounts and relying upon the showing they were able to make with cash and accounts of sales for the condition of mind in which they would approach their only source of supply. If new goods the buyers were able to pay in full and show a margin of profit they could afford to be independent, buy where they pleased, make their own selections, and exact the most favorable terms and the largest discounts. Their receipted bills were the best recommendations to new lines of goods.

But few, however, were able to render such satisfactory showings. Where there was one such there were hundreds who were compelled to ask accommodations from the jobber; and in these instances the jobber held the retailer at his mercy. Unless he bought his goods he must go unsupplied. And under such circumstances the terms were made hard indeed. Goods of all kinds were worked off upon the poor debtor and the terms and prices were dictated by the jobber. The retailer had to put up with the conditions and with sole ness as best he might or go out of business. Then fortunes in the jobbing trade were quickly made. The profits of business were unequal. Hard times came, then panic and trade paralysis.

Out of the reorganization, before the war, sense the institution of peace to be established. The importer became a jobber, the jobber an importer. Both sought to divide responsibility with the manufacturer and began to send out salesmen with samples of goods to take orders from the retail trade, the goods to be manufactured and delivered later. By this means they secured better prices from the manufacturer and avoided the speculative chance of laying in an unsalable stock of goods. Margins began to shrink. Business was done a little more directly between the producer and the consumer. But as yet there were but few retail houses that could afford to purchase from sample or even from stock in case lots. And domestic manufacturers of fabric goods rather preferred to edge along in a hand-to-mouth fashion than take large orders at low prices. Consequently, packages of imported goods had still to be broken to make up orders, and the importers and jobbers retained in considerable degree their hold upon the retail trade. Transportation, too, still remained expensive, and the rates were made high as the traffic would bear." The competition was to get goods then, not to get rid of them. Some few brokers and commission merchants began to be established along in the fifties, however, and to get command of some trade. They were usually those unsuccessful varieties of commission merchants of cotton and woolen goods, and their sales were for the most part to jobbers in the interior rather than retailers or even manufacturers.

But the war brought almost complete emancipation to the retail trade and prosperity and business to many manufacturers. Protective tariff lines, to brokers and commission merchants, and to the retail trade. Ready cash, of equal value in all parts of the Union, was the main equalising factor. It brought the consumer many degrees nearer to the producer. He began to fight his own battles and to labor—and to cultivate relations with the broker and commission merchant—the direct representatives of the manufacturer. He bought in larger quantities and was not afraid to take advantage of low freight and prices to buy a little out of season and ahead of time than before. He placed orders far ahead of time for delivery and gained many advantages thereby. As his wealth increased, his credit increased and his favors began to be sought. Presently it became unnecessary for him to make expensive journeys to the centres of the wholesale trade, for the representatives of every wholesaler in the country spread their samples of foreign and domestic goods before him and solicited his orders, both for stock goods and for goods to be manufactured. With this revolution the supremacy of the jobber was overthrown and the importer became in large measure only the clearing agent of the manufacturer. It was no longer necessary to carry large stocks of goods, for all the facilities of production, transportation, money exchange, and insurance had in the general prosperity of the country improved so greatly that the step from the producer to the consumer might be almost leaped at a single bound and direct. Now the competition was to sell goods and the buyer got all the benefit.

The basis of the new order of things, the number and importance of the brokers and commission merchants, increased immensely, until now the greater part of the business of the whole country is transacted by these representatives of the manufacturer and producer. They have invaded almost every known line of business, including the trades in boots and shoes, bullion, cattle, china and glass goods, coffee, cotton, drugs, dry goods, dyestuffs, fruits and spices, grain, hay, hemp, hides and leather, hops and malt, india rubber, metals, molasses, oil, provisions, rice, silks, sugar, tea, tobacco, wines and liquors, wood, and wool, and in every imaginable line of manufactured goods. They sell from trade catalogues to people, carrying but little or no stock, and do the business on a much smaller margin of expense than was possible when the trade was in the control of the jobbing trade. Many of them never see the goods they sell, but have them shipped direct from the manufacturer to the buyer. In many instances, in fact, the goods never come within a hundred miles of the place of business of the commission merchant, new lines of transportation permitting, in a largely-increased measure, the direct shipment from the factory to the consumer. With the immense increase in domestic manufactures has done much to effect this revolution in trade, instances occurring frequently now when a manufacturer of cloaks or clothing will take the entire product for a season in a particular line of goods of a manufacturer of the fabric. The sale may have been made by the broker or commission agent of the manufacturer from a sample that he could carry in his pocket, and thereafter he would not see a piece of the goods again until, perchance, he should recognize them on the back of an employe or other acquaintance.

But it not infrequently happens that a commission merchant is called upon by the manufacturer he represents to carry a large quantity of staple goods for him in stock, and to fill orders "from hand to mouth" as the trade would bear. The competition was to get goods then, not to get rid of them. Some few brokers and commission merchants began to be established along in the fifties, however, and to get command of some trade. They were usually those unsuccessful varieties of commission brokers of cotton and woolen goods, and their sales were for the most part to jobbers in the interior rather than retailers or even manufacturers.

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THE CANADIAN PROBLEM

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES OF ANNEXATION.

THE "HOSTILE" ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES NOT HELPING MATTERS—POLITICAL EFFECT OF UNION.

One of the means proposed to settle the fisheries and all other difficulties between the United States and Canada is political union between the two countries. This means simply that the several provinces now constituting the Dominion of Canada should become States of the Union, and subject to the Constitution of the United States. This would involve an addition to the House of Representatives, a certain number of new Senators, and a substantial enlargement of the Electoral College. In these latter items may be found the chief difficulty from the United States point of view, for it is perfectly manifest that the admission of Canada would have a disturbing effect upon party lines in Congress. If Canada were to be admitted to the Union to-morrow, there could not be less than four new States and possibly five. Thus:

	Population About
1. Ontario	2,000,000
2. Quebec	1,800,000
3. Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island	1,000,000
4. Manitoba and Northwest	200,000
Total	5,000,000

In point of population Ontario would stand sixth among the States of the Union, namely, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Ontario. It would therefore have at least 15 or 16 Presidential Electors upon the present basis, 18 or 14 Representatives in the House, and 2 Senators. Quebec would come in on equality of population with such States as Virginia and Tennessee. It would therefore have about 11 Presidential Electors, 9 Representatives, and 2 Senators. The Maritime Provinces might all be grouped into one province, but there would be some question about this, as Nova Scotia has twice as large a population as Rhode Island and more than three times as large as Delaware, and New-Brunswick has more than twice as large a population as Delaware. But, grouping them all, the State would be as large as Maryland or South Carolina, and consequently with at least 8 Presidential Electors and 6 Representatives and 2 Senators. Manitoba would have 3 Electors, a Representative, and 2 Senators.

Assuming, as the result, a Presidential vote of 37 Presidential Electors, 29 Representatives, and 8 Senators. This might have a disturbing effect upon party lines in the United States, and no doubt many blustering politicians, who think more of power than the greatness and solid well-being of the country, would shy at grave misgivings in regard to the propriety of running any risks. Others would argue that the United States is big enough as it is, and so enlarge its bounds over such a vast area as Canada would be to complicate the problems which already present difficulties in different sections. Such objections are constantly urged by Americans in public and private, and yet it cannot be doubted that in the heart of every intelligent and patriotic American there is always to be found a lurking desire to extend the sway of the Stars and Stripes over the whole continent—a sort of feeling that Canada belongs to the American system, and that it would only be in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that the principles of the great Republic should prevail all over this continent of North America.

The real difficulties in the way of a union will not be found in the United States; they must inevitably be found in Canada, and the problem is: When will Canada do about it? What is her destiny? In considering the question before an American public the first difficulty is to make an intelligent citizen of the United States understand why Canada wants to keep out of the Union. The advantages of political union are so obvious that the first thought is, "Why don't they come in?"

Canada was settled originally—that is, English Canada—by the loyalists who left New-England because they could not endure the awful thought of rebelling against the authority of the King. There were men who held such ideas in those days, and there may be said to appear, there are plenty of them still living. Naturally, in the struggle between Great Britain and the rebelling provinces, strong sympathies were evoked here for the British cause, and strong prejudices against the revolutionists. These feelings were reciprocated. Nor were they softened by the war of 1812-15. They have not infrequently been unpleasantly revived by the Fenian raid, by the silly raids of Secessionist marauders during the great rebellion, and by the still more foolish difficulties over the fisheries.

To those who see Canada's interest in the solution of the problem there will be ground for mystery. But who does not realise that, in determining the actions of individuals, of families, and of nations, sentiment plays as important a part as interest. Is there one of us who has a friend at all who is not influenced by sentimental considerations every day of his life? Suppose you could prove beyond the possibility of doubt that by pushing the Government of the United States into the hands of the German Empire and, through it, into Spain, manufactures would take a fresh boom, and wealth would accumulate at a more rapid rate. Do you think the American people would vote to accept Bismarck's rule and place their Government in the hands of the Hohenzollerns? Reflect upon this problem, and you have a pretty bad taste of Canadians' accounted for at once. They have a sentimental attachment for Great Britain. The majority of them believe in the British Empire, and dwell with pride in contemplating its grandeur and the great things it has achieved and is achieving in the world.

The great body of the Canadian people are beginning to see that it would be to their interest to belong to the United States, though many refuse to acknowledge it. But sentimental considerations make them refuse to consider such a step. They are afraid of the grasping manufacturers whose interests lie in gaining and maintaining a monopoly in our markets, and these people will, of course, resist to the uttermost all attempts to free our trade and open to us the large markets of the United States. If they can be persuaded so to cloak or cover their innate selfishness, the monopolists will always be found ready to wave aloft the "old flag" and flout their devotion to the "dear old motherland."

Geographically, Canada is very much more nearly allied to the United States than with Great Britain or any other European nation. Its institutions more nearly resemble those of the United States than those of Great Britain, on which they are modeled. There are no such things as State churches, hereditary aristocracy—save a few harmless knights—no entails or great families. Everything is as simple and democratic in Canada as in the United States—perhaps more so. We cannot but recognize that Great Britain, or, at all events, the British Islands, have about reached the acme of their growth. They contain a population of about 37,000,000. They cannot possibly contain more than 45,000,000, whereas the United States has a population already of 65,000,000, and we feel morally sure that in the course of 50 years this will have increased to probably 150,000,000, and by that time will have overshadowed in wealth, population, and power all others of the earth's nations. Yet Canadians live beside this great power, speaking the same language, governed by the same laws, and intermingling from day to day in innumerable ways, and still they have no thought of becoming part of it.

There is a cause for this. In the language of frankness let it be said that the United States has never treated Canada in a manner to secure her regard. Though living beside her and speaking the same language, Canada has always been regarded as a mere collection of British dependencies, governed in London. No pains have been taken to find out her natural wants and aspirations. A great deal that is unfriendly to Great Britain is written in American papers and uttered by American public men. In the fisheries dispute Canada has always been spoken of contemptuously as a mere offshoot of British ill-will, trying to wreak a puny vengeance upon the United States. Such misapposition will always breed its legitimate impressions.

Do the people of the United States know that Canada is practically an independent community? She is no more governed from London than is New-York. She collects her own taxes according to her own ideas of a fiscal policy. She imposes precisely the same duties upon goods imported from Great Britain as from the United States. A desire for national life is taking possession of the heart of young Canada. She is making progress and prospering. She has now a much larger population and much greater developed wealth than had the United States when they started national life. In time she is bound to assume large proportions as a nation. That child is now born in the United States who will live to see Canada with a population as large as the British Islands and probably with as much accumulated wealth. Can the American Nation afford to be indifferent to the existence of such a community as that, having very nearly the occupancy of this great continent of North America? It is within the power of American statesmen so to shape events that Canada and the United States can be one in sympathy and aim, or they can so meold affairs as to make Canada cling to Great Britain and play the rôle of an unfriendly rival. Only a few days ago the Premier of Ontario stated at a public banquet that the United States acted toward us as a "hostile nation." This has been deprecated by many persons in Canada, but the charge is not wholly without foundation.

At this moment the people of Canada are in a transition state. The most far-seeing men understand that the colonial status cannot be much longer maintained. The ultra loyal element is starting a movement in favor of the federation of the empire. Imperial federation leagues are being formed all over the country. Another element is agitating for independence. And yet another thoughtful class are turning in their own continent for political alliances and are in solution of the complex problem that is now in reality opening up. The subject is beginning a great deal of discussion in Canada, and great interest is gradually growing in the United States. How Canadians will settle this problem will depend in a large measure upon the action of the United States. New American statesmen can have the seeds in favor of a continental alliance in a manner which can be counted on inevitably to succeed.

THE MANAGER-ACTOR.

The manager-actor is the growth of our complex age, and, indeed, is a logical result of the competition among the theatres for patronage, writes the Saturday Review. These houses of entertainment, springing up with such activity, are built to supply the "wants" of a neighborhood; for so many thousands of a population there must be a theatre, as there must be a bank, a public house, &c. As the rivalry is keen and the margin of profit "cut fine" and variable, any waste of administrative power must be avoided; and, as in the periodical reform of public offices it is found that the duties of different departments may be amalgamated without loss of efficiency, so the combination of manager and actor has come into fashion.

Nearly all our great players have been manager-actors—Betterton, Cibber, Garrick, Macready, John Kemble, Chas. Kemble, Bellson, Macready, Charles Kean, and Irving; and, among lesser constellations, Foote and Mathews, father and son. Dibdin, Besterton, and Cibber, however, caused their duties with others. Garrick was, in one sense, more manager than actor. In the administration of so great an enterprise as Drury-Lane Theatre the correspondence, conciliation, and humoring of actors, the constant selection and preparation of new plays, needed unwearied and never-relaxing exertion. Garrick had his own established parts, in which he appeared as his turn came round. He was not, therefore, the sole particular attraction of the theatre; though, of course, his exertions were felt insensibly even when he did not tread the stage. John Kemble was much more of a leading performer—the "acting-manager's" duties devolving on his competent partner, Thomas Harris. But in his time the taste for hearing excellent plays, set off by good actors, had given place to that for seeing excellent actors set off by good or indifferent plays.

The other manager-actors who succeeded have been obliged to carry out the same principle. The "form and pressure" of the time, with the high price current for talent, has completely abolished what may be termed commanies of clevereses, and the ideal company of players level in ability has become nearly Utopian. This baseless fabric of a vision dissolves under the hard pressure of figures and the practical test of the salary list. No player of conspicuous merit can now take service in the ranks of a company, for he knows that alone, under other arrangements, he is capable of attracting an audience. Even the justly-famed society of the Comédie Française, so often pointed to as a model, is at this moment suffering under this solvent, and the assured pecuniary prestige and dignity can scarcely keep the leading associates within its ranks. It can feel secure only of its veterans and of its less-trained recruits. Mlle. Coquelin and Febvre, Mlle. Samary, and others have to be induced with the short cowgate to remain and them to secure at least a supplement to their salaries—the total of which falls far short of what they would assuredly gain by their unassisted efforts. This natural greed has been inflamed by the success of their late comrade, the inimitable Coquelin aîné, who has shown what can be gained by playing to audiences of all the nations intead of to the contracted area of a single capital.

In some of the older theatrical words we find the word "manager" used for the director of a theatre, showing that it was the source and "management" of human characters, with their selection and adaptation to the parts chosen, that was to call out a manager's talent and ability. The manager of a great railway or of one of the large co-operative stores has need of some such indefinable power to be successful in his calling. The two portly quartos in which Garrick's correspondence is laid up in ordinary might form a *sale museum*, and a warning also, to the modern manager. Here we find the actor-manager's gifts and accomplishments unremittingly all the arts of his profession, now humoring Mrs. Abingdon or Mrs. Yates, meeting their insolence, and even rebellion, with calmness and dignity, and usually prevailing in the end.

What a theatre is in high repute or fashion the "management" finds itself compelled also to take due account of social influences. The union in his person of power and command with professional ability offers a combination that is irresistibly attractive. Accordingly the manager-actor, besides his professional audience, has his circle of friends and admirers, which includes all that is clever, intellectual, and fashionable. This contact with so many forces and influences calls out what was really the highest form of the managerial instinct, the selection of plays suitable to the company and to the audience. Often a character written to the manager-actor's measure, which, according to the existing system, is found to answer. But in the days of King, Yates, Palmer, Kemble, &c., there had to be found a play that would not only stimulate and bring out the actors' powers, but also one in which each could had an effective part. These were written, not to suit existing peculiarities, where the same eccentricities are provided for over and over again, but a powerful and fruitful character was furnished unlike, it might be, any former exertion of the actor, giving him the chance of exhibiting some new and unexpected departure.

On this principle the manager-actor took a serious share, as is sometimes the case now, in the composition of the play—that is, the whole was shaped, reshaped, developed, according to the suggestions. He saw each member of his company already invested with his character, and could fancy how they would treat situations. Nay, the very image of a performer might suggest a new situation. The old comedy of "A Clandestine Marriage"—inspired by the very atmosphere of Drury-Lane—was written in this fashion; every scene was contrived between the manager and the author, and in the process even the characters bore no other names than those of the players.

The manager-actor often makes a good manager and indifferent actor as he is a bad manager and a good actor. Kemble's excellent sense of dignity and justice, joined with his experience, made him a respectable manager; but the fact that he and his family were a popular attraction simplified his duties a good deal. Macready was singularly unfitted as a manager—by temper, but he was unpractical and an infirmity of temper unfitted him for the control of his fellow-creatures. The mercurial Elliston had also many failings. But, as we look round us now we see the manager-actor holding the field in every where. We have Mr. Beerbohm Tree at the Haymarket, Mrs. John Wood at the New Court, Mr. Toole at the theatre bearing his name, Mr. Terry at his theatre, Mr. Wyndham at the Criterion, Mr. Lonsfield at the Globe, Mr. Hawtrey at the Comedy, Miss Wallis at the Shaftsbury, and Mr. Irving at the Lyceum. Mr. Conquest acts and manages at the Surrey, Mrs. Lane at the old Britannia, and Miss Hawthorne at the Princess's, and Mr. Barrington, until a few months ago, was managing and acting at the St. James's. Mr. Thorne both reigns and acts at the Vaudeville.

But managerial acting has its dangers as well as its gains; the results of failure are tremendous and even ruinous. After a catastrophe the manager-actor is unlikely to get a second chance as a failing speculator. His difficulties are enormous, the chief one being to secure a good play; for there may be capacity of management and acting present, but without a "drawing" piece all is naught. It will be interesting to watch the results of the new development where a single person manages, acts, and owns the theatre. The thing seems likely to be overdone; a reaction may set in, and we may then see the numerous manager-actor theatres deserted as wanting in entertainment, for some less brilliant if more peopley, such as Mr. Daly's, where the faculty of amusing is distributed among many.

AN ANCIENT INDIAN GRAVEYARD.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., April 6.—The P. D. Murphy farm at Mohegan is offered for sale. It contains the famous Mohegan graveyard, around which have dwelt for 200 years the remnants of the faithful Uncas's tribe. This graveyard goes with the farm. It was started in the seventeenth century and is now well filled with tall gray stones which the Indians bought from the Puritans and the Mohegans.

All Mohegans are desirous of being buried there, and as the race is nearly extinct, the last one will soon have been laid beneath its grassy mounds. Some of the stones have rotted away in some places, but most of them are easy to read, the inscriptions the names of Uncas, Shaunon, and Ashbow occur frequently. One stone marks the last resting place of Martha Uncas, a centenarian who was a limited descendant of Uncas. Another, well preserved, marks the grave of Queen Esther, who ruled over the Mohegans, and another is over the grave of the Rev. Samual Ashbow, "one of the royal family," who died in 1795. The line quoted occurs on many older stones but on none of those more recently erected. It may have been that the prestige of the kingly family faded away, but it is more probable that the few descendants of the old chiefs died years ago.

Uncas's grave at Norwich is marked with a monument. The Mohegans hope the farm will fall into the hands of some one who will respect the last resting place of their once great tribe.

CURRENTS IN THE BAY.

A circular on the currents of New-York Bay and Harbor has been issued from the office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Two general rules are stated in regard to waters in this locality. In the East Channel and in the Narrows the current reaches its strength at about the southing of the moon, while in the Swash, Main, and Gedney's Channels it is about forty minutes earlier. In the Swash, Main, and Gedney's Channels the strength of the current occurs about five hours, in the East Channel about six hours, and in the Narrows about seven hours after the southing of the moon.

In the Main and Swash the flood current starts in on the north side of the channel 30 minutes earlier than on the south side, and the ebb current starts out on the south side of the channel 30 minutes earlier than on the north side. The currents of half ebb in the Swash Channel set to the eastward strongly.

In the Narrows Bank the ebb and flood currents appear first on the east side. In the path of the Hudson, from the Narrows to the Tappan Zee, it is running flood 15 feet below the surface fully an hour before the turning from ebb to flood at the surface.

GEORGIA FRUIT GROWING

A LAND WHERE PEARS AND PEACHES THRIVE.

THIS YEAR'S CROP WILL BE UNUSUALLY LARGE—THE DE CONTE PEAR—GRAPE CULTURE AND WINE MAKING.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., April 6.—The fruit crops all over Georgia this year will be prolific, exceeding those of previous years by fully one-third. Not a single variety of small fruit shows a lack of vitality. Peach, pear, and plum trees have been blossoming luxuriantly for a week or more. The peach trees, the most sensitive of all fruit trees either South or North, have blossomed so heavily that it will be necessary to thin them out. Without exception the trees wintered well. The main drawback to the successful culture of varieties such as the Early Rose, the Beatrice, the Alexandra, and similar trees, is what is called the Indian Summer, which usually occurs about midwinter. During this period there is a marked increase in the temperature. The result is that the sap begins to run and the blossoms and fruit buds awake into active life out of season. When a cold, damp spell follows immediately in the wake of Indian Summer the result is generally disastrous. This was the case during the season of 1888, and consequently the peach crop in many localities was practically a failure. During the past Winter the Indian Summer was mild and no sudden change of temperature ensued. The fact, together with the circumstance that many new trees will come in bearing for the first time this season, means the largest crop of the most prospective yield of peaches will be one of the largest ever grown in this State. The trees will begin bearing about the middle of May and the bulk of the crop will be shipped by steamer from Savannah and Brunswick and by refrigerator cars from many points inland.

What might be called the disunctive fruit of the southern and southwestern portions of the State is in point of acreage, fruitfulness, and extraordinary degree of productiveness is the Le Conte pear. This fruit was first discovered and classified as such by the Department of Agriculture at Washington by Major Le Conte. It was classified as a "Chinese or sand pear." The Major sent some cuttings to Liberty County, Ga. Five years later the trees propagated from the cuttings were in bearing. The first of the Major cuttings were brought to Thomasville and to other portions of Thomas County. To-day there are thousands and thousands of this beautiful and vigorous tree in blossom. Its culture is only second to cotton, and in some localities it is even more profitable. Judged by the extensive planting now in progress, it will be the leading product in Thomas County and in many other counties in Southwestern and Middle Georgia.

The symmetry of the tree attracts the eye at once. It begins bearing in its fifth year, and when it is 12 years old 30 bushels to a tree is not considered an unusually heavy yield in this locality. The pears begin to ripen about July 1. The fruit is of a light lemon color, with a crimson cheek, large in size and very juicy. It sells for $3 to $4 a crate, and the cost of shipping the crates North is 40 cents. The main objection to the fruit is that it must be marketed immediately after it matures. Bartlett and other varieties of pears have been and still are being successfully grafted on the Le Conte. In time this hybrid tree will afford a large and varied assortment of pears that will keep for weeks and months. Kieffer's Hybrid pear is also being largely cultivated. In many localities it is still an experiment. The great bulk of the pear crop for years to come will be the Le Conte.

The acreage of grapes is being steadily increased. The principal varieties are the Concords, the Delawares, the Brightens, and the Souppernongs. The wood is vigorous, and the yield enormous. The grape rot, owing to the climate and the soil in Southwestern Georgia seem to be peculiarly adapted to the raising of the vines enumerated. The Concord does fully as well here as in the great Concord section along the Hudson River.

The Souppernong grape for wine is a bright one. The vintage already made from the Souppernongs—and they may be called the native grape—has met with popular favor. It is of a delicate reddish tinge, a strong body, and pleasing to the palate. It is essentially a table wine. The Concords grow to great size, so enthusiastic admirers, which includes all that is clever, intellectual, and fashionable. This contact with so many forces and influences calls out what was really the highest form of the managerial instinct, the selection of plays suitable to the company and to the audience. Often a character written to the manager-actor's measure, which, according to the existing system, is found to answer. But in the days of King, Yates, Palmer, Kemble, &c., there had to be found a play that would not only stimulate and bring out the actors' powers, but also one in which each could had an effective part. These were written, not to suit existing peculiarities, where the same eccentricities are provided for over and over again, but a powerful and fruitful character was furnished unlike, it might be, any former exertion of the actor, giving him the chance of exhibiting some new and unexpected departure.

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PLANS OF THE CORINTHIANS.

THEY EXPECT A BUSY SEASON AND MUCH INTERESTING RACING.

There is every prospect that the Corinthian will be among the most active of the yacht clubs of the country this coming season. Last year the club suffered a sad blow in the loss of two of its most active and respected members—William A. W. Stewart and C. Smith Lee—both passengers on the ill-fated Cythera.

For the coming season, however, arrangements are being made which will keep the club members exceedingly active.

The membership roll of the club is limited by the by-laws to 100, or that number could and would have been passed long ago. The list of applications is long and many names which would be an adornment to the roll of any yacht club. Six of these applicants have recently been elected to membership—Cambell Clark, Robert G. Hone, J. Bruce Ismay, W. Lloyd Jeffries, Horace Kelly, and James W. Tryon. Then a ballot had to be called for the reason that six old members can only be dropped six new members can be elected in any six months. Only a few open memberships remain before the 100 limit will be reached, and these vacancies will be filled very sparingly.

At the last meeting officers were also elected for the ensuing year. Charles H. Tweed, owner of the cutter Minerva, is Admiral; Mr. M. Roosevelt Schuyler, owner of the cutter Delfyn, is Secretary, and Mr. E. B. Clarke, owner of the cutter Kitten, is Measurer.

A number of new members were also elected, including Designer Edward Burgess, Carey Smith, Capt. Kane, Capt. Erwin, and Lieut. J. C. Soley of the navy, and Mr. J. Beaver Webb. As an honorary member of the Corinthian Club is only elected upon the understanding that he will contribute his knowledge to the club interests by the preparation and reading of papers pertaining to yachts and yachting, the adding of these names to the honorary roll is a matter upon which the club feels it should be congratulated.

The club will start the season under the most favorable auspices. With a membership of less than 100 it has 68 first-class boats. This is a larger percentage than any other American club can boast. The members are now all busily engaged in superintending the thorough overhauling of their craft, and everything will be in perfect trim very early in the season.

The club's house at Tompkinsville, S. I., is being enlarged, and will be refitted in a handsome manner. One of its prize adornments will be the club's collection of models. They will number at least fifty, consisting the craft yachts of this country and some foreigners. The beauty of the collection is that all the models were built by one man, on the same scale of measurement, so that by examining them one not only sees an exact model of a particular boat, but by the uniform scale, can readily see and compare every measurement of one model with those of another. In all other existing collections the models are constructed on varying scales.

It is proposed by the club to give a race for the forty-foot class, in addition to the regular regattas, and a series of races to be sailed in the upper bay, around a course all the points of which will be plainly visible from the clubhouse. Late in the Fall a race for second-class boats will be given. One of the pet theories of this club is that yacht races should be open and not exclusive. They therefore welcome the boats of any standard club in their contests.

MARK HOPKINS MEMORIAL BUILDING

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The Mark Hopkins memorial building, which is to be built for Williams College at Williamstown, has been planned by Allen & Kennay of Boston, and will have three stories, with a tower in the southwest corner, on which will be placed a tablet with the name and purpose of the building. The banding will be 67 by 87 feet, the shorter side on Main-street, and will stand west of Goodrich Hall. The basement and lower story are to be built of limestone and the two upper stories of light-colored brick. The steps and window caps and sills and trimmings are to be of brown sandstone. There are to be three entrances, one on each side, that on the most ornamental, and other doors will be on the south and eastern sides. The plans are for a Treasurer's office, a President's office and waiting room, a Faculty room, and 12 recitation rooms which will seat from 40 to 100 students each. There will be several study rooms for the Professors adjoining some of the rooms. It is expected that the building will be completed before the Commencements of 1890, and the cost will be not far from $50,000.

PRIVATE FEES FOR CITY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been informed that very large sums had been paid to private counsel by the city. This seems strange as the force of the Corporation Counsel's office has been thought to be sufficiently large to do without hiring outsiders. But the hiring of private counsel may accounted for by what has been witnessed upon the trial of the case of O'Neal, against the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, in the Superior Court before Judge Dugro. The counsel for the plaintiff are Mr. Twombly, Mr. Wickes, and Mr. Willman, each a salaried assistant in the Corporation Counsel's office. Mr. Crowley, a policeman detailed for duty at the Corporation Counsel's office, has also been working for the plaintiff gathering testimony.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 5, 1889.

GIFTS FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Montreal Letter to the Toronto Mail.

Bishop Usaher has received a notification that a Philadelphia lady, whose name is reserved, has given $15,000 a year for the advancement of the work of the Reformed Episcopal Church in the United States and Canada. The money, it is said, will go toward the development of Bishopric, the establishment of seminaries, &c. His Lordship has appointed three Christian gentlemen of Chicago and one of Montreal to study an additional Professorship in the Reformed Church Theological College, Philadelphia.

GHOSTS AND WITCHCRAFT.

A BELIEF IN NEW-ENGLAND WHERE SUPERSTITION THRIVES.

GLOUCESTER, R. I., April 6.—This wild, wooded, and rock-ribbed Region, less than a day's journey from Gen. Putnam's historic wolf den in Northeastern Connecticut, is full of superstition. It is one of the queerest of localities. In the centre of Gloucester lies Ponaganesett Lake, and all about the shores of this lake are the dwellings of a hale and hearty people, who make this country, far from the busy haunts of men, a veritable wonderland of legend and reminiscence. The old men delight in telling ghost stories, and the young people like to listen. Gloucester lies on the crooked old Indian trail which ran between Connecticut and the Providence Plantations.

For generations back the Gloucester farmers have believed in wizardry. They will do much of their work only during the full of the moon. Other signs they will keep to do or not to have very bad luck. Planting must not be done until the signs of the zodiac are propitious, and gardens must never be plowed on Fridays. Even a tooth must not be pulled unless the stars are right; if it is, it will come hard and cause great suffering.

Pork, if killed during the small of the moon, will shrink to nothing in cooking, while that butchered at the full of the moon will continue white and firm. To insure luck in the management of domestic animals the sign of the zodiac must be in the leg. The wishbone of all fowls are preserved on sticks. Some families keep hundreds on hand all the time. When the zodiacal sign is in the head, then the Gloucester people believe one can do the most as catching pickerel and can hook the biggest fish. Hence the skimmer hung by the kitchen fireplace in all Gloucester houses is a thing the settlers could not live without. Its study, if one would reap good harvests, "catch" good slamming tides, and avoid misfortune, is imperative.

These are points to believe that if you come up a black snake and bite it your teeth will never decay; that if the nails are pared on Friday toothache will be prevented, and that a child born in the heat of the day can see into the future, and will be exempt from influences of witchcraft. A white bear has such a one on board they say will never sink.

Perhaps the most curious belief still haunting these hearthstones of interior Rhode Island is that relating to the character of the little fish in Ponaganesett Lake. This pond is the source of the Pawtuxet River, which flows easterly into Narragansett Bay, and years before the building of the dam across the outlet of the lake, herring from the salt sea used to swim up the stream to the shoal waters of the lake to spawn. The old settlers who have lived about the lake all their lives, aver that the shiners which now glisten in its crystal waters are naught else but the degenerate descendants of the herring race, and show the same characteristics. One of the Bowen boys at the lake frequently says that "they have to say there was no shiners before any d—d dams was built to fence out the herrin's."

THE SURVEYOR'S HAT BRIM.

From the Kingston Freeman.

An Ellenville lawyer who was in Kingston the other day said: "While in the woods a week ago I came across a surveyor who was puzzled. The surveyor had been engaged to run a line, but he found every time he leveled his compass, to use a surveyor's expression, 'his line ran in the air.' The surveyor said his compass had never set up that caper before, and he didn't know what ailed it. The Horse Star must be all out of gear. I said, 'See here, what sort of a hat have you on?' The surveyor took off his hat. 'Why, an ordinary hat with a stiff brim.' 'Yes, a stiff brim, and there is the trouble. If you examine you will find a steel wire in it. Hang your hat on your compass and see what it will do.' He did so, and up went the needle. My looks and boots and the surveyor. He swore, his hat behind him and his language generally made the woods blue.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALL-AMERICA AND THE CHICAGO CLUB.

The big red ball of fire, which has received local rank this morning, has just made its appearance above Governor's Island yesterday morning, and had just received its daily welcome from the blooming summer dames, when the steamer Laura M. Starin aged overlily by Fort William, loaded with lovers of baseball and of baseball players on their way to welcome the returning players, who had arrived at Quarantine on the Adriatic a few hours before. It was very early in the morning when the little steamer lying at the Barge Office, received her first passengers, and it was still early when she received her last. But altogether there were lots of them—twice as many persons as had spent the greater part of the previous day in wandering aimlessly about the bay, waving handkerchiefs for the benefit of the sighted. Many of them had not been to bed at all.

The little boat got to Quarantine about 6 o'clock and found the Adriatic anchored there. Her upper decks were crowded with passengers, principally consisting of Spalding's aggregation of baseball players, and her lower decks were crowded with emigrants, so that the hoisting of the Starin's whistle and the steering of the Starin's passengers as a gentle approbation of their arrival. They cheered madly, too, but resigned into disappointed quiet when a gangplank was run from the Starin's upper deck to the big steamer's upper deck, and when the baseball players were hauled on board the former the emigrants evinced much disgust at the way in which they had been slighted.

All of the ball players and the ladies who had accompanied them in their tour through many foreign countries were glad to get back to home to New-York. They seemed somewhat disgrieved when they learned that neither President Harrison nor Mayor Grant nor the Board of Aldermen had come to bid them welcome, but recovered quickly when pledged with the reception given them. It was a most demonstrative welcome, full of cheers and digs in the ribs and champagne, and one gentleman went so far as to assure this collection of traveled ball players that he was so glad to see them that he intended to treat him to a champagne overboard. Water is a thing which all on board seemed to abhor, and, filled with a friendly spirit, somebody held him.

Arrived at the foot of West Twenty-second-street, the players were landed, hauled into "coaches," and driven to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, where everybody had breakfast. In the afternoon some of the party went over to see the game in Brooklyn, and in the evening they all went to Palmer's Theatre to see De Wolf Hopper in "Castles in the Air." Mayor Johnson, Digby Bell, and other theatrical gentlemen, had come down the bay in their own tug to meet them. The theatre was elaborately decorated in honor of the returned players, flags of the different countries which had been visited by them being conspicuous in the adornments. Mr. Hopper introduced so many baseball "rags" during the evening that the audience were not only treated to a very funny opera, but were actually given much practical information concerning our national game.

To-day the All-Americans, as the two tourist teams—the Chicagos and the All-America—will play a game in Brooklyn. In the evening a dinner will be given in their honor at Delmonico's. In a few days they will leave on a tour of American cities, winding up April 20 in Chicago, from which time they started on their tour six months ago.

The baseball players since their departure from Chicago have played games in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Omaha, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco, in America; at Honolulu, with King Kalakaua as a spectator, and in cities in Australia, New-Zealand, Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, France, England, and Ireland.

Among the other passengers on the Adriatic was Mr. James C. Kennedy of the *Sporting Times*, returning from a most successful business trip abroad. Part of his mission in England was to arrange for a walking match to be held here next Fall, and he succeeded in signing a contract with Littlewood and has hopes of having Rowell take part in the contest.

A DOUBLE MOTION SHOWING THE EARTH'S REVOLUTION.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 6.—The longest pendulum on this continent swings at the Technological School in Atlanta. It is a heavy piece of iron, pear-shaped, and attached to a brass wire 42 feet long. The upper end of the wire is pivoted in a steel point, which rests on the centre of a steel plate, so as to cause the least possible friction.

Directly under the pendulum is a large circle divided into 24 sections of 15 degrees each, corresponding to the distance traversed by the sun in an hour. A north and south line is placed directly under the pendulum, and the meridians of longitude are drawn to meet there. The parallels of latitude make smaller circles inside the other.

Dr. I. S. Hopkins, the President of the school, who made and put up the pendulum, makes the experiment as follows: The iron is brought to the edge of the circle on the meridian of Atlanta and let swing across to the other side. Apparently it swings straight across the circle, but gradually it seems to cross the parallels of latitude from north to east in a direction opposite to the revolution of the earth. The pendulum, not being directly over the axis of the earth, does not move in exactly the same time, but falls behind. It is said that at the north pole the pendulum would traverse the circle in just 24 hours, and on the equator it would not traverse is at all, for gravity would then operate to prevent it.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 6—4:30 P. M.—Paris advises quote 9 per cent. Rentes at 85f. 87½c. for the account and exchange on London at 25f. 25c. for checks. Prodnce—Spirits of Turpentine, 33s. 9d. per cwt.

There was a shinner attendance at the wool sales to-day. The competition was animated. This was the best sale of the series thus far. There was a fine selection of wools on sale. There was offered 13,338 bales. Two hundred bales were withdrawn. Home operators were the largest buyers of crossbreds. Continental buyers taking merinos. There is available 249,434 bales.

The offerings in detail and the prices obtained were as follows: Victoria, 1,000 bales—Greasy, 5½d. @1s. 5d. New South Wales, 4,800 bales—Greasy, 11½d. @1s. 8½d. do. locks and pieces, 9d. @1s. 2½d.; greasy, 7d. @11½d.; do. locks and pieces, 8d. @1s. 3d. Queensland, 1,250 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d. @1s. 6½d. do. locks and pieces, 10½d. @1s. 4½d.; greasy, 5½d. @11d.; do. locks and pieces, 8d. @1s. 3d. South Australia, 1,900 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d. @1s. 6d. do. locks and pieces, 9d. @1s. 5d.; greasy, 5½d. @10½d. do. locks and pieces, 8d. @1s. 3d. Tasmania, 1,500 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d. @1s. 6d. do. locks and pieces, 10½d. @1s. 4½d.; greasy, 6d. @11d. New Zealand, 1,400 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d. @1s. 6d. do. locks and pieces, 9d. @1s. 5d.; greasy, 6d. @11d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d. @1s. 6d. do. locks and pieces, 9d. @1s. 5d.; greasy, 6d. @11d. Mauritius, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d. @1s. 6d. do. locks and pieces, 9d. @1s. 5d.; greasy, 6d. @11d. Buenos Ayres, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d. @1s. 6d. do. locks and pieces, 9d. @1s. 5d.; greasy, 6d. @11d. Montevideo, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d. @1s. 6d. do. locks and pieces, 9d. @1s. 5d.; greasy, 6d. @11d. Peru, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d. @1s. 6d. do. locks and pieces, 9d. @1s. 5d.; greasy, 6d. @11d. Mexico, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d. @1s. 6d. do. locks and pieces, 9d. @1s. 5d.; greasy, 6d. @11d. Russia, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d. @1s. 6d. do. locks and pieces, 9d. @1s. 5d.; greasy, 6d. @11d. Germany, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d. @1s. 6d. do. locks and pieces, 9d. @1s. 5d.; greasy, 6d. @11d. Belgium, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d. @1s. 6d. do. locks and pieces, 9d. @1s. 5d.; greasy, 6d. @11d. France, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d. @1s. 6d. do. locks and pieces, 9d. @1s. 5d.; greasy, 6d. @11d. Italy, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d. @1s. 6d. do. locks and pieces, 9d. @1s. 5d.; greasy, 6d. @11d. Spain, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d. @1s. 6d. do. locks and pieces, 9d. @1s

THE DELIGHT OF ANGLERS

SALMON AND TROUT OF VARIOUS KINDS.

WHERE THEY ARE FOUND AND THEIR PECULIARITIES — THE DIFFERENT SPECIES DESCRIBED.

From an Article by Professor E. Bean in Forest and Stream.

The fishes of the salmon family which are of especial interest to the angler include the salmon and the trout, numbering in all 26 forms whose relationships are shown very briefly in the accompanying synopsis or key. It should be stated that some of the trout are not recognized as full species by recent writers. The siscowet is usually regarded as a variety of the Great Lake trout. The Loch Leven is hardly distinguish from the brown, even by expert ichthyologists, and all ichthyologists will probably admit the difficulty of separating them. Bonvier's trout, the Lake Tahoe trout, the Utah trout, and the Kansas trout are referred to as varieties of the red-throated (*Purpuratus,*) perhaps without perfect justice. The species of charr (*Salvelinus*) present as great difficulties as the black-spotted forms, and we cannot say with confidence that even the New-England species are fully understood.

The Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus*) differ from *Salmo* chiefly in the greater number of rays in the anal fin; five species are known, all of which are black spotted in fresh water, becoming silvery at sea. They run up the streams of the west coast from Alaska to California, and are found also in Asia. The humpback extends north to the Colville River and south to Oregon. Another species not yet identified is found in the vicinity of Point Barrow. The blueback ranges from the Yukon to the Columbia; the dog salmon from Putnam River, or Kawuk, to California. The silver salmon has the same northern limits as the blueback, but extends south to San Francisco. The quinnat, king, or chonicha is found in the Yukon and south to the Ventura River, California.

The black-spotted species of *Salmo* are found further to the southward in North America than anywhere else in the world; one is known from streams of the Sierra Madre in the southern part of Chihuahua, Mexico, at an elevation of between 8,000 and 9,000 feet. This species is said by Prof. Cope to resemble the red-throated trout, *Salmo purpuratus.* The northern limit of *Salmo* in Alaska seems to be the Bristol Bay region.

The Atlantic salmon is found northward to Greenland. Its land-locked form, usually diminished in size and changed in coloration, occurs naturally in many lakes and streams of New England and Canada, as well as in the Scandinavian Peninsula. The most easterly native species of the black-spotted trout is that found in the Kansas River, (*salmo stomias.*) The eastward distribution seems to have been arrested by the low plains of the middle region of our continent, which are not favorable to salmon life.

The lake trout is one of the largest and most widely distributed of its family. It seems to be peculiar to North America, ranging across the whole width of the continent from the arctic regions south to Idaho and New-York. The siscowet is a smaller and fatter species, with thicker skin and much larger spots than the typical lake trout. Its distribution is quite limited.

The charr, commonly called trout, number nine species, one of which has been introduced. These trout are perhaps more difficult to separate than any others of the *Salmonidæ*; they extend from the arctic regions, above 80° north latitude, to Northern Georgia and California, in some portions thereof at elevations exceeding 9,000 feet. Four of the species are completely land-locked; the rest are to a greater or less extent anadromous whenever they have access to salt water.

KEY TO THE SPECIES.

Pacific Salmon.

A. Scales small, more than 200.
Humpback Salmon.

AA. Scales medium or large.
B. Gill rakers 30 to 40.....*Bluebuck Salmon.*
BB. Gill rakers 20 to 25.
C. Anal rays 13 or 14.
D. Scales about 150, pyloric cœca 140 to 185..
Dog Salmon.
DD. Scales about 127, pyloric cœca 45 to 80..
Silver Salmon.
CC. Anal rays 16.....*Quinnat Salmon.*

Salmon and Trout.

A. Sea Salmon, anadromous (Subgenus *Salmo.*)
Root of tongue toothless; teeth in middle of roof of mouth in a very small patch; scales large; caudal forked except in the adult; gill rakers short, 19 in number.
Atlantic Salmon.

AA. River Salmon (Subgenus *Furio.*)
Teeth in middle of roof of mouth well developed in one or two series; scales large or small; species all black spotted in fresh waters.
B. Root of tongue toothless.
C. Scales 140 or less than 140.
D. Native species; silvery, with small black spots; breeding males with a crimson band along the side.
E. Anal rays 10; height of back fin equals ⅛ length of head, which equals depth of body in young.....*Gairdner's Trout.*
EE. Anal rays 11; height of back fin equals ⅛ length of head, which is less than depth of body in young.....*Rainbow Trout.*
DD. Introduced species; brown, with large spots of black or brown on body and sides of head; sometimes the red stripe.....*Brown Trout.*
F. Upper jawbone strong and broad; teeth in middle of roof of mouth in a double series, persistent.....*Brown Trout.*
FF. Upper jawbone narrow and feeble; teeth in middle of roof of mouth in a single series, persistent; dark spots on sides, margined with pale blue in life.....*Loch Leven Trout.*
CC. Scales about 170.....*Rio Grande Trout.*
BB. Teeth on root of tongue.
G. Black spots, generally distributed, (absent in sea-run examples.)
H. Scales 170 or fewer; head short.
Red-throated Trout.
HH. Scales 184 or fewer; head long and conical.
Tahoe Trout.
GG. Black spots, few or none, on anterior half of body; scales about 200.
I. Head long, keeled.....*Utah Trout.*
II. Head shorter, not keeled.....*Kansas Trout.*

Salmon Trout or Lake Trout.

A. Dorsal in middle of root of mouth, with a raised crest, the crest as long as the head of the bone toothed; pyloric cœca very abundant.
AA. Distance between the eyes about ⅓ length of head, body covered with thin skin; profusely spotted with small pale spots.
Lake Trout.
AA. Distance between the eyes about ⅓ length of head; body covered with thick skin; sides with large pale spots.....*Siscowet.*

Species of Charr.

A. Root of tongue with teeth.
B. Fins not banded.
C. Lower bone of gill-cover nearly as deep as long and not conspicuously striated.
D. Habitat Western North America; migratory; gill rakers fewer than 20.
Dolly Varden Trout.
DD. Habitat Eastern North America; gill rakers more than 20.
E. Migratory; size large; spawning in large streams and then going to sea.....*Sea Trout.*
EE. Landlocked; size small or medium.
F. Size very small; tail fin not tipped with white in young; back blue.....*Blueback Trout.*
FF. Size medium or large; tail fin tipped with white in young.
G. European species; teeth on root of tongue in a narrow band; stomach slender.....*Salbling.*
GG. American species; teeth on root of tongue in a very broad band; alouded parr marks in young.....*Sunapee Trout.*
C. Lower bone of gill-cover twice as long as deep, with coarse striations.
F. Size very large; species red spotted.
Ross's Trout.
FF. Size very small; species without red spots..
Flosberg Trout.
BB. Fins with dark bands.....*Dublin Pond Trout.*
AA. Root of tongue toothless (usually;) back mottled.
H. Stomach very stout; gill rakers few...
Brook Trout.

1. HUMPBACK SALMON (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha.*)—This is the smallest of the species, seldom exceeding 8 pounds in weight. It may be recognized at a glance by the minute scales. When it first comes in from sea its flesh is very palatable, but it soon deteriorates as the spawning season advances. It is one of the most northerly species of its genus.

2. BLUEBACK SALMON (*Oncorhynchus nerka.*)—Other names of this fish are redfish and sockeye; the Russian name is *krasnaya ryba,* meaning redfish. This species is next in size to the humpback, its weight averaging less than 10 pounds. Its flesh is very red; hence it is a great favorite for canning. It makes long journeys up the streams, almost equaling the quinnat salmon as a traveler. On Fraser's River it is the chief salmon, and millions of its eggs are artificially hatched annually and the fry liberated in the streams. It ranges from the Columbia River to the Yukon.

3. THE DOG SALMON (*Oncorhynchus keta.*)—Known also as hycho and Le Kai salmon. The average weight of this species is about twelve pounds, becoming somewhat larger in Alaska. It is found as far north as Kotzebue Sound. It has very little economic value, except in the dried condition, and is used principally for dog food.

4. THE SILVER SALMON (*Oncorhynchus kisutch.*)—Its common names are kisutch, coho salmon, *beopid salmon, skowitz, bielaya ryba,* (Russian.) This is one of the choice salmon of the West; it ranges from San Francisco northward to the Yukon. It is a small species, running up the streams in the Fall; its average weight is under 10 pounds, larger specimens occurring in the northern portion of its habitat.

5. THE QUINNAT SALMON (*Oncorhynchus chouicha.*) Other names are king salmon, chinnook, Columbia River salmon, Tyee salmon, Sawkwey, and chonicha. This is the largest and most valuable species. Specimens measuring 5 feet in length and weighing nearly ninety pounds have been taken in Cook's Inlet and the Yukon; in the latter river it makes long journeys, penetrating into the interior more than 1,000 miles to reach the headwaters of streams; it ascends only in the large rivers. Commercially it is more important than any of the others, and its position there is more secure from fluctuations than that of the rest of the species.

6. THE ATLANTIC SALMON (*Salmo salar.*)—This is also called Kennebec salmon and Maine salmon. It inhabits the North Atlantic, ascending rivers in Northern Europe and America. The first time this species is known to have been artificially propagated was in the years 1864 and 1865 by the British Government, which obtained a specimen weighing 30 pounds. The results of artificial propagation have been so successful that it has been established in the Penobscot River and is known to every angler in Maine. Its habits are similar to those of the quinnat salmon, but it is not so large.

7. THE SEBAGO SALMON (*Salmo sebago.*)—This is a land-locked species, found in Sebago Lake, Maine, and in many other lakes southward and westward. Eggs were carried recently to the vicinity of Quito, Ecuador. The variety thrives in Colorado, at an elevation of 8,000 feet and upward. This form is generally smaller than the anadromous one, and differs slightly in coloration.

8. GAIRDNER'S TROUT (*Salmo Gairdneri.*)—Known also as steelhead, hardhead, salmon trout, salmon, (Idaho.) This species ranges from California to Southern Alaska. Where it spawns in Spring. Its adults much of the time is in salt water, and it assumes in consequence the Atlantic salmon-like shape and general appearance. In the breeding season it has broad crimson bands along the sides. Specimens weighing 30 pounds have been taken. It grows to a much larger size than the rainbow, with which it has sometimes been confused.

9. THE RAINBOW TROUT. (*Salmo iridens.*)—The rainbow is sometimes called California brook trout. It is a native of streams west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and ranges southward nearly to the Mexican line. Its northern limit is uncertain, but it probably extends to Sitka, Alaska. This fish has been extensively introduced into the Eastern States, and is now well established in Europe. The maximum weight reached by the rainbow is about 6 pounds. It is not anadromous to any great extent in its original habitat.

9. THE BROWN TROUT (*Salmo fario.*)—Brook trout of Europe. Native in the rivers of the Maritime Alps, also in rivers and lakes of Northern and Central Europe. Non-migratory. Extensively introduced in the United States, where it is thriving and constantly gaining favor. It is said to reach 17 pounds in weight, and its game qualities are greatly praised.

10. THE LOCH LEVEN TROUT (*Salmo Levenensis.*)—This trout inhabits Loch Leven and other lakes of Southern Scotland and the North of England. It is non-migratory. Dr. Day considers it to be a variety of the brown trout. The species is an excellent one, growing to a weight of 10 pounds, and affording fine sport to anglers; it has been introduced into New-York, New-Hampshire, and other New-England States, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and elsewhere in the West. The black spots of the sides are encircled with a narrow pale blue border in life.

11. THE RIO GRANDE TROUT (*Salmo spilurus.*)—Mountain streams of the upper Rio Grande and Basin of Utah. A handsome trout, reaching 18 inches in length. The scales anteriorly much smaller than on second half of body. Teeth in middle of roof of mouth in a double series. Black spots few on first half of body, numerous on second half and on dorsal, caudal and anal fins. A large and fleshy adipose dorsal. This is one of the best food and game fishes in the region which it inhabits.

12. THE RED-THROATED TROUT (*Salmo purpuratus.*)—Clark's trout; salmon trout. This fine game species is common in the Rocky Mountain region and the Cascades; its limits in Alaska is the peninsula of Alaska. The red-throated trout reaches a length of 30 inches, and sometimes exceeds 20 pounds in weight. The species is variable; the Lake Tahoe trout, Utah trout, and Kansas trout have been considered as mere color variations, with smaller scales than the typical *purpuratus.* Bonvier's trout is published as a variety of red-throated, but it is certainly entitled to as much consideration as the Utah trout, which has some marked characteristics. The red-throated trout is profusely black spotted, and has a characteristic dash of crimson around the throat.

13. LAKE TAHOE TROUT (*Salmo Henshawi.*) This is known also as the silver trout and black trout. It is found in Tahoe and Pyramid Lakes, Nevada, and in streams of the Sierra Nevada. The average size of the species is 5 or 6 pounds, but individuals weighing 25 pounds have been taken. The species is common in the San Francisco markets.

14. THE UTAH TROUT (*Salmo pleuriticus.*)—This will be found put down as a variety of the Rio Grande trout, *Salmo pilurus,* but the typical specimens have teeth on the root of the tongue, bringing the species into the group represented by the red-throated trout. It inhabits the Basin of Utah and upper tributaries of the Rio Grande, reaching a length of nearly two feet and a weight of 12 pounds. The Utah trout is one of the best of our game fishes.

15. KANSAS TROUT (*Salmo stomias.*)—The most easterly of the black-spotted species, resembling the Rio Grande trout in coloration, but with much smaller scales and a very large mouth. The scales are as small as in the lake trout. The black spots are most numerous on the second half of the length. This trout grows to a length of 24 inches; it was obtained in Kansas River, far to the eastward of the Rocky Mountains.

16. THE SIWASH TROUT (*Salvelinus namaycush.*)—Mackinaw trout, longe, togue, tuladi, namaycush, lake salmon, salmon trout, and peet are other names applied to this species. In general terms we may say that the lake trout inhabits North America from the arctic regions southward to New-York and Idaho, reaching its greatest size in large, deep lakes containing plenty of fish food. The color variations of this trout are remarkable, but in the main it is characterized by small pale spots on a gray to a black ground. The largest well-authenticated specimen was one taken in a gillnet at Encine, Wis., and weighed 60 pounds, according to Dr. Hoy. The siscowet may have to be considered as a seperate species, on account of differences briefly mentioned in the key, but we need fresh specimens to determine this.

17. THE DOLLY VARDEN TROUT (*Salvelinus malma.*)—Known also as bull trout, salmon trout, malma, and goletz. The species occurs in California and northward to the Colville River in Alaska; eastward to tributaries of the Saskatchewan. It increases in size northward, reaching a length of 2 feet and a weight of 6 to 8 pounds. At Kodiac it is extensively caught in the sea-run condition and salted under the name of salmon trout. The Alaska natives make water-proof clothing of its skin. In general appearance this trout resembles the sea trout of Labrador; in fresh waters it is beautifully red spotted, but has not much reputation as a game fish.

18. THE SEA TROUT (*Salvelinus stagnalis.*)—This fine charr is called Greenland trout, salmon trout or sea trout. Little is known of its habits except that Turner says it runs up the larger streams in Labrador to spawn. Most of its life is passed at sea, and the fishery is carried on in salt water. The sea trout reaches fully 2 feet in length. We have never seen a specimen from fresh water, but pale spots are plentiful on the sides of sea-run examples, and these would be red in spawning individuals. The species is long, slender, and elegant in proportions.

19. BLUEBUCK TROUT (*Salvelinus oquassa.*)—This is known also as oquassa trout. The blueback is certainly known from lakes and streams in Western Maine; its range to the northward would be extended to arctic America if we include Nares's trout under this name; but the justice of this course is open to question, and we ought to devote a little more study to the subject before uniting the two. This is a small trout, weighing only a few ounces, as far as we know from existing specimens in collections. Anglers will doubtless help us to a more complete knowledge of the size and distribution of the species. Individuals of 9 inches long are sexually mature.

20. THE SAIBLING (*Salvelinus Alpinus.*)—Called ombre chevalier in France, torgoch in Wales, Alpine charr, Windermere charr, Loch Killin charr, Gray's charr and Cole's charr in Great Britain. The species is a native of Alpine lakes in Bavaria and Austria and the Scandinavian Peninsula. It has been extensively introduced into the United States. The saibling reaches a length of more than two feet. In habits and general appearance it resembles the Sunapee trout.

21. THE SUNAPEE TROUT (*Salvelinus aureolus.*)—This handsome species has not yet been recorded from any other body of water than Sunapee Lake, New-Hampshire. The appearance of the species has been so often described in *Forest and Stream* that it need not be repeated at present. The weight of the Sunapee reaches 10 pounds, according to Col. E. B. Hodge, who was the first to bring it to the notice of ichthyologists. The species was well established in Sunapee Lake before the introduction of the saibling, which it strongly resembles in coloration when adult.

22. ROSS'S TROUT (*Salvelinus Rossi.*)—This is a little known species, and may not be distinct from the sea trout previously mentioned, but is introduced here to call attention to a curious form obtained in Quebec, 70 miles east and 40 miles north of Lake Megantic early in February, 1886, by Mr. C. H. Simpson, A member of the St. Bernard Alpine Club. Ross's trout is noted for the shape and striation of its gill covers, particularly the lower bone. It grows to weigh 14 pounds, and is most common near the sea in river mouths of Bocotia Spilk. We have been advised to describe this Quebec trout as a new species, but prefer to await additional specimens before reaching a conclusion.

23. THE FLOEBERG TROUT, (*salvelinus arcturus.*)—This is one of the small species, not exceeding a foot in length. It is the most northern salmonoid known, occurring in Victoria Lake (82° 34') and fresh water pools about Floeberg Beach (82° 28', north latitude.) Seasonal development begins in August. The species is said to be without red spots.

24. THE DUBLIN POND TROUT, (*Salvelinus agassizi.*)—This handsome little trout inhabits Dublin Pond, or Monadnock Lake, and other small lakes of New-Hampshire. It reaches a foot in length. It is said to spawn two weeks earlier than the brook trout, using the same spawning grounds. The dorsal and caudal fins are banded, but the back is uniformly olive brown or gray and never mottled like the brook trout. The stomach is very stout. There are teeth on the root of the tongue. Adult specimens become very much bleached in color and uniformly silvery. The red spots are large and less numerous than in brook trout of the same size.

25. THE BROOK TROUT (*Salvelinus fontinalis.*)—Generally called speckled trout or speckled beauty. This well-known species ranges naturally from Labrador to Georgia, east of the Alleghanies; also in the Great Lake region. It has been widely distributed westward and across seas. It is recorded on good authority that specimens weighing 10 pounds occur in the Saskatchewan and Dr. Hoy has seen one of 12 pounds; but such examples seem to be rare. The species has quite a reputation for sea going, as will appear from articles recently received by *Forest and Stream* as well as from advices from England. The color variations in the brook trout are astonishing.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—W. R. Moomaw, of Ohio has been appointed an Assistant Superintendent of Railway Mail Service and assigned to duty in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Lewellyn G. Pease, of North Dakota, has been appointed an Assistant Superintendent of Railway Mail Service and assigned to duty in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

HOW A RECORD WAS MADE.

THE LONGEST CONTINUOUS RUN BY ANY ENGINE.

Riding in the cab of a locomotive moving at the rate of more than a mile a minute is rather an exciting experience in any case. It is decidedly exciting when the engine is being put to such an uncommon test as that of the A. G. Darwin a few days ago on a trial trip to Buffalo and back with heavy passenger trains in tow.

After the engine reached Homellsville early in the evening, on the run westward, a few of those who had gone on the expedition were invited to enter the cab and see how that sort of riding suited them. Three of them climbed into the engineer's curious little quarters and stowed themselves away as well as the foot of room alongside of the big boiler would permit. It was very dark, and when it was said that the train was 20 minutes late and would have to make the running at almost top speed, the three young men began to wish themselves back in the Pullman car they had left. A cloud of steam blinded them, and as they sat down on the outer covering of the boiler they realized that the car was a very nice place to be in. Then they discovered that their seat was very hot. The cab of the Darwin is over the boiler. Back of this cab, and at the end of the boiler, is the fireman's perch.

Engineer George McKee shouted down to his fireman through a speaking tube, there was a clanging of bells, a banging of machinery, and the big machine started over the Buffalo division on the last lap of the long run.

"You can never get to Buffalo on time," said the Erie pilot to McKee. "It can't be done."

The engine had already made a continuous run of over three hundred miles and the pilot was fearful that the great strain would tell upon it.

"Never you mind," answered McKee, "this machine is going right through on time."

The Darwin moved along easily at first and then began to cut through the night at greater speed. It rocked a little, but not nearly so much as an ordinary engine would. Looking out of the cab window one could see nothing that was definite. Everything was a black blue, like heavy smoke driven along by a cyclone. Talking was next to impossible. Howling in a man's ear at the top of the voice had the effect of a whisper scarcely audible. The smoke which rolled out of the stack was of a vapory white that mingled with the dark jumbles and drifted off in spectral forms. Lights in the villages which were passed seemed to stretch out for a mile.

The strangers in the cab did their best to feel comfortable. On and on sped the engine, and the boiler seemed to be getting very hot. One of the party jolted against the window and broke it. Then the young men on that side of the cab enjoyed the delightful experience of being roasted on one side of the body and frozen on the other. Inventor George S. Strong was perched up almost at the top of the cab, watching every move that his machine made. "We made one of those miles," said he afterward, "in 60 seconds."

One thing that the visitors in the cab noticed was that there were no cinders flying about. Another thing that gradually came to them was confidence in the machine; and they went along figuring as to whether the side of the body which was being roasted would retain enough heat to thaw out the side that was being frozen. Buffalo was reached not only on time but ahead of it, and the longest continuous run on record, all things being considered, was made—443 miles in 7 hours and 45 minutes.

The things which enabled the locomotive to do this work are the double fire boxes, the duplex valves, and the length of the wheel base, which, with the transverse equalizer, prevents the machinery from jarring. The latter, being likewise one of the many forms to have two fire boxes, which are joined to a combustion chamber. One fire box has a "thin" fire and the other has a "new" fire. The gases from these, different in quality, meet in the combustion chamber, and here the combustion is made perfect. This accounts for the white smoke. The machine burns any sort of fuel, and the claim of the inventor is that it burns one-third less than other engines under given conditions. The facilities for keeping the fire in proper condition result from the double furnaces.

There are ten wheels on the locomotive, four drivers, four pilots, and a pair of wheels under the fireman's cab. The Darwin looks much like any other locomotive from the headlight to the point where the engineer's cab ends. The continuance of the boiler beyond the front and the inverted cab look like an addition built on an engine of the old type. The driving wheels are 68 inches in diameter. The weight of the Darwin is 138,000 pounds when the furnaces are filled with coal and the boiler with water. This does not include the weight of the tender. The wheel base is 29 feet and the height, clearing everything, is 14 feet. The cost of construction is about the same as that on the passenger engines, with royalties for the patents added.

The way in which the Darwin climbed steep grades on the Erie and New-York Central tested the strength of the machine. A speed of 78 miles an hour is claimed for it, and a curious fact about it is said to be that engineers who are not used to it cannot correctly estimate the speed it is making. This is due to the smoothness of movement.

When the locomotive arrived in Jersey City the machinery did not show a trace of strain. The bearings were almost as cool as when the trip began.

THE SHIRT TRADE FAILURE.

MUCH COMMENT CAUSED BY THE ASSIGNMENT OF DOWNS & FINCH.

The failure of Downs & Finch, manufacturers of fancy laundered shirts at 43 Leonard-street, was still the subject of much comment in trade circles yesterday. They did not have the good will of the trade on account of their efforts to monopolize that line of business and putting prices so low that other manufacturers could not compete with them. What has become of their claimed $500,000 capital, which was said to be all right at the beginning of this year, is a question which the creditors would like to have satisfactorily answered.

Mr. V. H. Rothschild, the special partner, who had about $66,000 special capital in the firm, it is said, made inquiries of Mr. Downs about the first of the year concerning the financial affairs of the firm, and was informed that the firm had made $70,000 profit last year. About ten days ago Mr. Rothschild, it is said, again interrogated Mr. Downs about the outlook of the Spring business, and was told that the firm was perfectly satisfied with the outlook. Later on Mr. Rothschild wanted a statement of the firm's condition, and it was promised for him on next Monday. In the meantime the firm made an assignment. When Messrs. Rothschild and Dreyfuss became special partners, Aug. 1, 1885, the arrangement was that all their goods should be sold through Mr. Rothschild & Co., who were to receive $10,000 per annum for five years, besides 6 per cent interest on the special capital, which made a total of $16,000 a year, which was regarded as a heavy tax on the firm.

The Mechanics and Traders' Bank yesterday obtained an attachment from Judge Beach of the Supreme Court against Downs & Finch for $30,000, both partners being non-residents. Assignee Miller went to the factories at Jamesburg, Bordentown, and Heightstown yesterday to look after matters there. The plant at Jamesburg is the largest, and is valued at about $140,000. Manager Wood of Wood's Dry Goods Agency said yesterday that he understood that $200,000 of the firm's paper was floating upon the market in the last few months, which was largely held by a few banks. On Friday Cornelius M. Finch of the firm had conveyed real estate in Thirteenth-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, to Mrs. Sarah A. B. Downs, wife of his partner, the consideration being $6,000. It is understood, however, in the trade that Mrs. Downs, who is wealthy, had advanced money to the firm.

EDWIN THORNE'S WILL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 8.—The will of Edwin Thorne has been admitted to probate. It is said that he left personal property and real estate to the amount of $4,000,000. He gives to Mary J. Thompson, his housekeeper, the interest of $10,000 during her lifetime, and to James Sheedy, his coachman, a house and lot at Washington Four Corners. The business of his property goes in trust to his three sons, Thomas E. Thorne, Frederick Thorne, and Edwin Thorne. The will was drawn June 25, 1888; and the executors named in it are Samuel Thorne, Thomas W. Pearsall, and John W. Sterling. The three sons are given power to dispose of their property by will. The Thorndale farm, with all the stock thereon, including the trotting horses Thorndale, Edwin Thorne, Daisy Dale, and Nit Desperandum, with all the valuable brood mares, and imported cattle, goes to Oakleigh Thorne. It did not take 10 minutes to go through the legal form of admitting the will to probate.

MR. WILDER IS NOT DEAD.

EASTPORT, Me., April 6.—H. F. Wilder, proprietor of the Eastport *Messenger*, disappeared last November. His hat and a small boat, in which he had gone to Lubec, were found at the time, the boat bottom up, and he was given up by his wife and friends as lost.

Within three days the wife has received a letter, from Wilder himself, dated at Lubec, in which he says that the last thing he remembers is standing on the beach at Lubec. After that his mind was a blank until he found himself in the woods near Perrystock, regret and pain.

At the time of his disappearance he was worth nearly or quite $100,000, but probably nearly all of this was invested in the *Messenger*, which was a valuable property.

IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD

EVENTS OF LOCAL AND GENERAL INTEREST.

THE NEW BERKELEY OVAL — CROSS-COUNTRY RUNS — CRICKET CLUB SCHEDULES FOR THE SEASON.

Athletes and people interested in athletics have no doubt watched the efforts of the managers of the New-York Baseball Club to obtain possession of the Polo Grounds this season with a great interest. On this historic field have been decided many exciting contests, and the thought that the old Polo Grounds will be a thing of the past carries disappointment with it. The colleges which intend to play their football matches in New-York will probably be forced to look up other grounds on which to shout, tear, scramble, and out up the antics befitting their games.

New-York is not, however, without a convenient place where football and other athletic games can be played and Athletic competitions of all kinds decided. The newly-made Berkeley Oval, the grounds of the Berkeley Athletic Club, will afford every advantage that is desired, and will be found even more easy of access and complete for games than the Polo Grounds and other places. A large sum of money has been expended to make the oval meet the requirements of the members of the Berkeley Athletic Club for grounds complete in every detail, and by the end of next month it will be in a condition to satisfy even the most sanguine.

The oval has many natural advantages which make it an attractive place for rest and recreation. It comprises 14 acres, and is at Morris's Dock, on the Harlem, only 17 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Station. The green field in the centre of the quarter-mile track is as level as a floor and very solid, and is surrounded on three sides by hills covered with large trees. The second is very pretty, and the air is fresh and cooler by from 7° to 11° than it is in the city. The Harlem at this point is straight, so the grounds are at about the centre of a three-mile straightaway course for boating. A tall grand stand is at the finish of the track. It seats about two thousand five hundred people. One and possibly two more stands will be erected. Two hundred carriages can be accommodated on the drives, so that 10,000 people can see games on the oval to advantage.

Athletes are provided with lockers and other conveniences in a house standing on the back stretch of the track. This house will be moved to the last turn and will be raised to two stories. The track is being raised to 20 inches on the outer edge of the turns, so that a runner or a bicycle rider is always perpendicular to the course. The old stone stable will be dressed out in a new two-story porch extending around on two sides. From this point can be obtained a magnificent view of the Harlem and the tall banks of the Hudson beyond. In the Summer, when the foliage is out in all its beauty, the Berkeley Oval will undoubtedly be a refreshing place of rest or recreation, as the inclination moves, and a better place for athletic contests would be hard to imagine.

The date of the championships of the National Cross-Country Association, of which Mr. F. Ware is President, has been changed from April 27 to Oct. 5. The reason for this is that the athletes who are fond of cross-country running will be in better condition after their Summer training than they are now and will do better work. It is also thought that the entry will be much larger in the Fall because of the growing interest in this exercise. Prizes will be given to the first four teams home, and it is announced that the leading six of the winning team will each receive a gold medal set with diamonds, the leading six of the second team gold medals, the first six of the third team silver medals, and the first six of the fourth team bronze medals. Each starter will be promised a souvenir medal, the individual winner a gold medal set with diamond, rubies, and sapphires, a silver cup emblematic of the individual championship, and the winning team a set of colors. The only thing that seems to complain of the inducements to run offered them by Mr. Ware's association, and these sparkling prizes will probably bring together a fine array of them. Cross-country running is a new pastime in this country, but it is growing rapidly in popularity. It furnishes a change of scene from the monotony of the city to the attractions of suburban sights and gives strength and wind to those who indulge in it. In London there are innumerable cross-country clubs with pleasure runs every Saturday afternoon, and the cross-country championships are exciting events.

The Manhattan Athletic Club has shaken off the inactivity which has been so marked during the past two months, and is planning for a very lively Summer season. The leading lights of the club are active, pushing men, and their whole heart is in their work of making the club a leader in the way of encouraging athletics. The club has its enemies, as has every successful organization, but its most bitter opponents frankly admit that its members are "hustlers," so to speak, and spare no work or expense to carry out their plans. It is probably due to this fact that its members will not be governed by any other organization and will stick with tenacity to the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America, in which association the Manhattan Athletic Club holds full sway. The members of the Manhattan Club are working to have the Amateur Athletic Union rescind its boycott resolution passed last August, and if the union and the National Association athletes can meet in friendly competitions and harmony will be restored in athletics, but they have made no official communication to the union, and declare that they will never do so, because the union persistently refuses to acknowledge the existence of the National Association.

The athletic warfare on the Pacific slope, mentioned in last Sunday's TIMES, continues to wage and is more bitter than ever. It is really a fight between the old Olympic Athletic Club and the recently-organized California Amateur Athletic Association, which is composed of members of the professional California Athletic Club. The Golden Gate Athletic Club has also been drawn into the difficulty by being asked to withdraw from the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association, the governing athletic body of the far West, on the ground that the amateur standard of the club is altogether too obtuse, as it were. The Olympic men have got their dander up, and it is mainly through their influence that the present state of affairs has been brought about. The Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association has passed a resolution barring only professional games connected with professional clubs, which is a jab at the California Athletic Club's members, and will not admit the new California association to its membership. The California declare that they will force an entrance to the association if it becomes necessary, and things are on a very keen edge generally.

This year will be the last of the intercollegiate competitions for the Mott Haven Cup, which represents the achievements of the college championship teams for the past 13 years. The college winning each year the greatest number of events in the intercollegiate Spalding games has had a medal hung on the cup to its credit, and the cup will be given to the college having the greatest number of 14 such medals. Harvard will walk off with the trophy, having already a score of eight victories, while Columbia has three, and Princeton one. Next year will begin the contests for the Berkeley Oval Cup, or Intercollegiate Cup, as it has been styled. This cup is offered by Dr. John S. White, President of the Berkeley Athletic Club, Chauncey I. Depew, one of the Directors of the club, and several other gentlemen, and will be held for competition 14 years under the same conditions which have governed the Mott Haven Cup.

The Manhattan Cricket Club of Brooklyn has adopted the following schedule for this season:

April 30, with New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Bergen, N. J.
May 12, with McCully's team, Prospect Park.
May 18, with Amateur League, Prospect Park.
May 25, with New-Jersey Athletic Club, Prospect Park.
June 1, with Kings County Cricket Club, Prospect Park.
June 15, with New-York Cricket Club, Prospect Park.
June 22, with Albion Cricket Club, Prospect Park.
June 29, with Brooklyn Cricket Club, Prospect Park.
July 4, with Amateur League, Prospect Park.
July 18, with Cosmopolitan Cricket Club, Prospect Park.
Aug. 10, with Amateur League, Central Park.
Aug. 17, with Albion Cricket Club, Prospect Park.
Sept. 7, with New-York Cricket Club, Central Park.
Sept. 21, with Albion Cricket Club, Prospect Park.

The question, "What became of L. Levien of the American Athletic Club, and its meeting of athletes who were expected to express their views on the athletic trouble?" was asked many times yesterday. The next question to be asked is in relation to the future course of the American Athletic Club, and the athletic career of Mr. Levien. About thirty young men attended Mr. Levien's meeting, but, as was predicted by all prominent athletes and athletic potentates, they indulged in an unsatisfactory wiggle and, of course, accomplished nothing. What they intended to accomplish by this means is difficult to understand, and Mr. Levien himself knew as little about the object of his move as one unacquainted with it.

C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island Athletic Club, and A. A. Jordan, New-York Athletic Club, did not appear before the trial committee of the Amateur Athletic Union last week, as was expected. Jordan has accused Queckberner with being a professional athletic, while Queckberner has professed Jordan's amateur standing, and the charges of both have caused a great deal of mirth among their acquaintances. They are verily throwers of excellent standing as amateur athletes. Their positions were explained by the committee in writing, and the committee will report to the Board of Managers of the Union, without further examination, in favor of dismissing the charges in both instances.

These California clubs are well known all over the country as pushing, energetic organizations. The California and Golden Gate Clubs have made themselves famous for other big lumps of money to undertake and for competitions. In each of these clubs are clubs made up of men calling themselves athletes and it is amusing to hear these utterly unknown men tell it is absolutely those clubs that the Olympics are so bitter. It may be safely said of the Olympics that they strive for the welfare of the amateur standing of athletics on the Pacific coast.

The prospects for a settlement of the differences between the two National Cross-Country Associations are not as bright as they were two weeks ago. Mr. G. M. L. Sacre expressed himself then as certain that a settlement would be made, but he is not so sure of it now. Mr. Sacre is a prominent member of both associations, and is well known as an enthusiastic advocate of amateur athletic sport in any form. He deplores the strife between the rival organizations and hoped to see them join hands "for cross-country's sake."

Dr. Leal, Professor of Physical Culture in the University of Pennsylvania, believes that the time is not far distant, when athleticism will supersede all moral efforts at the reformation of vicious and unruly students and young men generally. Then, he says, splendid gymnasiums can be built so fast and even the most unmanageable of a community be revolutionized and reformed. He thinks that the discipline which attends athletic training for developing the muscles at the body will succeed where all other means fail.

The Olympic Athletic Club of San Francisco has extended to W. C. Reape and E. F. Walker of the athletic club of the Sahwinkil Navy of Philadelphia, well known as the present amateur champions in light and feather weight boxing, respectively, an invitation to visit the Pacific Coast and compete in the Olympic games at that club's expense. The young men regret sincerely that business will prevent them from accepting the Olympic's generous offer.

The championships of the National Cross-Country Association, at which Mr. Otto Rahl is President, will be held at Fleetwood Park April 27. There will be several open events, including 100-yard dash, 220-yard hurdle, and 3-mile bicycle race, and they will be governed by Amateur Athletic Union laws, the union having refused to give the association permission to give the events under its own rules.

Up-town bowlers are greatly interested in a bowling contest at the Felsenkeller, at the foot of East Fifty-seventh-street, which will close at the end of the coming week. During the first week Felsenkeller won four games, Germania two, Jolly two, Adonis one, and the Utopia lost four. The scores were as follows: Buschhardt and J. J. Rupp; umpire, Mr. L. C. Brunjes.

Since the organization of the International Baseball Association and the introduction into Canada of our national game lacrosse has been on the decline, and now baseball is all-popular with Canadians. The Canadians say that it has the merits of baseball, others argue that it is the result of a lack of interest on the part of lacrosse players in their game.

Fourteen of Philadelphia's best cricketers will sail for Europe, June 19 to meet the crack elevens of Great Britain. They will be known as the Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and are considered the best team which has ever been chosen to represent the Quaker City in cricket games abroad.

The Minneapolis Athletic Club has reorganized with the intention of joining the Amateur Athlete Union and thus broaden its field of amateur athletic sport. The club will be the leading power in the athletics of the Northwest, and will send teams to compete in Eastern games.

The membership of the Astoria Athletic Club has reached its limit of 100, and the club is prospering very satisfactorily. Work on the proposed clubhouse will be commenced about the middle of next month.

The boathouse of the New-York Rowing Club has been moved to Morris's Dock, and will be used this season by the members of the Berkeley Athletic Club.

COAST-DEFENSE VESSELS.

AWAITING THE AWARD OF THE CONTRACT FOR THE NEW CRAFT.

There is considerable interest manifested in naval circles regarding the awarding of the contract for the new coast-defense vessels. No news of the award had been received at the Quintard Iron Works up to yesterday noon. The fact of the Quintards being the highest bidders does not, in the opinion of naval engineers, necessarily imply a rejection of their bid.

There were three bidders for the work, nam

KING-TE-TCHIN-KRI.

It is worse and worse.

Everybody who had reflected on the subject thought that it was an illiberally wise dispensation which limited the hours of the bookcase to the time of vision, banished the sandpaper, the three-legged stool, the heavy folio, made the librarian of books smaller and their quality better, peculiar to the bibliophilus, suited in the experience stage of his collecting, to mortgage his palace, live in a cottage, measure his avidity with the capacity of the room, but—

Nobody remarked: "How is the space between the bookcase and the ceiling to be filled?"

Not with engravings of Albert Dürer, Martin Schoen, or Marc Antonio, nor pictures that would be too elevated to be admired.

And after the books had been placed in two rows on every shelf, the quartos lifting their heads behind the octavos and the octavos towering above the sextodecimos, and by the half-opened window came softened rays of sunlight, there flashed the suggestion that vases would be most appropriate ingaed, and then it hastened not if you commenced with Luca della Robbia or Bernard de Palissy—all roads lead to Rome and all collecting of ceramics to King te-tchin.

Then there is another stage of initiation, another period of enthusiasm, folly, regret, experience.

Egyptologists were certain that, porcelain was manufactured in China 1,800 years before the Christian era, but the snuff bottles found by Rosellini, Lord Prudoe, and Sir Gardner Wilkinson in ante-Christian graves of the Egyptians were marked with relatively modern characters, and the Chinese chronology, which is the most exact, ascribes to Hoang-ti, who came to the throne in 2698 B. C., the invention of pottery, further than which it knows not. There was an official of the Government who was intendant of pottery.

The encyclopedic Khe-tchi-king-youen, book 36, folio 11, tells of terra-cotta vases made in the time of Chun, who was a potter before he was an Emperor, 2255 B. C., that they were identical with those called Pi-khi (pottery vases) in the time of the Han dynasty 202 B. C., but gives its authority to the accepted theory that porcelain came to light under the Han dynasty at Sing'ping, which was a Hien (district) of the kingdom of Hoai-yang, founded 185 B. C., by an Oriental Han and reëstablished (or perhaps civilized) Tsi'in-kous in the year 88 A. D., by an Oriental Han.

Be that as it may, there was little progress in the art of porcelain making until the first Wei dynasty, (220-263 A. D.,) at which period it made its mark, according to the King-te-tchin'-se-lon, book 10, folio 13, in various localities of the territory of Si-gan-fou (in the province of Chen-si) and at Lo-yang.

Under the Tsin dynasty (265-419) Wen-tcheou-fou, in the province of Tcho-Kiang, was the location of the principal furnaces, and its product was much esteemed, but there was no progress after its end until the Tchi-te period of the Tchin, in 583, when an imperial decree commanded the inhabitants of the country now known as King-te-tchin to make of it porcelain for the express use of the Emperor and take it to him in his capital of Kien-Kang, now Kiang-ning-fou, capital of the province of Kiang-nan.

Under the Soui dynasty (581-618) the imperial protection had a brilliant effect in the entire Celestial Empire, and gave to fame the names of Ho-tcheou, who manufactured a green porcelain to take the place of the Lieou-li, a sort of glass paste, the secret of composition whereof was lost, and the first artist in the porcelain annals, Tchang-Yen, who carried his work to the capital with his own hands. His vases were called Kia-yu-khi. Of artificial jade Tchang-nan was then the chief porcelain locality, and became, under the Song dynasty in 1004, the seat of the imperial manufacture.

After Thao-yu a chronology, but a great distance in advance of him in point of merit, was He-tchong-thsou, who flourished in the fourth year of the Wou-te dynasty and to whom the Emperor issued a special decree to command his service. His porcelain is known as Ho-yao; Ho, his name; yao, porcelain. After him the ladder of fame could be drawn up, not to be let down again before the end of the tenth century.

Then, in the period (954-959) of the Hsou-Tcheou dynasty Emperor Chi-tsong gave his nickname of Tsai-chi (Tsai-yao) and the manufacture of imperial (Yu-yao) to porcelain that came from the country of Pien, now Khai-fong-fou, in the province of Ho-nan, and an artist having asked him for a model, he replied: "Let the porcelain destined to the palace be blue as the sky appears after a shower, and in the space between two clouds." The order was executed literally, and the charmingly-colored porcelain was called Yu-keou-then-tsing, (blue of the sky after the rain.) To quote from a Chinese chronicler: "It is blue as the sky, brilliant as a mirror, thin as paper, sonorous as the Khing, polished and lustrous, and remarkable for the delicacy of its veining as well as for the incomparable beauty of its color." After the death of the artist, fragments of his work were eagerly sought for and bought at fabulous rates. They money or to be worn like beads around the neck in a thread of silk.

In 960, under the Song dynasty, two brothers of the Tchang family, natives of Tch'ou-tcheou, in the province of Tcho-kiang, made vases of pale blue or rice color, the enamel of which was of remarkable purity. The greater artist was the elder, Sing-i, whose porcelain was called ko-yao, (porcelain of the elder brother,) to be distinguished from Sing-eul's. He used a brown clay of fine quality. With the same material in the thirteenth century imitators of his elegant work failed disastrously. Sing-oul was unrivaled as maker of the porcelain called Long-thsiouen; similar to an ancient product of the same name, which was of light or dark blue color; had a thick enamel, which yielded much to the touch of the finger, but there are not enough superlatives for chroniclers to praise a certain light-blue vase of his furnace, the enamel of which was as if sprinkled with drops of dew.

Under the Song of the Northern dynasty, (960-1126,) the village of Fe-thou, (white clay,) in the province of Kiang-nan was distinguished for several manufacturers named Tsoou who worked under official surveillance. Their clay was white; their work was graceful, thin, and of brilliant whiteness. In the village of Lin-ts'ing, in the department of Ki'-gan-fou were two skilful porcelain makers named Chu, Chu-ong, (the venerable Chu,) who excelled in objects of curiosity such as birds, animals, and insects, and Chu-Kiao, (the beautiful Chu,) his daughter, whose versatility was remarkable. Her work in all styles fetched as much in the market as that of Tchang the elder.

In 1127, when the Song dynasty migrated to the South of China, a magistrate named Chao-teh'ing-tchang, who was intendent of the Northern park, tried to enforce the regulations of the ancient Tcheou, and caused a furnace to be built in the mansion grounds of the palace director. The work that it produced was called Nei-yao, (porcelain of the palace.) It was made of pure clay and was distinguished for elegance of form, transparency of enamel and brightness of color.

Under the Mogul Emperors, in the Youen dynasty, during the years 1260-1349, there was only one manufacturer of celebrity—Pong-Kiun-pao, who had been a glider. His workshop was at Ho-tcheou in the province of Kiang-nan. He used a fine, white, plastic clay, and his work was ordinarily of blue color. It was an imitation of the ancient work of Ting-tcheou, and for that reason the vases were called Sin-ting-khi, (new vases of Ting.)

The Ming dynasty that flourished from 1368 to 1649 did more in a comparatively short time for the glory of the art of China than the Song in its centuries. In the period called the Sieuen-te, from 1426 to 1435, lived Lo, who excelled in depicting battles between crickets, which were a favorite pastime of the period, and two young women, sisters, named Ta-hiao (Bison the eldest) and Siao-hiao (Bison the younger), who chiseled in the paste of their elegantly-shaped cups the most vivid representations of these interesting cricket battles. In the Teh'ing-hao period, which was in the years 1465-1487, Kao-than-jin pieced the broken vases of Ko-tcheou emulated his surprising ability at giving spirit, movement, and grace to his work, a masterpiece of Kao-than-jin, much lauded in the Tao-choue, book 3, folio 4, being the representation of a Paconia Moutan in bloom, under which a hen with its chicks seemed to live and walk.

The Tching-te period, 1506-1521, was marked by an important event, the discovery by Tsang, Governor of the province of Yun-nan, of a certain bing, which, as it came from an Occidental country, was called Po-ssi-long, clearly an abbreviation of Hoei-hoei, (Mussulman.) It cost twice its weight in gold, and when in its first form deserved the appellation of Fo-theou-tsing, or Blue of the Head of Buddha. What it was was probably cobalt blue. When the Emperor ordered that it would pass the ordeal of fire it was declared indispensable, regardless of weight on the budget. In the Sioueu-te period blue flowers had been pictured with blue of Soumma-li, but that was exhausted in the Teh'ing-hao period, and it was universally acclaimed as a rare good fortune for the Tching-te period to be favored with Hoei-tsing.

In the Kia-tsing (1522-66) Kia-tchi-Khao came to Kouk-pong from Tch'ou-tcheou to build a furnace, and called his vases P'ing, (flower vases,) Kouan, (pots,) Kang, (jars,) Yong, (urns,) Kouei, (cups,) Tsun, (vases,) but in his devotion to the useful quite slighted the artistic. At that time and in the Long-King, (1567-72,) flourished Taoui-hong, (venerable Taoui,) who imitated the perfect models of the Youen and Ming periods, pure and simple, using all its contemporaries. In the Wan-li period, (1573-1619,) there came to Tchang-nan a man from Ou-men whose name was Tchaou-tan-ts'iouen. He was an eccentric fellow. He would copy some antique sacred vase and

passing by Pi-lin, bethought himself that it would be well to sell on the great collector Thang and ask his permission to look at an ancient striped Ting porcelain which was a prize possession of his cabinet. Thang greeted him with all the cordiality that the true art lover naturally entertains for the artist, and in his anxiety to do him honor and in his haste to offer to him all the good things of his house, failed to observe that Tchaou had measured the striped with his hand and taken the impression of its veins with a paper that was hidden in his sleeve. Six months after Tchaou returned and handed to Thang a tripod that he carried in his sleeve, saying: "At my first visit I noticed that you possessed a sacred tripod of white porcelain. It was one of a pair and I bring you its mate." Thang was overjoyed and offered a fabulous sum to the artist after, he had verified the measurements and found that the corners were interchangeable and that both pieces were evidently made together; but Tchaou disabused his mind and would accept only four ounces of silver for his labor. Some time after Thao-Khieou, a great collector, who had heard of the affair, made a voyage to Pi-lin, and paid 1,000 ounces of silver for Tchaou's tripod.

Ngeou-Kong of I-King in the province of Kiang-nan was a contemporary of Tchaou. His vases were imitations of those of Tchang the Elder, of Kouan-yao, (porcelain of magistrates,) and of Kiun-yao, (porcelain of Kiun.) They were of various colors, the most admired being veined and enameled in red or blue. Yang-tse, in his catalogue of Ou vases for tea, quotes, but without detail, the names of five other celebrated manufacturers: Chi-ta-pin, Li-tchong-fang, Siu-yeou-thsiouen, Teh'in-tchong-mei, and Toh'in-siun-Khing.

The Wan-Li period was indeed great, for it was then that lived Hae-chi-Khieou. He was a writer, a poet, and a painter, who went in secrecy to a porcelain factory, called himself Ou-in-tao-jin, (the old man who lived in retreat,) and produced masterpieces of gracefulness. His saucers were usually of a cinnabar-red color and decorated with silvery clouds, and his cups white and like egg shells in appearance. Each piece weighed a half ehn, which is a little more than a grain. He imitated perfectly the Kouan-yao and the Ke-khi, produced admirable purple and yellow leaf colors, and marked every piece with his assumed name of Ou-in-tao-jin. Some chroniclers mention him as Ou-Kong, (the honorable Ou.)

In the Khang-hi period, (1662-7722,) Thang-in-Siouen, who was director of the imperial manufacture, made, with the use of unctuous clay, thin, brilliant, and graceful porcelain of various colors, the finest of which were:

Green, (snake skin, (Che-pi-hou.)
Eel yellow, (Chen-yu-hoang.)
Beautiful azure, (Ki-soui.)
Spotted yellow, (Hoang-tien-pan.)

There were also light yellow, light violet, light green, red, and blue colors.

In the Yong-tching period, (1723-1735,) Nien-hi-yao, who was an inspector of the Canals, was made Director of Ceramics in the imperial factory of King-te-tchin. He made the selection of the materials himself and attended to all the details of their employment, producing admirable vases, graceful of form and finely worked. Some were like pearls and brilliant as silver. Some were blue and others of various colors. Some were ornamented with painted flowers, others chiseled. He had put his heart in his work. It was he who rewrote the inscription, which is extant, that was placed on the front of the temple to the god of porcelain.

In the Kien-long period, (1736-1795,) lived Thang-ing, who had been associate director with Nien-hi-yao at King-te-tchin. He knew better than Nien the earth to use and the effect of fire on various materials, and he invented several enamels and ingenious processes:

Enamel, European violet, (Yang-tse.)
Enamel, blue, (Fa-tsing.)
A burnished silver background, (Mot-in.)
An enameled bisek background, (Thsai-chouimei.)
Bright bisek of Europe, (Yang-ou-kin.)
A mode of painting with enamel, (Fa-lang-hoa-fa.)
A bisek backerround with enamel of Europe, (Yang-thsai-ou-kin.)
White flowers on a black ground, (He-ti-pehoa.)
Designs of gold on black ground, (He-ti-miaokin.)
A sky blue, (Tsing-lan.)
An enamel that changes under the action of fire (yao-pien.)

He used a white clay. He was an extraordinary scholar, "thoughtful of the flower and the fruit," as the Chinese panegyrist puts it; that is, judicious enough to combine in all his work those two qualities which so rarely are in unison—solidity and elegance.

After him, the end of the eighteenth century and the end of the art of porcelain making in China.

The invasion of the Europeans turns its aspirations to money making, and out of its glorious eras when art seemed to have attained its apogee, is evolved the Yang-Khi (literally yang vases) period, occupied with the manufacture of wares that will please commercial travelers and drummers. Its masterpiece, of which it is quite unconscious, wherefore pardonable, is the piece that we have called peachblow.

The porcelain of China is easily classified by the collector either by its style or by its mark. The difference between a vase of Thae-yu and a vase of He-tchong-tsou is as discernible as between a book binding of Du Seuil and a book binding of Derome, but there are so many imitations of the latter in the world of Art in themselves and invaluable that a knowledge of the marks is indispensable to the collector, and that knowledge need not imply familiarity with the language. They tell in England of a man who was too lazy to read a newspaper and mastered the language of the reviews so as to be enabled to decipher their marks on china; but the man must have exaggerated his accomplishment.

There are two marks, in writing and in emblems. The written mark was made obligatory by Chin-tsong when he founded in the King-te period the famous king-te-tchin factory, (1004-7.) Note that tchin signifies burg. The inscription ordered to be made was King-te-nien-tchi; it signified that the piece of porcelain so inscribed was manufactured in the king-te period. The porcelain of the first rank of the Ming dynasty is marked Ta-ming-seuen-te-tchi of Long-thsiouen period, of the second rank Tching-hoa-nien-tchi of the Toh'ing-hoa period, of the third rank Yong-lo-nien-tchi of the Yong-lo period, of the fourth rank Kia-teing-nien-tchi of the Kia-teing period. The emblematic marks are the ly-chang-pou, an aquatic plant, which designated the best quality of Pen (bowls) of Kiun in 966-3; the Choang-yu, two fishes, which designated porcelain of Long-thsiouen in 969-1106; the Choang-ese-Kouen-K'leou, two lions playing with a ball, which designated the first quality of Yong-lo, 1403-24, and several others, among which are particularly precious the Ou-tsai-pou-t'ao, raisins in enamel, and Lientse, fruit of the *Nelumbium speciosum*, both marks for wine vases in the Toh'ing-hoa period. Ou-in-tao-fin marked his own name on his work, so that there is no possibility of mistaking another for it, and Toh'ou-fou was painted on vases of the palace in the Youen dynasty, 1260-1367, and the porcelain so marked was called Toh'ou-fou-yao.

When an Emperor comes to the throne in China he gives a name to the reign that it is his favor to inaugurate, and that name designates himself and his dynasty; and he may give different names to different periods of his dynasty. Khang-hi meant Peaceful Joy and Khien-long meant aid from Heaven, and were applied in advance, as men are named, though not always so prophetically.

In 1677 the Prefect Tchang-tsi-tchong ordered that the marking of porcelain with the inscription decreed by the founder of King-te-tchin should be discontinued out of respect to the family, which was very considerable indeed, because when the vase is broken, broken is the token of respect to the Emperor.

Collectors who are passing through their experience stage may be assured that there is no "vase covered with the enamel which imitates the color of the blossom of the peach, a color as rare as it is beautiful, and of which the making was beyond price. Gold in the furnace was its genesis, and gold only. It was the secret of an artist and it died with him, and while he lived he did not succeed in producing too many specimens." There is no such thing or fact, except in the newspaper annals, of the "peachblow vase." And these annals date only from the peachblow vase, ascribed to the Yang-Khi period without offence being meant to the period, and not sold to Mr. W. T. Walters of Baltimore for a small fortune in the celebrated Morgan auction sale. The extollers of this vase claimed it for the first 15 years, the great years of the Khang-hi period, *ruen que ça*. But it is one of those statements that are to be read backward, as where the same author says: "He reigned some time in this honor, and when they christened him after his death (!) in the Temple of Ancestors his name was Khang-Hy, which means Peaceful Joy."

DAVID GAMUT.

DOINGS OF THE METHODISTS.

The attendance at yesterday's session of the Methodist Conference at the Eighteenth-Street Church was considerably decreased by the departure of ministers in the outlaying districts, who left so as to fill their pulpits at home to-day. Bishop Mallilieu presided over the business session, which was largely devoted to routine affairs. The following probationers were admitted to full orders: W. F. Anderson, Robert A. Brown, Andrew M. Gay, Charles A. Hollis, Edward M. Kinshern, Albert E. Lord, E. S. Miles, Ismar J. Peritz, Lewis E. Piper, Ezra S. Tipple, and W. P. Ferguson. The Rev. J. H. Mendenhall, D. D., editor of the *Methodist Review*, made an address in which he said that the tendencies of Harvard, Yale, and Andover were largely toward rationalism and this tendency must be met by wide dissemination of pure, evangelical Methodist literature.

In the evening there was an anniversary meeting of the Conference Temperance Society, with addresses by Bishop Mallilieu and the Rev. S. L. Baldwin.

To day, at 9 o'clock, there will be a love feast

HOW JERE. GOULD GUILD.

One day last week I drove to a little shop in Central Kansas at which my neighbors congregate to gossip and to relate bloody battles in which they carried trifles of national importance.

I was not in a merry mood. I had spent a few moments that morning in working to correct solution a twister of a financial-taxation problem, that was, briefly stated: County bonds issued to aid construction of Rock Island branches, so much; bonds issued to the Santa Fé for the same purpose, so much; bonds loaned to Missouri Pacific to aid Jay Gould to smash Santa Fé and Rock Island, so much; aggregate, so very much; required to find the amount of annual increased taxation on a certain farm.

It is one of those curious problems that primarily relate almost wholly to addition, but the solution of which can only be arrived at by a painful process of subtraction of money from your pocket. I hate involved arithmetical problems, and when I realized that the correct answer to the twister involved the payment of money in quantity to the County Treasurer my temper was disturbed, and I was in rathera tart mood when I walked into the Post Office store.

Gathered in the store were a score of upland farmers. Many of them were old soldiers, almost every one of whom had personally saved the Union from destruction. This one had killed a Confederate commander, who had a genius for war, directly after a battle—name unheard of by other soldiers—had opened, and the death of the great soldier had checked the Confederate advance and saved the Union. That one, sitting on a nail keg by the stove and vigorously chewing tobacco, had, with a long-range rifle, slaughtered the gunners of a fierce, well-served Confederate battery, and by silencing the guns had made a successful Union charge possible. Another, the one with unwashed face who sits on the counter and picks into the bowl of a clay pipe with a slender chip, strayed from camp, in Georgia, to pick hens from roosts and to sweep around smokehouses. While collecting hens and bacon he had detected through military eyes an unsuspected Confederate flank movement and had promptly and in a highly-dramatic manner reported the movement to Gen. Sherman, who, also in a highly-dramatic manner, clasped him to his breast and hailed him savior of the army. For which service the agricultural warrior thinks he should now be rewarded with a pension of $100 per month, and I am sure that the service was easily worth that sum, with no questions relative to hens or bacon asked.

But why describe these Kansas warriors? Everybody knows the Kansas farmers. They are men like them are all over the country. They were over in the front rank when bullets were flying thick and death was dealing out the end of man with generous hand. And they never retreated, and never whipped, and never fled the enemy, never crept to the rear and to coffee pots, and to-day, as in "the sixties," they stand in the front rank to clamor for pensions.

When I entered the store a tall, gaunt, arid man, with bushy red whiskers and a mop of tangled red hair, who was clad in canvas and cowhide, to keep off the sun, whose head leaned slightly toward his left ear, was indicative of the desperate courage of its wearer and of his good opinion of himself, held out his hand to me in friendly greeting.

"Frank, old boy, how are you?" he inquired heartily. I grasped his hand and made suitable reply and in turn inquired as to the physical conditions of himself and family. Without answering, he stepped back a few feet and pointed his long index finger at me.

"My boy," he said, solemnly, "we did old man Gould up in a railroad deal. We have given him a deal that will enable him to truly say, 'I have cut my eye teeth at last.' In addition, we have trimmed up Cable and Strong. But Gould, old Jay Gould"—there was definitive familiarity in the neighbor's manner—"is the one we were laying for and we have trimmed him up."

He threw back his head and laughed with great enjoyment as he conjured up Jay Gould's rage when he discovered that he had been outwitted by Kansas Grangers, and his comrades joined in the laugh, and so did I, and we were all merry men apparently.

"Yes, we have done up Jay Gould in a railroad deal," my neighbors murmured in unison, and they nudged one another, and a horny thumb was thrust between two of my ribs, which made me jump, and I jumped to the conclusion that I had scored. Now, here was news, and mighty interesting news, too. "Old man Gould done up in a railroad deal" by Kansas Grangers, and artfully concealing the fact from his financial associates in New-York. I sat on an empty box, and my neighbor sat on a plug, and it, and asked my neighbor, he of the red whiskers, to tell me all about it, first expressing my great satisfaction that retributive justice had at last overtaken the eminent financier.

"You see, Frank, it's this way," my neighbor began, then straying from the subject in hand into one of the side trails that branch from intellectual highways, he ceased to talk for an instant, and then inquired rather anxiously: "Not heard of it in New-York, eh! That is a shame," and the face became clouded as though the very salt of enjoyment in intellectual achievement had been lost. He added, reflectively: "Well, he is a slick one to keep damaging facts to himself. I wish it was known on Wall-street." He looked at me as at one who should in neighborly spirit push a pen in an indicated direction.

"It shall be," I said, replying to his look. "You tell me the story, and I will tell it to all New-York," and I smiled inwardly as I curled my lips lovingly around my pipe stem, and congratulated my many neighborly friends, who, effectually disguised in overalls and unkempt beards, overreaching Jay Gould in a railroad deal.

"Well, it was this way," he repeated. "You see these railroad fellows wanted to build into this country so as to get some business to do, and they of course, shed crocodile tears and gabby chaps they were, too. They wanted us to give right of way and town lots for stations, and to vote county and township bonds to aid them to construct the railroads, and to do right a way. Now, we are not built on that bait—not much. We are not suckers or tenderfeet, and we wanted time to talk the matter over, to consider it from different standpoints, before we agreed to anything. So we called public meetings, and the farmers talked and talked and talked about railroads until we became muddled on the subject. We wanted the roads, but we did not want to vote bonds to aid them. Pretty soon the companies bucked about the delay, and their agents and engineers said that the companies would not build if we did not come down, and you know we did not want to come down.

"The snarl grew more and more tangled, and it really did look as though we would be given the go-by and the road go to Pig Hollow. Finally a man who lives in Salina, and who is a financial genius in taxation in sharp—one of those long-headed fellows who see done into the roots of things and who is never satisfied to graze around the surface of any question—saw into the reality of this bond business, and he, being a public-spirited man and greatly respected throughout the county, left his business in Salina and traveled from schoolhouse to schoolhouse to talk to farmers and to explain the true inwardness of the bond business to them."

My neighbor ceased to talk while he loaded a short clay pipe and lighted it. When the strong plug tobacco was drawing and I saw him calmly as in a fog, he said: "The bond and taxation sharp carried a pocketful of chalk. When he arrived at a schoolhouse he would get alongside of a blackboard and tackle the problem, say the Missouri Pacific proposition—$90,000 bonds, 20 years to run, 7 per cent. per cent., per cent., and chalk in hand he would make a little talk about the much-needed development of the West, and explain how railroads always increased the value of the land adjacent to them.

"Now, make no mistake," he would say, "corporations are the enemies of the people. The railroad companies that propose to build into Saline County are not engaged in mission work. Without exception they are controlled by greedy, hard-hearted men, who will draw every dollar they possibly can out of your lean purses. They intend to reduce you to impoverishment by excessive transportation charges. Jay Gould is a smart man. He has the reputation of being a great Dunnder. But no man has sufficient craft to cheat the combined intelligence of 25,000 people. These financiers have wholly overlooked the fact that the inhabitants of this county and of Kansas control the officers who assess the property preparatory to taxation and that through our Railroad Commissioners we can set the transportation charges at low rates! Then he would say: 'Now let me figure on 20 years.'

"He figured this way," my neighbor said, and the long, solid man, pipe in mouth and chalk in hand, approached a dry goods box and hopped around the floor like an escaped jack-in-the-box as he set down figures and added them up and seized them with avidity.

"Six per cent. on $90,000 is $5,400 per year, and 3 per cent for sinking fund is $2,700 per year; total, $8,100 per year for interest and sinking fund," and he smoked vigorously to rest his brains after the wonted exercise.

"The Missouri Pacific," he said to me in an explanatory tone, much as one imparts knowledge to a little child.

"Now," he said loudly and exultantly, "now comes the point. Say that there are 30 ships of Missouri Pacific stock to the $1,000. Then we have to raise $8,100 per year to satisfy the interest and supply the sinking fund, so we assess the Missouri Pacific track at a valuation that yields about $225 per mile; in other words, we make the road pay the interest and provide for the sinking fund, and we get a little more out of it too, and then we sit down and wait for supreme financial sagacity, and the comrades winked one to the other and nodded their heads as became men of profound thoughtfulness and few words.

"Now, Frank," the red-haired financier said, as he pointed his long index finger at me to attract and hold my attention, "don't you see that if we had secured 15 roads instead of 3 that the money which we raised by taxing them, money in excess of the demands of interest

ART NOTES.

Messrs. H. G. Marquand and William A. Coffin, Chairman and manager, respectively, of the loan exhibition of historical portraits and relics, have issued a circular asking contributions for the show at the Metropolitan Opera House. There will be a 250 Broadway. They wish to make a special feature of gold and silver plate belonging to citizens of the Revolutionary period; Mr. John H. Buck is the expert who will take charge of the arrangement and cataloguing in this department. Collections will be made by the delivery wagons of the Gorham Manufacturing Company. Plate from out of town should be sent to the Metropolitan Opera House on April 1, 2, 3, or 4. Exhibits will be placed in glass cases, and watched day and night. With respect to historical portraits and other relics the scheme is much narrower. Only objects directly connected with Washington, the members of his Cabinet, of the First Congress, and Constitutional Convention will be accepted, together with pictures of scenes and localities pertaining to that period. The great day is April 30, so that these circulars are none too early in the field.

It is stated on good authority th at Mr Havemeyer paid less than $100,000 for the superb Rembrandt imported by Wilhelm Schaus and more than $75,000. It was little short of a disgrace that vast sums were being paid for feeble compositions while this painting went a-begging, if such tremendous sums can be considered in connection with that word. Supposing the price was $80,000, Mr. Schaus made a very good thing of it in spite of the long delay to sell and the fact that he had to pay a rousing duty. The Metropolitan Museum is by way of gaining from the rivalry of rich men. Mr. Marquand's gift was a greater one than Mr. Havemeyer's, but the latter had a bigger bird than any in covert. Hardly had the smoke cleared away from Mr. Marquand's guns when the finest bird of all, Rembrandt's "Glider," on which Mr. Havemeyer may have had his eye, was cleverly put up to beat the record of munificence. The only revenge now possible is the purchase of the four great masterpieces in the Durosl collection by Mr. Marquand. That would beat even the "The Glider."

A very beautiful folio is "The American Art Portfolio," selected by Mr. George Forbes Kelly from the *Art Review*, and sold only by subscription. It brings together 30 of the best photogravures which have appeared in that capital but spasmodic monthly. Among them are portraits by Wyatt Eaton, W. M. Chase, and Alden Weir, marines by J. Harrison Bristol, Cleveland Cóxe, and De Haas, sculptures by Brewster, Kemeys, Thatser, Hartley, and Olin L. Warner, and ideal pieces by Blashfield, Guy-Denman, Beckwith, Wordsworth Brush, Johnston, Will H. Low. The landscapists are George Inness, Arthur Parton, Harry Eaton, and Minor. Four or five essays on sculpture, painting, stained-glass book illustration, and special artists add material of permanent value. The photogravures are very good, printed on the finest plate paper, and as far as their number permits represent a good range of American art.

The example of the Church of the Ascension, Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue, in having only the best artists for paintings, sculpture, mosaic, and stained windows is one that should be followed oftener. In London a small church of Chelsea has been treated in the same wise spirit. Lewis Morris has the windows, Burne-Jones will paint the frieze that runs round the church; Thornycroft will model the 12 Apostles to stand before the pillars that support the nave, and even the lectern has been given to an artist of repute. Mr. Armitage will paint the spandrils and Alfred Gilbert design the pulpit. These artists, if they can be brought to work in harmony with the architect Sedding, ought to make such a church as England has never seen before.

It is probable that the Barye exhibition in New-York to aid the fund for a monument to that sculptor in Paris will be deferred till the Autumn in order to make it worthy of the interest that collectors in the United States have shown in his work. The Corcoran Art Gallery has been most generous in the matter and Mr. W. T. Walters of Baltimore, who owns by far the largest number of choice Barye bronzes and other art works in the hands of a private collector, has responded with his customary generosity. The choice lies between a hurried and incomplete exhibition in May and a thorough one in October.

With Mr. Peter Moran presiding and Albert Rosenthal as Secretary a number of artists of Philadelphia formed themselves the other day into the Art Students' Union. The object is to have a thorough school, in which tuition will be given at a price not yet fixed. Initiation fee and annual fee are $5 each.

The Argentines have employed the French artists, Lefèvre, Besnard, Gervex, Robert-Fleury, and Cormon to decorate the pavilion for their exhibits at the Paris Exposition. When the fair is over, the decorations will be taken down and sent to Buenos Ayres.

A postage-stamp exhibition is to be opened in Amsterdam, embellished by pictures which will show the costumes of postal officials and employes all over the world.

Boston rejoices in a new cycloramа depicting the scene of Custer's last fight.

ME. CLEVELAND AT HOME.

Ex-President Cleveland returned yesterday morning early from his pleasure trip to

BUSY TIMES FOR YACHTS.

A glance at the yachting programmes for this season already announced shows the many interesting events to take place. The season will be formally opened on May 30 with the match race between the Shamrock and Titania, two of the seventy-foot sloops which are attracting so much attention nowadays. The race will be over the Larchmont course, and will be the first of the many trials which will probably determine what yacht is to sail against the Valkyrie in the international race for the America's Cup. The Shamrock is now in the Atlantic Boat Club's basin, fitting up to go into commission. Sailors are hard at work scraping her spars, her waist has been scraped and is receiving a new coat of paint, and she is undergoing other minor preparations to put her in the required trim.

Activity has been the prominent feature in yachting circles during the last week. The condition of things at City Island, in the yards of Pusey & Hawkins, was told in THE TIMES on Thursday. Work on the new boats is being pushed with all possible haste, and the fitting out of many yachts has begun. More overhauling of old sailing yachts is being done at the Atlantic Yacht Club basin and Mumm's yard than in any other place in the neighborhood of New-York. At the Atlantic Club the sloops Stella, Angler, Arab, Saequa, Beatrice, Hypatia, Noble, Nimrod, and Alcedo are assuming a businesslike look, and will soon be ready to spread their sails and carry their owners out into the bay.

The meeting of the New-York Yacht Club on Friday evening left the matter of the challenge for the America's Cup in as unsettled a state as it was before. The club did not even vote to accept the challenge, but referred the whole matter to a committee to report next Thursday evening. The committee will consider whether the boat which will be matched against the Earl of Dunraven's Valkyrie shall be of the Valkyrie's own class or the fastest yacht built in the United States—that is, the Volunteer. This is a very important question. The popular sentiment, outside the New-York Yacht Club, seems to be in favor of the Volunteer, men arguing that the America's Cup stands for the yachting supremacy of the world, and should, therefore, be defended by the fastest yacht. The majority of the members of the New-York Club, however, favor a boat in the seventy-foot class, deeming it unsportsmanlike to match an eighty-five-footer against a seventy-footer, even allowing a liberal time allowance.

There are a few who would have been better pleased if a challenge had not been received, holding that the international match will rob the home races of much of their interest. They say also that the match is a 250 Broadway race had been given up, and the challenge, coming as it did at the last moment, has mixed everything up in a yachting way. It would have been better, they add, had the Earl of Dunraven reserved his action for another season.

The Valkyrie will carry a crew of 12 or 14 men. Capt. Tom Draper will be her navigator. She will be launched on April 20, and will race at all regattas in England until July 20. She will sail for America Aug. 1.

A special meeting of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club will be held next Saturday evening, at which action will be taken on the report of a special committee appointed to revise rules 9 and 13 of the racing rules of the club, which refer to the crews to be carried in regattas. An amendment to the constitution will be offered providing for striking out the words "not having sailing yachts in commission," in Article IX. of the constitution, entitled "Race Committee," and for inserting a new section, which reads: "Any member of the committee having an interest in a boat entered for a race shall cease to be a member of the committee during such race, and the committee shall have the power to fill such temporary vacancy."

The following amendment to chapter 7 of the by-laws will also be offered: "The regular meetings shall be held as follows: First, the annual meeting to be held on the second Saturday in January, the second on the last Saturday in February, the third on the first Saturday in April, the fourth on the second Saturday in May, and the fifth on the second Saturday in November." The appointment of a special committee will be asked for to confer with other clubs on the subject of a revision of the present yacht routine and club signal code.

Especial interest centres in the new sloop Hypatia, designed and built by Mumm for Mr. James Weir, Jr.; of Brooklyn. She is a beautiful little craft, 35 feet on the load water line. The Hypatia was designed and built for comfort and safety more than speed, and while she will be called small at first sight, an examination of her cabin will reveal many luxuries. She is the "biggest little" boat that floats in New-York waters. The object of her designer to secure comfort has been carried out in every detail. She is fitted with a roomy stateroom, a convenient, apartment forward for two occupants, and as large a main cabin as could be built with a 13-feet beam and 5½-feet draught. Mr. Weir expects to spend a good share of the Summer in her.

At Tebo's Wharf the steam yachts Electra, Stranger, Cora, and Corsair are being put in readiness for the naval parade of April 29. The steamers Vedette and Dazmar will fit out this week. As yet nothing has been done to Mr. Astor's Nourmahal, and it is doubtful if she will be out early. The schooner Intrepid will go to Folion's this week for new masts. The sloop White Wing, sold to Mr. Hoyt by Mr. Detroit, is being prepared for her journey westward. Detroiters expect her to beat everything on the lakes, but she will find a formidable rival in the Wasp, owned by Commodore George W. Gardner of Cleveland and two other Cleveland gentlemen.

The Canadian members of the Lake Yacht Racing Association are advocating a greater tax upon sail area in the measurement of lake yachts for time allowance. They are opposed by Rochester and Oswego members, who are not as yet educated up to the measure. The Canadians approve of the style of the present system, while the Rochester and Oswego gentlemen evidently look no further than the boats building this Spring.

At a recent meeting of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club it was decided to change the date of the club's regatta from June 24 to June 29 because the former conflicted with the date chosen by the Pavonia Yacht Club for its regatta. The piles for the new clubhouse at Yonkers are all down and work will begin on the house to-morrow.

The Chispa, Mr. N. D. Lawton's new forty-footer, designed by Burgess, was launched last week by Mumm. She is a neat boat above the water and gives no hint of her great draught, appearing to rest on the water as lightly as a cork. The Chispa will be taken to the Larchmont Clubhouse in about two weeks.

Capt. Charles Barr and a racing crew for the Scotch cutter Minerva have arrived at Beverly, Mass., from Scotland. The work of fitting out the Minerva will begin at once. Several of the old crew of the Thistle will help to sail her this year.

Rochester yachtsmen will open the season on May 30. They are planning to sleep aboard their yachts on the night of May 29, in order to make an early start on their opening cruise.

Two old rivals, the schooners Grayling and Sachem, are being prepared at Mumm's for more contests this season.

MARKETMEN PAYING UP.

The Commissioners of Accounts have verified their suspicion that collectors of market rentals have taken advantage of the lax system, or lack of system, in the Bureau of City Revenue to rob the city. They have discovered that many of the marketmen who appeared from the imperfect records of the bureau to owe rent to the city have paid their rent regularly and that the collectors have failed to turn the money over to the city. The marketmen have proved their statements by presenting the receipts given them by the collectors. There has evidently been a scurrying around for the receipts, for hitherto most of the marketmen failed to show that they did not keep accounts, but merely took money as it came and paid it out as the need arose.

The marketmen who have been unable to prove that they owed nothing to the city are paying up their arrears, and the indications are that the city will be far richer next week than it would have been had no inquiry been made into the management of the markets. The Commissioners of Accounts have made sufficient progress in the inquiry to be able to make a preliminary report respecting it to the Board of Aldermen next Monday or next Tuesday. After it has been considered the Commissioners will take whatever steps the Mayor may advise. But they do not propose to stop their examination of witnesses. They will resume it in a few days for the purpose of hearing more, and the number of marketmen who will in the meantime the evidences against those officers which they have already procured will be laid before the Grand Jury.

SALE OF HARNESS HORSES.

Some of the most useful horses bred in the country for general road and park driving are bred in Maine and Vermont. The blood is always good, the constitution strong, and the

THE LARGEST SIGN IN THE WORLD.

An open letter to the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge from Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer:

To the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge:

Gentlemen: I desire to use the Brooklyn Bridge for the purpose of advertising my Recamier Sarsaparilla and will pay any reasonable price you may name for such privilege. I have consulted many well-known persons in regard to the matter and they all ag

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, April 6—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	142	142½	142	142½	200
Am. Ex. & Am. Tr.	97	97	97	97	100
Allegheny & Pac.	7½	7½	7½	7½	100
Brunswick Co.	20½	20½	20½	20½	100
Canada Southern	53	53½	53	53½	1,400
Central Pacific	34	34	34	34	100
Ches. & Ohio	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	200
C. & O. 1st pf.	27	27	27	27	100
C. & O. 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	100
Chi. Gas Trust	48½	48¾	48½	48¾	1,100
Chi. & Alton	142	142	139	139	50
Chi. & N. W.	106½	106¾	106½	106¾	12,200
Chi. & N. W. pf.	138½	138¾	138½	138¾	2,650
C. B. & Q.	99	99¼	98¾	99¼	9,400
C. M. & St. P.	82	82½	81¾	82½	12,175
C. M. & St. P. pf.	123½	123½	123½	123½	1,200
C. R. I. & Pac.	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	7,350
C. St. L. & P. pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	100
C. St. L. & N.	105½	105½	105½	105½	400
C. C. C. & I.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	250
Colorado Coal	38	38	38	38	100
Col., H. V. & Tol.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	200
Chi. & E. Ill.	43½	43½	43½	43½	1,000
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	400
Consol. Gas Co.	84½	85¾	84½	85¾	4,200
Del. & Hudson	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	100
Del., Lack. & W.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	6,150
Den. & R. G. pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	400
Den., Tex. & F. W.	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	1,400
E. T., V. & G.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	90
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	1,110
Green Bay & Win.	7	7	7	7	100
Green Bay & Win. pf.	17	17	17	17	100
Illinois Central	111	111¼	111	111¼	857
L. E. & West pf.	57	57	57	57	100
Lake Shore	103	103½	102	103½	4,150
Long Island	94½	94½	94½	94½	300
Louis. & Nash.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	7,410
Mem. & Char.	60	60	60	60	400
Michigan Central	89¾	87	89¾	87	800
Mil., L. S. & W.	81¾	82¼	81¾	82¼	600
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	109	109¾	109	109¾	800
Missouri Pacific	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¾	11,180
Nash., C. & St. L.	91¾	92	91¾	92	1,300
N. J. Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	100
N. Y. Central	107	107	107	107	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43¾	44¾	43¾	44	4,950
N. Y. & N. H.	245	245	245	245	10
N. Y. & H.	217½	217½	217½	217½	100
Nat. Lead Trust	22¾	23¼	21¾	21¾	3,675
N. Y. L. E. & W.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	1,530
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	68	68	68	68	115
N. Y. & Tex.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	200
Nor. & West pf.	50	50	50	50	100
Northern Pac. pf.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾	2,007
Ohio & Miss.	21¾	21¾	21¾	22¾	400
Ontario & West.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	6
Oregon Imp.	46	46	46	46	200
Oregon R. & N.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	925
Oregon S. L.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	250
Oregon & Trans.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	150
Phil. & Reading	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	18,100
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	182	182	182	182	218
Quicksilver	6¾	6¾	7	6¾	200
Rich. & W. P. T.	26¾	26¾	26	26	3,780
Rich. & W. P. T. pf.	79¾	80¾	79¾	80¾	1,000
St. L. & S. F.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	400
St. L. & S. F. pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	220
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	111	111	111	111	50
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	200
St. P. & Omaha	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	345
Sugar Ref. Co.	84¾	84¾	84	84	1,432
Texas Pacific	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	2,700
Texas Pacific	20¾	20¾	20	20	2,810
Union Pacific	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	4,410
U. S. Express	84	84	84	84	35
Wab. Central	11	11	11	11	100
W., St. L. & P.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	580
West Union Tel.	84¾	85¾	84¾	85¾	4,800
Wheel. & L. E.	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¾	1,150
Total sales					182,520

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & T. H. 2d pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
Atl. & Pac. inc.	19	19	19	19	2,000
B. & O. S. W. pf.	99	99	99	99	5,000
C. C. C. & I.	97	97	96¾	97	2,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
Canada So. 1st.	109¾	109¾	108¾	108¾	4,000
Canada So. 2d.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	2,000
Cent. P. 6s, 1895	115	115	115	115	1,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s	94¾	95	94¾	94¾	41,000
Ches. & O. n. m.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	11,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st.	93¾	93¾	93¾	94	12,000
Chi., P. & St. L. 5s.	98	98	98	98	3,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	96	96	96	96	5,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	85	85	85	85	1,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st.	89¼	90	89¼	89¼	71,000
Del., S. & A. 5s.	89	89	89	89	11,000
Det., M. & M. l. g.	97	97¼	97	97¼	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 1st.	122	122	122	122	16,000
E. Tenn. of Chi. 1st.	99¾	100	99¾	100	2,000
Erie 1st con.	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	20,000
Erie 2d con.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	7,000
Erie 2d m. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	1,000
Flint & P. M. 1st.	97	97	97	97	14,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 6s.	73	73¾	73	73¾	11,000
H. & St. Jo. con.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	1,000
K. & T. gen. 1st.	75¾	76	75¾	76	16,000
Lak. Sh. & M. 1st.	101	101	101	101	2,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	82	82	82	82	5,000
Iron Mt. 1st.	107	107	107	107	1,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	104	104	104	104	4,000
Kan. C. & C. 1st.	113	113	113	113	3,000
Ky. Central 4s.	79	79	79	79	2,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	9,000
Lake S. mtg. 6s.	127	127	127	127	5,000
L. & N. con. 1st. 6s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	34,000
L. N. 1st. F. & A.	98	98	98	98	1,000
Mem. Chas. 6s.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Mex. Elec. 1st.	116	116	116	116	4,000
Mich. Cent. 7s.	123	123	123	123	4,000
M. & N. 1st. 1910.	109	109	109	109	2,000
Mo. Kan. & Tex. 6s.	103	103	103	103	4,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	111¼	111¼	111	111¼	11,000
N. J. Junc. 1st.	105	105	105	105	1,000
N. Y., L. & W.					
con. 5s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
N. Y. O. & W. 1st.	111¾	111¾	111	111	3,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000
North. Pac. 1st.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	5,000
North. Pac. 2d.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	10,000
Ontario & St. L. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	6,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	6,000
Phila. & W. 1st.	94	94	94	94	1,000
Penn. 4½s. c.	108	108	108	108	1,000
Penn. 4½s. r.	108	108	108	108	2,000
P., D. & E. 1st.	108	108	108	108	4,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	82½	82½	82½	82½	17,000
Read. gen. 4s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	14,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.					
D. & M. certs.	64	64	64	64	10,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	50,000
Rich. & Dan. con.	100	100	100	100	2,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s.	99	99	99	99	15,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	61,000
Rut. 1st pf.	107	108¼	107	108¼	10,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	4,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	36	36	35¾	35¾	19,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st.	119	119	119	119	19,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st.					
col. tr. 5s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	20,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	57,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	99,000
T. & O. C. K. C. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	36,000
Wabash cv., t. r.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	2,000
Wab. 1st. Chi. t. r.	98	98	98	98	10,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	99	99	98¾	98¾	11,000
Total sales					$802,000

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Asarco	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,700
Aspen	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	200
Brunswick	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,000
Boucher	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	100
Bullion	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	600
Crown Point	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.37½	8.37½	8.37½	8.37½	125
Cashier	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
El Cristo	1.70	1.80	1.70	1.80	600
Exchequer	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Homestake	9.50	9.50	9.12½	9.12½	40
Holyoke	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
La Plata	.09	.09	.09	.09	5,000
Middle Bar	.27	.27	.27	.27	500
Monitor	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,500
Mutual 6. & M.	1.15	1.20	1.15	1.20	1,000
Plutus	.99	.99	.99	.99	1,000
Sapphire	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,500
Shoshone	.09	.09	.08	.09	1,000
Silver King	.92	.92	.90	.90	70
United Copper	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	300
Total sales					18,365

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Den. & W. 1st. A.	89¾	90	89¾	90	$22,000
Erie 2d con.	103¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
Erie 7s, gold	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	92¾	93¼	92¾	92¾	3,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	87	87	87	87	2,000
North. Pac. 2d.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	4,000
N. Y. C. 1st.	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	6,000
R. & A. 1st. pf. inc.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	5,000
P. & R. gen. 4s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	5,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	6,000
St. L. A. & T. H.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	3,000
St. L. A. & T. M.	35¾	35	35¾	35	10,000
Tex. Pacific 1st.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	10,000
Tex. Pacific 2d.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	35,000
Total sales					$117,000

OIL.

Pipe Lines certs.	89¾	90¾	89¾	89¾	127,000
Clearances					484,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	56¼	56¼	55¾	56¼	1,540
Atch., Top. & S. F.	45	45¼	44¾	45	11,830
Canada So.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	200
Chi. Bur. & Q.	99	99¼	98¾	99¼	1,170
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	330
Chi. M. & St. P.	82¼	82¼	81¾	82¼	16,950
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	124	124	124	124	100
Chicago & N. W.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,158
Del., Lack. & W.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	2,100
Del. & Hudson	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	13
Den. & R. G. pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	100
Den. & R. G. pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	100
Lake Shore	102¾	102¾	102	102	1,150
Louis. & Nash.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	260
Missouri Pacific	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¾	8,170
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	2,050
Nat. Lead Trust	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	10
Oregon Trans.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	10
Ohio & Miss.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	100
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	37	37¾	70
Phil. & Reading	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	7,100
Rich. & W. Point	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	210
Texas Pacific	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	230
Union Pacific	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	3,710
Western Union	84¾	85¾	84¾	85¾	632
W. & L. E. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	60
Total sales					51,120

The bank statement, issued to-day showed a decrease in surplus reserve of $4,040,550. The banks now hold $1,409,675 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	March 30.	April 6.	Differences.
Loans	$421,025,200	$419,863,900	Dec. $1,200,300
Specie	80,837,700	77,162,900	Dec. 3,115,800
Legal tenders	27,000,000	27,000,000	No change.
Deposits	396,000,000	394,000,000	Dec. 2,000,000
Circulation	13,000,000	13,000,000	No change.
Reserve	107,837,700	104,162,900	Dec. 3,674,800
Reserve required	99,000,000	98,500,000	Dec. 500,000
Surplus reserve	8,837,700	5,662,900	Dec. 3,174,800

Money on call loaned at 5@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 5 per cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and unchanged.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales at call. In State securities $10,000 Tennessee 6s sold at 78. Railroad shares were neglected.

The railway earnings market was fairly active and strong. The principal changes were: Allegheny Western, Minneapolis and Manitoba, Iowa Central, 1½; Central Pacific 4s of 1949 and Knoxville and Ohio Basin, each 1¼, and Manitoba and Tunnel Central syndicate, trust receipts, Memphis and Charleston 4s, Metropolitan Brick, and New-Jersey General mortgage 6s, each 1. Jamaica and Brooklyn stock opened 5s and International and Great Northern 2d mortgage, each 1, and Louisville and Nashville, Evansville and Atlantic firsts, ½.

Pine Line certificates sold at 90½@90¾, and American Cottonseed Oil certificates at 55½@56¼.

The imports for the week, inclusive of specie, were $1,250,500, of which amounts $3,004,838 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $267,881, and the exports of specie were $307,681.

John H. Davis & Co. of this city, Irving A. Evans & Co. of Boston, L. H. Taylor & Co. of Philadelphia, John A. Hambleton & Co. of Baltimore, and Sproul & Lawrence of Pittsburg have, in response to a disposition on the part of the public to invest in industrial enterprises, made a careful study of the business and prospects of the American Meat Company, the results of which they present in THE TIMES to-day, in connection with an announcement inviting subscriptions to the company's stock. It is claimed by the projectors of the concern that it is in no sense a trust, but simply a comprehensive plan for raising, slaughtering, and selling direct to the consumer beef and other meats. The company claims that its methods should not be confounded with those of somewhat similar concerns that have preceded it. Its management is in the hands of men who are experienced in every department of its business, and effective precautions against dishonesty on the part of subordinates have been incorporated in its details. The nature of the company's business is such that it is likely to interest a large number of people. The character of the banking houses who have investigated the company and who recommend its stock as a sound investment is entitled to a good deal of consideration in determining the value of the enterprise.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
America	175		Mechanics'	180	
Central National	141		Mercantile	130	
Chase National	150		Metropolitan	12½	
Citizens'	140		Nassau	130	
Commerce	190		New-York County	275	
Continental	126		North America	171	
Fourteenth Street	197		Park	227	
Fourth National	150		People's	200	
Hanover	230		Phenix	134	
Importers & Traders'	515		Seaboard National	123	
Irving	175		Second National	320	
Leather Manufac's	138		United States Nat'l	140	
Manhattan	168		Western National	97	

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	108	108½	Cur. 6s, 1896.	123½	----
4½s, '91, c.	108	108½	Cur. 6s, 1897.	126½	----
4s, 1907, r.	128½	128½	Cur. 6s, 1898.	130	----
4s, 1907, c.	129½	129	Cur. 6s, 1899.	132	----
Cur. 6s, 1895.	120	----			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges, $117,263,632; Balances, $5,566,980

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penna.	54¾	54¾	Ore. Trans.	33¾	34
Reading	22 3-16	22⅜	St. Paul	63¾	64
Lehigh Val.	53¾	53¾	Read. gen.	92¾	----
Nor. Pacific	26¾	26¾	Read. 1st pf.	82¾	83
Nor. Pac. pf.	61¾	61¾	Read. 2d pf.	68¾	69
Lehigh N. Co.	51¾	51¾	Read. 3d pf.	35	35¼
Western N. Y.	11¾	12			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	3.20	Ophir	5.25
Best & Belcher	8.95	Potosi	1.35
Bodie Consolidated	1.15	Savage	3.80
Challenge Con.	2.25	Sierra Nevada	2.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.75	Union Consolidated	2.30
Crown Point	4.10	Utah	4.15
Gould & Curry	2.35	Yellow Jacket	4.30
Hale & Norcross	3.10	Commonwealth	5.62½
Mexican	3.50	Nevada Queen	3.90
Mono	1.35		

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, April 6.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st 7s.	115.00	Mass. Central	19.25
At. & Top. l. g. 7s.	105.50	San Diego L. Co.	33.25
Atch. & Topeka	46.37½	West End Land	95.50
Boston & Albany	213.50	Lamson Store S.	64.00
Boston & Maine	170.00	Atlantic	9.50
Chi., Bur. & Q.	94.37½	Boston & Mont.	35.50
Chi., San. & Clev.	25.00	Kearsarge	6.00
Eastern 5s	91.00	Atlanta & Pac.	11.12½
Eastern 6s	126.50	Chi., K. & W. 5s	72.00
Flint & Pere M. pf.	98.00	Chi., K. & W. inc.	18.75
K. C. S. J. & C. B. 7s	130.00	Chi. Jun. & U. S. Y.	45.00
Mexican Central	13.00	K. C., Ft. S. & G. 1st	92.50
Mexican Central 4s	72.00	K. C., Ft. S. & G. 2d	18.00
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44.12½	K. C., M. & B.	35.50
Old Colony	172.00	Mex. Central inc.	14.00
Portland	4.50	Mex. Cent. ass. certs.	10.00
Rutland pf.	87.00	N. M. & S. P. 7s.	110.00
Wis. Central	17.25	N. Y. & N. E. pf.	116.00
Allouez M. Co.	.90	Oregon Ry. & Nav.	110.50
Calumet & Hecla	220.00	Oregon S. L. & U. N.	53.00
Franklin	10.37½	Pueblo 7s	100.00
Huron	2.00	Sonora 7s	62.00
Osceola	11.87½	South. Kan. 5s	84.50
Pewabic	9.00	South. Kan. inc.	70.00
Quincy	50.00	Union Pacific	61.62½
Bell Telephone	226.00	Erie Telephone	32.50
Boston Land	6.50	Mex. Telephone	.70
Water Power	7.00	Pullman	180.50
Tamarack M. Co.	119.00	Fitchburg pf.	66.00
		Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.80

ELECTIONS.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK. OFFICE, 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1889.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS OFFICE this date the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors and Inspectors of the next annual election:

DIRECTORS.

John N. Bradley,	G. Henry Witthaus,
Albon P. Man,	Stephen B. Halsey,
James Hooker Hamersley,	James Hopkins,
William Bell Dana,	Isaac P. Smith,
Charles G. Landon,	Joseph Lentilhon,
S. Duncan Leverich.	Andrew C. Bowden,
	Edmund W. Albro.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.
Thomas J. Gaines,
G. Henry Leverich,
Edward Osthout.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 5th inst., Edmund W. Albro was unanimously elected President and S. Duncan Leverich Vice-President of the company for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM P. BOGERT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1889.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF the fourth class and to fill two vacancies, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, 10th of April, 1889, between the hours of 9 and 3 P. M. R. W. WEEKS, Actuary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1889.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the next ensuing year will be held at the banking house, Bowery, corner of Grand-st., on MONDAY, APRIL 8. Polls open between 11 and 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30, 1889.

MEETINGS OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, to vote upon the question of consolidation with the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway Company and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company, will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY morning, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 9 o'clock, and at Indianapolis, Ind., at 5 o'clock P. M. the same day.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, April 6, 1889, and reopen on Thursday, the 16th day of May, 1889.
J. D. LAYNG, President.
J. T. WANN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Board of Education by the Counsel to the Corporation of the city of New-York, authorized to acquire title to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New-York to certain lands at the southeast corner of Hester and Forsyth streets, in the 10th Ward of said city, duly laid out and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First, that we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested in the lands, tenements described in this proceeding or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Education for the inspection of all persons interested in such proceeding. That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same or any part thereof, may within thirty days after the first publication of this notice file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 17, on the second floor of No. 45 William-street, in the said city, as provided by section four of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties in relation to such estimate at our said office on the 15th day of April, 1889, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

Dated New-York, April 6, 1889.
JOHN E. DOUGLAS, | WILLARD H. JONES.

A FUND OF $400,000, AT 4 PER CENT. interest, to loan for term of years, in sums to suit, not less than $25,000, on first-class city real estate; also, other amounts at 5 per cent. Apply to LEWIS & LEIGHTON, 149 Broadway.

WANT LOAN OF $130,000, AT FIVE PER cent., on Institutions and estates private bankers; sums of $10,000, $12,500, and $15,000 on blocks of lots on valuation of less than 50 per cent., rapidly advancing in value. Particulars apply to S. F. DARLING & CO., 66 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ALL UNLISTED BONDS AND STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. Specialty
ELECTRICAL SECURITIES.
J. HERON CROSMAN,
74 BROADWAY.

BRUSH ELECTRIC (PARENT) CO., EDISON ILLUMINATING CO. OF N. Y., AND OTHER ELECTRICAL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. Information furnished. Orders executed. Correspondence solicited. Members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.
HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

NINETEENTH

QUARTERLY INTEREST AT 6 PER CENT. WILL BE PAID IN JULY ON

EQUITABLE

MORTGAGE COMPANY.

STATEMENT.

Capital Subscribed	$2,000,000 00
Capital Paid in (Cash)	1,000,000 00
Surplus and Undiv'd Profits	115,444 92
Assets	4,035,840 25

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

Secured by first mortgages held in trust by the American Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and further secured by the capital and assets of the company, now exceeding $4,000,000.

Six Per Cent. Guarantee Farm Mortgages.

6 and 6 Per Cent. Savings Bonds, running Three Months to Two Years.

Albion, New-York, 6% Water Bonds

FACTS.

Upward of 50 of the most conservative financial institutions and corporations, including trust companies, colleges, and savings banks throughout the Eastern States, are constant purchasers of these securities.

Upward of 5,000 investors now hold its securities, and are constantly increasing their investments, and are ready to speak strongly of their character after an experience of 10 years.

In the list of 600 stockholders will be found names of such prominent and financial standing as to justify unlimited confidence on the part of the investigating public.

Its managers are men of approved skill and long experience.

It gives the highest possible rate of interest CONSISTENT WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

It guarantees both principal and interest, and makes the same payable at maturity at any one of its offices, or at the First National Bank of New-York City.

It makes its securities as safe, convenient, and free from care as Government Bonds.

REFERENCES:

First National Bank, New-York.

OFFICES:

New-York, 208 Broadway. Philadelphia, corner 4th and Chestnut sts. Boston, 117 Devonshire-st. London, England.

NATURAL GAS

LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.,

MUNCIE, INDIANA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $2,000,000;

PAR VALUE, $100.

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

President—Leon Abbett, ex-Governor of New-Jersey.
Vice-President and General Manager—Milbridge G. Hideout of New-York.
Treasurer—William Harris, Union City, Ind.
Secretary—S. C. Goshorn, Muncie, Ind.
Assistant General Manager—James M. Woods, New-York.
James A. Bishop, Cincinnati, Ohio; Nic

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,242 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined, well-educated lady, speaking German, French, and English; would like to travel with family going to Europe; takes entire care of children; five years' references from one family. Address A. E., Montclair, N. J.

COMPANION, &c.—By an educated woman as companion and nurse to a sick lady or child, or would take care of growing children; understands the massage; references. Address, for two days, A. B., Box 1,255 Times Up-town Office, 1,999 Broadway.

COMPANION.—A young widow of refinement and good education would like to act as traveling companion to a party intending to visit Europe; she is a fluent conversationalist in English and German, with a knowledge of French. Address Congenial, Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By an educated young French lady, speaking English fluently, to travel in Europe as companion to a wealthy lady or family; best references in New-York and New-Orleans. Address Miss A. H., New-Orleans Post Office, La.

COMPANION.—By a refined normal graduate; used to traveling; best of references; good company, or would take care of a family gentleman's home; fond of children. Address X. Q., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a young American; will act as companion to invalid or lady traveling; will attend to children or go in the country. Address Mrs. R., Box 241 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By an educated German lady, speaking French, as traveling companion or as companion to elderly people. Address Box 10 1,028 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid in private family; leaves her present place in consequence of the family going to Europe; references of the highest character will be given by her employers, at 11 East 40th-st., where she may be seen from 9 to 5 on Monday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl; would do plain sewing or wait on lady; go in country; with private family; four years' best city reference. Address K. L., Box 241 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant as chambermaid and do waiting in private family; best city references. Call Monday, after 10, at 346 West 59th-st., one flight front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid in private family; assist in any other work; willing and obliging; best of city references. Address M. H., Box 247 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID ALONE OR CHAMBERMaid and Waitress.—By a Scotch Protestant girl in private family; willing and obliging; good references. Address A., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl not long in this country; neat and tidy; well recommended; city and country. Address A. L., Box 247 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and fine washing or chamberwork and waiting; in small private family; willing and obliging; good reference. Address M. S., Box 239 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; or as chambermaid and waitress; in small private family; highly recommended by last employer. Address M. S., Box 201 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid and do plain sewing; willing to go in country; best city and country references. Call, Monday, at 266 West 22d-st., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl, 23, as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best reference. Address Western, 149 East 48th-st., basement.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid, or would do sewing; in private family; best of city references; no cards. Call at 236 East 21st-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent colored woman as chambermaid; assist with waiting; city reference. Address N. D., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; best of city references. Address A. S., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable English girl, or care for baby and do plain sewing; good reference; town or country. Address M. W., 875 3d-av., third floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; private family; four years' references. Address H., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable woman as chambermaid and do fine washing; city or country; best city reference. Address C. R., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; Protestant; lately landed; in private family; three years' reference from the old country. Call at 324 5th-av., third floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; very best city references. Address S., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; city reference. Address M. E., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, North of Ireland Protestant, in private family; assist waiting on children. Call or address 431 1st-av., Monday, after 10 A. M.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; assist with children or other work in private family; excellent reference from last place. Call, Monday, at 127 West 60th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; private family only; best city reference. Call or address W. D., 54 East 53d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman as chambermaid and laundress in private family; good city reference. Address M. C., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a refined young Holland woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; highest city references. Call at 279 West 21th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl in small private family; would go to the country. Seen at present employer's, 414 West 56th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or nurse; best city reference. Call at 113 West 46th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young girl in private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 319 East 16th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; willing to assist with washing; in private family. Seen at present employer's, 14 West 16th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant girl, not long in the country. Call or address 238 East 46th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl; personal reference from last place. Call 315 West 56th-st., ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Willing to go in the country; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 305 7th-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable colored girl as chambermaid and waitress; first-class reference. Call at 218 West 29th-st. L. B.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or waitress. Call or address 242 East 83th-st., ring Kennedy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Call at 207 East 33d-st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Address 208 East 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family; wages, $18; best city reference. Address L. C., 440 East 114th-st.

COOK.—By a young French girl; first-class French and American cooking; first-class reference. Call at 347 West 26th-st.

COOK.—By good German cook; speaks English; has washing; first-class reference. Address E., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By American woman; good cook; by day or week; no objection to restaurant or boarding house. Call or address Smith, 438 West 35th-st.

COOK.—By a Swedish cook in a private family; no objection to the country; best of city reference. Call at 229 East 51st-st.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; don't object to go out by the day; best of references. Call at 243 East 22d-st. grocery store.

COOK.—By a competent English woman, kitchen maid required, in private family; best city reference. Call at 796 6th-av., third bell.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; city reference; can be seen. Call at 428 West 42d-st.

COOK, &c.—By respectable American woman as good cook and laundress; city or country. Apply at 159 West 126th-st.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman as good cook; understands washing; country preferred; best of city references. Address 218 West 29th-st. L. B.

COOK.—By first-class cook; takes short plain dinners; understands cooking of dinner parties and lunches; best of references; American clothes; used to have kitchenmaid; best city reference from last place. Call at 125 West 45th-st., ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking; has come to have kitchenmaid; best city reference from last place. Call at 125 West 45th-st., ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; pastry and creams; where kitchenmaid is kept; all callers referred. Address R. Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By French woman; first-class references; can make up first-class dinner; willing and obliging; no objection to kitchenmaid or the country. Address A. M., Box 218 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—By two sisters, together, in the country; can good cook, washer and ironer; other waitress and chambermaid; good reference. Address C. M., Box 218 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By two sisters, together, in the country; can good cook, washer and ironer; other waitress and chambermaid; good reference. Address C. M., Box 218 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an American Protestant as good cook and baker; small family in country; or as the work of genteel couple; best references. Address Mrs. M. C., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Cannot be excelled in meats, soups, desserts, bread, pastry, and cakes; gets up delicious luncheon and dinners; economical, prompt, and obliging; reference. Address M. Genning, 403 West 31st-st.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; get up dinners; city or country; city reference. Address E. Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; thoroughly understands her business; best city references; country preferred. Call or address M. B., 121 West 19th-st., rear.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as a steady place for Summer in private family; city or country; city reference. Address R. H., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Address J. M., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—In small family; good baker; best city references. Address M., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands soups, meats, and pastries; private family; willing to go in country; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 438 4th-av., store.

COOK.—French; first-class; competent; long experience; highly recommended; best city reference from first families. Address French Cook, 403 5th-av.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; the one a good cook and laundress, the other waitress; not afraid of work; city preferred. Call at 59 Clarkson-st.

COOK.—By competent young woman in private family; understands meats, game, soups, and fancy dishes; first-class references. Address C., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thorough; competent in all branches; excellent baker; go by the week if required; best city reference. Address C. L., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman as thorough plain cook; do coarse washing; satisfactory city references. Call at 246 East 41st-st.; third bell.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two respectable young girls, (sisters;) one as good cook, other as waitress; in private family in the country; best reference. Call, Monday, at 320 East 24th-st.

COOK.—LAUNDRESS.—By two girls; one as first-class cook, the other as laundress and assist in chamberwork; first-class reference. Call, Monday, at 159 West 21st-st.

COOK.—By a young woman; an excellent cook; willing to do coarse washing; in a small private family; best city reference. Address Box 14 940 Broadway.

COOK.—By a colored cook; competent; city reference. Call at 103 West 27th-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; reference. Call at 266 West 22d-st.; ring third bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable young married woman to take care of ladies and gentlemen's rooms; good city reference; or do day washing. Address J. M., Box 243 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to do washing and ironing; also cooking and any kind of housework; best city reference. Call or address Mrs. Quinn, 280 Avenue B, first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by day and do housecleaning or washing; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 429 West 50th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By Swedish woman; is a first-class laundress; good city references. Address Mrs. Sandberg, 438 West 52d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Having dealt for years with best class of people, is a thorough fitter and choice designer of all dresses, jackets, and wraps; strictly first-class work at moderate prices; fitting done at residences; those desiring a thorough dressmaker, accustomed to fair and upright dealing, address Right Party, Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a superior designer and maker of gowns, walking suits, wraps, and ladies' fine tailor work; elegant style, fit, and draping; understands Incroyable, Directoire, and Empire perfectly; will cut and prepare for ladies at their residences and at 43 East 20th-st.; references and work shown.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class designer of misses' and children's costumes, a few customers; can show superior samples and give highest reference; feather stitching and smocking done; Directoire and Empire gowns. Address S., Box 158 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Of superior ability; latest designs in draping; tailor-made suits a specialty; original designs in wraps, cloaks, and jackets; also riding habits; perfect fit guaranteed; prices moderate; refers to present patrons. Address B. Schuhich, 767 6th-av., near 42d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By quick and competent fitter; accustomed to first-class work; wishes immediate engagements; day or week; terms reasonable; highest references. Address Competent, Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Thorough; by day; cut, fit, and finish; competent in all latest fashions; or take work home; perfect fit guaranteed; highest reference. Address Artistic, Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day in family; best city reference; $1 50 per day, or would take a situation as first-class family seamstress. Address A. C., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Of long experience in designing and fitting; wishes few more customers; Empire and Directoire dresses perfectly fitted and neatly finished. Call or address Miss Rutt, 1,090 4th-av., between 62d and 64th sts.

DRESSMAKER.—Good fitter, stylish draper; would like a few more customers at her home, or go out by the day; private families. Call at 316 West 43d-st., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—French; take work home; first-class work; reasonable prices; make over equal to new; first-class reference. Call or address Mme. M. Daillet, 258 West 37th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class work; new style Directoire and incroyable tea gown and every kind dresses. Call on Mme. Dumas, 113 East 41st-st., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian; perfect fitter and stylish draper; $3 a day or $15 a week. Address U. D., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; first-class cutter and fitter; references guaranteed; $2 50 and $3 daily. Call or address Mme. Dupont, 910 6th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; wishes a few more engagements by the day; cuts, fits, and drapes in the latest style; terms, $1 50. Address 303 East 52d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by the day or would do first-class work at her home reasonably. Call at 236 West 59th-st., janitor's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; to go out by the day in private families. Address Dressmaker, 1,974 3d-av.

DRESSMAKER.—Francaise; evening, dinner, Spring, and Summer dresses; new style; moderate price; short notice. Call at 30 West 47th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Children's and infants' clothing made to order; embroidering done in the neatest style. Call or address E. Muth, 803 6th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; Empire and Directoire suits; moderate price, perfect fitting, short notice. Call at 139 West 19th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman as housekeeper or in a small family; must be in the city; can give references. Address M. K., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman, lately landed, as housekeeper with private family; can furnish six years' English reference. Address M. S., care of Mrs. Brady, 533 3d-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young American Protestant woman as caretaker of house or flat; highest references. Address L., 84 2d-av.

HOUSEMAID.—A lady going to Europe desires a place for her housemaid, who may be seen Saturday or Monday at 17 West 21st-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework in small family. Call or address 206 East 56th-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young French lady as kitchenmaid or waitress. Address H. M., Box 1,241 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Worth Queens; first-class dresser; master and mistress's comfort studied; has Europe expert packer; takes entire charge of valet; city reference. Address Manager, Box 249 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; trustworthy and competent; as lady's maid or traveling maid; can take entire charge of a lady on the Continent; inquired; best city reference. Address Lyon, 1,241 West 15th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for a French maid and seamstress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call Monday, after 1 o'clock, at 9 West 31st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—In American family; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; would travel with lady; good city reference. Address L. E., Box 230 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID OR COMPANION.—By experienced girl as maid or companion to invalid lady; willing and obliging; no objection to travel; excellent references by present employer. Call, Monday, at 7 East 43d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By an English Protestant young woman as lady's maid; willing to travel; city reference. Address T., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By North German young girl; hairdresser, lady's maid, and seamstress; or children, or do both; references. Address L., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French, English, and German; competent dressmaker, hairdresser, and good packer; first-class city reference. Call, Monday, or address 128 West 29th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class maid; speaks French and English; is willing to travel; best city references. Address R. E., Box 219 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—In American family; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; would travel with lady; good city reference. Address D. C., 63 West 53d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant girl; would prefer a family going to Europe; good sailor; best references. Address Dragonia, Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Good hairdresser and thoroughly competent in all her duties; best city reference. Address D., Box 237 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Accustomed to travel; excellent packer; speaks four languages; desires to accompany lady to Europe. Address Willi, Box 218 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French maid, speaking German, with family going to Europe; four years' reference from present employer, where she can be seen. Call at 59 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as companion to lady; is fond of or grown children; no objection to travel and good sailor; good reference. Address R. D., 322 West 18th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By German girl; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; best city reference. Address P. M., Box 236 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By German girl; good dressmaker and packer; best city references. Address W. L., Box 237 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl; Protestant; good lady's maid, or for grown children; no objection to travel. Address S. M. G., 322 West 18th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French person; just arrived from Paris; does not speak English. Call or address 75 Clarkson-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as lady's maid; speaks English. Call, present employers, Monday, from 1 to 3, at 532 Madison-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By very capable laundress in private family; leaves her present place in consequence of family going to Europe; references of the highest character will be given by her employers, with whom she lived two years, at 11 East 40th-st., where she may be seen, Monday from 9 to 2 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; thoroughly competent; excellent city references; three years' references from last place. Address F. K., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman in a private family; best city references; last employer can be seen. Call or address 735 7th-av., near 50th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 454 West 40th-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent girl as first-class laundress; good city references. Address A. L., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a thoroughly reliable person for Mysore; can take entire charge; speaks French and German; wishes to travel; best city reference. Address L. W., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID OR NURSE.—By young person to grown children; in the country; make herself useful; good plain sewer; first-class city references. Address M. J., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a young North German speaking English as maid to young ladies or growing children; good seamstress; best city references. Address O., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID OR NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent North German girl, speaking English, as maid or nurse for the crossing to Europe in May or June. Call at 149 West 57th-st., present employer's.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid or nurse for grown children; good references. Address R. F., care Mrs. Cisserand, 474 6th-av.

MAID.—To young ladies or grown children; speaks three languages. Address M. M., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID OR COURIER MAID.—Proficient in languages; wishes to travel. Address Maid, Box 312 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By respectable young French lady; fine growing children; or companion for young ladies; can teach music and give French lessons; speaks French and English; two years' references; no objection to traveling. Address Miss E. Williams, care of Mrs. Thorne, 388 5th-av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By thoroughly-experienced nursery governess; kindergarten elementary branches; needlework; excellent German; entire charge; best personal and written references; willing to travel. Call or address 139 Park-av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated young French lady as nursery governess; teaches music, French, German, primary branches; is also willing to take entire charge of children. Address A. T., 715 8th-av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a German girl who speaks English. French, and a little Spanish, as nursery governess; is fond of children; city reference. Address A. M., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young French lady, well educated, as nursery governess, or companion to family going abroad preferred; slight compensation required; good city references. Call at 138 West 58th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a thoroughly reliable person; speaks excellent French and German; wishes to travel; best city reference. Address A. G., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a Protestant Austrian lady; can teach thorough German and French; good city references. Address R., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French nurse; 25 years old; take entire charge of one or two small children; would like to go to Europe; personal reference. Call from 10 to 1 o'clock, or address 20 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—By competent girl as infant's nurse; good plain sewer; assist with chamberwork; eight years' city experience; lady can be seen. Call at 109 West 38d-st.; ring twice.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged Scotchwoman as infant's nurse; take charge from birth; bring up on bottle; four years' city reference. Call at 435 West 50th-st., Hinmonn's bell.

NURSE.—By a young English Protestant as nurse and seamstress; best city references. Call, Monday, between 10 and 12, at 130 East 47th-st.; ring twice.

NURSE.—By an experienced Protestant German to take full charge of infant and do sewing; good reference. Address G. P. N., 334 West 45th-st., care of Mrs. Schiebehan.

NURSE.—By competent French nurse to take care of children; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address 204 East 44th-st., care of Mme. Bisse.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse and seamstress; able to take full charge of children; willing and obliging; good city references. Address R. M., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a person of experience and ability; excellent references; take care of an invalid or aged lady; washing; good city reference. Call or address 118 West 23d-st.

NURSE.—By a French nurse; thoroughly experienced; take charge baby or small children; good sewer; first-class family; good city reference. Call or address Adele, 409 4th-av., second bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young Protestant woman to growing children; severe; best city references. Address L. S., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—Former employer would be glad to personally recommend young woman as child's nurse; willing and careful; best city references. Call at 531 East 89th-st.

NURSE OR MAID.—Lady can recommend a thoroughly competent girl as nurse or maid; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Address Nurse, 1,241 West 15th-st.

NURSE.—By a Swiss French, speaking English and German fluently. Also has a good knowledge in music and good chamberwork; is fond of children; best city reference. Address Swiss, 1,241 West 15th-st.

NURSE.—By good young French girl, speaking little English, as nurse to children; will travel; best city reference. Address Young Girl, 1,241 West 15th-st.

NURSE.—By well-educated French girl for care of children and sewing; can cook; has thoroughly good chamberwork; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address C. E., Box 213 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent woman; many years' experience as infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge; can be highly recommended from present employer. Call at 324 East 58th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By French Swiss middle-aged person as nurse for growing children; good seamstress; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 144 West 48th-st., first floor; no cards.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care from birth; excellent seamstress; recommended by highest New York City families. Can be seen at 151 Sands-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; can take full charge of children day or night; bring up baby on bottle; best of references; nurse present employer. Address M. C., Box 240 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; thoroughly competent to take full charge of a baby from its birth; personal city reference. Address M. J., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—First-class; competent to take entire charge of baby from birth; raise on bottle; long experience; city reference; country or city. Address R. A., Box 301 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged German woman in a American family; country preferred; fully competent to take entire charge of infant from birth. Call or address, for two days, 266 3d-av., care Mrs. Peters.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl as experienced nurse and seamstress; infant preferred; city or country; city reference. Call at 251 West 27th-st., first flight, front.

NURSE.—An experienced nurse, 27 years of age, desires a position about the first of May; willing to travel; references. Address P. A., 715 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young German girl as nurse to growing children; four years' best city references; would like to travel. Call, or address A. Kramer, 256 West 46th-st.

NURSE.—By a reliable Protestant woman as infant's nurse; best city references. Call at 303 7th-av., no cards.

NURSE.—By a competent young girl as nurse; good city reference. Call or address 1,260 1st-av., 63d-st., McCluskey's bell.

NURSE.—By refined French girl as nurse; gentle and obliging; speaks English; city reference. Call at 325 West 57th-st., basement.

NURSE.—By a girl, just landed, to mind children or sew; will go to Jersey; understands cooking. Address M. W., care of Mrs. Brady, 533 3d-av.

PARLORMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—In first-class private family; best city reference. Address M. W., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking and family sewing; operates; good buttonhole maker; neat hand sewer; like a permanent place for the winter; is in private family; assist with chamberwork if required; good city reference. Address R., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets, curtains, cushions, slip covers, lambrequins; Turkish rugs mended and other upholstery work; first-class references. Address Upholstress, Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress and chambermaid; or chambermaid and waitress; would assist with children; excellent references. Call, Monday, at 253 2d-av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—By North German girl, good seamstress, in private family; willing to assist in light housework. Address Hogmann, 337 East 86th-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Lady leaving town for her seamstress and lady's maid; French Protestant person; understands all kinds of family sewing. Address L. D., 218 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a Protestant girl in American family; owns machine; willing to assist with light work; 15 years' reference. Address C., 236 East 50th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID OR LIGHT CHAMBERWORK.—Understands family sewing and dressmaking. Call or address M. C., 235 West 23d-st., second bell.

SEAMSTRESS, COOK, AND WAITRESS.—In a private family for three excellent and capable young women; highly recommended by present employer. Call at 144 West 23d-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Reference. Call at 310 East 23d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as seamstress; good reference. Address R., 213 West 18th-st.

TO EUROPE.—An educated German nurse would like to accompany a family to Germany; offers her services in payment for passage; best reference from present employer. Address Urban, 274 West Boulevard, corner of 73d-st.

TO EUROPE.—By a middle-aged woman with a lady traveling to Europe; can speak French, English, and German; good reference. Address 153 West 23th-st.

TO TRAVAL.—A refined North German (Protestant) wishes to go with a family to Germany; middle-aged; to wait on a lady or take care of grown up children; best reference from present employer. Address M. S., Box 190 Times Office.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—By a German lady with perfect French and English; lately from Paris; first-rate musician and pupil of painting academy; is open to an engagement as traveling companion, &c.; highest references from Vienna, Paris, England, and here. Address L. M., 61 East 11th-st.

WAITRESS-CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent girls; one as first-class waitress, other as first-class chambermaid and do sewing; capable and obliging; no objection to country. Call, Monday, at 8 East 50th-st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young Protestant woman; understands the care of silver, salads; accustomed to live in first families; best city reference. Call at 338 East 58th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young woman, brought up in England, as first-class waitress and chambermaid; city or country; good city references. Call at 239 West 28th-st., top bell.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class waitress; good city reference. Address C., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl; would go a short distance in country; willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference. Address R. C., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class waitress in private family; best city references. Address C., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as competent waitress in small private family; country preferred; best references. Address A. P., Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and do little chamberwork in a private family; two years' reference from last place; excellent city references. Call at 64 East 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family; city reference. Address M., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant first-class waitress or chambermaid; city or country; good references. Call at 250 8th-av.; ring Hunter's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call at 113 West 17th-st.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly-competent waitress in private family. Call at present employer's, 13 West 49th-st., on Monday, from 9 till 2.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WASHING.—By a French laundress; first-class; silk and cashmere laundress; curtains, gents' shirts, &c.; good references; highest references. Address Mme. Cousin, 107 East 33d-st.

WASHING.—By an excellent laundress to do families' washing at her house; 60 to 75 cents a dozen. Call or address Laundress, 345 East 24th-st., basement.

WASHING.—A respectable woman wishes some washing at her house; first-class reference. Call or address Mrs. Walsh, 334 East 56th-st.

WASHING.—By respectable colored woman at her home; good city reference. Call or address 118 West 23d-st.

WASHING.—By respectable colored woman; Washing at her home; excellent reference. Address Mary Washington, 66 West 43d-st.

WASHING.—By an experienced laundress to go out by day or week, or take the washing home; good references. Call at 127 West 49th-st.

WASHING.—By laundress ladies' and family washing by the week or dozen. Address Mrs. L., 180 West 55th-st.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman; do washing at her personal reference. Address M. Martin, 236 West 47th-st., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse and seamstress; will assist with housework; willing to go to country; city reference. Call at 1,241 West 15th-st., first flight, front.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, speaking English, as nurse to children; will travel; best city reference. Address A. C., Box 247 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOKS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.

BOOKKEEPER.—By young lady as bookkeeper and cashier; is used to the city; best of references. Address 1,241 West 15th-st.

WANTED.—By a man of good address and best habits, a position as collector; is willing to assist in a good commercial house or in private; can furnish best references given. Address R. R., Box 240 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

PLUMBER.—A person man would like to finish his time at plumbing; two years' experience; good reference; will work cheap. Address C. W. Carroll, 180 East 124th-st.

MALES.

A WORK PERIOD OF TWENTY-FOUR DAYS IN LIFE every during the twelve months would travel as companion to a gentleman or party intending to visit Paris; or would represent an American firm at the Universal Exposition; highest references. Address Canada, Box 249 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR BUTLER AND VALET.—By an Englishman; 32; thoroughly understands his duties; willing to make himself useful in private family; thoroughly sober, honest, willing, and obliging; good city reference; town or country. Address Richard, Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young man; private family; as single-handed or where valet-general is kept; thoroughly understands his duties; take entire charge of dining room; excellent silver cleaner; strictly sober, willing, obliging; best city reference. Address C. G., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an Italian man; 36 years of age, 6 feet; very sober; understands very well his duties in every respect; first-class waiter; well trained and neat; good recommendations; speaks little English, but French and Italian perfectly; city or country. Address Luigi Reali, 24 East 27th-st.

BUTLER-COOK.—By a French couple having several years of experience and very best references; fully capable of taking entire management of first-class private family; city or country. Address C. R., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR COURIER.—By first-class man; give best city references; willing to go to Europe; speaks English and French; can give every satisfaction for unexpert gentleman. Address A. V., Box 240 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—In a first-class private family; by a thoroughly-competent first-class butler; long personal city references; single. Address, for two days, H. B., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a competent single man; eight years' city references from leading families; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; willing and respectful; best city reference. Address H. E., care of Harris & Nixes, 11 West 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—By single man; temperate, reliable, careful, and experienced; stylish city and country driver; thoroughly understands his duties; is willing and obliging; highly recommended. Address W. H., 220 East 20th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class city or country driver; has the best of city references; is sober, honest, and willing. Address Coyne, Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young Swede for the country; age 25; knows the full management of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address C. W., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—By middle-aged man; is handy, neat, and industrious; good character; good reference; is obliging; wages very moderate. Call or address Advertiser, 411 West 125th-st., in grocery store.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single, sober; willing to make himself generally useful; good reference; last employer can be seen. Address Welsh, Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By respectable single man; good habits; thoroughly understands his business; good driver; careful in every respect; willing and obliging; excellent references; last employer can be seen; city or country. Address John, Box 197 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—In private family; neat appearance; single; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; knows every branch of stable duty thoroughly; just disengaged; best references and will be well recommended. Address M. E., Putnam House, 26th-st. and 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; understands his business; careful driver; willing, obliging as reference as to sobriety; understands taking first-class care road and saddle horses; present employer can be seen. Address Coachman, 1,218 3d-av.

COACHMAN.—By a man of good appearance; a most careful driver; understands his duties th

PERIL FROM LEAKY MAINS

WHY THE SUBWAYS BLOW UP NOW AND THEN.

IT IS GAS WHICH EXPLODES, BUT HOW IT IGNITES IS A MYSTERY—LEAKS CHEAPER THAN REPAIRS.

There is reason to believe that the gas leak at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, which was the indirect cause of the three electrical subway manhole explosions on Monday noon, is one of many in the city due to faulty construction or defects in the mains. Apart from the danger of subterranean accumulations of illuminating gas, the subject is of public interest because the gas consumers have to pay for the gas that is wasted as well as for the gas that is used.

This will not be admitted by the old gas company rests, who argue very ingeniously that it is for their interest to minimise the leakage. In spite of their best efforts, however, they admit that fully one-third of the total output is lost by leakage. They claim that they can stand this loss better than the greater expense of searching for leaks and repairing them. One of the new companies has manifested a better regard for the public by an important improvement in its mains. The old companies use cast-iron pipe and make plug and solder joints, while the new company has adopted wrought-iron pipe with screw joints. The improved method is more expensive than the old style of construction, but the difference, it is said, is more than made up by the saving in gas. Even this company's pipes are not perfect, and the screw joints are affected by heat and cold.

During the last two years there were about a dozen mysterious explosions of gas in manholes of the Subway Construction Company. There have been several since Jan. 1. All were similar in their general features, and in all nobody seemed able to tell how the gas was ignited. These underground reservoirs seem to ignite without the slightest provocation. They are supposed to be built airtight and watertight for protection to the electrical conductors, but they explode before the wires are charged. It would seem to be an impossibility to ignite the gas from the street.

One of the most serious eruptions of the year was at Pine and Nassau streets, about noon on Jan. 20. The heavy lid and cap of the subway manhole were blown off, and the thick asphalt pavement for a space of 10 feet square was torn up. The almost constant stream of people passing about as much as the sidewalk at this point, and several persons walked over the dangerous spot only a minute before the eruption. The manhole was the end of the Nassau-street extension built last Summer, and the subway was unused and empty, except for an accumulation of sewer gas and illuminating gas—a mixture which, according to some wise men of Gotham, will produce spontaneous combustion. The report in THE TIMES of the accident contained this significant sentence:

"There was a strong odor of illuminating gas for many minutes after the explosion, but Superintendent Riley of the Consolidated Gas Company said no leak could be found in the pipes."

On Feb. 11 there was an explosion in the electrical subway in front of 142 Pearl-street. The pavement was torn up for a radius of 12 feet. Gaslight flickers before the hair and fell back harmless, because, fortunately, no person was passing the spot. There is a manhole at that point and a gas pipe crosses it. In the record of that event appears this statement:

"A strong odor of gas was noticed several hours after the explosion. * * * No leak was discovered."

When the attention of Editor Stone of the *Journal of Commerce* was called to the accident he wrote an article for his paper showing that a leak in the Pearl-street gas main had existed for 40 years; to his personal knowledge. In that long period he had made repeated complaints about it to those concerned, and had received many promises that the leak would be hunted up and mended. The pipe belonged to the New-York Gaslight Company, which was absorbed by the Consolidated.

He was strong evidence that one company at least had neglected an apparent duty, probably because of the heavy expense involved in the work. In contrast the same company, within a week of the Pearl-street explosion, displayed extraordinary activity when a leak was reported in the East Seventy-fifth-street main. The gas sought and found an outlet in this case along the service pipe of a flat house in which 37 occupants were sleeping, unconscious of danger. Nearly all the inmates were affected by it, and seven were removed to the hospital for treatment. An entire family in the basement escaped suffocation by the distressed cries of a pet cat. This was a case where the gas company was forced to repair the leak promptly.

There are 1,180 miles of gas mains in this city, of which 1,080 miles are planted in the soil of Manhattan Island. This is the result of many years' work, and, up to date, the companies are not bound by any restrictions as to material used or the method of laying the pipes or making the joints. After a company gets a charter or franchise and a permit to open the streets from the chief engineer it is free to act. As a matter of fact, engineers hold that the entire underground system of pipes should be consolidated in a subway system, accessible at frequent points and properly ventilated.

It is the opinion of street contractors that many of the old gas mains in the city are rust-eaten to the point of uselessness. When John D. Crimmins was working a gang of men on the electrical subway in Sixth-avenue, a section-yard foot of soil overturned yielded offensive odors of gas. It escaped from defective joints and worn cast-iron pipes, and had saturated every inch of earth. Mains were exposed which had evidently been buried over a quarter of a century, and accidental blows by the pick and shovel gang broke the iron like pie-crust. Many sections of the old mains broken in this way had to be replaced at the contractor's expense. It is the opinion of Superintendent Riley of Lamps and Gas in the Department of Public Works, that the companies are not so much to blame for leaks in their mains as those who make subsequent street improvements on the same territory. The gas mains are owned as follows: Consolidated, 754 miles; New-York Mutual, 122 miles; Equitable, 172 miles; Standard, 91 miles; Central, 53 miles; Northern, 33 miles; Yonkers, 13 miles. The giant interest is the Consolidated, with half a dozen branches, and a capital amounting to $30,000,000, and a capacity of 28,000,000 cubic feet per day. It embraces the old plants of the New-York, Manhattan, Municipal, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, and Harlem Companies. Its pipes cover practically the whole island. The New-York Mutual has mains in various streets, or parts of streets, between Battery-place and Sixty-fifth-street, and a capacity of 4,000,000 cubic feet per day. The daily capacity of the Equitable is 6,000,000 cubic feet, which is distributed between Division and Seventy-fourth streets.

The Standard Company has the franchise to lay mains, not from the Board of Aldermen, as is usual, but direct from the State Legislature. It now has wrought-iron mains in various streets between Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street and between Avenue O and Eighth-avenue.

The Yonkers Company was compelled to dig for a leak not long ago by reason of a disastrous gas explosion in the largest dry goods store in the place. It was found that the main was broken near the service connection and the gas had followed the pipe line into the cellar.

The Board of Electrical Control is deeply concerned about the flow of gas into the subways, and will probably take some official action at an early date. Expert Wheeler said yesterday when asked if he knew what exploded the street mines:

"That is the question. I would give a thousand dollars to know that. It is the deepest problem I ever encountered. All the electricians I have consulted are responsible for these explosions undoubtedly rests on the gas companies. Until we put a blower in operation on the Broadway subway line, it was impossible to enter a manhole until it had been pumped out by hand. The gas was so heavy that it fairly stung to the bottom and sides of the pit. The blower is operated at the Hotel Marlborough, and after it is used the air in the subways becomes so sweet that the men can work without any difficulty. This blower was an experiment with us, and it has been such a success that three more have been ordered.

"It is doubtful if there would have been an explosion at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street Monday but for the circumstance that the cleaning gang opened the manhole in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel a few hours before the explosion below that point, and thus made an outlet for the fresh air pumped into the subway. The gases accumulated south of that point were not disturbed in consequence, and when the entire west of the connection extended to the hole that had been closed. The connection also drove the smoke through the pipe connecting the subways with the store of the American Specialty Company, in the hotel building. Employes in the hotel detected an odor of gas in the basement the day before the explosions, but the leak could not be discovered."

UNION OF TWO CHURCHES.

The Episcopal Church of the Nativity, on Avenue C, between Fifth and Sixth streets, has united with the new Church of the Holy Innocents of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, of which the Rev. M. L. Wesbeer is rector. The reason of the union is that the congregation of the Church of the Nativity has dwindled away to a few persons, and the property is valuable. The Church of the Holy Innocents has a large congregation, and the union will make it one of the strongest Episcopal churches in the city. The Church of the Nativity will be sold, and the proceeds will be used to pay off the debt on the Church of the Holy Innocents.

IDA LEWIS RATES HER UNCLE.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 6.—Mrs. Wilson, widely known by her maiden name, Ida Lewis, yesterday had another incident in the line of life-saving to record. Her uncle, Capt. Hammond Lewis, who is 70 years old, was sailing his boat in the harbor when he was struck by a squall and capsized. He was thrown into the water, and, being unable to swim, would have drowned but for the timely assistance rendered by his niece. Mrs. Wilson rowed out to the boat, and, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in getting her uncle into her own boat. He was then taken to his home, where he received medical attention. He is now resting comfortably.

CROOKED WORK SOMEWHERE.

TO INVESTIGATE THE STRANGE PASSAGE OF A RAILROAD BILL.

TRENTON, N. J., April 6.—Trenton has been alive with speculations about the responsibility for the fraudulent measure in the Assembly of one of the biggest railroad grabs ever attempted in the State. Only an accident revealed the fact that the bill had been signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate for concurrence in a trifling amendment without having been put to a final vote in the Assembly.

The bill is docketed as Senate No. 155, and provides:

"That it shall be lawful for any railroad corporation owning or operating a railroad within this State to take and acquire title, in the manner prescribed by the act under which such railroad was originally constructed, or by any supplement to said act, to all such lands as, in the judgment of the Directors of such corporation, may be necessary for the erection thereon of freight and passenger depots and yards in connection therewith, for side tracks and coal trestles, for water tanks, for sidings, and for all other legitimate purposes of said company; and said corporations are hereby, for this purpose, again invested with all the powers, privileges, and franchises given, granted, or conferred in their respective acts of incorporation, and in the various supplements thereto, for taking and acquiring title to lands required for their use."

By its terms the railroads can take property everywhere and anywhere at their own figure, cut through blocks, invade the public places, and close streets. The reinvestment of "said corporations" with all the powers, privileges, and franchises given, granted, or conferred in their respective acts of incorporation would revive the old Camden and Amboy's dangerous prerogatives in the matter of taking property.

Senator Gardner of Atlantic stands sponsor for the bill on the records of the Legislature. He is the real estate agent at Atlantic City of the Philadelphia and Reading Road, and he explains that that company's only purpose is to obtain possession of some land needed at that place for station purposes. The owners of the property hold it at $10,000. The company has valued it at $500, and he is anxious to take it from its owners at the price the company is willing to give for it.

Mr. Gardner is a recognized ally of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the Senate. The Lehigh Valley Road, which is about to sell its canal to Newark, is anxious to establish a station in the heart of that city. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, having acquired title to miles of the mud flats off the South Hudson County shore, may find it an advantage to close the streets of Greenville and Bayonne which lead to their water front. The New-Jersey Central is laboring with Elizabethport to secure a great water frontage there for a song. This bill would leave the owners of these properties, on which the railroads have set their eyes, to the tender mercies of these corporations.

The bill passed the Senate and was sent to the House. The Committee on Railroads and Canals agreed to report it, with notice that they would fight it in the open House. When it came up on second reading a trifling amendment to it was offered and accepted, and there all sight of it was lost.

Last Tuesday Assemblyman Frank McDermitt of Essex went to New-York. He returned on Thursday morning. When he reached his seat the first inquiry McDermitt made was as to this bill. He was surprised by the information that it had gone to the Senate for concurrence in the House amendment. On inquiry among his colleagues he was informed that they had no recollection of having voted for it. Assemblyman Kalisch of Newark, who keeps a careful record on each bill of the vote that passed it, found no such record on the copy he had on his desk.

But some of the rural members said that they had heard the bill read by title on final passage and that they had voted for it. Some even remembered to have heard Mr. Goble of Ocean speak for its passage. Mr. Goble to-day assured the House that he had not yet said a word in its behalf. The bill was hunted up. Speaker Hudspeth's name appeared on it as having been passed by the House, but the passed bills are put before him for signature by the Clerk and his assistants and he signs perfunctorily.

The House, under Mr. McDermitt's lead, passed a resolution requesting the Senate to return the bill for further consideration, but the Senate refused to send it back. Within fifteen minutes the House had adopted a resolution for a committee to wait on Gov. Green with a request that he defer action on the bill until it could be learned how it had been smuggled through the House. The committee found that they were none too soon. The Senate had agreed to the House amendment and Gov. Green had the bill in his hands when the committee arrived.

The Governor has agreed to hold the bill till the truth would be learned, and a searching investigation is to be set on foot with a view to fixing the responsibility for the fraud.

The printed minutes of Wednesday's proceedings show the passage of the bill by a vote of 42 to 0. Nearly thirty members who are recorded as having voted for it deny that they did so. Reading Clerk Connolly's record shows that the bill was amended in the House by a vote of 42 to 0. But there the record ends. His blotter discloses no evidence that the bill was ever afterward taken up. It is yet to be learned how it is that the printed minutes announce the passage of the bill when the rough notes, from which the minutes are written up, fail to disclose anything of the kind.

OFF FOR ALASKA.

DR. W. SEWARD WEBB'S PARTY START ON A LONG PLEASURE TRIP.

Dr. W. Seward Webb's party, which is to cross the continent, journey up to Alaska, and return, covering in all a distance of 20,000 miles, departed on the long trip yesterday at 3:50 P. M. from the Grand Central Station on as handsome a train of four Wagner cars as ever started up the road. The palace cars to be used on this trip are the Ellsmere, Wanderer, Riva, and Marquita. The woodwork of each car is beautifully carved and adorned with inlaid work of the finest material.

The train is simply a well-furnished house on wheels. One car contains a nursery. The dining room car is provisioned in a manner to satisfy the most fastidious epicure. A library of choice reading will serve in wearisome hours. A complete hunting and fishing outfit has been stowed away on the train. A dozen servants will look out for the party, which consists of Dr. Webb, Mrs. Webb, and three children, with nurses. Frank Webb, Henry Hurdy, Frank Webb, Julian Kean, George Bird, and Dr. James W. McLane.

The party will visit St. Louis, Denver, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Yosemite Valley, and Alaska, which will be reached by a specially chartered steamer from Vancouver, and the return will be made over the Northern Pacific Railroad. Three months will have expired before the travelers are back in this city.

The train started yesterday amid the banging of railroad torpedoes and bursts of friends, a number of ladies fluttering their handkerchiefs enthusiastically. Among those who saw the party off were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, E. D. Harriman, Creighton Webb, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. T. Watson Webb, Allen Thorndike Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge Bend, and Miss Bend.

A POLICEMAN'S UNRULY TEMPER.

Officer John O'Keefe of the Thirty-fifth Precinct became enraged at his horse on King's Bridge road, near Briggs's Hotel, Friday evening, and beat it with such force that he split his baton. Officer John McGinley saw part of the treatment to which the horse was subjected and remonstrated. O'Keefe threatened to thrash him if he did not attend to his own business, and McGinley retorted that no one but a coward would treat an animal in such a way.

O'Keefe whipped out his revolver and fired at McGinley, but his rage spoiled his aim, and McGinley was not hurt. He lost no time in reporting what had occurred at the King's Bridge station-house, and Roundsman G. R. Sales found O'Keefe and took him before Sergt. Christopher Boehme, who suspended him, took his shield and keys, made him take off his uniform, and locked him up on a charge of felonious assault preferred by McGinley. Yesterday Justice Murray held O'Keefe in default of $5,000 bail, and Superintendent Murray sustained the action of Sergt. Boehme.

CRUSHED BY A MATTRESS.

Catherine Meers, wife of James Meers, has begun a suit for damages against Felix and Mary Ury for a novel injury alleged to have been inflicted upon her by a partially-demented son of the defendants. Mrs. Meers lives at 346 East Forty-first-street and the defendants keep a bakery and reside at Forty-first-street and Second-avenue. Mrs. Meers was walking homeward past the bakery on the afternoon of Dec. 3, when, she alleges, the week-crippled son of Mrs. Ury by direction of his mother threw an old and filthy mattress off the roof of the building down upon her head, "crushing plaintiff down upon the sidewalk, bruising and otherwise injuring her bodily and mentally, disfiguring her permanently, and destroying her gold-rimmed spectacles especially adapted to her sight, and destroying her clothes." For these injuries she demands $6,000 satisfaction.

IDA LEWIS RATES HER UNCLE.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 6.—Mrs. Wilson, widely known by her maiden name, Ida Lewis, yesterday had another incident in the line of life-saving to record. Her uncle, Capt. Hammond Lewis, who is 70 years old, was sailing his boat in the harbor when he was struck by a squall and capsized. He was thrown into the water, and, being unable to swim, would have drowned but for the timely assistance rendered by his niece. Mrs. Wilson rowed out to the boat, and, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in getting her uncle into her own boat. He was then taken to his home, where he received medical attention. He is now resting comfortably.

"TEST" LIGHTS ON BROADWAY.

THE PRACTICABILITY OF THE SUBWAYS FAIRLY DEMONSTRATED.

The "test" of the subways for underground wires, for which the United States Illuminating Company bowed before consenting to make use of the conduits provided by the Board of Electrical Control, is now being made. The company was ordered by the board on Jan. 25 to prepare to make this test within forty-five days, and on Friday night the first ten lights put in operation in accordance with this order were illuminated for the first time. The company has drawn its "test" cables into the subway in Broadway from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth street, and the ten lamps now in use are between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth streets. Instead of erecting new poles for lamps, the old street gaslamps have been utilized. The wires from the subways pass up the hollow tube which forms the lamp-post and down again to complete the circuit. The ten lamps were burning merrily last night, and they made a brilliant light on the great thoroughfare. If any difference could be noted between these ten, fed from underground wires, and the neighboring electric lights, supplied with illuminating power from overhead wires, it was in favor of the former, the light being bright and steady, while its nearness to the sidewalk, the lamp posts being shorter than the usual electric light pole, was a manifest improvement. The "test" proved successful in every respect and justified the position taken by the Board of Electrical Control that the subways are perfectly practicable for the use of the arc lighting companies.

Commissioner Moss was extremely well pleased yesterday at the result of the test. "This company, the United States," he said, "has been the most determined opponent of the board since it was created. It has fought us in every possible way, bringing frivolous suits against us to secure delays, and striving in every way to defeat the execution of the law. It has constantly asserted that the subways were not fit to carry arc light wires, and that connections could not be properly made from them. It demanded, finally, as a right, that it should be allowed to test the subways before making use of them, and while we did not recognize this as a right, we conceded to give the company the privilege, as the easiest way to silence it. It has made its test, and the little machine is a perfect success. I don't imagine that we shall have any more opposition to encounter from this quarter, for the United States Company has now passed under the control of the Westinghouse people, who have had experience of underground systems before, and who only want to get into the subways. I am glad the 'test' has been made, for its success is a complete answer to all the ridiculous charges which have been made against the subways and against the commission. The use of the street lamp posts also opens up a new idea that may be utilized. Most of these posts belong to the city, and if the companies can use them and save the expense of erecting new lamp posts they ought to be able to furnish lights for the streets at a smaller compensation than they now receive. The real opposition to burying the wires has been on account of the expense of replacing the old street plant, and if the companies can find posts ready for their use, some part of this expense, at least, will be saved to them."

FORTY-NINE'S BOYCOTTS.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR PROPOSE TO "RAZZLE-DAZZLE" JUSTICE MURRAY.

Razzle-dazzle, as that compound is used by Knights of Labor of District Assembly No. 49, was officially interpreted yesterday in the Pythagoras Hall reference before George Putnam Smith by Patrick H. Doody, Secretary of the assembly. Mr. Doody's mind works mainly by impulse, and as he did not become a witness with the idea of saying anything that might bring discredit upon the assembly, it took some time to get him to admit that a razzle-dazzle is another term for boycott. Incidentally he gave several other definitions of terms in use by that band of brothers which were enlightening.

Mr. Doody was called as a witness by Henry W. Unger, counsel for the petitioners. It soon appeared that Mr. Unger called him because he saw no chance of getting his testimony through the other side, where Mr. Doody's sympathies lay. Matters moved along with only ordinary friction until Mr. Unger asked Mr. Doody if he knew Police Justice Murray.

"I don't know him," said Mr. Doody sullenly, "and I don't care to know him."

"Did you ever hear of him?"

"Yes, I have heard of him and of the gang he follows."

"Was he the subject of discussion at a meeting of the assembly on March 17, 1889?"

"No."

"Do you know the meaning of razzle-dazzle?"

"I know only what it is a vulgar expression. I have never used it."

Mr. Unger whipped out the assembly minutes of March 17 and read from them that at that meeting Emil Saunders offered a resolution that "a razzle-dazzle be put upon Judge Murray," and that the resolution was referred to the Executive Board. The minutes were in Mr. Doody's handwriting.

After much questioning the witness said that he understood the resolution to mean a boycott, and that he opposed it. In answer to other questions by the referee, Mr. Doody attempted to elucidate the terms "let alone" and "let severely alone." By the latter he understood "almost driving and starving a man to death, driving him out of the world, extermination." To "let alone" was a much milder infliction, carrying according to direct evidence only a loss of $10 per week per day. Usually it meant "to buy no more of a man's goods."

Judge Murray's offense appeared to be that he had discharged 14 Knights of Labor from his coke yards and had refused to reinstate them upon the command of the local assembly.

ON THEIR WAY TO EUROPE.

M. Coquelin, the French actor, was a passenger on the steamship La Bourgogne on her outward trip to Havre yesterday. He was accompanied by his son, Jean Coquelin. A large number of theatrical people were at the dock to bid the two voyagers good-bye. Among the other passengers on the La Bourgogne yesterday were Francisco Alvarez, Mrs. William G. Alger, Mrs. Laura C. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Borland, Miss A. L. Borland, Jean Chevalier, Countess de Diesbach, Mrs. E. A. Ely, Gen. W. B. Franklin, United States Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition of 1889; Mrs. W. B. Franklin, Sommerville P. Tuck, Assistant Commissioner-General; Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. John W. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Haviland, Col. and Mrs. De Lacey Kane, the Right Rev. A. L. Lee, the Hon. Robert Magliano, Italian Minister to Guatemala; Marquis and Marchioness Mayer, Dr. A. Miura, Prof. and Mrs. Spencer B. Newbury, the Rev. P. F. Quigley, Mrs. Sherwood, and the Count and Countess Sewa.

On the Normandie, which left for Liverpool yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Allen, the Countess Eugenie Bertinotti, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Burgess, Capt. William M. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carter, Herbert Dent, Sir Alexander Galt, Miss Galt, E. T. Galt, Mr. and Mrs. William Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Howard W. Oakes, Capt. C. F. Strong, Commodore and Mrs. G. A. Thayer, and the Misses Thayer.

Among those who sailed for Bremen on the Fulda were Dr. Charles Blanx, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. Tra S. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Carnochan, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Dosse, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Moller, Miss Effie Moller, Dr. F. Campbell Moller, Dr. J. C. Niemand, Dr. William Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Spinney, Dr. T. M. Turnbull, Dr. George T. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Ulrich, and Paul von Ameberg.

ALPHA DELTA PHI CONVENTION.

The fifty-seventh annual convention of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity will be held under the auspices of the revived Yale chapter in New-Haven Tuesday and Wednesday, May 7 and 8. On Tuesday afternoon the Yale chapter will give a reception at its rooms. The public literary exercises will be at the Hyperion Theatre in the evening, when addresses are looked for from Donald G. Mitchell, the Hon. William W. Goodrich, the Hon. C. C. Gilman, and the Rev. Edward Everett Hale. The dinner will be on Wednesday evening at the New-Haven House. Cappa's Band will furnish music.

MINISTER PORTER'S ILLNESS.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6.—Ex-Gov. Porter, recently appointed Minister to Italy, is quite ill at his residence in this city, and his physician will not permit any one except members of his family to see him. Three days ago he took a long walk, and when he returned his feet were so swollen that he could hardly remove his shoes. The next morning the ankle began to peel off and great and continuous pain followed. Dr. Jamieson was called, but so far he has not been able to make a satisfactory diagnosis of the disease.

A CASE REOPENED.

James M. Seaman, as attorney for the town of Hempstead, L. L., signed a consent to a judgment recently in the old case of Newbold T. Lawrence against the town. He did so in order to end what looked like an endless litigation. Yesterday Justice Barnard, in Special Term, Part II., Brooklyn, vacated the judgment, and the case will be tried again.

MARINES ON SHIPBOARD

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN A NAVY.

THE DUTIES, TRAINING, AND DISCIPLINE OF THE MARINES—WHY THEY ARE DISLIKED BY THE SEAMEN.

There is perhaps no body of men in the service of the United States Government who have more to *for* a greater share of gratuitously and received less praise for actual service rendered than have the marines of the United States Navy. From time immemorial it has been Jack's saying in response to all doubtful stories, "Tell that to the marines," for the two as a set are most inexplicable fellows, and the hearty contempt in which many hold the marines is sufficient to incite the firing of a volley of epithets at the latter on the slightest provocation.

It is amusing, too, to see with what avidity the young apprentices seize hold of the prejudices of the able seamen, and a person only need go aboard one of the cruising training ships to hear the youngsters bawl out with all the zest of an old shell-back, "Oh! you Hottentot marine!"

But the marines, who are they? To begin with, a finer set of men never mustered under American officers than those composing the file of the Marine Corps. The very remoteness of their duty and the diminutiveness of the ir guards have tended to shroud in oblivion the deeds of the "commands" of this little corps, and only now and then when the details of some great naval action or affair abroad are made public is there noticed, as a rule, conspicuous mention of the gallantry of the "marines." Aside from this the knowledge one has of the marines is gleaned from the disjointed pages of a "Peter Simple" or "Midshipman Easy." Again, when some cable dispatch from a far away station announces that during turbulent scenes on shore a body of marines was landed and defended not only life but property, the public for the time being query concerning the men who performed this duty, and then, after a few days, forget the whole occurrence.

The duty of a marine aboard ship is essentially that of a policeman, and by reason of this duty of a policeman he is the man to be safely permitted between the "guard" and the men forward. As to the tar, any one acquainted with his devil-me-care spirits and wild, fun-loving nature must know how he looks upon any one put over him as a check. The tar looks up to and supposes his officers, for he fears them, but the marine he hates, for it is the marine who gets him in trouble. But if marines were not a feature of a man-of-war it is doubtful whether the police required of a crew of 1,000 men would be of that efficient nature now in force. Our navy is peculiarly distinctive in its method of mobilization when compared with similiar institutions abroad. In the first place, our service offers better pay, better duty, and greater emoluments than those any other service in the world. The pay of an able seaman in the American Navy, for instance, is equal to that obtained by the majority of Captains sailing in command of vessels from Norwegian and north of Europe ports in general; and as to the pay of a seaman in these latter vessels it would hardly suffice to keep a Spanish man-of-war's man in tobacco, let alone having any money for "liberty ashore." With such inducements staring the world-roving sailor in the face, is it to be wondered at that he seizes an opportunity to enlist in the United States Navy. Go down to the receiving ships at the Government navy yards any day and witness the number of men constantly applying for a "chance." An observer will be struck with the variety of nationalities represented in the motley assemblage, for "course" is the only service that draws men regardless of their birth. The result is that on all American vessels of war the proportion of foreign to native element is in the ratio of about two-thirds the former to one-third of the latter. When the Shenandoah left Boston a few years ago for a cruise in European waters she was found that among the men forward there were 21 different nationalities. To be sure the "rolling Shénandoah," as the vessel was familiarly known in the navy from her rolling propensities in a seaway, generally had the reputation of carrying the hardest crew on the station, but notwithstanding the reports of brawls on shore, coupled with a wholesale use of double irons, some wonderful gunnery scores and statements of proficiency used to come in monthly from that same Shenandoah.

No two more motley and decidedly heterogeneous assemblages called a ship's complement of "seamen" is marched aboard there will be found in it men of reckless and dangerous character, actuated by different sentiments and all possessing highly-cultivated propensities for mischief, so much so that it becomes imperative to have a check over their spirits and inclinations. There must be some impassable line, a barrier between this element and the little knot of officers gathered aft. This barrier is found in the line of the wall of bayonets presented by an imperturbable and never-flinching marine guard.

All United States war vessels carry a marine guard, ranging in size, however, from a Captain's command of 50 to 60 men on a flagship to a Corporal's squad on a despatcher. When a ship is about to go in commission her marine guard, which has been previously detailed, is marched aboard and stands in readiness to salute the ensign as it floats out from the peak. From this moment until the expiration of the three years' cruise the guard watches that "element forward" with a constancy that allows of no relaxation. When the three years' cruise is at an end, when the seamen who have been shipmates through every trial and hardship are about to march ashore and sever their associations, that stern and inflexible marine guard may be seen in line on deck and under arms—the last to leave the vessel—and as the flag is hauled down they give the last salute to the colors they have defended.

The marines have warm admirers in those persons who are acquainted with their sterling worth and necessity. Says Admiral Wilkes: "The marines constitute the great—I had almost said the only—difference between a man-of-war and a privateer." "They are," adds another writer, "the bulwark between the cabin and the forecastle," while Rear-Admiral Stewart remarked, "The support afforded by a steady column of bayonets has rendered mutinies scarce." The marine is peculiarly a soldier. He is dressed, equipped, and handled as a soldier, and his whole life is the very opposite to that of a sailor. For this reason there is little sympathy between the tars and the marines, and this feeling is not at all discouraged by the officers, since by its very existence better discipline is maintained.

The Marine Corps dates back as far as the days of Salamis, and the wars of the Romans later on furnish numerous instances where mention is made of just such an organization. The magnificent body of marines in the British Navy dates back to its formation from the days of Sir Henry Percy, (Gunpowder Percy,) the first Colonel commandant of the corps. The British recruited their Marine Corps from the American colonies quite frequently before Revolutionary days, and great numbers of officers were of colonial birth, appointed to commands by the Crown. The American contingent was usually distinct, for at one time alone two separate battalions were organized exclusively from among the colonists. These same men served with marked distinction during the mesmeric periods covering the great mutinies at Bantry Bay, at Spithead, and the Nore.

On the creation of the United States Navy the importance of a marine corps was early recognized, and its maintenance has never ceased. The corps is allowed as present establishment of 1,800 men, of which 76 are officers. While abroad, American vessels of war are often called upon to land marines in order to protect American property and American consulates. The manner in which this duty was performed at the late bombardment of Alexandria is familiar to all, and needs no present encomiums. A very pretty incident which stands to the credit of the corps was the taking of a fort in Corea in 1867, the act being occasioned by the natives firing on some American merchantmen. Punishment had to be meted out to the natives, and Capt. McLane Tilton, United States Marine Corps, (now Major Tilton,) was detailed with 200 marines and a body of blue jackets to do the business. To hear the doughty Major tell of the manner in which his men trudged across bogs and swamps, often up to their armpits, but managing all the time to keep their pieces ready for work, and the way in which the whole line scaled the hill and swarmed over the defenses and right into the dense mass of humanity inside, reminds one forcibly more of the late war than of some far-away skirmish. The result of this affair was the killing of 243 natives, the capture of 50 flags, and the destruction of 481 pieces of matchlock ordnance, while more than 2,000 men were put to flight.

In time of action aboard ship the marines are either stationed at one of the heavy pivot guns, or also disposed about decks and in the tops to act as sharpshooters. It was a marine who, from the top of the Frenchman alongside the Victory at Trafalgar, threw down the brave Nelson as he stood on the deck of the latter ship. The guard messes, eats, and sleeps in a body, always apart and distinct from the crew. Let the reader imagine himself at midnight on the gun deck of a large vessel of war lying quietly at anchor. A dim light is burning forward, throwing a heavy glare among the crowded hammocks where 500 men are sleeping. Not a sound is to be heard save the steady tread of the marine sentry overhead, while the cries of the lookout forward on the sides breaks the ominous silence. As the bell strikes "eight," the hour of midnight, a solitary figure in full uniform, with sword and pistols, steps noiselessly from the cabin door. He stops and listens for a moment, as the turning of some restless sleeper in his hammock attracts his attention. He is the commanding officer. Walking forward, he bends over the hammock of a drummer boy and whispers a few words in his ear. The boy springs out, and, seizing his drum, beats the call to quarters. Instantly the ship is in an uproar. Officers and men rush to their stations, and in a few minutes the ship is cleared for action. The drummer boy has performed his duty, and the marine guard is under arms.

ON THEIR WAY TO EUROPE.

M. Coquelin, the French actor, was a passenger on the steamship La Bourgogne on her outward trip to Havre yesterday. He was accompanied by his son, Jean Coquelin. A large number of theatrical people were at the dock to bid the two voyagers good-bye. Among the other passengers on the La Bourgogne yesterday were Francisco Alvarez, Mrs. William G. Alger, Mrs. Laura C. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Borland, Miss A. L. Borland, Jean Chevalier, Countess de Diesbach, Mrs. E. A. Ely, Gen. W. B. Franklin, United States Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition of 1889; Mrs. W. B. Franklin, Sommerville P. Tuck, Assistant Commissioner-General; Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. John W. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Haviland, Col. and Mrs. De Lacey Kane, the Right Rev. A. L. Lee, the Hon. Robert Magliano, Italian Minister to Guatemala; Marquis and Marchioness Mayer, Dr. A. Miura, Prof. and Mrs. Spencer B. Newbury, the Rev. P. F. Quigley, Mrs. Sherwood, and the Count and Countess Sewa.

On the Normandie, which left for Liverpool yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Allen, the Countess Eugenie Bertinotti, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Burgess, Capt. William M. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carter, Herbert Dent, Sir Alexander Galt, Miss Galt, E. T. Galt, Mr. and Mrs. William Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Howard W. Oakes, Capt. C. F. Strong, Commodore and Mrs. G. A. Thayer, and the Misses Thayer.

Among those who sailed for Bremen on the Fulda were Dr. Charles Blanx, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. Tra S. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Carnochan, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Dosse, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Moller, Miss Effie Moller, Dr. F. Campbell Moller, Dr. J. C. Niemand, Dr. William Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Spinney, Dr. T. M. Turnbull, Dr. George T. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Ulrich, and Paul von Ameberg.

ALPHA DELTA PHI CONVENTION.

The fifty-seventh annual convention of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity will be held under the auspices of the revived Yale chapter in New-Haven Tuesday and Wednesday, May 7 and 8. On Tuesday afternoon the Yale chapter will give a reception at its rooms. The public literary exercises will be at the Hyperion Theatre in the evening, when addresses are looked for from Donald G. Mitchell, the Hon. William W. Goodrich, the Hon. C. C. Gilman, and the Rev. Edward Everett Hale. The dinner will be on Wednesday evening at the New-Haven House. Cappa's Band will furnish music.

MINISTER PORTER'S ILLNESS.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6.—Ex-Gov. Porter, recently appointed Minister to Italy, is quite ill at his residence in this city, and his physician will not permit any one except members of his family to see him. Three days ago he took a long walk, and when he returned his feet were so swollen that he could hardly remove his shoes. The next morning the ankle began to peel off and great and continuous pain followed. Dr. Jamieson was called, but so far he has not been able to make a satisfactory diagnosis of the disease.

A CASE REOPENED.

James M. Seaman, as attorney for the town of Hempstead, L. L., signed a consent to a judgment recently in the old case of Newbold T. Lawrence against the town. He did so in order to end what looked like an endless litigation. Yesterday Justice Barnard, in Special Term, Part II., Brooklyn, vacated the judgment, and the case will be tried again.

THE WHEAT SEASON.

HOW IT IS REGARDED IN MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA.

ST. PAUL, April 6.—The wheat season opens under fair auspices. In the first place, seeding began from three weeks to a month earlier than last year; then, secondly, the acreage has been materially increased both in Minnesota and the Dakotas; thirdly, the soil is in good condition, although rather too dry in most localities, and, finally, the farmers are encouraged to look for good financial returns for the season's work by reason of the continued high prices in the wheat market.

This in a general way is the sum and substance of reports received by the *Pioneer Press* from about forty or fifty wheat-growing counties. As to the increase in acreage it of course varies in different localities. Throughout the spread-eagle belt of Northern Minnesota the indications are that the increase is from 7 to 10 per cent, although the returns are not sufficiently full to form the basis of any close estimates. In some localities in North Dakota from 25 to 30 per cent more acreage will be sown than was sown last year, but these places are exceptional, and probably 15 per cent is about the average increase.

But Southern Minnesota, where there has been comparatively little attention given to wheat raising in late years, makes the best showing for this season. Farmers in that section have taken heart and courage, and in some counties are putting in more wheat than for several years past. They have not only the incentive of high prices to give them confidence, but the belief is quite prevalent that the chinch bug has left the country for good. They will be free from the depredations of that pest. This belief is not quite universal, but it is prevalent to a large extent, and has led to the sowing of many additional acres in Southern Minnesota.

In Fillmore County the increase in acreage is especially large, some sections almost doubling up on the acreage of last year, but that ratio is exceptional.

The seeding began in some sections as early as March 10

PAGES 17 TO 20. **The New-York Times.** PAGES 17 TO 20.

BRITISH MILITARY TALK

MOUNTED INFANTRY AND CAMBRIDGE'S SUCCESSOR.

TWO ORGANIZATIONS AT PEACE—HORSE SOLDIERS IN PETERBOROUGH'S TIME—SEPARATE ARMY FOR INDIA.

LONDON, March 23.—Once more the yarn that the Horse Guards has under consideration the question of a separate European army for India is going the rounds of the papers. But this question is, in Biblical phrase, "always before" the authorities, and just now it is before them only in the old academical sense. A new yarn does credit to the inventiveness, if not the common sense, of its originators. It is that the Nineteenth and Twentieth Hussars (of all corps!) are to be disbanded, though the Twenty-first is to be retained and renumbered. Considering that the Nineteenth and Twentieth are the only regiments which have seen service in Egypt and the Soudan for the last six years, it would be a singular reward for trying duties well done to disband them.

As a matter of fact there is not the smallest foundation for such an announcement. If there is any reduction in the cavalry in the next few years it will be in the "heavies," and not in the "light horse." For the last 18 years some people have been thinking and are now plucking up courage to say that heavy cavalry are as much out of date as pikemen. But there is a good deal to be said on the other side, and there are plenty of clever fellows in the heavy cavalry who are just the men to say it. At the same time I fear the weight of military opinion is against the heavies, but their time is not yet.

When I described the contents of the new volume of Infantry Drill, the reference concluded with the prophesy that there would speedily be an amendment of it. The volume was officially promulgated in the second week of January, and before the third week in March had gone out came alterations in and additions to the volume which Col. Wynne so carefully edited. His Royal Highness, it seems, has already begun to find out that he stood absolutely alone in his resistance to necessary progress and, obstinate as he is, he is no fool. So we have the process of patching begun as I predicted, though I confess it never occurred to me the Duke would be so "teachable," as they say in Ireland. The Volunteers are to be congratulated that the changes have been made before their drill season commenced, but everything points to more radical changes still, long before the year is out. If his Royal Highness had listened to reason in time there would have been a great saving to the country in printing.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* to-day makes an announcement which would hardly have appeared if the nominal editor, Dr. William Russell, who is acting as historiographer of the travels of the Nitrate King, had been in London. It says:

"There is not the slightest foundation for the report, which has been extensively circulated, that the Duke of Cambridge has it in contemplation to resign his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. His Royal Highness is enjoying excellent health and is full of vigor still, notwithstanding his advanced years. It is the earnest hope of the army that as many long continuance as he can hold for no one has done more than he has to promote the efficiency of the service, and happens to have overthrown."

Now I join issue, as I was the first to say the Duke would resign soon after the completion of his seventieth year. My statement rested on his Royal Highness's own words, and unless he was talking very loosely, which is not probable, or was in a state of mental depression at the moment, which is more unlikely still, I shall not believe any semi-official contradiction of what is the fact, that the Duke intended, though technically outside the rule regulating the retirement of General officers, to set an example by voluntarily leaving the service as soon as convenient after his seventieth birthday, which is next Tuesday. He has been in the army 52 years, having begun as a full Colonel in November, 1837, and as he will be 70 years old on Tuesday next, so he will have been 52 years a soldier of a sort in seven months more. That he has been a good friend to the soldier and the junior officer few people have had better opportunities of knowing than myself. But that he understands one tithe of the propositions which are essential to a comprehension of modern warfare cannot be admitted even by his best friends. He is intellectually in the position of one who was a Guards' Captain at the time of the Crimean war, and became stereotyped there and then, and if, as I am inclined to hope, he will be succeeded by his relative, the Duke of Connaught, he will give way to one who is at the least a modern soldier, and who does appreciate the problems that have to be dealt with. Of his capacity for dealing with them I say nothing; it remains to be proved. But his past is promising, and there is at least no keener soldier living, while, perhaps, of all the Queen's sons he has the best record. I try in vain to recall any one scandal connected with his name.

It will interest many American readers besides the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston to know that all is again peace between the Horse Guards and the Honourable Artillery Company of the city London. This week the new warrant has been promulgated, the main change from the old warrant being that officers are to hold their commissions "during pleasure"—that is the Queen's pleasure, which means during good conduct—instead of for five years, as at present. In other words, the commissions are put on the same footing as those of other military bodies. The new Lieutenant-Colonel is a capital fellow. He is Viscount de Vesci in the Irish peerage, his grandfather being one of ten Irish peers created in the year in which your Declaration of Independence was dated. He is of the Coldstream Guards, in which regiment he was for a while on the staff as Adjutant, and though he went on half pay, I think, nearly six years ago, and left the army altogether last year, he is a keen soldier and a good soul. The only service he saw was at El Mahuta and Tel-el-Kebir in 1882, but that was not his fault, and, as the city dearly love a lord, he is, perhaps, as good a man as could be found for the position.

The Adjutant is to be Capt. Labalmondiere of the Royal Artillery. Although he is only of 10 years' standing in the service and has seen no war work, I hear very good accounts indeed of him from Woolwich. I am told that the new "Captain-General and Colonel" will be either the Duke of Connaught or Prince Albert Victor. ("Eddie," as society calls him,) the Prince of Wales being unwilling to resume his connection with the corps. But he may think better of it.

On Thursday the long-anticipated lecture of Major Hutton, commanding the mounted infantry, came off at Aldershot under the Chairmanship of Sir Redvers Buller, the Quartermaster-General of the army. It was very optimistic in tone, as was to be expected, but there is no doubt that the Major demonstrated the great value of the force which he, under Lord Wolseley, has virtually created. He frankly admitted that it was the Americans who in 1862-4 showed the value of mounted infantry to the world, but perhaps he was a little insular when he said that "we alone of European nations are capable of" furnishing as numerous and efficient a body of mounted infantry as you did seven and twenty years ago. Be that as it may, he threw out valuable hints as to the equipment of the force, which, as I have said, is virtually created. The present saddle equipment and kit, as laid down for the mounted infantry soldier, based upon the scale for the cavalry, weighs 149 pounds 2¼ ounces. Add soldier at 10st. 3lbs.—147 pounds. Total, 296 pounds 2½ ounces, or 21 stone 2 pounds. Now, it is obvious that this amount cannot be carried by a small horse, except at the risk of his becoming non-effective after two or three days' march, and it therefore becomes a question of absolute necessity, in my opinion—(1) to reduce the weight to a minimum; (2) to so distribute the weight as to cause least inconvenience to the horse; (3) to enable all superfluous weight to be taken from the horse and carried upon a led horse or in a cart when a forced march is necessary. I have, with these objects in view, proposed a saddle equipment based upon that in use by the American cavalry."

A number of cavalry officers, like the man who went to church to scoff and remained to pray, had attended with the intention of protesting against a scheme which they thought would leave them in Othello's fix, with their occupation gone. But Major Hutton so clearly showed that he did not in the least propose to meddle with the métier of cavalry that these officers found little indeed to cavil at. The most severe criticism came from the Chairman, who said:

"Most of our experience had been drawn from wars with natives instead of Europeans, and we were inclined to desire greater mobility for our infantry, because it had been in the habit of fighting an exceedingly mobile foe, who did not stand like a European when we got up to him. A great many views had sprung from the general desire to have a much more mobile infantry than we had got. Having first decided whether mounted infantry, mounted in wagons or on horseback, or other means, are necessary, which was the first point to be considered, the question arose, who was to command them? He took exception to mounted infantry being attached to cavalry. They would become hewers of wood and drawers of water to the cavalry, and would degenerate into inferior cavalry. He thought their strategical value must be immense; but they would be wrong if they formed a separate regiment of them with horses. The money would be better spent on more horses for the cavalry."

Sir Redvers cited two instances within his own experience of the uselessness of mounted infantry in pursuit. But he concluded, after all, by blessing instead of banning the new force. He thought the men could easily be taught to ride thoroughly if not elegantly, and if they were good infantry to begin with they would be very valuable. And so say all of us.

But it is strange none of the cultured soldiers did what I crave permission to do—deny that the credit for the invention of mounted infantry belongs to the United States. It belongs to the days when we were one people and when a very great and too often forgotten soldier astonished the natives in "the War of Succession" in Spain in the first years of the eighteenth century. Macaulay, writing in the *Edinburgh Review* of Jan. 7, 1833, of Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, said; "One day he took towns with horse soldiers, then again he turned some hundreds of infantry into cavalry at a minute's notice." I think that settles the question as regards priority of use of mounted infantry.

A GREAT LONDON WEDDING.

From the London World.

Never since the marriage of Miss Fox to Prince Lichtenstein several years ago, when the Prince and Princess of Wales went on from the pre-cathedral to one of the most famous garden parties ever given at Holland House, has London witnessed any Catholic function as imposing a scale as the Nevill-Marriott marriage, which is to take place this (Tuesday) morning at 11:30 in the Brompton Oratory. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters, the Princess Louise, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Princess Victoria are to be among the guests for whom special *fauteuils* and elaborate copies of the "office," bound in vellum and gold, are provided; the whole body of the church was yesterday profusely decorated with white and red flowers; golden bowls, filled with white roses, surmount the rails of the sanctuary, and white lilies, some five feet in height, will stand on the altar, while the masses of white blossoms are to be relieved by four enormous groups of palms and crimson draperies. The Bishop of Salford and Father Bernard Vaughan perform the ceremony; the Rev. David Williamson, assistant priest of the oratory, will afterward celebrate high mass, Mr. Santley singing the offertory, and the choir being accompanied by a full orchestra. The wedding favors are to have centres of yellow rosebuds, and Lord Rendlesham has himself designed the miniature watches, with the monogram "B. L." in brilliants on a dark-blue ground, which each of the six bridesmaids will wear attached to a gold chatelaine on her left shoulder. Miss Clarice de Trafford, the Ladies Idina and Violet Nevill, Miss Violet Gathorne-Hardy, Miss Joan Nevill, and Miss Constance Barron, as bridesmaids, will wear white silk dresses edged with otter fur and mouse-colored velvet hats with ostrich plumes, made and designed by Miss Kate Reily. The bridesmaids' bouquets are to consist of red and white roses. Lord Richard Nevill (Lord Cranborne's private secretary) will be best man, and the bride will wear none of her splendid jewels except diamond earrings and a brooch. The Spanish and Russian Ambassadors will be among those who will listen to Gounod's "Messe Solennelle" as it has rarely been performed *in partibus*, and Lady Abergavenny is to wear blue velvet, while the Marchesa de Murrieta comes in gray. After the breakfast, which is given by the executive of the Bristol, under the direction of M. Berchill, will be served for 500 guests in Carlton House Terrace, the band of the Second Life Guards being stationed in a grove of palms in the hall. In the evening Lord and Lady William Nevill are to leave London for Paris and Vienna, where they will spend two months before returning to England at the commencement of the season.

The wedding presents are in every way worthy of the popular son of a Knight of the Garter and the daughter of a Spanish grandee. The Marchesa de Murrieta endows her daughter with a brougham, while Lord Abergavenny provides his son with a sociable; the Empress Eugénie sends a silver-gilt bowl; the Duchess of Teck is represented by an antique silver chocolate pot; while the trustees of the late Marchioness Townshend tiara given to the bride by her father and mother is nearly equaled by the cluster necklace which she receives from her uncles, the earrings of the Duke and Duchess Westerhermoes, and Mr. Mariano de Murrieta's epaulette of brilliants. From Spain come the Duchess of Fernan-Nuñez's gray silk umbrella, with a golden handle studded with diamonds, and a smelling bottle incrusted with rubies.

The Prince and Princess of Wales sent Miss Marriott on Saturday a diamond and cat's-eye brooch, and the Princess Louise gave her a very beautiful screen.

SUICIDE IN THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph

The suicide mania is making great ravages in the Austrian Army. Shortly after the death of the Crown Prince an officer of the Prince of Wales's Hussars blew his brains out. On Wednesday the Colonel of the Sixty-second Regiment of the line shot himself in Hungary. But one of the most extraordinary cases of suicide on military record is now reported from Klausenburg. Lieut. Mangesius, one of the most popular officers of the garrison, proceeded on Saturday to the barracks where his company was quartered, and was observed to be absent-minded and depressed. He went into a room where a number of the new magazine rifles were kept, and loaded one of them with a bullet. He then called in two men. Addressing one of them, he said, take this rifle and let us see if you can aim properly. Point at my left eye. The soldier had no idea the weapon was loaded, and obeying the words of command, "Make ready," "Present," "Fire," he discharged the rifle at a distance of three yards into the officer's eye. The bullet went through his skull and death was instantaneous. He had left a letter for his Captain saying that the soldier who shot him was innocent.

LABOUCHERE'S BEGGING LETTERS.

From the London Truth.

Every week I suppose I receive above a dozen begging letters from persons of whom I

WAYS OF LIFE IN TRIPOLI

WHERE SHIPS OF THE DESERT LIE AT ANCHOR.

CURIOUS THINGS IN THE MARKET PLACE—HOUSES MEN LIVE IN—ROADS AND SOLDIERS.

VILLAGE OF HAMMET-EL-ZAGAL, Tripoli, March 7.—I might almost date this letter from the Sahara Desert, for the low, whitish-yellow sand hills that stretch away interminably to the west, south, and east of my present quarters virtually form part of the great wilderness which I am now visiting for the third time. Here, as on the Upper Niger, the boundary between the rich luxuriance of the cultivable land and the grim, eternal desolation of the desert is very sharply outlined. To my left, as I stand facing eastward to watch the glorious African sunrise, the whole country below me is one vast unending palm forest, so thick and close as to hide the very earth, and to show one unbroken belt of dark green stretching from east to west as far as the eye can reach. To my right, bare and dumb and lifeless as when the waters of the primeval ocean first dried off it are man had begun to exist upon the earth, lies outspread in all its vastness the dim and awful solitude of the everlasting desert —"the abode of emptiness," as its wild inhabitants poetically term it—which extends from the mud flats of the Nile to the waves of the Atlantic and from the palm groves of Barbary to the rice fields of the Niger.

If this village is indeed named after "Hammet the Valiant," that brave Tripolitan chief whose courage freed Tripoli for a time from Turkish oppression in 1703, that national hero has little cause to feel flattered by the compliment, for a fouler place could hardly be imagined. An English traveler has described the peasant log hut of Central Russia as a place where "you can cut the smell of cabbage soup with a hatchet, and at night you can hear the bedbugs bark." If you substitute for "the smell of cabbage soup" a combined fragrance of decayed fruit, foul straw, dirty sheepskins, and unwashed human beings, supplemented by the stronger flavor of those unmentionable combustibles of which a Moorish fire on the border of the desert is always composed, this description would apply fairly enough to any ordinary house of any ordinary village in all Tripoli.

Nor are these dens more agreeable to the eye than to the nose. When you come up to one of these square, blank, windowless, lifeless blocks of masonry which are here called by courtesy "houses," and see creeping out from the blackness of the one low, tunnel-like aperture that breaks its ghostly white a gaunt, brown, shriveled face and skeleton figure, wrapped in a trailing white mantle, the whole proceeding is so startlingly suggestive of a dead man rising from his grave especially when you happen to see it about nightfall, as to be much more striking than agreeable.

If you venture to peer into one of these living tombs, the chances are that you will have barely time to make out a shadowy figure squatting in one corner of the dim interior amid congregated sheepskins and water jars like a Darwinian Adam in the midst of an evolutionary creation, when you are greeted with a fierce yell, and a heavy earthen pot hurtles close to you, against the wall close to your head, while the whole village springs to its feet like a tiger to demolish the "infidel dog" who has dared to disturb his evening devotions. At times, however, you fall upon a milder barbarian, who greets you with the traditional "Salaam alaikoum," (peace be with you,) and invites you to join a subterranean lunch of Moorish coffee, Barbary dates, and thick, gray, sticky bread, which looks and tastes very much like glaziers' putty. But if you rashly set down all this as "true Oriental hospitality," and propose to avoid wounding the feelings of your host by offering him any sordid compensation, you will soon find out your mistake, for the old gentleman's Mohammedan prejudices against Christians do not extend to Christian money, and he will take good care to see the color of yours before you and he part.

Let us stroll around this harbor in which the "ships of the desert" lie at anchor (with their long necks outstretched upon the warm, dry earth in lazy enjoyment) and see what is to be seen, for it is not often nowadays that we can meet with such a spectacle. It is a curious thought that many of the wild figures around us have come hither from regions where no white man has ever set foot since the world began, and that many secrets which the ablest scientists of Europe are still striving in vain to penetrate are in the possession of these bare-limbed, ignorant savages, who do not even know their value. This big, flat-nosed, one-eyed negro from the Western Soudan, with no clothing save a nondescript garment suggestive of a shirt, which has the end knocked out, and the sand of the Sahara crusted like brown sugar in his woolly hair, has seen things of which neither Nachtigall nor Schweinfurth ever dreamed, and which would considerably astonish Stanley himself. That tall, lean, hawk-eyed Tuareg, with his short brass-hilted sword slung across his bony shoulders and the fierce, elastic vitality of the wolf or the tiger quivering in every sinew of his long, gaunt limbs, has sat amid the ruins of cities older than Homer, for one glimpse of which any archæological Professor of London or Berlin would gladly peril his life.

Yonder scowling, low-browed fellow, with his coarse black hair gathered up into a kind of bush at the crown of his otherwise shaven head, and the ghastly scar of a fearful wound running slantwise across his bare, brown, sinewy chest, broke into Khartoum in the forefront of the Mahdi's motley host upon that fatal February morning four years ago and could tell, if he chose, all that still remains to be known respecting the fate of brave "Chinese Gordon." This stately old Moor from Northern Morocco, down to whose girdle of crimson silk hangs a beard as white as the many-folded turban which overshadows his swarthy face and piercing eyes, has on the wall of his house in Fez a huge, antique, rusty key, which once unlocked the door of the ancient mansion in which the Emperor dwelt, beside the shadow of King Boabdil-el-Chico's throne in Grenada. And with that key were brought over to Africa in 1506, when the Moors were finally expelled from Spain, certain brown, crabbed, Arabic manuscripts, which would have been of priceless value to Washington Irving when writing the history of the great Spanish crusade.

Nor is the merchandise which these strange traders carry with them one whit less miscellaneous than the traders themselves. Here are bales upon bales of tough, wiry grass from Mourzouk, going down to the city of Tripoli to be woven into those beautiful carpets for which the one port of chief "specialties" of the place. A little to my right two stark, Arab asses lying on the ground rather gingerly (for its weight is no trifle even for their combined strength) a magnificent ivory tusk fully 9 feet in length, from the fat-off kingdom of Borno. That long-barreled gun so richly damascened with silver, and with a thick plate of ivory upon the end of the stock, was bought in the bazaar of Timbuctoo by that keen-eyed, gray-hooded Berber, who is pressing it so eagerly upon this turbulent young Moorish chief, and will evidently persuade him to buy it before he has done with him.

Here, too, are sacks of dates, bales of Soudan cotton, ostrich feathers, gum, senna, Sokoto, orsages, plums, apricots, and pomegranates from the fertile uplands of the Meshees, and other wares too many to name.

Through this chaos comes bursting as recklessly as a Malay running "a-muck" a wild figure almost wholly devoid of clothing, clutching a Moslem rosary in its bony hand, with its shaggy black hair tossing like a mane around a face as hollow and fleshless as that of a skeleton, in the sunken eyes of which burns the sullen glare of unmistakable insanity. It is a fanatical "dervish" of the desert, who either is or pretends to be crazy, and thereby enjoys a great reputation for sanctity among his fellow-believers, who are almost as prone to admire a fool as the most civilized nations of Europe. Fortunately, this excitable gentleman passes too quickly to notice what would otherwise heat his religious zeal to the boiling point, viz., an opposition rosary in the hands of a brown-frocked monk from Southern Italy, who has come over here to preach the doctrines of the Cross beneath the shadow of the Crescent, and possibly to ascertain at the same time how the Tripolitans would be likely to think and to act in the event of an Italian annexation of their country—a project which is now rapidly assuming a very definite shape indeed.

A little apart from this motley assemblage, and surveying it with a look of quiet professional contempt upon his hard, stolid, wooden features, stands a tall, gaunt, wiry Turkish soldier, who, in his scarlet cap and close-fitting uniform of dark blue, looks very much like a bottle of wine with a red seal. See how savagely the "sons of the desert" eye him from beneath their black, scowling brows, and with what a murderous impulse their hands clutch instinctively at their dagger hilts; for here as in Arabia, Mesopotamia, and in fact every other province of the Ottoman Empire the Turk and the Arab, co-religionists though they are, hate each other with a perfect hatred.

But in this case their hostility goes no further than frowns and muttered curses, for these low, dark points that bristle like the tops of gigantic artichokes along the crest of the ridge above us are the tents of a Turkish camp, from which would swarm out against them, on the first call for help from this man who stands alone in their midst with such calm disdain, hundreds of stalwart grenadiers, as stout as those who faced Skobeleff at Plevna and Shenovo or charged into the death fire of the Shipka Pass with Suleiman Pasha. But these stanch Osmanli warriors, numerous and valiant though they are, are not more than enough to keep down the turbulent inhabitants of this wild region. Every man of the motley crowd gathered in this marketplace to-day has a knife in his belt and a long gun upon his shoulder, and well knows how to use both. In fact, the strength of the Turkish garrisons maintained here is of itself a sufficient indication what the Ottoman Government thinks of the temper of its Tripolitan vassals. Although the province of Tripoli has a population of barely 750,000 souls, the Turkish troops quartered there number fully 25,000 men of all arms, a proportion of 1 soldier to every 30 inhabitants.

As the Turkish grenadier moves off toward his camp I follow him in order to have a look at it, and am agreeably surprised to find the orderly instinct of the trained soldier predominating even over the ingrained carelessness and apathy of the Oriental. Within the low earthen breastwork that encircles it the tents are ranged in symmetrical rows, the arms are neatly piled and apparently in good condition, and one or two of the officers' quarters have even tiny gardens around them, which are very neatly and prettily arranged. Clothes, fluttering like pennons in the morning breeze along an outstretched rope, show that these thrifty fellows are wise enough to do their own washing, while the gaping mouth of a well in each angle of the intrenchment (from which three or four sturdy Ossmanlis are drawing bucket after bucket of water) shows that the greatest necessity of African life has been well cared for.

Wells are in truth the most characteristic feature of this riverless country. Look where you will, you see in every direction the two upright posts of whitewashed stone or clay that mark the well's mouth, and the wooden crosspiece from which the bucket hangs outlined against the sky like a primeval gallows. The very fields, with their high earthen embankments, form natural tanks, within which, thanks to small trenches and tiny dams of earth a few inches high, the whole surface is cut into miniature reservoirs, (not unlike the squares of a hugh chessboard,) in which the torrent rains which fall at short intervals from November till March are retained and allowed to sink into the ground, instead of running to waste as in South Africa.

These embankments give quite a peculiar character to the whole landscape in these parts. In following any local road you find yourself from first to last struggling along to the Germans, and believed that if dogs had been in use nothing of the kind could have happened. He tells the French Sergeant who, in the ugly work of killing sentinels, boasted of having shot not less than 27 Germans by stealing up to them and dispatching them. If these poor fellows had dogs the marauding Frenchman could not have used his murdering business. A clever bit of strategy was one in which the Saxons got the better of the French, near Ville Evrard, on Dec. 21, 1870. The Saxons hid themselves during the day in caves, and sallying out at night completely disconcerted the men of the Grand Monarque. What if dogs had been out, and a wide-awake officer would have noticed that there was something uncommon going on within those caves.

In 1870 the Prussians were very much addicted to surprises, as always are more risky. M. Jupin says that these attacks on the part of the Germans were entirely too successful. Before the French knew of it, down were the Prussians in the middle of them. A dog is no more timid at night than in the daytime. His vigilance even increases at that. So M. Jupin argues quite naturally that if there had been regularly-trained dogs in the French service these night attacks would have been successfully parried by the French. In the theory of war, at least, no surprise is admissible, least of all a night surprise, when the utmost vigilance is supposed to be exerted.

Honor to whom honor is due; and if protection has done little that is useful in this world, we are at least indebted to it for a race of highly-intelligent dogs (without, perhaps, much moral sense) like the Caucasian dogs in charge of Russian and Belgium and the Spanish frontier. From the smugglers' school of dog instruction Lieut. Jupin has acquired many useful suggestions. The dog census of what is called *les chiens frauduers* is a big one—100,000—and they carry untaxed goods from Belgium to France, principally tobacco, lace, and coffee. At first the puppy is familiarized with the goods he is to carry, so that he knows pretty much the character of the merchandise. When still a puny and unsophisticated youngster the master who has donated him so far kindly acts toward him as does the bad uncle in "Aladdin." He carries him beyond the border, and leaves him with a brother smuggler, who mans up doggy. At night he is unlied, gets a good licking in regard of its upper, and is sent back to his master. He makes all the speed he can to find his dear old master and his cherished kennel at home. Once there he is rewarded with a lump of sugar and caresses. The dog has a number of experiences of this kind. Learning with the eldest of the family, when a baby, he knows by heart that as soon as he gets away from his home it is expected that he will make the quickest and shortest tracks homeward. Then he is loaded for the first time with a light burden, and if he stands through all right in time he carries his regular pack. After a while not one dog, but a whole band of them, move off together, but there is something more than this going on in this "eligible family mansion" you will find a Moorish husbandman squatting upon his hams like mutton, the whole ground itself with a stir of semi-latent proprietorship which is simply delicious.

But, intermingled with these artless dwellings are others of a more pretentious cast, embowered in shady tropical gardens worthy of the "Arabian Nights," entered by fretted Moorish archways inlaid with colored tiles, and in some extreme aristocratic cases actually indulging in the unparalleled ostentation of a small patch of fire pavement in front of the door. These are the houses of native grandees, who think only of enjoying themselves, and care little whether their country is ruled by the Turk, the Italian, or the Frenchman. Just outside one of these gardens (into I

THE USE OF DOGS IN WAR

A FRENCHMAN'S NOTION OF THEM AS SOLDIERS.

SOME INCIDENTS OF MILITARY HISTORY IN WHICH THE DOG HAS PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART.

Should you take M. Le Lieut. Jupin's title to his interesting book and translate it literally the English of it would be "Military Dogs in the French Army." There is nothing like enthusiasm, and as to dogs Lieut. Jupin is full of it. He does not intimate that by using dogs as part and parcel of an army organization France is to win back Alsace and Lorraine, wresting them from the Germans, but he advances the idea that by employing dogs for particular military duties the advantages would be very great.

The utility of the carrier pigeon need not be demonstrated. When Paris was begirt all methods of communication were stopped; but for an occasional balloon and many pigeons the second city of the world would have been isolated. In war every possible thing which can be utilized should be brought into play, and man's best friend, the dog, can be made to serve a purpose in times of strife.

The dog's sense of smell is exquisite. It is probable that his hearing is more delicate and sensitive than that of a man's, and we know well enough that he runs faster and keeps up his speed longer than his master. Having these traits, Lieut. Jupin wants the dog to play soldier, and in the name of humanity, let us hope, formation. M. Jupin informs us that Germany, Austria, Russia, are all now at work with soldier dogs. There is nothing exactly new in this world, for the Greeks and Romans used dogs as auxiliaries in war. Vegecius in his *De re Militari*, wrote: "It is the custom to have dogs possessing a fine sense of smell, and to let these sleep in the forts. They can scent the enemy, and will at once bark, and so put the garrison on guard." In Herculaneum there is a bas-relief representing a huge dog, protected by a coat of mail, which fights against the men of Rome. Every now and then historical notices may be found of dogs attached to armed bodies of men, and accounts are given of their usefulness.

In 1799 Napoleon wrote to Marmont about the dogs in common in Egypt, advising him to make use of them. "Tie up some of those dogs near the walls." The inference was that they would bark when any one came near. There is the record of that famous dog Moustache, who took part in many fights during the wars of the Consulate and First Empire. We have no reason to suppose that Moustache was a dog educated in a military sense, capable of going through his facings. Moustache loved to fight for fighting's sake, for the glory of the thing. During the Italian campaign of 1800 a detachment of Austrians ensconced themselves in a valley near Baibo, stole a night's march on the French, and there would have been a surprise had it not been for Moustache, who barked so lustily that he woke up camp and the men in front were repulsed. Some time after that Moustache nosed out an Austrian spy, who had stolen into the French camp in a disguise. It is told of Moustache that at Austerlitz he saved the regimental colors. The standard bearer had been killed, when Moustache seized the blood-stained banner, pulled it out of hands of the Austrians, and trotted back in triumph with it to his company. This dramatic dog, M. Jupin tells us, was rewarded for this noble action—"Moustache was decorated by Mistress Nature." Moustache, we are undoubtedly plucky dog, if only a part of his warlike qualities are to be believed, lives always in the drama. That fight for the standard still electrifies pit and boxes. To keep up, however, all the traditions the Moustache of the stage ought to be a poodle, for it is rarer than the original hero of Austerlitz. And, by the way, let not the poodle be despised, for he is the leader of the canine race, has no superior in intelligence or fidelity, and has much finer nose than he is credited with.

It is a historic fact that a well-laid attempt to surprise Athens came to naught because the Greeks. In Corsica, where murder is still common and natives and gendarmes are always at outs, the hobgoblin of work by the vendetta holds these we thank our safety to their dogs. The dogs watch for the coming of the gendarme, smell him at a long distance, and run full speed to their master and give him the news.

In the minor wars between the French and Arabs the former have often used dogs. The small French garrison at Millianah owned an intelligent canichs. Every day the dog made a reconnoissance of his own accord, and showed by his actions exactly where the Arabs had sought cover. Lieut. Jupin gives information derived from an officer who was on service in Africa as early as 1835. There was a campaign directed toward Southern Tunis. In the French service there are Spahis and Turcos, scarcely distinguishable in dress from the true Arabs, but the French dog never blundered. If he saw an object moving in the distance he would give the tocsin of the ground, instead of barking that made it certain that there was an enemy too near. It was after Gheek-Tepe that Skobeleff advised the use of dogs as aids to advanced sentinels. Four years ago the Germans began paying attention to the training of dogs for military purposes.

Lieut. Jupin presents many cases of surprises in 1870 occurring both to his own service and to the Germans, and believed that if dogs had been in use nothing of the kind could have happened. He tells of a French Sergeant who, in the ugly work of killing sentinels, boasted of having shot not less than 27 Germans by stealing up to them and dispatching them. If these poor fellows had dogs the marauding Frenchman could not have used his murdering business. A clever bit of strategy was one in which the Saxons got the better of the French, near Ville Evrard, on Dec. 21, 1870. The Saxons hid themselves during the day in caves, and sallying out at night completely disconcerted the men of the Grand Monarque. What if dogs had been out, and a wide-awake officer would have noticed that there was something uncommon going on within those caves.

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nal the presence of an enemy, no matter where concealed. If dogs are used in an advance there is the impossibility of blundering into an ambuscade. In flanking supports on a march dogs would be equally serviceable. In the rear no sudden attack could be made if dogs were taught to follow the column. When in camp at night a dog or a number of them would give notice of an enemy's approach. This all follows the natural instincts of the animal and he requires but little instruction.

Where education and training come in is in making dogs the method of communication between various posts. A picket could have a dog attached to it, the dog wearing a collar. A few words written on a bit of paper and slipped into the collar could be carried by the dog to an advance post or to the main body or to headquarters. M. Jupin tells how it is done, the dog following the direction given him by motion of the soldier's hand or of any soldiers who happen to see him. As a dog can travel fast and pass through, over, and under obstacles which would stop a man, a message could in many cases reach headquarters faster than by a mounted courier. A dog can be made to swim rivers which a man on horseback would find troublesome. M. Jupin calls this dog, specially trained, "*le chien-estafette*," and a courier dog follows perfectly the French words.

There is one service M. Jupin believes a dog capable of performing which seems to us to be rather more difficult to accomplish. He proposes that the dog be used, during action, as a carrier of ammunition. A French soldier when on the line of battle is supposed to be able to get as a maximum supply not less than 175 cartridges. The 78 rounds the man carries have to be supplemented by 97 more. The ammunition wagons are supposed to furnish all deficiencies, and between the wagons and the firing line soldiers bring the men additional cartridges if they are wanted. This service space is just as dangerous as the front, and carrying on their duties, many men must be killed. Would dogs supply the places of the regular ammunition distributors? M. Jupin's dogs, then, are to be trained like the smuggler dogs, as beasts to carry their loads of cartridges between the points of supply and demand, and he gives us the picture of an exceedingly wide-awake dog who has strapped on both sides of him a case containing cartridges.

After the battle there can be no doubt that the dog, if employed to find out the wounded, would be the means of saving many a life. Oh! the untold misery of the poor wounded man who, at nightfall, drags himself behind a tree or hedge and cannot move. At the military maneuvers at Lonbron, in the Pyrenees, what dogs might do if used to find out "make-believe" wounded men. After the sham battle certain men were told off who were to hide themselves in out-of-the-way places and play dead. The dogs found them all out, and, more than that, the sagacious brutes reported to the nurses and the ambulance corps and brought them at once to the places where the men had dropped.

Some of the methods of training are amusing, but they all enter into the category of serious dog lessons. If France has a revanche in view toward Prussia she takes a dummy, dresses it like a German, and the dog is taught to attack it. He has this impressed on his canine mind —that the dummy hates him and has a stick concealed somewhere. If necessary the French property man can change the dress of the dummy and make him an Italian.

What breed of dog is the best for military purposes is not yet quite decided upon. Excellent results have been derived from setters, but setters which have never been hunted. The shepherd dog, the most intelligent of all animals, M. Jupin tells us, has showed excellent traits. The Germans use that peculiar, ugly, lumbering bluebound, which has not, we think, a single redeeming trait. For outpost duty a fox terrier, with his nervous activity and quickness, makes a good dog. The trailing qualities of the foxhounds would be often called into use. The color of the dog should be looked at, as white dogs would be too visible. There are many "yaller dogs," perhaps, which would be excellents—heroes, in fact, whose fine qualities have never been appreciated. Crosses with St. Bernards, even of the mastiff, might make good "war dogs."

It would be interesting if some of our military organizations in New-York would take a dog and teach him what to do. That dog might go first through a course of private training, and when an encampment was held in order during the Summer the capabilities of the animal could be tested. There are plenty of men in the National Guards who are sportsmen familiar with the breaking of dogs who could readily train a dog for at least such duties as are required in military accomplishments. English has not that plastic quality French possesses, or we should say that the Canadian patois does, and the praises received by the command for their excellent showing was the source of endless gratification to the Marine corps. The present detail has been asked for by Gen. W. B. Franklin, Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition from the United States. The force will embark from New-York on April 15. Capt. Cochrane and Lieut. Murphy are two of the "crack officers" of the corps, the former being considered one of the finest drill officers in the United States service and a fighter withal. The reason for sending marines is because they are a part of the naval establishments and perhaps more fitted for foreign duty than would be soldiers of the regular army.

The fight to take place next June in the New-Hampshire Legislature is of particular interest to officers of the United States Revenue Marine, since the future of the bill introduced by Senator William E. Chandler to reorganize the corps and place it under the Navy Department depends, in a great measure, on the result of the competitive senatorial race in which its champion is entered. Numerous letters signed by all the officers of different vessels have been sent to Senator Chandler assuring him of the support of the signers. The feeling throughout the corps is one almost of unanimity in favor of the transfer into the naval establishment. In the case of one or two officers, who are holding lucrative offices on special duty, there is manifestation to fight the measure, their opposition being, according to their own statements, actuated wholly by selfish motives. There are also one or two officers whose strongly opposed "transfer" is in terms of chevrons, but as that detail in duty bound to act likewise toward the present measure. What little opposition can come from these personages the great body of officers in the service are inclined to treat as amounting to little or nothing.

It is understood that Samuel Samuels is in the race for chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau of the Treasury Department. It is also rumored that a Mr. Norton of Mob

CURRENT LITERATURE

DAFFODILS.

I sang of these bright flowers, you know,
When I was young, long years ago,
And how you praised the song!
Then softly stroked my hair adown,
And whispered of the poet's crown
That should be mine ere long.

I sang to please you, as the flowers
Were pulled to grace your birthday hours,
That came with coming Spring:
I was so happy, for your love
Filled earth below and heaven above—
I could not choose but sing.

I was so happy; and to-day,
Though God hath parted far away
Your unknown life from mine,
A sense of peace my bosom fills;
And lo! I bring fair daffodils,
Beloved, for a sign.

A sign of love that tires not yet,
That would not, it is could, forget;
Of love by love made brave:
For I can bear your flowers to bring,
And bear to hear the thrushes sing,
Here, by your quiet grave.

And I can bear to turn away,
To leave you sleeping day by day,
What time my task goes on;
The task I shared with you so long,
The work for which love makes me strong,
Though all its joy be gone!

Oh! vanished far from sight and touch,
My heart leaned on your heart too much,
As by your side I crept;
My head was sheltered by your breast,
You folded and thought while I took rest,
You wakened while I slept.

The way was long, the world was hard,
All fortune's gates were golden-barred,
Alas! we had no key;
God closed in love those tired eyes,
Death gave life's work its crown and prize,
And parted you and me!

Awhile—ah, work-mate, not for long!—
I sing my simple, saddened song,
And learn my lesson plain.
I yearly, bring your daffodils,
Till far beyond the eternal hills
We meet—nor part again!

—*All the Year Round.*

OUR CHILDREN.

I looked at the happy children
Who gathered around the hearth;
So blithe they were, no children
Could happier be on earth,
With their merry plays, and their winsome ways,
And the sound of their silvery mirth!

Then I thought of those other children,
So wizened, and hard, and bold,
Who huddle in slum and cellar,
And shiver with want and cold;
Not fresh as the dew, or the morning's hue,
But haggard, and lean, and old.

But yet may they still, those children,
Be taught to forget their pain;
And gathered in arms that love them.
Their laughter may come again,
And the stars of woe and the cark may go,
And the spirit be washed of stain

But it is not in cold-book learning
Those children's hearts to move;
And the stony eye of the serpent
Is death to the stricken dove;
'Tis an angel alone can touch them,
And that angel's name is love.

For whatever the world may fancy,
And whatever the wise men say
Of our nineteenth-century progress,
Of a new and a better way:
Still it takes a soul to make a soul
Now, as in the olden day.

—*The Spectator.* A. G. B.

THE DAY THAT WAS COMING.

The hamlet of Buckler's Hard, consisting of two short rows of red brick cottages, and one more imposing edifice, which stood facing one another across a broad green-sward, lies on the sloping banks of Bewley Water in the New Forest, as if it had been carelessly dropped down there by some freak of Fate, and completely forgotten. It is as secluded as a human settlement well can be; to the right and left, as one stands between the houses and the shore, the broad, shallow, tidal river and the flowery marshes beside it, curve out of sight between low, wooded hills, which bound the view on all sides. One narrow, deep-banked lane, and a forest path, which degenerates to mere guess-work among the labyrinthine water courses of the marsh, are the only approaches to Buckler's Hard, and they can scarcely be called communications with the outer world.

Yet Buckler's Hard has, or rather has had, its raison d'être. Tradition gives out that an enterprising ancestor of the great man, who, in that remote corner of the Forest, is monarch of all he surveys, and rather more, once had a fancy to build ships on his estate of home-grown materials; and that at a conveniently deep place on Bewley Water, within a few miles of the Solent, he set up a shipyard and built these red brick cottages for his shipwrights, and the more imposing edifice near the water for the overseer.

But shipbuilding at Buckler's Hard had long since become a thing of the past, at the time of my story: the carpenters, joiners, blacksmiths, calkers, and all the other craftsmen had vanished; their record had faded even from the most patriarchal memory of the place, and the hamlet had become, as such outlying hamlets have the knack of becoming, a sort of black sheep-fold for the less creditable characters of the neighboring villages of Bewley and Fawley. It had given occasional trouble to the coast guardsmen down the water, and it was a constant thorn in the side of his lordship's keepers; indeed, the loose notions of its inhabitants with regard to his lordship's game gave the chief justification for the existence and maintenance of a certain terrible canine monster, known to the villagers as the man-dog—not from any unnatural resemblance to the human race, but because he had been bred and trained to track and bring down human game in the shape of hardened and inveterate poachers and trespassers.

Buckler's Hard, you see, was no place for a respectable man to choose to settle in; and when Mr. Eustace Lemaitre took the overseer's house, which had long stood empty, and came to live there with his son Jean-Jacques and his daughter Lois, his choice of a dwelling gave anything but a favorable impression of his character to the strangers among whom he had come to settle. It was unanimously voted by every one who had the smallest right to a voice in the matter that there must be something queer about the man; yet the most diligent curiosity could attaint him with nothing more definite than that he was a Frenchman; that he spoke broken English which was hard to understand; that he had much difficulty in catching the meaning of those who expressed themselves in the slow, broad tongue of Southern England; and that he farmed the few acres of ground he had rented from his lordship in a manner as incomprehensible to his neighbors as was the tongue in which he soliloquized with many gesticulations, while he walked about in a curious hat and capacious nether garments, the like of which had never been fashionable on the banks of Bewley Water.

Jean-Jacques was a far more objectively suspicious character than his father, whose agricultural innovations and vehement monologues were plain sailing compared to the mysterious occupation which kept the son a close prisoner, in an upper chamber, six days out of seven, and dyed his fingers a deep sable black. Sometimes it was surmised that he was a shoemaker, but, if so, whose shoes did he make?

"They would like to know all about it—question. But if I was only what these people call a tenant farmer, as I walk about my fields I can think great, burning thoughts, whose breath floats over my crops, leaping them unscathed, to ignite the tares which are ready for the fire and the chaff which cumbers the threshing floor. Thou, Jean-Jacques, as every one sees, art an odd fellow, who likes to potter with a little machine and blacken his fingers with a dirty mess which does not easily wash off; but if thy wheels are to form part of the great machinery of human progress; if thy black compound is to make an men's minds marks which fire and blood will hardly purge away, we must make no outcry, no confidences. These forest folk do not exclaim when the acorn falls and the oak springs. It is a waiting game; but the patient will win their crown in the day that is coming."

Jean-Jacques was more reserved than his father; but after one of these harangues he would pace the room, delivering himself of fiery verses of Victor Hugo's till his sister felt the tears rising from her heart to her eyes with wild contagious hope for and joy in this great day that was to come.

Lois was much younger than her brother. She could scarcely have been called a woman if trouble and experience had not added weight to her eighteen years. In her native land, or in any place where prejudice was less strong than it was at Buckler's Hard, she would have been called beautiful; but there her fine, noble face, her tall, graceful figure, her air of distinction, were no claim to popularity, nay, were rather so many overwhelming proofs that she was a stranger and an alien.

The good folk of Bewley and Buckler's Hard did not consider Lois Lemaitre more of a stranger than she was ready to acknowledge herself to be; though, as far as she was concerned, she would rather have felt at home among them. She often wondered if it was merely the foreign accent and ways that formed the barrier, or whether these slow-witted country bumpkins could have discerned and resented the intrinsic, secret difference between the Lemaitres and themselves. Sometimes she found herself wishing that the difference did not exist; though she well knew that these people had no desire to be other than they were, no curiosity to be told or to understand that wonderful doctrine which begins with statistics showing the iniquity of the existing order; proceeds to provide illuminated passports to Utopia, and ends, as often as not, by conducting eager disciples to prison or to exile.

I do not know whether this lukewarmness toward the faith of her father sprang from a lurking tenderness for a certain fine, stalwart young man, Roger Elliott, the son of his lordship's head keeper. It is possible; but if it was so Lois Lemaitre did not betray it even to herself.

It has already been said that Buckler's Hard provided plenty of occupation for my lord's keepers; and Elliott senior, who had seen the best days of an active life, was not averse to allowing a goodly part of the duties which this outlying Alsatia involved to slip on to the broad shoulders of his son.

Roger Elliott bore the fatigue of night watching and the anxiety of rearing birds with an equanimity born of unflagging energy, but I do not think that every journey he made across the marshy flats to Buckler's Hard was undeniably and professionally requisite. In fact, every one in the place, Lois Lemaitre herself included, not excepting Roger Elliott would have found fewer occasions to come and lean over the fence which divided the green from the old ship yard, while his dogs sat round him, with lolling tongues, giving the ground expectant pats with their tails as their stock of patience gradually dwindled away.

"It's a pity for him," his father would lament. "I fear he's altogether took up wi' she; and, as to she, her's far and away too much of a lady to look at the likes o' he. Now, if it'd bin Alice Gregory or Mary Budden, he might 'a done well. But Missy Maisters, she ain't for the likes of he."

"And that's what I can't agree with, Elliott," Mrs. Elliott had answered more than once with maternal pride. "Look at our Roger; he's six foot two in his stockin's, a fair two inches taller than thee wast when I married thee."

"Thou didna' marry me for my stature, my wench," interposed the keeper, "and why should she take to him for his?"

"I don't say her should. I on'y say he's a fine fellow, wi' hair as curly and crisp as ever a one, and eyes as clear and honest as a lass could look into, and a lad as never shamed us, nor told a lie, nor wasted his money wi' wrongful doin's. And he earns his wages as under keeper now; and when thou'rt laid by maybe his lordship'll make him head keeper for thy sake, seein' he's more up to the work than the other keepers. Now, that's our Roger, and just tell me if that's the sort of a sweetheart for any girl to turn up her nose at?"

"Nay, wench, there's no talk o' sweethearts, nor yet o' turning up noses; Missy Maisters is proper spoken to all, in as fur as she can be, seein' she were brought up to use furrin' langwidge. But her's far and away above our Roger, and her knows it so well that there's no need for her to show it."

"Don't tell me that, Elliott," returned his wife, emphatically. "Isn't it known to every one in Bewley, and right away to Brockenhurst and Lymington, what we are, and respectable folks, too? But just you tell me what those French folks are, and where they came from, and why they came here, and it all depends on what you find to say to that whether or no she's too good for the best young man, bar none, on this estate." To which challenge Mr. Elliott found it discreet to attempt no reply. "You've got nothin' you can say," Mrs. Elliott continued triumphantly. "You can on'y tell me what I know already—or, perhaps, not quite so much—how this Frenchman come and took the old house at Buckler's Hard, and a bit o' land, and farms it all upside down, and has meals at odd times, and talks to himself as if he was silly. And if his girl is such a great lady, why doesn't she dress as such, and not wear straight-up-and-down petticoats and old hats, which the housemaids at the great house wouldn't say thank you for them?"

"You needn't get cross, my wench," replied Mr. Elliott, in a conciliatory tone. "I don't know but what they are a bit queer. Still, Mr. Cotterill would never ha' took them as his lordship's tenants if they hadn't shown their papers unsetterer."

"It's my opinion Elliott," said his wife, gravely, "that Mr. Cotterill let them down very easy, seein' the years that house stood empty before they took it; and for my part I had rather it stood empty still than that our Roger should be always lingering off there to get a sight of a girl who scarce looks at him, even when he speaks to her as respectful as he does to my lady herself."

Though the main outline of Mrs. Elliott's picture was correct, the last detail was certainly exaggerated. It is impossible to say if Lois Lemaitre's heart beat any faster at the sight of Roger Elliott, but her manner toward him was always gracious; she never expressed any unwelcome surprise when she so frequently found him standing by the gate which led from Bewley toward the woods, or showed any reluctance to accept his escort when he was going her way, which was invariably the case. So it happened on the last evening in August, when twilight was already deepening the shadows of the forest, that Lois, on her way home from Bewley, came upon Roger and his dogs while she had yet three-quarters of the way to go.

"It's a nice evening for a stroll, Miss Lois," the keeper began, as a safe opening remark; he always felt a little bashful when he had succeeded in waylaying his liege lady.

"It is quite a magnificent evening," returned Lois, with the easily-expressed enthusiasm of her nationality. "It makes one love the forest to see it so beautiful. Ah! I shall have great sorrow to say good-bye to this beautiful place."

"What do you mean?" asked Roger, with sudden dread. "You are not going away from Buckler's Hard, are you?"

"It will happen so some day. We have so often said good-bye so places. We have lived in large cities and in places lonelier even than Buckler's Hard. Life has been full of change ever since I can remember."

"That must be a bit wearing," suggested Roger, with a sympathetic sigh. "I should like to know all about it—and the woods for times. He was looking for the brandy and cigars we had smuggled, he saw a small press, a contraband affair that raised no alarm in his mind. Imagine if he had been a Russian or a compatriot of our own! But a John Bull, he is so sure of being clever; he knows too much to learn anything. Ah, if poor Pierre had but such as he to face on the other side! Lois, my child, when we are gone, go to bed. If we see reason to do so we may land down the water, or we may take the boat round to Hythe."

"Let us hope," said Jean-Jacques, "that no such necessity will occur."

It was always Monsieur Lemaitre who did the talking on these occasions; it was only when the lights were extinguished and he and his son, bearing their precious freight, had left the house, that he subsided into silence.

Their cautious footsteps were scarcely audible above the many whispers which wander all night long about the woodland and the water, yet some one was on the alert and discerned them. There was first a low, savage growl, and then a man's voice spoke from the shore, just where the boat lay moored:

"Good night to you! You are stirring about late."

The Lemaitres halted, but they did not speak.

"What are you carrying there?" asked the voice again. And when there was still no answer: "What are you bringing down to the boat?"

"What is that to you?" replied a voice, which both the Elliotts recognised with a start—Roger, of dismay.

But for him, as a keeper, duty was duty, and secret proceedings savored of poaching. Moreover, he remembered the incomprehensible words that Lois had spoken that very evening.

"It may be all right, Sir," he replied firmly, "but you'd better let us make sure without any fuss. A thing done in the dark and on the sly has a nasty look about it."

"We shall want to see what's in that heavy package," added the elder Elliott—who had no grounds for treating Lois's father with consideration—"before we allow you to place it in this boat."

"How do you know we wish to place it in the boat, my good fellow?" rejoined Lemaitre, disdainfully. "But if we do we shall not ask your permission. We have not been pilfering the game which it is your business to keep for your own plunder, and if you bar our way we must clear you out of it."

"You won't do that so easily," returned Elliott, angrily. "We've got the dog. He's muzzled, but he'll be a match for you if I loose him, as I shall do when you try to pass me."

"Ah, you threaten, do you? Well, then, so do I; I carry pistols, which I use if you continue to interfere with us."

"Now, Sir," cried the keeper, "no bluster; 'twon't frighten us nor help you. If you've got all square there, prove it, like an honest man should when he's laid himself open to doubt."

But the fiery temper which had brought the old patriot into exile was thoroughly aroused. He gave a sign to his unwilling, hesitating son, and they raised their burden again. Then there was a sound of a hastily-opened door, of quick footsteps across the grass, and a voice trembling with agitation came through the darkness, pleading in that unknown tongue which suggested so many sustenance to the intimate mind.

How the rest all came to pass no one ever knew. It was the elder keeper who was holding the dog, and who loosed him; but whether before or after the report of Monsieur Lemaitre's pistol, it was impossible to decide when the time of investigation came. The discharge of the pistol harmed no one; for Lois had seized and uplifted her father's arm, so that the weapon went off in the air. Nevertheless, there was a cry of agony, which ended in a smothered gasp and a heavy fall, while the two Lemaitres remained standing, their outline looming out from the dim background of marsh.

"Great heavens!" cried Roger, "Mike has got Miss Lois."

"She should ha' kept out of the row," responded his father, "but any way, he's muzzled; she'll be more frightened than hurt."

In another moment the fierce, eager creature was secure in his master's keeping again, and Monsieur Lemaitre on one side and Roger on the other were bending over Lois, whose pale face gleamed in the darkness, but who gave no sign of consciousness.

"Speak, my darling, speak," implored her father, "tell me thou art not hurt."

"She has fainted," said Roger; "let me carry her into the house for you."

"Do not touch her," cried Lemaitre, fiercely. "I am strong enough to carry my child myself. Lay you no finger on her." Then, wonderful change of tone, "Speak, my pretty one; it is I, thy father, who puts his arms about thee. Ah! she says no word, and how strangely her head droops as I raise her. Come to me, my son, lay thy hand on her bosom; why is she so still? Great heaven, have they dared to slay my child before my eyes?"

Then Jean-Jacques took up the passive form of his sister in his arms and went slowly back by the way that he and his father had carried the burden of patriotic prophecy, which they little thought would cost them so dear; and when they had tried, without avail, all the means which their tenderness or their knowledge could suggest, the two men looked into one another's pallid face, and the father said:

"I have been ready for sacrifice all my life; but what day that can come now will ever atone for this terrible night?"

Poor Monsieur Lemaitre! the bitter blow of his daughter's sudden, tragical death was by no means the sum total of his troubles. There was an inquest over her, at which many troublesome questions were asked; and which threw much more publicity on the former career and present pursuits of the strangers than was pleasant for them, and of which the final consequence, as far as Buckler's Hard was concerned, was the evacuation of the overseer's house—which has stood empty ever since.

The Elliotts were acquitted of all blame. The death, the doctors said, was not caused immediately by the dog, which had left no marks on the body of Lois; but resulted from some unsuspected heart disease, fatally developed by the agitation of the moment. The magistrate decided that the keepers had not exceeded their right in the discharge of their duty; Monsieur Lemaitre ought not to have produced and discharged firearms; and his daughter ought not to have interfered in the fray.

Notwithstanding, Roger Elliott's conscience never fully acquitted him of the death of his first and best love, whose last cry haunts him still whenever his duties as keeper bring him, on starless Summer nights, to the lonely marshes round Buckler's Hard.

From what coign of vantage Monsieur Lemaitre watched those memorable elections, or whether he had the heart to watch them at all, I cannot say. While the stir of them still lasted the Parisians asked in vain at the kiosks for the broadsheet with the red title.

"Ah! it appears no longer," they said regretfully. "We knew it would be so, sooner or later; but it was a good son's worth while it lasted. 'Le jour qui viendra.'"—*All the Year Round.*

JACK'S JONAHS.—That mariners do not like to have a corpse on board is not remarkable, for the majority of people ashore get rather "creepy" if they have to sleep in a house where lies a dead body. Moreover, the old idea of bad luck which led to the throwing overboard of Jonah is in this case transferred from the living to the dead. The objection to whistling is also explainable by the old practice of "whistling for a wind," for an injudicious whistler might easily bring down a blow from the wrong quarter. There are some animals and birds which have a peculiar significance at sea. The cat, for instance, is generally disliked, and many sailors will not have one on board at any price, and if there is one which becomes unusually frisky, they will say the cat has got a sale of wind in her tail. On one part of the Yorkshire coast, it is said, sailors' wives were in the habit of keeping black cats to insure the safety of their husbands at sea, until black cats became so in the form of salt fish and sheep's flesh. Rats, however, are not objected to, indeed, it would be useless to expect to keep them on board ship. And rats are supposed to only leave a vessel when, if in doubt as to sinking. A Welsh skipper, however, once showed his ship of flesh without the risk of a watery grave by drowning her alongside a cheese-laden ship in harbor. He quietly lay alongside, and having left the hatches open all night, drew out with a bucket in the morning, leaving a liberal legacy to his neighbor.—*All the Year Round.*

HOW THE HEAVENS MOVE.—The elder Struve made the movement of the sun through space to be about five miles a second; but on the supposition of the brightest stars being between two and three times nearer to us than they seem really to be. We can now see that the actual speed of the solar system can scarcely fall short of 12 or exceed 20 miles a second. By a moderate estimate, then, our position in space is changing to the extent of five hundred millions of miles annually, and a collision between our sun and the nearest fixed star would be inevitable (were our course directed in a straight line toward it) after the lapse of 50,000 years! The old problem of "how the heavens move," successfully attacked in the solar system, has retreated to a stronghold among the stars, from which it will be difficult to dislodge it. In the stupendous mechanism of the sidereal universe, the acting forces are only betray themselves to us by the varying time configurations of its parts. But as yet our knowledge of stellar movements is miserably scanty. They are apparently so minute as to become perceptible, in general, only through observations of great precision extending over a number of years. Even the quickest-moving star would spend 257 years in crossing an arc of the heavens equal to the disk of the full moon. Yet all the time, owing to the inconceivable distances of the objects in motion) these almost evanescent displacements represent velocities in many cases so enormous as to baffle every attempt to account for them. "Extra-swift stars" are no longer of extreme rarity. One in the Great Bear, known as "Groombridge 1830," invisible to the naked eye, but sweeping over at least 200 miles each second, long led the van of stellar speed; Prof. Pritchard's photographic determination of the parallax of Cassiopeia shews, however, that inconspicuous object not only to be a sun about forty times as luminous as our own, but to be traveling at the prodigious rate of 300 miles—while Dr. Elkin's result for Arcturus gives it a velocity of little less than 400 miles—a second! The "express" star of the southern hemisphere, so far, is one of the fourth magnitude situated in Toucan. Its speed of about 200 miles a second may, however, soon turn out to be surpassed by some of the rapidly-moving stars picked out for measurement at the Cape. Among them are some pairs "drifting" together, and presumed therefore to be connected by a special physical bond, and to lie at nearly the same distance from ourselves. This presumption will now be brought to the test.—*The Contemporary Review.*

SIR BOYLE ROCHE'S FAMOUS LETTER.—DEAR SIR: Having now a little peace and quiet I sit down to inform you of the bustle and confusion we are in from the bloodthirsty rebels, many of whom are now, thank God! killed and dispersed. We are in a pretty mess, can get nothing to eat, and no wine to drink except whisky. When we sit down to dinner we are obliged to keep both hands armed. While I write this I have my sword in one hand and my pistol in the other. I concluded from the beginning that this would be the end, and I am right, for it is not half over yet. At present there are such goings on that everything is at a standstill. I should have answered your letter a fortnight ago, but I only received it this morning. Indeed, hardly any mail arrives safe without being robbed. No longer ago than yesterday the mail coach from Dublin was robbed near this town; the bags had been very judiciously left behind, and by great good luck there was nobody in the coach but two outside passengers who had nothing for the thieves to take. Last Thursday an alarm was given that a gang of rebels in full retreat from Drogheda were advancing under the French standard, but they had no colors nor any drums except bagpipes. Immediately every man in the place, including women and children, came out to meet them. We soon found our force a great deal too little, and were far too near to think of retreating. Death was in every face, and to it we went. By the time half our party were killed we began to be all alive. Fortunately the rebels had no guns except pistols, cutlasses, and pikes, and we had plenty of muskets and ammunition. We put them all to the sword, not a soul of them escaped, except some that were drowned in an adjoining bog. In fact, in a short time nothing was heard but silence. Their uniforms were all different, chiefly green. After the action was over, we went to rummage their camp. All we found was a few pikes without heads, a parcel of empty bottles filled with water, and a bundle of blank French commissions filled up with Irish names. Troops are now stationed round, which exactly squares with my ideas of security. Adieu! I have only time to add that I am yours in great haste, B. R.

P. S.—If you do not receive this, of course it must have miscarried; therefore I beg you to write and let me know.

RUBY MINES.—It is all very well to say that a mine is a lottery, but in this very fact lies the fascination that most people acknowledge, whether they invest or not. The element of the unknown in mining enterprises is not less attractive than that which is known. The history of mines offers instances of sudden and even unexpected productiveness such as surpass the visions of avarice. The rarity of such examples has done as little to abate the charm as the innumerable failures that have ruined thousands. Mines of precious stones are dazzling to contemplate, in fact or romance. They hardly need a prospectus to allure susceptible mankind. But better than all others is the mine that has a history of some sort, be it even as the annals of a Kôr, or as much a portion of the dead past as the bones of the Incas. The Ruby Mines of Burmah possess a very respectable past. They are of considerable, perhaps of vast, antiquity. They may have yielded fabulous wealth through centuries gone by, though nothing is known of their annual product in olden times. Those who might have supplied this useful information forgot to keep, or to preserve, any records at Mandalay. There may be shareholders of the new company who do not regret this negligence. It enhances the glorious uncertainty of the venture. If the past has been gorgeous, why should not the future—with its improved appliances and thrice-stimulated energy—altogether transcend the most glowing dreams of the youth of the Ruby Mines? Perhaps that pretty field of £80,000 worth of rubies, which Mr. Streeter reported as shipped from Rangoon in one year, may soon be computed to be a trivial tribute to courageous shareholders.—*The Saturday Review.*

CURIOSITIES OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.—The curiosities of the Postal Service are multiform. Extraordinary addresses, extraordinary misspelling of words, extraordinary articles sent by post, extraordinary complaints and requests, extraordinary coincidences and mistakes, are furnished in abundance in Mr. Hyde's book. Among queer addresses may be noted that of a letter to "Mr. Owl O'Neil," which was intended for Mr. Rowland Hill, and was eventually delivered to him. Another letter was addressed to "Mr. Bull, Cow Lane, Cow Cross, Smithfield, Cow Pox." Another was addressed to "Mr. Thomas Thomas, Thomas Thomas, Thomas Thomas,

slightly under 32° of frost, Fahrenheit. The aspects of all towns under a few feet of snow cannot vary much, and Bucharest in midwinter has the same general appearance as London or Paris. A characteristic thoroughfare is the Calea Victoria, with the Chaussée or public promenade at one end and the little river at the other. The snow is piled up as soon as possible off the pavements, and anywhere where it is out of the way, in the principal streets. If the visitor has never been in Russia, he will find plenty of interest in a stroll down the Calea. It is lined with handsome shops and public buildings, the former being stocked only a day behind the European capitals. Fresh herrings and soles from the Channel—which, after all, contains the only fish in the world worth eating—Ostend oysters and Scotch grouse are displayed side by side with huge turkey buzzards and deer from the neighboring forests. Here and there an advertisement appears in French, but almost all the notices and placards are in Roumanian, a language which gives a sort of impression that the printer originally intended to put something in French or Italian, but fell into confusion and interposed letters where they were not wanted, truncating others where they seem most necessary. Nine words out of ten have a familiar look to any European polyglot; yet a first attempt to decipher them ends in ignominious defeat.—*The Saturday Review.*

HERCULES MONŒCUS.

[The well-known peninsula promontory on the Riviera, which, with its adjacent dependency of Monte Carlo, constitutes the tiny Principality of Monaco, is said to derive its name from a temple of Hercules Monœcus, (the Solitary Dweller,) built many centuries before the Christian era by the early Greek colonists of the Ligurian coast.]

I.

God of the lonely House, whose temple hoar
Frowned o'er the waves from this sea-circled height,
How wise were they who, on this rock-bound shore,
Reared here their altar to Resistless Might;
For sure no God-like Presence saving thine
Had seemed meet Guardian for so stern a Shrine!

II.

Gone are the days when on the blue expanse,
Where sky meets sea in sweet confusion blent,
Th' adventurous Greek would stay his prow's advance,
To seek thy favor ere he westward went;
Grim Minister of Fate's behests wert thou,
Yet scarce so grim as those who reign here now.

III.

For where the Gods have been the Harpies crowd;
Rings on the altar from stretched hands the gold,
Peal through the Halls the strains of music loud,
While human victims perish as of old;
But foul the hands that give and that receive,
And Gain the only God they all believe.

IV.

Oh, that thy club and lion's skin again
Were seen descending from the mountain's side!
So should this idle throng, who play with pain,
Fly from the face of Labor defiled,
And the foul Hydra that usurps thy seat
Lie crushed once more 'neath thy victorious feet.
—*The National Magazine.*

THE KING'S REVEL.

'Sing us a song of dole and pity;
Tell us a tale akin to grief:
Long have we danced in the riotous city;
Now, tired of revel, we crave relief."

He sang in tender tone of Love and Death—
Love wild in grief, Love cold in Death's embrace.
Soft flew and sweet he sang, with bated breath,
And low the harp strings whisper'd through the place.

Loud and harsh broke the jeering laughter.
"Callest thou that a song of bale!
Thinkest to woe us to weeping after
The city's sport with an idle tale?"

Of Love and Life the poet obedient sang—
Or Love grown cold in living. High the strain,
Like wailing winds, throughout the palace rang;
The harp strings quiver'd with a cry of pain.

Harsher the mirth as he closed the ditty;
Scornful the eyes 'neath the ivy leaf.
"We call'd for a song of dole and pity;
We call'd for a tale akin to grief."

Then clear he sang of meadows sweet with flowers,
Where two young lovers Love's first promise spoke.
His voice rose like a bird's from April bowers;
The harp strings thrill'd with tender joy and hope.

Hushed was the air as in wine scents sleeping—
Wine that the mute lips could not quaff;
Never a sound of revel or weeping—
"Ho! Sir Jester, the King would laugh!"
—*Charles Washington Coleman, in Harper's Magazine.*

A TALE OF THE BULL RING.

I was early in my seat, for I like, above all things, to see the motly crowds of unburned Spaniards come trooping to their national game. I was not in the *sombra* or shady seats, for I prefer to take my place among the crowd, one of whom I almost am now, and, moreover, what right has a penniless young artist to spend a dollar on seeing a bull fight?

How noisy and hot and dusty they all looked as they trooped in and took their seats around me! I was surprised at the crowd; there was no great matador going to kill bulls to-day, yet all the cheaper seats were filling.

I asked my neighbor, a peasant in a flat black hat, breeches, and highly-decorated gaiters and a bright waistcoat, and wearing his coat slung from the shoulders:

"Señor," I said, "can you tell me why so many people are here to-day?"

He looked at me for a moment with an expression of surprise.

"You do not know?" he spoke with a strong Andalusian accent. "Sebastian will kill the bull."

"Sebastian?" I said. "Señor, do not think me ignorant, but I know no bull fighter of that name."

He laughed.

"He has never killed a bull before; to-day is his first. He comes from this part; that is why every one is here." Then he added: "I will tell you his story. Sebastian is only a muleteer, who once a week drives a caravan of mules from his mountain village to this town. Once a week he comes with his burden of fruit. But he is poor; the mules are not his; he only works for another." He paused for a moment and he added: "You are a stranger here?"

"Yes," I said. "I only arrived yesterday."

"Then you do not know Juanita—La Bella Juanita we call her?" He did not wait for me to answer his question, but continued: "Every one falls in love with Juanita, and Sebastian, like the rest, did too. He prayed and besought her to marry him, but she is proud, and would not look at the humble muleteer. But after a time his handsome face and oft-repeated tale impressed her; so she told him she would marry him if he would kill a bull in the ring at to-day's fair. But hush! here she is."

I turned in the direction in which he was pointing, and gazed with astonishment at one of the most lovely creatures it has ever been my lot to see. All eyes were fixed on her, yet she was as impassive as if she were alone and unnoticed. Her light golden hair—not uncommon among the Spaniards—was bound up high upon her head, and surmounted by a dark crimson rose, which held in its place her mantilla of black lace; her dress was open slightly at the neck, and showed a wonderfully chiseled throat; her arms, too, were bare from the elbow, and rivaled in exquisite whiteness and shape her neck; her dress was of black lace, while loosely thrown over one shoulder was an embroidered shawl. It surprised me that one of her station should be so well dressed, though it was not the dress that struck one so forcibly—it was those great gray eyes and dark lashes, the arched eyebrows, the aquiline nose, the perfect bow-shaped lips.

She took her seat among the common people around her, but in the better seats, were a lady and her two little girls, whom she was feeding on chocolates, and whose tiny hands were already to slap the victorious matador. Behind and around me were the jaunting dusty crowd, among whom passed and repassed the sellers of water with their shrill cry of "Agua, agua fresca," and the vendors of biscuits and nuts. Below is the arena with its burning yellow sand, a miniature desert; above—— Suddenly the band commenced to play; I turned and saw that the administrator's box was no longer empty. A small man in a black coat and silk hat had taken his seat, surrounded by half a dozen officers in full uniform, and a lady or two. One by one the spears of the picadors were handed to him, and he measured the points to see that none were beyond the prescribed length—sufficient to slightly wound and enrage the bull without endangering its life or injuring it seriously. Clear above the music of the band rang out the notes of a bugle. A great folding gate was thrown open and the procession entered—five matadors and four picadors, the latter mounted on their horses, which looked well weary of the life they were so soon to end.

Four of the matadors were professionals; the fifth—to whom was given the place of honor in the centre and slightly ahead—was Sebastian. All eyes were turned on him. Pale—paler, doubtless, from the scarlet and gold costume he was wearing—but dignified and graceful, he approached the administrator's box, before which he bowed, as did the others.

Two minutes later the picadors were placed and Sebastian walked to the side of the arena, for his was the last item in the performance—the killing of the bull. He came close to where I was sitting and bowed to Juanita. His face was deadly pale, but never in my life have I seen a more determined look to do—or die.

His aquiline nose, his almond eyes, with thin black lashes and brows, his fine upper lip and slightly heavy chin, formed as striking a face as one could see. He was very handsome—handsomer almost than Juanita herself, who acknowledged his bow with a scarcely perceptible sign of recognition over the top of her fan and a slight elevation of her eyebrows, as though there was nothing tragic in the scene, but was one of every-day occurrence.

A gate is opened in the arena. With a roar, and a shout from the people, the bull rushes from his darkened cell into the ring. He looks round him; for a moment he paws the ground, then, led on by the moving cloak of one of the matadors, he charges. A graceful bend of the body and a slight movement to one side, and the bull has passed his quarry, who stands untouched and smiling behind him; again he charges—three times in quick succession—but his horns touch nothing more solid than the crimson cloak, which waves above his head each time as he passes the matador. For a moment "toro" stands as if stupefied, then espies a larger and safer bait, and with a fearful rush lifts horse and picador into the air, hurling them to the ground ina heap. The matadors are quick, however, and while the picador is being helped to his feet and the attendants are unsaddling the horse, fast bleeding to death from a wound in its side, they call off the bull by waving their cloaks and keep his attention fixed on themselves. He is a good bull. The people are delighted. "Bravo, toro!" they cry. "Bravissimo!"

Another horse falls dead, the third is wounded and led out, the fourth killed; but the Spaniards are not satisfied in their love of blood.

"*Mas caballos! mas caballos!*" they cry—even the two little children with their mother cry "*Mas caballos!*" Another is led in and killed. Then the bugle sounds, and the second part of the performance commences.

Two of the matadors step to the side of the arena, leaving their cloaks, and taking in each hand a banderillo—a wooden stick about eighteen inches long, with a metal forked point, the whole covered with gay colored paper and ribbons. They step into the centre of the ring, and, poising themselves on tiptoe, holding the banderillos far above their heads at arm's length, face the bull. A moment the now furious beast pauses, then with a charge makes for one of his adversaries; for a second all is a cloud of dust, in which the advancing forms of bull and man are scarcely discernible; the next, the bull is bellowing round the ring with the points of the banderillos fast in his shoulders, and the banderillero is smiling and bowing unscathed. There is no need for fire banderillos on this bull. Four times does he receive the sharp forked points, and four times does he miss his man.

The bugle sounds.

Sebastian, who up till now has gazed in a careless way at the scene, steps forward, takes the sword and the flag, and with a gallant stride marches to the administrator's box, where he swears to kill the bull.

There is a deafening cheer as he throws his hat among the people, to be held till he returns victorious—or dead.

I turn instinctively toward Juanita; she was leaning back in her seat, slowly fanning herself, her half-closed eyes scarcely conveying even an expression of interest in the proceedings.

Sebastian faces the bull, the flag in his left hand, his eyes watching the beast's. His hand is as steady as a rock.

The bull charges; I drew a quick breath; Sebastian is all right; gracefully, with the ease of a practiced bull fighter, he escaped the horns, which merely touched the scarlet flag.

A cheer rings out from the crowd, bringing a flush to his cheek.

Again the bull charges, again and again; each time Sebastian is unscathed, but as yet he has had no chance of killing the bull. He is facing it now; slowly he raises the sword—the point never trembles. For one second all is dust, the next I saw his manly form laid out full length in the sand.

Accustomed as I am to bull fights, I shuddered.

"He is killed!" cry the people; "he is killed!" The bull never looks at him again, passing on to attack the cloak of one of the matadors. I gaze at Juanita once more. Her expression has not altered to the least degree; her fan merely vibrates a little quicker. I hated that woman.

Aabout from the people recalls my attention. Sebastian has risen, picked up the sword and flag, and is facing the bull once more. There was silence in the ring like death. Again the sword is raised, again all is dust, again a form lies prostrate in the sand—but this time it is the bull! Sebastian has killed it at one stroke, a feat seldom accomplished by even the masters of the art.

Never have I heard such a shout as rang through and through the building as Sebastian approached the gobernador and bowed. He is paler than ever, but a smile of victory lights up his lips. Then, sword in hand, he turned, approached and faced Juanita, his dark eyes gazing into her face. Her expression is the same as ever; as he bows to her, she never alters a feature. There is no smile of encouragement, scarcely a sign of recognition; she plucks a rose, however, from her breast and throws it to him.

He stoops and picks it up, and with his eyes fixed on hers, lifts it toward his lips—hesitates—throws it to the ground, and tramples it under foot.

A deafening cheer arises from the crowd—cheer upon cheer.

I look for Juanita. She has left the ring. Five minutes later, as Sebastian passed through the archway into the open air, still in his scarlet and gold, a dagger was buried deep in his breast.

I saw Juanita do it, and it was the only time I ever saw her smile.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

JERROLD'S JOKE.—The familiar inquiry, "Is it true that the first apple was eaten by the first pair?" is far-fetched; but one cannot deny the humor of it. Again, in the conundrum, "Why is blindman's buff like sympathy?"—"Because it is a fellow feeling for a fellow-creature," there is a direct application which is also unquestionably humorous. Then, as another example of a pun which is absurdly apparent, there was Douglas Jerrold's remark about a man to whom he had repeatedly written, in vain, for some money. "I have written him," said Jerrold to a mutual acquaintance, "but got nothing." "Strange," said the other, "for he is a man full of kindness." "Yes," rejoined Jerrold, "un-remitting kindness."—*All the Year Round.*

FLINT WEAPONS IN EGYPT.—Opposite

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BUDDHISM PAST AND PRESENT.

BUDDHISM IN ITS CONNECTION WITH BRAHMANISM AND HINDUISM, AND IN ITS CONTRAST WITH CHRISTIANITY. By Sir MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS, M.C.I.E. New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1889.

Any one who looks a little into the history of Christianity, or even studies his Gibbon, will perceive that the forms of that faith have been in a constant state of flux and change. A generalisation based on the nature of Christianity is, therefore, liable to error, or at the least to misconception, unless the period is designated to which reference is made. Thus, the Christianity of Christ and His immediate apostles is a very different thing from that which made its way through all sorts of tongues among many differing peoples. The Christianity of mediæval times is one thing; that after the Reformation is another.

If Christianity shows these variations during the ages, it may be imagined what the case must be with regard to Buddhism, a faith which has a career 500 years longer than Christianity; that sprang into existence in an atmosphere of thought extremely propitious to novelties and more tolerant of what we call heresy than Western minds can conceive; that for many ages had no persecution to bind its followers together. In Upper India, while there were synods held and, after a while, books written to fix the faith somewhat, the requirements that established Buddhism in monk or layman were so few, practical, and simple that there was little room for heresy. In Lower India and Ceylon there were important changes, and when the faith spread to Burmah, Siam, Cashmir, Thibet, China, and Japan, it took up into itself all kinds of local superstitions.

But did this cause anger, polemical attacks, and war? Not at all. India showed the way by demonstrating that Buddhism could not only keep much of its forerunner, Brahmanism, in its elastic fabric, but assimilate in after centuries the grossest superstitions known to the world. Eventually Buddhism was cast out of India—perhaps, Sir Monier Monier-Williams suggests, because it was so tolerant of gross superstitions that the latter overwhelmed it—and now it is known in a number and variety of forms which are not a little bewildering. With the past variations of Buddhism in India proper, and the special forms it assumes now in other parts of Asia, the choice of differing sorts of Buddhism is very great. This makes the greater part of those books on Buddhism which strive to set before Western readers the double side almost worthless if the reader imagines that having read them he understands Buddhism. They touch only a part of a sect in Buddhism, and usually misrepresent that.

Sir Monier Monier-Williams is not so unkind as to say this, but the reader of these lectures may draw the inference. The volume is based on the Duff Lectures delivered by him in Edinburgh last year, but he has extended his schedules and practically made a book for reading and reference, forgetting, however, an important adjunct to such a work, the index. Those who are under obligations to him for his Sanskrit grammar and dictionary, for his editions of "Sakuntala" and "Vikramorvasi," will know how much weight to give to an opinion expressed by such an authority among Sanskrit scholars, and will follow him with confidence when he defines the relations that Buddhism held to Brahmanism, to Jainism, and to less-known sects. They will be interested in his view of the way in which the foulest usages managed to spring up under the cloak of a faith, one of whose cardinal points was personal purity. On Indian and Asian grounds they will be delighted to agree with him. But will they be so ready when it comes to the contrasts which he draws between Buddhism and Christianity?

Some undoubtedly have strong leanings toward the parallel between these two great religions and regard both from the historical standpoint as curious instances of similar developments under different skies, among populations widely different. But those who do not at all agree that such points of similarity between Buddhism and Christianity as undoubtedly exist are anything more than superficial may have some objections to make. To them Sir Monier may appear to have weakened the force of his lectures as science by the introduction of a running commentary to show the contrasts between the two faiths. The contrasts exist, but was it wise to incumber the lectures with them? Would they not be fuller, more forcible, more in place in some other treatise? Sir Monier is unfortunate in his tone, which sounds very often controversial, as if he had been irritated by the writings of Indian thinkers, as well as European, which aim at proving so great an identity between the two faiths that room is made for the argument that the elder, Buddhism, was the original of which Christianity was merely a Jewish copy.

Holding fast to a reservation, namely, that this distinguished scholar would have made his book stronger if he had steered aside from the defense of Christianity, the volume is to be highly commended. Out of the mass of false and competent which makes the life of Gautama Buddha pronounced Gotamah Bood-dha, the latter like "Goodheart") the lecturer picks the occurrences and speeches that seem to belong to the age in which he lived—for Sir Monier is not of those who think him an unhistorical, legendary figure. He follows him about during his preaching tours, describes his death and the proceedings of his disciples thereafter. He is the first to give in one volume a connected view of the course of Buddhism in the past 2,000 years, for which his knowledge of Pali, the language the Buddha must have spoken, especially fits him. But what has prepared Sir Monier better than anything else for this work are his studies of the religious beliefs which existed in India before the Buddha and remained after Buddhism was expelled. These studies resulted in the appearance of "Brahmanism and Hinduism," of which a third edition has been published by Murray. He is thus able to show the continuity of the Buddhistic with the older religions of India.

The present volume has some illustrations, though they are strangely few when one considers the wealth of objects connected with Buddhistic sects that are in the public, not to speak of the private, collections of England. Apparently the brass image of Gautama Buddha, seated in meditation while the serpent protects his head from the burning rays of the sun, the bell and "thunderbolt" or guard against lightning brought from Thibet, the hand prayer-wheel, amulet and sacred drum are in the author's collection, though one piece in the South Kensington is figured, and several sculptures found by Gen. Sir A. Cunningham are given. Still, the figures supplied are so few compared with those which are available that such limitation is a surprise in these days of cheap reproductions in print.

There is little but praise to award to the way in which Sir Monier attacks his subject and gives his well-defined views. Those who are interested in Buddhism can hardly afford not to read his new work, for it gives an overshadow of the Buddhistic past and present, and, allowance being made for religious partisanship, gives it very fairly. He adds a postscript to the preface on the populations which adhere to Buddhism, to the effect that *so far from* one-third of the human race being Buddhists, one-fifteenth is the correct proportion. Christianity with 430,000,000 to 450,000,000 is now the leading faith, Confucianism coming next, followed by Brahmanism and Hinduism, which are considered by Sir Monier practically the same. "Probably Buddhism has a right to the fourth place in the scale of numerical comparison. At any rate, the number of Buddhists can scarcely be calculated at less than 100,000,000." Next he would place Islam, which he considers a distorted copy of Judaism. "The Emperor of India has a well known, rules over more Mohammedans than any other potentate in the world. Probably the Mussulman [illegible] Christian, but he is a pessimist with regard to the natives of India, their character, intellect, and future. He has traveled in India a good deal and this is his opinion:

"To classify the masses under any one definite denomination, either as pantheists or polytheists, or monotheists or as simple idol worshippers or fetish worshippers, would be misleading.

"Their faculties are so enfeebled by the debilitating effect of early marriages and so enslaved by the drudgery of daily toil and the dire necessity of keeping body and soul together that they can hardly be said to be capable of holding any definite theological creed at all.

"It would be nearer the truth to say that the religion of an ordinary Hindu consists in observing caste customs, local usages, and family observances, in holding what may be called the folk-legends of his neighborhood, in propitiating evil spirits, and in worshipping the image and superscription of the Empress of India impressed on the current coin of the country.

"What he really troubles himself about is the necessity for securing the present favor of inhabitants of the unseen world, supposed to occupy the atmosphere everywhere around him—of the good and evil demons and spirits of the soil—generally represented by rude and grotesque images and artfully identified by village priests and Brahmins with alleged forms of Vishnu or Siva."

So far as we can see the idea of Sir Monier is that Christianity is now the greatest religion in the world, is an aggressive, proselytising religion, and is destined to convert China and India. In that way we must explain his allusion to the mighty forces that are to sweep Buddhism from the earth.

SKETCHES BY BRANDER MATTHEWS.

PEN AND INK PAPERS ON SUBJECTS OF MORE OR LESS IMPORTANCE. By BRANDER MATTHEWS. New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co.

Mr. Brander Matthews, discussing the merits of an author, describes him as "writing always out of the fullness of knowledge," and that there was "nowhere anything amateurish" about him, and also that he had "a perfect certainty of touch." As to "fullness of knowledge," Mr. Brander Matthews can take that to himself, for whether it be a jack pot or a triolet, our author's acquaintance with his subjects is thorough. He has been at his desk too long to be amateurish, and not alone has Mr. Matthews niceness of touch, but exactly that of the literary artist. What is essentially pleasing about him is that he eschews the curdling method. The later English maker of slight essays will always inject into his subject, no matter how milky it is, a certain quantity of rennet, and cheesiness is the result. Now, Mr. Matthews does not skim, and to continue this dairy simile, he gives us cream and golden butter, without reek of garlic, but with the flavor of the flowers.

The subjects that Mr. Matthews has selected are various and all of them gracefully treated. The fact is we do not know of any one, save Mr. Andrew Lang, who can flutter as neatly around a topic and peck at it as sharply (when he wants to) as the author of "Pen and Ink." We have got into a way of beating tin pans and so glorifying resonance that a volume of this kind has a peculiar quiet pleasantness.

"The Philosophy of the Short Story" gives an analysis of this much-discussed literary subject. "A short story deals with a single character, a single event, a single emotion, or a series of emotions called forth by a single situation." There may have been a novel without love in it, but it was a monstrosity; but you may float a short story without love. What is essential is to be concise; and if to "compression, originality, and ingenuity" the writer of the short story can "add a touch of fantasy," well, there you are. It is all easy enough in the conception, but very difficult in the execution. We think Mr. Brander Matthews hits it off exactly when he writes of the differences between the sketch and the short story. The first may be still life, but in the latter something must "happen." English short stories having distinguished merit are exceedingly rare. They "are wanting in the individuality and that completeness of the genuine short story." For the major part, as Mr. Brander Matthews expresses it, they are "merely amplified anecdotes." "Stories from *Blackwood*" once delighted a former generation. To-day they are without distinguishing character. The English hobgoblin short story has its merit, only it becomes tiresome from over-use. There is, however, one short story writer in England, who conceals under an initial "X" his identity. Giving due merit to our own American writers, who far surpass their English confrères in the short story, what "X" writes is simply marvelous in its way. There is this, however, which is rather inexplicable, that while the short story in our magazines is an important factor, dissociated from it the short story attracts but limited attention. Publishers are chary of taking short stories, which singly have excited public notice, and making a book of them. As single twigs they have made readers tingle; as a fascine they are inert. We deprecate the English three-volume novel, which has, as Mr. Brander Matthews says, "killed the short story," but we are inclined to go further than he does, and declare that the three-volume romance, as cast in England, is destroying fiction. It is something with which paper makers, typesetters and bookbinders, and publishers have more to say than authors. A perfect book contains just so many words, and a syllable more spoils it. Nine times out of ten, within, of course, reasonable limits, a romance is better for condensation, and worse for amplification. The English Procrustean method is to stretch the body of fiction until its true legs are so attenuated as to be like pipe stems. Then, to clothe them and give them form, pounds of paper are stuffed into the breeches.

"The Antiquity of Jokes" tells us that there is nothing new under the sun. "It has been well said that Irish bulls were calves in Greece," or that Paddy from Cork gets off to-day the precise funny things of the Bœotian peasant, who was some hundreds of years before Christ. Sophie Arnaud might have been inclined to the making of jokes, and the Ninon is reputed to have made some few; but "woman has only a slight ear sense of humor, whence comes much marital unhappiness" as George Eliot tells us, "a difference of tastes in jests is a great strain of the affections."

For literary merit "Two Latter-Day Lyrists" is distinguishable. The difficult task is taken of drawing parallels between Praed of the past and Locker and Austin Dobson of to-day. We think, too, that our latter-day men have a higher appreciation of womankind. We are to-day as sharp, but we do not in our magnificence look down on woman as did Prior and Praed. Of Locker and Dobson there is a little snap of the whip about the first which, as far as sound goes, Dobson never allows. Women never have liked those verses of Mr. Locker where Mrs. Fry and Nell Gwynne are thrown together as "two philanthropic sirens" and the summing up that neither was

"—so good,
Nor quite so bad as many may have striven."

Undoubtedly Mr. Dobson is the more perfect modulator of the two, selecting pleasing subjects. We doubt if there be anything more musical or fresher in modern verse than "A Song of the Four Seasons." It sounds as sweetly as would one of Alfred de Musset's rondos, spoken by Delaunay's lips:

"Sing flutes of harvest,
Where men rejoice;
Sing rounds of reapers,
And my love's voice."

For a contrast let us give Praed's apparently easy lines, that are as bitter as wormwood and stinging like nettles. He is writing of the new year:

"Will it come with a rose or a briar?
Will it come with a blessing or curse?
Will the bonnets be lower or higher?
Will its morals be better or worse?"

"On the French spoken," what a good thing that is that Col. Higginson said to the literary tyro, "Avoid French as some of the fashionable novelists avoid English." Why on earth should "Mme. Tompkins" hitch on her sign "Modes" or "Mlle. Simkins," "Robes"? That is a capital story of an Anglo-Saxon who goes into a [illegible]

[illegible] from the West, as far as Paris is concerned, does declare that he has "dropped" very sharp particulars from his mind to "paladin is vile on rouge."

Poor Procter! He did write fairly well about poker, though there never was an Englishman who, short of a quarter of a century's existence in the United States, could fully appreciate that purely American game. What presumption it was on the part of Dr. Polo to want us to accept as something or other "five cards of one color but not of one suit"! Has any one on this side of the water suggested a change in the British Constitution, we should like to know? "It cannot be said too often or too emphatically that the game of poker is not like the pursuit of folk lore, in which every variant is valuable and suggestive." We do not like to think, from this expression of Mr. Brander Matthews, that his friend Mr. Lang has been intimating the possible derivation of a bobtail flush from a sun myth.

Mr. Bunner's epistle at the conclusion is in a happy vein. We select six lines, which are capital:

"But most I joy, in these machine-made days,
To see thee constant in a craftsman's ways;
That the plain tool that knew thy prentice hand
Gathers no rust upon thy writing stand;
That no invention serves the labor due
To any task that's worth the going through."

THE SONS OF MOLOCH.

THE STORY OF PHŒNICIA. By GEORGE RAWLINSON, M. A., Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford, &c. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889.

The history of Phœnicia is known to us from various statements of Herodotus and other Greek writers, from the Jewish Old Testament, and from Latin accounts of its great colony Carthage. Unfortunately we have no records made by the Phœnicians themselves which are at all full, and such as exist are by no means trustworthy. The Greek writers are not very explicit; Lucian, who gives vivid accounts of ceremonies in Syro-Phœnician temples, is, on the one hand, too late a writer to describe the cult of the Phœnician deities in its earlier, simpler state, and on the other labors under the necessity of being clever and rhetorical rather than exact. He was a cynical observer of the follies of his fellow-men whether Greeks, Syrians, or Phœnicians, if we can still call the coast dwellers of Phœnicia in his day by that name, but he made no deep study of the past, and seems to have neglected the precaution of Herodotus to interrogate priests as to the original meaning and origin of their ceremonies.

Canon Rawlinson is debarred from using much Carthaginian material to throw light on the mother race, because the "Story of Carthage" has already been added to the series by Prof. Alfred J. Church. He is also debarred from going very profoundly into the origins of Phœnician ideas, owing to the limits of a volume not intended for scholars but the general public. The same reason operates to prevent anything like a thorough statement of the hideous side of Phœnician religious thought, which is so horrible that the less said about it the better for the comfort of the reader, or the ethical side of Phœnician life, which is so gross as to appall one. He prefers to quote Dr. Döllinger on these matters, who in "Heidenthum und Judenthum" has handled the offensive subjects with great tact. If the reader wants to know what the priests called Galli were he will have to study his Herodotus and Lucian for all the fearful particulars.

He is not entirely a compliment, though Prof. Rawlinson appears to think it one, when he likens the modern English to the Phœnicians; but this must be understood only on the practical side, as pioneers, engineers, metallurgists, inventors, colonizers, and bold seamen. Nor will the Jews relish the idea that the men of Tyre and Sidon were almost the same people as the Israelites, having nearly the same language, who imposed at least once the worst form of religion upon the chosen people of God. The record of the Phœnicians contains almost nothing literary, and, though Canon Rawlinson, following some great authorities, speaks much of their ability as artisans, the testimony of excavations made of late years on sites occupied by them or their colonies in Egypt, Sardinia, and Spain is rather to the effect that they were imitators of the work of other nations, particularly of the Egyptians, whom they exploited without shame or remorse. The very sarcophagus or tomb of Eshmunazar figured as frontispiece, covered as it is with lines of Phœnician text, was brought from Egypt to form the covering for that monarch's mummy case. Neither do their coins nor medals nor tombs give one an idea of an artistic people. All that we can gather of the Phœnicians is that they amassed enormous wealth, with which they led astray their poor cousins of the hill country, the Israelites, until they ruined them by enervation—a phenomenon represented by the introduction of the profligate and inhuman worship of Astarte and Baal in place of the stern but high monotheism of the Mosaic dispensation.

The best things the Phœnicians did in the arts were to produce the dye for which they were ever famous and to engrave gems. In the latter Prof. Rawlinson thinks them superior to the Babylonians and Egyptians, from whom they learned the art. That they far surpassed the Jews at one time as artisans is certain from the Old Testament, wherein the stories of the cedars for David and Solomon's palace, assigned to the Phœnicians. "The race was found to excel," writes Prof. Rawlinson, "not in the field of speculation, or of thought, or of literary composition, or even of artistic perfection, but in the sphere of action and of practical ingenuity. As shipbuilders, as navigators, as merchants, as miners, as metallurgists, as dyers, as engravers of hard stones, as engineers, they surpassed all who preceded them and were scarcely surpassed in later times by many. They were the great pioneers of civilization, and by their boldness, their intrepidity, and their manual dexterity, prepared the way for the triumphs of later but more advanced nations. * * * Active, energetic, persevering, ingenious, inventive, dexterous, not much troubled with scruples, they had all the qualities which insure a nation, in the long run, commercial prosperity, and the wealth that flows from it, while, by their natural vigor and adventurousness, their rough lives and hardy habits, they were well qualified to resist for long ages the corrupting influence of that luxury which is almost sure to follow upon the accumulation of riches."

SCIENTIFIC RELIGION.

ON TRUTH, A SYSTEMATIC INQUIRY. By ST. GEORGE MIVART, Ph. D., F. R. S. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1889.

The author of this somewhat formidable-looking treatise of 580 pages made his mark when he opposed the arguments of the late Charles Darwin, not in their entirety, nor as an opponent of evolution, but in certain details which might be used as the basis for important differences from the results otherwise drawn from Darwin's presentment of the question. On one important point, at least, he was joined by Alfred Russell Wallace, the discoverer of one of the main arguments for evolution at the same period with Darwin. He has contributed much to scientific journals, written several excellent books, among which his exhaustive treatise on the Cat and the cat-like beasts is notable, and retained the reputation of being a good son of the Church of Rome. He is in any case an interesting personality. From whom we may expect that a dry subject will receive as much juiciness as it will bear.

"What is terruth?" asks Mr. Chadband. With all respect to Dr. Mivart, the answer made by Mr. Chadband is mainly that which he arrives at in the end. "Terruth is terruth." He does a great deal of defining, displays great keenness and no little profundity; he repeats many a truism, but he cannot be said to have added anything material to the solution of the problem how to guard against error when aiming after truth. He does not tax the author of this most clever romance with believing in the actuality of the subjects which form the foundation of this story. We may, however, remark that in regard to the most learned of men who are realists of the most uncompromising kind there "very often exists in their brains one dark closet which no amount of light will illumine." "The Peckster Professorship" should claim readers, but the chances are that the appreciation of the book will be among a restricted circle.

NEW BOOKS.

—*The Queen's Token. By Mrs. Cashel Hoey. Chicago and New-York: Rand, McNally & Co.* 1889.—A romantic tale of treasure buried among the ruins of a Dominican abbey in Ireland will always get the benefit of the picturesque scenery in which it is laid and the ever-present popular demand for the sensational. In troubled times the treasures brought to Kilferran Abbey by a French Brother have to be concealed, and they are hidden by Brother Cyprian. How they are retrieved in modern times may be inferred. The plot revolves round a gem called "The Queen's Token," and the treasure itself is detected by the quick wit of Blanche Tredethlyn, the Irish property owner with a Welsh name, who hits on the right direction when the gentlemen who are hunting for the cache are at fault. "You are right—there is no doubt you are right. You have solved the enigma, Miss Tredethlyn. Counting four columns from the right wing of the lion—these can only be the pillars still standing—we are actually treading on the spot." For reasons of her own, which we will not explain to the injury of the plot, the heroine "smiled a strangely absent smile."

—*Sartor Resartus. The Life and Opinions of Herr Teufelsdröckh. In Three Books. By Thomas Carlyle. New-York: Scribner & Welford.* 1889.—This makes an agreeable form in which to possess one of the earliest and most characteristic of Carlyle's works. The Ideal Series has deserved the popularity it has obtained. Well printed

[illegible] the followers of each separate antecedent solution that Professor permits us to choose in the investigation of the several orders of truths with which each separate science deals."

After investigating fundamental facts and principles on the scheme thus laid out, Dr. Mivart treats of idealism. Then he considers man or the microcosm, and the world or the macrocosm; finally in Section V. he comes to science, which he considers under the captions "Nature," "First Causes," and "Evolution." In the section on the First Cause Dr. Mivart holds that an omnipresent Divine Energy at the commencement of time created and impelled along its course a "vast whole" in order to fulfill ends which are partly visible to us, but probably also other ends which we have no power to conceive of. He holds that the various orders of material existences "constitute a hierarchy of ministration leading up to man." He wishes also to show that "goodness necessarily demands not only recognition, but the reward of happiness, and that the greatest happiness of the best of mankind can be nothing else than the most complete knowledge of and union with God."

"This world, then, points to something beyond itself, not only unimaginable, but inconceivable, one to which its being is subservient. May we not, then, deem it probable that the whole universe, like our earth, constitutes a series of ministrations, only on an infinitely greater scale, and that the soul of man is but one of a vast series of orders of created spirits of which our senses can take no cognizance, but the existence of which our active intellect may divine? So, also, as this world of ours is but an arena for the perfecting of an order of being infinitely more glorious, because spiritual, than anything the realms of irrational nature offer to our senses, may we not anticipate that the whole universe exists for a purpose and end beyond itself, in the fulfillment of which will be its perfection and its glory!"

The reconcilement of evolution and religion has been undertaken by many besides Dr. Mivart, but few have written with such fullness and gone into the question to a like depth. The book will not convince philosophers of the opposite camp at all; but it will be seized upon eagerly by the clergy of all denominations and by laymen who feel as if the assumptions of Darwin left them in the cold. As to Dr. Mivart's ability and profound belief in the excellence of his position, there can of course be no question.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL NOVEL.

THE PECKSTER PROFESSORSHIP. An Episode in the History of Psychical Research. By J. P. QUINCY. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

Paradoxical as it may seem, a romance having for subject the unknown is more acceptable to the general reader when there is no acquaintance at all shown by the writer with the subject he treats than when there is absolute erudition on his part. To understand Mr. Quincy's novel a certain familiarity with Wallace, Crooks, and Charcot becomes a necessity. An ordinary novel reader who comes across a character like the fascinating Mrs. Clara Sanford, "whose dress is decked with a multitudinous flutter of bows as of a party of widower butterflies, whose delicate half-mourning showed that they were not inconsolable," would deem Mr. Quincy capable of inventing a name for a novel *nuance* of silk, and that the writer had a taste fastidious enough to make him a second Worth, but here a great mistake would be made, both as to Mr. Quincy and Mrs. Sanford. When Prof. Hargrave has made love to Clara Sanford he plunges at once into a discussion with her on the Spencerean philosophy. Love and the hypothetical functions of the *Anabas scandens* are spoken of in the same breath. The analysis of a romance of this character is difficult, though there can be no doubts as to the distinguishing merits of it. Mr. Quincy writes well of such higher social conditions which education and wealth permit, as exemplified by Mrs. Sanford, who is as well dressed as she is intelligent. She is capable of discussing with her second husband, who is Prof. Hargrave, the most complex of subjects.

Essentially clever are the great neurologist, Dr. Bense, and Mr. Greyson, the clergyman of St. Philemon. Prof. Hargrave is rather inclined to believe "that mind does exist with which no physical body is connected." To find out whether this be true or not he devotes his life. He has as the great Professor, the intimate of Huxley and Tyndall, already established his fame. Shall he lose the consideration of all his fellows because he dares to dabble with things other men are afraid to touch? He has some idea that when a man dies he is so much the lighter by the loss of something which leaves him. If that be the case, then that something can be measured on a steelyard. When the rich Ephraim Peckster it is believed is about passing away he establishes himself by the dying man's bedside and has his apparatus all ready. But Ephraim Peckster balks the Professor, for he does not die. The Faculty, however, hear of these strange goings on and his Professorship is taken away from him. As Mrs. Hargrave is wealthy that deprivation is of no consequence to her husband, for she goes to the Brazils with him, as he has a theory that in South America the *nidus* of the scientists of the future is to be born, which is a forecast at least flattering to the present Emperor. The Seybert Commission has an occasional stone thrown at it, because the men composing it, it is to be supposed, were not in sympathy with Spiritualism. Dr. Bense himself witnesses some strange things, and has to acknowledge "that he has caught a glimpse of an unknown sea, the existence of which he had stoutly denied, insisting that it was a mere mirage of hysteria and epilepsy." A vulgar planchette does a great deal of work

THE WELSH IN AMERICA

GOOD CITIZENS WHO DO NOT SEEK NOTORIETY.

THEIR HELP IN ESTABLISHING THE REPUBLIC—THEIR CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, FESTIVALS, AND NEWSPAPERS.

Of the three Celtic races which have contributed so largely to the development and prosperity of this country the Irish are born politicians and legislators and have ever taken active and practical interest in State affairs; the Scotch, ignoring politics, with their shrewd and thrifty sense of trade, have shared to a wonderful degree in the extension of our commerce, while the Welsh, modest, unassuming, with no desire to shine or to challenge the pretensions of their brethren, with quiet industry and unaffected dignity, have worked and labored in various fields, winning for themselves neither fame nor fortune, but a place safe and secure in the respect and confidence of their fellow-men.

In the pursuits of each are reflected the tendencies of national thought and character, but they do not reveal the higher sentiments that possess them. If the Welsh are the least prominent the Scotch are not more deeply concerned than they are for the welfare of the whole people, nor are the Irish more patriotic than either. It has always been the fate or fortune of the Welsh to go through the world unexplored, almost unknown, and certainly unappreciated. They have toiled and others have reaped the benefits and secured the credit of their labors. They are not a jealous or revengeful people, nor do they ever seek to wrest from the usurpers' brows the wreaths themselves have won, but have toiled anew, caring more for the doing than for the more honor of doing, content in the knowledge that their work was of substantial value to the world. For this reason much of their early usefulness has been lost sight of altogether or ignorantly slighted, but when the history of pioneering shall be compiled it will be discovered that to the remotest ages the Welsh Anglo-Saxon race have ever been in the van of human endeavor and progress.

The actual antiquity of the three Celtic races has never been satisfactorily demonstrated. Following them back through the early centuries of the world's history we finally lose all trace of the Irish and Welsh in the East. Here the science of philology comes to our aid and enables us to continue the search on a faint trail of sound until it is learned beyond dispute that they are as remote in their origin at least as the Hindus, but beyond this we cannot go.

When the Saxon race began to move westward the Celts were among the first to emigrate. They passed through Europe, leading the way for others to follow, and enduring every species of hardship and privation. In ancient Gaul they settled for a time and tended their flocks as peaceful shepherds, but these did not long remain undisturbed in such channels by these societies, when compared with similar organizations of other races in the city, appear very small indeed. Last year the total sum expended by the St. David's Society for charities was only $353 50, which was ample to meet all the demands upon it.

The national festivals of the Welsh are not many. Their great annual feast day is the 1st of March, which is set apart for the special honor of their patron saint. St. David stands to them in much the same relation as St. Patrick to the Irish people, and they make merry in his memory. The Welsh societies throughout the country hold then their annual dinners, and the day is otherwise universally and appropriately observed.

In the Pennsylvania districts, where the Welsh are more densely settled than in New-York, they hold each year their great bardic festival, the Eisteddfod, when contests are indulged in and prizes are awarded for literary and musical ability. These festivals, which last all day, are influential in developing the literary talents of the people, as they are open to all, and rewards are distributed impartially and with strict regard for merit. On these occasions the most notable literary men and women in the country appear in person or send contributions, and competitors are encouraged to try with them their skill. In this way a healthful spirit of competition is inspired and nourished in young and old.

It was not until 1875 that any attempt was made to establish the Eisteddfod in New-York. On Christmas Day of that year the first was held in the Welsh Presbyterian Church, on Thirteenth-street, M. V. Powell and G. W. Griffiths were the most active in the work of getting it up and interesting others in the project, and it proved so great a success that others were held at the same place in 1876, 1877, 1879. They were small affairs for the kind, being rather in the nature of experiments, but in 1880 it was decided to venture on a larger scale. Association Hall was engaged, and the entertainment had such good results that the next was held the following year in Chickering Hall, when the chief choral prize was $300. The following Christmas the Eisteddfod was held at the same place, and on the occasion the chief choral prize was $400. The next Eisteddfod was held two years later, on Washington's Birthday, 1884, and the next on the same anniversary, 1886, at the same place. The last was held Feb. 22, 1888, in Association Hall, and was under the management of Mr. Henry Blackwell, as was also the previous one. None has been held this year, but it will probably be revived in 1890, though this yet remains to be decided.

The native Welsh language and literature have not been altogether neglected in their new home, but with scanty success. Though New-York has no paper or periodical devoted to the interests of the race, there are several scattered through the States. There are nodally journals, and only three weeklies. These are the *Columbia*, published in English at Emporia, Kan; *Y Drych*, (the Mirrer,) at Utica, and *Y Wawr*, (the Press,) at Pittsburg. Besides these are four monthlies, all published in this State. The *Cenhadwr*, (the Missionary,) are issued at Remsen; *Y Cyfaill*, (the Friend,) and *Y Wawr*, (the Dawn,) at Utica. Each is devoted to denominational interests and all have a large circulation.

The Welsh are not lacking either in literary or musical talent. J. H. Humphreys, the editor of *Y Drych*, is their leading poet in this country, though his verse circulates only in the columns of his paper. William Courtney, the musician, is a native of South Wales, and there is working in the coal mines at Scranton a man whose melodies are known and sung in every Welsh household in the land. This is William Gwent, who finds inspiration in the bowels of the earth. Though possessing but little education, he has the divine gift of music, natural and pure, and it quickens from these the freedom and grace of the old Welsh bards. Nor in the fine arts are they unrepresented, for they have David Richards, the sculptor, whose work is world known.

Until recently no attempt had ever been made to compile a Welsh bibliography, rich though the material would prove to be, when a man stepped forward a gentleman who intends to supply this deficiency. During the past 10 years Mr. Henry Blackwell of Woodside, Long Island, has labored at the task of collecting information on the subject, and though his work is not yet complete, it promises to be when finished a monument to Cambrian literature.

Another much-needed work has been a dictionary of the Welsh language, but this promises also soon to be supplied by a clergyman. The Rev. D. Silvan Evans, Rector of Llanwrin, Machynlleth, North Wales, after 40 years of study and philological research, has within the past 20 months issued the first two parts of a national lexicon. A glance at these gives faint impression of the magnitude of the whole work. The letters A and B each require 120 pages. It is the compiler's intention to make it as complete as the German dictionary of Grimm and the French of Littell.

No Geoid Brown, however, has yet appeared to the Welsh people to fix for them a standard of grammatical construction, and the consequence is that though there exist many scholarly works upon the subject no two authorities agree.

Of those who, by their services to the American Union, have won the lasting gratitude of the nation, the Welsh race has always been well represented. Thomas Jefferson was of Welsh origin, Francis Lewis and Richard Floyd, signers of the Declaration of Independence, were natives of Wales, and the Welsh aided nobly in fighting against England in the Revolution. Gen. Thomas, the Rock of Chickamauga, was of Welsh descent.

Prominent among living Welshmen in this city is ex-Judge Noah Davis, who has just been honored with the Presidency of the St. David's Society. Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan is the pastor of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, who cherishes the hope of soon preaching in an Episcopal church of St. David, where the society will be comfortably housed and its spiritual wants supplied. He is a native of Brecon, South Wales, and ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James is a Welshman by descent.

To appreciate the importance of the race, as a whole, in American industries it is only necessary to remember that they control the mining of iron, and coal in the United States, and all the managers of the iron works of Pennsylvania and Alabama are Welshmen.

Every race has its peculiarities of character, and the Welsh have theirs. They are hot-tempered and easily provoked, and they dislike very much to be interfered with. They are patient enough under ordinary conditions, but they rebel against coercion, of whatever kind. They are peculiarly a working people, and though the population of Wales is only a little more than 1,250,000, they supply England's 38,000,000 with more than one-third of the coal they use. For this inestimable benefit they receive no return but taxation. The public education that in England affords her own sons is denied to theirs, and they are forced to acquire learning as best they can, and it is an eloquent commentary on their intelligence that in spite of such discouragements the Welsh have conquered every difficulty and are competent to lead the world in science, art, and literature.

SUNDRY AND DIVERS TWINS

TEN MINUTES WITH THE OLD COMMODORE.

REMINISCENCES ON THE DANGERS OF PERSONAL LIKENESS, WITH SOME REFERENCES TO OLD APPLEJACK.

"Goodness, gracious me!" exclaimed the young reporter as he extended his hand to the old Commodore yesterday afternoon on Broadway. "Well, now," he continued, as he looked into the eyes of the old mariner, "I shouldn't wonder if he took me for a Bunko Steerer."

"What's the matter with you, boy?" the old tar inquired, his curiosity sharpened by the lad's look of astonishment. "Haven't you got over your Christmas and your New Year's yet?"

"Well, well, I'm glad that it's you for sure," said the youth. "Why, Commodore, my dear old friend, I was just hurrying down the street when pop around the corner comes a man with a flowing gray beard and your general sea-faring appearance, and as I hadn't seen you for weeks I just stepped up behind him and covered his eyes with my hands and put the old schoolyard conundrum to him, 'Guess who it is?' I admit that I was overfamiliar, but I got just punishment for my temerity. When the man said 'Crowley' I was almost sure it was you, for you are so full of your jokes, but when he lost his temper and threatened to assault me, then I knew it was a stranger, and I felt mean enough. I apologized, but he was loth to believe me when I told him that I thought it was you. He said that he didn't believe it, for he was a friend of yours and you would not accept such an indignity from the President of the United States."

"See, Sir," said the Commodore, "you not only lowered yourself, but you put me in a false position. You don't know but that was Gov. Hill, John L. Sullivan, the Rev. Dr. Hall, or—"

"But hair was a factor in the affair," interposed the young reporter. "Those distinguished men don't wear beards such as yours."

"Well, boy," continued the sailor man, "that lets you out of a bad scrape. The whiskers saved you. But I've known people to make similar mistakes when the beard didn't help to deceive. A good many years ago—"

"Don't tell me that you ever made a mistake when she found a woman under her bed. One day I called for applejack, which in appearance is so near water as Old Tom gin. The barkeeper, as is customary, placed a glass of the same size and in one he mixed the beverage, then filled with Croton, alongside of it, and in a moment later quietly changed their relative positions. I wasn't feeling very well that day, and so had taken a bit of the same just before calling for the last, which left the taste on my palate. I took my glass in hand, and, after making a few appropriate remarks on the state of the country and of the weather, I swallowed the water, smacked my lips, and gave the usual slight cough indicative of satisfaction and safe lodgment. The laugh that followed told the story of the deception, and twenty feet my last day that I've been cheated out of a drink."

The old gentleman said this with apparent bitterness of feeling, and the young reporter seemed to be in full sympathy with him. How to make amends now concerned the mind of the youthful journalist, and finally a suggestion evolved.

"If I should cause a glass of real, old, mellow, full-flavored applejack to be placed before you and a glass of *aqua pura* to be set alongside of it, do you fancy that your eyesight would permit you to be again deceived?" And the young fellow laid his head far apart and put his hands upon his hips and looked at the ancient inhabitant with a suggestive smile.

The old-timer, who had had his small bottle at Cato's on the road, Corporal Thompson's on the site of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and in Riley's Museum third in the days when the three big sycamores were growing in front of old Jacob Duryee's office, heaved a deep sigh and crooked his arm for the lad to cuddle. Together they sailed down Broadway. "Delmenico's!" said the little fellow. "Delmenico's it is," echoed the sailor man.

"Look ye, my lad," continued the old salt, "I'll answer your question, just try me. I understood you to say 'real, old, mellow, and full-flavored.' My eyes deceive me the other time, but on this interesting occasion I will not trust 'em. Experience is my teacher. Many a man has been beaten upon the call of ayes, and if I'm to be a winner I feel I must give my nose a chance.

I'll depend upon my sense of smell."

En route the young reporter endeavored to get the Commodore to tell about old St. Paul's, the old City Hotel kept by Chester Jennings near Cedar-street, Webb's Congress Hall, Newton Hayes's Franklin House, Meeker's Manslon House, John Noble's Hotel, and other formerly famous hostelries on Broadway, Trinity Church, and, in fact, every one of the points of local historical interest with which that part of the city abounds, and to which the old gentleman had at odd times referred, but he was not successful, and he had no peace or satisfaction until that first objective point, Del'monico's, and then the Commodore quietly steered and with ability to tell this from that. He proved it again and again, and it seems a pity that the great question before them so absorbed the attention of the youthful scribe that he failed to keep intelligible notes of the incidents and one stories of the olden times that came trippingly from the Commodore's tongue.

Toward the end things got somewhat mixed, and it would have taxed the genius of "Old Hays" to unravel the intricacies of the social converse. Apparently the young fellow was mentioned to the Commodore as being a friend of old man swallowing water with a gusto, and the boy smelling the applejack to decide its identity. However things seemed to others, to them 1889 and 1830 were then each a happy new year, but how matters stood the next day no one can tell unless he has had experience. The reporter and the Commodore were twins in their ephemeral pleasure, and very likely twins in their next morning's seclusion, sadness, and sesquichness.

THE CENTENNIAL QUADRILLE.

DESCENDANTS OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT IGNORED BY THE COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

When we read in the *Tribune* that the ball to be given in New-York will represent the wealth, fashion, and social distinction of that city, residents of other localities are debarred from criticism but when, in the same article, we are told that the names of the ladies selected for the opening quadrille were obtained by the aid of a "school history" we are lost in wonder that a single name outside the State of New-York could have been included while utterly ignoring the family and name of Washington, of which direct representatives both of name and blood exist to-day.

It is true that the descendants of the brothers and sister of Gen. Washington are to-day, after four generations, very numerous and widely scattered, but it would not be difficult to find some few living to-day in the very homes of their forefathers, and still bearing the name of Washington. If one will refer to the will of Washington, it will be found that he mentioned each and all of his relations with that love of kin which is characteristic of the family.

His brother Samuel is interesting to us from the fact that the house he built in 1765 "called Harewood," was sold and died—1781—his hands yesterday just as he left it. The portraits on the walls are in the possession of his direct descendants. Samuel's son, George Steptoe Washington, married Miss Lucy Payne, and it was at their home, "Harewood," that President Madison married Dorothy, the young widowed sister of Mrs. Washington. He was one of the General's executors, who proved on his will at court in Fairfax County, Va., Jan. 20, 1800. To him the General gave the third choice of his swords. His son, Dr. Samuel Walter Washington, was the father of the present occupants of "Harewood," the estate never having passed out of their possession. For further particulars see Memoirs of Mrs. Madison. Of his brother Charles, who gave the land upon which Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., now stands, and after whom that town is built, Bedford, Berkeley Springs, Martinsburg, Church, and, in fact, every one of the points of local historical interest with which that part of the city abounds, and to which the old gentleman had at odd times referred, but he was not successful, and he had no peace or satisfaction until that first objective point, Del'monico's, was reached, and then the Commodore quietly steered and with ability to tell this from that. He proved it again and again, and it seems a pity that the great question before them so absorbed the attention of the youthful scribe that he failed to keep intelligible notes of the incidents and one stories of the olden times that came trippingly from the Commodore's tongue.

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THE INFECTED YANTIC.

A RECONSTRUCTED REBEL PROTESTS AGAINST SENDING HER TO HAYTI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The night before the evacuation of Yorktown by the Confederates it fell to my duty as an aide-de-camp, to arouse from his slumbers Lieut.-Col. Brander of the Seventeenth Mississippi, with the order to select three picked companies from the whole brigade and go with me to the farther end of the narrow bridge across the Warwicki, in front of the lines, and there lie, "under arms," till morning, holding the "tete du pont," if attacked, against all comers, and in no event withdrawing until the rear guard should have passed, for the approaches to the bridge to be visible to our gunners in the batteries ahead.

The gallant Colonel, who afterward lost both feet in the Wilderness, but is, I hope, still in the land of the living, slowly raised up from his blanket and replied: "Well, Captain! It's murder in the first degree—but I'll obey the General's order!" How we fooled the enemy's expedition I seldom "here nor there." I only mention it as the reply the Captain of the Yantic may very properly make to the utterly unjustifiable order to take that vessel back to Haytian waters.

In the first place there was good reason—necessity indeed—for the sacrifice of the little "factory boats" that were thrown across that high water crossing of the muddy ditch—misnamed "river." That was the only division between the opposing armies. McClellan was known to have completed his preparations to storm our lines, and might be expected to move against them, under cover of the darkness, at any moment. But in this case there is neither "rhyme nor reason." All the Haytians and their friends have known and talked of the yarn concerning the mud-sills, their not so-the Atlanta, the Quaker, and the Galena, all three uninfected ships, and all three from ships, are on the spot.

The fever in the infected ship and a wooden ship, in which infection always lurks, had better not be made again, unnecessarily, a "sick-list-er" deposit. If now that we are already three ships short on the fighting line, the yellow fever should break out, Captain, like Ethan Allen, would "stamp the cause of ball" if told, and his officers, who on their last cruise "Deserted Yellow Jack" and sat to the last by the side of their men, would, if confined in the fetid and contracted quarters of a ship, would follow him. But why this needless sacrifice?

THEO. BURR.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 2, 1889.

HIS SIX CHILDREN BAPTIZED.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Six children of one family were baptized the other day at a little Welsh Primitive town. The oldest of the six, whose ages varied from 4 to 16 years, had, it appeared, decided that the children should choose their own religion, and on his or her coming of age become duly christened or consecrated himself or herself. The Registrar of Births for the district, on hearing of this change, sent on March 18 it altered the name entered in the register, so that the

UPS AND DOWNS OF PANAMA

FROM BUCCANEERS TO CANAL SPECULATORS.

THE BRIEF GLORY OF THE OLD CITY AND THE CHECKERED CAREER OF THE NEW TOWN—THE LATEST DISASTER.

Panama undoubtedly has the most eventful history of any of the cities in Spanish America, being also one of the oldest. Harassed continually by the buccaneers in her early days, and the scene, even up to the present time of more than her share of the revolutions of revolution-loving Spanish America, the city has ever been rife with excitement, either from outside envy or internal discontent.

Commercially, also, Panama has played a more prominent part on account of its geographical position than any of the South American cities. This commercial prominence was coeval with the founding of the city, assuming grand proportions soon after, when Spain set to work to enrich herself with the gold and silver that abounded in such profusion in Peru, the conquest of which country was at last successfully achieved by the mailclad and daring Pizarro. It was by way of Panama that the unearthed treasure, variously obtained by treachery, deceit, and like questionable means, were transported to the mother country in Europe, and the same medium had to be made use of for furnishing her rich and growing colonies on the west coast of South America with their necessary supplies.

Thus Panama became their connecting link and by reason thereof a great commercial emporium. Her people prospered so well that the city is on record as having been one of the most opulent in those days on the whole American Continent. When, in 1670, the buccaneers, under the leadership of the famous Henry Morgan, captured the city and held it for a ransom, a large proportion of its 6,000 or 7,000 houses were truly imposing structures, built of the precious woods in which the country abounded, magnificently furnished and surrounded with gardens whose luxuriance and surpassing beauty were only possible in the tropics. Likewise in their public buildings the prosperity and wealth of the Panama people were easily discernible. The most elaborate ornamentations in gold and silver, fine paintings, and costly tapestries adorned their eight monasteries and two churches, whose altar pieces, images, and like fixtures were the handiwork of the greatest artists of the day.

The buccaneers heard of its riches. They marched upon the city in large numbers, well armed, and captured it after a feeble resistance. The inhabitants disposed of by slaughter and imprisonment, a search was instituted for the treasures. The Panama people, however, had collected all their valuables—the King's plate, jewels, and precious stones; the gold and silver ornaments and utensils of the churches and monasteries—and placed them aboard a ship in the harbor, whose commander had been instructed to keep her in readiness and sail the very moment the fall of the city was signaled. When Morgan learned this from his prisoners by means of torture—under which many of them perished even before they could relent and open their mouths, being without means to confess—he was in a terrible rage. It being so calm that she could hardly get out of the harbor—his rage at being thwarted at the very moment when his prize seemed in his grasp was so great that he gave orders to fire the city. Before night came on it was reduced to ashes. Panama, after a brief existence of about a century and a half—1512-1670—was literally wiped off the face of the earth.

The city has never been rebuilt and only a few indistinguishable traces of it remain to-day. Two years later a remnant of the inhabitants of Panama, who had returned to the city with terrible victim to Morgan's spite founded the city which bears the same name and is the Panama of to-day. It occupies a position on the little rocky peninsula extending from the base of the volcanic hill of Ancon about one quarter of a mile into the bay, five or six miles distant to the mouth of the river Panama or the Rio Grande. It seemed the most suitable for the purposes of fortification, inasmuch as attacks by sea would lose much of their force by reason of the crest of hill on the sides, which prevents ships from getting within the line of fire, and attacks by the banks by land would be the better guarded against.

A royal engineer built a massive wall around it, which has in part been torn down to admit of the expansion of the city. The remainder of it is rapidly falling into decay. Upon this wall many cannon were mounted. Finally, despite this strong protection, however, the buccaneers did at last the inhabitants live in peace, not because the new city presented as tempting a prize as the old, but because they thirsted for more revenge for having been fooled in the first instance. They contented themselves on the islands in the bay and could not be dislodged, though the Panama people bravely strove to drive them away. Naval battles were therefore fought in the bay.

Notwithstanding this warfare of the buccaneers, and with ceaseless displays of diabolical cruelty, the city more or less steadily continued laying a foundation for prosperity, so that when, with the advent of the eighteenth century, these lawless marauders, destroyers of their commerce and an ever-present menace to their very existence, had been driven away and the Panama people of the city and the traders to its port could carry on their vocations undisturbed, a flourishing period commenced. This prosperity, however, was not of long duration. First came the cessation of the fairs at which Panama was resorted to by pleasure seekers from many small interior towns and merchants, who at these fairs supplied themselves with the manufactured articles and the like, which their places were not fortunately enough situated for them to get direct from Europe. Then follow several disastrous fires, notably in 1737 and 1756, which combined to disable the inhabitants, leaving a large proportion of them too disheartened to attempt to repair their losses to any further extent. Still, the Chinese, favorably situated for the establishment, and gradually encroached upon Panama's old-time privileges of sole emporium.

Even the beginning of the present century saw no return to Panama of its departed opulence, nor of the national independence it did virtually, if not literally, enjoy in the face of great disadvantages by Simon Bolivar in 1810, turn out of benefit to the city. For after this was accomplished, politics monopolized the minds of the people. They became dissatisfied with the Spanish Government and, believing that the isthmus was of sufficient commercial importance to warrant its being an independent State, they revolted against the republic and declared themselves free and independent Nov. 28, 1821. Though the isthmus has long since been back in the original republic, and forms one of its nine departments, (formerly States,) yet it is evident from actual attempts to separate themselves from Colombia, and the fact that Nov. 28—*el aniversario de Noviembre*—is more enthusiastically celebrated every recurring year than July 20, the anniversary of the national independence, that the people of the isthmus are still resolutely willing to free such a portion of their territory to be thus graduated into an independent State, contains barely 32,000 square miles of area and less than a quarter of a million of people.

Up to 1846 crossing of the isthmus, although not 50 miles broad, was not generally ventured owing to the unhealthiness of the climate, and the hardships and perils incidental to traveling through dense virgin woods infested with venomous reptiles and insects. These dangers were so real that the voyage of 10,000 miles via Cape Horn was preferable. In the year above mentioned it was endeavored to render these long voyages around the continent unnecessary by cutting a path from where the Chagres River ceased to be navigable to the city of Panama, and providing a regular means of transportation. This was successfully instituted by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of London, whose steamers performed the Atlantic service in connection with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, with which Great Britain has contracts for a mail service to Valparaiso, Chili, and other South American ports. This, doubtless, led to the establishment of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which took place the following year, for communication between New-York and Oregon by way of Panama.

Thus the city received a new impetus and grew populous, the California gold fever of 1849, when the prospective miners flocked in hordes to that promised land by way of the isthmus, lending greatly to that result. The existing means of transportation proved insufficient, therefore better ones were added to the projected railroad, which was then pushed forward with energy. The 28th of January, 1855, saw it successfully accomplished after many parts and mishaps. Indeed, as other railroads have been constructed this road of 47 miles represents a human life. At one station, where the laborers were mostly Chinamen, so many died and so many others in desperation committed suicide that the place has ever since been called Matacille—"combination of the Spanish words *matar*, kill, and *Chinese*. The unhealthiness of the isthmus is in fact so well recognized that through passengers for San Francisco are so provided for that all the time they spend on the isthmus is that necessary to traverse it in the speediest train. Those of them who immediately on arrival at Aspinwall directly to the railroad pier at Panama, where a steamship is in readiness to transport them to the steamer anchored in waiting for them three or four miles out in the bay.

In the Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, vol. 1, pages 194 to 199, Gen. Grant describes the difficulties and dangers of crossing the isthmus before the railroad was completed. In 1852-53 he was transferred with the Fourth Infantry from Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., to the Pacific coast, and had to make the trip by way of the isthmus. He says:

"In September, 1852, the Panama Railroad was completed across the isthmus, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company had their steamers ready to take passengers to San Francisco. The trip across the isthmus was then considered a delightful one, and was performed in a few hours. The Fourth Infantry was ordered to Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, to take the steamer for the trip. Before the regiment, with the exception of one company kept as guards to the public property, was gotten together, companies were ordered to different points, and I was detached and ordered to Panama. I was given the choice of three companies to take me there, and selected Company H, Fourth Infantry, which I commanded for a year. I was ordered to Panama by the Quartermaster-General, and was informed that I was expected to take charge of the troops on the isthmus and see that they were properly transported across. I was also informed that the cholera was prevailing on the isthmus, and that I must not be surprised if I found a number of cases among the troops. I was cautioned against allowing the men to drink the water, and was told that the surgeon would accompany me and would give me directions in regard to the health of the troops. I was also told that I would be expected to see that the troops were not detained on the isthmus, but were pushed through as rapidly as possible. I was given transportation and rations for the troops for the trip, and was told that I would be expected to purchase transportation for the troops from Panama to San Francisco. I was also

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GOV. HILL AND TAMMANY

A COMBINATION THAT MEANS BUSINESS.

LAYING THE WIRES ALREADY TO CAPTURE THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION THREE YEARS FROM NOW.

ALBANY, April 7.—The combination existing between Gov. Hill, Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, and Tammany Hall is reaching out. This "combine" is in the field for business, and proposes to make a stubborn fight for the control of the Government four years hence. The alliance between Gov. Hill and Mr. Murphy is offensive-defensive. In return for the latter's efforts in securing delegates to the National Convention in 1892 Gov. Hill, by and with the consent of Tammany Hall, is to make Mr. Murphy his successor as Governor. The time for all these clever plans to culminate is far distant, it is true, but these far-reaching politicians do not propose to take the chances of relying upon fortuitous circumstances to carry out their designs, but intend to make their arrangements well in advance and then bring the political events of the future to conform to their plans—if they can.

The readers of THE TIMES have been kept informed of the desperate contests that the Hill-Murphy forces have resorted to in order to pound Albany County into line. Before reaching outside of this State the combination must first show proof that the Democratic forces in New-York will follow Gov. Hill's lead. While the rest of the country were watching Washington and looking for President Harrison's nominations Gov. Hill and his chums were engaged in undermining the strong places held by the Cleveland forces in this State. One of the first to feel the pressure of the Hill heel was Commissioner of Public Works Shanahan. This officer, one of the most honest and independent in the State, was appointed by Gov. Cleveland and has held his office six years. Recently his term expired. The Hill people gave him to understand that unless he appointed Hill's friends along the line of the canal his position would not be worth a straw. Charges were accordingly made and to-day the Governor's forces control the patronage of the canal from Lake Erie to Tidewater, and a Republican Legislature on Friday, with two Republican presiding officers—Fassett, President pro tem in the Senate, and Cole, Speaker of the House—voted this combination $100,000 of the State's money "to bottom out" the canal. These places to be cleaned were not designated in the bill, and the whole proceeding was a job of a most infamous character, with no object other than to allow the Governor and his friends to organize a gigantic political machine in the counties along the line of the canal. The only man in the way of having this money used properly is Mr. Shanahan, but it has been given out here that unless he obeys the behests of the Governor's friends in the disposition of the patronage which goes with the bill he will suffer decapitation.

This is one instance of the "combine's" reaching out. Another is equally as important, as it illustrates how generally the Hill people are organized for the work they have on hand, and how they are proceeding to fill in the details. Mr. Murphy, having succeeded in putting the organization in this State in shape, will shortly visit California, for his health, his friends say, but, as a matter of fact, to sound public sentiment in the Pacific States with a view for Hill delegates in the future if they can be obtained. Mr. Murphy is a shrewd and long-headed politician, and in addition to having been Chairman of the State Committee that elected Gov. Hill is expected to go a great way in the Occident in favoring him in the mission he has in view. Gov. Hill boasts of having made many friends in the West during the last campaign, and Mr. Murphy's visit in addition will enlist their sympathy with the Hill 1892 Presidential boom.

While Mr. Murphy is drumming up his recruits in the Pacific States another of the Governor's good friends will visit Colorado, Mr. T. J. Sullivan, the sub-contractor who rebuilt the Assembly chamber. Although not having achieved notoriety as a politician, Mr. Sullivan has been a silent power in Albany County politics for several years. He possesses to a marked degree the quality of keeping in the background. He is an ardent friend of Gov. Hill's, and is one of the acknowledged leaders of the Hill forces in Albany. During the last campaign he contributed liberally to the Hill fund. His mission to Colorado is believed to be for a purpose other than rest and recreation, and it is openly hinted that he is acting under orders from Hill's managers, at all events he will be there at this time, when Mr. Murphy, and the contemplated visit of the Governor himself in June to Indiana, and in September to Minnesota, go to show that a general movement has been ordered all along the Hill line.

* * *

The presumption of the Hill men that they possess the regular machine of the Democratic Party in this State is but an evidence of their high-handed methods. They forget the disfavor with which all reputable and high-thinking Democrats regard them, and they are attempting to throw over their shoulder or trample under their feet the treachery which they practiced toward the National Democratic ticket last Fall. A strong and well-organized faction who believe that Mr. Cleveland was betrayed by Gov. Hill will contest the progress of the Governor's forces inch by inch. So bitter is the feeling in Albany County against the methods pursued by the Hill-Murphy forces that the better class of Democrats are already proclaiming the loss of a Democratic Senator from this district and a heavy decrease in the Democratic State vote. The Cleveland or anti-Hill forces are as well organized and as compact as they ever were. They assert that the Governor's recent capture of the patronage along the line of the canal will only intensify the feeling of bitterness and in the end injure him. They are not depressed at the formidable appearance of the Hill boom, for they are resting on the broad principle that the Democratic Party will not reward treachery in the manner planned by Gov. Hill and his friends.

* * *

Now for Tammany's part in the combine. Tammany needs legislative protection. It must therefore make the closest alliance with the Governor. So long as the Democrats had a National Administration and national patronage to fall back upon, the hungry and thirsty could be taken care of or kept sustained by promises. But Tammany is purely a local institution. It is more dependent for its power, influence, and maintenance of its patronage upon the Legislature than upon Congress. A Democratic Governor can be of more importance, render more valuable services, and prevent more hostile legislation against it than a Democratic President. For its own self-preservation Tammany is forced into an alliance with Gov. Hill. In return for this protection, which the Governor gives by virtue of his veto power and his signature whenever necessary, Tammany concedes and agrees with Hill as to the wisdom of proposed changes in municipal offices. Hence all these interviews between the Governor, Mayor Grant, and Mr. Murphy. The Mayor is very anxious to know what is to be done with the Rapid Transit bill. Mayor Murphy, with an eye to his vast brewing interests, is curious to learn what disposition the Governor will make of the temperance measures now before the Legislature if they should reach him, while the Governor is anxious to diminish the power of the Republican machine in New-York City by shutting them out of local offices wherever possible to offset the great Republican gains by the acquisition of the Custom House and Post Office.

* * *

The Saxton Ballot Reform bill is likely to come up for final passage in the House on Tuesday, and some ground and lofty tumbling may be looked for on the part of the Democrats. Of course they will move to substitute the Sheehan measure, the Democratic bill of straw, the Hill rhapsody, or, as it is called by the roaring Democratic organs, the Linson Electoral bill, and, failing in that, will submit amendments for the occasion which the Republicans will have to meet. And to this end the Democratic caucus of this State, under the leadership of Gov. Hill, will present to the Democrats of the country, particularly to the Democrats of those States who have already passed ballot reform bills? What the Republicans should do is to place the Governor in the position of Mr. Lawson, who votes on this bill, for, beyond any question, he will vote the bill as it stands to-day.

* * *

Mr. Kimball of St. Lawrence, who was made Chairman of the House Railroad Committee after the position had been assigned to Gen. George S. Batcheller, now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, conducts the affairs of that committee in a manner so loose and reprehensible as to call forth emphatic protests from some of its members. It is the custom in all committees for the clerk to call the roll and to keep a record of the votes on all motions made affecting bills under consideration. Chairman Kimball has abolished this custom. No record whatever is kept of motions to influence legislation on important railroad bills considered by this committee. When a bad bill is reported there is no way of placing down to responsibility the members who voted to report, or of giving credit to the members who voted properly. Ever since Mr. Kimball's relegation to St. Lawrence County reformers and he is a credit to the county that he represents. It is the same Kimball who, went to New-York a few weeks ago and secured Mayor Grant of the determination to support the rapid transit bill, and who, under the auspices of the Republican organization of his constituency, openly manifested a disposition to have the bill reported adversely. The Legislature contains many informants of the Kimball stamp—men who openly assert favorable newspaper notoriety as ardent watchdogs of the people and covertly stand in with corporations.

* * *

No department of the New-York City Government is so carefully protected at Albany as the Department of Docks. An example was afforded in the Senate the other day, when Col. Murphy's bill was up to place this department on the same financial basis as the other city departments. Under the law as it is the Dock Department is authorized to issue bonds to meet its current expenses. Col. Murphy's purpose is to abrogate that authority and compel that department to go to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for all its allowances like the other city authorities. The bill would have passed, but Senator Irwin, from Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, observed that he hadn't seen the bill and wanted time to examine it. Just why a St. Lawrence County representative should want to examine a measure that the New-York delegation were satisfied to accept could not be understood, until it was learned that the honorable St. Lawrence County Senator had a brother who is drawing pay as a deckmaster in New-York. In St. Lawrence County this circumstance would not be considered in the nature of a bribe—this taking care of a brother by a department which expects a Senatorial brother to take care of it—but to the mind of a disinterested taxpayer the connection would seem suspicious. At all events, the objection raised by the St. Lawrence County Senator was influential enough to have the bill laid aside.

FAULTS IN NEW GUNBOATS.

BRITISH CRITICISMS THAT SHOULD BE HEEDED IN THIS COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Copies of the official report to the British Admiralty of the committee on the recent English naval manœuvres have just been received at the Navy Department, and are being read with a great deal of interest, as they have a very practical bearing on some of the vessels in the new United States Navy. The Yorktown and her two sisters, the Concord and Bennington, are identical with the Archer class of the English Navy. Six of these vessels took part in the manœuvres, and concerning them the Committee of Admirals say:

"It is reported, unanimously, that the armament is too heavy, and consequently the vessels are crank; that the weights on the forecastle are too great, and the forecastle itself is not strong enough for the weight it has to bear." Of the Raccoon, the only vessel of the class which appears to have experienced anything like a heavy sea, it is reported that, on one occasion, while going ten or eleven knots against a moderate swell, a sea was taken on board which carried away everything movable on the forecastle, broke in the forehatch, which was battened down, tore away the iron stanchion supporting the forecastle, and bent the beams down three inches. The committee is of opinion that much of this weight "in the eyes" of the ship should be reduced, and suggests that the "powers" should be stowed further aft, the spare anchor removed to a position near the mainmast, and that the two six-inch guns on the forecastle should be replaced by five-inch, by which latter means alone a saving of over 15 tons would be effected. It submits, also, that to substitute five-inch for six-inch guns would be a gain, in view of the "crank" nature of these vessels, as reported by their late Captains, worthy of the most serious considerations.

Admiral Sir Arthur Hood, in his observations on the report of the committee, says of the Archer class: "I entirely concur in the view that these vessels are too heavily weighted forward and should have preferred the substitution of five-inch guns for six-inch, one pilot house instead of two, and the anchors, especially the sheet anchor, stowed further aft."

These criticisms, based on the arguments advanced by some of our naval officials at the time the construction of our gunboats was undertaken. They held that the Yorktown and her class ought not to carry guns of any larger size than 5 inches, and that the little Petrel should not carry guns of more than 4 inches in almost while the English Magpie class of the same size carry only four-inch guns. The experience of the British Admiralty is reviving the discussion of the question of how heavy the armaments of our gunboats should be. It is not likely, however, that any change will be made in the present plans before the Yorktown has been given a trial at sea with her batteries on board. If she does not behave better than her prototypes in the British Navy it is safe to say that the weight of the armaments of her sister vessels will be lightened. As it is, the Petrel will be fitted with two 4-inch guns. Thus far the only change made in the line suggested by the English report has been the location of the anchors further aft than was originally contemplated.

* * *

Secretary Proctor has referred the proposed order abolishing Sunday inspections and dress parades in the army to President Harrison for his approval, and if it is issued at all, it will be in the form of a Presidential order. This course was taken in consequence of the intense opposition the proposed change met with from a number of prominent army officers, who believe that making a Sunday a day of idleness at military posts would result in more harm than good. Gen. Sherman, although on the retired list, thinks it a matter of such great importance as to call forth a vigorous protest from him. Many of the best soldiers the army has had, including Scott, Sherman, and Sheridan, are on record in favor of the present system. As Secretary Proctor and Gen. Schofield both favor the change, however, the order will probably be issued.

TO BE HANGED AFTER THIRTEEN YEARS.

BISMARCK, Dakota, April 7.—Sheriff T. G. Dawson and Deputy M. J. Casey of Lewis County, West Va., arrived in Bismarck yesterday to procure a requisition for the return to that State of Richard Dowl, who committed a most cowardly murder 13 years ago. The persons killed were a farmer named West and his son, who were waylaid and shot while returning from a public meeting in company with a number of neighbors. Dowl and his accomplice, whose name is Hours, were in waiting, and Dowl discharged the contents of a musket into the group, killing West and his son and wounding several others. The murderers made their escape, and no trace of them was found until a year ago, 12 years after the commission of the crime. They were then tried in Lewis County, West Va., and convicted. Dowl was sentenced to be hanged and Hours sent to the penitentiary for life.

On the night of the election, Nov. 2, Dowl made his escape from the county jail by means of a rope which was lowered into the jail chimney by friends. He afterward successfully evaded the officers until eight days ago, when he was arrested in Grand Forks.

CHIEF HOSH'S INVITATION.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., April 7.—Threescore Winnebago Indians, on a Spring excursion from the region of Black River Falls, where they make their home, are encamped three miles east of the city limits, on Otter Creek. The farmers of the neighborhood sent a deputation to the city yesterday and made a request at Police Headquarters for assistance in driving the Indians away. The request could not be complied with, as the redskins are out of the police jurisdiction. They seem to be having their own way in the matter, invading farmers' houses at all hours and sturdily demanding money and food, robbing roosts, killing dogs, and frightening women and children. The chief of the band, who calls himself Hosh-a-Bosh-a-Wong, which being interpreted means "Cloud-in-Front," came to town yesterday, followed by two or three dusky braves with baskets and bottles. Hosh said there was going to be a great war dance at the encampment. "White man like to come—bring heap whisky; can see much big dance," added Hosh.

NO BUFFALO BREWERIES FOR SALE.

BUFFALO, April 7.—The British syndicate that has been endeavoring to secure control of breweries in various parts of the country is meeting with a cold reception in this city. It has been known for some time that Buffalo was included in its plans, as it is one of the largest beer producing centres in the country. However, it has not been until within a short time that representatives of the syndicate have endeavored to come to terms with Buffalo brewers. Among those they endeavored to buy out was Gerhard Lang, a leader among the brewers. He told them he wanted his establishment to go on benefiting Americans and not be turned over to a syndicate that would bring laborers from England.

GEN. FAIRCHILD RESTING.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 7.—An interested spectator of the Confederate Decoration Day ceremonies in New-Orleans, though not many recognized him, was Major-Gen. Lucius Fairchild.

He has been for the past six weeks in Biloxi, Miss., a Gulf coast resort, 80 miles east of here. He is out of politics, he hopes, forever. He seeks now health and comfort. He says he has had a most delightful time at Biloxi, spending most of the time fishing and hunting in the woods.

He proposes to stay in New-Orleans some weeks and will participate with the local Grand Army posts in celebrating the anniversary of their order in a few days. His wife and daughters are with him.

WOMEN WITH THE BALLOT

THE EXPERIMENT IN PROGRESS IN KANSAS.

A STATE IN WHICH FEMALE SUFFRAGE IS AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT AND THE WAY IN WHICH IT WORKS.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 7.—Thousands of women participated in the municipal elections held throughout Kansas last week. In Topeka alone over 2,300 voted, and in Leavenworth, Wichita, Atchison, Fort Scott, and smaller cities the numbers far exceeded those of 1887. No issue other than that of decent municipal government was presented, and the accepted explanation of this large vote is that the women now fully appreciate the fruits of the victory they won two years ago.

The scenes at the polls certainly sustained this view of the situation. In Topeka the women displayed more enthusiasm than the men. They not only went to the polls and worked, but many of the most influential of them sent their carriages to remote parts of the city and brought in numbers of their less-happily circumstanced sisters, who could not afford the one incentive of rapid transit to make them good nineteenth-century Kansas citizens. Hundreds of colored women visited the voting places during the day, and many of these electioneered with all the art of practiced politicians. Every hack or carryall in the city was called into service, and it was noticeable that the "black vote" required more transportation than its paler adjunct of civilization. Much to the disgust of the Republicans, most of the white women voted for the Democratic candidates for Mayor in Topeka, Leavenworth, and Atchison. In the former city the Republican nominee was confessedly a "ringster," while in Leavenworth the notorious Col. Dan Anthony, brother of Susan B., headed the Republican ticket. Susan B. Anthony came out from Rochester to help the Colonel, but the women proved too much for them, and he was snowed under by 700 majority. It is possible that Miss Anthony is not so much in favor of woman suffrage in Kansas as she was a week ago.

At each voting place in Topeka, and presumably the other cities, a partition separated the men and women as they deposited their ballots. The women seemed more impressed with the responsibility of their act, and scrutinized their tickets carefully before passing them through the windows. Out in this benighted country the names of all the candidates are printed on long sheets of paper. With charming frankness many of the ladies who voted for the first time produced pencils and "scratched" their tickets and then handed them to the clerks unfolded and with the changes visible to the canvassers.

In an alley near one of polls three white women were seen in earnest conversation with a colored citizen, who could not read or write, but desired to vote the straight Republican ticket. She was finally provided with a ticket that added another nail to the coffin of the Republican candidate for Mayor, and she marched up to the window and handed it in with the air of a queen.

During the day many cases of husband and wife voting oppositely came to notice, and these have already been cited in attempted refutation of the claim that women are largely influenced by their husbands. It is asserted further that not a single woman could change her vote on Tuesday through the arguments of their better halves. The result, particularly in this banner Republican city, would certainly indicate something of this nature.

Kansas, the great experimental ground of the Nation, has come to stay. That the question of municipal suffrage for women, to the satisfaction of a large majority of its own people at least. In Cottonwood Falls and Russville, two small cities, the entire Government has just been placed in the hands of women. Oskaloosa has been in the hands of women for three years, and the people seem to be pleased, for they have re-elected them.

The opponents of the movement appear to have accepted defeat philosophically. "What's the use of keeping up the fight" said a prominent Republican to-day, in concluding some very vigorous remarks on the subject; "the thing is evidently here to stay, just as prohibition is, and although I know it is bound to exert a harmful influence upon the character of women, I realize the folly of trying to change the situation. When I go home to-morrow I'm a fooling in Kansas the wisest thing is to stand from under."

Eastern people who do not know what it is to see a father, mother, and grown-up daughters go to the polls on election day and vote should be interested in the success of the movement which has made such a proceeding possible. Among the Kansas pioneers were many who favored a real universal suffrage, and it was due, probably, to the complication of interests, and especially of the negro question, that the State was not admitted to the Union on that basis. These men, whose wives and mothers and sisters had shared with them all the difficulties and dangers of the trail, the camp, the siege, and the sack, were little disposed to deny them full equality with themselves. It was like the Germans in the time of Tacitus, "in all important matters they consulted their women"; and so it came about that Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols was given the privilege of the floor in the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, and at her request and that of other ladies the word "white" in the State was made to guarantee to women complete equality of rights with men in regard to property and the control of children. In harmony with this resolution the first State Legislature enacted the present liberal laws regarding property rights of women, and also granting women the franchise in school district elections.

Between the time of the Constitutional Convention and the legislative session of 1867, a period filled with war and bushwhacking, the suffrage question languished. Mr. Simpson of Miami County introduced in the Legislature of 1867 a resolution submitting to the voters of the State an amendment striking from the Constitution the word "white" before "male citizens," and the resolution was immediately amended by S. N. Wood of Osage County by proposing to strike out the word "male" also. Many petitions for the passage of the woman suffrage resolution were received, but not much opposition was manifested, and both resolutions were adopted by the Legislature by majorities of five to one.

A woman suffrage convention was held at Topeka April 2, 1867. Gov. Crawford was made President, and the officers and participants were the leading men and women of the State. Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell made addresses and held meetings throughout the State for the three months following. During the Summer and Fall Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton continued the work of advocacy. Fourteen out of twenty Kansas newspapers favored the woman suffrage amendment. The hopes of the friends of the cause were high.

But the opposition was not asleep. Many prominent Republicans, bitterly opposed to the negro measure, began to whisper that rebellion, and "the Eastern emissaries" were denominated "the unsexed of both sexes," while the friends of negro suffrage were given to understand that the only security for their measure lay in opposition to the other. Colored men canvassed the State in opposition to the claims of the women for equality with themselves. Irritated and discouraged by the attack from the rear, the managers of the woman suffrage campaign made the fatal mistake of appealing to the Democratic Party for support in the Presidential campaign of 1868, and that at a time when party hatred was most intense. Added to all this was the fact that the New-York *Tribune* and the New-York *Independent*, both edited by leading liberals on whose support the advocates of woman suffrage had counted with assurance, remained neutral or half hostile. Both amendments were defeated. The negro suffrage amendment received 10,000 votes out of 30,000, the woman suffrage amendment 9,000. Soon after the negro was enfranchised by the amendment to the United States Constitution. The women's hour had not yet come.

Public suffrage work in the State ceased after the defeat of 1867, and was not revived until 1879, when a local woman suffrage association was formed at Lincoln, Kan., under the leadership of Mrs. Anna C. Wait. In June, 1884, the Kansas Woman's Suffrage Association was organized. As a direct result of this organization the House, in 1885, by a vote of 75 to 46, appointed a standing committee on the political rights of women, a similar proposition in the Senate failing. A bill to submit to the voters municipal suffrage was introduced in the House, but a vote was not reached owing to the low position of the bill on the calendar. At the special session of 1886 similar bills were introduced in both houses, but were easily defeated. The following Summer the Women's Christian Temperance Union, recognizing in municipal suffrage a means of aiding in the work of prohibition, decided officially to advocate the measure before the next Legislature, and the Suffrage Association, thus reinforced, went to work with renewed courage. The veterans of 1867—Miss Anthony, Mrs. Gougar, Mrs. John Ward Bown, Mrs. Lucy Stone, and others—reurned to Kansas and presented the petitions. A bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Wood, and Senator Gov. John A. Martin signed it Feb. 15, 1887. This is the bill in full:

"An act in relation to municipal suffrage for women, being an act concerning the qualifications of voters in cities of the first, second, and third class, as enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas.

Section 1. That in all city elections hereafter held in any city of the first, second, or third class in this State, every woman shall be entitled to vote who is a resident of such city, and has the qualifications of a voter in such city, and no other; and no person shall be deprived of the right to vote at such election for the reason that such person is a woman; and no person shall be deprived of such right to vote at such election for the reason that such person is a woman,

OPENING OF THE SEASON

RACES AT NEW-ORLEANS AND LOS ANGELES.

ALLOTMENT OF THE RACING TAX AMONG COUNTY FAIRS—WASHINGTON HANDICAPS—MORRIS TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

The racing season of 1889 will begin today with the opening of the Louisiana Jockey Club's races at New-Orleans and of the Southern California Racing Club's meeting at Los Angeles, the latter organization also having several trotting races during the week the meeting continues. The New-Orleans meeting continues for a week, and then after a rest of a week the racers will begin fighting for the money once more at Memphis, Lexington, and Washington, the racing at Memphis beginning on April 22, and at Washington and Lexington two days later. The Nashville Club will begin its Spring meeting May 2, so that Lexington will have to fight against both Memphis and Nashville, and the probabilities are that all three associations will suffer in consequence both in the character of the racing and in gate receipts.

The Nashville and Memphis meetings will be of especial interest to people hereabout, as they will bring out a number of horses who are largely engaged in handicap and stake events at the tracks in this vicinity. Washington and Baltimore, which follow, will give a "line" as to the quality of at least three fairly good stables—S. S. Brown's, G. B. Morris's, and W. P. Burch's—the former being supposed to be especially strong in three-year-olds who are well engaged in the big stakes of the Summer. W. C. Daly's string will be about the only important one that has wintered in this vicinity that will be in the disputes for supremacy at Washington and Baltimore. Five weeks from now the horses will begin running at the Brooklyn track, where the Spring meeting opens on May 15, with the Brooklyn Jockey Club Handicap as the great feature. The Chicago Stable, which is expected to play a prominent part in Eastern racing this year, will first appear at the Nashville meeting, where Mr. Hankins's string is now being prepared for the campaign under the joint supervision of the trainers and that peerless jockey, Jimmy McLaughlin.

The programme for to-day, the opening day, at New-Orleans is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $200, of which $50 to second; selling allowances. One-half mile. Kemp Dillard, 114 pounds; Creole, 123; Syntax, 114; Lissie Oliver, 109; Cowgest, 104; Jimmie R., 100; Enormity, 98; T. J. Beak, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $250, of which $50 to second; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Talbot, 118 pounds; Sol Phillips, 114; Mollie L., 108; Cowgest, 107; Bamble, 107; Right-to-Love, 106; Duhme, 104; Pell Mell, 104; Dan Meeks, 103; Electricity, 97.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, for handicap; purse $350, of which $50 to second. One mile. Stridemay, 124 pounds; Horsipide, 115; Lucy Johnson, 114; Pat Sheehy, 109; Moonlight, 107; Hopedale, 105; Insolence, 98; Carna, 100; Bolyweod, 90; Maid of Orleans, 88; Effie B., 87.

FOURTH RACE.—The Pickwick Stakes, for 3-year-olds; $400 added, of which $50 to second. Seven furlongs. Illick, Castaway II., Bob Forsythe and Harrisburg, 118 pounds each; Allahrene, 110.

While the card offers nothing of a specially exciting character in it, it has one merit—that it will serve to bring together some fairly good three-year-olds who have good stake engagements in a seven-furlong dash. A bad feature is the opening dash at a half mile, which is contrary to the racing rules, which specially prohibits races at this distance between horses of all ages, a rule that has been persistently ignored during the "small beer" Winter race meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club, which was brought to a close last Saturday.

Secretary McIntyre has done a good bit of work in his handicaps for the National Jockey Club, declarations for which will be due a week from to-day. They are the first handicaps of the year to help the critics in the East, and the making of the candidates will be looked for with much interest. The weights for the Congressional Handicap at a mile are as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Sam Harper, Jr., aged	124	Buddhist, 3 years	105
Talla Doo, aged	118	Blessbell, 4	103
Defaulter, 4 years	118	Salvini, 4	103
Swift, aged	118	Troy, 5	102
Burch, aged	116	Gray Dawn, 4	102
Young Duke, aged	114	Firefly, 5	102
Pantaloon, aged	112	Imp. Hopeful, 4	100
Bess, 6	112	Maidenhair, 4	100
Bronzomarte, 5	112	The Don, 3	100
Bob Fisher, 6	111	Jervis, 3	98
Ringmaster, 6	111	Little Jake, 3	98
Bess, 6	110	Sparling, 3	95
Patrocles, 6	108	Duplicity, 3	95
King Idle, 4	107	Mars, 5	93
Bordelaise, 6	104	Cortes, 3	93
Belle D'Or, 4	104	Louise, 3	93
Longdale, 5	102		

For the National Handicap, at a mile and an eighth these weights, have been assigned:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Judge Murray, 4 years	120	King Idle, 4 years	105
Favor, aged	118	Young Duke, aged	104
Talla Doo, aged	115	Bordelaise, 6	104
Defaulter, 4	115	Barrister, 4	104
Swift, aged	114	Buddhist, 3	103
Burch, aged	114	Troy, 5	102
Orifiamme, 5	113	Salvini, 4	100
Bronzomarte, 5	110	Gray Dawn, 4	100
Bess, 6	107	St. Swithin, 4	98
Bob Fisher, 6	107	The Don, 3	98
Frank Ward, 6	107	Cortes, 3	98

Racing associations have paid into the State Treasury a tax of $48,191 80 on their gate receipts during the two years that the Ives law relative to racing has been in operation. The levy was 5 per cent, and the law required that the money should be divided among the county agricultural societies for use as premiums to encourage breeding of fast stock. Owing to a disagreement between the Controller and the State Agricultural Society as to the way in which the money was to be allotted, no division of the tax collected during 1887 was made last year. Now the tax paid in 1887 and 1888 is lumped and divided so that $36,000 will be available for the fairs to be held the coming Autumn. That the money will be very welcome to the fair managers is certain, for these gentlemen rarely have enough to offer prizes worth competing for, and have to "hustle" to get enough to make both ends meet. By the allotment made by the State Agricultural Society, Oneida County gets the largest amount, $2,104 64, and Rockland County the smallest, $398 09. The full allotment to the several counties is as follows:

Allegany	$845 71	Onondaga	$1,685 94
Broome	551 71	Ontario	1,074 71
Cattaraugus	715 79	Orange	1,254 79
Cayuga	1,340 49	Orleans	621 41
Chautauqua	1,139 97	Oswego	1,281 97
Chemung	1,007 58	Otsego	1,222 00
Chenango	495 75	Putnam	314 57
Clinton	599 88	Queens	752 96
Columbia	1,194 91	Rensselaer	1,194 91
Cortland	626 41	Rockland	398 09
Delaware	875 04	St. Lawrence	1,403 50
Dutchess	1,391 77	Saratoga	1,000 86
Erie	1,585 16	Schenectady	431 13
Essex	582 58	Schoharie	802 67
Franklin	418 95	Schuyler	548 77
Fulton	491 45	Seneca	613 86
Genesee	779 15	Steuben	1,269 61
Greene	755 94	Suffolk	802 14
Herkimer	939 68	Sullivan	588 24
Jefferson	1,500 77	Tioga	567 22
Lewis	1,015 16	Tompkins	798 94
Livingston	1,052 85	Warren	540 87
Madison	980 13	Washington	1,016 93
Monroe	1,804 80	Wayne	1,041 65
Montgomery	1,030 83	Westchester	1,301 69
Niagara	754 35	Wyoming	804 77
Oneida	2,104 64	Yates	506 15

The feature of the opening day of the Rockaway Steeplechase Association's Spring meeting, which has been fixed for Friday, June 28, will be the Rockaway Maiden Steeplechase, over the two-and-a-half-mile course for a purse of $1,000, of which $200 is to go to the second horse and $100 to the third. The race is to be run at the Rockaway scale of weight for age, with a five-pound allowance to horses that have never started in a steeplechase. The entries, which closed on April 2, are 26 in number, and include several horses who have in past years unsuccessfully tried to win in races over the timber. The entries are as follows:

Brynwood, Elgin, Fainika, Imp. St. Swithin, Jim Murphy, Glendon, Tom Murphy, (late Votary,) Bobstay, Bill Bond, Glenn Rose, Imp. Experiment, Lottery, Tregaron, Rose Bond, Tidal Wave, Monee (Jarlsho, Remove, Rockwall, Blakeway, Lightstone, Panama, Mahoney, Jester, Vellilgeur, Ljiere, Breyfogle.

The full programme for the meeting, which lasts three days, will be out the early part of next month.

One of the most useful handbooks for horse owners, trainers, and all interested in racing is the volume annually issued containing nominations to the stakes of the principal jockey clubs. It has heretofore been published under the auspices of the jockey clubs through the Goodwin Brothers, publishers of the Official Guide, and has been sold at $10 a volume, almost a prohibitive price to the average man in the race. This year the Messrs. Goodwin will publish it at $2 per volume, providing 250 subscribers can be secured in advance. The volume will contain the entries to all the stakes of the Coney Island, Brooklyn, American, New-York, Monmouth Park, Sheepshead, and St. Louis Associations for 1889, 1890, and 1891, as far as made up to the time of publication. The offer of the publishers is certainly a most liberal one, and the required number of subscribers should be readily obtained, if the publishers are encouraged a volume will all stake entries at all jockey clubs will be issued a year hence.

The Hudson County Racing Association, which owns the Guttenberg track, have finally secured the necessary property adjoining their present track for their much-talked-of improvements. These will be made as soon as the Spring meeting at the track ends, about May 15. A mile track is to be laidout, and a new grand stand with seating capacity for 5,000 persons is to be erected. Additional stables will be erected to accommodate about ten hundred horses and preparations made for an elaborate Winter meeting which will begin this year about Nov. 15. The putting back of the date of opening is caused by the appearance of the New-Jersey Jockey Club as a factor in the racing in New-Jersey, and the probable appearance also of the Union Hunting Club as a factor for public patronage after the regular racing season in this State is ended. Clifton will continue as a three-quarter-mile track, dividing time with the Gutenbergers track for Winter racing, for which it is understood neither of the new jockey clubs are competitors. Attempts are being made to revive racing on the Waverly track, where a short and financially disastrous meeting was held last Fall. Just where all the tracks in this State and New-Jersey will be able to find dates for their racing meetings is a mystery to every one. Race meetings are to be held at Brighton, Yonkers, and at the new track at Astoria this Summer if the managers can possibly find dates on which to race with two leading clubs, and whether success, a matter which is extremely doubtful. The trouble which was made comparatively easy by Brighton taking the off-days at Monmouth is made more troublesome by the fact that Phil Daly says there will certainly be racing this Summer at his new Elkwood track at Long Branch.

Birmingham, Ala., has the latest acquisition to the ranks of racing associations, a jockey club with a membership of 125 and plenty of capital having been formed there. It was proposed to give a meeting there this month, but bad weather prevented a completion of the track in time and the meeting will probably be held this Fall. The Southern racing men are now at work trying to form a Southern racing circuit to include the tracks at Nashville, Memphis, Augusta, Ga., Charleston, S. C., and Mobile and Birmingham, Ala. If the scheme is a success the Mobile meeting will be held at Capt. Sam Brown's track, which is now used only as a private training track for his own stable of racers.

Fred Carillo, a "greaser" jockey, who has ridden quite successfully on the California tracks, is to come East this Summer and ride as a light weight in J. B. Haggin's stable.

Volante, whom "Lucky" Baldwin has always considered one of the best horses he ever owned, is reported by "Bob" Campbell to have entirely recovered from his injuries and to have come back to his old form. If the report is true he will prove a dangerous element in the over-weight handicaps in which he will principally appear this Summer.

It now appears certain that the widely-criticised act of the erratic Col. M. Lewis Clark, President of the Kentucky Racing Association, in rehandicapping the horses for the Kentucky Handicap will result in serious trouble for the club. Mr. Hankins was so incensed over the readjustment of weights that he has decided not to take his string to the Kentucky meeting at all, but to come directly East at the close of the Louisville meeting. The withdrawal of the Chicago Stable, with its score or more of high-class horses, from the meeting would have a tendency to make the Louisville meeting, if not an absolute failure from a financial point of view, certainly much less profitable. It will materially lessen the interest in the racing. Col. Clark, who is arrogant to a degree and very unpopular with racing men, seems to have crowned his career of blunders in this instance.

John H. Morris, who has built the new track in Westchester County, has at his stock farm, Bollingbrook, at Middleburg, Carroll County, Md., 30 two-year-olds which are being prepared for the racing season by R. Wydham Walden, a very successful trainer. The youngsters are all well bred, are largely entered in the stakes to be run at the tracks in this vicinity, and are expected to capture some of the rich plums of the racing season. Aside from the two-year-olds the stable is weak, having only Britannic, the splendid sprinter, and Holiday and the Tigress filly, now called Germanic, in the three-year-old division. The two-year-olds are these: Voyage, ch. c., by Iroquois—Helois; Dexter Helmsh, br. c., by Modred—Sweetbriar; Mucilage, br. c., by Kyrie Daly-Mura; King's Own, by Hopeful-Queen's Own; Civil Service, b. c., by Reform-Bonnelia; Starlight, br. f., by Iroquois-Vandalite; Winsome, ch. f., by Daly; Perversity, b. f., by Warrick-Susan; Despair, br. f., by Falsetto-Desolation; Homeopathy, ch. f., by Reform-Maggie B. R.; Queen Little, b. f., by King Ernest-Minority; Frailty, b. f., by Prince Charlie-Blunder; Constellation, ch. f., by Tom Ochiltree-Minnie Mac; Lady McNally, br. m., by Duke of Magenta-Sadie McNally; Mamie Russell, by Eolus-Tillie Russell; Insight, b. c., by Duke of Magenta-Perception; Queenstown, blk. f., by Tom Ochiltree-Hibernia; Druidess, ch. f., by Steinberge-Castanet; Penzance, ch. c., by Pizarro-Pinafore; Lady Killer, ch. f., by King Alfonso-Flirtation; Telephone, b. c., by Glenelg-Acoustic; Forgeiner, b. c., by Imp. Hopeful-Alice Slade; Rejected, ch. c., by Tom Ochiltree-Rosa Cator; Ambition, ch. f., by Tom Ochiltree-Aspiration; Vishnu, ch. f., by Bindoo-Mattie Amelia; Chemistry, b. f., by Longfield-Leonora, and Frivolous, blk. f., by Flevna-Frivolity.

The programme announced for to-day at the Clifton, N. J., track is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Obelisk, 112 pounds; Fiend, 103; Trix, 105; Futurity, 108; Greenfield, 108; Adonis, 105; Not Guilty, 105; Raveller, 105.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Marsh Redon, 109 pounds; Little Jake, 101; Lancaster, 99; Crystallize, 96; Rincon W., 95; Kanta, 80.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and one-eighth. Barnum, 116 pounds; Bonnie S., 113; Nettie, 115; First Attempt, 112; Lindlow II., 110; Chinese Gordon, 109; Taxgatherer, 101; Sparling, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Valiant, 114 pounds; Romance, 113; Firefly, 112; Keynote, 111; Mattie Loonan, 111; Golden Reel, 108; Miss, 105; Chancellor, 101; Avery, 94; Frank Wheeler, 82.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Anna, 116 pounds; Shamrock, 115; Babette, 105; Dalesman, 105; Parkville, 104; Issac, 98; Bay Archer, 96; Kenneth, 90; Louise, 87; Oracle, 86; Kanta, 78.

HELL A MORAL IMPOSSIBILITY.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton delivered the last of his series of sermons on the Incarnation at All Souls' Church yesterday morning. The church was crowded, and the interest in the sermon was keen. The minister said that the original doctrine of the incarnation was a doctrine which Christians should welcome as the key to the problems of this nineteenth century.

Defining the difference between the mystics and the ecclesiastics, Mr. Newton said that the mystics has been in danger of a nebulous religion. While the ecclesiastic has been in equal danger of a petrified religion. He declared that nature and the supernatural were but the lower and higher terms of one and the same mystery. Natural and revealed religion were not two different and opposed realities, but were the two poles of the same reality. Nor do reason and faith stand apart. All faith must be reasonable or it is simply superstition. The retribution of sin finds its true interpretation in this doctrine of the incarnation. Given the belief in an indwelling God, and we have given a belief in a constant presence of saving helpfulness, which at once engenders the hope of restoration and makes the traditional hell a moral impossibility.

At the conclusion of his sermon the Rev. Mr. Newton announced that the project of the new church building was progressing. He said that if all those who had not contributed to the structure were to contribute as liberally as those that had already contributed there would be no question at all about the new edifice.

WELCOME TO JAMES REDPATH.

The return of James Redpath from Ireland gave the Anti-Poverty Society an opportunity to show its regard for its Vice-President, for he it is who shares with Dr. McGlynn the Presidential offices of that organization. So last night, in the big hall of Cooper Union, the society gave Mr. Redpath a public reception and a warm welcome. Conspicuous in the audience was the massive Mme. Diss Debar, who applauded all the abstractions of Dr. McGlynn's introductory address with a vehemence which fairly shook the entire row of seats in which she had made herself comfortable. Dr. McGlynn spent nearly an hour and a half in eulogizing Mr. Redpath's services.

Mr. Redpath spoke briefly. He said that the men who followed Mr. Parnell and those who followed Dr. McGlynn were in the same army—they were fighting for the same great cause. The Irish, he went on, do not now believe there is any such thing as a good landlord. He thought that home rule would be established in Ireland within three years. He believed that Mr. Gladstone was a "grand old humbug" in his relations to Ireland.

BOHEMIANS RESIST THE POLICE.

Patrolmen McKirvey and Kelsey of the Eleventh Precinct, detailed in plain clothes on excise duty, went went into the saloon of Leon A. Kryger, at 16 Rivington-street, where the excise-law was being violated. When the officers made known their business and endeavored to arrest the proprietor they were assaulted by a lot of Bohemian cigarmakers who were drinking in the place. McKirvey was hustled into a back room and was roughly handled. His clothes were torn, and he was severely bruised about the head and face.

Kelsey was driven out of the saloon, and the door was locked in his face. He then ran to the station house, and soon returned with Capts. Cassidy and Acken; policemen. They were refused admission, but they broke into the place, and after a lively scrimmage succeeded in releasing the imprisoned policeman. Three of his assailants, Lambert Wenzel, Joseph Sobreaski, Michael Bocha, and Kryger, the proprietor of the saloon, were arrested.

CAN'T TELL HOW THEY ESCAPED.

Dr. Burdette Craig and his brother rode to the Jersey-avenue crossing of the Erie Railway in Jersey City yesterday, and the gateman signaled them to cross. An unseen locomotive struck the carriage and made kindling wood of it. The horse was caught on the pilot, killed, and carried at least 100 feet. The doctor and his brother jumped to the grass on opposite sides of the track without any serious injury. The horse sustained only a slight bruise. His master was not injured at all.

GOULD ALREADY BEATEN

HE WILL NOT BE IN THE NEW M., K. AND T. DIRECTORY.

PRESIDENT MARTINSEN OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS HAS PROXIES ENOUGH TO CONTROL.

Mr. Jay Gould's plans to again obtain control of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway at the next annual meeting, which will occur about the middle of next month, have, it is asserted, been adroitly nipped in the bud, and stockholders who have been fearful that their property was again going to fall into the clutches of Mr. Gould now feel secure in the belief that neither Gould nor any of his satellites will have a place in the Directory.

President Rudolph N. Martinsen returned in the Umbria yesterday from a ten days' visit among the stockholders in London, Amsterdam, and Frankfort with proxies in his pocket representing $34,000,000 out of the entire $46,000,000 of stock represented by the road. This does not include the proxies or stock of friends of the present management on this side of the Atlantic, which will swell the majority against the Gould clique to a very considerable sum.

Mr. Martinsen related to a TIMES reporter a humorous story of how his trip to Europe came to be made some days before he intended to sail. He said: "I was coming home by the Fifth-avenue stage the evening of March 8 and got into conversation with a couple of strangers about Gould and his ways. One of them remarked: 'He's laid a fine trap for these M., K. and T. fellows this year.' 'How's that?' I asked. 'Why, he got notice that Martinsen was going over on the 13th to get proxies from the foreign stockholders, and he has ordered a lawyer named Bennett to go over by to-morrow's steamer to get in ahead of him.' That was enough for me. I got off at the Twenty-eighth-street station, rushed down town, got a cab, drove to the Cunard office, and asked them if a man named Bennett was going to sail by the Aurania in the morning. 'Yes.' Is he a lawyer? 'Yes.' All right! I'll take a cabin in the same steamer. I had intended to sail by the German steamer on the 13th. But on hearing this I went home and packed my trunk and sent it down to the Hotel Brunswick, where I lodged that night, and bright and early the next morning was on my way to Europe. On my first day out I found Mr. Bennett opposite me at the table and got into conversation with him. He said: 'My name is Bennett.' 'Ah, a lawyer I presume,' said I. 'How did you know?' he exclaimed. 'Oh, by the way you look and talk.' 'Yes, I am a lawyer.' 'And where are you from?' 'From Chicago.' Ha! ha! ha! ha! I was completely fooled, and by the time my mission had the same, and everywhere the people were perfectly willing, even anxious, that the road should continue in its present management. In London there was one association, in Amsterdam two, and in Frankfort one was formed while I was there by Mr. K. and T. stockholders, to protect the road against Jay Gould. If he was to go over there and lay down $10,000,000 in gold and say to the 7 per cent. stockholders: 'There, I will guarantee the interest on your stocks,' they would not have anything to do with him."

Mr. Martinsen said that in all probability the election would result in the continuation in authority of the present officers. He had seen Adolph Boissevain & Co., Wertheim & Gamperiz, Texeira de Mattos, and other holders of bonds, but these were the principal ones. The first-named held $10,000, second $6,000, and third $15,000 shares of the stock. He proposed to leave about the close of this week for a trip over the road, and would be in Parsons when the meeting came to be held.

As to the future, Mr. Martinsen said that he proposed to at once begin the building of a road from Kansas City to Missouri, Kansas and Texas with St. Louis and with Kansas City. This plan he had laid before his European friends and declared necessary to set them free of all dependence upon connecting lines and doubtless interference. His friends had approved the plan and furnished him with all the necessary money to carry it out. Where the new road would branch off from the present line he could not say, for that was a matter of detail along with everything except the general plan to build the extensions to St. Louis and Kansas City that the Board of Directors would have to take under consideration.

TO NORTHERN PACIFIC POINTS.

ST. PAUL, April 7.—The Union Pacific Railroad announces that it has made arrangements whereby it is enabled to reach Northern Pacific coast points by way of the Oregon Short Line and Portland. It has instructed its agents in the East to solicit passenger traffic via the Union Pacific to these points. The Oregon Short Line only reaches as far as Portland, Oregon, and to reach Tacoma or any point north of Portland a passenger via the Union Pacific has to buy a new ticket at Portland. The transcontinental agreement, which was entered into by all the transcontinental roads, has prevented any road but the Northern Pacific from issuing tickets to these points. The Northern Pacific runs Boat Line steamers at Portland and is not connected in any way with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, which is a portion of the Union Pacific.

Traffic Manager J. M. Hannaford and James McNaught, general counsel of the Northern Pacific, had a consultation on that day, and the conclusions they arrived at can be gathered from what Mr. Hannaford said to-day: "The Union Pacific is trying to force its way into that part of the Northwest, but so far as I see it can do absolutely nothing. Any arrangement to handle such business must have been made with the Northern Pacific, as we have the only line from Portland to Olympia, Tacoma, and Seattle. We have made no such arrangement with the the Union Pacific, and if it wants to issue through tickets it can only do so by taking the steamer at Portland and giving the passengers in return a regular Northern Pacific ticket, bought and paid for at our ordinary rates. We will not recognize any tickets issued by it under any circumstances."

PRESIDENT BROWN SPEAKS.

DALLAS, Texas, April 7.—Gov. John C. Brown, President of the Texas and Pacific, returned to Texas yesterday from Tennessee. The Governor for the first time last night verified the rumor that he has resigned the Presidency of the Texas and Pacific and accepted the Presidency of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. The change is to take effect May 1, or sooner if arrangements can be made to transfer the property. The Governor denies the statement that he leaves the Texas and Pacific on account of any friction. He is prompted solely by personal and social reasons. Tennessee has always retained his home, although he has been connected with the Texas and Pacific for 14 years, during which time the road has grown from 400 miles to 1,500 miles in length. Gov. Brown says he has no idea who his successor will be, but he does not believe there will be any sweeping changes.

RUMORS OF CHANGES.

ST. PAUL, April 7.—It is reported that J. C. Easton of Lacrosse recently tendered his resignation as a Director of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and it has yet to be accepted. Mr. Easton, who has been a Director of the company for about ten years, is a wealthy capitalist. No reason is assigned for his action. The annual meeting of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul will be held in Milwaukee early in June. Knowing ones intimate that there will be several changes in the Directory. The voting power is being centralized, as is generally known, and the object of this is understood to be a determination to secure new Directors. It is hinted again that both P. D. Armour of Chicago, who is now in Europe, and John Plankington of this city will not be Directors of the company after the meeting in June.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS.

By the time the Summer season opens the new division of the Long Island between Locust Valley and Oyster Bay will be completed. Heretofore the journey between these two points has been made in stage coaches.

New rails will be laid between Van Wicklen station and the terminus at Flatbush-avenue. It will be done during the night, so as not to interfere with travel.

The fare between Long Island City and Flatbush will be reduced from 35 cents to 25 cents for a round trip.

Work on the foundations for the new shops at Morris Park will be resumed to-day. The shops when completed will cost $50,000.

EXTENDING ITS PLANT.

NEW-HAVEN, April 7.—The Hartford and Connecticut Western has purchased 400 acres of land at Grantville, five miles west of Winsted, and will locate its repair shops and roundhouse there. One hundred acres of the land will be devoted to side tracks and turnouts. A small lake on the premises will be raised three feet and will then furnish sufficient water power to run the machinery in the shops.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Daniel N. Lockwood of Buffalo is at the St. James Hotel.

The Hon. Victor Stanley of Ottawa is at the Brevoort House.

Congressman Charles Tracey of Albany is at the Hoffman House.

Mayor William B. Kirk of Syracuse is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Marco Aurelio Soto, ex-President of Honduras, is at the Victoria Hotel.

Senator Algernon S. Paddock of Nebraska and Lansing B. Mizner, United States Minister to Central America, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Public Musical Club promises to become a public benefactor. Its members have decided to purchase the house of Mr. Theodore Thomas, and thereby provide the concert-loving public at all hours of the day. About four hundred and sixty of these unwilling musicians are said to have arrived here in two weeks, and they are only a few hundred of the thousands of the third-grade competitors in the minds of the people against the malodious strains of trumpets, horns, and euphoniums. The members of the club say that in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and San Francisco the matter hands have been satisfied.

Fred. Cross will lecture at the Grand Opera House last night before a packed house on St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Constantinople. The Professor announced that he would give only three more lectures this season at the Grand Opera House. He would then leave America and travel in foreign lands for two years in order to visit those countries he had not seen and to gain material for new lectures. The subject of his lecture for next Sunday at the Grand Opera House is "Views of America."

The police were directed yesterday to make search for Frank Wade, a telegraph operator who has been missing from his home, 230 East Eighty-fourth-street, since Wednesday. He had been complaining of late of severe pains in his head. On the afternoon of the 3d inst. he went to consult a doctor, but did not return until the afternoon of the next day. Then he acted so strangely that his mother went out for a doctor. During her absence Wade left the house and is still absent.

William Ritchie, who is locked up in the Jefferson Market Prison, awaiting trial for forgery, was yesterday identified by Frank A. Walsh, Mayor of Hot Springs, Ark., as the man who stole a valuable gold watch from him at the Hoffman House, where he was staying, about two months ago. The watch, which was a present to Mayor Walsh from his constituents, has not been recovered. As Mr. Walsh was about to leave the city he declined to make a complaint against Ritchie.

The funeral service over the body of Mr. Samuel Wood was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the residence of Police Commissioner John McClave, 138 West Seventy-second-street. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church. A large number of relatives and friends were present, among whom were Police Commissioners French and Voorhis, Martin B. Brown, Police Justice Henry Murray, and ex-Alderman Thomas Coman.

Capt. John D. Walton of Company D, Ninth Regiment, had William S. Eyerson, a former member of his command, summoned before Justice Duffy at the Jefferson Market Police Court for failing to deliver certain equipments for which the regiment is responsible to the State. The magistrate gave Eyerson until Friday to deliver the property to Capt. Walton. If it is not forthcoming by that time Eyerson will be arrested.

Among the prisoners arraigned before Justice Duffy at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning were six negroes, arrested in different sections of the city, who called themselves George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Grover Cleveland, Ben Harrison, Abram Hewitt, and Thomas S. Brennan. Their illustrious names did not save them from imprisonment.

A large meeting in aid of the Parnell fund was held last evening by the St. Agnes Branch, No. 681, Irish National League, at St. Agnes's Church, East Forty-third-street. The Rev. Josiah H. Bigley presided, and addresses were made by Michael Fennelly, James Fitzgerald, John Devoy, and others.

BROOKLYN.

Theresa Bergen and Rose Welsh, who said they lived at Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn, were arrested on Raymond-street, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for intoxication, and on the way to the Bergen-street station Rose swallowed two silver half dollars. She went into convulsions and was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital. The physicians were unable to recover the money.

Mrs. Mary Duffy of 933 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, was cleaning an oil lamp last evening, when she set fire to her clothes and was seriously burned about the head and body. She will probably die. Her husband, Thomas, was also badly burned while trying to extinguish the fire which was consuming his wife.

Prof. James Douglas Andrews will benefit by an athletic and gymnastic exhibition this evening in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, tendered by the Brooklyn Young Man's Christian Association.

John Wright, 67 years old, fell down the steps of his house at 102 Schenck-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and was killed.

LONG ISLAND.

Superintendent Mather of the Cold Spring Fish Hatchery has placed 50,000 lake trout in the Great Pond at Riverhead.

NEW-JERSEY.

It is stated that Trenton potters have decided to erect a pottery near the State Reform School at Jamesburg, and that they will make use of the inmates, both as to price of labor and as to concourse. Other potters have contributed by the present Earl of Bessborough, by the daughter of O'Connell, who, it is said, is still living; and by his grandson, Daniel O'Connell of Derrynane; by Mrs. Morgan John O'Connell and Mr. N. S. O'Gorman. "Lord Stanley of Alderley has also been very kind. From Lords Lansdowne and Normanby I was not fortunate in obtaining any reply."

Daniel O'Connell came of an old family of Kerry, which had given at least one distinguished officer, General Count O'Donnell, to the Irish Brigade and the French Army, and later to the British service. He went to school near Cork, then to schools at St. Omer and Douai, across the Channel, but was recalled at the outbreak of the French Revolution. The impression made on his childish imagination by the excesses of that revolution kept him from extremes later on; it was only when he had been to practice law in Dublin, after studying in London, that he began to understand the iniquity of the situation as regards his country and fellow-Catholics. His boyish letters show him a particularly good and dutiful boy; they were addressed to his childless uncle in Kerry, who educated him and his brother, James. The first letter given is dated 1792, St. Omer, France, when he was 17. Two years later he appears, while a law student in London, to have offended one Douglas Thompson by plain speaking, for a letter signed by that name demands "the Reasons of your Expressions last night." We can only conjecture that the expressions related to the slights and bad faith shown to his beloved Ireland. Called to the bar in Dublin, in 1798, among his first cases was one against a fellow-Kerryman, who called him a "purse-proud blockhead." "I have no purse to be proud of," said O'Connell, "and if I am a blockhead, all the better for you." The man lost his case and wrote a challenge to duel, but the young lawyer replied that he declined unless the Kerryman would insure his life in O'Connell's favor so that it would be worth while to shoot him.

O'Connell began life by an act which is considered fatal to young men, a love match with his cousin. His letters to his wife and daughter are in strong contrast to those in which indignation concerning men and politics is no chooser of terms. His uncle came near disinheriting him, having chosen a rich girl with a long nose for his bride, but he was appeased in the end and left him a part of his fortune when O'Connell no longer needed help. The letters are scarce until 1812, when the Liberator is in the thick of the fight. Perhaps his wonderful voice, his keen humor, his wit, and remarkable powers of cajoling a jury would not have given him the popularity he enjoyed had he not also been a duelist of renown, going out on one occasion to fight Mr. Robert Peel, then Secretary for Ireland and afterward Prime Minister. It was in Ireland, for Peel's establishment of a fire police, that the nicknames of peelers rose for members of "the force." We hear Mr. James G. Blaine spoken of as the "uncrowned King," or, again, Mr. C. S. Parnell; but the person for whom the title was first generally used was O'Connell, concerning whose mastery of a vast concourse of people Buiwer wrote:

"Methought no clarion could have sent its sound
E'en to the centre of the hosts around.
And, as I thought, rose the concourse swell,
As from some church tower swings the silvery bell.
Aloft and clear from airy tide to tide
It glided easy, as a bird may glide.
To the last verge of that vast audience sent,
It played with each wild passion as it went."

The man who had such a despotic following as O'Connell was the one to drive the little oligarchs of Orangeism like the Beresfords to their last defenses. He got the franchise for his fellow-Catholics, but the intrenched classes in England were too strong for any further step. It remained for Parnell and his much-abused lieutenants to continue the fight in our age and under circumstances completely different. It is odd to read of Pigott's forgeries upon the confidence of the Nationalists, and predict that it is his son who forged the letters used by the London Times against Parnell.

The little biography of O'Connell gives a number of anecdotes concerning him at the bar and in political life, follows his career with a good deal of care, and is only lacking in certain particulars which would have required the perusal of just such personal letters as those published by Mr. Fitzpatrick.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

IRELAND'S GREAT DANIEL.

CORRESPONDENCE OF DANIEL O'CONNELL, THE LIBERATOR. Edited by WILFRID WARD. With Life and Times by W. J. FITZPATRICK. In two volumes. New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. 1888.

DANIEL O'CONNELL. A Biography. By J. A. HAMILTON, Statesman Series. New-York: FORD, HOWARD & HULBERT. 1888.

At this juncture, when the organ of the Tory Party in England, the "Englishman's Bible," has been convicted of carrying so far the traditional hatred of Ireland that it printed forgeries of letters from prominent Irishmen in and out of Parliament engaged in the effort to secure local self-government for their island, the appearance in the same year of a handy biography of Daniel O'Connell and of a large and careful selection from his letters is most opportune. O'Connell is the greatest figure among the distinguished men who have fought for the cause of the abused and betrayed Catholics of Ireland, betrayed by Catholics as well as Protestants, yet championed by Protestants in the past as zealously if not so successfully as by the Protestant Parnell-to-day. Nothing is more remarkable in the struggle than the fact that while the Tories have always fallen back on religious differences to envenom a political question, differences of religion never had any rightful place in the contest at all. The trouble lay in social demarkations. It was really the quarrel of democracy against aristocracy. At a crisis friends of Ireland who wished that important part of the British Empire to have tranquillity and wealth reversed their course because they saw in the autonomy of Ireland a menace to the institutions by which they profited, but the people of Great Britain did not. Rudely drawn, the line ran between the upper classes of both islands, and all saw clearly enough that the triumph of the popular cause in one entailed the triumph of the popular cause in the other. Only the perfect certainty of this fact would have induced the London *Times*, for example, to run such risks as it has lately, by accepting as genuine letters, which a little examination would have shown to be questionable, thereby risking its reputation and honor on the hope that the Nationalists had neither the money nor the judicial support to undertake a battle in the courts. Even as it is, even when confronted with the deplorable results of its recklessness, the London *Times* can always count on the favor and support of the aristocracy, the plutocracy, and a large section of the professional classes of both islands.

The battle that O'Connell undertook against the bigotry of Protestants, the hostility of Catholics high in the Church, the State, and in society, even against the bravos and ruffians of the period, is most instructive just now. In the high tide of the contest he was forced into a duel with d'Estrees, a self-constituted champion of the Orange party. Though one of the greatest men of the age, he had to contend in Parliament with the insolence of small men who reflected very accurately the dull vindictiveness of the average Briton. Men avoided him then as they avoid Parnell, Dillon, and William O'Brien now, because it was a crime in their eyes not to have been born in Great Britain; yet with that tosdyism which seems so contemptible to Americans, the same small fry

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 6—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week, and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	Closing, April 7, '88.	Range this week.	
Adams & Terre Haute	7½	7½	7½
American Telegraph & Cable	81½	81½	81½
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé	34½	34½	34½
Atlantic & Pacific	6½	6½	6½
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	20½	20½	20½
Boston & Albany	97½	97½	97½
Boston & Lowell	93½	93½	93½
Boston & Maine	170	170	170
Canada Southern	50½	50½	50½
Canadian Pacific	49½	49½	49½
Central Iowa pf	40	40	40
Central of New Jersey	110	110	110
Chesapeake & Ohio	13½	13½	13½
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	20	20	20
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	13½	13½	13½
Chicago Gas Trust	70½	70½	70½
Chicago & North western	106½	106½	106½
Chicago & North western pf	140	140	140
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	118½	118½	118½
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	70½	70½	70½
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	120½	120½	120½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	119½	119½	119½
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts	17½	17½	17½
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. pf	37½	37½	37½
Chi., Ind. Bl. & Chicago	18½	18½	18½
Chi., Ind. Bl. & Baltimore pf			
Cleveland & Pittsburg	147	147	147
C. C. C. & I	70½	70½	70½
Colorado Coal	30	30	30
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	20½	20½	20½
Columbus & Hocking Coal	15½	15½	15½
Chicago & East Illinois	97½	97½	97½
Chicago & East Illinois pf	104½	104½	104½
Delaware, Lack. & Western	141½	141½	141½
Consolidated Gas Company	53½	54	53½
Delaware & Hudson	131½	131½	131½
Delaware, Lack. & Western	140	140	140
Denver, Rio Grande & West	16½	16½	16½
Denver & Rio Grande	16½	17	16½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	44	45½	44
Denver, Texas & Fort Worth	23½	24	23½
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.	6½	6½	6½
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	69	69	69
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	30	30	30
Evansville & Terre Haute	47	47	47
Hannibal & St. Joseph	89½	89½	89½
Houston & Texas	8½	8½	8½
Illinois Central	111½	112	111½
Iowa Central pf	32	32	32
Kan. & Texas Coal	17½	17½	17½
Lake Erie & Western	18½	18½	18½
Lake Erie & Western pf	67½	67½	67½
Lake Shore	109	109½	108½
Long Island	56	56	56
Louisville & Nashville	69½	69½	69½
Manhattan consolidated	87½	87½	87½
Manhattan con. rights	2	2	2
Memphis & Charleston	37	38	37
Michigan Central	76½	76½	76½
Marquette, H. & O. pf	85	85	85
Mil., Lake Shore & Western	23½	23½	23½
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf	103½	103½	103½
Minneapolis & St. Louis	24	24	24
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	15	15	15
Missouri Pacific	71½	72	71½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	19½	19½	19½
Morris & Essex	150	150	150
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	93½	93½	93½
New Central Coal	9½	9½	9½
New Jersey Central	94	94	94
New York Central	107½	107½	107½
New York & Perry Coal	24	24	24
New York & Northern pf	20	20	20
New York & New England	44½	44½	44½
New York, O. & St. L	14½	14½	14½
New York, O. & St. L. 1st pf	70	70	70
New York, O. & St. L. 2d pf	43½	43½	43½
New York, L. E. & Western	37½	37½	37½
New York, L. E. & W. pf	87½	87½	87½
New York, Sus. & Western	8½	8½	8½
New York, Sus. & West. pf	31½	31½	31½
Norfolk & Western pf	50½	49½	49½
Northern Pacific	36½	37	36½
Northern Pacific pf	61½	59½	59½
Ohio Southern	13	13	13
Ohio & Mississippi	30½	31	30½
Ohio & Mississippi pf	83½	83½	83½
Ohio, Indiana & Western	9½	9	9
Ontario Mining	34	34	34
Ontario & Western	16½	17	16½
Oregon Improvement	42½	43	42½
Oregon Improvement pf	89½	89	89
Oregon Railway & Nav	98½	98½	98½
Oregon Short Line	74½	74½	74½
Oregon & Transcontinental	32½	32	32½
Pacific Mail	37½	38½	37½
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	24½	24	24
Philadelphia & Reading	43½	43½	43½
Philadelphia Gas	79½	79½	78½
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	148	148	148
Pittsburg & Western pf	32½	32½	
Pullman Palace Car Co	179½	179½	179½
Pullman Pal. Car Co. rights	1½	1½	
Quicksilver	5½	5½	
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180½	180½	
Richmond & West Point	34½	34½	34½
Richmond & West Point pf	80	78	80
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	99	99	98
St. Louis & San Francisco	21½	21½	21½
St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf	72	72	72
St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf.	108	108½	
St. Paul & Duluth	34½	33½	33½
St. Paul & Omaha	33½	32½	33½
St. Paul & Omaha pf	92	92	105
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	98½	97½	102
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas	8½	8½	8½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	37½	37½	37½
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	98	98	
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	20½	20	
Texas Pacific Land Trust	13	13	
Texas Pacific	10½	10½	10½
Union Pacific	53½	53½	53½
United States Express	65	61	72
Utah Central	31	31	
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	13½	13	13½
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac. pf	30½	30½	30½
Western Union Telegraph	85½	83½	74½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	66½	64½	

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed a loss in surplus reserve of $4,040,550. The banks now hold $1,409,575 in excess of the legal requirements. The changes in the items are a decrease in loans of $1,200,300, a decrease in specie of $3,115,400, a decrease in legal tenders of $2,999,100, a decrease in deposits of $7,095,800, and an increase in circulation of $16,800.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	Mar. 24, '88.	March 31, '88.	April 7, '88.
Loans	$41,982,900	$41,038,700	$39,838,400
Specie	77,408,300	76,521,700	71,774,100
Legal tenders	21,718,500	24,412,900	29,729,700
Deposits	130,940,900	127,253,700	120,157,800
Circulation	4,304,700	4,293,900	7,718,500

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Mar. 24, '88.	March 31, '88.	April 7, '88.
Specie	$77,408,300	$80,521,700	$71,774,100
Legal tenders	21,718,500	24,412,900	29,729,700
Total reserve	$99,119,800	$104,934,600	$101,513,800
Reserve required against deposits	107,710,325	106,484,175	98,892,925
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	1,409,575	5,450,125	2,620,875

At London British consols for money advanced ⅛ to 98 7-16, and for the account declined 5-16, to 98⅝. In United States bonds the 4s advanced ¼ to 131¾, and the 4½s were unchanged at 110. American railway securities were all higher. The gains were: *Advanced*—Mexican National, 3; Union Pacific, 2¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 1⅞; St. Paul, ¾; Louisville and Nashville and Illinois Central, each 1; Lake Shore, 1⅛; Erie, do. seconds consolidated, and Norfolk and Western preferred, each 1; Pennsylvania, ⅞; New-York Central and Reading, each ⅝, and Canadian Pacific, ¼. Bar silver declined 1-16, to 49⅞ pence per ounce. The Bank of England lost £51,000 in specie and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 41.30, became 39.10. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 3 ₱ cent. The Bank of France gained 11,300,000f. in gold and 1,675,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
April 4, 1889	£29,836,670	
April 5, 1888	31,842,900	
BANK OF FRANCE.		
April 4, 1889	£40,958,847	£49,447,075
April 5, 1888	44,884,671	47,871,787
BANK OF GERMANY.		
April 4, 1889	£20,477,834	£16,238,686
April 5, 1888	28,566,006	14,285,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
April 4, 1889	£5,493,000	£13,504,000
April 5, 1888	5,849,000	14,589,000
NETHERLANDS.		
April 4, 1889	£3,961,000	£5,996,000
April 5, 1888	4,491,000	5,996,000
BELGIUM.		
April 4, 1889	£2,715,000	£1,358,000
April 5, 1888	2,923,000	1,469,000
Total last week	$107,399,751	$88,648,741
Corresponding week '88	105,674,571	85,852,737
Week ending Mar. 23, '88	107,963,324	89,036,359
Corresponding week '87	103,328,500	84,152,500

The downward tide in speculation in stocks turned early in the week, and subsequently everything was firm. The improvement came on the announcement that Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., the representatives of the Barings in this country, desired proxies to control the action of directors at the meeting to be held next month. A change in the attitude of the disturbing Northwestern roads, whereby flour rates between Minneapolis and Chicago are to be advanced, helped the upward movement. Missouri Pacific was prominent in the week's trading, and advanced sharply. Railway returns of earnings continued to show improvement. On Saturday the market was active and strong until the final 30 minutes, when an unfavorable bank statement and sales to realize profits caused a slight reaction. The changes in prices for the week were: *Advanced*—Missouri Pacific, 4⅝; Rock Island and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, each 4; Pullman, 3½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 2; Delaware and Hudson, 2⅛; Northwestern, 1⅞; Illinois Central, Pittsburg and Western preferred, and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, each 2½; Consolidated Gas and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred, each 2⅜; Northwestern preferred and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, each 2¼; Pacific Mail, Omaha, and Union Pacific, each 2⅛; Ontario and Western and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, each 2; Rock Island, 1⅞; Chicago Gas, Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred, and Oregon Short Line, each 1¾; St. Paul, New-York and New-England, and Oregon Railway and Navigation, each 1½; Lake Erie and Western preferred, New-Jersey Central, and Texas and Pacific, each 1¼; Northern Pacific preferred and Gas and Mississippi, each 1⅛; American Tobacco scrip and Ontario Mining, each 1; Illinois Central and Lake Shore, each ⅞; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western preferred, and Manhattan consolidated, each ¾; Louisville and Nashville, and Canada Southern, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis and Chicago, Lake Erie and Western, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred, Richmond and West Point, Texas and Pacific, New-York and Perry Coal, Evansville and Terre Haute, Colorado Coal, Houston and Texas Central, Denver and Rio Grande, Western, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, ½.

The money market was active in the early part of the week, and loans were made from 4 to 10 per cent this week in accordance with the April settlements. Subsequently the rate was as low as 1½ ₱ cent. The average for the week was about 4 ₱ cent. On Saturday the rate was 3 to 5 ₱ cent. Commercial paper was quoted at 4@5 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. On Monday the posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4 87½ for long and $4 89½ @ $4 90 for short. On Tuesday several business loans at 60 days@4 86¾ for 30-day bills, $4 89@$4 89½ for commercial and $4 86¼@4 86½ for commercial bills. Continental was dull. France were quoted at 5.18¾@5.18¼ for long and 5.15@5.15 for short; reichsmarks at 95½@95¾ and 92½@92⅝, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝. The only feature in the Government bond market was its extreme dullness. State bonds were very quiet, and bank stocks were without change.

Trading in railway mortgages increased on the week advanced, and prices moved up with the improved demand. The business was well distributed. The principals changes were: *Advanced*—Great Western seconds, trust receipts, 8¾; Texas and Pacific first 5s, 2⅞; Wabash convertibles, trust receipts, 2¾; Great Western firsts, trust receipts, and Wabash 7s of 1873, trust receipts, each 2½; Texas and Pacific second incomes, 2¼; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern firsts, Wabash seconds, trust receipts, do. Detroit firsts, trust receipts, and do. St. Louis firsts, trust receipts, each 2; Knoxville and Ohio firsts, 1⅞; Allen and Terre Haute firsts, New-Jersey Central general 5s, New-York, Lackawanna and Western firsts, Oregon Improvement firsts, Wabash firsts, trust receipts, and Wabash, Chicago firsts, trust receipts, each 1¾; Central Pacific 6s of 1895, Reading first preference incomes, and Illinois Central 4s of 1952, Louisville and Nashville, collateral trust 5s, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western convertibles, Oregon Railway and Navigation firsts, St. Louis and San Francisco general 6s, each 1¼; Canada Southern seconds, 1⅛, and Chicago and Milwaukee firsts, Houston and Texas Central generals, trust receipts, do. main line seconds, trust receipts, Kansas Pacific consols, Denver and Rio Grande and Northern real estate 7s, Lake Shore firsts, Louisville and Nashville general 5s, Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago 5s, Memphis and Charleston 6s, Missouri Pacific seconds, Mutual Union 6s, Reading second preference incomes, Richmond and West Point Terminal first and second 5s, St. Louis and San Francisco class A, and South Carolina seconds, each 1. *Declined*—Atchison, Colorado and Pacific firsts, 3¼; Denver, South Park and Pacific firsts, 9¼; Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s and Mahoning Coal 6s, each 2; Northern Pacific Termini 4 firsts, 1⅞; Colorado Coal 6s, 1½; Interior Iron and Great Northern firsts and Toledo, Peoria and Western 4s, each 1¼, and Erie funded coupon 5s, Kansas and Texas 6s, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western firsts, and Pennsylvania 6s, each ⅛.

Messrs. E. Venner & Co., the well-known bankers of Boston, have opened offices in this city at 31 and 33 Pine-street for the transaction of their New-York business. They are now offering to investors at 98 and interest $1,000,000 Omaha bridge 5 per cent 5-50 bonds. The earnings of the works are said to be in excess of the interest charges. They say that there are over 1,600 water works in the United States, of which 900 are owned by private companies, and that not more than 5 of these have been unsuccessful. They claim that there is no competition, no strikes, and that the rates are established by the franchise and cannot be interfered with. The bonds of the Omaha Water Works are listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, and simultaneous sales will be made in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$11,688,569
Corresponding week last year	11,170,011
Since Jan. 1, 1889	142,899,010
Corresponding period last year	136,615,553

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,813,504
Corresponding week last year	5,652,479
Since Jan. 1, 1889	58,685,334
Corresponding period last year	73,643,892

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$607,851
Corresponding week last year	48,056
Since Jan. 1, 1889	2,335,467
Corresponding period last year	3,386,459

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$807,851
Corresponding week last year	289,019
Since Jan. 1, 1889	12,070,704
Corresponding period last year	7,254,143

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending April 6	$711,113,800
Balance for the week ending April 6	53,702,903
Clearings for the w'k ending March 30	806,196,134
Balance for the week ending March 30	55,366,850
Clearings for the w'k ending March 23	658,944,996
Balance for the week ending March 23	54,404,138
Clearings for the w'k ending March 16	691,814,647
Balance for the week ending March 16	53,236,355
Clearings for the week ending March 9	670,150,667
Balance for the week ending March 9	58,543,000
Clearings for the week ending March 2	540,040,326
Balance for the week ending March 2	50,392,350

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Provisions failed to command the usual attention Saturday. In all departments of the market a quiet time was experienced, and in Pork as least an easier feeling was developed. Lard and Short Ribs sold and closed at practically Friday's prices, but in Pork a feeling announcing to 10c. was suffered. The last-named article opened at figures a little higher than Friday's closings, and then sold off under, realizing 20c., without reaction to speak of. In the day's light speculation May and July monopolized attention. For cash delivery Lard sold at $6 92½@6 95, green Hams at 8¾c.@8¾c., and Short Ribs at $6 15; 16-lb sweet-pickled Hams for May delivery changed hands at 9½c.; May future Pork ranged from $12 45 down to $12 25, for Lard at $6 97½@7, and for Short Ribs at $6 20@6 22½. Short Ribs sold for the same month closed at $6 20. Lard at $6 97½@7, and Pork at $12 30. Pork and Short Ribs for July ranged 10c.@12c., and Lard 7½c.@10c. higher than May. June was almost neglected.

Flour ruled quiet, and although the feeling was still nervous and unsettled, less disposition was shown to trade, and the volume of business transacted was light in the same month. Rye and Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye unchanged. Flour dull and very unsettled. Millfeed unchanged. Canal freights—Wheat, 4½c.; Corn, 4c.; Oats, 3½c.; Barley, 5c. Receipts—Wheat, 3,500 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 6.—The Print Cloth market is firm and active; 64x64 squares, 3 1-16c. Stocks of squares, 64x64, 1,000,000 pieces; 56x60s, 1,000,000 pieces. The business for the week was as follows: Production, 140,000 pcs.; deliveries, 138,000 pcs.; stock, 3,000 pcs.; sales, 206,000 pcs.; spot, 31,000 pcs.; futures, 175,000 pcs.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 6.—Spirits of Turpentine steady; sales, 200 casks; market quiet; Strained, 25½; Good Strained, 27c. Tar steady at $1 35. Crude Turpentine firm; hard, $1 40; Yellow Dip, $2 15; Virgin, $2 15. Corn firm; White, 48c.; Yellow, 48c.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 6.—Petroleum dull but steady; Standard White, 110 test, 7½c.; Consolidated Gas Company reports production for the week ending March 30, 1889, as follows: Natural gas, 1,000,000 cubic feet; Pressure, 30 lbs.; Coal consumed, 3,000 bushels; Natural gas wells, 1,000; Coal wells, 1,000; Natural gas wells in use, 1,000; Coal wells in use, 1,000; Natural gas wells not in use, 0; Coal wells not in use, 0; Natural gas wells drilled, 0; Coal wells drilled, 0; Natural gas wells abandoned, 0; Coal wells abandoned, 0; Natural gas wells drilling, 0; Coal wells drilling, 0; Natural gas wells to be drilled, 0; Coal wells to be drilled, 0; Natural gas wells to be abandoned, 0; Coal wells to be abandoned, 0; Natural gas wells to be drilled deeper, 0; Coal wells to be drilled deeper, 0; Natural gas wells to be drilled shallower, 0; Coal wells to be drilled shallower, 0; Natural gas wells to be drilled for oil, 0; Coal wells to be drilled for oil, 0; Natural gas wells to be drilled for gas, 0; Coal wells to be drilled for gas, 0; Natural gas wells to be drilled for oil and gas, 0; Coal wells to be drilled for oil and gas, 0; Natural gas wells to be drilled for oil, gas and coal, 0; Coal wells to be drilled for oil, gas and coal, 0; Natural gas wells to be drilled for oil and coal, 0; Coal wells to be drilled for oil and coal, 0; Natural gas wells to be drilled for gas and coal, 0; Coal wells to be drilled for gas and coal

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—THE TWO LEONORES.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DALILAH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—AN IRON CREED.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—NATURAL GAS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &c.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—ROMEO AND JULIET.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE GRIP.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—JOCELYN.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—A LEGAL WRECK.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—REUBEN GLUE.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

It is stated by the St. Louis *Republic* that in the recent election in that city Mr. NOBLE, Secretary of the Interior, undertook to influence the Irish vote by promising the appointment of one CORNELIUS MACBRIDE as Superintendent of Foreign Mails. "Mr. WANAMAKER," says the *Republic*, "very properly demanded a personal interview with Mr. MACBRIDE. The interview settled it. It is said that Secretary NOBLE had secured the President's indorsement, but in spite of it, in spite of the plea that it was absolutely necessary to do something to control the St. Louis election, WANAMAKER took a look at MACBRIDE and gave way to his business instincts. He flatly refused to make the appointment." This is apparently the second considerable instance in which Mr. WANAMAKER has "given way to his business instincts," but we have no great confidence that those instincts can stand the wear and tear of a long term. If while they are yet strong they do not compel Mr. WANAMAKER'S retirement, they will gradually cease to trouble him—or Mr. HARRISON.

By a process of elimination the Providence *Journal* arrives at a pretty clear definition of the act of Mr. HARRISON in the change in the New-York Post Office: "It is not statesmanship, it is not patriotism, it is not fidelity to the public interests, it is not even that ordinary good faith which, if it is expected between man and man, is certainly as much to be demanded between a public servant and his masters." Not being any of these, the *Journal* concludes that "it may be good politics."

The representatives of American copper mines now in Paris do not appear to have made appreciable progress toward the formation of a new Syndicate. It is curious that they should even attempt to form one. Our cable dispatches of yesterday stated that the conclusion of an agreement was prevented by the refusal of the great Rio Tinto mine to reduce its output. The Syndicate sought in vain to cause a reduction of output when it was solvent and strong. It is folly to expect that a reduction can be made now by common consent, with the Syndicate completely ruined. Still, it seems to be true that the American delegates have proposed to the holders of the Syndicate's copper that the price shall be fixed at £40 and that the output shall be cut down. That is the substance of a cable message from one of them to a friend in Boston. There is at present, however, no ground for a belief that a New World ring in copper will be formed this year or next. It is probable, however, that after their return from Paris these representatives of American mines will undertake to make a combination that shall include all the mines in this country and shall exact a ring price when consumers at large by means of the tariff duty of four cents a pound.

The proposal that the President shall issue over his own signature the contemplated order abolishing both the Sunday morning inspection and the Sunday evening dress parade in the army is simply for the purpose of making the change more permanent. This has been found by experience to be the result with orders issued directly by the President instead of from the War Department, and it proved so about threescore years ago in this very matter, when a movement similar to the present was made for abolishing needless Sunday work in the army. There had been some talk of effecting the change on the publication of the Revised Regulations, but President HARRISON and Secretary PROCTOR are believed to be too desirous to establish it at once and by special action to wait for that. While some officers may dislike the proposed change, there can be no doubt of its practicability, and indeed it is only a return to the practice of former years. The weekly inspection can be held perfectly well on Saturday morning, as is contemplated, and in some departments dress parades on Sunday have long been discontinued by standing orders. With Sunday a genuine day of rest and Saturday afternoon also a day for recreation after the inspection is over, as is now proposed, the soldier in garrison will have a much easier time of it, and officers will probably be quite as well pleased as the men.

It seems curious that the Parnell Commission should still be going on, and that PARNELL'S counsel should find it necessary to talk for a week, when the interest and importance of the proceedings began with PIGOTT'S testimony and ended with his death. There is something very curious in the appeal of some of the Tories for a "suspension of public opinion" until the commission has found its verdict. Apparently, they still entertain hopes that PARNELL and his associates will be found guilty of something. But, in fact, the verdict has already been rendered. The charge which PARNELL resented was that of having been concerned in plots of assassination and massacre. The only evidence of these charges was that contained in the letters published in the *Times*, which have been confessed to be forgeries. The expectation that the "verdict" of the commission upon the propriety or constitutionality of the methods of agitation adopted by the League will change the opinions about them of any British voter is merely fantastic.

A HARRISON MACHINE?

Mr. HARRISON has got rid of the Senate, and has signalized the departure of a body that was becoming unmanageable by a few appointments of importance and by a number of minor consequences. The whole number of appointments and nominations made by him since he took office five weeks ago to-day is very considerable, far greater than was required by the "interests of the service," which "alone should suggest removals," (letter of acceptance *passim*,) and fully twice as many as were made by Mr. CLEVELAND in the corresponding period of his term. The list is now the object of most careful study by the chief political managers of the Republican Party, and the inferences they are drawing from it are much more instructive than agreeable to them. It may be remarked in passing that there is not a civilized country on the globe in which the interest attaching to the advent of a Chief Executive would centre in so paltry a matter, but Mr. HARRISON and his party, as at present managed, will not regard this fact as discreditable. In the immortal words of FLANAGAN that is "what they are here for," and they do not blush to own it.

When Mr. HARRISON assumed the post of President, he caused it to be given out that in the distribution of offices he should consult the Republican members of the two houses of Congress, and that his principal endeavor would be to secure harmony in his party. This was good news for the Congressmen, and was not seriously objected to by the purveyors of patronage who are not Congressmen, because it seemed on the whole too plausible a method for severe criticism. It was generally accepted as a rather weak but very prudent mode of dealing with a difficult task, and the politicians looked forward to a "safe" administration of party business, in which of course some would be disappointed, but which would probably fairly satisfy the party workers, and would lead to no dangerous factional discrimination. If all the office seekers and their friends and backers were referred to the Congressmen and Senators, what was lost in one State or district might be made up in another, and the net result would be a fair average of fodder for all the animals.

But it is, as our Quaker friends would say, "borne in upon" the minds of those who are studying the record of the last five weeks that the prudent principle laid down by their new President does not exactly explain the facts as they stand out in the list of nominations. They find, for instance, that the chief diplomatic place, the English mission, has been given to a State whose Senators did not want it, but did want very much some things quite different that they did not get. They find that the next most desirable mission, that to France, has been given to an editor who wanted the English mission, and that with the final allotment the Congressman from the editor's State are not at all satisfied. They find that the Russian mission has been given to a purely amateur politician of the same State, with even less reference to Congressmen's wishes. They find that the German mission was selected for a man on whom the Republicans in the Senate would not unite. They find that the mission to Chili was conferred upon an Irish agitator nominally from Nebraska, whom no one in Congress from that State cared a rush for, while the "delegation" was refused what it ardently desired. They find that the Senators from Pennsylvania are wroth over the selection of the principal Postmaster in their State, that the corresponding Postmastership in New-York has been handed over to Mr. PLATT, who is not a Senator or Congressman or likely to be, and that the most important Post Office in the President's own State has been given to one of his personal friends in whom the Congressman of Indiana take but a perfunctory interest. The students of practical politics observe that these are but examples of the application of a rule which, whatever it is, differs as widely from that announced by the President as the white man's idea of the distribution of the turkey and the buzzard differed in the tradition from that of the unsophisticated red man.

We do not pretend to offer any explanation of the President's course. It is tolerably plain to every one that it has not been directed by the interests of the public service, that it has been narrowly partisan, and that while it has been that, it has not been such as to strengthen public confidence in the party, and has not, in fact, strengthened the confidence of the party in the good faith and impartiality of the President. Whether it has been directed to advancing the interests of Mr. HARRISON himself, to building up what may fairly be called a Harrison "machine," and whether, if this be the case, it is adapted to that end, are very natural questions that are being discussed, not in the best temper, by a great many Republicans in all parts of the Union. There is still another question of interest to these gentlemen, as well as to the whole party, and that is whether a "machine" to control the party will be a very valuable invention, if, in the process of its construction, the party itself shall lose control of the Government.

THE WICKED SENATORS.

Since the Senate refused to confirm the nomination of Mr. HALSTEAD to be Minister to Germany the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* has become deeply interested in the life histories of the Senators who were unwilling that its editor should enter the public service. The published records of the executive departments, the reports of Congressional committees, and many other depositories of useful information have been overhauled, and many columns of that lively journal have been filled with shocking stories about the wicked men who voted to keep Mr. HALSTEAD at home. On the 31st ult. the first installment of these revelations appeared, and the brief introductory record of each offender's shortcomings was accompanied by his portrait. Since that date there have been published more elaborate statements of the facts then only mentioned, and it is probable that in the course of the next four or five weeks the readers of the *Commercial-Gazette* will become thoroughly acquainted with some curious things concerning which the paper has permitted them heretofore to remain in ignorance.

First in the list is Senator EVARTS. The half column devoted to him in what may be called the preface to a series of startling reminiscences describes him as "a political soldier of fortune" and a "legal Hessian." It is asserted that at one time he "figured in Washington as a lobbyist on a great scale," and mention is made of certain charges concerning his treatment of the Diaz Government in Mexico while he was Secretary of State, and the confirmation of certain railroad grants by that Government. A longer statement as to these things and the circumstances attending Mr. EVARTS'S election to the Senate is supposed to be in preparation. Three columns have already been filled with the evidence and the report of Judge-Advocate-General HOLT in the case of one CRENSHAW, who appears to have been the victim of a conspiracy in 1864, when detectives employed by Provost Marshal PLUMB set out to despoil him of his property. This case is one of especial interest to Senator PLUMB, and in all probability he will find it expedient to say something about it. The *Commercial-Gazette* pays its respects to Senator DAWES by publishing his letter of denial in the Crédit Mobilier matter, and with it the report of the Poland committee concerning his purchase of Crédit Mobilier stock. The introductory sketch of Senator INGALLS'S career contains only the reports of a Senate committee as to the bribery of members of the Kansas Legislature in his interest. The biography of Senator TELLER promises to be very interesting. Two chapters have now been published. They relate to the scandalous and hurried midnight issue of land patents to the notorious Backbone Railroad in the last hours of the Arthur Administration and of Mr. TELLER'S term of office as Secretary of the Interior, and to his curious action with reference to the dishonest pension attorneys. Notice is given that there is more to come.

All this will be instructive to the readers of Mr. HALSTEAD'S paper and will tend to encourage and promote a refreshing independence in politics. The Senators whose wickedness is now so mercilessly exposed have held high rank among the faithful. When they swung aloft the crimsoned garment they excited the admiration of the journal that now assails them. When they denounced the alleged hypocrisy of Mr. CLEVELAND and attacked in the Senate the characters of men whom he had nominated for office, they were patriots in the eyes of the *Commercial-Gazette* and the people whose political opinions it has molded. When they stood like a solid wall against a reduction of the tariff they were the saviers of American industry. But now, after they have refused to vote for Mr. HALSTEAD, what wretched creatures they are shown to be! The seats of some of them were bought with bribes, we are told, and their lives have been full of scandal and corruption. Will not the readers of the *Commercial-Gazette* begin to think that these men were governed by bad motives as to their votes and utterances with respect to other matters as well as in the case of Mr. HALSTEAD'S nomination? Will they not imagine all sorts of things that might have been dragged into the light and charged against other Senators if the list of negative voters had been longer? These revelations tend to unsettle political convictions and to excite distrust. Such stuff may even make Mugwumps. It should be handled with care.

Some of the readers of Mr. HALSTEAD'S paper may not enjoy the favor of such wicked men as desired. Was he willing that they should "associate him with their contemplation? Could the expression of favorable opinion by such rascals be esteemed by an honest man? And yet Mr. HALSTEAD was disappointed and even angry when persons of such character declared that he was not a man after their own hearts. If they had dishonored him by their favor he would have rejoiced. Nothing could have induced him then to tell his readers how bad they had been and what scoundrels they were. He ought now to rejoice that he has escaped the approval of the wicked and been decorated with their enmity.

BAD MILK AND BEEF.

The pathologists of the Health Department, Drs. PRUDDEN, BIGGS, and LOOMIS, have been requested by the Commissioners "to formulate a brief and comprehensive statement regarding the contagiousness of tuberculosis in man, stating therein the evidence of the same, and recommending in the briefest possible manner the simplest means of protection from its influence." While the inquiry to be made and the statement to be prepared will relate primarily to the communication of the disease from one human being to another, it may be that these physicians will refer also to the transmission of it from animals to man and from one animal to another. That tuberculosis in man is an infectious disease seems to have been proved. It has also been proved that practically the same disease is infectious in animals. The communication of it to man from milch cows, beef cattle, and other animals should be prevented by sanitary measures.

The exhaustive experiments of KOCH and others have shown that tuberculosis may be conveyed from one animal to another by the transmission of the micro-organism or bacillus of the disease. It has also been shown clearly that tuberculosis may be and has been communicated from human beings to dogs and fowls. For obvious reasons bacteriologists have not made human beings the subjects of experimental inoculation, but the evidence seems irresistible not only that the disease passes from one human being to another by infection, through the transmission of the characteristic microbe in various ways, but also that in many cases tuberculosis in the human subject is derived from cows and beef cattle through the agency of milk and beef. Bovine tuberculosis and the transmission of it to man have recently been the subjects of careful study by sanitarians and bacteriologists, and the results of the investigations made will be of great value to the human race, which suffers so terribly from the various forms of this malady. The reports of State Boards of Health now usually contain interesting papers concerning the latest discoveries in this field and the local cases that serve to illustrate and confirm them. Among these papers those of Dr. A. G. YOUNG, Secretary of the Maine Board of Health, especially deserves to be mentioned.

The public does not know to how great an extent this disease prevails among dairy cattle. The attempts of the National Government and the several States to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia have directed attention to that disease and may have diverted attention from this other ailment that is far more dangerous from a sanitary point of view. The Tuberculosis Congress held last year in Paris recommended that all tuberculous cattle should be condemned. The extirpation of such cattle by the methods used with respect to pleuro-pneumonia would greatly reduce the number of milch cows in suburban and rural dairies. Dr. YOUNG has published the history of an outbreak of tuberculosis on the farm of the agricultural college at Orono in Maine. There were fifty-one thoroughbred Jerseys in the herd, and it was necessary to kill them all. In this State the case of the herd at the Willard Asylum has been the subject of careful investigation, and Dr. YOUNG quotes the following from a statement made by Dr. M. D. BLAINE, who conducted the inquiry at the asylum farm:

"During the past two and one-half years I have examined over 4,000 head of animals in different sections of this State, [New-York,] and I find that the disease is more prevalent than is generally known. The majority of animals that I have examined were milch cows, and I found 21 per cent. manifesting symptoms of the disease, but perhaps not over 4 per cent. of them manifested pulmonary lesions. I have visited some herds where at least 50 per cent. could be shown to be tuberculous. The disease seems to be much more prevalent in some localities than in others. For instance, in low, wet, and marshy districts it is very common; also in places where animals are poorly fed and kept in close confinement, and in poorly-ventilated stables. I visited your stock yards during the month of July last, and also examined a number of herds about your city [New-York] and Brooklyn. The morning I visited the stock yards, in company with Mr. ROMAINE, one of your meat inspectors, I saw thirteen cows that were offered for sale, three of which were badly diseased, and one of the three was a sew thirteen years old that manifested pulmonary lesion. I acquainted Mr. ROMAINE of the fact, and when he consulted the manager of the yard in regard to the cattle he said that they had been sold to parties in Jersey City for milkers. I visited herds that furnished milk for the city of Brooklyn, and I did not fail to find tuberculous animals in every herd that I visited, and in some herds to a great degree."

He also quotes from a report sent to the Department of Agriculture by Prof. LAW of Cornell University the assertion that "20, 30, and even 50 per cent. of certain herds that supply New-York City with milk are affected with this disease," (tuberculosis,) and that even 90 per cent. of the animals in large herds in "some country districts" are tuberculous.

If it be true that consumption, that scourge of mankind, and other forms of tuberculosis may be and are communicated to human beings in the milk of tuberculous cows and the half-cooked beef of tuberculous cattle, ought not the State and the sanitary authorities to take action for the purification of the herds? That the disease is so communicated seems to have been proved conclusively. The local authorities strive, at considerable expense, to prevent the sale of milk to which water has been added. Is it not a matter of much greater importance to prevent the sale of milk that contains the germs of that dread disease, consumption? No legislature will disdain their prudence. Nothing but the dedication and condemnation of tuberculous cows in the dairy herds will protect the people from these infinitesimal foes.

THE DANGER AND ITS REMEDY.

From all the evidence which can be gathered it appears that the recent explosions in the electrical subways have been caused by accumulations of illuminating gas, which has leaked from the mains of the great companies which supply that commodity for consumption at a price amply compensating them for all that they lose by the leaks. How this gas became suddenly ignited, whether by spontaneous combustion, as some theorists maintain, or by the unexplained application of some illuminating agent, has not yet been satisfactorily settled, but the main fact is established beyond question that the soil of Manhattan Island is permeated with gas which has escaped from defective mains and pipes in its passage from the companies' reservoirs to the streets and houses which it is designed to light.

Of these facts there is not the slightest doubt, and they are practically conceded by the officers of the gas companies themselves, who admit that one-third of the total amount of gas manufactured is lost through leakage. How large this amount is will be realized when it is considered that the three larger gas companies alone manufacture and distribute about 38,000,000 cubic feet of gas every twenty-four hours. Of this amount nearly 13,000,000 cubic feet, according to the gas men themselves, leaks through the pipes every day and is lost in the earth. Of course the defenseless consumer pays for this loss, and probably for a great deal more besides the gas which he actually uses, so that the Directors of the companies can afford, from a purely business standpoint, to regard this great waste with equanimity; but now that it has become apparent that the leakage is a source of positive danger to the community, the public may be expected to show somewhat less of equanimity in considering the subject.

Of the right of the people who have built the subways to have their property protected from this ever-present source of danger there is, of course, no question. No gas or other company can claim the right because of a franchise to use the streets to ruin them for the use of other companies who also hold franchises. But, after all, the great question is not that of the subways, important as that undoubtedly is. It is the right of the people to feel as they pass along the streets that they are not in danger of being blown into eternity. The fundamental object of Government is to protect the lives and property of the governed, and when a corporation or combination of corporations deliberately imperils life or property, it is time for the makers or executors of the law to step to the front. The trouble with the gas companies seems to have been that their franchises have been granted unconditionally, no restrictions having been imposed upon them in regard to the kind of mains they should lay, and in many instances they have made use of defective pipes, while in others the original plant has been allowed to deteriorate through long usage and a neglect properly to repair it. This is the cause of the enormous leakage of gas which has impregnated the streets of the city, and this is a cause which, having now been found, should be removed as speedily as possible.

Our Legislature has now been in session over three months, and in all that time nothing of importance has been done to meet the demand of this great city for remedial legislation. An opportunity is now offered which it would seem that even the average country member would be eager to embrace to do something for New-York City. The wives and daughters of the country legislator are in momentary danger of being carried upward to the clouds whenever they visit New-York and walk its crowded thoroughfares. They are passing over a mine which is liable at any moment to explode beneath them, and the country member, aided by the city's representatives, has it in his power to remove this danger. A law should be passed without delay compelling the repair of leaky gas mains and pipes, under penalty of a forfeiture of its charter by the company which fails to obey it, and hereafter it should be made illegal to grant a franchise to any gas company to do business in any large city in the State except on condition that its mains and pipes are constructed of the best material available and in the most approved way to prevent leakage. The remedy for the constant danger which now threatens life and property in this city lies with the Legislature, and it does seem reasonable to hope that petty politics can be laid aside long enough to enable that body to apply it.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

With a certain decorous satisfaction Prime Minister CRISPI has informed the Chamber of Deputies that the death of King JOHN of Abyssinia would enable Italy to extend her possessions in that country. What is probably an ill wind for Abyssinia is thus likely to bear good to Italy. Her operations around Massowah long ago got into a snarl and then into a knot which she could neither untie by diplomacy nor cut with the sword; and King JOHN exercised a personal power that had much to do with the Italian reverses. After the suicide of King THEODORE, following Lord NAPIER'S capture of Magdala in 1868, he became sovereign of Abyssinia, and gave much attention to military affairs. The English furnished him arms and munitions in return for his aid, and he purchased others, while an English officer named KIRKHAM helped him to organize and drill his troops in British methods. All this came into play sooner than had been expected, for Egypt unsuccessfully undertook to occupy the province of Bogos on the Abyssinian border, which she claimed. It is this region also on which Italy has cast covetous eyes to-day. King JOHN not only in his many conflicts with rebellious chiefs, but in his late struggle with Italy, showed a decided ability as well as disposition to hold all the territory he could. His activity and success have been great, and accordingly it, as CRISPI announces, he has been killed in battle with insurgent chiefs or with the Arab forces of the Mahdi, Italy may well consider an important obstacle to her plans removed.

The new policy of the Italian Government is not yet announced, except in the vague assurance that it will proceed cautiously. This course is indeed necessary from two considerations. France and Russia are warily watching the Red Sea. The objections of France to Italian encroachments there were pointedly expressed a few months ago. As for Russia, although she abandoned to his fate the Cossack zealot ASCHINOFF, who committed the imprudence of landing with his followers on French soil, yet the close analogy between the Coptic and the Greek Church, and the possibility of gaining political through religious alliances, have not been wholly lost sight of at St. Petersburg. But a policy of caution finds additional justification in experience. Italy drifted almost unaccountably into the Abyssinian business, and has had hard luck with it until now. Offering to help England in her Soudan difficulties by occupying a portion of the Red Sea and advancing therefrom if necessary, she soon found the port of Massowah turned over to her and gradually began a system of encroachments in the level plain which stretches thence to the foot of the steep ascent to the highlands. The result was the march of King JOHN'S forces under RAS ALULA against the intruders and the slaughter of a body of Italian auxiliaries early in 1887 at Saati. Reinforcements were sent to Massowah through the year, and it was announced that during the following Winter Italy would recover her prestige and obtain territorial indemnity. The advance in force at length took place, but it proved a very small affair. Instead of punishing the Abyssinians, who had advanced to meet them on the elevated plateau, Gen. DI SAN MARZANO held a conference with his opponents, the result of which was that the Italians marched back to Massowah, from which point a great part of them embarked for home. King JOHN also moved back to his capital, and has since devoted his attention to fighting his insurgent vassals and others, while the few reconnoissances made from Massowah have not been such as to excite his protest.

The probability is that the Italians are now counting on dissensions over the succession to the throne. They wish to move northward from Massowah into the Bogos country or the Abyssinian province of Tigre, which adjoins it. That country is healthy, fertile, rich in cattle, probably has mineral wealth, and in every way would be suitable to the colony which Italy seeks to found. As to the lowlands around Massowah, it is impossible to maintain a colony there in the hot and unhealthy tract between the sea and the hills. One of the chronic rivals or troublesome vassals of King JOHN has been MENALEK, King of Shoa, the southern province of Abyssinia. With him the Italians are said to have had negotiations, as his province is not in the line of their own projected advance. Whoever may be the leading candidates for the throne, Italy will probably offer her military support to some one of them on condition of being allowed to advance into the region on the north claimed by Abyssinia and Egypt. This, no donbt, is the prospect of better fortune which Minister CRISPI sees in King JOHN'S death, although, as he says, the situation must be cautiously studied in order to take advantage of it.

The recommendation of a site for a North Pacific navy yard, said to have been made by the commission consisting of Capt. MAHAN, Commander CHESTER, and Lieut.-Commander STOCKTON, is in general accordance with the expectation of those who have given most consideration to the subject. While there were doubtless good harbors for this purpose on the Oregon coast, yet the fact that there is already at Mare Island the finest dry dock in the country, and the further fact that an important naval station is under construction in British Columbia, made it desirable to select a site well to the north. This choice would also have advantages in relation to the Alaska coast, which is steadily growing more valuable. The recommendation that the site should be on Puget Sound, in Washington Territory, a little south of Seattle, takes into view these geographical and international considerations. The new yard will be a source of protection for Puget Sound, while plenty of water, good supplies of timber and coal near by, and good railroad connections with other parts of the country will be among its advantages.

RANDOM GATHERINGS.

It will be too much to expect the opponents of the new Administration to pass over in silence a certain significant sentence that occurs on page 329 of the April *Century*. It was not written by a contributor to the magazine; if it were a writing of recent date its significance would be[illegible]. What makes it impressive is the fact that it was written thousands of years ago. In view of this circumstance its prophetic pertinence is absolutely startling. It is a passage of Holy Writ, and may be found in the first column of the 20 simile of the page at which the Bible on which Washington took the oath of office lay open. The paragraph reads thus: "Benjamin shall raven as a wolf: in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil."—*The Critic.*

Father Jotham Sewall, the celebrated missionary, visited Maine in the early part of the present century. A Maine minister in his diary describes Father Sewall as quite tall, with white hair flowing down his shoulders, carrying a staff almost as high as himself, and presenting a majestic appearance. He was accustomed to address the Almighty very familiarly, and one time he was heard to say in public prayer: "And oh, dear Lord! wouldn't it be for Thy glory to convert these poor, miserable sinners now in divine presence?"—*Bangor (Me.) Sentinel.*

During the recent examination of pupils for promotion in the public schools of Philadelphia the following problem in arithmetic was given the pupils in the grammar schools: "Real estate transaction—Owned Jan. 1 property valued at $5,750; bought during the year, $9,875; destroyed by fire during the year, $1,250 25; sold during the year, $8,375; on hand Dec. 31, $4,750. Find the gain or loss." There is considerable difference of opinion among teachers as to what is the right answer to this problem.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Mr. Spurgeon recently remarked that "as soon as a man begins to lose his religion he begins to want to know who Cain's wife was." In our experience, such people generally have a kind of occult sympathy with Judas, and are curious to know whether he perspired at the Supper.—*Chicago Inquirer.*

It is stated that a certain doctor's constant wont is a woman physician a few days now to be licensed for practice. After the examiners had left the examinee's name the woman doctor was found with surprise. "Why, dear," she exclaimed, "I thought you told me your name was Jewett." "So it is, dearest," explained the woman practitioner, "but I have to help him into his carriage every day, he has the rheumatism so bad."—*Boston Courier.*

Shall let the students, small and large, speak for themselves a little while that you may see them as we do. And first, "What are the divisions of North America?" was asked. The answer was, "Maine, New-Hampshire, Illinois, North, Pole and South Pole, and Augusta." One day in the grammar lesson "Washington's farewell address" came up. One boy wrote: "Washington's farewell address was made of broadcloth."—*American Missionary.*

Dr. Selah Merrill, the distinguished ex-Consul at Jerusalem, recently paid Lewiston a visit. "Dr. Merrill," said a Lewiston gentleman, "do you see anything in Lewiston that reminds you of Jerusalem?" "Yes," said the doctor. "Indeed, what's that?" "You have no street signs on the corners to guide a stranger. In that respect Lewiston is just like Jerusalem."—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

He was on the point of proposing, but thought better of it for the moment and continued the conversation because of an organ grinder outside. When the music stopped he said, "So you've never been in Europe, Miss Clara?" "Oh no," she replied. "I never expect to see Europe until my wedding trip." Then he continued to continue the conversation.—*Harper's Monthly for April.*

A prominent Republican lawyer in this city, whose influence would be a prize if somebody had the lucky number to draw it, has found it necessary to put on his door a placard reading: "If I can practice the law of the country I don't care who holds the offices. Go 'way and let me alone. I'm not at home and when I am I have no influence."—*San Francisco Alta.*

The French language is at present, as was obvious from the last census, rapidly gaining on the English, not only in the province of Quebec but in the other provinces, notably New-Brunswick and Eastern Ontario. A similar movement is going on in New-England States. The census of 1890 will startle people in this respect.—*Montreal Witness.*

There are some incidental advantages connected with that practice—considered as reprehensible in many quarters—of "stealing a minister." A church near the 1,000 miles from the State House, which has been seeking a leader for a number of months, has been instrumental in causing the salaries of four men to be raised.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

Binks was asked the other day to give an epitaph for a pet fawn whose demise was a great grief to the owner. He immediately proposed "The deer departed," which so pleased the mourner that she forgot to weep.—*Boston Herald.*

It is a waste of breath, besides putting an unnecessary strain on patience, to ask some people for money for benevolent objects. One might as well go gunning for coons in the middle of the Atlantic.—*Chicago Advance.*

Jenkins to Henkins (after vainly trying to understand a message over the telephone wire)—That's right! Get mad! I can hear you all right now.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

In this world the young man who is always intending to do something becomes the old man who wonders why he never reached success.—*Baltimore American.*

Ordinarily the ministers create the Benedicts—but at the White House the Benedicts create the Ministers.—*Hotel Mail.*

A man who does not know anything is pretty sure to tell it the first chance he gets.—*Louisville Western Recorder.*

GOSSIP ABOUT POLITICIANS.

Col. Erhardt is greatly chagrined over the story that on one of his recent visits to Washington he signed a fictitious name on the register at Welcker's in order to prevent public knowledge of his presence in the city. "I have never had but one name all my life," says Col. Erhardt, "and have never signed any other than Joel B. Erhardt. On the occasion referred to, when I arrived at Welcker's I told the clerk that I did not wish to register. He said all right, so I didn't. It seems, however, that there is a rule of the hotel that every guest must be represented upon the register by some name, so one of the clerks wrote J. B. Ehrtung to represent me. I had nothing whatever to do with it, and didn't know it had been done till my attention was called to it by John I. Davenport and George W. Lyon, my companions on the trip."

Col. Elliott F. Shepard is the rival of John F. Plummer as the guest of the White House, and his accounts of what happens at his visits there are much more entertaining than Plummer's. Col. Shepard dined there last Thursday evening, and he entertained a little knot of his acquaintances at the primary of the enrolled Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District last Friday evening with Gen. Harrison's conversation at the dinner. Apropos of Senator Van Cott's nomination for the Postmastership, Col. Shepard thus quoted Gen. Harrison: "The only opposition I learned of to Senator Van Cott was by Theodore Roosevelt, who wrote to me that he was one of the boys. Now, I don't see how we can get along without the boys. John F. Plummer is one of the boys; so are Cornelius N. Bliss and A. R. Whitney. I believe in the boys."

Mr. Plummer's hair is scant, and his beard, of a lighter brown than Col. Shepard's, is parted in the middle after what is called the English fashion. Though not so fluent, he is more practical in his patriotism than Col. Shepard, for he wears only American cloth. It is cut in the newest fashion, and he has many pairs of trousers, each of which is kept beautifully pressed with an English crease in the legs. This crease and the arrangement of his beard are the only English things which Mr. Plummer allows about his person. Everything else is sternly American. And right here it should be said that the story that Gen. Harrison took him for a tailor who was seeking for an advertisement, when Mr. Plummer offered to find him an American suit of clothes to be worn on inauguration day, is a wicked invention of a naughty newspaper writer. Gen. Harrison had heard about Mr. Plummer long before that from Russell Harrison, whom Mr. Plummer had entertained in New-York, and to whom he gave a suit of clothes produced and made in America too. They were good suits of clothes, and Gen. Harrison and Russell looked well in them on inauguration day. They will wear well and will long adorn the White House. Gen. Harrison and Russell took the suits of clothes in the same spirit of benevolence in which they were offered.

Mr. Whitney, unlike Mr. Plummer and Col. Shepard, does not wear fashionable clothes, nor is he of comely appearance. He is proud of the resemblance which he has detected of himself to Chauncey M. Depew, and he keeps a portrait of Mr. Depew upon his desk in his office at 17 Broadway, at which he from time to time looks admiringly.

Senator Van Cott's affection for the civil service law was not at one time so ardent as it is now. It is true, as he says, that in 1881, when he was a Fire Commissioner, he established the school of instruction for applicants for places in the Fire Department, and made them get a certificate of graduation before they could be appointed. But he did this by reason of the remonstrances of the fire insurance companies against the old system under political strikers of the worst sort because firemen had neglected their duties. The evil of Senator Van Cott's school of instruction was that it by no means did away with political influence, since the persons who were sent to the school of instruction were almost invariably the "henchmen" and nominees of "leaders" and ward politicians. It merely obliged the nominees to have a certain amount of physical and intellectual power.

Leader Croker did not go to Troy on Saturday, as he had intended. Nor did Mayor Grant go there. The Mayor remained at Broker De Cordova's house at Somerville, N. J., stimulating his eyes with pungent gunpowder smoke while shooting pigeons on Saturday. He devoted yesterday to resting his eyes after stimulation. Leader Croker merely delayed his visit for consultation with Chairman Edward Murphy at Troy. He had heard of mutterings among the lesser men in Tammany Hall about the mystery respecting the selection of a City Chamberlain, and he thought they were significant enough to demand an explanation from him. He made the explanation to several of the more important members of the Committee of Twenty-four, and

A NEWSPAPER AT HOME

"THE TIMES" AT LAST IN ITS NEW QUARTERS.

THE ROOMS WHERE ITS BUSINESS IS TO BE CONDUCTED AND EDITORIAL AND MECHANICAL WORK PERFORMED.

More or less accurate descriptions of the new building of THE TIMES appeared last Winter in different publications. As the descriptions were obtained, generally, from the plans rather than from the building, perhaps none of them did the building justice. Nothing in the way of a description of the new building has appeared in THE TIMES, and such a description will not be printed in THE TIMES until the building is completed from the peaks of the skylights on the roof to the ground floor of the pressroom—these two points being 220 feet apart.

In this article it is the intention to describe, briefly, the publication office, the editorial rooms, and the composing room of THE TIMES, as these departments of the paper now occupy permanent quarters, after passing through vicissitudes such as never before fell to the lot of a newspaper.

The new publication office will be open to-day for the transaction of business. Since the erection of the first structure built by THE TIMES in 1857 the publication office has made but three pilgrimages, and all of these were made within a period of four months. In 1873 the office was enlarged but maintained its ground while alterations were in progress. When the work of removing the old building and of erecting the present building was begun last Summer the affairs of the publication office were conducted at the old stand and no change was made until November, when the office was compressed into half of its usual dimensions so that the entrance was on Park-row instead of on Printing House-square. There it remained until March 10, when it was removed a bit further south, in order to give the workmen an opportunity of finishing its new quarters.

Like the old one, the new publication office is on the ground floor. The entrance is on Printing House-square. The arrangement is similar to that of the office as it appeared prior to 1873. The new office is as scientifically arranged as it is solidly and handsomely appointed. Its particularly-striking feature is its solidity. The ceiling rests on six immense columns, surmounted by beautifully-carved capitals. The office occupies the entire Printing House-square front of the building, and is lighted by windows on the north, west, and east. The space is divided into five compartments. The largest of these is intended for the public, and is immediately inside the main entrance. Running east and west is a partition that divides the advertising agent and his clerks from the public. This partition is really deserving of a less commonplace title. At its base is a strip about a foot deep of Alps green marble. Above this, until a height of four feet is reached, is paneling of quartered oak. A slab of oak serves as a counter for those who have business with the office. Above this rises a framework of brass, the plate-glass doors in which roll together or swing back as desired. The design of the brass-work is beautiful in its simplicity and, with the glass fittings, is a delightful foil to the generally massive character of the appointments of the office. Behind this barrier of marble, oak, brass, and glass is the counter at which the general business of the office is transacted.

At the east and west ends of the publication office are two private offices. That at the west end is occupied by Mr. George Jones; the other jointly by Mr. Gilbert E. Jones and Mr. H. J. Dyer. The office of Mr. George Jones is in the same spot as that occupied by him from 1857 to 1873. It is inclosed to a height of about nine feet by a partition of quartered oak paneling and frosted plate glass. Three sides of the office are paneled to the same height with quartered oak. The walls contain numerous compartments that would escape notice but for the brass locks and knobs attached to them. On the iron lining of a tiled fireplace appears the inscription "THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Sept. 18, 1851," the date of the first issue of the paper. The floor of this office is of hard pine. The floor of the publication office is of two shades of Knoxville (Tenn.) marble, laid in herring-bone pattern. The other compartment in the publication office is occupied by the cashier, whom everybody has a knack of finding, no matter how often he may change his quarters. The publication office is lighted by electricity.

From the publication office to the editorial department is a long step. Persons in too much of a hurry to wait for one of three elevators have attempted to take the step and have invariably been sorry for it, as the editorial rooms are on a floor called, by courtesy, the eleventh, but known, by those who have climbed the stairs, to be the twelfth. In the old building the editorial rooms occupied a scant half of the fourth floor. The new quarters are in every way vastly superior to the old, and after they have received the finishing touches they will be the roomiest, most thoroughly equipped, most convenient, and most comfortable quarters occupied by the staff of any newspaper in the country, if not in the world. With the exception of a comparatively small office and the space occupied by the stairway, elevators, and hallway, the entire floor is given up to the staff of the paper. The rooms of the editor-in-chief and the editorial writers face Printing House-square, as in the old building. They possess many advantages over their predecessors, among which might be mentioned the view. In the old building the view was shortened rather abruptly by such buildings as the *Tribune* and the *Staats-Zeitung*. Even the City Hall interfered considerably, and the buildings on Broadway offered insuperable objections to long-distance sightseeing. Now one can look out of the windows on Printing House-square without meeting with a single obstruction to the north, northwest, or northeast. The City Hall has an amusingly squat appearance, and is so far down as to be difficult of discovery on a foggy day. Even the handsome *Staats-Zeitung* Building looks wondrously small. Here and there, looking north, a building taller than its surroundings catches the eye, but nothing apparently lofty is seen till the gaze rests on the spires of St. Patrick's Cathedral, at Fifth-avenue and Fiftieth-street. The rooms of the editorial writers are separated by an oak partition from the city and other departments. These departments occupy the rest of the huge room, which is divided into two parts by two lines of oaken bookcases. The entire floor, it might be said, is finished in oak. The eastern half, after deducting the space occupied by the editorial writers, is occupied by the large oak desks of the dramatic, musical, art, and literary critics, the foreign and exchange editors, other specialists, and by a room devoted to the use of the telegraph corps.

If the critics ever look out of their windows they must wonder at the short-sighted policy of people who built four and five storied buildings in the "swamp" when there was so much unoccupied and inexpensive territory above their roofs. From these windows the tallest of the surrounding buildings seems of the most ordinary height. The clock in the *Tribune* tower, high as it looks from the street, is only on a level with these windows. To look at the Brooklyn Bridge the glance takes a downward slant. From the great height the huge ferry-boats on the East River seem entirely undeserving of their reputation.

The windows in the eastern end look down upon the City Hall Park and Broadway, and upon the Hudson River, upon the roof of the tall monastery at Hoboken, upon the several lofty Jersey structures that look like towers and are breweries, and upon the hills beyond. From the window of the managing editor's room, which is at the southwest corner of the floor, the same sights can be seen. From his window the Post Office pile loses much of the impression it makes upon people who look up instead of down at it. In the city department room are the desks of the copy-editing corps, the men who compress, when circumstances demand it, a column of telegraphic News into a depressing "stick." Near the managing editor's room is the night-editor's desk. Facing the oak desks at which the reporters sit are the desks of the city editor and his assistant. Within reach are two telephones, one connected with the quarters of THE TIMES's reporter at Police Headquarters, and the other with the central station of the Metropolitan Company. Speaking tubes connect the editorial department with the publication office and with the composing room. The composing room and editorial department are also connected by a wooden chute, fitted with two boxes, one of which is whirled into the composing room as its fellow descends to get its load of "copy." At a convenient point in the room is the box into which telegraphic matter received at the main office of the Associated Press finds its way with a thump after a hurried trip through the pneumatic tube. The rooms on the editorial floor are lighted by electricity and gas. They are also furnished with every convenience required by such a large staff as THE TIMES employs. The staff has occupied its new quarters for a little more than a week, and has found them so pleasant as almost to have driven out of mind the ups and downs in the old quarters during the greater part of last Summer and all of last Winter.

The composing room is on the top floor. It is considered the finest composing room in the world, as there is nothing of the kind that will compare with it in this country, and American composing rooms are usually a long way in advance of European case rooms. The old composing room was probably not the finest in the world, but in one particular it resembled the new one; it was on the top floor. As the old building was removed while the old composing room was not removed, it can be imagined, without undue exertion, that the compositors of THE TIMES did their work for almost a year under difficulties that occasionally were made bearable only by the knowledge that they could not last forever, and that no other compositors ever experienced that particular kind. It is generally understood that no tears were shed when orders were given by Foreman Thompson on Tuesday evening, March 10, that the issue of THE TIMES for March 21 would be set in the new composing room. The old frames were to remain where they were. Every printer was to carry his own cases to his new frame. His new frame was procured in a manner peculiar to printers. The various frames were "jeffed" for, so that each printer knew exactly where to place his case when the time came. The average printer, according to history, is not imbued with so much love of his craft as to reach his frame ahead of time. One of them made a new record on March 20. When the army of compositors, armed with their cases and old shoes, rode up the elevators and marched into the new composing room they were presented with proof slips by one of their number. On the slips was the following: "This is the first line of type set up in the new composing room of THE TIMES.—William E. Lockwood."

The entire top floor of the building, excepting two rooms, which are really a part of it, is occupied by the composing room. The latter is lighted from three sides, the north, east, and west, and from the roof, in which there are two large skylights. The ceiling proper is 23 feet high. From the floor to the peaks of the skylights is 33 feet. The room is not only furnished with the most improved appliances, but these are so placed as to economize every inch of space and every second of time. The copy cutter's desk is about the centre of the room. It is built of oak and is large enough to afford, also, all the accommodation in the desk line required by the night editor. There are two make-up tables. They are placed in line and each table is furnished with a leaf, so that the two can be thrown into one table, 16 feet in length and over 4 feet wide—when there is a large paper to make up, and time is worth more money than usual. Within a couple of yards of the make-up table is the "matrix" room. Into this room the "forms" are carried on "turtles." The top of the "turtle" is on a level with the iron bed of the "molding press." The "form" is laid upon this, and upon the face of the type in the "form" is laid a sheet of prepared paper of heavy texture. "Form" and paper are passed under the steel cylinder, and when the journey is finished the imprint of the type has been pressed into the paper, which is called the "matrix." The composition of the "matrix" enables it to receive a coating of melted lead without injury. The sheet of lead when removed from the paper "matrix" forms the stereotype plate from which THE TIMES is printed. Having passed under the steel cylinder the "form" and "matrix" are transferred by mechanical means to a steam table. There they are covered with blankets and placed in a press that has the appearance of a letter press, except that it is rather huge for such a purpose, and is perforated with small holes. In this press the "form" and "matrix" make the closest sort of an acquaintance, and are thoroughly steamed, the blankets being used more quickly to absorb the moisture that is in the type and to dry the "matrix." The latter, having attained its proper degree of consistency, weighs about as much as a copy of THE TIMES.

Under the old system the "form" was placed in a box in the composing room and lowered to the stereotyping room in the basement. When the composing room of THE TIMES was on the fifth floor the lowering of a form consumed more than two minutes. Occasionally it did not take so long, but it was useless for stereotyping purposes when it reached the bottom of the shaft, as stereotypers have never been induced to make a plate of "pi." Although the new composing room of THE TIMES is twelve stories above the street, and its stereotyping room is two stories below the street, the "matrix" consumes just seven seconds in making the journey, a distance of 196 feet. The moment it is taken from the "form" it is made into a loose roll, and placed in a circular paper box closed at one end. Within twenty feet of the "matrix" room is a small shaft that communicates with the stereotyping room. In this shaft is a circular cage of wire and hempen ropes that are stretched taut. Into this cage the "matrix" is placed. It falls like a flash, and alights on a bed of loosely-picked oakum. It is taken up, the edges are cut, and the face is chalked in order to prevent the metal from sticking to it. Then it is placed in a casting box which is of iron, and semi-cylindrical in shape. The mandril, a hollow, circular block of iron, is lowered by block and tackle upon the matrix. Between the faces of the mandril and the matrix is a vacant space. Into this space is poured a great ladle of melted lead. The mandril is lifted from the casting box, the block and tackle having been again called into requisition, and sticking to it is the mold and the paper matrix. The latter is pulled off with a twitch of the wrist. The mandril and mold are put into the "saw," which looks more like a casting box than it does like a saw. But the saw does its work by cutting off the tail of the plate, the tail being of no value except as lead. The mold is then put into the "shaving plate," which bears not the slightest resemblance to a razor, but, like the saw, looks like a casting box. The knife makes all the ribs in the back of the mold or plate of uniform size, so that they may exactly fit the press. Then the plate is put on the "saddle," which, strangely enough, looks a bit like a saddle. The saddle is whirled around by mechanical power, and the plate whirls with it. Two small chisels shoot forward, and these chisels shave the edges of the plate close to the type in order that black lines will not appear in the paper. The top and bottom of the plate is also chiseled close to the type. This done to the satisfaction of the stereotyper, the plate is ready for the press.

Ninety men are employed in the composing room of THE TIMES at night. The frames at which the printers stand are of iron, lightly but substantially built. The basin in which the type is washed is the wonder of the wondering compositor. Chutes and tubes connect the room with the editorial department, the publication office, and the stereotyping room. In a room in the northwestern corner sit the proofreaders, of whom there are 12, each pair having a compartment to themselves. The brass tag attached to the key of the proofroom contains the inscription, "Brain Room." Some of the foreman's dies used for stamping purposes were mislaid, and as the word "proof" could not in consequence be stamped, it occurred to somebody that "brain room" was a happy synonym. Every convenience required by such a large body of men is to be found on the composing-room floor. Just outside the main entrance to the composing room is an apartment designed as a reception room. Visitors, not being allowed in the composing room, may see their friends in the reception room. There, too, the anxious "sub" may sit until he hears his fate. There, too, the lunch man spreads his fare about 10:30 o'clock at night. It has long been the impression about newspaper offices that if a printer wanted something not in sight he'd ask for it. As the printers of THE TIMES have not made any requests since taking possession of their new quarters they must have everything they want. Certainly none of them can grumble at the view that can be obtained from the windows of the composing room, which promises to be the coolest spot in New-York in Summer.

GUNS BUILT BY CONTRACT

THE WORK IN PROGRESS IN SOUTH BOSTON.

HOW THE SIX-INCH RIFLES FOR THE GOVERNMENT ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED BY A PRIVATE FIRM.

BOSTON, April 7.—The South Boston Iron Works is pushing the work on the six-inch rifles for the Government. The first gun will be ready for shipment to the proving grounds by the middle of next month, and from that date on one gun will be completed each succeeding month. The contract under which the present guns are being made went into execution November last. It requires that the first gun of the lot shall be completed in six months hence. The forgings and material for the guns are being made by the Midvale Steel Company, the work having been given it direct from the Navy Department.

The construction by the South Boston Iron Works of these six new ordnance rifles is the only gun work, save some at the West Point foundry, being done outside the Government foundry at Washington. The reason is that the Government foundry cannot at the present moment handle all the work demanded of it. To facilitate matters the construction of 12 six-inch rifles was let out to private concerns, the South Boston Iron Works and the West Point Foundry each getting the contract for six guns.

There are, perhaps, no two firms in the country to whom the work could be better allotted. They are among the oldest, if not oldest, in the United States, and from the shops of each there have been turned out thousands of cannons for the United States. During the war of the rebellion the main supply of all the heavy ordnance for siege purposes came from the West Point foundry and the South Boston Iron Works. The two firms became to this country what Krupp is to Germany. Their business grew so large that they finally settled down to Government work altogether. After the war such indifferent support came from this source that both firms suffered materially, and, though to-day able to handle a prodigious amount of Government work, each complains of a want of that encouragement which, because of their past fidelity to the Government, they feel is due them.

A visit to the South Boston Iron Works yesterday showed the machine force hard at work on the long six-inch breech-loader. Scattered here and there about the shops was work in all stages of completion. On one machine the great rough tube, just as it came from the Midvale Works, could be seen slowly revolving on the lathe, while the heavy steel point bearing on its sides cut and pared the hard steel as easily as if it was an apple. At another point was a long tube with one or two jackets shrunk on its base undergoing the boring-out process, a long, tedious work, so slow that headway can only be attained at the rate of an inch an hour, and at the same time requiring such nicety and precision that the measurements are figured closer than one one-thousandth of an inch. And at the West Point foundry the work at the South Boston Iron Works is under the supervision of a naval officer. Every measurement and figure come first from him before work at any stage is progressed. This officer is Lieut.-Commander Peter Eaton, United States Navy. It is very likely that this batch of guns will go to either the Concord or Bennington. By comparison with the guns turned out in Washington, gunnery experts consider the present private-contract guns fully their equal.

This company has secured the contract for furnishing the gun carriages, gun mechanism, and steering-gear apparatus for the double-turreted monitor Terror, now afloat, which is at present at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will be towed to Boston some time before the 1st of May and turned over to the company for the work in hand. The work was contracted for in the sum of $200,000, the requirements being that the work shall be completed in one year from May next and erected on board the Terror in six months' time after the date of finishing. The Terror, then, should be provided for by November, 1890.

The gun carriages for the Terror are of the new type designed by this company. They are pneumatic instead of hydraulic. The carriage was originally the invention of an Englishman. He recently came to this country to offer his invention to the Government, and in the meantime handed over his design to a company for their development in case of its acceptance. The Englishman dying, a pneumatic gun company was formed to push his designs. The designs were in the main crude, but with their past experience in gun work the company are able to perfect the present pneumatic gun carriage. The recoil of this carriage is against cushions of air, cushions of air even receiving the counter rebound as the gun tends to fly out of port again. Instead of running on an inclined plane, as in the case of the Sicard carriage on the Atlanta, the guns will have a pour on the new carriage has a run-in on a horizontal plane. It is said that the present Sicard carriage causes heavy vibration through the ship during the firing, and instead of being an improvement on the Vascur carriage, is really its inferior.

The first carriage completed by the company is at present at the Annapolis proving grounds. It has been given a preliminary test by the builders and found to work perfectly. On Friday last, when the official trial was to have come off, it was found that through some bungling an insufficient amount of powder had been supplied and the trial in consequence had to be deferred. So far as results are concerned the builders are positive that the test will be a successful one, but they are exceedingly anxious to have the merits of the carriage proved at once, so that they may start in on new work. It is understood that some of the very highest gunnery authorities in the country speak highly in praise of the new carriage, and that it has been adopted by Admirals Porter and Jouett. The price to be paid by the Government for the new carriage is $19,000.

The South Boston people have sublet a large amount of the forgings for the Terror to the Solid Steel Company of Alliance, Ohio. The first shipment was received from Alliance only the other day. It comprised various pieces of work in the gun mechanism. The contract with the Solid Steel Company expired Jan. 1 of this year, and since that time it has been paying a forfeit to the South Boston Iron Works of $10 per day for being overdue. The Tonawanda Steel Works have also sublet work from the South Boston Iron Works.

From an examination of the charts and drawings of the Terror's new gun and turret mechanism, it is evident that the guns can not only be loaded with great rapidity, but trained and handled with ease. The elevating of the gun by hydraulic power much after the same manner in which the Vesuvius's guns are given elevation and depression, but instead of the power being applied near the muzzle, as with Zalinski's gun, it is in the Terror applied under the after-part of the gun, the pivotal point being on the gun port. In loading the gun, the projectiles and charges are hoisted by machinery up an ammunition hoist, and when near the top are placed in one of the chambers of a large three-cylinder revolver. The gun being fired, its breech is lowered until the gun chamber is exactly on a line with a cylinder chamber. The moment this is the case a hydraulic rammer pushes shell and powder into the chamber of the gun, the breech block is closed, the gun laid level, and is ready for firing. The whole system is very much like that in operation on the Vesuvius, and would lead one to believe that one of the two contractors is infringing on the patents of the other.

The South Boston people complain of the manner in which the gun material is being supplied them from the Midvale Steel Works in this respect they are not alone. There is not a Government contractor in the country who has not experienced some trouble in getting steel material. The cause is that the present demand is something entirely new in the country, and facilities are not yet so fully developed that the Midvale Works or any other works can supply the whole demand. Mr. Hunt states that he hopes soon to be able to make steel castings in his own shops, and thus dispense with subletting of the work.

Besides this work, the South Boston Iron Works is furnishing 200 projectiles for the new 12-inch rifle mortar. These projectiles are of cast iron and pointed, and to permit of their taking the rifling have shrunk on their exterior two copper bands of about a quarter inch width. The cost of these projectiles is about $50 apiece. The mortar for which they are intended is the only one in the United States. It is at present at Sandy Hook, having passed a successful trial test before the Army Board. In connection with this gun it may be mentioned that the entire expense of the trial was borne by the South Boston people, the cost being so less than $20,000. Had the gun burst, or demonstrated at any stage of the trial its unfitness, the entire expense of material and manufacture would also have had to be borne by the firm.

It is on just such points as this that many firms hesitate to take Government work. Especially is this so with the small firms. The Government will not take the slightest risk, nor will it make any greater concession to the contractors in this respect. It is the reason many manufacturers declare that the Government work will soon fall into the hands of a family of wealthy firms. They say, for instance, that the Crampe, Cunards, and Union Iron Works of San Francisco have a perfect understanding between themselves which they further consider is proved by the closeness of the bids on the coast defense vessels. In other words, the small firms declare that it is all arranged beforehand for members of the ring to have the lowest bid and that piece of the great collection of contracts.

The South Boston Iron Works people feel very sore toward Gen. Benét, the Chief of Ordnance of the army, and it appears that they are not alone in their grievance. It is said that Gen. Benét was opposed from the first to the giving of Government work to private firms, and that when the latter do succeed in obtaining a contract he kills the work when completed whenever he can. When the first twelve-inch rifle for the army was tried at Sandy Hook the requirements were that it should be subjected to 50 charges of 150 pounds of powder. Instead of adhering to the stipulations, Gen. Benét caused as high as 260-pound charges of powder to be used, and directed that heavy blocks of wood be driven into the chamber to increase the pressure. Then, the plan being carried into execution, at 47,000 pounds bursting strain was obtained. That the gun stood such a pressure as this to the square inch was proved, for the 23,000 pounds' compression on the base of the gun was found to be sufficient. Over 140 pounds were fired from the gun, and from an impression taken there is shown a comparatively few number of gas holes. Mr. Hunt recommends that the gun be given a close lining or again bored, say to the depth of one-quarter of an inch.

It is said that Gen. Benét, having failed to burst the twelve-inch rifle, has refused to allow any further trials to go on, and until he is superseded the gun will probably remain quiet at the Rock. Judging from Secretary Tracy's that "Gen. Benét's administration is a curse to the country," there seems to be sufficient ground on which to inquire into the past management of the present Chief of Ordnance. Mr. Hunt remarked that he offered to make 40 steel guns for the Government per year, and up to this at reasonable rates, cheaper than the Government could turn them out, but that his proposition was killed by Gen. Benét because of the latter's antagonism to the giving of work outside.

The South Boston Iron Works has now as Sand Hook two new five-inch breech-loading guns for trial. If the next twelve-inch gun proves successful the company expects a contract of from 50 to 100 guns of the same type. The two guns yet to be tried differ from the original twelve-inch in having a short steel tube extending from the breech as far as the trunnions. The main of the tube are of three-inch steel. Mr. Hunt predicts that if the gun fails it will be because of the steel tubes, for when heated their expansive power is something terrific, all of which will tend to injure the cast-iron walls of the gun itself. Both the guns are of cast iron, but one has filled over its breech steel hoops for a jacket. The design for the guns originated from the War Department, the South Boston Iron Works only building by the specifications. The one with steel-hoop jackets is 26 calibres long and the other 28 calibres.

The mortar which was tried was of cast iron, strengthened by steel hoops. Mr. Hunt says the mortar can be made wholly of cast iron without the hoops for half the money, and be as powerful as the one now in operation. The first twelve-inch rifle cost $25,000, the one with the steel hoops $45,000, and the one without the steel hoops about $35,000.

Of guns for the navy so far built and completed six six-inch and two eight-inch rifles, besides the original six-inch Mark 1 rifle, came from the shops of the South Boston Iron Works. It may be interesting to know that when some six years ago the Government was casting about to find some one to take the contract for the first new ordnance rifle, no one could offer but this firm. Some of the plant had to come from England, but with its advent was demonstrated the ability of American steel works to handle the heaviest kind of work. This gun was afterward destroyed at the Annapolis proving grounds, in an attempt to fire dynamite shells from it. Mr. Hunt considers that the future gun will be of cast steel, and that aluminum alloy will play a prominent part in the composition. He says that the trouble with steel is that when worked down to small masses it resists greater strain than when subjected to the same when in large masses. For this reason it is difficult to get great resistance out of a large gun, because of the existence of little flaws that cannot be eradicated. Carbon and iron, he says, have not an affinity, but tend rather to coagulate, and it so happens that in the same ingot will be found high and low steel. When a difference in quality can be detected in a small ingot the difference is alarming when viewed in a large mass. The continual pounding of powder discharges against the inharmonious mass tells the tale, and this is why great guns in general are falling out of favor.

The works have at present between 180 and 200 men at work, but this force will in all likelihood be doubled before the Summer approaches.

It is of interest perhaps to note that the eight-ton gun that sunk the Alabama and which was carried on the peak of the poop on the Kearsarge was made at the South Boston Iron Works. The eight-ton gun that crippled the Merrimac, and which would have sunk her had proper charges been used, was made by the same firm, as was also the twenty-ton gun, two rounds from which destroyed the Atlanta, the strongest iron-clad in the Confederate service.

YALE'S CREW OF OARSMEN.

THE MEN WHO WILL ROW AT NEW-LONDON IN JUNE.

NEW-HAVEN, April 7.—The university crew which will row at New-Haven in June got out on the harbor for the first time Friday. The men sat in the boat as follows: Rogers, '90, S., bow; Gill, '89, No. 2; Brewster, '91, No. 3; Hartwell, '89, S., No. 4; Corbin, '89, No. 5; Woodruff, '89, No. 6; Allen, '91, No. 7, and Caldwell, T. S., stroke. Six of these are old oarsmen and all but three are in their old seats. Rogers and Allen, the new men, have had experience in their class crews. The average in weight is 168 pounds.

The crew has rowed for the past two days in the old '87 shell, and the movement is very free and, so that a spectator would have a poor opinion of the crew. Caldwell, the famous old stroke, is working with as much spirit as any member, and is getting into fine form. The men behind him work well, with hardly a fault except the swinging of the head and body by some of the crew. Thompson, the little coxswain, is confident that he will not see the Harvard crew during the race on the Thames, and Caldwell will carry a spyglass to study the Harvard stroke.

Wm. Carter on the launch Friday was R. C. Watson, the boating master of Harvard. Mr. Watson had been invited to follow the crew and study the Yale stroke as pulled by the present crew. It is the same old Bob Cook stroke, but pulled a little harder than ever. Carter will continue to coach the crew until Bob Cook takes temporary charge after the Easter vacation.

The Junior, Sophomore, and Freshmen crews are preparing for the Spring races. The Juniors will probably win, but the crews are evenly matched. The Juniors are strengthened by James, Harrison, and Newell, who are in training with the university crew.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 7—9 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, fair, warmer, northeasterly winds, becoming variable.*

For the District of Columbia, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, fair, warmer, northerly winds.

For Ohio, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New-York, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	47°	41°	3:30 P. M.	56°	48°
6 A. M.	45°	40°	6 P. M.	53°	47°
9 A. M.	52°	45°	9 P. M.	49°	45°
12 M.	54°	47°	12 P. M.	39°	44°

Average temperature yesterday.....44½°
Average temperature for same date last year..48½°

LABOR UNION REORGANIZATION.

The Central Labor Union met yesterday to reorganize in accordance with a resolution passed several weeks ago calling upon all the constituent unions to elect new delegates to the central body. Many new faces were seen, but at the same time a number of unions chose to return some of their old delegates. The unions which sent delegates yesterday were the Bakers' Protective Union, the Gotham Association, Iron Moulders' Union, Progressive Painters No. 6, Slate and Metal Roofers, Granite Cutters, Our Own Carpet Workers' Association, Social Association of Carpet Workers, Brushmakers, Progressive Painters No. 1, Electric House Wiremen's Union, Butchers' Union, United Carpet workers, Enterprise Association, Operative Cement and Asphalt Layers' Union, United Order of American Stair Builders, Excelsior Labor Club, Paperhangers, Metallic Tile Association, Feunditymen's Association, Firemen's Union No. 6, Franklin Association of Pressmen, Trunkmakers, Mosaic and Tile Layers' Association, Eccentric Engineers No. 1, International Boatmen's Union, Baife Musical Club, Journeymen Barbers' Association, Hexagon Labor Club, Carvers' Union, Plasterers' and Housesmiths' Union, United Mechanics No. 1, English-Speaking Framers' Union, United Order of Carpenters and Joiners' Lodge No. 2, Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Union, Magnolia Association, Painters' Decorators, and Paper Hangers' Union, Fibre Association, Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners' Lodges Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

A great deal of time was spent in effecting a temperary organization and appointing Committees on Credentials and Resolutions, who were unable to complete their reports when the hours for adjournment arrived.

THE OLD DOMINION'S ROUGH TRIP.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 7.—The steamship Old Dominion, Capt. Couch, from New-York, arrived here seven hours late. The trip was a very rough one, the wind blowing a gale all the time. The waves ran high, making a clean break over the vessel. Considerable damage was done to the wheelhouse guards and cargo. A four-masted schooner was passed ashore at Virginia Beach near the life-saving station.

Capt. Couch remained at the wheel all the time and the passengers have adopted a resolution of thanks to him for his faithfulness and skill in handling the steamer.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The Rev. Gilbert Raymond, at one time Vicar-General of the Diocese of New-Orleans and for nearly thirty-four years parish priest at Opelousas, La., died Saturday morning. Deceased was a native of France, and for many years was President of St. Mary's College in Baltimore.

John M. Hall, a member of the firm of W. H. Griffith & Co., the billiard table manufacturers of the city, died last night at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Ann White, 125 Second-Prospect avenue, Jersey City, of cirrhosis of the liver.

NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

AGRICULTURE, TRADE, AND INDUSTRY RULE IN ENGLAND, BUT NOT HERE.

Almost every nation possessing any kind of constitutional government has borrowed from Great Britain its methods of parliamentary practice which are based on historical and in some cases even prehistoric traditions peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon race. Unfortunately, while the foreign States have adopted and copied the exterior forms of their model, they have neglected to pay adequate attention to one of the main principles of the British Parliamentary system.

The English have ever been of the opinion that in order to obtain an efficient form of popular representation it is absolutely necessary that the backbone of the latter should be formed by the representatives of agriculture, industry, and commerce. The latter constitute the foundation and basis of every commonwealth, more especially in the case of great democracies such as the United States and France. And yet it is just in these two countries—both of them pre-eminent by reason of their contributions to the agriculture, industry, and trade of the world—that these three important features of national prosperity are almost without representation in the parliamentary councils of the nation.

In the United States, as in France, the vast majority of the national delegates consist of professional men—mostly lawyers—who, with a perspicuity most gratifying to cosmopolitans, have no vested interests in the country. The latter as well as their patriotism are transportable, often in a carpetbag, which is apt to get lost. Self-interest governs most things in public as well as in private life, and it is manifest that the man who possesses great agricultural, industrial, or commercial interests is more likely, for his own sake, to have the country's welfare at heart than a man whose only ambition is office, and who has nothing but his personal aims and wishes to sway his action.

From the subjoined somewhat startling tables it will be seen that, whereas the representatives of agriculture, trade, and industry rule the roast in the British House of Commons, both France and, in particular, the United States, have confided their fate and their interests to a body of professional men who, in the eyes of the public at any rate, have given no hostages to fortune:

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Total number of members—670.

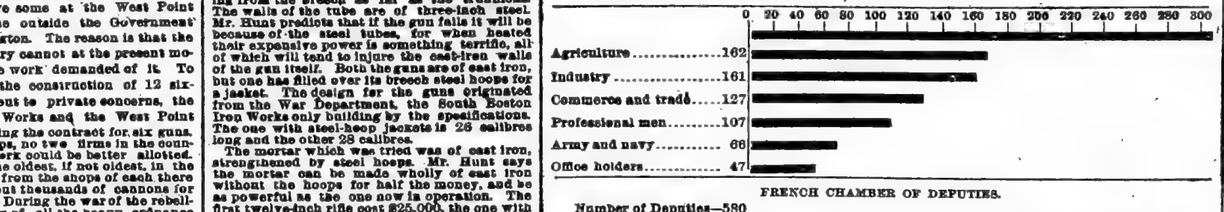

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Number of Deputies—580

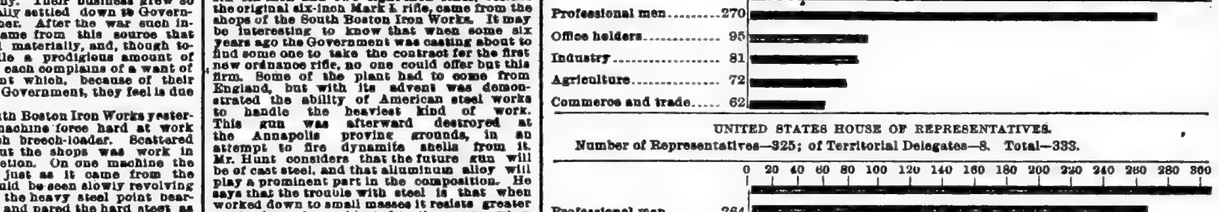

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Number of Representatives—325; of Territorial Delegates—8. Total—333.

The 264 professional men in the United States House of Representatives consist of:

Lawyers engaged in practice	220
Doctors	7
Editors	12
Ministers	8
Professional politicians	15
Labor delegates	2
Total	264

Of the 20 Representatives whom the State of Illinois sends to Congress no less than 16 are practicing lawyers. Ohio likewise furnishes 16 lawyers out of a total of 21 Representatives. Eighteen of Pennsylvania's 28 Representatives are active members of the legal profession. Nine of the 11 Congressmen from Kentucky are practicing lawyers, as are also 31 of the 34 Representatives of the State of New-York. The Representatives mentioned under the head of lawyers include only those who have described themselves in the Congressional Directory as being engaged in the active practice of their profession. In every case where a lawyer or professional man is described as being also interested in agriculture, trade, or industry, he has been included under one of these three headings.

Of the 76 members of the United States Senate no less than 56 are lawyers and professional men; 9 are engaged in industry, 6 in trade and commerce, 4 in agriculture, and 1 is an editor.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Election week was felt at the Chicago playhouses, and the books of none of them will show the big business which has generally prevailed of late. There were novelties at three of the houses, though most of the occupants of their stages have been seen or heard here.

The American Opera Company has been giving grand opera at the Columbia to fairly good houses. Some of the local criticisms, though in the main friendly, have been amusing, one sensitive writer describing the voice of one of the singers as "rather catty." The same critic recently dwelt upon what Miss Julia Marlowe could do when she "let herself out." Despite the comment alluded to the engagement of the opera company is a good one, though the performances have suffered by the absence of Mr. Bassett, who has been ill most of the week. His rôles have been sung by Mr. Castle.

The London Gaiety Company continues its prosperous season at the Grand Opera House. Several members of that company, including Nellie Farren, have suffered the prevailing stage illness, and under studies have been drawn upon. The London Gaiety Company management has arranged to fetch the new burlesque "Faust Up to Date" to Chicago next season, with an entirely different company, however, from that now here.

Miss Vokes's engagement at Hooley's has served to introduce to theatregoers two new skits, one "Ghastly Manor," the title of which is too delicate, it seems, to be appreciated, and the other "The Old Musician," which has made one of the most pronounced hits of the season. The houses have been excellent. Amberg's German Opera Company presents "The Gypsy Baron" at Hooley's this evening. Miss Vokes's engaging Sunday. The Vokes engagement lasts another week and will be followed by that of Barry and Fay. The week beginning April 29 Nat Goodwin will begin an engagement at this house, playing "Turned Up" and "Lend Me Five Shillings."

"The Henrietta" continues to do a capital business at the Chicago Opera House. The present week closes the engagement. Next week will be filled in by one of Hoyt's companies playing "A Hole in the Ground." The week following the fortnight season of the Metropolitan Opera Company begins. The advance sale opens to-morrow, but there are many mail orders already in, and the engagement promises to be the most brilliant that grand opera has ever enjoyed in this city.

Annie Pixley's engagement at McVicker's, in "Room 22, Second Floor," has attracted little attention. Bandmann is at the house this week playing "Hasterlitz."

The orders for box seats and seats for the season of English opera by the Bostonians at the Haymarket Theatre the week of Easter Monday continue to come in encouragingly, and it is evident that the engagement will be a successful one. A minstrel company has come to the Alhambra at the Haymarket the past week. The attraction there this week is "The Still Alarm."

Moritz Rosenthal, who left Cincinnati for fear of an unpleasant reception Friday night, gives two concerts here this week.

Lotta follows Bandmann at McVicker's and will be succeeded by Denman Thompson's "Two Sisters."

The "Twelve Temptations" is underlined for next week at the Haymarket Theatre.

The new Boston Howard Athenæum Company, including Cinquevalli, Ida Heath, and the Irwin sisters, with several European novelties not yet seen in this country, will begin its tour early in May at Hooley's Theatre.

Underlined as the Columbia next week is Kellar the magician; Fred. Dunham B. Harrison in "The Paymaster"; April 28, Bolossy Kiralfy's "Mathis Sandorf," and May 13, Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy" for a Summer run.

W. Couldock, Ian Robertson, Frank Mordaunt, and William F. Owen have been engaged for the cast of "The Tempest" by Manager McVicker.

A NEW MORMON PRESIDENT.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 7.—In the Mormon Conference to-day the first Presidency was organized with Wilford Woodruff as the President of the Church, George Q. Cannon and Joseph T. Smith as Counsellors, and Lorenzo Snow President of the Twelve Apostles.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At Aberdeen, Miss., yesterday morning fire broke out in the hotel of Drake & Chedester and in a few minutes the building was destroyed. The inmates barely escaped with their lives. Mr. Chedester losing his pocketbook, containing a large sum of money. The fire spread to other buildings in the vicinity and the following firms were burned out: George W. Elkins, drugs; Moses Plengh, dry goods; A. Feldman, dry goods; Louis Pilkowski, restaurant and saloon; T. M. Saunders, groceries, and several smaller concerns. The total loss is probably $60,000; about half insured.

Fire last evening totally destroyed a large barn at Bass Rocks, Mass., owned by Henry P. Souther and run in connection with the Bass Rocks Hotel. It was occupied by W. H. H. Davis, who had 13 carriages stored therein, all of which were destroyed. Also 300 pairs of blinds belonging to the Bass Rock Hotel. Loss on building and blinds, $3,400; insured for $1,000 in the Orient of Hartford. Loss on carriages, $

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

Omaha Water Works

5%

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

ISSUED BY

The American Water Works Company.

$1,000 EACH,

Due July 1, 1947. Coupons Payable January and July 1.

The undersigned offer for sale at 98 and interest, subject to advance without notice, the above-mentioned bonds, which have been issued to meet the cost of extensions and large additions to the property of the company during the year 1888, including the building of an entirely new plant, pumping station, settling basins, &c., made necessary by the remarkable growth of the city, and which provide the works with sufficient capacity to supply a population of four hundred thousand.

These bonds will make an outstanding issue of $2,600,000, and are part of an authorized loan of $4,000,000, of which $400,000 are held by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, in trust to secure an equal amount of old six per cent. bonds, which are a first mortgage upon a portion only of the property.

The balance of the authorized loan, viz.: $1,000,000, will be held by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to meet the cost of additional extensions and improvements required in future years, *but under the terms of the mortgage none of these bonds can be issued except to defray the actual cash cost of the improvements as they are made, and unless the net income is sufficient to pay the interest on the same and all previously issued bonds.*

The bonds issued under this mortgage have been listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and the amount now offered for sale will also be listed.

Attention is invited to the following official statement:

OMAHA, April 1, 1888.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to the bonds of this company taken by you, I beg to submit the following statement in regard to the city and company:

The city of Omaha now has a population of 120,000 as compared with 30,000 in 1880, and is still growing with great rapidity. The water with which the city is supplied is taken from the Missouri River, an unfailing source, and is of superior quality. The franchise to maintain and operate these works in the cities of Omaha and South Omaha is perpetual, and the present contracts to supply the cities with water for fire purposes continue until 1908 and 1904, respectively, and as fire protection is indispensable, the contracts must be renewed at maturity. These contracts have in the past, and will during the continuance of the same, make any competition impossible, nor can the rates be reduced without the consent of the company. At the present time the amount paid by the two cities for fire service (about 1,100 hydrants) is at the rate of upward of $70,000 per annum, and it is expected that this will be increased to $95,000 during this year by the addition of four hundred hydrants.

At South Omaha are located some of the largest pork and beef packing establishments in the United States (South Omaha now ranking as the third city in the packing business) and it is the only city which has shown an increase in that industry during the past year. The quantity of water required by these establishments will alone equal the demands from a city of 50,000 population. Three years ago South Omaha had but a few hundred people, while its present population is placed at 12,000, and during this time it is estimated that the various packing establishments have invested upward of $2,000,000 in permanent buildings.

The works were built in 1881, and the Company now has more than one hundred and seven miles of mains and pipes occupying the streets in the most thickly populated portions of Omaha and South Omaha. These pipes are all of cast iron of the heaviest weights, and of large size, and the whole work of the Company is of the most substantial and enduring character.

The new plant (pumping stations, settling basins, and six miles of pipe 36 inches in diameter, and other improvements) constructed during the year 1888, at a cash cost of more than $1,000,000, is located close to the Missouri River, about six miles north of the old plant, and the reservoirs and settling basins have the capacity to settle 50,000,000 gallons per day, or five times the present consumption in both cities.

EARNINGS.

In 1882 the approximate gross earnings were $40,000, and in 1883 $50,000. For the year 1884 the actual earnings were $82,291 42, in 1885 $102,852 39, in 1886 $123,841 38, in 1887 $168,983 60, in 1888 $230,052 93.

The rapid and regular increase in the earnings will be seen by the fact that for the first six months of 1887 the earnings were $77,328 79, or at the rate of $154,647 58 per annum, while during the last six months of 1887 the earnings were $91,659 81, or at the rate of $183,319 62 per annum; and for the first six months of 1888 the earnings were $102,737 07, or at the rate of $205,474 14 per annum, while for the last six months of 1888 the earnings were $127,315 91, or at the rate of $254,631 82 per annum.

On the 1st day of January, 1889, the earnings, based on the actual consumption of water on that date, were at the rate of $270,000 per annum, which will be the income of the company for the year, even though there is no increased consumption. It is estimated that the actual receipts from water rates and hydrant rentals this year will not be less than $300,000, and will probably reach $325,000, but this will not represent all the gain during the year, as the largest number of new consumers are taken on in the last half of the year, and as they pay only for a portion of the year, the income will not receive the full benefit until next year.

The total interest charge of the company for the ensuing year, including the interest upon the bonds now offered, will be $170,000, to meet which the company will undoubtedly have net earnings of not less than $240,000, and probably $280,000.

Aside from the large annual rental the present income of the company is obtained from about 5,000 consumers, as compared with 2,575 consumers Jan. 1, 1887, and on the present population of the city the company should have at least 16,000 consumers, which number will doubtless be reached in the course of five years, even if there is no further increase in population. The number of new consumers this year will undoubtedly reach and probably exceed 3,000. For the three months ending April 1, 1888, nearly two and one-half times the number of new consumers were added as for the same period last year.

It is universally conceded that water works will obtain one consumer in every six or seven of the population. Kansas City, with 225,000 people, has 42,000 consumers, and Albany and Rochester, N. Y., with about the same population as Omaha, each have 15,000 to 16,000 consumers.

The following is believed to be a conservative estimate of the net earnings of the company for the next ten years:

1889	$240,000	1894	$360,000
1890	300,000	1895	630,000
1891	360,000	1896	710,000
1892	425,000	1897	800,000
1893	490,000	1898	900,000

Referring to this estimate of future earnings, it may be stated that the receipts of the Spring Valley Water Company of San Francisco (300,000 population) in 1887 were $1,851,000, and the Boston Water Works in 1887 earned $2,200,000. In the above cases the water rates charged were less than the tariff at Omaha as fixed by the franchise.

The history of investments proves that there are no safer securities than carefully selected water works bonds. Water is a necessity, and nothing can be found to take its place. In growing cities the income is ever increasing. Where cities do not decline, no competition. The franchise fixes the rates, and the city and people must pay for the service, or the fire and domestic supply will be cut off.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM A. UNDERWOOD, *President,*
The American Water Works Company.

Copies of the mortgage and franchise can be seen at the offices of the undersigned:

C. H. Venner & Company,
31-33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
6 TO 16 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON

Winthrop & Percy Smith,
PHILADELPHIA.

Wilson, Colston & Co.,
BALTIMORE.

FINANCIAL.

THE AMERICAN MEAT COMPANY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-MEXICO.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE AND REGISTRAR OF STOCK.

The authorized issue of capital stock is limited by the company's charter to 250,000 shares, of the par value of $100 each.

The present issue is $11,000,000, of which $7,000,000 HAS ALREADY BEEN SUBSCRIBED FOR.

Messrs. JOHN H. DAVIS & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., New-York, are authorized to offer for subscription 45,000 shares, amounting to $4,500,000, at 70 PER CENT. OF PAR VALUE, payable as follows: 20 per cent. on application, (being $15 per share;) the balance in four monthly installments of 20 per cent. each, on 10 days' notice.

Scrip Certificates will be issued when the first payment is made, and each additional payment will be indorsed thereon. Upon final payment these certificates will be exchanged for the regular full-paid stock certificates.

OFFICERS.

J. H. FLAGLER, President — J. O. MOSS, Vice-President.
CHARLES E. COON, Secretary — JENNINGS S. COX, Treasurer.
ORMOND HAMMOND, Jr., General Manager.

BANKERS.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO., 10 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICES.

ALDRICH COURT, 45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

This company is organized for the purpose of supplying to the public the meats and other products of cattle, hogs, and sheep in the best condition and the most economical way. To avoid the expense and difficulty inseparable from starting a new enterprise and creating altogether new channels of supply and distribution, it has purchased, free from liens, debt or incumbrances of any kind, the following property:

1st. The entire business of a well-known firm of meat dealers in the Eastern cities of the United States, with all its trade, channels of sale and good will. This firm has been established 10 years, has done a steadily increasing business, and enjoys the highest credit. A part of the funds derived from the above sale of stock will be immediately applied to increasing this business by the construction of additional cold storage warehouses and sales markets. The checking system of the sales department, which has been carefully tested, fully protects the Company from loss by leakage or dishonesty.

2d. One hundred refrigerator cars of the best patent, which have been thoroughly tested by the above firm.

3d. One of the largest slaughtering and refrigerating plants in the West, located, at Kansas City carefully constructed, and adapted for handling beef, pork, and mutton and all the products manufactured from the same. With this plant is a large amount of valuable real estate, sufficient for the future increase of the business for many years.

4th. In suitable proximity to the above plant have also been acquired lands and feeding establishments for fattening the animals named, together with a large number of hogs and sheep.

5th. As a valuable adjunct to the business the company acquires in fee, free from any debt or incumbrance, 1,839.000 ACRES OF LAND IN NEW-MEXICO AND THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, AND 250,000 HEAD, BY ACUTAL COUNT, OF IMPROVED GRADED CATTLE, WITH ALL THE RANCHES, HORSES, AND EQUIPMENT NECESSARY FOR HANDLING THE SAME.

Thus constituted, the company expects to accomplish the following results:

1st. To eliminate the profits of middlemen.

2d. To secure the economy resulting from concentrated management.

3d. To obtain the material required by its trade at the lowest cost of production.

4th. To have an immediate and profitable outlet for all its productions.

5th. To have, in its cattle, a resource from which it can draw at will, making it to that extent independent of the general wholesale markets for its supplies, and, in its lands, grazing facilities, of which it cannot be deprived by incoming settlement or adverse legislation. No previous enterprise of this kind has combined all these elements or has been so fully protected.

The foregoing property has been secured at fair, and in many cases low, values, and a large proportion has been paid for in the company's stock.

THE MANAGEMENT WILL BE IN THE HANDS OF MEN OF LONG AND SUCCESSFUL PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE BUSINESS.

Further information of the basis and scope of the company's operations and of the working plan under which a large success may be considered assured, together with copies of the Prospectus and blank forms of applications for shares, may be obtained by application to the bankers whose names are attached hereto.

The subscription lists will be opened on Wednesday, April 10, and close on Saturday, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. The right is reserved to reject any application or to allot a pro rata smaller amount than applied for in case of oversubscription.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.
BANKERS,
10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR THE ABOVE STOCK WILL BE OPENED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN

Boston by
Messrs. Irving A. Evans & Co.
Philadelphia by
Messrs. L. H. Taylor & Co.
Baltimore by
Messrs. John A. Hambleton & Co.
Pittsburg by
Messrs. Sproul & Lawrence.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
London, England.

ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
Amsterdam, Holland.

Transact a general banking business. Securities bought and sold on commission. Foreign exchange. Commercial and travelers' letters of credit.

Orders for bonds and stocks executed on commission in London and on all Continental Bourses of Europe.

Negotiation of Railway, State, City, and Corporation Loans a specialty.

Denver, South Park and Pacific
RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

An agreement between the Bondholders' Reorganization Committee and the Union Pacific Railway Company has been made whereby bondholders are required to deposit their bonds on or before April 15, 1888, with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which will issue negotiable receipts therefor. The agreement can be examined and signed at the office of the Trust Company, No. 20 William-st, New-York. FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

The holders of above bonds who are desirous of protecting their interests are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and sign the agreement that has been prepared by the undersigned.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
THOMAS DENNY,
T. KENNEDY TOD,
W. BOWERS RAVEN.

THE SELLING OFFICE OF THE [illegible] RAILWAY, between 21st and 22d sts.

FINANCIAL.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL MORTGAGE.

This is to certify that 196 General Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., numbered as follows, viz.:

36	10868	12940	17008
134	11228	13074	17140
1717	11106	14152	17294
7775	11178	14230	17307
7878	11256	14268	17350
7901	11334	14336	17448
8023	11413	14404	17530
8110	11490	14543	17614
8138	11538	14630	17692
8266	11646	14698	17770
8344	11734	14778	17845
8422	11803	14854	17920
8500	11880	14923	17986
8578	11958	15062	18060
8734	12058	15141	18158
8812	12136	15219	18216
8968	12214	15297	18294
8996	12292	15375	18372
9174	12370	15458	18450
9330	12448	15521	18528
9408	12526	15609	18606
9486	12604	15687	18684
9564	12682	15765	18762
9642	12760	15843	18840
9720	12838	15921	18928
9798	12916	15999	18960
9876	12994	16017	19052
9954	13004	16095	19110
10066	13082	16178	19188
10144	13160	16261	19266
10242	13238	16329	19344
10320	13316	16407	19422
10398	13394	16485	19500
10476	13472	16563	19578
10554	13550	16641	19656
10632	13628	16719	19734
10710	13706	16797	19812
10788	13784	16875	19890
10866	13862	16953	19968

Have this day, Monday, March 4, 1889, at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York, Trustee, been designated for redemption at 10 per centum premium, on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1889, on presentation and surrender thereof, with all unmatured coupons of the same, at the office of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 50 and 52 Exchange-place, in the city of New-York.

Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1, 1889.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice-President.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
By EX NORTON, President.

NATURAL GAS
LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
MUNCIE, INDIANA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $2,000,000;

PAR VALUE, $100.

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

President—Leon Abbett, ex-Governor of New-Jersey.
Vice-President and General Manager—Eldridge G. Rideout of New-York.
Treasurer—William Harris, Union City, Ind.
Secretary—S. C. Goshorn, Muncie, Ind.
Assistant General Manager—James M. Woods, New-York.
James A. Bishop, Cincinnati, Ohio; Nicholas Ohmer, Dayton, Ohio; W. S. Hall, Findlay, Ohio.

This company has now opened subscription books at its offices, No. 45 Broadway, Rooms 81 and 83, for the sale of a limited amount of stock at the initial and lowest subscription figures.

More than three-fourths of the stock has already been taken. For the remainder subscriptions will be received at the company's offices for a limited time at the bottom price of $65 per share, when the price will be advanced to $73 per share.

The company owns about 15,000 valuable house and building lots in and adjoining the city of Muncie, situated in the most desirable centre of the natural gas field of Indiana. These lands are to be at once improved by opening avenues and spacious boulevards and erecting desirable residences and supplying natural gas to consumers.

The lowest estimate of the value of this property, readily salable, is over $4,000,000, and constantly advancing, being the most advantageous investment possible to offer. Eleven thousand dollars' worth of company's lots were sold in Muncie the first day they were offered, at $800 to $600 each.

A descriptive pamphlet of 32 pages, handsomely illustrated, containing plat of lands, with scale of prices, maps, &c., forwarded upon application.

Muncie Natural Gas Land Improvement Company,

ROOMS 81 AND 83, 45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LOAN OF CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Secured by the Sinking Fund, payable in forty years, redeemable in twenty years.

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

INTEREST TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Comptroller of the city of New-York until THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1889, at 3 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened by him in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund or such of them as shall attend, for from six to nine million dollars

REGISTERED CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Issued pursuant to chapter 79, Laws of 1889, for the purpose of the issue awarded to the Commissioners of Estimate, and the expenses, disbursements, and charges in the proceedings for laying out public places and parks and parkways in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the city of New-York, and in the adjacent district of Westchester County, and the taking of the lands for the same, under the provisions of chapter 522, Laws of 1884.

Payable Nov. 1, 1928, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on and after Nov. 1, 1909, bearing interest at the rate of two and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day at May and November in each year, and will be

EXEMPT FROM CITY AND COUNTY TAXATION.

Public attention is called to an act (chapter 65) passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, March 14, 1888, making it lawful for executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees and others holding trust funds for investment to invest the funds so held by them in trust in the bonds or stock of the city of New-York or any of the cities of the State issued pursuant to the authority of any law of this State.

No proposals for stock will be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Those persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit with the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock awarded to them at its par value, together with the premium thereon, within three days after notice of such acceptance.

Proposals will be received for said stock in sums of one thousand dollars or the multiples thereof for the whole or any part of the amount of the issue.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed Proposals for stock, and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

THEO. W. MYERS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, March 30, 1889.

THE MIDDLESEX
BANKING COMPANY,

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
Capital Paid in, $600,000.

Offers 6 per cent. DEBENTURES and GUARANTEED MORTGAGE NOTES.

UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York and SECURITY COMPANY, Hartford, Trustees for Debentures.

Chartered 1872, and HAS ALWAYS BEEN under the supervision of CONNECTICUT BANK COMMISSIONERS.

The amount of bonds which this company can issue or guarantee is LIMITED BY LAW.

Insurance Companies, Banks, other Corporations, and Trustees have invested largely in these securities.

Hebert N. Jackson, President, Middletown, Conn.; Graves & Vinton Co., Western Mgrs., St. Paul, Minn.

FRANK R. JOHNSON,
New-York Agent
With GILDER & FARR,
31-33 Broad-st.

ALL UNLISTED BONDS AND STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
ELECTRICAL SECURITIES.
J. HEBON CROSMAN,
74 BROADWAY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE TURF.

CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.
Trains leave by Erie R. R., Hoboken, and foot of Chambers-st, New-York.

JAMES McGREGAR BRENNAN, President.
JAMES McGREGAR, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,

is open until 8 P. M.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway, Open daily, Sunday included, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined, well-educated lady, speaking German, French, and English; would like to travel with family going to Europe; takes entire care of children; firm friend and reference from present employer. Address A. E., Montclair, N. J.

CHAMBERMAID—COOK.—By mother and daughter (American); together, in private family; city or country; mother as good cook and laundress; daughter as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Address M. D., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—By two respectable girls, together, in private family; can as first-class chambermaid, other as first-class chambermaid; two years' best city reference. Call as 904 5th-av.; ring second bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman; or plain seamstress or will go out by the day; is a private family; five years' good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 595 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and sewing; good city reference. Call at 418 West 50th-st., first flat.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call at 1,077 3d-av.; ring Shaw's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or do waiting alone; plain sewing; willing and obliging; city reference. Call as 747 2d-av., second floor; first office.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. Call at 418 West 40th-st, in store.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; do fine washing; thoroughly competent in both capacities; willing and obliging; personal city reference. Call as 323 West 37th-st., Room 5.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable girl in small private family; best city reference. Call at 325 East 39th-st., one flight, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable English Protestant girl as chambermaid and do sewing or light waiting; best city reference. Call at 340 West 25th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID and do Plain Sewing.—By respectable girl; go with family in country; highest personal reference. Call at 309 West 45th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant woman to do chamberwork and mind children; good references; country preferred. Address S. G., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—By young Protestant girl; industrious and desirous of pleasing; best city reference. Address M. W., care of Mrs. Moore, 9 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and plain sewer or waitress; excellent city reference. Call at 739 Madison-av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO PLAIN SEWING.—By competent young woman; assist with other work; in private family; best city reference. Call at 75 West 49th-st., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; or as chambermaid and assist with washing. Call Monday, or Tuesday, at 55 East 7th-st., present employer's; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl; also do plain sewing; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address H. S., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent girl in small private family; best city reference; three and a half years from last place. Call at 210 East 57th-st., Sheville's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for a young woman as chambermaid or waitress; highest recommendations. Apply as 128 East 24th-st., before 1 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; very best city references. Address S., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or nurse; best city reference. Call at 113 West 46th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swede as chambermaid and do plain sewing. Can be seen at employer's, to-day, 134 West 79th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a girl in private family; best city reference. Call at 818 West 49th-st., first floor.

This company has now opened subscription books at its offices, No. 45 Broadway, Rooms 81 and 83, for the sale of a limited amount of stock at the initial and lowest subscription figures.

More than three-fourths of the stock has already been taken. For the remainder subscriptions will be received at the company's offices for a limited time at the bottom price of $65 per share, when the price will be advanced to $73 per share.

The company owns about 15,000 valuable house and building lots in and adjoining the city of Muncie, situated in the most desirable centre of the natural gas field of Indiana. These lands are to be at once improved by opening avenues and spacious boulevards and erecting desirable residences and supplying natural gas to consumers.

The lowest estimate of the value of this property, readily salable, is over $4,000,000, and constantly advancing, being the most advantageous investment possible to offer. Eleven thousand dollars' worth of company's lots were sold in Muncie the first day they were offered, at $800 to $600 each.

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Payable Nov. 1, 1928, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on and after Nov. 1, 1909, bearing interest at the rate of two and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day at May and November in each year, and will be

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For full information see City Record.

THEO. W. MYERS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, March 30, 1889.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—By first-class cook; takes short's place; understands all kinds of cooking; good laundress; both French and American dishes; accustomed to have undemanded; best city reference from last place. Call as 163 West 45th-st.; ring basement bell.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls; one to do cooking, washing, and ironing; other chamberwork and waiting; will go as stated together; best city reference. Address J. H., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls; one as cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; together or separate; best city references. Call at 344 West 46th-st; ring twice.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two friends, together; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse; best city references. Address J. M., Box 849 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By an experienced cook where kitchen-maid is kept; city or country; first-class baker; understands creams and jellies; best city references. Address R., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By two respectable girls, one to very good cook, the other as seamstress and take care of grown children, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; first-class city reference. Call, Monday, at 21 West 42d-st.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good plain cook; soups, desserts; good baker; no objection to plain washing; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address A. B., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK, CHAMBERMAID, AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters together; both girls thoroughly competent; will do work of small private family; city or country; best city references. Call or address 146 West 28th-st., Room 2.

COOK.—First-class; understands soups, fish, meats of all kinds, creams, jellies, pastry, desserts of all kinds; full charge of kitchen; no objection to short distance in country; first-class city reference. Call at 746 6th-av.; ring first bell.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—By competent young woman in small private family; willing and obliging; city or country; city reference. Call at 323 West 27th-st., Room 5.

COOK.—First-class; by competent woman; Protestant; in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; good city reference. Address B. A., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; good baker; no objection to do coarse washing; city or country; best city reference. Call or address M. P., 318 East 86th-st.

COOK.—By a competent woman by the day or week; excellent cook, laundress, or any other work; good reference. Call as 145 West 49th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day; is a good laundress; understands all kinds of work. Call or address Mrs. Masterson, 116 East 63d-st., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day as good laundress or do housecleaning; good reference. Address Mrs. Mach, 158 West 40th-st., rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman; good cook, washer, and ironer; city or country. Call at 108 West 32d-st., fourth bell.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as good cook, washer, and ironer in private family; best city reference; three and a half years from last place. Call as 138 West 52d-st., first flight, back.

COOK.—By a good cook; 18 years in last place; good reasons given for leaving it; for reference last employer can be seen. Call, only, at 706 3d-av., third floor, front.

COOK.—By respectable woman; understands all kinds family cooking; first-class bread and pastry; good city reference; city or country. Call, two days, at 112 West 30th-st.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as good cook and laundress; city or country; wages moderate; best city reference. Call at 224 West 41st-st., second flight, back.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Address J. M., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—French; first-class; competent; long experience; highly recommended; best city references from first families. Address French Cook, 403 5th-av.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; understands made-up dishes and desserts; good bread and biscuit maker; city reference. Call at 153 East 42d-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; no objection to do coarse washing; best city reference. Call at 358 9th-av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; city or country; good city reference. Call at 233 West 47th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook; excellent laundress; eight years' reference; no cards. Call at 78 West 47th-st.

COOK, &c.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron in small private family; good reference. Call at 218 East 42d-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking; no objection to the country. Call at 338 East 35th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook in private family; best city reference. Address A. C., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; good city reference. Call at 666 2d-av.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—Good city reference. Address L. C., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as good plain cook and good laundress; two years' city reference. Call at 448 West 32d-st., two flights.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best of city reference. Call at 260 West 47th-st.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook in a private family; city reference. Call at 370 East 76th-st.

COOK.—By a German girl in private family; is a good plain cook. Call or address 330 Lenox-av., store.

COOK.—By French cook in a private family; best city references. Call at 554 6th-av.; ring top bell.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address A. G., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a good cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good family cooking; good city reference. Seen at 130 West 30th-st., in store.

COOK, &c.—By respectable young girl to cook, wash, and iron; city reference. Call at 324 West 40th-st., top floor.

COOK.—By a young woman; understands meats, soups, breads, entrées, and desserts, city reference; small private family. Address D. E. M., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—By two girls; one as cook, other as waitress and chambermaid; in private family. Call at 330 East 15th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—First-class; fully competent; understands all kinds of first-class cooking; do coarse washing and ironing; excellent city reference. Call at 108 West 32d-st., fourth bell.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as good cook, washer, and ironer in private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Call at 138 West 52d-st., first flight, back.

COOK.—By a good cook; 18 years in last place; good reasons given for leaving it; for reference last employer can be seen. Call, only, at 706 3d-av., third floor, front.

COOK.—By respectable woman; understands all kinds family cooking; first-class bread and pastry; good city reference; city or country. Call, two days, at 112 West 30th-st.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as good cook and laundress; city or country; wages moderate; best city reference. Call at 224 West 41st-st., second flight, back.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Address J. M., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—French; first-class; competent; long experience; highly recommended; best city references from first families. Address French Cook, 403 5th-av.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; understands made-up dishes and desserts; good bread and biscuit maker; city reference. Call at 153 East 42d-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; no objection to do coarse washing; best city reference. Call at 358 9th-av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; city or country; good city reference. Call at 233 West 47th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook; excellent laundress; eight years' reference; no cards. Call at 78 West 47th-st.

COOK, &c.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron in small private family; good reference. Call at 218 East 42d-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking; no objection to the country. Call at 338 East 35th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook in private family; best city reference. Address A. C., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

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COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook in a private family; city reference. Call at 370 East 76th-st.

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COOK, &c.—By young girl as good cook, washer

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There was no business transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room on Saturday, April 6. The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, April 6, was $2,264,970, as against $2,448,375, the figure for the week previous. The sales noticed for the present week are numerous, as will be seen by a reference to the subjoined list, and from importance should command special attention.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following auction sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) April 8.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lease of lot 25 by 91.11, 321 West 90th-st., north side, west of 8th-av.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, 433 West 22d-st., north side, west of 9th-av.; two five-story brick flats, with lots each 25 by 100.10, 1434 and 1436 East 122d-st., south side, west of Pleasant-av.; four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 144th-st., north side, 375 feet west of Grand Boulevard; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 149th-st., north side, 350 feet east of Grand Boulevard; and two-story frame and outbuildings, with 43 acres of land, on Scarsdale road, Yonkers. Also, partition sale, Richard M. Henry, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 26.6 by 97.10, 173 West-st., east side, 72.6 feet south of Warren-st.; three-story stone front dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 100.4, 264 West 124th-st., south side, 141.8 feet east of 8th-av., and three-story brick buildings, with plot of land 55.4 by 4 by 62.6 by 27, 501 to 505 2d-av., northwest corner of 28th-st. Also, public auction sale of a right, title, and interest in the buildings, (Hall Gate Cement Works,) with plot of land 101.8 by 200, on Mill-st., west side, between Franklin and Orchard sts., Astoria, Long Island City.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of three three-story frame house with lots each 12.6 by 50.5, 450, 454, and 456 East 122d-st., south side, west of Pleasant-av., and one-story frame house, with lot 25 by 50, 559 East 142d-st., north side, east of 3d-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, Jacob B. Cantor, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick theatre and two four-story brick buildings, with plot of land 40 by 84.5 by 42.2 by 39.4, 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway, running through to (502 and 504) 6th-av., 104.8 feet north of 30th-st.

Tuesday, April 9.

By Smyth & Ryan, public auction sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 23.6 by 72, 309 Henry-st., north side, west of Jackson-st., and 18 three-story brick dwellings, with lots, 1 to 35 West 119th-st., north side, west of 5th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, trustees, sale of the four-story and three-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 96, 809 Greenwich-st., northeast corner of Jane-st., and three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 96, 811 Greenwich-st., adjoining above. Also public auction sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100.9, 11 Rutgers-st., east side, 25 feet north of Henry-st.; four-story marble-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 50, 463 6th-av., west side, north of 27th-st.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18 by 68, 54 East 69th-st., south side, west of Park-av., and four-story and two three-story stone-front dwellings, with lots together in size 54.8 by 85, 194 to 198 Lenox-av., southeast corner of 120th-st.; and foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee, of two five-story brick factories, with lot 21.11 by 81.11 by 80.9 by irregular, 45 Cliff-st., northeast corner of (53) Fulton-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 144 Lewis-st., east side, south of 3d-st. Also foreclosure sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick tenement, with lot 29 by 102.2, 209 East 76th-st., north side, 77 feet east of 3d-av. And partition sale, Louis C. Raegener, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 18.7 by 75, 119 Willett-st., west side, 156.3 feet north of Stanton-st. Also public auction sale of the following Brooklyn real estate: Fourteen lots on Fulton-st., north side, between Washington and Adelphi sts.; two three-story dwellings, with lots, 228 and 230 St. James-place, north of Fulton-st.; brick buildings, with lots, 224 and 226 St. James-place, adjoining above, and four three-story brick dwellings, with lots, 467, 473, 477, and 481 Waverly-place, near Fulton-st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 136 East 44th-st., south side, east of Lexington-av.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., public auction sale of two five-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 100.5, 405 and 407 West 53d-st., north side, west of 9th-av.; two similar buildings, with lots each 25 by 90, 409 and 411 West 53d-st., adjoining above; two five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 49.1 by 100, 2,711 and 2,713 8th-av., northwest of 144th-st.; one lot, 40 by 99.11, on West 146th-st., south side, 280 feet east of 10th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, E. M. Andrews, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 15.4 by 100, 90 Goerck-st., east side, 91.3 feet north of Rivington-st.; also, similar sale, W. H. Hamilton, Esq., referee, of two five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 37.6 by 75, 2,193 and 2,195 7th-av., east side, 24.11 feet south of 130th-st.; 13 lots, each 25 by 100, on Southern Boulevard, west side, 72 feet north of Lyon-st.; three lots, each 25 by 100, on Southern Boulevard, west side, 172.10 feet south of Lyon-st.; two lots, 25 by 100, on Simpson-st., east side, 150 feet south of Lyon-st., and plot of land, 115.6 by 140.8 by 160 by 82.10, on Southern Boulevard, northwest corner of 137th-st., and similar sale, Orlando L. Stewart, Esq., referee, of five four-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 100.1 by 110 by 99.11 by 103.5, on Broadway, northwest corner of 130th-st.

By John T. Boyd, public auction sale of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18 by 102.2, 116 East 76th-st., south side, east of Park-avenue.

By John F. B. Smyth, executor's sale of two lots, each 20.2 by 90, on 10th-av., southeast corner of 100th-st., and frame house with plot of land 20.1 by 100.5 by 20.2 by 100, 98 rear, block front between 114th and 115th sts.; also public auction sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.9 by 88, 1,839 Madison-av., northeast corner of 120th-st.

By J. Thomas Stearns, public auction sale of three lots, each 25 by 100, on Creston-av., west side, corner of Irving-pl., Fordham; and three-story house, with lot 20 by 44 by 27.7 by 28.3, 899 East 149th-st., west of Passage-av., Twenty-third Ward.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of 222 lots located on Lincoln, Alexander, and Brook avs., 54th to 138th sts., and Southern Boulevard, North New-York. Also, foreclosure sale, William M. Hoes, Esq., referee, of a two-story dwelling, with two lots, each 25 by 100, on Hoffman-st., west side, south of 187th-st.

By Thomas C. Smith, partition sale, George W. Ellis, Esq., referee, of four three-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 101 by 56 by 102.9 by 45.10, 213 to 221 Monroe-st., northeast corner of Gouverneur-st.; two three-story brick dwellings, with lot 25 by 100, 107 Sheriff-st., west side, 100 feet north of Stanton-st.; four lots, each 25 by 100.10, on West 59th-st., running through to 60th-st., 100 feet east of 11th-av.; two lots, each 25 by 100.4, on West 61st-st., north side, 150 feet west of 8th-av.; two-story brick shops, with lot 25.9 by 87.10 by 25 by 94.3, 1,741 Broadway, west side, 52 feet south of 84th-st., and four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 116th-st., south west corner of 5th-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, F. Kurzman, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, 315 Delancey-st., south side, 50 feet west of Goerck-st.

By Joseph A. Levy, foreclosure sale, William N. Armstrong, Esq., referee, of two five-story brick flats, with plot of land 59.3 by 102.2, 155 to 159 West 83d-st., north side, 225.9 feet east of 10th-av.

Wednesday, April 10.

By James C. Lalor, public auction sale of two three-story buildings, with plot of land 49.5 by 86.9 by 47.5 by 72.4, 34 and 36 Hamilton-st., south side, west of Market-st.; four-story brick flat, with lot 20 by 75, 2,229 4th-av., east side, north of 121st-st., and four-story brick building, with lot 26.11 by 80, 1,991 4th-av., east side, north of 109th-st.; also, foreclosure sale, Eugene Dumlin, Esq., referee, of the six-story building, with lot 25 by 87, 35 Essex-st., south side, 150.9 feet west of Hester-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale of the two-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 209 Thompson-st., east side, 100 feet north of Bleecker-st.; also, public auction sale of five five-story brick buildings, with lots each 29 by 100.5, 303 to 311 East 83d-st., north side, east of 2d-av.; three-story stone-front dwelling, with two lots each 19 by 102.2, 156 East 80th-st., south side, east of Lexington-av. Also, Brevoort premises, comprising seven three-story brick dwellings, with lots each 17.1 by 100, 212 to 220 17th-st., south side, west of 5th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the three-story brick house and stable, with lot 23 by 100, 513 Hudson-st., west side, south of 10th-st., and four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 110, 865 3d-av., east side, north of 52d-st. Also, administrator's sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 100.5, 54 West 49th-st., south side, east of 6th-av.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of two-story stables, with six lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 43d-st., north side, 345 feet west of 5th-av.; dwelling and brick stables, with four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 44th-st., south side, 300 feet west of 5th-av. Also, Executor's sale of a three-story brick building, with lot 22 by 102, on Broadway, east side, 80.5 feet north of 54th-st.; three-story dwelling, with lot 22 by 80.2, on West 54th-st., north side, 96.2 feet east of Broadway; four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on Nagle-av., west side, south of Nineteenth-st. Also, public auction sale of a two-story house, with eight lots, each 25 by —, 407 to 421 East 53d-st., south side, east of 1st-av., and three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100.10, 222 East 119th-st., south side, west of 2d-av.

By James Bleecker, four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 116th-st., south side, 120 feet west of 8th-av.

By W. L. Hamersley, public auction sale of a plot of land, 70 by 100, on East 117th-st., south side, 300 feet west of Third-av., and four-story brick flat, with lot 19.5 by 93.11, 219 East 122d-st., north side, west of 2d-av.

Thursday, April 11.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the three-story brick apartment house, with lot 40 by 79.11, 41 and 43 Bedford-st., west side, south of Lewis-st.; similar house, with lot 40 by 80.10, 39 Perry-st., south side, east of Bleecker-st.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100, 224 West 45th-st., south side, west of broadway; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by irregular by 22 by 83.9, 1,118 Lexington-av., east side, south of 76th-st.; four lots, each 25 by 70, on Madison-av., south west corner of 102d-st.; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.10 by 100.11, 23 West 134th-st., south side, west of 5th-av.; similar house, with lot 18.8 by 99.11, 206 West 143d-st., south side, west of 7th-av. Also, executor's sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, 1,084 1st-av., northeast corner of 59th-st., and Brooklyn property, comprising the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, 147 Columbia Heights, near Clark-st., and three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, on 3d-av., west side, south of 39th-st. Also, partition sale, John Yard, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, 113 West 48th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 5th-av.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., public auction sale of the two-story brick building and stable, with lot 25 by 100, 128 Macdougal-st., east side, north of Bleecker-st., and similar house, with lot 25 by 100, 124 Macdougal-st., adjoining above. Also, foreclosure sale, John A. Deady, Esq., referee, of one lot, 21.3 by 102.2, on East 77th-st., south side, 117 feet east of 2d-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with plot of land 42 by 100.5, 162 and 164 West 58th-st., south side, east of 7th-av.; two three-story stone-front dwellings, with lot 15.7 by 100.10, 151 East 114th-st., running through to (154) 115th-st., east of Lexington-av.; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 75.3 by 30.4 by 74.5 by 12.3, 101 St. Nicholas-av., northeast corner of 136th-st.; one plot of land, 101 by 47.8 by 32.10 by —, on St. Nicholas-av., southeast corner of 139th-st., and six three-story stone-front dwellings and two-story stables, with lots each 18 by 125, 382, 384, 388, 390, 392, 396 St. Nicholas-av., east side, between 129th and 130th sts. Also, executor's sale of one lot, 181.8 by 18.7 by 124.11 by 85.4, on St. Nicholas-av., west side, 332.11 feet south of 141st-st.; plot of land, 56.5 by 58, on St. Nicholas-av., west side, 314 feet north of 141st-st., and plot of land, 80 by 125, centre of block, St. Nicholas and New-av. and 141st-st.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of two five-story stone-front buildings, with lots, each 25 by 100, 2,107 and 1,109 3d-av., southeast corner of 65th-st.; five-story brick flat, with lot 25 by 100, 269 East 65th-st., south side, east of 2d-ave.; one lot, 25.2 by 100, on 9th-av., west side, 75 feet north of 97th-st.; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 149th-st., north side, 325 feet east of Grand Boulevard; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 152d-st., north side, 375 feet west of 10th-av.; one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 153d-st., south side, 400 feet west of 10th-av.; two lots, each 25 by 95, on West 168th-st., north side, 125 feet east of 10th-av.; two lots, each 25 by 95, on Audubon-av., east side, 76.7 feet north of 167th-st.; four lots, each 25 by 85, on West 167th-st., south side, 125 feet west of 10th-av.; three-story stone-front house, with lot 14 by 71.10, 261 East 122d-st., north side, west of 2d-av.; two two-story stone-front dwellings, with lots, each 14.8 by 100.10, 311 and 313 East 109th-st., north side, east of 2d-av.; two-story brick dwelling, with lot 17.2 by 100.10, 413 East 114th-st., north side, east of 1st-av.; similar house, with lot 16.9 by 100.10, 429 East 119th-st., north side, east of 1st-av.; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, 220 East 128th-st., south side, east of 3d-av.; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, 222 East 128th-st., east of 3d-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 93d-st., south side, 325 feet east of 10th-av.

By James L. Wells, public auction of the two-story frame dwelling and stable, with plot of land 50 by 99.8, 696 East 161st-st., south side, west of Forest-avenue.

By J. C. Lalor, partition sale, Adolph L. Sanger, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 21 by 70 by 21 by 69, 763 Greenwich-st., east side, 82 feet south of Bank-st.

By Horatio Henriquez, partition sale, S. Jones, Esq., referee, of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, 444 West 51st-st., south side, 281.3 feet east of 10th-av.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., referee, of four five-story brick buildings, with lots, each 25 by 100.5, 444 to 1,494 Lexington-av., north west corner of 99th-st.

Friday, April 12.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, Esq., referee, of six five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 140.2 by 87.7 by 145 by 154.4, 1,705 to 1,715 10th-av., north west corner of 98th-st., and one lot 32.5 by 145, on West 98th-st., 104.4 feet west of 10th-av. Also similar sale, C. W. West, Esq., referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Claremont-av., west side, north of 122d-st.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, of four four-story brick buildings, with lots, each 20 by 99.11, 10 to 16 East 134th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 5th-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 6.

76th-st., s. s., 208 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; William Holbein to Katharina Holbein; a part $1

113th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.8x 201.10, to a. s. of 112th-st., 18.8x99.5, to s. s. of St. Nicholas-av.x238.10 to 113th-st.; John M. Baldwin and wife to George E. Beaudet 150,000

Houston-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Ridge-st., 25x 75; Charlotte Hastorf to Pauline Goldstein 24,600

144th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 70x99.11; Louis C. Raegener, referee, to Euphemia S. Coffin 28,000

Allen-st., 10; Angeline D. Ames and others to Harris Cohen and another 20,000

169th-st., n. s., 41.8 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 41.8x71x41.8x73; E. F. O'Dwyer, referee, to Elizabeth M. Vanderbilt 3,900

Aqueduct-av., s. e. corner of Wadsworth-st., 28.4x86.2x irreg.; John J. Sannan and John Effinger to Elijah Jenks 650

139th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x 99.11, and also, n. s. of 138th-st., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x99.11; John Mulford to H. Louisa Mulford 16,000

Lafontaine-st., e. s., lot 114, map of Monterey, 24th Ward, 25x100; Isaac Anderson to Mary E. Thomas 900

118th-st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x 100.10; Elizabeth C. Merchan to Frances Eichhorn 1

80th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21x98.9; Octavian Wieland and wife to Rudolph Lagar 1,000

Frederick-st., e. s., lots 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, and 192, 24th Ward, 150x87.8; Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy to Alfred B. Dunn ..... $,200

88th-st., n. s., 176 ft. e. of 1st-av., 40x100.8; 80x2.10x95.3; James Walsh and wife to Timothy Harrington 19,500

Southern Boulevard, n. e. s., adjoining land of grantor, 1,575 square ft.; Eliza Van Schaick to New-York and Harlem Railroad Company 450

169th-st., n. s., 150ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x81.7; William Hahn and wife to Robert G. Lawson and Thomas Scott 2,150

135th-st., s. s., 186 ft. e. of 7th-av., 19x99.11; Ella C. Earle to Isaac S. Wright 7,000

125th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x 100.11; William H. Stokes to Kigar Ketcham 88,000

71st-st., n. s., 226.10 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20.8x 102.2; Henry Leopold and wife to Louis Ober 30,100

LIS PENDENS RECORDED.

Amann Konrade, to Fanny Schlesinger; 32 Stanton-st., 2 years, per year $1,200

Brevoort, executor of Elias S. R. and another, to New-York Steam Company; part 175 Broadway, 5 years, per year 3,000

Miller, Christian C., to Christian Kemmerer; store, 1,291 1st-av., 5 years, per year 420

Sears, William, to Meyer Strauss; store, &c., 1,603 Avenue A, 3 years, per year 420

Schaefer, Maximilian and Edward C., to Adolph Tode and others; store, &c., 988 3d-av., 3 years, per year 3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE-STORY and cellar brownstone, 137 East 82d-st. Inquire on premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

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THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

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Address or apply at the Publication Office.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND planned four-story stone house for sale, low, in 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet wide; tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city. Apply to GEO. R. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

Two four-story brick and stone dwellings, with lots, NOS. 187 AND 189 LENOX-AV., Between 119th and 120th sts.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,

three and four story brick and stone dwellings, NOS. 194, 198, AND 198 LENOX-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 120TH-ST., and near Mount Morris Park.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,

The two four-story and one three-story brick dwellings, with plot of land,
NOS. 809 AND 811 GREENWICH-ST., 63 JANE-ST.,
Northeast corner Greenwich and Jane sts.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SALE TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,

15 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON 137TH-AV., EDGECOMBE ROAD, (HIGH BRIDGE PARK,) 3D-AV. AND 183D-ST.

The Cable B. R. passes the 161th-av. property. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY, NOS. 6 AND 7 CHATHAM-SQUARE, 25, 27, 29, 31, AND 33 THOMAS-----, 10 AND 12 CATHARINE-ST.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,

the four-story marble-front building and lot, NO. 43 6TH-AV.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,

three-story and basement brick house, with lot, NO. 11 RUTGERS-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,

Four-story, high-stoop stone house and lot, NO. 54 EAST 60TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,

Choice and Valuable Investment Property. The five-story brick apartment house and lot, NO. 348 EAST 42D-ST.,

28 feet front; rents for $3,700 per annum.

Three-story brick store and dwelling, with stable, NO. 513 HUDSON-ST.,

23 feet front; rents for about $1,900.

Maps and particulars of auctioneer, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
Will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

The six three-story and basement brownstone-front dwellings, with two-story brick stables in rear, 380, 382, 384, 386, 390, 392, AND 396 47TH-ST., NICHOLAS-AV., between 129th and 130th sts.

ALSO,

Three-story high-stoop brownstone dwellings, NOS. 151 EAST 114TH-ST., 154 EAST 115TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
Will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,

four-story and basement stone house and lot, NO. 164 WEST 58TH-ST.

ALSO ONE ADJOINING LOT ON EASTERLY SIDE.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneers.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,

ONE CHOICE PLOT, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF NICHOLAS-AV. AND 128TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,

THE VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY,

NOS. 48, 50, 52, AND 54 EAST 12TH-ST., being the southwest corner.

This is one of the few sites now on Broadway south of 14th-st.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's Office, 1 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,

Choice and Valuable Investment Property. The five-story brick apartment house and lot, NO. 348 EAST 42D-ST.,

28 feet front; rents for $3,700 per annum.

Three-story brick store and dwelling, with stable, NO. 513 HUDSON-ST.,

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Maps and particulars of auctioneer, 1 Pine-st.

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four-story and basement stone house and lot, NO. 164 WEST 58TH-ST.

ALSO ONE ADJOINING LOT ON EASTERLY SIDE.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneers.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
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THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,

ONE CHOICE PLOT, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF NICHOLAS-AV. AND 128TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

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NOS. 48, 50, 52, AND 54 EAST 12TH-ST., being the southwest corner.

This is one of the few sites now on Broadway south of 14th-st.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's Office, 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

V. B. SNYDEKER & CO.

By SYL. B. LYNCH, Auctioneer.

With only ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE,

THURSDAY, April 11, at 12 M., At the Real Estate Exchange, 59 LIBERTY-ST.

The Elegant Dwelling, Fully Furnished, PLUMBED, and heated throughout,

No. 109 WEST 45TH-ST.,

Between 5th and 6th-avs. Also, Plate and Extension Lot Trains, with SUPERIORLY-VENTILATED sunny, APARTMENT REAR.

The property is pretty well known, having been in the occupancy of GENERAL PARK, adjoining the GRAND HOTEL ANNEX at 5th-av.

75 PER CENT. of the purchase money can remain at 4 PER CENT. Apply for further particulars to WM. L. PLAGG, Esq., Attorney, 31 Liberty-st.

At the office of the auctioneers,
108 BROADWAY, CORNER FIFTH-ST.

A.—John F. B. Smyth, Auctioneer, Will sell at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, April 9, Executors' sale, Estate of Leopold Weinhandler, deceased, No. 54 East 60th-st., New-York.

Plot of eight lots, 25.3x100 feet each. Beautifully located, within a block of the Cathedral site, Morningside Park and Drive, and Riverside Park and Drive, 104th-av., southeast corner of 106th-st.

Maps at auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty-st.

WEST SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET AND WEINTRAVEN-AV.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—JAMES M. BROWN and others, as Executors of the last will and testament of James Brown, deceased, against EDWARD LEONARD SHECKMAN, GARRET L. SCHUYLER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly perfected in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of March, 1889, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-street (Limited), No. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on Thursday, the 25th day of April, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Ninth-avenue with the northerly line of West Sixty-fourth-street and running thence westerly, but at right angles with said westerly line of Ninth-avenue, and part of West Sixty-fourth-street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence running northwardly, but parallel with Ninth-avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, sixty-four (64) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches; thence running again northerly, but parallel with the Boulevard, forty-one (41) feet three and one-half inches, to the middle of the block; thence running easterly, but at right angles with the last line of the block, twenty-eight (28) feet and ten (10) inches, to the westerly line of the Boulevard; thence running southwardly, but along said westerly line of the Boulevard, thirty-three (33) feet nine (9) inches, to the point where the same intersects the westerly line of Ninth-avenue, and thence running again southwardly, but along said westerly line of Ninth-avenue, one hundred and one (71) feet seven (7) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 23rd, 1889.

ALFRED E. LORD, Referee.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

NEW HOUSE, FURNISHED TASTEFULLY, near Central Park entrance, for Christian family; six months, $900; one year, $1,800. Inquire, April 8-13, 74 East 90th-st., New-York.

TO RENT—NO. 120 EAST 73D-ST., THREE-story brownstone residence; first-class in every respect; furnished. Call on premises, April 7, or address office of S. I. MAYER, 413 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

AT VERY REASONABLE RENTS.—Attractive new stylish houses to let unfurnished, ready for immediate occupancy:
1,355 LEXINGTON-AV.,
146 EAST 89TH-ST.,
150 EAST 89TH-ST.

All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect, and decorated.

Permits unnecessary. Superintendent on premises; can be seen at all hours.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE ATTRACTIVE medium-size house No. 2 East 124-st. Suitable for a physician or small private family. APPLY TO GEO. R. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

A—31 WEST 58TH-ST.

Superbly built and located medium-sized house, to lease for a term of years, unfurnished. Keys from WM. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway or 663 5th-av.

5TH-AV. NEAR 57TH-ST.—MEDIUM-sized, splendidly-located dwelling to let; rent $3,500. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 170 Broadway.

A COZY COTTAGE TO LET.—CHOICEST location, 54th-st., close to Madison-av.; rent $2,000. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 170 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE SEDGWICK Mansion, Cornwall, Conn., Housatonic R. R., 1,200 feet above tidewater; large house; modern conveniences; large yard, well shaded; stable for horses, or horses furnished. For particulars address HARRY SEDGWICK, Grand Union Hotel.

UNFURNISHED.

AT MONTCLAIR, IN THE BEST PART OF the town, to most eligible tenants, containing 17 rooms, with water, steam, and gas; all in first-class order; two acres of ground, with fine lawn, stable, garden, &c.; 800 feet above sea level, with extended view; rent, $1,200. Address HOME COMFORT, Box 167 Times Office.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—DESIRABLE RESIdence, stable, one acre, rent or sale; Englewood residence to rent; near depots; one hour distant Ridgefield, Conn.; choice residences furnished to rent; delightful village. MORARG, 187 Broadway.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Highlands, and Samson Road houses to let. Information and catalogues from BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A HANDSOMELY - FURNISHED APARTment in The Mason, 6 East 58th-st., from May 1 or June 1 until Oct. 1; all light rooms; fine view plaza and Central Park; cool. Can be seen between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 3:30 and 5 P. M.

THAT CHOICE NAVARRO FLAT, NEXT door Bishop Potter's, facing Central Park. GUNNISON, 130 West 59th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

HANDSOMELY - DECORATED, STEAM-heated SINGLE flats (on the beautiful St. Nicholas-av., between 132d and 133d sts.,) 7 rooms and bath, besides independent saloon adjoining each chamber, containing many improvements to be found in any other flats. LOCATION QUIET and UNSURPASSED.

RENTS TO COMMENCE MAY 1.
$25 TO $30 PER MONTH.
Apply to janitor, on premises.

APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS IN THE

HARRISON,

Northwest corner Park-av. and 86th-st.; southerly exposure; steam heated; decorated; steam elevators; floors fire-proof material and iron

A STRONG POLITICAL GRIP

TAMMANY IS READY TO FILL ALL VACANCIES.

THE LEADERS OF THAT DEMOCRATIC FACTION ARE STEADILY INCREASING THEIR HOLD ON THE CITY OFFICES.

Tammany Hall has now been in possession at most of the important offices of this city for more than three months. At the last election its representatives were chosen to fill the offices of Mayor, Sheriff, and County Clerk. Three of them were elected Coroners, making the Board of Coroners a perfect Tammany body. Tammanyites Coroner Messemer having held over. Fifteen were elected Aldermen, being a majority of four in the board. Thirteen were chosen Assemblymen, but two of the County Democrats who were elected—Sullivan of the Second and Strasburger of the Twenty-third District—became perverts soon after election day, so that Tammany has 15 out of 24 Assemblymen from this county.

Tammany has five of the Congressional delegation of eight members, but only one of the other three has a real alliance with the County Democracy. He is John Quinn of the Eleventh District. Roswell P. Flower and Ashbel P. Fitch are practically Tammany men. Of the Tammany Aldermen eight, or more than half the entire number, are liquor sellers. Six of the Assemblymen are also in the liquor business.

Since the advent of Tammany into power it has had the opportunity to make comparatively few changes in the lesser municipal offices. But it has taken advantage of every opportunity. The Sheriff's and County Clerk's offices having been in Tammany hands before, places could not be found in them for many new workers. In the County Clerk's office three searchers who had been employed there for many years, and were capable men, were turned out to make room for hungry followers of County Clerk Reilly or his friends. In the Sheriff's office Tammanyites suffered through the victory of their faction. Sheriff Flack cut Sheriff Grant's force of deputies from 35 to 10. This reduction put 10 men—for each deputy had a clerk—in search of a new political pasture.

There are 16 clerkships and messengers' places at the disposal of the Aldermen. The Tammany bosses—Messrs. Croker, Gilroy, and Grant—dictated how two of them should be filled. They decided that Capt. F. J. Twomey, as a tried Tammany man as well as an experienced officer, should again be made clerk of the board. In pursuance of the "deal" under which Police Commissioner French is to be reappointed, they determined that Deputy Clerk Richard E. Mott, a Republican, should retain his place. Then they let the 14 Aldermen raffle for the 14 remaining appointments, which carry salaries ranging from $1,200 down to $900. The raffle over and the "besieged" fill the places having been selected. Leader Croker informed the Aldermen that he had chosen Mr. John H. V. Arnold to be elected by them as the President of their board in place of George H. Forster, who died a few days after his election by the people. Mr. Arnold was accepted, of course. He is a good wheel-horse lawyer, but he has shown remarkable unfitness for presiding over the board. In the expectation of procuring parliamentary ability the city pays the President of the Board of Aldermen $1,000 a year more than the other members.

Almost all the other appointments of Tammany men to office since Jan. 1 have been made, or apparently inspired, by Mayor Grant. He took Thomas C. T. Crain into office with him as his private secretary at a salary of $5,000 a year. Mr. Crain is well equipped for the public services. He is a fluent talker and a careful worker, has a clear, straightforward epistolary style, well suited to Mayor Grant's needs. In the law, Mr. Crain is a protégé of Mr. John M. Bowers, a special friend of the Mayor. In politics he is under the tuition of ex-Coroner Bernhard F. Martin of the Seventh Assembly District. He is a stickler for the truth, and some truth tellers have got on in politics by being singular. Mayor Grant's other appointees in his office are his confidential clerk, Dominick J. O'Farrell, and his stenographer, Alfred J. Johnson. Both were with him in the Sheriff's office and Mr. O'Farrell has been his companion since he entered politics. Mr. O'Farrell receives $2,000 a year from the city. Mr. Johnson's salary is $900. There are another clerk and a stenographer in the Mayor's office, who are relics of past administrations, and will remain until Tammany men have been found able to pass civil service examinations for their places. That may be easier hereafter than it has been.

Mayor Grant has given considerable attention to civil service matters. They seem to have burdened him. For some reason not yet revealed he asked for the resignation of the Civil Service Board composed of Messrs. Everett P. Wheeler, E. L. Godkin, and E. Randolph Robinson, and he appointed Messrs. James Thompson, Murry Marquand, and William Hildreth Field to succeed them. The new Commissioners are honest and earnest believers in civil service reform, and when they entered office they found a Secretary, Mr. Lee Phillips, who was both earnest and experienced. But Mayor Grant removed Mr. Phillips and appointed Gunther K. Ackerman to take his place. The salary, $4,500, is a grateful one to a Tammany follower. It remains to be seen how the proper performances of the duties suit him. Mr. Ackerman has held many political offices, but has got every one of them through "pull." He was a particular friend of Mr. John Kelly.

Commissioners of Accounts Maurice F. Holahan and Edward P. Barker are also appointees of Mayor Grant. He removed two competent men—Messrs. W. P. Sherman and James Daly—to make room for them. Their salaries are $5,000 each a year. Mr. Holahan is a thorough Tammany "machine" man. He never got an office without "pull." Nominations for the Assembly he procured from Henry Woltman, the revelation of whose lax regard for official restitude he recently has been compelled to listen to with sorrow. Commissioner Barker is a peculiar product of politics. He held on to office in the Park and Public Works Departments before civil service reform was heard of; yet, he says, he never belonged to a political organization. He declares that he is not a "Mugwump," but votes for whomsoever pleases him. He is, apparently, usually pleased by the man who wins. Mayor Grant has ousted Thomas Costigan from the office of Supervisor of the *City Record*, and put William G. McLaughlin in the place, at a salary of $3,000. Mr. McLaughlin is sure that he is not a Tammany man, but merely a business man appointed to make the *City Record* what it should be and to prevent the city departments from using too much stationery. Yet he has acted much like a Tammany man in discharging three County Democrats—two bookbinders and a messenger—and appointing Tammanyites to their places, thus increasing the "wigwam's" patronage to the extent of $3,500 a year.

In the License Bureau Mayor Grant has placed his own follower, Daniel Engelhard, as First Marshal at a salary of $2,500, and Frank Fox of the Seventeenth Assembly District as Second Marshal at a salary of $2,000. Two other changes of one-thousand-dollar clerks have been made in the same bureau. In the Fire Department a strong Tammanyite—Thomas J. Brady—has been put in charge of the Bureau of Buildings at a salary of $4,000. Edward F. Reynold has been made clerk of the Board of Coroners at $3,500, but the former occupant of the place, John T. Tool, who died recently, was also a Tammany man. There was, therefore, no factional gain made by this change.

The above record shows that Mayor Grant and his advisers have taken advantage of every change in the public service that could be made for political advantage, and indicates that they are ready to overturn for their own purposes the fence of the departments of which they will have control after May 1.

NATIVE PLAYS FOR THE LYCEUM.

Manager Daniel Frohman has just signed a contract with Brander Matthews and George H. Jessop, by the terms of which the authors agree to write a bright, original society comedy for the Lyceum Theatre company. It is Mr. Frohman's intention to present this play during next season, or after the production of the new piece by Belasco and De Mille for the Lyceum. David D. Lloyd is also at work on a new comedy for the Lyceum company, and Mr. Clinton Stuart, another American dramatist, has nearly finished a new play for the special company to be headed by Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr. This is to be done at the opening of the coming season. Another play for the Lyceum Theatre is being written by Frederick Hall, a new author. With all these plays in hand Manager Frohman thinks the Lyceum will be well served next season with the native article. Mrs. Burnett's new play, which is now nearly completed, will probably be produced this season and added to the repertoire of the company for its 20 weeks' Summer tour, which, like that of last year, will extend as far west as San Francisco.

SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

The sharp crack of a pistol shot was heard by Thomas Holoren, a shedman employed in Central Park, about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The sound came from the walk north of the Casino, and, in company with Officer Doolady of the mounted squad, Holoren went to the spot and found a well-dressed gray-haired old man, apparently about sixty-five years of age, sitting on a bench. He was unconscious, and there was a bullet hole just over his right eye. On the ground near by lay an old-fashioned 32-calibre four-chambered Sharp's revolver of the Elliott pattern. An ambulance was called and he was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died at 11 o'clock, without regaining consciousness.

It was ascertained that the dead man's name was Schwarz, and that he formerly lived in Newark, N. J. Poverty and inability to get work were evidently the causes of the suicide. A letter addressed to the unfortunate man's daughter, Miss Anna Schwarz, at 219 East Thirty-sixth street, was found on his person, as was also a memorandum on which he had written the name of the

NO PEACE IN SIGHT.

THE GIANTS MUST GET THEIR POLO GROUNDS OR GO OUT OF TOWN.

There seems to be but little prospect that New-Yorkers will be able to witness ball games on Manhattan Island this season. The Board of Aldermen have not yet rendered their final verdict on the division of the Polo Grounds by One Hundred and Eleventh street. Until they do, lovers of the game will hope for a favorable decision, but the hope is rather forlorn. The question was the general topic of discussion in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, where the returned globe-trotting ball tossers were holding a sort of public reception. It was the prevailing opinion that the Aldermen would refuse to interfere with the opening of One Hundred and Eleventh street, and consequently that the Polo Grounds must go.

Those who say that the baseball magnates do not care whether they can secure the Polo Grounds for another season or not are greatly mistaken. They do care, and not a little, but's a great deal. An inscription with President John B. Day yesterday furnished satisfactory and complete evidence on this point. The management recognizes the fact that in order to attract the biggest crowds to the League games they must be played on Manhattan Island. Even Brooklyn grounds were chosen on the Jersey shore in Hoboken, or on Staten Island, that could be reached as quickly as the Polo Grounds, it would be hard to educate the public up to the fact. The management knew, as the result of baseball experiences in other cities that there exists a sentimental prejudice in the public mind against "out-of-town" locations. This prejudice may be a foolish one, but it presents a very practical side to the management in the shape of dollars and dimes.

Consequently, President Day and his associates are hoping fervently that the Aldermanic mind may be so directed as to permit one more year's occupancy of the Polo Grounds. If not, then the only alternative is New-Jersey or Staten Island. President Day says he has made every effort in his behalf for a suitable location on Manhattan Island, and there is absolutely no piece of ground, except the Polo Grounds, that could be used the coming season. For future seasons there is a chance that provision could be made, as was shown by an advertisement which appeared in yesterday's papers, reading as follows:

I WANT TO FIND A PARTY TO PURCHASE from present owners, who will not lease, the plot of ground bounded by 8th and 9th ave., 155th to 157th sts., which I will lease for 5 or 10 years at a rental of $6,000 per year. JOHN B. DAY, President New-York Baseball Club, 121 Maiden-lane.

The property referred to is a portion of the Lynch estate, controlled by James J. Coogan. Mr. Coogan would lease it to the ball magnates for a year; but such a lease would be useless, as President Day says it would take two months at least to put the ground in shape for baseball purposes. A longer lease cannot be secured for the reason that the estate desires to sell outright this and the adjoining property. Mr. Day hopes that some capitalist may put in an appearance who can and will purchase the two blocks of land at such a figure as will enable him to give the baseball management a five or ten years' lease. "We cannot possibly play on the island this year," said President Day, "unless we can get the Polo Grounds, and there is absolutely no available ground on the island for future seasons except this property of the Lynch estate. If anybody purchases it and leases to us we will move our grand stand and fences there and put the grounds in condition as soon as possible."

THE BIRTHPLACE OF DANTE.

MR. STODDARD'S LECTURE AT DALY'S THIS MORNING.

The fourth of the series of Lenten lectures by Mr. Stoddard in Daly's Theatre will be delivered this morning for holders of course A tickets, beginning promptly at 11 o'clock. The three which have preceded have been by all odds the best ever given at the Daly matinées, but Mr. Stoddard has reserved his finest efforts for the close of the course, and the two lectures to come are said to be the most interesting of the series. The subject for to-day certainly promises well in advance. It is "Florence," the birthplace of Dante. Florence is filled with scenes and localities which afford ample room for interesting photographs, and the collection of the lecturer, which is freely drawn upon in the course of his talk, is very large. The famous square of the Signoria, the Palazzo Vecchio, the house of Michael Angelo, the Boboli Gardens, the Convent of Certosa, and a hundred other famous palaces, churches, and buildings will be thrown upon the screen as the speaker briefly describes their beauties or alludes to their historical memories.

A few single seats for the lecture on "Florence" can be had by early application to the box office this morning. It is especially desirable that all ticket holders should be in their places before 11 o'clock, when the theatre is darkened to permit of the proper pictorial effect on the screen. Late-comers disturb not only the lecturer, but the audience, and it has become fashionable at Daly's during these Lenten matinées to be promptly seated.

THE REV. MORGAN DIX ILL.

A TEMPORARY DIZZINESS GIVES RISE TO STARTLING RUMORS.

The absence of the Rev. Morgan Dix from the morning service in Trinity Church yesterday occasioned considerable comment among the uncommonly large congregation which had assembled in anticipation of a continuance of the rector's series of Lenten discourses.

Upon the conclusion of the celebration of the holy communion the alarming rumor spread that the Rev. Dr. Dix had been attacked with vertigo at the elevated railway station while on his way to the church; that he had been conveyed to his residence, in West Twenty-fifth street, and was threatened with approaching paralysis. Intense anxiety prevailed for a while on the part of both clergy and parishioners.

Inquiry at Dr. Dix's residence disclosed that the rumors owed their origin to a slight temporary illness of the distinguished clergyman. Just as he was about putting on his overcoat preparatory to leaving the house for Trinity Church, Dr. Dix was overcome with dizziness to such an extent as to convince him that it would be impossible for him to perform his ecclesiastical functions, and he accordingly decided to remain at home. Nothing serious was apprehended at the time, and it was not thought necessary to call in the services of a physician.

The statement was made that Dr. Dix was simply suffering from overwork, and the rigors of Lent had undoubtedly precipitated his present indisposition. It is believed that he will be all right, physically, in a few days.

NEWS ABOUT ATHLETES.

The Games Committee of the New-Jersey Athletic Club has decided upon the events to be contested on May 30 at the club's grounds at Bergen Point. They are: 100-yard dash, 220-yard hurdle, 300-yard flat race, half-mile run, one-and-a-half-mile run, three-quarter-mile walk, one-and-a-half-mile walk, one-and-a-half-mile bicycle race, three-mile bicycle race, putting sixteen-pound hammer, running high jump, and running broad jump. Amateur Athletic Union rules will govern the contests. Gold medals will be given to first and second in each event and silver medal to third. A silk banner will be given to the club scoring the most number of points. Entries close with A. M. Sweet, Box 262 Bergen Point, N. J., May 22.

The adoption of a standard of athletic merit by the Brooklyn Athletic Association will protect that organization from imposition by its members. To have their expenses to games paid by the association the athletes will have to attain a degree in athletics high enough to bring them within the proposed standard, and in this way the association will only defray the expenses of the best athletes and at the same time encourage its members to work for the standard, which will be much lower than that of winners at open competitions.

Mr. Fred W. Burns, the genial announcer, has studied the Seventh Regiment Armory for over two years, he says, to make his announcements understood by audiences. He considers it the hardest building in the city to make announcements in so that his articulation will be distinct. Mr. Burns was surely plainly understood at the games Saturday evening.

The Eighth Regiment Athletic Association will hold its Spring games May 7. Silver cups will be given as prizes in the following events, to be governed by the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union: Seventy-five-yard run, quarter-mile run, half-mile run, one-and-a-half-mile run, one-mile walk, tug-of-war, and a regimental race.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association will tender a benefit to Prof. J. D. Andrews at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening.

The Germantown and Young America Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia have consolidated and will secure grounds in Germantown.

The first game of the Staten Island Athletic Club's baseball nine will be played April 13 with Princeton.

ESPENSCHEID'S "HATS FOR EASTER."
Unexcelled in "style," finish, and durability.
Salesrooms, 118 Nassau-st., 118.—*Advertisement.*

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To impart strength and to give a feeling of health and vigor throughout the system there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems peculiarly adapted to overcome that tired feeling caused by change of season, climate, or life, and while it tones and sustains the system, it purifies and renovates the blood. We earnestly urge the large army of clerks, bookkeepers, school teachers, housewives, operatives, and all others who have been closely confined during the Winter and who need a good Spring medicine to try Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

THE HORSE PERILS SHOW.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED: CELEBRATION GIVEN IN ARCANUM HALL.

An attempt was made to give Spiritualism a great boost in Arcanum Hall, Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue, yesterday by "Prof." G. G. W. Van Horn, who announced himself as "the renowned psycho-magnetist." He considered that as some remarkable developments in the cause of Spiritualism took place 41 years and 1 week ago in Hightstville, N. Y., yesterday was a particularly choice time for a celebration. The inside blinds of Arcanum Hall were closed, the gas jets permitted to give the dimmest sort of religious light, and Spiritualists speedily filled up the seats. Van Horn said that there were from six to ten millions of persons in this country who believed in spirits outside of the numerous class known as anti-prohibitionists. He also said that the object of Spiritualism and its avowed mission was to harmonize all religious sects and to bring them under one divine influence.

Mrs. Jane Billup-Hugo read an original poem called "The Second Coming," to the air of "Old Hundred." S. R. Allen also read a poem which had been "inspired by his dead uncle." He said he could sing and would accompany his voice to one of his own poems. Suddenly he bethought himself and said: "He'm coarse, but I'll sing 'The Muleteer.'" He got through one verse, and, in great distress, exclaimed: "He've sang the last verse first. The spirits don't seem to like it." "If the spirits restrain you, Mr. Allen, don't force yourself," said the master of ceremonies.

A wild, unearthly whoop rang through the little room, causing several women to turn pale and gaze anxiously at the door. "Don't mind that," said the professor, "this gentleman [pointing out the gray-headed offender] is possessed of an Indian spirit, the strongest and the most hopeful of all the spirits of positive mediumships there is—" "Hi-ki-milliken-mora!" observed the party in dispute.

"Ah, yes," said the Professor apologetically, "that is the spirit's name. This gentleman being possessed of an Indian spirit [another succession of unconnected vowels] will probably become as very great medium, for spirits of that kind are pioneers and exert a positive mediumistic influence."

Mr. Allen got up again and said that he had been possessed of a Chinese spirit when he first experienced mediumistic influences and that the spirit sometimes used to make him talk Chinese in a horse car to the "fright of all the women and little children."

Van Horn asked the audience to sing "Shall we Gather at the River," while he assembled the spirits around him. Scarcely had the singing ceased before Van Horn singled out an inoffensive-looking old lady, and, standing in front of her, exclaimed: "John, John, some spirit May John! You know who I mean, [feeble denial from the victim.] You do, I say, you do. Don't deny it. You must know John! The spirits say you do! Don't you know now!" This system of attack was too much for the old lady and she succumbed. She did know John after all, and when the singing ceased the "professor" succeeded in getting them to say that they remembered John or Mary or Jim or George and that they were interested in something which in the course of time would prosper beyond all their expectations.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It is reported on very good authority that Mr. Jarrett, formerly of the firm of Jarrett & Palmer of Niblo's Garden and Booth's Theatre, and who has not been actively engaged in business for several years, has concluded an engagement with A. M. Palmer for the control next season of "Captain Swift" on the road. Mr. Jarrett is also said to be now engaged in negotiations with Mrs. D. P. Bowers to play the part in the piece done at the Madison-Square by Agnes Booth. The contract does not begin until next Fall, and Mr. Palmer's own company will present "Captain Swift" on tour during the coming Summer.

Mr. Charles Leclaire, who is now playing leading business with Rose Coghlan, has been engaged to appear with Minnie Maddern in "Featherbrain" at the Madison-Square Theatre next month. He will play the part of the Portuguese, for which Herbert Kelcey was originally cast at the Lyceum Theatre.

W. W. Kelly, who is in this country in the interest of Grace Hawthorne, is negotiating with J. M. Hill for the appearance of that actress at the Union-Square Theatre for a season of four weeks, beginning Nov. 1. On the same date on which Wilson Barrett, whom Miss Hawthorne is now supporting at the Princess's Theatre in London, is to open his season at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

The annual "floral night" at the Casino will be celebrated on Friday evening, April 26, in connection with the two hundred and fiftieth performance of "Nadjy." On that evening every corner, post, column, and nook in the auditorium will be festooned and entwined with freshly-cut roses, and the foyers will be arranged to represent floral beds. Hundsome carnage bouquets, tied with vari-colored ribbons, will be distributed among the ladies of the audience.

A grand testimonial concert is to be given in the Fifth-Avenue Theatre next Sunday evening for the benefit of George W. Floyd. A number of prominent artists have volunteered for the occasion.

Branson Howard's "Young Mrs. Winthrop" will be given its first representation in London, with the exception of a matinée performance for copyright purposes, to-morrow evening. It is to be followed soon by "One of Our Girls," but "Shenandoah" will not be presented until the beginning of the next Autumn season in London.

On the steamer Wyoming, which is due here to-morrow, comes the last installment of foreign attractions for the engagement of the Howard Athenæum Specialty Company at the Standard. It consists of Leoni Clark, with 30 cats and a number of canaries, and Miss Tiner, with a collection of 100 birds, including pigeons, cockatoos, and sea gulls; Cascabel, who makes six changes in presence of the audience, will make his first appearance to-night. The company goes from here at the close of its engagement to Philadelphia for a week, and then for a month to Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, where it will end its season. Next season it will appear in this city at both of Manager Rosenquest's theatres, the Fourteenth-Street and Bijou. With the exception of Cinquevalli, the Irwin sisters, and Wood and Shepherd, the organization next season will be entirely new. The Irwin sisters next year will present a new comedy, which will play just 20 minutes.

"Uncle Joe," the new play which J. K. Emmet will present at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre during Easter week, will be tried to-night in Kansas City, Mr. Emmet will be supported by an entirely new company, several of whom are well known in this city. The new play is in four acts, and the scene is laid in and near Melbourne, Australia. Mr. Emmet plays the part of Fritz von Wolfenstein, introducing several songs, including a new one called "Lullaby Land." Five thousand-dollar St. Bernard dog will figure in the cast, and the principal female character, Collie Parker, a young Irish girl, will be played by Louise Balfe. Goatcher and Young are painting new scenery for the production at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre.

THE GILMORE JUBILEES.

Mr. P. S. Gilmore and his band are preparing to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the great Boston jubilee by a series of jubilee concerts to extend over the months of May and June and to cover an extensive territory in this country and Canada. The festivals will begin in Pittsburg, Penn., on May 1 and continue as follows: Cincinnati, May 2, 3, and 4; Louisville, 6 and 7; Indianapolis, 8; Springfield, Ill., 9; Kansas City, 10, 11, and 12; Terre Haute, 13; Columbus, 14; Cleveland, 15 and 16; Buffalo, 17 and 18; Rochester, 20 and 21; Harrisburg, 22; Philadelphia, 23, 24, and 25; Baltimore, 27 and 28; Boston, June 5, 6, 7, and 8; Portland, Me., 10; Montreal, 11; Ottawa, 12; Toronto, 13 and 14; Detroit, 15 and 17; Grand Rapids, 18; Minneapolis, 20, 21, and 22; Chicago, 24, 25, and 26; London, 27; Hamilton, 28; Albany, 29; Manhattan Beach, Coney Island, June 30, when Mr. Gilmore's Band will begin its regular series of Summer concerts by the sea.

DETAINED AT CASTLE GARDEN.

Two Swiss silk ribbon weavers who arrived yesterday on the steamship La Gascogne were detained at Castle Garden for what it is thought will prove a violation of the contract labor law. Their names are Herman and George Passauer, and they state in their affidavits that they bring letters of introduction to a Mr. Bornemann in Newark, N. J., the head of a silk ribbon manufactory. They say also that they were given to understand at the time they left Switzerland that they would be able to earn at least 30f. a week. Representatives of labor organizations were at the Garden to protest against the landing of any such immigrants.

Platt's Chlorides
THE HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANT

DYNAMITERS IN CUSTODY.

THE PLOT TO BLOW UP ST. VENSON'S BREWERY.

THREE KNIGHTS OF LABOR ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY—CHARGE ON THE EVIDENCE OF AN ACCOMPLICE.

Chief Inspector Byrnes had incumbency in the cells at Police Headquarters yesterday three men who are indicted for conspiracy in attempting to blow up with dynamite David Stevenson's ale brewery on Tenth avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, some weeks ago. The chief testimony against them is embodied in the confessions of one of their associates.

The men arrested are John O'Connell of 317 Berrien-street, Brooklyn; Thomas Riordan of 301 West Forty-sixth-street, and Patrick S. Close of 341 East Forty-first-street. They are members of the Ale and Porter Brewery Employes' Protective Association, and belong to its Executive Committee.

The association is known as Local Assembly No. 8,390 of the Knights of Labor and is under the jurisdiction of District Assembly No. 49. O'Connell was formerly the President of the association. Riordan is now the President, having succeeded O'Connell recently, and Close is the "walking delegate." O'Connell is recognized as the leading spirit in the organization. He is a man of considerable intelligence and great force of character, and is a natural born leader. He is the man who instigated the "boycott" on Stevenson's brewery because the proprietor would not comply with the demands of the association. It was not a question of wages which constituted the cause of the trouble, but it was Stevenson's determination to reserve to himself the right to employ in his brewery whom he pleased.

The "boycott" was in full force when the explosion occurred at the brewery on the night of Feb. 8. The building was not much damaged. Immediately after the explosion, when it was determined that it had been caused by explosives placed intentionally in the wall of the building, Inspector Byrnes took charge of the investigation and detailed Detectives Evanhoe and Vallily to look into the matter. Those officers soon satisfied themselves that the attempt to wreck the brewery was the result of a plot by the Executive Committee of the association of which O'Connell was the leader. The war on the brewery was continued by four men—O'Connell, Riordan, Fitzgerald, and Close. Fitzgerald had charge of the "boycott." The committee of four had many secret meetings between the 10th of November and the 15th of December.

According to statements made to the detectives it was proposed first to get one of their men employed in the brewery for the purpose of putting grease and filth into the vats so as to spoil the products of the brewery. Several men were sent to the brewery with this object, but Stevenson refused to employ them, so that plan was balked. The conspirators then determined on more aggressive measures, and at a secret meeting of the sub-committee of four it was resolved to recommend to the association the appropriation of $50, or more if necessary, to be used in any way to bring Stevenson to terms.

The resolution was adopted by the association, and O'Connell chuckled and boasted to his intimates that he had money enough "to blow the whole d—d place to hell." Fitzgerald was present at the meeting when it was determined to blow up the building. The plan first determined on was for one of the members of the association to enter the place as though looking for work and seize the most favorable opportunity to drop the explosive bomb in the engine room so that the machinery should be demolished.

Two of the committee, Riordan and Close, were delegated to procure the explosive, and after the next meeting of the committee they reported that they had called on a certain manufacturer of explosives for illegal purposes and that he had promised to furnish them with a bomb filled with a destructive explosive compound and would also instruct them how to use it. It is evident that they were compelled to abandon the plan of having the bomb placed in the engine room, for it was subsequently placed in the area way inside the building. Before the plot was carried into execution the four men who formed the sub-committee quarreled. The reason for this was that his comrades suspected that Fitzgerald, the walking delegate, was playing a double game and that he was [illegible] to the brewery [illegible] night. O'Connell and Riordan threatened to suspend Fitzgerald if he did not [illegible] more eminent. Fitzgerald, however, avoided suspension by resigning. Afterward Fitzgerald went to Miele's brewery and said that the [illegible] was going to pieces.

In course of their investigations the police found Fitzgerald, and from him obtained much valuable information in relation to the conspiracy. The facts in the case given by the police were submitted to the District Attorney. Fitzgerald was [illegible] before the Grand Jury, and on his testimony, corroborated by other witnesses, indictments for felony were found on Friday against O'Connell, Riordan, and Close. Bench warrants were issued for their arrest.

O'Connell was [illegible] while at his work in the [illegible] on Third-avenue, Brooklyn. [illegible] Police Headquarters [illegible] by Riordan and Close, [illegible] at the meeting room of the association in the Brewery. Close had a [illegible] decided who were to be "boycotted" because they kept for sale Stevenson's ale and beer. So tore the list to pieces when arrested, but the pieces were picked up and pasted together.

The prisoners passed the day yesterday quietly in their cells at Police Headquarters. No visitors to [illegible] were admitted. To-day they will be arraigned in the Court of General Sessions to plead to the indictment.

ROBBED MANY HOUSES.

Henry Jones, alias William Jackson, a young colored man, was arrested on Saturday night at Seventh-avenue and Thirtieth-street as a suspicious character, and in his possession were found 26 pawn tickets, representing clothing and jewelry, the proceeds of a number of house robberies. One ticket was for a diamond ring, which had been pledged for $50. The detectives who captured him discovered that he had entered the house of E. H. Willard, 409 West Twenty-third-street, on Dec. 20, and had stolen $100 in cash and two overcoats. On the 30th ult. he attempted to enter the house of George Thomson, 207 West Twenty-fourth-street, but was scared off, but on the same night he made his way into the apartments of Mrs. Paul Woodleaf and carried off a banjone wrap and a perfumery case, valued at $100. He is also accused of stealing a sealskin sacque from Mrs. Leclair at 217 West Twenty-fourth-street, and clothing and jewelry from J. J. Thomas at 254 West Twenty-fourth-street. He was arrested a month ago in the house at 163 Madison-avenue, which he had entered for the purpose of robbery, but was discharged for want of evidence.

COLD AND DUSTY ON THE ROAD.

The wind that blew steadily down the avenues yesterday had a touch of chill November in it and only a small proportion of the driving contingent came out to face it and the clouds of dust and dirt it raised. The few goggles that old-time horsemen are so fond of wearing were in brisk demand and few men drove home without a King's ransom of dust distributed down their backs through the medium of their coat collars. The raw wind undid much of the decorative work at which Miss Spring has been busily engaged of late. Under its influence the grass showed more gray than green, the trees hid every vestige of bud and drew in the moist polish from their brown coats, the river took on a cold, forbidding, lumpy look, and the ridges of rock that line the upper length of the road threw a succession of chills over the passers-by.

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HARLEM HARMER.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRAINING—THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA RACES.

The weather of the past two Sundays has interfered materially with the early start anticipated by the Harlem oarsmen, and this latest visit has made them somewhat impatient. A year ago yesterday it rained steadily and most of the members of the crews were on the river in their every costumes to train, while yesterday the wind blew such a strong gale of cold, cutting wind that the majority of them contented themselves with a social time in their respective boathouses.

Paterson of the Atalantas was out in a single, as he has been for a week past, and shows good racing form, considering the short time he has been rowing this year. The Metropolitans and Morgenrothes each put four-oared crafts for a spin, and the former were also represented on the river by Nagle and McMeehan, who rowed in a double scull. Truth of the Varunas exercised in a single.

The class races of the University of Pennsylvania were held on the Schuylkill River, in Philadelphia, Saturday afternoon. The competing teams were the Dentals, Medical Freshmen, and the Classes of '90, '91, and '92. The distance was three miles, and was covered by the crew of '91. Class in 17:18, three lengths ahead of the Medicals. Ten lengths behind the Medicals were the Dentals, and then finished the crew of '90, followed by '92's crew, which was last.

The members of the Dauntless Rowing Club have elected Mr. Horace W. Walters to the office of President of the club in the place of Mr. J. H. Redfield, who resigned on account of a change of residence to Philadelphia. Several new members have been added to their list, among these is E. F. Conlan, the well-known hurdler of the Manhattan Athletic Club, and C. S. Busse of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association. Plans for a new boathouse have been accepted, and if it is completed soon, the crews will commence their training and enter the Harlem regatta.

The New-Rochelle Rowing Club has adopted a new constitution, which places the management of the club in the hands of a Governing Committee. The club is now in a good financial condition and is possessed of many new advantages that will tend to enlarge its membership. The boathouse has been improved inside and out. The club is now building a new six-oared barge. The officers elected at its annual meeting last Friday evening are as follows: Vice-President—Walter Large; Secretary—C. G. Miller; Treasurer—W. E. Moore; Captain—E. B. Pinckney; First Lieutenant—W. H. Pinckney; Second Lieutenant—T. D. Valentine; Governors—R. W. Stevenson and R. C. Fisher, Jr., one year, and George S. Ballie and E. S. Smith, two years.

ROWING NOTES.

Permission has been granted the following Philadelphia boat clubs to hold regattas on the Schuylkill River: Iona Club, over the lower course, from below Belmont to Turtle Rock, May 30; Vesper Club, over the same course, June 1; Schuylkill Navy, over the national course, June 22.

The eight-oared crew of the Boston Athletic Club will probably be reorganized before the proposed race with Harvard takes place.

The Worcester Boat Club is busily engaged in making preparations for this season.

The Atalantes have applied for admission in the Passaic Association, and will be admitted at the next meeting, April 19.

The Fairmounts of Philadelphia have decided to send a junior and senior four, single scull, and eight-oared crew to the Passaic regatta, May 30.

Paul Hunker of the Iona Boat Club of Philadelphia will enter the senior singles in the Passaic regatta.

The match race between the Atalantas and Varunas will be rowed May 25 over the Passaic course.

Albany oarsmen will be well represented at Newark May 30.

The Tritons started the season last week, and this week will be followed by the Mystics, Empires, Institutes, and Passaics.

Mr. Fred Fortmeyer, Secretary of the Passaic Rowing Association, has been chosen to referee the double-scull race between the Atalantas and Varunas.

The prospects are bright for a match race between Patterson of the Atalantas and Kearney of the Institute in single sculls.

The Newark course has been surveyed, and large posts mark the half miles.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CHILDREN.

Private advices from Norway are to the effect that this year's catch of cod is an almost total failure, and that the supply of oil will in consequence be very small and entirely inadequate to the demand. A prominent expert gives it as his opinion that oil will go up to $35 a barrel, which is a big jump in the price, considering that it was as low as $19.

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Two lines of silk and wool Bengaline, in new weaves, have been marked 85 cents and $1.00 per yard; would be good value at $1.25 and $1.50. Particular attention is called to the balance of their stock of high-grade Paris Robes, in superior Cashmere and Tamise Cloth, with elaborate trimmings, offered at very moderate prices.

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Fine Silk Suspenders, 75c.; worth $1.50.

Men's French Balbriggan Underwear, best makers, all sizes, 50c. each; usually sold at 75c.

Men's Spring Underwear, foreign and domestic, including Cartwright & Warner's and natural wool.

MEN'S HALF HOSE.

English fancy cotton, 25c. per pair; worth 45c.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII....NO. 11,735. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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Fancy Dress Ginghams	12½c.	6¾c.
Linen-finish Lawns	12½c.	5½c.
Fancy Boating Cloths	15c.	9½c.
Fancy Plaid Lawns	12½c.	5½c.
Indigo Plaid Ginghams	15c.	8½c.
Double Color Ginghams	15c.	8½c.
Shaded Plaid Ginghams	12½c.	8¼c.
Fancy Stripe Ginghams	12½c.	8¼c.
Chambrays	7c.	3½c.
French Printed Sateens	20c.	12½c.
Fine French Sateens	40c.	25c.
Primrose Cloth—36 inch	15c.	10c.
Blazer Stripes	12½c.	9½c.
Fine Scotch Ginghams	25c.	12½c.
Fine Scotch Zephyrs	40c.	19c.

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	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Figured wool Bengalines	25c.	11½c.
27-inch wool Challies	29c.	14½c.
Wool Debeiges and Camel's Hair	57c.	29c.
Wool Mohairs	20c.	13½c.
French Hair Lines and Plaids	75c.	39c.
All-wool Cashmeres	54c.	39c.
All-wool Tailor Cloths	80c.	29c.
54-inch Habit Cloths	$1 00	48c.
Wool Mohairs	59c.	34c.
54-inch French Checks	1 25	59c.

SILKS AND PLUSHES.

	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Fancy Silks	80c.	39c.
Plaid and stripe Surahs	79c.	49c.
Plain and fancy Indias	85c.	59c.
Fancy Bengalines	98c.	58c.
Colored Faille Française	$1 10	79c.
Colored Faille Française	1 25	98c.
Black Faille Française	98c.	69c.
Black Faille Française	1 35	98c.
Black Satin Rhadames	75c.	49c.
Black Gros Grains	1 10	89c.
Black Gros Grains	1 35	98c.
Black Gros Grains	1 49	$1 09
Black Gros Grains	2 00	1 48
Black Moires	1 15	89c.
Black Moires	1 39	98c.
Black Surahs	59c.	39c.
Black Surahs	75c.	59c.
Light and dark Plushes	89c.	39c.
24-inch colored Plushes	1 25	89c.

LININGS.

	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Fancy Sateens	25c.	12½c.
Fancy French Cambrics	21c.	12½c.
Fancy Satin Linings	85c.	49c.
Quilted Sateens	50c.	29c.
Quilted Satins	75c.	39c.
Crinolines	7c.	4c.

UPHOLSTERY.

Lace Curtains.

Brussels, Cluny, Irish Point, Tambour, Colbert, Antique Scotch, and Nottingham.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
$2 50	97c.	$12 00	$5 98
3 25	$1 49	15 00	7 49
6 00	2 49	18 00	8 98
6 00	2 98	25 00	12 49
8 00	3 98	40 00	20 49

Silk and Madras Curtains.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
$4 00	$1 98	$12 00	$5 98
6 00	2 98	15 00	7 98
5 00	2 98	20 00	9 98
10 00	4 98	25 00	11 98

Portieres.

Turcoman, Chenille, and Shalla.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
$3 00	$1 49	$15 00	$6 98
5 50	2 98	16 00	8 98
6 00	3 98	25 00	14 98
9 50	4 98		

Furniture Plushes.

Silks and Mohair.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
$1 50	89c.	$3 50	$1 29
1 89	97c.	3 00	1 69
2 25	$1 09	4 00	1 98

Tapestries.

	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
50-inch Ramies	59c.	29c.
Gros Point	75c.	39c.
Petit Point	98c.	49c.
Spun Silk	$1 59	74c.
Four-color Tapestries	2 00	97c.
Heavy Silk and Wool	2 50	$1 24

Ladies' and Children's Gloves.

Taffeta, Lisle, and Spun Silk—black and colors.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
25c.	9c.	45c.	29c.
30c.	14c.	60c.	39c.

HOSIERY

for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
20c.	9c.	50c.	29c.
25c.	14c.	85c.	49c.
40c.	19c.		

UMBRELLAS.

Gold, silver, and natural handles.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$2 00	$1 29	$6 00	$3 49
3 00	1 98	7 50	4 29
4 25	2 29	10 50	5 98

Parasols at same rate.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Corset Covers.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.
35c. to $4 50.	9c. to $3 98.

Chemises.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.
55c. to $12 00.	17c. to $6 98.

Drawers.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.
55c. to $10 00.	17c. to $4 98.

Night Dresses.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.
50c. to $14 50.	27c. to $6 98.

Skirts.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.
65c. to $10 00.	39c. to $10 98.

Silk Chemises.

Bates's Price, $10 00. Our Price, $5 98.

Children's Fancy Aprons.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.
50c. to $1 00.	29c. to 98c.

Pillow Shams and Sheets.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
50c.	29c.	$2 50	$1 49
1 00	59c.	3 00	1 98
1 50	$1 00	4 00	2 98
2 00	1 29		

VISIT THE NEW RESTAURANT.

Take the elevator to the rooms of Mr. [illegible]

WANT THEIR MONEY BACK

THE REQUEST OF THE WOOLEN GOODS MAKERS.

A DECISION WHICH SECRETARY WINDOM HAS NOT MADE—THE UNFILLED NEW-YORK OFFICES.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—No decision has yet been reached by Secretary of the Treasury Windom as to how he will act upon the request of the woolen goods manufacturers, that worsted goods may be so classified that they shall pay as high customs duties as woolen fabrics. It is quite possible that no formal decision will be made at all. None ever has been made by the Treasury Department on that point, the present classification having been originally made by one of the Collectors of Customs. It is within the power of a Collector to make just such a classification of worsteds as the woolen manufacturers are seeking, and after the new Administration has got into working order, at the New York Custom House, for example, Collector Erhardt might change the present classification when the opportunity offered.

There have been intimations recently that this might be the outcome of the agitation started by the manufacturers, but it is declared at the Treasury Department that no suggestion of such a thing has been made there, verbally or otherwise. It is also stated that no hint has been given that a decision might be obtained if some specific case of importation of worsteds was presented to the departments for a ruling. The latter course is not likely to be adopted, however, for the worsted importers are opposed to the change wanted by the woolen manufacturers, and they are not expected to help make up a case to obtain a decision they do not want. The suggestion that some Collector friendly to the manufacturers shall change the classification arbitrarily, so as to compel the consumers of worsteds to pay an increased price on foreign and domestic worsteds, is interesting as indicating the eagerness of the American manufacturers to realize a profit upon the investments of cash they made last Fall to insure Harrison's election. It also betrays an overweening confidence in the disposition of the next Congress to increase the taxes which the consumers of the country have been assured over and over again that they do not feel.

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The opinion was expressed to-day by one of the New-York Republicans here that the President would not fill the offices of Naval Officer, Surveyor, Appraiser, and Marshal in New-York before June. Whether that opinion was given on the result of a White House "tip" is not stated, but the fact that Gen. John N. Knapp is inclined to indorse it as true has led other Republicans to accept it without reservation. Mr. John W. Jacobus, who has been here several days in company with Justices Solon B. Smith and Jacob M. Patterson, has evidently concluded that his chances for the Surveyorship cannot be helped by remaining in the neighborhood of the President, for he left for New-York this afternoon by the Congressional limited. Justices Smith and Patterson will remain until Wednesday. They do not appear to be fresting themselves greatly about offices, for they went over to Arlington this afternoon to look at the grave of Sheridan, and Justice Patterson was so much pleased with the view from Gen. Lee's old Virginia home that he wanted to take it home with him.

Mr. Jacobus did not call upon the President while he was here. He saw the Senators and talked the Surveyorship over with them. They are both friendly in their disposition, but they are aware that the country has made a strong plea for the place for Mr. Theodore B. Willis and do not know how his claims can be set aside without a radical change of the slate prepared by Mr. Platt. The suggestion that has been heard here, that it may be changed so as to send the Naval Office to Mr. Willis instead of Gen. Knapp on the ground that Gen. Knapp's health may not be good enough to permit him to accept the Naval Office, is described by Gen. Knapp's friends as an artful undermining of his good prospects. The report that Brooklyn may lose the Surveyor will certainly bring back to Washington an anxious band of Brooklyn men, including some gentlemen who are hopeful of a chance to get at the weighing and storage business that the Surveyor can control.

"Boss" Platt was expected here to-night by a number of persons who had seen the announcement that he would come to Washington, but up to 11 o'clock he had not become visible at the Arlington. "Lew" Payne was also looked for, to take the place of Gen. Knapp, who has gone home, leaving the front exposed to ex-Representative Crowley, W. J. Morgan, the would-be Collector of Buffalo, and ex-Assemblyman James A. Roberts. There is a report afloat that Mr. Crowley would abandon his attempt to control the distribution of patronage in Niagara County if he could get from the President a comfortable office in Washington. Mr. Crowley's friends say that they have not heard this programme before.

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Senator Sherman is represented as having visited the White House to-day to ask for a speedy and favorable decision by the President upon the application of "Dick" Parsons to be made Controller of the Currency. This nomination has been urged with a great deal of earnestness by the friends of the candidate, but it does not appear that his unavailability, as illustrated in a number of legislative documents, has been sufficiently pointed out.

If the President has not yet read Senate Executive document No. 97 of the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress, he would find in it some interesting references to Mr. Parsons. In that document he appears as one of a number of persons associated to "make efforts" to secure from Congress a land grant for a Southern Pacific Railroad. R. C. Parsons, agent for Gen. Fremont, according to the statement of J. J. Newell, made a contract with M. O. Roberts, agreeing to pass the bill through the House, and afterward to place Roberts at the head of the organization, and to take Roberts agreed to place in Parsons's hands for distribution $1,000,000 in the first mortgage land bonds. Parsons was represented as claiming that he had contracted to pay out to different members of Congress the entire amount of the $1,000,000 on the bond, less 10 per centum which he claimed for doing the business. R. M. Corwain told Newell that he had a list of the members of Congress who held contracts with Parsons as the attorney of Gen. Fremont.

There is a good deal more about this transaction in the same document, and it is not unlike the history of the same man in connection with the Brokers' Tax bill, the lobbying for which was done by Judge Charles Sherman in company with "Dick" Parsons, then an office seeker of the States.

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If Mr. S. S. Holman should capture a nice little appointment from the present Administration it ought not to surprise any one. He has been to see Mr. Blaine, and as soon as he got out of the State Department he poured the following bit of comment into the ear of a *Star* reporter, who immediately put it in the way of being published:

"Mr. Blaine is looking well, remarkably well," the Judge said. "I have known him for some time, you know, and I do not recollect when he has appeared to better advantage. He was surrounded by people who were laying claims to his attention and consideration, and was pressed for time, but his bearing was more calmly powerful than I have known it. He appears to be in the best of health and spirits. His eyes are bright and there is a general firmness in his face, his voice, his hand grasp, and his pose that denotes vitality. He looks so much stronger and better than when I saw him before he went to Europe, and the thing I notice is an improvement in his general manner. He was always courteous and had an excellent manner of meeting and mingling with men, but withal there was constantly apparent that self-assertion, that aggressive will power. Now the will power is just as strong, but it does not obtrude itself in his manner. He is schooled to a calm repose of manner which is both attractive and impressive and shows that he has gained a still more perfect knowledge of men. He is bound to remain the powerful personality of his party. His health and intellect appear vigorous."

Almost everybody else imagines that Mr. Blaine looks older, frailer, weaker than he did four years ago, and that he is very carefully reserving all his force and vitality.

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The Civil Service Commission still remains without a quorum, as it has been ever since the removal of Mr. Edgerton by President Cleveland. The friends of civil service reform think it is about time that President Harrison selected at least one of the two Commissioners needed to make a full commission, as that something more than bare routine work can be done without raising a question as to the legal power of Commissioner Lyman to act in matters requiring the decision of the commission as a whole.

Both Republicans and Democrats are surprised that President Harrison has not appointed ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thompson as the Democratic member of the commission. They have seen Mr. Edmunds's unprecedented declaration urged by forty-five Senators, including a large number of Republicans, and that a couple or more Republican Representatives have declared his appointment a party necessity, that Mr. Harrison, as President of the whole people, is the right man for the Democratic members, Secretary of State Blaine and Secretary of the Treasury Windom have added their indorsements, and yet the President takes no action. The nomination of Mr. Thompson by Mr. Cleveland was received with warm praise from the most earnest friends of the merit system, and among them are men of both parties, who cannot understand why the President does not give the commission at least a working quorum.

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Mrs. Russell Harrison is reported by Mr. Russell Harrison to be sick at the White House. Her husband attributes her illness to "the sewer gas and overflowing draughts with which the White House abounds." This is not the first time since March 4 that the White House has been alluded to as being in an unsanitary condition. It seems strange that there should be complaint of sewer gas, for it was not so very long ago that the entire drainage and sewerage systems of the Executive Mansion were overhauled and put in order under the direction of Col. Waring, the sanitary engineer. But Col. John M. Wilson, the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, has charge of the house, and he is and always has been a very critical custodian of the President's house. The members of the family of Mr. Cleveland made no complaint of the unwholesomeness of the building. It is possible that it has become so recently, and if it has the defect of "overflowing draughts," that at least ought to be remediable, even if the sewer gas cannot be excluded.

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The strange accident to the Pensacola, by which she was sunk in the dry dock at the Norfolk Navy Yard Saturday night, was the topic of general discussion at the Navy Department to-day, where the opinion was freely expressed that an accident could hardly have occurred without carelessness on somebody's part. It is thought that when the tide first began to come into the dock it entered very slowly, and that there would certainly have been plenty of time for it to up the holes where the sea valves had been taken out before the water began to enter the ship. No detailed report of the occurrence has yet been received at the Navy Department, and it is impossible to say who is to blame. If the accident could have been prevented as easily as many officers in Washington think it might, it will undoubtedly lead to a court-martial.

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The Postmaster-General has appointed the following named fourth-class Postmasters: *New-York*—Reed Shearld, Stanton Hill, Greene County; J. W. Moon, Cold Brook, Herkimer County; W. G. Tunnicliff, Springfield Centre, Otsego County; L. P. Traver, East Greenbush, and G. W. Calkins, West Sand Lake, Rensselaer County; William Crosline, Eaton, Tompkins County; Wayne County. *Connecticut*—Leonard Buckland, West Hartford. *New-Jersey*—C. T. James, Delaware; J. W. Rodenbough, Gladstone; C. S. Simonson, Verona. *Pennsylvania*—Albert, Greiner, Benezette; H. A. Snyder, Blanchard; L. S. Bricker, Boalsburg; N. S. Shaffer, Caledonia; J. Henry Beadle, Dague Mines; Matthias Yost, East Boddy; G. M. Long, Eschol; A. J. St. Clair, Fleming; John W. Gable, Heilam; A. D. Lydick, Mahaffey; J. S. Drake, Milford; Samuel Hocker, Jr., Penn's Park; Joseph Schock, Piperville; E. E. Pringle, Port Matilda; J. I. Yarnell, Snow Shoe; John D. Long, Spring Mills; T. H. Byers, Worth; S. F. Donnan, Zion.

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The scientific branch of the Government service sustained a severe loss to-day in the unexpected death of Dr. J. H. Kidder of the Smithsonian Institution. He had been ill only since last Wednesday, but the march of the disease, pneumonia, could not be stayed, and at 10 o'clock this morning he died.

Dr. Kidder was 59 years of age, a native of Maryland, where his family is quite prominent. After being graduated at Harvard, he served in the navy for some years as an Assistant Surgeon, remaining in the service until about six years ago, when he resigned. During the latter part of his connection with the navy he was detailed for duty on the Fish Commission under Prof. Baird, where he remained until the death of the latter. Since then he had been Director of the International Exchanges in the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Kidder was a chemist of high rank, and in that field did some excellent work at the institution. He was prominent in social affairs in the capital, probably the leading club man in the city. He leaves a widow the daughter of ex-Postmaster-General Maynard, and three children, who are in comfortable circumstances.

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The President has designated Assistant Secretary Batcheller to act as Secretary of the Treasury in the absence of Secretary Windom and Assistant Secretary Tichenor to act as Secretary in the absence of both Secretary Windom and Assistant Secretary Batcheller.

THE NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 8.—At the morning session of the New-York East Conference Bishop Foster presided. The Rev. Thomas Stephenson of Brooklyn and the Rev. John Parker of New-York, supernumerary preachers, were restored to the effective ranks of the ministry.

The Revs. John Pegg, J. Stanley D'Orsay, William P. Corbit, Richard S. Eldridge, George Hollis, Joseph C. Thomas, Alexander H. Mead, William H. Boole, John W. Barnhart, Theodore C. Beach, and T. Morris Terry were continued on the list of supernumerary preachers.

The Revs. Larmon W. Abbott, George W. Allen, Cephas Brainerd, Asa Bunnell, Sylvester H. Clark, John Dickinson, Edward L. Fanning, Daniel F. Hallock, Eben S. Hebbard, Joseph Henson, Aaron S. Hill, Morris Hill, Richard D. Kirby, Orrin C. Lane, Henry D. Latham, Albert Nash, David Nash, Lorenzo D. Nickerson, David Osborn, Smith H. Platt, John Parker, Jr., William H. Robinson, Jacob Rushmore, Isaac Sanford, Samuel A. Seaman, David S. Stevens, Sylvester S. Strong, Nathan Tibbals, William Wake, George Waterbury, Moses C. White, Justus O. Worth, Leroy S. Stowe, Moses C. Scudder, Reuben H. Loomis, Joseph R. Gill, and Francis G. Hill were continued as superannuated preachers.

The Rev. Joseph Henson, having completed his fiftieth year in the conference as an itinerant preacher, spoke at length regarding his past ministerial career.

Bishop Foster read a telegram announcing the death of the Rev. Lorenzo Crowell, D. D., financial agent of Wilbraham (Mass.) Academy.

The Rev. Marcus L. Taft, missionary at Pekin, China, described the difficulties connected with the work in that country.

In the afternoon a memorial service was held regarding the preachers and preachers' wives who had died during the previous year.

The anniversary of the Conference Temperance Society was celebrated in the evening.

NEW-JERSEY CONFERENCES.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 8.—The Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day appointed its Presiding Elders as follows: Newark District, the Rev. H. Spellmeyer; Elizabeth, the Rev. J. R. Bryan; Paterson, the Rev. S. Parsons; Jersey City, the Rev. W. Eakins.

The special work of the morning session was the revision of the supernumerary list of ministers. The Committee on Memoirs read a series of memorial articles upon four members of the conference who died during the year. The afternoon session was occupied by the anniversary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Mrs. Belle M. Chandler spoke. The anniversary of the Sunday School Mission and Tract Society occurred in the evening. Dr. Gillett delivered the address, which he illustrated by stereopticon views.

The work of the Bishop and his cabinet in making appointments is not yet finished. It is known that the conference lesser one of its best-known men, however, in the Rev. James B. Montgomery, who goes to the church at Monroe-street and Reid avenue, in Brooklyn.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 8.—The quarterly conference of the pastors of the Central New-Jersey Baptist Association began here this evening, and the session will be continued to-morrow.

A FIREMAN INJURED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 8.—A fire was discovered in the centre of the business portion of this place this morning about 2 o'clock in the barn of Bagley & Burns. By hard work on the part of the firemen the flames were kept from spreading. Christopher Murray of West End was knocked from the top of a ladder and hurled to the ground, breaking two ribs.

SETTLING THE CITY'S DEBTS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 8.—Quartroller Carlton has effected a settlement of $10,000 of the outstanding bonds of the city which were held by a New-York creditor. This makes $36,000 negotiated by the city within the past week, with its few remaining creditors.

MRS. CHURCH GETS A DIVORCE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 8.—Judge Pugh rendered his decision in the Simeon Church divorce case this morning, granting Mrs. Church a decree of divorce on the ground of cruelty, giving her custody of three children and $400 per annum alimony.

DR. MCGLYNN TALKING.

PEMBERTON, N. J., April 8.—Dr. McGlynn is gaining very steadily, now head sits up for several hours each day. His daughter, Miss Mattie, is also improving and still here. There is much speculation in the community as to whether

OROKER IS SATISFIED.

AND IS NOT SURE THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO BE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

ALBANY, April 8.—Fire Commissioner Richard Croker came up from New-York late last night, and has been passing the day with ex-Mayor Edward Murphy of Troy. In conversation with THE TIMES's correspondent to-day, he said that there was absolutely no political significance in his visit, that he had come simply to take leave of his old friend Murphy, who, with Roswell P. Flower, leaves for California to-night on a two months' pleasure jaunt.

"Do I mean to accept the City Chamberlainship?" he repeated when the question was put to him. "Well, to tell the truth, I really have not made up my mind. My present office I like very much: the work is so arranged that if I feel like it I can take a day off now and then without feeling that the public business will suffer by my absence. As for the cock-and-bull story started in New-York that Mayor Grant and myself have been deep in a political conference, there is nothing in it. I have not seen his Honor since a week ago last Friday."

Mr. Croker is passing to-night with Gov. Hill at the Executive Mansion. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Flower left for Los Angeles on the 10 o'clock train to-night.

After three days of rest and conference with himself at Larchmont and in New Jersey Mayor Grant returned to his duties much invigorated yesterday. He explained why he had concealed the fact that City Chamberlain Ivins had given him his resignation. "Mr. Ivins," he said, "came to me last Monday and said, 'I am sick and must rest. I am going away from the city, and I wish to give you my resignation, to be used as circumstances may dictate.' He handed me the letter, which simply recited that he resigned, his resignation to take effect on the appointment of his successor." I thought he was merely going away for a few days. Under such circumstances I could do nothing else than put his letter away. I did not think of it again until I learned that Mr. Ivins had gone out of the country, and could not return before May 1, the limitation of his term of office.

"This fact seems to me to put matters into such shape that I should appoint a City Chamberlain. I shall probably make an appointment to-morrow."

It was generally accepted among the Tammany politicians last night that Leader Croker's reluctance to accept the City Chamberlainship had been overcome, and that he would be appointed by Mayor Grant to-day or to-morrow. He was in Troy yesterday afternoon, and he probably saw David B. Hill, who is very successful in overcoming the reluctance of men useful to him to accept lucrative offices.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

MANY VESSELS WRECKED AND LIVES LOST IN THE STORM.

NORFOLK, April 8.—The storm which began here Saturday night at 10 o'clock, and which reached a velocity of 54 miles an hour, continued as a strong gale during yesterday and last night. This afternoon it cleared away, and the merchants began estimating their losses outside of the fire which occurred Saturday night. The loss to the wholesale grocers and tobacconists from the high tide will reach $150,000, against which there is no insurance.

The four-masted steam schooner Benjamin F. Poole, Capt. Charlton, owned by Capt. James F. Davis of Somerset, Mass., from Providence to Baltimore, light, is ashore near Sea Tack Station, the crew of which rescued the Captain, officers, and crew of eight men.

The schooner Emma F. Hart, owned by J. P. Elliott of 12 Central Wharf, Boston, from Nassau to Boston, light, broke from her anchorage and dragged ashore, five miles south of Cape Henry Light. The Captain and crew were rescued. The Hart is reported as broken up and will be a total loss.

A two-masted schooner, both masts gone, is reported on the Beach about two and a half miles south of Sea Tack Station, and of her crew of five there is said to be only one survivor.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., April 8.—The steamer State of Texas, from New-York for Brunswick, which arrived here to-day, picked up off Frying Pan Shoals the Captain and crew of the bark Arcadia, which was out adrift in a storm by the tug Alexander James, from New-York for Wilmington.

TO PROTECT CANADIAN FISH.

OTTAWA, April 8.—In the House of Commons to-day Gen. Laurie, M. P., of Shelburne, N. S., in moving for certain papers urged the Dominion Government to adopt legislation to prevent French fishermen from placing their fish in bond in Canadian ports for the purpose of subsequent exportation. This privilege has been enjoyed by the crews from the French islands for the last half century. Gen. Laurie presented a petition from 5,000 Nova Scotia fishermen, who represented that French bounty fish landed at Halifax and other points and cured in bonded warehouses was crowding the Canadian product out of the foreign markets.

In Newfoundland the Bait bill practically excludes foreigners from enjoying ordinary privileges. Gen. Laurie said that if the national policy of protection meant anything it meant protection for Canadian fishermen. In conclusion he referred to the stringent regulations in vogue in the United States preventing foreigners from curing their fish in American ports for subsequent export.

Seven Ontario provincee members supported Gen. Laurie, urging increased protection of the Canadian fisheries. The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, recognized the importance of the matter and promised to submit the representations in favor of more stringent regulations to his colleagues without delay.

A FARMER'S LUCKY FIND.

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., April 8.—Andrew Nagle, a farmer on the line of Sumter County, went to Americus the other day in an unsuccessful effort to make a loan. He returned home Friday night, retired to the orchard, and prayed for relief. During the night he dreamed about overhauling some old plunder left in the barn loft by his deceased father. Early Saturday morning he was so impressed by his dream that he made an examination, and in turning over an old creek a piece of money dropped out. In the crock he found $200 in twenty-dollar gold pieces and 50 silver dollars. He is now engaged in overhauling the entire plantation.

DES MOINES RIVER LAND TROUBLES.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, April 8.—The acts of violence now being perpetrated by the river land settlers are not countenanced by the settlers' union, according to President Boynton of that organization. He says that the object of the union is to obtain the settlers' rights in a legal manner, but that it is not responsible for any individual acts of aggression. He thinks the matter will be decided in favor of the settlers by the next session of Congress, and the only desire of the settlers is to await this final action. The method of the land owners in forcing matters now is strongly denounced, and no further evictions are being attempted at present.

TO LENGTHEN THE PIER.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 8.—It was definitely decided to-day by the Board of Directors of the Long Branch pier to have the pier extended and prepared for the season's traffic. The boat landing will be constructed 60 feet further out, insuring plenty of water, and making in all an extension of 80 feet. The Iron Steamboat Company will run two of its largest boats daily, and it has been so arranged by Superintendent Frank H. Tyler that the boats on leaving and arriving will connect with trains for Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. Everything will be in readiness for the boats to begin regular trips on June 10.

MINNESOTA CONVICTS IDLE.

ST. PAUL, April 8.—When the House went into Committee of the Whole to-day the first bill considered was Mr. Willrich's, providing for the employment of convict labor. Mr. Willrich said that for a long time the prisoners have been unemployed, except those who have been given work on the retaining wall in process of construction. This condition of affairs he pronounced as a disgrace to the State and to civilization. He recommended the adoption of the State account system in the employment of prisoners, and explained the workings of the system.

JUDGE HARPER'S SUCCESSOR.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 8.—The vacancy on the Union County Bench, caused by the expiration of the term of Judge Harper, will be filled. It is said, by the appointment of James T. Wiley, the retiring Democratic Postmaster of this city. Mr. Wiley is a personal friend of Don Cregar, who has the appointing power.

GOV. JACKSON ILL.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 8.—Gov. Jackson, who was brought home from Philadelphia yesterday very ill, is reported to-day to be very low. His physicians say that the chances of his recovery are very slight. There is much excitement in the community as to whether

UNEASY GEN. BOULANGER

DENIAL THAT HE IS ORDERED TO QUIT BELGIUM.

REPORT THAT HE IS GOING TO ENGLAND—THE TRIAL TO BEGIN BEFORE THE FRENCH SENATE FRIDAY.

PARIS, April 8.—The *Mot d'Ordre* says that the Belgian authorities have given notice to Gen. Boulanger to leave Belgium, and that he will go to Brighton, England, to-morrow. Gen. Boulanger, however, has telegraphed from Brussels that this report is untrue.

The Senate will hold its first session as a tribunal for the trial of Gen. Boulanger Friday next. In the Senate to-day, M. Buffet moved that the procedure of the Senate as a court be regulated by law before the trial is begun. M. Thevenet, Minister of Justice, replied that the question of procedure could not be allowed to operate to delay the constitution of the Senate as a court, and the motion of M. Buffet was rejected—177 to 72.

STANLEY'S EXPERIENCES.

LONDON, April 8.—Henry M. Stanley's letter to the Royal Geographical Society was read at the meeting of that body this evening. It consists mainly of a repetition of what has already been published. He describes at length the various devices by which the natives endeavored to prevent the advance of the expedition. One of these was to dig shallow pits across the path of the column and fill them with skewers, which were deftly covered with leaves. The skewers pierced the feet of Stanley's men, inflicting wounds that in many cases developed into gangrenous sores. The men who were lamed in this manner were seldom of further service.

Mr. Stanley calls the natives "cunning rogues," and says that, for the purpose of extortion, they always pretended that the country was suffering from a famine. The "friendlies," he says, withheld information, but the natives who were captured by the expedition imparted all they knew. Mr. Stanley believes that the lake he discovered in 1876 belongs to the Congo.

HOME RULE IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, April 8.—In the House of Commons to-night the Lord Advocate introduced a bill providing for local government in Scotland. The bill creates county councils, the members of which are to be elected by the householders. All boroughs with a population of less than 7,000 will be merged into counties; the others will be self-governed. The powers of the councils extend to private-bill legislation. The right of legislating on private bills has hitherto been vested in Parliament. The measure is, therefore, a step in the direction of home rule. The functions of the councils are otherwise similar to those of the English councils.

PILGRIMS AT JERUSALEM.

JAFFA, April 8.—The party of American Catholic pilgrims reached here yesterday from Ismailia. The sea was fortunately smooth, and the landing was made without delay. The pilgrims proceeded at once toward Jerusalem. They will remain here to-night, and will remain until April 23, when they will return to this port on their way home.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—Gen. Rosenbach, Governor of Turkestan, has left Kerki, near the frontier of Afghanistan, and is returning to Tashkand. He reports that tranquility prevails along the Afghan frontier. The Ameer of Afghanistan is returning to Cabul.

The Ameer of Bokhara is about to send his son to Russia to be educated. The State Bank of Russia will open a branch in Bokhara.

King Alexander of Servia will visit the Czar in August next at Charkoff.

LONDON, April 8.—The emigrants on board the Red Star Line steamer Noordland, which was in collision off Beachy Head yesterday with the schooner Carrie Dingle, and which put into Southampton for repairs, were forbidden to land. Sixteen Englishmen, however, recent their way to the shore and complained of their bad quarters which were provided for the passengers on the steamer.

HAMBURG, April 8.—The body of a boy named Steinfatt was found at an early hour this morning on a road near this city. The boy's throat had been cut and his abdomen ripped open and his body otherwise shockingly mutilated. It had evidently laid on the road throughout the night.

LUXEMBURG, April 8.—The message of the Duke of Nassau accepting the Regency of the Duchy of Luxemburg was read in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The Chamber unanimously resolved to assent to the Regency.

BERLIN, April 8.—Dr. von Maybach has withdrawn his resignation from the office of Prussian Minister of Public Works.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8.—Ex-King Milan of Servia has started on a six weeks' tour in Palestine.

A RAID ON WHEAT.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Wheat commanded the lion's share of attention on the floor of the Board of Trade to-day, and the hammering it received at the hands of some of the heavy weights reminded one of the bear raids of three or four years ago, when a half dozen lesser speculators and a few foreigners rode the market so successfully all the way down from around $1 to under 70 cents.

This impression was strengthened by the appearance in the pit of Ream and Cudahy, two of the most prominent bears in 1884-5. As Ream has been doing no trading openly for several months and Cudahy has been out of the city for some time, it looked for a time to-day as though the "big four" might indeed be getting their heads together for a grand coup. Added to the selling by these and other prominent operators, liquidation all round was very heavy, and especially so in July and June wheat.

The general shake out of the tailers, which has been about the only feature to the trade for a week past and which necessitated the abandonment of the May deal by the clique, was practically over Saturday, though there were again several miscellaneous lines thrown to-day. In order to facilitate the decline it is claimed that many operators put out new lines of short wheat. In view of this it was argued the foundation was laid for another dangerous short interest.

INJURED BY A FALL.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 8.—Chief of Police Jenkins of this city had a narrow escape from being killed this evening. He was superintending the tearing down of an old rookery on Morris-avenue when he tripped and fell headlong into the deep cellar. He was picked up unconscious, bleeding from an ugly wound in the head, and at first it was supposed his skull was fractured.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Willis Hoffman, a young man belonging to Emerson, N. Y., shot himself in Fort Hill Cemetery, Auburn, yesterday, sending a bullet into his head and another into his left breast. His recovery is doubtful. In a letter addressed to Florence Emerson, Emerson, N. Y., he stated that he was suffering from a disease in the head. Hoffman attempted suicide about a month ago by cutting his throat.

Pistols were drawn Sunday as a prize fight which occurred at Seattle, Wyoming Territory, Tom and Charlie Clancey, well-known saloon keepers, and James McGhan, were wounded, the latter dangerously.

Miss Bertha Tracy committed suicide yesterday at Chattanooga, Tenn., by firing a bullet into her heart, having only a few minutes previously taken chloroform with the intention of ending her life.

Frank Harris of Bloomfield, Mich., aged 23 years, was murdered on Saturday by his wife, Ida. The animal stilled him by the neck with his teeth, shaking him terribly, and stamping him to death.

Ella C. White, a music teacher, at Elmira, N. Y., has been arrested, charged with borrowing money on forged notes to the amount of $15,000. She lost the money in bucket-shop speculations.

While Robert Shideler and wife were driving to Marion, Iowa, Sunday, a spark from Shideler's pipe ignited the clothing of his wife, and she was burned to death.

Joseph Banda, Eminent Commander of the Hugh De Payen Commandery, Knights Templar, committed suicide at his home at Easton, Penn., yesterday by hanging.

A count yesterday of the boomers camped around Caldwell, Kan., showed the number to be about one thousand nine hundred and fifty and increasing every day.

The Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut has sustained the conviction of Jacob Sch

CENTENNIAL EVENTS.

THERE WILL BE A COTILLION—RELIEF POSTS ON THE LINE OF MARCH.

Matters were quiet with the Centennial Committee yesterday at their headquarters in the big Stewart Building, the only thing which particularly interested any of the hundreds of visitors being the appearance of Maurice Minton as the official representative of the Committee of Entertainment and Public Reception. His principal duty yesterday was the denial of reports to the effect that the centennial quadrille was to be abandoned, which he did emphatically to many anxious inquiries.

The Army Committee are not likely to have so quiet a time at their headquarters in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel when their latest decision regarding the sale of tickets for the several reviewing stands becomes thoroughly well known. This is to the effect that no more tickets will be disposed of except on written application, or to those who apply personally, and bring with them what the Army Committee shall consider a suitable reference. Only five tickets will be sold to any one person, as but a few hundred remain for disposal. The committee's intention is of the best, it being to keep tickets out of the hands of speculators or their purchase "by undesirable classes," but it will probably cause complaint, as does nearly everything done by any two connected with the management of this celebration. The great American privilege of growling was never more fully exercised than in regard to all matters connected with the celebration.

William H. Folk has suggested a plan for medical and surgical relief which may possibly be needed during the progress of the parades. It is that relief stations along the line of march be established under the control of the Police Department at City Hall Park, Canal-street, Houston-street, Washington-square, Fourteenth-street, Madison-square, Thirty-fourth-street, Forty-second-street, and Fifty-seventh-street. At each point a sufficient force to handle four or six stretchers should be placed, in charge of a physician or surgeon supplied with such appliances as may be required for use in emergencies. It is also suggested, that the hospitals be requested to place the entire ambulance service of the city at the disposal of the relief corps, all to be under the control of the Police Surgeon and to be summoned as they now are through the police telegraph call system.

A committee of survivors of the Forty-second New-York State Volunteers, better known as the Tammany Regiment, yesterday began preparations for the veterans to parade behind the Tammany Society in the centennial procession.

The feeling is growing among New-York merchants that the action of the railroads in limiting excursion tickets to the approaching centennial to May 2 will debar visitors from combining business with pleasure, and the position taken by the railroads that to extend the time beyond that date would raise the question of discrimination is viewed by them with decided disfavor. They believe that their request should be granted because it would accommodate visiting merchants who might be detained to trade in this city, and "because the merchants and manufacturers of New-York have made large contributions of their means and time in aid of the centennial, and, as the railroads will greatly benefit thereby, fair dealing demands that they should make such concession as will enable the various branches of trade and commerce to reap an equitable share of the general harvest.

"They understand it to be an admitted fact that the railroads entering Boston and Chicago are accustomed at certain seasons to sell round trip excursion tickets from distant points, expressly in the interest of those trade centres, and set forth that New-York now asks only similar consideration."

These reasons are set forth in a petition which was sent yesterday to the Presidents and Directors of the various mercantile Exchanges of this city, and was signed, among other well-known firms, by H. S. Claflin & Co., E. S. Jaffray & Co., Tefft, Weller & Co., Butler, Clapp, Wentz & Co., Lee, Tweedy & Co., Morrison, Herriman & Co., Calhoun, Robbins & Co., Jordan, Buckley & Co., Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., Harbison & Loder, Mills & Gibb, W. H. Lyon & Co.

WANTS TO SEE THE ENTIRE PARADE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To a proper appreciation of the military parade of April 30 the whole column should be seen. Thus the spectator can compare the regiments from different States and be instructed by his observation. The committee announces that the column will start from Wall-street and proceed up Broadway, but it does not state whether the whole column will so start. Of course if, as has frequently happened in the past, organizations which are to join the column are massed in side streets above Wall-street, and only wheel into the column as it passes by them, persons who may secure windows on lower Broadway will not be able to see all that they expect. Should not the committee issue a definite notice as to this? If the visiting regiments as well as our own militia are to join the column from Chambers, Reade, Canal, and other streets above Wall the line of march for complete column will be too short to accommodate all who wish to see.

X.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 5, 1889.

MEN ARE EXCLUDED.

THREE THOUSAND WOMEN HOLD A MEETING ALL BY THEMSELVES.

Nearly three thousand women were in Cooper Union's biggest hall last night and not a man was in sight. Their natural protectors played turkey-on-the-fence outside of the building, and learned how it is themselves when they held meetings and wouldn't let their wives in. It was a very pretty sight, too, for the Association of Working Girls' Societies has lots of pretty faces and gorgeously-bedecked bonnets in it, and it is doubtful if the barn-like hall ever looked so cheery and attractive. Each of the 23 clubs represented had a distinctive color or combination of colors for its emblem, and these were wrapped about the pillars; then the ladies were inclined to be patriotic and had festooned the platform with great national flags.

The platform was filled with the Presidents and other officers of the clubs, with these ladies, who are their directresses: Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Miss Clara S. Potter, Miss R. F. Morse, Miss Gaspar Griswold, Mrs. Richard Irvin, and Miss Virginia Potter. Of course School Commissioner Charles W. Dodge presided, as he is the only politician present. She spoke and laughed so heartily that she made her big anatomy laugh even more heartily as she told of what jolly good times the girls have had together. "Then she told how the Association was started five years ago, and, "Oh! my! how it has grown!" She said the oldest society in the organization was the Willing Workers of East Nineteenth-street—"My club, you know, girls," for Miss Dodge is the President of it.

There had been many changes in the association, it was seen, for since the last annual meeting the Brooklyn clubs, with the exception of the Prospect Heights Club, had withdrawn to form a central council for that city, and the Social Club of Boston had resigned to join the Boston Working Girls' Union. Notwithstanding these, the association numbered three more organizations than it did last year. The distinctive outgrowth of the work had been the development of friendliness, and this in a great measure was due to the influences of the Holiday House, of which every girl knew, and Sunday afternoon lectures and talks. "Then, at that New-Year's party we had, girls," went on the President, "didn't we have a nice time! We danced, and had s—neh fun, and there wasn't a man present! Wasn't that fine?" Applause confirmed the Commissioner's statement.

Mrs. Caswell told of a wonderful map she had which explained the greatness of the country, and said that she could put New-York in Dakota and make it look like a bug, and Connecticut in Texas and have it appear as a beetle, and how nine small States and 200 other cities could be and have lots of room to spare. Mrs. Caswell impressed the girls that the coming centennial parade is going to outdo every other procession in length, save that of the Milky Way. Miss Mary Morton played a harp solo and sang "Annie Laurie," and then Dr. Mary Allen observed that as one of the compensations of human existence men plowed and sowed and reaped the grain, but the women made the bread, "which," continued the doctor, pathetically, "it is proved he does not like to make, as awful fuss about it and are real nasty." She also told the girls how to save their health at work.

These societies reported the following membership: Working Girls' Society of Thirty-eighth-street, 300; the Girls' Endeavor Society, 225; the Working Girls' Progressive Society, 175; Girls' Association of Bond-street, 250; Columbia Working Girls' Society, 100; the Ivy Club, 61; Endeavor Club of Elizabethport, 44; Trenton Working Girls' Society, 100; Far and Near Working Girls' Society, 250; Prospect Hill Working Girls' Society, 55; Enterprise Club of New-Haven, 45; the Helping Hand, 28; Young Women's Progressive Club, 64; Perseverance Club, 50. There was also discussed a blouse waist model by girls at work, and so case themselves, and also a sort of half dance and half calisthenic exercise which could be used at luncheon hour, and so not only rest the muscles, but also keep their forms erect and graceful.

ANOTHER CLASH OF AUTHORITY.

Rosa Palagano and Carmela Gesnaldi, Italian immigrants, arrived at this port a few days ago and were objected to by the Commissioners of Emigration, who reported that they were liable to become a public charge and should not be permitted to land. The Collector, notwithstanding the Commissioners' opinion against the Italian women's landing, after investigating the case decided that they had a right to land. Yesterday the women's friends sued out a writ of habeas corpus on their behalf before the United States Circuit Court, and there will this morning be a fight for the women and the question of whether in such cases the Commissioners or the Collector's decision is the final one. Henderson Brothers of the Anchor Line, by which the women crossed the ocean, offered yesterday to put up a bond of $500 that they would not become a public charge within six months.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Frank R. Stearns of this city bought 2,500 acres of land in Missouri of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company in 1874 for $127,000, of which he paid $92,000 down. The Atlantic and Pacific Road was swallowed up by the St. Louis and San Francisco Road, which sued Mr. Stearns in Missouri and is defendant in the action begun here by Mr. Stearns. The Missouri courts vested the title to the land in the railroad company. Mr. Stearns's suits here were for $200,000 for the alleged breach of contract. A first trial went against him on the ground that the action in Missouri was a bar to the action here. On a second trial a jury in March, 1888, gave Stearns a verdict of $163,006. But the General Term ordered a new trial, which resulted yesterday in a verdict of $175,992 15 for the railroad.

Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court in a decision yesterday, confirming, with slight modifications, the report of Referee George W. Van Slyck, settled in favor of the plaintiff the suit of Constance B. Price against Walter J. Price, Caroline P. Paine, Frank R. Price, Josephine Little, and the rector and church wardens of the Church of St. John the Evangelist. The action was brought to recover damages for the wrongful cutting of Mrs. Price's dower in the estate of her husband, Walter J. Price, Sr. The General Term of the Supreme Court decided that she was entitled to her dower. Exceptions to the report of the referee were filed by all except the rector and church wardens of the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

John O'Connell, Thomas Riordan, and Patrick S. Clark, who were arrested Sunday charged with attempting to blow up Stevenson's brewery, were taken into Judge Martine's court yesterday and arraigned. They pleaded not guilty, and Judge Martine decided that the bonds should be $5,000 in each case. The men were prepared to furnish this, and they were soon released. Col. Fellows is agreeable to an early trial and a date will be set on Monday next. The bondsman is Thomas Mekarr, a liquor dealer at 93 Third-avenue, Brooklyn.

It was decided last evening, at a meeting held in the Hotel Hungaria on Union-square, that the veterans of the seventh militia regiments of this city and Brooklyn would parade in the reception to the President on April 29. This decision was reached on the reading, by the Chairman, Col. De W. C. Ward, of the Seventy-first Regiment Veterans, of a letter which had been received from Col. William G. Hamilton, Chairman of the Committee on States, saying that it had been decided to invite the veterans to take part in the reception.

The New-York Indian Association met last evening in the chapel of the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Fifty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue. The meeting was conducted by Judge Roger C. Van Vorst, and addresses were made by Miss Fletcher of Washington, Mrs. Theodore Irving, President of the New-York Association, and the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer. The education of the Indian and his ultimate development as a citizen were the subjects of the addresses.

Postmaster Pearson has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamship City of Sydney arrived at that port Sunday, April 7, with mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Shanghai, March 11; Hong-Kong, March 13; Yokohama, March 22. These mails are due to arrive in New-York on the afternoon of Saturday, April 13. The next mail for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 7 P. M. to-day.

The eighth annual election of the Building Material Exchange was held yesterday and resulted as follows: President—James Rogers; Vice-President—Robert S. Sinclair; Treasurer—Hiram Snyder. Trustees—James Rogers, Robert S. Sinclair, Hiram Snyder, Frank Niokerson, Edmond H. McIntyre, Jesse M. Sutton, James P. Hall, George S. Schultz, Richard R. Latourette, Charles W. McNeely, John Paye, Frank E. Morse, and Foster P. Comstock.

The Commissioners of Accounts will resume the examination of witnesses in the markets inquiry to-morrow morning unless something extraordinary happens. This course was determined on by them yesterday at a consultation with their counsel, De Lancey Nicoll. Some matters of peculiar interest have come to their knowledge, and they expect that the testimony of the witnesses they have subpœnaed will be sensational.

For some days past a petition has been circulated on the Cotton Exchange setting forth that the certificate law has not accomplished the objects that were confidently expected of it, but that, on the contrary, it has been injurious to the general cotton business, and asking for a return to the old system. Thus far the petition has received only 21 signatures, and if 40 signatures be required to bring it formally before the Board of Managers.

At a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun at Delmonico's last evening to Mr. L. B. Misner, Minister to Central America, and Mrs. Misner there were also present Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hall, Mrs. G. W. Fells, Miss Fells, Mr. Horace L. Hotchkiss, Col. William L. Trenholm, Miss Hall, Mr. A. G. Menocal, Mr. Chaney, Mr. Patrick Calhoun, Mr. William H. Brawley, Mr. McKenzie Semple, and Mr. J. F. O'Shaughnessy.

The good people of Newark, Ohio, are yet in doubt about the tramps. John Schmidt and William Michaelowskie, who "confessed" that two months ago they poisoned a Mrs. Levine in Forty-first-street, New-York, for $55. Yesterday Superintendent Murray received a letter from Marshal Joseph Griffith of Newark asking him to make an investigation. The communication was sent to the Coroners' office.

The towboys on the Second-avenue street car line struck last Saturday against a decrease of pay. Previous to the last general strike of street car men they were paid $9 a week for seven days' work. After the strike they were re-engaged at a dollar a day, and last week their pay was further reduced to 75 cents a day. The company had no trouble in filling their places out of the large force of "extras" at the barns.

At the fifth anniversary of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, to be celebrated to-night Miss Fletcher, of Washington, the special Government agent to distribute lands in severalty to the Winnebago Indians, will make an address.

Candidates for the degree of "Spodal," or Volapük Correspondent, conferred by the French Volapük Association, will be examined by Charles E. Sprague of this city at 16 University Building, Washington-square, next Saturday, at 1:30 P. M. Candidates are requested to send their names in advance to Mr. Sprague, 1,271 Broadway.

A mass meeting of citizens of Washington Heights is called for to-night at the Athenæum, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue, to discuss the necessity for a new elevated railroad turning off at Ninth-avenue, through Eighty-third-street, to Tenth-avenue, out Tenth-avenue around Fort George, and back to Ninth-avenue.

An unknown man shot himself twice in the abdomen in a lumber yard on Thirteenth-avenue, near Bethune-street, yesterday morning, and died almost immediately. He had a smooth face, brown eyes, wore a brown sack coat, dark pants, flannel shirt, and paper collar. There was no money in his pockets.

NEW-YORK.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	JERSEY CITY.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Rourke, l.f.	0	0	0	0	0	Rowe, ss.	1	0	0	2	0
Gore, c.	0	1	1	0	0	Hiland, c.f.	0	0	2	0	0
Slattery, r.f., ss.	1	0	2	4	1	O'Brien, 1.b.	2	2	17	1	1
Connor, 1st. b.	0	0	12	1	0	Friel, 1. f.	0	0	3	1	0
Richardson, 2b.	0	1	4	4	1	Gerhardt, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Hatfield, s.s., p.	0	1	2	6	1	Lyons, c.f.	0	2	1	1	0
Whitney, 3b.	0	0	1	2	2	Hefford, c.	0	0	8	1	1
Murphy, c.	0	1	4	2	2	Daley, p.	1	1	1	7	0
George, p.r.f.	0	1	0	1	0	Lang, s.s.	1	1	0	1	0
Total.	1	5	27	18	6	Total.	5	12	27	20	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
Jersey City	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0—5

Earned runs—New-York, 0; Jersey City, 3. First base on errors—New-York, 1; Jersey City, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 7; Jersey City, 4. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Friel, Gerhardt, Lang. Struck out—O'Rourke, Slattery, Connor, Gerhardt. Stolen bases—Hatfield, Knowles, Gerhardt, (2,) Lyons, Lang, (2.) Base on balls—Slattery, 2; Hatfield, (2,) O'Brien, Hefford. Sacrifice hits—O'Rourke, Hatfield, Knowles, Hiland, (2,) Daley. Double plays—Hatfield, Connor, and Slattery; Rowe, Hiland, and Murphy. Wild pitches—George, Daley. (4.) Umpire—Mr. Grace Pierce. Time of game—One hour, and forty minutes.

MR. BLACKFORD'S FISH STORIES.

Fish Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford entertained the New York Association for the Preservation of Game last evening with a paper showing what had been done in the way of fish culture in this country. Incidentally he told several fish stories, some of which, judging by the exclamations they aroused, taxed severely the credulity of his audience, almost all of whom had previously gone fishing themselves. The relations between lecturer and audience were palpably strained when he assured them that the female eel deposits at a time eight and a half millions of eggs and when he said that a pack of cards was once found in the stomach of a codfish caught at Gloucester, Mass.

He satisfied his audience that the cultivation of fish was a good work for either Nation, State, or individual to engage in, and the association decided to print his paper and spread it broadcast throughout the State as a means of special education.

AMBER AND PRECIOUS STONES.

Many beautiful bits of amber, blocks and beads, were passed among the audience in the zoological lecture room of the School of Mines at the meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences last night. The specimens served to illustrate Dr. J. S. Newberry's paper on the "Origin and Occurrence of Amber."

George F. Kunz told of the amber which is found in this country, and said that a block in general value in Polish equaled diamonds of the same size. There was $60,000 worth imported last year. Mr. Kunz read a list of the American gems and gem minerals which are to be sent to the Paris Exposition in the Tiffany collection. This collection will include specimens of diamonds, pearls, sapphires, rubies, emeralds, topaz, turquoise, malachite, azurine, tiger eye, rose crystal, and pieces of amber.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The death of Gen. Sherman, which, by the law of Major Armes, and Gen. Sherman's wishes, had been amended by the substitution of Capt. Mason, First Cavalry; Capt. Knowles, Third Artillery, and Major George Davis Bendigo, Ninth Infantry, for Col. Lawrence Major Carpenter, and Major Chuck, respectively. These changes were made necessary by the reason that Col. Lawton preferred the duties pertaining to Major-General Howard's personal staff, which Major Armes would like to join, and Major Chuck accepted the change and Major Armes took the latter's position as Judge-Advocate of the retiring General Howard. Major Armes would like to join the General Howard's staff because he is a college and a gentleman who happened by unfortunate circumstances to be arrested on the charge of Capt. Bourke, and malicious charges against the same officer, improper newspaper publications and defamatory letters. Capt. Bourke and Capt. Bourke, and disgraceful violent public assault upon Gov. Beaver. Major Armes was supposed to be in Virginia, but he was in Washington yesterday.

By direction of the President, the Secretary of War has ordered that the new military reservation at Denver shall be known as Fort Logan, in honor the late Gen. John A. Logan.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Reckards, Sixth Infantry, has been ordered to remain at the Fort Leavenworth Recruiting Rendezvous, relieving him with fraudulently obtaining a ring valued at $30. When Semon was arraigned before Recorder McDonough he offered to settle the matter, but the court would not allow it. He was admitted to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Sheriff Davis of Hudson County will have 40 additional officers placed at every polling place in the Fourth District of Jersey City to-day. He has been warned of a plot to count out the new charter there.

ALL AMERICA WINS AGAIN.

THE CHICAGO AGGREGATION BEATEN BY A SCORE OF 7 TO 6.

The All America team administered another defeat to the Chicago Club yesterday, and now leads Anson's men by seven games. Only 2,000 persons saw the contest, which was due, perhaps, to the lack of local interest. For six innings John Healy pitched a great game, but toward the close he eased up somewhat, and allowed Chicago to make a spurt.

Aside from Healy's pitching the features of the game were Earle's catching and batting and the field work of Fogarty. Anson caught for Chicago, and distinguished himself behind the bat. Below is the score:

ALL AMER.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c.f.	1	1	0	0	0	Ryan, s.s.	1	0	2	2	0
Ward, s.s.	1	2	4	4	1	Pettit, r.f.	2	0	1	0	0
Brown, r.f.	1	2	2	0	0	Dalrymple, l.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Carroll, 1b.	1	2	12	0	0	Anson, c.	0	1	4	6	1
Wood, 3b.	1	0	1	4	1	Pfeffer, 2b.	0	0	4	5	1
Fogarty, l.f.	0	0	4	0	0	Burns, 3b.	0	0	2	4	2
Manning, 2b.	1	0	2	3	0	Tener, 1b.	0	2	12	0	0
Earle, c.	0	2	5	1	2	Daly, c.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Healy, p.	0	0	0	1	1	Baldwin, p.	1	1	1	5	0
Total.	7	6	27	14	6	Total.	6	2	27	22	7

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

All Americas	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	1—7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0—6

Earned runs—All America, 1; Chicago, 0. First base on errors—All America, 2; Chicago, 3. Struck out—All America, 2; Chicago, 2. Sacrifice hits—Hanlon, Healy, (2.) Burns, Daly. Stolen bases—Ward, Ryan, Wood, Fogarty, Anson, Manning. Base hits—Hanlon, Pettit, (2,) Carroll, Anson, Manning, (2.) Burns, Daly. Three-base hits—Carroll, Baldwin. Two-base hits—Earle. Hit by pitcher—Burns. Wild pitches—Baldwin, (4.) Healy. Passed balls—Anson, (2.) Earle. Umpire—Mr. Keenum. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

JERSEY CITY, 8; NEW-YORK, 3.

The Giants played a rather reckless game against the Jersey City Club yesterday and lost the contest. George's pitching was hit hard and he was forced to give way to Hatfield. Good batting and fielding characterised the work of the winners. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	JERSEY CITY.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Rourke, l.f.	0	0	0	0	0	Knowles, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
Gore, c.	0	1	1	0	0	Hiland, c.f.	0	0	2	0	0
Slattery, r.f., ss.	1	0	2	4	1	O'Brien, 1.b.	2	2	17	1	1
Connor, 1st. b.	0	0	12	1	0	Friel, l.f.	0	0	3	1	0
Richardson, 2b.	0	1	4	4	1	Gerhardt, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Hatfield, s.s., p.	0	1	2	6	1	Lyons, c.f.	0	2	1	1	0
Whitney, 3b.	0	0	1	2	2	Hefford, c.	0	0	8	1	1
Murphy, c.	0	1	4	2	2	Daley, p.	1	1	1	7	0
George, p.r.f.	0	1	0	1	0	Lang, s.s.	1	1	0	1	0
Total.	1	5	27	18	6	Total.	5	12	27	20	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
Jersey City	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0—5

Earned runs—New-York, 0; Jersey City, 3. First base on errors—New-York, 1; Jersey City, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 7; Jersey City, 4. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Friel, Gerhardt, Lang. Struck out—O'Rourke, Slattery, Connor, Gerhardt. Stolen bases—Hatfield, Knowles, Gerhardt, (2,) Lyons, Lang, (2.) Base on balls—Slattery, 2; Hatfield, (2,) O'Brien, Hefford. Sacrifice hits—O'Rourke, Hatfield, Knowles, Hiland, (2,) Daley. Double plays—Hatfield, Connor, and Slattery; Rowe, Hiland, and Murphy. Wild pitches—George, Daley. (4.) Umpire—Mr. Grace Pierce. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Frank Hart, a farmer of White Plains, was driving his team of horses through that village yesterday about noon when they took fright and ran away, and upon reaching the corner of Railroad and Lexington avenues they dashed into the 13 by 9 foot plate-glass show window of Samuel Hopper's grocery store. The sharp glass cut one of the horses so severely that it had to be killed. The other was so badly cut that he had to be killed. The runaway and final smash-up caused much excitement in the neighborhood of Mr. Hopper's store.

Two young men named Albert Eisenhart and Frank E. Coles had a narrow escape from drowning in Long Island Sound yesterday. They had left Mamaroneck, where Coles lives, in a schooner-rigged canoe with the intention of sailing to this city. They had not proceeded a great way before the little craft was capsized by the strong wind and heavy sea. The two men were thrown into the water, and, after clinging to the boat for nearly an hour, were picked up in an almost unconscious condition by a tugboat.

The sum of $5,000 has been appropriated for the purpose of making improvements in and about the West New-Rochelle public schoolhouse. The newly-elected trustees are James A. Dugan, Jr., Secretary; and James Gibson, with Howard R. Ware, Treasurer.

The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company are laying new rails on the branch road between New-Rochelle and Harlem River.

The New-Rochelle Village election will be held on Tuesday, April 16.

The Pelham authorities will spend $16,000 upon their roads this year.

NEW-JERSEY.

Henry Minor, a Hoboken jeweler, caused the arrest of Harry W. Semon, ex-manager of Hoover & Mosher's Theatre, Hoboken, charged him with fraudulently obtaining a ring valued at $80. When Semon was arraigned before Recorder McDonough he offered to settle the matter, but the court would not allow it. He was admitted to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Osmond Thalsen, the mate of the schooner Emring, who shot and killed August Anderson on Sunday, was arraigned before Justice Massey yesterday and held for examination.

The Brooklyn Union for Christian Work asked the Common Council yesterday to direct the Board of Estimate to insert $5,000 in the budget for the benefit of the institution.

Police Captain Henry Kellett of the Eighteenth Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday resigned from the force. He will be placed on the retired list at half pay.

STATEN ISLAND.

The first locomotive ever built on Staten Island for practical use is now nearly completed at the machine shops of the C. W. Hurst Company, West New-Brighton. It is designed for use in factories and collieries. It has an upright boiler, and will burn either coal or crude oil.

At a meeting of the Edgewater Board of Trustees at the Village Hall in Stapleton yesterday, the franchise of a horse railroad was sold to the South Beach Railway Company for one-half of 1 per cent. of the gross receipts.

A banquet will be given on Monday evening, April 29, in the German Club rooms, Stapleton, S. I., to celebrate the centennial of the inauguration of Washington.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY.—Call loans, during April 2, 1889, were easy at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—Sterling exchange was dull, but was held to previous prices, with fair invoices of Rio quoted at 18¾c. Only 800 bags Maracaibo coffee stayed on private terms. Refined in the option line was dull and depressed for the day, with sales of 1,000 bags, including 500 bags March at 17.20c., and 500 bags April at 17.15c., closing at 17.15c. Spot Coffee was dull and depressed for the day, with prices quoting a decline there of ⅛c., and Rio No. 7 closing at 16½c. Mild coffee was dull and steady, with sales of 1,000 bags Cucuta, April, at 19½c., and Rio Janeiro to Saturday, April 6, inclusive, at 18½c. Refined sugar was dull and heavy, however, steadily, (50,750 bags passed hence on exchange,) with April at the close at 7.15c.@7.17½c., May at 7.17½c.@7.20c., June at 7.20c.@7.22½c., July at 7.17½c.@7.20c., August at 7.12½c.@7.15c., September at 7.7c.@7.10c., and October to March within the range of 7.7c.@7.12c., against a year ago, a decline on spot prices of ⅛c., and on futures of 1@1¼c., these latter the highest point.....Purchases at Rio Janeiro last week for the United States, 18,000 bags, and at Santos, 9,000 bags, and stock at Santos, 358,000 bags.

COTTON.—On a basis of ordinary uplands at the port here, (92,800 bales marketed, mostly for May to August,) prices were advanced for the day 4@5 points, helped in part by stronger cables and light port deliveries, little pressure to sell, and 8,675 bales sold steadily, bringing April at the close to 10.19c.@10.20c., May to 10.24c.@10.25c., June, 10.30c.@10.31c., July, 10.29c.@10.27c., August, 10.17c.@10.18c.; September, 9.97c.@9.98c., October, 9.77c.@9.78c., November, 9.66c.@9.67c., and December to 9.67c.@9.68c., and January, 9.77c.@9.78c.....And for prompt delivery, 883 bales sold to spinners and 50 bales for export and prompt delivery quoted up for the day 1-16c., and last week 1,043 bales for spinning purposes and 1,305 bales for export not previously made public. Low Middling closed at 9¾c., Middling, 10 1-16c., and Good Middling, 10 5-16c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—WHEAT FLOUR was offered with increased freedom and urgency, and, in instances, at slightly modified prices, leading to rather more active business, and shipments (the latter in good part for the West Indies, the bidding from Great Britain continuing too low to suit the views of millers).....Arrivals for the week ending Saturday, 11,197 bbls., and 5,194 sacks. Of the clearances hence, 5,878 bbls. and 100 sacks, and from the four Atlantic ports, 97,781 bbls. and sacks.....Sales reported at 12,000 bbls., and 2,000 sacks, and 1,000 bbls. have, (about 7,800 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) of which about 1,350 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 90@$3 50, mainly at $3@$3 15, (inferior ungraded Spring, no grade Springs, to be sold at $1 70@$1 75;) 4,600 sacks and bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies, in lots, at $4 50@$4 65, as to brands, and Patents within the range of $5 10@$5 90, as to quality. 6,650 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 2,000 sacks and bbls. poor to strictly choice Patent Extras, at $5 25@$6 40, mostly at $5 40@$6 00.....Rye flour quiet. Corn meal in odd lots, went at $3 60@$3 65—these extreme—(1,000 sacks very good Straight went at $3 25 and 1,800 sacks Clarke part at $3 75,) 2,250 sacks Western Winter Wheat Extras, 700 bbls. Southern do., and 900 pbs. Superfine and 1,250 pbs. Fine at in instances, a shade easier figures, (600 bbls. City Mill Fine went at $3, and 475 bbls. RYE FLOUR within our previous quotations, (1,000 bbls. closing steadily, dull market.....FEED depressed and irregular, on a restricted business, with 40-lb. quoted at 80c.@70c.

WHEAT—Marked depression at the West, adverse foreign and home crop reports, and decided eagerness to realize, (in great part with a view to unloading, largely on foreign account,) led to a further break here, within regular hours, of 2½c., with the advance to 3c. on the more remote options, and subsequently a further decline of ½c.@¾c. on an active speculation, closing barely steady, option trading given as follows: No. 2 Red, cash, 1,475,000 bushels, closing at 87½c.; May, bringing the May option by the regular close to 86¾c., having ranged from 88 5-16c.@87 5-16c., (against 87½c. on Saturday evening,) subsequently down to 86¼c., (against 87c. on Monday,) and for July to 87¾c., and subsequently to 87½c. August, regularly, to 87½c., September to 87¾c., and December to 90c., (against 90¾c. on Saturday evening,) having ranged from 89¾c.@90¾c.

CORN—About held its own on early deliveries, which were only moderately active, (exports call much heavier,) but, after the close, under a renewed speculation and a pressure to realize, prices gave way ½c.@¾c., and closed easy, (partly in sympathy with the pronounced heaviness in Wheat.) Weevil-eaten and damaged sold freely, and, in fact, in warehouse and elevator here decreased within the week 218,477 bushels, or to 1,481,321 bushels, with stock afloat now 2,000 bushels, and aggregating with stock here 1,763,798 bushels, (the latter showing a reduction for the week of 336,072 bushels.)

OATS—Were more sought after for early delivery, and quoted up for the day ¼c.@¾c., while, on options, on a moderate movement, weakening ½c.@¾c.....Stock of Oats in warehouse and elevator decreased within the week 136,978 bushels, or to 979,272 bushels, with stock afloat now 13,000 bushels, and in sight 7,008,644 bushels, against 7,187,788 bushels a week ago.....Receipts here since noon of Saturday, 44,000 bushels, and clearances here and to Boston, 70,000 bushels.

NAVAL STORES.—Without quotable alteration and very quiet.

PETROLEUM.—Certificates of Crude Petroleum were offered more freely, and depressed here 1@2c. per

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, April 3, 1889.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange today:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. T. & C. Co.	77½	77½	77½	77½	100
Atch. T. & S. F.	47½	47½	45½	45½	22,150
Atlantic & Pac.	7½	7½	7½	7½	100
Boston & A. & pf.	107	107	107	107	5
Brunswick Co.	30½	30½	30½	30½	2,100
Canada Pacific	63½	63½	63½	63½	100
Canada Southern	57½	57½	57½	57½	100
Canadian Pacific	81½	81½	81½	81½	315
Central Pac.	37½	37½	37½	37½	100
Ches. & Ohio.	13½	13½	13½	13½	497
C. & O. 1st pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	240
C. & O. 2d pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	100
Chi. Gas Trust.	64½	64½	63½	63½	4,300
C. B. & Q.	98½	98½	98	98	19,018
C. M. & St. P.	74½	74½	73½	73½	34,618
C. M. & St. P. pf.	104½	104½	104	104	2,000
C. R. I. & Pac.	91½	91½	91	91	1,215
C. St. L. & C.	109	109	108	108	400
C. St. L. & N.					210
C. C. C. & I.	70	70	70	70	500
Colorado Coal.	26½	26½	26½	26½	900
Del. & H.	98½	98½	98½	98½	100
Del. L. & W.	135½	135½	135	135	1,200
Den. Tex. & F. W.	22½	22½	21½	21½	820
Den. & R. G. pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	300
Dist. & C. F.	21½	21½	21½	21½	100
Illinois Central.	111½	111½	111½	111½	400
Iowa Central pf.	36	36	36	36	75
L. E. & West.	17½	18½	17½	18½	900
L. E. & West pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	400
Lake Shore.	102½	102½	101½	101½	10,852
Long Island.	94	94	93½	93½	83
Louis. & Nash.	62½	63½	62½	62½	8,000
Manhattan con.	96½	96½	96½	96½	100
Manhattan Mon.	7½	7½	7½	7½	210
Mem. & Char.	60½	60½	60½	60½	300
Michigan Central.	89½	89½	89½	89½	35
Minn. & St. L.	7½	7½	6½	6½	10
Mil. L. & W. pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½	300
Missouri Pacific.	71½	71½	69½	69½	16,020
Mo., Kan. & T.	13½	13½	12½	12½	210
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	31½	31½	30½	30½	100
Nash., C. & St. L.	91½	91½	91½	91½	400
N. J. Central.	96	96	95½	95½	810
N. Y. Central.	108½	108½	108½	108½	105
N. Y. & New Eng.	39½	39½	39	39	100
N. Y. & Northw.	118½	118½	118	118	200
N. Y. & Northw. pf.	142	142	142	142	100
N. Y. & N. H.	245	245	245	245	15
Nat. Lead Trust.	91½	91½	91½	91½	5,895
N. Y. L. & W.	113	113	109	109	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26½	28½	27½	27½	1,100
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67	67	67	67	50
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	31	31	31	31	100
North. Pac. pf.	60	60	60	60	100
Northern Pacific.	26	28	26	26	500
Northern Pac. pf.	61	61½	60½	60½	3,950
Ohio & Miss.	21½	21½	21½	21½	200
Ohio, Ind. & W.	9	9	9	9	50
Ontario Mining.	35	35	35	35	50
Ontario & West.	16½	16½	16½	16½	200
Oregon Imp.	45½	45½	45½	45½	100
Oregon Imp. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	10
Oregon R. & N.	96	96	96	96	12
Oregon & Trans.	32	32	32½	32½	1,800
Pacific Mail.	36½	36½	36½	36½	1,100
Peo., D. & Evans.	22½	22½	22½	22½	100
Phil. & Reading.	44½	44½	43½	43½	29,600
Pitts. & West.	17½	18	17½	18	800
R., W. & O.	14½	14½	14½	14½	100
Rich. & W. P. T.	26	26½	25½	25½	7,600
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80	80	80	80	200
St. L. & S. F.	32½	32½	32½	32½	200
St. L. & S. F. pf.	57	57	57	57	150
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
St. P. & Duluth.	32	32	32	32	100
St. P. & Omaha.	53	53	53	53	2,100
St. P. & Omaha pf.	94	94	93	93	600
*Sugar Ref. Co.	84½	84½	84	84	908
St. L., Alt. & Tex.	8½	8½	8½	8½	95
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	37½	37½	37½	37½	1,400
Texas C. & I. pf.	96	96	95	95	100
T. A. & N. M.	28½	28½	28½	28½	500
Texas Pacific.	20	20½	19½	20	2,010
Union Pacific.	61½	61½	60½	60½	13,460
U. S. Express.	83½	83½	83½	83½	231
W. St. L. & P.	13½	13½	13½	13½	100
W. St. L. & P. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	100
West. Un. Tel.	85	85	84½	84½	8,913
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½	800
Total sales.					298,885

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Dock 5s.	105	105	105	105	$2,000
At. & Pac. inc.	19	19	19	19	10,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	80½	80½	80½	80½	15,000
Beech Creek 1st.	90	90	90	90	2,000
Beil. & So. Ill. 1st.	114	114	114	114	1,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	97	97	97	97	10,000
Canada So. 2d.	94½	94½	94½	94½	4,000
Cent. P. 6s, 1936.	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
Ches. & O. certs.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94,000
Ches. & O., cl. A.	117	117	117	117	7,000
C. & O. 6s, 1911.	115	115	115	115	2,000
C., B. & N. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	99½	500
C., R. I. & P. 5s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	15,000
C., S. & C. 4s, Neb.	94½	94½	94	94	5,000
C. R. & M. 5s.	98½	98½	98½	98½	2,000
Del., Lack. & W.	138½	138½	138½	138½	1,000
Den. & R. G. 1st.	96	96	96	96	1,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	101½	101½	101	101	978
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	101	101	100	100	58,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	83	83	83	83	10,000
D. & R. G. 1st.	99½	99½	99½	99½	10,000
Det., M. & M. 1. s.	35	35	35	35	10,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	10,000
E. T., V. & G. 1st.	122½	122½	122½	122½	5,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	112	112	112	112	1,000
Ells. & Big. 1st.	101½	101½	101½	101½	3,000
Erie 1st con.	137½	137½	137½	137½	27,000
Erie 2d con.	103½	103½	103½	103½	27,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	118	118	118	118	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	92½	92½	92½	92½	5,000
Ga. Pac. 1st.	109½	109½	109½	109½	2,000
Ga. Pac. 2d con. 5s.	77½	77½	77	77	40,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st W.	95½	95½	94½	95½	9,000
Gt. West 2d. 5s.	93½	93½	93½	93½	5,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	109½	109½	109½	109½	5,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. g. 6s.	73½	73½	73½	73½	2,000
Houstonic 5s.	107½	107½	107½	107½	5,000
Ill. Cent. 4 of 1952.	100	100	100	100	11,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s.	66	66	66	66	13,500
Int. & G. N. 1st.	100½	100½	100½	101½	4,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	87	87	87	87	6,000
Iron M. 2d.	108½	108½	108	108	2,000
Iron Mt. 1st. Ark.	107½	107½	107½	107½	3,000
Kan. Pacific con.	114½	114½	114½	114½	2,000
Kan. & Texas con.	68	68	68	68	10,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	50½	51	50½	51	10,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	53½	53½	53	53½	37,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	109	109	109	109	5,000
L. E. & W. 5s.	111	111	111	111	5,000
Latch., C. & W. 1st.	86	86	86	86	4,000
Long Isl. gen. 4s.	100	100	100	100	1,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½	5,000
L. & N. Nash. 6s.	114	114	114	114	1,000
L. & N. 2d. N. O. & M.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
L. & N. 1st, P. & A.	99	99	98½	99	8,000
L. N. A. & Chi. gen.	97½	98	97½	98	10,000
L. N. A. & C. 1st.	110	110	110	110	1,000
Mich. C. 5s, 1931.	113	113	113	113	10,000
M., L. S. & W. cy.	100½	100½	100½	100½	5,000
M. & St. L. 1st, I.	81½	81½	81½	81½	2,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.	98½	98½	98½	98½	10,000
M. & Ohio gen.	49	49	49	49	5,000
Mor. & Essex con.	145	145	145	145	55,000
Mor. & Essex 1st.	146½	146½	146½	146½	1,000
Man. Union 1st.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st.	133½	133½	133½	133½	3,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	111½	111½	111½	111½	2,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	110	110	110	110	5,000
N. J. C. 1st cy.	110	110	110	110	5,000
N. Y. C. 1st 7s.	103½	103½	103½	103½	4,000
N. Y. C. 5s, deb.	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
N. Y., C. & St. L.	93½	93½	93½	93½	2,000
N. Y. & N. H.	214	214	214	214	1,000
N. Y. L. & W.	118	118	118	118	1,000
con. 5s.	118½	118½	118½	118½	1,000
N. Y. & Northw.	118½	118½	118½	118½	1,000
North. Pac. 1st.	118½	118½	118½	118½	15,000
North. Pac. 2d.	105½	105½	105½	105½	18,000
Northwest'n 2. 5s.	110	110	110	110	4,000
Oregon S. L. & U.	113½	113½	113½	113½	126,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	111½	111½	111½	111½	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	82½	82½	82½	82½	10,000
Read. gen. 4s.	92½	92½	92½	92½	88,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	100½	100½	100½	100½	4,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	91½	91½	91½	91½	14,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s.	99	99	99	99	3,000
Rock Island 6s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	28,000
St. L. & S. F. gen.	107½	107½	107½	107½	25,000
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	98½	98½	98	98	10,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d.	35½	35½	35½	35½	16,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d. cl. A.	120	120	120	120	2,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d. cl. B.	119½	119½	119½	119½	4,000
St. P. cons. 6s.	103	103	103	103	2,000
St. P. E. & G. T. 1st.	101	101	101	101	1,000
St. P. M. & M. con.	118	118	118	118	98,000
San. A. & A. P. 4s.	80	80	80	80	10,000
So. Carolina 1st.	91	91	91	91	20,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	98½	98½	98½	98½	2,000
Texas Cent. 1st.	45	45	45	45	5,000
Texas Pac. 1st.	74½	74½	74½	74½	5,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	27½	27½	27½	27½	44,000
Tex. P. & W. 1st.	75	75	75	75	4,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	103½	103½	103	103½	24,000
Union Pac. 1st.	116½	116½	116½	116½	10,000
U. Pac. D. & G. 1st.	101	101	101	101	2,000
Wabash 2d. 5 r.	93½	93½	93½	93½	2,000
Wab. 7s of 1879. 1r	91½	91½	91½	91½	5,000
Wab. 1st, Chi. 1. r.	97½	97½	97½	97½	18,000
W. St. L. & P. 1st.	98½	98½	98½	98½	20,000
West Shore 4s.	106	106	106	106	11,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105½	105½	105½	105½	800
Total sales.					$1,906,500

*Seller 30. †Including $10,000 at 99, seller 30. ‡Including $5,000 at 97½, seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,300
Aspen.	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	100
Amador.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	300
Bullion.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Brunswick.	.10	.10	.10	.10	200
Con. Cal. & Va.	6.12½	6.12½	6.12½	6.12½	300
Con. Imperial.	.50	.50	.50	.50	1,200
Exchequer.	.95	.95	.95	.95	1,000
El Cristo.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	200
Horn Silver.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1,900
Homestake.	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	140
Iron Silver.	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	100
Mexican.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	100
Mutual S. & M.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	500
Ophir.	5.37½	5.62½	5.37½	5.62½	1,000
Pittsburg.	.99	1.00	.99	1.00	900
Rappahannock.	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Sullivan Consol.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Shoshone.	.03	.03	.03	.03	2,100
Sierra Nevada.	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	200
Sutro Tunnel 6s.	.60	.60	.60	.60	5,000
United Copper.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	200
Total sales.					16,840

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	56	56	54½	54½	7,450
Atch., Top. & S. F.	45	45	41¾	42½	48,040
Brunswick Land.	22½	23½	22½	22½	150
Chi. Gas Trust.	64½	64½	64½	64½	100
Chi. Gas Trust.	48½	48½	48½	48½	10
Chi. Buz. & Q.	98¾	98¾	97½	98	1,810
Chi. & Alt. Pf.	154½	154½	153½	154	23,200
Chicago & Erie.	105½	106	104½	105	4,000
Chi. R. I. & C.	109	109	109	109	300
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	150
Colorado Coal.	26½	26½	26½	26½	100
Chi. St. P. M. & O.	73½	73½	73½	73½	300
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	100
C. C. C. & I.	70½	70½	70½	70½	30
Canada Southern.	57½	57½	57½	57½	400
Del. Lack. & W.	138½	138½	138½	138½	1,000
Central of N. J.	95½	96	95½	95½	9,900
Del., Lack. & W.	138½	138½	138½	138½	6,000
Det. & Mack.	25½	25½	25½	25½	1,000
E. T. & G.	13½	13½	13½	13½	100
Ft. W. & D. C.	92½	92½	92½	92½	100
Gt. West.	21½	21½	21½	21½	1,000
Illinois Central.	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
Lake Shore.	101½	102	101½	101½	1,000
Lake Erie & West.	18½	18½	18½	18½	1,000
Lake Erie & W. pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	1,000
Louis. & Nash.	62½	63½	62½	62½	1,000
Mich. Central.	89½	89½	89½	89½	100
Mobile & Ohio.	13½	13½	13½	13½	100
Manhattan Con.	96½	96½	96½	96½	100
Mexican Central.	15½	15½	15½	15½	1,000
Mexican Nat'l.	19½	19½	19½	19½	1,000
Minn. & St. L.	6½	6½	6½	6½	100
Minn. & St. L. pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½	100
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	13½	13½	12½	12½	1,000
Mo. Kan. & Tex. pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½	100
Mo. Pacific.	69½	69½	69½	69½	1,000
Nash. & Chat.	91½	91½	91½	91½	100
N. J. Central.	95½	96	95½	95½	1,000
N. Y. Central.	108½	108½	108½	108½	1,000
N. Y. & New Eng.	39½	39½	39½	39½	1,000
N. Y. & Northw.	118½	118½	118½	118½	1,000
N. Y. & Northw. pf.	142	142	142	142	1,000
N. Y. & N. H.	245	245	245	245	100
N. Y. L. & W.	113	113	113	113	1,000
N. Y. L. E. & W.	28½	28½	27½	27½	1,000
N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.	67	67	67	67	1,000
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½	1,000
North. Pac. pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	1,000
Northern Pac.	28	28	26	26	1,000
Northern Pac. pf.	61½	61½	60½	60½	1,000
Ohio & Miss.	21½	21½	21½	21½	1,000
Ontario & West.	16½	16½	16½	16½	1,000
Oregon Imp.	45½	45½	45½	45½	1,000
Oregon Imp. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	1,000
Oregon R. & N.	96	96	96	96	1,000
Oregon & Trans.	32½	32½	32½	32½	1,000
Pacific Mail.	36½	36½	36½	36½	1,000
Peo., D. & Evans.	22½	22½	22½	22½	1,000
Phil. & Reading.	44½	44½	43½	43½	1,000
Pitts. & West.	17½	18	17½	18	1,000
R., W. & O.	14½	14½	14½	14½	1,000
Rich. & W. P. T.	26	26½	25½	25½	1,000
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80	80	80	80	1,000
St. L. & S. F.	32½	32½	32½	32½	1,000
St. L. & S. F. pf.	57	57	57	57	1,000
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
St. P. & Duluth.	32	32	32	32	1,000
St. P. & Omaha.	53	53	53	53	1,000
St. P. & Omaha pf.	94	94	93	93	1,000
*Sugar Ref. Co.	84½	84½	84	84	1,000
St. L., Alt. & Tex.	8½	8½	8½	8½	1,000
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	37½	37½	37½	37½	1,000
Texas C. & I. pf.	96	96	95	95	1,000
T. A. & N. M.	28½	28½	28½	28½	1,000
Texas Pacific.	20	20½	19½	20	1,000
Union Pacific.	61½	61½	60½	60½	1,000
U. S. Express.	83½	83½	83½	83½	1,000
W. St. L. & P.	13½	13½	13½	13½	1,000
W. St. L. & P. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	1,000
West. Un. Tel.	85	85	84½	84½	1,000
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½	1,000
Total sales.					108,980

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ches. & O. 6s.	94½	94½	94½	94½	$5,000
Chi. R. I. & P. 5s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	15,000
Chi. & N. W. 7s.	138	138	138	138	1,000
Den. & R. G. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	5,000
Ill. Cent. 4s.	100½	100½	100½	100½	4,000
K. C. & P. 1st.	100½	100½	100½	100½	5,000
L. & N. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
L. & N. 2d.	97½	97½	97½	97½	2,000
Mo. Pac. 3d.	99½	99½	99½	99½	10,000
Nash. & Chat. 6s.	111	111	111	111	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.	108½	108½	108½	108½	2,000
N. Y. C. 6s.	108½	108½	108½	108½	2,000
N. Y. C. & St. L.	93½	93½	93½	93½	2,000
N. Y. & N. H.	214	214	214	214	1,000
N. Y. L. E. & W.	118½	118½	118½	118½	1,000
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
Oregon Trans.	106½	106½	106½	106½	1,000
Rich. & W. P. T.	99	99	99	99	1,000
St. L. & S. F. gen.	107½	107½	107½	107½	1,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d. cl. A.	120	120	120	120	2,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d. cl. B.	119½	119½	119½	119½	4,000
St. P. cons. 6s.	128½	128½	128½	128½	1,000
Tex. Pac. 2d.	27½	27½	27½	27½	1,000
Union Pac. 1st.	116½	116½	116½	116½	1,000
Wabash 2d.	93½	93½	93½	93½	1,000
West Shore 4s.	106½	106½	106½	106½	20,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105½	105½	105½	105½	800
Total sales.					$195,500

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	90¾	90¾	89¾	90	443,000
Clearances.					656,000

The stock market was not active and prices generally were lower. There was no news which had any influence on prices. Early in the day the bears attacked the list on fears of difficulty in the money market. The announcement of large purchases by the Government caused a slight improvement just before the close. The principal changes were: Decline—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, St. Paul and Duluth, 2½; New-York and New-England, 1¾; Colorado Coal and Missouri Pacific, each 1½; Manhattan Beach and Omaha preferred, each 1¼; Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, New Jersey Central and Union Pacific, each 1¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 1½; New-York, Lackawanna and Western and Pullman, each 1; Northwestern, Chicago and East Illinois preferred and Lake Shore, each ¾, and Canada Southern, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Delaware and Hudson, Denver and Rio Grande Western, East Tennessee second preferred, and Pacific Mail, each ⅝.

Money on call loaned at 3@4 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 87½ for 60-day bills and $4 89½ @$4 90 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 87 for 60-day bills, $4 89 for demand, $4 89¾ for cable transfers, and $4 87¾@$4 88 for commercial. Continental was dull. France were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15 for short, Reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and Guilders at 40⅜ and 40¾.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $2,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 72¼ and $2,000 Brooklyn Park 7s sold at 154. In bank stocks 5 shares of Third sold at 115 and 10 of Western at 97.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago firsts and New-Jersey Central general registered 5s, each 1¼; Great Western seconds, trust receipts, Louisville and Nashville, Pensacola and Atlantic firsts, and Wabash second, trust receipts, each 1; Beech Creek firsts, Morris and Essex consolidated, St. Louis and San Francisco, class A, South Carolina firsts, and Toledo, Peoria and Western 4s, each 1, and Knoxville and Ohio firsts, Louisville and Nashville consolidated, and New-York, Ontario and Western firsts, each ¼. *Declined*—Colorado Coal 6s, 1½; San Antonio and Aransas Pass 6s, 1¼, and Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg and Iron Mountain seconds, each 1.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 90¼@89¾, 90, and American Consolidated Oil certificates at 56½@54¾. In mining stocks Consolidated California and Virginia sold at $8 50@$8 75, and Horn Silver at $1 45@$1 40.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.	175	Merchants'.	130
American Exchange.	148	Merchants' Ex.	112
Broadway.	300	Metropolitan.	125
Central National.	141	Metropolis.	300
Chase National.	150	Nassau.	159
Commerce.	190	New-York.	275
Continental.	107	New-York County.	500
Fourth National.	150	Ninth National.	140
Garfield National.	200	North America.	177
Importers & Traders'.	315	Park.	327
Irving.	145	People's.	200
Lincoln National.	175	Phenix.	134
Mechanics'.	195	Seaboard National.	132
Mechanics & Traders'.	170	Second National.	220
Mercantile.	190	Western National.	97

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	109	109¼	Our. 6s, 1898.	123½	.....
4½s, '91, c.	109	109¼	Our. 6s, 1897.	126½	.....
4s, 1907, r.	123¾	124	Our. 6s, 1899.	129½	.....
4s, 1907, c.	124¼	124½	Our. 5s, 1899.	122	.....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	120	.....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.	$69,882,462
Balances.	$6,634,341

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penna.	54¾	54¾	Ore. Trans.	32½	35¼
Reading.	21	15-16	6s, Pen.	64¼	.....
Lehigh Val.	58¾	59	Read. con.	42¾	43
Nor. Pacific.	26	26½	Read. 1st pf.	82	85
Nor. Pac. pf.	60¾	60¾	Read. 2d pf.	38¾	39¼
Lehigh Nav.	51½	52	Read. 3d pf.	54¾	55¼
Western N.Y.		12			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Bulwer.	.30	Ophir.	5.25
Best & Belcher.	4.35	Potosi.	2.00
Belle Consolidated.	1.10	Savage.	3.50
Choller.	2.30	Sierra Nevada.	4.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	6.25	Union Consolidated.	5.75
Crown Point.	4.25	Utah.	3.30
Gould & Curry.	2.60	Yellow Jacket.	4.90
Hale & Norcross.	4.45	Nevada Queen.	1.05
Mexican.	4.20	North Belle Isle.	2.95
Mono.	1.20		

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, April 3.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st.	118.00	Lamson Store S.	62.00
At. & Pac.	79.12½	Atlantic.	9.75
Atch. & Topeka.	42.87½	Boston & Mont.	83.00
Boston & Albany.	214.50	Kearsarge.	8.00
Chi. Bur. & Q.	98.00	Atlantic & Pac.	8.50
Chi. Man. & Oler.	72.00	Allouez M. Co.	78.00
Eastern.	86.00	California Sutro.	16.00
Eastern 6s.	104.00	Chi. K. & W. 6s.	71.00
Flint & Pere M. p

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—THE TWO LEONORES.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. At 3—LECTURE.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3:15—ORGAN AND HARP CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DALILAH. At 11 A. M.—LECTURE.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—AN IRON CREED.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—NATURAL GAS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—DEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &c.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—CAMILLE.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE GRIP.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—JOCKLYN.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—A LEGAL WRECK.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates fair to-day, in this city, fair, slightly warmer weather.

There is a most remarkable approach to unanimity in the Senate as to the fitness of Mr. THOMPSON, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, for the Democratic place in the Civil Service Commission, and there is no doubt of the extreme need of an early appointment. Our Washington dispatches state that fifty-five of the seventy-six Senators have indorsed Mr. THOMPSON, and a considerable number of Representatives as well. The only known reason for not appointing him is the opposition of ex-Commissioner EDGERTON, who is said to be a personal friend of Mr. HARRISON and a former client of Mr. HARRISON'S law firm. Mr. EDGERTON is opposed to Mr. THOMPSON for two reasons—one general and one special. The general reason is that Mr. THOMPSON is thoroughly qualified, by character, intelligence, experience, and hearty sympathy with the reform, for the place, and Mr. EDGERTON cannot, therefore, regard him as a representative Democrat such as he thinks that he himself was. The special reason is that Mr. THOMPSON was originally named for Commissioner by Mr. CLEVELAND, *vice* EDGERTON removed for incompetency and practical untrustworthiness. Of course there may be Democrats as well fitted for the place as Mr. THOMPSON, but there are few whose appointment would command such universal confidence. As the commission at present has but one member, and is seriously hampered in its work, Mr. THOMPSON'S appointment might with advantage be made promptly.

Given the tariff as it is, there is no doubt that the present classification of worsted goods permits the importation of large quantities of woolens in competition with American goods which it was intended to protect by a higher duty than the one levied on worsteds. When the law was passed under which worsteds are classed in this way there was a distinction between these goods and woolens based on the peculiar quality of the wool used. Worsteds were then made exclusively of long staple wool capable of being combed. But since that date improvements have been made in machinery that make it possible to use almost every variety of wool. Under the conditions presented at the time of the passage of the law worsteds did not compete with ordinary woolen goods. Now they do. We believe that the whole scheme of duties on woolen goods is based on an utterly wrong principle, and therefore was the result of as corrupt and unpatriotic a "deal" as ever led to bad fiscal legislation. But we have no doubt that the intent of the law is not now carried out, and we think that if a Collector of New-York or any other should change the classification of worsted goods so as to force importers to bring the question to adjudication it might lead to a needed modification of the law.

The bill to create a State Commission in Lunacy, which has passed the Assembly, is now in the hands of the Senate Committee, and a hearing upon it is to be given this week. There ought to be no doubt of a favorable report or of the final passage of the bill. It simply provides for an adequate supervision of the care and treatment of the insane and of the management of the institutions in which they are confined. The commission would consist of three members, one of whom would be a competent physician and another a capable lawyer. After the investigation of the care and treatment of the insane in this State which was made in 1872 in consequence of alleged abuses, the office of Commissioner in Lunacy was created. At that time there were 5,000 insane persons in custody and only two State asylums with about 600 inmates each. Now there are nearly 15,000 insane patients, eight State asylums, of which the largest has 2,000 inmates, and there are besides about 40 county asylums and 25 poorhouses in which insane persons are kept. The present supervision is wholly inadequate and the proposed measure would make it complete and effective. This is needed, not only for the purpose of constant inquiry into the condition of the insane and the care and treatment which they are receiving, but as a means of communication between this unfortunate class and the public for the prevention of improper confinement and other abuses. It would be a long step in the improvement of the whole system of State guardianship of the insane.

The Saxton Ballot-Reform bill will come up in the Assembly to-day, and we shall see whether the Democrats will commit the unmitigated folly of voting solidly against it because Gov. HILL is opposed to putting an end to bribery, the assessment of candidates, and other election abuses. The best sentiment of the State, irrespective of party, has been outspoken in support of this measure, and in several other States the Democratic Party has done itself credit by supporting similar measures. That Gov. HILL is opposed to this and every other reform ought not to be regarded by decent Democrats as a reason for voting against it. Their action upon it will have no small effect upon the fortunes of the party in this State.

It seems likely that a much larger force will be needed to keep the peace in Oklahoma now that it is opened for settlement than has been required to preserve it from settlement. The preparations for invasion are on a monstrous scale, and it is hardly possible that a majority, even, of the invaders are actual settlers, even in intention, while it is certain that a considerable proportion of them are adventurers and speculators who mean to acquire title to the largest possible amount of land in the shortest possible time. The advantage to these persons of a "live man" with "broad ideas" in the Land Office in place of such narrow and literal functionaries as SPARKS and LE BARNES and STOCKSLAGER is entirely obvious. It does not even need to be established by the vigorous eloquence of the Senatorial "boomers" whose voices will be raised in behalf of a large and liberal construction of the land laws whenever the occasion may arise.

The disaster to the *Pensacola* at the Norfolk Navy Yard is rather hard luck, coming as it does after the heavy less at Samoa. It involves little more expense and delay, however, than those of pumping her out and getting her into position for continuing the repairs. The delay is annoying, as it was thought that the *Pensacola* could go to Samoa to take the place of the wrecked *Trenton*. She is a second-rate, like the *Trenton*, but having only 3,000 tons displacement, against the latter's 3,900. Her guns number 16, but they are not of as heavy calibre as could be desired. Another regrettable injury done by the Southern storm was to the new Simpson dry dock. However much the Government hurries forward the building of new ships, guns, and docks, what with ordinary wear and extraordinary damage, the time must be still far distant when we shall be relatively as well off in these particulars as a quarter of a century ago.

REFORM AND REACTION.

The personality of Mr. CLEVELAND in the politics of this country seems likely to become more and more magnified to the view as the events in which he was the central figure recede into the past. He embodied for the time the reform tendency not only of his party, but of the politics of the country. It seems to be a question, now that he has retired from the stage of official and political activity, whether there is to be a reaction that will put an end for an indefinite time to the forward movement of political and administrative reform. It was reaction in his own party that threw him out of public life and threw that party into defeat. After it had won success through his character and record, and by virtue of what his personality represented to the people of this country, it failed to give him that hearty and united support which would have enabled him to meet all just expectations. There was a strong reactionary element constantly at work to baffle and thwart him and to make his gigantic task more difficult. It could not defeat his renomination and it dared not try, but it made a portion of his party support half-hearted and indifferent, and it traded the wider interests of the party for local advantages.

Gov. HILL of this State represented the reactionary tendency of the Democratic Party last year as Gov. CLEVELAND had represented its progressive tendency four years before. No man more conspicuously personifies the idea of party rule by machine methods, by using the public service to promote partisan and personal ends, and by appealing to selfish and corrupt motives for political gain. By relying on the faithful support of the worst body of the party voters and resorting by all the devices of the unscrupulous demagogue to add to it; by enlisting the active efforts of all the reactionary elements in his behalf, and by using to the utmost the facilities offered for political trading and treachery, Gov. HILL succeeded in securing his own re-election at the cost of the defeat of the Democratic President. He stands to-day opposed to every reform measure and every reform effort intended to purify politics and elevate the public service. He is opposed to ballot reform and is sure to veto any effective measure for accomplishing it. He is opposed to any improvement in legislation regulating and restricting the traffic in intoxicating liquors and lessening its pernicious power in politics, and is certain to veto any excise bill calculated to effect that purpose. He makes persistent use of the power to appoint to office or to control in any measure the expenditure of public money, as well as the executive power over legislation, to strengthen his hold upon the party organization and to direct it to the accomplishment of his own purposes. Already he is plotting and toiling to lead the Democratic Party of the country back into all the evil ways and methods of the past, and to indnce it to accept his leadership in the next national contest. He is the embodiment of reaction and of anti-reform, and appears to think that as such he will be accepted as the truest representative of the present condition and tendency of his party. What seems still stranger, he appears to believe that the path into which he would lead the party is the path to success.

While the reactionary forces in the Democratic Party threw it into disaster last Fall, and while HILL is engaged in an effort to bring these to the front and give them control of its future action, it was never truer than at present that the real opportunity of the Democratic Party lies in the policy of reform. It has the advantage of an impregnable position on the leading economic questions in our public life. The fact that the Republicans are again in power and are reverting unreservedly to the system of spoils, which is sure to breed dissatisfaction with the public service and dissension in the party, gives the Democratic Party a new opportunity to win support by taking up with renewed vigor the cause of political and administrative progress. It is a good while yet to the next national canvass and much is to happen in the meantime. Gov. HILL in alliance with Tammany is, after all, only a local politician, who is not unlikely to destroy his own power and influence by bringing disaster upon his party in this State in the next three years. It is far from likely that he will be permitted to direct the course of the national Democracy and be intrusted with its fortunes three years hence. But the working of the reactionary elements and the effect to be produced by it will be interesting to watch. It is possible that out of it may come in the end a new forward movement as the result of reaction against Hillism.

RATIONAL PROTECTION.

Mr. F. W. TAUSSIG publishes in the current number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* a paper that we should very much like to see in the hands of every intelligent voter, though it is not in any sense a political article. It is entitled "Some Aspects of the Tariff Question," and without any reference whatever to the question whether protection when practicable for a given industry is advantageous to the whole country, he reviews the history of several protected industries, some of which have been and some have not been benefited by the protective tariff, while some branches of several of these industries have been benefited and others have not been. Obviously a discussion of this sort, when carried on with the care and skill and candor that Mr. TAUSSIG brings to it, is of the first importance to those who wish to treat the tariff question intelligently. If we are to justify protection at all, it is a prime condition of action that the particular industry to be protected shall be of such a nature that when defended from foreign competition it can prosper. It ought also to be able, with favoring legislation, gradually to cheapen its products until the duty becomes inoperative and the home industry is capable of competing on equal terms with foreign industries without any sacrifice on the part of the consumer. In the same line of reasoning it may be laid down as a cardinal principle for the guidance of all tariff revision that those industries that have arrived at a stage where their products can be put upon the home market as cheap as or cheaper than the foreign products can and ought to dispense with the duties. This principle would get rid of a great number of duties now imposed, would greatly simplify the tariff laws, and would be a recognition of the fact that protection is a limited and terminable policy.

It is the custom among the protectionist politicians with whom protection has become a party device rather than an economic policy to denounce all criticism of the tariff as the work of theorists, but if there ever was a man entirely practical, reaching his conclusions by the broadest and at the same time the most detailed examination of facts, it is Mr. TAUSSIG. He has, beyond any writer on the subject with whom we are acquainted, a mind free from prejudice, and a calm impartiality of statement. The first industry examined by Mr. TAUSSIG is that of hemp and flax. These have been imported ever since the foundation of the Government, despite duties that have been considerably and steadily augmented, and have not been raised for spinning at all since colonial times. The reason is that the cultivation requires great labor, and with the preparation for manufacture, does not admit of the use of machinery. Practically the same state of things exists as to the manufacture of beet sugar, in which the protection has been far greater than in Germany and France. The same explanation is given in silk goods, on the ground that they do not employ machinery to any considerable extent. In glass the home industry commands the market for the less costly kinds of window glass and for pressed glass; cut and plate glass are still largely imported, though the duties are much higher than on the cheaper forms. Nearly the same conditions prevail in pottery, earthenware, and porcelain, and in pocketknives and fine cutlery.

Here are a half a dozen important industries. In all of them Mr. TAUSSIG traces the operation of the same principle, namely, that where American ingenuity in labor-saving processes can be fairly applied the industry has prospered to a point where prices are kept approximately as low as abroad. In cases where this has as yet been impracticable the result has been the contrary. It will be seen that this statement does not at all sustain the modern theory of indiscriminate protection. It is directly contrary to the notion that protection throughout the Senate Tariff bill, as it has throughout all protectionist legislation of late years—that the more difficult and costly a product is in this country the more it should be "protected," while it flatly contradicts and condemns such duties as those proposed on tin plates for the purposes of establishing an industry that has been shown to be intolerably expensive to the consumer. There is also one consideration to be borne in mind to which Mr. TAUSSIG does not refer, and that is that his principle, rational as it is, is one that Congress is entirely unfitted to carry out. It is, indeed, the principle of the early protectionists, of HAMILTON and CLAY, and even HENRY C. CAREY. It is the one that was professed in all early legislation. But the moment legislation was made for a special class the temptation to abuse it was awakened. That temptation has proved so strong that as the tariff stands to-day it is composed almost wholly of abuses.

THE CENTENNIAL AND TRADE.

The centennial celebration in this city coincides very nearly in time with the season at which country merchants make their Spring purchases. Most merchants of this class would be glad to combine business and pleasure in New-York by witnessing the celebration and by afterward taking the opportunity to survey New-York and to transact whatever affairs they may have with its merchants. Unfortunately the time allowed by the railroads for the use of the excursion tickets they have consented to issue for the centennial will not allow of this. The reduction of rates is to permit only a view of the celebration itself, and does not authorize a sojourn of the excursionists in the city for a day after the exercises have been completed.

Against this the merchants of New-York, headed by many of the most respectable business firms, and represented by the Chamber of Commerce, whose right to represent them will not be disputed by anybody, have entered a very proper remonstrance. It is the fact that no great civic pageant can be organized in our day without the concurrence and aid of people who expect to be benefited by it. The benefit the merchants of a city expect to derive from any national or international exercise in it, from a world's fair downward, is a perfectly legitimate benefit. If they have promoted the success and pleasure of the occasion they are entitled to any profit that may incidentally accrue to themselves. When the Centennial Exhibition was held at Philadelphia, it was, of course, very largely what was called at the time a "shop show." Not only the exhibitors at the Centennial, but the trading community of Philadelphia in general, profited by it. We have yet to learn that the merchants of any other city complained of this or grumbled at the rates established by the railroads which for months together made Philadelphia the most cheaply accessible place on the continent. On the contrary, the merchants of other cities, to whom in the ordinary course of events would have gone very much of the trade thus diverted to Philadelphia, very cheerfully acquiesced in the diversion as the appropriate reward of the services rendered by the Philadelphia merchants toward a national commemoration and an international exhibition.

This fact is worth recalling now, in view of the curious ground taken by the passenger committee of the associated railroads, that the merchants of "other trade centres" might object if facilities were afforded to visitors to the New-York centennial to do business in New-York. It seems from this that the time of excursion tickets was possibly limited by the roads in order that nobody should be able to take advantage of them to do any trading in New-York. If this action was instigated by the merchants of other cities, we take leave to say that such an exercise of influence was a very shabby performance. Rates have been reduced, for special occasions, to all the other "trade centres" in turn, whenever anything that attracted general attention was to take place in one of them, without exciting any remonstrance or remark on the part of New-York. In some cities, as the remonstrants set forth to the Passenger Committee, there is even a custom of reducing fares for a considerable period every year for the express purpose of attracting business. Now, when the turn of New-York has come, her merchants are informed that the jealousy of those other cities might be excited if the same privileges that they have repeatedly enjoyed should for once, and for almost if not quite the first time within living memory, be extended to the American metropolis.

It is to be hoped that the railroads will see the justice and necessity of receding from the untenable ground they have taken. Citizens of New-York, no matter what their occupations may be, are equally interested in making their city the city of the city, and the prosperity of the merchants is the prosperity of New-York. More than this, it is upon the prompt and liberal co-operation of the merchants that the centennial celebration will depend for its success. There is probably no other city in the country concerning which the railroads would lay it down that its business must be allowed to profit by an event of national interest to which the railroads themselves will be very largely indebted. It may be merely because New-York is the biggest and richest of American cities that the railroads feel emboldened to refuse it privileges they grant to all the others, assuming that there is no local public spirit that will resent such a discrimination. In this they may find themselves mistaken. We are willing to believe, however, that their unjust and discriminating action was taken without consideration of all the questions involved, and that when they consider these more carefully they will revise their action, and at least comply with the very moderate demand that excursion tickets shall not expire before May 10.

It is amazing that Senator SHERMAN should be urging with all the influence at his command the appointment of RICHARD C. PARSONS to be Controller of the Currency. Our Washington dispatches direct attention to some of the testimony that may be found in Congressional documents relating to the employment of this man PARSONS to procure the passage of a land-grant bill in the interest of one of the transcontinental railroad companies that began operations in Louisiana and Texas. The history of that transaction has been a particularly malodorous scandal in Washington for years. There has been nothing more repulsive in the record of land-grant legislation. If one could trace the bonds that were "distributed" for the promotion of the legislation referred to, some very curious stories might come to light, and the particulars would be interesting even to certain men now prominent in public life. It is almost incredible that a man so familiar with the history of legislation since the war as Mr. SHERMAN is should appear in Washington as the earnest and persistent advocate of PARSONS. By the way, what are the opinions of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* as to Mr. SHERMAN'S course in this matter? That journal has recently spoken at length and with emphasis concerning Senator TELLER'S action with respect to the "Backbone" land grant while he was at the head of the Interior Department. Is it ignorant of the early history of the "Backbone" lands and of the fate of certain bonds once connected with those lands? Can it be induced now to trace the history of the "Backbone" grant back to the beginning and to show whether any of the prominent personages in it are residents of Ohio?

The decision of the Canadian Government to issue licenses for the present fishing season, as for the last, and on the same terms, is in accordance with general expectations. In originally fixing a period of two years for this temporary arrangement the Dominion reserved the right of terminating it sooner should there be reason for doing so. When the fishery treaty was rejected in Congress some petulant talk was heard of not continuing the *modus vivendi* beyond last year, but since the very purpose of its establishment was to furnish the means of going on in friendly intercourse until some conclusion should be reached upon the main question in controversy, it would have been absurd to end the arrangement now. Besides, a new Administration has come in, and until its policy on the fishery question is developed it would be strange to alter the existing status. Whatever the drawbacks of the *modus vivendi*, it must be admitted that under its workings last year a great improvement was effected. Only one or two arrests were made by Canadian authorities in place of the large numbers of the two years previous. It is true that few fishing vessels took out licenses from the Dominion and Newfoundland, but it has always been insisted that only a few really need the privileges of buying bait and so on. It will be fortunate if this year passes as quietly with the fishermen as the last.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 8—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, followed on the coast by light rain, stationary temperature, northerly winds, high on the coast.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, except rain in Rhode Island and Eastern Massachusetts, slightly warmer, southeasterly gales.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, fair, slightly warmer on the coast, stationary temperature in the interior, northerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, fair, stationary temperature, northerly winds.

For Tennessee, Kentucky, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, Ohio, and West Virginia, fair, followed in Ohio and Northern Kentucky by light rains, slightly warmer, except stationary temperature in western portions of Tennessee and Kentucky, variable winds, becoming easterly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	33°	44°	3:30 P. M.	46°	58°
6 A. M.	31°	43°	6 P. M.	45°	56°
9 A. M.	34°	45°	9 P. M.	49°	50°
12 M.	38°	53°	12 P. M.	51°	47°

Average temperature yesterday.....49½°
Average temperature for same date last year...36¾°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Emmons Blaine of Maine is at the Everett House.

Judge Alfred C. Coxe of Utica is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. E. P. Alexander of Georgia is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Senator D. H. McMillan of Buffalo is at the Hoffman House.

Lord and Lady Wynford of England are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, is at the Victoria Hotel.

Judge Nathaniel Shipman and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Twichell of Hartford are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

John A. Kasson, United States Commissioner to the Berlin conference, and Charles F. Mayer, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, Senator Joseph N. Dolph of Oregon, ex-Gov. Fessenden of Maine, and Evan P. Howell of Atlanta are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

A FINE MARE INJURED.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 8.—Simpson & Masterson's fine pony mare, Nellie Bly, valued at $1,000, was purchased by Chicago parties to-day. She was injured by a railroad accident on the Louisville and Nashville road, and will be worth thousands of dollars less.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.

The growing desire on the part of the general public to contribute to the dramatic literature of this country will not hurt the cause, and may in time benefit it. The desire is fostered by the belief that large fortunes are obtained by makers of popular plays, and it very often possesses individuals who have not the slightest fitness for the dramatist's calling, lacking imagination, technical knowledge, literary skill, and powers of observation. Mr. Charles Stow is one of these. He had a perfect right to make a play and to hire a theatre and a company of actors for the exhibition of his work. But he has no right to expect his production to be taken seriously. There is a limit beyond which it would be folly to pursue the exacting but often tiresome and rarely appreciated labor of dramatic criticism.

Mr. Stow's play is called "An Iron Creed." Its aims to picture the American Jew as he is, and incidentally to demonstrate his moral worth. But he has no right to expect his production to be taken seriously. There is a limit beyond which it would be folly to pursue the exacting but often tiresome and rarely appreciated labor of dramatic criticism.

Mr. Stow's play is called "An Iron Creed." Its aims to picture the American Jew as he is, and incidentally to demonstrate his moral worth. But the result may make the American Jew squirm, if indeed he pays any attention to the piece, which is not probable. The house will at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre last night bore the announcement that the representations of "An Iron Creed" will be continued for only two weeks. The statement was also printed that the play is "strong, elevated, clean, and just."

The play is, in fact, wretched beyond comparison in plot, language, situation, and characterization. The banker, who is one of the principal personages, bears the name of Delmont, which attests the alertness of the author's mind and his desire to give to his work "contemporaneous interest." The facility of his imagination and his good taste is shown in some of the labels of the other personages, such as Jem Brasencraft, Brace Nighthawk, Fits-Masher de Puttypate, and Boodlesang. There is not a glimmer of wit in the text, a touch of real sentiment or a glimpse of human nature in the whole play. The view of existing social conditions the author had in his mind—he cannot be said to have transferred any intelligible idea to the scene—must have been simply horrible. The hero is a ruffian, gambler, forger, and bully—who talks cheap fustian sentiment sometimes and utters coarse slang at others. The incidental efforts in the way of humor are distressing. With such a play the best of actors could do nothing; and it would be folly to comment upon the work of the persons employed by Mr. Stow.

It is not a pleasing task to have to write thus of the efforts of a fellow-being, but if Mr. Stow is a sensible man, as he is believed to be by his friends, he will accept the criticism passed upon his play in the spirit in which they are written and return cheerfully to his customary vocation. It would be folly to speak gently of "An Iron Creed" or to weary the readers of newspapers by discussing the details of its silly plot or the manner of its execution. It would be easy enough, on the other hand, to make sport of the experiment, but the American Drama is, after all, a very grave affair.

MR. HARRIGAN.

Mr. Edward Harrigan changed his bill again last night and revived "The Grip," a local piece of his own, which was successfully produced at the Park Theatre a few seasons ago. In making this revival Mr. Harrigan has been compelled to cut out a number of the original characters on account of the absence from his company of the people whom they were made to fit. The result has been a general readjustment of the dialogue and a different grouping of the remaining characters.

"The Grip" suffers by this. Its incidents are curtailed and its interest diminished. Mr. Harrigan's company is not what it was when this comedy was first done, and "The Grip" last night fitted the present organization much as a stout man's coat fits him after he has undergone severe illness. This was clearly apparent in spite of Mr. Harrigan's efforts to atone with bright dialogue for the absence of the departed characters.

The audience last night was not large but was especially enthusiastic. It received Mr. Harrigan with cheers and laughed with him throughout the performance. Mrs. Yeamans also came in for a large share of public favor, while Joseph Sparks again displayed his versatility by playing an Irish woman very cleverly. Charles Sturges, Charles Coffey, Peter Goldrich, Annie O'Niel, Ida Ward, and Emily Yeamans deserve mention for the work they did.

Mr. Harrigan announces that this is the last week of his season at the Park Theatre.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The Boston Howard Athenæum Star Specialty Company, which has occupied the Standard Theatre for the past fortnight, and is to remain there for two weeks longer, was reinforced last night by the appearance of M. Cascabel, a "protean artist" from the Eden Theatre, Paris. M. Cascabel's specialty consists of wonderfully-rapid changes in costume with songs and dances to suit the character assumed. He successively impersonated a French naval officer, a sailor, an old man, an old woman, Mme. Angot, a Parisian coquette, a French soubrette, a little child, and Sarah Bernhardt. The changes of costume were almost instantaneous and were complete even to wigs, jewelry, and the detailed difference between masculine and feminine attire. The change to Sarah Bernhardt was made in the masculine evening dress, to which M. Cascabel returned in almost incredibly short time after having imitated the French actress. The new-comer created a sensation among the occupants of the auditorium and was called before the curtain again and again with cheers. The other features of the show at the Standard are the same as last week, with Paul Cinquevalli, the astonishing equilibrist, and Ida Heath as the most conspicuous members of the organization.

"Rueben Glue," a play billed as a "sensational Yankee melodrama," was presented at the Windsor Theatre last night. It is said to have been made by Fred Marsden out of "some of W. H. Thomes's Australian stories," and is remarkable for the great amount of confidential handshaking, waste of powder, and number of rescues it contains. Villains and heroes change in holding the power over one another three times in one scene alone. The story is of a girl stolen from home by a discharged serving woman and carried off to Australia, where she is finally found by her father, after 15 years' search, largely through the aid of a Vermonter, Rueben Glue, who is out in the bush with a quartz-crushing machine which he has invented. The Yankee is constantly being taken by the bushrangers and mysteriously escaping from them. Mr. Prindle, whose sponsors seem to have thought Johnny a suitable name for him, takes this part and is entertaining, though a little monotonous toward the end of the play with the Yankee twang. Frank M. Allen was a typical manly American adventurer, and a sigh of relief ran over the audience as a bullet cut the rope with which he was being hanged by bushrangers.

The selection of "variety specialists" chosen this week by Tony Pastor for his cosy little theatre on Fourteenth-street is an excellent one and the entertainment given there last night pleased a large assemblage. The programme was not too long, as is often the case in shows of the kind, while the action was quick and the fun kept up at a lively rate. James F. Mooy, the jester, in the best of spirits, kept the audience in good humor for 15 minutes without difficulty. The two comedians of a decidedly different type, Conroy and Dempsey, have been seen about the city often of late but two years ago they had some new jokes and sketches last night which were duly appreciated. Dempsey has an excellent voice, and a more extended use of it in songs would not be amiss. Others who helped make the evening enjoyable were Layman, who twists his features into a likeness of all sorts of people; the Tissots, with their "living" pictures; the national four, in banjo solos and songs; Rosa and Fenton, who present brief travesties of popular plays, and John T. Kelly, who has returned to the stage with new Irish jokes and songs. The Tudors, change artists, and droll Charles Seaman were also seen and heard.

Mr. Gillette's clever comedy called "A Legal Wreck" is on view once again in this city—at the Harlem Theatre Comique. The popularity of this play was not nearly exhausted by its long run at the Madison-Square Theatre last Summer and Autumn, and it is sure to please the Harlem theatregoers this week. Mr. Sidney Drew, who seems to be "the pert and nimble spirit of mirth" personified, still heads the company.

Henry Holden Huss, a young American composer, will give a concert of his own works at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. He will produce a number of songs, a prelude and menuet for two pianos, a romanza for 'cello, a romance and polonaise for violin, and a trio in D. The soloists will be Mrs. Theodore Toedt, Miss Emily Winant, Miss Maud Powell, F. Bergner, and F. Dulcken.

At Niblo's Garden last evening Mrs. Potter, in "Romeo and Juliet," was received with every token of pleasure by a large audience, being called before the curtain four times. Mr. Kyrle Bellew's Romeo was also evidently appreciated, and he was obliged to respond to enthusiastic calls several times.

The lively farce called "Natural Gas," frequently mentioned in this column, is now at the Grand Opera House, with Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Girard, Miss Satterlee, Miss Yohe, and other competent persons to make the most of its possibilities.

Dr. Hans von Bülow will give a piano recital of miscellaneous music at the Broadway Theatre at 8 P. M. to-day.

DANGERS OF UNGUARDED COASTS.

The defenseless condition of this country was the subject of a lecture delivered before the Ohio Society last evening by Gen. Henry L. Burnett. He had no hesitancy in setting forth that the coast of the United States, with no navy to speak of and forts which could be battered to pieces in an hour by the armored ships of such naval powers as England, France, Italy, or other European nations, is at the mercy of almost any of the other great nations. With the still available forces of soldiers who fought on both sides during the war of the rebellion this country could resist invasion, be sold, put under the yoke, or compel a European navy could land 50 or 100 thousand men, and in the course of a few weeks of millions of dollars.

BAD PRISON LEGISLATION

EVIL RESULTS OF LAST SUMMER'S HASTY WORK.

THE CONVICT BURDEN ON THE TAXPAYERS OF THE STATE—LAST NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 8.—By the democratic prison legislation of last Summer the State prisons will cost the taxpayers of the State $400,000 this year, as there is already a deficit of $192,388 97 for the past six months, and to-day there are more convicts confined than ever before, with the number increasing. This is not a pleasing prospect. The number of convicts now in the State prisons is 3,737, a very large increase, due to the fact that the County Judges, instead of sending prisoners to the penitentiaries when they can do so WORK under the Yates bill, prefer to confine them in the prisons as a burden to the State. Within the past six months 37 convicts have been locked up in the Auburn Insane Asylum, an increase of 27 over the number for the same time last year. The prison authorities object to the Savory bill because of the classification of convicts, a proposition that they claim will burden the State with debt and enrich the Sheriffs who will have the transportation of the convicts. It is estimated that the total gain a year to the Sheriffs will reach $200,000, of which $150,000 will fall to the Sheriff of the county of New-York, which supplies 2,200 of the 3,700 convicts.

The Superintendent of State Prisons transmitted to the Senate, in response to a resolution, a detailed statement from each prison of moneys received from the Controller, earnings, &c., under both the State account plan and the plan provided by the Yates law, as follows:

Clinton Prison.—Moneys received under State account system, $1,394,898; surplus earnings, $197,920; excess of returns to State Treasurer, $183,326. Under the Yates law the moneys received were $17,398; surplus earnings, $1,034; deficiency in returns, $9,782.

Sing Sing Prison.—Moneys received under State account system, $925,075; deposits to credit of State Treasurer, $947,092; excess of returns to State Treasurer from moneys drawn from Controller, $22,017. Under the Yates law the amount received was $15,434; deposits to credit of State Treasurer, $6,300; net earnings, $4,434.

Auburn Prison.—Moneys received under State account system, $1,714,233; deposits to credit of State Treasurer, $1,793,133; excess of deposits over moneys received, $78,903. Under the Yates law the moneys received were; $6,446; deposits, $1,780; deficiency, $4,665.

The Republican Senate has given an extraordinary exhibition of self-stultification in removing from the Railroad Committee Senator Lewis, who is confined to his home by illness, and substituting John Raines in his stead. There is no excuse for this piece of business, unless it is that Mr. Raines is more susceptible to influences, political and otherwise, than most Senators. Senator Walker, Chairman of the committee, is considerably worked up over the matter. When the announcement was made from the desk that Mr. Raines had been app

MATCHING THE LEADERS

AN INTERESTING DAY AT THE CHESS CONGRESS.

BLACKBURNE TURNS THE TABLES AND WINS A VICTORY—TSCHIGORIN DEFEATS LIPSCHUTZ—TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The chess tournament was interesting yesterday because some of the best players were pitted against one another—Blackburne against Gunsberg, Tschigorin against Lipschutz, and Weiss against Delmar. Blackburne played black, and Gunsberg had the advantage until about the middle of the game, when he got his bishop entangled. This opportunity was at once seized by Blackburne, who in his turn got up a strong attack, and did not desist until he had compelled his adversary to surrender.

Lipschutz adopted the "Hungarian defense" against Tschigorin, who proceeded to crowd up Lipschutz's pieces and capture two pawns. He worried his king, forced Lipschutz to exchange queens, pushed down a pawn to the seventh square, and gave his adversary the alternative of losing his bishop or of getting a new queen to fight against. At this point Lipschutz resigned.

Bird attacked D. G. Baird, who declined the "king's gambit" and for a while made an excellent defense by a fine pawn play, but the veteran player was too much for him, diverting his attention from the real point of attack, and thus won.

Delmar played a long game with Weiss, but lost. Mortimer struggled with Taubenhaus and was beaten. Mason defeated Hanham, Showalter won from MacLeod, Burn defeated Burille, Pollock beat Judd, and Gossip beat J. W. Baird. Tschigorin and Delmar played off their unfinished game and Delmar won.

The following are the games between Tschigorin and Lipschutz and between Blackburne and Gunsberg:

TSCHIGORIN.	LIPSCHUTZ.	TSCHIGORIN.	LIPSCHUTZ.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
P—K 4.	P—K 4.	P—B 6.	B—K 4.
Kt—K B 3.	Kt—Q B 3.	Q—Q 3.	Kt—B 3.
B—B 4.	B—K 2.	Q—Kt 5.	Kt—R 2.
P—Q 4.	P—Q 3.	Q—R 5.	P—K Kt 3.
Kt—B 3.	Kt—B 3.	P x P.	P x P.
P—K Kt 3.	P—K R 3.	Q x P ch.	Q x Q.
Castles.	Castles.	B—Q 4.	Q x B.
B—K 3.	Q—K.	R x Q.	R—B.
Q—K 2.	B—Q.	R—K B.	K—Kt 2.
P—K R 3.	P—K R 3.	Kt—R 4.	R—K R.
P—K 5.	P—K 4.	R—Q 3.	P—Q Kt 4.
P x P.	P x P.	R—K 3.	Kt—Q 2.
Kt—K Kt 5.	Kt—Kt K 3.	P—Kt 3.	Kt—Kt 3.
P—Q 4.	P—Q 4.	B—Kt 5 ch.	K—R 3.
Q—B 5 ch.	K—Kt.	P—K 6.	R—B 2.
Q x Kt.	P—Q B 3.	B—K 3.	K—B 2.
Q—Q P.	P—Q 5.	P—K 7.	R—K 2.
P—K 6.	Kt x P.	R—Q Kt 3.	Kt—B 3.
B—B 5.	B—K Kt.	B x Kt.	P x B.
B—Kt 3.	B—B 3.	R—Q 3.	Resigns.
P—K B 4.	Kt—Kt 3.		

GUNSBERG.	BLACKBURNE	GUNSTURE.	BLACKBURNE.
White.	*Black.*	*Black.*	*White.*
P—K 4.	P—K 4.	P x B.	Q x B ch.
Kt—K B 3.	Kt—Q B 3.	K—Kt 2.	B x P.
Q—R 5.	P—K Kt 3.	Q—R 5.	K—Kt 2.
P—Q 4.	P x P.	Q—Q 8 ch.	K—Kt 3.
Kt x P.	B—Kt 2.	Q—B 7 ch.	K—R 3.
P—K 5.	Kt—K 2.	Q—Kt 3.	Q—K 7.
Q—R 3.	P—Q 4.	Q—B 7.	Q—Q 8 P.
B—Q Kt 5.	Castles.	Q—R 4 ch.	K—Kt 2.
P x P.	K x P.	P—R 5.	Q—K 7.
K x K Kt.	Q x Kt.	P—B 6.	B—B 3.
B x Kt.	P x B.	Q—K 3.	Q x B P.
Castles.	Q—Q B 3.	P—K 7 ch.	K—Kt 3.
B—K.	B—K 2.	Q x B P.	Q—K 8 ch.
P—K B 4.	Q—K 3.	K—B 3.	K—Kt 2.
Q—R 3.	R—Q 8.	Q—B 7.	Q—K 5 ch.
P—B 4.	P—K 5.	K—B.	Q—Q 6 ch.
B x P.	B x Kt.	K—Kt.	Q—K 7.
B—K 5.	B x B ch.	Q—R.	Q—B 6 ch.
P—K B 5.	Q—Q 8.	K—B.	Resigns.

The record is:

Baird, D. G.—Won from Burille, Judd, Martinez, Mason, Taubenhaus; lost to Blackburne, Burn, Gossip, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, Showalter, Tschigorin, Weiss. Total—5 won, 8 lost.

Baird, J. W.—Won from Hanham, MacLeod, Martinez; drew with Bird, Burille; lost to Burn, Delmar, Gossip, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, Pollock, Showalter, Taubenhaus, drew with Martinez; lost to Judd, Weiss. Total—4½ won, 8 lost.

Bird, H. M.—Won from D. G. Baird, Hanham, Martinez, Judd, Pollock; drew with J. W. Baird, Burille, Weiss; lost to Burn, Delmar, Gossip, Mason, Showalter. Total—6½ won, 6½ lost.

Blackburne, J. H.—Won from D. G. Baird, Burille, Gossip, Mason, Gunsberg, Hanham, Lipschutz, Pollock, Showalter, Taubenhaus; drew with Martinez; lost to Judd, Weiss. Total—10½ won, 2½ lost.

Burille, C. F.—Won from Delmar, Gossip, Gunsberg, MacLeod; drew with J. W. Baird, Bird; lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Burn, Lipschutz, Showalter, Tschigorin, Weiss. Total—5 won, 8 lost.

Burn, Amos—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Burille, Delmar, MacLeod, Pollock; drew with Gunsberg; lost to Hanham, Mason, Tschigorin, Taubenhaus. Total—8½ won, 4½ lost.

Judd, Max.—Won from Blackburne, J. W. Baird, Delmar, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Showalter; drew with Hanham; lost to D. G. Baird, Bird, Gunsberg, Pollock. Total—6½ won, 4½ lost.

Lipschutz, Jacob.—Won from D. G. Baird, Burille, Gossip, Martinez, Pollock; drew with Gunsberg, Mason, Showalter, Taubenhaus, Weiss; lost to Blackburne, Judd, Tschigorin. Total—7½ won, 5½ lost.

MacLeod, Nicholas—Won from Delmar, Gossip, Martinez; lost to J. W. Baird, Burille, Burn, Hanham, Judd, Mason, Pollock, Showalter, Taubenhaus, Weiss. Total—6 won, 10 lost.

Delmar, Eugene—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Hanham, Martinez, Mason, Pollock, Tschigorin; lost to Burille, Burn, Judd, MacLeod, Taubenhaus, Weiss. Total—7 won, 7 lost.

Gossip, G. H. D.—Won from D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird, Bird, Showalter; drew with Mason, Taubenhaus, Weiss; lost to Blackburne, Burille, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Tschigorin. Total—5½ won, 7½ lost.

Gunsberg, Isidor—Won from D. G. Baird, Gossip, Hanham, Judd, Martinez, Mason, Showalter; drew with Burn, Lipschutz, Pollock, Weiss; lost to Blackburne, Burille. Total—9 won, 4 lost.

Hanham, J. M.—Won from Burn, MacLeod, Taubenhaus; drew with Judd; lost to J. W. Baird, Bird, Blackburne, Delmar, Gunsberg, Mason, Martinez, Pollock, Tschigorin. Total—3½ won, 9½ lost.

Martinez, Dion M.—Won from Hanham, Pollock; drew with Blackburne; lost to D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird, Burn, Delmar, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Taubenhaus, Tschigorin. Total—2½ won, 9½ lost.

Mason, James—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Burn, Hanham, MacLeod, Showalter, Tschigorin; drew with Gossip, Lipschutz; lost to G. D. Baird, Blackburne, Delmar, Gunsberg. Total—8 won, 5 lost.

Pollock, W. H. E.—Won from J. W. Baird, Hanham, MacLeod, Judd; drew with Gunsberg, Taubenhaus, Martinez; lost to Bird, Blackburne, Burn, Delmar, Lipschutz, Tschigorin. Total—5 won, 8 lost.

Showalter, J. W.—Won from D. G. Baird, Bird, Burille, MacLeod, Taubenhaus; drew with Lipschutz, Tschigorin; lost to Blackburne, Gossip, Gunsberg, Judd, Mason, Weiss. Total—6 won, 7 lost.

Taubenhaus, M.—Won from J. W. Baird, Burn, Delmar, MacLeod, Martinez; drew with Gossip, Lipschutz, Pollock, Tschigorin; lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Hanham, Showalter. Total—7 won, 6 lost.

Tschigorin, Michael—Won from D. G. Baird, Burille, Burn, Gossip, Hanham, Lipschutz, Martinez, Pollock, drew with Showalter, Weiss, lost to Mason, Delmar.

Weiss, Max—Won from D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird, Blackburne, Burille, Delmar, MacLeod, Showalter, drew with Bird, Gossip, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, Taubenhaus, Pollock. Total—10 won, 3 lost.

The pairing for to-day is D. G. Baird against MacLeod, Lipschutz against Bird, Blackburne against Tschigorin, Taubenhaus against Gunsberg, J. W. Baird against Showalter, Delmar against Gossip, Burn against Weiss, Hanham against Burille, Pollock against Mason, Martinez against Judd.

PITTSBURG'S BIG FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 8.—The insurance on the Hubbard Works destroyed by fire yesterday aggregates $205,200, distributed among the following companies:

Continental of New-York, Niagara of New-York, Queen of England, German-American of New-York, Guardian of London, Ætna of Hartford, Hartford of Hartford, Insurance Company of North America of Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania Fire of Philadelphia, each $5,466.

Liverpool, London and Globe of England, $9,110; Empire State of New-York, $5,000; Sun Fire Office of London, $3,158 50; Merchants' of Providence, Orient of Hartford, Phœnix of New-York, American of Philadelphia, Home of Pittsburg, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Phœnix of London, American Central of St. Louis, Springfield of Massachusetts, Equitable of Providence, United Firemen of Philadelphia, Fireman of Baltimore, and North British and Mercantile, $2,733 each.

Pacific of New-York, Michigan of Detroit, Union of California, Commerce of Albany, Imperial of Montreal, $1,640 each.

Concordia of Milwaukee, Manufacturers and Builders' of New-York, $2,000 each.

National of Hartford and Williamsburg City of Brooklyn, $1,822 each.

Keston of Kentucky, $1,500; Ben Franklin of Allegheny, Penn., $1,093.

The loss on the plant will not fall short of last night's estimate of $500,000.

A TOWN WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 8.—Almost the entire town of Smithfield, in Johnston County, was consumed by fire yesterday afternoon. The only buildings which remain standing are the County Court House and jail and a few dwellings. Every store in the town and many dwellings were consumed. The fire originated about 1 o'clock P. M., and in two hours the town was in ashes. The wind was raging at a terrific rate, and the flames swept over it like a tornado. The town has no Fire Department to fight the flames, and the people were powerless to resist the devouring sweep. The total loss is estimated at upward of $100,000. Most of the property was insured.

ALL UNDER ONE CONTROL.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 8.—All of Atlanta's street railway systems are to be consolidated. Some days ago a syndicate of local capitalists, with several strangers from the North, among them Mr. James Swan of Inman & Swan, made an offer of $425,000 for the entire property of the Atlanta Street Railway Company, which controls all the leading horse-car lines in Atlanta. The syndicate will be formally accepted. The purchasers already own the Edgewood and Kirkwood dummy lines. This purchase will give them every line in the city except the electric railway. By the terms of the deal the syndicate will have the benefit of Richard Peters's franchise.

DESIGNING A RACER.

AN AMERICAN 70-FOOT YACHT WILL PROBABLY MEET THE VALKYRIE.

Whether the yacht to be matched by the New-York Yacht Club against the Earl of Dunraven's yacht Valkyrie will be the famous Volunteer or a boat in the Valkyrie's own class will in all probability be decided at the special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club to be held Thursday evening, when the committee appointed by Commodore Gerry to consider the matter of the challenge for the America's Cup and the suggestions accompanying it will make its report.

When the news of the challenge was announced the first thought was of the Volunteer and her generous owner, Gen. Paine. On consideration of the challenge, however, many yachtsmen have changed their views, and now favor a seventy-footer to defend the cup.

Already Mr. Edward Burgess has begun work on the designs for a seventy-foot yacht to outsail the Valkyrie in anticipation of a sudden demand for such a one. Mr. William Gardner, the naval architect of this city, on whose designs are being built the forty-footer for Mr. C. W. Wetmore and the thirty-footer for Mr. William Whitlock, is about to design a seventy-footer also, and has inquired of builders the quickest time in which such a yacht can be built. He learns that three months would be the longest time required, and that possibly a yacht could be fitted out in ten weeks. Mr. Gardner has completed a thorough course in naval architecture, and his productions are being watched with great interest, especially the forty-footer, which possesses several new features in the way of construction and arrangement. It is his purpose to design a thoroughly American sloop, similar to the Katrina, to be made of steel if built, and comprising the advantageous characteristics of the Volunteer, as well as some new points he has in mind. Mr. Gardner does not fear the Valkyrie as do others, and feels confident that she can be beaten by a boat of her own size that can be constructed here in ample time for the match if she cannot be defeated by one of the seventy-footers already built. He does not underrate the Valkyrie, but thinks she will possess some of the defects shown in the Thistle, although the latter's superior in lateral plan. The Valkyrie's great draught will give her stability, he says, but even her dimensions as furnished him she will be unable to carry such a large sail plan as a yacht built like the Katrina.

The sentiment in favor of the seventy-foot boat is a strong one. It is generally conceded that the result of a race between the Volunteer and the Valkyrie is a foregone conclusion. Almost every yachtsman admits that he believes it would be a walkover for the Volunteer, and this fact detracts somewhat from the interest and excitement in the match. On the other hand, it is claimed that the interest in the trials and final races would be unbounded in case it is decided to meet the Valkyrie with a boat of her own class.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

A LOOP AROUND PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—For some time the Pennsylvania Railroad has been endeavoring to find some means to handle the great freight traffic received at the West Philadelphia yards without the delay which cannot be helped at present because of the lack of space and facilities.

One project is to build a cross-country road, available for freight which does not need to be brought into this city, and thus relieve the yards of a large amount of through traffic. It has culminated in the survey of a loop road, which will leave the New-York division near Bristol and connect with the western main line near Downingtown. It will take some time before the road can be built and made ready for use, and in the meantime the plan has been hit upon of removing the extensive repair shops, which occupy so much valuable ground in the West Philadelphia yards, to a place at Girard Point and thus largely increase the space available for handling freight.

It will be a comparatively easy matter to effect the proposed change. The company owns property at the point upon which to build the shops, which it is proposed to locate between Point Breeze Park and the river.

SOME TANGLED LITIGATION.

CHICAGO, April 8.—In the suit of Jessup and others against the Illinois Central Railroad Company Judge Blodgett to-day allowed a motion made by the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company to restrain Jessup from prosecuting a suit begun in the District Court at Dubuque since the appearance of its suit against the Illinois Central in the Federal courts. The injunction was granted on condition that the Dubuque and Sioux City Company pay into court within 30 days the amount of rental which is now due and which is the subject matter of the suit in Dubuque, so that if the Dubuque and Sioux City fails in its contention that the lease was obtained by fraud, the money will be ready to be given to the parties entitled to it.

A motion to compel Peck, Bear Falls and Minnesota Railroad to pay over to a new receiver $28,000, which was paid by it to the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, was denied.

COL. CLARKE EXPLAINS.

MOBILE, Ala., April 8.—Col. J. C. Clarke, who was made President and General Manager of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad last Wednesday, was asked to-day the significance of the change. "President William Butler Duncan," said he, "stated at the Directory meeting in New-York that he had important business interests in New-York and elsewhere, and the duties of President, by which he was compelled to spend some time in Mobile, interfered seriously with his plans. As I am all the time in Mobile, he suggested that I take the office of President, while he should become President of the Board of Directors and the organ of communication between President and the Directory. As for several months past he has required of me the performance of a President's duties, the change is one of name more than fact."

COAL RATES REDUCED.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 8.—Coal freight agents of several anthracite-carrying roads met here to-day, and reduced the tolls on anthracite coal as follows:

From the Wyoming region to Philadelphia, 10 cents per ton on prepared sizes, and from 5 cents to 20 cents on buckwheat culm. To New-York, 15 cents per ton on prepared, 5 cents on pea, and 20 cents on buckwheat.

From the Lehigh region, 10 cents on prepared and 20 cents on buckwheat to Philadelphia and New-York; 25 cents to Buffalo bridges, and corresponding reductions to Lake Ontario ports and New-York State points.

To Chicago the rate is reduced 50 cents per ton. The reduction goes into effect April 15.

A BIG FALLING-OFF.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The statement of eastbound shipments of flour, grain, and provisions by the lines in the Central Traffic Association last week shows an aggregate of 19,856 tons, against 31,266 for the week previous, a decrease of 11,404 tons, and 36,113 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 16,257 tons.

The falling off is largely due to the early opening of navigation and the diversion of grain traffic to the water routes. The Vanderbilt lines carried 38.8 per cent of the business, the Pennsylvania lines 24.4 per cent, the Grand Trunk 29.8, and the Baltimore and Ohio 6 per cent.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Rock Island is making great preparations to handle the rush into Oklahoma, and will probably have from six to ten special trains leaving Missouri River points on the 20th and 21st. The line will be open for business to Pond Creek on the 20th, and the road will operate a stage line from that point to King Fisher.

The Court of Claims yesterday dismissed the suit of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company to recover fines and forfeitures withheld by the Postmaster-General under a contract for carrying the mails.

Prominent Baltimore and Ohio officials think that Henry W. Oliver, Jr., of Pittsburg will be elected to the Presidency of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad Company, which is now vacant by reason of the sudden death of President James Callery on Friday.

H. A. Parker has been appointed assistant to the President of the Rock Island Road, with an office in Chicago. Mr. Parker was General Manager of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska, until it was decided to place the entire system under one management.

Francis J. Cooley and D. K. Howe of Hartford, Conn., who represented the minority shareholders at the annual meeting of the Illinois Central, are now collecting proxies for the annual meeting of the Rock Island Road, in Chicago, on June 5.

The gross earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system for February amounted to $1,884,982; net earnings, $382,782, an increase of $66,703 over February of last year.

RHODE ISLAND STILL BLECHING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8.—Burrillville elected a Republican Representative to-day by 67 majority, and Bristol failed to elect a Representative, there being five tickets in the field. The Legislature now stands: Senate, 24 Republicans, 10 Democrats, 2 to be chosen; House, 58 Republicans, 27 Democrats, 7 to be chosen. On joint ballot, 87 Republicans, 37 Democrats. Elections are to be held in Scituate in November, Bristol, and Cumberland.

BASEBALL AT DELMONICO'S.

BANQUET TO THE BALL PLAYERS WHO WENT AROUND THE WORLD.

Baseball heretofore has been regarded as an athletic game, in which muscle and a desire to dispute with the umpire have been potent factors. But that is all a mistake. Baseball is an intellectual pursuit, which is indulged in only by gentlemen of the highest mental calibre, and by those whose minds have undergone a singularly-stringent training in the matter of intellectuality. This fact was established last night at a dinner given in the great banquet hall at Delmonico's to the players whose tour through various foreign lands gave the American national game a world-wide fame.

The banquet hall was jammed with people and enthusiasm and champagne went hand-in-hand. Champagne sometimes got the better of enthusiasm, but the intellectuality of the gathering was its most conspicuous feature. Among the speakers calling the deepest and heartiest cheers from the lungs of the listeners were Mr. "Baby" Anson and the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. "Johnny" Ward and the Hon. Daniel Dougherty, Mr. "Jimmy" Manning and Alfred G. Chapin, Mayor of Brooklyn; Mr. "Freddy" Pfeffer and Judge Henry E. Howland.

Gov. Hill of New-York, Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut, Gov. Green of New-Jersey, and Mayor Grant were to have added to the pleasure of the evening, but each sent a letter of regret affirming that baseball was the noblest and most exhilarating, intellectual game that man had ever devised.

Mr. Chapin was the first speaker. The fact that he hadn't seen a game of baseball for 25 years seemed to weigh upon Mr. Chapin's mind, and he said he only felt justified as appearing at this flow of reason by the fact that Brooklyn was familiarly known as the birthplace of baseball, and he lived in Brooklyn.

Mr. "Baby" Anson was considerably embarrassed when he rose to his feet, but was also thankful that he had been permitted to assist in teaching the world what it most needed to know, and Mr. "Johnny" Ward seemed glad of the opportunity given him to display his singularly-correct knowledge of the English language.

Other speeches were made by gentlemen to whom the less intellectual habit of talking was most familiar, and the erudite persons present made generous allowance for their shortcomings. They were Mark Twain, Mr. Depew, Mr. Dougherty, Erastus Wiman, Judge Howland, J. Seavor Page, and Mr. William H. McElroy.

Mr. De Wolf Hopper and Mr. Digby Bell, gentlemen who combine an intellectual knowledge of baseball with a practical knowledge of how to be funny, came in late and made speeches.

Some of the names of these members ought to be given that they might henceforth be regarded as patrons of high art. Besides those already mentioned there were present Marguerite Cox, C. T. Dillingham, Commodore James D. Smith, Frank Millet, Clay M. Greene, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Hons. S. Seattle, Theodore Roosevelt, Elliott Roosevelt, Paul Dana, Arthur T. Sullivan, Judge R. A. Gildersleeve, Hermann Oelrichs, and Col. John A. McCaull.

The baseball season has begun.

RIDING SEAS LIKE A DUCK.

THE ADVENTURES OF THE BIG AMERICAN SHIP GOVERNOR GOODWIN.

The big skysail-yard American ship Governor Goodwin has just made the run home to New-York from Hong-Kong in 129 days.

She was swinging to the tide yesterday off Staten Island, with her best bower down to 45 fathoms of chain, while below her hatches she held a five-hundred-thousand-dollar cargo. The big ship is owned by M. F. Pickering & Co. of this city, though she hails from Boston. She is under the command of Capt. Pray of Portsmouth, N. H. Her crew numbers 22 men.

Capt. Pray says that the United States man-of-war Brooklyn left Kotel, Japan, on the day he arrived there, and that she passed out under the Goodwin's stern with her band on the quarter-deck playing "Home, Sweet Home."

"The Brooklyn," he says, "carried a broken shaft at that time, and was on her way to Honolulu." He expressed great surprise to find on arriving in port that the Brooklyn had not yet reached the United States.

Capt. Pray said that the American men-of-war Ossipee, Adams and Alos were in Kotel during his stay there. He says he had to shift his anchorage ground there because of the harbor regulations, just as he was compelled to do on arriving in New-York. The Marion gave him help.

On her way out to China the Governor Goodwin encountered the same typhoon in the Indian Ocean that caught the United States corvette Juniata. The Goodwin, says the Captain, rode the typhoon out like a duck and never lost a spar. It known, however, that this same typhoon came very near making a wreck of the Juniata, but contented itself with battering the man-of-war in a terrible fashion.

The Governor Goodwin is one of the most handsome vessels flying American colors, and as she lay in the harbor yesterday, with her tall, tapering spars gently raked aft, and her long, low hull gracefully set on the water, there was something in her make-up denoting great speed and the very embodiment of a smart ship. Notwithstanding the great value of the cargo—$500,000—its weight was so little that, in order to give the ship proper trim, some 600 tons of ballast had to be put into her.

THE SAVANNAH FIRE.

ESTIMATE OF THE LOSSES IN THE BURNED DISTRICT.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 8.—The following is an estimate of the losses by the fire of Saturday night:

Broughton-street.—D. Horan, building, $15,000; stock, $6,000. John A. Douglass & Co., building, $14,000; stock, $30,000. Millins & Co., building, $8,000; stock, $20,000. Sternberg, $3,000; stock, $15,000. Hems & Gottlieb, stock, $1,500; J. D. Weed, building, $7,500; L. T. Cohen, stock, $6,000; G. W. Allen, stock, $15,000; Cornwall & Chipman, stock, $2,000; Lindsay & Morgan, building, $12,000; stock, $10,000.

Barnard-street.—Co-operative store, stock, $49,000. Furniture store, stock, $61,500. Electric Light Company, stock, $7,000.

State-street.—Odd Fellows' Hall, building, $35,000. Brooks Brown, stock, $3,000; Gella, building, $3,500; stock, $2,000. Northwest corner, Whitaker Building, $1,000. Savares estate, building, $7,000; stock, $1,000. H. Haym, three houses, $7,500; stock, $1,500. H. Platschek, one house, $3,500; stock, $700. Schley estate, one house, $6,000, stock $1,000. Lovella, building, $7,000, stock $1,000. Union Society's building $2,500, stock $500.

Whitaker-street.—A. Binaly, building, $15,000; stock, $3,000. Clark & Daniel, building nothing; stock, $15,000. Northwest corner Whitaker and Barnard streets, building, $2,500; stock, $1,000. Guards' Armory, building, $50,000; stock, $10,000. Mrs. Killoughy, building, $2,000; stock, $1,000. D. Walker, building, $10,000; stock, $5,000. West side, (opposite Mrs. Killoughy,) building, $2,000; stock, $3,000. The furniture in the house belonged to various owners.

York-Street.—Harrison estate, building, $2,000. F. Henderson, (various parties,) building, $9,000; stock, $6,000. Van Anglecen, stock, $1,000.

South Broad-Street.—Wm. Ward, (two houses,) building, $2,000; stock, $500. B. Gordon, building, $5,000. Dr. Rope, building, $500.

Bull-Street.—Independent Presbyterian Church, building, $125,000; organ, &c., $10,000. Church lecture room, building, $30,000; stock, $5,000.

Mull-Street.—Capt. John Flannery, building, $10,000; stock, $1,000. Mrs. Foley, building, $3,000; stock, $1,000. Dr. Knorr, building, $2,000; stock, $1,000.

In round numbers the above estimate of the actual damage is in the neighborhood of $700,000.

A SALE OF THE BIJOU.

On the Real Estate Exchange, yesterday, the Bijou Opera House, the five-story building at 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway, and the two four-story brick buildings adjoining, all belonging to the James estate, were offered at auction by the Messrs. Kennedy and knocked down to "J. L. Harrison" for $2,400,000.

As the property had been advertised for public sale as stated periods for months, and the sale was invariably postponed for one reason or another, the apparently bona fide transaction yesterday excited some comment. Reporters were told at the Exchange that the successful bidder was Louis Harrison, the comedian. Subsequently it was said that he had failed to pay the regulation percentage and the property would be offered to the highest bidder next Monday.

As the Bijou last evening the sale was pronounced fictitious, "Harrison" a dummy, and it was explained that Lawyer Eckert, representing the owners, had made the bid in order to gain more time.

INTERESTS OF ATHLETES.

Mr. C. C. Hughes, Secretary of the Manhattan Athletic Club, says that for the last year the club's grounds have been held subject to sale, and that they are held so now. He denies that the club will have to get up a team to-day, and declares that the games of the Titan Athletic Club on May 4 and those of Columbia College on May 11 will be held on the Manhattan grounds, as heretofore announced in THE TIMES.

The Ivy Athletic Club will give a seventy-five-yard handicap run, open to all amateurs, on Sunday, May 12, at 10 A. M., on the grounds of the West Side Athletic Club, 329 West Fifty-fourth-street. A gold medal will be given to the winner. National association rules will govern the contest. Entries close May 8, with S. H. Pentley, 443 Eighth-avenue.

The billiard tournament for the championship of the New-York Athletic Club was won by Mr. M. E. Morse. The bowling tourney of the club will begin next Monday evening.

The members of the Parkside Athletic Club will entertain their friends in the club's gymnasium, 19 West Forty-fourth-street, this evening with athletic exhibitions.

The Times Athletic Club announces that it would like to arrange games with amateur baseball clubs. The secretary is A. Lurcott, 361 Broadway.

The American Athletic Club will hold a meeting with closed doors to-morrow evening at 209 East Eighty-sixth-street.

A. J. Mellowell, of Boston, Auditor of the Mexican Central Railway Company, and well-known in this city, Boston and the West, was taken with a convulsive chill last Wednesday morning, succeeded by fever, and died on Saturday morning. He was sixty-four years of age. The funeral took place at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Bowditch, 2 East Forty-eighth-street, on Monday afternoon.

BURNUM THE ONLY.

EVEN THE SPIRIT OF TARQUIN RACES EYES TO TAKE IN ALL THE SHOW.

Materialized, presumably by Dion Debar, the spirit of Tarquin the elder, founder of the Circus Maximus, floated into Madison Square Garden last evening and rested lightly on one of the rafters near the Fourth-avenue end of the great building to see what sort of a successor he had in Barnum the only. To the select few who had information of the presence of the distinguished visitor his bewilderment and enjoyment was a treat.

Tarquin saw a circus as was a circus, and the only regret he had was that he didn't supply himself with a few dozen extra pairs of eyes so that he could see and appreciate all that was passing underneath and before him to the uttermost. Tarquin took in all he could, and will do, as nearly every one else does, go again so as to see what he missed at the first visit. His greatest successor in circus management seemed to him like a dozen of his freedmen two days after the old Rome rolled in one and them surpassed, as his greatest show on earth revealed its marvels. Tarquin materialized saw panoramas after panoramas, pantomime in sections, clowns innumerable, tumbling extraordinary, acrobatic feats that would have made his gladiatorial band jealous, riding such as ancient Rome never dreamed of, and such control of beasts, wild and domestic, as would have made his tamers hang their heads in shame.

If so old a manager as Tarquin the Elder was led to clap his spirit hands together enthusiastically by the sight it was little wonder that the vast crowd in the Garden, unacquainted with the glories of the ancient circus, should pat very material hands in a chorus that told of thorough enjoyment, or that the applause should be accompanied by a chorus of laughter that told how very acceptable were the antics of the ever-present clown. The only possible source of complaint was that there was so much of it that the concentration of the mind and eye upon any one or even two of the sets was an impossibility. That was the only complaint made by the 32 members of the Association of North American Railroad Superintendents who were present with their families to see the great show. Gen. Stokley made the same complaint in spite of Mr. Barnum's assertion that it was impossible to give the public too much of a good thing whether they wanted it or not.

After the Roman chariot races, which brought the show to a close, Tarquin unfolded his wings, after greasing the joints a bit, and visited Tody Hamilton's monument. "Say to Barnum & Bailey," he remarked, "that I am right glad that they were not around in my time to establish a rival to my Circus Maximus, in the Via de Cercai."

POISON FOUND IN THE COFFEE.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 8.—It has been found that the coffee which caused the sudden sickness of David Kline contained a large amount of poison. Kline is still under the doctor's care, and his wife is locked up awaiting trial for poisoning him, and to-day Robert Rusher, an engineer, was arrested on a charge of being her accomplice.

ARRESTED FOR RIFLING LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Harry D. Darby, a registry clerk in the Post Office in this city, was arrested to-day for rifling valuable registered letters. When arrested he had $70 in his hand which he had just taken from a letter. The letter was mailed at Harper's Ferry, Va., contained $64, and was addressed to the United States Treasury. After removing $70 Darby was about to reseal it.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Sunday night a fire in Baldwinsville, N. Y., swept away the Alden block, situate between the Canon block and the canal on Bridge-street. The block contained the store of C. Warner & Co., dry goods; W. A. Bronson, boots and shoes; N. D. Brooks, saloon; S. C. Suydam, drugs and jewelry; E. L. Bisdee, meat market; United States Express Company, and Miss McDonald's dressmaking establishment. The loss will aggregate about $45,000; fully insured.

Fire Sunday at Aberdeen, Miss., destroyed eight business houses on Meridian-street, causing a total loss of about $30,000. The buildings were occupied by Drake & Chiditer, store and restaurant; C. L. Drake, meat market; A. Feldman, dry goods and general merchandise; Louis Peitoski, saloon and restaurant; Sanders Brothers, groceries, and M. Thebudi, meat market. The total insurance on stock and buildings is about $15,000.

A spark from a locomotive set fire to the barn of Henry Bisley in Windsor, Conn., yesterday afternoon. The barn, a tobacco shed, two or three old sheds used many years ago as a tannery, Mr. Halsey's dwelling house, occupied by Edward L. Plumb, and an unoccupied dwelling next door, owned by Mrs. Abbie Hughs, were all destroyed. The loss is $6,000, $3,000 of which is covered by insurance.

Early yesterday morning fire in Stuppiebeen's store, in the village of Ghent, Columbia County, N. Y., was extended to the business portion of the village. Hartigan's store and hotel and Stuppiebeen's grocery, with all the barns and sheds, were destroyed. The loss is between $8,000 and $10,000, on which there is an insurance of $4,500.

There was a rush for the stairs and the street yesterday afternoon at 80 West Twenty-fifth-street when Isabella Donohue's flat on the third floor was discovered to be on fire. The loss $1,500. Other losses in the house, including those of E. Koehler, a grocer on the first floor, amount to $1,000, and the building was damaged $500.

Fire Sunday night destroyed the Mansion House, several adjoining buildings, furniture, &c., belonging to Isaac Smith, of Milltown Township, Cumberland County, Penn. The loss is unknown, but the property is said to have been heavily insured. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

Fire broke out last evening in the stove works of Orr, Palmer & Co. at Reading, Penn., which covered an entire block of ground, and before it was extinguished caused a loss of probably $6,000, which is covered by insurance.

Fire Sunday morning in the vicinity of the Virginia Midland station, in Warrenton, Va., destroyed Calloway's store, Fletcher's warehouse, Gaines's storehouse, and Mrs. Manayett's dwelling house.

Winans's drug store, Kempf & Schenck's dry goods store, and two small buildings adjoining, at Chelsea, Mich., were burned Sunday. Loss, $20,000; fully insured.

John S. Benson's sawmill and box factory at South Middleborough, Mass., were burned Sunday. The estimated loss is $4,000; insurance, $2,000.

About three hundred dollars' damage was done yesterday by a fire in Thomas Tenney's apartment on the second floor of 1,620 Avenue B.

Bertha Schiebel's furnishing goods store, 170 Bowery, was on fire at 3:45 o'clock yesterday morning and $1,100 damage was done.

Carrington's tannery at Kingston, Ontario, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $35,000; insurance, $10,000.

Fire yesterday morning in Jeremiah Murphy's boarding house at Beverly, Mass., caused a loss of $2,500; fully insured.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Provisions to-day followed in a harmonious manner the break in Grain. They opened weak, ruled heavy from the start, and were throughout under bearish control. The sluggers and scalpers were the bears. Wells, Wright & Co., and their followers—had possession of the market and made the most of their advantage. It was a bear day; pigs made little or no resistance to declining, and a low range was easily established. Based on Saturday's closings the depression actually suffered in Pork amounted to 32½c. @40c., in Lard 7½c. @12½c., and in short Ribs to 10c. @15c. Trading per was small in amount. Foreign interest was shown. Kinkwood and Hutchinson were said to be the leading buyers, though considerable product was taken for fortunate shorts. In a speculative way May and July were the favorite deliveries. July ranged at a premium over May of 12½c. @20c. for Pork, 5c. @10c. for Lard, and 12½c. @18c. for Short Ribs. For May, which was the private delivery, Pork sold from $12 30 down to $11 90, Lard from $6 97½ down to $6 90, and Short Ribs from $6 15 down to $6 05. Closing for the same month stood at the lowest prices quoted. June closed for Pork 40c. @ premium of 10c. for Lard, of 2½c. and for Short Ribs of 7½c. over May. Cash Mess Pork sold at $12 @$12 05, and Lard at $6 87½ @$6 92½c. For cash delivery Meats were dull, 16-lb. green Hams being quoted at 8½c. @8½c., dry-salted Short Ribs at $5 @$6 05, and 16-lb. sweet pickled Hams at 9½c.

All of the surroundings of the trade in the Wheat market were bearish and the selling fever was on. Seller May opened, according to the official reporter's figures, at 85½c., and under Saturday's closing price, declined 4½c. more, and closed at bottom, or at 86½c. Reactions were few and

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,263 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT YOUNG lady, speaking, reading and writing German as well as the English, desires a position to teach plain elementary with a Protestant American family, either with young ladies or with a small family; good city reference; no objections to Harlem. Address L. Y., Box 3966 Times Up-town Office, 1,263 Broadway.

A WOMAN OF REFINEMENT DESIRES TO obtain a situation of trust and usefulness; would not object to travel as companion to an elderly person; can give satisfactory references given and required. Address S. S., Box 3999 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a reliable young woman as chambermaid and lady's maid, or chambermaid and nurse to growing children; has had two years' references from last places. Apply between 10 and 12 to-day, at 214 Princess-st, 2d door from 4th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; willing to go to the country for the Summer; best city reference. Call at 205 West 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; willing to go in the country for the Summer; best city reference. Address R. D., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or to wait on lady; no sewing; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. Call at 125 West 19th-st., second bell. Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid, willing and obliging, to assist with children or do other work; can be highly recommended from last place. Call at 109 West 54th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—By two respectable girls in private family; one as first-class chambermaid; other as first-class laundress; two years' best city reference. Call at 149 East 26th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or walt on a lady in private family; good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family going to country for Summer; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By capable Protestant woman; understands all kinds of plain sewing; or would wait on growing children; city or country; good reference. Call at 251 West 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young Scotch girl; as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference from last employer. Address C. F., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing or waiting. Has good city reference. Address S., Box 409 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; very best city references. Address S., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and plain sewer or waitress; excellent city reference. Call at 739 Madison-av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO PLAIN SEWING.—By competent young woman; assist with other work; in private family; best city reference. Call at 75 West 49th-st., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl in private family; assist in laundry or with children; best city reference from last employer. Address E. A., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl in private family as chambermaid; good waitress; best city reference from last employer. Address E. D. A., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference; wages, $14. Call, two days, at 536 East 15th-st., third floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO FINE WASHING.—In small private family; four years' city reference. Address M., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city reference. Call at 237 East 23d-st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent colored woman as chambermaid; assist with waiting; city reference. Address N. D., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; two years' city reference. Call at 359 East 71st-st., Room 20.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress; good sewer; good city reference. Address Annie Lindholmer, 430 West 26th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; in private family; best city reference. Call at 208 West 44th-st., fourth floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO PLAIN SEWING, or Assist in Waiting.—By young Protestant girl; is willing and obliging; has city reference. Address M. W., care Mrs. Moore, 606 2d-av.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By neat young girl; good city reference from last employer. Address R. S., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—Can be seen at present employers', between 2 and 4 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday, basement door, 33 West 34th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO SEWING.—By a young girl, lately landed; Protestant; in a private family; three years' reference from the old country. Call at 394 6th-av.; ring first bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young German girl as chambermaid and do waiting on table in a first-class American family; best references. Call or address E. F., 36 state-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable girl in small private family; best city reference. Address K. M., Box 998 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—In a private family; wages, $20; first-class reference. Address M. C., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and do fine washing, or as laundress, in a private family; good city reference. Call at 339 6th-av.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class German girl in private family; first-class reference. Address M. N., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent Protestant chambermaid and seamstress; understands waiting; good city reference. Address G. E., 54 2d-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable woman as excellent chambermaid; good plain seamstress; best city reference. Call at 251 East 39th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call at 73 West 44th-st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of references. Apply, as present place employed, Monday, 175 West 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl; assist with waiting; city references. Address 1,215 3d-av., care of Mrs. Nelsen, third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 118 East 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid; willing to help with washing or waiting. Call at 202 East 44th-st., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city references. Call, Tuesday, at 912 East 22d-st., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid or mind children. Call or address J. S., 33 West 44th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; best city reference. Call at 460 West 35d-st., second flight.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By Protestant; competent; city reference; city or country. Call at 126 West 19th-st., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; reference. Address 149 West 40th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In small private family; willing to go in the country. Call at 140 East 53d-st., near Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. Call at 345 East 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl of experience as chambermaid; city reference. Call at 317 East 59th-st., first floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and laundress; references; city or country preferred. Call at 347 West 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; best of references. Call at 653 6th-av., Bell 4.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress; has first-class city references. Call at 652 2d-av.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a neat, tidy girl to do chamberwork and waiting. Call at 218 East 30th-st., Lyons's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook; good baker; understands her business; private family; personal referents. Call at 308 West 37th-st., top floor.

COOK.—First class; where a kitchen-maid is kept; by a competent cook in all branches; best city references. Call at 443 7th-av., near 36th-st.; ring once.

COOK.—By French cook in a private family; best city references. Call at 556 6th-av., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; city references. Call at 305 West 37th-st., second floor, rear.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; good baker; is not afraid of work; best city reference

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, April 8:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 92.8, 462 West 22d-st., north side, west of 9th-av., for $11,025, to William Muiry; two five-story brick flats, with lots, each 25 by 100.10, 444 and 446 East 123d-st., south side, west of Pleasant-av., sold for $35,100, to Mr. Wesley; four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 144th-st., north side, 375 feet west of Grand Boulevard, sold for $5,400, to C. J. Halpin, and two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 149th-st., north side, 250 feet east of Grand Boulevard, sold for $5,300 to T. Oberfeld. Also, in partition, Richard M. Henry, Esq., referee, disposed of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 26 by 87.10, 173 West-st., east side, 79.6 feet south of Warren-st., for $24,900, to Celestia M. Ray, plaintiff; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 100.5, 254 West 52d-st., south side, 141.8 feet east of 8th-av., for $23,250, to same purchaser, and three-story brick dwelling, with plot of land, 55.4 by 4 by 62.6 by 37.5@1 to 505 24-st., north west corner of 29th-st., sold for $15,900, to George Wolf. The same auction firm sold a right, title, and interest in the buildings, (Hell Gate Chemical Works,) with plot of land 101.3 by 200, at Astoria, Long Island City, for $12,500, to Michael C. Grossman.

James L. Wells sold at public auction the one-story house, with lot 25 by 50, 589 East 142d-st., north side, east of 3d-av., for $5,800, to Thomas F. Coleman, and three-story frame house, with lot 12.6 by 50.5, 450 East 123d-st., south side, west of Pleasant-av., for $4,000, to Stephen Hoffan; two similar houses with lots, 452 and 454 East 123d-st., were withdrawn.

William Kennelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, Jacob B. Cantor, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick theatre Bijou Opera House, and building, with plot of land 40.5 by 243.5 by 62.2 by 234.5, 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway, running through to (502 and 504) 6th-av., 104.8 feet north of 30th-st., for $284,500, to J. L. Harrison.

Jere Johnson, Jr., under a foreclosure decree, Thomas M. Wyatt, Esq., referee, sold a plot of land 50 by 200, on Willard-av., south side, 700 feet west of 2d-st., Woodlawn Heights, for $3,075, to John Parsons, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 8.

Fort Washington Ridge road, s. s., adjoining Lucina Christenden estate, 947.11 ft. w. of Broadway, 11.5x407.10x12x424.9; Frederick C. B. Conison and wife and others, trustees, to Hannah M. Haipin.....$13,129

Ridge-st., 25; Edward F. Reilly to Ellen Reilly..... 1

47th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 11th-av., 60x100; Elisabeth M. Vanderbilt to Fred Gebien... 44,500

155th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of St. Nicholas-av., 75x99, &c.; Sarah Lynch to Michael J. and Daniel F. Mahoney..... 23,350

Ashland-place, s. s., 129.8 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 22x95; Abraham N. Groesbeck and others to Timas M. Muiry..... 13,250

67th-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of West End-av., 20x100.5; Gottlieb Rathgeb and wife to Flora Eisert..... 12,500

Madison-st., s. s., lot 441, 25x100; Meyer Applebaum and wife to Harris Abrams and Meyer Vesell..... 25,450

9th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 67th-st., 25x100; Charles E. Schuyler and wife to John W. Bessell..... 1

8th-av., n. w. corner of 74th-st., 51.2x100; Philip H. Dugro and wife to Michael Joyce. 50,000

Wadsworth-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of 187th-st., 50x150; John E. Cronly and wife to George Hubert, Jr..... 3,000

Wadsworth-av., s. s., 175 ft. s. of 187th-st., 25x150; same to same..... 1,500

7th-av., n. e. corner of 27th-st., 77.9x77.10 x49.4x14.1x16.10x4.6x9.5x8.1x49.8; Benjamin Sire and wife to Charles A. Stein.....100,000

63d-st., 330 East; Charles Rivers and wife to Edward Corrody..... 14,900

Washington-st., 280; George G. Williams and others to William H. Fenn..... 44,500

165th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100; Albert U. Brown to John W. Fleck..... 16,000

Grenada-place, n. s., 151 ft. e. of St. George's Crescent, 20x182.5x286x160; William Opdyke to Hans Thulin and wife..... 500

Avenue G, s. s., 125 ft. s. of 2d-st., 25x100; Thomas White to Edward D. McCabe..... 3,300

Stanton-st., s. s., 42.6 ft. w. of Ludlow-st., 50x42.6; Henry Kiddle to Hyman Israel.. 1

Madison-st., 150; Catharine A. Hedges to Johanna Baumann..... 11,000

Ridge-st., 25; Terrence Reilly and wife to Edward F. Reilly..... 1

150th-st., s. s., 98 ft. e. of 1st, 199.24x16; Elizabeth H. Valentine to Margaret P. Valentine..... 5,500

97th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18x100.11; Mary McKenna to George W. Poucher.....

83d-st., s. s., 301 ft. e. of 4th-av., 102.2x21.9; Charles Gulden to John Sutherland..... 10,700

113th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100.11x 25; William Kelley to Michele Palarma and another.....

112th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100.11x 25; same to same.....

Lind-av., s. e. s., 515.3 ft. w. of Union-st., 200x51.7; George B. Kappes to James A. Ferguson.....

68th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x75; Robert A. Russell to Dudley J. Russell.... 48,000

6th-av., w. s., 20.9 ft. n. of 23d-st., 63x100; Andrew Alexander to Anna Alexander..... 10

53d-st., n. s., 235 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100.5x25; William Williams to Caroline P. Dunn..... 1,000

Madison-av., w. s., 70 ft. n. of 105th-st., 100.11x70; Emanuel Hellner to Valentine Lotz..... 45

53d-st., n. s., 435 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100.5x25; Caroline P. Dunne to Theodore B. Starr.... 65,000

147th-st., n. s., 146 ft. s. of st. Anne's-av., 100x75; J. Kornochash to William Wheelock and others.....

Simpson-st., w. s., 127 ft. n. of Lyons-st., 100 x50; Bengt Bengtson to Matilda A. Bengtson.....

Jackson-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Cherry-st., 70x 25; F. F. Burke to Catharine Burke and another.....

Willet-st., w. s., 152.3 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 100x43.9; same to same..... 25,100

2d-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of 87th-st., 100.8x 150.3; William Rhinelander to James Higgins..... 30,000

Edgecombe-av., e. s., 101.2 ft. s. of 145th-st., 99x18.8; Charles Denhard to Eva Sautier.. 70,800

138th-st., s. s., 839 ft. e. of Willis-av., 100x 87.6; John G. Bernhheid to Joseph A. Vandewater..... 12,000

Same property; same to same..... 1

Ogden-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of 3d-st., 100x50; Louis Lafond to Carl J. Mirow..... 1

3d-st., s. s., 244.8 ft. w. of Avenue B, 18.4x 102.9; Rodger P. O'Neill and wife to Benedict A. Angermann..... 400

123d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x 100.11; William W. Smith and wife to William E. Martin..... 4,725

43d-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; Jacob Korn to William P. Devlin..... 1

Delmonico-place, w. s., 150 ft. n. of Clifton-st., 50x100; Michael V. Caffrey and wife to Michael J. Leahy..... 14,140

76th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x102.2; Hyman Israel and wife to Henry Kiddle.. 2,900

21st-st., n. s., 258.4 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.8x 98.8; Elisabeth A. Putnam to Ida C. Putnam..... 1

103d-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 9th-av., 24.6x 100.11; John H. Miller, referee, to John W. Masten..... 16,000

9th-av., w. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 103d-st., 25x75; same to same..... 4,100

9th-av., w. s., 75.11 ft. s. of 103d-st., 25x75; same to Bernard Tielemann..... 525

9th-av., w. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 103d-st., 25x75; same to same..... 3,199

10th-st., s. s., 50 ft. s. of 157th-st., 50x100, and also a s. 157th-st., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100; Harriet De Forest and others to Anthony W. Miller..... 2,080

10th-av., e. s., corner of 157th-st., 25x100; same to William Cohen..... 17,350

157th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x 100; same to George Saxter and others..... 9,700

157th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x 100; same to same..... 9,675

37th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.5x98.9 x97.2 to e. s. Broadway x105.9 to 37th-st.; Clinton Hall Association to Robert Hoe.. 306,250

57th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100; Laird M. Kellogg and wife to Peter F. Mallon..... 70,000

7th-av., s. s., 25.10 ft. e. of 58th-st., 75x 100x25.10 to n. s. 58th-st., 25x100.11x 125; Benjamin Aycrigg to Peter F. Mallon. 80,000

7th-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of 57th-st., 75x100x 100 to 57th-st. x10x100x15x100.10 to 58th-st. x25x26.10x100; Peter F. Mallon to Morris Reno.....

63d-st., n. s., 124 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17x100.5; Walter Luttgen and wife to Bertha Stein. 25,500

Madison-av., e. s. corner of 92d-st., 100.8x 11.1, and also s. s. of 92d-st., 337.9 ft. W. of 4th-av., 51.1x100.11; executors of Patrick McBride to James V. S. Woolley.....

Same property; John W. Bacon and wife to same..... 36,500

18th-st., n. s., 320 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x92; Mary Tech to Catherine Zahn..... 17,170

Madison-av., e. s. corner of Seamen-st., 23.9x96; Hugh Donahoe and wife to Philip Fannen and wife..... 16,750

Front-st., 135; executors of Joshua Jones to Henry W. Banks..... 20,000

South-st., 34 and 35; same to Bernard Cohen..... 58,750

7th-av., n. e. corner of 63d-st. to s. e. corner of 111th-av. and 64th-st. to N. line of 63d-st.; George K. Weeks and wife to Elizabeth Cosse.....

114th-av., s. e. corner of 63d-st., —x—x100.5; 200x— to 64th-st. x— to 111th-av. x— to 63d-st.; E. M. Henry, referee, to Elizabeth Coates..... 80,000

84th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., —x105; same to same..... 7,000

81st-st., 442 East; Matilda Michaelis to Henry A. Sherwood..... 15,000

2d-av., 2297; Christian Senft to Mary Senft. 1,000

153d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Morris-av., 50x 100; George Muller and wife to John Maddox.....

84th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 21x100; Christopher C. Watson to James A. Flomerfelt..... 3,500

81st-st., 442 East; Henry A. Sherwood and Emily Pitt Lounsbery to Matilda A. Smith. 15,000

67th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x 100.5; Elizabeth W. Aldrich to Elizabeth Coates.....

11th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 6th-st., 25 ditto; Elisabeth Coates to Elisabeth W. Aldrich..... 300,000

126th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av., 17.11x 99.11; George H. Robertson and wife to Charlotte K. Robertson..... 12,000

10th-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 157th-st., 25x100; Harriet De Forest to John Leobthaler..... 7,200

47th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.5; Mary A. Conners to Andrew and Margaret Scanlon..... 2,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SEE AUCTION COLUMN

of sale of the elegant private residence, No. 813 5th-av., by V. K. STEVENSON & CO.

47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 7TH AVS.—Fine four story brownstone; $35,000. SAM'L BLAKELY, 1,544 Broadway.

F. GOUDARD DE LACHAU, ARCHITECT and civil engineer, removed to 6 West 42d-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

34 Nassau St., N. Y. 201 Montague St., Brklyn.

Insures titles to Real Estate.

No charge made for disbursements.

Nos. 167 and 171 West 74th-st.

Always open. The closest examination solicited. The opportunity to purchase a four-story house with two-story extension, nearly 22 feet wide, for $28,000, will never occur again in this choice residence location.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

THE LENOX BLOCK.

Two of these very attractive, handsomely-decorated houses. Possession at once. Park opposite both houses. Moderate rents. Apply 102 West 70th-st, or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND splanned four-story stone house for sale, low, in 43d-st., near Broadway; 20 feet wide; tastefully decorated and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city. Apply to GEO. M. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Cheapest corner residence in the city. House buyers examine the elegant brownstone dwelling on Manhattan-av., corner of 122d-st., near Morningside Park. Location very choice. Size of house, 20.11x38. J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

The Superbly-built House No. 174 West 75th-st.,

With its exquisitely unique decorations by Messrs. Fr. Beck & Co. of 3th-av., is now open for inspection.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—Two connecting four-story brownstone dwellings; very handsomely decorated; hard-wood finish; all modern improvements; together or singly; terms easy to suit purchaser. Apply to CHAS. F. SHARROTT, 21 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—VERY SUPERIOR LARGE double apartment in one of the best association apartment buildings in the city, fronting on the Central Park on 59th-st.; sun in all sleeping rooms. Inquire of janitor on premises, 230 West 59th-st., or of A. P. GARCIA, 160 Broadway.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE CORNER OF PARK-AV. (LENOX HILL) AND 70TH-ST. IS TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. THIS IS THE BRIGHTEST AND HEALTHIEST SITUATION ON THIS ISLAND. OPEN DAILY 8 to 6. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS WEST SIDE dwelling, 150 feet from entrance to Central Park, 74th-st., 4 stories; four-story high-stoop; 60 feet and extension; fine cabinet finish; sanitary plumbing; A1 pipe; artistic decorations; $38,000. Inquire on premises: SAMUEL COLGORD, Owner.

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND SALE OF TWO choice lots on 10th-av., between 113th and 114th sts., to-day, promptly at noon, at Real Estate Exchange; easy terms; see auction column.

JOHN F. B. SMITH, Auctioneer.

AN ELEGANT CABINET - FINISHED house, 68th-st., near Madison-av.; fine order throughout; sold to close an estate; will sell cheap. F. ZITTEL, 1,026 3d-av.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE A MEDIUM-sized dwelling in the choicest location in New-York. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP DWELLING on 30th-st., near 4th-av.; in perfect order. F. E. BARNES, 4th-av. and 25th-st.

F. GOUDARD DE LACHAU, ARCHITECT and civil engineer, removed to 6 West 42d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NUTLEY, N.J.,

On Erie Railway.

TEN HOUSES, RANGING FROM $2,250 TO $6,000; 10-YEAR PAYMENTS. SEND FOR PARTICULARS.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

P. S.—This is the most attractive spot within twelve miles of city.

IN PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Minnesota farm, (35 miles east of Fargo, Dakota,) 1,280 acres, half broken, half in hay; all fenced; 100 head registered stock; finest farm buildings in the county; flowing well and a half-mile lake directly in front of dwelling house. Particulars of

JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—REASONABLE; Lawrence-by-the-Sea; very desirable fourteen-room cottage; all modern improvements; in excellent sanitary condition; handsomely located; ocean view; newly furnished and decorated inside, out; stable, coachhouse, windmill water supply; sure mimunet from city. Address owner, L. MULHEARN, Far Rockaway.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

$14,000. Farm of 200 acres, within one hour of New-York; in good state of cultivation; well wooded and watered; substantial modern frame house; large barn and outbuildings complete; location healthy. Apply to

J. S. CLARK, Post Office Box 659, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. G. WOLBERT, Auctioneer.

By order of Court of Chancery of New-Jersey will sell at auction, under the direction of R. F. Randolph, Master, on TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Taylor's Hotel, No. 15 Exchange-place, Jersey City,

ABOUT 33 ACRES OF LAND,

FRONTING ON THE HUDSON RIVER, and extending to Bergen Line-av. and close to ferry at Weehawken, situated in Union Township, county of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, and belonging to the

ESTATE OF PATRICK DICKIE, DECEASED.

Maps and surveys with auctioneer, No. 45 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or with WILLIAM KENNELLY & BRO., No. 45 Liberty-st., or G. A. KISSAM, agent for the estate, 51 Liberty-st., N. Y. DEDLA, MUIRHEAD & MOORE, Attorneys, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

Will sell at Real Estate Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon,

This day, TUESDAY, April 9,

10th-av., east side, between 113th and 114th sts., TWO CHOICE LOTS, 50x100 feet; VERY EASY TERMS.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 99 Liberty-st.

18 PRIVATE HOUSES—139TH-ST., 5TH-av. (corner). SMITH & RYAN, Auctioneers, 59 Liberty-st. mwfs.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.

By WM. B. LYNCH, Auctioneer.

Will sell, ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE, at public auction,

THURSDAY, April 11, at 12 M., noon, At the Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 LIBERTY-ST.,

The ELEGANTLY BUILT, FINISHED, PLUMBED, and located four-story high-stoop residence, No. 313 57TH-ST.,

BETWEEN 3D and 3D STS., size 22x70 and EXTENSION, LOT 22x168, with a SUPERBLY-VENTILATED, roomy, RESTRICTED REAR.

The property is especially desirable, fronting as it does, CENTRAL PARK, adjoining the GRAND ENTRANCE at 59th-st.

75 PER CENT. of the purchase money can remain at 4 PER CENT. Apply for further particulars to WM. L. FLAGG, Esq., Attorney, 32 Liberty-st., at the office of the auctioneers, 138 BROADWAY, CORNER PINE-ST.

A.—John F. B. Smyth, Auctioneer, Will sell at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

This day, TUESDAY, April 9,

Estate of Leopold Friedman, deceased, Messrs. George S. Lapsinase and Charles E. Hatch, Executors.

10th-av., east side, 114th to 115th st.

Plot of eight lots, 20.3x100 feet each.

Beautifully located within a block of new Cathedral site, Morningside Park and Drive, and Riverside Park and Drive,

Also,

10th-av., southeast corner of 100th-st., Two choice lots.

Maps at auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

SALE TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

15 CHOICE AVENUE LOTS ON 107TH-AV., EDGECOMBE ROAD, (HIGH BRIDGE PARK,) 3D-AV. AND 183D-ST.

The Cedar Park Association, 10th-av. property. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

The four-story and basement Brownstone dwelling, with lease of lot,

NO. 54 WEST 49TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

four-story brick house, with store and lot, NO. 865 3D-AV.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

two choice lots and one plot west side ST. NICHOLAS-AV., NEAR 141ST-ST., three-story brick dwelling, with plot of land, PENTZ-ST., NEAR 141ST-ST.

Maps, &c., at office of John H. Kitchen, Esq., 50 Pine-st., or at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE TO CLOSE AN INTEREST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

four-story brick dwelling with plot of land, northeast corner

ST. NICHOLAS-AV. AND 126TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at office of H. C. Pinas, Esq., 234 Broadway, or at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889, At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

The six three-story and basement brownstone-front dwellings, with two-story brick stables in rear,

382, 384, 388, 390, 392, AND 394 ST. NICHOLAS-AV., between 126th and 130th sts.

Three-story high-stoop brownstone dwellings, 151 EAST 114TH-ST., 154 EAST 115TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

four-story and basement stone house and lot, NO. 164 WEST 58TH-ST.,

ALSO ONE ADJOINING LOT ON EASTERLY SIDE.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

ONE CHOICE PLOT, SOUTHEAST CORNER ST. NICHOLAS-AV. AND 129TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889, At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

THE VALUABLE FIVE-STORY PROPERTY NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, and NOS. 48, 50, 52, AND 54 EAST 12TH-ST., being the southwest corner.

This is one of the few large plots now on Broadway south of 14th-st.

Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

10 West 53d-st.

This elegant wide house, very handsomely furnished. Possession May 1. Permits from JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WISHES TO Arent for one year from May 1, to a private family only, a fully-furnished three-story extension house in thorough order and in good location; rent reasonable to a desirable tenant. Address G., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

73D-ST., NO. 130 EAST.—THREE-STORY brownstone residence, furnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements, decorated and mirrors. Apply for permit at M. E. BERINGER'S, No. 108 East 73th-st.

NEW HOUSE, FURNISHED TASTEFULLY, near Central Park entrance, for Christian family; six months, $900; one year, $1,800. Inquire, April 8-13, 74 East 90th-st., New-York.

25TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV. AND MADISON-Square.—Three-story dwelling; furnished; possession at once. F. D. BARNES, 4th-av. and 25th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—RENTS $600-$750.

CHARMING CORNERS, $850-$900.

Cheapest and most desirable houses in New-York City. Location below 92d-st.

Send for descriptive circular to

J. A. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

AT ATTRACTIVE NEW STYLISH HOUSE to let unfurnished, ready for immediate occupancy: 1,335 LEXINGTON-AV., 146 EAST 99TH-ST., 150 EAST 98TH-ST.

All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect, and decorated.

Permits unnecessary. Superintendent on premises; can be seen at all hours.

THE FOLLOWING VERY DESIRABLE HOUSES TO RENT BY H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty-st.:

14th-st., near 7th-av., 25 feet, four-story ext., $2,000
24th-st., near 5th-av., 20 ft. wide, four-story.. 1,500
83d-st., n'r 8th-av., 4-story, high-st'p, b'st'ne. 2,200
155 E. 87th-st., 4-st. high-st'p, brownstone.. 1,800
49th-st., West, three-story, 18x50x100..... 1,500
Lexington-av., near 58th-st., three-story..... 1,500
East 73d-st., very desirable three-story..... 1,500

A NEW FOUR-STORY PRIVATE DWELLING TO LET,

146 or 152 West 121st-st., Between Lenox and 7th avs.

Inquire in 146 of watchman.

This street is restricted to private dwellings. Will lease these houses for three years.

BARTLETT SMITH, owner and builder, 154 same row.

TO LET OR LEASE—UNFURNISHED OR furnished, choice of three elegant houses, finely located, all in perfect order, decorated and all improvements. Nos. 50 and 122 East 79th-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone; No. 1,072 Lexington-av., near 76th-st., three-story high-stoop brownstone; rent low to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises, 10 to 4.

TO RENT FROM MAY 1—A VERY DESIRable residence on 36th-st., between Park and Lexington; four-story 20-foot house, in excellent order; rent moderate. Apply at Room 82 15 Cortlandt-st.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK, 5—Two connecting four-story brownstone dwellings; exceptionally well built; handsomely decorated; together or singly; terms easy.

CHAS. F. SHARROTT, 21 West 22d-st.

RENT LOW TO A DESIRABLE TENANT—A small brownstone house on 124th-st., facing Mount Morris Park.

M. E. CRASTO & SON, 106 West 125th-st.

A.—HOUSES TO RENT IN ALL LOCATIONS at reduced rents.

PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

TO LET—21 EAST 62D-ST.; UNFURNISHED, medium-sized dwelling; handsomely decorated; rent $4,000 per year. 3-8.

5TH-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.—A DESIRABLE four-story, high-stoop house to let unfurnished; $3,000. H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th-st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE, 45TH-ST., near 6th-av.; $1,300. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,544 Broadway.

HOUSES—UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts of city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 68 East 125th-st., near Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE AT-tractive modern-size house No. 9 East 46th-st. Suitable for a physician or small private family. APPLY TO GEO. M. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS OF EIGHT ROOMS AT RE-duced rates.

10 WEST 28TH-ST.,

Three doors from 5th-av. Partially furnished if desired. Janitor will show from 11 to 1 and from 4 to 6. For terms apply to the owner, HERBERT G. PELL, 21 West 24th-st.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED apartment in the Navarro Building, 59th-st. until October. Address NAVARRO, Box 367 Times Up-town Times Office, 1,269 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

HANDSOMELY - DECORATED, 6-STORY-raised BASEMENT, (to be remodelled to suit,) nine-av., between 125th and 126th sts., 7 rooms and bath, besides independent saloon adjoining each chamber, containing many improvements not to be found in any other flats. LOCATION QUIET and UNSURPASSED.

RENTS TO COMMENCE MAY 1. $25 TO $50 PER MONTH.

Apply to janitor, on premises.

To Let—Imperial, 57 E. 76th-st.

Very fine second-floor apartments. Elevator, hall attendance, &c. Rent $900. Apply on premises, or to J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,544 Broadway and 1,524 3d-av.

A.—NOVELDA APARTMENT HOUSE, No. 1,235 Lexington-av., corner 84th-st. Elegant flats to rent; six and seven rooms; modern improvements; steam heated; light, airy, and cheerful.

Apply on premises.

"THE WALTON," 164 EAST 86TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $25 and upward to unexceptionable tenants who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST, (FORMERLY 8TH-AV.), NEAR 82D-ST.—Apartments of eight large rooms and baths, steam heat, &c.; desirable tenants only; elevated station 81st-st. and 9th-av. Apply on premises.

NO. 51 WEST 57TH-ST.—SHERWOOD Studio Building.—To rent from May 1 elegant suites of rooms suitable for artists or small families; rent moderate; elevator; steam heating; restaurant in building.

MADISON-AV. AND 110TH-ST., SOUTHeast corner.—New single flats of seven and eight rooms and bath; superior design and exquisite finish; all steam heated; rents moderate. Agent on premises.

2 LARGE CORNER FLATS, EIGHT ROOMS, with southern exposure; will be decorated to suit tenants; near Central Park; rent, $36 and $75. JAS. R. HAY, 84 Broadway, or Janitor, 101 West 55th-st.

LEXINGTON-AV. AND 104TH-ST., NORTHeast corner.—New single and double flats of five and six rooms and bath, with all recent improvements; rents, $20 to $36. Agent on premises.

AT THE SHERMAN, No. 150 to 161 West 46th-st., elegant apartments to let; lease, elevator; prices reasonable. Apply to the Superintendent, on the premises.

47TH-ST., 26 WEST.—FIRST-CLASS apartments; location and surroundings unsurpassed; first floor and basement; second floor; fourth floor; possession at once and May 1.

TO LET—112 EAST 10TH-ST.; SELECT IMproved flats for small families; all outside light; decorated; heated; $40-$50.

THIRD FLAT, (SINGLE HOUSE,) EIGHT large rooms handsomely papered. Rent $45. 409 West 51st-st.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN

THE MONTAGUE,

TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.,

103 and 105 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-Street Ferry, overlooking Bay; stairs marble and iron; beams, brick-arched with fire-proof plates. Steam heat and elevators. Decoration by Tiffany. Unequaled elegance. Rents, $1,200 to $1,650. Full commissions paid brokers.

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To let for the season three of the most desirable and sanitarily the best seaside residences on the New-Jersey coast. All are handsomely furnished and carpeted throughout, have excellent spring beds with hair mattresses, broad, covered piazzas, one in all rooms; double ranges, heaters, and open fireplaces; hot and cold, fresh and sea water in bath rooms, water closets, &c.; are thoroughly underdrained, and have an excellent supply of good water, both artesian well and cistern. These houses are all situated in inclosed, beautiful, high-terraced lawns, the grass kept in perfect order by a gardener, at the owner's expense, and located directly on the ocean front and drive, at Ocean Beach, (not Grove,) N. J., and command an unobstructed view of the ocean, with its hundreds of passing vessels, and the surf rolling on the beach. Each has stables with accommodation for three horses and two carriages accompany each house.

Ocean Beach is eight miles south of Long Branch and two miles above Spring Lake, on the New-Jersey Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, and is accessible many times daily from New-York and Philadelphia by the Long Branch express trains. It has excellent inland and ocean front drives, the latter through Coma, Spring Lake to Sea Girt; fine boating and fishing on Shark River, good marketing, and almost an entire absence of the greatest of seaside pests, mosquitoes. For terms, circulars, and phototypes of the properties apply to H. H. YARD, Ocean Beach, N. J., or to E. C. JAYNE, 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LAKE GEORGE—TO RENT FOR THE SEAson, a beautifully furnished cottage, Bolton, on the borders of the lake; convenient to steamboat landing. For particulars, address J. M. MUNOZ, 61 Liberty-st.

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FIVE MINUTES' WALK OF STATION. FURnished HOUSE, 15 ROOMS, STABLING FOR 4 HORSES; 7 ACRES. FINE RIVER VIEW. RENT, $1,500. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway, N. Y.

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45 Minutes, via Erie Railway.

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AT LOW PRICES.

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APPLY AT ROOM 24.

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RENT FREE TO MAY 1.

Stores, offices, and desk room in handsome new building corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; most conspicuous location on the line of the future down town. Low rents made on premises or at Room 5 60 Cedar-st.

FROM MAY 1 NEXT—BUILDING SOUTHeast corner Houston and Greene

JUGGLING WITH THE FACTS

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO GRAB BATTERY PARK.

THE LATEST SCHEME OF THE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY TO CAPTURE PUBLIC PROPERTY FOR ITS USES.

In no way disconcerted or discouraged by its failure to secure a slice of Battery Park for desired improvements in its terminal facilities in 1887, the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company is hard at it again. It makes no difference to the company that the law prohibits any such invasion of the public domain.

Upon its petition Mayor Hewitt, in March, 1887, appointed a commission, under the provisions of the law of 1875, to lay out a new route, or routes, of rapid transit. The company was represented by its regular counsel before the commission. He prevailed upon the commission to include in its report a provision for an extension of the road by two additional tracks paralleling the present tracks through Battery Park and for a four-track loop at the eastern end of the park, taking in a tract fronting the Staten Island ferries and the United States Barge Office, and larger than a city block.

Corporation Counsel Lacombe pointed out that this was contrary to the express provision of the law under which it was appointed, and the commission accordingly revised its report, leaving out the provision for the loop. Its report in other respects, providing for the extension of the elevated railroad system to the ferries along West and South streets, has never been availed of. The commission required that the company, to be called the "Connecting Elevated Railway Company," should pay 5 per cent of its annual gross receipts into the City Treasury for the privilege of building the road. As no other company than the Metropolitan could make the desfranchised road profitable, and as that company is averse to paying anything at all for property or privileges acquired from the public, the road has never been built and the commission's labors have gone for naught.

When Mayor Grant's Rapid Transit bill came before the Assembly Committee on Railroads the elevated railroad's attorneys were ready with an amendment, providing that the Park Department might issue to them a revocable permit to construct the loop and double track extension in Battery Park. This amendment was vigorously opposed by Corporation Counsel Beekman for the city, and when the committee made its report it was without the Gould amendment.

Now the company has resorted to an attempt to sway public opinion in its favor. It resorts to misrepresentation and falsehood to overcome the popular antipathy to its invasion of the parks. In an advertisement published in one of yesterday's papers it tries to convey the impression that the portion of Battery Park it wants to take is but a small and insignificant part, while the published figures are thoroughly misleading. The advertisement says:

"The loop would about inclose an irregular, nearly round grass plat, in which is located a small ornamental frame building belonging to the park. It is not a very thrifty piece of the park at any rate, and the damage done to it by the shadow of the tracks would not detract seriously from the general appearance of the place. No trees, except some stunted young ones would be interfered with by this part of the loop."

This beats anything seen or published in many a day. The elevated railroad now occupies a portion of Battery Park by sufferance of the municipal authorities under a revocable permit from the Park Department. That the part sought to be taken is "not a very thrifty piece of the park at any rate," and the trees are "stunted," is due entirely to the presence of the elevated railroad in the neighborhood. The road acts like a pestilence and a perpetual drought upon all vegetation anywhere near it. Under the tracks and for several feet on either side the grass has been killed, the shrubbery has been ruined, and the trees have been stunted. Such of them as have survived the showers of cinders and ashes are of a sickly, rusty, unnatural color, and seem struggling against overwhelming odds.

The deadly influence of the road extends several feet from the tracks, and the preservation of the park requires the unremitting attention of several gardeners. But even their efforts do not avail to keep the park in the neighborhood of the tracks in condition for use by the people. If any one brushes the ashes and soot from a park bench and sits down upon it, the first passing engine will drive him away with a deluge of hot cinders, ashes, and soot.

It is impossible for vegetation to thrive under such circumstances, and it is certain that the injury already inflicted upon the park would be more than trebled if the extension desired by the elevated railroad company were permitted. Then the reason—that "it is not a very thrifty piece of the park at any rate"—would avail for taking the rest of the park and making it a railroad switch yard, with Castle Garden for a locomotive roundhouse and the music stand for a coaling station.

The section of the park that would be taken for the desired extension would be a strip about 15 feet wide clear across the park from Greenwich-street to South Ferry, besides the loop, which would inclose a space about 260 feet wide by over 320 feet long, or larger in area than any block between Third and Lexington avenues. The modesty of the request for a "revocable license" is only apparent. The elevated railroad company, having got its head into the park under one "revocable license," now seeks to get its shoulders in under another. There has been no disposition shown to revoke its present license, and that is security enough to the railroad company that if once it can gain possession it will never be evicted.

CARLIN PUTS HIS FOOT IN IT.

HE TALKS TO THE MAYOR IN FAVOR OF GIVING GOULD BATTERY PARK.

Alderman Carlin is an orator who orates on every possible occasion. He made a speech before Mayor Grant yesterday and was surprised at the effect it produced. His oration was in favor of permitting Jay Gould to put an elevated railroad "loop" in Battery Park. He had accompanied a committee of west end property owners to the Mayor's office. Mr. Kilian Van Rensselaer, the Chairman of the committee, told the Mayor that the association was in favor of his Rapid Transit bill. Then Alderman Carlin made his little oration, and Mayor Grant responded:

"The elevated roads have privileges enough. They can have no more with my consent. They must not be permitted to further intrude on public land, and above all they must be kept from encroaching on the Battery Park. The people who resort to the park for air in the summer must be protected in their rights. Possibly many of them are not as rich as the people in the east side up-town parks, but there is no good reason why their pleasure ground should be lessened in size and grease and cinders dropped upon them. The public parks are for the use of the people, not of corporations. If the Manhattan Railway Company wants a loop it should buy land to build it on. They can have no land condemned for their purpose if they need it."

Alderman Carlin went into the background while the west end property owners told the Mayor they would be pleased if he would urge the Legislature to pass the bills for the purchase of new school sites and regulating the storage and use of blasting powder and other explosives in this city. Afterward Alderman Carlin said he thought he would to-day introduce into the Board of Aldermen a resolution in favor of permitting the Manhattan Railway Company to build a third track and to make a "loop" in the Battery Park.

DOINGS OF THE PRESBYTERY.

The Presbytery of New-York met yesterday in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, in West Fourteenth-street. The Rev. G. W. Birch was elected Moderator, the Rev. S. D. Alexander stated clerk, and the Rev. T. H. Hoadley permanent clerk.

The Calvary Presbyterian Church was allowed to remove from One Hundred and Thirteenth-street and Madison-avenue to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Madison-avenue. Approval was also given by the presbytery of the consolidation of the Westminster and West Twenty-third-Street Churches. A request from the Rev. L. P. Cummings of the Morrisania church was read asking to be relieved from his charge. A special committee was appointed to investigate the question. The presbytery reconsidered its action on the mortgages on the Rev. Dr. Page's church, and put a mortgage for $12,500 on the same basis as the second mortgage for $8,000. The church was released from the Manhattanville Mission.

Resolutions recommending the offering of prayers of thanksgiving in the different churches at 9 A. M. on April 30 were passed. The General Assembly will be held Thursday, May 2, in the Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The balloting for delegates to the assembly resulted in the election of:

Ministers.—The Rev. Dr. C. T. Thompson, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Worrell, the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, the Rev. J. M. Forsee, the Rev. James T. Ramsay. Alternates—The Rev. Dr. C. J. Robinson, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the Rev. James Chambers, the Rev. Dr. J. M. McPherson, the Rev. Dr. C. A. Briggs, and the Rev. E. H. McGready.

Elders.—Principals—Henry Day, W. Van Norden, William E. Dodge, E. Van Rensselaer, William Wade, J. C. Rowhan, J. C. Alexander. Alternates—Logan C. Murray, J. J. Stevenson, J. C. Tucker, M. W. Dodd, E. M. Kingsley, J. M. Harris, James Eyre.

NEW BELL FOR TRINITY'S CHIMES.

A new bell for Trinity Church chimes arrived here yesterday from Baltimore and will be hoisted to-day, increasing the number of bells to 10 and enhancing greatly the value and [illegible]

NEW BIDS FOR UNIFORMS.

A LIVELY SESSION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE BIG BRIDGE.

The report of the Committee on Uniforms occupied the attention of the Brooklyn Bridge trustees yesterday, and although the meeting was brief, it abounded in remarks that were far from soothing to Trustees Higgins and Barnes, the members of that committee.

First the committee reported in favor of changing the pay of policemen to 24½ cents an hour, enabling each man working eight hours a day and allowing him a vacation of two weeks on pay to make $1,400 10 per year. The present pay is $1,050. To make up the difference, the committee proposed that uniforms be furnished. The men have to buy their own now. Mayor Grant thought the present system better and opposed the report. Only Controller Myers and Isidor Wormser voted with him, against nine trustees who voted the other way.

Then Gen. Barnes remarked that he had neglected to say in the regular report that the committee had ordered uniforms. It was desirable that the men should appear in new dress for the centenary, and, having solicited samples and bids from three large clothing houses, the committee authorized President Howell to make a contract with one of these houses. He had done so, the men had been measured, and the work was in progress. It would cost about $2,500.

"Were the bids advertised for?" asked Mayor Grant.

"There was no time," Gen. Barnes replied. "We want the uniforms for the centenary."

"Of course there was no time," echoed Charles S. Higgins, the other member of the committee.

"Then I don't see the use of this board," said Mayor Grant. "Here, at a recent meeting, we passed a resolution that bids must be solicited by advertisement for all bridge supplies. If a committee can overrule the board there is no use in our coming here."

"So I say," added Controller Myers. "That resolution, moreover, was offered by Mr. Higgins, who made a great fuss over a few paltry dollars and insisted on this form of prevention. He is the first man to break his own rule."

"Mr. Higgins kept me away from very important duties that day for several hours," said Mayor Grant, "to make this fuss ever a bill for about $1 25."

"It was a principle that I urged," pleaded Mr. Higgins, "which might have involved hundreds of thousands of dollars—no paltry sum."

"What was the amount of that stationer's bill, Mr. Secretary?" asked the Mayor.

"One dollar and thirty-seven cents."

Commissioner Myers moved that bids be solicited by advertisement for uniforms. Moses May did not see how that could be done, the contract having been already placed. Mr. Higgins declared that he offered no excuses. If the committee did wrong it was with laudable intention, and he would gladly bear his share of the expense. Gen. Barnes was good-natured. The committee were so anxious, he said, to make sure of the uniforms for the centenary that they forgot all about the resolution. Now they were willing to take the consequences and pay for the new uniforms. They would be grateful if the board reimbursed them, but otherwise they would not complain.

"We want no presents from any committee," Controller Myers replied. "A few people have been ruining this bridge. It is time it was stopped."

Mr. Anderson moved that the trustees meet next Monday to open bids. President Howell suggested that the committee be given power to open bids and make the award. Mayor Grant said that the trustees could delegate no such power. It was finally decided to receive bids next Monday.

Bridge receipts for March amounted to $1,562 97 from the promenade, from 264,492 persons; $5,481 59 from the carriageway, and $76,417 70, from 2,794,670 passengers by railroad. The increased daily average of promenade travel for March over February was 2,546 passengers. Expenses for March were $88,884 13, and cash in bank and on hand April 1 was $51,239 01.

STORIES ABOUT MRS. STEWART.

SHE AND JUDGE HILTON WERE CHARGED DECIDEDLY DIFFERENT PRICES.

The lawyers disposed of five witnesses in the Stewart will case yesterday and were able to dispense with an afternoon session. Mrs. Helen D. Brown, the elderly witness who enlivened last week's session with reminiscences of her visits to Mrs. Stewart, resumed the stand to make some corrections of her testimony. She was especially annoyed because the transcript of her testimony made her say that Mrs. Stewart's mistakes afforded some of her relatives "dislike and abusement," when she said "delight and amusement."

Mrs. Brown was reminded while on the stand of another story about Mrs. Stewart. One day while in the picture gallery Mrs. Stewart and the witness stopped in front of a new picture by George B. Butler called "Rose of Capri." After some comment on the picture, in which the witness doubted its quality and Mrs. Stewart thought it ought to have a better background, the witness said: "If you didn't like it why did you buy it. I thought you said you were through buying pictures."

"Very true; so I did," Mrs. Stewart responded, "but the Judge wants me to keep on buying, and what can I do?"

Henry A. Harrison, architect of the Garden City Cathedral, testified that while he was making the plans Judge Hilton alone passed upon them, Mrs. Stewart never saying a word. Once the ventured to invite the witness to lunch, but that was the extent of her boldness.

On cross-examination an effort was made to show animus on Mr. Harrison's part by putting in proof the fact that, when he had finished the plans, he sued Judge Hilton. It appeared that he sued for $104,323 73, but accepted $7,500 in settlement. The reason for this acceptance, he said, was that Judge Hilton was too smart for him.

Thomas Hope, who had charge of the upholstery department in the Stewart store, testified that Judge Hilton got goods for himself at bedrock prices, while Mrs. Stewart was charged up to the top limit. He instanced the purchase of tapestry by Judge Hilton at $11 per yard, while for the same quality Mrs. Stewart was charged $38 per yard. Lace curtains of the same quality were sold to Judge Hilton for $75 per pair and to Mrs. Stewart for $150 per pair.

TO TEST A SCHOOL'S SANITARY STATE.

The Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education indulged yesterday in an attempt to investigate the condition of the annex of District School No. 54, One Hundred and Fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue, where it has been declared that Miss Rebecca Gibbs, a teacher, contracted the fever from which she died. Dr. G. B. Read, the physician who attended Miss Gibbs and sent a certificate of death to the Health Board declaring that she died from typho-malarial fever, testified to the facts as they were published in THE TIMES a little more than a fortnight ago.

The janitor of the school building said that he had heard of no complaints from either students or teachers; Mr. Geddis, the principal, declared that his teachers begged to go to the annex, and Superintendent of School Buildings Debevoise told of the report of the Board of Health, which was regarded as a vindication by the committee.

Mr. Debevoise announced that the trustees of the ward in which the school is situated had made an application to rent the same building for three years more. Thus the children attending the annex will have an opportunity to prove practically whether Miss Gibbs contracted typho-malaria there or in some other place.

A DISPUTED QUOTATION.

Baptist circles in this city are interested in a discussion as to whether Martin Luther ever said: "Provided one has faith, adultery is no sin." In his "History of the Baptists," which was published not long ago, page 376, Dr. Armitage asserts that Luther gave utterance to the quoted words in a sermon on marriage delivered about 1524. Many good people do not believe that Luther ever said any such thing, but at the same time they are loth to think that so careful and conscientious a student as Dr. Armitage would have credited Luther with the sentiment except on excellent authority.

One gentleman, who thinks Dr. Armitage is wrong, has deposited $100 with Mr. Robert Maclay, President of the Knickerbooker Ice Company, to be paid to the Baptist City Mission for the Trinity Baptist Church as soon as the Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., the Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D. D., and the Rev. D. C. Hughes shall certify (within one month from April 8) that they have found the quotation referred to above in Luther's sermon.

AN INSANE PASSENGER.

An old lady of respectable appearance and evidently of considerable means was detained yesterday at the Castle Garden hospital. She arrived Sunday on the steamer La Gascogne and when Inspector Herrick, for the Emigration Commission, came to take her name and to ascertain the facts usually recorded in the registry she made such answers as to lead him to think her insane. She was accordingly placed in charge of Dr. Winton, who found her suffering from slight dementia and loss of memory. Her name as printed in the saloon passenger list was Mme. Albert de L'Hermite Beaglitaville.

It was discovered that she was a widow and that her maiden name was Jane Kennedy. She is of Irish birth, belongs to a well-to-do Dublin family, and is wealthy. She has relatives in Louisville, to whom a telegram was sent. An answer was received requesting that the Consul [illegible]

KRULISCH KNEW HIS STORY.

WECHSUNG, HE SAYS, WAS THE BEST FRIEND HE HAD.

Young William Krulisch went on the witness stand in Judge Gildersleeve's court yesterday to defend himself against the charge of having killed Gaspather Wechsung, clerk for Druggist Otto Doepfner.

The prosecution practically finished putting in evidence about 1 o'clock. Lawyer Purdy moved that the jury be directed to acquit, arguing that the people had failed to make out a case. Judge Gildersleeve said that he believed the case should go to the jury and denied the motion.

At 2 o'clock Krulisch began his testimony. He seemed a little nervous, but he told his story in a way that left no ragged edges.

"Wechsung was always my friend, my best friend," he said. "I arrived at the store on the morning of March 7 at 6:58. The first thing I did was to look at the clock. Mr. Wechsung let me in and then went back into the rear room. I told him that I was going for Dr. Doepfner's rolls. It was about 7:05 at that time. I went to Loster's bakery, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets. They were all sold out. It took me about ten minutes to go for the rolls and return. Emma Baldwin was the girl whom I asked for the rolls.

"When I went back to the store Dr. Doepfner was getting a sponge out of the basket to bathe Wechsung's head with. I then saw the clerk on the floor in the rear room. I was sent for Dr. Maguire, and I left word with his coachman for him to hurry. I was sent back after him again."

Krulisch further detailed the occurrences between that time and the time of his arrest. He was taken before Inspector Byrnes, and the latter promised he would make it all right if he would tell what he knew about the case.

"I told him," said the boy, "that I would be willing to tell him everything about it if I knew anything."

"Do you know who it was that killed the clerk?" asked Mr. Purdy.

"No, Sir."

"Do you think it was Dr. Doepfner?"

"No, Sir."

"You can't throw any light on the case?"

"I can't."

Mr. Jerome cross-examined Krulisch. At times he swirled the axe with which the killing was done in front of the witness's face. Krulisch looked at it and said that he had never seen it until after the murder. Its close proximity to him did not make him flinch.

John Krulisch, the elder brother of the defendant, testified that William had always been a good boy. This closed the case for the defense.

During the morning Dr. Doepfner was recalled, but added nothing that was material to his testimony. Detective Thus's testimony was mainly corroborative of that of Detectives Price and Cuff. On the rebuttal William Aberlig, a boy, testified that he had met Krulisch in Fifty-seventh-street, west of Second-avenue, at 7:10 on the morning of the murder. One other witness will be called to-day and then the arguments will be made. The case may be decided by to-night.

THE HERMIT OF HARLEM.

DISINHERITED RELATIVES BEGIN A CONTEST OF HIS WILL.

Papers in an interesting will contest have been filed in the Surrogate's office. Thomas J. Monroe, who died at 206 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street on Jan. 15, was originally named Jacobs, and under that name he traveled almost all over the globe. Some few years ago he decided that he preferred to be known by another name, and so, by order of the courts, he assumed the one which he used when he died.

For 20 years previous he had been known as a person of the most eccentric habits, living alone in his house in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, excluding every one save an old servant, and guarding himself from relatives and strangers. It is claimed, by a double fence about his house and walls, of great thickness, to exclude the noise of the more or less sociable world without. Thus he became known as "The Harlem Hermit," and at the rare intervals when he did appear in the streets, he was regarded with all sorts of sentiments by the school children of the neighborhood. He was ill for some time before he died, but he would have none of his relatives admitted to him, receiving his only attendance from his old servant and George G. Grennell, who, the contestants of the estate say, was an entire stranger to the hermit a year before his death. When Monroe died he left his entire property, real and personal, to Mr. Grennell, and made him the executor of his estate.

The surviving relatives of Monroe are William H. Jacobs, his brother; Anna Maria Monroe; Charles Monroe and Jeannette Brush, children of J. J. Monroe, the testator's brother, and Susan Monroe Page, an infant niece. They at once objected to the will and employed ex-Judge Flammer and the firm of Boorsem, Hamilton & Beckett to contest the possession of the estate by Mr. Grennell. The latter retained Erastus F. Brown. There is known to be real estate valued at $100,000, and it is believed that the hermit left a large amount of personal property. The contestants contend that they were disinherited because of the undue influence exerted by Mr. Grennell. The will was filed Jan. 21, and the first objections were filed March 27.

To-day a hearing in the contest will be given by Surrogate's Assistant Porte V. Ransom.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Col. McCaull is so well satisfied with the prospects of "The May Queen," which is doing a fine business at Palmer's, and the new opera, "The Clover," which is to follow it, is in such good shape, so far as rehearsals are concerned, that he has decided to sail for Europe on Saturday next, leaving his company in charge of Mme. Cottrelly and B. D. Stevens. He will remain abroad for the weeks, looking for novelties to present during the Summer season. He has engaged Carrie Burton, who was a member of his old company at the Bijou and later of the D'Oyly Carte organizations at the Fifth-Avenue and Standard Theatres, and she will become a member of his company for the Summer, beginning May 1. Last Saturday night the record of Palmer's was beaten, so far as the size of the audience was concerned, and for the first time in the history of the house a sign reading "Positively no more money taken" was displayed at the door.

"Lady Bluebeard" is not to be seen at the Casino this Summer, after all. M. Chassaigne has failed to complete the score in time, and Mr. Aronson has decided to postpone the production until next Fall. "Nadjy" will be followed by Gilbert and Offenbach's comic opera, "The Brigands," which is by Jacques Offenbach and the libretto by W. S. Gilbert. Mr. Aronson has the sole rights for the production of this work in the United States and Canada, and rehearsals are now being pushed actively. The first performance is to be given early in May.

The professional matinée announced for Thursday at the Union Square Theatre has been abandoned on account of a severe cold from which Miss Helen Barry is suffering. Mr. William Ludwig and his company will give a matinée for concert in this house to-morrow.

The regular season of Mrs. Potter and her company ends with the performances at Niblo's this week. A supplementary season is to be given, however, before Mr. Abbey's contract with Mrs. Potter expires in May. Mr. Harry Edwards leaves the company after this week, and his place will be filled by Charles A. Smiley.

Still another comic opera company is to be in the field this Summer, it now being announced that a work known as "Queen Indigo" will follow Minnie Palmer at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre next month. This will give six comic opera organizations bidding for patronage at one time in this city.

An American lady, whose name is as yet a profound mystery, has leased the Union-Square Theatre for the production of a new comic opera in June. Clara Morris comes to this house for a two weeks' engagement in November.

Great preparations are being made in Chicago for the farewell performance of Robson and Crane next Saturday night. The comedians made their first joint appearance in this city April 13, 1877, and their final performance as dramatic partners will be given there April 13, 1889, after a period of just 12 years. At the end of the third act of "The Henrietta" on Saturday night they will both make speeches, explaining to the audience the causes which have led to their separation. They will start directly after the performance on a special train for New-York, where they will begin the farewell engagement on any stage as joint stars at the Star Theatre next Monday night.

A NEW POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Controller Myers and Alderman Storm, the committee of the Sinking Fund Commission charged with the duty of preparing the plans for the new court building next to the Tombs, decided yesterday that it would be well to assign a part of the new edifice for the Police Headquarters, so as to bring all branches of the law-enforcing power into conjunction. They will report to the Sinking Fund Commissioners in favor of this plan. It will probably be combined by the police authorities. The building 300 Mulberry-street was put up for a Police Headquarters. When over the abandonment has been spoken of, the police authorities have expressed themselves in favor of going further up-town.

If the plans of the Comptroller and Alderman Storm should be approved the new court house building will provide accommodations for the four parts of the General Sessions itself, the Special Sessions Court, the Oyer and Terminer Court, the District Attorney, the Grand Jury, [illegible]

MORTGAGING THE STAGE.

COL. SHEPARD IS WILLING TO LEND $50,000 ON A CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Business with the Fifth-Avenue Transportation Company, Limited, is not as brisk and overwhelming the management would have it. That is the representation made to the stockholders, and they have been asked to consent to the negotiation of a loan with Col. Elliott F. Shepard for $50,000, the guide, philosopher, and friend of the institution.

"Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father. Who hath ears to hear let him hear."

The Directors, having accounted for the loan with the usual preliminary remarks in a like business, on April 4—the day that the above quotation adorned the editorial page of his paper—and received the following circular letter to the stockholders:

FIFTH-AVENUE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, LIMITED, 23 WEST FORTY-THIRD-STREET, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1888.

To the Stockholders:

Whereas, The company is in absolute need of additional capital and funds for the purpose of furnishing additional facilities for transportation and placing the company's business on a profitable basis; and

Whereas, The necessary money is offered to the company on the security of the company's bond or obligation secured by a chattel mortgage for the usual term of one year;

Therefore, The Board of Directors request your consent to the execution by the company of such bond or obligation and chattel mortgage, the sum to be borrowed not to exceed $50,000 and the rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent per annum.

As at this season the equipment is required for immediate use, you are requested to sign the inclosed consent and return it to the company in the inclosed envelope at once.

E. MLY GODDARD, President.

WILLIAM IRWIN, Secretary.

When some of the stockholders received the communication by mail they were surprised and indignant at the proposition. "He hath the cheek teeth of a great lion," they exclaimed.

"Some, too, there were that said we have mortgaged our lands, tenements, and messes that we might buy corn because of the dearth."

The circular has again stirred the opposition to the Shepard clique. They claim that it is merely an attempt to freeze them out, and assert that the whole plan is as plain as a pikestaff. If the plant is once mortgaged it will be foreclosed at the first opportunity in order to consolidate the interest and make Col. Shepard the sole proprietor. He is alleged to be the instigator of the scheme. Just how formidable the opposition is cannot be told, but it is evident that some stockholders are greatly dissatisfied and want to wash their hands of the whole business.

Col. Shepard said yesterday afternoon that he had been grossly maligned and there was an apparent desire to misrepresent the situation of affairs. Regarding the present case he is innocent of any intention to take an unfair advantage. The company is losing money just as it always has been. The officers think that they can use $50,000 to advantage, and offer to give him a chattel mortgage. He declined to negotiate the loan, he said, until they consented to get the consent of a majority of the stock. He does not wish to invest any more money in the enterprise. He has all the stock he wants, and only yesterday refused blocks of it. He is tired of the whole investment, and would part with his interest in the company at a nominal figure. He does not regard the stock as worth anything, but don't want to make a prediction. He got into the enterprise so deep merely through his efforts to put it on a paying basis and stop the desecration of the Sabbath.

DESERTING M'ALLISTER.

THERE IS TALK OF DEPOSING HIM FROM HIS SOCIAL DICTATORSHIP.

Ward McAllister's venture into the ranks of the great public to take a hand in the management of the centennial ball is likely to be attended with disastrous results to him as a social leader. When Mr. McAllister awoke to the fact that he was not the entire committee—merely a member of it—it astonished him. To have his dictates questioned in social affairs was a new, novel, and rather unpleasant experience. That the world should continue to move on after his deposition from absolute dictatorship was a surprise indeed. But the world does move, and the motion doesn't suit Ward McAllister.

The trouble is that the deposition from leadership in centennial affairs isn't all that is liable to be the outcome of the sudden and startling discovery that the social world can wag without the assistance of Mr. McAllister. This latter fact has struck the society leaders, or those who would be such, with peculiar force. At the clubs it has created as much of a sensation as did the recent cable bulletin to the effect that the Prince of Wales had appeared in public without gloves. It has led to more animated discussion in the Union and Knickerbocker Clubs than has any subject since the announcement that trousers were to be one and one-half inches narrower in the vicinity of the knees than they were last season. The matter was started at the Union Club, when a member, who is also a Patriarch, is said after an hour's deep thought, to have created almost a panic by the inquiry:

"I say there, would it be possible to give a Patriarchs' ball and have it managed by a committee instead of by Ward McAllister, donsher know?"

The question alone seemed like the starting of a social rebellion. A revolution it would be at least. The news that the question had been asked spread to the Knickerbocker and thence to the Knickerbooker with cyclonic speed, and before the members of the Union had fairly recovered from its effects it was the only question of any moment discussed or even thought of. Social circles caught it up, and now the ladies talk of it with bated breath between discussions out painfully short about the hitherto all-important questions as to how to trim hats or whether costumes shall tend toward the Directoire or Empire style.

Society is deeply agitated about the matter. The Knickerbocker Club has already decided against Mr. McAllister. The Union Club is very evenly divided just now, with a tendancy committeeward, though the official action of the Governing Committee had not been ballotted up to midnight last night. The general belief, however, is that the first assembly of the Patriarchs will be under the management of a committee instead of under a dictatorship. Social lights fear that the result may be disastrous, but the male element in the much-talked-of four hundred seem determined because Mr. McAllister has actually brought them into scorn and ridicule by his failure to retain his dictatorship and thus their prestige.

AT THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The New-York Methodist Conference, which for a week past has been sitting in the Eighteenth-Street Church, is practically through with its business. All that remains is the making of appointments for the coming year, which will be done this morning. Yesterday's doings were mainly in the line of speech-making. During the session from 9 o'clock until noon, addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Hurlburt, in behalf of the Sunday-School Union; the Rev. Dr. Tuttney, who spoke in behalf of religious literature; the Rev. J. W. Silleck, who spoke on the chaplains in the United States Navy; the Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, in behalf of the Tract Society, and Dr. C. C. McCabe, on missions. The Rev. Dr. John Miley, who has completed fifty years in the ministry, delivered a semi-centennial sermon.

At 3 P. M. the Woman's Home Missionary Society held an anniversary meeting, at which addresses were made by Dr. Jane M. Bancroft, Mrs. K. Chandler, and the Rev. C. C. McCabe.

HAVEMEYER IN CALIFORNIA.

The great Sugar Trust has extended its operations to the Pacific coast, where Claus Spreckels was supposed to be without a rival in the trade. On the 1st day of April the "American Sugar Refinery" of San Francisco, Cal., its property, business, assets, good will, &c., were transferred to Havemeyer & Elder, the principal stockholders in the trust, and the institution will hereafter be known as the "American Sugar Refinery, Havemeyer & Elder, Proprietors." The refinery will be managed by an agent for Havemeyer & Elder, in connection with the trust. But at the same time the American Sugar Refinery—the old concern—retains its corporate existence, its officers, and name, and business office. The old hands will run the refinery and everything will go on as usual under the new name and agent. The new proprietors say that it is not probable that the price of sugar on the Pacific coast will be affected by the transfer.

MR. VAN COTT VISITS THE POST OFFICE.

The new Postmaster, Cornelius Van Cott, paid a visit to the Post Office yesterday and looked over the various departments. He held a little conversation with Mr. Pearson as to the transfer of the office, which will take place probably next Monday. Senator Van Cott has received his commission, and will send his bond to Washington to-day for approval.

By Tripling with a cold many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your cold at once with Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good remedy for throat ails and lung affections.
—Advertisement.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

COULD MAKE NO PROFIT.

CALLENDER INSULATING AND WATER-PROOFING COMPANY FAILS.

The Callender Insulating and Water-proofing Company, at 12 Cortlandt-street and East Newark, N. J., has become financially embarrassed and has suspended operations. The company was incorporated in 1883 with an authorized capital of $500,000, William M. Callender being President and George M. Callender Secretary. Among the chief promoters when the company was started were William H. Guion and Charles G. Francklyn. The factory of the company is located at East Newark, N. J., and is claimed to have cost, with land and machinery, $138,000.

To get capital for the company debenture bonds to the amount of $460,000 were issued, which, it is said, were placed in England, realizing $360,000 cash and $200,000 in patent rights. On Sept. 1, 1888, first mortgage bonds to the amount of $100,000 were issued, secured by a mortgage on the factory property, the mortgage being held by the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark. It is said that about $35,000 of the bonds were disposed of, the others being retained in the treasury. The last detailed statement made by the company to Bradstreet's of its condition July 31, 1889, claimed assets of $287,598, exclusive of the patents, which were valued at $800,000; liabilities, $92,588. The company never had any profits at Bradstreet's, and the credit in the trade was reported poor from the start. The trade in this line is cut up so much that prices are very low, hardly paying, it is said, the cost of manufacture.

A meeting of the directors of the company was held yesterday at the Astor House. Those present declined to give any information for publication, but it is understood that Mr. Callender, who has just come over from England, and who is the father of the President of the company, made the complete indebtedness of the company in addition to the above, showing unsecured liabilities of about $45,000, and quick assets $70,000, and asked an extension of about six months. A committee of creditors was appointed to examine the books, make an investigation of the company's affairs, and report at a future meeting.

TAKING DOWN THE POLES.

A LARGE SECTION OF BROADWAY LIKELY TO BE CLEARED IN TWO WEEKS.

The Fire Department wires have been removed from the poles in Fifty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Lexington avenues, and yesterday the Department of Public Works began cutting down the poles in accordance with the order of Mayor Grant, issued at the request of the Board of Electrical Control. All the conductors in use in this street between the two avenues named are now buried in the subways. All the poles have been removed from Sixth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Forty-seventh streets, and as soon as Judge Wallace renders his decision in the Western Union injunction case, if it is in favor of the board and dissolves the injunction, the order will be issued, so Commissioner Hess says, to remove the poles on the west side in Broadway, from Fourteenth to Fifty-eighth street. "In two weeks from now, if the decision supports us, as we expect that it will," said the Commissioner, "there will not be a pole standing in this section of Broadway. The cables for the telegraph and telephone companies are already in the subways, and nothing stands in the way of the removal of the poles and aerial wires but the injunction secured by the Western Union."

Can the Western Union appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court if the decision of Judge Wallace is against it?" the reporter asked.

"It can appeal its case in equity, but it cannot carry the injunction with it. If that is once dissolved by Judge Wallace we will go to work at once and take down the poles, whether the case is appealed or not."

Commissioners Gibbens and Hess went to Albany last night, to be present to-day at the hearing on the bill before the Legislature which proposes the abolition of the Board of Electrical Control and the transferring of its duties to the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

FLORENCE THE HOME OF ART.

THE STODDARD SEASON AT DALY'S DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

John L. Stoddard looked upon an audience which fairly packed Daly's Theatre when he appeared on the stage yesterday morning to discourse on "Florence, the City of the Renaissance." The lecture, which was the last but one of the Lenten series of five, was listened to attentively, and the beautiful pictures displayed as illustrations of the speaker's words commanded more than the usual flattering comments. In none of his lectures thus far has Mr. Stoddard had an opportunity to display so many real gems of photographic art as in this. The palaces and, above all, the art works which are gathered together in Florence as in no other city in the world afforded subjects for illustration which made of the lecture a perfect panorama of beautiful and historic specimens of art. The piece of the Uffizi, with its statues of noble Florentines, the statues of Leonardo da Vinci, Giotto, Benvenuto Cellini, Galileo, Dante, Cellini's famous group "Perseus," the Venus di Medici, Raphael's "Madonna of the Chair," Michael Angelo, with some of his masterpieces in architecture, sculpture, and painting; the Pitti Palace, the great Duomo, or Cathedral of Florence, and the world-famous Giotto's Campanile are but a very few of the beautiful pictures which were thrown on the screen during the talk of Mr. Stoddard.

The lecture on "Florence" will be repeated this morning for holders of course B tickets, and on Thursday the last lecture in course A will be delivered, the subject being "Rome." As the lecture season closes, the demand for the few single tickets available increases, and persons desirous of securing them for the last three matinées will do well to make early application on the mornings of the lectures.

SECRETARY TRACY AT THE NAVY YARD.

Secretary of the Navy Tracy made his first official visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. He arrived at the yard at 10 o'clock to find Commandant Ramsay and all his officers in full uniform, drawn up to receive him. After a salute of 19 guns had been fired, the Secretary went to the Lyceum Building, and was there introduced to all the officers attached to the yard.

This reception ended, the visitor made a tour of the yard, accompanied by Capts. Ramsay and Miller and Lieut. Paul. He inspected the cruiser Chicago, and expressed great pleasure at her condition. From there he visited the various houses where the parts of the Maine are being put together. Then he went aboard the Boston, the Yantic, the Vermont, and the Miantonomoh. He asked innumerable questions, and when his tour was completed said he thought he had a pretty good idea of what was going on in the yard.

The Secretary lunched at the commandant's residence, and took an early afternoon train for Washington.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

The Hopes of People who Trust Kaskine are Never Disappointed.

Solaces emerging from darkness

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Mr. Lode Hearnbeck of the U. S. ship Kearsarge says Kaskine is better than quinine.
$1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.
KASKINE CO., 165 Duane-st., New-York.

Spring Opening.
Millinery, Suits and Cloaks.
Wednesday, April 10,
Thursday, April 11,
Friday, April 12.
Lord & Taylor,
Grand Street Store.

JERSEY EXCHANGE.

SPEAKER HUDSPETH AND SENATOR EDWARDS REMINDED, BY A BOARD.

The Board of Finance of Jersey City yesterday indulged in vengeance on Senator Edwards and Speaker Hudspeth for the part they took in forcing the proposed city charter through the Legislature. This charter will be voted on to-day. If it is adopted, the present board is certain to go out of office.

Corporation Counsel John A. Blair was notified by the board that his resignation would be acceptable. He took the hint and resigned. Corporation Attorney Hudspeth was not so wise, or else he thought that because he is a Democrat and Blair a Republican the action of the board would not be the same in his case, there being three Democrats—Messrs. Hardenbergh, Warren, and Edelstein—and two Republicans—Messrs. Doty and Jordan—on the board. Immediately after the resignation of Mr. Blair was received, President Edelstein received a telegram calling him away. This left two Democr

The New-York Times.

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HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

OUR OFFERING OF THE

BANKRUPT

STOCK OF THE

L. M. BATES CO.,

bought at

Forty-four cents on the dollar,

IS A SALE THE LIKE OF WHICH

was never known even in New-York, the great metropolis.....The possible we've done, but in the week that's past it was not possible to examine and to ticket—to arrange and mark the half of this great purchase, which, among other things, comprised complete assortments of Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Suits; Boys' Clothing; Silks and Dress Goods; Mourning Goods, Linens, White Goods, and Domestics; Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, and Comfortables; Notions, Toilet Articles, and Perfumery; Upholstery of all sorts and kinds, Curtains, Portières, Tapestries, Plushes, Scrims, Poles, Shades, Fringes, and Rugs; Hosiery, Merino Underwear, Skirts, Men's Furnishing, Umbrellas, and Gloves; Infants' Outfits, Ladies' Underwear, and Corsets; Art Embroideries, White Embroideries, and Laces; Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Ruchings, Trimmings, Buttons, Shawls, and Fancy Goods; Wash Dress Fabrics of every description, including Calicoes and Lawns, and Foreign and Domestic Ginghams and Sateens—in short, the entire contents of a five-story building 100 feet square.....What was possible to do we've done.....This week has possibilities yet in store.

And here are some of them:

LADIES' CLOAKS AND DRESSES.

Ladies' Beaded Wraps.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$10 00	$4 98	$30 00	$18 98
13 00	6 98	40 00	19 98
18 00	8 98	50 00	24 98
22 00	11 98	75 00	33 98

We will sell the L. M. Bates stock of Jackets.

Choice of over five hundred styles.

Their price, $4 to $22 00. Ours, $1 98 to $12 98.

Jerseys.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$2 00	98	$5 00	$2 98
3 50	$1 29	7 00	4 98
4 00	1 98		

White Lawn Dresses.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$6 00	$2 98	$14 00	$7 99
8 00	4 79	25 00	11 99
11 00	5 50		

CLOTH AND SILK DRESSES,

CASHMERE AND FLANNEL TEA GOWNS,

GINGHAM AND CALICO WRAPPERS

AT SAME RATE.

LADIES' SHOES

at a Dollar Ninety-eight.

Cox's fine Dongola Shoes, plain and tipped.

Box toe and common sense,

and

Ladies' hand-sewed Waukenphasts.

Patent leather tipped, neither worth less than $3 50.

UPHOLSTERY.

Lace Curtains.

Brussels, Cluny, Irish Point, Tambour, Colbert, Antique, Scotch, and Nottingham.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
$2 50	97c.	$12 00	$5 98
3 25	$1 49	15 00	7 49
5 00	2 49	18 00	8 98
6 00	2 98	25 00	12 49
8 00	3 98	40 00	20 49

Silk and Madras Curtains.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
$4 00	$1 98	$12 00	$5 98
6 00	2 98	16 00	7 98
8 00	3 98	20 00	9 98
10 00	4 98	25 00	11 98

Portieres.

Turcoman, Chenille, and Sheila.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
$3 00	$1 49	$13 00	$6 98
5 69	2 98	16 00	8 98
8 00	3 98	25 00	12 49
9 50	4 98		

Furniture Plushes.

Silk and Mohair.		Plain and Crushed.	
Bates's Price.	Our Price.	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
$1 50	89c.	$2 50	$1 29
1 89	97c.	3 00	1 69
2 25	$1 09	4 00	1 98

Tapestries.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.
50-inch Ramies	59c.
Gros Point	75c.
Petit Point	98c.
Spun Silk	$1 59
Four-color Tapestries	2 00
Heavy Silk and Wool	2 50

29c.
39c.
49c.
74c.
97c.
$1 24

Draperies and Brocatelles.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Silk Chenille	$1 00
Figured Chenille	1 89
Reversible Tartan Velours	3 00
Satin Brocatelles	4 00
Satin Damasks	5 50
Extra heavy Silk Warp	6 25
Spun Silk and Cashmere	4 69
Finest Satin Damask	7 50

49c.
98c.
$1 49
1 98
2 49
2 98
2 29
3 98

Table Covers.

Tapestry, Chenille, and Velour.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
50c.	35c.	$3 50	$1 98
1 00	59c.	6 75	2 98
1 39	79c.	12 00	5 98
2 00	$1 19		

Tinseled Velour Piano Covers...$28 00 $11 98

Furniture Slip Coverings.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
20c.	9c.	40c.	25c.
25c.	12½c.	55c.	37c.
38c.	17c.		

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Damask and Huck Towels	16c.	10c.
Damask and Huck Towels	19c.	13½c.
Damask and Huck Towels	29c.	19c.
Damask and Huck Towels	35c.	24c.
Fancy Doulas	12½c.	8c.
Ultima Negligee	18c.	12c.
Extra large Napkins	15c.	9c.
Bleach Cloths	$2 50	$1 49
Bleach Cloths	1 00	67c.
Bleach Cloths	2 75	1 98
Satin Damask Table Linens	69c.	47c.
Satin Damask Table Linens	98c.	69c.
Satin Damask Table Linens	1 50	93c.
Turkey Red Damask	25c.	19c.
All-linen Crash	8c.	5½c.
Cotton Crash	6c.	3½c.
Check Nainsooks	8c.	5½c.
India Linon Finish	12½c.	9½c.
Dotted Swiss Muslins	25c.	12½c.
Dotted Swiss Muslins	15c.	10c.

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A. H. KING & CO.

627 and 629 Broadway,

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

$25 CASH

FOR THE MOST IMPROBABLE FABRICATION THAT IS MAILED TO THEM BY SATURDAY, 20TH INST. THE STORY MUST NOT BE LONGER THAN 150 WORDS. EVERY ONE HAS MORE OR LESS APTITUDE IN THIS FIELD, AND WITH A DESIRE FOR FINDING OUT THE EXTENT AND TENDENCY OF IT THIS PRIZE IS OFFERED. PRODUCTS FROM WHOLE CLOTH PREFERRED. THE JUDGES WILL BE A COMMITTEE OF JOURNALISTS WHO HAVE KINDLY CONSENTED TO ACT IN THAT CAPACITY.

PROCEED AT ONCE TO WEAVE YOUR ROMANCE AND SEND IT TO MANAGER ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, A. H. KING & CO., 627 AND 629 BROADWAY.

TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE WHO COME WITHOUT STORIES WE WILL GIVE TWO DOLLARS FOR ONE DOLLAR. SUCH PROCEDURE MIGHT AT FIRST GLANCE APPEAR TO BE THE WILDEST FOLLY, BUT IS ENTERED ON BY US ONLY AFTER MATURE DELIBERATION. LAST WEEK WE DEVOTED OUR ENERGIES TO HANDLING, AND MOST SUCCESSFULLY, A LARGE LOT OF BARGAIN CLOTHING TO THE NEGLECT OF OUR REGULAR CUSTOM-MADE GARMENTS.

OUR BUSY WORKMEN NEVER FOR A MOMENT CEASED OPERATIONS, AND AS A RESULT OUR COUNTERS ARE GROANING UNDER THE WEIGHT OF STYLISH NEW CLOTHING JUST FROM THE SHOPS. WE MUST RELIEVE THE PRESSURE, AND HAVE DECIDED ON THIS MANNER OF DOING IT. SO FOR THE NEXT THREE DAYS WE GIVE YOU FOR $1 IN CASH $2 WORTH OF CLOTHING CHOSEN FROM OUR EXTENSIVE STOCKS, WHICH ARE THE MOST COMPLETE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED IN THE CITY.

THE STOCK IS DIVIDED INTO THREE LOTS, ONE OF WHICH WILL BE TAKEN UP EACH DAY, THE PRICES BEING REDUCED ON ALL, BUT SPECIAL EFFORTS PUT FORTH IN THE DEPARTMENTS ON SPECIFIED DATES.

THIS SALE WILL BE THE GRANDEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE EVER CONDUCTED BY US DURING OUR SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS CAREER.

THE GOODS ARE MANUFACTURED FROM OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS BY THE BEST TALENT WE CAN EMPLOY AMONG JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, AND THE GARMENTS CAN BE SEEN NOW ON EXHIBITION IN OUR BROADWAY WINDOWS.

TROUSERS SALE.

WEDNESDAY, (TO-DAY.)—THESE GARMENTS ARE TAILOR-MADE, PERFECT-FITTING, AND OF SUPERIOR FABRICS.

TAILOR-MADE TROUSERS FROM IMPORTED STUFFS IN THE LATEST LINES, TO BE REDUCED TO-DAY, TO.....$3 50

IMPORTED CASSIMERES AND HOCKANUM WORSTEDS, ON THE MOST FASHIONABLE LINES.....$4 50

FANCY PATTERNS, PIN-CHECKS, HAIR LINES, PLAIDS, &c., VERY RECENT.....$5 50

SPRING SUITS AND OVERCOATS.—THURSDAY.—TWENTY DOLLARS WILL PURCHASE FROM OUR VERY COMPLETE LINE OF SPRING SUITS AND OVERCOATS THE CHOICEST AND MOST PERFECT-FITTING GARMENT IN OUR STORE. THE OVERCOATS ARE IN SIX SHADES, SILK-LINED, AND WITH SATIN SLEEVE LINING. THEY ARE $40 AND $50 GARMENTS. THE SUITS ARE MARVELS OF NEATNESS, FIT, AND DESIRABILITY, BEING FROM IMPORTED CHEVIOTS, CASSIMERES, AND WORSTEDS, CUT BOTH IN WALKING AND SACK SUITS.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—FRIDAY.—OUR STOCK OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMBRACES ALL THE LATEST FANCIES, AND THE ARRAY IS GORGEOUS. WE HAVE DONE A GREAT BUSINESS IN BOYS' GARMENTS, BUT PUT THIS LINE IN THE BARGAIN DAY SALES TO MAKE THEM POPULAR WITH THE PARENTS. THEY ARE ARRANGED IN THEIR SPECIAL DEPARTMENT IN THE CENTRE OF OUR STORES, AND THESE MOTHERS CAN AT THEIR LEISURE SELECT CLOTHING FOR THEIR LITTLE ONES.

BOYS' HANDSOME TWO-PIECE SCHOOL SUITS.....$4 00

BOYS' EXTRA QUALITY THREE-PIECE SCHOOL SUITS.....$5 00

BOYS' LONG-PANTS SCHOOL SUITS.....$6 00

DO NOT LET THIS CHANCE EBB AWAY WITHOUT SECURING YOUR EASTER SUITS. REMEMBER, WE ARE OFFERING A GREATER ASSORTMENT OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FASHIONS AND FABRICS TO SELECT FROM THAN HALF A DOZEN EXCLUSIVE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENTS, AND AT PRICES 50 PER CENT. LOWER. OCULAR PROOF OF OUR STATEMENTS CAN BE HAD BY VISITING OUR STORES AND EXAMINING THE GOODS AND NOTING THE PRICES.

WE DUMFOUND COMPETITION AND EXCITE WONDER AND ADMIRATION FROM THE PURCHASING PUBLIC.

A. H. King & Co.,

The Leading American Clothiers,

627 and 629 Broadway.

GOING BEYOND TANNER

SEARCHING FOR INEFFICIENT DEMOCRATS.

SECRETARY NOBLE'S VIEWS OF SPOILS QUESTION—NEW-YORK POLITICIANS BUSY—FREE-TRADE DEMOCRATS.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Secretary of the Interior Noble, after a silence of several days succeeding the publication of the report that he had issued an order to restrain Commissioner Tanner from making removals in the Pension Office, has spoken at some length, and in a tone to afford great pleasure to the Republicans who believe that there should be a "clean sweep." A reporter of the *Critic* had a talk with him in his office to-day and he discussed the subject of removals and appointments with great freedom.

"Whenever we find an inefficient Democrat we are going to discharge him and fill his place with an efficient Republican," said Secretary Noble, "and there will be lots of them."

When asked how soon operations on the present incumbents would be commenced under this policy, the Secretary said: "Policy! Policy! There's no policy about it; it's just common sense. There has never been any other policy."

The occasion of the Secretary's remarks was a question about the recent order to the effect that heads of bureaus in the Interior Department should, when they wished to make a vacancy, first submit the case to him. The Secretary says positively that he did not issue his order for the purpose of "calling down" the Commissioner of Pensions.

"And further," said the Secretary, "I want to say that, when I issued the order requesting heads of bureaus to first submit their demands for resignation to me, I had in view all the bureaus. Commissioner Tanner's ideas about this matter are not one whit more radical than mine. He is an able man, an excellent officer, and I am in thorough accord with him, even in the matter of making removals of incompetent or inefficient Democrats and the selection of Republicans. Neither of us makes a secret of the fact that, in reorganizing the Pension Office and the entire Interior Department, Republicans are to be preferred as far as possible, in order that the good of the service is not overlooked. We want the best possible service, and, in getting it, we intend to favor Republicans. That order was intended to apply to all branches of the service which I control."

The Secretary says that whenever the service can be benefited by making a change, by discharging a Democrat and appointing a Republican, it will be done. But he declines to say anything about the details of this policy. He said that the announcement that he had said that 115 special examiners in the Pension Office were to be discharged in a couple of months was untrue, and that he never said anything of the sort. As to Commissioner Tanner in particular, Secretary Noble said:

"So far as I see now, I do not intend to interpose any objection to the institution of any policy he may desire."

Secretary Noble denies the interview which makes him say that large numbers of Democrats are to be discharged from the Pension Office and replaced by Republicans. "Bosun," he says, "whenever an inefficient Democrat is replaced it will be by a Republican."

The Secretary during his talk laid stress on the word "inefficient," and denied that there had been any "turn the rascals out" or any other particular policy inaugurated. The Secretary seemed rather annoyed by the way the papers had misquoted him. He read the interview attributed to him and the sweeping declaration he was said to have made about turning 150 Democrats out of the Pension Office with a great deal of interest, as both the sense and the language were entirely new to him.

"No, no, I never said anything like that," he kept repeating as he read. "Read as fast as we find them," was the Secretary's answer to a query as to how soon the heads of incompetent Democrats would begin to drop into the vat. All he said as to the "policy" of his department, save what referred to Commissioner Tanner himself, concerned equally the bureaus under the Interior Department, and he avoided making any statement that could be taken to mean that the Republican slaughter of Democrats would be confined to the Pension Office.

While the friends of John W. Jacobus of New-York and Theodore B. Willis of Brooklyn are waging battle for the office of Surveyor of the Port, and both sides are growing more confident of success, indifferent outsiders are wondering whether that fight is not likely to grow so hot that neither Jacobus nor Willis should be appointed. Gen. Tapp has kept out of the controversy, although it is natural to suppose that a city man will be selected, as the necessity of going into the country for a Surveyor would be a conclusive political check to the hopes of a country candidate for the Naval Office, which the General considers as good as his.

Just at this time, which seems opportune, an up-country candidate appears upon the scene. Ex-Representative James S. Smart is here, modestly presenting himself as a candidate for the shoes of Hann & Co. It is believed at present that President Harrison will take into consideration the fact that the 83,000 majority brought to Harlem Bridge for him will constrain him to recognize the service of the out-of-town Republicans, and to do so by finding Mr. Smart the man his friends think he is, by putting him in the office of Surveyor. Among his most cordial supporters Mr. Smart reckons the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, and it is understood that when Mr. Smart goes to the President to-morrow, in tow of Representative Quackenbush, he will carry a letter from Mr. Depew advocating in the strongest terms the appointment of Mr. Smart as Surveyor. Mr. Smart makes no criticism of Mr. Jacobus or Mr. Willis. He sees that Brooklyn and New-York are likely to get beaten in the contest for the place, and rather than have the dispute settled in bad feeling he would take it for Washington County.

The report has gained circulation here that the President has declared his determination not to appoint any "free-trade" Democrats to offices to which the law requires that he shall appoint representatives of both political parties. The Civil Service Commission, the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the District Commission, and other bodies are made up with Democrats upon them.

The idea seems to be that in selecting Democrats the President will in deciding prefer the Democrats of the Randall or protectionist school to the tariff reformer in every instance. The first case in which this preference is expected to be illustrated is in the selection of a Civil Service Commissioner. If the policy indicated is really that decided upon by the President it ought to discourage those who are securing so good a man as H. H. Thompson for Commissioner and encourage the friends of Col. T. S. Merriman, who possesses at least the qualification of being a protectionist Democrat.

A good deal of the time of the President was consumed to-day by delegations from New-York State. The most imposing body of representatives of that State to call at the White House was the delegation from Buffalo that had taken possession of a large section of the Arlington Hotel, and that has devoted nearly every diligently to demonstrating the fact that Republicans in Buffalo are trying to have W. J. Morgan made Collector of Customs. Ex-Representative John R. Weber led the procession from the Arlington to the White House library. It was so large a body that, when the twenty-five or thirty men appeared at the outer door of the Executive Mansion, the ushers were inclined to treat them as a marching campaign club and turn them off with the explanation that the President had got through with out-door receptions.

In the delegation there were representatives of the state Electoral ticket, the State, County, and City Committees, several branches of the city Government, Judiciary men in office, and other more or less interested spectators. There was Deputy Controller Albro, City Treasurer Meyer, City Assessor Marks, Deputy Sheriff Fisher, Aldermans Franklin, Alderman Wurts, ex-Alderman John A. Meier, District Attorney Goldzier, Assemblymans Harvey and Hurd, Chairman of the County Committee; ex-Assemblyman George Bingham, Treasurer of the County Committee and a hopeful candidate for Surveyor of the Port; John R. Hazel, Henry Brendel, and E. A. Ribbard of the County Committee; George Weber, and O. G. Warren of the State Committee, "Charlie" Orr, John D. Williams, President of the American Exchange Bank; H. W. Bez, L. B. Crockey, East Buffalo, and a few others not less prominent in Republican politics in that city. They left Edward Gallagher and W. B. Leavitt, rivals of W. J. Morgan for the office of Collector, sitting in the office of the Arlington, and discussing together the chances of getting any crumbs worth having after the President had considered the demonstrations in favor of the claims of Col. Weber. While the spokesman at the White House, and he not forth the desires of Mr. Morgan's friends, which were backed up not only by the Republican organization but by letters from nearly all the city Democrats, leading citizens and influential Republicans, the Gallagher and Leavitt men were consoling themselves with the assurance that Mr. Morgan's friends would be sent away empty-handed.

Mr. Gallagher, who has expended a good deal of money in the fight, is very confident that he will get the place, and rather than have the dispute settled in bad feeling he would take it for Washington

Internal Revenue. Just when "Bill" Lovett will come in is not yet decided, but he will "come in."

Another, but not so large a delegation, although it would scarcely do to call it less important, was one that called upon the President to direct his attention to the condition of affairs in Albany. It consisted of ex-Senator James Arkell, ex-Representative John M. Bailey, and T. W. Stearns, who came to propose a compromise for the slate presented by A. S. Draper, Hamilton Harris, and George Campbell. These men were conscious of the fact that they were fighting about all the organizations there are in Albany and in the Internal Revenue District in which Albany is situated. In opposition to the Draper slate, with Warner for Collector of Customs, Chester for Surveyor, and Moore for Postmaster, Mr. Arkell offered the names of Warner for Collector, John Bailey for Surveyor, and the suggestion that a new man be found for the Post Office.

The President had already looked over the statement of the Draper men, with its clearly-cut requests and very regular backing, and was surprised to find that Mr. Arkell's suggestions were inherently weak, carrying as they did the intimation of a willingness to compromise. The delegation went off with assurance of consideration, but no great hopes of conquering the Draper men in the end. As for the Collector of Internal Revenue, he is to be left to Representative John H. Ketcham, as the district includes a good deal of that agile politician's territory, and it is generally conceded that the General ought to be allowed to get something.

It is said that the President will to-morrow decide upon a Controller of the Currency and that he will choose "Dick" Parsons or ex-Representative Lacy of Michigan. Senator John Sherman is said to be determined that Parsons shall have the office. The inquiry that his advocacy of Parsons suggests is the exigency that constrains him to demand the appointment of a man whose history involves the recital of facts that ought to be painful to the Ohio Senator, as they can scarcely be otherwise than discreditable to his candidate and to the Administration that would appoint him to office.

Secretary Tracy issued an order to-day convening a naval court-martial at the Washington Navy Yard next Monday for the trial of Lieut. Commander G. W. Book. The detail of the court is as follows: Rear Admiral D. B. Harmony, President; Capt. J. S. Skerritt, Capt. O. F. Stanton, Capt. L. A. Beardslee, Capt. T. O. Selfridge, Capt. F. M. Bunce, Commander Philip V. Cooper, Commander Yates Stirling, Commander W. K. Hoff, Lieut. Parry Garst, Judge Advocate.

The charge under which Lieut. Commander Book is to be tried is absenting himself from his command without leave. He was ordered to command the United States gunboat Pinta, in Alaskan waters, Nov. 16, 1888, relieving Lieut. Commander Newell. He went to Sitka by steamer and Lieut. Commander Newell returned home. By the very next steamer Lieut. Commander Book returned, and one day, when he was supposed to be on board the Pinta, he walked into the Navy Department. The department officers were astonished, for this desertion of a ship by its commanding officer is one of the most serious offenses a naval officer can commit. Book, however, thought he was justified in his course. Before he left Washington the boilers of the Pinta had been reported in need of repair, and the necessary orders had been issued to have the work done. When Lieut. Commander Book arrived on board he found the boilers in such a condition that he thought the vessel ought to be brought home. Instead of writing to the department, however, he left the Pinta in command of his executive officer, Lieut. Hodgson, and started for Washington himself.

Although Lieut. Commander Book seems to have acted in good faith, it is likely that the findings of the court will be against him, for, as is said at the Navy Department, it will not do to leave with an officer the discretion of going away from his station when he thinks the circumstances warrant his doing so. This offense is considered so serious that it is especially provided by law that an officer who absents himself from his command without leave may, by the sentence of a court-martial, be reduced to the ranking of an ordinary seaman. Next to death this is the severest penalty that can be inflicted on a naval officer, but, except in time of war, or when disastrous consequences follow such absence, the extreme penalty is not apt to be imposed. The only case under this charge occurring in late years was that of Capt. Hopkins, who, in 1882, left his post at the Pensacola Navy Yard during an epidemic of yellow fever. He was court-martialed and sentenced to dismissal from the service.

The board of bureau chiefs to which Secretary Tracy referred the bids for the new coast defense vessel has been in session for several days. The question at issue is whether the board shall recommend the acceptance of the bid of Messrs. Cramp & Sons or that of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. Most of the time thus far has been occupied by the discussion of the proposed changes of the specifications submitted by the Messrs. Cramp. It is possible that the bid of this firm may be rejected as irregular, as it was requested under the first class of bids advertised for, calling for bids on the plans and specifications prepared by the department, while it would more appropriately come under the second class, calling for bids on specifications as modified by the bidder. The board will not decide this point, but will confine their reports to the relative merits of the two plans and leave the legal points to be settled by the Secretary, with the advice of Judge Advocate General Remey.

The President made the following appointments this afternoon: Frank Plumly of Vermont to be United States Attorney for the District of Vermont; George A. Knight of Texas to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Texas; Leo E. Bennet of Indian Territory to be Agent of the Indians in the Territory; James McDowell of Dakota to be Register of the Land Office in Huron, Dakota.

THE REPUBLICANS WIN.

THEY HOLD RHODE ISLAND'S LEGISLATURE ON JOINT BALLOT.

PROVIDENCE, April 9.—By to-day's by-elections the control of the next General Assembly was settled in favor of the Republicans. Elections were to be had in Newport, Bristol, and Cranston, and eight other places were to be filled. The chief field of the contest was in Newport, where a third and final trial was had, no choice having been made on any part of the city's representation. The contest was close and exciting and a large vote was polled. The result shows a failure to elect a Senator and second and fifth Representative. These members therefore held over. They are R. S. Franklin, (Republican,) Senator; Representatives Dalton F. Young (Democrats) and J. Cerry. For first, third, and fourth Representatives the Republican candidates were chosen.

Cranston elected the Rev. Arthur Given, Representative by 170 majority, and Bristol chose Chandler H. Coggeshall Representative by 87 majority.

The Senate now stands—Republican, 25; Democratic, 10; to be chosen, 1. The House stands—Republican, 34; Democratic, 38. The Republicans have a majority of 11 on the joint ballot, with one Senator to be elected, thus insuring the election of the Republican State ticket which failed of an election by the people.

THE ALBANY "JOURNAL'S" NEW EDITOR.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Albany *Journal* this evening appeared under the management of Mr. William Barnes, grandson of its founder, the late Thurlow Weed. The editorial charge of the paper is in the hands of Mr. George Southwick, who has been managing editor of the Albany *Express* for the past year, and who is a lineal descendant of Henry E. Southwick, who was State Printer early in the century. Mr. Southwick is a trained newspaper man, and made a reputation last Fall as a campaign speaker.

COLUMBIA WILL NOT ROW YALE.

NEW-HAVEN, April 9.—The Yale Freshmen are disappointed in the prospect that they will have no opportunity to row either the Harvard or Columbia crews. President Swayne has received a letter from the Columbia Freshmen declining the challenge to a two-mile straight-away race, to be rowed on the Thames, but private letters say the Columbia crew would allow Yale to enter as a third contestant in the Columbia-Harvard race. This Harvard would never consent to. Waters has shipped the new shell, and it is expected to arrive by Saturday.

LATEST RUMOR ABOUT CLEVELAND.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 9.—A great deal of excitement has been created by a rumor that ex-President Cleveland had purchased the beautiful residence of Mr. R. R. Phelps of Broadway, White Plains. The afternoon newspapers have been unable to confirm the story, but it is expected to be known in a day or two.

ADMIRAL MIDDLETON RESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Rear Admiral Thomas H. Patterson is very ill at his residence here.

THE COMING CENTENARY

EDMUND C. STANTON WILL MANAGE THE BALL.

WARD McALLISTER'S POWER ENTIRELY GONE—GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS ON THE STREET STANDS.

Although Chairman Elbridge T. Gerry and William G. Hamilton were absent in Albany, and S. V. R. Cruger was in Washington, and Clarence W. Bowen was in Boston, the fragments of the Centennial Celebration Committee remaining in New-York were enough to keep the machine in running order, and a good deal of grist was turned out.

Ward McAllister's fall from his high estate of practical boss of the ball to the nominal position of manager, without much of anything to manage, was supplemented by the appointment of a director of the ball, who supersedes him in all of his important functions. Mr. McAllister remains the proprietor, by the grace of the Entertainment Committee, of the empty title of manager. Mr. Maurice Minton, who has been appointed press agent of the Entertainment Committee, yesterday gave the reporters the first connected and authentic account of McAllister's troubles and the causes leading up to his practical deprivation of his executive functions. "When Mr. Stuyvesant Fish was appointed Chairman of the Entertainment Committee he was asked to select some one who was competent to do part of the work of the committee. He selected Ward McAllister, who had gained some prominence as the manager of the Patriarchs' balls and other similar affairs. McAllister went in regardless of the committee and sold boxes, issued invitations, and assumed general executive authority over the whole affair. He was called to account and ordered to make a report of all his doings. Such report as he did pretend to make was so garbled and indefinite that nothing could be made of it, and the committee made up their minds that he was incompetent for the position. Then he sent a letter to Mayor Grant asking for 'a full definition of all the rights which I am to hold, and a complete description of all the duties which I am to perform as a manager of the centennial ball under the resolution of Dec. 21.'

"Mayor Grant very properly turned this letter over to the Executive Committee. Mr. Fish also called the attention of the committee to a previous letter of similar import addressed by McAllister to Mr. Gerry, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and which he had turned over to the Entertainment Committee, the idea of a reporter being that McAllister should receive his instructions from the committee that had appointed him. The committee thereupon adopted a resolution 'that no communication be made to the Plan and Scope Committee except through its Chairman and under the direction of the committee.'

"Afterward Mr. Fish met Ward McAllister and asked him if he was going to carry out the instructions of his committee. He thought for a moment and then answered 'No.' Mr. Fish thereupon asked him to resign. He muttered a reply and went away. Then at a meeting of the committee Mr. Fish said it was impossible to carry on the work of the committee unless there was discipline and subordination. The Plan and Scope Committee looked to him for all the matters of the Entertainment Committee, and unless the manager was subordinate to the Chairman the work could not go on. Then in the presence of the whole committee the Chairman asked McAllister to resign. He hemmed and hawed and finally denied the right of the Chairman to compel his resignation. So the committee, to avoid a scandal, allowed him to retain his nominal position, but deprived him of his powers. The committee have concluded that they ought to have an efficient man to manage the ball, and they are in session now for that purpose. Every day and every moment that they have made Edmund C. Stanton the director of the whole affair. Mr. Stanton will supersede McAllister in all the important functions of his office, and will in turn be subordinate to the Entertainment Committee."

It was feared that the people on the route in City Hall Park would not see all of the parade, but Col. Cruger has gone to Washington to lay before Gen. Schofield a plan for the formation of the procession in the side streets, with a division for Fourth-avenue and another in West-street, so that all of them would file into Broadway below the Post Office.

Gen. Butterfield, Marshal of the industrial parade, has opened headquarters at Room J, Stewart Building. He is in communication with an immense number of industrials who are desirous of participating. This parade promises to excel anything of the kind ever seen. In cases where firms propose to parade with floats representing their business the committee desires that 1889 should be gotten up to represent the progress in the respective branches during the last century, as, if an engine, one of the original pattern, together with one of the latest.

The entries for the art exhibition closed yesterday and the committee began work on its catalogue. The offerings have been far beyond the committee's expectation. A really wonderful collection of highly-valued relics of Washington and the celebrities of his time has been sent from all parts of the country for exhibition. A rich exhibition of colonial plate will be a feature of the show, one case of it alone being valued at $60,000. Thomas Jefferson's Bible and inkstand were among the articles that came yesterday. The whole collection has been amply insured and a force of police and detectives will guard the collection will be thrown open for public exhibition on April 18.

Messrs. Gerry and Hamilton had a conference with Gov. Hill yesterday, at which he gave his approval to the proposed programme.

At a meeting of the Naval Committee a letter from Admiral Porter was read, in which he gave as his views upon the line in which the marine parade should be formed the following: The Chicago, carrying the flag of the Secretary of the Navy at the main; the Boston, emerying the flag of the Admiral at the main; then the Atlanta, Minnesota, Yorktown, Juniata, Yantic, and the St. Mary's schoolship. The Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club tendered the yacht Electra to the committee, which was accepted, to be the flagship of the yacht squadron. There will be as large a naval force landed to take part in the parade as may be found convenient.

A meeting of the Entertainment Committee was held, with all the members present except Ward McAllister. The engagement of Edmund C. Stanton as executive officer of the sub-committee charged with the arrangements for the ball was confirmed. Mr. Stanton, who was present, reported having called on the caterers' contracts, at figures materially below Mr. McAllister's estimates. William W. Astor, Stuyvesant Fish, and William Jay were appointed a committee to wait upon the Presidential party during its stay in the city. The members of the Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and ladies will be the guests of the committee. Rooms have been retained for them at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. The committee request those having orders for ball tickets to present them as soon as possible at the Madison-Square Bank and get their tickets. The last thousand to be issued are now being sold.

The Bar Association will entertain the Judges of the Supreme Court at a banquet at the association rooms on Saturday, before the celebration.

The arrangements for the exercises before the Sub-Treasury on the morning of April 30 are rapidly approaching completion. A strong platform will be built from the fourth step from the top out to the curb line, and stretching from the further side of the Assay Office around into Nassau-street. On this the members of the Presidential party, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court Judges and their ladies, and the invited guests of the committee will be seated. A dais will project from the front of the Washington statue, on which a chair for the use of the orators of the day will be placed. The front of the Sub-Treasury will be handsomely decorated with stands of flags, floral and evergreen wreaths and streamers, the arms of the States composing the Union, and stacked arms. The platform and party will enter the steps through the Sub-Treasury, the guests by stairs from the Nassau-street side.

The Sub-Committee on Army has approved the rules and regulations formulated by Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Grand Marshal, for the government of the industrial and civic parade on the 1st day of May.

All through yesterday a continuous line of would-be purchasers of seats on the grand stands to be erected for the convenience of the general public thronged the rooms of Col. Cruger's committee at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. When Clerk McCray counted up at the close of office hours it was found that the Worth Monument stand, at Madison square, had been entirely pre-empted; so was the stand on the south side of the reservoir stand, at Fifth-avenue and Forty-second-street, while a limited number of places were yet undisposed of on the Waverley-place stand, between University-place and Fifth-avenue. In very nearly every instance the cash accompanied the application, and in a few instances it is probable that the bulk of the applications for seats on the City Hall reviewing stand, the popular-priced point of observation, came from Brooklyn.

After the meeting this morning upon the Broadway stand, which will be given up to the Grand Marshal, Governor Hill, Mayor Grant, and their staffs, and the Governors of the States and Territories and their staffs, and the Governors of the States and Territories and their staffs, and the Governors of the States and Territories

table ample and abundant time to understand this measure. I desire to ask two or three questions, and first, when do the terms of the Sinking Fund Commissioners expire?"

Senator Ives—The Mayor's, Dec. 31, 1890; the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Dec. 31, 1889; the Controller, Dec. 31, 1890, and that of the Chamberlain has not commenced, and of course is not expired.

Senator Fassett—In that connection we are told that a gentleman by the name of Croker is likely to have that position placed in his unwilling hands. I did not get up here to make inuendoes, but I cannot sit down without asking a series of questions. Where does this bill come from? The Mayor. The Mayor's name has been given to it to give it weight. Where does the Mayor come from? The people. Who gave the people a chance to vote for him? Tammany Hall. Who elected him? Tammany braves. Who controls Tammany? I am told that it is generally conceded that Mr. Croker controls Tammany, and Stokes—but I am not familiar with the others on the list. They are all able men, men with clear intellects and determined purposes; but are they men, any of them, to inspire the writing of such an article as that? It is bad enough to murder men without undertaking to murder character.

After finishing this peroration he applied himself more particularly to the subject in hand. He thought that the only people who, within the last few days movedin the bill, could move from $25,000,000 to $75,000,000 of paid-up capital were the big companies which for years had been looking over the ground, and which were just the ones the people generally objected to. There was a great many peculiar things about this bill. It was said that it was the work of Corporation Counsel Beekman, but it is called the Mayor's bill, and hence is generally supposed to have emanated from that quarter. The measure was approved, not only by Tammany Hall as an organization, but by Mr. Grant, the present Mayor, by a Tammany Board of Aldermen, and was backed on the Senate floor by Tammany representatives. It was an intricate affair from first to last, and it was folly to suppose that at one sitting the Senate could possibly hope to consider it in the manner they desired. He maintained that the attack made upon him in this morning's editorial, to which he had already referred, was inspired by Tammany leaders.

This was more than Gary little Senator Ives could stand. He thought that Mr. Fassett had, for the time at least, been under the domination of cowardly instincts. He said it was clear that somebody would have to be trusted one way, and he for one favored reposing such trust in the way provided for in this bill.

Brave Colonel Murphy had evidently had something on his mind for some little time, and now saw an opportunity for relieving himself. He said that he had never loved Mr. Croker, nor Croker him, nor did he hope that their relations would ever be other than they are at present, but, nevertheless, as a New-Yorker he felt it incumbent upon himself to brand as untrue the statement, insinuation, or whatever else one cared to call it, which Leader Fassett had made when he said after mentioning the various leaders of Tammany Hall, "It's bad enough to murder men without undertaking to murder character." He supposed, no doubt, the other gentlemen on the floor supposed that the Senator referred to the alleged shooting of the man McKenna by Croker in a street brawl some years since. He wished to protest against this as untrue, since it was a well-known fact to all old residents of New-York that Mr. Croker was in no way connected with the unfortunate affair.

Mr. Fassett arose to deny that he had ever made such an accusation.

"No, you didn't do it so," cried Mr. Ives.

For a moment it looked as if something serious might happen as the result of the impetuous Southerner's ill-advised words. But Senator Langbein, who, although no bigger than a half pint, considers himself an orator of no mean ability, nobly came to the rescue. He said he didn't like to see Senators dare each other, and continued in soothing words to spread the wings of peace over the belligerents.

The new member of the Railroad Committee, Senator Raines, said that the chief discussion was not the bill which had been indorsed by the papers, nor was it as it came from the hands of Corporation Counsel Beekman, for Broadway had since been placed in the list of exempted streets. The honorable Senator carried no one, perhaps, so much in himself when he stated, with a perfectly straight face, that he meant to sustain the newspapers of New-York in their fight to allow the future commission to decide as to whether or not Broadway shall become the artery of the rapid transit system. He read copious extracts from THE TIMES and other papers to prove that he was in line with them on this subject.

Everybody was becoming tired out, but no Senator liked to take upon himself the responsibility of cutting short the discussion. Finally Mr. Erwin rose and moved the adjournment, after saying that he thought more time ought to be devoted to the consideration of the bill, moved that it be made a special order for next Tuesday morning. This, of course, met with decided opposition from the bill's friends, and when it had been reported from Committee of the Whole, asked that it be ordered to a third reading. Neither side wanted to give in, but finally, after brief consultation between several of the leaders, a compromise was reached, and the bill was made a special order for next Tuesday, in accordance with Mr. Erwin's motion, having been ordered to a third reading by the following vote of 12 to 10: In the affirmative—Messrs. Cantor, Foley, Grady, Hendricks, Ives, McNaughton, Murphy, Robertson, Wagner, Wales, Stadler, and Langbein. In the negative—Messrs. Arnold, Coggeshall, Erwin, Fassett, Laughlin, Laughlin, Raines, Sloan, Sweet, and Vedder.

Senator Pierce did not vote. Mr. A. R. Whitney, the newly self-elected boss in the Twenty-first Assembly District, arrived here mysteriously last night, and in accordance with Mr. Erwin's motion, ordered the whipped-in members of Assembly all day, urging upon them the necessity of introducing Jay Gould's amendments into the Rapid Transit bill. He appeared at the Capitol last night, five minutes after adjournment, and, finding many of them there to-day, on the ground, as he put it, that he did not want the newspapers to know he was in town. Mr. Whitney obtained the control of the Twenty-first Assembly District by trick and device, and people who know his methods are on the lookout for some trick and device in the handling of the Rapid Transit bill. Mr. Whitney is on terms of the greatest intimacy with Jay Gould and President Galloway, both of whom reside in his district. In the past he has furnished a great deal of iron used in the construction of the elevated roads.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The Democrats struggled hard against the passage of the Saxton Ballot Reform bill to-day, but in the end were compelled to take their medicine. The debate lasted three hours, and was marked by carefully-prepared speeches of Mr. Saxton, who handled the bill on behalf of the Republicans, and Mr. Sheahan, who led the Democratic forces. Although the latter offered several amendments, none was accepted, and the bill passed the Assembly by a strict party vote.

When Mr. Saxton brought the bill to the attention of the House Mr. Sheahan waived all objections and asked that it be put on its final passage at once. The first amendment came from Judge Greene, who wanted the general registry law added as part of section 36. Mr. Sheahan offered as a general substitute the Linson Electoral Reform bill.

Mr. Saxton then took the floor. At the outset he offered several slight verbal amendments to perfect the bill. In speaking to the question he said that the bill was the result of a great deal of labor and thought not only on his part but on the part of many of the ablest, most theoretical gentlemen of the State, who were interested in ballot reform. He was frank to say that last year's bill contained many defects, but these had all been overcome, and he had made every effort to meet the criticisms and objections of the people who were opposed to the bill. "This bill," he said, "will revolutionize the system of voting in this State, and it can hardly go through the Legislature without meeting strenuous opposition. What is the purpose of this bill?" he asked. "It was prepared that it might serve to stay the tide of corruption that in my judgment has been steadily rising in this country for many years, if that is true, and my judgment tells me that it is true, there are abundant reasons for passing this bill. The Democratic papers claim that the law is good enough as it is, but there is a widespread sentiment throughout the State, as reflected in the public press and from letters that I have received, for some such measure as this. Why," said he, "many of the most influential, able, and independent members of the Democratic Party are in favor of it," and he could readily understand why the more astute Democratic politicians were opposed to it. "The three elements that conspired to prevent purity of the ballot in this country are bribery, fraud, and intimidation. Is it not known by every member of this House that these methods are practiced in every election district at every election held in this State? These practices ought to be stopped, and the Legislature ought to do everything in its power to stop them."

Mr. Saxton amused himself and his party at the expense of the Democracy. He ridiculed the latter for pressuring a ballot reform bill out of their own. "I am glad to see," he said, "that our friends on the other side have come over to us—at least a long way toward us. It is certainly a great improvement over last year, when they stood at the 'cubbyholes' where the ballots were to be prepared." In time he hoped to see them come over altogether—assisted by the avalanche of public sentiment. He had examined the Sheahan bill, and was frank to say that it was a good bill—some of it. It was true that the bill was imperfect, because it failed to tell in its title all that it purported to do, and he ridiculed the attempt to introduce the General Registry act as a part of the bill without mentioning the fact in the title. He said that the Democrats were so anxious to pose as reformers that they took his bill as it was, without correcting the many typographical errors that it originally contained.

He turned attention to the Linson bill and here it literally had to pieces. He asked that the general registry law which the Governor was so particular to dovetail into the Linson bill "had nothing whatever to do with electoral reform in the country," and that the passage of such a law in its present shape would abolish the Registry Board in cities and leave the law only to apply to the towns of the State. "But the most vital feature of electoral reform is omitted from the Linson bill—the exclusive ballot. My friend Mr. Sheehan, Senator Linson, and Gov. Hill introduced this bill on the same principle as the Kentucky man wanted a dog law drafted. He went to a legislator and told him that he wanted this dog law, a good, conservative measure, he said, one that will please the people and not hurt the dog. So the object of the introducers of the Linson bill. They wanted to please the people and not hurt the machine."

Reverting to his own measure, he said that it was not an experiment, but an accomplished fact. None of the evils prophesied for it could occur. If we could prevent bribery, corruption, and intimidation we had gone no bigger than a glorious thing to do! We will get rid of the scenes of disorder that so often disgrace our polls. We would see no more brawling around the polls and the day of the bully would be over.

Mr. Sheehan objected to the bill on the same grounds as last year. He was opposed to the whole bill, and thought that the Democrats were just as much in favor of ballot reform as the Republicans, but they wanted to go on record in favor of an American system, not one that was stolen from a foreign country. He held that one of the most insurmountable and unanswerable objections to the Saxton bill was that it gave no protection to a party in the event of a candidate's dying within a week of election. He argued that there would be too much risk to run to rely upon "pasters" for a new candidate, and that such a proceeding would drag the election at least two weeks.

He also attacked that part of the bill which provided for the illiterate voter, but was handsomely met on this point by Mr. Saxton, who said that he could not see why the million voters in this State should be deprived of a pure ballot on account of the illiteracy of 81,000. In this age, and with the facilities for learning on every hand, he was unable to comprehend why the illiterate should not learn to read the Constitution of the country under which they live, and the ballot which that country gave them to vote.

Judge Greene's amendment for a general registry law was beaten 45 to 71—and by the same vote Mr. Sheehan's substitute of the Linson bill was put in the ground. The bill was then passed unamended by a vote of 74 to 44—Republicans 43, Independent 1, affirmative, Democrats solidly in the negative.

Gen. Husted presided in the Assembly to-day in the absence of Speaker Cole, who is confined to his hotel by illness. Just as the hour of adjournment arrived Gen. Husted whipped the third reading before objection could be raised his bill to exempt from taxation the 800 acres of land in Westchester County recently acquired by the New-York Hospital.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Memorial exercises were held by the Legislature for the late Gen. Philip H. Sheridan at the Academy of Music to-night. Gen. Martin D. McMahon presided. The large building was well filled. Among the prominent persons present were Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, ex-Gov. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, Warner Miller, Gen. N. M. Curtis, and most of the members of the Legislature. Bishop McNierney opened the exercises with prayer and then Gen. Wagner Swayne, the orator of the evening, was introduced and delivered a flowing address on Sheridan. At the conclusion of Gen. Swayne's address there were calls for Gen. Sherman, who rose to respond. Gen. Curtis introduced him with the remark: "Here is the living General of the world stands before you." Gen. Sherman made a few remarks, as did Gen. Algar. Senator Veddar moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Gens. Swayne, Sherman, and Algar, and the motion was carried by a rising vote, the audience showing its appreciation.

Gov. Hill repeated his little annual bluff to-day and sent in the name of Allen McLane Hamilton as Health Officer in place of Dr. Smith. Dr. Hamilton is a cousin of Assemblyman Robert Ray Hamilton, and is sometimes a Republican and sometimes a Democrat. The Republican Senators dancing to Mr. Thomas C. Platt's music will not confirm him, but hang the nomination up as they have others in the years gone by.

Senator Werner Miller shared the honors of the evening with Gen. Sherman at the Grieve House this evening. The Senator is on his way to the Adirondacks, but dropped off here to attend the Sheridan memorial services.

The Assembly Cities Committee gave a hearing to-day to Mr. Hall's bill vesting in the Sinking Fund Commissioners full power to grant privileges and franchises in the city of New-York for the placing of pipes under streets. Commissioner Gibbens of the Board of Electrical Control spoke of the excellent facilities for electrical conductors which had been supplied by the present Board, and said it would be ill advised to place the work which they had performed in the hands of the Sinking Fund Commissioners just now. He said he had prepared a substitute bill, which he hoped would be passed by the Legislature, providing for a Board of Subway Commissioners, to consist of the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Corporation Counsel, and the present members of the Board of Electrical Control, each Commissioners other than the three officials mentioned to receive a salary of $6,000 a year and to hold office six years, and the board to be vested with all the powers and duties of the present Board of Electrical Control. Mr. Gibbens also spoke in opposition to Mr. Sullivan's bill requiring the charges for wages of labor in New-York City.

Edward Lauterbach, President of the Consolidated Electrical Subway Company, spoke of the need in New-York of better protection from defective pipes under the streets. He said there should be a general subway along Broadway large enough to accommodate steam pipes, gas pipes, electrical conductors, and everything of the kind that must be placed under ground.

SUING MR. P. S. BRAYTON.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 9.—On the 1st of October last George W. Dey of the firm of Kemp Dey & Co., wholesale dealers in canned goods, New-York City, purchased the Vanderbilt House in this city of P. S. Brayton, paying therefor $238,000, divided $50,000 in cash and his note for $8,000 for the balance. To-day Mr. Dey brought suit against Mr. Brayton for $20,000 damages. He alleges in his complaint, among other things, that Mr. Brayton made false representations concerning the value and condition of property sold and that Mr. Brayton removed from the hotel goods which were covered by the bill of sale.

Mr. Brayton said to-night that he made no representations whatever. He allowed Mr. Dey to examine the books of the hotel, and sold him the property in the hotel by inventory. The property removed by him was his private property, not included in the inventory.

A THIEF'S RESTITUTION.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 9.—A few months ago burglars broke into the residence of John Reilly, a prominent man of this city, chloroformed the family, and stole nearly $1,000. To-day Father O'Hara, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, handed Mr. Reilly $700, which, he said, had been given him this evening by a prominent man, who had made a confession to him and had told the story of the robbery. The story is a secret of the confessional.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

John L. Hutchinson, grocer, 38 Commercial-street, Boston, owes $50,000. Trade causes. A committee of investigation has been appointed by the creditors.

A. W. Bishop, dealer in [illegible] of Bishop, Bro. & Co., Boston, has failed. Liabilities, $50,000. Assets, [illegible]

KNIGHT AGAINST BISHOP

TAUBENHAUS WINS A GAME FROM GUNSBERG.

A CONTEST WHICH KEPT THE SPECTATORS AT THE CHESS CONGRESS INTERESTED TO ITS CLOSE.

One of the best games played at the chess tournament yesterday was that between Taubenhaus and Gunsberg. The opening was the "Ruy Lopez," and the play proceeded very carefully on both sides. On the twelfth move Taubenhaus captured a pawn, which gave him an advantage from that stage of the game. But Gunsberg kept up the fight in a masterly manner, although forced to exchange queens.

Toward the end of the game, which was prolonged to 70 moves, it became a fight of white knight against black bishop, and the struggle was so close that even the experts declared that it would end in a draw. Here, however, Taubenhaus rose to the occasion, and justified his claims as champion of Paris. He wheeled his forces round and round the board, and after his victory over his opponent admitted that the manœuvres were attended with great difficulties, and that Gunsberg had given him a very tough tussle.

Blackburne and Teschigorin started out with the "queen's gambit" and played one of the finest games of the tournament. Blackburne, who played white, got up a strong attack against his antagonists, but the Russian champion showed his mettle and ably frustrated all of the English champion's schemes. Thus they played until late in the evening, when the positions of their forces were such that they agreed to call the game a draw.

Hanham and Burille also played a long game, and at one stage Hanham had the advantage, which, however, he did not keep up, so a draw was agreed upon. Delmar and Gossip played a "giuoco piano" game, but Delmar got the advantage from the start and won. Bird played with Lipschutz until the same was declared a draw under the fifty-move limit. D. G. Baird drew with MacLeod. Pollock drew with Mason. Barn drew with Weiss. Showalter beat J. W. Baird, and Martinez drew with Judd.

The following is the game between Taubenhaus and Gunsberg:

TAUBENHAUS.	GUNSBERG.	TAUBENHAUS.	GUNSBERG.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
P—K	P—K4.	KKt—KB3.	B—B.
Kt—QB3.	Kt—KB3.	2—Q R	B—B4.
B—Kt5.	P—Q R3.	Kt—Kt3.	B—Kt3.
B—R4.	Kt—B3.	P—Q4.	P—Q3.
Castles.	B—K2.	P—K5.	Kt—K1.
P—Q4.	Castles.	Kt x P.	R x P.
Q—K2.	B—Kt3.	Q Kt—Q B3.	R—Q R4.
P—B3.	P—Q B4.	B—Q Kt5.	B—B1.
P x P.	P—Q3.	Kt—Q Kt1.	Kt—Kt1.
R—Q Kt5.	K—K1.	P—K Kt3.	P—K Kt4.
K—K1.	R—Q1.	Kt—Kt3.	P—Kt5.
P—Q Kt3.	P—K Kt3.	Kt—Q1.	P—B3.
B—Kt2.	Q—Q2.	Kt—Kt2.	B—Q2.
P—K3.	B—B4.	Kt—B3.	P—Q4.
Kt—Q2.	Kt—K2.	P—K4.	P—Q5.
P—K4.	B—Kt3.	Kt—K5.	B—B4.
P—Q5.	Kt—Q1.	Kt—Q3.	P—K4.
P—B4.	P—B3.	P—K Kt4.	P—Kt3.
P—K5.	P—K Kt4.	P—B5.	B—K2.
P—K Kt5.	P—Kt4.	P—Kt5.	P—B4.
K—B1.	Q—Kt2.	Kt—Kt1.	P—B5.
K—Kt2.	P—Kt5.	Kt—Kt3.	P—Q6.
P—B5.	B—Q3.	Kt—B5.	P—K5.
P—K6.	B—K2.	Kt—K7 ch.	K—B2.
P—B6.	B—B5.	K—B1.	K—Kt2.
K—B3.	P—B3.	Kt—Q6.	K—B3.
K—K3.	P—R4.	Kt—Kt5.	K—K2.
Kt—Q4.	P—Q R6.	Kt—K2.	K—B1.
P x P.	B x P.	Kt—B4 ch.	Resigns.

The record is:

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
Baird, D. G.	2	1	3
Taubenhaus	2	1	3
Blackburne	1	0	4
Gunsberg	1	0	4
Teschigorin	1	0	4
Weiss	0	1	4
Bird	0	0	5
Hanham	0	0	5
Martinez	0	0	5
Judd	0	0	5
Pollock	0	0	5
Showalter	0	1	4
Burille	0	0	5
Lipschutz	0	0	5
Delmar	0	0	5
Gossip	0	0	5
Gunsberg	0	0	5
Mason	0	0	5
Barnes	0	0	5
Teschigorin	0	0	5
Taubenhaus	0	0	5

Baird, D. G.—Won from Burille, Judd, Martinez, Mason, Taubenhaus; drew with MacLeod; lost to Blackburne, Bird, Gossip, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, Showalter, Teschigorin, Weiss. Total—5½ won, 5½ lost.

Baird, J. W.—Won from Hanham, MacLeod, Martinez; drew with Bird, Burille; lost to Barn, Delmar, Gossip, Judd, Mason, Pollock, Showalter, Taubenhaus, Weiss. Total—6 won, 10 lost.

Bird, H. E.—Won from D. G. Baird, Hanham, Martinez, Judd, Pollock; drew with J. W. Baird, Burille, Lipschutz, Weiss; lost to Barn, Delmar, Gossip, Mason, Showalter. Total—7 won, 7 lost.

Blackburne, J.—Won from D. G. Baird, Burille, Gossip, Gunsberg, Hanham, Mason, Lipschutz, Pollock, Showalter, Taubenhaus; drew with Martinez, Teschigorin; lost to Judd, Weiss. Total—11 won, 4 lost.

Burille, C. F.—Won from Delmar, Gossip, Gunsberg, MacLeod; drew with J. W. Baird, Bird, Hanham; lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Barn, Lipschutz, Showalter, Teschigorin, Weiss. Total—4½ won, 8½ lost.

Barn, Amos.—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Burille, Delmar, MacLeod, Pollock; drew with Gunsberg, Weiss; lost to Hanham, Mason, Teschigorin, Taubenhaus. Total—7 won, 6 lost.

Delmar, Eugene.—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Gossip, Hanham, Martinez, Mason, Pollock, Teschigorin; lost to Barn, Burille, Judd, MacLeod, Taubenhaus, Weiss. Total—8 won, 6 lost.

Judd, Max.—Won from Blackburne, J. W. Baird, Delmar, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Showalter; drew with Hanham, Martinez; lost to D. G. Baird, Bird, Gunsberg, Pollock. Total—7 won, 5 lost.

Lipschutz, S.—Won from D. G. Baird, Burille, Gossip, Martinez, Pollock; drew with Bird, Gunsberg, Hanham, Mason, Taubenhaus, Weiss; lost to Blackburne, Judd, Teschigorin. Total—6 won, 6 lost.

MacLeod, Nicholas.—Won from Delmar, Gossip, Martinez; drew with D. G. Baird, Barn, J. W. Baird, Burille, Barn, Hanham, Judd, Mason, Pollock, Showalter, Taubenhaus, Weiss. Total—5½ won, 10½ lost.

Gossip, H. D.—Won from D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird, Bird, Showalter; drew with Mason, Taubenhaus, Weiss; lost to Blackburne, Burille, Delmar, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Teschigorin. Total 4½, won 6½ lost.

Gunsberg, James.—Won from D. G. Baird, Gossip, Hanham, Judd, Martinez, Mason, showalter; drew with Barn, Lipschutz, Pollock, Weiss; lost to Blackburne, Burille, Taubenhaus. Total—9 won, 5 lost.

Hanham, J. M.—Won from Barn, MacLeod, Taubenhaus; drew with Judd; lost to J. W. Baird, Bird, Blackburne, Delmar, Gunsberg, Mason, Martinez, Pollock, Teschigorin. Total—4 won, 10 lost.

Martinez, Dion M.—Won from Hanham, Pollock; drew with Blackburne, Judd; lost to D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird, Barn, Delmar, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Taubenhaus, Teschigorin. Total—3 won, 10 lost.

Mason, James.—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Barn, Hanham, MacLeod, Showalter, Teschigorin; drew with Gossip, Lipschutz, Pollock; lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Delmar, Gunsberg. Total—8½ won, 5½ lost.

Pollock, W. H. K.—Won from J. W. Baird, Hanham, MacLeod, Judd; drew with Gunsberg, Mason, Taubenhaus, Martinez; lost to Bird, Blackburne, Barn, Delmar, Lipschutz, Teschigorin. Total—5½ won, 9½ lost.

Showalter, J. W.—Won from D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird, Bird, Burille, MacLeod, Taubenhaus; drew with Lipschutz, Teschigorin; lost to Blackburne, Gossip, Gunsberg, Judd, Mason, Weiss. Total—7 won, 7 lost.

Taubenhaus, M.—Won from J. W. Baird, Barn, Delmar, Gunsberg, MacLeod, Martinez; drew with Gossip, Lipschutz, Pollock; lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Judd, Mason, Showalter, Teschigorin, Weiss. Total—9 won, 5 lost.

Weiss, Max.—Won from D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird, Blackburne, Burille, Delmar, MacLeod, Showalter; drew with Bird, Barn, Gossip, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, Taubenhaus, Teschigorin. Total—10½ won, 3½ lost.

The pairing for to-day is MacLeod against Lipschutz, Bird against Blackburne, Teschigorin against Gunsberg, J. W. Baird against D. G. Baird, Showalter against Delmar, Gossip against Barn, Weiss against Hanham, Burille against Pollock, Mason against Martinez, Judd against Taubenhaus.

SCHOONER AND CREW LOST.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 9.—A letter from President Radja of the Yaquina (Oregon) Deep Sea Fishing Company, dated March 3, gives particulars of the abandonment of the new steam schooner George H. Chance. On the night of March 26 the schooner was sighted off Yaquina Harbor flying signals of distress, but the sea was too heavy to render assistance. Late on the same night a small boat from the Chance, with Henry Hardisty, Daniel Hastings, and a sailor named Barnes, passed Cape Foulweather. The boat was crushed in the breakers on landing and Barnes was badly cut about the head on the rocks.

The man said the Chance had broken her rudder, in the moderate time went in search of her and found her abandoned and towed her in. No trace could be found of those who remained on board, and they are believed to have been lost.

Four men are missing—Capt. James Bottles, two sailors named Robertson and Singer, and a Chinese cook. Capt. Bottineau belonged at Southwest Harbor, Me.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steamship Elbe, (Ger.,) Sander, Bremen and Southampton 10 da., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Figured China Silks.

DAINTY PATTERNS AT 70 cts.

DIRECTOIRE AT 75 cts.

Beautiful designs in extra quality at $1. These attractive prices cannot fail to commend themselves to you, as they are considerably below those charged for inferior goods.

E. A. Morrison

[illegible] 19 East 16th-st.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTIONS.

THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER RATIFIED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

The charter election in Jersey City was free from trouble yesterday. A small vote was cast. The new charter was ratified by a large majority, but the returns came in slowly.

The Aldermen probably elected are: Messrs. Jordan, Connolly, Hoos, and Keogh, (Dems.,) and Messrs. Van Horne and Schermerhorn, (Reps.) Four Democrats and two Republicans hold over. Charles W. Allen (Dem.) was elected Alderman at Large.

The returns of the charter election received up to midnight indicate that the new charter would have about 4,000 majority.

The returns from the Fourth District, which is controlled by a faction against the charter, were not in at midnight, nor were the returns from the Second, which is controlled by the charter clique.

The Free Library act was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

In Hoboken a light vote was cast. The entire Democratic city ticket is elected except Quidor for Water Register, who was beaten by Lohmann, (Ind.) Mayor Grassman, Treasurer Smith, and Recorder McDonough were re-elected, and Daniel Haggerty was elected Water Commissioner.

The Aldermen-elect are Messrs. Bayig, Eriegkoetter, Stanton, and Londigan; School Trustees —Messrs. Rudolphy, Russ, Anker, and Cannon, all Democrats.

PATERSON, N. J., April 9.—It was 3 o'clock this morning before the result of the city election in Paterson Yesterday was known. Nathan Barnett was elected by a majority of 72, receiving 6,139 votes to 6,068 cast for Peter Ryle, (Rep.) The Mayor of Paterson has very little power and the power of appointing the city officers, except Assessors, is vested in the Board of Aldermen, which is Republican 9 to 7. In view of these facts it is now proposed, in pursuance of the policy which has prevailed in the Legislature this Winter, to change the law and vest all the appointments in the Democratic Mayor. The Republicans elected Aldermen in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards, the latter a Democratic stronghold, where three Democratic candidates tried to be elected Alderman at once. The Board of Education is Republican, 11 to 5.

Passaic City re-elected Mayor Howe (Rep.) without opposition. The Council will stand 8 Republicans to 4 Democrats. An Excise Board opposed to an increase in the license fees was elected. The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic County will stand next year, Republicans, 11; Democrats, 7.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 9.—The charter election to-day was the most hotly contested one ever held in the city. There was much dissatisfaction among the Democrats over the failure of Water Commissioner Johnson to get the nomination for Freeholder, and his friends, in revenge, cut the party nominees.

Complete returns, which were not received until midnight, show Judge Hyer (Dem.) to have been defeated by over 50 by Wilson. The successful candidate is W. P. Esterbrook. The entire Republican city ticket is apparently elected.

The City Council will remain as before, two Democrats and two Republicans being elected. The most significant result of the day was the defeat of Mayor Daly by Wilson. Daly was a Democrat, but becoming dissatisfied with his party, bolted and accepted the Republican nomination for Councilman. The struggle in this ward was fierce, but Philip Tufts (Dem.) beat the ex-Mayor by 19 votes.

BELVIDERE, N. J., April 9.—Charter elections were held in Warren County yesterday and the license ticket won.

In Phillipsburg John S. Bowers (Dem.) was elected Mayor, with a license Council.

In Washington Allegar (Proh.) was elected Mayor, with a license Council.

In Hackettstown D. B. Harvey (Dem.) was elected Mayor, with a license Council.

In Belvidere Surrogate O'Neill (Dem.) was elected Mayor, with an anti-electric light Council.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 9.—The charter election to-day resulted in the election of J. H. Vanglesel (Dem.) Mayor over A. L. Fisher (Rep.) The Common Council will not be changed politically and will stand 7 Democrats and 6 Republicans. Money was largely and openly used in the Second Ward.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 9.—John O. Hudson (Dem.) was yesterday elected Mayor over Samuel N. Rockhill (Rep.) The Council stands 6 Republicans to 3 Democrats, and favors granting liquor licenses.

DOINGS OF ATHLETES.

The athletic entertainment given by the members of the Berkeley Athletic Club in the clubhouse gymnasium, 19 West Forty-fourth-street, last evening was very enjoyable. About two hundred fashionably people, friends of the members of the club, were present. The feature of the evening was the feat of the Berkeley light-weight tug-of-war team, made up of Loveland, (anchor,) Denby, Goddard, and Tierce, which pulled 164 pounds of rope from three six athletes: Turnure, (anchor,) Fullerton, Stead, Robb, Windsor, and Trask. The judges were Messrs. C. F. Matthewson and P. H. Turnure. Mr. C. Taylor was referee and Mr. G. W. Dickerman was floor manager. The winners of the events were as follows: Putting the sixteen-pound shot—J. W. Loveland, 25 feet 3 inches. Parallel bars—Trask. Running high jump—H. A. Goddard. Single sticks—J. D. Sloane. Horizontal bar—H. S. Pettit. Spring-board high jump—F. E. Trask, 7 feet 10½ inches. Potato race —H. S. Pettit.

The Staten Island Athletic Club has decided upon the following events for its Spring games, to be held May 18: 100 yards, 440 yards, and 880 yards runs; 3-mile bicycle, 2-mile steeplechase, 120 yards hurdle, 220 yards dash, 1-mile walk, 1-mile handicap running high jump, 16-pound shot for distance and 56-pound weight for height. All are handicaps. Competitors in the hurdle receiving 6 yards or more handicap will have a clear course to the second hurdle.

The National Association of Amateur Athletes announces annual boxing and wrestling championships to be held in Sammany Hall May 18. The events will be: Boxing—105, 125, 145, and 158 pound classes; wrestling—135 and 158 pound classes. Entries are $1, and will close with Adsar Tate, P. O. 1,677, New-York. May 4. The preliminaries will be decided May 11.

The New-Jersey Athletic Club will enter a senior four-oared crew and a pair-oared gig in the Kill Von Kull regatta this year, and will possibly have an eight-oared crew in the field. It is a senior four-oared crew is made up of Messrs. Vredenburg, Traak, Schuyler, and Bringham, who won the championship at the Kill Von Kull regatta last year.

The Pastime Athletic Club's team that will compete in the championships of the National Cross-Country Association is made up of these men: T. Collett, J. A. Byrnes, J. Adelscorfer, T. A. McMaley, E. Marsh, J. Roberts, E. Kilts, J. Beck, D. Bell, C. Sperra, Jr., and J. McCauley.

The National Cross-country Association of which Mr. F. Ware is President, amended its constitution last evening, so that hereafter its championships will be held the first Saturday in October, and at the same time a one-hundred 100-yard and 220-yard runs, and 220-yard hurdle.

The South Side Gun Club of Newark, N. J., will hold its opening shoot of the season this morning on its grounds on New-Jersey Railroad avenue. Many Prizes will be divided into 40, 30, 20, and 10 per cent.

Sam Freeth of the Prospect Harriers says he intends to apply to the Amateur Athletic Union for reinstatement. Freeth is an excellent cross-country runner.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Yee Sing, a wealthy Chinese merchant of Denver, was arrested in Chicago Saturday last, and left for Denver yesterday in charge of officers. The charge against him is that he eloped with Wong Tor, the wife of Chin Poo, another prominent Chinaman of Denver, and that he took with him $400 of Chin Poo's money. The husband says the theft of the money does not admit that Won Toy loves him better than she does her husband.

William Glass of Vermilion, Minn., undertook Monday the task of eating five dozen eggs in 30 minutes for a wager of $5. He got in New-York one and one-half minutes. Glass broke his eggs and had them eaten inside of three minutes. He ate the first 42 in three-quarters of a minute and the other six in a little more than two minutes.

H. C. W. Meeker of New-Bedford, Mass., has been appointed special administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Taber or Marion. Miss Taber's estate is estimated at over $400,000, and most of it was left to charitable and religious institutions. Her heirs are contesting the will, and the case is to be heard at the May term of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Lucy Beach, who died at her old home in Litchfield, Conn., yesterday, was born June 10, 1788, and was the daughter of Dr. Sheldon. She married Thorn Beach at the age of 20. He is dead and none of their children survive.

Frances E. Warren was inaugurated Governor of Wyoming yesterday afternoon with military and civic honors. In his inaugural Gov. Warren took strong grounds for the early admission of the Territory as a State of the Union.

William F. Fox, watchman at the Kentucky Central station at Paris, Ky., shot and killed a colored man named Walls, from Dayton, Ohio, yesterday. Walls was drunk and tried to strike Fox with a club.

Frederick Winsor, formerly Superintendent of the Fire Department of St. John's, N. F., has eloped with a Mrs. Garrett. Mr. Winsor has a wife and four children and Mrs. Garrett has two children with her.

An intoxicated man named Parchard disturbed a Sunday school meeting at Hamborough Station, Essex, Sunday last. The minister went down and shot him, cutting his throat and killing him instantly.

Dennis Collins, Doorkeeper of the last Indiana Legislature, committed suicide at Owensborough, Ky., yesterday, by cutting his throat with a razor, the result of drink. He lived at Connellton, Ind.

Funeral services over the remains of James S. Christie, assistant doorkeeper of the United States Senate, were held at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, on Dover, N. H., yesterday.

Yesterday at Worcester, Mass., Judge Devens sentenced Michael Mooney to imprisonment for life for the murder of a man named Sherwood Aug. 18, 1888.

Dr. Charles S. Thompson of New-Haven, the oldest living graduate of the Yale Medical School, celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday on Saturday.

The wife of Rev. Mr. Hall of Morgan Town, Penn., shot and killed a negro named Frank Lewis. The negro had stolen several articles from the minister.

The Ottawa Board of Trade has invited Governor Wheaton to confer with it on the subject of trade between Canada and the United States.

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FAVORING GOULD'S SCHEME.

HARLEM MEN HAVE UPHILL WORK MAKING PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Lawson M. Fuller, the Rev. M. Van Rensselaer, Alderman Carlin, Dr. Isaac L. Peet, David H. Knapp, R. M. Carpenter, James Monteith, E. P. Griffin, Gilbert K. Harrower, Jr., Mrs. Ella De Carlo, a brass band and a delegation of elevated railroad employes were conspicuous at Jay Gould's mass meeting in the Athenæum on Washington Heights last evening called for the purpose of manufacturing public sentiment in

THIS YEAR'S ASSIGNMENTS

CLOSE OF THE NEW-YORK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PASTORAL APPOINTMENTS—LIVELY DEBATES ON TEMPERANCE AND SUNDAY WORK.

The New-York Methodist Conference, which has been in session in this city at the Eighteenth-Street Church for more than a week past, was brought to a close yesterday after an all-day session. The attendance was large, the galleries being packed with the wives and friends of the ministers below, anxious to hear the appointments for the coming year—a matter of more importance to a Methodist clergyman than are the Federal appointments to politicians. They had a long wait of seven hours, but the doings of the conference in the meantime were not without interest.

In the first place came the regular temperance dispute, which invariably occurs after the presentation of the report of the Temperance Committee. The report was not prohibitory enough for some and too much so for others. Arguments and motions by both sides lasted for ever an hour. Strong language was used, accusations of turning the conference into a "third party" body, &c., but none of the personal compliments was exchanged that have characterized previous debates of this conference on the same issue. As it was finally adopted, the report favored prohibition, State and constitutional, at such time as it should be practicable, and in the meantime advocated a rigid enforcement of existing laws and regulations. A motion to incorporate in the report a resolution approving the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and its work was lost.

Another interesting debate followed the presentation of the report of the Sabbath Committee by Dr. A. B. Vail. The report vigorously condemned Sunday excursions, transportation, sacred concerts, and other amusements which tend to make the nineteenth century Sunday a holiday, and concluded by jumping squarely upon the Sunday newspapers. The report seemed to meet with general approval, but a hush fell over the entire assembly when Dr. John Ray Thompson of the Washington-Square Church offered as an amendment:

Resolved, That we set our faces like flint and do all we can to prevent the printing of our sermons in the Monday papers, inasmuch as the labor required in the preparation and printing thereof is a great degree to be performed on the sabbath.

The hush lasted a full minute. Then it was moved that, as nobody seconded this resolution, it be laid on the table. This proposition met with unanimous consent. A motion to incorporate a resolution declaring that the holding quarterly conferences on Sunday was lost. An amendment deprecating the holding of camp meetings on Sundays, with open gates, as it attracted excursionists, was carried.

The report of the Statistical Committee showed the following totals: Probations, 5,621; members, 47,471; deaths, 742; churches, 409; value of churches, $4,557,500; parsonages, 205; value of parsonages, $714,425; Sunday schools, 459; officers and teachers, 6,376; scholars, 44,454. Collections for mission work amounted to $218,000; other purposes, $42,909. The stewards reported the total distributions to be $17,387.41.

The Committee on Education reported very favorably as to the standing of the denominational school and colleges.

The following were admitted to the conference on trial: Aaron L. Civil, Martin B. Snyder, Harry Cornford, Adolphus Schleirmacker, Thomas Veale, R. K. Wilson, Robert Knapp, Frank R. Bouton, Isaac F. Stafford, and Elmer S. Count. On account of ill health Dr. John Ray Thompson was changed from an effective to a supernumerary relation.

Before announcing the appointments Bishop Mallalieu paid a tribute to Methodist ministers and Methodist ministers' wives for the suffering and inconvenience they endured by the continual change of their homes in the discharge of their duties. Then he read the appointments for the coming year, as follow, after which prayer was offered, the long-meter doxology sung, and the conference adjourned.

THE LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

New-York District.—A. J. Palmer, Presiding Elder. Ariesley, Thomas Lodge.

Bedford and Middle Patent, J. W. Macomber; Bedford Station, Newton Wray; Bosscbel, supplied. Carmel, T. S. Hand; Crafts Lake, N. S. Tuthill; Croton Landing, J. P. Hermance.

Dobbs Ferry, S. M. Stratton.

East View and Glenville, W. C. Smith.

Golden Bridge and Cross River, S. W. Terbush.

Hartsdale, S. L. Shorter.

Irvington, supplied by F. R. Bouton.

Katonah, W. F. Brush; Kensico and Armonk, F. T. Angevine.

Lake Mahopac, I. T. Stafford.

Mount Zion, T. S. Lent; Mount Kisco, De Los Lall.

New-York City—Asbury, John Rowe; Battery Park, James Matthews; Bedford-Street, J. J. Reed; Central, C. S. Harrower; Chelsea, J. G. Oakley; Church of the Saviour, J. Y. Bates; Duane-Street, J. Dean; Eighty-Third-Street, Charles A. Ford; Fordham, Francis Bottome; Fifty-sixth-Street, J. W. Sweetman; Five Points, O. K. Bouton; Forty-fourth-Street, W. S. Ketcham; Forty-third-Street, Sidwell Lane; Franklin-Street, Fletcher Harding; French Mission, Paul Desjardins; Grace, F. I. Wilson; Italian Mission, V. S. Calabrese; Jane-Street, supplied by S. Merritt; Madison-Avenue, R. Metcheson; Morrisania, C. W. Ford; Mott-Avenue, W. F. Anderson; Park-Avenue, A. B. Boyle; Perry-Street, S. Lowther; St. Andrew's, J. M. King; St. James's, O. H. Tiffany; St. John's, J. E. Price; St. Luke's, C. H. Tipple; St. Mark's, H. L. Monroe; St. Paul's, G. H. Mottrow; St. Stephen's, N. S. Thompson; Thirty-fifth-Street, H. C. Earl; Tremont, Clark Wright; Twenty-fourth-Street, W. Robinson; Washington Heights, W. H. Miokle; Washington-Square, Charles H. Mo nny; West Harlem, J. B. Day; Woodlawn, J. M. Burgar.

Peekskill—St. Paul's Church, David McCartney; South-Street Church, A. K. Sanford. Pleasantville, C. Sager; Purchase, William Wilcox; Purdy's station and North Salem, George Clarke; Putnam Valley, G. Price.

Rhinebeck, A. H. W. Barden. Sing Sing—North Malcolm-Street Church, G. H. Smith; Spring-Street Church, W. M. Searles.

Tarrytown—Asbury Church, P. Germond; St. Paul's Church, William Colden. Tuckahoe, E. L. Hoffecker.

White Plains, A. D. Vail.

Yonkers—Central Church, W. McK. Darwood; First Church, G. E. Strowbridge. Yorktown, J. B. Mead.

John Miley, professor in Drew Theological Seminary, member of Sing Sing Quarterly Conference.

G. R. Crooks, professor in Drew Theological Seminary, member of St. Paul's, Peekskill, Quarterly Conference.

C. C. McCabe, Corresponding Secretary of Missionary Society, member of St. Paul's, New-York City, Quarterly Conference.

Eugene R. Smith, editor of "Gospel in All Lands," member of St. Paul's, New-York, Quarterly Conference.

C. R. North, Corresponding Secretary of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society, member of Madison-Avenue, New-York, Quarterly Conference.

M. D. C. Crawford, Receiving Treasurer Church Extension and Missionary Society, member of Madison-Avenue, New-York, Quarterly Conference.

J. M. Chadwick, Assistant Secretary of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society.

Poughkeepsie District.—H. H. Travis, Presiding Elder.

Amenia, to be supplied; Ashley Falls, T. H. E. Richards; Ancram, supplied by H. J. Hoag.

Bangall, T. F. Hallenbeck; Barrytown, W. E. Clark. Canaan, T. H. Barraspath; Carthage Landing and New-Hamburg, R. M. Roberts; Chesham, W. F. Compton; Claverack, supplied by R. E. Wilson; Cold Spring and Nelsonville, to be supplied; Copake, E. B. Pierce. Dover Plains, L. E. Scott.

East Chatham and Red Rock, A. L. Shear.

Falls Village, C. H. Reynolds; Fishkill and Glenham, F. Wilson; Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, C. H. Seudaker.

Garrison's, D. B. Thompson; Gelordsville, W. H. Peters; Great Barrington and Housatonic, S. J. McPherson.

Hartsville, supplied by W. B. Sleep; Hillsdale, J. M. Yeager; Hillside and Stuateburg, H. C. Humphrey. Hudson—First Church, W. F. Albrecht; St. John's, supplied. Hyde Park, S. Knapp.

Johnsville, N. O. Lent.

Lagrangeville and North Cleve, F. B. Sweetman; Lakeville, L. Phillips; Lee, C. B. Lent; Lenox and Lenox Furnace, Newton Bay; Lithgo, W. H. McGaw.

Matalin, W. R. Goss; Matteawan, J. Ackerman; Milan, supplied by H. H. Mace; Millerton, W. C. Oliver; Millbrook and Verbank, W. Lloyd Perry.

New-Fairfield and Haviland Hollow, M. M. Curtis; Norfolk and Goshen, F. C. Sommers; North Entermkin and North Alford, J. B. Cheese; North Germantown and East Camp, H. B. Mead; North Highland, supplied by C. H. Powell; North and West Hillsdale, supplied by George E. Kerr.

Pawling and Reynoldsville, R. Kent; Pallmont, A. Westphal; Patterson and Verbank, W. Lloyd Perry; Pleasant Valley and Washington Hollow, A. H. Haines. Poughkeepsie—Cannon-Street Church, G. H. Gregory; Wedding Church, D. H. Hasnburg; Washington-Street Church, W. F. Hasbold. Poughquag, A. P. Gadway.

Red Hook, V. N. Traver; Rhinebeck, W. A. Chadwick; Rhinecliff, M. Brusie.

Sharon and Amenia Union, S. N. Lewis; Sheffield, W. R. Webster; Spencertown and Gariemville, E. H. Rous; South Glendale, Thomas Veale; Stockport, R. F. Bisdon.

Tyringham, supplied by A. B. Woolsey.

Union and Jackson Corners, G. C. Miller.

Wappingers, Ezra Tinker; West Stockbridge, Queensbury, and Richmond, J. H. Lane; West Pawhamock, W. W. Taylor; Wing Station, N. H. Lent.

W. G. Browning, agent of the Ministers' Mutual Aid Society, member of Washington-Street Quarterly Conference, Poughkeepsie.

Kingston District.—A. Coons, Presiding Elder.

Arena, E. A. Beggs; Andes and Pleasant Valley, supplied by J. H. Burger; Ashland, H. W. Ackerly; Athens, E. H. Dutcher.

Bloomville, G. W. Morris; Bovina, A. T. Civil. Caris and Round Top, S. Merchant; Catskill, A. Dafrandor; Chanlesville and South Worcester, E. L. Hoag; Coxsackie, G. Bearn; Coeymans Hollow, M. B. Snyder; Coxsackie, A. Schriver; Croton, Edward White.

Davenport, George L. McLean; Delhi, S. G. Keyser; Dormansville, supplied by M. S. Cummings; Durham, W. D. Mattice.

Edgeville and Rifton, Eli Quick; Eminence, supplied by A. Quick.

Ferguacreville and Davenport, G. W. Martin; Franklin, E. Hallock.

Gilboa, J. W. Morrison; Gilboa, R. Kay; Greenville, T. A. Kenney.

Halcyon and Tompkinsville, R. B. Ackerly; Hancock, S. Brown; Hensonville, A. M. Estabrook; Hobart, A. M. Gay; Hunter, R. E. Kelly.

Jefferson, C. H. Travis.

Kingston—Johnson-Avenue Church, J. W. Ackerly; St. James's Church, O. Haviland; Rondout Church, T. Lamont.

Leeds, High Mills and Smiley Mines, C. A. Hoosier; Lexington, J. P. Carter; Livingstonville, supplied.

Madison, W. H. Miller; Margaretville, V. McDonald; Middleburgh, J. Hallenbeck; Mount Tremper, W. Shaver; North Blenheim, E. M. Cumming; North Franklin, supplied by Spencer Grimes; Easton Hill and Morgan, M. Huntington.

Oak Hill and Preston Hollow, J. Keegan; Olive, A. B. Barnham.

Palenville and Asbury, P. H. Chase; Pine Hill, O. F. Dales; Port Ewen, O. Van Kamen; Prattsville, C. A. Heile.

Roxbury, J. P. Hermance.

Saugerties, J. N. Ramsey; Shandaken, J. W. Bohlman; Shokan, W. H. Vanz; South Bethlehem, A. H. Lord; Stamford, E. Hunt; Summit, L. G. Miles.

Tivoli, Wm. O. D. Ramsey; West Hurley, J. R. Leeds; Windham, J. W. Burkins; Woodstock, C. G. Deming.

James Jackson, missionary to China; J. S. Ladd, missionary to Bulgaria; G. E. Jayne, missionary to Utah.

Newburg District.—F. J. Belcher, Presiding Elder. Ascord, supplied by J. W. Forsythe; Alligerville, E. Van Gorder.

Bellvale, H. H. Champion; Bloomingburg, G. C. Francis; Bridgeville, J. W. Hill.

Callicoon, supplied by A. Schllermacker; Campbell Hall and Mount Valley, supplied by H. W. Nichols; Candenstown, J. H. Lent; Goshen, W. S. Wisnan, Jr.; Grahamsville, L. J. Champlin; Greenfield, J. N. Byers.

Hancock, W. D. Abrams; Harvard, supplied by A. W. Thompson; Highland, J. C. Hay; Highland Mills, C. W. McPherson; Hurleyville and Neversink Flats, supplied by C. W. Miller.

Liberty and Mount Valley, supplied by H. W. Nichols; Gardenstown, J. H. Lent; Goshen, W. S. Wisnan, Jr.; Grahamsville, L. J. Champlin; Greenfield, J. N. Byers.

Monticello and North Cleve, F. B. Sweetman; Lakeville, L. Phillips; Lee, C. B. Lent; Lenox and Lenox Furnace, Newton Bay; Lithgo, W. H. McGaw.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—THE TWO LEONORES.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DALILAH. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELYI NACH—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—AN IRON CREED. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—NATURAL GAS. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &c.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—THE LADY OF LYONS. Matinée—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE GRIP. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—JOCELYN.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8—CONCERT.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—A LEGAL WRECK.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S SECRETARY.
WALLACK'S—At 8—LECTURE.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS, POSTPAID.

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DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday.. 75
SUNDAY EDITION ONLY, 1 year.....$2 00
WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents.

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Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
Sample copies sent free. New-York City.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

Readers of THE TIMES *going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 75 cents per month and the address changed as often as desired.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1 35 per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,260 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, cooler weather.

Secretary NOBLE makes haste to clear himself of the damaging suspicion that he has any higher ideas of administration than "Corp." TANNER of the Pension Bureau. On the contrary, he declares that he can see no reason why that "able" official should not be allowed to carry out any policy that he wishes. We tender our respectful apologies to Mr. NOBLE for the wrong we have done him in attributing to him greater intelligence and a more sensitive appreciation of his duty than, as he declares, he possesses. We desire to make this apology as full as possible, and we hereby freely and voluntarily admit that Mr. NOBLE is above all criticism as a spoilsman, that he is innocent of any intention to respect the right of the taxpayers to good service without regard to politics, and that he has neither sympathy with or knowledge of the civil service reform act of 1883. When Mr. NOBLE says that he purposes to replace dismissed Democrats by Republicans, we ought, perhaps, to remind him that in very many cases in his department he cannot do that without violating the law, which declares that if he does do it, he "shall be dismissed." But Mr. NOBLE probably feels sure that Mr. HARRISON would not dismiss him for such a cause.

The spectacle of twoscore of more or less prominent politicians, who had come all the way from Buffalo for the purpose marching upon the White House to besiege the President for the appointment of their favorite candidate for Collector of the Port is one that certainly could not be matched in the capital of any civilized country on the face of the earth. The office, so far as its legitimate duties are concerned, is not one of very great importance, and the selection of a man of requisite business capacity and experience would not be a very difficult matter. But that is not the point as to which these curious visitors are at all concerned. It is as a political office that they are interested in the Collectorship; that is, they are putting themselves to a great amount of trouble and expense to induce the President to apply a "discriminating and essential test" in this appointment, such as he declared in his letter of acceptance should not be applied. They must think that the President's letter was not sincere and truthful or else that he is not able or willing to maintain the position he has taken, neither of which assumptions is complimentary to him. Yet Mr. HARRISON is not reported to have resented their impertinence.

It is not to be wondered at that the Manhattan Railway Company should be able to get 3,000 signatures to a petition that the Board of Aldermen adopt a set of resolutions prepared for the purpose, asking the Legislature to confer upon a commission the power to give that company the right to encroach upon Battery Park and the public space adjacent to City Hall Park for the enlargement of its terminal facilities; and it is still less to be wondered at that an Alderman could be induced to offer the resolutions. But it will be remarkable if the board adopts them, and still more so if the Legislature acts in accordance with them. The fact is that there is ample provision already for the consideration of this matter by Commissioners, "to be duly appointed according to law," and one commission has already acted upon it. But what is sought now is action from the Legislature which shall force upon the city in behalf of JAY GOULD and the Manhattan Company a scheme to which the public authorities and the people generally are unalterably opposed. It is not to be believed that even the present Legislature could be induced to perpetrate this high-handed outrage, though the Board of Aldermen should ask for it. It is to be hoped that the Aldermen are not to be included in the unholy alliance that is now trying to defeat the effort for the rapid transit which the city so much needs and has a chance of securing, if only the unscrupulous gang of corporate monopolists can be kept from controlling legislative action.

While consumers generally rejoice over the fall of the Copper Syndicate, the manufacturers in the Sheet Copper Ring are greatly pleased because the cost of their raw material has been reduced or will be lowered as soon as certain contracts shall have expired. This Ring is composed of all the copper-rolling mills in this country, and is an old one. The members of it have combined to exact from 25 to 38 cents a pound for copper in sheets and bolts rolled out of copper in ingots. During the supremacy of the Syndicate they were required to pay 16½ cents a pound for their raw material, and their profit ranged from 8½ to 21½ cents a pound, according to the size and thickness of the sheets. Their prices have been extortionate, for the cost of rolling is said to be less than 2 cents a pound, and the difference between the price of ingots and the price of sheets in England, where the price of sheets has been fixed by competition, is very small. The ruin of the Syndicate increases their gains. This Sheet Copper Ring depends upon the tariff for its existence, and is enabled by it to compel the payment of the very high prices already mentioned. A duty of 35 per cent. on copper in sheets and bolts rolled abroad excludes foreign competition, and thus permits the combined manufacturers here at home to rob the people who gave them protection.

DEMOCRATS AGAINST BALLOT REFORM.

The Saxton Ballot-Reform bill was passed by the Assembly yesterday by a vote of 74 to 44. Every affirmative vote was cast by a Republican and every negative vote by a Democrat, and there were five members on each side who were absent or not voting. Notwithstanding the professions of Mr. SHEEHAN, the principal speaker for the opposition, this vote puts the Democrats of the Assembly squarely on record as opposed to ballot reform. They could not have done a worse thing for their party in this State than to make up such a record. Their efforts against the measure were confined to the proposition of Mr. GREENE to load it down with a general registry law and the motion of Mr. SHEEHAN to substitute the sham "Electoral-Reform" bill introduced by himself in the Assembly and by Mr. LINSON in the Senate. The arguments against the Saxton bill were hardly deserving of the name. A specimen is Mr. SHEEHAN'S declaration that he did not want an Australian or an English law, but an American law, as if the origin or first application of any principle or method had anything to do with its merits. Why does not Mr. SHEEHAN propose to do away with the common law or the criminal code, because they are derived from English jurisprudence? One luminous member said that the bill was in the interest of the Republican Party, but made no effort to show in what way it would benefit one party more than another. The only inference that we can draw from his statement is that the Democrats make more use of the evil practices which the bill is intended to prevent than their opponents, and that they contrive in some way to gain by them. If this is what he meant to imply, we do not think his statement is true.

The chief objection urged against the bill was that it provides for the exclusive use of official ballots, but nothing having the semblance of a sound argument was made against that provision. This also constitutes the most important difference between the Saxton bill and the Linson-Sheehan bill, though the latter is faulty in many of its details. The fact that the opposition was directed mainly against this feature of the measure is what justifies the statement that the Democrats put themselves on record against ballot reform, for that is absolutely essential to any effective legislation on the subject. Their opposition to this principle can only be explained in one of two ways. Either they recognized it as the basis of the whole plan, and opposed it for the purpose of defeating legislation altogether, or else they desired to have the law put in such form that its purpose could be defeated and the abuses at which it is aimed could be continued in spite of it.

One of the leading objects in requiring that only official ballots shall be used is to do away with all private [illegible] candidates for the expense of printing and distributing ballots. Another is to enable the voter to receive, prepare, and cast his ballot under such conditions as to secure absolute secrecy, and thereby prevent intimidation, coercion, or bribery. If the voter enters a polling place without any ballot, receives one from a sworn official so marked or stamped as to be identified as official, retires to a compartment alone and prepares it for voting, casts it before leaving the place, and is allowed to take no ballot away with him, his protection is complete, and no one can have evidence that he has voted according to any previous understanding. While this might not do away entirely with voting under the influence of threats or promises, it would certainly lessen it very much.

The Linson bill provides for both official and unofficial ballots, thus adding to the public expense of printing and distribution the present expense now borne by party organizations and met by assessments upon candidates. It would defeat the purpose of removing the excuse for such assessments, and would still leave nominations a subject of bargain and sale. Any or every voter could take into the polling place one or more sets of unofficial ballots already prepared for him. If he did so, the retiring alone to a compartment and all the rest of the formality prescribed would be rendered useless. It would be easy to evade the safeguard of secrecy and get assurance that votes were cast in accordance with previous agreement. Unless this is to be prevented the main object is defeated. It is not only the individual voter who needs protection but the suffrages of the community. It is the right of voters who cannot be intimidated or corrupted that their votes shall not be neutralized or overbalanced by the corruption or intimidation of others. Any man or any party that opposes the exclusive official ballot stands against the very essence and substance of the reform, without which it would be an ineffectual sham. That is the position which forty-four Democratic Assemblymen took yesterday under the virtual dictation of their party's evil genius, DAVID B. HILL.

THE QUESTION OF A SECOND TERM.

The indications that Mr. HARRISON is distributing the offices with possible reference to a "machine" of his own have called out some comment upon the question, which "we have always with us," as to the limitation of a President's eligibility to one term. It has been said, with a certain plausibility, that the only remedy for the use of the patronage of the President's office to secure the incumbent a second term is to forbid his re-election. There is nothing very new to be said in regard to the nuisance to which the American people are subjected by the plotting of their Presidents now and again to retain the honor they have once enjoyed. It is a perfectly familiar evil, and has had only too many demonstrations within the memory of the present generation. To go no further back than Mr. HARRISON'S immediate predecessor, it is easy to see that the view taken by Mr. CLEVELAND of some of the incidents of his Administration might have been quite different had it been impossible for him to become a candidate for renomination. Mr. CLEVELAND was a courageous and conscientious man in large things. There is no doubt that he risked very seriously all hope of a re-election in compelling the country to accept the issue of tariff reform. It was a patriotic policy, and one perfectly disinterested. But in smaller things, we think, he would have acted differently if he had been free of all hope of a second term. And though it is much too soon to say whether Mr. HARRISON be really planning for his own future, the fact that he is suspected of doing so is very significant.

Perhaps one of the most fertile sources of mischief in this matter is not the President's own schemes so much as the scheming of those who, in professing to advance his interests, are really planning to advance their own. Mr. "TOM" PLATT, for instance, is a person to whom it would be extremely tempting to get a large haul of chestnuts from the fire of politics through encouraging the notion that the President, in pulling them out, was providing for himself and not for PLATT. Mr. ARTHUR certainly, in his time, was in this way made the victim of a gang of as unscrupulous politicians as ever infested the national capital—men who betrayed him when the test came without hesitation. Every one familiar with the history of the time remembers a like chapter in the history of President GRANT. It is safe to say that the machinations of wirepullers, who are really working for themselves while pretending to work for a President, are more of an evil than the President's own plans for a second term. In every case, however, it has been in the use of the appointing power, in the distribution of "patronage," that the mischief has been most apparent. There has been no really serious evil in any modification of policy intended to secure a second term—certainly none of late years. In the present settled order of administration we do not see very much opportunity for anything of this sort.

But for such evil as there is, is a constitutional prohibition of a second term a necessary or a proper remedy? We cannot see that it is. It is not a necessary remedy, because the evil can be removed without it. If the principle of the Civil Service Reform act of 1883 were fully applied, if all the subordinate offices, that is to say, all the offices not involving a distinct discretion as to the policy of the Administration, were taken out of politics, the President would be deprived of his present power for abuse. To take this great mass of offices out of politics it is only necessary to require that appointments shall be determined by open competition, and that removals shall be made only for recorded causes. That can be done without meddling with the Constitution, and will be done whenever the public opinion of the country really requires it. Much advance has been made toward that end, and much is constantly going on. It is obviously a far simpler and more desirable mode of accomplishing the object than a remodeling of the Constitution. And as the remedy of constitutional amendment is not necessary we have a very strong conviction that it is not proper. We have a profound antipathy to law-made virtue. We do not regard it as worth much. If the American people are not able to choose their Presidents wisely and properly without restriction we are afraid that no amount of restriction would help them much. If a great nation cannot resist being debauched by the office-giving of their Chief Executive their virtue is of the sort that is anxious for "the ravishing to begin." Moreover, it is humiliating that this people should declare by solemn provision of fundamental law that, after a century of freedom, in which they have overcome difficulties unequaled in the history of any nation, they are obliged to set up an arbitrary, an artificial barrier against the abuse of power by their own elected chief of the Government. We cannot think with any patience of the American people proclaiming their need of such restraints as Mexico has felt forced to adopt, and has, we may add, found quite ineffectual. We are quite willing to trust the people to destroy or restrict the nuisance of patronage without imposing any limitation upon the freedom of their elections.

MR. CROKER'S APPOINTMENT.

The more astute politicians will agree that Mr. CROKER'S acceptance of the office of City Chamberlain must injure his standing as a "boss." The function of a party "boss" is that of a guide and provider. He must shape the policy and choose the candidates of his party or his faction and direct its suffrages; and as a reward for the obedience of his followers he must see to it that large numbers of them get places at the public crib. But in taking for himself the best place at the crib he exposes himself to the damaging criticism of selfishness, and selfishness is a vice that begets hates and dissensions, just as conspicuous good fortune begets envy. Now, a "boss" who is at once hated and envied is in danger of overthrow.

JOHN KELLY weakened his authority in Tammany by accepting the Controllership, and if we are not mistaken Mr. CROKER'S will undergo some diminution through his holding of the office of Chamberlain. The average Tammany man looks upon it as simply the most "elegant" office in the City Government, because the "pay" is the best. The salary is $25,000 a year, to which must be added $7,000 or $8,000 more in fees for the management of trust funds put into the Chamberlain's hands by order of the court. But the expenses of the office to be paid by the Chamberlain himself amount to some $16,000 annually, leaving not far from $17,000 as the net emolument. We have the competent testimony of Mr. HEWITT, as Mayor and man of business, that this is not too much for the character of the service rendered.

Mr. RICHARD CROKER, beyond question, will conduct the business of the office with scrupulous honesty, but beyond that he has no special fitness for it, either by experience or attainments. Certainly he cannot be compared with his predecessor, Mr. IVINS, in respect to the value of his contribution to the good government of the city as Chamberlain, member of the Sinking Fund Commission, and in the council of the Mayor.

Mr. IVINS has an extraordinary mastery of the details of municipal affairs, a penetrating and suggestive mind, breadth of ideas, and lucidity in presenting them—qualities which have made him a public servant of quite exceptional value. Mr. CROKER has none of these larger qualities, but he will probably serve the city acceptably in his new office, though the "boss" of such an organization as Tammany Hall is not quite the person for the place.

THE WRONG PLACE.

For some weeks Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, Senator from Ohio, has been urging the President to nominate RICHARD C. PARSONS to be Controller of the Currency, and it is understood that to the Senator's appeals in behalf of this person have been added those of Secretary WINDOM. Some curious mistakes have been made by office seekers and their influential friends since the recent election, and this is one of them. The President has been pressed to place men in offices for the duties of which they have had no training, while there are certain other offices soon to become vacant concerning the work of which the same candidates have had some knowledge, creditable or otherwise. There have been many attempts to put men in the wrong places.

For example, more than a hundred members of Congress have asked Mr. HARRISON to put at the head of a bureau in the Interior Department a man who, the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* says, barely escaped expulsion from the House when Mr. BLAINE was Speaker, and was afterward, by an investigation made at the order of the House, "shown to have acquired an absolutely fraudulent claim for a large amount through the Treasury Department, for which this department sent his case before the Criminal Court of the District for prosecution." Now, this man is much better qualified for the office of Examiner of Claims in the State Department under Mr. BLAINE than for any place in the Department of the Interior, and if he had preferred that office he might have obtained it. There are other offices the duties of which relate to claims, but we presume that this man and his friends will still persist in asking that he shall have a place in which his peculiar abilities could not be exercised.

As for PARSONS, we do not understand why Senator SHERMAN has not asked the President to make him Commissioner of Railroads or Commissioner of the General Land Office. There is abundant evidence that the most notorious and successful use of his talents has been made in connection with legislation affecting the public lands and the grants of such lands to railroad companies. It may be said that he has shown great familiarity with the distribution of railroad bonds, and that for this reason he should be employed in an office the duties of which relate to the currency and to securities, but this is not a good plea. While he has not been entirely ignorant of bonds and the official distribution of them, it is in connection with railroad land-grant legislation that he has acquired a reputation, and either of the two offices above mentioned would not only offer him opportunities for new exploits, but also recall to his mind, day after day, his achievements in the past.

We need not direct the attention of Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. WINDOM to the proof that they are in danger of misplacing PARSONS. They are familiar with his career. They know the curious and very interesting history of the Texas Pacific incorporation act and of the bonds issued upon the lands granted in the twenty-second section of that act—bonds that were redeemed only after many years of weary waiting, and then at 20 cents on the dollar. They have read the testimony in Senate Executive Document No. 27, Forty-eighth Congress, First Session. They have seen a copy of NEWELL'S diary. They are not ignorant of the changing fortunes of the "Backbone" grant and the bargain by which it became possible for certain statesmen to realize upon an investment after delay that had made the heart sick. And yet they ask that PARSONS shall be made Controller of the Currency. There is still time for reconsideration, and it is possible that they will see how fitting it would be that PARSONS should become Commissioner of Railroads in an Administration whose most prominent figure is JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE ELEVATED ROADS AND THE PARKS.

The impudence of the managers of the elevated railway system affords matter for continual interest and astonishment to the people of New-York. Their persistent attempts to confiscate the Battery Park in spite of the rejection of their demands by every authorized organ of public opinion indicate that they do not mean to stop at trifles. It is, of course, characteristic of corporations, which are, by the nature of the case, much more shameless than the individuals who compose them, that when an inch is given to them they will strive after an ell. The roads were built in order to meet a very urgent demand for rapid transit, and the use of the public streets was voted to their projectors as an encouragement to provide what it was feared could not be provided otherwise. The consequences have followed that were to be expected. The corporation has absolutely destroyed some streets as regards their use in supplying light and air to the lower stories of the houses that border them. They have built stations outside of their structure, and they use some miles of the public streets as places of storage for cars out of use, which they should be compelled to store at their own expense. Although the return on the actual investment is so great that they have resorted to several falsifications of that investment to conceal it, they have resisted in a spirit of defiance every effort to make them pay for the damages they have inflicted. In order to force every property holder whom they injure to fight them single-handed, they have invoked a criminal proceeding to prevent property holders from associating against them. Moreover, it is not rapid transit that they provide, or any approximation to it that is now tolerable. It has become clear, indeed, that such a transit cannot be attained under their system.

Evidently it would not be possible for a corporation, deriving all its gains from a franchise conferred upon it by the city, to deserve less consideration from the city than this corporation. Its proposal is that it should be allowed not merely to traverse Battery Park but to occupy enough of the surface of that pleasure ground for a "loop." The Battery is the most fortunately situated of all of our parks in respect of the prospect it commands, and it is also, during the Summer, one of the most used. It answers the needs of the same class of the population for the benefit of which new parks have lately been acquired in the lower part of the city. The only drawback to its public usefulness is the disfigurement and nuisance already caused by the structure of the elevated road. In these circumstances it is simply monstrous that the corporation should demand that while the city is buying land for new down-town parks it should transfer to the road a considerable part of the most useful and picturesque of the down-town parks already in existence to save the corporation the expense of acquiring land for this purpose on its own account.

Mayor GRANT has accurately represented the opinion of his constituents in this matter. A person engaged in "the Aldermanic business" who appeared before him on Monday to advocate the claims of Mr. GOULD and Mr. SAGE to so much of the earth as they might desire received a deserved and emphatic snubbing. It would be well if the Mayor did not content himself with resisting further encroachments on the part of the corporation, but took steps to oust it from the privileges it already enjoys in the Battery, to its defacement and injury for the purposes of popular resort. These privileges it holds under a revocable license, which has apparently led its managers to believe that they have only to ask for what they want among the possessions of the city. There is no more reason why they should be allowed to construct a "loop" in the Battery than in Central Park, and, indeed, no more reason why their structure should be permitted at all in the one park than in the other. If the Mayor moves to procure the revocation of the license he will be supported by a unanimous public opinion.

The Rapid Transit bill occupied the attention of the Senate yesterday to the exclusion of everything else. It was ordered to a third reading without change and made a special order for next Tuesday, when it will be put on its final passage. There was something inexplicable both in the advocacy of the measure and in the opposition. It ought to be considered with sole reference to rapid transit and the safest and most effectual means of enabling the city to secure it, and not with reference to any special scheme or interest whatsoever. If the discrimination of routes and methods is to be left to a commission appointed by the Mayor the whole field should be open for consideration. The Arcade Company is entitled to no special consideration, but because it exists or has existed is not a reason for refusing even to consider an underground road in Broadway, which, according to the best judgment thus far developed, is in every respect the most available place for it. But if a commission, after giving the matter careful study, should conclude otherwise, it would of course not locate a line there. The bill may be susceptible to improvement, but what is to be guarded against is the pressure to modify it so as to give advantage or aid to special schemes, or to hamper the authorities so that they cannot adopt the best plans and routes or impose conditions that will fully secure the public interests. The cable project, the present elevated roads, the Arcade Company, and all other special interests and all political considerations should be firmly kept out of view, and the needs of the city for a totally new system of rapid transit should be fairly and honestly dealt with.

Upon the whole it is desirable that the bill should become law which closes One Hundred and Eleventh-street from Fifth avenue to Sixth and thus should secure for another season the use of the Polo Grounds for baseball. It is not to be expected, however, that the opening of those grounds to building can be longer postponed. It is by no means too soon for the officers of the New-York Club to be looking about them in order to secure a suitable place, as accessible as may be, for the games of 1890 and subsequent seasons. So far as we can judge, professional baseball is firmly established as a national sport, and there is no reason to expect that the popular interest in it will be less for the next decade than it has been for the last. It will be prudent, therefore, to arrange for quarters from which the players are not likely to be dispossessed by the arrival of a more profitable use for the ground. As we have heretofore said, such quarters can scarcely be secured except upon public land, and Van Cortlandt Park is the nearest public land that is properly available for such a purpose. Doubtless, a scheme can be arranged that will accommodate the players and the spectators without trenching too much upon the special use of the park, and that will provide a baseball ground for next year.

A MERRY-GO-ROUND.

He was a keen, sharp-looking young man, and he said to the lady of the house on Second-avenue as he stood in the hall: "Madam, I have called for the suit of clothes which needs brushing and fixing." "What suit?" she asked. "Your husband's Sunday suit, Ma'am. He called as he went down this morning." "And he said I was to let you have them?" "Yes'm." "Did he appear in good health and spirits?" "Why, certainly." "Look and act natural?" "Of course. Why do you ask?" "Because he has been dead 18 years, and I have some curiosity on the subject!" "I—I have made a mistake, perhaps!" stammered the young man. "Perhaps you have. The man you saw go out of here an hour ago is my brother. Good-morning."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The maternal nature of the Government of Massachusetts was never carried further than in the official arrangements for baggage for the State delegation to the centennial celebration in New-York City. A circular issued to those who are to attend under State auspices announces that only one valise to each person is permitted, and that it would be well not to pack overcoats in said valise as they might be useful on the boat at night. This is motherly, indeed.—*Boston Traveller.*

A Stockton doctor's wife recently asked him to draw a pail of water. It was quite late in the evening, and the doctor took a pail in one hand and a lighted lantern in the other and started for the well. The doctor carefully fastened the lantern to the pole and lowered it into the well, submerging and extinguishing the light. It was only when he drew the lantern to the surface that he discovered his mistake.—*Lewiston Journal.*

We are very sorry to learn that Lord Lonsdale has failed to find the north pole and is coming home without it. He might have made himself wealthy and popular by bringing it here to Washington and lending it around among the persistent importunateurs who find the poles they have too short to reach the persimmons.—*Washington Post.*

The first article of the new Constitution of Japan, recently promulgated, provides that: "The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal." Just as like as not the Japs will some day decide that this clause is unconstitutional.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"You greet that lady with great deference, Maud. Who is she?" "She? Why, she is Mrs. Foolscap. She is literary." "What has she written?" "Oh, she has just had a story rejected by the *Atlantic*."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

"Oh, doctor," she said across the dinner table, "have you read this new book that's made so much stir?" "What book, Madam?" "This book of Amélie Rives, 'The Quack and the Dead.'"—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

When $60,000 is offered and refused for a single horse there is a prevalent opinion that the man who wants to buy a couple of large-sized jackasses need go no further.—*Glasgow (Ky.) Times.*

An Associated Press dispatch published in Oswego said: "Rebecca Hayes has sued Nelson Beardsley for fraud." We protest! It was not Rebecca but receiver.—*Auburn Advertiser.*

There are new ten practicing physicians in Old Town and the death rate is reported no higher there than it has been for some time past.—*Bangor Commercial.*

"Yes," said Bagley, "I have become quite famous as an author, and now I have to cultivate eccentricities. I am around paying my debts."—*Albany Journal.*

It was probably an Indiana man who looked over the river and remarked: "How small the Ohio man are this year!"—*St. Paul Globe.*

All the clubs spread handsome lunches and punches for the members on Fast Day.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

Strange, but true; weak-minded people are often headstrong.—*Baltimore American.*

A BANK CASHIER RESIGNS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 9.—The city was startled to-day by the announcement that Zebulon Rudd, cashier of the First National Bank, had resigned. Mr. Rudd stated that it was true that he had handed his resignation to the Board of Directors this morning, and it was accepted, to take effect July 1. He said that some of the Directors objected to his getting any perquisites from business other than the bank's while he was cashier. He said the resignation was tendered and accepted in a friendly manner.

Mr. Rudd, like many other cashiers, has been dealing in Western bonds, selling them to people who desired to make investments and receiving a commission for so doing. The bank Directors believe it is not good policy to allow it, hence the resignation.

Robert Bice, President of the bank, said it does not do for any bank to have a loan office or a broker's office in it for the transaction of any business that does not strictly belong to the bank.

Mr. Rudd has been a bank man for over 40 years, 25 of which he has been cashier of the First National. Some years ago Dutchess County people invested $1,000,000 in Indiana, Bloomington and Western bonds, many of which were sold to them through Mr. Rudd, he clearing several thousand dollars in the transaction.

GOV. HILL BEATEN AGAIN.

THE REGULAR DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION STILL IN THE FRONT.

ALBANY, April 9.—Even with the police in his interest Gov. Hill failed to break down the regular Democratic organization at to-day's election in this city and Cohoes, and Mr. Herrick came out on top. At the contest in this city the lightest vote in years was polled, the Republicans staying away from the polls.

The contest between the Herrick and Hill factions was most spirited in several of the Democratic wards, which ran two Democratic candidates. The bitterest strife was in the Fifteenth, which James McIntyre carries in his vest pocket. The Herrick candidate was Powers, and that of the Hill crowd Hogan. There was much hustling about, and it was alleged by that faction that the police were preventing Hill men from voting. Chief of Police Willard directed Capt. Michael Riley of the Fifth Precinct to change the detail of police. The Chief, it is unnecessary to say, is an admirer of Gov. Hill, and when the Captain failed to change the detail at the polls the Chief suspended him. Capt. Riley said he was acting under orders of James McIntyre, one of the Police Commissioners, in selecting the detail for the polls. The detail included a cousin of Candidate Powers, while another was a warm personal friend of his. The action of the chief is bitterly commented upon by the Herrick faction, who swear that the Chief must lose his office for his flagrant act.

ART NOTES.

The new Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department at Washington is Mr. J. H. Windrim. Few offices which involve such immense sums of money, oversee so many subordinates, and demand such exceptional abilities as architect and business man are so miserably paid as his. To make such demands on a man is a direct temptation to furnish crude and hasty work, introduce politics, and conduct the office so that it will yield by peculations what it fails to give as honest salary. No department requires more overhauling than one which erects buildings that will please or disgust several generations of Americans, according as they are or are not works of art.

The missing hand and arm of the beautiful Hermes by Praxiteles, which was found by the Germans on the site of Olympia, has not yet been found, but we are now able to complete the action of the Hermes. He balanced the infant Bacchus on his left shoulder and on what was he doing with his right? M. Héron de Villefosse points to a bronze Hermes found in Burgundy and a Roman altar pillar found in the Moselle district, each of which shows a rude example of this very type. Hermes holds a bunch of grapes high above his head, as if teasing the baby Dionysus by withholding the fruit of which he is to be the patron god.

A pretty edition of verses by Alice Wellington Rollins, called "From Snow to Sunshine," and published by Frederick A. Stokes, is remarkable for the number of butterflies among the illustrations. A peculiarity of these butterflies is that each has its wings at a far more acute angle with its body than one sees in nature. The artist has not studied them from life, but from pinned specimens, which are always dried in unnatural positions in order to display as much of the wings as possible. Collectors of butterflies make a mistake in this particular, but artists ought at least watch a few living specimens and avoid this error.

The Germans of Charleston who took part with the Confederate Army in the late war are now commemorated by granite and bronze in Bethany Cemetery, Charleston, S. C. A cannoneer with broken wheels and sponge staff at his feet stands on the granite pedestal and shades his eyes as if watching the effect of a shot. Four bronze tablets on the sides of the pedestal state the names of battles and the dead.

The Washington and Alexander Hamilton portraits in the *Century* for April are very remarkable achievements of wood engraving. It is a Washington number, and contains some of the helpless woodcuts made in honor of the First President a century ago, by which we can see how far we have advanced in popular art during that time.

A fresco four feet square, in a wonderful state of freshness, has been uncovered in Canterbury Cathedral, on removing a wall, supposed to have been erected in 1174 to strengthen the wall of the choir. It shows St. Paul shaking off into the fire the serpent which bit him on the hand.

The Barye exhibition will take place at the American Art Galleries in May. Bronzes have been promised by Mr. Walters of Baltimore, the Corcoran Art Gallery, and Messrs. Cyrus J. Lawrence, Theodore R. Gibbs, and other collectors.

Victor Noir, the journalist who was shot down by Prince Pierre Napoleon, has been modeled by the sculptor Dalou, and will stand in bronze at Auteuil.

CONNECTICUT DOCTORS IN MEETING.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 9.—The annual meeting of the Fairfield County Medical Association was held to-day at the Atlantic Hotel in this city, President Robert Lauder in the chair. Officers for the year ensuing were elected as follows:

President—G. A. Shelton of Shelton.
Vice President—A. E. Barber of Bethel.
Reporter—L. T. Day, Westport.
Censors—Seth Hill of Stepney, N. E. Worden of Bridgeport, W. G. Brownson of New-Canaan.
Dissertators—Drs. Lauder and Wright.
Fellows—J. Young, M. J. B. Young, A. J. Smith, F. B. Downs, and Willis Cummings.
Delegate to the Westchester County (N. Y.) Society—W. S. Todd, Ridgefield.
Delegates to the American Medical Association—Drs. Godfrey, Day, Wright, Brownson, Wile, Shelton, Wilson, and Clark.

The new members admitted are I. S. Balcom of Round Hill and P. P. Vanvleet of Stamford.

Two years from this time the association will enter upon the one hundredth year of its existence, and a committee of five, consisting of Drs. W. C. Wile of Danbury, W. G. Brownson of New-Canaan, N. E. Worden of Bridgeport, Seth Hill of Stepney, and W. S. Todd of Ridgefield, was appointed to prepare a programme for the proper celebration of the event.

The proceedings were varied at 1 o'clock by an elaborate banquet, after which the doctors took carriages and were driven to East Bridgeport, where they witnessed the graduating exercises of the Bridgeport Hospital Training School for Nurses and listened to a ringing speech by its President, the Hon. P. T. Barnum.

MRS. A. TURNER-SARGENT'S WILL.

BOSTON, April 9.—The will of Mrs. Amelia Turner-Sargent contains the following public bequests: One thousand dollars to the Young Men's Christian Union; $1,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital, to support a Turner-Sargent bed; $5,000 to the Museum of Fine Arts, and $1,000 to the House of the Good Samaritan.

After numerous private bequests the remainder of the property is left in trust, the income to be equally divided between her brother, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., and her father. After his death Harvard College is to receive $25,000 for general purposes and $10,000 for the anatomical department.

In case her brother should die without issue, the Massachusetts General Hospital is to receive $25,000, the Medical Library

NOISY FRENCH DEPUTIES

UPROAR OVER THE BOULANGER TRIAL PROCEDURE.

MEMBERS USING ABUSIVE EPITHETS—THE INDICTMENT OF THE GENERAL—A WARNING FROM BELGIUM.

PARIS, April 9.—The Chamber of Deputies today discussed the bill prescribing the mode of procedure to be followed by the Senate when sitting as a court for the trial of Gen. Boulanger. M. Delafosse denounced the measure as a mockery of justice and an insult to the public conscience. He declared that the Senate, being a political body, could not act impartially in the case.

This assertion caused a great uproar. Members exchanged abusive epithets, and the scene was one of wild disorder. The President of the Chamber repeatedly called the House to order and urged the members to observe moderation in the discussion. When M. Delafosse was allowed to continue he said that law and decency required that Gen. Boulanger be tried at the Assizes. Otherwise the trial would be an outrage on justice and a disgrace to the Senate. These remarks caused a renewal of the uproar. The members of the Left made no attempt to reply to M. Delafosse, but immediately moved to apply the closure rule. The motion was carried by a vote of 253 to 242. A motion was then made to bear in the discussion of the bill by silence. This was also carried—321 to 222.

The Chamber rejected all amendments suggested by members of the Right. A proposal by M. Ribot that a majority of seven-twelfths of the Senate be necessary to make valid any sentence pronounced upon Gen. Boulanger was also defeated. The bill was adopted by a vote of 318 to 205.

The indictment against Gen. Boulanger, besides charging him with conspiring to destroy the republic, is specially directed against Count Dillon, M. Laguerre, member of the Chamber of Deputies, MM. Rochefort and Dubarail, and two journalists of Paris.

BRUSSELS, April 9.—The Belgian Government has informally warned Gen. Boulanger to abstain from political agitation, which the Government will not tolerate. The General has been informed that if he complies with the wishes of the Government in this respect he will not be expelled from Belgium.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, April 9.—When the Parnell Commission reconvened this morning Sir Charles Russell resumed his long argument in behalf of the Parnellites. The eloquent pleader continued his review of the testimony given by the witnesses for the *Times*, and was followed throughout with the closest attention by court and spectators alike.

LIMERICK, April 9.—The court to-day announced its decision in the case of Mr. John Finucane, member of Parliament for East Limerick, who had appealed from his sentence of four months' imprisonment for offences under the Crimes act. The court decided against Mr. Finucane and confirmed his sentence. A decision was also rendered on the appeal of Mr. David Sheehy, member of Parliament for South Galway, who was convicted of offences under the Crimes act and sentenced to ten months' imprisonment. In this case the court reduces the sentence to five months.

AGNES BOUCICAULT'S ALIMONY.

LONDON, April 9.—Agnes Bouicault, the divorced wife of Dion Bouicault, made application to the Divorce Court to-day for an order to enforce payment of the alimony of £400 a year awarded to her in 1888. She asked that payment be made from the proceeds of her former husband's British copyrights. Mr. Beauclerk, in answer, averred that a portion of the copyrights were assigned in 1886 to a Mr. Cadogan of New-York for the benefit of Bouicault's present wife. The presiding Judge expressed doubt as to Cadogan's existence, and said that in any case the assignment was fraudulent and void. He ordered that all such copyright moneys in possession of the court be paid to the plaintiff.

TO BE MADE A PEER.

LONDON, April 9.—The *St. James's Gazette* announces that the Right Hon. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, is about to be raised to the peerage, and that he will accordingly resign the Government leadership in the House of Commons and take his seat in the House of Lords. The *Gazette* insists that of the possible candidates for the leadership in succession to Mr. Smith, namely, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Balfour, the last named is the best choice, and it declares that the Conservatives will not tolerate any leader other than Mr. Balfour.

REFUSED TO SCOTLAND.

LONDON, April 9.—The House of Commons this evening by a vote of 200 to 79 rejected Mr. Clarke's Scottish home rule motion. Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion in an animated speech, in which he said that the question was not ripe, and would obstruct more pressing measures. He did not doubt, however, that when Scotland unanimously demanded home rule Parliament would accede to her desires.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, April 9.—Lord Francis Cecil, second son of the Marquis of Exeter, has been declared a bankrupt. His liabilities amount to £21,000.

A dispatch from Western India announces the failure of the pearl fisheries owing to the prevalence of a cholera. The failure involves a loss to the Government of four lacs of rupees.

The premium on gold in the Argentine Republic has reached 64 per cent.

The *St. James's Gazette* states that the Marquis of Londonderry has intimated his desire to resign his position as Viceroyship of Ireland. His desire to retire from office is because of the pressure of his private affairs and the ill health of his wife.

Four Russian officers have made a wager that they can ride on bicycles from St. Petersburg to Paris in 45 days. They will start in May.

BERLIN, April 9.—The proprietor of the *Volks Zeitung* has received permission from the Government to resume the publication of that paper.

The *Reichsanzeiger* announces that Count von Schellendorf retires from the Ministry of War at his own request, and that he will be succeeded by Gen. Verdy du Vernois, who is a General of infantry and Governor of Strasburg.

MUNICH, April 9.—Gerhard Rohlfs, the African traveler, in a letter to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, expresses doubt as to whether Capt. Wissmann, with his present force, will succeed in his African mission, and appeals to anti-slavery associations to subscribe to a fund for the enrollment of 1,000 volunteers for African service.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 9.—Henry Searle, the Australian oarsman, will leave Sydney May 4 for England. On his arrival there he will issue challenges to John Teemer, the American oarsman, and William J. O'Connor, the Canadian oarsman, to row on the Thames for $2,500 each and the championship of the world.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 9.—The Red Star Line steamer Noordland, from Antwerp, which was disabled in a collision with the schooner Carrie Dingle, has completed her repairs and will sail hence to-morrow for New-York.

MARRIED ON THE TRAIN.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 9.—A man, 25 years of age, walked back and forth on the Union Station platform this morning apparently in a highly-excited state of mind. Early in the day he had secured Section 10 of the sleeper Iroquois, which was due to leave for Wichita at 9:28 o'clock. Just three minutes before the signal was given for departure the Wabash fast mail from St. Louis steamed into the station. A beautiful young woman stood on the platform of one of the cars. The man ran forward and assisted the new-comer to alight and escorted her to the west end of the station, where the sleeper was in waiting.

As they entered the car a gentleman dressed in black followed and was handed a document, presumably a marriage license. In the presence of R. R. Hunters and A. A. McDougal of the Pullman Car Company and Conductor Garielon the words were quickly said that made the couple man and wife.

The two who were thus strangely united were unknown to all except the clergyman. That individual disappeared from the car into the crowd, and the train sped away to the city of booms in Southern Kansas.

THE LOSS HALF A MILLION.

BOSTON, April 9.—The freight houses of the Boston and Lowell Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, situated between Lowell, Hines, and Nashua streets, were destroyed early this evening, only a portion of the walls remaining. The buildings were filled with an almost indescribable variety of general merchandise, including a large quantity of oil of vitriol, &c., and the frequent explosions served alike to intimidate the firemen and cause the rapid spread of the flames.

Standing on the tracks within the structure were from 35 to 40 freight cars, many of them loaded, and all were destroyed.

A portion of the burning wreck was used as a grain elevator, and here were stored from 30,000 to 40,000 bushels of grain, besides a large quantity of flour.

A number of the books of the company were destroyed. It is impossible to correctly estimate the loss on insurances, but the officials say that the loss will at least aggregate $500,000, upon which there is considerable insurance.

SPINNERS TO STRIKE TO-DAY.

NEWARK, N. J., April 9.—At a meeting of Clark's spinners, held secretly and in some unknown place to-night, it was decided by about forty of them to strike to-morrow. The men

THREE PRETTY WEDDINGS.

FAIRCHILD—BOOTH.

SON, AND ROSENZWEIG-KAHN.

A quiet wedding was celebrated yesterday when Miss Helen Louise Booth, daughter of E. W. Booth, and George Winfield Fairchild, a relative of ex-Secretary Fairchild, were married by the Rev. Henry Mottet of the Church of the Holy Communion. The ceremony took place at noon, at the residence of the bride's mother, 127 West Twelfth-street. The parlors were filled with lilies and Jacqueminot roses, and the ceremony was performed beneath a floral canopy from which, instead of the usual marriage bell, hung a representation of four-leaf clover, a wishbone, and a floral horn of plenty, the latter being of Jacqueminot roses. Each petal of the four-leaf clover was filled with different-hued flowers.

During the ceremony the soft music of mandolins and guitars added a pleasing feature to the wedding. During the season the wedding was extremely quiet. The bride wore a traveling dress of gray Henriette cloth, with points lace and bonnet to match. She carried La France roses. She wore a pendant of diamond stars, the gift of the groom. Her bouquet of La France roses was afterward separated into parts and distributed to the young ladies who, had the wedding not taken place in Lent, would have acted as bridesmaids. They were Miss Fairchild, a sister of the groom; Miss Emily Leguithon, Miss Alice Hearn, Miss Susan Holder, Miss Josephine Le Moine, Miss Caroline Nichols, Miss Olive Booth, a sister of the bride, Miss Claire Le Franc, Miss Mary Wilson, and Miss Louise Jessup.

Little Miss Olive Booth Hay, a niece of the bride, acted as maid of honor, looking very pretty in a costume of white mull, with a large Gainsborough hat and white roses. The best man was T. Charlton Booth, a brother of the bride. There were no ushers. About forty of the immediate friends and relatives of the bride and groom were present, and attended the wedding breakfast which followed the ceremony. Among them were Mrs. Henry L. Grant, Mrs. George S. Hart, L. W. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Fairchild, Robert Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Oakley, Miss Eloise Ayers, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Booth, Mrs. George Olcott, Miss Mary Olcott, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Phelps.

Another quiet wedding took place at noon yesterday in the marriage of Miss Ella R. Dickson, daughter of the late James Dickson, to William Cunningham, a nephew of D. O. Mills, at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in West Thirty-fourth-street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Kerr, pastor of the church. The church was decorated with flowers and only the immediate friends of the bride and groom were present. The bride wore a traveling dress of gray, with hat to match. At the altar she was given away by her brother, James Dickson. There were no bridesmaids. The best man was Frank Cunningham, a brother of the groom, and the ushers were Frederick G. Cunningham, Samuel Dickson, H. Bradshaw Welsh, and James Gregory.

A wedding breakfast for the immediate friends of the bride and groom followed the ceremony in the residence of the bride, No. 109 East Thirty-sixth-street. Among those at the church were D. O. Mills, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. James Humphrey, Mrs. Sarah M. Cunninghan, the Misses Cunningham, and the Misses Merrison.

A large wedding was held last evening at Victoria Hall, Lexington-avenue, near Fifty-fourth-street, when Miss Eva Kahn, daughter of Elias Kahn, was married to John J. Rosenzweig. The ceremony took place at 6 o'clock. The hall was decorated with white lilies and roses, mingled with smilax. The Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendez of the West Nineteenth-Street Synagogue, Shearith Israel, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. D. Cahn of the Fifty-seventh-Street Synagogue. The bride wore white faille Française trimmed with point lace. The veil was of tulle, and was fastened with diamond stars. She carried lilies of the valley with Maréchal Niel roses. To the usher she was given away by her brother, Aaron Kahn. The maid of honor was Miss Birdie Mandelbaum, and she wore white embroidered faille Française, and carried white roses. There were no bridesmaids, and the best man was Isaac Kahn, a brother of the groom. The ushers were Alfred Rosenzweig, Blume Tobias, and Max Rosenzweig.

A dinner and reception followed the ceremony. Among the guests were Chief Justice David McAdam, Coroner Messemer, Coroner Levy, Judge Stoekler, Mr. and Mrs. C. Schlanz, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bressler, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewis, Mrs. Henry Goldstein, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rauth, Mr. and Mrs. Max Mandelbaum, Mr. and Mrs. B. Levison, and Mr. and Mrs. Emil Henschel.

WALL-STREET TALK.

The Stock Exchange had more excitement yesterday in the stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. The recent rise of five points has dwindled sadly during the first two days of this week. Yesterday the Street was treated to a choice collection of fanciful fabrications about the imminent dangers menacing the Atchison Company, and two points went toppling off the market price.

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There was unrest throughout the whole market, but nothing other than Atchison yielded more than fractionally, while at the very close, under the lead of St. Paul, in which there happens to be just now a live bull pool, prices generally scored an advance, even Atchison recovering much of what it lost in the day's earlier dealings.

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Jay Gould is talking bullish for the edification of his disciples.

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Tight money and the probability of a sharp squeeze in the borrowing rate was one of the chief texts of the bears lately. Saturday's bad bank statement had a depressing influence and was used for all of its worth. But fears of trouble founded on this point were dissipated on Monday, when the announcement came from Washington that the Treasury Department had bought $3,000,000 of Government bonds. This puts nearly $4,000,000 of funds in circulation, and is of consequence in Wall-street (according to popular opinion) as foreshadowing the financial policy of the Administration.

The Reading Company is to sell $2,000,000 worth of its real estate in Philadelphia and will use the proceeds to cancel mortgages, whereby $100,000 a year in interest can be saved.

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Texas Pacific's friends are getting ready for stock market activity.

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Russell Sage says he considers the business outlook "encouraging." He doesn't expect an immediate boom, but thinks there will be lively speculative times next Fall.

RESCUED BY A FIREMAN.

A kerosene lamp exploded last night in the bedroom of Enoch Wilkinson, in the attic of the two-story frame dwelling 656 Greenwich-street, and the occupant, who is an invalid and over 60 years old, had a narrow escape from death. He was alone in the room and in bed when the lamp exploded, about 7 o'clock. Wilkinson cried for help and alarmed the other tenants, who hastened to his assistance, but they were driven back by flames and smoke.

Wilkinson made his way to the dormer window and crawled through it and on the cornice outside. His strength was nearly exhausted when Engine No. 24 dashed up in front of the building. Driver William Reilly ran into the adjoining building, which is of the same construction as the one which was on fire, ascended to the attic and dragged Wilkinson through the dormer window. Then he carried him down stairs on his back.

When they reached the street the rescued man and his rescuer were both suffering from inhaling smoke. The fireman quickly recovered in the open air, but Wilkinson was in a very weak condition and he was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. The damage by the fire was about $300.

TROUBLE IN THE EGG TRADE.

Wholesale dealers in eggs have had a very poor season. Many have lost much money, and it is questionable whether any have made a profit out of their sales. The trouble seems to have been an over supply in this market. Wholesale prices fell as they had not done before in 20 years. The grocers, however, while they took advantage of low prices, refused to sell cheaper to the consumers, and the result was that the demand for eggs did not increase as it would otherwise have done; therefore the wholesale dealers got no relief. Several of them held on to their stock, hoping for a rise in the price or for an increased demand, but they were disappointed in both. The eggs kept on accumulating, and one large wholesale firm is said to have lost as much as $50,000 this season. The dealers hope that the Easter week trade will stimulate business.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Duncan McIntyre of Montreal is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Clayton McMichael of Philadelphia is at the Victoria Hotel.

Gen. John N. Knapp of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Windsor Hotel.

Joseph Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, is at the Brevoort House.

Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, Congressman Milton De Lano of Canastota, N. Y.; Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, Horacio Guzman, Minister for Nicaragua at Washington, and Henry C. Hall, recently United States Minister to Central America, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

SWIFT MUST PAY THE PENALTY.

HARTFORD, April 9.—The House, by a vote of 121 to 97, to-day refused to pass over the Governor's veto the resolution commuting the death sentences of Jean M. Syrin,

OBITUARY.

MICHEL EUGÈNE CHEVREUL.

Michel Eugène Chevreul, the distinguished French chemist, is dead.

The death of M. Chevreul's seventy-year-old son so short a time before that of his one hundred and two-year-old parent, recalls the tale of the Yorkshire octogenarian who was found crying bitterly because his father had chastised him for playing a trick upon his grandfather. It is certainly hard to realize that the man who has just passed away was born before the outbreak of the French Revolution, studied at Angers with the young Wellington and Napoleon, came up to Paris to push his fortunes a year before the latter became Emperor, studied quietly in the laboratory of the famous Vauquelin (whom he afterward succeeded) while the thrones of Europe were falling like card houses, and lived to see France twice an empire, twice a monarchy, and thrice a republic.

Such longevity is indeed not unparalleled, for in the country of the Don Cossacks, in 1869, there was an old soldier who remembered Catherine II.'s coronation in 1763. But it is not every day that one sees a centenarian capable of pursuing scientific studies up to the very day of his death, and answering a lady's compliments by saying, "Ah, Madame, I am growing old; what would I not give to feel once more the elasticity of 80!" And our astonishment rises still higher when we look back upon the herculean labors which this one man accomplished. Born at Angers in 1786, he had become professor of chemistry at the Paris Museum in his twenty-fourth year, and three years later he was already a distinguished professor of science at the "Lycée Charlemagne." Through the successive grades of chemical director of the Gobelins carpet factory (1824) and membership of the Academy of Science (1826) he rose to be the successor of his old master, Vauquelin, in the Museum of Natural History in 1830.

Nor was his literary activity during this period less amazing than his energy in scientific research. Among a list of published works which would of themselves make an ample catalogue, it is necessary only to mention his profound and comprehensive work on "Animal Oils," which did so much for various branches of French industry, that the Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale subsequently awarded him a prize of 12,000f., ($2,400.) In 1864 he was made director of the museum, a post which he held for 10 years, resigning it at last for reasons as honorable to his character as the unbroken ability which he had shown in discharging its duties.

During the siege of Paris in 1870-71 the brave old scientist was in the thick of the peril and nobly sustained in war the reputation that he had won in peace. When peace came into the very depths of the music and shows us the treasures which are so commonly left untouched. Dr. von Bülow's matchless performances of the works of Beethoven and Chopin, he owns that composers of piano music have the stamp him as facile princeps among musical expositors.

The pianist showed his accomplishments as a technician yesterday in such pieces as "La Leggerezza" and the Liszt numbers. Both of the Liszt studies were redemanded, as was the Rubinstein barcarole. But the solid work of the afternoon was done for Brahms and Chopin, and one can live and thrive on the memory of it. To-morrow afternoon Dr. von Bülow will play a new Beethoven programme.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

That was a good joke in Gen. Horace Porter's speech at the Nineteenth Century Club the other night about the New-Jersey rural debating society that became involved in the so-called Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, and finally decided that Shakespeare's plays were not written by Shakespeare, but by another man of the same name. But no matter how wild or absurd an idea one may conceive concerning that ridiculous dispute, it is sure to be matched by some "theory" seriously entertained by the "Baconiana." Graf Vitzthum von Eckstädt, a German follower of the Bacon theory, has written a book to prove that we play actor to whom the works are credited was named "Shakspere," a corruption of Jacque's Pierre, or Jacob's son Peter, the ancestral Peter having been a remote ancestor of Divine William," while "Shakespeare," on the other hand, was the pseudonym under which Bacon wrote the immortal poems and plays. The New-Jersey debating society could not excel that.

"A Wild Idea," the new farce written by Mrs. Charles A. Doremus and Miss Bessie Marbury, which has just been added to the repertory of Miss Kathia Loke, will be performed for the first time at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow afternoon. The cast will comprise both amateur and professional actors, and Miss Elita Proctor Otis, who is an amateur with the skill of a "professional," will bear an important part. Buckstone's "Dead Shot" will also be given. The entertainment is for the benefit of St. Peter's Church, at Bayshore, L. I.

Mr. Tony Pastor is going to have a "professional matinée" at his theatre on East Fourteenth-street on Friday. This week's entertainment is the best of the season at that popular place of amusement, and Mr. Pastor wants every actor in New-York to see it.

A POSTAL THIEF HEARD FROM.

DETROIT, April 9.—The Associated Press dispatches have already chronicled the mysterious disappearance of John G. Thompson, son of the Ohio politician of that name, and a postal clerk between Columbus and Toledo. Three weeks ago a registered letter turned up missing, and was traced to him. Last week he was confronted with the fact, and promised to produce his registry book and clear himself of suspicion. Instead, he disappeared, and it is now alleged that this is by no means the only case of which he is suspected. A gentleman who knew young Thompson at Columbus saw him on the streets of Detroit last week, and was about to speak to him when Thompson pulled down his hat and turned away. Later he was seen again, and spoken to by his acquaintance, but offered no explanation for his presence here. He was questioned about the charges that had been made against him. He denied all accusations, and said he was simply here on business.

It has been learned that he was quite "flush" on his arrival, and that he lost his money gambling. He was still in town last night, but today he is missing. It is known that he received several telegrams from home yesterday, which may have had to do with his going away. He came here with $50, which he put into "stud poker," and won at times heavily, losing, however, in the end. He was not drinking, but smoked cigarettes incessantly.

WOODRUFF ALONE IN POWER.

The Kings County Republican General Committee met last night and had a wrangle over the proposition to wipe out the Patronage Committee, and place the power of appointments to local offices in the hands of Chairman Franklin Woodruff. The matter came up on a report of the Executive Committee announcing the recent suspension of the Patronage Committee and the substitution of Chairman Woodruff in its place.

Gen. Joseph Beard, David A. Baldwin, and other influential men spoke against such one-man power as arbitrary and unjust, but "Mike" Daly and his followers supported it, and were joined by the other ward bosses, so the proposition went through. The vote was showed 134 in favor of the report and 31 opposed to it.

This vote gives Franklin Woodruff supreme control of the Republican Party in Kings County.

The General Committee received and accepted the resignation of Secretary of the Navy Tracy last night, and elected George H. Nichols in his place.

THE WORK OF A JEALOUS MAN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 9.—Lawrence Gorman of South Amboy has for some time kept a watch on his wife, and found that she was receiving visits from a man named Boderer. Yesterday, becoming wildly jealous, he tried to kill his wife and child. He was locked up to-day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire yesterday morning in the Palace Furniture Company's establishment on North Main-street, Stillwater, Minn., destroyed most of its contents. The furniture was valued at $18,000; insurance, $10,000. The building belonged to F. H. Lemon & Co. It was originally a skating rink, and was valued at $40,000; insurance, $1,500. T. Fernstemacher was the owner of the stock.

A. T. Norten's barn at Port Jefferson, L. I., was burned yesterday. It was insured for $500. The barn was leased to George B. Allen. Treasurer of the Brookhaven Rubber Company. Mrs. Allen had $1,000 worth of household goods, and silver mixed in the barn, all of which were burned. The articles were well insured. The wagons, horses, &c., were saved.

The Louisville Bridge and Iron Company's machine shops, at Louisville, Ky., were completely destroyed by fire last night, causing a loss of $90,000. The shops were in a one-story corrugated iron building about four hundred feet in length. A great deal of valuable machinery was ruined. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

A window curtain took fire from a gas jet in a room on the second floor of the Hotel Arno, at Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street last night, and in an instant sent out an alarm, which brought the fire engines rattling up to the corner. The flames were extinguished by the employes of the house. The damage will not exceed $50.

Four freight cars on a siding of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad in West Philadelphia were burned Monday night, causing a loss of about $5,000. Two were loaded with cotton, one with linseed oil, and another with wool.

At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the second floor of a tenement occupied by Mr. Annie E. Kerns, at 47 West Twenty-seventh-street. The fire was caused by window curtains catching fire from a gas jet. Damage, $800.

The soap works of David Rupp at York, Penn., were burned yesterday. Rolled soaps ready for shipment and a quantity of materials used in soap manufacture were destroyed. The loss is $15,000, and was insured for $14,000.

The frame hotel at A. O. Hathaway, eight miles east of Binghamton, was destroyed by fire Monday morning. Loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,000.

A fire last evening in the sawmill of Russell & Co., 346 Cherry-street, caused $500 damage.

St. Peter's Catholic Church at Hamilton, Ohio, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $5,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Dr. von Bülow was heard yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Theatre in a miscellaneous programme of piano music which he had not before played in this city in the course of his present visit. His recital was attended by a very large and enthusiastic audience, which was treated to a notable exhibition of the best kind of piano playing.

The programme was as follows: Mozart's fantasia and fugue in C minor; Johannes Brahms's first grand sonata, opus 1, C major; Mendelssohn's prelude in B minor and variations in E flat, opus 82; Moscheles's caprice, "La Leggerezza," opus 51; Rubinstein's barcarole, No. 4, G major, and grand valse in A flat from "Le Bal;" Chopin's last nocturne, opus 62, No. 2, E major; impromptu in F sharp, opus 36, and scherzo, No. 3, opus 39, C sharp minor, and Liszt's "In the Woods," "Dance of Gnomes," and Hungarian rhapsody No. 8.

It would be difficult to rival this programme in variety or in its demands on the taste, feeling, and technical powers of the player. To say that Dr. von Bülow was equal to the task is to say only what all lovers of music know must have been the case.

The Mozart composition was treated with wonderful clearness, the voice parts being brought out with notable distinctness. The Brahms sonata is difficult, not only to play, but to receive. In Dr. von Bülow's hands it becomes almost lucid, and it is certainly full of virility and of latent warmth, which the doctor brings out magnificently.

It was in the Chopin selections, however, that the great pianist was to be performed at his best. Dr. von Bülow is probably the finest Chopin player in the world. Certainly nothing could be more beautiful than his performance of the last nocturne and the berceuse, which he gave in response to the encore. He sent forth the melody. The wistful melancholy, the unsatisfied longing, the deep introspection of the often misconstrued piano poet were revealed with the unerring touch of a master.

Poor Chopin! False to himself, posing as a singer of nocturnes in the salons of society, and pouring out the overwhelming dissatisfaction of his heart in his imperishable tone-poems, misunderstood by his contemporaries—save Schumann—read down by generations of pianists to a shallow level of polite sentimentalism, if he could but hear himself properly translated to the world by Dr. von Bülow as one of the great spirits of a great art, it might perhaps give him as much happiness as it does those who love his works. The doctor does not trifle with Chopin, he does not loiter on the surface; but, with a touch sure and strong, goes down into the very depths of the music and shows us the treasures which are so commonly left untouched. Dr. von Bülow's matchless performances of the works of Beethoven and Chopin, he owns that composers of piano music have the stamp him as facile princeps among musical expositors.

The pianist showed his accomplishments as a technician yesterday in such pieces as "La Leggerezza" and the Liszt numbers. Both of the Liszt studies were redemanded, as was the Rubinstein barcarole. But the solid work of the afternoon was done for Brahms and Chopin, and one can live and thrive on the memory of it. To-morrow afternoon Dr. von Bülow will play a new Beethoven programme.

EX-SENATOR SABIN'S ROAD.

ST. PAUL, April 9.—Some time ago a Washington special stated that ex-Senator Sabin had been elected President of a railroad down in Venezuela. Mr. Sabin to-day remarked: "Yes, it is a fact that I am now President of a railroad—that is, a railroad in the air at present. The name of the road is the Caracas and La Guayra Railway. Just where it is to run from and to I will not pretend to say at present. The company is composed of Americans, among whom are some excellent men. They have a very valuable franchise and concessions from the Venezuelan Government running for a long period of years. The only question is as to whether there are people enough there and of that enterprising character to make such an investment profitable. I am directed by the company to make a thorough investigation of the matter, and if in my judgment the venture presents a flattering outlook, it will be entered upon with little delay. From my present information I believe the investment a safe one. It is not unlikely I shall go down to Venezuela within the next few months and make a thorough personal investigation of the matter.

"There is no truth in the rumor that I may go to Washington to reside. Stillwater will be my permanent home from now on."

DRESSED BEEF PROBLEMS.

The Presidents of the various trunk lines, with the exception of the New-Jersey Central, met in Commissioner Fink's office yesterday afternoon, and spent three hours in trying to find some way in which rates on live stock and dressed beef could be raised. All were agreed that they should be raised, but a bar to action arose in the shape of two contracts in dressed beef rates, and two contracts in refrigerator cars, one of which has five years to run. It was agreed that the rate on live stock should be raised from 22½ cents to 26 cents, but further than that the Presidents could not go. It was finally agreed to refer the matter to the Central Traffic Association, which has often displayed an ability to grasp efficiently the horns of a transportation dilemma. The nature of the Presidents' discussion could not be learned, but when the Western body makes it the subject of its deliberations it will be made public.

TO GIVE THE LAW A TRIAL.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The first meeting of the Inter-State Railway Association since Mr. A. F. Walker was chosen its Chairman was held to-day. Nearly all of the roads in the association were represented. The question of fast trains between Chicago and Kansas City was considered at length. The matter was finally referred to a committee of the managers.

A general discussion on the Inter-State Commerce law followed, and it was unanimously decided to enforce its provisions and learn by experience whether or not it is practicable. The next meeting will be held on the second Tuesday in July.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Long Island Railroad Directors met yesterday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Austin Corbin; Vice President—J. Rogers Maxwell; Directors—Henry Graves, Henry W. Maxwell, James G. K. Duer, Edward Tuck, Fred W. Dunbon, William G. Wheeler, William B. Kendall, Alfred Sully, John P. Townsend, James D. Campbell, Daniel Lord. The only change was the substitution of Mr. Lord's name for that of Donnie Barnes, deceased.

The annual meeting of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was held in Pittsburg, Penn., yesterday, and the following managers were elected: Henry D. Welsh, George B. Roberts, Joseph N. Dubarry, John P. Green, A. J. Cassatt, N. F. Shortridge, Edmund Smith, Charles E. Speer, B. H. Ashlin. The annual report shows total earnings for $2,098,964 93, and the expenses $1,198,037 46, a net increase in the earnings of $103,158 48 over the previous year.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission will today begin hearing arguments in the case of William H. Heard, colored, against the Georgia Railroad Company. It is the second attempt of the petitioner to obtain a hearing in the same accommodations for colored as for white passengers on Southern railroads. He won his first, and he is now trying to obtain a supplementary order from the commission, mandatory and final in character.

There was a large increase in the business transacted by the New-York and New-England Road during the first three months of 1889 over that of the corresponding months of the previous year, and the management look forward to an increase from the opening of the Peekskill bridge. Ten new engines and 250 freight cars have been added.

Advices from St. Louis say that, in spite of all denials, there is no doubt that the St. Louis and San Francisco Company has bought the Dallas and Paris Division of the Santa Fé, and will take charge on May 1. The people of Paris are said to contemplate suing for the recovery of certain property given to the Santa Fé to have been sold.

Charles Dillingham, receiver of the Houston and Central Texas Railroad, has been appointed receiver of its Waco and North Western Division as well. The appointment was made on the suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York to foreclose the first mortgage on the division.

These railway earnings were reported in Wall-street yesterday: St. Paul and Duluth, for March, $78,349, decrease, $13,323; Denver and Rio Grande, first week of April, $101,200, increase, $4,500; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, first week of April, $52,697, increase, $18,577.

The General Passenger Agents of the trunk lines met at Commissioner Fink's office yesterday and devoted three hours to the consideration of emigrant rates. Having reached no definite conclusion at that time, they adjourned to meet and resume the discussion this morning.

SERVICES IN A NEW CHURCH.

Next Sunday opening services will be held in the new Church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem, corner of Lenox-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street. Services will be held during the day, the Sunday school of the church taking part in the afternoon, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. J. E. Van De Water will preach. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of the week following Palm Sunday services will be held at 12 o'clock noon and 8 o'clock in the evening. Services on Good Friday will be at 10 o'clock and on Easter Eve at 5 o'clock.

A CHICAGO BROKER SUSPENDED.

CHICAGO, April 9.—C. H. Smith, a member of the Board of Trade, was to-day tried and found guilty by the Directors of rebating the commission charges and dealing in puts and calls. On each count he was suspended for one year, and fined to take effect consecutively. Smith is a young member, and one of the youngest operators to pay 50 days about a year ago. The irregularities for which he was punished were discovered in the course of an examination of the books of the firm of Smith & Gregory, which failed a few days ago. The latter firm was suspended for the same offences.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

BROKERS.

DETROIT, April 9.—A Bill is pending in the Michigan Legislature designed to abolish ticket brokerage and limit the sale of railway tickets to the authorized agents of the owners of railroads. In speaking of what it is desired to accomplish by the proposed law, President Ledyard of the Michigan Central to-day spoke at length of the evils now connected with ticket scalping.

"There is," he said, "no cause more fruitful of dishonesty among railroad employes than the facilities offered by the offices of ticket scalpers. The conductors on taking up tickets from passengers are required to punch them in order to show that the tickets are no longer in use for transportation. But they can fail to punch them, and then they can sell them to scalpers.

"On the part of the sleeping car employes the same trouble obtains. I have discharged a large number of men for this species of dishonesty. Another source of manipulation is the 1,000-mile tickets. For a limited rate of fare the purchaser agrees to use the ticket within a limited time. The ticket is made non-transferable, the purchaser signing the contract. There are cases where such tickets have been sold to scalpers when partially used, and then, with the names changed, have been presented for passage. In Chicago there is $30,000 worth of mileage tickets in the hands of scalpers to-day. We have had tickets sold by brokers presented for passage which were counterfeited entirely, purporting to be issued by some Western road and bearing what purported to be the signature of the General Passenger Agent of the road. When we reported back the coupons taken up we were advised that not one of them was issued by the company."

THE HOUSATONIC'S CONTEST.

HARTFORD, April 9.—The railroad men have been here in force this afternoon, and the solist at the Capitol is that the Housatonic Road has won its fight in the committee, which will report this week in favor of the charter amendments asked for by the company, eliminating the ten-mile branch restriction and in favor of the increase of capital stock.

It is no secret that $6,000,000 of New-York capital will be ready June 15 for the use of the Housatonic system. Real estate experts have been employed to examine titles for right of way along the branch lines. The attacks upon the company's management have proved futile, and there is not a doubt concerning the final result in the House, which goes down into the very depths of the music and shows us the treasures which are so commonly left untouched. Dr. von Bülow's matchless performances of the works of Beethoven and Chopin, he owns that composers of piano music have the stamp him as facile princeps among musical expositors.

The pianist showed his accomplishments as a technician yesterday in such pieces as "La Leggerezza" and the Liszt numbers. Both of the Liszt studies were redemanded, as was the Rubinstein barcarole. But the solid work of the afternoon was done for Brahms and Chopin, and one can live and thrive on the memory of it. To-morrow afternoon Dr. von Bülow will play a new Beethoven programme.

BEN HOLLADAY'S TRIBUTE.

GEN. INGALLS DEFENDS HIMSELF AGAINST HIS ENEMIES.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 9.—The death of Mrs. Holladay, widow of Millionaire Ben Holladay of pony express and overland route fame, instead of settling the litigation over Ben's will, has changed some of its aspects. A press dispatch to a San Francisco paper intimates that Gen. Rufus Ingalls, one of the most respected of United States Army officers on the retired list, had been living off Mrs. Holladay's allowance of $300 per month. To an *Oregonian* reporter to-day, Gen. Ingalls, with much dignity of manner said:

"To begin at the beginning, it is 45 years ago that Ben Holladay and I became intimate friends. I was near him when he married his first wife, and I was as fond of his children by this early marriage as I am of Linda and Ben, who are now my pensioned to see me. I was Ben Holladay's guest at his home in Missouri, Washington, and in this city. I lived here with him part of the years 1883, 1884, and 1885, while he was having the contest with his brother Joe decided before his death I met him in Washington City and he urged me to accompany him to Portland and help him to disentangle his affairs, but at that time my business engagements would not permit me to leave New-York. However, when Mr. Holladay died in 1887, Mrs. Holladay being cognizant of the love I bore for her husband, telegraphed me to come out. I arrived here on the 8th of August, 1887, and no sooner had I reached this city than I discovered that there was a conspiracy afloat to declare her incompetent to manage her own affairs. It was the intention on the part of the conspirators to have a guardian appointed for her children. In relation to this matter I saw Senator Mitchell, who agreed to attend to Mrs. Holladay's business, and at her request he drew up a power of attorney giving me authority to act as her agent in all particulars. That had the effect of augmenting all the enmity on the other side. However, after looking into her business affairs, I learned that $300 per month failed to pay her family, five servants, &c., and left her in debt. I took charge of her accounts and managed to get a little order out of the chaotic state of affairs. Instead of living off her income, I am $1,500 out of pocket and have lost 18 months' time while here performing the duty of an honorable friend.

"What I have done is merely what an honorable living friend should do for the memory of a departed one. I take much pride in having performed my duty, prompted by nothing but purest motives. Yes, Sir, I shall assume the position of the children's guardian at the court will be guided by the provisions of the will. There is no truth in the

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

LONDON, April 9.—This was the first day of the Newmarket Craven meeting. The race for the Fitzwilliam Plate, of 500 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each for starters to go to the second, for two-year-olds, over the Rous Course, five furlongs, was won by Mr. Case's ch. c. Belmont. Mr. C. D. Rose's ch. c. Bel Demonio was second, and the Duke of Hamilton's b. f. Laura third. There were 12 starters. The last betting was 5 to 2 against Belmont, 10 to 1 against Bel Demonio, and 5 to 2 against Laura.

The race for the Crawford Plate (handicap) of 700 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, over the Bretby Stakes Course, six furlongs, was won by Prince Soltykoff's four-year-old ch. f. Love-in-Idleness. Mr. J. Hammond's five-year-old ch. h. Alarm was second, and Mr. Abington's three-year-old b. c. Master Bill third. There were 13 starters. The last betting was 8 to 1 against Love-in-Idleness, 5 to 2 against Alarm, and 7 to 2 against Master Bill.

The weather was beautiful in New-Orleans yesterday, the track fast, and the attendance at the races very large. Following were the winners:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three furlongs. Hopeful first, Onward second, Watterson third. Time—0:37. Betting—Against Onward, 7 to 10; Wrestler, 13 to 5; Armour, 6 to 1; Watterson, 7 to 1; Hopeful, 20 to 1; Uhl, 30 to 1; Lady Blackburn, 30 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Selling allowances. Six furlongs. Stuart first, Lucy Howard second, Los Webster third. Time—1:17. Betting—Against Stuart, 7 to 5; Stuart, 6 to 5; Countess, 4 to 1; Regardless, 20 to 1; Los Webster, 30 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Hurdle handicap. One mile and seventy yards. Jim Williams first, California second, Pell Mell third. Time—1:48¾. Betting—Lord Grosvenor, 2 to 1; California, 3 to 5; Pell Mell, 5 to 1; Jim Williams, 4 to 1; John Daly, 20 to 1; Montpelier, 40 to 1; Wild Boy, 100 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Hurestbourne Stakes; for two-year old fillies. Half mile. Fairy Queen first, Mollie Williams second, Hildegard third. Time—0:50¾. Betting—Against Mollie Williams and Pinkie T., bracketed, 7 to 5; Hildegard, 2 to 1; Gwendolene, 4 to 1; Fairy Queen, 10 to 1; Miss Gibson, 12 to 1; Nozubee, 20 to 1.

The track at Guttenberg, N. J., yesterday was fast, the attendance was unusually large, and 42 bookmakers did business. The results are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Darling first, Hardship second. Time—1:20.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Lemon Blossom first, Boodle second. Time—1:36¾.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a quarter. St. Luke first, Count Luna second. Time—2:06.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Macsweed first, Hinchinbrook second. Time—1:36¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Juggler first, Prelic second. Time—1:45¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Pat Divver first, Hyampom second. Time—1:32¾.

The entries for the five events at Clifton, N. J., to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Belmont, 116 pounds; Top Sawyer, 116; Ravellen, 109; Revolt gelding, 102; Pilot, 102; Taxgatherer, 102; Pegasus, 103; Pirate, 95; Kenilworth, 95.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Clontarf, 120 pounds; Silver Star, 120; Friar, 115; Obelisk, 110; Refund, 110; Harry Brown, 105; King Arthur, 105; Raveller, 104.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Miss Charmer, 120 pounds; Marsh Redon, 115; Osborne, 110; San Dance, 110; Hearsay gelding, 110; Avery, 110; Parkville, 105; Beacon, 103; Kismet, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Ten Booker, 120 pounds; Reveller, 120; Troy, 115; Van, 106; Lisdivan, 105; Valiant, 105; Jake, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Bill Bond, 125 pounds; Valiant, 115; Lancaster, 112; Van, 115; Brae-a-Bae, 115; Little Jake, 106.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The Secretary of the Navy yesterday convened a court-martial to meet at the Washington Navy Yard next Monday, for the trial of Lieut. Commander Book of the Pinta, who left his ship in Alaskan waters without permission. The detail of the court is as follows: Rear Admiral Harmony, Capt. J. S. Skerrett, Capt. O. F. Stanton, Capt. L. A. Beardslee, Capt. T. O. Selfridge, Capt. F. M. Bunce, Commanders Philip H. Cooper, Yates Sterling, and W. B. Hoff, and Lieut. Perry Gorst, Judge Advocate.

The Kearsarge is expected to return to New-York within the next two or three days. The Brooklyn, that has been sailing home from Japan for several months, will arrive about April 15, and the Essex, homeward bound from China by way of the Mediterranean Sea, is due about the 1st of May.

The Second Controller of the Treasury has decided that the retirement of Vice Admiral Rowan, United States Navy, does not legally deprive him of the services of a private secretary, whose salary shall be paid by the Government.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. Parker, Ordnance Department, has been relieved from temporary duty in command of the San Antonio arsenal, Texas, and ordered to resume command of the Watertown arsenal, Mass.

Capt. Joseph A. Sladen, Fourteenth Infantry, having been found by a retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability, has been placed on the retired list of the army.

The Constellation has sailed from Fortress Monroe for Norfolk to transfer her crew to the Jamestown and to fit out for her Summer cruise with the Annapolis cadets.

Second Lieut. George O. Cress, Seventh Cavalry, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., to take effect July 1.

It is expected that the new cruiser Philadelphia, now building at Cramps' shipyard in Philadelphia, will be ready for launching in about a month.

Major Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery, has been granted ten days' extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate.

BONDS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon accepted the following bonds: Four and a half per cents registered—$50,000, $50,000, $57,200, $100,000, $50,000, $40,000, $20,000, $800,000, $10,000—total, $1,157,200—at 108. Four and a half per cents coupon—$5,000 at 108. Four per cents registered—$6,400, $50, $30,500, $5,000; total, $41,950, at 129.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LARGEST FACTORY IN THE WORLD. MEDALS OF HONOUR AT ALL EXHIBITIONS. CHOCOLATE MENIER. THE SALE OF CHOCOLATE MENIER EXCEEDS 100,000 POUNDS PER DAY. SOLD EVERYWHERE. AVOID IMITATIONS.

TO RENT—FOR THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION APRIL 30, the entrance door of the New-York Exchange for woman's Work, 329 5th-av.; large plate-glass doors. Address A. R., Box 128 Times Office.

CENTENNIAL.—SIX WINDOWS NEXT TO reviewing stand, opposite Farragut's Monument, at $150 to $200 each; entrance from Broadway as easy bend. Address J. S., Box 877 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—WINDOW FOR CENTENNIAL processions; gentlemen and two ladies. Call or address Room 38 Trinity Building.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS KILLS Roaches, Bedbugs, Rats, Mice; Carbolized Moth Tarfelt; infallible 60 years. 40 Clinton-place.

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BEST GLOVES! LOWEST PRICES! EIGHT-button long Biarritz Kids, 5-Button Suede, $1 12. Everybody delighted. Lavalliere Corsets, best ever imported. JAMMES, 13 West 30th-st.

500 MOQUETTE BRUSSELS AND VELvet hassocks, 50c. a pair; carpetings and rugs in large assortment; many at from 25 to 75 off. Andrew Lester Sons, 789-741 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BROUGHAM of good city make. Gentlemen "going to Europe" need not apply. Call at Office, Box 2,515.

BUILDING.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

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THE TIMES sold.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A WOMAN OF REFINEMENT DESIRES TO obtain a situation of trust and usefulness; would not object to travel as companion to an elderly person; unexceptionable references given and required. Address V. A. S., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant woman; understands all kinds of plain sewing; would wait on young children; city or country; good city references. Call at 141 West 19th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl; competent; in private family; willing to help with sewing; best city references from present employer. Address M. W., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place as chambermaid or waitress for a young woman who has lived with her for three years; highest references. Apply at 195 East 24th-st., from 10 until 2.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH ANY Other Work.—By a competent, settled Protestant; obliging; is willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. Call at 169 West 30th-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as first-class chambermaid and do sewing and to assist with growing children; best city reference; city or country. Address K., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing in a private family; five years' good city reference. Call at 236 East 39th-st., one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl; in private family; as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 416 West 49th-st., third floor back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as first-class chambermaid to go to the country; best city reference. Address M. S., Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl in private family as chambermaid and seamstress; good city reference; last employer can be seen. Call at 450 West 32d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad would like a place for a good first-class chambermaid and plain sewer. Call at present employer's, 127 West 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; can do sewing; best city references. Address Alice Garrigan, Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; obliging and care of children or other work; eight years' city reference; city or country. Call at 149 West 51st-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—Can be seen at present employers', best week 3 and 5 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday, basement door, 33 West 34th-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class German girl in private family; first-class reference. Address M. N., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; very best city references. Address S., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. Address M. J., Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; has lived with best New-York and Newport families; city or country; best reference. Address S. S., Box 197 254 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl; to do chamberwork and waiting; willing; good references; no cards. Call at 313 West 18th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant girl as competent chambermaid and waitress in private family; good reference. Address N. F., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl in private family as chambermaid and waitress; present employer can be seen. Call at 1,326 3d-av., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl; two years' city reference from last place. Call at 347 East 34th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swiss girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call or address M. W., 300 West 51st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; references. Call at 234 West 35th-st., one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl; competent, city reference; city or country. Call at 165 West 19th-st., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young woman; best references. Call at 344 West 17th-st., first floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an English Protestant as chambermaid and do sewing; best city references. Call at 63 West 45th-st., shoe store.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO SEWING, OR Assist with Growing Children.—By a Protestant. Call at 418 West 45th-st., ringing three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference. Call at 112 East 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl in small family; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 118 East 24th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In a private family. Call at 224 East 49th-st.; no postal cards answered.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In small private family; no objection to the country; city references. Call at 121 West 23d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl to do plain sewing. Call at 109 West 58th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By competent young girl in private family; best city references. Call at 186 East 54th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; best city references. Call at 418 West 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with washing. Call at 87 East 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and do sewing in a private family; city reference. Call at 432 West 36th-st., fourth floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent young girl in private family; best city references. Call from 10 to 1, at 278 West 11th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; or to do general housework; in a small family. Call at 207 West 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl; good city references. Address S. S., Box 250 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl; three years' city reference. Call at 712 3d-av.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; good city references. Call at 208 54th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do up-stairs work or take care of children; private family. Call at 359 West 44th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an English girl lately landed. Call at 121 East 31st-st.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl; five years' references from last employer. Call at 24 Leight-st.

COOK.—By private family cook; do coarse washing; city or country; good reference. Call for three days, at 204 West 13th-st., rear.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl in a small family; is a good plain cook and laundress; would do the chamberwork. Call at 302 East 41st-st.

COOK.—By competent woman in private family; city or country; good city reference. Call at 162 West 26th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By competent young girl as first-class cook in private family; good city reference. Call at 121 West 41st-st., first floor.

COOK.—By young French girl; first-class French and American cooking; first-class reference from last place. Call at 247 West 56th-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in private family; assist in washing; best city references. Call at 407 6th-av., near 27th-st., third floor.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 116 West 27th-st.

COOK.—In a private family; willing to help with washing; best city references. Call at 216 East 54th-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; city or country; excellent baker; best city references. Call at 119 West 53d-st., rear, first floor.

COOK.—By good cook; city or country; good city references. Call at 179 West 47th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; city or country. Call at 1,269 Broadway, room 1.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; city or country; best city reference. Address Cook, Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking; takes entire charge; best city references; city or country. Address E. M., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German North German cook and a young North German girl to do chamberwork and sewing in one house; thoroughly understand. Call two days at 822 Prospect-place, Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a neat young cook; German; was two and a half years in last place in Paris; makes good desserts, pastries, clear soups, and games; in French family; willing to go in the country. Call at 72 2d-av., near Fifth-st., store.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two Swedish girls; one as good cook and housebreaker; other as chambermaid and waitress; in private family; good city reference. Call at 336 1st-av., corner 21st-st., first flight.

COOK, &c.—By a competent young woman as cook, or cook and do housekeeping; good wages; excellent bread and biscuit maker; personal reference. Call at 201 West 50th-st., northwest corner 8th-av.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds game, soups, entrées, pastry, desserts; take entire charge of kitchen; five years' city reference from last place. Address A. C., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—UP-STAIRS GIRL.—By two young girls; one as cook; the other as up-stairs girl; in private American family; no objection to go to country; reference if required. Call, two days, at 358 East 77th-st., top floor, front; no cards.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds family cooking; best reference from last employer. Call at 213 East 28th-st., store.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman as first-class family cook; understands French cooking, fancy dishes, all kinds of soups, game, and pastry desserts; employer sees. Call at 72 West 35th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class young woman; understands all kinds of good cooking; best city reference; city or country. Call at 209 East 38th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; no objections to city or country; is willing to do coarse washing; good city references. Address A. D., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By good cook; understands English and American cooking; good city reference. Address E., Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By French woman, 34 years old, as first-class cook in a private American family; good city reference. Address L. Virgini, 327 West 18th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By steady girl, in small private family; good bread baker; willing and fond of children or other work; eight years' city reference; city or country. Call at 149 West 51st-st.

COOK.—By good cook in small private family; willing to assist washing; five years' city reference. Address M. D., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By North German; good dressmaker and fitter; will travel; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 229 West 18th-st.

COOK.—By competent Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city reference. Call at 319 East 31st-st., in store.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; city or country; all kinds soups, meats, entrées; best city reference. Address D., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—By two young girls together, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other would assist with children or do anything desired; city or country. Call at 526 West 49th-st.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; no objection to the country during the summer months; good city reference. Call at 124 West 49th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman; excellent bread and biscuit; will not object to assist in washing; first-class city references. Call at 236 East 45th-st.

COOK.—By a woman as cook and do coarse washing in private family; understands good cooking, soups, disserts; city references. Call at 214 West 27th-st., second floor; no cards.

COOK.—By a woman as excellent cook in private family; understands all kinds of good family cooking; good city references. Address R. R., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as first-class cook in a private family; best city reference. Address L. C., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a German girl in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, &c.; city or country; best city references. Address J., Box 206 Times Office.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business in all branches; no objection to boarding house; city or country; city references. Call at 560 3d-av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant girl; understands her business; best city reference. Address R., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; good baker; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; country preferred; best city reference. Call at 156 West 19th-st., rear.

COOK, &c.—By competent young American woman as cook or do housework in a flat; city reference. Address A. R., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; do coarse washing; larding, clear soup, jellies, creams; first class city reference. Call at 213 West 36th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By competent Swedish cook; city or country; understands her business; excellent reference; no cards. Call at 327 West 35th-st., candy store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl; or as chambermaid; assist with the washing; good references from last place. Call at 324 East 35th-st., first bell. Miss Gennona.

COOK.—By a competent young English woman as cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference. Call at 328 East 71st-st.

COOK.—By Scotch girl as competent cook and baker; desserts and all creams; assist washing; city reference. Address Nellie, 124 East 29th-st.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook and laundress in a small private family; best city reference. Call at 666 2d-av.; no cards.

COOK.—First class; in private family; city or country; good city reference. Call at 219 East 35th-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl to do cooking; no objection to assist at washing. Call at 340 West 28th-st., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; no objection to the coarse washing; best city reference. Call at 317 West 57th-st., ring second bell.

COOK, &c.—By good cook and laundress in private family; city or country; good city reference. Call at 459 West 33d-st.

COOK.—By a French person as good cook in a small private family; good references. Call at 364 West 27th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman in a private family as cook; best city references. Call at 423 9th-av.; no cards.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Protestant woman to go out by the day or week; understands chamberwork and housecleaning thoroughly; brush and fold curtains carefully; also clean silver and brasses; only private families or first-class apartments houses need apply. Best reference. Address Mrs. K. E., 126 West 60th-st., second floor, front; no cards.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent Protestant woman; by-day or week; excellent laundress; can cook or do housecleaning; understands how to mistress thoroughly; city reference. Address M. M., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman a few days' work in a private family; is a good housecleaner and can cook, wash, and iron and make herself useful; best city references. Address G. M., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman by the day or week; good cook, laundress, or housecleaner; thoroughly understands her business. Address N. O., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to do housecleaning or washing and ironing by the day or month in restaurant, laundry, or private family; reference. Call as 436 West 35th-st., two flights.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Swedish woman; is a first-class laundress; can do any kind of work; city reference. Call or address 433 West 52d-st., Box 3.

DAY'S WORK.—By a colored woman; wish to go out by the day to cook, clean, wash, or iron. Call or address 185 West 36th-st., bakery.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; washing, ironing, or cleaning. Call as Mrs. McCann's, 330 West 52d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent young German woman, washing, ironing, or cleaning. Address Advertiser, 308 West 41st-st. Room 16.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out to do day's work; city reference. Address 605 10th-av. Mrs. Martha.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day; washing and ironing or housecleaning; willing and obliging. Call at 689 6th-av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable colored woman, housecleaning or washing by the day. Call or address 687 West 35d-st., second floor, front.

DRESSMAKER.—Of superior ability; latest designs in draping; tailor-made suits a specialty; original designs in wraps, cloaks, and jackets, also riding habits; perfect fit guaranteed; prices moderate; refers to present patrons. Address S. Schuller, 767 6th-av., near 42d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class designer of dresses and children's costumes, a few customers; also shop assistants wanted; must have highest references; feather stitching and smocking done; Directoire and Empire gowns. Address S., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; so out by day; understands all kinds of evening and tailor-made dresses; city references. Address Dressmaker, Box 3387 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES; newest styles; orders promptly executed; moderate prices. Mrs. Porter, 310 West 34th-st.

GOVERNESS.—By a young French lady as governess and companion; will travel; can teach music, French, and English; best city references. Address Governess, Box 3,515 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a working housekeeper; by an elderly woman; good cook and seamstress; good reference from present employer's. Call at 136 West 106th-st.; the Dude's hall.

HOUSEMAID.—By a young girl, lately from China, as housemaid; to do the washing; willing and obliging. Call at 228 West 125th-st., Room 8.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an experienced young woman as housekeeper; good cook and laundress; first class in country; permanent home preferred to high wages; reference. Call at 218 West 30th-st., ground floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a French girl to do general housework in private family; don't speak English; 18 months' references; no cards. Call at 340 West 33d-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By colored woman; general housework; no objection to Jersey City; best city reference. Address Mary Purdy, 115 West 27th-st., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl for general housework or chamberwork and waitress; three years' best city reference from last employer. Call at 344 7th-av., second door; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By colored young woman; no objection to Jersey City; best city reference. Address Mary Purdy, 115 West 27th-st., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl for housework; no objection to Jersey City; best city reference. Call at 201 West 16th-st., two flights up.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundresses; willing to assist in chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. Call at 838 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS AND ASSIST WITH CHAMberwork.—By competent young woman; best city references; last employer can be seen; country preferred. Call at 753 9th-av., Kearse's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; four years' city reference; last employer can be seen. Call 459 Third-av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly-competent young girl; best city references; understands all kinds fine washing. Call at 118 East 41st-st., over boot store; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent Scotch woman as first-class laundress; city or country; in private family; good reference. Address D. G., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; would go to country with private family; best city reference from last place. Call at 340 9th-av., corner of 55th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best of city references. Address A. D., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference. Call for two days, from 9 until 4, at 149 West 54th-st., present employer's; no cards.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young woman as laundress and chambermaid in private family; best city references. Call at 313 West 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent Swedish woman as first-class laundress in private family; first-class city reference. Call at 319 East 31st-st., in store.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Address M. J., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable person as first-class laundress; willing and obliging; city or country; city reference. Call at 26 West 44th-st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young Swedish girl as Laundress or chambermaid in private family. Call at present employer's, 20 East 54th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; city or country; best reference. Call at 50 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; has best city references; in private family. Call at 712 3d-av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl in private family; three years' city reference from last employer. Call at 147 East 39th-st.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; will assist in chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. Call at 321 East 24th-st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good washdress; can do the finest of washing and ironing; best city reference. Call at 2.0 West 38th-st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; willing to assist in other work if required; city reference; last employer seen. Call at 330 East 39th-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. Address D. C., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; five years' reference from last place; city or country. Call at 515 6th-av., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. Call at 201 West 16th-st., two flights up.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist in chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. Call at 838 3d-av.

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LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young woman as laundress and chambermaid in private family; best city references. Call at 313 West 41st-st.

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LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Address M. J., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable person as first-class laundress; willing and obliging; city or country; city reference. Call at 26 West 44th-st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young Swedish girl as Laundress or chambermaid in private family. Call at present employer's, 20 East 54th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; city or country; best reference. Call at 50 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

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LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good washdress; can do the finest of washing and ironing; best city reference. Call at 2.0 West 38th-st., second floor, front.

MAID.—French; trustworthy and competent; well educated; as lady's maid or traveling maid; can take entire charge of a trip on the Continent if required; six years' reference in well-known American family. Address L. V., 248 West 24th-st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French person; understands all kinds family sewing; good reference. Call at present employer's, 218 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable young girl in small private family; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Call at present employer's, 28 West 10th-st.

MAID.—By a Protestant young woman as maid; city reference. Address T., Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By Swiss young woman, speaking French and German fluently, for growing children; no objection to country; good city reference. Address F., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a thoroughly reliable person; able to teach French and German; no objection to travel; best city reference. Address A. G., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young North German Hebrew girl as nursery governess. Call at 122 East 106th-st.

NURSE GIRL.—By a young German girl to take care of grown children and sew a little and obliging; best city reference. Call or address F. Dresden, 1,390 3d-av.

NURSE MAID.—To children or young miss; competent young woman; good traveler; best city reference; trustworthy. Call at 172 East 51st-st.

NURSE.—By an experienced Protestant nurse to go with a family to Europe; good traveler; first class reference. Apply, by letter, M. F., 43 West 53d-st.

NURSE.—By a German-American girl as nurse to one or two children. Call or address Mrs. Lambert, 300 East 80th-st., corner 2d-av., second floor.

NURSE.—A lady wishes situation for competent infant's nurse. Apply at 17 Washington-square, North, between 5 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M.

NURSE.—By competent young woman as nurse and companion to an invalid lady; is of a cheerful disposition. Call or address H., 114 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—By competent nurse for children; best city references. Address R. L., Box 331 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young girl, lately landed, as nurse to do housework. Call at 338 West 34th-st., top bell.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl as nurse to grown children and do plain sewing. Call at 109 West 58th-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—By French Protestant girl as nurse and to do light chamberwork; good references. 44 West 7-t., 327 West 14th-st.

NURSE.—By experienced French nurse for young children; city references. Call or address A. M., 408 4th-av., second bell.

NURSE.—By a competent German girl as nurse; willing to assist with other work. Call at 2 East 66th-st.

NURSE AND MAID.—Protestant; first-class family seamstress; willing to assist in chamberwork and other work; best city references; city or country. Address Nurse, Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE OR MASSAGE OPERATOR.—Any means taken; not object in care of invalid; city physician's reference; terms reasonable. Address N. F., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent German Protestant; well educated; care of infant from 3 months old, or growing children; best city reference. Address Annie, Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent, refined person as nurse or chaperon to children; entire charge if required; any kind of light work; or as house keeper; speaks English, German, and French; no objection to leave the city. Call at 211 West 41st-st., store.

NURSE.—By French Protestant nurse from Geneva; competent to take charge small children; loves them; good sewer; in first-class American family; good reference. Address L. M., 409 4th-av., second bell.

NURSE.—By respectable woman who will wait on an invalid lady; city and make herself useful; small wages; first-class city reference. Address E. M., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an English Protestant women as nurse to young children; understands nursery duties; city references; no objection to country. Call at 209 West 27th-st.; cards answered; fare paid.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent woman; many years' experience as infants' nurse; capable of taking entire charge; highly recommended by present employers. Call at 266 Madison-av.

NURSE.—By young girl; take care growing children; assist with up-stairs work; do plain sewing; no objections to country. Call at 163 West 23d-st., third flight.

NURSE.—By young girl; or as maid to lady; would like to travel for the Summer; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address R. N., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent North German nurse and seamstress to American family; can speak good English; city references. Address E. S., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—To take entire charge of baby; understands bringing up on bottle; is willing and obliging; best city reference; city or country. Call at 203 East 33d-st.; ring twice.

NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as nurse; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; good seamstress; city or country; city reference. Call at 241 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to growing children or infants; willing to go to country for Summer; first-class city reference. Address M. G., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By refined young woman as competent nurse to one or two growing children; plain sewing; travel; good reference; is willing; reference. Call at 135 West 28th

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There was a large attendance at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, April 9. All the principal auctioneers were on their stands, and the proceedings of each were full of attraction. For full particulars see the following report:

Smyth & Ryan sold at public auction the three-story brick house, with lot 23.6 by 72, 309 Henry-st., north side, west of Jackson-st., for $13,000, to L. Ryan, and three-story brick house, with lot, 21 West 119th-st., north side, west of 5th-av., sold for $9,800, to R. J. Bowing. This sale of 17 similar houses, with lots, adjoining above, was withdrawn.

John F. B. Smyth sold, by order of the executors, two lots, each 20.8 by 90, on 10th-av., south west corner of 100th-st., for $14,500, to C. O. Barth; frame house, with four lots, each 23.8 by 100, on 10th-av., northeast corner of 114th-st., for $30,250, to A. A. Little; four lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th-av., southeast corner of 113th-st., sold for $20,400, to T. P. Dunn and S. W. Milbank; two lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th-av., east side, 50 feet south of 114th-st., sold for $10,900, to C. Fiedler; and four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.9 by 83, 1,839 Madison-av., northeast corner of 130th-st., for $34,800, to V. Freund.

J. Thomas Stearns sold at public auction three lots, each 25 by 100, on Creston-av., southwest corner of Jerome-st., for $1,900, to J. S. Murray, and three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 44 by 87.7 by 28.8, 320 East 149th-st., west of Passaic-av., for $2,500, to J. Birgice.

Joseph A. Levy, under a foreclosure decree, William M. Armstrong, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick flat, 153 West 83d-st., north side, 225.9 feet east of 10th-av., for $39,300 to E. Reinhart, and similar building, with lot, 159 West 83d-st., adjoining above, sold for $38,500, to Newman Cowan, plaintiff.

A. R. Muller & Son, by order of the trustees, sold two four-story and three-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 98, 809 and 811 Greenwich-st., north west corner of Jane-st., for $40,200, to Henry Maxin. Also, at public auction, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100.9, 11 Rutgers-st., east side, 25 feet north of Henry-st., for $19,100, to W. J. Rosendorf; four-story marvle-front building, with lot 20 by 60, 453 6th-av., west side, north of 27th-st., sold for $37,000, to Charles Buchingdorf; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 13 by 68, 54 East 89th-st., south side, west of Park-av., sold for $36,000, to J. J. Griffitt; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 19.8 by 85, 198 Lenox-av., southeast corner of 120th-st., sold for $37,250, to Thomas J. Dunn; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.6 by 96 Lenox-av., adjoining above, sold for $32,600, to Lot S. Lewis, and similar house, with lot 17.6 by 85, 194 Lenox-av., adjoining above, sold for $18,500, to J. C. R. Eckerson.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 14 Lewis-st., south side, 200 feet east of Gates-av., for $20,000, to Graham Jones. Also, under a foreclosure decree, Ambrose Monell, Esq., referee, disposed of the four-story brick tenement, with lot 28 by 102.2, 205 East 76th-st., north side, east of 3d-av., for $20,850, to Robert M. Stern. And, in partition, Louis C. Raesener, Esq., referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 18.7 by 75, 119 Willett-st., west side, north of Stanton-st., for $6,000, to Elizabeth Arnold. Also, at public auction, the five-story Brooklyn property: Three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 88.11, 467 Waverley-av., east of Gates, for $6,450, to F. Hewitt; similar house, with lot, 473 Waverley-av., for $6,750, to J. O'Hara; similar house, with lot, 477 Waverley-av., for $6,750, to same purchaser; similar house, with lot, 481 Waverley-av., for $6,700, to W. Slocum; three lots, each 19.5 by 120, on Washington-av., north side, west of Gates, for $13,825, to Lang & Nau; plot of land, 30 by about 90, on Fulton-st., northeast corner of Waverley-av., for $18,650, to W. B. Arnold; one lot, 20 by 103, adjoining above, for $6,700, to George F. Hewitt; three lots, each 20 by about 100, adjoining above, for $21,260, to D. H. Schult; two lots, each 20 by 100, adjoining above, for $13,400, to Thomas Wilson; plot of land, 80 by about 107, on corner of Fulton-st. and corner of Washington-av., for $28,800, to Lang & Nau.

D. F. Ingraham & Co. sold at public auction two five-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 121, 405 and 407 West 53d-st., north side, west of 9th-av., for $30,250, to E. Dwyer; one lot, 40 by 99.11, on West 146th-st., south side, 280 feet west of 10th-av., for $8,500, to same purchaser. Also, under a foreclosure decree, E. H. Andrews, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 15.4 by 100, 90 Goerck-st., east side, north of Rivington-st., for $9,200, to Robert Dorsett, plaintiff. Also, under a similar order, W. H. Hamilton, Esq., referee, disposed of two five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 37.6 by 75, 2,193 and 2,195 7th-av., east side, south of 130th-st., for $33,000, to Robert Dorsett, plaintiff; 13 lots, each 25 by 100, on Southern Boulevard, west side, 72 feet north of Lyon-st., for $3,250, to same purchaser; two lots, each 25 by 100, on Simpson-st., east side, 150 feet south of Lyon-st., for $500, to same purchaser. And, under a similar order, Orlando M. Stewart, Esq., referee, sold two four-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 100.1 by 110 by 99.11 by 103.5, on Broadway, north west corner of 130th-st., for $72,500, to Marx Ottinger, plaintiff.

James L. Wells sold, under a foreclosure decree, William M. Hoes, Esq., referee, a two-story dwelling, with two lots each 25 by 100, on Hoffman-st., west side, south of 187th-st., for $1,825, to John I. Brady. And at public auction sold 109 lots located on Lincoln, Alexander, and Brook ave., 134th and 138th sts. and Southern Boulevard, for $332,875, to various purchasers.

Thomas G. Smith, in partition, George W. Ellis, Esq., referee, sold four three-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 101 by 52.6 by 101.11 by 45.10, on 221st and 222d-sts., northwest corner of Gouverneur-st., for $45,300, to Jane E. Faitoute; two three-story brick dwellings, with lot 25 by 150, 107 Sheriff-st., west side, north of Stanton-st., sold for $13,450, to Loome & Parker; two lots, each 25 by 200.10, on West 59th-st., running through to 60th-st., 100 feet east of 11th-av., for $24,000, to Jane E. Faitoute; two lots, each 25 by 100.4, on West 61s -st., north side, 150 feet west of 8th-av., for $29,000, to A. R. Eno; two-story shop, with lot 25 by 87.10, 174 Broadway, west side, 52 feet south of 56th-st., for $25,000, to Jane E. Faitoute, and four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 116th-st., southwest corner of 5th-av., for $42,550, to same purchaser.

William Kenelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, F. Kurman, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 76, 315 Delancey-st., south side, 50 feet west of Goerck-st., for $20,600, to Bradley, Currier & Co.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 9.

7th-av., 497, executrix, &c., of Jesse A. Maxwell to David J. New land $46,000
Waverley-place, 150; James B. Mingay to James Cunningham, ½ part 14,100
Same property; Edward R. Mingay and wife to same, ½ part 14,100
Minetta-lane, 11; Leicester Holme, referee, to William Hoffman 6,500
87th-st., s. s. 123.5 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20 ft.; Elizabeth Warwick and wife to Abraham Worms 32,000
9th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 52d-st., 25x100; Dorethe Lang to Mary A. Gordon 13,250
Conv't-lat-av., e. s., 6912 ft. n. of 61st-st., 20x100; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Mary L. Keep 1
Road from West Farms to Hunt's Point, w. s. 55 ft. s. of Nostrand estate, 24th Ward, 300.1 by Frederick A. Sherwood and wife to Pium Hoyt and wife 1,800
124th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.11; Joseph O'Connor to John Counsell, jr. 5,500
123d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., —x50.6x50.11; Nathan S. Jarvis and wife to John Kerr 6,000
Manhattan-st., 145 and 147; Adam Munch and wife to Thomas A. Hay 31,000
Stanton-st., 253, Caro ine G. Ewen and others to Bertha Brown 1
Seventh-av., e. s., plot, 761, 24th Ward, 4 lots; William L. Andrews and others to New-York Skin and Cancer Hospital 1
106th-st., 58 West; Mary A. Brown to Frank Lewis, jr. 14,350
125th-st., n. s., 218.8 ft. e. of 5th-av., 19.4x99.11; John C. Maher to H. J. and Julius S. Maher 21,000
Allen-st., 101, same to same 20,000
5th-st., w. s., 391.11 ft. n. of 125th-st., 30x75; same to same 23,000
9th-st., 419 East, Friedericsh M. Kalb and wife to John Schopholier 30,500
Coles road, w. s., lot 11, 24th Ward, 50x282, and also w. s. Coles road, lot 10, 25x282; John Seeth to William H. Booth 500
William-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-st., 50.11x90; Byron Conklin, jr., and others to Elizabeth Campbell 410
3d-av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 136th-st., 25.8x99.8; Alfred Johnson Piser to Obey Cherry 31,975
Cherry-st., 31; executors of Joshua Jones to Peter McCormick 13,000
Canal-st., 511, and also 13 Renwick-st.; same to same 31,000
High Bridge-av., w. s., 396.8 ft. s. of Bridge-av., 25x100; Daniel A. Shaw to Mary A. Burns 1
124th-st., 221, 223, 225, 227, 232, and 234 West; Sebastian Sommer to John M. Maser and Charles Heidenheimer, ¼ part. 85th-st., s. s., 90.1 ft. e. of 4th-av., 102.2x21.9; Joseph Crosier to Margaret Sutherland. Same property; John Sutherland to Joseph Crosier 1
124th-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100.11x Eli Wallace Florence to Annie Florence 1
9th-av., n. s., 78.8 ft. n. of 74th-st., 25.6x100; William Strauss to Jacob Rothschild 16,250
107th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100.11x 70; Pore Lyon to John Cullen 52,500
9th-av., n. s. 3orner of 36th-st., 98.9x18.8; Isabella Martin to Henry Dwyer 11,250
6th-st., s. s. corner of 7th-av., 100x100; Charles P. Burdett to Mary Roe 117,000
120th-st., 144 West; Jacob M. Newman to Thomas Jacks 16,000
Westchester Railroad-st., n. s., 55 ft. w. of Passage-av., 20x88; Frederick Dantel to Timothy Donohue and wife 2,750
9th-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of 27th-st., 107x76; Thomas Kalbfus to William Simon 43,000
8th-av., e. s., 77.10 ft. s. of 27th-st., 49 4x 14.4x18.10x24.6x9.3x8.1277.9; C. A. Stein to Benjamin Mira 1
40th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9; Peter Duffy and wife to Charles and C. A. Peet Jacob 21,000
[illegible] ..... [illegible]
Conv't-lat-av., e. s., 6912 ft. n. of 61st-st., 20x100; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Mary L. Keep 1
Road from West Farms to Hunt's Point, w. s. 55 ft. s. of Nostrand estate, 24th Ward, 300.1 by Frederick A. Sherwood and wife to Pium Hoyt and wife 1,800
124th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.11; Joseph O'Connor to John Counsell, jr. 5,500
123d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., —x50.6x50.11; Nathan S. Jarvis and wife to John Kerr 6,000
Manhattan-st., 145 and 147; Adam Munch and wife to Thomas A. Hay 31,000
Stanton-st., 253, Caro ine G. Ewen and others to Bertha Brown 1
Seventh-av., e. s., plot, 761, 24th Ward, 4 lots; William L. Andrews and others to New-York Skin and Cancer Hospital 1
106th-st., 58 West; Mary A. Brown to Frank Lewis, jr. 14,350
125th-st., n. s., 218.8 ft. e. of 5th-av., 19.4x99.11; John C. Maher to H. J. and Julius S. Maher 21,000
Allen-st., 101, same to same 20,000
5th-st., w. s., 391.11 ft. n. of 125th-st., 30x75; same to same 23,000
9th-st., 419 East, Friedericsh M. Kalb and wife to John Schopholier 30,500
Coles road, w. s., lot 11, 24th Ward, 50x282, and also w. s. Coles road, lot 10, 25x282; John Seeth to William H. Booth 500
William-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-st., 50.11x90; Byron Conklin, jr., and others to Elizabeth Campbell 410
3d-av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 136th-st., 25.8x99.8; Alfred Johnson Piser to Obey Cherry 31,975
Cherry-st., 31; executors of Joshua Jones to Peter McCormick 13,000
Canal-st., 511, and also 13 Renwick-st.; same to same 31,000
High Bridge-av., w. s., 396.8 ft. s. of Bridge-av., 25x100; Daniel A. Shaw to Mary A. Burns 1
124th-st., 221, 223, 225, 227, 232, and 234 West; Sebastian Sommer to John M. Maser and Charles Heidenheimer, ¼ part. 85th-st., s. s., 90.1 ft. e. of 4th-av., 102.2x21.9; Joseph Crosier to Margaret Sutherland. Same property; John Sutherland to Joseph Crosier 1
124th-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100.11x Eli Wallace Florence to Annie Florence 1
9th-av., n. s., 78.8 ft. n. of 74th-st., 25.6x100; William Strauss to Jacob Rothschild 16,250
107th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100.11x 70; Pore Lyon to John Cullen 52,500
9th-av., n. s. 3orner of 36th-st., 98.9x18.8; Isabella Martin to Henry Dwyer 11,250
6th-st., s. s. corner of 7th-av., 100x100; Charles P. Burdett to Mary Roe 117,000
120th-st., 144 West; Jacob M. Newman to Thomas Jacks 16,000
Westchester Railroad-st., n. s., 55 ft. w. of Passage-av., 20x88; Frederick Dantel to Timothy Donohue and wife 2,750
9th-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of 27th-st., 107x76; Thomas Kalbfus to William Simon 43,000
8th-av., e. s., 77.10 ft. s. of 27th-st., 49 4x 14.4x18.10x24.6x9.3x8.1277.9; C. A. Stein to Benjamin Mira 1
40th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9; Peter Duffy and wife to Charles and C. A. Peet Jacob 21,000
[illegible] ..... [illegible]

Spring-st., n. s., 19 inches of 153; Amos R. Eno to Carrie Gans 1,600
113th-st., s. s., 369 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x 100.11; Henry T. Brennan to Simon Sterne.
113th-st., s. s., 419 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x 100.11; same to William H. Scott and Robert C. Ferguson 1
85th-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 9th-av., 75x2.5.8x 98.4x100; Henry A. Connolly to Henry Booth 1
68th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100.5x75; Robert McCaffray to David Diabrelapiel 29,500
53d-st., 58, 100, and 104 East; Herman Wemkop to George W. Lockhart 50,000
83d-st., 253 West; Amy Deane to Mary A. Conkling 27,500
2d-av., s. e., 100 ft. n. of 103d-st., 100.11x100; E. A. Klein to Jonas Weil and another.
Broome-st., 46, James Cornell to Juliet H. Brown and another 1
65th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100.5x38; H. Feldmann to Jonas Weil and another.
2d-av., s. s., 100 ft. s. of 102d-st., 100.11x 25; Jonas Weil and another to Henry Feldmann 29,500
113th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. s. of 5th-av., 100x 100.11; Simon Sterne to Henry T. Brenan 1

LEASES RECORDED.

Ammon, Maria, to Silvester Cushman; 317 6th-av., 5 years, per year $2,000
Bauer, Louis, to Richard Grother; 323 East 43d-st., 5 years 540
Berrien, E. W. E., to Frank Bielenberg; 58 3d-av., 5 years 1,400
Cooke, Mary, to Louis Seithers; 100 Columbia-st., 5 years 600
Knox, John W., to Samuel L. Miller; 197 8th-av., 3 years 1,500
Connerty, M., to Joseph Kucasis; 427 East 58th-st., 5 years 1,200
James, E. M., to Samuel Adler; 148 East 57th-st., 5 years 900
Klotz, Magdalena, to William Schofers; 141 Mott-st., 5 years 2,100
McDermott, Catharine, to Henry Obs; 36 Grand-st., 5 years 780
Lord, Charles, to M. S. Ruckgaber; 39 William-st., 3 years 2,400
Rosal, Louis, to John W. Aylward; store, &c., 1,830 9th-av., 5 years, per year 300
Ryan, Patrick, to John McCarthy; store, &c., 1,830 9th-av., 5 years, per year 1,200
Reilly, Patrick, to Cecilia Rogers; store 614 West 54th-st., 5 years, per year 120
Sperb William, jr., to Samuel Love; 107 West 42d-st., 5 years, per year 2,700
Stephan, Charles F., to Jacob Koebler; 538 East 13th-st., 5 years, per year 1,150
Weinmann, Oscar F., to James D. Clellan; store, &c., 150 10th-av., 5 1-2 years, per year 540

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

Nos. 167 and 171 West 74th-st.

Always open. The closest examination solicited. The opportunity to purchase a four-story house with two-story extension, nearly 29 feet wide, for $28,000, will never occur again in this choice residence location.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

CORNER INVESTMENT PROPERTY ON 7th-av., Boulevard, near the Harlem Opera House and Maggie Mitchell's Theatre; 50x75 feet; stores and apartments; 12 per cent. income; price, $72,000; terms as desired.

J. JAY SMITH, 171 BROADWAY.

P. S. Parties desiring a piece of property that is a sure paying investment of this is good, as all the rents are bona fide and let very low; the store rental can be increased $500.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW APARTMENT houses, with stores, southeast corner of 89th-st. and Park-av.; nearly fully rented to first-class tenants; net rents, $4,124 per annum; mortgages, 4½ per cent, $18,000 and $20,000; 13 per cent on investment; situated station at 89th-st.; also fully as good investment, 1,748 9th-av., near 101st-st., stores and apartments; no vacancies. NAWMAN, owner, foot East 106th-st.

THE LENOX BLOCK.

Two of these very attractive, handsomely-decorated houses. Possession at once. Park opposite both houses. Moderate rents. Apply 104 West 70th-st., or J. E. HAY, 84 Broadway.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL-BUILT AND planned four-story stone house for sale, low, in 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet wide; tastefully decorated and in perfect order; one of the best houses in the city. Apply to

GEO. H. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

The Superbly-built House No. 174 West 75th-st.,

With its exquisitely unique decorations by Messrs. F. Buck & Co. at 5th-av., is now open for inspection.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE CORNER OF PARK-AV. (LENOX HILL) AND 70TH-ST. IS TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. THIS IS THE BRIGHTEST AND HEALTHIEST SITUATION ON THIS ISLAND. OPEN DAILY 8 TO 4. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON MADISON-av., near 54th-st., for sale low to a prompt purchaser; four stories, brownstone, 20x80x100; in excellent order.

WILLIAM E. HAWS, 89 Nassau-st.

NEW AUCTION COLUMN

for sale of the elegant private residence, No. 613 5th-av., by V. K. STEVENSON & CO.

$40,000—FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE, 25.3x98.5, between Madison and 5th avs. SAM'L BLAKELY, 1,028 Broadway.

EXAMINE 161 WEST 92D-ST.—THREE-story brownstone, 18x100, cabinet trimmed, decorated; bargain. STEVENS, 9th-av. and 93d.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NUTLEY, N.J.,

On Erie Railway.

TEN HOUSES, RANGING FROM $2,350 TO $6,000; 10-YEAR PAYMENTS. SEND FOR PARTICULARS.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

P. S.—This is the most attractive spot within twelve miles of city.

IN PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Minnesota farm, (35 miles east of Fargo, Dakota,) 1,280 acres, half broken, half in hay; all fenced; 190 acres under cultivation; 3 good farm buildings in the county; flowing well and a half-mile lake directly in front of dwelling house. Particulars of

JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FINE residence; modern improvements; choice location; lot 100 by 250; stable; near station; unincumbered; easy terms; will exchange for a dwelling in Brooklyn. R. A. CARLEY, 31 Liberty-st., N. Y.

CORNER PROPERTY—GREAT BARGAIN. 100 feet front, dwelling house, stable, stores; regular and populous town. Inquire HILLYER, 13 Pine-st.

MORRISTOWN, N.J.—NEAT YELLOW COTtage, modern improvements, nearly new; elegant country seat; large residence; stables; fine grounds.
E. F. HAMILTON & CO., 32 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON, N. J.—ONE HOUR; ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE; 12 rooms; all improvements; coachhouse, hennery, icehouse; splendid garden, fruit all kinds; eight acres; fine location; near depot; rent for cottage of 9 rooms or sell. Owner, Lock Madison-av., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE

Great Rockaway Hotel.

IN RESPONSE TO NUMEROUS REQUESTS FROM PARTIES WHO DESIRE FURTHER TIME TO MAKE THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF THE PROPERTY AND TO COMPLETE OTHER NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS, IT HAS BEEN DECIDED

TO POSTPONE

The Sale of the Hotel Building

FROM THE 18TH INST. TO A DATE TO BE HEREAFTER ANNOUNCED.

EVERETT M. REYNOLDS,
Room 16, 115 Broadway, New-York.

The Great Rockaway Hotel.

OWING TO THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE SALE OF

THE GREAT ROCKAWAY HOTEL, THE PERSONAL PROPERTY ADVERTISED BY THE UNDERSIGNED WILL NOT BE DISPOSED OF UNTIL A DATE TO BE HEREAFTER ANNOUNCED.

THOMAS H. RYAN,
115 Broadway, New-York.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.

By WM. B. LYNCH, Auctioneer.

Will sell, ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE, at public auction,

THURSDAY, April 11, at 12 M. o'clock, At the Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

The ELEGANTLY BUILT, FINISHED, PLUMBED, and located four-story high-stoop residence, No. 813 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 69TH and 70TH-STS., size 26x70 and EXTENSION, LOT 22x102, with a SUPERBLY-VENTILATED, sunny, RESTRICTED REAR. The property is especially desirable, fronting as it does CENTRAL PARK, adjoining the GRAND ENTRANCE at 60th-st.

75 PER CENT. of the purchase money can remain at 4½ PER CENT. Apply for further particulars to WM. L. FLAGG, Esq., Attorney, 52 Liberty-st., or at the office of the auctioneers, 166 BROADWAY, CORNER FINE-ST.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
two choice lots and one plot west side
ST. NICHOLAS-AV., NEAR 141ST-ST.,
three extra large lots on
PENTZ-ST., NEAR 141ST-ST.
Maps, &c., at office of John H. Kitchen, Esq., 50 Pine-st., or at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PUBLIC AUCTION. TO CLOSE AN INTEREST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story brick dwelling with plot of land, on northeast corner
ST. NICHOLAS-AV. AND 126TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at office of H. C. Pinas, Esq., 284 Broadway, or at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
The six three-story and basement brownstone-front dwellings, with two-story brick stables in rear,
852, 854, 856, 860, 862, AND 866
ST. NICHOLAS-AV., between 129th and 130th sts.
ALSO,
Three-story high-stoop brownstone dwellings,
151 EAST 114TH-ST.,
154 EAST 115TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story and basement stone house and lot,
NO. 164 WEST 58TH-ST.
ALSO ONE ADJOINING LOT ON EASTERLY SIDE.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
ONE CHOICE PLOT, SOUTHEAST CORNER ST. NICHOLAS-AV. AND 129TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Will sell at auction on
MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1889,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No 59 Liberty-st., New-York,
IN OAKLEY-ST.,
three-story building, 26.7x100.
84 AND 86 GROVE-ST.,
five-story brownstone flat, 50.6 front, with rear extension on Washington-square.
204 EAST 46TH-ST.,
three-story brownstone building, lot 15x100.5.
Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, 11 Pine-st, or of C. E. CROWELL, Attorney, 115 Broadway, New-York.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
THE VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, and NOS. 48, 50, 52, AND 54 EAST 12TH-ST., being 50 feet front on Broadway and 100 feet on 12th-st. This is one of the few large plots now on Broadway south of 14th-st.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's Office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
two four-story brick and stone stores and warehouses, with lease of lots,
NOS. 25, 27, 29 10TH-AV.
and
two four-story brick tenements, one on front and rear, with lot,
NO. 320 EAST 25TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, four-story brick and stone building, with store, lot and vaulted sidewalks,
NO. 61 EAST 121H-ST.,
ONLY 90½ OF A FEET FROM BROADWAY.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, four-story brick and stone dwelling, with store, lot and vaulted sidewalks,
NO. 1,329 EAST 21ST-ST.,
(GRAMERCY PARK),
Maps and particulars of Arthur Mason Jones, No. 41 West 21st-st., or of the auctioneer, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
five-story and basement double dwelling house,
NO. 322 EAST 30TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story brick building, with extension and lot,
NO. 221 BOWERY.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
FOUR CHOICE LOTS, SOUTHEAST CORNER MADISON-AV. AND 126TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at office of Ernst & Green burn, Esqs., 170 Broadway, or at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF FERDT. V. FORSTER, ESQ., REFEREE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
41 CHOICE AND DESIRABLE LOTS AND PLOTS ON
GRAND BOULEVARD, (PUBLIC DRIVE), 150 FEET WIDE, AND ADJOINING
RIVERSIDE PARK,
Between 157th and 158th sts.
For maps, plans, &c., apply to REFEREE & FORSTER, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 William-st., or ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, 59 Liberty-st., and on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM ARNELLY, Auctioneer.
REAL ESTATE SALE.
GRAND BOULEVARD AND PARK-ST.
To close the estate of JOHN A. THOMAS, deceased.
WILLIAM ARNELLY will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., by order of
THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE,
THE 16 CHOICE VILLAGE LOTS
fronting the northwest corner with three-story frame dwelling and other improvements and 17 choice lots, situated on the Grand Boulevard and Park-st. (Public drive), and within one block of cable road. By order

WILLIAM T. LAWRENCE, Executor.
ELIZABETH M. LAWRENCE, Executrix.

70 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

Maps and further particulars with GEORGE W. ELLIS, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 185 Broadway, or with Auctioneer, 46 Liberty-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

10 West 53d-st.

This elegant wide house, very handsomely furnished. Possession May 1. Permits from JAMES M. HALL, 84 BROADWAY.

REFINED ADULT PRIVATE FAMILY CAN secure, at moderate rent, handsomely-decorated, furnished house; over remaining 3½ years. Location CENTRAL. Box 876 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

73D-ST., NO. 136 EAST.—THREE-STORY brownstone residence, furnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements, decorated and mirrors. Apply for permit at M. H. ARAINGER'S, No. 108 East 74th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

AT VERY REASONABLE RENTS.—ATtractive new stylish houses to let unfurnished, ready for immediate occupancy:
1,398 LEXINGTON-AV.,
146 EAST 88TH-ST.,
140 EAST 90TH-ST.
All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect, and decorated. Permits cheerfully. Superintendent on premises; can be seen at all hours.

A NEW FOUR-STORY PRIVATE DWELLING
TO LET
146 or 148 West 131st-st., Between Lenox and 7th aves. Inquire in 146 of watchman.
This street is restricted to private dwellers. Will lease these houses for three years.
BARTLETT SMITH, owner and builder, 184 same row.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, 79TH-ST., NEAR Madison-av.; perfect order; beautifully decorated; four-story brownstone, high-stoop; also, a similar three-story and basement, near 76th st.; low rents; immediate possession.
OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE ATtractive medium-size house No. 2 East 33d-st. Suitable for a physician or small private family.
APPLY TO
GEO. H. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

15 WEST 34TH-ST. TO LEASE.—SUITable for club, business, or residence; four-story high-stoop brownstone, 25x96 feet; lot 126 feet deep; two-story stable and alley to 35th-st. For particulars apply to ARTHUR MASON JONES, 41 West 21st-st.

NO. 12 WEST 51ST-ST.—THE BEST UNfurnished house offered this season, decorated first-class throughout. On lease two years or longer, with reduced rent for summer. DELIA M. WINANS, 559 5th-av., and BROWN & GOLDING, 120 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS AT A moderate rent to a first-class party a comfortable four-story house in the best part of Murray Hill; private and quietly private parties only need address T. T., 1,236 Broadway.

A.—31 WEST 58TH-ST.
Superbly built and located medium-sized house, to lease for a term of years, unfurnished. Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 166 Broadway or 862 5th-av.

A.—HOUSES TO RENT IN ALL LOCATIONS at reduced rents.
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

"THE OSBORNE."
7TH-AV. AND 127TH-ST.
To rent, furnished, for six months or for eighteen months, a first-class corner apartment. Apply at THE OSBORNE or address M., Box 149 Times Office.

AIRY, FURNISHED FLAT,—SEVEN ROOMS and bath; first-class building and neighborhood; hall boy; $75 a month to Nov. 1. Address COMFORT, Box 150 Times Office.

A LADY GOING ABROAD MAY 1 WISHES to sublet her apartment furnished. Apply at the Grosvenor, 37 5

KRULISCH IS ACQUITTED

A JURY DECLARES THAT HE DID NOT KILL WECHSUNG.

THE DRUG STORE MURDER STILL AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY—POINTS IN THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

William Krulisch was declared not guilty of the murder of Guenther Wechsung, drug clerk for Otto Doepfner of 937 Third-avenue, by the jury in Judge Gildersleeve's court in General Sessions at 9:30 last night. This ending to this most puzzling and remarkable case leaves the mystery of Wechsung's death unsolved.

Wechsung was found in the rear room of the drug store on the morning of March 7 with his head cut in several places with an axe and his hand mutilated. He died later in the day. Krulisch, aged about 17, who was in Doepfner's employ, was arrested for the crime. The case has been on trial since Monday, April 1. It was given to the jury at 4:25 yesterday afternoon. With the exception of a rest for dinner the jurors discussed it for four and three-quarter hours. It was an intensely interested crowd that waited for the verdict. The case seemed to have a peculiar fascination for many of the spectators who evidently had formed their own theories as to the real criminal.

There was close attention paid to the proceedings when the jurors filed into the court room in the evening and Clerk Moser called their names. For the first time Krulisch showed how intense was the strain that was on him. Foreman John Green said "Not guilty!" There was an outbreak of applause and Capt. Carry silenced it as quickly as possible. A rush was made for the acquitted boy. His brother and another relative kissed him. They were both crying. The prisoner began to cry and show the first real emotion since his arrest.

Assistant District Attorney Jerome shook hands with the jurors and said: "I thank you for that verdict from the bottom of my heart. Upon my honor, I do. It was a righteous verdict on the evidence." Mr. Jerome had conducted the prosecution.

Krulisch was promptly discharged. Judge Gildersleeve thanked the jurors for their services. Lawyer McLaughlin, who was associated with Mr. Furdy, thanked them in behalf of the boy. Krulisch then had a busy time of it shaking hands until he got out of the building. All the time the jury was deliberating on his fate he was reading in the prisoners' pen. He did not appear a bit worried. He had a pretty close call. On the first ballot six jurors voted for conviction, five for acquittal, and one did not vote. The latter seemed convinced that the boy bought the hatchet, but the doubt was so reasonable as to the committal of the crime that they all finally voted to acquit.

During the day Inspector Byrnes went on the stand and testified in denial of what Krulisch had said as to their interview. The Inspector said that he had simply asked the boy what his father worked at and where he lived. Emma Paulweg, who works in Loster's bakery on Third-avenue, where the defendant said he went for the rolls but they were all out, said there were rolls there at the time mentioned. She did not know Krulisch, and did not know whether he had been in the store that morning or not. Dr. Doepfner testified that he knew no such person as Dr. O'Rourke, mentioned by Krulisch. Lawyer A. H. Furdy summed up for the defense with vigor. He claimed that no case had been made out against the boy. He dissected the circumstantial evidence briefly. Assistant District Attorney Jerome, in summing up for the people, seemed very much affected by the responsibility that rested upon him. There were tears in his eyes more than once during his plea for a conviction.

He said that it was the most difficult position he had ever been in in his life.

Judge Gildersleeve's charge was regarded by most of the hearers as being unfavorable to the boy. After reviewing the law and reading the law on murder and manslaughter he went on to say that if the jury found that the collateral facts were consistent with the defendant's innocence they were bound to accept his explanation. Where there is absence of motive as there seemed to be in this case, the circumstantial evidence should be all the stronger. A reasonable doubt must have foundation in common sense.

"Did the defendant buy the hatchet?" said the Judge. "Is there any chance for the two men in the hardware store to be mistaken? Bear in mind their intelligence and appearances. It does not appear in evidence that there was any motive for them to tell anything but the truth. Can they be mistaken? It is true that the detectives might have managed the identification more directly. As to the falsehoods the boy told, they are of grave significance, not only as to the denial of the killing, if that was a falsehood, but as to the buying of the hatchet. If he bought the hatchet, how can you reasonably conclude that he did not use it?"

Judge Gildersleeve said that it was pretty well established that the crime was committed between 7 and 7:20 that morning. There were but five minutes when any one could have gone in and committed the crime.

"Can all these things have happened and the boy be innocent?" said he. "What will you say of the knowledge of the premises and of the habits of the deceased? Wechsung was in a back room where a stranger or tramp would not be likely to see him. If you are satisfied of the defendant's guilt you can do no less. Satisfied that no one else was connected with the crime."

The question that every body interested in the case is now asking is "Who did kill Wechsung?"

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL GRADUATES.

The thirty-seventh annual Commencement and reception of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital was celebrated last night in the large hall of the hospital, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. W. H. Benjamin of St. Barnabas's Church, Irvington-on-Hudson, followed with addresses by the President, Thomas C. Smith, Esq., Prof. Charles Deady of the Department of Ophthalmology and Otology, and Prof. John L. N. Hunt, LL. D., Commissioner of the Board of Education. The address delivered Prof. Deady had been prepared by Prof. N. L. McBride, President of the Faculty, but he was prevented from delivering it on account of illness.

After the awarding of the diplomas by President Smith the exercises were concluded by the pronouncing of the benediction by the Rev. W. H. Benjamin. A large number of people were present, and, after the conclusion of the exercises, refreshments were partaken of and the floor cleared for dancing. Following are the names of the graduates: Frederic G. Ritchie, M. D., Worcester, Mass.; George W. McDowell, M. D., New-York City; William W. Speakman, M. D., West Chester, Penn.; Frederic L. Clark, M. D., Providence, R. I.; J. H. McLellan, M. D., Lambeth, Canada; Edward T. St. John, M. D., Barbados, West Indies.

ATTACKED FROM BEHIND.

David Machette, a well-known builder of South Rutherford, N. J., is lying at his home suffering from injuries mysteriously inflicted on him.

Last Saturday night he had occasion to visit Woodside and received $150 from a friend. Then Mr. Machette started to drive home alone. He had not gone far before he heard the voices of a man and a woman in an angry dispute. The night was very dark and he could not see them. Of a sudden the voices ceased. He heard a noise as of some one scrambling into his wagon behind him, and in an instant he was dealt a blow on the head that sent him rolling out of his seat to the ground.

When he recovered consciousness he found that he had been seriously cut upon the head. He managed to get back into his wagon, and his horse carried him safely home. It was found that the single blow he received on the head had been dealt with an instrument that made a dozen cuts on his head.

No attempt was made to rob him, and the countenance thinks that he was assaulted by a workman with a grudge. He has been engaged in the erection of some buildings in Woodside. The fact that he brought his hands from Bergen County is thought to have aroused the local antagonisms of the Woodside workingmen.

UNDERGROUND WIRES EFFECTIVE.

In a report to Mayor Grant yesterday Schuyler S. Wheeler, the expert of the Board of Electrical Control, said that the wires in the subways in Broadway, Sixth-avenue, and Twenty-third-street, operated by the United States Illuminating Company since last Friday night, are in better condition than when they were first need and seem to be steadily improving in insulation. The same is found to be true of the wires of the Manhattan Electric Light Company in Broadway from Fifteenth to Thirty-fourth street. In the opinion of Expert Wheeler underground wires which are not overloaded are improved in effectiveness by the passage of the electric current through them. Mr. Wheeler also reported to the Mayor that "the extension of the underground system is progressing with gratifying speed."

Chauncey M. Depew yesterday informed Mayor Grant that the Fire Department may place its telegraph wires in the Fourth-Avenue railroad tunnel.

POSTPONED FOR A DAY.

Henry J. Cassidy, his son Henry Cassidy, William H. Avery, John Hill, Reuben Lewis, Albert Durr, and Edward Sawyer, who were arrested as the persons who caused the incendiary fires at the Catholic Protectory at West Chester, were arraigned before Justice M. M. Stillman in White Plains yesterday for a preliminary examination. Mr. Howe of Howe & Hummel of this city appeared for Durr and William H. for Mr. Cassidy. As the prosecution was not quite ready to go on with the examination an adjournment was taken until this morning.

GOULD'S MAN CARLIN.

THE ALDERMAN'S PLAN TO GIVE ELEVATED ROADS EVERYTHING.

A grin illuminated the face of Alderman Carlin yesterday when he reckoned his promise of Monday to introduce in the Board of Aldermen a resolution in favor of letting Jay Gould take another section of the Battery Park and a large part of Printing House-square to enlarge the terminal facilities of the Manhattan Railway Company, and to make roofs over the streets through which the elevated railroads now run.

Alderman Carlin acted in the interest of the people. He always acts in their interest, and the inference from what he has done in his brief Aldermanic career is that when he makes up his mind they want a public circus he will help to provide them with it. By this is meant a circus outside the Aldermanic Chamber. The entertainments provided there by Alderman Carlin and his colleagues can be enjoyed by only a few.

The resolution presented by Alderman Carlin, with its long preambles, had been carefully prepared by one of Jay Gould's assistants. Who so wrote as much in one sentence as ever Senator Evarts talked. The preamble declared that the elevated railroads had built up New-York, and could build it up further if the people of New-York would only sacrifice another part of the public property to them. But as it did not appear that the people were ready for the sacrifice, and as the Board of Aldermen could not sacrifice for them, Alderman Carlin proposed that the board call upon the Legislature to confer upon Commissioners power to grant to the elevated railroad companies privileges enabling them "to develop their system to meet the present necessities of the public for additional means of transportation."

When his remarkable paper had been read the Alderman moved that it be referred to the Committee on Streets, of which Alderman "Boge" Flynn is the Chairman, with such public spirited persons as Aldermen Sullivan, Rinckhoff, Rapp, and Morris as his colleagues. Alderman Storm objected to the resolution. He thought the board had no right to pass it. Alderman Carlin announced that he did not want to pass it at once. He wanted it considered by Alderman Flynn and others when they had gathered the views of the people on it. After a long discussion as to whether it should go to the Committee on Streets or the Committee on Lands and Parks President Arnold's belief that it should go to the latter was overruled.

Alderman Flynn will consider the matter, with the aid of his fellow-committeemen and of some points from Alderman Carlin. The two are quite chummy, and the latter will probably convince Flynn that his First District constituents ought to permit themselves to be deprived even of the whole Battery, if the elevated railroad could thus be enabled to carry up town all the people who want to live where Alderman Carlin says houses to rent for almost nothing are waiting for them.

SELLING A BIG STOCK.

WHY IT IS THAT HEARN & SON'S BIG STORE IS CROWDED THROUGHOUT.

Any one passing the dry goods establishment of James A. Hearn & Son, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth-street, yesterday afternoon would have been forcibly reminded of the holiday season, so great was the crush in that emporium of fashionable goods of all kinds. This remarkable rush has continued for several days, and it increases rather than diminished. The cause of it is an extraordinary sale of bankrupt dry goods.

A short time ago James A. Hearn & Son bought the entire stock of the bankrupt firm of L. M. Bates & Co. at 44 cents on the dollar of the cost price. They immediately transferred the goods to their large establishment in Fourteenth-street and put it on sale at a very small margin of profit. As these goods were in excellent condition, having been purchased by L. M. Bates & Co. just before their failure, it was not long the public long discover what splendid bargains could be had at Hearn's. In fact the news spread like wildfire and women rushed to Fourteenth-street from all parts of the city until there was actually not room enough in Hearn's large establishment to accommodate them.

Some idea of the attendance at this sale may be gained from the statement that the salesrooms of James A. Hearn & Son occupy four five-story houses in Fourteenth-street and three of the same height in Thirteenth-street. They are all connected, but the space thus afforded is wholly inadequate to accommodate the shoppers who are rushing there every morning and every afternoon for bargains. It seems impossible for a woman to go by this enticing display without turning in to examine it. Two streams of femininity, one from the east and the other from the west, meet and mingle in this store.

The boom in business has necessitated additions of help throughout the establishment. Not only have new saleswomen and cash girls been employed, but the packing and shipping departments have been reinforced. It is seldom that such excitement among shoppers exists at this time of the year, but it is also seldom that such great bargains are offered to the public.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Helen Dauvray, after having, according to her agent, engaged nearly all her company and booked her tour for next season, has now, it is announced on the best of authority, decided not to return to the stage at all, but to return instead to domestic life with her husband, John Montgomery Ward, the ball player. It is said that she and her husband had so serious a quarrel that they agreed to separate, and that this was the reason that Mrs. Ward did not accompany the players on their recent tour of the world, and for her determination to return to the stage. Man and wife have just been reconciled, and it is said that Ward's reason for wishing to sign with the New-York Club is that his wife agreed to renounce her intention of acting again if he would do so, and thus secure more time in the vicinity of New-York during the ball season than he would have if he joined another club.

The largest theatre party of the season will be present at Palmer's Theatre this evening. One hundred seats have been purchased for Company H, Seventh Regiment, which will attend the performance of "The May Queen" in a body.

A matinée performance will be given by the Georgia Colored Parlor Minstrels at Doekstader's to-morrow afternoon, which will be attended by 800 children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, who have been specially invited by the management.

E. H. Sothern, who is playing in Newark this week, will start on Sunday with his company for San Francisco direct, where they are to open on Easter Monday in the Baldwin Theatre with "Lord Chumley." Mr. Valentine, who came to this country to appear in "Sweet Lavender," has been added to Mr. Sothern's company. "Lord Chumley" will be revived at the Lyceum in August, with the original cast, excepting Mr. and Miss Archer, who will retire from the company at the close of the traveling season.

Among the artists who have volunteered to take part in the testimonial concert to be given for the benefit of George W. Floyd at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre on Sunday evening are De Wolf Hopper and Digby Bell of the McCaull Opera Company, H. V. Donnelly, Eddie Girard, May Yohe, Mark Sullivan, the Irwin sisters, Isabella Coe, little Dot Clarendon, Marie Day, Mamie Horton, and Sydney Drew.

The souvenir which Managers Rosenquest, Hoyt, and Thomas will distribute on the occasion of the fiftieth performance of "A Midnight Bell," which takes place at the Bijou Theatre next Tuesday night, is a silver bell mounted on a pedestal five inches high, and is intended for a paper weight.

CONGRATULATED BY THE MAYOR.

The independent Republicans of Brooklyn who had the courage to defy their party organization and approve the spirit of Mayor Chapin's local improvement bills, and then point out certain improvements in those bills, were very much gratified yesterday at receiving a letter from the Mayor accepting their suggested amendments. The communication was addressed to Mr. John Gibb, the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee. It reviewed the bills and the amendments at length. Continuing, the Mayor says:

"Our rapid transit system is pushing forward to speedy completion; the operations of the Building Department for the past week surpass those of any week in its history in the number of permits and in the value of the buildings to be constructed; the transfers of real estate for the same period exceed in value those of the corresponding week in 1888 by more than one million dollars; recent large transactions upon the water front make it clear that the commercial prospects of the city were never so bright as now; our bonds sell at higher prices than are paid for British consols.

"In so far as your committee's action tends to promote and accelerate this marvelous progress you may well be congratulated, and the city itself may receive congratulations that it possesses notable examples of disinterested, unprejudiced, clear-sighted citizenship."

MEETING OF TOBACCO MEN.

The annual meeting of the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade was held yesterday at its offices, in Pearl-street, and the following Trustees were elected: Edgar M. Crawford, Charles L. Holt, M. Leschenbruch, G. Mayer, Antonio Gonzalez, Simon Auerbach, William Virgilius, Isaac Rosenwaldt, Joseph E. Hoffman, A. Bach, A. Cohn, and A. M. Scoville. A committee of three was appointed to frame new resolutions regarding the sampling of tobacco, as the present system is looked upon as disadvantageous both samplers and importers.

A resolution was adopted that a suitable petition be prepared and presented to the Collector of the Port asking him to allow duties on sample packages of tobacco not exceeding seven pounds in weight to be paid on deck instead of their being drawn in sealed warehouses. The petition will be submitted for adoption to the members of the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade.

MRS. STEWART'S BANK STOCK.

SHE SELLS SHARES WORTH $1,700 EACH TO JUDGE HILTON AT $190 EACH.

There were new witnesses in the Stewart will case yesterday, but they did "not lift the proceedings far out of the groove of commonplace into which they have lately been running. In the morning the most important evidence was given by William F. Redmond of the real estate stock brokerage firm of Adrian H. Muller & Son. Mr. Redmond was called by the contestants to testify to the value of Chemical Bank stock from 1880 to 1885. He said the shares of $100 par value were worth $1,700 in 1880, $2,100 in 1885, and $3,090 in 1888. The point of the inquiry was to show that when in 1880 Judge Hilton allowed Mrs. Stewart 190 for 100 shares of that stock, he knowingly took care of himself at her expense.

The witness next in importance at the morning session was John M. Hopkins, head bookkeeper for A. T. Stewart & Co. He made up Mrs. Stewart's accounts for Judge Hilton. The contestants produced the pages of the accounts bearing Mrs. Stewart's signature, which was prefaced by the words "Examined and approved," invariably in the handwriting of Judge Hilton. In the afternoon, while Mr. Hopkins was still a witness, he identified certain charges for mourning goods bought by Judge Hilton's wife and daughter soon after Mr. Stewart's death. By direction of Judge Hilton the goods were charged to Mrs. Stewart in the Grand Union Hotel account. Mr. Hopkins said that Mrs. Stewart's accounts were rendered about twice a year. General orders in respect to her bills were to allow her a discount on all payments made within 30 days of the time of purchase, but the courtesy was barely nominal, for it was the general practice not to render bills to her until after the expiration of the limit for discounts.

Richard V. Harnett was called as a real-estate expert to testify to the value of the Stewart Building on Jan. 1, 1888. He concluded that that ground and building, exclusive of a leasehold lot and the part of the building thereon on Chambers-street, were worth $3,000,000. Mr. Rollins in the cross-examination drew from the witness that the contestants paid him a fee of $2,500 for the appraisal, and that it took him about forty-eight working hours to reach his conclusions. He estimated gross rentals at $240,000, and net rentals at about $160,000. His valuation, he thought, was at a figure at which he could sell the property. Mr. Rollins had his success in testing at Mr. Harnett's process of reaching his conclusions, and will try him again this morning.

FRAUD IS CHARGED.

A SUIT BROUGHT TO ANNUL THE ASSIGNMENT OF DOWNS & FINCH.

Judge Beach of the Supreme Court yesterday, on application of Samuel Untermyer of Guggenheimer & Untermyer, counsel for the firm of V. Henry Rothschild & Co., appointed Miles M. O'Brien temporary receiver of the firm of Downs & Finch, the fancy shirt manufacturers of 43 and 45 Leonard-street, who assigned last Friday to Thomas F. Miller. An order requiring cause to be shown why a permanent receiver should not be appointed is to be argued Tuesday.

The suit in which the receiver was appointed is to have the copartnership existing between Victor Henry Rothschild and Isaac Dreyfus and the firm of Downs & Finch dissolved; for an accounting, and to have the assignment Mr. Miller declared null and void and fraudulent against the plaintiff and all creditors.

The affidavit accompanying the complaint is made by Mr. Dreyfus, and makes serious charges. Mr. Dreyfus says that when the copartnership was formed, in 1887, he and Mr. Rothschild put in $100,000, and Downs & Finch represented that they had $300,000 assets above all liabilities. All the management of the business was left to the general partners, who, in August of 1887 and of 1888, presented statements showing that the firm was on a sound financial basis.

Mr. Dreyfus called on Mr. Downs last Friday to learn why an assignment had been made without notification to the special partners. Mr. Downs, he says, admitted that $85,000 of the firm's outstanding accounts had been transferred to creditors. He further admitted, Mr. Dreyfus alleges, that the greater part of the capital represented to exist when the copartnership was formed was borrowed money, and that he and Mr. Finch had withdrawn money in contemplation of the insolvency to repay the loans. The assets of the firm, Mr. Dreyfus believes, are $300,000, and the liabilities $450,000.

The affidavit further alleges that on April 2, 1889, a check for $10,000 was drawn on the Seventh National Bank in favor of Downs, and that $49,000 was withdrawn from the Central National Bank. Mr. Finch is charged with having collected money due the firm at Chicago for his own use within the past six weeks, and with having transferred real property in this city to the wife of his partner, Downs.

ON HER FIRST TRIP.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE INMAN LINE'S NEW OCEAN RACER.

The new Inman steamship City of Paris, a sister ship of the City of New-York, and a masterpiece, it is hoped by her agents, is on the high seas at present, having left Queenstown for New-York at 3:25 P. M. on April 4. Although not expected to arrive until to-morrow, as it is her first trip and there is consequently an amount of uncertainty as to the complete and satisfactory action of her machinery, it is possible that the new vessel may appear off Sandy Hook to-day and astonish the world by beating the record.

There is a greater expectation that this will be the result because the City of Paris has had the benefit of the machinery trials, and has had very good weather according to all incoming vessels' reports. Still, the great engines of the new steamer can hardly yet have worked down to their bearings.

The City of Paris brings a large number of saloon passengers, among them being the following: Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Hebard, Miss Hebard, Miss Mary E. Hebard, D. E. Hebard, Miss M. G. Case, J. Dwight Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer T. Butler, Mrs. Tracey L. Robinson, Mrs. Harry C. Cushman, Mrs. W. M. Whitney, Jr., Mrs. E. A. McCourt, the Hon. and Mrs. H. A. W. Tabor, Miss Tabor, Mrs. A. F. Tripp, Jr., Miss Tripp, J. T. Tripp, A. T. Anderson, E. W. Hitchins, Miss Ada Hughes, Alfred Whitehead, P. Turner Bowe, J. Stuart Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sturges, Miss Sturges, Charles Nelson, S. B. Richardson, Herbert Nicholson, J. C. C. Brewer, Lawrence Adamson, Mr. Wear, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Brian, G. A. Batcheider, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Pettey, A. E. Merrill, Mr. Downes, W. P. Waggoner, Mrs. Ellis, G. Ellis, Alfred Packard, President C. A. Griscomb of the Inman Company and Mrs. Griscomb.

IN THE LATEST STYLE.

Nicoli the Tailor of 145 and 147 Bowery and 771 Broadway has made a notable departure from his old line of business this season. He now makes to order business suits from fancy cassimeres, rough Scotch cheviots, &c., in any style desired for $18 a suit, where he formerly charged $24. He is also making dress suits from his own importation of the popular wide wale diagonals for $20. In the way of Spring overcoats he has on hand a large stock at bottom prices, and makes up to order the same from plain melchas, mohaire and the popular style of fabrics, vicunas of all colors and shades, at $16; in silk-lined, $20. These goods are unsurpassed in elegance, and are daily growing in the favor of the public.

Attention is also called to the admirable mailing system of the establishment. Large numbers of people patronize Mr. Nicoli the Tailor who are never seen by any member of the firm. Samples, with a book of fashion plates and instructions for measuring are mailed to them and they return their orders the same way. This system is giving great satisfaction. Especial attention is also given to "short-time orders," the firm being enabled to finish a suit in the best style in 12 hours and trousers in 6 hours after the order is handed in, thus enabling country patrons to leave their measure on the morning of their arrival and have their garments ready by early evening.

TO CONTEST THE WILL.

When the will of Congressman Peter Paul Mahoney, made at Washington seven days before his death, comes up for probate before Surrogate Abbott in Brooklyn on April 18 it will be contested by the sisters of the testator, Mrs. James Pendergast and Mrs. Mary Cahill.

By the terms of the will Mrs. Mahoney, who married the Congressman only four months ago, is made sole heir. The contestants assert that she induced her husband by undue means to make a will in her favor a few days before his death, and even went so far as to get his signature while he was in an irresponsible condition.

Mrs. Pendergast, one of the contestants, said yesterday that her lawyer had positive proof that the testator was not conscious when his name was affixed to the will. An effort will be made to prove by medical experts that he could not have uttered the statement on the day of its date, owing to his feeble physical condition. Mrs. Pendergast has a will made by her brother a year ago dividing his estate between her and her sister, Mrs. Cahill.

ALDERMANIC TOMFOOLERY.

After voting yesterday for Aldermen Carlin's resolution in favor of letting the elevated railroads occupy the eastern side of Battery Park, Aldermen Flynn moved that the Board of Aldermen ask the Park Commissioners to set apart the northeastern corner of that park for the use of the consumptives now in the grounds. The motion was lost.

CROKER IN THE FAT OFFICE

THE MAYOR MAKES HIM CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

HE FILES HIS BOND AND APPOINTS A DEPUTY—SOMETHING ABOUT THE LEADER OF TAMMANY HALL.

It has been settled at last. Mr. Richard Croker has overcome his reluctance to take the big prize, and Mayor Grant has appointed him City Chamberlain, as the successor of Mr. William M. Ivins. His immediate appointment is merely to fill out the few days of Mr. Ivins's unexpired term. He will be reappointed on May 1 for a full term of four years.

This appointment was made about noon yesterday, when Leader Croker entered the Mayor's office for the first time since he received from Mayor Hewitt in May last an appointment as a Fire Commissioner. He was accompanied by Ms. W. Bourke Cockran and Under Sheriff Thomas F. Gilroy. His commission had been prepared by Secretary Crain. It was handed to him, and, having taken the oath of office, he soon left the Mayor's office. He went to the City Chamberlain's office and appointed Mr. Ivins's Deputy, Mr. W. W. Ladd, Jr., to act for him in the same capacity.

Later in the day Chamberlain Croker filed a bond for $500,000. His sureties are John D. Crimmins, $100,000; ex-Justice John McQuade, $100,000; James Everard, $100,000; J. Edward Simmons, $100,000; David Dows, $50,000, and James N. Platt of the law firm of Platt & Bowers, $50,000. Each surety justified in double the amount of his liability on the bond.

Mr. Croker needs no introduction to the public. Since the death of his patron, John Kelly, he has been recognized as the leader of the Tammany Hall Democracy. He is a native of Ireland, born at a place called Roscarberry on Nov. 24, 1843. His parents brought him to this city when he was an infant, and most of his life has been spent in the east side Twenty-first Ward. He is a mechanic, having learned the trade of a machinist and a mechanical engineer in his youth. Fire Department and municipal politics attracted him in his early manhood. His first public position was that of engineer of the first steam fire engine used in this city. It was in charge of Pacific Engine Company, No. 28, of the Volunteer Fire Department. Mr. Croker was a member of the company and was elected its engineer. Wirepulling in the company fitted him for ward wirepulling, and he soon became a leader in the local Tammany organization. In 1867 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen. He was re-elected in 1869, but served out only five months of his second term. He and some other Aldermen opposed the passage of the Tweed charter, and as a reward were legislated out of office.

Mr. Croker joined John Kelly in the reorganization of Tammany Hall, and in 1873 was elected a Coroner. At the election a year later he was a partisan of Abram S. Hewitt, who was running for Congress against James O'Brien. He and some followers met O'Brien and a party of his friends in First-avenue. There was a dispute and a pistol shot. A bystander was killed by the shot, and Mr. Croker was charged with murder. He was tried and acquitted. In 1876 he was re-elected a Coroner. He ran again in 1879, but was beaten with all the other Kelly candidates. He next sought to get a Police Justiceship, but failed. Applying to Mayor Edson in 1883 for appointment as a Fire Commissioner, he was told that he could have it if he procured a vote of confidence from the people of his district. He got it by running for Alderman in the Eighteenth District and being elected. He did not take a seat in the Aldermanic Board. Mayor Edson appointed him a Fire Commissioner in succession to John J. Gorman, who was put on the Police Court bench. Mayor Hewitt reappointed him for a full term as a Fire Commissioner last May.

The retirement of Mr. Croker from the Fire Board makes its entire reorganization probable. Gen. Fitz John Porter's term expires on May 1. There is no likelihood of his reappointment. Commissioner Purroy will probably be named as his successor. The unexpired terms resigned by him and Mr. Croker will go to other Tammanyites. The candidates most talked of are John J. Scannell and Edward C. Sheehy. Mr. Scannell has long been in the public view, but has never held any other office than that of Chairman of the commission to appraise the land for the Mulberry Bend Park, which he now holds. He is the leader of the Tammany faction in the Eleventh Assembly District. Mr. Sheehy was formerly an Alderman and an Assemblyman. He made some money in gin selling and increased his fortune by caring for his opportunities in politics and by real estate speculations. Mr. Scannell has made a fortune in horse dealing.

IMMORALITY OF THE TARIFF.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. J. S. Moore is unquestionably right in charging our high protective tariff with immorality. Allard & Sons are not the only men who have been tempted by a 47 per cent. premium on dishonesty to engage extensively in smuggling. Singularly enough, as it would at first appear, there is a strong protectionist element among our importers instead of what should be a natural desire for low duties in order to increase their trade. But a little reflection will explain this apparent anomaly.

The firm above referred to have, until found out, been making a great deal more money than they could have done had all the articles in their line been entirely untaxed, or if they had been so moderately taxed that there would have been no temptation to evade the duties. With all due respect, therefore, for the economic convictions of everybody, a grave suspicion must rest on any importing house, especially on any one engaged in business where smuggling is most practicable, if it is found to be opposed to a reduction of the tariff. At the same time they may not feel guilty of doing wrong.

They reason justly that the effect of a protective tariff is to put $1 into the Treasury and $10 into the pockets of manufacturers, and so they propose to do the same thing by paying duties occasionally, while more often they appropriate them to their individual benefit. Let us therefore have a little charity for Messrs. Allard & Sons, for they have merely been protectionists—of themselves.

J. C.

MR. SIMPSON KEEPS THE PROPERTY.

Judge Barrett in, Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, directed a verdict in favor of the defendants in the suit of Ambrose Thompson and others against John B. Simpson to recover possession of the premises 44 Hudson-street. The property was conveyed in 1857 by Capt. Ambrose W. Thompson and his second wife, Mary E. Thompson, to John H. Glover of the law firm of Glover, Sweezy & Glover. Mr. Thompson had only a life interest in the estate from his first wife, and afterward had conveyed to his oldest son, Ambrose Thompson, property at Rye, for which he exchanged with Gen. John A. Dix a house on Madison-avenue. Ambrose Thompson thereupon executed a trust agreement that he took the property in lieu of that which had been conveyed away, and on his four sisters becoming of age would convey the same to them or give them the proceeds. After all the children were of age, in 1867, they, with a full knowledge of the fact, united in conveying the Rye property to ex-Judge Benjamin W. Bonney. Judge Barrett ruled that these acts estopped the plaintiffs from maintaining the action against Mr. Simpson, who took the property from Alexander M. C. Smith, to whom it was conveyed by Mr. Glover.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF CARPETS.

Three hundred men sat in one of the upper lofts of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell's auction house, on White-street, from 10 in the morning until 6 in the evening yesterday, and bought carpets. It was the first sale at auction that Stephen Sanford & Sons, the consignees, had had in eight years, and consisted of 10,400 rolls of carpetings that had accumulated during that time, including the finest velvets and Wilton velvets as well as the commoner grades. The sale was the largest since the Sloane sale of some three years ago, and realized about $350,000.

The purchasers were mainly from city and Brooklyn houses, few heavy purchasers from outside the city being present, unless it was through buyers who purchased under alphabetical disguises. The heaviest local buyers were Lockman Brothers & Owings of Brooklyn, Cowperth wait, Moses, Bloomingdale Brothers, Strawbridge & Clothier, "S. S."—whatever that may mean—and Hislop, Perteous & Mitchell. As the Messrs. Sanford expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied, and as the purchasers seemed to think they had secured bargains, the sale must have been what the auctioneers say it was, an unqualified success.

Spring Medicine

Is a necessity with nearly everybody. The run-down, tired condition at this season is due to impurities in the blood which have accumulated during the Winter, and which must be expelled if you wish to feel well. Hood's Sarsaparilla thoroughly purifies and vitalizes the blood, creates a good appetite, cures biliousness and headache, gives healthy action to the kidneys and liver, and imparts to the whole body a feeling of health and strength. Try it.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a Spring tonic with most satisfactory results."—O. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 doses one dollar

INDIAN MISSION WORK.

MISS FLETCHER GIVES SOME IDEA OF ITS PROGRESS.

Miss Alice Fletcher of Washington delivered an address upon the Indian problem last evening, on the occasion of the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Ladies' Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian Church. Miss Fletcher has been well-known as an active worker for the Indians, particularly among the Omahas and Winnebagos.

Miss Fletcher's address last evening was warm in its praise of the work done through the missionary societies. A most cheerful view was taken of the present condition of the Nations, wards, as showing wonderfully good results from the efforts for their improvement that have already been made. The good effects of the assignment of land in severalty, and of the introduction of the system of voting for county officers, where this has been undertaken among the so-called "five civilized tribes," Miss Fletcher mentioned as being most encouraging. "The Indian mission question," said Miss Fletcher, "especially among these tribes, is beginning to lose its distinctive features. The mission work is beginning to take on more of the character of that which you carry on here at home. A large number of Indians are now turning to farming. They live in houses, cultivate the ground, attend worship, and are comfortable to a degree. The great bulk of this is the direct outcome of your mission work."

The great diversity of conditions under which the Indian problem comes, scattered as it is over a country broad as its climate is varied, enhances the difficulty, but the great things needed for its solution, Miss Fletcher thinks, are chapels, schools, and money.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, who was present, and who has served for years on the Board of Indian Commissioners, said a few words at the close of Miss Fletcher's address. He praised President Cleveland's Administration for its position on the Indian question. "When I first visited President Cleveland on the matter I was surprised to find," said Gen. Fisk, "that he took exactly the same ground that a Presbyterian minister would take. He is a mechanic, having learned the trade of a machinist and a mechanical engineer in his youth. Fire Department and municipal politics attracted him in his early manhood. His first public position was that of engineer of the first steam fire engine used in this city. It was in charge of Pacific Engine Company, No. 28, of the Volunteer Fire Department. Mr. Croker was a member of the company and was elected its engineer. Wirepulling in the company fitted him for ward wirepulling, and he soon became a leader in the local Tammany organization. In 1867 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen. He was re-elected in 1869, but served out only five months of his second term. He and some other Aldermen opposed the passage of the Tweed charter, and as a reward were legislated out of office.

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It is held that the Indians have been informed of their rights both in public council and private by farmers and peasant farmers when on duty among them; also that instead of five ounces of beef and four ounces of flour being issued daily, the amount ran about a pound each, and the Indians often had an amount left over from their weekly rations.

A STREET CAR WRECKED.

THREE MEN HURT BY A COLLISION WITH A LOCOMOTIVE.

Horse car No. 145 of the Jersey City and Hoboken line approached the Grove-street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and was signaled by Michael Daley, who had charge of the railroad gates, to wait. A train passed by and the gates were raised to signal Driver Selger forward. The flagman waved his flag at the same time, and Selger drove his team upon the track.

He had no sooner passed the gate than he saw a drill engine backing down upon him. He applied the whip and the horses made a bound, but they did not carry the car out of danger. The engine struck the forward part of the car and broke it into fragments. The whiffletree was snapped and the horses dashed down the street.

Three men who were on the front platform with the driver were thrown down, and the body of the car was knocked back from the track. Henry Buck of 56 Ferry-street, Thomas H. Spurr of 152 Washington-street, and Charles Erickson of 50 Fifth-street, Hoboken, were the three men on the front platform.

Erickson was able to go to his home after Dr. Gray had dressed his cuts, but the other two were so badly injured that it became necessary to remove them to the City Hospital. Buck had two ribs broken, and Spurr had his nose broken, his knee injured, and a very serious cut on the forehead. The physicians at the hospital believe, however, that the injuries are not fatal.

Daley, the gateman, was arrested. He confessed that the fault was all his, and he is held on Chief of Police Murphy's charge of atrocious assault and battery.

VICE CHANCELLOR PITNEY.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9.—Under the bill passed this Winter Chancellor McGill was given authority to appoint two additional Vice Chancellors to assist him and the present Vice Chancellors, Van Fleet and Bird, in disposing of the business before the Chancery Court. To-day the Chancellor appointed to one of the new offices Henry C. Pitney of Morristown.

The appointment is a great surprise, because no one imagined that Mr. Pitney had any desire for the honors of the bench. Mr. Pitney is a native of Morris County and is about 60 years of age. He graduated from Princeton in 1848 and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He is a Republican in politics, and his appointment divides the Chancery Court equally, there being two Democrats and two Republicans.

For the fourth Vice Chancellor, it is said, no

THE PLACES TO BE FILLED

PATRONAGE LIMITED IN THE FEDERAL OFFICES.

COL. ERHARDT AND MR. VAN COTT RESTRICTED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE LAWS IN MAKING APPOINTMENTS.

In comparison with the situation before the passage of the civil service law and its enforcement by Mr. Cleveland the appointments of a new Collector, a new Postmaster, a new Surveyor, a new Naval Officer by President Harrison create little excitement and perturbation among the employes in the Custom House and the Post Office. Only the great and peculiarly confidential officers are without the operation of the civil service law now. All can be removed, but, so far as practical politics go, there is little use in removing them, for their successors must have passed a civil service examination and cannot be appointed at the pleasure of the chief of the office, where one's pleasure must be subservient to the pleasure of his party "leaders."

In the Custom House of the port of New-York, under whose jurisdiction are all the sea waters and shores of the State of New-York, including Brooklyn and Long Island City, and of most of Hudson and Bergen Counties in New-Jersey, including Jersey City and Albany, New-Windsor, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Kinderhook, Hudson, Troy, Rhinebeck Landing, Cold Spring, Port Jefferson, and the other places along the Hudson between Troy and this city, there are about 1,600 employes. Of these only those named below can be succeeded by persons appointed for political reasons; Charles P. McClelland, Chief Clerk of Customs, salary $3,000; Emanuel B. Hart, Disbursing Agent, $6,000; Charles H. Taylor, Cashier, $6,000; W. W. Dimond, Auditor, $6,000; John W. Dickinson, Assistant Collector at Jersey City, $2,000; Charles Davis, Samuel Guthrie, James R. Jones, John A. Mason, William Peters, Camden O. Rockwell, (brother-in-law of President Garfield, appointed in 1881,) Nelson G. Williams, W. S. Searing, and Morris Gladke, Deputy Collectors, $3,000 each; William E. Kinsel, Confidential Clerk and Stenographer to the Collector, $2,200; Joseph J. Couch, Controller in the Naval Office, $3,000; Harrison W. Gourley, Deputy Naval Officer, $2,500; Samuel L. Blanchard, Chief Clerk, $2,000; Spencer Spelman, $5,000; Gilbert O. Y. Nicoll, Deputy Surveyor, $2,500; Michael H. Whalen, Superintendent of the Barge Office, $2,500; George V. Brower, General Appraiser, $3,000; George N. Birdsall, Edgar A. Brown, David C. Halstead, William Kent, Daniel J. Moore, Edward Mower, Cyrus A. Seaver, Charles R. Sood, David C. Sturges, and Thomas S. Rice, Assistant Appraisers, $3,000 each.

The office of Appraiser, the salary of which is $4,000, is vacant by the removal of Lewis Meshullam. The Secretary of the Treasury thinks the office is outside of the civil service laws. So are the private secretaryships of the Collector, the Surveyor, the Naval Officer, and the Appraiser. None of them are now filled except the Surveyor's. A private secretary's duties are so confidential that no one would think of opposing a law to the effect of the predilections of his chief in the selection.

In very few of these offices to which the civil service law does not apply has the Collector or the Surveyor or the Naval Officer or the Appraiser the appointing power. It lies in the President, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," or else in the Secretary of the Treasury. Of course, their recommendation may have a good deal of weight, but neither of them can himself appoint to such places more than his private secretary. That much has been accomplished by President Cleveland's Administration. Of the 1,600 officials in the Custom House more than 1,500 of them, those who are the least pecuniarily able to endure the loss of place, are practically secure as long as they properly discharge their duties. The power of removal remains in their superior officers, to be sure, but the motive for arbitrary removal has been taken away, for their successors can only get their places by means of a civil service examination. Political "heelers" are barred.

The New-York Post Office has a larger force even than the Custom House—2,500 employes—and the number of political appointments is even smaller; that is to say, appointments which may be political. Under Postmaster Pearson there have been no political appointments, and, as a matter of fact, Mr. Pearson does not know or what political party any official in the Post Office belongs. He has appointed no outsiders to any of the places in the Post Office which are not within the civil service laws. Whenever there has been a vacancy it has been filled by promoting from the ranks of the Post Office officials, and most of them are now held by persons who came into the Post Office under Republican Administrations.

These are the offices that Mr. Van Cott can fill with his political friends if he chooses to, and the fact that he has not made a single appointment, who gained them by long and faithful service: James Gayler, Assistant Postmaster, salary $3,500; William Plimley, Superintendent of Money Order Department, $4,000; Francis Ribiett, General Superintendent of the Mailing and Delivery Department, $3,500; John Richards, General Superintendent of the City Delivery, $3,500; William J. Russell, General Superintendent of the Registry Department, $3,200; George H. Lounsbery, Cashier, $3,000; Thomas A. Jardines, Auditor, $3,000; Edward Hagerty, Assistant Superintendent, $2,500; Joseph B. Elliott, Assistant Superintendent of Money Order Department, $3,000, and Howard W. Connelly, Receiver of Payments for Second Class Matter, $2,000. The Superintendents of the 17 Branch Post Offices in the city are presumably outside the civil service laws, although this is a debatable question.

It is observable that Mr. Van Cott, as Postmaster, will have the absolute control of a good deal more "patronage" than Col. Erhardt as Collector, since he can appoint, without consulting any one, all the places in the Post Office which are outside the civil service laws, while in the Custom House those places cannot for the most part be filled except by the President and the Senate or by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Senator Van Cott said last Saturday evening that he should make no changes in the Post Office except for cause. His private secretary he will appoint, though he will not have to remove any one to do so, for Mr. Pearson has got along for eight years without one.

FOR SELF-PRESERVATION.

THE LAST OPERATION OF THE SUGAR TRUST IN CALIFORNIA.

The law of self-preservation apparently was the important factor behind the recent Sugar Trust transaction in California, of which public mention was made yesterday, when it was announced that the American Sugar Refinery of San Francisco, its property, business, assets, good will, &c., had been transferred to Havemeyer & Elder, the principal stockholders of the Trust, and henceforth to be known as the "American Sugar Refinery, Havemeyer & Elder, proprietors." The refinery is being managed by an agent of the firm, but at the same time the old concern retains its corporate name, the officers, name, and business methods. The old brands are running, the refinery, and everything is going on as usual under the new name and agent. The new proprietors say that it is not probable that the price of sugar on the Pacific coast will be affected by the transfer, and there is no doubt pending the season that would be affected, but there was a reason for the transfer and a very plain one, which was not announced.

It was a well-known fact that the American Sugar Refinery had been in the Sugar Trust since its formation. The Attorney General of California has had a suit pending for the dissolution similar to the proceedings begun by Attorney General Tabor against one of the trust refineries here. The motive of the trust transaction, therefore, was manifestly a subterfuge to remove the property from the jurisdiction of California and further embarrass the prosecution in case the suit is won by the Attorney General.

Not a word of explanation on the subject could be obtained from the trust clique here yesterday. It is a pastime that the California trust may be followed by a similar operation in this State.

WANT TO KNOW ABOUT THE "LOOP."

The Legislative Committee of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday adopted a resolution offered by Mr. George S. Lapsley that Mr. Ashbel P. Fitch be invited to appear before the committee and tell what he knows about the Harlem Canal improvement.

Mr. Richard Deeves introduced a resolution that the Mayor be requested to appoint a commission of two engineers to inquire whether the Battery loop of the elevated railroad would furnish the extra accommodation claimed for it, and that, in case they reported that it would relieve travel as claimed, the Legislative Committee recommend that the road be allowed to build the loop.

Mr. Edward G. Young made a strong speech in opposition to the elevated road's proposed grabbing of the Battery Park, and said that it had gobbled up already such parts of the city as it felt were necessary to its lucrative existence, and that he did not believe in its being allowed to take land which belonged to the people at large.

It was finally decided to have Mr. Deeves's resolution passed upon by a full meeting of the Exchange to be called for the purpose.

ONE FAT FELL IN THE FIRE.

A fire broke out yesterday noon at 38 Park-row, but it was extinguished before much damage was done. The fire originated in the basement of the building, which is occupied by Curt's Broadway at all eating and drinking saloon. It is caused by Albrecht's wife, who dozed the doorman for the restaurant, spilling a bottle of and upon an attempt to fry pancakes. The contents of the basement were wholly destroyed. Albrecht said that his loss was about $6,000; the insurance on the contents of the basement was $4,000. The loss on the building is covered by insurance. Fire Marshal Purroy is occupied by Albrecht's counsel and other things, and subjected allegedly to the effects of the fire.

SOME OLD-TIME LOTTERIES.

A BUSINESS WHICH FLOURISHED IN CONNECTICUT FOR 100 YEARS.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 9.—The fact is not generally known that Connecticut legislation was thoroughly tainted with lottery schemes for 100 years prior to 1838, when lotteries were abolished by statute. This was 36 years after the State of New-York had prohibited foreign lotteries. Attention has recently been called to the matter by the discovery here of a block of three tickets issued in 1794 in a lottery authorized by the State for the purpose of raising funds to assist in building the old State Capitol in this city, now owned and used by the municipality. The tickets are signed by John Caldwell, and the number issued exceeded 17,000. There were two factors which served to make the scheme unproductive. The first was the prevalence of yellow fever in New-York and along the Connecticut coast at the time, disastrously affecting business and commercial relations through the North. The second was the fact that the New-York Legislature passed in the same year prohibiting foreign lotteries. This was an insurmountable drawback, as the bulk of the tickets were to be used in that State. So far as known at present only five of these tickets are now extant. Two of them are in the possession of the State Librarian, Mr. Charles J. Hoadly, and the remaining three were found a few months ago in the upheaval of an old garret in this city.

John Caldwell, by whom they are signed, belonged to an old and aristocratic family, and was a man of public distinction here in 1794. His name appeared in some of the leading men in this city, Mr. Caldwell H. Colt being one in which it appears. Major John Caldwell Parsons is another. The lottery spirit not only affected the churches, but also gained a stronghold in Yale College. As far back as the May session of the Connecticut Legislature in 1747 the college was made the beneficiary of a lottery, authorized by enactment. In the language of that period it was represented that "the college house was not large enough to entertain one-half of the students." A lottery was ordered by the Legislature for the purpose of securing funds to build a new house, which should be 110 feet long, 38 "bread," and 3 stories high. Capt. John Hubbard, Samuel Mix, and Chauncey Whittlesey were made the directors and managers of the lottery. Capt. Hubbard had been a successful lottery dealer from 1734 to 1750 and Samuel Mix was a graduate of 1720. At the time of the lottery President Thomas Clap was at the head of the college. Ten years after the Yale lottery one was ordered for the benefit of the public Treasury of the colony. The Government had engaged in the French and Indian wars with great patriotism, supplying more than its full quota of troops for the service. In consequence the public Treasury was depleted in 1757 and the credit of the colony endangered. In this emergency the lawmakers made a public call on the churches in the colony for contributions, and also authorized a lottery for the benefit of the Treasury. One of the briefs read in the churches is still extant, being possessed by State Librarian Hoadly. The church offering was realized $1,384 4s. 1½d. The lottery was intended to raise £8,000, and was drawn on the first Tuesday in June, 1757. The church offerings were received on March 30 throughout the colony. The difficulty in levying an immediate tax to meet the demands on the Treasury made the lottery, which was then a popular way for obtaining money, a necessity.

In October, 1760, a lottery was ordered by the Legislature for the benefit of the New-London Lottery. One year later a lottery for the raising of funds to be used in improving the Housatonic River, then extraordinarily, received legislative sanction. After 1775 the lottery grants from the Legislature were not published, and the records concerning them are practically inaccessible. The Legislature in 1836 enacted a statute forbidding lotteries in the State, and that law is still unrepealed. In actual practice, however, the statute is dormant. If enforced, it would seriously cripple the sources of income relied on by hundreds of churches, city missions, and benevolent organizations, secret orders, and military commands in the State. The public conscience is at a very low ebb at present in this State in regard to lotteries.

FOREIGN NAVAL NEWS.

FAULTS IN THE NEW FRENCH TORPEDO BOATS—THE SULTAN DISASTER.

Advices received from foreign sources state that 50 of the torpedo boats constructed a short time ago for the French Navy are so faulty that they will have to be overhauled, at an outlay of $3,000 each; and even then it is feared they will not meet the requirements originally expected of them. Since the beginning of this month two serious accidents have occurred.

A few weeks ago torpedo boat No. 102 was upset within sight of Toulon and six of her crew were drowned. Then torpedo boat No. 110, which left Havre with some others last Thursday morning for Cherbourg, disappeared off Barfleur and has not been heard of since. Diligent search has been made for the missing boat, but it is feared that she has foundered.

The wreck of the ill-fated Sultan and men of the wrecked man-of-war Sultan will begin at Portsmouth, England, in a few days. The court-martial will be held on board the old Victory. The list included the names of all the officers and seamen who were on duty at the time the vessel struck, including that of Capt. Ernest Rice. The seamen were those who had stations connected with the sounding and steering. There are various reports afloat regarding the disaster. It is said by some that a mistake (for which the Admiralty Hydrographer's Department will have to account) the charts of Malta and Goso supplied to the Sultan had not the rock marked on which she ran, while the rock is marked on the charts of the Admiralty Department at Malta. A chart also exists, dating back to Nelson's time, which shows the rock. The ship's carpenter has since the accident sounded around the rock and found it to be not wider than the beam of the Sultan. It is apparently a pyramidal rock, of a similar character to that of the one off Galita, on the north coast of Tunis, on which the paddle frigate Avenger ran early in 1848 and foundered with a sad loss of life. When the Sultan ran on the rock Capt. Rice was in charge. Soundings were taken, but the course then promised is alleged to have not been followed. Staff Commander Warwick was on deck at the time, but not on duty. It is alleged that he tendered advice as to the Sultan's course and that it was not followed. Among the questions for the members of the court to consider will be whether, and if such advice been followed, the accident would have been avoided.

The latest reports regarding the British naval manœuvres next Summer indicate that the fleet is to rendezvous at Spithead about the end of July. It was originally intended to assemble in June, but the date has been postponed to enable the Woolwich authorities to supply guns to several of the heavy iron-clads which have never yet been tried at sea.

LOOKING AFTER THE FISH.

THE STATE COMMISSIONERS DISCUSS SOME MEASURES OF INTEREST.

Commissioners Blackford, Sherman, Joline, and Birdsall attended the monthly meeting of the State Fish Commission at headquarters in the Potter Building yesterday. Clerk Doyle presented considerable routine business, which was quickly disposed of. Authority was given for the placing of machinery in the new station at Jamestown, Lake Chautauqua, to facilitate the hatching of 2,000,000 muskallonge. Fifty warrants were issued for oyster franchises, making about sixteen thousand acres of submarine territory leased in Long Island Sound and Raritan Bay.

Frederick F. Drew, Chief Game and Fish Protector, telegraphed that he had made two successful raids, one at Onondaga Lake and another at Alexandria Bay. At the latter point he captured 3 fishermen and confiscated a large quantity of nets.

President Blackford reported that he had secured free transportation for the men who are detailed to stock the Hudson River district with salmon. Commissioner Burden of Troy said that the first salmon, a 10-pounder, was caught in the Hudson near Sing Sing last week. He also said that shad had been caught as far north as Poughkeepsie.

Messrs. H. G. Ford and Joseph V. Long of the Pennsylvania Commission took part in the discussion of an inter-State measure for the protection of shad in the Delaware River. The commission adjourned until to-day, when the session will be occupied in considering new bills for the Legislature.

STABBED BY HIS UNCLE.

John Behan of 255 North Fifth-street, Brooklyn, found his daughter Annie talking to his nephew, James Behan, of 220 North Sixth-street, at Driggs and North Fifth streets, late on Monday night, and he immediately attacked the young man. The latter did not fall, but soon got the better of his uncle in the fist fight. The latter thereupon drew a knife and plunged it into his nephew's side. The wounded man fell to the ground and his assailant ran away. He was captured later and locked up.

Young Behan's injuries were not serious, and yesterday, when the case came up in Justice Nasher's court, he wanted to withdraw his complaint. He was not permitted to do so. The elder Behan admitted the stabbing and said he was opposed to his daughter's associating with her cousin. He was held for examination.

SOCIETY NOTE.

The wedding of Miss Libbie Wood and Mr. James R. Day will take place on Easter Tuesday, April 23, at 4 P. M., at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

THE POLO GROUNDS.

ALDERMEN FRANTICALLY DODGE A VOTE ON THE BASEBALL QUESTION.

Corporation Counsel Beekman advised the Board of Aldermen yesterday that it had no power to receive rent from anybody for the use of land taken for street purposes. That disposed of Alderman Fitzsimons's plan to compel the Metropolitan Exhibition Company to pay the city for the use it has had for many years of the land of One Hundred and Eleventh-street inclosed in the Polo Grounds. It also disposed of a scheme to let the company continue to use the land under a lease until next October, against the protest of the owners of adjacent premises, who want the street graded and regulated.

Alderman Carlin moved the board to ask Mr. Beekman for an opinion as to whether property owners could recover damages from the city for the closing of a street for the opening and use of it as a park, as they had claimed. He referred to the bill passed by the State Senate on Monday to close One Hundred and Eleventh-street until the end of the coming baseball season.

Alderman Storm moved that the resolution for the grading and regulating of One Hundred and Eleventh-street be taken from general orders and put on file, thus disposing of it for the Summer. He thought it should be disposed of. There seemed to be a widespread desire, he said, that baseball should be played on the Polo Grounds this season, and this was a good way to permit it. Alderman Carlin sneeringly remarked that it was late for Mr. Storm to make a record as a "ball man." Alderman Barry declared that he was tired of being "made a target" for both sides. His resolution was to be acted on at all it should be acted on finally. So the resolution was taken up and Alderman Carlin and the men who train with him began to play a farce. They were unwilling to act one way or the other on the resolution. They had thought they could have the matter put into such a shape that the Legislature and Mayor would keep the friendship of the baseball capitalists without incurring the hostility of the property-owners who want One Hundred and Eleventh-street made ready for their use.

The resolution was placed before the board, and Aldermen Butler, J. Barry, Carlin, Driver, Kilroy, Gilligan, Gregory, Gunther, Hammond, Happ, Shea, Sullivan, and Tait refrained from voting. It was found that more votes had been cast against than for it. President Arnold declared it lost, but recalled his decision when Alderman Butler and Polhemus called for a roll-call. no quorum having voted, the resolution was not affected at all. A call was made, and Alderman Storm insisted that every Alderman should vote. Alderman Butler asked to be excused, but as he could give no reason why he should be, he was compelled to vote. He voted against the grading and regulating of the street. Carlin had an excuse in the fact that he had called for an opinion from the Corporation Counsel about the right to close the street. Driver avoided almost all of the sarcastic remarks. Flynn was at first unable to use it, because, on the oral vote, his colleagues voted against him, and President Arnold decided the matter before the yeas and nays were called for. Flynn declared he would go to hell before he would vote such a stupid proposition. After more of the farce he was excused, as were also Hammond, Morris, Rapp, Sullivan, and Tait. The final result was that five Aldermen voted for the grading and regulating of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, eight against it, eight refused to vote, and seven were absent, some of them being in the ante-room.

The Board of Aldermen, therefore, leaves the street uncared for, and, if the Legislature orders the Commissioner of Public Works to close it, the ball players may use it as a part of the Polo Grounds.

TO STORM OKLAHOMA.

MR. GRAUMAN'S PLEASANT LITTLE SCHEME OF ADVENTURE.

This interesting advertisement was printed yesterday morning:

WANTED—100 men to go to Oklahoma, I. T. You must have some money to pay your expenses; every citizen of the United States is entitled to 160 acres of land. If you wish to join the party call at 305 Broadway, register your name, and reach Oklahoma on April 22, the day the land is open for entry. D. GRAUMAN, 387 and 389 Broadway.

Mr. Grauman has a beautiful scheme, and he seems to be thoroughly convinced that it will result in the acquirement of no end of wealth by himself and the people who are to join with him in this storming of Oklahoma. His idea is to get together 100 or more men who have some money, sufficient to pay their expenses to the promised land and from it if necessary, and to support them there for a time, locate at a point which he has already selected, secure the 160 acres given by the Government to each man, and form a town. The Mayor and other local officers will be elected by the votes of the persons forming the party, who will select members of that party as candidates for such positions. Each man of the lot will have equal chances and equal rights, and Mr. Grauman believes the whole scheme will be a sort of mutual protective association which is bound to be successful in the end.

The spot selected is at a point on the Cimarron River, about two miles from the proposed town of Guthrie, where the Government offices are to be situated. One hundred and sixty acres will be outlied to 16,000 acres of land, and the promoter of this enterprise has no fear that there will be trouble of any kind encountered in taking possession of this immense tract. He believes that the ideas of the pioneers are idle ones, and has profound faith in the ability of his company, if such a company is formed, to look out for its own interests. In union, he believes, there is strength.

Only men of good moral character and temperate habits will be accepted, and Mr. Grauman says he has already received more than 150 applications to join the party. He will start on April 16 or 17, and proposes to locate his "claim" two or three minutes after midnight on the morning of the 22d.

NEW INSURANCE RULES.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE METHODS OF ADJUSTING FIRE LOSSES.

The Board of Underwriters at yesterday's meeting adopted the new rules submitted by the Committee on Adjustments. Several amendments have been grafted into the committee's reports during the month in which the report has been under discussion, but they carry changes of form rather than of substance. Within a few days the committee will prepare the rules as amended for the printer. Copies will then be sent to every fire insurance company doing business in the city. It is expected that all or nearly all the companies will subscribe to them. If so, they will be put into early operation.

The inconveniences and evils which have been nurtured by the present loose methods of adjusting fire losses were outlined a few days ago in THE TIMES, and they cost, as has been told costly to the insurance companies that it was decided to undertake a reform sweeping enough to provide for uniformity in adjustments and to prevent fraud. The task of formulating rules to this end was assigned to Messrs. F. Bedell of the Royal Companies, J. Montgomery Hare of the Norwich Union, John F. Halsted of the Firemen's, N. W. Masserole of the Guardian, F. O. Affeld of the Hamburg-Bremen, Alfred A. Reeves of the Globe, and Charles E. Peck, who is an agent for various English and American companies.

The first new rule, which is the most important, provides that each subscriber to these rules shall upon occasion be represented at any meeting called to adjust losses in which that subscriber is interested, or, failing to be represented, at such meeting each subscriber agrees to be bound by the action of any committee appointed by a majority of the subscribing companies present at the meeting. The second rule, ranking next in importance, recognizes the contract of insurance as one of indemnity, and declares against "jump settlements."

THE CORN IN THE ELEVATORS.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The last open Winter, according to vessel agents, has had a bad influence on marine interests. The vast quantities of corn stored in the big elevators has not cured or dried satisfactorily. It remains partially green, and in that state is in a measure unfit for shipment to distant points. After being placed in tight holds it is liable to heat or mold.

A number of Eastern buyers are in the city, but they make little progress in purchasing this cofn. They ask shippers to insure it against changing grade on the voyage, and this the shippers refuse to do. As a consequence the corn remains in the elevators and a limited number of vessels has been loaded.

Rates this year have opened slightly lower than last year. On corn 2 cents is bid by shippers and 3½ asked by vessel men. Both rates have been accepted. The amount of corn stored in is estimated at 2,000,000 bushels. Between here and Milwaukee it is estimated that there are 3,000,000 bushels unprovided for. About 1,800,000 bushels of this is in Milwaukee and the remainder in Chicago.

At a meeting of the Board of Underwriters yesterday the following rates of insurance went into effect: Class A to ports on Lake Michigan, 45 cents net; to ports on Lake Superior, 50 cents; to Huron, Sarnia, and Detroit River, 60 cents; Georgian Bay, 50 cents; Lake Erie, 50 cents; Ontario, 65 cents; Ogdensburg, 70 cents; Montreal, 90. On A 2 to B1 special rates will be made.

WIRES TO COME DOWN.

The Board of Electrical Control sent a letter to the Police Commissioners yesterday directing that all the Police Department wires strung on the poles of the Western Union Telegraph and Metropolitan Telephone Companies in the 24th Assembly District, bounded by the Bloomingdale Road, the Harlem River, and the Hudson River, be removed, or, failing to be removed, be destroyed. The Superintendent of the Police Telephone was ordered to remove the wires in case of failure.

CAMERA AND TRIPOD MEN

SPECIMENS THAT WILL SEND TO PARIS THIS YEAR.

THE DETECTIVE PHOTOGRAPHER AND HIS SILENT AID—STOLEN SHOTS AT THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

The weather has not been warm enough yet to satisfy the amateur photographers who are anxious to resume outdoor work. Few excursions have been made, as bright warm days are the best for camera use. The centennial celebration will give ample opportunity for the amateurs to take views, and they won't tramp much until next month. In the Fall the great yacht races will be hailed with delight by the picture takers.

The Paris Exposition exhibit of the Society of Amateur Photographers of this city has been made ready and is a creditable showing for the young photographers. The following are the pictures and the photographers: "In the Mountains of Miyanoshita, Japan," by Lieut C. P. Howell, United States Navy; "Elephants, Central Park," A. L. Simpson; "New-England Church," silver print on plain paper, Daniel Williams; "New-York Post Office," A. L. Simpson; "Street View, Yokohama," "Harbor of Hakodate, Japan," and "Palace Grounds of the King, Bankok, Siam," by Lieut Howell; "An American Ice Yacht" and "Fishermen at Seabright, N. J.," by Dr. John T. Nagle; "Foggy Day on the Hudson," by Edward Leaming; "Miss Lulu Mae Smith as Marie Stuart Queen of Scots," platinotype, Edward Leaming; "Moccasins," silver print on Torchon paper, Edward Leaming; "In the Woods," silver print, Edward Leaming; "Old Connecticut House" and "Road in Wilton, Conn.," silver prints on Rembrandt paper, H. Smith; "October," "Angus," and "On the Brenx," H. M. Griddale; "Room Interior," Miss Catherine Weed Barnes; "A Model Girl," J. Wells Champney; "Street in a New-England Village," F. G. Beach; "Transverse Road, Central Park," Otto Meese; "On Fifth-avenue," Frederick Vilmar; "Under the Willows" and "Landscape in Ohio," John A. Stettinius; "Brooklyn Bridge," A. L. Simpson; "Study of Child and Dog," platinotype, Richard H. Lawrence; "Sea," Frank Church, New-York; "After the Shower," platinotype, Richard H. Lawrence. In all there are 28 pictures. The committee selecting them was obliged to pass many excellent specimens of work on account of limited space at the exposition. The exhibit, however, will give a fair variety of the specialties of the exhibitors.

Amateurs were much interested recently by a paper read before the amateur society of this city by H. T. Duffield. He gave the results of questions sent to amateurs in various cities in the United States touching on the use of detective cameras and their use. Thirty-nine sets of questions were answered. As to the size of detective camera used 22 favored the 4 by 5 size, 11 the 3¼ by 4¼, and 2 the 5 by 7. The reason for the quarter size preference was said to be owing to the fact that the dry plate it holds is the right size for making lantern slides by contact and because enlargements could be readily made from it. The camera of to-day was thought to be sufficiently unobtrusive for ordinary purposes and street work. Twenty-eight amateurs believed a finder was indispensable and four did not think it necessary. Hoods over the finders were also considered a good thing. Nine amateurs believed that a detective camera should be used for detective work alone and 29 thought it should also be arranged for view work with rapidity sufficient for such work. Two young view takers and two wrote in favor of wide-angle lenses. Both were advocated by 15, and they thought that cameras should be so constructed that the lens can be quickly changed. Twenty took an opposite view. Ten amateurs used a fixed focus and 28 a movable focus. The question as to the average speed of the shutter was answered in several ways. The majority of answers was, "Don't know," or "Can't find out." One said Winter and Summer, 1-30 second. Another Summer, 1-40 second; Winter, 1-20. Other reports: 1-25 to 1-50 second in Summer. Thirty of the amateurs believed there should be some means of indicating the speed of the shutter.

The following letter was received by an amateur of this city recently:

DEAR MR. ——: As you know all about photography I would like to have your advice respecting the purchase of a camera for a friend of mine. He wants one which he can use for both views and photographs, as he will travel across the country this Summer. He will also want to be able to take groups of persons, farm houses, and the like. I sent him ——'s catalogue and he marked a ferrotype one, but they said he had better not buy it, as it would be too bulky and inconvenient to carry around. I think what he wants is a good camera to take groups, views, and, with another lens, photographs. I may be very obscure, as I do not know the first thing about photography, and shall be very grateful for your kind assistance. Yours truly, KATIE.

The amateurs will appreciate the letter, and it will probably call to mind many of their own observations as to the knowledge of photographic apparatus.

Oliver Simpson, the well-known amateur photographer, who has lately been taking pictures of the statues in the city, went over to Liberty Island recently to get various views of the goddess. He took out his camera, a detective, on arriving at the island, and was about to open it when a man stepped up to the watchman stepped up and asked him if he was going to take pictures. On being told that such was his intention, the watchman said he could not allow it unless Mr. Simpson had a permit. The photographer frankly admitted he was without one. The watchman, however, grew wise to an interest in the camera, Mr. Simpson entered into conversation with him, and while explaining the method of its working secured half a dozen views of the statue. As he was about to leave the watchman said, "Now get a permit, and I'll show you around, and you can take all the views you want." "Oh, but I have all I want; I am satisfied," responded Mr. Simpson. "You don't mean it," said the guard. "How did you take 'em without using the legs?" By the legs the watchman meant the tripod.

Another amateur was stopped when about to take Miss Liberty and told that a permit was absolutely necessary. "Well," said the amateur, "can't I take a picture of my family." The reply being favorable the photographer took his family and the statue beside. Most of the pictures of the statue have been gained from boats at a little distance. There has difficulty for amateurs to obtain permits to take pictures of the statue.

One of the most celebrated takers of instantaneous pictures in this country always develops his plates until they are extremely dense. From the plate he makes a positive, and from the positive another negative, which he uses for printing.

April is a good month to take cloud negatives, so useful in making prints. Every view taker should have an actinometer and scan the directions in any good instruction books how to use them.

SELLING CONTROL OF A COMPANY.

HARTFORD, April 9.—Negotiations are pending, it is asserted, for the sale to persons in Philadelphia by Aaron C. Goodman, President of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, of his entire interest in the company. The capital stock is $100,000; of this amount Mr. Goodman owns $50,100, or just enough to control the company. It is understood that this stock is now in the hands of a New-York trust company, and that Mr. Goodman has contracted to sell it. The Philadelphia men will pay $501,000—$10 for every dollar of stock. In last year's tax list the stock is assessed at 220, and the highest price ever paid, so far as it is possible with any accuracy to learn, is 500.

The rumor is that the would-be buyers have placed $2,500 as a forfeit and that they are endeavoring now to borrow $350,000 upon the $50,100 of stock. The Phœnix Mutual, although it has $10,000,000 of risks assets, is controlled by a capital stock of $100,000. It has paid for some time annual dividends of 24 per cent, and the strength of the company for years past has been increasing. Hartford people will look upon the transaction if completed as nothing short of great misfortune, especially as the would-be buyers are said not to be men of extended experience in the life insurance business. The deal is not yet completed, and should it be carried through it is not impossible that the policy holders will go to the courts or the Legislature for redress. There are over 17,000 policies in force in the company, 2,083 of whom reside in Connecticut. It is understood that the other directors of the company have had no knowledge of Mr. Goodman's transactions.

MR. KRAUTS'S VALUABLES.

George J. Krauts, an advertising agent of 31 Beekman-street, went to a bowling alley at 118 East Fourteenth-street on Nov. 27, 1888, and put his waistcoat, in the pocket of which was a gold watch and chain, in a box in the alley. A little later the valuables had disappeared. A few days ago he discovered that Louis A. Dasenbeher, a carter delivering at 306 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, was wearing his property. Dasenbeher was arrested yesterday and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court. He had nothing to say except that at a proper time he would prove that he bought the watch and chain. He was committed. Dasenbeher claims that he is a relative of the erotic explorer, Lieut. Dasenbrowe. When he was arrested he said he was Lewis Van Meesen.

PROMINENT CITIZENS IN TROUBLE.

LONG BRANCH, April 9.—George Smith and George Mount, two prominent residents of Sea-bright, created a disturbance at North Long Branch on Sunday by colliding with President Elder Mater's carriage and causing several runaways near Trinity Church. They were arrested after considerably demolishing their own vehicle. Justice Hendrickson fined them $10 each and costs, amounting in all to $20. Mount refused to pay the fine and costs, and was committed to the county jail for ten days. Smith paid his fine and costs, and was released.

TO SURVEY CONNECTICUT.

ITS EXACT AREA UNKNOWN—A MEASURE TO REMEDY THE EVIL.

NEW-HAVEN, April 9.—Prof. William M. Brewer of Yale University is the principal advocate of a bill now before the Legislature to make an appropriation for the construction of a topographical map of Connecticut in conjunction with the United States Geological and Geographical Survey, the expense to the State to be only $5 per square mile and the remainder to be borne by the National Government. In an interview Prof. Brewer says that there is no accurate map of Connecticut, simply because detailed surveys have never been made. The only maps that exist have been made by private enterprise—some to sell and others to further the interests of the railroad companies or whoever made them. The first can have no pretension of accuracy, and the others are often made intentionally wrong. These maps are founded on some measurements, filled up with guesswork, and the local maps of certain cities and boroughs.

"On account of this inaccuracy," says the professor, "even the size of the State is not known; the various gazetteers, even in official statements, differing by several hundred square miles. We do not know the area of the towns. In the construction of an official map a few years ago, on which are based the areas of the several counties as given in various official publications, the way they arrived at the desired information was this:

"The common map of the State, such as was sold in the shops, was carefully trimmed by scissors and then carefully weighed on an apothecary's scales; it was then cut along the county lines as they were printed on that map, and the separate pieces of paper were weighed. The total area of the State was estimated from whatever data they had—'guessed at' would be a better term—and then from the relative weights of the bits of paper, as compared with the weight of the paper of the entire Connecticut map, the relative size of the various parts was estimated. This is the most accurate means of determining so important a point as that of this State. We have better maps of the moon, and even those are not considered sufficiently accurate."

The reasons why Prof. Brewer urges the survey to be made aside from the advantages to education, are that such maps will be of great value to the State in legislation relating to railroads, highways, bridges, water works, &c., and in the settlement of boundary disputes. Some time it is best to take advantage of the present offer of the National Government to bear the greater part of the expense, or all over $25,000, and the surveys can be made cheaper and more easily now than after the landmarks and positions established in the border surveys of Massachusetts and New-York have been lost. The Legislature is called upon every year to legislate in matters to which the topography of the State is in some way related. The State officials and legislators are entirely dependent upon the private maps made by parties interested parties, and there is no guarantee against fraud.

It was in that way that the United States Government in granting subsidies of $30,000 a mile more for building the first Pacific Railroad in the mountain regions than for building the road in the plains regions was made to pay for hundreds of miles of mountain construction where the road could have been more easily and cheaply built than the railroad from New-Haven to New-York. For 20 years the Government has been groaning over such mistakes, and is now endeavoring to obtain correct maps by cooperating with the States. The State of Connecticut needs an accurate knowledge of its own domain even more than the National Government needs accurate maps of its new regions, and such a map of the State as that proposed would be of greater use to individuals than to the State.

The survey of Massachusetts has been published and a part of the maps engraved. Massachusetts paid $5 per square mile, an aggregate of $40,000, and the United States paid the remainder, more than $80,000. The field work for the Rhode Island maps was completed last November. New-York has not yet accepted the offer of co-operation.

Prof. Brewer has succeeded in getting many prominent people interested, and he is hopeful that the Legislature will not reject this opportunity for an accurate State survey.

INDIA'S ANCIENT HOSPITALS.

THOSE FOR MAN HAVE DISAPPEARED, BUT THOSE FOR BEAST REMAIN.

"Glimpses of Popular Medicines Three Thousand Years Ago" is the title of a lecture which Dr. George G. Hopkins of Brooklyn read before the Academy of Anthropology yesterday afternoon. The lecturer said that he had gained the knowledge of his subject from reading the literature of the ancient Hindus, a literature that had been jealously guarded by the classical Indian physicians for centuries. It was not until the last half century that the English physicians in India had been able to gain a competent knowledge of the medical literature of the Hindus.

Dr. Hopkins declared that the Brahmins were the originators of the practice of medicine and that they carried it on successfully even before castes were introduced into India. After the introduction of the system of castes the practice of medicine was confined by the priesthood. The supremacy of the Buddhists resulted in a general distribution of the Hindu knowledge of medicine. It was particularly imparted to Arabia and thence to Egypt and Greece. The advent of the Mohammedans in India, however, not only checked the progress of the general education in medicine for the Mohammedans substituted superstition for science.

The general medical ideas of the Hindus, said the lecturer, consisted of a belief that an elixir of life could be discovered and that all diseases were curable if Brahma would only reveal the remedy. The ancient Hindu treatment contained much that was absurd, but, on the other hand, it also contained much that the light of modern science had shown to be correct. One peculiarity of the Hindu medical system was that it included hospitals for both men and beasts. Of these the hospitals for men have disappeared, but those for beasts survive. One of the latter is situated near Surat and is over 2,000 years old. At this institution ailing domestic animals are still received and cared for. These hospitals for beasts are maintained, according to the edicts of Asoka, an ancient ruler, which are cut on the rocks near Gazarat.

TRAINS IN COLLISION.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 9.—The west-bound overland passenger train on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad arrived here many hours late, having been in collision on Sunday afternoon with the east-bound passenger train near Peach Springs, Arizona, 109 miles beyond The Needles.

The trains, drawn by two engines each, met on a sharp curve on a high embankment and came together with a fearful crash, demolishing the engines and throwing them down a bank into a stream and carrying three or four cars with them.

One engineer jumped on the wrong side and fell down a rocky steep, 80 feet. He was fearfully bruised and internally injured. The rest of the trainmen and passengers escaped serious injury, but were badly shaken up. A laborer stealing a ride on the platform next to the tender was crushed to death.

A GREAT SCHEME FALL

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, April 9—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Express	113	113	113	113	200
Atch., T. & S. Fe	42¼	42¾	40¾	41⅝	55,760
Atlantic & Pac.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	200
*Brunswick Co.	23½	27½	21½	21½	600
Cameron Coal	32½	32½	32½	32½	300
Canada Southern	52¼	52¾	52¼	52¼	100
Ches. & Ohio	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	258
C. & O. 1st pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½	105
C. & O. 2d pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½	120
Chi. Gas Trust	48¾	49¾	48¼	49⅝	2,545
Chi. & N. W.	105	105⅜	104¾	105⅜	8,131
Chi. & N. W. pf.	132	134	132¾	133¾	185
C., B. & Q.	92⅝	93½	92⅜	93½	12,430
C., M. & St. P.	84½	85⅝	84¼	85¼	41,572
C., M. & St. P. pf.	104½	105¼	104½	105¼	2,130
C., R. I. & Pac.	91¼	92¼	90¾	91⅝	4,306
C., St. L. & P. pf.	38	38½	38	38½	460
C., St. L. & C.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	300
Colorado Coal	28	28	28	28	1,000
Consol. Gas Co.	84	84¼	84	84¼	500
Del., Lack. & W.	136½	136	135¾	136⅞	5,820
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	21¾	23	21¾	22¾	2,054
E. T. & G.	8	8	8	8	800
Green Bay & Win.	6¾	6¾	5¾	5¾	100
Houston & Texas	8½	8½	8	8	700
Iowa Central pf.	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	115
L. E. & W.	18	18	18	18¼	2,100
L. E. & W. pf.	56⅞	57⅝	56⅞	57⅜	2,120
Lake Shore	101¼	101¾	101¼	101⅝	4,320
Louis. & Nash.	62⅜	63	62⅜	63	2,700
Manhattan Co.	98½	97	96½	97	400
Mex., L. S. & W. pf.	109	109	109	109	450
Missouri Pacific	69⅜	70½	69	70¼	12,200
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	100
Marshall Coal	35	35	34	34¾	100
Nash., O. & St. L.	91	91¾	91	91¾	600
N. J. Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	100
N. Y. Central	107	107	107	107	500
N. Y. New Eng.	42¾	43	41⅝	42⅝	8,000
*Nat. Lead Trust	21¼	21¾	21	21¾	2,900
N. Y., L. & W.	112¾	113¼	112½	113¼	215
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¾	1,000
N. Y., P. & O.	67	67	67	67	100
Nort. & West. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	520
Northern Pac.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	115
Northern Pac. pf.	60¾	61¼	60¾	61	2,214
Ohio Central	12	12	12	12	100
Ohio & Miss.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½	200
Ontario Mining	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	50
Ontario & West.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	300
Oregon Imp.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	100
Oregon R. & N.	99	99	99	99	100
Oregon S. L.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	100
Oregon & Trans.	32¾	33⅛	32¾	32⅞	450
Pacific Mail	36⅞	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	800
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	24	24	24	24	100
Phil. & Reading	43⅞	44¼	43¾	44¼	10,600
Pitts. & West. pf.	33¼	33¾	33	33¾	300
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	191¼	191¼	191	191	55
Quicksilver	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼	1,000
Quicksilver pf.	39	39¾	39	39	800
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼	2,700
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79¾	80¼	79¾	80¼	600
R. W. & O.	100	100	100	100	20
St. L. & S. F. pf.	56⅞	56⅞	55¾	55¾	200
Sugar Ref. Co.	84¼	84¾	84¼	84¾	2,100
St. P. & Omaha	32½	32½	32½	32½	100
St. P. M. & M.	99	99	99	99	150
South Carolina	3	3	3	3	100
South. Pacific	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾	200
Texas Coal & Iron	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¾	1,140
T. A. & N. M.	26¼	28¼	26¼	26¼	100
Texas Pacific	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	950
Union Pacific	60¼	61¾	60¼	61¼	8,760
U. S. Express	*84½	84½	84¼	84½	45
W., St. L. & P. pf.	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	300
West. Union Tel.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¾	5,015
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	66¼	66¾	65¼	66½	215
Lake Shore	101¼	102½	101¼	101¾	1,100
Louis. & Nash.	62¾	63	62¾	63	350
L. E. & West.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	100
L. S. & West. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	100
Missouri Pacific	69¾	70¾	69¾	70¼	10,700
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	250
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	215
N. Y. New Eng.	43¾	44¾	43¾	44¾	7,600
North. Pac. pf.	60¾	61	60¼	61	830
N. Y. Cent. & W.	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾	120
N. Y. & St. L.	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¾	300
North. Pac. pf.	60¾	61	60¼	61	2,870
Norf. & W. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¾	350
Nat. Lead Trust	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾	400
Oregon R. & N.	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	200
Oregon S. L.	52	52	52	52	250
Ohio & Miss.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	300
Pullman Car	180	180	180	180	98
Pacific Mail	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅞	400
Phil. & Reading	43⅞	44¼	43¾	44¼	10,522
Rich. & W. Point	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	26	1,050
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	250
St. P. & Duluth	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35¼	50
St. L. & S. F. pf.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	100
Sugar Ref. Co.	85	85	85	85	300
Tenn. Coal & Iron	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	500
Texas Pacific	20	20	20	20	120
Union Pacific	60¾	61⅝	60¼	61¼	9,870
Western Union	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¾	900
Wab., St. L. & P. pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	250

Total sales.....187,980

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	$30,000
Am. D. & I. 5s	109	109	109	109	1,000
Can. South. 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½	10,000
C., C., C. & St. L. 4s	100	100	100	100	10,000
C. P. & St. L. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	1,000
Den. & W. 1st, A.	89	89½	88⅞	89	30,000
Erie 2d cons.	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	3,000
E. T. & G. 1st, A.	92	92	92	92	15,000
Ga. Pac. inc.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	18,000
L. & N. tr. 6s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	7,000
Mo., K. & T. 3s	54	54	54	54	25,000
Mo., K. & T. 6s	61	61	61	61	2,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¼	93⅝	15,000
N. W. con. g.	131	131	131	131	2,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	3,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	93¾	93¾	93	93¾	2,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	2,000
Rock Island 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	10,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	20,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d, M. 1st	107	107	107	107	1,100
Texas Cent. 1st	45	45	45	45	2,000
West Shore 4s	106	106⅛	106	106⅛	12,000

Total sales.....$210,100

Atchison and St. Paul made up nearly half of to-day's trading. The former declined 2 points, but recovered a large share of the loss later on. St. Paul was strong throughout the day. The general list was also firm. The close was very strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Colorado Coal, 1½; St. Paul preferred, 1⅜; Chicago Gas, St. Paul, Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, and Lake Erie and Western preferred, each 1, and Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, and Union Pacific, each ⅜. *Declined*—Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred, 1⅝; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, 1½; Oregon Improvement, 1¼; Erie preferred, Ohio Southern, and Oregon Short Line, each 1, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Houston and Texas, each ⅜.

Money on call loaned at 3@4 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was strong. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 87½ for 60-day bills and $4 89½@4 90 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 87@$4 87¼ for 60-day bills, $4 89@4 89¼ for demand, $4 89½@$4 89¾ for cable transfers, and $4 85¾@$4 86 for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5 18¾@5 18⅜ for long and 5 15⅝@5 15 for short, Reichsmarks at 95¼@95⅜ and 95⅜@95⅞, and Guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. State securities were neglected. In bank stocks 7 shares of American Exchange sold at 149, 5 of Corn Exchange at 225, and 5 of Western at 96½.

The railway mortgage market was active and strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Louisville and Nashville general 5s 3¼; Kansas and Texas 6s, 2; do. 5s, Louisville and Nashville unified and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific trust receipts, each 1½; Fort Worth and Denver City firsts and St. Paul, La Crosse firsts, each 1⅜; Missouri Pacific consolidated, Richmond and Danville debentures, and San Antonio and Aransas Pass 6s, each 1; Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette land grants, ⅞, and Canada Southern firsts, ¾. *Declined*—Ohio Southern incomes, 3; Colorado Coal 6s, 1½; Houston and Texas Central, main line seconds, trust receipts, Milwaukee and Northern firsts of 1913, and South Carolina firsts, each 1; Memphis and Charleston 7s, and Green Bay and Winona incomes, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé firsts, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, Birmingham firsts, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 90½@89⅝, and American Cottonseed Oil certificates at 54¼@55⅜. In mining stocks Chrysolite sold at .19, Iron Silver at $3 90, Little Pittsburg at .05, and Sutro Tunnel, Union Trust certificates, at .60.

Messrs. P. W. Gallaudet & Co. and Messrs. C. I. Hudson & Co. offer and recommend to investors the unsold portion of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg, which controls the gas supplies of the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny and their surroundings. The mortgage is a lien on property valued at more than $10,520,000, and a sinking fund provides that $250,000 each year shall be applied from the earnings of the company for the payment of the bonds. The paid up cash capital of the company is $7,500,000, and the company, after paying 12 per cent. dividends last year, had a net surplus of $937,051 76, the net earnings of the year having been $2,363,831 18, a surplus of 2½ per cent being much in excess of the preceding one.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

American Exchange	149	Metropolis	300
Commerce	188	Nassau	159
Fourteenth-Street	157	New-York County	375
Fourth National	135	Ninth National	140½
Garfield National	300	North America	171
Greenwich	130	Park	227
Hanover	250	People's	200
Irving	175	Phenix	104
Mechanics'	190	Seaboard National	133
Mech'nics & Trad'rs'	175	Second National	320
Mercantile	195	Western National	98½
Metropolitan	112½		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r	108	108¼	Cur. 6s, 1896	123½	.....
4½s, '91, c	108	108¼	Cur. 6s, 1897	128½	.....
4s, 1907, r	128½	129¼	Cur. 6s, 1898	130	.....
4s, 1907, c	128½	129¼	Cur. 6s, 1899	132	.....
Cur. 6s, 1895	120	.....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.....$145,707,634 | Balances.....$7,365,391

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penna.	54⅝	54⅞	Ore. Trans.	32⅞	33⅛
Reading	22	22 1-16	St. Paul	66⅛	66¼
Lehigh Val.	54	54⅛	Read. 1st pf.	92	93
Nor. Pacific	25⅞	26	Read. 1st pf.	82¼	82½
Nor. Pac. pf.	61	61½	Read. 2d pf.	68⅛	68¾
Lehigh N. Y.	11¼	12¼	Read. 3d pf.	54⅞	55¼
Western N. Y.	11¾	12¼			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	2.15	Ophir	5.50
Best & Belcher	4.10	Potosi	1.90
Bodie Consolidated	1.15	Savage	2.75
Challenge	2.30	Sierra Nevada	3.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.37½	Union Consolidated	3.70
Crown Point	4.10	Utah	1.30
Gould & Curry	2.45	Yellow Jacket	3.20
Hale & Norcross	4.95	Nevada Queen	3.00
Mexican	1.60	Belle Isle	.25
Mono	1.15	North Belle Isle	2.95
Navajo	1.05		

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, April 9.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st	74.114.50	Quincy	50.00
At. & Top. Lg. 7s	105.50	Bell Telephone	228.00
Atch. & Topeka	41.50	Boston Land	8.75
Boston & Albany	214.00	Tamarack & Jo.	114.00
Boston & Maine	171.00	Mass. Central	10.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	93.37½	Atlantic	9.50
Chi., San. & Clev.	25.25	Boston & Mont.	34.75
Eastern	81.00	Kearsarge	8.00
Eastern 6s	125.00	Atlantic & Pac.	7.37½
Flint & Père M.	26.00	Atlan. & Pac. 4s	78.00
Flint, P. R. M.	56.00	Chi., R. I. & P.	98.00
K. C. S. J. & C. B.	7a 121.00	Chi., K. & W. inc.	18.00
L. S. & M. S.	7s. 101.00	Chi., Bur. & N.	44.25
Mexican Central	12.37½	Clev. & Can. pf.	38.50
Mex. Central inc.	16.00	Mex. Central 6s	80.87½
N. Y. & New Eng.	42.00	Mex. Nat. 1st	100.00
N. Y. & N. E.	7s. 126.62½	Mex. Nat. 2d	87.00
Ogd. & Lake C.	6.00	N. Y. & N. E. pf.	116.00
Old Colony	232½	Oregon S. L. 6s	111.25
Lamson Store S.	68.62½	Old Colony	171.75
Rutland pf.	87.00	Rutland pf.	87.00
Wis. Cent. pf.	17.00	Union Pacific	60.87½
Allouez M. Co.	1.00	Erie Telephone	38.00
Calumet & Hecla	217.00	Mex. Telephone	.75
Franklin	10.50	Pullman	180.00
Osceola	11.00	Pittsburg pf.	97.00
Pewabic, 3	3.00	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.80

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30, 1889.

MEETINGS OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, to vote upon the question of consolidation with the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway Company and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company, will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY morning, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 9 o'clock, and at Indianapolis, Ind., at 5 o'clock P. M. the same day.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, April 6, 1889, and reopen on Thursday, the 16th day of May, 1889.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. D. LAYNG, President.
J. T. WANN, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the De Castro and Donner Sugar Refining Company will be held at the office of the company, 117 Wall-street, in the city of New-York, on the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, at 11 o'clock A. M. The object of the meeting is to diminish the amount of the capital stock of the company, to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and to change the place of business from the city of New-York to the city of Brooklyn, and to take all necessary action for the purpose.

Dated New-York, April 6, 1889.

H. O. HAVEMEYER,
CHAS. H. SENFT,
JUL. A. STURSBERG,
Trustees.

PIANOS.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-USED GRAND, Upright and Square pianos for sale at very low prices to close out; also a few second-hand pianos of the celebrated Steinway make, for sale at extremely low prices. WAREROOMS, 107 and 109 East 14th-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE AMERICAN MEAT COMPANY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-MEXICO.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE AND REGISTRAR OF STOCK.

The authorized issue of capital stock is limited by the company's charter to 250,000 shares, of the par value of $100 each.

The present issue is $11,600,000, of which $7,000,000 HAS ALREADY BEEN SUBSCRIBED FOR.

Messrs. JOHN H. DAVIS & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., New-York, are authorized to offer for subscription 40,000 shares, amounting to $4,000,000, at 75 PER CENT. OF PAR VALUE, payable as follows: 20 per cent. on application, (being $15 per share;) the balance in four monthly installments of 20 per cent. each, on 10 days' notice.

Scrip Certificates will be issued when the first payment is made, and each additional payment will be indorsed thereon. Upon final payment these certificates will be exchanged for the regular full-paid stock certificates.

OFFICERS.

J. H. FLAGLER, President. J. O. MOSS, Vice-President.
CHARLES E. COON, Secretary. JENNINGS S. COX, Treasurer.
ORMOND HAMMOND, Jr., General Manager.

BANKERS.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO., 10 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICES.

ALDRICH COURT, 45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

This company is organized for the purpose of supplying to the public the meats and other products of cattle, hogs, and sheep in the best conditien and the most economical way. To avoid the expense and difficulty inseparable from starting a new enterprise and creating altogether new channels of supply and distribution, it has purchased, free from liens, debt or incumbrances of any kind, the following property:

1st. The entire business of a well-known firm of meat dealers in the Eastern cities of the United States, withall its trade, channels of sale and good will. This firm has been established 10 years, has done a steadily increasing business, and enjoys the highest credit. A part of the funds derived from the above'sale of stock will be immediately applied to increasing this business by the construction of additional cold storage warehouses and sales markets. The checking system of the sales department, which has been carefully tested, fully protects the Company from loss by leakage or dishonesty.

2d. One hundred refrigerator cars of the best patent, which have been thoroughly tested by the above firm.

3d. One of the largest slaughtering and refrigerating plants in the West, located, at Kansas City carefully constructed, and adapted for handling beef, pork, and mutton and all the products manufactured from the same. With this plant is a large amount of valuable real estate, sufficient for the future increase of the business for many years.

4th. In suitable proximity to the above plant have also been acquired lands and feeding establishments for fattening the animals named, together with a large number of hogs and sheep.

5th. As a valuable adjunct to the business the company acquires in fee, free from any debt or incumbrance, 1,859,000 ACRES OF LAND IN NEW-MEXICO AND THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, AND 230,000 HEAD, BY ACUTAL COUNT, OF IMPROVED GRADED CATTLE, WITH ALL THE RANCHES, HORSES, AND EQUIPMENT NECESSARY FOR HANDLING THE SAME.

Thus constituted, the company expects to accomplish the following results:

1st. To eliminate the profits of middlemen.

2d. To secure the economy resulting from concentrated management.

3d. To obtain the material required by its trade at the lowest cost of production.

4th. To have an immediate and profitable outlet for all its productions.

5th. To have, in its cattle, a resource from which it can draw at will, making it to that extent independent of the general wholesale markets for its supplies, and, in its lands, grazing facilities, of which it cannot be deprived by incoming settlement or adverse legislation. No previous enterprise of this kind has combined all these elements or has been so fully protected.

The foregoing property has been secured at fair, and in many cases low, values, and a large proportion has been paid for in the company's stock.

THE MANAGEMENT WILL BE IN THE HANDS OF MEN OF LONG AND SUCCESSFUL PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE BUSINESS.

Further information of the basis and scope of the company's operations and of the working plan under which a large success may be considered assured, together with copies of the Prospectus and blank forms of applications for shares, may be obtained by application to the bankers whose names are attached hereto.

The subscription lists will be opened on Wednesday, April 10, and close on Saturday, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. The right is reserved to reject any application or to allot a pro rata smaller amount than applied for in case of oversubscription.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.

BANKERS,
10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR THE ABOVE STOCK WILL BE OPENED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN

Boston by
Messrs. Irving A. Evans & Co.
Philadelphia by
Messrs. L. H. Taylor & Co.
Baltimore by
Messrs. John A. Hambleton & Co.
Pittsburg by
Messrs. Sproul & Lawrence.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED TREASURER of Maryland will be in readiness between May 1, 1889, and June 15, 1889, to exchange at the office of the Treasurer, in the building of the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, State of Maryland, U. S. A., certificates of indebtedness of the State of Maryland, being parts of the 6 per cent. loan of eighteen hundred and eighty-nine? authorized by the Maryland act of 1888, chapter 201, dated July 1, 1889, redeemable at the pleasure of that State in gold coin of the United States after July 1, 1919, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, payable also in gold coin of the United States semi-annually, on January 1 and July 1 of each year, for sterling bonds or evidences of sterling indebtedness issued by the State of Maryland under the Maryland act of 1836, chapter 386, estimating in such exchange each pound of such sterling indebtedness at the value of four dollars and eighty-six cents and a half and a half tenths of a cent. Said certificates of indebtedness, issued under the Maryland act of 1888, chapter 201, are exempt from taxation by the State of Maryland, or by any county or city in said State. In making such exchanges, fractions of indebtedness less in amount than one hundred dollars and all differences in interest will and must be equalized for in cash.

STEVENSON ARCHER,
Treasurer of Maryland.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

The holders of above bonds who are desirous of protecting their interests are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and sign the agreement that has been prepared by the undersigned.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
THOMAS DENNY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
H. SOMERS HAYES.

COLUMBUS, Ind., March 7, 1889.

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, IND., WILL redeem at the banking house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York City, on July 1 next, all bonds of the 7 3-10 issue, Nos. 2 to 30 inclusive; series A. Interest will cease on said bonds on and after date.

HENRY M. MOORE, City Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

NATURAL GAS LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.,

MUNCIE, INDIANA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $2,000,000;

PAR VALUE, $100.

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

President—Leon Abbett, ex-Governor of New-Jersey.
Vice-President and General Manager—Elbridge G. Eldred of New-York.
Treasurer—W. Harris, Union City, Ind.
Secretary—S. C. Goshorn, Muncie, Ind.
Assistant General Manager—James M. Woods, New-York.
James A. Bisbop, Cincinnati, Ohio; Nicholas Ohmer, Dayton, Ohio; W. S. Hall, Findlay, Ohio.

This company has now opened subscription books at its office, No. 45 Broadway, Rooms 81 and 82, for the sale of a limited amount of stock at the initial and lowest subscription figures.

More than three-fourths of the stock has already been taken. For the remainder subscriptions will be received at the company's office for a limited time at the latter price of $100 per share, when the price will be advanced to $125 per share.

The company owns about 12,000 valuable house and building lots in and adjoining the city of Muncie, situated in the most desirable centre of the natural gas field of Indiana. These lands are to be at once improved by opening avenues and spacious boulevards and erecting desirable residences and supplying natural gas to consumers.

The lowest estimate of the value of this property, readily salable, is over $4,000,000, and constantly advancing, leaving thereby the most advantageous investment possible to offer. Eleven thousand dollars' worth of company's lots were sold in Muncie the first day they were offered, at $300 to $500 each.

A handsomely engraved certificate of stock, handsomely illustrated, containing plat of lands, with scale of prices, maps, &c., forwarded upon application.

Muncie Natural Gas Land Improvement Company,

ROOMS 81 AND 82, 45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL CO.

DUE NOV. 1, 1912.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK CITY, WITHOUT DEDUCTION FOR TAXES UNDER ANY PRESENT OR FUTURE LAWS.

INTEREST PAYABLE MAY 1 AND NOV. 1.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

PRINCIPAL REGISTERED IF DESIRED.

THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A MORTgage to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, as trustee, and are limited in amount to $3,000,000 upon property appraised Jan. 1, 1888, at $5,435,555, upon all of which these bonds have a first-mortgage lien, with the exception of a portion valued at $813,205.

A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR ULTImate payment is provided by a fund arising from the sales of surface lands and the annual contribution of 10 cents a ton from every ton of coal mined in each year from the property on which this mortgage is a first lien.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE COMpany for the year 1888 shows:

Net earnings	$1,886,521 74
Fixed charges for interest and sinking funds	1,040,678 41
Surplus earnings over all fixed annual charges	$845,845 33

LEHIGH & WILKESBARRE COAL CO.,
by J. R. Maxwell, President.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

17 Nassau-st.,

OFFER THE ABOVE DESCRIBED BONDS FOR SALE AT 102½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST, SUBJECT TO SALE AND ADVANCE IN PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE.

Loan of Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York.

Secured by the Sinking Fund, payable in forty years, redeemable in twenty years.

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

INTEREST TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Controller of the city of New-York until THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1889, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened by him in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or such of them as shall attend, for from $1,000,000 dollars of REGISTERED CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Issued for the payment of the damages awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate, and the expenses in the proceedings for laying out public places and parks and parkways in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the city of New-York, and in the adjacent district of Westchester County, and the taking of the lands for the same.

Payable Nov. 1, 1929, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on and after Nov. 1, 1909, bearing interest at the rate of two and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and will be

Exempt from City and County Taxation.

Public attention is called to an act (chapter 65) passed by the legislature of the State of New-York, March 14, 1868, making it lawful for executors and others holding trust funds to invest in the bonds or stock of the city of New-York.

No proposals for less than $1,000 will be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

PROPOSALS will be received for said stock in sums of one thousand dollars or the multiples thereof for the whole or any part of the amount of the issue.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed Proposals for Stock, and each proposal should be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

THEO. W. MYERS, Controller.
City of New-York, Finance Department, Controller's Office, April 8, 1889.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 Broadway, New-York,

GUARANTEES FIRST MORTGAGES AT 6 PER CENT.

Capital and Surplus - - $1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund, $3,000,000

Each bond is secured by above Guaranty and also by a First Mortgage on Real Estate worth three dollars for every dollar loaned. This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and courts the fullest investigation. New-York references of the highest character and full information can be had on application. Fifty-five Savings Banks and over two hundred Institutions hold the securities of this company.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
Capital Paid in, $500,000.
Offers 6 per cent. DEBENTURES and GUARANTEED TRUST STOCK.

UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York and SECURITY COMPANY, Hartford, Trustees for Debentures.

The former in 1872, and HAS ALWAYS BEEN under the supervision of CONNECTICUT BANK COMMISSIONER.

The amount of bonds which this company can issue or guarantee is LIMITED BY LAW.

Insurance Companies, Banks, other Corporations, and Trustees have invested largely in these securities.

Robert N. Jackson, President, Middletown, Conn.; Graves & Vinton Co., Western Mgrs., St. Paul, Minn.

FRANK E. JOHNSON,
New-York Agent.
With GILDER & FABE,
31-33 Broad-st.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

120 Broadway, (Equitable Building),
New-York.

Investment Bonds, Stocks and Gold.
Orders received and executed on commission.
Securities received on deposit.

FINANCIAL.

197 MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY

SUPPLIES OF NATURAL GAS FUEL

of Pittsburgh, Pa.

INTEREST PAYABLE JUNE & DECEMBER.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO., TRUSTEE.

The Philadelphia company has a paid-up cash capital of $7,500,000, is operating 700 miles of pipe, 34,000 acres of gas territory, 167 miles of telephone lines, and 27 telephone stations.

This company controls the gas supply of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and their suburban villages; also the towns and boroughs of McKeesport, Braddock, Homestead, Sharpsburg, Etna, Springdale, Verona, Parnassus, Tarentum, Millvale, Mansfield, Crafton, and Charleroi.

The company supplies 750 manufacturing establishments and 23,000 houses.

The enormous amount of 500,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day is supplied to its customers, an equivalent of 25,000 tons of coal. To meet the great demand for this clean and cheap fuel, the stockholders of the Philadelphia Company have authorized an issue of $3,500,000 to meet expenses for laying pipe, drilling wells, &c., incident to the business. Of this amount $1,500,000 is issued and listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

STATEMENT.

GROSS EARNINGS from 1885 to '88	$6,450,969 91

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII....NO. 11,737. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

OUR OFFERING OF THE

BANKRUPT

STOCK OF THE

L. M. BATES CO.,

bought at

Forty-four cents on the dollar,

IS THE GREAT SENSATION.

"The greatest sale New-York has ever known."

SILKS AND PLUSHES.

	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Plaid and stripe Surahs	79c.	49c.
Plain and fancy Indias	85c.	59c.
Fancy Rengalines	98c.	59c.
Colored Faille Française	$1 10	79c.
Colored Faille Française	1 35	98c.
Black Faille Française	98c.	69c.
Black Faille Française	1 35	98c.
Black Satin Rhadames	75c.	49c.
Black Gros Grains	1 10	88c.
Black Gros Grains	1 35	98c.
Black Gros Grains	1 49	$1 09
Black Gros Grains	2 00	1 48
Black Moires	1 15	89c.
Black Moires	1 39	98c.
Black Surahs	59c.	39c.
Black Surahs	75c.	59c.
Light and dark Plushes	69c.	39c.
24-inch colored Plushes	1 25	89c.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Silk and Braid Passementeries.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
75c.	35c.	$3 25	$1 69
$1 25	59c.	5 50	2 49
1 75	69c.	7 50	3 98
2 25	98c.	11 00	5 98

Jet Galloons.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
89c.	39c.	$3 00	$1 49
$1 09	59c.	4 00	2 49
1 89	98c.		

Jet and Silk Ornaments.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.
25c. to $3 50	10c. to $5 00

Persian Trimmings.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
98c.	49c.	$3 19	$1 69
$2 00	98c.	10 00	2 98
2 50	$1 39		

Jet Fringes.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.
$1 25 to $10.	49c. to $5 98

LACES.

Black Chantilly, Spanish Guipure, Escurial and Real Guipure.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
25c.	12½c.	$1 30	69c.
35c.	22c.	1 50	89c.
85c.	39c.	2 69	$1 25.

White Oriental, Platte Val, Imitation Duchess, Point D'Gene, and all fandy laces and insertions.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
9c.	3c.	69c.	33c.
17c.	9c.	$1 00	49c.
35c.	17c.	1 50	79c.
45c.	19c.		

	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Black Spanish Guipure Flouncings	$2 25	$1 29
Hand-run Spanish	7 50	3 98
Fancy Overdress Nets	1 50	79c.
Beaded Grenadines	2 00	98c.
Beaded Moire Grenadines	6 00	2 98

MILLINERY.

Children's Fancy Straw Hats	29c.; worth 50c.
Ladies' Untrimmed Hats	74c.; worth $1 25
Trimmed Bonnets	$3 49; worth 5 50
Trimmed Bonnets and Toques	4 98; worth 7 50
Flower Sprays, Mountures, and Wreaths	19c. to 98; worth 75c. to 1 75
Ostrich Tips—Black and Colored	49c. to $1 54; worth 85c. to 2 90

INFANTS' CLOAKS,

long and short, cashmere and silk, plain and embroidered or trimmed with rich silk cords and gimps.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$3 50	$1 99	$13 00	$7 98
5 00	2 98	18 00	9 98
7 50	3 98	22 00	14 98
11 00	5 98	30 00	18 98

INFANTS' CAPS.

Swiss, lace, embroidery, and silk.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
35c.	19c.	$1 25	79c.
49c.	29c.	1 75	98c.
98c.	49c.	3 00	$1 49
		5 00	2 50

INFANTS' LACE DRESSES.

Bates's Price.	Our Price.
$3 50 to $25.	$1 25 to $14 98

CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK DRESSES,

including some very handsome Christening Robes.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
38c.	19c.	$2 50	$1 29
75c.	39c.	3 00	2 98
1 25	69c.	9 00	4 98
1 75	89c.	17 00	9 98

Silk Bootees, Shawls, Skirts, Sacques, and Bands AT HALF THEIR VALUE.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND DRESSES.

Ladies' Beaded Wraps.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$10 00	$4 98	$36 00	$16 98
13 00	6 98	40 00	19 98
18 00	8 98	50 00	24 98
23 00	11 98	75 00	35 98

We will sell the L. M. Bates stock of

Jackets.

Choice of over five hundred styles.

Their price, $4 to $22 00. Ours, $1 98 to $12 98.

Jerseys.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$2 00	96	$5 00	$2 98
2 50	$1 29	7 00	4 98
4 00	1 98		

White Lawn Dresses.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$6 00	$2 98	$14 00	$7 98
8 00	4 79	25 00	11 98
11 00	5 50		

Cloth and Silk Dresses,

Cashmere and Flannel Tea Gowns,

Gingham and Calico Wrappers

At Same Rate.

MISSES' CLOAKS AND DRESSES.

	Bates's Price.	Our Price.
Children's Flannel Dresses	$6 75	$2 98
Children's Flannel Dresses	8 00	3 98
Children's Short Coats	5 50	1 98
Children's Short Coats	6 75	2 98
Misses' Jackets	3 75	98c.
Misses' Jackets	4 50	1 98
Misses' Gossamers	1 25	69c.
Misses' Jerseys	1 39	79c.
Misses' Sacques	1 75	98c.

Misses' Newmarkets.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$5 00	$1 49	$9 00	$3 98
6 00	1 98	12 00	5 98

VISIT THE NEW RESTAURANT.

GERMANY'S WAR LEADER.

THE PROMOTION OF GEN. VON VERDY DU VERNOIS.

BRINGING ONE OF THE NEW GENERATION OF SOLDIERS TO THE FRONT—THE GERMAN AND ENGLISH PRESS.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, April 10.—By far the most important news of the day is the appointment of Gen. von Verdy du Vernois to be the German Minister of War. Although he is 56 years old, it may be said that he is the first of the new generation of German soldiers to come to the front, for he was only a Major in the campaign of 1866, and held a position of no great prominence on the general staff in the Franco-German war. He is admittedly the foremost living military writer, and his works on the art of command have revolutionized the strategic teaching of all Europe.

He has been Governor of Strasburg for the past six years, and it was in that capacity that I had the privilege of seeing a good deal of him three years ago. Von Verdy is a stout man of fine figure, not very tall, and looking strangely like Grant in face, beard, and expression. His selection by the new Emperor for this great post is felt here to be a notable stroke of clever policy, and it is assumed to foreshadow still further progress in the perfection of the German Army as a fighting force. I lay stress upon this appointment, because it is probable that von Verdy will emerge from the next big war with laurels fully equal to those which Moltke earned in 1870.

The Reichstag Judiciary Committee is making a good many modifications in the press law amendments, about which I cabled the other day. It is understood that the bill will be reported after the Easter recess, and it is expected that it will not be drastic and sweeping enough to provoke much of a conflict.

Here in England, meanwhile, where the press is supposed to be free, there is something almost like a reign of terror. Justice Field, who has charge of the libel division cases in the law courts, has taken of late to savage charges and constructions against papers, and, with the aid of special juries, has been mulcting them in damages right and left. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, the other day, was compelled to pay $10,000 for having stated that a husband charged his wife and her paramour with putting him in a lunatic asylum, when the fact of the woman's infidelity had been admitted by her in court and no reasonable person doubted the whole truth of the paragraph.

Monday the proprietor of the *Era*, one of the oldest dramatic critics in London, was cast for $1,500 for having said in his paper that the can-can dance he himself saw at Brighton was indecent. He brought a number of the best citizens in Brighton to swear to the same statement, but the jury, who had not seen the performance, under the Judge's charge found a verdict against him.

The same day the House of Lords, sitting judicially, gave its decision, on an appeal basis, which was a dictum that a paper printing even a verbatim report of a Judge's charge might be liable for libel if that charge did not wholly review both sides of a case.

Sir Charles Russell's speech continues to monopolize political attention. On its conclusion, to-morrow, the commission will probably adjourn for the Easter holidays.

THE DUKE TO EXPLAIN.

LONDON, April 10.—The Admiralty will make an investigation of the efforts made by the Duke of Edinburgh, Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station, to float the British warship Sultan, which was wrecked early in March on the island of Comino, near Malta.

The Sultan was one of the largest and most powerful of England's unarmored cruisers, and the disaster occurred during February in plain sight of Malta and in water supposed to be as well known to British officers as the deck of their ships. The Sultan was returning from target practice, when suddenly, right off the mouth of the harbor and on as clear and fine a day as ever shone on the Mediterranean, she struck with a crash on a sunken rock, and, notwithstanding a tremendous hole in the bottom, hung to it like a snail and staid there.

As soon as word could be sent to him the Duke of Edinburgh, the Admiral commanding the Mediterranean squadron, bore down on Malta with his whole fleet of iron-clads, and, with considerable display of bombastic energy at the station, ordered "British sailors" to set matters aright. But all the men in the Duke's squadron could do nothing that would get the Sultan off, and one fine day the big ship slipped away from the rock, and sank. The Duke reported to have left the Mediterranean, and from reports it is learned that he is already making the best of his way to England.

As for the officers of the Sultan, they will be tried before a general court-martial on the Victory at Portsmouth, together with 11 seamen from the station, the latter men in the chains at the time. It is said that the rock was not marked down in the charts of the Sultan. Old charts, however, have been found showing the rock to have been known as far back as the time of Nelson.

DEFENDING MR. PARNELL.

LONDON, April 10.—In his speech before the Parnell Commission to-day, Sir Charles Russell recounted the story of enforced Irish emigration to America, of the growth of Fenianism in that country, and of its development into a movement to obtain justice for Ireland by means of legal agitation. He said it was the justifiable boast of Parnell and Davitt that they had taught Irish-Americans to combine and assist them in their efforts within the law. He traced the history of the National League in America, and declared that it proved conclusively that the organization was in no way implicated in crime.

The National League, he said, had been founded to maintain the right of the Irish people to make, in their own national assembly, laws relating to Ireland. This was not a novel claim. There was no period in the history of Ireland in which the people of the Irish race in that greater Ireland beyond the seas, were not willing to accept the natural right of self-government and live in amity with the rest of the empire. He declared that Mr. Parnell had never been associated with a secret society, had never met Patrick Ford, and had never been implicated, directly or indirectly, with any conspiracy whatsoever. Mr. Davitt, although a friend of Ford's, had repeatedly remonstrated against the adoption of a policy of violence, and had never failed to denounce outrages and the inciting of the people to commit such crimes.

IRELAND'S EFFORTS.

LONDON, April 10.—Mr. Crilly, Nation alist, member for North Mayo, moved the second reading of the bill providing that the courts, in fixing rents, deduct from the letting value the cost of improvements effected by the tenant; that the courts also deal with arrears and decide the amount to be paid, and that the term of judicial rents be seven years instead of fifteen. The bill was rejected by a vote of 229 to 166. Mr. Parnell had issued a special "whip" for this division.

DUBLIN, April 10.—Mr. O'Brien's appeal from his sentence of six months' imprisonment was heard to-day, and the sentence was confirmed. He will be released May 22. Father Morris and Father Cunningham were to-day sentenced at Clonmel to six months' imprisonment each under the Crimes act, without hard labor. They appealed.

The libel suit brought by Magistrate Stokes against the *Freeman's Journal* has resulted in a verdict for £300 damages in favor of the plaintiff.

AUSTRALIA'S GREAT PEST.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 10.—The committee appointed to investigate the discovery of M. Pasteur for the extermination of rabbits reports that is found that rabbits which had been inoculated with the virus of chicken-cholera or which ate food which had been infected with the virus died, but that the disease was not communicated by one rabbit to another.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, April 10.—A dense fog prevails in London to-day. Owing to the fog the wool sales were postponed, the darkness making it impossible to properly sample and value the stock.

The Queen to-day paid an unexpected visit to her old nurse, Mrs. Hillier, in Bagnet's Park, and conversed with her for an hour. The Queen will make a visit to Sandringham, the residence of the Prince of Wales, at King's Lynn, near the end of this month. Her Majesty will remain there four days.

The Tharsis Copper Company has declared a dividend of 20 per cent. The last previous dividend was 10 per cent.

Mr. Madden, Solicitor General for Ireland, denied in the House of Commons to-day that the Marquis of Londonderry intended to resign the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 10.—The budget for the coming year was presented in Parliament to-day. The Government proposes to abolish all specific duties and to impose direct taxation in their stead. The measure, if adopted, will go into effect at the beginning of the new year.

By an explosion in the Brin pit at Castrop to-day 25 persons were killed.

PARIS, April 10.—Among the arrivals in Paris to-day were Mr. Vanderbilt of New-York and Dr. Pellegrini, Vice President of the Argentine Republic.

FIRED AT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

STORY OF AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN ABOUT A CANNON BALL.

The American schooner Carrie A. Bucknam, which arrived at this port from San Domingo City yesterday with a full cargo of sugar, reports having been chased by a Dominican man-of-war off the coast of San Domingo. Her Captain, A. T. Stubbs, said that the gunboat came upon the schooner unexpectedly and fired without the least provocation. The shot would have struck the schooner had the latter been a few yards closer.

The Bucknam reached San Domingo harbor on March 13, being in ballast and sailing from Curacoa. After taking in a full cargo of sugar she sailed at midnight on March 19 for this port, making for the Mona Passage, between the islands of Porto Rico and San Domingo. The crew, including the Captain's wife, numbered eight.

On March 21, while the Captain was below at dinner, he was summoned by Mate Cobb, who called his attention to a long yacht-like craft which was steaming toward them. They were then off Saona Island, and the steamer was coming from the direction of Catuana Straits, which separate Saona Island and the Island of San Domingo. Capt. Stubbs found that he was being chased by an armed vessel. He then ordered the American flag run to the peak, after which he took the wheel, and the course of the vessel was changed more to the eastward. She then ran for Mona Island, about fifteen miles distant. When near the island the war vessel fired one shot which fell into the sea about fifty yards astern. She then put about and shortly afterward disappeared.

Capt. Stubbs thinks the vessel is the Dominican man-of-war El Presidente, but is at a loss to know why he should be chased and fired at upon the high seas. He will lay his complaint before the authorities at Washington.

FIGHTING A FIRE.

FIFTY MEMBERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT PROSTRATED BY SMOKE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 10.—Half of the Fire Department of Milwaukee was incapacitated for work to-night during the progress of a fire in the woodworking establishment of Sanger & Rockwell, in the heart of the lumber district. The fire started at 6 o'clock, and successive alarms summoned the entire department to the spot.

It was an obstinate fire, the worst feature in fighting being the smoke. The firemen fought the flames inside and outside the building, but were one after the other overpowered by the smoke. Man after man staggered out and away from the structure half suffocated, and a temporary hospital was improvised in a building near by. This was soon filled, and then the firemen were laid on the sidewalk and treated by doctors there. Chief Foley was prostrated, and at one time there were over fifty men in the doctors' hands. Twenty of these had to be taken to their homes, some of them delirious and trying to break away.

As fast as the men revived they went back to the fire and gave such an exhibition of heroism as is rarely seen. It took two hours of as hard work as men are ever called upon to perform to get control of the fire, the damage by which will not exceed $25,000.

Unless some of the firemen were suffocated and unable to get out of the building there will probably be no loss of life.

MISS LOOK'S FATAL SHOT.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 10.—For two days the preliminary examination of Miss Look, the young lady who shot and killed Fred Bacon at a charivari party in Chester, has been in progress at Grinnell, and the evidence shows that the young lady, who is a prominent school teacher in Poweshiek County, was the granddaughter of the man who was being serenaded. He was 80 years old and had just married a lady of 50, and the men and boys in the neighborhood, thinking to have some fun, gave him a serenade. Miss Look lived a few rods away and, coinging her grandfather, offered him a gun to drive the intruders away, but he declined it, and she stepped outside the door and fired at the crowd, shooting Bacon in the face so that he died the next day. All the parties are favorably known and connected. Miss Look was bound over to the Grand Jury in $300.

JACKSON WET AGAIN.

JACKSON, Miss., April 10.—Jackson, after being dry nearly two and a half years, is again a wet town. The first saloon opened to-day under the local option law, to be followed to-morrow by three others and later on by as many more. Under special act of the last Legislature the City Council fixed the license at $2,000, half of this amount being a city tax. This is perhaps as high a license as there is in the United States. While the county voted wet, it is not probable that there will be saloons anywhere else than here, owing to the provision of the law requiring 25 real estate owners to sign an applicant's petition.

THE HARLEM BRIDGE RAILROAD.

ALBANY, April 10.—For the quarter ended March 31 the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad Company reports to the Railroad Commission gross earnings for 1889, $31,284 94, as against $31,279 40 for 1888; operating expenses, $35,946 07 for 1889, as against $38,641 92 for the previous year; fixed charges, $3,397 01 for 1889 as against $3,889 38 for 1888; loss from operation, $8,888 51 for 1889, as against $10,944 90 for 1888.

MR. FLOWER AND HIS PARTY.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Roswell P. Flower has kept his room all day with a hard cold and has had no callers. Ed Murphy has been out with his wife. Neither of the party has held any consultation with politicians to-day.

THE MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATS.

JACKSON, Miss., April 10.—The State Democratic Executive Committee met here to-day and fixed July 16 as the time for holding the State Convention to nominate State officers. The representation of each county was fixed at twice its representation in the lower house of the Legislature.

EDITOR DAWSON'S SUCCESSOR.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 10.—The Board of Directors of the *News and Courier* to-day elected J. C. Hemphill, manager of that paper, as the successor of the late Capt. Dawson. Mr. Hemphill has been city editor and chief of staff for the last five years.

NIAGARA COUNTY DEMOCRATIC.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 10.—The election in Niagara County yesterday took on a Democratic complexion. Full returns show that the South of the county rolled up 700 majority for the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, and the North 300 majority for the Democratic candidate for Clerk. The Democrats elected their candidates for Coroners, Surveyor, and Superintendent of the Poor. The Democrats elected 7 of the 12 Supervisors. The Democrats elected 7 of the 12 Supervisors. The Democrats elected 7 of the 12 Supervisors.

DEMOCRATS WORK HARD.

THEY RUSH MANY BILLS THROUGH THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., April 10.—A desperate effort is being made to clear up the business of both houses in order to reach final adjournment on April 19, and much routine and partisan work was rushed through to-day. By Senator Edwards a bill was introduced exempting Corporation Counsel, Corporation attorneys, or other law officer, City Controller, City Treasurer, City Collector, Collector of Revenue, Water Registry, Water Purveyor, or Chief Clerk to any municipal board of any city in this State from the Veterans' Tenure of Office act, thus preventing any further deals by Jersey City's boards and politicians before the provisions of the new charter shall take effect.

Other bills were introduced restoring to the Governor the appointing of the trustees of the State Reform School, trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls, Fish Commissioners, and the managers of the Morristown Lunatic Asylum. The latter officials are to be ousted from office as soon as the Governor appoints the new managers. The new board cannot have more than five members of the same political party.

The Democrats had 31 votes present during the afternoon and at once cleared the calendar of the following bills:

Restoring to the Governor the appointment of the Riparian Commissioners.

Creating the office of Law Judge for Gloucester County.

Making Democratic townships in Salem County by changing division lines.

Creating the office of Assistant Keeper of the State Prison for the term of five years, at a salary of $2,000, the Governor making the appointment.

Restoring the appointing of the Fisheries Commissioners to the Governor.

Giving excise boards power to transfer licenses.

Fixing the salaries of the members of the Excise Board of Newark at $1,000.

Gov. Green vetoed the bill appropriating $5,300 to the State Agricultural Society because of the low ebb of the finances of the State, and another permitting corporations to lease property of other corporations for terms of years, because he did not believe they should be given such wholesale power of consolidation.

The committee appointed by the House to investigate the passage of Senate bill No. 185, the Railroad Corporation act, to-day reported that the bill had evidently passed, as appears by the record, but that many of the members recorded in its favor supposed they were voting for the House amendments thereto, and had they known that the measure was on final passage would have voted against it. The report was adopted and at once sent to the Governor, but when the committee arrived at the Executive Chamber it found that the Senate had relented and concurred in the resolution asking the Governor to return the bill to the House. This saved the Governor from vetoing the measure, and it was at once returned to the House and ordered to be recommitted.

Mr. McDermitt, who was presiding when the motion was adopted, by a peculiar decision declared that the bill was recommitted to the Corporation Committee, of which he is Chairman, and where it will be kept until after final adjournment.

Considerable excitement was caused this morning by some irresponsible persons starting the rumor that the new law just passed in the Legislature increasing the term of Mayors of different cities of the State to two years was so worded that in the city there would be no Mayor for three weeks; that the new Fire and Police Commissions could not be organized for another year, and that a supplement to the act to avoid these contingencies would be introduced to-day. That there was no truth in the rumor was verified to-day upon inspecting the law in the Secretary of State's office. Examination showed that the original bill had been amended in order to avoid the very interregnum claimed to exist, and that there will be no difficulty in Mayor-elect Skirm being sworn into office next Monday.

A LIQUOR SELLER BADLY USED

A RESULT OF OBJECTION TO SOME OF MR. SMALL'S UTTERANCES.

PITTSBURG, April 10.—The most exciting episode of the Pennsylvania prohibition campaign in Pittsburg occurred to night at the Smithfield-Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Sam Small was announced to lecture and a fair-sized audience had assembled. In one of the front seats Jacob Keller, who has a wine-house adjoining the church, had a place. In his usual vigorous style Small was paying his respects to the saloon keeper, and Mr. Keller grew restive. He finally jumped to his feet to protest against the application of the term "lawbreakers" to the men who sell liquor. Mr. Small was not inclined to listen to Mr. Keller, but the latter persisted.

Then came a voice from the back of the church crying, "Give it to him, he's one of them." Keller turned around and threw his head back that he might look over his gold-rimmed glasses. "You're a liar, you're a liar," he shouted in reply, waving his hands. Then came cries of "Put him out!" "Put him out!" from the audience.

"Oh, no," responded Mr. Small; "I have ridden more obstreperous creatures than that over the plains many a time."

The excitement temporarily subsided, but soon Keller was on his feet again. He wanted to ask a question in regard to compensation. Mr. Small answered that the United States Supreme Court had decided that prohibition was constitutional and did not carry compensation with it. Again a man in the rear of the church came in to help the lecturer, but Keller asked some other questions and took his seat. Mr. Small continued. Keller grew uneasy again, he rose, and across to the front of the church until he was directly in front of the lecturer. Men jumped up all over the building crying "Put him out!" "Send for the police," and "Don't bother with him!"

"Good night," said Keller, "I'll leave you," and turning he started down the central aisle. His retreat was the signal for an outburst of hisses and cheers. The noise seemed to excite him, for he turned and walked back a few feet toward the pulpit, shaking his finger at Small. This brought stronger cheers and harder hisses, but, still shaking his finger, Keller advanced to the pulpit until he stood in front of the lecturer. As he reached this point a dozen men swooped down on him. As many more as could get a grip got it, and Keller was pushed down the aisle. Without delay the doors were thrown open and Mr. Keller went down stairs.

There a woman, neatly dressed, who appeared to be about 50 years of age, pushed through the crowd until she was directly in front of Mr. Keller. Looking him in the face, she said: "I am disgusted with you, Sir; if no one else will attend to you, I will." With that she drew back and hit him squarely in the jaw, and went up stairs and took a seat in the audience.

Mr. Small finished his lecture without further interruption, and then Elder Crafts made a motion that the audience ask Judge White to refuse Mr. Keller a license. The motion was put and adopted by a rising vote. The church is one of the most fashionable in the city.

BANK CASHIERS' TRANSACTIONS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 10.—Since the resignation of the cashier of the First National Bank, which occurred yesterday, the cause of the resignation has been freely discussed in all parts of the city, and depositers in and stockholders of the various banks freely and openly express the opinion that the business transacted by bank cashiers outside of their legitimate pursuit ought to be prohibited by the Directors as the ground of its being irregular.

It is alleged that in some of the banks of the city the cashiers, on learning that this or that customer had money lying idle in the bank, have urged the depositor to invest in certain bonds in order that the cashier could get his commissions in the transaction, and that in some instances the depositor has lost every dollar he had.

The same kind of business is allowed in various banks along the Hudson, but since the resignation of Cashier Rudd of the First National there seems to be a feeling on the part of bank Directors and bank stockholders here and elsewhere to instruct their cashiers to cease speculating in such a manner.

FOR REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS.

ALBANY, April 10.—Another Spellbinders' association has sprung into corporate existence. The Republican Speakers' Union of the United States has filed a certificate of incorporation. The objects set forth are to secure co-operation in the promotion of Republican principles through local groups of speakers throughout the United States and to legislate annually through representatives from the ranks of speakers, defining the rules and regulations of and objects to be promoted, binding them by association with this union to act together in all matters in which they may be interested.

New York City is the certain head, or business office, and the nucleus comprises: C. C. Shayne, Elmore Elwell, Albert Griffin, Harry Parsons, Joseph Wardell, J. A. Adams, all of New-York.

LOSING SIGHT OF REFORM

PRACTICALLY IGNORING CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS DISTURBED BY SECRETARY NOBLE'S AVOWAL—OFFICE SEEKERS STILL AT WORK.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Noble's frank avowal of his determination to put out efficient Democrats and to "favor Republicans" in filling up the places so made vacant has created a flutter, not only in the Interior Department, but in other branches of the Government. It is rashly assumed by the envious and anxious persons who have read history that the civil service law is to be regarded as a dead letter, and that the rules against inquiry to ascertain the political opinion, on application of the applicant, or discriminating against an applicant on political grounds, which are the rules of the President, are to be swept aside. The seventh paragraph of general rule 8 says that the appointing or nominating officer shall discountenance inquiries to ascertain political opinions, and it also says that the appointing officer who makes inquiries to ascertain the political or religious opinion of an applicant or eligible person, or discriminate against him, shall be dismissed from office.

It is not merely the knowledge of this provision of law and regulation, with which, it is supposed Secretary Noble is familiar, that shakes the faith of employes in departments in the friendliness of the Administration. There is a feeling abroad that Mr. Noble could not have spoken out so frankly upon impulse, for he is a lawyer of experience and a man accustomed to consider the meaning of words. One never hears the civil service referred to at all now, by persons in office, as a thing to be promoted or developed. Everybody seems to have obtained the impression that it is a matter to be laughed at and made odious, and so be got rid of as early as possible. It may not be the President's fault that the crowds of politicians seeking office here are inclined to believe that the President sympathises with the reactionary view of the matter. Such a declaration as that made by Mr. Noble could not have come from one of Mr. Cleveland's Secretaries without provoking a storm of censure from every Republican paper in the country. The clerks who have heard that they are in danger of being declared "inefficient," in order that a Secretary may "favor" a Republican in filling the place, are wondering how it came to pass that Gen. Harrison was supported as a better civil service reform candidate than Grover Cleveland.

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As one of the consequences of the change of Administration, the State Department has received from all parts of the country a host of all sorts of questions concerning the right, or otherwise, of persons not naturalized citizens of the United States to represent this Government in any official capacity abroad. It is a rule in the State Department never to answer hypothetical questions, but to wait for specific cases on which to make decisions. This was the official answer made to-day in response to an inquiry as to whether there would be no Mayor for three weeks; that the new Fire and Police Commissions could not be organized for another year, and that a supplement to the act to avoid these contingencies would be introduced to-day. That there was no truth in the rumor was verified to-day upon inspecting the law in the Secretary of State's office. Examination showed that the original bill had been amended in order to avoid the very interregnum claimed to exist, and that there will be no difficulty in Mayor-elect Skirm being sworn into office next Monday.

Considerable excitement was caused this morning by some irresponsible persons starting the rumor that the new law just passed in the Legislature increasing the term of Mayors of different cities of the State to two years was so worded that in the city there would be no Mayor for three weeks; that the new Fire and Police Commissions could not be organized for another year, and that a supplement to the act to avoid these contingencies would be introduced to-day. That there was no truth in the rumor was verified to-day upon inspecting the law in the Secretary of State's office. Examination showed that the original bill had been amended in order to avoid the very interregnum claimed to exist, and that there will be no difficulty in Mayor-elect Skirm being sworn into office next Monday.

Mr. McDermitt, who was presiding when the motion was adopted, by a peculiar decision declared that the bill was recommitted to the Corporation Committee, of which he is Chairman, and where it will be kept until after final adjournment.

Mr. Small finished his lecture without further interruption, and then Elder Crafts made a motion that the audience ask Judge White to refuse Mr. Keller a license. The motion was put and adopted by a rising vote. The church is one of the most fashionable in the city.

BANK CASHIERS' TRANSACTIONS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 10.—Since the resignation of the cashier of the First National Bank, which occurred yesterday, the cause of the resignation has been freely discussed in all parts of the city, and depositers in and stockholders of the various banks freely and openly express the opinion that the business transacted by bank cashiers outside of their legitimate pursuit ought to be prohibited by the Directors as the ground of its being irregular.

It is alleged that in some of the banks of the city the cashiers, on learning that this or that customer had money lying idle in the bank, have urged the depositor to invest in certain bonds in order that the cashier could get his commissions in the transaction, and that in some instances the depositor has lost every dollar he had.

The same kind of business is allowed in various banks along the Hudson, but since the resignation of Cashier Rudd of the First National there seems to be a feeling on the part of bank Directors and bank stockholders here and elsewhere to instruct their cashiers to cease speculating in such a manner.

FOR REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS.

ALBANY, April 10.—Another Spellbinders' association has sprung into corporate existence. The Republican Speakers' Union of the United States has filed a certificate of incorporation. The objects set forth are to secure co-operation in the promotion of Republican principles through local groups of speakers throughout the United States and to legislate annually through representatives from the ranks of speakers, defining the rules and regulations of and objects to be promoted, binding them by association with this union to act together in all matters in which they may be interested.

New York City is the certain head, or business office, and the nucleus comprises: C. C. Shayne, Elmore Elwell, Albert Griffin, Harry Parsons, Joseph Wardell, J. A. Adams, all of New-York.

The Postmaster General has appointed the following-named fourth class Postmasters:

New-York.—R. S. Livingston, Annandale, Dutchess County; William M. Cummings, Akron, Erie County; Frank Hilbert, Sharon Springs, M. Miller, East Nassau; John L. Manin, North Nassau; F. C. Clark, Schodack Depot; H. M. Brimmer, Stephentown, and P. L. Westfall, Wynantskill, Rensselaer County; Mrs. Mary Hall, Canastota, Madison County; M. L. Leland, Brookhaven, George Graham, Port Washington; O. E. Plank, Gallowville; Mrs. L. A. Van Woert, Lawyersville; G. L. Dickinson, Livingston Valley, Columbia County; Charles Sheldon, Keeseville, Essex County; Mrs. Mary Pierce, Sharon Springs, Schoharie County; John Yeles, Canaseraga Mills; W. O. Matteson, Oxford, Chenango County; Mrs. C. C. Parvis, Fairfield, Herkimer County; D. Shaw, Fairville, Wayne County; A. E. Fox, Genoa, Cayuga County; L. M. Cooper, Cooperstown, Otsego County; W. Cooper, Cooperstown, Otsego County; William Steiper, Bakerstown; S. S. Lindsay, Creighton; George Nesbitt, Ebervale; C. S. Woehrle, Effort; George Monk, Tyan; C. F. Dewey, Gillette; Alfred Grasey, Gracesville; R. B. Dunkelberger, Grassy; J. M. Berlin, Kreamerville; E. W. Stevens, Lake Carey; S. K. Morse, Leroy; W. F. Paxson, Little Britain; John P. Kennedy, Mount Jackson; C. R. Andre, Mount Pocono; J. J. Miller, New-Bedford; E. W. Ramsey, Newburg; E. A. Walter, New-Kingsland; William A. Lyons, Parke; R. A. McKinney, Plain Grove; Mary Miller, Spring Meadow; Mrs. M. A. Searle, Stonehenburg.

Vermont.—C. H. Green, Canaan; W. J. Hadley, Chester; E. C. Blanchard, Peacham.

Maine.—John M. Akers, Alfred; L. E. Fletcher, Cape Porpoise; George D. Sargent, Falmouth Foreside; George M. Foster, Lubec; E. M. Libby, Milford; H. A. Hall, North Britton; H. L. Wheeler, Otisfield; George Getchell, Wells; G. C. Gray, Wesley; S. H. Bradbury, West Lubec; D. A. Stevens, York; C. H. Junkins, York Corner.

Massachusetts.—S. A. Bull, Carlisle; F. A. Veeder, Cuttyhunk; Noyes Billings, Dodgeville; H. A. Severns, North Scituate; A. C. Tripp, Westport Point.

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Capt. George A. Armes of the retired list of the army, who is to be tried by court-martial to-morrow on charges growing out of his conduct during the inauguration parade and his subsequent assault upon Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania, has a somewhat peculiar record as an army officer. After serving in the Volunteer forces during the war he entered the regular army in April, 1866. In January, 1868, he was tried for various offenses in the Department of the Missouri and was acquitted. Six months later a number of charges were preferred against him, but the court-martial which followed found him guilty of only one offense, and for this he was reprimanded.

Capt. Armes's next experience with a court-martial was in March, 1870, when he was tried for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. He was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed from the army, which was done June 7, 1870. By a special act of Congress passed in 1878 Capt. Armes was restored to the army. A year later, in October, 1879, he was again tried by court-martial on charges of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. The court-martial found him guilty of depriving the enlisted men of his company of one-half of their meat rations, after having obtained the full rations for his command; of publicly degrading and arbitrarily punishing subordinate officers without cause and without trial; of compelling sick men to do duty, and of seeking to coerce men in his command into making false affidavits concerning the matter of short rations. The sentence was dismissal from the army, but President Hayes mitigated the sentence to suspension from rank for one year, with forfeiture of one-half pay and confinement to the limits of his company's post for that period. This action was taken by Mr. Hayes in May, 1880, and the mitigated sentence took effect June 15.

Less than two months later, while Capt. Armes was still serving this sentence, he was once more put on trial, Aug. 7, 1880, for disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and for the third time he was sentenced to be dismissed from the service. The findings of the court-martial were reviewed by President Garfield in June, 1881, and on the 30th of that month the President mitigated the sentence to suspension from rank for six months, loss of one-half pay, and confinement to his company's post for that period. The mitigated sentence took effect July 18, 1881.

* *

A temporary change has been made in the armament of the new cruiser Chicago, and when she goes to sea on her first cruise she will not carry her two eight-inch guns, one of which was to be mounted forward and the other aft. Instead of these she will carry two six-inch guns in each position, making her total armament ten six-

Hiscock carefully interrogated at the hearing last Wednesday night, and declared that the people of New-York City should not be given up to hang Hall or Sexton. His amendment was carried by a vote of 55 to 37. Mr. Mauliton also amended section 6 of the act by substituting that "the Commissioners of the sinking fund" in place of "the Rapid Transit Commissioners" should determine the amount of compensation which shall be paid into the Treasury of the city by the company that uses the streets, avenues, or public places.

The bill proceeded on its way until section 10 was reached. This section has been the bone of contention from the day the bill was introduced. It has been most attacked, and more amendments have been offered to it than to all the other sections of the bill put together. It was not expected to pass its present ordeal without a struggle; but very few members in the House expected to see Chairman Kimball of the Railroad Committee, a man who had pledged himself to the bill as it came from the Mayor, appear as the chosen representative on the floor of Mr. Jay Gould. Mr. Kimball offered the following amendment:

"Any Commissioner appointed under this act, if it shall be deemed necessary for the accommodation of the public by the Railroad Commissioners of this State, may confer power upon any elevated railway company now in actual operation so far as additional track or tracks in a portion or the whole of the length of its railway, and to construct the necessary additional sidings, turn-outs, columns, and structures, and to acquire additional terminal facilities in any street or public place in which it shall previously have erected its structure, upon condition that a revocable license to use any portion of a public park be obtained from the local authorities having control thereof, and upon payment of such compensation as may be fixed by the Commissioners of the sinking fund. Upon fulfillment by said elevated railway company, so far as it relates to such additional tracks and terminal facilities of such of the requirements and conditions imposed by such commissioners under section 6 of this act as are necessary to be fulfilled in such cases under section 18 of Article III. of the Constitution of this State, such elevated railway shall, in such case, possess all the powers conferred by section 26 of this act, and may construct and use the additional tracks and terminal facilities, with all the rights and with like effect as though the same had been a part of the original route of such railway."

Mr. Hamilton favored this amendment. Mr. Crosby insisted that if the elevated railway people wanted this amendment adopted they should introduce it as a separate bill. The feeling in New-York City was very strong against this amendment. For himself he believed that feeling was exaggerated and unjust, but nevertheless it existed and was growing. Is it fair, he asked, to put such an amendment on the bill as will leave it in such a shape that the people won't want it? Mayor Grant will have nothing to do with it? that the Governor may veto it? if not for reasons him? that the chances are that the House will kill it?

Mr. Connolly took Mr. Kimball to task for appearing originally as the champion of the bill and then to move it in the manner he did. He knew it was an outrage to give the elevated railway people one inch more of Battery Park. Mr. Masé, a member of the Railroad Committee, believed that nothing should be put in this bill to hurt its usefulness. He was against any amendment whatever. He did not thank the chairman for the Chairman of the Railway Committee to offer to the House a resolution which had been defeated in the committee. He did not believe in that way of doing business. He was surprised at the action of Mr. Kimball. To go and let the elevated railroad more power they could cover all the streets of New-York. The bill should be passed as the city authorities wanted it and not as the corporation desired it.

Mr. Ainsworth made a fiery attack upon the amendment and said that it did not represent what the people who had charge of the bill wanted. He said the bill ought to pass in its original shape and should not be hampered by amendments.

Mr. Frederick S. Gibbs had been called to the chair by Gen. Husted, and when Mr. Crosby made his motion to discharge the committee and called the previous question Mr. Gibbs, with a true reformer's instinct, joined forces with Mr. Hamilton, and lobbied openly and vigorously and successfully against Mr. Crosby. The roll was called on the motion to discharge amid excitement. The announcement of the vote seemed to be purposely held back. The roll call had been finished, the absentees had been called for, and yet no announcement had been made. Mr. Hamilton stood in one of the middle aisles and called the names of several members who, he said, wanted to change their votes, while the members themselves remained passively in their seats. Mr. Gibbs had rushed over and was trying all his persuasive power upon young Frank Lawrence V. Cooper, the first with Mr. Crosby. The manœuvre for delay was so barefaced and audacious that Mr. Crosby was led impulsively to declare: "It is impossible to fight both the Speaker and the Clerk." Every disinterested man in the House agreed with these words. Those of Gen. Husted, who is always ready to defend his integrity from the slightest imputation as he is to jump through a bad bill to help out his friends, took on a camp-meeting tone of voice and exclaimed:

"Mr. Crosby, for the 19 years that I have sat in this House I have been—"

But at this juncture Mr. Crosby withdrew the remarks to the regret of many persons. The [illegible] was then discharged, [illegible] on motion of Mr. Hamilton the bill was sent to a third reading.

The assembly voted to even up a score of long standing with the newspapers by unanimously defeating the Saxton Libel bill, which had been drawn by the counsel of the leading Republican organ in the State. The liberal minded Assemblymen regarded the bill as particularly hostile to their interests, and in bestowing altogether too much power upon the newspapers. Besides, they are very sore at the manner in which they have been treated by the correspondents this Winter, and they labored under the delusion that in killing the bill they would also injure the correspondents. The bill amends sections 1,907 and 1,908 of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to libels. It reads:

"An action, civil or criminal, cannot be maintained against a reporter, editor, publisher, or proprietor of a newspaper for the publication therein of a fair and true report of any judicial, legislative, or other public and official proceedings, without proving actual malice in making the report; nor shall any such action be maintained against any such reporter, editor, publisher, or proprietor of a newspaper for the publication therein of a fair and true report of a bona fide public meeting, called and held to consider matters of legitimate interest to the public. If such publication be made without actual malice and the matter so published is of genuine public interest and the subject one of public concern, and if the author or publisher thereof cause effectual public retraction or correction to be made of anything untrue or misleading in such publication as soon as practicable after being requested so to do by the person aggrieved by the original publication. This section does not apply to a libel contained in the heading of a report, or in any other matter added by any person concerned in the publication, or in the report of anything said or done at the time and place of such public (and) or official proceedings which was not a part thereof."

"In any action hereafter to be maintained for the publication of a libel in any newspaper, magazine, or other publication in this State, unless the plaintiff shall prove upon the trial either malice in fact or that the defendant, after having been requested by him in writing so to retract the libelous charge or statement in as public a manner as that in which it was made, has failed to do so within a reasonable time, he shall recover nothing but such actual damages as he may have specially alleged and proved."

Mr. Acker appeared as the especial antagonist of the press. He made the speech of his life. He said among other things:

"I assume now, Mr. Speaker, before we should be asked to pass such a bill as this one, which makes such a radical change in the libel laws of this State, that there ought to be some valid reason given why we should give to the newspapers of this State the advantages which this bill seeks to give them. For my part, if you will give me a newspaper, I will make a fight against any single individual in the town to-day. I do not believe there is any demand throughout the State of New-York on the part of the press of the State of New-York, with the exception of now and then a single case, for the passage of this bill. Then I ask you now to prevent them from publishing every truth, publishing it broadcast through the state, and that is all they ought now to publish. There is no reason why the man in charge of a great newspaper ought not to so have his business in charge as to be responsible for the things he publishes. He has no moral right whatever to say, 'I will employ a reckless, careless reporter and then screen behind his great business enterprise and say that it was an act of negligence. Other people are held to the position of being responsible for what they do. I started in my career and the motto on the top of my paper was 'Be sure you are right, then go ahead,' and I should not be subject to punitive damages, and if the newspaper publishes anything from another paper there is no reason why it should not pay the punitive damages. They have done it in years past and have lived and survived, and there is no danger to be apprehended. I think that is the greatest nonsense that was ever thrown out on the newspapers of this State, and I believe they are capable of understanding it in just that way. It is like dropping a great beefbone into a caldron kettle of rain water and to ask the newspapers to come and 'help' themselves to your soup.' The papers can publish all the facts now and publish them as they are, and every person has to come up to the rack and prove that he has been libelled before he can bring suit, and he does not do that he cannot recover a single cent.

"Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I think we ought to beat this bill right here and now, and that it ought not to receive a half dozen votes in this House or any other. A few years ago Michigan attempted to pass a similar bill and they succeeded in passing it, but it was held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, as it was in giving special privileges to the newspapers, and I believe it is a privilege many of them would not ask and do not want to be put into a position of asking."

Mr. Saxton made an earnest plea for the bill, and Mr. Blumenthal said the libel laws were 100 years behind the age. The House took Mr. Acker's advice and kicked the bill out. The following 51 gentlemen did the kicking, Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*:

NAYS.—Messrs. Acker, Andrus, Bauer, *Bianchi-field*, Brown, Carson, Cheney, Cook, Crosby, Dane, Decker, *Demarest, Dinkelspiel, Duffy, Dunham*, Edwards, *Endres*, Fish, *Graham, Hagan*, Hamilton, *Harwood, Hitt, Hornidge*, Hughes, *Kent*, King, Lisk, *Lustin, Martin*, Maynard, Merritt, Mc Kenzie, *McLaughlin*, McMaster, Mead, Moody, *Mullaney, Murray*, Nixon, *O'Neil*, Pearsall, *Ryan*, Savery, Sheldon, Charles Smith, *Sullivan*, Towns, *Townsend*, Treadway, Van Gorder, Whipple—51.

And these 28 had the courage to vote for it:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, A. H. Baker, *Blake, Blumenthal, Brown, Clarke, Connolly, Crowley, Cruise, Curtis, Davidson, Dingman, Gibbs, Great,* from the Assembly, and on motion of Senator Grady was referred to the Committee on General Laws.

Assemblyman Mullaney's bill allowing New-York City to appropriate $15,000 for the use of the Common Council during the coming centennial celebration on motion of Senator Grady was amended so as to read "The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby authorized to appropriate $15,000," and then passed.

Senator Stadler's bill authorizing the Mayors of cities of 800,000 population to grant special licenses allowing the sale of wines, liquors, &c., after 1 o'clock in the morning at public balls, parties, and receptions, when the character of the persons making application is a guarantee that the licenses will not be abused, was passed by a vote of 18 to 8, in the affirmative Senators Cantor, Cogswell, Collier, Foley, Grady, Ives, Langbein, Linson, Laughlin, McNaughton, Murphy, O'Connor, Pierce, Stadler, Sweet, Van Cott, Ward, and Worth; in the negative Senators Arnold, Fassett, Hawkins, Hendricks, Kellogg, Raines, Robertson, and Vedder.

The following bills were passed:

Mr. Langbein's, amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the jurisdiction of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in order to allow change of venue when it appears that an impartial trial cannot be had where the indictment is pending.

Mr. Murphy's, giving the preference to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors on public work in the state.

Mr. Hamilton's, giving the consent of the State to the purchase by the United States of a site for an Appraiser's warehouse in New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Republican Senators in their caucus this afternoon took action upon the nominations for Quarantine Commissioners, which Gov. Hill sent in some time ago. They concluded to confirm the nominations of Mr. Charles F. Allen, the Tammany Hall warrior of the Twenty-first Assembly District, who is already in the office, having been appointed during the last recess to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of David W. Judd. Mr. George W. Anderson was not so lucky. Mr. Anderson hails from Brooklyn, and had been named in place of Thomas C. Piatt, the holder over. Mr. Piatt's many friends in the Senate rallied and voted to reject him. Then they moved to reconsider the vote, and laid the matter on the table. Dr. Allen McLane Hamiltons nomination for Health Officer, in place of Dr. Smith, was not discussed at this caucus.

The Senate will consider the Vedder Whisky Tax bill to-morrow, its sponsor having insisted that his pet should take precedence over the Crosby Excise Commission bill. He proposed to amend it so that the moneys collected under it shall be paid back to the County Treasuries in this shape he fondly hopes to capture several Democratic votes, pass it, and thus prevent the passage of the Crosby Excise bill on the ground that one bill will conflict with the other, that this bill will be signed by the Governor, and the Crosby bill will not. He does not say, however, that the Vedder Tax bill will not pass the House, and he does not realize that the people of the State are beginning to understand this ruse.

FOUR LIVES SACRIFICED.

AN EARLY MORNING ACCIDENT ON THE SANTA FÉ ROAD.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The regular east-bound train of the Chicago, Santa Fé and California Railroad was just leaving Lorenzo Station, which is 50 miles from Chicago, at 4:30 o'clock this morning, when a terrible accident occurred. Attached to the rear of the train was the private car of Mr. J. F. Hart, Mayor of Brookline, Mass., and a Director of the California Central Road. The party in the car consisted of Mr. Hart and his wife, his son, Henry Robert Hart; his niece, Miss Winslow; a porter known only as Harry, and Thomas Smith, a cook. Just as the train was pulling out of the station an extra fast stock train, following, ran into the rear of the passenger train at a good speed, demolishing the private car and damaging the freight engine so that large quantities of steam escaped, scalding those who had escaped from the effects of the crash.

As quickly as the wreck could be cleared to allow of the removal of the dead and wounded, they were found to be as follows:

Killed.—Miss Winslow, Henry Hart, the porter, and Thomas Smith, the cook.

Scalded.—J. F. Hart and his wife, Henry W. Lamb, and E. L. Palmer.

The engineer and fireman of the freight train jumped and escaped injury. None of the cars except that of Mr. Hart was seriously damaged, and none of the passengers in the other coaches were hurt.

The dead and wounded were put upon the train and brought to this city. The bodies of the dead were taken to an undertaking establishment, and the wounded were conveyed to Mercy Hospital where they are now. Miss Winslow was engaged to be married to Mr. Hart's son.

The passenger train was running on time, and the extra freight, through some inexcusable error of the train dispatcher, was allowed to follow. At Lorenzo the grade was very steep and the engineer of the extra freight that had been in charge of the train behind it, as he perceived the tail lamps of the passenger, he whistled for brakes. It was too late. His engine crashed into the private car, driving it up on the stope of the Pullman care Santa Anna.

In addition to being scalded Mr. J. L. Hart had both legs broken. Henry W. Lamb, also in the private car, was scalded about the face and body. Palmer, the freight brakeman, was hurled over the freight engine into the mass of debris, and escaped with a bad scald on his face and both hands terribly burned. John Synder, engineer of the passenger train, was severely hurt. The fireman on the passenger engine said:

"We are not to be blamed for the accident. It was pitch dark when the crash came. We were running on time, but the freight was an extra. When she struck us every coupling on our train was broken. Even the coupling on the tender to our engine was broken in two. The freight engine ran right through the last coach, and then the boiler burst. The cries of the dying and injured were simply awful. The boiling water had been thrown over them, and their flesh was terribly scalded. The brakeman and fireman of the freight must have jumped, because they were not fatally injured."

Another account says, however, that the engineer of the freight train was crushed to a pulp against the boiler head. It is very difficult to get accurate and reliable information about the accident, as the railroad people are, as usual, very reticent.

The wrecked coach was the private car of General Manager McCool of the California Central Railroad, a western branch of the Santa Fé. The occupants were carrying out Mr. McCool's friends from Massachusetts, who had been spending a few weeks with his family at Los Angeles and were returning home.

"We have not yet received a full report of the accident," said Mr. Charles Sweet, Secretary of the Chicago, Santa Fé and California Railroad Company, "but so far as we know it was like this: The California Express was due to leave Lorenzo at 4:23 this morning. She was exactly on time and was just commencing to move slowly when the freight train struck her and telescoped the sleeping car. No blame is attached to the passenger train employes, and whether the fault is with the freight engineer, conductor, or the train dispatcher we can't say just yet. We don't know how it was that the freight train came to be running ahead of time, when every man on the road knew, or ought to have known, that No. 2 by time card was due at Lorenzo at 4:23 o'clock. The extreme fogginess must have misled the engineer. Two minutes later and the accident would not have happened, as by that time the passenger train would have gotten under way and the freight could never have caught it.

"Our advices as to the victims are that Mr. Edward Hart and Miss Alice Hart of Brookline, Mass., and the cook and porter of the car, were killed outright. Young Mr. Hart was the son of John F. Hart, Mayor of Boston, I believe, and Director of the California Division. Mr. Hart senior, with Mrs. Hart and Henry W. Lamb of Brookline, were badly scalded and bruised, but will all recover, I believe. The accident was one which is liable to happen on any single-track road under such circumstances."

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

CONDITION OF NEWBURG JAIL.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 10.—The condition of the jail in this city has long been notorious, but it remained for the present Grand Jury to grapple with the matter in a way that cannot fail to cause a remedy for the evil complained of. In its report to Judge Dykman the Jury says:

"We have visited and inspected the jail or cells in the Court House at Newburg, and the apartments therein for the confinement and detention of criminals and persons charged with crime. We find the same to be wholly unfit, unsafe, and unsuitable for the purposes above mentioned, and the sanitary conditions of said apartments render them wholly unfit for the confinement and detention therein of any person whatever. We respectfully recommend that our report and the matter herein referred to be brought to the attention of the proper authorities and necessary steps taken to remedy the same.

ATTICA'S SLEEPER AGAIN IN A TRANCE.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 10.—The "Attica sleeper," on Bennington Hill, is again in one of her long trances. Mrs. Emma Althous went to sleep on March 27, and is now asleep. From March 23 to 27 she did not sleep at all. She has taken no nourishment since she went to sleep on the 27th. Her teeth are closed as tight as a vise, making it impossible to force the least particle of liquid or solids between them. Dr. [illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Samuel R. Porter, a sealer of weights and measures, caused the arrest of A. Marshall, a butcher of 362 West Forty-seventh-street, yesterday, on a bench warrant issued from the Court of General Sessions. Porter went into the butcher's store on March 29 and tested the scales. When he tried to collect a twenty-five-cent fee Marshall became abusive, became abusive and threatened him with a cleaver. Marshall was first arraigned for the offense before Justice Patterson and was discharged. The Grand Jury, however, indicted him. He pleaded not guilty before Judge Cowing and was remanded to the custody of A. H. Pardy, his counsel.

Ridley's Fashion Magazine for Spring and Summer is one of the most attractive volumes ever offered by the merchant publishers. It contains 24 pages of original contributions and carefully-selected compositions in prose and verse on a large variety of seasonable topics, besides several short stories. Aside from the literary excellence of the magazine, it has practical merit in possessing an extensive business department covering a wide range of useful and ornamental articles sold by Ridley & Sons at their mammoth emporium, 309 to 321 Grand-street.

The jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Andrews presiding, where Giovanni Agnello has been on trial for over a week for the killing of his bootblack partner, Antonio di Napoli, in January, were given the case to deal with yesterday afternoon. They were instructed that they could not bring in a verdict of murder in the first degree. At midnight they had not agreed and were locked up for the night.

The Armory Board yesterday received from Corporation Counsel Beekman an opinion to the effect that Hall-place, a little street at the eastern side of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, can lawfully be closed if it is desired to increase the size of that armory. The question of closing Tompkins Market to make more room for the Sixty-ninth Regiment is next to be discussed.

The annual meeting of the Society of Amateur Photographers of New-York was held at its rooms, 122 West Thirty-sixth-street, on Tuesday evening, and the various reports showed the organization to be in a flourishing condition. The following officers were elected: President—C. W. Canfield; Vice-President—David Williams; Secretary—H. T. Duffield; Treasurer—J. E. Plimpton.

The arguments on the demurrer to the indictments against "Silver Dollar" Smith, Alderman Goetz, and the others charged with bribing voters in the Eighth Assembly District, will be heard to-morrow by Judge Gildersleeve. Assistant District Attorney Dos Passos denied a rumor that other indictments had been found and that additional arrests would be made.

Peter Smalley, 15 years old, of 7 Jones-street, St. Mark's on Monday to the residence of Mrs. Emma Chappell, 22 East Thirty-second-street, on an errand and, while waiting in the house, stole a watch valued at $150. He was arrested yesterday and the pawn ticket for the watch was found in his possession. Justice Kilbreth held him for trial.

The "centennial reception" of the New-York Teachers' Association will be held at Chickering Hall Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Gen. John L. Wheeler will give an illustrated lecture upon "Incidents of the War for the Union," and an organ recital by Mr. George W. Morgan will be one of the features of the entertainment.

An original burlesque, called "William Penn; or, the Quaker and the Romany Rye," will be presented by the Columbia College Dramatic Club, at the Berkeley Lyceum on the evenings of April 24, 25, 26, and 27, and on the afternoon of April 27. The proceeds will go into the treasury of the university crew.

A letter was received by Mayor Grant yesterday from Joseph A. Creech of Raleigh, N. C., asking for information about the relatives of Mr. Nott, who, he thinks, was a merchant of this city in 1848. There is property for Mr. Nott's heirs at Raleigh, and Mr. Creech says it requires their immediate attention.

The second of the series of "club nights" at the Reform Club, 12 East Thirty-third-street, will be held to-morrow evening, when Mr. E. Ellery Anderson will make an address, taking for his subject "Practical Politics." The address will begin at 8:30 o'clock and at its conclusion refreshments will be served.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt called again on Special Treasury Agent Simmons yesterday and had a further consultation with him regarding the goods which he had purchased from Allard & Co., the Fifth-avenue dry art importers. Mr. Simmons said he could not give any particulars of the new complaints in the case.

The Aqueduct Commissioners have awarded to Robert Hanna & Co. the contract for connecting the new aqueduct with the Central Park reservoir and for building a gatehouse at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street and Convent-avenue. The cost of the work is to be $28,506 75.

Maurice Moran, a truckman, 62 years old, shot himself yesterday morning at 116 Southstreet, where he lives, in imitation of Jules Regis. His wife has been sick with an incurable disease, and the knowledge that she could never recover affected his mind, and he became very despondent.

A petition to the Board of Managers in favor of closing the Produce Exchange on Good Friday was circulated on the floor of the Exchange yesterday and was eagerly signed. The Cotton Exchange will decide the same question at a meeting to be held this afternoon.

The owners of the schooner Lewis A. Lester, which was ran into by the steamer City of Savannah on March 30 off the Highlands, have filed a libel in the United States District Court against the steamer for $10,000, charging negligence on the part of the steamer's officers.

At the weekly sale of securities at the Real Estate Exchange yesterday there were sold 15 shares of New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company at 600, 50 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company at 582½, and 1 share Clinton Hall Association at 533½.

The reception tendered Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, and the cadets of the State Military Academy of Michigan by Company B, Twelfth Regiment, at the armory, Sixty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, will be held Monday evening, April 22.

Bernard Levy, a milk dealer of 221 Second-street, served his customers with too much water in their milk. For this adulteration he was arrested, and yesterday Judge Gildersleeve fined him $150 and sent him to the city prison for 10 days.

The fifth public meeting of the New-York Baptist Sunday School Union will be held at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Second-avenue, near Tenth-street, this evening, beginning at 7:45 o'clock.

John Herbst, an intemperate and unemployed cigarmaker, shot himself in the left breast yesterday. Surgeon-Governeur Hospital his injury was found to be serious.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Kate Monjo, who was arrested by her husband in a New-York restaurant several months ago because she refused to give up the custody of her child, got a verdict in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for $3,000 for false imprisonment. She sued for $25,000.

Osmond Thalsen, the first mate of the brig Emring, who on Sunday shot and killed Herbert Anderson, a lodginghouse runner, was yesterday held for the Grand Jury by Justice Massey.

A squad of police raided Quong Lee's laundry at 1,609 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and found five Canamese playing fan tan. They were held by Justice Kenna.

Abraham Parlentalo, a barber living at 1,268 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling a dose of arsenic. Poverty was the cause.

Permits for the erection of new buildings to cost $660,000 were issued in the Brooklyn Building Department yesterday.

Police Commissioner Bell of Brooklyn appointed 20 new patrolmen yesterday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The mangled body of James Hollewood, a flagman, was found at Mamaroneck, on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, early yesterday morning, and it is supposed he was killed by being struck by a passenger train some time during the night. The previous evening he had been about town with two colored men named Frederick Williams and William Fields, and they had been drinking heavily.

The Citizens' Association of New-Rochelle have nominated the following for village officers to be voted for next Tuesday: For President—Thomas Washington; Trustees—John B. Nicholas, Frank W. Wolley, and H. S. Chittenden; Treasurer—George Ferguson.

It is rumored in White Plains that the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company is about to purchase the Orawaupum Hotel grounds, which are at the railroad station, and that the railroad company will erect thereon a large number of residences for commuters.

The annual election of a Chief Engineer and Board of Government of the Volunteer Fire Department took place on Tuesday night. John McNally was elected Chief Engineer, John J. Bowe First Assistant, and John Curtis Second Assistant.

A retort in the Tarrytown and Irvington Gas Works while being cleaned this afternoon exploded. George Coles, the superintendent of the works, and a workman were injured, though not seriously.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 10, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market for Bricks is quite active. Prices are steady. Hard, $8 50; Up River Hard, $7 50@$8; Fishkills, $7 75@$8 25; Jer.-eys, $9 50@$7 50; Pale Bricks, $6 25@$6 75; Croton, dark and red, $11@$12; Croton, brown, $14@$15; Philadelphia, $10@$12; Trenton Front, $37. Rosendale Cement is worth $1 90@1 10 ₱ bbl; American Portland, $3 15@$3 45; English Portland, $3 75@$3 90; German Portland, $3 60@3 70. Rockland cement is worth $1 ₱ bbl, and 2c. finishing. $1 20; State common Lime, 85c., and 2c. finishing, $1 10; State John's Lime, 95c. Laths are worth $2 10@$2 15 ₱ M. Hemlock Timber at $14@$16, and worth 24c. to 27c. ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 18c.@21c.

COFFEE—Was in good request and quoted—as a rule—firm, with fair invoices of Rio at 18½c., and fair to good cargoes at 19c.; Jobbing lots, 19@19½c.—Sales embraced 3,000 bags Rio, of which No. 6 afloat, at 16½c., No. 7, from store, at 17½c., and cost and freight form, at 16½c., 1,800 pickets changing at 19½c., 700 bags Timbo, at 21c., 1,800 bags Savanilla, 1,000 bags Maracaibo, and 337 bags Central American at full figures.——And in the option line Rio Coffee was rather more freely dealt in, and showed off some firmness, hardening 5 to 10 points, early sales from Europe coming stronger, but subsequently weakened again. Havre was steady at a loss of the early figures of ½f.) and closed dull and easy on a reduction for the day of 5@10 points, (no cables from Rio Janeiro); (45,500 bags placed here on options), with April (sellers' option) the close at 16.45c., May at 16.60c@16.65c., June at 16.70c@16.75c., July at 16.80c@16.85c., August at 16.95c.@17c., September at 17.05c@17.10c., and October to March within the range of 17.10c.@17.35c.

COTTON—Was quiet and steady on the option line, (110,800 bales marketed on options, bulk April to August), but relapsed to heaviness and gave way 5@10 points on current crop deliveries for the spring and next crop 2@3 points, under a pressure of realizing orders, with at the quietest weaker cables, though the latest was of steadiness, and light port deliveries noted, (since our last, 6,187 bales), fear of here easy, and April at the close to 10.20c.@ 10.21c., May 10.26c@10.27c., June, 10.34c., July 10.40c@10.41c., August, 10.46c. @10.47c., September, 9.96c.@9.98c., October, 9.78c.@9.79c., November, 9.62c.@9.67c., and December to 9.67c.@9.68c., and January, 9.77c. @9.78c., and February, 9.86c.@9.87c.——And for prompt delivery, 1,400 bales sold on spot, including 1 bales to shippers, and 140 bales to speculative buyers on a steady basis.——Low Middling closed at 9 15-16c.@10 1-16c., Middling, 10¼c.@10⅜c., and Fair, 11 15-16c.@12 1-16c.——Stock at all ports, 566,884 bales, (here, 237,397 bales.)

FLOUR AND MEAL—Much more extensive dealings were reported in Wheat Flour, largely in the line of export license, with sales to ports in Great Britain, and including mostly medium and low grade Spring Wheat product, in sacks, but receivers, as a rule, very readily met the views of purchasers at current quotations, and there was also a good demand for prompt and early delivery. The business, such as it was, derived help from the low ocean freight rates by the steam lines, (about 1,800 tons Flour reported placed under engagement to Liverpool at 2s. 6d., freight ranging from 10s. to 15s.) Home-trade takings were fair.——Arrivals here to-day, 10,510 bbls. and 2,877 sacks, and clearances hence, 6,081 bbls. and 1,768 sacks.——Superfine and low extra Pennsylvania, 18,913 bbls. and sacks.——Sales reported of 28,350 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 17,150 sacks and bbls. delivered and shipped), the bulk of which in sacks to Great Britain, and which about 1,800 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 85@$3 30, mainly at $3@$3 15; 3,700 sacks ungraded and no grade Spring Wheat at $1 60@$1 70 for shipments); 1,000 sacks Rye Flour at $4 25@$4 40, mainly at $4 40; bulk for the West Indies, in lots, at $4 50@$4 70, as to brands, mainly at $3 50@$4 50, and Patents within the range of $5 10@$5 40, mainly at $5 20; 13,900 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 2,550 sacks and bbls. poor to strictly choice Patent Extras, at $5 25@$6 40, mostly at $5 85@$6 25, with very choice fancy, in odd lots, at $6 60@$6 85, and including Minnesota Patents at $5 75@$6 25, with cost-test grade of Red Wheats, almost, at the close at equal to 87¾@87¾c., and free on board from store at 86¾c.@86⅞c., and on receipts here, 86½c., and export clearances reported of 15,954 bushels, and from near-by ports 9,957 bushels.

CORN—Under continued free offerings, rather yielded ¼c.@¾c., on a more moderate movement for early delivery, largely for shipment, but closing easy. Western reports depressing in tenor.——Arrivals here to-day, 68,999 bushels, and clearances 200,000 bushels, (for Europe), and 143,763 bushels, from seaports. 143,763 bushels).——Sales reported of about 1,215,000 bushels in all, including 938,000 bushels No. 2, and prompt and special delivery at about 384,000 bushels.——Sales 228,000 bushels credited to shippers—deliveries extending into May, including No. 2, in elevator, at 47¾c.@47⅞c., latest at 47¾c., and delivered at 48c.@48⅛c., and May at 47¾c.@47⅞c., and No. 2 Corn, for April, at 48¾c.; do., May, at 49¾c.@49⅞c., latest at 49¾c., and June at 47¾c.@48c., latest at 47¾c., and delivered at 48¼c.@48⅜c., and July do., April option quoted at 47¾c.; do., May at 47¼c.——No. 2 Corn, in elevator, at 44½c., and delivered at 45¾c.@45¾c.; No. 2 White, in elevator, at 45c.; steamer White, in elevator, at 45¾c.; steamer Yellow, in elevator, at 45¾c., and ungraded Mixed and Yellow and White, to arrive and here, at 49c.@44c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Held firm and were well on early deliveries, as wanted; offered reservedly, but again weakened a trifle on options, on a moderately active business, closing about steady.——Arrivals here to-day, 41,000 bushels, and clearances, (for Europe), none.——Sales reported here of 238,000 bushels, of which on options 200,000 bushels No. 2 Oats and 6,000 bushels No. 2 White, and for prompt delivery 10,000 bushels, mainly No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 30½c., and May at 30¾c., and June at 30¾c.@30⅞c., latest at 30⅞c.; July, 30,000 bushels No. 2 Oats at 31c.; Rejected at 30c.; ungraded White at 32c.@30½c., and ungraded Mixed at 30c.@ 32c.

HAY AND STRAW—May, No. 1, is worth 85c.@90c. ₱ 100 lb.; No. 2, 70c.@75c.; No. 3, 55c.@ 75c.; May, Clover, 55c.@60c.; Hay, Clover mixed, 50c.@75c.; Hay, shipping, 40c.@45c.; Hay, salt, 50c.@55c.; Long Rye Straw, 65c.@70c.; Short Rye Straw, 40c.@45c.; Oat and Wheat Straw, 30c.@ 35c.

HOPS—Were in moderate request and steady, with sales of 200 bales, at 10c.@20c. ₱ lb., as to quality.

WHEAT—Speculative trading developed to even greater magnitude than yesterday—the bulk in May to July—aggregate for the day given as 12,944,000 bushels, and under the influence of which the tendency was upward, under somewhat unfavorable weather reports, rather more satisfactory cables, and excellent covering purchases on breaks and local account, resulting in a rise of about ¾c.@1¼c., but through the afternoon, with a reaction at the West and of better weather conditions, and sudden fall in the exports, and selling largely by bears in the expectation of values, the market here gave way again, priced yielding within regular hours about ¼c.@1c., on very realizing orders, and subsequently in additional ¾c., partly on the Government crop exhibit, which was deemed very encouraging for a large crop this season, (condition given as up to 84 per cent.), rallying ½c.@ ¾c., and transactions in the option line reported, this the correspondence of the first year. No. 1 Red in store, at Chicago, at 81½c.@82c., and No. 2 Spring ranged at 81½c.@83c., with 30,000 bushels of old Hard Wheat in special house, at 7c. over May price, and No. 3 Red Winter at 78c.@ 81½c., and No. 4 Red at 68c.@70c.

Corn opened active and weak and a further decline was established in figures during the session equal to that of the day before, viz., ¼c.@¾c. The downward tendency was stubbornly contested every inch of the way, with the bears wide in the ascendancy, and on each break of 1-16c. some local Corn came out. The offerings were liberal up to the close, which was weak at the inside transactions of the day. As a good many of the shorts have covered during the past few days, the market received no support from that quarter. Receipts were less than expected, but a liberal percentage of the arrivals graded contract. The net inspection of Corn amounted to 344,000 bushels, over 300,000 bushels of which were of the contract grade. May opened at 35c. and broke to 34¾c., as the closing price; June was free from ¼c. to ⅝c. over May and closed at 34¾c. July being 1c.@1¼c. premium over May. The opening and closing price of July was 35¼c., though sales were made early at 36⅛c.@36c. together. Prices for cash Corn were ¼c.@⅝c. lower, in sympathy with the speculative markets; No. 2 sold, in store and to go there, at 34¼c.@34½c., No. 3 Yellow 34¾c.@35¼c., No. 2 White at 34¼c.@ 34¾c., No. 3 at 33c., and No. 3 Yellow at 33c. Samples were in fair request at the decline noted. No. 2 sold, free on board cars, at 33c.@33½c., No. 3 at 32c.@32½c., No. 2 Yellow at 33c.@33¼c., No. 3 Yellow at 32c., and No. 2 White at 34c.@34¼c.

Oats were unsettled and prices for futures were quite irregular. A liberal business was transacted in early May within a range of ¾c., and at this close that future, as well as June, showed an improvement of ½c. Buying was principally by the theorists to cover outstanding contracts. May opened at 24½c., sold down to 24c., and, under fair realizing sales by longs, receded to 23¾c., the market closing at 24¼c. June closed at 25½c. and July at 25c.@25½c., together. Carloads of No. 2 sold to go to store, at 23¾c. There existed a fair demand for samples at steady prices, sales on track and free on board cars, including No. 2 at 25½c., and No. 3 White at 24c.@26c., and No. 2 White at 26c.@26½c.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, April 10—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Albany & Sus....	166	166	166	166	200
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	85	85	85	85	100
Amer. Express..	113	113	113	10	
Atch. T. & S. Fe.	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	39,050
Atlantic & Pac..	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	310
Boston A. L. pf..	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼	8
*Brunswick Co..	21¾	21¾	21	21¾	700
Cameron Coal....	32¾	33¼	32½	33	200
Canada Southern.	53	53¼	53	53¼	900
Canadian Pacific.	51	51	51	51	500
*Chi. & At. benef.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	200
Central Pacific..	36	36	35	35	94
Ches. & Ohio....	18¾	17¾	16¾	17	4,108
C. & O. 1st pf..	57¾	58¼	57¾	58	1,261
C. & O. 2d pf....	31¾	31¾	31½	31½	508
Chi. Gas Trust..	43½	49½	43¾	43	5,370
Chi. & Alton....	130	130	130	130	10
Chi. & N. W....	106¾	106	105¼	105¾	13,630
Chi. & N. W. pf..	138	138¼	138	138¼	60
C. R. & Q....	93¾	94½	93½	93¾	7,875
C. M. & St. P....	66¾	66¾	66	66	48,034
*C. M. & St. P. pf.	103½	104¾	103½	104½	2,355
C., R. I. & Pac....	91¾	92½	91¾	91¾	4,560
C. St. L. & P. pf.	86	86¾	86	86¼	400
Chi. St. L. & C..	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	520
Chi., W. & B....	½	½	½	½	10
Chi., W. & R. pf..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	10
Colorado Coal....	27¾	27½	26¾	26¾	900
C., H. & T....	24	24	24	24	100
Chicago & N. Ill..	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	100
Cal. & E. Ill. pf..	95	95¾	95	95¾	355
Con. Gas Co....	84¾	88	84¾	86	4,184
Del., Lack. & W..	136¾	136¾	136	136¼	7,904
D., R. G. & W....	14	14	14	14	100
Denver & R. G..	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	310
Den. & R. G. pf..	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	300
Des. Plaines & F..	23¾	23¾	23	23¾	5,840
E. T. V. & G....	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	500
Equitable Gas....	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	50
Green Bay & Win..	7	7	7	7	100
Homestake....	8¾	8½	8½	8½	500
Illinois Central..	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	100
Iowa Central....	8	8	8	8	7
L. E. & Western..	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	1,220
L. E. & W. pf....	57¾	58	57¾	58	2,630
Lake Shore....	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾	14,515
Long Island....	93¾	93¾	93¼	92½	200
Louis. & Nash....	63¾	64¼	63¾	64	20,476
Manhattan....	97¾	100¾	97	98¾	3,733
Manhattan Bh....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	400
Mem. & Char....	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	400
Michigan Cent....	87	87	87	87	500
M., L. S. & W. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	300
Missouri Pacific.	70¾	70¾	70	70¼	6,200
Mo., Kan. & T....	13	13	13	13	100
Mobile & Ohio....	10	9¾	10	9¾	400
N. Central....	96¾	97½	96	96	2,905
N. Y. Central....	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	455
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43¾	43¾	42¾	43	6,010
*Nat. Lead Trust	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	5,520
N. Y., O. & St. L..					1,000
2d pf....	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾	565
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	68¾	68¾	67¾	68¼	2,000
N. Y., S. & W....	8	8	8	8	200
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	31¾	32¾	31¾	32	1,500
Nor. & West. pf.	50¾	51¼	50¾	51¼	2,013
Northern Pac....	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	200
Northern Pac. pf.	61¾	61¾	61	61¾	4,100
Ohio & Miss....	21¾	22¾	21¾	22¼	1,900
Ontario & West.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	200
Oregon Imp....	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼	100
Oregon Imp. pf..	75	82½	75	82½	900
Oregon S. L....	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	200
Oregon & Trans..	33¾	33¾	33	33	1,100
Pacific Mail....	37	37	37	37	400
Phil. & Reading..	44¾	44¾	44¼	44½	35,600
P. Ft. W. & C....	148¾	148¾	148¼	148¼	211
Pitts. & W. pf....	84	84	84	84	540
Full. Pal. Car Co.	181½	181½	180½	180¾	446
Quicksilver....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	300
Quicksilver pf....	39	39	39	39	100
Rich. & Alle....	16	16	16	16	10
Rich. & W. P. T..	26¾	26¾	25¾	26¼	2,160
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79¾	80¾	79¾	80¾	500
R., W. & O....	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	109
St. L. & S. F....	22½	22½	22½	22½	255
St. L. & S. F. pf..	55¾	57½	55¾	56¾	1,650
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	112	113	112	113	40
St. P. & Duluth..	32	32	32	33	100
St. P. & D. pf....	84½	87	84½	87	35
St. P., M. & M....	99	99	98¾	98¾	450
Southern Pacific.	22	22	22	22	100
*Sugar Ref. Co....	85	89	85	89¼	10,930
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	38	38	37¾	37¾	1,960
Texas Pacific....	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¾	550
Union Pack....	61¾	62	61¾	61¾	14,150
U. S. Express....	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	132
W., St. L. & P....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	330
W., St. L. & P. pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	610
West. Union Tel..	85	85¼	84¾	85	6,466
Wheel. & L. E. pf..	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¼	500

Total sales.....310,945

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. con. 6s.	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	$5,000
At. & T. H. div....	40	40	40	40	5,000
At., Col. & P. 1st.	96	96	96	96	8,000
At. & Pac. inc....	18¾	19	18¾	19	15,000
At. & Pac. 4s....	80	80¾	80	80¾	20,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	3,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	2,000
C., C. R. & N. 1st.	97	97	97	97	2,000
Cent. P. 6s, 1898.	116	116	116	116	5,000
Cent. P. 6s, 1936.	108	108¾	106¼	106¼	10,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s.	115¾	116	115¾	116	166,000
C. & O. 6s, 1911.	116½	116½	116¾	116½	2,000
Chi. & East. Ill.					
gen. 5s.....	102½	103	102½	103	22,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st.	102	103	102	103	2,000
C., R. & Q. 5s, deb.	103¾	104	103¾	104	8,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	94½	94½	94½	94½	28,000
Chi. Gas 1st.....	92½	92¾	92½	92¾	14,000
Chi. P. & St. L. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	2,000
Clev. & Pitts. 4½s.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1,500
Clev., P. & A. 7s.	109	109	109	109	10,000
Col. Mid. 1st.....	103½	103½	103½	103½	25,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	98½	98¾	97¾	98	22,000
Col. & H. V. 6s..	82¾	83¼	81½	82¾	52,000
Col. & H. V. 6s..	86	86	86	86	10,000
Den. & R. G. 4s..	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	2,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st.	88¼	88	88	88	23,000
Den. & R. G. pf..	85	85	85	85	10,000
Eq. Gas of Chi. 1st.	100	100	100	100	1,000
Evans. & Ind. con.	111	111	111	111	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	105¾	105¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
E. T., V. & G. 6s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	2,000
Ells. & B. S. 1st.	101½	101½	101½	101½	1,000
Erie 2d cn.....	104	104	104	104	88,000
*Erie 5g. c. 6s..	94	94	94	94	6,000
Erie 2d.....	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
Flint & P. M. 1st.	120	120	120	120	1,000
†Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94	94	93½	93½	39,000
G. H. & S. A. 1st 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	7,000
Great West. 1st..	115¼	116	115¼	115¾	6,000
Great W. 2d 5 s..	93	93	93	93	5,000
Green B. & W. inc.	19	19	19	19	7,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	103½	103½	103	103	14,000
†Ga. P. 2d, cn. 5s.	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¼	11,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1951.	109	109	109	109	2,000
L. & Gt. N. gen. 5s.	65¾	66¼	65¾	66¼	10,000
Iowa Cent. 1st....	97	97	97	97	10,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s..	82	82	82	82¼	4,000
Kan. Pacific cn....	114½	114½	114½	114½	6,000
Kan. & Texas cn. 6s	89	88½	88	88½	9,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	53	53	53	53	6,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	55¼	56¼	55¼	56	57,000
Ky. Central 4s....	79	79¾	79	79¾	60,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	109	109¼	109	109¼	2,000
Lake S. 2d cn....	127	127	127	127	1,000
Litch. C. & W. 1st.	100	100	100	100	2,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	66,000
L. & N. N. & M. 1st.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	21,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	98	98	98	98	145,000
L., S. D. & T. 1st.	86	86	86	86	12,000
Met. Elevated 2d.	109½	109½	109½	109½	10,000
M. & St. L. 1st.	108	108	108	108	6,000
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	1,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s..	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	60,000
Mo. Pacific 3d....	121½	121½	121½	121½	10,000
Morris & Ess. gen.	149	149	149	149	8,000
Morris & E. 2d....	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	6,500
N. J. C. gen. 5s, r.	111	111	111	111	2,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s. c.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	6,000
N. J. Midland 1st.	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	4,000
N. Y. C. 5s, ext....	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	93¾	98¾	93¾	98¾	28,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st....	117¼	117¼	117	117	10,000
N. Y. El. & M. 1st.	113	113	113	113	10,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	10,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	86,000
North. Pac. 1st....	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	1,000
North. Pac. 1st....	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	5,000
North. Pac. 3d....	106¼	106¼	106	106	21,000
North west g.. e..	131	131	131	131	5,000
North west. 2d s.	123	123	123	123	1,000
N. Y., S. & W. rg

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
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BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. At 3—LECTURE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DALILAH. At 11 A. M.—LECTURE.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELS.
EDEN MUSEE—REDELYI NACKI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—AN IRON CHEST.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—NATURAL GAS.
HARLMAN HALL—At 3—DRAMATIC READINGS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &c.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—ROMEO AND JULIET.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE GRIP.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—JOSELIN.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—A LEGAL WRECK.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.
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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

Two of the changes made in the Commission Excise bill before it passed the Assembly are likely to diminish seriously its chance of becoming a law. It now provides for no general saloon license except in cities, and on this ground some Republican Senators are reported to be opposed to it. All provisions relating to licenses for eating houses were also stricken out, and this is likely to diminish its support by city members. There have been various indications that the Republican Assembly caucus which amended the bill purposely put it in a shape that would lessen its chance of ever becoming a law.

The bill to untangle to some slight extent the intricacies of the working of the sinking fund law for this city, which has been sent to Albany with a memorial for its passage signed by all the officials who constitute the Sinking Fund Commission and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, is not likely to meet with opposition from anybody. This city is burdened with a sinking fund which absorbs revenues altogether beyond its needs, and in the present condition of the law these cannot be diverted to any other use. The bonds which are a charge upon the sinking fund amount to a little over sixty-eight million dollars, some of which have twenty years to run. The accumulations of the fund itself already exceed forty-four million dollars and the revenues that have to be turned into it amount to more than seven million dollars a year. There is a sinking fund for the special purpose of meeting interest on the city's bonds, but many of these bonds are held by the sinking fund intended to provide for the payment of the principal, and the interest on those cannot be paid from the interest-raising sinking fund, though its surplus revenues are turned over to the former fund to be added to its accumulations. The interest on bonds in the general sinking fund has to be met by taxation, and an amount has also to be put into the annual tax levy sufficient to meet the outstanding bonds at maturity. Thus the sinking fund is overloaded with revenues, and taxation cannot be reduced by applying its surplus to any of the purposes which the law requires to be met by direct taxation, but must be added to its accumulations without regard to the necessity for it. The bill is intended to relieve this situation and lessen taxation by permitting the interest on bonds in the debt-redeeming sinking fund to be paid from the interest-raising sinking fund, and also to permit the needed additions to the fund itself to be made from its surplus income and not from taxation. This would allow a considerable reduction of taxes without impairing the security for the debt.

It is not at all surprising that Mr. BLAINE should be pestered with inquiries as to whether unnaturalized residents of the United States can legally obtain office under his department. There has probably never been a Secretary of State who was so popular among persons of this class as is the "Great American." Indeed, if there could be deducted from the body of his adherents those who were born in Ireland and have not yet become American citizens, those who are afflicted with an acute form of Hibernomania, and those who simulate the symptoms of the disease for political purposes, the remainder would be found to be of much less importance than is generally supposed. Mr. BLAINE has the reputation of being devoted to the Irish cause in the United States with a devotion exceeding every other sentiment of his heart, but we suspect that it is with some quiet satisfaction that he finds himself able to respond to all inquiries that, though there is no legal objection to the service of unnaturalized foreigners in his department, the law forbids that they shall receive any compensation from the Treasury of the United States. In this way Mr. BLAINE can continue to keep himself "solid" with his Irish friends without being embarrassed by the necessity of giving them any offices, a situation peculiarly agreeable to his canny mind.

The concession made by the passenger agents of the principal roads in favor of the centennial is not all that was asked nor so much, we think, as the occasion fairly deserved. Nevertheless, it is a concession and a valuable one. The extension of time to May 6 gives the centennial excursionists five days after the close of the celebration itself for the transaction of any other errands of business or pleasure they may have in New-York. This will give merchants from other parts of the country a chance to make purchases, and also to look into the conditions of trade in New-York if they habitually deal elsewhere. Nearly all the centennial visitors will be glad to have at least two or three days in which to look about the city, of which very little can be seen during the days of the celebration. The extension will allow of this, and the companies will doubtless find themselves more than reimbursed for the extension by the increase in the number of visitors that the extension will attract.

Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH'S opinions in regard to American politics have never been of the highest value, owing to a rooted disposition on his part to build very heavy conclusions on the fragile foundation of his own impressions. And when he professes that the woman suffrage movement would be greatly changed "if a Parliamentary franchise was carried in England owing to the national habit of looking to England for political precedents," he is more than usually rash. Some hundred years ago the United States formed a Constitution which was as completely different in every important principle from anything known in England as it well could be. To mention but two things, the Executive was absolutely separated from the Legislative Department, and male suffrage was left without limitation. From that day to this the precedents set by the United States have had great influence in England, while there is no serious instance of the influence of English precedents upon American politics. Mr. SMITH, we should say, will have to start from a different point if he expects to make any sound inferences as to American "tendencies."

WEARY WAITING.

Is it not about time that Mr. HARRISON did something to justify the confidence and revive the hopes of those of his friends who, being friends of civil service reform also, have believed that he would not utterly repudiate the promises of himself and his party? Certainly they can hardly be expected to keep up their courage on the low diet of performance with which he has so far supplied them, and it is especially trying to them that this diet has become steadily poorer from the start. When Mr. HARRISON made up his Cabinet, and they found not one man in it who was known to have any interest in or any clear idea of the reform, they were obliged to content themselves with the assumption that, apart from Mr. BLAINE, there was no one in the Cabinet who was conspicuous as an enemy of the reform. They said that Mr. HARRISON was a firm man, that he would not yield to Mr. BLAINE, and that he would inspire and direct the rather negative persons around him, so that the reform would come out all right. It was not a very promising outlook, but it was far better to have the performance excel the promise than to have it fall short, as they kindly intimated that it had done in the case of Mr. HARRISON'S predecessor. They got such comfort as they could from these reflections as long as they could, but the source is about dried up, and really Mr. HARRISON ought to do something to renew it.

At one time Mr. WANAMAKER was able to afford some consolation to the friends of reform. He was reported to have made a very gallant fight against his political patron, Senator QUAY, to secure a decent Postmaster for Philadelphia, and to save that important place from being given over as a stronghold to the spoilsmen. To be sure, that fight is not exactly settled yet, and the wily and stubborn Senator has still something to say on the subject when the time comes. In the meanwhile, Mr. WANAMAKER was quoted as having maintained the same position with reference to the Postmaster at New-York that he held so stoutly as to the one at Philadelphia. But this he denies, with some show of indignation. He was quite ready to approve the appointment of VAN COTT in New-York, because "more persons seemed to want him" than any one else. The only persons whom Mr. WANAMAKER recognizes in a matter of this sort must be those who sign petitions or go down in delegations to Washington and infest the Arlington tavern, and hold "conferences," and present "claims" to the President and himself. Now, Mr. WANAMAKER ought to know that a self-respecting man, engaged in the public business and giving to it the same faithful energy and attention that he would give to his own affairs, cannot engage in this contemptible work, and that consequently there may be thousands of citizens who have a right to consideration whose views and desires are entirely ignored by this process of estimating public opinion. Mr. WANAMAKER not only ought to know this, but he does know it. He knows, also, that the honest people of New-York had been promised that "fidelity and efficiency should be the only secure tenure of office," and that if this promise were to be kept, there was no occasion for them to make a clamor for Mr. PEARSON'S retention in the Post Office. The plea of the Postmaster General about the number of persons who wished VAN COTT to be appointed is disingenuous; it is moreover the reverse of brave. The simple fact is that Mr. WANAMAKER, whose business experience and his knowledge of the standard of honor among business men were relied on by the friends of reform, has given way to the spoilsmen and has gone over to Mr. HARRISON'S very low estimate of public duty.

Mr. NOBLE, too, at first was a source of a certain amount of desperate hope to the friends of reform. He was not known as a politician. In fact, like a number of Mr. HARRISON'S advisers, he was not known at all beyond a very limited circle. It was said that he had been chosen for his important place because of his high personal character, and it was assumed that he was superior to the motives of the ordinary partisan politician. This feeling was greatly strengthened when, apparently in consequence of "Corp." TANNER'S absurd announcement of a clean sweep in the Pension Bureau, he made his general order requiring that a statement of reasons must accompany every removal and no removal must be made without the Secretary's approval. Now, if this order had been carried out, if the Secretary had required good reasons for removals, and had determined to make his appointments to fill vacancies in accordance with the "spirit and purpose of the reform law" (to quote the Republican platform) the Interior Department would have been made a fortress of reform which the forces of the spoilsmen would have assailed in vain. That was a most encouraging prospect, and we took great satisfaction in pointing it out, knowing, too, that it would give solid joy to our Republican reform friends. But our satisfaction and their joy were short-lived. Mr. NOBLE has taken the earliest opportunity to destroy them. He declares that he had no such intention as was attributed to him, that he means to dismiss all "inefficient Democrats," as he ought to do, and that he means to see that good Republicans have their places, which in some cases the law forbids him to do, and which in all cases the pledges of the President and of the party platform prohibit him from doing. So this fountain of cheer is closed to the reformers. We do not see what they have to look forward to, unless it be the appointment of a really efficient and faithful Civil Service Commission. Of the probability of that we have nothing to say. One thing, however, is plain, if the President does not give this security to the reform cause, his friends will have to abandon hope. Another is nearly as certain—the better the commission is, the harder time it will have in doing its work as it ought to be done under this Administration.

THE RAPID TRANSIT SITUATION.

What is called Mayor GRANT'S Rapid Transit bill has passed the ordeal of a third reading in both branches of the Legislature without injury, and has been set down for final passage in the Senate on Tuesday and in the Assembly on Wednesday of next week. The only objection to this delay or to deliberation in the treatment of the measure arises from a distrust of some of the members of the Legislature, and from fear that existing corporate interests, which are opposed on selfish grounds to rapid transit or anxious to fasten schemes of their own upon the bill, will find means of influencing votes against it. The men who have been most anxious to secure delay, and who have talked of the need of more time to consider so important a measure are those who have given most ground for distrusting their motives. Senator FASSETT spoke of the matter as intricate, but the bill merely modifies the provisions of a law which has been in force fourteen years, and the changes are very simple and easily understood. They consist chiefly in allowing the Mayor to appoint rapid transit commissioners on his own motion, instead of waiting for a petition from citizens, and to take two of them from outside the city, if he deems it best, in subjecting the action of the commission in deciding upon routes and plans to the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and in making adequate provision for compensation to the city for such privileges as may be granted to corporations receiving the franchise to construct and operate rapid transit roads. It is perfectly true, as claimed by the supporters of the bill, that if Mayor GRANT were working in the interest of any scheme or combination or for political advantage, he could proceed more successfaly for the purpose under the present law. The proposed changes simply afford additional safeguards for the public.

There has been practically no open opposition to the bill, and the obstacles to its progress have come from efforts to attach to it a saving clause for the Cable Road Commission, to remove the exemption of Broadway from the possible routes for underground roads, and to load upon it provisions to enable the present elevated roads to enlarge their facilities. None of these efforts has succeeded thus far. On Tuesday the Senate rejected the amendment to open Broadway to consideration after an earnest debate. While we have long held the opinion that the line of that thoroughfare offered many advantages for an underground road, and that the objections made to it were mostly without a sound basis, and while we believe it is a mistake to exclude it from consideration, those most heartily in favor of the bill and of its purpose seem to be strenuously opposed to removing the exemption, and it is hardly worth while to insist upon it. Their opposition seems to spring mainly from fear of the Arcade Company, which has made a study of the Broadway route and had plans and estimates for the construction of an underground road upon it prepared. This would give it certain advantages in pressing the case before a commission and, perhaps, in bidding for the franchise, but we do not see why this should be an objection unless its project is an undesirable one for the public, and in that case it could be rejected. But if the Mayor and the earnest supporters of the Rapid Transit bill prefer to have Broadway excluded it is not worth while to endanger the cause by insisting upon having it included.

The three amendments to the bill, which were adopted in the Assembly yesterday, effect an improvement in its provisions. The most important is that which makes the consent of the Sinking Fund Commission necessary to the final adoption of the routes and plans decided upon by the Mayor's Commission. We see little benefit in submitting these routes and plans to the Sinking Fund Commission for approval if it is to be a mere formality, and they can be adopted after all without its approval. That commission is also a proper body to determine the compensation to be paid to the city and to decide how far it should be reduced in return for a reduction in fares. The amendment offered by Mr. KIMBALL in behalf of the elevated roads, and not voted on, was distinctly mischievous, and the general behavior of those who were fighting for delay was such as to give cause for apprehension.

But thus far the measure has proceeded without suffering harm, and if it were not for the sinister influences that will continue to work against it and the lack of moral rectitude and official integrity in so many of our legislators, its friends might feel confident that it would pass the Senate and Assembly unimpaired. There is still great danger that JAY GOULD and the Manhattan Railway Company and the promoters of the cable scheme, with their unscrupulous methods, will prove more powerful in the legislative halls at Albany than the interests of this city, the efforts of its authorities, and the appeals of its people, but we hope not. The case ought to be plain to every honest and intelligent member of the Legislature; but are honesty and intelligence combined in a majority of the members of each house? Another week will show.

A BAD AND RIDICULOUS BILL.

On Friday last the Assembly ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 55 to 40, a bill entitled, "An act to provide for the inspection of meat intended for human food, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors thereof." This is the measure by the enactment of which certain persons hope to exclude Western dressed beef from this State. We have already directed attention to the motives of those who are urging the passage of such bills as this in several States and the manner in which a pretended desire to preserve the public health has been used in behalf of a measure designed to set up a prohibitory tariff against imported beef for the benefit of the local slaughterers. We now point out some of the features of the bill itself. The following is taken from the first section:

"It shall hereafter be unlawful to sell, offer, or expose for sale in any township, city, or village in the State, beef, mutton, veal, lamb, or pork for human food, except as hereinafter provided, which has not been inspected alive within the limits of the State by an inspector or his deputy, duly appointed by the authority of said township, city, or village in which such beef, mutton, veal, lamb, or pork is intended for consumption, and found by such inspector to be pure, healthy, and merchantable, and for every such offense the person convicted shall be fined not more than $100 or imprisoned not more than thirty days."

This is the clause by which it is proposed that the dressed beef now brought into the State from the West shall be shut out. It would prevent the consumption of any Western beef except such as might be procured from animals brought from the West on the hoof and slaughtered here. The proposed system of inspection especially deserves attention. All beef must be inspected by inspectors appointed by the authorities of the city, village, or township in which it is to be consumed. Under such a law beef inspected by the competent inspectors of this city could not be sold in Yonkers, for example, unless it had been inspected "on the hoof" by the inspectors of that place. Every town would be required to provide inspectors enough to inspect while alive the imported animals intended for its local market. The inspection of the beef would not be sufficient. The town inspectors would be on the lookout at all the large slaughter houses in neighboring cities for the cattle that might supply beef to their fellow-citizens. The second section shows how deeply the promoters of the bill are moved by a desire to protect the public health. It contains the following:

"Provided, that where farmers offer for sale or slaughter cattle, sheep, or swine of their own raising or feeding for human food, no other inspection shall be required or penalty enforced thereon, except such as are already provided by law to prevent the sale and consumption of diseased meats."

That is to say, the pretense that inspection on the hoof is absolutely necessary for the protection of the public health is laid aside with respect to the beef of cattle raised in the State, and in the villages and rural towns the beef so supplied could be sold practically without inspection. Fortunately, however, not even the Legislature will be able to prevent the inspection and rejection in this city of the tons of "bob" veal sent to it by some of the farmers who fear that the public health will be endangered by the use of diseased beef from the West. The solicitude of the promoters of the bill for the preservation of the public health was also shown when the author of the measure, Mr. RIXFORD of Chautauqua, offered an amendment exempting from inspection the thousands of cattle slaughtered in Jersey City.

Many absurd and bad bills are introduced at Albany, but very few of them are supported so strongly and successfully as this has been; for it should be borne in mind that it has been ordered to a third reading by a majority of 15 in a total vote of 95. Even if it had been carefully prepared, its aim and the transparent and dishonest pretense on which it is based ought to have caused its rejection at once. But while it is a thoroughly dishonest measure, and one designed to serve the interests of a few local slaughterers at the expense of the people, it is also one of the clumsiest and most ridiculous bills ever discussed soberly in the Legislature of this State. Yet no less than 55 members of the Assembly have expressed by their votes a desire that it shall become a law.

THE DECLINE OF M'ALLISTER.

The retention of Mr. WARD MCALLISTER as nominal manager of the centennial ball cannot bring much balm to his wounded spirit. He is still King, but there is a Mayor of the Palace to do all the work and to prevent him from getting into mischief. It is not necessary to assume that Mr. STANTON is a particularly plebeian person in order to show that he is nearer what the campaign orators call "the great heart of the people" than Mr. MCALLISTER, while his ability and energy have been shown in other fields, whereas Mr. MCALLISTER'S capacity appears to begin and end in his peculiar delicacy of social discrimination. He can tell the spurious from the genuine brand of "society," as a wine taster can distinguish between vintages and a tea taster between crops. The results of a long experience in his difficult art were summed up by the social expert in a remark that has become famous, to the effect that "society" in New-York was limited to four hundred of his personal acquaintances.

Undoubtedly it was this remark that caused the masses to rise in wrath when it was announced that this arbiter of elegancies was to "run" the centennial ball and to select the performers in the centennial quadrille. This was fully to be expected. There are 1,500,000 people in New-York, and he had excluded 1,499,600 of them from an estate presumably of great blessedness and distinction. Of course he did not mean to intimate that the excluded persons were less worthy and respectable than the included, or that their chances of going to heaven were diminished by the humbleness of their lot upon earth. Nevertheless, many times four hundred of them who fully meant to go to the centennial ball and, if of the female sex, to be among its brightest ornaments, raged inwardly and, indeed, outwardly to hear that the ball was to be intrusted to this definer of social metes and bounds. His announcement of the centennial quadrille gave the last touch to the fury of the populace, for it was straightway seen that he had not, as he wickedly feigned, composed his list out of a "school history," but only from what the society reporters irreverently describe as the "same old gang," whose names appear in all the lists of fashionable events. The unfortunate master of the revels found himself assailed on all sides but one for having arranged the ball on a basis too exclusive, and from that side for not having made it exclusive enough. Representatives of the Quincy Adamses and Cadwallader-Rittenhouse-Biddles of the North and the Fairfax-Lees and Pinckney-Rutledges of the South stood ready, with entirely authentic pedigrees, to be invited to join this solemn observance, and they remarked, more in anger than in sorrow, that the authorities consulted by the New-York censor had not led him outside of the four hundred gifted beings who enjoyed the honor of his personal acquaintance on the island of Manhattan. They concluded that whatever his gifts might be of arranging local and contemporaneous festivities, he was quite out of his element when he was required to grapple so momentous a task as the arrangement of a ball that had a national and historical significance.

The committee has apparently agreed both with the promiscuous and the select public. It has virtually dropped Mr. MCALLISTER, though it has let him down as easily as was compatible with letting him down decidedly. His talents do not seem to be exactly adapted to the present emergency, and this may be said without prejudice to his masterly marshalship of the Patriarchs' balls and like events, for the proper ordering of which it is not necessary to survey mankind from China to Peru or even from Maine to Georgia, nor even to consult a school history. A cursory knowledge of *Bradstreet's* and the "Elite Directory" is all the erudition that the man who aspires to be the Court Chamberlain of Fifth-avenue needs, beyond his native powers, to equip him for his high career. The importance of his function is apparent from the fact that the office, though unrecognized by our laws, has evolved itself from our needs. If Mr. MCALLISTER will pardon the low comparison, the necessity for a social arbiter is shown as clearly and in the same way as the necessity for a political boss. Mr. MACLLISTER'S predecessor was the late sexton of Grace Church, who firmly maintained the strictness of his social standard for many years against all the temptations that were brought to bear upon him to relax it. By the death of the other old gentleman the sceptre passed from Grace Church, and at present the temporal is disjoined from the spiritual power. This, as BURKE remarked of the separation of fame and virtue, is "an harsh divorce." An opportunity seems now to be afforded to reunite them. As the readers of newspapers are aware, some dissatisfaction has arisen touching the conduct of the actual sexton of that ilk, perhaps the most fashionable church by reason mainly of his influential vestry. A vacancy, therefore, of Mr. MCALLISTER to the vacancy that might easily be made there would bring back the golden days of BROWN, and such a vote of confidence would go far to console the receiver of it for the buffets of a "fierce democratie" on the one hand or for the sneers of an almost equally enraged aristocracy on the other.

The letter of STANLEY to the Royal Geographical Society does not appear to have disclosed quite as much that is important as some had hoped, the chief point mentioned in the brief cable summary being his belief that Lake Muta Nsige belongs to the Congo system. This is a matter that has been more or less in dispute ever since its discovery. Still it would seem from STANLEY'S letters that his route, taking him north of this lake and directly to Albert Nyanza, did not enable him to put even this point beyond question, though he may have received testimony from natives and perhaps geographical indications that the lake is connected with the great South African river, and not with that chain of lakes that feed the Nile and empty into the Mediterranean. The recent report from other sources of the discoveries made on the Lomami River, an affluent of the Congo, which has been ascended for hundreds of miles toward Lake Tanganyika, draws attention to the volume of navigable waters received by this great river from that quarter, and may prove valuable commercially. STANLEY, besides having to spend most of his time in an enormous forest, had a specific mission to accomplish, and went directly about it. The record he now gives is only of his first journey to meet EMIN; that of his second may be fruitful in geographical information. It appears, by the way, that the rumor of the joint march of EMIN and STANLEY to the Zanzibar coast is now discredited, and, in fact, its dates and other details were obviously out of the way.

The impending rush for Oklahoma is of such proportions that an observer unacquainted with the facts would hardly suspect how many millions upon millions of acres the Government has to offer to settlers on the same terms without the need of such a scramble. Something, of course, is due to the comparative proximity of the Oklahoma lands to the present homes of the pioneers in Kansas and elsewhere. No doubt, too, while the region is well known to be very fertile and inviting, its value and merits have been exaggerated. For ten years it has been forbidden fruit, and accordingly all the more tempting. There is a good deal, furthermore, in going because others go, and in the assurance that the lands will fill up at once with so large a population that there will be plenty of company for those who wish it, and a chance to ply trades and to push fortunes in various ways. As for the Government, it will learn something by this experience which may prove of value when other parts of the Indian Territory and a half of the Great Sioux Reserve in Dakota come to be opened in their turn.

LUMBER "HUNG UP."

OVER A BILLION FEET WAITING TO BE FLOATED TO THE MILLS.

DETROIT, April 10.—Light snows and no heavy rains during the past Winter have resulted in the most remarkable drought this Spring that the lumber woods of Upper Michigan have ever experienced, and over one billion feet of logs, banked and ready to be floated to the mills below, are "hung up" because there is not enough water in the streams to float them. Heavy and continued rains alone will be able to rescue the Winter's cut and thus keep the mills running the season through. The principal lumbermen of the State have been interviewed, and their estimates of the situation are given in brief as follows:

Saginaw lumbermen estimate that the number of feet of logs out for their mills and now stranded will reach 400,000,000, of which there is a fair probability that 50,000,000 can be floated down. Large gangs of men sent up recently to the several tributaries of the Saginaw River have nearly all returned, the water being too low to effect anything, and unless unusually heavy rains come to create a freshet this month many mills will have to shut down for the season.

Bay City lumbermen will not suffer so seriously, estimating that no more than 30,000,000 feet tributary to them will fail to reach their mills, as they will be able to help themselves very largely by rail, which they are already beginning to do in large quantities.

The Cadillac lumbermen say that 100,000,000 feet are awaiting transportation in Missaukee County, of which one-half is in danger, and the remainder can only be got out with extra expense on account of the difficulty in getting them down the stream in low water.

Ludington reports the greater part of 100,000,000 feet belonging there endangered unless heavy rains come. Cheboygan reports about 40,000,000 feet in the same predicament, Menominee 200,000,000, Alpena 75,000,000 out of 180,000,000, and Au Sable, 80,000,000. From Marquette it is estimated that fully 150,000,000 feet are in the streams of the upper peninsula waiting for water.

Light snows and low water are liable to lock back a large portion of the cut, and heavy rains are all that will move the logs. At Muskegon the water in the lake is lower than ever before known. It is 30 inches lower than two years ago, and the river and all its tributaries are also unprecedentedly low for this season. Unless heavy and continued rains fall during the coming six weeks nearly all the logs banked in the branches of the Muskegon will be "hung up." Thus far no side streams have been driven, and the water is now so low that nothing will be attempted until the streams are swollen by rains. The booming company after carefully investigating all the territory has ascertained that 430,000,000 feet of logs are now waiting to be driven to Muskegon. Over one-fourth of these are in side streams, with every prospect of being "hung up" for the season. At present no difficulty is anticipated driving the main river. A conservative estimate places the amount "hung up" at 100,000,000 feet. These facts are exciting attention, and the probable effect upon the supply and prices is beginning to be canvassed.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 10—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, fair, slightly cooler, followed Thursday by slowly rising temperature, variable winds.*

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, stationary temperature, variable winds.

For Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Western New-York, Indiana, Lower Michigan, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Nadnui's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	39°	42°	3:30 P. M.	42°	54°
6 A. M.	38°	47°	6 P. M.	42°	50°
9 A. M.	44°	52°	9 P. M.	45°	53°
12 M.	46°	57°	12 P. M.	49°	49°

Average temperature yesterday.....53½°
Average temperature for same date last year..42½°

JUST TO ADVISE THE MAYOR.

The Tammany Committee of Twenty-four will meet to-morrow evening. It was loudly announced yesterday that it was to determine on a ticket for the Tammany Society's election next Monday night. One thing prevented this announcement from sweeping all to the trunk. It was that eight members of the committee are not members of the General Committee. The composition is totally unlike the committee of fifty-two to be made by Mayor GRANT.

BIDS WERE SADLY LACKING

NOBODY SEEMED TO CARE FOR OLD MASTERS.

ONLY SEVENTEEN PICTURES OF THE DUC DE DURCAL'S COLLECTION SOLD —UPSET PRICES NOT REACHED.

"Old masters" were looked upon with profound interest in Chickering Hall last night, applauded occasionally and spasmodically, criticised in the most cynical manner by a fair-sized audience, and then surrendered back to the Duc de Durcal, whose collection was to be sold at auction. Of the 55 paintings which were put upon the easel in front of the prospective purchasers only 17 were sold, and the total which they brought was only $3,325. The picture which sold for the highest price was Franz von Mieris's "Young Man Cleaning a Dog." It brought $400. There is a possibility of the sale continuing to-night.

The audience was made up of old picture buyers. Familiar faces were seen at every hand, but apathy was the rule—no enthusiasm being shown even when the gem of the collection on sale was shown. Mr. Thomas E. Kirby, the auctioneer, at the beginning of the sale made a few remarks which to the audience seemed to partake much more of the nature of a threat than a warning. He said in substance:

"There is an upset price placed on many of these paintings, and if this is not reached they will be withdrawn. The prices at which these are reserved will be announced as I reach the pictures. If a painting is put up to be sold, however, there will be no fictitious bidding, either overbidding or underbidding—the pictures will be sold."

This was an evident allusion to a sale recently held in the same hall, and the audience testified their understanding by a rattle of applause, and then the extraordinary performance of the evening began.

De Sarabia's "Virgin and Child" was withdrawn on a five-hundred-dollar limit; Bonito's "Portrait" could not be sold as any price, the people refusing to make any offer; Brenghel's "Allegorical Picture of Music" was withdrawn because $3,000 was not bid; De Miranda's "Portrait of Charles II." had an upset price of $3,000 placed upon it and received no offer. Mr. Kirby became very much disappointed at the lack of bids, but finally settled down to the inevitable and thanked his audience for looking at the pictures.

Then, in rapid succession, these works were withdrawn, none of them securing a bid: Doest's "Taking Down from the Cross," upset price, $4,000; Van Eyck's "Adoration of the Kings," $8,000; Greco's "St. Bernard," $2,000; Guerino's "St. Peter in Prison," $3,000; Holbein's "Portrait of Donna Juana La Loca," $2,000; Vicente's "Gentleman and Patron Saint," $3,000; Lame's "Last Supper," $2,000; Matsys's "The Saviour," $3,000; Murillo's "Virgin Mary of the Carmelites," $30,000; Pippi's "Adoration of the Kings," $2,000; Rembrandt's "Sketch for his own Portraits," $5,000; "Sabbatini's Descent from the Cross," $3,000, and Snyder's "Wild Boar Hunt," $8,000.

Besides there were many pictures which were on the easel with the auctioneer's suggestion that a bid of $100 would be taken for them—in several cases he offered canvases to his audience without naming a limit of bid. But it was all to no avail. Clearly the persons present had come there to see who it was who would buy an old master now when there were so many new masters to claim attention. Before the sale was half over the Duc de Durcal found that the sacrifices were too much for him to stand and he left the hall. It was calculated that with the failure of the sale of his pictures he will lose very nearly $18,000, more than half of which was spent in framing and cleaning the canvases.

Mr. Kirby, at the close of the sale, expressed his regret that there was no demand for the pictures. He could only attribute the condition of affairs to the newspaper criticisms of the collection, which had been backed by one or two gentlemen who were well known for their interest in art matters in the city. The following are the pictures sold, the prices received, and the names of the buyers:

Mieris, Frans Von. "A Young Man Cleaning a Dog." A. Gibbons	$400
Cano, Alonzo. "Portrait of a Dominican Friar." P. Herman de Munn	350
Antolinez de Sarabia, Francisco. "The Taking Down from the Cross." J. B. Randolph	300
Antolinez de Sarabia, Francisco. "The Entry into Jerusalem." J. B. Randolph	250
Perez, Bartolomé. "Wreath of Flowers with a Saint John' in the Centre." M. Dela Cuova	250
Ribera José, "The Streets of the Amargura." A. Gallup	250
Munos, Sebastian. "A Portrait." E. M. C. Graham	225
Muros, Sebastian. "Sketch for the Portraits of the Empress Maria Luisa de Bourbon." E. M. C. Graham	200
Lione, Andrés. "A Battle Scene." M. Dela Cuova	200
Reinheld, Friedrich Philipp. "A Portrait." Mr. Cambreling	175
Perez, Bartolomé. "Wreath of Flowers, with an Infant Christ' in the Centre." A Gibbons	175
Labrador, Juan. "Still Life." Walter Watson	100
Labrador, Juan, companion picture to above. W. Watson	100
Cappola, Carlo. "A Battle Scene." Blakeslee & Co.	100
Bloot, Pieter de. "A Drinking Scene." J. T. Brinkerhoff	100
Bloot, Pieter de, companion picture to above. J. T. Brinkerhoff	100
Galvez, Juan. "The Communion of the Dying." Dr. C. C. Lee	50

THE BARYE MONUMENT SHOW.

The question whether the proposed exhibition of works by the late Antoine Louis Barye should be given in May or next Autumn has been settled by the formation of the Barye Monument Association of the United States. It is composed of the chief collectors of bronzes, oils, and water colors by Barye, together with a wide selection from the best-known amateurs of the fine arts and art patrons in the Union and Canada. Mr. William T. Walters of Baltimore is President, an honor which was certainly due him for his efficient patronage of Barye when France was indifferent to her greatest

THREE DAYS OF FESTIVITY

PERFECTING PLANS FOR THE CENTENARY.

THERE WILL BE NO LACK OF POLICE FOR ALL PURPOSES—DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMMES.

The official programme of the centennial celebration was yesterday given in skeleton form to Superintendent of Police Murray at Police Headquarters, so that proper provision for police service might be arranged. The gentlemen who told Superintendent Murray what was to be done were Messrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Stuyvesant Fish, S. V. R. Cruger, Asa Bird Gardiner, William G. Hamilton, John A. King, Henry G. Marquand, and David A. Clarkson, representing the several committees in charge of different parts of the celebration. Edmund C. Stanton of the Entertainment Committee and Clarence W. Bowen, the General Secretary, were also present at the conference.

The plan outlined was that which has been submitted to and approved by Gov. Hill and Mayor Grant, and which will to-day be submitted to President Harrison by Stuyvesant Fish, Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, who was delegated to go to Washington for that purpose. After the plan had been outlined, Superintendent Murray informed his visitors that he would be able to give them a sufficient force of men not only to line the streets during the parades, but to furnish such escorts as might be necessary. The committee told him that no special police force would be necessary to prevent the sale of wines and liquors on the evening of the ball at the Metropolitan Opera House, because the sale would be stopped promptly at 1 A. M., unless the bill permitting the serving of wine after that hour passed the Legislature.

The celebration virtually begins on Wednesday next with the opening of the loan exhibition at the Metropolitan Opera House, this continuing until the evening of Wednesday, May 8. The features of the parades and the various exercises incidental thereto were thus outlined, the time being approximated as nearly as possible, but subject to such changes as may be made necessary by any unforeseen circumstances which may prevent schedule time being made. Every possible effort will, however, be made to meet schedule time in every detail. The programme tabulated will, when officially announced, be about as follows:

MONDAY, APRIL 29.

8 A. M.—The steamer Erastus Wiman will leave West Twenty-third-st. ferry, Elizabethport, N. J., having on passengers the Governors of the various States, the Committee on States, and invited guests.

9 A. M.—President Harrison and the Presidential party, with members of the Cabinet, Supreme Court Judges, &c., will leave Elizabethport on the United States naval vessel which may be designated to bring them to this city, probably the Despatch. The Iron Steamboat Company's steamer Sirius will accompany the Government vessel with such members of the Presidential party as cannot be accommodated on board the Despatch.

10 A. M.—Naval parade under command of Admiral D. D. Porter.

2 P. M.—Arrival of the President at the foot of Wall-street and reception by Hamilton Fish, President of the General Committee, and W. G. Hamilton, Chairman of the Committee on States. The President will disembark and be rowed ashore by the crew of veteran sea Captains under command of Capt. Ambrose Snow. The steamers Erastus Wiman and Sirius will land their passengers at the foot of Wall-street.

3:00 P. M.—March from the landing place to the Equitable Building begins, the escort consisting of three batteries of artillery, United States Army, under command of Lieut. Col. Floyd Clarkson. Music will be furnished by the band of the Fifth Artillery.

3 P. M.—Reception at the Equitable Building.

3:45 P. M.—Escort of the President to the City Hall.

4 to 5:30 P. M.—Public reception by the President, Gov. Hill, and Mayor Grant in the Governor's Room at the City Hall. The Presidential party will be welcomed at the steps of the City Hall by a party of girls from the public schools, who will, by scattering the flowers with which they will be liberally provided, form a floral carpet for the Presidential party.

Evening—The centennial ball.

10:15—Arrival of Mayor Grant at the Metropolitan Opera House.

10:30—Arrival of the Presidential party, consisting of President Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Vice President and Mrs. Morton, Gov. Hill, and Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Jones. The Manager of the ball will receive the President at his carriage and conduct him to the Mayor.

10:45—Entrance of the Presidential party to the ball room in this order: Mayor Grant, President Harrison, and Gov. Hill; Vice President Morton and Mrs. Harrison, Lieut. Gov. Jones and Mrs. Morton; Hamilton Fish and Mrs. Jones. The party will march, escorted by a guard of honor, to the President's box. There Stuyvesant Fish, as Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, will present the guests.

12:30—Supper for the Presidential party.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

9 A. M.—Thanksgiving services at the city churches. Presidential party's arrival at St. Paul's Chapel and reception by vestrymen of the church at the Vesey-street gate. Address by Bishop Henry C. Potter. At the close of the services the Presidential party will be escorted by the vestrymen to the west porch of the church, where they will be received by the Committee on Literary Exercises and escorted to the Sub-Treasury in Wall-street.

10 A. M.—Literary exercises at the Sub-Treasury, including an address by President Harrison and an oration by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

12 M.—Departure of the President and his party for the reviewing stand at Madison-square, where they will review the parade. President Harrison, Mayor Grant, and Hamilton Fish will occupy an open barouche drawn by four horses. They will drive up Broadway between the lines of troops drawn up on either side and standing at "present arms" as the President passes. Six other carriages will follow that containing the President, three being occupied by the members of his Cabinet.

12:30—Grand military parade, Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield commanding, the head of the column starting from Broadway and Wall-street. Gov. Hill will ride at the head of the New-York State troops and the Governors of other States at the head of their military organizations. In case any Governors are "incapacitated for riding," carriages will be provided for them, but no other carriages will be allowed in the line.

The line of march will be up Broadway, through Waverley-place, and up Fifth-avenue to Fifty ninth-street, where the parade will be dismissed.

6:30 P. M.—Centennial banquet at the Metropolitan Opera House.

8 P. M.—Grand open air concert in Madison-square under the auspices of the German-American societies of New-York City.

8:30 P. M.—Display of fireworks and illuminations at Tompkins-square, Canal-street Park, Washington-square, Union-square, the plaza at Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, Mount Morris Park, East River Park, Washington Heights, and at points in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, to be determined on.

WEDNESDAY MAY 1.

10 A. M.—Industrial and civic parade, Gen. D. Butterfield commanding, the line of march to be from Fifty-ninth-street, through Fifth-avenue, Waverley-place, and Broadway to Canal-street, where the parade will be dismissed.

THE CAUSE OF NEW-YORK.

The merchants of this city have been making strenuous efforts to have the railroad companies extend the time of excursion tickets for visitors to the centennial to May 10. Their endeavors met with partial success yesterday in a determination by the trunk lines' General Passenger Agents to extend the time for such tickets to May 6. This decision is in the nature of a compromise, for the original limitation was May 3, but this concession is not satisfactory to the men who are fighting for a longer extension. The greatest activity in this matter centres in the dry goods trade, and the merchants are still crying loudly for an extension to May 10.

"I do not see," said a representative of the firm of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., "why the railroads should hesitate in this matter. What we ask of them is for their own benefit as well as for ours, and for that of the most of the city. Surely more people will come to New-York if they can combine business and pleasure than if they have only pleasure in view. Why then should not the railroads conspire in New-York make the small concession we ask? They have done it with other cities time and again. They did it for Washington during the inauguration, they did it for Chicago during the National Republican Convention, and they are continually doing it for Boston. But they have never done anything of the sort for New-York.

"What we regard to the extension of time to the 6th of May I am free to say that in my opinion it is quite inadequate. Even if it were long enough to accommodate the dry goods trade, which it is not, it would not be satisfactory to the masses, for this movement is not select in the interest of people engaged in the dry goods business. It is for the good of the entire city. There are thousands of people in New-York who are looking forward to the centennial celebration as a godsend. Many of them are out of employment altogether and many others are suffering from stagnation in business. If the railroad companies were to extend the excursion time to May 10 it would be helpful to these people, for the time being to say the least. But the railroads seem bent on disregarding the interests of this city.

"The movement for an extension to May 10 is widespread, and the men who inaugurated it will not be satisfied with any compromise. They want the 10th, and if they do not get it I would not be surprised if a large indignation meeting were the consequence."

Another gentleman prominent in the dry goods trade wanted to know if the railroads entering New-York City could afford to ignore the petition of the merchants for an extension of excursion time to May 10. These roads should not forget, he said, that they often want favors from the public, and that the time may soon arrive when they may be placed in such a position. It was a singular fact that every thing of importance to New-York City had been, as a rule, ignored by the roads that rely on it in a large degree for their support, if not for their existence.

A prominent member of the firm of Lee, Tweedy & Co. said that the extension of time to May 6 was not at all satisfactory. It was not long enough for the dry goods people as a body to be able to do business. Not the city as a whole, but a centennial celebration. He took that it was only fair to ask for an extension to the 10th, and he believed that the feeling in other quarters would be overwhelmingly in favor of it.

Mr. W. A. Pembrook of the firm of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. said that the 10th of May would have been satisfactory as a limit to the excursion time, but that the 6th was not. This centennial was New-York's opportunity, and the railroads should do all in their power to encourage and help trade during that time. If they could extend the time to May 6 they could extend it to May 10. The question was whether the railroads were going to confine people to the bare time of seeing the show, or were going to give them the opportunity to transact business as well.

Mr. William E. Tefft of Tefft, Weller & Co. said that the extension should have been to May 10 as least. Still, he supposed that, in view of the general attitude of the railroads toward the people of New-York, the latter should be thankful for even as small a concession as an extension to May 6. Mr. J. M. Wentz of the firm of Butler, Clapp & Wentz was anxious to have the time extended to May 10 and was dissatisfied with the extension to the 6th.

A member of the firm of Lewis Brothers & Co. said that the commission merchants had not taken an active interest in the controversy, but that it must be apparent to every intelligent man that it was only fair to the people of New-York to have the excursion time extended to May 10.

Interviews with representatives of W. L. Strong & Co., E. S. Jaffray & Co., Wendell, Fay & Co., F. B. Thurber & Co., and Francis H. Leggett revealed the fact that all these firms are dissatisfied with the extension to the 6th, and are in hearty sympathy with the movement to have the time further extended. The retail dealers have also taken the matter up, and every effort will be made to have the railroads reconsider their action of yesterday.

NO FOREIGNERS NEED APPLY.

Discontent with the rulings of the Army Committee having charge of the military parade is not confined to the veterans of the National Guard or other local organizations of a military or semi-military character. The fact was yesterday disclosed that an offer on the part of the crack military body of the Dominion of Canada to give expression of its appreciation of the reverence due the memory of George Washington, as an ideal American and the first President of the United States, had been declined by Col. Cruger's committee.

According to the statement of Col. David E. Austen, commanding the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, it appears that a communication was received from Mr. Stearns, United States Consul at Montreal, saying that the Montreal Field Battery, commanded by Lieut. Col. A. A. Stevenson, was prepared to visit New-York on April 30 for the purpose of participating in the centennial parade, provided the necessary permission could be obtained. It was this command, together with the Queen's Own, which entertained the Thirteenth in royal fashion on the occasion of its visit to the Dominion of Canada several years ago. The position of Col. Stevenson in Dominion society is assured from the fact that it was he who was specially designated to open the ball with the Princess Louise when the Marquis of Lorne was formally welcomed as Governor General of Canada.

The answer received by Col. Austen to the Army Committee, by whom it was considered, with the result of the answer being returned that, inasmuch as the approaching celebration was proposed to be entirely national in its character, it was deemed inexpedient to admit troops of any foreign Government to the parade.

"The offer on the part of Col. Stevenson's battery," remarked Col. Austen, "was certainly complimentary to the American people, and entitled to something more than the scant courtesy accorded it by the Army Committee. A representative organization of the military establishment of the Dominion of Canada, voluntarily paying tribute to the memory of George Washington, would have constituted a picturesque and striking feature of the procession. It would have the effect of adding instead of detracting from the impressiveness of the spectacle."

STANDS AND VISITORS.

Gen. Butterfield, who is to be the Marshal of the industrial and civic parade, has sent to all organizations asking for a place in line a list of inquiries as to the number of men they will have in line, the number and character of inscriptions on such banners as may be carried, whether bands or drum corps are to parade with the organizations, and how many hours the men can endure a march. The floats to be used in the industrial section will be tested by experts to see that the trucks will carry them safely, and they will be restricted in height so that telegraph wires shall not be interfered with.

Tickets for the reviewing stands from which the parade may be witnessed are already at a premium, and ticket speculators are trying by every means in their power to get possession of them, as there is every indication that the bits of pasteboard will be worth from $25 each upward on the day of the military parade and very nearly that sum on the day of the industrial parade.

The prices for windows along the line of march continue to advance, one gentleman reporting to the Army Committee that he had paid $500 for three seats at a Fifth-avenue window. At a building near the end of the line of march $500 is asked for window privileges for the two days of the parade.

Mayor Grant has nearly 500 requests for privileges to erect stands along the line of march, none of which have been granted. The probabilities are that none will be.

A register of such boarding houses as can and will accommodate people during the week of the celebration is being kept by the committee. This list will probably be published a week or so before the date of the parade.

Nearly every hotel of consequence in the city has already disposed of all its regular accommodations for centennial week, and in several instances proprietors have arranged with owners of boarding houses to care for the overflow of their guests. Some wise intending visitors have even secured quarters for the week at Newark, N. J.

The Gaelic Society has under consideration a proposition for that society to observe the Washington centennial celebration by holding a public meeting April 30, at which the influence of the Irish race during the Revolution will be discussed. A meeting will be held this evening at the society's rooms, 17 West Twenty-eighth-street, when the matter will be settled.

Cardinal Gibbons has issued a circular letter to the clergy of Baltimore in relation to the approaching centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington. He requests the clergy to announce at a seasonable time beforehand a special service for the morning of April 30, and at such service to make an address suitable for the occasion, closing with the "prayer for the authorities."

Lieut. Gov. Jones has appointed the following gentlemen to represent the Senate at the Washington centennial celebration: Messrs. Sloan, Erwin, Hendricks, Pierce, and Stadler.

AN EXCHANGE'S PROGRESS.

The exhibitions and sale of work for the benefit of the New-York Exchange for Women's Work at the residence of Mrs. W. G. Choate, 121 Madison-avenue, has so far been an unqualified success. The receipts have been large and the attendance fashionable and generous. In the hall is an exact duplicate of the first work exhibited by the society many years ago, in all from 15 to 20 articles. To-day the exhibition fills at least seven rooms with the most exquisite and artistic variety of needlework and painting. The value of educating women in the use of the needle and the brush is shown by the marked contrast between these two exhibitions.

The enthusiastic and persevering managers deserve the greatest credit, and should feel justly proud of their efforts in this direction. Contributions have been numerous, notably that of Mr. Mora, who contributed a number of pictures to be sold for the benefit of the building fund. The refreshment room has proved a great attraction, few visitors leaving the exhibition without a sample of the delicious home-made cakes and preserves. In response to many requests Mrs. Choate has generously consented to allow the sale in her rooms to continue during Friday until 6 P. M.

A BREAK IN THE WHEAT MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Wheat was rather bullish to-day and took up an upward turn, though the advance did not hold. July, which was the favorite option, opened at 83¾ cents, a decline of ⅛ cent, touched 84⅝ cents, and closed at 83⅝ cents. May opened unchanged at 86½ cents, advanced on a bulge to 88⅛ cents, and closed at 87 cents.

The short interest must have become very large, for the covering was on a large scale. W. B. Linn, who has been a heavy buyer for the last few days, purchased a good deal, and so did Hutchinson, Irwin, Green & Co., Jones, Kennett & Hopkins, Sohwartz & Dupee, and Poole, Sherman & Co.

Most of the prominent firms were on the bull side, but Jack Cudahy and Ream were persistent bears. Ream's sales being estimated at from 800,000 to 1,000,000 bushels. This helped to break the market, and the weakness was increased during the last hour by good selling orders sent in from the Northwest.

Hutchinson has been a quiet buyer of May and June, and others have bought these options on the theory that they are likely to advance on account of the large shipments, which promise to reduce the supply.

MR. BATES WILL BE RECEIVED.

LONDON, April 11.—The *Standard*, referring to the coming Samoan conference, says: "Germany must abandon the idea of securing a preponderating influence in Samoa. The appointment of Mr. Bates as one of the American Commissioners shows that any claim in that direction will render the conference entirely useless."

It is learned from Berlin that Mr. Bates will be received there with the same courtesy as will be shown to the conference.

ENDING THE FIRST ROUND

THE CHESS PLAYERS STILL HARD AT WORK.

LADIES' DAY AT THE CONGRESS—SOME GOOD GAMES AND SOME VERY DELIBERATE MOVES.

Yesterday was again ladies' day at the chess tournament, and among the ladies present were Mrs. F. C. Worrall of Brooklyn, Mrs. A. P. Hawes, Miss Teed, Mrs. J. Halpen, Mrs. L. Josephson, Miss Silkman, Mrs. W. F. Eno, Miss Eno, and Mrs. Shubert.

The first round of the tournament will end on Monday, and the second round is to begin on Tuesday, but most of the players have asked for two days' intermission after the first round in order to take some rest before the final struggle for supremacy. In the second round drawn games will not be counted as half even and half lost, and every man who draws will have to play his opponent in an offday for an absolute result.

Tschigorin and Gunsberg had a lively nip-and-tuck fight yesterday. The Russian played white, starting with the Scotch gambit, and Gunsberg defended himself carefully and with great skill. Tschigorin lost the game.

Blackburne played another good game with Bird, who handled his pieces with great deliberation, on one occasion taking one and a half hours for a single move. Nevertheless Bird lost.

Mason and Martinez had a stubborn fight. Neither could gain an advantage over the other, and the game ended in draw. Judd and Taubenhaus started with an "Ruy Lopez" opening. Judd had the advantage of firing the first shot, and kept up a vigorous attack until Taubenhaus resigned. Lipschutz defeated MacLeod, Weiss defeated Hanham, Burille defeated Burn, and Bird beat Gossip. The two Bairds were unable to finish their game.

The following are the games between Tschigorin and Gunsberg, and between Bird and Blackburne:

TSCHIGORIN. White.	GUNSBERG. Black.	TSCHIGORIN. White.	GUNSBERG. Black.
P—K 4.	P—K 4.	B x Q.	Q B—K
Kt—K B 3.	Kt—Q B 3.	Q R—K	R x R
P—Q 4.	P x P.	R x R	R—Q 8
Kt x P.	B—B 4.	R—K 4.	Q—K 6
B—K 3.	Q—B 3.	P—Q Kt 3.	B—Kt 4.
P—Q B 3.	K Kt—K 2.	R—B 2.	R—Q B 4.
Kt—B 2.	P—Q 3.	K—K	B—Q B 4
Q Kt—Q R 3.	B x B.	R—K 2.	B—K Kt 4.
Kt x B.	P—Q R 3.	P—K R 3.	B—Q B 4.
B—K 2.	Q—Kt 3.	K—Q.	P—K Kt 4.
P—K B 3.	P—B 4.	P—Q R 4.	P—K R 4.
P—Kt x P.	Kt x P.	P—K R 5.	B—K 5, ch.
B x Kt.	B x Kt.	K—B 2.	P—Q B 4.
Castles.	B—K 3.	P—Q Kt 4.	P x P.
B—Q 3.	Q—B 3.	R x P.	B—K B 4.
K—R.	K—Kt 4.	P—Q R 3.	P—K R 4.
B—K 4.	Castles Queenside.	K—K 3.	P—B 4.
P—Q B 4.	Kt x B.	R—Kt 2.	R—K 4 ch.
B x B, ch.	Q x B.	K—Q 2.	R—K.
K R—Q B ch.	Q—Q 5, ch.	K—B 3.	K—K 6, ch.
Kt x Kt.	Q x Kt.	K—B 4.	K—B 3.
Q—K 3.	Q x Kt.	R—B 6.	P—Q 4, mate
Q x B, ch	Q x Q.	P—K 5.	

BIRD. White.	BLACKBURNE. Black.	BIRD. White.	BLACKBURNE. Black.
P—K 4.	P—K Kt 3.	P—Q 3.	Q—R 4.
P—Q 4.	P—Q 4.	K—R.	Kt—B 4.
P x P.	Kt—K B 3.	Q—Q 3.	B—Kt 2.
Kt—K B 3.	B—Kt 2.	R—Q.	Q—R.
P—K 3.	Castles.	P—Q 5.	Q—R 2.
B—K 2.	Kt x P.	P—K 4.	Kt—Q 5.
Kt—B 3.	Kt x Kt.	P—K 5.	Kt—B 4.
P x Kt.	Kt—Q 2.	R—R.	P—R 5.
P—Q 4.	P—Q B 4.	K—Kt 2.	Q R—Q.
Q—Kt 3.	P x P.	K—B 3.	Q—R.
B P x P	Kt—B 4	R—Q.	Q—B.
P—B 3.	P—K 3.	P—K 6.	B—Q 5.
K—B.	B x Kt.	B x P.	R x P.
B—K 3.	B—K 5.	Q—Kt 6	Kt—K 6.
Q—Q.	Kt—B 5.	K—Kt 4.	Q—B 6 ch
P—K 4.	B—B.	Resigns.	

The record is:

Baird, D. G.—Won from Burille, Judd, Martinez, Mason, Taubenhaus; drew with MacLeod; lost to Blackburne, Bird, Gossip, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, Showalter, Tschigorin, Weiss. Total—5½ won, 8½ lost.

Baird, J. W.—Won from Hanham, MacLeod, Martinez; drew with Bird, Burille; lost to Burn, Delmar, Gossip, Judd, Mason, Pollock, Showalter, Taubenhaus, Weiss, Tschigorin. Won, 10 lost.

Bird, H. E.—Won from D. G. Baird, Hanham, Martinez, Judd, Pollock; drew with J. W. Baird, Burille, Lipschutz, Weiss; lost to Blackburne, Burn, Delmar, Gossip, Mason, Showalter. Total—7 won, 8 lost.

Blackburne, J. H.—Won from D. G. Baird, Bird, Burille, Gossip, Gunsberg, Hanham, Mason, Lipschutz, Pollock, Showalter, Taubenhaus, Martinez, Tschigorin; lost to Judd, Weiss. Total—12 won, 3 lost.

Burille, C. F.—Won from Delmar, Gossip, Gunsberg, MacLeod, Martinez; drew with J. W. Baird, Bird, Hanham; lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Burn, Lipschutz, Showalter, Tschigorin, Weiss. Total—6½ won, 5½ lost.

Burn, Jacob—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Burille, Delmar, Gossip, MacLeod, Pollock; drew with Gunsberg, Weiss; lost to Hanham, Mason, Tschigorin, Taubenhaus. Total—8 won, 5 lost.

Delmar, Eugene—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Gossip, Hanham, Martinez, Mason, Pollock, Tschigorin; lost to Burille, Burn, Judd, MacLeod, Taubenhaus, Weiss. Total—8 won, 6 lost.

Gossip, T. Hood—Won from D. G. Bad, J. W. Baird, Bird, Showalter; drew with Mason, Taubenhaus, Weiss; lost to Blackburne, Burille, Burn, Delmar, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Tschigorin. Total—5½ won, 6½ lost.

Gunsberg, Isidor—Won from D. G. Baird, Gossip, Hanham, Judd, Martinez, Mason, Showalter, Tschigorin; drew with Burn, Lipschutz, Pollock, Weiss; lost to Blackburne, Burille, Taubenhaus. Total—10 won, 5 lost.

Hanham, J. M.—Won from Burn, MacLeod, Taubenhaus; drew with Burille, Judd; lost to J. W. Baird, Bird, Blackburne, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, Martinez, Pollock, Tschigorin, Weiss. Total—4 won, 11 lost.

Judd, Max—Won from Blackburne, J. W. Baird, Delmar, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Showalter, Taubenhaus; drew with Hanham, Martinez; lost to D. G. Baird, Bird, Gunsberg, Pollock. Total—8 won, 5 lost.

Lipschutz, S.—Won from D. G. Baird, Burille, Gossip, MacLeod, Martinez, Pollock; drew with Bird, Gunsberg, Mason, Showalter, Taubenhaus, Weiss; lost to Blackburne, Judd, Tschigorin. Total—8 won, 6 lost.

MacLeod, Nicholas—Won from Delmar, Gossip, Martinez; drew with D. G. Baird; lost to J. W. Baird, Burille, Burn, Hanham, Judd, Lipschutz, Mason, Pollock, Showalter, Taubenhaus, Weiss. Total—3½ won, 11½ lost.

Martinez, Dion M.—Won from Hanham, Pollock; drew with Blackburne, Mason; lost to D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird, Burn, Delmar, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Taubenhaus, Tschigorin. Total—3½ won, 10½ lost.

Mason, James—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Burn, Hanham, MacLeod, Martinez, Showalter, Tschigorin; drew with Gossip, Lipschutz, Pollock; lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Delmar, Gunsberg. Total—5½ won, 6 lost.

Pollock, W. H. K.—Won from J. W. Baird, Hanham, MacLeod, Judd; drew with Gunsberg, Mason, Taubenhaus, Martinez; lost to Bird, Blackburne, Burille, Burn, Delmar, Lipschutz, Tschigorin. Total—5½ won, 9½ lost.

Showalter, J. W.—Won from D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird, Bird, Burille, MacLeod, Taubenhaus; drew with Lipschutz, Tschigorin; lost to Blackburne, Gossip, Gunsberg, Judd, Mason, Weiss. Total—7 won, 7 lost.

Taubenhaus, M.—Won from J. W. Baird, Burn, Delmar, Gunsberg, MacLeod, Martinez; drew with Gossip, Lipschutz, Pollock; lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Hanham, Judd, Showalter. Total—6½ won, 7 lost.

Tschigorin, Michael—Won from D. G. Baird, Burille, Burn, Gossip, Hanham, Lipschutz, Martinez, Pollock; drew with Blackburne, Showalter, Weiss; lost to Mason, Delmar, Gunsberg. Total—9½ won, 4½ lost.

Weiss, Max—Won from D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird, Blackburne, Burille, Delmar, Hanham, MacLeod, Showalter; drew with Bird, Burn, Gossip, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, Taubenhaus, Tschigorin. Total—11½ won, 3½ lost.

The pairing for to-day is Blackburne against MacLeod, Gunsberg against Bird, Taubenhaus against Tschigorin, J. W. Baird against Lipschutz, Delmar against D. G. Baird, Burn against Showalter, Hanham against Gossip, Pollock against Weiss, Martinez against Burille, Mason against Judd.

FOR TAXES INSTEAD OF BONDS.

A committee of the West Side Single Tax Club presented to Mayor Grant yesterday a protest against the continuance of the system of raising money for the needs of the city by the issuance of interest-bearing bonds. The system, according to the protest, was based on four fallacies, viz.:

That capital employes labor and pays the wages of labor.

That the employing of labor is limited by the supply of capital.

That money per se is capital and that only gold or silver coins, or their representative, constitute money.

That future generations can be made to pay for any part of the undertakings of the present generation, even if that were a just thing to do.

The system of mortgaging the labor of the present and future for the benefit of money lenders, the protestants declared, was undemocratic, and ought not to obtain in a country whose Government was based on the principles of "equal rights, equal privileges, and equal burdens under the law." The remedy for such a wrong, they declared, was the taxation of all the business of the city on a cash basis. To do this all necessary funds should be raised by direct taxation. At first there would have to be an increase in the tax rate, but that increase could be made very small by assessing all unimproved real estate at its full market value.

CAPTURING AND LOSING A BURGLAR.

Deputy Sheriff George Hoyt of Munn-avenue, East Orange, caught a burglar in his garden last night and arrested him. On the way to the station the man fired his revolver at Hoyt and ran. Hoyt gave chase, both men firing all their charges. Hoyt's revolver being empty, the fugitive loaded up and got safely to Ert's Hotel, Bloomfield, where he jumped into a milk wagon, covering the driver with his revolver.

Hoyt arrived at the hotel, drew every one and dodged two more shots. Neither man was hurt. The wagon was found on Eighth-avenue half an hour later, both horses being exhausted. A man giving the name of William McDonald, a painter, was subsequently captured.

OBITUARY.

GEN. FRANCIS T. MILLEN.

Gen. Francis Frederick Millen, a well-known soldier and journalist, died yesterday at his residence, 457 West Fifty-seventh-street, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

Gen. Millen was born in Tyrone, Ireland, in 1831, and was liberally educated. When 19 years old he joined the British Army and served through the Crimean war. Then he came to America and shortly afterward went to Mexico and entered the army of that country as a Lieutenant of artillery. He obtained an appointment on the staff of Gen. Comonfort, one of the radical leaders of that country, and fought under him and Juarez through the so-called church wars.

During these wars he arose to the rank of Colonel of artillery. About 1865 he entered into correspondence with James Stephens, whose Fenian undertaking was then assuming formidable proportions in Ireland and America. He resigned his Mexican commission and went to Ireland to take command of the army which Stephens promised to put in the field to overthrow the English Government.

The raid of the authorities upon the ranks of the Fenian Brotherhood overthrew all these projects. Stevens was arrested and Millen returned to Mexico, where he again entered the army. He fought under Gen. Corona and others against the forces of Maximilian. When peace was established in Mexico Gen. Millen came to New-York, where he became the executive officer of the American branch of the Fenian Brotherhood.

In 1872 he joined the staff of the New-York *Herald*. He went as a special correspondent to Cuba at the time of the insurrection. He was also a correspondent at Panama when de Lesseps went there to start his big canal.

In 1879 he went to Guatemala and took up arms for President Barrios. About two years ago he visited Europe as the agent of a new explosive. The London press declared that he was engaged in promoting a dynamite conspiracy and so caused him much trouble. Gen. Millen took an active part in the last Presidential campaign as a Republican.

He was a member of the Press Club and of Holland Lodge, F. and A. M. His funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 11:30 o'clock from his residence, and the interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery. He leaves a widow and two daughters by a former wife.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Rear Admiral Thomas H. Patterson, United States Navy, (retired,) died Tuesday night at his residence in Washington from exhaustion consequent upon a long illness. His funeral will take place to-day, and will be strictly private. He was 69 years of age. Rear Admiral Patterson was born in New-Orleans, La., where his father, who was a naval officer, was stationed. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1836, and at the breaking out of the rebellion had the rank of Lieutenant. He was present at the siege of Yorktown, and opened the way up Pamunkey River in support of Gen. McClellan's army. He was commissioned Commander in 1862, and from that time until 1865 was engaged in blockade duty off Wilmington, N. C. He became a Captain in 1866 and Commodore in 1871. He commanded the Washington Navy Yard, and in 1876 was President of the Naval Board of Examination. In 1877 he became Rear Admiral, his last sea duty being to command the Asiatic squadron in 1880. He was retired in 1885. He was the brother of the wife of Admiral Porter.

Dr. Joseph Charles Pynchon of Springfield, Mass., died Tuesday night from heart disease, after a sickness of several months. Dr. Pynchon was 74 years of age. He was a direct descendant of the founder of Springfield and a nearly life-long resident of that city. He graduated from Williams College in 1836.

Thomas J. Lyon, for many years a prominent lawyer of Orange County, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday at his home in Port Jervis, aged 74 years.

UNDER TWO CHARGES.

A BROOKLYN OFFICIAL ACCUSED OF A SERIOUS OFFENSE.

The Brooklyn Board of Education will hold a special meeting to-day to investigate the charge that William Barthman, one of its members, tried to purchase five lots on Kosciuskostreet from Franklin S. Schenck for $6,000 and transfer them to the board for $7,500. Mr. Barthman has denied this allegation and says he can disprove it.

The board will have another similar transaction to investigate. The accuser in this one is William C. Boone of 444 Hart-street, a deacon of the Greene-Avenue Baptist Church. He had some lots on Lafayette-avenue, belonging to the church, to sell and received a call from Mr. Barthman. The price asked for the lots was $22,000, but, Mr. Boone said yesterday, Mr. Barthman wanted the deeds made out for a large amount. Mr. Boone refused.

William H. Nostrand of 869 Greene-avenue, the Treasurer of the Greene-avenue church, was present at one of the interviews with Mr. Barthman, and he yesterday corroborated Mr. Boone's statement. This story was told to Julius Euler, a member of the Board of Education, but he thought Mr. Boone had misunderstood Mr. Barthman. The latter gentleman denied the story emphatically, and said that at the proper time it would be disproved.

ALABAMA'S WHITE REPUBLICANS.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 10.—The conference of white Republicans, called for the purpose of reorganizing the Republican Party of Alabama on a protective tariff basis, and thereby relieve it from being called the negro party, met at Sublett Hall this afternoon. Some three hundred delegates were present, all but a few being Republicans of many years' standing, and many of them having been prominent as leaders ever since the war. L. E. Parsons, Jr., called the convention to order and stated that its purpose was to organize a Protective League throughout Alabama. No negroes would be admitted and no white man who was not in sympathy with the movement. It was not intended to drive anybody, white or black, from the party, and if negroes wanted to get together and reorganize their own league there was no objection. Col. J. H. Sloss of Huntsville was made Chairman, and a committee of eleven was appointed on resolutions.

The committee reported a series of resolutions declaring that the time had come for the Republican Party to organize on the issue of protection. They also reported a constitution for a white Republican Tariff League of the State of Alabama. Both the resolutions and constitution were unanimously adopted.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY SUSTAINED.

Judgment has been entered on a final order of Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court, sustaining the Medical Society of the County of New-York in its expulsion of Dr. James O'Reilly. Dr. O'Reilly was expelled for practice in violation of the society's code of ethics, and secured a writ of mandamus to compel the society to reinstate him.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mrs. Katie McCosh, a fashionable dressmaker in Chicago, was arrested yesterday on a writ of no exeat, secured from the Circuit Court by Frederick Victor Achelis of New-York. That her operations as a purchaser are extensive is evidenced by the bill of $5,800 which she owes to Frederick Victor Achelis, besides which she is indebted in $900 for dress trimmings to Moos, Poeckes & Traumlin, a firm of Parisian man milliners.

At Tiffin, Ohio, Tuesday, Joseph De Champs, a Belgian glassblower, assaulted Francis Lannery, President of the Belgian Glass Company and late Belgian Consul at Toronto, nearly killing him. He was arrested, and in default of $1,000 bail was sent to jail for attempted murder. Yesterday De Champs's fellow-workmen, who are all experts, to the number of 75, quit work, declaring they would not return until De Champs was released.

The annual meeting of the American McAll Association was held in Philadelphia yesterday. The work of the association is the evangelization of France. It aims particularly to reach the working classes, and is entirely undenominational. Its yearly receipts amount to something over $35,000. The Board of Directors numbers twelve, all of whom, except four, reside in Philadelphia, where the board meetings are held monthly.

The Directors of the First National Bank of Anoka, Minn., say that the amount of Cashier Pratt's default will not be more than one-fifth of the sum first reported. They say that $10,000 of the total amount is not enough to seriously embarrass the bank, and that he feels sure that every depositor will be paid in full.

Judge Prendergast of Chicago yesterday found William Wiland guilty of interfering with the judges and clerks of election in the Eighth Precinct of the First Ward, Chicago, and sentenced him to 300 days in the county jail. His offense was stealing the ballots after they had been counted.

Frank H. Cushman, a fugitive from justice, was arrested at Denver, Col., Tuesday. He belongs to a highly-respectable family in Providence, R. I., and defrauded the Mercantile National Bank of that city to the extent of $42,000.

The Signal Service's telegraph cable crossing at Bregon Inlet, N. C., was swept away during the recent storm. Telegraphic communication with Cape Hatteras is thus cut off until a new cable shall have been laid.

James Earley, a colored man, shot and killed William Smith, also colored, yesterday morning at Philadelphia. They had a dispute about the ownership of the house in which Earley lived.

Theodore and Jacob Huebler, brothers, engaged in the grocery business in Maxwell-street, Chicago, had an encounter with burglars Tuesday night and were badly stabbed. They will recover.

Gabriel Dumont, Riel's lieutenant in the Northwest rebellion, has arrived at Winnipeg, the Dominion Government having granted him an amnesty.

In the Dominion Parliament yesterday Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution of want of confidence in the Government was defeated by a majority of 43.

Yesterday was Arbor Day in Maryland. The public schools throughout the State were closed and pupils enjoyed a holiday.

Mountain fires are raging on the South Mountain near Edgemont, Md. A vast tract of timber has already been destroyed.

Control of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., is to be sold to a Philadelphia syndicate.

The New-England Mechanics' Confederation, Bishop Mallalieu presiding, met yesterday in [illegible]

The promoter Owen left Buffalo yesterday for Chicago. This is the [illegible]

Mother-in-law [illegible]

MANAGER HICKSON'S STORY

GRAND TRUNK AGAINST MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION CONSIDERING WHETHER OR NOT IT HAS JURISDICTION.

A controversy has been waging for some time between the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railways over the question of freight rates on American products to Canadian points. When the matter went beyond the bounds of friendly negotiation, the Michigan Central, believing that the circumstances furnished a basis for jurisdiction and supervision by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, laid the matter before the latter. The hearing over the matter has been going on at Washington for some time, both parties being represented by eminent counsel and by high officials of their respective

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl; competent; has private family; willing to help with sewing; best city references from present employer. Address C. S., Box 34th Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young Scotch girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference from last employer. Address C. P., Box 1341 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young Welsh as competent chambermaid in a private family; first-class laundry reference; city or country. Address M. A., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid and assist with washing, or do chamberwork alone; city or country. Apply at present employer's, 21 West 56th-st, between 10 and 12, Thursday.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl; thoroughly understands her business; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call at 227 7th-av., corner of 23d-st, top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 344 West 37th-st, third door.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and assist in private family; best city reference. Address Advertiser, Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a reliable Swedish girl in small private family; good city reference. Apply at 311 East 31st-st, second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress; in a private family; five years' good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 109 584 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWING OR Assist in Washing.—By young Protestant girl; inclinations desirous of pleasing; city reference. Address M. W., 6066 2d-av., care Mrs. Moore.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid or wait on lady; city or country; best city reference. Call or address L. W., 64 East 56d-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or do general housework; good city reference. Call at 126 West 50th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young English girl; best of references in waiting or do sewing; first-class city reference. Address A. W., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; willing and obliging; reference. Call at 336 West 42d-st., Nathan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class Protestant chambermaid; to do plain sewing if required; willing and obliging; city or country reference. Call or address 134 East 22d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid and laundress; private family; good city reference. Call at 539 West 59th-st, second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; will assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 38 East 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Seen at present employer's, 30 West 53d-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and do sewing, or assist with washing. Call, for two days, at 340 West 26th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting in the country; best city and country references. Call at 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid and assist with washing, or do chamberwork alone; city or country. Apply at present employer's, 21 West 56th-st, between 10 and 12, Thursday.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl; thoroughly understands her business; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call at 227 7th-av., corner of 23d-st, top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 344 West 37th-st, third door.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and assist in private family; best city reference. Address M. F., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable Swedish girl in small private family; good city reference. Apply at 311 East 31st-st, second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress; in a private family; five years' good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 109 584 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWING OR Assist in Washing.—By young Protestant girl; inclinations desirous of pleasing; city reference. Address M. W., 6066 2d-av., care Mrs. Moore.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid or wait on lady; city or country; best city reference. Call or address L. W., 64 East 56d-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or do general housework; good city reference. Call at 126 West 50th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young English girl; best of references in waiting or do sewing; first-class city reference. Address A. W., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging; reference. Call at 336 West 42d-st., Nathan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class Protestant chambermaid; to do plain sewing if required; willing and obliging; city or country reference. Call or address 134 East 22d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress; private family; good city reference. Call at 539 West 59th-st, second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid; assist in washing or both; work in a small family; city reference. Address L. D., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; can see last employer. Call on Thursday, at 135 West 42d-st.; ring Harris bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; very best city references. Address S., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEWING OR DOLIGHT Housework.—By young Protestant girl, not long in this country. Call or address 288 East 46th-st.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with washing. Address Advertiser, Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable woman; assist with washing and ironing, coarse or fine; five years' city reference. Call at 39 East 60th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO FINE WASHING.—By a reliable, honest, good city reference. Address M. M., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; obliging and willing to learn; eight months' references; no postal cards answered. Call at 350 West 51st-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl in private family; best city ref erence. Call at 526 East 16th-st, Room 15; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in private family; no cards. Call, for two days, at 526 East 16th-st, Room 15.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young Protestant woman; thoroughly competent. Call or address at present employer's, 868 Madison-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chamberwork and assist in washing; city reference. Address D. B., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thorough, competent girl as first-class chambermaid; would assist in washing and sewing; willing and obliging. Call at 3 East 66th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at 215 East 43d-st., first floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By competent young girl in private family; best city references. Call at 1,078 3d-av., third left hand.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; assist with washing; five years' reference from last employer. Call at 135 West 51st-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl in small family; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 118 East 28th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid or kitchen girl; city reference. Call at 349 West 42d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable colored girl as first-class chambermaid; best city reference. Call at 218 East 103d-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid or waitress in a private family; four years' city reference. Call at 256 West 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Four years' reference; city or country. Call at 1,269 3d-av.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 329 West 26th-st., rear.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call at 947 2d-av., three flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an American girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. Call at 337 East 23d-st., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid; good city reference from last place. Call at 13 West 44th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 113 East 61st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; best city references. Address K. L., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 450 West 33d-st., two flights up.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable woman; assist with washing and ironing, coarse or fine; five years' city reference. Call at 39 East 60th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO FINE WASHING.—By a reliable, honest, good city reference. Address M. M., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; obliging and willing to learn; eight months' references; no postal cards answered. Call at 350 West 51st-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl in private family; best city ref erence. Call at 526 East 16th-st, Room 15; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in private family; no cards. Call, for two days, at 526 East 16th-st, Room 15.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young Protestant woman; thoroughly competent. Call or address at present employer's, 868 Madison-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chamberwork and assist in washing; city reference. Address D. B., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thorough, competent girl as first-class chambermaid; would assist in washing and sewing; willing and obliging. Call at 3 East 66th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at 215 East 43d-st., first floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By competent young girl in private family; best city references. Call at 1,078 3d-av., third left hand.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; assist with washing; five years' reference from last employer. Call at 135 West 51st-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl in small family; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 118 East 28th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid or kitchen girl; city reference. Call at 349 West 42d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable colored girl as first-class chambermaid; best city reference. Call at 218 East 103d-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid or waitress in a private family; four years' city reference. Call at 256 West 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Four years' reference; city or country. Call at 1,269 3d-av.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 329 West 26th-st., rear.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call at 947 2d-av., three flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an American girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. Call at 337 East 23d-st., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid; good city reference from last place. Call at 13 West 44th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 113 East 61st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; best city references. Address K. L., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 450 West 33d-st., two flights up.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Best references. Call at 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway, dry goods store, between 32d and 33d sts.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid; good reference. Call at 358 East 37th-st.

CHAMBERWORK AND WAITING.—By a young girl; chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; private family; good reference. Call at 218 3d-av., second floor, rear 55th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; best reference from last employer; no objection to short distance in country. Call at 341 East 31st-st.

COOK.—By a young Swedish Protestant girl as first-class cook; best city reference. Call at 79 Lincoln-av., Morris' City Heights.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—In private family; best city references; no cards. Call at 318 East 42d-st.

COOK.—By good family cook; assist with wash-ing; best city references; city or country. Call at 148 West 49th-st., top floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in a private family where a kitchenmaid is kept. Address S. T., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; city or country; present employer can be seen. Call at 302 East 33d-st.

COOK.—First-class; English; where a kitchen-maid is kept; best city references. Call or address 7:8 6th-av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By a good cook and assist with washing or iron; highest city reference. Call at 121 West 19th-st., front house.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook and laundress in a private family; good city reference. Call at 129 West 19th-st., third floor, rear.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman as excellent cook, laundress, or do any other work; first-class references. Call at 145 West 49th-st.

COOK.—By young woman; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. Call at 677 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. Call at 845 6th-av., near 55th-st.

COOK, &c.—By English girl, lately landed, as good plain cook or kitchenmaid; with chef. Call at 341 East 31st-st.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant American woman, who is a good plain cook; first city references. Inquire at 1,266 Broadway, 67 West 44th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—By competent young woman in first-class family as excellent cook; thoroughly understands her business; good baker; city reference. Address C. M., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together; both girls thoroughly competent; will do work of small private family; city or country; best city reference. Call or address 156 West 28th-st., Room 2.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; good bread and biscuit baker; soups and jellies; is a stayer; city or country; best city reference. Address E. R., Box 464 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; understands French, English, and American cooking; best city references; lady can be seen. Address B. B., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls to-gether; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good city reference. Call at 165 7th-av., near 20th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By compe-tent woman, or housework in small private family; city or country; best city reference. Address F. M., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent baker; thoroughly understands her business; country preferred; best city reference if required. Call, two days, at 203 East 77th-st., top floor, front; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; understands cooking in all branches of French cooking; takes entire charge of kitchen and marketing if required; four years' city reference. Address M. K., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent Swedish cook; city or country; understands her business; excellent reference; no cards. Call at 317 West 36th-st, candy store.

COOK.—By respectable Scotch Protestant woman as good cook; will assist with washing; city or country; best city reference. Call at 428 3d-av.

COOK.—By first-class cook, with several years' city reference; has good experience in city or country; will go the year round. Can be seen at 456 4th-av.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman as first-class family cook; understands French cooking, fancy dishes, all kinds of soups, game, and pastry des-serts; employer seen. Call at 109 West 39th-st.

COOK.—By a woman as excellent cook in private family; understands all kinds of good family cooking; good city reference. Call at 449 4th-av., first bell.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; one as first-class cook, other as waitress and assist in chamberwork; best city reference. Call at 320 East 32d-st., two flights, back; no cards.

COOK.—By neat, tidy young girl; one year's city references; good bread and biscuit maker, soups, desserts, &c. Call at 118 East 41st-st, over bookstore; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant woman; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; by day, month, or week; city reference. Call, two days, at 309 w est 30th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as cook and seamstress in a private family; will go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at 156 East 49th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; city or country; best city reference. Address R. D., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; good bread and biscuit baker; soups and jellies; is a stayer; city or country; best city reference. Address E. R., Box 464 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; understands French, English, and American cooking; best city references; lady can be seen. Address B. B., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls to-gether; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good city reference. Call at 165 7th-av., near 20th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By compe-tent woman, or housework in small private family; city or country; best city reference. Address F. M., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent baker; thoroughly understands her business; country preferred; best city reference if required. Call, two days, at 203 East 77th-st., top floor, front; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; understands cooking in all branches of French cooking; takes entire charge of kitchen and marketing if required; four years' city reference. Address M. K., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent Swedish cook; city or country; understands her business; excellent reference; no cards. Call at 317 West 36th-st, candy store.

COOK.—By respectable Scotch Protestant woman as good cook; will assist with washing; city or country; best city reference. Call at 428 3d-av.

COOK.—By first-class cook, with several years' city reference; has good experience in city or country; will go the year round. Can be seen at 456 4th-av.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman as first-class family cook; understands French cooking, fancy dishes, all kinds of soups, game, and pastry des-serts; employer seen. Call at 109 West 39th-st.

COOK.—By a woman as excellent cook in private family; understands all kinds of good family cooking; good city reference. Call at 449 4th-av., first bell.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; one as first-class cook, other as waitress and assist in chamberwork; best city reference. Call at 320 East 32d-st., two flights, back; no cards.

COOK.—By neat, tidy young girl; one year's city references; good bread and biscuit maker, soups, desserts, &c. Call at 118 East 41st-st, over bookstore; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant woman; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; by day, month, or week; city reference. Call, two days, at 309 w est 30th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as cook and seamstress in a private family; will go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at 156 East 49th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; city or country; best city reference. Call or address 215 West 33d-st., first floor, west.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as cook in a private family; wages, from $16 to $20; 12 years' best city reference. Address A. M., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By colored woman as cook in first-class private family; one going to country for the Summer; no washing; can be seen at present em-ployer's, 1 West 46th-st., till 9 o'clock.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as good cook and laundress in private family; city or coun-try; good city reference. Address M. G., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in first-class boarding house or private family; good bread baker; under-stands all branches; pastry and all desserts; city or country. Call at 910 East 89th-st., two flights.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—In small family; good baker; best city reference. Address M. K., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—In a small family; is good baker; best city references; no cards answered. Call at 911 West 19th-st.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook by day or week or do other work; good reference. Address M. W., Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands meats, pastry, and soups; city or country; private family; highly recommended. Call at 136 West 51st-st.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as good cook and laundress; wages moderate; city reference; city or country. Call at 658 2d-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

COOK.—By a woman; do coarse washing; pri-vate family; understands good cooking; all soups, desserts; excellent bread; city reference. Call at 214 West 27th-st., second floor.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business in all branches; not afraid of work; best city ref-erence from last place. Address R. C., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; assist in washing and ironing; no objections to country; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook and baker; do coarse washing if required; city or country; best city reference. Call at 913 East 26th-st. M. D.

COOK.—By competent person as excellent cook and assist with washing; city or country; best city reference; no objection to short distance. Address A. C., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; under-stands all kinds of cooking; get up dinners; city or country; city reference. Address B., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—French; first-class; competent; long experience; highly recommended; best city ref-erences from first families. Address French Cook, 403 5th-av.

COOK.—First-class; is a private family; thor-oughly competent and economical; city or coun-try; best city reference. Address M. T., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; meats, bread, and soups, desserts; do plain washing; city or country; good reference from last place. Call at 123 West 24th-st., Bell 7.

COOK.—First-class; by young women; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, and side dishes, both American and French styles; first-class city refer-ence. Call at 225 West 52d-st., third bell.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; willing to do a little coarse washing; best city refer-ences. Address R. D., Box 338 Times Up-town Of-fice, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook in private family; country preferred; no washing; best city reference. Address M. G., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman; competent cook; assist with washing in private family; city or country; best reference from last place. Call at 447 6th-av., near 26th-st., top bell.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as good cook and laundress in private family; city or coun-try; good city reference. Address M. G., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in first-class boarding house or private family; good bread baker; under-stands all branches; pastry and all desserts; city or country. Call at 910 East 89th-st., two flights.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—In small family; is good baker; best city references; no cards answered. Call at 911 West 19th-st.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook by day or week or do other work; good reference. Address M. W., Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands meats, pastry, and soups; city or country; private family; highly recommended. Call at 136 West 51st-st.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as good cook and laundress; wages moderate; city reference; city or country. Call at 658 2d-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

COOK.—By a woman; do coarse washing; pri-vate family; understands good cooking; all soups, desserts; excellent bread; city reference. Call at 214 West 27th-st., second floor.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business in all branches; not afraid of work; best city ref-erence from last place. Address R. C., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; assist in washing and ironing; no objections to country; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook and baker; do coarse washing if required; city or country; best city reference. Call at 913 East 26th-st. M. D.

COOK.—By competent person as excellent cook and assist with washing; city or country; best city reference; no objection to short distance. Address A. C., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; under-stands all kinds of cooking; get up dinners; city or country; city reference. Address B., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—French; first-class; competent; long experience; highly recommended; best city ref-erences from first families. Address French Cook, 403 5th-av.

COOK.—First-class; is a private family; thor-oughly competent and economical; city or coun-try; best city reference. Address M. T., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; meats, bread, and soups, desserts; do plain washing; city or country; good reference from last place. Call at 123 West 24th-st., Bell 7.

COOK.—First-class; by young women; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, and side dishes, both American and French styles; first-class city refer-ence. Call at 225 West 52d-st., third bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; city or country; best city references. Address R. D., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook in private family; country preferred; no washing; best city reference. Address M. G., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman; competent cook; assist with washing in private family; city or country; best reference from last place. Call at 447 6th-av., near 26th-st., top bell.

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COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook by day or week or do other work; good reference. Address M. W., Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands meats, pastry, and soups; city or country; private family; highly recommended. Call at 136 West 51st-st.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as good cook and laundress; wages moderate; city reference; city or country. Call at 658 2d-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

COOK.—By a woman; do coarse washing; pri-vate family; understands good cooking; all soups, desserts; excellent bread; city reference. Call at 214 West 27th-st., second floor.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business in all branches; not afraid of work; best city ref-erence from last place. Address R. C., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; assist in washing and ironing; no objections to country; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook and baker; do coarse washing if required; city or country; best city reference. Call at 913 East 26th-st. M. D.

COOK.—By competent person as excellent cook and assist with washing; city or country; best city reference; no objection to short distance. Address A. C., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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COOK.—French; first-class; competent; long experience; highly recommended; best city ref-erences from first families. Address French Cook, 403 5th-av.

COOK.—First-class; is a private family; thor-oughly competent and economical; city or coun-try; best city reference. Address M. T., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; meats, bread, and soups, desserts; do plain washing; city or country; good reference from last place. Call at 123 West 24th-st., Bell 7.

COOK.—First-class; by young women; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, and side dishes, both American and French styles; first-class city refer-ence. Call at 225 West 52d-st., third bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; city or country; best city references. Address R. D., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; understands French, English, and American cooking; best city references; lady can be seen. Address B. B., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, together; one as first-class cook, other as waitress and assist in chamberwork; best city reference. Call at 320 East 32d-st., two flights, back; no cards.

COOK.—By neat, tidy young girl; one year's city references; good bread and biscuit maker, soups, desserts, &c. Call at 118 East 41st-st, over bookstore; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant woman; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; by day, month, or week; city reference. Call, two days, at 309 w est 30th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as cook and seamstress in a private family; will go a short dis-tance in the country; good reference. Call at 156 East 49th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; city or country; best city references. Address R. D., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; good bread and biscuit baker; soups and jellies; is a stayer; city or country; best city reference. Address E. R., Box 464

...lowing business was transacted ... and Auction Room yesterday, ... April 10:

...L. Lalor sold at public auction two three-... buildings, with plot of land 49.5 by 86.6 ... 75 by 72.4, 34 and 36 Hamilton-st., south ... of Market-st., for $14,900, to George ... ...ng, 75 by 75, ... east side, north of 131st-st., sold ... ...ge-st., 25 by ... ...ld for $2,000; ... ...ast side, north of 109th-st., sold for $9,750, ...y Pendleton; also, under a foreclosure ... ...agens Durnin, Esq., referee, disposed ... ...six-story building, with lot 25 by 87, 35 ... ...st, south side, 150.9 feet west of Hester-... ...for $26,000, to Benedict A. Kiely.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. by order of the ex-... sold the two-story brick building, with ... 25 by 100, 208 Thompson-st., east side, 100 ... feet north of Bleecker-st., for $16,500, to J. ... Anthony. Also, at public auction, disposed of the ... five-story brick building, with lot 29 by 100.9, ... 303 East 63d-st., north side, east of 2d-av., for ... $24,000, to F. Zittel; three-story stone-front ... dwelling, with two lots, each 19 by 102.2, 1 to ... East 80th-st., south side, east of Lexington-av., ... sold for $17,500, to John W. Price. Also, sold ... at public auction the three-story brick dwell-... ing, with lot 17.1 by 100, 212 and 214 17th-st., south ... side, west of 5th-av., Brooklyn, for $5,900, to ... George Davidson, and similar house, with lot ... 17.1 by 100, 240 17th-st., adjoining above, sold ... for $6,000, to George Alger. Sale of the house, ... with lots, 212 to 216 17th-st., was withdrawn. ... The sale of buildings, with lots, 305 to 311 East ... 63d-st., was withdrawn.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction the ... three-story brick house and stable, with lot ... 23 by 100, 513 Hudson-st., west side, south of ... 10th-st., for $20,000, to Leon Tanenbaum; five-... story brick tenement house, with lot 23 by ... 98.9, 348 East 42d-st., south side, 113.7 feet ... west of 1st-av., sold for $33,500, to same pur-... chaser; two four-story brick dwellings, with lots ... each 20 by 92, 414 and 416 East 20th-st., south ... side, 195.8 feet east of 1st-av., sold for $13,750, ... to Daniel Lonergan.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction one ... lot, 25 by 102.2, on East 76th-st., north side, ... 120 feet east of Madison-av., for $15,700, to ... Richard Hennessey; also, by order of the ex-... ecutors, disposed of the three-story brick build-... ing, with lot 22 by 102, on Broadway, east side, ... 80.5 feet north of 84th-st., for $15,300, to ... Joseph McGuire; three-story dwelling, with ... lot 22 by 80.2, on West 84th-st., north ... side, 86.2 feet east of Broadway, sold ... for $12,425, to same purchaser; four ... lots, each 25 by about 200, on Nagle-... av., west side, south of Elwood-st., sold for ... $3,420, to J. Hoffstadt. Also, at public auction, ... sold a two-story house, with eight lots, each 25 ... by —, 407 to 421 East 53d-st., south side, east of ... 1st-av., for $31,400, to Richard Hennessey, and ... three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100.10, ... 232 East 119-st., south side, west of 2d-av., ... sold for $10,000, to R. W. Myers.

S. De Walltearas sold at public auction the ... four-story stone-front house, with lot 20 by ... 100, 108 East 46th-st., south side, 219 feet ... west of Lexington-av., for $18,500, to H. ... R. Rusk, and New-Jersey property, comprising ... 83 acres of land and stables at Madison, sold ... for $7,000, to G. F. Johnson.

James Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of ... four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 114th-st., ... south side, 125 feet west of 5th-av., for $37,550, ... to James W. Knox.

William L. Hamersley sold at public auction a ... plot of land, 70 by 100, on East 117th-st., south ... side, 300 feet west of 5th-av., for $14,700, to H. ... R. Rusk, and four-story brick flat, with lot 19.5 ... by 99.11, 212 East 125th-st., north side, west of ... 2d-av., for $12,550, to George F. Johnson.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 10.

Baldom-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Rae-st., 50x102; John Kiebert to Barbara Muller..... $3,500

St. Nicholas-place, e. s., 134.8 ft. s. of 153d-st., 25x100; Maunsell Van Rensselaer to Maunsell Van Rensselaer, Jr..... 1

16th-st., 24 West; the College of St. Francis Xavier to Hannah O'Connor..... 34,500

Bleecker-st., 47 and 49; Benjamin S. Hart to Theodore W. Myers..... 34,500

Broadway, 295; Edward Whitehouse to Francis S. Whitehouse..... 5,000

81st-st., 226 East; Louis Sioff to H. A. Angermann..... 20,500

Manhattan-av., 1467; Dore Lyon to Mary E. Angell..... 16,000

89th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x108.1; John Walter and wife to George Eaewein.. 20,400

159-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x100; Jacob Oppenheimer to Meyer Sire..... 1

85th-st., 323 East; Catharine Kayes to Louisa Steepenvoll..... 1

53d-st., s. s., 82 ft. e. of Avenue A, 27x100; Frederick Bradener to William Menlich... 38,000

Willard-av., n. s., 171.1 ft. w. of Bronx River road, 25x100; William Updyke to William Ronan..... 300

Madison-av., 1,830; Levi P. Morton to George L. F. Poggenburg..... 20,000

Madison-st., 188; Johanna Baumann to Berek Goldman..... 17,000

77th-st., 104 West; George Edgar to Isabella Martin..... 29,500

Perry-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-st., 20x94.6; Mary E. Green to Mathias Bropp..... 18,500

40th-st., s.s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9; Catharine Bohwedder to Karl Groll..... 5,500

17th-st., n. s., 374 ft. w. of 1st-av., 99x106x 12x14x187; John Reinhard to Frederick Wagner..... 1

45th-st., n. s., 19 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 83x 100; Thomas Buchanan to Charles E. Bruce..... 26,000

Hudson-st., 187; Amelia Chegwalden to James Pyle..... 18,000

133d-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x99.11; Cornelia M. Loyle to Mary Monaghin.... 16,850

110th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x 191.10; Arthur D. Weeks to Charles Sooysmith..... 20,000

Lexington-av., s. s., 73.8 ft. n. of 94th-st., 18 x95; Richard Hennessy to William Schmohl..... 15,000

34th-st., 248 East; Margaret Becker to George Becker..... 13,600

84th-st., 423 East; David Christie to Thomas Moore and wife..... 12,833

9th-av., s. s., 25.8 ft. n. of 75th-st., 25.8x100; George G. Williams to William De Witt.. 15,300

134th-st., s. s., 225.5 ft. e. of 8th-av., 24.7x 99.11; Frederick M. Lockwood to Anna Shannon..... 6,250

West End-av., s. s., 24.4 ft. n. of 73d-st., 20x 80; Herbert Heyer to Alvoni Allen..... 25,000

8th-av., w. s., 199 ft. s. of 157th-st., 75x180; Sarah Lynch to Charles F. Barney..... 30,775

Washington-st., 553 and 555; William K. Beadleston and wife to Beadleston & Woerz..... 1

99th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100.2x25; Charles Miller to Benedict A. Klein..... 6,200

28th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 75.5x99.9 x50x25x97.6; Lawrence Conover to Michael A. Corrigan..... 70,000

Monroe-st., 94; Simon Seigel to Rachael Sachs..... 5,300

20th-st., 115 West; Julius Lyons to Blanche Hendricks..... 9,000

Morris-av., s. s., 148 ft. n. of 161st-st., 49x 150; Henry W. Droge to Mary L. Ward.... 4,500

20th-st., 219 West; William Mulgrew to Jane Grieg..... 32,500

St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 74 ft. n. of 147th-st., 25x100; William M. Thomas and wife to William Thompson..... 1

Greene-st., 105; Charles Haas to E. Rothschild..... 7,500

97th-st., 34 West; Perry P. Williams to Jean N. Williams..... 100

76th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x102.2; Benedict A. Klein to Jonas Weil and another..... 41,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Adrian, M. J., to J. Brechtel; 271 Bowery, 3 years..... 6,350

Same to same, 3 years..... 5,000

Bell, William, to Henry Smde; 157a Grand-st., 5 years..... 1,300

Dwyer, Anna, to Charles Schlichtmann; 867 11th-av., 5 years..... 600

Sennelhen, John, to Franco-American Wine and Brandy Importing Company; 405 West 53d-st., 3 years..... 720

Harris, Jennie, to C. Shanis; s. s. 42d-st., 225 ft. w. of 5th-av., 98.9x25, 5 years.. 750

Goodman, Aaron, to Golde Lubelsky; 23 Hester-st., 4 years..... 600

Gage, Sarah, to Charles Kirchener; 320 Stanton-st., 3 years..... 780

Hutchinson, Mary E., to Dennis Redmond; 140 and 142 3d-av., 7 years..... 7,200

Rofstetter, Theodore, to Gustav Schultz; 39 Rivington-st., 4 years..... 1,440

Karstens, C., to Ernest Frettech; 164 Rivington-st., 3 years..... 1,200

Harrington, Anna, to Joseph McGovern; 362 7th-av., 3 years..... 1,800

Lubelsky, Golde, to Haiman Lasky; 21 Hester-st., 4 years..... 100

Livingston, Robert, to Julius; n. s. of 65th-st., 102.5 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.6x100.5, 21 years..... 220

Murphy, Eliza, to Charles N. Coles, 6 stores, 5, 7 years..... 3,500

Russell, Thomas, to Leo Bernard & Co.; 223 Pearl-st., 8 years..... 5,000

Reis, K., to Ludwig Kelne; 710 East 5th-st., 5 years..... 540

Quinn, Pierce, to Holland Coffee Co.; 82 Water-st., 5 years..... 1,200

Schnabel, Daniel, to Adam Muller; 333 East 87th-st., 3 years..... 450

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

34 Nassau St., N. Y. 201 Montague St., Brklyn.

Insures titles to Real Estate.

No charge made for disbursements.

Nos. 167 and 171 West 74th-st.

Always open. The closest examination solicited. An opportunity to purchase a four-story house with two-story extension, nearly 23 feet wide, for $25,000, will never occur again in this choice residence location.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway, or

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brownstone house for sale, 30th-st. near 4th-av.; the finest of its kind; bargain to quick purchaser. F. K. SMITH, 264 4th-av.

COLONY-ST., BETWEEN SPRING AND BROOME.—Full lot, rental about $1,150; price $9,000. J. J. SMITH, 171 Broadway.

SEE AUCTION COLUMN

for sale of the elegant private residence, No. 313 5th-av., by V. B. STEVENSON & CO.

F. GOUBAUD DE LACHAU, ARCHITECT and Superintendent, 1 Madison-av., corner 23d-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

The Superbly-built House No. 174 West 75th-st.,

With its exquisitely unique decorations by Messrs. Fr. Beck & Co. of 5th-av., is now open for inspection.

ATTENTION—RARE BARGAINS,

House buyers examine the elegant residences on Manhattan-av. near 121st-st., a short distance from Morningside Park. Location very choice. Only six houses remaining unsold out of 25 built. The cheapest first-class dwellings in the city. J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

BROWNSTONE CABINET-FINISHED houses, West 82d-st and Central Park, one block from L station, 81st-st. and 9th-av. No. 17 West 82d-st., 25 feet wide. Nos. 14, 25, and 27 West 82d-st., 23 feet wide.

Apply on premises or to

GEO. A. HAGGERTY, 803 3d-av.

49 WEST 84TH-ST.

The most attractive 20-foot four-story house on the west side.

MONTAGUE, 81st-st. and 9th-av.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE CORNER OF PARK-AV. (LEXINGTON HILL) AND 70TH-ST. IS TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. THIS IS THE BRIGHTEST AND HEALTHIEST SITUATION ON THIS ISLAND. OPEN DAILY 8 to 5. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—Two connecting four-story brownstone dwellings, very handsomely decorated; hard-wood finish; all modern improvements; together or singly; terms easy to suit purchaser. Apply to CHAS. F. SHARROTT, 21 West 22d-st.

BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, ON 53D-ST., NEAR 5th-av., desirable four-story high-stoop brownstone residence, in fine order; size, 21x60. Apply to ARTHUR MASON JONES, 41 West 31st-st.

37TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—FULL-sized residence; elegant order. Address A. S., Box 189 Times Office.

FULL LOT ON 107TH-ST., NEAR 107TH-st., $9,500. J. J. SMITH, 171 Broadway.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NUTLEY, N.J.,

On Erie Railway.

TEN HOUSES, RANGING FROM $2,250 TO $6,000; 10-YEAR PAYMENTS. SEND FOR PARTICULARS.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

P. S.—This is the most attractive spot within twelve miles of city.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

MAGNOLIA HOTEL PROPERTY.

Consisting of six acres ornamental grounds, with hotel building, about 100 feet square, nearly new, situated on Toms River, in village of that name, in Ocean County, N. J.; large water front and privileges, near the popular Lakewood Hotel, and many seaside resorts that line the coast from Long Branch south; fine bathing, boating, fishing, &c., on and near premises. The property is approached by fine drives; a good situation for first-class Summer and Winter resort or public institution requiring large accommodations. It will be sold at the hotel of Cowdrick & Cook in village of Toms River between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock on Tuesday, April 16. For particulars address R. H., Box 288 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

IN PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Minnesota farm, (35 miles east of Fargo, Dakota,) 1,280 acres, half broken, half in hay; all fenced; 100 head registered stock; finest farm buildings in the county; flowing well and a half-mile lake directly in front of dwelling house. Particulars of

JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—THIRTY-FIVE MINutes from 42d-st.; for sale, "Maplehurst," residence of the late Isaac H. Butler; large house; every improvement; suitable for Winter and Summer; 5½ acres in lawn, gardens, fruit and shade trees; stable and necessary outbuildings; everything about the place complete and in perfect order; price, $24,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

$14,000. Farm of 200 acres, within one hour of New-York; in good state of cultivation; well wooded and watered; substantial modern frame house; large barn and outbuildings complete; location healthy; a bargain.

J. DeLANCEY KANE, Office Box 659, New-York.

CORNER PROPERTY.—GREAT BARGAIN. 500 feet front, dwelling house, stable, stores; popular and populous town. Inquire HILLYER, 33 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS OR INVESTORS.—REAL estate near Washington, D. C., for $100,000; absolutely a safe investment. Address ALFRED M. BELT, M. D., 1,010 Cathedral-st., Baltimore, Md.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—RENT, FULLY FURnished, season or year; elegant country seat; large residence; stables; fine grounds.

H. T. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway.

AT NUTLEY, N. J.—HOUSES FOR SALE, TO let, or built to order.

WILLIAM R. NAIRN, Nutley, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WEST SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET AND NINTH-AVENUE.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—JAMES M. BROWN and others, as Executors of the last will and testament of James Brown, deceased, plaintiffs, against LEONARD BRECKMAN, GARRET L. SCHUYLER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of March, 1889, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) No. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on Thursday, the 18th day of April, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Ninth-avenue with the northerly line of West sixty-fourth-street, and running thence westwardly, but along said northerly line of West Sixty-fourth-street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence running northwardly, but parallel with Ninth-avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet (100) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches; thence running again northerly, but parallel with the Boulevard, forty-one (41) feet three and one-half inches to the middle of the block; thence running eastwardly, but along said middle line of the block, twenty-eight (28) feet and ten (10) inches, to the westerly line of the Boulevard; thence running southwardly, but along said westerly line of the Boulevard, thirty-three (33) feet nine (9) inches, to the point where the same intersects the westerly line of Ninth-avenue, and thence running southwardly, but along said westerly line of Ninth-avenue, seventy-one (71) feet seven (7) inches, to the point or place of beginning. Dated, New-York, March 26th, 1889.

ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Referee.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 128 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

V. B. STEVENSON & CO.

By WM. B. LYNCH, Auctioneer.

Will sell, ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE, in separate sections,

TO-DAY, April 11, at 12 M. o'clock, At the Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 LIBERTY-ST.,

The ELEGANT HOUSE, FURNISHED, PLUMBED, and located four-story high-stoop residence, No. 313 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 32D and 33D sts., also 22x70 and EXTENSION, LOT 23x100, with a SUPERBLY VENTILATED, sunny, RESTRICTED REAR. The property is especially desirable, fronting as it does on 5TH-AV., adjoining the GRAND ENTRANCE to Soldiers' Monument.

75 PER CENT. of the purchase money can remain at 6 PER CENT. Apply for further particulars to WM. L. FLAGG, Esq., Attorney, 52 Liberty-st., or at the office of the auctioneers, 199 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

THE VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY,

NOS. 48, 50, 52, AND 54 EAST 126TH-ST., being the southwest corner.

This is one of the few large plots now on Broadway and 5th-av. 14 lots.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's Office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

10 West 53d-st.

This elegant wide house, very handsomely furnished. Possession May 1. Furnits from JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

TO LET—FURNISHED, OR FURNITURE for sale, of four-story high-stoop brownstone house on Madison-av., near 29th-st.; immediate possession. F. K. BARNES, 344 4th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

AT VERY REASONABLE RENTS.—ATtractive new stylish houses to let unfurnished, ready for immediate occupancy:

1,388 LEXINGTON-AV.,

148 EAST 89TH-ST.,

150 EAST 89TH-ST.

All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect, and decorated.

Permits unnecessary. Superintendent on premises; can be seen at all hours.

THE LENOX BLOCK.

Two of these very attractive, handsomely-decorated houses. Possession at once. Park opposite both houses. Moderate rents. Apply 104 West 70th-st., or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—UNFURNISHED OR furnished, choice of three elegant houses, finely located, all in perfect order, decorated and all improvements, Nos 50 and 122 East 79th-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone; No. 1,072 Lexington-av., near 76th-st., three-story high-stoop brownstone; rent low to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises, 10 to 4.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, 79TH-ST., NEAR Madison-av.; perfect order; beautifully decorated; four-story brownstone high-stoop; also, a similar three-story one. Lexington-av., near 76th-st.; low rents; immediate possession.

OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE ATtractive medium-size house No. 2 East 33d-st. Suitable for a physician or small private family.

APPLY TO GEO. R. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

TO RENT FROM MAY 1.—A VERY DESIRable residence on 36th-st., between Park and Lexington; four-story 20-foot house, in excellent order; rent moderate. Apply at Room 82 15 Cortlandt-st.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—Two connecting four-story brownstone dwellings; exceptionally well built; handsomely decorated; together or singly. Apply to CHAS. F. SHARROTT, 21 West 22d-st.

31 WEST 58TH-ST.

Superbly built and located medium-sized house, to lease for a term of years, unfurnished. Keys from V. B. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway or 603 5th-av.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR SMALL FAMILY wishing a house in 34th-st., of which a doctor reserves small part.

THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th-st.

A NEAT THREE-STORY HOUSE IN PERfect order; bath, range, heater, and tubs; four minutes from 138th-st. station and Madison-av. cars. Inquire 368 Madison-av.; rent, $28.

TO LET—118 EAST 80TH-ST., HIGH-STOOP, brownstone; 20 rooms; cabinet trim; rent $1,750. J. BRADY, No. 109.

$1,000 PER ANNUM. — THREE-STORY English basement house; 322 West 51st. FOX BROS., 933 8th-av.

HOUSES—UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 125th-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT MANCHEster, Vt., a large, finely-furnished modern house, with nine sleeping chambers, plate-glass windows, running spring water, bath rooms, and cold water, water closets, open fireplaces, electric bells, and very large grounds. Address C. F. STEEL, 24 Bank-st., Philadelphia.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.

FIVE MINUTES' WALK OF STATION. FURNISHED HOUSE, 15 ROOMS; STABLING FOR 4 HORSES; 7 ACRES; FINE RIVER VIEW. RENT, $1,500. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway, N. Y.

LAKE GEORGE.—TO RENT FOR THE SEAson, a fully-furnished cottage, situated at Bolton, on the borders of the lake; convenient to steamboat landing. For particulars, address J. M. MUNOZ, 61 Liberty-st.

AT LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., A HANDSOME cottage, fully furnished, near Crosbyside; pure mountain air; fine drives; boating and tennis. W. B. TAYLOR & SONS, 788 6th-av., N. Y.

UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

45 Minutes, via Erie Railway.

—A CHARMING SUBURB—

Several very desirable houses of 10 to 14 rooms EACH. All improvements. Rents $450 to $600.

J. R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

SUMMIT, NEW-JERSEY.

To Rent—Large and attractive villa house; 15 rooms; all improvements; large stable and attractive grounds; the property is first-class; rent $1,000 per annum. GEO. H. LEHURAY, Summit, N. J.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—To let, the residence of the late Joshua Jones, on Richmond Terrace, overlooking the bay; large dwelling house and grounds; unfurnished. Apply to RICHARDS & SAUSE, 5½ Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Desirable Offices to Let

AT LOW PRICES.

THE "STONE BUILDINGS," NOS. 26 TO 36 LIBERTY-ST., near Nassau.

ELEVATOR,
STEAM HEAT,
JANITOR.
APPLY AT ROOM 24.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE

TOWER BUILDING,

50 BROADWAY AND 41 AND 43 NEW-ST.

Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents $1,200 per annum upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS, on premises or 58 East 125th-st., near Broadway.

FOR RENT.

RENT FREE TO MAY 1.

Stores, offices, and desk room in handsome new building corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; most conspicuous location on busiest thoroughfare down town. Low rents made on premises or at Room 5 60 Cedar-st.

FROM MAY 1 NEXT—BUILDING SOUTHeast corner Houston and Greene sts., now occupied by the United States Government; 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years.

Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY, NOS. 723 AND 725, two choice stores, singly or together, near Waverley-place, under New-York Hotel; to be arranged to suit tenants. Apply to WILLIAM A. HUNT, Insurance store, 717 Broadway, or to JAY & CANDLER, 48 Wall-st.

CORNER OFFICE TO LET—ON BROADWAY, near Battery, suitable for express, steamship, or other business, to a good tenant; rent will be cut. E. A. CBUICKSHANK & CO., 178 Broadway.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 126 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; clear rent from May 1. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

LARGE CORNER STORE AND MEDIUM INSIDE STORE TO RENT—1,593 Park-av., two minutes from elevated station; neighborhood solidly built up. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

MAN AND WIFE; NO INCUMBRANCE; first-class references and character; to take care of horses, &c.; for family going away for Summer or longer. Address A. J. K., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A FURNISHED OR PARTLY-furnished house, between Washington-square and 59th-st., 6th-av. and Madison-av.; immediate possession. P. U., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A SMALL GERMAN FAMILY IS WILLING to mind a person house during the Summer; best references can be given. Inquire 101 West 44th-st., janitor's office.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A LADY GOING ABROAD MAY 1 WISHES to let entire her apartment furnished. Apply at the Gravesend, 97 5th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED, STEAM-heated SINGLE flats, (on the Cosmopolitan) 81 Madison-av., between 126th and 125th sts.; 7 rooms and bath, besides independent rooms adjoining each flat, containing many conveniences. Flats to be found in any other flats. LOCATION QUIET and UNSURPASSED.

RENTS TO COMMENCE MAY 1.

$25 TO $30 PER MONTH.

Apply to janitor, on premises.

ALL CORNER APARTMENTS, TEN ROOMS, $5 AND $7 56TH-ST.,

northwest corner Park-av.; southerly, sunny exposure; good iron beams and fire-proof materials; 2 grande elevators; improved. Apply on premises, or PETER A. TAYLOR Agent, 1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

COZY TWO-ROOM (AND BATH) APARTMENT

WESTMORELAND,

UNION-SQUARE AND 17TH-ST.,

unfurnished. Apply to Superintendent on premises, or to GEO. R. READ, Astor Building, Pine-st.

A.—NOVELDA APARTMENT HOUSE, No. 1,345 Lexington-av., corner 94th-st. Elegant flats to rent; six and seven rooms; modern improvements; steam heated; light, airy, and cheerful.

Apply on premises.

"THE WALTON," 144 EAST 86TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $36 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

MADISON-AV. AND 110TH-ST., SOUTHwest CORNER.—New single flats of seven and eight rooms and bath; superior design and exquisite finish; all steam heated; rents moderate. Agent on premises.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A DESIRABLE apartment on 32d-st., near 5th-av.; 10 rooms and bath; sanitary plumbing; newly decorated; also, apartments, four rooms, suitable for bachelor or physician. H. B. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th-st.

2 LARGE CORNER FLATS, EIGHT ROOMS, with southern exposure; will be decorated to suit tenants; near Central Park; rent, $65 and $75. JAS. R. HAY, 84 Broadway, or Janitor, 101 West 55th-st.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST, (FORMERLY 6TH-AV.,) NEAR 59TH-ST.—Apartments of eight large rooms and baths, steam heat, &c.; desirable tenants only; elevated station 81st-st. and 9th-av. Apply on premises.

NO. 58 WEST 57TH-ST.—SHERWOOD Studio Building.—To rent from May 1 elegant suites of rooms suitable for artists or small families; rent moderate; elevator; steam heating; restaurant in building.

LEXINGTON-AV. AND 104TH-ST., NORTHeast CORNER.—New single and double flats of five and six rooms and bath, with all recent improvements; rents, $20 to $36. Agent on premises.

AT THE SHERMAN,

Nos. 155 to 161 West 45th-st., elegant apartment; heat, elevator; prices reasonable. Apply to the superintendent on the premises.

A VERY CHOICE THIRD APARTMENT of eight all light rooms and bath, in single 25-foot house; decorated, steam heat, elevator; overlooking Central Park; rent, $1,100. 3 East 84th-st.

47TH-ST., 26 WEST.—FIRST-CLASS apartments; location and surroundings unsurpassed; first floor and basement; second floor; fourth floor; possession at once and May 1.

61 EAST 73D-ST., CORNER OF PARK-AV, bright, pleasant apartment; eight rooms and bath; $1,000. Apply to janitor.

A.—FLATS FROM $16 PER MONTH AND upward; all locations. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN

THE MONTAGUE,

TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.

103 and 105 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-Street Ferry, overlooking bay; stately marble and iron; beams protected with fire-proof plates, Steam heat and elevators. Decoration by Tiffany. Unequaled elegance. Rents, $1,200 to $1,650. Full commission paid brokers.

Apply to CHRIS. REISER, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 32 Liberty-st., New-York.

A—SECOND FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, GAS, bath; 189 Guernsey-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Greenpoint); 5 to 7 minutes' walk from ferry; owner in house; reasonable rent to small family.

STEAMBOAT

WAVES SWEPT THE DECKS

SOUTHERN STEAMERS IN A HURRICANE.

HOUSES SMASHED, CABINS FLOODED, PASSENGERS AND SEAMEN BRUISED—SHIPWRECKED CREWS RESCUED.

A number of storm-tossed steamships arrived yesterday from Southern ports, looking as if they had passed through a thrashing mill.

The Mallory steamship Nueces, Capt. Bolger, from Galveston, arrived at her dock at 10 o'clock last night. Capt. Bolger reports that from Saturday night until Tuesday he experienced a series of heavy northeast and northwest gales that caused the ship to labor heavily, and delayed her for over 24 hours.

On Monday, in latitude 33°, west longitude 76° 45', they came upon the schooner Alice Borda of Camden, N. J., waterlogged, and rescued her crew of Captain and six men. No damage was done to the Nueces during the gale.

Capt. Hosea McClain of the rescued crew tells the following graphic story of his misfortunes: "We left Darien, Ga., on April 4, bound for New-York with lumber consigned to Cooney & Eckstein. On April 6 at 4 P. M., in latitude 30° and longitude 76°, we were struck by a terrible northwest gale. We weathered it until Sunday noon, when the schooner began to leak badly and we had to fly to the pumps.

"Then she filled and took a heavy list to the starboard, and the deckhouses, seaside boats, hatches, deckload, and spars went by the board. We all sprang for the port taffrail when the vessel listed, and clung there for our lives, the sea washing clear over us at every swell, and the wind howling like fury. At 3 A. M. Monday she capsized, and seven of us were crowded into a space hardly large enough for two, the entire vessel being under water but a patch of her rail. She lay that way on her beam ends for three hours, when she righted again.

"About noon on Monday the steamer came near us and lay to and lowered a boat. First Officer Nickles of the Nueces and four men came off to us. The sea was running so high and we were pitching and rolling so that we were compelled to jump into the sea and were then picked up. The boat made two trips before we were all rescued. When we were safe on the steamer we were almost dead with cold."

It was learned, also, that Officer Nickles may pay for his intrepidity in rescuing the imperiled crew with his life. He now lies on the Nueces at the point of death, unconscious, and with his right side paralyzed. In consequence of the exposure in the boat and the fatigue due to his efforts, he was taken Tuesday morning with a congestive chill and has been steadily growing worse.

The loss schooner Alice Berda registered 366 tons and belonged in Philadelphia, Camden, and Tuckahoe, N. J. She was built at Tuckahoe about three years ago. The rescued men are Capt. McClain, Leesburg, N. J.; A. Andersen of Brooklyn, mate; Reuben Garrettson of Tuckahoe, N. J., steward; John Johnsen, Carl Edward, Martin Helgersen, and Forrest Needham of New-Hampshire, seamen.

The Mallory Line steamer City of San Antonio, Capt. James Wilder, from Fernandina, arrived at her dock, Pier 19 East River, at 9 o'clock last night. Capt. Wilder reported that the gale struck them off Charleston on Sunday morning. While struggling in the heavy seas they fell in with the dismasted bark Albatross of Kestrok, Norway, 25 miles north of Frying Pan Shoals. She signaled that she had been aground and that she had a wrecking crew aboard, having been abandoned by her own crew. Also that she had been in tow of a tug which had slipped her hawser and abandoned her that morning.

Capt. Wilder hove his vessel to and remained near the bar for several hours, and just as he was making preparations to go out to the wreck the steamer State of Texas crossed his bows, going south, and lay to alongside of the wreck. He remained long enough to see that the Texas was taking the crew off.

The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer Chattahoochee, Capt. Daggett, from Savannah April 5, had a particularly rough experience. On April 6, at 7 P. M., when about thirty miles southeast of Hatteras, near Bodie Island, she was struck by a heavy northeast gale.

The seas boarded the vessel from the port side, smashing in the forward cabin for about sixty feet, and carrying away part of the bulwarks. The furniture in the cabin was wrenched from its fastening and dashed through the starboard joiner work. Passengers and crew were swept from their feet and dashed about the decks and cabins, while the cabins, dining saloon, and state rooms were flooded by the sea.

Two ladies among the passengers were severely but not seriously bruised, and one man had his right arm badly jammed. The cargo shifted and listed the vessel badly to the port side, so that she was obliged to lie to for 16 hours. The gale continued to blow with unremitting force for three days, during which time the ship passed through a hailstorm. Hailstones one inch in diameter smashed skylights and did other damage. At 6 A. M. on the 8th the vessel passed close to a waterspout. She passed on the same day two ships dismasted, and the Winter Quarters Lightship adrift. Nearly all the glass and crockery ware aboard the ship was smashed, and the furniture in the forward cabin was badly wrecked. While the ship was hove to on April 7 oil was used in considerable quantities to quiet the waves. Capt. Daggett says that he has seldom experienced a more severe gale.

The Morgan Line steamship El Dorado, from New-Orleans, reports that on April 6, when south of Cape Hatteras, she was struck by a heavy gale from the northwest. At 8 P. M. the wind was blowing a hurricane and the waves were breaking with terrific force across the vessel. The gale continued on April 7 and heavy seas kept sweeping the decks, smashing the midship house and breaking windows in the forward and aft pilot houses and officers' state rooms. Olsen Andersen, a Swedish sailor, was swept across the decks by a heavy sea, striking a stanchion and breaking his collar bone. Yesterday he was taken to the Seaman's Hospital at Stapleton, S. I.

The steamer City of Washington left Havana on April 4 at 11 P. M. Capt. Reynolds reports that on April 8 he ran into the storm just off Charleston, the rain blowing a hurricane directly from the north.

The sea ran very high and huge waves broke over the ship. Capt. Reynolds finally put about and ran on to the Gulf Stream, toward shore until he was in about 18 fathoms of water, between Frying Pan Shoals and Cape Lookout. At 8 P. M. on Sunday he ordered the engines stopped and cast anchor. He lay there until Monday morning when he headed for Cape Hatteras, rounding it about midnight on Monday.

Capt. Reynolds says that while the vessel lay to he used oil with good results in quieting the waves.

The steamship Iroquois of Clyde's West Indian Line had an eventful trip from Charleston this week, arriving Tuesday night and reaching her pier yesterday. She was considerably damaged on Sunday and Monday by the heavy seas she encountered in the neighborhood of Cape Hatteras. The passengers were pretty thoroughly shaken up.

The Iroquois left Charleston Friday morning and had excellent weather until Saturday noon, when the vessel was off Hatteras. About forty-five miles southeast of Bodie's Island a gale of great velocity was encountered from the eastnortheast. The wind was so furious it was deemed advisable to heave the vessel to.

The gale continued on Saturday night and Sunday, blowing at the rate of fifty-seven miles an hour. Sunday noon an enormous wave came aboard on the starboard side of the ship, and, after smashing in the doors and some of the joiner work of the social hall on the promenade deck, swept down stairs and flooded the saloon to the depth of nearly two feet. The two staterooms in the social hall were badly smashed.

The passengers, most of whom were either in the saloon or staterooms, were badly frightened. They strove to get to the deck, but were met by the ship's officers, and upon their assurance that there was no danger quieted themselves and passed the rest of the day in discussing the force of the wave and inspecting the damage. Many of the passengers were bruised by the force of the wave's blow, and Mr. Donnelly, engaged in the line's offices in this city, had his face cut. None of the other passengers were injured beyond getting thoroughly drenched. Early Monday morning the steamer shipped another big wave and had her deck swept fore and aft and her forecastle flooded. The passengers were scared again this time, but nobody was hurt.

Notwithstanding these experiences, the Iroquois led the Southern steamers into port by nearly twelve hours. She had 80 passengers aboard. She will sail south, according to her schedule, to-morrow.

FIGHT OVER A PRIMARY ELECTION.

A Republican primary was held in the Fourth Assembly District on April 5, and there was a great struggle then between factions headed by John Collins and by John B. Dunne. The Collins faction won the fight, and now Dunne charges fraud, and has begun criminal proceedings against a number of the members of the opposing crowd. He charges that the officers of the polls declined to permit some of his watchers to remain in the polling place; that they manipulated ballots; that they refused to permit some of the men favorable to Dunne to vote, and that they used ballot boxes in which they could deposit or from which they could extract ballots as they chose.

Col. John O'Byrne, counsel for Dunne, will to-day make application for warrants for the arrest of the following persons on the strength of several affidavits which he will submit: John Mullen, Patrick J. O'Brien, and Matthew M. O'Donnell, inspectors of the polls; James Mulcahey and George Blount, watchers, and Patrolman Richard Mullen, the latter of whom is charged with ejecting Dunne men from the voting place at the behest of Collins's adherents.

SOCIETY NOTE.

The announcement is made that Miss Mary Todd, daughter of Mrs. Helen M. Todd, will be married to Mr. Webster Clay Powell, Jr., at 8 o'clock on the evening of April 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 7 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.

VERY LOOSE METHODS.

TESTIMONY SHOWING FAULTS IN THE MARKET BUREAU'S ACCOUNTS.

The reopening of the inquiry into the market scandal by the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday was marked by a peculiar incident. It was the reading by Lawyer De Lancey Nicoll of a letter from Chief Judge David McAdam of the City Court, declaring that Graham McAdam, the suspended Chief Clerk of the Bureau of City Revenue, was not a member of his family.

George W. Hanley of the firm of John W. Hanley & Co. of the West Washington Market finally appeared as a witness. He had, he said, at various times loaned money to Charles Philipsen, the star performer in the market inquiry. The full sum he had loaned Philipsen was $300, and he had Philipsen's note for it. He declared that the loans were not originally intended as a compensation to Philipsen for the exertion of his influence to procure market stands for John W. Hanley & Co.

A. J. G. Warner of the North River Fish and Game Company testified that he saw the former bookkeeper of the company, Nilson Gesner, in Jersey City last Friday. Gesner then told him that he was bound in honor not to appear before the Commissioner of Accounts and tell all he knew about the use of money for the procurement of market stands. Gesner is now in Richmond, Va. Samuel L. Storer, the head of the fish and game company, said he saw Gesner at the time Warner saw him. He corroborated Warner's testimony.

Bookkeeper Henry Maurer of the Market Bureau testified that there was no record of the rents collected in Washington and West Washington Markets since May 1. All records had disappeared with Chief Clerk McAdam.

Daniel Williams, one of the market collectors recently discharged, testified that he used to collect about $200,000 a year in Washington and West Washington Markets. He could not tell where his collection books had gone. They had been scattered all over the Controller's office and they had disappeared. It was his opinion that he did not account for all the money he had collected. He thought he might owe the city, perhaps, $1,500. Whenever the sum was ascertained he was ready to make it good. Mr. McAdam had promised to make up his account, but had been too busy to do so. Mr. McAdam knew he was in arrears.

Clerk William Quinlan, Samuel E. Douglas, and George Coope of the Market Bureau gave testimony showing the poor methods of accounting there. Clerk Coope said he had saw the missing record books when Clerk Maurer was using them to make up some accounts for Mr. McAdam. It was not a difficult matter for anybody connected with the office to steal the books. The last man in the bureau locked the door and put the key in the Deputy Controller's office. Mr. McAdam was usually the last man. Mr. Coope admitted that the Gansevoort Market farmer's stand tickets, representing 25 cents each, were kept so carelessly that anybody in the office could help himself to them.

The hearing goes on to-day.

RIDLEYS' SPRING DISPLAY.

CHARMING NOVELTIES ARE DISPLAYED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Ridleys' Spring opening is one of the most attractive of the season. The great store at the corner of Grand and Allen streets is packed with novelties of all kinds. The line of costumes is particularly noticeable. A sample is found in a suit of gray Henrietta cloth, with an accordion-pleated skirt and a Directoire coat, trimmed with silver Persian trimmings. This is furnished with a wrap to match. A pretty tea gown is made of French flannel of a Persian pattern, with a front of shrimp-pink surah, the whole finished in olive-green velvet.

The assortment of jackets and wraps is very full. The predominating style in jackets is the Directoire. A novelty in wraps is made on the jacket style, with long lace tabs, and trimmed with corded passementerie.

The department for misses and children is quite as attractive as that for adults. Here is to be found a pretty line of confirmation suits of India linen, Valenciennes lace, and nun's veiling. The children's coats and wraps are neat and varied, and the assortment of children's colored dresses, in serge and Henrietta cloth, is handsome. The children's hats are also novel. One was in straw of the Lillian Russell shape, trimmed in two shades of old rose ribbon, set off with a bunch of grasses fastened with novelty pins. The other was a turban of Nile-green bareaded silk, silver band of lace, coronet of olive-green velvet, finished with a rosette of Nile-green lace, and ornamented with butterflies and aigrettes.

The millinery department is most extensive and contains many novelties. A unique example is found in a gauzy structure of shirred lace, with skeleton front, woven with gold wires. The crown is of gold straw, surmounted with a bow of sage-green ribbon embroidered with gilt wheat. There is a full fall of lace over the crown, with a spray of oats and grass on the side. The pick of the display, however, showed a flat rim of kilted lace, with wide pointed gold lace over it. In front was an Alsacian bow of gold ribbon and a fan of lace pinned down with butterfly pins.

All the other departments of the store are equally full, and the stock embraces shoes, upholstery, theatrical tights and hosiery, patent medicines, perfumery, parasols, silks and velvets, men's furnishings, toys, centennial goods, jewelry, clocks, hardware, china, birds and bird cages—in short, everything that one can possibly think of in connection with wearing apparel or house furnishing.

AN AUCTIONEER'S ESTIMATE.

HE GIVES HIS VIEW AS TO THE STEWART BUILDING'S VALUE.

Ex-Surrogate Rollins, as cross-examiner, led R. V. Harnett, as witness, through a maze of figuring yesterday in the Stewart will case in order to reach the process by which Mr. Harnett arrived at his estimate of $3,000,000 as the value of the Stewart Building. When he had obtained sectional estimates which enabled Mr. Rollins to put a peser to Mr. Harnett, the witness said he had appraised the property in its entirety, not by sections. He thought that the corner frontage of 25 feet on Chambers-street and 100 feet on Broadway, if unimproved, would bring at auction $750,000, or $300 per square foot. In its entirety, exclusive of an interior leasehold lot, he valued the land at from $46 to $47 per square foot.

Manager Harris of the Stewart Building was put on the stand to contradict Architect Harrison, who testified that Judge Hilton had everything to say and Mrs. Stewart nothing about the work at Garden City. Mr. Harris said Mrs. Stewart often visited Garden City in his company alone, manifesting a lively interest in all that occurred there.

The contestants put on the stand Thomas M. Marsat, Record Clerk of the Surrogate's office, to testify that no inventory of the estate of A. T. Stewart and no accounting of its disposal had ever been filed in the Surrogate's office. On Dec. 14, 1886, however, Judge Hilton did file a power of attorney from Charles J. Clinch to himself giving him full power as executor of Mrs. Stewart's estate. The contestants promised at the closed of the day to furnish their last evidence by next Monday. On that day also Mr. Hope, the Philadelphia witness who testified the other day to few charges to Judge Hilton and high charges to Mrs. Stewart for similar goods from the upholstery department of which Mr. Hope had control, must return for further examination by the proponents, or the Surrogate will entertain a motion to strike out his former testimony.

A NEW CANTATA.

Dr. Stainer's sacred cantata, "The Crucifixion," was sung on Tuesday night in the Church of the Redeemer by the choir of the church, under the direction of the organist and choir master, Mr. Cheesewright. It had been sung in the church on two previous Tuesdays and gained by repetition, the chorus and soloists being in better form at the final performance. It is a very beautiful composition, the story of the passion and death of Christ being told in recitatives, solos for tenor and baritone, and choruses, interspersed with some beautiful and original hymns, in which the audience is expected to join.

The tenor, Mr. Brown, sang the recitatives with taste and feeling, and Mr. Murphy, the baritone, who has a sympathetic voice, sang the passages from the Gospel ascribed to Christ very beautifully. The choruses were admirably sung, the attack good, and the shading excellent. The boys' voices are worthy of special notice and show careful and excellent training; they are not only sweet, but powerful, singing the highest notes in the score perfectly in time and with splendid volume of tone. The music was accompanied with feeling and taste, and it is due to the choir to say that they had no external aid, but depended entirely on their own forces.

ASSIGNMENT SET ASIDE.

Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court yesterday set aside the assignments of Nicol, Cowlishaw & Co. made in August, 1886, to R. H. Smith. The Manchester District Court and William D. Ryde were creditors representing $300,000, and their counsel, Blumenstiel & Hirsch, secured an attachment, claiming that the assignment was void. Judge O'Brien sets aside the first assignment because it did not conform to the statute, and the second because it was not signed by all the copartners.

ALDERMAN BARRY'S PLATFORM.

Alderman "Red-pepper" J. Barry would like the public, especially that part of it interested in the continuance of baseball playing on the Polo Grounds, to understand that he voted against the resolution to abate and regulate One Hundred and Eleventh-street through the grounds. He says it appears to him [illegible] and have always been in favor of [illegible] and they certainly have been [illegible] Board, and he certainly has been [illegible] and not certain [illegible]

TO LESSEN THE TAX LEVY.

A BILL TO AMEND THE STATUTES RELATING TO THE SINKING FUND.

A bill for the reformation of the statutes governing the use and management of the sinking fund of this city, with a view to the reduction of the burden of taxation, was sent to Albany last night. Accompanying it was a memorial to the Legislature, signed by Mayor Grant, Controller Myers, Chamberlain Croker, Recorder Smyth, Tax Commissioner Coleman, President Arnold of the Board of Aldermen, and Alderman Sterne, Chairman of the Finance Committee of that board. These city officers compose the Sinking Fund Commission and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. In their memorial they said:

"Under existing laws the public burdens of the city, which are provided for either from taxation or from the revenues of the sinking fund, unnecessarily increase the annual taxation of the city in order to create an increase of the accumulations of the sinking fund. These accumulations on April 1, 1888, amounted to $44,154,086 90, while the annual revenues of the fund exceed $7,000,000. The outstanding bonds and stocks of the city, a charge upon this fund, amount to $68,387,949 35.

"The sinking fund accumulations and the annual revenues of the sinking fund which go to form the accumulations are more than sufficient to provide for the payment of all bonds and stocks of the city, a charge upon the fund, as these become due and payable. Without, therefore, in any way, or to any extent, affecting the existing security for the payment of all such bonds and stocks, there is manifestly a surplus of the sinking fund revenues which can be applied to the relief of the annual tax levy of the city.

"By the provisions of this bill, if the same becomes a law, the responsible financial officers of the city will be enabled to provide this relief when the conditions of the accumulations on April 1, 1889, and the annual revenues of the sinking fund will authorize the same. To secure, in such circumstances, the relief indicated is the sole and exclusive object intended to be accomplished by the passage of this bill. It seems to us that this bill meets the emergencies of the situation, and we therefore respectfully urge its passage."

There are two sinking funds in this city. One is to accumulate the means to wipe out the city debt represented by bonds. The other is to provide the annual interest on those bonds. Many of the bonds have been purchased by the Commissioners of the debt-redemption sinking fund as an investment, because the rate of interest on them is higher than could be procured from other investments. The interest-raising sinking fund provides money for the payment of the interest on the bonds in the debt-redemption sinking fund, but there seems to have been no way provided by which it could be collected by the Sinking Fund Commissioners. To insure it to them, however, section 172 of the Consolidation act provides that the surplus of the interest-raising sinking fund shall be transferred to the debt-redemption sinking fund. Meantime the interest on the bonds in the latter fund is raised annually by taxation, so that it is practically paid twice. In this way the general sinking fund goes on increasing, and the burden of taxation is heightened. The bill now sent to the Legislature is to amend section 172 so that the interest-producing sinking fund and its surplus shall furnish the interest on bonds generally and thus lessen the tax levy.

The general sinking fund being now $44,000,000 and its annual revenues being $7,000,000, it is easy to see that it would in a very short time mount beyond the sum of the bonds—$68,000,000—to whose redemption it is pledged, and that then a surplus would be created which would be a burden on the taxpayers until the maturity of those bonds, some of which have 20 years to run. By section 192 of the Consolidation act it is provided that there shall be included in the tax levy every year a sum sufficient, with the accumulation of interest on it, to meet outstanding stocks and bonds at maturity, which sum shall be paid to the Sinking Fund Commissioners. The bill proposes to amend this section so that the annual sum may be taken out of the surplus income, revenues, and accumulations of that fund, instead of being raised by taxation.

Finally, the bill provides that the Board of Estimate may, by a unanimous vote, before July 1 next, reconsider, revise, and amend the final estimates of taxation made last year so as to give immediate effect to the amendments.

PLANS FOR THE CATHEDRAL.

EXPERTS TO AID THE COMMITTEE IN PASSING UPON THE DESIGNS.

The Board of Trustees of the proposed Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine met yesterday afternoon at the See House in Lafayette-place to further consider the plans submitted. The trustees present were Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. R. K. Cady, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, George Macculloch Miller, W. W. Astor, Stephen P. Nash, and Col. R. P. Auchmuty.

The meeting was chiefly occupied in discussing the merits of the various plans, numbering between 60 and 70. At a previous meeting they were considered, and all but 20 were deemed unworthy of further inspection. Then at a subsequent meeting the list was reduced to 12 drawings. Yesterday's judgment was passed on the 12 plans, and a majority of the trustees again reduced the field to 4.

But while the majority united in selecting the four, they were also unanimous that no conclusion should be reached without calling in experts—architects and engineers. It was accordingly decided that the Committee on Architecture employ three architects, not competitors, and one engineer to critically inspect all the plans and report which three, in their judgment, showed the greatest architectural ability on the part of their designers. The trustees adjourned to meet at the call of the Bishop.

Mr. Miller, who acted as spokesman for the board, said in reply to questions that the next meeting would not be held probably until the architectural committee is ready to report on the decision of the experts. The object of showing all the plans to the experts is to see if they will approve of the judgment by the trustees. Should the experts fix upon three of the four designs most in favor with the trustees, the latter will take steps to make a final choice. The architectural committee will require some time to select experts and close negotiations with them, while the experts will be given unlimited opportunity for their difficult duty.

The style of architecture embodied in the four plans which have met the approval of the trustees is Gothic. The trustees say they do not know who the competing architects are or whether they are foreigners or natives. The plans are known only by number.

WHITTIER'S LETTER ON PRISON LABOR.

John G. Whittier, the venerable poet, has written the following letter to Mr. W. M. F. Round, Secretary of the Prison Association, apropos of the meeting of that association which will be held at Steinway Hall next Monday evening:

William M. F. Round, Esq.:

MY DEAR MR. ROUND: I am glad to hear that a public meeting is to be held in your city to protest in the name of Christianity and humanity against the enforced idleness in prisons, perilous alike to body and mind, which can only result in filling your prisons with maniacs. My sympathies are with the laboring class in all their just demands, and I would favor any legitimate measure which promises to benefit them. But the suppression of labor in the prisons is too small a gain for them to be purchased by the transformation of prisons into madhouses. I trust further reflection, and the knowledge of the fearful consequences of the silent torture of brooding idleness will ere long induce them to forego what must be a very trifling benefit at the best. With my best wishes for the success of your philanthropic endeavors, I am, very truly thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

DANVERS, Mass., Fourth month, Fifth, 1888.

GRAIN MEN CARRY THE DAY.

A meeting of the "trades interested" was held at the call room of the Produce Exchange yesterday to consider certain addenda to the rules regulating the trade with steamships loading general cargo. The proposed changes introduced several very severe regulations affecting the grain trade, and provided that "in case property is not delivered in accordance with the foregoing rules the shipper shall be responsible for all loss and expenses incurred by the ship in consequence of such non-delivery."

The grain men thought that under such circumstances most of the pleasure and very frequently all of the profit of their business would be eliminated, and when the meeting had listened to the reading of the new rules, Mr. George C. Martin, a grain shipper, moved that the whole matter be tabled. This was done with such dispatch as to leave no doubt that the grain men had the meeting.

NEW BANK IN BROOKLYN.

A new bank, to be known as the Hamilton-Avenue Bank, is to be established in Brooklyn, with offices near Hamilton Ferry. Among the stockholders are A. A. Low, Henry K. Sheldon, William Cary Sanger, Henry W. Maxwell, and Register Kane. The cashier will probably be Edward S. Clark, at present with the American Exchange Bank of this city.

HOLIDAYS FOR BROKERS.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange voted yesterday to close the Exchange on Good Friday and during the days devoted to the centennial celebration.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

WORKING FOR MONOPOLIES.

CHARGES AGAINST LEGISLATORS BY A BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE.

The Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday discussed a number of topics, beginning with the question of telephone tolls, on which a special committee had prepared a voluminous report. This report condemned the action of the Legislative General Laws Committee, at whose hands the Telephone bill met with an untimely fate. Among other things the report said:

"It has been stated that a majority of the General Laws Committee voted against reporting an honest bill, and aided the telephone lobby in their efforts to emasculate it in committee. Your committee have gathered enough information to satisfy them that the same men who aided the monopoly on the floor of the Assembly were zealous in that interest in committee sessions.

"These proceedings show that the fight which your committee and your board have on hand with the monopolistic interests of the telephone companies is precisely of the same nature as that which, at one time, was so successfully, after years of arduous labor, pursued against the exactions of the railway companies and their irresponsible charges and discriminations. The temporary defeat which has been incurred by the people in their efforts to assert their rights is one that we expect to speedily convert into a victory, because in such a struggle as this is is a question of time when people will reassert and maintain their rights against their oppressors.

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES of April 2, in an editorial, draws attention to the very great accession of strength which the corporations have in recent years attained by way of indirect representation in the Legislature and Senate Chambers, and that such a situation is fraught with much alarm to the institutions of the country, and raises a strong presumption that the means which are used for the purpose of obtaining success on the part of corporations are not entirely high-minded and honest.

The report closed by asking that the committee be instructed to continue its efforts to secure from the Legislature a reduction in telephone charges, and that if it is defeated it shall seek a committee of investigation to examine the methods used to secure such a defeat. After some discussion the report was adopted in full.

Then the board passed a resolution urging the President to appoint a business man to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and referred to a special committee a resolution introduced by Mr. Alonzo T. Beckwith condemning the bill to give the Dock Department the right to dredge and cut out 400 feet of the bulkhead on the North River from Eleventh to Twenty-second street as designed to benefit foreign steamship companies at the expense of citizens. Mr. Beckwith said the cost of the work would be not less than $40,000,000.

Among the other resolutions adopted was one objecting to the proposed building of a New-York and New-Jersey bridge with an obstacle to navigation in the shape of a pier in midstream, another opposing a bill now before the Legislature which permits the shedding of the few remaining open public piers on the East River, and a third indorsing Mayor Grant's Rapid Transit bill and requesting the Legislature to vote for it without amendments.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Broadway is becoming alive again with actors and actresses, who have returned from their regular Fall and Winter tours, and are now ready to accept anything in the way of a "job" engagement during the Summer months. As Spring advances and more companies are disbanded the professional parade, which is already very noticeable on many pleasant afternoons from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth street, will increase in numbers, and very soon actors and actresses of all grades will be seen in Broadway. Meantime the old "Rialto" at Union-square has been practically abandoned and upper Broadway has taken its place as the promenade of the unemployed.

A concert for the benefit of Leon John Vincent will be given in the Broadway Theatre on Sunday evening, at which P. S. Gilmore and his band of 60 pieces, Signor Campanini, Mme. Julia Rive-Kline, pianist; Clementina De Vere, Eugene Weiner, and the Bank Clerks' Glee Club of 150 voices, under the direction of H. R. Humphries, will appear, among other volunteers. Mr. Vincent is an old stage manager, who has done good work in this city and has many friends among operagoers.

The sale of seats for the farewell engagement of Robson and Crane in "The Henrietta" will begin at the Star Theatre this morning.

Manager Frohman announces that the Lyceum Theatre will be closed on the night of Good Friday as usual.

Manager F. F. Proctor has signed a life contract with Charles T. Ellis, by the terms of which the young comedian is to star under his management so long as he continues on the stage. It is said that William Gilbert of Mr. Daly's company is threatened with blindness, and that he is already in so much danger that all his parts have to be read to him.

Marshall P. Wilder is to appear in a new rôle. At the benefit to be given to George W. Floyd at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre on Sunday night the little humorist will conduct the orchestra.

A theatre party of 40 ladies and gentlemen will visit Proctor's new Twenty-third-Street Theatre on Saturday afternoon as the guests of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and witness the performance of Nell Burgess in "The County Fair."

Miss Ullie Akerstrom, who appears in this city next month at the Star Theatre, begins an engagement in Boston next Monday night. The young actress is well known and popular in that and other New-England cities.

The last of the lectures in Course A of the Stoddard series at Daly's will be delivered this morning at 11 o'clock, when the subject to be treated is "Rome, the Eternal City."

THE LEAD PRODUCTION.

A preliminary estimate of the production of lead in 1888 in the United States has been issued by C. Kirchhoff, Jr., the agent in this city of the Division of Mining Statistics and Technology of the Geological Survey. Figures for 10 years show an enormous increase of production both of desilverized and non-argentiferous lead, desilverized lead running since 1878, in short tons of 2,000 pounds, from 64,290 in 1878 to 151,465 in 1888.

For non-argentiferous lead for the years between 1878 and 1888 the figures, in tons, run as follows: 26,770, 28,300, 26,770, 29,015, 21,800, 19,932, 21,975, 20,800, 25,143, 29,090.

The estimate for 1888 is based on figures from a St. Louis house, which reports 13,800 tons as the output of Southeast Missouri, and 7,000 tons of Southwest Missouri and Kansas. The Bureau of Statistics reports the following figures relating to the amounts of lead returned by Collectors of Customs as contained in silver-lead ore imported from Mexico during the calendar year 1888:

	Pounds Lead.	Value.
Corpus Christi, Texas	5,029,780	$49,170 10
Paso del Norte, Texas, and New-Mexico	41,647,291	833,944 00
Saluria, Texas	9,995,300	84,438 00
Total	57,672,371	$966,552 10

In the calendar year 1887 the Mexican imports were estimated at 15,000 tons, so that the greater part of the enormous increase in 1888 is due to the receipts of lead in Mexican silver-lead ores, imported duty free.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

Four large ocean liners left this port yesterday. On the White Star steamer Adriatic, for Liverpool, sailed the Rev. P. Bandini, Dr. W. Dougan, Mr. C. J. H. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Tomlinson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wing.

On the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, for Southampton and Bremen, were Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Wettstein, and the Rev. and Mrs. J. Klein.

On the Inman steamer City of Berlin were Col. G. H. Mendell, United States Army; Major James C. Post, United States Army; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Croft, and Mr. J. D. Tracey.

On the Red Star steamer Westernland were Dr. and Mrs. August Krehbiel, Mr. W. S. and Miss M. S. Arbuthnot, A. E. Olarovdsky, Russian Consul to the United States, and wife; Dr. Alfred M. Hall, Dr. Henry W. Sinz, Mr. James P. Voorhees, and Mr. Hugo von Hermann.

PROCEEDINGS FOR DIVORCE.

Judge Bookstaver, in the Court of Common Pleas, was asked yesterday to confirm the referee's report in the suit for limited divorce of Sarah Wanzor against her husband, Moses G. Wanzor, the senior member of the firm of Wanzor, Tobias & Co. The report was in favor of Mr. Wanzor. Counsel for Mrs. Wanzor moved for additional counsel fees and the continuance of the alimony of $12 a week awarded to Mrs. Wanzor, so that she might appeal. Judge Bookstaver took the papers.

Platt's Chlorides
THE HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANT

AS BAD AS A FIRE.

KOCH, SONS & CO.'S ESTABLISHMENT FLOODED BY A BROKEN PIPE.

Koch, Sons & Co.'s building, in Pearl-street, a structure 100 by 100 feet and five stories high, is fitted with automatic fire alarms and another system combining an alarm and sprinkling attachment. For the latter there is a roof water tank, with a capacity of 8,000 gallons. From it ceiling pipe lines extend to each story, and are fitted with patent hydrostatic contrivances which, when opened, should produce a drenching shower of water and set in motion an alarm gong outside the building. The firm manufactures and deals in fancy goods, and does not employ a night watchman.

The establishment was apparently in first-class condition when the building was shut for the night Tuesday. At 2:30 yesterday morning a policeman saw a stream of water on the sidewalk with its source manifestly in the building. He tried to enter the place, and failing, summoned help. The officers then climbed to the roof of 339 Pearl-street and entered Koch, Sons & Co.'s establishment by forcing the scuttle.

They found one of the automatic sprinklers in the fourth story wide open and water flowing freely from it. The flood had extended to the ground floor, and large quantities of stock were drenched and ruined. The policemen made vain attempts to stop the leak and then did the best they could to save stock by shifting it to unexposed points.

When Koch, Sons & Co. and their employes reached the store yesterday the situation was dismal. Out of a stock of $150,000 it was hastily estimated that an actual loss of $35,000 had been sustained. The whole 8,000 gallons of water had escaped. Besides this the policemen, in their zeal to shelter property, had been obliged to batter down doors and cause havoc generally.

The firm's inspection satisfied them that the accident was due to a defect in the automatic sprinkler, for which they were in no way responsible. The outside alarm did not ring.

AMONG THE YACHTSMEN.

This evening will be held the special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club to hear the report of the committee appointed last Friday evening by Commodore Gerry to consider the challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron of England to race for the America's Cup. It is expected that the meeting will determine the class of the individual yacht that will be chosen to represent the New-York Yacht Club, and it will therefore be of unusual interest. The members of the club are still discussing the subject very earnestly, and the opinion of the club's experts differ as to whether the boat to sail against the Valkyrie should be the Volunteer or a yacht of the seventy-foot class.

Work at City Island is progressing satisfactorily. Men are still busy on the Titania and Katrina. Repairs are being taken to fit them out in the best possible condition, so that when they go into commission they will be ready to begin the battle of the season at once. A. Cary Smith's steel yawl will be masted next week. The Saunee is on the ways at Piepgras's yard, with her bowsprit out, but will soon be back in the water in good condition.

Fleet Captain Alley of the American Yacht Club enjoyed a day of splendid shooting at the club's grounds at Milton Point recently. He killed 30 ducks, nearly all of them being red-heads. Duck shooting at Milton Point has been exceptionally good this year.

D. J. Lawlor, the veteran naval architect, is at work on the lines of a new seventy-footer to beat the Valkyrie. There will be plenty of designs on hand in case the New-York Yacht Club decides to meet the Valkyrie with a boat of her own class.

Mr. John Mumm, the boatbuilder, has leased his business to Mr. H. C. Wintringham for five years, and will retire from boat and yacht building for a time at least. Mr. Wintringham is experienced in yachting matters.

The steam yacht Marguerite, formerly the Adelaide, will be launched by Hawkins at City Island on Saturday. She will probably steam to this city to have her engine looked over.

The new "forty" being built by Ayers on William Gardner's designs for C. W. Wetmore of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, will probably be called the Dahinda.

Commodore A. Cass Canfield's schooner yacht Sea Fox will be commanded this season by Capt. Rhodes, formerly of the Volunteer.

Mr. Edward Burgess, who was in this city on business connected with his yachts building at City Island, has returned to Boston.

Mr. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Vedette will be commanded by Capt. Stevens, who formerly sailed the Mayflower.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

The examination of Henry J. Cassidy on the charge of arson for setting fire to the buildings belonging to the Catholic Protectory at West Chester took place yesterday before Justice M. M. Silliman.

The first witness was Inspector Byrnes, who had made the arrest of half a dozen young men for being concerned in the crime. He retold the story of the son's confession, which placed the crime of firing the buildings upon his father, Henry J. Cassidy, as already published. After taking the testimony of John Hill, Frank Magner, Albert Durr, Henry A. Hogue, President of the Board of Managers of the Protectory, and Brother Gregory, the father, Henry J. Cassidy, was held without bail for the action of the next Grand Jury on a charge of arson. The son, Henry A. Cassidy, waived examination, and was also held for the Grand Jury. The rest of the gang were discharged as prisoners, but held in bail as witnesses to appear when wanted to testify against the Cassidys.

Objectors to ready-made clothing.
No. 3. The "Beat."

Rather beat his tailor out of a bill than pay cash as he'd have to in a first-class clothing store.

It is rather galling to a man who pays his bills to realize that, unavoidably, his tailor's prices must cover losses from bad debts. As fast as the merits of such garments as we produce are comprehended, there is a double attraction about our cash prices. $18 to $30 for a first-class Spring Suit or Overcoat means that the purchasing power of every dollar paid out goes into the clothes, and you are in that measure the gainer.

Then the satisfaction of knowing that whatever is selected may be returned if one changes his mind, or his wife changes hers. No insisting upon selling you something else. We hand back money for clothes returned as if it was the most profitable part of the business. It is. For, usually, that simple act secures good-will, and good-will to-day means profit

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII....NO. 11,738. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 28 WEST 14TH-ST.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

To-day is Friday——the second Friday of the

BATES SALE.

Are there wonders yet?.....Indeed, indeed, there are——more wonderful than any yet displayed.....

With still greater values from the

BANKRUPT

stock, thousands of selections from our own will make the day worthy the recollection of a lifetime, should you live

AN HUNDRED YEARS.

LADIES' WRAPS AND DRESSES.

	Bates's Price.	Hearn's Price.
Beaded Wraps—net shoulders	$2 75	$6 00
Silk-Beaded Wraps	3 98	7 00
With Jet Shoulders	5 98	10 00
Tailor-made Jersey Jackets	2 98	5 00
Lap Seam Beaver Jackets	3 98	8 00
Tailor-made Corkscrew Jackets	4 98	10 00
Loose Front Raglans	3 98	8 00
Plain Colored Raglans	5 98	10 00
With Gimp Trim	9 98	18 00
Peasant Cloaks	7 98	12 00

At Two Ninety-eight.

The balance of the Bates stock of SEAL PLUSH WRAPS.

Small sizes were $20 00

LADIES' GOSSAMERS.

	Bates's Price.	Hearn's Price.
Silver-Gray Circulars	59c.	$1 50
Stripe Circulars—tight back	98c.	2 50
Fancy Stripe Westminsters	$2 00;	3 50
With Cape and Hood—shirred	2 98;	5 50
Cloth-finish Newmarkets	3 98;	6 50

MISSES' WRAPS AND DRESSES.

	Bates's Price.	Hearn's Ours.
Fancy Cloth Jackets, Spring weight	$2 50	98c.
Fancy Cloth Jackets, Spring weight	4 75	$1 98
Braided Jersey Jackets	6 50	3 98
Misses' All-wool Gretchen Coats, Vandyke Cape and Belt—full skirt	8 00	3 98
Misses' Fancy Plaid Gretchens, double cape and girdle	9 50	4 98
Children's Fancy Cloth Dresses, Fedora and Jacket fronts	4 00	1 98
Same—ages 6 to 12	6 50	3 49
Children's a Directoire Dresses	8 00	3 98
Children's Flannel Sailor Suits	4 50	2 98
Misses' Blouse and Plain Jerseys	1 75	98c.
Misses' Silver-Gray Cassameres	1 75	69c.
Misses' Silver-Gray Cassameres	1 75	98c.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Suits.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Cheviot and Cassimere	$4 00	$2 49
All-wool Flannel and Corduroy	5 50	3 98
Tricot Suits	7 50	5 75
Kilts, 2½ to 6 years	2 98	2 98
Kilts, 2½ to 6 years	3 50	2 98
Boys' Spring Overcoats, with cape, ages 3 to 8		$3 98.

Pants.

59c.....98c.....$1 25——Bargains.

Boys' Hats.

Polos, 29c.....Fatigue, 79c.....Jockets, 98c

At Nine Cents each,

Ladies' Corset Covers,

Square neck——neat trim——all sizes.

Bates's price, 25c.

Corsets.

French Woven and Hand made—best known and most popular makes—Dr Warner's, P. D., R. & G., S. C., and others:

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$1 00	59c.	$1 75	98c.
1 25	79c.	2 50	$1 29

The Bates Stock of UPHOLSTERY

was large, well selected, bought shortly before their failure, and at their prices was considered good value—

We sell at half and less than half

THE BATES PRICE.

Madras Curtains.

Bates's Price.	Ours.
$2 50	$1 29
5 75	2 98
8 00	2 98
15 00	7 98

Silk Curtains.

Bates's Price.	Ours.
$8 00	$2 98
15 00	5 98
20 00	7 98
25 00	11 98

PORTIERES.

over eighty styles—striped, floral, mottled, and watered effects—all colors—as follows:

Raw Silk. Bates's Price.	Raw Silk. Ours.	All-over Chenille. Bates's Price.	All-over Chenille. Ours.
$2 25	$1 29	$6 00	$2 98
3 00	1 49	8 50	4 98
5 50	2 79	10 00	5 49
7 00	3 98	16 00	8 98

All-over Chenille Portieres,

Plain and fancy tops——full two yards wide $6 98 Bates's price $14 $9 98 Bates's price $16

Reversible Tapestry Portieres,

Gobelin and Heraldic designs——best colors $5 98 Bates's price $12 $6 78 Bates's price $14

REAL LACE CURTAINS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Brussels Point	$41 00	$16 98
Brussels Point	46 00	23 98
Renaissance	55 00	29 98
Renaissance	40 00	23 75
Renaissance	35 00	18 98
Cluny	22 75	11 98
Irish Point	26 00	13 98
Irish Point	12 00	6 98
Irish Point	11 00	5 98
Hand-wrought Tambour	13 00	6 98
Hand-wrought Tambour	20 00	11 49
Colbert	10 50	5 98
Colbert	17 00	9 98
Antique	15 00	8 49
Antique	7 00	3 98
Antique	3 50	1 49

Nottingham and Scotch Lace Curtains,

69 cents to $3—— Bates's prices $1 25 to $14 00

WHITE GOODS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
India Linen Plaids and Stripes	17c.	9½c.
India Linens	17c.	11c.
Checked Nainsooks	8c.	5½c.
Victoria Lawns	10c.	4½c.
English Nainsook	15c.	10c.
French Nainsook, 47-inch	28c.	19c.
Dotted Swiss	25c.	18c.
Tarlatans—all colors	29c.	9½c.

LINENS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Extra wide Twill Crash	8c.	4½c.
Extra wide, all Linen	10c.	5½c.
Unbleached Crash	12½c.	7½c.
All-linen Damask	25c.	11c.
Unbleached, extra heavy	37c.	24c.
Extra wide—Bleached and Unbleached	60c.	39c.
Extra heavy	$1 00	74c.
Double Damask—2-4	1 49	98c.
All-linen Napkins—dozen	1 19	79c.
All-linen Napkins—dozen	1 49	98c.
All-linen Napkins—dozen	1 95	$1 80
Linen Cloths—2 yards long	1 10	67c.
All-linen Towels—extra large	15c.	10c.
Fringed Knotted Towels	18c.	11½c.
Extra large	31c.	19c.
With fancy borders	36c.	24c.

WASH DRESS FABRICS

at 25 cents.....at 10 cents.....at 5 cents

Chambray Suitings, Chambray Stripes, Chambray Plaids, Chambray Checks, Chambray Mixtures,

PAPER WADS AS WEAPONS

HOW LEGISLATORS AMUSED THEMSELVES YESTERDAY.

THE YATES PRISON BILL PROGRESSED A LITTLE—THE POLO GROUNDS BILL—THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL WINS.

ALBANY, April 11.—Having passed the Crosby Erstus and Barnes Bailey Reform bills and ordered the Mayor's Audit Transit bill to a third reading, the House to-day took hold of the convict labor question, and, it must be confessed, gave an exhibition of neither enlightened statesmanship nor common humanity. The opportunity to pass a good measure, in the Savery bill in, and to kill a bad one, as the Yates bill is, was not grasped, for, to the general surprise, the House agreed to substitute the Yates no-machinery, changing bill for the Savery bill by the close vote of 48 to 48.

The debate was opened by Major Savery, who made an earnest plea for his bill and contended that the State account system was the best system for the convicts to work on. This, he contended, would be better for the convicts, better for the State, and better for the workman. Judge Greene offered an amendment that the Superintendent of State Prisons be directed to retain in his possession 10 cents a day out of the earnings of each prisoner and upon his release to advance $9 per cent of the total to enable him to get along in the world, and to give subsequent annual payments on the same basis during good behavior. This amendment was favorably received and was eventually adopted.

Mr. Crosby took the floor in behalf of the Savery bill. He said that the condition of the convicts was truly pitiable, and that members of the Assembly who had visited the State prisons reported that the first thing asked of them by the inmates was to pass some measure that would give them work.

Mr. Hill of Albany said that what perplexed him most was the system of work that should be adopted in the State prisons. The law as passed last year should be given a chance. He was opposed to going back to the old system. As a member of the committee he had really endeavored to determine which of the systems was the most practicable—which would benefit the State and the convicts without interfering with free labor. He was free to say that the only persons who appeared before the committee were contractors.

Judge Yates, after several ineffectual efforts, caught the Speaker's eye and made one of the most entertaining, if it was undirected, speeches of the session. He declared that it was not his bill that was passed last year; that he had been fearfully abused by the press, by the theory, and by the people of the country for a bill with which he had very little to do. The measure which had been called the Yates bill was framed and fathered by a Republican caucus. He gave a history to the great entertainment of his auditors, of the prison legislation in this State, and announced with considerable vehemence that the present system was the "worst on earth and the most infamous in the world." It had been tried so far back as 1850, and had only benefited those who had charge of it direction in the State prisons. He said he nobody was any way responsible for what was made out of the contract system until that system was abolished. Now he asked who makes the inventory under the State account system? Why, the Wardens of the State prison. It is a very easy thing to take your own inventory and become rich on it. This was the "awful scandal" he said. His bill, which he proposed the Assembly should accept, would not put convicts on a plane with honest labor. He proposed to make convicts work on the roads. Compare the "disgusting" roads with good roads. He drew a picture of the methods of candidates before election toward the workingman and their conduct now, when they were disposed to pass measures that would seriously interfere with the rights of honest labor.

"Bless me," he said, "how we shout before election, and how we visit their homes, dandle their children on our knees, and say sweet things to their wives." They were not doing that now. He declared that the agents of the State prison ring were swarming in the Assembly Chamber, and that they were the only persons who were manufacturing sentiment and sympathy for the convicts. He held that all this sympathy was misplaced, and that the true condition of affairs in the State's prisons was grossly exaggerated.

The House at this time was in a state of disorder. The members were hungry and tired out, and several speeches fell flat in fact, many of the Republican members disregarded the fact that they were considering the most serious question before the Legislature, and passed their time throwing wads of paper across the chamber at their colleagues, to the great amusement and annoyance of themselves. For over an hour this state of things prevailed, and finally the paper throwing became so flagrant that Mr. Cremmer, who was in the chair, ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Peck of Cortland, who had read his maiden speech, now offered an amendment that the convicts should not work longer than six hours a day, but was outvoted. The members got so far beyond themselves that finally Mr. Blumenthal was led to observe that the present temper he doubted whether the House could treat the subject under consideration intelligently.

Mr. Yates now made the motion to substitute his bill for the Savery bill, Mr. Ryan of Troy seconding the motion. The bill was signed by 30,000 workingmen favoring the Yates bill and in opposition to the Savery bill. The Yates motion prevailed by a vote of 48 to 42. Five Republicans, including Yates, voting in the affirmative, Youngman of Albany, Bauer of Monroe, Marvin Smith of Sullivan, Brown of Cayuga, and the following Democrats voting with the Republicans: Dr. Rush of Chemung, Dunham of Seneca, and Harwood of Niagara. Dr. Rush made a noble effort to substitute the Fassett bill for the Yates bill. The Speaker ruled him out on this occasion by observing that the Fassett bill remained on the good points of all the prison bills and none of the bad ones. It went further—was more nearly perfect, more comprehensive, and would be more satisfactory all around. Yates objected and his bill was progressed before Dr. Rush succeeded in obtaining a vote on his proposition. The Yates bill was then ordered to a third reading. The Savery bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 48 to 44. It was not thoroughly indorsed by the State prison authorities and some of its features needed improving, but it was a good measure nevertheless and infinitely superior to that which the House accepted to-day.

The Yates bill practically keeps in force the atrocious bill which was passed by the special session of the last Legislature. In addition to abolishing motive power for manufacturing purposes from the State prisons, as the law now reads, it also abolishes many bill industries in State prisons, penitentiaries, reformatories, houses of correction, and the penal institutions of the State and counties, which, therefore, practically includes jails and penitentiaries. It further provides that the Superintendents of State prisons shall have manufactured for the inmates such articles as are used in these institutions for clothing and other supplies, and the articles thus manufactured shall be furnished, as far as practicable, to the almshouses, asylums, and charitable, reformatory, and educational institutions supported wholly or in part by the State or by the counties and cities. It further provides that the Comptroller, Superintendent of State Prisons, and the President of the State Board of Charities shall constitute a board to fix a price on the articles to be furnished.

One of the new sections provides that the Sheriffs of the several counties of the State be authorized and empowered to put the inmates confined in the county jails at hard labor and at cultivating and improving the county and town lands, highways, roads, and bridges, and breaking stone therefor. Judge Yates added two new amendments to his bill, constituting seven and eight of the Savery bill, which in effect prohibit the Superintendent of State Prisons from receiving any convicts sentenced in the United States court held without the State of New-York, or in any State court other than that of the State of New-York, and exempting the institutions in New-York and Kings Counties from the operations of the act.

The bill to exempt the $200 acres of land purchased by the New-York Hospital at White Plains from taxation precipitated the old Bloomingdale Asylum fight in the House this morning. Gen. Husted, Mr. Crosby, and Mr. Rhodes appearing as the champions of the measure, and John Cassidy as the opponent. Gen. Husted said that the hospital was only waiting for this bill to pass in order to erect the new institution in Westchester, and until its property is exempt it will not build. Mr. Connolly charged that Gen. Husted took great advantage of the opposition on the question last Friday in ordering the bill for a third reading before any one could object to its consideration. Personally he had nothing to say against the New-York Hospital. It was one of the noblest institutions in the State, but he maintained that any corporation or concern should not be relieved of taxes which would have to be borne by poor people.

Turning to Gen. Husted he exclaimed: "I am surprised that the distinguished gentleman from Westchester, who is an expert in advancing legislation in the interest of corporations, who has been the most successful champion that this State has ever produced—I am surprised that he does not propose to gerrymander the wards of St. Peter's and put a branch of the New-York Central Road up his spinal column. Connolly did not draw enough water to defeat the bill, and under the skillful guidance of Gen. Husted it went through swimmingly.

Mr. Whipple of Chautauqua, who has sometimes startled the House with his eloquence, was badly crushed to-day, and his speech was not heard. Col. Fellows was ordered to a third reading.

The New-York Sinking Fund Bill which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Murphy last Feb. 7 on Cuba, and which has been in charge of Mahoney since the 21st inst., on behalf of Wolf in the House, (Hon. Mr. Sobel) was therefore objected to having it ordered to a third reading when the favor was asked by its introducer, Mr. Hamilton Fish, the Republican Clinton County statesman gave the Bill a beating this afternoon, the following named gentlemen advocating its passage: Corporation Counsel Beekman, Francis M. Scott, and John J. Madden.

THE SENATE.

A petition was received this morning from the New-York Chamber of Commerce protesting against the passage of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge bill introduced by Judge Greene. The petition states that in the opinion of the Chamber such a bridge would seriously impede the navigation of the North River.

The Annual Appropriation bill which was the special order for the day was passed with little discussion. On motion of Senator Sloan the appropriation for Supreme Court Justices was changed from $656,000 to $577,400. Senator McNaughton asked that the amounts appropriated for State industrial schools be increased from $35,000 to $100,000. This will probably result in a conference between the two houses when the bill is again taken up in the Assembly.

There was a trifling discussion over the motion of Senator Grady to adopt the Assembly resolution to make the sum of $2,500 for the Cayuga Indians apply only to those Indians residing in the United States. The motion was lost.

Senator Murphy introduced, at the request of Postmaster Van Cott, the bill which was printed in THE TIMES of to-day to reform the statutes governing the use and management of the New-York City sinking fund.

By request, Senator Stadler offered a bill to prohibit police officials or their subordinates from being in any way interested in the sale of wines, liquors, or ball tickets.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS IN CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this afternoon, not for the purpose of considering proposed legislation, but because Senator Fassett felt that he had a grievance against some fellow-Senator who had divulged the secrets of yesterday's caucus. To-day each Senator on entering was requested solemnly to swear, raising his right hand and placing his other upon his heart, that he would not give up the secrets of this star-chamber session. Up to midnight no Senator had betrayed this sacred trust, although it is said that Fassett created quite a disturbance, and went so far as to intimate that the Senator or Senators who had given to the press the accounts which appeared this morning should come out manfully and confess the indiscretion.

It is not known whether any Senator accepted the invitation, which was almost a demand. One thing at least is known, that Fassett denied emphatically that he had made the motion at yesterday's caucus, although his disposition to make the Rapid Transit bill a party measure is self-evident. Incidentally, Mr. Fassett expressed to-night the belief that to have the Republican Party adopt his Prison bill. The caucus reached no definite conclusion on this subject.

THE YANTIC'S TRIP.

SHE IS GETTING READY TO TAKE PART IN THE NAVAL PARADE.

The United States steamer Yantic, very much to the surprise of every one, slipped her moorings Wednesday morning and steamed down the East River, under the bridge, and out through the Narrows. As she slipped past the Battery it could be seen that she was prepared to go to sea.

The little corvette looked very pretty as she glided along over the smooth bay, while her long Parrot gun forward and her 8-inch rifle amidships gave her a very smart and saucy appearance.

About 4 P. M. the Yantic was seen coming up the bay, and a little later she made her way up the North River to her anchorage off Thirty-fifth-street. Her run down the bay was to the compass buoys at the Horseshoe, evidently for the purpose of adjusting her compasses. From her appearance that morning it looked as if she were bound right out, and the fact that she did not return to the navy yard at night gave rise to reports that she would have received orders from Washington to proceed to sea.

It will be remembered that the Yantic returned from Hayti during January with yellow fever on board. It has been contended that to order her south so soon was hazardous to all on board, for it is well known that the germs of yellow fever remain in a wooden vessel for a long period if the latter is not thoroughly fumigated.

At the navy yard last night it was explained that the vessel had been prepared to take part in the centennial celebration, and that she would remain here until that is over, at any rate.

THE DURCAL PICTURES SALE.

There were 19 paintings belonging to the Duque de Dúrcal sold at Chickering Hall by the American Art Association last night out of a total of 51 offered for bids. The same apathy which characterized the spectators the first night of the auction made last night equally notable, but the Duque de Dúrcal did not seem to be disheartened to nearly the same degree, for he had a party of merry friends with him who bid on nearly every picture which was bid upon at all. The Baroness Jorsmanseki, accompanied by the Baron, became enthusiastic over some of the paintings, and even raised her own offer on one of them, which she declared she would not permit to be sold at so small a price. The Baron purchased several pictures at the suggestion of his companion. The total amount secured at last night's sale, from pictures which were valued by the owner at nearly $150,000, was $8,000. The total of the two nights' sale was $9,525.

Following are the more important pictures sold, with the names of the purchasers:

"Infant Saviour Extracting a Thorn," Murillo. Mrs. J. W. Drexel	$1,000
"Dia de Olivares on Horseback," Velasquez.	
The Rev. Dr. D. Eskin	1,000
"Sheep," Barberan. Mrs. J. W. Drexel	990
"Turks," Decamps. A. Gibbons	500
"A Battlepiece." A. Farrar, Baron G. J. Forrington	300
"Dogs Attacking a Bull," de Vos. A. Gibbons	260
"St. Sebastian," Taborda. Baron G. J. Jerzmanoski	250
"Portrait of Margaret," Wouwes. A. Gibbons	200
"Cows," Palizze. R. M. C. Graham	175
"Wagon Laden with Grain," Palizze. R. M. C. Graham	150

To-night the collection of drawings and sketches belonging to the same owner will be sold at the American Art Galleries.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 11—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, followed Friday by rain, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, rain, slightly warmer, followed Friday by stationary temperature, southerly winds.

For the District of Columbia and Virginia, fair, warmer, followed Friday by rain and stationary temperature, southerly winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, rain, no decided change in temperature, southerly winds, high on the lakes.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	46°	42°	3:30 P. M.	55°	66°
6 A. M.	46°	42°	6 P. M.	53°	62°
9 A. M.	48°	40°	9 P. M.	49°	58°
12 M.	50°	45°	12 P. M.	47°	55°

Average temperature yesterday.....54½°
Average temperature for same date last year...50½°

MISS LILLIE BERG AT A PARLOR CONCERT.

Miss Lillie Berg gave a concert at the residence of Mrs. M. P. Grace, Madison-avenue and Seventieth-street, yesterday afternoon. The drawing rooms were crowded. Miss Berg rendered an air from "The Magic Flute," and the serenade from Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys." She also sang twice with Mr. Oscar Franklin Comstock, baritone, a duet from "Mignon" and a "nocturne" by Denza. Miss Berg was most fortunate in her selection of the artists brought to her support. Mr. Franz Wilczek, violinist, played "Gipsy Dances," by Sarasate, and a romanza by Wieniawski. Miss Dyas Flanigan, pianist, rendered a serenade by Douillet and a study by Rosperi. Miss Edna Waring-Hofman delighted her audience with a monologue recitation by Coquelin. Miss Maltland (manager) and Mr. F. S. Mackay of the Broadway Theatre were present.

SPEED AND LUXURY AT SEA

FIRST TRIP OF THE NEW SHIP CITY OF PARIS.

ARRIVAL IN PORT OF THE MOST COMPLETE VESSEL OF ITS KIND ON THE OCEAN.

Amid the dipping of flags and the hoarse shrieking of whistles the great Inman steamer City of Paris made her first appearance yesterday in New-York harbor, having completed her maiden run across the Atlantic in 6 days and 15 hours.

As the big ship came up the harbor she presented, in general appearance, a marked likeness to the steamship City of New-York, but it did not take long for a sailor's eye to pick out some important differences between her rig and make-up and that of the City of New-York. The new steamer has altogether better lines of speed than the City of New-York. Looking at her from in front she almost tells a sailor that instead of cutting a wave she will rise lightly over it. As for her run along to amidships there is not the sign of a bulge in her form against which a sea can throw a shoulder blow, but by reason of this very fineness the big vessel persists in burying her head into a seaway only to fly again into the air whenever a large wave approaches. In the vicinity of the stern the hull assumes a very bumpy look which is anything but beautiful.

The new Inman steamer City of Paris is supposed to be a sister ship of the City of New-York, but this is true only in name. In fittings, in rig, in machinery, and in appointments she is very different, and most of the differences clearly depote a vast improvement. In the question of the rig, however, this may not be so, for in the opinion of a naval officer the big ship would be more efficient all round if she had another mast in her and was bark-rigged if not ship-rigged. As she is rigged the steamer carries three masts, all the lower masts being of iron, with the topmasts of wood socketed in, looking very shipshape and neat. On the foremast is a forevard, a topsail-yard, and a topgallant-yard. The main and mizzen masts are fore and aft rigged, fitted also with gaff topsails.

The City of Paris is not intended wholly for the pacific work of carrying passengers to and from Europe. In these days of vast naval fleets and great armies every available ship and man are counted on in time of war, and to render them more efficient both ship and man are prepared in peace for the duty they will likely be called upon to perform in time of war. The British Government, to strengthen her naval forces, has subsidized nearly all of the great ocean steamers flying her flag, and has furthermore not only built them for receiving stories in war time to turn them into cruisers, but has housed their guns, so that but a few hours' work at the docks would be necessary to get all the ordnance on board. When it was contemplated to build the City of Paris the British Government was open and free to put its finger on her, taking a guarantee that in time of war she should be turned over to the Admiralty, the Government paying so much per day for her. Under these conditions the big Inman steamer was built so that she could be used as a cruiser.

To-day it might be said that the fact of the presence of the strengthening bands and frames that constitute her battery appliances, but they are there, and there to support good heavy Armstrongs whenever the British Government has need for the vessel. The battery for the City of Paris will consist of 12 breech-loading Armstrongs and rapid fire six-inch rifles. These guns will be mounted, four on each broadside, two at the bow, and two at the stern. Thus armed, the City of Paris, under the command of Capt. Watkins, and many of them her present command, and under her own engineers, will be prepared to scour the seas for the commerce of Great Britain's enemy. Should she meet a powerful armed hostile vessel her safety will depend in her speed, but should her engines break down it is doubtful if that scant sail-spread aloft would do her much good.

When boarded yesterday at her dock the big ship presented a busier sight than many naval officers are accustomed to see. To enter into a detailed account of the fittings of this new vessel would be once laborious and unwarranted. She is fitted out with all that money can provide. Her saloon, library, smoking room, the whole assortment of staterooms, down to the pantry, galley, wineroom, and bakery, everything is complete. The experiences of the past 10 years, years which have developed the greatest progress in ship building, have been taken advantage of. Money has been spent freely. Nothing that could suggest itself to the sense of luxury and ease has been omitted, and as a result the City of Paris is today the most complete, the most luxurious, and the most expensive of all the ocean greyhounds," and, what is more, she promises ere long to lower her first run of 6 days and 15 hours down below even the record of the fleet Umbria.

The passage was a good one. It may be bettered, though it must be remembered that the Paris has already had her engines well worked down to their bearings. Had she been more fortunate in the matter of weather on this trip her arrival might have been considerably quicker. A heavy gale from the west overtook her on Tuesday, and for three days she was plunging heavily into the seas of a westerly gale. No doubt she caught some of the stiff northwester which has been playing havoc of late along the American coast.

There was nothing on board the City of Paris that seemed so efficient yesterday as her hydraulic lifts. Hydraulic pressure did the work everywhere, from the lighting of heavy bales of cargo from the hold of the weighing of an anchor, to the running of a dumb waiter up and down the hotel. The electric lights of the City of Paris are after the style of the Martin bill of anchor, while one of them resembles greatly those carried by the new steel cruiser Yorktown. The one on her starboard bow weighs four tons and the pair one weighs nearly seven tons. Up forward in the forecastle it was observed yesterday that the heavy iron rail was twisted and bent. The mischief was caused by the heavy seas coming aboard during the recent gale.

Viewed in all respects, the City of Paris can be summed up in the one term "magnificent." She sails for Europe next Wednesday, and all the cabins on the upper deck are booked for two months to come. The prices of her staterooms range from $60 to $600, the latter being for suites, which have all the luxurious conveniences of a modern hotel.

According to the chief officer of the city of Paris the ship made on her total trip over the measured mile a speed of 22.19 knots per hour. When run for several consecutive hours at the top of her speed it is said that she averaged nearly 20 knots per hour. As high as 1,200 revolutions per minute have been gotten out of her blowers, during the trial trip, at a time when the electric motors were so charged that it was impossible to stop them for a long while.

The new steamer will be thrown open to the public after 1:30 o'clock to-day and to-morrow. Included in the large list of to-day passengers will be those who take chances in a maiden voyage were Gen. E. W. Sinclair, the Hon. H. A. W. Tabor and Mrs. Tabor, Gen. J. S. Negley, Elmer P. Butler, U. S. Coast, James A. Scott, George Turnbull, W. M. Whitney, Gen. John Bates, Charles Hebard, and E. G. Craven.

HONORS TO A COLORED MAN.

BOSTON, Mass., April 11.—Probably no colored man who has passed away in Boston has been honored with a more imposing demonstration or greater evidence of esteem than took place to-day in connection with the funeral of Mr. Lewis Hayden at the Charles-Street African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The initial exercises consisted of a private service at the residence on Phillips-street. A procession was then formed, moving from the residence to the church, comprising the following organizations: The Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Masons and subordinate lodges, Lewis Hayden Commandery, several divisions of Knights of Pythias under command of Brig. Gen. S. R. Riley, Fraternal Association, Wendell Phillips Club, Robert G. Shaw Veteran Association, and colored citizens in a body.

On a platform near the pulpit sat prominent participants in the services, including Gov. Ames, with Private Secretary Menard; William Lloyd Garrison, Dr. H. I. Bowditch, Col. Higginson, George L. Dyer, and Rev. Sam. J. Lee, jr. The Rev. Theodore Gould and Lucy Stone were also present, with the Hon. F. W. Bird, ex-Mayor O'Brien, and other gentlemen.

After the services brief addresses were made by William Lloyd Garrison, Col. Higginson, ex-Mayor O'Brien, and Mr. George L. Dyer. The pallbearers and other societies then performed the ceremonies peculiar to their respective orders, and the remains were interred at Woodlawn.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG GIRL.

Justine Genez, the twenty-three-year-old daughter of August Genez, proprietor of the Schuetzen Park at One Hundred and Seventieth-street and Boston-avenue, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting herself in the head with a large revolver. Justine was the youngest of the family. For more than two years she had been in poor health, and was disconsolate in consequence. At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning she complained of feeling ill, and her mother advised her to lie down. The girl went up to her bedroom, and when about an hour after her mother went up to make her bed she found her lying dead with a bullet hole in her right temple. The weapon was found on the floor. Justine was 23 years old.

OUR COAST DEFENCES.

AS THEY SHOULD BE ACCORDING TO A NAVAL OFFICER.

ANNAPOLIS, April 11.—Capt. William T. Sampson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy and late a member of the Board of Fortifications, read to-night a paper before the Naval Institute entitled "Coast Defence."

All who had given to the subject any consideration, Capt. Sampson said, were satisfied that the coast defences of the country were inefficient and insufficient. The subject was of peculiar interest to the navy. The professional opinion of the service had not received the attention which it merited. It was the duty of the profession to consider carefully all schemes and inventions and to assign them to their proper positions. Professional opinion should be sufficiently flexible to accept the good and reject the bad. Some had proposed torpedoes, others air guns and others again parisettam. Each was good in its way, but all together were insufficient.

The sound policy of the recent administration of naval affairs should be developed. Preparations for war which are deferred until war is imminent invite defeat. To enforce the Monroe doctrine the country must depend upon its navy.

The means of naval defense were torpedo boats, gunboats, and floating batteries, or coast defense vessels. Torpedoes formed a most important part of coast defenses, but were of doubtful utility in a sea engagement, and it was only under peculiarly favorable conditions that torpedo boats should attack during daylight. Coast-defense vessels should have an advantage over any vessels carrying the same guns sent against them. Lighter draught would be such an advantage. The small depth of water of the Atlantic forts, if taken advantage of, might prove one of the strongest means of defence. The submarine torpedo boat, in Capt. Sampson's opinion, should be classed in the same category as the pneumatic gun—an unfried weapon.

The conformation of the Atlantic coast was such as to form natural divisions, which might be defended separately. The command of all the coast defenses from Eastport, Me., to Galveston, Texas, should be under the control of a single officer, who should be stationed at New-York or some other central point. The commander of each section should also be stationed ashore and be in direct communication with the Commander-in-Chief.

The first section might extend from Eastport to Cape Ann. The second section might be constituted of Massachusetts Bay. The third section might comprehend Buzzard's Bay, Narragansett Bay, and Long Island Sound.

The speaker was convinced, he said, that if the port of New-York were blockaded for a few months, the loss that would result to the Nation would be as great as would be produced in the city by a bombardment. To provide against such a blockade, Capt. Sampson suggested the building of three first-class vessels, to cost $10,000,000; three rams, to cost $3,000,000, and twenty torpedo boats, to cost $2,000,000. Instead, the defenses of the other two sections could be called to the aid of the defenders of New-York. The rest of the coast was divided into: Section five, formed by Delaware Bay; section six, formed by Chesapeake Bay; section seven, from Charleston, southward; section eight, the Gulf coast to the Mississippi; ninth section, Galveston. To man such a fleet as would be needed for the proper defense of the coast would require 11,300 men.

LAWS FOR NEW-JERSEY.

THE LEGISLATURE BUSY WITH A GOOD MANY IMPORTANT BILLS.

TRENTON, N. J., April 11.—Senator Pfeiffer's absence yesterday and this morning caused a delay in party measures in the Senate. It was rumored that his absence was caused by the failure to make his bill giving the Governor the appointing of Assistant Prosecutors in second-class counties a caucus measure. But this afternoon his appearance and vote gave a contradiction to all such rumors, and the Senate passed party measures legalizing the proclamation of President O'Neil of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen regarding the new charter, and exempting the Corporation Counsel and other officials from the provisions of the Veterans' Tenure of Office act.

President Worts's substitute for the Australian Ballot Reform bill was to-day reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is in some respects similar to the original measure, but it leaves the printing and procuring of tickets to the candidates. It gives secrecy to the vote. This substitution will pass the Senate, but the House is not expected to concur, and ballot reform will not be adopted by this Legislature.

Bills were passed making 5 per cent the legal rate of interest, reducing fees of judgments in real estate from 90 to 10 years, providing for the appointment of jury commissioners in four-class counties, and providing for the appointment of a surgeon for the Soldiers' Home at Newark by the Governor.

A bill was introduced providing that railroad companies may acquire lands for freight and passenger depots, terminals, sidings, &c., by consent of municipalities, but not by permitting the taking of lands fronting on tide waters, or the taking of a street longitudinally. Not more than five acres can be taken at any point.

Mr. Scovel introduced a joint resolution asking Congress to pension all Union soldiers who have been imprisoned in Confederate prisons. The Senate amended the resolution so as to ask that all soldiers honorably discharged be pensioned. When the amendment was returned to the House by vigorous efforts Mr. McGowan persuaded that body to decline to concur in it, and a conference committee had to be appointed.

Gov. Green's veto of the bill giving railroads power to lease one another's property and to consolidate was sustained by the Senate. The Senate also confirmed the nomination of Lawrence F. Fell as Inspector of Workshops and Factories, and received from Gov. Green the nomination of James T. Wiley of Elizabeth as Lay Judge of Union County, to succeed Nathan Harper. Mr. Wiley was Postmaster of Elizabeth under President Cleveland.

WALL-STREET TALK.

There was little joy for the bears in yesterday's stock market. The tendency of prices was upward all along the line. Stocks that have been weakest lately were strong yesterday. Atchison, bound for the damnition bowwows, found friends yesterday, and scored an advance that was of consequence in view of the sad fortunes it has been lately suffering.

St. Paul has become a leader of the market. A strong bull pool in both the common and preferred shares of that company is hard at work, having abundant funds and friends of influence. And the foreign bankers' houses in this country, backed by European connections, has part in the present movement. There is little upturns and hurrah about it, but the prospect for profits is none the less on that account.

Another stock in which there is a bull pool of strength and importance is Reading. It controls all the money it wants, and its managers include bankers as skillful and as wide-awake as any in Wall-street. It is just now fashionable for Stock Exchange wiseacres to sneer at this pool and sell the stock short; sneers don't cost much; short sales may.

The meeting of the Eastern trunk lines here on Tuesday is likely to have an important influence upon earnings for the remainder of this year. There was unanimity in favor of making a general advance in rates for various classes of freight.

The Chesapeake and Ohio has a pleasant surprise in store for its friends. Arrangements now in progress will affect many benefits for the company.

Oregon Transcontinental's turn is coming soon. Plans afoot look to the extinguishment of the company's floating debt and the creation of a big surplus account.

If the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford has not got a pretty firm grip on the present Connecticut Legislature, appearances do not count for much. The Homestonic parallel scheme hasn't even the slimmest sort of a chance—as things stand now.

A RACE TO CALCUTTA.

Two big British ships, the Ester Roy and Lansdowne cleared from this port Wednesday for Calcutta. The former is under the command of Capt. McDougall, and the latter is under Capt. Newcomb. It will be a race between the two ships all the way out, and as their tonnage is about equal their chances of winning seem about even.

At this time of the year the ships ought to have good weather well down to the Cape of Good Hope, but as soon as they reach the Indian Ocean they will be whole weeks under reefed topsails, without a shred of a topgallant-sail showing itself above the yards.

If all goes well the two ships should appear off the mouth of the Ganges in 110 days, but, as

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PULPITS FOR ONE YEAR

ADJOURNMENT OF THE NEWARK CONFERENCE.

THERE WAS SO MUCH BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF THAT NO DISCUSSION WAS ALLOWED.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 11.—The last hours of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference were very busy ones. Eleven standing and special committees made reports. The Committee on Temperance and Prohibition presented a report that represented the latter rather than the former. A special committee reported in favor of taking speedy action regarding the demands made by parochial schools for public money. Owing to the rush of business no discussion was allowed on any subject.

THE LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

Newark District—Arlington, G. G. Wiseo; Basking Ridge, S. R. Jackson; Belleville, J. Mean; Bernardsville, T. B. Gorsch; Bloomfield and Brookdale, R. B. Collins.

Chatham, J. Meads; Clinton and Pine Brook, R. F. Hayes.

Denville, and Rockaway Valley, W. M. Trumbower.

East Orange, Calvary, H. Spellmeyer; East Orange, Ferry Church, D. Baptist.

Franklin, A. M. Palmer.

Hilton, W. McIlroy.

Irvington, S. K. Poolittle.

Madison, Richard Bitterley; Maplewood, J. J. Morrow; Mendham, A. Cain; Montclair, First, C. F. Wooding; Morristown, J. S. Adams.

Newark, Centenary, J. A. Reagland; Central, F. C. Iglehart; Dashiell Memorial, F. C. Bascom; Davis Memorial, J. A. Cutteridge; De Groot, R. M. Aylesworth; Eighth Avenue, E. Van Horn; Franklin-Street, W. H. Bath; Halsey-Street, York Atkinson; Roseville, J. M. Meeker; St. John's, G. B. Parvis; St. Luke's, A. Mann; St. Paul's, C. W. Parsons; Scotch Market-street, J. Downes; Trinity, W. E. Day; Union-Street, F. C. Baldwin.

New-Providence, R. R. Lockwood.

Orange, First, W. A. Mason.

Passaic, D. S. Boyd.

South Orange, G. F. Bokman; Springfield, S. P. Smith; Summit, T. E. Gordon.

Verona, R. S. Arndt; Witnessing, F. Clemens.

Jersey City District—Allendale, W. P. George; Alpine, J. W. Young; Arcola, J. A. Kingsbury.

Bayonne, Madison Church, J. H. Egbert; Monroe Memorial, A. L. Wilson.

Bloomingdale, Jacob Tyndall.

Centerville, A. Greenville, W. H. Carson; Caldwell, T. W. Ryder.

Deckertown, W. M. Johnson.

Englewood, D. Cookman.

Garnerville, N. Y. Cornelius Clark.

Hackensack, (Asbury,) J. W. Daily; First, F. S. Cookman.

Haverstraw, N. Y., J. B. Faulks; Hillsdale and Pearl River, J. F. Andrews; Hoboken, First, C. M. Barnes; Hoboken, West, W. H. Russell; Mohokus, A. J. Conklin.

Jersey City, Centenary, John Crane; Emory, L. C. Matlack; Greene, C. O. Dutcher; Jane, R. M. Jones; Lafayette, P. S. Bluck; Linden-avenue, W. E. Kelter; Palisade, J. S. Taylor; St. Paul's, D. Mallorau; Simpson, William Akens; Trinity, J. J. Cranmer; Ward, W. A. Wynans; Wesley, R. Mooney, Montvale, and Saddle River, J. M. Baxter.

Newfoundland, Henry Litts; Nyack, N. Y., G. I. Boswell.

Orleville, N. Y., S. D. Harris.

Piermont, N. Y., W. W. Vanderhoof.

Port Jervis, N. Y., W. S. Calloway.

Rockland Lake, N. Y., H. Fox.

Spring Valley, N. Y., J. H. Winans; Stony Point, N. Y., J. N. Van Kant; Suffern, N. Y., G. C. Monmouth; St George, N. Y., J. A. Craig.

Vernon, H. Crowell.

Wesley Chapel, Mechanicsville and Ladentown, N. Y., J. S. Hard; West Town and Unionville, N. Y., J. Mayburv; Wortendyke and Campaw, J. T. Gilbert.

Elizabeth District—Bloomsbury, J. E. Hancock; Bound Brook, R. Johns.

Centreville, J. O. Wisner; Clinton, C. B. Cox; Cokesbury and Califon, D. Walters; Cranford, S. W. Woodin.

Dunellen, J. W. Crane.

Elizabeth, Fulton-street, L. R. Dunn; Park-Street, M. L. Scudder; St. John's, Samuel Nelson; Union, S. Bunn; Everettstown and Mount Salem, J. W. Kinsley.

Flemington, C. S. Hyman; Frenchtown, J. O. Wisner, jr.

Glen Gardner and Junction, J. O. Howard.

High Bridge and Lebanon, S. D. Decker.

Linden, R. F. Lacy.

Mechanicsville, J. W. Voorhees; Metuchen, Charles Simmons; Milford and New York, D. R. Rhodes; Mount Horeb, W. H. Haggerty.

New-Dover, W. R. Judd; New-Germantown and Fairmount, M. A. Haggerty; Norton and Pattenburg, S. D. Jones.

Perth Amboy, S. F. Dickinson; Plainfield, C. B. Mitchell.

Quakertown, C. E. Walton.

Rahway, First, F. W. Eayes; Second, C. F. Hull; Raritan, J. W. Cole; Roselle, C. F. Mettlesnip.

Sergeantsville and Stockton—J. C. Hall; Somerville, T. H. Jacobus; Stanton and Allertown, M. S. Lansbert.

Staten Island, Asbury, New-Springfield, D. S. Harris; Bethel, Tottenville, R. W. Wigg; Grace, Fort Richmond, J. H. Little; Kingsbury, Stapleton, W. M. Johnson; Mount Zion, M. Van Gandy; St. John's, Rossville, R. C. King; St. Marks, Tottenville, J. R. Strang; Summerfield, Mariners' Harbor, W. R. McCoy; Trinity, West New-Brighton, D. R. Randolph; Woodrow, Rossville, E. Jamieson.

Westfield, A. D. Coddington; Weston, E. Rogers.

Paterson District—Anderson, L. T. James; Andover, E. Bird.

Belvidere, Oreste; Blairstown, M. E. Reed; Boonton and Montville, E. Measham; Branchville and Frankford Plains, D. W. Ryder; Broadway, C. H. Miller; Butlerville and Free Union, W. H. McCormick.

Columbia and Hainesburg, A. T. Smith; Coolbaugh, Penn., E. J. Brown.

Dingmans, Penn., and Scots; Dover, (First Church,) E. Matkeson; Second Church, H. Bloom.

Hanover and Drakestown, F. Brice.

Hackettstown, G. W. Smith; Hainesville; and Centreville, William Mead; Hibernia, J. W. Bennett; Hope, L. F. Wrmser.

Lafayette, J. H. Tichnell; Little Falls, J. F. Dodd.

Millbrook, F. J. Tomlinson; Milford, (Penn.,) W. F. Randolph; Mountain View, W. C. Nelson.

Newton, W. Martin.

Oxford, J. Thomas.

Passaic, J. B. Brady.

Paterson, First, C. Mead; Second, Mark W. Baird, Lee Webster, Maid of Orleans, Wild Rose, Pritchett, and Daly running unplaced. Time—1:47½. Betting—Against California, 6 to 5; Favorite, 2 to 1; Maid of Orleans, 3 to 1;

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Metropolitan Opera House was once more from stage to gallery last evening at the thirty-third anniversary and graduating exercises of St. Joseph's Business College. One hundred and twenty young ladies and gentlemen received diplomas. Many as graduates of the school of penmanship and typewriting as graduates of the school of correspondence. The latter were mostly young ladies; now ready for positions as stenographers. Cooper's Seventh Regiment Band furnished music, the Rev. William Lloyd offered prayer, and Mr. Packard made an address showing the method of the college work. Harry V. Baldwin delivered an excellent valedictory. The principal address was by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, LL. D., on "How to Succeed."

At the annual meeting and election of the St. James (formerly Canadian) Club, held on the clubhouse, No. 7 West Twenty-ninth-street, Wednesday night, Dr. Roderick Cameron was elected President, William J. Weldon Vice President, James T. Hyde Secretary, James MacFeder Treasurer, and Robert Arthur Osborn, Dudley Wait, Eugene M. Cole, John Whipple, Edward F. Beddall, Digby Robinson, F. C. Paul and D. and George E. Dargan were elected Governors. Erastus Wiman, the retiring President, is to be given a banquet at the clubhouse April 27 next, on which occasion Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada, and other distinguished Canadians are expected to be present.

"A Reader."—Dr. Loring expended for seeds $20,807 80, which he took from the laboratory funds, so-called, First Controller Durham in June, 1886, held this up, and later on brought suit against Loring's bondsmen for the amount. The Senate put on the Agricultural appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1889, (in June, 1888,) an amendment directing the accounting officers of the Treasury to allow the suspended account. This was agreed to by the House, and necessarily the suit was discontinued and Loring's account closed up.

The Cigarmakers' International Union has issued its annual report. The membership has declined. It was 40,000 at the close of 1887, and 25,000 during the year, principally in New-York and vicinity. The receipts during the past year from dues, initiation fees, and including a balance from the previous year, were $532,172. The expenses of the locals inlcude an assistance in traveling members, strike, sick and death benefits, taxes, local expenses, &c., were $335,072 89. The cigarmakers will hold a mass meeting this evening at 125 Rivington-street.

Before a largely-attended meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine, held at 12 West Thirty-first-street last evening, Dr. George R. Fowler of Brooklyn read a paper on "Hospital Surgery from a Medico-Legal Standpoint." An exhaustive discussion followed. Eight lawyers, M. G. Groo, Milton J. Southard, Willard Shaw, Thomas Ewing, E. H. Cahill, Henry McManus, D. C. Bigg, and E. H. Hinsdale, and three physicians, Dr. J. Buckmaster, John E. Morgan, and Dr. Millard, were elected to membership.

At a meeting of the officers of the Council and Alumni Associations of the University of the City of New-York at the residence of Mr. Charles Butler, 78 Park-avenue, last night, it was resolved to give a reception in the council room of the university, Washington-square, to Dr. Phillip Schaff on his return from attendance as a delegate of the university at the eighth hundredth anniversary of the University of Bologna, Italy. The reception will be on the 18th inst., and Dr. Schaff will deliver an address.

A musical entertainment was given by Mrs. Nicholas Fish on Wednesday afternoon. Much interest and curiosity were manifested in the performance of the New-York Reed Club, who rendered their music in finished style. Particularly enjoyable was the Beethoven quintet, with the excellent pianiste, Miss Virginia Elder, at the piano. Mrs. Fish's singing was a source of pleasure, as this lady possesses a remarkably beautiful voice and sings like a finished artist.

The Hoboken Turtle Club has now attained the ripe old age of 93 years, and its members decided at a meeting held in the Sinclair House last night that it was old enough to be incorporated and have a fine home of its own. President William H. Townsend was appointed to draw up at once the articles of incorporation, and Messrs. A. L. Ashman, S. C. Mott, A. L. Chedsey, G. F. Bush, F. A. Ridabock, G. F. Hall, and G. W. Butts were made incorporators.

Charles McCarthy was sent to State prison for eight years yesterday by Judge Cowing for robbing Louis Brown of a $40 Masonic watch and chain on a Fourth-avenue car. Judge Cowing remarked that McCarthy, under the name of James Donohue, had assisted in detaining a Delaware and Hudson Railroad train near Troy some years ago, and that he had also been concerned in the Manhattan Bank robbery.

The annual election of the Metropolitan Police Benevolent Burial Association was held at Police Headquarters yesterday, and Superintendent Murray was elected President, Inspector Mackellar of Brooklyn Vice President, Inspector Steers Treasurer, Capt. J. R. Eakins Secretary, and Inspector Williams and Capts. Gunner and Folk of Brooklyn Executive Committee. The funds of the association amount to $3,485 94.

An alarm was sent by Inspector Byrnes yesterday to all the police stations in this city directing that search be made for Robert H. Foote, 50 years old, who has been missing for a month. The police were directed to make inquiries at all the hospitals for the missing man, as it is feared that he may have been taken sick and been unable to give his name. The missing man is tall and stout and was well dressed.

The inquiry into the customs frauds committed by Allard & Sons was continued yesterday. The case of ex-Mayor Hewitt's importations was especially pinadered, and the fact was brought out that the defrauding importers charged larger duties in their accounts with importers than they paid to Government officials. Mr. Hewitt has not yet adjusted his matters with the Government officials.

All day yesterday a vendor of cough drops was allowed to board Third-avenue surface cars in the Bowery and peddle his confections much after the fashion followed by privileged retail salesmen on excursion trains and boats during the Summer. The man was not molested, and evidently had bought the franchise from the company. By general consent he was voted a nuisance.

A Christopher-street photographer who has been advertising for handsome young ladies to give sittings for artistic purposes said yesterday that out of three applicants he had been able to induce two to face the camera on his terms of $2 and $3 a view. He is engaged in getting up a new fad for the cigarette men, but is not prepared to disclose the details.

The Executive Committee of the Princeton Club, at their regular monthly meeting at the Lawyers' Club yesterday, celebrated the victory of the college lads over the New-York baseball team with great glee. They resolved to attend the next game, which will take place on Saturday next, as a body, and the chances of the club were reported to be in excellent condition.

John J. Gibson, who was convicted of abduction in February, 1888, was discharged yesterday by Judge Cowing. He was spoken of at the trial as a "skating rink fiend." His sentence was five years in the Tombs. The conviction was reversed by the General Term, and the District Attorney decided that there was not evidence enough to go to trial again.

A decided ripple was caused on the Produce Exchange yesterday by the announcement that Zeller & Co. of Berlin, a reputable house in the grain line, had suspended payment. When it was known that the firm had been trading heavily in copper and cotton the excitement abated, and wheat and corn were then held on the local market was speedily offset.

The rooms of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Seventh Assembly District were all too small to accommodate the crowd of Leader Bernard F. Martin's friends who met there last night to present him with a superb Tiffany silver table service of seven pieces appropriately engraved. Alfred J. Murphy made the presentation speech.

John L. Sullivan and his trainer, James Wakefield, paid another visit to Police Headquarters yesterday and had interviews with Superintendent Murray and Inspector Williams. Sullivan wants to give an exhibition in this city before going into training for his fight with Kilrain, but he does not receive much encouragement from the police officials.

The Homeopathic Medical Society of New-York at its meeting at Third-avenue corner of Twenty-third-street last evening listened to papers by Drs. C. C. Howard, T. Allen, H. Cox & Connor, J. H. McDougall, W. S. Fearsall, and E. H. Porter. The subject of laying the foundations of a new materia medica was discussed favorably.

A hearing was had before Mr. Magone yesterday in regard to the classification of steel imported for corsets. American corset manufacturers claimed that what was being passed as split-corset wire was really corset wire proper, and the Collector decided in favor of their representations.

Among the passengers by the Hamburg-American Packet Line steamer Gellert, for Europe, yesterday, were J. Grimeyerdorf, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hamilton and child, the Rev. and Mrs. Y. M. Noesan, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ottomeyer, Prof. W. H. Vanderemissen, and the Rev. R. F. Steinbach.

Farmer's oratorio, "Christ and His Soldiers," will be performed at the Covenant Chapel, 310 East Forty-second-street, this evening, under the direction of Dr. G. B. Prentice, by a choir of 80 young men, assisted by eminent soloists and an orchestra accompaniment.

Mr. R. S. Church, Consulting Engineer of the new Croton Aqueduct, will deliver a public address before the Engineering Society of the School of Mines this evening, at Columbia College, on "The Relation of Technical Education to Engineering Practice."

In the report in yesterday's TIMES of the meeting of the Kings County Republican Club it was stated that the "Anti-Hogans were elected by a very small majority." It should have read "by a very small majority of 21 votes."

At a special meeting held for the purpose, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities passed resolutions of respect to the Memory of Gen. Francis F. Miller, one of its members, and appointed a committee to represent the club at the funeral.

The Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York held their eighteenth annual reunion and reception in the lecture hall of the college, in Twenty-third-street, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Stephen Massett will recite, on Sunday evening next, at the Broadway Theatre, Mr. F. A. Gilmore's poem, "Ireland to England," for the benefit to be given Mr. John Vinegoni on that occasion.

"M. E."—There is no law on the subject, but no money can be paid to such a person holding such an office. See Washington correspondence in THE TIMES of April 11.

Giovanni Agnello was yesterday acquitted by the jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. He was charged with killing Antonio di Napoli, a boothblack with whom he worked.

Inspector Steers left yesterday on a trip to Fortress Monroe and Old Point Comfort in search of health. He will be gone probably ten days or two weeks.

The Rev. Dr. Maynard will deliver a historical lecture, illustrated, on "Constantinople," at Chickering Hall, next Monday afternoon.

"Doughnut Hotel and Sausage Emporium" is the name of the latest down-town cheap restaurant.

"L."—North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territories. Send to Secretary of State.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Board of Education held a special meeting yesterday in answer to a request from William Barthman for an investigation into two charges reflecting upon his official integrity. These charges were made by Frankin S. Schenck and William C. Boone, and referred to alleged efforts of Mr. Barthman to buy real estate and sell it to the board at an advance. After some discussion it was decided to refer the matter to a committee, and Chairman Hendrix appointed the following gentlemen to serve upon it: Messrs. Creevey, Howe, McNamee, Turnbull, and Wolf.

Henry Clarke and John Tracy were arrested early yesterday morning while trying to break into the house of Thomas Burkhart at 29 Decatur-street. They are the same men who robbed John Bruger's house, 377 Lewis-avenue, on Monday night. Later in the day John Conlin and Bernard Newman were arrested with over $1,000 worth of clock works and dressware in sacks in their possession, which they had just stolen from the J. J. Nichols Manufacturing Company's factory at 82 Sedgwick-street.

George W. Lyon, who said he lived at 918 Houston-street, New-York, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday as a suspicious character. In his pocket were found twenty-eight checks on the Columbia Bank of New-York, filled out for $5 each. He had been trying to pass them on several small shopkeepers in Brooklyn.

Joseph Coppenburger, aged 35 years, who lived at 150 George-street, was instantly killed while working on a new building at Manhattan-avenue, Newtown Creek, Brooklyn, yesterday. A timber fell from the top floor and struck him on the head.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union sent letter to the Kings County Supervisors yesterday protesting against the employment of non-residents on county work, and against certain evasions of the eight-hour law by contractors.

Surrogate Abbott of Brooklyn yesterday decided that the bequests of the late Frederick Hern to various charitable societies and corporations were subject to the collateral inheritance tax.

Nineteen patrolmen were appointed to the Brooklyn police force yesterday, and forty more will be selected to-day.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Republican Executive Committee of Richmond County yesterday unanimously indorsed the applications of the following persons for positions under the present Administration: Elijah R. Vanderbilt, for Deputy Internal Revenue Collector; Adam Berry, Charles A. Jones, and Frank Poggin, for Postmaster; Clarence Van Name, W. H. Martineau, Peter Pero, and David Muddell, for places in the navy yard, and Lot C. Alston, for Consul to Paso del Norte, Mexico.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The funeral of the late Herman R. Le Roy, who died last Monday at his home in Pelham, Westchester County, occurred yesterday from Christ Church, in that town, at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Charles Higbee, the rector, officiated. The New-York Stock Exchange, of which Mr. Le Roy was a member, sent an elegant floral cross, and there were many other floral tokens. The interment was in the Emmet plot in Beechwood Cemetery, at New-Rochelle. Among those present were Gen. Alexander Hamilton of Yonkers; Gen. E. R. Porter, Clarence Seward, William Gray, Robert, Richard, John, and William Emmet, W. S. Le Roy, and William Turnbull.

William M. Skinner, Sr., for the past fifteen years clerk of the Westchester County Surrogate's Court, has resigned for the purpose of resuming the practice of law in the village of White Plains. F. K. Donoghue, a Yonkers lawyer, has succeeded Mr. Skinner as clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

Samuel H. Ryder, who was last month elected Supervisor of the town of North Castle, by the Democrats, has resigned, and Joseph B. See, a Republican, the previous incumbent, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Sing Sing *Democratic Register* Parnell fund has reached the total of $341 75.

NEW-JERSEY.

John R. Bartlett met members of the Jersey City Board of Trade and of the Committee of One Hundred on Wednesday night to discuss his plan to supply Jersey City with water. After a long discussion a resolution was passed urging Senator Edwards to push the bills now before the New-Jersey Senate forbidding the making of contracts between cities and water companies without a vote of the people.

William C. Mansell, ex-Assistant City Clerk of Hoboken, was arraigned there yesterday on a charge of forgery. No day was set for the trial.

"L. M. R." Newark.—No. 21 University-place.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The court-martial appointed to try Capt. Armes for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman met at the War Department yesterday morning, and the members of the court qualified. In response to the question as to whether he had any objection to the composition of the court, Capt. Armes replied in the negative, but suggested that in this case the vote had been placed before the horse, and that not he but Capt. Scurke and Col. Gibson, who had made the charges against him, should be upon trial. He referred to Col. Barr as the officer who had been Secretary of War for Secretary Lincoln. The defendant announced that he had selected Capt. Knox, First Cavalry, as his counsel. Inasmuch as Capt. Knox was a member of the court-martial, it was necessary that he should first be relieved. The Judge Advocate, therefore, secured the consent of the Secretary of War to the arrangement, and Capt. Knox was relieved by special order. He stated that he was not prepared immediately to proceed in the case, and the court adjourned until to-day.

Lieut. Parker of the navy will accompany the Samoan Commission which sails from New-York to-morrow in the capacity of secretary. He has been attached to the Adams for three years, and it is expected that his knowledge of Samoan affairs, acquired during the stay of the Adams at Apia, will be of assistance to the commission. Lieut. Buckingham, now Naval Attaché at the United States Legation at London, but lately attached to the Berlin mission in a similar capacity, will join the commission in Berlin and also act in the capacity of secretary.

The records of the Naval Examining Board have been sent to the President for his action in the cases of the following officers recommended for promotion: Assistant Engineer J. K. Stanton, to be Paymaster, and Assistant Paymasters H. H. Sullivan and T. J. Cowie to be Passed Assistant Paymasters.

Lieut. Charles H. Clark, Ordnance Department, has been relieved from duty at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., and ordered to Vancouver, Washington Territory, assume command of the Vancouver Barracks, Ordnance Depot, and report to the commanding general department.

A general court-martial has been ordered to meet at Norfolk April 15 for the trial of enlisted men. The detail is as follows: Capt. A. R. Yates, Commander Joshua Bishop, Lieuts. R. T. Jasper, John C. Irvin, C. F. Curtis, and David Peacock, Ensign F. W. Hourigan, Lieut. J. D. Kelly, (Judge Advocate.)

Lieut. Commander J. N. Hemphill, Lieuts. R. T. Jasper and David Peacock, Ensigns J. G. Quinby, F. W. Hourigan, and Knt. Passed Assistant Surgeon George W. Simpson and Chaplain Thomas A. Gill have been detached from the Constellation and ordered to the training ship Jamestown.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, has been granted Second Lieut. Charles H. MacKinsley, Corps of Engineers; leave of absence for six months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, has been granted Capt. John Garland, Sixth Infantry.

All of the officers of the new gunboat Yorktown except Commander Chadwick were ordered to report on board at League Island Navy Yard Wednesday. As the furnishing of the vessel has not yet been completed, the officers will have to live elsewhere for a fortnight.

The Juniata, attached to the naval training station at Newport, will take 400 apprentices from the station to New-York to attend Washington's Inauguration Centennial April 30.

First Lieut. Benjamin B. Wever, First Infantry, has been relieved from duty as a member of the general court-martial convened at Columbia Barracks, Ohio.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George A. Dearing, Lieut. Com. W. Gallaudet, and Ensign John C. Quinby have been ordered to examination for promotion.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. La Rhett L. Livingston, Third Artillery, has been extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Assistant Naval Constructor A. W. Selati has been ordered to the Navy Yard, Mare Island, and ordered to duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

Paymaster W. W. Reary has been ordered to proceed from Brooklyn to his original station, the Boston Navy Yard.

The Naval Examining Board has been ordered to proceed from Brooklyn to Washington, where it will meet on April 16 for the examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy and for the examination of midshipmen for promotion.

ENDORSING GUNMAKERS.

THE TESTS AND CONDITIONS APPLYING TO EXPERIMENTAL CANNON.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Army Fortification Board, which has been holding sessions at the War Department during the past Winter, has drawn up a set of rules to govern the tests of experimental guns. The act creating the board provides that it shall prescribe the dimensions and method of testing guns of 10 or 12 inches calibre that may be submitted by private parties, and if any gun offered shall fulfill the requirements as to accuracy, range, power, endurance, and general efficiency, then the gun and ammunition (which is to be furnished with the gun) shall be paid for at a fair valuation, including cost of transportation. A contract is also to be made at reasonable prices with the party presenting the best of such guns for a future supply.

The board has accordingly formulated the following conditions, which have been approved by the Secretary of War:

The ten-inch gun shall be about 30 tons (long) in weight, the length 34 calibres, measured from the face of the breech to the face of the muzzle. It is desirable that the trunnions be 19 inches in diameter, and the distance between rim bases 43 inches in order to avoid the necessity for a special carriage. The power must be a muzzle energy of not less than 15,000 foot tons; the range shall, for 20 degrees elevation, be 12,650 yards, and corresponding range shall be obtained with lower elevations. The range requirement as to accuracy are that 50 per cent. of the shots shall strike within a vertical rectangle, 14 feet by 1 foot, at 1,500 yards' range, and within a horizontal rectangle, 48.5 yards by 9.3 yards, at 10,000 yards' range.

The endurance test should not be less than 300 rounds with full charges. After 250 or more rounds may have been fired, the gun may be fired wholly or in part at least 50 rounds more which be fired to fully test the strength of the construction. After this the general soundness and efficiency of the gun should not be materially impaired, except so far as may have resulted from erosion. Should any material modification of the construction be made during the trial, at least 50 rounds, with full charge, shall be fired thereafter. The weight of projectile to be used with the charge shall be about 575 pounds. Three hundred rounds of ammunition shall be the "proper" amount to be supplied with the gun for test.

As a proof of general efficiency, the breech mechanism should work freely and be convenient for operating, the opening and closing of the breech to be performed without great difficulty by one man. The projectile shall admit of being readily handled, inserted, and centered in the bore, and not be subject to injury or deformation either in handling or transportation. A rapidity of fire of 15 rounds per hour shall be attainable, and such appliances for loading as are employed by the Ordnance Department, United States Army. The repairs allowable during the entire trial of a gun, exclusive of the insertion of a lining tube, will be confined to repairing or renewing parts injured during trial. No alterations that may affect the general construction of any part will be made without the consent of the board.

For the twelve-inch gun the weight is to be about 52 tons, the bore 34 calibres long, and it is desired that the trunnions be 14.5 inches in diameter and 49.5 inches between rim bases. The range is not to be not less than 26,000 foot tons, the range 14,700 yards at 20 degrees elevation; the accuracy the same as the ten-inch gun, endurance not less than 250 rounds, the weight of projectile about 1,000 pounds, and the other conditions are to be the same as in the case of the ten-inch gun, except that a fire of 10 rounds per hour is attainable.

The experimental guns should be submitted for test as soon as practicable and within three years from date.

It is not considered practicable for the board to determine at this time what will be a "fair valuation" of an experimental gun which shall have fulfilled the requirements prescribed, nor what price would be "reasonable" for a further supply of similar guns. It is believed to be better on all accounts to leave these questions for determination after the actual cost and value of such guns can be known. It being understood as the duty of the board to act in such matters with entire impartiality as between the United States and any party who shall attempt to supply the desired guns. It is understood, however, that the board is disposed to deal in a liberal spirit with parties submitting guns, with a view to carrying out the evident purpose of the act of Congress, which is the development of resources in the United States of works capable of supplying the needs of the country in the way of seacoast and other kindred defenses.

The act of Congress, under which the board is acting, provides for an appropriation of $5,000,000 and authorizes the board, after deciding upon the best type of gun, to make contracts for guns to the amount of $2,000,000 each year for three years.

FOR SHIPWRECKED MARINERS.

The Blue Anchor Society, the State auxiliary to the Women's National Relief Association for the Aid of the Shipwrecked, has just issued its eighth annual report. It declares that large supplies of clothing and stores of choice food and cordials have been distributed among the stations of the Life-saving Service, and quotes from a report by Superintendent Kimball of the United States Life-saving Service, "The thanks due the members of the association are deepened by the sense of the great benefit their donations have been to many poor seafarers, often landed half famished and frozen and sick and sore from their struggles with the sea." Another branch of the work has been in the Mississippi flood and the Western yellow fever districts, as well as during the plague in Florida last Autumn.

Thirty-three life-saving stations were supplied during last year, and the society has offered to supply cots to each station. The offer was under consideration in Washington for some time, but now that designations have been received the cots are being distributed rapidly. Additional supplies have been sent also to the stations within the circle of the recent storms. Contributions, either of money or supplies, may be sent to 30 East Fourteenth-street.

TALKING ABOUT A GRAND JURY.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 11.—Newspapers and citizens have been commenting very freely on the charges made against the Grand Jury that has just concluded its sessions.

One of the members of the jury stated to a reporter that he had been a member of several Grand Juries, and that he left the last one disgusted with the whole system. "I found then," he said, "as I had discovered before, that the business of the jury was conducted sometimes in a very haphazard way. During the sessions of the jury almost all the money collected in fines—and it reached a large sum—was expended in cigars, and the dampers of the air-shafts were continually, so that the cloud of smoke in the room sometimes almost prevented witnesses seeing members of the jury. Even when ladies were called into the room to testify the cloud of smoke was as thick as it could be."

MAKING BAGGING IN A JAIL.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 10.—The State Executive Committee of the Farmers' Alliance of Mississippi concluded a bargain yesterday with the Board of Control of the penitentiary at Jackson, which secures sufficient room in the penitentiary buildings to operate a bagging factory of a capacity of 5,000 yards per day. The Board of Control will furnish the motive power, perhaps the labor, while the alliance will buy the machinery and all other equipment. It is claimed that enough stock has been guaranteed and subscribed to assure the success of the enterprise. The kind of material to be used has not been definitely settled, but it is proposed that the manufacture of bagging of some kind will be made as soon as the machinery can be placed in order.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—BEACH, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—O'BRIEN, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 1196, 1475, 1449, 1221, 1468, 1439, 1440, 1376, 1945, 1411, 1451, 1237, 1479, 1426, 1409, 1428, 1444, 1460, 1469, 1472.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—INGRAHAM, J.—Demurrer—No. 804. Law and Fact—Nos. 1404, 1805, 1420, 1076, 1307, 1308, 1809, 1810, 1833, 1303, 1393, 1394, 1334, 1426, 1284, 1374, 1382, 1095.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—Adjourned until Monday, April 15.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Nos. 2066, 2068, 2065, 2066, 2861, 2862, 2328, 2186, 2197, 2235, 1995, 2379, 2527, 2374, 2461, 2092, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2498, 2500, 2502.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—BARRETT, J.—Case on, No. 618, O'Donohue vs. Simmons. No short cause calendar.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—LAWRENCE, J.—Nos. 2060, 2360, 2660, 644, 2917, 4587, 2348, 1911, 2617, 2600.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—TRUAX, J.—Case on, No. 427. Wormser vs. Levy. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 945, 1275, 1522, 870, 1324, 1183, 1266.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS II. AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RAMSON, S.—No. 510, contested will of Henrietta Walshaw, at 10 A. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Will of W. H. Cook's. Frank Shaw, C. D. Adams, Christian Benner, and Joseph Hill, at 10 A. M.; Peter Schlosser, Jr., and Catharina Peters, Miss Mina Gown, Amelia Levy, John Boettger, and Martin Tietjen at 10:30 A. M.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

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BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. At 3—LECTURE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—SAMSON AND DALILAH. At 11 A. M.—LECTURE.
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GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—NATURAL GAS.
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LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, slightly warmer weather.

The purpose for which the application of the civil service rules to the Railway Mail Service was postponed to May 1 was reported at the time to be to enable the Civil Service Commission fully to prepare the regulations. But as so much time has passed and the commission is still left practically paralyzed by the omission of Mr. HARRISON to fill the vacancies in it, it is plain that the delay was not due to the cause alleged. Whatever was the reason for it, it has given the Superintendent time already to make numerous removals, and in the fortnight remaining a great many more will be made. There is a notable lack of indignation in the Republican press over this policy.

According to statements and figures presented by the *Railway Age*, this promises to be a remarkable year for the extension of railroads in the United States. It says that 666 new lines with a contemplated mileage of 53,436 miles have been projected during the first three months of the year. Of these 14,818 miles are under construction or contract, and 9,617 more have been surveyed. The entire mileage projected is nearly equal to one-third of the entire system of the country now in operation, and the *Railway Age* says "the prospect is that the roads projected and in various stages of development during 1889 will exceed in aggregate mileage our entire present completed system."

It is now reported that the President and Secretary WINDOM have serious misgivings about the expediency of nominating RICHARD C. PARSONS to be Controller of the Currency, and that even the urgent and persistent appeals of Senator SHERMAN in behalf of PARSONS may have been made in vain. No fresh proof as to the unfitness of the candidate has been brought forward, for nothing new with respect to the history of the Texas Pacific grant and the old Rockbope bonds has been discovered. But a part of the old record has been taken [illegible] documents and published by the press. It will not be said that [illegible] WINDOM and Senator SHER[illegible] MAN were not acquainted with this record. They could not have been ignorant of it when they were of one mind a few days ago as to the nomination of PARSONS. But now, after public attention has been directed to those memorable transactions, one of these gentlemen appears to have reached the conclusion that the nomination cannot safely be made. Mr. SHERMAN, however, still sticks to his man, and longs to have the people understand that in his opinion PARSONS is well fitted by experience and in character for so high an office. The Senator's pertinacity and earnestness in this case suggests that if he had won the nomination at Chicago and had been elected President, he might have made PARSONS his Secretary of the Treasury.

Bids for the new 2½ per cent. bonds of the city were opened yesterday, and $7,457,000 of the nine-million-dollar loan were awarded at from par to a premium of 1.5 per cent. This indicates that there will be no difficulty in placing the rest of the bonds at not less than par. This is a remarkable financial achievement for the city, for no municipal, State, or national loan has ever before been made at so low a rate of interest. The British Government, in converting its 3 per cent. consols, allows 2¾ per cent. interest for the first fifteen years and comes down to 2½ per cent. only at the end of that period. And yet the new city loan will be regarded as a good investment, especially for trust funds. The bonds are to run for forty years, with the option of redemption at the end of twenty years. They are exempt from taxation, and there will be no deduction from the income. Considering the high premium on Government bonds and the constantly-diminishing supply, the city offers a better investment, while the security is to all intents and purposes just as good. The other main reliance for the investment of trust funds is mortgages on real estate at 4 to 4½ per cent., but they are liable to taxation at 2 per cent. or more, besides running for short periods. The credit of New-York City stands to-day at the top of the list.

The sentiment is rapidly spreading in New-York that the Centennial Celebration Committee has not acted wisely in diverting the line of the great parade from Broadway, through Waverley-place, to Fifth-avenue. The only apparent object to be gained by this diversion is to gratify a few families on Washington-square and lower Fifth-avenue by having the parade pass by their residences, while to afford this gratification the great thoroughfare of the city, which has been the scene of every great procession in the past, is to be abandoned, and the Washington Monument in Union-square, which certainly should be honored if any place in New-York is entitled to special recognition, is to be passed by unnoticed. The great plaza at Union-square, which offers accommodations for thousands of spectators and opportunity for the erection of convenient stands from which to witness the pageant, is also to be passed over, if the line of march proposed is followed, and the great mass of people which would naturally centre here, is to be packed on Fifth-avenue in a much smaller space than is provided in Union-square. Mr. CREAMER, it is understood, has a resolution prepared for introduction in the Senate to compel the committee to change the route of the procession and follow Broadway, at least as far as Seventeenth-street, circling the Washington Monument. Whether the Legislature is justified in an attempted interference of this kind is a question, but the Centennial Committee, which has already made a number of changes in its programme, could scarcely spend a little time to better advantage than in considering the advisability of altering the line of march of the big parade so as to give the best opportunity for witnessing it to the greatest number of people.

ANTI-"NIGGER" REPUBLICANS.

Mr. HARRISON is going to have a bad quarter of an hour when the two rival delegations of Republicans from Alabama reach Washington and proceed to lay before him a statement of their respective views and demands—particularly demands. One of these delegations will be headed, if the present plan be carried out, by Dr. R. A. MOSELEY, Chairman of the "regular" Republican State Committee of Alabama. The other will probably be led by the Hon. W. A. SMITH, ex-Governor of Alabama in the reconstruction period, when blacks and bayonets held the State for the Republican Party. The first-named delegation will state to Mr. HARRISON that 99 per cent. of the votes for Republican candidates in Alabama are cast by black men, or at least by men of various shades of darkness; that they have maintained the Republican faith in prosperity and adversity, that they have been taught to believe that that party was devoted, above all things, to the equality of all American citizens under the law and in political rights and privileges, and that they now claim, in compliance with that principle, and with the mode of distributing honors and emoluments in the Northern States, that the men who constitute the strength of the party in Alabama shall have a share in the rewards of victory—in other words, that a reasonable number of negroes shall be given offices.

On the other hand, the delegation of which ex-Gov. SMITH is the chief will represent to Mr. HARRISON that they have had new light on the proper policy of the Republican Party in the South. They will embody in their statement the substance of the constitution and platform of the "White Republican Tariff League," organized in a conference held at Birmingham, Ala., on Wednesday last. They will urge that the Republicans should repudiate the pledges the party has made so often and so solemnly during the last quarter of a century, that they should set up in place of the cardinal doctrine of the protection of the equal rights of all men the doctrine of the protection of white men's pockets. They will point out that at their conference, attended by some three hundred delegates from all parts of the [illegible] they [illegible] into effect, that the primary requirement of its constitution is that no member shall be a negro, and that its purpose is to build up a white Republican Party in Alabama. It is not proposed, as we understand it, that the votes of negroes shall be refused for Republican candidates, though naturally the league will not be very zealous to have negro votes cast unless they are given to such candidates, and it would be only natural that the suppression of the negro vote, when it ceases to be Republican, shall be looked upon with comparative indifference.

We say that the study of the two phases of Alabama politics presented by these two delegations will be calculated to annoy and puzzle the President, because each of them will be able to claim support from previous utterances by Mr. HARRISON. Before he took office, and perhaps before he had been made to see the possibility of building up a Harrison party in the South, the President made at Indianapolis a very eloquent and impressive speech, in which he gave the impression that the deepest concern of his heart was that the Southern negro should be allowed to vote as he chose and to get his vote fairly counted. In his inaugural address, on the other hand, he made suggestions of which the "White Republican Tariff League of Alabama" is but the logical outcome. He will probably decline to commit himself to either delegation, but his course will have to be agreeable to either one or the other of the Republican factions represented by these delegations. During the next three years it will be necessary for him and for his party to range themselves on the one side or the other. There is no middle course. And what is known in Alabama as the "anti-nigger" policy cannot be adopted without producing a profound impression in the North as well as in the South, and possibly much more important in the North than in the South. It will, if attended with any fair degree of success, inevitably break up the solid South. It will do that if only two or even one of the Southern States should be "rallied" to the Republican cause. But it will also as inevitably break up the solid or nearly solid North, which has been kept solid solely to oppose the South.

The net result is likely to be beneficial to the whole Nation, but hardly in the way expected by the authors of the movement. The men who leave the Republican Party, as many will because it shall have ceased to be the party of equal rights, are quite likely to have aroused in their minds a feeling, not of mere indifference, but of resentment and disgust. For this "anti-nigger" movement is a cynical confession of the base insincerity of the previous professions of the party leaders. The policy of the Republicans toward the Southern negroes commanded respect, even from those who believed it to be inexpedient, so long as it could be regarded as the honest embodiment of a real sentiment. But when it is by acts that speak louder than words, avowed to have been a mere selfish and hypocritical pretense, those who have been duped by it will not readily forgive those who have betrayed them.

MORE PRISON LABOR FOLLY.

The authorities in charge of the prisons of this State have shown over and over again that under the wretched prison labor law adopted last Summer not more than 10 to 15 per cent. of the convicts under their charge can be kept employed. They have pointed out in the most earnest terms the evils which result from idleness in the prisons. The prisoners deteriorate physically, mentally, and morally. Sickness and insanity increase at an alarming rate; discipline is rendered difficult, and all the reformatory purposes of imprisonment are defeated. The Controller of the State recently showed that the financial result is that about $400,000 annually will have to be devoted to the maintenance of these idle convicts out of the proceeds of taxes paid by the people of the State and drawn from the product of honest labor.

Notwithstanding these facts, which cannot be denied and which are not disputed, the Assembly yesterday, after an unseemly exhibition of indifference to the dictates of humanity and the demands of public interest, substituted the Yates Prison Labor bill for the Savery bill, which had been favorably reported and made the special order for consideration. The Savery bill is not a specially wise measure, but it has considerable merit and would at least provide for a decent and civilized method of employing prisoners. It would make it possible for the prison authorities to keep the convicts at work and enable them to earn a considerable part, if not all, of the cost of their subsistence. But the Yates bill is simply a repetition of the infamous measure adopted at the special session last July, so extended as to carry its mischief into the reformatories and into the penitentiaries and houses of correction of the counties of the State. It is in no respect an improvement upon that measure, and it is worse in just so far as it extends the scope of a vicious system.

The Yates bill consists of three principal features. It prohibits the use of machinery for manufacturing purposes in the penal institutions. It limits the labor in them to the production of articles of clothing and other supplies to be furnished to the "almshouses, asylums, penal, or other charitable, reformatory, and eleemosynary institutions supported wholly or in part by the State or by the counties or cities therein for the use of their inmates." And it provides a chain-gang system for counties by requiring Sheriffs to put the inmates of jails at work "improving county and town lands, highways, roads, and bridges, breaking stone therefor, and such other public work, and at such time and at such locality within their several counties as the Board of Supervisors thereof may direct."

There is just one explanation for the substitution of this infamous measure for the relatively meritorious bill of Mr. SAVERY. It was announced by Mr. RYAN that there were petitions signed by 20,000 working men in favor of the Yates bill and against the Savery bill. How many of these signatures were genuine, with the ability [illegible] whether they [illegible] intelligently is [illegible] How many other workingmen, and how many farmers and other taxpayers who had not been asked to sign petitions might be opposed to the action taken nobody cared to inquire. A few labor agitators, supposed to represent thousands of workingmen and to carry their votes in their pockets, demand that convicts in prison shall be supported by the labor of honest men instead of by their own labor, and our legislators allow them to dictate the policy of the State on one of the most important subjects calling for the use of intelligence and moral conviction in its treatment. It is a shameful exhibition of cowardice and incapacity.

It would be a lasting disgrace to the State of New-York if the prison labor question were to be disposed of in this way after the lesson of experience that this Yates system has already given us. The vote by which the action of yesterday was taken was both light and close. The action may be reversed when the bill comes up for final passage next Tuesday. Moreover, the Senate has yet to act on the subject, and it is hardly conceivable that it will consent to such a miserable device as the Yates bill. It is time the taxpayers and the intelligent workingmen of this State made themselves heard on this question, instead of permitting demagogues and ignoramuses to work their will with it.

WAGES AFTER ELECTION.

The recent reduction of wages in the mills of the Clark Thread Company near Newark and the strike caused by it recall some incidents of the Presidential campaign. The manufacturers of spool cotton thread are protected by a tariff duty of 14 cents per dozen spools of 200 yards each, which was equivalent in the last fiscal year to an ad valorem duty of 57 per cent. It was proposed in the Mills bill that the duty should be reduced to 40 per cent. Although by their own admission the manufacturers had been in combination for some years so far as prices were concerned, and had thus sought by preventing competition in prices to take all possible advantage of a high rate of duty, this rate remained unchanged in the Allison bill. Senator SHERMAN had declared that such combinations "may and ought to be met by a reduction of duty," but he conveniently forget this when the bill was prepared in his committee.

About two weeks before the election the thread manufacturers professed to be greatly alarmed by the proposed change of rate in the Mills bill, although Congress had adjourned and everybody knew that the bill had not become a law and could not become one so long as the Senate should be controlled by the Republican Party. On Oct. 26 there was posted in the factories of the Clark Thread Company at Newark a notice that until further orders the mills would be closed all day on Saturdays and after 4 o'clock on all other working days of the week. It was said by the owners that this action had been caused by the Mills bill, although it was not explained in what way the bill could have had this effect. It was also said that similar action had been taken in the other thread factories that had been governed by "an understanding as to prices."

There was no indication that the consumption of thread had suddenly fallen off, and an impression prevailed among the employés that the reduction of time had been made for political effect. The Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Essex County asserted that some of the employés had been threatened with loss of work if they should vote the Democratic ticket. There appears to have been a desire that the workmen should believe that they would suffer loss of wages if the party favoring a reduction of war tariff duties should win.

That party was defeated and the party that made and supported the Allison bill was successful, but this has not prevented a reduction of wages. It does not appear that a reduction is required by the condition of the business. Indeed, the company admits that it makes the reduction simply because the workmen affected by it have been receiving better wages than are paid to other workmen of the same grade in another city. The tariff has not been changed, the combination by which a high price for thread is maintained has not been broken, but the manufacturers who were so solicitous for the welfare of the workingmen when their votes were soon to be cast for or against the high duties that afford shelter for combinations have not been restrained from cutting down their wages.

The makers of combinations that suppress competition in prices sometimes profess to, be governed by philanthropic motives with respect to the workmen employed by them and the consumers whose wants they supply. The founder of the Copper Syndicate declared that he desired to help the workingman and would do so, but it does not appear that the wages of the copper miners in this country were raised while the mining companies were taking enormous profits, and it is probable that the fall of the Syndicate will now be followed by a reduction of those wages. The English Salt Trust reduced the wages of its employés immediately after it had raised the price of salt by 200 per cent. Since the Sugar Trust was made hundreds of men who had been employed in sugar refineries have been thrown out of work and others have suffered a reduction of pay. Manufacturers who combine to take full advantage of the tariff, and who assure the workingmen in campaign time that the retention of high duties is required in order that their wages may not be reduced, should not complain if they are accused of insincerity when they cut down wages after an election that has insured for a considerable time the preservation of the high-tariff rates in question. The *Tribune* has recently denounced with some vigor all combinations that use tariff duties as "instruments of greed." It has even declared that they "should be met without compromise or mercy" and that "the full force of public opinion and of the laws should be brought to bear upon every such attempt to deprive the country of the legitimate fruits of protection." Of course it will not be hasty to point out that the condition [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] money," and will raise them the duty of 57 per cent. should be reduced.

THE CHEROKEE OUTLET.

The wisdom of the legislation completed during the last days of the Fiftieth Congress for purchasing the tract of land commonly known as the Cherokee outlet has already become manifest. It is doubtful whether the eleven thousand quarter sections of Oklahoma lands provided for the "grand Spring opening" of April 22 will be enough to go around among the throngs of customers. Or, at all events, there may not be enough really desirable lands remaining after the first few days or weeks to accommodate all who are traveling thither with such great expectations. The chances are that the disappointed will try to squat upon adjoining Indian lands. The approach to Oklahoma from Kansas is across the broad strip on the northern border, which the Cherokees claim. In opening the Oklahoma lands to settlement the Government practically invites passage across this Cherokee outlet; indeed, it has long claimed ownership of this tract, although it has now made provision for the extinguishment of the claims of the Cherokees.

It is fortunate, therefore, that the commission to negotiate for this purchase has already been appointed and will begin its task next week. The land in question is a rectangular tract of a little over six million acres granted under the treaties of 1833 and 1835, and was an "outlet" to the hunting grounds of the Northwest. The Cherokees acquired a clear legal title to it in 1838, but in 1866, according to the Government view, they reconveyed it to the United States for the purpose of settling upon it friendly Indians and the freedmen of such tribes. The condition is equivalent to the one imposed upon the Creek and Seminole lands reconveyed at the same time and now forming Oklahoma proper, to be opened on the 22d of April. This Cherokee tract is more than three times as large as the Oklahoma area. The Cherokees hold that the sixteenth article of the treaty of 1866 merely gives the United States the right to settle friendly Indians on portions of the tract west of the ninety-sixth meridian. They say also that the Government did not pay the sum it stipulated for acquiring those rights.

Without going into disputed points, it is clear that the march of events has made the cession of the Cherokee strip exceedingly probable if not inevitable. Its very position, lying between Kansas and Oklahoma, makes it practically impossible to keep white men out. It will become a thoroughfare at least, and probably will be infested all this Summer by people who cannot find lands to their liking in Oklahoma. To acquire it will not be turning the Cherokees out of their homes, since they do not live on it, but on other lands. They let it out to cattlemen for grazing purposes, and while this is quite different from having a population of white people close up to the borders of their own occupied lands, yet the objection does not count for so much as it may appear to at first. The cattle syndicate which held the last lease gave $100,000 a year for the 6,022,000 acres. There was a long fight last year over the renewal of this lease in the Cherokee Legislature at Tahlequah, in which it became evident that $175,000 a year could be got, but at this stage the Interior Department notified Chief MAYES that he must not let the tract again. Should our Government purchase it, as it has the Creek and Seminole lands, giving for the Cherokee interest in it, be that what it may, $1 25 an acre, this would yield, even at 4 per cent., a far greater annual income than the cattlemen have paid or propose to pay. There is good ground, therefore, for believing that some agreement will be speedily reached by which this tract can be conveyed to the Government.

Mr. JAY GOULD'S modest request for a "loop" at the public expense ought not to be granted in the form in which it has been put. But there is no reason why another and much more useful loop than he proposes should not be applied to the elevated system. There is no reason whatever for a "terminus" at the Battery. There are strong reasons for a connection between the upper ends of the elevated system by a link which might be added either wholly on the island or partly in Westchester. The trains would then run continuously up one side of the island and down the other, and one fare should suffice for the whole circuit. In this way these passengers could be accommodated who desire to cross the city at the lower or the upper extremity of the system, and there would remain an important function for the elevated roads after they had been superseded for rapid transit north and south by a more extensive and satisfactory system.

IN JOHN BRIGHT'S MEMORY.

Over the monthly meeting of the Union League Club last evening Col. Le Grand B. Cannon presided in the absence of Chauncey M. Depew. There was an unusually large attendance. E. B. Hinsdale offered and Noah Davis seconded resolutions on the death of John Bright. Among other things the resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, said:

"He did not hesitate to give the loyal North his hearty support. It took no little courage for him to do it. The governing and wealthy classes of his country were at that time in sympathy with the South. . . . It is hard of this day to realize the value of the support he rendered to his country. It checked the tide of public sentiment in England that seemed to be almost unanimously against our Government. It was soon found that he voiced the sentiments and sympathies of the middle and laboring classes of his country. The development of this sentiment held in check the ruling and aristocratic classes in their inclined support and sympathy for the rebellion. From that time forward he became his name and memory as worthy of lasting gratitude.

"In the death of John Bright this club feels that his own land and ours, and the whole earth as well, have lost a man whose life was a gift to all men, not of war or hate or pain or death, but of peace and love and hope and life. And in this great truth American joins Britain and England to mourn his loss, and bows with her in reverend grief above the honored dust of her illustrious son."

A letter from President Harrison was read accepting an honorary membership of the club. It was loudly applauded.

A HOME FOR POOR FAMILIES.

ALBANY, April 11.—The Gilbert A. Robertson Home has been incorporated. The object is to establish a Summer home for poor families in New-York City, and enable them to have, free of expense to them, a short period of rest in the country during the Summer months. The Commissioners in the New-York City, and the trustees of the Home are Gilbert A. Robertson, Miss Mary Cruttenden, Mrs. Caroline Phillips, Mrs. Mary Cruttenden, Mrs. Caroline Phillips, Mrs. Mary Cruttenden, Mrs. Caroline Phillips, Mrs.

OUR CITY'S GREAT SHOW

PLANS FOR THE CENTENNIAL COMPLETE.

THE RECEPTION TO PRESIDENT HARRISON AND THE NAVAL PARADE—DECORATIONS TO BE ELABORATE.

Mayor Grant presided at yesterday's meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope of the Centennial Celebration of Washington's Inauguration, which was finally to pass upon the programme which has been submitted to and approved by Mayor Grant and Gov. Hill and which was yesterday submitted to President Harrison by Stuyvesant Fish as a committee. That programme was then officially promulgated. It was with the addition of unimportant details, the same as given to the public through the columns of THE TIMES yesterday, and is, in brief, this: Wednesday, April 17.—Opening of the loan exhibition at the Metropolitan Opera House. Monday, April 29.—Arrival and reception of President Harrison and his party, the naval parade, public reception at the City Hall, and centennial ball. Tuesday, May 30.—Services at St. Paul's Chapel, literary exercises at the Sub-Treasury, military parade, and banquet at the Metropolitan Opera House. Wednesday, May 1.—Industrial and civic parade. Wednesday, May 8.—Close of the loan exhibition.

President Harrison's reception at the foot of Wall-street on his arrival in the city will be an imposing affair. The escort will include three batteries and the band of the Fifth United States Artillery, the New-York Commandery of the Royal Legion of the United States, Commanders of the Grand Army posts in New-York and Kings Counties, uniformed battalion of veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., with Cappa's Band, uniformed veteran militia associations of New-York and Brooklyn, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, with the Band of the General service, United States Army, and the General Committee of the centennial Celebration.

The escorted party will include President Harrison, Gov. Hill, Mayor Grant, and the Hon. Hamilton Fish, President of the committee, who will be escorted by the barge crew of the Marine Society of the Port of New-York as a guard of honor. Then will follow Vice President Morton, Lieut. Gov. Jones, the members of the President's Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court and Judges of Federal courts, the Governor of the States taking precedence in the order of their admission to the Union, official representatives of the Senate and House of Representatives, Territorial Governors, the Admiral of the navy, Gen. Sherman, and the Major-General commanding the army, and such officers of the army and navy as have by name received the thanks of Congress, official representatives of the Society of the Cincinnati, Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court of the State and of courts of record within the city of New-York, the State Legislature, the State officers, Judges and Justices of other courts in New-York City, Board of Aldermen and heads of departments in New-York city, Mayor Chapin and the Aldermen of Brooklyn, foreign Consuls at New-York, United States officers, and invited guests without special order of precedence. All of these dignitaries, with the exception of the President and his immediate party, will walk to the Equitable Building, where the reception and lunch which precede the public reception at the City Hall will be held.

The parade will be under the command of Lieut. Col. Floyd Clarkson, who has selected as his staff Major L. Curtis Brackett, Adjutant General; Major George M. Van Hoesen, Capt. James D. Bell, Ensign Aaron Vanderbilt, Capt. Paul Leonard, and Capt. Joseph H. De Castro, aides.

The special service of thanksgiving to be held at St. Paul's Chapel on Tuesday, April 30, will be conducted by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York, whose predecessor in office, Bishop Samuel Provoost, conducted the exercises in 1789. The services at the church will be as follows: 1—Processional Hymn; 2—Our Father, &c.; 3—Psalm LXXXV.; 4—First Lesson, Ecclesiastes XLIV.; 5—Te Deum; 6—Second Lesson, St. John, VIII.; 7—Benedictus; 8—Collect and Prayer for the day, by Bishop Potter; 10—Recessional Hymn. These exercises are expected to last but 45 minutes, and at their close the President will go at once to the Sub-Treasury, where the literary exercises are to be held.

The naval parade has not yet assumed anything like definite shape, although the committee in charge expect that, in addition to the naval vessels, there will be about 70 steam yachts and 500 steam vessels, the latter including 300 tugs, a few ocean steamers that may be here at the port, and all sorts of steam-propelled vessels, from the large Second steamboat down to a diminutive launch. The parade will be under the command of Admiral David D. Porter, whose title for the occasion will be Grand Marshal of the Naval Demonstration. As he has written a couple of books and a play which were lamentable and terrific failures, he will probably be able to stand the designation accorded him. Charles A. Woolsey, Superintendent of the Hoboken Ferry line, is to be second in command with the naval title of Vice Admiral. His flagboat will be the regular ferryboat Berson. His staff will consist of Capt. F. W. Voeburg, Senior Rear Admiral; Capt. J. W. Miller, Junior Rear Admiral, and these Commodores: Isaac L. Fisher, C. A. Poole, C. G. Osborne, L. Luckenbach, M. Moran, C. E. Borden, H. H. Hookey, and H. Egerton. They will all "appear mounted," but their flagboats have yet to be designated.

The parade, which promises to be an even more elaborate affair than that of Evacuation Day in 1883, when Admiral Lord, after the naval escort to the President had fired its salute of 38 guns each, will form behind the ships of war and proceed up the harbor with whistles blowing, flags flying, and each making all the din possible on so tremendously suspicious an occasion. At the Battery it is proposed to have the foreign and domestic naval contingent going up the Hudson River and anchoring, while the merchantmen will go up the East River, around the stakeboat off Hunter's Point, and then down the river, where the parade will be dismissed.

Secretary of the Navy Tracy has ordered the Board of Inspection and Survey, of which Admiral Jouett is President, to be officially present at the celebration, and has ordered the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to send aloft three new exhibiting for sale pictures of Washington and of scenes appertaining to the centennial of all decrees of badness and of sobriety. As these sell at from 10 cents upward, the trade in them is likely among the classes to which he is expected to buy that sort of thing while hearing so much about Washington, and his affairs.

Dealers are led to believe that the decorations will be even more profuse and general than they were at the occasion of President Garfield's death or Gen. Grant's funeral. Under the impetus created by such decoration, though that of nothing else, was recalled.

While the demand for decorations promises to be so great, that for exhibitory purposes, like exhibiting for sale, is not expected to be so great. Many of the exhibitors, however, have already engaged stands, and will be on hand with their wares. Some of the exhibitors have engaged stands on the sidewalk in front of their establishments, and will have their wares on exhibition there. Others have engaged stands in the windows of their establishments, and will display their wares there. Others have engaged stands in the windows of their establishments, and will display their wares there. Others have engaged stands in the windows of their establishments, and will display their wares there.

Many dealers say they have received no orders as yet from individuals who desire to add to the general display of fireworks on the evening of April 29.

Major R. C. Cinchalt, commanding the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., has made formal application for a position of honor for his command, such as they had at the centennial celebrations at Bunker Hill, Fort Moultrie, Philadelphia, and Yorktown, where they located as a sort of special escort to the President. Their claim for this distinction is that they own and will carry in the parade the William Washington battle flag which was carried in the fights at Cowpens and Eutaw Springs. It is supposed to be the only Revolutionary battle flag in existence now in condition to be carried in a parade, as it hangs together well in spite of the bullet holes and cuts from sabres distinctly visible on it. Major Cinchalt said to have his corps designated as a special escort for the President from St. Paul's Chapel to the Sub-Treasury.

Another organization which may reasonably claim a special place in the parades is the Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford, Conn., Major C. G. Kinsley, commanding. The company twice acted as an escort to Gen. Washington in the early days of its organization. The corps will wear the same style of uniform it did when in active service in Revolutionary days.

The committee having charge of the Loan Exhibition have decided to keep it open every day, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission has been fixed at 50 cents.

The College of the City of New-York will be represented in the civic parade by 400 students in 20 subdivisions, bearing 40 flags and banners, and with Gen. Alexander S. Webb in command.

To the party who is to occupy positions on the stand at the Sub-Treasury on Monday, April 29, have been added Gardiner Sherman, a great-grandson of Roger Sherman; Arthur de Wint, a grandson of Col. William S. Smith, who was a participant in the inauguration ceremonies; Lewis H. Livingston, a great-grandson of Col. Morgan Lewis, who was Grand Marshal at the inauguration of Washington; Thomas J. Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, a great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson; Brooks Adams of Boston, a great-grandson of Vice President John Adams; T. B. Bleecker, grandson of Major Lewis Bleecker, and J. Lawrence Aspinwall, who is the architect and designer of the Sub-Treasury stand and decorations. With Mr. Nicholas Fish, G. Creighton Webb, Arthur de Wint, Lewis H. Livingston, and T. B. Bleecker are together on the stand, they will represent the lineal descendants of the five men who acted as assistants to the Chief Marshal of the day of Washington's inauguration.

It now appears probable that some two thousand singers will take part in the great open-air concert to be given by the German-American singing societies on the evening of April 30. Theodore Thomas has consented to conduct the chorus, and Mr. E. Sonnecki will conduct the band of about one hundred pieces. The concert will probably last for two hours, from 8 to 10, and be followed by the display of fireworks. Weber's Jubilee Oratorio has been added to the music to be sung. Delegates from the different societies to the sub-committee will meet this evening to perfect arrangements.

The veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., have chartered the steamer Cygnus for an excursion to Elizabethport, N. J., on Monday, the 29th, so that members of their families may witness the reception of President Harrison and his party at that point, accompany the naval escort up the bay, and witness the naval parade. The members of the uniformed battalion will be unable to participate, because of their detail in the party which will escort the President from Wall-street to the Equitable Building.

Orders have been issued from the office of the Adjutant General of the Massachusetts National Guard instructing the Fifth Regiment, Second Brigade, the First and Second Corps of Cadets, and an ambulance corps to leave Boston on Sunday afternoon, April 28, on the 12:45 P. M. train over the Old Colony Road. They will be brought to this city by the steamer Providence from Newport, with the exception of a few companies who will come here by way of the Shore Line Railroad.

The Hollanders' Society met last evening at the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, East Fourth-street, and decided to take a part in the centennial procession. They have the support also of the Holland Glee Club and of the Holland Benevolent Society. A meeting will be held Sunday evening to make further arrangements for the parade.

The Gaelic Society last evening decided to take part in the centennial celebration by authorizing the President to engage Chickering Hall for the evening of April 30. A committee on speakers and music was appointed and further arrangements will be made next Wednesday evening. John Boyle O'Reilly will be asked to contribute a poem for the occasion and Daniel E. Dougherty has already accepted an invitation to speak.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 11.—The Senate today concurred in the House resolution providing that the Governor and his staff, heads of departments, and members of the Legislature shall attend the centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington in New-York.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—The Secretary of War yesterday ordered the five batteries of artillery stationed at Fort McHenry, in this city, to proceed to New-York and participate in the centennial celebration there on the 30th inst.

THE PRESIDENT'S CREW.

The Marine Society has selected from its members a crew of 12 and a coxswain to man the barge from the Dispatch and pull the President from that vessel to the landing at the foot of Wall-street. There is not one of this crew of 13 but has at some period of his life afloat performed some conspicuous act of gallantry in carrying out his duty for which he has been complimented by our Government or by foreign powers.

The coxswain of the crew, Capt. Ambrose Shew, is the thirteenth President of the society, and was a ship Captain during the early days of American merchant vessels, and commanded the Leonidas, John Hancock, and other fine vessels, and on retiring from the sea established the firm of Snow & Burgess in this city. Capt. Snow's maternal grandfather was a private soldier in the army of Holland, after which he joined the Black X Line running to Liverpool. When but 23 years of age he was appointed commander of the ship American Eagle, going from the port of Salem to the West Indies. In 1812 he rescued from the British ship Loch Earn 87 of the survivors of the ill-fated steamship Ville de Evre, for which services he received various valuable pieces of silver plate and from the French Government the highest gold medal of honor ever conferred upon a merchant shipmaster. Later he commanded the Isaac Webb, and in 1879 rescued the crew of the British ship Iseline, for which he was presented with a silver beaker by the British Government.

Capt. William B. Hilton was born in Maine and for the past fifty years has been a resident of New-Jersey and New-York. He followed the seas for 35 years in the European trade in command of seven full-rigged ships. During the civil war he commanded the transports steamers Ballahoe and Western Metropolis. While in command of the latter he captured the blockade runner Rosita. During the Mexican war he also performed valuable service in command of steamers on the Pacific coast of Yera Cruz and other Mexican ports. For the past

Capt. Samuel G. Reynolds, Alexander Gilbert, Fairchild, served in the Revolutionary war. His house in Bridewell Orange, having been passed by Gen. Benedict Arnold in the night before the attack upon Fort Lee, is still standing.

Capt. Fairchild commanded various vessels employed by the Government. He had command of the brig Yankee Blade, loaded with supplies and clothing, and lying at Ship Island when the fleet under Admiral Farragut went up the Mississippi River. He brought the first cargo of sugar, cotton, &c., to this port from New-Orleans after the commencement of the war.

Capt. Richard Lees was born at Helmer's Hole and began going to sea at 16 years of age. He followed the coasting business from 1833 to 1855 as boy, officer, and master. From 1860 to 1872 he commanded six different vessels. On his way to Liverpool in command of the ship Sunrise, with general cargo and passengers, he was captured by the Confederate steamer Florida, in 1863, and bonded for $65,000. Capt. Lees left the sea in 1880, since which time he has been engaged in mercantile business in this city.

Capt. George A. Dearborn was born in Maine, and 72 years later began his seafaring career in the Orient. His first command was the bark Trident, in 1849. In 1870 he commanded the steamship Leo, in the Savannah trade. In 1880 he left the seafaring life, and as it now one of the Dockmasters for this city.

Capt. William A. Ellis began going to sea in 1835, and rose from boy to master, commanding the ships Henry, France, and Reividere, and is now Surveyor for the Board of Underwriters of New-York.

Capt. Stephen Whitman was born in Boston, March 15, 1815. He sailed in 1840 from Boston with the first cargo of ice ever landed in the Isle of France. He went through the various grades of mate, serving aboard a transport during the Mexican war, took command of a brig in 1847, after which time he commanded various fine packets, barking, and finally a sailing vessel, the ship Venice, by fire at Fayal. After this he had command of various steamers along the coast. The steamship Cortes of the Cromwell Line was his last command. For the past 18 years Capt. Whitman has been surveyor and inspector for the Underwriters' Board.

Capt. John R. Dewan began a seafaring life when quite a boy. In 1856 he was made master of the ship Australia, then the ships Universe and John Bright of the Williams & Guion Line, after which he was appointed to his present position as Superintendent of the Williams & Guion line of steamers.

Capt. George L. Norton, who is to pull one of the bow oars of the barge, adopted a seafaring life at 12 years of age in the coastwise and West Indian trade, in which he continued until the civil war broke out. He entered the U. S. navy war aboard the Saxon, at one time Gen. Butler's flagship, and he was pilot for Government vessels at Hilton Head. After the war he commanded, among other vessels, the steamers Ashland and United States. The latter was fired at sea and there were several explosions among the cargo. Capt. Norton's gallantry on this occasion was recognized and appreciated by the Board of Underwriters, who presented him with a chronometer watch and chain. In 1871 he was appointed Captain of the Port of New-Orleans, and five years later President Hayes appointed him Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels of the Gulf, which position he held for eight years. He is now the editor of the *Marine Journal*, published in this city.

ANXIOUS FOR MORE TIME.

The determination on the part of the trunk line passenger agents to extend the limit of excursion tickets for the Washington Centenary until May 6 was regarded as an unquestionable concession by the retail dry goods merchants yesterday. But it was only a concession, they said, and the date should not have been fixed at Mar 6, but at May 10.

E. P. Hatch of the firm of Lord & Taylor regretted very much that the time had been limited to May 6 instead of extended to May 10.

"The latter," he said, "would mean profit to every one concerned. The railways would sell double the number of tickets, for persons then would come from long distances—from Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri—whereas now they will not care to risk that sort of thing because of the shortness of the time allowed them to remain in town. Of course an extension to May 6 is something, but I think the railways can readily see that it will be to their interest to make a further extension. Another thing that an extension of four more days will do will be to induce a large number of persons to come here who usually buy from wholesalers in the big Western cities. They will be led here by the celebration and they will stay here to buy."

Mr. James Simpson of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson declared that his firm had been one of the first by far to secure the visitors ample time in which to see the parade and also see the town.

"There will be a very great number of persons in town," he went on, "and nearly every one will want to take home something from New-York. The exhibition of every lady visiting the city will be to go shopping. Of course the celebration will give them about all they can attend to April 29 and 30 and May 1, one of these days being entirely unavailable because of the closing of the stores, and they will have to be very busy to see the city and do their shopping by May 6. I don't think that petitions and that sort of thing will have much effect upon the railways in inducing them further to extend the time, but I believe that if the retailers should either can personally upon the managers, or send a committee to wait upon them, the thing could be done without very much difficulty."

M. Friedsam of B. Altman & Co. agreed that there was great necessity on the part of the railways to give the strangers a chance to see something more than the parade.

"The extension of further time would be of so much benefit to New-York," he continued, "that I cannot understand how the railways can hesitate for a moment, for what will benefit the one will help the other. Our firm has been thus far careful to ask no favors from railways, but that does not prevent us from endorsing any possible support to the extension of the excursion limit to May 10 or a longer period—the longer, of course, the better."

Mr. Arnold of Arnold, Constable & Co. believed that while it would be of incalculable benefit to the city to have the strangers within its gates spend several days here he could understand why any formal demand should be made upon the railway companies for it. "I think," he said, speaking of the latter, "that they are amply able to take care of themselves and will do what they believe to be best for their own interests. It is a pity, though, that the time should be limited to May 6 for many reasons. When the half-holiday question was being discussed I advocated moderate measures. Before you demand, I suggested, you had best request. They found that advice good, and actually turned the same course in this question with the railways. Ask them, and they'll probably grant more time."

Other firms which held that a further extension should be made for the benefit, not only of the city but of the railways, themselves, were Stern Brothers; Hugh O'Neill, and R. H. Macy & Co.

MR. GAYLER TO REMAIN.

A CONSERVATIVE MOVE BY POSTMASTER VAN COTT.

Senator Van Cott has sent to the Postmaster General the name of James Gayler to be Assistant Postmaster of New-York. Mr. Gayler became Assistant Postmaster in 1881, when Mr. Pearson was promoted to be Postmaster, upon the appointment of Thomas L. James as Postmaster General. Mr. Gayler has been in the postal service about 30 years. He first came to the New-York office as Special Agent and in time was made the Superintendent of the Foreign Mails, having command of the letter carriers.

Senator Van Cott said last Saturday that he should make no removals except for cause, and Mr. Gayler's reappointment, as far as it goes, bears out that assertion. But there are rumors of action which Mr. Van Cott is about to take that by no means indicate a living up to that doctrine. Ex-Police Justice and Assemblyman Bankson T. Morgan denies that he is going to take a place in the Post Office. He was Assistant Postmaster under Gen. Patrick Jones.

Col. Erhardt has caused some consternation among the Warner Miller men by the report that he has selected Dudley F. Phelps to be a Deputy Collector. Mr. Phelps is a brother of the late Benjamin K. Phelps, and was Assistant District Attorney when Benjamin K. Phelps was District Attorney. Since that time he has practised law, giving special attention to Custom House cases. Last Fall he secured the hearty approbation of Senator Quay, and, in fact, endeared himself to him by his course as Secretary of the New-York State League of Republican Clubs.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Russell B. Harrison is at the Gilsey House.

D. Cady Herrick of Albany is at the Brunswick House.

Judge Albert Haight of Buffalo is at the St. James Hotel.

Prof. C. V. Riley, United States Entomologist, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Charles N. Felton of California is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressman Edward Burnett of Massachusetts is at the Victoria Hotel.

Bishop L. S. McMahon of Hartford is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

S. H. H. Clark, Vice President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

William Clarke, ex-Minister of Justice of New South Wales, and John T. Alexander, member of Parliament of Queensland, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, Gen. Charles A. Paine of Boston, and Harold M. Sewall of the Samoan Commission are at the Brevoort House.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Promoters of the Linden Park Blood Horse Association, which has in view the establishment of a track at or near Elizabeth, N. J., met at the St. James Hotel last night. The following officers were elected: President, [illegible]; First Vice President, [illegible]; Second Vice President, [illegible]; Secretary, [illegible]; Treasurer, [illegible]; Directors, [illegible].

LARGE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

THE BURNING OF A CARPET FACTORY MAKES A HEAVY BLAZE.

Fire broke out about 12:30 o'clock this morning in the large carpet manufactory of Buchanan & Lyall, at President and Hoyt streets, in Brooklyn. The flames burned fiercely, and no threatening was the aspect of the fire that a second and then a third alarm were sent out by 1 o'clock.

The factory was a five-story brick building which covered the entire block bounded by President, Hoyt, and Carroll streets. The walls began falling about 2 o'clock this morning, sending thick showers of sparks upon the residences on the opposite side of President street. It required the most strenuous efforts of the firemen to prevent those buildings from being destroyed, and even then they were unable to prevent the flames from communicating to the four-story apartment house owned by F. L. Whipple.

The fire started in the weaving room on the fourth floor. At the time the flames were discovered there were between 200 and 250 girls and boys in the building at supper. They constituted the night gang. No person was injured as far as is known.

The loss will amount to about $200,000. The factory was insured.

The cause of the fire is not known.

The flames lighted up the city for a long distance in all directions.

WELL-PLAYED GAMES.

A DRAW IN TWO OF THE BEST CONTESTS AT THE CHESS CONGRESS.

Two of the prettiest games played at the chess congress ended in draw yesterdays. One was between Tchigorin and Taubenhaus and the other between Judd and Mason. The game between the Russian and French champions was opened with the "4 knights" defense, and gradually developed into a beautiful deployment of forces on both sides. Between the fifteenth and twentieth moves exchanges of rooks and queens took place, and the game developed into a pawn fight supported by a knight on Tschigorin's side and a bishop on Taubenhaus's. On the thirty-third move a draw was agreed upon.

Mason and Judd started with a "Ruy Lopez" opening. Mason making strenuous efforts to win, but Judd played his best and defended and forced a draw. Gunaberg opened with "P—Q 4" to avoid the "Sicilian" opening, which Bird has studied and is proficient in. Bird made a mistake and thus lost the game.

Burn showed Showalter a new variation of the "Ruy Lopez" opening that was altogether unknown to him. Showalter made a brilliant defense, but having lost a pawn, all his efforts were unavailing and he lost. Hanham and Gossip played an irregular "Philadore's" defense, known as the "Indian" opening. Gossip acted hasty to break through his antagonist's king's lines, and thus left his own line exposed and lost in an exchange. Hanham got up a powerful attack and won.

Delmar played a long and dashing game with D. G. Baird and compelled him to resign. Lipschutz defeated W. Baird. Weiss defeated Pollock. Blackburne beat MacLeod, and Martinez beat Burille.

The following is the game between Taubenhaus and Tchigorin:

TAUBENHAUS.	TSCHIGORIN.	TAUBENHAUS.	TSCHIGORIN.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
K—K 4	K—K 4	Q—K 4	Kt—Q 2
Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	Q—K 5	Q—K 2
B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	Q x Q	Kt x Q
Kt—B 3	B—at 5.	P—B 3	K—B 2
00	B—Q 3	K—B 2	K—K 3
B x Kt	Q P x B	K—K 2	K—Q 4
Kt x P	K—K	K—Q 3	P—Kt 4.
P—Q 4	B x Kt.	K—K 7	P—Q B 3.
Kt—P x B.	Kt x P.	B—B 8	P—B 3.
B—K	K—K B 4.	B—Kt 4	K—K 4.
P—Kt 4.	B—Kt 3.	P—Q 5	Kt—B 3.
Kt x B	B P x Kt.	B—Q 2.	P—Kt 4.
Q—Q 3	Kt—B 4.	B—K	Kt—K.
B—Kt 5.	Q—Q 3.	P—Q 6	Kt—Q 3.
P—K B 3.	R x B.	P—Q B 5.	Kt—K.
R x R.	R—K.	P—B 3.	Drawn.
R x R.	Kt x R.		

The record is:

Name.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Name.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Baird, D. G.	6½	9½	Judd, Mas.	8½	8½
Baird, J. W.	9	12	Lipschutz, S.	9½	8½
Bird, H. E.	7	9	MacLeod, Nich.	12½	8½
Blackburne, J. H.	13	8	Martinez, D. M.	4½	10½
Burille, C. F.	6½	9½	Mason, James.	9½	6½
Burn, Amos.	9	6	Pollock, W. H.	6½	10½
Delmar, Eugene	9	6	Showalter, J. W.	7	11
Gossip, G. H. D.	5½	10½	Taubenhaus, M.	8½	7½
Gunsberg, I.	11	5	Tschigorin, M.	10	6
Hanham, A. P.	11	7	Weiss, Max.	11½	5½

The pairing to-day is MacLeod against Gunsberg, Bird against Tchigorin, Lipschutz against Delmar, D. G. Baird against Burn, Showalter against Hanham, Gossip against Pollock, Weiss against Martinez, Mason against Taubenhaus, J. W. Baird against Blackburne, and Burille against Judd.

The congress has set apart Wednesday as ladies' day. However, ladies have visited the tournament on other days of the week.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

SECRETARY TRACY'S NAVY YARD APPOINTMENTS MAKE A STIR.

Secretary Tracy's appointment yesterday of Pierie Parsell to be master iron plater in the Brooklyn Navy Yard in place of Owen Magowen; of James Hare, to be master patternmaker in place of D. McAllister; of James P. Howatt, to be master machinist in the Steam Engineering Department in place of John Anderson, made foreman machinist of the second class; of Thomas Stone, to be Superintendents of repairs of the marine barracks, and the disbursing of Lieut. H. Pierce from the chief clerkship of the steam engineering department, created a good deal of excitement among the Republican "workers" and office seekers of Brooklyn, who have been trying to find out for some time who of the "leaders" were going to be on top and dictate the distribution of the patronage.

Parsell is the first appointment for the place to which Parsell has been appointed between John A. Nichols, E. B. Bartlett, and Congressman W. C. Wallace, who supported Parsell, and Jesse Johnson and William H. Beard, who supported Arthur Boyle. Boyle is from the Twentieth Ward and used to be master iron-plater when the Republicans were in power. Parsell lives in the Seventh Ward and used to have a subordinate place under Boyle. The Seventh and Twentieth Wards are the heavy Republican wards of Brooklyn, and both are in Wallace's district, who is the only Republican Congressman in this part of the State. Congressman Wallace is Mr. Nicholls's man, having been forced by him upon the Republicans of the district as successor to the good "Deacon" White. Gen. Harrison has said that he should defend upon the Congressmen for recommendations as to the patronage. The President has not always been conversant with politics in Brooklyn it looks as though Wallace, who is merely a dummy for Nichols and Bartlett, was going to win.

Jesse Johnson is a candidate for United States District Attorney for the district of which Brooklyn is a part, and his opposition to Nicholls, Bartlett and Wallace bodes ill to his chances of success. He is of this opinion himself, and yesterday, after the news of Parsell's appointment came, he expressed very gloomy apprehensions. John Oakey is recognised as the candidate of the triumvirate.

There are signs of a fierce fight among the Brooklyn Republican workers before long. William H. Beard, or Harry Beard as he is commonly called, who, with Jesse Johnson, supported Mr. Boyle's candidacy, is a rich and popular gentleman, the owner of Beard's stores at the Erie Basin in Brooklyn. He became a member of the Empire Warehouse Company, of which E. B. Bartlett is the President and Franklin Woodruff a member. There are said to be dissensions between Woodruff and Bartlett and Mr. Beard, who is independent and plucky, is expected to resent being trodden upon in a hearty and effectual manner. He is not at all pleased at the abolition of its Republican Patronage Committee by the Kings County General Committee, and the placing of the patronage distribution into the hands of Franklin Woodruff.

THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

The Board of Governors of the Manhattan Club, at a meeting last night, re-elected Frederic R. Coudert President of the club, and C. C. Baldwin Vice President. Ex-President Grover Cleveland was elected a life member of the club, and 30 persons were also made members.

The charge of forging names to ballots made against a certain member was considered, but no definite result was reached. The member presented his statement in writing, and was represented by counsel. According to a rule of the club, if a statement of a member against whom charges are made is satisfactory the case is immediately dropped. The statement in the above case was not satisfactory, and the investigation of the matter will be pushed rapidly.

ILLEGAL VOTING AT A PRIMARY.

Application was made by Col. John O'Byrne yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court for warrants against Patrick J. O'Brien, John Mullen, and Matthew M. O'Donnell, inspectors of election; James Mulcahey and George Blount, watchers, and Patrolman Richard Mullen, who are charged with committing frauds at the Republican primary election, held in the Fourth Assembly District on the 5th inst. Justice O'Reilly refused to grant the warrants yesterday, but said he would consider the matter carefully and render his decision this morning at 10 o'clock.

A fire in Canton, Ill., Wednesday destroyed about a dozen stores. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $30,000.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

HUNDREDS OF ROADS PROJECTED.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The *Railway Age*, in the issue to-morrow, will present elaborate tables showing the number of miles of railway projected during the three months of the present year to March 31. It will say:

"While the heads of the great railway companies have not been seen very often in projects for covering their territories with considerable lines, as in several previous years, their interest has not only been kept up, but in some cases has been greatly increased, and the number of new enterprises actually begun is greater than for the same period in any other year in the country's history, with possibly two or three exceptions."

The *Age* shows that 606 new lines, with an aggregate contemplated mileage of 33,436 miles, have been projected since Jan. 1; that of these lines, 14,818 miles are under construction or contract, 9,617 are surveyed, and 29,001 are incorporated or projected. All this also shows the amount of work under contemplation in various sections of the country, as follows:

Twelve New-England and Eastern States—Number of lines, 153; total miles contemplated, 5,084; under construction or contract, 1,143; surveyed, 1,574; incorporated or projected, 2,367.

Ten Southern States—Number of lines, 188; total miles contemplated, 12,856; under construction or contract, 4,444; surveyed, 1,838; incorporated or projected, 6,574.

Five Central Northern States—Number of lines, 80; total miles contemplated, 5,338; under construction or contract, 1,921; surveyed, 866; incorporated or projected, 2,421.

Seven Northwestern States—Number of lines, 107; total miles contemplated, 12,992; under construction or contract, 2,789; surveyed, 2,091; incorporated or projected, 8,177.

Five Southwestern States—Number of lines, 87; total miles contemplated, 11,502; under construction or contract, 2,721; surveyed, 2,038; incorporated or projected, 6,743.

Seven Pacific Coast States—Number of lines, 49; total miles contemplated, 5,845; under construction or contract, 1,508; surveyed, 1,332; incorporated or projected, 2,705.

The article continues:

"The fact that, in the first three months of the year only, new lines representing over 33,000 miles have been brought to public notice, and that their construction is urged, and to a large extent probable, is impressive evidence of the enormous field for railway enterprises which the United States still affords. The mileage proposed in these three months is equivalent to almost one-third of the entire railway mileage of the country now in operation, and if to the projection and inauguration of other lines are still going on at an equally rapid rate, and the prospect is that the roads projected and in various stages of development during the year will aggregate mileage our entire present completed system.

"How many of these enterprises will fail entirely or will drag along through years, of course, cannot be foretold. But the great fact remains for consideration that the map of our country shows apparent room for all these enterprises and for many more."

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

The annual report of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company for 1888 has just been issued. The gross earnings for the year were $4,899,598 89; operating expenses, including taxes, $3,001,927 13, making the net earnings $1,897,671 76, an increase of 7 per cent. over the previous year. It is shown that within the eight years the annual and net earnings of the company have been more than doubled, and that the funded debt has increased from $25,184 to $35,692 per mile. The improvements made during 1888 include yards, engine houses, repair shops, and storehouses, and there were added to the company's rolling stock during the year 24 engines, 11 passenger cars, 1,478 freight cars, and 63 cabooses and other road cars. The increase in the mineral traffic amounted to 542,866 tons, and in the coal and coke traffic 462,197 tons.

It is also shown by the report that all of the companies in which the Norfolk and Western owns the controlling interest, except the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, have not only met the interest on their bonded and other indebtedness, but have paid dividends. Considerable space is devoted to the company's connections, and of the Southeastern Extension President Kimball says:

"Surveys have also been made for the further development of the iron ore territory between your Cripple Creek extension and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. The distance between the present termini of the two lines is about 45 miles, and that portion of the connecting link to be built by your company, 35 miles in length, will develop the resources of a section of country containing iron, zinc, and copper ores, and furnish considerable local traffic. Your management considers the proposed connection an important one, and that it should be undertaken in the near future."

THE MANITOBA INVESTIGATION.

ST. PAUL, April 11.—The railway investigators in the lower house of the State Legislature are to put "Jim" Hill on the rack. They want to find out whether the Manitoba Company is carrying watered stock. Several weeks ago a resolution was adopted in the House, making certain allegations against the Manitoba. The appointment of a special investigating committee was asked, and the request was granted.

The special committee held a secret session last night. The charge against the company is that it mortgaged its land grant, other property, not alone to build and maintain its road, but also to "promote, or enrich divers individuals, then having control of said corporation." It is also charged that the company issued $15,000,000 of stock certificates not upon full payment of their face value, but for distribution among persons who were then in control of the corporation. The committee informed the officials of the company last night that it would be compelled by the instructions of the House to examine the company's books, vaults, safes, and papers. The railroad men made no objection to this, and the work will go on at once.

COMMISSIONER PIERSON RETIRES.

At the meeting of General Passenger Agents at Commissioner Fink's office yesterday the New-England and Canadian Railroads agreed to co-operate with the other railroads in abolishing commissions to agents. The resignation of Assistant Commissioner Pierson was announced, with the explanation that his resignation had been handed in several weeks ago, but that Commissioner Fink had hesitated to announce it, and that it had leaked out accidentally, as it was on the point of announcement, from one of the best reliable Passenger Agents.

Mr. Pierson's successor will probably be Mr. Tuttle of the Canadian Pacific Road, who is likely to introduce many new methods in the conduct of emigrant passenger business. Mr. Tuttle was not to be seen yesterday.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company, just held at Chicago, the report for the year was submitted showing receipts amounting to $3,228,338, against $3,478,696 for 1887, working expenses, $2,412,446, against $2,534,590 for 1887; yielding a net revenue of $815,892, against $953,806, or less than in 1887 by $137,914. The following retiring Directors were re-elected: Joseph Hickson, L. J. Sargent, K. W. McKenzie, D. D. Mann, Skinner, Gardaley, F. A. Howe, Henry Howard. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. Hickson was elected President and Mr. Sargent Vice President.

The Philadelphia capitalists behind the Beach Creek and Wilkesbarre and Western Roads are contemplating an extension of the lines which will involve a large tract of new coal lands. The plans include the construction of a road running west from Newberry to Bellefonte. The distance will be about fifty miles. The road when completed will run very nearly to the line which bounds the coal region. These fields have but recently begun to be developed, but work will now be pushed and the mining of coal begun as soon as possible.

The Spokane, Post Falls and Eastern Railway Company has been organized with a capital of $5,000,000. F. Post is President and George A. Manning Secretary. The company will build a line east from Spokane to Post Falls, and thence to some point on the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Road, connecting the Manitoba with the Seattle and Lake Shore, and forming a new line from St. Paul to Puget Sound. Surveyors will run the lines immediately.

The General Time Convention of Railway Superintendents, meeting at the Hotel Brunswick, has set May 12 as the day for time table changes to go into effect. Charges for interchanging cars was reduced from three-fourths of a cent per mile to one-half cent. Between 9 and 10 o'clock per day. The officers of the association are: H. S. Haines, President; F. Wolcott Jackson and J. F. Barrahan, Vice-Presidents, and W. F. Allen, Secretary.

The managers of the Inter-State Railway Association met at Chicago yesterday. The trouble over the demand of the Wabash for a differential on account of fast trains on other lines was referred to the Executive Board. A special committee was appointed to report on April 23 on the proposition of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha to make the same rates from Northern Nebraska to Duluth as to Chicago.

J. H. Flanagan, formerly of the carriage building firm of Flanagan & Calnan, while traveling on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the East last Fall was badly injured. He has begun suit against the company for $25,000 damages in Clinton County, Ind.

The Virginia Court of Appeals has decided that the general mortgage creditors of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company are to the extent of $1,500,000 entitled to the benefits and security of the first mortgage.

The Railroad Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature has voted to report a bill authorizing the lease of the Providence and Worc

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 11.—4 P. M.—Consols, Money, 97 15-16; Consols, Account, 97 15-16; New 4½ per cents, 104; Illinois Central, 97½; Mexican 6s, 1887, 70; Mexican 6s, 1888, 70; Mexican first mortgage bonds, 72; Spanish 4s, 70¼; Paris advices quote 3 per cent Rentes at 86f. 97½c. for the account. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £1,000. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £14,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liabilities, which last week was 39.15 ₱ cent., is now 41.75 ₱ cent.

1:30 P. M.—Money, 2½ ₱ cent.

PARIS, April 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 12,044,000f. in gold and 2,740,000f. in silver.

LIVERPOOL, April 11—3:30 P. M.—Beef and Pork in poor demand. Hams in good demand. Bacon in poor demand. Cheese in poor demand. Tallow in good demand. Spirits of Turpentine in fair demand; strong at 36s. 3d. Rosin in fair demand. Lard—Spot in fair demand; futures in good demand; prime Western, spot and April, dull at 34s. 9d.; May and June dull at 35s. 7½d. Wheat—Flour in poor demand. Corn—Spot in poor demand; business in fair demand; Mixed Western, April and May, dull at 32s. 9½d.; June dull at 32s. 9½d. Peas at London—New-York State in poor demand.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed strong; American Middling, New Middling classes, April delivery, 5 55-64d., sellers; April and May delivery, 5 55-64d., sellers; May and June delivery, 5 55-64d., sellers; June and July delivery, 5 55-64d., buyers; July and August delivery, 5 56-64d., buyers; August and September delivery, 5 57-64d., buyers; September and October delivery, 5 59-64d., buyers; October and November delivery, 5 29-64d., buyers; September delivery, 5 32-64d., buyers.

LONDON, April 11.—There was a large attendance at the wool sales to-day and the competition were more animated, with a hardening of prices. Greasy merinos and the better class of scoured were 10 ₱ cent above January's prices. French and German buyers operated freely. The total taking of American operators to date are 3,500 bales. Fifteen thousand and thirty-four bales were offered. The total number of bales withdrawn is 2,200. To-day's offerings in detail and the prices realized were as follows: Victoria, 3,600 bales—Scoured, 10½d.@1s. 10¾d.; do., locks and pieces, 9d.@1s. 4½d.; greasy, 7¾d.@1s. 3½d.; do., locks and pieces, 4d.@11d. New South Wales, 10,700 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1½d.@1s. 7½d.; do., locks and pieces, 6d.@1s. 4d.; greasy, 6¾d.@1s. 1½d.; do., locks and pieces, 4¾d.@10d. Queensland, 600 bales—Scoured, 1s. 4d.@1s. 8¾d.; do., locks and pieces, 11½d.@1s. 2¾d.; greasy, 6¾d.@11½d.; do., locks and pieces, 6½d.@8d. South Australia, 2,200 bales—Greasy, 8½d.@1s. 2½d.; do., locks and pieces, 3d.@8½d. Swan River, 3,500 bales—Scoured, 1s. 2¾d.@1s. 6½d.; do., locks and pieces, 1s.@1s. 2½d.; greasy, 5¾d.@1s. 4d.; do., locks and pieces, 5d.@7¾d. New-Zealand, 9,900 bales—Scoured, 1s. 3¾d.@1s. 7½d.; do., locks and pieces 8¾d.@1s. 2d.; greasy, 7¾d.@1s. 2¾d.; do., locks and pieces, 7½d.@10¼d. Tasmania, 400 bales—Scoured, 11d.@1s. 4¾d.; greasy, 9½d.@1s. ¼d.; do., locks and pieces, 6½d.@7¼d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,500 bales—Scoured, 10½d.@1s. 9½d.; greasy, 6d.@1s. 2½d.

LONDON, April 11.—Copper closed at £38 17s. for cash and £38 5s. for three months' delivery.

4 P. M.—Frodnce—Spirits of Turpentine, 34s. 7½d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 11.—Petroleum—Fine Pale American, 16f. 25c., paid and sellers.

HAVANA, April 11.—Spanish Gold, 236½@236¾. Exchange quiet. Sugar—Tendency upward; sales of Centrifugal, 97° polarization, were made for speculation at 4 37-16 gold, ₱ quintal.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net receipts, 1,321 bales; gross, 1,586 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,237 bales; to France, 4,882 bales; sales, 2,750 bales; stock, 160,287 bales.

GALVESTON, April 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10 1-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net and gross receipts, 609 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,453 bales; sales, 820 bales; stock, 5,856 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9¼c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net and gross receipts, 638 bales; sales, 85 bales; stock, 21,675 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, April 11.—Wheat—Spring quiet and weak; 500 bushels old No. 1 Hard sold at $1 26; 2,500 bushels of new No. 1 Hard sold at $1 16; 2,500 bushels No. 2 Northern sold at 91½c.; closing—old No. 1 Hard, $1 20¾; new do., $1 16¾; No. 1 Northern, $1 07¾; No. 2 Northern, 90¾c. Winter Wheat unsettled and lower; 3 cars of No. 2 Red sold at 94c.; 6 cars No. 1 White Michigan at 99c.; 2 cars No. at 98½c., on track; 8 cars No. 2 Red at 76¾c.@77c., on track. Corn easier, but not quotably lower; demand firm. Oats firm and unchanged. Barley too unsettled to give quotations. Rye dull and unchanged. Flour steady; demand light. Millfeed dull and unchanged. Canal freights unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Flour heavy. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 Red, 85c.@87c.; receipts, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 1,200 bushels. Corn barely steady; No. 2 Mixed, 35c. Oats in moderate demand; easier; No. 2 Mixed, 27½c. Rye easier; No. 2, 48c.@51c. Pork easy; $12 00. Lard dull; $6 75. Bulkmeats and Bacon quiet, unchanged. Whisky steady; sales, 770 bbls. finished goods on basis $1 05. Sugar firm. Sugar quiet. Hogs abundant; lower; common and light, $4 20@4 85; packing and butchers', $4 70@4 95; receipts, 2,350 head; shipments, 870 head. Eggs in good demand and firm. Butter firm. Cheese unchanged. Exchange firmer; par buying and 1-20 premium selling.

PEORIA, April 11.—Corn active; new High Mixed, 32c.@32½c.; new Mixed, 32c.@32½c.; new Rejected, 31c.@31¼c. Oats active; firm; No. 2 White, 25¾c.@27c.; No. 3 White, 23¾c.@24½c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 45c.@46c. Whisky firm; Withdrawals, $1 04; Spirits, $1 06. Receipts—Corn, 28,050 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels; Rye, 1,100 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 890 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Rye, 900 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 11.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 42c. Resin steady; Strained, 85c.; Good Strained, 87½c. Tar firm at $1 25. Crude Turpentine firm: Hard, $1 20; Yellow Dip, $2 20; Virgin, $2 30. Corn firm; White, 45c.; Yellow, 47c.

BRADFORD, April 11.—National Transit Certificates opened at 90¾; closed at 89¾; highest, 90¾; lowest, 89¾; clearances, 304,000 bbls.

PITTSBURG, April 11.—Petroleum dull, but steady; National Transit Certificates opened at 90; closed at 89¾; highest, 90; lowest, 89¾.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11.—Turpentine firm at 33c. Resin quiet; Good Strained, $1 02½.

SAVANNAH, April 11.—Turpentine quiet at 43c. Resin steady at $1 05@1 12.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE PUBLIC:

FOR REASONS WHICH WE CONSIDER GOOD AND SUFFICIENT, BUT NOT THROUGH ANY LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THE ENTERPRISE ITSELF, WE HAVE DECLINED TO RECEIVE ANY FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STOCK OF THE AMERICAN MEAT COMPANY.

THOSE WHO HAVE ALREADY SUBSCRIBED THROUGH US WILL, UPON APPLICATION, RECEIVE BACK THE FULL AMOUNT THEY HAVE PAID IN.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.

10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DENVER, SOUTH PARK AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The agreement between bondholders of the Denver, South Park and Pacific R. R. and the Union Pacific Railway Co. having been signed by the holders of over $1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, becomes operative under the provisions of the 11th article thereof.

Bondholders who have not already assented to the plan of reorganization, but who desire to become parties thereto, are required to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. by April 15 next.

Engraved receipts are now ready for delivery.

F. D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
Reorganization Committee.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

120 Broadway, (Equitable Building,)
New-York,

Draw bills on the Union Bank of London.

Make Cable transfers.

Issue LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES for the use of travelers available in all parts of the World.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

18 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit available in all parts of the World.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

The holders of above bonds who are desirous of protecting their interests are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and sign the agreement that has been prepared by the undersigned.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.
THOMAS DENY.
J. KENNEDY TOD.
R. SOMERS HAYES.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1889.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 30th inst., (preparatory to the annual election for Directors to be held on the first day of May next), and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the THIRD DAY of May next.

J. H. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

U. S. UNLISTED BONDS AND STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GEOLOGICAL SECURITIES.
J. WHITNEY.

THE MINNEAPOLIS, ELMIRA & MANITOBA RAILWAY CO.

FINANCIAL.

197 MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY

SUPPLIES OF NATURAL GAS FUEL

of Pittsburgh, Pa.

INTEREST PAYABLE JUNE & DECEMBER.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO., TRUSTEE.

The Philadelphia company has a paid-up cash capital of $7,500,000, is operating 700 miles of pipe, 94,000 acres of gas territory, 157 miles of telephone lines, and 37 telephone stations.

This company controls the gas supply of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and their suburban villages; also the towns and boroughs of McKeesport, Braddock, Homestead, Sharpsburg, Etna, Springdale, Verona, Farmers, Tarentum, Millvale, Mansfield, Crafton, and Charleroi.

The company supplies 750 manufacturing establishments and 15,000 homes.

The enormous amount of 500,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day is supplied to the customers, an equivalent of 25,000 tons of coal. To meet the great demand for this clean and cheap fuel, the stockholders of the Philadelphia Company have authorized an issue of $2,500,000 to meet expenses for laying pipe, drilling wells, &c., incident to the business. Of this amount $1,500,000 is issued and listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

STATEMENT.

GROSS EARNINGS from 1885 to '88	$6,360,450,509 91
GROSS EXPENSES	3,639,977 36
Net earnings	2,360,331 55
Dividends, 12 per cent	2,422,279 76
Surplus	287,051 79

The month of February, '89, shows a net gain of $172,667 12, after paying usual 1 per cent. monthly dividend, will leave a surplus of nearly $100,000 cash for the month, the estimated earnings for March will show an equal increase.

This mortgage is a lien on property valued at $10,530,481 92, consisting of real estate, pipe lines, gas leases, telephone lines, &c., &c. A sinking fund clause provides that on Dec 1 of each year $250,000 in cash shall be deposited in Mercantile Trust Co. to secure payment of bonds at maturity.

One-half of these bonds having already been sold, we now offer the balance, recommending them as safe for investors, the security being based on the property and wonderful earning capacity of the company.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

P. W. Gallaudet & Co.,

WALL-ST., CORNER BROADWAY, N. Y.,

OR

C. I. Hudson & Co.,

36 WALL-ST., N. Y.

LOMBARD

INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 Broadway, New-York,

GUARANTEES FIRST MORTGAGES AT 6 PER CENT.

Capital and Surplus - - $1,750,000

Total Value of Guaranty Fund, $3,000,000

Each bond is secured by above Guaranty and also by a First Mortgage on Real Estate worth three dollars for every dollar loaned. This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and courts the fullest investigation. New-York references of the highest character and full information can be had on application. Fifty-five Savings Banks and over two hundred Institutions hold the securities of this company.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

THE SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA RAILWAY CO.,
40-42 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1889.

The usual quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at this office on and after May 1, 1889, to stockholders of record on that date. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. April 17, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2.

E. T. NICHOLS,
Treasurer.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent. on the preferred capital stock, payable to the stockholders at the office of the company on and after May 1, 1889.

The transfer books will be closed April 17 and reopened May 1, 1889.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. M. WEED, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
ASPEN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY,
NO. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 11, 1889.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDEND of 30 cents per share has this day been declared on the stock of this company, (900,000 shares,) payable at the office of the company on and after the 15th day of April to stockholders of record. Transfer books will be closed on Friday, April 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Tuesday, April 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. L. TILTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE VALE & TOWER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
STAMFORD, Conn., April 10, 1889.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. will be paid at the company's office on and after April 15, 1889, to stockholders of record on April 12, 1889. The transfer books will be closed from April 12, 1889, to April 26, 1889.

SCHUYLER MERRITT, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month.) The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and closed at 11 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
DETROIT, Mich., March 30, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next, (being the second day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30, 1889.

MEETINGS OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, to vote upon the question of consolidation with the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway Company and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company, will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY morning, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 9 o'clock, and at Indianapolis, Ind., at 5 o'clock P. M. the same day.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, April 6, 1889, and reopen on Thursday, the 16th day of May, 1889.

J. D. LAYNG, President.
J. F. WANN, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS WANTED—In a small family; young girl; city reference required. Apply at 159 West 47th-st., from 9 until 4 o'clock.

WANTED—Competent Protestant woman, 28 to 35, to wait on lady; plain seamstress; willing to be generally useful; to go in the country with some knowledge of massage. Answer, stating full particulars and wages expected, M. S., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

WANTED—A competent young woman as nurse to be help and assistant with chamberwork; city reference required. Apply, to-day, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at 194 East 57th-st.

WANTED—Protestant maid and seamstress; willing to assist with child of 8; wages, $18; references required. Call, before 10 or after 1 o'clock, at 361 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A first-rate French or German lady's maid; must understand dressmaking; city references required. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 16 Irving-place, South.

WANTED—First-class waitress; best city references. Apply, to-day, from 11 to 1, 165 Madison-av.

WANTED—A reliable woman as maid and seamstress in an invalid lady; references required. Call at 50 West 20th-st., from 10 until 12 M.

MALES.

A MAN AS WAITER AND GENERALLY Useful Man. City references indispensable. Call at 165 Madison-av.

LAW CLERK WANTED—Address, stating occupation and references, M. W., Box 108 Times Office.

PERSONAL.

WILL LADIES WHO INTERCEDE AGAIN

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

COMPANION OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined, well-educated lady; would make a good companion for invalid or child; salary no object; best references. Address A. V. E., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

COMPANION, &c.—By American Protestant speaking German, to take care of growing children; sewing companion; understand dressmaking and shirting; references. Call at 16 West 125th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid and do fine washing; in private family; city or country; good city references. Address M. B., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR WAITress Alone.—By a young girl in plain family; no objection to country for Summer months; very best city references. Call at 313 West 45th-st.; ring Cotter's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; good reference; can cut cards. Call at 306 East 86th-st.; ring Chaliff's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; first-class city references; city or country; private family. Call at 158 West 53d-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; city reference. Call at 300 West 78d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; very best city references. Address S., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young girl as first-class chambermaid and laundress; willing and obliging. Can be seen at present employer's, 3 East 55th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable girl in private family; no objection to country; good reference. Call at 156 West 126th-st. front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress with waiting. Call, from 11 to 1, at present employer's, 22 West 32d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl for chamberwork and plain sewing; in private family; can see last employer. Address N. Y., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid; assist with waiting; seven years' reference from last employer. Call at 227 East 93d-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; understands all kinds of wines and salads, and has the best city references; city or country. Call at 192 East 76th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting or parlormaid; best city reference. Call at 1,439 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; best city references. Address M. K., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant woman as chambermaid or to assist with waiting, or take care of grown children. Call at 232 West 19th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid alone. Address M. S., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman in private family; best city reference. Address M. L., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman (American) as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. Address M. T., Box 331 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as excellent chambermaid and waitress, in private family; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEWING OR DOLIGHT Housework.—By young Protestant girl, not long in the country. Call or address 238 East 45th-st.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young Protestant woman; thoroughly competent. Call or address at present employer's, 868 Madison-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; best city reference. Address K. L., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or waitress. Call at 300 Avenue A, or address care Mrs. Ryan.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; city reference. Call at 112 East 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl; neat address; highest city reference. Can be seen at 442 West 56th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamberwork and light housework. Call at 218 East 43d-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl; no objection to country. Call at 120 East 43d-st.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking; take entire charge; best city references; city or country. Address M. B., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook and do plain washing in private family; country for the Summer; city reference from last place. Address M. F., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two respectable girls, one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid alone; best city reference; country preferred. Call at 143 West 50th-st.; ring Hough's bell.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—By two girls; one as cook, other as waitress and chambermaid; in private family. Call, for two days, at 339 East 15th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook and do coarse washing; clear soup, larding, jellies and creams; first-class city reference. Call at 215 West 36th-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as cook and laundress; city or country; personal reference. Address E., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; first-class city reference; city or country. Call at 155 West 25th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young girl as cook and laundress in a small family; good city references; last employer can be seen. Call at 666 2d-av.; no cards.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good plain cook in private family; unexceptionable city reference. Address B. M., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook, baker, washer, and ironer; by Protestant woman; city or country; city references. Call at 401 West 41st-st., first floor.

COOK.—By steady, reliable person as cook; assist in coarse washing; go in country for Summer; best city reference. Call at 335 East 32d-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By a good cook; understands English and American cooking; good city reference. Address R. G., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

COOK.—French; first-class; competent; long experience; highly recommended; best city references from first families. Address French Cook, 403 5th-av.

COOK.—By good cook in private family in country; assist in washing; good references. Call at 570 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress in private family; best city reference. Call at 139 West 19th-st., third door, rear.

COOK.—By a girl as cook in private family; 18 years' city reference from last employer's. Call at 319 East 48th-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands her business thoroughly; personal reference from last employer. Call at 766 10th-av., second floor.

COOK.—Understands her business in all kinds of cooking; best city references. Address H. D., Box 315 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman, with best personal reference, as first-class cook in a private family. Call at 222 West 31st-st., third floor.

COOK.—A young girl wishes a situation as cook in private family; best city reference. Call at 43 East 32d-st.

COOK.—By competent French cook in private family; good city reference. Address E., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

COOK.—As practical cook by Swiss woman; first-class; best of references. Address 220 East 40th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By trustworthy colored woman; is a good house and office cleaner; understands her business. Call at 86 Grove-st.; ring second bell twice.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman as first-class washer and housecleaner, or do any kind of work; first-class reference. Address Mrs. Marray, 520 West 49th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; cuts by French system; perfect fit; the latest in draperies; more engagements by the day. Address A. B., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES; newest styles; orders promptly executed; moderate prices. Mrs. Parker, 210 West 34th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman as working housekeeper; widower's family preferred; city or country; city reference. Call at 311 West 44th-st., top floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman brought up home to do housework in plain family; is cook, pastry, washes and ironer. Call at 258 West 47th-st., top floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By German girl as housework; good cook. Call at 407 7th-av., near 36th-st., over Rosey's Brewery.

HOUSEWORK.—By a [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl; to do up-stairs work and washing; best city reference. Call at 344 7th-av.; ring second bell; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent young girl to do general housework in small family. Call at 456 West 53d-st.; ring McKee's bell.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young lady of good experience; understands dressing, hairdressing, and all the duties usually required of a maid; accustomed to travel; good packer; English Protestant; good city references. Address A. E., 236 East 83d-st.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE AND SEAMstress.—By a young Swiss German Protestant; small, neat dressmaker; has pleasant manners; best references; no objection to the country. Call at 216 3d-av., parlor floor, over grocery store.

LADY'S MAID.—By an educated, refined Parisian girl; competent in every respect; excellent seamstress; accountry, or can go with child, or wait on invalid; good traveler; highest city references. Address 308 West 39th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid; thoroughly understands her duties; dressmaker and hairdresser; best references from present employer. Address R. H., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; thoroughly understands entire charge of lady's wardrobe; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; is willing to travel; best city references. Call at 155 East 97th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French maid, speaking English and German, with family going to Europe; best city references. Address F. K., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as lady's maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; good references. Address 304 East 56th-st., care of Mrs. Duay.

LADY'S MAID.—By German girl; good dressmaker and packer; city reference. Address S. K., Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent; good hairdresser; best city references. Address Lady's Maid, 50 West 126th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By German girl; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer. Address Y. K., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman in private family; city or country; no objection to assist with chamberwork; first-class city reference. Call at 204 West 52d-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to country for Summer; five years' city reference. Address M. J., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; is willing to assist with chamberwork; has personal city reference. Call at 301 East 47th-st., over the butcher's.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; understands all branches; best references; give very satisfactory references. Address M. B., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; go to country if required; first-class city references from last place. Address M. C., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; two years' best city reference. Address M. K., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; willing to assist in chamberwork; go to country for Summer; city reference. Address M. C., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent young girl; is first-class laundress in a private family; city or country; first-class city reference from last place. Call at 944 8th-av.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent person; go out by day or month; city or country; best city reference. Call at 113 West 33d-st., one flight, rear.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; understands all branches; best city reference. Call at 712 3d-av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Address M. J., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman in private family; city or country; best references. Call at 438 8th-av., ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. Call at 188 Lexington-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; city reference; lady can be seen. Call at 408 7th-av., Room 12.

MAID, &c.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a young girl as maid to grown children, or companion; has an old lady to travel with; best city references. Call at 116 West 19th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By a competent nurse and seamstress and chambermaid; six years' city reference. Call at 435 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse; plain sewing; good city reference. Call at 200 West 33d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a well-educated North German as seamstress or lady's maid; best of references. Address Seamstress, care of Lyon, 1,026 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; first-class seamstress; good dressmaker; a permanent position as assistant with chamberwork. Address E. D., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl; thoroughly understands her business; willing to assist with chamberwork; has best city references. Address S. E., Box 313 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by young woman in private family; assist with chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. Address K. N., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—By competent young girl; in private family; best city reference; city or country; no cards. Call at 213 West 40th-st.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress, or chamberwork and waiting in a private family; country preferred; good references. Address J. M. C., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; understands care of silver and making of salads, &c.; town or country; good city references. Address C. C., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress in private family; can carve; city or country; best city reference. Address E., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant young woman as waitress in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; good city reference from last employer. Call at 436 East 30th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or do chamberwork and assist with waiting; good city reference. Call at 310 East 49th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as first-class waitress; three and a half years good city reference. Address 512 West 30th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young Swedish girl in private family; best of references. Call or address 247 West 39th-st., Stahl's Hall.

WAITRESS.—By a competent Protestant girl as waitress. Call at 257 West 41st-st., first floor.

MALES.

A STEWARD.—By a [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER, WAITER, OR VALET.—By English man; age, 30; good character; lived in South as a boy; has made no town engagement; is willing to go anywhere; best city references. Address Lowland, Box 1,369 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; is reliable, trustworthy, and sober; city or country; or traveling; understands all duty of valet; not afraid of work. Address W. F., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent in every way; understands his duties; willing and obliging; very best references; city or country. Address Butler, 1 West 34th-st., present employment.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By young man with first-class references from last employer; is a private family. Address D. W., Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a thoroughly-experienced man, with four years' references; has had full charge; English; married; age 34. Address R. J., 324 West 55th-st.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By thoroughly experienced Englishman; married; first-class city and European references. Call or address Butler, 3 East 58th-st., present employer's.

BUTLER.—In private family; best of city references; four years in one place; written or personal reference from last place. Address A. F. E., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By a competent colored man; excellent habits; trustworthy; highly recommended from present employer; or wait on gentleman. Apply at 41 Gramercy Park.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By young man; age, 21; speaks several languages. Can be seen at present employer's, 218 2d-av.; no money.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his business; can highly recommended. Address R. F., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Highest references; Protestant. Address Charles, Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—In private family; single; stylish appearance; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; can wash, young ladies or gents to ride or drive; obliging and trustworthy; just discharged; best references; well recommended; sober or country; late employer can be seen in city. Address C. M., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By sober, industrious man; age 35; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; several years' best city reference; served nine years with one family; willing, obliging, and perfectly competent in every respect. Address Thomas Murray, 153 Nepperhan-av., Yonkers, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class single man; city or country; thoroughly experienced in care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; not afraid of work; can milk; strictly temperate; would be generally useful; satisfactory references from last employer. Address Competent, Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man; American; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; good careful driver; city or country; willing to make himself generally useful; can milk and do plain gardening; best city references. Address A. B. R., Post Office Box 44, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man; American; long accustomed to the care of horses, carriages, and fine harness; careful driver; smart and active about his business in every way and willing to make himself useful; first-class references and recommendation. Address A. M., Box 316 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; single; strictly temperate, sober, and willing; good, careful driver; make himself generally useful; no objection to somewhere else; city or country; best personal city reference from last employer. Address D. H., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a respectable single man; eight years' city reference from leading families; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; can drive and take care of garden; present employer can be referred to. Address A. J., care of Brewster & Co., 47th-st. and

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, April 11:

Kinbery, V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the three-story brick tenement house, with lot 40 by 75, 41 and 43 Bedford-av., west side, south of Bayne-st., for $22,500, to J. Ruzgis; similar house, with lot 40 by 90.1, 20 and 22 Perry-st., south side, east of Bleecker-st., for $17,750, to Charles Fisher; four-story stone-front house, with lot 20 by 103, 24 West 45th-st., south side, west of Broadway, for $34,000, to George Walters; three story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by irregular by 29 by 32.9, 1,118 Lexington-av., east side, south of 78th-st., for $12,100, to S. B. Mann; three-story building, with lot 20 by 75, 143 Suffolk-st., west side, south of Stanton-st., for $13,200, to S. Greenberg; four lots, each 25 by 70, on Madison-av., southwest corner of 109th-st., for $30,000, to Isaac W. Jacobson; three-story dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, 906 West 143d-st., south side, west of 7th-av., for $13,600, to same purchaser, and four-story tenement, with lot 25 by 100, 91 Henry-st., north side, west of Pike-st., for $18,250, to S. Greenberg. Also, partition sale, John Yard, Esq., referee, sold the four-story dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, 113 West 43d-st., south side, west of 6th-av., for $31,500, to Charles W. Parker. Also, public auction sale of the three-story dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, 147 Columbia Heights, near Clark-st., Brooklyn, for $18,500, to Jacob F. B. Litchfield, and three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, on 3d-av., west side, south of 39th-st., for $8,025, to Michael Kennedy.

D. P. Ingraham & Co., under a foreclosure decree, John A. Deady, Esq., referee, sold one lot, 21.8 by 102.2, on East 77th-st., south side, east of 2d-av., for $4,600, to James Campbell, plaintiff.

V. K. Stevenson & Co. sold at public auction the four-story dwelling, with lot 22 by 108, 813 5th-av., east side, 78 feet north of 62d-st., for $75,000, to Charles H. Chesterwire.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction the house, with lot, 1,123 West 45th-st., south side, east of 7th-av., for $15,000, to R. F. Lounsberry; two three-story dwellings, with lot 15.7 by 200.10, 151 East 114th-st., running through to (154) 115th-st., east of Lexington-av., for $19,000, to E. J. Hamilton; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 75.2 by 80.5 by 74.5 by 18.3, 101 St. Nicholas-av., northeast corner of 126th-st., for $65,000, to H. C. Pisa; three-story dwelling and stable, with lot 16 by 125, 382 St. Nicholas-av., east side, north of 129th-st., for $30,100, to E. J. Hamilton; similar building, with lot 15 by 125, 384 St. Nicholas-av., adjoining above, for $30,000, to J. N. Brown. Also, by order of the executors, disposed of plot of land, 131.8 by 18.7 by 129.11 by 35.4, on St. Nicholas-av., west side, 232.11 feet south of 141st-st., for $5,100, to John J. Kitchen; one plot of land, 25 by 98, on St. Nicholas-av., west side, 314 feet north of 141st-st., for $3,100, to D. Schoonmaker; one plot of land, 80 by 125, centre of block, St. Nicholas and New ave. and 141st-st., for $3,000, to Z. J. Halpin.

John F. B. Smyth, at public auction, sold the three-story dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.11, 127 East 113th-st., north side, east of 4th-av., for $8,600, to Martin Gore; similar house, with lot 18.4 by 90, 336 East 116th-st., south side, west of 1st-av., for $11,500, to N. Harts; five-story building, with lot 25 by 100.5, 1,109 3d-av., southeast corner of 63th-st., for $74,000, to J. Farfi; similar house, with lot 25 by 105, 1,107 3d-av., adjoining above, for $39,750, to J. Brady; five-story flat, with lot 25 by 100, 202 East 65th-st., south side, east of 3d-av., for $30,100, to Thomas Nicholas; one lot, 25.2 by 100, on 9th-av., west side, 75 feet north of 97th-st., to Thomas Muir; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 149th-st., north side, 200 feet east of Grand Boulevard, for $6,350, to William Reinhart; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 152d-st., north side, 375 feet of 10th-av., and one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 153d-st., south side, 400 feet west of 10th-av., for $15,000, to George Wilkins; two lots, each 25 by 95, on West 163th-st., north side, 125 feet east of 10th-av., for $56,000, to George Hamilton; two lots, each 25 by 95, on Audubon-av., east side, 76.7 feet north of 167th-st., for $4,250, to J. Olira; four lots, each 25 by 95, on West 167th-st., south side, 125 feet west of 10th-av., for $10,900, to D. Reynolds; three-story house, with lot 14 by 71.10, 261 East 122d-st., north side, west of 2d-av., for $7,500, to A. Syke; two-story dwelling, with 14.8 by 100.10, 311 East 109th-st., north side, east of 2d-av., for $5,475, to J. Marks; similar house, with lot 14.8 by 100.10, 313 East 109th-st., adjoining above, for $5,400, to J. Domeyer; similar house, with lot 17.2 by 100.10, 413 East 114th-st., north side, east of 1st-av., for $5,525, to J. Messing; similar house, with lot 16.8 by 100.10, 429 East 119th-st., north side, east of 1st-av., for $5,575, to H. C. Werner; three-story dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, 220 East 128th-st., south side, east of 3d-av., for $7,500, to J. Markham, and a similar house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, 245 East 128th-st., north side, east of 3d-av., for $7,650, to M. Gore.

William Kennelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, sold four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 93d-st., south side, 325 feet east of 10th-av., for $26,000.

James L. Wells sold at public auction the two-story dwelling and stable, with plot of land 50 by 99.8, 893 East 161st-st., south side, west of Forest-av., for $6,650, to H. Herzog.

J. C. Baier, in partition, Adolph L. Sanger, Esq., referee, sold the four-story dwelling, with lot 21 by 70 by 21 by 69, 763 Greenwich-st., east side, south of Bank-st., for $13,400, to D. H. Helms.

Horatio Henriques, in partition, S. Jones, Esq., referee, sold the three-story dwelling, with lot 15.3 by 100, 444 West 51th-st., south side, east of 10th-av., for $12,000, to William Kelly.

James Biesecker & Son, under a foreclosure decree, J. W. Levy, Esq., referee, sold four five-story buildings, with lots each 25 by 80, 1,488 to 1,494 Lexington-av., northwest corner of 99th-st., for $84,500, to Francis J. Schaugg, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 11.

7th-av., 2,283; Webster White to Moses Kahn	$1
9th-av., e. s., 21.2 ft. s of 75th-st., 51x100; George C. Williams to Gustav Lawrence	50,400
Division-st., 124; C. Martin and another to Marcus Kohner	50,000
Hudson-st., e. s., 95 ft. s. of Franklin-st., 80x100; Daniel Felton to Ambrose Kingland	55,000
62d-st., n. s., 397.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.9x100.5; Susie Arnould to Susan K. Caswell, Washington-st., 691; William Debbs and wife to Jefferson S. Thumm	14,000
Same property; same to same	1
37th-st., 103 West; Thomas Power to Edward Sherry	11,250
Carmine-st., 84; Elisa Lamb to Joel C. Hyams	35,000
113th-st., s. s., 204.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21.8x100.10; Robert Gregory to Lena Kahn	1
21st-st., 318 West; Martin M. Keeney to Minnie T. Sayer	16,500
125th-st., s. s., 396 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x91.2x7.2x3.1; Lucina Yale to William Peters	2,875
Same property; Juliet Douglas to same	2,875
Convent-av., e. s., 440.6 ft. w. of 141st-st., 20x100; Jacob Butler to Bertis H. Keeney	27,500
7th-av., 2283; Enoch Hall to Stephen Anderson	1
63d-st., n. s., 423 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x100.5; J. W. Greene to Francis M. Mackay	12,100
35th-st., 315 East; Matilda Nicholas to Simon Adler	10,000
Same property; same to same	34,000
Madison-av., w. s., 45.1 ft. s. of 111th-st., 20x50; James Williams to Mary Wetsell	70
4th-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 93d-st., 100x105.8; John Moriah to Jacob Bookman	30,875
Madison-av., 971; Rebecca Lndew and others to Louise L. Williams	65,000
113th-st., n. s., 53.5 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x100; executors, &c., of William A. Juch to Fannie L. Korn	500
Locust-av., n. s. s., lots 7 and 8, 24th Ward; all of Edward Vivien and wife to Charles Gaffney	2,000
Berrian-av., s. e. s., corner of Depot-place, to Southern Boulevard; John H. Devoe and wife to W. Stebbins Smith	1
Same property; W. Stebbins Smith and wife to Eliza Van Schaick	700
2d-st., 57 West; Stephen G. Williams to executors of Mary M. Williams	21,000
6th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x102.2; James Reilly and wife to St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church	48,500
75th-st., s. s., 325.1 ft. w. of 9th-av., 29.10x102.2; John S. Silver and wife to same	17,750
144th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100.11; Aaron Hersberg and wife to Amelia Rogers	11,000
142d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.11; same to Robert S. Grant	5,500
11th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x98.9; Joseph Schreiber and wife to Florian Prag	45,000
Broadway, n. w. corner of 194th-st., 100.1x110x99.11x100.3; Orlando L. Stewards to Mary and Moses Ottinger	72,500
West-st., n. w. corner of Delancey-st., 25x75; Richard M. Nichols to Thomas R. Gruman	12,000
30th-st., s. s., 122.8 ft. w. of Madison-av., 21.8x92.1x23.6x21.8x98.9; executors of Rosetta Foster to George H. Baker	36,100
Same property; same to Francis Schaugg	29,200
94th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.8; W. Reckingdch to Christian Reiker and another	17,501
87th-st., s. s., 185.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.6x100.8; David Mayer to Edwin Gomez	10,070
24-av., s. s., 146 ft. e. of 44th-st., 20x82; Annie Cohn and another to Joseph Stern	30,100
43d-st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; John Lahmann to Bertha Voelkening	1
Same property; Marie C. Lehmann to same	1
Widow-st., 120 and 122; Archibald Spencer and another to William S. Hase	1
63d-st., s. s., 98 ft. w. of 8th-av., 104x100; Edward Schell to Jacob M. Newman	107,500
Worth-st., 8; Samuel Ince and wife to Eugene Smith and wife	60,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—A bachelor's apartment, near the Union Club, handsomely furnished and thoroughly equipped, including kitchen and servants' quarters. For particulars apply to

L. & W. RUTHERFURD,
51 Liberty-st.

BROWNSTONE CABINET, FINISHED throughout, West 130th-st., near Park, one block from R. station. Glay-st. and 9th-av. No. 17 West 42d-st. 20 feet wide. Nos. 12, 24, and 37 West 42d-st. 20 feet wide.

Apply to premises, or to
GEO. A. MAGENTY, 206 5d-av.

57TH-ST., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—Two new three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; very handsomely constructed; improved finish; all modern improvements; combine or divide; lots 20x100; terms to suit. Apply to OTTO

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.
POSSESSION MAY 1.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $9 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

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55 LIBERTY-ST., 38 COURT-ST.
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CAPITAL (paid up, in cash).....$1,000,000
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Has loaned $1,500,000 at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent since Jan. 1, 1889.

Purchasers of real estate who have their titles examined and guaranteed by the company can at the same time, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, procure through it loans to complete their purchases.

COUNSEL:
Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
George F. Demarest.

49 WEST 84TH-ST.

The most attractive 20-foot four-story house on the west side. MONTAGUE, 51st-st. and 9th-av.

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ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—CHOICE RESIDENCE and business parts, 15 hours; on Palisade-av.; also, one in rear; one hour distant. McHARG, 197 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS OR INVESTORS—REAL estate near Washington, D. C., for $100,000; absolutely a safe investment. Address ALFRED M. BELT, M. D., 1,010 Cathedral-st., Baltimore, Md.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
THE VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY
NOS. 51½ AND 53 BROADWAY,
and
NOS. 48, 50, 52, AND 54 EAST 12TH-ST.,
being the southwest corner.
This is one of the few large plots now on Broadway south of 14th-st.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, the five-story brick and iron building, with lot and vaulted sidewalks,
NO. 61 EAST 125TH-ST.,
between 4th and Madison aves.
ONLY $60.10 PER FOOT FROM BROADWAY.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
two four-story brick and stone stores and warehouses, with lease of lots,
NOS. 25, 27, AND 29 10TH-AV.
Also,
two four-story brick tenements, one on front and rear, with lot,
NO. 240 EAST 39TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story brick building, with extension and lot,
NO. 321 BOWERY.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN FORECLOSURE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
under direction of Peter R. Olney, Esq., referee, four-story brick building, with plot of land,
NOS. 55 FULTON-ST.,
45 OLIVER-ST.
Maps, &c., at office of Henry Day, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 220 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM W. WINANS.
VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF WILLIAM W. WINANS, DECEASED,
NO. 72 GRAND-ST.,
NO. 23 BOWERY,
NO. 57 BAYARD-ST.,
NO. 150 6TH-ST.,
NO. 40 EAST BROADWAY, (LEASEHOLD,)
SEVEN LOTS, WITH BUILDING, SOUTH-WEST CORNER 3D-AV. AND 121ST-ST.
Also,
NOS. 396, 398, 400, AND 402 KOSCIUSKO-ST.,
NO. 849 KENT-AV.,
and
NO. 860 WYTHE-AV.,
BROOKLYN.
Maps, &c., at office of ALLEN, TALMAGE & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 320 Broadway, or of the Auctioneers, No. 1 Pine-st.

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FURNISHED.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD AND 141ST-ST.—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, spacious mansion, stable, coachman's cottage, and eight acres in fine and shady woods overlooking East River; cars and mile from Harlem Bridge; baths, water, gas, &c.; most horse cars and elevated roads. Apply to W. E. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

FOR THE SUMMER OR FOR SHORTER period, to strictly private family. A first-class house in the choicest part of Orange, Essex County, New Jersey. Address Owner, Box 3054 Times Up-town Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

AT VERY REASONABLE RENTS.—AT-tractive new stylish houses to let unfurnished, ready for immediate occupancy;
1,135 LEXINGTON-AV.,
and
148 EAST 97TH-ST.,
and
151 EAST 97TH-ST.
All in same block; differ in accommodations; first-class in every respect, and detached. Permits unnecessary. Superintendent on premises; can be seen at all hours.

TO LET OR LEASE—UNFURNISHED OR furnished, choice of three elegant houses, finely located, all in perfect order, decorated and all improvements. Nos. 40 and 122 East 79th-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone; No. 1,078 Lexington-av., near 76th-st.—three-story high-stoop brownstone; rent low to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises, 10 to 4.

TWO SMALL HOUSES

For private families, desirably located near corner 75th-st. and 10th-av.; moderate rents; choice houses.
L. RHOADES, Equitable Building.

138 AND 140 WEST 94TH-ST.—Four-story and basement; built for investment; dec-orated; near L station; the only houses remaining of seven; on extremely moderate terms to satisfactory tenants; inquire on premises.
SCHUYLER, 7158-st., corner of 9th-av.

92D-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV.—FOUR-STORY brownstone house; modern improvements; good order; excellent neighborhood; convenient to elevated and cross-town railroads; rent, $1,200. S. P. JAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d-st. and 59 Lib-erty-st.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE AT-tractive medium-size house No. 2 East 33d-st. Suitable for a physician or small private family.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

31 WEST 58TH-ST.
Superbly built and located medium-sized house to lease for a term of years. Key from
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
196 Broadway or 563 5th-av.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—Two connecting four-story brownstone dwellings; exceptionally well built; handsomely decorated; together or singly. Apply to
WILLIAM F. SHERROTT, 21 West 23d-st.

TO LET—HARLEM, WEST SIDE, A PLEAS-ant, three-story brownstone house in good order; hard wood finish; two blocks from 125th-st. station; rent, $900. For permit apply to R. HAMILTON, Bowery Bank, of 345 West 125th-st.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR SMALL FAMILY wishing a house in 34th-st., of which a doctor reserves small part.
THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th-st.

ONLY JUST OFFERED.—36TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., $8,000; 38th-st., near 5th-av., $9,500, and 38th-st., full size, $8,200, &c., &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

NO. 47 WEST 32D-ST.—FOUR STORIES; brick; medium size; all improvements; in perfect order; moderate rent.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

A—HOUSES TO RENT IN ALL LOCATIONS at reduced rents.
FOSTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED.

TO LET—HOUSE, FURNISHED; ELEGANT bay window three-story and basement brownstone; 12 rooms; handsomely finished and newly furnished throughout; extra improvements; very choice in every respect; rent only $83 33 a month; to private family only. 161 Monroe-st., near Marcy-av., Brooklyn. Full particulars with PAUL C. GREWING, 420 Gates-av.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A LADY GOING ABROAD MAY 1 WISHES to sublet her apartment furnished. Apply at the Grosvenor, 37 5th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

HANDSOMELY-DECORATED, STEAM-heated SINGLE flats, (on the beautiful St. Nicholas-av., between 122d and 123d sts.,) 7 rooms and bath, besides independent saloon adjoining each chamber, containing many improvements not to be found in any other flats. LOCATION QUIET AND UNSURPASSED.
RENTS TO COMMENCE MAY 1.
$25 TO $50 PER MONTH.
Apply to janitor, on premises.

ALL CORNER APARTMENTS. TEN ROOMS.
85 AND 87 56TH-ST.,
north-west corner Park-av.; southerly, sunny exposure; floors irons bound and fire-proof materials; hydraulic elevator; cabinet trim; decorated. Apply on premises, or PETER A. LALOR, Agent, 1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

"THE SUNNYSIDE,"
Park-av. and 73d-st., northwest corner; magnificently-decorated apartment; seven rooms and bath-room; all rooms with windows on street. For further particulars and permit apply to CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO., Park-av. and 42d-st., opposite Grand Central Depot.

A—NOVELDA APARTMENT HOUSE.
No. 1,235 Lexington-av., corner 84th-st.
Elegant flats to rent; six and seven rooms; modern improvements; steam heated; light, airy, and cheerful.
Apply on premises.

"THE WALTON," 154 EAST 89TH-ST.—A few flats remaining to let at $25 and upward to unexceptionable tenants, who desire to find genteel homes at reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

MADISON-AV. AND 116TH-ST., SOUTH-WEST CORNER.—New single flats of seven and eight rooms and bath; superior design and exquisite finish; all steam heated; rents moderate. Agent on premises.

LEXINGTON-AV. AND 104TH-ST., NORTH-EAST CORNER.—Two single flats of five and six rooms and bath, with all recent improvements; rents, $30 to $36. Agent on premises.

A VERY CHOICE THIRD APARTMENT of eight all light rooms and bath, in single 25-foot house; decorated, steam heat, elevator; overlooking Central Park; rent, $1,100. 3 East 84th-st.

47TH-ST., 26 WEST.—FIRST-CLASS 7 room houses; location and surroundings unsurpassed; first floor and basement; second floor; fourth floor; possession at once and May 1.

APARTMENT TO LET. APPLY TO JANitor, 10 East 16th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ELEGANT SEASIDE RESIDENCES.

To let for the season three of the most desirable and sanitarily the best seaside residences on the New-Jersey coast. All are handsomely furnished and carpeted throughout; have Sealtest spring beds with hair mattresses; broad, covered piazzas; gas in all rooms; double ranges, heaters, and open fireplaces; hot and cold, fresh and sea water in bath rooms; water closets, &c., are thoroughly underdrained, and have an excellent supply of good water, both artesian well and cistern. These houses are all situated in inclosed, beautiful, high-terraced lawns, the grass kept in perfect order by a gardener, at the owner's expense, and located directly on the ocean front and drive, at Ocean Beach, (not Grove,) N. J., and command an unobstructed view of the ocean, with its hundreds of passing vessels, and the surf rolling on the shore. Excellent stables with accommodation for three horses and two carriages accompany each house.

Ocean Beach is eight miles south of Long Branch and two miles above Spring Lake, on the New-Jersey Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, and is accessible many times daily from New-York and Philadelphia by the Long Branch express trains. It has excellent inland and ocean front drives, the latter through Como, Spring Lake to Sea Girt; fine boating and fishing on Shark River, good marketing, and almost an entire absence of the greatest of seaside pests, mosquitoes. For terms, circulars, and photo-types of the properties apply to H. H. YARD, Ocean Beach, N. J., or to E. C. JAYNE, 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent on ocean and lake, and inland. Lists and particulars of J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

AT LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., A HANDSOME 3-cottage, fully furnished, near Crosbyside; pure mountain air; fine drives; boating and tennis. F. W. B. TAYLOR & SONS, 788 6th-av., N. Y.

UNFURNISHED.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Seabright, and Rumson Road houses to let. Information and catalogues from BROWN & LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Desirable Offices to Let
AT LOW PRICES.

THE "STONE BUILDINGS,"
NOS. 26 TO 36 LIBERTY-ST.
near Nassau.
ELEVATOR,
STEAM HEAT,
JANITOR.
APPLY AT ROOM 24.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE
TOWER BUILDING,
50 BROADWAY AND 41 AND 43 NEW-ST.
Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents from $300 per annum upward. ROOM SECURERS on premises or 88 East 126th-st., near Broadway.

FOR RENT.
RENT FREE TO MAY 1.
Stores, offices, and desk room in handsome new building corner Cortlandt and Washington sts.; every modern convenience; ROOM SECURERS location on busiest thoroughfare down town. Low rents made on premises or at Room 5 of Cedar-st.

LARGE CORNER STORE AND MEDIUM inside STORE TO RENT.—1,593 Park-av., two minutes from elevated station; neighborhood solidly built up. Inquire on premises.

THE TURF.

CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES.
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Trains leave of Erie R. R., 23d-st., and foot of Chambers-st., New-York.
JAMES MCGOVERN, President.

SHIPPING.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
6th-av., 13th to 14th st.
STEAMER OUTFITS
for Men, Women, and Children, including Steamer Chairs, Steamer Trunks, Steamer Shoes, Leg Robes, &c., at lower prices than any other house.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
SS. CITY OF ROME, Wed., May 1, 2 P. M.
Saloon passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $30.
GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 41, N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Ethiopia, Apr. 13, 8 P. M. | Furnesia, Apr. 27, 4 P. M.
Anchoria, Apr. 20, 9 A. M. | Devonia, May 4, 9 A. M.
Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL: Saloon, $50 and $60.
Second cabin, $30. Steerage, $20.
Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST (LARNE).
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Tu., Apr. 16, 8 A.M.
STATE OF GEORGIA, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90, steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Fifty-third-st., North River.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.
Steerage office, 51 Broadway. 69 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg, by the new twin-screw steamers Auguste Victoria and Columbia of 10,000 tons and 12,000 horse power; will sail May 22, June 19, July 24, and Aug. 21. Hammonia, Apr. 13, April 27. First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.
REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Polaria, Apr. 16, April 16 | Saxonia, Apr. 30, April 30
First cabin, $50 and upward; steerage saloon rates.
General Office, 37 Broadway. General Passage Office, 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.
C. SCHURZ, Dir. C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
R. J. CORTIS, Man. Gen'l Passage Agents.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, April 16, 5 P. M.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, April 23, 1:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, April 30, 5 P. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, May 7, 9 A. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, May 14, 4:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Parkhill, Wed., April 17, 7 A.M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Irving, Wed., April 24, 2 P.M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Cameron, Wed., May 8, 11 A.M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
Saloon, $80, $90, $100. Steerage from New-York, $20. From the old country, $21. A limited number of second cabin passengers carried on these steamers. Outward, $35 and $45; prepaid, $40; excursion, $70. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Umbria, April 13, 3 P. M. | Aurania, May 4, 8:30 A. M.
Servia, April 20, 7 A. M. | Etruria, May 11, 2 P. M.
Bothnia, April 24, 1 P. M. | Umbria, May 11, 3:30 P. M.
Etruria, April 27, 5 P. M. | Servia, May 18, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60, $80, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets at low rates from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
FORDTRAN'S LLOYD MAIL S.S.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS:
Elbe, Sat., April 13, 2 P. M. | Werra, Sat., Apr. 20, 9 A. M.
Eider, Tu., April 16, 9:30 A. M. | Saale, Wed., Apr. 24, 1 P. M.
Aller, Wed., Apr. 17, 7 A. M. | Ems, Sat., Apr. 27, 5:30 P. M.
From NEW-YORK to LONDON, HAVRE, BREMEN. First cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 to berth; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
From Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., April 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sat., April 20, 9:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., April 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wed., May 1, 6:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $30 and $35; prepaid, $30; steerage, $20.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents. No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PARIS EXPOSITION.—APPLY TO NETHERLANDS LINE, 39 Broadway, New-York, for new Tourist Guide to Holland, the Rhine, and Paris Exhibition; also, for reduced fees of powerful and modern steamships; latest additions: 1886, steamships Rotterdam; 1887, Amsterdam; 1888, Veendam; 1889, Obdam and Maasdam; first Cabin after May 1, $40, $50, $60; Second Cabin, $30.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., April 13, 2 P. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., April 20, 8:30 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, de Kerabrie, Sat., Apr. 27, 8 P. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR travelers abroad, available in all parts of the world, issued by HENDRIKS, HOLLINS & CO., Foreign Bankers, 29 William-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO, from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.
COLON.....Sails Saturday, April 20, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF SYDNEY.....Sails Monday, April 15, 2 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP LINE.
FOR YOKOHAMA AND HONG-KONG,
connecting with steamship lines for other ports in JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, INDIA, &c.
Shortest ocean voyage to 600 miles at REDUCED RATES. Steamers sail from Vancouver, B. C., for
PARTHIA.....April 16 | ABYSSINIA.....May 7
For passage and freight rates and general information apply to
EVERETT FRAZAR, E. V. SKINNER,
Japan and China Agencies, Gen. East. Agent,
134 Water-st. 585 Broadway.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST,
via Savannah, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier 35 North River, foot of Spring-st.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Smith, Sat., April 13.
TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Tuesday, April 16.
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catherine, Th., April 18.
R. L. WALKER, Agent C. S. S. CO., Pier 35 North River.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE 1-5 (one-fifth) of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 3 o'clock at pier, or on or before day of sailing, premium may be paid at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M.,
317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South & Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS.
FERNANDINA, FLA., AND WILMINGTON, N.C.
THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt-st.,) at 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, (new,) Chas. and J'cks'nville, F., April 12
SEMINOLE, (Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., April 16
YEMASSEE, Wilm. and Fernandina, Wed., April 17
CHERO

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

RUSSELL HARRISON TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AND RELEASED ON BAIL.

Russell B. Harrison, the President's son, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff McGonigle in a libel suit against him brought by Col. John Schuyler Crosby of this city, who, during the war for the Union, was an officer of the regular army, was afterward for five years on Gen. Sheridan's staff, and was made First Assistant Postmaster General and Governor of Montana by President Arthur.

Mr. Harrison was arrested in the office of Judge in the Potter Building. His bondsmen, Stephen B. Elkins and William J. Arkell, were present. Order of Arrest Clerk Bernard F. Martin was sent for, and Mr. Harrison was quickly released, his bail having been fixed at $5,000.

Col. Crosby's suit is brought because Mr. Harrison refuses to make a written retraction of, and personal apology for, an article published in the *Montana Live Stock Journal* of Helena, Montana, April 30, 1887, which denounced Col. Crosby in harsh and vulgar language and ended, by saying that "to become a diamond thief is the legitimate end of such a career." Col. Crosby asks the Supreme Court for this county to give him $100,000 damages. A portion of the libelous article Col. Crosby complains of as libelous was first published in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*. It is alleged in effect that a well-known society lady of Washington, understood to be the married daughter of William L. Scott of Erie, had lost some diamonds, which had been traced to Col. Crosby, who had in some mysterious way got them from the lady. The Buffalo paper, after investigation, retracted the story and dismissed the woman correspondent who wrote it.

Russell Harrison, on April 30, 1887, was and ever since has been the President of the *Montana Live Stock Journal* Company. He claims that he knew nothing about the publication of this article of which Col. Crosby complains in the *Live Stock Journal*, which was not only the article published in the Buffalo paper, but had in addition a preface and a sequel, in which Col. Crosby was denounced in coarse language. In contradiction of Russell Harrison's claim of innocence Col. Crosby has the affidavit of Leslie Sulgrove, the editor of the *Live Stock Journal* at the time the article was published. He swears that Russell Harrison brought the article to him, written by Col. D. McCutcheon, Mr. Harrison's lawyer, and requested him to publish it as an editorial; that upon his declining to do so Mr. Harrison reluctantly yielded, and it was published as a communication in a conspicuous part of the paper.

Lawyer Nicoll and Col. Crosby say that the suit would have been begun long before but for the importunities of friends of General and Russell Harrison, who first asked them to put it off until after the Presidential election, and next to put it off until after inauguration, and because, lastly, a few days ago Mr. Arkell, Mr. Elkins, and others promised that Russell Harrison should retract and apologize as Col. Crosby requested.

Russell Harrison came to this city from Washington yesterday in order to be arrested, and he returned to the capital last evening. He will return to Montana without delay, where he will be a candidate for United States Senator, upon which candidacy this libel suit will be brought to bear.

ACCOUNTS KEPT LOOSELY.

THERE HAS LONG BEEN SLOVENLINESS AT LEAST IN THE MARKET BUREAU.

Some more interesting testimony was given before the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday. The special feature of it was the revelation that some of the predecessors of the present Commissioners of Accounts knew that the accounts of the Market Bureau were kept in a loose fashion, yet took no steps to introduce a proper system. This testimony was given by two former employes of the Commissioners. One of them, Major William Hancock Clark, testified that he called the attention of Commissioner William P. Shearman in December, 1887, to the fact that the Market Bureau accounts were kept badly. Commissioner Shearman told him to inquire into them. He spent one day in the work of inquiry. He found that the books of the bureau were kept in lead pencil, and he noted that Superintendent Kelso was nervous while he was looking over them. He reported to Commissioner Shearman that "things looked bad," but the Commissioner transferred him to another field of duty.

John B. Cavanagh testified that he was discharged by Commissioners of Accounts Shearman and Adamson while he was making an inquiry into the affairs of the Bureau of City Revenue, of which the Market Bureau forms a part. The reason given for his dismissal was that the appropriation for the expenses of the Commissioners was insufficient, but he had discovered that reason to be false. Major Clark and Mr. Cavanagh were evidently not in love with ex-Commissioner Shearman, who is now the Supervisor of Accounts in the Controller's office.

Market Collector Darius Barnes testified that if he chose to keep part of the money he collected he could do it without the Controller discovering it. There was no check on him. He explained an increase in his returns since the beginning of the inquiry by saying that more farmers' wagons now stand in Gansevoort Market than ever before. The other testimony revealed nothing new and the inquiry was adjourned indefinitely.

TWO WOOLEN FIRMS SUSPEND.

Robert Kell, doing business as Kell & Co., importer of woolens and plushes at 480 Broome-street and at Bradford, England, has failed. A cablegram received from England yesterday said the house at Bradford had suspended, and on that information Messrs. Blumenstiel & Hirsch obtained an attachment against the property in this city in favor of Lazard Frères for $97,022 and Deputy Sheriff Stevens took possession of the store in Broome-street. The business was established in England in 1835 by F. Schwann, who was succeeded in 1850 by Schwann, Kell & Co., and then by Kell & Co. in 1860. Samuel Kell of the firm died in 1870 and Robert Kell bought out the widow's interest in 1876, and has since continued the business alone. The New-York branch was started in 1885, and was in charge of Copeland Kell, nephew of the proprietor, who claimed a capital in the business of $250,000. With the exception of the claim of Lazard Frères for advances nearly all the liabilities are said to be due abroad.

Aaron Anspach, wholesale dealer in woolens at 34 Howard-street, has failed, and the Sheriff yesterday took possession of his store on executions in favor of J. Lilienthal for $5,016 borrowed money, and in favor of Hugo Meyer & Co. for $1,582 for goods sold. Mr. Anspach has been in business about twenty years, succeeding Anspach & Schwartz in May, 1887, from which firm it is said he took out $45,000. Three weeks ago he claimed to *Bradstreet's* that he had a capital of $50,000. Messrs. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, his attorneys, said yesterday that the liabilities were about $80,000, and the failure was the result of heavy expenses, poor business, and shrinkage in values.

AFTER THE ASHES THE PHŒNIX.

The veteran showman's performance of the Phœnix over the ashes of successive museums and shows has become proverbial, and after the successive ashes of the shows he means to have a successor to himself.

Though mentally and physically still strong, in years Mr. Barnum is getting to be an old man, and as he has no son, his oldest grandson, now 22 years of age, will hereafter bear the name Clinton Barnum Seeley, and in due time succeed, in accordance, to his grandfather's business, for which he is in every respect qualified. Already he knows all the details of the great show, with which he traveled through the country for one entire season. As for other business qualifications, he builds and owns houses in this city, in Brooklyn, and in Bridgeport, Conn., and has full knowledge of Mr. P. T. Barnum's possessions in all these places. After two extensive tours in Europe he is content to live in the land and city he loves, and here he is one of the youngest, if not the youngest member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, is also a member of two of the principal New-York clubs, and is Commodore of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club.

No young man has been more favored by opportunities or advantages, or could be better qualified to succeed to the trust eventually will be reposed in him. He is a chip of the old block, too, in his entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors and tobacco; avoids profanity, and the old gentleman confesses that he is proud of his grandson as a thorough young gentleman of unquestionable integrity.

JULIUS SCHWARTZ IN JAIL.

Julius Schwartz, ex-editor of *Hungaria*, and who ran against "Tim" Campbell and ex-Judge McCarthy for Congress at the last election, was arraigned before Judge Martine yesterday, charged with forgery. He was arrested in Topeka. He told the Judge that he had neither bail nor counsel, and he pleaded not guilty and was remanded to the Tombs. No one appeared to give bonds for him during the day. He is indicted for forging the name of Moses Buckmaster of 535 Grand-street, Brooklyn, to a note for $700, which was cashed at the Tradesmen's Bank in this city. This indictment is for but one of the offenses which Buckmaster collects, and the total amount is said to be over $2,000.

OLD PEOPLE IN A DIVORCE CASE.

After living together in harmony for 45 years, Edward S. Mulford of Patchogue, L. I., and his wife, Mary, appeared in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, [illegible]

UNITED FOR LIFE.

TWO YOUNG COUPLES WEDDED AMID FLOWERS AND FRIENDS.

A wedding of note in the social world was that of Charles Phelps Williams and Miss Elisabeth Peckham Brooks, daughter of Mrs. Frederick W. Brooks of Minneapolis, Minn., which occurred yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Collegiate Dutch Church at Forty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. E. B. Coe. The church was handsomely decorated with palms and flowering plants, and a general bank of adornment went through it as the bride, who is a pretty girl of the blonde type, walked up the aisle leading on the arm of her brother, Will S. Brooks. She wore a gown of white silk and tulle and a long tulle veil and was preceded by her sister, Miss Anne Brooks, who wore a white tulle frock and carried the bride's bouquet of white rosebuds.

The six ushers were Bushrod Rayne, Alfred Oakley, Elisha Dyer, third; Joshua Holmes, Archibald Larey, and Alfonso De Navarro, and Edmund Warren was best man. They each wore a handsome pearl trafoil scarf pin, the groom's gift. Mr. Williams is a member of the Union and Calumet Clubs, one of the best four-in-hand whips in the country, and a thoroughly popular young man. He is the son of the late C. P. Williams of Stonington, Conn. His sister is Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr. After the ceremony a reception, confined to the immediate families of the bride and groom, was held at the Hotel Brunswick. Among the guests at the church were Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. C. P. Williams, Mrs. F. W. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Colgate, the Misses Tuxapre, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Alden, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt G. Babcock, S. D. Babcock, the Misses Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wells, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, J. Oakley Rhinelander, Harry Cannon, Augustus Gurnee, the Misses Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Lorrin R. Riggs, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Louis Webb, and Worthington Whitehouse.

Miss Mary E. Sills, daughter of John S. Sills, and Benjamin B. Baker were married at 7 o'clock last evening at the bride's home, 240 West Forty-fifth-street, by the Rev. Dr. E. G. Tipple. Miss Jessie Senior was maid of honor, Henry J. Sills, a brother of the bride, was best man, and the ushers were Howard L. Sills, Philip W. Kepper, William T. Palmer, and Wilmot H. Smith. The bride wore a pretty dress of white faille and brocade and a long tulle veil and orange blossoms. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. G. Waldo Smith, Mrs. and the Misses Stilwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Burdette, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Morrison, M. S. McCoy of Mexico, Dr. S. P. Burdick, and David Jones.

AN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.

SPRING OPENING AT LORD & TAYLOR'S GRAND-STREET STORE.

The Spring opening at Lord & Taylor's Grand-street establishment this year clearly surpasses any former display. Ladies will be repaid by visiting the millinery department and inspecting the Palmette specimen in brown English Milan. It has a facing of brown tulle, a puff of velvet on the brim, and is trimmed, beginning at the back, with golden-brown ribbons caught at the side with three large plumes. The effect of the combination is striking and elegant. Another object that is worth going to see is an imported bonnet of tinsel, with ombre effect.

Among the strongest attractions in the costume department are a black pointed spray with Empire waist, a dove-colored silk trimmed with Irish point, a green Henriette, Directoire style, a lavender Empire gown with lilac ribbons, a black Chantilly lace trimmed with moire ribbon, and several tea gowns.

One of the most fashionable things in long wraps shown is the Connemara, with braided yoke and shirred back. The beaded and braided capes and stylish jackets in this department are certain to excite admiration. The firm takes special pride in its shawl and underwear departments, and claims that never before were they so amply stocked. They are offering imported cashmere shawls from $1 19 up, and imitation Indias from $6 50 to $60. Next to the Easter goods, probably the most accessible exhibit made by the firm is that classed under the head of "centennial goods" for decorative purposes.

MRS. LANGTRY'S HOUSE ON FIRE.

When Mrs. Lillie Langtry returned from a walk yesterday to her home at 361 West Twenty-third-street she found firemen at work on the house. There had been a small fire, which started at 1 o'clock in the afternoon in a room in the western end of the third story, immediately under the mansard roof. The room is used as a wardrobe and sewing room, and in it were several expensive costumes which had recently arrived from Paris, to be worn by Mrs. Langtry in the new piece she is to produce in Chicago.

A gas stove, used for heating irons, which had been left burning near a window-sat fire to the window curtain. An alarm brought the fire engines quickly to the spot. A ladder was thrown up to the burning window and a line of hose was carried up on the outside of the house. The flames had eaten their way into the room and it was found necessary to strip the slate covering from the mansard roof before they could be reached. The firemen, knowing the value of the contents of the house, were very sparing in the use of water, and in this way a heavy loss was avoided. The damage to the building, which is owned by Suydam Grant, can be repaired for $600. Mrs. Langtry reached home when the fire was about extinguished and expressed her admiration at the prompt and judicious work of the firemen. Her loss will not exceed $200.

IN THE STORM'S TRACK.

The strength of the hurricane which prevailed off Cape Hatteras for three days, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, was attested yesterday by the storm-beaten hulls of arriving vessels.

The Castle Hill from Gibraltar had a lifeboat smashed, and received other slight damage about the decks. The Panama from Havana arrived a day overdue. She had been boarded by a heavy sea from the stern, which smashed the covering of the steering gear. The water found its way under the hatches and damaged the cargo slightly, and made it rather uncomfortable for the thirty passengers. They felt so grateful when port was reached that they drew up some very complimentary resolutions, heartily thanking Capt. E. Recalt and the crew of the Panama for the able manner in which they had handled the vessel.

The Weehawken from Charleston, experienced rough weather also, and reports that on April 9, off Cape Hatteras, she spoke the schooner Mary L. Peters of Boston, from Turk's Island to Philadelphia. The schooner had lost her foretopmast and jibboom. The next day the Weehawken sighted the schooner N. Hand, from St. Pierre for New-Haven, and in response to her signals supplied her with provisions.

TO HEAD OFF AN UNDERGROUND ROAD.

Judge Truax, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday reserved his decision on a motion argued for the city by Messrs. Dean and Wickes of the Corporation Counsel's office to vacate, as to the city, a judgment entered in 1876 against it and the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company. The judgment was for foreclosure under a trust mortgage, and it declared valid all rights and privileges claimed by the underground company against the city. Taking advantage of this, the New-York Underground Railway Company, which claims to be the successor of the New-York City Central Underground Railway, declares that it has a right to construct its proposed railway, and that, too, without compensating the city. The Corporation Counsel's object is to make it impossible for the company to secure a writ of mandamus compelling the Commissioner of Public Works to allow it to make excavations.

LONDONERS WANT ADVICE.

Consul General Booker has written a letter in behalf of the new municipal authorities in London to State Controller Wemple, requesting that information be furnished in regard to the method here in use of ascertaining the value of city and agricultural land, irrespective of buildings and improvements. The Council of London, the new legislative body to which the affairs of the great metropolis have been consigned, intends to make a thorough and systematic reform in the management of the city's business.

Among other reforms intended is that of the present methods of valuation and assessment, and it is desired that the widest information on the subject be obtained. Consul General Booker has also written to other State Governments in regard to the matter.

BRIEF FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Two alarms were sent out for a fire which broke out shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the basement of the six-story building 176 and 178 Broadway. The fire originated in the engine room and extended to the ground floor, which is occupied by Henry Harris, dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods; William Skidmore & Co., shoe dealers, and James Kennedy, a florist. It was feared that a serious conflagration would ensue, and the second alarm was therefore sounded as a precautionary measure. The flames were controlled before they had extended beyond the first floor. The losses of the occupants, owned will aggregate probably $3,000. There was also about $1,000 damage to stock in the store of Henry C. Squire, dealer in sporting goods on the first floor. The damage to the building can be repaired for $500.

UNDER A COMMODORE'S BAN.

A Commodore's commission re-fused Capt. Joseph M. Rumsey at the Brooklyn Navy Yard [illegible]

TO INVESTIGATE ASYLUMS.

THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY TO LOOK INTO SOME PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

President Clark Bell of the Medico-Legal Society is going to appoint a committee to investigate the charges made against the management of the county insane asylums, in the report of the State Board of Charities. He was authorized to do this by the society at its April meeting last Wednesday night in the Building Trades Hotel.

Mr. Bell said that the board, in its report to the Legislature, had admitted that no attention was paid to its advice by the people in charge of the county asylums, and that it was powerless to bring about reforms. Unscrupulous physicians in State institutions seemed to have any respect for the board said.

Dr. Wyatt H. Ingram said that the members of the board were not competent. Mr. Bell said that the people in charge of the asylums had denied the charges of the board, and he believed that they and the Legislature would have respect for the opinion of a committee of the Medico-Legal Society. The resolution giving Mr. Bell power to appoint the committee was passed, and the names of its members will soon be announced.

This resolution is prefaced by a preamble which sets forth that the board has reported that the management of some of the asylums is not consonant with the present civilization, that patients in some of them are restrained mechanically, that such restraint is not necessary, and that the managers of the complaints of institutions have no respect for the views of the board.

The committee will be appointed to investigate the whole subject, to come into close and friendly relation with the officials in the county asylums and with the public authorities who control the same, to advise as to the best methods of remedying existing evils, to abolish the use of mechanical restrains, to devise ways and means whereby these evils may be averted, and to provide that the harmless insane may receive in county institutions equal if not better care than those in State institutions.

The committee is also required to report as to what legislation is necessary and to appoint visiting committees in the different counties.

CITY BONDS WELL PLACED.

THE NEW TWO AND A HALF PER CENTS BRING VERY GOOD PREMIUMS.

Proposals for $7,457,000 of the new parks bonds were opened by Controller Myers yesterday at the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners. The bonds are to run 40 years, unless the Sinking Fund Commissioners choose to redeem them at the end of 20 years. They bear interest at the rate of only 2½ per cent., this being the lowest rate at which municipal bonds have ever been floated. They are exempt from city and county taxation, and are the first bonds of this city available for the investment of funds in the hands of Trustees. Considering the low rate of interest, a very good average premium on the bonds was bid. It was 0.29 per cent. The bonds were awarded to the bidders as follows:

Names.	Amount.	Rate.
Atlantic Trust Company	$700,000	100.00
Germania Bank	100,000	101.50
Commonwealth Insurance Co.	50,000	100.00
J. M. Cebaljos & Co.	1,000,000	101.00
A. Iselin & Co.	150,000	100.12½
Metropolitan Trust Company.	100,000	100.14
	100,000	100.15
	100,000	100.16
	100,000	100.17
	100,000	100.18
Charles F. Southmayd and James F. Chamberland, trustees of estate of Henry Astor	25,000	101.12½
Central Trust Company	1,000,000	100.01
	1,000,000	100.00
Winifred O'Connor	2,000	100.00
Bowery Savings Bank	500,000	100.00
Jules Reynal	350,000	100.25
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	2,000,000	100.00
Jordan L. Mott	80,000	100.50

Total amount bid for.....$7,457,000

TROUBLE IN THE FRUIT TRADE.

The fruit trade was aroused Wednesday in Brown & Seccomb's auction rooms, 25 State-street, during the sale of 294 cases of Valencia oranges belonging to Edward L. Goodsell of 97 Park-place by L. M. Lyon of Lyon Brothers of 96 Barclay-street stopping the sale by declaring that Mr. Goodsell had been guilty of what is technically known in the trade as "stacking" the fruit, that is, concealing cases of spoiled fruit behind those containing good fruit. Mr. Goodsell indignantly denied the charge and at once bedlam reigned, the friends and opponents of the accused dealer forming themselves in parties and shouting their accusations and denials. Mr. Brown, the auctioneer, however, sustained the fruit from the list of sales and refused to sell it. Only 23 cases were sold. Mr. Lyon made the accusation on information received from inspectors of the Fruit Buyers' Union, one of whom was formerly employed and discharged by Mr. Goodsell. The fruit will be replaced for sale to-day. Mr. Goodsell declares that one case of the 294 had become slightly injured from bilge water on the voyage to this port, and, fearing the whole lot would sell poorly because of this, he turned it upside down so as to conceal it. He was guilty of no intention to deceive and declares that unless a public retraction is made by the accuser he will seek redress from the courts.

THRASHED BY A JUSTICE.

Frederick Waldman, a waiter, applied to Justice Nasher, in Brooklyn, yesterday for a warrant for the arrest of Civil Justice John Patterson on a charge of assault. He said the Judge struck him on Tuesday night at Park and Sumner avenues because the plaintiff had worked against Patterson at the recent election. As the assault took place outside of Justice Nasher's district, he sent Waldman to Justice Kenna, but the complainant had not appeared when court closed.

Justice Patterson said last night that he had hit Waldman and had hit hard.

"I had a right to do so," said the Justice. "This man has been bothering me ever since election with a bill for $20 for services. I know he worked for my opponent and so I refused to pay him. Tuesday when I passed him he called me a vile name, so I turned back and gave him a good beating."

MRS. OTIS-DELLENBAUGH'S READINGS.

Mrs. Harriet Otis-Dellenbaugh made her first appearance in New-York as a dramatic reader at Hardman Hall yesterday afternoon under the management of Major Pond and special patronage of Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. Frederic Cromwell, Mrs. A. N. Littlejohn, Mrs. Frederic Wesson, and other prominent ladies. The audience was small, select, and appreciative, and the new candidate for public favor was very entertaining. Her selections included "A True Story," by Mark Twain, "A Piece o' Red Calico," by Frank Stockton; "Una Marquise," by Austin Dobson; "The Haystack in the Floods," by William Morris; "The Two Runaways," by H. S. Edwards; "The Engagement and Wedding of Miss Nell Latine," by Alice Williams and George Baker; "A Rajput Nurse," by Edwin Arnold, and three scenes from "King Henry V."

CLOSER SCRUTINY IS DESIRED.

Private Secretary Crain wrote to Controller Myers yesterday a long letter informing him that, in Mayor Grant's opinion, his assistants did not properly scrutinize bills for articles furnished to the city, the result being that the city has been forced to pay higher prices than the market rates. Mr. Crain instanced a lot of bills put in by Messrs. Maverick & Wenzinger for bookbinders' materials furnished to the Board of *City Record*. He expressed the wish of the Mayor that Controller Myers should see to it that his assistant, who is specially employed as an expert in the values of all sorts of articles, became more vigilant.

TO WATCH OVER BROOKLYN'S INTERESTS.

The Citizens' Committee of Brooklyn, composed largely of independent Republicans, which prepared the amendments to Mayor Chapin's Local Improvement bills, is to be enlarged and to be made a permanent body. The idea is to have a few public-spirited men, interested in local affairs and with time to devote to the subject, to watch legislation.

Mr. John Gibb, the Chairman of the present committee, said yesterday: "This work of looking out for ourselves should not end now. Our needs are constantly growing and large sums of money must be appropriated for several years to come. The expenditure of that money should be watched, and watched carefully."

This is the Season

In which to purify and enrich the blood, to restore the lost appetite, and to build up the system, as the body is now especially susceptible to benefit from medicine. The peculiar medicinal merit of and the wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla have made it the most popular spring medicine. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, and all humors, biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaints, catarrh, and all affections caused or promoted by low state of the system or impure blood.

N. B.—If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

COL. BLISS EXPLAINS.

WHY HE DIDN'T WAX EMPHATIC ABOUT ANSWERING CERTAIN QUESTIONS.

Col. George Bliss, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Beach, yesterday, attempted to give a logical explanation of Col. W. W. Dudley's refusal to answer the questions put to him in Washington before the commission, which was created by the consent of the Treasury Dept. As an explanation obtained when he had been in contempt in connection with Col. Dudley's libel suits, he tried to prove that his client was a much-abused spotless person.

Mr. Lawrence Godkin, counsel for the Treasury Dept., moved to strike out Col. Dudley's complaint, on the ground that he had refused to answer questions which were pertinent and were necessary to the framing of the defendant's answer. The counsel for Col. Dudley, he said, had opposed the framing of the commission and had opposed any move that would enable the framing of an answer.

Col. Bliss declared that he himself had seen to it that, in the order for the commission, Col. Dudley was directed to answer pertinent questions. The questions asked him were not pertinent. The alleged original order giving directions for the conduct of the campaign in Indiana, had been sworn on and he had been asked if the signature to it was his. He had been advised by his counsel not to answer lest the testimony be used against him in the criminal proceedings in Indiana.

"This proceeding," said Col. Bliss, "is the outcome of a disgraceful conspiracy entered into by prominent persons to use evidence in this case in the prosecution now pending in Indiana. Under the decisions in this State it is impossible for them to use any evidence of that kind. They admit the publication of the letter. They got a commission allowing them to ask pertinent questions and then produced, having admitted publishing the letter on which suit was brought, another, and asked Col. Dudley whether he wrote it or not."

Judge Beach took the papers.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The number of actors and actresses who now find themselves out of employment for the Summer can be measurably judged by the fact that over 600 applications were received by Minnie Maddern for positions in the company which will support her in "Featherbrain" at the Madison-Square Theatre next month. The regular season of the traveling companies closes soon after Easter, and a small army of professionals will then find themselves in idleness in this city. For these people the chance of securing an engagement for the Summer, and especially in New-York, is very tempting.

Managers Gilmore and Tompkins are the first to announce a special matinée for centennial week. "The Old Homestead" will be presented at the Academy on Monday afternoon, April 29, to allow the many visitors to the city to pay their respects to Denman Thompson.

Margaret Mather's Summer California tour will cover a period of three months. During her San Francisco season she will produce a new play.

The automatic opera-glass boxes have already been introduced in several Western cities, and contracts have been made for their use in Paris and St. Petersburg.

Mr. Moss, the proprietor of the Star Theatre, has come to the conclusion that the orchestra circle is an anomaly in a theatre. The seats in this circle are among the best in the house, but it is almost impossible to force this fact upon the mind of the public. Mr. Moss has concluded to abolish the circle in the Star after this season. The railing will be taken away, and the seats of this part of the house will be carried straight across, as in Palmer's Theatre, making all the lower part of the house the orchestra.

MR. STODDARD'S LAST LECTURE.

The last of the Stoddard series of Lenten lectures at Daly's Theatre will be given this morning at 11 o'clock to holders of Course B tickets. The subject will be "Rome." The same lecture was listened to yesterday by an audience which packed the theatre from orchestra to gallery. In it Mr. Stoddard describes in a conversational style the interesting points of ancient and modern Rome, and exhibits, by means of the stereopticon, a series of beautiful pictures which bring vividly before the eyes of his hearers the scenes to which he alludes. Among the pictures are a number of photographs of the ruins of the ancient Forum, which was so long the centre of the Roman world, the massive Coliseum, the temples of old Rome and the art galleries of the modern city, views of St. Peter's Church, beneath the dome of which four of our average modern churches could be hidden, and pictures of the Vatican, in which the great ecclesiastical monarch holds his sway. Single tickets for to-day's lecture, which ends the most successful of the Stoddard courses in this city, can be obtained at the theatre this morning.

MANY SHOTS EXCHANGED.

Special Policeman George Hoyt of Orange, N. J., came upon two suspicious characters near Brighton-avenue on Wednesday evening and tried to arrest them. They flourished pistols, but quickly took to their heels, Hoyt pursuing them. William Smith joined him in the chase. One of the fugitives turned, and, dropping upon his knees, opened fire upon Hoyt and Smith. Hoyt returned the fire, but nobody on either side was hit. Again the strangers fled. But at the edge of the Blue Jay woods one of them was captured. The other fired three more shots and continued his flight.

In Bloomfield-avenue he jumped into a milk wagon, the driver of which was in a neighboring store, and, using the whip freely, dashed off at a furious rate. Hoyt found another vehicle and kept up the pursuit until Newark was reached, when the stranger succeeded in getting away.

The man arrested said that he was William McDonald of 113 Union-street, Brooklyn. In his pockets was found a lot of valuable cutlery.

THE J. D. JONES LAUNCHED.

The new wrecking steamer J. D. Jones of the Merritt Wrecking Company was successfully launched from the shipyard of Brown & Sons at Tottenville, S. I., yesterday afternoon. The boat was christened by Miss Bessie Brown, the daughter of the builder, who broke a bottle of champagne over the vessel's stem.

The J. D. Jones is 131 feet over all, 28 feet beam, and 13 feet 9 inches depth of hold. She is fitted with a search light of 6,000 candle power. She will be towed to Philadelphia to receive her engines. The steamer cost $90,000, and is the largest wrecking vessel in America.

SUED BY A DETECTIVE.

W. L. Riddle, the head of a detective agency in this city, brought suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to recover $504 from Ralph M. Hyde, a member of the firm of Tiffany & Co. The amount claimed is the balance of a bill of $1,000 for services in procuring evidence upon which Burnett L. Tiffany, a son of Charles L. Tiffany, obtained an absolute divorce from his wife. Counsel for Mr. Hyde asked for a bill of particulars, and Justice Cullen reserved his decision.

SUGAR TRUST STOCK ADVANCED.

The price of the stock of the Sugar Trust was raised six points on the Stock Exchange yesterday, making an advance of ten points this week. This advance was accompanied by an abundance of sensational stories about combinations made and about to be made in the interest of the trust. Outside and opposition companies, it was averred, were about to be swallowed up. The stories generally started in speculating brokers' offices. A Wall-street "pool" is "distributing" stock for insiders.

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THE NEW QUININE.

Possesses The Medicinal Properties of Quinine; Not its Poison.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Frederick A. Miller, 630 East 157th-st., N. Y., was cured by Kaskine of malaria of six years' duration. $1 per bottle, sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

KASKINE CO., 160 Duane-st., New-York.

CURE FOR THE DEAF

PROF. ROBERTS' PAT. CUSHIONED TUBULAR EAR DRUMS RESTORE THE HEARING in all cases where the nerve is not entirely destroyed. Invisible, comfortable, always in position. Music, conversation, whisper heard distinctly. Write or call on P. ROBERTS, 963 Broadway, corner 21st-st., New York. Pamphlet and testimonials FREE.

DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

MAKES THE HAIR GROW. HEALS ALL SCALP DISEASES. Restores color to gray hair. Prevents dandruff. Stops falling hair. Cures humors and eruptions. Keeps the head cool and clean. Produces a luxuriant growth of hair. Sold by druggists. Price, $1. Depot, 114 Fulton-st., New York.

GENTLEMEN'S COLLARS.

Best 2100 linen, every leading shape, we retail at 10c. The same quality of Cuffs, 11c. per pair. Foolish to pay more when ours equal any made for wear and quality of linen.

NEW STYLES NOW READY.

Our SPRING OVERCOAT Department run on same principle. Full silk-lined at $9 75. Handsomest wide wale at $15. Made for nobby trade only, and worth $18 to $25.

CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

EUGENE P. PEYSER.

383 Broadway, } NEAR WHITE-ST.
123 Fulton-st., } Between Nassau and William sts.

NOTE.—OUR ONLY BROADWAY STORE IS AT WHITE-ST.

Falsehood Goes a Hundred Miles

while Truth is putting on his boots. But when Truth slips on the famous Hanan Shoe—which fits all sizes and shapes of feet, because it is MADE so—he is shod in such comfort and ease that his steps are light and swift. To enjoy life and build your fortunes well, be shod by Hanan and make his Shoes your foundation.

HANAN & SON.

AT RETAIL.
297½ BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Between Reade and Duane sts.
1,263 BROADWAY,
Corner 32d-st., New-York.
365 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN,
Opposite City Hall.

Our Shoes can be obtained from our agents in the principal cities of the United States. A postal card addressed to us will put them within your reach.

Great Sale

Commencing To-day.

Paris Dress Patterns,

$8.50
$10.50
$12.50
$15.00.

These prices are about

One-half actual value.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway Store.

Silver Toilet Articles.

Brushes, military brushes, button-hooks, brooms, puff-boxes,—a wide variety of articles suited for gifts.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH AVENUE,

Madison Square, between 25th and 26th Sts.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-USED GRAND, Upright, and Square pianos of our own make, which were specially selected and used by the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House Company during the past opera season, will be sold on a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

WM. KNABE & CO., 148 5th-av., above 20th-st.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,

1,359 BROADWAY.

Clean House only, with

Because there is nothing which is harmless, that will make things perfectly clean with so little labor in so short a time; besides, it is economical and makes the work easy.

Do you suppose—that anything could attain such popularity as PEARLINE enjoys, and hold it, without wonderful merit—that people would use it year after year were it harmful to fabric or hands—that the hundreds of imitations are attracted by anything but its wonderful success?

You'll do well to use Pearline—see that your servants use it; insist that they do not use the imitations which they are often induced to try because of the worthless prize given, or by the glib and false argument of some peddler. 135 JAMES PYLE, New York.

The Hollywood, Long Branch, N.J.

THE HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES will open April 6 for the season of 1889.
The accommodations are unsurpassed in every particular. The bedrooms have baths attached; all rooms are furnished with two beds, and are as luxurious as one's own home as to comfort.
The RESTAURANT, "à la carte," in charge of Mr. Leon Cottentin, is unexcelled.
The bathing facilities for the Summer months are unequaled. Polite and careful bathing masters in charge.
All trains on the Long Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and the New-Jersey Southern Railroad stop at the Hollywood Station.
Private Wire and long-distance Telephones. Western Union Telegraph and Cable Office in the Hotel.
Stable accommodations at the Club Stables, connected with the Hotel. Carriages, Cabs, and Hansoms for hire by Superintendent of the Stables.
Rooms and Cottages may be engaged for the Season on application to LEON COTTENTIN, Manager, at Hollywood, or to

FREDERICK HOEY, 59 Broadway, New-York.

Post Office Address: Hollywood, Long Branch, New-Jersey.

The Beneke TRADE MARK. Shoe

SOME PEOPLE HAVE BROAD FEET WITH BROAD TOES, AND THOSE OUGHT TO WEAR SHOES BROAD IN FRONT, BUT SUCH AS HAVE WELL-BUILT FEET NEED NOT WEAR UGLY SHOES, SHAPED LIKE WASH TUBS, BUT MAY SELECT A STYLE COMPLYING WITH THE SHAPE OF THEIR FEET AND THEIR OWN FANCY.

AS WE HERE ILLUSTRATE, A PICADILLY, LONDON, OR FRENCH TOE MAY BE SUITABLE FOR THE SAME FOOT AND WORN WITH EQUAL COMFORT. SOME WHOSE FEET ARE SLOPING TO A POINT WILL EVEN DERIVE MORE COMFORT FROM NARROW-POINTED OR LONDON-SHAPED SHOES THAN FROM THOSE WITH BROAD TOES, AS THE LATTER WILL GIVE TOO MUCH SPARE ROOM, THEREBY CREATING A FRICTION WHICH IS PRODUCTIVE OF SORE FEET.

WE HAVE THOUSANDS OF PAIRS OF ALL STYLES AND WIDTHS TO CHOOSE FROM AT PRICES NOT HIGHER THAN DEALERS CHARGE FOR MACHINE-MADE GOODS. ANY ONE HAVING $3 50 OR MORE TO INVEST CAN INDULGE IN THE LUXURY OF WEARING A HAND-SEWED "BENEKE" SHOE.

BENEKE BROS.,

MAKERS OF HAND-SEWED FOOTWEAR FOR MEN AND BOYS,

199 and 201 Canal-st.

Our book "The Human Foot; the Art of Covering and Protecting It," will be given to our customers, free, on application.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES, which were awarded the highest distinction by a medical jury at the International Exhibition at Brussels, have proved to be a first-class remedial agent in all catarrhs of the organs of respiration and digestion.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are prescribed by physicians in diseases of the lungs and chest and asthma. The benefit derived from their use is unsurpassed, and even in the most chronic cases they

The New-York Times.

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L. M. BATES CO.

IS THE GREAT SENSATION.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND DRESSES.

We will sell the Bates stock of Cloth Newmarkets and Raglans and Plush and Velvet garments and other goods

AT QUARTER VALUE.

Ladies' Beaded Wraps.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$8 00	$2 98	$22 00	$11 98
10 00	4 98	30 00	16 98
13 00	6 98	40 00	19 98
18 00	8 98	50 00	24 98

We will sell the L. M. Bates stock of JACKETS.

Their price, $4 to $22. Ours, $1 98 to $12 98

Jerseys.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$2 00	98	$5 00	$2 98
3 50	$1 29	7 00	4 98
4 00	1 98		

White Lawn Dresses.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$8 00	$2 98	$14 00	$7 99
8 00	4 79	25 00	11 99
11 00	5 50		

Cloth and Silk Dresses.

CASHMERE AND FLANNEL TEA GOWNS, GINGHAM AND CALICO WRAPPERS.

MILLINERY.

Every body wants a new hat FOR EASTER, and that everybody may be suited we offer our entire stock of

Fine Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,

all new, made within the three weeks past,

At One-third Off.

AT THREE DOLLARS TO TWENTY

you can choose from a the sand Hats and Bonnets, which in quality and style cannot be matched under double.

Bargains in Untrimmed Hats.

Children's Leghorn Flats.....new shapes	89c.
Children's Fancy Straws.....new shapes	29c.
Misses' Hats.....all colors	29c.
Ladies' Shade Hats.....new shapes	29c.
Ladies' Fancy Straw Toques	69c.
Ladies' Milan Hats and Bonnets	74c.
Ladies' Fine English Milans	98c.

MISSES' WRAPS AND DRESSES.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Fancy Cloth Jackets, Spring weight	$3 50	98c.
Fancy Cloth Jackets, Spring weight	4 75	$1 98
Braided Kersey Jackets	6 50	3 98
Misses' All-wool Gretchen Coats, Vandyke Cape and Belt—full skirt	8 00	3 98
Misses' Fancy Plaid Gretchens, double cape and girdle	9 50	4 98
Children's Fancy Cloth Dresses, Fedora and Jacket fronts	4 00	1 98
Same—ages 6 to 12	5 50	2 49
Children's Directoire Dresses	8 00	3 98
Children's Flannel Sailor Suits	4 50	2 98
Misses' Blouse and Plain Jerseys	1 75	98c.
Misses' Silver-Gray Gossamers	1 25	69c.
Misses' Silver-Gray Gossamers	1 75	98c.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Suits.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Cheviot and Cassimere	$3 50	$2 49
All-wool Flannel and Corduroy	5 50	3 98
Tricot Suits	7 50	5 75
Kilts, 2½ to 6 years	4 25	2 98
Kilts, 2½ to 6 years	8 00	4 98
Boys' Spring Overcoats, with cape, ages 3 to 8		$3 98.

Pants.

59c.....98c.....$1 25——Bargains.

Boys' Hats.

Polos, 29c.....Fatigue, 79c.....Jackets, 98c.

DRESS GOODS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Fancy Wool Mohairs	20c.	9¾c.
Fancy Wool Challies	29c.	14¾c.
All-wool Checks	60c.	29c.
All-wool Flannels	50c.	29c.
All-wool Hair Lines	90c.	48c.
Tailor Cloths—54-inch	75c.	45c.
Brilliantines—black and colors	85c.	59c.
Habit Cloths	$1 25	59c.
All-wool Black Serges		

SILKS AND VELVETS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Plain Satins—all colors	35c.	19c.
China Silks—all colors	50c.	29c.
Fancy Velvets—all colors	69c.	19c.
Striped Surahs—light and dark	50c.	29c.
Figured India Silks	85c.	59c.
Fancy Bengalines	89c.	59c.
Black Dress Silks	89c.	59c.
Black Dress Silks	$1 25	89c.
Black Satin Merveilleux	98c.	69c.
Black Satin Rhadames	89c.	59c.
Black Satin Rhadames	1 09	79c.
Black Surahs	60c.	39c.
Black Surahs	75c.	59c.
Black Faille Francaise	95c.	69c.
Black Faille Francaise	1 25	89c.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND RIBBONS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Colored Gimps	$1 25	49c.
Colored Gimps	1 49	69c.
Colored Jets	3 50	98c.
Satin Ribbons—all colors	24c.	15c.
Satin Ribbons—all colors	20c.	11¾c.
Satin edge and crown edge Moire	31c.	19c.

HANDKERCHIEFS AND COLLARS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
All-linen Collars	12c.	6c.
Mull Ties	30c.	19c.
Men's Linen Handkerchiefs—fancy borders	15c.	9c.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs—fancy borders	10c.	5c.
Ladies' hand embroidered	39c.	19c.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Men's Dress Shirts	59c.	39c.
Men's Dress Shirts	69c.	49c.
Men's Dress Shirts	$1 00	69c.
Men's Night Shirts	69c.	49c.
Men's Night Shirts	1 19	79c.
British Half Hose	22c.	12½c.
Fancy Stripes and Solid Colors	29c.	15c.
Four-in-Hand Silk Scarfs	39c.	25c.
Silk Puffs and Tecks	69c.	39c.
English Braces	59c.	39c.
Lawn Tennis Shirts	1 19	89c.
Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers	50c.	39c.
Fancy Striped Shirts and Drawers	60c.	43c.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Swiss ribbed Vests, ribbon run	29c.	17c.
Swiss ribbed Vests	31c.	19c.

SHORT CUT TO PROTECTION

HELPING WORSTED CLOTH MANUFACTURERS.

A TEST CASE IN REGARD TO THE TARIFF —MR. CANADAY AND HIS CREOSOTE COMPANY—THE NEW-YORK POLITICIANS GOING HOME.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—During the last session of Congress, and when the Tariff bill was under consideration in the Ways and Means Committee, the manufacturers of worsted cloths made several efforts to secure a new classification of worsteds, so as to take them out of the category of woolens, paying 35 cents a pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem, and putting them in the tariff list at 40 cents a pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem. The Senate bill proposed a new classification, but the House bill made no change from the per cent. classification.

A fortnight ago ten importers of worsteds and the manufacturers of worsteds waited upon the Secretary of the Treasury; the importers to ask that there should be no change in classification, and the manufacturers asking for an advance. A short time after the opposing interests were heard, and before the Secretary of the Treasury had given any intimation of his intention in the matter, a Philadelphia newspaper suggested that a good way to bring the controversy to a head would be for a Collector to rule in favor of the manufacturers, advance the rate for worsteds, and let the importers carry the case into the courts. The suggestion was supposed to have come from the Treasury Department, but Secretary Windom and Assistant Secretary Tichenor promptly disavowed any responsibility for it.

That the suggestion was not overlooked, however, appears from a report from Philadelphia. M. J. Granville Leads, the new Appraiser of the Port, has made a case by advancing an invoice of worsteds to 40 percent. The worsteds were all valued at less than 80 cents per pound. Mr. Leads, when questioned, admitted that he had taken counsel with the Collector in making the advance. The Collector, when asked about it, said he had not heard of it and probably would not until the matter came before him to be adjusted. At the Treasury Department there is no official knowledge of the case, and neither Secretary Windom nor Assistant Secretary Tichenor can say what disposition will be made of the matter at present. To announce the purpose of the department would be to decide the question discussed by the importers and manufacturers. The Secretary has been busily employed while discussing the propositions to fill offices that he has had no opportunity to touch the question of rates on worsteds.

It strikes some of the department people that the Philadelphia Appraiser has found a short cut to tariff revision, and that it will only require a stiff protection hand at the helm to insure an advance in all cases where there is a chance to give American manufacturers the benefit of a doubt.

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It is the general impression in Washington that Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday will serve the Senate in an official capacity only long enough after the next session begins for the Republican members of "Allison's Millionaires' Club" to agree upon his successor. The sworn complaint made against Canaday in the suit brought by Senator John P. Jones, ex-Senators Mahone and Warner Miller, and ex-Congressman West, regarding the Carolina Oil and Creosote Company, are regarded as a quite sufficient answer to Mr. Canaday's career as Sergeant-at-Arms in spite of John Sherman and such other persons as may feel inclined to stand by him.

The charges were about the only matters talked of to-day among the employes of the Senate to which the Hon. Nicholas P. Trist, Secretary McCook down, nobody would admit any knowledge of Canaday's methods of dealing with Senators or anybody else. The Sergeant-at-Arms is now in North Carolina, but it was said in his office that he would be back in a day or two. There is said to be a fair prospect that Mr. Canaday will have an opportunity to explain various stories afloat concerning his career as a Senate officer, now the ball has been started. It is reported that, besides disposing of the stock of the creosote company among Senators, the Sergeant-at-Arms has put himself under financial obligations to certain Senators, and it is conjectured that the necessity for meeting similar obligations in and out of the Senate may have been the cause of the peculiar transactions in the creosote company's stock set forth by the complainants in the equity suit.

There are intimations that Senators will hear of cases where men have been put on the pay roll of the Senate for the special benefit of the Sergeant-at-Arms during Summer recesses, but if there are such cases those who know of them will probably not be anxious to make the facts public.

Among those who are familiar with the ways of ex-Senator Mahone and ex-Representative West there is considerable astonishment that Canaday should have tried to "get around them" in the manner described by the complainants. They think it shows a remarkable lack of discretion on his part, for these two complainants, as well as the others, are not regarded as safe men to treat in that way. Senator Jones and his fellow-directors in the creosote company are credited with unusual clemency in waiting until the close of the extra session before bringing their suit, which would have been doubly embarrassing to Canaday had it been pushed while the Senate was in session. As it is, the case will probably be settled one way or another before Congress meets again, so that the Senators can act intelligently when the question of reorganizing the Sergeant-at-Arms' office comes up.

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Senator Stockbridge went home to-day. Senator McMillan left here several days ago. The Michigan Senators have gone home in an unpleasant frame of mind. They have yet to secure their first genuine favor from the new Administration. They were permitted to indorse Palmer after the President had selected him. The agricultural interests of the country picked out Frost. Frost, it will be remembered, first learned of his probable appointment about three hours before it was made. Their hearts fondly clung to the hope of the Governorship of Alaska, but the State did not have much confidence in their getting that.

A few days ago a leading Republican daily of Michigan headed its editorial column with this simple but pathetic and prophetic paragraph: "After much filling and hauling the Michigan Senators have indorsed Fred Maynard for Governor of Alaska. That settles it. Michigan will not get the place. She is getting nothing." The paper was right. President Harrison named a Governor of Alaska to-day and he was not from Michigan. The nominee was Lyman E. Knapp of Middlebury, Vt. The President gave the Michigan Senators to understand, when they pressed Maynard's appointment upon him, that he believed Mr. Maynard a worthy man, but desired a man of much prominence and experience for Governor of the Territory.

Ex-Senator Palmer returned here to-day. He will devote himself for about ten days to posting himself in relation to his new duties as Minister to Spain. He will then return to Detroit to accept a farewell banquet, and will sail from New-York about May 1.

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There was an abatement of interest to-day in New-York matters, Mr. T. C. Platt having gone home and the Buffalo men having returned to the shores of Lake Erie to await the announcement of Col. W. J. Morgan's appointment as Collector of Buffalo. "Boss" F. Payn is the authority for the assertion that Mr. Platt went home thoroughly pleased. It is learned that in his long ride with the President yesterday afternoon the President maintained his reputation for being a good listener, while Mr. Platt developed a degree of communicativeness quite unusual with him. The conclusion that the Platt slate is "all right" and that Mr. Jacobus might look around for something besides the Surveyorship is understood to have been reached, because the President neglected to say what he proposed to do and because it is assumed that he will do exactly what Mr. Platt requests.

A delegation of citizens of Binghamton, headed by ex-Representative S. C. Millard, and including H. S. Jarvis, C. W. Sears, Joseph P. Noyes, H. B. Weed, James Stone, and Charles Wilkenson, has spent the day in Washington endeavoring to convince Secretary Windom that there ought not to be a change of site for the Federal building there. Secretary Windom heard the delegation and promised to give the matter consideration. Mr. Sears, in speaking of the matter, said that he was opposed to the river-side site when it was offered but now that the roof is on the building and $98,000 of the $150,000 appropriated had been expended upon the work he considered it not only needless but wasteful of time, but an unpardonable extravagance to abandon the present site and select a new one. The delegation called to-night upon Senator Hiscock and bespoke his good offices in furthering the object of its visit.

Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, the new Assistant Treasurer at New-York, was a visitor at the Treasury Department to-day, where he completed arrangements for the count of the money in the Sub-Treasury that is to begin to-morrow. He is extremely proud of the fact that he has been re-star-gauged, and a report has been forwarded to the Navy Department stating that some flaws have been found. The gun has not yet been accepted and the report is now before the Secretary, who will decide whether the flaws are serious enough to warrant its rejection.

The makers of the gun contend that it stood the test required by their contract, and that they should be paid for it. It is understood that they are willing to have the gun submitted to another test and stand by its results, and it is probable that, before the matter is finally decided, the gun will have another test-round trial. Naval officers generally are not inclined to believe that a cast-steel gun can ever be made that will compare with the built-up guns now being made for the navy, and it would be only after they had been submitted to the most severe tests that the officers and men would have that confidence in their safety that would insure their being worked efficiently in action.

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The President made the following appointments this afternoon: Lyman E. Knapp of Middlebury, Vt., to be Governor of Alaska; James P. Luse of Dakota to be Register of the Land Office at Rapid City, Dakota; Thomas M. Reed, Jr., of Washington Territory to be Register of the Land Office at Seattle, Washington Territory; Spencer Harvey of Covington, Ky., to be a special agent to make allotments of lands in severalty to Indians under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Feb. 8, 1887; Henry S. White of West Virginia to be United States Marshal for the District of West Virginia.

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The Postmaster General has appointed the following fourth-class Postmasters:

New-York.—M. G. Forman, Bloomerville, H. S. Wickham, Davenport, and William Griffin, Hallocksville, all of Delaware County; Frederick Holbrook, Brewerton, C. S. Wells, Oran, and Daniel Pinckney, South Onondaga, all of Onondaga County; A. J. Hyland, Cohocton, C. G. Henry, Fairly Creek, and C. S. Whitmore, Kaisbeckenough, all of Steuben; Ellen J. M. Darrow, Fammingdale, Queens County; J. C. Hinman, Palenville, Greene County; Conrad Happ, Sparrow Bush, Orange County; P. E. Golden, West Newark, New-York.

Connecticut.—John A. Murphy, Warrenville.

Maine.—L. D. Libbey, Brighton; W. F. Scott, North Deer Isle; C. F. Brown, North Monmouth; C. D. Crowell, North Islesborough; H. B. Hall, South Hancock; H. S. Moody, South Montville; W. Jennings, Wayne; W. L. Bingham, Whitneyville.

Maryland.—D. A. Carl, Hancock; W. C. Rigor, Lake Roland.

New Jersey.—John Wriggins, Harrisonville; J. R. Risley, Lenwood; J. V. Canover, Oceanville; J. B. Smith, Smith's Landing; W. D. Baines, Vincentown.

Massachusetts.—G. F. Gray, Central Village.

Pennsylvania.—M. M. Musser, Aaronsburg; Jacob Auner, Aitch; Prudence M. Phillips, Beaver Meadow; D. Dunlap, Bethel; Peter P. Alexander, Genese Fork; F. A. McCoy, Grawville; A. S. Shomo, Hamburg; C. H. Doud, Harrison Valley; Frank Deahong, Hustontown; L. H. Beck, Keeneyville; J. L. Yearick, Kratzerville; Rev. Lloyd Hamilton, Lillio; S. G. Guttins, Millheim; H. Neff, Neff's Mills; William Palmer, Warfordsburg; E. J. Frost, Wheatland Mills; J. D. Miller, Newton Hamilton; E. F. Hoffman, Port Kennedy; C. Clements, Springdale; Hannah R. Hill, Tivoli; A. H. Swarts, Troxelville; John Kudor, Turnersville; J. G. Wells, Wellsville.

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Mrs. Harrison received a large number of callers in the Red Parlor of the White House this afternoon. She is looking thoroughly well and strong again, and accorded a hearty welcome to each caller. The ladies who assisted in receiving were Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Miss Strickel, sister-in-law of Major Clous, United States Army, and Miss Murphy of St. Paul. Among the guests were the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Tracy and Mrs. Whitridge, and Commissioner and Mrs. Raymond.

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If Col. D. S. Lamont should happen to be in need of an extra overcoat for the late Spring he can recover one that has been found by the police in the possession of James Waters, a colored man arrested for receiving property stolen from the house of Senator Dawes and Lieut. Tyler. The coat is Col. Lamont's, stolen some time in February.

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There will be an examination for Post Office Inspectors at the rooms of the Civil Service Commission Saturday, April 20. There will be an examination at the same place April 23 for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the position of computer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey at a salary of $50 per month, with promotion after July 1 to $900 per annum. Persons living near Boston, New-York, or Detroit may arrange with the commission to be examined at the Post Offices in those cities on the same day.

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The final instructions to the Samoan Commissioners were completed at the Department of State, after they had been considered in Cabinet this afternoon. They were sent by a special messenger to the Commissioners, who are now in New-York and will sail to-morrow for Europe.

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Secretary Tracy requests that a positive denial be made of the published report that he has asked for the resignation of Paymaster General Fulton of the Navy.

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The President intends to enjoy a little rest and the fresh air of the Potomac on a revenue cutter to-morrow, leaving Washington in the morning and returning in the evening. He will probably be accompanied by Mrs. Harrison and several members of the Cabinet.

POOR SEASON FOR CORNERS.

SUCH IS SAID TO BE THE IMPRESSION AMONG WHEAT MEN.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 12.—The present crop year, Col. Rogers of the *Market Record* said to-day, will go into history as one of the most important speculative seasons the wheat trade has ever witnessed. General prices of wheat and its products all over the world had declined for several years and had become so depressed that speculation had almost ceased. The Winter wheat crop suffered severely from unfavorable weather during the previous month and a general shortage was estimated. The Summer of 1888 in the Spring wheat sections was unusual for vigorous growth of Spring wheat and for numerous rains, causing serious prospects for the plant on account of the rust. Blight followed in all sections of Minnesota and Dakota, and when an early frost overtook the unripe wheat in the north it became certainty that the crop would be greatly shortened.

It was in these causes that the strength in wheat had its inception in the West. From a total crop estimated at 60,000,000 bushels in Minnesota and Dakota, 30,000,000 bushels have already been received in this city, which, if the estimate be correct, leaves the trading not 15,000,000 for bread and seed, would leave but 15,000,000 bushels more for all other markets, for all other purposes. Duluth has taken in approximately 5,000,000 bushels, leaving only 10,000,000 bushels to be otherwise disposed of.

There are 5,000,000 bushels in country elevators, and not less than 5,000,000 bushels have gone out as wheat and flour south of Minneapolis not counted in the foregoing statements, which disposes of the 60,000,000-bushel crop, without leaving any "options" in farmers' hands. But it is known that such surplus exists. It follows that the wheat crop of 1888 in Minnesota and Dakota was, as usual, underestimated, and it is that miscalculation, perhaps, that has broken up a disposition to run a May wheat corner in Chicago and Minneapolis. As in all other enterprises, certain conditions must be present to insure success. Among the conditions requisite for a successful wheat corner are long lines of short wheat and stocks that are not within the reach of shorts.

The pessimistic trend of wheat to turn into flour during the Winter and the undermining of the 1888 production have left a great deal of available wheat to be run into a market arbitrarily forced up, and the two combined have brought into play such resources that a successful corner is highly improbable in May, and in July also, except the surplus wheat is first removed by lower values than those of the present time.

CARRYING OFF A MILL.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., April 12.—Merlee Brothers, the Detour lumbermen who astonished the world a few days ago by stealthily removing a sawmill having a capacity for an annual cut of 6,000,000 feet, got safely into Canadian waters this morning. The posse that set out to overtake the vessels carrying the mill and machinery did not overhaul them until four miles beyond the international boundary line. The Canadian courts will be applied to to restrain Merlee Brothers from landing cargo, but the chances are that they will have their mill set up and working before Canadian justice can intercept them.

Hoard & Hanenstein, the Buffalo lumber merchants who had a four hundred thousand-dollar mortgage on the mill and machinery, may save

MAKING THE FUR FLY.

HOW DEMOCRATS ARE REPLACED BY REPUBLICANS AT LEAGUE ISLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Some startling changes are taking place in the navy yard at League Island. Democrats have been pretty effectually weeded out, and the process is still going on. Of a total of more than 200 employes the weeding-out process, which was started last month, has left about 30. The population of the island is now wearing its old-time Republican aspect. The familiar faces of old employes of three or four Administrations back are to be seen in the favorite abiding place. The friends and followers of Congressmen Harmer, O'Neill, and Bingham have been jumping into the places vacated by their political foes in the most startling manner.

So many additional men are being employed that nobody ought to be overworked. Under Democratic rule about 200 men were considered sufficient to perform the work. It is common talk among the old employes that before Spring has rolled by the force of the navy yard will be at least 2,000 strong. During the last four years the task of bossing the yard has been confined to comparatively few hands. Consolidation of departments was made wherever practicable. Under the new order of things there will be additional departments and bosses galore.

There will be boss carpenters, boss steam engineers, boss draughtsmen, boss painters, and other varieties of bosses, all in the construction department. It is understood that with increasing numbers will come increasing remuneration. A boss who received $3 50 a day under the Jeffersonian régime is expected to get $5 under the new order of things. In the Atlee works department a pretty thorough renovation has been made. The theory seems to have been that laborers in this department should believe in protection, and all but seven of the low-tariff men have been "bounced." About thirty-eight Republicans are now finding what dukes look like. There are still a good many vacancies for bosses, and the old workmen of the navy yards are of the opinion that they have been supporting the wrong party all along.

A POST OFFICE THIEF CAUGHT.

HOW INSPECTOR BOYNTON WATCHED AND SECURED HIS MAN.

BOSTON, April 12.—The Post Office authorities have just captured the thief who has been robbing the new Back Bay Branch Post Office ever since it was opened. Post Office Inspectors Boynton and Thomas yesterday arrested John E. Doyle, one of the carriers, and he had 26 letters in his pockets at the time. Some were addressed to doctors and one to the Rev. Phillips Brooks.

The hearing in Doyle's case was set down for to-morrow. For three nights Inspectors Boynton and Thomas were secreted in the Back Bay office. Mr. Thomas was hid in a closet in the building, while Mr. Boynton was perched upon the fire escape. From the latter colign of vantage Mr. Boynton could see Carrier Doyle working at the assorters' case. He saw enough night before last to convince him that the man was a thief, although he had not seen him put any mail in his pockets.

Wednesday night, while on his perch, Mr. Boynton saw the carrier pinching several letters with his fingers, evidently for the purpose of determining whether they contained money. Doyle took the letters from the pigeon hole to which they were assorted for his route, and carried them to his case for the purpose of sorting his mail. After he came to his case a special delivery letter was put in for a time and then the carrier sent him away, evidently for the purpose of trying to get rid of him.

After the boy left, the carrier, who was then behind his desk with only his head visible to Mr. Boynton, rose up and looked about to see if any person was near. His action was such that the inspector was convinced that at that moment he placed letters in his pocket, and he was promtly arrested.

Doyle is 25 years old, is married, was appointed as a substitute carrier Aug. 15, 1886, and received a permanent appointment Aug. 1, 1888. He has been at the Back Bay office since its establishment.

WORK OF HUNGRY FLAMES.

FARMERS LOSE EVERYTHING BUT THEIR LAND AND THEIR LIVES.

BISMARCK, Dakota, April 12.—Reports of losses by prairie fires in this section of the Territory are slowly coming in. There are many remote country districts to hear from, and it is thought that the loss is great. Three distinct prairie fires were started between Monoken and Bismarck, and it is claimed by the farmers that they were caused by sparks from an engine on the Northern Pacific; in fact, there are men who say they saw the fire start, and know it was from an engine.

One fire was started about a mile and a quarter west of Monoken. When the fire reached Apple Creek it was hoped that it would be checked, but the stream made no impression. The fire leaped across it in a hundred places and swept on. It was then 14 miles wide. The wind changed and the fire went sweeping west.

Immediately after a goodly portion of this county was thoroughly burned over, a high wind set in, blowing at the rate of 70 miles an hour. Dust and cinders from the burned prairie completely filled the air. A great many haystacks were demorsalised and buildings unroofed. Marcus Margulies, who had a homestead in the Jewish colony of this county, lost everything he had by fire, not even saving a covering for his head or shoes for his feet.

It is learned that Margulies was burning off some weeds around his house and stables and he supposed he had all the fire out and everything perfectly safe when he went into dinner. While at dinner one of his little girls discovered the fire on its. She immediately gave the alarm and the family rushed out to find the fire beyond their control, the stables, house, and granary being almost enveloped in flames. The fire spread so rapidly that nothing whatever could be saved, and soon the buildings were in ruins.

LEWISTON MILLS TO RUN AGAIN.

BOSTON, April 12.—The capital stock ($300,000) of the new corporation that has purchased the Leadstone Mills, at Lewiston, Me., has all been subscribed, and the mills, that have been idle since the Summer of 1886, when the corporation made an assignment, will start up again at once. The President of the company is C. J. Barker of Lewiston, for 19 years the agent of the Bates Mills, at Lewiston, and he is backed by Senators Frye and Hale and Congressman Dingley, the other solid men of Maine. The Lewiston and other down East men have taken $100,000 of the new stock, and the other $200,000 comes to this city. Boston is to have three of the nine Directors, but George S. Bullens, President of the National Revere Bank, is the only one in the board at present. Mr Charles E. Raymond and George C. Tobey, the trustees of the property under the old corporation and who were elected Directors of the new company, deem it best not to serve.

The basis of the deal that is just concluded is that the entire plant of the old corporation, which is valued at $1,000,000, shall be sold to the new company for $98,000. This leaves the new management a capital of $200,000 with which to begin business. The creditors of the old corporation will be allowed to take up $100,000 of the new stock in the ratio of their holdings, and many have done so.

FIGHT FOR A POST OFFICE.

NEWPORT, Minn., April 12. — Postmaster Fowler, a Democrat, sent in his resignation on March 4. A petition was then forwarded to Congressman Snider asking for the appointment of H. A. Durand, Mr. Fowler's deputy, a Republican and an old soldier. Another petition was sent in favor of J. S. Huginin, who was a Republican until two years ago, when he went over to the Prohibitionists. In a few days the papers announced that Mr. Huginin was appointed.

A influential citizen wrote to Senator Davis remonstrating. The Senator replied that Congressman Snider had the control of the matter. A gentleman from this place then went to see Mr. Snider at Minneapolis, and he said when he left Washington it understood that Mr. Durand would be appointed, and that Senator Davis had been interfering in the matter. Mr. Snider then took the matter in hand, and the result is that Mr. Durand has received the appointment. It turns out that Huginin has been a client of Senator Davis.

THE TAILORS WIN THE FIGHT.

ERIE, Penn., April 12.—The journeymen tailors' strike terminated this evening in favor of the strikers. Under the new contract the wages are increased from 10 to 20 per cent. The hours are reduced from 10 to 9 per day. The contract is to run for one year.

THE VOLUNTEER AGAIN

THE VALKYRIE MUST MEET OUR FASTEST YACHT.

SPEED, NOT SIZE, TO SETTLE THE CHOICE—AT LEAST THREE RACES, ALL OVER THE OUTSIDE COURSE.

The America's Cup, the coveted trophy held so long by the New-York Yacht Club, will be defended this year by the Volunteer. The Volunteer is to-day regarded as the fastest among American yachts, and her claim to this distinction is as likely to be as good when the time approaches for the great international race as it is to-day, unless, indeed, somebody should meanwhile build a boat that can wrest the distinction from the Thistle's famous conqueror.

The Cup Committee of the New-York Yacht Club met yesterday afternoon and agreed upon some of the most important questions connected with the proposed race. In the first place, it was to be decided from what class of yachts America's representative should be chosen to sail against the Valkyrie. This subject has been a theme for much discussion, people failing many times to agree whether the New-York Yacht Club should meet the Valkyrie with a boat of her own class—a seventy footer—or should match against her the fastest yacht designed and built in this country, irrespective of size. The committee decided upon the latter course, and, in doing so, it acted, it is believed, in accordance with the general public sentiment.

But this decision was not reached without opposition. Several gentlemen on the Cup Committee were strongly in favor of choosing the seventy-foot class as the one in which to find an opponent for the Valkyrie. The majority ruled in such cases, however, and the result is that the Volunteer will be selected.

Although Gen. G. J. Paine's famous Volunteer is considered the fastest yacht in America she will not be made the cup's defender without trial races. The Volunteer will have to give a seventy-foot boat a big time allowance, and if a boat of seventy feet can be found to beat the Volunteer and all other yachts with the aid of the time allowance given by the New-York Yacht Club's rules, that yacht will be selected by the committee to sail in the international race.

The Volunteer will have to beat the Valkyrie on all of the home seventy-footers in the trials about 11½ minutes' time allowance over a forty-knot course. New-York Yacht Club measurement and table. It may be that several members of the New-York Yacht Club will make it into yachts to build a seventy-footer in hopes of beating all other yachts, but it is thought that, as the Volunteer is almost a sure winner in any event and will undoubtedly be entered in the trials by some one, the members of the club will hardly feel inclined to try the experiment. As the Volunteer is constructed and is successful it will mark another triumph for American designers and sailors.

Gen. Paine declares that he has no intention of putting the Volunteer into commission, but in the opinion of the sporting men she could be willing she should be used by the New-York Yacht Club. At any rate she is for sale, and the price Gen. Paine puts upon her would probably not stand in the way of her sailing.

At the meeting of the New-York Yacht Club on Thursday evening Messrs. Bateman and T. W. Pearsall offered to build a seventy-footer in case it would not have to sail against the Volunteer in the trials. If the Volunteer is to be entered they do not propose to build a boat. In the New-Amsterdam Yacht Club there is a proposition to build a seventy-footer by subscription. The members are anxious to be in at the trials with a yacht, but when they learn the action of the Cup Committee, they, too, may change their minds.

The Cup Committee was divided on the number of races to be sailed. The Earl of Dunraven, in his letter to the Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club, which accompanied the challenge, suggested that the match be decided by the best three out of five races. He also asked that they be sailed over the outside course. The committee gave the matter a good deal of attention, and finally decided in favor of that course. Some of the committeemen were members of the committee which drew up the new deed of gift, which provides for races to be sailed over the outside course, and were naturally inclined to favor the open ocean for the international races, although the old deed of gift, under which the recent challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron was accepted, stated that the inside course should be used for races for the cup.

Another request made by the Earl of Dunraven is that the mean of the time allowances of the New-York Yacht Club and the Royal Yacht Squadron be adopted to govern the race. This request will not be granted. The time allowance of the New-York Yacht Club will be used. This will not interfere with the race, however, for the Earl of Dunraven adds in his letter that the New-York Yacht Club's time allowance will be satisfactory.

The Cup Committee has been given power to arrange all the details of the race. It will arrange them as soon as possible and carry them out as the yachting season progresses. A full and complete report of the proceedings, giving the decisions of the Cup Committee, will probably be sent to the Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron early next week.

MORE WATER NEEDED.

RED BANK, N. J., April 12.—By a recent act of the Legislature the town of Red Bank has been greatly enlarged, and therefore the present water supply is considered inadequate. The water bonds of the town now amount to $60,000, and it is thought that $25,000 additional will supply the increased demand. The Water Commissioners on Friday night applied to the Board of Town Commissioners for this additional amount of bonds, and the board thought it best to let the people decide the question. They therefore ordered that an election be held on May 6.

The question of running an electric railway through Red Bank to Seabright was also brought up at last night's meeting, but the matter was laid over for two weeks.

BOUGHT IN ORDER TO BORROW.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 12.—The sale of the Memphis Water Works to the Artesian Water Works Company has been consummated, with the approval of the City Council. The former works were under a fifty-year lease to the latter, but the stockholders in the latter decided to purchase in order to borrow several hundred thousand dollars in New-York to complete their plant and connections.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Thirty wood acid manufacturers met in Binghamton, N. Y., Thursday, and an association in the nature of a trust was formed. The organization took the name of the United States Acid Manufacturers' Association, and elected John Bayless President, H. Inderlied Vice President, and F. J. Bayless Secretary and Treasurer.

A reduction of 10 per cent has been made in the wages of the employes of the Crane Iron Company at Catasauqua, Penn., to take effect to-morrow. Seven rebelled against the reduction and the four furnaces in blast were banked yesterday preparatory to being blown out.

James M. Selleck of Darien, Conn., formerly a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives, jumped into a well Thursday and was drowned. He was well advanced in years and in poor health. He took his life while suffering from mental aberration.

Meredith Stanley jumped from the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bridge over the Kentucky River on Thursday. The height of the bridge is 385 feet. He jumped into 12 feet of water and was uninjured. Yesterday he said he felt as well as ever.

During March the United States exported $2,125,688 in value of beef and hog products, and $6,383,354 in March, 1888. The exports of breadstuffs in March, 1889, were $9,636,482; same month last year, $9,291,654.

M. A. Wetmore, in jail at Ithaca, N. Y., for horse stealing, committed suicide yesterday by taking poison. He was married, aged about 40, and by occupation a horse trainer.

Liquor raids are being made on the hotels at Bennington, Vt. The Putnam and Stark Houses were closed yesterday, which leaves Bennington without hotel accommodations.

A jury at Newburg, N. Y., yesterday awarded Thomas T. Balfe of New-Windsor $650 damages for injuries received by being bitten by a dog owned by Chauncey F. Kerr.

A man named Mitchell, residence unknown, shot and killed himself at the American Hotel, Niagara Falls, yesterday morning. He was 36 years old, and well dressed.

A police census of Baltimore puts the population of that city at 500,000, and Mayor Latrobe claims that it is growing more rapidly than any large city in the country.

After May 1 the rates of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Company will be the same. Bills to lower rates have been smothered in committee.

ALL ABOUT OKLAHOMA.

THE ORIGINAL "BOOMERS" DESCRIBED AS LAW-ABIDING INNOCENTS.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 12.—Capt. W. L. Couch, the Oklahoma boomer, is in the city. He denies that hundreds of boomers are still hid in the timber south of the Cherokee strip. He said: "The old boomers, being familiar with the country and surveys, and having located their claims, took good counsel and got out early. A lot of new-comers hung on to get the lay of the land. The soldiers will tell you the men they are having trouble with now are those who hope to stay long enough to familiarize themselves with the country and to pick out claims and town sites. The old boomers have satisfactory plans formed for getting on the ground among the first.

"Lieut. Adair told me on Monday that he was satisfied there would be an order calling all the border troops to the line of Oklahoma proper on April 19, giving people with teams time to cross the strip. There is no justice in allowing people to stay on the southern line of Oklahoma at Purcell while those on the north are shut out of the strip. I am satisfied such an outrage will not be allowed.

"There will be plenty of saloons in Oklahoma. They will be in every town the first 24 hours. Every one of the keepers will be arrested, too. Any one can get a license to sell liquor in the Territory, but this license only protects the seller so far as the internal revenue laws are concerned. He is liable for violations of special statutes relating to the Territ

RUSSELL'S ELOQUENT PLEA

END OF THE OPENING OF THE PARNELL CASE.

CONGRATULATIONS ON HIS ABLE PRESENTATION—TESTIMONY TO BEGIN APRIL 30—ATTACK ON BALFOUR.

LONDON, April 12.—At the session of the Parnell Commission to-day Sir Charles Russell concluded his speech in defense of the Parnellites. He undertook to show that the money Mr. Parnell gave Byrne, which the prosecution alleged was given for the purpose of enabling Byrne to escape, was meant by Mr. Parnell to be used for the ordinary purposes of the National League, and that Mr. Parnell did not know that Byrne was in peril of arrest.

The court, Sir Charles said, in concluding his speech, was trying the history of the Irish revolution. He asked that fair and generous consideration be given it. If prosperity was returning to Ireland, thanks be to God, but affairs were unhealthy in that country where the people considered the imprisoned members of the House of Commons heroes and martyrs. Sir Charles declared that he did not speak merely as the advocate of the accused members of the House of Commons, but for the land of his birth, and, he believed, in the best interests of England. The inquiry, which was intended to be a curse, had been a blessing. It had been designed for the purpose of ruining one man, but it had proved the means of his vindication.

In his peroration, which lasted half an hour, Sir Charles Russell said: "In opening our case I said that we represented the accused. The positions are now reversed. The accused sit there. [Pointing with indignant scorn at Mr. Walter and Mr. Macdonald of the *Times*.] This inquiry will not only vindicate individuals, but it will remove all misconception of the character, action, and motives of the Irish people and their leaders. It will set earnest, honest minds to thinking, and will hasten true union and effect a true reconciliation. It will dispel the weighty cloud that has darkened the history of a noble race and dimmed the glory of a mighty empire."

There was a sensation in the court room when Sir Charles concluded his speech. It is the general opinion of the hearers that he never spoke better. When he had finished, Presiding Justice Hannen passed a note to him, in which he said: "I congratulate you. Your speech was a great one and worthy of a great occasion." Mrs. Gladstone and other friends warmly congratulated Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt.

The court adjourned to April 30. The Archbishops of Dublin and Cashel will be among the witnesses who will testify for the defense.

In the House of Commons this evening Prof. Stuart (Radical) asked Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, whether the circular sent to the Irish police, directing them to collate all secret information concerning the doings of members of the National League, was designed to aid the London *Times*.

Mr. Balfour replied that he made it a rule neither to own nor to deny the truth of allegations regarding the issue of secret circulars.

Mr. Parnell demanded a straightforward answer. The circular, he said, was a fact. If it was intended for Government purposes, Mr. Balfour had nothing to conceal. His refusal to explain implied that there was something to be ashamed of. Cheers. The use made of the circular proved that the Government was not neutral toward the commission investigating the *Times's* charges. They were the prosecutors behind the *Times*. Referring to the use of battering rams in enforcing evictions in Donegal, Mr. Parnell protested against such cruelty and barbarity.

Mr. Balfour ignored the question regarding the secret circular. Regarding the battering rams, he held that it was necessary to use them, as the tenants had built elaborate fort works inside their doors.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt described the policy of Mr. Balfour as one of extermination. The Government remedy for suffering tenants was to level the poor people's houses with battering rams.

Mr. Goschen declared that the Parnellites were responsible for that. They had substituted warfare between landlord and tenant for friendly relations based upon recent laws, which put Irish tenants in a more favored and protected position than any other people in the world. Evictions were now taking place because tenants could not pay their rent, but because they would not do so. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt seemed to prefer that policemen's heads be battered in to seeing a door broken.

BOULANGER'S TRIAL BEGUN.

PARIS, April 12.—When the Senate met to-day the President read the decree constituting that body a tribunal for the trial of Gen. Boulanger, Count Dillon, and M. Rochefort. The Procureur Général, Quesnay de Beaurepaire, then read a statement setting forth the grounds upon which the prosecution of the accused is based.

When the reading was concluded, the Senate went into secret session and the public withdrew. The Senators had been requested to appear in evening dress for the occasion. This request was ignored by the members of the Right, all of whom were frock coats. The members of the Left were attired in evening dress and wore white cravats. A motion from the Right declaring that there was no ground for a judicial inquiry into the conduct of Boulanger was rejected by a vote of 209 to 56. The Senate then resolved, by a vote of 210 to 55, to proceed immediately with his trial. Thereupon the doors were reopened and the public session was resumed. M. Leroyer read the decree authorizing the Senate to sit as a court and directing the trial to be proceed.

The following commission has been appointed to conduct the trial: Senators Merlin, Casot, Cordelet, Trarieux, Munier, de Marcère, Demôle, Lavertujon, Morellet, and Humbert. Assistant Commissioners have also been appointed, who will replace their colleagues in the regular commission if necessary. The Assistant Commissioners are Senators Garrigat, Dusolier, Devalle, de Rosiere, and Testelin. Senator Delsbrel will not attend the trial. He holds that a political body like the Senate has no right to try a delegate of the people. He declares that the trial is a revolutionary measure and a defiance of universal suffrage. Senator Léon Renault will also abstain from participation in the trial.

ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS.

LUXEMBURG, April 12.—The ex-Duke of Nassau has received a number of telegrams congratulating him upon his assumption of the Regency of Luxemburg. Emperor William of Germany, after expressing warm congratulations, deplores the illness of the King of the Netherlands and expresses the hope that his Majesty will in time be able to resume the duties as a sovereign. The Emperor gives expression to the most friendly and neighborly feelings toward the Grand Duchy and says he is convinced that the Regency will maintain cordial relations with Germany. The King of Saxony, in his message to the Regent says: "Now you occupy the position that belongs to you. A faithful friend cordially congratulates you for the present and for the future." Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria telegraphs: "Faithful friendship will always be reciprocated." President Carnot of France also sends a congratulatory message.

The Regent gave a banquet in the palace this evening in honor of the members of the Chamber of Deputies.

NOT ANXIOUS FOR MR. BATES.

BERLIN, April 12.—The Cologne *Gazette* advises President Harrison to reconsider the nomination of Mr. Bates to be a Commissioner to the Samoan Conference. In the course of a long editorial it says: "In Europe it is not the custom for a political agent, previous to his departure on a mission, to announce to the world in a newspaper, as Mr. Bates did, his views on disputed questions with which he is about to deal in a diplomatic capacity. The Americans, however, have a way of their own in diplomatic matters, and the Old World will have to get accustomed to the ways of the New World."

THE NIPSIC USELESS.

LONDON, April 13.—A dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., says: "The Captain of the German man-of-war Adler, which was wrecked in the recent hurricane at Apia, states that Mataafa at first assisted only the Americans, but afterward repented and succored the Germans. The United States steamer Nipsic, although floated, is useless."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERLIN, April 12.—The *North German Gazette* says: "The extension of the mail service between Cologne and Verviers, which includes the sorting of the American mails, is connected with the withdrawal of the Government from the arrangement that has existed with the North German Lloyd Steamship Company for the conveyance of the mails. It is the intention of the Government in future to send a portion of the mails by the 'ocean greyhounds' of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company."

The *Volks Zeitung* has been indicted for *lese majesté* in attacking the memory of Emperor William. The charge is based upon the article which was the cause of the suspension of that paper.

The Reichstag to-day adjourned until May 7.

LONDON, April 12.—Owing to reports that the Cuban sugar crop is short and that the stocks of sugar on the Continent are held in a few hands, the market here is excited and prices are advancing.

At a meeting of the Committee on the Matthew Arnold Memorial it was announced that £7,000 had been subscribed. Of this, £600 has been set apart for a bust of Arnold, to be placed in Westminster Abbey, and the remainder will be invested for the benefit of the widow.

Miss Mary Anderson has arrived in London. To a reporter to-day she declined to say anything about the newspaper criticisms regarding her health, laughingly remarking, "Do I look like giving up yet?"

DUBLIN, April 12.—James Lawrence Carew, member of Parliament for North Kildare, who was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for offenses under the Crimes act, is ill in the hospital of the Richmond Jail.

WHERE HENS DO TRESPASS.

NOT MUCH TO FOUND A LEGISLATIVE REPUTATION ON.

HARTFORD, April 12.—It had begun to look as if, in the words of one of its members, the present Legislature of Connecticut would go down to posterity as remarkable for nothing but fining the parents of smoking boys and owners of trespassing hens and for a willingness to let murderers go free.

One or two excellent temperance measures have been passed by the House and the Senate will concur in the action. Among them is a bill providing that no premises where intoxicating liquor is sold shall, during the time such sale is prohibited by law, be obstructed by any curtain, screen, or other device. The measure is aimed at the violators of the Sunday liquor law, and the friends of the law are jubilant at the result. Another measure which has made the friends of temperance happy is that which the House has passed prohibiting the issuing of licenses to sell intoxicating liquor to any man who has ever been convicted of violation of the law concerning the sale of intoxicating liquor. A third measure to which also the House has given its sanction, aimed at the liquor men, provides that all clubs in towns which do not license the sale of liquor, which sell liquor to members or others, shall be deemed common nuisances and shall be open to prosecution under that head.

The petitions of various cities for consolidation or division have occupied no little attention. The small city village of Farmington wishes to be divided from its more bustling neighbor, Unionville. Both towns are now under one government. Unionville objects vigorously, and a warm fight is in progress. The request of Ansonia to be set off from Derby has been granted by the Senate, and will be by the House, despite the wailing of large delegations from Derby. Bridgeport has been given permission by both branches of the Legislature to consolidate her town and city Government, and New-Haven is in the throes attendant upon an effort to bring about the same result. The idea meets with great opposition in the City of Elms, and special trains to accommodate parties interested are run between New-Haven and Hartford. The best element in the former city, however, favors consolidation, and the chances are that the Legislature will authorize the movement.

No subject has given rise to more bad blood during the session than that concerning the Shell Fish Commission. Many of the taxpayers of Connecticut think the commission has outlived its usefulness and that it is now simply a drain upon the State Treasury. The commission was established for the purpose of laying out oyster grounds and of settling disputes between oystermen. The plea is made that the commission has done its work and should be abolished. The rather unusual spectacle has been presented of a commission represented by counsel showing cause why said commission should be continued. The movement in favor of abolition has been led by Henry C. Rowe of New-Haven, probably the largest oyster dealer in the United States. The Committee on Fisheries, who have the matter before them, will doubtless report a compromise measure.

Leading professors at Yale and Wesleyan have advocated strongly the preparation of a topographical map of Connecticut. Prof. William D. Brewer, Prof. James D. Dana, Prof. Edward L. Dana, and Prof. Othniel C. Marsh of Yale and Prof. Alexander Winchell have all either personally or by letter, addressed the Judiciary Committee upon the subject.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

A RAID ON JULY WHEAT BY THE BEAR CROWD AND A RUSH TO COVER.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Fair animation characterized the markets on 'Change to-day and interest was unabated in both grain and provisions. The principal features of the day were a raid on July wheat by the bear crowd and the covering by shorts in the less deferred futures, May selling up 2½ cents from the opening and showing a net gain for the day of 1⅝ cents. There was quite a flurry in oats and the May option declined sharply, but July held steady and firm. Old Hutch created a genuine sensation early in the session by starting an old-fashioned boom in May wheat and putting the price up 3½ cents above yesterday's closing figures in less than half an hour after the opening.

There is still a rather large short interest in that option, and it was an easy matter to run the price up to 89½ cents. For the first time in several days May attracted more attention than July, and the latter failed to follow the former in its wild, upward movement, opening 1⅝ cent lower, at 88⅞ cents. Jones, Kenneth, and Hopkins were selling, but there was a good demand from the Trego and Hutchinson crowd, and shortly after 10 o'clock July sold at 83½ cents. Before the noon hour was reached it had fallen to 81¼ cents, but later advanced to 81⅝ cents. Schwartz & Dupee were good buyers, and the big July shorts covered a good deal, making, meanwhile, a show of selling through Stauffer.

Late in the day Cudahy was a prominent seller, and Schwartz & Dupee and Kennett and Hopkins sold freely, while Linn was a good buyer. May wheat closed at 88⅛ cents and July at 81¾ cents, showing an advance to-day of 1⅝ cents in the former and a decline of 1 cent in the latter.

A FIRE PUT OUT WITH A NAPKIN.

The police of Capt. Westervelt's precinct are investigating a case of mysterious fires at the Chenango flat house in Lenox-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, belonging to the Aiken estate. Another fire was started yesterday morning on the stairway leading from the second to the third floor. Charles Stone, a druggist at Lenox-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, and boarding with Thomas Goodersen, the occupant of the third floor, was startled by the cry of fire while he sat at the breakfast table. He opened the door, saw the fire on the stairs, and extinguished it with his napkin. He found on the spot a four-ounce bottle that had contained kerosene. The police said last night that they had a clue which might lead to an arrest.

BORING FOR OIL.

NORWALK, Conn., April 12.—The oil well at Southbury has been closed for some time so that the company might be reorganized and the work pursued under more favorable conditions. Within a week the new stock will probably all be subscribed and the drilling resumed by the new organization, now nearly complete.

The well is down to a depth of 1,525 feet, which is about two-thirds the distance at which the original company expected to find oil. There are said to be unmistakable evidences of oil in the shaft, and those interested expect to be rewarded for their pains before the well reaches a depth of 2,500 feet.

Gold ore has also been found that assayed $10 to the ton.

SPEED TEST OF THE M'LANE.

The reports concerning the low rate of speed of the revenue cutter McLane on her trial trip appear to be unfounded. From the latest accounts it is learned that she ran 41.2 miles in 3 hours and 50 min utes. A straight course was laid off measuring 39.8 miles, and with 12 tons of water and 80 tons of coal in her the McLane was run over this course. By reason of turning buoys and bad steering the log registered 43 miles, instead of the 39.9 intended. Taking into consideration the fact that the McLane is an old vessel, and that the recent work has been in repairs to the engine, it appears that the trial is satisfactory under the conditions.

MUSIC IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 12.—The New-Brunswick Musical Association last evening gave a Lenten performance of Gaul's passion music. The singing of the passion music was followed by a part of Handel's "Messiah." The service was held in the Second Reformed Church. The chorus was composed of 150 trained voices, under the leadership of Charles H. Howell, musical director of the association. The soloists were: Mrs. H. Vroom, soprano; Miss Susan S. Warren, contralto; Perry Averill of New-York, baritone; John E. Eimendorff, tenor, and Charles H. Powelson, bass.

A QUESTION OF MILLIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 12.—In the case of Hope & Co. of Amsterdam against the State Board of Liquidation to compel the funding of $4,000,000 of the old Citizens' Bank bonds into State consols Judge Ellis handed down his decision to-day, maintaining the exception of the State and dismissing the plaintiffs' demand.

The exception was that no formal application had been made to the Funding Board; therefore the board could not legally be forced to accept them until all formalities had been accomplished.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Martha Sherman Tracy, mother of J. Evarts Tracy, and sister of Senator William M. Evarts, died in Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday in her eightieth year. She was the daughter of Jeremiah and Mehitable Evarts of Boston, and the widow of E. C. Tracy, the merchant, who died yesterday. Among those in attendance were Senator Evarts and his law partner, Joseph H. Choate. The burial will be in the family plot at Windsor, Vt.

Dr. William E. McCune, a promising young physician, died yesterday at his home, 53 Orange-street, Brooklyn, of typhoid fever. He was 30 years old and had been practicing for about three years. He was a son of Dr. Olive P. McCune, a well-known female physician, and was assistant clerk of Plymouth Church and secretary of the Plymouth League. He will be buried from Plymouth Church to-morrow afternoon.

The Rev. P. T. Hyder, a veteran Congregational preacher, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Norton, in Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday, aged 82 years. He was born in Greenwich, Conn., and was graduated from Yale in 1826.

AMERICA'S WOODEN CLOCKS.

THE INVENTOR'S SON DIED THIS WEEK IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 12.—George Terry, the New-Haven patent attorney, who died suddenly of apoplexy in his office Monday night, was a son of Eli Terry, the father of American clock making. Mr. Terry was 65 years of age, a graduate of Yale, in 1840. He never married. Among his surviving classmates are ex-Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll of New-Haven, Prof. Hoppin of Yale, Judge Booth of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Goodwin, and the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Dexter. In the Class of '40 were also the late President George Thatcher of Iowa College and the Rev. Dr. Lyralette Perrin, who was killed in the Central Hotel explosion at Hartford. Mr. Terry, when a young man, incurred the displeasure of his father and was cut off from his inheritance with a small yearly allowance. In his limited patent business he was very successful.

Eli Terry, father of the deceased attorney, was the founder of what is now the Seth Thomas Clock Company of Thomaston, the largest establishment of the kind in the world. Eli Terry, whom he succeeded, as he saw, made the first wooden clock ever made in America at Terryville, Litchfield County. He began the business in 1793. In 1800 he employed two young men to help him. At this time five hours' time was considered a day's work for one or two dozen clocks were cut out at a time before putting them together. Mr. Terry, when he had a small stock of clocks ready, would make a trip to what was then called "The New Country," just across the lower Hudson, and sell the clocks for about $15 each. That price was for the movements alone.

In 1807 Mr. Terry fitted up a mill with machinery and took a large contract to make clocks for Waterbury capitalists. It was then that he began to accumulate his fortune. He was a glorious time for him when in 1808 he began the works for 500 clocks at once. Previous to that time the wheels had been marked out with square and compass and the teeth cut with a very fine saw. Mr. Terry made the patterns and managed the business, but left his workmen to do the mechanical parts. He went himself to peddle clocks from house to house. He often carried back to Terryville salt pork and farm produce in payment for the timepieces. At that time Mr. Terry was very poor, but 25 years later he was worth $200,000. His success was largely due to the sold out in 1810 to Seth Thomas and Silas Hoadley, two of Terry's leading mechanics, and Mr. Terry devoted himself to invention and improvements. Other concerns sprang up at about this time, and the price of clocks was reduced from $25 to $15 and $5. The great family of Yankee clock peddlers grew out of the competition of the manufacturers, and with two or three clocks in their saddlebags they started out to the regions of the then far West and South.

The business was revolutionized in 1814 by an invention of Mr. Terry, a shelf clock of wood, which superseded the old-fashioned hang-up clock. This clock was patented and called the "pillar and scroll." Mr. Terry sold this patent to Seth Thomas for $1,000. The incomes of Terry and Thomas at this time were from $15,000 to $20,000 each, and together they made about 7,000 clocks a year. Terry's inventions would have made him immensely rich if he had had a proper appreciation of their importance. Seth Thomas was a shrewd business man, and he made the most of Terry's talents, paying for the patents what were then large prices, but from those patents he realized the wealth which is now divided among his descendants. Terry's son, Eli Terry, Jr., is a manufacturer of locks and iron castings, and none of the family is now in the clock business, which has developed into one of the greatest industries of New-England and gives support to dozens of thriving villages.

VESSELS DRIVEN ASHORE.

THE STEAMER CONANICUT ON THE ROCKS, BUT NO LIVES LOST.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 12.—During a thick fog this morning the steamer Conanicut, running to Jamestown, ran ashore on the rocks in the outer harbor, making a large hole in her hull.

The fog was very thick and the course could not be seen. The usual run to the south end of Rose Island was made. The steamer then turned, although the bell on Rose Island was not heard, as the course was changed she struck on the rocks.

The officers say that the bell on Rose Island was not rung. The accident caused much excitement. Many passengers, including some school children, were all landed by the steamer's boats on Rose Island and thence taken to Newport on the tug Fairy.

Capt. John Waters of the wrecking schooner Young America went to her assistance at noon. The damage is not believed to be very great if she can be got off easily, but it is feared this may not be possible.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., April 12.—The schooner J. V. Wellington, Philpot, *pf* and from Boston, in ballast, ran ashore at Cottage City in the fog this morning. The outter Dexter has made unsuccessful attempt be float her. She lies easy.

BEAUFORT, N. C., April 12.—The schooner Nellie Potter has gone ashore at Hatteras and is a total loss. Her crew were saved.

NORFOLK, Va., April 12.—The Norwegian bark previously reported ashore near Big Kinnakeet Life-Saving Station, North Carolina, proves to be the Wolseley, from the River Plate to Portland, Me. The vessel sprung a leak during the recent gale and was run ashore to prevent her foundering. Her crew of thirteen men were saved by the Big Kinnakeet life-saving crew. The bark will probably be a total loss.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Racing Association met last evening at O'Neill's, Twenty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, and arranged some of the details of the regatta to be given Sept. 2 by the association. There will be twelve pennants given as prizes, one for each class, and each will be held by the club winning it until won by a yacht belonging to another club. The same prizes will be sailed for from year to year.

The start in the regatta will be made at Liberty Island, and the courses will be as follows: For yachts over 38 feet—Around Southeast Spit, off Sandy Hook, and return. For cabin yachts, 38 feet and under—Around Buoy 13 and Around Bell Buoy 8 and return. For cabin yachts, 27 feet and under—Around Buoy 13 and return. For open sloops, 27 feet and over 23 feet—Around Buoy 13 and return. For sloops, 23 feet and under—Around Buoy 15, Fort Lafayette, and return. Cabin catboats—Around Buoy 13 and return. Open oats, 32 feet and over 27 feet—Around Buoy 13 and return. Open oats, 27 feet and under—Around Buoy 15, Fort Lafayette, and return.

The next meeting of the association will be held April 26.

A VILLAGE WIPED OUT.

MOBILE, Ala., April 12.—Lumberton, Ala., 55 miles north of Mobile, on the Mobile and Ohio Road, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. A strong wind prevailing communicated the fire from a slab pit to the lumber mill owned by Torrey, Oates & Co. of Mobile, from which it spread to the store owned by the same firm.

The mill and store and stock and station house, telegraph office, seven flat cars, and 100 yards of main railroad track were destroyed. The old depot wires were burned, shutting off communication, and trains were delayed several hours.

Lumber valued at $10,000 was also burned. No insurance. The mill was valued at $15,000, store and stock $5,000. Total insurance, $7,000. Total loss, $30,000. The greater part of the loss will fall on Turner & Oates.

SHE RECEIVED THE "BLACK HABIT."

BALTIMORE, Md., April 12.—The *Sun* to-morrow will say: "Miss Frances Febiger, a daughter of Rear Admiral John C. Febiger of the United States Navy, received the black habit of the Order of the Sisters of Visitation at Mount de Sales Convent, near Catonsville, to-day. The ceremony was performed this morning in the convent chapel by the Rev. H. C. Denny, S. J., who is attached to the Church of St. Francis Xavier at New-York. The ceremony to-day was impressive and separated her forever from the world. The name of Miss Febiger in religion will be Sister Mary Gertrude, and she will have charge of the department of drawing and painting at Mount de Sales Academy."

DEATH OF MRS. C. M. HUBBELL.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 12.—Mrs. C. M. Hubbell, a passenger on the steamer State of Texas, which touched at Fort Royal yesterday on her way to New-York, died of heart disease. She was a relative of President Mallory of the steamer line.

A SUBURBAN LAND COMPANY.

ALBANY, April 12.—John R. Perine of New-York, George V. Chapin of Brooklyn, and Byron C. Howell of Richmond County, are Trustees of the New-York and Suburban Land and Improvement Company, incorporated with $100,000 to operate in New-York Harbor and its approaches.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steamship Innisfalva, (Ital.,) Consoneri, Girgenti, Palermo, and Gibraltar 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

Brig Reindeer, Strandt, Barbadoes and Antigua 23 da., with sugar and molasses to E. Trowbridge's sons.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 12.—The steamship Hermann, (Belg.,) Meyer, from Antwerp for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

The bark Alice M. Cheridge, (Br.,) Capt. Lockhart, at Cette from New-York, grounded, but was towed off. She is slightly damaged.

ROBBED RIGHT AND LEFT.

CHARGES AGAINST UNITED STATES OFFICIALS LONG SUSPECTED.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, April 12.—The United States Grand Jury have found twenty-five indictments against William Harned, ex-Special Deputy Collector; eleven against Herbert F. Beecher, ex-Treasury Agent, and twelve against Quincy A. Brooks for stealing from the Government. Record and accounts have been thoroughly overhauled and presented to the Grand Jury for the first time in many years by Government officials especially sent out from Washington by the department to make personal investigation of the many charges preferred by press and public.

Last January Leslie Cuthom, Acting Collector, and T. L. Lupton, First Auditor of the department, commenced the investigation. Special Treasury Agent Crowley had previously partially examined the customs accounts and dismissed Harned. The records were examined, going as far back as April. The first thing found was that vessels had been overcharged in entrance and clearance and private receipts issued. The Government receipts came in case of what was called the "Blue Book," many of the pages being destroyed and white receipts issued instead. By this method vessels were swindled out of small sums, amounting in a few dollars each, but aggregated many thousand dollars per year. In another part of the records was found where a payee was charged in some instances many hundred dollars more than credited. An incident was cited when the British steamer Sardony was charged $920, only $320 was paid to the Government. Another vessel, the $220 and was credited with $1,585. We-Chong of Seattle paid $1,825 and was credited with $1,641. Two thousand "blue" or Government receipts were found in a mutilated condition concealed in various parts of the offices.

The largest steal discovered was for duties paid on the cargo of the British bark Madeira from Liverpool last June. Duty to the amount of $6,038 was paid, and the Government received $5,044. The records, however, indicated that no money was paid during the month. One of the consignees, James Griffiths, claimed to have paid Harned the amount. Harned acknowledged appropriating money, and took a bag containing $2,000 to make up the deficiency to Acting Collector Calhom to make good his accounts. The clerk of the district at Seattle holds receipts for $1,680, and only $373 is credited to the Government for the entire month. Harned admits getting the money, but could not account for the same. The master of the barkentine Amelia paid a fee of $50, of which there is nothing to show on the records. After Harned was dismissed over $12,000 was found in various parts of the office secreted under the carpets, in flower-pots, pigeon holes, and other places.

Records of the daily receipts during the latter part of Beecher's time are also missing from the office. In addition, the other records up to the time of Harned's dismissal last November are also gone, making it impossible to accurately determine the deficits. Brooks is short $15,000 in addition to illegal fees collected amounting to another $15,000. All are specifically charged with extortion, removing public records, and falsifying accounts. There are 638 opium stamps missing, valued at $5 each, besides a large number of Chinese return certificates, which have disappeared since the passage of the Chinese restriction act. Harned and Beecher will be arrested to-morrow and placed under $25,000 bonds. They refuse to make any statements. Brooks is in Washington. Harned is worth $40,000, and has many warm personal friends on Puget Sound.

AN OLD BUILDING FALLS.

A number of years ago Henry Hart, the President of the Third-Avenue Railroad Company, did business in anjold-fashioned building at 135 and 137 Park-row. After he became interested in the railroads of the city the old building, which belonged to him, was torn down, except the first story, and that tumbled down during the shower last night. What had been left of the building consisted of heavy stone lintels 12 inches square, resting on six stone uprights 10 feet in length, and of the same diameter as the lintels.

When the squall began at 7:10 last night Nicholas Zumaris, a Greek living at 133 Park-row, who occupied the front of the old buildings as a fruit stand, heard the stone crack, and saw that it would fall in a few moments. He instantly began to remove his soda fountains and apparatus, while a couple of friends stood at each side of the old building to keep people off the sidewalk. He had nearly completed his work, having everything removed but his fruit-stand filled with oranges and apples, when the whole front, about 40 feet in length, with the lintels, caps, uprights, and iron columns, bulged and fell into the street with a heavy crash. Nobody was injured.

THE YANTIC IN THE WRONG PLACE.

There appears to be some clash between the navy regulations governing the anchorage of men-of-war in New-York Harbor and the recent law emanating from the Treasury Department and enacted by Congress. This fact became apparent yesterday when the anchorage patrol steamer Talisman was making her rounds and found the United States corvette Yantic anchored outside the limits. By a recent order received by Capt. Tosier, United States Revenue Marine, it became his duty to inform the Yantic's commander that he was improperly berthed.

The Yantic lay in the North River off Twenty-sixth-street, whereas, according to the resent anchorage laws, she must lay not south of Thirty-fifth-street. This having the anchor north of Thirty-fifth-street will be very inconvenient for naval officers, and they are not slow to blame Lieut. Hunker, United States Navy, who plotted the grounds, with having made the berths about as undesirable as possible.

MOB VIOLENCE IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 12.—The local car company attempted for the first time since the drivers struck to run cars after dark to-night. This action precipitated a small-sized riot in several parts of the city. Along one of the routes in the outskirts a blockade was made and five cars drew up in a line behind it. A crowd of fully five thousand people gathered and filled the streets.

Hard names began to fly around pretty thickly and were followed by brickbats, stones, and like missiles. For a time mob violence was the order of things. The cars were badly wrecked and some of the drivers struck, but no one was seriously injured. The police patrol wagon and a detachment of bluecoats arrived and quieted the disturbance without difficulty.

DRILL OF THE BERKELEY SCHOOL CORPS.

The ninth annual drill and review of the Berkeley School Corps at the Seventh Regiment Armory last evening was witnessed by between three and four thousand of the relatives and friends of the manly young soldiers. Everything was done in a most soldierly and admirable manner. Battalion drill was under the command of Col. Thomas Denny, Jr., and then Major Gen. Butterfield reviewed the corps. The competitive drill for the colors, under the direction of Major Fred A. Baker and Quartermaster Edward Livingston, Jr., was won by Company B, Capt. Smith, the same company which won it last year. Company A, Capt. Turnure, was second.

THE CITY AGAINST THE STATE.

ALBANY, April 12.—Ex-Judge Countryman held a brief adjourned hearing to-day in the case of Controller Myers against the State Assessors, alleging discrimination against New-York in making up their equalization tables. Several of the State officers were called, but their testimony was in a line with that given at a previous hearing. Nothing of importance was elicited and an adjournment was taken until April 26.

GOV. AMES CONSIDERATE.

BOSTON, April 12. The following will appear in the Boston *Journal* to-morrow morning:

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, April 12, 1889.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

Will you do me the favor to announce through your columns that I shall not be a candidate for re-election as Governor the coming year. Yours very truly, OLIVER AMES.

The Governor some time since made plans for next year which would preclude his acceptance of another term. He is now serving his third term.

TREMENDOUS FLOW OF GAS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 12.—Dispatches from Findlay and Tiffin, in the natural gas belt of Ohio, report phenomenal strikes of gas at Findlay. Two wells were drilled to-day. One has a capacity of 30,000,000 and the other of 20,000,000 of feet per day. At Tiffin the pressure of an old well increased suddenly, blowing out the casings of the well and bursting pipes in a factory which used the gas. This well has an estimated capacity of 25,000,000 feet per day.

THROWN OUT OF WORK.

NEWARK, N. J., April 12.—When the employes in spinning mill No. 2 of the Clark Thread Company at Kearny received their pay this afternoon they were notified that, in consequence of the strike of the spinners, there would be no more work in the mill for the present. This order affects about one hundred and fifty hands, including the strikers.

MR. BIRKBIT GETS A DIAMOND BADGE.

The Kings County Republican Campaign Committee gave a dinner at the Clarendon Hotel last night and presented Treasurer James W. Birkbit with a handsome gold badge studded with diamonds. The [illegible] was heartily applauded [illegible]

WINNERS AT CHESS.

A BUSY DAY AT THE TOURNAMENT OF THE CHAMPIONS.

Tschigorin and Bird played one of the best games at the chess tournament yesterday. The Russian champion, who played black, adopted the two "knight's defense." After the game was well developed he managed to win a pawn from Bird, and immediately gained an advantage. Nevertheless, the Londoner fought gallantly. Near the end he made another error by touching his queen instead of the king, but, by the inexorable rules of chess, he was obliged to move her, and that brought his play to an abrupt close.

J. W. Baird made a very good defense against Blackburne, but his overseal caused him to expose weak points in his game, which Blackburne immediately seized by placing a knight and bishop there, and drove the Scotch New-Yorker to the wall. D. G. Baird was more lucky in a game with Burn, the Liverpool champion, and forced him to resign.

Gossip got up a strong attack against Pollock and won his game from him. Weiss played with his usual care against Martinez and won. Burille was pitted against Judd and after a tough struggle drew. Gunsberg easily defeated MacLeod.

Taubenhaus and Mason played a brilliant game during a day. At recess Mason had the winning position, but in the evening was out of condition and lost his game by the time limit. Burn and Martinez played off an unfinished game, and the former won.

The record is:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Baird, D. G....	7½	9½	Judd, Max.....	9	6
Baird, J. W....	13	3½	Lipschutz, H..	6	9
Bird, H. E....	7	10	McLeod, Nich.	8½	13½
Blackburne, J. H.	14	2	Martinez, D.M.	4½	12½
Burille, F....	10	6	Mason, James.	9½	7½
Burn, Amos....	10	6	Pollk, W. E.K.	7½	8½
Delmar, Eugene	9	7	Shewalter, J.W.	7½	8½
Gossip, G. H. D.	6½	10½	Taubenhaus....	9½	7½
Gunsberg, I....	14	2	Tschigorin, M.	11	5
Hanham.....	5½	11½	Weiss, Max....	13½	3½

The pairing for to-day is Tchigorin against MacLeod, Taubenhaus against Bird, J. W. Baird against Gunsberg, Delmar against Blackburne, Burn against Lipschutz, Hanham against D. G. Baird, Pollock against Showalter, Martinez against Gossip, Judd against Weiss, and Mason against Burille.

TARDY HOMAGE TO GOYA.

From the London Daily News.

Madrid is preparing to render tardy homage to the memory of a great Spaniard. The mania for seeking out forgotten mediocrities and according them the doubtful dignity of a statue, so widespread just now in France, has not spread across the Pyrenees. The fame of Goya is established and needs no such recognition. He is among the few painters who have come to be recognized as great masters without waiting for the sanction of centuries of approval. The reason is partly that the Spanish school is famous for the eminence of a few rather than for the achievements of a number, and partly because Goya was a painter whose every brush has recorded a phase of life in his country which he lived to survive. Ancient Spanish art is buried with him—said Théophile Gautier—the world of toreros and manolas, of contrabandists and of alguazils, all the local color of the country where it was born, passed away. Goya saw and lived long enough to paint. De Musset in literature tried to restore it, and our own Phillip in art; but the achievements of both, with all their splendor, are fais, after all, to be but echoes. Goya died in 1824, a voluntary exile in the town of Bordeaux for the last four years of a life that was prolonged to nearly four score. His realistic studies of the bull ring, his fantastic sketches, in which toreros and bandits, ghosts and monks are mixed up with a whimsical audacity, gained for him such a celebrity that one almost forgets that he painted the masterly portraits of Charles IV. and Maria Louisa in the museum at Madrid. His ashes are to be removed from Bordeaux and buried with great pomp in the capital.

NOTABLE SALE OF NEWPORT PROPERTY

From the Newport (R. I.) News.

The sale of the Sans Souci villa on Halidon Hill, with nine acres of ornamental grounds, was consummated Saturday, 6th inst., by the execution of the deed conveying the property from Mr. Clement Ferguson to Mr. Lorillard Spencer. The historic associations of the place are interesting, the foundations of the house having been laid on the site of Fort Chastellux. This battery was constructed in 1780, and it was named Fort Chastellux in honor of the gallant Marquis, who labored night and day in its erection. The Marquis, whose name is also given to the abutting avenue on the west, was a major-general in the French Army when stationed here under the command of Count de Rochambeau. His amiable character gained for him the personal friendship of Washington, and one of the most interesting chapters in his journal is the account he gives of Jefferson, whose guest he was for some time at Monticello. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Lorillard Spencer to enhance the natural beauties of the place by extensive improvements. It is conceded that from no other point of view can glimpses of the broad Atlantic and the principal features of the "blue and beautiful Narragansett" be seen to greater advantage than from the heights of Halidon Hill. Such was the opinion of no less competent an authority than President Chester A. Arthur.

WHERE THE CLOACA MAXIMA BEGAN.

Rome Dispatch to the London Standard.

In the presence of a large and attentive auditory, chiefly of English people, Signor Lanciani gave yesterday, in the newly excavated portion of the Forum of Augustus, a most interesting description of the origin, progress, and scope of the excavations. Inscriptions of the highest interest and importance have already been found, together with fragments of statues and columns of perfect beauty. In the part still to be excavated the great interest lies in the fact that what is found will be exactly as it was in the time of Augustus, no repairs or restorations having ever been made. Only yesterday the beginning of the Cloaca Maxima was discovered below an ang

GEN. HUSTED'S LITTLE BILLS

A PROPOSITION TO GET RID OF RING RING.

ASSEMBLYMEN DO NOT SYMPATHIZE WITH ART INDUSTRY—LEGISLATION FOR NEW-YORK CITY.

ALBANY, April 12.—This was Gen. Husted's day in the House. Early in the morning Speaker Cole transferred the gavel to the Bald Eagle of Westchester, who grasped the occasion to show the country members how to run the Legislature scientifically. Many of the members had shown their appreciation of the Friday recess by scurrying home on the early trains, so that during the whole of the morning there were barely enough votes to pass bills. On taking the chair Gen. Husted alluded to the vacant seats, and said that he regretted so many members were absent. But the point of the General's remarks was seen in the next instant when the Clerk announced one of the Bald Eagle's bills—for the removal of Sing Sing Prison.

The House took in the situation at a glance and listened good-naturedly while Gen. Husted explained that this was simply a precaution to allow the Governor to appoint five Commissioners who would select a site for a new State prison in place of the one now at Sing Sing. He said that in solving the prison problem it was necessary to remove the existing institution at Sing Sing. It would be a comparatively small matter to select a site somewhere else in the State where there would be work on the roads and follow agricultural pursuits. It would take the convicts three years to construct the new State prison, and during that time it could be easily seen that just so many convicts would be removed from competition with free labor. The people of Westchester County were really in favor of the measure, and he believed it would meet the approval of the people of the State. The bill passed.

Then the General sprang upon the House another of his little bills, the purpose of which is to increase the yearly salary of the principal keepers of the three State prisons to $2,000. They now receive $1,500. This bill was introduced especially for the benefit of Mr. Connaughton of Sing Sing, who, by his long, faithful, and meritorious service, not less than by his ability and his fidelity to the State, is entitled, in the judgment of his friends, to increased compensation. Gen. Husted believes that this officer should receive the same pay as the physician and the Chaplain. This bill also went through successfully.

The House killed the Van Cott bill to encourage art in the city of New-York by permitting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate $18,000 a year for the Board of Art Industry for a course of free instruction in art industrial education. The House also refused to allow Capt. Hunting to jump the Brooklyn Water bill out of its order. This bill, it will be remembered, proposes to prohibit the city of Brooklyn from extending its water mains to Suffolk County, which it is now authorized to do under the Consolidation act. The House refused to allow Assemblyman Rhoden to advance to a third reading the bill which he reported from the Banks Committee and which proposes to repeal that part of the savings bank law that permits banks to receive special deposits of trustees, executors, and others in excess of the three-thousand-dollar limit.

When Col. Murphy's "Restriction of Freedom" bill was reported from the Senate a motion to order it to a second and third reading was beaten on Mr. Sullivan's strenuous objections. This bill was drawn by Inspector Byrnes, and authorizes the police of New-York to arrest during the centennial celebration and thereafter any professional thief that they should see in the city. The word "criminals," originally in the text of the bill, was expunged on the ground that the discretion given to the police would be altogether too great. As it is the bill is considered to be unconstitutional.

Mr. Demarest of Rockland County introduced a bill which should be very closely watched. As it reads now it proposes to allow any surface railway companies in cities of less than 1,000,000 inhabitants in the State to change to cable or electric system.

THE SENATE.

Chairman Hendricks of the Cities Committee reported favorably Senator Van Cott's bill amending the laws relative to the management of the New-York sinking fund. The bill will have its third reading on Monday night.

The nomination of Chauncey F. Darkisbarger to be Surrogate of the city and county of Niagara, in place of William J. Bulger resigned, was received from the Governor and immediately confirmed.

The Creamer bill regulating the salaries of roundsmen of the city of New-York was passed without opposition. It was sent to the Governor.

Both houses adjourned until Monday night at 9:15 o'clock.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

THE DERBY SPRING MEETING.

LONDON, April 12.—The Derby spring meeting opened to-day. The race for the Sudbury Stakes of 750 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, about five furlongs, straight, was won by Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's b. c. Carrick, with Lord Calthorpe's b. f. Heresy second, and Lord Hastings's b. or br. f. Pink Pearl third. There were 12 starters. In the last betting the odds were 20 to 1 against Carrick.

The race for the Welbeck Stakes (handicap) of 1,000 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, distance about five furlongs, straight, was won by Mr. Abingdon's three-year-old b. c. Master Bill. Mr. Henry Milner's three-year-old ch. f. Athol Lass was second and Mr. G. Cleveland's four-year-old b. c. Albertus was third. There were 19 starters. In the betting the odds were 6 to 1 against Master Bill.

The five races decided at the Clifton (N. J.) track yesterday resulted in some close and exciting finishes. Although the weather was threatening a large crowd witnessed the sport. The results are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Revolt, gelding first, Veto second. Time—1:25¼.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Singlestone first, Little Jake second. Time—1:24¾.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Golden Reel first, Bill Bond second. Time—1:46.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Chancellor first, Ovid second. Time—1:32¼.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Juggler first, Bonnie S. second. Time—1:53.

The entries for the six races at Guttenberg, N. J., to-day, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Fountain, 117 pounds; Bay Ridge, 113; Guarantee, 113; Lemon, 111, Jack Cocks, 110; Boodle, 109; Dan Sparling, 107; Negotiator, 106; Cast's Tail, 105; Mazie, 105; Banker, 105; Hot Scotch, 98; W. G. Burns, 95.

SECOND RACE.—Five-sixths of a mile. Marshall Ney, 118 pounds; Sam Parker, 107; Warren Lewis, 107; Pedro, 107; Tenor, 107; Slasher, 107; Dirk Turpin, 107; Free Lance, 107; Glen Almond, 107; Lagadere, 107; Nellie B., 105; Sweety, 105; Minnie B., 105; Alva, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Racquet, 120 pounds; Clattery, 117; Frolic, 117; Electricity, 117; Count Luna, 117; Tom Kearns, 117; Bobby Swim, 117; Queen of Hearts, 115; Savage, 114; Spade Flush, 112; Dawn, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Bishop, 140 pounds; Julia Miller, 122; Margo, 122; John Jay S., 118; Hailstone, 118; Tunis, 115; New Tenn, 107; Tenaru, 104; Monte Christo, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Fred Davis, 133 pounds; Veniter, 130; Bedford, 121; Judge Norson, 115; Jim Brady, 115; Petersburg, 112; Belle L., 111; Arthur, 108; Alcibiade, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Parkville, 117 pounds; Prospect, 117; Fat Diver, 117; Lomax, 117; Telegraph, 114; Miller, 114; Mastus, 114; Silver Cloud, 111; Atlantic B., 111; Harry, 111; Ballot, 111; Chromopathic, 111; Krishna, 108; Marquis, 108; St. Elmo, 105.

There was a large attendance at the New-Orleans races yesterday. Following are the results:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Selling. Pauline first, Cassandra second, and Jim Reed third. Florine, St. Albans, Syntax, and Mary T. also ran. Jimmie B. and Mary T. were unplaced. Time—1:03¾. Betting—Against Syntax, 11 to 5; Pauline, 4 to 1; Cassandra and St. Albans, 8 to 1 each; Jim Reed and Jimmie B., 12 to 1 each; Mary T., 20 to 1; Florine, 30 to 1; Eternity, 100 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Selling. Kee-vee-na first, Mokbritty second, Mute third. Argenia, Duhme, Skobeloff, Sympathetic, Sympathetic's Last, and Golightly finished, unplaced, as named. Time—1:16. Betting—Against Kee-vee-na and Mute, 6 to 5 each; Skobeloff, 10 to 1; McMurtry and Sympathetic's Last, 15 to 1; Argenia, 20 to 1; Duhme, 30 to 1; Golightly, 50 to 1; Dolly C., 100 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap. One mile. Insolence first, Fat Sheedy second, Countess third, Hopedale, Pritchett, and Blantyre following unplaced. Time—1:43¾. Betting—Against Fat Sheedy, 6 to 5; Insolence, 3 to 2; Hopedale, 6 to 1; Blantyre, 8 to 1; Pritchett, 15 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Boston Club Stakes, for two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs. Hopeful first, Derard second, Fairy Queen was third, a length and a half from Hopeful and Orange Arbor was fourth, and Bliss last. Time—0:56. Betting—Against Berry's entry (Hopeful and Bliss,) 7 to 5; Derard, 2 to 1; Fairy Queen, 5 to 2; Armour, 12 to 1.

RECIPROCITY OF TRADE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 12.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning the Senate concluded the debate on Senator Work's resolution to the effect that it would be unjust to the United Kingdom to levy higher duties on goods imported thence than on goods of the same character imported from any foreign country, and the Hon. Mr. Abbott's amendment was adopted instead by a vote of 36 to 11.

The amendment is to the effect that it would not be in the interest of Canada to establish an entire reciprocity of trade with any foreign nations upon any condition that would restrict, with regard to others, entire freedom of action by this country in protecting its own industries, in dealing with its own sources of revenue, and in regulating its own foreign trade, or that would necessitate the adoption of duties discriminating against imports from other nations, and more especially the mother country.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—The Court of Appeals resumes sessions on Monday. The day calendars for Monday are: Nos. 215, 216, 218, 142, 204, 199, 206, 207, 129, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247,

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HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—6TH PAGE—4th col.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—DIE BIEDEN LEONOREN. Matinée.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8—GLEE CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DALILAH. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—AN IRON CROWN. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—NATURAL GAS. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &c.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Matinée—CAMILLE.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE GRIP. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—JOCELYN. Matinée.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—A LEGAL WRECK. Matinée.
TRE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM. Matinée.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, cooler weather, with rain.

The bill to exclude railroads from the Adirondack forests has been passed by the Senate in a form which defeats its purpose. This is not surprising. In fact, nobody is ever surprised at any exposure of the dominance of corporation influence at Albany. The bill as drawn gave the Land Commissioners power to grant the right of way to railways through lands under their control with the exception of the Adirondack forest preserves, the Niagara Falls Park, and the Coney Island Concourse, from all of which they were to be absolutely excluded. The Senate amended the bill so as to except from its operation railroads already chartered. It would have been a more honest course to reject the bill altogether, for there are companies enough chartered to thread the Adirondack preserves in every direction with new lines. If proper remonstrances are promptly made at Albany, it is probable that the Assembly may be induced to restore the bill to its original shape, and after the public had been informed of its misdoing, the Senate might not be inclined to adhere to its amendment.

The bills aimed at the dressed-beef trade that have been introduced in the Legislatures of several States are not gaining the majorities without which they cannot become laws. On the 4th inst. the bill pending in the Wisconsin Legislature was killed by a vote of 31 to 47 in the Assembly. Some weeks ago a similar bill was passed almost without opposition in the Ohio House of Representatives, but on the 10th inst. it was defeated by a vote of 13 to 16 in the Senate. The Judiciary Committee of the Minnesota House made two reports upon a bill of the same kind, the majority holding that it was unconstitutional and recommending that it be indefinitely postponed, while the minority recommended that it should be passed. But a motion to prevent the consideration of the reports before they should be reached in the regular order was lost by a vote of about two to one, and a motion to make the bill a special order was carried, although the required vote of two-thirds was not obtained. The movement in support of these measures must be regarded as one of the curiosities of legislation. It is discreditable to legislators who are engaged in it because the bills are based upon a dishonest pretense, and it is discouraging to find so many men of good reputation willing to vote for a scheme that has no better foundation.

One effect of the work of preparing to put electric wires under ground has been to call attention to the condition of the pipes that have been laid for the distribution of gas and steam by private corporations. It has been found that a large percentage of the gas manufactured by the companies and paid for by the public escapes on its way to the consumers, and that the soil is permeated with it. It finds its way into every subterranean opening, and is prepared for explosion whenever conditions may favor it. It escapes into the air at every opening of the street surfaces, and exhales constantly from crevices in the pavements to poison the atmosphere. It is plain that the condition of underground pipes demands attention, and that authority should be lodged somewhere and exercised with vigor to compel a remedy of their defects. The gas pipes are made of cast iron, and very imperfectly jointed. They corrode rapidly, and the joints become loose if they are not so at the start. They ought to be of wrought iron, with screw joints, and laid in cement. The prevention of waste and the protection of the public health and comfort demand that this evil be remedied. It is also notorious that the steam pipes that have been permitted under the streets are badly made and fitted together, and subject to constantly leak, to the injury from heat of electric wires that are near them. This whole matter of laying and maintaining underground pipes ought to be subject to public supervision and control with reference to their character and quality.

A suggestive fact connected with the new Army Register is that it shows no fewer than ninety-six First Lieutenants on the active list who have service in the civil war to their credit. The rank and pay of a First Lieutenant are not an enormous remuneration for the length and value of the service which some of these officers must have rendered. The retired list shows also eighty-eight First Lieutenants who have seen war service, and while the causes of retirement have been various, yet they include some compulsory retirements for age. Only a year or two ago occurred the retirement of a First Lieutenant at the age of sixty-four. Of course, these exceptional cases result from the fact that some volunteer officers received commissions in the regular army after the war when already considerably advanced in years, and also non-commissioned officers averaging older than the Military Academy graduates have been made Second Lieutenants. But whatever the facts, it is remarkable that with the war a quarter of a century in the past, there should be nearly a hundred officers in our little army who served in those campaigns and are still on the active list without having reached the grade of Captain.

The agreement made by England, Germany, and the United States to keep only one war vessel each at Samoa during the Berlin conference is so thoroughly sensible that it comes as a decided surprise. It puts an end to the anxiety about hurrying vessels to Apia to take the place of the wrecked squadrons. Since the *Alert* is to go as our representative, it is to be presumed that the *Nipsic*, if saved, will be sent home for repairs. It will perhaps be suggested that the Germans get the best of us, as the *Sophie*, their representative, is a vessel of 2,169 tons and has a speed of fourteen knots, while she carries a battery of eight six-inch and two three-and-one-half-inch high-power breech-loading rifles. The little *Alert*, on the other hand, is of only 1,020 tons displacement, is much slower, and carries but four guns, all vastly inferior to the big Krupps on the *Sophie*. But that is the affair of our own Navy Department. It does not appear that the agreement stipulates the size or character of the vessels to be employed, and since the very making of such a compact implies an intention not to undertake any hostile operations or change of the *status quo* during the conference, the *Alert* will be quite enough for our purposes, at least till the *Charleston* can take her place.

WHAT WILL THE EFFECT BE?

It may as well be regarded as settled that the present Administration has practically abandoned the civil service reform policy and returned to the system of spoils. The Republican platform of last year and the somewhat vague pre-election pledges of its candidate for the Presidency count for little in comparison with the elected President's announcement on the day of his inauguration and the conduct of the Administration since. No earnest upholder of the reform policy has a place in the Cabinet or at the head of any bureau or in any great office. Nearly six weeks of constant official change has gone by and neither of the vacancies on the Civil Service Commission has been filled, and no man has been mentioned as likely to be appointed who is known as a supporter of the reform. With such an appointment as Corp. TANNER as the head of the Pension Bureau; with such announcements as have been made by Secretary NOBLE, the new Postmaster at Indianapolis, and other prominent officials without rebuke from superior authority; with such a significant displacement as that of Postmaster PEARSON with a machine politician of the most pronounced type, and with a man like "TOM" PLATT controlling the patronage within the State of New-York, there is no resisting the conclusion that party service, and not official fidelity or proved merit, is to be the test of fitness for public appointments and promotions. The civil service law is to be evaded in spirit and effect, if it is not avowedly ignored. There is no power but that of the President to compel its enforcement, and if he is faithless to it, nothing can prevent it from becoming virtually a dead letter.

All this seems to be taken as a matter of course by the organs of the Republican Party and they utter no protest. It seems to give the party leaders of every grade and rank infinite satisfaction, their only complaint being that the good work does not go on fast enough and that there are occasional failures to gauge partisan claims at their correct value. Public sentiment in general appears to accept the situation as the thing to be expected and as affording no ground for disappointment. Even the cantankerous Mugwump, while he exercises his indefeasible right to criticise and condemn, cannot honestly say that he expected anything different. There is a marked contrast between the state of public feeling now and four years ago this time. Then the President had been elected as a reformer and because he was a reformer, and his pledges had all the potency of definite promises. They raised expectations which could not be lightly disregarded and which he was known to have every wish to fulfill. If he departed from the course which he had laid out for himself he was criticised as faithless, and if his party failed to support his efforts it was denounced by its opponents. What would have raised a storm against CLEVELAND four years ago is now regarded with comparative indifference, not because it is more generally approved but because it is what the election of HARRISON portended.

Does this mean that the reform sentiment has died out and a return to the spoils system is regarded as inevitable and permanent? Will the result be the old order of things definitely re-established with all its evils and abuses, and acquiesced in by all parties? We fancy not. It means simply that the Republican Party, having come into power again by the help of various dissatisfied elements, by the use of enormous sums of money contributed by those who get profit from its tariff policy, and by dint of deals and bargains with the spoils element of the Democracy, its politicians are confident that by the same means, and by the use of the public service as party spoils, they can maintain their ascendency. But what is likely to be the effect in the long run, say, in three years' time? It is to be remembered that with all their efforts and desperate devices the Republicans got only a minority of the votes of the country at the last election, and relatively a smaller vote than four years before. They carried States essential to their success by a narrow margin and through a combination of circumstances not likely to be repeated. They worked against a tariff-reform movement that is sure to advance and not recede when the agitation is renewed. They had the help even of civil service reformers, who were dissatisfied because CLEVELAND failed to come up to their highest hopes.

Not only these reformers, who scarcely expected an improvement, and were only bent on retribution, but many others who did hope for better things than they will get, are likely to fall away. Whatever of reform sentiment there is in the party will be alienated, and the deterioration of the public service will increase that sentiment. The "spoils" policy will prove an element of weakness and not of strength, for patronage is never sufficient to go around among the claimants, and its division will breed dissatisfaction. Everything will drift along quietly for a time, for there is nothing to be done but to watch and wait; but when political contests come on again there will be a revival of public sentiment, a new activity in the political elements, and the effects of the administrative policy will begin to show themselves. What are they likely to be?

DOWN WITH THE POLES.

The decision handed down by Judge WALLACE of the United States Circuit Court yesterday dissolving the injunction granted to the Western Union Company forbidding the Board of Electrical Control to interfere with its poles and aerial wires simplifies the underground wire problem and frees the hands of the Mayor and the board. Judge WALLACE rules, as every reasonable man expected that he would rule, that while the Western Union Company holds a charter from the United States to occupy post routes with its lines, it occupies them subject to the police regulations of the different States and cities, and that the Board of Electrical Control has full power to enforce these regulations in New-York City. The elevated railroads are post routes, Judge WALLACE decides, and the company is entitled to make use of these structures instead of subways, where it can conveniently do so, but cables strung on the elevated roads are subject to the regulations of the Board of Electrical Control, just as the wires supported by poles and those carried in the subways are.

The decision is a complete victory for the board, and places it in a position to take action at once. All obstacles to the work of clearing the streets under which subways are constructed of the poles and wires are now swept away. The time originally fixed for laying the axe to the poles expired nearly two weeks ago, but the injunction which has just been dissolved prevented the board from executing its announced policy. Now there is nothing to interfere with the prompt execution of that policy. The poles will come down, and they should come down as speedily as possible, consistently with a due consideration for the rights of the people who patronize the telegraph company.

It is understood that Mayor GRANT is determined to give the order to the Department of Public Works to begin the removal of the poles and wires as soon as he receives a certified copy of the decision of Judge WALLACE, which ought to be by Monday at the latest. Of course, due prudence should be used in the execution of the order. There are lines of wire along some of the streets where subways have been built the removal of which at once would seriously interfere with the public's business, and, even to punish rebellious corporations, it is hardly advisable to cripple the facilities for telegraphic intercourse. But the two great thoroughfares along which the subways run—Broadway and Sixth-avenue—are not open to this objection. Every pole and wire on the avenue, from Twenty-third to Fifty-eighth street, and on Broadway, from Fourteenth to Fifty-eighth street, could be removed to-day without interfering with the telegraphic or telephonic facilities.

It is true that the electric light connections have not yet been made with the subways, and the removal of the poles would stop the lighting of the streets by electricity temporarily, but the Department of Public Works, by Mayor GRANT's order, and in view of the coming raid on the poles, has already taken steps to provide for the temporary lighting of these sections of the city by gas, and the public can well afford to submit to this for a time in order to gain the great object which the Mayor and the Board of Electrical Control have in view. The poles and wires once removed, the electric light companies will waste little time in their preparations to light the streets through the medium of the subways. They will find it more expensive then to keep out of the subways than to occupy them, and when their pockets are affected they will move with surprising alacrity to secure their underground connections.

A LIFE INSURANCE PROJECT.

The minority stockholders of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford and the policy holders in and near that city are watching with deep interest certain negotiations of a novel character relating to a transfer of the control of the corporation. The capital stock of the Phœnix Mutual is $100,000, in 2,000 shares of $50 each, and the value of its assets exceeds $10,000,000. Some years ago one man obtained possession of 1,002 shares, or one share more than a majority. He became President of the company, and thereafter controlled and directed its affairs. That change of administration took place in 1874, and tables published by the Hartford *Courant* show how the company's business has been affected since that date. There has been very little change in the value of the assets, which was $10,011,876 in 1874 and is $10,573,597 now. But the insurance in force has fallen from $69,000,000 to less than $25,000,000 and the premium receipts from $2,372,000 to $678,000. In the same period the dividend paid on stock has risen from 6 to 24 per cent., while the dividends paid on policies have fallen from $602,000 to $116,000. These statements prepare the way for another—that the surplus has increased from less than $5,000 to $1,318,537. These figures afford material for an interesting study of the life insurance business as it may be conducted in Connecticut.

The President of the company now proposes to sell his stock—and with it, of course, the company—to an enterprising gentleman in Philadelphia who is willing to pay $501,000 for it, although the *Courant* says that it represents only $16,032 of paid-in capital. The purchaser obtained control two or three years ago of a life insurance company in Philadelphia. He has "certain ideas about insurance" that he has not been able to carry out in that city, and he gives notice that if he shall secure a majority of the Phœnix Company's stock he will become President of that company and "proceed to carry out my views." The minority stockholders and the policy holders make vigorous protests. The *Courant* says:

"It is an occasion for plain language, for Hartford cannot afford to add another insurance scandal to the shameful histories of the Charter Oak and the Continental. The company is stronger than ever. Its assets, as we are informed, have grown in volume and improved in character, largely through the able financial management of certain well-known gentlemen of high character who are connected with it. But the withering policy, which seems to have led to the vast falling off of insurance and the bettering of the company along with a diminution of business, will not be attributed to them. Every Director and so every officer has held his place at the will of Mr. GOODMAN, whose extra $100 have made him autocrat of the concern. Now he proposes to sell out to some non-resident, who, according to our Philadelphia dispatch, wants to try some new theories of life insurance. Must 17,000 insured persons and $10,000,000 of assets be made the experiment station for testing anybody's novelties?"

The tables of which we have spoken show, as we have said, that the dividend on stock has risen from 6 to 24 per cent., while the dividends on policies have fallen from $602,000 to $116,000. The *Courant* says that for many years the by-laws required that the dividend on stock should be restricted to 6 per cent., and that the company's business should be done on the mutual plan. Policy holders are beginning to say that for this reason the surplus of $1,318,000 belongs to them, and it is reported that they may take this claim to the courts. As $501,000 has been offered for stock that has received only about $12,000 per annum in dividends since 1883, the purchaser is willing to pay a considerable sum for an opportunity to "carry out his views." A policy holder writes to one of the Hartford papers as follows:

"A dozen years ago or more a number of men having 'certain ideas about insurance business' bought a controlling interest in the Continental Life, picking up the stock in odd lots and paying toward the last three or four times the par value of the shares. All this stock was dumped into a pool, and soon after the new management was installed the funds of the company were borrowed to pay for it, the transaction being veiled under various subterfuges of bookkeeping. Before the change the Continental was strong and prosperous, but the development of the new 'ideas' killed the company. The President, who engineered the move, fled from the country, the Secretary was tried for perjury, and financial misfortunes pursued with singular fatality the members of the pool. One, having lost an estate estimated at $100,000, was found dead in bed. The raid, though seemingly successful for the moment, brought ruin, not only to the company, but to nearly every person who was actively concerned in it. Having had such experience in the development of 'certain ideas about insurance business,' shall Hartford be made the theatre of other experiments which can only end in disaster?"

The history of the rain of the Continental was peculiarly shameful. Those who obtained control of the organization used its funds in behalf of private ventures. Under a lax system of supervision they were able to carry on their speculations for years, until at last the failure of a firm of brokers uncovered their villainy to everybody, and the policy holders learned that they had been robbed of all security. If the guilty speculators suffered they received part of the punishment they deserved, but who shall describe the sufferings of the policy holders and of their families? The people of Hartford cannot guard too closely and vigilantly the insurance companies of that city. The greatest watchfulness will not restore the reputation that has been lost, but it may preserve the remaining investments of policy holders.

HOW TO SEE THE SHOW.

We have seen no estimate of the total capacity of the stands already authorized to be erected for the accommodation of spectators of the centennial parades. It is, however, quite certain that they will hold but a very small fraction of the people who will be present and for whom facilities for seeing the parades ought to be provided. Moreover, the seats on these stands are not reserved, and the holders of tickets must occupy them in person in order to prevent them from being occupied by others. It is, of course, to be expected that the stands will not be oversold, but there can be no effective guarantee against the overselling of them when there is no system of detection like that furnished by the issue of numbered tickets corresponding with the numbers of the seats. In the absence of such a precaution there is no way of preventing the person in charge of a stand from selling the right of entrance to it to more persons than it will hold and putting the difference in his pocket, thus adding to the confusion of the occupants of the stand who are turned in to struggle for the best seats. In such a struggle the strongest and the rudest will prevail.

We can see no reason why private persons should not be allowed to erect stands in front of their own premises, or premises which they have secured the owner's consent to use. The seats on such stands should be numbered, and the ticket should enable the holder to claim possession of the seat at any time during the parade. This would be a great convenience to people who wished to move about during part of the parade, having secured the right to seat themselves whenever they became tired of wandering or of standing. Of course, discretion should be used in granting permits for these stands. They should not be allowed to interfere with the right of the public to view the parade from the sidewalk, uncomfortable as that process is when it is prolonged. Not more than half the frontage of any one block should be allowed to be covered by the authorized structures. These should be so built as not to prevent the use of the sidewalk beneath them as a place of passage, though, of course, it would no longer be available as a point of view. It should, moreover, be insisted upon that the construction of all stands should be approved by the Building Department as safe for as many spectators as would fill its seats. This requirement is perfectly compatible with a rough and simple construction, which would leave the timber employed as available after the celebration as before for other uses, and as would render the erection and maintenance of the stands very profitable at a moderate charge for seats. Half a dollar should be the maximum.

That this is a matter of importance to the success of the parade nobody needs to be told who has either suffered the discomfort of watching a long street parade from the sidewalk, or avoided that discomfort by paying extortionate prices for better accommodations. It is already reported that in several instances $100 or more has been paid for the use of a single window. A like experience has befallen every pageant in a great city. There is no occasion for it, for there is no reason why as good a view of the procession as can be had from one of these windows should not be had at a cost of not more than half a dollar to each spectator. It is not necessary for the local authorities to do more than to permit the provision of seats for spectators and to lay down regulations respecting them. The provision will be promptly made by private enterprise.

On another question respecting the procession, that is to say, its route, the Legislature has, oddly enough, shown itself more in sympathy with the public sentiment than the committee. The remonstrance against the abandonment of Union-square, made yesterday by both houses, was perfectly proper in itself, however much outside the proper province of the Legislature. Union-square is not only traditionally included in all our great street pageants; it has also an impressive statue of WASHINGTON, whose memory this pageant especially celebrates. Best of all, it offers perhaps the finest and most complete view of a parade that can be had anywhere in the city. Even if it be necessary to make a detour from Fifth-avenue through Fourteenth-street to pass Union-square the detour should be made.

This is not a propitious season to ask the taxpayers of this State to make an extraordinary outlay for its prisons. That fact does not discourage the cheerful HUSTED, who yesterday proposed the erection of a new prison and the abandonment of Sing Sing. The proposition was ostensibly inspired by owners of land in or near Sing Sing who thought they could sell it to more advantage for suburban villas if the prison were removed. It is possible that they might in this way come to receive a small fraction of the money the new prison would cost the State. Mr. HUSTED found an additional and amusing reason for the passage of his bill in the fact that it would employ the convicts for three years and during that period take them out of politics, by taking them out of competition with "honest labor," as if honest labor would not be deprived of the job if the convicts were employed upon it. The bill really proposes to throw away a valuable and extensive series of buildings, the property of the State, and it is astonishing that only ten Assemblymen voted against it. It is to be hoped it will fare worse in the Senate, for there is no hope that the Governor will refuse to sign it. Mr. HUSTED always makes sure of Executive support for his jobs before he brings them to the notice of his colleagues.

A little church was lately dedicated at Grovetown, Ga., as a memorial to PAUL H. HAYNE, the gentle poet, whose home was at that place. It was mainly the result of the efforts of the ladies of Grovetown, and was reared at the modest cost of $1,775, for about $750 of which a debt had incurred. They have appealed to the lovers of the Georgia poet elsewhere to help clear off this debt, and give them a new organ and other needed appliances. A public reading, in which several well-known authors will take part, is in contemplation in this city to help raise the needed funds, and will take place some time within the next month. The attention of the admirers of HAYNE and his verses is invited to this labor of love to his memory.

Ten years ago it was JAY GOULD's boast that he controlled two New-York newspapers, "both daily." Mr. GOULD is growing old, but the newspaper business seems to have an irresistible fascination for him, and again he controls two New-York newspapers, "both daily." It has been notorious for years that GOULD controls the New-York *Sun* as absolutely as he ever controlled the *Tribune* or the *World* before the advent of the *World*'s present proprietor. Of course Mr. GOULD can do the *Sun* no damage. Mr. DANA has forestalled him there. But for an aspiring young protectionist newspaper like the *Press*, we should say that it would be an irreparable disaster to fall into the clutches of a man who reduced the newspapers he formerly edited to so low an estate that their entire assets and good-will were worth little more than what the old iron in their basements would fetch at public auction.

SHORT AND VARIED.

Vanity and self-conceit, unlike pride, feel many pains, but it is rare that they inflict such punishment upon the man who harbors them as they threaten to do in the case of a prisoner in the West Virginia Penitentiary. Some time ago this gentleman had the misfortune to be convicted of grand larceny, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Gov. WILSON pardoned him on the ground that he was not sufficiently intelligent to distinguish right from wrong, but the prisoner indignantly declares that he will not accept the pardon on such grounds. He could bear with philosophic equanimity the reflection upon his personal probity made by twelve of his fellow-citizens, but resents with infinite scorn the insult to his intelligence offered by the Governor. He would rather remain in the penitentiary with a cloud upon his character than one which reflects upon his intellect, a determination which seems to justify the Governor's view of the case.—*Baltimore Sun.*

What is the reason an old joke is called a "chestnut"? It is a corruption of the old saying, "jest not." When a man told a story too old and familiar to be funny, some one said to him, "jest not," meaning that the story had no longer any point of interest, and to tell it was to jest with his hearers. This "jest not" has become corrupted into "chestnut." Such is the best information we can gather on the subject.—*Louisville Western Recorder.*

We see a great deal in the papers these days about the poverty of literary men in this age. Nonsense! There never was another age that offered to the literary man so many opportunities to acquire wealth as this one does. Where else, for instance, in the age in which a literary man could make $10,000 a year writing poems to advertise soap or baking powders?—*Washington Post.*

A lady who resides in this city was the recipient of a letter yesterday the contents of which surprised her greatly. It was written in a disguised hand and inclosed $2. It was sent from the Schenectady Post Office and read as follows: "I once cheated you out of $2. Pray to God to forgive me." There was no signature.—*Schenectady Union.*

In this city for a number of years past some of the teachers in the public schools have been active in soliciting insurance. These gentlemen are well paid for a few hours' work five days in the week and about nine months in the year, and they ought to be prohibited from engaging in any other business.—*Cincinnati Price Current.*

"For shame, William, to come home to your wife so late. Last night it was 12, and now it is actually 2 o'clock in the morning." "Well, well, my darling, don't be angry. Supposing I had come home early, it would have been 2 o'clock now just the same."—*Scranton Truth.*

One of the most restful things of the past Winter was the railroad snow plow, and the money saved to Western lines by the open Winter would make a big dividend for stockholders, if not needed for a new carpet in the President's office.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"I do not understand society," said Mrs. Newriche. "When I invite people to my house I never put on the cards from '4 until 7.' They can stay as long as they like."—*The Epoch.*

The Emperor of China is said to employ ten men to carry his umbrella. It is quite evident that this youthful potentate is prepared for a hard reign.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A thief is as weak as he is wicked, and he who fears poverty more than he loves honesty would not make a manly man if everything were propitious.—*Troy Press.*

It appears that Senator-elect Dixon of Rhode Island voted for himself. In doing this he was, no doubt, actuated by a desire to get the best man.—*Boston Herald.*

Penobscot salmon are quoted at $1 a pound in Bangor. This is on account of the shyness of the supply.—*Portland Press.*

Speaking of getting a line direct from Duluth to Winnipeg reminds us that a postage stamp will do it.—*Duluth Herald.*

Somebody says a man can get roaring drunk on water. Well, so he can on lead.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

We believe it is in Boston where they talk of "ossified shad."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

FOREIGN ART NOTES.

The Cyprus exploration party are at work at Poli, where graves have yielded bronze and iron strigils, knives and mirrors, rough unpainted pottery, black glazed ware, and pieces in dark-red and purple patterns. The terra-cotta figures are in fragments and of a very poor sort. Glass was found, and, in some of the tombs apparently of wealthier people, objects in light-blue porcelain, an enameled glass bottle, drinking jars with female heads and figures in red, black glazed saucers with letters scratched on them, thin gold beads, and a small roll of gold. These objects are supposed to belong to the epoch of the Ptolemies.

"The Year's Art" for 1889, giving an epitome of the painting, sculpture, and architecture shown at public exhibitions in Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies during the year 1888, is published in London and New-York by J. S. Virtue & Co. American art objects are also touched upon. The editor, Mr. Marcus B. Huish, has included a great deal of general information useful to artists, dealers, and amateurs. Portraits of artists and small woodcuts of notable pictures are used for illustrations. A directory containing 5,000 names of artists is one of the many excellent features of the work.

Another votive tablet has been found on the site of the old temple of Jupiter Pœninus within view of the famous monastery on the Great Saint Bernard, whence come the dogs so much admired by the lovers of that animal. A centurion, Dasimius Fortis, dedicated it, perhaps, because he escaped the perils of the snow. There is not a pillar or a piece of upright wall of this temple left, and the sight looks so bare that it is hard to see where a tablet could hide itself. Yet nearly forty of these have been found.

Columns, colossal heads, slabs covered with bas-reliefs, and other relics found by Dr. Naville on the site of the temple at Bubastis, on the Nile, have reached England as a visible return for the sums expended by the Egypt exploration fund. The Liverpool *Post* gives a list of the chief spoils, and says a gigantic head of the god Hathor and other pieces are to be forwarded to Boston in accordance with the promise made last year.

Prof. Maspéro is about to publish the work on the royal mummies found at Deir el-Bahari, with translations of the writings on papyrus and inscriptions and anatomical measurements of the bodies.

A drawing of the Forum of Rome by J. M. W. Turner brought $670 at Christie's in London last month.

ASTONISHING IGNORANCE.

REPORT OF CONNECTICUT'S STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 12.—The public schools in this State, which have been fostered by the expenditure of millions of money, furnish the occasion for a very bitter attack on the school system by the State Board of Education. The annual report of the board, which has just been issued, represents that a large part of the teachers do not know how or what to teach. They have never seen a good primary school, and they have never had a suggestion made to them by any competent educational critic. In many districts there is no endeavor to get a competent teacher. The committeeman simply selects some relative of his own or else some one who is willing to live with him and pay a good price for board.

The schools in New-London County outside of the cities of Norwich and New-London have been singled out for special criticism. In 108 districts in that county no interest is manifested on the part of parents. Not more than one-third of the children tested read intelligently. One-third of the children of 10 years of age and upward cannot write. Not more than 30 teachers in the county, outside of the city schools, can teach writing. Not more than 15 schools teach numbers systematically, and in a less number still is there freedom from the rules of the book.

There are 21 towns in the county and 209 districts. The total number of public schools is 223. These schools are in session considerably less than half of the year. The average monthly wages received by male teachers amounted to $35 36. The female teachers received on the average $33 04. Twenty-eight teachers in the county receive only $1 25 apiece during the year; 96 others receive $150 per year. The board devote 60 pages of the report to fac-simile examples of the work in writing and arithmetic. Nothing like these pages has appeared in print before.

The only question is whether the county has been treated fairly or not in the report. It has never been considered a centre of illiteracy. The most distinguished representatives in Connecticut's history have come from New-London County. The towns about New-London and Norwich contain at present such eminent representatives of education as the venerable ex-Chief Justice Charles J. McCurdy of Lyme, which was also the birthplace of Chief Justice Waite; and the Rev. Dr. Burr, author of "Ecce Cœlum." Prof. Beckwith of Trinity College was born in this county, and the present Governor of the State, Morgan G. Bulkeley, is New-London County born. The number of students in Yale College at present from New-London county is 11. This is as large as Hartford County's representation in proportion to population.

The total amount expended for public schools in the State during the last school year was $1,813,823 04. Of this amount, $1,264,061 02 was used for teachers' salaries. The sum used in building new schoolhouses was in excess of $97,000. The estimated value of school property in the State is $6,063,269. The school districts indebtedness amounts to $1,636,243. The income from the school fund for the year was $116,199. The tax for the support of public schools aggregated $232,398; the sums raised by town tax was $844,901. For each child in average attendance the expenditure for the year was $20 82. The board renew the recommendation for town instead of district management of the schools. The bill now before the Legislature enforcing the consolidation of school districts except in towns which have cities within their limits is the offspring of the board's agitation.

COBLESKILL IS EXCITED.

THE PEOPLE THERE OBJECT TO A BIT OF "PRACTICAL" POLITICS.

COBLESKILL, N. Y., April 12.—This town is stirred up over the recently-announced appointment of James H. Crandall as Postmaster, an appointment than which none could be more distasteful to the people of the town, irrespective of party. Mr. Crandall is a stranger, having resided here less than three years, with no financial or property interests, and of no special business capacity, so far as any people of the town know.

Lewis Hess, the appointee of President Arthur, was permitted to retain his office here for a year and a half after the Cleveland Administration came into power. The Post Office then went to Lewis C. Holmes, who has made a popular and in every way efficient Postmaster. So satisfactory had he been, in fact, that when the selection of his successor, with the election of Harrison, began to be talked about, the business men and leading Republicans of the town protested against any change until Mr. Holmes's term of office had expired, claiming that he should be as well treated as was the Republican incumbent. But a few "practical" politicians of the spoilsman stripe took matter into their own hands and out of those of the citizens, got up a petition and secured the removal of Mr. Holmes and the appointment of Mr. Crandall.

Congressman David Wilber is held responsible for a change which has disgusted all respectable Republicans with their party for its descent into the peanut politics, in spite of its civil service reform promises and professions. The colored gentleman in the woodpile in this instance is this: Mr. Crandall had a daughter who is now the wife of De Forest Wilber, a son of the Congressman. Those election Gov. Hill openly charged was due to the lavish use of money in the district. That relationship accounts for Mr. Crandall's sudden appointment, and is in the belief of every one in the town the only reason.

TO SUPPRESS COMBINES.

THE BILL BEFORE THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT WILL BECOME A LAW.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 12.—The Banking and Commerce Committee to-day decided to report the bill of Mr. Clark Wallace, M. P., for the prevention and suppression of combines in restraint of trade. The measure is sure to become law as the Government has made it a Government order. It will, of course, be somewhat amended in the House.

The measure provides for the suppression of the half score of combines which the Opposition declare have been created by the protective policy of the Government. Nearly a score of leading Toronto and Montreal merchants arrived here last night to oppose it. The leading Boards of Trade also sent deputations, whose arguments, however, proved unavailing.

The measure provides, among other things, that every person who conspires, combines, agrees, or arranges with any other person, or with any railway, steamship, steamboat, or transportation company, unlawfully to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing, or dealing in any article or commodity which may be a subject of trade and commerce, or to restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any such article or commodity, or to prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of any such article or commodity, or to enhance the price thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding $4,000 and not less than $200, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years; and, if a corporation, is liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding $10,000 and not less than $1,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Dr. von Bülow's series of piano recitals

THAT CENTENARY PARADE

NO CHANGE OF THE ROUTE PROBABLE.

MILITARY MEN DON'T LIKE THE UNION-SQUARE PLAN—ARRANGING THE LOAN COLLECTIONS—GUESTS' TICKETS ALBANY, April 12.—Assemblyman Creamer of New-York passed his resolution in the Assembly to-day, requesting the Centennial Committee to order the parade of April 30 up Broadway so as to pass the monuments of Washington, Lincoln, and Lafayette, in Union-square. The Senate also adopted the resolution.

The legislative request to the committee having charge of the coming centennial celebration to change the line of march so that the procession will pass around Union-square will probably not have the desired effect. No official action has as yet been had on the matter, of course, and the probabilities are that when the action is taken it will be a respectful denial to comply with the request of the Legislature. There are two excellent reasons for this. The first is that the grand stand at Washington-square is virtually completed and the arch at Fifth-avenue well under way. Seats for the stands have been about half sold and a change would result in the very natural disappointment of a large number of people.

Another reason, and a very excellent one, from the military point of view, is this. In order that the troops may present the most creditable appearance possible, they need a fair roadway to march on. The Belgian pavement is a trial even to the city troops accustomed to it, but when broken up by railroad tracks is very wearing on the men who have to do the marching, and whose comfort certainly should play some figure in the matter. Waverley-place is the first point at which the troops can be brought on to a fairly-comfortable pavement to march over. Fifth-avenue is the easiest street in the city to march on, because of the absence of car tracks. Hence this route was selected, and is preferred by the men who are to make the show and do the hard work.

A march further up Broadway and around Union-square would be attended with even greater difficulties than the men now have to contend with in the way of car tracks. An attempt to move around there would result, as it always has and always must, in the breaking of front, poor wheelings, and very ragged ranks indeed. It is along the plaza and thence through Seventeenth-street. Every military man knows what a nuisance the rounding of Union-square would be, even if the legislators who don't have to do any marching cannot appreciate it. Experience has taught them the difficulties, and the military commanders will therefore vigorously oppose the suggested change. That is the general feeling among the members of the Army Committee, who are humanely trying to make a tedious and hard day's work for the troops as easy as possible.

The General Committee had a corps of clerks busily at work yesterday and last evening engrossing and preparing for mailing the complimentary tickets issued to invited guests who have accepted invitations to be present during the celebration. The set of tickets complete consists of eight very neatly-printed cards, about 6 by 4 inches, of different colors, and slightly different designs. The ticket to the reception at the Equitable Building is of old gold color, and that to the naval parade of dark blue, both having in relief a fac-simile of the official badge. The ball ticket, of white, has a relief medallion head of Washington. The ticket to the Loan Exhibition is of pink, that to the grand stand for the military parade a light blue, for the industrial and civic parade a blood red, for the St. Paul's Church services lavender, and those to the banquet and the literary exercises both of white, the latter in the form of a circular.

The number of invited guests to whom whole or partial sets of tickets are sent is 2,000, though but 600 banquet tickets are distributed. The 2,000 tickets to the reception at the Equitable Building will be distributed among representative merchants, manufacturers, and business men, the social element playing a less conspicuous part in this than in any other feature of the celebration.

Gen. Butterfield, who has charge of the civic parade, received a large number of replies to his request for details as to numbers, &c., of civic organizations which are to participate in the parade. The representatives of trade organizations will be quite large from present indications. The associated German societies will have 50 floats in line representative of historical and industrial subjects. But the most striking feature promises to be the 14 floats, historical in character, which have been designed for the committee and are now in process of construction. These will have reference to the special event being celebrated. The educational and farmers' sections of the parade are virtually complete. The veteran firemen have also completed arrangements for their share in the parade, and all three organizations will parade with full ranks.

Richard Butler, Secretary of the committee which had in charge the dedication of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, suggests to the committee that, as the island on which the statue is situated will be a point visited by thousands during the celebration, something in the way of decoration and illumination should be done there. If the general committee will make the necessary appropriation Mr. Butler says the Statue of Liberty Committee will undertake the work involved in the matter of decoration and suitable illumination. The letter will be acted on at the next meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee.

The Army Committee had a meeting at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and began the difficult task of working out the details of the great parade they have to handle. As this is a work which will require much time the committee did not feel at liberty to disclose any of the details decided on last evening, nor will they until all are perfected, which will be some day next week.

A general order was issued by Public Works Commissioner Smith on Monday that all building material in the streets through which the centennial processions will pass shall be removed prior to April 28. If it is not removed by that time the officers of the Bureau of Incumbrances will take it away.

Virginia-born gentlemen resident in the city have formed a society known as the Virginians, who will give a dinner to the representatives of the State of their birth at the Café Savarin, Equitable Building, May 1, at 7 P. M. The Virginia Commissioners who have promised to attend are Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Col. Walter H. Taliaferro, Horatio R. Stable, ex-Gov. Kemper, Capt. Fauntleroy, Thomas Conrad, and James Randolph Tucker. Gov. Hill, Gen. Lee, and ex-President Cleveland, have promised to attend and make speeches during the evening. An answer to the invitation extended to President Harrison is expected to-day. The society, organized for this special purpose, will probably continue its existence after the celebration, organizing much after the fashion of the Ohio Society.

Past Grand Masters C. G. Brady, A. R. Corbit, J. R. Rose, J. C. Walker, and H. J. Arne of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., of which Gen. Washington was a member, have been elected as custodians of the Bible on which Washington took the oath of office. This will be taken by them from the lodge room to the Sub-Treasury, where it will occupy a conspicuous position.

Veteran Post, No. 486, G. A. R., are to hold a camp fire and reception immediately after the civic parade, May 1, at Manhattan Park and Assembly Rooms, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue. There will be a ladies' reception from 2 to 4:30 in the afternoon, with dancing to follow.

One of the up-town hotels has rented a couple of lofts in one of the big business houses on Broadway, a few blocks below Union-square. These lofts will be filled with cots for the use of such visitors as may not be able to get anything else in the way of sleeping accommodations.

Souvenirs of the centennial are gradually coming into the market. Among the more artistic ones are two small albums, devised by Adolph Wittemann, and containing handsomely executed views of Central Park and of some of the more striking buildings of the city, among them THE TIMES Building.

RICHMOND, Va., April 12.—Virginia's representation of military at the Washington inaugural centennial at New-York will consist of about five hundred men. Richmond's quota will be two companies of infantry and one each of artillery and cavalry. Gov. Lee will be accompanied by his full staff.

GOSHEN, N. Y., April 12.—Four of the nine chandeliers which hung in St. Paul's Church, New-York City, when Gen. Washington listened to a Te Deum there on the day of his first inauguration, are now hanging in St. James's Episcopal Church here. The chandeliers were presented to St. Paul's Church by Queen Anne.

THE LOAN EXHIBITION.

A REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND RELICS TO BE DISPLAYED.

The Art Committee is just now busily engaged in arranging the loan exhibition in the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House, where a private view for members of the press will be held on Wednesday next from 12 M. to 5 P. M. The formal opening will take place at 8:30 the same evening, Henry G. Marquand presenting the exhibition in the name of the Committee on Art and Exhibition to Mayor Grant, who will declare the display opened to the public. From the following day until May 4 the exhibition will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sundays excepted, single tickets being 50 cents each, and non-transferable season tickets $1 each.

The collection of old plate is nearly all arranged in the cases which have been loaned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Prof. Loring, the Hanging Committee and a Committee on Relics will begin the work of arranging a collection, which promises to be as notable and interesting as any ever seen in this country to people who happen to have pride in American and Americana. The contributions come from all sections of the country. Mrs. Bryce Alexander, having secured from Plainfield many interesting portraits and relics. W. A. Coffin, manager of the exhibition, announces that owing to extensive lists of people loaning articles the catalogue may not be ready for sale, which will delay the issuance of the official catalogue. It will, however, be ready within a day or two of the opening.

The portraits of Washington will be a noteworthy collection alone. There will be shown that owned by H. K. Pierrepont of Brooklyn; the Wright portrait, belonging to Mr. Bowen; the Gibbs portrait by Stuart; the Savage portraits of Gen. and Mrs. Washington, loaned by Charles Francis Adams; the Gilbert Stuart portrait belonging to Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn of Albany; the Gilbert Stuart "Vaughn" portrait, the property of Mrs. Joseph Harrison of Philadelphia; the Rembrandt Peale portrait, belonging to Henry Chauncey of Garden City, and Chauncey M. Depew's Stuart portrait. In addition there will be the famous portrait by Coply of Ralph Izard, Senator in the First Congress, and pictures of Chief Justice Jay, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, Rufus King, John Adams, Chancellor Livingston, Gen. Philip Schuyler, and a host of other men notable in Washington's day.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt and Hamilton Fish loan busts of Washington, by Houdon, and from the Corcoran Gallery at Washington will come the original Cerracchi bust, which was formerly owned by Governeur Kemble of Cold Spring.

Among the miniatures loaned is that by James Peale, loaned by the Washington Grays of Philadelphia, and the Ramage miniature, which is owned in Peekskill. A miniature of Nellie Custis, by Gilbert Stuart, has also been loaned by Edwin Lewis of Audley, Va.

Washington's dress sword, which is owned by the Lewis family, in Baltimore, is among the relics, as is also the suit of clothes he wore on the day of his inauguration, now the property of Thornton A. Washington of Washington, D. C. There are also his snuff box, now owned by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor of this city; the General's camp service, loaned by ex-Mayor Hewitt; his silver spurs, copy of the acts of Congress presented to Washington by the members of that body, Martha Washington's Bible, and a lot of family relics now owned by Col. Daingerfield Lewis of Audley, Va. There are also almost innumerable relics, autographs, letters, and documents of various kinds belonging to Gen. Washington, members of his Cabinet, and the men who were associated with him in his career as a military man or as President.

Augustus St. Gaudens has been engaged during the past few days in putting the finishing touches on his medal, and it will be ready for casting in a few days.

FELLOWCRAFT EXHIBIT.

The Fellowcraft Club has prepared a unique exhibit for the centennial celebration. It consists of numbers of the newspapers and magazines published in the United States during the administration of Washington, as well as certain American journals that were issued in terms as President of the United States. The exhibit will be displayed in one of the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House, in connection with the loan exhibition, and will be remarkable for its completeness. The cases embrace 160 numbers and the publications represent the States of New-York, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, New-Hampshire, Kentucky, Virginia, Vermont, and South Carolina. These numbers will be exhibited in glass cases, so that their contents may be read. In these papers are minute accounts of the inauguration of Washington, his death and funeral and all the attendant circumstances. There are also minute accounts of the deaths of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Israel Putnam, and John Hancock. One of the papers dates back to 1753, but the others are included between 1772 and the early part of the present century.

The *Pennsylvania Packet* of Sept. 19, 1787, contains the first newspaper publication of the Constitution of the United States, while the *Connecticut Courant and General Intelligencer* contains the first newspaper publication of the Declaration of Independence. Many of these old papers are oddly named. Among the titles are the following: The *American Moral and Sentimental Magazine, Christians, Scholars, and Farmers' Magazine* of Elizabethtown, N. J.; the *Gentleman's and Ladies' Pocket Magazine* of New-York, *Monthly Military Repository, The Nightingale, The Philadelphia Monthly Magazine or Repository of Knowledge and Entertainment, Farmers' Museum and Lay Preacher's Magazine* of Walpole, N. H.; and *Rivington's New-York Gazetteer; or, the Connecticut, New-Jersey, Hudson's River, and Quebec Advertiser.* The last is probably the longest newspaper title known. There are also copies of the first evening paper, the *Pennsylvania Evening Herald*, 1785, and of the first Sunday paper, which was a Southern publication. There will also be in the exhibition numerous portraits of newspaper men who flourished under the Administration of Washington.

The collection is chiefly loaned, and the committee from the Fellowcraft Club is largely indebted for its marked success to the New-York State Library, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Oneida Historical Society, the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C.; Gordon L. Ford, and Paul Leicester Ford of Brooklyn, Prof. John Bach McMaster of Philadelphia, William Bispham of the Grolier Club, Robert Gordon Butler, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, and Col. R. T. Durvett of Louisville, Ky. The Chairman of the Fellowcraft Club Committee, which has done much good work, is Mr. W. H. Patten.

THE KIN OF WASHINGTON.

The Centennial Committee yesterday forwarded invitations to the following-named personato attend the centennial celebration, these being all the known living representatives of the families of George Washington and Martha Custis Washington:

Mrs. Britannia W. Kennon, *née* Peter, of Georgetown Heights, Washington, D. C., the widow of Commodore Kennon, United States Navy, who was killed by the explosion of a gun on the Princeton during the Administration of President Tyler, the accident also killing Secretary Upshur of the Navy. She is the oldest descendant of Martha Washington living, being the youngest daughter of Martha Parke Custis, who married Thomas Peter of Washington, D. C.

Edmund Law Rogers, Brigadier and Quartermaster-General of the Maryland National Guard and member of the staff of the Governor of Maryland, the only grandson of Col. Nicholas Rogers, who served during the terrible Winter at Valley Forge, and for a long time afterward. Gen. Rogers is the oldest male descendant of Martha Washington, being the great-grandson of her only son, John Parke Custis, who was the side-de-camp of his stepfather, General Washington, both in the lines before Washington and at the siege of Yorktown.

Mrs. George R. Goldsborough, *née* Eleanor Agnes Rogers, "Ashby," near Easton, Talbot County, Md., the only child of Edmund Law Rogers, U. S. Navy.

Mrs. Ella B. Washington and Mrs. Charles T. Mitchell, Charlestown, Jefferson County, West Va., great-granddaughters of the only sister of Gen. Washington (Mrs. Fielding Lewis) and of the only sister of Mrs. Washington, (Anna Maria Dandridge,) who married Col. Burwell Bassett of Eltham.

W. De H. Washington, son of Mrs. Ella B. Washington.

Mrs. Irvine Keyser, Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. E. Glenn Perine, daughters of Col. Lewis Washington, a great-grandson of Gen. Washington's brother. These were children of Lewis Washington by his first wife, who was Miss Barrall of Baltimore.

James B. Washington, Pittsburg, Penn., brother of Mrs. Irvine Keyser and Mrs. E. Glenn Perine.

Mrs. Annie Washington Brown, Charlestown, Jefferson County, West Va., great-granddaughter of Col. Samuel Washington, own brother of General Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Washington, same address, great-grandchildren of Gen. Washington's brother and half-brother Augustine.

Mrs. Fielding Lewis, Baltimore, Md., widow of the great-grandson of Gen. Washington's only sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Daingerfield Lewis, Col. and Mrs. Edward Parke Custis Lewis, (Col. Lewis, late United States Minister to Portugal,) brother and great-grandsons of John Parke Custis (stepson of Washington) and son of Lorenzo Lewis, (great-nephew of Washington,) and also great-grandsons of Elizabeth Washington, the sister of the General, who married Fielding Lewis.

Prof. Chapman Maupin, Ellicott City, Howard County, Md., direct descendant of Laurence Washington.

Mrs. Wager Swayne, 12 Gramercy Park, New-York City, descendant of Augustine and Robert Washington.

The Hon. William Peter, Ellicott City, Howard County, Md., great-grandson of John Parke Custis.

Mrs. Mackubin, Ellicott City, Howard County, Md., great-granddaughter of John Parke Custis.

Miss Lewis, Washington, D. C., sister of Col. E. P. C. Lewis.

Gen. G. W. C. Lee, great-grandson of John Parke Custis, Lexington, Va.

Capt. Robert Edward Lee, West Point, Va., great-grandson of John Parke Custis.

Gen. William Henry Fitzhugh Lee, great-grandson of John Parke Custis, Burke's Station, Fairfax County, Va.

Miss Mildred C. Lee and Miss Mary Custis Lee, great-granddaughters of John Parke Custis, Lexington, Va.

CATHOLIC CHURCH SERVICES.

Archbishop Corrigan yesterday forwarded to all the churches in the Roman Catholic Diocese of New-York the following letter relative to the centennial celebration, which is self-explanatory:

NEW-YORK, April 12, 1889.

REV. DEAR SIR: A hundred years ago, when George Washington was inaugurated in this city as first President of the United States, our fathers in the faith—few, indeed, in numbers, and scattered over a large extent of territory—were anxious to attest their joy on his deserved promotion to so high and responsible an office. In fact, in the address which they shortly after presented to him, they began by saying: "We have long been impatient to testify our joy and unbounded confidence on your being called by a unanimous vote to the first station of a country in which that unanimity could not have been obtained without the previous merit of unexampled services, of eminent wisdom, and of unblemished virtue." In his reply the first President said: "I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality, and I presume that our fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution and the establishment of their government, or the important instance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic faith is professed. The prospect of national prosperity now before us is truly animating, and ought to excite the exertions of all good men to establish and secure the happiness of their country in the permanent duration of its freedom and independence. America, under the smiles of Divine Providence, the protection of a good government, and the cultivation of manners, morals, and piety, cannot fail of attaining an uncommon degree of eminence in literature, commerce, agriculture, improvements of all kinds, and the comforts of life abroad."

The vision of national prosperity which loomed before the far-seeing eye of Washington has been more than realized. God's blessings on this country during the past century of its existence have been most wonderful, far surpassing all human anticipations. On the last day of this month the first centennial of Washington's inauguration will be commemorated. The President of the United States has recommended that appropriate religious services be held throughout the entire country. I therefore request you, reverend dear Sir, to order that a solemn Thanksgiving Mass be celebrated in your church on Tuesday, April 30, at 9 A. M., in honor of this great national occasion. The Mass will be that of the Blessed Trinity, with Gloria and Credo. The usual prayers of Thanksgiving, After mass the clergy will please recite with the faithful the Prayers for the Authorities that the Almighty, in His infinite mercy, may vouchsafe to continue His precious blessings on our beloved country.

I remain, reverend dear Sir, very faithfully, yours in Christ,

†MICHAEL AUGUSTINE,
Archbishop of New-York.

MR. PHELPS'S RIVAL CELEBRATION.

"High Private" John B. Phelps, who announces himself to be "a direct and lineal descendant of the Keyes family of Revolutionary fame, with headquarters at the Morten House," will lead "a grand civic and military parade of All-Americans around Union-square, recognising the fact with salutes, &c., on April 30." He is fully prepared to accept contributions for the purpose of building a stand, from which a number of prominent All-Americans will speak, and promises to read, in his capacity as Grand Marshal, the Declaration of Independence and Washington's Inaugural Address.

He also promises that ex-Mayor Hewitt will speak to the throng assembled, but Mr. Hewitt is booked to sail for Europe to-day and told a TIMES reporter yesterday that it was hardly possible that he would cut his trip short on Mr. Phelps's account. Mr. Phelps authoritatively announces the surprising fact that the 400 will not attend his tribute to the monuments of ignored heroes.

BROOKLYN WANTS A STAND.

The Brooklyn Aldermen are very indignant because they have received no invitations to the inaugural centennial celebration. They have gone to considerable trouble to put a bill through the Legislature permitting them to appropriate $25,000 toward giving Brooklyn a proper position in the parade, and they think that in return they should at least have plenty of tickets. As matters stand at present they cannot go to the ball or to the banquet unless they pay their way, and that is something an Alderman does not like to do. Mayor Chapin has received invitations to the grand stand, the ball, and the dinner. A member of the Common Council said yesterday that the committee consisting of Aldermen McKee, Murphy, McGrath, Beard, and Schlusser had made five attempts to see Col. Cruger and Secretary Bowen of the Centennial Committee and to ascertain just where they stood, but had failed.

The committee held a meeting at the City Hall last night and had a very lively time. It was finally decided to erect a stand in New-York for the Brooklyn authorities. President Arnold of the New-York Board of Aldermen told the Brooklyn reporters that permission to erect a stand would be surely granted.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

"Citizen" writes to THE TIMES suggesting that an arch should be built on Broadway at about Canal-street. This is because all the arches provided for are above Fourteenth-street, there being no break in the monotony of view from Wall street to Waverley-place, a defect which is, in his opinion, a serious one.

In a part of a partition wall at Bellevue Hospital is a stone on which is cut this inscription: "Genl. Washington delivered his inaugural address while standing on this stone." "I. H. T." writes to THE TIMES suggesting that this stone be removed, as it easily can be, and used at the exercises at the Sub-Treasury for President Harrison to stand on when he delivers his address.

A most practical suggestion made by "E. O." of Harlem is that the police and the committee in charge should do something to stop the constant breaking up of processions which always mar them in this city. Some of the forces, brief movement of troops is sure to be followed by a long, tedious halt, which fatigues people and is always a source of annoyance and discomfort both to the paraders and the spectators. The best officials are destroyed by the constant blocking and interference with the procession. A competent commander, "E. O." thinks, can find a remedy to this nuisance for once. Philadelphia managed to do it at its centennial celebration of the adoption of the Constitution, and New-York ought not to be behind the Quaker City at such an important celebration as this will be.

A VETERAN TALKS OUT LOUD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common with many other gentlemen, civil and military, the article headed "No Foreigners Need Apply" has caused me a painful surprise. When our army entered as victors the City of Mexico the British Union Jack was waived from the balcony of the consular residence of the Consul General of Great Britain. It was greeted with cheers by the American army. When Gen. Scott died, on the occasion of his funeral Gen. Santa Anna, ill himself, sent Col. Coralez, (I think the same was, though I am not certain,) to represent him and present to Gen. Scott's family a most beautiful tribute in an autograph letter regretting Gen. Santa Anna's being unable to be present at the funeral of his "magnanimous conqueror." Gen. Santa Anna's graceful tribute was not rejected with scorn; on the contrary, it was received with appreciation, and so far as possible duly acknowledged.

Cannot some expression of public sentiment be elicited curbing the petty insolence of the Army Committee. Cannot the press impress them with their ignorance and enlighten their minds?

Gen. Washington, Gen. Scott, Gen. Jackson, Gen. Grant would not have countenanced such a want of sense and due regard to foreigners desiring to pay a tribute to George Washington, nor such disregard to the gray-haired veterans who saved the flag and the Union.

SCHUYLER HAMILTON,
Major General Volunteers, United States.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 11, 1889.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

LAWS AFFECTING CONNECTICUT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

HARTFORD, April 12.—Since the beginning of the session, three months ago, 98 public acts have been sent to the Governor for approval. The predominance of special legislation will appear from the fact that 179 private measures have become law. Last week Gov. Bulkeley approved several important insurance bills. One of them prohibits the investment of the capital, assets, or income of life companies in the stocks of mining or manufacturing concerns. The Personal Liability act is also an important one in insurance circles.

Another insurance law provides that all unclaimed dividends made in the settlement of insolvent companies shall, by order of the court, into the State Treasury at the end of six months, and shall be kept there until claimed by the policy holders to whom such sums may belong. This act will protect all policy holders alike, and insure the ultimate payment of all dividends to them. In the case against the officers of the Continental Life came to trial a year ago the State was defeated at the initial step in the Superior Court by reason of the fact that it could not prove that the guilty managers of the corporation had taken oath to the company's statements as required by law; yet these sworn statements had been received for years by the Insurance Department.

This week a law which makes issuance of a false certificate of oath or affirmation punishable by a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for three years, or both, received the Governor's very cordial approval.

A bill has just been approved which will strike terror into the hearts of Italian organ grinders who invade the State every Summer with their hordes of bears. It provides for a fine of $50 for each offence in driving or leading a bear upon any street or highway in any city or town in Connecticut.

The constitutional right of the Governor to retain a bill in his possession for three days without its becoming a law independent of his approval has been brought prominently into notice during the week. Gov. Bulkeley exercised this power in the Swift case. It is a singular fact that there are no records in the office of the Secretary of State showing definitely what the vote has been. It is probable that records will be kept hereafter concerning all measures that become law with Executive signature.

THE COLOR OF THE CRUISER BOSTON

The painting of the steel cruiser Boston white is looked upon by some navy officers as aping the English custom; but aping or no aping, the new cruiser presents a very handsome appearance. She now lies at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. For the past two or three weeks she has worn a variety of colors, ranging from a dirty yellow to a black, and then red.

For the past 20 years the conventional color for United States war ships has been black, black funnels, and black figure-head—everything black except the spars, clothed in a coat of navy spar composition. There is an instance on record where an enterprising commander took the Vandalia into the midst of the North Atlantic squadron with her funnel painted yellow—the distinguishing feature of a British man-of-war. It is said that the Admiral in his wrath directed that the Vandalia's Captain be signaled to paint his funnel black before he dared to pay his respects aboard the flagship. It is needless to say this the yellow was soon "off." During the last war it was ordered at one time that all the war vessels be painted a lead color. This was to render them less conspicuous on the water—a very important consideration when engaged in looking after blockade runners.

The correspondence in the color of the Boston is doubtless due to Lieut. Commander Henry Knox, United States Navy, the executive officer thereof, of course, necessarily approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

JOBS FOR TAMMANY MEN

THEY CAN TAKE A HAND AT STREET CLEANING.

AFTER THE 1ST OF MAY THE STREET DEPARTMENT WILL HIRE ALL MEN HIRED BY CONTRACTORS.

At the beginning of next month the system of cleaning the most thickly populated district of New-York by contract will end, and in its place the Street-Cleaning Department will employ laborers by the day to do the same work. By this change in the neighborhood of seven hundred vacancies will be made in the roll of persons who work at present for the city in order to make way for that number of Tammany adherents who desire to make $2 a day without doing too much work.

This increase of patronage gained by Tammany Hall points the moral to this tale: The city has been and will be until May 1 divided by Fourteenth-street into two unequal halves by the Street-Cleaning Department. The lower half was cleaned by contractors who bound themselves to do certain work at specific periods for a lump sum per year.

The upper half is cleaned by day's labor under the supervision of foremen who are responsible to Commissioner Coleman. In 1884 and 1885 the contractors were Mr. Walton, known on the race track as "the Plunger;" Mr. Brown, and Major Edward Duffy. Their contract ran two years. The success of this attempt to let contracts for street cleaning to the lowest bidder led to the authorization of the Commissioner to advertise for more bids, and so in 1886 the contracts were let to Hayward & Duffy, the senior member of the firm being a Republican, the latter, Major Duffy, a County Democrat. The contract was to continue from May 1, 1886, to May 1, 1889, at which time other advertisements for bids were to be made and contracts awarded according to the established custom. The work done by the contractors was done on a schedule which required that every important street below Fourteenth-street should be cleaned once a day, and every unimportant street every other day. So far as the inspectors of the Department have reported this schedule has been carried out to the letter. No complaints of a serious nature have been made against the contractors and Commissioner Coleman has expressed himself as satisfied with the result.

Commissioner Coleman, when he presented his estimates last October to the Board of Estimate, and Apportionment, estimated for day's labor instead of by contract, in order not to appear to make any suggestion as to how the work should be done, he says. Before the estimates were finally passed upon by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the present Mayor became much interested in the change, and it is related asked the Commissioner why he had changed the estimate for contract work to that of day's labor. Commissioner Coleman says that he informed the Mayor, and when the latter inquired whether it might not be well to try the latter system for a year at least, assented that the experiment might be of value.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment had the power to decide finally upon this question, and it indorsed the Mayor's suggested experiment by doing away with contract work and making an appropriation of $1,200,000.

There are now 450 men employed in cleaning the streets. The change will necessitate the employment of 250 more men. The city at present pays its laborers, such at least as are employed in sweeping the streets, 25 cents an hour, or $2 a day. The men who work for the contractors now are nearly all Italians. They belong to no political organization, but were hired because they do their work at very low prices and may be directed to do anything in the way of cleaning streets, no matter how menial the work is.

Tammany Hall, it is declared, will proceed at once to the filling of such "vacancies" as may occur. It is true that Commissioner Coleman is at the head of the department, and that he alone has the power of dismissal, but he is unable to know whether or not a workman does his duty, and he is obliged to depend to a very great extent upon the foremen of the various gangs. Under the new régime a Tammany foreman may be expected to see the children of Italy through green spectacles, no matter whether they do their work properly or not.

Commissioner Coleman was seen at his home in East Sixty-ninth-street last night by a TIMES reporter concerning the unpleasant predicament his department is placed in. He said that he thought that the system of cleaning the streets by day's labor might be adopted for a year in order to see whether the contractors' work could be improved upon. "I have no complaint to make of the work done by the contractors. They have fulfilled their agreements and, so far as I am concerned, I am content. Their ability to clean the important down-town streets daily and their entire district every second day will not, I am afraid, be followed under the new system. It will be, I fear, impossible. The cost of the two in money is about the same."

"Then the new system will be not nearly so efficient as the old?" suggested the inquirer.

"Well, I was the reply, "while the force will be probably able to clean the principal streets daily it will not be able to give every second day to the less important streets. So far as the appointing power is concerned the positions for foremen and the more conspicuous officers are subject to civil service examinations, and I select from them. The assistant foremen and the laborers are merely appointed. I do not think there will be 700 vacancies for Tammany men, as you suggest, for no matter how humble a man's position in the department may be I never discharge one without some good cause. Men have to commit some offense against the rules of the department to merit dismissal."

"But you depend upon the reports of your foremen to determine whether or not a man is competent, do you not?"

"Certainly, that is the only source of information I have. They practically decide whether they want a man in their gang or not. I made my estimates last Autumn without suggestion from Mr. Grant or any one else. I had no choice save to estimate day's work instead of contract work, for I was in favor of determining how much the latter would cost until the Board of Estimate and Apportionment decided to adopt the latter, and I had advertised for and received bids."

STORMS ALL AROUND.

A squall, accompanied by heavy rain, struck this city at 7:12 o'clock last night. For 10 minutes the wind blew at the velocity of 25 miles an hour, and then apparently died out altogether, while the rain continued to fall for 10 minutes longer. At the Signal Service office in the Equitable Building the squall was reported as local and not connected with the storm that has been raging along the coast for 24 hours.

That storm was reported last night as having its centre at Eastport, Me. It was moving northwest. It rained yesterday all along the Atlantic coast from Boston to Cape Hatteras, all through the lake region, and throughout the Mississippi and Eastern Missouri Valleys.

At midnight another storm was centred at Hamilton, Ontario. It was moving east, and will probably reach here, with rain, early this morning.

The temperature averaged 56° yesterday. The barometer was falling all along the Atlantic coast at midnight.

At 7:15 o'clock the flagstaff on Jacob Blank's house at Sixty-sixth-street and Third-avenue was blown from its anchorage. It fell to the street, breaking a telegraph wire and plunging that quarter of the city in darkness. Subsequently the break was repaired.

At 8:45 lightning demolished an arc lamp and snapped the wire in front of 342 Canal-street.

THUNDER, LIGHTNING, AND HAIL.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—A heavy thunder, wind, and hailstorm visited portions of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and Maryland to-day, doing considerable damage. At Elk Garden, Md., a flash of lightning instantly killed John Wetzell, a farmer, and two horses. At Franklin, Penn., a large iron tank containing 3,000 barrels of naphtha at the Union Refinery was struck and completely destroyed. At Masontown, Penn., the roof of the new ten-thousand-dollar public school building was lifted off, plate-glass windows broken, and store fronts blown in. The storm was accompanied by hail. At Steubenville, Ohio, hailstones as large as eggs fell, breaking photographers' skylights and many windows. In this city there was a heavy thunderstorm and large hailstones fell, but no serious damage has been reported.

WHEELING, West Va., April 12.—From 6 to 7 o'clock this evening a fierce thunderstorm prevailed here and some good-sized hailstones fell. A barn belonging to Charles Adolph across the river was struck and burned, with its contents, including live stock. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $200. The storm lasted several hours.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hamilton Harris of Albany is at the Windsor Hotel.

Edward S. Isham of Chicago is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Gen. George H. Sharpe of Kingston, N. Y., is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Congressman John A. Anderson of Kansas is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Secretary of State Frederick Cook of Rochester is at the Gilsey House.

Senator John P. Jones of Nevada and Samuel Storey, member of the British Parliament, are at the Hoffman House.

George H. Bates, Commissioner to the Samoan Conference, and John G. Bullitt of Philadelphia are at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Senator Henry W. Corbett of Oregon, Congressman Charles A. Randall of Massachusetts, Speaker Fremont Cole, and State Senator Joseph Mullin of Rochester are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SUNK IN THE HUDSON.

THE REVENUE COLLIDES WITH THE DREW AND GOES TO THE BOTTOM.

As the Albany night boat Drew of the People's Line was coming down the Hudson about 2 o'clock yesterday morning she collided just below Kingston with the sloop Revenue, Capt. James M. Collyer, of Athens. The sloop filled and sank almost immediately, only the top of the mast remaining above water.

The crew of the Revenue, consisting of Capt. Collyer, Walter Howland, mate; William Brandon, cook; Frank Poland and J. Weeks, sailors, were rescued by the steamboat Ansonia of Saugerties. After the accident the Drew stopped for a few minutes and then proceeded on her way to this city. The Revenue was laden with a cargo of coal slack.

The Drew, as she lay at her wharf yesterday, bore evidence of the collision. Her upper works just abaft the forward gangway on the port side were stove in, and Mate Murphy's room was badly wrecked. He was in his berth at the time of the collision and had a marvelous escape from death, all the furniture and fittings in his room having been broken up and destroyed. The sloop struck the steamer a diagonal blow, her jibboom penetrating the mate's room, and as the steamer passed on swinging around and sweeping desk, chairs, berth, washstand, and clothing into a chaotic mass upon the floor. When it struck the partition the jibboom broke short off, leaving the heavy iron ring at the end sticking in the ceiling. The mate was thrown to the floor of his room, but with the exception of a few abrasions he escaped unhurt.

The pilot who was on duty at the time said the collision occurred just south of Esopus light. He saw the sloop some time before and tried in every way to avoid her, but she kept steering across his tracks as if she was trying to strike his light. Whenever the steamer changed her course the sloop would keep and run across her bows. When the collision seemed inevitable the steamer reversed her engines and reduced her speed, leaving the sloop plenty of time and room to sheer off, but she made no attempt to do so. She continued on her course until she had poked her nose into the mate's room and made 6 inchings of a large strip of the upper works. The pilot said he had no idea that the sloop had suffered any more than the loss of her jibboom.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 12.—Capt. Collyer of the wrecked sloop makes the following statement:

"At about 1 o'clock this morning we were standing as close as possible to the westward. Walter Howland, my first mate, was at the helm. All our lights were burning brightly. Then I saw the Drew four or five hundred feet away going straight down the river. Suddenly she took a sharp sheer to the westward, and I believe was as though she was going to try to cross our bow. We tried to keep away, but a minute didn't pass before she struck us.

"Her guard 25 feet back of her bow struck our bowsprit and slewed us around, and then her wheel hit us and our mast went by the board, as did all the standing rigging. We had no time to lose. We cut the painter that held the yawl, and jumping into the small boat got away as quickly as possible, leaving our clothes behind, and in a minute or less the sloop went down, bow first, in 40 feet of water. The Drew sailed away without offering assistance. Her people didn't even ask the name of the sloop. I never heard a word from her either before or after she ran us down. We saw her stop a quarter of a mile below the wreck. When the collision occurred something struck me and I can hardly use my arms today. Frank Poland, one of the crew, was struck on the hip by something and severely hurt.

"The steamer Ansonia, bound for Saugerties, was coming around Dinsmore's Point when the collision occurred. The Drew blew a whistle for her, and when she was passing the Drew the pilot shouted to the Ansonia people that he had struck a boat of some kind and wanted the Ansonia to look out for the crew. The Ansonia took us on board. James Moon, the lookout on the Ansonia, told me he saw the Drew take the rank which was the cause of the collision. The Revenue was worth $2,500."

Mate Howland was at the sloop's helm. He said:

"I never saw a steamboat take such a shear as the Drew did, and I cannot see why she did it unless her pilot was mistaken as to lights."

STRUCK BY A BALL OF FIRE.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF THE STEAMSHIP TROPIC.

Capt. Barber of the steamship Tropic had an interesting tale of the sea to relate yesterday on his arrival from Progreso. The experience of his vessel had been a most vivid one, full of picturesque incident as well as unpleasant features. The Tropic left Progreso March 31, and passed Cape Hatteras April 6 at 4 in the morning. Then the troubles began. At 8 o'clock in the morning it commenced to rain and a violent thunderstorm raged until night. The wind blew strong from the northeast and increased to a hurricane by the following morning. At 5 o'clock Sunday morning the most exciting event of the trip occurred.

"The port watch was on deck," said Capt. Barber yesterday, "and the wind was just singing through the rigging. There was a dense mist overhead, driving along with us. Suddenly a huge ball of fire shot out of the dense fog in our course and struck the rail. The light of this ball of fire was blinding, so that those who looked toward it were unable to see for some time afterward. The mass of electric fire exploded with a loud report as it struck the rail and scattered itself forward in a shower of brilliant sparks of every color in the rainbow. The ship was fairly enveloped in this cloud of fire.

"The barometer was violently affected by this wonderful electric phenomenon and vibrated one-tenth

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Tuesday, April 13—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	50
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	86	86	86	86	20
Atch. T. & S. Fe	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	20,240
Brunswick Co.	21½	21½	21½	21½	400
Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	200
Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	100
Chas. Col. & A.	45	45	45	45	100
Chesapeake	16	16	16	16	100
Chesa. & Ohio	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	2,450
C. & O. 1st pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	2,270
C. & O. 2d pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	305
Chi. Gas Trust	80	80	80	80	2,100
Chicago & Alton	153	153	153	153	100
Chi. R. I. & P.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	13,988
Chi. & R. I. & P. pf.	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	100
C. C. C. & I.	64¾	65	64¾	64¾	13,850
C. C. C. & I. pf.	95	95	95	95	24,523
C. C. & I. Sp. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,385
C. R. I. & Pac.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	11,220
C. St. L. & P.	169	169	169	169	170
C. St. L. & P. pf.	70	70	70	70	100
C. C. C. & I.	70	70	70	70	150
Colorado Coal	27	28½	27	28½	900
Col. H. & T.	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	1,020
Chicago & Illinois	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	200
Chi. & N. Ill. pf.	96	96½	96	96½	1,000
Con. Gas Co.	97½	98½	97½	97½	5,575
Del. & Hudson	134	134	134	134	500
Del. Lack. & W.	137¾	138	137¾	138	17,900
Den. & R. G.	16½	16½	16½	16½	100
Den. & R. G. pf.	44	44	44	44	200
Den. Tex. & Ft. W.	23½	23½	23½	23½	735
Kennesaw	95	95	95	95	1,000
Illinois Central	113½	113½	113½	113½	100
L. E. & Western	19½	19½	18½	18½	780
L. E. & West. pf.	68½	69	68½	68½	1,135
Lake Shore	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,930
Louis. & Nash.	64¾	64¾	64	64¾	3,366
Manhattan Co.	100	100	99¾	99¾	800
Mem. & Char.	60½	60½	60½	60½	3,300
Mil. L. & W.	89	89	89	89	100
Mil. L. & W. pf.	110	110	110	110	50
Missouri Pacific	70¾	71¼	70¾	70¾	4,750
Mo., Kan. & T.	18	18	18¾	18¾	625
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	39	39½	39	39½	1,000
N. J. Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	1,510
N. Y. Central	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	100
N. Y. & North. pf.	20	21	20	21	200
N. Y. & New Eng.	43¾	43¾	43	43¾	1,584
N. Y., O. & St. L.	18	18	17½	17½	285
N. Y., O. & St. L. pf.	63	63	63	63	300
Nat. Lead Trust	21¾	22¼	21¾	21¾	5,470
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	1,700
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	2,350
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	200
Norfolk & West. pf.	16	16	16	16	100
North. & West.	52	52½	52	52½	505
Northern Pac.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	1,000
Northern Pac. pf.	81½	82¾	81½	82¾	16,780
Ohio & Miss.	32½	33	32½	32½	300
Ohio Central					300
Oregon & Trans.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	900
Oregon Imp.	46½	48¾	46½	48¾	450
Oregon Imp. pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	100
Oregon S. L.	50	50	49	49	400
Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	2,800
Peoria & Pekin U.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	210
Phil. & Reading	45¾	45¾	45	45¾	99,440
Phila. Gas	80	80	80	80	90
Phila. & Erie	28	28½	28	28½	1,245
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	181½	181½	181½	181½	961
Quicksilver	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
Quicksilver pf.	39¾	39¾	39	39	200
Rich. & W. P. T.	26¾	26¾	26	26¾	3,470
Rich. & W. P. T. pf.	80½	80½	80	80½	400
St. L. & S. F.	33¾	34¾	33¾	34¾	500
St. L. & S. F. pf.	80	80¾	80	80¾	8,783
Sugar Ref. Co.	97½	99¾	96¾	97	8,975
Texas & Pacific	23	23	23	23	100
St. P. & Omaha	94	94	93¾	93¾	400
St. P. & Omaha pf.	94	94	93¾	93¾	400
St. P., M. & M.	98	98	97½	97½	500
Southern Pacific	23¼	23	22¾	23	800
So. R'y. Security	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	50
Texas Coal & Iron	38¾	38¾	38	38¾	1,235
Tenn. C. & I. pf.	100	100	100	100	200
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	28½	28½	28½	28½	100
Tol., A. A. & G. T.	90½	90½	90½	90½	275
Union Pacific	62	63¾	61¾	63¾	19,580
U. S. Express	84½	84½	84½	84½	430
W., St. L. & P.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	400
West. Union Tel.	86¼	86¼	85¾	85¾	19,060
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	860
Total sales					292,949

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & S. Sa. con. 6s	125½	125½	125½	125½	$10,000
A. & T. H. 2d inc.	108	108	108	108	500
Amer. Dock 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	2,000
At. Col. & P. 1st	99	99	99	99	3,000
At. & Pac. 1st	93	93	93	93	2,000
At. & Pac. 2d inc.	18½	18½	18½	18½	20,000
At. & Pac. 4s	80¼	80½	79½	80	114,000
Cairo, A. & T. 1st	107	107	107	107	2,000
Canada So. 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
Canada So. 2d	95	95	95	95	24,000
C. & R. of Ga. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
Cent. Pacific 1st	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
C. P. 5s of 1898	108½	108½	108½	108½	4,000
Chas. & Ohio 6s	124	124	124	124	19,000
Ches. & O. n. m. fd.	115½	115½	115	115	11,000
C. O. & S. W. 1st	109	109	109	109	16,000
Chi. & E. Ill. con.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	5,000
Chi. & East Ill. gen. 5s	103	103	103	103	2,000
C. R. & Q. 7s	132	132	132	132	7,000
Chi. Gas 1st	93	93	93	93	6,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	2,000
C., St. L. & P. 1st	98¾	97	98¾	97	5,000
C., S. F. & Col. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	5,000
Cleve. & Can. 1st	96	96¾	96	96¾	9,000
Cin. P. & St. L. 7s	96	96	96	96	5,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s	97½	97½	97½	97½	3,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	81½	81½	81	81	17,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	79¾	80	79¾	80	47,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st 6s	88½	88½	88	88	5,000
Den., S. P. & P. 1st	86½	86½	86½	86½	4,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½	10,000
Elk. & R. S. 1st	101½	101½	101½	101½	11,000
Erie 1st con	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	5,000
Erie 2d con	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	12,000
F. W. & D. C. 1st	94	94¾	93½	94¾	69,000
Ga. Pac. 1st	110½	110½	110½	110½	5,000
Ga. P. 2d con. 5s	77¼	77¼	77	77¼	5,000
G. H. & S. A. 1st W	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	4,000
Grand R. & Ind. 5s	97	97	97	97	2,000
Green. R. & W. 1st	19	19	19	19	6,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	109	109	109	109	3,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 2d	72	72¾	72	72¾	14,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1952	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s	107	107	107	107	1,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	102	102	102	102	5,000
Iron Mt. 1st	107	107	107	107	4,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	83	83	83	83	4,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	52	53	52	52	12,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s	55	55	55	55½	86,000
Kan. C., W. & N. W. 1st	93½	93½	93¼	93½	7,000
Lineb., C. & W. 1st	100	100	100	100	1,000
L. & N. W. R. con. 6s	118	118	118	118	10,000
Long Isl. gen. 4s	100	100	100	100	1,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	101	101	101	101	5,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5,000
L. & N. gen. 5s	114	114	114	114	1,000
L. & N. 1st, E. & N.	117	117	117	117	1,000
L. & N. 3d, N. O.					
M. & M. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
L. & M. 1st, P. & A.	102½	102½	101½	101½	22,000
L., N. A. & C. 1st	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	2,000
L., N. A. & C. 2d	99¼	100	99¼	100	22,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st	88	88	88	88	1,000
Mad. Elevated 1st	117	117	116¾	116¾	5,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913	108½	108½	108½	108½	2,000
M., L. S. & W. cv.	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	11,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	107	107	107	107	5,000
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	1,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	10,000
M. & Ohio gen.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	7,000
N. J. Jct. gen. 4s	111	111	111	111	1,000
N. Y. C. 5s, deb.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	5,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	107,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	117	117	117	117	2,000
N. Y., L. & W.					
Nor. & W. 1st	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	10,000
Norfolk & W. 1st, N. R.	114	114	114	114	20,000
Nor. Pac. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
North. Pac. 1st	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	9,000
North. Pac. 2d	115	115	115	115	13,000
North. Pac. 3d	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	42,000
North. Pac. T. 1st	106	106	106	106	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	23,000
Philadelphia 1st	104	104	104	104	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	10,000
P., L. & E. 2d	76	76	76	76	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	83	83¼	82¾	83¼	75,000
Reading gen. 4s	93	93	93	93	57,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d					
D. & M. cons.	31½	31½	31½	31½	10,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	28,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	12,000
Rich. & Lanc. 6s	105½	106	105½	106	24,000
St. J. & G. I. 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
St. L. & S. F. tr. 6s	97½	97½	97½	97½	30,000
St. P. & Om. con.	122½	122½	122½	122½	1,000
St. P. & N. P. 6s	121	121	121	121	1,000
St. Paul 1st 6s	128	128	128	128	10,000
St. Paul 1st 5s	125	125	125	125	10,000
St. P. 1st, La C.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	5,000
St. P. C. P. W. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	5,000
St. P. M. Pt.	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
St. P. W. M. 5s	101	101	101	101	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. C. 6s	88	88	88	88	2,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. C. 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	10,000
San A. & A. P. 6s	86	86	86	86	7,000
Shen. Val. gen. tr.	97	97½	97	97½	164,000
So. Pac. of A. 1st	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	89	89¼	89	89¼	12,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	1,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	103¾	104	103¾	104	22,000
U. P., L. & C. 1st	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	3,000
Union Elev. 1st	107	107	107	107	5,000
Utah South. ext.	110	110	110	110	2,000
Virginia Mid. gen.	89	89	89	89	5,000
Wabash cv., 1 r.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	1,000
Wab. T. of 1879, 1 r.	92	92	92	92	5,000
Wab. 1st, Chi. 1 r.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	45,000
Wab. 1st, Det. 1 r.	121	121	121	121	25,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	99	99	99	99	4,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d	39¾	40	39¾	40	7,000
West. N. Con. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103½	8,000
West Shore 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	15,000
Total sales					$1,838,500

*Seller 30. †Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	$ .20	.20	.20	.20	1,400
Aspen	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	115
Amador	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	900
Bullion	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	300
Brunswick	.11	.11	.11	.11	1,000
Chrysolite	.25	.25	.25	.25	500
Exchequer	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	100
Homestake	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	170
El Cristo	1.65	1.65	1.55	1.65	100
Horn Silver	1.45	1.45	1.35	1.35	500
Middle Bar	.39	.39	.39	.39	100
Mono	1.10	1.15	1.10	1.15	600
Mutual & M.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	500
Mexican	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	100
Plymouth	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	500
Phenix of Ark.	.31	.31	.31	.31	600
Shoshone	.08	.08	.08	.08	2,500
Silver Chief	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,500
Sullivan Consol.	1.50	1.55	1.50	1.55	1,400
Standard	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Sutro Tunnel	.10	.10	.10	.10	200
United Copper	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	900
Total sales					12,958

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	19	19	19	19	$3,000
At. & Pac. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	4,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st	106	106	106	106	1,000
Chi. & Pac. W. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s	95¾	96	95¾	96	18,000
Den. & R. G. 1st	88¾	88¾	87½	88	15,000
Den. & R. G. 2d	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	6,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1952	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	52	53	52	52	12,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s	55	55	55	55½	86,000
Kan. C., W. & N. W. 1st	93½	93½	93¼	93½	7,000
Lineb., C. & W. 1st	100	100	100	100	1,000
L. E. & W. col. tr. 5s	101	101	101	101	5,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5,000
L. & N. gen. 5s	114	114	114	114	1,000
L. & N. 1st, E. & N.	117	117	117	117	1,000
L. & N. 3d, N. O.					
M. & M.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
L. & M. 1st, P. & A.	102½	102½	101½	101½	22,000
L., N. A. & C. 1st	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	2,000
L., N. A. & C.	99¼	100	99¼	100	22,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st	88	88	88	88	1,000
Mad. Elevated 1st	117	117	116¾	116¾	5,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913	108½	108½	108½	108½	2,000
M., L. S. & W. cv.	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	11,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	107	107	107	107	5,000
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	1,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	10,000
M. & Ohio gen.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	7,000
N. J. Jct. gen. 4s	111	111	111	111	1,000
N. Y. C. 5s, deb.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	5,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	107,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	117	117	117	117	2,000
N. Y., L. & W.					
Nor. & W. 1st	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	10,000
Norfolk & W. 1st, N. R.	114	114	114	114	20,000
Nor. Pac. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
North. Pac. 1st	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	9,000
North. Pac. 2d	115	115	115	115	13,000
North. Pac. 3d	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	42,000
North. Pac. T. 1st	106	106	106	106	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	23,000
Philadelphia 1st	104	104	104	104	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	10,000
P., L. & E. 2d	76	76	76	76	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	83	83¼	82¾	83¼	75,000
Reading gen. 4s	93	93	93	93	57,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d					
D. & M. cons.	31½	31½	31½	31½	10,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	28,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	12,000
Rich. & Lanc. 6s	105½	106	105½	106	24,000
St. J. & G. I. 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
St. L. & S. F. tr. 6s	97½	97½	97½	97½	30,000
St. P. & Om. con.	122½	122½	122½	122½	1,000
St. P. & N. P. 6s	121	121	121	121	1,000
St. Paul 1st 6s	128	128	128	128	10,000
St. Paul 1st 5s	125	125	125	125	10,000
St. P. 1st, La C.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	5,000
St. P. C. P. W. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	5,000
St. P. M. Pt.	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
St. P. W. M. 5s	101	101	101	101	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. C. 6s	88	88	88	88	2,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. C. 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	10,000
San A. & A. P. 6s	86	86	86	86	7,000
Shen. Val. gen. tr.	97	97½	97	97½	164,000
So. Pac. of A. 1st	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	89	89¼	89	89¼	12,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	1,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	103¾	104	103¾	104	22,000
U. P., L. & C. 1st	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	3,000
Union Elev. 1st	107	107	107	107	5,000
Utah South. ext.	110	110	110	110	2,000
Virginia Mid. gen.	89	89	89	89	5,000
Wabash cv., 1 r.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	1,000
Wab. T. of 1879, 1 r.	92	92	92	92	5,000
Wab. 1st, Chi. 1 r.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	45,000
Wab. 1st, Det. 1 r.	121	121	121	121	25,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	99	99	99	99	4,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d	39¾	40	39¾	40	7,000
West. N. Con. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103½	8,000
West Shore 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	15,000

Total sales $1,838,500

*Seller 30. †Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	$ .20	.20	.20	.20	1,400
Aspen	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	115
Amador	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	900
Bullion	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	300
Brunswick	.11	.11	.11	.11	1,000
Chrysolite	.25	.25	.25	.25	500
Exchequer	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	100
Homestake	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	170
El Cristo	1.65	1.65	1.55	1.65	100
Horn Silver	1.45	1.45	1.35	1.35	500
Middle Bar	.39	.39	.39	.39	100
Mono	1.10	1.15	1.10	1.15	600
Mutual & M.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	500
Mexican	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	100
Plymouth	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	500
Phenix of Ark.	.31	.31	.31	.31	600
Shoshone	.08	.08	.08	.08	2,500
Silver Chief	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,500
Sullivan Consol.	1.50	1.55	1.50	1.55	1,400
Standard	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Sutro Tunnel	.10	.10	.10	.10	200
United Copper	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	900

Total sales 12,958

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	19	19	19	19	$3,000
At. & Pac. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	4,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st	106	106	106	106	1,000
Chi. & Pac. W. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s	95¾	96	95¾	96	18,000
Den. & R. G. 1st	88¾	88¾	87½	88	15,000
Den. & R. G. 2d	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	6,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1952	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	52	53	52	52	12,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s	55	55	55	55½	86,000
Kan. C., W. & N. W. 1st	93½	93½	93¼	93½	7,000
Lineb., C. & W. 1st	100	100	100	100	1,000
L. E. & W. col. tr. 5s	101	101	101	101	5,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5,000
L. & N. gen. 5s	114	114	114	114	1,000
L. & N. 1st, E. & N.	117	117	117	117	1,000
L. & N. 3d, N. O.					
M. & M.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
L. & M. 1st, P. & A.	102½	102½	101½	101½	22,000
L., N. A. & C. 1st	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	2,000
L., N. A. & C.	99¼	100	99¼	100	22,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st	88	88	88	88	1,000
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M., L. S. & W. cv.	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	11,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	107	107	107	107	5,000
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	1,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	10,000
M. & Ohio gen.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	7,000
N. J. Jct. gen. 4s	111	111	111	111	1,000
N. Y. C. 5s, deb.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	5,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	107,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	117	117	117	117	2,000
N. Y., L. & W.					
Nor. & W. 1st	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	10,000
Norfolk & W. 1st, N. R.	114	114	114	114	20,000
Nor. Pac. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
North. Pac. 1st	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	9,000
North. Pac. 2d	115	115	115	115	13,000
North. Pac. 3d	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	42,000
North. Pac. T. 1st	106	106	106	106	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	23,000
Philadelphia 1st	104	104	104	104	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	10,000
P., L. & E. 2d	76	76	76	76	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	83	83¼	82¾	83¼	75,000
Reading gen. 4s	93	93	93	93	57,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d					
D. & M. cons.	31½	31½	31½	31½	10,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	28,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	12,000
Rich. & Lanc. 6s	105½	106	105½

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale offered at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, April 12, was one by Bernard Smyth, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, sold four four-story houses, with lots each 25 by 99.11, 10 to 14 Thirty-fifth-st., south side, 200 feet east of 8th-av., for $43,000, to David H. Goodman. The sale by Michael V. Harnett & Co. of Buildings, with lots, 1,705 to 1,715 10th-av., corner of 98th-st, was adjourned to May 10, and sale of two lots on Claremont-av., north of 129d-st, was adjourned to April 17.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 12.

Riverside Drive, w. s., 12.2 ft. n. of 107th-st., 24.7x100.11&3x100; executor of Clarissa H. Curtis to Isabel A. Tripler, same..... $8,000

107th-st., 166.11 ft. n. of 106 ft. s. of Riverside Drive, 17.6x90.6x17.6x94.8; Samuel C. Bayne and wife to same.....nominal

Riverside Drive, w. s., corner of 108th-st., 75 x100; John Brower and wife to Helen McG. Smith..... 10

123th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Riverside Drive; 20x100.11; same to Samuel G. Bayne..... 10

Nassau-st., s. w. corner of Maiden-lane, 20.8 x18.6x10.2x24.6; R. S. Johnson & Co. to Emily A. Thom..... 72,500

Attorney-st., w. s., 166.8 ft. s. of Grand-st., 18.9x100; Charles Ruff and wife to John Beelen..... 16,000

142d-st., s. s., 638.4 ft. e. of Willis-av., 21.9x141.8x21.1x145; William O'Gorman and Herman Sharsberg and wives to James S. King..... 1

Riverside Drive, e. s., 76.10 ft. n. of 107th-st., 56x100; executor of Clarissa H. Curtis to Francis De B. Wiesmann..... 11,500

25th-st., 200 East; Aschaf Weinstein and Hannah Weinstein to Samuel M. Hoppin..... 35,000

Lexington-av., 381; Henry C. Enos and wife to Annie E. Mann..... 45,000

6th-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 131st-st., 25.11x 100.7&.5x100.3x25.4x100x188; Pauline Simon to Frank E. Smith..... 25,000

97th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.8x 100.11; Theodore F. Miller, referee, to Frederick W. Tiele..... 14,000

Riverside Drive, s. e. corner of 108th-st., 75 x100; executor of Clarissa H. Curtis to Helen McG. Smith..... 43,450

108th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Riverside Drive, 175x191.8x175x196.7; same to Samuel G. Bayne..... 67,900

11th-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 168th-st., 25x 100; same to George J. McFadden..... 7,600

Washington-st., s. e. corner of 175th-st., 108x 81.1; Herman F. Harms to Martin Wells.. 2,400

106th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Riverside Drive, 17.5x100.11; Samuel G. Bayne and wife to Atlas Improvement Company..... 45,366

97th-st., 32, 34, 38, 40, 42, 46, 50, and 52 West; James McKenna and wife to William Malone..... 10

165th-st., s. s., 169 ft. w. of Tinton-av., 20x 90; Edward Robitzek and wife to David Robitzek..... 10

165th-st., s. s., 189 ft. w. of Tinton-av., 20x 90; same to Alfred Robitzek..... 10

126th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of St. Ann's-av., 100x100; Fort Morris Land and Improvement Company to Margaret McCormick. 10,000

Division-st., 295; Leopold Turk and others to Louise Weill..... 6,800

Same property; Louise Weill to Julius Turk Bailey-av., s. s., lot 88, 34th Ward, 20x—x 97x146; John Feeney and wife to Edward McGuire..... 604

134th-st., 4 ft. s. of, 200.1 ft. e. of Willis-av., 50.6x99.11; Marine H. Balmore to Frederick W. Sander..... 1

83d-st., n. s., 76.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x 102.2; Fernwand Book to Jacob Schleeder

Cortlandt-place, w. s., 183 ft. s. of Vandlandt-av., 50 x100; William S. and Charles H. Opdyke to Edward Ashforth..... 700

84th-st., 288 and 240 East; Frederick W. Hirrest and wife to Benjamin Brooks..... 38,000

Cherry-st., 407 and 409; Annie Davies to David L. Davies..... 1

Avenue A, 389; David M. Koehler and wife to Martin D. Koehler..... 1

Washington-st., 518; Lorriland Spencer and others to Carrie Hebbard..... 14,050

106th-av., n. w. corner of 43d-st., 25.5x100; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to Diedrick Kinckmann..... 37,400

Orchard-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Anderson-av., 50x125; Lewis G. Morris to Mary O'Neill. 1,500

Pearl-st., 146; Receiver of Marine National Bank to Herman Wallbrock..... 30,000

Morris-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 164d-st., 25x 98; John Meyer and wife to Adelaide E. Wilson..... 1,800

Edgecombe-av., s. s., 292.4 ft. s. of 145th-st., 18.11x88.8x18.9x82.8; &c.; Frederick Grammer and wife to Charles H. Deppe.... 1

8th-av., n. w. corner of 37th-st., 28x100x 49.4x26x21.3x75; Patrick J. Andrews to Henry A. Conelly..... 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000
Surplus Dec. 31, 1888..... 924,226

Has loaned $1,500,000 at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. since Jan. 1, 1889.

Purchasers of real estate who have their titles examined and guaranteed by the company can at the same time, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, procure through it loans to complete their purchases.

COUNSEL:
Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

ATTENTION!
TO THOSE LOOKING FOR A DESIRABLE HOME:

A brownstone three-story house; neighborhood restricted from all nuisances, for sale on 87th-st., near Central Park, west, at a great bargain; built on lots 25 feet wide; best architects; heating, plumbing, hard-wood trim; everything of the very best; only a small cash payment required. Further particulars apply to THOMAS & WYSE, 66 Liberty-st. and 1,184 9th-av., near 72d-st.

73d-st.

and 10th-av.; two very desirable Annex for small private families; in first-class order. Apply to L. RHOADES, Equitable Building.

BROWN-STONE CABINET-FINISHED Houses, West 82d-st. and Central Park, one block from L station, 81st-st. and 9th-av. No. 17 West 82d-st., 25 feet wide. Nos. 18, 26, and 27 West 83d-st., 22 feet wide.
Apply on premises or to
GEO. A. HAGGERTY, 303 3d-av.

6TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK.—Five connecting four-story brownstone dwellings, very handsomely decorated; hard-wood finish; all modern improvements; together or singly; terms easy to suit purchaser. Apply to CHAS. P. STARROTT, 21 West 22d-st.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY CABINET-FINISHED Houses, Seven Sixty Hill, must be sold to close an estate. Can be had now if sold at once. E. HEATH, Builder, 764 6th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

49 WEST 24TH-ST.

The most attractive 25-foot four-story house on the west side. MONTAGUE, 51st-st. and 9th-av.

$10,000 IS SOLD THIS WEEK FOR three-story Queen Anne house; description; easy terms; near my office; others all prices. STEVENS, 9th-av. and 23d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHESTER HILL, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Twenty-five minutes from city on N. Y. and N. H. R. R., five minutes from depot, choice corner lot, 125 feet by 125 feet; modern double frame house; all improvements; sun rooms, and laundry in cellar; artesian well, flag walks, fruit and shade trees; price, $10,500; easy terms. Address W. W. M., Box 287 Mount Vernon.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

$14,000. Farm of 200 acres, within one hour of New-York; in good state of cultivation; well wooded and watered; substantial modern frame house; large barn and outbuildings complete; location healthy; a bargain.
J. A. CLARK, Post Office Box 689, New-York.

CORNER PROPERTY.—GREAT BARGAIN. 200 feet front, dwelling house, stable, stores; regular and populous town. Inquire HILLYER, 18 Pine-st.

A T NUTLEY, N. J.—HOUSES FOR SALE, TO let, or built to order.
WILLIAM B. NAIREN, Nutley, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
THE VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY NOS. 317 AND 319 BROADWAY,
and
NOS. 48, 50, 52, AND 54 EAST 12TH-ST., being the southwest corner.
This is one of the best pieces now on Broadway south of 14th-st.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's Office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN FORECLOSURE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
under direction of Peter F. Olney, Esq., referee, four-story brick buildings, with plot of land,
NOS. 55 FULTON-ST.,
AND 49 CLIFF-ST.
Maps, &c., at office of Henry Day, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF FRED'K P. FORSTER, ESQ., REFEREE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
41 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS AND
GRAND BOULEVARD, (PUBLIC DRIVE,) 10TH AND EDGECOMBE AVS., 150TH AND 161ST STS.
For book maps, &c., apply to WETMORE & JENNER, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 45 William-st, or of FRED'K P. FORSTER, Esq., Referee, 58 Wall-st, and at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE dwelling, 52d-st., near 4th-av., 22 feet front.

A three-story new elegantly-decorated residence, 253 West 113th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; elevated station, 116th-st.; immediate possession.

A four-story brownstone dwelling, 225 East 62d-st.; rent $900.

PETER A. LALOR,
1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—UNFURNISHED OR furnished, choice of three elegant houses, finely located, all in perfect order, decorated and all improvements, Nos. 52 and 124 East 79th-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone; No. 1,072 Lexington-av., near 76th-st., three-story high-stoop brownstone; low to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises, 10 to 4.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE ATtractive modinte-size house No. 2 East 33d-st. Suitable for a physician or small private family.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, 79TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. Modern; perfect order; beautifully decorated; four-story brownstone high-stoop; also, a similar three-story one, Lexington-av., near 76th-st.; low rents; immediate possession.
OGDEN & CLARK, 940 4th-av. and 11 Pine.

TO RENT FROM MAY 1—A VERY DESIRable residence on 36th-st., between Park and Lexington; four-story 20-foot house, in excellent order; rent moderate. Apply at Room 6d 15 Cortlandt-st.

5TH-AV., NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK. Two connecting four-story brownstone dwellings; exceptionally fine and built; handsomely decorated; together or singly. Apply to
CHAS. P. STARROTT, 21 West 22d-st.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR SMALL FAMILY wishing a house in 24th-st., of which a doctor reserves small part.
THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th-st.

TO RENT LOW—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, 344 West 51st-st. Apply to M. B. BAER & CO., 78 West 24th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AT LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., A HANDSOME cottage, fully furnished, near Crosbyside; pure mountain air; fine drives; boating and tennis.
W. B. TAYLOR & SONS, 788 6th-av., N. Y.

UNFURNISHED.

SUMMIT, NEW-JERSEY.

To Rent—Large and attractive villa house; 15 rooms; all improvements; large stable and attractive grounds; the property is first-class; rent $1,000 per annum. GEO. H. LE HURAY, Summit, N. J.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A to let, the residence of the late Joshua Jones, on Richmond Terrace, overlooking the bay; large dwelling house and grounds; unfurnished. Apply to RICHARDS & SAUSE, 5½ Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR.—A VERY NEAT AND COMplete cottage on high ground; eight rooms; modern improvements; window shades; rent reasonable. PARSONS & TAYLOR, 79 Cedar-st.

SHORE COTTAGE.—11 ROOMS; ALL IMprovements; train 30 min.; one hour; rent, $400; also, 9 rooms; rent $200. WILLIAMS, Whitestone, L. I., landing depot.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO OCT. 1, AN apartment, ten rooms, all with outside light; house first-class; elevator, &c.; pleasantly situated near Madison-av.; rent moderate. Address W. T., Box 114 Times Office.

UNFURNISHED.

HANDSOMELY - DECORATED, STEAM-heated SINGLE flats, (on the beautiful St. Nicholas-av., between 132d and 133d sts.,) 7 rooms and bath, besides independent salons adjoining each chamber, containing many improvements not to be found in any other flats. LOCATION QUIET AND UNSURPASSED.
RENTS TO COMMENCE MAY 1.
$35 TO $50 PER MONTH.
Apply to janitor, on premises.

MADISON-AV. AND 116TH-ST., SOUTHwest CORNER.—New single flats of seven and eight rooms and bath; superior design and exquisite finish; all steam heated; rents moderate. Agent on premises.

A VERY CHOICE THIRD APARTMENT of eight all light rooms and bath, in single 25-foot house; decorated, steam heat, elevator; overlooking Central Park; rent, $1,100. 3 East 54th-st.

LEXINGTON-AV. AND 104TH-ST., NORTHeast CORNER.—New single and double flats of five and six rooms and bath, with all recent improvements; rents, $210 to $26. Agent on premises.

ALL LIGHT.—EIGHT ROOMS; 25 FEET; beautifully finished; $40. Five rooms, $22; 211 and 215 West 104th-st. STEVENS, 9th-av. and 23d-st.

FLATS—UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 126th-st., near Broadway.

61 EAST 73D-ST., CORNER OF PARK-AV. —Light, pleasant apartment; eight rooms and bath; $1,000. Apply to janitor.

A—FLATS FROM $16 PER MONTH AND upward; all locations. PORTER & CO., 77 East 126th-st.

APARTMENT TO LET. APPLY TO JANitor, 10 East 126th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Desirable Offices to Let
AT LOW PRICES.

THE "STONE BUILDINGS,"

NOS. 23 TO 36 LIBERTY-ST.,
near Nassau.
ELEVATOR,
STEAM HEAT,
JANITOR.
APPLY AT ROOM 24.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE

TOWER BUILDING,

50 BROADWAY AND 41 AND 43 NEW-ST.

Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents from $200 per annum upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS,
on premises or 58 East 126th-st., near Broadway.

LARGE CORNER STORE AND MEDIUM inside store to rent—1,593 Park-av., two minutes from elevated station; neighborhood rapidly building up. Thumbrecht Brothers.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

NEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN

THE MONTAGUE,

TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.,

103 and 105 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-Street Ferry, overlooking Bay; stairs marble and iron; beams protected with fire-proof plates. Steam heat and elevators. Decoration by Pilgrim. Unequaled elegance. Rents, $1,200 to $1,850. Full commissions paid brokers.
Apply to CHRIS. HEISER, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 33 Liberty-st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY PROPERTY.

TO LET.

JERSEY CITY.—TO LET, DESIRABLE apartments in the Arlington flats, within 15 minutes of the lower part of New-York; five and eight large rooms; all improvements; very desirable; $18 and $25 per month. Take Pennsylvania ferries, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets, to Jersey City, only ten minutes' walk to flats and office of FRANK STEVENS, 55 Montgomery-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after JANUARY 20, 1889.
NEW-YORK CENTRAL LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:00 A. M., 3:30, (Dining Car,) and 9 P. M. daily. New-York and Chicago Limited of Parlor, Dining, Smoking, and Sleeping Cars, leaves at 4:15 P. M. daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., 3 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 3 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.
For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 12:15 night.
For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:30 and 8 P. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except sunday, 10:00 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:00 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular at 8:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:15 and 9:00 A. M., 4:30 and 8 P. M., and 12:15 night.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY,
12:30 P. M., week days, (through Parlor Car,) 1:00 and 3:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Bay Head Junction, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:20 and 5:00 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:00 P. M. week days.
Rate of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains to Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
6:20, 7:20, 8, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 8:30 and 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., and 4:00 P. M. Accommodation, 8:30 A. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.
Trains leaving New-York daily, except sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 12:30, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 8 A. M., 12:30, 4, 5, 8 P. M.
Trains leaving New-York daily, except sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 12:30, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 8 A. M., 12:30, 4, 5, 8 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF MARCH 10, 1889.
4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
7:00 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.
8:30 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.
1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.
4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.
5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.
5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:00 P. M.
6 A. M. Sundays for Easton.
4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 4:00, 9:00 A. M. for Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, (except Sunday,) Point Pleasant.
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, &c.
4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Vineland, Bridgeton.
4:30, 6:00, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9 A. M. for Perth Amboy.
For LAKEWOOD at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 4:30 P. M. (Parlor cars at 2:30 and 4:30.)
FOR ATLANTIC CITY.
4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., (2:30 P. M. through express with parlor cars.)
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. SUNDAYS 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 6:30, 12:00 P. M.
For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11:00 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.
Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

NEW LINE TO
Washington and Baltimore
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R.,
AND
BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
SOLID TRAINS--NO TRANSFERS.
NO EXTRA FARE FOR FAST TIME.
Pullman Car Service on All Trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 10.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st., North River.
For Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, and Chester, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, P. M., 12:00 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 12:00 night.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 6:30, 12:00 P. M.
For Atlantic City, 8:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M. week days.
Tickets and Pullman car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *6:00, *8:15 P. M. St. Louis, *6:00, *8:15 P. M., Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 10:00, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *6:00 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *6:00, *8:15 P. M.; Albany and Troy, 11:30 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, all 11:30 A. M., 24:00, *6:00, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, 10:15 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 8:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 10:15 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 8:45 P. M. Through cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. Sleeping cars to Albany, 3 P. M. Express cars, 3:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, all 11:30 A. M., 8:30 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 760 Fulton-st., foot of Jay-st., Tillary-st., New-York City, 271, 363, and 942 Broadway, 158 Bowery, 12 Park-place, and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. West-court Express Co. for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st. as follows:
9:50 A. M. for Catasauqua and intermediate points.
8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Buffalo.
11 A. M. for Cherry Ford and intermediate points.
1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M., Pittston and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. & B. Junction.
5:05 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Manch Chunk.
7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.
TRAINS leaving at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., and 5:40 P. M. connect at all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.
SUNDAY TRAINS—8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hampton, and intermediate points.
5:45 P. M. for Copley and intermediate points.
7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.
GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE, 235 BROADWAY

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTford R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven at 6:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, 9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 5:30, *6, 6:02, *7, 8:01, *9, 11, *11:30 P. M. Sunday trains, 10:08, 11:28 A. M., 4:02, 8:01, 9:02, 11:30, 3:30, 4:30, 4:45, 4:05, 4:30, 4:45, 5:02, 5:05, 5:30, 5:32, 6:02, 6:07, 6:30, 11:35 P. M. For parlor car rates see time tables.
*Express trains.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
On and after APRIL 9 trains leave GRAND CENTRAL STATION.
Largest and finest passenger station in America.
10:00 A. M., Hochester, Buffalo and Montreal Express. Drawing room cars New-York to Albany and Albany to Montreal, via D. and H. R. R. Also Boat Albany to St. Albans. Via Central Vermont line.
*9:00 A. M. FAST EXPRESS, ELEGANTLY EQUIPPED VESTIBULED CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing room and sleeping car. Also Chicago, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:40 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Cincinnati at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.
10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Drawing room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester.
11:30 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Drawing room cars to Troy.
3:30 P. M., Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with drawing room cars to Troy and Utica.
*3:30 P. M., Chicago Limited, to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad.
*3:30 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express. Connects at Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with vestibuled and steam-heated sleeping and dining cars.
*4:30 P. M., Canandaigua and Canandaigua Express. Sleeping cars to Montreal, via Rouse's Point, and via St. Albans, daily; and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday. Sunday train does not run west of Albany.
*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:35 P. M.
*10:00 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Watertown, via Utica, daily except Saturday; also to Canandaigua on Sundays only.
12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. Eastern Express with through sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for the West.
Tickets and space in drawing room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 706, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 62 West 125th-st, and 125th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington and 720 Fulton st., and 398 Bedford-av. Eastern District, Brooklyn.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.
*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 125th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIAL, with elegant Wagner drawing room cars. Leaves Grand Central Station, via Harlem Division, daily, except Sunday, at 3:25 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.
CHAS. M. PRUYN, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. Gen. Pass'r Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS
Via PHILADELPHIA, to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.
Pullman Car Service on all Trains.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M., 12:00 Midnight.
For CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, WILMINGTON, and CHESTER, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 12:00 Midnight.
All trains except 11:00 A. M.) run daily.
For tickets and Pullman car space call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
W. M. CLEMENTS, CHAS. O. SCULL,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Express trains leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:
9 A. M. (8:30 A. M. on Sundays.) Day Express, buffet drawing room coaches to Buffalo.
10:30 A. M. week days, Delaware Valley Express. Parlor Car to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, and Hornellsville.
*5 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.
5:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Chicago.
For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.
W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

DRY GOODS.

500 MOQUETTE BRUSSELS AND VELvet hassocks, 50c. a half; carpetings and rugs in large assortment; mattings from $3 75 roll. Andrew Lester Sons, 739-741 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—JOHN WAHL, plaintiff, against NATHAN CORWITH and NATHAN Corwith, Junior, constituting the firm of N. Corwith & Co.; the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, James B. Colgate, John B. Trevor, and Colgate Hoyt; John Smith and Thomas Jones, (the names of the last-named defendants being fictitious, the plaintiff intending thereby the person or persons, corporation or corporations mentioned in the complaint as claiming some interest in the property described in the complaint,) defendants.—Action No. 1.—Trial desired in the County of Kings.—Amended Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 24, 1888.
STICKNEY & SHEPARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
P. O. address and office, No. 31 Nassau-street, New-York City.
To Nathan Corwith, defendant: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Calvin E. Pratt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 21st day of February, 1889, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of Kings

OBJECT TO GERMAN IDEAS

AMERICAN REVOLT IN THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

THE GERMAN DRUGGISTS HAVE CONTROL AND THERE IS A FIGHT TO GET THEM OUT.

A storm is brewing among the members of the Society of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York that not only promises to assume serious proportions, but may disrupt the society and place the college among the things "that were, but are not."

The row is caused by the simple question, "Shall it be run as an American institution, controlled by Americans, with American ideas, or shall it be controlled by the Germans, who are accused of having an inclination to turn it into a German chemist's shop in which nothing but German ideas and German practices shall prevail?" At present the German element is in the majority and in control.

The German pharmacists took no interest in this college, but rather opposed it, up to 1880. During that year and the three or four years following the Germans became a factor in the drug trade of this city, and a large number of them joined the Society of the College of Pharmacy. It was soon found by the American members that the Germans were in the majority, although the latter made no efforts to assume control of the college till 1879. The anti-German element in the college complained, in the meantime, that the institution was steadily retrograding and that German ideas were rapidly gaining the ascendency. The Philadelphia and Boston Colleges of Pharmacy, it was said, had so far outstripped the New-York College that it had fallen in its standard of excellence from first to third place both as to the number, class, and efficiency of the students graduated.

About three weeks ago, at the time of the annual election of officers, the disgruntled American members made an effort to get control, and put forward Mr. W. L. Vennard for First Vice President, John R. Caswell for Treasurer, S. W. Fairchild and George Massey of the firm of Lanman & Kemp as Directors. Mr. Kemp of the same firm was to have been their candidate for President, but, having a death in his family, he was not nominated. Ewen McIntyre, who was on the other ticket, had no opposition.

The German element, so called, rallied in force and put up Dr. Henry J. Menninger for First Vice President, David Hays for Treasurer, Emlen Painter and Charles F. Sohlenauer for directors and carried their candidates through with a hurrah, electing them all by a large majority.

Unkind stories were then set afloat about the American members, and they were accused of having a secret society, practically a trades union that held star-chamber sessions and whose object was to get control of the college and boycott the Germans.

These stories had for their foundation the fact that most of the American members are members of a secret organization, which is none other than the American Pharmaceutical Society, whose object is to favor the old college and put it at the head of the list of Pharmaceutical colleges in this country.

One of the members, a well-known Sixth-avenue druggist, said yesterday: "The trouble lies largely in our President, Ewen McIntyre. He evidently wants to die in the President's chair and caters solely to the German element to keep them and trains with them altogether. I have held that an American institution should be run by Americans or else it fails as a factor toward the improvement and development of an American public. I have been accused of wanting to keep poor boys out of the institution by insisting that the rates of tuition should be higher. The concessions have been made entirely by the German element, who have speedily put down the price of tuition until the place has become practically a training school for paupers. If the institution could be run as a free institution I would be in favor of that, but I would insist that nobody be allowed to enter as a student who could not pass an examination in general studies equal to a grammar school graduate.

"Another thing: Of late years there has been a very apparent desire to foist upon the college the German system of pharmacy. Every civilized country on the globe publishes every 10 years the work known as 'Pharmacopia.' During the last two editions of the American work it has been filled with plagiarisms from the German Pharmacopia, which is mainly due to the German element having control of the College of Pharmacy of this city. The American Pharmaceutical Society proposes that the next edition of 'Pharmacopia' shall be distinctly American and purged from every tinge of Teutonic taint."

The same person said that under the so-called German régime at the College of Pharmacy in this city, Prof. Hoebner, the quizzing master in pharmacy, had been allowed to use a work of his own to quiz from instead of the standard text book prescribed by the directors. Prof. Hoebner had denied this, but several of the American students had complained about it.

Ewen McIntyre, the President of the college, when spoken to about this matter said: "I want to know. I hadn't heard of it; perhaps Prof. Bedford has been talking again. He's a funny man; he's all your friend or all your enemy, and if anything crosses him he goes around gossiping like an old woman. Well, well! Come to think, I did read something about a row, but it don't amount to anything, depend upon it."

The fact remains, however, that there is much bitter feeling on the part of the anti-German members of the college, and the German junta will be obliged to effect a compromise or all the dissatisfied American members or, it is threatened, nearly every American druggist in the city will withdraw from and totally ignore the College of Pharmacy, which they claim is now engaged in turning out batches of incompetent drug clerks to prey on the profession.

STILL A LACK OF WATER.

The same old complaint of deficient water supply continues to be made by the householders, and the stereotyped answer continues to be made by the Water Register on blanks printed in the Winter of 1887 that the department is distributing "all the water which the aqueduct is capable of holding and conveying to the city, and the decrease in pressure is due to increased consumption of water, caused by the consumers allowing the water to run through the faucets in houses day and night to prevent freezing in the service pipes; also by the rapid growth of population, commerce, and manufactures, erection of new buildings, enlargement of old buildings, and other circumstances beyond the control of the department," and ending with the volunteered statement: "The only way in which people can obtain water above the elevation to which it runs by its own pressure is by the use of pumps and tanks."

The fear has long been expressed by the engineers of the Croton Aqueduct that if a greater pressure was put upon it the old tunnel would burst its bounds and the city would be deprived of its entire supply for a week. Under this moral pressure the building of the new aqueduct was facilitated to the utmost by the city, and over a year ago it was publicly declared that the present month or the month of May at the farthest would find the new aqueducts in operation. It appears that the promise was too specific to be true. Now the opening of the new aqueduct is promised in another year.

A VERDICT IN AN OLD SUIT.

The suit of Joseph J. O'Donohue and James McGovern against Zachariah E. Simmons was decided by a jury in the Supreme Court, before Judge Barrett, yesterday, for the third time in favor of the plaintiffs. Simmons, in June, 1870, went on the bond of Sheriff James O'Brien with Michael S. Purcell, who has since died, to the amount of $6,381 94. Purcell had obtained a judgment of $3,190 97 against James W. Brodie, and under the protection of the bond and indorsed by Simmons and Purcell, Sheriff O'Brien levied on property which proved to belong to Francis W. Brodie. Francis W. Brodie brought against O'Brien in the Superior Court and recovered a verdict of $16,922 35. Sheriff O'Brien assigned his claim against his surety to the plaintiffs, O'Donohue and McGovern, in 1879. Their verdict is for $5,500, with interest.

AN OLD RULE ENFORCED.

Mayor Grant's secretary, T. C. T. Crain, is beginning to rival Mayor Hewitt as a letter writer. His latest production is a communication to Street-Cleaning Commissioner Coleman, reciting grievances complained of to the Mayor yesterday by a committee of east side property owners. Their main cause of complaint was that, after a long interval of non-enforcement, Commissioner Coleman had recently begun to execute the rule that ash and garbage cans shall be kept within the stoop line, where they are nuisances to householders. The rule was abandoned after a conference between the property owners, Mayor Hewitt, and Commissioner Coleman. The property owners cannot understand why it should be enforced now. Secretary Crain's letter was to ascertain why.

MR. KILBY GETS HIS MARKET STAND.

Controller Myers yesterday restored to Charles P. Kilby the stand in the West Washington Market of which he deprived him when Kilby testified that he had paid $500 for it to Market Clerk Lewis Schoenmaker. The circumstances showed that Schoenmaker had blackmailed Kilby. In restoring him the stand the Controller wrote, to Kilby that his experience would teach him the propriety of reporting to the head of the Finance Department any attempt to blackmail made by a market officer.

TO SETTLE THE BEQUEST.

A LARGE TRUST FUND INVOLVED IN MRS. TURNBULL'S SUIT.

A suit has been begun in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Grace Townsend Turnbull against the executors of her first husband, James R. Smith, which will involve the construction of his will. Francis M. Smith, a brother, and Walker Breese Smith, a nephew of James R. Smith, were allowed to come in as defendants, and yesterday, before Judge Ingraham, in Supreme Court, Special Term, Mr. Ledyard of Carter, Rollins & Ledyard, counsel for Mrs. Turnbull, argued his demurrers to the answers of the defendants.

When Townsend Smith, the only son of James R. Smith, died at Fortress Monroe, where his yacht, the Enchantress, had put in on account of his sickness, on Dec. 23, 1888, he left a will by which his half-brother, Henry Graham Turnbull, was to receive $100,000 of his estate, and his mother, Mrs. Grace Townsend Turnbull, $200,000. The will was admitted to probate and Mrs. Turnbull qualified as executrix.

The will of James R. Smith left a trust of $100,000 for the benefit of Townsend Smith, which was to become his absolutely on reaching his majority. This fund Townsend Smith took possession of on May 18, 1888. Another trust of $200,000 was established. When Townsend Smith reached the age of 25 years, if he had no debts and was of good moral character, the fund was to become his absolutely. Otherwise he was to enjoy its benefit for life. This trust fund comprises the $200,000 which by his will his mother was to receive.

Mr. Ledyard urged that, in any event, Mrs. Turnbull was entitled to receive the money. As to neither of the funds, he said, did the testator make any provision for the disposition of the principal in case the death of Townsend Smith, except in the contingent provision in regard to the second. The residuary clause of the will left the residuary estate to Mr. Smith's issue, and, peculiar as it might be, Townsend Smith's executrix was thus entitled to the money.

Mr. Frederic R. Coudert argued in opposition that the intent of the testator must be taken into consideration, and that nothing was more natural than that Mr. Smith intended, in case Townsend Smith died before the second trust fund came into his possession, that it should be divided between those next in his affections—his widow and his next of kin, in this case his brother and his nephew.

Judge Ingraham will take briefs in the case.

MARINES GOING TO PARIS.

A DETAIL OF PICKED MEN TO GUARD THE AMERICAN EXHIBITS.

Thirty picked men of the United States Marine Corps will sail to-day for France on the steamer La Gascogne. They are under the command of Capt. Williams, United States Marine Corps, who has with him Lieut. Paul St. C. Murphy, also of the Marine Corps.

This body of men, representing the flower and pride of the Marine Corps, will guard the American exhibit in Paris during the coming Exposition.

The request for this guard was made a month ago by Gen. W. B. Franklin, United States Commissioner to the Exposition. As soon as it was decided to send the men, the Colonel commandant of the Marine Corps issued orders for the selection of the detail, requiring in the very first instance that only native-born Americans should comprise the force. The men were picked, not only for their good records, but for their martial bearing and soldierly deportment. It will be remembered that at the last great international display in Paris the United States had a similar guard on duty, and the praise it received was highly complimentary to the efficiency of the Marine Corps.

For the same reason that a detail of regular soldiers were not sent to the Isthmus of Panama during the trouble in 1885, regulars from the United States Army were not sent to Paris. It is the duty of the navy to guard American property abroad, whether on exhibition or otherwise.

The presence of this fine body of soldiers in a foreign capital will naturally have a wholesome effect in more ways. It is suggestive that the American Nation has many more of the same kind at home.

MORE DUPES FOUND.

AGENTS WHO LEFT MONEY, THEY SAY, WITH BOOK CANVASSER LOOMIS.

The arrest of Ernest Y. Loomis, on the charge of cleaning out the office of the Loomis National Library Association, preferred by the stockholders, brings to light evidence to show that a good many people are financially interested in Loomis's operations. It is charged that all the agents whom he employed as district managers were badly duped. They were to open an office, oversee the shipping of goods, and generally superintend the work of the subagents or canvassers. Each manager would have control of a stock worth more than $4,000 and would be required to deposit only $1,500 as a guarantee, which could be withdrawn when the business connection ceased.

Mr. J. W. Upperen, a lawyer in this city, has in charge a suit of George W. Warren, one of these district managers, who wants his money back. In order to obtain evidence Mr. Upperen advertised for "people who had had unsatisfactory dealings with Loomis's association." The replies indicated that Loomis did not insist on the deposit of $1,500. He took what he could get. E. L. Viller gave him $500, W. J. Farrar of Philadelphia $200, and letters from a dozen other sources to Mr. Upperen are from people who deposited all the way from $200 to $1,000. In return each was given an agency and a stock of books, but the stock was so antiquated as to be practically useless. As a natural result the agencies were given up. The deposits, however, was not returned in any case reported.

BROUGHT DOWN TO ONE MAN.

The meeting of the Manhattan Club Thursday night, so far as the forgeries of the ballots at the last election are concerned, amounted to little more than the organization of the Board of Managers, which will continue its investigations, and eventually try the accused person. The counsel of the suspected member did not appear before the board as was declared, nor did it receive any communication from him.

But this is decided: There is now only one person who will come before the board for trial. The variety of handwriting on the ballots is explained by the Board of Management by the fact that the offender had an accessory—probably an office boy—exercise his ingenuity upon the blanks. Thus all the false votes were cast by one hand, to the number of 180.

It is believed, however, that while there was only one man directly implicated, he was but the cat's-paw of a number of the members of the organization. When the accused person is finally brought before the board an effort will be made to ascertain who the others are. The procedure in the case will be based on the decisions in the now famous Leubat case of several years ago. A written set of charges has been served upon the accused, and now he will answer, either affirming or denying. Then a meeting of the board will be held, and the accused will appear before it personally or by counsel to plead. Subsequently a trial will take place, and finally a report by the managers to the club, with the expulsion or exoneration of the accused.

GEN. F. F. MILLEN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Brig. Gen. Francis F. Millen of the Mexican Army, who for so many years was connected with the New-York *Herald*, was held yesterday morning from his residence, 437 West Fifty-seventh-street. Many of his old friends and associates were present, but no religious ceremonies were conducted either at the house or at the grave. The black-draped casket was covered with white flowers, and the General's sheathed sword rested on the covering. The body was taken to the Grand Central Station and thence by rail to Woodlawn Cemetery.

Among those at the house and at the cemetery were Augustine E. Costello, William G. McLaughlin, and Francis B. Fast, a committee from the Press Club; James Clancy and Stanley McKenna from the *Herald*, and Charles U. O'Connell, Dr. Denis D. Mulcahy, Capt. F. J. Green, Rudolph Fitzpatrick, Patrick Joyce, Joseph I. C. Clarke, George F. Williams, Gen. Queralta, heading a Cuban delegation, and Thomas R. Connery, ex-Secretary of the American Legation in Mexico.

CHARGED WITH INCENDIARISM.

The five Anarchists, Frank Penkert, Bernard Nauman, George Freund, Ernest Hasel, and Frederick Dunsing, who were arrested as the leaders of a gang of incendiaries carrying on operations in Brooklyn, this city, and various New-Jersey towns, were examined before Justice Naeher in Brooklyn yesterday. Frederick Schwertferger, upon whose evidence they were arrested, retold the story of their operations. He knew nothing to incriminate Hasel and Justice Naeher discharged him. The other prisoners were held for further examination.

LONG ISLAND WOODS BURNED.

Fire broke out on Thursday night in the woodland of the Winthrop estate, near Glen Cove, L. I. It burned all night. Over fifty acres of the woodland was thrown [illegible]

POLES MUST COME DOWN

JUDGE WALLACE DENIES THE WESTERN UNION'S PLEA.

THE UNITED STATES COURT REFUSES TO RESTRAIN THE SUBWAY BOARD FROM REMOVING POLES AND WIRES.

Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court rendered his decision yesterday in the suit brought by the Western Union Telegraph Company to restrain the Board of Electrical Control from interfering with its wires. Judge Wallace decides that the telegraph company's ground for the desired injunction is not well taken, but he holds that, as regards the wires attached to the elevated railroad structures, the company cannot be interfered with.

"This case," says Judge Wallace, "presents the general question whether certain acts of the municipal authorities of the city of New-York respecting matters of grave local concern done or about to be done pursuant to powers devolved upon them by the Legislature of the State are such an invasion of the paramount authority of the National Governament as to render them unwarranted. The mere statement of the proposition shows that the complainants has properly invoked the jurisdiction of this court, and has a right to rely upon its interposition by injunction if the acts of the defendants are thus unwarranted, are injurious to the complainant, and are of a nature remediable by courts of equity.

"Telegraph companies that have accepted the restrictions and obligations of the laws of Congress of July 24, 1866, become, as to Government business agencies, of the General Government, and are given the privilege to 'construct, maintain, and operate lines of telegraph over any post roads of the United States, but not so as to interfere with 'the ordinary travel' on such roads. All the streets of the city of New-York are post roads, because they are letter carrier routes; and all railroads are post roads."

Judge Wallace held that persons and corporations enjoying grants and privileges from the United States, exercising Federal agencies and engaged in inter-state commerce, were not beyond the operation of the laws of the State in which they reside or carried on business; and it was only when those laws incapacitate or unreasonably impede them in the exercise of their Federal privileges or duties, and transcend the powers which each State possesses over its purely domestic affairs, whether of police or internal commerce, that they invade the national jurisdiction. The statutes which the defendants' men were proceeding to enforce unquestionably belonged in the category of police regulations, the power to establish which had been left to the individual States. Applying these principles, it was now to be considered whether the statutes in question or the acts of the defendants under them can be defended under the State power of police regulation, or whether what was proposed to be done exceeded in any respect the boundaries of legitimate legislation and encroached upon the rights of the complainant founded upon the law of Congress or incidental to the nature of its commerce.

According to Judge Wallace it was not apparent how the regulation proposed impaired in any just sense the rights granted to the telegraph company by the law of Congress. The privilege to maintain telegraph wires "over and along" post roads was not to be construed so literally as to exclude regulations by the State respecting location and mode of construction and maintenance, which the public interests demand, but is to be construed so as to give effect to the meaning of Congress, which was to grant an easement that would afford telegraph companies all necessary facilities, and which to that extent should be beyond the reach of hostile legislation by the States.

Judge Wallace decided that an order be entered denying the injunction and vacating the stay that was granted regarding the removal of complainants' poles and wires, and granting an injunction against any interference by the defendants with the Western Union's use of the elevated structures.

Mayor Grant said he was much pleased, but not surprised by the decision of Judge Wallace. "As soon as I receive the order dissolving the injunction," Mayor Grant went on, "I shall direct the Commissioner of Public Works to remove all the poles and aerial wires where there are subways. It is probable that I shall not receive the court's order until Monday. My order to Commissioner Smith will then specify the streets from which the incumbrances must be removed."

Commissioner Smith said he would be ready to execute the Mayor's order as soon as he received it. "I have already made provision," he said, "for the resumption of the use of gas in districts from which it will be necessary to remove electric light poles. The people will not be deprived of light in the enforcement of a law against its violators."

WALL-STREET TALK.

The stock market was not very big yesterday, but what there was of it was healthy and strong. In point of activity and in the character of its support Reading was easily the leader of the market. There were determined raids upon it, but they were ineffectual and the closing price of the day showed a small net gain.

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Rumors were plenty in the Street that Mr. Jay Gould would show his feelings over the decision of Judge Wallace against the Western Union Telegraph Company by entering into the stock market. It has been often so. But just now Mr. Gould is hardly likely to do much campaigning of that sort; he has other fish to fry.

***

Current reports that wages are about to be reduced on the St. Paul Road in a way that will cut down the pay of every class of employes is officially denied. The tales of a general strike in the Pennsylvania coal regions turn out also to be without any foundation.

***

Chairman Walker of the Inter-State Railway Association has written to an Eastern friend that he expects soon to see the public convinced that a material change for the better has taken place in the Western railway situation. He believes that the managers of every road in the new association is loyally devoted to the "agreement between gentlemen" and anxious to carry out all of its provisions.

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Fifteen railroads reported earnings yesterday for the past week of April and all but one showed an increase.

***

Andrew Carnegie has succeeded in stirring up Franklin E. Gowen in the row over the South Pennsylvania Railroad scheme. Mr. Carnegie charged that Vanderbilt and Mr. Gowen's friends were being used by the Pennsylvania Company, whereat Mr. Gowen retorts that it is into the Carnegie pocket that the Pennsylvania funds are going.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE AT SYPHER'S.

Antiques are very much in demand in this modern city, and in order to supply the greater part of this want Sypher & Co. have stored in their warerooms, Seventeenth-street and Broadway, the greatest variety of beautiful furniture, bric-à-brac, and artistic carvings. The firm is not only an importer of antiques, but a manufacturer of furniture modeled after antique designs of the English, French, and German schools. Of course the old Dutch clock is represented by a score, and there are all sorts of arms and armor whose ancient steel still bear the marks of combat. Great pictures woven by the Gobelin and Beauvais looms line the walls of little rooms furnished with chairs of the Empire style upholstered with tapestry representing incidents in La Fontaine's fables. There is also a set of damier running flowering but three pieces, yet valued at $6,000. It is of old oak, enameled with various allegorical scenes painted upon it and baked upon the surface.

There are innumerable sideboards, cabinets, and drawing-room furniture at prices to suit the long purse and the moderately well-to-do man. One of the cabinets is 12 feet high and 12 feet broad, and the whole of the expanse thus presented is covered with the most delicate of carving. Then there is a beautiful cabinet, inlaid with panellings of Sèvres porcelain, in which the beautiful Duchess de Berri once kept her knicknacs. This historic bit of furniture is surmounted by a pair of pure white Sèvres vases which once formed a part of the Duke of Hamilton's famous collection. The collection of ancient, and in many instances historic, silverware is also exceeding interesting.

ROW AMONG GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

A big row is going on in the German Democratic Association. One phase of the row was exhibited at the meeting of the association on Thursday night in Arlington Hall. The association is a sort of annex to Tammany Hall. It is the product of the organizing skill of its Secretary, Mr. George H. Davis. He has been the special representative of Tammany in the association through his relations with the Tammany chieftains, Leonard A. Giegerich. As he will soon accompany Collector Giegerich out of the internal revenue service, Secretary Davis has, it is charged, recently been seeking to use the influence of the German Democratic Association for the special benefit of himself and his friends in the procurement of local offices.

At the meeting on Thursday night Secretary Davis was denounced in the liveliest kind of German, and, in turn, he denounced his denouncers. The row was fiercest between Secretary Davis and ex-President Henry Ladenburg. Mann offered a resolution that the association request the retirement of the other. Mr. Ladenburg's partisans [illegible]

NEW PARKS LAND.

HITCHES IN THE EXECUTION OF THE DEEDS TO THE CITY.

Controller Myers intended to pay the awards for the various parcels of land in the new parks in the annexed districts and Westchester County yesterday. He had the warrants ready, but none of them was paid out. The attorneys for only a few of the property owners appeared at his office, and all of them were met by conditions which they were unable to comply with immediately, or which they positively refused to fulfill.

Most of the applicants for warrants were asked to present certificates from the Westchester County Supervisors showing that there were no tax liens against their property. The tax records of Westchester seem to be in a confused state, and Controller Myers is desirous to have the certificates from the Supervisors to prevent future trouble. The attorneys who refused to pass the deeds of the property they represented were disturbed by the fact that Corporation Counsel Beekman and his assistant, Mr. C. N. Harris, had drawn the agreements to cover all water rights claimed by the owners of the uplands of Pelham Bay Park.

After the New Parks bill was passed by the Legislature owners of Pelham Bay land procured from the State Land Office patents for land between high and low water marks. Some of them claim that the land covered by the patents does not go with the uplands condemned for park purposes. Corporation Counsel Beekman insists that the patents were before the Commissioners by no appreciable condemned the land, and that the estimates of value were partly based on them. For the purpose of clearly defining the city's title in the deeds, in view of some discussion respecting the water grants, he quoted from the patents the descriptions of the land under water.

The attorneys of Mr. S. B. Duryea and Mr. James M. Farman and Julia L. Ellis were these who refused to sign the Corporation Counsel's deeds. They presented others prepared by Theodore Sutter. Myers made formal tenders to them of the money awarded for the land, his purpose being to prevent the charging of interest on the money until the settlement of the controversy.

If the city's officers are wrong in the theory that all the water rights of the owners of the Pelham Bay Park uplands pass with the uplands, the city will either have to pay for those rights or else submit to have its park shut in from Long Island Sound by the action of the property owners in filling in the space they claim. To settle the matter the Supreme Court, General Term, will probably have to recommit to the Commissioners of Appraisement their report on the land in question. The Commissioners will then be enabled to say whether they have considered the water-grant patents as elements of value, or, if they have already considered them, to appraise them so that the city may take them immediately.

THE "WETS" ARE BEATEN.

COLUMBIA SOPHOMORES WILL HAVE NO BEER AT THEIR "TRIUMPH."

"No free beer" was the decision of the Columbia Sophomores as to their "Triumph" next June. The completion of their required mathematical course is always an occasion for rejoicing with college students, and many think the joy cannot reach its climax unless the amber fluid is the cause thereof. But the Columbia men yesterday followed the precedent of '90 and voted to provide no beer for their fellow-collegians. The class has been greatly excited during the past week discussing the subject pro and con.

At the meeting a week ago the question was postponed until yesterday. As the vote on postponement was recognized as a test vote, and as the President of the class then cast the deciding vote for postponement, which was supposed to favor the beer men, the decision of yesterday was awaited with anxiety by both sides.

At the meeting yesterday arguments were brought forward by both sides, one of the "drys" making a greatly-extended speech. While the voting was going on, electioneering practices were indulged in on both sides. Before the vote was counted the "whip" for the beer men went to the doors of the hall just entering the grounds. Supposing they were favorable to his side, he called them in and demanded that their vote be counted. The demand was acceded to and the vote was announced. The "dry" faction had won by a vote of 26 to 23. The three members whose votes had been demanded by the "whip" of the "wets" voted "dry." In case of a tie the President's vote would have been cast with the "wets." Thus by their own seat the wets were defeated. The college authorities will not allow the use of the college campus to the Sophomores, as they did last year, because of the inflammable nature of the "Old Building" or the "Maison du Punk," which originally served as the Deaf and Dumb Asylum before the college secured the property. The Manhattan Athletic Club grounds will probably be engaged.

A VALUABLE GIFT TO CORNELL.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 12.—Ex-President White writes as follows to Cornell University:

CAIRO, Egypt, March 18.

Charles Kendall Adams, LL. D., President of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.:

MY DEAR FRIEND: I forward this day as a gift to the university library a papyrus of much interest found about two years since in the tomb of a priest of Ptolemaic period. The hieratic or cursive chapters of the "Book of the Dead," is beautifully executed, perfectly preserved, and a complete document in every respect.

The inscriptions are partly hieroglyphic, partly hieratic, and in the midst of them are very striking representations of a rectious sort, the most remarkable being "The Last Judgment of the Soul Before Isis and Osiris." This embraces Osiris upon his throne, the great balance before him, the weighing of the dead priest's heart on the scale against "The Image of Truth" in the other basin. While ascendances are grouped the Weighing, the Recording, and the Accusing Gods, the four funeral Genii, and the forty-two Assessors.

I have also sent to the university a collection of about 140 large photographs to illustrate ancient and modern Egyptian art, (especially architecture and life,) and with these a collection of books and pamphlets upon Egypt, which will, I trust, form a useful supplement to the noble works on that subject which the university already possesses. I remain very sincerely yours,

ANDREW D. WHITE.

OLEOMARGARINE NOT IN FAVOR.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 12.—A study of the workings of the new oleomargarine law shows a remarkable falling off in the use of the product in the State last year. The report of Dairy Commissioner Tatem gives the figures as follows:

"For the year ending Sept. 1, 1886, the sale of oleomargarine in Connecticut aggregated 2,666,884 pounds. For the year ending last July the sale aggregated only 800,600 pounds, a falling off of nearly two million pounds. The opponents of oleomargarine are correspondingly happy, for they say that the sales of genuine butter have increased in an amount corresponding to the decrease of the consumption of the counterfeit article."

The oleomargarine law puts $25,616 into the National Treasury in taxes yearly. Sellers of the stuff must pay a yearly tax of $48, while manufacturers pay a tax of 2 cents per pound. Commissioner Tatem finds the law governing the manufacture and sale of spurious butter a good one. There is very little infringement of it on the part of dealers.

GIRLS TRY A LONG WALK.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, April 12.—Some time ago Annie and Carrie Rally, aged 15 and 17, left their home in Newark and ran away to Vineland to get work. They found nothing to do, however, and last week started for home. Their money gave out and they had to walk, and yesterday they reached New-Brunswick weary, footsore, disheartened, and utterly unable to walk any further. The Overseer of the Poor purchased tickets to Newark and sent them on their way rejoicing.

RAHWAY'S DEADLOCK.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 12.—The Republicans of Rahway will hold a caucus to-morrow night to determine what action to take in securing a recount of the Mayoralty vote. The Democrats have a two-thirds majority in the board and oppose a recount. Should the alleged fraude be proved and a new election ordered they claim to be able to elect their candidate, Judge Hyers, by a large majority.

WANTED TO BE BURIED IN AMERICA.

The body of Dr. Charles Wagner, whose sudden death in Hanover, Germany, on March 7 was announced in THE TIMES of March 9, arrived at Hoboken on board the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe Wednesday, and will be taken to Wilkesbarre, Penn., for interment. He wanted to be buried in the land of his adoption.

IF IT WAS POSSIBLE TO GO through life without once taking a cold, many of the minor and not a few of the more serious ills of life would be avoided. But since it is idle to hope for so happy an exemption it is well to remember that DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a sure curative for coughs and colds, asthma and bronchitis.—*Advertisement.*

"CLARO" AND "MADURO"—THE LATEST AND most fashionable shades of Derby Hats. KNOX, 212 Nassau-st., 118.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

LASAK'S QUEER WAYS.

TESTIMONY TO SHOW THAT HE USED FIREARMS RECKLESSLY.

There was another hearing yesterday before Surrogate Owen T. Coffin of Westchester County, at White Plains, in the contest over the will of Francis W. Lasak, who died at Dobbs Ferry in February, leaving a will with seven codicils, bequeathing his estate, variously estimated at between $1,000,000 and $5,000,000, to his daughters.

It was the inequality of the bequests which caused the contest. To his favorite daughter, Mrs. Cordelia D. Chauvet, who resided with him up to the time of his death, he gave one-third of his estate during life. At her death her son is to receive $50,000 and the remainder is to go to charitable institutions. To another daughter, Mrs. Antoinette L. Schermerhorn, who is the contestant in these proceedings, he left only the income of $30,000 during her life.

The usual objections of unsound mind, undue influence, &c., are the grounds of the contest. The executor of the will, John D. Wendel of Thirty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, this city, presented a request to withdraw as the proponent of the will and to have no connection with the proceedings. As the point was a rather novel one, the Surrogate reserved his decision on it. It was also intimated that Mrs. Chauvet would join Mrs. Schermerhorn as a contestant, owing to the manner in which her legacy was left her.

Henry A. Rogers, a New-York merchant, testified to peculiarities he had noticed in Mr. Lasak's actions and manner. He was very irritable and snubbora to deal with, he said.

John Scott and Andrew J. Field, both colored, of Yonkers, who had been the testator's nurses for the month preceding his death, testified that he would sometimes appear irrational and talk excitedly to himself in German. Mrs. Chauvet was there most of the time.

C. Shaffer Storms of New-York testified to Mr. Lasak's actions when he would meet him on the trains between Dobbs Ferry and New-York. Sometimes he would know him and sometimes not. At other times he would mistake him for his (Lasak's) son, Edgar. Some of the conductors used to call him the "Crazy Captain."

Mrs. Adelia Lasak testified to having married the testator's son, Edgar. Only a year after this marriage the testator told her he would give her $10,000 if she would get a divorce from Edgar and marry him. He would get very angry sometimes and pull out his hair. Once he bought a pistol and gave it to her, telling her to tell Edgar to take it "and blow his head off." At another time he called at her house to see Edgar, and while waiting for him took up a double-barreled shotgun and fired both barrels through a rear window, smashing the whole window casing.

The case was adjourned to April 24.

HAYTI STILL IN THROES.

AN EARTHQUAKE SCARES EVERYBODY AND KILLS NOBODY.

Capt. Shaw of the steamship Delta, which arrived yesterday from Port de Paix, reported that the situation in Hayti was unchanged. The Delta was the British vessel which was seized by one of Légitime's gunboats under the suspicion of having contraband of war on board. She was afterward released and sent to Cape Haytien with the Commissioners who unsuccessfully sued for peace with Hipolyte's party.

Capt. Shaw had no fault to find with the treatment he had received, having been generously paid for the voyage to Cape Haytien. "We heard in Port de Paix," he said "that fighting had taken place and that Légitime had been worsted, but, then, you cannot tell from what the people in Port de Paix would say, anyway. That place is on the fence, so to speak, and has not much interest in the struggle on either side.

"The Delta was in Port de Paix at the time of the big earthquake, the last of March. I was in my berth at the time the shock was first felt, and it was as perceptible on board ship as on land almost. I was awakened at about 1 o'clock in the morning by feeling the vessel jump and throb all over, exactly as if she had gone ashore and was running along over a rocky bottom. She started with a jerk and continued trembling for some time. There was considerable damage done on land, the large church in town suffering the most. The house in which my supercargo was spending the night was badly wrecked. His bed was close to a wall, the top of which tumbled over in the outward direction. If it had fallen in the opposite direction it would have come down on top of Mr. Ryder and probably have killed him. Nobody was killed and only a few people were hurt."

TERRORIZING HER NEIGHBORS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 12.—Mrs. Mary McNierny, while suffering last night from dementia, attempted to kill Mrs. Mary Petit and her daughter, who live in the same house on Broadway. She attacked them with a big mallet and chased them to their apartments. They barely had time to get inside and bolt the door, and then she tried to smash it in with an axe.

To-day the Petits and Mrs. McNierny's husband appeared before Judge Neill and asked for her arrest. Six months ago Mrs. McNierny suddenly attacked and nearly killed Mrs. Connors, who at that time lived in the house with her. Justice Neill issued an order for her commitment to the county jail.

THE MEAT COMPANY'S HOPE.

Wall-street continued to talk a good deal yesterday about the collapse in the affairs of the American Meat Company. Men interested in the company averred that its troubles will be only temporary. There was a reiteration of the assertion that the "Big Four" dressed-beef monopolists of Chicago had brought about the scene what theatrical smash-up in the company's affairs. The retirement of two men will not end the enterprise by any means, as the insiders claimed, and a new President is to be chosen, the coming man standing high in the commercial and financial world.

Objectors to ready-made clothes.
No. 8—The harmless hypocrite.

Everything he has on is ready-made, but he continually speaks of his "high-priced tailor."

Such a man prefers the substance to the shadow. Another'd rather pay $5 for a Derby with a hatter's name than $3 for one of our "no-name" hats of equal value.

Our rightly-ready-made clothes are worn with satisfaction by an increasingly large number of well-to-do men, men who have grown tired of spending money uselessly for custom garments.

It is equally a waste to buy poor, cheap clothes. At $18, $20, $23, $25, and $28 here are as good Spring Suits and Overcoats as any man needs. They look well, fit well, and wear well.

We give just as good service in the juvenile department, and in furnishing goods, shoes, and hats.

Stores open to-night.

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Contains more local news than any other newspaper.

A specially bright supplement, containing fifty-six columns of brilliant special articles.

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ITS PRICE WILL REMAIN AT

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Nearly seven hundred Boys' Tweed Suits, (13 to 18 years,) in the most stylish patterns the mills have brought out--an overstock in our Wholesale Department.

THE EFFECT

A chance to get a Single Suit at a less rate than they would have been sold by the tableful.

We have put them in two lots--at $9.00 and $10.00.

Our ordinary prices should be $12.00, $13.00, and $14.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Clothing and Hats,

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The New-York Times.

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A large assortment of untrimmed Hats and Bonnets in fine Milan and fancy braids, in all the leading shapes.
Special bargain in Fancy Braids for Children's School Hats, 29c.; worth 50c.
Imported Leghorn Flats, 69c.; worth $1 50.
99c.; worth $2.
$1 25; worth $3 50.
$1 46; worth $3.

RIBBONS.

All-silk Hat Ribbons, 24c.; worth 50c.
Black All-silk Sashes:
9-inch width at 49c. per yard; worth 75c.
11-inch width at 59c. per yard; worth $1.
12-inch width at 64c. per yard; worth $1 25.

SILKS.

Exceptional bargains in Soft Satin Finish Gros Grain Silk, 99c., $1 25, and $1 48; worth $1 25, $1 50, and $2.
Rich Round Cord Black Faille Francaise, 99c., $1 25, and $1 48; worth $1 25, $1 50, and $2.
Double-warp Black Surah, 59c., 79c., and 98c.; worth 85c., $1, and $1 25.
Two cases of Cream White China Silk, extra fine quality, 59c.; worth $1.
Printed India Silks, choice designs and colorings, 49c., 59c., 89c., and 98c.
Black and White Check Surah, 49c.; worth 75c.
27-inch China Silks, all colors, 69c.; worth $1.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Extra fine Albatross, 37c.; worth 50c.
French Bunting, 69c.; worth 90c.
Fine Shoodah Cloth, 49c.; worth 80c.
Superior Kyber Cloth, 49c.; worth 80c.
Extra good Cashmere, 57c.; worth 85c.
Nuns' Veiling, 47c.; worth 75c.
40-inch Mohair Lustre, 69c.; worth 85c.

Colored Dress Goods.

We are showing an extensive line of rich and medium-priced novelty and combination Suitings in the latest designs and newest colorings.
Silk and wool Suitings, assorted colors, at 49c.; worth 85c.
Silk-warp Henriettas, in a great variety of shades, at 73c.; worth $1 25.

HOSIERY.

100 dozen Schopper's Unbleached Striped Cotton Half Hose, 15c.; worth 25c.
100 dozen Men's Superfine Cotton Half Hose, in mode and tan colors, 16c.; worth 25c.
Ladies' Fast Black-ribbed Cotton Hose, 24c.

UNDERWEAR.

900 dozen Ladies' French Balbriggan Vests, low neck and ribbed arm, 29c.; worth 50c.
Ladies' Fine Natural Wool Vests, high neck and long sleeves, $1 63; high neck and sleeveless, $1 58.
Ladies' Fine White Cashmere Vests, high neck and long sleeves, $1 63; high neck and sleeveless, $1 58.
Ladies' Fine White Cashmere Pants, $1 63.
Men's White and Imported Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, Normal and English style, $1 69 each.

PARASOLS and Sun Umbrellas.

The latest and most approved styles, with a large variety of handles in plain wood, silver, and gold mountings.
Prices range from $3 21 to $17 49. Also choice lots of Parasols, with beautiful handles, at $2 04, $2 34, $2 64, $2 93; worth, respectively, $2 70, $3 10, $3 50, and $3 90.
Sun Umbrellas, all silk, with gold hook handles, $2 11; worth $3.

JERSEY WAISTS.

Largest assortment ever shown, in Browns, Blues, Garnets, Cardinals, Creams, White, and Black, from $1 99 upward. Forty per cent. below former prices.

Boys' Clothing.

500 Blouse Suits, all wool, ages 4 to 14 years, $3 49, $3 89, and $4 67; worth $4, $5, and $6. Finer grades at proportionately low prices.
Boy's long pants Suits, ages 14 to 18 years, all wool, $6 44, $7 76, and $8 63; worth $8, $9, and $10.
Full line of Confirmation Suits.
Spring Overcoats, plain and silk-faced, 3 to 18 years, $3 49, $4 67, $5 84, and upward.

NOTIONS.

Cotton Belting, 12 yards for 18c.
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Striped Silk Garter Webb, 10c. per yard.
36 yards Cotton Tape for 9c.
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Steel Scissors, 3½ to 8½ inches, 17c.
Machine Twist, box of 36 spools, (10 yards on spool,) for 19c.
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Machine Twist, ounce spool, colors only, 36c.
Knitted Silk Garters, fine quality, 25c. a piece.
Spools containing one mile of sewing thread, 18c.
Pearl Shirt Buttons, 4c. per dozen.
Solitaire Playing Cards, 9c. per pack.
Whist Cards, 11c., 13c., 15c., 25c., and upward.
Wood Chess Men, 29c., 44c., 49c., and upward.
Rubber-handle Shoe Hooks, small, 5c.; large, 10c.
Great bargain in Chain Dog Collars, lined with A full line of fancy Baskets for Easter souvenirs.
Real Amber Hair Pins, Necklaces, Brooches, real Bohemian Garnets, gold setting, in Brooches, Lock-ets, Ear Drops, Lace and Hair Pins..... At Less than Half Actual Value.
Odessus real Amber Necklaces at 21c.; worth 60c.

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Flags, printed muslin, on plain sticks.
14-inch, 18-inch, 22-inch, 28-inch.
Flags, imitation bunting, on plain sticks, 33-inch.
Flags, imitation bunting, on plain sticks, 48-inch.
Flags, printed silk, on sticks, with spear heads.
10-inch, 13-inch, 18-inch, 24-inch, 36-inch.
Flags, sewed bunting, (not mounted.)
3 feet, 4 feet, 5 feet, 6 feet, 8 feet.
Japanese Lanterns, 13-inch, 16-inch, 21-inch.
China Plates, decorated with scenes from the life of Washington, 19c. each.
Full assortment of Cotton and Worsted Buntings.

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Choice line of Easter goods, comprising the finest imported Books, Cards, and novelties of various descriptions; also a large variety of Easter Eggs.
Assembly line of Prayer Books and devotional works for Easter gifts.

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RUSSELL'S GREAT SPEECH

THE ELOQUENCE OF BURKE AND BROUGHAM RECALLED.

FUTURE HONORS FOR THE ORATOR—BY-ELECTIONS OF THE WEEK—A ROYAL FUNERAL—THE STAGE.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, April 13.—Sir Charles Russell is already accorded a rank, even by his Tory critics, with Edmund Burke and Lord Brougham in that proud but limited list of pleaders whose great efforts belong to English literature. To-day's *Standard*, bitterly as it is opposed to the Parnellite movement, classes his oration with Burke's famous attack upon Warren Hastings and Lord Brougham's appeal in the trial of Queen Caroline and says that, if no great actress broke into sobs yesterday, as Mrs. Siddons did in Westminster Hall, and if no emotional lady fainted and had to be carried out, as did Mrs. Sheridan under the strain of Burke's eloquence, it is because we of the nineteenth century are a cold and critical generation and not because Sir Charles Russell fell below in moving force and pathos the standard set by his illustrious predecessors.

Truly it was a wonderful scene yesterday noon as Sir Charles Russell entered upon his peroration. Mrs. Gladstone, with a bevy of wives and daughters of leading Liberals, occupied the jury box, and among the great throng of hushed auditors was David Dudley Field, who has just returned from a Winter's sojourn in Italy and who said as he left the court that he had listened to the greatest forensic effort in the whole experience of his long life. Sir Charles Russell himself is not a specially impressive personality outside of the court room, where he seems nothing more than a tall, quiet, serious elderly gentleman; but once he is attired in his wig and gown he becomes a veritable eighteenth-century type of vigor, breadth, and power. Americans can picture him almost perfectly to their mind's eye by imagining George Washington, with rather a sallow face and deep-set dark brown eyes and wearing a black silk gown. The contour of Russell's face, with its strong chiseled features in its gray wig of horsehair, is exactly like that of the Father of his Country, and the habitual gravity of his countenance in repose has a marvelous likeness to one of Gilbert Stuart's portraits.

Russell has a most flexible and melodious voice, which, without a trace of Irish accent, still makes the listener feel that it is not an English organ, but is instead a kind of cosmopolitan voice which, alike in London, Melbourne, and New-York, would set a model of classic English pronunciation. His oratory, too, is Irish only in the sense that it is not English. He affects others by making himself weep, and the auditor is moved as much by sight of the speaker's emotion as by the splendid eloquence of his diction and the pathos of his broken words.

Yesterday when, with faltering voice, he forced himself through his concluding words one by one, and listeners felt that every pause reflected the speaker's struggle to keep the sobs down, there was an almost painful tension of breathless silence, and as he sank to his seat at the finish, with a bowed head and trembling frame, there rose throughout the high vaulted chamber a strange, inarticulate tumult of long-suppressed feelings finding relief, which was not in any sense applause, and which, in truth, was like no other sound I ever heard. Above it rose cries of "Silence" from the ushers, and it was not until the meaning of these had become evident to the excited assemblage that the real applause began. Justice Hannen, who had been visibly much affected by the speech, hastily wrote on a piece of paper the words "A great speech, worthy of a great occasion," and had it handed down to Sir Charles before he rose, and with his two associate Justices disappeared behind the red curtains at the back of the bench. It is a curious corollary to this great forensic performance that upon its conclusion Russell took the train for Birmingham, over a hundred miles away and there last night delivered a big political speech to a wildly cheering audience.

Naturally the immense prominence into which Russell has lifted himself all at once raises the question what will be done with him when Mr. Gladstone again comes into power. He was Attorney General in the last Liberal Cabinet. It is felt that the place is now not big enough for him, and to make him Lord Chancellor would be to prematurely bury him, even if he did not feel that he lacked the necessary wealth for a position in the peerage. Really the best way out of the thing would be found by making him a peer when home rule is passed and sending him to Ireland as the first Viceroy under the new and beneficent dispensation.

The heated fight in Birmingham, which votes on Monday, engrosses the attention of politicians, and the Liberals still have a good deal of hope, though the Conservative bolt against Mr. Chamberlain's puppet, who was foisted upon them by perfidy, has measurably diminished during the week. So many Tories who swore revenge five days ago are now meekly supporting young Bright that the chances are probably in his favor, and the extent of the private disaffection is so uncertain that nobody would be surprised at 1,000 majority either way. The election in Rochester to fill the Hughes-Hallett vacancy comes on Tuesday, and there are Liberals who believe that they have a good chance of winning.

The European situation continues to be pacific enough on the surface, but with no lack of minor disturbing incidents which are being closely watched. Russia, under the pretense of reforming her customs service on the Western frontier, has adopted a measure which means the planting of an additional hundred thousand armed men along the line, the great bulk of them over against the German border. There would have been a loud newspaper howl about this before now if the German press had not been specially directed to leave it alone. Young William has a good deal of influence with his editors just now because he has taken to seizing their papers and imprisoning their editors whenever they print any thing that displeases him. Even while these which are tractable are allowed many novel privileges and perquisites.

The Emperor, is in fact, very busy in launching new war ships and perfecting plans for an immense increase of the naval strength of Germany, but in the midst of this work he has found time to devise a new Court dress, which will be a return to that ordained by Frederick I., King of Prussia, and includes knee breeches, buckled shoes, a big-flowered waistcoat, a three-cornered hat, and the wig of the opening years of the eighteenth century.

Special funeral services, attended by all the royal family and Court circle and by the diplomatic corps, were held in St. James's Palace yesterday in memory of the Duchess of Cambridge. To-day the funeral took place amid all the strange funeral pomp which characterizes such occasions on this side of the water. The royal coffin was privately removed from St. James's in a hearse drawn by six caparisoned horses and followed by two carriages, one of which contained her Royal Highness's nurse, housekeeper, dresser, and page, and the other her Royal Highness's equerry, domestic chaplain, medical attendant, and the Duke's equerry. The funeral cortége started from the Cambridge cottage at Kew, and the services were held in the quaint old church which so many visitors recall as standing at the head of the quiet village green of Kew. Although the day was gloomy and overcast, immense crowds went out from London to see the pageant. Former generations of Londoners used to know the way about Kew very well for from Elizabeth's time down to within the memory of elderly people now living it was an important royal palace; but the venerable lady buried to-day was the last who ever lived there, and there is now no existing ties between royalty and the historic little village, save those carved on tombstones.

To anybody who does not appreciate the strong theological tendencies of the Grand Old Man a paragraph in this morning's papers would read peculiarly. It gravely states that Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone leave for Hawarden to-morrow, and that during Holy Week they will be the guests of the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, at the foot of the hill on which Hawarden Castle, their residence, stands. The castle is open, and doubtless much more comfortable than the humbler domicile of the Rev. Stephen at the foot of the hill, but the latter is on a level with the church, and therefore more convenient for the old couple, who during the week will probably not miss a single service.

News has just come of an interesting surgical operation in the provinces, and the prospect is that, if surgery continues advancing at the present rate, important organs of the body will by and by be manufactured to order. The patient in this case had a small tumor in a large nerve in the arm. In removing it some of the nerve was itself unavoidably taken away, causing a loss of sensation in those portions of the skin to which the nerve led. The surgeon, nothing daunted, performed a second operation 48 hours after the first. He then took a piece of healthy nerve from a leg he had just amputated and patched up the injured nerve with it. In 36 hours sensation returned, and there is now every evidence of complete recovery.

Cremationists to-day are happy over the disposition of the late Lord Ely. The funeral services took place at the Woking Cemetery Chapel, after which the body was taken to a crematorium three miles away and reduced to ashes in the presence of the family lawyer and the present Marquis.

A so-called "American actress," Lottie Franklin, whose real name is Florence Pinner, has just been arraigned at the Southwark Police Court, together with a man named Pinner, for stealing property valued at 30s. They said they were driven to it by destitution. The woman fainted in court. They were released on condition that they should go back to America forthwith.

Osmond Tearle and his wife were given a dinner at Sunderland last week and presented with a variety of valuable testimonials.

Jules Massenet's opera, "The Cid," was produced at Rome on Monday with great success.

"My Quesnie," tried at the Vaudeville Theatre on Tuesday, was the only new play of the week. It is a rather flabby comedy, without anything novel in it, but it scored a fair success.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy," which has been running for months at the Opera Comique matinées, goes into the evening bill to-night.

An actress named Marie De Braham, quite well-known here, met with a tragic death in the Kentish Road this week, being shot by a man named Hunt with whom she lived. He afterward killed himself.

Sir Arthur Sullivan has gone to Vienna. Mary Anderson arrived yesterday in excellent spirits and apparently good health.

"Newport," an American comic opera by Robert Goldbeck of New-York, is shortly to be done at an afternoon entertainment at the Duke of Devonshire's house.

The Olympic Theatre reopens on April 20 under John Coleman's management. He will begin with "East Lynne," and then produce his own plays.

Wilson Barrett revives "The Silver King" on Monday. Mr. Mansfield is doing a big business with "Richard III." H. F.

ORDWAY FOR THE SENATE.

DAKOTA POLITICIANS ARE ALREADY HARD AT WORK.

ST. PAUL, April 13.—The conference of the politicians at St. Paul during the week has caused considerable comment among the people of North Dakota, especially as ex-Gov. Ordway was due there at the same time. It is generally supposed that Ordway returns to Dakota for the purpose of making a canvass for the United States Senate. There is no reason to doubt this.

But the conference at St. Paul seems to have developed features that have not previously been discussed, and several of the candidates for United States Senator have dropped to a second place and are willing to take whatever may be agreed upon by the combination. No scheme with which Ordway is connected means anything less for him than the Senatorship. Who the other man may be is perfectly immaterial to him, except that he wants a man who is strong and who will stand by any deal that is made. He is now supposed to be backing Gen. Harrison Allen, but those who are on the inside are perfectly aware that he does not believe that Gen. Allen is strong enough to suit his purpose.

The most promising candidate for the favor of Ordway is perhaps Jud La Moure. At least it is believed that the St. Paul conference so settled it. The fact that Ordway returns to Dakota with the sinews of political war gives him a great deal of prominence. Further than this there are a large number of Ordway men bobbing up in various sections of the new State, and there are many more who remember the numerous little acts of kindness done while Mr. Ordway was in Washington. The ground plan for his elevation to the Senatorship seems to be pretty well laid, but the premature publication of the scheme may make it necessary to alter the arrangements to some extent. There is a fear that Jud La Moure may see that he will not be taken care of, and fearing a sell-out will be ready himself for a trade. There are those who say that when a trade is made with Jud in the morning he must be seen late in the afternoon if it is to be consummated in the evening.

There is also the candidacy of Gov. Pierce, which all the politicians must take into account. The last-named gentleman is a Bismarck man, and the balance of the State will not be satisfied to see both Senatorships go to that city, so Ordway's success practically means Pierce's defeat, and this view of the case will make the Ordway canvass one of constant and industrious political manœuvre. Pierce is claimed to be the choice of the majority of the Republicans of the Territory, and it is said that the different conventions nominating men for the Legislature will instruct their nominees to support him. Directly from the people, it is possible Pierce is the strongest man now mentioned for the place, but the combination may be too strong for him.

There is a prejudice against Ordway based on the fact that he has not been in the Territory since he was succeeded by Pierce as Governor, and that he came to the Territory with a commission in his pocket. This is something that will be hard to overcome, but his investments already made and the investments that he still intends to make may possibly wear away this feeling. It is quite a factor for him that his return caused the visit to St. Paul of so many prominent people who were anxious to see him, and in all the combinations made among the office seekers it will be a serious mistake to think that he will not take a prominent part in the direction of affairs.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCT.

REDUCED PRODUCTION EXCEPT OF PIG IRON AND SMALLER IMPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The annual statistical report of the American Iron and Steel Association for 1889, containing the statistics of the American and foreign iron trades for 1888 and immediately preceding years, has just been issued from the Philadelphia office of the association. The report shows that the production of all the leading forms of iron and steel in the United States in 1888, with the single exception of pig iron, was less than in 1887. The figures are as follows in net tons:

	1887. Tons.	1888. Tons.
Pig iron	7,187,206	7,268,507
Bessemer steel ingots	3,288,357	2,812,500
Bessemer steel rails	2,164,132	1,562,631
Open hearth steel ingots	360,717	352,036
Open hearth steel rails	79,203	5,961
Crucible steel ingots	84,421	78,713
Rolled iron, except rails	2,565,438	2,397,402
Iron rails	23,062	14,252
Kegs of cut nails, (100 pounds)	8,908,870	6,498,591

The report says: "Owing to reduced importations of pig iron in 1888, the consumption of pig iron in that year was over a thousand tons less than in 1887. Our importation of steel rails was also less in 1888 than in 1887. The shrinkage in our consumption of Bessemer steel rails in 1888 as compared with 1887 was 790,198 gross tons. No shrinkage in any branch of our iron or steel industries on a scale of importance with that above shown in our production and consumption of Bessemer steel rails has occurred since the collection of the statistics of these industries was undertaken. The leading cause of this shrinking was the great decline in the building of new railroads in 1888, which was foreshadowed, as already stated, in 1887. In 1888 we built about 7,100 miles of new railroads, whereas in 1887 we built 13,080 miles.

"The increased production of pig iron in the Southern States in 1888 over 1887 was 203,422 net tons. The gain was chiefly in Alabama, which increased its production 156,730 net tons. As late as 1865 the whole country made less pig iron than the South made in 1888. The increased production of pig iron in Ohio in 1888 over 1887 was 128,279 net tons. Pennsylvania made 95,432 net tons less pig iron in 1888 than in 1887.

"One noticeable effect of the low prices of iron and steel which prevailed in this country in 1888 was a very great decline in our imports of most of these products. The imports of iron and steel in that year amounted to 914,754 gross tons, against 1,783,258 tons in 1887. Our import of iron ore in 1888 also greatly declined. The imports of iron ore in that year amounted to 587,470 gross tons, against 1,194,301 tons in 1887.

"Our production of iron ore in 1888 was the largest in our history, amounting to about twelve million fifty thousand gross tons, against a production in 1887 of about eleven million three hundred thousand tons. As usual, the Lake Superior region was in 1888 much in advance of all other sections of the country in its production of iron ore, the total shipments from this region amounting to 5,033,279 gross tons, which were the largest in its history."

FIVE OKLAHOMA "BOOMERS" LESS.

WICHITA, Kan., April 13.—This morning R. Armstrong and Thomas Ottand became engaged in a quarrel with O. Singer and L. Roberts on the west line of Oklahoma, 10 miles southeast of Fort Reno. The row started over a dispute about claims they would occupy as soon as the Oklahoma country is opened to settlement, and the result was that Roberts and Ottand were killed. Armstrong and Singer stopped shooting, and agreed finally that neither would attempt injury to the other. They buried their friends and went to Reno, where some of their friends inquired for Ottand and Roberts, who had always accompanied them.

It was known Armstrong and Singer had not been good friends. After lingering a short time over Ambulance liquor Singer told a party what had happened, became angry, and, finding Armstrong, shot him dead. This was the beginning of a disturbance that resulted in the death of Latman, an old-time boomer.

MONEY FOR A GOOD CAUSE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 13.—Last evening at a banquet tendered Baron Erlanger by the citizens of Chattanooga the subject of a public hospital in the city was referred to by one of the speakers. Mr. Charles Schiff, representing the Erlanger system as President of the Cincinnati Southern and Alabama Great Southern Railroads, proposed to make a contribution of $4,000 to a fund of $50,000 for the hospital, and Baron Erlanger, on his son's behalf, asked the privilege of adding $5,000.

A GAS MONOPOLY.

TROY, N. Y., April 13.—Eighteen hundred and forty shares of the stock of the Troy Gaslight Company were transferred in blank to the American Trust Company of New-York, at the Manufacturers' National Bank, in this city, today. The trust company acts for E. C. Benedict of New-York and A. L. Ehrlich of Albany. The price paid was $125 per share, or $230,000. The purchasers gain control of the Troy Gaslight Company and a monopoly of the gas property of Troy.

THE GEORGE H. CHANCE TAKE.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 13.—Advices just received here by Capt. John McKinnon from Orange state that Capt. James Robbeson of the fishing steamer George H. Chance, reported wrecked off the coast of Cuba with his entire crew, is safe and in Orange.

SERVING TWO MASTERS

MR. PARSONS'S WAY OF DOING HIS DUTY.

HOW SENATOR SHERMAN'S PROTÉGÉ WORKED FOR THE GOVERNMENT—THE WORSTED TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senator Sherman, it is said, does not yet despair of the appointment of Mr. Richard C. Parsons as Controller of the Currency. Mr. Parsons is very confident that he will get the place, notwithstanding the report that the President and Secretary Windom regard the nomination as one to be avoided if it is possible.

It appears that Mr. Parsons's services as a lobbyist were employed in some other cases than those of the Brokers' Tax bill and the Texas Pacific Land Grant bill. During the second session of the Forty-third Congress there was an investigation by the House of Representatives into the means employed to secure a subsidy for the Pacific Mail Line. It was alleged that a large sum of money had been used to secure the passage through the Forty-second Congress of an increased appropriation for the Pacific Mail Company. Mr. Parsons was then, according to his own statement, "a practicing lawyer and also occupied the position of Marshal of the Supreme Court." In his testimony, for he was a witness, he admitted that he was connected with "the affair," but merely as a lawyer. From Mr. Stockwell, who was President of the company and Mr. Parsons's personal friend, he had accepted an offer to act in Washington for the Pacific Mail Company. He did not have any scruples about working for and against the Government at the same time. "So long," he said, "as I honestly and scrupulously performed every public duty imposed upon me, I felt I was at liberty to make money in my profession, when I could do so without neglecting any duty I owed the public. At all events, I accepted the office of Marshal, an office of trifling pay and which required but a portion of my time, with the distinct understanding with the late Chief Justice that my acceptance of the place should in no manner interfere with the practice of my profession, except in the Supreme Court and the Court of Claims. Neither he nor I felt that there was any indelicacy in my preparing cases for Congressional action, and in the very few cases I acted I did so with his knowledge."

He testified that Mr. Stockwell paid him $12,000 in fees and expenses. Mr. Irwin, agent of the company, also paid Mr. Parsons, at his own request, $1,500, which Mr. Parsons admitted he used for his private purposes.

Among the men who are advocating the appointment of Mr. Parsons to be Controller of the Currency is Mr. Whitelaw Reid, now Minister to France and, in 1875, a witness before the investigating committee. Mr. Reid testified that in a conversation with Mr. Irwin, of whom he had undertaken to learn how much money had been used to secure the Pacific Mail subsidy, saying that he understood that $650,000 to $750,000 had passed through his hands in some manner, Mr. Irwin had said that it was $300,000, within his own knowledge, and that Mr. Parsons either handled or knew about the handling of $300,000 more. Mr. Irwin's statement left on the mind of Mr. Reid the impression that $1,200,000 had been used in Congress to accomplish the purpose of the Pacific Mail people. When Mr. Irwin was called as a witness he mentioned Richard C. Parsons as one of the persons employed to assist in getting the subsidy. He corroborated the testimony of Mr. Reid as to the payment of $1,500 to Mr. Parsons.

In view of this testimony the question is being asked whether, in case of Mr. Parsons's appointment to the office of Controller of the Currency, it will not be advisable to secure in advance an understanding that he will confine his labors to the Treasury Department, instead of dividing them between there and the lobby of Congress. The great public is very forgetful, and as the new Administration is only a par, of the public, it is possible that it may have overlooked this episode, revealing Mr. Parsons's ability to "practice" at Congress. It will be much better to find it out now, when his nomination is under consideration, than to have it sprung like a surprise a few days after the blunder had been made of appointing him to the place for which Mr. John Sherman considers him so eminently qualified.

It will probably be some time before the Treasury Department will be called upon officially to approve or overturn the action of Appraiser Leach of Philadelphia in advancing an invoice of worsted goods to 40 per cent. The only knowledge of the case now in possession of the department is in the shape of a letter from Mr. Leach, received to-day, simply informing the authorities of the making of the advanced appraisement. It is taken for granted that a formal protest will be made by the importers against the Appraiser's action. This protest will go to Collector Cadwalader, and it may be filed any time within ten days. It is also taken for granted that whatever may be the decision of the Collector an appeal will be taken to the Secretary of the Treasury. The party making the appeal is entitled to do he any time within thirty days after the Collector's decision is rendered. In the ordinary course of events, therefore, Secretary Windom will have plenty of time to make changes in the customs service before it will be necessary to decide upon the classification of duty-paying worsted goods. It is not expected that the matter will come before the department until an appeal from Collector Cadwalader's decision is filed.

Tennessee Democrats are likely to miss the good things found for them when Mr. John D. C. Atkins was Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Alexander B. Upshaw was Assistant Commissioner. There are a great many places in the office of Indian Affairs, and as Messrs. Atkins and Upshaw were both from Tennessee, that State is largely represented on the roll of employes. Superintendent John R. Wilson of the Indian Warehouse at New-York City, is one of the first of the Tennessee men to step out from the Indian Service. Louis L. Robbins was to-day appointed as his successor. Mr. Robbins is a resident of Nyack, N. Y., and his appointment is credited to Senator Frank Hiscock.

The Postmaster General has appointed the following-named fourth-class Postmasters:

New-York.—George S. Ellis, Levanna; Horatio Mack, Montezuma; John Bodine, Owasco; all of Cayuga County. Eben M. Ramsey, Lerraine; E. J. Robinson, Pierrepont Manor; both of Jefferson County. A. T. Winkler, Wanenburg; C. A. Lonas, Greig; both of Lewis County. Norman S. Sherman, Rush, Monroe County. D. E. Magill, New-York Mills; Lewis Miller, North Bay; H. L. Sweet, Oriskany; Richard Pritchard, Trenton; all of Oneida County. Charles Beaonson, Little France; Ames B. Sherwood, Fenicellville; both of Oswego County. Mrs. L. Gardner, Navarino; Gage R. Crampton, North Syracuse; both of Onondaga County. Phinney V. Mepburn, Colton; Simon N. Babcock, Raymondville; both of St. Lawrence County. Howard L. Brian; Brian; R. E. Armstrong, Arkport; J. D. Wheeler, Cameron; Thomas A. Sawyer, Campbell; all of Steuben County. J. D. Covert, Red Bank, Warne County. J. E. Stewart, Collamar, and Thomas R. Park, Thompsburg.

Connecticut.—J. H. Simmons, Ashford; W. E. Gates, Glastonbury.

Indiana.—J. K. Triand, Etna.

Maryland.—B. J. Reed, Bay View; August Mouser, Caray; T. R. Lashley, Round Stone; J. J. Henshaw, Mechanicstown; C. J. Otto, New-Germany; E. T. Woodcastle, Unionville; Lewis Chilcoat, Yocho.

Massachusetts.—H. C. L. Haskell, West Gloucester.

New-Hampshire.—Paine Davis, Warner.

Pennsylvania.—Harry Hamilton, Boyers; Amos Hall, Branchtown; William R. Cravet, Brookly; William Woodmans, Boazmanville; Henry Frey, Centre Valley; T. W. Masterman, Colora; George Palmer, Dividing Ridge; Harry S. Merriman, Town Grove; John M. Angell, Littlestown; A. F. Reid, New-Galilee; J. E. Hunt, New-Hamburg; Ellis Cooper, Port Boyer; S. Miller, Schaefferstown; William S. Bear, Schuylkeville; S. H. Cressman, Sigleirville; E. B. Boyd, Sporting Hill.

West Virginia.—C. C. Hall, Cairnville; John Pierson, Cobhanner; Anna H. Green, Goshen; C. S. Down, Newfield; Benjamin Bird, Patteaburg; J. T. Maley, Swadesborough; L. E. Watkins, Therefore.

The President to-day made the following appointments: Thomas B. Coulter of Ohio to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department; William Gaw, Jr., Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of Philadelphia, Penn., to be Collectors of Customs—John W. Fisher for the District of Richmond, Va.; Harrison Geer for the District of Huron, Mich.; Max Pracht for the District of Alaska in the Territory of Alaska; Moses P. Wyman of Custer County, Montana, agent for the Indians of the Crow Agency in Montana.

Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday arrived here to-day. He says that the suit against the directors of the Credosto Company was a matter which would have to be fought in the courts, and not on the hustings or in the newspapers, and that when the Proper time comes his answer will be filed. He added that when the case should be settled, it would have no other effect upon his personal integrity than to make it more established, if and to show that he had been perfectly honest in all his transactions.

Ohio's new electoral rule to-day prevented the President from making an organized fight for Administration men and local patronage. The Democratic Senator Holly has nothing to do but appoint Democrats, and the Republican Senator Sherman has no patronage to dispose of. Governor Foraker has the appointment of the Board of Public Works, and Secretary Foster has the appointment of the Board of Public Charities, but the Democratic Senate will have to confirm the appointments. Governor Foraker has also the appointment of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, but the Democratic Senate will have to confirm the appointments. Governor Foraker has also the appointment of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, but the Democratic Senate will have to confirm the appointments.

HEROES AND HEROINES.

TALES OF DREADFUL PRAIRIE FIRES AND OF LOSSES INFLICTED BY THEM.

ST. PAUL, April 13.—The following letter was received at the Chamber of Commerce to-day from H. A. Campbell. The story of desolation it tells is harrowing: "The fire started in Potter County, running southeast through Sully County, almost taking the town of Neida, the county seat, and which was only saved by the herculean efforts of the townspeople. The wind was blowing at the rate of about 60 miles per hour, and the atmosphere was intensely dry. The flames rolled up in places to the height of 20 feet, and it was impossible for anything to stand before them. The fire ran down through Sully County, burning a district 18 miles square, in which over 100 families suffered more or less. Thirty families lost their homes, 64 barns were burned, 38 horses, 39 head of cattle, and 650 sheep, 400 in one bunch, were killed. Sixteen families lost everything but the clothes on their backs.

"The County Commissioners are doing all they can and many willing hands are helping them, but they need bedding, clothing, seed grain, plows, forks, anything and everything. Most of the people were poor. There was another fire started south of Highmore in Hyde County, and continued south and east down through Hyde County to Mount Vernon Township, burning out some twenty-five families. Six of the victims have already died. Considerable stock was burned, and all their seed grain and feed. As I drove over that country to-day, all that was to be seen of once happy homes were wrecked stoves, burned machinery, and skeletons of cattle and hogs burned to a crisp and lying in all conceivable shapes. At one place a faithful dog still kept watch over the wreck. Still another fire started south of Ree Heights, and continued east and south through Hand County, burning out about sixty families, some twenty-five of whom lost their homes, while others lost stock, machinery, barns, &c. One life was lost in this fire. The families in this county were in better condition financially, but will need help for seed grain, bedding, and clothing.

"Some remarkable cases of heroism were manifested. One girl, who had been left at home alone, saw the fire coming, and snatching a knife rushed to the barn, cut the ropes and straps holding the cattle and horses in the stable and turned them loose on some plowed land. She then undertook to escape, but was caught near the house, and when found was burned to a crisp. A man seeing the fire coming, took his wife and four children to some plowed land and returned to try to save some stock. His wife, getting afraid that he would be lost in the smoke and dust, started to aid him. Her boy, about 8 years old, followed. The husband and father, seeing them in danger, left his stock and went to save them, but before he could reach them the fire had caught them and burned their clothes all off. He stripped himself almost naked, wrapped them in his clothes, and carried the mother and child to an old well for shelter from the cold wind that followed close after the fire. He then left them while he went across the country for 15 miles without clothes in the cold wind for help. The mother and child both died. The poor man is a sight to behold. His face is burned to a crisp in many places; one hand is very badly burned, yet he is around and will get well.

"Another man carried his old mother, 80 years of age, to some plowed ground to keep her away from the fire and had to cover her up with earth with his own hands to keep her from being burned. The heat was so intense that in one case it burned a mother and children who were taking refuge in a cyclone cellar near the house so badly that the mother has died and one girl is very low. In some cases the county has furnished seed grain and is trying to erect houses for all who were burned out. But there is much need for the county to meet and all who can should help to lighten the burdens of those who must bear very much before they are comfortable."

Secretary Talmadge states that any subscriptions sent to his office at the Chamber of Commerce for relief of this distress will be forwarded to the address given by Mr. Campbell.

A POWERFUL WAR SHIP.

In reply to numerous inquiries in regard to the size and armament of war vessels of the United States, it can be said that the largest and most powerful war vessel now building for the United States Navy is the armored battle ship Maine. Her dimensions are: Length, 310 feet; extreme breadth, 57 feet; mean draught, 21 feet 6 inches. The "displacement" of the Maine will be 6,648 tons, and her mean indicated horse power designated at 9,000. She will be propelled by twin screws, the engines being of the vertical, triple-expansion type. The thickness of her armor will be 11 inches.

The battery of the Maine will consist of four ten-inch breech-loading rifles and six six-inch breech-loading rifles, besides which she will carry a secondary battery made up of rapid-firing guns, Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and Gatlings. With a speed of from nineteen to twenty knots per hour and armed with one of the most effective types of guns in the world, she will be, when completed, one of the most powerful war ships afloat.

The Baltimore and Newark cruisers are 315 feet in length, but they cannot be compared with the Maine as fighting ships. The armored battle ship Texas will carry two twelve-inch rifles, but in her whole make-up she is not as strong as the Maine. The coast defense vessel will carry the heaviest gun afloat, but in dimensions she is not as large as the Maine.

SHOT TO KILL AND SUCCEEDED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 13.—A shocking tragedy occurred last night at Mount Moriah Baptist Church, Lancaster County, in which Anderson McIlvaine, one of the Deacons of the church, 70 years of age, was shot to death by Calvin C. Clyburn, a young member of the same congregation. Clyburn was charged with being too intimate with McIlvaine's daughter, and last night was brought before the officers of the church for trial. During the investigation Clyburn was much excited and manifested considerable bad feeling. McIlvaine said to him: "Calvin, you need not get mad, for you know you are guilty." Clyburn replied: "You are a liar." McIlvaine then struck him on the head with his cane, whereupon Clyburn drew his pistol, a seven-shooter, and discharged every chamber at the old Deacon. Two shots entered McIlvaine's bowels and one his right breast, the effects of which he died in a few minutes. Clyburn surrendered to the Sheriff and is now in jail.

A RETREAT FOR CATHOLICS.

NORWALK, Conn., April 13.—Keyser's Island has been purchased by the Jesuits for a home for the retreat of secular clergymen and laymen. The island is 23 acres in extent, is about a mile and a half from the station of the Consolidated Road at South Norwalk, and it is easily reached by boat. It is connected with the mainland by a bridge. The price paid was $32,000.

Mr. Keyser spent $35,000 in beautifying the place. Besides the large wooden mansion, with 19 rooms, and the two cottages, there is a large grape arbor, a greenhouse, 300 fruit trees, many shade trees, and be

were thrown open, and both native and foreign residents did all in their power to accommodate the shipwrecked sailors.

APIA'S CRUEL REEFS.

Apia harbor, where the frightful disaster occurred, is a little semicircular bay, situated on the northern side of the Island of Upolu. The distance across the entrance to the bay is about three miles. A coral reef, most of which is visible at low water, extends in front of the harbor, but is broken for a distance of three-quarters of a mile about half way between Matautu Point on the east and Mutinua Point on the west. This break in the reef forms a gateway for ships to enter the harbor. The space within this reef where ships can lie at anchor is very small, as there is a shoal of large dimensions in the eastern part of the bay and the western portion is obstructed by another coral reef, which is situated from two hundred to four hundred yards off shore, and extends almost from the western extremity of the bay to a point directly in front of the American Consulate, which is situated near the middle of the crescent-shaped town.

It was on this inner reef that most of the vessels were wrecked, as the wind blew into the harbor from the open sea and forced them back against it. The vessels in the open space between the outer reef on the north and the inner reef and shoals on the west, south, and east is very deep; but the space is not capable of accommodating with safety the number of large vessels which were lying in the harbor when the storm commenced. There is no holding ground at the bottom of the bay and it has been no uncommon thing for vessels to drag their anchors whenever a stiff breeze would spring up.

Another great disadvantage which the harbor possesses is the rapid currents which shoot about in several directions, the velocity of which was greatly increased by the immense volume of water emptying into the bay from several rivers. The principal of these currents rushed alongshore, past the point where the American vessels struck. One hundred yards further west it was met by a roaring torrent of water pouring out of the mouth of the Vaisinase River. The consequence was that a whirlpool was formed at the mouth of the river, and a dozen men who were tossed overboard from the Vandalia were swept down to this point, only to be whirled round in the water for a moment and then be forced out into the bay.

The men-of-war which were anchored in the harbor were necessarily very close together. The vessels nearest to the shore were the Eber and the Nipsic. The Eber was directly in front of the American Consulate, about one-quarter of a mile from the shore, and the Nipsic was about two hundred yards east of the Eber. The Adler was in front of the Nipsic, and the Olga and Calliope were ahead of the Eber. The Vandalia was beyond the Calliope, a mile off shore. The Trenton was the last of the war ships to arrive here, and being much larger than any of the other man-of-war in the bay there was no room for her to anchor, so she was obliged to drop anchor beyond the Vandalia, just within the outer coral reef. The sailing craft were in shallow water, west of the men-of-war. The Trenton and Vandalia had the most unfortunate berths in the harbor, while the position of the Nipsic was considered safest.

DRAGGING THEIR ANCHORS.

For a few days preceding the hurricane the weather was cloudy, and the barometer had been steadily falling, but no one anticipated the storm, which commenced to set in Friday afternoon, March 15. By 1 o'clock at night the wind had increased to a gale, and nearly all the war-ships had their engines working to relieve the strain upon their anchors. The crews on most of the sailing vessels threw out extra anchors and began to wet sail ashore. The rain commenced to fall at midnight, and the wind increased in fury. Great waves were rolling in from the open ocean, and the pitching of the vessels was fearful. Every man was kept at work.

The Eber commenced to drag her anchors at midnight, and an hour later the Vandalia's were also dragging. However, by using full steam power, they both succeeded in keeping well off the reef and away from the other vessels. The wind blew stronger and stronger and the rain fell in torrents. By 3 o'clock the situation had become alarming. Nearly every vessel in the harbor was dragging her anchors, and there was imminent danger of a collision. A panic began to break out among the men on several of the vessels, and they were kept at their posts with the greatest difficulty.

A little after 5 o'clock the first rays of dawn broke upon the scene and revealed a spectacle not often witnessed. The position of the vessels was entirely changed. The wind, which was blowing from the northeast, had swept them from their former moorings, and they were all bearing down in the direction of the reef. Black smoke was pouring from their funnels, showing that desperate efforts were being made to keep them up against the winds. The decks were swarming with men clinging to masts or any other object where a hold could be obtained. The hulls of the war ships were tossing about like corks. One moment the vessels seemed to stand almost upon their beam ends and the next instant their sterns would raise out of the water and expose to view the rudders and the whirling revolving propellers. Then the prows would be lifted high in the air, only to plunge into the next wave and deluge the ships with a torrent of water. Several small sailing vessels had already gone ashore in the western part of the bay.

HOW THE EBER FOUNDERED.

The Trenton and Vandalia, being further out from shore than the other ships, were almost obscured by the blinding mists. The vessels most plainly visible were the Eber, the Adler, and the Nipsic. They were very close together and only a few yards off from the reef. The little gunboat Eber was making a desperate struggle for life, but every moment she was being drawn nearer and nearer the reef. Her doom was certain. Suddenly she shot forward as if making a last struggle to escape destruction. Then her bowsprit struck the port quarter of the Nipsic. The shock carried away several feet of the Nipsic's rail and one boat. The Eber then fell back and fouled with the Olga, but neither vessel sustained much damage by the collision.

The two collisions, however, had checked the Eber's progress, and she seemed unable to make any further effort to save herself. She swung around broadside to the wind and drifted slowly toward the reef. Awful seas broke over the little vessel and forced her on to destruction. In a moment it was met by a towering

COXSWAIN SNOW AND CREW

THE PRESIDENTIAL CREW TAKES A PRACTICE SPIN.

NO FEAR OF ITS ABILITY TO DO ITS DUTY

—SAD FATE OF THE BRAKEN EAGLE

—A FINISH ON RUM PUNCH.

The American tars who rowed President Washington from Bristolthport to the foot of Wall-street a hundred years ago were doubtless first-rate tars, but only as tars could they compare with the men who will row President Harrison from the United States steamer, Despatch, to the foot of the same old Wall-street. The tars who rowed Washington had a much longer and harder row than the tars who are to row Harrison will have, but they do not deserve any particular credit for that, as Washington would never have chosen such a mode of conveyance if rail and ferry boat communication between New-Jersey and New-York had been as perfect in his day as it now is. The crew selected to row Harrison from the middle of the East River, where the Despatch will be stationed, to the foot of Wall-street, would undertake to row him from Elizabethport if he expressed a desire to reach New-York in that way.

Although only a hundred years have slipped by since Washington sat in the stern sheets, his crew was several centuries younger than Harrison's crew. If Washington's crew had not been only ordinary tars their names, ages, and weights, with long and glowing accounts of their practice spins, would be at hand, but in this respect, as well as in a great many other respects, Harrison's crew has the advantage of the early American sailors, who probably wouldn't have known a reporter had they seen one.

President Harrison's crew went out for a practice spin yesterday. Coxswain Snow had given orders that every man should report at Fulton Ferry at 1:30 o'clock. The gatekeeper at the ferryhouse wondered what the gathering of gray-haired, fine-looking men portended, and when he discovered their identity he became so absorbed as to permit several persons to pass without depositing his ticket. Coxswain and crew, thirteen in number, reached Brooklyn in good time and condition. They held a consultation touching the most enjoyable way of reaching the navy yard. To the astonishment of several reporters, who were infants in comparison with the sailor men, the latter decided to walk, and walk they did, Capts. Snow and Whitman reaching the Despatch, in Wallabout Bay, a long way ahead of the other mariners, at whom they pointed with the finger of simulated scorn. The crew having rolled into Capt Cowles's cabin, at the invitation of Ensign Eldridge, Capt. Snow said he had a few instructions to give. The crew hitched up its trousers and responded, "Aye, aye, Sir." Capt. Snow, in true nautical fashion, shifted his quid from the starboard to the port side of his jaw, and said it would look more shipshape if the members of the crew would enter the boat in the order in which they were expected to sit instead of making a rush for the bow as if it were a jumping-off match. Every man, he added, should keep his eye on the stroke oars, and if any sailorman failed to do so his attention would be called to the omission according to the nautical etiquette made and provided for Presidential inaugurations. Regarding the disposition of the oars he promised to speak later. Then the crew, cried "Aye, aye, Sir," and proceeded to get in shape. Some of the crew threw off top coats that would make the mouths of Washington's crew water. Some refused to doff any of the rig on the ground that Wallabout Bay was not a Summer resort and that they were not insured against rheumatism and other marine disorders. Capt. Ellis took off both topcoat and top hat and appeared in a velvet polo cap of 13 colors. He was at once dubbed a dude by the more thoughtless members of the crew. As Capt. Ellis made his first voyage in 1888, he felt that he was sufficiently seasoned to stand many ordinary jaks that might be directed at him.

Just as Coxswain Snow was about to set if the decks were cleared, Capt. Urquhart, who had commanded a ship when he was 23 years old and had rowed so many years ago that he forgets the exact date, said he wanted to ask a question.

"Go ahead," said Coxswain Snow.

"I want to know," inquired Capt. Urquhart, stretching his tall form to the last notch, "if this rig isn't regulation, except the trousers?"

Coxswain Snow looked him over carefully. Capt. Urquhart wore a Prince Albert coat, a silk hat, and a pair of striped trousers. The coat was buttoned and showed all his curves. The verdict of Coxswain Snow was that Capt. Urquhart's rig was all right, except the trousers, and Capt. Urquhart looked relieved. At 2:15 Coxswain Snow took his place at the head of the ladder. Capt. Norton sprang down the ladder with the agility of a youth of 19. The other members of the crew showed a disposition to snub Capt. Norton. They seem to think that he is too young for such membership in a centennial crew. Capt. Norton and Capt. Urquhart are the bow oars. Capts. Traak and Ellis are the stroke oars.

"Toss oars," cried Coxswain Snow. Twelve oars were uplifted, the blades pointing towards the mainmast.

"Shove off," yelled Coxswain Snow. Capt. Norton jabbed the sharp point of a boathook under the fifth rib of the Despatch and threw his weight against the other end. The barge Kapiolani, or the Black Queen—so called because the Queen of Hawaii was the first woman to enter it—was gradually shoved off from the navy water, and so earnestly did Capt Norton do his duty that when he attempted to extract the boathook from the side of the Dispatch it looked for a few minutes as if he were the ability of the hook to stay where it was and of Capt. Norton to stay on board the Kapeolani. But he stayed, by planting both knees in the port side of Capt. Urquhart, a proceeding loudly and vigorously objected to by that mariner.

"Let fall," roared Coxswain Snow. Twelve oar blades hit the peaceful waters of the bay like 13 oar blades.

"Give way," shouted Coxswain Snow. Twelve oar blades sank below the tide at intervals not so wide apart as to occasion much comment, and the Kapiolani shot towards the bridge at a speed that would have made Washington's crew stare. The crew had been advised to "look out for that bridge" by Ensign Eldridge. How he could expect the crew to do so, when every man in it, except Coxswain Snow, had his back toward it, he did not explain, thinking probably the warning of shouts would be sufficient. He given on account of the flag that floated at the stern. At the tip of the flagstaff perched a brazen eagle.

Where is that Eagle now? Capt. Parker assured Ensign Eldridge, on the crew's return from its trip around the Cobb Dock, that he could point out the exact spot at which the Eagle disappeared beneath the wave. The crew had forgotten about the low bridge, and, the bridge being stronger than the flagstaff, the latter had been broken, the Eagle falling into the dive and never rising to the surface. The spin around the Cobb Dock was made in good time, and Coxswain Snow made a landing on the return to the Despatch that could not be surpassed by the smartest sailor in the navy.

Every man in the practice spin had demonstrated the ability of the ancient mariners to row a President any reasonable distance. After listening to such flattering comments for five minutes Coxswain Snow asked the crew if it felt like taking another pull. "Well, a short pull," responded Capt. Luse. "And don't keep us here while we're warm; good men are scarce," added Capt. Norton.

"Toss oars," commanded Coxswain Snow, and practice spin number two was under way. The crew pulled well together. It was plain to be seen that every man had at one time at least been something of an oarsman. The feather was correct and the stroke was so even that the oars on board the Despatch grew quite earnest in their praise of the "old fellows." The crew is still a trifle unfinished in style in oar tossing, but will improve. Coxswain Snow said. He has nothing to learn in making a landing. Once the crew filled the spectators—excepting the photographer—with enthusiasm by sporting, and it was noticed that its work was best when under pressure. The photographer having succeeded in his design, the crew came aboard, but not before Capt. Traak compelled Ensign Eldridge to show them exactly how to make a Presidential salute. They followed directions with great willingness, but the oars were evidently in their way while they stood up and tipped their hats.

Suddenly Ensign Eldridge remarked, "The sun is over the yardarm." Then it was seen that every man in the boat was indeed a sailor. Like one man the Presidential crew made a dash for the Captain's cabin. There they found more than thirteen glasses filled with a steaming mixture called rum punch. They drank to the health of Ensign Eldridge, and when, in making a short address Coxswain Snow said the Eagle was in what Shakespeare described as the sixth stage, there were loud cries of "Speak for yourself." Coxswain Snow did so by saying he was in the seventh stage. Then the ancient mariners laughed and slapped him on the back to show their disbelief in his last statement. The Presidential crew is all right, and will do its duty.

THE STORM ON LONG ISLAND.

Reports received yesterday from different points on Long Island show that Friday night's storm swept in an easterly direction, blowing down trees, outhouses, chimneys, and fences, unroofing houses and hothouses from Astoria, through Woodside, Newtown, Richmond Hill, Jamaica, Queens, to Garden City and Hempstead. No serious damage was done except in Woodside and Astoria. On the Barmore farm at Woodside half an orchard was destroyed, and all the windows in a house near by were blown in. The florists and market gardeners in both villages suffered considerable loss. The greatest loser is Charles Cocoamove, a market gardener, who had 500 sashes broken and many plants killed. A barn was also blown down, and some of the timbers struck a German laborer named Schwartz, seriously injuring him.

THE LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Brooklyn defeated the College of the City of New-York yesterday in the first championship game in the Intercollegiate Lacrosse League by a score of 4 goals to 1. The game was played on the College of New-York Polo Ground before five thousand people.

AMUSEMENTS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The last concert of the Philharmonic society for the present season took place at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. The programme contained nothing new, but was delightful in every respect. It consisted of Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture and fourth symphonie, the B minor piano concerto of Chopin, and Wagner's "Tannhäuser" bacchanal and "Kaiser March."

Rafael Joseffy has frequently played the Chopin composition here, but never before as he played it last night. Whether it was that the presence of other noted pianists in this city this season lured the performer to unwonted energy or that his powers are growing with years, it would be difficult to judge from one evening's work. It may be said, however, that Joseffy gave a remarkably finished, delicate, and sympathetic interpretation of the concerto. It is a work excellently suited to his style, and the crystalline clearness of his enunciations, together with the rare beauty of his tone coloring, was never more judiciously and effectively made known than last night.

His performance was followed by the most enthusiastic applause and even cheers. He was called out six times, and finally, when urged by some of the officers of the society, supplemented his number with Chopin's "Berceuse," which he played exquisitely.

The orchestra was in fine form last night, and it work was of the most notable quality in precision, sonority, and smoothness of tone and delicacy of shading. Mr. Thomas was warmly applauded and was recalled after the close of the concert.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The matinée business at the different theatres yesterday showed no falling off. The bright sunny sky was an inducement to ladies and children to venture out, and the fact that the regular season in the theatres is fast drawing to a close seems to act as a stimulus to playgoers to make the most of the few days that remain of it. At Daly's "Samson and Delilah" drew a crowded house, as did "Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Broadway, "Nadjy" at the Casino, "The May Queen" at Palmer's, "A Midnight Bell" at the Bijou, "Captain Swift" at the Madison-Square, "A Gold Mine" at the Fifth-Avenue, "The Marquise" at the Lyceum, "A County Fair" at Proctor's, and "The Old Homestead" at the Academy of Music. Rose Coghlan's last matinée of "Jocelyn" at the Star filled the house to overflowing, and Mr. Harrigan's last matinée of the season at the Park drew a large and demonstrative audience. Helen Barry at the Union-Square, Mrs. Potter as Nibilo's, and "Nanon" at the Grand Opera House all attracted remarkably fine audiences. The season is evidently going to keep up the record with which it began as being one of the best for matinée business in the theatrical history of New-York.

Marshall P. Wilder will give his annual entertainment at Palmer's Theatre on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 23. One of the features of the occasion will be a presentation of the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," with Mr. Wilder as Romeo, De Wolf Hopper as Juliet, and Jeff De Angelis as the nurse. Mr. Wilder will wear a costume which has been especially designed for him by Matt Morgan. Rose Coghlan, Mme. Cottrelly, Marion Manola, Georgie Drew Barrymore, Maurice Barrymore, Eugene Oudin, Wilton Lackaye, Digby Bell, John S. Burdette, Burr McIntosh, and Tommy Russell will also appear. The orchestra of Palmer's Theatre will furnish the music. A number of boxes and seats have already been secured, among the purchasers of boxes being Mrs. Frank Leslie, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, and Mrs. C. C. Shayne.

A series of afternoon performances of old French opéra comique in the Grand Theatre of the Exposition, in Paris, this Summer will surely attract many American visitors to the exhibition. The works that have been dug out of obscurity for performance are the following: "Le Barbier de Seville," (1788,) words by Framery, music by Paisello; "Raoul de Crequi, (1789,) words by Monvel, music by Dalayrac; "La Soirée Orageuse," (1790,) words by Radet, music by Dalayrac; "Nicodème dans la Lune," (1791,) by the cousin Jacques;" "La Pari Carrée," (1792,) words by Hennequin, music by Gaveaux; "Les Vrais Sans-Culottes," (1794,) words by Résicourt, music by Lemoine; "Mme. Angot," (1795,) by Maillot.

The concert at the Broadway Theatre this evening for the benefit of Leon John Vincent, a veteran stage manager and an estimable man, will be a more interesting than the Sunday night concerts generally are nowadays. Gilmore's band and the New-York Banks Glee Club, under the direction of H. R. Humphries, will take part in it. The soloists will be Signor Italo Campanini, who will sing "Salve Dimora"; Mlle. Clementina De Vere, Mme. Julie Rive King, Nahan Franko, Eugene Weicer, Alfred E. Pearsall, and Miss Anna Russell. Recitations will be given by Mben Plympton and Stephen Massett.

"Landon Assurance" will be acted by amateurs, assisted by Mr. W. J. Le Moyne in the character of Sir Harcourt, at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, April 23, in aid of the fund of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Miss Ellis Proctor Otis will be Lady Gay, and Mr. William Addison Clarke Dazzle. The patronesses are Mrs. Robert W. McKim, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. William G. Amory, Mrs. H. Roosevelt, and others.

A concert for the benefit of the National Soldiers' Home of Austin, Texas, will be given at Harrigan's Park Theatre to-night. Mr. Harrigan's company will appear in the second act of "Peek-a-boo," and the following ladies and gentlemen will contribute to the entertainment: Marian Manola, Celie Ellis, Mlle. Ottillee, Ethel Corlett, Carrie Perkins, Carrie Godfrey, Edward Parker, Edwin French, A. Miner Griswold, Louis Aldrich, Hughey Dougherty, E. J. Henley, Will Ising, Will A. Mack, Edward Soloman, and Jeff Hawley.

As announced in our cable dispatches to-day, the *reprise* of Emile Augier's famous comedy, "Maître Guerin," will take place at the Théâtre Français to-morrow night. When this comedy was first acted 25 years ago its final scene, between the notary and the niece of Brezu, Maître Guerin's man of straw, was suppressed, because it seemed risky in that epoch. MM. Augier and Claretie have now restored it, however, and the play will be acted to-morrow night for the first time exactly as it was written.

"The Marquise" is steadily successful at the Lyceum Theatre and will hold the stage there until the close of the season, May 18. "Captain Swift" remains on view at the Madison-Square, "A Gold Mine" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, "A County Fair" at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre, "A Woman's Stratagem" at the Union-Square Theatre, "Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Broadway Theatre, and "The Old Homestead" at the Academy of Music.

These artists will appear at the testimonial concert to be given at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre to-night for George W. Floyd: De Wolf Hopper, Digby Bell, Isabella Coe, the Irwin sisters, Henry Donnelly, Emmie Horton, Eddie Girard, E. J. Henley, Marshall P. Wilder, May Yohe, Mark Sullivan, Little Dot Clarendon, Marie Day, Sydney Drew, Agnes Stone, Wood and Shepherd, Mlle. Ottillee, Brooks and Denton, and the Venezuela Students.

Besides adapting a French play for the repertory of Mary Nevins Bisine, who seems to have secured quite an extensive repertory before she has become an actress, Mr. Clinton Stuart has lately revised his adaptation of "La Souris," by Failleron, which, it is understood, is a very free adaptation, "La Souris" having been combined with another French play and the scene transferred to New-York.

The programme at the Amberg Theatre this week will be as follows: Monday, "Die Beiden Leonoren"; Tuesday, "Der Bettelstudent"; Wednesday, "Rauh der Sabinerinen," ("A Night Off"); Thursday, for the first time in this country, an adaptation of "Les Femmes Nerveuses," by Albin Valabrègue, with Therese Klinkhammer in an important part.

A testimonial concert has been tendered to Mr. S. Anthon Joseph, to take place at Chickering Hall on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. Mr. Joseph will have the assistance of a number of artists, among them Misses Dutton and Linde, and Mr. Welcsek, a violinist who has lately been heard with much pleasure.

A "Pado Manual Phenomenon" named Keller will be introduced to the public at Tony Pastor's this week. The troupe of which he is a member is new to this country. Mr. Tony Pastor is about to introduce here a popular English "impersonator," Bessie Bonehill.

"Partners" will be acted at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre this week by members of Mr. A. M. Palmer's Madison-Square Theatre Company, including Alexander Salvini, C. P. Flockton, Louis Massen, Maud Harrison, Virginia Buchanan, and Katherine Rogers.

Ludovic Halévy has given to the library of the Paris Conservatoire the autograph manuscripts of the orchestral parts of "La Fée aux Roses," one of the most charming works of his uncle, Jacques Francois Fromental Halévy, the composer of "La Juive."

Only two weeks remain of Mr. Goodwin's engagement at the Fifth-Avenue in "A Gold Mine." At the conclusion of his season here Mr. Goodwin leaves for California with his company, stopping on the way for a week at Chicago.

"Samson and Dalilah" continues successfully at Daly's Theatre, where only two weeks remain to be filled of the regular season. After Mr. Daly and his company depart on their tour Miss Rosina Vokes will begin an engagement.

The Arion Society will give a concert at Steinway Hall this evening. Marie Gramm, soprano; Maud Powell, violinist, and Franz Remmertz, baritone, will be the soloists. Frank Van der Stucken will conduct.

Mr. John A. Harrington is the author of a play which Miss Minnie Milne will produce at Oswego May 2, with the assistance of Mr. George Edgar, whose pupil Miss Milne is.

Mr. Stuart Robson and Mr. W. H. Crane will appear in "The Henriette" at the Star Theatre to-morrow night. The actors and the play will be warmly welcomed.

The play that bears the name of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel, "Robert Elsmere," will be presented at the Union-Square Theatre April 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel's third song recital will be given at Chickering Hall on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Alexander Lambert will give a soirée musicale at the College of Music, 163 East Seventieth-street, on Wednesday evening.

"America, Our Home," will be the subject of Prof. Cromwell's illustrated lecture at the Grand Opera House to-night.

Cassabel, Cinquevalli, Ida Heath, and their associates continue their clever performances at the Standard Theatre.

F. G. Dossert's new mass in E minor will be given at a second concert at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening.

The operetta called "Said Pasha," composed by Richard Stahl, will be presented at Niblo's this week.

Miss Judith Graves, a Detroit pianist, will make her début at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening.

"A Brass Monkey" will be the play at the Harlem Theatre Comique this week.

Minnie Palmer's engagement at the First-Avenue Theatre will begin April 29.

Hermann will provide the entertainment at the Grand Opera House to-night.

Fräulein Berger gave a musical soirée at the Hotel Brunswick last evening.

"The May Queen" continues to draw good houses at Palmer's Theatre.

Nadjy still dances into the affections of her Oscar at the Casino.

Daly's and the Lyceum Theatres will be closed next Friday night.

NO RUNS FOR THE GIANTS.

BUT THE BROOKLYNS SCORED HALF A DOZEN AND WON THE GAME.

After losing two games in succession to New-York the Brooklyns somewhat retrieved themselves yesterday when they gave the Giants a dose of "whitewash." To Hughes's clever pitching can the victory be attributed. He pitched with telling effect, only two of the Giants—Slattery and Tiernan—making base hits.

The league players did not encounter any difficulty in finding the whereabouts of the ball, but when they hit it it went straight at a fielder.

Keefe and Tiernan made their first appearance with the Giants and they were warmly welcomed. The first named pitched fairly well, but he was out of practice and failed to handle the sphere with his accustomed skill. On the whole, however, he pitched a good game, and if his colleagues had done any batting the game would have been interesting. Richardson's second-base play, 15 out of 15 chances, was a remarkably clever exhibition, and the modest little infielder was warmly applauded. Collins and Smith also played good ball, and Ewing showed a marked improvement in his catching. Collins and Smith led in the batting.

There were about ten thousand persons present at yesterday's game, and, as the winners took the entire gate receipts, the victory netted about $3,000. Following is the score.

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gore, l.f.	0	0	1	0	0	Pinkney, Sb.	0	0	0	0	0
Richardson, 2b.	0	0	3	7	1	Collins, 3b.	2	2	0	5	0
Ewing, c.	0	0	0	5	1	Foutz, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0
Connor, 1b.	0	0	13	0	1	Smith, c.f.	0	1	2	0	0
Tiernan, r.f.	0	1	0	0	0	O'Brien, l.f.	0	1	1	1	0
Slattery, s.s.	0	1	1	2	1	Visner, r.f.	2	2	2	0	0
Whitney, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1	Ewing, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Hatfield, s.s.	0	0	2	0	0	Clarke, s.	0	0	1	1	1
Keefe, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Hughes, p.	0	1	0	4	0
Total	0	2	24	20	4	Total	6	9	27	16	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	x—6

Earned runs—New-York, 0; Brooklyn, 1. First base by errors—New-York, 0; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 3; Brooklyn, 2. First base on balls—Gore, Whitney, Keefe, Pinkney, O'Brien, Hughes. Struck out—Gore, Richardson, Keefe, Whitney, Smith. Struck out—Tiernan. Sacrifice hits—Richardson, Foutz, (1,) Pinkney. Three-base hits—Slattery, Smith. Two-base hits—Collins, 2. Double play—Richardson, Foutz, and Connor. Wild pitches—Keefe, 1. Passed balls—Ewing, 2. Umpires—Mr. Kelly and Mr. Ferguson. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

ALL AMERICA, 10; CHICAGO, 8.

BOSTON, April 13.—About 2,500 people witnessed to-day's game between the Chicago and All America teams. It was a one-sided and comparatively uninteresting game. Wise, formerly of Boston, played with the All Americas, who won by a score of 10 to 3. Score:

ALL AMER.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c. f.	0	2	1	1	0	Ryan, p.	0	2	1	6	1
Ward, s. s.	0	2	3	2	2	Sullivan, c. f.	1	0	0	0	0
Denny, 3b.	2	2	1	3	1	Dalrymple, r. f.	1	0	1	0	0
Carroll, c.	1	0	4	2	2	Anson, c.	1	3	8	2	0
Wood, 2b.	2	2	1	6	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Fogarty, l. f.	2	2	0	0	0	Burns, 2b.	0	0	0	1	1
Manning, 2b.	1	1	4	0	0	Dahlen, s. s.	1	1	1	0	1
Wise, 1b.	1	2	14	0	0	Daly, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Crane, p.	2	1	0	5	0	Irwin, 1b.	0	0	10	0	1
Total	10	13	27	29	5	Total	3	7	27	12	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

All America	0	5	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	—10
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—All America, 2. Home run—Wood. Double plays—Manning and Wise. First base on balls—Crane, 5; Ryan, 5. First base on errors—All America, 1; Chicago, 1. Struck out—Crane, 6; Ryan, 3. Passed balls—Anson, 2; Dalrymple, 1. Wild pitches—Crane, 3; Ryan, 1. Triple plays—Duffy, Tener, and Anson. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Barnum.

OTHER GAMES.

AT JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City	0	7	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—10
Syracuse	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	—3

Base hits—Jersey City, 19; Syracuse, 8. Errors—Jersey City, 4; Syracuse, 3. Batteries—Daley and Landmann, and Murphy, Aldrich, and Bishop. Umpire—Mr. Clinton.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	—5
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 12; Boston, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Boston, 2. Pitchers—Kilroy and Radbourne. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	—10
Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Base hits—Philadelphia, 11; Athletic, 6. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Athletic, 5. Pitchers—Buffinton and Smith. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	0	1	3	1	2	0	1	0	—8
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Detroit, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Detroit, 1. Pitchers—Morris and Anderson. Umpire—Mr. Abbogast.

AT COLUMBUS.

Columbus	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	—9
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2

Base hits—Columbus, 17; Toledo, 12. Errors—Columbus, 8; Toledo, 5. Pitchers—Smith and Mays. Umpire—Mr. Buskey.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Cleveland, 6. Errors—Louisville, 3; Cleveland, 4. Pitchers—Ewing and Beatin. Umpire—Mr. Racine.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	8	0	—14
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 18; Toronto, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Toronto, 8. Pitchers—Freeman and Serad. Umpire—Mr. McCarthy.

AT STATEN ISLAND.

Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Staten Island	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Princeton, 4; Staten Island, 4. Batteries—Ames and Brokaw; Bates and Finley.

SHORT STOPS.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 13.—The Wesleyan nine played its first game at Meriden with the Republicans this afternoon, and were defeated by a score of 21 to 8. Considering it was their first game, the college boys played well, but were outbatted. Their fielding was good, but their errors were costly. The Republicans played a good game, their battery work being especially good. The hits were: Republicans, 18, with a total of 14; Wesleyans, 8, with a total of 12. The errors were: Wesleyans, 11; Republicans, 8.

SING SING, April 13.—The Columbia Grammar School nine came to Sing Sing to-day to play a game with the Stars of Mount Pleasant Academy. The batteries were Smith and Church for the Stars, and Monks and Curtis for the Columbias. At the close of the ninth inning they had each scored 5 runs. In the tenth the Stars made 2 runs and won the game.

PRINCETON, April 13.—A match game was played to-day between nines of the Princeton Theological Seminary and the Union Seminary of New-York, and resulted in a victory for the Princetons by a score of 7 to 2. The Seminary nine is acquiring quite a reputation, having won every game it has played.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Morrill, whose release President Hewitt of the Washington base ball team secured from the Boston team, signed a contract to play with the Washingtons to-day. He will fill the position of Captain and Manager of the club, and will probably play on third base when his services are required.

The twelve-inning "tie" game between the Princeton College nine and the Staten Island Club yesterday was an interesting exhibition.

The Stars of Long Island City defeated the Orchards of Greenpoint on the grounds of the former yesterday. The score was 12 to 8.

Intense rivalry exists between the New-York and Brooklyn teams, and another series in the Fall may be looked for.

The Metropolitans and the Cuban Giants will meet at Weehawken to-day.

Brooklyn and Newark will play at Ridgewood Park to-day.

Richardson played a clever game at second base yesterday.

Hughes promises to do good work for Brooklyn this year.

The Giants are badly in need of practice.

Edward A. W. Greeley, Chief Signal Officer of the United States, is the guest of A. M. Cassidon at Boston, Mass.

Use SOZODONT when you have eaten;
Use SOZODONT your breath to sweeten;
Use SOZODONT to aid digestion;
Use SOZODONT and ask no question.
Preserve your molars and you won't
Regret the use of SOZODONT.

A GRATEFUL ODOR,

indicative of health and purity, is communicated to the mouth by the sweet-scented SOZODONT, which makes the teeth as white and as radiant as polished porcelain, and corrupts no ingredient that is not highly beneficial to both gums and teeth.

THE DANMARK MYSTERY

STILL NO NEWS OF PASSENGERS OR CREW.

THE AGENTS OF THE LINE TO WHICH THE ABANDONED SHIP BELONGED BELIEVE THAT NO LIVES WERE LOST.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of seven hundred or more persons on board the steamship Danmark, whose deserted hulk was seen in midocean on April 6, remains as deep as it was when the news of the disaster first reached this city. No trace of the missing people has been discovered, and as steamer after steamer which might have rescued them reaches her port without tidings the conviction grows that if they were rescued by any vessel it was by a sailing craft which has not yet had time to reach her destination.

The Britannia, which passed the spot where the accident to the Danmark probably occurred, reached her dock here yesterday morning, but nothing of the lost vessel or of her occupants had been seen by anybody aboard her. Almost at the same time the Aller, on which boat it had been confidently expected the survivors of the Danmark would be brought to New-York, steamed up the harbor, but she was equally barren of news.

A number of anxious people made inquiries yesterday at the office of Funch, Edye & Co., and of Mr. John Roth, the passenger agent of the Thingvalla Line, at 18 State-street, as to friends on board the Danmark, but of course got no information. They were all comforted, however, by the assurance of the agents that no lives had been lost, and that the wrecked voyagers would turn up all right at some port within a very few days. Henry Zimmerman, an old German, reached here yesterday from his home at Lockport, N. Y., to meet his wife and two children, who had sailed on the Danmark, and his frustration of the loss of the steamer was when he reached Castle Garden. Then the old man covered his face with his hands and wept like a child. He, too, was given encouraging assurances.

Late in the afternoon a report reached New-York that the steamer Island, also of the Thingvalla Line, which was sighted off Fire Island at about 11 o'clock, had on board the crew and passengers of the Danmark, and the report spread rapidly through the lower part of the city and created some excitement. But the reports were false. Not a soul of the missing had reached Quarantine did anybody on the Island know of the loss of the sister ship.

In the mail brought by the Britannia to Funch, Edye & Co. was the passenger list of the Danmark sent from Copenhagen. It contained the names of something over three hundred persons who had boarded the vessel at that place and at the ports at which she had previously stopped. Those who got on at Christiania and Christiansand were not registered on the list. The bulk of the names were those of emigrants whose destinations in this country were not known.

Following, however, are the names and destinations of some of the passengers:

Nils Jansen, San Francisco; Olaf Bekelund, Worcester, Mass.; Charlotte Bekelund, Worcester, Mass.; Edvin Nilsson, Worcester, Mass.; Nils Peter Nilsson, Lockport, Ill.; Anna Lindroth, New-York; Gustav Linderoth, New-York; A. A. Moelier, New-York; M. P. Brynolf, Culbertson, Neb.; Nils Andersen, Culbertson, Neb.; Hilda Brynolf, Culbertson, Neb.; Anna Brynolf, Culbertson, Neb.; Bur Brynolf, Culbertson, Neb.; Nils Person, Emmetsburg, Iowa; Jons Hansen, Emmetsburg, Iowa; Benedikta Person, Omaha, Neb.; Bengal Palson, Manistee, Mich.; Nils J. Landborg, Boston; John P. T. Zeppson, Boston; Nils Person, St. Paul; J. J. Person, St. Paul; J. Andersen, Bushnell, Ill.; Peter J. Olarsen, St. Paul; Agnes E. Engstrom, Minneapolis; Nils Person, Joliet, Ill.; Johan Andersen, New-York; Nils Wilhelmsen, Mankato, Minn.; Hilda Nilsen, Chicago; August Olofsen, New-York; Nils Lystrom, Emmitsburg, Iowa; Mathilde Engstrom, Minneapolis; Nils Krow, New-York; Ivar Krow, New-York; Anna Krow, New-York; Ernst Krow, New-York; H. P. Eygard, Chicago; Anders Bronson, Stillwater, Minn.; Jons Jonsen, Devil's Lake, Dakota; Nils Nilsen, Kennedy, Minn.; August L. Rosenberg, New-York; Johannes Hylander, New-York; Johannes Person, New-York; Johannes Svensen, Rockford, Ill.; Nils Andersen, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Kyerstl Person, Moline, Ill.; Mrs. Person, Rockford, Ill.; Mrs. Martin Nelsen, Princeton, Ill.; Emma Bengtsen, New-York, for Ogden City, Minn.; Alfik Bengtsen, New-York, for Ogden City, Minn.; Lars Jacobsen, New-York; Johannes Magnusson, Ludlow, Penn.; Nils Andersen, Evansville, Minn.; Tola Ekstrom, New-York; Alfred Wetterling, Chicago; Aral Andersen, Portland, Oregon; Gustav Blom, Irving; Jennie H. Oppenheimer, New-York; Ida Sommerlaten, Chicago; Herman W. Aralson, Marion, Iowa; Adolphe Ackerman, New-York; Marie Nilsen, New-York; Per Wiklund, New-York; Wilhelmsen, Central City, Neb.; L. F. Andresen, Hutchinson, Kan.

The steamship Waesland, from Antwerp, anchored off Quarantine at 11 o'clock last evening. Her officers had no news to give regarding the Danmark. Nothing had been seen of the wrecked steamer or crew.

LONDON, April 13.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Copenhagen stated that the steamer Dinmark had on board 628 passengers and 54 officers and crew. Another dispatch from Copenhagen, however, states that there were on board the steamer 368 passengers from Copenhagen, 181 from Christiania, 79 from Christiansand, 75 from Malmo, and 14 from Gottenburg. There were 26 cabin passengers on board, including five children.

Capt. Gould of the Inman Line steamer City of Chester, which sighted the abandoned steamer Danmark, believes that the passengers and crew of the Danmark were rescued. He bases his belief on the fact that the Danmark's boats were gone. A clean cable was seen h

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The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, cooler weather.

Mr. HARRISON is reported by one of his Republican friends as saying that he is "determined to make haste slowly" in giving out the offices. Of course all speed is relative or Mr. JAY GOULD'S elevated trains would not be called "rapid transit," but it seems to us that Mr. HARRISON'S haste is made slowly only in spots. He has got up a very swift gait in the Railway Mail Service and among the Postmasters, but where he is unquestionably slow is in filling the vacancies in the Civil Service Commission. That commission, if it does, or is allowed to do, its work as it should be done, is very necessary to give the Administration the right degree and kind of slowness; but the President leaves it in a practically helpless state. If it were certain that his appointments when they come would be good enough to make up for delay there would be some cause for patience. But for even such a result there does not appear to be any real necessity for the procrastination. It is, so far, the most unsatisfactory incident in Mr. HARRISON'S course—and that is saying a good deal.

The admission of the St. Paul Railroad Company at the recent meeting of the Western Freight Association concerning its contract with ARMOUR & Co. does not tend to prove that the four great slaughterers and shippers of beef in Chicago are in combination, although it does prove that one of them has been enjoying the benefits of unlawful discrimination in freight rates. Under this contract the railroad company undertook to pay ARMOUR & Co. for five years a mileage rate of one cent a mile for the use of refrigerator cars owned by the firm, although it paid to other packers only three-fourths of a cent. When the fact became known the other roads in the Association adopted the same rate. The St. Paul Company clearly and deliberately disobeyed the inter-State commerce law, but it is said that neither the packers who suffered by reason of the discrimination nor the new Inter-State Railway Association which has given notice that it will enforce the law against any offending road, will bring charges against the company under the act. The only effect of the disclosure thus far has been that the rates paid to shippers of beef for the use of cars has been raised by the other roads to the rate fixed in the unlawful contract. But the new Chairman of the Inter-State Railway Association may find it expedient to pay some attention to this case. He can scarcely afford to ignore it.

The arrival of the German war ship *Olga* at Sydney shows that this, the most important vessel of the German squadron at Apia, escaped from the late disaster with only slight damages. The other two vessels, the *Adler* and *Eber*, seem to be given up as wrecks. On the other hand, the *Nipsic*, of whose safety there were strong hopes, is said to be so much injured that it is doubtful whether she ever again will be serviceable. Since the disaster some officers have pointed out that a good quality of coal might have been bought and shipped in a British colonial port, and that it would have arrived at Samoa in season to put all our vessels under steam at the time of the hurricane, thereby increasing their chances of escape. Instead of this, the coal supply was bought here and shipped on what must be a long voyage. But now the account brought to San Francisco by the *Alameda* speaks of the wrecked vessels as having had steam on. The official reports, both American and German, will be eagerly awaited.

The annual report of the City Reform Club for the year 1888, which has just been issued, gives some idea of the importance of the work in which the club is engaged and a still more vivid idea of its enormous difficulty and the need of hearty support from all citizens who appreciate the dangers and obstacles to good government in this city. The report is taken up largely with an account of the efforts of the club to expose and bring to punishment the election frauds committed in the Eighth Assembly District and to secure an enforcement of the excise laws. It is not so significant for what was accomplished as for what was revealed in regard to the extent of existing evils and the obstacles put in the way of remedying them even by the officers whose sworn duty it is to aid in the execution of the law and secure the punishment of its violators. No one can read this report without realizing that the City Reform Club is engaged in a work that ought to be prosecuted with vigor and have the moral and pecuniary support of all good citizens. The club's headquarters are at 35 Liberty-street, where its report can be obtained, as well as any desired information as to its work, purposes, and methods. There, too, subscriptions to support and help on its work will be gladly received, whether conveyed personally or by mail. The club is under the direction of thoroughly trustworthy and public-spirited men, who give much time and effort gratuitously in the hope of working great public benefit in the end.

The army has lost a valuable officer in the death of Brevet Major Gen. EDWARD HATCH, Colonel of the Ninth Cavalry. A native of Maine, he was commissioned as Captain in the Second Iowa Cavalry in 1861, and, passing through the grades of Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel, became a Brigadier General of volunteers nearly twenty-five years ago. He received three brevets for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and a still greater reward in being made a full Colonel of cavalry in the regular army soon after the close of the war. But having so quickly reached that grade, he staid there until his death. Like Col. B. H. GRIERSON of the Tenth Cavalry, he saw officers both in his own arm and in the infantry, pass over his head to the grade of Brigadier General, and had he lived to the 28th of July next he would have been twenty-three years Colonel of the Ninth Cavalry. He was prominently spoken of as a candidate for the next vacancy among the Brigadier Generals, and, as his retirement for age was not due until the close of the year 1895, would doubtless have, sooner or later, received this rank had he lived.

The Parnell tribunal in its present estate recalls what MACAULAY said about impeachments, as being impressive ceremonials having little relation to the administration of justice. The question the tribunal was appointed to try has already been settled. Sir CHARLES RUSSELL has had an opportunity to make an eloquent and exhaustive speech a week long, but it really had no subject matter in anything that was left before the court. PIGOTT'S cross-examination, followed by his flight and suicide, had left Mr. PARNELL'S counsel nothing to say. The tribunal, however, cannot put up its shutters simply because there is no business. It must go on as long as either party chooses to submit what it considers evidence. The *Times* has probably spent as much money already in this way as it cares to throw away, and there is no occasion for the Parnell party to put in evidence on its side. It looks, therefore, as if the tribunal might end its sessions very much sooner than was expected when it was appointed.

THE REPUBLICAN MACHINE.

The New-York *Sun* is the only avowed organ of the spoilsmen of both parties in the city of New-York. It is not a Democratic organ, for it has been openly opposed to the success of the Democratic Party for a number of years, and it is not a Republican organ, for the Republican Party commands its services only on such occasions as the party position suits the *Sun's* private aims. It did its best to elect Mr. HARRISON in order to defeat Mr. CLEVELAND, and it worked for the defeat of Mr. WARNER MILLER in order to elect Gov. HILL. But for the spoilsmen in each party or in both, for the men who make a private business of politics and have no motive but the greed of office and of public money, the *Sun* is always the superserviceable organ. When it announces the erection in this State of a Republican machine based on patronage and money and intrigue, it speaks with authority, and its announcement is worth attention.

"The New-York appointments already made," says the *Sun*, "and those indicated as part of his policy toward the Republican organization in this city, leave no doubt that it is the purpose of the more prominent and influential leaders of the Republican Party in this State to sustain the Administration by every resource existing in this city and Brooklyn. There are to be no half-way measures about the restoration of the Republican organization to the plane of formidable efficiency which it occupied during the earlier career of the late President ARTHUR." Exactly what sort of a machine is intended is not left to conjecture. "Under the political generalship of Mr. ARTHUR, when Collector, the Republicans were organized to win in every Assembly district in New-York. Where a district could be carried on sentiment or tradition these were appealed to; where patronage was necessary it was furnished; where money was the chief prerequisite it was supplied." "In starting with the Custom House, which is the fountain source of patronage in this town, the Republican leaders have begun systematically to strengthen the organization of their leaders here. If they follow the same programme in other Federal departments it will not be long before the groundwork of a genuine organization is established."

This, then, is the work in which Mr. ERHARDT and Mr. VAN COTT and their associates are expected to engage. There are several reasons why they will not succeed in it. The most obvious is that they have not the capacity themselves, and that they are not guided by any one who has. The machine to which the *Sun* refers with so much respect was not Mr. ARTHUR'S alone. It was known primarily as the Conkling machine, and Mr. CONKLING was the leader in whose service it was run, who presided over the operations of which only a part were allotted to Mr. ARTHUR'S management. No one will compare Mr. CONKLING to Mr. "Me Too" PLATT, or suppose that PLATT and ERHARDT can fill the rôles played in their day by CONKLING and ARTHUR. As for Mr. VAN COTT, there was never a place of importance for a man of his calibre in the old Arthur machine. In the next place, the Arthur machine won such victories as it was capable of under very different conditions from those that now prevail. There was then no civil service law, and "patronage was furnished" without restriction so far as the statutes were concerned. It is true that the civil service law may be evaded. It is quite probable that to a great extent it will be. But we should think much less of Mr. ERHARDT than we do if we supposed that he would "beat" the law, as he would have to do to make "the Custom House the fountain source of patronage" it was in the days of the old machine. If he did do so, and if Mr. VAN COTT did likewise, it would be found that there is a public opinion to deal with that the *Sun* pretends to ignore and that it certainly does not represent.

Finally, it is to be remarked that the old machine, so far from being an example of splendid success, had only a temporary and partial success, and incurred overwhelming defeat at the crisis of its career, from weakness inherent in its nature and by the operation of causes far stronger now than they were then. The Conkling-Arthur machine was in fact a complete demonstration that a Commonwealth like the State of New-York cannot be controlled by the appeals to selfishness and ambition which were its sole resource. It went to pieces with the failure to nominate Gen. GRANT and the nomination for Vice President of Mr. ARTHUR in 1880, and the "revolution" of 1882 was but the finishing blow to its towering schemes. If Mr. HARRISON supposes for a moment that he can renew with success under PLATT an organization that crumbled to ruin under CONKLING and ARTHUR his enemies can wish him no worse fate than that he shall act on that belief.

FALSE REASONING OF LABOR MEN.

The most serious drawback from which workingmen suffer in their contests for a fair share of the products of labor is not the power of capital but their own ignorance and lack of sound reasoning in the very matters that most nearly concern their own welfare. This is what leads them into so many fruitless contests and so often makes their struggles result in injury rather than benefit to their own cause. This does not by any means apply to all workingmen, probably not to a majority of them, but it is true of that mass which is led by professional agitators, which seems largely to determine the attitude and action of labor organizations and which chiefly commands the attention of party demagogues.

In nothing has this incapacity for sound reasoning on labor questions been more conspicuously displayed of late than in the demands, real or supposed, of workingmen in regard to the employment of convicts in public prisons. In general it is understood that any addition to production is an advantage to the community, because it increases the amount of wealth for distribution. The advantage is shared by all, provided the distribution is equitable. It is also admitted that there is advantage in an increase of the labor force if it results in a corresponding increase of production, but in any case it is better to have those who are of necessity numbered among consumers employed in productive industry rather than to have them supported in idleness. As consumers of the products of labor we cannot get rid of them, and if they add nothing to production they must be supported at the expense of the labor of others who are thereby deprived of some share of the fruits of their toil.

While this cannot be denied as a general proposition, it happens, strangely enough, that when a certain number of consumers of the products of labor are confined in prison for crime there are men who assume that there is a disadvantage to the labor force of the community to make them work for their own support. Nobody seems to assume that there would be any gain in having 3,000 able-bodied men, more or less, at large in the community, doing nothing for a living and supported at the expense of others. Probably nobody denies that it would be a loss. They would consume a certain share of the products of labor, while they added nothing to them. Put these 3,000 men within prison walls at three different places in the State and the essential facts are not changed. They are still consumers of what labor produces, and added to the cost of their living is the expense of guarding them and managing the institutions in which they live. If they add nothing to production by their own labor, this is a dead loss to the community and must come out of the labor of others. If they are put at work and made to earn enough for their own support, it relieves the community of the expense. Neither production nor consumption is a fixed quantity. The more there is produced the more will be consumed, and the amount of consumption is the measure of well-being. With no change in population an increase of production by the employment of all persons on the water line and moreover, the fastest British yacht that has ever been built.

It seems very extravagant to expect that the *Valkyrie* will have any chance with the *Volunteer*. This is rather to be regretted so far as our own yachting activity is concerned since it is unlikely that many American yachtsmen will take the trouble of attempting to build seventy-foot yachts to which the *Volunteer* cannot give a minute in three miles. The task is difficult, and, so far as the defense of the cup is concerned, will appear to be useless unless the trials of the *Valkyrie* indicate that she is a seventy-foot yacht of that character.

WHO SHALL RULE YALE UNIVERSITY?

To-day ten Congregationalist ministers in the State of Connecticut hold the reins of power and are the court of ultimate appeal in all that pertains to the financial and educational interests of Yale University. This control has been exercised ever since the institution was organized at the beginning of the eighteenth century. It was then intended, like all other New-England colleges, as a school for the training of ministers for the New-England churches, and was rightly placed in the hands of the ruling denomination. But since the downfall of the standing order which took place in 1815, and since the country has developed beyond sectarian or denominational lines in its literary institutions, the demands made upon a university like Yale have vastly exceeded the powers vested in the ten ministers, who do not even fairly represent the religious body to which they belong. In other words, Yale University is fossilized by a corporation composed of country ministers, who are obliged to delegate to the Faculty of the institution, to a large extent, the practical powers which they thus confess that they are unfit to exercise. And yet Yale itself, struggling with its swaddling clothes, is, under the able leadership of President DWIGHT, reaching out eagerly in the race for leadership in which its rivals are chiefly Cornell and Harvard. It feels the necessity of bursting its bonds and putting itself into freer and more vital contact with the national life, and the representatives of Yale, more widely diffused throughout the country than those of any other institution of its kind, are demanding more and more that the Alumni shall be taken into greater and closer consultation in the management of the university, and this is the point to which all thoughtful persons interested in the institution are turning their attention.

In a short time the vacancies among the six representatives of the Alumni of Yale now allowed in the Governing Board will be filled by the ballots of graduates, and, so far, these men have been prominent and useful citizens, whose influence has materially widened the range of the university. They have done just enough to indicate to the intelligent public what may be done still more largely for the interests of the institution. They have begun to work on the lines on which the Overseers of Harvard, who are representative Alumni, have worked successfully. They have begun to eliminate the narrow conservatism which has greatly repressed intellectual movement at Yale and made its atmosphere provincial. But there is little hope for the institution unless the Governing Board can be shifted from its ten ministerial representatives to a board that shall adequately represent the present demands of intellectual life in America. Yale University occupies, by virtue of its antecedents, a national position. It has graduated more men who have held high office in national affairs than any other college, and these men, speaking by their position and by their experience, insist that future graduates shall receive a training which is more truly representative of the widened and broadened interests of the country. It is from this point of view that the intelligent public interest in Yale makes demands upon its present corporation to which they do not seem competent to respond. In other words, the institution has outgrown its management, and probably no one feels this more entirely than President DWIGHT himself.

It is believed by many that the time has come when the purely ministerial management of Yale University must be invaded, and the plan is now suggested that the present corporation of Yale should appoint a member for a vacancy in the corporation who is not a minister or who does not live in the State, and that the question of their right to proceed thus should be disputed by bringing a friendly suit, bringing immediately before the Supreme Court of the State the question whether the majority of the corporation of Yale must always be Congregationalist ministers of Connecticut.

The issue is between the old conservative corporation and the proper representation of the Alumni, through whom the fresh life of the Nation can be taken into the direction of the university. The issue is already made, and wherever Yale men come together this is their theme of discussion. It is of vital importance to the university that the old conservatism shall give way to the methods by which all American institutions of learning seek to identify themselves with the movements of the age.

CENTENARIANS.

When the extremely skeptical Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS denied that there was any authentic evidence that any human being had exceeded the age of one hundred years he naturally brought upon himself the wrath of all those persons who had had "heirloome" in their families who were pretended to be of that antiquity. It did not seem quite so natural that persons not so interested should resent his conclusion, though they did so, and the reason is not so very far to seek. Length of days is one of the factors of human power if not of human happiness, and as such everybody may be said to have an interest in having it demonstrated that the ordinary limit has upon occasions been much exceeded. Nobody expects his own life to last a hundred years, unless he is already almost there, or so. Everybody who cherishes this expectation can obtain such odds against its fulfillment as will enable him at a very trifling outlay to pass his declining years, after his centennial, in comfort and luxury.

It is almost equally true that nobody desires to live a hundred years. The comparatively few unquestionable instances of centenarianism are, as well as the much larger number of questionable instances, to be found rather among the ignorant and dull than among the enlightened. This of course accounts for the number of stories about extreme old age. The heroes of these stories and the persons who repeat them have no real notion of what is meant by proof, and this was the point of Sir GEORGE LEWIS'S contention. In our own country the commonest pretenders to great length of days are old negroes who cannot even count the number of years to which they lay claim. Undoubtedly, however, there is a general impression that extreme longevity does not fall to men otherwise very noteworthy. WORDSWORTH, indeed, when he set forth that "the good die young," went so far as to impute moral depravity to those who "burned to the socket," although he himself furnished a practical commentary upon his text by fulfilling almost exactly the Scriptural limit of life. As a matter of fact, however, the genuine as well as the spurious centenarians have commonly been poor and illiterate people, and their survival has been connected with this circumstance. It has been explained that they lived so long because of the simplicity of habits which their poverty enforced, or because they were too poor to employ doctors. This last explanation is manifestly satirical, but it is not satirical to state a common belief that, as cold-blooded animals live longer than mammals, so torpid men and women survive their contemporaries who live more intensely. The centenarians are regarded as unusually "slow-burning" persons, and it is thought that they live longer than other people because, in comparison with them, they have never been alive at all.

This is a consoling view for those who do not look forward to more than the ordinary term of life. One would rather be a man and die at thirty, even, than to be an authentic turtle of four hundred or a toad that hops out of a lump of coal in as high a condition of mental activity as he enjoyed before he was imprisoned by its formation. But there are few men, and those singularly unhappy, who would not choose to live as long as they could retain their faculties and do their work. The survival of M. CHEVREUL to the age of a hundred and three is, therefore, a noteworthy and, so to speak, an inspiring fact, since it enlarges our notions of the possibilities of human life. There are authentic instances of men who have attained an age greater than that of the French chemist, but they were remarkable for nothing but their longevity. In fact, it is safe to say that he is the only centenarian of modern times who was distinguished for anything except for being a centenarian. He, at least, was as much alive as anybody else, and much more than most people, and he retained his activity and alertness of mind until his century had been rounded. He might have said of himself at a hundred as LANDOR said of himself at nearly ninety:

"I warmed both hands before the fire of life:
It sinks, and I am ready to depart."

Surely no sane person desires to outlive his faculties, but the life of M. CHEVREUL shows that it is possible really to live, both in the sense of useful activity and in the sense of enjoyment, if the two things be not really the same, for a much longer than the accepted term of human life. There is, perhaps, some reason to believe that the progress of civilization in prolonging the average of existence is tending, not, indeed, to make such lives other than exceptional, but to deprive the career of CHEVREUL of its uniqueness. Whether this be true or not, a single instance that shows larger possibilities in life than we have been accustomed to take into consideration is to be thankfully accepted.

EXTORTIONATE HOTEL RATES IN PARIS

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A sense of duty impels me to warn my countrymen who are about to visit Paris of the extortions intended to be practiced upon them. Never before in the history of that city have such far-reaching preparations been elaborated for fleecing strangers. The wine and food adulterations will undoubtedly surpass all previous efforts, and the charges at the hotels will be pushed up to figures never before dreamed of. At a meeting of the managers held about three weeks ago it was agreed between them to advance prices 40 per cent after April 15, but at this moment it is quite impossible to make engagements at any fixed rate for accommodation even after that date. The reason for this is that these managers intend to predicate their charges upon existing demand, and each individual will be charged as much as can be forced from him regardless of the value of the accommodation given. Already the Paris newspapers have published as a fact that 90,000 Americans are registered upon the books of the various Atlantic steamship companies for the Paris Exposition, and, acting upon this statement, the tradesmen of the boulevards, the Rue de la Paix, and the hotel keepers have united upon a scheme for unprecedented cheating and extortion.

My advice to Americans is that they do not visit Paris from the middle of April until the last of October without first having made, in writing, exact and perfectly understood arrangements for living. Those who may be rash enough to venture a coming without having taken this precaution will certainly be charged from four to eight times the usual rates for the poorest possible eating and lodging. H.

PARIS, Sunday, March 31, 1889.

ARKANSAS ELECTIONCASES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 13.—The Federal Grand Jury has adjourned until Monday, April 15. It is understood that indictments have been found against all the parties bound over to this term of the United States court on the charge of interfering with the Congressional election at Plummersville on Nov. 6. These indictments have not yet been returned in open court. They include, each besides the persons under bond, and the trial of the accused will be held next week.

Judges Caldwell and Brewer will hold court. The cases, owing to the Clayton assassination, which was the outcome of the subsequent ballot box theft on the night of Nov. 6, are exciting unusual attention, each the result of the trial will be waited for with interest.

UNION WINNING THE DAY.

NEWARK, N. J., April 13.—The game for the American Football Association cup to-day at Kearney, between the Fall River Rovers of Fall River and the Caledonians of Newark, was won by the Caledonians by 3 goals to 1. This is the second year they have won the cup.

DAY WINS THE RACE.

THE LEADS MANY AMATEURS OVER THE COURSE AT PORT GEORGE.

The largest and one of the prettiest amateur cross-country handicap runs ever held in this country came off yesterday afternoon over the championship five-mile course at Port George under the auspices of the Suburban Harriers. The entries comprised members of the Manhattan, New-York, Olympia, New-Jersey, Staten Island, Pastime, American, Scottish-American, Allerton, and Mohican Athletic Clubs, the St. George, Spartan, Phœnix, and Suburban Harriers, and the Orion and Nonpareil Rowing Clubs, and they made a picturesque showing in their white trunks and variegated shirts, and with their muscle-covered and sun-browned arms and legs.

It was just 6:08 o'clock when G. S. Miller and W. E. Knox, novices, with all their records yet before them, were given the word to go, and during the next five minutes 80 men went off in the order of their handicaps, ending with George and Young, the famous Manhattan Athletic Club's long-distance runners. The crowd at the start-off than walked to the end of the bluff below the fork, and watched the harriers hurrying over the hills and ditches and fences and swamps in the Farmers' Bridge region many feet below. The runners stretched out in an irregular, parti-colored line for nearly a mile. Round they went about the climax of the famous Huckleberry Island, and then started in to breast the steep fort hill which marked the close of the run. Its punishing powers were frightful, but nearly every man ran straight up it and across the line, although one or two dropped as they reached the finish, completely pumped out.

The first man in was W. B. Curtis of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, who is confidently spoken of now as the winner of the championship race this Summer. He started on 35 seconds' handicap and made the run in 34:27, coming in as fresh as from a preverbial daisy. He led from a little after the third mile. The next six men came in as follows: C. W. Coleman, 34:55; P. C. Petrie, 35:01; E. Jenks, 35:15; H. Ejertberg, 35:28; H. Gray, 35:28½; J. D. Lloyd, 35:34.

Day won the first prize, a twenty-five dollar clock. Petrie got a silver watch, and Coleman a silver caster. Lloyd won a silver medal. Jenks also won a silver medal for the fastest time made by a novice, and a neat bronze medal was given to every other one of the 76 men who finished.

The Olympic Athletic Club men went home in high glee over the fact that they had four men among the first seven in and seven among the first 12. They think they have a strong hold on the team championship.

W. B. Curtis was referee, W. H. Robertson starter, E. C. Carter handicapper, A. M. Sweet, J. E. Sullivan, and W. D. Carrow were judges, and R. Stoll, W. Halpin, and H. Growtage were timers.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

DR. MENNINGER DENIES THAT THERE IS ANY GERMAN CLANNISHNESS.

Dr. Henry J. Menninger, Senior Vice President of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York and Chairman of the Examining Committee of that institution, vehemently denies that any effort is being made to Germanize the College of Pharmacy.

"The charge is absurd," said he yesterday. "Of the fifteen trustees of the college nine are native Americans, while the others are owners of drug stores in New-York City or Brooklyn. All of these trustees are elected by popular vote. Of the five members of the Faculty four are native Americans and the other is an Englishman who has been a teacher in the School of Mines of New-York College for years. The members of the Faculty are Profs. Chandler, Day, Bedford, Sehrenck, and Elliott. President Lewis McIntyre is a native American of Scotch ancestry. As for myself, who am considered the head and front of the German offenders, I was born in Germany but was educated in the common schools of this city and in the University of the City of New-York. The other Vice Presidents of the college, Mr. George C. Close, was born in Connecticut, and is a graduate of the College of Pharmacy of the class of 1831. It has been urged against the management of the college that the German system of pharmacy was forced on the institution. There is no such thing as a German system of pharmacy. There is but one system of pharmacy, and that has no nationality."

Mr. William Massey of Caswell & Massey, Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street, said: "It is a serious mistake for any foreigners, no matter who, to attempt to get control and run an American institution after their own ideas. I have many good and true friends among the German members, many of whom are above that clannish spirit exhibited by their fellows. They deprecate it and regret to see it just as much as I do. I am sorry that the German members are so clannish, because I hold that American institutions must be controlled and run by Americans. Why, what an honor to the college it would be to have such firms and Lanman & Kemp, McKesson & Robbins, Fairchild Brothers, and other first-class and leading wholesale and retail drug firms interested in the institution, and members of those firms among its Board of Directors. A new college building is wanted now, and these would have been just the men who could and would have raised an immense amount of money toward it, because, I assure, you that the money for the new college buildings will have to be raised among the American members or by them."

OBITUARY.

GEN. EDWARD HATCH.

Gen. Edward Hatch, Colonel of the Ninth Cavalry, died Thursday last at Fort Robinson, Neb., from injuries received in an accident March 15.

Gen. Hatch was born at Bangor, Me., April 22, 1831. He attended the Military Academy at Norwich, Vt., and at the opening of the war shouldered his musket and marched to the defense of Washington. He was stationed on guard at the White House, was instrumental in raising the Second Iowa Cavalry, was made its Captain in September, 1861, and before a year was over he was raised through the successive grades to the rank of Major General. He was in command at the battle before Nashville, Tenn., where he distinguished himself for bravery and meritorious service.

He was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866 and was then appointed Colonel of the Ninth Cavalry. He was one of the best-known riders and Indian fighters in the West; his coolness, discretion, and sound judgment more than once saved him and his men from being wiped out. At the time of the Ute trouble Gen. Hatch especially distinguished himself. He was one of the youngest Colonels in the service and a man beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

OBITUARY NOTES.

John G. Davis, once President of the Merchants Exchange Bank, 257 Broadway, died yesterday at the New-York Hotel. Mr. Davis was for years prominent in New-York banking circles, and his long experience and sound business judgment made him the adviser of many men who had large financial interests in charge. He had been sick for some time.

Capt. William Parker, one of Portsmouth's, N. H., oldest shipmasters, died Friday, aged 85. At the age of 19 he was given command of the ship Lydia, from Portsmouth, N. H., and from that time until 1865, he was constantly in command in all parts of the world, having under his charge many of the finest ships ever built on the Piscataqua.

Manning Stelle, the oldest resident of Plainfield, N. J., died there yesterday, aged 89 years. He was very wealthy and was identified largely with the banking and property interests of the town. He had been a deacon of the First Baptist Church for more than fifty years. A son and two daughters survive him.

E. P. Mitchell, who joined the Stock Exchange in 1881, died yesterday at his home, in this city, of rheumatism of the heart. He was 37 years old, a conservative and quiet broker, who was popular and did a large business without being conspicuous.

Mrs. Herbert W. Ladd, wife of the Republican candidate for Governor of Rhode Island, died yesterday morning after six weeks' illness.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 13—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds.*

For the District of Columbia, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, fair, preceded by light rain on the coast, cooler, northerly winds.

For West Virginia, Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, fair, followed in West Virginia by light rain, cooler, followed Sunday by stationary temperature, northerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indidated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.		1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	32°	40°	3:30 P. M.	50°	57°
6 A. M.	31°	45°	6 P. M.	39°	50°
9 A. M.	36°	45°	9 P. M.	46°	43°
12 M.	43°	52°	12 P. M.	46°	39°

Average temperature yesterday.....48½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....41°

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 13.—This was the second day of the Derby Spring meeting. The race for the Doveridge Handicap of 800 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile straight, was won by Gen. Byrne's three-year-old ch. c. Amphion, The Duke of Portland's four-year-old b. c. Johnny Morgan was second and Mr. Vyner's four-year-old ch. c. Aquatic Prince was third. There were 15 starters. The betting was 5 to 2 against Amphion, 5 to 1 against Johnny Morgan, and 10 to 1 against Aquatic Prince.

ABOUT THE CENTENNIAL

HOW THE PRESIDENT WILL COME TO NEW-YORK.

THE PARADE WILL NOT PASS UNION-SQUARE—TEMPORARY BUILDINGS AT THE OPERA HOUSE CONDEMNED.

Stuyvesant Fish, who had been delegated to submit to President Harrison the programme for the centennial celebration, returned from Washington yesterday and made his report to the Executive Committee. The President approved the programme, as Mayor Grant and Gov. Hill had previously done, and the programme as published in THE TIMES of last Thursday will therefore be carried out.

A material change was made, however, in the schedule by which the Presidential party will travel from Washington. The change will give the party an opportunity to get breakfast comfortably before boarding the Despatch, a rather necessary detail which was omitted in the original programme. President Harrison, the members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, and others of the official party will leave Washington on a special train over the Pennsylvania Road at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, April 29, the President and his wife and their personal party occupying the last car on the train. The train will reach Elizabeth, N. J., at 8 A. M., and the last car will be there switched off. The President will breakfast at Elizabeth with Gov. Green of New-Jersey, the party breakfasting with him being a small one of personal friends of the Governor. The rest of the train will continue on to Elizabethport, where the remainder of the party will have breakfast in the private dining car to be attached to the train. A special locomotive will wait for the President's car at Elizabeth and take it to Elizabethport immediately after the breakfast at Gov. Green's has been concluded. The entire party will then embark at Elizabethport on the Government vessel Despatch and the censors, the iron steamboat Sirius.

After the breakfast at Elizabethport a committee will receive Mrs. Harrison and the ladies of the Presidential party and escort them to the steamer Sirius. They will witness the naval parade from that steamer, and then be landed at the foot of West Twenty-third-street, from which point they will be taken to their hotel in carriages.

The party which will be brought to the city on the Government vessel Despatch will be limited to 50 persons. These will be the President, his private secretary, and five personal friends, the Vice President, the eight members of the Cabinet, the seven Supreme Court Justices, Admiral Porter, Rear Admiral Jouett, Commodore Ramsay, one military and one naval secretary, Gov. Hill of New-York, Gov. Green of New-Jersey, the seventeen members of the Committee on Reception, and the Chairman of the Committees on Transportation and General Government.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Chairman of the Committee on Army, stated positively yesterday that there would be no change in the line of march, because it would be impossible at this late day to make the change requested by the Legislature. All requests from citizens made to the committee, whether public or private, will therefore be ignored. The route as laid out is the best possible one for the comfort of the military organizations participating, to whom the journey over the car tracks in Fourteenth-street and around Union-square would give additional and, it seems, unnecessary fatigue. The military commanders are thoroughly opposed to the change asked for by the Legislators apparently are in favor of it, and naturally think they know best about the handling of the troops under them, whose comfort they feel should be consulted more than the desires and whims of a set of would-be advisers of the committee. Besides, if one change was made in the programme there would be no end to the number of others that would be suggested. Further than this, the route prepared has been approved by President Harrison, Gov. Hill, and Mayor Grant, has been officially promulgated, and cannot be changed without the submission of the changes to these gentlemen, a matter which would now require too much time.

Governors of the various States who have accepted invitations to be present at the celebration are these: Alabama, Thomas Seay; Arkansas, James V. Eagle; Colorado, Job A. Cooper; Connecticut, Morgan G. Bulkeley; Delaware, B. S. Briggs; Georgia, Gen. John B. Gordon; Illinois, Joseph W. Fifer; Indiana, Alvin P. Hovey; Iowa, William Larrabee; Kentucky, Simon B. Buckner; Maine, Sidney Perley; Maryland, E. E. Jackson; Massachusetts, Oliver Ames; Michigan, C. G. Luce; Minnesota, William R. Merriman; Mississippi, Robert Loring; Nebraska, John M. Thayer; New-Hampshire, C. H. Sawyer; New-Jersey, Robert S. Green; New-York, David B. Hill; North Carolina, Daniel G. Fowle; Ohio, Joseph B. Foraker; Oregon, Sylvester Pennoyer; Pennsylvania, Gen. James A. Beaver; Rhode Island, Royal Taft; South Carolina, John P. Richardson; Vermont, William P. Dillingham; Virginia, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee; Wisconsin, William Hoard.

The Territorial Commissioners who have accepted invitations are: Alaska, T. R. Newell; Idaho, Frederick T. DuBois; Montana, Russell B. Harrison; New-Mexico, Gov. L. Bradford Prince; Washington, Gov. Miles C. Moore; District of Columbia, President Webb; Indian Territory, Gen. Pleasanton Porter; Governor of the Creek Nation appointed by Secretary of the Interior Noble.

Details for the parade of grammar school boys in the civic procession of May 1 are now complete, and a most creditable showing is a certainty. There will be 3,072 boys, all over five feet in height, and selected for their strength and their ability to stand the fatigue of the march. The boys will be divided into 32 battalions of 8 companies of 48 scholars each, the whole being under command of John D. Robinson of Grammar School No. 58. The battalion commanders will be the following Principals of different schools: Hugh O'Neill, of School No. 23; Jacob Boyle, No. 75; Henry Hutchings, No. 13; Lafayette Olney, No. 14; Wilbur F. Hudson, No. 18; Matthew Elgas, No. 69; David E. Sadlis, No. 54, and Elijah Howland, No. 68. The company officers have been elected by the boys from their own number, and they are now busily perfecting themselves in the necessary drill, the finishing touches being given to their work next week by drills in the various city armories. Provision has been made that two teachers shall accompany each battalion, to render assistance if necessary in case of accident or trouble of any kind. The battalion will march at the extreme left of the educational division.

The 180 young ladies from the grammar and normal schools who are to welcome the President at the City Hall on the afternoon are to be chosen by vote from their associates as many schools as possible being represented in the party.

The old Washington coach has been assigned a place in the civic parade of May 1, the managers of the Eden Musée having arranged for the exhibition. The coach will be drawn by 10 horses, accompanied by 5 postilions, 2 hackeys, and 2 outriders, all suitably caparisoned. In the coach will be representations in wax of Gen. and Mrs. Washington. The Washington Veterans, commanded by John C. Norman, and with a band of music, will act as escort.

The Sub-Committee on Decorations have assigned to Duncan & Johnston the work of decorating the Sub-Treasury Building, where the literary exercises are to be held.

The Old Guard, Major George Washington McLean commanding, has been ordered by Adjt. Gen. Porter to hold itself in readiness to parade with the rest of the National Guard of the State of New-York on April 30. The Old Guard will parade at the extreme left of the New-York State troops, thus receiving the only possible position of honor that could be assigned them—the second. Lieut. John A. McKenzie of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, who has been visiting in this country and who was expected to parade as one of the staff of the Old Guard, died suddenly at Philadelphia on Tuesday last.

Pictures of George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Gov. George Clinton, the Marquis de Lafayette, Gen. Morgan Lewis, Mayor Richard Varick, Mayor James Duane, and Gen. Jacob Morton were taken from the Governor's Room in the City Hall yesterday to the Metropolitan Centennial Historical Exhibition. Thomas Jefferson's picture was not moved. Washington's desk was also taken to the exhibition.

WHAT GERMANS WILL DO.

With all the enthusiasm characteristic of the Germans, particularly in connection with spectacular displays, the German-Americans are entering into the preparation of their historical, artistic, and industrial display for the procession of May 1. It gives promise of being by far the most striking and picturesque of all the exhibits, not even excepting that devised by the centennial managers. The important part played in this country by German immigrants and their descendants will be shown by the use of some 50 large floats. On these massive structures and living figures will tell the story of early German immigration, the settlement of the Dutch in Pennsylvania, and subsequently the rush to the Northwest, a section largely populated by the class of men who were driven to this country by the revolution in Europe in 1848, men not only of brawn but of a high order of intelligence and brilliant education. German customs introduced here, and which have now become American by general adoption, such as the kindergarten, the Christmas tree, and the combined mental and athletic training of the Turn Verein, will be shown. Two floats will be given over to the depiction of German music, one for painting and sculpture, another to education, and still another to German triumphs in engineering, while a good score will be required to show what the Germans have done and are doing in the mechanical and industrial progress of the country. The procession will be participated in by 20,000 of the Germans who will be clothed by a fleet in which Gens. Sickles and Von Kalb will be represented as vessels of their fleet, each team on a turtle-back.

Allegorical floats will be a feature of the show, in which many novel effects never before shown in such a parade will be developed. The various societies will be clearly typical of the music and merriment which make them play so important a part in the life of the German-American. The floats and its contents will form the central feature of some of the floats devoted more particularly to the illustration of the social life of the people. The trade exhibits promise to be numerous enough to make a very respectable display alone.

On the designing of these floats German artists have been at work for some time, none more energetically than Mr. Keppler, the brilliant caricaturist of Puck. Other designers whose handiwork will be seen are de Grimm, Berger, Miranda, Moeller, Max Bachman, and Lauber. Several hundred men, women, and children will be required to depict the characters in the several displays, and so enthusiastic are the Germans over their share in the celebration that the committee has received hundreds of offers from people willing to assist in any way, but have had to decline them.

THE INDUSTRIAL PARADE.

The Sub-Committee on Army, having the industrial and civic parade in charge, has issued the following regulations to govern the organization and formation of the parade. A strict observance of these regulations will be required in order to enable the column to accomplish the line of march within the limit of time allowed, and without confusion. The regulations are as follows:

1. No floats, banners, devices, or inscriptions intended for advertisements will be admitted into the procession.

2. The floats, trucks, or vehicles representing industries, progress of arts, civilization, and manufactures, must be shown to the committee by a drawing or sketch previous to April 18 for approval. The sketch must clearly show and set forth all lettering, emblems, signs, or devices to be displayed.

3. No others than those presented and approved will be admitted into the procession.

4. No carriages or wheeled vehicles of any description other than the floats and the apparatus of firemen will be admitted into the procession.

5. No political partisan, or advertising banners will be permitted. Any inscription upon banners to be carried by societies and organizations violating this rule will be excluded from the procession and render the organization liable to dismissal from the line.

6. The firemen with apparatus will move in the procession in double column. Two organizations abreast, and in close order. Those without apparatus in close column and not less than sixteen files front.

7. The military organizations and semi-military organizations will form not less than sixteen files front and march at one-half distance. The societies other than military or semi-military organizations will march in columns sixteen to twenty files front and in close order, the intervals being one-half, or about sixteen feet. The teams with floats, except those specially by the committee, will move in double column, two abreast.

The Chief Marshal requests the Exchanges, business men, dry goods dealers, insurance men, and all other merchants and business organizations who may desire a representation in the parade to confer with Cornelius B. Mitchell of 66 White-street, one of his aides, to arrange upon and arrange a programme for their display. It is desired to bring every public business interest and industry into proper representation in the great historical demonstration. All sketches of exhibits for the floats are expected to be submitted to the sub-committee of the Army Committee by the 16th inst. for approval.

Among the participants in this section of the parade it will be a uniformed police battalion from Brooklyn, which city will also furnish two uniformed battalions from its public schools and a brigade from the Fire Department under command of Marshal Wenman.

WORK TO BE STOPPED.

The work of building wooden structures in Thirty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue and on the Broadway front of the Metropolitan Opera House, to be used as supper and cloak rooms on the occasions of the centennial ball and banquet, will be stopped by order of the Fire Department to-morrow. The Centennial Committee has undertaken to put up these buildings without consulting the Fire Department authorities. One result of carrying out the plans of the committee would be, Superintendent Brady of the Bureau of Buildings said yesterday, to close up the Metropolitan Opera House on three sides, and make possible a frightful disaster there in case of a fire or a panic from any cause. Superintendent Brady called the attention of Fire Commissioner Purroy to the matter, and the latter requested Chief Shay to make an inquiry into it.

Chief Shay found that the plans of the Centennial Committee contemplated not only the closing of the exits of the Opera House, but also the covering of all the fire hydrants on the blocks to be inclosed by the wooden structures. In his opinion there was not only public danger to be apprehended from a panic caused by something happening inside the Opera House, but also from a fire in the outside barracks.

These facts were laid before Mayor Grant by Commissioner Purroy, and he agreed that something must be done to make safe the means adopted for the accommodation of the great crowds which will attend the centennial ball and banquet. He asked Commodore Gerry and the other officers of the Centennial Committee to meet Commissioner Purroy, Superintendent Brady, and Chief Shay in his office yesterday afternoon to discuss the plans for the buildings. Col. Cruger was the only one of the committee who responded to the invitation, and he had no authority in the matter. Fire Commissioner Purroy therefore directed Superintendent Brady to stop the work on the buildings and prevent it from being resumed until all proper precautions for public safety were taken.

BROOKLYN WILL CELEBRATE.

The Centennial Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen decided yesterday to have a celebration at home in honor of the inaugural celebration, in addition to having a grand stand in this city. There will be a big display of fireworks in Brooklyn on the night of April 30 and a reception by the Academy of Music on May 1. The committee also think favorably of a proposition to hire a steamboat and take part in the naval parade.

OUT OF TOWN.

NEWBURG, April 13.—At a meeting of the trustees of the Washington Headquarters this afternoon the Executive Committee was directed to cause a salute of 13 guns to be fired and the national colors displayed on April 30, the occasion of the New-York centennial. The following officers were elected for the year: President—The Hon. Joel T. Headley; Vice President—Major E. C. Boynton; Secretary—The Hon. James G. Graham; Treasurer—A. Smith King; Executive Committee—The Hon. Peter Ward, the Hon. John C. Adams, Capt. C. S. Jenkins, and the Hon. M. H. Hirschberg.

CORRESPONDENTS ANSWERED.

"J. D. F."—The entire military parade cannot be seen from the point you designate, although probably two-thirds of it will pass that point. This cannot be told with certainty until the final order for the assembling of the troops is decided upon.

"H."—Invited guests who accept the invitations will receive tickets to everything to which they may be invited free of charge. 2. It did. 3. It is impossible to say.

"Builder."—Your suggestion would hardly be practicable, as in case of fire or accident the closing of these streets might result in very serious trouble.

BIKER'S COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA.

Will be found to give far better satisfaction than all the others. This they guarantee, or agree to refund the money. Above all, it contains no mercury potash, or arsenic. Extra large bottles, containing 17½ ounces, 75 cents. Only need to take it morning and night.

Insist on having Biker's Sarsaparilla, and you are positively sure of cure. Do not allow any one to persuade you otherwise. Sold by almost all dealers. If any druggist refuses to supply you, you can be sure of getting what you ask for at the dry goods houses and general stores, or direct from William B. Biker & Son, 353 Sixth-ave. cor. Twenty-second-street, New-York.—*Exchange.*

CONCERT HALLS MAY BE OPEN TO-DAY.

On Friday last the Police Commissioners, urged by the arguments of William H. Clark, counsel for ex-Alderman George Kraus, proprietor of the Volks Garten in the Bowery, presented this question to Corporation Counsel Beekman:

"Does the excise law of this State prohibit the keeping open on Sundays of premises where musical entertainments are given, upon which premises a license to sell liquor has been granted, where the bar and barroom are not exposed to view, but are situated on the premises effectually closed, isolated, and in a distinct, separate room from the room where the entertainment is being given, and where the entertainment is not an incident to the sale of liquors?"

Mr. Beekman made this response yesterday:

"It is plain in such cases that a reasonable interpretation of the law cannot require the closing of such premises during prohibited hours. The closing of the barroom satisfies the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

"An examination of Mr. Kraus's application, together with the papers submitted by you in connection therewith, seems to show that the barroom is so separated from the concert hall as to make the closing of the former on Sunday a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the excise law."

Concert saloons and gardens may therefore be kept open to-day, unless access to them is had through barrooms. Weiss and schenck beer will flow more freely in this city than it has flowed on Sunday for some time.

The shoe manufacturing firm of Gallicher, Kitchman & Fox, in Wilmington, Del., has failed, with liabilities estimated at about $30,000; assets $20,000. The firm has been unfortunately subject to reverses in different lines.

PROSPECTS FOR WHEAT

THE NORTHWEST SHOWS AN INCREASED ACREAGE.

EVERYTHING FAVORABLE EXCEPT A LACK OF RAIN—CHANCES FOR OATS, RYE, FLAX, AND MILLET.

ST. PAUL, April 13.—Advices in response to circular of inquiry have been received from most of the principal grain points in Minnesota and Dakota concerning the immediate condition and prospects of crops of all kinds. These reports cover nearly one hundred counties, several places having been heard from in each county, and the information they contain is the most reliable and complete obtainable.

With respect to crops other than wheat it is yet too early in the season to give any very definite information, but there are certain indications concerning the employment of acreage which are of great interest, and are therefore included in this first detailed survey of the agricultural interests of the northwest for the season of 1889.

The seeding of wheat has progressed rapidly under the encouragement of fine weather and with the ground in better condition for working than it has been in for years. In Southern Minnesota and Southern Dakota the seeding is practically over, and some of the early-sown grain has sprouted. In the central section about half the seed is in, and in the northern wheat belt, including the Red River Valley, about one-third the seeding has been done, except on the Bonanza Wheat Farms, where the sowers have practically completed their work. While the land is in splendid condition for working it is too dry to give the seed a good start. Every report received with very few exceptions out of several hundred, mention the dryness of the soil, and the immediate need of rain. The lack of moisture in many counties, both in Minnesota and the Dakotas, is indeed a serious element in the situation. There was not overmuch rain in the fall, but little snow in the Winter, and the usual heavy rains of the Springtime have not yet put in an appearance. The recent light rains were but as a drop in the bucket, for the soil was so dry that it absorbed all the moisture immediately so that it did not penetrate below the surface. In North Dakota and in some other localities there have been snowstorms which helped. The prayer of the farmers is for rain. They need a steady downpour lasting four or five days to put the soil in proper condition to give the seeded grain a good start, but they are hopeful, believing the time has about arrived when the drought must be broken.

With respect to acreage there will be an increase over last year, due to various causes, such as the enlargement there is in good prices, the new breaking of ground, and the increase of settlers. The early opening of Spring also encouraged many farmers to sow more wheat than otherwise they would have sown. It does not probably amount to more than 10 or 15 per cent., while in some sections it greatly exceeds that proportion; in many others it is less than 10 per cent., and in several there has been a shrinkage in acreage, resulting from the discouragement caused by the failure of crops in previous years.

In the Red River Valley the experiences of last year were certainly discouraging, but the farmers of that region are going forward pluckily to retrieve their fortunes, and an increase in acreage of about 10 per cent is shown in the valley, where great returns are to be expected if the growing season continues favorable and frosted seed sprouts.

As stated last week, the greatest increase in acreage is in Southern Minnesota, which has ceased to be recognized as a successful wheat-producing country. A few counties in that section show less acreage than last year, but others will have a much greater acreage, owing to the fact that the farmers are getting over the chinch bug scare, in the belief that they have disappeared. Southern Minnesota, however, is turning its attention more and more to stock raising and diversified farming. A feature of the situation this year in several of the Southern Minnesota counties is the fact that the farmers are growing wheat and oats mixed together in about equal proportions. They claim that fields sown with the mixed crop are less liable to be attacked by chinch bugs, and also, that they get as much wheat out of the deal as if they had sown wheat separately, and that at the same time they get the oats. Then of oats they get 10 to 15 bushels per acre.

Already the wheat farmers in the wheat sections have experienced adversity with reference to the wheat crop of 1889. In the early days of March there were severe storms in several counties in the central and southern sections, tearing up the dry surface of the soil and dislodging the newly-sown seed. This damage, however, is not of a permanent character, as the land can be reseeded, and probably on most farms will be. Then the extensive prairie fires in South Dakota, besides entailing great loss and hardship on the settlers, will delay the seeding in the fire-swept sections for two or three weeks. These things, although bad enough in their way, will not probably affect general results of the wheat harvest.

From nearly all Winter wheat sections the reports are favorable. The indications are that the acreage for oats will be increased in Minnesota and Dakota, for while some counties report a decrease, in many more preparations are being made to seed greater acreage. Oats have not yet been seeded generally. Rye and barley will be sown to about the same extent as last year, and there will be a considerable increase in corn acreage and the same in the acreage sown to flax and millet.

NOW ON THE OCEAN.

THE SAMOAN COMMISSIONERS AND MANY OTHER TRAVELERS SAIL FOR EUROPE.

Many well-known people were among the passengers who started across the Atlantic yesterday. On the Umbria for Liverpool was the Samoan Commission, composed of John A. Kasson of Iowa, William Walter Phelps of New-Jersey, and George H. Bates, with Harold M. Sewall of Delaware as Secretary. Commissioner Bates was accompanied by his wife and son. The commission will sail directly to Berlin.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Hewitt, and the Misses Hewitt were also among the Umbria's passengers, and others were Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Allen, the Rev. A. N. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Briggs, H. A. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Clarkson, Miss Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Doane, the Misses Doane, Dr. Judson Daland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Foster, Dr. A. H. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fiske, Dr. J. D. Fulton, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Hall, Dr. Higginson, Col. Morfield, Col. W. H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Prado, Lieut. J. F. Parker, United States Navy, and Mrs. Parker, the Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Pate, Capt. and Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe, Samuel Story, M. P., Edgerton Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, and Dr. Mary S. West.

Among the passengers of La Gascogne, bound for Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Chevalier, Mrs. Chanler, (Amélie Rives,) Mrs. John W. Bishop, Arthur W. Crackett, Mrs. C. E. Coddington, Capt. and Mrs. Cochran, Capt. Lafon, Dr. F. J. Metcalfe, Col. and Mrs. A. Moore, Lieut. Murphy, Miguel de Miranda, Prof. Charles V. Riley, representative of the Secretary of Agriculture and Assistant Commissioner for the United States at the Paris Exposition, Col. N. B. Stone, Lord and Lady Wynford, and Segundo Ymbert.

Among the passengers of the Elbe, which sailed for Bremen, were Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bigelow, Cesar Dalin, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hold, Carl Kobistruck, A. Petrocokino, Capt. G. Stenger, Dr. and Mrs. George Knowles Swinburne, and Mr. and Mrs. David H. Standish.

YOUNG PEOPLE IN A DIVORCE COURT.

Ada D. Hoppert, a young girl of 19, began suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, for a divorce from her husband, Frank P. Hoppert, who is not yet 21 years of age. He lives with his parents at 317 West Sixty-seventh-street, New-York, while his wife resides at the house of her father, John H. Hutchinson, at 249 Twentieth-street, Brooklyn. These young people were married on Oct. 26, 1886, when the girl was only 16 and the boy barely 18. The Rev. Albert Burns performed the ceremony, and so impressed its solemnity upon the youthful couple that in six months they had separated. The bride charges her husband with dragging her out of bed and kicking her. The defense is a general denial and a counter charge of violent temper.

Two small display rooms contain a number of interesting objects. Here is a carved, gilded miniature case, at least a century old; a crown surmounts it, and it was once used to contain miniatures of royalty. It now contains a collection of small English miniatures on ivory. One of these rooms contains a set of drawing room furniture in simple white and gilt, the coverings being genuine old tapestries. In the other room is a bedroom set in the celebrated Vernis Martin finish; it has figure groups in colors, on a reddish gold background, and the general tint of the undecorated parts is varied with a sort of goldstone effect; the painting is permanently fixed on the wood by baking, and the set is London made. These may be seen at the famous old store of Sypher & Co., Broadway and Seventeenth-street, together with an immense and varying collection of antiques and moderns in art furniture, silver, porcelains, bronzes, tapestries, and curios, all at reasonable prices, with bargains frequently offered. This store is really a museum of art industry, and is always open without charge to the fullest inspection of visitors. Strangers will particularly find it worth a visit.—*Exchange.*

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Castleton, Rensselaer County, N. Y., yesterday destroyed the Bamford Hotel, J. W. Van Hoesen's store, the national bank building, H. E. Merwin's jewelry store, and R. Bowser's residence. The loss is about $25,000.

A fire occurred last evening on the second floor of the building at 44 Maiden-lane-street occupied by Wolfenden & Co., dealers in leather. The damage to stock was $1,000.

A leased and stable at Tanner's Island, Cape Elizabeth, Me., belonging to Capt. William Thompson and Mrs. Nathaniel Jordan, was burned yesterday morning. Loss about $3,000; insurance $1,500.

THE POLITICIANS HERE.

STRAY BITS OF WASHINGTON'S LATEST GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—There is a history attached to the recent awarding of a foreign mission, according to a story now going the rounds of the friends of the gentleman accredited to one of the European countries. Through an ardent politician, he is far from being a favorite with his party.

Some years ago, when the President was in the Senate, Mrs. Harrison, in company with a friend, called at the house of the politician, who for many years past has made his home in Washington, where his wife has been one of the acknowledged society leaders. At the time Mrs. Harrison was announced the hostess was engaged in animated conversation with a young stripling, a member of the diplomatic corps, and instead of leaving him and turning her attention to her lady guests continued to bestow upon him so much attention that Mrs. Harrison, after waiting a few moments, turned to her companion with the remark that they would go, as their presence was evidently an unwelcome one. Without further ceremony the two ladies quitted the house. After that little episode the intimacy between Mrs. Harrison and her indifferent hostess waned.

As soon as the fact of the President's election was established beyond all question, he was overwhelmed with congratulatory letters, telegrams, and pleasant messages of all descriptions from the politician and his wife. The evening of the President's arrival in Washington, he found awaiting him in a pile of other letters one from his former friend, urging him to accept the hospitality of his house until the inauguration. The first thing the following morning the wife called upon Mrs. Harrison at the hotel and reiterated her husband's invitation, using every art of persuasion to induce its acceptance, but without avail. Soon after this, it became whispered about that the Hon. Mr. Blank was an aspirant for diplomatic honors and had set his affections upon one of the best missions in the gift of the Executive. So the friends watched and waited, wondering what would be the outcome of the matter. Finally in the list of appointments sent to Congress for confirmation appeared Mr. Blank's name, but instead of the mission upon which his hopes had been set he had been accredited to one of the smallest, most unimportant and out-of-the-way places on the Continent. So after all these years the hostility to Mrs. Harrison has been avenged, and during their residence abroad Mr. and Mrs. Blank will hereafter take ample time to meditate upon the wisdom of entertaining all their guests politely.

Mrs. and Miss Florence Matthews of New-York returned to their home Wednesday last after a short visit to Mrs. Julian James. Mrs. Matthews is the mother of Brander Matthews, the well-known writer.

Ex-Secretary Bayard, accompanied by his daughters, Miss Nellie and Miss Louise Bayard, will leave here immediately after Easter for New-York to attend the Washington Centenary. During their stay in New-York they will be the guests of Mr. Butler Duncan. Miss Florence Bayard left Friday for Boston to visit her sister, Mrs. Warren.

Another of the large residences in this city recently announced for sale is that of the late Justice Stanley Matthews, on the corner of N-street and Connecticut-avenue, opposite the British Legation. The marriage of Justice Gray to Miss Jeannette Matthews will take place in June, if the present plan is adhered to, and after that the home will virtually be broken up, as Miss Grace Matthews will go to live at Glendale, Ohio. It has not been definitely decided whether Mrs. Matthews will go to reside in New-York or Glendale. Wherever she may locate permanently it is certain that a portion of each year will be spent with one of her stepdaughters, between whom and herself there exists a warm attachment.

Not far from the Matthews house, on Connecticut-avenue, is that of Judge John Davis, which, with the large adjoining lot, is also advertised for sale. Mrs. Davis has never recovered her health, and since her mother's death is more than ever reluctant to return to Washington, save occasionally for a brief stay. During the past Winter the house has been occupied by Representative Henry Cabot Lodge of Boston.

FIERCE OCEAN GALES.

INCOMING VESSELS SHOW SIGNS OF ROUGH USAGE.

The North German Lloyd steamship Aller, which arrived yesterday morning at her dock in Hoboken, had an exciting experience in the terrific northeast gale which has wrought such havoc on the Atlantic. To the eye of the most unpractised in things nautical it was evident that the good ship had fought hard with the ocean. One of her starboard lifeboats was missing, the hulls of two others were battered and nearly collapsed, and the iron rail for 50 feet was bent and twisted by the force of the waves. The davits upon which the boats usually hang were in some cases broken completely off and in others were bent double. One of the petty officers of the ship was also a victim to the storm and had been swept away. The particulars of his loss form a thrilling and pathetic story.

"It was at the very worst part of the hurricane," said one of the officers yesterday, "at 10 o'clock last Saturday night. We were in latitude 49° longitude 21°, and the wind was blowing fiercely from the northeast, accompanied by blinding squalls of rain. The sea was very heavy, and the ship was shipping a good deal of water. Several seas had come aboard on the starboard side, and it was seen that several of the boats were loose in their lashings. One boat (No. 3) seemed just about to go overboard, and Boatswain Wilhelm Seathoff, a young seaman of 28 years of age, made his way along the deck and climbed up by the davit to fasten the lashings. Just then the biggest wave I ever saw in my life struck us on that side, sweeping a tremendous volume of water on board. The boat to which the boatswain was clinging was lifted as if by a feather, carrying the davits with it. In an instant both the boat and the man who clung to it was out of sight astern. The ship was stopped, in spite of the storm that was raging, and we backed astern. Presently we caught sight of a white object tossing about on the waves. It was the canvas boat cover and to it was clinging Seathoff. For a moment it seemed as though we could hear his voice crying for help. It would have been impossible to lower a boat in such a sea, so we tried to work the steamship near enough to throw a line to the unfortunate sailor. Several times it seemed as if we would be able to reach him, but presently a wave brought him nearer than ever. A line was thrown, but at that moment another tremendous wave broke immediately over the boatswain, and when the lull came Seathoff was gone."

The lost man ranked as second boatswain on the Aller and was a native of Hanover. The passengers were very much saddened by the poor fellow's death and raised a purse of $300, to be sent to his mother in Hanover, to whom he was the sole support. Among the passengers on the Aller were Dr. and Mrs. F. Allport, Consul and Mrs. Joseph Black, Miss Black, Commander Chadwick of the United States Navy, recently naval attaché at the American Legation in London, and Mrs. Chadwick.

The steamship Andes, which arrived yesterday, had also experienced the severity of the gale and was listed heavily to starboard by the shifting of her cargo. The Konig Alf, from Skagua, reported passing a burning vessel south of the latitude of Hatteras on Tuesday about noon. The vessel answers to the description of the schooner Richard W. Denham of Bath, Me. The Denham was abandoned and set on fire by her crew, who were landed in Baltimore Friday by the steamer Pilot.

Pilot boats Nos. 6, 7, and 20 all suffered severely from the gale and were driven as far south as latitude 36°. Pilot Beebe of No. 6, the W. H. Starbuck, arrived yesterday in charge of the bark Giuseppe Castagliola, having been on board for eight days. On April 8 he reported that the bark narrowly escaped a collision with a small schooner which had lost both topmasts and which ran directly under the bark's jibboom.

THE DUC $5,500 OUT OF POCKET.

The collection belonging to the Duc de Durcal was finally disposed of at the American Art Galleries, in Madison-square, last night. The sale was of drawings, of which there were 120. They brought a total of $1,042, making the grand total for the four nights' sale of paintings and drawings by "old masters" $11,459 50. The actual expenses of the sale are said to have amounted to $17,000, and thus the Duc de Durcal loses $5,540 50 in cash, not counting the losses he sustained on the sacrifice of many of the pictures.

Last night Mrs. S. M. Roosevelt bought an unfinished drawing by Rembrandt for $50 and a drawing of a Dutch village by Teniers for $16. The highest price of the evening—$115—was paid by H. M. C. Graham for the head of a child by Van Dyck. The Duc is now negotiating for a private sale of some of his pictures in this city. He will take the remainder back to Europe with him and endeavor to dispose of them there.

From Washington, D. C., to the city of Mexico. Pullman palace vestibule train. The Montezuma special leaves Washington, via Piedmont Air Line and Southern Pacific Company's Sunset Route, at 5:30 P. M. Tuesday, April 9 and 23, to arrive at New-Orleans 9:30 A. M. the following Thursday, and at the city of Mexico the following Sunday. Through car special fast schedule in a little over one hundred hours. A magnificent trip in a splendid vestibuled train, steam heated, electric lighted, bathroom, barber's shop, library, smoking room, dining car, and elegant drawing-room palace sleeping cars. Excursion tickets, $107 85. Washington to city of Mexico and return. This train will accept passengers for Atlanta, New Orleans, and other intermediate points. As accommodations are limited, early application for space should be made to E. Clark, General Passenger Agent, 329 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.

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THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Higher prices, which it was said in the last article would probably be made the coming week, came very closely on time. The markets on Monday and Tuesday sold off, then rallied some and prices continued to rise till Friday, nor did they drop off much yesterday although a good deal of long stock had been sold on the rise. The whole week's movement followed very nearly the market's movement of the previous week; and it is natural to expect something of this kind to happen again, although the usual rule is that what most people are expecting is the thing that does not come. There is a growing feeling that we are really running into a genuine bull market, but a bull market must have its reactions, and it would not be surprising if prices did go off a little before they took another forward start. One house alone sold 20,000 shares of long stock on the rise, and other houses which had been assisting the upward movement also realized to a considerable extent, while some large lines of shorts were covered. These are elements of weakness, each in its way, though temporary in effect. If the market acts well, the recent sellers will undoubtedly become buyers again, but they would like to get back their stocks at something less than they sold them at if they can. The general situation favors a rising market, but there is nothing yet in sight to make the rise a rapid one. That will come later. At present, conservative people will be satisfied with a moderate advance with reasonable reactions. It is likely that the movements of Reading will affect the list somewhat erratically in the next few days, that is, if the bulls in it do what they say they will, and the short interest in the stock is anywhere near as large as it is claimed to be. They threaten to call in all the loaned stock this week, and the amount loaned out they say is enormous; in fact, one might suppose from the way some of them talk, that half the firms in Wall-street were short of it, and borrowing about twice the capital stock in existence.

The truth is there is a fierce fight going on between strong parties over Reading. The contest between the two parties as it made itself apparent in the market, was alluded to last week; and since then it has become more manifest. It is a purely professional affair. The bull pool began buying when the stock was 47, but they could not prevent it going to 42 on them. This was when they had the demoralizing influence of the break in Atchison to contend against. With a more favorable state of the general market they have forced it up against all opposition, to 47, and now say they will "make the bears climb" by calling in the loaned stock. That is an expedient resorted to only when those who do it want to sell. The rumors are that powerful banking firms here and in London are backing the bull faction, but there is reason to believe the real backers are Messrs. Sully and Dow, and the foreign bankers a myth. Those gentlemen are old hands at the manipulation of Reading. The bear party is not apparently organized, but there is a strong and prevalent impression in the Street that the coal stocks altogether are too high, in view of the condition of the coal trade, and to this is due the pertinacity with which the rise in Reading has been fought. In support of this view, some very pertinent facts as to the earnings of the company are cited. For example: Last March, Reading produced 550,947 tons of coal; this year for the same month, only 415,000 tons. Last year's March net earnings were $653,741; this March they will show about $500,000. April of last year, the net earnings were $1,001,115. On present business, they cannot be over $600,000, being a comparative decrease of 40 per cent. This is not a loose estimate; it is made by what may be called the insiders in the trade. The same people estimate, on the way the coal trade is likely to run, that the comparative decrease in the months of May and June will be quite $300,000 per month. It will be seen that these figures are part actual and part estimated, but the estimates are made by experts, and the actual figures for three months of Reading's fiscal year have been published. They were not such as to help a bull movement in the stock. Besides this, there is the threatening danger of a decision from the Inter-State Commerce Commission in favor of Coxe Brothers, in their suit to reduce the tolls on anthracite coal; and if it comes, as Mr. Gowen claims it surely will, it will cut the Reading earnings quite as badly as those of the Lehigh Valley Company, which is the defendant in the case. There is no disputing that these are serious facts, and fully account for the bearish feeling in the Street in respect to the stock. On the other hand, the bulls claim that the company is a growing concern, that it is making improvements which will enable it to largely increase its output of coal, and lastly, that the short interest in the stock is big enough to squeeze, and they intend to squeeze it. The quarrel is a very pretty one as it stands, and the outcome will be watched with much interest.

Much depends upon the way the general market acts. If that is to be demoralized by another smash in something, like the recent break in Atchison, the Reading bulls will have a hard row to hoe. It must be confessed that Atchison begins to act a trifle suspiciously again. The stock recently rallied to 45, but it dropped back again a good deal more promptly than it rose; and recent operations in it look very much as if some large lines of shorts had been put out on the general strength of the market, which will probably be taken in by effecting a smash. Gov. Ames, who used to be one of the largest holders of the stock, comes out now as a bear on it, and incidentally pays his respects to Kidder, Peabody & Co. He says they were the fathers of the policy of

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

Always Open for Inspection

This represents only one of the mantelpieces in the houses from 168 to 180 West 75th-st., between 8th and 10th avs. Apply on premises, or LIBBY & SCOTT BROTHERS, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

PORTER & CO.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING
DESIRABLE DWELLINGS:

119th-st., near Madison-av., three-story brownstone; price, $13,000.

120th-st., near Lenox-av., three-story brownstone; price, $24,000.

126th-st., close to Lenox-av., three-story brownstone; $16,500.

127th-st., near 5th-av., three-story frame; price, $12,000.

128th-st., west of 5th-av., three-story brownstone; $16 000.

139th-st., near 5th-av., three-story brick; price, $13,500.

131st-st., three-story Queen Anne, 15x50 feet; price, $13,000.

Also others. Full particulars and permits at office, 77 East 125th-st.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

17th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, 28 feet	$37,000
18th-st., near 2d-av., 20 feet	15,000
20th-st., near 4th-av., 17.10 feet	19,500
77th-st., near Lexington-av., modern side	16,000
53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 21 feet, bargain,	
84th-st., bet. 5th and Madison avs., 25 feet	70,000

Also a large number of others, of all sizes, in all locations, especially on the WEST SIDE.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Stone-st., near Whitehall-st., leased to one tenant for six years, at $3,600 $42,000
Gold-st., near Beekman-st., rental $2,520 36,000
S. William-st., through to rear st., $2,700 36,500

Also several desirable parcels on Broadway, Wall, and other streets.

L. J. CARPENTER,
41 LIBERTY-ST. AND 1,181 3D-AV.

HOUSES
FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

ON 53D-ST., near 5th-av., four-story, 21x50x100.

ON MADISON-AV., corner on Murray Hill, four-story, 20x100.

ON LEXINGTON-AV., corner 39th-st., four-story, 20x80x80.

ON WEST 39TH-ST., near 5th-av., four-story, 25 x80x98.

ON EAST 44TH-ST., near 5th-av., four-story, 17 x75x100.

ON WEST 19TH-ST., near 5th-av., three-story, 25 x80x92.

ON GRAMERCY PARK, four-story, 27x80x94.

ALSO a large number of very desirable houses on west side, from 60th-st. up. For particulars apply to ARTHUR MASON JONES, 41 West 31st-st.

If sold at once, a genuine sacrifice.

No. 28 W. 130TH-ST., facing Mount Morris Park, three-story and basement brownstone house, 21x55; extension, 10x12; full lot; perfect order, (new!) cabinet trim; price $30,000, greatly under actual cost; terms easy. A. PAGELOW, Attorney, 152 Broadway.

CAN'T BEAT THIS.

Only $5,500 and only $1,000 cash for three-story brick houses on Manhattan Island. 167th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., close to High Bridge Park; 10th-av. cable cars to corner. Title guarantee policy free of expense to purchaser. Owner on premises 10 to 3.

JAMES M. CHASE.

MADISON-AV.,
Below 53d-st.
An extremely attractive modernized-width extension house for sale low. Seventy-five per cent. may remain on mortgage at 4½ per cent. if desired.

APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st., Astor Building.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW APARTMENT houses, with stores, southeast corner of 89th-st. and Park-av.; nearly fully rented to first-class tenants; net rents, $8,134 per annum; mortgages, 4% per cent.; will pay 18 per cent. on investment; elevated station at 89th-st.; also fully as good investment, 1,748 9th-av., near 101st-st., stores and apartments; no vacancies. NAWMAN, owner, foot East 106th-st.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, THE extra well built and desirable four-story stone dwelling 234 West 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet front, 70 feet deep, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; immediate possession and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished.—A bachelor's apartment, near the Union Club, handsomely furnished and thoroughly equipped, including kitchen and servants' quarters. For particulars apply to
L. & W. RUTHERFURD,
51 Liberty-st.

ATTENTION—RARE BARGAINS.

House buyers, examine the elegant residences on Manhattan-av., near 121st-st., a short distance from Morningside Park. Location very choice. Only five houses remaining unsold out of 25 built. The cheapest first-class houses in the city. J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

40TH-ST.,
Between 5th and Madison avs. A first-class four-story dwelling, 21 feet wide, for sale low by order of executors.

APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st., Astor Building.

49 WEST 84TH-ST.

The most attractive 20-foot four-story house on the west side. House open Sunday. MONTAGUE, 51st-st. and 9th-av.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Cheapest corner residence in the city. Householders examine the elegant brownstone dwellings on Manhattan-av., corner of 123d-st., near Morningside Park. Location very choice. Size of house, 20.11x58. J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE CORNER OF PARK-AV. (LENOX HILL) AND 70TH-ST. IS TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. THIS IS ONE OF THE BRIGHTEST AND HANDIEST SITUATION IN THIS ISLAND. OPEN DAILY 8 to 6. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

138 AND 140 WEST 94TH-ST.—Four-story and basement; built for investment; decorated; near L station; the only houses remaining of seven; on extremely moderate terms to satisfactory tenants; janitor on premises.
SCHUYLER, 71st-st., corner of 9th-av.

A.—NEW FIRST-CLASS WEST SIDE dwelling, 150 feet from entrance to Central Park; 16 West 85th-st.; four-story, high-stoop, 20 feet wide; lot 21 feet 6 inches; finish; sanitary plumbing; A. A. pipe; artistic decorations. Apply on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, owner.

BUYERS OF RESIDENCES ON WEST side, ($15,500 to $35,000,) or tenement houses for investment, can procure same at reasonable figures of a firm that acquired them for material. Address HOUSES, 65 Cliff-st.

CORNER OF WASHINGTON-PLACE AND Mercer-st., large building, let 82x100, to lease or for sale; suitable for hotel, boarding house, or apartments. Apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, 45 William-st.

VALUABLE BROADWAY BUSINESS PROPerty, $350,000; Fulton, Broome, Maiden-lane, Pearl-st., $39,000 to $100,000; Warren, Murray, Beekman, $60,000 to $90,000.
ISAAC A. GRAVES, 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ELEGANT RESIdence, 143 West 81st-st.; bay windows; two stories; three stories extension; 19 feet wide; sanitary plumbing; Bishop furnaces. Apply on premises or to R. HICK & CO., 39 Broad-st.

$37,500.—A FINE MEDIUM-SIZED four-story brownstone house, three-story dining-room extension; complete order; 55th-st., near Madison-av. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, only office.

2,114 MADISON-AV., NEAR 133D-ST.—Three-story and basement high-stoop stone-front house; in perfect order. Apply as 309 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE—ON 40TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., fine medium-sized house; dining-room extension; immediate possession if desired. Key with W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway; only office.

57TH-AV., BELOW 14TH-ST.—FULL-SIZED Oxford deep residence in finest condition at less than cost to owner; must be sold. A. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 Broadway.

BROADWAY PARTITION, 817 and 819, southwest corner 13th-st.; 176 feet frontage, 8,167 square feet; Tuesday, April 16, auction.
MULLER & SON, 1 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN!—N.W. CORNER ON MADISON-av., below 34th-st., $85,000; others on all streets and avenues at lowest prices. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, only office.

37TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—Full-size 21' elegant residence; perfect order. A. E. Box 109 Times Office.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE house, 239 West 14th-st.; all improvements; in perfect order. Apply on premises.

44 WEST 73D-ST.—A HANDSOMELY-FIL nished house; price and terms reasonable. SCHUYLER, 1,147 9th-av., corner 71st-st.

F. GOUDARD DE LAGNAC, ARCHITECT and Civil Engineer, removed to 1 West 33d-st.

FARMS AND RESIDENCES—SEND FOR [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

A.—FOR SALE ON LENOX HILL.—A Very attractive four-story private dwelling. Will sell at auction on
NO. 42 EAST 73D-ST.,
BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS.

Admirably arranged; abundant sunlight; not a dark nook or corner; dining room and hall spacious; house elegant, palatial and substantial throughout. PASSENGER ELEVATOR TO FOURTH STORY.

McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, Architects.
Office, 884 Park-av., near 53d-st.; house open.

Nos. 167 and 171 West 74th-st.

Always open. The closest examination solicited. The opportunity to purchase a four-story house with two-story extension, nearly 22 feet wide, for $28,000, will never occur again in this choice residence location.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—AN EXCEPTIONALLY HANDsome full-size dwelling, with stable, on the crown of Murray Hill.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st., Astor Building.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY CABINET-FINished extension house, Lenox Hill; must be sold this close an estate; will be sold low if bought at once. F. ZITTEL, 1,026 3d-av.

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The grounds are well improved, and the house, of irregular outline, in Italian villa style of architecture, 40x55 feet, has usual modern conveniences.

It is located on the north side of Fenimore-st., 200 feet east of Flatbush-av., in Flatbush, and will be sold, with all or part of adjacent grounds, to extent of half an acre. A small part payment in cash or satisfactory real estate will be acceptable. Address
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180 West 23d-st., New-York, or on premises.

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IN PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Minnesota farm, (35 miles east of Fargo, Dakota,) 1,280 acres, half broken, half in hay; all fenced; 100 head registered stock; finest farm buildings in the county; flowing well and a half-mile lake directly in front of dwelling house. Particulars of
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AT MAMARONECK.

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A MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN Orange County, 11 miles west of Newburg, 1 mile from station in Montgomery, on Wallkill Valley Railroad; a large house of 18 rooms and 14 closets; in perfect order; with good outbuildings and 75 acres of choice land under good cultivation, with abundance of fruit; this property must suitable as a summer residence for large family or for summer boarding house; for sale at a bargain. (Folio 2,561.)
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY seat at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New-York, known as "Greenacre," containing about 1,000 acres of land, with large brick mansion, ice-houses, good streams, ponds, excellent land under high cultivation, fine trees, lawn, garden, &c., or will lease mansion separately, with, say, 100 acres surrounding the same. For particulars apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, 45 William-st.

FOR SALE—CHESTER HILL, MOUNT VERnon, N. Y., twenty-five minutes from city on N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R., five minutes from depot, choice corner lot, 75 feet by 135 feet; modern double frame house; all improvements; ten rooms, and laundry in cellar; artesian well, flag walks, fruit and shade trees; price, $10,500; easy terms. Address W. W. M., Box 267 Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE; TWO miles from side Tarrytown, New-York; house containing 15 rooms, with hot and cold water throughout; bathroom, gas, &c., with stable for three horses and cows and plenty of small fruit; between 9 and 10 acres of land. Address E. M. T., Lock Box 2 Milford, Conn.

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CHOICE FLAT PROPERTY,
264, 266, 268, 270 West 125D-ST.,
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Four five-story brownstone double flats; all improvements; seven rooms on each side.
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Terms easy!

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Two substantially five-story flats.

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444th-st., south side, 300 ft. west of 5th-av., plot of four choice lots with improvements.
By order of Messrs. S. W. & S. M. ANDREWS.

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MODEL APARTMENT HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st.

This is one of the most desirable pieces of property in New-York City; it is well rented to first-class tenants; has all the modern improvements, steam heat, passenger elevator, &c., and is handsomely decorated throughout; also, 104.4 feet on Lexington-av. and 70 feet on 51st-st.; terms very easy.

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RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, THURSDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.
266, 268, 270 WEST 131ST-ST., three five-story and basement brick and stone flats, known as "The Marlboro'," 25x80.99.11 each. Ten families in each house. Every modern improvement.
EARLY & PRENDERGAST, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 277 Broadway.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
634 5TH-AV., southwest corner 50th-st., four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling; 21.8 5TH-AV., near 50th-st., four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, with three-story dining-room extension and two-story conservatory extension. Size 20x125. Columbia College leasehold.

42 EAST 10TH-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Four-story and basement brick dwelling. Size 20x66.8. Sailor's Snug Harbor leasehold.

EAST 73D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.
Three vacant lots, north side, 25x102.2 each.

West 77th-st., near Central Park, full lot.

447 West 21st-st., opposite Chelsea-square, four-story English basement brownstone dwelling, 16.8x about 75.5; restricted neighborhood.

DANIEL REYMOUR, Esq., Attorney, 29 Wall-st.

233 West 4th-st. and 133 West 10th-st., corner, three and four story, stores.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.
1,033, 1,035, 1,039, 1,295 3D-AV.,
SOUTH-WEST CORNER 68TH-ST.
Five five-story and cellar brick double tenements, with stores and lots. Four families on a floor.
EXECUTORS of the ESTATE of DAVID BABCOCK, DECEASED.
47TH AND 48TH STS.,
EAST OF 1ST-AV.
14 lots, with two-story brick and frame building.
LEWIS HURST, Esq., Executor, 132 Nassau-st.

43 Elm-st., four-story iron-front building.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.
304 West 58th-st.; four-story basement high-stoop brownstone residence; 21x54x100.5.

67th-st., north side, near West End-av.; desirably situated; lot, 25x100.5.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.
101 (new No. 95) Broome-st.; 25x75.
158 East 118th-st.; five-story double tenement; store.
231 East 59th-st., five-story tenement.
96 Lewis-st.; two-story attic basement brick.
250 East 49th-st.; three-story brownstone dwelling.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.
610 Water-st.; three-story brick, with store.
140 West 61st-st.; four-story single flat.
Executor's sale, Madison-av., southeast corner 112th-st.
Executor's sale, 117 West 127th-st.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.
BY ORDER OF JOHN D. EARLY, Jr.
43 CROSBY-ST.,
five-story basement brick warehouse, with stores and lot 24x100.
34, 36 EAST 7TH-ST.,
five-story basement brick double tenements, with stores and lots 25x86x95 each.
58 EAST 4TH-ST.,
five-story basement brick double tenements, with stores and lots 25x86x105.4.
173, 175 BLEECKER-ST.,
five-story basement brick double tenements, with stores and lots 25x87x100 each.
ISIDORE S. HORN, Esq., Att'y, 20 Nassau-st.

THURSDAY, MAY 2.
35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 WEST 94TH-ST.
Overlooking the most beautiful part of Central Park, three-story and basement high-stoop brick and stone dwellings, carefully built, handsomely finished, and perfect in every detail. Easy terms.
VANDERPOOL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Esqs., Att'ys, 2 Wall-st.

Maps at auctioneers', 78 Liberty-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., by order of the executors of JOSEPH P. DISBROW, deceased:
336, 338, 340, 342, 344 EAST 13TH-ST.—Five four-story and basement brick and stone flats.
246, 248, 250 EAST 77TH-ST.—Three four-story brownstone flats and lots, 25x80x80 each.
BRONXVILLE, EAST CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
CORNER CEDAR-ST. AND PONFIELD ROAD,—200x198.5, vacant.
CORNER CEDAR-ST. AND PONFIELD ROAD,—200x200, with 2½-story frame cottage and stable.
EAST CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—3½ acres.
JAMAICA, L. I.—On Jamaica Plank Road.—18 acres, with two-story and attic frame house and stable.
JAMAICA, L. I.—On Rockaway Road.—43 acres, with frame house and stable.
CUDLIPP & GLOVER, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, 11 Pine-st.

Maps at auctioneers', 78 Liberty-st.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCtioneers, will sell at auction Monday, April 15, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., New-York, the estate of A. F. Vermilya, a desirable country residence at Tuckahoe, on the Harlem Railroad, only a half hour from New-York, (29 trains each way daily,) comprising 48 acres of highly-cultivated land in the Town of West of Yonkers, on the Scarsdale road, with large double two-story basement and attic stone dwelling; farmhouse, stables, barns, icehouse, &c.

Maps and photographs at auctioneers', 78 Liberty-st., New-York.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., WEDNESDAY, April 17, noon, the following extra choice Twenty

BUSY TIMES AT LONG BRANCH.

THE PROSPECTS GOOD FOR AN UNUSUALLY SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 13.—The indications point to an early opening of a very successful season. At every cottage and hotel along the ocean front there are men at work preparing the places for occupancy. The season will open earlier this year than ever before. This does not necessitate an early closing, either, as in most every instance the cottagers will spend the entire season here.

The Hollywood Hotel and cottages opened on April 6, and have since entertained many guests. The West End Hotel and cottages will not be open before June 10. The Howland House will be opened June 20 by Messrs. Walters and Wilkinson. The Ocean Hotel, fronting the big pier, has been prepared for a successful opening. John W. Stokes has again leased the Hotel Brighton and will open early in June. The United States Hotel will open June 20.

The Seabright Inn, at Seabright, will be opened during the early part of June by Woolman Stokes of this place. Ex-Postmaster John A. Howland of this place will manage the Hotel Shrewsbury, a mile below Sea Bright, during the season. It will open about June 15.

Mr. Norman L. Munro has built 20 cottages near his country house. The place has been styled Norwood Park. Mr. Munro awarded a fifteen-thousand-dollar contract to build 10 barns to Contractor James Cloughly yesterday.

The new West End and Hollywood Station, erected by Mr. John Moey of the Adams Express Company, proprietor of the Hollywood, will be completed by May 10. The new station, which is situated about two hundred yards south of the old one, below West End avenue, is said to be the handsomest one on the New-York and Long Branch Railroad.

The cottagers who have already arrived include J. R. Strong and family of New-York, who are at their Sea View-avenue cottage.

W. B. Harper and family of New-York are at the Mary Anderson cottage in Cedar-avenue.

W. D. Haven and family of Trenton are at their Chelsea-avenue home.

Mrs. Minnie Cumming and her daughter Lillian are domiciled in their Elberon cottage.

Mayor Fisler of Philadelphia, who purchased the Commodore Garrison cottage at Elberon, will occupy it about June 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BETHESDA

A SPECIFIC CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, AND ALL KIDNEY TROUBLE.

"To BETHESDA is due the fact that I am a well man to-day."—Hon. William Windom, Secretary Treasury, Washington, D. C.

"The best water in the world."—Gov. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture.

Supplied by druggists and first-class grocers, effervescent or plain. Case 50 quart bottles, $7 50. Case 100 pints, $10. Case of 12 half gallons, $5.

P. SCHERER & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 11 Barclay-st., New-York.

U. S. MAIL CHUTES

Enable you to mail letters without leaving the floor on which your office is located.

NOW IN ALL FIRST-CLASS BUILDINGS

CUTLER M'F'G CO., Rochester, N. Y., Sole Makers. Patented.

CARD.—A MEDICAL MAN OF 40 YEARS' practice, retiring from the active duties of his profession, and living in a healthy location a short distance from New-York, would receive a couple of gentlemen in delicate health requiring good medical supervision; his wife would insure to such every home comfort. Address MEDICUS, Box 178 Times Office.

MASSAGE TREATMENT.—AN EXPERIenced masseur having a few hours at his disposal is open for an engagement for gentlemen patients dealing such treatment in rheumatism, sciatica, and all muscular and spinal troubles. Address WILLIAM BASH, care of J. M. McIntosh, druggist, 45 5th-av.

CALIFORNIA.

Special parties for Texas, Mexico, and California, including tourist sleeping accommodations, in charge of special conductor; at low rates. For circulars and other information apply to E. HAWLEY, G. E. Agent Southern Pacific Company, 343 Broadway, N. Y.

THREE LARGE WINDOWS (TWO ROOMS) connecting or not, on 5th-av., near 29th-st.; each window will accommodate nine or ten persons; first flight up; commanding full view of the avenue. Price per window, $300; two days of parades. Post Office Box 3,447, city.

WINDOWS TO RENT.—$300 EACH; SELECT parties only: 5th-av., below 14th-st. Address, for information, THREE HUNDRED, Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CENTENNIAL.—FINEST POSITION IN NEW-York, opposite Arch; 4 stant, one large room, $500; smaller, $400; entrance at any hour from Broadway; references required. BEDFERN, 210 5th-av.

WINDOWS TO LET FOR PARADE, SECOND story, 5th-av., near 34th-st.; offers wanted. Address PARADE, Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO WINDOWS, BEtween Canal and 34th sts., to view the parade April 30. Address C. C. B., Post Office Box 420.

407 5TH-AV., SECOND DOOR FROM 37TH-st.—A large store window to let for the procession.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Desirable Offices to Let

AT LOW PRICES.

THE "STONE BUILDINGS,"

NOS. 26 TO 36 LIBERTY-ST.,

near Nassau.

ELEVATOR,
STEAM HEAT,
JANITOR.
APPLY AT ROOM 24.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE

TOWER BUILDING,

50 BROADWAY AND 41 AND 43 NEW-ST.

Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents from $300 per annum upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS, on premises or 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

PART OF OFFICE

in

TIMES BUILDING FOR RENT;

corner room; splendid light; price reasonable.

HENRY DECKER,

73 Tribune Building.

WORTH-ST., 130 AND 132, NEAR CENtre, to let; size, 42x55; five stories and basement; with or without steam power; well lighted; elevator will be put in satisfactory order. Apply to FRANK B. HOOPER, 53 Centre-st.

14TH-ST., 34 WEST, SOUTH SIDE, EAST of Mary's.—Entire first floor to lease from May 1, $1,300. Apply at elevator, or to A. BRITTON HAVENS, Attorney, 18 Wall-st.

A.—BASEMENT OFFICE, 60 WALL-ST., steam heated; also offices 63 Pine-st. at reduced rent. L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st.

A LOFT TO LET—5,000 SQUARE FEET, light all round, with steam power. Planing Mill, 573 West 15th-st., near 10th-av.

A.—TWO DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, 41 Liberty-st., rent low, including steam heat, &c. L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE THREE UPPER LOFTS OF 172 Fulton-st.; size, 36x80 feet. Apply to S. ROEBUCK, 164 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

PEW IN FIFTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church (Dr. Hall's) at auction on Wednesday, April 17, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., by A. H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers. Pew No. 8, ground floor, north aisle, near pulpit, seats seven persons.

MACHINERY.

NATURAL GAS METER REGISTERS COR-rectly as any pressure; patents or royalties for. Address NATURAL GAS, Box 187 Times Office.

FOR EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE FIRST-CLASS PRIvate house 63 Rodney-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, for New-York property. GUERNSEY & DRAKE, 11 Bible House.

MUSICAL.

$500,000 [illegible] ORGANS; $14 to $600. [illegible] for Illustrated cat[illegible] HENRY F. MILLER & SONS PIANOS, 112 Fifth-av. HENRY F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

THE CONVERSATION

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 27 West 42d-st. Pupils Received. THE LANGUAGES spoken idiomatically and in shortest time. Superior native teachers. EDMOND GASTINEAU, A. M., Paris, Principal and author of THE CONVERSATION METHOD. Classes, all grades, now beginning.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, New-York, Madison-square, corner Broadway and 24th-st.; Branches in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Berlin. Conversational knowledge in shortest time; $10 per term. Students may enter any time.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting; ladies' department; private instruction evening. PALMER'S COLLEGE, 63 Seventh-av.; up town, 107 West 34th-st.

THE MISSES LEEDS ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children, 106 West 38d-st.

FRENCH COURSE.—CONVERSATION, LITerature. Prof. FARRAIN, 58 West 11th-st.

TEACHERS.

A SUPERIOR LADY TEACHER OF ENGlish branches, Latin, German, and piano desires an engagement now, or for Autumn, as visiting governess; is accustomed to the full charge of the education of children from 6 to 15 years of age, and refers to prominent citizens in whose families she has taught from two to five years; backward pupils interested and thoroughly grounded in elementary studies; superior touch and technique given in piano instruction; college diplomas. Address Miss G. G., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A YOUNG SWEDISH LADY, LATE OF Paris, pupil of Mme. ——, would like position as companion for the Summer, or as resident teacher for vocal music and French; city reference. Address A. E., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

AT ONCE, BY AN ENGLISH LADY, ENgagement as finishing governess or otherwise; no objection to travel; French, German, Latin, music, harmony, algebra, drawing, (all branches,) geometry, advanced arithmetic; pupils passed Oxford and Cambridge Locals, University examinations, honors. A. SCOTT, 11 East 36th-st.

A.—TUTORS, GOVERNESSES, PROFESsors, teachers; all branches supplied schools and families; circulars schools to parents; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIÈRE, 31 East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

HESSE'S TEACHERS' AGENCY, 13 EAST 17th, supplies competent teachers, governesses, musicians, &c.; all branches; resident, visiting; recommends schools. English, German, French, Spanish spoken.

CLASS OR PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN French by a Parisian lady at her own or pupil's residence; best references. 10 East 33d-st.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

COLORED WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; reference from last place required. Call Monday, 1 to 2, 40 West 59th-st.; Houghton.

MADAME J. DOI, 128 PARK-AV. — Wanted first-class waist hands.

WANTED—Well-educated young lady, 21 to 25 years of age, to connect herself with prominent publishing house in capacity of solicitor, with view to taking a general agency and locating in the West as soon as sufficient experience in and knowledge of canvassing has been gained; an absolute guarantee of $1,100 for the first year's work will be made; applicants must have good references and be able to furnish bond for reasonable amount if required. Call, Tuesday only, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Ask for Mr. Perry. Charles L. Webster & Co., 3 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A cook and a chambermaid; German preferred; in private family; a short distance in the country; both must be first-class and thoroughly competent; a kitchenmaid is kept; good references required. Call, Monday from 1 to 2, at 128 East 35th-st.

WANTED—An educated, refined young French lady as companion and governess to a young girl living in the country; a pleasant Summer home among refined people; good salary to the right person. Address D. E., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—Two lady teachers out of employment or awaiting appointments by prominent publishing house; profitable employment until September is offered. Address Publishers, Box 160 Times Office.

WANTED—A trustworthy woman to wait on lady, sew, and do light chamberwork, to go to Galveston, Texas; French or Swiss preferred. Apply by letter, Room 45 Vendome Hotel.

WANTED—Cook and laundress; three in family; Summer in country; only a superior, steady woman need apply. Address W., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A lady's maid; must be a good packer and thoroughly competent; English preferred. Address Maid, Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress in small private family; must be first-class in both respects and have good references. Apply at 57 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A Protestant nurse for two children to go to the country; must sew well and have best of references. Apply, before 2 o'clock, at 20 North Washington-Square.

WANTED—English, Scotch, or Welsh girl as good plain cook and laundress in small private family; city references required. Apply, Monday, between 10 and 12, at 130 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A bright, intelligent French nurse or maid for child 5 years old; references required. Address F. I., Stating age, experience, &c., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A competent waitress; country in Summer; Protestant preferred. Call, Monday, at 61 West 37th-st.

WANTED—First-class cook, with good reference. Call at 21 West 48th-st.

MALES.

LAW CLERK WANTED—Address, stating experience and references, H. W., Box 109 Times Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN, NOT UNDER 25 YEARS of age, of pleasing address, to travel for an old-established firm through Eastern and Southern States; must have exceptional references and be able to furnish security if required. Address G., Box 108 Times Office.

WANTED—First-class pen artist for Mills Engraving Company at Denver, Col. For information inquire at 35 Liberty-st., Room 8, on Monday, from 10 to 12.

WANTED—In a small family, butler and valet; must be good waiter; willing and obliging; references required. Apply, between 10 and 12, at 951 Madison-av.

WANTED—An attendant for an invalid gentleman; must be strong and healthy; furnish references. Address A. E., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A first-class saddlemaker. C. H. Wellman, 1,785 Broadway.

WANTED—Coachman, married, to go to the country. Address or apply 1 Front-st.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ALBERT

11th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

LOCATION CENTRAL.

IDEAL FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

A few more elegantly-furnished suites of two to six rooms left.

Cuisine and service unsurpassed.

Special rates for permanent guests.

ROBERT J. BRADY, Manager.

THE LANGHAM,

57TH-AV. AND 58D-ST.

Choice suite for balance of season. Unexcelled cuisine and service.

H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

HOTEL BRISTOL,

5TH-AV. AND 42D-ST

SITUATION, FURNISHING, AND CUISINE UNSURPASSED.

S. E. BATES, Manager.

HOTEL VENDOME,

Broadway and 41st-st.

AMERICAN PLAN.

I. S. PLAUT, Proprietor. I. STEINFELD, Manager.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

4th-avenue and 15th-street, New-York.

On the American and European plans.

C. M. KERNER, Proprietor.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
42D-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,

One of the most quiet and comfortable hotels in the city; new elevator; rooms en suite and single; special inducements from May 1.

O. V. PITMAN, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, directly opposite Wall-st., New-York, fifteen minutes from New-York City Hall or Wall-st. and Broadway; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; select family and transient hotel; 200 rooms.

J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

THE WILTON,
45 WEST 27TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
An elegant, select private hotel.
American plan.
$2 PER DAY AND UPWARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

A.—A.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWelry; Clocks, Bronzes, &c., at auction at 43 Nassau-st., Monday, April 15, at 12:30 M. Last day of sale.

LINDO BROS.

Have a choice selection of Diamonds, fine Watches, rich Jewelry, and unique Novelties.

Broadway, corner 29th-st.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO DISPOSE OF their left-off clothing will receive full value by calling on or addressing A. KILGORE, 26 3d-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MILLBROOK INN,

MILLBROOK,

DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

THIS SMALL HOTEL, RECENTLY ENLARGED, SITUATED IN A BEAUTIFUL ROLLING COUNTRY, 700 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL, IS UNSURPASSED FOR ITS ACCOMMODATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, AND CUISINE. NOW OPEN. ROOMS CAN BE ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON BY ADDRESSING

JOHN D. CROWLEY, Manager.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP.

PROSPECT HOUSE,

PENATAQUIT HALL AND COTTAGES,

BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.

This well-known Summer Resort has been leased by the undersigned for a term of years and put in perfect order. Electric lights, electric bells, and all modern improvements have been introduced. Located on the south side of Great South Bay, 42 miles from New-York, one hour's ride. Prof. Nova's orchestra has been engaged for the season. Hotel opens June 15. PENATAQUIT HALL AND COTTAGES, MAY 1. For rooms and information address or call on D. FRANKEL, Proprietor, Clarendon Hotel, 301 to 311 Washington-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., or every Tuesday and Friday at Bay Shore, L. I.

ARGYLE HOTEL AND COTTAGES,

BABYLON, L. I.,

Will open early in June. Applications for the lease of cottages or engagement of rooms can be made to

T. F. SILLECK,
Murray Hill Hotel, Park-av.

PEQUOT HOUSE,

(AND COTTAGES,)

NEW-LONDON, CONN.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

W. L. WALDEN, Hotel St. Marc, 58th-av. and 59th-st. | J. J. HALEY, Jr., Proprietor. New-London, Conn.

MANHANSET HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y.

The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union-square, Room 7, where applications for rooms and cottages will be received. Send for pamphlet. HENRY S. MOWER, formerly of Gilsey House, Manager.

LAUREL HOUSE,

PATCHOGUE, LONG ISLAND,

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

This well-known Summer resort will open June 1. House thoroughly renovated: electric lights, electric bells; all modern improvements have been introduced. Address or call at Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and 23d-st., or W. F. HALLE, Manager.

HOTEL NETHERWOOD,

Netherwood, N. J., opens May 1.

45 minutes from the foot of Liberty-st.; Central Railroad of New-Jersey; 36 trains daily; elegant brick structure; all modern conveniences.

FRANK E. MILLEN.

PROSPECT HOUSE,

NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON,

Will open about the 28th of May. Rooms can now be engaged. House and location unsurpassed.

T. J. PORTER.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—Open May 1; accessible, healthy, breezy; a strictly first-class family hotel in every respect; renovated throughout; special rates for May. Address or apply offices HUBERT FIRSSON & CO., 19 East 26th-st., where diagram can be seen.

C. E. CROSLEY, Manager.

THE BRADFORD.—IN RYE, NEAR HARrison Station, an elegant private boarding house; hot and cold water, bath; good stabling; 45 minutes from New-York; season commences May 1; house open for inspection by appointment only. For full particulars call or address 43 West 22d-st.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,
Englewood, N. J.,
Entire change of management.
Select family hotel. Open all the year.
MODERATE PRICES.
T. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
Large addition newly furnished. Opens June 20. For particulars and circulars address D. F. HATHAWAY, 249 West 75th-st., New-York.

AVON BEACH HOTEL, BATH BEACH (L. I.) by-the-sea.—Completely renovated; sanitary conditions perfect; fine boating and fishing; open in May. A. E. DICK & CO., 53 West 22d-st.

WINTER RESORTS.

POLAND SPRING.

Open fires and steam heat, first-class accommodations in connection with the "Far Famed"

POLAND WATER,

the medicinal qualities of which have no equal in the United States or Europe, make it for those in search of health and quiet a most unequaled resort for both Summer and Winter. The sales in 1888 of this world-renowned "Water" were double that of all the springs of Saratoga combined.

New-York Depot, 194 Nassau-st., Tribune Building. Send for circulars. HIRAM RICKER & SONS. LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS.

NEW WINTER RESORT,

THE PRINCESS ANNE,

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

This new, artistic, and completely-appointed hotel is now open. Situated on the ATLANTIC OCEAN, 18 miles east of NORFOLK, VA., accessible by NORFOLK AND VIRGINIA BEACH R. R., and on direct line between the North and South. A primeval pine forest of about 1,000 acres, with beautiful drives and walks. As a health resort it has no superior. For further information, &c., address E. E. CRITTENDEN, Manager. (Late of HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., or 44 Broadway, New-York. (Room 4.)

THE IRVINGTON,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
A Winter hotel on the beach; new, artistic, and completely appointed; steam heat, elevator, music; no extortionary hotel bills.
CHAMBERS & HOOPES, Proprietors.

PAVILION HOTEL,
New-Brighton, Staten Island.
Now open.
30 minutes from Battery.
Can accommodate 200 Centennial visitors.
I. RHOADES, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—TWO SQUARE ROOMS AND ONE connecting hall room, furnished, with board, for May and June, by a gentleman, wife, and three little girls, with use of piano for practicing, at about $30 per week. Address, with full particulars, BROOKSIDE, Box 145 Times Office.

GENTLEMAN WANTS BOARD IN PRIvate family, near Union-square; state terms. PERMANENT, Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A PHYSICIAN WANTS ROOMS NEAR 30th-st. and 5th-av. Address T. L., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

OPPOSITE WAYSIDE CHAPEL, SOUTH Nyack-on-Hudson; handsomely-furnished rooms; board; all improvements; abundant fruit; shade; raise vegetables; fresh milk; locality exceptionally healthy; bathing; carriage house; ten minutes from house to depot; one hour from New-York. Call or address R. D., Lock Box 13, Nyack, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Riverdale-on-Hudson; location unsurpassed; immediately on river bank; three minutes' walk from Mount St. Vincent Depot. Address THE WILLOWS, Riverdale, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY from about May 1 by a gentleman and wife where there are no children and but few boarders are taken; Hudson River or New-Haven R. R. preferred; within 45 minutes of Grand Central Depot. Address, with full particulars and lowest terms, RELIABLE, Box 153 Times Office.

DRESSMAKING.

Paris Dresses and Mantles.

MME. JOSEPHINE GILLES ET CIE.

17 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris.

MANY YEARS WITH MAISON LAUR.

English well spoken.

MME. MARGUERITE NOTIFIES HER customers that she has removed to 67 West 34th-st., and that she is still making dresses and cloaks in the best style at moderate prices; ladies are invited to call.

MILLINERY.

A.—CRAPE, OLD AND NEW, REFINISHED by the shriver; pelerin a beautiful black and waterproof. $1 a yard; refinished as the dyers and cleaners, 25 cents a yard, in 20 minutes. 27 Union-square, block above Tiffany's.

H. GUILMARD, LADIES' HAIRDRESSER, will close his business in New-York this Summer and transfer the same to Paris, France, but will continue to receive orders at 21 East 17th-st.

MRS. GROSS, 1,276 BROADWAY, NEAR 33d-st., is now prepared to fill all orders in Spring millinery. Trimming, $1; making, $1 50; ladies' own material used.

MME. TIERCE, 281 5TH-AV., HAS brought from Paris Directoire veils for brides and opera hats for bridesmaids.

PERSONAL.

WILL SOME KINDLY-DISPOSED LADY or gentleman with money assist a young lady in taking a course of [illegible] Address L. C. B., Box 207 West 125th-st. Branch Office, 1,340 Broadway, city.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

1—ELEGANT SUITES, SINGLE ROOMS, all locations; reliable information free. METROPOLITAN BOARD DIRECTORY, 50 West 23d-st.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, THE Browning, 18 and 20 Washington-place.—Rooms and table board; prices moderate.

5TH-AV., 741, PARK ENTRANCE.—ELEGant rooms on second floor, with board; references required.

5TH-AV., 668.—OPPOSITE WINDSOR HOtel; newly, handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; private table, if desired.

5TH-AV., 353, CORNER 34TH-ST.—NICELY-furnished rooms, first, second, and third floors, with board.

6 EAST 35TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board and attendance; references.

18 WEST 30TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms; superior table and accommodations; en suite or singly; references exchanged.

14 TH-ST., 209 WEST.—SECOND FLOOR large communicating rooms, with board, in family of adults; references.

22 D-ST., 131 WEST.—SECOND-STORY front room, third-story front hall room connecting, also fourth-floor hall room, with superior family table; references.

24 WEST 32D-ST.—A LARGE SECOND-floor room, with or without board; also a smaller one; references given and required.

30 WEST 34TH.—SEVERAL SUITES VAcated about May 1, private tables optional; references given and required.

37 WEST 50TH.—DESIRABLE MEDIUMsized square rooms, front and rear, third floor; private house; references.

38 WEST 34TH-ST.—DESIRABLE LARGE and single rooms, with board; also office for physician; references.

38 TH-ST., 29 WEST.—Desirable hall rooms, with first-class board; also table board.

39 EAST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished third-story front room, with board; also, a hall room; transient guests accommodated.

39 TH-ST., 26 WEST.—SECOND FLOOR, with board, from April 27; special terms to permanent parties.

40 WEST 34TH-ST.—Desirable parlor and third floor rooms; excellent table; references.

41 WEST 46TH-ST.—DELIGHTFUL SECond-floor front room; excellent board; references.

42 D-ST., WEST, 132.—AVRILL HOUSE; family hotel; rooms en suite and separately; elegantly furnished; cuisine unsurpassed.

45 TH-ST., 214 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Front alcove; also upper square room, with board; private table; table board; handsomely furnished rooms, without board; references.

46 WEST 21ST-ST.—SECOND FLOOR SUITE of rooms, with board; references exchanged.

47 TH-ST., 20 EAST.—THIRD-FLOOR SUNny suite, with board; references exchanged.

51 ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FROM MAY 1, handsomely-furnished rooms for Summer or year, with board; references required. Address B. F., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

61 WEST 39TH-ST.—A NICELY-FURnished parlor and bedroom; also single room in corner flat; breakfast if desired; reference; ring second bell.

64 WEST 53D-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished second floor, four rooms, with board; also other rooms; references.

71 MADISON-AV.—ELEGANT LARGE PARlor floor; bath; suitable for family; private table if desired; highest references.

76 MADISON-AV. — HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, en suite or singly, with every convenience and superior board.

109 EAST 65TH-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED room, with board, in a private Jewish family for a couple of gentlemen.

142 MADISON-AV. — SECOND FLOOR; large front room; also, single room; superior table; references.

144 MADISON-AV. — WITH SUPERIOR board, second floor, en suite or separated; also fourth-floor square room.

159 MADISON-AV.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished pleasant rooms; table and attendance first-class; terms moderate.

163 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, for parties appreciating refined surroundings.

275 MADISON-AV. — HANDSOME FURnished room on parlor floor with first-class board; reference.

GRAMERCY PARK, 31.—PLEASANT suites of rooms on second and third floors, with board. Mrs. FISH.

WEST 44TH, BETWEEN BROADWAY and 8th-av.—Parties wishing to arrange for pleasant home with American family from May 1 can find sony large and single rooms; also back parlor, very pleasant for physician's office, with extension; with board; furnished or unfurnished. D. B. L., Box 151 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1—SECOND FLOOR AND OTHER HANDsomely-furnished rooms; references. 87 Madison-av.

6 EAST 32D-ST.—PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, parlor floor, three large light rooms and bath, together or separately.

6 EAST 32D-ST.—BACHELOR'S QUARTERS, en suite or singly; private bath.

6TH-AV., 178.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; rents moderate; seen on Sunday.

14 WEST 29TH-ST., OPPOSITE GILSEY House.—Newly-furnished rooms to let permanently to gentlemen.

19 EAST 32D-ST.—DENTIST'S OFFICE, first floor; elegantly furnished; hot and cold water; attendance; privilege of reception room; also parlor floor, en suite or single, for a physician or dentist.

23 GRAMERCY PARK. — HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor and extension; suitable for dentist; also, rooms with private bath.

25 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-square; handsome, large and small room for gentleman; breakfast if desired.

38 TH-ST., 154 EAST.—FURNISHED rooms; handsome private residence; location central.

31 WEST 32D-ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor to let furnished to gentlemen; occupant owns house.

34 TH-ST., 113 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY. —Newly and handsomely furnished rooms; references.

34 WEST 46TH-ST.—Handsomely-appointed rooms for gentlemen only; references.

35 TH-ST., ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—LARGE back parlor, with use of reception room, to rent to physician or bachelor. Address M. D., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

46 EAST 21ST-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS together or separately; select house; baths; abundance water; references exchanged.

51 ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. —Will rent, May 1, second floor to desirable parties. Address REFERENCE, Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

58 WEST 33D-ST. — Handsomely-furnished rooms, with private baths; gentlemen preferred; meals served if required.

71 ST-ST., 88 WEST.—NICELY-FURNISHED room; conveniences; near L station and Park; private residence; gentlemen.

83 EAST 19TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, single or en suite; modern improvements; terms reasonable.

135 EAST 58TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen; first-class table; dining room parlor floor.

228 WEST 53D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, with folding beds, &c.

238 WEST 44TH-ST. — HANDSOMELY-furnished back parlor for physician or other, or entire floor.

339 EAST 18TH-ST.—NICELY-FURnished rooms; all accommodations; private house; gentlemen only.

361 WEST 46TH-ST.—STRICTLY PRIvate family have large room, with all conveniences, for one or two Jewish gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

CENTENNIAL PARADE.—PARTIES WISHing to secure excellent situation to view parade address CENTENNIAL, Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FOR PARTY GENTLEMEN. — FOUR BEDrooms, parlor and dining room, with breakfast. Address F. R., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FOR PHYSICIAN. — PRIVATE FAMILY will let entire parlor floor, three large light rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 214 West 45th-st., near Broadway.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT ELEgantly-furnished alcove; also hall room; gentlemen only. Owner, 126 East 25d-st.

TO LET—TO A PHYSICIAN, A MOST DEsirable furnished office in 536 st., near 5th-av. Address H. R., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

35 WEST 38TH-ST.—PHYSICIAN'S OFfice; in every respect first-class; fine opportunity for suitable party.

153 4TH-AV.—TWO LARGE SECOND-FLOOR rooms, with bath, near Gramercy Park. Address May 1.

467 5TH-AV.—UNFURNISHED APARTments for bachelors.

GREATLY-REDUCED RATES. — APARTments, eight rooms and bath, four doors from 5th-av., 10 West 20th, (partially furnished if desired.) Janitor will show from 11 to 1 and 2 to 4.

DANCING.

60 5TH-AV. (CARPENTER'S HALL). — [illegible] taught rapidly; private lessons; [illegible] hours; lady assistants.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM & BAILEY'S

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.

Last Week of the Monster Exhibition.

Positively exhibiting at Putnam and Only Remaining Chances of seeing the Truly Remarkable Performances.

Closing Performances of such a successful season as to be utterly without a parallel. Visited by more People in three weeks than ever before in its history. Crowded to the doors afternoons and even In very truth a continuous holiday season for During this last week no free tickets will be

THE VERY LAST WEEK.

P. T. BARNUM AN

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

Great London Circus, Sanger's Royal Brit

15 New United Shows in One. 15

So great is the demand for seats, especially to the obtaining them unless secured in advance. Ea night, which is Saturday, April 20. Thousands of tions at all unless they attend the MATINEES, The afternoon performances are precisely the same

A BAND OF WILD MOORISH WARRIORS.

15 New, Complete, and Mammoth Exposi Real Wild Moorish Caravan.

Wizards' Hall of Supernatural Illusions.

The only show that the present and future genera useful information than any other institution. A media of valuable knowledge for all classes.

Three elevated stages for Olympian Games and of the newest and most daring bareback horseman ing, dashing, and rapid Hippodrome

The only really great show in Christendom.

Novel sights, queer creatures, Talking Birds.

Modern specialties, Marine Monsters, Living Giraffes.

Prize contests, Strong Men, Trick Animals.

The tiny dwarf hairy Elephant riding a bicycle, monkey performing remarkable tricks and exe

Thousands of odd curios, astounding and amaz any

Two performances every day, at 2 and 8 P. M. the departments. Admission to everything, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1, (Madison-av.) Private

PALMER'S THEATRE, B'WAY & 30TH-ST. Mr. A. M. Palmer...Sole Proprietor and Manager.

MUSIC AND MIRTH.

THIRD WEEK of CZIBULKA'S COMIC OPERA

THE MAY QUEEN

by the McCAULL OPERA COMPANY.

JNO. A. McCAUL.....Sole Proprietor and Manager Evenings at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2. ***MR. MARSHALL P. WILDER'S Matinée April 23 at 2 P. M. Seats now on sale at box office.

5TH-AVENUE THEATRE. APRIL 29. MINNIE PALMER.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind Wandering Cured.

Every Child and Adult greatly benefited.

DAY CLASS at 3 P. M. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, or a week or more between each lecture.

EVENING CLASS at 8 P. M. Tuesday, Thursday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, or a week or more between each lecture. PRIVATE LESSONS at option of student. Prospectus post free from Prof. LOISETTE, 237 5th-av.

HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE.

SUNDAY—TO-NIGHT—SUNDAY.

BENEFIT

FOR THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME AT AUSTIN, TEXAS.

The following artists will positively appear: HARRIGAN'S ENTIRE COMPANY In the second act of PETE.

A. MINER GRISWOLD,	Marion Manola,
Louis Aldrich,	Celia Valls,
Hughey Dougherty,	Mlle. Ottilie,
Edward J. Henley,	Carrie Perkins,
Will Rising,	Carrie Godfrey,
Edward Solomon,	Ethel Conyers,
Will A. Mack,	Edward Parker.
Jeff Henley,	

DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

THE GREAT PAINTING,

GEORGE WASHINGTON

TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE AS THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, BY

RAMON DE ELORIAGA.

Further particulars in future announcements.

ACADEMY.

GILMORE & TOMPKINS.....Proprietors

"STILL VISITING"

DENM

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
EX (RETAIL).

WILL OPEN TO-MORROW
A NEW IMPORTATION OF
DUCHESSE AND POINT LACE
FLOUNCINGS, SCARFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, AND
TRIMMING LACES.
NOVELTIES IN
MARQUISE LACE
SHOULDER WRAPS,
AND STEAMER HOODS.

PARASOLS
& COACHING UMBRELLAS
IN THE LARGEST VARIETY AND RICHEST STYLES.

They also offer the remainder of their
SPRING IMPORTATION OF
SUITS, TEA GOWNS, & WRAPS,
PURCHASED FOR THEIR SUPERIOR STYLES AS MODELS, AND HAVING SERVED AS SUCH, ARE NOW
REDUCED TO ONE-HALF
OF LAST WEEK'S PRICES.

A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY
FAILLE FRANCAISE
IN ALL NEW SHADES
FOR STREET & EVENING WEAR,
at $1.00 per Yard;
REGULAR PRICE $1.50.

FINE BLACK SILKS
AT 65c., 75c., 85c., AND 95c. PER YARD.
42 AND 48 INCH FINE ALL-WOOL
FRENCH BEIGE MIXTURES
AT 50c. PER YARD;
REDUCED FROM $1.00.

AN IMPORTER'S STOCK OF
FRENCH TRIMMED
HATS & BONNETS
IN LACE, LEGHORN, CREPES, AND ALL THE NEWEST FABRICS,
at $7.50, $10.00 & $15.00 each;
Much Less than Cost of Materials.

FURS STORED AND INSURED
AT REASONABLE CHARGES.

All Dry Goods (only) delivered FREE of charge to all parts of the country.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
777 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF BLACK GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
ARE NOW SHOWING
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
MANTLES, WRAPS, JACKETS, TRAVELING GARMENTS,
TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
BLACK DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
DRAPERY NETS, FLOUNCINGS, &c.,
ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.
IN ADDITION WILL OFFER
MONDAY, APRIL 15,
5,000 YARDS OF BLACK DRESS GOODS,
40 AND 42 IN. ALL-WOOL ETAMINE, ARMURE,
33c. PER YARD; VALUE 55c.
46-IN. ALL-WOOL CASHMERE TAMISE,
44c.; VALUE 75c.
40-IN. ALL-WOOL BLACK AND WHITE KYBER CLOTH, STRIPES AND PLAIDS,
39c.; VALUE 60c.
40-IN. ALL-WOOL BLACK HENRIETTA,
50c.; VALUE 70c.
SILK-WARP HENRIETTA,
98c.; WORTH $1 25.
50 PIECES
22-IN. BLACK AND WHITE PRINTED INDIA SILK, 49c.; WORTH 98c.
36-IN. ALL PURE SILK, BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SURAHS,
59c.; WORTH 75c.
SPECIAL SALE
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES
AT
HALF PRICE.
JACKSON'S,
[illegible]

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(RETAIL).

IN ADDITION TO THE BEAUTIFUL
SPRING NOVELTIES IN
UPHOLSTERY GOODS &
FURNITURE,
THEY OFFER
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
CARPETS,
CANTON MATTINGS
AND ORIENTAL RUGS.

	PER YARD.
AXMINSTERS -	$1.50 AND UP.
MOQUETTES -	1.10 " "
WILTONS - -	1.50 " "
WILTON VELVETS -	.90 " "
BODY BRUSSELS -	.90 " "
TAP. BRUSSELS -	.60 " "
INGRAINS - -	.55 " "

MATTINGS, 12½c. to 50c. per yard.
FINEST ORIENTAL RUGS
From $7.00 each upwards.
CHENILLE PORTIERES,
New Designs and Artistic Colorings,
AT $7.00 PER PAIR;
REDUCED FROM $10.00.
ANTIQUE LACE CURTAINS,
AT $7.00 PER PAIR;
REDUCED FROM $10.00.
FURNITURE TAPESTRIES
AT $5.00 PER YARD;
REDUCED FROM $8.00.
Estimates Furnished for Reupholstering.
FURNITURE SLIP COVERS,
elegantly cut and made, for suites of seven pieces, material included,
AT $8.50 AND $12.50.
BEDDING OF ALL KINDS &
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PARLOR, DINING ROOM,
AND LIBRARY SETS,
RATTAN & COTTAGE FURNITURE
Of all styles and best qualities.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

CARPETS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
CONSISTING OF WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, VELVETS, BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, AND INGRAINS,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
SPECIAL SALE.
AN IMPORTATION OF
SARYKENBORI RUGS
OF VARIOUS SIZES, SUITABLE FOR COTTAGES, SUMMER RESIDENCES, &c., AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE PRICE OF A DOMESTIC.

MATTINGS.

OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.
CHINA AND JAPAN STRAW MATTINGS IN NEW COLORINGS AND NOVEL EFFECTS, 1,000 ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY PATTERNS,
AT $4 PER ROLL OF 40 YARDS.

UPHOLSTERY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
200 PIECES PLUSH AT 75c. PER YARD; WORTH $1 25 PER YARD.
300 PAIRS CHENILLE CURTAINS AT $6 75; WORTH $9 PER PAIR.
500 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS, (ALL THE DIFFERENT MAKES,) AT LESS THAN IMPORTATION PRICES.
WINDOW SHADES (SUN-FAST HOLLANDS)
A SPECIALTY.
ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND FINE PARLOR
FURNITURE.
OUR OWN UPHOLSTERING.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

L. SHAW,
54 WEST 14TH-ST
Near Sixth-av.
NEW-YORK.

SKELETON WAVES or BANGS, patented Nov. 15, 1887, feather-light, lifelike and beautiful, requires no dressing, does not rip or tear. SKELETON WIGS AND TOUPEES, made of beautiful wavy hair. MY SWITCHES are unequaled for price and beauty. Immense assortment of gray and white hair.
HAIR-CUTTING, curling, shampooing, and dyeing on the premises by the best French artists.
EUGENIE'S SECRET OF BEAUTY, C. B. or Cocoa Nut Balm, for the complexion, is creating a great sensation throughout the world. EXTRAIT OF TURKISH ROSE LEAVES, indelible tint, for the lips and face. Soft as the blush of the rose; $1 and $1 50 per bottle.

J. S. CONOVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.
FIRE PLACES,
MANTELS, AND TILES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
[illegible]
New-York.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, April 15,
SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN
LADIES'
UNDERWEAR.

Corset Covers 65c.
Night Robes - 98c.
Drawers - - 48c.
Chemises - - - 55c.

FRENCH
GOWNS AND CHEMISES,
75c. and 98c.

ALSO IN
LACES,
AN ATTRACTIVE LOT OF
42-INCH
Black Chantilly Flounces
At $1.88 Yard;
FORMER PRICE, $2.75
AND ADDITIONAL
LACE NOVELTIES,
including GOLD BEAD and TINSEL FLOUNCES, embroidered on Black Net.
CREAM GUIPURE DE GENE FLOUNCES.
VELASQUEZ NETS, FLOUNCES and LACES, and
MILLINERY NOVELTIES.

18th-st., 19th-st. and 6th-av.
(18th-st. Station Elevated Road.)

Buy an Umbrella
at about half price.
We have closed out a large manufacturers stock of Umbrellas comprising all kinds of Gold and Silver mounts, and we will sell;
Umbrellas,
at $1.65 $2.10
2.50 3.00
3.50 4.00
5.00 6.00
These prices being about
One-half actual value.
Sale commences
Monday, April 15th.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway Store.

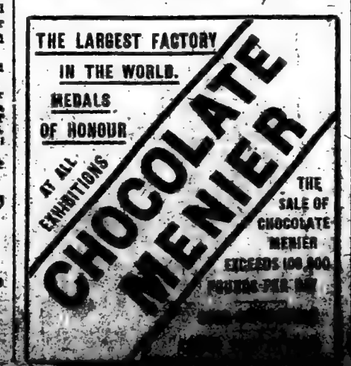

Stern Bros.

Will offer Monday a late importation of
LADIES' COSTUMES
AND
WALKING DRESSES
Also the remainder of their First Shipments
AT
SPECIAL PRICES.
In addition,
400
LADIES' JACKETS
in all colors, styles, and sizes
AT
$4.98, $5.50, $6.85
$9.75, $12.50,
and a large collection of
LADIES' WRAPS
and PELERINES
at $8.50, $12, $13.50, $15, $16.
ALL VERY MUCH BELOW
REGULAR PRICES.
Ladies' House Robes,
Tea Gowns,
Silk & Jersey Waists.
Exclusive Styles of Their Own Importation.
In Their,
TRIMMED
MILLINERY DEPTS.
They Are Showing Large Assortments of Imported
BONNETS AND HATS,
Which, with Those from Their Own Workrooms, They are Offering at
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
32 to 36 West 23d-st.

Artistic, Inexpensive,
FURNITURE,
Carpets and Curtains.
WE OFFER THIS WEEK SPECIAL:
ROYAL WILTONS, $1 50; FORMERLY $2 25 THE YARD.
AXMINSTER MOQUETTES, $1 10; FORMERLY $1 50 THE YARD.
FIVE-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS, $1 00; FORMERLY $1 35 THE YARD.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 65c.; FORMERLY 90c. THE YARD.
EXTRA ALL-WOOL INGRAINS, 55c.; FORMERLY 85c. THE YARD.

UPHOLSTERY.
600 PAIRS OF LACE CURTAINS, $1 50, $1 75, $2 00, $2 25, $2 50, TO $12 00 THE PAIR.
700 PAIRS OF PORTIERES, $2 50, $3 00, $3 50, $4 00, TO $20 00 THE PAIR.
Silk and Wool Tapestries, Silk and Mohair Plushes by the yard at manufacturer's prices.
Special sale this week of Chamber Suits, the greatest variety in the city.
Baumann Bros
22, 24, and 26 East 14th-st.,
(Near Union-Square.)

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

TAMAR INDIEN
A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for [illegible] conditions of [illegible] Dys[illegible] loss of appetite, [illegible] and [illegible] troubles [illegible] from them. [illegible] [illegible]

Stern Bros.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
SILKS.
350 pieces
FIGURED INDIA SILKS
at 45 cts.
210 pieces
PRINTED TRICOTINE SILKS
at 55 cts.
with their latest shipments of
HIGH CLASS
FANCY SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS
VERY MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
LINEN DEPTS.
300 Lunch Sets,
at $2.00 $3.75, $4.85, $5.75.
369 Doz. Napkins
at $1.50, $2.18, $3.90, $4.69.
225 Table Cloths
at $1.65, $2.35, $2.85, $3.50.
300 Dozen
Hemst'd Towels
at $1.80 a doz.
425 Doz.
Heavy Huck Towels
at $2.50 a doz.
LARGE COLLECTION OF
Tray Cloths,
Bureau Covers,
and Scarfs,
GREATLY
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
32 to 36 West 23d-st.

Special Sale.
CARPETS.
500 Rolls Axminster,
$1.15 per yd.; worth $1.50.
500 Rolls Tapestry,
55c. per yd.; worth 75c.
300 Rolls Superfine Ingrain,
45c. per yd.; worth 60c.
Excellent patterns, with borders to match.
We make this liberal reduction in price to effect immediate sales. No better opportunity this season to secure such value.

JOHN & JAMES DOBSON,
MANUFACTURERS,
40 and 42 West 14th-st.

Easter Novelties
IN
China and Glass.
ULLMAN COLLAMORE & CO.
19 Union-square, West, N. Y.

DR. GUILLIE'S
Elixir & Pills
The Best of Anti-Bilious Remedies
used with the greatest success for the last 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful Digestion, Eruptions, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, Dysentaries.
The genuine Dr. GUILLIE'S ELIXIR and PILLS bear the signature PAUL GAGE M. D. 9 rue de Grenelle, Paris.
Agents: FOUGERA & CO., New-York.
Sold by all druggists.

[illegible] OF FIRST-CLASS WINDOW AWNINGS [illegible] made and put up with galvanized fixtures. C. H. WINBERG, Manufacturer, 72 West 13th-st.

A. J. CAMMEYER,

161, 163, 165, 167, & 169 Sixth-ave.,
CORNER 12TH-ST.

WASHINGTON AND JACKSON.

IT IS SAID THAT THERE ARE FELLOWS IN THE BACKWOODS OF SOME OF THE STATES STILL VOTING FOR ANDREW JACKSON.
IF ANY SUCH COME TO TOWN TO CELEBRATE THE CENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S FIRST INAUGURATION, LET THEM BE SURE TO BUY A PAIR OF BOOTS OR SHOES OF ME, WHICH I GUARANTEE WILL LAST THEM UNTIL THEY COME AGAIN TO CELEBRATE THE CENTENNIAL OF JACKSON'S FIRST INAUGURATION.
I HAVE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR THE PINE AND LUMBERMEN OF THE NORTH, WOODSMEN OF THE SOUTH, FOR THE FRONTIERSMEN OF THE ROCKIES, AND FOR THE FISHERMEN UPON THE SEA; FOR FARMERS AND PLANTERS THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE LAND.
SHOES FOR MINISTERS AND THEIR CONGREGATIONS, PRIESTS AND THEIR FLOCKS, DOCTORS AND THEIR PATIENTS, LAWYERS AND THEIR CLIENTS, MERCHANTS AND THEIR CLERKS.
SHOES FOR WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS, CHILDREN, AND BABIES, SHOES FOR THOSE WHO DANCE AND FOR THOSE WHO CRY, SHOES FOR THE FAT, SHOES FOR THE LEAN, SHOES FOR THE LONG, AND SHOES FOR THE SHORT, HIGH SHOES, LOW SHOES, SOLID SHOES, AND GIDDY SHOES, BROAD SHOES AND NARROW SHOES.
SHOES, SHOES, SHOES OF EVERY NATURE, USE, KIND, AND DESCRIPTION; AND YET SHOES AND STILL SHOES. EVERYTHING IN THE SHAPE OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS, AND ALWAYS AND FOREVER AT PRICES LOWER THAN ANYBODY ELSE.

Ladies' Hand-Sewed
Welt Button Boots,
$3.00.

LADIES' SOOLMA KID, PATENT LEATHER TIPPED, HAND-SEWED WELT BUTTON BOOTS	$3 00
LADIES' SOOLMA KID FOXED, DONGOLA KID TOP, PATENT LEATHER TIPPED, HAND-SEWED WELT BUTTON BOOTS	3 00
LADIES' STRAIGHT GOAT HAND-SEWED WELT BUTTON BOOTS	3 00
LADIES' DONGOLA KID TOP, EITHER WITH CALFSKIN OR STRAIGHT GOAT FOXINGS, HAND-SEWED WELT WAUKENPHAST BUTTON BOOTS	3 00
LADIES' STRAIGHT GOAT (TRADE TRUE FORM MARK) HAND-SEWED WELT BUTTON BOOTS	3 00
LADIES' SOOLMA KID (TRADE TRUE FORM MARK) HAND-SEWED WELT BUTTON BOOTS	3 00

THE ABOVE LINES OF LADIES' HAND-SEWED WELT SHOES ARE MADE IN SPANISH ARCH, FASHIONABLE, MEDIUM, AND IN THE SOLID COMFORT, COMMON-SENSE STYLES, IN WIDTHS FROM AA TO EE, AND SIZES 1 TO 8.

MEN'S HAND-SEWED
WELT SHOES,
$3.00.

MEN'S CALF HAND-SEWED WELT LACE SHOES	$3 00
MEN'S CALF HAND-SEWED WELT BUTTON SHOES	3 00
MEN'S CALF HAND-SEWED WELT CONGRESS GAITERS	3 00

THESE LINES OF MEN'S HAND-SEWED WELT SHOES ARE MADE IN EVERY STYLE, SHAPE, AND FORM, AND IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE WHAT STYLE OF SHOE IS PREFERRED, I CAN GUARANTEE A PERFECT FIT AND SATISFACTION IN EVERY INSTANCE.

BOYS' SHOES.
WIDTHS B, C, D, E; SIZES 2½ TO 5½.

BOYS' CALF EXTRA HIGH CUT LACE SHOES	$2 50
BOYS' CALF WAUKENPHAST LACE SHOES	2 50
BOYS' CALF LONDON TIP SHOES, IN BUTTON AND LACE	2 00
BOYS' VEAL CALF SHOES, IN BUTTON AND LACE	1 75

YOUTHS' SHOES.
WIDTHS B, C, D, E; SIZES 11 TO 2.

YOUTHS' CALF EXTRA HIGH CUT LACE SHOES	$2 00
YOUTHS' CALF WAUKENPHAST LACE SHOES	2 00
YOUTHS' CALF LONDON TIP SHOES, IN BUTTON AND LACE	2 00
YOUTHS' VEAL CALF SHOES, IN BUTTON AND LACE	1 50

MISSES' SHOES.
WIDTHS A, B, C, D, E; SIZES 11 TO 2.
MISSES' HAND-SEWED WELT SHOES, BOTH WITH HEEL AND SPRING HEEL, SIZES 11 TO 2 $2 00

CHILDREN'S SHOES.
WIDTHS A, B, C, D, E; SIZES 6 TO 10½.
CHILDREN'S HAND-SEWED WELT SHOES, BOTH WITH HEEL AND SPRING HEEL, SIZES 5 TO 10½ $1 50

THESE ABOVE LINES OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHOES ARE ELEGANT IN FORM, FITTING SMOOTH AND EVENLY, HAVING THEM IN EVERY STYLE, SIZE, AND WIDTH, I CAN FIT ANY FOOT NOT UNFORTUNATELY DEFORMED SATISFACTORILY AND CORRECTLY.

Canvas, Sporting, and Vacation Shoes.

SPORTING BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUCH AS FOR YACHTING, BICYCLE, MOUNTAIN CLIMBING, SEASIDE, FOOTBALL, BASEBALL, RIDING—IN FACT, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FOOTWEAR FOR ALL OUTDOOR AND ATHLETIC PURPOSES CAN BE FOUND AT MY STORE, AND AT THE LOWEST POPULAR PRICES.
ALL KINDS OF RELIABLE FOOT COVERING FOR MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD FOR LESS MONEY THAN SAME GRADE OF GOODS CAN BE BOUGHT FOR ELSEWHERE.
ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Send for Catalogue, Mailed Free.
A. J. CAMMEYER,
Sixth-ave., corner 12th-st.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
PRICE TWO CENTS.
Sunday Edition Five Cents.
Terms to Mail Subscribers Postpaid.

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DAILY, 2 months, with Sunday	1 00
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DAILY, 1 month, without Sunday	50
DAILY, 2 months, without Sunday	75
DAILY, 1 month, with Sunday	50

WEEKLY, per year, $1; six months, 50 cents.

Daniell & Sons.

SPRING GARMENTS.
FINEST SELECTION OF COLORED SPRING JACKETS EVER SHOWN, AT REDUCED PRICES FOR THIS COMING WEEK. WE STILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF THE FINEST AND BEST FITTING DIRECTOIRE JACKET IN THE MARKET AT
$10.00;
ACTUAL VALUE, $14.00.
AND ALSO OUR PLAIN TAILOR-MADE JACKET, BEST VALUE IN THE CITY, FOR
$5.25;
WORTH $7.50.
FINE PARIS WRAPS,
$6.50 TO $75.
TRAVELING GARMENTS, $4.75 TO $60.
OUR DISPLAY
OF
FINE JERSEY WAISTS
WILL EXCEED IN BEAUTY, VARIETY, AND ORIGINALITY OF STYLES AND DESIGNS ANYTHING TO BE SEEN ELSEWHERE.
EASTER EXHIBIT
OF
RICH MILLINERY.
CORRECT AND LATEST STYLES IN BONNETS, TOQUES, AND ROUND HATS, (IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN SPECIAL DESIGNS;) ALSO A LARGE LINE OF MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS, ALL THE NEW COLORS AND SHAPES, IN MILAN AND FANCY BRAIDS.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, MONTURES, &c.
SPECIAL.—500 CARTONS OF FINE FRENCH MONTURES AT 50c. EACH; REAL VALUE, $1.50.
FULL BUNCHES OF FINE FRENCH LILACS, 40c. BUNCH; NEVER BEFORE SOLD LESS THAN 75c.
IN MILLINERY NOVELTIES, GILT AND SILVER EMBROIDERED LACES AT 38c. YARD; ACTUAL COST, $1.25.
FANCY MILLINERY NETS, CREPES, JET AIGRETTES, FANCY LACES, AND EVERY NOVELTY TO BE HAD.

GLOVES.
WE ARE DISPLAYING A DIRECT IMPORTATION OF GLOVES AND MITTS IN BLACK AND AN ELEGANT LINE OF NEW SHADES FOR SPRING WEAR.
SPECIALS.
OUR FAMOUS SILK AND LINEN GLOVES, TAN SHADES AND BLACK,
29c. Pair;
WORTH 49c.
"SUEDE LISLE" KID GLOVE, FINISH OF PARIS MANUFACTURE,
49c. Pair;
ACTUAL VALUE, $1.00.
A SALE OF FINE FRENCH SUEDE GLOVES, 4 BUTTONS, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN BACKS, AT
79c. Pair;
WORTH DOUBLE THE PRICE.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
IN THIS DEPARTMENT WE ARE DISPLAYING THE FINEST ASSORTMENT EVER SHOWN IN SUITS FROM
$3.25 to $8.50.
JERSEY WAISTS AND KILT SUITS A SPECIALTY.

BLACK SILKS.
WE INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO SPECIAL VALUES FOR THIS WEEK.
6,000 YARDS RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN, CACHEMIRE FINISH,
$1.12 Yard;
WORTH $1.35.

	YARD.
FAILLE FRANCAISE	98c. AND $1.19
BLACK INDIA	75c. AND 95c.
BLACK SURAH, ALL SILK	48c., 57c., 69c.

COLORED SILKS.
SPECIAL.

	YARD.
FAILLE FRANCAISE	98c., $1.19
FIGURED INDIA SILK	50c., 59c., 65c.
FIGURED BENGALINE	79c.
PLAIN AND STRIPE SURAH	69c., 89c., 98c.
PLAIN SURAH	59c., 79c.

Great Opportunity for Bargain Seekers in
GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS
OWING TO THE RAPIDLY-INCREASING BUSINESS IN THIS DEPARTMENT WE HAVE DECIDED TO REMOVE IT TO A LARGER AND MORE SPACIOUS SECTION OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT. TO HAVE OUR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ACQUAINTED WITH THE ABOVE CHANGE OF POSITION WE HAVE RESOLVED TO OFFER FOR THE NEXT 15 DAYS THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN
NECKWEAR,
SHIRTS,
HALF HOSE,
UNDERWEAR,
SUSPENDERS,
COLLARS & CUFFS,
BATH ROBES AND
HOUSE JACKETS
EVER HEARD OF.
MOTHALINE
CLOTH POCKETS.
ALSO BY THE SQUARE YARD. ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE PROTECTION OF FURS AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS LIABLE TO BE INJURED BY MOTHS.
PAID PARCELS TO THE AMOUNT OF $20 OR OVER FORWARDED FREE WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW-YORK.
BROADWAY & 19th-ST., NEW-YORK.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 126, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.

THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT

BANKRUPT

Sale—the greatest week of all.....As an Easter offering from each and every one of sixty-three departments will be added thousands and tens of thousands of dollars' worth of new, fresh goods, which will compete for public favor with the

BATES STOCK

ALL TO BE SOLD AT

HALF VALUE.

The newest and prettiest styles of Wraps—Cloth and silk, Beaded, and Plain—Dresses of the latest fashion, Wrappers, Jackets, and Jerseys for Ladies and for children.....Boys' Clothing.....New styles in Bonnets, Hats, and Millinery.....Dress Goods, Silks, and Velvets.....Hosiery and Gloves, Umbrellas and Parasols.....Household Linens, Sheetings, and other staple articles, Notions and Perfumery. Laces, Embroideries, and Trimmings.....Upholstery, Wash Dress Fabrics, in short, from more than two hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods you can get values the like of which until the sale you never saw or heard of.

UPHOLSTERY.

Real Lace Curtains.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Brussels Point	$41 00	$18 98
Brussels Point	46 00	23 98
Renaissance	55 00	29 98
Renaissance	40 00	23 75
Renaissance	35 00	18 98
Clany	23 75	11 98
Irish Point	26 00	13 98
Irish Point	12 00	5 98
Irish Point	11 00	5 98
Hand-wrought Tambour	13 00	6 98
Hand-wrought Tambour	20 00	11 49
Colbert	10 50	5 98
Colbert	17 00	9 98
Antique	15 00	8 49
Antique	7 00	3 98
Antique	3 50	1 49

Nottingham and Scotch Lace Curtains.

59 cents to $8—Bates's Prices..$1 25 to $14

LACE BED SETS.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$2 00	97c.	$6 50	$3 98
3 00	$1 40	8 00	4 49
5 19	2 49	9 00	4 98

Madras Curtains. **Silk Curtains.**

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$2 50	$1 29	$9 00	$3 98
5 75	2 98	15 00	5 98
8 00	2 98	20 00	7 98
15 00	7 98	25 00	11 98

PORTIERES.

Over eighty styles—striped, floral, mottled, and watered effects—all colors—as follows:

Raw Silk.		All-Over Chenille.	
Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$2 25	$1 29	$6 00	$2 98
3 00	1 49	8 50	4 98
5 50	2 79	10 00	5 69
7 00	3 98	14 00	8 98

Reversible Tapestry Portieres,

Sobelin and Heraldic designs—best colors

15 98; Bates's price $12. $6 78; Bates's price $14

At Seventy-four Cents.

Spun Silk Tapestries—24 colorings; were $1 50

Rep Furniture Coverings, all colors, 69c.; were $1 25

Table Covers.		Piano Covers.	
4-4 Tapestry	35c.	Emb'd Cloth	$2 49
6-4 Raw Silk	79c.	Raw Silk	3 19
6-4 French Velour, $2 98		French Velour	4 98
Bates's prices, 60c. to $6		Bates's prices, $5 50 to $9	

WHITE GOODS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
India Linen Plaids and Stripes	17c.	9¾c.
India Linens	17c.	11c.
Checked Nainsooks	8c.	5¾c.
Victoria Lawns	10c.	4¾c.
English Nainsook	15c.	10c.
French Nainsook, 47-inch	28c.	19c.
Dotted Swiss	25c.	18c.
Fariatans—all colors	20c.	9¾c.

LINENS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Extra wide Twill Crash	8c.	4¾c.
Extra wide, all Linen	10c.	5¾c.
Unbleached Crash	12½c.	7½c.
all-linen Damask	25c.	11c.
Unbleached, extra heavy	37c.	24c.
Extra wide—Bleached and Unbleached	60c.	39c.
Extra heavy	$1 00	74c.
Double Damask—9-4	1 49	98c.
All-linen Napkins—dozen	1 19	79c.
All-linen Napkins—dozen	1 49	98c.
All-linen Napkins—dozen	1 95	$1 60
Lunch Cloths—2 yards long	1 10	67c.
All-linen Towels—extra large	15c.	10c.
With knotted fringe	18c.	12½c.
Extra large	31c.	19c.
With fancy borders	36c.	24c.

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

new goods——best and latest styles.

At Six Cents and three-quarters,

fine Sateens—cashmere and large designs; were 12½.

At 12½c.....French Printed Sateens.....were 19
At 19c.....French Printed Sateens.....were 31
At 25c.....Finest French Sateens.....were 40

At Nineteen Cents.

Bateen Stripe Zephrs—Scotch—new effects in Plaids and lace Stripes—exquisitely fine—were 32 cents.

At Twelve Cents and a half.

twenty cases BEST DOMESTIC GINGHAMS. Blocks and broken Plaids, shaded Plaids and Stripes, wide and narrow Stripe and Side Bands in all shades of brown, blue, green, and red, and an infinite variety of black and white, worth and sold by others at 18 and 20 cents.

At Eight Cents and three-quarters,

Dress Ginghams, best styles; were 12½.

At Six Cents and three-quarters,

Cambet Check Ginghams, were 11½.

At 7¾ cents.....10 cents.....12½ cents.

New French Percales,

white, gold, and cardinal figures on gobelin, indigo, cardinal and black grounds—the blacks are aniline dye—all are warranted absolutely fast.

ODD BARGAINS HERE AND THERE.

Fancy Silk Ornaments	11c.; were	50c.
Fancy Bands and Gimps	35c.; were	98c.
Colored Gimps	49c.; were	$1 25
Colored Gimps	69c.; were	1 49
Colored Jets	98c.; were	3 50
Jane Hading Veiling	39c.; were	60c.
Silk Ribbons	16½c.; were	35c.
Satin Ribbons	11½c.; were	20c.
Satin Ribbons—all colors	15c.; were	24c.
Shoulder Shawls	49c.; were	75c.
Wool and Shawls	98c.; were	2 00
Linen Collars	4c.; were	12c.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs	9c.; were	15c.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs	8c.; were	10c.
Ladies' Fallbriggans	14c.; were	25c.
Ladies' Fancy Garter Hose	11c.; were	25c.
Men's Regular Linen Hose	24c.; were	39c.
6-Button Taffeta Silk Gloves	14c.; were	39c.
8-Button Plain Silk Gloves	23c.; were	39c.
8-Button Fancy Suede	37½c.; were	75c.

TIMES NEW RESTAURANT.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

EASTER REQUISITES

AT SPECIAL PRICES.

Ladies' Paris Wraps.

WE HAVE PURCHASED OVER 3,000 LADIES' PARIS WRAPS AT SUCH A HEAVY DISCOUNT FROM REGULAR PRICES THAT WE ARE ABLE TO OFFER THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER SHOWN IN THIS CLASS OF GOODS. THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE VERY BEST FASHIONABLE MAKERS OF PARIS ARE REPRESENTED IN THE COLLECTION. THIS WAS A CHANCE FOR US TO BUY AT A GREATER SACRIFICE TO THE MAKERS THAN WE HAVE EVER KNOWN IN THE HISTORY OF THE IMPORTING CLOAK TRADE, AND WE RECOMMEND ALL INTERESTED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE THE CHOICEST GOODS OF THE SEASON AT A FRACTION OF THEIR REAL VALUE. THE ASSORTMENT COMPRISES OVER 500 DISTINCT STYLES, IN SIZES FROM 32 TO 48 BUST MEASURE.

Ladies' Jersey Waists

WE OFFER THIS WEEK, AT GREAT REDUCTIONS FROM REAL VALUE, A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' JERSEY WAISTS. THERE CAN HARDLY BE A POSSIBILITY OF LADIES NOT FINDING WAISTS TO PLEASE THEM IN THIS STOCK, AS THE VARIETY OF STYLES, BOTH IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC, IS ALMOST ENDLESS. THE SIZES RANGE FROM 32 TO 48 BUST MEASURE.

Misses' Peasant Coats.
Misses' Reefing Jackets.
Misses' Walking Jackets.
Misses' Coats.
Misses' Newmarkets.
Misses' School Suits.
Misses' Dress Suits.
Misses' Confirmation Suits.

IN ALL THE ABOVE LINES OF MISSES' GOODS WE SHOW LARGER ASSORTMENTS THAN CAN BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER HOUSE. THE MATERIALS FROM WHICH THEY ARE MADE ARE SELECTED WITH A VIEW TO THEIR SERVICE QUALITIES, AND THEY ARE SEWED AND TRIMMED IN THE VERY BEST MANNER. THE STYLES—WHETHER IN IMPORTED OR DOMESTIC SUITS OR CLOAKS—HAVE BEEN PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR US, AND CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE. THE PRICES ARE VERY LOW.

Adhering to our fixed rule, we make no charge for alterations.

Imported Bonnets and Round Hats.

Just received, direct from Paris, over 200 choice Bonnets, Round Hats, and Toques, brought out for our Easter Opening.

We are also displaying 2,500 elegant styles in Ladies', Misses', and Children's Trimmed Hats and Bonnets from our own workrooms—many of which are copies of our imported models—all marked at extremely low prices.

Children's Trimmed Hats, $1 98 up.

PARASOLS.

We shall offer on Monday and remainder of week extraordinary bargains in Parasols and Sun Umbrellas. Our display embodies all the high-class foreign novelties and the latest productions of the leading home manufacturers.

Beautiful and striking effects in Lace Covered and Trimmed.

The Directoire and La Pompadour, with invisible screw joint in handle, (can be taken apart and packed in any trunk.)

Flat Tops and Canopies in large variety.

Tea Gowns and Theatre Waists.

Challie Tea Gowns, with combination fronts	$3 98
Cashmere Tea Gowns, Directoire styles, beautiful shades	4 98
Challie and Cashmere Tea Gowns, with silk fronts	$7 75 and 11 00
Imported Tea Gowns, Redingote styles, with hand embroidery, latest combinations	12 50

Theatre Waists in silk, cashmere, and crepon. Our assortment of these popular and fashionable garments is so varied that description is impossible.

Jouvin Gloves.

We are now displaying full lines of these celebrated Gloves in Gants de Suede and Glace, buttons and mousquetaire, including Tans, Modes, Fawns, Pearl, Slate, Gray, and all the latest colorings, with the new Tyrol embroidery. Extra short fingers a specialty.

NOTICE.—As there are several imitations of this Glove in the market, we call special attention to the fact that all genuine Jouvin Gloves bear the name of the inventor, "Xavier Jouvin," and are sold in New-York exclusively by us.

Men's Furnishings.

SPECIAL VALUES FOR EASTER.

500 English Lawn Tennis Coats and Flannel House Jackets—our own direct importation—at $2 98 each; regular price, $5.

These Coats and Jackets are made of genuine all-wool flannel, and represent every desirable color and the most stylish patterns.

In Flannel Negligee, Outing, Baseball, Fishing, Bicycle, and Lawn Tennis Shirts for men, youths, and boys, we are showing the largest variety of patterns and styles in this market, and at lowest prices.

All the latest Novelties in Neckwear.

6th-av. and 19th-st.

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA. ART POTTERY. WEDDING GIFTS.

Now for Easter Bargains.

NOTE LIST FOR MONDAY.

Hand-made Crystal Glass Flower Vases—nice for long-stem roses—at 40c.; value 75c.

Silver top Salt and Pepper Shakers—hand painted and very handsome—at 30c.; elsewhere 35c. Same thing—larger—for pulverized sugar, at 90c.; elsewhere $1 25.

Richly-cut Flower Bowls at $6, $10 67, and $12; elsewhere about one-third more.

Ivory Ware in new, stylish, and artistic shapes, for flowers, fruit, &c., at 50 per cent. below cost of importation. Nothing like it in New-York. Prices ranging from $2 95 to $16 50, according to size and style of decoration and finish.

Japanese Sigi Vases, 25c.; elsewhere 75c.

Saxony Bon-Bon Baskets at 15c.; elsewhere 35c.

Large assortment of Vienna Trays, in different shapes and style of decoration, &c., at prices ranging from $1 25 to $4 30. Just the thing for bon-bons, nuts, &c.

"HERE'S A PRETTY MESS."

On Monday morning we shall place on sale 375 dozen of these celebrated French Sorreguemines Plates in rich cobalt blue and maroon, with gold lace border, at 50c. each; elsewhere, $11 50 per dozen. No more after this lot is gone.

COTTAGE FIXINGS.

WE'RE READY IF YOU ARE.

12-piece Toilet Sets, extra fine, $5, (this includes jar;) elsewhere $8 50.

Beaded Bamboo Portieres at $1 98; elsewhere $2 25.

5 foot 7 inch all-cloth 4-fold, handsomely-decorated Japanese Screens at $6 50.

Hand-carved Teak Wood Tables, 31½ inches high, at $6 50; elsewhere $12.

350 Leeds (English) Jardinieres, bought at 25c. on the dollar from a large importing house now retiring from business. Large finely colored Jardinieres, 42 inches circumference, at $4 50; elsewhere would not sell less than $10

Thousands of odd Vases—nice for the Country Cottage—at special bargain prices.

PINK, BLUE, AND YELLOW

LAMPS,

Complete with imported Shades and best Duplex Burner, at

$4 88 each.

200 other styles at equally low prices.

High-class goods at bargain prices, and strict honesty and fair dealing is the secret of our great success.

No connection with any other establishment. No charge for packing. Safe delivery guaranteed.

HIGGINS & SEITER,

52 West 22d-st.,

Near 6th-av.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL SALE.

WE PURCHASED 300 PIECES OF THE CHOICEST HOCKANUM, GLOBE, AND FAIRFIELD WORSTEDS FROM THE WELL-KNOWN HOUSE OF COLLINS, DOWNING & CO., NOS. 480 TO 484 BROADWAY. WE OFFER THESE GOODS FOR

SUITS MADE TO ORDER,

$20.

TROUSERS,

$5.

AND SPRING OVERCOATS, SILK LINED THROUGHOUT,

$16.

TOO MUCH CANNOT BE SAID OF THESE GOODS, THE MANUFACTURER, THE HOUSE C., D. & CO., AND WE WARRANT THEM FOR COLORS, WEARING QUALITIES, AND HOLDING SHAPE. THEY COMPRISE CHECKS, PLAIDS, VERY NEAT SUITINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE STRIPES FOR TROUSERS; ALSO, NARROW, MEDIUM, AND WIDE WALE DIAGONALS IN BLUE AND BLACK, AND A VARIETY OF MIXTURES AND NEW SHADES.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE IS GIVEN WITH EVERY GARMENT, WARRANTING IT IN EVERY RESPECT FOR ONE YEAR.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION, THUS ENABLING YOU TO ORDER BY MAIL AS SAFELY AS IF YOU WERE MEASURED IN OUR STORE.

ARNHEIM'S

Mammoth Tailoring Establishment,

BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

FURNITURE

Strangers

in New-York City during the Centennial Celebration are respectfully invited to visit our Warerooms and examine the large and choice assortment of Furniture displayed therein, and the moderate prices prevailing. Over $250,000 worth on exhibition, comprising the latest novelties, of home and foreign production.

During the coming week many choice pieces of Furniture which we shall not duplicate this season will be offered at a large discount. All prices in plain figures.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63 and 65 West 23d Street.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES IS NO. 1,360 BROADWAY.

EHRICHS'

Eighth-av., 24th & 25th sts.

WILL SELL THIS WEEK

LATEST SHAPES IN

STRAW GOODS.

LUDGATES, TUXEDOS, DIRECTOIRES, BREVOORTS, OXFORDS, &c., ALL COLORS, BLACKS, BROWNS, NAVY BLUES, TERRA-COTTAS, &c.

AT THIRY-NINE CENTS.

Girls' Sailor Hats,

FULLY TRIMMED, WITH SILK RIBBON BAND, LINED, AND READY FOR WEAR.

AT TWENTY-ONE CENTS.

Black Silk Sashes,

7, 8, AND 9 INCH, WATERED AND FANCY PATTERNS, WORTH 60c. TO $1.

AT FORTY-NINE CENTS.

White Corded Pique,

TWENTY-CENT GOODS, FINE WELT.

AT NINE CENTS.

Half-bleached Table Damask,

45-CENT GOODS, 54 INCHES WIDE.

AT TWENTY-NINE CENTS.

$1 25 Table Covers,

PURE LINEN, FANCY BORDERS.

AT SEVENTY-NINE CENTS.

Seven-cent Roller Toweling,

AT THREE and Three-quarter Cts.

35-cent Turkish Wash Cloths,

PLAIN AND STRIPED.

AT FIFTEEN CENTS A DOZEN.

Large-Size Tea Sets,

ENGLISH PORCELAIN, SQUARE SHAPE. 56 PIECES, COLORED DECORATIONS.

AT TWO NINETY-EIGHT.

Majolica Pitchers,

TWO QUARTS, COLORED DECORATIONS.

AT NINETEEN CENTS.

French China Cuspidores,

SQUARE-SHAPE, HAND-PAINTED.

AT FORTY-EIGHT CENTS.

Square-Shape Dinner Sets,

FINEST ENGLISH PORCELAIN, 112 PIECES, BEAUTIFUL FLORAL DESIGNS.

AT EIGHT FORTY-FIVE.

Directoire Dress Improvers,

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AT SEVENTEEN CENTS.

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AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Satin Coaching Parasols,

SOLID COLORS, WITH SELF COLORED CHECKS, LONG, NATURAL HANDLES.

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IN STRIPES, CHECKS, AND PLAIDS.

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63 INCH, CHOICE DESIGN.

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EXTRA QUALITY, 40 INCH.

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40 INCHES WIDE.

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FINE QUALITY, 54 INCH.

AT EIGHTY-NINE CENTS.

Sixty-Cent French Cheviots,

ALL-WOOL, 38 INCHES WIDE.

AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Silk Side-band Goods,

SPRING DEBEIGES AND CHEVIOTS,

AT FORTY-FIVE CENTS.

Forty-Cent Camel's Hair Debeige,

ALL-WOOL, DOUBLE WIDTH.

AT TWENTY-THREE CENTS.

$1 25 French Henrietta Cloth,

ALL-WOOL, BLACK ONLY, 46-INCH.

AT SEVENTY-NINE CENTS.

EHRICHS',

Eighth-av., 24th and 25th sts.

JAY GOULD'S DETECTIVES.

A GROWING NUISANCE OF THE ELEVATED ROAD SYSTEM.

Owners of real estate along the lines of the elevated railroads are complaining of the system of detective espionage and surveillance to which they are constantly subjected by the hirelings of the company. This was never so prominent as it has been since the number of suits for damages to property began to multiply against the company. The detectives, of whom there are several, including two women, appear to be an auxiliary force to the law department, for whose assistance they are employed ostensibly to get evidence for the company in these damage cases. Until recently the detective force was supplemented by two general detective agencies, one at 71 Broadway and another in Park-row; but with the failure of the company to work its champerty bluff against the lawyers representing the property owners, one of them was discharged and has since gone out of business.

The methods of these secret hirelings are often as disreputable and odious as anything the criminal records of their class can show. Two instances have recently come to light in which they have attempted to bribe the clerks of law firms having cases against them to reveal office secrets and to steal valuable papers in the cases and give them to the would-be bribers. One of them offered the clerk of a lawyer in Broadway $100 to get him the papers in a case that was upon the eve of trial. He was led on by the clerk to an appointment in a billiard saloon, where the clerk had his principal in hearing distance, when the detective offered the clerk a check for $25 on account and promised him $75 more the next day if he would get him the desired papers. The clerk insisted upon having the whole $100 paid down upon the delivery of the papers, but the detective said the papers would have to be examined before he could get the whole sum, and the lawyer making his presence known at this juncture the detective took fright and incontinently fled.

A similar case more recently happened, in which an effort was made to tamper with the clerk of a firm of lawyers in Wall-street, and in this case the detective having revealed his identity the lawyers have declared their intention to lay the matter before the Grand Jury.

Toward the property owners themselves the methods of the detective crew are not always as considerate even as this. One of them recently approached a complainant in one of the damage suits that are giving the elevated railway company so much concern and advised him that, if he desired to avoid a prosecution before the Grand Jury, he had better drop that case. He pretended to have ascertained that a number of gamblers had been running a gambling establishment in his building and that he was in collusion with them. The detective made a mistake in this instance and was kicked of the premises for his pains.

But it is in continued small annoyances, and by resorting to trickery and deceit, that the secret agents of the elevated roads make themselves particularly obnoxious. One of the main questions in the damage cases is the effect the road has had upon the value of the property injured. Upon this the measure of damages rests. The effort of the lawyers for the elevated railroad is to show that the property has, if anything, been benefited by the road, and to this end their witnesses are required to testify to a high valuation upon the property. But the courts have become familiar with the "experts" upon whom the company depends in general for this class of testimony, and take their expressions of expert opinion as so much subsorned and interested guesswork only, having but little value as evidence. A standard task of the detectives is, therefore, to try and get an offer from the owner of a sale of his premises at some fancy figure. The detective then appears either as a real-estate dealer with a customer for just such a place, or as a would-be purchaser on his own account. If he finds the owner ready and willing to sell, his object is defeated: for then the property is in the market at its real market value. But if, as is generally the case, the owner is the occupant, and is conducting a business of his own upon the premises, the only inducement there could be for parting with his property would be a fancy figure. And it often occurs that in order to get rid of his pestiferous customer the owner will name a price far in excess of what he knows to be the real value of the property. That's the last he usually sees of the man who wants to buy the property until the damage case comes on for trial, and then his astonishment is great to find him testifying to the fact that he has refused to part with his property short of that fancy price, which is thus sought to be made the real value of the property, and thus bearing out the claim of the railroad's lawyers that the property has not been injured by the road.

The female detectives are employed to prowl through the premises and talk with tenants, who are often ready to abuse their landlords and the premises, and even to testify that the presence of the railroad at their front windows is so great a comfort, so soothing a lullaby to repose, so diverting during the day, that they would pay a premium for the purpose of living on the line. When the case is brought on for trial the lawyers for the road are almost always supplied with a complete description of every defect about the building, and with these, exaggerated as much as possible, they offer to show that the value of the property is depreciated by them rather than by the railroad. Tenants are introduced to testify that they would pay more rent if the stairs were not so shaky, or if the doors were not insecure, or if the roof did not leak, or if the house was not saturated with malaria.

One of the females is an attractive blonde, of free and easy manners and lively disposition, a perfect sharper, and quick to play upon any sentimental weakness exhibited by her victims. The other is old and devoid of personal charms. She does the pathetic act, appealing to the sympathies of the people whose friendship she desires to cultivate. She has generally lost a sister in an accident on the road or owns a piece of property on Ninth-avenue, and has thought of suing for damages, and would like disinterested advice upon the subject. Her victims are almost always the people who have not as yet brought suit; and if she finds that she can influence them at all, either by telling a provoking yarn about the grasping meanness of lawyers as a class or by suggesting the propriety of settling with the railroad company for a small sum paid down, she continues to manipulate them, reporting her experiences daily to her employers. If an owner be found by this means ready to "settle with the company for less than he could recover by litigation, the legal representatives of the company take the case in hand and offer a sum in settlement far below what they finally expect to pay.

If this scheme does not work, the detectives will thoroughly investigate the premises and will go into ecstasies if they find that in any particular the municipal sanitary regulations are being violated. The Health Department is immediately notified and the fact duly made to appear in evidence on the trial of the case as substantial proof that the neglect of the owner rather than the proximity of the railroad has injured the property and depreciated its rental value.

In a hundred similar ways this gang of hired parasites intrude upon the owners of property damaged by the elevated railroads, making themselves universally obnoxious. But they are, for all that, a faithless lot. Generally underpaid and despising their lot, they have occasionally approached counsel for the property owners with an offer to sell out their information and to turn upon the company on the witness stand. One of them in the regular employ of the company has drawn a weekly salary from a firm of lawyers down town for several months, both employers being apparently satisfied with the service, although Mammon, in this instance incarnate in the elevated railroad company, is getting a little the worst of the bargain.

This inordinate and continuous expense is telling upon the company. The support of an army of detectives and lawyers and the constant leak from the treasury of the company on account of fictitious expense accounts, and, beyond all, the extraordinary damages they are being compelled to pay for injuries to property, amounting to over three times what it would have cost the company had they proceeded honestly, as other railroad enterprises have, to compensate the owners for property taken when they first built the road, all this was never contemplated among the charges upon the roads when they were first built. Already one dividend has been passed, and now, it is asserted by a lawyer perfectly familiar with the condition of the road, it is to be bonded in many millions of dollars more to pay the judgments for damages present and prospective that it will have to meet. Whether the road will ever pay dividends on its common stock after the issuance of these bonds remains to be seen.

DEATH OF WILLIAM BAILEY.

William Bailey, President of the Farmers and Drovers' National Bank, at Somers, Westchester County, died from a complication of diseases and old age at his home in that town yesterday morning, aged 72 years. He was well known in upper Westchester County, having lived there nearly all his life and taken an active interest in its welfare and prosperity.

Mr. Bailey had been the President of the bank for 25 years, and was the largest stockholder. He married Mary A. Morrison, a niece of James Libby of New-York.

Mr. Bailey was a nephew of Hezekiah Bailey, who about 1815 imported Old Bet, the first elephant ever brought to this country. For a long time the exhibition was made there, and there is now a monument to her standing on the green in Somers. This village is believed to be the birthplace of the only elephant in this country.

INTEREST IN CANOEING

STEPS TAKEN TO PROMOTE IT ON THE SOUND.

THE PEQUOT CANOE ASSOCIATION AND ITS OFFICERS HAVE LEASED NEW QUARTERS AT BRIDGEPORT.

NORWALK, Conn., April 13.—During the past two or three years much has been done to promote interest in canoeing on Long Island Sound and the prospects are that during the coming season this fascinating sport will be more widely indulged in than ever before. Nearly every town on the Sound between New-York and New-Haven has at least one club, and others are being organized. The largest and most prosperous club in the shore towns of this (Fairfield) county is the Pequot Canoe Association, which was organized in July, 1886, at Southport, with R. P. Wakeman as its first Commodore, the Vice Commodore being J. P. Sherwood, who still holds that position.

In July of last year the Bridgeport division of the Pequot Association was instrumental in forming what is known as the Bridgeport Boating Association. It embraces the leading members of the Pequots, and its object is to encourage canoeing and to have canoe clubs in every town along the coast. This association has leased the grounds and boathouse belonging to Capt. James Moore, which gives it good quarters, and negotiations are in progress with the owner to have a channel of ample width and depth from the main channel dug this season, thus allowing boats of all descriptions, whether sail or paddle, to arrive or depart at any time of tide. This channel will meet the entrance to the boathouse, and on each side there will be a pier 25 feet wide and probably 50 feet long, to be fitted with any accommodations the members may require. The plan is ample, and contemplates a very complete arrangement.

The officers of the Pequot Association are: Commodore—W. A. Borden, New-Haven; Vice Commodore—F. B. Sherwood, Southport; Secretary—F. P. Lewis, New-Haven; Chaplain—The Rev. A. N. Lewis, Westport; Measurer—E. C. Bogart, Bridgeport; Captain of the Bridgeport Division—J. H. Rowland.

The names of the canoes and their owners, so far as known, (exclusive of those from Southport mentioned below,) to take part in the events of the coming season are: Canoe Rena, F. P. Lewis, New-Haven; Vidette, E. J. Pope, Ansonia; Lena, J. H. Remoreast, New-Haven; Esperanza, G. M. Ford, New-Haven; Atala, J. H. Rowland, Bridgeport; Clio, L. E. Smith, New-Haven; Cankeen, (cruiser,) the Rev. A. N. Lewis, Westport; Oona, G. H. North, Bridgeport; Estella, E. C. Bogart, Bridgeport; Gussie, C. E. Larom, New-Haven; Bias, F. S. Egbert, Bridgeport; Tellula, W. A. Borden, New-Haven; Juno, M. R. Leavenworth, Bridgeport; Iris, Charles P. Gilbert, Derby; Mollie Bawn, C. E. Vosseller, Bridgeport; Will-o'-the-Wisp, L. G. Bowers, Bridgeport; canoe yawl, T. H. Mallory, Bridgeport; Iris, T. D. Baldwin, Bridgeport.

The canoes of this association are among the finest on the coast, and some of them, especially last season, did work which tended not only to the credit of the club as a body, but of the members individually. Expense with them has been secondary always, the primary object to secure models which had merit, and both in sailing and paddling exploits they have maintained a high plane of excellence. Through Secretary Lewis, it is hinted that preparations for the season will begin early, and that not only every craft of last year will be in line when the season opens, but the list will be very largely increased.

The annual meet of the season of 1887 was at Lighthouse Point, of 1888 at Chimmuns Island, off this harbor. For the coming Summer the meet will be at Thimble Islands, beginning July 31 and ending Aug. 8, on which date there will be a general cruise of the fleet, continuing two days. There will also be incidental short cruises, races to be arranged for, and dates to be announced hereafter by the Commodore.

The canoes range in length from 13 to 16 feet. Some of them have been made by the owners and are examples of workmanship worthy of imitation. There is no rule making it incumbent on any one to introduce and use a particular style of craft but which fancy or expediency suggested or dictated.

A recent visit to the boathouse in Bridgeport, where most of the craft have reposed since the last season ended, discloses some of the handsomest models ever put into canoe shape, absolute works of art, so delicate as to suggest danger of breaking while in use, but very stanch when inspected. The owners have expended money liberally for appurtenances and seem to have considered that style, comfort, and pleasure are essential one to the other.

A striking feature in most of the craft is the weight, the strength of one man, in an emergency, being sufficient to lift and carry it. The fittings of one canoe make it possible for its occupant, in five minutes' time, to provide himself with a jaunty canvas cover, mattress, and pillow—an inviting and very commodious sleeping place for a warm summer night. The Bridgeport members have done little as yet toward getting things ready, but their thoughts are turning more and more toward coming events, and four weeks hence every canoe will have its Winter's dust brushed away and be in the water.

Three members of the Pequot Canoe Association hail from Southport. Ex-Commodore R. P. Wakeman's canoe Sassaqua, built by himself, is a fast sailer. She takes better with each new inspection, and maintains all the good points of a first-class craft of her kind.

Vice Commodore F. P. Sherwood's canoe Omena, built by Pirpenbrenk of Albany, is a beauty. She maintained fifth place in the international canoe regatta on the St. Lawrence River in 1886 with a list of eighteen competitors.

L. B. Curtis's Minerva was built by Everson of New-Jersey. She is a veteran cruiser, having sailed around Long Island a number of times. These three craft add to the importance of local boating, and make a very pleasant variation from what might be called the stereotyped methods with centreboards and keel.

This branch of the association supplies its quota of the total membership, and they are men who take pleasure in handling canoes on their merits, sparing no expense to bring everything belonging to them to a high plane of excellence, and ever ready to take part in movements to advance the cause. As with the others so with this, the members are enthusiastic in this style of craft.

Noticeable among the most energetic and rapidly increasing associations along this part of the Sound is the Norwalk Club, which is taking more than the usual interest in canoeing. As yet, it has only eight members, but many new propositions are already in with a promise of more before they can be balloted for at the next regular monthly meeting. South of the carriage bridge at South Norwalk the club has a boathouse nicely equipped, a good float with stairs leading from the house to it, and many conveniences not usually enjoyed by clubs. The officers of the club are: Commodore—Leonard M. Searles; Secretary and Treasurer—C. T. Green. There are eight canoes, elegant in design and finish, and all worthy a brief description: The Sioux, 14½ feet, is owned by Commodore Searles; Alice, 14 feet, Leland Hoffman, now in Jersey City; Swan, 14½ feet, F. J. Bradley, South Norwalk; canoe, no name, 20 feet, Thomas S. Morrison, now in Colorado; Vision, 15 feet, Mr. Wilson; canoe, no name, 15 feet, Thomas Benedict.

There are two canoes in New-York, soon to arrive at the boathouse; one of 15 feet, owned by J. C. Green. The canoes now in the house are in fine shape and need only a little brushing to remove the Winter dust and cobwebs. The crafts and outfits are equal to any in the country. For long cruises sails are used. About the harbor and for near places paddles are the propelling power.

The plans for the Summer are not matured, but they will probably embrace visits to Bridgeport, Stamford, Westport, Black Rock, and a cruise up the Housatonic River as far as Birmingham. This trip will occupy one week. All the canoes will be put into the water about May 1. This club was organized two years ago with two members and two boats.

CORP. TANNER BEHEADS A SOLDIER

From the Utica Observer.

The mail is too slow for Commissioner Tanner, and the way electricity is being used to chop off the heads of Democrats in his department is well illustrated in the recent decapitation of the Board of Pension Examining Surgeons, and last evening Special Examiner T. A. Stockslager, situated in the Government Building here, received the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1889.

T. A. STOCKSLAGER: Your services will be dispensed with from and after April 15, 1889, to which time you are granted leave of absence. All expenses necessary to reach your home must be incurred on or before that date. Forward to this bureau by express all Government property in your possession.

JAMES TANNER, Commissioner.

Mr. Stockslager is a lawyer by profession, and his home is in Columbus, Kan. He was appointed in October, 1885. He was sent to Utica from Kentucky in June last, it being the policy of the department to keep its special examiners in other States than their own, and to shift them so often that they practically remain among strangers. It is their duty to examine into the validity of all claims made upon the Government for pensions, and they are supposed to act as a disinterested witness in each case, testimony between the applic

BOURBONS IN THE COURTS

WASHING SOILED LINEN IN PUBLIC.

PRINCE PASCAL'S PECULIAR WHIM—THE DUTCH BOURBONS WHO CLAIM TO BE CHILDREN OF "LOUIS XVII."

PARIS, April 1.—It seems strange that the royal house of Bourbon should have selected the year 1889, the centennial of the great revolution which deprived their race of the throne of St. Louis, for bringing their name before the French people in a manner calculated to inspire animosity and even disgust. To begin with, the official betrothal at Redah two weeks ago of Princess Maude of Bourbon to Prince William of Hohenzollern, a Lieutenant of the First Regiment of the Prussian Guards, and a first cousin of Kaiser Wilhelm, is scarcely likely to be to the taste of a nation which still mourns the loss of Alsace-Lorraine. But this, after all, is a mere question of policy which only concerns the popularity of the family in question, and does not nearly so much affect their consideration as the latest scandal which the principal members of the house of Bourbon have thought fit to air during the past fortnight in the Paris tribunals.

The case in question is a lawsuit by the senior members of this ancient dynasty to restrain their young relative, Prince Pascal, from bestowing the royal name of Bourbon on the illegitimate son of the elderly ballet figurante whom he was indiscreet enough to make his wife some two or three years ago. The youth on whom Prince Pascal seeks to confer his patronymic is not even his child, either natural or otherwise. For he figures on the Paris registers as the offspring *de père inconnu*, (of unknown paternity,) and was already 15 years of age at the time when the illicit liaison between his mother and Prince Pascal began. Everybody is at a loss to understand the infatuation of Prince Pascal for his wife, who is several years his senior, has figured on the police registers at Paris as a lady of more than questionable reputation, and who, vulgar and coarse beyond all belief, loses no opportunity of publicly boasting of the fact that by her marriage she has become the sister-in-law of Empress Elizabeth of Austria, of the ex-Queen Isabella of Naples, and of the Duke and Duchess of Alençon.

Prince Pascal de Bourbon has all along been a source of great trouble to his family. It is but three years ago that during the month of March he was criminally indicted before the Tribunal of the Seine on the charge of swindling tradesmen. He was accused of having purchased over $20,000 worth of wines, giving in payment three months' bills to that amount. He further gave to the vendors, as a security for the payment of the bills, a mortgage on a villa which he bought on the Isle of Pau, the price of which he stated to amount to $150,000. The bills, on becoming due, were not met, and their holders, on seeking to avail themselves of the mortgage, were disgusted to find that not only was the value of the villa at Pau below $30,000, but that, moreover, the Prince had already put a mortgage on it to the amount of $28,000. Additional investigation led to the discovery of the fact that within a couple of days of the purchase of the villa the Prince had sold the whole lot for cash to some merchants at St. Denis. Owing to some technical flaw in the indictment, the Prince was acquitted as far as the criminal charge was concerned, but the Judges marked their appreciation of his somewhat too Bourbonian methods of raising funds by ordering him to pay all the costs of the trial, and by recommending the prosecutors to proceed civilly against his Royal Highness.

Owing to the legal obstacles raised in France to his adoption of the name of Bourbon, the son of the Duke de Nemours has circumvented the difficulty by causing himself to be naturalized at Naples under the name of "Henri de Bourbon," and has also been entered on the rolls of King Humbert's army as such. It is hardly necessary to add that the Italian authorities were perfectly ready to grant the young man all the necessary facilities, being only too delighted to avail themselves of an opportunity of besmirching the dethroned dynasty of the Two Sicilies in the eyes of the southern portion of the population. The young man, on the strength of his newly-acquired Italian nationality, is now figuring on the Paris boulevards as Henri de Bourbon, the same name, indeed, by which the Duc d'Aumale used to figure in the ranks of the French Army—and the present lawsuit by the chief of the Bourbon family is being brought with a view of obtaining an injunction against the ex-cocotte's son from using their name. It is expected, however, that the French tribunals will declare themselves incompetent to deal with the matter on the ground of the young man's Italian nationality.

In Holland likewise the great historic name of Bourbon has become a subject of litigation, and the courts at Breda are at the present moment occupied in adjudicating the differences concerning the disposal of certain family papers which, it is alleged, the late King Louis Napoleon, formerly known as the Dutch branch of the Bourbons. The latter are the descendants of a man whose claims to be the ill-fated Dauphin, the son of King Louis XVI. of France, were spurned by the latter's brothers and sisters, Louis XVIII. and Charles X., but were recognized by the Dutch authorities. Nowhere in Europe is greater shrewdness and exactitude observed in the matter of the registration of births, deaths, and what is known on the Continent as the "état civil" of the population than in Holland. The Dutch authorities are the most long-headed and common-sense officials imaginable, and utterly opposed to romancing of any sort or kind. They must, therefore, have come to some excellent reason for officially recognizing M. Naundorff as a true Bourbon. The Dutch official register of deaths records his demise in 1845 in the following terms:

"Died, on the 10th August, at No. 62 Oude-street, Delft, Charles Louis de Bourbon, Duc de Normandie, Louis XVII. known by the name of Charles Wilhelm Naundorff, born at the Château de Versailles, in France, on the 27th March, 1785, and, therefore, 60 years, son of his late Majesty Louis XVI., King of France, and of her Imperial and Royal Highness Marie Antoinette, Archduchess of Austria, Queen of France, both of them deceased at Paris, and husband of Madame la Duchesse de Normandie, née Jean Einert."

—DANIEL VAN KOELSVELD,
"Royal Official Registrar for the Province of Delft."

Several of the Duc de Normandie's sons hold high rank in the Dutch Army under the name of Bourbon. It therefore is probable that the special attention paid to the affair by the Dutch Government has in its possession documents definitely establishing the contested identity of Louis XVII. is well founded. Otherwise the above official recognition of the Naundorff claims would have been contrary to the laws of the country and to the regulations of the army.

It is strange that although the Dutch Bourbons have made repeated attempts to obtain an opportunity of proving before the French tribunals the justice of their pretensions the monarchists and their friends of *la haute finance*, such as the Rothschilds and the Mottinguets, have always successfully blocked all their efforts. On each occasion, when the matter has been brought before the French courts, orders have been received from the Minister of Justice strictly forbidding the tribunals to grant any hearing of the case. This is all the more remarkable since a trial would inevitably have perturbed and divided the royalist opposition to the Government. It is but another instance of the enormous power and influence wielded by the Rothschilds and their banking friends in France—an influence strong enough to bring about the overthrow of the popular Tribune Gambetta in January, 1882.

Not even Jules Favre, with all the immense prestige which he had obtained by his conduct as Vice President of the French Government during the siege of Paris, was able to obtain a hearing for his clients, the Dutch Bourbons, of the justice of whose claims he was firmly convinced. Jules Favre was, without exception, the foremost lawyer of his day, and acted all through his career as legal adviser of the Dutch Bourbons. A curious incident in relation to the question therewith. When he signed the treaty of peace with Prince Bismarck at Versailles in 1871 it became necessary to affix the seals in addition to the signatures.

"I have, unfortunately, no official seal with me," remarked Jules Favre.

"Why don't you use that signet ring which you wear on your finger? Any kind of a seal will do," responded Bismarck.

The signet ring in question had belonged to Metternich, and had been presented by him to Jules Favre. The French plenipotentiary, slowly drawing the ring off his finger, sealed the treaty ending the great Franco-German war with the signet of the man who rightly claimed to be the son of King Louis XVI. and of Queen Marie Antoinette!

In addition to many other incidents in connection with the case of the Dutch Bourbons are related in a work on the subject by the Comte d'Hérisson, the military adjutant of Jules Favre during the war of 1870-71 and his friend and confidant. The publication of the work in question caused an immense sensation in royalist circles, and led to the following peculiar remark by one of the most eminent leaders of the monarchical party in France:

"It would be," said he, "a European calamity if the Naundorffs were to succeed in establishing their claims. In fact, it would be even preferable to disbelieve the most positive and convincing evidence on the subject. It is far better that two or three men should suffer than a large number of persons."

Although the Orleanist Princes and all the other members of the French, Italian, and Spanish Bourbons affect to scoff at the pretensions of their Dutch namesakes, and deny that the father of the latter was the son of King Louis XVI., yet the fact remains that notwithstanding all their ostensible efforts they have never succeeded in providing the man whom they describe as Naundorff with any other kind of parentage.

It is well known that the Vatican has in its possession documents giving an account of the escape of the Dauphin from the Temple prison, and proving the falsity of the official records of his death there. Pope Pius VII. was fully aware that he was alive in 1816. For when the French Government, after the battle of Waterloo and the restoration of Louis XVIII., determined to erect the well-known Chapelle Expiatoire at Paris in memory of the deaths of Louis XVI., of Queen Marie Antoinette, of Mme. Elizabeth, and of the Dauphin, the Holy Father addressed a most vigorously-worded protest to the King on the subject, which resulted in the withdrawal of the name of the decapitated monarch's only son and heir. The monk declared that he would never allow the prayers for the dead to be made on behalf of a living person, and that he would not for one moment tolerate such a sacrilegious farce. It may be added that neither Louis XVIII. nor his brother and successor, Charles X., ever ventured to permit the performance of the abomination entailed, and both of them lived and died as uncrowned Kings.

The lawsuit now in progress at Breda between the various members of the Dutch Bourbons is for the possession of the following important papers, which are retained by a younger brother and are claimed by his seniors. They consist of:

I. A series of officially-attested documents concerning the escape of the Dauphin from the Temple prison.

II. Documents officially attesting his residence in Prussia subsequent to his escape.

III. Seven affidavits by some twenty of the body servants of Louis XVI. confirming his identity as son of their former royal master.

Besides the above papers, the relations with the Dutch Government and his residence in Holland.

It should be borne in mind that this lawsuit has involved the statement on oath in court by the parties to the case that they are the rightful grandchildren of King Louis XVI. and of Queen Marie Antoinette.

A MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

TERRIBLE ATROCITIES IN KURDISTAN—THE PORTE RESPONSIBLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In some of the London and New-York journals of last autumn there appeared a telegram from Teheran, Persia, which stated that a rising of the Kurds against the Christians in the Julamerk division of the province of Van (in Turkey) had been reported by some English missionaries; that inquiry had been made of the Vali of Van and the reply received that the report was groundless. So the matter seems to have ended, so far at least as the public journals are concerned. Having in my possession, as a member of a committee which for several years has been assisting these Assyrian Christians, numerous letters from various officials of the Assyrian mission, perhaps you will allow me to state what really did occur in order that your readers may judge how far the report was "groundless."

The mountains of Kurdistan, close to the Persian frontier, are the home of the Chaldean or Assyrian Christian tribes. The largest of these tribes is the Tiari, inhabiting a valley of the lesser Zab, south of Julamerk. It is the unions of these tribes to send their sheep in the summer to a some of mountain pasture, in charge of their women. Last summer the camp of Ashitham, the largest village of Tiari, was pitched for the night in some near some Kurdish tribes which had always been considered friendly toward the Christians, in charge of about 500 women and girls and two men. On July 21 the encampment was suddenly surrounded by a large body of Kurds, and the two men being first murdered, all the women and girls were violated, five were killed under circumstances of terrible atrocity, several others wounded by dagger thrusts, and the rest stripped entirely naked and left in that state to make their way back to Ashitham. The consequences of this fearful outrage were not unnaturally the news of Tiari will with grief and indignation, seized their flint-lock muskets, and in spite of the entreaties of their chiefs and their clergy, prepared to meet the Kurds' tribes, to the end they might themselves avenge the honor of their wives and daughters. Against them there then assembled the Kurdish tribes Gergali, Berekmali, Metwarnali, and Sindali, the authors of the outrage, together with other tribes in overwhelming numbers, computed at 15,000 fighting men, though probably not much exceeding 10,000. At Ashitham the Rev. W. H. Browne, agent of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Assyrian mission, who happened to be in the district, sent a special messenger across the Persian frontier to Canon Maclean, the head of the mission at Urmi. The Canon instantly telegraphed to the nearest British authorities in Persia, and the Turkish authorities in the province of Van, hearing of this action, and alarmed at the publicity given to the affair, at once set to work to prevent the intended massacre, at the same time assuring the British representative that the report or any disturbance was "groundless." This as indiscriminate slaughter of Christians has been prevented, but the honor of the unfortunate women cannot be restored to them, nor those cruelly murdered brought to life again.

It is not to obtain redress for the past, but in the hope of arousing public opinion and of making such outrages less possible in the future that this letter is written. In the province of Van, including Hakkiari, where these Christians live, is inhabited by three races, the Armenian, the Kurd, and the Assyrian. The "Armenian question," or the enforcement of the provisions of the treaty of Berlin (local reforms in favor of the Armenians and their security against Kurds and Circassians) is, of course, a burning one in this province, and the present object of the Kurds appears to be to employ the Kurds against the Armenians by raising a "Kurdish question" in opposition to the "Armenian question," in other words to bring to the front those wild and lawless Mohammedan tribes as a difficulty in the way of granting favors to their Christian Armenian fellow-subjects. The Assyrian, East Syrian, Chaldean, or Nestorian Christians form by far the smallest of the three, but they still constitute a third factor, and so stand in the way of this policy; it has been the fashion in times past to ignore them; now the Turkish authorities appear to have resolved to get rid of their disturbing element. Their condition is an absolutely helpless one; they are the only Christians who have no representative at Constantinople, and are thus entirely at the mercy of the local Governors. Although numbering nearly 100,000 souls in Turkey, they have literally no one among them of sufficient education to represent them officially, and but very few that can speak English. The Patriarch, Mar Shimun, and his Council are ignorant of the rudiments of Turkish law, and know neither how to formulate their grievances nor how to seek redress. Only a short time ago, when they were expecting the onslaught of the Kurds, the only thing the distracted, helpless creatures could suggest was that telegrams for protection should be sent to the Queen of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the King of France! Poor people, they are a little behind the times in their knowledge of politics and history! Nestorian bishops have, however, contrived any schools being established among them by either native or foreign agencies on Turkish soil, through the influence of the Porte, and thanks to a decent Government, no hindrances are offered to education. They are of no political value, they are not intriguers. But simple shepherds, and it has never occurred to anybody to insert a clause for their benefit in any treaty. If your readers wish to form an idea of the sufferings of the population, whether Christian or Musselman, in the Turkish provinces, the consular reports of Great Britain will show the heartless oppression and the utter corruption of the officials. It would be amusing if not too sad to trace in each case the results of Anglo-Turkish treaties. The Consul sees the worst cases and reports them to Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople. Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy complains to the Turkish Minister of the Interior, and the Minister replies that he will make inquiries. Some months afterward he sends a polite message to her Britannic Majesty's Embassy that, having made a strict investigation, he has received a peculiar report "grossly exaggerated" or "groundless," and so the matter drops. Such is the state of affairs in those parts of the empire which, through the Consuls, are more or less familiar to the eye of Europe. What must be the more remote districts the tragedy of last July sufficiently exhibits.

It appears to be the object of the Porte to sweep away the Christian element in the Assyrian Christians. Whole villages, the property of their Christian inhabitants from time immemorial, have been sold to the Kurdish chiefs, their hereditary enemies, be it remembered. In these cases there are only two courses open to the Christians, either starvation or else beggary in Russia. I ought, perhaps, in justice to state that since the arrival of the Archbishop of Canterbury's clergy, (four Oxford and Cambridge graduates, sent by the request of Mar Shimun,) the same year this particular form of outrage has been suspended, owing, probably, to the residence of Europeans in the country. The Porte, however, has made the most strenuous efforts to rid itself of the presence of these clergymen by harassing them in every possible way. Canon Maclean, after traveling through Hakkiari, was put under arrest for eight days at Jezireh in September, 1887, and Mr. Browne was arrested at Diza, on the Persian frontier, and detained for five days the following November.

In November of last year the Porte, believing that the story of last Summer's awful tragedy had been forgotten, demanded of the English Government the withdrawal of the Rev. Mr. Browne. Angered because that faithful priest informed the British authorities in Persia of the murders committed and of the impending massacre, the Porte has determined that this obstacle in the way of the wholesale destruction of the Christian Assyrians shall be removed and the path made easier for future massacres. What the British Government in its anxiety to preserve pleasant relations with the Porte, and fearful lest Russia's advance upon the East may do in this matter is not easy to determine. But it is not time for Christians of every land, America as well as Europe, to call for a cessation of the infamous outrages that are threatening one of the fairest portions of God's heritage!

J. CHAUNCEY LINSLEY.
GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 16, 1889.

A MUCH-MARRIED FRENCHMAN.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily News.

A Frenchman of gentlemanly appearance named Irlande was sentenced this afternoon at the Paris Assises to three years' imprisonment for contracting a third marriage during the lifetime of his previous wives. Irlande, who is the son of an ex-prison Governor, admitted the first marriage, which, according to his account, turned out an unhappy one. He left his wife, having been sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude for embezzlement and forgery. He lived in hiding for several years abroad, and in 1884 he returned to France and married a Mme. Bruneau, a widow with an income of $3,000 a year. Several months later, hearing the police were at his heels, he fled to England, and from there sailed to America. After a short stay there he returned to England and settled in Liverpool. Although he had adopted an alias he was found out, and his extradition was demanded and granted. In prison he discovered that he had contracted a third marriage in America. Mme. Bruneau said that she had married M. Irlande for the sake of her young children, and that he was a devoted husband and a good father to the children.

A FAST YOUNG FILLY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 13.—The match race for a suit of horse clothing took place this afternoon at the Association track between two two-year-old fillies, with 20 pounds up. The contestants were Ellen Douglass, by imp. Rossifer, dam lady of the Lake, and Estelle, by Rhymer, dam Bootjy. The crowd was large and the track good. Estelle got the best of the start, and kept the lead until nearing the stand, when Ellen Douglass came on with a rush and won by a neck in 1:03¾, the distance being five-eighths of a mile.

Estelle, who is owned by Louis des Cognets, is a candidate for the Coney Island Futurity race, and is largely engaged in other stake races to be run on the tracks in the vicinity of New-York this Summer.

PREJUDICES OF LANDLORDS

COLORED PEOPLE NOT POPULAR AS TENANTS.

THEY ARE KEPT WITHIN NARROW LIMITS AND ARE CHARGED HIGHER RENTS THAN WHITE PEOPLE PAY.

Among the thousands of householders who are annually compelled at this season of the year to negotiate with landlords or their agents for a continuance of their existing leaseholds or for new habitations there is a class—a race, in fact—that encounters all the usual hardships and perplexities and many others that ordinary people never hear anything about. The privileges of selecting their quarters wherever they please consistent with their ability to pay the rents ordinarily demanded is denied to them. They are a proscribed people. Their environment is not what they would make it—it is what is made for them, and it is made as depraved, as degraded, and as demoralising as the prejudice and selfishness of man can make it.

It is the colored people who are hedged in by prejudices to particular localities and to a certain class of houses in those localities. There are about twenty-five thousand colored residents of New-York City, and they are concentrated in two districts remote from one another on the east and west sides of the city, in the meanest tenement districts. The great majority reside on the west side between the lines of the Sixth and Ninth avenue elevated roads, all the way from Canal to Fifty-third street. The streets principally inhabited by colored people are Thompson, Sullivan, Grove, Cornelia, Houston, Bleecker, and the numbered cross streets between Sixth and Eighth avenues from Twenty-fifth to Thirty-fifth and Forty-seventh and Fifty-third streets. Within the confines of this district there are some short streets and lanes and in certain other streets a few houses that are occupied principally by colored people.

On the east side the district that is open to colored residents extends from Eighty-fifth-street, or perhaps a little south of that, to One Hundred and seventeenth-street, between Third and Second avenues. There is also a small colored community in the far eastern part of the Twenty-third Ward, among the Harlem River. For the most part the buildings that have been opened to the occupancy of colored people have outgrown their availability for any other class of occupants.

"When a real estate agent cannot rent a tenement to a white tenant for any purpose whatever he adds from 25 to 50 per cent to the rents and throws it open to colored tenants," said one of the fraternity to a TIMES reporter who was investigating the matter. "And there are certain classes of white occupants who pay good rents, are not objectionable in respectable localities, and who have a first call for these tenements. If they will not rent them we know that there is but one choice left, either to tear down the house and rebuild, or to admit colored tenants. There are a few exceptions to this rule. In some of the up-town cross streets on both sides of the city there are several rows of old-fashioned brownstone tenements built before the present law went into effect, in which no such rule prevails. In fact there are none of the later improvements. The supply of improved tenements has been much greater than the demand from white tenants, and for the sake of the larger rentals which colored people have to pay the landlords have admitted colored people to the old-fashioned houses in which these rows mostly consist. In the whole number of houses in the city occupied by colored tenants."

"Why are the colored people objected to as tenants? Don't they pay as promptly and take as good care of their possessions as white people of their class?"

"We have uniformly found that they are easier to get along with in every respect. They pay their rent more promptly than the poorer class of whites, and keep their apartments in better condition. They are an imitative race, and those born and reared in the neighborhood naturally, therefore, try to imitate their betters in the decoration and adornment of their homes. They are a servant class, and have opportunities of observation which enable them to copy and sleeping cars where they are employed that the white people in their economic condition do not enjoy. All this begets some of the pride with which in a condition of slavery they used to look down upon the 'poor white trash,' as they used to call them. It is not surprising, therefore, that two or three rooms that ordinarily satisfy for a family habitation are full of cheap adornments and bits of ornamentation. The real objection to the colored people lies in the prejudice of the white landlord and his agents, which makes it impossible for having them in their near neighborhoods. The landlords say that colored tenants ruin a house, and in one way this is true. For after a house has once been occupied by colored people no white family will ever live in it—except some desperately poor and ignorant immigrant family. It is not to be given up to colored occupancy forever after once a colored tenant has been admitted."

"You say the colored people pay more rent than white people would for the same premises; are there a few landlords who cater especially to the colored tenantry?"

"There are a few—a very few. Mr. W. M. Moran has engaged in the business recently and has about thirty houses now occupied entirely by colored people. He has gone into the business with a ring in his nose, so to speak. Most of his houses, renting several of them and subletting to colored occupants. He has often found owners opposed to the occupation of their houses by colored tenants, when they were perfectly willing to let them, but finding lonely peak at last comes in sight, standing alone, one huge rock 700 feet in height, and you know you are almost there. Your horse knows it also, the road is good, he quickens his pace, and you now pass through mile after mile of corn and sugar cane, but the end comes and you go to bed in the best part of the world, an adobe house, where you can obtain food for your animals, a fairly good supper for yourself, and a bed made of ropes stretched across a wooden frame, with a bullock's hide for a mattress.

After a night's sleep, the main point of which is a beautiful puppy and a stout, jolly old Indian woman to serve it, a smoke and talk with the master of the house, and a cheery "*Buenas noches!*" you roll yourself in your blankets, and are soon asleep. A day like this you will find a bowl of steaming hot coffee and corn bread awaiting you. Your appetite sharpened by the cool air of the night, you break your fast with a relish and mount your horse with a sigh, for you know a hard day's journey lies before you, although only about 30 miles or so.

Still the road is fairly good to Janiudipo, but you can rarely go faster than a walk, as your horse must pick his way through winding paths, over loose stones, over fallen trees, across swollen streams, and woe betide him if he slips, and woe betide you, for many a time a slip would mean death to horse and man, and you look many hundreds of feet below you. But you are riding a mountain horse, and have no fear as he climbs up or slides down places at which the proverbial goat would hesitate.

The scenery now becomes wild in the extreme, and you commence to realize that you are going farther and farther from civilization; houses become a rarity, fewer dogs rush with mad velocity and uproarious barking at your horse's head, the youthful savage in the pristine glory no longer cleverly shirks his duties, and you ride on. The sun rises, throwing beautiful lights and shades upon the mountains, the road grows harrower and rougher, huge trees, with their parasitic companions, call forth your admiration, although often seen before, and you are fairly in the wilds.

By noon you reach Janindipe, a small cluster of Indian huts, where pigs roam at will through the hovels, where everything and every one is dirty, and where innumerable insects cause you to think that surely life is not worth living. But here you must stop for refreshment, so a fire is made, and you are for a Mexican omelet, corn bread, and a cup of coffee, let alone the fact that your horses have a hard afternoon before them, and must rest. No waiting until 3 o'clock to-day; the mine is only about 16 miles away, but it takes, in Mexican time (2¼ miles to the hour), to get there, for now you have only a cow path over the mountains, and as your horse steps from rock to rock, climbing steadily up, up, up, never faltering, never swerving, never hesitating, you cannot but love the sure-footed animal who carries you so steadily and surely forward.

At length the top of the mountain is reached, and what a sight bursts upon you. Below you for mile upon mile stretches an immense valley, and you follow the course of winding streams as they thread their way in and out along the base of bare plateaus and emerge mountains can rise here and there upon every side. Here can be seen the palm in all its glory, the cactus in its numerous varieties, and nature in her wildest disport. "Oh, what a ranch!" would be the first cry of a stockman. "Oh, how beautiful!" the first cry of an artist, and both would be right. A winding path now leads down into the valley, small streams are crossed, a horribly stony path is left behind, one more river, one terribly long hill, one more descent and we are at the mines.

HATCHING SHEEPSHEAD.

BOSTON, April 13.—A letter received by Col. Marshall McDonald, United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, from Lieut. Robert Platt, commanding the United States Fish Commission steamer Fishhawk, containing the statement that much success has been met with in hatching sheepshead.

Up to April 1 a total of 19,500,000 sheepshead eggs had been obtained and impregnated. It was not possible to handle this number in the hatching apparatus on board the Fishhawk, and 4,000,000 of the impregnated eggs were put overboard to hatch under natural conditions. Of the remainder, 8,775,000 fry had been hatched out, and 2,000 were alive.

It takes about two days to hatch the eggs, and in one or two days more the fry are ready to be deposited in the [illegible]

RANCH RULE IN WYOMING

THE NEW GOVERNOR'S UNSAVORY RECORD.

A MISTAKE WHICH MAY MAKE WYOMING DEMOCRATIC—CORRUPTION DURING WARREN'S PREVIOUS TERM.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, April 4.—President Harrison has made a mistake in appointing Francis E. Warren Governor of Wyoming Territory. Warren is not only accidentally anti, but is a constant menace to the continuance of Republican rule in the Territory. The President will find this out one of these days.

When Mr. Cleveland was elected, Warren was Governor of the Territory. He had fitted up the executive office in regal style, and through the lavish display of whisky and cigars had made it more of a resort for men of leisure than a place for the transaction of matters of state. He was one of the cattle barons of Wyoming, and like the others had secured a good many sections of Government land, and by fencing in the alternate sections had doubled his stock range and materially diminished the public domain. He was a capitalist, and prominent in all the monopoly corporations which have cursed the Territory and retarded its progress. He was the abettor of the Union Pacific in all its schemes, and the Union Pacific had at the outset of its career in Wyoming stolen all the coal fields, soda lakes, and other deposits of natural wealth, and then put hundreds of men at work in the mines and robbed them of half their earnings under the infamous laws its tools in the Legislature enacted.

Warren was a wily politician, and took good care to feather his own nest. He was always in office of some kind, and when he traveled it was in a special car of the Union Pacific which cost him nothing. It was during his administration that the famous Rock Springs massacre occurred. There were just 14 irresponsible boys and young men engaged in that fiasco. Before this half-armed mob of hoodlums 1,300 Chinamen fled like sheep, after setting fire to their own quarters, in the cellars of which a score of Celestials, stupefied with opium, were lying with their heads buried in the earth to overcome the effects of the drug. These wretches perished in the flames, and their deaths were charged to the white miners. Gov. Warren was one of the chief accomplices of the troops, who were sent to reinstate the Chinamen in the mines, and were permanently stationed at the expense of the people in quarters officially known as Camp Pilot Buttes.

Gov. Warren was also the accomplice of the Union Pacific of freezing out the white miners. It is a notorious fact that during the following Winter the families of the miners were nearly starved to death, and would either have starved or frozen but for the food and clothing sent them from Cheyenne and other cities in the Territory where benefit concerts were held and other funds raised. It is equally notorious that the Sheriff of Sweetwater County could, if he had been permitted to do so, have preserved order at Rock Springs and afforded all the protection necessary to life and property. But this was not according to the programme.

Warren was also Governor of Wyoming during the strike which occurred at Laramie City in June of the following year, when the Union Pacific was permitted to import carloads of Pinkerton's men, who were sworn in as Deputy United States Marshals and armed with Winchester rifles to overawe shop and train men, nearly every one of whom owned his home in the city and would have prevented any riot or destruction of company property had it threatened in self-interest. Thus the flame of Warren came to represent monopoly rule.

It was during his reign that the Wyoming Stock Association, the greatest incubus that ever appeared in the Territory, flourished. This corporation arrogated to itself the power to run the range. It ran down and captured men accused of minor offenses and either hanged or shot them without any trial or process of law whatever. The Secretary of this association declared that the citizens of Wyoming were trespassers on the range, which the Almighty had given to the stockmen for their feeding, and refused to instruct his agents, who were paid from the County Treasuries, to respect the laws of any municipality.

Warren was displeased by President Cleveland for giving the settlement land, and Barrow was made Governor. But the latter did not "stand in" with the monopolists, and 30 days after his appointment he was removed through the misrepresentations of Warren's friends. Then Thomas Moonlight, who had been at the head of the Democratic State ticket in Kansas in the preceding election, was appointed Governor of the Territory, to the secret joy of Republicans as well as Democrats. Gov. Moonlight came to Wyoming to administer the laws and soon found that he was expected to do so only in so far as they represented the Union Pacific and the cattle ring. He had been a soldier in the rebellion, and had participated in the early struggle for freedom in Kansas, and when he found that his determination to conduct an honest administration meant war, he braced himself for the battle.

When the Territorial Assembly convened in January, 1888, the Territorial press was arrayed against the stockmen's rule, but the majority in both branches were either members of the association or in sympathy with it. Gov. Moonlight threw his Cheyenne dailies, for value received, changed their tune and sang the praises of the "devil fish." The Governor in his message strongly urged the repeal of the infamous stock law. It was evident that something had to be done, for the universal hatred which the range had aroused the indignation of the people. So the association members of the Assembly prepared a bill which, although innocent on its face, was worse than the old one, and passed it. Gov. Moonlight was deceived by them, and finding that he was proof against bribery, the organs of the cattle barons sent him anonymous letters of the most outrageous character, threatening him with personal violence, social ostracism, and about every other form of punishment they could think of. But Gov. Moonlight was not intimidated, and the stupid machinations of his position resulted in the passage of a law which estopped payment of the accounts of a private corporation from the County Treasuries, and prohibited the so-called stock detectives from carrying many things which they had done without question. The chief detective resigned, and the association itself virtually went to pieces in disgrace. A law was also enacted, on the Governor's recommendation, prohibiting the importation into the Territory of Pinkerton men. Gov. Moonlight made a gallant fight against the biggest steal ever perpetrated from the Territorial Treasury, but it was finally effected through a combination of Republicans and Democrats, who were the tools of Warren and his friends.

The Territorial Assemblymen went home in disgrace, while Gov. Moonlight was praised by the respectable elements of both parties. Monopoly hid its head, the Territory prospered, and the enthusiastic residents began to look forward to Statehood. The parties were very evenly divided, the Republicans having a small but safe majority as long as party rule was in force. Had a man of Moonlight's character been placed in the Executive chair by President Harrison the future State would be Republican without doubt, but now the outlook is changed. A Governor with a monopoly and Chinese record like Warren's can't bring the party in power very long. Allen landlordism will again exclude the honest settler, the range will again be ruled by the stockmen's patrol, and if Harrison persists in retaining Warren decent Republicans will abandon their party, and Wyoming will be safe for the Democracy or a Territory and as a State for years to come.

FROM PORTLAND TO NEW-YORK IN 1821.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The diary of one-time Governor and Congressman Williamson of Maine has fallen into the hands of Mr. C. E. Allen of Dresden, and he finds some curious entries. The following notes of the journey from Portland to New-York in 1821, when Mr. Williamson was sent to Congress, will give our readers a better appreciation of the benefits we now enjoy. The Congressman wrote:

"Dec. 5.—Left Portland at 5 A. M.; breakfasted at Saco, (2s. 6d.;) arrived at Boston at 5 in the morning; lodged at Marsh's Hotel, (2s. 6d.) From Portland to Portsmouth, $4; thence to Boston, $4.

"Friday, Dec. 7.—From Boston to Providence, 42 miles; fare, $3. From Providence through Pomfret to Hartford is 70 miles; fare, $4 90.

"Sunday, Dec. 9.—Left Providence for New-London, distance, 54 miles; stage fare, $3 75; dined and lodged at East Greenwich, 50 cents. The Thames at New-London between one-half and one mile wide. Boat will carry four stages at a time; five or six horses work it.

"Monday, Dec. 10.—From New-London to New-Haven, 51 miles; arrived at 4 P. M. Fare, including board, from New-London to New-Haven, $8. From New-Haven to New-York, 90 miles; changed boats at New-Haven; got under way at 7 P. M. Arrived at New-York 5 next morning."

The journey occupies five days and cost $27 65.

TO RENOUNCE JUDAISM.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 13.—The Rev. Dr. S. S. Cramer, a young Jewish rabbi, who recently came to this city from Louisiana, caused considerable sensation in religious circles to-day by announcing that he will renounce Judaism and embrace the Christian religion. He called on the Rev. Dr. M. B. Wharton, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Montgomery, to-day, and stated his case, plainly expressing a desire to join the Baptist Church.

By invitation of Dr. Wharton he will attend the Baptist church services to-morrow and make a public statement of his conversion. Dr. Cramer is about thirty years of age. He has diplomas showing that he received a finished education in the first colleges of Germany and was educated for the ministry. He came to this country several years ago and has raised most of the money in Louisiana, where he was at different times rabbi of several Jewish congregations. He says he has given the subject of religion deep study, and after reading the Bible closely he has been thoroughly convinced that [illegible]

THE SEASON AT BRUNSWICK.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE JEKYLL ISLAND CLUB—A NEW SUMMER RESORT.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., April 13.—Gentle Spring has come—in fact, arrived with full smiling face four weeks ago, and has smiled ever since without a frown. Such heavenly weather as has prevailed throughout the South the past month contained sufficient health, pleasure, and comfort to suffice for a year to come. I have taken a turn around through the most popular resorts of Florida—Jacksonville, and St. Augustine—in all of which could be found a goodly lot of plain, sensible people, who were not to be frightened off by ridiculous fears of "fever germs," and were reaping the benefit of such nonsense in the less crowded accommodations—especially so at the Jacksonville and St. Augustine hotels. Last season you could hardly find room to hang your hat as the Ponce de Leon; this season you had space to hang yourself if so disposed.

There will be no money made by the hotels in Florida and the South generally this season. They must live as the bears do when hibernating on the fat of the previous season, which was a diamond breakpin year. Invalids and those who are not sick but fancy they are pronounced. This season there has been a fashion for the "Piney woods" region, Thomasville and such places.

The season is drawing to a close, and by the middle of the month most of the visitors will have left for their Northern homes, and the South will begin to return the civilities by flow of its own people toward New-York and vicinity, at least such as can afford it, and there are some that can. The cotton season is about over, the planters have realized their money for it, and now their turn begins. 1889 will not be the planter of the present day that takes his family and migrates North as in the olden time. That pattern has gone out. It is only the merchant, the lawyer, and professional man that goes North. The Georgia and Florida planter no longer indulges in such extravagance, he can't afford it, but in lieu thereof migrates to the seacoast to wash himself and sport in the waves of the "briny."

At Fernandina, just below, there is a large hotel and a fine beach that is usually well patronized during the Summer, and on St. Simon's Island, a few miles from Brunswick, there has been erected a fine, large Summer hotel for the Georgia farmers and their families. The hotel is built close to the sea and is cooled by the ocean breezes and offers fine surf bathing, where the country gals and lasses disport themselves, make a clean breast of it, and confess their sins and loves. There is to be a military encampment also, of State troops next month, which will make Brunswick very lively and bring a good deal of money to the place.

We have had a good many distinguished people here during the season. The whole character of the South is rapidly changing; its people are fast becoming like those they once sneered at as Yankees, but all distinctions are wiped away, and one can see no difference in the welcome a man receives, whether he comes from New-York, Boston, or Albany, and so far as regards any prejudice of place of birth none exists. The fact is, there has been such a migration of Northern people to the South, to avail themselves of the better field offering for making money, that at the present influx it will be but a few years before Northern interests and Northern men will predominate.

Senator Edmunds has been here for two or three weeks with his family, and only left a few days since. The Senator had a good chance to see what manner of people compose the present South, and the character of the country, and with his observing mind, he doubtless found plenty to interest him. The Senator made the Jekyl Island Club a visit and expressed himself greatly pleased with what he saw.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard has just left in his steam yacht, the Rena, having finished his season of yachting, fishing, and shooting. Mr. Lorillard is a member of the Jekyl Island Club, and remained there several days, airing his dogs and horses, which he takes around with him in his portable stables, a nondescript affair consisting of a flat-bottomed two-story boat, the lower deck containing the stalls and accommodations for four horses, forage, and grooms. The upper deck has space for two or three wagons and the dog kennels. At the rear end or stern, which is square instead of shaped, there is a door or landing plank, which, when the stable is backed up to the shore is let down and the animals walk ashore, are hitched up, and with dogs and guns the adjoining country is scoured for game. When the day's shoot is over they return, the horses are unhitched and walk aboard unaided, and go to their stalls as home. For convenience, solid comfort, and facilities for enjoying this country Mr. Lorillard's outfit is hard to beat. He can show his own livery stable, have his dogs and horses ever handy, and when he wishes to drop down on everything at home. Like the leopard, he can change his spots. If he don't like one he can go to another.

Speaking of Jekyl Island, the season is also about drawing to a close, and the members and visitors are improving the time and the most delightful weather that has been known in many ways, riding on the beach, driving, yachting, fishing, and games of all sorts. Many members have made their first visit this season, among them Henry Hall,

CHILI'S FORMIDABLE NAVY

THREE ARMORED SHIPS WITH FIGHTING RECORDS.

INTERESTING CAREER OF THE CRUISER HUASCAR—HER CAPTURE FROM PERU BY CHILIAN VESSELS.

There is, perhaps, no minor navy better known to naval authorities than that of Chili, and to Americans who have heard the Chilians boast of their ability to capture San Francisco and lay waste the Pacific coast of the United States there is a decided interest in the development and growth of the naval establishment of this South American State.

The wonderful record made by the Huascar is a matter of but a few years past, and whatever may be the facts as regards the justice of the war in which that vessel was engaged, the gallantry of her officers and the splendid manner in which both sides fought will cause the memory of the naval heroes of Chili and Peru to be an everlasting honor to their countries.

The navy of Chili, before the capture of the Huascar from the Peruvians, consisted of the too powerful sister ships, Almirante Cochrane and Blanco Encalado, besides which there were four screw corvettes and six wooden steamers of inferior dimensions. As the navy now stands it consists of three armored cruisers, namely, the Almirante Cochrane, Blanco Encalado, and Huascar. The wooden fleet is still in existence, but in point of warlike efficiency is of little importance. The two first-named vessels of the armor-clad list are the craft that succeeded in capturing the Huascar, and they are rated by naval authorities as really formidable vessels of war. They were built for the Chilian Government by the Earle Shipbuilding Company, Hull, England, in 1874-5. The designer was Sir E. J. Reed of the British Admiralty Board. In general appearance the two craft resemble the American steel cruiser Chicago, but in performance they are each eminently her superior. As to the probable result of an engagement between the Chicago and the Almirante Cochrane, it is safe to say that a decision in favor of the latter could be given since American cruiser that would manage to blow the Cochrane out of the water. This statement may appear a little optimistic, but echoing as it does the opinions of a large number of American fighting officers, it is, to say the least, expressive of what the service considers itself capable.

Chief Engineer King, United States Navy, in his examination of the Chilian war vessels says of the Almirante Cochrane and Blanco Encalado, that they are iron built, have double bottoms, and are divided by seven water-tight bulkheads. The vessels are protected on the water line by an armor belt, which extends entirely around the ship from four feet below the water line to the battery deck. Its maximum thickness amidships is 9 inches, tapering to 6 inches below and above the water and 3 inches at the bow and stern. All this is backed by teak having an average thickness of 10 inches. The upper deck, which is flush with the top of the armor belt, is protected by armor, having a thickness of 3 inches, tapering to 2 inches at the bow and at the stern. The battery is 7 feet in height and is protected on the sides and forward part by armor in two strakes, the lower of which is 8 inches and the upper 6 inches thick, while on the afterpart it has a uniform thickness of 4½ inches, all backed with teak of from 12 to 14 inches thick. The vessels have bulkheads extending to 6 feet below the water line. The stem is formed into a sharp ram point, 6 feet 9 inches below the water line and projects 7 feet 6 inches beyond the forward perpendicular. The motive power consists of two pairs of compound engines of the horizontal trunk type and operating twin screws.

It takes but a cursory glance at the descriptions of these two ships to discern that they are old in type and construction, and as to speed the Yorktown, gunboat, would steam all around either one of them, place herself out of reach of their guns, and sink them with her six-inch rifles. The highest speed gotten from either the Cochrane or Encalado was 12 knots an hour for four hours' run, and even if they could spurt to 13 knots the Yorktown could accommodatingly bring her speed up to 17.3 knots, as she did on her official trial.

It was thought when they were placed that the disposition of the guns aboard the Chilian war vessels was about as perfect as could be given on any ship. The two forward guns can be brought to fire directly ahead in a line with the keel, and the two after guns right astern. The two midships guns train forward to within 20 degrees of the keel and to 35 degrees abaft the beam. The guns are all Armstrongs and muzzle loaders. There are besides three light 3-pdrs and a Nordenfelt and Gatlings on each ship as secondary batteries.

The Huascar, which was captured by the Cochrane and Encalado on the 8th of October, 1877, after a desperate struggle against overwhelming odds, is the only fighting ship of any armored vessel in existence. She is a low, freeboard, single-turret ram, and, according to King, was originally brig rigged, with a griped foremast, rigged on Capt. Cole's system. When captured, however, she carried only the mainmast. In point of size, tonnage and general dimensions she is the superior of either of the Chilian sister ships, yet in fighting she showed herself equal to handling either one of them alone. The Huascar's battery consists of two 9-inch, 12½-ton, 300-pounder Armstrongs carried in the turret, two 40-pounder Armstrongs carried on the quarter deck, and two 12-pounders on the stern. The Huascar's speed is said to be 11 knots an hour, (though she did not show it in the fight,) which is exceedingly small for an efficient war vessel, but she is said to be exceedingly handy, maneuvering in very small quarters. Prior to the capture of the Huascar by the Chilians the engagement with the British cruiser Shah took place, and though not demonstrating the ability of wooden vessels to cope with iron-clads, it certainly showed that with good seamanship and fighting officers and men an iron-clad could be run down to escape capture. The facts of this fight are briefly given by King as follows: "During a revolution common to South American governments the adherents of the leader Nicholas de Piral induced the officers of the Huascar to join them, and by their consent the Huascar was boarded one dark night in the harbor of Callao and put to sea, sailing to the southward. At Cobijo, in Bolivia, Pierola embarked on the Huascar, which then steamed to the northward, with a view to effect a junction. Very shortly after this the Shah, with Admiral De Horsey on board, arrived at Callao, and being informed of the above facts, also that depredations had been committed by the Huascar on British property and against British subjects, Admiral De Horsey made a complaint to the Peruvian Government, and receiving in response a decree declaring the Huascar a pirate, offering a reward for her capture, and repudiating all responsibility on the part of Peru for acts committed by her, he determined to proceed against the Huascar with his flagship, the Shah, and the Amethyst. Having put to sea for this purpose he sighted the Huascar off the town of Ylo on the afternoon of May 29, 1877, and summoned her to surrender. This summons the commanding officer refused to entertain. The Shah then fired first a blank charge, then a projectile, and the Huascar still refusing to surrender, a steady and well-directed fire from both the Shah and the Amethyst was directed against her.

The fight was partly in chase and partly in circular, the distance between the combatants being for the greater part of the time from 1,500 to 2,500 yards. The time occupied in the engagement was about three hours, the fighting being terminated by darkness, and the Huascar running close in shore, where the Shah, on account of her draught, could not follow. It is said that fully 70 or 80 projectiles struck the English ship, the Huascar, principally about the upper works, bridge, and boats. A projectile from one of the Shah's heavy guns pierced the Huascar's side in the port quarter, two feet above water, and brought up against the opposite side, killing in the course of its passage one man and wounding another.

The Huascar throughout the fight sought close quarters for the purpose of ramming, but this the Shah would not permit her to do, and by reason of her superior speed kept the Huascar at just such distance as suited best. Not a single shot from the Huascar struck either of the British ships, the mob which manned the iron-clad having little or no knowledge of how to handle ordnance. Had one of the 300-pound projectiles from the turret guns reached the side of either of the British craft there would have been some murderous work done. If the iron-clad had been manned with a properly-drilled crew and skillful officers and had been in good working order, the contest at from 1,500 to 2,500 yards ought to have resulted in the sinking of both of the British ships.

The career of the famous little cruiser might now be said to have only commenced, for, glorying in the achievement of having fought two ships of the first navy in the world, and having received little or no damage, she became at once the idol of the Peruvian Nation. Subsequent to the above action and early in 1879 war was declared by Chili against Peru, the trouble having arisen out of an alleged violation on the part of Peru of a treaty made by Bolivia. At the first note of war the little Huascar, proud of her fighting qualities, cruised defiantly up and down the Pacific coast destroying commerce in a manner that has only been outdone by the Alabama. The presence of the cruiser on the coast was a constant source of terror to the inhabitants of Chilian ports, for it was not known at what moment during the absence of the Chilian squadron her guns would be thundering at the harbor fronts. This fear was only increased when news reached the Chilian capital one morning in May of 1879 that the Chilian cruiser Esmeralda had been sunk by the Huascar with nearly all her crew of 205 men. But the depredations of the Peruvian craft could not long continue. All the energy of Chili was concentrated to crush her, and as it was known that her speed was inferior to that of the Blanco Encalado and Almirante Cochrane, it was only a question of how soon those latter ships could close in on her.

It was early on the morning of Oct. 8, 1879, that the lookout from the masthead of the Peruvian flagship spied off to leeward the ironclad low form of the Huascar, and further to the northward all hands were called to quarters. Signals flew between the ships of the Chilian squadron, and all speed was made by them in an endeavor to close with the Huascar before she could escape. The Huascar, however, had sighted the Chilians, and at once headed for the open sea, and every effort was made by her officers to induce her consorts to follow. The Huascar's speed was about 11 knots, and the Chilians were steaming at 13 knots, so that the latter were rapidly overhauling the Peruvian. The Huascar, finding that she could not escape, headed in shore, and at 9:15 A. M. the Almirante Cochrane and Blanco Encalado, steaming in two columns, the Blanco and Cochrane each being at the head of one, opened fire on the Huascar. The Huascar found herself placed between the two fleets, and every moment was bringing them nearer to her. To attempt to fight the combined squadrons was madness, and she resorted to the only expedient—flight. The nearest ship to her was the Blanco, but the boilers of that vessel being in bad repair, she was unable to overhaul the Huascar. Justas it seemed that the Peruvians would escape the Blanco's starboard consort, the Cochrane succeeded in heading her off, and there was now nothing left for the little cruiser but to fight it out.

Her consort, the Union, by superior speed was enabled to escape, and the Huascar was unsupported. The crew numbered 216 men, the commander of officers being Admiral Grau, an Irishman by birth, a thorough fighter and a magnificent sailor. Grau saw that it was to be a fight to the death. Under him was a crew made up of men of every nationality, many of them soldiers of fortune, but the majority being perfectly useless and ready to cry for quarter at the first shot coming aboard. Had Grau had 75 men of his own stamp, men who were thorough gunners, and had his engines been speedy, he could have walked the Huascar through the Chilian fleets and made a clear ship of it in two hours. As it was, his craft was inferior in armor, strength, and speed, but he fought her and died like the brave commander he was.

The battle opened at 9:15 A. M., the Huascar firing on the Cochrane, which was coming up rapidly. At the first fire the latter was 8,200 yards away. Ten minutes later the Cochrane opened with her forecastle gun, and from that moment on it was "fire and load" on all sides as fast as the guns could be worked. Grau saw that the Huascar was doing some very bad work, and he determined to ram. The Huascar was ahead of the Cochrane, and at full speed she was dashed for the side of the iron-clad. Very easily the big Chilian rose and fell on the water, and waiting the chance until the Huascar was almost at hand she backed as one screw and went full speed ahead on the other, letting the Huascar crash past like a mad bull just 80 feet clear of the stern.

At 10:10 the Blanco brought her guns to bear, and while distant only 650 yards. Under the concentrated fire Grau placed himself directly between the two ironclads, hoping to derange their fire and cause them to hit each other. But just as the Huascar was beginning to make some of her shots tell, her conning tower was pierced by three projectiles and the brave commander was killed. The second in command immediately jumped to the vacated post and in less than two minutes a solid shot felled him to the deck. Up sprang the third in rank, and in less time than it takes to tell he, too, fell. The same fate befell the fourth, and it was only the fifth who managed to survive the fight, and he was terribly wounded.

Under the murderous fire rained upon her the Huascar was pierced again and again, her steering gear was smashed and the ship became helpless. The men from the deck guns had been forced below by the machine guns of the enemy and only the officers could be found to keep up the fight. The Chilians now attempted to carry her by boarding, but the crew rushed up from below and hurled the boarding party into the water. The great gun fire was renewed, and then it was that the end of the Huascar. Her fire gradually diminished, and, torn and raked, with the greater part of her crew dead or wounded, she gave up the engagement, and closed one of the bravest fights on record.

The Peruvian was towed into a Chilian port, her shot-holes were plugged up, and before many months she was again the saucy Huascar, but under a new master.

The result of this battle was of the greatest interest to the naval world. Aside from the engagement between the Merrimac and the Monitor, this fight was the only one on record between armored ships, and at sea it is the only fight.

It is plain to any reader acquainted with the handling of guns that the engagement was remarkable for bad firing. Here were ships engaged in comparatively smooth water and at distances averaging 500 yards, yet, as King says, out of 76 300-pound projectiles fired by the two Chilian vessels at the Huascar, only 25 struck her, and of the 40 heavy projectiles fired by the latter ship only three struck one of her antagonists, and two struck the other. From this experience one is led to believe, with King, that the chances of heavy armor being penetrated at sea are greatly lessened, and that too much stress is laid upon artillery experiments against armor. The armor pierced in position a few feet from the muzzle of the gun. It is known to be a far different matter to penetrate armor at sea, when the vessel carrying it is rising and falling on the waves, and the ever-changing positions tend to deflect the shot.

The personnel of the Chilian Navy is made up of 3 Admirals, 7 Captains of ships of the line, 13 Captains of frigates, 7 Captains of corvettes, 19 Lieutenants of the first class, 23 Lieutenants of the second class, and 48 Ensigns. With line officers and staff officers the total number is 175. Of enlisted men there were nearly 1,400 under the Chilian flag at last accounts. As for Chili's being able to capture San Francisco or play havoc along the coast of the United States, it is safe to say that this country has ships which could silence the whole Chilian Navy. The Charleston, Yorktown, Boston, Chicago, and Atlanta are more than a match for her fleets, and it is safe to say that with good fighting officers detailed to them, the Boston and Yorktown would alone suffice to scatter the Chilian forces. G. L. C.

QUINN'S GREAT SCHEME.

More testimony was taken yesterday in the Pythagoras Hall reference before George Putnam Smith to show that Quinn and his associates in the management of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, laid out a pretty large programme.

William Martin, a sealer of weights and measures, testified that he was appointed on a committee with Quinn and others to look after the good of the order or for some such pleasing and meaningless duty. When the committee got down to business it appeared that something more was involved than generalities, for Quinn had planned the destruction through this committee of all rival labor organizations, notably the Central Labor Union. When this purpose was disclosed Mr. Martin said, he refused to aid in any such scheme and withdrew from the committee. The next he knew he was brought up on various charges concocted in revenge by Quinn, Maguire, and Heran. The trial resulted in his acquittal.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH IN INDIA.

From the Medical Press of London.

A curious cause of death has recently been recorded in India. A native who was fishing in a stream caught a flat, eel-like fish from 15 to 16 inches in length. Being desirous of killing it, he promptly, but with great lack of judgment and questionable taste, put it into his mouth in order to bite off its head. The fish, however, scarcely appreciating this somewhat unusual attempt at decapitation, vigorously exerted itself to make other arrangements, in which it was partially successful. Gifted with a sliminess which made it very difficult to hold, it slipped through the man's fingers into his mouth and conveyed itself partly down his gullet. The situation now was bad for the fish, but still worse for the man, for owing to the sharp fins on the back of the fish it was not possible to withdraw it. The man died in great agony within an hour.

HELPING THE ASSOCIATION'S WORK.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 13.—The State Young Men's Christian Association has taken steps toward perfecting its organization, with a view to the growth of association work and the increase of the number of associations. A State Committee was recently appointed to have charge of this work, and this committee met in New-Brunswick last evening. The State was divided into six districts, with a sub-committee to look after work in each. Corresponding members were appointed for towns where no association yet exists, and all General Secretaries of associations were made members of the committee.

NOTES FROM CORNELL.

Cornell is a coeducational institution, and one of the professors, Dr. S. H. Newbury of the chemistry department, is in trouble because he has taken an unfavorable attitude to coeducation, and has slighted the young women. He has refused several of them admission to the organic laboratory, though they were as well prepared as the young men. One of the girls, a special student in chemistry, has gone to another college to continue her studies, and Dr. Newbury is very indignant. Prof. Newbury is so unpopular that he has several times been hissed in his class room, a thing almost unheard of at Cornell before.

The Fortnightly Club, an independent religious organization of Cornell students, in addition to its regular meetings will have lectures this term from the Rev. T. T. Munger, Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, Felix Adler, and probably the Rev. Robert Collyer.

The thesis presented to the Faculty by Bollin A. Harris, '85, for his doctorate last June, has been published in the "Annals of Mathematics." It fills nearly an entire number. The subject is "The Theory of Images in the Representation of Functions."

The Cornell nine has been greatly strengthened by Frank D. Cornell, who enters from Indiana University. Cornell has a reputation in the Hoosier State as a ball pitcher. He throws a swift ball, and knows the tricks of the box.

Prof. Comstock brought back from Europe a collection of valuable books on entomology.

President L. C. Seelye, D. D., LL. D., of Smith College, preaches in Sage Chapel Sunday.

Prof. Crandall of the civil engineering department sails for Europe next month.

The Cornell navy contemplates holding a regatta on Cayuga Lake this term.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

The trainer of the ball nine, Beecanon, came Wednesday and will remain here two weeks. In addition to the games already mentioned, a game has been arranged with Stevens Institute.

The Sophomores have finished Cicero's letters and begin on Tacitus Monday. The mathematical elective for this term, under Mr. James, will be Calculus.

Prof. G. S. Prentice attended the annual session of the New-England Conference at Worcester and Prof. W. M. Rice attended the New-York East Conference.

Prof. Wilson will hold an examination in the elective history of the Junior year on April 15.

The Spring term began Tuesday morning.

THE TUG OF WAR DEFENDED

ATHLETES WHO ARE BENEFITED BY THE CONTEST.

IT ENCOURAGES MEN IN GYMNASIUM WORK—NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE ATHLETIC WORLD.

The progress of any branch of athletic sport that meets with severe and open criticism is naturally slow, and its struggle for popularity in the athletic world at times discouraging. There is an exception to this rule, however, and perhaps the exception in this instance proves the rule. This exception is in the contest of the tug-of-war, which is being decried on all sides, as it has been discouraged since its introduction into athletics some years ago. There is probably no athletic exercise which has met with more disapproval than the tug-of-war, and yet this contest is to-day one of the most popular with athletes familiar with it and interesting to learned men who have watched and directed its course.

The cry "Down with the tug-of-war!" is often heard and is generally uttered by those unfamiliar with its advantages. It is claimed that it is the most violent of exercise, that it strains the muscles of the back, and is very often followed by dangerous results to those who indulge in it; that it is like lifting an enormous dead weight; that it is too great a concentration of muscular energy on one point and in one direction; in short, that those who pull on a tug-of-war team are in great danger of sustaining injuries that will be lasting.

As the sport is becoming more popular, being upheld by the colleges and schools, and many prominent men who have given it much thought, the argument made in its defense will not be out of place at this time. The contest and especially the preparation for it are not generally understood. It is the training that gives the tug-of-war its real value, and so far as overexertion is concerned, an athlete can tax his muscles beyond their strength in any sport if he does not train properly, and the danger of accident is no much less than in other contests and exercises.

The tug-of-war is not now what it was five or six years ago. The athletes who used to lie down in the dirt, bend their backs, twist themselves in all sorts of positions, and then strain themselves until, perhaps, one or two of their bones were dislocated, cannot win a spectacular now much easier and better is the present style of pull. Eight men, comprising two teams, lie down on boards and brace their feet against cleats. They arrange themselves astride the rope and are especially trained to keep their backs perfectly straight. The strain, therefore, comes on the muscles of their legs and shoulders and not upon their backs. A natural pull is thus insured, and as no strain of any moment is brought to bear on the back the exercise is far different than lifting a dead weight. Much of the success of a pull lies in the knack of pulling. The question arises whether it is injurious when properly trained to exert the muscles to the utmost. On this people differ, but all have to admit at once the value of athletic contests, and no athletic competes in any event with earnestness without striving as hard as he is able to win. The possibilities of men in athletics could not be demonstrated without contests, and experience has shown that the best physique is obtained through careful training followed with violent exercise. For a man to enter a tug-of-war untrained or improperly trained, while it probably would not result disastrously, would be decidedly unwise. The athletes now pulling are in constant training, and this preparation for a pull develops their muscles, increases their weight, and makes them feel well and strong.

The Columbia College team is a case in point. These young men have defeated Harvard, Princeton, the Manhattan Athletic Club, and other teams. They have only been defeated once this season, in Brooklyn, the Detroit Lacrosse Club having been admitted last week. The Shamrock, Toronto, and Montreal Lacrosse Clubs intend to make a desperate effort to revive the interest in lacrosse this year in Canada.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Buffalo Bicycle Club has reported in favor of issuing a 5-year membership ticket for $50, making a reduction of $10 on the annual dues when paid yearly.

Seven out of the nine members of Harvard's 'Varsity crew have been upset on Charles River in singles.

STUDENTS IN TROUBLE.

A YOUNG MAN SAID TO BE SENATOR DOLPH'S SON CLUBBED.

RED BANK, N. J., April 13.—Five Princeton College students came, in a large wagon, to Red Bank on Thursday. The boys were on their Easter vacation, and they were making the best of it by driving about the State. They went to the Central Hotel and those names were recorded on the register: Van, (the driver,) New-Jersey; "Runt" Babcock, Illinois; "Box" Robertson, New-York; "American" Page, Maryland; "Saint" Shields, Missouri; "Billy" Spicer, Pennsylvania.

Yesterday morning another delegation arrived by train and registered as coming from Princeton. Their names, as told by the hotel register, are William Thompson, George Parker, Chester V. Dolph, G. J. Wagner, and James S. Blair. Dolph is about 21 years old, and it is said that his father is United States Senator from Oregon. During the day Dolph, with two other students, was about town, and Charles H. Borden, a resident of the place, preferred a complaint against them, charging them with disorderly conduct. They were arrested by Marshal James Norman and Assistant Marshal Elijah Conk.

The latter took Dolph in charge, and while the prisoner was being escorted down town the officer struck him a severe blow on the forehead with his club. Conk says that Dolph made a motion as if to draw a pistol from his pocket, and that he struck him in order to protect himself. Persons who say they witnessed the clubbing insist that the officer had no provocation to deal the blow. Dolph's wound bled freely, and a physician was summoned to dress it.

Last night a hearing was given the three prisoners. Mr. Borden, who made the complaint, swore that he saw two of the young men stop horses along the street. Fred Curtis, a lad about 14 years old, testified that one of the students pulled a pistol and threatened to shoot him if he did not hurry on down the street. A fruiterer in Front-street testified that the young men acted in a disorderly manner while in front of his fruit stand.

After hearing the evidence Justice Henry J. Child discharged the prisoners on the ground that the testimony did not prove that the students were acting in a disorderly manner. After hearing the decision Dolph, the student, stationed themselves in front of his office and gave several college cheers.

Young Dolph's wound began to bleed again this morning, but it is not likely to prove serious. A physician says that the cut is a bad scalp wound and will leave a scar. It is said that the injured student will have a warrant entered against Officer Conk on a charge of assault and battery.

EVENTS IN ALBANY.

There is every promise of many large and fashionable after-Lent weddings. Some are already announced, others are to come. On April 22 will occur two church weddings in All Saints' Church, Miss Fannie Craig, daughter of the late James E. Craig, well known among lumber dealers, and Thompson Smith of Michigan, a son of the partner of Mr. Craig will be married. This will be one of the most fashionable events of the season.

H. R. Jacobs has secured a lease of the Leland Opera House for ten years from May 1. Because of a conflicting agreement with F. F. Proctor, which does not expire until Sept. 30 next, Mr. Jacobs had to sublet the Leland until Aug. 1. It will be run after May 1 as popular prices.

Josiah Van Vranken, who resigned during the week as Deputy Superintendent of Banking, was well and favorably known, and it is regretted that he is to take up his residence elsewhere. He has been succeeded by ex-Deputy Controller Charles R. Hall.

The marriage of Miss Lucy Hamilton Harris, daughter of Senator Hamilton Harris, and Dr. Selwyn A. Russell will take place next day at the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Russell has just returned from a two years' journey around the world.

Bonnie Charles Waverley Company New-York has been employed by the Governors of the Albany City Hospital to design and execute a bronze medallion of the late Archibald McClure, to be placed in the hospital corridor.

Deputy Attorney General E. G. Whitaker has been appointed a member of the Law Uniform Committee of the First Judicial District of New-York by the Executive Committee of the State Bar Association.

The Rev. John Dooley assumed charge of the Rensselaer-Street Mission Wednesday, and that evening he was accorded a large reception in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Marcy Club opened its new clubhouse on North Pearl-street Friday evening with a reception. On Thursday evening an informal reception was given Lieut. Gov. Jones and State officers.

On the same day there will be another wedding at St. Peter's. Miss Gertrude Alden Thomson, daughter of Lemon Thomson, and John Alden Dix will be united at 10:30 o'clock.

On Easter Monday evening, at St. Peter's, William James of the American Express Company and Miss Edith Mills, daughter of Frederick W. Mills, will be married.

The Rev. Dr. D. L. Schwartz, who has been on the sick list in Georgia for several months, has returned to the city to resume his charge of the grace Episcopal Church.

Cards are out announcing the marriage on April 26 of Fanny Isaac, daughter of John C. Whitney, to Charles E. Marthew, commercial editor of the Albany *Argus*.

Dr. David Murray, who retires as honorary Secretary of the Regents of the University July 1, intends to remove his family to New-Brunswick, N. J., in May.

William H. McElroy of New-York City will deliver the address at the Commencement of the Albany College of Pharmacy on April 24.

COMFORT ON THE OCEAN

NEW DEVICES FOR SAFETY AND LUXURY.

SOME OF THE NOVEL FEATURES IN THE LATEST TRANSATLANTIC LINER, THE CITY OF PARIS.

It will be exactly 51 years ago, on the 23d day of the present month, that the first steamships entered the port of New-York. These were the Sirius, 19 days out from Cork, and the Great Western, 14 days from Bristol. The latter was of 1,340 tons burden and carried seven bold, adventurous passengers. Her engines were of 450 horse power, and her sail area was regarded as a most important factor in her ability to cross the "roaring forties." To-day there are many persons living who crossed in the old sailing packets, and thought they were doing pretty well if they got over in 30 days.

The development in size, speed, safety, and comfort has been little short of marvelous. Nothing illustrates the wonderful ingenuity of the human mind better than one of the great ocean steamers of to-day. A few days ago the new steamer City of Paris of the Inman Line arrived here after a maiden trip of 6 days and 15 hours. Such an achievement would have been regarded as a dream 20 years ago, when 10 days was quick time. But the speed of these monster steamships is by no means their most striking quality. Their enormous size and strength and their safety are beyond the surmises of those unacquainted with the facts. The steamers City of Paris and City of New-York are of 10,500 tons burden; 560 feet in length, 63¼ feet beam, and 59 feet of depth from the top of the upper cabins to the keel. The distance from keel to bridge is 70 feet. The promenade deck is open from stem to stern and the distance around it is 1,120 feet. The four principal decks have 108,000 square feet of surface. The entire vessel has about 1,000,000 cubic feet of space. The cabin passengers have 400,000 cubic feet of this, the machinery and boilers 329,000, the cargo and emigrants the remainder. The City of Paris carries 1,371 passengers when she is full.

Builders of great ocean steamers are always aiming at safety, and the City of Paris presents some remarkable advances in this direction. She has a complete double bottom, which precludes the possibility of her sinking in case of grounding. The space between the two bottoms can be used for water ballast when needed. It would be pretty hard to break the vessel's bottom, for the plates were tested by the application of 60,000 tons of tensile force and by bending them double without breaking when cold. There are in the whole ship 40,000 of these plates, weighing 7,000 tons.

Furthermore, the hull is divided into 15 water-tight compartments. They are separated by solid bulkheads athwartships, rising 18 feet above the water line and having no doors or openings of any kind. No one can pass from one compartment to the next without going on the saloon deck and passing over the top of the bulkhead. Thus the old danger of finding the bulkhead doors out of order in time of need is done away with, and 10 feet could be knocked out of the City of Paris on the bottom or sides and she would stay afloat.

Another vicissitude of the sea is the breaking down of machinery and the consequent disabling of the ship. It would be pretty difficult to make a hopelessly lame duck of the City of Paris, however. She has two screws, one on each side of the rudder, and each screw has its own set of triple expansion engines. The City of New-York and the City of Paris are the first passenger vessels in the Atlantic service thus equipped. If one screw, shaft, or engine breaks down the other will keep the ship almost without great loss of speed. Further safety is insured by having a longitudinal bulkhead between the two engines. Every bit of moving power in the ship is duplicated, and in some instances even triplicated. She has 24 furnaces, and they devour a ton of coal every 14 minutes. She has the forced draught apparatus, which is new to Atlantic steamers; great fans making 400 revolutions a minute drive the air into the burning coal, and 14 miles of boiler tubes carry the heat into the water to make steam. All of this would be brought to a standstill—an almost impossible condition of things—the vessel can make three knots an hour under her barkentine rig.

The rudder and steering gear are also novelties. The rudder measures 250 square feet of surface on each side, and is well under the ship, with its axis near the centre of gravity. Messrs. Thompson & Biles rudder, and has been successful on several war ships; but this is its first employment on an Atlantic liner. The turning of the twin screws in opposite directions also aids in quick steering. All the steering gear is below the water line, and it is moved by hydraulic machinery, controlled from the bridge. This hydraulic power is used in many ways throughout the ship, and its beauty is its great power and its complete noiselessness. Except the air pumps all the engines made use of for hoisting sails or cargo, moving ashes and coal, working the dumb waiters, or hoisting the anchor are moved by hydraulic power.

So much for the strength and safety of the great ship. As for her luxury, it is almost beyond description. A gentleman standing beside THE TIMES's representative in a second-class stateroom said: "This is what surprises me. It is better than the first-class accommodation was when I went to sea twenty years ago." When the second-cabin accommodations are so fine it is hard to fancy what the first-cabin people have.

About the first place every one goes aboard ship is the main saloon. This, on the City of Paris, is just forward of the bridge. It is surmounted by a magnificent dome arched roof, 53 feet long and 36 feet wide. This roof is double, the inner being of ground glass and artistic design. Between this glass and the outer roof are hundreds of incandescent lights. At night the outer roof is closed by iron shutters and the saloon brilliantly illuminated.

The saloon is 70 feet wide, and in the bulkhead between it and the saloon are sliding windows, so that dishes can be passed through, thus making it unnecessary for the waiters to leave the saloon. The kitchen is directly beneath the pantry. It is out of sight and out of smell, and one of the best arranged kitchens ever discovering it. A hydraulic dumbwaiter runs from the pantry down to the kitchen. But it does not stop there. It goes on down into the depths of the ship to the icehouse. As it rises through each deck it lifts on the top a lid which covers the opening. When it descends it leaves the lid neatly in place behind it. No one has to close the opening. It closes itself, and thus no one can ever fall down the place. The kitchen itself is floored with handsome tiling, and looks as if it belonged to a fashionable hotel. Just forward of the kitchen is the butcher's room, where four expert butchers prepare the meat for the table. A speaking tube leads from the kitchen to the bake shop, where all the baking is done separately.

Above the main saloon, and opening upon it, is the ladies' drawing room, which is about three times as large as these places usually are. One of its novel features is the arrangement of the portholes. They have sliding lids. That used in the day time is of stained glass. That used at night is a mirror, increasing the brilliancy of the apartment.

A little farther aft is the library, a very large and commodious apartment, well provided with writing tables, above which are pretty little lockers for writing paper, &c. The collection of books is large and the bindings would delight the Grolier Club. The stained-glass slides over the portholes are inscribed with quotations from authors. Whittier, Thompson, and Longfellow are represented, and selling by lot of votes, the undeniable advantage of wealth over the poor and pure workers in political affairs.

The decline and fall of the great Roman Empire began when the "Praetorian Guards" first sold the empire at auction to the highest bidder. The decline of this great Republic—the most glorious Government the world ever saw—will date from the shameful practice of corrupt vote selling. There is less need of building a great navy for foreign nations than there is for building enormous prisons with iron bars and dungeons to hold the assassins of the Republic and freedom. The top floors of these prisons for those who sell their votes, and the dungeons for those who buy them.

What, then, this threatening evil will be stemmed by the virtue, purity, and patriotism of the Mugwumps. They are the true missionaries for this great work, simply because they are politically pure and possess the persistency of unselfish patriots.

Of course, these remarks may be unpalatable to you, but it is nevertheless true, and time will show it. Nor do I hold my party up as exemplary virtue. By no means; the whole political system is corrupt. The reason why a two-ounce candle burns longer than a rushlight is simply because there is more "tallow" or "fat" in the former. It is no doubt the want of this "fat" that made my honored party appear more virtuous.

Look, my dear Pundit, at the scandal that tabooed our esteemed friend Murat Halstead in the Senate. Floreau, in the immortal opera of "Fidelio" was put in a dungeon "without cause and clothes, he asserts, or rather sings, for no other reason than that he told the truth, and openly, too. * * * Has the rejection of my esteemed friend Murat Halstead in the Senate proved that it lied, or does it not conclusively prove that the unspeakable associations which the Senate did not dare to investigate stamped him as a fearless, truthful man!

But my letter is getting too long, and my pen somehow is beginning to be impregnated with acid. Accept, therefore, the assurance of my highest consideration. J. S. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 11, 1889.

SOCIETY IN BALTIMORE.

The Elk Ridge Fox-Hunting Club, or, as it is more familiarly known, the Country Club, will end the season on the 27th of this month. A number of invitations have been issued for a luncheon before the hunt, which will be followed by a dance. Members of the Meadowbrook and Cedarhurst Clubs of New-York have been invited.

The first event of importance of the post-Lenten season will be the reception for which invitations have just been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morton Stewart for Tuesday evening, April 23, at 8 o'clock.

The marriage of Dr. N. Ryne Smith to Miss Colgate Brown will take place on Tuesday, June 4, at Grace Church. The marriage of Dr. P. Bryson Wood to Mrs. Sigourney will occur later in the same month.

Mrs. Ross R. Winans, who has been in mourning during the last few months for Mrs. Ross Winans, will leave for her villa at Newport in the latter part of May.

Mrs. George Small has closed her residence on Mount Vernon-place, and has opened her Summer home near York, Penn., where she will remain until Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Lee and Mr. and Mrs. John C. George will leave in June for Bar Harbor, where Mr. Lee has recently erected a handsome Summer residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore Meredith and Miss Emma Meredith have closed their residence on Franklin-street and will spend some weeks at Atlantic City.

The Misses Templeman and the Misses Archer of St. Paul-street are at Atlantic City, where they will remain until the end of Lent.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Chatard have given up their apartments at the St. James, and will in the future reside in Washington.

Mrs. Thomas H. Morris of Washington-place has taken a cottage at Narragansett Pier for the Summer.

Mrs. Charles A. Carroll gave a luncheon at her residence on St. Paul-street yesterday afternoon.

The Misses Swan gave a small tea at their residence on Biddle-street on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Jesse Tyson and Miss Lota Robinson returned from their Southern tour on Friday.

Miss Bertha Lucas returned from a New-York visit on Wednesday.

STREET RAILWAY REPORT.

The Forty-second-Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas-Avenue reports as follows for 1889:

	1889.	1888.
Gross earnings	$91,244 15	$86,846 97
Operating expenses	84,741 54	78,954 64
Other income	450 00	.....
Fixed charges	28,849 00	28,849 00
Loss from operations	$1,707 28	$2,957 07
Cash on hand	3,844 85	.....
Profit and loss, deficiency	$1,863 43	.....

DRINKING FOUNTAINS OF FAR.

ALBANY, April 13.—The New-York Spring Water Supply Company has been incorporated with $50,000 capital to manufacture automatic drinking fountains, &c. The directors are Hamilton Harris, Albany; Thomas [illegible], Albany; [illegible], Albany; [illegible], Albany; [illegible], Albany; [illegible], Albany; [illegible], Albany; [illegible], Albany; [illegible], Albany.

A DULL WEEK'S BUSINESS.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET "FELT" EXTENSIVELY.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE EXCHANGE AND THE MAYOR'S BILLS—RAPID TRANSIT PROBLEMS AND OPINIONS.

A sudden check seems to have been put upon the activity of the real estate market during the last week. In the opinion of many brokers the week was certainly the dullest of the present season. The general feeling is that the market has been overcrowded with offerings of large properties and that the public are not willing to indulge in further large investments just now.

One evidence of this was furnished during the week by the enormous number of bogus sales which occurred. The record, indeed, has probably not been surpassed in this respect. Not every sale, however, was fictitious from necessity. The process known as "feeling the market" has been extensively tried. This operation occurs when owners are anxious to determine how far their property has fluctuated without employing an expert to decide that fact for them. An expert is a costly personage and his estimates are not always infallible. On the other hand, the estimate of the value of property as indicated by bidders at an auction sale is apt to be the best possible test of the value of that property in the market. When business becomes dull toward the end of the season it is the practice of many owners to secure appraisements of their property in this manner. They seem just now to have flocked to the Exchange for that purpose.

It can hardly be supposed that the end of the season is so close as the appearance of market feelers at this time would indicate. Yet it is not to be denied that their appearance has excited a great deal of concern and uneasiness among those who would like to do a great deal of business in real estate before warm weather sets in.

Some ground for hope that the market may continue reasonably active for two or three months to come is furnished in the reports of brokers' sales during the week. Occasion was taken last week to remark that the large offerings at auction had seriously interfered with real estate business through private agencies. A change in the relative condition of the market was noticed within a few days after this announcement. Perhaps the large falling off of business at auction may have raised to special prominence the interest of the individual sellers. This would still allow the market to remain dull, but by lessening the disparity between sales at auction and sales by private means, it would give an appearance of activity in the latter quarter by comparison with the former.

Compared with the business done by brokers three or four months ago, the past week was remarkably stupid, but compared with the business done by brokers early in the present month its proportion to the business done at the auction time by auctioneers the brokers have been having, for a few days, a very hopeful time of it. So encouraging is the comparison thus drawn that it constitutes at present an actual change in the market, and it is the opinion of many dealers that a promise to the auction op

TWO TRIM, BRIGHT GIRLS

THEY PUBLISH A NEWSPAPER AND MAKE MONEY.

BOTH ARE GRADUATES OF VASSAR, WHERE THEY TAUGHT THEMSELVES TO SET TYPE—THEIR VENTURE.

There are several ways of getting from New-York to Atlantic Highlands, but until the steamboats Monmouth and Sandy Hook are placed on their Summer route there is only one way of getting there after 8:15 o'clock in the morning. When a reporter is instructed to go to Atlantic Highlands on a certain day, find out if there is anything in or about the place out of which a fairly decent story can be made, and return to New-York on the same day, he goes, looks over the ground, and returns. It does not occur to him when he wakes up at 8:45 that the trip can be postponed until the following or some other day. If he weren't a reporter he might inform his chief that he unintentionally overslept himself and that it was not possible, after a certain hour, to go to and return from Atlantic Highlands by train on the same day. Being a reporter he knows that such an excuse would be received with a cold glare and an intimation couched in vigorous English that the members of some professions might consider it an excuse to overlay themselves, but that in newspaper life such an attempt at an excuse was a crime for which there was only one kind of punishment—decapitation.

There is only one sort of punishment to which a well-seasoned reporter does not take kindly, and that is decapitation. Some sensitive persons might shiver at an order to begin ringing the bell at a prominent citizen's front door at 1:30 in the morning and to continue ringing it until the prominent citizen opened the door and answered a number of questions that would not be listed as put in good humor under the most favorable circumstances. To such persons decapitation might have extenuating features. Not so to a reporter. To obey orders is business, and the reporter's ideal is just as anxious to pull the prominent citizen out of bed at the unearthly hour mentioned, if the prominent citizen were the possessor of a valuable bit of news, as the chief would be to see that bit of news in print in the morning in his own particular paper and in no other. Decapitation thus smacks of a condition bordering on fatal unfitness for his chosen path, and it is a pretty stiff job that will fail of accomplishment if failure means another head in the basket.

The reporter who woke up at 8:45 instead of at 7 o'clock did not expect to jump out of bed as if he had been fired from a mortar. He said so himself that he must have needed sleep, and to make sure of getting enough he turned over on the other side and promptly went to sleep again, not knowing or caring much how many miles away Atlantic Highlands might be, being satisfied that he'd get there and get back somehow. Presenting himself at the Jersey Central Station at 11:45, breakfast aboard and cigar alight, he was informed that the next train for Highlands would leave New-York at 4:15 in the afternoon, and would get there after the last train for New-York had left the Highlands. At the Pennsylvania Station he discovered that a train would leave for Red Bank at 1:5 o'clock; that Red Bank was from seven to nine miles from Atlantic Highlands, and that the two places were connected by telegraph and a variety of wagon roads. The reporter went to Red Bank on that train, and arrived there at 1:35. He had never been at Red Bank before, and wondered if Summer prices were in vogue for a horse, buggy, and driver. He knew how to handle a horse, but, being a New-Yorker, did not suppose that any liveryman would accept the chance of placing a horse and buggy at the entire disposal of a stranger. A livery stable was quickly found. The proprietor met the stranger with a cheerful greeting. Could he furnish a stranger with a horse, buggy, and driver? He pointed a moment, and inquired if the stranger had any objection to driving. The stranger had no objection, but was not sufficiently acquainted with the topography of the country to find Atlantic Highlands.

The liveryman smiled contentedly. He could give such directions that the stranger couldn't possibly avoid driving into Atlantic Highlands at the end of an hour. It was almost a straight road. Such a turnout could not lose his way on it. Take the first street he came to after leaving the railroad track, take the first turn to the right, keep straight ahead until the top of Chapel Hill was reached, then turn to the left until the blacksmith's shop hove in sight, turn to the right, and any one on the road would give any further information that was needed. It all seemed so plain and easy to the liveryman that the reporter did not care to disclose any doubts of his ability to follow instructions and inquired how much it would cost. Well, the liveryman figured on the length of time consumed on the trip. The last train left Red Bank for New-York at 7:15, and the horse and buggy wouldn't cost more than $2 50 up to that time. Would the liveryman take the $2 50 in advance? That was a matter of no consequence to him, but the reporter said he preferred to pay in advance and handed over a bill. The liveryman said he had a "wad of bills," but they were all "young." In Red Bank "young" means of small denomination. Rather than walk a block to get the bill changed the liveryman said he would wait until the stranger got back, and rather demurred when the reporter suggested that he should keep the bill and get it changed before the last train left for New-York. The liveryman finally agreed to this, with the remark that he "guessed the horse and buggy was worth $20 anyway." Sincerely hoping that this confiding liveryman would never attempt to do business in New-York, the reporter entered the buggy, a good one, shook the reins, and the plucky little animal between the shafts immediately proved an inclination to strike a 2:11 gait before she got out of the stable.

The Red Bank liveryman probably meant to tell the truth about the road. He had, perhaps, traveled over it so often that to him it seemed to contain not more than a dozen turns. The first street to the left was found without difficulty, and so was the railroad crossing. Then a bridge over the Shrewsbury River appeared on the scene. The liveryman hadn't said a word about a bridge or a river, but as the horse showed an inclination to trot over the bridge, the reporter did nothing to thwart him. At distances from a quarter to a half mile the road "forked." At three of these forks the reporter depended upon the toss of a copper. Just before the fourth was reached an old woman appeared. She was tramping along contentedly and apparently thought it was good nature and nothing else that led the reporter to offer her a seat in the buggy. She was on the last mile of a six-mile walk and accepted the offer. She lived at Chapel Hill and had lived there all her life, she said. She afterward said, in response to a remark by the reporter touching the verdant character of the grass, that 'twasn't to be compared for greenness with the grass in Ireland, "where she was born." For a person who was born in two spots so far apart she put on no airs and showed no inclination to boast of her adopted country, for she said there were no mosquitoes there "worth talking about." She also commended highly the quality of "garden truck" grown in that part of Jersey.

Roads in that part of the country that bend toward the coast, the reporter discovered through the courtesy of twenty or thirty people, lead to Atlantic Highlands. The latter is only four years old, but is very old for its age. It has a Winter population of about eight hundred, and the business of the permanent residents, as Miss Ella S. Leonard said a week ago, is "to hunt the elusive dollar of the city guest." Miss Leonard gave expression to this opinion across a circular which advised property owners who were desirous of renting or selling of property on Atlantic Highlands to febrewa. This circular, it seems, was the outgrowth of a plan that resulted disastrously to the person who engineered it in behalf of a dozen wealthy New-Yorkers. After the matter had been fully discussed and made public property through the instrumentality of a resident real estate broker the principals refused to attach their names to the circular and permitted the unfortunate real estate person to shoulder the load. As the business element of the place refused to support him, he stands alone, and, according to an acquaintance, there is very little left of him.

By far the most interesting feature of Atlantic Highlands is its newspaper and its belongings. Four years ago the little city by the sea had a newspaper and it has it still, but it is not on both shoots. Its proprietor received an offer for the property when, it might be accurately said of him, he had just leg enough left to get out of town, leaving behind him a certain number of mangled mourners if no friends. Upon the ruins of this leaper was founded the Atlantic Highlands *Independent*. The owners, the editor in chief, the managing editor, all other heads of departments, and the reporters of the *Independent* are two young women, graduates of Vassar College. They are Miss Ella S. Leonard and Miss Caroline G. Lingle. The firm's card tells a good deal of the story:

ELLA S. LEONARD. CAROLINE G. LINGLE.
LEONARD & LINGLE,
Engraving, Die Stamping,
Book Work and Job Printing,
Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards,
Invitations, Programmes, Menus, &c.
Estimates Promptly Furnished.
Independent Office,
Box 31 Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

The first man who was asked if he knew where the newspaper office was promptly responded by pointing to a substantial-looking brick building two stories in height. The reporter suddenly felt that his experience was neither so deep nor so broad as he had imagined. He had pictured a wooden structure, shaky-looking and sure death to a cat if the swinging sort were attempted. He had seen in his mind's eye a small hand press, a pigeonhole collection of type, and two unhappy-looking young women who were evidently always wondering what evil spirit had tempted them to think they could "run" a newspaper and make both ends meet. The exterior of the *Independent* office presented something of a shock to the visiting reporter, the interior was of a character to give him a momentary pang that he hadn't been born a girl and been permitted to graduate from Vassar. The room was large, completely lined, and handsomely furnished, and the partners filled plenty of elbow room. The room was clean, also, in this respect being totally different from the average newspaper office. In one corner was a Potter press, worked by steam. The comedy side of the story began to fade rapidly. A four horse power engine had nothing comic about it; nor was there anything amusing about a couple of hand presses, several stands surmounted by a case of type, the latter being of the finest quality. Two boys were attending strictly to business, and both were well dressed and were clean. The boys, or rather their unnatural attention to work and their appalling cleanliness, furnished the sole amusing feature of the concern.

The reporter felt that life was very real as his attention was attracted by a young woman who sat at a desk placed where the light from a large window would fall upon it. This was Miss Leonard, head of the only firm of women who, without any assistance from the alleged lords creation, publish a newspaper in this part of the world, and who attend to all the details not only of the newspaper office, but of a job office from which is turned out a great deal of work of a character of which no printer need feel ashamed. There were no offensive cards bearing such chilling reminders as "This is my busy day" stuck up in prominent parts of the office, but there was such an unmistakable air of business about Miss Leonard that the reporter felt bound to confess on the spot that he had not expected to find such a well-equipped establishment, and that he would like to hear how Miss Leonard and her partner had drifted into such an unusual field for women. The reporter used the word "drifted" unadvisedly, for a good look at Miss Leonard should have taught him, in spite of her youth—she is 22 years of age—that the lady did not drift, had never drifted, and would not under any conceivable circumstances do anything so unbusinesslike as drift. Miss Leonard and Miss Lingle are Jerseymen—Miss Leonard said so. Miss Leonard was in her senior year at Vassar when Miss Lingle was a junior. They were chums. They talked over the future after the girls were deposed within the walls of Vassar. Both wanted to make their way in the world. In neither was there the faintest strain of dependence. They canvassed the various ways in which women might make a livelihood and decided that objections were attached to all of them. They desired to live among or near their kinsfolk, but how to accomplish that and make a living—not an existence—was a bit of a puzzle. Miss Lingle asked Miss Leonard how she would like to teach school. Miss Leonard promptly turned up her nose. Miss Lingle laughed; the two girls were of one mind. On one particular vacation Miss Leonard heard of the straits in which the newspaper publisher at Atlantic Highlands was struggling through, and thirty-quarted. Miss Leonard smiled. She saw a future for herself and Miss Lingle. She flew back to Vassar, that is, she wanted to fly, but the train could not be induced to run faster than schedule time, and, of course, did not fly.

That night, after lights were out, the two girls had the most delightful talk. Miss Leonard explained that they could buy out the idiot who was running the paper at Atlantic Highlands and make money out of it. Miss Lingle was delighted, but terrified. She was not certain that newspapers were not explosive; besides, what did they know about newspapers; neither of them could tell the difference between a case and a frame. Miss Leonard laughed. If a stupid man could "run" a newspaper there was certainly no reason why two bright girls couldn't, was there? Miss Lingle said of course there wasn't. Then and there it was settled. The newspaper changed hands, and was put in charge of a foreman, and the girls returned to college. They bought a book of rules, and carried it to their rooms. There they taught themselves to set type, and in six weeks each of them was able to set a column without feeling the need of a month's rest. After graduating, the two girls settled down at Atlantic Highlands. They made no division of labor, in one sense. Each was determined to make herself acquainted with every department of the business, so that if, after the dollars poured in, one felt inclined to spend a Winter in the south of Italy the other could attend to the duties of the office without the aid of a man. The paper had been run down, so the name was changed. The girls thought *Independent* would be illustrate name for the *Independent* it became. People had been accustomed to pay or not to pay for advertisements, so at the start "ads" were accepted at uncommonly low rates. The girls were shrewd. First get your "ads," they argued to each other, and then make the paper so bright that the community cannot do without it and the business public will be compelled to advertise their wares and to pay for the privilege. They followed this course to the letter, and now, though it is only four years old, the *Independent* is crowded with business "ads" at good prices, has all the township—Middleton—advertising, and will not accept any patent medicine "ads."

For six months the office was ruled by the foreman. What he suffered in that time the reporter did not fully learn. The girls were a week after the advent of his girl employers, evidently saw the writing on the wall. He saw that they were bubbling over with energy, perseverance, and a determination to learn all there was to know. He knew by intuition, although a man, that as soon as the girls mastered the secrets of the craft there would be an opportunity for him to seek his fortune elsewhere—the wide world before him. In a spirit which no woman would, of course, imitate, he decided to make the best of his position as regards for the two girls as lay in his power. He did his best and his utmost, but he was only a man, and he had for antagonists two women. There could only be one result to such a struggle. At the end of six months the man was a wanderer, and Miss Leonard and Miss Lingle were in full control and competent to run the office. At that period the office was a small, wooden building. It was too small for comfort, or for business either, but it was beautiful until a lumber erected his shop alongside. Then the aesthetic spirit of woman manifested. They could bear with a room so small that they were continually bumping into each other, but they could not bear the butcher's shop, and they didn't. They built their present office and placed a mortgage on it, and the mortgage is surely following in the footsteps of the foreman.

Everybody at Atlantic Highlands buys the *Independent*. Nearly everybody in Middleton Township buys it. It finds its way into hundreds of country homes, and into not a few New-York homes. Four years ago it was a potent factor in a fight made by the property owners against the Atlantic Highlands Improvement Association, and the paper and the property owners won, for Atlantic Highlands is now a borough, with officers who are not governed by the improvement association. Miss Leonard runs the machine, and she also runs the power press. She is also the newsgatherer, because, as she informed the reporter, she is more robust than her partner. Miss Leonard, of course, knows, but as she does not weigh more than one hundred and twenty pounds, and is a dot, she could not be very robust

MIDNIGHT TALKS AT THE CLUB.

THE "OWL" PARTY AT THE ASPHODEL.

I.

When I was induced by my old college friend, Tom Benedict, to join the Asphodel Club it was not with the expectation of taking part in midnight discussions of any kind; not that I am at all averse to the "wee sma' hours," for the most tiresome of all things human is the conventional necessity of going to bed every night. But I presumed that if there were such diversions within these mysterious precincts they were of a hilarious kind, and my tastes in matters of conversation are quiet. I have a notion there is "no use talking" where more than two or three are gathered together unless it is a family party or a group of very intimate friends. But I had not long enjoyed the luxurious ease of the Asphodel before I discovered that almost every Saturday night there was in a quiet inner room a little knot of persons holding high converse at about the time Sunday is supposed to be "ushered in" everywhere but in clubs. This knot of persons appeared to be known as the "owl party" by those casual members who observed the regularity of their convocation on Saturday nights and the lateness with which they indulged in their periodical talks, perhaps also with a delicate reference to the profound wisdom occasionally overheard by the light-minded.

I was introduced into this party the more promptly because, to my surprise, I found that Tom Benedict was himself a member of it. I was surprised at this simply on account of Tom's character and habits, as they were familiar to me. I took him to be a man who reposed in the bosom of his family long before midnight any night in the week, and was a little astonished even that he should belong at all to a club that had rather a reputation for conviviality than otherwise. For Tom is not only a family man, but a rather staid person, as properly domesticated as anyone you could meet in a Summer's day. Very strictly brought up was Tom, and he was always submissive to discipline, and became rather a stickler for the proprieties, even for the conventionalities. He married the daughter of a clergyman, very charming in her way, a paragon of virtue and propriety, but rather narrow in her views of this life and broad in her conceptions of the superior importance of some other life. And like a dutiful husband he joined the church, became a Vestryman or some such thing, and took his part in improving the wretched human race through Sunday schools and missions. I like Tom right well when we are together by ourselves or with congenial friends, but on the rare occasions on which I have visited him at his home I have not found myself quite at ease. There is too much propriety and virtuous sensibility about for my careless ways, and I am in constant fear that I will, while his wife has a kind of open-eyed, half-startled wonder at my free-and-easy remarks about people and things. I can't even smoke a cigar in their house. It is one of those pieces of refined taste of domestic purity, in which tobacco smoke is regarded as a sort of profanation and in which it clings to curtains and hangings with wicked tenacity. I believe the delicate nostrils of Tom's wife would be offended with the fumes of a single cigar a week afterward, even though it were smoked in the attic or the basement.

Imagine my surprise, then, that Tom should not only be a member of the Asphodel Club, but should even belong to an "owl party" that sat discoursing at a little round table garnished with glasses of Scotch and Apollinaris at hours of Sunday morning. His individual glass contained generally nothing worse than ginger ale or Apollinaris water, though he is not averse to a glass of good wine on occasion, and I have more than once inveigled him into drinking beer at a German music garden, and he was not at all in the smoking, though I believe he half wished that he could. But how could he reconcile his wife to such late hours, and what must she say of the odor of tobacco which he can hardly help carrying home in his clothes?

The mystery was solved by Tom's relations with another member of the party, whom everybody calls "the Judge." Why everybody calls him "the Judge" can only be explained by his appearance and character, for I do not believe he ever occupied a judicial position in his life, though by nature he would be admirably fitted. He is sometimes thwarted in her intentions by circumstances and experience in life or some peculiar perversity implanted in her favorite children. I have lately learned a good deal about the Judge's private history, having made my self rather a good listener, as I am by my quite unusual ability as a listener. There is nothing a good talker appreciates like a good listener.

The Judge's father was one of the comparatively-early New-England manufacturers, one of those patriarchal old fellows who instituted stock corporations and owned the whole neighborhood about their mills, and was looked up to as a beneficent autocrat. With good opportunities for "schooling," the Judge was "brought up to business" by his father, and though he learned all about wool and dyestuffs and the art of combining them in fair grades of material for wearing apparel, he was not satisfied to devote his life to "the business." He was an omnivorous reader of books, and had made occasional visits to Philadelphia and Boston, and even New-York, on business errands, and got an ambition for a wider world of knowledge and activity than a factory village afforded, even though he were some time to own the village.

At the age of 21 he could endure it no longer. He wanted a college education, but it seemed rather late to begin; so he took a course in a scientific school, mingling much language and literature with his science; then he went a year to a medical school, but concluded that it did not open the way he was seeking in life and betook himself to a law school. He completed this course and began to practice, but was smitten with a desire to travel, and having ample funds, spent three years in foreign parts, studying men and things in their various haunts, all the while feeding his appetite for books. So it was that, although favored with means and early opportunities, he had been so swerved from his proper course by that "Mill" business in his youth that he found himself at 32 years of age without settled occupation, but with much experience and observation and the broad views which they give to a vigorous intellect and an honest mind. That must have been quite thirty years ago, and now the Judge is a widower, with one married daughter, with whom he lives, and two sons—one a very young college professor and the other a man of practical affairs out West making his fortune in railroads. He is neither a lawyer by profession nor a scientific or literary person, nor yet what is generally meant by a "business man." He seems to read everything worth reading and talks wonderfully about books, but I doubt if he ever wrote a line for publication or ever cared to. He is familiar with all manner of scientific facts, theories, and conclusions, and is never at a loss in dealing with them in conversation, but he never lectured or taught or wrote about science in his life. As to business, he has had long been occupied with investments of his own, the care of estates and properties for other people, and the oversight of financial interests in this country for certain foreign "clients" who have found him out from time to time, either here or on his frequent visits abroad. In short, the Judge is a busy, multifarious sort of person, with a goodly income, and shows no sign of wearing out. His great delight seems to be conversing with a few congenial spirits. His eyes are dark and glowing, his whole countenance quite large, his face fresh, benignant and bare of beard, save for a silver clasp that comes down from his hair in front of each ear. His manner is calm and serene but indicative always of deep sincerity.

It so happened that Tom Benedict's father was a friend and admirer of the Judge, and when he died during Tom's college days and before the latter had reached his majority, Tom found himself and his property under the charge of the Judge, as executor of his father's will and as guardian of himself. He was treated in such a very kind and fatherly way that he conceived a great affection and reverence for his guardian. The Judge had even been his confidant in his love affair with the daughter of another old friend of his father, the Rev. Mr. Willis, and his paternal offices in wooing for the good character and associations of the young man had had much to do with the happy issue of the suit. Tom had also consulted his guardian in regard to his profession, and had been materially assisted by him in getting a start in the practice of the law. Tom's wife, naturally enough, had full confidence in the Judge, for he had been intimate with her father also, and then he has that infinite tact which enables a man to adapt himself to all sorts and conditions of people, to understand their points of view, and sympathize with them, even though they are somewhat narrow, provided always that they are sincere and earnest people. So when the Judge proposed that Tom be brought on a little more among the people of this world by joining the Asphodel Club his wife made no objection. The late Saturday nights must have cost her a pang or two, and nothing but the assurance that the Judge was always there, and her entire confidence in the safety of his moral and social guardianship, could, I am sure, have reconciled her to the late hours on the eve of the Sabbath. Thus was Tom's only opportunity of close association at frequent intervals with his old friend, and that association was very dear to him; so the arrangement was acquiesced in without any domestic strain apparently.

These Saturday nights were the Judge's only diversion outside of his daughter's home, to which he was much attached, and his extreme fondness for talking to a group of appreciative listeners models a sort of self-indulgence which he would have found it hard to forego. So he set the "pitch" of a vicious habit finds it difficult to avoid his periodical "spree." The Judge had been gradually brought into the club by his old boyhood and schoolfriend, Col. Blood, who was the senior member of the "Owl Party," and by him he had been introduced into it. The members were mostly middle-aged men of the solider business and professional class, and friendships, most of the Judge and the Colonel, and it had not been long before I found myself on good terms with them, and was admitted to the privileges of membership.

BALZAC AND NODIER.

I wonder why it is that Charles Nodier, who wrote French, better than any of America's favorite French story tellers, is not better known here. "Trilby," "La Fée aux Miettes," and "Jean Shogar" are enchanting tales beyond all opinion; there is nothing prettier in Xavier de Maistre, Töpffer, Theuriet, or Baudet, yet Cyrano de Bergerac, Scudery, and Tirso de Tillet are not buried in deeper oblivion.

We have made popular Balzac, to whom Tours, which already had Rabelais and Descartes, is erecting a statue, but Balzac gains in being translated. Balzac wrote French abominably; he was not a literary artist, but an accomplished literary surgeon, and is Balzac in any language as much as Pasteur or Dupuytren. We ought to translate Nodier that our countrymen may be persuaded to read him in his own language, and that his country may be persuaded to do him the honor of a statue in their present stage of statue mania.

When Paul Lacroix filled, at the Bibliothèque Nationale, the place that the wit, learning, and affability of Nodier had made impossible for any other librarian to ornament, in the *salon* where Nodier and Dumas had often talked for hours without uttering a platitude, there was a strange story told of Honoré de Balzac. It was that the author of the criticism which first revealed to the world the genius of the "Célibataire," author of "La Physiologie du Mariage," with a liberality of flattering epithets that was stunning, was—Honoré de Balzac. The latter had his proofs, the great author's impressive chirography, and these proofs are to appear in Lacroix's memoirs.

Not as detracting from Balzac's grandeur, but in showing how much of imagination may enter into the make-up of an apostle of realism in literature, this document is of interest. It is not just failing for once in self-puffery which is Erckmann-Chatrian's entire cause of action against Napoleon in the "Histoire d'un Paysan" that can affect Balzac, but it is Zola, for if Zola had not come, Balzac would have made a better figure than can be possible now. In a decade there will be no occasion to shed tears or ink about the matter. Then one will as sensibly quarrel about gravitation.

The "Comédie Humaine" will be read always. I suppose that all surgeons read "Ambroise Paré." Lucien de Rubempré, Rastignac, the Palferine, Vautrin are living personages; everybody meets them; but it is not in Balzac that you can picture to yourself the scenes of their ambulations in the time of Balzac. Paris was not then, as it is now, "home" to American visitors when they die, but the lost Paris which Albert Wolff, Jules Claretie, and others affect to lament as "not yet Americanized."

It was an ugly Paris. There was no Rue Rivoli, and the stones that paved the way from the Louvre to the Tour Saint-Jacques could not thank, as do the mile stones of to-day to now at the architecture, except latently, for they were covered with mud and ran through an infinity of tortuous streets and alleys. One of these alleys was the Vieille-Lanterne street, with its lanterns and shaped like a coffin, where poor Gérard de Nerval hanged himself, doubtless impressed by the view and not for love of Jenny Colon. The Tour Saint-Jacques was falling to decay, harbored a dyeing establishment, and had been painted in red and green. Notre Dame was not its historic doors and "finger of stone pointing to heaven." The chapels had been robbed of their statues of the Kings, now ranged in a solemn file with the columns. It is only lately that they were discovered in the Seine mud, [illegible] there they were doing duty as boundary stones in a lot. Rastignac, Branchon, Vautrin, and Père Goriot could see them when they came in to dinner at Maman Vauquier's.

The Champs-Elysées were the Harlem flats, only larger and proportionately sadder, and boasted of a few miserable trees covered with more dust than leaves. When night came, the lights, which were primitive, only served to make darkness more visible. In the Allée des Veuves the novelists killed a great number of persons, but it must be said for the assassins that they did not meet with the publicity of Mabille. At the junction of the Champs-Elysées with the Allée des Veuves a dancing master, familiarly known as "Le Père Mabille," had set up a dingy structure where to the entrancing tones of a fiddle and a flute which he himself could play, for a franc or seven smoking oil lamps ladies' maids and gentlemen's gentlemen chased the flying hours with winged feet at the rate of 10 cents a head. How far from the Mabille described by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe:

"We entered by an avenue of poplars and other trees and shrubs, illuminated by lots of gas sprinkled among the foliage as to give it the effect of enchantment."

But the latter Mabille is where, according to Albert Wolff, the stranger who paid 5f. was allowed to contemplate six paid dancers who represented the silvered youth of France, as many wrinkled barytones who represented French grace, an English billiard table, and a great lot of yawning sightseers—Americans, Germans, Spaniards, Turks—who mistook one another for the smart set of Parisians.

If you followed the quay to the Louvre, you were confronted by a wall of dirty and apparently crumbling stones. You thought of that definition, "Architecture is frozen music," but did not rebel at it, for the music that filled the air could well congeal in that horrible way. It came out of a thousand shops which were thrown at random in the Place du Carrousel, rented for the benefit of the civil list and occupied by itinerant merchants for commerce in the most absurd things, from sugar cane which was not sweet to stuffed polar bears.

I have no faith in the lamentations about their lost Paris of Albert Wolff, Jules Claretie, and others. They are like the Southern, "You should have seen dat moon befo' de wah," the point of view changing with age.

A terrible thing, that point of view! It is entirely dependent on the temperament. Zola himself admits it, so that the men of his generation may refuse to share his pessimism and not be blamed for being shortsighted as are blamed now the men of Balzac's time, who failed to deify Balzac. They were better man and better judges, however, because they were younger.

Nodier died young at 61. He was born at Besançon 19 years before Hugo, and he died in 1844, when pessimism had not yet come into fashion and Musset could write to him:

"Si jamais ta tête qui penche
Devient blanche,
O ma comme l'Amandier,
Cher Nodier."

Being of a royalist family, the Revolution and Empire had dealt harshly with him, and, unlike Balzac, who was a printer and whose parents were people of means, he had to live by his pen, which in the first years of the century was not at the architecture, except latently, for they were covered with mud and ran through an infinity of tortuous streets and alleys. One of these alleys was the Vieille-Lanterne street, with its lanterns and shaped like a coffin, where poor Gérard de Nerval hanged himself, doubtless impressed by the view and not for love of Jenny Colon. The Tour Saint-Jacques was falling to decay, harbored a dyeing establishment, and had been painted in red and green. Notre Dame was not its historic doors and "finger of stone pointing to heaven." The chapels had been robbed of their statues of the Kings, now ranged in a solemn file with the columns. It is only lately that they were discovered in the Seine mud, [illegible] there they were doing duty as boundary stones in a lot. Rastignac, Branchon, Vautrin, and Père Goriot could see them when they came in to dinner at Maman Vauquier's.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, April 13—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	86	86	86	86	100
Atch. T. & S. Fe.	43½	43¾	41¾	41¾	26,855
Atlantic & Pac.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	100
Brunswick Co.	22	22	21¾	21¾	2,000
Cameron Coal	30½	32	30½	32	1,000
Canada Southern	53½	53½	53	53½	100
Ches. & Ohio.	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
C. & O. 1st pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	210
Chi. Gas Trust.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	325
Chi. & N. W.	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	3,900
C., R. & Q.	85¾	85¾	85	85	2,975
C., M. & St. P.	66	66¼	65¾	65¾	6,060
C., M. & St. P. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½	380
C., R. I. & Pac.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,010
Colorado Coal.	37	37½	37	37½	300
C., St. P., M. & O.	37½	37½	37½	37½	1,970
Con. Gas Co.	88	89¼	87¾	88	930
Del. & Hudson.	134	134½	134	134½	300
Del., Lack. & W.	137½	137½	137½	137½	6,150
Denv. & R. G.	13¾	14	13¾	13¾	100
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	23	23	23	23	1,000
H. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	69	69	69	69	550
Illinois Central.	112	112	112	112	10
Iowa Central.	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
L. E. & Western.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	300
L. E. & West. pf.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	550
Lake Shore.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¾	4,850
Louis. & Nash.	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¾	2,907
Manhattan con.	99	99	98	98	225
Mem. & Char.	63	63	63	63	400
Michigan Central.	95½	95½	95½	95½	5
Missouri Pacific.	70½	70½	70½	70½	2,600
Mo., Kan. & T.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	800
Nash., C. & St. L.	92	93	92	93	400
N. J. Central.	96	96¾	96¾	96¾	600
N. Y. Central.	108	108	106	106	9
N. Y. & North. pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	200
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43	43	43½	43	500
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
1st pf.	70	70	70	70	100
*Nat. Lead Trust.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	2,720
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	1,500
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	100
N. Y., S. & W.	8	8	8	8	50
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	50
†North & West. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	300
Northern Pac.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	4,450
Northern Pac. pf.	62¾	62¾	61¾	61¾	6,502
Oregon Imp.	48¾	48¾	48	48	350
Oregon R. & Nav.	98	98	98¾	98¾	50
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	47¾	47¾	46¾	47	700
Oregon & Trans.	33¾	33¾	32¾	32¾	5,200
Pacific Mail.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	50
Phil. & Reading.	43¾	44¼	43¾	43¾	82,840
Phila. Gas.	79	79	78	79	200
Pitts. & W. pf.	36¾	36¾	36	36	415
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	181½	182¼	181½	182¼	608
Rich. & W. P. T.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	400
Rich. & W. P. T. pf.	90	90¾	90	90¾	200
R., W. & O.	100	100	100	100	100
St. L. & S. F.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	80	80¼	80	80¼	1,800
*Sugar Ref. Co.	98	98	96¾	98¾	4,611
St. P. & Omaha pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	200
St. P., M. & M.	97½	97½	96¾	96¾	937
Southern Pacific.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	200
St. L., Ark. & Tex.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	50
Texas Coal & Iron.	38	38	37¾	37¾	710
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	100
Texas Pacific.	20	20	20	20	200
Union Pacific.	63¾	63¾	63	63	3,635
U. S. Express.	85	85	85	85	110
W. St. L. & P.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	100
West. Union Tel.	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¼	3,500
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	450
Total sales.					144,162

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & S. os. con. 6s.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	$3,000
A. & T. H. 2d pf.	108	108	108	108	1,000
At. Col. & P. 1st.	90	90	90	90	5,000
Balt. & Ohio 1st.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1,000
Brooklyn Ele. 2d.	89	89¼	88	89¼	5,000
Canada So. 2d.	95	95¼	94¾	95¼	21,500
C. P. 6s of 1893.	118	118	118	118	1,000
Ches. & O. con. 5s.	96	96¼	95¾	96	21,000
Chi. & East Ill. gen. 6s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
C., R. & Q. 5s. deb.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
C., R. & Q. 4s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	27,000
C., R. & Q. 7s.	132	132	132	132	1,000
Chi., P. & St. L. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	2,000
Cleve. & Can. 1st.	98¾	97	98¼	97	7,000
*Col. Coal & I. 6s.	97½	97½	97½	97½	7,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '94.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
Den. & R. G. 4s.	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	30,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st 4s.	87½	87½	87	87	27,000
Del., L. & W. 7s.	90	90	90	90	3,000
Den., R. & M. 1st.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	10,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	106	106	106	106	6,000
Erie 2d cs.	104¾	105	104¾	104¾	98,000
Erie 4th.	116	116	116	116	5,000
Evans. & Ind. 1st cn.	111	111	111	111	6,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94¾	94¾	94	94	31,000
†Ga. P. 2d con. 5s.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	50,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. g. 6s.	72¼	72¼	72	72	7,000
H. & Tex. gen. 1. r.	78	78	78	78	10,000
H. & T. 1st m. 1. r.	124	124	124	124	2,000
H. & T. 1st, W. 1. r.	124	124	124	124	1,000
Ill. Cent. 4s.	101½	101½	101	101	3,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s.	86¼	86¼	86	86	5,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	87¾	88	87¾	88	19,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	52¾	52¾	52½	52¾	14,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55½	13,000
Kan. C., W. & N. W. 1st.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	2,000
Kan. C. & O. 1st.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	4,000
Ky. Central 4s.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	4,000
Litch., C. & W. 1st.	100	100	100	100	2,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½	5,000
L. & N. trust 6s.	114	114	114	114	1,000
L. & N. 1st, P. & A. 6s.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	5,000
Mem. & Charl. 6s.	105	105	105	105	5,000
Met. Elevated 2d.	110	110	110	110	1,000
N. Y. & N. 2d.	52	52	52	52	5,000
New. Pac. & M. 1st.	104	104	104	104	1,000
North. Pac. 1st. r.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	15,000
North. Pac. 2d.	115	115	115	115	10,000
North. Pac. 3d.	106¾	107	106¾	107	36,000
Omaha & S. L. 1st.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	17,000
Ore. Imp. 1st.	103¼	103¼	103	103	10,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	112¾	112¾	112¾	113¾	19,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	5,000
Phila. & W. 1st.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	$1,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	69	69	69	69	5,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	15,000
Reading gen. 4s.	93	93¼	93	93¼	21,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.					
D. & M. certs.	54	54	54	54	$5,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	10,000
Rock & Pitts. cp.	115	115	115	115	1,000
Rock Island 6s.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	7,000
R., W. & O. cn.	108	108	108	108	2,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	108¾	109	108¾	108	17,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	1,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	123	123	123	123	10,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.					
R. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	30,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st M. C. 6s.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	11,000
Shen. Val. gen. 5s.	97	97	97	97	15,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	94	94	94	94	2,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	37	37	37	37	6,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	102½	3,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	18,000
Virginia Mid. gen.	89	89	89	89	4,000
Wab. 1st, Chi. r.	98	98	98	98	5,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	98½	98½	98½	98½	5,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s.	103	103	103	103	10,000
West Shore 4s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	26,000
West Shore 4s. r.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	2,000
Total sales.					$962,000

*Including $5,000 at 97; seller 30. †Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Aspen.	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	150
Astoria.	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2,100
Alta.	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	100
Amador.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Belle.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	100
Bullion.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.12½	8.12½	8.12½	8.12½	100
Crown Point.	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	100
Con. Imperial.	.52	.52	.52	.52	500
Denver City.	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000
Exchequer.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	100
Eureka Con.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	50
Gil. Belcher.	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	400
Homestake.	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	200
Horn Silver.	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	200
Hector.	.05	.05	.05	.05	200
Leadville.	.14	.14	.14	.14	200
Little Chief.	.24	.24	.24	.24	500
Middle Bar.	.30	.30	.30	.30	700
Mutual & Mex.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	300
Pintus.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Poland.	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	100
Phenix Lead.	.31	.31	.31	.31	500
Rappahannock.	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,400
Sullivan Consol.	1.35	1.35	1.30	1.35	1,100
Shoshone.	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,500
Scorpion.	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Sierra Nevada.	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	200
Silver Cord.	.86	.89	.86	.87	2,000
Union Consol.	8.05	8.05	8.00	8.00	200
United Copper.	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	100
Utah.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Total sales.					18,600

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	$1,000
Cent. Pac. 1s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2,000
Den. & W. 1st. A.	87¾	88	87¾	88	15,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	10,000
Erie 2d con.	104¾	105	104¾	105	18,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	10,000
Ga. Pac. 2d 5s.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	5,000
G. C. & S. F. 1st.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
Ill. Cent. 4s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	1,000
M., K. & T. 6s.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	2,000
North. Pac. 2d.	115	115	115	115	5,000
North. Pac. 3d.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Nor. P. & M.	104	104	104	104	1,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	1,000
Poughkeepsie & S.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	10,000
Phil. & Read. g. 4s.	93	93¼	93	93¼	12,000
Rich. & A. 1st. 6s.	94	94	94	94	10,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	109	109	109	109	5,000
Shen. Valley gen.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	20,000
Staten I. R. T. 2d.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	10,000
Texas & Pac. 2d.	37	37	37	37	5,000
West Shore 4s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	15,000
Total sales.					$161,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¾	3,470
Atch., Top. & S. F.	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	24,660
Chic. Gas Co.	94	94	93¾	93¾	600
Cameron Coal.	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾	200
Consol. Gas Co.	88	88	87¾	87¾	200
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	5,450
Central of N. J.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	50
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	838
Del. & Hudson.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	100
Del., Lack. & W.	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	2,850
Hocking Valley.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	200
Keely Motor.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	200
Lake Shore.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,200
L. E. & West. pf.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	200
Lake Erie.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	400
Manhattan con.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	150
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	200
Missouri Pacific.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	200
Natl. Lead Trust.	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	310
North. P. & M.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	1,200
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43	43¼	43	43¼	100
North. Pacific pf.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	100
Oregon R. & N.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	100
Oregon S. L.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	100
Oregon & Trans.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	100
Pacific Mail.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	50
Phila. & Read.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	100
Rich. & W. P. T.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	100
Rich. & W. P. T. pf.	90	90¾	90	90¾	200
Rich. & Dan.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	100
Rock Island.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	100
St. L. & S. F.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	80	80¼	80	80¼	1,900
St. P. & Omaha.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	200
St. P., M. & M.	97¾	97¾	96¾	96¾	937
Southern Pacific.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	200
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	38	38	37¾	37¾	710
Texas Pacific.	20	20	20	20	200
Union Pacific.	63¾	63¾	63	63	3,635
U. S. Express.	85	85	85	85	110
W. St. L. & P.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	100
West. Union Tel.	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¼	3,500
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	450
Total sales.					62,000

*Unlisted.

DIVIDENDS.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, } NO. 20 NASSAU-ST. } NEW-YORK, April 10, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent. on the preferred capital stock, payable to the stockholders at the office of the company on and after May 1, 1889.

The transfer books will be closed April 17 and re-opened May 2, 1889.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. M. WEED, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, March 16, 1889.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Monday, April 15, 1889, and then opened in the presence of bidders for furnishing and delivering the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Schuyler, Wadsworth, and Wood, New-York Harbor, for issue to troops thereat during the fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1889. Bidders' proposals, subject to the same conditions, will also be received until the date and hour above specified at the office of the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of each of those posts for the fresh beef required for that particular post only. To be opened by the A. C. S. at the time above specified. Proposals must be separate for each post named. Proposals must be accompanied with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, the guarantee to justify in the following sums, viz.: For Fort Columbus, $2,500; for Fort Hamilton, $2,500; for Fort Schuyler, $1,000; for Fort Wadsworth, $1,500; for Fort Wood, $500. Bids not accompanied by such a guarantee will not be considered. Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Proposals for fresh beef." Those to be received and opened at this office to be addressed to the undersigned; those to be received and opened at the office of an A. C. S. to be addressed to the A. C. S. of the post. Full information must be obtained by application to the A. C. S. of the post. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Full information can be obtained by application to this office. GEORGE A. ZINN, Lieutenant of Engineers, A. C. S.

WEST POINT, N. Y., MARCH 15, 1889.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon April 15, 1889, and then opened, for furnishing such Fuel, Forage, and Straw as may be required here during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1889. The U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference is given to articles of domestic production, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions the duty thereon) being equal. All information furnished upon application here. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for [illegible]

Total sales. $962,000

*Including $5,000 at 97; seller 30. †Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Aspen.	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	150
Astoria.	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2,100
Alta.	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	100
Amador.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Belle.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	100
Bullion.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.12½	8.12½	8.12½	8.12½	100
Crown Point.	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	100
Con. Imperial.	.52	.52	.52	.52	500
Denver City.	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000
Exchequer.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	100
Eureka Con.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	50
Gil. Belcher.	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	400
Homestake.	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	200
Horn Silver.	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	200
Hector.	.05	.05	.05	.05	200
Leadville.	.14	.14	.14	.14	200
Little Chief.	.24	.24	.24	.24	500
Middle Bar.	.30	.30	.30	.30	700
Mutual & Mex.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	300
Pintus.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Poland.	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	100
Phenix Lead.	.31	.31	.31	.31	500
Rappahannock.	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,400
Sullivan Consol.	1.35	1.35	1.30	1.35	1,100
Shoshone.	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,500
Scorpion.	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Sierra Nevada.	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	200
Silver Cord.	.86	.89	.86	.87	2,000
Union Consol.	8.05	8.05	8.00	8.00	200
United Copper.	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	100
Utah.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Total sales.					18,600

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	$1,000
Cent. Pac. 1s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2,000
Den. & W. 1st. A.	87¾	88	87¾	88	15,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	10,000
Erie 2d con.	104¾	105	104¾	105	18,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	10,000
Ga. Pac. 2d 5s.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	5,000
G. C. & S. F. 1st.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
Ill. Cent. 4s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	1,000
M., K. & T. 6s.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	2,000
North. Pac. 2d.	115	115	115	115	5,000
North. Pac. 3d.	106¾	106¾	106¾	107	36,000
Nor. P. & M.	104	104	104	104	1,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	1,000
Poughkeepsie & S.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	10,000
Phil. & Read. g. 4s.	93	93¼	93	93¼	12,000
Rich. & A. 1st. 6s.	94	94	94	94	10,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	109	109	109	109	5,000
Shen. Valley gen.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	20,000
Staten I. R. T. 2d.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	10,000
Texas & Pac. 2d.	37	37	37	37	5,000
West Shore 4s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	15,000
Total sales.					$161,000

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Cameron Coal.	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾	200
Consol. Gas Co.	88	88	87¾	87¾	200
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	5,450
Central of N. J.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	50
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	838
Del. & Hudson.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	100
Del., Lack. & W.	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	2,850
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Keely Motor.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	200
Lake Shore.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,200
L. E. & West. pf.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	200
Lake Erie.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	400
Manhattan con.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	150
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	200
Missouri Pacific.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	200
Natl. Lead Trust.	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	310
North. P. & M.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	1,200
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43	43¼	43	43¼	100
North. Pacific pf.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	100
Oregon R. & N.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	100
Oregon S. L.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	100
Oregon & Trans.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	100
Pacific Mail.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	50
Phila. & Read.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	100
Rich. & W. P. T.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	100
Rich. & W. P. T. pf.	90	90¾	90	90¾	200
Rich. & Dan.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	100
Rock Island.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	100
St. L. & S. F.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	80	80¼	80	80¼	1,900
St. P. & Omaha.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	200
St. P., M. & M.	97¾	97¾	96¾	96¾	937
Southern Pacific.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	200
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	38	38	37¾	37¾	710
Texas Pacific.	20	20	20	20	200
Union Pacific.	63¾	63¾	63	63	3,635
U. S. Express.	85	85	85	85	110
W. St. L. & P.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	100
West. Union Tel.	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¼	3,500
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	450
Total sales.					62,000

*Unlisted.

DIVIDENDS.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, } NO. 20 NASSAU-ST. } NEW-YORK, April 10, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent. on the preferred capital stock, payable to the stockholders at the office of the company on and after May 1, 1889.

The transfer books will be closed April 17 and re-opened May 2, 1889.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. M. WEED, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—By respectable young woman as companion with children's governess with family about to make European trip; speaks English, Italian, and French; best references. Address Victoria, Box 197 Times Office.

COMPANION.—By an English lady who has been spending the Winter in Canada to act as companion to an American lady; fond of traveling; bright, cheerful, and unmusical. Address S. R., Melbourne, Province of Quebec, Canada.

COMPANION OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined, well-educated lady; would travel; best references in regard to ability and character. Address V. B., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a young American widow as companion or housekeeper; would travel; only respectable parties need reply. Address A. B. C., Stamford Post Office, Conn.

COMPANION.—By a young lady, position as lady's companion with refined parties; good references; no objection to traveling. Address Post Office Box 2,795, city.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; city or country; best city reference from last employer. Address M. H., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with washing; is used to private family; references. Address Advertiser, Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an active young girl, not long in the country, as chambermaid and waitress; or would do general housework in small family; references from last employer. Call, Monday, at 313 West 54th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young girl, or do chamber work and plain sewing; in private family; thoroughly understands her duties; first-class city references. Address A. C., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; no objection to the country; city references. Address S. B., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Scotch woman as chambermaid or waitress; fine sewer; best city reference. Call or address A. W., 77 East 119th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress or to assist with washing; city references. Call or address G. O., 329 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a trustworthy young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. Address C. M., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; first-class chambermaid; very good sewer; willing to do washing; good in kitchen; best city reference. Call at 131 West 16th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; first-class chambermaid; very good sewer; willing to do washing; good in kitchen; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wants to find a good situation for a chambermaid and plain sewer; no objection to the country. Apply at present employer's, 15 West 39th-st., Monday, from 10 to 12.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITON LADY.—By English person; good city reference. Address A. B., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with children or other work; best city reference. Address J. S., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Swedish girl; first-class chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. Address C. M., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best references; city or country. Call at 156 West 18th-st., front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; six years' best city reference. Address M. M., Box 866 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; best city reference. Call, Monday or Tuesday, from 12 to 3 or 5 to 6 P. M., at present employer's, 42 East 23d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl for up-stairs work and waiting in small private family; two and one-half years' city reference. Call as 54 East 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in private family; excellent reference; seen at present employer's. Call or address 24 West 15th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city reference. Address K. M., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Chambermaid and Assist with Other Work.—Best of city references; city or country. Address M. K., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By competent person in private family; excellent city reference; go to the country for Summer. Call at 335 East 32d-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR CHAMBERMAID AND Seamstress.—By Swedish girl; in first-class private family; four years' best city reference. Call or address Mrs. Wilcox, 434 West 52d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best reference. Address Miss Ahlstedt, Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl to do chamberwork and assist in waiting, or both, in a small family; city reference. Address L. D., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; assist with children; good reference from last place. Call, Monday, at 313 7th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing in private family; best city reference from last employer. Address M., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting in a private family going to Newport. Address K. S., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid in a hotel in city or country. Address P. O. Box 1697 Post Office.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. Call at 268 West 135d-st., over drug store.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent woman as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. Call at 308 East 31st-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; is willing to help with children. Call at 7 West 51st-st., from 10 to 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to take care of children; can do plain sewing. Call, Monday, at 335 East 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl; best references; willing and obliging; highest city references. Call, Monday, at 449 West 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city references. Apply at 268 West 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with the washing. Call at 57 East 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid or for general housework in a small private family. Call at 56 East 56th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl, or light housework; best city reference. Call at 333 3d-av., top floor.

COOK.—By Welsh cook; thoroughly competent and very experienced; best personal city reference; wages $30. Address M. E., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By colored woman; good plain cook; without washing and ironing; willing to do anything else; no mail answered. Call at 344 West 47th-st., Room 7.

COOK.—By competent young woman as cook and laundress; best city reference from last employer. Call or address, Monday, M. R., 414 East 59th-st.

COOK.—By a professional cook; understands French and American cooking; quiet, refined person; city or any distance in the country; city reference. Call at 118 East 88th-st.

COOK.—By neat young Norwegian girl as a good cook and do coarse washing in small private family; best reference. Call, two days, at 304 East 52d-st.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; best reference from last employer; no objection to a short distance in country. Call at 432 West 49th-st., one flight.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. Call at 796 6th-av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By colored woman as first-class cook; in city or country; best city reference given. Call at 130 West 26th-st., top floor.

COOK.—By young Protestant girl as cook in small private family; best city reference. Apply 248 at East 41st-st.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good city reference. Call at 449 4th-av.; ring first bell.

COOK.—By respectable colored man as coachman for city or country; city reference. Address D. W., 418 West 52d-st., top floor.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; best city reference. Address M. P., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By good cook by day; will do little washing or other work; good reference. Address B. W., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; no objections to the country for Summer; best city reference. Call at 128 West 18th-st.

COOK.—By a competent French cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; excellent references. Call at 129 West 29th-st., basement.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; good references; no objections to country or city; can go Monday, at 361 3d-av.; ring top bell.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook or laundress; city references. Call or address, for two days, L. E., 218 West 15th-st.

COOK.—By a young colored woman as cook; good reference; wages $20. Call at 344 West 47th-st., Room 7.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as plain cook and laundresses; in a small private family; best city references. Address E. C., Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By an American Protestant as good cook and baker; small family in country; or do the work of genteel country house; best references. Address Mrs. M. C., Box 365 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant as good cook and excellent baker; understands cooking in all branches; also making bread; city or country; best city reference given. Address A. H., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking; take entire charge; best city references; city or country. Address L. E., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady desires good situations for two girls; one as cook or laundress, other as chambermaid, parlormaid or waitress; can be seen at any time. Call at 25 West 52d-st.

COOK.—French; first-class; where kitchenmaid is kept; long experience; best city references from first-class families. Address French Cook, 234 West 125th-st., second bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all branches; best testimonial from last place. Address M. E., Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; got up dinners; city or country; city references. Address S., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and pastry cook in country; especially English and French cooking; first-class city reference. Address Schmitt, 166 Vevrillier, 231 West 40th-st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping has a cook and waitress who with pleasure will give references given. Can be seen at their present employer's, Monday, 230 West 44th-st.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as competent cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is required; good city reference. Call or address Mrs. Wilcox, 434 West 52d-st.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook in private family; good reference; country preferred. Call, Monday, at 874 6th-av., third bell.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. Call at 234 East 49th-st., care Mrs. Peterson.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as competent cook in a private family; would do coarse washing; best city reference. Address M. G., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By thoroughly-experienced girl as cook and do plain washing; best references. Address Huntington, 223 West 40th-st.

COOK.—By colored young woman as first-class cook in hotel or boarding house. Call or address 241 West 29th-st., rear; no cards. M. Reeds.

COOK.—By a French girl to do general housework; good reference. Call at 240 West 33d-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook with best city reference. Address M. M., 106 West 42d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable colored woman; will go out washing, ironing, housecleaning, or take washing home; three years' reference. Address Mrs. Lenhart, 220 East 103th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by day washing, ironing, and housecleaning; first-class city reference. Call or address 631 1st-av., one flight, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman; good laundress; fully competent to do any kind of washing; good city reference. Call or address 1,073 1st-av., near 58th-st., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Swedish woman; is a first-class laundress; can do any kind of work; city reference. Call or address 435 West 52d-st., Box 3.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent laundress any kind of work by the day; good city reference. Call at 142 West 30th-st.; ring twice.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable girl work by the day; washing, cooking, or housecleaning; best reference. Call at 478 3d-av., third flat.

DRESSMAKER.—Having deals for years with best class of people, is a thorough fitter and choice designer of all dresses, jackets, and wraps; strictly first-class work at moderate prices; fitting done at residences. Those desiring a thorough dressmaker, accustomed to fair and upright dealing, address Right Party, Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By superior designer; maker of gowns, walking suits, fine tailor work, wraps, Easter gowns, Directoire, Robespierre, Incroyable, Josephine, and Empire styles; elegant fitting and draping; bodice and surah waists; will cut and prepare for ladies at their residences; references and work shown. Call at 53 East 30th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Of superior ability; latest designs in draping; tailor-made suits a specialty; original designs in Directoire, cloaks, and jackets; also riding habits; perfect fit guaranteed; prices moderate; refers to present patrons. Address S. Schulich, 767 6th-av., near 43d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class designer of misses' and childrens' costumes, a few customers; can show superior samples and give highest reference; feather stitching and smoking done; Directoire and Empire gowns. Address S., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent French dressmaker; children's work; at home or at ladies' residence; $2 per day. Address Française, Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French style; Directoire suits, dinner, tea gowns, and evening dresses; experienced fitting, draping; home or day or week; city or country; terms, $2 50 day. Call or address Mme. Rohan, 244 1st-av.; to be seen after 6 o'clock.

DRESSMAKER.—Thorough; by day; cut, fit, and finish; competent in all latest fashions; or take work home; perfect fit guaranteed; highest references. Address Modes, Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Quick finisher; wishes more engagements by the day in families; makes over equal to new; city reference. Address Mrs. J. C. Bryant, 219 East 47th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; expert on ladies' fine skirt plaiting, silk or satin; also on fine buttonholes; wants work at home. Call or address 344 E. 14th-st., in basement.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent French dressmaker; finest dresses in latest French styles; terms, $5 per dress. Address M. S. T., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced cutter, fitter, draper, ladies' costumes; engagements by day; terms, $2 50, with lunch; reference. Address Emmis, 209 West 41st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; go out by day; understands all kinds of evening and tailor-made dresses; city reference. Address Competent, Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; by the day in private families; city or country. Address A. C., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; will go out; $2 per day; references. Address W., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker to go out by day or at home; terms reasonable. Call or address Hall, 1,912 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Francaise: Spring, Summer, dinner, and street dresses; moderate price; short notice. Call at 80 West 47th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day; city or country; terms reasonable. Call or address 234 East 41st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a talented dressmaker by the day; elegant fitter; French cutter; understands new style. Address Mme. V. C., 1,325 3d-av.

DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES; new styles; orders promptly executed; moderate prices. Mrs. Parker, 210 West 24th-st.

DRESSMAKING.—At home or by the day; mourning garments made at shortest notice. Call at 123 East 54th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Late of Egan's; suits made. Call at 70 West 50th-st.

HOUSEMAID.—By Protestant young woman as housemaid; understands her business thoroughly; competent to wait on lady; best city reference; two years with last employer, who can be seen any time; just disengaged. Address L., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined, educated German lady, competent to take full charge of a household, as housekeeper in a widower's family; best city references. Address German, 1,340 Lexington-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Re-engagement required by Englishwoman; competent to take entire charge; good city references. Address A. B. C., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER OR ANY POSITION OF Trust.—By person of intelligence and refinement; is capable and experienced; first-class references. Address A. J. G., Box 114 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By competent Scotch woman; city or country; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 456 West 52d-st., one flight, front; no cards.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady; North German; thoroughly competent and experienced; as housekeeper in German or American family; best references. Address B. G., 220 East 86th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do housework on flat; good cook and laundress; to go home nights. Call at 228 West 129th-st., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Swedish girl to do general housework in a small private family; wages, $16 to $20; best city reference. Address A. N., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl; willing to do light housework or chamberwork and waiting; best of city reference. Call at 305 7th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl, with reference, in small private family. Call, for two days, at 510 West 38th-st., one flight; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By Swedish girl; do general housework; city preferred. Call, Monday, at 544 West 50th-st., third floor, rear house.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl in small private family; best city reference. Call at 149 West 47th-st.

KITCHEN GIRL.—By young French woman cook lately arrived, as kitchen girl in private family, in order to learn English. Address M. W., Box 119 Times Office.

LADY'S MAID.—By German girl; good dressmaker and packer; city reference. Address E. S., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl as lady's maid; understands her business thoroughly; best of references. Address Mary Gray, 305 West 38th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY COURIER OFFERS HER SERVICES to parties visiting Paris Exhibition and the Continent; has retined taste in purchasing; is acquainted with the best routes and hotels in all parts of Europe; excellent nurse in case of sickness; useful in every way; highest references. Address Confidence, Box 365 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French person as maid to children or lady going to Europe; good seamstress and packer; best city reference. Address M. G., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced person; thoroughly understands entire charge of lady's wardrobe; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; willing to travel; best city reference. Call at 130 East 49th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Parisian, speaks English. Lady going to Europe; good dressmaker; good packer; accustomed to travel; not seasick; understands all her duties; first-class city references. Address M. R., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent person as lady's maid and dressmaker; American family; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Address R. S., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; good packer; understands all duties; speaks English; unexceptionable city references. Call or address 224 West 39th-st., second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly-competent French maid; speaks German; excellent dressmaker and hairdresser; good traveler; best city references. Address Reliable, Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good seamstress and dressmaker; no objection to travel; city reference. Address Miss F., Box 823 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent young girl; speaks three languages; is competent hairdresser and dressmaker; good packer; first-class city reference. Call at 1,506 Avenue A, Burren.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; French; accustomed to travel; best city references. Address C. K., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German, to one or two ladies; competent dressmaker, hairdresser, and traveler; best city reference. Address R. E., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant person; speaks good French; excellent needlewoman; best city references. Call at present employer's, 215 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; good traveler; four years' reference from last employer. Address L. M., care of Mrs. Strong, 254 West 37th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By well-recommended French-woman; good seamstress. Can be seen at former employer's, 2 West 45d-st., Monday, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French person; good dressmaker, hairdresser; good packer; no objection to traveling; city or country. Address C. L., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID OR WAITRESS.—By young German girl; speaks German and English; no objection to traveling or to country; reference from present employer. Call at 20 East 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—Good hairdresser; understands her duties thoroughly; best city reference. Call or address Lady's Maid, 90 West 15th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish lady's maid. Can be seen at present employer's, 17 West 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; by a thorough, competent middle-aged woman as first-class laundress; has lived in the most prominent families in New-York; can furnish certificates; two years in last place; leaves on account of family going to Europe; Newport preferred. Address E. S., 668 7th-av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; excellent city reference; seen at present employer's. Call or address 24 West 16th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; two years' best city reference. Address N. K., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; wages, $20; long reference from last place. Call, Monday, at 418 West 52d-st.; no cards answered.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; assist with chamberwork; best city reference; city or country. Address C., Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress in private family; best written and personal reference from last place. Address S. H., Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a refined North German girl in private family as experienced laundress and waitress; willing to assist in housework. Call or address 337 East 85th-st.

LAUNDRESS, AND ASSIST WITH CHAMberwork.—By competent young woman; best city references; last employer can be seen; country preferred. Call at 753 9th-av., Keayes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl (Swede) as laundress. Call, Monday, at 898 10th-av., Mrs. England's.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; first-class laundress; good city reference. Call, Sunday and Monday, at 212 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress to do Lady's family washing; at 75 cents a dozen; best city reference. Call at 246 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to do Lfamily washing; has best reference; open air bleaching. Call or address Laundress, 12 Jane-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By most competent and careful Llaundress in private family; city or country; best family references. Call at 144 East 43d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman; go out by Lday or week; best city reference. Address Mary Travers, 471 West 26th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; in private family only; several years' city reference. Call, Monday, at 437 West 17th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—To work by day; good reference. Call at 220 East 70th-st.; ring bell.

MAID.—By young Swiss girl as maid to lady or grown children; can speak good English and German; also Italian; would be willing to assist with chamberwork if required; family that will travel abroad preferred; best references. Call or address, for two days, H., 271 West 38th-st.

MAID, &c.—By a woman as maid for elderly lady or nurse for invalid or children; competent to fill any position of trust; can be seen on Monday, at present employer's, 25 East 55th-st.

MAID.—By a French Swiss Protestant girl as maid to a family going to Europe; good packer. Address, for one week, by letter only, G. O., 34 East 27th-st.

MAID.—Thoroughly competent North German girl, speaking English, offers her services as maid or nurse for the crossing to Europe in May or June. Call at 142 West 57th-st., present employer's.

MAID.—By French girl as maid or nurse to grown-up children; good seamstress; good references. Address E. F., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

MAID.—By a French woman, or nurse with family going to Europe for Summer; is a good packer and not likely to be seasick. Address, Monday, 67 West 45th-st., present employer's.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By reliable person; North German; good seamstress and hairdresser; assist with other light duties; good city references. Address A. T., 152 East 27th-st.

MAID.—By Swedish girl, not long in this country; wait on ladies and do sewing or light chamberwork; good experience; well recommended. Address 211 East 35th-st., care Mrs. Collin; no cards.

MAID.—By a competent German maid; first-class dressmaker; in private family willing to do light chamberwork. Call at 324 East 49th-st.; no card.

MAID.—By English Protestant as useful maid to elderly lady or grown children. Address G. L., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young Parisian as nursery governess for grown children or companion to a young lady; speaks English and can teach French and music; no objection to traveling; two years of highest references. Address R. W., care of Mrs. Cormas, 550 9th-av., between 40th and 41st-sts.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By thoroughly educated French person, or for children, or maid for young lady; competent to teach them; perfectly reliable; best references; no objection to go to the country; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French Protestant young lady; can teach French thoroughly, English branches, rudiments of music, and fine sewing; city or country; 12 years' references. Address L., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced; French Swiss; kindergarten; excellent German; needlework; entire charge of children; willing to travel or go to country; best personal and written references. Address U. R., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated young lady, speaking French, German, and English, as nursery governess and seamstress; best references. Address Mademoiselle, Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Thoroughly-experienced North German; teaches kindergarten, German, English, elementary branches, needlework; entire charge; willing to travel; very good references. Address decorator store, 122 Park-av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a Scotch girl as nursery governess or maid to grown children; good plain seamstress; country preferred; city reference. Address M. G., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young French lady as nursery governess or companion; no objection to traveling; two years' reference from present employer's. Call at 128 West 58th-st.

NURSE.—By Protestant young woman who thoroughly understands the care of children; willing and obliging; first-class city references. Address A. J., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By experienced Scotch girl for infant or grown children; assist with chamberwork and sewing; good city reference. Call at 306 West 87th-st., rear, second floor.

NURSES.—By mother and daughter, French Protestants, best recommendations, in an American family, for children; generally useful. Call or address, on Monday, 323 West 125th-st.

NURSE &c.—By young woman; or chambermaid and seamstress; city or country or travel; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 127 West 11th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—By a well educated, experienced person speaking French, German, and English fluently as nurse; understands the care of children thoroughly, having held such position many years; best references. Address Lady, Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—Discharged 1st of May; by a reliable Protestant woman, with a family going abroad, as infant's nurse or to growing children, or wait on invalid lady; reference. Address J., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By first-class French Swiss Protestant nurse; thoroughly competent to take charge of baby or young children; good sewer; very good reference. Call or address A. E., 409 4th-av., second bell.

NURSE.—By respectable girl to take care of children; willing to assist with chamberwork or waiting; best of city reference. Call, Sunday and Monday, at 420 West 52d-st., first floor, back; no cards.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her nurse, whom she can highly recommend to infant or growing children; take entire charge and bring up on bottle; 12 years' experience. Call, Monday from 10 to 3, at 246 West 45th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS FOR GROWN Children.—By competent young American Protestant woman; five years' best city reference. Address two days M. D., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; can take full charge of children day and night; good plain seamstress; seven years' city reference. Address M. C., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent woman as infant's nurse; do plain sewing or would assist with chamberwork; eight years' best city reference; last employer can be seen. Call at 100 East 79th-st., second floor.

NURSE.—By well-educated French nurse for growing children; sweet plain sewer; assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; best city references; city or country. Call at 304 East 48th-st., care Mrs. Blake.

NURSE, &c.—By an American Protestant, speaking German, to take care of growing children, sewing, companion; assist in household duties; city or country; references. Call at 25 West 126th-st.

NURSE.—By competent settled person as infant's nurse or to grow the children and light chamberwork; do plain sewing; city reference. Address A. C., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse to grown children in private family; city or country; willing and obliging; city reference. Address M. Best, 944 1st-av.

NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; thoroughly understands her business; can take full charge of infant or young child; best city references. Call at 311 East 57th-st.

NURSE.—By young woman as competent infant's or child's nurse; good sewer; best city references. Address A. G., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse; by respectable girl; best city reference from last employer; no objection to country. Address, two days, A. B., Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; would wait on lady if required; would go in the country; best city reference. Call at 52 West 18th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By a refined young girl to take care of a child and assist in light housework. Call, from 1 to 3, Monday, at Rev. J. Schiek's, 255 East 72d-st.

NURSE.—By a well-educated German girl, speaking some French, to growing children; or lady's maid; best city references. Address L. U., care of Mrs. Cohmann, 245 1st-av.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse and do plain sewing or up-stairs work; understands hairdressing; best city reference; no objection to country. Address 3 East 66th-st.

NURSE.—By respectable German Protestant woman as nurse; understands thoroughly care of infants; city reference. Call or address Mrs. Rau, 137 West 100th-st., care of Mrs. Dorn.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent woman; capable of taking entire charge; city or country; best reference. Address K. S., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French Protestant girl as nurse; willing to do chamberwork; good references. Address Y. V., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; understands bringing them up by the bottle; three years' best city reference. Call, Monday, at 130 East 27th-st.

NURSE.—By competent young woman to take care of grown children; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Address M. A. H., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent woman to take charge of infant from birth; understands bottle feeding; city or country. Address B. C., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a French girl, just arrived from France, charge of children in a private family. Address J. F., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—French, with good account; experienced; to take charge of young children; good sewer; in first city family; no objection to travel; high reference. Address Y. Y., 409 4th-av., second bell.

NURSE.—Experienced; will take entire charge of infant; understands spoon and bottle feeding; best city reference. Call at 354 West 48th-st., third floor, front; no cards.

NURSE.—By competent young woman as nurse; willing and careful; can be well recommended; best city references. Call at 331 East 29th-st.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse; refined and gentle; speaks English; city reference. Call at 238 West 26th-st., basement.

NURSE.—By French girl; don't speak English; good seamstress. Louise Jank, 348 East 56th-st.

NURSE.—By a capable French girl as nurse for growing children and to sew; best city reference. Address C. K., 106 West 42d-st.

NURSE.—By a competent young girl as nurse to infant or growing children; good city reference. Call at 1,590 1st-av., near 83d-st., McCauley's bell.

NURSE.—By French Protestant girl for growing children; good plain sewer; best city references. Call at 256 Mulberry-st., grocery store; no cards.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant Parisian nurse for children; good seamstress; good reference. Call at 240 West 23d-st.

NURSE.—By a young French girl with best references as nurse to children. Call at 463 4th-av.

OFFICE CLEANING.—By a respectable colored woman to go out cleaning offices or club rooms by the week; reference. Address M. L., 390 7th-av., top floor.

PARLORMAID.—By young woman (Swede) as parlormaid or chambermaid; best of city references. Call or address S. W., 18 West 16th-st.

PARLORMAID.—By girl as parlormaid; best city references. Call, Monday, at 65 Madison-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking, family sewing; operates; good buttonhole maker; neat hand sewer; like permanent place in private family for the Summer in the country; city references. Address S. S., Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; day or month; understands dressmaking, all kinds of family and machine sewing. Address Collins, 1,881 2d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day or week; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing, or would take a permanent place. Address M. N., Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker; engagements to go out by the day or week; first-class reference. Address W., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; can do coachman, groom, or footman; understands care of horses and carriages; city or country; best of reference from last place. Call or address private stable, 117 West 51st-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young girl as seamstress and take care of growing-up child. Call at 278 1st-av., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with chamberwork; by a capable and experienced girl. Inquire at present employer's, 144 West 23d-st.

TO EUROPE.—By a young, intelligent North German, experienced sailor, as maid to traveling lady; fine dressmaker and packer; city reference. Address Hamburg, Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

TO EUROPE.—Advertiser will give her services to lady or children going to Europe for free passage across; highest personal city reference given. Address A. S. J., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—By a Parisian lady, speaking English, experienced in traveling, as useful companion to a lady going abroad; city references. Address De J., Box 856 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

USEFUL GIRL AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; can make herself generally useful; over four years' references in private family. Address A. E., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid in private family; four years' city reference; no objection to country. Call, for two days, at 485 West 33d-st.; ring fourth bell, left.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a thoroughly-competent waitress and chambermaid in private family; best city reference; willing to go in country for Summer. Address N. C., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent young girl as waitress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 27 West 18th-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman; best city reference. Address M. W., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent young woman as waitress; best city references from last employers. Call or address, Monday, M. E., Box 127 554 3d-av.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant young woman as first-class waitress in private family; understands fine and ordinary country; best city reference. Call at 47 East 53d-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, 3 East 66th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid; best city references. Call at 233 East 42d-st., second bell.

WAITRESS.—By a [illegible] city or country. Call at 113 East 41st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress (widow woman) by the day; first-class shirt ironer; understands all kinds of housecleaning and washing; references. Address F., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

WASHING, &c.—By laundress, washing and ironing for ladies or gentlemen by the piece or dozen. Call or address Mrs. Mathews, 241 West 29th-st.; no cards.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman washing; reasonable; open air drying; no soda used; can give

PARIS FACTS AND GOSSIP

BOULANGISM A DIFFERENT THING JUST NOW.

FERRY'S RECENT SPEECH—CHEVREUL'S BURIAL—DE NAJAC'S DEATH—NEW PICTURES—THEATRES AND PLAYERS.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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PARIS, April 13.—Boulangism in Paris and Boulangism directed from Brussels are two very different matters, and the Government certainly gave a hard and judicious blow to the plots and counterplotting of the party, whatever the result of the High Court of Justice may be. The newspapers representing the opposition to the Government, even including de Cassagnac's, are most violent, but it is generally felt that, should the coming solemn sessions of the High Court even be prolonged, a lull must come. The exhibition days, too, are near, and Paris is already filling up. The hotels are comfortably crowded. The streets show new faces every day. It is true that the Parisian is still at home, but it is only for a short time.

It is curious to note in the line of trifling *hors d'œuvres* of history the fact that just at the moment when the Duc d'Aumale takes a small hotel in Paris as a *pied à terre* Boulanger is making the same selection in Brussels, but as he has no chantilly he takes his equipages with him and four or five horses, including the celebrated black one. Should that horse die, it would be an irreparable loss to Boulangism.

Jules Ferry made a very close, logical speech last night at the centennial meeting of the National Republican Association, of which he has just been made President. He said that the republic had finally decided to leave the contemplative policy and grapple with an open-air conspiracy, none the less fraudulent because of its apparent guileless candor. M. Ferry has evidently begun a long series of persuasive representations, which must of necessity fill the bill of republican fare during the Summer months. The general election date looms up none the less ruinously because of its six months' perspective, and however brilliant may be the exhibition, each cross on the calendar must carry political conviction to the minds of the patient waiting peasant.

It has been decided that swallow tails and white neckties shall give decorum to the High Court sessions, and this pompously prepared stipulation seems to give intense satisfaction to everybody. The Chamber of Deputies will rejoice in an active holiday, and those persons who were willing to barter body and soul yesterday for a ticket to the High Court (which bit of paper allowed them just about five minutes of inspection of the very correctly-dressed assembly) are now tired of the whole business and eager to see what the Deputies are going to stir up in the provinces.

One single vote opposed the proposition to give a state burial to M. de Chevreul. The essential unanimity of the well-deserved tribute was not disturbed, but the motives of this singular protestor are eagerly sought for. Owing to a family request and a frequently expressed wish of the deceased, there will be no funeral orations, but the ceremony will be made as imposing as the circumstances admit.

It is seemingly hard to interest any one now in passing events. The public mind is apparently stupefied, or at least weary, almost to illness. Another well-known and highly-esteemed public man is dead, Emile de Najac, the collaborator of M. Sardou in "Divorçons," of M. Hennequin in "Bebe," and the author of many plays. He has passed away after a long and tedious illness which gave no hope to his family and friends, but absolute confidence to himself. An hour before his death de Najac was animated by conversing with M. Sardou about a new play in collaboration for the Vaudeville, and for which the dying man wanted above all to secure Réjane as its heroine. De Najac, for he was more or less a Count, and defensively proud of his title, was very wealthy and his dinners and wine cellar were famous.

A new club, the Ex-Mirliton, has opened its yearly picture exhibit in all the splendor of a new concert or fête hall. The hall is a charming one, with its white and gold decoration. There is a loggia around the top, with delicately-wrought iron balustrades, but it is all too big and too fine—for the present exhibition at all events. Among two hundred and odd pictures there are perhaps about half a dozen good ones.

There is an excellent portrait by Bonnat, if a trifle hard in the brush work. A very nice Algerian landscape comes from Boutet de Monkel, which would not, however, attract a passing glance from the usual spectator. There is more than usual good work in Carolus Duran's portrait of Mme. Samary of the French Theatre. There is an impressive canvas from Cazin, representing an old castle surrounded by still, grass-green water, called "Elsinore." The subject has met with just poetical inspiration. Detaille is represented by a small sketch of one of his larger pictures and also by a single figure of a Highlander. Edelfelt is weak and Flameng comes out stronger than usual in his "Conquest of Holland," a small panel representing soldiers of the First Empire trudging through snow. Meissonier contributes "The Writer," showing how much breadth and depth can be given in a single figure on a small canvas. Arcos has a charming picture called "The Siesta," a peasant girl in Italy sleeping on the grass in full sunlight, and Dagnan Bouveret gives a fascinating landscape in soft mellow tints and hazy atmosphere without figures. This about sums up the total of the notable specimens.

Antony Mars, now famous as the collaborator of Alexandre Bisson in "Les Surprises du Divorce" has tempted theatrical fate alone this time. In his play of "Husbands Without Wives" at Menus Plaisirs he has succeeded by the boldness of his venture in spite of the crude coarseness of the dialogue and unevenness of the performance by the Menus Plaisirs troupe with a few additions from the Théâtre Libre company. Mars still sticks to marriage and divorce tribulations as a theme, but he got the hint upon which his new farce is founded from the newspapers. A few months ago, at Montrouge, the Municipal Councilor, in the absence of the Mayor, married a couple, and the ceremony had to be repeated a day or two afterward to legalize it, much to the amusement of the interested persons. Mars takes the same starting point, but makes his brides and grooms so absolutely hate each other during the honeymoon that after a week or two they decide upon divorce, and their delight is unbounded when they learn they are not legally married at all. The couples finally exchange, the best men of the former marriages becoming groomsmen. There are three acts supplied by this slender knot, and the unraveling of the plot of M. Mars is always amusing and frequently even remarkably funny. The author has undoubted dramatic instinct and all the audacity of youth and inexperience. The play will undoubtedly distinguished, able, and influential of the dramatic critics of Paris, and he is now a member of the *Journal des Débats* staff. His play would, therefore, have won almost enthusiastic sympathy, even had it been less interesting, less dramatic, touching, and real. The story of a young woman married not to her liking, craving for all that she has not, and the opposition of the blind, mad love of her earnest, hard-working commonplace husband is not a novel one. As Lemaître tells it it has all the freshness and interest of daily life of a well-written English novel. It thus lacks spice for a true public Parisian success. It is a literary treat, but probably not a taking theatrical venture. The comedy is well acted. Dumeny has a thankless task of the friend, always between two fires, tireless in his reconciliatory efforts. He plays the rôle admirably. Condé is simply perfect as husband. Mme. Tessandier expresses every possible meaning in the almost silent rôle of the mother, and Mme. Sisos is simply faultless as la revoltée.

Now we are to have a busy theatrical week. Sarah the Great is to have a "first night." Seats are selling now for the twentieth representation of "As in a Looking Glass" at the Variétés. The play has been postponed from day to day, disturbing many dinner and ball calculations; for, like Patti nights, Bernhardt premières count now as great social events. They say that Lena Despard will make her first bow in France on Monday, and Emile Augier's "Maître Guerin" is to be revived on the same night at the Comédie Française. Besides these there are to be Paul Bourget's "Mensonges" at the Vaudeville, promising the spectacle of a trio of pretty, extravagantly-dressed actresses; a new fairy operetta comes out at the Folies Dramatiques, and to-night "Monsieur, ma Femme," is given at the Palais Royal.

Rumor says that Bernhardt will play, also, in the Fall at the Variétés, and Dumas, besides giving her "visite de noces," has written a new comedy called "Foyer." He assisted at its reading in any case, and from that to the conclusion that the lines were his has been but a small jump for the reporters. No one could play almost anything almost anywhere with the certain assurance of public favor except Sarah Bernhardt.

Mr. Grau is going to lead the usual Variétés troupe, headed by Judic and Dupuis, through the European capitals, and, judging from Brussels, one would be inclined to expect for them a large financial and artistic success.

COL. M'CAULL SAILS.

OFF TO EUROPE IN SEARCH OF HEALTH AND NEW OPERAS.

Col. John A. McCaull sailed for Europe yesterday in the steamship Umbria, to be absent about ten weeks. While he is away Mme. Cottrelly and R. D. Stevens will have charge of the management of the opera company at Palmer's, Mme. Cottrelly attending to the stage and Mr. Stevens to the outside business of the organization. The object of the Colonel's visit abroad is twofold. His physicians believe that change of air and scene will result in the speedy recovery of his health, and the Colonel thinks that he may incidentally run across some novelties in the way of operas to produce during his Summer season here. While relieving himself of care as much as possible while away, the Colonel proposes to keep his eye open for any attraction which may be available for the American stage.

Before starting for the steamer yesterday afternoon Col. McCaull held a little reception in his private office at Palmer's, which was crowded with personal friends and members of his company who came to bid him good-bye and godspeed. A pleasant surprise was given him by Past Commander Sullivan of United Council, Legion of Honor, who, in the name of the council, presented him with a beautiful fountain pen, one of the gold bands of which was the inscription, "Col. John A. McCaull, from United Council." The Colonel's eyes were wet as he received the present and the letter accompanying it. He is not a member of the council, but most of the people in his company belong to it, and he has always allowed them to sing or recite for the entertainments of the council, and this little presentation was intended to show the esteem in which the Legion of Honor holds him.

Col. McCaull goes to Europe alone, taking with him not even a personal attendant. He has possession of the chief steward's room, and one of the men of the steamer has been detailed especially to attend to him. As all the officers of the Umbria are his personal friends, he anticipates a pleasant and easy trip. Speaking of his trip to a TIMES reporter, just before starting for the steamer, he said:

"I am counting on being gone just about ten weeks. I shall spend my first week after reaching the other side in London. Then I shall go direct to Marienbad, a watering place of Bohemia, where I hope to get back some of the vigor which I have lost since my unfortunate accident in Chicago. My doctor tells me that Marienbad is just the place for me, and Mme. Cottrelly, who has had personal experience of the virtues of the waters, is confident that I will come back a well man. As I have got lots of faith myself, I suppose her prediction will be verified. I shall stay at Marienbad four weeks, and then make trips to Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, and London. In Hamburg I shall witness the performance of Dellinger's new opera, "Captain Friesacé," and if it strikes me as being as good as the reports coming from there say it is, I shall secure it for presentation here, and of course anything else that I see in the operatic line that I think good enough for my company I shall get. But my main object in going is to get away from the cares of business for a time and give myself a chance to get well, and I am not going to worry myself too much over business matters while I am gone."

OFFICERS OF THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY

The Huguenot Society of America held a meeting yesterday at Columbia College. The Secretary's report showed the society to be in a prosperous condition, and the Treasurer's report disclosed the fact that there was $1,889 32 in the treasury. The library of the society contains 662 volumes, which are in a niche of the Columbia College library. The next annual public meeting of the society will be held in Columbia College on Thursday evening, April 18, when the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs will read a paper on "Elias Neau, the Catechist of Negro and Indian Slaves in New-York." Mr. A. G. Clearwater will also read a paper on that occasion.

The officers elected yesterday are: President—John Jay; Vice Presidents for New-York—E. F. De Lancey; for Staten Island—Chauncey M. Depew; for New-Rochelle—R. M. Lester; for New-Paltz—A. G. Clearwater; for Boston—Robert C. Winthrop; for New-Oxford—Richard Olney; for Narragansett—William Ely; for New-Jersey—the Rev. D. D. Demarest; for Delaware—Thomas F. Bayard; for Pennsylvania—Joseph F. Perot; for South Carolina—Daniel Ravenel. Secretary—Banyer Clarkson; Treasurer—P. W. Gallaudet; Executive Committee—Dr. Josiah H. Gautier, Frederick de Peyster, the Rev. A. G. Vermilye, J. C. Pumpelly, and Charles M. De Puy.

A STATUE OF LESTER WALLACK.

Several ladies well known in New-York social circles have undertaken to organize what is to be known as "The Lester Wallack Statue Fund." They have issued an address to the public in which they say that few men have passed away in this generation more worthy of being remembered than John Lester Wallack. Their purpose is to erect a bronze statue of the dead actor taken in some character in which he was a favorite. It is estimated that such a statue, with an appropriate pedestal, will cost $15,000. The ladies will undertake to raise that sum. In order that the movement may be popular, they have decided not to accept any subscription for a sum to exceed $5, but they reserve the right to receive donations from the social and theatrical friends of Mr. Wallack.

Miss Margaret Townsend of 343 West Thirty-fourth-street has been selected as Secretary, and all contributions are to be sent to her address. Messrs. August Belmont & Co. have consented to act as bankers for the fund. The names of subscribers, with the amount of each subscription, will be published weekly in some daily paper until the entire sum is obtained. The ladies having the matter in charge include Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. Isaac Sherman, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. John Hoey, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield.

END OF AN OLD SLAVER.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 13.—Word has been received from Grand Isle that Capt. Rigio, the last survivor of Lafitte's band, died a few days ago. He was the oldest inhabitant of Grand Isle, his residence dating back to the time when Lafitte's forces were dispersed. He was born in St. Charles Parish more than 80 years ago. His education was that of the fisherman, and his training that of the sailor. He was married in many of Lafitte's raids, and with him engaged in smuggling and the importation of negroes. He was always reticent to speak of his experiences with Lafitte, but of his sea voyages he talked with enthralling interest.

When the famous band dispersed he began cultivating oranges and other tropical fruits on Grand Isle, and at the time of his death pos-

A WORK OF REFORM.

GOOD RESULTS ACHIEVED BY THE CITY REFORM CLUB.

The report of the City Reform Club for 1889 has just been issued. It is to a considerable extent a record of a series of aggravating crimes against the body politic and of persistent effort on the part of an organization of right-minded people to bring the offenders to justice. The methods pursued by the club in 1888 and 1887 with gratifying success in the prevention of frauds of a political character, and in detecting and disclosing such offenses as were perpetrated, were employed with even greater success in 1888, as was shown by the large number of names fraudulently registered that were erased from the rolls before election, and of others that put in no appearance at the polls on election day.

The work of the club was extended over as much of the city as the means at their disposal would permit, but as these were limited and the field was great the most important efforts were concentrated upon the districts notorious of old for their brazen violations of the election laws. A large force of detectives was employed just previous to the election to keep a close watch on the registrations in the districts along Parkrow and the Bowery, in the lodging house neighborhoods, and in the districts on the west side, where previous experience had led the club to expect crime to be committed or attempted. These detectives took lodgings in the lodging houses and made the acquaintance of the gang of chronic rounders and professional manipulators of the State and national elections, learned their plans and secrets, and reported them with all particulars to the club every day.

The presence of the detectives in their midst, although none of them were identified, alarmed some of the saloon and lodging house keepers to such a degree that considerable numbers of them refused to carry out their contracts with the ward politicians under whose patronage they had undertaken to manipulate the polls. But evidence enough was gathered to warrant the prosecution of some of the office holders who were elected at the election of last November. Assemblyman Jimmy Smith, more commonly known as "Silver Dollar" Smith from his saloon, which is paved with tiles inlaid with silver dollars, was proceeded against at Albany, but there the club found the Grand Jury so partial to the Smith stripe of politician that an indictment was refused. Later, however, Smith and Alderman Goetz of the same (Eighth) district were indicted in this county for bribery at the polls. Their cases have not yet been tried.

No small part of the report is devoted to a recital of the trouble experienced in getting District Attorney Fellows to move in these matters at all. The conclusion was forced upon them that a crime by a single individual was of more importance in the eyes of the District Attorney than an organized conspiracy against the body politic.

Considerable attention was also given to the prosecution of open and flagrant offenders against the excise laws, and, in spite of the violent and illogical opposition from Commissioner Von Glahn, the Board of Excise Commissioners were moved to revoke the licenses of eight saloon keepers on the east side for persisting in keeping their saloons open on election day in violation of both the election and excise laws. A dozen other cases remain still to be tried.

The plan of the club has been to maintain a small and therefore effective organization of active members, depending for the scope of their work and the means of performing it upon a large list of the friends of the cause. It is expressed by the club that not only will the subscribers of previous years renew their subscriptions, but that many others will show their interest in the good work being done by contributing whatever they feel able and willing to the large annual expenses the work entails. The office of the club is at 35 Liberty-street, where subscriptions may be sent and copies of the annual report may be obtained.

WHERE IS THE MONEY?

PROMISES THAT COULD NOT BE HONESTLY FULFILLED.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 13.—Vice Chancellor John T. Bird of the New-Jersey Court of Chancery has just issued a decree appointing S. M. Dickinson of Trenton receiver of all the property and assets of the Supreme Chamber or governing body of the alleged benevolent "Order of Financial Union." Application for the decree was made by Theron A. Read of this city, representing the local branches of the order in New-York, New-Jersey, Virginia, and Maryland, and by Messrs. Gangwehr and Williams of Philadelphia, representing the Pennsylvania branches. The grounds alleged in applying for the decree were that the Supreme Council had misappropriated funds of the order and otherwise mismanaged its affairs, and that it cannot fulfill its contracts for paying sick benefits to its members.

The order was founded, with headquarters at Paterson, N. J., May 9, 1887, and its general functions are exercised in the use of the rooms of it and of the Iron Hall. In the promises of "benefits" to those who pay initiation fees and dues as members, however, it goes to unprecedented and suspicious lengths. For example, the order promises to pay $3,000 cash at the end of five years to the member who shall have paid to it during that period in initiation fees and weekly and quarterly dues, the total sum of only $280.

A special committee, appointed by a general meeting of members of the order, to investigate its financial condition, of which committee Mayor A. Atkinson of Manchester, Va., was Chairman, submitted a report, under date of Feb. 23 last, to the effect that there had been a "criminal misapplication" of the funds of the order; that, whereas the supreme officers had received $36,831 14, only $17,372 79 was satisfactorily accounted for, leaving an apparent deficit of $19,258 35.

ONE SUNDAY CONCERT ALLOWED.

George J. Kraus, the proprietor of the Volks Garden at 231 and 233 Bowery, made an application recently for permission to give concerts on Sunday at his place. Yesterday the Corporation Counsel gave an opinion that the excise law does not prohibit the proprietor of a licensed place from keeping it open on Sunday and using it for any other purpose than the sale of intoxicating liquor, provided that the bar and barroom are not exposed. Now, however, it is effectually closed and separated from the place where the musical entertainments are given.

Under this decision Kraus will be permitted to give a concert this evening at the Volks Garden without police interference, but he was warned that he must not permit liquor to be sold on the premises. Superintendent Murray said yesterday that concerts in other places would not be permitted until the proprietors had satisfied him that the barrooms in their establishments are separate and isolated from the concert halls.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 13.—Suspicious circumstances have developed in the supposed suicide of the unknown man at Niagara Falls which leads the police to suspect foul play. When he came to the Falls he said he was from Utica and refused to register at the American. He visited the other side, and at the Clifton House registered as "J. W. Miller." A passbook found in his effects had the name "Thos. Mack, Whitesover-street, Utica." He had plenty of money, and was known to have a large sum on his person when he retired Thursday night, but not a cent was found yesterday morning. Another unaccountable circumstance is the finding in the bed in his room of a quantity of bayseed. Some was also found in his hat and trousers. Coroner Cornell will make a thorough investigation.

DANGERS OF OKLAHOMA.

WICHITA, Kan., April 13.—Reports reached here late last night of a new danger confronting the boomers. The Cimarron River is rising rapidly and sweeping everything before it. A boomer named Gordon, concealed in the bushes near Kingfisher, was caught in the quicksand and drowned and his team and wagon swept down the river.

Two railroad employes were reported to have been drowned at Guthrie. There is now but one place that the river can be forded and that is near Guthrie. The importance of this becomes apparent when it is remembered that there are no bridges in Oklahoma and that this stream must be crossed to reach the country.

CLERK TO THE CHAMBERLAIN.

John H. Campbell was yesterday appointed confidential clerk to City Chamberlain Croker. Mr. Campbell has been chief clerk in the Bureau of Combustibles in the Fire Department and also acted as private secretary for Mr. Croker while he was a Fire Commissioner. He is a member of the Tammany Central Association of the Eighteenth Assembly District.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The commandant of the New-York Navy Yard has been authorized to add to the experimental board (of which Chief Engineer C. H. Loring is President) from time to time as occasion requires, for temporary duty, mechanical experts from the yard. Many applications have been made to the department to have examined inventions of different kinds for which great merit is claimed, and to this board such inventions will be submitted for examination and report.

By the death of Col. Hatch of the Ninth Cavalry Lieut.-Col. J. G. Tilford becomes Colonel of the Ninth Cavalry, Major C. E. Carlton of the Third Lieutenant-Colonel, Capt. Henry Carroll of the Eighth Major of the Third, First Lieut. S. W. Fountain of the Eighth Captain, and Lieut. A. G. Hammond of the Eighth First Lieutenant.

When the Army Retiring Board met Thursday Judge Rogers, the examining surgeon, found that

BROOKLYN PLACE HUNTERS

THEIR FATE DEPENDS ON THE TRIUMVIRATE.

WOODRUFF, NICHOLS, AND BARTLETT ABOLISH THE PATRONAGE COMMITTEE AND WILL RUN THINGS.

Everybody in Brooklyn interested in politics, Democrat and Republican alike, is laughing at the members of the poor, abused, trodden-under-foot Patronage Committee, which the Republican General Committee has just abolished, with divers marks of contempt and ignominy. That is to say, everybody is laughing at all of them except one—Franklin Woodruff. While each of his late associates is murmuring to himself in undertones of mortification, not to say anguish,

"Since I was so quickly done for,
I wonder what I was begun for,"

Mr. Woodruff is understood to be softly chanting—he never raises his voice—

"I am monarch of all I survey;
My right there is none to dispute."

Mr. Woodruff, E. R. Bartlett, and John A. Nichols are the triumvirate which now has the absolute control of the Republican machine in Brooklyn, and they have Congressman Wallace as their agent to carry out their desires as well as he can. In close alliance with Thomas C. Platt, and with Secretary Tracy operating, they feel tolerable confident of getting things in shape to suit them without a great deal of delay.

There are good grounds for saying that Mr. Platt's recent visits to Washington and his persistent intercourse with Gen. Harrison were in connection with the selection of the adviser of the triumvirate—Mr. Nichols. Mr. Nichols is credited with saying: "If Tom Platt can only succeed in driving out with Harrison a few times more he will have him. Tom Platt is a bigger man than Harrison, and he is very fascinating when he makes up." If Harrison is in Platt's company for any considerable length of time Platt will dominate him."

This will be pleasant news to Gen. Harrison, who does not believe that Platt or anybody else can dominate him, and Platt in his new rôle as a Presidential Necromancer is an entertaining spectacle. He certainly has been a good deal in Gen. Harrison's company during the past week, driving and lunching and probably smoking—Gen. Harrison likes a good cigar—and he may have completed the fascination already. If so, great events may be looked for at any moment, and where will Warner Miller and his friends be? Worse off than the Patronage Committee, if that be possible.

The Patronage Committee was the offspring of Major Edward H. Hobbs, whose brain is fertile in political devices. Major Hobbs unites the practice of law in this city with the transaction of the Sheriff's law business in Kings County. He used to be Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee of Kings County, and he would not be averse to wielding the political scepter to some extent in the present Babylon times. He does not like one-man power very well, when anybody else is the power, and he conceived the idea soon after the election of a Patronage Committee, whose duty it should be to report on all applications for offices, consider them, and recommend to the appointing powers at Washington the proper recipients of the official "pap." Mr. Hobbs is the member of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee from the Twenty-fourth Ward of Brooklyn, and he offered a resolution at one of the meetings of the committee that a Patronage Committee should be created to be composed of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and eight more of its members, two from each of the four Congressional districts which Kings County contains. The resolution was not acted upon until after the inauguration, and then, for some reason best known to themselves, the "bosses" let it go into effect. Probably they foresaw that the Patronage offices would be tremendous; that whoever had to bear the brunt of the first assaults would become unpopular, and that, by and by, when the time for action should really arrive, they could take the thing into their own hands. As a matter of precaution, however, they put Franklin Woodruff on the committee in order that nothing should be done to their prejudice. The committee was thus composed: Louis E. Nicott, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Edward H. Hobbs and Robert A. Sharkey of the Second Congressional District, Charles H. Colton and William H. Leaycraft of the Third Congressional District, Franklin Woodruff and James W. Birkett of the Fourth Congressional District, F. F. Williams and William P. Williams of the Fifth Congressional District. Mr. Leaycraft was made Chairman, and William P. Williams Secretary. They were estimable gentlemen, but none of them is of any great political account except Woodruff and Leaycraft, who is a Port Warden of New-York.

Their troubles began before they had been in office 24 hours. Each one idea was to have everything done decently and in order; to have applicants file their papers with the Secretary and then await with deferential resignation the decision of the committee. But that was by no means the idea of the office seekers, and, the office seekers outnumbering the Patronage Committee about three hundred to one, their way of doing things obtained, and the poor committeemen suffered everything but martyrdom.

One of them, Charles H. Cotton, Commissioner of Elections, resigned after a week's service, and his place was taken by Clarence A. Barrow, William H. Beard's private secretary. Mr. Cotton tells the story of his sufferings with a seriocomical air which is very amusing. "The morning after the Patronage Committee organized when I got to the City Hall I noticed that there was an unusual crowd, and that everybody looked earnestly at me; but I thought nothing of it, and proceeded to my office. One of the clerks told me with a smile that some gentlemen had been waiting for me. 'Have they?' said I. 'I know what they want.'

"'There are some of them now,' remarked the clerk.

"I looked toward the door, and I thought it was a campaign procession marching in without a band and torchlights.

"'Is this Mr. Cotton?' said the foremost.

"I remarked that it was.

"'I am a candidate for the Consulship at ——' [naming some place I had never heard of in South America] and I want your support.'

"'My good man,' said I, 'what have I to do with Consulships in South America?'

"He soon showed me that I had, for was I not one of the Patronage Committee, whose duty it was to recommend suitable persons to the President and the members of the Cabinet? So it went all day. In the afternoon I took refuge in the private office of the President of the Board of Elections and escaped a little by the treasurer; but I only got out of the frying pan into the fire, for when I got home at night my wife told me that the door bell had been a-ringing all day, and that two men were in the parlor waiting for me then. I took one of them up stairs, and he turned out to be a German who used to live in Brooklyn, but who now lives in Jersey City. He had made some money, and wanted to be appointed Consul to his native place in Germany, so that he could show his townspeople what a big man he had grown to be in the New World. As for him, but we're we were talking, the door bell rang several times, and I could hear the tramp of new applicants in the front entry. I hardly got time to eat my dinner. One old man over 70 said he had fought in the Mexican war and in the war for the Union, and wanted me to make him a watchman in the navy yard. His was a hard case and it touched me. I promised to do what I could for him. And so it went for a week. Day and night I was besieged. I could not attend to my business, or to my myself or to my family. My wife said that the bell handle would soon be broken off, to say nothing of the wear and tear of the carpets and the furniture. So, at the end of the week, I resigned. The President has my hearty sympathy. I can appreciate what he has to endure."

Probably all the committees did not have quite so hard a time as Mr. Cotton, whose office at the Brooklyn City Hall placed him more at the mercy of the office seekers than gentlemen whose place of business is in the city. Indeed it is said that Mr. Woodruff was very little pestered. He had a way of referring all applicants who were not friends of his to other members of the committee, modestly saying that he had no personal influence with his associates.

When they turned over their papers to Mr. Woodruff after the office was abolished, a few days ago, there were about 2,500 applications on file for every kind of an office under a place in the Cabinet. On none of them had the committee acted, although it had had several meetings, all the members, except Mr. Woodruff, incurred a great deal of obloquy for its dilatoriness. It was charged that they favored applicants from the wards in which they lived to the prejudice of good Republicans from other wards. Mr. Nicott lives in the Sixteenth Ward, which is Democratic; Mr. Leaycraft in the Thirteenth Ward; Mr. Barren in the Twentieth Ward; Mr. F. F. Williams in the Eighteenth Ward, Democratic; Mr. William P. Williams in the Seventeenth Ward, Democratic; Mr. Birkett in the Fourth Ward, Democratic; Mr. Sharkey in the Twenty-fifth Ward; Major Hobbs in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Democratic. The Twenty-third Ward, the banner Republican ward, was not represented in the committee, neither was Gravesend, where John W. McKane turned a plurality for Cleveland of 372 in 1884 to a plurality for Harrison of 436 in 1888. All these things were brought against the ill-fated committee.

Mr. Michael J. Dady contemptuously remarked: "The Patronage Committee has been at work six weeks and has got no one appointed. Two-thirds of the Democrats ought to be turned out by this time. What good is the Patronage Committee any way? I believe in the old style."

Mike Dady is a power in Republican politics in Brooklyn, and he is in full sympathy with the triumvirate. After he said that the fate of the Patronage Committee was sealed, for he would not have said it if the triumvirate had had any further use for it. The "old style" is again in force, which simply means that anybody that wants an office must make himself "solid" with the "boss" or "bosses," and that the best way to make himself solid is to prove that he can influence votes in his ward.

Mr. Woodruff and his colleagues, Messrs. Nichols and Bartlett, will not be apt to favor the gentlemen who want foreign Consulships and dismiss that matter from the public mind by appointing to those places the nominees of the

ART NOTES.

The statue to commemorate the policemen killed by bombs on Haymarket-square, Chicago, was cast successfully. It is of bronze, colossal, and stands at the height of about 15 feet from the ground. Mr. John Gelert has made a very realistic policeman raising his right hand in warning, he wears the ordinary frock coat and the ugly cross between helmet and billycock hat which is supposed to be the finest thing in police uniforms. The statue will be unveiled on the 4th of May, the anniversary of the Haymarket massacre.

Mrs. Turner-Sargent, the daughter of Oliver Wendell Holmes, has left $5,000 to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and also a collection of paintings and sculptures which is to be called the Turner-Sargent collection. Should her brother, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, die without issue, $25,000 more will go to the museum under the terms of her will.

The Academy of Design has no reason to feel slighted by the public, since exactly two weeks from the reception before the opening of the exhibition about 50 sittings were sold for about $20,000. The galleries have been well filled and in all probability the great influx of people during the centennial will add to the entrance fees.

The exhibition of colored prints and illustrations by more or less famous Japanese artists, which was held at the rooms of the Grolier Club, was a great treat for those who enjoy the art of Nippon. The club is doing well for amateurs when it spreads such a charming feast.

A bronze bust of the late Horatio Seymour, by David Richards, will be placed in a prominent part of Seymour Park, near Omaha, the property of Dr. G. L. Miller. It is of heroic size, and will be given to the city.

Cincinnati has in its Art Museum a portrait of the late John Bright, painted by Miner K. Kellogg, an American artist, who passed many years abroad, collected old pictures, and died recently in Ohio.

For the Clarke and Hallgarten and the Dodge prizes at the Academy of Design 127 pictures have been entered. The prizes will be awarded next Wednesday.

The portrait of the actress, Ellen Terry, by John S. Sargent, was unveiled the other day in London at the Beefsteak Club at a banquet given by Henry Irving.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN ARKANSAS

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, April 4.

The news from Tuesday's election throughout the State gets better as it comes. Save here and there a county that has not done so well as was expected the surprises have been on the Democratic side and against the Republicans. A light vote has been polled to be sure, but the Republican vote is even lighter than the Democratic vote. This is as gratifying as it was unexpected. The only danger anticipated was that the Democrats might fail to go to the polls. The Republican majority in Jefferson County will scarcely exceed 2,200, where in November it rose to about 3,500. In Phillips it will not exceed 1,000, where in September it reached 2,000. On the other hand, the counties of White, Franklin, Clark, Johnson, Sebastian, and others come rolling in with their splendid old-time Democratic majorities. There is a little disappointment in Washington County, but something can be accounted for in Washington under the circumstances. It is impossible to estimate what the majority in the State will be upon the returns so far received, but there is no doubt whatever of the success of the Democratic ticket by a good majority. And so far as the State has been heard from there has been no misconduct on the part of the election officers to mar the result with scandal.

NEW UNIFORMS FOR A REGIMENT.

The Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment met in the armory after drill last night and resolved to renew the distinctive white uniform instead of applying for the State service rig. The band, from Leader P. S. Gilmore down, will be reuniformed at a cost of $1,500, and provision was made for retiring rid of all the worn-out regimentals and getting nasty new ones ready in time for the inauguration parade. The cost will be divided between the Board of Officers and the companies.

The Twenty-second now has 673 men on its rolls, the largest number in its history, and 160 of the members have come in during the last year. Its officers are confident that the internal squabbles, which have been rather frequent of late, will be entirely done away with under the new régime.

INTERNATIONAL POOL MATCH.

For people addicted to pool the centennial week will now have an additional attraction in the shape of an international match at continuous pool for $300 a side between Albert M. Frey, representing America, and Albert d'Oro, the Cuban champion, for the championship of the world. The game will be at 600 points, and will continue for three evenings at Hardmann Hall, Fifth-avenue, 200 points being played each evening. Both players are in fine trim, and the contest should be a lively one, as the contestants are very evenly matched.

A BOY SHOOTS HIS COMPANION.

NORWALK, Conn., April 13.—Harry Wilson, aged about 12 years, shot and probably fatally wounded James Campbell, a playmate, this afternoon in Cranberry Plains. The weapon used was an old style Colt's revolver of 22 calibre. Campbell was passing Wilson's house when the latter suddenly drew the pistol, and, pointing it at the former, fired, the bullet taking effect in Campbell's right side, just below the seventh rib.

Both boys had always been the best of friends, and the cause of Wilson's apparently murderous attack is a mystery.

MR. CHITTENDEN'S CONDITION.

A report spread about Brooklyn yesterday that ex-Congressman S. B. Chittenden was dead, but at the above late was found to be unusual. He is quite low, and the doctors [illegible] cannot [illegible]

PREPARING FOR THE RACE

THE CUP COMMITTEE'S CIRCULAR TO YACHTSMEN.

THE MINORITY'S OPPOSITION TO THE VOLUNTEER—THE VALKYRIE'S SPEED—NEWS OF THE CLUBS.

Never before in the eventful history of the America's Cup have a Cup Committee of the New-York Yacht Club settled down to work as promptly or accomplished as much in a short time as did the present Cup Committee on Friday afternoon. The gentlemen comprising the committee were appointed on Thursday evening. They met for three hours on Friday afternoon, and practically agreed upon all the important questions which have arisen out of the challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron to sail an international race. The steamer City of Paris will carry letters on Wednesday to the Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron and the Earl of Dunraven, explaining the Cup Committee's position in the matter as announced in yesterday's TIMES.

The committee yesterday sent out the following:

"The America's Cup Committee request those owners who are desirous that their vessels should represent the New-York Yacht Club in the coming contest with the Valkyrie for the possession of the America's Cup, and those who propose to build a vessel with that intention, to so notify the committee at once—the sole condition being that any vessel entered on the list shall be subject to selection by the committee as the representative of the New-York Yacht Club, the committee reserving to themselves the right of forming their own judgment as to the fitness for the purpose in view, irrespective of the result of races.

"For the purpose of this contest it has been deemed advisable by the committee to confine the selection to single-masted vessels, and also to vessels that would be included in Class 3, New-York Yacht Club classification—namely, all over 61 feet long on the load-water line. Any yacht or other vessel, propelled by sails only, coming within the foregoing requirements will be considered eligible, whether belonging to a member of the New-York Yacht Club or otherwise. For the purpose of forming a judgment, the committee will avail themselves of the result of races during the Summer, and will arrange for such further trial races as they may deem desirable, due notice of which will be given. Entries and all other communications should be addressed to the Chairman of the committee, Mr. James D. Smith, 23 Broad-street, New-York City."

This is signed by James D. Smith, Chairman; Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, J. R. Busk, William Krebs, J. Frederic Tams, Philip Schuyler, Gouverneur Kortright, Secretary; Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Vice Commodore Latham A. Fish, and Rear Commodore Archibald Rogers, members ex officio.

The Cup Committee is determined to sail the fastest American yacht in defense of the cup, to adopt the time allowance of the New-York Yacht Club in case a time allowance is due the Valkyrie, and to sail at least three races, and five if necessary, over the outside course.

The action of the committee in deciding that the cup will be defended by the fastest yacht taken with general regret by a majority of the more prominent yachtsmen who would prefer to have the Valkyrie met by the fastest boat of her own size. A larger boat will not be sailed against the Valkyrie without a protest being entered on the records of the New-York Yacht Club. At the meeting of the club on Thursday evening Mr. L. F. D'Oremieulx, a member of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, offered the following resolution, which was indorsed by Mr. Robert Center, one of the oldest and most experienced yachtsmen in the New-York Club:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the selection of a vessel to defend the America's Cup in the coming match with the Earl of Dunraven's cutter Valkyrie be confined to class 3 of sloops, cutters, and yawls, to wit: All over 61 feet and not over 70 feet load water line length.

This resolution was offered after Commodore Gerry had appointed the Cup Committee, and on a point of order being raised by a member favoring, as do the majority, the fastest yacht, irrespective of length, it was ruled out of order by the Commodore, but evidently put upon the minutes of the meeting. The difference of opinion among the members of the club results apparently from a different conception of what the America's Cup represents. It is generally conceded that it represents the superiority of the world in speed, but others think that only a seventy-foot boat should be chosen say that they do not see the matter in that light.

"Every deed of gift from 1857 to the present time," says Mr. D'Oremieulx, "defines the America's Cup as a cup for friendly competition between foreign nations, and I think that what I think it is. By 'friendly competition' I do not think is meant an overpowering of any challenging vessel by mere

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ARMY TALK FROM LONDON

THE PAY OF OFFICERS AND THE FOOD OF SOLDIERS.

LACK OF OFFICERS ON PARADE—DELAYS IN COALING—AN EXPLOSIVE MADE FROM STRAW.

LONDON, March 30.—Several times I have drawn attention to the liberality of the United States in payment of officers ashore and afloat in comparison with European countries, and to the necessity for the future, if the services are to obtain the best men, of increasing our pay in at least the junior ranks. In the senior ranks the difference is not so great either in the land or the marine forces. To-day a service paper, which badly blundered last week, makes amends by publishing a table shewing the pay and allowances when employed afloat of combatant naval officers in England, France, Germany, and the United States. From this it appears that with us a senior Captain gets £930; in France, £958; in Germany, £894; in the United States, £900, and a junior Captain with us £601, and in France £864; in Germany and the United States the same as senior Captains. In England's service a commander in command gets £433; in France, £698; in Germany, £707, and with you, £700; not in command, with us, £365; in France, £356; in Germany, £461, and you, £700. But in France when not in command he messes with the Captain free of charge. In England a Lieutenant of 12 years draws £341; in France, £471; in Germany, £617, (†£417,) and in the United States, £600, while a junior Lieutenant gets with us £182; in France, £200; in Germany, £193, and with you, £480.

I fancy that in this calculation the pound has been taken at $5, but as $5 are really worth £1 0s. 6½d., the pay given by the United States should be estimated at least 2½ per cent. higher. Now, while there is no complaint in your service about the rate of pay so far as I can learn, it is at the same time acknowledged not to be too great if the right sort of men are to be obtained and due value given for their services. If this be so, it is clear that our Government deliberately trades on the desire of well-to-do people to have their sons in the services, and at the same time makes it impossible for poor or relatively poor men to get their sons into the service as commissioned officers. How long this will last in these democratic days may be questioned, but there is no doubt that if the Democracy wants its chance of obtaining rank in the army and the navy it will have to put its hand in its pocket to pay for it.

One of the most apparent defects in last year's naval manœuvres, as I noted from the most active flagship at the time, was the difficulty and delay of coaling. Well, we are now going to do something to make it easier and quicker by building special coaling piers at Portsmouth and Portland and Keyham, while 31 new coaling lighters are to be provided. But Devonport, Pembroke, Sheerness, and Queenstown, where facilities scarcely exist at all, are to have nothing done, and in any case no progress whatever has been made toward supplying coal at sea, or even in a sheltered bay. There is a great field here for some inventive person who can supply compensating "whipe" that will carry coal from ship to ship in bags or in the baskets without letting them drop into the water when there is a bit of a swell on. In this connection I may say that the recruiting for our extra stokers is becoming worse and worse, and though the Admiralty have reduced the standard of height by an inch, the chest measurement has been increased by an inch. But it is becoming more and more clear that we shall not get the men we want in the navy without giving more pay, in view of the increased competition with the United States Navy and with the ever-increasing requirements of the mercantile marine, where the men have so much more liberty and relaxation.

There is a great complaint at Aldershot of the lack of officers on parade. But not at Aldershot only does the present system, or want of system, result in the depletion of regimental officers. So many Majors and Captains are employed on staff duties or with the militia or the volunteers or with the Egyptian Army or in the pay department, that, allowing for a fair proportion of leave, it is difficult to see how the internal economy of a battalion can be carried on, to say nothing of the being led on field days in the way it would have to be led on service. I hear that on Monday, the first divisional day of the year at our present camp, there were several battalions with less than one officer per company, excluding mounted officers. Yet, to the average battalion we are supposed to have four Majors, six Captains, nine Lieutenants, and six Second Lieutenants. At the same time, what with camp police, sanitary and guard work, with mounted infantry and athletic drill and all sorts of returns to be made out continually, it is impossible to have enough officers on parade to satisfy the requirements of the drill book. So the new commandant has issued an order that in April and May each infantry brigade shall be struck off duty in turn to take over the task of learning the new drill without having anything to distract its attention. The wisdom of this action of Sir E. Wood is obvious, but, after all, it is only a temporary measure, and if the new drill is to be properly practiced some means must be taken to have not all the men only but all the officers also in the ranks.

Major-Gen. Sir R. Buller's committee has nearly completed a scheme for the better regulation of the supply of soldiers' food, and I have reason to believe provision will be made for a supper. In connection with this subject a very interesting paper was read yesterday at the United Service Institution by an army doctor, who said that "if men received abundant food they would not require stimulants, and a wise Government should not leave so important a matter as the feeding of its soldiers to the chance of the being properly considered by a raw recruit. The soldier should be fed just as the agricultural laborer used to be fed in the days when they were agricultural laborers, viz., upon three meals a day—breakfast between 7 and 8, dinner between between 12 and 1, and supper between 6 and 7. In addition he should have a cup of coffee, and, if possible, a biscuit before being called upon to do any unusually early work, as it is unsafe to send a young lad to work without food."

Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Home, who entered the army in 1847 and commanded the Fifty-fifth Foot from 1858 to 1869 and greatly distinguished himself both in the Crimea and in Afghanistan, said his experience went to prove that "the drinking in the army was not in excess of the drinking in civil life," and the lecturer corroborated this by saying that "the army was a sober one as a whole," and that "the young soldier spent his money in food, not in drink." The fact of the matter is, drinking in the army is a question of town stations and consequent temptations, but there is a tendency to satisfy the cravings of hunger during the evening by swilling beer down on a half or wholly empty stomach. After all there is a good deal of human nature in the soldier of any country.

Col. Hugh McCalmont, perhaps the most experienced cavalry Colonel we have, for he commanded one hussar regiment in eight campaigns, and another in three campaigns, and was present at the battle of Balaklava, has been writing on the subject of the new explosive, cordite, which is to supersede gunpowder. He says that cordite is smokeless, flameless, practically non-fouling and non-heating, and that both the recoil and the report are less than those of black powder, with superior penetrative power. It ought to be cheap, too; but it does not seem likely to have energy enough to compete with the powders that all the European countries are now preparing by thousands of tons. It has, however, one apparent advantage—it is granular and therefore is not liable to "pack."

THE YUKON VALLEY MINES.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED GOLD FIELDS OF ALASKA.

SITKA, March 18.—There is a constantly-growing interest in the gold prospects of the Yukon Valley on the part of old and experienced placer miners not only on the Pacific coast, but wherever they are situated. Very little has been published of the Yukon Valley and the Yukon River that has come from persons who have been there and spent any time in prospecting. Juneau, the centre of mining operations in Alaska, is the rendezvous of nearly all who are practically acquainted with the Yukon and the mode of getting there. I have talked with scores of these men, all of whom are making ready to go back into that country. I have sifted their statements as closely as can be done, so that I can give a tolerably fair statement of many of the facts that may interest the public.

Any one with a map of the Alaska coast before him may be able to follow me. Following the Alexandrian Archipelago, which includes such large islands off the coast as Admiralty and Baranoff, on the latter of which is Sitka, you pass through Chatham Straits northward into Chilcat Inlet, at the head of which enters the Chilcat River, a small mountain stream, navigable for canoes 30 or 40 miles. The mouth of the Chilcat River is about 290 miles northeast of Sitka. About 30 miles from the mouth of the river is situated a large village of Chilcat Indians, and it is from this point that the portage or trail starts over the mountains to the headquarters of the Yukon.

The Yukon, from its source north of the head of Chilcat Inlet, runs nearly due north until it reaches Fort Selkirk, one of the Hudson's Bay trading posts, then it runs to the northwest to Fort Yukon, another old Hudson's Bay post, and then flows southwest until it reaches the ocean south of Norton Sound. The boundary line between the United States and the British dominions starts from a point a little east of Mount St. Elias, and runs due north to the Arctic Ocean. The Yukon River crosses this boundary line northeast of Fort Reliance, and about three hundred miles from its source. The British boundary passes in a curved line around the head of Chilcat Inlet, and distant about forty miles. Chilcat village is on American soil, but the Yukon rises in British territory.

A trail leads across the mountains from the Chilcat village to the source of the Yukon. Until recently this has been believed to be the only accessible route from the coast to the Yukon Valley, but another has recently been discovered, which, however, for some time will not dispense with the old trail. The Tarku River reaches the sea near Juneau, on the mainland, about one hundred and eighty miles northeast of Sitka. Its direction is southwest from its source, so that way it is in almost parallel with the Yukon, which runs north and northeast. The new route then is to ascend the Tarku for a hundred miles and then cross the range or divide between it and the Yukon. The object in seeking this new route was the difficulty which miners and prospectors have always encountered with the Chilcats, who claimed to control the portage between the head of the Chilcat Inlet and the head waters of the Yukon. These Indians, claiming to have made the trail passable, and that it has been in existence from time immemorial, insisted that those passing over it should pay heavy tribute to them, and also prohibited any other natives than themselves from performing the labor of transportation over that route. Much blood has been shed over this question among the various families of Indians themselves, with the Chilcats always the victors, but no white men have lost their lives as a consequence of these fights, so far as can be ascertained.

At first it was supposed that Indian labor had made quite an easy trail across the mountains to the Yukon, but this was informed by what we have twice passed over it that it is nothing more than a trail in name. The snows fall very deep in that range, as they do in all the ranges along this coast. It is May and sometimes June before there is any diminution in the depth of the snow when the miners attempt a passage they find it very dangerous. Several parties whom I know crossed there into the Yukon Valley in anticipation that the snow was gone in May, and, not being provided with the means of travel under such circumstances, suffered almost incredible hardships before reaching the Yukon Valley. They are profiting by experience, and now they are having 40 sledges made, each about eight feet long, which they will transport by boat to the head of Chilcat Inlet, and with these vehicles will draw their supplies across the mountains.

The Yukon, near its source and for some distance north, consists of a chain of small lakes, some of them 20 miles long and navigable for loaded canoes. At only one point, a distance of two miles, is there any necessity for any portage around rapids. There is no trail whatever along the shores of the Yukon, and the only passage down the river is by water. The high mountains on the west shut off the warm ocean currents, and the ice and snow remain in the valley until very late, making the season short and the time for a prudent beginning of the journey still later.

There is very little doubt that there are great quantities of gold in the Yukon Valley and in the guiches and valleys which open into it. None of the miners who have been in that country for two seasons has failed in procuring gold dust in considerable quantities from washing, but there are serious drawbacks and discouragements that are calculated to distance even the most courageous and persevering. The placer mines, of course, are only found in the vicinity of the stream, so far as explored. The ground is frozen hard down so long that it is very late before any work can be done, and in very many instances where the frost has gone from the surface it remains at a little depth below, so that mining is almost impossible under such circumstances.

Where the best placer deposits are found water cannot be had. They are on steep guiches quite a distance from the river, with no means whatever of getting the water to them by any of the simpler hydraulic methods. One party that came out last Fall went back a few miles, built and moved a large timber flat to the shore, and left it there. They have procured pumps to be worked by a waterwheel on the raft, and hose, and with this appliance propose to conduct the water ashore, where it can be used for placer washing. The raft makes it portable, and they have great hopes of ultimate success.

Nothing has yet been done except the crudest mining in that country. It may require years before much else than that is done. Little or no attention has been paid by men accustomed to scientific methods of producing gold, and it may be a long time before such have the courage to undertake what is necessary for a satisfactory exploration and development.

GEN. LAWTON'S RETIREMENT.

The following reference to Gen. Lawton, the present United States Minister at Vienna, appeared in a recent number of the Vienna *Weekly News*, the only paper published at that capital in the English language. The paper is edited by an Austrian chevalier who married an English woman:

"All who have enjoyed the favor of Gen. Lawton's acquaintance can bear witness to the amiability and dignity with which he has discharged his important duties, while those whose relations with him have been purely official can testify to the unfailing attention and zeal in whatever work he had to do. The American community in Vienna have at all times had in Him a valuable adviser as well as a keen and able protector of their interests. We can well appreciate the deep feeling of homage to the gracious, cheerful and gifted lady who has so well done the honors of the American Legation with her husband. The tact and refinement of Mrs. Lawton has been as justly appreciated in the highest circles of society as her kindness of heart and acknowledged by the intimate circle of her private friends and by passing visitors in this capital, to whom she has extended her always ready and pleasant hospitality."

THE HAPPIEST LIVING MONARCH.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Paris *Figaro* describes King Alfonso XIII. as the happiest and best loved of all the

ALGIERS NOW AND THEN

SCENES IN TOWN AND TIMES WHEN PIRATES REIGNED.

PARIS UNITED TO CAIRO—THE GREAT WORLD LYING TO THE SOUTH—UNDER BOMBARDMENT.

ALGIERS, March 10.—A vast crescent of wooded hills, inclosing a smooth, bright bay; a long line of graceful palms rearing their plumy crests along the summit of the ridge against the warm, dreamy sky; numbers of dainty little white villas scattered like stray snowflakes amid the clustering mass of dark, glossy leaves; overhead the battered, crumbling walls of a stern old Moorish fort, looking down with sullen disdain upon the trim, jaunty, modern buildings below, like some war-worn veteran of a hundred battles eyeing scornfully the swaggering gait and brand-new uniforms of a band of young recruits. Behind us, as far as the eye can reach, extends the blue sunlit sea, dotted with tiny white sails; and right in front of us (outspread like a mighty snowdrift against the dark green background of rich semi-tropical foliage) lies the great white city itself, the capital of France's fine colony, the hospital whither doctors send their patients when they do not know what else to do with them, the home of those ancient Moorish pirates whose descendants now carry on a more legalized system of robbery as hotel keepers—in a word, the town of Algiers the gayest, prettiest, and most popular of all the countless holiday resorts with which modern civilization has studded the seaboard of the wildest, dreariest, and most untamably savage of the world's continents.

It is rather curious, by the bye, to notice how carefully the boldest nations of antiquity avoided venturing into the unknown interior of the Dark Continent, and clung to its sea-fronting edge. A certain graceless joker has defined a geologist as "a fly perching on the back of an elephant and laying down the law concerning the animal's whole internal structure from the aspect of its outer hide."

This comparison, although grossly unjust to the geologists, is really a pretty fair definition of the ancient settlers in North Africa. Not merely the sailor Greeks and Phœnicians, but even the essentially military Romans, were from first to last as unwilling to hazard themselves out of sight of the sea when ashore as they were to hazard themselves out of sight of land when at sea. When they had any curiosity about the vast unknown regions beyond, they generally gratified it by getting other people—usually natives—to explore for them. The latter always brought back some very wonderful stories from their travels when they happened to return at all; but as they identified the Niger with the Nile, and thought that the Nile rose in the heart of India, their researches did not add much to the sum of the world's geographical knowledge.

Even in later ages, when all the other gaps on the world's chart were being filled in apace by such apt workmen as Columbus and Vasco da Gama, the interior of Africa was still one mighty blank. What the current mediæval beliefs were with regard to this region of terrible mystery may be sufficiently gathered from the quaintly-picturesque narrative of good old Sir John Mandeville. Himself a sensible and cultured man, whose naturally great powers of observation had been developed by travels whose range was bounded only by the limits of the then known world, the worthy knight found no tale too monstrous or him to swallow where "the unknown Afric" was concerned.

This is the kind of "true history" that he gives us: "And in another land that is nigh unto this one there bene certain men that are called 'Plantopodes,' which have but one foot, the which is of marvelous great bigness, even a fathom in breadth; and when the sun shineth exceeding hot, they de stand upon their heads, and put up this one foot toward the sun, to the intent that so they may be shielded from the heat thereof; and that is great marvel. And in another land not far away there bene other men which have no mouth, but only a small round hole in the midst of their face; and therefore, may they eat no meat, but they live wholly on divers drinks, which they do suck through a quill; and that is right strange to behold. And in another land beyond these is a certain lake whereof men do tell wonderful things; for if one cast in word or any other light substance, straightway it will sink to the bottom, but iron or stone will float therein, and that is clean contrary to nature. And in this same land the men which dwell therein have no heads, but their eyes are in their breasts, and that also is great marvel.

But to return to Algiers after this long digression, it is to be observed that the aspect of the city is thoroughly characteristic of the two opposing races which divide it between them. A Frenchman always carries with him, wherever he goes, as much of Paris as possible, and the lower half of Algiers, as contrasted with its upper half, is merely the Semme quarter of Paris pasted on to the bazaar of Constantinople. Behind stand ranked along a solid sea wall a long line of stately buildings of hewed stone four or five stories high. Above these the whole hillside seems tumbling down upon your head at once in a jumbled mass of flat roofs, trap-like doorways, windowless house fronts, and crumbling walls. In fact, it appears at first sight as if the row of massive European buildings along the foot of the hill had been put there as a dam to keep the native town from breaking loose and rushing like a waterfall right down into the sea, as the lava of Etna rushed down into Catania Harbor in 1689.

But in passing through the French quarter—which is what all travelers unavoidably do on their first landing—we begin to sympathize with Alphonse Daudet's imaginative hero, "Tartarin de Tarascon," who, disembarking here with his mind full of Moorish pirates, Gætulian lions, and desert robbers, found himself all at once in the midst of a perfect fac simile of his native town in the south of France. You look for ancient ruins and you find modern restaurants. Caravans of street cars file past you instead of camels. French bonnets replace Oriental veils. Advertisements of new French plays and operas stud every wall, and as you look around for some antique Moresco palace the words "American Bar" stare you in the face the moment you set foot ashore. One solitary trace of the past greets you in the dazzling whiteness of the beautiful mosque at El Djedid, which is of itself sufficient to atone for a whole acre of this second-hand imitation of Paris.

But if Algiers itself is somewhat disappointing at first sight to visitors of the romantic school, the district which lies immediately behind it might satisfy the most uncompromising John Bull that ever turned his back upon Naples or Palermo as "not worth a hang compared with London." Any passing traveler, who wishes to get as good an idea of Algerian scenery in its best form as his limited time will permit, cannot do better than spend a day in running out by train to the dainty little town of Blidah at the foot of the Atlas mountains. Here he will find himself in the midst of a perfect wilderness of orange groves, which, when we were there, were in full bloom, and filled the air with their delicious perfume. Behind the town rises the rugged mass of the Atlas, with its rocky peaks and precipices, and its deep, wooded ravines, which afford endless delightful rambles. Here, too, he will find the Arab in his native element, and not as a mere hanger-on of civilization, as in the streets of Algiers. Here, too, he will find the Arab in his native element, and not as a mere hanger-on of civilization, as in the streets of Algiers. Here, too, he will find the Arab in his native element, and not as a mere hanger-on of civilization, as in the streets of Algiers.

Now, it chanced that at this time Algeria was in such an unsettled state that the French Government had thought it advisable to issue strict orders to all local officials to conciliate the native tribes in every way, and on no account to offend their national prejudices. Hence the worthy Prefect, divided between reluctance to destroy an innocent countryman and fear of ruining himself by disobeying an official order, was in a very awkward dilemma. At length he hit upon the bright idea of declaring that the engineer, being employed on a military road, was to be considered as a military officer and must be tried not by any civil tribunal, but by the commandant of the garrison.

The commandant liked the job as little as his colleague on hearing the story, but he was a man of ready wit and iron nerve, and soon bethought himself of a way out of the difficulty. "Will you accept any compromise?" asked he of the dead man's son, "or are you determined to have blood for blood?" "Blood for blood!" yelled the vindictive Arab, and the roar of a hundred voices echoed the savage answer. "So be it," rejoined the Colonel. "My sentence is that you [turning to the Frenchman] be placed on the very spot where your victim was standing, and you [addressing the Arab] go up to the highest point of the precipice and jump down upon him."

Hitherto (contrary to all my former experience of the Mediterranean) we have been wonderfully fortunate with our weather, which is like midsummer. With the blue of the sky above matching the blue of the sea below, a bright sun throwing out the grand old mountains in all their glory, the atmosphere as mild and balmy as May, and not a sign of storm or rain, the renowned "Naples of Africa" does indeed wear a holiday aspect.

But it was no holiday work that was done here on a certain fine August afternoon 73 years ago, when the long debt accumulated by Algerine perfidy and cruelty against the patience of man and the long suffering of heaven was at length paid in full. The growing insolence of the Corsairs and their savage ruler—the crowned robber who called himself "Dey of Algiers"—had long been becoming more and more insupportable to all the principal Governments of Europe, and the last drop that made the cup of vengeance overflow was the horrible massacre which exterminated at one blow, the crews of 300 European vessels near the African seaport of Bona, on the 23d of May, 1816. Sir Edward Pellew, then cruising in the Mediterranean with a strong squadron, was ordered to exact instant satisfaction for this outrage, and on his way to do so he was joined by the Vice-Admiral of Holland, Baron Van Kappellen, who brought to his assistance eight good ships and a host of gallant Dutch seamen, the worthy descendants of the brave fellows who had fought beneath the flag of Van Tromp and De Ruyter.

Ominous rumors of the coming armament fly before it, but all warnings are thrown away upon the doomed murderers, who are only roused to greater arrogance by the news of the storm of vengeance which is darkening over them. Are not the defenses of Algiers acknowledged to be impregnable? And have not these defenses a garrison of 20,000 Moorish warriors, who fear no man that walks the earth? Let the infidels come if they dare; they shall soon feel how the sword of a true believer can strike!

So boast the pirates, till at last the "infidels" do come in grim earnest. The rising sun on the 27th of August, 1816, reveals an advancing fleet of stately ships bearing down upon the guilty city, and over that cloud of white canvas float gallantly the historical flags of England and Holland, once confronting each other in many a hard-fought battle, but now united in as noble a work as ever a brave man had to do. Brief and stern, as befits demands made at the cannon's mouth, are the conditions offered by "the English admiral to the master of this den of thieves. The abolition of Christian slavery in Algiers—the instant liberation of all Christian captives—the prompt refunding of the large sums recently exacted in ransoms from Sicily and Sardinia, together with the release of the British Consul and a number of British seamen who have been imprisoned by the Dey's order, coupled with a significant postscript to the effect that if an answer is not returned within two hours the English Admiral will "consider himself at liberty to carry out his instructions."

No notice is taken of this message by the haughty enemy, and accordingly the Admiral, gallantly seconded by his Dutch allies, proceeds to his work. Amid a dead calm a terrible spectacle the great fleet of line of battle ships, preceded by the lighter and more manageable frigates, come gliding slowly and majestically over the smooth, shining waters toward the spot where death is gaping for them through the hungry mouths of more than 1,000 cannon, 220 of which are mounted upon the great harbor mole itself, right opposite to which stout Sir Edward anchors his own flagship, the famous Queen Charlotte. Bang! The awful stillness is suddenly broken by a shot from the Algerine batteries, and in one moment, with a roar that seems to split the very sky, the bloody work begins.

For a while the fight is as hot as fire, for the Algerines, although black with every crime upon earth—murderers, robbers, liars, kidnappers, to their very finger tips—have inherited the courage as well as the cruelty of their Moorish ancestors, and fight as fiercely as the lions of their native mountains. Within five minutes the smoke is so thick that the Admiral's signals cannot be seen even by the nearest vessels, and a maddening uproar of crashing spars and falling houses, shot howling and shrieking through the air, shouts, groans, screams, and curses, mingles with the thunder of a cannonade such as even Algiers has never heard before.

But little by little the disciplined courage of the European seaman begins to prevail over the fanatic frenzy of the African pirate. Before the tremendous broadsides of the Queen Charlotte the massive mole, with its terrible batteries, literally melts away like snow in the sunshine. Meanwhile the brave Dutchmen who worke the guns of the Eendraght (which lies nearest to the enemy) are giving a new and terrible proof of the renowned "Eendragh Maght Maght," which was the motto of their greatest settlement in America. One by one the Mohammedan batteries are silenced, and the fierce Algerine chiefs may be seen leaping up frantically on to the ruined parapets and brandishing their swords in impotent fury. By the time the sun goes down upon that wild scene the pirate ships in the harbor are all one red and roaring blaze, and the city itself is on fire in three several places. By the light of the destroying flames the conquerors haul down the flag of the Algerine admiral, and the next morning the Dey sues for peace.

Such was the end of Algiers as a pirate city, and such was the beginning of its career as a European possession. Its subsequent history is not very eventful, and the only thing that has happened to it since the days when Pellew and Van Kappellen knocked its fortifications about its ears is that it has been bombarded by the French in 1688, and has had the honor of being the capital of the Algerine Republic, which was proclaimed in 1848, and which lasted for about a year.

THE CRANKS OF HYDE PARK

A SUNDAY STROLL IN LONDON'S GREAT PLEASURE GROUND.

THE SPECIMENS OF MILD LUNATICS WHICH ONE ENCOUNTERS ON A PLEASANT AFTERNOON.

LONDON, March 25.—A stroll through Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon is very much like a walk through the mild wards of a lunatic asylum. The park does double duty on Sunday. In the forenoon and up to 1 o'clock it is a promenade for middle-class magnificence, and many thousands of men and maidens, dressed within an inch of their lives, saunter along the wide walks in front of a single, double, or treble row of spectators, whose green chairs cost a penny each. The Hebraic element is largely represented and the quality of the millinery and mantua work is unexceptionable, but club and society circles, nevertheless, insist that to be seen there savors of vulgarity.

In the afternoon, however, the park is given over to the housemaids, nursemaids, coachmen, and footmen of the West End town houses and to popular orators. The aristocratic help are no more eccentric in their manners than any other servants, but the orators are. They are the densest and most picturesque lot of noisy cranks that have ever gathered together in an inclosed space since the art of conversation was lost in the Tower of Babel.

It is 3 o'clock P. M. The sun is shining, shining fair and honestly from an afternoon sky of pale blue. The rising or shining of the sun is not so common a thing in London as to be unworthy of notice. A faint breeze is blowing from the west and cools you pleasantly as you start from the marble gates of the Piccadilly entrance to cross the park. Before you is a long stretch of velvety green sward reaching for a mile or so north and west. It is but sparsely grown with trees, save at its borders, and would be like a prairie but for low iron railings, which you can step over, which divide the wide walks and the sward. The walks lead in all directions, and are filled with people. Wherever two walks intersect there is a little crowd who have stopped to listen to somebody standing on the grass in the angle of the railings and making an address.

There are many groups and many speakers. The latter represent all the cranks whose energy takes a talking form in this great nation of London. They all have a mission in life, and are carrying it out with set lips and corrugated brows. It is the fell intention of every one of them to set the river on fire, and to suggest to them that water is not fiercely inflammable would be looked upon as an impertinence. They are self-elected men of destiny who spend the week in their garrets thinking over the great ideas which they will send forth whizzing and hurtling through social space on the coming Sunday to startle society and call the world to its senses. To the dilettanti in human nature they have a certain interest, and they would have an appreciable scientific value if they could all be dissected to show what physiological quality they have in common. For in appearance they are as diverse as a colony of unrelated scarecrows.

Number One is a tall man, with a pale reddish beard. He is bareheaded, and his forehead reaches nearly to the crown of his head. His hair is plastered down in slick straightness; he has a black Prince Albert coat and gray trousers well worn, but clean. As you approach he is saying in a high-keyed voice:

"Oh, what a solemn thought! Oh, what a solemn thought! There's going to be a judgment day, a judgment day, when God will take an account of every human being when every knee will bend before the throne of God."

This discovery, which, from his earnestness in telling it, is evidently the result of original personal research, appears to bother him, and he does nothing but repeat it in various forms. He does not look at his listeners, but a little over their heads, as is usual with cranks, and his enthusiasm does not vary, however his audience may increase or grow small.

He shuts himself off after a time and his partner begins. His partner is a dyspeptic-looking old man, with a white mustache, who apparently possesses much new and unexpected information concerning the "Lamb of God." While he is speaking, the other man stands very straight with shut eyes, compressed lips, and folded arms. He somehow suggests Calvary. It may be a false conjecture, but the thought strikes one that if any body should be crucified in the coming year and it should not be this party he will be deeply and severely disappointed.

Number Two is a negro. He is an old man, bareheaded, with kinky iron-gray hair. A white handkerchief is knotted at his throat, an ex-fashionable black overcoat is buttoned close about him, and his trousers and shoes are presentable. He combines saliently the assumption of clerical dignity with that predestination to other people's cast-off clothing which is the lot of the civilized negro. His face is most striking however. The features are so large. The eye cavities are deep, the nose is very wide and flat, and the mouth, with its thick lips, something enormous. It is quite large enough for two. His face, but for its expression, would be repulsive. In its loose, thick folds it looks exactly like that of a large brown lizard. But there is a radiating sense of awe in his face, his eyes are shut, and he is praying that his words may that day do good. When he begins to speak he shows that he is well over the line. His imagination has passed beyond his control and taken control of him.

The listeners do not smile and do not deride. They stop, listen for a while quietly, and then pass on in a contented, calm kind of a way. They are a calm, contented kind of people, the English. They have no desire or thought to outdo one another. That feverish sense of comparison which is the most salient and distinguishing American characteristic is absent in them. They go their own ways, mind their own business, and live life for what it is worth, unmindful of other people in a way that would make America happier if it could be learned.

Number Three is an abrupt change. He is a young man, with shabby and frayed clothes. He has a thin, pale face and hollow eyes, their color being of a dark, steely blue. He talks in a very nervous, high-strung way. In the course of the endless epic narrative which he is reciting there are funny episodes, but he does not laugh or smile in sympathy with them. He only tries to. Now and then he makes a gesture which falls short. The man is so nervous, so ewed cowardly that he cannot keep still and can scarcely control his actions. From his appearance it is not alcohol, but opium. He is in that quaking, shuddering, terrestrial hell, which he enters via Whitechapel or Ratcliffe Highway whenever he gains enough coppers in this way for a debauch. He recites in a timid, jerky, overprecise way which is queer. The composition is clearly original. Only such a man could write or think it. It is a genealogical poem as long as the moral law of a Chinese tragedy. Just at present he is dealing with Mary, who, it appears, was deserted by her husband in an exceedingly heartless manner, whereupon—

"She fed, a solitary pepper,
The parish's lawful prey."

She has two children, Willie and Kate, and, having safely disposed of the mother, the poem takes up the history of the children, and tells how Willie, who is a bright, manly boy, is sent to the workhouse school, and how Kate, who is a pretty girl, is sent to the workhouse nursery. Willie runs away from the workhouse school, and, after many adventures, becomes a sailor. Kate grows up in the workhouse, and, when she is old enough, is sent out to service. Her fortunes are not described in detail, but it is evident that they are not happy. Years pass, and Willie comes back to London, and, after many inquiries, finds his sister Kate. She is in a wretched condition, and is dying of consumption. Willie takes her to his home, and she dies in his arms. Willie then goes to sea again, and the poem ends with a description of a storm, in which Willie is lost. The whole poem is a long, rambling, and incoherent narrative, full of pathos and tragedy, but told in a way that makes it difficult to follow. The speaker, who is the author of the poem, is a man of about 30, with a pale face and hollow eyes, and a nervous, high-strung manner. He is evidently a man of some education, but his mind is clearly unbalanced. He is a type of the many cranks who frequent Hyde Park on Sunday afternoons.

Number Four is a man of about 40, with a red face and a bald head. He is dressed in a suit of clothes that is evidently his best, and he is standing on a chair, which is placed on the grass. He is addressing a crowd of about 50 people, and is evidently a man of some education, but his mind is clearly unbalanced. He is a type of the many cranks who frequent Hyde Park on Sunday afternoons.

Number Five is a man of about 30, with a pale face and hollow eyes, and a nervous, high-strung manner. He is evidently a man of some education, but his mind is clearly unbalanced. He is a type of the many cranks who frequent Hyde Park on Sunday afternoons.

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Number Ten is a man of about 40, with a red face and a bald head. He is dressed in a suit of clothes that is evidently his best, and he is standing on a chair, which is placed on the grass. He is addressing a crowd of about 50 people, and is evidently a man of some education, but his mind is clearly unbalanced. He is a type of the many cranks who frequent Hyde Park on Sunday afternoons.

Number Eleven is a man of about 30, with a pale face and hollow eyes, and a nervous, high-strung manner. He is evidently a man of some education, but his mind is clearly unbalanced. He is a type of the many cranks who frequent Hyde Park on Sunday afternoons.

Number Twelve is a man of about 40, with a red face and a bald head. He is dressed in a suit of clothes that is evidently his best, and he is standing on a chair, which is placed on the grass. He is addressing a crowd of about 50 people, and is evidently a man of some education, but his mind is clearly unbalanced. He is a type of the many cranks who frequent Hyde Park on Sunday afternoons.

Number Thirteen is a man of about 30, with a pale face and hollow eyes, and a nervous, high-strung manner. He is evidently a man of some education, but his mind is clearly unbalanced. He is a type of the many cranks who frequent Hyde Park on Sunday afternoons.

Number Fourteen is a man of about 40, with a red face and a bald head. He is dressed in a suit of clothes that is evidently his best, and he is standing on a chair, which is placed on the grass. He is addressing a crowd of about 50 people, and is evidently a man of some education, but his mind is clearly unbalanced. He is a type of the many cranks who frequent Hyde Park on Sunday afternoons.

Number Fifteen is a man of about 30, with a pale face and hollow eyes, and a nervous, high-strung manner. He is evidently a man of some education, but his mind is clearly unbalanced. He is a type of the many cranks who frequent Hyde Park on Sunday afternoons.

Number Sixteen is a man of about 40, with a red face and a bald head. He is dressed in a suit of clothes that is evidently his best, and he is standing on a chair, which is placed on the grass. He is addressing a crowd of about 50 people, and is evidently a man of some education, but his mind is clearly unbalanced. He is a type of the many cranks who frequent Hyde Park on Sunday afternoons.

Number Seventeen is a man of about 30, with a pale face and hollow eyes, and a nervous, high-strung manner. He is evidently a man of some education, but his mind is clearly unbalanced. He is a type of the many cranks who frequent Hyde Park on Sunday afternoons.

Number Eighteen is a man of about 40, with a red face and a bald head. He is dressed in a suit of clothes that is evidently his best, and he is standing on a chair, which is placed on the grass. He is addressing a crowd of about 50 people, and is evidently a man of some education, but his mind is clearly unbalanced. He is a type of the many cranks who frequent Hyde Park on Sunday afternoons.

Number Nineteen is a man of about 30, with a pale face and hollow eyes, and a nervous, high-strung manner. He is evidently a man of some education, but his mind is clearly unbalanced. He is a type of the many cranks who frequent Hyde Park on Sunday afternoons.

Number Twenty is a man of about 40, with a red face and a bald head. He is dressed in a suit of clothes that is evidently his best, and he is standing on a chair, which is placed on the grass. He is addressing a crowd of about 50 people, and is evidently a man of some education, but his mind is clearly unbalanced. He is a type of the many cranks who frequent Hyde Park on Sunday afternoons.

BIG HOLES IN THE EARTH

THE SAN FELIPE SINK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

A DEPRESSION 300 FEET BELOW SEA LEVEL AND THE USES IT HAS BEEN PUT TO—A NEW SANITARIUM.

INDIO, Cal., April 13.—"Few divers care to descend more than 30 feet below the surface of the ocean, yet there are many persons on the Pacific coast who think nothing of descending from 200 to 900 feet below the surface level of the Pacific, and not only that, but live there."

This statement one often hears in California, especially in the southern portion, and it is somewhat puzzling to the "tenderfoot." It contains, however, the elements of truth, as almost every one who comes into Southern California through San Diego County passes below the ocean level.

The Southern Pacific Railroad engineers found, when building the road, that in East San Diego County there was a remarkable depression, evidently the dry bed of an ancient lake. This is known as the San Felipe Sink, and presents a singular appearance, calling to mind the famous Humboldt Sink further north. The San Felipe Sink has still another name—the Coahilla Valley—so called from the fact that its surface is covered with shells, showing conclusively that it has been the bed of a lake that at least had a dense mollusean population some time in the past, but how long ago it would be difficult to say.

The spot was first noticed by Surgeon Widney of the United States Army many years ago. He observed the shore line, and came to the conclusion that in the distant past a large body of water had stood here. When the surveyors ran their line across the depression they found that it was one of the most remarkable places on the continent—a cavity near what is now the town of Salton, 268 feet below the surface of the Pacific.

This sink or old lake bed is 130 miles long by 30 miles wide, and the point of greatest depth is 360 feet below the ocean level. The region is one of great interest. In the summer it is so hot that the thermometers, according to native, are made on the telescopic plan, and 105° is normal in the shade. Still, sunstroke is never known in the sink, owing probably to the low relative humidity.

In wandering through this remarkable place there are many things to attract the attention. On the northern side are a number of palms that have been growing here for ages, at least beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant; they range from 60 to 80 feet in height, and present a grand and picturesque appearance against the mountains. The trees bear dates of commercial value, the bunches weighing from 75 to 125 pounds. The trees can be seen by the passengers on the train as it passes the town of Indio, and one wonders how long they have watched over the dismal shores and if the lake was a lake in reality in their day.

That the lake was such is known by the enormous deposits of this mineral. It is especially noticeable at the town of Salton, where for many miles the pedestrian travels on a perfect crust of salt, ranging from a few inches to several feet in thickness.

The principal business followed here is the collection of salt. A number of large mills collect and grind it, and several tons are shipped every week to various parts of the country. In some parts of the sink, artesian wells have been developed, and what was originally a desert is now dotted with various tropical and semi-tropical fruits and flowers are raised. The tourist should stop

CURRENT LITERATURE

BEYOND WORDS.

Little maid in homespun gown,
Simple as the daisies,
Loving lips and eyes of brown—
Let me sing your praises.

Shall I call my love a flower
Gathered to my bosom?
No; they fade from hour to hour
And I want my blossom.

Shall I call her precious pearl?
Set not jewels nigh her!
Only just a country girl,
Yet not a King could buy her.

Shall I call her angel blest,
Whitest soul of woman?
Stay!—I think I like her best
Laughing, weeping, human.

Is she, then, a sparkling star
Sent to guide and cheer me?
Ah! the skies are cold and far,
And I like her near me.

Not a name is there on earth
Of a poet's giving
Fit to tell one-half her worth,
Real, true, and living.

Rhymes and words of mystery
Only would amaze her;
For her own sweet self is she,
And all my deeds shall praise her.

—*Chambers's Journal.* H. A.

WHITE VIOLETS.

From the French.

I planted violets on the grave
Where sleeps my love alone;
No sweetness these pale flowerets have—
No beauty, like her own!

The longest Winter's night must end;
The earth, from death set free,
Smiles and awakes—alas! sweet friend,
Comes there no Spring to me!

—*The Academy.* GEORGE DOUGLAS.

TWO DAYS IN HIS LIFE.

I.

He was a silent-looking man, with light gray eyes, that looked coldly at the world, and a thin, smileless face, close shaven. He was a man with whose name many tongues just now were busy; a grave charge had been brought against him—some acquitted, more condemned him. He was conscious that, here and there, an acquaintance passing him avoided meeting his eye; that along Pall Mall men in the clubs pointed him out to one another; that as he passed he left them discussing the story of the papers and weighing probabilities for and against him.

Nothing made him hasten. He walked deliberately, with a preoccupied, meditative air, up Waterloo-place, along Piccadilly, and through some quieter streets, to a small gray house in a terrace near Hyde Park. The October afternoon was closing in when he reached his destination; there was a chill, raw feeling in the air; the lines of the housetops were obscure in the gray wintry evening light. In the house before which he stood no blinds were drawn, no lamps were lit, but a fire was burning in a down-stairs room, and the ruddy, dancing light looked warm and kindly.

The maid servant who came to the door admitted him in silence.

"Is Miss Arthur alone?" he asked, as he crossed the hall.

"Yes, Sir."

"Down stairs?" he demanded.

"In the study—yes, Sir."

"I can find her."

His tone was peremptory, chill, ungenial. He was a man who had no atmosphere of cheeriness and kindliness about him. Servants who did his bidding did it grudgingly; poor folks who came to him ignorantly with sorrowful tales, at the first sight of his face, at the first sound of his voice, grew reticent; children who stumbled by mistake in his path picked themselves up forlornly, with a crushing sense of being annoyances, little nuisances in the world.

He crossed the hall to a room which adjoined the hall—the down-stairs room where the firelight was shining—Mary Arthur's study and sitting room. Mary expected him to-night. It was many days now since he had been to see her. While this scandal in which his name was involved was new he had staid away, waiting for the issue, waiting for men's verdicts. Nothing had been proved against him, nothing could be proved; but suspicion still clung to him. He could not remove men's suspicions. He had written to Mary, as he had felt bound to do, and had offered to release her from her engagement to him. His name was dishonored; he had no right to ask her to share the dishonor; he set her free. The letter was heroic, the generous sentiments it expressed afforded him virtuous satisfaction. And to-day Mary's answer had come. She refused to be released. Was she only fit to be a fair-weather wife, to share the "better" with him and desert him when "worse" days befell? She would not accept her freedom. She had been waiting for him—would he not come and see her? He had smiled a little as he read the answer. It was what he had looked for; all had happened as he could have foretold. What was outside his calculations was this feeling of trepidation, of doubt and uneasiness, that suddenly oppressed him now that his interview with Mary was at hand. He paused at the study door and knocked. There was a quick movement within the room, and his lips relaxed a little—Mary was eager, then, to meet him. "Come in," she said; and the voice that invited him was clear and musical. His face, silent-looking still, wore a kindlier expression as he entered.

The study was bright with firelight—warm, cheerful, homelike. It was a woman's room—a room where even disorder had a grace of its own and was pleasing. There were low bookshelves along the walls, and the shelves were lined with a goodly, motley company. Rossetti, spick and span, stood wedged upright by a battered, tattered little Burns in a brown plebeian coat; Ruskin and John Stuart Mill had space enough and to spare all around them, and, for lack of company, slanted socially to one another; Miss Austen in white parchment looked genteel and seemly, but it was surely an unkind fate that had robed poor Charlotte Brontë in flaunting green and had given her Miss Austen to prop her upright constantly. Above the bookshelves were many pretty odds and ends of china and pottery. In one corner of the room was a writing table with papers on it, books lying open, and flowers arranged tastefully in a pretty bowl. A piano stood open. A little dainty child's pinafore lay unfinished on a chair with the needle shining in the firelight.

Fielding's face flushed as he met Mary. She came silently but smilingly toward him, and put her hands in his without a word. As he held them, he drew her nearer him, and stooped and kissed her tenderly, almost reverently. He wondered at himself the while—not for daring to kiss her, but for the reverence of the kiss. It was a very silent meeting. But the gray eyes that met his said much; they reproached him, but the reproach was loving; they were full of solicitude, questioning his face to seek signs of worry and trouble; they were glad, too, because he was here. His own eyes fell.

"I knew you would come this evening," she said gently. "I was listening for you."

"Yes. You bade me come," he replied.

There was a minute's silence. Mary went to the fire and stood before it, looking up at him with sweet womanly solicitude as he stood beside her. His eyes traveled over her person approvingly. He delighted in her beauty—in that well-shaped brow of hers, that delicate cheek and chin, the flowing graceful lines of her figure, the gracious poise of her head, the soft abundant hair which the firelight touched and made golden. Her face was fair and gentle—you saw it once and were ready thenceforth to stake your soul on her truth and goodness. A pessimist looking in her eyes must think a little better of the world. There was a wonderful charm about her; a great directness of glance and speech, a quiet, simple lights and shadows on the rug at his feet—"your generous letter, Mary. Yes, let me call it generous."

"Your letter hurt me," returned Mary quickly, in a quiet tone. "What made you write so? What made you think so badly of me?"

"Badly—badly of you?" he repeated vaguely.

"I did not understand your letter. If misfortune touches you, Geoffrey, it touches me through you. I would not have it otherwise. And it could not be otherwise. You cannot shut me out of your sorrows—you cannot keep if you wish. I am glad. Surely—surely—Geoffrey, you know that I am glad."

Her eyes were bright with tears as she looked up at him; and yet they smiled. He was looking down still at the shadow pattern of the fender on the rug.

"I ought, in spite of your generous wish—I ought to set you free," he said. He sighed. The woman beside him put her hand on his shoulder, with an action of silent, tender protest that he understood, and he turned suddenly and drew her close to him; he bent to kiss her again, but touched her hair gently, caressingly, with his hand instead.

"I ought to give you up," he repeated.

"I cannot do it, Mary—I cannot do it."

"No, you cannot do it," she agreed, with sweetest triumph.

"If I could only explain! If I could only prove that this—all this—is false! You will have to take me on trust, dear. I cannot prove it. I can prove nothing—nothing."

For a moment she moved aside with a feeling of impatience and disappointment. Did he understand her so little, then? Could he think that her faith in him was so weak a thing that it needed props, assurances, proofs that he was not vile? Then, in a moment, she relented. The world had treated him so ill that he doubted every one; he was mistrustful because so sorrowful, so deeply injured so much misunderstood.

"I have my proof," she said, gently—"all the proof I need. You see, Geoffrey, they do no know you. I know you, dear."

He had turned away abruptly to the window; he made no answer now; he was looking away from her, looking absently out at the one or two passers-by and the bright lights in the windows opposite. For many days past, when men had looked askance at him, with doubt in their glances, he had held his head erect, walked self-contained among them, almost believed in himself. He remembered now, with most painful distinctness, that the smallest faith in him was faith misplaced. How could he accept such faith as hers, let her link her life with his, and make no sign? It was too cruel, too wicked, a thing to die! He had committed worse sins, perhaps; but those against whom he had committed them had not been like Mary, had never trusted him with this foolish trust, had never been pure enough to believe him good. Years ago, sometimes, a noble impulse would stir him strangely, sway him with a passionate excitement, hold him for a minute's space and make him, in emotion, in righteous intention, a hero; there was some such lost feeling stirring him now again; his thoughts leaped forward to a heroic purpose, and for a minute his heart beat faster, all his pulses throbbed. Next minute the impulse was dead; he looked back at it with a little mental smile. He turned away slowly from the window and crossed to the sofa where Mary sat.

She was sitting near the fire in the light and warmth, and he seated himself beside her. After all, if Mary believed in him, she had her reward. Her faith was misplaced, but it made her happy. He took her hands in his, and her eyes and lips smiled as she raised her face.

"What do they all say, Mary?" he asked. "Your love is blinding you—is that what they tell you? And your faith in me is foolishness—is that it? Your father would be better pleased if you gave me up."

"No, no! You must not be angry with father—you will bear with him, Geoffrey. It is only that he does not understand. He wishes us to defer the marriage—"

"And you agree?"

"—I have told him—I wish it could be sooner. I wish we could be married now—now, to-day—while you are worried, before all these troubles are forgotten and explained away."

"And suppose—for the sake of supposition, Mary—suppose they are never explained away? Suppose they are never forgotten? Suppose the suspicion against me is never removed?"

"Oh, but it will be. By and by it must be. Sooner or later the truth is always known."

But the optimistic promise did not strike him cheerfully. She looked at him straight, with trustful, steadfast eyes; it was only by a conscious effort that he met her glance.

"And if the truth is ever known," she continued, after a moment, "we can still be happy. It is hard—for you—oh, it is dreadfully hard! I never knew before that the world was so cruel. People are blind—unjust! Do not let us talk of it. You bear it so bravely, and I—I cannot bear to think of it. It seems foolish to talk of myself when you have borne so much; but oh, I have been so wretched—so wretched, Geoffrey! When you did not come, and day after day went, it seemed—it seemed as though you did not think me strong enough to share your troubles with you."

"It is not a gracious task, Mary, to come to tie one's burdens about those one loves. Even now I hesitate. You are generous. But is that any reason why I should accept your sacrifice? I am asking you to accept the shadow of my disgrace—do you wonder, Mary, that I cannot ask it readily?"

"But what is the disgrace?" she reasoned. "Why should we think of it? It is a disgrace which the world has put upon us—that is all—and we ourselves know ourselves undisgraced. It is a very foolish old world. Let us laugh at it."

"Yes, we can laugh," he agreed.

"We are not dependent on its good opinion. What is the good or ill opinion of a silly old world that misjudges you?"

"Nothing," he agreed again. But he was agreeing absently; his attention had wandered. For a few minutes he and Mary sat side by side in silence. His spirits were very heavy; Mary, looking closely at him, recalled her own light and cheery tone with a feeling of remorse.

"Mary," he said suddenly, turning eagerly toward her, "tell me—do I make you happy? You have been happier since you knew me. You are happy now. Tell me that I make you happy."

"But you know it," she said gravely.

"Yes, yes, I know it," he repeated. "I wanted to hear you say it. I shall devote my life to securing your happiness, Mary. I will make you happy. I can—and I will."

He spoke as though he needed to reassure himself. When he had written his letter to her, yesterday, his words of self-sacrifice had been merely words; now, again and again, they came back to him as a serious thought. He was guilty, and she believed him true. This sin of deceiving her was a meanness which seemed to him worse than a sin. He was unworthy even of himself in this thing which he was doing. But he would make her happy—yes, that was his excuse, in that was his justification. And yet—

"How long, I wonder, shall I make you happy?" he said, speculatively, looking fixedly yet absently before him.

"How long?" she repeated. She could not understand his mood to-night. But she was very sorrowful and pitiful for him; so many friends had failed him that he doubted even her constancy. It was natural, she supposed.

"By and by," he continued, "when your love wears out, your happiness and your faith will wear out too."

She did not answer for a minute. Both his tone and his words pained her. Then, after a minute, she looked at him again and smiled. "When my love wears out, anything may happen," she said. "I grant that. I know nothing about the laws that govern the preternatural."

He was still looking absently and hopelessly away from her. She paused for a moment, then she made another effort.

"Geoffrey, you must believe me," she said earnestly. "Whatever happens, whatever people say, nothing can touch me, nothing can make me alter toward you; nothing could ever for one moment make me distrust you. The very saying this seems foolish to-night—to-day. I am happier, and always must be happier, sharing your misfortune than looking on at other people's joys—you must know this so well. Why should I say it, when you know it so well already, Geoffrey? As for my doubting you, it would be impossible. When I begin to doubt you I shall cease to have faith in all men—I shall doubt God and cease to believe in goodness. That will be never, Geoffrey."

"Yes, yes," he said quickly, "that is right, Mary—that is right. No one else believes in me as you do. You are good to me. Very just—very just. Go on believing in me, dear."

And our amazing Geoffrey! I—

away—and—and ask you—ask you to persuade me to put our marriage off—to wait."

"And what am I to say?"

"That I wish it to be as it was to be—now, in a month. Nothing must put it off."

"No. Nothing shall put it off," said Geoffrey.

II.

"You are back early, Mary."

"Yes, I suppose it is early still—earlier than usual. I have been at a good many places—been asan—done my duty most thoroughly. You did not join me?"

"No."

"You promised, if you recollect. But I did not look out for you—I did not expect you."

"You have not much faith in my promises, Mary, nowadays?"

"I? Oh, yes. One makes every promise with a mental reservation that one may break it."

Mary smiled slightly, and Geoffrey sighed. He sat in a despondent, weary attitude, his elbow rested on the arm of his chair, his forehead bent down against his tightly-closed hand. The fire burned low in the grate, the shaded reading lamp made but a dim light in the long room; Mary drew her soft, silken wraps more closely around her, and shivered a little.

She stood before the fire, looking down at it, talking, but rapidly, but without many pauses, in a half light, half constrained, wholly unamused tone that had become more and more her natural tone within the last few months. She smiled now and then as she spoke—her smile never for a moment deceived her husband into believing that she was merry. It did not soften her glance, which had grown cold, critical, keenly observant; it did not alter the curve of her lips—a calm, strange little curve, not sufficiently aggressive to be cynical, yet somehow suggesting a knowledge of the hidden evil of the world and a questioning doubt of its more apparent goodness. She held her fan in her hand and played with it in an absent way as she went on speaking; but although she toyed with it absently, it emphasized all that she said; she had learned the trick of speaking effectively, of raising her shoulders a little to give point to an incredulous remark, of looking up slowly, smiling very slightly, slowly lowering her eyes again. Even now, at home, she was an accomplished, much-admired woman of the world rather than a happy wife, at ease with the man whom she has loved and married.

"And what have you been doing all the evening?" she inquired, carelessly, at last, looking round for an instant, but without much interest, in the questioning glance.

"Thinking," said Geoffrey, briefly.

She turned away quickly with a sudden little movement of alarm, her face flushing for a moment.

"It is not often," continued Geoffrey, "that I think—about myself and you."

"Be wiser still," said Mary. "Do not think at all."

She smiled again mirthlessly, as though at some bitter thought. And again the tone or the smile struck him chilly, remorsefully; he looked long at her, then sighed once more.

"Mary," he said suddenly, "there is something I want to say to you. Sit down. There is something I want to tell you."

She looked around at him quickly, as she had done before, with a nervous, expectant glance. "Is it a thing that can wait?" she asked; "because, if it is, I am tired to-night."

He rose and stood by the fire beside her, resting his arm on the mantelpiece, his brow against his hand, and looking down at her closely as she faced him.

"Very tired, Mary?"

"Oh, rather tired. Every place was crowded, and every one was dull."

She took her feet from the fender and drew herself slowly upright, as though she would move to go; and he put his hand on hers to detain her.

"You do not wish to listen to me," he said accusingly, yet tenderly, "You put me off. You will not hear me."

"No—for both our sakes," replied Mary, incoherently. "What is the good?—what is the good?"

For a quarter of a minute they stood facing each other, his eyes looking entreatingly, passionately, hopelessly into hers, and hers looking back at him with despair that was no longer passionate. Their eyes told each other the truth now, but not for the first time. Months ago she had guessed his secret; months ago, turning suddenly toward her one day and surprising her as she glanced at him, he had known that his secret was hers, and she had known that he knew that she knew. They had said no word to one another. Mary had hid away her knowledge, had taken his secret and guarded it as her own, only fearful lest by word, or look, or tone, she should reveal it. Her life became a lie like his; her only aim was to deceive the world, to allay its suspicions, to lead it away from the truth. Her conscience troubled her at first, scruples pricked her; she put them away from her. Geoffrey had stood by and watched her and been helpless.

This had been his punishment. The punishment had been bitter unspeakably. The only woman whom he had ever purely loved, the only woman whose goodness he had believed in, was dwarfing herself daily down to his moral level, and it was he who was dragging her down. Two years ago, when he had married Mary, if he could have foreseen this punishment being his, he would have deemed it bearable—a pity, but not an inadequate price to pay for the possession of Mary herself. But he, too, had changed in these last two years. For a year and a half after his marriage with Mary he had lived in an atmosphere of pure thought and simple faith, had looked at life through Mary's eyes, and learned all unwittingly to find goodness beautiful and baseness loathsome, had come to shrink from his own past as an unsightly thing that he would like to bury and forget, that he dared not think of Mary's knowing. If the marriage had brought moral loss to her it had been "pure gain" to him. But in proportion as he had grown in moral stature so had the possibility of retribution grown. To stand by and lose her faith in him, to see the loss of faith in all men and all things that came quickly on her knowledge of his unworthiness, to watch her drifting away from her old sweet, tender, healthy belief, accepting the conventional creed of incredulity, to know her daily growing a less good woman, was a punishment that overwhelmed him—that had become greater than he could bear.

He had sat here alone to-night, and had thought things out. He must speak openly to Mary. He would no longer ignore her knowledge of his secret. He must confess it to her, and no longer hide it from the world. At all cost Mary must be saved from this necessity of daily, hourly deception. He could only save her by confessing disgrace, and the disgrace which touched him must be shared by her and by their child, by all who were near him and bore his name. But disgrace honestly and bravely borne would not defile her; she could live purely through it, hold up her head fearlessly, dare to look the world in the face with no secret to make her smiles misleading and her words untrue.

"Mary," he said, "you know what I want to tell you."

"Then do not say it," said Mary hastily. "Let me go, Geoffrey. I am tired; too tired to hear it. Things—things are better left unsaid."

"But I mean to say it," said Geoffrey, almost harshly. "That old charge against me was true, Mary. You have known it. I have known that you understood."

Mary had grown very pale; she rested her hands against the chimney piece to steady them, she looked down at them fixedly in silence while he spoke. He spoke slowly, with little pauses between his words, and every word came heavily, and with an effort. He stood watching her, never moving his eyes from her face, and he watched her still when he had done speaking. For half a minute there was silence. Then, without moving or looking round at him she spoke suddenly with passionate bitterness.

"Why have you told me?" she cried. "I knew! Yes, I knew! What does it matter? How can it mend things to speak? I can bear—I can bear anything—but I will not talk of it. I cannot! I will not!"

"Never after to-night, Mary," he said gently. "Let us face things together to-night just once, and decide together what we shall do."

"What is there to do?" retorted Mary. "Nothing. What can there be to do?"

"That is what I have been trying to decide. We must go away where we are less well known. This life that we are leading—that you are leading—cannot go on, shall not. We will leave London—go abroad—where you like—live your own life

silence; then Geoffrey put down his forehead heavily against his hand, and drew a deep painful breath that was almost a groan.

"We cannot go back," said Mary, coldly and steadily, at last; "and to look back, to discuss things, to regret them, is worse than useless. We have our life to live, and our life is—what it is. We may as well accept it. We have to live it out as it is, not as it might have been."

"We can make it nearer what it might have been," he pleaded eagerly. "Mary, this is what I want to say; let us face disgrace, you and I—you and I together; face it and bear it, and look at the world honestly again. Our lives are false—false through and through—yours as well as mine. It is so, Mary."

"Do I deny it? Our lives are a lie. Yes, I know it. Let them be."

"We will go away," he repeated pleadingly. "We will go away—live quietly—live a different life. We need not say why we go—it will be rightly guessed—every one will rightly understand. We shall give up our false position, and you can be yourself again—your own true, sweet self, ashamed of nothing, living your own good life, with thoughts that all the world might know and be better for knowing."

A little pause.

"That self is dead," said Mary quietly. "Such a life as you picture would kill me nowadays—send me mad, I think. To seek about for one's dead self would be a gruesome task. No, Geoffrey, I decline."

"Mary, you do not understand? I want you to help me, dear. I want you to help me to be true, honest with the world. You, who were so good, who are so good, dear—"

"No. Say were," interposed Mary bitterly. "I understand you, Geoffrey. I understand all that you would say—all that you require. You ask too much. You are cruel to ask it."

"Mary?"

"Cruel!—cruel!" repeated Mary passionately, looking up at him with angry, accusing eyes, her face flushed, her lips tremulous with indignation. "Do you think of no one but yourself and me? Is Jack, little Jack, nothing to you? Do you care nothing for him—for his future, his good name, his happiness—all that? Your own child, Geoffrey!—our own child!—and you care nothing! What does it matter whether we are false if he is happy? Our life is a lie—yes, I know it is a lie—and it shall be a lie—for his sake—I say it shall be. I will deceive every one all my life, always, all I can, as cleverly as I know the way—always—always. No one shall know, but one shall ever know. By and by they might reproach him with it! They shall not—they never shall. Yes, I am wicked, I know. I choose to be wicked—I do not care."

Her words seemed to beat down upon him, their weight crushed him; he bent his head lower against his hand, and his fingers tightened across his brow as though they would stop its throbbing. For fully a minute after Mary had done speaking the room was quiet; the clock on the chimney-piece ticked out the moments slowly and loudly one by one.

"I have been your evil genius, Mary," he cried despairingly. "You—you who have been all to me—my good angel—you!"

Mary's passion was gone. Her face was pale again; she stood looking drearily down before her, cold, untouched, impassive.

"If I have one honest thought, one honest wish," continued Geoffrey, "and sometimes nowadays I have—it is you—you who have taught me. Our marriage saved me. And you have been sacrificed. My salvation was not worth it—such a sacrifice!"

He raised his head wearily and bent it down against his hand again. Mary drew herself up a little, checked a sigh, and glanced toward him.

"How will it all end?" she asked in a weary tone. "If one were curious one might wonder. I am not curious. Let us talk of something else."—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

FAIRING A SHIP.—The keel is laid down on blocks four or five feet apart, which form a slope toward the water so that the hull may glide down easily when the time for launching comes. It is not a keel at all, in the sense that the word was formerly used. A modern ship has a smooth bottom without any projecting ridge or keel to the curve of her sides; it is simply the central series of plates, from which an inner keel is built up like an enormous backbone, and to this the ribs are attached. The metal is delivered at the yard in the shape of angle iron or angle steel, the latter being the material which would be used in a ship of the class we have in mind. Heated to a white heat the angle bars are drawn out of the furnace into a perfectly level iron floor, upon which they are bent to the needed curve, and that which has been a line of ink in the original drawing, a chalk mark on the floor of the mold loft, and a groove in the surface of the "scrive board," is now embodied in the heavy rib of the ship. The bending is done thus: The metal floor is perforated with thousands of holes, into which iron pegs are inserted until they form the curvature required, and the long, pliable bar of steel is pressed against them until it corresponds exactly with the line exhibited in the "scrive board," which is always in sight of the workmen for guidance and comparison. In handling the metal the men use pitchforks, and, with the prongs inserted in the holes, they get purchase enough to make the bar yield; if it bends upward a hammer is used upon it. Each rib has, of course, to be duplicated with the utmost precision in order that it shall be the same on both sides of the ship, and each, after it has cooled, is laid upon the "scrive board" and compared with the lines thereon, every variation being corrected before it is passed. Having already been punched for rivets, it is then marked with a chisel to show where rib bands, stringers, and deck beams are to fit into it. —*From The Building of an Ocean Greyhound —Scribner's Magazine.*

THE LATER DEW THEORY.—It is now held by the best physicists that, instead of falling from above, the dew rises from the earth. The generally-received opinion that the dew is formed of vapor existing at the time in the atmosphere must be given up for the established fact that the vapor which rises from the heated earth is trapped by the cold surface earth. Besides, when we imagine that, on a cool evening after a sultry day in Summer, our feet being wet by the dew on the grass, we make a grave mistake. For that moisture on the grass is not dew at all, it is false dew—in reality the transpired humor of the plants. The drops at the tips, which glisten diamond-like, are not dew; close examination shows that these crystalline spheres are all situated at the points where the veins of the leaves out the outer edges. These drops only give evidence of the vitality of the plant. The difference between the true dew on the grass and the exuded drops through the veins from within the grass can be easily distinguished; for the former is distributed all over the blade in a moist film; whereas the latter are of some size and are situated near the tips of the blade. Altered, then, is the meaning of the line, "Like blade of grass kept in rain drop o' dew"; for those brilliant globules on the petal, shaking to the same sweet air, and often "gliding at once all fragrant into one," are not dewdrops, but are the exudations of the healthy plants. They give evidence of the *elixir vitæ* of vegetation; whereas the true dew is the pearly lustre, varnished in filmy humidity over the blades by that wondrous alchemy which transforms the water vapor rising from the ground into the plant-refreshing dew.—*Good Words.*

THE FAT MAN AND THE SENSIBLE HORSE.—There was an unfortunate charger whose duty it was to carry an extremely fat and heavy Indian General. Feeling that this task was more than could be reasonably required of him, the intelligent animal invariably lay down and refused to get up whenever the General tried to mount him, and so far gained his object that his owner sold him to a young officer who was going to a distant station up country. Two years afterward the General went to inspect some frontier cantonements, and as he traveled to his destination in a palanquin, was obliged to borrow a charger for the purpose of the inspection. There was some difficulty in finding one up to his weight. At length an officer resigned to him a powerful horse for the occasion, which was brought out, duly caparisoned, in front of the line. The General came forth from his tent and proceeded to mount, but the instant the horse saw him advance he flung himself flat upon the sand, and neither blows nor entreaties could induce him to rise. It was the Gen-

meeting. The General, who was an exceedingly good-humored man, joined heartily in the universal shout that ran through the whole line on witnessing this ludicrous affair.—*The Horse and his Rider, Thormanby.*

A SHAM FIGHT ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.—The two local Generals, Sir Oriel Tanner and Sir John Hudson, acted as umpires, with a large umpire staff. The rest of us rode with the Commander-in-Chief up a gorge which, if practicable, would afford an obvious passage to an attacking force from the Afghan side round the local Matterhorn, without facing the giant Takatu, and avoiding the fortified lines across the plain of Quetta. But so strong is the natural position of Quetta that this gorge—the only means of approach from the north or west, except that across the deeply-ravined and now fortified plain—contained some five excellent defensive positions, at each one of which a small force ought to be able to repulse a large one. My little Cabul horse, with Arab blood, seemed to be able to climb the side of a house, either up or down, was sure-footed as a goat, never tired, and apparently never needed to drink or feed; but even his mettle was tried by the steepness of the first position. No English horses would face these hills, which are not only of tremendous steepness, but covered with loose stones; the local horses never flinch and will go anywhere you take them. The whole time that I was in India, riding as I did two fresh horses every day upon the average, I never had one which stumbled, shied, or refused. The staff naturally go wherever Sir Frederick Roberts takes them, and when I followed him and them up one hillside I asked myself in amazement whether we should be expected to ride down, and was glad to find that there was a limit somewhere, for even Sir Frederick himself, perhaps out of kindness to a civilian, dismounted to descend this particular hill, and we of course followed suit, much to the damage of all our boots. When much foot climbing is expected short boots are worn and the legs bound up with the native bandage, but at the manœuvres high yellow boots were worn. The force engaged consisted of two and a half British regiments, three native infantry regiments, all the mountain guns from Quetta, and one regiment of cavalry—quite useless in such country, except for escorts and messages to the rear. All scouting must here be done by infantry, who in their dust-colored clothes cannot be seen at all in the usual sunshine of the country upon a background of dust and stones. On the rare occasions when the sun is obscured by mist or cloud they can be seen if moving, but even in sunshine the cavalry can be seen, not the riders, but the horses, looking like so many ants. The heliograph was in use all along the line, and signal stations were established on the highest summits except on that of Takatu itself, which is too high for use except at enormous distances. The country is about the roughest in the world. The low ground is covered with sweet southernwood and with wormwood. On the hillsides there is here and there a juniper stump deprived of every branch by the tribal parties engaged to make the military roads for the defense position guns. As the attacking troops from the Pishin Valley came within a long range of our mountain battery fire was opened upon them by the guns, but I could not myself detect their infantry in the blazing sunlight, and could not even find the British infantry of our own side who were lining the cliffs close to us in support of the defending guns. The mountain battery performs perhaps the finest and most useful force of all that serve the Queen. Nothing could exceed the rapidity with which they came into action or retired. The guns were screw guns in two pieces on separate mules, and in the twinkling of an eye they would be now in two pieces upon muleback, and now put together and engaged. The battery, among the guns of which my horse was standing, was a mixed corps, the men who served the pieces belonging to the Royal Artillery, the mule drivers—who, with the mules themselves, seem quite as well trained to their work as do the Britons—being Sikh. These latter are mostly the stunted brothers of soldiers in our Sikh regiments, of stature too short to be taken for the infantry, but themselves as tall as the average British or Continental soldier, as tall as the Commander-in-Chief, the Quartermaster-General, or many of the best officers on the staff, though naturally short of the gigantic form of Sir Oriel Tanner.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

AVALANCHES.—Only a moderate amount of snow fell in the Autumn and early Winter of 1887-8 in the canton of Grabünden; about New Year there was considerably less than the average quantity. On the heights of the mountains this coating of scanty snow hardened, under the action of sun, wind, and intense frost, into a smooth, solid, icy crust. Therefore, when a heavy snowfall began in February, which lasted without intermission for six days and nights, accumulating an average depth of five or six feet on the crust of earlier snow I have described, this new deposit was everywhere insecure. It slipped in immense masses from the polished surface of the old snow, having no support, no roughnesses to which it could adhere, and rushed by its own weight into the valleys at points where ordinary and more slowly-acting causes are not wont to launch the thunderbolts of Winter. For the same reason successive avalanches descended upon the same tracks. As soon as one deposit had glided from its slippery ice foundation and another snowfall happened the phenomenon was repeated, the crust of old snow still remaining treacherously firm and smooth upon the steep declivities. A postilion, who drove the post all this Winter over the Flusla Pass (the highest in Graubünden, and the highest which is open for regular Winter traffic in Europe), told me that he had counted between fifty and sixty avalanches which traversed the actual post road, and some of these were repeated half a dozen times. As the same conditions affected all the other passes of Graubünden—Bernina, Albula, Julier, Spitigen, and Bernhardin—it will readily be conceived that traffic was occasionally suspended for several days together, that the arrivals and departures of the post were irregular, and that many lives were sacrificed. Singularly enough, no fatal accidents happened to the Swiss post service. Those who suffered were men employed to mend the roads, carters, and peasants engaged in felling wood. Few valleys in the canton escaped without the loss of some lives, and the tale is still incomplete; for the most remote regions were entirely shut off for months together from the outer world by enormous avalanches which interrupted all communications. We do not yet know, and, unless an official report be published on the subject, we shall probably never know, how many human beings fell victims to the fury of the elements this Winter.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE NEBULA OF ANDROMEDA.—Mr. Isaac Roberts, on a favorable night last Dec. 29, exposed one of the highly-sensitive plates that he uses to the nebula for four hours, and on developing and enlarging a picture was obtained which struck me at the time I saw it, and which still appears to me to be perhaps the most instructive portrait of any celestial object that I have ever seen. At once the significance of the mysterious lanes becomes apparent, and the structure of the mighty nebula is for the first time disclosed. It is obviously a somewhat disk-shaped or rather lens-shaped mass, tilted nearly edgeways toward us. The central portion is especially brilliant and greatly condensed, and it is surrounded by two or three rings of nebulous material. The lanes are thus shown to be merely the better-marked portions of the divisions between these rings. They can be traced round the sole of my foot in the photograph, though with the foreshortening and the want of outline which is characteristic of nebulæ, they become a little confused at the extremities. The two other well-known nebulæ in the neighborhood are also shown; they are obviously parts of the same system. This marvelous structure will naturally suggest that Laplace could have no more appropriate picture to illustrate his nebular theory than the photograph of the nebula in Andromeda. There seems no doubt, indeed, that this nebula is condensing down into some system, but the magnitudes involved show us that that

pens that we have in the case of Andromeda that information as to its actual dimensions of which we are usually destitute in objects of this description. A few years ago a variable star broke out in Andromeda under circumstances which rendered it in the highest degree probable that the star was actually in the nebula, and not merely accidentally on the line of sight. The parallax of this star was sought for by astronomers—myself among the number—and we came to the unanimous conclusion that the star, and therefore presumably the nebula, were too remote for our methods of survey to be successful. The diameter of the earth's orbit cannot subtend an angle at the very most of more than a couple of seconds at the great nebula, which is itself more than a quarter of degrees in length. We are hence assured that the diameter of the system which is being evolved in Andromeda, whatever it may be, is at the very least 5,600 times as great as that of the earth orbits around the sun.—*Sir Robert Ball, in Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE ARTIST'S AND THE PAINTER'S UNEARNED INCREMENT.—Whatever a painter makes by painting, from one point of view, it is obvious that he earns. So much skilled labor exchanges for so much money. Now let us suppose that a portrait painter, when his skill has come to maturity, discovers, by what Adam Smith calls the higgling of the market, that the value of one of his portraits is £200, and this state of things continues for 10 years, during each of which his time has been fully occupied. He has painted, we will say, one portrait a month, and his annual income has been £2,400. Now every one would admit, indeed no one could deny, that the painter earned by his skill just what his skill was worth. The world has known what he could produce, and the judgment of the world, which in these cases is the ultimate court of appeal, has settled the value of the product. This applies, I say, to the first 10 years during which the world has known him. At the end of this period, however, certain changes begin to develop themselves. A new art critic has arisen, who has educated the public taste, a considerable number of immense fortunes have been made, the possessors of which have all of them artistic tastes, and all of them want to have their portraits painted. The consequence is that the painter, instead of having as formerly 12 commissions a year has now 60. He cannot execute all. He cannot execute more than 12. The consequence is he has to raise his price, and instead of receiving £200 for a portrait he finds that he literally has a thousand thrust upon him. Thus his income rises from £2,400 a year to £12,000. There is an increment of £9,600. What has been the cause of this increment? Has the painter been the cause of it? How can that be? He does nothing more than he used to do. He is able to do nothing more than he used to do. He works no harder and no longer. He has no more skill. And yet there is an increment in his income of £9,600. A similar phenomenon, and one equally familiar, shows itself in the case of doctors. A doctor at some spa has a certain recognized skill in dealing with a certain class of complaints. His fee is a guinea, and his time is fully occupied. As years go on, however, an increasing number of rich people overeat themselves, and come to the watering-place which this doctor presides. Perhaps a King is among them, whom he happens to cure of a stomachache. He is at once beset by patients from every quarter of Europe, and his fee consequently doubles itself. This increment is no more due to the doctor than a similar increment in the painter's case is due to the painter. To quote Mill's words, they have neither of them "worked" any harder, they have neither of them "risked," they have neither of them "economized." The increment in their incomes has come to them "as it were in their sleep." It has come to them in the natural course of things—that is to say, in the doctor's case, from an increasing number of rich men gorging, in the painter's case from an increasing number of rich men affecting a taste for art, in both from people in general being geese enough to follow the fashion.—*The National Review.*

WHEN MACBETH WAS KILTED.—Quin disported himself in a periwig and the uniform of a Brigadier-General, while the silver-tongued Barry, the elder Sheridan, and Garrick followed suit, minus the periwig. En passant, it may be remarked that Master Davy always had a fancy for improving the bard, and he wrote up for himself a dying speech of some eight or ten lines, which continued to be spoken till the good taste of Macready banished it from the stage. The first radical change in the costume of Macbeth was made by that remarkable actor and author Macklin. According to Lichtenberg, who saw him in Shylock, Macklin was "a portly man, with a yellowish, coarse face, a nose by no means deficient in length, breadth, or thickness, and a mouth, in the cutting of which nature's knife seems to have slipped as far as the ear on one side at least." In Zoffany's well-known plate of the trial scene in "The Merchant of Venice" Macklin appears big, burly, and slumsily made. If, as Pope put it, "This was the Jew that Shakespeare drew," then Shakespeare must have drawn a huge, corpulent, elderly person, attired in the black coat, vest, and breeches of a century and a half ago, and whose "make-up" consists of a thin wisp of black hair, tied like a couple of leeches in the middle of his ample cheeks, and who certainly could have played Falstaff without stuffing. The stage, however, owes something to this portly gentleman. He banished Lansdowne's loathsome caricature of Shylock, and he was the first actor to introduce the Scottish costume for Macbeth, and, remarkable to relate, he was 83 years of age when he ventured upon the experiment. From that time forth Macbeth was attired as a kilted, bonneted, plumed Highland Scottish warrior. It was only during John Kemble's last engagement at Edinburgh that he was induced by Sir Walter Scott to discard the huge bonnet and plume, still to be seen on the grotesque lay figures who mount guard at the portals of the Scotch snuff shops. With his own hand the Wizard of the North affixed to Black Jack's bonnet the eagle plume of a Highland chief. The innovation became popular, and even Macready retained it upon the occasion of his great revival during the first season of his management at Covent Garden—indeed it has only been discarded very recently.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

BECHUANALAND.—Bechuanaland is the paradise of the workingman. In the course of our sojourn we never saw a beggar or a starving person. Masons in Bechuanaland were getting wages of 15s. to £1 per diem, and this with meat at 5d. a pound. Natives in the coal pits were getting 5s. a day. When we consider that a Kaffir's food, consisting of Boer meal pap, costs from 5d. to 6d. a day, there is a good margin for saving. We had Barolongs and Basutos working for us. The former we found clever with their fingers, but very poor in physique, with a great disinclination for hard work. The Basutos are a fine race, magnificently proportioned, and excellent workers, willing and intelligent. The superiority of the Basuto and the Zulu is shown indisputably by the fact that from them are recruited the police and the searchers of the diam

and treat us with a solo sounding like the gobble of some unfortunate turkey. If I ask him as a particular favor to change that tune, he will give us a succession of shrill barks like a terrier. He roars like a little tiger when his dignity is ruffled and squeaks like a pig. This does not occur very often, and when it does the fault is my own. It generally happens when he is introduced to strangers, which he hates. As a rule he is most amiable. If I wanted to cure a man of melancholy and never-smiling grief I would present him with a little owl, the Punchinello of his tribe.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

AN OLD MAN'S DREAM.

Ah, child! I watch you with the firelight's gleam
Lighting the beauties of your golden hair,
Nestling within the glories of your eyes,
And kissing tenderly your cheek so fair.
Your bright young life is stretching on before,
Whilst all my youth is in the far away;
I dream but of the time to come no more,
Whilst you have hardly ventur'd into day!

And yet I love you with a love as pure
As ever found its birth in human breast,
I love you with a love that will endure,
And hold you ever as its first and best.
How I have watch'd, as one would do a flow'r,
Your many charms, my darling, soft unfold,
Longing to shelter you thro' storm and show'r—
But you are young, my dear, and I am old!

It would not do to place your slender hand
Within mine own, save for a little space;
It would not do for you and me to stand
Before the altar in God's sacred place.
Another one will come and woo, and win—
A lover, with a youth as bright as thine—
And I will keep my envious thoughts within,
And pray that you may taste Love's joy divine.

May and December are not made to wed,
Spring's sun and Winter's snow can never meet,
God bless thee!—there is no more to be said—
And keep thee fair and pure for him, my sweet!
Dream in the firelight, I am watching near,
Weave all your tender fancies o'er again;
May all life's happiness be yours, my dear,
Only for me the solitude and pain!

—*All the Year Round.*

THE TWO SUITS OF FEUDAL STEEL ARMOR AT ABBOTSFORD.—The one was designed for a French Knight, one of the gendarmes of the Middle Ages. He must have been a man considerably under the middle size, and the suit of armor exhibits one peculiarity which will be interesting to students of the learned Dr. Meyrick. The shield, which is very rarely the companion of the suit of armor, is not only present in this case, but secured in an unusual manner by nails with large screw heads, instead of being hung round the neck, as was common during "a career," the hands being thus left free, the right to manage the lance, the left to hold the horse's bridle. To complete this suit of armor a lance is placed in one hand exactly after the measure of one in Dr. Meyrick's collection. In the other hand is a drawn sword, which is carved over with writing, and contrived so as to keep a record of the days of the Catholic saints. In a word, it is a calendar to direct the good Knight's devotions. The other suit of armor, which is also complete in all its parts, was said when it came into my possession to have belonged to a Knight that took arms upon Richmond's side at the field of Bosworth, and died, I think, of his wounds there. If one were disposed to give him a name, the size of his armor might suggest that he was Sir John Savage, the biggest man of both armies on that memorable day. I venture to think—for I feel myself sliding into the prosy style of an antiquarian, disposed, in sailor phrase, to spin a tough yarn—I venture to think that the calendar placed in the hand of the little French Knight originally belonged to the gigantic warrior of Bosworth Field. I imagine it was withdrawn for the purpose of supplying its place with a noble specimen of the sword of the Swiss mountaineers—a sword nearly six feet in length, and wielded with both hands. This we must consider as the *gladius militis levis armaturæ*, or the sword of the light-armed soldier. It was with such weapons that men in old times fought at barriers or passes in the natural straits of a mountainous country, or upon the breach of a defended castle. They are found mentioned in the wars of Switzerland and in the feuds of the Scottish clans. The Scottish poet Barbour gives a most interesting account of the successful defense made by his hero against the vassals of John of Lorne, three of whom, armed with these dreadful weapons, attacked the monarch at once after the rout of Dalry, and were all slain by him.—*From a hitherto unpublished fragment by Sir Walter Scott, in Harper's Magazine.*

THE NIXY.—The "Nixy" of Germany has, by some, been supposed traceable to "Old Nick"; but this is not probable, since St. Nicholas has been the patron saint of sailors for many centuries. It was during the time of the Crusades that a vessel on the way to the Holy Land was in great peril and St. Nicholas assuaged a tempest by his prayers. Since then he has been supposed to be the protector of mariners, even as Neptune was in ancient times, and in most Roman Catholic countries you will find, in seaport towns, churches dedicated to St. Nicholas, to which sailors resort to return thanks for preservation at sea and to make votive offerings. The German Nixy was, no doubt, a later form of the old Norse water god, Nikke. You meet with him again, in another form, in Neckan, the soulless. The "Nixe," along the Baltic coast, was once, however, much feared by the fishermen. It was the same spirit which appears as the Kelpie in Scotland—a water demon which caused sudden floods to carry away the unwary, and then devoured them. There was a river goddess in Germany whose temple stood at Magdeburg, of whom a legend exists that she also once visited earth and went to market in a Christian costume, where she was detected by a continual dripping of water from the corner of her apron. Generally speaking, however, the Nixies may be described as the descendants of the Naiads of ancient times, and as somewhat resembling the Russian Rusalkas, of which the peasantry live in much dread.—*All the Year Round.*

BRIBERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is with a sense of profound humility, if not of outright shame, that one speaks in a foreign journal of bribery as an important element in the contest. And yet that such an element played a great part in the canvass no one in the United States pretends to deny. Everybody knows that the prevalence of bribery, in one form or another, is an evil that is growing, and is already alarming. Each of the parties admits its own guilt, simply declaring, in the way of mitigation, that the other party is at least as bad as itself. The only crumb of comfort that one can gain in the contemplation of this prodigious evil is in the twofold remembrance of the state of English politics in this regard during the century before the reform of the civil service, and in the further fact that, as a reform of the service the general prevalence of bribery in English elections ceased to exist. The simple fact is that the magnitude of the stake at issue is too much for human nature. There were in the recent contest at least one hundred thousand office holders who looked upon the election simply as a matter that was to determine whether they were to be turned out of their positions or whether they were to be retained. Their arguments were like those of the official who said to George III.: "I have the most conclusive reasons for supporting your Majesty's policy. In fact I have 11 such reasons, a wife and 10 children."—*Charles Kendall Adams in the Contemporary Review.*

UNCOMFORTABLE MR. CARLYLE.—Carlyle's irritability and eccentricity show themselves not only in his domestic relations and mode of writing, but also in his relations with his friends and his self-criticisms and self-laudations over his literary undertakings. As regards the latter, he evidently felt with Hamlet, but with more persistency of purpose than Hamlet's, that he had been created by a cursed spite to try to set right an out-of-joint world. Every task to which he set himself was entered upon with an extravagance of heroism that is grotesque, and, if pursued, was pursued with groanings of spirit that would not let Mr. Below the grotesque. If he had a stomach-ache, the commencement of housekeeping caused his larder and writing table to be shut fast; for him, he thought, that action. To each labor that he took in hand, even if it was a magazine pot-boiler, he applied himself like a Hercules, and there was hardly one from which he did not emerge without as much cursing on the way as the jackdaw of Rheimes provoked. When each was done he was nearly as well pleased as he had been at the commencement, but the intermediate steps were ludicrously pathetic.—*The Athenæum.*

DIVINATION IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—Until the seventeenth century the astrologer was but little alluded to in general literature, nor can I find that he was, until then, represented upon the stage. We may fairly conclude that the astrological jargon which Congreve puts into the mouth of Foresight in "Love for Love" would have been unintelligible to the pit a century earlier. No sooner, however, were they relieved from the fear of the priests than the astrologers hastened to put their skill at the disposal of all, of high or low degree, who were able to pay for it. In France, if we may believe Pierre l'Estoile, there were, in the reign of Charles IX. no fewer than 30,000 persons openly engaged in the practice of divination; and, even after making allowance for much exaggeration in an estimate which would exhibit France as the most charlatan-ridden country of that or any other age, it cannot be doubted that the belief had there taken very firm root. We find abundant evidence of this in the memoirs of Sully, who repeatedly complains of the spread of "the infection of trading in the occult sciences." Feminine influence, always powerful in France, had much to do with the success of the movement. Catherine de Medici, the patroness of Anger Ferrier and Nostradamus, was herself an adept, and La Belle Gabrielle, whom Sully calls "the weakest of her sex with regard to divination," surrounded herself with astrologers whose gloomy predictions of an early death caused her to pass whole nights in weeping. But perhaps the most striking testimony of the great respect which was then paid to the art is the description which Sully gives of the fear shown by his *valetaille* at the utterances of an astrologer whom he met by accident at a country inn, and to whom he was "obliged," as he says, "to show his hands and to tell his age." It is amusing, also, to notice that while Sully, in his character as an *esprit fort*, never loses a chance of gibing at astrologers, he never quotes an unfulfilled prediction, and frankly confesses that that of La Brosse concerning himself was never absent from his mind. Many causes contributed at the same period to the spread of the superstition in England. According to such authorities as Mr. Lecky and M. Maury, the revival of learning had brought with it a revival of the spirit, and perhaps of the practice, of the ancient world. Others have thought that the old Manichean faith in emanations and intelligences—a faith which involved belief in the possibility of divination, and faint traces of which had been preserved by such sects as the Waldenses—received new life at the Reformation, and entered largely into some of the new theologies then promulgated. What is certain is that the wild doctrines of Paracelsus, among which astrology occupied a foremost place, were quickly supplanting the system of the Galenist physicians throughout the kingdom, and that the rapidly-increasing Puritanism of the people lent itself readily to predestinarian ideas of every kind. Hence, the ideas of the learned and of the vulgar were for once in accord, and the age which found Bacon and Sir Thomas Browne unable to reject astrology as a delusion saw the soldiers of Cromwell cheered to the onset by the predictions of Lilly.—*The National Review.*

DISRAELI AND HIS PIPES.—"I have," writes Disraeli from Cairo, "become a most accomplished smoker; carrying the luxurious art to a pitch of refinement of which Ralph has no idea. My pipe is cooled in a wet silken bag, my coffee is boiled with spices, and I finish my last chibonque with a sherbet and pomegranate." At Smyrna he ascribes to the fine weather and to smoking the continued improvement of his health. From Athens he declares that he does not care for privations in respect of food, "as I have always got my pipe." More than twenty years before his death the pipe, cherished companion of his blooming youth, was laid aside, and Mr. Disraeli gave up the habit of smoking. Occasionally, in certain company, he would smoke a cigar, but did not particularly care for it. He brought home the pipes which figure so prominently in his correspondence from the East, and one day presented them to a friend, who still keeps them among his most treasured relics. It is characteristic of Disraeli that he christened his pipes in magniloquent fashion. One he called "Bosphorus" and the other "Sultan," as if they were iron-clad line-of-battle ships. The stems are fully eight feet long, made of wood covered with fluted silk, gorgeous to behold when young Disraeli sat on his divan and sipped his spiced coffee and toyed with the sherbet of pomegranate. But to-day they are woefully faded, the heavy amber mouthpieces are cracked and chipped, and the inadequately small bowl, which looks more like ordinary clay than the porcelain Disraeli's fancy pictured, has lost some of its fittings. Sherbet and coffee were only occasional distractions at this time, for then, and I believe to the end of his life, Disraeli's favorite drink was Burgundy. Contemplating making an important speech he liked to take the precaution of a bottle of Burgundy. Dining nearly forty years later with Sir Charles Burrell he incidentally mentions a Duke or two among the guests, and adds "the best guests, however, were turtle, whitebait, venison, and Burgundy."—*Temple Bar.*

THE FAST MAIL.—The train as it leaves New-York is made up of five cars, which are followed by express and baggage cars and one passenger coach. The car next to the engine is devoted entirely to letter mail, and the four following it to papers and packages. The letter car is 50 feet in length, while those for the newspaper mail are 10 feet longer. The platforms are inclosed by sliding doors, which when opened afford a protected passage between the cars. This arrangement, no doubt, suggested the modern improvement now known as the vestibule train. The letter car is provided with a "mail catcher," which is placed at a small door through which mail pouches are snatched from conveniently-placed posts at wayside stations where stops are not made. Each car is divided into three sections, all fitted up alike with conveniences for the service to be performed. The letter car, however, is somewhat differently arranged from the others, to meet the requirements of that particular branch of the work. There have been received in this car before it moves out of the Grand Central Station between 1,000 and 1,500 packages of letters and in addition 40 or 50 sacks of Dakota and Montana papers. To handle this mass of correspondence there are six men in addition to the chief clerk or superintendent. This official is not assigned to any particular duty, but he supervises the general work and lends aid where it is most required. The second clerk handles letters for Ohio, Dakota, and Montana; the third takes charge of those for New-York State; the fourth, Illinois; the fifth opens all pouches labeled "New-York and Chicago Railway Post Office," distributes their contents, and afterward works on Dakota and Montana papers; the sixth, Michigan State letters, and the seventh, California letter mail. The salaries of these men intrusted with so much responsibility and of whom so much is expected range from $900 per annum for the lowest grade to $1,300 per annum for the superintendent.—*Gen. Thomas L. James in Scribner's Magazine.*

A CHEST OF HILLS.—Many old English words once in common use have not been preserved among the remains of our literature, though they may often be found in the Old Norse or other cognate tongues. In this respect the field name, especially when it is explained by dialect, may supply the most useful philological facts. For example, there is a place on Bradfield Moors called Howden Chest. This word "chest" had long puzzled me and others, until one day I made it out. On that day a Bradfield farmer said to me that there was "a great chest of hills running across those moors." Now, I had heard of a chest of drawers, but a chest of mountains I had never met with. Simply, it means a row of hills, and I have ascertained that in north Devon, meaning to arrange in order or to pile up, exists in the dialect of the district. Howden Chest is a

NEW PUBLICATIONS

FROM FATHER TO SON.

NATURAL INHERITANCE. By FRANCIS GALTON, F. R. S. New-York: MACMILLAN & CO.

Mr. Francis Galton, whose studies in heredity have been lifelong, whose methods are so patient, is the last man in the world to ventilate startling theories or to assert ill-digested things as facts. He is aware that a slight beginning has been made in regard to the subject which engrosses him, and in the volume under notice, though some results are presented in the tables he prints, he by no means deems them to be final results. Recently when treating of another subject he gave some ideas as to the methods employed for the measurements of the body.

In the volume under notice, several problems were studied by him. The first was an examination into this subject: that large progenitors are not fathers or mothers to large offspring, or small ones to small followings, and the study of proportions between the large and the small; secondly, to find out the average share contributed to the personal features of the offspring by each ancestor. "These," Mr. Galton writes, "and many other problems are all fundamentally connected, and I have worked them out to a first degree of approximation, with some completeness." He is well aware how difficult is the task, knows the subject is a great one, and how troublesome it is to make it all easily intelligible.

In considering the sexes great difficulties occur which are likely to confuse, for sexual differences await us at every step. The statures of women bear to those of men the proportion of about 12 to 13. In order to bring up women to the stature of man in constructing his tables Mr. Galton adds one inch to every foot of a woman. These are of course transmuted values. As to the inheritance of acquired faculties Mr. Galton believes that what we do know about them is still but little. Apparent evidence is met by an equal mass of negative evidence. Take a case of this kind: A sober woman has healthy offspring. The same mother becomes a drunkard and gives birth to neurotic children. Can the germ of disease be found or asserted to belong to the child before it was born? Did it take from its mother nourishment tainted with alcohol? "It must be recollected that the connection between the unborn child and the mother is hardly more intimate than that between some parasites and the animals on which they live."

There are, though we cannot exactly put our finger on them so as to isolate them, stable forms. Whether these are due to chance or not we do not know. Who has not observed, when looking at a multitude of people, somewhat the same characteristics? They vary with the cause of their assemblage, but the "characteristic features" are the same. "At a national pageant, an evening party, a race course, a marriage, or a funeral, the groupings in each case recur so habitually that it sometimes appears to me as if time had no existence, and that the ceremony in which I am taking part is identical with others in which I had been present one year, ten years, twenty years, or any other time ago."

In order to collect the records of family faculties Mr. Galton began by studying the growth of peas. He was in pursuit of analogies. To-day he is breeding moths, with the same end in view. To get at family data he originated a series of questions, and those answering his queries correctly received a money reward. A great many questions were asked and many intelligent replies were received. As a guarantee of correctness the papers had to be accompanied by references, as of magistrates or clergymen. All classes were represented in the 150 answers. Of course this is but a small number, but still it represents the life history of some thousands going far backward.

Mr. Galton presents some curious facts as to what constitutes a tall man or woman. He makes subdivisions of stature. "The sum of the accumulated lengths or the thicknesses of more than a hundred bodily parts" makes a six-foot man. There are 50 separate bones to be studied, the spine, pelvis, ankles, feet. There are fractions of inches in the severing of the scalp and the soles of the feet. The set of the bones may take from or add to stature. "I noticed," writes Mr. Galton, "in the skeleton of O'Brien, the Irish giant, at the College of Surgeons, which is the tallest skeleton in any English college, that this great stature of about 7 feet 7 inches would have been a trifle increased if the faces of his dorsal vertebræ had been more parallel as they are, and as his back consequently straighter."

There is some kind of idea found in romances that in marriage contrasts are sought, or that extremes touch. Mr. Galton finds nothing of the kind:

"I find little indication in the average results obtained from a fairly large number of cases, of any single measurable personal peculiarity, whether it be stature, temper, eye color, or artistic taste, that influences marriage selection to a notable degree. This is extraordinary, for thousands people may fall in love for brides, marriage is a serious act, usually determined by the concurrence of numerous motives. Therefore we could hardly expect either shortness or tallness, darkness or lightness in complexion, or any peculiarity of temper to have in the long run a large separate influence."

Bad temper, people might fancy, would have something to do with selection. It is amusing to see how Mr. Galton gives the shadings of temper; alphabetically, beginning with the acrimoniacs, we end with vicious, and vindictive, passing through those who may be captious, crotchety, grumpy, huffy, nagging, peppery, scolding, and uncertain. There were in his lists from the family records quite as many disagreeable men as women. If there might have been a trifle less women domineered, who were, on account of their sex, not permitted to show their bad qualities, they made it up in fretfulness and peevishness. The hectoring habit in men, as observed by Mr. Galton, increased where there were members of the family who were submissive. "Some wives contrive to tyrannize over husbands who are mild and sensitive, who hate family scenes and dread the disgrace attending them, by holding themselves in readiness to fly into a passion whenever their wishes are withstood, and thus acquire a habit of 'breaking out,' to use a term familiar to the wardens of female prisons and lunatic asylums; and though their relatives and connections would describe their tempers by severe epithets, yet if they had married masterful husbands their characters might have developed more favorably." After all, the breaking in of Katharine in the "Taming of the Shrew" has its advantages.

When father and mother have bad tempers there is a good chance that their children will be cross. In 48 cases the parents were good-tempered, and 30 per cent. of their children were like father and mother, and 10 per cent. cross. Of 25 cases of bad-tempered fathers and mothers 50 per cent. of the children were bad-tempered, 20 not. It is, however, a very difficult subject to study on account of the qualifications of the judge. Because during three generations there was apparent in one family a strain of bad temper Mr. Galton is not prepared to insist on its permanence as a trait. Anybody will "flare up," and it is good to thunder and lightning at times, for it clears the atmosphere. It is, too, an emotion which arises from physical causes. It not for his dyspepsia Carlyle would have been so much sweeter. For all the difficulties in getting the exact averages of transmission of this particularly unfortunate human failing Mr. Galton writes about bad temper, "although it exists in an immense influence for good or ill on domestic happiness, it seems that good temper has not been especially looked for nor ill temper especially shunned as it ought to be in marriage selection." We might ask Mr. Galton, "How is a man or woman to find it out before they are married?"

In searching for the artistic faculty Mr. Galton made a series of careful inquiries: Was there aptitude for music alone or for drawing alone? For both? The difficulties were great. The standard of judgment was never fixed. Women seemed to be more artistic—considered as inhering in—than men, and this must have arisen from musical instruction more generally given to women. As to the selections from the sheets of highly-artistic persons' memoranda they generally keep among themselves when they marry for, as Mr. Galton says, a man of married artistic talent looks on these sketches in an art sense much as a man of business looks on his ledger, as a record of his transactions, and is not specially interested in them. Mr. Galton has his little joke here, and represents the unmusical man as dreading a wedding with a grand piano as a constant accompaniment.

With the graver subject of hereditary disease, taking consumption, Mr. Galton's tables seem to show that consumptive mothers produce highly consumptive families more commonly than consumptive fathers. The reason for this, the author believes, is due to contagion. During infancy the child lies in its mother's arms, lives by her side, breathing the tainted air of her sheltered rooms. The explanation of the facts we have been discussing appears to be summed up in the single word "infection."

The tables and figures as to comparative strength of the sexes are very curious. It is a kind of brutal argument to parade too much to the front the fact that the man is the stronger animal and exacts obedience. Mr. Galton writes: "Great inequality in strength between the sexes is confirmed by other measurements. In my paper on the results obtained at the laboratory, (Journal Anthropological Institute, 1885,) I remarked: 'Very powerful women exist, but happily perhaps for the repose of the other sex, such gifted women are rare. Out of 1,607 women of all ages measured at the laboratory, the strongest could only exert a squeeze of 86 pounds, or about that of a medium man.'"

For perfecting philosophical inquiry, for prudence and good judgment, Mr. Galton is to be considered as presenting the highest examples of modern research.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

HAYTI; OR THE BLACK REPUBLIC. By SIR SPENCER ST. JOHN. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD.

When her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico issued his first edition of this volume, the stories of crimes which he declared were rife in Hayti were generally discredited. It was natural that Haytians themselves should have denied Sir Spencer St. John's most damaging statements. In the present volume the author carefully considers the whole subject of Hayti, and this, the second edition, contains new matter which certainly affirms Sir Spencer St. John's charges.

In the United States, where commercial relationships have been carried on with Hayti, the degraded condition of the people has been well known. Trade acquires information not otherwise obtainable. Terrible stories were told, coming from Captains of vessels, which were not always credited. Some thought them yarns just as marvelous as those of Sindbad the sailor, who tells of a visit to an island where the blacks fattened their captives so as to feast on them.

Sir Spencer St. John gives voodooism a particular notice, showing how little Catholicism has done for the Haytian negro. What is to be deprecated, however, in this barbarous creed is that it leads to incest and murder. A century or two have done nothing to reclaim the colored man in the Spanish or French West Indies, and with all that philanthropic sentimentality and optimism which would make us hope for the bettering of mankind, it becomes evident that when the negro is left to himself, even when transplanted to another country, he will lapse back to his native savagery. Mental traits, certain race instincts are as permanent as are his purely physical conformations.

The author cannot be said to be unfamiliar with Hayti, having been first acquainted with the country in 1863. A representative of her Majesty can have no prejudices. Sir Spencer writes: "I do not remember ever to have felt any repugnance to my fellow on account of a difference of complexion." For 12 years Haytians of all ranks and colors were guests at his table; but he comes to this conclusion—that knowing the black man, he declares him as "incapable of the art of government," and differing from Mr. Froude, he thinks that "to instruct him [the negro] with framing and making the laws for our islands is to condemn them to invariable ruin." When once talking with the Spanish Minister at Port au Prince, Señor Alvarez said, "Mon ami, if we could return to Hayti fifty years hence, we should find negresses cooking their bananas on the site of these warehouses." This Sir Spencer St. John says has come to pass now, for the negresses are cooking their bananas to-day around the ruins of the best houses in the capital.

It is unnecessary to rehearse the history of Hayti, which has been going from bad to worse. There seems to have been in the annals of this unfortunate island one really remarkable negro, and he was Toussaint l'Ouverture. The French misgoverned the island, and if Hayti is to-day wretched and miserable it is because the French did not know how to care for the blacks. For the last 25 years Hayti has been in a chronic state of disorder. There always have been factions, and when out of the seething mass of corruption one man rose to the surface he soon burst like a bubble. The silliest thing was when Soulouque, in 1852, imitating Louis Napoleon, made himself Faustin I. He was a true Offenbach potentate a *rey de farsa*. The island was misgoverned for 12 years. "There was peculation on the one hand, cruelty and cowardice on the other," and these seem to be constant factors in Hayti.

When one party succumbs, to shoot the men, violate the women, and to rob the dead seems to be to order. "Mes enfans pillez en bon ordre," the author states is a Haytian proverb, while another is "Prendre l'argent le blé et les femmes." Efforts must be something which escapes all efforts toward civilization when on the occasion of an earthquake the country people left their homes, came to Cape Haytien by the thousands, not to succor the wounded, but to loot the place.

The chapters on voodoo worship and cannibalism are dreadful to read. For sacrifices to the snake, children are taken, murdered, and devoured. There is not the least possible doubt as to these horrors. Whether the belief in the potency of voodoo and the propitiating of the occult powers of the serpent is general in Hayti is not known, but it looks as if the authorities are either affiliated to the sect, or too cowardly to suppress it.

It must be borne in mind that such an eminent and dispassionate authority as is Mr. Froude, who once was not prepared to accept the stories about voodoo worship and cannibalism in Hayti, writes: "But behind the immorality, behind the religiosity there lies active and alive the horrible revival of the West African superstition—the serpent worship and the child sacrifice and the cannibalism. There is no room to doubt it."

The Government of Hayti is described. The greater part of their laws seem to be made so as to be broken. There is one which they adhere to, however, and the translation of Article VI. of their Constitution is: "No white, no matter what may be his nationality, can put his foot on this territory with the title of owner or proprietor." The Haytians hold to that. Another article, XXIV., is: "In the matter of politics the death penalty is abolished and perpetual imprisonment substituted for it." Sir Spencer St. John says that the ink was hardly dry when this article was engrossed, when Salomon shed the blood of conspirators in every part of Hayti. When Hayti wants to borrow money the faith of the Government is pledged, which is a very high-sounding phrase. Individual liberty is guaranteed, but when anybody is suspected he is sent to prison. Justice to the whites does not exist. It is sufficient now to be a negro to excuse robbery. The author tells of the plea of the advocate in Hayti who defended two black brothers who had murdered a Frenchman. Looking around the court the lawyer asked, with a comic grin, whether there really was any case at all, for, "après tout, ce n'est qu'un blanc de moins," and this sally produced a roar of laughter.

The chapter on the army and police is highly amusing. There is something essentially comic in sentries using chairs. All Colonels and no privates, is what somebody says when describing the negro army: "Tout Haïtien qui n'était pas Général de division était un moins soldat." The police is an absurdity, for robberies and outrages are of hourly occurrence. Hayti is the land of the *coconnacque*. This implement with its true negro name, meaning "a head cracker," is the national arm, and the police and the governing powers wear out many *coconnacques* and Hayti. Instead of improvements under the class one sees worse. That island is one of the problems the world has yet to solve. It could not be in a worse condition, give more trouble than it does now, and yet there is no reason why it should not be a prosperous country.

and faster? Better let it rot than that we should meddle with it, save in a purely philanthropic manner.

STORIES FROM THE FRENCH.

THE DEAD LEMAN, AND OTHER TALES FROM THE FRENCH. By ANDREW LANG and PAUL SYLVESTER. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD.

Of Mr. Paul Sylvester, who is Mr. Andrew Lang's collaborator, we know but little, but of Mr. Lang a good deal, and that always of a pleasant character. For an all-around man, we are of opinion that he is as good as the best, having the artistic literary feeling to his finger ends. For pleasant chattings, for scraps of wisdom, and neat criticisms, a savory olla, it is always good fun to read Mr. Lang's "At the Sign of the Ship." How wise he is about folk lore, and then a trifle offish at times, with his Grand Seigneur ways.

In England there are two or three men who are trying to draw the stolid Briton toward French writers, and Mr. Lang is one of those who are pulling. He has the truest sympathy with the latter Renaissance period in France without losing his head over it. Mr. Lang has his Théophile Gautier by heart, and so happily has he rendered "La Morte Amoureuse" that we only wish he, with Mr. Sylvester, would take Théophile's "Captain Fracasse" and English that, too, "The Dead Leman" is a gem of a translation. It is not "une belle infidèle," but close in form and dressing to text. You can see, just as in Gautier, the mediæval Italian town, and Clarimonde fitted to it as a picture to a frame. Clarimonde may have to yield place to "La Belle Imperia," the Balzackian creation, or to his Succube, but Clarimonde, who wrecked the monk's soul, is superb. There is a trifle of Gautier's, called "Rose et Marie," which Messrs. Lang and Sylvester might translate, because it is so purely Gautierish, and shows that compound of "buffoonery and melancholy" this true man of genius possessed.

In the volume there are translations from Balzac, About, Mérimée, Bentzon, and Tolstoi, but the Tolstoi seem somehow or other out of place. It is a motif, not in assonance with the general symphony. When Mikhail Simeonovitch threatened his wife, he said to her, "I must be a very long time since thy shoulders have felt the spanker, for thou hast become so bold." We are not to understand that Mikhail Simeonovitch ever did castigate his wife with "an aitersail, hitched to a gaff." Perhaps "spanker" struck deep into Mr. Lang's soul, let us say, when he was a small boy.

"The Etruscan Vase" is a good illustration of Mérimée's style, but he could do better. There is a famous story of his where the hero puts his ring on the finger of a Venus which has just been dug up from the ground and that cruel goddess crooks that marble finger of hers and claims the man as his bride. In Mérimée's Théâtre de Clara Gazul there are numerous finds to be made. "Lots to be Sold," from About's "Mariages de Paris," is cleverly translated. It is full of sparkle and crispness, and the final sentence which winds up the story describes Papa Gaillard to the crossing of his t's. "Monsieur, yours is a remarkably fine handwriting."

Where Mr. Lang and his comrade show excellence is in the preface. It is a preface of the kind Mr. Brander Matthews would hold as a model. The two appreciate what is the short story, how hard it is to write, and how little remunerative it is when written. Why waste a good idea and pack it into the limits of a one-hundred-dollar or one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar or a twenty-pound or thirty-pound check, when you could pad it with cotton, stuff it with bran, or inflate it with wind, as an equivalent for a five-hundred-dollar or eight-hundred-dollar check. It is the novel of commerce that pays. In the United States we want the short story and pay fairly for it. In England they do not. "In France the *conte*, or short story, has always been more fortunate. We seem to hate literary kickshaws and to clamor for a round of literary beef." French readers give ghostly stories the go-by. French minds are excitable, but are blasé at hobgoblin effects. Your Gaul does not "skeer worth a cent." The shattoir story is not to his taste. The average Frenchman does not shudder over actual blood spilling, but he does not care for many drops of it in fiction.

As to the methods of translation, Messrs. Lang and Sylvester are quite conscious of its difficulties. "Idioms are here been lost; the art of translation has never been discovered. * * You cannot pour the wine without spilling 'from the golden cup to the salver.' Plenty of the original vintage has been spilled in these attempts to pour it forth; the English language will not reply in tune to the touch of French. Perhaps this is the most obvious in "The Dead Leman," because the faint archaism, the perfume of Gautier's prose, is the most difficult to reproduce." Of all vocabularies Gautier's was the most voluminous, and he was fastidious. Words were colors to him; he had passed an apprenticeship as a painter.

NEW BOOKS.

—*The Plantation Negro as a Freeman. By Philip A. Bruce. New-York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.* 1889.—The condition of the negro population has always been a matter of great moment to the country, and now that the blacks are no longer slaves, but cast votes, the question is of still greater importance. Mr. Bruce has not the advantage of being able to contrast their present condition with their status before the war. His examination is limited further to the southern tier of counties of Virginia, which are locally known as the Southside. Here an immense quantity of tobacco is grown, the colored population being about one-quarter of a million, an increase (in 1880) of about fifty thousand over the number just before the war. In many counties the blacks constitute two-thirds of the population. The conclusions he comes to regarding their morality, cleanliness, and progress in civilization are not encouraging, the more so since they appear to come from a man who tries to free himself from bias. He corroborates the statement often made that whites and blacks in the South now tend to grow apart. Though the latter are better treated, and are even very carefully treated, so as not to hurt their feelings, both sides draw away. Whites go much more rarely to negro churches, funerals, weddings, and festivals. This is partly due to the action of the whites, who feel compelled to keep the aggressive, pushing, ambitious members of the other race in their places; partly to other reasons. Mr. Bruce ascribes the diminution of the mulatto class to a change in the attitude of white men, not to an improvement in the morality of black women, "for the negresses are less modest as a class at the present day than they were before the abolition of slavery, since they are now under no restriction at all." It is probable that he goes too far in asserting that the negresses are less modest by which he means less moral, than before the war, a matter that rests with him on hearsay. He also fails to take into account the influence upon the women of the race feeling in the men of their own color, which is known to operate as a deterrent from the illicit connections inevitable where slavery obtains. For under slavery the male slaves could naturally exert no deterring influence. But, although a pessimist and a Southerner—only a little more liberal than the writers and speakers of the South—there can be no doubt that Mr. Bruce is thoroughly conscientious and states the facts as he sees them to the best of his ability. Many of his statements may be challenged; it may be said that he omits almost entirely the brighter side of the picture, but on the one hand it is a good sign when Southern writers take hold of questions as thorny and apt to rouse anger as this; on the other, none will gainsay that the Union still has in the negro a question only one side of which was solved by the war. No very well-defined conclusion is reached by Mr. Bruce, but the mere statement of the situation in the agricultural districts is a valuable thing to have. If one-tenth of what he tells is true of the negroes generally it seems a farce to send missionaries to China when we have the grossest heathenism within the old States.

—*A Select Library of the Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers of the Christian Church. Edited by Philip Schaff, D. D., LL. D., in connection with Fathers and Scholars of Europe and America. New-York: The Christian Literature Company.* Vol. I.—The present volume of the Post-Nicene Fathers sur-

CHANGES IN THE CHOIRS

DECREES BY THE AUTOCRAT OF THE ORGAN LOFT.

NO TENDENCY OBSERVED TOWARD THE SUBSTITUTION OF BOY SINGERS FOR THE OLD-FASHIONED QUARTET.

This is the time of year when the Chairmen of the Church Music Committee is in clover. His reign begins in February and lasts until May. During that interesting period he is a bigger man than the minister. All changes in the choir come under his supervision. Upon many of them he has to pass final judgment.

The Chairman is an unfortunate man if he possesses the highly nervous temperament usually attributed to those of artistic proclivities. He is better off if his nature is that of a diplomat, or if he is phlegmatic, for from the hour it is known that there is to be any change in his choir he is beset by singers and performers of all qualities and both sexes, and he pays dearly for being an autocrat.

It is a common saying among musicians that the chief qualification of the Chairman of the Music Committee is that he shall have a fair knowledge of human nature and the least possible familiarity with music. So generally has this been accepted as a truism that among those who have been going the rounds of the churches as applicants for choir places it is a common saying that positions are determined, not by the way one can sing or play, but by the way one can talk.

As a whole, however, the body of musicians who occupy places in the choirs of this city are fairly entitled to be there. It is little enough compensation for hours of daily labor, lasting through years of patient study, to be able to secure the paltry pay for Sunday work which attaches to a choir position. There is certainly a glut of musical material in the market when solo singers are abundant at from $100 to $200 a year, and this is the market rate of pay except in a very small proportion of the churches.

That fact explains in some degree the annoyances and vexations that go along with the power of a Music Committee, for every soprano believes herself or herself deserving of much better pecuniary treatment, and there is a constant tendency, quite independent of natural impulse, toward changes in the choirs. When a singer or performer secures a position really worth having, in which labor and accomplishment will be appreciated and salary will bear some adequate relation to what it represents, changes occur less and less frequently, and in some of the churches answering to this description the engagement in the choir or at the organ becomes practically a life position. Thus it happens this year, as it has in the past, that most of the changes to be noted occur in churches where salaries are not satisfactory or where there is a disposition on the part of the minister or the committee or malcontents in the congregation to carp at and criticise the music with and without reason.

It goes without saying that there are no changes of any account to occur this year in any of the churches belonging to Trinity parish, or at Grace Church or the Church of the Transfiguration, St. Bartholomew's, St. James's, St. Thomas's, St. Mary's, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Church of the Heavenly Rest, St. George's, St. Mark's, Holy Trinity, or in any of the other churches the names of which will readily suggest themselves to those who are familiar with the best known places of worship in this city.

Another thing especially notable this year is that the boy choir movement is not spreading to many of the Episcopal churches, where it was all along sustained quartets. The movement is popular enough, and boy choirs are unquestionably growing in favor, but the churches are discovering that bricks cannot be made without straw. This discovery has not only a pecuniary, but an educational, application, for not only is a boy choir expensive, but a choirmaster must be adapted to the work, both by nature and by study, to make the training of boys a success. Many rich out-of-town churches are trying the experiment, but the city churches are letting well enough alone this year, and no quartets of any prominence are to be displaced by boys.

The change which is regarded as most important by those who are interested in choir music from an outside standpoint and by the profession is that which is to occur at Dr. Hitchcock's church, at Madison-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street. This has been quite a church, musically, for some years, but the ambition of the parish to enjoy good music under the best circumstances has been considerably hampered by various causes in no way reflecting upon those engaged in furnishing the singing and playing. It having been decided to put a fine new organ into the church, a clean sweep in the choir was also decided upon, and William R. Chapman, for many years at the Church of the Covenant, at Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, was engaged as organist and choirmaster.

Mr. Chapman's selection was due, perhaps, to his lately acquired prominence as the conductor of two fashionable choral societies rather than to any eminence he had reached as an organist, although he is an artistic performer. The committee who engaged him intrusted to him the selection of the quartet choir, and he has selected Miss Alice Stoddard of Albany as soprano; Miss Emily Lawler, contralto; William H. Rieger, tenor, and Fred Hilliard, baritone. There will also be a second quartet and a chorus, and great things are expected in musical performance at the church during the ensuing year, especially after the new organ shall have been put in in the Fall.

At Dr. Paxton's church Miss Bessie Howell Grovesteen will be the new soprano, and Charles Herbert Clarke the new tenor. Mrs. Sarah B. Anderson, contralto, and B. F. Bushnell, bass, will remain. Mrs. Annie Norton Hartdegen, the present soprano at Dr. Paxton's, has been engaged as soprano at the Church of the Covenant, where voices are still on trial for the other places in the quartet at that church. Mr. Nuno will

NOT SO BAD FOR A LAYMAN

THREE YEARS' MANAGEMENT OF THE COAST SURVEY.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT THORN FULLY JUSTIFIED BY RESULTS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—When he sets himself to the task of giving offense there is no more reckless and boisterous "plunger" than your so-called scientific person, the "don" who poses in a circle of his sort and flourishes upon the reputation won by a thesis. For three years there have proceeded from men of this sort attacks upon the administration of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey by Mr. F. M. Thorn.

With a change of Administration it is almost certain that this office will be reassigned, but that does not prevent a renewal of the attacks, to which no earnest or true scientific worker would contribute, upon the management of a man who, though not a scientist, has proved himself thoroughly capable of comprehensively giving direction to and forwarding the efforts of scientific subordinates and of producing results, both scientific and popular, thoroughly justifying the judgment of the President in taking the coast survey from Prof. Hilgard and giving it to Mr. F. M. Thorn. The chance has been spoken of as "one of the greatest mistakes of Cleveland's Administration," as "a blow in the face to every scientific man in the country," and a "lowering of the standard of our Government in all the scientific circles of Europe." Mr. Thorn was not discouraged by this sort of criticism. He was strong in the earnestness of his purpose, and was supported by the confidence of the President. He pushed the work of the bureau, rid it of superannuated clerks, saved money where it had formerly been wasted, brought order out of confusion, and secured good results every where.

Before entering into details it will be interesting to look at a condensed statement of the work accomplished during a period of three years by Mr. Thorn's predecessor, compared with that effected by Mr. Thorn in a corresponding period:

	1884-5.	1887-8.	Savings.
Salaries, normal force	$124,324 11	$115,566 23	$8,757 88
Salaries, office force	127,769 0 0	122,613 00	5,156 00
Office expenses including rent	62,407 60	44,885 58	11,740 03
Office expenses deficiency, Mar. 30, '85	.....	5,781 89	.....
Publishing observations	5,966 93	5,560 00	406 93
Salaries, weights, measures	5,978 50	3,516 00	2,462 50
Contingencies, weights, measures	958 12	389 00	569 12
Total	327,454 26	$298,311 80	$29,642 46

Add savings effected by abolishment of expenditures and devotion of their amount to produce works, viz.:

By abolition of sub-offices	$3,750 00
By reduction on cost of subsistence	5,435 58
By abolition of subsistence to naval officers	7,200 00
By modification of fifteen days' subsistence	2,400 00
	$21,785 58

Total savings for 1887-8 as compared with expenditures for 1884-5 as above $50,877 96
Comparison with 1886-7 58,297 54
Comparison with 1885-6 57,194 34

All of the work of the bureau during the time in which this saving was effected was satisfactory in quantity and quality. The fiscal year of 1887 saw completed the most extensive scheme of reconnoissance and rapid topographical surveying ever performed in a single season by the survey—that on the coast of Oregon and Washington. In the publication of charts, the chief means by which the work of the survey reaches the public, there is a marked increase. In 1885 27 new charts were published; in 1888 there were 40 published. In 1885 the number of charts distributed was 28,905; in 1888 it was 41,322, or an increase of 46 per cent. The chart sales increased from 14,025 in 1885 to 25,915 in 1888, an increase of 86 6-10 per cent. There was at the same time a marked improvement in the promptness of publication, a matter of vital importance to those who learn from the charts the changes in topography, shore lines, bars, channels, and shoals set forth by them.

The hydrographic sheets tell the story of the work of the bureau, and the number of such sheets registered in the office in a given year is approximately a measure of the work accomplished. In 1883-4-5 the average annual expenditures in the field were $231,567 40. The average number of field sheets issued was 284, at an average cost of $815. In 1886-7-8 the average annual field expenditure was $136,466 51. With that expenditure the average number of field sheets annually issued was 463, at an average cost of $407. The number of employes was less, and the productiveness was doubled. Formerly work accumulated so that on Jan. 13, 1886, there were in the office 470 unutilized sheets awaiting. In 1889, the number of such sheets was only 360. Thus the old accumulation was reduced, while a current registry of sheets 63 per cent. larger than for the previous three years was disposed of without increase of force and with an appropriation, aside from salaries, of $28,500 per year as compared with $44,600 per year for the former period.

Since Mr. Thorn's connection with the survey all the uncompleted gaps in the Atlantic coast shore line have been surveyed. Barring accident, the same is true of the Gulf coast by before July 1 next, leaving only the necessary fringe of topography to be surveyed along the west portions of Florida and Louisiana. The last gap of shore line between Mexico and British Columbia will be completed during the year, a portion of it being represented by a first-class reconnoissance, (adequate, probably, for the needs of the next twenty years,) the rapidity of the accomplishment of which is indicated by the fact that nearly 450 miles of it was surveyed last year on the coasts of Oregon and Washington. The activity on the Pacific coast was prompted by a desire to promote the extensive prosecution and early completion of the hydrographic work of sounding, the value and reliability of which necessarily depends upon the accurate establishment of points on land and the delineation of shore line, and as a result the work of developing the form of sea bottom over the vast area from San Diego to Puget Sound and from the shore to a depth of 30 fathoms can now be prosecuted to completion without let or interruption. The work in Alaska, keeping pace with the growing public interest in that immense territory, has been larger in quantity and better in quality than heretofore. For the first time in many years hydrographic operations of the survey have been unhampered by lack of funds, and that, too, notwithstanding the appropriations for field work have been much less than formerly. As a result, the surroundings, current observations, and Gulf Stream work have been pushed with a rapidity unprecedented in many years.

In July, 1885, the Coast Survey fleet contained a number of worthless vessels, launches, &c. For the eight years ending June 30, 1885, the average annual expenditure for repairs of vessels and new vessels was $130,450, of which expenditure $120,000 was specially appropriated for new vessels. During the three years ending June 30, 1888, the worthless vessels, &c., were disposed of and seven new vessels and two schooner barges added to the fleet, under an average annual expenditure for repairs of vessels and new vessels of only $25,427 84, of which only $3,500 was specially appropriated for new vessels.

The original hydrographic survey of the Atlantic coast is practically completed. Current and temperature observations in the Gulf Stream during the last four years have secured more accurate information as to its phenomena than was ever before obtained. The accurate gauging of its rate at all depths and the volume in its passage between the Florida Keys—where it enters the Caribbean Sea—at the straits of Yucatan, and at several places in the straits of Florida demonstrate that it moves in pulsations or at variable velocities synchronous with the movements of the moon, and within the past year the survey has been able to publish information of these rates, so that the navigator encountering the stream in the vicinity of Florida or Cuba may make account of the current in his reckoning and so avoid errors (sometimes of several miles) as to his position—errors which involve, in part, peril to life and property. Within the past two years also has been demonstrated the effect of the earth's rotation in accelerating the velocity of the Gulf Stream, where it flows westerly, (through the Caribbean Sea,) in retarding its velocity where it flows easterly, (between Florida and Cuba,) and, contrary to the former theory, in swinging its axis (centre of maximum velocity) to the westward where the current flows north. These observations also give promise of demonstrating the fact that the initiation of the current ultimately forming the Gulf Stream is due to the action of winds on the surface of the Equatorial Atlantic. Observations now in progress are, among other things, intended to demonstrate the extent to which the Gulf Stream proper is affected by warm eddies from the Tropical Atlantic flowing to the northeastward of the Bahama Islands.

The standard of accuracy and utility of the Coast Survey charts—always very high—has been still further advanced by the thorough perfection of the system of chart issue and correction—not a noteworthy error having been discovered by the navy in six months, where formerly they came in weekly swarms; by coloration of the area of visibility of colored lights; by spacing of these areas to correspond to the law of the night—the navigator, from the bearing of the light may at once lay his course upward any desired point without the use, designed to give full and minute sailing directions, harbor, quarantine, and all other regulations, &c., requisite to the information of the navigator along the entire coast) has been greatly simplified and improved, and a method adopted of obtaining indispensable local information of a non-professional character for use in its preparation by inexpensive correspondence.

Notices to mariners, formerly issued casually and then quarterly, are now issued monthly at the rate of 42,000 copies per year, giving full information of changes in lights, buoys, and other aids to navigation, and discoveries of rocks, shoals, and other dangers. A new chart catalogue has been published, with diagrams illustrating the list of charts and showing the locality covered by each. Errors of long standing have been discovered and corrected in the tide tables annually published, and showing a year in advance the time and state of high and low water at all Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific ports. A system of bulletins has been introduced, giving to the public early information of any matter of general or specific interest developed in the operation of the survey, besides the usual distribution of the scientific papers, known as appendices to the Superintendent's annual report, an edition of 4,000 copies of an appendix, showing the variation of the magnetic needle, throughout the whole country since its settlement by whites, has been distributed among the county surveyors, recorders, academies, colleges, &c., in the several States, where they will serve a very useful purpose in litigation involving real estate titles.

A plan has been developed, and to some extent applied, for establishing at county seats, and at the expense of the local authorities, and permanently marking the true meridian, for the permanent correction of local compass variation, thereby removing one possible source of inaccuracy in local surveying. Also for similarly establishing, at the local expense, United States standards of length for the permanent testing of surveyors' chains, tape lines, and other appliances used by engineers, &c., for accurate work.

A very interesting and valuable demonstration has been made and published in graphic form of the tidal action in producing, with each tide, an alternate sloping of the waters of New-York Bay and Harbor and the North and East Rivers, first from south to north and then from north to south, between Sandy Hook at the south, and Dobbs Ferry and Throgg's Neck at the north, the vast see-saw, or reciprocating motion being largely responsible for the effective work of the currents in scouring and deepening the immeasurably important channels of that port. An accurate analysis of observations has enabled the survey to publish special information as to the direction and velocity of currents at all hours at all the principal points in the waters adjacent to New-York, information which is valuable not only to navigators and engineers, but to the admiralty courts, to the Judges of which the Coast Survey has frequently to supply information in connection with collisions.

Attention has been given—but for lack of appropriation the scale has been entirely inadequate—to a thorough and extensive investigation of the ocean currents along the entire coast, and especially in the approaches to our principal ports, the movements of both danger and delay to navigation of the gravest importance to a vast commerce, an adequate knowledge of which can be gathered only by Government instrumentalities. A system of descriptive reports has been established, under which each field officer is required to furnish, at the close of each piece of field work a detailed description of the locality, as a result of which the archives of the survey will contain for the purposes of geographers, civil engineers, and the military and naval departments of the Government a mass of valuable information as to every locality along the coasts.

In the office of the survey the improvement has been very marked in every detail and element of work and administration. The general office force, in point of rank, which is the minimum—have averaged during the last three years less than 65 per cent. of their former rate, yet with the probable single exception of the computing division every one of the 10 divisions of the office is turning out more and better work than formerly.

Out of the ordinary and reduced appropriation the instrument shop has been equipped with about $5,000 worth of new tools and machinery, with a corresponding improvements in its work and output. A systematic inventorying of the property of the survey has been adopted; also an account of charts and other publications, with regular deposits of proceeds in the Treasury. The accounts under the appropriation for the survey are now checked by the filing of a monthly balance sheet in the Treasury Department, and supplemented by an annual report of expenditures probably unsurpassed in fullness of detail by the report of any other Government bureau. The multitude of drawings, sketches, &c., in the drawing division are now rendered easily accessible and available by means of an accurate catalogue. A similar result as well as prevention of loss of books, is insured by the cataloguing of the library of some 4,500 volumes. For the first time in several years the apparatus and literature of the standard weights and coins and measures have been thoroughly classified and the office prepared to respond adequately to requests for information or for comparisons of weights and measures with standards. The effort to secure without impairing the high standard of the work of the survey, to commend its practical value to the knowledge, and its services to the needs, of the public. Success in the popularization of its work is attested by the rapid increase in the demand for and distribution of its charts and other publications and official information and in requests from State Boundary Commissions, geologists, Shell Fish Commissions, Harbor Commissions, &c., for aid. Such aid has been rendered whenever it could be done in accordance with and without interference with the regular work of the surveys, and its results have elicited warm acknowledgment from the various local officials or authorities interested.

That there has been no impairment in the scientific work of the survey may be inferred from the character of such work in being done by the same corps of officers who have done it in the past, with no diminution in the number or value of the scientific papers produced or in the accuracy or value of the scientific operations or observations, and from the further fact that in all the unimadversion upon the non-scientific administration of the survey not one criticism has deigned to specify a single particular in which such work has suffered.

That the relations of the survey to the scientific world have not been resolved no serious check during the last three years and a half is demonstrated by the fact that the usual correspondence between it and various foreign scientific bodies, organizations, and Government institutions has been maintained as formerly, and, in addition, within the last year, in accordance with the recommendation of the Superintendent, Congress has accepted the invitation of the Imperial German Government to adhere to the convention of 1883 concerning the establishment of a permanent International Geodetic Association, and an officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey has been appointed as a delegate from the American Government to attend the meetings of the International Association. There has been no abatement whatever in any of the vital scientific operations of the survey, notably in the measurement of a base line—an operation involving the most skillful application of scientific methods. The survey during the last Fall and Winter has signalized the scientific accomplishment and skill of its officers by the measurement of a base line at Los Angeles, Cal., at about half the cost of a similar and slightly shorter line at Yolo, Cal., with a rapidity 25 per cent. greater than that of Yolo and with an accuracy which gives fair promise of being twice as great as that achieved at Yolo—making it the finest piece of scientific and practical work of its kind ever performed in the world.

Experiments are now being conducted, with every prospect of complete success, for the making of copper plates of proper temper for use in the engraving of electro deposit, with a resulting saving of one-half the cost of hammered plates. For the first time, also, success has during the last three years attended the efforts to secure the publication of field sheets without distortion of the scales. The survey is also about to add to the annual side tables a scheme of information-slip tablets, to be mailed to vessel owners, public officers, &c., on which they may suggest information of changes, errors, &c., on proposed improvements on coast charts, for consideration at the office.

Upon this showing Superintendent Thorn can afford to pass unnoticed the ill-natured suggestion that the bureau that had been dignified by the management of Hassler, Bache, and Pierce has been humiliated by the imposition of a layman as its head. It is not necessary to go into particulars to prove that the management of these scientific men was not always successful, while the later headship of Hilgard has demonstrated the fact that scientific attainments are not always sufficient to save one from condemnation, even though accurate as Prof. Simon Newcombe and Prof. Shaler have personally acknowledged to Mr. Thorn their high appreciation of the excellence of the work of the survey under his administration. As no man could be more indifferent to the praise of these two than these would outweigh the grumblings of a wilderness of pseudo-scientific monkeys who would prove, upon close inspection, to be merely so many chattering partisans seeking sinecures in the name of a useful profession. Senators Allison, Sherman, and Sherman, all thoroughly practical men, have repeatedly borne testimony to the thoroughness and care with which the finances of the bureau have been economized and usefully employed.

The latest tirades upon Mr. Thorn have been made apparently in the interest of Prof. B. A. Gould of Harvard. They were unnecessary, for Mr. Thorn, who had never expected to permanently retain the office, had himself suggested the appointment of Prof. Gould to President Cleveland and would have been glad to see the appointment. If the latter shall not desire it and gladly welcome him to the care of the work he has so intelligently and thoroughly conducted, and Mr. Gould will undoubtedly acknowledge that his task will be quicker for Mr. Thorn has done so large it into something like a system.

FIFTY POUNDS FOR ONE STAMP.

From the London Truth.

The highest price on record for a postage stamp was realized last week at the Mart, Tottenham Court Road, when an unused four-cent British Guiana stamp of 1856 was knocked down to Bahr the dealer, for £10. The stamp was of the rare issue of which only one sheet was printed, and which was destroyed by the Government printer, Mr. Townsend, on account of a misprint. Two sheets of the issue were, however, sold before the error was discovered, and one of these has since been broken up. The stamp now sold was the unbroken sheet, and was purchased by Mr. Ferrari, the well-known dealer, for £50. He has since disposed of it to Mr. Phillips, of Bond-street, for £60.

ANCIENT ST. AUGUSTINE

AN OLD CITY THAT IS FAST BECOMING NEW.

FORT SAN MARCO AND ITS GLOOMY DUNGEONS AND TALES OF SPANISH CRUELTY.

It is the common opinion in St. Augustine that Mr. Flagler has ruined that old Spanish town. The natives say it, the oldest inhabitant is convinced of it, and there can be no doubt about it. Mr. Flagler, as most people know, is the man who has built the Ponce de Leon Hotel, the Cordova, the Alcazar, and several other structures. Not content with putting these blemishes in the old town, he has made hard solid streets through a great part of it, thus putting the inhabitants to the inconvenience and expense of having their horses shod, whereas in the good old days the streets were all soft sand and horses required no shoeing. He has bought, too, the shaky narrow-gauge railroad that runs to Jacksonville and made a standard gauge of it, and brings visitors down in the softest of Monarch parlor cars. This was one of the greatest of his outrages, for now visitors can reach the ancient city without hindrance, whereas in the good times long ago they had to go up the St. Johns River by boat and then cross the country by stage. There is no end to the complaints made against Mr. Flagler. The old Spanish Dons are furious about the changes that have been made. These Dons may be seen any fine morning leaning against the door posts of secluded barrooms, waiting for brother Dons to come along and invite them thirds. They can be seen in no other place in St. Augustine except in the guide books. The recent improvements, the prohibition law, and the quality of the firewater clandestinely sold have proved too much for them and they have almost disappeared.

St. Augustine looks less like a Southern town than any other place in Florida. Indeed, it does not look like any other town anywhere. Before getting out at the Union Station with me and proceeding to take a look at the place please dismiss from your mind any idea that you are going into an old Spanish city, for you are not. You find the station grounds neatly laid out in flower beds and walks and drives, and everything far too clean and neat to be south of Mason and Dixon's line. Here is the fourhorse 'bus from the Ponce de Leon, and here are 'buses from each of the other hotels, and baggage wagons, notwithstanding the statements of the barefaced proverbialor who acts as agent on the train for the St. Augustine Transfer Company that none of the hotels run stages to the station, and that no transfer business must be done through his company. Look out for this Don in uniform when you go to St. Augustine if he will swindle you as he did me. Half a mile from the station, be the same more or less, is the Ponce de Leon Hotel; in front of it an open square with a fountain in the middle, and on the other side of it the Alcazar, a sort of tender to the Ponce de Leon, with stores in it, and swimming baths, and a casino, tennis courts, and other such things, besides furnished rooms and a restaurant. At one side of the open square is the Hotel Cordova, which was born as the Casa Monica, but has since changed its name. Following the street down past the Cordova we come within a block or two of the plaza, the public square of the city, covering a space about as big as the New-York Post Office, with the cathedral facing one side of it, and the city market at the end nearest the water. This is merely a roof supported by six or eight stone pillars, with a brick floor and a hydrant in the centre. When one sees the number of darkies lounging about in the sun holding up stone walls he can hardly help regretting that the old market has gone out of commission. There is a sea wall built of coquina and capped with granite blocks running across the entire water front of the city, almost from the old Fort San Marco on the left to the military barracks on the right. The mercantile business of the town is all done within two or three blocks of the plaza, and most of the shops are small. Land offices and railway and steamboat agencies seem to take kindly to the soil. When you look for those signs of extreme age that you have a right to see in an ancient town you find them conspicuously absent. Many of the houses are old enough to suit their inhabitants, with their overhanging balconies and jalousied blinds, but they are not old enough to put in force claims for general admiration. I found only three marks of great age about the town, and one of these had to be taken on faith. They were the old fort, an old blacksmith's shop, and the narrow Treasury-street.

Let us visit the old fort first and call it the place of greatest historical interest in St. Augustine. It is no longer a fort, but a ruin, and one or two of each may be seen any day in the run in an hour. Built of coquina, it bears the aged appearance that such buildings soon acquire in this climate. But it is old enough, for it was not finished till 1756, and the Spaniards, I believe, were nearly a century in building it. There is something fine-looking in the work about it that tears is about the Ponce de Leon Hotel, and the latter was built in less than two years. The masonry is of immense thickness, and coquina is said to be better for the purpose than brick. Some time ago an ancient cannon ball marvelously buried itself instead of knocking the wall to pieces. There is a deep and broad moat surrounding the entire place, and a drawbridge and portcullis and bastions and barbacans and embrasures and sally ports and gloomy dungeons and such things about the old building to suit your convenience for I have no idea where they belong, except the drawbridge, which is no drawbridge now, but some planks laid across two big timbers. "Let the portcullis fall" is my favorite sentence in the old tales of chivalry, and I would have loved to let it fall here, for I did not see anything of it. The fort has two names, San Marco, the old Spanish one, being generally used, and the Government calling it Fort Marion. As a fort it is about on a par with many of the wooden vessels in our navy, and it would make a neat exhibition to have one of them attack it. The entrance is through an arched chamber about twenty feet wide by forty feet long, with the moat at one end of it and at the end of the bottom of the moat a good road from the old fort on the north to the barracks on the south, along the water front. When the business centre of the town is reached the houses are mostly scattering cottages, nearly all standing in neat little yards full of flowers. Here and there are well-kept gardens, full of vegetables, where in March young darkies can be seen picking peas. In March, too, there are still some oranges left on the trees, but the most of them have been picked. By the last of March there are a dozen oranges in New-York City to every one left in Florida. The vegetation in St. Augustine does not strike a stranger as very different from what we have in the North in Summer, barring the palmetto and the tobacco plants and lemons. But there is plenty of it, and nearly every private house, large or small, has its grounds full of trees and shrubs. Now that I have been pretty much all over Florida, from the western end of the northern part across to Jacksonville, down the Atlantic coast as far as Jupiter Light, all about the centre, and over the Gulf coast from Cedar Key to Key West, I see no reason to change my old opinion that Florida in January is very much, as far as appearances go, like New-Jersey in July, only that in the case of Florida you must sprinkle in some alligators and big birds, and so many large hotels that you cannot go outdoors of a dark night without stumbling over one of them. The best parts of it are not to be seen in the hurry of "going through" in a railway train or a steamboat. I have found places where from the river everything seemed to be wild and uninhabited, when a mile or two back there were large settlements of orange groves. The soil in the soil is good it is often very good, very productive, and very profitable if well managed. Nearly every part of the State north of the Everglades is easily reached by rail or water, and at any little landing in the most remote places the produce can be shipped to reach by New-York without waste of time.

Though it is not so quaint an old town, nor so sleepy and lazy, nor yet so distinctively Spanish as one might imagine, to read about it, St. Augustine is a pleasant place to be for cleaner and tidier than most Southern towns. It has accommodations for all sorts of people, from cheap boarding houses to the most elegant and expensive hotels. This rambling description of the old place, I am afraid, will give only an indistinct impression of it. If you have not seen it it is worth seeing again. If you have seen it it is worth seeing again. If you have plenty of cash to spare, as I trust you have, there is no more comfortable, more luxurious trip to be made than to Florida in the vestibule train in 30 hours and a day in the city of St. Augustine. The true story of this dark rooms is presaic enough. They were built with extra heavy walls and ceilings to make them bomb-proof, and were used for powder magazines. In course of time the rain made its way through the porous coquina, and the powder became too damp for the storage of powder for some time after the powder was removed they were used as receptacles for the garbage and refuse of the fort, and so became after a while so foul that they lived decade who were walled up. There were many in there, or rather, no chains, and so free vagus. The Dons found all those things in their own imaginations—and the St. Augustine imagination is a vivid one. The old fort, is curious enough as it stands, without any literary additions. Leaving the main hall and going into the interior we find immediately on the right a heavy stone stairway leading to the top. The steps are much newer work than the rest of the building, for it was originally an inclined plain, so that mules could be driven up. Just at our Government has within a few years substituted steps, so that visitors can reach the top without danger of breaking their necks. Part of the floor on the top, too, has been newly cemented. Where the old cement has fallen it is rough and treacherous. From the top, which forms the roof of the fort, one looks down into the heart of the old fort, and the height of the walls, for inside old ideas and notables for the middle ages the Spaniards never came. One can sometimes walk for the ground floor of the fort, and in some places the walls are 30 feet high. The fort is built in the form of a square, with a bastion at each corner, and from the corner bastions the sentry boxes project. The sentry boxes are shaped like the half of a pear cut lengthwise, and are about the size of a sentry box

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AFTER APIA'S GREAT STORM

TAKING CARE OF THE SHIP-WRECKED MEN.

FEW OF THE BODIES OF THOSE LOST RECOVERED—THE SITUATION OF THE CONTENDING PARTIES.

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APIA, Samoa, March 30, via San Francisco, April 14.—After the storm of March 16 had subsided, and after the officers and crews of the wrecked vessels had come ashore, the evidence of the awful destruction was presented on every side. The German survivors remained in that part of the town where the property of the German Trading Company is situated, but the Americans were to be seen everywhere. The officers had lost their uniforms and were dressed as common sailors.

Admiral Kimberly was the last to leave the American flagship Trenton. He went at once to some rooms which had been provided for him in the house of an American resident. The Associated Press correspondent found the Admiral, a few hours later, sitting alone on the porch of a small house facing the harbor. There was an expression of great anxiety on his face as he sat watching the wreck of the American man-of-war.

"Is it not awful?" he remarked to the correspondent. "In all my experience on sea I have never seen a storm to equal this one. I can hardly realize yet the full extent of damage which has been done. My chief anxiety now is to get these eight or nine hundred sailors back to America. It would be of no use for them to remain here, and I must get them home as quickly as possible. I shall either telegraph to Washington for a steamer to be sent from San Francisco to take the men back or I will charter a steamer in Auckland. They must get back soon in some way."

The Admiral was asked in regard to his own experience during the storm, but had little to say of a personal nature. He continued:

"The fires of the Trenton went out at 10 o'clock in the morning, and our rudder and propeller were carried away at the same time. No one can realize the force with which the rudder was struck. I suppose a piece of wreckage floated in. The pilot wheel whirled around with terrible velocity; every spoke was broken, and one of the men at the wheel had a leg broken. Great volumes of water poured in upon the berth deck through the hawse pipes and the fireroom was soon flooded and the fires were put out. Had the hawse pipes should never have been placed where they were. It was a piece of faulty construction which the Government officials had been asked to remedy several times. If they had been situated on the deck above the water would not have come in. I consider that the indirect cause of the loss of the Trenton. After our steam gave out we used the storm sail and sent the men into the rigging and used them as sails. The ship was handled skillfully. It would have been impossible for us to use steam and the ship saved as the Calliope did, as our engines were not powerful enough. We had on every pound of steam that we could carry, and with three anchors out we were not able to hold up against the storm. We fought against it as long as we could do so, but were finally driven back upon the shore."

The Admiral spoke feelingly of the death of Capt. Schoonmaker and other officers and men who perished.

The confusion which was present everywhere in Apia during the first few days after the storm had disappeared at the end of a week. The quarters of the shipwrecked sailors had been made more comfortable and the daily routine duty was properly attended to. Consul Blacklock's orders prohibiting the sale of liquor to sailors had a good effect, and very few drunken men were to be seen. The police force, with marine guard in charge of Capt. Huntington, and Mataafa's police have also assisted in maintaining order. The men from the Trenton and Vandalia have separate barracks, and have erected a temporary cook house. Eight Nipsic men are still living aboard their vessel, and the German survivors are quartered in a warehouse belonging to a German firm.

Working parties are kept busy all the time on the wrecks of the Trenton and Vandalia. Articles of every description washed ashore from the vessels are carefully collected in a safe place. Divers have been at work, and many articles were saved in that way. The safes from both vessels, containing large amounts of money, were recovered. The smokestack of the Vandalia has been cut away, and it will be placed on the Nipsic, as the latter ship lost her smokestack in collision with the Olga.

The divers also have been making an examination of the Nipsic, and have discovered that her keel had been carried away. It has not been ascertained whether the Nipsic will be able to leave the harbor or not. Admiral Kimberly is most anxious to get her away and send her to Auckland or San Francisco for repairs, if he is satisfied she can stand the trip. She is not likely to leave, however, until the arrival of a man-of-war from Sydney. The Monongahela and Mohican are expected to arrive here soon.

King Mataafa came down from his camp a few days ago. A light rain had fallen the night before and the water had leaked into many of the boats occupied by sailors. Mataafa pointed out to Admiral Kimberly the danger of sickness breaking out among the men on account of this exposure, and, on behalf of his own people, he offered to vacate all the Samoan houses in Apia and allow the American sailors to have the use of them. Admiral Kimberly thanked Mataafa warmly, but stated to him that it would be almost impossible to control the men if they were scattered around among the native houses. He promised to consider the offer, however, if the situation became more pressing.

There is no immediate danger of the supply of provisions being exhausted. Several parties with whom contracts have been made for the feeding of men have plenty of provisions on hand, and the steamer Lubeck will arrive from Sydney in a few days and a fresh supply will be obtained from her.

The officers and men of the Vandalia lost nearly everything, and a great many on the Trenton fared but little better. The officers are scattered all over the town and have secured such accommodation, as they can find. Many are living in native houses. There has been no local government in Apia for many months, owing to the wars between the natives, consequently the sanitary condition of the town is very poor. The little streams are choked up with vegetation, which has been allowed to grow without check, and the garbage is emptied everywhere. The immediate quarters of the men are kept as clean as possible, and a great effort is being made to prevent disease, but the men are obliged to work on the wrecks in the hot sun, and there is considerable danger of fever.

Although 148 men lost their lives during the storm, there have not been more than forty bodies recovered. For the first day or two bodies of Americans were buried in a cemetery connected with the London mission, and the bodies of the Germans were buried in the French Catholic Cemetery, but it soon became impossible to identify the bodies, and, owing to the warm climate, it was necessary to bury them where they were found. A number of rough coffins were made, but several bodies were buried in the sand in the mass. Some of the bodies were terribly mutilated by beating for hours against the coral reefs.

Paymaster Arms's body was recovered two days after the storm. It was positively identified by the clothing and the ring which he wore. The body was in a terrible condition, and was buried in mats where it was washed ashore. Some of the natives also found a body about the same time four miles up the coast, and from the description which they gave it was believed to be that of Capt. Schoonmaker, but the identification was not positive. Ensign Hinds, Cadet Sutton and Pay Clerk Roach have not been recovered.

Friday, March 22, the Germans held memorial services at the French Catholic church. Admiral Kimberly, Capt. Farquhar, Consul Blacklock, and many officers attended, and a guard of honor from the United States war ships were also present. The American memorial services were held Sunday, March 24, in a large yard in which the Trenton men have their quarters. The services were very brief, and were conducted by Chaplain McAllister of the Trenton. Over seven hundred men from the three American men-of-war were present, but none of the German officers attended.

The storm does not seem to have changed the political situation of Samoa in so far as the natives are concerned. Both the parties are still encamped in the same positions they have occupied for several months past. Mataafa's men have not given the slightest intimation that they intended to take advantage of the unprepared condition of the Germans, and it is not thought they will make any attack on Tamasese's force pending the Berlin conference. The German Consul, Dr. Knappe, is still pursuing a spiteful course, which has always characterized his administration of the affairs here, notwithstanding the noble work of the Samoans in saving the lives of the Germans during the storm. Dr. Knappe posted printed notices a few days later, declaring that the Samoans only steal the produce from the German plantations and warning the public not to purchase anything from them. Capt. Fritz has not yet recovered from the injuries received during the storm.

The Associated Press correspondent had an interview with Mataafa and the principal chiefs of his party the great storm in relation to the part which they had taken in it. King Mataafa replied that the matter freely, but answered all questions with great deliberation. While he did not appear to believe that the occurrence would be beneficial to him in the future, he was satisfied to let it go that the native warriors were responsible for the safety of the vessels in the harbor, and that they had done all in their power to prevent the loss of life. He said that he had not been consulted by the German representatives in regard to the matter, and that he did not desire to receive

would believe to be the truth when he intimated that Mr. Straus has been indifferent to and has neglected his duties? At the risk of offending his pious sensibilities, it may be stated that President Cleveland, who has never been suspected of partiality for lazy or incompetent men, speaks of Minister Straus as having by his work in Turkey fully justified the confidence with which the Administration had appointed him. "Of many other Ministers," he said, "I hear many good things; of Minister Straus I hear nothing but good." Persons at the State Department who have become qualified by years of observation to form an opinion of the comparative merits of diplomatic representatives, have declared that the United States has never had a Minister in Turkey more industrious, useful, or successful than Mr. Straus. Col. Shepard, who assumes to be an authority on Turkish affairs, must have known, when he told the readers of his paper that Mr. Straus "is altogether an unfit and incompetent person for the position," that the statement was far from being true. He is one of the few members of the missionaries who know that it was through his efforts that the colporteurs, who had been subjected to infinite annoyance by arrest and by confiscation of their books, were permitted to ply their vocation without let or hindrance. That it was not a valueless service was noticed by the British Ambassador, who has repeatedly expressed his gratitude to Minister Straus for the aid he was able to render British as well as American missionaries in this matter.

It is certainly not an evidence of indifference or incompetency that Mr. Straus was able to secure the reopening of the American mission schools that were closed by Ottoman authorities in 1885-6. It was no easy thing but an evidence of incompetency that he prevented by argument with the Ottoman authorities the adoption of a proposition to close all foreign schools in the empire not protected by the trade of the Sultan. To one so deeply interested as is Col. Shepard in the spread of the Gospel in Turkey it cannot be regarded as an evidence of incompetency that Mr. Straus was able to, secure the right to print and publish various editions of the Bible and Bible tracts in the Turkish language. Nor will he undertake, it is reasonable to assume, to say that Mr. Straus was demonstrating his unfitness to represent the United States when he was securing by diplomatic action the abandonment of judgments erroneously given against American citizens. It will be very hard for Col. Shepard to convince Prof. Pepper and the Archæological Society of the University of Pennsylvania that it was by indifference or lack of interest in his duties that Mr. Straus obtained for an American citizen partly from that institution the privilege of excavating in the ruins of Babylon, with an unusually favorable stipulation regarding the removal from Turkey of objects secured by the investigators.

It is questionable if, of matters of small consequence to Col. Shepard that Mr. Straus has, during the brief period he has represented the United States in Turkey, won the fullest confidence of the Sultan and his Ministers, and has met with far less trouble than many of his predecessors in securing the prompt adjustment of all difficulties that have arisen. If Mr. Straus were here in Washington, exhibiting that "abominable effrontery and servileness" that the most Christian Col. Shepard so tastefully accuses him of, in order to secure the return of the resignation that he placed in the hands of Secretary Bayard before the close of Mr. Cleveland's term of office, there might be some reason in his assault. As it was, he seems to have concluded that the only chance for him to become the Minister to Turkey was to accuse the present Minister of being a failure. If would have been wiser in him to have found out, before he fired at the Minister for making that "scandalous" treaty, that it was just the treaty that the State Department and the Senate wanted. That one mistake may, in case Col. Shepard should be offered Mr. Straus's place by the President, prove to be an insuperable obstacle to his confirmation. If it does, Col. Shepard will have reason to regret that he did not, when he wrote his attack on the Minister to Turkey, bear in mind the text with which he preceded it:

"For which of you intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it?"

E. G. D.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Two of the notable engagements of the Chicago theatrical season came to an end last night, one, the fortnight's engagement of the American Opera Company at the Columbia, and the other the Robson and Crane engagement at the Chicago Opera House. Of the former it can only be said that the engagement was fairly successful. The company is weak in many respects and strong in but few, but it has given respectable and even dignified performances of the great operas and has left a good impression.

The Robson and Crane season possessed a special interest, because it was the last in which the two popular comedians would ever appear together in Chicago. Twelve years ago last night they began in Chicago a joint career which has been wonderfully successful, and has given them a warm place in the heart of the play-going public. The closing performance last evening drew an audience which filled every seat in the house and left many persons standing. Rarely has "The Henrietta" gone better, yet there was an undercurrent of pathos running through the representation, and in the audience a feeling of deep regret that the two actors would henceforth be seen apart. Both Mr. Robson and Mr. Crane were called before the curtain at the end of the third act, and both made short speeches in which they spoke of the pleasure their relationship had given them, and in more formal terms wished each other boundless success in the separate paths they are to follow. With preternatural gravity Mr. Robson said they were parting because Mr. Crane, "with the domineering vanity characteristic of quarrelsome old age," had for years, at the slightest exhibition of insubordination on his associate's part, belabored him with a rattan. "For the sake of peace and other considerations," said Mr. Robson when the laughter had subsided, "I have submitted tamely to his tyranny, but even a worm will turn, and last night, when he attempted his usual insolence I struck him to the earth." In closing Mr. Robson said he considered it great good fortune to have shared honors with one whom he esteemed as "an honorable man, a generous friend, and a matchless actor."

Mr. Crane spoke with much feeling of his long association with Mr. Robson and said: "Though as actors we may in future be divided, I hope as men we shall always maintain our old close relationship of friendship and good feeling."

The London Gaiety Company has done an excellent business for three weeks at the Grand Opera House with "Miss Esmeralda." The seventh week, which will close the engagement, is will give "Monte Cristo, Jr.," which was originally prepared for this company, but has often been done here by Little Corinne.

Miss Vokes's engagement at Hooley's came to an end last evening. It has served to introduce to Chicago three new acts, "Ghastly Manor," "The Old Musician," and "My Lord in Livery." The engagement has been a prosperous one. This week Hooley's offers its patrons Barry and Fay in "McKenna's Flirtation."

Sandmann has done a very moderate business at McVicker's with "Austerlitz," one explanation, perhaps, being strong counter-attractions. Lotta is at that house this week, coming here from Omaha.

The Hay market has had a good week with "Cyclone Alarm," and this week offers "The Twelve Temptations," a spectacular drama which was seen at the same house last season.

Kellar, the magician, comes to the Columbia this week, to be followed by "The Paymaster."

Rarely has a week in the town will it have given over to more grand opera than has been seen here at one time in many months. The fortnight season of the Metropolitan Company at the Chicago Opera House begins Monday evening. The advance sale of season tickets for the first week has amounted to $10,000, the sale of single tickets for the same period begins to-morrow, and it is evident that the house will be practically sold before the season opens. In competition with the German opera will be the Bostonians at the Haymarket, for which the advance sale is unusually large, and the Emma Abbott Company at the Grand Opera House.

"Mathias Sandorf" is underlined at the Columbia for week after next. Nat Goodwin at Hooley's, and "Alberti" is to follow Lotta at McVicker's. Doehtsader and Herrmann have dates at the Chicago Opera House next month.

Manager Millward Adams announces five of the Gilmore Jubilee Concerts to be given at the Exposition Building June 24, 25, and 26.

Inauguration Day will be celebrated at McVicker's in several ways. A special matinée will be given, national airs, songs, &c., will be introduced, and a bronze medal be given to the ladies present on the afternoon or the evening of April 30. The medal bears the likenesses of Washington and Harrison.

Ida Mülle has signed for the rôle of Ariel in Mr. McVicker's production of "The Tempest."

The week at the new Grand Opera House in Omaha will be divided between Kate Castleton and Fanny Davenport. The advance notices of Miss Davenport in the Omaha papers announce that she fainted in St. Joseph and Kansas City during her performances of "La Tosca," and that she has canceled part of her dates for each week.

Mr. Conried's company, playing "The King's Fool," is at the Tabor Grand Opera House in Denver this week.

The Booth-Barrett company has been playing the latter half of the past week in Detroit to moderate houses. The new palace car which is being built for the transcontinental trip of the two tragedians will meet them at Indianapolis April 23. The car is to cost $47,000, and is said to be a magnificent structure.

Joseph Jefferson has made the longest "jump" on record for a one-night stand." county 600 miles, from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Cincinnati, where he is to play "Rip Van Winkle" at Hooley's to-morrow night.

THE MOUNT MCGREGOR ROAD.

ALBANY, April 14.—The Mount McGregor Railroad Company has been incorporated with $500,000 capital. W. J. Arkell is President and Frank James Secretary and Treasurer. The principal office will be at Ballston. Of the stock, $300,000 is preferred, and on this 5 per cent must be paid from the net earnings first. This company purchased the Saratoga, Mount McGregor and Lake George Railroad franchise.

THE WORK OF THE RACKERS

HOME OF THE SUBURBAN CANDIDATES.

A NEW-COMER IN THE RACING WORLD—MR. CASSATT'S HORSES—CHARLES REED'S PROMISING TWO-YEAR-OLD.

The pleasant weather yesterday sent hundreds of the lovers of the race horse to the various tracks about here to see the thoroughbreds take their daily exercise. It was only the early risers who got to the tracks in time to see the sleek racers put through their paces. Late-comers had to be content with a glimpse of the horses in the stalls, or to see them take walking exercise in the afternoon. The largest crowd went to the Brooylyn track, where the largest number of horses in training are to be found. The Dwyer lot were the animals which excited the most curiosity, and of these interest centred in the big chestnut Hanover, who it was reported had gone lame. The report was without foundation, however, for he has as yet shown no signs of lameness whatever, according to those who have watched him most carefully in his work. Dr. Shepard, the veterinary who had charge of him at the time he was nerved, says that she leg on which the operation was performed will certainly stand the hard work of preparation, in which Trainer Frank McCabe agrees with him. The rest of the Dwyer horses are getting on nicely, particularly Bella B. and her brother, Inspector B., and some good races will probably be gotten out of the latter.

Jerome Park was visited by several hundred people during the day, and small parties went to Sheepshead Bay to see Senator Hearst's string, and to Monmouth Park to see the splendid lot belonging to Mr. J. B. Haggin, the copper King. Firenzi, the pride of his trainer, Byrnes, and the famous two-year-old of last year, Salvator, are taking their work well, and look to be about fit to race.

This most interesting bit of gossip of the week touching the Suburban was the scratching of the imported horse Galore from that race, in which he was handicapped at 115 pounds. No horse has been more curiously handled than he since his arrival in this country. Costing a thousand guineas, he was brought to this country and permitted to be lanced around in a manner that was sufficient to ruin any racer, owing to the fact that his owner, Mr. Maxwell, had neglected to have any one at the steamer to receive and care for him immediately on his arrival. Then he was taken over to Long Island, where he had a bad attack of strangles and came very near dying. He was, in fact, twice reported dead, a rumor which was again in circulation yesterday, but which had no foundation in fact. Quite recently the horse was put in the hands of W. L. Gilpin, who last season was trainer for Mrs. George L. Lorillard. Gilpin has probably discovered that there is no possibility of getting the horse into condition for a hard race by June, and so has had him scratched in order to prevent people from basking him in the ante-post betting, in which some one last week basked him in Baltimore for $50 to win $5,000.

Future betting on the Suburban is still brisk in Baltimore, St. Louis, and New-Orleans, a firm in the latter city betting $2,000 to $50 last week that Wyndown would not run first, second, or third, and as pretty safe bet even at those long odds. Badge was backed in Baltimore to win the race at $2,500 to $100. Prodigal at $10,000 against $100. The Bard, in three wagers of $25 to $500 each, and one of $50 to $1,000, are being bets sent on by parties from this city. Others here have backed Prince Royal, Judge Murray, Elkwood, Murus, Raceland, Hanover, and Fitz James, and several would have backed Terra Cotta except that the book was full against him. George Hankins, who owns Terra Cotta, has now backed him to the full extent of nearly every book East and West, and stands to win a handsome fortune if his colt should happen to win the event, for which there is no doubt he is being specially prepared.

Hanover is the most heavily backed of the horses liable to start in the Brooklyn Handicap, though considerable money has been placed on the chances of The Bard, Judge Murray, Raceland, Exile, Bella B., and a few others. The betting on this race will be much more lively after the Coney Island and Baltimore meetings have shown racing men what some of the entries can do this year. The season is so forward that there has been no trouble whatever about getting the various candidates ready for the race.

The first two-year-old race of the year in the East will be run at the Clifton track to-day, eight youngsters being entered for the contest, which will be at a half mile, seven horses being named in the list as probable starters. The racing at the New-Jersey tracks is now becoming decidedly interesting, as horses which a month from now will be racing on the big tracks are now getting their work there in actual races instead of the long gallops which are the rule on the track. At Gattenberg to-morrow, for example, the handicap at a mile has these horses: The Bourbon, 121 pounds; Frolic, 119; Osceola, 118; Glendale, 115; Ovid, 113; Clatter, 109; Can't Tell, 106; Van, 108; Landseer, 107; Effie Hardy, 107, and Mike, 105. That is a good field of horses as any one wants to see race, and they are all standbys in the purse races on the big tracks.

To-day is the last day for entering foals of 1888 for the Great American Stakes of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. The stake is one guaranteed to be worth $20,000, it being a sweepstakes of $50 each for horses entered by to-day. The first of these stakes closed with 312 entries, and will be decided at the Brooklyn track next month, the distance being five-eighths of a mile.

Mr. J. B. Houston, ex-President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and for some years past an owner of trotting horses, has decided to sell out his entire stable of trotters and go into racing. His trotters will be sold at Cleveland next month, and on his return from a trip to Europe this Fall Mr. Houston will begin the collection of a racing stable. He makes the change because, as he says, "If I own racers I can have the pleasure of seeing them run, and can sleep in my own bed every night. My trotters I could only see when I traveled long distances to reach the tracks where they were engaged, and that was attended with much discomfort. Mr. Houston is a thoroughgoing sportsman, a gentleman, and one whose name as an owner in the ranks of the owners of thoroughbreds will be most welcome, as such men as he help to elevate what is really the noblest and best of sports.

The two-year-olds which Mr. A. J. Cassatt will depend upon this year in the contests for the rich stakes open to racers of that age, include but two home-bred ones. These are the full sister to Now or Never and a filly by Stratford Maudins. The others in his string are the sister to Forhall, called Abace, whose racing qualities Mr. Cassatt has leased; King Charlie, by Prince Charlie-Mabille; The Abbess, by Mortemer-Hildegarde; Eurochydon, a full brother to the Bad Ventured, by wonderfully speedy Burns, and Phillipi, a bay filly, by Bliss Eyre-Felicia. Every one of the youngsters is engaged in the Coney Island Futurity, which it looks as if Mr. Cassatt was determined to win. The rest of the horses Mr. Cassatt has in training are The Bard, seen 3 years old; Now or Never, Taragon, Maurander, and Kelo, 4 years old, and these three-year-olds: Eric, Madstone, The Tartar, Harebell, Equality, and Felicia. This looks on paper to be the strongest stable Mr. Cassatt has ever had in training. Mr. Eugene is now diligently at work with the lot, and will bring them on to Mr. Cassatt's stables at the Sheepshead Bay track the first week in May, so that he will have time to get them thoroughly on edge for the opening of the Brooklyn meeting one month from to-day.

The return to the turf of Charles Reed of New-York, Saratoga, and elsewhere will be a welcome one to many of the regular race-goers. Jimmy Lee has charge of his string, which numbers 16. Lee is an expert trainer, as every horseman knows, and to help him out he will have the services of "Daredevil" Fitzpatrick as chief jockey. Timothy, by Forester, a son of Mr. Belmont's stallion, The Ill Used, and Peterborough, by Longfellow-Pickwick, are supposed to be the best of the lot of two-year-olds with which Mr. Reed expects to repeat some of his old-time triumphs. Mr. Reed, who is an excellent authority on the subject, predicts that Timothy will become a great race horse.

Senator Hearst's Western string of racers have arrived at Louisville, at which place they will begin their racing career. The lot includes Aimont, the three-year-old son of Three Cheers, who is expected to prove a good stake winner this year, having shown both speed and stamina as a two-year-old last fall, when he ran his only races at the meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association. Not Idle, a five-year-old daughter of Whiskful, will be the selling platter of the string, the six-year-old handicap horses being two Australian bred horses, a son and daughter of Somaus, each three-year-olds, and three two-year-olds sired by Warwick. With the lot were a half dozen belonging to other California owners, but as Farrow was not among the number. After the Louisville meeting the lot will go to Latonia, St. Louis, and Chicago, reaching Monmouth Park in time for the Summer meeting, at which time Senator Hearst's stables will be consolidated under the care of Matt Allen, who is handling the lot which wintered at Sheepshead Bay. These latter continue in fine trim. The one whose work is now watched the most carefully is Glen Echo, who it is pretty certain will be the Senator's representative in the Suburban.

Nick Bonny, the Kentucky horseman, has just bought from her owner, J. B. Howerton, for $1,000, the two-year-old Bessemer, by Glengarry-Bessie Bella, the latter by Bonnie Scotland. The youngster (all of 4 hands high) is

In the West Side Park, Brooklyn, while seeking water for her owner, and he believes he has secured a prize.

The Woodburn yearlings, which are to be sold at auction April 30 at Lexington, Ky., are fewer in number than usual, there being but 17 colts and 15 fillies. These are sons and daughters of Falsetto, The Rake, Powhattan, King Alfonso, Lisbon, Miner, and Pat Malloy. In the lot are full brothers to Foxhall, Fordham, Miracle, and Falcon, full sisters to Alpena and Jamaica, Traegar, half brothers to Frenzie, Camwood, and Irish Pat, and half sisters to Troubadour, Macduff, Glenmore, Invermere, Sister, and Fair Play. The brother to Foxhall and sister to Jamie Treacey are supposed to be the best of the youngsters, and are expected to bring the largest prices.

A full sister to that fine sprinter, Stuyvesant, by Glengarry-Dublin Belle, was recently foaled at the Kenesaw stud, and Capt. Franklin considers her the best foal her sire ever had.

"Lucky" Baldwin has lost by death his chestnut filly Florilla, by Rutherford-Savannah, a finely-formed youngster, who was eligible to the Coney Island Futurity of this Fall, and who was also well entered in a number of Eastern stakes. She was very forward in her work, and was to have run last week at Los Angeles. Mr. Baldwin considered her the most promising filly he had in his string of about 20.

Daniel Honig, having sold out nearly all the racers he had at the Clifton and Guttenberg tracks during the past Winter, has gone West to look after his racers there. These number about 25 of all ages, and are reported by him to be in good trim. He will make only a short season in the West, as he is coming East in the early Summer to try conclusions with the Eastern trained animals. Honig is one of the shrewdest in the army of racing men, and manages to make his stable bring him a very handsome income annually instead of being an expense to him.

C. H. Gillock, Secretary of the West Side Park at Nashville, has disposed of a pair of his two-year-olds, Armiel, by Brambie-Americus and Jessica, by Enquirer-Boulette. The pair sold for $5,000, and were purchased through an agent for New-York parties, the purchaser refusing to disclose the name of the buyer. It is rumored, however, that "Pittsburg Phil," the plunger, who is forming a racing stable which will be situated here, is the purchaser.

That game little winner of the Brooklyn Handicap and the maker of the record at a mile and a quarter, Dry Monopole, is to have an excellent chance this, his first, year in the stud. Fifteen well-bred brood mares are to be sent to him, the most famous of these being Maggie B. B., the dam of Iroquois and Harold. Horsemen generally believe that Dry Monopole, who is wonderfully even bred himself, will be a success in the stud, and be the sire of a lot of very speedy ones if he has half a chance.

The half brother to Judge Murray, Tom Vaughan, which J. G. Greener of Nashville purchased of G. H. Kernaghan of Augusta, Ga., recently, for $5,000, is looked upon by horsemen as even more promising than Murray was at his age. Tom Vaughan, like his brother, will prove to be among the first flight of the three-year-olds of the year. They have a habit of overrating their thoroughbreds out West, however, and if he is such a smart youngster Mr. Kernaghan would hardly have parted with him at that price.

The following programme is announced for to-day at the Clifton (N. J.) track:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Top Sawyer, 119 pounds; Obelisk, 112; Pilot, 108; Beacon, 105; Greenfield, 105; Taxgatherer, 105; Refund, 105; Raveller, 105; Adonis, 103; Ruse, 106; Pegasus, 108.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Singlestone, 127 pounds; Long Jack, 122; Chapman, (formerly Fargo,) 122; Mist, 117; Gunshot, 117; Americus, 117; Whitfield, 117; Little Jake, 117; Dalesman, 119; Babette, 112.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Bronsomarta, 110 pounds; Glantar, 110; Romance, 110; Anara, 110; Miracle, 110; Volatile, 110; Utopian, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Ballston, 123 pounds; Supervisor, 121; Barnum, 118; The Bourbon, 118; pounds; Prialis, (Lancaster, 111; First Attempt, 107; Belmont, 105; Futurity, 97; Windorf, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Osceola, 118 pounds; Tattler, 111; Golden Rod, 111; Perfidea, 111; Singlestone, 106; Rebellion, 97; Biscuit, 105; Avery, 95; Belmont, 95; Gracie, 86.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Half a mile. Sir William, 122 pounds; Prialis, 118; Jeanevous, 118; Moselle colt, 118; Cliftwood, 118; Brilliantcase colt, 118; Fatula, 118.

FISH ON A STEAMER.

THE RIO GRANDE OF THE MALLORY LINE HAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

The screw steamer Rio Grande, the Mallory Line's Galveston boat, went for repairs to the East Ninth-street dock six weeks ago, and was to have been ready for sea in a day or two. At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, however, fire started from a cause that may never be determined in the bunks of the steerage on the port side of the main deck between the main hatchway and the forecastle, and First Mate George Terrill, who was in charge in the absence of Capt. J. Lewis, was active in getting out an alarm and organizing a bucket gang.

The Rio Grande lay on the north side of the dock, alongside the City of Birmingham of the Ocean Steamship Company's fleet, and on the south side of the dock was the floating Fall River palace Puritan. Mr. C. H. Wolford, acting engineer of the Puritan, always has steam up for her pumps, and he had run out two lines of hose as soon as the fire was discovered. Both were provided with extraordinary rapidity, before land fire apparatus, summoned by three alarms, and the firehost Havemeyer arrived. The material of the upper deck of the Rio Grande is thin wood, while that of the lower decks is iron, so that, with the bulk of cargo aft, kept from descending, they had full sweep stern and stem ward. The firemen were so fortunate as to catch and hold them at the main hatchway, so that all aft this was saved, but the flames ravaged the main deck forward, and part of the craft before they were fully under control.

The fire may cost the company $5,000, and will delay the steamer's sailing a fortnight. The deck forward of the main hatch will have to be relaid, the steerage and forecastle will be refitted, the wheelhouse, bridge, and officers' deck house must come down and be repaired and put up again; the foremast, between the upper and lower decks, is charred, the rigging and awnings are burned, two of the lifeboats are damaged, the hatchway coamings of the fore and main hatches will have to be reset, some of the iron hull plates on the starboard side are warped and bulged, and deal lighter on the lower decks were broken. The forecastle hatch is reduced to charcoal and, on the whole, the vessel may be said to have had a very narrow escape and to owe its salvation to its mammoth neighbor, the Puritan. The loss is fully insured, and damages will be repaired rapidly as soon as the cooks' strike near the main hatchway is got into working order. No steam was up on the Rio Grande when the fire occurred and no work was being done, as, it being Sunday, all hands were "keeping ship." The best guess as to the origin of the fire pointed to a careless smoker.

IN THEIR NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.

The new edifice of Holy Trinity Church of Harlem, at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Lenox-avenue, was thrown open for worship yesterday, and during the morning, afternoon, and evening services fully 3,500 people crossed its threshold. The morning services were conducted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. I. Newton Stanger, his two assistants, the Rev. William Huckel and the Rev. George Clarke Cox, and the Rev. Dr. Theodore I. Holcombe. The music—Jackson's Te Deum in F, Stainer's Benedictus and Tour's offertory, Psalm 84—was sung excellently by a harp and organ accompaniment by a new choir of 40 men and women under the leadership of Frank Treat Southwick, and Dr. Stanger preached an eloquent sermon from the text, "And Jesus entered into Jerusalem and into the temple, part of which, the altar was decorated with a number of growing palms. The Sunday school children held a grand celebration in their new rooms during the afternoon, and the Rev. Dr. George E. Van De Water of St. Andrew's preached to a large congregation in the evening.

MINNESOTA'S DRESSED-MEAT BILL.

ST. PAUL, April 14.—The Dressed-Meat bill only awaits the signature of Gov. Merriam to become a law. It passed the House Friday night with nearly a score of votes to spare. The friends of the bill—the leaders in the fight, at least—did some pretty figuring to have the measure run the gauntlet of the House.

During the debate the opponents of the bill sent up numerous amendments with the idea of defeating some of its provisions, but all were voted down. The bill was first recommended to pass in Committee of the Whole. Then the report of the committee was adopted, a suspension of the rules secured, and after brief filibustering tactics by opponents the bill was passed. Yeas, 71; nays, 24.

A FIRE-BUILDING IN DANGER.

PITTSBURG, April 14.—City Building Inspector Frank reports that it may yet be necessary for public safety to interfere officially toward the condemnation of the magnificent new nine-story Westinghouse building owned by the Philadelphia Natural Gas Company, at the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Ninth-street, though Mr. Roper says: "It cost half a million dollars, but has cracked on both sides owing to defects of architecture which are now being remedied by girders and anchors so far as may be at an additional expenditure of $6,000. Whether these remedial measures will serve is the question we are now trying to solve."

THEY HAD VERY FAIR LUCK

ANGLERS CAUGHT FLOUNDERS BY THE SCORE YESTERDAY.

AND THAT'S ALL THEY CAUGHT EXCEPT TOAD FISH—WHERE FISHERMEN WENT AND WHAT THEY DID.

At City Island yesterday, where some fifteen hundred New-Yorkers pursued the festive flounder with choice bait of sand worm and clam, the general feeling was that Fish Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford has taken altogether too narrow a view of the work of piscieulture. They agreed that the cultivation of game fishes was a benedicent work, but insisted that the commission was erring gravely in not conducting a work of elimination in connection with its work of production. Catching flounders is pleasant work, but to have the pleasurable successive excitements of nibble, bite, and finally catch, followed by the disappointing apparition of a toad fish is beyond patient endurance in days when the State's good money is being applied to the promotion of its anglers' enjoyment.

These were the lines of thought followed yesterday by fisherman at City Island. Flounders were many, but toad fish were also caught in plenty. Every boat had its dozens of the ugly fish lying dead on its decks. The bridge was sprinkled with them. A leading dogma of the flounder angler's religion is that to allow a toad fish to live after he has indecently swallowed the bait and hook intended for a flounder is to work the latter's doom. Humanity, who, from feelings of perverted humanity, consigned one which still had power to wriggle to its native element, suffered a storm of abuse which, had it been less good-natured, would have been crushing.

The fishermen believe that Mr. Blackford should abate for a year or two his strenuous efforts to make salmon, shad, and brook trout more plentiful, and devote his mind to the work of making toad fish less plentiful. They object to the recurrent apparition of the hideously-formed and fantastically-finned nightmare of the sea, and want to know whether a city man who has taken the trouble to get up at an abnormally early hour on Sunday morning and gone through the pains of a railroad and street-car journey cannot be protected against such an intrusion upon his better feelings.

The early train to Bartow, the station on the Harlem River branch, at which City Island anglers disembark, took out some 500 eager anglers, who at once took possession of every available boat in the harbor. Those who arrived nearly as many more arrived and distributed themselves along the bridge and among the docks of the island. They had a delightful day of it. The air was cool and bracing. At times when the north west wind in the morning freshened and rifled the water it was a trifle too cool for perfect comfort, but later in the day the sun ruled the roast and no one could complain of the temperature. As the day grew warmer the appetites of the flounders seemed to sharpen and catches were more abundant. Some heavy catches were made. One boat, with three anglers, brought back 283, and another had a total of 276. These were somewhat exceptional results. On the bridge the lucky fisher was a seven-year-old boy, whose father and mother had taken him for his first day's fishing. He caught fish while everybody else was sighing for bites, and the family basket had 192 nice flounders as its returned value, of which he had captured 20, considerably more than father and mother had secured between them, a fact of which father and mother were so proud that they communicated it to everybody who happened near them on the bridge, and were busy announcing to their fellow-passengers on the train which brought them home.

The thousand anglers who fished from boat, bridge, dock, or shore at City Island yesterday brought home an average of 20 flounders each, and 20,000 flounders is not a bad catch for thus early in the season.

Those who went to Jamaica Bay with their rods and reels and sandworms yesterday were generally rewarded with catches of flounders of fair size. The day being promising of comfort, at least upon the water, large numbers of fishermen from the city and Brooklyn took the early trains for Canarsie and the fishing stations along the Rockaway trestle, some even going down Saturday night in order to be sure of an early start in the morning. Nearly all the boats in the four stations owned by the keepers were in use, and at noon there were not less than a thousand lines out in different parts of the fishing grounds. The temperature was all that could be desired up to about 3 o'clock, when the breeze that had been gradually freshening became too cold for comfort.

Although everybody caught some fish, the sport was much better at Broad Channel and The Raunt than elsewhere in the bay. The fish caught near Canarsie did not, as a rule, average as large as those caught in the channel, nor were the catches so large. Nearly every boat the fishermen were annoyed by the large number of hackle heads that seized their hooks and were not dislodged except at the expense of lacerated fingers. Some of the men insisted that the wounds made by the barbs of poison on the head of this salt water cur were poisonous and on their return to the boat houses required strong spirits in which to bath the wounds—not neglecting to send comforting quantities down their throats at the same time. The largest catch reported was 283, by a boat, by E. D. Banks and John Anderson of the Twenty-first Ward Fishing Club, and the next largest, of 36 flounders and two eels, by Frederick Marsden and Richard Doyle of this city. Marsden got a bite on an anchor while trying to shift position during the ebb tide and lost so much time that he and his mate had to take second place, otherwise they might have made the best catch. These parties started at about 8 o'clock from Broad Channel in two boats, and rowed to the fine, where they breakfasted at Joseph Garcia's Bayside House, at the mouth of Hassard's Creek, opposite which, over the Rockaway oyster beds, the best fishing of the day was found. Other parties that came later were also rewarded with good catches, and no one went away with less than half a dozen fish, weighing from half a pound to five pounds. Except flounders, only one black fish and a skate were known to have been caught.

The fishermen who have frequented this locality for years and are anxious for its preservation are moving every influence to secure the passage of the act now pending in the Legislature to prohibit net fishing in the channels. The bay and channel have thus far escaped pollution by factories and other industrial establishments, and the waters are among the clearest in the neighborhood of New-York. The number of net fishermen is but few, but by placing their nets at the mouths of the four or five main channels they make tremendous hauls of fish, and interfere very seriously with the sport of thousands of amateur fishermen who rely upon their expert wielding if the rod and line for their customary sport. In about two weeks small porgies and blackfish begin to run, and the fishermen hope the prohibitory act will become a law before that time.

There was a fringe of fishermen along the shore of the North River from One Hundreth to One Hundred and Fiftieth street and beyond yesterday. Some spoke of trying their luck themselves on the docks, but the lone fisherman who had his little work all to himself was numerous. Some of the fishers reported very good luck, but to many the day was one on which patience was a very useful thing to have. On a little pier up near the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street there was a group in hard luck. One member of it had a tomcod, a little fellow, not over three inches long, lying on the string piece from which he had caught it tenderly. It was the result of many hours' toil. "It isn't much use trying to fish to-day," he said. "The tide has been running down pretty fast about all the time and that's knocked the life out of the sport. See that bit of a fish. Well, I think a great deal of him. It took me four hours to get him. He's very valuable as a bit of evidence that there are some fish in this river to-day."

A boy leaned sleepily up against a post on the edge of the pier and fished and fished until an Italian boy who had been fishing from a pier to Fort Lee began to play "Many a Time Before." This aroused him from his deep meditation. "Fain's no use," he said, "I've been here since 10 o'clock and only got two tommys. That's about all the things that's bitin' up here; no flounder nor blackfish. Bass, you bet, one cel. There seems to be lots of them running. One is just all I want to catch on a hook in a life time. Its all very enough getting him on the hook, but when it comes to getting him off that's different. He makes more fuss and noise than fifty hundred cod. That's the way to catch fish, (pointing to a boat-load of men who were dragging a net for shad in the middle of the river); they don't have to wait and wait until the hook gets swallowed by some fool fish, all they've got to do is fix their nets and then the nets fixes the shad, and there seems to be plenty of shad around here just now. I wish the bass would show up and give us a chance. I'm getting sick of feeling with tommy cod."

Comparatively few flounders were caught in Prince's Bay, S. I., yesterday, although there was not what may be called a serious attempt to lure the fish. It is too early by a month or six weeks to visit this popular fishing quarter, and all the fish caught were by those of experience to make the trip in the hope of good luck before next month. The stages are not running regularly from the railroad station to the bay, and until they are put on the route for the season, impatient Manhattan fishermen are booked for a two-mile walk. Improved accommodations will be found along shore in the form of new boats, tackle, and lodgings. Last season trains carried on pleasant days 400 and 500 expert and amateur fishermen on each run to the bay from St. George. Odd numbers ran as high as five on Saturday and Sunday, and the prospect of getting down Saturday night so as to drop their lines at the break of day, thereby profiting by the tradition that it is the early fisher who catches the fish, as well as the early bird that gobbles the worm.

George W. Meily, host and chief jobber, Philadelphia, is financially embarrassed, and a meeting of his creditors was held at the Revere House, Saturday. Mr. Meily's liabilities are about $5,000, and the nominal assets about $15,000. He has offered his creditors 10 cents on the dollar on and pay

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The demolition of two old brick buildings, 103 and 105 Norfolk-street, here on Saturday, proceeded so far that the structures were razed to the level of the sidewalk. Early yesterday afternoon a dozen urchins were amusing themselves by jumping from the top of the rotten wall into a heap of sand in the cellar, the wall crumbled, and about a ton of it slid over on the sand heap with three boys. Two of them were knee-deep in the rubbish and were unhurt, but Abraham Gibbs, 6 years old, of 110 Norfolk-street, was buried up to the chin and had his scalp lacerated. He was taken to the Gouverneur Hospital.

Yesterday the Carmelite Fathers celebrated mass in their new parish for the first time. A temporary chapel has been fitted up in the third loft of the cigar factory 499 First-avenue, and there the Catholics of the new parish, which includes the eastern part of the district formerly comprised in St. Stephen's attended services. Next week the work of erecting a temporary church on the ground in Twenty-eighth-street near First-avenue, will begin, and by June the structure will be completed.

Several hundred letter carriers held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the German Masonic Temple, in East Fifteenth-street, to consult as to what recommendations they should submit to Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, with regard to their hours of labor and their relays. They passed several resolutions upon the subject and appointed a committee to call upon Mr. Van Cott and submit them at the earliest opportunity and to congratulate him on his appointment.

At the meeting of Encampment No. 38 of the Union Veteran Legion yesterday Charles M. Grainger was appointed Aide de Camp on the staff of the National Commander, Gen. A. L. Pearson. That gentleman has also appointed William J. Nicholson a member of the National Committee on Pensions. The next meeting of the encampment will be held on Wednesday evening of next week at some hall in Brooklyn, to be secured later.

The Rev. George C. Needham, better known as the Irish Evangelist, who has spent the last year in preaching the abolition of the papacy in Ireland, France, and Italy, preached last night for the first time since his return to his native country to an audience of about two hundred men and women in Masonic Hall. He told of the evangelistic work now being vigorously pushed in France and even in the city of Rome itself.

The friends of Mr. George Slosson, the expert billiardist, are very much afraid that Mr. Slosson has prayed his last match at his favorite game. The cause for this is that Mr. Slosson's eyes are failing him. He has been forced into wearing glasses, and even with their aid his sight is not good. Mr. Slosson says that he will not attempt to play billiards for some time at least, and hopes his eyes can be cured by treatment.

Herrman Artus, who is ill-favored and squints, and his sister Mary, who is a shockingly deformed dwarf, were committed for six months each yesterday by Justice Patterson for begging at Fourteenth-street and Broadway on Saturday. The complaint was made by an agent of the charities organization society, who said that the defendants are well-known mendicants.

"Young Man."—Townsend's "Analysis of Letter Writing," published by Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.; the "New Letter Writer," published by Clark & Maynard; and the "Useful Letter Writer," published by D. Appleton & Co., are all useful books.

The Columbia College Glee and Banjo Clubs will give a concert this evening in the lecture room of the Madison-Avenue Reformed Church, corner Fifty-seventh-street. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Young Men's Association of the church.

Elsie Leslie Lyde (Little Lord Fauntleroy), it is announced, will positively preside over the "candy booth" this evening at the Centennial Festival now being held in the Pottier & Stymus Building, 48 Fifth-avenue.

"H. C. I. S."—The Samoan or Navigators Islands are in the South Pacific Ocean, between latitude 13° 30' and 14° 30' south and longitude 168° and 173° west. There are nine inhabited islands and several islets.

William McKenna, 35 years old, of 327 West Twenty-sixth-street, was accidentally drowned yesterday at Pier 6 East River, and his body was carried away by the tide.

"A. S."—Supervisors will not be paid till John I. Davenport sends his pay rolls to the Marshal's Office. Nobody knows when that will be.

St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the second degree to-morrow at 1:30 P. M. in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

"Regular Reader."—You can only patent an original invention. A copyright protects titles.

"E. E. S."—Inquire of J. M. Ceballos, the President, at 80 Wall-street.

"Reader."—Apply at 109 West-street.

"G. L."—Yes.

BROOKLYN.

Alice Keating, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Catherine J. McGirr, at 10 Lincoln-place

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A HISTORIAN'S NOVEL.

THE TWO CHIEFS OF DUNBOY; OR, AN IRISH ROMANCE OF FIFTY YEARS AGO. By J. A. Froude. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889.

When Mr. Froude was writing his "English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century" he staid in Ireland for a long while. To all appearance he has since returned to his old haunts. Otherwise he could hardly have described with such accuracy, as well as liveliness, the scenery about Bantry Bay, where the greater part of the action of his novel goes forward. He has much natural eloquence with the pen and a fine style. When these qualities are applied to descriptions of scenery perfectly familiar to the writer the result is good. During his various visits to Ireland he has also caught very fairly for an outsider the peculiar construction of sentences used by the Irish in their own old tongue and carried over into English. In one respect he is almost too successful, for he has been betrayed into Irish idioms for the common language used by Colonel Goring, the second or intrusive "Chief of Dunboy," who represents the hated Sassenach with his ideas of money-making, order, Protestant chapels, and loyalty to the British Crown, as against wastefulness, smuggling, *laissez aller*, and detestation of English rule. The latter are not exactly represented by Morty O'Sullivan, the native Chief of Dunboy, because Morty has had a training on the Continent which raises him above the heads of other old families with less advantages, and moreover has won distinction in European wars and Courts. Morty is, perforce, an absentee because a price is set on his head, while Colonel Goring, having inherited certain Kerry estates, once the property of the O'Sullivans, thinks it his duty to settle on them, import a colony of Dissenters from Wales, open copper mines, and, what is worst of all, take the Captaincy of the coast guard thereabout and try to put a stop to smuggling. But the antagonism between these two "Chiefs of Dunboy" is embittered further by the fact that Colonel Goring once captured Morty O'Sullivan after Culloden and advised that he should be shot. Morty, having escaped, does not exactly love Colonel Goring, but when he learns that the latter has dispossessed his mother and sister from an old fort belonging to the family, on the plea that they harbor smugglers, he recognizes that fate has set them against each other to the bitter end.

These are some of the circumstances which induce Morty O'Sullivan to agree to take command of a privateer just before the outbreak of actual hostilities between France and England—what we call still in New-York "the old French war," in distinction from the unpleasantness we had with France at the close of the century. Colonel Goring learns who the polite but defiant stranger is when he goes to the funeral of a local celebrity of the old stock, Maurice Dhu, whose obsequies are given with a good deal of truth to facts and some dramatic power. The French privateer is lying in the bay, and when the Colonel, as the local magistrate, attempts to arrest Morty, he only finds himself forced into a duel, in which he plays the generous part. The coldness of the local gentry and squireens toward him because he has interfered with the almost open trade of wines and silks from France, wools and other produce from Ireland, is very well brought out. But the reader fails to get as favorable a view of the Colonel as the author wishes, because, while he shows that the Colonel perfectly understands the folly and iniquity of the laws against Irish trade, caused to be passed by English traders, he does not show in the Colonel any resentment for such crimes against a nation. Instead of resigning his coast guardship, the Colonel goes on butting against the impossibility of the situation.

This preserves the situation at the expense of the Colonel's honesty and good sense. In some other respects he is a forced and unnatural character, representing one of those ideals of the English which, when they are approached, generally turn out to be Scotchmen, Welshmen, or Irishmen. Morty O'Sullivan is an improvement on the conventional type of the Irishmen of "the Brigade;" but it is rather on the generality of Kerry men of the last century that Mr. Froude wreaks his British scorn. He tries to be fair, but he must be insulting. Thus, on the iniquity of the law destroying a market for Irish produce: "Irish lawlessness for once had justice on its side and flourished like a green bay tree." The picture of the hard-drinking Macfinnan Dhu, who lived like a bandit among his retainers, is, however, doubtless true to the life, and the story of his smashing the bottles of wine sent to him by the Earl, his landlord, with his curses at the breaking of each bottle, is doubtless historic. But Mr. Froude is full of the assumption that Britons are of a better clay than anybody else, showing by that alone how worthless must be his attempts at history.

"Colonel Goring, being an Englishman, failed to draw the distinction which he ought to have made between theory and practice. Finding the smuggling trade carried on by men armed in numbers and audacity, and his own coast guard entirely unequal to encountering them, he drilled and armed his own boatmen and as many of his other hands as cared to volunteer. With their assistance he actually kept the peace, seized half a dozen cargoes, boarded and sunk a large French lugger which had been deserted by her crew, and made himself more feared than ever. But his success was fatal to the popularity both of himself and his settlement, which came to a head in the following summer. Anger and ill will took the place of the old friendliness. The priest came no more to dinner. Peasants from the village or the mountains were no longer seen at the chapel nor Catholic child at the school."

That sort of spirit in a man who can see so clearly the crimes of English rule is little short of sublime. Is he a hypocrite, one asks, or does he live in a state of mental falsity? For he sees clearly enough; otherwise he would not make Colonel Goring speak truth like this:

"'You see these poor people,' Goring said to his companion when the lawn had been almost cleared, 'they have absolute confidence in me. They trust me with their lives and their properties. Everything that I tell them they do. Every judgment that I give they respect. They know that I mean them well. They believe in me, and I suppose that in their way they have a regard for me. Yet of all the men you have seen here to-day there is hardly one who would not try to shoot me if he was so ordered by the secret societies! There is not one, man or woman, who, if I was killed by the smugglers, would help to bring the murderers to justice. They are taught from their cradles that Englishmen rule them to the injury of their interests. They were as ill off under their own chiefs, but they would bear from their natural leaders what they will not bear from us, and if we have not made their lot more wretched we have not made it any better. There is not a race in the world which would be happier or more loyal if they were governed with a firm and just hand. England has tried every other remedy. This, which is the only one which can succeed, she has never tried, and I fear she never will.'"

Mr. Froude is indeed in a very interesting position as regards the Irish, if we can judge from his romance of smuggling, coalescence, and homicide down in Kerry about 1750. Probably many other Englishmen are in the same plight. Irresistible facts have demonstrated that they have been all along in the wrong, and the problem is how to accept the inevitable with the least loss to self-respect. Has it not been making great noise about fair play and other British virtues for some centuries, it is awkward to have it shown that these rarely if ever existed. The national way out is much the same as that pursued by Mr. Froude. He acknowledges by generalities that England was wrong, but assuages his temper by calling the Irish names. This has always been the process when Ireland wrested one right after another from unwilling Parliaments; the right was given when it could not be withheld, and the Irish came in for a fine round of abuse. A writer from any other place would think it necessary to ascribe the failings of the Irish to their bad treatment, this latter once being granted. Mr. Froude shows with reiterations almost wearisome what they have suffered, but never draws the proper conclusion. Here are generalizations with a vengeance!

"The nature of the Irish is a singular compound of tenderness and levity. In their popular melodies there is often a pathos too deep for words, which can only be expressed in music; the agony is drawn out as if the long sorrow of the Irish nation were all gathered into the notes which thrill upon the harp strings. Then suddenly, as with a bound, the air starts off into motiveless hysterical merriment and dies away into idle laughter. The most combinations can be found in the conduct of their lives, and displays itself under perfectly of all their best features. Whatever

Dr. Holmes's "Our Hundred Days in Europe," as the author's devoted companion during the trip of which record is made in that work.

—Harper & Brothers announce in their English Classics for School Reading Series "Fairy Tales in Prose and Verse," selected and edited by William J. Rolfe.

—"A Romance of Tompkins-Square" is the title of a story by Thomas A. Janvier, which will be printed as the eight-page supplement to *Harper's Weekly* to be issued this week. It will have illustrations by W. A. Rogers.

—Mrs. Martha J. Lamb's interesting and authentic papers on the inauguration of Washington in 1789 have been collected for issue as a small illustrated souvenir by White & Allen.

—"Diabolism and Hysteria" is the title of the paper which Andrew D. White will contribute to the May number of the *Popular Science Monthly*. It is one of the series on "The Warfare of Science."

—A volume on yachting, for the Badminton Library, is in preparation by Lord Brassey and Lord Dunraven.

—Carlisle is the subject of the forthcoming volume in the series of Historic Towns, edited by Edward A. Freeman and William Hunt. It was written by Prof. Mandell Creighton.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

MEMOIRS OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By LOUIS ANTOINE FAUVELET DE BOURRIENNE, his private secretary. Edited by R. W. PHIPPS, Colonel Royal Artillery. New and revised edition. In four volumes. Numerous illustrations. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889. Cloth.

LONGMANS' NEW ATLAS. Political and Physical. For Schools and Private Persons. Edited by GEORGE G. CHISHOLM, M. A. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. 1889. Cloth.

AMERICA. A Poem. By JAMES LORD. Part I. Britannia, to Columbia. Part II. Columbia to Britannia. Price, 1 florin. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & CO. 1888.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by LESLIE STEPHEN. Volume XVIII. "Sedaine-Finan." New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. London: SMITH, ELDER & CO. 1889.

NOTES OF MY JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD. By EVELYN CECIL, B. A. Fifteen illustrations. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. 1889. Large 8vo, cloth.

THE AMARANTH AND THE BERYL. An Elegy. By CHARLES EDWARD BARNS. New-York: WILLARD FRACKER & CO. 1889. 12mo, boards.

SOLITARIUS TO HIS DÆMON. BARNS. New-York: WILLARD FRACKER & CO. 1889. Paper. 12mo.

THE YOGA APHORISMS OF PATANJALI. An Interpretation. By WILLIAM Q. JUDGE. Assisted by JAMES HENDERSON CONNELLY. New-York: 1889. Cloth.

COLLOQUIES ON PREACHING. By HENRY TWELLS, M. A. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. 1889. Cloth.

COMMERCIAL FRENCH. A New Method of Conversation and Correspondence. For Business Men and Schools. By CHARLES BROWN. London and Paris: HACHETTE & CO. Boston: CARL SCHOENHOF. 1889. Cloth.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT. By WILLIAM ROBERTSON, author of "Old and New Rochdale." New-York, London, &c.: CASSELL & CO., Limited. 1889. Cloth.

THE MAN FROM THE WEST. By a WALL STREET MAN. Echo Series. New-York: POLLARD & MOSS. 1889. Paper, 50 cents.

AN HOUR'S PROMISE. By ANNIE ELIOT. New-York: CASSELL & CO. 1889. Paper.

THE AFTERNOON LANDSCAPE. Poems and Translations. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. New-York and London: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. 1889. Cloth.

THE BANQUET (IL CONVITO) OF DANTE ALIGHIERI. Translated by KATHARINE HILLARD. London: KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH & CO. 1889. Cloth.

THE PASTORAL EPISTLES. By the Rev. ALFRED PLUMMER, D. D. New-York: A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON. 1889. Cloth.

THE STUDENT'S ATLAS. In Twelve Circular Maps. By RICHARD ANTHONY PROCTOR. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. 1889. Cloth, 8vo.

MY STORY OF THE WAR: A Woman's Narrative of Four Years' Personal Experience in the Sanitary Service of the Rebellion. By Mrs. MARY A. LIVERMORE. Illustrated. Hartford, Conn.: A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO. 1888. Cloth, 8vo, 760 pages.

THE PRETTY SISTER OF JOSE. By FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889. Cloth.

COLLEGE BOTANY, INCLUDING ORGANOGRAPHY, VEGETABLE HISTOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND TAXONOMY. Glossary of Botanical Terms. By EDSON S. BASTIN. Chicago: S. C. GRIGGS & CO. 1889. Large 8vo, cloth, 451 pages.

NATIONAL ACADEMY NOTES. Complete Illustrated Catalogue, 1889. By CHARLES M. KURTZ. New-York and London: CASSELL & CO. 1889. Paper. 50 cents.

BURKETT'S LOCK. By M. G. MCCLELLAND. New-York: CASSELL & CO. 1889. Paper.

HER STRANGE FATE. A Novel. By CELIA LOGAN. (Mrs. J. H. CONNELLY). New-York and Chicago: BELFORD, CLARKE & CO. 1889. Paper.

BUREAUCRACY; OR, A CIVIL SERVICE REFORMER. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth, $1 50.

FREDERICK STRUTHERS'S ROMANCE. By ALBERT ULMANN. New-York: BRENTANO. 1889. Paper.

THE LITTLE PILGRIMS. Further Experiences. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth, 50 cents.

STORIES OF THE SEEN AND THE UNSEEN. By MARGARET O. W. OLIPHANT. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth, $1 25.

THE WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR. By FREDERICK SAUNDERS. New-York: THE FEDERAL PRESS. 1889. 12mo, boards.

GREIFENSTEIN. By F. MARION CRAWFORD. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO., 1889. Cloth, $1 50.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB OF NEW-YORK, 1889. House, Fifth-avenue, corner of East Thirty-ninth-street. 1889. Cloth, 12mo, 105 pages.

PRISONERS OF POVERTY ABROAD. By HELEN CAMPBELL, author of "Roger Berkeley's Probation." Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth, $1.

THE JUVENILE TEMPERANCE RECITER. No. 2. Edited by Miss L. PENNEY. New-York: THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. 1889. Paper.

THE PERIODOMIC THEORY OF PHYSICAL EXISTENCE AND ITS SEQUEL. By THEODOR STERNE. Hudson, Mass.: WOOD BROTHERS. Publishers. 1888. Cloth.

HOURS WITH LIVING MEN AND WOMEN IN THE REVOLUTION. A Pilgrimage. By BENSON J. LOSSING, LL.D. Pen and ink drawings by H. BOSA. New-York and London: FUNK & WAGNALLS. 1889. Cloth.

AN ESSAY ON THE AUTOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND OF THE CONSTITUTION. Revised and enlarged. By LYMAN C. DRAPER, LL. D. New-York: BURNS & SON. 1889. Square 8vo, cloth.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Longmans, Green & Co. have in press, "Cardinal Lavigerie and Slavery in Africa," which will appear under the patronage of the Cardinal himself, and will contain the latest details of his work.

—The copyrights, plates, and stock of Ticknor & Co., which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have purchased, embraces all their miscellaneous publications. What Ticknor & Co. retains is the "Memorial History of Boston" and the *American Architect*, besides various architectural subscription books and others. Benjamin H. Ticknor continues the business. Thomas B. Ticknor enters the house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

—The last literary work done by John Bright was the revision of a preface for a reprint of Jonathan Dymond's "Inquiry into the Accordancy of War with the Principles of Christianity." Bright says of Dymond's work that "as the world becomes more Christian it will be more widely read, and the name of its author more revered." Dymond's essay embodies the uncompromising condemnation of war that is associated with Bright's name. Its author was at one time widely read in this country. When he died in the age of 32 of consumption the world lost a man of whom much more might have been heard. Besides being a moral philosopher Dymond was a linen draper, his home being in Exeter, England.

—It is recalled that John Bright, while not generally known as an author, contributed in 1854 to Morton's Cyclopedia of Agriculture a vigorous essay on "Game and the Game Laws."

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce a new enterprise with the title of the Riverside Library for Young People, which is intended especially for boys and girls who are laying the foundation for private libraries. It will include history, biography, travel, natural history, adventure, mechanics, and fiction of the best class.

—John Fiske has in preparation at Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s a volume called "The War of Independence." It will probably be ready before the Summer months are here.

—Scribner & Welford announce a new edition of Laing's "Sea Kings of Norway," revised with notes by Rasmus B. Anderson, the American Minister to Denmark. The title of the work (by what authority does not appear) has been changed to "The Heimskringla; or, the Sagas of the Norse Kings."

—The thirteenth volume in the Lippincotts' series of Philosophical Classics for English Readers will be the second part of John Nichol's "Francis Bacon," being an account of his life and philosophy.

—Col. Richard B. Irwin's "History of the Nineteenth Army Corps" will be ready for issue by G. P. Putnam's Sons the coming Autumn. It will be a large octavo, printed from large type, with new maps of campaigns, diagrams of battles, and portraits of officers.

—A collection of stories by Louise Chandler Moulton will be published in Boston this season under the title "Miss Eyre from Boston and Other Stories." It will be a companion volume to Mrs. Moulton's "Ourselves and Our Neighbors," which was published a year ago.

—W. J. Linton's new volume, "Poems and Translations," will be issued in this country by Scribner & Welford. Only 780 copies of it have been printed. Nearly all the poems in the author's two privately-printed volumes will be included. A portrait of the author is promised. The book is dedicated to William Bell Scott, "my friend for nearly fifty years."

—M. de Blowitz's "Chapter from My Memoirs," in the May number of *Harper*, will be accompanied by a portrait of the distinguished correspondent. "Prince Talleyrand and Pope Leo XIII.," says he in the course of the article, "are the only men—I have seen nearly all the great personages of the time—who have not disappointed me, but have even surpassed my expectations."

—In the *Forum* for May will be printed a paper by Prof. Emile de Laveleye of Liege University on the danger of using money in elections in the United States.

—As evidence of the wide interest that has been taken during the past year in the contents of the *Forum* is cited the fact that in that period more than three thousand editorial articles suggested by them were printed in American and English papers.

—M. Coquelin's lecture on Molière, delivered recently before the Nineteenth Century Club, will be published in the *Century*, and other papers by the actor will, it is said, follow it in the same magazine.

—It is said that two Springfield (Mass.) gentlemen, well informed in social matters, have sent to the printers a "social blue book" containing a society index and an analytical essay on Springfield society by one of its members; the same to be handsomely printed on heavy paper.

—A recent issue in the series of Old South Leaflets, published by D. A. Heath & Co. of Boston, contains the inaugural address of Washington and Washington Irving's account of the inauguration ceremonies.

—It is stated in a London paper that a part of Loughrigg Fell, above Grasmere Lake, is to be excavated as a quarry, and the very heart and centre of the district sacred to Wordsworth in consequence vulgarised by navvies, trams, and blasting powder. A branch railway scheme near Burrowdale was exploded some years ago, owing to the indignation it gave rise to, but quarries in Grasmere, facing Rydal Mount, would be even more objectionable, it is believed, in their consequences, for they would be followed by a line of railway along the vale from Windermere.

—In London a few weeks ago a small quarto volume containing nine plays, five of them by Shakespeare, but not first editions, was sold for £590. Further facts about this singular purchase are not at hand. In the same sale a copy of Audubon's "Birds of America" realized £315, while "Prymer after the Use of Sarum in Engiyushe," 1555, brought £32 10s. Burne's poems, first edition, but a soiled copy, went for £60.

—The *Book Buyer* for May will contain portraits of George Bancroft, Ellen Olney Kirk, the author of "The Story of Margaret Kent," and of Sallie Pratt McLean, the author of "Cape Cod Folks."

—Mrs. Turner-Sargent, the only daughter of Oliver Wendell Holmes, who recently died, will be remembered by readers of

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, April 15—6 P. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week, and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing, April 13.	Closing, April 14, 1888.
Albany & Susquehanna	130	130		
American Telegraph & Cable	78	78	78	76
American Express	118	118		109
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé	44¾	42¾	43¾	41¾
Boston & Albany	225	225	225	225
Cameron Coal	38	38	38	40
Canada Southern	57¾	57¼	57¼	57¼
Canadian Pacific	61	60	60	59
Charleston, Cin. & Augusta	40	40		
Cedar Falls & Minnesota	3	3		
Central Pacific	34	34	34	36
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¾	16¾		
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	37¾	37¾		
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	23¾	21¾		
Chicago Gas Trust	49¾	48¾		
Chicago & Alton	138	138		
Chicago & Northwestern	104¾	103¾	104¾	103¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf	139	137¾	141	
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	99	99	113	
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	86¾	85¾	86¾	76¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	104
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	94¾	93¾	110	110
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. pf	36	36	33	
Chi., Ind., St. L. & Chicago	109	108	70	
Chi., Wash. & Baltimore	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Chi., Wash. & Baltimore pf	1¾	1¾	3	
C., C., C. & I	70	70	47	
Colorado Coal	38¾	36	38¾	
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Chicago & East Illinois	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Chicago & East Illinois pf	96¾	95	91	
Consolidated Electric Light	65	65		
Consolidated Gas Company	74¾	74	71½	
Delaware & Hudson	134	133	107½	
Delaware, Lack. & Western	137¾	135¾	126¾	
Denver, Rio Grande & West	14¾	13¾		
Denver & Rio Grande	16	15¾	16	
Denver & Rio Grande pf	44¾	43¾	49	
Denver, Texas & Fort Worth	23¾	21¾		
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	9¾	9	10¾	
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	99	99		
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	32	31	30¾	
Green Bay & Winona	7	6¾	10	
Homestake	8¾	8		
Illinois Central	112¾	110¾	110	
Iowa Central pf	97¾	96¾		
Lake Erie & Western	19¾	17¾	18¾	
Lake Erie & Western pf	90	90	90	
Lake Shore	103¾	101¾	88¾	
Long Island	94	93¾	90	
Louisville & Nashville	87¾	86¾	84	
Manhattan, consolidated	100¾	98¾	85¾	
Manhattan Beach	7¾	7¾		
Memphis & Charleston	58	56¾	53	
Michigan Central	97¾	96¾	97	
Mil., Lake Shore & Western	82	82	87¾	
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf	110	109	87	
Missouri Pacific	71¾	69	74¾	
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¾	13¾	18¾	
Mobile & Ohio	10	9¾	8	
Morris & Essex	150¾	150¾	140	
Marshall Coal	8¾	8¾	9¾	
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	93	91	79¾	
New-Jersey Central	97¾	96¾	79¾	
New-York Central	108	106¾	105	
New-York & Northern pf	21¾	20	21¾	
New-York & New-England	41¾	39¾	39¾	
New-York, C. & St. P	18¾	17¾	18¾	
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf	70	70	65¾	
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	41¾	41¾	28	
New-York, L. E. & West	113¾	112	104¾	
New-York, L. E. & Western	28¾	27¾	24¾	
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	69¾	67	58¾	
New-York, Sus. & Western	8	8	8¾	
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	32¾	31	28¾	
Norfolk & Western	18	16	17¾	
Norfolk & Western pf	52¾	50	45¾	
Northern Pacific	26¾	25¾	21¾	
Northern Pacific pf	62¾	60¾	45¾	
Ohio Southern	13	12		
Ohio & Mississippi	22¾	21¾	20	
Ohio, Indiana & Western	9¾	9¾		
Ontario & Western	17¾	16¾	16	
Oregon Improvement	48¾	44¾	49	
Oregon Improvement pf	94¾	90		
Oregon Railway & Nav	96	93¾	89¾	
Oregon Short Line	51¾	46¾	14	
Oregon & Transcontinental	33¾	33¾	19¾	
Pacific Mail	37¾	36¾	31¾	
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	24	23¾	18¾	
Philadelphia & Reading	46¾	45¾		
Philadelphia Gas	79	78	77¾	
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	143¾	142¾	153	
Pittsburg & Western	18	17¾		
Pittsburg & Western pf	36¾	35		
Pullman Palace Car Co	182¾	180¾	140¾	
Quicksilver	8¾	8¾	9¾	
Quicksilver pf	39¾	39	38¾	
Rensselaer & Saratoga	130	130		
Richmond & West Point	26¾	25¾	23¾	
Richmond & West Point pf	80¾	80	73¾	
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	100	99¾	93	
St. Louis & San Francisco	24¾	24¾	27¾	
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	60¾	58¾	65¾	
St. Paul & Duluth	32	32	48¾	
St. Paul & Omaha	96	93¾	96	
St. Paul & Omaha pf	84	83	105	
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	89	86¾	101¾	
Silver Bow Coal	8	8		
Southern Pacific	23	21¾		
Tennessee Coal & Iron	38¾	37¾	47	
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	100	100		
Texas & Pacific	26¾	26¼		
Texas Pacific	20¾	19¾	23¾	
Union Pacific	62¾	60¾	52¾	
United States Express	86	82¾	73¾	
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	18¾	18¾	15¾	
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac. pf	36¾	36¾	32¾	
Western Union Telegraph	86¾	84¾	73¾	
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	67¾	66¾		

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed a gain in specie reserves of $1,255,875. The banks now hold $6,065,550 in excess of the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $2,376,600, an increase in specie of $3,828,200, an increase in legal tenders of $1,653,500, an increase in deposits of $3,302,900, and a decrease in circulation of $36,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	April 15 '89.	April 6 '89.	April 14 '88.
Loans	$417,446,800	$419,823,400	$367,988,800
Specie	81,294,500	77,466,300	73,946,000
Legal tenders	33,867,000	31,713,500	31,533,100
Deposits	434,143,900	430,840,900	374,430,700
Circulation	4,378,100	4,304,700	4,757,400

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$81,294,500	$77,466,300	$73,946,000
Legal tenders	33,867,000	31,713,500	31,533,100
Total reserve	$115,161,500	$109,179,800	$105,479,100
Reserve required against deposits	108,535,975	107,710,225	93,607,675
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	6,065,550	1,469,575	10,870,425

At London British consols for money were unchanged as 98 7-16, and for the account declined to 98 9-16. United States bonds were unchanged. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—St. Paul, 2¼; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼; Illinois Central, 1¼; Lake Shore, 1¾; Erie seconds consolidated, 1¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 1; Reading, ¾; New-York Central, ¾, and Pennsylvania, ¼. *Declined*—Mexican National, ¾, and Atlantic and Great Western seconds, ¼. The Bank of England lost £14,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which was 39.10 the previous week, became 41.70. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 3 ₱ cent. The Bank of France lost 18,050,000f. in gold and 3,750,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
April 11, 1889	£22,615,639	.....
April 12, 1888	21,270,547	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	Silver.
April 11, 1889	£40,261,576	£49,337,047
April 12, 1888	44,894,955	47,713,041

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	Silver.
April 11, 1889	£30,388,000	£14,184,000
April 12, 1888	29,870,000	14,888,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	Silver.
April 11, 1889	£5,446,000	£15,628,000
April 12, 1888	6,211,000	14,831,000

NETHERLANDS.

	Gold.	Silver.
April 11, 1889	£6,964,000	£6,952,000
April 12, 1888	4,824,000	5,319,000

BELGIUM.

	Gold.	Silver.
April 11, 1889	£2,777,000	£1,388,000
April 12, 1888	2,008,000	1,504,000

Total first week	£108,533,035	£88,492,047
Corresponding week '88	109,578,462	87,102,041
Week ending April 4, '89	107,298,751	88,668,741
Corresponding week '88	108,671,871	86,668,737

The stock market was more active and was stronger. The growing belief in the efficacy of the agreement among railway Presidents to maintain rates, the steady increase in earnings shown by almost every company reporting, and the removal of fears of difficulty in the money market contributed to the improved condition of the market. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Oregon Improvement, 4½; Consolidated Gas, 3¼; Memphis and Charleston, 3; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, 2¾; Manhattan Consolidated, 2¼; Oregon Improvement, 2; St. Paul, 1⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, Lake Erie and Western preferred, and Erie preferred, each 1¼; St. Louis and San Francisco, 1½; Iowa Central preferred, New-York and Northern preferred, New-York, Susquehanna and Western preferred, and Reading, each 1⅛; Lake Shore and Louisville and Nashville, each 1¼; American Telegraph and Cable, Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, and Erie and Western, each 1. *Declined*—Denver and Rio Grande, Rock Island, Illinois Central, Nashville and Chattanooga, New-York Central, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, and Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred, each 1. *Declined*—Oregon Short Line, 5⅛; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, 3⅜; Denver and Rio Grande Western, 3½; Oregon Railway and Navigation, 3½; Columbus and Hocking Valley and St. Paul and Duluth, each 2½; Manitoba, 2¾; Omaha preferred and Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred, each 1¾, and New-York and New-England and New-York, Chicago and St. Louis second preferred, each 1.

The money market was easier in consequence of the free purchases of bonds by the Government. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 2@6 ₱ cent., the average being about 3½ ₱ cent. Commercial paper was in better demand. Sixty to 90 day indorsed bills receivable were quoted at 4½ ₱ cent., 4 months acceptances at 4½@5 ₱ cent., and good single names having from 5 to 6 months to run at 5@6 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was firmer. The posted rates for sterling were 4 84 and 4 87½ for demand, 4 82½@4 83 for 60-day bills, 4 84@4 84½ for demand, and 4 86½@4 87 for cables. Commercial bills were 4 81½@4 82 for 60 days, 4 83½@4 84 for demand, and 4 83@4 83½ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛@95⅜ and 94⅝@94⅞, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were very quiet. There was not a sale on call during the week. State bonds were practically nominal. Bank stocks were dull and firm.

There was a fairly active market for railroad mortgages, the tone being quite strong. There was no decided speculative activity in any particular issue. The principal changes were: Consolidated Shenandoah Valley first seconds, 12 per cent; Louisville and Nashville general 5s, 2½; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western firsts, 2¼; Louisville and Nashville, Pensacola and Atlantic firsts, 2½; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago firsts, New-Jersey Central general 5s, registered, and Northwestern 25 years' debentata 5s, each 2½; Richmond and Danville debentures and 8s Louis and San Francisco, class B, each 3; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, consols, 1½; Fort Worth and Denver City firsts, Kansas and Texas, Louisville and Nashville and Nashville collateral trust 5s, each 1¾; St. Paul, Chicago and Missouri River 5s, 1½; Chesapeake and Ohio 6s of 1911, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consols assented, Louisville and Nashville general 6s, Missouri Pacific thirds, St. Louis and San Francisco general 6s, each 1¼; Wabash firsts, trust receipts, do., 6s, St. Louis firsts, trust receipts, and do., seconds, trust receipts, each 1½; Erie seconds, consolidated, and St. Louis and San Francisco general 6s, each 1⅝; Central Pacific 6s of 1936, Chesapeake and Ohio consol 5s, Kansas and Texas 5s, Northern Pacific thirds, Metropolitan seconds, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western convertibles, Northern Pacific and Montana firsts, Richmond and Danville 5s, and St. Paul, Lacrosse firsts, each 1¼; Louisville and Nashville, New Orleans and Mobile firsts, and St. Paul, Chicago, Pacific and Western firsts, each 1⅛, and Beech Creek firsts, Cleveland and Canton firsts, Denver, South Park and Pacific firsts, East Tennessee firsts, Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic 5s, Grand Rapids and Indiana, Ohio River and International and Great Northern firsts, Iowa Central firsts, Iron Mountain 5s, Knoxville and Ohio firsts, Missouri Pacific consols, Morris and Essex consols, New-Jersey Central general 5s, Northwestern sinking fund 6s, Omaha and St. Louis firsts, Rock Island 5s, St. Louis and San Francisco, class A, do C., St. Paul and Omaha consols, St. Paul first 8s, do., Wisconsin and Minnesota 5s, Shenandoah Valley firsts, trust receipts, Toledo, Peoria and Western 4s, Wabash 7s of 1879, trust receipts, and do., Detroit firsts, trust receipts, each 1. *Declined*—Atchison, Colorado and Pacific firsts, 8; Colorado Coal 6s, 4½; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg firsts, and Ohio Southern incomes, each 3; Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, 2½; Denver and Rio Grande Western firsts, assented, 2½; Alton and Terre Haute second preferred, and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 6s, each 1½; St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas seconds, 1⅜; Rochester and Pittsburg consols, and San Antonio and Aransas Pass 6s, each 1; Houston and Texas Central main line seconds, trust receipts, and Iron Mountain seconds, each 1.

Following are the returns of fo

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—DIE BEIDEN LEONOREN.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3:30—LECTURE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DALILAH.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PARTNERS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MAGIC.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &c.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—SAID PASHA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—THE GRIP.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE HENRIETTA.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTRY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—KATTI, THE FAMILY HELP.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light rain, with stationary temperature.

That was a curious ceremony at which Secretary of the Navy TRACY assisted in Brooklyn on Saturday evening in honor of "Corp." TANNER. TANNER'S official place is not one of such intrinsic importance that a member of the Cabinet should feel called upon to pay tribute to him, but it was in his political capacity that he received the honor of the Secretary's recognition, and that is considerable. The "Corporal" is just now the representative of Republican policy in two directions—that of increasing the soldier vote and that of decreasing the amount of money in the Treasury. His means are very simple, and are embodied in the President's advice to "treat the boys liberally." But surely this is a policy of which Judge TRACY, who is a lawyer of eminence and man of essential good sense, when he chooses to indulge it, can hardly approve, tempting as it is politically. He must know that "liberality" in construing the pension laws merely opens the doors of the Treasury to men who have not a sound claim, for the laws are very generous in themselves, and it is not honoring real veterans, but the reverse, to class unfounded claims with theirs. And he must know, also, that every dollar paid from the Treasury comes from the taxpayers' pockets, and that the Government is under the strictest obligation to spend the taxpayers' money not only honestly but carefully. Secretary TRACY seems to be easily the leader of the present Cabinet in ability and character, but he cannot retain his reputation for pre-eminence by consorting with the Tanners of his party.

A Washington dispatch in to-day's TIMES ought to be particularly interesting to our religious contemporary Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD. It is quite true that the mission to Turkey is about the most important diplomatic post that remains to be disposed of, and that though a good many, and probably all, of the secular Republican editors who have or have not been rewarded have surpassed the Colonel in discretion, none of them have exceeded him in zeal. It is an instance of the latter rather than of the former quality that he has furnished in attacking Mr. STRAUS, the present Minister to Turkey, for having succeeded in negotiating a treaty with Turkey that has been desired by our own State Department ever since the time of President GRANT. It is not clear why our religious contemporary should suppose that his own aspirations will be promoted by attacking Mr. STRAUS at all. Mr. STRAUS has tendered his resignation, and is not concerned about who shall be his successor. But that the Colonel should attack him in such a way as to exhibit his own complete ignorance of the history of our diplomatic relations with the Porte and of a treaty that has been pending for nearly twenty years cannot be regarded, either at the State Department or at the White House, as a point in the Colonel's favor. The present outlook, we grieve to say, is that our esteemed contemporary's diplomatic ambitions will come out at the small end of the Golden Horn.

Names of no little celebrity are to be found in the lists of the medical officers of the army and navy, past and present, but it can hardly be said that there is an uncontrollable rush for commissions in the medical corps. There are now about twenty medical vacancies in the two services, about two-thirds of them in the navy. The army usually finds a good supply of candidates, but in the navy the lowest grade seems to offer so few inducements in the way of pay, privileges, and promotion that there have long been complaints that enough candidates competent under the exacting standard found necessary or desirable cannot be had. In Brooklyn and in the Mare Island Navy Yard boards have lately been in session for the examination of applicants for the medical corps of the navy. The head of that corps, in a recent annual report, set forth the reasons why the service is not more attractive, and the subject is well worthy of the consideration and action of Congress.

The trial of the gunboat *Petrel*, which has been built by the Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore, is set down for to-day. This is the smallest of the new steel fleet, although she is designed to carry four six-inch, high-power, rifled breech-loaders, which would make her more than a match for some of our vessels of double her displacement. She cannot attain a very high speed compared with that of other new vessels, but with her engine power she is sure to far surpass the old standard for vessels of her size and, like the *Yorktown*, may exceed the requirements of her contract. Whether more vessels of the *Petrel's* type will be attempted can be better determined after she goes into commission and is on regular station service, as she no doubt will be long before the next naval bill is taken up. Thus far, while the gunboat *Yorktown* has found two successors, the little *Petrel* is left alone. Yet she will no doubt prove of much service, whether assigned to home waters or to a station like the Asiatic. She is a long way beyond her time limit for completion in spite of allowances for drawbacks, but in this she shares the experience of all other pioneers in new types, large or small.

On the 8th inst. there was passed in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, by a vote of 88 to 42, a resolution making the pending bill forbidding unjust discrimination in railroad freight rates a special order for second reading on the following day. The Philadelphia *Record* says that on the 9th inst. a consideration of the special order was prevented by an adjournment suggested by a person who "distributes railroad passes" to the members, and it also asserts that certain members were warned that all passes would be canceled if the bill should be passed. Section 8 of Article XVII. of the Constitution of Pennsylvania is as follows:

"No railroad, railway, or other transportation company shall grant free passes, or passes at a discount, to any person except officers or employés of the company."

It is also provided that the General Assembly "shall enforce by appropriate legislation" the prohibition declared in this section.

AN EXTENSIVE SCHEME.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *News*, writing from Chattanooga, Tenn., describes a plan that is believed to be on foot and to have grown out of the recent visit of Mr. W. W. DUDLEY to that and other points in the South. According to this authority, the immediate purpose of Mr. DUDLEY'S trip was to look into a bill pending in the Tennessee Legislature for redistricting the State, with a view to converting the Third Congressional District from a Republican to a Democratic district. In the course of his inquiries Mr. DUDLEY ascertained facts that suggested the expediency of taking the whole business of elections to the House of Representatives out of the hands of the States and into those of the Federal Government. The correspondent says that Mr. DUDLEY and other lawyers, mostly from the South and naturally Republicans, are engaged in drafting a bill which will contain the following provision:

"That Congress shall divide the different States into Congressional districts. Where State districting is satisfactory Congress will adopt it without change; where not satisfactory Congress will redistrict the State. The bill will further provide that all elections for Federal offices shall be under the control of the Federal courts, and shall be in charge of the United States Marshal in whose district the election shall be held. It is believed that the Republican representation can be increased by two in Tennessee, one in Kentucky, two in West Virginia, three in Virginia, three in North Carolina, two in South Carolina, two in Georgia, two in Alabama, three in Mississippi, one in Florida, one in Arkansas, one in Louisiana, and one in Texas."

It will be seen that this provides for a gain in all of twenty-four seats in the House of Representatives, and it is expected that, in addition to this substantial advantage the electoral votes of Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee may be added to the Republican column at the next Presidential election, in 1892.

It is not at all improbable that some such schemes as this may be hatching in the minds of the Republican leaders. It is quite in harmony with the general idea of Senator SHERMAN'S Electoral bill, and is, in fact, logically a development of that idea. The authority for the project is found in Section 4 of Article II. of the Constitution, which declares: "The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed by each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators." It is not likely that there will be any serious obstacle, based on its constitutionality, to the plan described above. As to its propriety or expediency there will be very strenuous objection. It is perfectly true that the Legislatures of the various States have, even since the foundation of the Government, been guilty of what is known as gerrymandering—that is, of distributing the population of the various States in such a manner as to secure as many districts as possible for one particular party. The method is familiar and simple. It consists in dividing up the voters of the favored party into numerous districts in each of which they will have a safe, but not a large, majority, while the voters of the other party are concentrated in a small number of districts in each of which they will have a large majority. That such an arrangement is vicious, unjust, in direct violation of the spirit and intent of the Constitution, there is no doubt.

If this wrong could be remedied by Congressional action there is no question that it would be a great advantage to the whole country. But it would not be. It would, on the contrary, only be greatly aggravated by transferring the business to Congress, because the political majority in that body would be constantly tempted to commit, on a larger scale, precisely the wrong that is now committed in the several States. Whereas the wrongs in the States may and do balance each other in a rough way, according as one party or the other may prevail in the Legislatures, the wrongs perpetrated by the political majority in Congress would be all on one side. Such action would give rise to an infinite amount of dispute and agitation in Congress, each party seeking, when it had the power, to undo what its rival had done, and to advance its own interests. Moreover, a comparatively small majority in Congress would have the means of doing a great deal of mischief throughout the whole country, and it would be practically impossible to hold the majority party to any direct or effective responsibility. We point out these facts because it is to the interest of the public to know them, and because, with the slight majority held by the Republicans in the House, public opinion may have some influence. We have very little doubt that if the Republican managers see their way clear to consummating this scheme they will do so. It is with no hope of checking them that the facts are commented upon. For the opinion of decent people Mr. DUDLEY and his associates have very little respect unless it can be enforced. But they are working on a very narrow margin, and may be brought to see that their plan is not safe.

PITTSBURG AND CHICAGO.

Last Winter Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE'S firm in Pennsylvania was constrained to surrender to the North Chicago Rolling Mill a contract for making 17,000 tons of steel rails for the Union Pacific Road. In the year 1888 three rolling mills in Illinois—the North Chicago, the Joliet, and the Union—made more than 400,000 tons of steel rails, or almost one-third of the entire product in this country. On May 1 the stockholders of the three companies owning these mills will meet to perfect arrangements for a consolidation. The capital of the united companies is to be $25,000,000. The mills can make 3,00C tons of rails per day, but under the new management the manufacture of other steel products, some of which are now supplied to the West from the Pittsburg region, will be undertaken.

These facts have not escaped the attention of Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, who has recently delivered several public addresses in Pennsylvania—among them one before the State Legislature—concerning the oppression of certain industries of the State by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. CARNEGIE urges that the Legislature should enact a law resembling the Federal Inter-State Commerce act, and should cause the establishment of a commission empowered to deal with railroad freight rates. That he has had in mind the competition of Chicago is shown by the following passage from a long address to his employes at Braddock on the 30th ult.:

"You have read a great deal recently of a vast combination in steelmaking formed in Chicago. I have no desire to underrate the importance of that movement, nor of $5,000,000 to be applied to the building of works for plate-making, structural shapes, and all the various forms of steel. I have expected such action for a long time. There is nothing surprising to me about it. I have told this community and I have labored for years to impress it upon the railroad companies of the State, that the latter had made it possible, by heavy reductions of rates upon material destined for points beyond the limits of the State, to manufacture a ton of Bessemer steel pig iron just as cheap in Chicago as it can be manufactured in Pittsburg. There is no question about this. It is a matter of figures which I have given, which no man has ventured to contradict, and which have been publicly corroborated by Mr. STEWART, General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Company. I am credited with having said that the South was to be Pennsylvania's great rival; but what I said was that it was to be the chief competitor for foundry iron in the eastern district of Pennsylvania. The South will not trouble Pittsburg. Our competitor is not the South; it is Chicago. In the year 1887 the Chicago district made more tons of steel than the whole of Western Pennsylvania, and I warn capital and labor in Pittsburg that a severe struggle is in the future for both. The railways are chiefly responsible for this situation."

In his address before the Legislature Mr. CARNEGIE appears to have made a pretty good case against the Pennsylvania Road with respect to rates for the transportation of the material used in the iron and steel mills. But his attack upon the railroad company has caused certain wicked critics to look up the history of the projected South Pennsylvania Road and of his connection with that enterprise. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* asked, on the 31st ult., why that project had been "deliberately strangled." "What is most strange," said the *Dispatch*, "is that persons who officiated as obliging undertakers for the burial of that line in the interests of the Pennsylvania Central were prominent Pittsburgers, and that Mr. CARNEGIE himself was mentioned as chief among them. To what purpose do we object to the imposition of exorbitant freight charges, if the first practical relief measure is killed in the house of those who should be its friends? He [Mr. CARNEGIE] should lose no time in explaining away, if possible, the common understanding that he was one of the prime agents in destroying the South Penn enterprise, and that he acted in that matter on behalf of the corporation which he now criticises."

In his Harrisburg address Mr. CARNEGIE explained that while he was in Europe Mr. VANDERBILT, "sick in mind and body, was coerced into selling out to the Pennsylvania Company," and that he thereupon advised his friends to sell out, because it would have been impossible to fight against the Pennsylvania Road successfully without the aid of the Vanderbilt roads. Now comes Mr. FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, who is the enemy of unjust discrimination in all its forms, and says that it "was thought" that Mr. CARNEGIE took an interest in the South Pennsylvania "to scare the Pennsylvania people into giving him lower rates." He also suggests, in an interview published in the *Herald*, that Mr. CARNEGIE'S sole aim now, when he is so vigorously denouncing the Pennsylvania Company, is to get a lower rate for carrying his rails than is paid by any other manufacturer. We cannot believe that this is Mr. CARNEGIE'S motive, for under the amended Inter-State Commerce act he would be liable to imprisonment if it should be proved in court that he had induced the company to give him rates lower than those exacted from others for similar service across State lines. There have also been published in Pittsburg stories about the South Pennsylvania project that do not agree with Mr. CARNEGIE'S statement, and in which it is asserted that from the beginning he obstructed the completion of the arrangements. Moreover, some one has cruelly directed public attention to the work of the steel-rail combination in 1887, and the tax collected by that ring directly from the railroads and indirectly from the people by such a suppression of competition as is now deplored by Mr. CARNEGIE when it is accomplished by the railroad company that carries his supplies and finished products.

These suggestions and this overhauling of the records of the past show again that a public-spirited man who seeks to serve his fellows and the industries of his State may not escape the wicked assaults of the envious and the narrow-minded. But Mr. CARNEGIE should not be discouraged. If he shall carry on the fight earnestly and skillfully he may convince his employés that the situation demands a reduction of their wages.

GLORY FOR ANGLO-SAXONS.

Amid the mass of details about the dreadful scene of death and wreck at Apia two dramatic incidents shine out like gems. One was the escape of the *Calliope*. Anchors and engines together had not sufficed to hold up one of the little fleet against the invincible gale, and the *Eber*, *Adler*, and *Nipsic* had already suffered wreck in a water area so scant that but for the mist of the storm every man in danger could see what happened to every other. Then it was that the Captain of the *Calliope* made a most bold, seamanlike resolve. He determined to slip his anchors and trust to his engines alone to carry him away from the deadly reef. The life of every man aboard and the fate of his ship hung in the balance at the instant Capt. KANE threw the corvette's bow into the teeth of the storm and pitted his engines against the wind and sea. As for a time the *Calliope* stood still, then inch by inch gathered headway, and finally glided into safety as she passed the doomed *Trenton* at a snail's pace, the one thing needed to make the picture perfect came. The 450 brave men on the *Trenton*, who momentarily expected disaster in some uncertain form, cheered their more fortunate seamates on the saved *Calliope* as sturdily as stout-hearted seamen ever shouted together. Every American should be glad to read of those generous cheers, as stirring, as pathetic, and far nobler than the historic cry of the devoted gladiators, "*Ave Cæsar! Morituri te salutamus.*" And to give the *Calliope's* gallant tars their due, not one exultant sound from them fell on the envious ears of those they left dying behind them until they answered the *Trenton's* cheer.

The credit of the other incident falls to Americans alone. The *Vandalia* had sunk hours before the *Trenton's* last moment came, and the *Vandalia's* rigging was full of men who had been unable to pass the few yards between them and firm land. The *Trenton* had struggled bravely, but her fires had been drowned, her sails and rudder were gone, the oil she threw into the water was useless to calm such waves, and, worse yet, she was drifting right down on the reef. After a day's struggle with such a storm, amid such scenes, it must be admitted the moment was a trying one. But never did gallant men rise superior to misfortune more nobly. The American flag was run aloft, the only flag afloat at Apia that day, and every man was sent into the port rigging. It was the idea of Lieut. BROWN, who covered him self with glory. He calculated that the weight of so many men so high up on the side next the storm and the sail-like resistance of their massed bodies to the wind would help handle the ship. His purpose was accomplished, for the *Trenton* was again driven out into the bay. But now arose a new danger, for she began drifting toward the grounded *Vandalia*, threatening to destroy the men clinging to her rigging. But as the boats approached, the *Trenton* bearing down with its deadly weight and impetus and the *Vandalia's* survivors expecting to be overwhelmed, they exchanged cheers, and the *Vandalia's* band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." The *Trenton's* tars shouted as lustily as they had cheered the *Calliope*, and the *Vandalia* responded cheerily, but, because of twelve hours' exposure, so feebly that those on shore could scarcely catch the sound. There is a grateful relief to this noble but painful picture. However it happened, the *Trenton* never laid alongside her dock more gently than her stem touched the *Vandalia's* side, and, as the two boats swung broadside to, the *Vandalia's* survivors found comparative safety on the *Trenton's* decks. Naval annals abound with stirring scenes under the excitement of battle and inspiration of hatred of an enemy. But it may be doubted whether sailor men in times of peace ever played nobler parts. And we wonder whether it was all an accident that Anglo-Saxons monopolized the palm which two nations must unite in giving.

Until the full story came there was a dreadful fear that some one had blundered. But so far there is no suggestion of negligence. The storm was foreseen and every sailorly precaution taken. The boats were simply knocked together and tossed ashore by the seething waters as though they were eggs dancing in a bubbling pot. The *Calliope* escaped simply because she was better engined, not because was better officered or manned. This seems to be the most obvious hint by which to turn the disaster to profit.

COURT CONSOLIDATIONS.

The Bar Association of this city, at its meeting to-morrow evening, will consider the form of an amendment to the State Constitution providing for a reorganization of the higher courts in this city. The courts referred to are the Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas. Of these the first named has seven Judges, while the others have each six. There are now over three thousand cases on the calendar of the Supreme Court, and the Judges there are unable to take care of the new cases and to attend to the cases in arrears. The other two courts are in a much better plight, and their Judges, under a proper system of co-operation, can be made to render the Supreme Court Judges just the aid the latter need. It is simply a question of what is the best method of making use of the services of the Superior and Common Pleas Judges.

The three courts are similarly constituted and have very nearly the same powers. The main difference between them lies in the fact that the jurisdiction of the Superior and Common Pleas Courts is in great measure limited to the city of New-York. This circumstance and the additional one that the Supreme Court Judges have usually been regarded as abler have led to a preference on the part of suitors and counsel for the Supreme Court as the one in which to bring their cases. At times, owing to the exceptional ability of some of the Judges of the Common Pleas and Superior Courts, these tribunals have been favored by lawyers and litigants. But the general rule has been to favor the Supreme Court, and this has been especially noticeable in recent years. As a consequence the calendars of the latter have been usually crowded. This means great delay in the disposition of causes, and occasionally the delay amounts almost to a denial of justice.

Makeshifts of one kind or another to remedy this state of affairs have been resorted to or suggested from time to time. The Supreme Court Judges have declined certain kinds of business, such as the naturalization of voters, and have thus compelled applicants to apply to the other courts for relief. Then, again, these latter tribunals have had their powers and jurisdiction extended, with a view to the same end. Provision was also made for calling in the aid of Supreme Court Judges from other parts of the State and for having a Judge of the Superior Court and another from the Common Pleas designated by the Governor to assist the Supreme Court Judges. More recently, too, two extra Judges for the Supreme Court were provided. The Commissioners for revising the State statutes suggested, a dozen years ago, that the Superior and Common Pleas Judges should have jurisdiction over the whole State, but they withdrew the proposition when the Court of Appeals held it to be unconstitutional. Following it, however, came a proposition to consolidate the three courts by constitutional enactment, but the project failed to meet with approval.

One of the devices above referred to, which served for a while to help out the Supreme Court here, is no longer available. This is the project of calling in Supreme Court Judges from other parts of the State. The recent addition to the Court of Appeals from the same source has exhausted the supply of Judges.

Two propositions to meet the difficulty have been advanced and are now before the Legislature. One of these provides for an absolute consolidation of the courts, so that there shall be nineteen Supreme Court Judges of equal powers in this city. This would mean additional expense to the State at large, and the added confusion that would arise from having so many Judges in this city able to grant ex parte orders returnable before themselves. It would also mean giving increased power and authority to Judges already on the Bench, some of whom are not believed by lawyers and litigants to possess the needed learning and ability to exercise them properly. The proposition is the same as was, after careful consideration, abandoned ten years ago.

The second proposition is for a consolidation of the business of the courts as distinguished from a consolidation of the courts themselves. By its provisions the present Superior and Common Pleas Judges are to be made Circuit Judges in the Supreme Court, and to have the powers which Judges of the latter tribunal now have "out of court"—that is, in granting ex parte orders, &c. The Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court is, moreover, to have the power to designate, in his discretion, Circuit Judges to do such other work as he thinks they can best perform. This proposition has the support of the Supreme Court Judges in this city, and is the most satisfactory solution of the question thus far presented.

A special committee of the Bar Association has tried to consolidate the two propositions, apparently with a view to sparing the feelings or looking after the dignity of the Superior and Common Pleas Judges. Their idea is to have these latter Judges made Supreme Court Judges in name, but to limit their jurisdiction to the city of New-York. The wording of the committee's proposed amendment is rather bungling, however, and would seem to permit of legislative and even political interference with the courts. It also seeks to restrict unjustly the value of an appeal from the lower courts. There are besides other faults apparent which are perhaps the result of trying to combine two contradictory propositions.

In reality there are two and only two logical propositions. One is to have nineteen full-fledged Supreme Court Judges. The other is to have the twelve Superior and Common Pleas Judges act as auxiliary Circuit Judges. Of these two plans the latter is much preferable.

It is to be hoped that the matter will be well and thoroughly considered by the Bar Association, because its recommendation while not conclusive will doubtless have much weight with the Legislature. But the point from which to view the matter is not that of the dignity of this or that set of Judges, but that of how the work of the courts can be best done to the advantage of the public.

S. B. CHITTENDEN.

The Hon. SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN, who died in Brooklyn yesterday, was an excellent example of the best type of American citizen. Of pure American blood—he was born in and retained at his death the house his family had occupied since 1639—he had in generous degree the strong American qualities, energy, industry, tenacity of purpose, courage in action, promptness, and acuteness of judgment. He had also a most singular purity of character. With but modest professions, his life, public and private, was not only blameless, but was inspired by the highest motives. He first took an active part in politics, in the best sense, in the campaign of 1860, when he responded to an effort to coerce his course by threats of injury to his large Southern trade by a simple but manly and effective statement of his reasons for supporting Mr. LINCOLN. During the war that followed, Mr. CHITTENDEN was as completely devoted to the Union cause as any man in the field. He was among the earliest, the most active, and the most unflagging of that noble band of New-York business men who held up the hands of the Government in its severe trials.

During the difficult period that succeeded the war, when the problems of currency, taxation, and the national credit were as formidable as the questions of military policy had been, Mr. CHITTENDEN'S influence was strongly felt in the direction of sound principles of finance, which he elucidated with directness, aptitude, and force. Very few business men of the day had so clear a comprehension and so firm a hold of the principles of the currency. He applied to the larger questions with exceeding acuteness the fruit of his wide and successful experience in mercantile and financial operations. Before and during his term of service of seven years in the House he was a faithful advocate of the strictest good faith by the Government toward its creditors. He proposed as the first step toward resumption of specie payments the restoration of the privilege of funding the legal-tender notes at par in securities of the Government; as the second, the abolition of the legal-tender quality; as the third, perfect freedom of issue for bank notes thoroughly secured and constantly redeemed; and, finally, the payment and cancellation of the United States notes after a time fixed. No financier of our time suggested a wiser or more comprehensive or more sure system, and had it been adopted the country would have been saved much loss and some discredit.

It is the highest tribute to Mr. CHITTENDEN'S sincere benevolence to say that he would, were he living, regret any adequate statement of his benefactions. Many of them were of a public character that were necessarily known, but only a very few of his most intimate friends can know with what constant kindness, guided by intelligence and delicacy, he found unpublished methods of doing good. The blessings of many grateful hearts that will follow him to his honored grave would be multiplied twofold had all to whom his aid was extended known the source from which it came.

It is reported, apparently on good authority, that the Emperor of Germany is very angry over the judgment of the Court of Appeals adverse to the prosecution of certain journalists for unfriendly comment upon the late Emperor and upon Prince BISMARCK, and threatens to exact changes in the press law making it far more severe. This would only be a new manifestation of his arbitrary and despotic temper. The press in Germany to-day is less free than in any other European country with the exception of Russia. The Emperor does not realize that in restricting its freedom still more he cannot destroy the sentiment that it now expresses and that he is exposing his Government to grave risks by preventing such expression, because he condemns himself to blind ignorance of a force which may in time become too strong for him to cope with. Popular feeling cannot in this age be safely ignored even by a German Emperor, a fact that he may learn too late.

It would be a case of grave reproach to the Centennial Committee if any large blocks of tickets for the grand stands which are being erected from which to witness the parades should be allowed to fall into the hands of speculators. From a story published elsewhere it will be seen that at least one man has succeeded in securing 200 tickets, which he is engaged in hawking about the city, trying to dispose of them at wholesale to speculators who will sell them singly at exorbitant prices. How many more such lots have found their way into such channels as this the public of course have no means of knowing, but the committee having charge of the stands ought to be able to discover this and to put an end to all schemes for speculation in these tickets. The prices fixed for seats on the stands are high enough, and the public should be given every facility to secure them at the regular rates. No middleman should be allowed to stand between the committee and the people, to rob those who desire to see the parades from the vantage places prepared for this purpose. Speculation in theatre tickets is bad enough, but the nuisance will be a hundredfold increased if it is allowed to attach itself to the centennial celebration.

HOAR FOR PROHIBITION.

ADDRESSING A BIG AUDITORIUM IN FAVOR OF A CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY.

BOSTON, April 14.—The biggest meeting the followers of constitutional prohibition have held since the campaign on the question opened began took place in Music Hall this afternoon. United States Senator George F. Hoar, who made the principal address, got a cordial welcome from the large audience.

"It is no small thing," said he, "to turn opposite grounds from some of the good men who are on the other side to-day. Your fathers, who entered into the untried field of deciding the limits of constitutional power, have left us something by reason of which we need feel no fear in taking this step. The conservative never undertakes to deal with the great evils of life. He contents himself in attacking those who do. The evils which belong to us to deal with are slavery and polygamy and corruption of the ballot. Look at those who are combining against this step and see if one of them is identified with any of these great questions.

"We have an evil to-day which needs a remedy as drastic, as heroic as any which we have ever met. What do we propose? First, absolute prohibition instead of license. Second, we intend to have that prohibition constitutional instead of legislative. We have got to have something beside legislative prohibition. We desire to put this prohibition in the Constitution itself, because it is the only permanent position where we can put it out of the reach of popular clamor.

"You place in your Constitution, as we hope, a provision that public moneys should not be used for the support of sectarian schools. Several other changes have been made. You know how insecure this would be if left to the caprice of succeeding Legislatures. One year we have prohibition; another year we have imprisonment for the first sale, and the next year we have licenses.

"You put this amendment in your Constitution, and after two or three years the capital represented in the liquor business will flee the State. Frank Jones will keep his ale in New-Hampshire, and the distillers of Medford rum will take their business to some other State."

THE MONEY GAUGH FOR PICTURES.

The young Duke de Durcal has met with a very Bull's Run in his attempt to sell that portion of his father's great gallery of old masters which fell by lot to him in the partition of the estate. He did not lack for advisers here who urged him not to try his fortune in New-York; but unluckily they came too late. The pictures were here and the Duke was too gallant to withdraw from the battle. It is always easy after the deed is done to explain why it lacked success; but in such cases there are factors which do not appear on the surface, yet exert a powerful influence to make the best-laid schemes gang agley.

The New-York market would naturally appear the best in the world to any one who put a very high value on his old masters. Where men are found who think nothing of paying a sum not far from $80,000 for one half-length portrait by Rembrandt van Rijn, and of presenting to the city a gallery of old masters worth, it may be, half a million, there must be a market for first-rate old masters. The Duke de Durcal must have been brought up to believe his father's pictures in the first rank, since undoubtedly many were excellent specimens, and it is the nature of man, not to say of Spaniards, to think all their geese are swans. The very high prices placed on those which he caused to be protected show that he has no very modest estimate of his property. In this he acts within his rights; it is difficult to say he should incur blame for so doing; yet he has been abused like a pickpocket both for having brought poor wares to New-York and for having rated those wares too high. This abuse chiefly comes from two quarters, one honest but ignorant, the other dishonest and of the blackmail variety. To some people undeserving the name of American it is enough if a man has a title to cause them to revile the owner and all that is his. Others get a cheap fame by denouncing what they have no means of understanding; still others are involved in the incomprehensible jealousies of the picture trade. Against the knaves it is possible to make head, but it was Goethe who remarked that even the gods contend in vain against stupidity.

The Duke de Durcal was badly advised to bring his pictures to New-York. They might have fallen on evil days both at the Hôtel Drouot and at Christie's in London; but there was more likelihood that in either of those old centres of the picture trade prices bearing some relation to his own ideas would be obtained. For at each of these centres there are experts and agents for amateurs who know within a few thousand francs, a few hundred pounds, what an old master ought to bring under ordinary conditions. They are not frightened if they see a canvas in bad condition; neither are they taken in by a specious polish and an unnatural air of preservation in an old master. Behind them is a corps of buyers, not a few very rich men without counties of money to their purses, but men varying in financial ability from the millionaire and the agent of museums backed by Government to the artist who is charmed if he can seize for a low price some little old canvas which has been overlooked. There is nothing of this here, except the millionaire element, and that element prefers to buy in Europe when it buys at all. To that the Duke de Durcal is one victim more of the foreigner's ignorance of America. If he has known what it is to be roasted, horse, foot, and dragoons, the fault lies in not knowing where to choose his ground. He has been ill advised. Without meaning harm to any one, his visit to America has cost him from $20,000 to $30,000, and the loss of a number of his inferior pictures.

The collection contains no single canvas of the very first chop, to speak in the tongue of the tea merchant. That alone would cause it to fail of selling well in a city where art matters are still very crude. At the public sales of paintings, conducted like a spectacle in a theatre, it gives a connoisseur a goose flesh to hear the applause that shakes the house when a picture is bid up above fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. It may be full of sickly sentiment, poorly painted, the product of a time-serving, heartless, brainless artist who never had a thought above the world, the flesh, and the devil. The applause is not for the picture, for what of emotion, of thought, or of marvelous handicraft it contains, but for the twenty thousand dollars.

The bright side to it all is this: Crudeness is not starvation; in the crowds that applaud a contest of money bags an individual here and there will see the vulgarity of it, and begin to study art for its realities within, not its market price. The Duke de Durcal has given one lesson; others will follow. Had he had a capable adviser he would have made a selection of half a hundred of his pictures and hung them for the Winter in some public place where they could be studied, had he then offered them for sale in the Spring, he would not indeed have received the prices he put on them, but it is more than likely that the sale would have been unquestionably a success. It is probable that amateurs, having time to study them at their leisure, would have felt their merits and learned to enjoy what is admirable in the second best. If ever there was a confession of ordure in matters of the fine arts it is in the boast one often hears, that our people will only buy the very best. What it really means is that their only standard is the money standard; put for "very best" the "very costliest" and the boast is true.

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF MACHINE POLITICS.

There is blood on the political moon in Queens and Suffolk Counties over the distribution of Republican patronage. The Republican County Committee of each county insist that they alone have the right to say who shall fill the vacancies occasioned by the change in the Administration. Senator Hiscock, it is said, has written a letter to one of the Queens County committee stating that no applicant for office will have his application considered unless he has the indorsements of the County Committee.

The war has been caused by the interference of State Committeeman McCormick of Jamaica. He has forwarded applications to Washington not indorsed by the County Committee. The Queens County Committee has indorsed a number of applicants for Postmastership. Mr. McCormick has also indorsed a number applicants whose applications the County Committee refused to consider. The question as to who shall have the say, the State or County Committee, is being eagerly watched by the Democrats, who are fully aware that trouble is sure to result.

The Suffolk County Committee is meeting with the same trouble. They have indorsed a number of applicants for offices, while Mr. McCormick has indorsed Queens County applicants for the same office. Thomas D. Smith has been indorsed by the Queens County Committee for Internal Revenue Collector of the Second District of Queens County. Mr. McCormick insists that Francis Abell Ayres, of Jamaica, shall have the office, and, with his indorsement as State Committeeman, has forwarded his application to Washington.

MANAGER FLOYD'S LITTLE GOLD MINE.

The testimonial benefit to George W. Floyd at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last night called out an audience that packed the theatre to the doors and netted the beneficiary a handsome sum of money. The programme was unusually long, but there was not

THE NEXT STATE ELECTION

GOV. HILL ASSEMBLY LAYING HIS POLITICAL WIRES.

TO CONTROL THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION NEXT FALL — BANKING BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 14.—Gov. Hill has already begun to manœuvre for the control of the State Convention next Fall, which will nominate the successors of the following State officers whose terms will expire on Dec. 31: Secretary of State Cook, State Treasurer Fitzgerald, Attorney General Tabor, and State Engineer Bogart. Two of these officers are out of the race—Mr. Cook, who has refused to run again, and Mr. Fitzgerald, who has already served two terms. It is conceded that Controller Wemple and Attorney General Tabor will be renominated if they so desire, in accordance with the old Democratic doctrine of bestowing a double term upon the public officer who has creditably served one.

But here arises a slight complication. Mr. Fitzgerald takes the ground that he should be promoted, and he believes that the office of Controller would just about suit his ambition. But Mr. Wemple is so well pleased with his present position that he is not at all disposed to surrender it without a struggle. And as the Governor thinks more of him than he does of the Cortland Lilliput there is no doubt what the result of any contest between them will be.

Secretary of State Cook has been one of the most popular officers the State has had in many years, but he has wearied of public life, and prefers cutting his coupons in Rochester to signing State checks and scrutinizing the laws in the Secretary of State's office. There are not yet many aspirants for his place. The Governor's most intimate friends assert that it must be given to a German who will be able to consolidate all the brewing interests and, incidentally, the liquor interests in the State for the same which he espouses. The Governor himself would prefer a brewer of national reputation if one could be found to accept the nomination. But there is growing in the Democratic Party—particularly in New-York City—a strong antagonism to the grip already possessed by the brewers in the party. The better element, while tolerating the liquor-dealers, is opposed to their assuming executive or dictatorial powers. It says that the brewers ought to be satisfied with the protection given them by the Democratic Party, and should certainly be content to remain in the background, and not appear as if they were managing the party. This element leans to the younger and conservative body of the party. It prefers a man who has made some sort of a State reputation as a lawyer or a public man to one whose sole claim is that he is connected with "a big brewery." Senator Cantor is the latter's very hearty support from this quarter, and of the few names mentioned his is heard most frequently. It is believed that if Mr. Cantor should receive the support of Tammany Hall Gov. Hill would throw his influence for him.

For State Treasurer the name of Frank F. Danforth, the present assistant to Mr. Fitzgerald, is heard. Mr. Danforth is a politician of some experience and has been mentioned in several previous campaigns as a candidate. He has always been a strong Hill man. Another of prominent Hill men may be heard later is John B. Riley of Plattsburg, the Secretary of the State Civil Service Commission, and formerly Superintendent of Indian Schools under President Cleveland. Smith M. Weed is his strong friend.

There is no outward opposition to the renomination of Attorney General Tabor, although many Democrats criticise him as being nothing more or less than a legal ally of the Governor. If there should be a fight among the Democrats he would be a conspicuous mark for the shafts of the anti-Hill combinations. In case Mr. Tabor's name has been mentioned for Mr. Tabor's successor, but, so far as is known, it is without his consent. He proposes, it may be said, to continue in politics as long as Gov. Hill is above ground. His more intimate friends say that it would be hardly de rigueur for a man to announce candidacy for city office unless Attorney General Tabor declines to run, and that he would not think of it except in that contingency. At the same time the Cleveland forces throughout the State would rally around Harrick if he would but give the word.

The defeat of the Hill forces in this county last week has given the Governor's organization a serious set-back and the friends of Mr. Cleveland genuine encouragement. The Hill people relied so confidently upon the canal influence that they hoped to bring to bear in the conflict, and were so completely taken by surprise and routed, that Hill talk in this neighborhood is little heard. As a matter of fact, the anti-Hill forces have never been better or more solidly organized. It goes without saying, therefore, that the Governor and his friend, Chairman Edward Murphy, Jr., will be compelled to repair many of their fences before next Fall if they wish to control the State organization. The Governor bases his hopes on the large cities. He already controls the delegations from New-York and Kings. He expects, through the influence of William F. Sheehan, to capture the delegation from Erie, which has hereto before been one of the strongest Cleveland counties. The Governor points to the big majority he received there last Fall as indicative of his great strength there. He overlooks the most important fact that many of those votes came from whisky Republicans.

Gen. Peter C. Doyle, who is the present State Committeeman from that district, will at the next meeting of the State Committee, it is asserted, resign in favor of Mr. Sheehan. Mr. Sheehan will appear next Fall as the Governor's chosen adjutant on the State Committee, and the plan is to make him Chairman of the Executive Committee. What the Governor is figuring for now is the capture of the Albany and Syracuse districts. In the former he has been completely routed, and in the latter Mr. Henry J. Mowry, the old Onondaga war horse, holds the anti-Hill forces in admirable control. By the aid of his factory inspectors the Governor is working up a sentiment in every district of the State which these overpaid and little-worked officials can reach. The State pays their expenses. Gov. Hill has a pretty hard road to travel before him, however—even his best friends admit this—and the outcome is not quite so promising as it was a few months ago.

The present Assembly has before it twenty-three bills relating to banks, savings banks, trust companies, and other financial institutions of the State outside of insurance companies. None of these bills has yet passed. Four of them are on order of third reading, three more are in general orders, and the rest are sleeping in Mr. Rhodes's Committee on Banks. The most important of the twenty-three is the measure introduced by Mr. Rhodes of Westchester, which was drawn by several savings bank Presidents. It proposes to allow the savings banks to invest 25 per cent. of their assets in the stock or bonds of cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more incorporated under the laws of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, or Colorado.

Another of Mr. Rhodes's bills now on the order of third reading has been approved by the Banking Department. It amends section 29 of the act to provide for the organization of trust companies, and reads: "Whenever default shall be made in the payment of any debt or liability contracted by any corporation organized under this act the stockholders thereof shall be individually responsible for the then existing debts of the said corporation, but no stockholder shall be liable for the debts of the corporation to an amount exceeding the par value of the shares respectively of stock held by him in said corporation at the time of such default. No person holding stock therein as executor, administrator, trustee, receiver, guardian, or committee of lunatic, nor person holding such stock as collateral security, shall be personally liable as a stockholder in said company, but the estate and funds in the hands of such executor, administrator, trustee, receiver, guardian, or committee shall be liable in like manner and to the same extent as the testator or intestate, or ward, or person interested in such trust funds would have been if living and competent to act and hold the stock in his own name, and the person pledging such stock shall be deemed a stockholder and liable under this section." No doubt is a Westchester man and Westchester men are mighty good men to keep both eyes on.

Section 19 of the same law is amended by another bill so as to limit the capital of trust companies to at least $1,000,000 in cities of over 500,000. In cities less than 500,000 the capital is not to exceed $500,000. In cities of not less than 100,000 the capital is limited to $200,000. The capital stock of a company may be increased by a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders to a sum not to exceed $2,000,000.

Mr. Anderson has a bill on the order of third reading to provide for the organization of school savings banks, which provides that in any county in which no savings bank is organized the trustee or trustees of any school district, the principal of the school therein, and three or more citizens may associate together to organize a school savings bank. The depositors are to be confined to scholars of the public schools under the age of 21 years, and the sums deposited are not to exceed in the aggregate $100 in any one year. The dividends are not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum. The bill is a very long one, containing 43 sections, and has not been approved by the banking department. Mr. Paine recommended such a measure in his last report. The custom has been established in several States of the Union—35 institutions having been formed in 5 States.

Mr. Ainsworth has a bill on the order of third reading which will compel every savings bank organized under the laws of this State to report on or before the 1st day of June in each year concerning the accounts of depositors that have been dormant for twenty-two years and upward, stating that they have not been in communication with the depositor or authorized agent of institution duly appointed to receive payment or transfer of balance to be re-

port will be extended by a forfeit of $100 a day for every day the report of statements is delayed or withheld. The Superintendent of the Bank Department is required to keep an index of the names of all depositors reported to him under the provisions of this act, so that whenever any inquiry is made concerning any dormant account he may be enabled to indicate to the person making the application by which of the savings banks the account is held.

Up to Saturday night Gov. Hill had either signed or permitted to become laws 139 acts of the present Legislature. This is three laws fewer than had been approved by the Governor up to the same date last year. In bulk the laws of this year is a great deal less than a year ago. In last year's laws there were several village and city charters.

The State canals will not be opened for traffic before May 1. Last week the work of bottoming out the canals was begun by an army of laborers. The deposit ranged from 2 to 18 inches on the Eastern division. Superintendent of Public Works Shanahan does not think he can complete the work to the extent of the appropriation before May 1. This will hold navigation back. The Straits of Mackinaw are open, and grain is being received at Buffalo from the West. Some boating men fear that the railroads will get the benefit of this grain by the late canal opening. Others feel that because of the condition of the grain market that the bulk of the grain will be held at Buffalo until canal navigation is resumed.

Assemblyman Mead of Delaware County wrote to the Delaware *Gazette* in regard to his Telephone bill that it "has introduced me to more queer people than I ever met before in my life." This is Mr. Mead's first term in Albany and his experience should admonish him to keep an eye upon his pocketbook as well as his morals in handling his bill.

A PILOT BOAT SUNK.

THE SUEVIA RUNS DOWN THE BATEMAN—TWO MEN DROWNED.

The Hamburg steamship Suevia arrived at Quarantine last night at about 8 o'clock, and though she brought no news of the missing people from the Danmark she still was the bearer of sad tidings. At about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, while in the midst of a dense fog, the Suevia ran down the pilot boat Commodore Bateman (No. 11) and sank her. Two of those on board the pilot boat went down with their craft. They were pilot Jean Handran and the colored cook Harry Hatford.

Capt. Ludwig of the Suevia reported that the weather was so thick that he did not perceive the Bateman until he was nearly upon her. The headway of the steamer was too great to be checked and her sharp bows struck the light schooner directly amidships, crashing through planking and timbers and at last cutting right through the hull. The pilot boat sank immediately, leaving a large amount of wreckage floating on the spot. The big ship was stopped as soon as possible and boats were lowered, and the crew threw life preservers over to the struggling pilots and their crew who were seen trying to keep themselves afloat. The few passengers on the Suevia were terribly frightened, thinking that some injury had been done their own vessel, but they were soon pacified by the officers who acted with the greatest promptness and decision.

After picking up all that could be found left of the Bateman's crew it was discovered that two were missing. The cook was not seen after the collision, having probably been below and been carried down with the wreck. Pilot Handran was seen after the accident, but he had probably been so badly injured about the head that he sank before help could reach him. Both the surviving pilots and the passengers of the Suevia signed resolutions thanking Capt. Ludwig for the ready assistance he gave the crew of the pilot boat, and declaring that he had done all that was possible under the circumstances. The saved included Capt. John Phelan and his partners, Bernard Brady, E. Devlin, Charles L. Samson, and E. W. Durrine; Boat Keeper Cornelius G. Madsen, and Seamen Julius Jacobsen, Fred Nelsen, J. Robinson, and Charles Peel.

The Commodore Bateman was almost a brand-new boat, having been launched July 18, 1888, at Poillon's yard, South Brooklyn. She took her name from Capt. Hilliard Bateman, who, with her entire crew, had never been heard of after the blizzard of March in the same year. The Bateman was built and designed by Poillon. She was 92 feet long, 21 feet 9 inches beam, 10 feet depth of hold, and of 75 tons burden. She carried 30 tons of ballast and her frames were of the best oak, hackmatack, and locust. Pilot John Handran, the lost pilot, was one of the original owners, together with John Phelan, Bernard Brady, T. F. Murphy, E. W. Tiernan, and C. L. Samson.

MOUNT HOLYOKE ALUMNÆ.

AN INTERESTING MEETING HELD IN THIS CITY.

The fourth annual meeting of the Alumnæ Association of Mount Holyoke (of New-York and Brooklyn) was held in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel on Saturday night and was preceded by the usual dinner, at which, each year, the ladies present revert with pleasure to their girlish days spent under the shadow of their Alma Mater. Miss M. A. Brigham of Brooklyn, who has been the President of the association during its four years of existence, has been selected to fill the position of First President of Mount Holyoke College, and it has been her intention to resign the office she now holds, but the other members of the association would not hear of it. Miss Brigham, during her term of office, had done so much good for the association, and had so endeared herself to her fellow-members, that her resignation was out of the question and would not be accepted. Therefore, that fortunate lady will hereafter hold two offices instead of one.

There were about 150 ladies and gentlemen present at Saturday's meeting, and among them were Miss Brigham, the Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, Morris K. Jesup, the Rev. William M. Taylor, representing the Board of Trustees of Mount Holyoke; Prof. Young, Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Ellinwood, Miss E. C. Parsons, Alanson Trask, Mrs. A. S. Barnes, Mrs. O. E. Boyd, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Harston, and Miss Noble of the Mount Holyoke Faculty.

The President's annual address was made by Miss Brigham, and it consisted of a review of the history of the Alumnæ Association and a brief history of the influences which combined to induce her to accept the new position offered her. Dr. Cuyler talked of the gain to Holyoke which would be Brooklyn's loss, and said that to be called to the Presidency of this great training school, as Miss Brigham had been called, was an honor worthy of the loftiest ambition. An address of the same character was made by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, and Mrs. Boyd introduced resolutions which were passed, and which congratulated the college upon its acquisition and pledged the support of the Alumnæ Association to its President in her new position. It was also resolved to strive earnestly in the work of raising funds for the erection of the "New-York and Brooklyn Alumnæ Building" on the college grounds.

Pledges for $5,000 from Mr. Trask had already been given for this purpose, and Mrs. Barnes at this meeting added $1,000 to this sum, and Mrs. J. Dwight, a member of the first graduating class of the college, contributed $500.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 14—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, fair, followed in southern New-York by light rain, stationary temperature, variable winds.*

For New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, rain, preceded by fair in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, slightly warmer, wind becoming northeasterly.

For the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, rain, slightly warmer, cooler on the coast of Carolina and Georgia, northeasterly gales.

For Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, rain, preceded by fair in Western New-York, variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Madnur's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	43°	36°	3:30 P. M.	52°	60°
6 A. M.	42°	37°	6 P. M.	47°	56°
9 A. M.	45°	41°	9 P. M.	44°	48°
12 M.	48°	46°	12 P. M.	42°	44°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 45½°
Average temperature for same date last year ... 44½°

BARNUM'S SANITARY RULES.

There probably is no place on this continent where a menagerie exists that the sanitary rules are so rigidly enforced as in Madison-Square Garden. The building is disinfected, cleaned, and dusted twice daily. There is an attendant appointed for every one or two cages, whose duty it is to wash the interior and exterior of the cages after every performance with carbolic soap and lye. Every four horses has a groom, who gives changes of the bedding twice daily. In all the cages fresh, clean straw and sawdust are spread upon the floors also twice a day, and even after the animals are fed the floors are mopped and cleaned.

Dr. Leonard and a staff of assistants are engaged in constantly watching the animals, and if the slightest symptoms of cold or other sickness is found the animal is isolated and cared for much better than some human beings. A large fine Tartary yak was unhesitatingly killed last Winter in Bridgeport because it showed evidences of eight ranges, and the cage and all connected with it was burned. The animals are too valuable and dissolute to obtain not to be the best of care and treatment, and the rules governing the employes of the show do not allow any of them to be heard using profane language, nor to be found drunk.

OBITUARY.

SIMEON BALDWIN CHITTENDEN.

Ex-Congressman Simeon B. Chittenden, who has been at the point of death for several weeks, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 18 Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn. With him at the time were his son, S. B. Chittenden, Jr., and the latter's family, and Drs. Lusk and Rushmore. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral, but it will probably occur on Wednesday. It will take place from the Church of the Pilgrims, of which he was one of the original six incorporators. He was the last of the six to die.

The Hon. Simeon Baldwin Chittenden was born March 29, 1814, in the village of Guilford, Conn., at the homestead that had been owned by his family since the early part of the seventeenth century. He was a direct descendant of William Chittenden, who with a company of six others settled Guilford in 1639. William Chittenden's family produced a number of men prominent in public life in New-England, two of them being Governors of the State of Vermont, one of them for 17 years, and another a member of Congress from 1809 to 1813. The father of the late Mr. Chittenden died while the boy was yet young, leaving a widow with but scant means. After receiving some irregular schooling and while preparing for college under the Congregationalist minister of the village, young Chittenden, at the age of 14, was offered a place as clerk in a store in New-Haven, where he began his business career. Before he was yet of age he opened a store with his brother, which he carried on successfully until 1842, when, at the age of 28, he established himself in the wholesale dry goods business in this city, with his partner, Mr. Bryant. He remained in this business until 1874, when he retired on his election to Congress, where he served for a portion of the Forty-third and the whole of the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Congresses, seven years in all.

As in his business life Mr. Chittenden was characterized by energy, courage, and astuteness, with the most scrupulous integrity. At the outbreak of the civil war his house was among the three largest in the Union, and had a very large Southern trade. It might easily after that period have assumed the leading position had Mr. Chittenden given to his own interests the time, thought, effort, and money that he bestowed unceasingly upon the cause of the Union. His first active part in politics was taken in the Autumn of 1860 in the momentous struggle that resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln. His house had been "blacklisted" by the Southern press, and his Southern customers had been warned not to deal with him. Though he had been entirely aloof from politics up to this time, he now plunged into the political brush and bribe with characteristic spirit. In the first political speech made by him, on the 27th of September, 1860, he advocated the election of Lincoln. "After what has happened," he declared, "and in view of what has been done and is being done, I am willing to put in my sentiments really offensive, I make it a point of honor to expose them for condemnation." From this time it was to be Mr. Chittenden's lot to give a great deal of his time to public affairs. When the war broke out in 1861 he was among the proposers and originators of the Union Defence Committee of New-York and of the War Fund Committee of the Sixth Ward. He gave princely aid to the Government, especially in the earlier days of the war. An example of his many acts of generous devotion was his gift of $10,000 to promote enlistments to fill the ranks of the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, ruined, as they had been, by gallant service. He was one of the founders of the sixth and the managing director of the Brooklyn Union, established in 1863 as an organ of the patriotic sentiment of that city.

During his business life Mr. Chittenden was Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, and founder of the Continental Fire Insurance Company and of the Continental Bank; a Trustee of the United States Trust Company; a Director of the Union Ferry Company, and of a number of railroad companies, and President of the New-Haven and New-London Railroad Company.

He was elected to Congress in 1874 as an Independent Republican, and was a member of the House continuously until 1881. During this time his party was in the minority, but Mr. Chittenden took an active and influential part in debates on the currency and finance and on the tariff, as well as in the discussion of general legislation. He was most of the time a member of the Committee on Coinage, and was particularly interested in the legislation as to silver and as to the redemption of the legal-tender paper of the Government. On the former he was strongly opposed to the increased coinage, and his influence was felt in the restriction that was finally imposed. As to the United States notes, he had advocated long before entering Congress, and with all great ease of manner, the exoneration of the right to note holders to exchange the notes at par for interest-bearing bonds, maintaining that in this way the currency could at all times be kept from undue inflation. He was a conservative but earnest defender of the national banking system, and was instrumental in securing the abolition of the arbitrary restrictions and the sectional regulations as to the issue of bank notes. In this sense he was an advocate of "free banking," but he wished as a freedom of best issue. He also cooperatively joined with a system of regular, constant redemption in legal-tender currency, the latter to be redeemable in gold or exchangeable in bonds. On all these subjects his large experience gave weight to his opinions, especially as for the greater part of the time that he was in Congress the sole representative from the great financial centre that includes New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Chittenden warmly opposed the amendment to the Resumption act of 1875, passed in 1875 by Senator Cooper, aged 73, and grandchildren of Capt. Richardson. The coach will be followed by a basket pachten, in which will sit a boy and girl dressed so as to represent Uncle Sam and the Goddess of Liberty. The Continental Guards are somewhat displeased that no appropriation has been made to them, but will nevertheless patriotically escort the old coach in the parade.

Bishop Henry C. Potter, in a letter to the rectors of the diocese regarding the centennial services to be held in the Episcopal churches of this city, designates these churches as the ones in which special services of thanksgiving will be held at 9 A. M. Tuesday, April 30: The Church of the Annunciation, the Church of the Ascension, St. George's Church, the Church of the Holy Apostles, St. Thomas's Church, St. James's Church, and the Church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem. He suggests that in case it may not be convenient or practicable to hold services on the centennial day, that the service of thanksgiving designated may be used on either the Sunday preceding or following it.

The *Marine Journal* has chartered the iron steamship Perseus for April 29 and will carry passengers to Elizabethport to see the President embark and then take a favorable position to view the great marine pageant. The steamer accommodates 1,800, but only 600 tickets will be sold. Tickets can be secured at the principal hotels and by mail or at the *Marine Journal* office.

Joseph J. O'Donohue, President of the Business Men's Democratic Conference Committee, and W. L. Strong, President of the Business Men's Republican Association, have united in a call to the Executive Committees of the business men's organizations of the city which took part in the political parades of 1888 to a meeting to be held at the office of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 64 and 66 White-street, this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The object is to organize a non-partisan body of business men to take part in the civic parade of Wednesday, May 1. It is proposed to have the members of the different political bodies parade as one organization, Democrats and Republicans, dropping political differences for the moment in order to make a parading body which shall be representative of the great business interests of the metropolis.

The United States steamer Kearsarge, which arrived at Hampton Roads, Virginia, from the Barbadoes on Friday, has been ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to participate in the naval parade. The naval contingent in the military parade, it is estimated, will form a brigade of about fifteen hundred officers, sailors, marines, and musicians. They will parade under some officer of appropriate rank yet to be designated. It has been decided not to send on the Annapolis cadets to take part in the parade.

The New-York Retail Grocers' Union will take part in the centennial industrial parade on May 1. A mass meeting of grocers and grocers' clerks will be held at 218 East Twenty-third-street Wednesday, at 8 P. M., to complete arrangements.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 14.—The members of the historic Washington Light Infantry of Charleston are highly indignant at a snub which they have just received from Stephen Van Rensselaer Crosby, Chief of the Bureau of Arrangements for the Washington centennial. Mr. Crugar declines to recognize the right of the Washington Light Infantry to any place of prominence in the parade. The claims of the corps to a place of prominence are that they carry the only Revolutionary battle flag in existence. They are one of the oldest military companies in the United States, having an unbroken existence since 1807, and being the first company in the South to march under the national flag after the war. The company is named for Washington and celebrates his birthday and has been foremost of all organizations in healing the breach between the two sections of the country. Major Gilchrist, who commands the Washington Light Infantry battalion, declares that if it refuses to fall in line at all, but will parade the streets of New-York alone.

TWO OF WASHINGTON'S KIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the published list of Gen. Washington's kin there are several omissions. Col. Charles Ball of Montgomery is descended from the brother of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington, a woman so finely tempered that her son acknowledged that he owed to her what was highest in his own nature. In New-Orleans resided Charles Augustine Conrad, son of the former Secretary of War, Charles M. Conrad, and of his wife, Angela Lewis, daughter of Washington's nephew, Lawrence Lewis, and of Eleanor Parke Custis, Mrs. Conrad possessing many relics of the lamented Washington—Mrs. Washington's wedding lace, the fan presented to her by Lafayette, her dresses and some of Gen. Washington's suits. Virginia Conrad, a beautiful young girl, was the pupil of Vollum, being the last pupil of the great French artist. Mr. Conrad possesses many original drawings of Washington's plantations, and has a fine collection of paintings, including a number of Washington portraits, by Peale, Stuart, and others. He has also a marble bust of Napoleon, executed at Napoleon's request, before the disasters of 1814, and a marble bust of Washington.

Mrs. Pierce Butler of Louisiana was the child born at Mount Vernon in November, 1791. When she was three weeks old she was carried into Washington's death chamber, and his last act was to give her his blessing. This venerable lady died a few years ago in Louisiana, full of years and honors. One of her sons, Edward Butler, was killed at the battle of Belmont, but the other resides at St. Louis, Mo. These belong to the family of Gen. Washington not only by adoption, but by blood, and they are worthy representatives of our greatest man. Z.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Henry F. Spaulding writes with regard to the statement that there is a stone in Bellevue Hospital on which Gen. Washington stood when he delivered his inaugural address:

"By permission of the municipal authorities some years ago that stone was removed and embedded in the marble forum of the pedestal upon which was erected the statue of Washington on the steps of the Sub-Treasury in Wall-street, the former site of Federal Hall, where Washington took the oath as the first President of the United States. The stone bears a suitable inscription. I had supposed this fact to be widely known. The present incumbent of the Presidential office may have the opportunity to stand upon that historical stone on the centennial occasion of April 30. Let us hope in so doing he may be inspired to follow in the illustrious footsteps of the first President by seeking to promote the welfare of the whole people instead of that of any party."

"M. W. C." writes: "The supply of seats to view the parade being likely to fall far short of the demand, would it not be well for the churches along the route to erect stands inside of the railings of their edifices? First, to provide comfortable places for the children connected with the various churches, their missions and schools; secondly, for members of the congregation who might apply up to a fixed time, any remaining places to be let to the public at moderate rates, thus leaving the poor and their children free of charge or for a nominal fee, the sale of the rest of the places at a moderate price would suffice to pay for the cost of the stands and probably leave a small surplus for charitable work. I offer the suggestion, as there seems to be no movement at present in this direction. A great deal of waste ground might thus be made to produce a large crop of pleasure and a little crop of profit. It was so, I believe, in London on the occasions of the marriage of the Prince of Wales and of the Queen's jubilee."

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

PACIFIC PASSENGER TROUBLES.

ST. PAUL, April 14.—General Passenger Agent Fee of the Northern Pacific was a little excited to-day over the action of the Union Pacific on Puget Sound passenger business. Some days before he had notified Chairman Leeds of the Union Pacific's action, and the latter in turn notified Chairman Blanchard that such action was a violation of the agreement of the Transcontinental Association.

The whole trouble was over the matter of ticketing passengers to Puget Sound points, which are in Northern Pacific territory. By the transcontinental agreement the Union Pacific could sell tickets only to Portland, but it recently announced the intention of selling to the south of that point over the Oregon division of the Northern Pacific. Hence the trouble.

Mr. Fee said the Northern Pacific had been working for years to get the tide of emigration turned its way, and meantime had never interfered with the Union Pacific's way of transacting business, resolutely maintaining rates all the time. Now business was coming the way of the Northern Pacific, and the Union Pacific could not bear to see its competitor prosper. Mr. Fee said the through tickets over the Union Pacific would not be honored over the Pacific Division. He also said that the Union Pacific was issuing with the tickets an order on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company at Portland, by which the latter furnished passengers with a Pool ticket, paying $6 therefor. As the rate to Portland is the same as to Tacoma, this amounted to a cut of $6.

Mr. Fee received a telegram from Chicago yesterday inviting him to a conference over the difficulty at Chicago Tuesday. All the roads doing west-bound business from that city, the Union Pacific and the Manitoba, were invited to the meeting.

COUNTIES AT ODDS.

BISMARCK, Dakota, April 14.—There is a great deal of uncertainty as to the meaning of the gross earnings' law passed by the last Legislature, and the land-grant counties which have no railroads and those which have them are at war over the proportion of the tax they are to receive. The Territorial Treasurer is in doubt as to the best plan to follow, and will probably refer the question to the Attorney-General. It is likely the question will be referred to the Supreme Court in time to get a decision at the Yankton term.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

It is asserted in railroad circles at St. Louis in connection with the dissolution of the International Traffic Association at New-Orleans that the plan now is to reorganize the association with headquarters at St. Louis. Chairman Walker, it is said, will retain his position, and the new organization will cover nearly the same territory as the old one, but whether it will be able to do business in Texas remains to be seen. At all events, an attempt will be made.

For the quarter ending March 31 the report of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad shows gross earnings of $159,339 80, against $180,534 99 in the same quarter of 1888; operating expenses, $130,255 43, against $160,922 20; fixed charges, $44,736 14, against $47,455 84; loss from operation, $15,672 36, against $19,027 71; cash on hand, $34,397 57.

The Minnesota State Senate recommended Saturday the passage of Senator Pope's bill, which makes numerous minor changes in the present law. One of its chief provisions is for a distance tariff to prevent discrimination. It will give towns the same rates that Minneapolis and St. Paul now have.

The Winsted (Conn.) Board of Trade has declared itself in favor of the plan of the Hartford and Connecticut Western Road to increase its bond issue by $2,000,000.

George W. Mastin has resigned his position in the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Road to become Superintendent of the Roanoke and Southern Railroad.

The Directors of the Fitchburg Railroad have decided to pass the May dividend.

IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD.

The annual meeting of the Cricketers' Association of the United States was held last night at the University Club, Philadelphia. New-York, Boston, and Pittsburg were not represented. A committee appointed to devise means of popularizing the game reported that a Base ground could be leased in Newport, R. I., at a nominal rent, and that there would be no difficulty in raising the amount of money needed to put it into proper condition for cricket. The report was accepted, and the plan adopted by a unanimous vote. Changes in the playing rules were made so that hereafter no player over 16 years of age will be entitled to take part in junior matches, and the Captain of the batting eleven may terminate the innings at any time he sees fit. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: F. M. Bissell, Germantown Cricket Club, President; F. N. Walker, Staten Island Cricket Club, First Vice-President; Herman Clarke, Seabright Cricket Club, Second Vice-President; W. R. Philler, Merion Cricket Club, Secretary and Treasurer; A. J. D. Dixon, Young American Cricket Club, Corresponding Secretary; D. S. Newhall, Young America Cricket Club; J. A. Harris, Jr., Philadelphia Cricket Club; J. Glenn, Jr., Baltimore Cricket Club; M. C. Work, Staten Island Cricket Club, and W. Brooks, Germantown Cricket Club, Executive Committee.

The Athletic Committee of the Staten Island Athletic Club has made some changes in the programme of the games to be held on the grounds at West New-Brighton, S. I., May 18. The events which will be contested are 100, 220, 440, and 880 yard runs, two-mile steeplechase on the turf, two-mile bicycle race, running broad jump, with 3 feet limit; running high jump, with 5 feet limit; hurdle race, 120 yards, 3 feet 6 inches limit; putting sixteen-pound shot, 5 feet limit; throwing fifty-six-pound weight, 20 feet limit. Entrance fee is 50 cents for each event and entries close May 11 with F. W. Janssen, Chairman Athletic Committee. The baseball game Saturday between the Staten Island Athletic Club and Manhattan Athletic Club was extremely interesting. Princeton thought she had a walkover at the start, but at the end of the twelfth inning, when the game was called on a score of runs, it was found that it was altered somewhat. Staten Island's next game is on Wednesday, at the same place, when the nine will meet the Y. M. C. A. Field Club.

The Amateur Athletic Union will refuse to receive and consider applications for remitment of penalty mailed after to-day by athletes who, previous to March 4, 1889, had become ineligible to compete in games held under Amateur Athletic Union rules by reason of the resolution of Aug. 25, 1888. A number of applications have been received, but the result of the recent action of the union will not be definitely known until after its next session. The applications for remitment of penalty should be sent to Mr. F. W. Janssen, Post Office Box 135, New-York City.

The resignation of Mr. Walter Hoeman from the position of official handicapper of the Amateur Athletic Union and National Association of Amateur Athletes leaves these associations in a quandary. This position is very difficult to fill and in the future it is considered will probably each have a handicapper to do the work.

The next addition to the membership of the Amateur Athletic Union will be the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club, which has 600 members and $75,000 worth of property.

Cambridge has defeated Oxford in the annual double-handed racquet match of the two English universities by a score of four games to one.

Entries to the Berkeley Athletic Club's light-weight ten-at-her journey to be held Thursday evening close to-day.

The Harvard Bicycle Club will give a race meeting May 11.

AFTER THE MODERN PAGAN.

Gen. George A. Sheridan lectured last night at the Union-Square Theatre on "The Modern Pagan." The lecture was alluded to be an answer to the well-known sentiments of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, but covered generally of a personal attack on the character and religious beliefs of the late Queen Victoria.

BASEBALL.

THE "METS" DEFEAT THE CUBAN GIANTS AT WEEHAWKEN.

The "Mets" played a strong game with the Cuban Giants yesterday afternoon at Weehawken. A new pitcher named Baker was put in for the Mets and he, certainly won the game, as the colored athletes were unable to hit him. More than 2,000 people went out to see the game and they greatly enjoyed the unique contest. There was no end to the merriment furnished by the Cubans, who, though able to play great ball, were extremely funny on the bases and in the field. The score was:

METS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CUB. GIANTS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Nelson, c. s. s.	1	1	5	1	0	G. Wilms, 3b.	0	2	1	2	
Roseman, c. f.	1	0	2	0	0	C. Wilms, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Troy, 1b.	2	2	4	0	0	Thomas, s. s.	0	1	1	2	2
Kennedy, l. f.	1	2	2	0	0	Grant, 2b.	0	2	2	5	0
Hankinson, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	Harris, c. s.	1	0	1	0	0
Jones, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Frye, 1b.	1	2	9	1	0
Beam's, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Boyd, c.	0	1	6	0	0
Mayer, c.	0	2	6	2	1	Seldon, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Baker, p.	0	1	2	1	1	Stovey, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						Malone, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	12	11	27	13	1	Total	7	7	27	13	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Metropolitan	3	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	1—12
Cuban Giants	0	2	0	0	1	3	1	0	0—7

Earned runs—Metropolitan, 2; Cuban Giants, 1. First base on errors—Metropolitan, 2; Cuban Giants, 4. Left on bases—Metropolitan, 6; Cuban Giants, 5. Three-base hits—Troy, Boyd. Two-base hits—Troy, Hayes, 2; Williams. Struck out—Nelson, Roseman, (2,) Troy, Hankinson, Jones, (2,) Beaman, Baker, (2,) Boyd, C. Williams, Grant, Harrison, Seldon. Double plays—Troy, Kennedy, (2,) Hayes, Baker, Harrison, Troy, (2,) Seldon. Sacrifice hit—Hankinson. Base on balls—Kennedy, Beaman, Mayer, Thomas, Harrison, Boyd, Seldon. Hit by pitcher—Nelson, Thomas, Grant, Boyd. Passed balls—Thomas, 4; Hayes, 2. Wild pitches—Stovey. Umpire—Mr. E. T. Pearce. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Something like eight thousand persons went out to Ridgewood yesterday afternoon to see the Brooklyns and Newarks play. Both teams did remarkably well. In the third inning the Brooklyns went in and by some timely hitting won the game, as their opponents were only able to score 2 in the eighth. The following is the score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEWARK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Pinkney, 2b.	1	0	1	3	0	Johnson, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Collins, 3b.	1	2	2	2	1	Coogan, r. f.	0	0	1	0	1
Foutz, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	Fields, 1b.	0	0	15	0	0
Vaneff, l. f.	0

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

Omaha Water Works

5%

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

ISSUED BY

The American Water Works Company,

$1,000 EACH,

Due July 1, 1907. Coupons Payable January and July 1.

The undersigned offer for sale at 98 and interest, subject to advance without notice, the above-mentioned bonds, which have been issued to meet the cost of extensions and large additions to the property of the company during the year 1888, including the building of an entirely new plant, pumping station, settling basins, &c., made necessary by the remarkable growth of the city, and which provide the works with sufficient capacity to supply a population of four hundred thousand.

These bonds will make an outstanding issue of $3,600,000, and are part of an authorized loan of $4,000,000, of which $400,000 are held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, in trust to secure an equal amount of six per cent. bonds, which are a first mortgage upon a portion only of the property.

The balance of the authorized loan, viz., $1,600,000, will be held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to meet the cost of additional extensions and improvements required in future years, BUT UNDER THE TERMS OF THE MORTGAGE NONE OF THESE BONDS CAN BE ISSUED EXCEPT TO DEFRAY THE ACTUAL CASH COST OF THE IMPROVEMENTS AS THEY ARE MADE, AND UNLESS THE NET INCOME IS SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE SAME AND ALL PREVIOUSLY ISSUED BONDS.

The bonds issued under this mortgage have been listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and the amount now offered for sale will also be listed.

THE HISTORY OF INVESTMENTS PROVES THAT THERE ARE NO SAFER SECURITIES THAN CAREFULLY-SELECTED WATER WORKS BONDS. WATER IS A NECESSITY, AND NOTHING CAN BE FOUND TO TAKE ITS PLACE. IN GROWING CITIES THE INCOME IS EVER INCREASING. THERE ARE NO BAD DEBTS, NO STRIKES, AND NO COMPETITION. THE FRANCHISE FIXES THE RATES, AND THE CITY AND PEOPLE MUST PAY FOR THE SERVICE, OR THE FIRE AND DOMESTIC SUPPLY WILL BE CUT OFF.

FURTHER PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.

Copies of the mortgage and franchise can be seen at the offices of

C. H. Venner & Company,

31-33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK;
8 TO 16 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON;

Winthrop & Percy Smith,

PHILADELPHIA;

Wilson, Colston & Co.,

BALTIMORE.

SEATTLE, LAKE SHORE AND EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT.

45-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

INTEREST PAYABLE FEB. AND AUG.

AT THE

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

TRUSTEE OF THE MORTGAGE.

These bonds are issued at the rate of $25,000 per mile, and are secured by first mortgage to the Union Trust Company of New-York upon the valuable terminals of the company in the city of Seattle, Washington Territory, and on the completed and fully equipped road, in full operation.

The Northern Branch is now being rapidly pushed to completion to a connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway at the international boundary line, and will be completed before the Summer is over.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has begun very active work to build an extension of their line to connect with the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway, which will be completed in about 90 days. When the above connection is made it will give the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway a 130-mile haul on the greater part of the through traffic of one of the largest of the transcontinental lines. We believe that, when completed, it will be one of the most valuable in the country, and we look upon the security as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

WE OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

E. S. CHAPIN & CO.,

4 EXCHANGE COURT.

GRISWOLD & GILLETT,

3 WALL-ST.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO.,

London, England.

ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO.,

Amsterdam, Holland.

Transact a general banking business. Securities bought and sold on commission. Foreign exchange. Commercial and travelers' letters of credit.

Orders for bonds and stocks executed on commission in London and on all Continental Bourses of Europe.

Negotiation of Railway, State, City, and Corporation Loans a specialty.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

18 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit available in all parts of the World.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

The holders of above bonds who are desirous of promoting their interests are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and sign the agreement that has been prepared by the undersigned.

THOMAS E. ROOSEVELT,
THOMAS DENNY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
H. BOURKE PAYNE.

ALL INVESTMENT BONDS AND STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION
BY
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FINAL NOTICE.

To Bondholders of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company.

A decree having been entered and the petitions of the undersigned heretofore filed in this cause having been advertised for sale for the 16th proximo, notice is hereby given that no bonds will be received by the Central Trust Company to participate in the benefits of this reorganization plan after the 30th inst.

JAMES F. JOY,
G. D. ASHLEY,
THOS. E. HUBBARD, } Purchasing Committee.
EDGAR T. WELLES,

NEW-YORK, 16th April, 1888.

DENVER, SOUTH PARK AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The agreement between bondholders of the Denver, South Park and Pacific R. R. Co. and the Union Pacific Railway Company having been signed by the holders of over $1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, becomes operative under the provisions of the 11th article, as follows:

Bondholders who have not already assented to the plan of reorganization, but who desire to become parties thereto, are required to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. by April 16 next.

Engraved receipts are now ready for delivery.

F. D. TAPPEN,
Chairman.

Reorganization Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL-ST., N.Y.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30, 1888.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month.) The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and closed at 11 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
DETROIT, Mich., March 30, 1888.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next, (being the second day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30, 1888.

MEETINGS OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, to vote upon the question of consolidation with the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway Company and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company, will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY morning, the 16th day of May, 1888, at 8 o'clock, and at Indianapolis, Ind., at 5 o'clock P. M. the same day.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, April 5, 1888, and reopen on Thursday, the 16th day of May, 1888.

J. T. WARE, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
On and after JANUARY 23d, 1888.
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:00 A. M., 5:30 (Dining) and 11:00 P. M. Pittsburg Express, New-York and Chicago Limited of Parlor, Dining, Smoking, and Sleeping Vestibuled Cars at 9:00 A. M. every day.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., 3 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 3 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:20 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10:00 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:00 P. M. and daily, with Dining Car, at 5:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular at 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday 6:15 and 9:00 A. M., 4:30 and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.
12:20 P. M. (Through Parlor Car.) 1:00 and 2:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Bay Head Junction, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 and 5:00 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia, & Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 4:00 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

6:20, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9, 10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and Washington Limited, and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 3:30 4, 4:40, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:46 and 7:20 P. M. Sundays, Express, 8:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation 7:00 P. M. Trains leaving New-York[illegible], except Sunday, at 8:00, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 P. M., and 12 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, at Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

NEW LINE TO

Washington and Baltimore

VIA

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R., AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

SOLID TRAINS--NO TRANSFERS.

NO EXTRA FARE FOR FAST TIME.

Pullman Car Service on All Trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 10.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River.

For Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, and Chester, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45 P. M., 12:00 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45 P. M., 12:00 night.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 5:30, 12:00 P. M.

Tickets and Parlor Car seats can be procured at 23, 71, 943, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, 9:35 A. M., *6:00, *9:15 P. M. St. Louis, *6:00, 9:15 P. M.; Toronto, 9:35 A. M., *6:00, *3:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *6:00 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, 9:55 A. M., *6:00, *3:15 P. M., (and all 3:30 A. M. for Utica only); Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, all 3:30 A. M., 44:00, *6:00, *3:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:10 A. M., 4:30, 5:15, 8:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 6:20 A. M., 4:30, 5:15, *6:35 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. Ferries leave Jersey City, Pt. R. R. Station, at 11:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West shore Station, all 3:30 A. M., at 3:30 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 338 Washington, 769 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 353, and 942 Broadway, 158 Bowery, 12 Park-place, and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st. as follows:

6:50 A. M. for Catasauqua and intermediate points.

9 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Elmira.

11 A. M. for Cherry Ford and intermediate points.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M., Pittston and principal intermediate points, chair car to L. & H. Junction.

4:20 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons. Trains leaving at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect to all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS—9 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M. for Delaware Water Gap, Easton, Phillipsburg, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Canandaigua, Geneva, Ithaca, Auburn, Cortland, Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. I. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d st depot for New-Haven or points beyondas 2:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, 9:01, *10, 11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 6:02, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:30, 3:04, 5:30, 6:04, 4:02, 4:30, 4:32, 5:02, 5:04, 6:30, 8:02, 9:02, 10:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

BAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
GREAT FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
On and after APRIL 9 trains leave
GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

Largest and finest passenger station in America.

10:00 A. M., Rochester and Montreal Express. Drawing-room cars New-York to Albany and Albany to Montreal via Ft. Ann and Whitehall. Also New-York to Albany, via Central Vermont Line.

*9:30 A. M., FAMOUS STEAM-HEATED VESTIBULED CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 4:40 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

†10:50 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester.

†11:30 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Drawing-room cars to Troy.

3:30 P. M., Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with drawing-room cars to Troy and Utica.

*3:55 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad.

*†6 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with vestibuled and steam-heated sleeping and dining cars.

*†6:30 P. M., Montreal and Canandaigua Express. Sleeping cars to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, daily; and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday. Sunday train does not run west of Albany.

*9 P. M., Special Limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*†10:00 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Watertown, via Utica, daily except Saturday; also to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

†12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for the West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 99 West 125th-st., and 125th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington and 720 Fulton st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 125th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIAL, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars. Leaves Grand Central Station, via Harlem Division, daily, except Sunday, at 3:35 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

J. M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. Gen. Pass'r Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS

Via PHILADELPHIA, to

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Pullman Car Service on all Trains.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 9:30 P. M., 12:00 Midnight.
For CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, WILMINGTON, and CHESTER, 8:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 12:00 Midnight.
All trains (except 11:00 A. M.) run daily.
For tickets and Pullman car space call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 23, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
W. M. CLEMENTS, CHAS. O. SCULL,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF MARCH 10, 1888.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7:00 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:30 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

6 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

4:30, 5:15, 11:15 P. M. Sundays, 1:00, 4, 4:30, 5:15 P. M.; Sundays, 4:00, 9:00 A. M. for Red Bank, Long Branch, (Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, except Sunday,) Point Pleasant.

4:30, 5:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, &c.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Vineland, Bridgeton.

4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 5:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9 A. M. for Perth Amboy.

For LAKEWOOD at 4:30, 5:15 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 4:30 P. M. (Parlor cars at 2:30 and 4:30.)

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.
4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., (2:30 P. M. through express with parlor cars.)

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00, P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 5:30, 12:00 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 5:30 (11:00 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, & 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Express trains leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:

9 A. M. (8:30 A. M. on Sundays.) Day Express, buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:30 A. M. week days, Delaware Valley Express, Parlor Car to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, and Hornellsville.

5 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. I. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d st depot for New-Haven or points beyondas 2:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, 9:01, *10, 11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 6:02, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:30, 3:04, 5:30, 6:04, 4:02, 4:30, 4:32, 5:02, 5:04, 6:30, 8:02, 9:02, 10:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl for up-stairs work and waiting in small private family; two and one-half years' city reference. Call at 54 East 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR CHAMBERMAID AND Seamstress.—By Swedish girl; in first-class private family; four years' best city reference. Call or address Mrs. Wilcox, 434 West 52d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl to do chamberwork and assist in waiting, or both, in a small family; city reference. Address L. D., Box 408 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing in private family; best city reference. Address Employer, Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID. — By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; is willing to help with children. Call at 7 West 51st-st., from 10 to 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid or for general housework in a small private family. Call at 56 East 55th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a willing girl to do chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging; best reference. Call or address F. S., 305 7th-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing and wait on lady; best city reference. Call at 204 West 33d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in other work. Call at 209 East 39th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Welsh girl as chambermaid or waitress. Call, two days, at 326 West 16th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl in private family to do light chamberwork and assist with children. Call at 159 East 53d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent chambermaid; very best references. Call at 171 East 33d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; personal reference. Call at 136 East 57th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to sew; is willing; city reference. Call at 43 West 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; five years' reference from last employer. Call at 135 West 51st-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress or to assist with waiting; city references. Call or address G. G., 339 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wants to find a good situation for a chambermaid and can sewer; no objection to the country. Apply at present employer's, 15 West 39th-st., Monday, from 10 to 12.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; best city reference. Call, Monday or Tuesday, from 12 to 2 or 5 to 6 P. M., at present employer's, 48 East 22d-st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two respectable Protestant girls to go together; one as good cook and baker; willing to assist with washing; other as waitress willing to assist chamberwork; best city references; private family. Call at 355 West 47th-st.; ring Walsh's bell.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady desires good situations for two girls; one as cook or laundress, other as chambermaid, parlormaid or waitress; can be seen at any time. Call at 98 West 53d-st.

COOK.—A lady wishes a situation for a middle-aged Protestant person as good family cook; willing to assist with washing; city or country. Seen as her former employer's, 123 East 38th-st., from 10 to 11 o'clock on Monday and Tuesday.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook and do coarse washing; private family; no objection to all kinds of soups, game, desserts; excellent bread and rolls; city references. Call at 214 West 27th-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By steady girl in small private family; good bread baker; willing and obliging; eight years' city references. Call at 269 West 52d-st., McDonald's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in a small private family; no objection to short distance in country; best city reference. Call or address, for two days, 145 West 51st-st., two flights up, back; no cards answered.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent cook, baker, desserts; some plain washing; in private family; first-class personal city reference. Address L. B., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together; both girls thoroughly competent; will do work of small private family; city and country; city references. Call or address 156 West 28th-st., Room 1.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable girl in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city references; city or country. Address M. L., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman as first-class family cook; understands French cooking, fancy dishes, all kinds of soups, game, and pastry desserts; employer seen. Call at 16 East 28th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress in a small private family; best reference; last employer can be seen; no cards. Call at 666 2d-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 357 West 30th-st., one flight, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; coarse washing; larding, clear soup, jellies, creams, bread; first-class city reference. Call at 213 West 36th-st., first floor, front.

COOK.—First-class; by competent woman in private family; all kinds of soups, meats, desserts, &c.; do little washing; city or country; best reference. Call at 123 West 34th-st., Bell 7.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook and general housekeeper in small private family; good reference. Address M. R., 350 East 36th-st.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two competent girls, together; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; in a private family; best reference. Call at 446 West 56th-st.

COOK.—First-class; by competent girl; understands soups, meats, and desserts; good baker; city or country. Call at 3 East 56th-st.; present employer's.

COOK.—French; first-class; where kitchenmaid is kept; long experience; best city references from first-class families. Address French Cook, 234 West 35th-st., second bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and pastry cook in every respect; English and French cooking; first-class city reference. Address Schmitt, 266 Vervilliet, 321 West 40th-st.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as competent cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is required; good city reference. Call or address Mrs. Wilcox, 434 West 52d-st.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook in private family; good reference; country preferred. Call, Monday, at 874 6th-av., first bell.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; best reference from last employer; no objection to a short distance in country. Call at 423 West 43d-st., one flight.

COOK.—By a Protestant as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; good bread and biscuit maker; best city references. Address B. B., Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish cook; city or country; would assist with washing; highly recommended; no cards. Call at 317 West 36th-st., candy store.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 24 West 34th-st.

COOK.—By young Protestant girl as cook in small private family; best city reference. Apply 246 at East 41st-st.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good city reference. Call at 449 4th-av.; ring first bell.

COOK.—By a young colored woman as cook; good reference; country or city. Call at 244 West 47th-st., second floor, Room 7.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference from last employer. Call at 323 5th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—In small family; best city reference. Call at 336 West 54th-st., basement door.

COOK.—By a good family cook; understands all kinds of creams; best city references. Call at 562 7th-av., fifth bell.

COOK, &c.—By respectable American woman as good cook and laundress. Apply at 159 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., store.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; city or country; good city reference. Call at 119 West 15th-st., first floor, rear.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in American family; best city reference. Call at 210 East 12th-st.

COOK.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family; best city references. Call at 236 East 39th-st.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook; no objection to private boarding house. Call at present employer's, 141 West 34th-st.

COOK.—Where kitchenmaid is kept; experienced; good references. Address L. B., 57 E. 59th-st., 2d floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best references; good baker; city or country. Call at 1,020 3d-av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference; no objection to short distance in

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There was no business of importance transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room on Saturday, April 13. The total value of city real estate offered at public auction at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, April 13, was $2,692,351, as against $2,264,970, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S ADDITIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) April 15.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the five-story flat, with lot 39.10 by about 100, 34 and 36 Grove-st, south side. 67.8 feet east of Washington-place; three-story brick building, with lot 26.7 by 100, 18 Oak-st, north side, 11 feet east of Mrs. Chambers-st, and three-story dwelling, with lot 15 by 100.8, 204 East 46th-st, south side, 100 feet east of 2d-av.

By J. C. Lalor, public auction sale of the three-story brick building, with lease of lot 25 by about 100, 137 East 123d-st, north side, east of 3d-av.; three-story brick and five-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 206.6 by 20.10 by irregular, 135 East 125th-st, running through to (138) 14th-st, east of 3d-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 96.9, 407 East 29th-st, north side, east of 1st-av. Also, foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick theatre building, with lease of lot, 442 to 447 3d-av and 306 East 31st-st, a right, title, and interest. Also, similar sale, Eugene S. Ives, Esq., referee, of three five-story brick apartment houses, with lots each 25 by 99.11, 266 to 270 West 131st-st, south side, 100 feet east of 8th-av. Also, similar sale, George F. Langbein, Esq., referee, of two lots, each 25 by 75, on 7th-av., west side, 50 feet south of Burnside-av., and public auction sale of a two-story stone house and outbuildings, with 48 acres of land, on Scarsdale road, Yonkers, N. Y.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, William H. Clark, Esq., referee, of three four-story stone-front dwellings, with lots each 18 by 100.5, 63 to 67 West 54th-st, north side, 174 feet east of 10th-av. Also, similar sale, Barton N. Harrison, Esq., referee, of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17 by 100.11, 137 West 103d-st, north side, 300 feet west of 9th-av., and two similar houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100.11, 139 to 141 West 103d-st, adjoining above. Also, similar sale, Jacob B. Cantor, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick theatre and two four-story brick buildings, with plot of land 40 by 248.5 by 42.3 by 234.5, 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway, running through to (502 and 504) 9th-av., 3 feet north of 39th-st.

By James T. Wells, public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 81 by — by 60, 419 Willis-av., west side, 75 feet north of 144th-st, and four three-story frame cottages, with lots each 16 by 100, 715, 713, 711, and 721 East 145th-st, north side, west of Brook-av.

Tuesday, April 16.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of two four-story brick buildings, with lots each 20 by 57, 166 and 168 Varick-st, east side, 40 feet south of Charlton-st.; three-story and four-story brick houses, with lot 20.1 by 80.8, 233 West 4th-st, northeast corner of 10th-st; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, 447 West 21st-st, north side, 253.4 feet east of 10th-av.; three lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 73d-st, north side, 245 feet west of 1st-av; one lot, 25 by 102.9, on West 77th-st, south side, 325 feet west of 8th-av.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 22.10 by 100, 1,046 5th-av., east side, 50 feet south of 86th-st.; one brick building, Parsons Hall and plot of land 78 by 125 by 100 by irregular, 1,527 to 1,533 3d-av., northeast corner of 66th-st. Also, executor's sale of the four-story brick building, with lease of lot 25 by 92.9, 43 East 10th-st, south side, 253.4 feet west of Broadway; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lease of lot 30 by 125, 616 5th-av., west side, 70.5 feet north of 49th-st, and four-story brick dwelling, with lease of lot 25 by about 92, 624 5th-av., southeast corner of 50th-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, partition sale of the four-story brick buildings, with plot of land 42.9 by 133.2 by 108.7 by irregular, 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 13th-st. Also, public auction sale of the five-story brick and iron building, with lot 35 by 19.8 by 27.8 by 28.5, 61 East 12th-st, north side, east of Broadway; four-story brick warehouse, with lease of plot of land 51.6 by 100, 25 and 27 10th-av., west side, north of Little 13th-st.; similar building, with lease of lot 25.9 by 100, 29 10th-av., adjoining above; two four-story brick tenements, with lot 25 by 98.9, 320 East 25th-st, south side, east of 2d-av.; four-story stone-front house, with lot 16.4 by 98.9, 149 East 21st-st, north side, west of 3d-av.; five-story stone-front apartment house, with lot 26 by 100.5, 322 East 58th-st, south side, east of 2d-av., and four-story building, with lot 23.8 by 100, 920 8th-av., east side, south of 55th-st.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the five-story brick building, with lot 24.8 by 75, 498 1st-av., northeast corner of 29th-st.; four-story brick building, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, 318 East 36th-st, south side, east of 2d-av.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 100.5, 139 West 61st-st, north side, west of 9th-av.; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 205 East 45th-st, north side, east of 3d-av.; four five-story stone-front flats, with lots, each 25 by 100.11, 254 to 260 West 123d-st, south side, west of 7th-av., and five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 2,410 1st-av., east side, of 132d-st. Also, Brooklyn property, comprising the three-story brick building and two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, 19 Carroll-st, near Van Brunt-st, and two-story dwelling, with lot 20 by 80, 101 Reid-av., east side, north of Lexington-av. Also, foreclosure sale, George Douglas, Esq., referee, of two four-story stone-front dwellings, with lot 18.8 by 100.5, 216 West 48th-st, south side, 400 feet east of 8th-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, public auction sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.5 by 70, 602 Lexington-av., east side, north of 52d-st. Also, executor's sale of three-story frame dwelling, with plot of land 75.9 by 100 by 88.7 by 100.10, on Grand Boulevard, northwest corner of 135th-st, and two-story stable, with seven lots, each 25 by about 100, on West 135th-st, north side, west of Grand Boulevard.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., public auction sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 15 by 99.11, 15 West 131st-st, north side, west of 5th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, Edwin B. Tucker, Esq., referee, of brick flat and stores, with lot 25 by 100, 990 10th-av., east side, 50.5 feet south of 54th-st.

By James Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of two lots, together in size 49.11 by 100, on 8th-av., northwest corner of 146th-st. Also, foreclosure sale, William Watson, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100, 715 East 137th-st, north side, 537.6 feet east of Willis-av.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of the three-story frame dwelling, with plot of land 45 by 100, 1,741 Washington-av., west side, north of 174th-st., and six lots, each 25 by 130, on Inwood-av., east side, 200 feet south of Wolf-place. Also, executor's sale of a three-story frame dwelling and out-buildings, with 13 acres of land, in Arcadia, L. I.

By James C. Lalor, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Decker, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick warehouse, with lot 27.1 by 110 by 24 by 107.8, 111 Greenwich-st, east side, near Rector-st.

Wednesday, April 17.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the three-story and one-story brick buildings, with lot 22 by 98.1 by 22 by 99.8, 291 Bowery, east side, north of Rivington-st, and four lots, together in size 99.11 by 75, on Madison-av., southeast corner of 120th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the four-story iron-front building, with lot 25 by 75, 21 Elm-st, east side, south of Worth-st; five-story brick building, with lot 24.9 by 58, 5 Jay-st., north side, west of Hudson-st; five-story brick building, with lot 26.2 by 82, 1,895 2d-av., southwest corner of 98th-st; five-story brick building, with lot 24.9 by 96.8, 1,893 2d-av., adjoining above, and two similar buildings, with lots each 25 by 96.8, 1,889 and 1,891 2d-av., adjoining above. Also, executor's sale of eight lots, each about 25 by 100.5, and two-story building on East 47th-st, north side, 275 feet east of 1st-av., and six lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East 48th-st, south side, 325 feet east of 1st-av. Also, foreclosure sale, Charles De Kay Townsend, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 30 by 100.5, 5 East 57th-st, north side, east of 5th-av., and three-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 100.5, 143 East 57th-st., north side, west of 2d-av. Also, similar sale, C. W. West, Esq., referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Claremont-av., west side, north of 122d-st.

By Ryan Brothers & McGowan, public auction sale of the three-story dwelling, with lot 16 by 102.2, 267 West 84th-st, north side, east of West End-av.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of two lots, each 25 by 225, on Southern Boulevard, running through to 132d-st., 175 feet east of St. Ann's-av.; plot of land, 100 by 150, on Southern Boulevard, southwest corner of Trinity-av.; store and flat, 88 by 172 by 150, on 137th-st., southwest corner of Southern Boulevard; six lots, each 25 by 100, on Burnet (156th) st., northeast corner of Harry-av., and four lots, each 25 by 150, on Harry-av., east side, 100 feet north of Burnet-st.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, Esq., referee, of two five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 50.7 by 100, 2,208 and 2,205 2d-av., northwest corner of 113th-st; four-story brick building, with lot 20 by 80, 2,236 1st-av., east side, 20.11 feet south of 121st-st., and three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.10, 425 East 120th-st., north side, 306.3 feet west of Pleasant-av.

Thursday, April 18.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale of five four-story brick dwellings, with lots, 336 to 342 East 13th-st., south side, east of 2d-av.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot, 134 East 81st-st., south side, east of 4th-av.; three four-story stone-front flats, with lots, 346 to 350 East 77th-st., south side, east of 2d-av.; plot of land, 200 by 193, on Cedar and Penfield road, Eastchester, three and a half acres of land at East Chester, and 50 acres of land and buildings at Jamaica, L. I. Also, public auction sale of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West 67th-st., north side, 125 feet east of 11th-av., and five-story brick flat, with lot 25 by 99.11, 247 West 125th-st., north side, east of 8th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 64.10 by 24.7 by 28.10 by 65, 715 and 717 East 137th-st., north side, 537.6 feet east of Willis-av.

By Ryan & Ryan, partition sale of 29 lots on Fordham Manor, opposite Fordham Park, 34th Ward, and 22 lots on King's Bridge road and Poe-place, north of Coles, Fordham.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick factories, with lot 31.11 by 91.11 by 56.3 by irregular, 45 Cliff-st, northeast corner of (55) Fulton-st. Also, partition sale, Frederick P. Forster, Esq., referee, of a plot of land 74.11 by 245 by 129.4 by irregular, on 10th and Anderson-aves., 160th and (166th) sts.; plot of land, 280 by 176.11 by 276.4 by 175, on 10th-av., west side, 1,961.4 feet north of 155th-st.

By James C. Lalor, foreclosure sale, David McClure, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 45, 1,847 Madison-av., east side, 50.11 feet south of 108th-st.

Friday, April 19.

By James C. Lalor, foreclosure sale, John Whalen, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17 by 108.11, 158 East 108th-st, north side, 65 feet east of Lexington-av.

By William W. Pegg, foreclosure sale, E. Louis Lowe, Esq., referee, of three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 148th-st, south side, 175 feet west of 7th-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 13.

Stanton-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 25x 80; Adam Munch and wife to Rachel Richman $31,000

Riverside Drive, e. s., 75 ft. s. of 103d-st., 20 x100; Sarah Stuyvesant, wife by executor of Clarissa E. Curtis 10

84th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x102.2; Fanny Eames to Thomas Moore and another 6,166

Manhattan-av., w. s., 20.11 ft. n. of 121st-st., 16x90; A. Alonso Teets to Agnes L. Jones 15,750

85th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.8; Edward G. Roellner and wife to Carl Edel, M. D. 16,000

84th-st., n. s., 136.8 ft. e. of Avenue A, 16.5 x102.2; Chauncey A. Rress and wife to Henry Goeler 11,000

43d-st., 218 West; Emma A. Charlier to Henry J. Harges and wife 16,000

106th-st., 42 West; John A. Brown and wife to Thomas Morgan, 2-5 part 13,750

Same property; James Lamb and wife to same, 1-5 part 13,750

Same property; executors of John Brown to same 13,750

10th-st., s. s., — ft. w. of 7th-av., lot 93.25x 103.1; Catharine Maleuschelm to Christopher Sommer and wife 41,500

Riverside Drive, s. s., 100 ft. s. of 109th-st., 50x100; executor of Clarissa E. Curtis to Samuel Colcord 22,600

9th-av., s. e. cor. corner of 77th-st., 25x102.3; Patrick Farley to William A. Spencer 70,000

Bronx River road, w. s., lots 287 and 289, 24th Ward; Charles W. Spooner and wife to Walter F. Spooner 1,000

Charles-st., s. Abraham Mans and wife to Jacob Klinger 250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK,
26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash) $1,000,000
Surplus Dec. 31, 1888 93,926

Has always on hand, for sale, desirable New-York City and Brooklyn mortgages.

Has special opportunities for securing the best mortgage investments in the market.

Lenders finding in its list mortgages that suit them, can take them on 48 hours' notice, and get their money at interest without the customary 30 days' delay.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham.
Geo. F. Demarest.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

OFFICE FOR THE

Sale of WEST SIDE DWELLING HOUSES,
CENTRAL PARK, WEST END-AV., RIVERSIDE PARK.

THOMAS A. VYSE, 1,164 9th-av., near 72d-st, and 66 Liberty-st, New-York.

When a family purchases a house for her own residence she pays particular attention to the closets and all the plans for domestic convenience, and such a house will attract her to a location against which she was prejudiced. Everything that art and science can do for household comfort is found in our west side houses, and as for location, when one has seen it, it becomes irresistible. We will personally call upon applicants or send them catalogues.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, THE entire well built and desirable four-story stone dwelling 294 West 45th-st, near Broadway; 26 feet front, 76 feet deep, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; immediate possession and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

ATTENTION, INVESTORS!!!
WE HAVE A SELECT LIST OF NEW-YORK CITY IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE, AT LOWEST PRICES, FOR CASH OR ON VERY EASY TERMS.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
STOCK, BOND AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
OFFICES: 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

49 WEST 84TH-ST.

The most attractive 20-foot four-story house on the west side. House open Sunday. MONTAGUE, 31st-st. and 9th-av.

CORNER OF WASHINGTON-PLACE AND Mercer-st., large building, lot 52x100, to lease or for sale; suitable for hotel, boarding house, or apartments. Apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, 45 William-st.

2,114 MADISON-AV., NEAR 133D-ST.—Three-story and basement high-stoop stone-front house; in perfect order. Apply at 209 West 33d-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.
GRAND BOULEVARD AND 135TH-ST.
To close the estate of John S. Lawrence, deceased.
WILLIAM KENNELLY & BROTHER
will sell at auction on the premises,
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st, New York City,
THE 10 CHOICE VALUABLE LOTS,
including the northwest corner, with three-story frame dwelling (all improvements) and two-story stable, fronting on Grand Boulevard and 135th-st. (100-foot street,) and within one block of cable road.
By order:
WILLIAM T. LAWRENCE, Executor.
ELIZABETH M. LAWRENCE, Executrix.
☞ 25 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. for 3 years.
For plans and further particulars with GEORGE WALLIS, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 165 Broadway, or WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
THE VALUABLE FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE AND DWELLING
NOS. 48, 50, 52, AND 54 EAST 13TH-ST.,
being the southwest corner.
This is one of the few large plots now on Broadway south of 14th-st.
Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st,
the four-story English basement brownstone house,
NO. 29 EAST 39TH-ST.,
(GRAMERCY PARK.)
Maps and particulars of Arthur Mason Jones, No. 41 West 31st-st, or of the auctioneer, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,
the five-story brick and iron building, with lot and vaulted sidewalks,
NO. 61 EAST 13TH-ST.
ONLY DOOR FROM BROADWAY.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,
two four-story brick and stone stores and warehouses, with lease of lots,
NOS. 155, 157, 159 10TH-AV.
Also,
two four-story brick tenements, one on front and rear, with lot,
NO. 326 WEST 56TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,
four-story brick and stone building, with store,
NO. 2281 SIXTH-AV.,
between 84th and 85th sts.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,
two-story and basement stone double apartment house,
NO. 322 EAST 58TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 LIBERTY-ST.
three-story brick building, with extension and lot,
NO. 221 BOWERY.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,
Four choice lots, southeast corner MADISON-AV. AND 120TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at office of HAYS & GREENBAUM, Esqs., 170 Broadway, or at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN FORECLOSURE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,
under direction of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee, four-story brick buildings, with plot of land,
NOS. 55 FULTON-ST.,
45 CLIFF-ST.
Maps, &c., at office of Henry Day, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF FREDK P. FORSTER, ESQ., REFEREE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,
41 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS ON
GRAND BOULEVARD, (PUBLIC DRIVE,) 10TH AND ROSECOMBE AVS.,
135TH AND 136TH STS.
For book maps, &c., apply to WETMORE & JENNER, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 45 William-st, or at FRED'K P. FORSTER, Esq., Referee, 58 Wall-st, and at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM W. WINANS.
VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
PROVED PROPERTY.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,
THE PARK-AVENUE,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF WILLIAM W. WINANS, DECEASED,
NO. 79 GRAND-ST.,
NO. 23 BOWERY,
NO. 57 BAYARD-ST.,
NO. 150 4TH-ST.,
NO. 40 EAST BROADWAY, AND LEASEHOLD SEVEN LOTS, WITH BUILDING, SOUTHWEST CORNER 2D-AV. AND 121ST-ST.
Also,
NOS. 396, 398, 400, AND 402 KOSCIUSKO-ST.,
NO. 529 KENT-AV.,
and
NO. 360 9TH-ST.,
BROOKLYN.
Book maps, &c., at office of ALLEN, TALMAGE & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 390 Broadway, or of the Auctioneers, No. 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
Four-story and basement brick and Nova Scotia stone-front dwelling, with two-story and basement dining room, &c., extension and lot,
NO. 1 EAST 69D-ST.
Maps, &c. at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

WEST SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET AND NINTH-AVENUE.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—JAMES M. BROWN and others, as Executors of the last will and testament of James Brown, deceased, Plaintiffs, against LEONARD BEECKMAN, GABRET L. SCHUYLER, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of March, 1889, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on Thursday, the 18th day of April, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of the said day, the following described premises, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Ninth-avenue with the northerly line of West Sixty-fourth-street, and running thence westwardly, but along said northerly line of West Sixty-fourth-street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence running northwardly, but parallel with Ninth-avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, sixty-four (64) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches; thence running again northerly, but parallel with said Boulevard, one hundred (100) feet, three and one-half inches, to the middle of the block; thence running eastwardly, but along said middle line of the block, twenty-eight (28) feet and ten (10) inches, to the westerly line of the Boulevard; thence running southwardly, but along said westerly line of the Boulevard, thirty-three (33) feet nine (9) inches, to the point where the same is intersected by the northerly line of Avenue, and thence running again southwardly, but along said westerly line of the Ninth-avenue, seventy-one (71) feet seven (7) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 23rd, 1889.

ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Referee.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE--SEA CROFT AND LODGE,

COMO, N. J.

One mile from Spring Lake, three-quarters of a mile from Ocean Beach, three-quarters of a mile from Como Railroad Station. Unobstructed view of the ocean, with frontage of 300 feet on Prospect-av., 300 feet on Howell-av., 300 feet on Pitney-av., and 68 feet on Ramsen-av. Walks flagged and curbed.

The property has its own Artesian Well, which supplies house, lodge, and stable with pure soft water. Also, Thrill Gas Plant furnishes smokeless gas for cooking, heating, and lighting; both houses equipped with gas stoves for cooking. Varley Open Hearth Grates in dining, living, and hall rooms for heating.

Gas fixtures in all rooms, cellars, carriage house, and stable. The interior woodwork of houses, as well as mantels in rooms, are hard wood, (cypress), finished in oil. Floors of parlors, dining room, and hall double and finished in oil; bath rooms, with hot and cold faucets, porcelain lined tubs and tank water closets; laundry in basement furnished with Mott's Stationary Tubs.

The stable and carriage house is sealed and finished in yellow pine, and has two large box stalls for horses. Floors of cellars, carriage house, stable, porches, and walk with concrete pavements laid double.

The premises are connected with the Sewer System of Como.

Seacroft and Lodge are appropriately furnished throughout. Terms favorable. Address
T. A. WILSON, Reading, Penn.

F. GODDARD DE LACHAU, ARCHITECT and Civil Engineer, removed to 9 West 42d-st.

JERSEY CITY PROPERTY.

JERSEY CITY.—TO LET, DESIRABLE apartments in the Arlington flats, within fifteen minutes of the lower part of New-York; five and eight large rooms; all improvements; very convenient to Erie and Central Railroad depots, Pennsylvania ferries, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets, in Jersey City; cable car stations; walk to flats or office of FRANK STEVENS, 49 Exchange-pl.

THE ONLY REASON FOR THE PRICE OF THE WATCH is to let it be generally known that we sell the

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—FAMily going abroad will rent their house, in an excellent location, near Madison-square, handsomely furnished, at a low rental. Those desiring a permanent appointment may decide it is worth while to spend money rather than a flat, write desired. P. BOMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 23d-st.

CORNER HOUSE TO LET ON LEXINGTON-av., furnished or unfurnished; rent low; also medium-sized house, near 46th-st.; extension, bathroom, pantry, open grate, &c. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE dwelling, 624-st., near 4th-av., 22 feet front.

A three-story new elegantly-decorated residence, 253 West 113th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; elevated station, 116th-st.; immediate possession.

A four-story brownstone dwelling, 248 East 62d-st.; rent $900.

PETER A. LALOR,
1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—UNFURNISHED OR furnished, choice 4-story brownstone houses, finely located, all in perfect order, decorated and all improvements, Nos. 50 and 122 East 79th-st., four-story high-stoop brownstones; No. 1,078 Lexington-av., near 76th-st., three-story high-stoop brownstone; rent low to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises, 10 to 4.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE CORNER OF PARK-AV. (LENOX HILL) AND 70TH-ST. IS TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. THIS FINE BRICK AND STONE HOUSE IS IN THE BEST SITUATION ON THIS ISLAND. OPEN DAILY 8 to 4. J. R. MAY, 54 Broadway.

138 AND 142 WEST 94TH-ST.—FOUR-story and basement; built for investment; decorated; near L station; the only houses remaining of seven; an extremely moderate terms to satisfactory tenants; janitor on premises.
SCHUYLER, 71st-st., corner of 9th-av.

31 WEST 58TH-ST.
Superbly built and located medium-sized house to lease for a term of years, unfurnished; low rent.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway, or 683 5th-av.

A—LEXINGTON-AV., 370, NEAR 41ST-ST. A.—Desirable three-story dwelling, in thorough repair; rent very moderate. L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

A—2,002 5TH-AV., ONE DOOR FROM A. Mount Morris Park.—Fine four-story brownstone; 14 rooms; low rent. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

TO RENT—MURRAY HILL—FIVE-STORY English basement, 18.9x66x100; in perfect order; rent $3,000.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 73 Liberty-st.

COZY COTTAGE TO LET.—CHOICEST LOcation; 54th-st., close to Madison-av. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A—123D-ST., NEAR LENOX-AV.—FINE 4-story brownstone, 20x69, 14 rooms, $1,300. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON-ON-THE-HUDSON, HOTCHKISS PLACE, ON THE HILL; ABOUT 10 MINUTES' WALK FROM THE DEPOT; TWO-STORY AND ATTIC FRAME HOUSE; 14 ROOMS; GOOD STABLES; ABOUT 40 ACRES OF GROUND; MAGNIFICENT VIEW; ONE OF THE FINEST LOCATIONS IN THE COUNTRY. APPLY TO BROWN & GOLDING, 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., THE LODER PLACE; FINE LARGE HOUSE, WITH AMPLE GROUNDS; HEALTHFUL LOCATION; WILL BE RENTED AT REASONABLE PRICE. BROWN & GOLDING, 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—To let, the residence of the late Joshua Jones, on Richmond Terrace, overlooking the bay; large dwelling house and grounds; unfurnished. Apply to RICHARDS & SAUSE, 5½ Pine-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

THE SUNNYSIDE, CORNER PARK-AV. and 75d-st. A handsomely-furnished apartment, sevens bright sunshiny rooms; cool in Summer; china, linen, elevator; seen daily.

UNFURNISHED.

ALL CORNER APARTMENTS TEN ROOMS.

HARRISON,

North west corner Park-av. and 56th-st.; floors iron beams and fire-proof material; south-sky, sunny exposure; hydraulic elevator; cabinet trim. Apply on premises or to PETER A. LALOR, Agent, 1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

A NEW DEPARTURE.—ELEGANT, LIGHT, and spacious apartments of 12 rooms each in THE PARK-AVENUE,
No. 45 West 72d-st., between Park and "L" station.
ENTIRELY FIRE-PROOF.
Specially designed for families and children; arranged in two stories, with living and sleeping rooms on separate floors; practically six distinct two-story houses under one roof; elevators and best steam heat; decoration to suit tenants; reduction for Summer months; elevator now running.
Particulars of
CHAS. BUEK & CO., OWNERS,
9TH-AV. AND 72D-ST.

HANDSOMELY-DECORATED, STEAM-heated SINGLE flats (on the beautiful St. Nicholas), between 82d and 83d sts., 7 rooms and bath, besides independent salons adjoining each chamber, containing many improvements not to be found in any other flats. LOCATION QUIET and UNSURPASSED.
RENTS TO COMMENCE MAY 1.
$35 TO $50 PER MONTH.
Apply to janitor, on premises.

NO. 58 WEST 57TH-ST.—SHERWOOD Studio Building.—To rent from May 1 elegant suites of rooms desirable for artists or small families; rent moderate; elevator; steam heating; restaurant in building.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR OF FIVE LARGE rooms, 17 Bank-st.; lower part occupied by owner.

APARTMENT TO LET. APPLY TO JANitor, 10 East 16th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Desirable Offices to Let

AT LOW PRICES.

THE "STONE BUILDINGS,"

NOS. 28 TO 36 LIBERTY-ST.,
near Nassau.
ELEVATOR,
STEAM HEAT,
JANITOR.
APPLY AT ROOM 24.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE

TOWER BUILDING,

50 BROADWAY AND 41 AND 43 NEW-ST.

Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents from $200 per annum upward. JOHN FOLSOM BROTHERS,
on premises or 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET AT 54 and 56 Broad-st., near Exchange-place. Apply to janitor, or to S. V. S. Cruger & Co., 187 Fulton-st.

20TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—STORE and basement to let; just altered for business. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED COUPLE wish to take charge of a gentleman's house during absence of the family for the Summer. Address A. KEYSER, 929 West 37th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Army Building, No. 39 West Houston-street, New-York City, March 16, 1889.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, April 16, 1889, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at SUBSISTENCE STORES—Corned Beef, Flour, Beans, Rice, Coffee, Rio, Java, and Mocha; Teas, Sugar, Ex. C. Cut Loaf, and Granulated; Vinegar, Soap, Cleine and Pearl Hominy, Salt, Pepper, Olive Oil, Canned Peas, Pickles, Pipes, Towels, &c., &c., &c. SUBSISTENCE PROPERTY.—Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of domestic production and manufacture; for such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, lists of articles, quantities, kinds, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be mar

WITH A DEAL AS A BASIS

MR. COLEMAN'S SCHEME TO REGAIN POWER.

TAMMANY MUST BE APPEASED AND THAT IS WHY THE CONTRACTS FOR STREET CLEANING ARE GIVEN UP.

In the light of the statutes conferring power upon him, the statement by Street-Cleaning Commissioner Coleman of the reasons for the change from the contract system of cleaning the streets below Fourteenth-street to the old day's-work system, seems to be misleading. In itself the statement is inconsistent.

When the contract system was adopted Commissioner Coleman said he was of the opinion that it was better than the day's-work method. He had had experience with the latter, and had learned from it that men working with brooms, hoes, and shovel were less likely to ply those implements industriously in the immediate service of the city than under the supervision of contractors, to whom loss of time meant a loss of money. In his statement, published in THE TIMES yesterday, he declared that the contractors had done their work satisfactorily, and followed the declaration with the assertion that he believed the streets could not be cleaned as well under the day's-work system as by contract. Yet he was willing to go back to the old system he did not believe in. Why? Well, for the sake of experiment—"to see whether the contractors' work could be improved upon."

Of course there was no politics in the matter! How could there be, with all the foremen in the Street Cleaning Department selected after civil service examinations? Commissioner Coleman apparently did not know that the men who really run the machinery of the civil service are now all Tammanyites. The Commissioners alone are earnest reformers, and they have not the time to watch everything done by their subordinates.

Yet if Commissioner Coleman chose to introduce politics into his department, good foremen with civil service records could not check him. There are hundreds of men under the foremen as to whose employment or dismissal he has the sole power of determination. He probably learned something respecting the use of this power for political purposes from a severe criticism made on him in the house of one of the big Democratic clubs prior to the last election. His critic was then nominally a County Democrat, but since joined Tammany Hall. He was an earnest advocate of President Cleveland's re-election, and he believed that the methods of Commissioner Coleman had helped to diminish the Democratic vote in this city. He openly charged the Commissioner with festering the padrone system by permitting the employment in street cleaning of non-voting Italians whom he should have known were compelled to divide their wages with labor leeches, and who took the places voters were willing to take if they could get the pay nominally given the Italians. Commissioner Coleman denied that he knew any of these facts. But he has had the opportunity to ascertain them since.

Is there any reason why Mr. Coleman should now adopt the day's-work system to get rid of padrone-ridden Italians and put voters at the work of street cleaning? Is there any reason why these voters should be selected from the followers of Tammany Hall? The facts speak for themselves. The Commissioner of Street Cleaning is essentially subject to the will of the Mayor, endowed with power like that which circumstances have put into the hands of Mayor Grant. The Mayor appoints the Commissioner by and with the approval of two members of the Board of Health. The appointment is made for no specific term. The Mayor may remove the Commissioner at any time by certifying that "in his judgment such removal is required in the public interest," the certificate to be approved by two members of the Board of Health. After May 1 Mayor Grant will have two members of the Board of Health ready to do his bidding respecting the Commissioner of Street Cleaning. They will be the successor of President Bayles of that board and of President Stephen B. French of the Police Board. If Mayor Grant should certify that public interest required the departure of James S. Coleman from the office of Street-Cleaning Commissioner, public interest, so certified to, would prevail very speedily.

Commissioner Coleman has a good deal of shrewdness, besides having some friends like John D. Crimmins in Tammany Hall and close to Mayor Grant. But the use of these shrewdness and with the aid of advice from his friends he has evidently gone into politics. He has had to show that Tammany Hall's interests were intimately connected with his in order to beat down the opposition of such men as Henry D. Purroy and Edward Kearney, now powerful in Tammany, to his retention in office. They dislike him heartily. In the interest of Mayor Hewitt's re-election, seemingly, he dismissed his deputy, Jacob Seabold, because Seabold was working hard in the ranks of the Purroy Democracy. That he has beaten down their opposition and made a "deal" for the mutual interest of himself and Tammany, there can be no doubt.

If Street-Cleaning Commissioner Coleman had desired, he could, long ago, have made contracts for cleaning all the streets in the city. To do this, all he had to do was to procure the assent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Since Jan. 1 that board has been made up of two Tammany men—Mayor Grant and President Arnold, of the Board of Aldermen—and two County Democrats—Controller Myers and President Michael Coleman of the Tax Board. On his declaration that experience had shown the contract system to be the better method for cleaning the streets, Messrs. Myers and Coleman would have been sure to act in his favor, and Mayor Grant and President Arnold would not have dared to oppose him with their inexperience. The contracts could have been made by him for three years, and, however greedy Tammany Hall might be for patronage, they would have endured at least a year, in spite of the provision for their termination on 10 days' notice under the approval of the Mayor. It is Mayor Grant's great purpose to avoid giving occasion for well-founded criticism, and he would be loth to break the contracts without collecting reasons for months. But while reasons satisfactory to the Mayor were accumulating, the substratum of Tammany Hall would be upheaving and threatening to throw down the fabric resting upon it.

Here are reasons enough why Street-Cleaning Commissioner Coleman should defer making contracts, while he and Tammany were negotiating a "deal," and when the "deal" was made, why he should suddenly determine that "the system of cleaning the streets by day's labor might be adopted for a year, in order to see whether the contractors' work could be improved upon."

Mayor Grant said yesterday that he had not sought to change the contract system of street cleaning to the day's work method.

"Some time ago," he said, "I told Commissioner Coleman that extraordinary efforts must be put forth to have the streets in perfect condition during the centennial celebration. If necessary, I told him, the streets should be cleaned four or five times a day. This led to a conversation respecting the comparative merits of the contract and day's-work systems. Commissioner Coleman said he thought the day's-work system the better one. His opinion is the basis of the determination not to renew the contracts on May 1."

COMMISSIONERS READY TO FIGHT.

The Jersey City Board of Finance met Saturday morning and reorganized for the year by the election of Commissioner Emil E. Datz as President. They also adopted these warlike resolutions:

In view of the grave doubt which exists of the constitutionality of the act concerning the government of cities, approved April 6, 1889, and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel that said act has not been legally submitted to the people;

Resolved, That it is the duty of the members of this board to maintain its organization for the protection of the city's interest, and thereby prevent the confusion which must inevitably arise should they abandon their offices and the proposed change of government be afterward declared illegal.

Resolved, That this board retain possession of offices and franchises against the claim (if presented) of any person elected or appointed under said act until the legal title thereto shall be settled by the court, and that the city officers under control of this board be requested and instructed to pursue the same course of action.

Resolved, That this board will lend all possible aid to a speedy determination of such legal proceedings.

Commissioner Hardenbergh announced his intention of resigning from the board.

Mayor Cleveland made no appointments Saturday. He said that he will not make any appointments to-day. He declined to say, however, whether the appointments might be looked for within a week.

MORE MYSTERIES OF THE SEA.

The British bark Abram Young, which arrived here yesterday from Gothenberg, Sweden, is another vessel that suffered much from the recent storm. On April 6 a heavy sea struck her port bow, carried away her figure-head and fore channels, and swept the decks clean of everything movable. The next day another wonderful electrical phenomenon was seen by the crew of the bark. A ball of fire as large as a man's head struck the starboard fore royal backstay and dropped along it to within six feet of the deck. Then it exploded with a terrific report, not doing any serious damage, however. On April 11, latitude 36° 25' north, longitude 71° 50' west, a ship's boat painted white was passed. The boat's stern was even with the water, no name was to be seen anywhere, and a red stripe was painted round the water line.

A large derelict was passed on April 12 by the British steamship Hampshire, which arrived yesterday from Matanzas. It was the hull of a clear-voiled 180 to 200 feet in length, the spars five feet out of water and the hull resting

Don't Get Caught

This Spring, as you may have been before, with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, appetite poor, kidneys and liver torpid, and whole system liable to be prostrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition and ready for the changing and warmer weather, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is unequaled for purifying the blood, giving appetite, and for a regulating and general system medicine.

"For five years I was sick every Spring, but last year began in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used five bottles and have not seen a sick day since."—C. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

SPRING DUCK SHOOTING.

TWO WEEKS MORE OF SPORT FOR LONG ISLAND HUNTERS.

The duck shooting season on Long Island waters ends on May 1. From Oct. 1 until that date constitutes the open season. By law, swivel guns, punt guns, or any piece not fired from the shoulder are prohibited, as are floating batteries, except in the waters of the Great South Bay, west of Smith's Point or Peconic or Shinnecock Bays. It is also illegal to sail for water fowl and to shoot them from any vessel propelled by steam or sails in any Long Island waters except Long Island Sound, Gardiner's Bay, and Peconic Bay.

Perhaps the best duck killed in any numbers along the Long Island shores is the mallard, (*Anas boschas.*) It weighs from two and a half to three pounds. The bill is about the length of the head, and is green and yellow in color and concave in shape. The neck is long and slender; iris dark brown. The feet, which are set back from the centre of the body, are orange-red. The head and upper part of the neck are deep green in the drake and a white ring, like a collar, appears around the middle of the neck. The duck is of a pale yellowish brown, streaked and spotted, and much less brilliant in color than the drake. Mallards are among wild fowl what common ducks are among tame poultry. They afford good sport, and are excellent on the table when not "fishy."

The far-famed canvas-back (*Anas vallisneria*) is sometimes shot in Long Island waters, but as it is only remarkable for its excellence when killed in waters where the wild celery grows, and as that wonderful plant does not grow near Long Island, the few killed are not prized as they are in the Chesapeake Bay region.

Duck shooting in Jamaica Bay is often good, but the proximity to the cities despoils and scares the birds wild. Flights of the dusky black duck are often seen, and many are shot every year. Many other varieties are also found in Long Island waters, and the sport is grand at times. Early in the morning, just at sunrise, is the best time to shoot ducks. Flights may be seen in long lines, and where sinkboats and decoys are allowed the shooter has rare sport. The sinkboats are anchored out in the bays with the decoys, or wooden ducks are placed about it. The wild ducks see them as they approach, and falter in their flight. If not fired upon they frequently alight among them. The shooter "lies low" until the flight is almost overhead. He then rises to a sitting posture and blazes away.

The favorite ducking gun is of ten pounds weight, of No. 10 gauge, and it should be loaded with four or five drams of strong ducking powder, with one and a half or two ounces of No. 3 shot. Sometimes larger shot is preferred, but No. 3 is about right. Some sportsmen use a fourteen-pound gun, with the weight chiefly in the butt to counteract the shock of the recoil. In this gun five and a half drams of powder and a heavier charge of shot are used. Between sunset and 5 o'clock in the morning ducks may not legally be shot.

A duck very different from all others is found in small numbers on Long Island. This is the wood duck or Summer duck. (*Anas sponsa.*) The wood duck is the most beautiful of the whole family of wild fowl. Their nests are built in hollow trees and stumps. They live on acorns, pond moss, grains, and insects, and haunt the harvest fields. They cannot be deceived by decoys nor by calls, and are shot while flying through the woods, much as wild pigeons are.

The plumage of the drake of this species is dense, soft, and glossy. The wings are of moderate length. The upper mandible is bright red at the base, yellowish at the sides, and the intermediate space black. The iris and edges of the eyelids are bright red. The feet are dull orange with claws of black. The upper part of the head and the space between the bill and the eye are deep green. Below the latter space is a patch of rich dark purple, and there is a larger one behind the eye. The sides of the neck, hind parts and middle are dark purple. The breast is grayish white. The duck much smaller than the drake, and not at all like him in color.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Rehearsals of "Uncle Joe," the new play in which J. K. Emmet will be seen at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre next week, are well under way. The cast of the piece includes the names of Edmund Lyon, C. D. Burnett, Harold Hartsell, M. J. Cody, R. V. Hickman, Frank H. Dayton, H. R. Adams, Louise Baife, Ethel Greybrooke, Alice Mansfield, Marie A. Penfield, Marie Carlyle, Bessie Leman, and Alice Spencer. Mr. Emmet will be seen for the first time as Fritz von Wolfenstein, and will sing a new song entitled "The Laughing Jack." The sale of seats for the Emmet engagement will begin on Thursday.

Manager Rudolph Aronson proposes to make the two hundred and fiftieth performance of "Nadjy" at the Casino on April 26 a great event in the history of that house. Over 1,200 cut flowers are to be used in the decoration of the boxes and auditorium, and the embossed souvenirs to be presented to the audience are to be the most elaborate ever distributed at the Casino. The sale of seats for this performance will begin next Thursday morning. Meantime the music rehearsals of "The Brigands" are being pushed forward, and the models of the new scenes are ready for the artists. "Nadjy" has still another month to run.

A gentleman who is a leader in society has ordered a block of 150 orchestra seats at Palmer's Theatre for the performance of "The May Queen" on the evening of Easter Monday. The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Digby Bell with Col. McCaull ends on May 1, and neither of them is available for the cast of "The Clover," which is to be the next production. they propose to take a rest of some weeks in South Nyack at the residence of Mr. Daunoy Maskell, the father of Mrs. Bell. This will be near enough to New-York to allow Mr. Bell to gratify his passion for baseball by attending the games in this city.

The first American production of "Paola," the new comic opera, by the author of "Erminie" and Harry Paulton, is to be given at the Grand Opera House, Philadelphia, on May 13, under the management of James C. Duff. This theatre has just completed the first year of its history, having been open for 52 consecutive weeks, under the management of T. F. Kelly and Cholmeley Jones, during which time not a single performance has been missed.

Imre Kiralfy is holding time at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre NEXT season for the presentation of the Ravel pantomime, "The Green Monster." He is making arrangements to visit Europe soon, to secure novelties for introduction in this revival.

Fanny Davenport's season was to have closed last week, but her success through the country with "La Tosca" has been such that she has concluded to extend her tour until May 20.

Miss Allie Akeratrom will present "Annette, the Dancing Girl," at the Star Theatre on May 13, a week earlier than the date originally announced. This actress is playing in Boston this week.

Rose Coghlan objects to playing during holy week, and she will rest this week at her home in this city. Next Monday she will resume her tour with "Jocelyn" at the Theatre Comique in Harlem.

James S. Maffit, the original Lone Fisherman in "Evangeline," and Edward S. Tarr have been in the piece during the whole 15 years of its existence. Mr. Maffit is 69 years of age and is as limber as ever. George K. Fortescue and George A. Schiller have been in the company 12 years.

A MONKEY RUNS THE STORE.

A hardware store on Grand-street, near the Bowery, was the centre of attraction for a large number of persons yesterday. The store itself was in the complete charge of a marmoset monkey about ten inches long who had apparently broken loose from his cage, and was enjoying unobstructedly the full range of the store.

As it was Sunday and the storekeeper was not in the place there was nothing to impede the small imp in his antics. In the large show window, where an assortment of lamps, shades, and cutlery would have speedily cut short the existence of anything but a monkey, he had an especially gratifying cotillion. The crowds of people who stopped to watch his performance were highly amused, and the children were in high glee. Mr. Monkey's frantic attempts to walk through the plate glass window to reach the dainties offered him by the children were particularly laughable.

POND'S EXTRACT is known everywhere as an excellent medicine. It does what it claims to do—cures all kinds of pain, inflammation, and hemorrhages. Weak and cheap imitations will not cure, and purchasers suffer both in health and in pocket in consequence.—*Advertisement.*

"CLARO" AND "MADURO"—THE LATEST and most fashionable shades of Derby Hats. KNOX, 212 Fifth-ave., cor. 28th-st.; 118 Nassau-st., cor. Fulton.—*Advertisement.*

AMATEURS WITH CAMERAS.

LOOKING AHEAD TO A HOME OF THEIR OWN.

DECIDING NOT TO JOIN IN THE NEW CLUB BUILDING—A FORCE TO TAKE THE GREAT NAVAL PARADE.

The Society of Amateur Photographers was recently invited to join in the scheme of erecting a large club building in this city for the use of the various small clubs. The idea was started by the Authors' Club, and investigations were made as to the feasibility of the plan. Propositions were received from owners of property centrally situated to erect or rent a building specially designed for the uses of each club admitted to participation in the project, which building it was proposed to equip in an elegant manner. The clubs, according to the plan, are to assume no financial responsibility, except that which they now have, that is, the payment of rent for rooms. The building was to be large enough to give plenty of accommodations for the several clubs, and also to contain a large room available for dinners and receptions.

The idea was at first quite favorably received by the photographers, but after more careful thought the members have come to think that they would be better off in rooms of their own and in a building occupied by themselves alone. The society, however, is in need of new and larger rooms, and hopes before long to secure a building of its own. Several rooms are needed for a society of the kind. There must, of course, be a large lecture room, where the exhibitions can be given and meetings held. A library room is also necessary, as the society is accumulating rapidly a large number of books and papers upon photographic apparatus and methods. A set of operating rooms, with the necessary dark closets, are absolutely needed, as well as space for keeping apparatus and storing plates and studies. The society is laying aside a sum of money each year as a reserve fund for a new building, and several gentlemen have signified their intention of aiding in the work. An effort will be made to push the matter as soon as possible.

The location spoken of for the new combined club building is also not satisfactory to the amateurs, who believe that the light would not meet their wants, and plenty of light is something they must have in order that good results may be obtained. Much of the work of the society is in experimenting with new developers, new plates, and the latest and newest fads in the shape of instruments connected with picture taking. Almost every night young men are at work at the rooms, and plenty of facilities are, of course, required. So the amateur photographers will probably not join in the club movement.

The amateurs are already laying in a stock of dry plates and making preparations for the naval parade of the centennial celebration. There will undoubtedly be over 5,000 pictures at least taken of this feature alone. The Society of Amateurs has secured the steamer Philadelphia from which to view the procession, and many members have signified their intention of going on the trip. The plan of having a steamer to themselves is an excellent one, as on the excursion boats the amateur is constantly annoyed by other sightseers, and, of course, himself is often a source of annoyance to others. On the Philadelphia there will be ample room for the tripod men to fix their apparatus, while the detective camera experts will have a full sweep. The display of cameras will be a sight in itself. It is proposed afterward to give a lantern slide exhibition of the best pictures obtained at the society rooms. The taking of marine views is a specialty among photographers, and not a few do their best work in this line. It is to be hoped that the day may be a pleasant one and the light good. The amateurs will attend to the rest.

Chicago photographers are also to have an exhibition of pictures. It will be held from May 15 to May 25, and probably in the Art Institute, with the object of promoting art science and technical excellence of photography. Diplomas will be awarded as well as prizes offered by dealers and others. These are gold medals and photographic apparatus. A Kodak camera will be given for the best collection of 25 Kodak pictures offered.

There is one rule of the Photographical Society of Chicago which is creating much criticism, and that is that every exhibitor must become an active or associate member of the society in order to compete for prizes. This amateurs in the remote parts of the country do not like, and many noted for their excellent work do not propose to expend $5 each to become associate members of the society in order to obtain a chance to show their pictures. Many amateurs including the best artists refuse to place their work on the walls at exhibitions under any circumstances, and exhibitions of a society often lack the pictures of their most skilled members. The exhibition will be the first of the Chicago society.

Included in the exhibit of the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Society to the Paris Exposition are flash-light photographs of the Apprentices' Library in Sixteenth-street. They are fair specimens, showing the students at work in the drawing and art schools. Some of the young men's countenances are rather blurred, but a little taking of that kind is overlooked in a flash-light picture. Indeed, it is difficult to get a clear outline of faces by flash light. The explosion of the magnesium powder often causes an involuntary movement of persons who are being photographed, and it takes considerable experience for a man not to move a muscle when the flash occurs. It would seem that an instantaneous exposure would secure the right result whether faces twitched or not, but it does not seem to be the case.

The next lantern slide exhibition of the Society of Amateur Photographers of New-York will be held the evening of April 17, and will comprise a collection of pictures taken by Prof. Randall Spaulding, Principal of the Montclair High School, entitled "From Killarney to the Hebrides."

A test night with lantern slides was held at the society's room last week, and some excellent views were thrown on the screen. The new Dallmeyer lens, recently imported from Europe, has proved a success, and gives much satisfaction.

The London Camera Club, of which Capt. Abney is President, has recently admitted its five hundredth member.

RICH AND POOR IN A GREAT CITY.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton preached yesterday morning at All Souls' Church on the schooling of sorrow. He opened his remarks by referring to the influence upon character in general wrought by suffering. The sympathetic qualities, he said, which make up a beautiful soul are sometimes developed in the sunshine, but for the most part they grew best in the shadows. Take, he continued, that narrow strip running down the heart of our city, flooded with the sunshine of material good things, basking in prosperity, life a round of pleasure, balls, and operas, and theatres, receptions, and drives, while on the other side of this narrow strip of sunlitlife lie dark shadows of want and poverty. Those who dwell in the sunlight are neither brutes nor fiends that they live a butterfly existance, while their brothers and sisters toil in misery at their sides. Their eyes are blinded by the sunlight, and they do not see the shadows. But there is one way that the blinded eyes are opened, and that is by sorrow. She comes into the palatial home and opens her school, and then there is a dropping as of scales from the eyes.

MINSTRELS FALL OUT.

There has been trouble between John E. Fulton and members of the Georgia colored minstrels, who have been playing at Dockstader's. Fulton is the white manager and John Booker is the black bosse profunde of the Excelsior Quartet. According to Fulton, Booker induced some of the company to believe that the concern was shaky financially, and Fulton had to pay up nightly. Fulton claims to have discovered that Booker caused all the trouble, on Thursday. Saturday afternoon, in the lobby of the theatre, Fulton took him to task and said that he had defamed the De Wolfe sisters, members of the troupe. Booker and he had a wrangle, and Booker was arrested on Fulton's complaint that he menaced him with a pistol. Yesterday Justice Patterson fined Booker $10 for disorderly conduct.

EVENTS TO COME.

The annual public meeting of the Huguenot Society of America will be held at Columbia College Thursday evening. Prof. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., will read a paper on "Elias Mean, the Catechist of Negro and Indian Slaves in New-York."

At the Bushwick-Avenue Church, Bushwick-avenue and Cornelia-street, on Wednesday evening, May 1, the Rev. Arthur Chester will lecture on "The Life of Christ," illustrated by stereopticon views.

A regular meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club will be held at the rooms of the club, Hoffman House, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Platt's Chlorides

THE HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANT

BEER AND BEAR.

THIRST WAS QUENCHED IN MOST OF THE CONCERT HALLS YESTERDAY.

It was made evident yesterday that in certain parts of this city a true appreciation of the sublimeness of music is absolutely impossible unless there is more or less beer in the immediate neighborhood. Sacred music by itself, or even in conjunction with weiss beer seems to lose most of its grandeur and repels rather than attracts these ladies and gentlemen who, under a liberal interpretation of the excise laws, are wont to revel in musical strains which stir the finer chords in their natures.

Mr. George Kraus, who divides his time between stirring up the politics in the ward in which he lives and "running" Volks Garden in the Bowery, obtained an opinion from Corporation Counsel Beekman on Saturday which permitted the keeping open of the concert part of his establishment on Sunday, but only on the condition that no liquid of an intoxicating character be sold upon the premises. Mr. Kraus placarded the front of Volks Garden yesterday with immense posters setting forth, in German and in English, the fact that he had won a glorious victory in his struggle with the authorities, and that persons to whom sacred music was indispensable might step inside and listen to such to their hearts' content.

But the publicity given to the anti-beer section of Mr. Beekman's opinion was against him, and few persons availed themselves of this opportunity to listen to music. Those who did enter the place were entertained with music enough, but the weiss beer and the other temperance drinks had not sufficient magnetism to detain the visitors long, and the place was not filled at any time.

In marked contrast to this concert garden was the interior of that which is kept by Mr. Adam Gander in Eighth-street, just off Broadway. Mr. Gander threw open his garden with its female orchestra in attendance, put a white sheet over his bar, and marked it "Closed," and sold kegs of beer to the people who crowded the place. There was no lack of patronage here, and as the orchestra dropped from Mendelssohn's Wedding March to a jingling waltz the audience expressed its gratification by increased calls for beer.

No evidence of obeying the law was made except in the "closing" of the bar.

Other concert gardens throughout the city were conscientiously closed, with the possible exception of a couple of them on Chrystie-street, where the ostentatious opening of their windows and the clean-cut piled high on the tables of a Sunday ago had given place to a mysterious amount of impenetrable secrecy. A gentleman in short hair and a Jersey cigar was stationed at the door of each, and when THE TIMES's historian approached him he was received with intense suspicion for a moment and then informed him that "de dive was shet." All of which seemed to indicate that "de dive" was open.

The barrooms all over the city were accessible with their usual Sunday circumlocution.

SUICIDE OF A DOCTOR.

DR. GEORGE GYLES BECOMES DESPONDENT AND SWALLOWS STRYCHNINE.

Dr. George R. Gyles, for 40 years a physician in this city, died at his home, 417 West Twenty-third-street, yesterday from the effects of strychnine. Dr. Gyles had been very despondent for some time and his mind is believed to have been affected. On Saturday he showed much uneasiness and walked around a good deal in a nervous manner. During the night he walked the floor and acted in a strange manner. He arose yesterday morning and went down stairs to his office, where he procured the strychnine. On his returning up stairs his wife noticed that he had the medicine, but thought it was magnesia, which he often was accustomed to take. He asked his wife if she would have some and she replied that she did not want it.

"Well, I won't take it then," he said, and Mrs. Gyles thought that he threw it away. A little later, however, a scream was heard from the doctor and he was found to be in convulsions. He died in a few moments, and before medical assistance could be procured, though Dr. Weston, of 400 West Twenty-second-street, was summoned at once. This was at 9 o'clock A. M.

Upon a table in Dr. Gyles's room was found a card upon which had been hastily written.

Sunday morning. Nobody is to blame.
GEORGE R. GYLES.

Mrs. Gyles was almost prostrated by the death of her husband under such distressing circumstances. She said yesterday that without doubt his mind had become disordered, and she believed he was troubled with softening of the brain. Within a week past he had been worse, but his relatives had no thought that he would attempt to end his own life. Business troubles were the cause of his mental depression. A judgment had been obtained against him for $1,500 a couple of years ago by a patient whose leg Dr. Gyles had set. The patient suffered much and claimed that it was owing to bad treatment on the part of the doctor. Dr. Gyles's practice was formerly quite large.

Deputy Coroner Jenkins visited the doctor's home yesterday afternoon, but did not find it necessary to make an autopsy. The bottle which contained the strychnine was found in the doctor's office, and also the glass in which he had mixed the fatal dose.

Dr. Gyles was born in Ireland 65 years ago, and came to this country while young. For a time he was proprietor of a drug store at 112 Ninth-avenue. He leaves a widow and one son.

PILLOW CASES, SHEETS, TOWELS.

We announce for this week 1,000 pairs 2½x36 inch Pillow Cases, with wide hemstitching, at $1.50 per pair, and 300 pairs 27x36 at $2.00 per pair; our prices have been $2.50 and $3.00 respectively. Pillow shams with one and two rows of handsome drawn work, at $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, $6.50, and $7.50 per pair; would be cheap at double these prices. Linen Sheets 2½x2½, hemmed and hemstitched, at $4.75, $5.75 and $6.50 per pair. Tray Cloths and Side Board Covers, with fancy open work and knotted fringes, at 25 cents and 38 cents each.

Hemstitched Towels, plain white and with fancy colored borders, at 25 cents, 37½ cents and 50 cents each. Rich Novelties in fringed and hemstitched Luncheon and Tea Sets, and an extensive assortment of choice embroidered cloths, Tray-cloths, Scarfs, etc.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Depend Upon It.

If you are expecting to travel in Europe it will pay you to investigate the claims of the

The Cheque Bank, L'd. of London. Its advantages and conveniences are so unusual that it is impossible to detail them in a newspaper advertisement. Full information may be had at the office of the Agents of the Bank.

R. J. Hoffmann & Co., Bankers, [illegible]

O'NEILL'S,

6TH-AV., 20TH TO 21ST ST.

OUR SPECIALTIES IN

GOODS AND PRICES THIS WEEK.

STRAW GOODS.

2,000 dozen Fine Milan Hats, all Colors, Popular Shapes, 48c., 75c., and 98c.

Imported Leghorn Hats, 75c., 98c., and $1.25; WORTH $2.75 TO $3.75.

Children's Trimmed Hats our Specialty, $2.98, $3.98, and $4.25.

BOYS' HATS IN CLOTH, FELT, AND STRAW.

FLOWERS & FLORAL BONNETS.

KID GLOVES.

Agents for the celebrated Jouvin & Co. KID and SUEDE GLOVES. All new Spring colors. Fit guaranteed.

LADIES' FINE PARIS WRAPS.

Imported Cloth Wraps, richly trimmed with fine braids and lined with silk, $25.00 and $29.75.

Fine Traveling Garments in English, Irish, and Scotch Tweeds, $6.95, $10.75, and $12.75; worth $11.00 to $20.00.

London-made Walking Jackets, silk-lined, plain or trimmed, with or without vest, $6.95, $9.75, and $11.75; cost $14.75 to $24.75 to import.

Tailor-made Jackets, black and colors, $3.98, $4.98, and $6.95.

Ladies' Silk Surah and Satin Waists, $4.98 to $11.75.

Ladies' Coth Suits, braided, $11.75, $14.75, and $17.75.

Misses', Children's, and Boys' Clothing.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CHINA & GLASSWARE.

The Hollywood, Long Branch, N.J.

THE HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES will open April 6 for the season of 1889. The accommodations are unsurpassed in every particular. The bedrooms have baths attached; all rooms are furnished with two beds, and are as luxurious as one's own home as to comfort. The RESTAURANT, "à la carte," in charge of Mr. Leon Cottentin, is unexcelled. The bathing facilities for the Summer months are unequaled. Polite and careful bathing masters in charge. All trains on the Long Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and the New-Jersey Southern Railroad stop at the Hollywood Station. Private Wire and long-distance Telephones. Western Union Telegraph and Cable Office in the Hotel. Stable accommodations at the Club Stables, connected with the Hotel. Carriages, Cobs, and Ponies for hire by Superintendent of the Stables.

Rooms and Cottages may be engaged for the Season on application to LEON COTTENTIN, Manager, at Hollywood, or to

FREDERICK HOEY, 59 Broadway, New-York.

Post Office Address: Hollywood, Long Branch, New-Jersey.

DELURY'S ADVICE.

Gentlemen who cannot afford to patronize a first-class moderate-priced tailor had better purchase from a reliable ready-made clothing house rather than be duped by these cheap John tailors who advertise that they can furnish a $50 or $60 suit of clothes for $15, $18, &c.

This House avoids the two outrageous extremes practised among the tailoring trade in this country—viz., deceptive cheapness and fancy high prices. "Delury says" his principle is to produce first-class, reliable-made garments, commanding character and style, at strictly moderate charges.

The immense stock of Scotch Cheviots, Homespuns, Serges, &c., which we are making up in the popular Lounge Jacket, and Shooting Coat Suitings for $25 and $30, are in great demand for stylish and rough-and-ready wear.

The New Album of Fashions published by the UPPER TRADE SOCIETY of ENGLISH TAILORS for this House contains Ethographic illustrations and gives a description of all the latest styles of Garments, Materials, &c., that will find the most favour during the Spring and Summer seasons for Gentlemen's and Ladies' Tailoring. This book, containing references from all the leading families, can be obtained on application.

No deposit required on orders placed with this House from reliable persons.

Delury

Fine Tailoring for Gentlemen and Ladies,

6th-av., bet. 14th and 15th sts.

EAST SIDE.

NOTE.—Delury's new improved Riding Habits have been pronounced "perfect" by the most expert riders.—New-York Herald.

Samples and instructions for measuring sent on application.

OUR CENTENNIAL FOLDING BED

is now ready for delivery in Antique Oak or Mahogany finish, with spring, wire woven.

ONLY $23.

It is just the thing for all wishing to accommodate the visitors of the next few weeks.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

Artistic, Inexpensive,

FURNITURE,

Carpets and Curtains.

WE OFFER THIS WEEK SPECIAL:
ROYAL WILTONS, $1 50; FORMERLY $2 25 THE YARD.
AXMINSTER MOQUETTES, $1 10; FORMERLY $1 50 THE YARD.
FIVE-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS, $1 00; FORMERLY $1 35 THE YARD.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 65c.; FORMERLY 90c. THE YARD.
EXTRA ALL-WOOL INGRAINS, 55c.; FORMERLY 85c. THE YARD.

UPHOLSTERY.

600 PAIRS OF LACE CURTAINS, $1 50, $1 75, $2 00, $2 25, $2 50, TO $12 00 THE PAIR.
700 PAIRS OF PORTIERES, $2 50, $3 00, $3 50, $4 00, TO $20 00 THE PAIR.

Silk and Wool Tapestries, Silk and Mohair Plushes by the yard at manufacturer's prices.

Special sale this week of Chamber Suits, the greatest variety in the city.

Baumann Bros

22, 24, and 26 East 14th-st.,

(Near Union-Square.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Sunday Edition Five Cents.

Terms to Mail Subscribers Postpaid.

DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, per year	$8 00
DAILY, including Sunday, per year	9 40
SUNDAY ONLY, per year	1 40
DAILY, 6 months, with Sunday	4 70
DAILY, 3 months, with Sunday	2 35
DAILY, 6 months, without Sunday	3 25
DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday	1 65
DAILY, 1 month, with Sunday	85
DAILY, 1 month, without Sunday	55
DAILY, 1 week, with Sunday	20
DAILY, 1 week, without Sunday	15

Broadway and Printing-House Square, New-York.

Get Ready for Easter.

SUIT TO ORDER $20.00.

FROM THE NEW WIDE WALE DIAGONALS.

Remember our Specialty! Made in twelve Hours, If required.

Nicoll the Tailor.

Bowery 145 & 147, Broadway 772.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Attractive Bargains in Misses' Dresses.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

We are offering our Sample Dresses, made for this Season at less than cost of production.

Our assortment of Spring and Summer CLOAKS, DRESSES, and MILLINERY for Girls and Misses is better than we have ever had before. Those who have looked through the market tell us that no other begins to compare with it.

60 & 62 West 23d-st.

HERRING'S SAFES

Forty Hours in the Fire

AT

NORFOLK, VA.

APRIL 9th.

"The safe was subjected to a most intense heat for forty hours caused by burning cotton and peanuts. We found our valuable papers saved to our satisfaction.

J. W. PERRY & CO."

ANOTHER SAFE.

"Upon opening our safe we found the contents untouched by fire.

SAVAGE, SONS & CO."

HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 251 & 253 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Such Suits as we sell at $6, $7, and $8 are the sort most parents want. We have lower and higher priced, but none cheaper. These are cheap because they are thoroughly good and combine the elements of durability and style at the least possible cost for their value.

An extra suit for "roughing," $3, $4, or $5. These answer for all purposes with economy; wonderfully good—price considered.

The finest sort, $9, $10, and upward. Our best may not seem as fine as other stores sell, judging by the price, but compare the quality. Bring ours back if the test proves adverse.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII....NO. 11,741. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

92, 94, 96, AND 98 WEST 14TH-ST.

THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT

BANKRUPT

Sale—the greatest week of all.....As an Easter offering from each and every one of sixty-three departments will be added thousands and tens of thousands of dollars' worth of new, fresh goods, which will compete for public favor with the

BATES STOCK

ALL TO BE SOLD AT

HALF VALUE.

The newest and prettiest styles of Wraps—Cloth and silk, Beaded, and Plain—Dresses of the latest fashion, Wrappers, Jackets, and Jerseys for Ladies and for children.....Boys' Clothing.....New styles in Bonnets, Hats, and Millinery.....Dress Goods, Silks, and Velvets.....Hosiery and Gloves, Umbrellas and Parasols.....Household Linens, Sheetings, and other staple articles, Notions and Perfumery, Laces, Embroideries, and Trimmings.....Upholstery, Wash Dress Fabrics, in short, from more than two hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods you can get values the like of which until this sale you never saw or heard of.

LADIES' WRAPS AND DRESSES.

Beaded Wraps.

$2 49.....were.....	$6 00	$7 98.....were.....	$12 00
3 98.....were.....	7 50	9 98.....were.....	15 00
5 98.....were.....	10 00	12 98.....were.....	20 00

Ladies' Jackets.

every style that's worn—Tailor-made and Directoire, plain, braided, and fancy gimp trim—

$2 98.....were.....	$5 00	$7 98.....were.....	$13 00
3 98.....were.....	6 00	9 98.....were.....	14 50
4 98.....were.....	7 50	12 98.....were.....	17 00
6 98.....were.....	8 50	14 98.....were.....	22 00

Raglans and Peasant Cloaks.

$3 98.....were.....	$8 00	$7 98.....were.....	$12 00
5 98.....were.....	10 00	9 98.....were.....	18 00

Ladies' Gossamers,

Circulars, Raglans, and Newmarkets,

59. Bates's price.	$1 50	$2 98. Bates's price.	$5 50
98. Bates's price.	2 50	3 98. Bates's price.	6 50
$2 00. Bates's price.	3 50		

Cloth and Cashmere Dresses.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$12 00.....	$6 98	$20 00.....	$12 98
14 50.....	8 98	25 00.....	15 98

MISSES' WRAPS AND DRESSES.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Fancy Cloth Jackets, Spring weight..	$2 50	98c.
Fancy Cloth Jackets, Spring weight..	4 75	$1 98
Braided Kersey Jackets.....	6 50	3 98
Misses' All-Wool Gretchen Coats, Vandyk Caps and Belt—full skirt...	8 00	3 98
Misses' Fancy Plaid Gretchens, double cape and girdle.....	9 50	4 98
Children's Fancy Cloth Dresses, Fedora and Jacket fronts.....	4 00	1 98
Same—ages 6 to 12.....	5 50	2 49
Children's Directoire Dresses.....	8 00	3 98
Children's Flannel Sailor Suits.....	4 50	2 98
Misses' Blouse and Plain Jerseys.....	1 75	98
Misses' Silver Gray Gossamers.....	1 25	59
Misses' Silver Gray Gossamers.....	1 75	98

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SUITS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Cheviot and Cassimere.....	$3 50	$2 49
All-Wool Flannel and Cordurey.....	5 50	3 98
Tricot Suits.....	7 50	5 75
Kilts, 2½ to 6 years.....	4 25	2 98
Kilts, 2½ to 6 years.....	8 00	4 98

Spring Overcoats, with cape, ages 3 to 8, $3 98.

Pants.

69c.....	98c.	$1 25	Bargains

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

At Seventeen Cents.

Ladies' Drawers, Chemises, and Corset Covers—were 25c.

At Twenty-nine Cents.

Ladies' Drawers, Chemises, and Corset Covers—tucked and embroidery trimmed; Bates's price, 45 cents.

At Sixty-nine Cents.

Gowns, Skirts, and Chemises; Bates's Price, $1 00

SILKS AND PLUSHES.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Fancy Plushes.....	50c.	15c.
Fancy Plushes.....	65c.	19c.
Fancy Plushes.....	85c.	29c.
Fancy Plushes.....	$1 25	39c.
Silk Velvets.....	1 10	59c.
Colored Satins.....	40c.	19c.
Colored Satins.....	60c.	29c.
Colored Satins.....	75c.	37c.
Colored Satins.....	95c.	49c.
Colored Silk Twills.....	40c.	19c.
Stripe Surahs—light and dark.....	60c.	39c.
Silk Surahs—very wide.....	1 25	69c.
Colored Faille Francaise.....	1 15	79c.
Colored Armures—22 inch.....	1 50	98c.
China Silks—22 inches wide, all fancy shades—light and dark....	75c.	49c.
Figured India Silks.....	75c.	49c.
Figured India Silks—36 inch.....	1 25	89c.

Black Dress Silks.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours
79c.....	49c.	$1 50.....	98c.
98c.....	69c.	1 85.....	$1 17
$1 25.....	89c.	1 75.....	1 35

Extra Heavy Black Gros Grain.

24 inches wide, $1 49		Bates's price.....	$1 50

Black Faille Francaise.

20c.....	wide	39c.	$1 20

HIDING FROM THE CROWD

THE NEW COLLECTOR AGAIN IN WASHINGTON.

SELECTING HIS ASSISTANTS IN RETIREMENT—AFRAID OF WHITE HOUSE DRAFTS—TAKING AN EXCURSION.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—When the new Collector of the Port of New-York paid his last visit to Washington he was registered at Willekers as "J. B. Erhtung of Cincinnati," and afterward explained that it was all a mistake.

Mr. Erhardt is once more in Washington and is again staying at Welcker's. There is no mistake about his name and residence on the register this time, however, for he has failed to register at all. If the hotel people are to be believed, Mr. Erhardt is not spending much of his time indoors, for would-be callers are all assured that Mr. Erhardt is not in. It is unofficially given out that the Collector is here simply to escape from the importunities of a great throng of patriots who want to be appointed to nice places in the Custom House as soon as he takes possession, and who have made life a burden for him in New-York. By escaping from this crowd, Mr. Erhardt has secured a chance to decide in a calm and deliberate matter to whom the choice plums at his disposal shall be given. He is also within easy reach of certain gentlemen who can be of material service in aiding him to make the right sort of selections. Mr. Erhardt has already had a talk with Senator Frank Hiscock.

It is said, on the authority of one who had something to do with Mr. Erhardt's own selection, that the collector has come to the Capital to consult with the Secretary of the Treasury about some of the details of the office he is about to assume. Mr. Windom spent the greater part of to-day on a pleasure trip with the President down the Potomac, but Mr. Erhardt can probably consult with him to-morrow.

Mr. Russell B. Harrison is apparently convinced that the White House is not a wholesome place to live in, in spite of the assurances that have been given by sanitary engineers and others that it is all right. He and his wife and Marthena, the baby, are going down to Old Point and Virginia Beach, and young Harrison talks about the reason for going to the reporters.

"A change of climate for my wife and baby is deemed imperative," he said, "and all the little folks living in the White House are ailing at present. There are not the same conditions, sanitary or otherwise, prevailing in the White House, that marked our home at Indianapolis, despite the recent report of the plumbing experts who made an examination of the premises. We are unable to keep the draughts from doing damage, owing to the number of doors and windows in the mansion, and which are continually being neglected and opened by the people about the house. The best evidence of the danger lurking about the White House in this respect is shown by the fact that the boys were at home the children were all well, whereas now they are under the doctor's care continually. Another pest that infests the White House is the red ant, which is usually found where there is old and decaying woodwork. Father has not been permitted to escape a visitation from the ants, and they abound in his office and about his desk thicker than office seekers. While not an enthusiast in the ordinary acceptation of the term father enjoys a game of baseball occasionally, and but for his trip down the river he would have witnessed the contest at Capitol Park this afternoon."

The Church of the Covenant is the one that is regarded as the President's church, and the Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin is its pastor. At one of the services yesterday the pastor, preaching against the common desecration of the Sabbath and advocating the avoidance of excursions for pleasure and merry-making, spoke with great satisfaction of the example shown to the community by the President and those whom he has chosen to be members of his official family. "The Sabbath," said he, "is scrupulously observed in the Executive mansion, and we know that for the next four years at least the atmosphere of the official homes in this city will be religious and that in them the Sabbath will be kept holy."

The *Star* to-night says: "Mrs. R. R. Hitt gave charming entertainment at her K-street residence yesterday afternoon. Mme. Rhea, the actress, read for the invited company, and afterward tea was served. Among the guests were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Blaine, the Misses Blaine, Mr. Walker Blaine, Dr. and Mrs. Gardiner G. Hubbard, George A. Hasbrouck, and Mr. and Mrs. Cabot Lodge." Secretary Blaine is a member of the Church of the Covenant.

President Harrison, accompanied by Mrs. Harrison and her guest, Miss Murphy of Minneapolis, and Secretaries Blaine and Windom, started down the Potomac this morning for a day's ride. Before leaving here the President received the Chicago and All America Baseball Clubs in the East Room. The reception was very brief, as the party was waiting then to start for the boat. The trip was made on the lighthouse sender Holly, which was brought here from Norfolk for that purpose. Soon after leaving the wharf the gentlemen of the party ascended to the pilot house and spent most of the time there until Mount Vernon was reached. The boat proceeded down the river as far as Budds Ferry, a landing on the Maryland shore about thirty-two miles from Washington. Here the boat was slowed down and luncheon served in the saloon on the upper deck. The Holly was then turned up stream and at 5:30 the party were at the wharf and half an hour later the President was again in the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Postmaster General to-day appointed the following-named fourth-class Postmasters:

New-York—R. J. Williams, Augusta; W. S. Bushnell, Ava; William Decrart, Chadwick's Mills; F. W. Williams, Holland Patent; Michael Dunn, State Bridge, and Henry Resseguie, Verona, all of Oneida County; J. W. Malcomb, Berkshire, Tioga County; H. R. Halcomb, Basterook Grove; W. H. Gifford, West Davenport, both of Delaware County. J. L. Jacobs, Cairo; A. D. Hull, Durham; Hezekiah Austin, Grapeville, and Frank Van Fleet, Stockham, all of Greene County. G. G. Dunkiee, Cooper's Plains, Steuben County. A. J. Shafer, East Cobleshill; O. H. Curtis, Eminence; Frank Hagedorn, Gilboa; H. B. Vanderwerker, Shanandike, and Charles Isham, West Richmondville, all of Schoharie County. C. H. Wheaton, Fabius; D. J. Lawless, Marcellus Falls, and W. R. Sweetland, Otisco Valley, all of Onondaga County. Cornelius Ryan, Kellogsville; Chester Morley, Meridian; W. H. Pelton, North Victory, and G. R. Kent, Scipioville, all of Cayuga County. H. Henderson, Meredith Hollow, Delaware County. H. J. Pratt, Maiden Bridge, Columbia County. J. E. Harvey, Mumford, Monroe County. G. W. Soknes, Valley Falls, Rensselaer County.

Maine—James J. Clemanta, Centre Montville; L. C. Brandon, Franklin; C. F. Bunnell, West Baldwin.

New-Hampshire—LaFayette E. Moulton, Ossipee; A. J. Stevens, Rumney; Emma S. Chapman, Rumney Station; Daniel Littlefield, South Effingham.

Maryland—A. J. Draine, Haricigh; L. R. Wilderforst, Mount Winans.

New-Jersey—R. M. Molley, Fish House; J. S. Young, Jutland; W. R. VanGilder, Petersburg.

Pennsylvania—William Jones, Adamsburg; D. D. Hensinger, Alburtis; John Reed, Beechtree; J. C. Cooper, Beobartville; Robert Black, Blacks Gap; J. W. Anmiller, Eaglesmere; J. D. Boggs, Fayetteville; Edward Coller, Fort Hill, J. Church, Sr., Glen Iron; W. F. Wilson, Hartleton; H. R. Miller, Jamison; S. Greenwood, Lyra; Mrs. Mary Milway; C. J. Rams; Mecongzie; J. K. Musgrave, Negley; E. W. Smith, New-Derry; W. F. Lord, New-Florence; J. D. Musgrave, Picture Rocks; Ernest Smith, Pine Hill; H. F. Wright, Pleasant Mount; F. G. Bishoff, Rankin Station; Edward Hillyer, Sarah; El Cressley, Sherman; M. S. Keller, Senestowns; H. D. Wilson, Tarre; D. G. Callahan, Tobyhanna Mills; C. K. Mosely, Ulysses; H. Robinson, Weaver's Old Stand; C. C. McDowell, West Fairfield; J. E. Jackson, West Fairview; A. G. Winslow, Winslow.

Connecticut—L. Y. Kellum, Woodbury.

There are now on file in the Post Office Department a large number of applications for appointments as Post Office Inspectors. These applications are now being returned to the senders with the information that all appointments to this service must be after examination and certification by the United States Civil Service Commission. The names and addresses of those applicants have been sent to the commission, who will notify them when and where examinations will be held.

A NEW RECEIVER.

PALESTINE, Texas, April 15.—In the injunction suit brought against the International and Great Northern Railway, receivers appointed by the District Court of Smith County, District Judge Williams to-day ruled that the appointment of the Smith County receivers was null and void, and that the District Court of Anderson County had rightful jurisdiction. Judge Williams appointed John H. Hearne receiver of the road, fixing his bond at $250,000.

IMPALED ON A FENCE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 15.—A valuable cow belonging to James Pearsall, a passenger by the Central Railroad, was impaled on a fence in front of Pearsall's residence, in this city, early this morning. The animal was found dead by the roadside. It is supposed that the cow was frightened by the passing train, and in attempting to jump the fence was impaled on the pickets.

BOSTON YACHTSMEN BUSY.

MR. BURGESS HAS NOT YET RECEIVED AN ORDER FOR A "SEVENTY."

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—Mr. Edward Burgess, the designer, has as yet received no order for a seventy-foot yacht to meet the Valkyrie, and has no intimation that one will be built for this purpose, but thinks that there may be one built to race for the cup that will be offered by Gen. Paine and others for the seventy-foot class. Mr. Burgess, in case he designs a seventy-footer will give her more beam than has the Volkyrie, and a trifle more draught than the Titania.

Gen. Paine, when interviewed, said that he will not build a seventy-footer, and in fact is doubtful about doing any yachting whatever this season. The conditions which will govern the cup for seventies will be decided upon after communication with the Earl of Dunraven. Work in the yards around Boston is being pushed with all possible haste. Mr. John L. Frisbee has only six weeks in which to finish the forty-footer Alice. By contract she must be ready by June 1 or the builder pays a forfeit for each and every day that she is not built after that time. At Salem Mr. McVey's forty-footer Helen is about completed. She is painted black, her cabin is nearly finished, and her spars are at Frisbee's yard ready to be shipped. The rigging will be here this week. It is expected she will be launched on Wednesday. Mr. John Paine, son of Gen. Paine, is to have a hollow mast for his yacht Swordfish. At Bristol, R. I., Herreshoff is busy on a torpedo boat which is expected to make 30 miles an hour. The cutter Minerva is found to be below her lines and over forty feet. About 1,500 pounds of lead will be taken off her so as to let her float to her lines.

The grand old Yolunteer and her older sister, the Puritan, lie side by side in Lawley's yard at Boston. Nothing has been done toward getting them into condition.

NEW-ROCHELLE YACHT CLUB.

The New-Rochelle Yacht Club held a meeting last evening in the Grand Union Hotel. Several amendments were made to the club's constitution and racing rules. The most important question raised was a proposed amendment to the measurement of yachts for time allowance, and on this all of the members present, with the exception of Dr. Z. E. Lewis, refused to make any advancement toward a much needed reform. Dr. Lewis was Chairman of a committee that reported in favor of obtaining a racing measurement by taking a third of the load-water line length and twice the square root of the sail area, which practically is a very good formula, but the club voted to continue its present crude plan of considering only the one factor of length in the calculation of time allowance. The present systems and intentions of the New-York and Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Clubs were grossly misrepresented, although no doubt unintentionally, and Dr. Lewis could not bring about the reform he sought.

COLORED LYNCHERS PARDONED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 15.—Gov. Richardson to-day granted a full and free pardon to William C. Williams and Harrison Heyward, the two negroes who were convicted of murder in the Pickens County Court, and sentenced to be hanged for the lynching of a white man named Waldrop, who had brutally assaulted a thirteen-year-old colored girl, from the effects of which she died.

In the exercise of Executive clemency, Gov. Richardson says that he was influenced by his desire to do full justice to the colored people. This was the first time any one had been convicted in South Carolina for lynching, and it was also the first time that negroes had lynched any one, and he would have them made an example of when white men had not been punished for like offenses. The negroes were ignorant, and had had the example repeatedly set them by the whites. The Governor received 52 petitions signed by nearly 5,000 persons, asking for Executive clemency. The majority of the signers were whites.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—A frame stable occupied by James Miller, a colored hackman, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning, and Miller and his colored driver, Felix Williams, perished in the flames. The stable loft was filled with hay and feed, and the ground floor contained two hacks and four horses, the property of Miller.

The fire had gained great headway before Miller arrived on the spot, and in spite of the remonstrances of his friends and their attempt to hold him, he dashed into the burning stable to rescue his horses. The stable fell in immediately and he was smothered to death. Williams, also colored, slept in the stable loft and it is supposed was cut off from escape by the flames before he awoke.

The horses also perished in the flames. Miller was a thrifty man of much respectability. He was married and leaves a widow and three children. Williams, the driver, was 20 years old and a young man of excellent character. Both bodies were recovered.

A REMARKABLE FREIGHT WRECK.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 15.—A remarkable freight wreck occurred on the Cairo Short Line, two miles from this place, yesterday morning. A freight train was running toward Belleville. The track was clear ahead, when suddenly, without any warning, the road bed began to sink, and the engineer and fireman felt themselves going down rapidly below the surface of the surrounding country.

They jumped for their lives, and both escaped with a few bruises. The engine and train went down a distance of 10 feet, and a terrific wreck followed.

The cars, engine, and freight were smashed and destroyed in the earth. As soon as the frightened trainmen could recover their wits they learned that the train was over Marsh's coal mine, and that the mine had caved in. Along the track for a distance of 100 feet the road had sunk from eight to ten feet. Two brakemen who went down with the wreck were seriously hurt.

SWINDLERS IN NEW-JERSEY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., April 15.—Daniel Kellar, a well-known farmer living near Bear Gap, was robbed of $4,700 by the "card" game. He was induced to place the cash on a table, when the swindlers at once grabbed it and made off. Kellar was threatened with immediate death if he uttered a cry or stirred.

Another farmer named Jacob R. Relff was fleeced out of $10,000 worth of railroad bonds, but recovered them from a self-styled New-York "detective" on the payment of $4,000.

The bunko men also tried to swindle Josiah Thomas, a lock tender on the Lehigh Canal, but he had had experience, and the men drove rapidly away.

A HARDWARE HOUSE FAILS.

MOBILE, April 15.—James Cunningham & Co., wholesale hardware dealers, failed to-day, making an assignment for the benefit of all their creditors. The firm was established in 1875, has been successful, but of late years got behind and was finally so closely pressed by W. F. Avery & Sons, plow manufacturers of Louisville, that, foreseeing an attachment, the firm concluded to assign.

The Avery's claim $2,300. The other creditors are not named, but one is the Pennsylvania Drop Forge Company of Pittsburg.

The National Commercial Bank of this city holds between $6,000 and $8,000 worth of the firm's paper secured.

HANNAH BATTERSBY DEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Mrs. Hannah Battersby, said to be the largest woman in the world, died to-night at her home in Frankford, a suburb of this city. She had been ailing for several weeks. Mrs. Battersby was born in Yorkshire in 1842, was of normal size until her twelfth year. Then she began to develop, and at 17 years of age she weighed 500 pounds. She married John Battersby, who traveled with her, exhibiting himself "as the greatest living skeleton." Mrs. Battersby at the time of her marriage weighed 683 pounds, and of late years her managers have claimed that she weighed 890 pounds.

A NEW GAS WELL STRUCK.

PITTSBURG, April 15.—The largest natural gas well ever struck was brought in to-day by the Philadelphia company near Belle Vernon, 26 miles from Pittsburg. It is running off 40,000,000 feet a day, the pressure being 200 pounds to the inch. It is one of the most significant wells ever struck, as it shows there are millions of new fields and that the supply is good for many years to come.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 15.—The Sons of Temperance of New-Jersey began their third annual meeting in this city to-day with a parade. Delegates from all parts of the State were present. The parade was reviewed by Gov. Abbett and staff. The line of march was through the principal streets, and was witnessed by large crowds. The parade was followed by a banquet at the Delavan House, at which Gov. Abbett presided. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Crosby, Rev. Dr. Hall, and others.

LYNCH BEATS DUDGEMAN.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 15.—The pirates shooting match to-day, for $50 a side, between Frank Lynch and William Dudgeman, in this city, ended in a fight. Lynch won the match, and Dudgeman, who had bet heavily on his opponent, refused to pay. Lynch demanded the money, and Dudgeman struck him in the face. Lynch returned the blow, and a fight followed. Dudgeman was badly beaten.

PATTI'S AMERICAN TOUR.

MR. ABBEY OUTLINES SOME OF HIS OPERATIC PLANS.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Henry E. Abbey and Marcus R. Mayer are in the city completing arrangements for the appearance of Patti at the Auditorium next December. "My understanding with the managers of the Auditorium," said Mr. Abbey, "is that our season of Italian opera will begin Dec. 9, but I believe we will be ready by the 5th. We will remain in Chicago a month."

"What arrangement have you made for the company?"

"Negotiations are now pending with a dozen of the finest Italian opera artists in Europe, but as they have not signed the contracts yet, I would rather not make known their names. De Lucca, the great tenor, and Romualdo Sapio, orchestra direction both of whom are with Patti in South America now, will be prominent among our artists. I will bring over fully a hundred and fifty persons from across the water. They will form but one-half of the performers on the stage. The orchestra will be selected in New-York."

"What about the tour?"

"My contract with Patti calls for 30 performances, which will be given as follows: During our stay here she will appear eight times. She will then sing six times in the city of Mexico and six times in San Francisco. She will give six performances between San Francisco and New-York, and six in New-York."

"Will you visit St. Louis?"

"That I have not decided yet. I cherish no ill feelings toward St. Louis, notwithstanding the critics like to put me in the frying pan."

"When does Patti leave South America?"

"She will sail July 23, arrive in London about Aug. 20, remain at her castle a short time, and then give eight concerts in England. Her next public appearance will be in this city."

HIS GOOD NAME RESTORED,

AND $7,000 PAID FOR HAVING INJURED IT.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 15.—In November, 1886, James E. Collier, formerly a merchant and prominent Democratic politician of Port Jervis, now residing at Newburg, was arrested on charges of forgery at the instance of the Port Jervis National Bank, of which institution ex-Congressman Charles St. John is President. At a hearing before Justice Allerton a few days later the cashier of the bank produced two notes which had been discounted by the bank for Collier, one for $37 50 and the other for $175, to which it was charged the alleged makers' signatures had been forged. A man named James McCauley came forward and swore that the signature to the note for $37 50 was not his. On the part of the defense it was shown that the signatures to both notes were genuine. The bank had made the mistake of suing James McCauley for a note which was in fact given to Collier by another person, one James McClury. The maker of the one-hundred-and-seventy-five-dollar note acknowledged the signature thereto.

Collier brought suit against the bank for $10,000 damages for false imprisonment and defamation of character. The case was pending in the Orange County Supreme Court, but a settlement has been effected. Yesterday Collier and cashier of the bank sign a retraction of the charges of forgery, and give up the disputed notes, and pay Mr. Collier $7,000 in cash.

FOR GEN. DRUM'S PLACE.

DETROIT, April 15.—Gen. Drum, Adjutant General of the United States Army, will retire May 28 and a series of promotions will be made, leaving a vacancy in the office of Assistant Adjutant General, which will be filled from among the Captains of the line. There are, of course, a host of candidates and some active hustling is going on.

Among the applicants is Capt. John S. Loud, Ninth Cavalry, United States Army, now in Detroit and recently recruiting officer here. Capt. Loud was born in New-York, where he joined the Seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard in 1862; was First Lieutenant of a New-York battery serving in 1863, and Captain in 1864. After the war he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Ninth United States Cavalry; was made First Lieutenant in 1867, and Captain in 1880. He was Adjutant of the Ninth Cavalry from Sept. 13, 1867, to Jan. 13, 1880. Since 1867 he has been almost continually on the frontier. He was Assistant Adjutant General for the district of New-Mexico for nearly six years. He has secured the indorsement of both the Michigan Senators and hearty testimonials from his superior officers, and all the papers will go before the President, who has the appointment.

NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, Dakota, April 15.—Gov. Mellette has completed his proclamation calling for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Conventions of North Dakota and South Dakota for the framing of State Constitutions.

The proclamation will be issued in accordance with the Enabling act of Congress. Each of the proposed new States is divided into 25 districts and each convention will have 75 members.

The issue of the proclamation defining the districts will precipitate as fierce a political fight as ever has been witnessed in North Dakota, owing to the fact that the Constitutional Convention is looked upon as the stepping stone to the United States Senate.

The Democrats hope to elect about one-half of of the convention and are organizing for a vigorous campaign.

BISHOP WIGGER STILL IN ROME.

NEWARK, N. J., April 15.—Bishop Wigger of the Newark Diocese, who was a member of the Catholic pilgrimage to the Holy Land and who was compelled by illness to remain in Rome when the pilgrims left that city, writes to the administrator of his diocese that he is the guest of Mgr. O'Connell, rector of the American College in Rome. The Bishop, according to his letter, is not as ill as his friends supposed. During the ocean voyage from this country he contracted a cold. For some time he had been trouble with rheumatism. Until the last moment he intended to accompany the pilgrims to Palestine. He was prevailed on, however, to abandon the journey. In June the Bishop will return to Newark.

PROF. BRAINARD G. SMITH'S PUPILS.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 15.—This morning Prof. Brainard G. Smith of Cornell announced the following speakers for the junior prize contest: Frank Addison Abbott, Abbotts; John Wilson Battin, Albany; Frank Hiram Fallan, Lockport; Ernest Frederick Eidlitz, New-York; John Ford, Medina; Percy Hagerman, Colorado Springs, Col.; Charles Frank Johns, Salamanca; Kennedy Furlong Rubert, Ithaca; Dwight Rusgies, Albany; Clarence John Shearn, Leeds, Mass.; George Scanlyer Turbell, Ithaca; Justin Dupratt White, Nyack. Mr. H. A. Oppenheim, a student from Albany, took this prize last year.

FIREMEN AT THE POLLS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 15.—The annual firemen's election for Chief Engineer and Assistant Chiefs of the Elizabeth Department was held to-night and was hotly contested. The regulars won by a narrow margin, the vote standing for Chief Engineer: Thomas McCabe of Jefferson Engine Company, 265; Michael Kemig of Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company, 259. The Assistant Chiefs chosen were Joseph O'Neill of Hibernia Engine and George J. Rabig of Protection Engine. The successful faction had a jubilee and paraded the streets with their machines decorated with brooms and flags.

MR. BOOTH ACTING AGAIN.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 15.—Edwin Booth arrived here Sunday, the picture of health, and opened to-night as Iago to Barrett's Othello before the largest and most enthusiastic audience ever assembled in the Opera House, his reception on his appearance amounting to a perfect ovation. The entire house for the balance of the Booth-Barrett engagement is sold. Mr. Booth says he will fill all his engagements this season.

FELL THROUGH THE TRAP DOOR.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 15.—Lieut. Towns of Lowell, Mass., in charge of the Salvation Army in this city, while selling the War Cry to-day entered the grocery store of M. McCormick on Broad way. A trap door leading to the cellar was open and Miss Towns stepped into it, falling to the floor below. She was picked up unconscious and but little hope is felt of her recovery. It is thought that her skull is fractured.

OUTPOSTS OF THE BOOMERS

READY FOR THE GREAT RUSH TO OKLAHOMA.

THE CAMPS OF THE COLONISTS NEAR ARKANSAS CITY — GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT IN STORE FOR MANY.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 15.—Thoroughly oblivious to the fact that his sins would find him out, and only keeping in view the desire to give this city a dozen booms, where Oklahoma got one, the correspondent at this place in the past has been working wonders. He has started with one idea, that no matter what became of the Oklahoma question, Arkansas City must reap substantial benefits, and he has succeeded to a wonderful degree. While boomers in the past were in favor of giving Arkansas City the go-by as an outfitting station, the boomer of the present and the short future between now and next week changes his mind and Arkansas City becomes his objective point. Whatever great financial results may accrue to the town will be ascribed to the local correspondents, who, though they loved truth less, loved their town more.

There has been much bitter rivalry between Wichita, Caldwell, and this point in the matter of devisting the immense influx of people. The telegraph lines were kept hot in the efforts to make each of the respective towns compete for this new Canaan in the Indian Territory, but to-day Arkansas City has practically won the battle. Wichita people say that the people of this town are not on speaking terms with the truth, and that's what captured the tide of boomers. The Arkansas City people say they have forgotten more about the truth than the Wichitawians ever knew, and the latter bow their heads and nod a mute but unanimous assent.

It has been a regular business for Arkansas City "hustlers" to speak of the number of boomers depending on this city as a supply station, and to place it at all the way from five to ten thousand. To ascertain the truthfulness of this statement, the special correspondent of THE TIMES, aided by an Indian pony, rode through the valley of the Arkansas River and its tributary, the Walnut. The distance was five miles each way, and the route hugs the Kansas border. After a painful ride the correspondent got back to town covered with bruises and with a large-sized determination to knock the existence out of the statement that there are 10,000 boomers here or 5,000 or even 3,000. That statement was sent in with a decree of "do not" other news and as it has served its full purpose it might as well be quarantined against.

The largest camp is known as Walnut Camp, and it contains about seven hundred souls. What is known as the "prairie schooner" is the fashionable vehicle in all the camps, and each of these will carry about four people, including a stove, the pipe of which protrudes through the clean canvas. When camps are made the stove is taken out and berths are made up.

"You cross the Cherokee outlet when the time is declared," was asked many of the men of the camps.

The reply was not a very enthusiastic affirmative, and was usually supplemented by the additional explanation that "the Cherokee outlet wasn't troubling us nearly as much as getting and holding our land in Oklahoma."

The outlet will be opened for passage on April 19 at noon, but quite a number of the more venturesome and impatient boomers take advantage of the night and silently steal across the tract. They are easily tracked and led back to Kansas by the fire, figuratively speaking, by United States troops.

This work is done by the soldiers of Camp Pryce, situated about seven miles south of this city, in the Cherokee strip. The camp is composed of a detachment known as Troop G of the Fifth Cavalry, and is commanded by Capt. E. M. Hayes and his aide, Lieut. Foster. The Captain is one of the best-known Indian fighters in the country, and was stationed at Fort Reno 12 years. When THE TIMES'S correspondent called at the camp this afternoon he was invited to dinner by the commander and entertained with much information concerning the Oklahoma country. "Oklahoma," said Capt. Hayes, "will prove a sorry disappointment to many, and scores will regret that they ever heard of the country." Pressed for this reasons, the Captain said that only a few of the new country was susceptible of cultivation, and that men's lives would probably be endangered in the very act of getting the worthless two-thirds.

The line dividing Oklahoma from the Cherokee strip is now under a constant patrol of cavalry, and those who are about five miles apart and look with great suspicion upon any newly-made wagon tracks which lead Oklahomaward. In spite of this great precaution there are many boomers around Arkansas City who believe that a number of squatters have already staked their claims and are prepared to defy everybody.

This afternoon Col. W. C. Jones, United States Marshal for Kansas and the Indian Territory, arrived here from Topeka. He at once appointed nine deputies. They are to serve at two land offices at Guthrie and Kingfisher. To THE TIMES correspondent who met him this evening he admitted that he anticipated trouble. "The dispute between rival claimants," he said, "will be referred to the land agent, and then is when the trouble will break out at the offices."

Capt. O. S. Rarick, an old soldier, will have charge of the Guthrie office. His instructions are hardly capable of misconstruction, and are brevity and point are models. They are: "Proceed immediately to Guthrie and take charge of the station. Don't hold your self subject to hold any Oklahoma land. Arrest all disturbers." Capt. Rarick will attempt to preserve peace with few men to assist him. He is a grizzled veteran who has done marshal's duty before, and from his determined look and splendid physique it appears that he will attend to business, providing it does not come too swift.

Advices from Purcell bring the alarming news that the Santa Fé bridge at that point was giving way. Purcell is practically the Arkansas City for the southern border of Oklahoma. It is on the racing Canadian River, and the bridge which is threatened with destruction is the only one across that river, and for that reason the only dry way of entering the promised land from the south. The thousands of boomers camped there are in a great state of excitement lest they should be cut off from participating in the events of next Monday. The Santa Fé managers, however, at once sent 1,000 men and several teams loaded with stone to Purcell, and the catastrope may be averted.

Special Agent John A. Piebler of the Interior Department passed through here to-day for the purpose of establishing the land offices at Guthrie and Kingfisher. The temporary Government buildings are to be erected at once, and to that end 50 mechanics have started for Guthrie, where they will construct buildings, and then freight them to Kingfisher with the aid of a dozen teams. The Government surveyors at Silver City, Col., has been detailed for Guthrie and asked to prepare for three months' service. Hundreds of "boomers' wagons," as they are called, passed through here to-day. Outside of the boomers there are about 1,000 Indians and strangers in Arkansas City, and they include everything from barbers, gamblers, and money loaners to newspaper men.

WICHITA, Kan., April 15.—Over one hundred old soldiers arrived to-day from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia to join the "old soldiers' Oklahoma colony." About fifty arrived from Nebraska and a few from Colorado. The colony will leave to-morrow in wagons, and it is thought over eight hundred wagons will be in line. They are in charge of Capt. Hall, and expect to reach the Oklahoma line on Sunday evening. They will locate near Kingfisher. It is said they have made arrangements to bridge the Cimarron and all other streams that may be difficult to ford. The colony will have the bridges constructed for their own use, and will forbid other organizations using them.

The soldiers along the State line are being removed to the Oklahoma, allowing the boomers to cross the Cherokee Strip and be on the Oklahoma line at noon Monday.

WELLINGTON, Kan., April 15.—White-covered wagons bound for Oklahoma have been passing through all day long. Pawnee Bill was here this morning, and states that the soldiers have all been withdrawn from the State line, and are now on the Oklahoma line. Settlers are expected to go right to the borders of this promised land. His colony is now encamped around Hunnewell, and will start from Miller's Ranch, Indian Territory, on Thursday morning. There are 3,000 people with him.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 15.—According to the time cards prepared by the railroads there will be very little business done at the Land Offices in Oklahoma on April 22. The first regular south-bound train on the Santa Fé leaves Arkansas City at 2 P. M. and will be followed by all the specials needed, which will pass at points of the first train. This will bring the first train to Guthrie at 4:30 P. M., too late for Land Office business. From the South the Santa Fé will start a train from Purcell at 1:40 A. M. This will arrive at Guthrie at 7:30 A. M., one hour after the opening of the Land Office.

The Rock Island express is on a little better footing in regard to time, as it will leave Kingfisher at 6 A. M., and will reach Guthrie at 8:30 A. M. The Rock Island will run a special train from Kingfisher at 10 A. M., which will reach Guthrie at 12:30 P. M. The Missouri Pacific will run a special train from Purcell at 1:40 A. M., which will reach Guthrie at 7:30 A. M. The Missouri Pacific will run a special train from Purcell at 1:40 A. M., which will reach Guthrie at 7:30 A. M. The Missouri Pacific will run a special train from Purcell at 1:40 A. M., which will reach Guthrie at 7:30 A. M

May 1 Gen. Butterfield will have the assistance of the special aides to Major Gen. Schofield, numbering 30 officers of experience in the regular and Volunteer services.

The Army Committee has arranged with the Western Union Telegraph Company to run a special wire along the line of parade of the military and industrial processions and to supply operators at frequent intervals to transmit messages relative to the parade. ambulance calls, and the like. The First Signal Battalion, and Second Brigades were desirous of being assigned to this duty, but the Army Committee deemed it inexpedient to employ other than tried men in so important a service.

A meeting of representatives of the Cleveland and Thurman and Harrison and Morton Business Men's Clubs was held yesterday at the office of Col. C. B. Mitchell, 66 White-street, for the purpose of arranging for a joint representation of their respective organizations in the great civic parade on May 1. Joseph J. O'Donohue, Col. W. L. Strong, Col. A. Wakeman, Jr., Major J. R. McNulty, C. D. Sweeney, and others were present. It was decided that the representatives of the Democratic organizations should meet at Mr. O'Donohue's office, 101 Fifth-street, on Thursday, April 18, at 8 o'clock and those of the Republican organizations should call at any time on Col. Mitchell for instructions. All of the organizations are requested to report respectively to Messrs. O'Donohue and Mitchell the names of the President, Secretary, and Marshal of their clubs, and the probable number to turn out in the parade. The affair is to be of a distinctively non-partisan character, no banners, flags, or devices of any kind to show the partisan character of the organization being permitted. Gen. Butterfield has assured the organizations that a good place in the line on Fifth-avenue, south of Fifty-ninth-street, will be assigned them.

TICKETS FOR THE STANDS.

The statement that seats for the stands erected by the Army Committee for the convenience of the general public in witnessing the military and industrial parades connected with the centennial celebration have been allowed to be absorbed by speculators is vigorously denied by Col. Cruger and his associates.

The total number of places at the disposal of the committee is 17,285, divided as follows: Worth Monument stand, 3,000; Waverley-place stand, 3,280; Forty-second-street stand, 3,000; City Hall Park stand, 8,040. The first of these, at $3 per seat, will produce $9,000; the second, at $2 per sitting, $6,560; the third, at $2 per seat, $6,000, and the fourth, at 25 cents per individual, $2,000, or a total of $23,560 for a single day, which sum, being multiplied by two—the same prices being charged for the industrial parade May 1 as on April 30, the day of the military parade—would, provided all the seats are disposed of, turn into the treasury of the Centennial Committee $47,120.

For a week past the applications for seats on the Worth Monument structure, immediately facing the reviewing stand to be occupied by President Harrison and the specially distinguished guests of the Centennial Committee, including the Legislature of the State of New-York, have been practically disposed of. Indeed, the number of orders recorded by the clerks of the Army Committee have exceeded the seating capacity of that particular stand by several hundreds. The Waverley-place and Forty-second-street stands have been pretty nearly taken up, and the outlook is that the City Hall stand will be wholly pre-empted in a day or two.

Tickets for the stands are engraved, not printed, the contract for this work having been conferred upon Tiffany & Co. None of the "pay" tickets have as yet been handed by the Army Committee or its employes. The only variety of admission ticket issued is that affording privileges on the Presidential reviewing stand, extending from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth street, along the westerly confine of Madison-Square Park. The distribution of the seats on this structure, which are wholly unpolitical, is in the hands of the Centennial Committee, of which Mr. Clarence W. Bowen is Secretary, and the Sub-Committee on Army.

"The allotment of these tickets," said Capt. William H. Murphy, clerk of the Army Committee, "was made on Saturday evening last. The packages of tickets, originally received from Tiffany & Co., were then opened by me in the presence of Col. Cruger and Mr. M'Cres, stenographer of the committee. They were divided among the various state delegations in due proportions and forwarded to the several Adjutants General by express. Applications to the Army Committee has not been put in possession of a single ticket. Any one who claims to have Army Committee stand tickets to dispose of is a fraud. Col. Cruger and myself have taken the utmost pains to prohibit speculators from getting control of these privileges. We received on Saturday a bundle of orders purporting to come from different individuals. There were 18 of these in all sent to the committee's headquarters by a messenger boy. Among the names signed to the orders was that of Major Edmund C. Stanton, director of the Metropolitan Opera House. From certain earmarks we were enabled to discover that the entire order, calling for 90 tickets, emanated from a well-known speculator, and as a result the whole lot went into the waste basket. All day Sunday I was engaged in going carefully over the list of orders for seats, and the 'blue pencil' was used unsparingly. There never was an occasion where the interests of the general public were more carefully guarded than in the matter of the centennial parades. Some few tickets will of necessity get into the hands of speculators. This we cannot avoid, try as we may. But up to this time it can be confidently asserted, no one has a grand stand ticket for which money is charged in his possession, and if any tickets are or have been offered for sale, it can be relied upon that they have either been stolen from Tiffany & Co., which is altogether unlikely, or they are counterfeit, and consequently worthless."

SCHEMES OF THE ALDERMEN.

Gov. Hill has not yet signed the bill which the Aldermen pushed through the Legislature to put themselves in the way of procuring $15,000 to expend in decorating the City Hall, letting off fireworks in front of it, building reviewing stands for themselves and friends, and doing other things in celebration of the centennial, but Alderman Walker, the chief pusher, is certain that it will be signed. Alderman Walker called on Mayor Grant yesterday to ask him to induce the Board of Estimate to make the appropriation. The bill leaves the matter to the discretion of that board.

Mayor Grant said that the city had already contributed $75,000 for the purposes of the centennial, and he viewed with alarm the demand made by the Centennial Committee to share the money with them. If the committee would not share, then an application could be made to the Board of Estimate.

If the Aldermen get the money they intend to make the City Hall beautiful by day and night and erect stands for the ratification of the old reservoir in Fifth-avenue, and, if they procure the right to do so, in the elevated courtyards of the Stewart mansion and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Although they have it in contemplation to permit householders to erect reviewing stands within the stoop line, Mayor Grant proposes to make some suggestions to them to-day respecting the means to insure the safety of such stands, in view of the probable liability of the early case of rain, and also to suspend permits for trucks to stand at the street crossings as platforms for sightseers.

The Brooklyn Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution asking the New-York Aldermen for co-operation to that effect at their meeting on April 30. The Supervisors propose to erect a stand, also, and to have a steamboat with which to join the naval parade.

THE HOTEL OVERFLOW.

The Executive Committee of the Hotel Men's Association of the City of New-York met at the Continental Hotel yesterday noon to consider ways and means for the accommodation of the overflow from the hotels during the centennial week. There were present Edward L. Merrifield, President of the association; W. D. Garrison, C. M. Vilas, A. L. Ashman, A. W. Foster, J. H. Rogers, and N. Barry. The discussion of the subject in hand naturally brought up the relations existing between the Hotel Men's Association and the Centennial Committee.

Mr. Garrison said that he as Secretary of the association had sent in January last an official communication to Mr. Eldridge T. Gerry, Chairman of the Centennial Committee, proffering the assistance of the hotel men in any way that the committee might suggest. To this communication Mr. Garrison received no answer of any kind. In February he wrote another letter to Mr. Gerry renewing the proffer of assistance. The second communication met with the fate of the first and was unnoticed. In March Mr. Garrison in his official capacity wrote to Mr. Sauvynson that substantially what he had previously written to Mr. Gerry, but the result was much the same. After this the members of the Hotel Men's Association concluded that the Centennial Committee had no use for them as a body and subsided. Subsequently a representative of the committee waited on Mr. Garrison with a view to establishing a Bureau of Public Comfort. In the opinion of Mr. Garrison this representative treated the hotel men cavalierly. Still the association was willing to do all in its power and submitted a proposition to arrange a Bureau of Public Comfort, which should investigate the character of boarding and lodging houses, the use of suburban hotels so far away as Long Island, and the utilization of steamboats for sleeping accommodations.

For the establishment and conduct of such a bureau the Hotel Men's Association sought for an appropriation of $2,000 from the Centennial Committee. The amount of this appropriation was based on a careful estimate of the cost of running the concern, and in the opinion of the hotel men was below the actual expenses of the enterprise. The Centennial Committee refused to make the appropriation asked for, and the Bureau of Public Comfort was abolished. They put them selves at the disposal of the committee, and they declared that if the committee would not accept their services they would not be responsible for the consequences. They were then informed that the committee would not accept their services, and this declaration they construed into a withdrawal of their offer. They have since learned that the committee has made no provision for the accommodation of visitors. They have also learned that the committee has been informed that the hotels have cared for more than fifty thousand persons above the capacity of the hotels and lodging houses of the city. The subscriptions of the hotel men to the centennial fund amounted to more than eight thousand dollars, and yet when our association asked for an appropriation of $2,000 the request was denied."

The sentiment of the meeting yesterday was nevertheless harmonious, and it was unanimously agreed that one more effort should be made to co-operate with the Centennial Committee. The hotel men declared that there was still time enough to arrange for the accommodation of visitors. Therefore President Merrifield appointed a committee of three, Messrs. Vilas, Garrison, and Rogers, to wait upon the Centennial Committee at once to see what could be done. The meeting thereupon adjourned, and the special committee immediately visited the Centennial headquarters and laid the result of the meeting before the Centennial Committee. The latter body replied that it had entered into an arrangement with the Police Department for the establishment of a Bureau of Public Comfort and could take no definite step in the matter until they had received a report from Superintendent Murray, which is due to-day. The co-operation of the hotel men, however, would be gladly accepted. This seemed to be satisfactory to the committee from the Hotel Men's Association and an era of good feeling has at last been established between the Hotel Men's Association and the Centennial Committee.

MR. GERRY VISITS THE MAYOR.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Chairman of the Executive Committee, made a call on Mayor Grant yesterday. What the object was was not made public by either gentleman. It probably had to do, however, with Mr. McAllister's reputed assertion that Mr. Gerry had said that Mayor Grant ought not to preside at the centennial banquet, "because he hadn't brains enough."

The Commodore denies having said anything of the kind. How he explained the matter to the Mayor during the fifteen-minute interview he would not say, but that the interview was a pretty lively one seemed evident from the fact that when Mr. Gerry left the Mayor's office his face was considerably flushed, and he walked away muttering in an undertone the reflections he did not care to make public.

SOLDIERS WHO MAY NOT COME.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—It seems to be quite doubtful whether or not the 8,000 militiamen of Pennsylvania will participate in the centennial parade in New-York. The First Regiment—the crack regiment of the State—resolved to-night to ask the Governor to excuse it from going. The troops have not yet been ordered to go and they may not. Representative Dearden was about to introduce a bill to-day to provide for the payment of the necessary expenses, but refrained from doing so at the request of Gov. Beaver, who thinks New-York should entertain the troops.

The *Times* will say editorially to-morrow: "Well, the centennial celebration of constitutional free government, while belonging to New-York by accident, is a celebration in which the whole people wish to join, and the people will make it respectable regardless of New-York's 400 wrangling families with grandfathers. Our troops should go regardless of New-York's failure to extend common hospitality to them. It is silly in the extreme to call it rational for the Legislature stay at home and appropriate money to feed the soldiers. Nobody wants the Legislature at the celebration. Everybody interested in the occasion wants our superb State guard on dress parade there, and let the troops go as a guard of honor to the State and let the Legislature stay at home and make some show of earning their salaries."

THE VETERAN MILITIA.

The commandants of the various veteran militia organizations which are to assist in the reception to the President on April 29 met at the Hotel Hungaria, on Union-square, last evening, and decided to hire Gilmore's Band for the occasion. They thought that it would not do to allow the veterans of the Seventh Regiment to parade with a larger or better band, and that it would not be wise to take a smaller band at about two hundred dollars less expense. The veterans will form on the 23th inst. in Union-square and march to the foot of Wall-street, although they have not yet been informed what place in the line will be assigned to them in the march to the Equitable Building and thence to the City Hall.

SPECIAL CHURCH SERVICES.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 15.—Bishop O'Hara of this city has issued a circular to the Catholic clergy of the diocese directing them to hold special services in their respective churches on Tuesday, April 30, "to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the first President of the United States, George Washington, the patriot, the Father of his Country." The Bishop designates as the services suitable for the occasion the celebration of the mass of the Most Holy Trinity, with thanksgivinx, Gloria, and Credo. He says the day is one memorable for this country, and all citizens throughout the entire land should cheerfully unite to commemorate it.

FLORIDA'S BOARD OF HEALTH.

AN EFFORT TO PREVENT INFECTIOUS DISEASES THIS SUMMER.

JACKSON, Fla., April 15.—The State Board of Health to-day published rules and regulations adopted for the guidance of county, town, and other officers, as well as for the instruction of individuals. They fill nearly four columns of the *Times-Union*. They authorize the destruction of infected property, enforce the house-to-house inspection in cities and towns once a month, compel the adoption of a sewerage system in all the municipalities of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and provide for special monthly reports during May, June, July, August, September, and October. The regulations for quarantine and disinfection along the seaboard are all very strict, but the money at present available is insufficient to maintain the system thoroughly. The board has adopted the following:

The Board of Health recognizes the necessity for a strict watchfulness over the entire coast during the summer season now so soon at hand, so as to prevent the violation of the rules and regulations established for quarantine, and resting its inability for the want of proper means to have such vigilant and efficient coast patrol as seems necessary; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of this board through the Governor of this State confer with the authorities at Washington, either with the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary of the Navy, or with both, for the purpose of securing such co-operation and assistance as may be in their power to render.

President Daniel has issued an address to the people asking their aid and co-operation, and that they sustain the board.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT IN HARLEM.

The Eighth Regiment deserted its old quarters in the armory at Thirty-sixth-street and Broadway last night and invaded Harlem. The Eighth is a great regiment for moving, but now it purposes to become the military delight of Harlem, and expand with that section of the city. It has taken quarters there temporarily at the Colliseum Rink. The regiment turned out about five hundred men last night, with Col. George D. Scott in command. It marched from the old armory down Thirty-fourth-street to the Third-avenue elevated station, where the men took a train for One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

The moving regiment paraded down Lexington-avenue to One Hundred and Seventh-street, upon which the rink is situated, in which they gave an exhibition drill. The rink is 345 feet long by 100 feet wide, and makes a good drill-room. In September the Eighth expects to make another move. Then it will be down to its fine new armory on Lexington-avenue and Ninety-fourth-street.

SOAP WRAPPERS AND CHARITY.

The platform of Annex Hall was filled last evening with a number of earnest gentlemen who have spent much time and $325 in enabling a certain soap manufacturer to bestow $21,000 in charity. The cost of distribution of his charitable fund is borne by the beneficiaries of his testimonialize benevolence.

This benevolent scheme was to have charitable institutions collect the wrappers that had inclosed his soap, send them in to a committee, and receive a pro rata of the $21,000. One hundred and forty-two institutions sent in wrappers, and their representatives were gathered at Annex Hall last evening to receive their shares therefrom.

The German Hospital sent in the largest number of wrappers, 72,703, and received at the rate of about $12 25 per thousand, $888 37. St. Francis' Hospital got $460, and other institutions sums ranging down to a few dollars.

TAMMANY'S ELECTION.

There were nearly 600 members of the Tammany Society at its annual meeting last night, but only 350 of them voted at the election. It costs a dollar to vote. Tammany men have always been opposed to a poll tax, and their reluctance to pay for the privilege of voting was made apparent by the fact that there was only one ticket. The officers of last year were re-elected. They are:

Sachems—Hugh J. Grant, Richard Croker, John J. Gorman, Charles H. Casey, James J. Slevin, John O. Sheridan, John McCaddin, Charles Welde, Bernard F. Martin, John Cochrane, W. Bourke Cockran, Charles E. Simmons, Thomas L. Feltner.

Secretary—Thomas Gilroy. Treasurer—Arthur Leary. Sagamore—William R. Grace. Wahkinsta—Henry D. Purroy.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

TOWNSHIP BONDS VALID.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 15.—The Supreme Court of South Carolina rendered a decision today, which will have an important bearing on future railroad building in this State. In November last the Supreme Court decided that the bonds voted and issued by townships in this State, as subscriptions to new railroads, amounting in all to about $1,000,000, and held largely by Northern trust companies as security for the issue of railroad bonds, were invalid because of the absence of a corporate purpose on the part of the townships making such subscriptions. The difficulty about the bonds has been that South Carolina townships were established and maintained simply as convenient divisions of counties, having no corporate existence or powers such as the county Governments possess. The Legislature, however, at its session in December, remedied the matter by passing an act validating the bonds already issued and conferring upon all townships full corporate powers to vote similar subscriptions in future. The constitutionality of this act was questioned in many layers and a test case was therefore made up by attorneys representing persons who had advanced money upon bonds issued by two townships in York County to the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad. The road has been completed through these townships, but before the railroad company can obtain the bonds, which are in the custody of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, a certificate of the fact of completion, signed by the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, is necessary, and the Chairman of the York County Commissioners refused. This case in the Supreme Court had passed upon the Validating act. Mandamus proceedings were then instituted in the Supreme Court, which to-day decided that the Validating act is constitutional and that township bonds issued to railroads are valid and therefore that the same applies to county bonds. A number of railroad lines, the construction of which was temporarily stopped by this litigation, will now be pushed foward to completion.

THE MANITOBA'S TAXES.

ST. PAUL, April 15.—The State Treasurer a few days ago served notice on the Manitoba corporation that taxes at the rate of 3 per cent on its gross earnings were due the State. Judge Campbell for the road was surprised. He had never heard of such a thing. Under the law, during the first three years of its existence a railway corporation is liable to pay 1 per cent. on its gross earnings, for the next seven years 2 per cent., and thereafter the law says the road shall pay 3 per cent. of its gross earnings annually. The Manitoba claims to have leased the Wilmar and Sioux Falls line, though the stockholders of the two roads are identical. They claim that the Wilmar and Sioux Falls Road, having been in operation less than three years, is liable only for 1 per cent. of its earnings.

On the other hand, the commission is of the opinion that the stockholders of the two companies being identical, the Wilmar and Sioux Falls line is a branch of the Manitoba, and that road, having been in existence over ten years, is bound to pay 3 per cent. of its earnings as taxes. Meanwhile the Wilmar and Sioux Falls line, having made no report, pays no taxes at all. The gross earnings of this line have been such that the difference of 2 per cent is valuable to the State as well as to the railroad company. To secure this the Railroad Commission has placed the matter in the hands of the Attorney General, who will be asked to decide that the Wilmar and Sioux Falls Road is an independent corporation and not a branch of the Manitoba a neat little sum will be saved to the latter company and the State will lose what many people interested consider its just dues. Between the two the scheme may go through and the Wilmar and Sioux Falls Road escape paying taxes.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Chairman Walker of the Inter-State Railway Association has called a special meeting of the Board of Managers in Chicago for April 23. The subject to be considered is the request of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Road for the authorization to raise its differential rates on lumber to Chicago from Northern Nebraska points. The Chicago and Alton's appeal to arbitration of the question of jurisdiction in the lumber rate controversy will be heard at the same session. The same date, and on the following day the disagreement of the managers on the question of lumber rates to South western Missouri River points will be arbitrated.

Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association has issued a circular announcing that excursion fares have been granted on the certificate plan for persons attending a number of meetings. Among them are the Retail Merchants' Protective Association of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, April 23-24; National Reform Association, Pittsburg, April 23-28; Independent Order of Odd Fellows' Anniversary, Warsaw, Ind.; Seventh Day Adventists, Marion, Ind., May 1-7; Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Toledo, Ohio, May 8-9; Young Men's Christian Association International Convention, Philadelphia, May 9-12; Secretaries' Conference, Orange, N. J., May 3-4.

The shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard by the lines in the Central Traffic Association last week aggregated 19,738 tons, against 18,956 for the preceding week, a decrease of 118 tons, and against 41,735 for the corresponding week of 1888, a decrease of 22,000 tons. The Lake and Rail lines carried 44.3 per cent. of the business, the Pennsylvania lines 25 per cent., the Chicago and Grand Trunk 23.3, and the Baltimore and Ohio 7.4.

MOVING TO NEW QUARTERS.

A stroll along upper Broadway nowadays will convince one of the great amount of moving to be done May 1. Numbers of stores which have been occupied by the same tenants for years, have notices posted in the windows that the occupants intend to remove a block or so above or below "the first of May." This is apparently not caused by anything else than the same feeling which compels a New-York merchant to repaint his sign every year in order to have it appear new, in contradistinction to the custom of almost every other city in the world, where an old sign is thought an evidence of respectability. Along upper Sixth-avenue, the same desire for change is manifest. Almost every other person is going to "remove May 1," either a few blocks up or down the avenue. Observers declare that there are many more of these notices to be seen this season than in many previous years. The probability is that quite one-third of the business population of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, between Fourteenth-street and Thirty-fourth-street will change quarters on moving day.

A RIVER PIRATE SHOT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 15.—Marshal H. B. Clare and two Deputies went on board the steamy boat of H. W. Jones at Warsaw, Ky., yesterday, and attempted to search it for stolen goods. Jones resisted, shooting Clare in the shoulders, and the Deputies then fired upon and killed him. Jones is said to have been a notorious river pirate, and a quantity of goods stolen from the residence of a citizen of Warsaw was found on the boat. Jones's wife, who claimed to be formerly Lizzie West of Cincinnati, occupied the boat with her husband and above. The inquest acquitted the officers of blame.

Fire broke out yesterday in the grocery store of William Goehring at Gallatin, Mo., destroying the building and stock of goods and the dwelling and furniture of Mr. Goehring and Mr. Dorsey, who occupied the upper part of the building. Mrs. Goehring and her child were burned to death. Mr. Goehring and Mr. Dorsey were saved by the Gallatin fire department.

TO DEPOSE WOODRUFF.

STRONG OPPOSITION DEVELOPED TO THE NEW BOSS OF BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Republicans had another row last night over the vexed question of patronage. The fight this time occurred among the members of the Executive Committee of the General Committee, who met at the headquarters in Montague-street. The new party boss, Franklin Woodruff, to whom has been given the power of dispensing all local patronage, attended and found that a large part of the committee was opposed to him.

Among his opponents were Clarence A. Barrow, Major Edward H. Hobbs, Dr. Louis E. Nicot, and Robert Sharkey. They assert that Woodruff has been guided by his personal desires in indorsing candidates for Federal office.

When the committee met last night they said so in very plain language, and for over two hours wrangled with Mr. Woodruff. He denied all charges of favoritism, and alleged that he had forwarded to Washington only such names as had been found agreeable to the various ward bosses. He also declared that he had no political backing. Messrs. Barrow, Hobbs, and Nicot asserted that he had not done even that. The upshot of the wrangle was a postponement of a decision until Friday night.

The majority of the committee favor the deposition of Woodruff, and such action would have been taken last night had it not been that he pleaded for delay.

The dissatisfaction over the way the party leaders are dispensing patronage in Kings County increases daily. The more conservative members of the party complain that the leaders are losing sight of the civil service laws more completely than the local Democratic ring ever did. One of Woodruff's friends said last night after the meeting: "Woodruff made the greatest mistake of his life when he accepted his present position of boss in Brooklyn. It was the first time in the history of the party that a boss was formally elected by the leaders, and it will be the last. The Republican Party don't like bosses. It stands pledged to civil service reform, and yet Woodruff pays not the slightest attention to such laws. His action will simply drive those believers in that policy out of the party."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The patrons of comic opera will be pleased to know that Marion Manola is not to leave the McCaull company during the Summer months, as has been rumored, but will remain and sing through the entire season. By the terms of her contract the lady was entitled to a vacation from May 1 to September, and for a while she thought of availing herself of this and making a trip to Europe. Such arguments were brought to bear on her by Manager Stevens, however, after Col. McCaull sailed on Saturday, that Miss Manola was induced to sign a supplementary contract covering May and the Summer months. She will create the rôle of Stella in Suppé' new opera, "The Clover," which is to follow "The May Queen" at Palmer's, and in this character she will have an opportunity to display her fine powers as an actress, as well as her abilities as a singer. Col. McCaull's company is a very strong one, individually as well as collectively, but it could scarcely have afforded to lose the services of Miss Manola just at a time when the competition in operatic performances is to be the strongest ever known in this city.

Mrs. Kate Henderson's play, "Almost a Life," which proved successful at the old Standard Theatre during her husband's management of that house, is to be produced in Brooklyn at Clinton Hall, with a strong cast. A tour will be made before the piece is presented in New-York.

The fiftieth performance of "A Midnight Bell" will be given at the Bijou to-night, and will be celebrated by the distribution of a souvenir, in the form of a bell-shaped paper weight, to every person in the audience. Mr. Hoyt's amusing comedy is booked to run through the season at the Bijou.

N. C. Goodwin will be under the management of James O. Duff next season.

The new Mesmer Morris theatre in Harlem is to be managed next season by John F. Donnelly, who proposes to conduct it as a first-class vaudeville house.

There will be no change of bill at the Union-Square Theatre during Helen Barry's engagement, which has two more weeks to run, "A Woman's Struggles," by Sydney Grundy, continuing to do a good business. Miss Barry will be followed by the "Elsmere" company, now playing in Boston. Mr. Hill has a mysterious attraction booked for the latter part of the Summer about which he preserves the most deep of secrecy. "On Aug. 27," he said yesterday, "I shall put something on the stage of the Union-Square which will run a full year. I can't tell you anything more about it."

"Rosedale" is to be revived at the Boston Museum next week for a run. "Joseph's Sweetheart" not having proved the success which Manager Field anticipated.

Emma Juch and Signor Perotti will be the star performers in a concert at the Broadway Theatre on Sunday afternoon.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" matinées will be given at the Broadway Theatre April 29 and 30. "Nadjy" may be seen at the Casino on the afternoon of April 30. There will also be a centennial matinée of "The Old Homestead" at the Academy of Music on April 30.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mrs. William Windom is at the Buckingham Hotel.

S. I. Kimball, Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, is at the Grand Union Hotel.

Carroll E. Smith of Syracuse and E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica are at the Gilsey House.

Stuart Robson and J. K. Emmet are at the St. James Hotel, and William H. Crane is at the Union-Square.

Major Gen. W. H. Goodenough of the British Army and A. Bleecker Banks of Albany are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Congressmen Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, N. Y., and F. A. Johnson of Glen's Falls, N. Y., are the Murray Hill Hotel.

Congressman William Whiting of Massachusetts, Charles F. Gorham of Michigan, and Col. S. E. Blunt, United States Army, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

AN ENGINEER PUTS OUT A FIRE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 15.—Prompt action by a Central Railroad engineer prevented a disastrous fire here yesterday. Incendiaries set fire to the house occupied by John Thorn, which is one of a row of buildings in Cottage-place, in the heart of the city, owned by the Central Land Improvement Company. The neighborhood is thickly built up, and a lumber yard and planing mill are close by.

The incendiaries opened the shutters of the dwelling, and packing a quantity of shavings against the window set fire to it. When the fast freight train reached the vicinity the window was in flames. The engineer stopped the train within a few feet of the burning building, and with the aid of the firemen directed a stream of water from the locomotive on the flames. It took fifteen minutes' lively work to get the fire under control. A testimonial is to be presented by the citizens to the engineer.

THE PETREL'S TRIAL TRIP POSTPONED.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—The steam trial trip of the new gunboat Petrel, which was recently christened to take place to-day, has quietly been postponed. The Chief Engineer of the Navy Department, Theodore D. Wilson, is ill, and it was decided that necessary work on the machinery could not be completed, making it impossible for a trial trip to take place to-day.

PRISON REFORM.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN STEINWAY HALL FAVORS THE FASSETT BILL.

Senator J. Sloat Fassett's comely and facetious countenance would have been somewhat flushed with pleasure had he been in Steinway Hall last evening and heard the praises which were showered upon him by the speakers at the meeting in honor of the forty-fifth anniversary of the Prison Association of New-York.

He was a public-spirited statesman, to begin with, and the Prison bill which he has introduced in the Legislature represented the most advanced ideas of prison discipline as tested by experience in this country and elsewhere, and as a final compliment a resolution was adopted calling upon the Legislature to pass his bill in the interests of the convict and the community alike, and "for the benefit of Christian civilization."

Prof. Theodore W. Dwight presided, and made the first speech. He reviewed the history of prison legislation in this country and in England, and said that in New-York the lines laid down by John Howard and Sir William Blackstone in 1789 had been carried out—hard labor in silence, but not separation from each other by day, solitude at night, and moral and religious instruction at proper times. These lines had been followed until the wicked Yates bill became a law last year. This law, which locked prisoners up in solitary confinement and idleness night and day, after they had been sentenced by the courts to hard labor, was contrary to the spirit of American institutions, for it was really, if not technically, an ex post facto law, since it made the punishments greater than the punishments to which the courts condemned the convicts.

Prof. Dwight read a letter from Warden Brush of the Sing Sing Prison, which predicted sickness and insanity for the prisoners unless they should be put to work. Senator Fassett's bill, Prof. Dwight said, provided for grading the prisoners and also for their restoration to hard labor; it recognized the value of instructing the convicts, and it prevented to a large extent competition between free labor and convict labor. In every other civilized country but ours the prison question had risen into statesmanship, and was acknowledged to involve considerations of the most important character. He believed that it would soon be so regarded here, and that an aroused public opinion would sweep demagogy away and make such measures as the Yates bill impossible.

Charlton T. Lewis, Chairman of the Executive Committee, argued that to punish by hanging all persons convicted twice of felony would be less cruel than to keep convicts in idleness as they are now in the prisons of New-York, to the destruction of their manhood by the weakening of their intellect. The matter of the self-support of the prisons is considered to be compensatively unimportant, though that had been made a great deal of—too much altogether. The vital question was the moral and intellectual welfare of the convicts, in which society had the deepest interest, for out of society they came, and into it they must return. He denounced the Yates bill as infamous.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby emphatically asserted: "The meanest man I knew of is the legislator who goes to Albany to secure his election. People who go to Albany in the innocence of their hearts and discuss the merits of a bill to a committee are looked upon by the average legislator as exceedingly 'fresh.' Merits have nothing to do with it. The question is, Will it help me?"

Dr. Crosby condemned the Yates bill as a demagogic humbug, and he eulogized the Fassett bill. The Yates bill pretended to be in the interests of labor, but the honest labor vote was respectable; he always voted the labor ticket himself. The votes cast for the Yates bill appealed were manufactured in rumholes, which largely governed this city, such votes as Silver Dollar Smith got out of the Eighth District last Fall. Dr. Crosby exclaimed: "We must animate the solid public sentiment of this city and State. The whole work rests. Count the voters in this rum-ridden city; count the good men and count the rascals, and the good men outnumber the rascals two to one. This community is largely a moral community in spite of the rumholes. The good sentiment only needs to be crystallized."

George W. Cable, the novelist, was introduced by Prof. Dwight as a brave man, who was the friend of the oppressed everywhere, and who had provoked the denunciation of the people of his native State, Louisiana, by exposing the dreadful lease system there simply because it was evil and ought to be put down. Mr. Cable, premising that most of the convicts came from the laboring classes, contended that the workingmen, above all, were concerned in their reclamation, if that were possible, and said it would be a crime not to endeavor to have their prison life tend to make them better citizens instead of worse. Said he: "Many and many a man is in prison to-day because he was poor when he was brought to trial, and many and many a man to-day is out of prison because when he was brought to trial he was rich. As we walk down Broadway, we meet many and many a man who has never been in jail simply because he has never got to his last dollar." These statements elicited loud applause.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association, yesterday afternoon, a portrait of the late Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines was presented to the association by the Rev. Wendell Prime, and was accepted by Charles Watrous. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the passage of the Fassett bill.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 15—9 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, warmer, fair, easterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, warmer, easterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, rain, followed by fair, warmer, easterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and Lower Michigan, fair warmer, easterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1888.		1889.	1888.
3 A. M.	41°	43°	3:30 P. M.	56°	56°
6 A. M.	40°	42°	6 P. M.	49°	49°
9 A. M.	44°	44°	9 P. M.	47°	45°
12 M.	49°	49°	12 P. M.	39°	43°

Average temperature yesterday.....46½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year...44½°

RIOT AT A CHURCH FESTIVAL.

GREENSBURG, Penn., April 15.—On Saturday night, during a festival in the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Mount Pleasant, a dispute arose about some change, and a riot ensued in which knives and clubs formed the prominent weapons. During the disturbances Chief of Police Wolfendale had an ear almost bitten off besides sustaining other injuries, and George Tuning, another policeman, was stabbed twice in the back by George Lightfoot, who was the ringleader of the gang. After some difficulty the disturbance was quelled and the participants took to their heels, but Lightfoot, John Grant, and Emmett Strander, three of the rioters, after a chase of several hundred yards, were captured and lodged in the county jail. A detail of Company E guarded them until this morning, when they were given a hearing, and, in default of $2,500 bail, were brought here and committed to jail.

AN INSURANCE AGENT'S SUICIDE.

S. O. Carroll, formerly an agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, committed suicide last night by jumping from the window of the room he occupied on the eighth floor of the Garfield House, 44, 46, and 48 New Bowery, to a coal yard at 43 New Bowery. He lived an hour after he struck the ground. Carroll had lodged in the Garfield House since last Summer, but recently he lost his position, became slightly deranged, left a number of letters addressed to him in his room, but none gave any other explanation of his act. The dead man was about 55 years old.

OUT OF THE SUBURBAN.

A dispatch was received by the Coney Island Jockey Club yesterday declaring Emmet out of the Suburban. The horse has a bad leg, and has shown a lameness in his work at Nashville, where the Chicago Stable's horses are being trained. The probabilities are that the horse has broken down, and as Mr. Hanlan prefers to ride rather than permit people to back him when there was no chance of his starting.

THE GENUINE.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract.

THE BEST NUTRITIVE TONIC

FOR

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, NURSING MOTHERS, THE WEAK AND DEBILITATED.

I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract for the past five years in my private practice, and have found it to be the most healthy nourishing beverage and tonic we have known. I have found it especially good for persons convalescing from fever, in cases of dyspepsia, for nervous debility, and in cases where the digestive organs are in bad troubles. My attention was drawn by the importers in the Custom House, practically for the past five years.

Yours respectfully,
W. W. LAMB, M. D., Chief Drug Inspector.

Beware of Imitations. The genuine bears the signature of Johann Hoff on the neck of every bottle.

JOHANN HOFF, BERLIN, PARIS, VIENNA.
MEYER & MENDELSON CO., SOLE AGENTS.
6 Hamilton-place, Boston.

AN EASY GAME FOR NEW-YORK.

THE PRINCETON BOYS BEATEN BY A SCORE OF 25 TO 4.

Princeton's baseball players fell easy victims to the New-Yorks yesterday. They couldn't gauge the curves of little George, and their field work was anything but good. King pitched for Princeton, and the Giants took very kindly to his delivery. Gore in particular was very successful. He hit the ball safely five times, three times for doubles and twice for singles.

Aside from the batting, base running, and fielding of the visitors the game was not interesting. The New-Yorks took the lead in the second inning and won as they pleased. Wagenhurst, formerly of Princeton, played the short field for New-York. He handled his bat to good advantage and ran bases well, but displayed nervousness in the field, making one error in two chances. The new man, however, looks and acts like a ball player, and he may be given plenty of work in the infield this season. The score is appended:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PRINCETON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Gore, c. f....	3	5	1	1	0	Durell, s. s..	1	1	4	0	2
O'Rourke, l. f.	3	2	0	0	0	Payne, l. f...	1	0	0	0	0
Foster, r. f..	2	1	0	0	0	Knickerbocker, c.	0	0	4	2	4
Connor, 1b..	2	2	8	2	0	King, p. & 2d.	0	0	1	3	0
Richardson, 2b.	2	0	2	1	0	Amer,

NINE VETOES IN ONE DAY

GOV. HILL PRESENTS THEM TO THE LEGISLATURE.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS PROPOSED IN COMMITTEE TO MAYOR GRANT'S RAPID-TRANSIT BILL.

ALBANY, April 15.—Gov. HILL distinguished himself to-night by sending nine vetoes to the Legislature. The most prominent were of Mr. Deane's bill allowing Vassar College to hold additional property and Mr. Pierce's Flatbush Fire Company bill. The Governor says that the only substantial change proposed by the first bill is to enable Vassar College to hold property the yearly income of which shall not exceed $60,000, instead of $40,000, as now. He says there is no necessity for the bill, as there is already a general law which allows all colleges to which a charter has been granted by the State to hold property the yearly income of which shall not exceed $250,000, and this law permits all colleges incorporated under the laws of the state to hold that amount of property, notwithstanding its charter may prescribe less. "The Legislature followed sound principles of legislation in amending the general law so as to provide at once for Vassar and all other colleges similarly situated."

Of Mr. Pierce's bill the Governor says: "The law authorizes the Fire Department of Flatbush to issue a certificate of exemption to any member of a fire company of that department, and no reason appears why all companies should not be treated uniformly in respect to exemptions. Moreover, the Code of Civil Procedure provides for the exemption of firemen from jury duty, and any special law on that subject is unnecessary."

Attorney General Tabor sent to the Legislature his opinion as to the jurisdiction of that body to permit the city of Syracuse to lay Lake Skaneateles to supply the city with water. Mr. Tabor holds that the Legislature possesses all the power necessary, providing the supply from the lake to the Erie Canal is not endangered. Under the provisions of Senator Hendricks's Syracuse Water bill, the commission having the supervision on the ground that in cutting into the lake the canal supply would be endangered.

In reply to a resolution which passed both houses last week Col. Cruger favored the Legislature with a telegram announcing that the Military Committee would take into consideration to-morrow night the request to have the centennial procession pass the Washington and Lincoln statues in Union-square. It would be possible for the military parade to change its route, Col. Cruger wrote, but impracticable for the pedestrian parade.

Although passing as an undertaker, Assemblyman Timothy J. Sullivan, like the majority of the New-York delegation in the lower house, is interested in liquor saloons. Last week he objected to Inspector Byrnes's "Restriction of Freedom," but which had passed the Senate. On Sunday morning both of Sullivan's saloons were raided, and his bartenders locked up. As such a misfortune had never happened before he charged it to his opposition to Inspector Byrnes's bills, and accused his brother Senator, Frederick S. Gibbs, of having betrayed him to the Inspector. Mr. Gibbs denied the charge, and Mr. Sullivan exclaim d:

"If you did not, how was it that one of me men in me place opposite the Tombs was dragged off to Fifty-seventh-Street Court and the other in the Bowery was taken to Essex Court? Of course I was. You gave us the information, and the two men were taken to different courts so that I could not bail them."

The arrests were made by Headquarters detectives.

There will be a number of special orders in the House to-morrow, the most important of which will be the Drafted Men's bill, a bad bill that ought to be defeated. On Wednesday no less than eight special orders are on the calendar in the House. In addition to the Mayor's Rapid Transit bill, the House will consider the Binnuial Electoral Reform bill, the bill to relieve the Brooklyn Elevated Railway from taxation for five years, an infamous measure, which is opposed by the taxpayers of Brooklyn and by the Democratic County Committee.

In the Senate to-night the Rhodes bill exempting the Bloomingdale Asylum from taxation was received from the Assembly and referred to the Committee on Taxation.

Senator Ives explained that the bill introduced by him, providing for the construction of light bridges over streets and avenues in New-York City for the use of pedestrians, was for the benefit of certain ferry companies who wished to build bridges over West-street for the accommodation of their patrons. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Senator O'Connor introduced a bill which authorizes the Mayors of cities, with the concurrence of the Police Commissioners, to designate one or more station houses for the detention of women under arrest, and to appoint matrons for these stations. The women arrested shall be subject only to the authority of the officers in command of the station houses. Provision is likewise made for separating the sexes.

In reply to the Senate resolution of April 10, Superintendent of Public Works Shanahan and State Engineer Bogart submitted a report, in which they set forth that the removal of sediment in the Erie and Oswego Canals can best be done in the Spring before the opening of navigation, and that owing to the danger of undermining sidewalks and breaking through culverts and the difficulty of getting dredges suitable for the work it does not appear practicable to recommend that any part of the work be done by contract. The total amount to be removed from the cross section of 90 miles taken last Fall is about 3,500,000 cubic feet, which would cost $1,400,000. The needed improvements are the widening and deepening of the Champlain Canal and repairs to 70 locks in the Black River Canal, the increase of the water supply for canals, the building of the Forestport dam and a revetment wall of stone for Albany Basin, the repair of the feeder to the Glens Falls feeder, and the repair of locks at Sandy Hill.

Assemblyman Adams of Newburg received a telegram this evening to the effect that his only son, a young man of 20, was dying with pneumonia in New-York City. The last train of the day had gone. Mr. Adams came to the Capitol, and while talking to a colleague fainted dead away. Dr. Balch was summoned and the Assemblyman was removed to his hotel.

The special committee appointed by the Republican caucus last week to consider the Mayor's Rapid Transit bill held a conference this afternoon and discussed at length the merits of the bill. Corporation Counsel Beekman appeared before the committee, which consists of Senators Sloan, Vedder, Laughlin, Fassett, Walker, and Kellogg, and explained away many of the objections which have been advanced against the passage of the measure by Republican Senators, and the committee seemed disposed to treat the bill with all firmness, recognizing that it had been drawn with care. The following amendments were suggested and telegraphed to Mayor Grant for his approval: Striking out Broadway from the list of exempted streets; second, requiring the approval of the Sinking Fund Commissioners in the choice of routes; third, providing that the two non-resident members of the commission shall be civil engineers; fourth, by striking out the words "or any other cause" in the provision, "authorizing the reletion of a bid by the commission because of the insufficiency of the amount or for any other cause." The first two of these amendments were adopted in the Assembly last Wednesday.

The Republican Senators had another caucus to-night of nearly two hours' duration. They discussed the amendments offered by the special committee. Nothing definite was decided on. The amendments will be considered by the Senate to-morrow, but it is hardly probable that the bill will be passed, if at all, for some little time.

NO STANDING IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, April 15.—The following insurance companies have withdrawn, retired, or failed to report to the Insurance Department, and are unauthorized to do business in the State: Masons Fraternal Accident Association of Massachusetts; Masons Benevolent Society, National Mutual Accident Association, Northwestern Safety Fund Society, North American Accident Association, North American Mutual Benefit Association, Travelers' Preferred Accident Association, all of Illinois: Traders and Travelers' Accident Company of New-York; Mutual Benefit Association of Winona; Union Endowment Association and Mutual Guarantee Endowment Association of St. Paul; Preferred Accident Pension Company, Co-operative Indemnity Company, Provident Life Insurance Company, Minnehaha Life Insurance Company, Commercial Travelers' Mutual Indemnity and Relief Association, all of Minneapolis; Manufacturers' of Missouri; Mutual Fire Association and Lumbermen and Manufacturers' of Wisconsin.

DRUNKENNESS A CRIME.

ST. PAUL, April 15.—The House fell in very gracefully to-day with Senator Sheffler's proposition to make drunkenness a crime. There was no discussion and the roll call resulted in 61 yeas and 3 nays. The Governor's signature will make the measure a law. The penalties prescribed, are for the first offense, a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $40, or imprisonment for not longer than ten days nor more than forty days; for the second offense, a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50, or imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than sixty; for the third and later offenses, imprisonment for not less than sixty nor more than ninety days.

A NEW NAVAL HOSPITAL.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 15.—Surgeon General Brown of the United States Navy visited the navy yard during the past week and selected a site for a new naval hospital, which will be built this Summer on Leary's Island. The building will front the inner harbor. It will be a brick structure three stories high, with accommodations for twenty or twenty-five persons. The upper stories will be devoted to the general services. The new building when completed will cost $50,000.

A BIG RAFTING SCHEME.

HOW FREDERICK WEYERHAUSER HAS CHECKMATED HIS OPPONENTS.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., April 15.—The first development that the abandonment of Beef Slough, near the mouth of the Chippewa, used for fifteen or twenty years past for the reception of logs from the Chippewa district destined for Mississippi River mills, is one of those strokes of commercial strategy such as have made Frederick Weyerhauser, the Rock Island lumber king, famous the world over. It is a change of base by which he dexterously checkmates Knapp, Stout & Co. of Menomonee and St. Louis and other powerful adversaries among the big lumber corporations of this section, which have been making war on him at Beef Slough. The Beef Slough Company, of which Weyerhauser is President, has long been accused of charging exorbitant rates for the handling of the vast mass of logs which annually goes to the slough. For this and other reasons Weyerhauser some time ago decided, without divulging his purpose, to place himself beyond the reach of the dissatisfied corporations. A bill was ready to be introduced cutting down the Beef Slough Company's rates, and the advocates of the measure massed their strength at Madison. To their astonishment Weyerhauser's agents at the capital, instructed by telegraph, informed the advocates of the bill that Weyerhauser was not willing the measure should pass. Of course the bill was dropped.

The sequel is in the development of the fact that a few years ago, through Congressman Dunnell, then in the House from Minnesota, Weyerhauser quietly secured Congressional legislation conferring the privileges of improving the Mississippi River the entire distance from Winona, Minn., to the mouth of the Chippewa River. By the expenditure of about $5,000 he has put in improvements by which all the logs from the Chippewa destined to float down the Mississippi can be boomed across the Mississippi from the mouth of the Chippewa into West Newton Slough, a bayou on the Minnesota side, and there handled and rafted. The charter under which Weyerhauser will henceforth handle the hundreds of millions of logs which annually go down the Chippewa for the Mississippi prescribes no limitations as to what he will charge. The lumber companies interested in the safety of their logs say Mr. Weyerhauser's charges or let their logs go to the Gulf of Mexico, whichever they please. Weyerhauser has stepped from Wisconsin into Minnesota, and one of his feet is firmly placed on each side.

ICE COMPANIES ALARMED.

A BILL THAT THREATENS TO CUT DOWN THEIR SUPPLIES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 15.—There is a bill pending before the Legislature in this State which is frightening the ice companies, and there have already been one or two hearings before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, a number of leading officers and agents of the Hudson River ice companies appearing and remonstrating against the passage of the act. It provides among other things that on either side of any island in the river, east or west, farmers living on either shore shall have the right to cut ice to the exclusion of any ice company or corporation, who shall have no rights in the localities named. As there are about a dozen islands between Statesburg and Albany, the effect will be, if the bill passes, to cut down the ice crop of the Hudson about a quarter of a million tons, and that means $150,000 less money per year for the ice harvesters, including laborers and storekeepers, among whom that amount is distributed annually for the gathering of a quarter of a million tons of ice.

John Clark, President of the Ridgeway Ice Company, and the President of the National Ice Company are the leaders in the fight against the bill. It was introduced by Mr. Miller of Coeymans. Mr. Clark says it is a bill prepared in the interest of a few farmers to the detriment of thousands of ice harvesters and storekeepers. He says if it is a "strike," the ice companies will take it hard, but they will not buy its defeat. It is, however, very apparent that the ice companies are nervous over its probable passage.

REVIVING AN OLD RUMOR.

THE REPORTED SCHEME TO CAPTURE LOWER CALIFORNIA AGAIN.

LOS ANGELES, April 15.—There is an authenticated report of a scheme to capture Lower California. A reporter yesterday found two gentlemen who had been asked to join in the undertaking. They are Grand Army men, well known and reliable. At their request their names are not given, but if it becomes necessary their identity can be established.

One of them occupies an official position in this city, and the other is a well-known capitalist. One said: "Yes, Sir; I think there is a scheme to capture the lower peninsula, and if the plan is as well organized and has the powerful backing that the members claim for it, they will make considerable trouble for Mexico. I was asked to join and was offered suitable rank and pay. Of course I would have nothing to do with such a scheme, and did not want to know more than I did."

The second gentleman, when interrogated, admitted that the same offer was made to him. The scheme is being worked through a secret order, which has a large membership through the South. He said:

"They are well organized and number now over 1,000 men in the military department. The civil department takes in many prominent and influential men. I refused to have anything to do with the scheme, but expect to hear from it before long."

And no one who has watched the progress of things on the peninsula during the last year and who has known of the existence of this society can easily see that trouble is brewing."

WALL-STREET TALK.

The stock market had to stand some hard pounding yesterday, but, all things considered, it stood the experience well. Quotations went off all along the list, but only fractionally.

Wall-street was filled with doleful tales of disaster in St. Louis and other foreign parts; several banks failed and various corporations collapsed. It was a delightful day for the rumor mongers, whose enjoyment of phantom distresses is always greatest when facts are scarcest.

Atchison was assailed; Reading was raided; the whole list was pitched into, while adroit manipulators sought to make it appear that loads of long stocks were coming upon the market. The scheme was too transparent; it didn't scare anybody much; investors do not unload at the dictation merely of book-number bear brokers.

The news comes from Boston, and is on good authority, that no less than three separate parties are in the field seeking proxies for use at next month's annual meeting of the Atchison Company, with a balance of power said to be held by Jay Gould, who through this situation expects to be able to dictate the election of Directors.

Now comes the most surprising announcement that the various corporations making up the Texas system of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad were illegally transferred to that company. Mr. Jay Gould is much the same sort of a person yesterday, to-day, and always.

President John H. Inman of the Richmond Terminal Company left yesterday for a fortnight's inspection tour over the lines of that system.

Mr. George M. Pullman sails on the City of Paris to-morrow, to be abroad during the remainder of the season.

The obstacles which Stevenson Burke is trying to put in the way of the Bee Line and Big Four consolidation do not count for much.

EASTER SUNDAY SERVICES.

Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Lenox-avenue.—Beneficious, third Gregorian tone, arranged by Stainer; Te Deum in E flat, Garrett; Introit, "Unto us Portals." Kyrie Eleison, and Gloria Tibi in F. E. Ioaris; offertory, "I know that my Redeemer Liveth," from Handel's "Messiah," and ante-communion, Nicolina, "Coronation March." Last. The choir, under the direction of Frank Treat Southwick, will be assisted by the Beethoven String Quartet.

Christ Church, Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn.—Four fine musical services will be held at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 3:15 and 4 P. M., under the direction of G. M. Dennison. A chorus of 50 voices will assist the double mixed quartet, and an orchestra of 12 pieces will lend great effect to the service. The first three services contain much of Buck's, Hedrez's, Mout's, Naves's, and Schubert's music, and Out best vesper service by Schubert's in the afternoon. Part 2d of Mecanthe's Roman Life in Q; the chorus, "Lift up Your Heads," from Handel's "Messiah," and Part 2 of Gounod's "Redemption."

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, 415 East Eighty-seventh-street.—At the solemn high mass at 10:30 o'clock the following programme will be rendered under the direction of Prof. Frederic Brenz. Dr. E. Parker will be the organist, and the choir will be assisted by Pillati's orchestra: Organ prelude, "Le Prophète," Meyerbeer; Grand Mass No. 2 in C major and Cuisine, Martin Brenz; offertory, "Regina Coeli," Gumm, and postlude, "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah."

St. Paul's Church, Morrisania.—The programme at morning prayer is as follows: Prelude in G, Marshall; anthem, "Christ Our Passover," Shelley; Te Deum and Jubilate in G, Marshall; Kyrie, Gounod; Sanctus, Gounod; Agnus Dei, Gounod; Gloria in Excelsis, Gounod; Nunc Dimittis, Marshall; Gloria Patri, Dana; Amen to Dana, Vincent.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

EX-SECRETARY FAIRCHILD AND DORMAN B. EATON DISCUSS THE SUBJECT.

The Congregational Club of New-York and vicinity held its April meeting last evening at Clark's on West Twenty-third-street. The meeting was presided over by Roswell Smith, President of the club. There was a large attendance and the thread of the addresses was upon civil service reform. The first speaker was ex-Secretary Fairchild, and he was warmly received.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Fairchild dwelt largely at first on the general technique of the working of the civil service in the executive department at Washington, pointing out that the great mass of the work upon which civil service reform regulations bore had to do largely with the clerks receiving $1,000 salary. He called attention to the fact that the great difficulty lay in getting officers out of the political category and out of the hands of men active in party politics and appointed to places largely on that account. The question was how to get out of that circle, where these officers could be removed from the political category, and where the incumbent of the office could pursue his duties without being drawn aside and biased by party thoughts as to how his sections should be governed by his political opinions. This could only be effected by an educated public opinion. Law he did not think would bring this about. He then passed to the consideration of expanding the civil service to permanency of places. The great serious objection to the permanency of places, he said, was due to the effect they had on the men who held them. It had a tendency to sap their energy, their push, their opportunities for promotion and getting along. They became satisfied and made little effort or exertion. A man entered as a clerk and there he stagnated. This he said would be the evil should we extend this service, and this, so far as he saw, was the great objection and the only one to these ones.

The ex-Secretary closed by advising his listeners that it was well to examine all offices and see just what their status was, and to prevent that office from getting into the political category, provided we wanted a further advance of the civil service than the 1,800 clerkships at Washington.

Dorman B. Eaton said that there was nothing in the civil service laws that contemplated a permanency which entailed the danger alluded to as likely to result, referred to by Mr. Fairchild, and mentioned in the army and navy as illustrations. These positions were practically permanent, yet not enervating. The danger of enervation was counterbalanced by the fact that instant removal was liable to the man who became incompetent to hold his place on his own merit and withstand the competitive presence.

Short addresses were made by Walter Howe and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk.

AFRAID OF DUMONT.

ANOTHER REBELLION FEARED IN THE NORTHWEST.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 15.—The publication in this morning's papers of a dispatch from Duck Lake, announcing that Gabriel Dumont, the late Louis Riel's Lieutenant in the Northwest rebellion, was again in the Saskatchewan district, holding meetings, caused quite a commotion here. It was known that Dumont had gone north, but while in this district he showed no disposition to resume his agitating tactics. There may yet be serious trouble on the Saskatchewan this season if the people do not receive the railways promised them by the Dominion Government. THE TIMES's correspondent to-day received information from Prince Albert, a merchant who is in the city purchasing supplies, that people up there were ready to take up their rifles again if needed, because they claim that the Dominion Government has broken faith with them on the railway question.

Referring to the meetings being held by Dumont, the daily paper to-day says: "It was just such a meeting as that at Duck Lake the other day which proved the precursor of the Cascatchewan rebellion of 1885. Riel is dead, but the bolder and abler Dumont lives. If there be any grievances to redress the Government see to it that they be redressed now. The Ottawa authorities should know by this time how fatal it is to procrastinate. We want no more rebellions in the Northwest. The monument opposite the Winnipeg City Hall, in memory of the speculators, protest against the wicked neglect which alone could make another possible."

THE POLICY WAS GOOD.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION ON THE LAW OF INSURANCE.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 15.—Judge Mayham has just decided an interesting law point in Circuit Court here. DeWitt H. Newkirk, a former resident of Kingston, committed suicide in Rochester in July, 1887. He had taken out policies of life insurance to a large amount. Among other companies he took out a policy with the Northwestern Aid Association, the amount being $3,500. The company is a co-operative one, organized under the laws of the State of Illinois for doing business as a co-operative or assessment life association. When the policy was applied for Newkirk, in answer to the question, "To whom do you desire the money paid in case of death?" replied: "To my cousin, Charles A. Schermerhorn."

After Newkirk's death Schermerhorn assigned the policy to three infant children of the deceased. The company claimed that the policy was *ultra vires*, because by their charter they were only authorized to make policies to relatives, and that Schermerhorn was no relative except that the wife of Newkirk and Schermerhorn were first cousins. Counsel for plaintiffs claimed that the local agent of the company who took the policy knew all the facts regarding the relationship, and that as the policy was made payable to Schermerhorn, or Newkirk's heirs, under the decision of the courts of Illinois it was a valid contract. Judge Mayham decided the case in favor of the plaintiffs for the full amount, with interest thereon from Oct. 31, 1887.

ROWING AND BASEBALL AT YALE.

NEW-HAVEN, April 15.—George Hosmer, the oarsman, has watched the Yale men in practice during the week, and says that it is the best college crew he has ever seen. There is no lack of strength in the boat, and for muscular development the crew will compare well with any professional eight. The men row splendidly as individuals and get in and out of the boat and start off like professionals, but they are not yet doing work that would be satisfactory in the latter part of June, and they have not acquired the swing which has characterized the working of previous Yale crews. Of the class crews, the oarsman is most pleased with the Freshmen. Mr. Hosmer has made the Yale boathouse his headquarters during the week. He rowed daily in the harbor, and yesterday kept alongside the college eight for more than two miles.

There is a probability that Stagg will permanently take his old position in the Yale box before the season is over, as the new battery is not doing satisfactory work. In coaching the new men Stagg has shown himself in practice, and he will be ready to pitch whenever his college calls him. He intends to play in the field for the present.

FAUNTLEROY AT THE FAIR.

Little Elsie Leslie, in Lord Fauntleroy regalia, stood behind the candy booth at the Hahnemann Hospital fair last evening and dispensed choice sweetmeats. Her price list was extremely radical, but in no case was it disputed. If she said $1, then $1 it was. If $5, the five were given her and she thanked each purchaser so prettily that the reward was ample. Tommy Russell, the other Little Lord Fauntleroy, will preside over the flower booth next week.

The fair is doing very well, and those who visit the Pottier & Stymis Building at Fifth-avenue and Forty-second-street find an abundance of entertainment. As for the display, the Martha Washington Room, Japanese and Russian Rooms, and the well-stocked booths leave nothing to be desired. The Hungarian Gypsy Band continues to render delightful programmes. Next week regular concert programmes will be given by prominent volunteer talent.

In Yonkers the Manhattan Athletic Club stands as the most popular, and Columbia lends in the boat race.

MAKING SOFT STEEL.

TROY, N. Y., April 15.—The Troy Steel and Iron Company has completed an experiment in making soft steel under a process invented by C. W. Hildt, chief chemist for Washburn & Moen of Worcester, Mass.

The experiment was a success. This quality of steel has heretofore been imported from Germany. The question of its use in manufactures is to be determined to ascertain if the steel can be made here to compete with the imported article.

DOMINION LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 15.—In the House of Commons to-day the Hon. Mr. Tupper's bill respecting the safety of ships was read the third time and passed.

Mrs. Henry Middleton is free to marry again, his bill for divorce having passed in the Senate to-day. The bill was prepared a year ago, but it did not come up for a hearing until the present time. The respondent did not file a defense. She is said to be in California with Mr. Hamilton, a bank clerk. Middleton is a nephew of Gen. ex-Governor Frederick Middleton.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $122,700 4 per cent. bonds at 128 and $500,000 4½ per cents at 108.

MEXICO IS FLOURISHING

PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF OUR SOUTHERN NEIGHBOR.

PRESIDENT DIAZ REVIEWS THE INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF THE LAND OVER WHICH HE RULES.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 6.—President Diaz in his message to Congress, gave information regarding various enterprises and public improvements as follows:

The mining industry continues in full development, and the good effects of the law of June 3, 1887, in regard to the concession of mining mines, are visible in the number of contracts that have been made in accordance with its prescriptions. Their number is 155, of which 9 have been declared forfeited, and four zones covered by as many of the forfeited contracts have been newly solicited. The contracts now in force promise an investment in mining enterprises of more than $40,000,000, and the amount deposited in public debt securities, bonds of the Mortgage Bank and in cash as a guarantee of the fulfillment of these contracts is $280,000. It has been the constant aim of the Government to maintaining peace, increasing public security, facilitating communications, and the acquisition of information in regard to the country, and giving to capital invested in native enterprises all the guarantees and inducements in its power. It hopes that the participation of Mexico in the coming Paris Exposition will contribute to the attainment of this end, and it has, therefore, taken pains to send thither a complete collection of such objects and products as will give an adequate idea of this country.

The cultivation of the vine and the breeding of the silkworm continue to occupy the attention of our industrial class. Day by day we may note the progress of these two industries which are destined at no distant date to exercise a remarkable influence on the productive power of Mexico. The Executive is giving all the aid in its power to this movement.

Not a day far off when our national establishment of pisciculture, whose object is to people our waters with new kinds of fish, will begin to show useful results. It is proper to mention in this connection the important operations already begun with which a similar establishment in the United States has favored us.

From September up to the present more than five million hectares of public land have been surveyed by companies duly authorized. Of these lands one-third has fallen to the share of the surveying companies as a recompense for their work. Of the remainder there have been added to the available for colonization or sale, according to the laws ruling these matters. The operations effected in the sale of public lands, especially in some of the border States, have been fruitful of happy results, for large areas have thus been opened up which formerly were unproductive, the value of private property has been enhanced, and the revenue of the States in question has increased.

The Vera Cruz harbor improvement works have continued without interruption, 1,170 blocks of 14 meters cubical contents having been submerged. These blocks will in time form the foundation for the great breakwater which will protect the port on the northwest.

The hydraulic works undertaken to protect the bank of the Rio Bravo at Ciudad Juarez are on the eve of completion. Seven jetties, which protect an extent of more than five kilometers, have already been constructed. At Matamoras three jetties, with an aggregate length of 736 meters, have been constructed, which, in connection with those already existing there, will protect that city from the serious dangers that threatened it.

Remarkable improvements are to be recorded in the Federal telegraph system. The section connecting Sinaloa with Chihuahua, via Culiacan and Parral, has been completed. The section from Vera Cruz to Tlacotalpan is in operation; that from Minatitlan to San Nicholas is now terminated, and only 67 kilometers are lacking for the completion of the line from Vera Cruz to Minatitlan. The section connecting the States of Oaxaca and Guerrero was completed and opened to operation on the 1st of December last. On the 19th of February last a cable with three wires was placed in the Grijalva River to take the place of the towers formerly existing on the bank. Without interfering in detail to some other new sections that have been built or to those lines on which a second or third wire has been placed, I may say that since September up to date the total length of telegraph lines has been 3,458 kilometers. The total length of the Federal telegraph system, excluding double and triple wires and the lines temporarily transferred to the states, is 21,200 kilometers.

The Department of Public Works and its subordinate offices have prepared a general map of the republic, as well as nine special charts of the railways, telegraphs, telephony, mining, &c., and four agronomical charts exhibiting our chief agricultural products. All of these, along with the topographical charts prepared by the Geographical Exploring Commission and the prospects in other sections of the department, with a number of documents of various sources, are to go to the Paris Exposition.

In his general résumé of the finances the President says that the revenues are increasing, the collections in the first half of the current fiscal year being somewhat greater than in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The importance of giving full scope to the operations of banking institutions is dwelt on, and mention is made of a project under discussion for establishing an agricultural and industrial bank in the State of Puebla. The operations of liquidations and conversion of the interior debt are going on without interruption and with due regularity. As regards the loan contracted at Berlin, it seems probable, says the President, that the loaning house will soon exercise its right of option for taking the £3,400,000 which remain, in order that the loan shall be entirely carried into effect according to the respective conditions. In view of this, suitable instructions have been given to the financial agent of the republic in London for the complete amortization of the bonds of 1851 and of 1886 when once the last option shall be accepted. Meaning the interest on the interior and foreign debts has been met with strict punctuality on the day of maturity. The bonds of the Berlin loan are now quoted in Europe at 93½ per cent., which proves that the credit of the country is not decaying abroad, but rather grows firmer as it stands.

The expenses authorized by the budget have been met regularly and without recourse to extraordinary means. In order to favor the producing classes, and for reasons of equity based on the fact that the stamp tax, being a relatively old-time impost, gives opportunity, through the ignorance of those affected, or by mistaken interpretations of the provisions of the law, for violations meriting indulgence, the Executive, in the exercise of his powers, condoned the fines imposed up to March 7 of this year.

"To sum up," says the President, in concluding this division of his message, "the gradual increase of the revenue, the regularity in payments, and the confidence felt abroad in respect to the solvency of the republic, constitute a financial situation which, if it cannot be termed prosperous, differs very favorably from that which, during long years, obstructed and paralyzed the well-being of the nation."

A TIE AT CHESS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 15.—The first round in the chess tourney between the bachelors and benedicts of the Elizabeth Chess Club has resulted in a tie. Each side won four games. The next round will be played next Saturday evening.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A shrewd Chinaman, calling himself Nan Fo Ki, has been swindling his countrymen in New-Haven by selling them for $2 apiece a card which he claimed was a passport which could be sent to China, and would entitle any Chinaman to enter this country at San Francisco. The card was an advertisement for a Chinese Directory, and he disposed of about 700 of them before leaving the city.

The steamer Iroquois, which arrived yesterday at Charleston, S. C., from New-York, passed a quantity of wrecked materials of a shattered brig 10 miles northeast by east from the Frying Pan. Yesterday she passed the abandoned schooner Alice Borda, which is a dangerous wreck, as it lies in the track of vessels.

The British bark Aspatogan, from New-York for Lisbon, put into Philadelphia yesterday with loss of foretopmast. The vessel rolled and pitched considerably and is badly strained. The crew were kept at the pumps continuously and are now completely exhausted. The vessel is leaking badly.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers will ask that all the iron mills be closed for two months during the Summer, just as are the glass factories. This move has been decided upon by a majority of the lodges, and meets with general favor among the iron workers.

A passenger train struck a farm wagon near George Lake, Ohio, yesterday morning, completely demolishing it and instantly killing Mrs. Daniel Cramer, one of the occupants. Her husband was also so badly injured that he will die.

The Brooke Iron Company, at Birdsborough, Penn., issued orders yesterday for the resumption to-morrow of its nail mill, which has been idle for two months. It employs 300 hands, and was closed because of the glut in the nail market.

Attorney General Waterman of Massachusetts has written a letter to President Mansell of the Prohibitory Amendment Campaign Committee, expressing himself as strongly in favor of the adoption of such an amendment.

John Jackson, the President of the St. Louis Elevator Company, who committed suicide, was buried yesterday. Mr. Jackson had borrowed $170,000 from the Third National Bank of Chicago, but the loan is amply secured.

All the freight brakemen on the 150-mile division of the Atlantic and Pacific Road between Winslow and Mojave went out on a strike Sunday afternoon because the company refused to allow three men to each train.

David Lindsey, a farmer, aged 30, living in Bridgewater Township, near Ann Arbor, Mich., fatally shot his son yesterday night. The old man was arrested, but claims the shooting was accidental.

The wreck of the steamer Bristol, in tow of two tugs, left Newport yesterday for Cow Bay, L. I., whence she will be loaded with coal for Boston. The wind is light and a good passage is expected.

An explosion occurred yesterday in the factory of the Winchester Repeating Arms at New-Haven, Conn. The damage was slight and no person was injured.

Levi G. Pratt, an old offender, was arraigned yesterday in the United States District Court in Boston, charged with passing counterfeit notes.

Lieut. John W. Jones was arrested at Dracut, Mass., yesterday on the charge of assaulting two French girls. He was held in $1,500 bail.

Sidney A. Lancaster, aged 30, clerk for Mason & Co., druggists at Providence, R. I., has been arrested charged with embezzling $1,000.

Joseph Ruse, 90 years of age, Bostonian and soldier of the late war, fell into the canal at Cleveland yesterday and was drowned.

Capt. James Barnes has been appointed Postal Inspector for Chicago in place of Inspector Kidder.

Ruby Hutson was fatally shot by her lover, Harry Spain, in Pontiac, Dexter night.

The Ohio Prospect Assembly adjourned sine die yesterday.

SWEPT BY A FOREST FIRE.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES DESTROYED AND CATTLE BURNED TO DEATH.

DANVILLE, Va., April 15.—A dispatch to the *Daily Register* from Crim's station, on the Danville and New River Railroad, in Patrick County, gives a graphic account of a devastating forest fire, extending from Patrick Springs to Crim's, covering an area ten miles long and three to six wide.

The fire commenced Friday afternoon and burned until a heavy rain aided the people Sunday night in stopping it.

A slight rain Friday impeded the flames temporarily, but they broke out again on Saturday and raged with increased vigor, impelled by a perfect gale which swept through the fertile valley called Widows Hollow.

The tornado, preceded by sounds like rolling thunder, dashed up the mountain sides and cast a glare over the country for miles around, presenting an awful spectacle, which many of the frightened, simple-minded mountaineers believed was the precursor of the judgment day.

Horses, cattle, and hogs became paralyzed with fright and fell an easy prey to the flames.

Houses, fences, barns, stables, and granaries were swept away like tinder boxes. Over one hundred families are left homeless, escaping with only the clothes they wore. The burned district is a mountainous country sparsely settled by poor people.

The latest reports say 60 to 75 head of cattle, 6 or 10 horses, and over 200 hogs were burned to death. It is estimated that 100 dwellings were destroyed.

One man is known to have been burned to death and four others are reported missing.

It is feared the worst news is yet to come. It is alleged that the fire started from sparks from the Danville and New River Railroad engine attached to a special train which went up the road Friday afternoon. This the railroad people deny and say slow forest fires had been burning in the mountains for weeks and the heavy winds of Friday and Saturday drove the flames to the bottoms, where the dried vegetation furnished fuel for a direct sons conflagration. The damage can't be estimated in dollars yet, but it will run high up in the thousands.

THE SPIRITS CALLED HIM.

PHILIP LOCKWOOD COMMITS SUICIDE IN A CEMETERY.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 15.—Philip Lockwood, a man worth $100,000, who had resided in Minneapolis for eight years, coming here from New-York, where he was engaged in the banking business, and who had been in the real estate business here, was found dead in a lot which he had purchased in Lakewood Cemetery, at 8 o'clock this morning. When his wife died last July it seemed to have a terrible effect on his mind. Lockwood's father, who was a very successful merchant in New-York, committed suicide for no apparent cause whatever.

Dr. J. T. Lewis received a letter written yesterday by Mr. Lockwood, announcing the way in which he proposed to destroy himself and making all arrangements for the funeral, naming the minister and the pall bearers. He had even gone so far as to write out his own death notices. The letter addressed to Dr. Lewis was as follows:

SUNDAY, 3 P. M., April 14, 1889.

DEAR DOCTOR: I have lately had some communications and impressions from the spirits, wanting me to come to them, and on the 15th inst. the time for Sunday night, and one in Lakewood Cemetery. I shall go to meet them as calmly as if I were setting out on a trip to Europe. I shall be so glad to see my dear wife and boy. I have settled all my affairs in good order before leaving. The spirits told me I was ill from disease of the kidneys and would never recover. I want my body to be taken to the cemetery and put in the receiving vault until the time for burial. I shall walk out to the cemetery to-night, take a good dose of chloral, and if all goes well my body will be found in the lot I bought on Saturday. I wonder whether these spirits will come to me in the beautiful moonlight. Many thanks for your kind services. Good-bye. Yours, sincerely, P. E. LOCKWOOD.

At his room in the Ardmore Hotel, where he had lived for some time, he left a large package of letters, all sealed, addressed, and stamped with the correct postage. Among the letters was one each for City Controller Calderwood, D. C. Corbin, 115 Broadway, New-York; A. T. Brown, 63 Wall-street, New-York, and Mme. Wike Frey, Luzerne, Switzerland.

BEEF IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, April 15.—A beef famine has been predicted in Minnesota for the reason that agents of the "Big Four" have given out that they will at once stop shipping dressed beef into the State. Thus they hope to lure the butchers into a sharp increase of retail prices and thereby cause an unfavorable criticism of the live stock inspection law. Notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining information, enough facts have been learned regarding the supply of live stock now on the way to these markets and available for the markets and slaughterers throughout the State, and also regarding the facilities for slaughtering and marketing, to warrant the statement that no serious shortage in the meat supply will result during the progress of changing from the system of using Kansas City beef to the new system of buying and slaughtering Minnesota live cattle at local markets. Preparations for such a change have been made to meet just such an emergency, and in the cooling rooms of the Twin Cities there are on hand at least three thousand carcasses of beef, not counting the stock elsewhere or the supply of other kinds of meat.

PAYING FOR NEW PARK LANDS.

So far only three of the owners of land taken by the city for the Pelham Bay Park insist that their water rights were not condemned and appraised. They are Messrs. S. B. Duryea and J. M. Furman and Mrs. J. L. Ellis. Some of the other nine property owners who held watergrant patents have agreed to give quit claims, and Controller Myers is sanguine that they will all agree, ultimately. One of them, Mr. O. Iselin, yesterday signed the deed of the land he owned on Hunter's Island and accepted his award of $324,000.

In all $1,174,600 was paid by Controller Myers yesterday for 13 parcels of land in the several new parks and parkways. The Lyon estate received $576,900. The other awards varied from $78,000 to $1,300.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The Secretary of War has approved the recommendation of the Board of Examiners appointed to examine applicants for the two vacancies in the Ordnance Department of the army. The five candidates who went through a most rigid examination, and the name of Second Lieut. Edward L. Rabbitt, Fifth Artillery, was sent to the Secretary for promotion to one of the vacant First Lieutenancies. Upon the recommendation of Gen. Benet, Chief of Ordnance, the board will be reconvened for the purpose of examining the papers of the other four candidates again, as it is thought that any one of them is qualified for transfer from the line.

The leave of absence granted Second Lie

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—BEGGAR STUDENT.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DALILAH.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELITI NACH—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PARTNERS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MAGIC.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—At 1:30 and 8—DAMAGES AND CONCRET.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &c.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—SAID PASHA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE HENRIETTA.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinee.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—KATTI, THE FAMIL HELP.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

While Mr. ERHARDT, the future Collector of Customs at this port, is in Washington consulting with the Secretary of the Treasury and with the President as to the management of the extensive business that has been confided to him, it might not be amiss for him to assure those gentlemen on the subject of the "machine," which it has been charged that he is about to set up in the Custom House. Mr. ERHARDT knows as well as any one can that any such operation on his part would be entirely opposed to the pledges given by the President and by his party. He knows that not one tithe of the "patronage" controlled by the old Arthur machine can now be furnished from the Custom House without a distinct violation of the express provisions of the act of 1883. He must have been pained at the reports that have been freely circulated and, we regret to say, generally believed, as to his intentions, and he cannot fail to desire to disabuse the Secretary and President of any unfavorable impression that may have been left upon their minds. On the other hand, the occasion is a proper one for Mr. HARRISON, while reaffirming his confidence in Mr. ERHARDT, to give him a friendly warning against any action that would seem to justify these unfortunate and embarrassing reports.

It seems, from the report of the President's son, that Mr. HARRISON has encountered only one pest in the White House that can compare in odiousness with the office seekers; it is the red ants, which swarm over his desk, infest his office room, and invade what little privacy there is in the chambers set apart for his numerous family. We do not know by what standard these insects are measured in the mind of the junior HARRISON that they should be placed on a level with the office-seekers, to whom, in most essential regards, they are necessarily superior. If they live on Government property they have the merit of acquiring what they consume by industrious use of such faculties as nature has bestowed upon them. They are moreover guiltless of hypocrisy, and do not set up any pretensions to patriotism or any respect for the rights of others. We suspect that the President himself in his serious moments must feel that inusefulness, dignity, and decency the average red ant ranks above the office seeker. In one particular at least the ants have a distinct advantage in the present condition of the office seekers who still linger in Washington—they neither borrow nor seek to borrow. From the days of SOLOMON to those of LA FONTAINE the ants have enjoyed a reputation that makes Mr. BENJAMIN HARRISON's comparison of them to the office seekers obviously odious.

There is likely to be trouble when the time comes for the "boomers" to enter the promised land of Oklahoma. They are gathering at the borders with ready-made houses and the general equipment of towns not yet located. There are sure to be many more people ready to take up quarter sections of land than there will be quarter sections to distribute, and the rush for precedence and the conflicting claims will breed trouble. Industries and occupations for those who get no land to till cannot be improvised in a day, and this simultaneous seizure of a newly-opened section of country by a promiscuous population will produce a seething and commotion that it will be difficult to regulate. There is danger that the disappointed will attempt to settle on the neighboring Cherokee lands and the troops that are gathered to do police duty will probably have their hands full in preventing disorders and protecting territory not open to settlement.

The efforts to swell the fund for the Home for Confederate Soldiers at Austin, Texas, has met with a generous response in New-York. Col. JAMES H. STEWART, in the short time he has been in the city, has enlisted the interest and aid of such prominent gentlemen and good Republicans as Gen. SHERMAN and Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, and now it is announced that Mr. A. M. PALMER will give the use of his theatre for a matinée performance of Mr. HOWARD CARROLL'S play, "An American Countess," on the afternoon of May 16. The cast will include many prominent actors and actresses well known in New-York, and the entire proceeds of the performance will be turned over to the fund for the Soldiers' Home.

The committee of the caucus of Republican Senators that has been considering the Rapid-Transit bill shows a favorable disposition in submitting certain proposed amendments to the Mayor for his acceptance. To three of the four proposed amendments we see no objection. In fact they seem to us meritorious rather than otherwise. Broadway ought to be open to consideration as the route for an underground road, and requiring the approval of the Sinking Fund Commission for the routes to be decided upon can hardly be regarded as otherwise than in the public interest. Moreover, we see no occasion for going outside of the city for members of the Rapid-Transit Commission, unless it is to secure expert engineers, and the proposed restriction in that respect is unobjectionable. The fourth amendment is of doubtful propriety. There might be altogether valid reasons for rejecting bids for the franchise besides the insufficiency of the amount offered, and the discretion of the Sinking Fund Commission in that regard ought not to be restricted.

The Legislature of Minnesota has passed a so-called inspection bill that is designed to exclude dressed beef shipped from other States, the House giving it a majority of 71 to 20. It is noticeable that while the admitted purpose of the advocates of the bill was to exclude imported beef for the benefit of local farmers and slaughterers, the plea commonly used by them in debate was that the imported beef was diseased, although no proof in support of this assertion was produced. Two or three friends of the bill openly confessed, however, that their aim was to raise the price of cattle and of the meat consumed in the cities of the State. "The demand is rapidly increasing," said one of them, "but prices do not keep up with it." The provisions of the measure relating to inspection are so loose that the advocates of exclusion say they "hope to see them made effective by supplemental legislation," but it is well known that the demand for sanitary inspection was a mere pretense. The law may be pronounced unconstitutional, but if it should be enforced the State of Minnesota would not suffer as Eastern States would under the requirements of similar laws, for its cities are so much nearer the cattle ranges. Cattle that are now brought to Chicago can easily be sent to St. Paul, and if the local slaughterers shall not fully supply the market at fair prices the slaughterers of Chicago will probably set up slaughter houses there.

"CALIBRE AND CAPACITY."

One of the most curious episodes in recent politics is the very energetic, but somewhat limited, effort now being made to build up the fortunes of Mr. DAVID B. HILL as a national leader for the Democratic Party. In that party itself the movement is confined, so far as the press is concerned, to the New-York *Sun* and to a very few and very obscure rural papers in various parts of the country which are known to the general public only by the appearance of their names attached to alleged extracts flattering to Gov. HILL, and republished, or at any rate published in the *Sun*. Only a few days ago the metropolitan organ of HILL, in describing the machine now in the course of construction by the Republican managers in this State, mentioned that its "formidable" organization could only be successfully met by the leadership of some one of the "calibre and capacity" of the present Governor of the State. It is worth noting this movement, not because there is any prospect that it can be successful in its main object, but because it may have some influence on account of its secondary object, the motto of the Hill faction being "rule or ruin." There is no chance that it can rule. There is no more reason to suppose that HILL can ever get a nomination from a Democratic National Convention than there is that Mr. DANA could get one, and Mr. DANA has as much hope for one as BENEDICT ARNOLD had of obtaining a commission from the Continental Congress after his exploit at West Point. But experience not so old that it has been forgotten shows that the "ruin" is only second in importance for these men to the "rule"; for Mr. DANA it is probably even more important.

It is possible that the editor contributes quite as much force to this quest "calibre" as the politician. HILL is without any devotion to his party, because he has no regard for the principles that it represents; but his chief motive is pure selfishness, and while he is not above petty revenge he usually keeps his own advancement in view, and will not knowingly retard it for the sake of gratifying his spite. But the editor, who cares no more for Mr. HILL than for any one else, except so far as he can use him, who knows enough of affairs and of public men to be quite aware of the Governor's contemptible equipment in character and brains, is as ready to sacrifice him as he is to promote his fortunes, according as either event would serve his own resentment. An observer of and a participant in the politics of the last forty years, Mr. DANA recognizes that the Democracy, with such purposes and such leaders as can be supplied by the Hill faction could never get or retain power in the United States save for a brief, chance period. And he does not desire that it should. The election of Mr. HILL as President would, if that were possible, give him no satisfaction in itself, except that it would be a more offensive triumph over his own enemies and would bring a deeper humiliation upon the cause of good government that he has despised since he was unable to win honor and place in its support. When, therefore, the *Sun* extols the "calibre and capacity" of HILL it is not because its editor is not acquainted with the complete lack of both in his hero of the moment, it is only for the purpose of putting an obstacle in the way of those who sincerely desire that the Democracy shall have a leader really possessing those qualities, and shall pursue objects worthy of such a leader. It is this fact that makes this phase of current politics curious and interesting. As a serious movement in the development of parties it hardly deserves attention.

The assumptions on which it rests are very violent. It assumes, so far as it has any consistent set of ideas, that the Democrats can win by outbidding the Republicans for the protectionist vote on the one hand, and on the other by exceeding them in all the vices by which they have offended public opinion. Surely if the majority of the voters of the United States are to be won by professions of extreme protectionist policy—and the late election showed the exact contrary to be the case—the Republican Party can offer guarantees far more secure than the Democrats even under HILL and RANDALL could offer. If the majority are to be won by the reckless and lavish use of money and spoils, the Republicans again have the advantage. The second assumption involved in the Hill project is even more violent. It is that a great party will voluntarily place at its head, and will follow, a man who has not only betrayed it, but whose treachery has cost it the possession of the National Government. It is that Mr. HILL'S course in deliberately selling the Electoral vote of the State of New-York in return for his own re-election as Governor will be rewarded by the Democratic Party with the highest honor and the greatest trust in its gift. The collateral assumption is that the Democratic Party, or the men who guide it, do not know why or how they lost New-York. That is an assumption that the editor of the *Sun* knows to be unfounded, and if he will give the Governor access to his exchange list, he, too, will not long nourish such a delusion.

KEEP POLITICS OUT OF IT.

The Rapid-Transit bill comes up for final action in the Senate to-day and in the Assembly to-morrow. A week ago it was ordered to a third reading in the Senate without change and in the Assembly with three amendments which do not impair its value. It may be modified in some points without injury, but it should become a law without having to carry with it any scheme or project whatever. It should give the authorities of this city a clear field for devising an adequate system of rapid transit, laying out proper routes, prescribing plans of construction and operation, imposing conditions for the security of public rights, and disposing of the necessary franchise on the best terms for the city. Anything that limits or restricts the power to determine what is needed and how it shall be obtained will make the measure practically worthless. To use it as a means for enabling the cable scheme to acquire new life or the Manhattan Company to obtain new facilities would only put obstacles in the way of rapid transit and defeat its object. But the whole purpose of the attempt to lead these projects upon this bill is to defeat its passage altogether, and no honest legislator will consent to it.

But in the last week there have been indications of an effort to throw a political cover over the opposition to the bill and thereby to soothe or to benumb the consciences of rural legislators. It is assumed that a political excuse or a party pretext will be accepted as a defense against the charge of corruption or legislative dishonesty and give those who vote against the bill a shelter from condemnation. But we do not regard political dishonesty and false pretense as less heinous than any other kind. There is great danger that some man—possibly one as respectable even as Senator FASSETT—may undertake to lead an opposition to the bill to-day on the pretense that it is calculated to give some advantage to Tammany Hall and the Democratic Party in this city, and on that ground attempt to induce Republicans to vote against it as a party measure. There is danger not only that this will be tried, but that it may succeed.

There is not the least ground for supposing that Mayor GRANT is seeking political advantage of any kind in his effort to secure for the city a system of rapid transit such as the people want. He is ambitious to provide for this great public need and seeks from the Legislature only such power as is necessary to enable him to do it in a manner consistent with the public interests. There is no reason to doubt that he would appoint an able and disinterested commission, with a view solely to securing the best routes and the best plans. With the appointment of the commission his individual power would practically end. He would not venture to give a partisan character to that commission if he wished, and there is not the least reason for supposing that he would wish to do so. With a capable and upright commission there would be no chance for politics to get into the business. Its nature does not admit of it. There is no politics in deciding whether rapid-transit roads should be under ground or on viaducts or in selecting the best routes for them and deciding upon the best plans of construction and operation. We see no chance for party advantage in disposing of the franchise to a corporation that was to invest money in the enterprise on the best terms for the city.

The pretense of politics in the bill or behind it, or to come out of the exercise of the authority it would grant, is a sham and intended only as a pretext to give a political color to opposition whose real motive and incentive have an altogether different source. But before the Republicans conclude to make a party measure of this and to oppose it on any such grounds, they would do well to consider one or two things. The demand for rapid transit in this city is universal and party lines have nothing to do with it. Support of the Mayor's method of proceeding to get it is substantially unanimous among the people of this city. It is a matter that concerns them exclusively and concerns them deeply. If their wishes are disregarded and their plans for obtaining rapid transit are thwarted by the Republicans in the Legislature what is the political effect likely to be? It will make no difference in favor of the Republican vote above the Harlem River, but it will be pretty sure to produce a disgust and indignation in the city that will make the Democratic preponderance below that line much harder to overcome. Such treatment of the city by Republican legislators would be calculated to increase the already abnormal Democratic majority among its citizens. To trample upon their interests, refuse their reasonable demands, and outrage their rights is bad policy for a party that depends upon gaining support from them for any chance to control the State. It will be much better for these purblind politicians to keep politics out of the consideration of this subject and deal with it on its merits. The real motives of their opposition will not be misunderstood here because a thin veil of partisanship is thrown over them.

THE SUGAR REFINERS' TRUST.

Within the last few weeks the Sugar Trust has raised the price of the leading grades of refined sugar 1¼ cents a pound. This is an advance of about 18 per cent. in the case of granulated sugar. The published quotations of the prices of raw sugar show, however, that there has been almost as great an advance in the cost of the raw material. The Trust has preserved the margin between the cost of raw sugar and the price of refined, and may have increased it slightly. That this margin is sufficient to insure large profits is shown by the size of the Trust's dividends. The organization recently paid a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., and at the same time gave to the holders of certificates a dividend of 8 per cent. in stock. The Trust's capital is now declared to be $50,000,000. It was reported a few weeks ago that the Trust accumulated last year a considerable surplus in addition to the sum distributed in dividends, which amounted to 10 per cent. It is now rumored that the earnings for this year have already been very large. These stories may be true and they may be false. They may have been put out to make a market for the certificates, which are bought and sold in large quantities in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange in this city. The capital stock of $50,000,000 represents a plant in which it was estimated when the Trust was formed that about $15,000,000 had been invested. The dividends paid in cash are, therefore, not less than 30 per cent. on the sum invested, and if a surplus has been accumulated the percentage of profit is even higher.

There are in operation in Philadelphia three independent refineries, two of which do a considerable business. It was recently stated by the *Commercial Bulletin* that these were handicapped, as compared with the Trust, to the extent of one-quarter of a cent a pound, because they were paying one-eighth of a cent more for their raw material and were selling at prices one-eighth of a cent below those of the combination. Still, it is understood that they make money. The *Commercial Bulletin* also gave the following account of the manner in which the sugar made in these refineries was kept out of this city:

"According to a gentleman whose position enables him to speak with authority on the subject, the Trust practically regards all New-York brokers through whom it deals as its own employés, claiming, though not in so many words, that as the Trust pays the broker his salary in the form of a commission, it is only right that he should deal exclusively with the Trust, and, not have the privilege of sending in an order only after he had found he could not secure the sugar from a competing firm that undersells the Trust. The price of granulated sugar here is 7 cents, [Feb. 25,] at Philadelphia it is 6⅞ cents; but New-York brokers are not able to fill even out-of-town orders at Philadelphia, because by so doing they would incur the displeasure of the Trust, which, as a leading broker put it on Saturday, 'really amounted to retiring from business.' It will therefore be seen that in view of the falling away of the New-York trade the position of the broker in refined sugar is an unenviable one. The brokers acknowledge themselves to be simply selling agents for the Trust, and state that the organization is so powerful that it would be folly to fight it. What action would be taken in case any broker should be bold enough to trade openly in Philadelphia sugar has not been demonstrated, for, as far as is known in the trade, no broker has yet had the temerity to try the experiment. It appears to be the general belief, however, that while the Trust would not positively refuse to trade with an offender, it would place so many impediments in the way of his business, such as delay in filling orders and tardy notice of changes in prices, that he would be unable successfully to continue his business."

The large refinery erected in Philadelphia by CLAUS SPRECKELS will soon be in operation. It is the avowed purpose of the owner to compete with the Trust, but he has been unable to remove entirely a suspicion that he can be bought to terms.

The operations of the Trust affect the price of the supply of sugar in all parts of the country. The profit of the organization will not permit the people to forget that the Trust was formed by an unlawful use of corporate franchises, that the whole scheme is illegal, and that the combination is enabled to control almost the entire business in the United States and to suppress competition in prices by the high duties on imported refined sugar.

THE ALDERMEN'S CELEBRATION.

The Board of Aldermen and the Legislature have been making common cause in the matter of the centennial celebration. As soon as a committee to take charge of the exercises was formed from among the exclusive and supercilious persons who look down upon the horny-handed sons of toil engaged in the Aldermanic and legislative walks of life, the suspicions of the statesmen were aroused. They have not been allayed either by the more or less compulsory retirement of Mr. WARD MCALLISTER or by the efforts which the committee have made to propitiate the statesmen by giving them five or six tickets each for the grand stand and one ticket each for the ball. The statesmen fear the Greeks even bearing gifts. Accordingly the Aldermen have received the permission of the sympathetic Legislature to spend $15,000 of the public money in their own way upon the celebration, though the Legislature has coupled its permission with a provision requiring the assent of the Board of Estimate to the expenditure.

This proviso is grievous to the Aldermen. By the very fact of being small, the Board of Estimate is under suspicion of being exclusive. In many things it has shown itself as unsympathetic to the Aldermen as if it had been a centennial committee selected from "society" at large. It is to the board mainly that we owe the cessation of the convivial practices to which Aldermen addicted themselves upon public occasions before the board was constituted. In old times almost any pretext was good for an Aldermanic spree, in the course of which every Alderman consumed and charged to the city from seven to fifteen pairs of kid gloves, four or five hacks, a case of champagne, and a box of cigars. Whether a foreign dignitary was to be received or an eminent native to be buried, the emotions of the Aldermen when itemized took on the same expression.

It seems likely that the Board of Estimate will be obdurate again, as it has often been heretofore, and will consider that $15,000 can be more judiciously expended in other hands than those of the Aldermen. An Alderman has announced, however, that part of the money is to be used in putting up stands for the members of the board and their friends. This is really not merely an unobjectionable but a positively laudable purpose. The centennial celebration will necessarily be in the nature of an "exposition" as well. Of such an exposition the progress we have made within the century in self-government is one of the most important departments, and the Aldermanic exhibit should be one of its most important features. Since the Aldermen have abandoned their ancient custom of riding in chariots, and therefore will not be visible in the procession itself, the next best thing will be to assemble them upon one stand where they can be thoroughly examined by visitors. If the Legislature and its friends could be added to the Aldermen and their friends the exhibition would be still more complete and instructive, and the Board of Estimate might properly impose as a condition of the grant for the Aldermanic stand that invitations should be issued to the Legislature, and that a suitable inscription should be affixed to the stand.

The proposition for a separate ball, of which the expenses shall be defrayed out of the appropriation, is also well worth considering. As a result of the controversy between the committee and the Legislature, it was decided that every legislator, and, we believe, every Alderman also, should receive one free ticket to the ball. But the Alderman would find himself partnerless and lonesome at a ball attended by society, and would echo the touching plaint of THACKERAY'S stoker at the famous entertainment given to the Nepaulese Ambassador:

"Ah, there's one I know, bedad, would show
As beautiful as any there;
And I'd loike to hear the pipers blow
And shake a fut with Fanny there."

Why should not this natural desire be gratified at a ball where the Aldermen would enjoy, not only the dismal distinction of an unhonored guest on a solitary ticket, but where he would find himself among friends. At Armory Hall or Tammany Hall there might readily be arranged a ball in which he would feel thoroughly at home, while the thoughtful patriot and the comparative sociologist might watch his gambols from the gallery and extract appropriate reflections from his appearance and demeaner in his season of relaxation from his public cares.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

That unique educational charity, the Hampton Institute, is still expanding, and asks those who sympathize in good work cheaply done to help its growth. It needs another building for various uses, but to be called Science Building because it will be chiefly devoted to teaching the elements of natural science. In the third story it is proposed to have dormitories, and in the first and second stories recitation rooms and laberatories. The plans are already drawn, and the estimates call for a fund of $15,000, besides extras for furnishing, or, altogether, $17,397. People who know nothing about what is done at Hampton may be surprised to learn that it lodges, feeds, and teaches 600 Indian and negro boys and girls at an annual cost for each of $143 49. It does this with a total income from its own resources of $8,000. Other sources of income are an allowance from Virginia on account of the negroes who are taught and from the United States for the Indian boy braves, who are civilized much more cheaply than the cost of shooting them when full grown. The balance would still be $60,000 on the wrong side were it not for charity. This, so far from failing, has been so generous and so wisely used that the "plant" of the school is now worth half a million.

If any rail-to-do person is in doubt whether his funds thus bestowed would be worthily used he ought to step over to Hampton from Old Point Comfort, and go into the night classes and attend the chapel services. He will see scores of a race which his kindred has almost hunted off the earth. And he will see hundreds of descendants of slaves imported by his ancestors, and oppressed through centuries. He will see low brows, dull faces, and uncouth manners, for which he ought to feel a certain responsibility. And when he sees, as he readily may, that every boy before him shrinks from no bodily toil by day that he may study by night and reach some remote likeness to white folks' standards, he will feel a throb in his heart, if he has one, and will send a check to F. N. GILMAN, Treasurer, Hampton, Va. Those who think the negro exhorters, those blind expounders of religion to blinder hearers, are objects almost as pathetic as ludicrous will be glad to hear that Hampton is doing something to make them less a discredit to Christian enlightenment. The Rev. Mr. FRISSELL, the Vice Principal, has long had a class of them in charge, and the Science Building will provide for them also.

It is all very well for Gen. BOULANGER to issue proclamations from Brussels setting forth what he will do at and after the elections in France. It seems very doubtful, however, whether the opposition to the republic will at that time continue to be known as Boulangism. There can be no doubt in the mind of anybody who has watched the recent course of French politics that he has been engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government. The only question is whether this conspiracy can be legally brought home to him. Upon this point his own flight is the strongest piece of evidence that has heretofore been made public. If he was not aware that incriminating evidence against him was available, his running away was a piece of cowardly folly. If he was, it becomes consistent with courage and good sense, and it is not to be wondered at that his friends should have advised him to it. The proceedings already taken in the case indicate that the Government did not undertake the prosecution without evidence. There is nothing in the manifestations of public opinion that have been made since the prosecution was authorized to show that a verdict of guilty founded upon clear evidence would not be accepted as just. In that case his exile will doubtless be permanent.

A NEW IDEA FOR BIBLIOGRAPHERS.

The catalogue is published of a collection of manuscripts, printed books, engravings, miniatures, and porcelain that, unlike the Beckford of Hamilton Palace, Techener, and Baron Seathène de La Roche-Lacarelle, modestly announces itself as a Bibliotheca Excellentissima. The collection is to be sold at auction on the 23d and following days of this month, and appears as the Robert Lenox Kennedy collection principally, but with a reservation. Mr. Robert Lenox Kennedy, nephew of Mr. James Lenox and a trustee of the Lenox Library, had gathered a collection of antique books and classics of English literature. He had the first folio of Shakespeare, but not the second, third, or fourth, nor a Shakespearean collection of any sort, and, compared to that lonely volume, the rest was as hyssop to an oak. His rank as as a bibliophilist was not near that of Messrs. Robert Hoe, Brayton Ives, William L. Andrews, and Samuel P. Avery. When the bibliophilist learned that the trustees of the Lenox Library had purchased his collection the bibliophilists were sorry for the Lenox and glad for Mr. Kennedy's fame, since Nicolas Flamel's secret of alchemy is not buried deeper under the Tour de Charlemagne than are books in the bibliotaph in Fifth-avenue. When the news came lately, by some mistake, promptly corrected by Messrs. Ortgies & Co., that there was to be an auction sale of the identical library, bibliophilists were thrown into consternation. The Beckford manuscripts were one thing to distinguish and the Robert Lenox Kennedy library another. They made an outcry, but gave no real reason; said that there was no Robert Lenox Kennedy collection, pretended to have divined from the announcement of the sale that the catalogue would be "farsical," as the collectors say in Paris, "stuffed," as they say here—and in reality, trembled lest Messrs. Ortgies & Co., in their first experience as book auctioneers, should innocently sell an authentic Robert Lenox Kennedy collection. Now they are reassured, for the indispensable preface to the catalogue says that "The Lenox-Kennedy collection is a running head for the convenience of cataloguing."

Now they look wise and nod approvingly, and, parodying Henri IV., say, "Hang thyself, Quaritch, then shalt not find that!"

Certainly Quaritch, Porquet, Dibdin, Nodier, Brunet, if they had lived in New-York might have caught the idea of a "running head for the convenience of cataloguing," and are pardonable. It was in the ancient air of New-York and not of Paris or London. It would have saved from slaughter the Tanin library, it would have changed the Mackenzie collection's extravagant record. Truthfully, the running head cataloguer says in the preface: "The present collection is offered to the public with a due regard to the following axiomatic suggestion of the well-known authority Blackburn: 'To discuss arrangement before you can prepare a title for a catalogue is as if you would be a colorist before you can draw an outline.'"

The collection with which it is ushered into the world is indifferent enough to be a Robert Lenox Kennedy collection in fact as well as in running head, and the running head idea would be better applied to catalogues of duplicates, or of booksellers's clearance sales. The additions, included under the "running head" are the great books, the others are the Robert Lenox Kennedy books, but there are exceptions. The exceptions are for the great books, the first folio Shakespeare, and for the indifferent books, the worst of them, chiefly bound by Rosaline, which come from a bookseller of Barclay-street. The latter contributes, "for the convenience of cataloguing," No. 57, "Barrême," that he had put in and bought in for a fanciful price of $40, bid by himself, at a sale at Leavitt's in 1887; the "Bibliothèque Elzevrienne," 150 volumes, bound by Champs, a valuable collection indeed, but unfortunately the identical collection priced 1,100 *l.* in a catalogue of Théophile Belin, and delivered for $1,100 to a Western collector, who, when apprised, returned his acquisition to this identical contributing bookseller; the reprints of Lemonnyer, Brantome, Choliéres, Choderlos de Laclos, Flaubert, Gourdan, La Fontaine, Lauzun, Lossow, Louvet de Couvray, Marguerite de Navarre, Bougaret, Restif de la Bretonne, Voltaire, (Romans et Contes,) Nos. 756 to 766, that Mr. Lenox Kennedy, who was a strict Presbyterian and above the literature by a convenient euphemism called facetious, would have been much surprised to find in a catalogue bearing his name as "running head for the convenience of cataloguing"; the ten volumes of Quantin's "Chefs d'Œuvre Antiques," bound by Rousselle and thus spoiled, and most of the "Provenances Illustres," or bindings of celebrated collectors that are valueless because they cover valueless books. Most of the prints are also "provenances" of this illustrious Barclay-street bookseller.

Otherwise the catalogue is fairly of a Robert Lenox-Kennedy collection. The disappointed who looked for Mr. Kennedy's Americana, incunabula, first editions of American authors, Huge with autographic letter to Rendnel, will have to console themselves with the thought that it was reserved for an American bibliographer to discover the "running-head-for-the-convenience-of-cataloguing" idea.

Messrs. Ortgies & Co. have done admirably. They had to put their name as auctioneers on a catalogue made by the author of the Hawkins, Trivulzio, convents of Mexico, and other catalogues, and although many extraneous and unexamined notes have slipped into "Bibliotheca Excellentissima," it may be left unlooked in the library room. It is not a volume for Mr. Ashbee's "Index Prohibiterum."

WRECK ON THE FITCHBURG ROAD.

GREENFIELD, Mass., April 15.—The breaking of a drawbar on a freight car of a wild Eastern-bound freight train, occurring at the moment that another freight train was passing on the west track, a break, this morning which blocked all travel on the Fitchburg Railroad.

The information obtained is meagre, but it is said that no one was injured. Both tracks have already been blocked four hours, seven cars loaded with lead are said to have been demolished, and the wreck is a big one.

CHICKERING HALL.

At a sacred concert given by St. Stephen's choir in Chickering Hall last evening, a new mass in E minor, by Frank G. Dossert, organist of the church, was performed. It is a missa brevis and requires the services of a good chorus, four soloists of tolerable ability, an orchestra—not necessarily numerous—and an organ.

These requirements point to an attempt on Mr. Dossert's part to write a mass which will be adapted to the resources of many churches and to avoid calling for an array of accomplished singers and instrumentalists, within the reach of only large churches or cathedrals. This design is further manifested by the absence of any attempts at elaborate counterpoint. Such contrapuntal devices as are employed are simple, natural, and direct.

Double counterpoint and fugue are not essential to the praise of the Creator, as Martin Luther demonstrated. Many seem to think they are, and have little patience with compositions for the Church which do not reveal in them. The truth obviously is that contrapuntal forms are but a means to an end, and unless one can mold these rigid forms to his purposes and infuse into them vitality and eloquence, as Bach did, he will do better to let them alone.

Mr. Dossert deserves credit for his attempt to write a mass that should be simple. The task he set himself, however, was not an easy one. To reach and maintain a high plane of religious emotion requires the possession of large musical inventiveness and deep feeling. These are qualities distinctively the property of great composers.

Mr. Dossert can be praised for having written a musicianly mass, which, if not strikingly exalted in tone, is certainly serious and reverent in spirit and generally effective in treatment. In his effort to avoid abstruseness he has occasionally fallen upon baldness of harmony; but on the other hand, by the use of the simplest means, he has at times—as in the final cadence of the Kyrie—produced a very sweet and devotional effect.

On the whole the mass is a commendable work within its limits and will prove a welcome addition to the choral repertory of churches of moderate resources. Following the mass William Ludwig sang "It is enough," from "Elijah;" Mr. Dossert played the organ part of a new concerto by Rheinberger for organ, string, and three horns; Miss Dunn, soprano, sang Frank Van der Stucken's well-written "Ave Maria," and Dubois's "Seven Last Words of Christ" was given. The audience was large and well pleased.

"THE HENRIETTA" AGAIN.

How well New-York theatregoers remember old favorites was demonstrated last night by the number and character of the people who attended the performance of "The Henriette" at the Star Theatre. The interest was as close and the applause as generous as when the comedy had such a long run at the old Union-Square Theatre. The favor manifested for the play was fully shared by the two principal members of the cast, Mr. William H. Crane and Mr. Stuart Robson.

As Nicholas Vanalstyne, the magnate of Wall-street, Mr. Crane was unctiously humorous or impressively earnest, as the situation required. His study of this complex character is admirable and his performance is excellent. Mr. Robson, as Bertie Vanalstyne, was not less fortunate. His assumption of semi-idiocy and angiomania was most laughable but not more effective than the undercurrent of true manhood and self-sacrifice that he never permitted the audience to quite lose sight of.

The company supporting Messrs. Robson and Crane is generally good. Mr. Charles Kent was, as hitherto, the wicked Nicholas Vanalstyne, while Miss Ellie Wilton, the new representative of Mrs. Cornelia Opdyke, was bright and vivacious, and wore some beautiful gowns. Mr. Lorimer Stoddard as Lord Treleamey, Mr. Percy Woodward as the Rev. Dr. Murray Hilton, Mr. Frank Lesee as Dr. Wainwright, and Miss May Waldron as Lady Mary Treleamey, acquitted themselves creditably. Miss Jessie Storey and Mr. Henry Bergman retained their former characters.

The engagement at the Star will continue until May 20, and is advertised as the last joint appearance of Messrs. Crane and Robson, their long partnership ending with this season.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Another unusually amusing entertainment was given at Tony Pastor's Theatre last night. Among the novelties was a man named Keller, who was described on the programme as "the human engine." His claim to public attention was based on the fact that he made no use of his feet at all. He made his appearance walking on his hands and leaped over chairs, ascended and descended ladders, jumped long distances, and did a number of other tricks in an inverted attitude. Indeed, he scorned the use of his feet for the quarter of an hour that he was on the stage. Another novelty was the Zanetto troupe of jugglers, which set the audience in an uproar of applause by their remarkable dexterity in juggling knives. The other people who appeared were Phil and Carrie Sheridan, the Avones, grotesque acrobats; the Milton sisters, singers and dancers: Duncan, the ventriloquist; the Pylades, remarkable mimics, and W. F. Kaye and Ada Henry. The entertainment concluded with a laughable afterpiece entitled "Pigs in Clover." The audience was large for Holy Week, and was duly appreciative.

"Partner," one of the Madison-Square Theatre plays that have been made agreeable by good actors recently in the city, was seen at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night by a fair sized aud

MR. FISH EXPLAINS THINGS

HE CALLS NO NAMES BUT SPEAKS OF "TIMBER."

THE COMMITTEE'S HARD WORK—GOV. HILL AND MAYOR GRANT WILL NOT DANCE AT THE CENTENNIAL BALL.

Stuyvesant Fish and the other members of the Entertainment Committee were disposed yesterday to give the public their version of the causes that led to Ward McAllister's retirement from the post of manager of the ball and the banquet.

Mr. Fish incidentally complained that he was overworked and so were the other members of the committee.

"You know we are all men of business," he said, "and besides attending to private affairs we must find time to handle the details of this great celebration. I don't think any of us had an idea when we accepted our appointments to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration that they would involve so much hard labor. Why, do you know, I and other members of the committee have had to practically abandon our private interests for several weeks in order to attend to the numerous details of this thing.

"I have had all the centennial celebrations I want, and you will never see me caught in another boat like this again. Other committeemen feel as I do. Don't go away, however, with the impression that our hearts are not in this work. We want to make it a grand and glorious success, worthy the event, and it would please us greatly if we got more encouragements from the press.

"The newspapers seem to take delight in fothering rows and annoying us by printing columns of gossip about trifling incidents, when the same space, devoted to information about the arrangements, would be the proper thing, in my opinion. THE TIMES, of course, is an exception, to the rule, and its reports have been uniformly accurate and fair, but it makes me weary to pick up some papers in the morning or evening and find a column or more about myself and some other person. For instance, if Mr. A. and Mr. B.—I mention no names—have a slight misunderstanding about some minor detail, it is at once magnified to sensational size, and printed at the expense of the matter of fact proceedings of the committee. Thus are the live developments of the celebration lost and the committee held up to ridicule.

"I confess that the committee have made mistakes. We saw our blunders quick enough and tried to rectify them, but newspaper criticism didn't help us in that direction. It embarrassed us, if anything, and I hope there won't be any more of it.

"Having got rid of a piece of useless timber on the committee—I don't mention any name—everything is going smoothly now, and we are confident that, with substantial aid and a press indorsement of the committee's action, results will be satisfactory to all concerned."

There is a probability that the plan to open the great centennial ball with a quadrille, in which the greatest official dignitaries of the land shall take part, will have to be given up. The greatest official dignitaries are likely to be lacking. President Harrison has long had an objection to dancing. Gov. Hill likes to make other people dance while he pulls strings, and Mayor Grant has never felt confidence in the features of his legs to avoid entanglement anywhere else than in the course of a quiet quadrille in a remote corner at the Sparkling Coterie's ball.

President Harrison has not yet been heard from on the subject, but both Gov. Hill and Mayor Grant have informed the Centennial Committee that they will not exhibit their lack of saltatorial skill so publicly as they would have to in the opening dance. Both are bachelors, and most attractive girls adore good dancers. In view of this, why should the Governor and the Mayor, who have not deliberately chosen celibacy, put themselves out of the pale of fascinating society and refuse to give this as a reason for their refusal to do a minuet in the sight of thousands of critical girls. In fact, they have not yet made their refusal public. Mayor Grant declined yesterday to say that he had decided not to go into the cotillion.

"Ask the committee," he said, but he said it in a tone that implied that he was Mayor of New-York and not a public dancer.

As the matter has not yet come up in the ordinary slow course of business in the Centennial Committee, even Stuyvesant Fish does not yet know officially, of the refusal of the Governor and the Mayor. But Mr. Fish is not easily disturbed. He evidently thinks that if the great official dignitaries of the land will not dance people with more self-possession or better educated limbs can be got to open the ball.

"No," said Mr. Fish yesterday, "I don't know anything about the refusals of Gov. Hill and Mayor Grant to dance at the ball, but if they can't dance, I don't see how we can make them. They may have written formally declining our invitation, but I don't know of any such correspondence coming up in committee. We can't compel any one to accept our invitation. We have sent out a great many invitations to high dignitaries, like foreign Ministers, and don't expect them to attend the ball. It is certain that the absent guests will not be missed in the crowd of distinguished guests. In the event of Gov. Hill and Mayor Grant's failure to dance we will have no difficulty in filling the set. I can't give you the names of those who will dance, because I don't know them."

Mr. McAllister's letter of resignation as a member of the Committee on Entertainment was received yesterday by the Secretary of the Committee on Plan and Scope, to whom it was addressed. This committee has persistently refused to pay any attention to the petty quarrel in which the members of the committee have become involved. The committee on Plan and Scope will unquestionably refer the letter to the Committee on Entertainment for action on it. That the resignation will be accepted in silence is an absolute certainty, and then the Plan and Scope Committee will probably approve the action of the Entertainment Committee. This is the course that has been pursued in any matter touching the work or interests of any particular committee, and no deviation from the rule will be made in this instance.

The Entertainment Committee yesterday made a long official statement to attempt to show that the plans for the ball, the banquet, the erection of temporary buildings at the Opera House, and other work preparatory to the ball and banquet, were made before Mr. McAllister became actively interested in the doings of the committee. After the plans were outlined, on Dec. 20, 1888, Mr. McAllister was unanimously appointed manager of the ball and banquet and given charge of all details connected therewith. Thus was the beginning of Mr. McAllister's powers in the conduct of the features of the celebration.

ALBANY, April 15.—Albany society is in a tremor over the announcement that Gov. Hill and Mayor Grant are to dance in the opening quadrille of the centennial ball. Both men are confirmed bachelors, both are particularly shy of feminine society, and both are averse to dancing. The Governor has been invited to many cotillions here in Albany, but has always preferred to stand in an alcove and talk politics with men than to sit tête-à-tête with an attractive woman or take part in a dance.

The Governor's friends say he will stand up to the music if it is a part of his centennial duty, although they admit that the last time he was seen to dance was when, as a barefoot boy, he dodged the thistles along the line of the Chemung Canal. The Governor has been riding lessons and can sit his horse well, but it is not known that he has had a Turveydrop around the Executive Mansion to teach him how to hold his hands or make a bow, or shake his feet in the presence of the fair.

It will be a great sight to see the Governor dance and many people will go from here especially for that purpose.

IN ATHLETIC CIRCLES.

The entries to the light-weight tug-of-war tournament of the Berkeley Athletic Club to be held Thursday evening in the clubhouse, 19 West Forty-fourth-street, closed last night, and 16 have been made by 12 teams, as follows: Acorn Athletic Club, E. Niblo, F. Olsen, T. Richard, and G. H. Edwards, anchor; New York Athletic Club, A. S. Mapes, F. Wilson, J. Wilson, and W. Alexander, anchor; Stevens, anchor; Lorillard Debating and Athletic Association (two teams), W. Newhall, W. Farrell, R. Corbilis, and W. Moore, anchor, and M. Furst, C. Carney, E. Lewis, and H. Lewis, anchor; Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, W. I. Bateman, W. H. Hanley, W. T. Beaver, and D. S. Brown, anchor; Prospect Harriers (two teams), E. Degenhart, H. Degenhart, J. Hennessy, and J. Doyle, anchor, and D. T. Brokaw, T. W. Revere, T. Baffry, and C. H. Northridge, anchor; Young Men's Institute, T. J. Bremer, E. Miccis, E. Rothford, and J. Phillips, anchor; Mott Haven Athletic Club, J. H. Hearn, M. Kling, and I. Kling, anchor; Isthmian Athletic Club, L. Root, A. F. Knowles, J. Prior, jr., and W. Gaulan, anchor; English-American team, W. Fennet, W. Willis, J. Dyer, and C. Hunt, anchor; Berkeley Athletic Club, R. H. Syms, T. Denny, jr., H. A. Goddard, and J. W. Loveland, anchor.

The chances are in favor of Mr. R. C. Carter's being chosen by the Amateur Athletic Union as official handicapper in the place of Mr. Walter Ingraham, resigned. Mr. Carter is very popular with athletes in the vicinity of New-York, having, for some time been handicapper of the National Cross-Country Association.

The games to be given by the New-York Athletic Club June 15 include the following events: 100, 220, 440, and 880 yard runs, 1 and 2 mile runs, 120 yards over 12 feet 6 inch hurdles, 220 yards over 2 feet 6 inch hurdles, putting sixteen-pound shot, running high and broad jump, pole vault, and eight-cored shell race.

Dr. J. H. Crawford of the Manhattan Athletic will give gold watch as a prize to the Manhattan athlete scoring the highest number of points in games given under rules other than those of the Amateur Athletic Union between May 1, 1889, and June 1, 1890.

Phil Casey of Brooklyn, the champion handball player, will compete in a tournament which will be inaugurated in Chicago May 5. Players from St. Louis, Omaha, and Cleveland are also entered, and the winner will be for the championship of the world.

Kennedy of the Elysian Harriers, Ireland, who has secured to "Tommy" Conneff in the four-mile championship of Ireland last year, has won the Irish championship at cross-country running.

C. A. J. Queckberner is in training on the Staten Island Athletic Club's grounds at West New-Brighton, S. I.

The New-York and Manhattan Athletic Clubs opened their grounds for the season on Sunday.

It is announced that Conneff will not start in the cross-country championships of April 27.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM.

Gen. Charles Kingsbury Graham, civil engineer, ex-Surveyor, and ex-Naval Officer of this port, died from pneumonia at the Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J., yesterday morning, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

He was born in the Ninth Ward, this city, on June 3, 1824. In 1841, when only 17 years of age, he became a midshipman in the United States Navy, serving in the Gulf during the Mexican war, after which he resigned from the service. Returning to his native city, he devoted himself to the study of civil engineering. In 1857 he was appointed constructing engineer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the dry docks and landings being built under his supervision. In 1861, when the civil war broke out, he joined the Union Army, together with 460 other men employed in the navy yard. He subsequently became Colonel of the Excelsior Brigade, and through the early portion of the war was actively engaged in the Army of the Potomac. In November, 1862, he received a commission as Brigadier General, and fought at the battle of Gettysburg, where he was seriously wounded. Upon his recovery he was assigned to the command of the gunboats on the James River under command of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, and was the first to carry the national colors up the river.

Gen. Graham was brevetted Major General of Volunteers March 13, 1865. He was Chief Engineer of the Dock Department from 1873 till 1875, and Surveyor of the Port of New-York from 1878 to 1883. In 1883 he was appointed Naval Officer, which post he held until 1885, since when time he has suffered much from sickness. Some months ago he removed to Lakewood, N. J., hoping the atmosphere among the pines would benefit his health.

Gen. Graham leaves no family, as he was childless and his wife died last August. His two brothers, De Witt G. Graham of 122 Madison-avenue, and John Graham, who resides at the Metropolitan Hotel, both lawyers, survive him. His brother De Witt was with him when he died and his other brother, John, and nephew, David Graham, went to Lakewood yesterday morning on hearing of the General's death. They returned last night bringing the remains with them, and taking them to the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Gertrude Wilkins, 37 Seventh-avenue, where they now are. Notice of funeral arrangements will be given hereafter.

REAR ADMIRAL W. R. TAYLOR.

Rear Admiral William Rogers Taylor died at his home at Washington Sunday night, at the age of 78 years. He was born in Rhode Island, and on April 1, 1828, was appointed a midshipman, serving until 1832 on the sloop St. Louis on the Pacific station. The two following years he spent in the Naval School at New-York, and as passed midshipman he served on the receiving ship at New-York, subsequently joining the sloop Peacock of the East India squadron. The Peacock ran ashore on the Island of Madeira in 1836 and Taylor was sent in command of a cutter to Muscat to convey the diplomatic agent, Mr. Edmund Roberts, to that place with some ratified treaties which he was charged to exchange. It was a sea voyage of five days and attended with unusual perils from bad weather and Arab pirates. The outbreak of the rebellion found him a Commander on ordnance duty at Washington. He was commissioned Captain in July, 1862, commanding the steamer Sassacrille in the South Atlantic blockading squadron. He was senior officer off Charleston when the rebel rams Chesura and Palmetto made an unsuccessful attack upon the blockading vessels. He was present as Fleet Captain with Admiral Dahlgren during the operations against Morris Island, and was in the battles with Fort Wagner and Sumter. He was also present at both attacks on Fort Fisher. He became a Commodore July 25, 1866, and a Rear Admiral Jan. 19, 1871. He was placed on the retired list Nov. 7, 1873.

HENRY DITHMAR.

A cable dispatch from Breslau, Germany, announces the death there yesterday of Henry Dithmar, United States Consul, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Dithmar was born in Niederbrunn, Alsace, in 1824, but came to America with his parents early in his infancy. His father was a soldier under Napoleon, and coming to this country with a family of a second marriage, settled at Easton, Penn., where Henry learned the printer's trade. He came to New-York in his young manhood and was one of the most widely-known and respected printers in this city. Early in the fifties he started one of the first German political newspapers published in this city, but abandoned that enterprise to accept a position on the *Evening Post*. For twenty-five years he was foreman of the *Evening Post* composing rooms, when that place involved a measure of responsibility for the appearance and character of the paper not now attaching to it. Manuscript went direct from the writers to the foreman then without the intervention of the copy editor. It was in the days of William Cullen Bryant's connection with the paper, and Mr. Dithmar was considered an authority on all that pertained to practical journalism.

He was appointed United States Consul at Breslau in 1878 by President Hayes, and held that position continuously to the day of his death. He leaves a widow, who was with him in his last illness, and a son, Edward A. Dithmar, a member of the TIMES editorial staff.

WILLIAM A. COLE.

William A. Cole, Commissioner of the Board of Education, and widely known as a business man, died at his home, 62 West Forty-eighth-street, yesterday morning, of rheumatism of the heart. He was born on Staten Island in 1837, and when 18 years of age entered the employ of Scudder & Co., wholesale grocers of this city, as bookkeeper. Six years later he became connected with W. J. Wilcox & Co., the lard men, and in 1862 became a member of the firm. A few years later the firm was incorporated, and Mr. Cole was elected President of the concern, which, under his management, became one of the largest exporters of lard in this country. He retired from the company and from active business life about six months ago.

Mr. Cole was a member of the Produce Exchange, and was its President in 1875-6. He was also a Director in the Corn Exchange National, and Bowery and Dime Savings Banks, and several insurance companies. He was prominently identified with the reform element in the Board of Education, and made a close fight for the Presidency with Mr. Simmons at the election last year. He leaves a widow and three young children.

The funeral services will be held at his residence at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the interment will be at Greenwood.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Herrman Koehler, senior partner in the firm of Koehler & Co., brewers and maltsters, First-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, died on Sunday after a short illness at his home, 40 East Sixty-fourth-street, of peritonitis. He was born in Bohemia in 1835, came to this country when eight years old, and has always been identified with distilling and brewing interests. He was an active member of the Brewers' Association and of Friedens Verein No. 1, the Empire City Lodge, F. and A. M.; Republic Lodge, No. 38, F. S. of I., and Empire State Council, No. 374, A. L. of H. He was also a supporter of the Hebrew charities of this city. Funeral services will be held at the residence co-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The Hon. Caleb Boggess, known throughout the two Virginias for his eminent legal attainments and his prominence in the general affairs of the states before and since the war, died suddenly at his home in Parkersburg, West Va., Sunday night, aged 66. He was a graduate of Lexington (Ky.) University, in the Class of '45, and later was a member of the Virginia Legislature and of the Secession Convention.

The Hon. Theodore Cunningham died at his residence at Lima, Ohio, yesterday, aged 59 years. He was editor of the first newspaper published in that city, was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and a candidate for Governor in 1873 on the reform Democratic ticket.

Allen C. Churchill, a prominent Republican politician and extensive glove manufacturer at Gloversville, N. Y., died of apoplexy yesterday morning aged 69 years. Mr. Churchill was a pioneer in the glove industry. He was a warm personal friend of the late Senator Conkling.

Mrs. Anna M. Lyman, wife of Bishop Theodore B. Lyman of North Carolina, died at her residence in Raleigh, N. C., Saturday night, after an illness of several months, aged 57 years. She was the eldest daughter of the late Jacob Albert, a well-known merchant of this city.

James M. Gardiner, a well-known amateur astronomer and mathematician, died at Newburg, N. Y., yesterday, aged about 50 years. Some years ago he discovered what was known as "Gardiner's Comet."

Edward A. Robertson, a member of the New-York Produce Exchange, died on Sunday at his residence, 504 Greene-avenue, Brooklyn. He was said to have been the oldest in height broker in the city.

Deacon Edward A. Nelson, aged 80 years, died yesterday morning. From 1835 to 1872 he was one of the most prominent citizens of Augusta, Me.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 15.—A cyclone swept over the eastern portion of Montgomery County, Ala., yesterday evening, accompanied by a heavy rain and thunder storm. Two negroes were instantly killed by lightning in a cabin, and several others were shocked and seriously injured. Several houses were blown down, and some damage was done to young corn and cotton crops.

NOT THE RIGHT MAN AFTER ALL.

WESTON, West Va., April 15.—Richard Dowell, the supposed murderer who was arrested about two weeks ago in Grand Forks, Dakota, for a crime committed 13 years ago, arrived here this evening in the custody of T. G. Dawson and W. T. Casey, the special officers sent for him. He is not the man wanted, and his arrest is a blunder. He was taken to jail. But will likely be released to-morrow. The prisoner's name is Jeremiah Sheldon, and he is a native of Tennessee.

THE LAST IS NOW FIRST

WEISS LEADS IN THE RACE OF CHESS PLAYERS.

BLACKBURNE DROPS TO SECOND PLACE JUST AT THE END OF THE FIRST ROUND OF THE TOURNAMENT.

The last man on the list of the players at the chess tournament, as arranged alphabetically, has became the first on the list of the winners at the end of the first round. Weiss now leads and the one who was first on the alphabetical list, J. W. Baird, now stands at the foot.

To-day the players who have adjourned games will play them off. These are Judd against Burn, Showalter against Delmar, and Showalter against Martinez. To-morrow will be a day of rest for the players, except for such as may not have concluded their games to-day, and on Thursday will begin the final contest in the second round.

Yesterday's play made Blackburne, who had led, second on the list. He was pitted against Burn and played white. Burn knew whom he had to deal with and made a careful defense. The opening was the "Vienna" one, and as the game progressed Burn managed to capture a white pawn and later on another. Then he assumed the attack. Blackburne put in some of his finest work, and once more attached his adversary, but the odds were too much against even such a champion as Blackburne, and the Liverpool player steadily took one position after another until he compelled Blackburne to resign.

Another fine game was between Gunsberg and Delmar. Gunsberg played with his usual deliberation, and the game was illustrated with several brilliant dashes that created much admiration among the spectators. Delmar, however, made several weak moves a little later and lost the game.

Judd and Gossip started with the "French" defense and, after a struggle of three hours, Judd came out winner. Burille and Taubenhaus had a "Ruy Lopez" opening. Taubenhaus unfortunately exceeded his time limit and forfeited his game. Lipschutz defeated Hanham. J. W. Baird had a tussle with Tschigorin, but lost. MacLeod overlooked an important move in his game with Bird and lost.

Weiss played in a brilliant game. The Vienna champion won, and that placed him at the head of the list of players. Pollock drew with D. G. Baird, and Showalter and Martinez were unable to finish their game.

The following are the games between Blackburne and Burn and between Weiss and Mason:

BLACKBURN.	BURN.	BLACKBURN.	BURN.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
P—K 4.	P—K 4.	B—Q B 6	P—Q R 4
Kt—Q B 3.	Kt—K B 3.	K—Kt	P—K R 3
P—B 4.	P—Q 4.	P—R 4	R—Q
P—Q 3.	P x B P.	B—Kt 5	P—R 5
P x P.	Kt x P.	Q—K Kt 3.	M—Q 3.
Kt x Kt.	Q x Kt.	Q—K 5.	P—K R 4.
B x P.	B—Q 3.	Q—Kt 6.	B—M 3.
Q—Q 2.	Castles.	Q—R 5.	Q—R 7.
Kt—B 3.	Kt—M 3.	Q—Kt 3.	P—R 3.
B—K 2.	Kt—Q 5.	B—B 3.	Q x P.
Castles.	Q x Kt.	Q—K 5, ch.	K—R 2.
B x B.	Q x K Kt P.	B—K 4.	Q x P, ch.
Castles.	Q—Q 5 ch.	K—R.	Q x R P, ch.
K—R.	Q x B.	K—Kt.	Q—Q 5, ch.
Q R—Kt.	P—Q Kt 3.	K—R.	K—R 3.
K—Kt 4.	P—K R 3.	K—Kt.	R—M 4.
R—K M 4.	Q B—Q.	R—K 8.	R—Q B 4.
P—Q 4.	Q—K 2.	R—R, ch.	B—R 2.
P—K 5.	B—K 4.	P—Kt 3.	R—B 4, ch.
R x P.	B x R	K—R 2.	Q—B 7, ch.
P—B 4.	B—K 5.	B—Kt 2.	H—B 7.
B—Q.	B—Kt 3	Q—Q 6, ch.	P—B 3.
B—K 4.	Q—Q 3	Q—K B 6.	Q x Q.
Q—K 3.	Q—K 3.	P x Q.	P—K Kt 4.
Q—Q B 3	Q—K 7	P x P, ch.	P x P.
R—K.	Q x Q R P	K—Kt.	

WEISS.	MASON.	WEISS.	MASON.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
P—K 4.	P—K 4.	R—K 8.	R—Kt 3.
Kt—K B 3.	Kt—Q B 3.	P—K R 3.	P—B 4.
B—Kt 5.	Kt—B 3.	B—K 6.	R x B.
Castles.	B—K 2.	P x R ch.	P x P.
K—Q R 3.	P—Q 3.	P—K 5.	P x P ch.
B x Kt ch.	P x B.	P x P.	P x P ch.
P—Q 4.	P x P.	K x P.	K—B 3.
Kt x P.	P—Q B 4.	P—R 4.	P—Q 4.
Kt—B 3.	P—Q 4.	P—Q 5.	P—Q B 3.
Kt x B.	Q x Kt.	K—B 4.	P—B 5.
B—Kt 5.	B—Kt 2.	P x P.	P x P.
Kt—Q 5.	B x Kt.	P—B 4.	K—B 2.
P x B.	Q—Q 2.	P—B 5.	K—B 2.
R—K ch.	K—B.	P—B 6 ch.	K—Q 2.
B x Kt.	P x B.	K—Q 6.	K x P.
Q—Q 3.	R—K Kt.	K—B 5.	K—Q 2.
Q x P.	R—K.	K—B 5.	K—Q 3.
P—Q Kt 3.	R—Kt 2.	K—Kt 5.	K—Q 3.
R x R ch.	Q x R.	K x B P.	K—B 3.
K—B.	Q—K 2.	K—Q 4.	K—Q 3.
Q—K ch.	K—Q 2.	P—B 4.	K—B 3.
R—K ch.	K—Q 2.	P—B 5.	K—B 2.
P—K B 4	P—B 4.	K—Q 5.	K—Q 2.
K—B 2.	P—Q R 4.	P—B 6 ch.	Resigns.

The record is:

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
Baird, J. W.	1	0	0
Mason, Mich.	0	1	0
Baird, D. G.	0	0	1
Pollock, Scotland	0	0	1
Bird, England	0	1	0
MacLeod, Scotland	0	1	0
Burille, Delmar, Gossip, Gunsberg, Judd, Lipschutz, Mason, Pollock, Tschigorin, and Weiss.	1	0	0
Burn, Showalter, Taubenhaus, and Martinez.	0	0	0

Baird, D. G.—Won from J. W. Baird, Burille, Burn, Judd, Martinez, Mason, and Taubenhaus; drew with MacLeod; lost to Bird, Blackburne, Delmar, Gunsberg, Hanham, Lipschutz, Showalter, Tschigorin, and Weiss. Total—4 won, 10½ lost.

Bird, H. E.—Won from D. G. Baird, Hanham, Judd, MacLeod, Martinez, Pollock; drew with J. W. Baird, Burille, Lipschutz, Taubenhaus, Weiss; lost to Blackburne, Burn, Delmar, Gossip, Gunsberg, Mason, Showalter, Tschigorin. Total—8½ won, 10½ lost.

Blackburne, J. H.—Won from J. W. Baird, D. G. Baird, Bird, Burille, Delmar, Gossip, Gunsberg, Hanham, Lipschutz, Mason, MacLeod, Pollock, Showalter, Taubenhaus, Tschigorin, and Weiss; drew with Martinez; lost to Burn, Judd, Weiss. Total—15 won, 4 lost.

Burille, C. F.—Won from Delmar, Gossip, Gunsberg, MacLeod, Pollock; drew with J. W. Baird, Bird, Hanham, Judd, Mason, Taubenhaus; lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Burn, Lipschutz, Martinez, Showalter, Tschigorin, Weiss. Total—8½ won, 10½ lost.

Burn, Amos.—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Blackburne, Burille, Delmar, Gossip, Lipschutz, Martinez, MacLeod, Pollock, Showalter; drew with Gunsberg, Weiss; lost to D. G. Baird, Hanham, Mason, Taubenhaus, Tschigorin. Total—12 won, 6 lost.

Delmar, Eugene.—Won from J. W. Baird, D. G. Baird, Burille, Gossip, Hanham, Martinez, Mason, Pollock, Tschigorin; lost to Blackburne, Burn, Gunsberg, Judd, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Taubenhaus, Weiss. Total—9 won, 9 lost.

Gossip, G. K. D.—Won from J. W. Baird, D. G. Baird, Bird, Pollock, Showalter; drew with Mason, Taubenhaus, Weiss; lost to Blackburn, Burille, Burn, Delmar, Gunsberg, Hanham, Judd, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Martinez, Tschigorin. Total—6½ won, 12½ lost.

Gunsberg, Isidor—Won from J. W. Baird, D. G. Baird, Bird, Delmar, Gossip, Hanham, Martinez, Mason, MacLeod, Showalter, Tschigorin; drew with Burille, Lipschutz; lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Burn, Judd, Taubenhaus, Weiss. Total—14 won, 5 lost.

Hanham, J. M.—Won from D. G. Baird, Burn, Gossip, MacLeod, Taubenhaus; drew with Burille, Judd, Showalter; lost to J. W. Baird, Bird, Blackburne, Delmar, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, Martinez, Mason, Pollock, Tchigorin, Weiss. Total—8½ won, 8 lost.

Judd, Max—Won from J. W. Baird, Blackburne, Delmar, Gossip, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Showalter, Taubenhaus; drew with Burille, Hanham, Martinez, Mason; lost to D. G. Baird, Burn, Gunsberg, Pollock, Tchigorin, Weiss. Total—10 won, 5 lost.

Lipschutz.—Won from J. W. Baird, D. G. Baird, Burille, Delmar, Gossip, Hanham, Martinez, MacLeod, Pollock; drew with Bird, Gunsberg, Mason, Showalter, Tschigorin, Weiss. Total—5½ won, 12½ lost.

Mason, James—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Burn, Hanham, MacLeod, Showalter, Tschigorin; drew with Burille, Gossip, Judd, Lipschutz, Martinez, Pollock; lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Delmar, Gunsberg, Taubenhaus, Weiss. Total—10 won, 9 lost.

MacLeod, Nicholas—Won from Delmar, Gossip, Martinez; drew with D. G. Baird; lost to J. W. Baird, Bird, Blackburne, Burille, Burn, Gunsberg, Hanham, Judd, Lipschutz, Mason, Pollock, Showalter, Taubenhaus, Tschigorin, Weiss. Total—3½ won, 15½ lost.

Martinez, Dion M.—Won from Burille, Gossip, Hanham, Pollock; drew with Blackburne, Judd, Mason; lost to D. G. Baird, Bird, Burn, Delmar, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Taubenhaus, Tchigorin, Weiss. Total—5½ won, 12½ lost.

Mason, James—Won from J. W. Baird, Bird, Burn, Hanham, MacLeod, Showalter, Tschigorin; drew with Burille, Gossip, Judd, Lipschutz, Martinez, Pollock; lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Delmar, Gunsberg, Taubenhaus, Weiss. Total—10 won, 9 lost.

Pollock, Nicholas—Won from D. G. Baird, Hanham, Martinez, Mason, MacLeod, Showalter, Tschigorin; drew with Burille, Gossip, Judd, Lipschutz; lost to Blackburne, Burn, Delmar, Gunsberg, Taubenhaus, Weiss. Total—7 won, 7 lost.

Showalter, J. W.—Won from J. W. Baird, D. G. Baird, Bird, Burille, MacLeod, Taubenhaus; drew with Hanham, Lipschutz, Mason, Tschigorin; lost to Blackburne, Burn, Delmar, Gossip, Gunsberg, Judd, Mason, Weiss. Total—8 won, 9 lost.

Taubenhaus, M.—Won from J. W. Baird, Burn, Delmar, Gunsberg, Martinez, Mason, MacLeod; drew with Burille, Judd, Showalter, Pollock, Tschigorin, Weiss; lost to D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Burille, Hanham, Judd, Showalter. Total—10 won, 9 lost.

Tschigorin, Michael—Won from D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird, Bird, Burille, Burn, Gossip, Hanham, Judd, Lipschutz, MacLeod, Martinez, Pollock; drew with Blackburne, Delmar, Taubenhaus, Weiss; lost to Delmar, Gunsberg, Mason. Total—14 won, 5 lost.

Weiss, Max—Won from J. W. Baird, D. G. Baird, Blackburne, Burille, Delmar, Hanham, Judd, Martinez, Mason, MacLeod, Pollock, Showalter; drew with Bird, Burn, Gossip, Gunsberg, Lipschutz, Taubenhaus, Tschigorin. Total—15½ won, 3½ lost.

ZALINSKI AT THE REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Members of the Republican Club listened last evening to an illustrated lecture by Capt. Zalinski on "Coast and Harbor Defense and the Application thereto of the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun." What introduced to his audience as the inventor of the gun Capt. Zalinski was quick to say that the weapon had been really invented by a Mr. Melford of Ohio, who brought it to his notice some five years ago. He did not think at first that the idea of projecting large masses of dynamite with compressed air was very valuable, but the tests exhibited surprised him. Capt. Zalinski then, by illustration and description, detailed the steps made in the development of the air gun and its dynamite-charged projectile from the two-inch caliber weapon of five years ago up to the fifteen-inch gun of to-day, able to throw 500 pounds of nitro-gelatine a distance of a mile with precision.

At the business meeting the club elected 39 resident and non-resident members. It listened to a speech by Congressman Coleman of the Second District of Louisiana, who was loudly applauded when he ascribed his conversion from Democracy to Republicanism as due to an appeal to his pocket as a manufacturer of agricultural machinery which stopped him to a sense of his duty as a citizen.

THE BALL AND BANQUET.

The [illegible] Committee for the ball, which will be composed of the following named gentlemen: Walter Lusigan, Charles D. Miller, Allan McLane Hamilton, Elliott Roosevelt, Lloyd Aspinwall, Henry W. Bibby, J. L. Anthony, G. G. Haven, Jr., John M. Bowers, James W. Beekman, Alfred Wagstaff, John J. Townsend, Jr., Karl Duez, Herman Oelrichs, Augusto P. Montant, D. Midlikon, Jr., Campbell Steward, Daniel Worden, Henry Gunther, William Steigway, C. Oliver Iselin, Sam L. Morrison, Ridgeway Moore, Henry T. Carey, Edmund C. Stanton, John Hone, Jr., Charles de Kay, Henry E. Howland, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, M. E. Smith, Daniel Appleton, Frank M. Lawrence, H. Le Grand Cannon, William Salomon, and the members of the Entertainment Committee, who are Messrs. Stuyvesant Fish, W. W. Astor, Gouverneur Morris, W. B. Beekman, Stephen H. Olin, Marvin W. Ihm, H. Stokes, Robert Goelet, W. K. Vanderbilt, William Jay, Egerton L. Winthrop, and Ward McAllister.

The list of occupants of the boxes at the dinner and ball is as follows:

PARTERRE BOXES—SOUTH SIDE.

Nos.		Nos.	
1.	Thomas Hitchcock.	17.	William D. Sloan.
5.	M. T. Wilson.	19.	William G. Hamilton.
7.	Edward Burden.	21.	Walter Newcomb.
9.	Amb'se A. Kingsland.	23.	Chauncey M. Depew.
11.	William Astor.	25.	Elbridge T. Gerry.
13.	Ogden Goelet.	27.	C. Baldwin.
15.	Henry F. Barbey, (H. A. C. Taylor, (dinner only.) H. A. Johnson, (ball only.)	29.	Stuyvesant Fish.
		31.	Robert C. Winthrop.
		33.	Abram S. Hewitt.
		35.	Hamilton Fish.

FIRST TIER BOXES, SOUTH SIDE.

37.	S. R. Elkins.	55.	S. L. M. Barlow.
39.	Opera House Company.	57.	S. V. R. Cruger.
		59.	Mrs. Paran Stevens.
41.	Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts.	61.	A. B. Gardiner.
		63.	Hugh J. Grant.
43.	G. G. Haven.	65.	Samuel D. Babcock.
45.	James A. Hamilton.	67.	Edward Cooper, (ball only.) Mrs. N. Bayles, (dinner only.)
47.	George S. Bowdoin.		
49.	Egerton L. Winthrop. Frederick Sheldon, (dinner only.)	69.	H. H. Anderson.
		71.	Theodore W. Myers.
51.	Mrs. Henry W. Smith, (ball only.)	73.	W. K. D. Stokes.
53.	E. H. Harriman.		

PARTERRE BOXES—NORTH SIDE.

2.	Clarence A. Seward.	20.	Robert Goelet.
4.	J. Hampden Robb. James W. Gerard, (ball only.) C. O. Iselin, (dinner only.)	22.	G. Henry Warren, (ball only.) W. Bayard Cutting, (dinner only.)
6.			
8.	James M. Varnum.	24.	William W. Astor.
10.	Byam K. Stevens.	26.	Lutner Kountze.
12.	Ward McAllister.	28.	James P. Kernochan.
14.	Henry Clews.	30.	Samuel B. Ruggles.
16.	James H. Beekman.	32.	W. Seward Webb.
18.	William Jay.	34.	Adrian Iselin.
		36.	L. P. Morton.

FIRST TIER BOXES—NORTH SIDE.

38.	John Kean.	52.	Seth B. French.
40.	Frederick J. de Peyster.	54.	Frederick S. Tallmadge.
42.	W. C. Schermerhorn.	56.	Cornelius N. Bliss.
44.	Elliott and Theodore Roosevelt.	58.	Brayton Ives.
46.	Edmund R. Robinson (ball only.) George L. Robinson (dinner only.)	60.	Henry C. Marquand.
		62.	Orlando B. Potter.
		64.	John A. King.
48.	J. Pierpont Morgan.	66.	George B. Ward.
50.	Robert L. Cutting.	68.	Smith Clift.
		70.	Clarence W. Brown.
		72.	Alexander Brown.

The contract for decorating the Opera House on the occasion of the ball and dinner was yesterday placed with C. H. Koster. The ceiling of the temporary supper room on Thirty-third-street and Seventh-avenue is to be covered with cream-colored cheesecloth, plaited and festooned. The side walls will be covered with maroon-colored cotton plush, relieved with old gold. The pests at the sides are to be surmounted by a brass eagle and shield, caste of arms of the various States, surrounded by festoons of silk flags, being placed on the walls between these pests.

The grand staircase in the Opera House will be suitably decorated with plush and silk flags, the fronts of the boxes in the auditorium and the grand tier are to be covered with similar materials, medallions, lasses, and other handsome materials. Large palms will be placed over the President's box with a shield in the centre. All the boxes will be hung with silk curtains and festoons of the American and foreign flags, and sprays of gas lights to be used wherever they can be advantageously in the perfecting of the display.

The temporary building, which it was at first intended should extend all along the Thirty-ninth-street side and to the corner of the Broadway tunnel, may be curtailed some to reach from Seventh-avenue only half way up Thirty-ninth-street toward Broadway. This change, if made, will be because the Art Committee fear that the structure may interfere with and endanger the display of the loan collection in the assembly room. The Art Committee feared that the building of this shed would affect the insurance on the pictures because of the possible danger from fire or thieves. The Entertainment Committee yesterday offered to place iron shutters on the windows of the Assembly Room, so as to protect the loan collection if this should be considered necessary to better protect the collection of paintings and relics. Just which course will be pursued will probably be decided upon to-day.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Provisions were even slower and more featureless in their movement than Saturday. There was no liberality in the demand witnessed, and, aside from the selling of about 2,000 bbls

IMPLANTING TEETH.

"One of my class," said a young dentist who took his diploma at the recent Commencement of the Dental College in this city, "has invented a new process for implanting teeth, which, when perfected and given to the profession, will, he thinks, be an improvement on Dr. Younger's method."

Dr. Younger is a California dentist who gave the youngest persons to the profession some years ago. Since then it has been more or less generally used. Dr. Kirk of Philadelphia is an American practitioner of prominence who has also used it with considerable success. Various New-York dentists, too, have used the method, but it cannot be said to be popular in the sense of being widely practiced. The results have not been altogether satisfactory. It is asserted by those in a position to know that 75 per cent. of even Dr. Younger's operations have failed.

Still, 25 per cent of success is an advance. Before implanting an introduced tooth transplanting was the method employed. This had to be instantaneous; that is, the teeth had to be extracted from one jaw and immediately inserted into the other, from which, also, the discarded tooth must have been just taken. Only in this way was it deemed possible to secure a successful establishment of the transplanted tooth. Yeh can readily see the difficulties attending such a course. Not the least among them was the ability to obtain in the mouth of a person willing to part with it a sound tooth matching in build and shade those among which it was destined to become a fellow in the mouth of another.

Still, a person will sell his teeth for transplanting as a woman will her hair, and that was the way many were obtained, but it was not an easy matter to find them. Unfortunately, there exists in the minds of most people a prejudice against having teeth extracted. A man who did not object to sell his teeth was unwilling it should be forcibly taken from him, and that, of course, was a very necessary part of the transaction.

Dr. Younger's method does away with all this. A dead tooth is used, which may have been extracted for one, two, or even three years. It is requisite, however, that the periosteum, or membrane covering the root, shall be perfect. It is then treated antiseptically and inserted in the gum of the patient, who may have lost his own tooth years before.

"My classmate, Dr. Edmunds, a Western man," said the young dentist already quoted, "does artificially what is now done naturally, when it is done at all. Many of the cases in the present method of implanting teeth claim that after the dead tooth is introduced into the living tissue the periosteum is revived, and after a time an actual physical union takes place. If it does occasionally, the percentage of failure would be a large one. Dr. Edmunds's method is artificial from beginning to end. He inserts first a platinum capsule, coated with lead, in the jaw, which is in effect a metallic root to take the place of the natural root.

"Platinum coated with lead sounds rather dreadful, but lead is really one of the most kindly metals in that can be introduced in the human tissue. It possesses in itself peculiar antiseptic properties, is more easily encysted, and its oxide has a very beneficial effect upon inflammation. For the purpose of implantation it is excellent, too, because it is soft and pliable and readily adapts itself to the walls of the alveolus, the bony structure upholding the gum.

"After this capsule or metal rest becomes firmly encysted, which it does usually in three or four weeks, the porcelain crown or tooth is introduced. Dr. Edmunds claims that the dead root, which is slightly roughened, is more likely to become firmly imbedded in the tissue than that of the dead natural tooth now inserted. And, again, it is easier to match the other teeth in a porcelain crown than to discover its fellow in the mouth and shade among a quantity of dead, though natural, teeth. The operation can be made painless with cocaine, which can be always employed. Of course, only time and experimenting can determine the value of Dr. Edmunds's process. For the matter the operations of implanting teeth, either natural or artificial, has been too briefly used to pronounce authoritatively upon even its percentage of so-called success. As a writer on the subject says: 'Success in the implanting of teeth means, if it means anything, permanency, and as yet the time has been too limited for any man to claim success.'"

GEN. LONGSTREET'S LOSS BY FIRE.

From the Baltimore Sun, April 12.

The sympathy of the people, irrespective of section or party, will go out to the veteran soldier, Gen. James Longstreet, over the total destruction by fire Tuesday last of his handsome residence, near Gainesville. His loss is estimated at $8,000, upon which there was not one dollar of insurance. Gen. Longstreet lost every relic that he had of the late war, among them his old Confederate gray uniform which he had worn at the second battle of the surface, and the sword which he carried for four long years during that sanguinary struggle. The sash presented to him by the gallant Jeb Stuart, which he prized so highly, and the spurs which he wore in the Mexican war were also lost. Gen. Longstreet is quite unwell, and this loss will weigh heavily on him.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Argan, Kingston	4:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Fider, Bremen	.....	6:30 A. M.
Peiaria, Hamburg	.....	6:30 A. M.
Neustriana, Charleston	8:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Wyoming, Liverpool	.....	5:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.		
Aller, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Britannia, Barcelona	.....	.....
Britannic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
City of Paris, Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Colorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orland, St. Kitts	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tyrian, Kingston	.....	.....
Westland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Yemassee, Wilmington	.....	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 18.		
Algiers, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow	.....	8:00 A. M.
Suevia, Hamburg	8:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, APRIL 19.		
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lake Ontario, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguin, Texas, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 20.		
Adirondack, Kingston	.....	.....
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
City of Richmond, Liverpool	.....	9:30 A. M.
Colon, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Island, Copenhagen	9:30 A. M.	.....
La Champagne, Havre	6:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Slavonia, Stettin	.....	.....
Werra, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 15.

Alvena, Port Antonio, April 5.
City of Richmond, Queenstown, April 7.
Denmark, London, March 30.
Helvetia, Liverpool, March 28.
Marial, St. Croix, April 10.
Nicaria, Havana, April 11.
Olympia, Gibraltar, March 31.
Strathleven, Gibraltar, April 2.
Tower Hill, London, April 2.
Valencia, La Guayra, April 9.
Werra, Southampton, April 7.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

City of Columbia, Havana, April 13.
Italy, Liverpool, April 5.
State of Georgia, Larne, April 6.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

Persian Monarch, London, April 6.
Yasorima, Mamboro, April 3.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

Bothnia, Queenstown, April 10.
Celtic, Queenstown, April 11.
Cienfuegos, Nassau, April 15.
Saale, Bremen, April 10.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.

City of Chicago, Queenstown, April 11.

SUNDAY, APRIL 21.

Etruria, Queenstown, April 14.
La Bretagne, Havre, April 14.
Orinoco, Bermuda, April 14.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...5:19 | Sun sets, 6:40 | Moon rises...7:42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k...8:04	Gov. Is'l...8:24	Hell Gate.10:13
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k...8:23	Gov. Is'l...8:43	Hell Gate.10:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, APRIL 14.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Adirondack, (Br.,) Samson, Colon, Savanilla, Carthagena, Port Limon, and Kingston 20 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

Steamship Cheshire, (Br.,) Bruce, Catania, Palermo, Nassau, and Gibraltar 31 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

Steamship Christen Johnson, (Norw.,) Dennind, Barcasco 5 ds., with fruit to Gomez & Pearsall. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

Steamship Orinoco, (Br.,) Garvin, Bermuda 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 A. M.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Tribou, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Hammonia, (Ger.,) Meinck, Hamburg 12 ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 4:10 A. M.

Steamship Servia, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool 9 ds., via Queenstown, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 A. M.

Steamship Arizona, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool 9 ds., via Queenstown, with mdse. and passengers to A. M. Underhill & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

Steamship State of Texas, Williams, Fernandina, Brunswick and Port Royal 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Wyanoke, Sosa, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Seminole, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship City of Augusta, Catherine, Savannah 2 ds., with mdse. and passengers to K. L. Walker.

Steamship Ascheria, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow and Moville 10 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Hamilton Bros.

Ship Canabia, (Ger.,) Ariana, Hamburg 83 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Theodore Eager & Co.

Ship Annie, (Ger.,) Fortmann, Bremen 49 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to George E. Varrelmann.

Bark Santo Michele, (Ital.,) Ambrosano, Rouen 51 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Henry L. Gregg, Carter, Manzanilla 27 ds., with sugar and molasses to T. J. Oen & Son.—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Bark H. J. Libby, Richardson, Galita Buena 25 ds., with nitrate of soda to Brown Brothers & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Talisman, (Br.,) Belance, Port Spain, Trinidad, 24 ds., with mdse. to G. Challoner & Co.

Bark Concordia, (Dutch,) Swart, Sourabaya and Banjoewangie Nov. 2, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Ira Burslar—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Robert Howe, Peterson, Barbadoes and St. Kitts 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge & Son.

Brig Rising Sun, Decker, Barbadoes 18 ds., with sugar and passengers to J. W. & P. Armstrong.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, fresh, E.; at City Island, light, E. S. E., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steamships Panama, for Havana; Welhaven, for Barcoon; New-Orleans, for New-Orleans.

SPOKEN.

A Cunard Line steamship, bound east, was spoken April 14 in lat. 40 35, lon. 67 36.

The steamship Umbria, hence for Liverpool, was passed April 14 in lat. 40 46, lon. 67 31.

The Guion Line steamship Nevada, bound east, was passed April 14, in lat. 40 44, lon. 67 45.

The steamship Alaska, (Br.,) from New-York for Liverpool, was met April 12 in lat. 43 35, lon. 50 06.

An Anchor Line steamship, bound east, was met April 14 800 miles east of Sandy Hook.

The bark Mary E. Russell, Capt. Nichols, from New-York March 6 for Santos, was spoken March 31 in lat. 6 °., lon. 37 W.

The ship Victoria Regina, (Br.,) Capt. Cawsey, from Calcutta Jan. 29 for New-York, was spoken Feb. 16 in lat. 5 S., lon. 88 E.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 15.—The State Line steamship State of Nebraska, Capt. Brass, from New-York April 4, arr. at Glasgow at 9 A. M. to-day.

The State Line steamship State of Nevada, Capt. Stewart, from Glasgow, sil. from Larne for New-York at 1 P. M. yesterday.

The North German Lloyd steamship Ems, Capt. Jungst, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 6 P. M. yesterday.

The steamship Cevenne, (Br.,) Capt. Voge, from New-York March 21 for Rotterdam, passed the Scilly Islands April 14.

The steamship Sliedrecht, (Br.,) from Palermo April 8 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

The steamship Hipparchus, (Belg.) sld. from Rio Janeiro April 12 for New-York.

The steamship Critia, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York March 27, arr. at Leith April 13.

The steamship Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Feb. 20 for Japan and China, arr. at Singapore April 13.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—The Guion Line steamship Wisconsin, Worrall, hence Saturday for New-York, before reported as returning, reached here this morning. The cause of her return was a slight damage to her bulkhead, which was repaired and the steamship proceeded on her voyage.

The North German Lloyd steamship Fulda, Capt. Rinck, from New-York April 6, arr. at Southampton at 11 A. M. and proceeded for Bremen.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist with washing in private family; willing and obliging; no objection to country for Summer months. Call 498 West 56th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to wait on a lady; good city reference. Address M. M., Box 365 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call at 145 West 51st-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl; willing, trustworthy Protestant girl; industrious; desirous of pleasing; city reference. Address M. W., 606 2d-av., care Mrs. Moore.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing in private family; can see last employer. Call or address B. S., 159 East 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl, North of Ireland, as chambermaid, or children's maid and nurse; will take no wages. Call 358 West 47th-st., Coleman's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS OR MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—First-class city reference. Address 535 West 50th-st., two stairs up.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; assist in washing; best city reference. Call at 537 West 44th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; no objection to first-class boarding house; understands soups, meats, pastry; good baker; satisfactory reference. Call at 204 East 96th-st., Barnes's bell.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; all the requirements wanted for any first-class private family; city reference. Address M. M., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook; best of city reference; no objection Summer months; long and satisfactory personal city reference; private family. Address L. B., Box 996 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe desires to find a situation for a respectable woman, who has lived with her for five years as cook; makes good bread; will assist with washing. Apply for two days at 28 East 35th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook and laundress or do housework in a small private family; best city reference. Call at 326 West 41st-st., Room 16; no cards.

COOK, OR COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—By thoroughly competent girl; first-class city reference; no cards. Call at 118 East 41st-st., over boot store.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman as first-class family cook; understands French cooking, fancy dishes, all kinds of soups, game, and pastry deserts; employer seen. Call at 62 West 40th-st.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, other as cook, washer, ironer; competent; city reference. Call at 424 West 53d-st.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant girl; understands her business; best city reference. Address K. H., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent young Englishwoman as cook and assist with washing; best city reference; no objection to the country. Call at 518 East 71st-st.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook and do coarse washing; private family; understands all soups, game, deserts; excellent bread; city references. Call at 214 West 27th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and laundress; city or country; city reference. Address M. S., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as good cook; good family baker; do plain washing; city or country; best city reference. Call at 218 West 30th-st., basement.

COOK.—English; all kinds soups, fish, game, poultry, meats, deserts, bread, and biscuit; city or country; good city references. Address C. H., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as cook, the other as waitress; no objection to chamberwork; best city reference from last place. Call at 165 7th-av., near 20th-st.

COOK.—By a Swiss woman; first-class cook and pastry cook; English and French cooking. Address E. S., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as cook and laundress in a small family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Call at 666 2d-av.; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent baker; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; country preferred. Address M. E. S., 151 West 18th-st.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as good family cook; understands all branches of cooking; city reference. Address A. C., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family where kitchen-maid is kept; city reference. Call at 284 East 46th-st., care Mrs. Peterson.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer, in small family; city or country; best city reference; good baker. Call at 218 East 40th-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer in small private family; city or country; best city reference from last place. Call at 148 West 46th-st., basement.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; in private family; assist with coarse washing; in city or country; reference from last employers. Call at 263 West 41st-st.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good family cook; willing to assist in washing; city or country; good city reference. Call at 124 West 35th-st.

COOK.—By capable young woman as first-class cook; city or country; best city references; boarding house or hotel. Call at 245 West 39th-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook or as general housewerker in small private family; best city references. Call at 350 East 36th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook; excellent baker; will do coarse washing if required; city or country; good city reference. Call at 165 West 119th-st., near third second bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a Protestant young woman in small private family, or would do housework; city or country; city references. Call at 222 West 27th-st., Room 5.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook and laundress; best city references. Call at 557 West 44th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman; good family cook; last lady can be seen. Call at 148 West 56th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class English cook; lately landed; excellent references. Call at 233 East 26th-st.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; good reference; no objection to city or country. Call at 351 3d-av.; ring top bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; no objection to club or boarding house; best city reference from last place. Call at 204 West 23d-st.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; city or country; in private family; good city reference. Address E. J., 221 East 74th-st.

COOK, &c.—By respectable young girl as good plain cook and laundress in small family; best city reference. Call at 404 West 52d-st.; 2d floor.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook in private family; six years' city reference; wages, $25 or $30. Call at 347 East 18th-st., ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference; wages from $40 to $50. Call at 245 East 33d-st.

COOK.—By a German cook, speaking English; good reference. Address E., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman in a private family as cook or laundress; best city reference. Call at 316 East 35th-st., first top bell, east side.

COOK.—By first-class cook; in private family; two years, $25; good city reference. Call at 254 West 37th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By an excellent cook and laundress in small family; reference. Call at 534 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., South Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook; best city references; city or country. Call at 900 6th-av.; ring the bell twice; no cards.

COOK.—By a girl as cook in private family; 18 years' city reference from last employer's. Call at 159 West 52d-st., second floor, back.

COOK &c.—By a first-class colored girl as cook, laundress, or chambermaid. Address 349 West 53d-st., care of E. S. Freeland.

COOK.—As first-class cook. Call at 61 West 48th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking. Call or address 243 1st-av.

COOK.—By Protestant girl; city or country; city reference. Call at 406 West 36th-st., rear flat, front.

COOK.—Protestant; experienced; wants place as plain cook; excellent bread and biscuit baker; also chambermaid; two years' best city reference; understands sewing; private family only; country preferred. Address M. L., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid; do plain sewing or mind grown children; best references. Call, two days, at 204 East 86th-st., Mealy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as second girl and chambermaid and assist with washing or chamberwork; along city or country. Apply to present employer, 31 West 58th-st., from 1 to 4 Tuesday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable chambermaid and seamstress, or waits on a lady or grown children; private family; city reference. Address K. M., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By reliable person as chambermaid; understands her business; or would wait on an elderly lady; well recommended. Seen at this employer's Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 2, at 113 East 34th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and to assist with waiting in private family; city or country; good reference. Address A. K., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman as a competent chambermaid in private family; family going to country preferred; first-class family reference. Address M. J., Box 364 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl. Cto do chamberwork and waiting in private family; willing and obliging; no objection to country for Summer months. Call 498 West 56th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to wait on a lady; good city reference. Address M. M., Box 365 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call at 145 West 51st-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl; willing, trustworthy Protestant girl; industrious; desirous of pleasing; city reference. Address M. W., 606 2d-av., care Mrs. Moore.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing in private family; can see last employer. Call or address B. S., 159 East 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl, North of Ireland, as chambermaid, or children's maid and nurse; will take no wages. Call 358 West 47th-st., Coleman's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS OR MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—First-class city reference. Address 535 West 50th-st., two stairs up.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; assist in washing; best city reference. Call at 537 West 44th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; no objection to first-class boarding house; understands soups, meats, pastry; good baker; satisfactory reference. Call at 204 East 96th-st., Barnes's bell.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; all the requirements wanted for any first-class private family; city reference. Address M. M., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook; best of city reference; no objection Summer months; long and satisfactory personal city reference; private family. Address L. B., Box 996 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe desires to find a situation for a respectable woman, who has lived with her for five years as cook; makes good bread; will assist with washing. Apply for two days at 28 East 35th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook and laundress or do housework in a small private family; best city reference. Call at 326 West 41st-st., Room 16; no cards.

COOK, OR COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—By thoroughly competent girl; first-class city reference; no cards. Call at 118 East 41st-st., over boot store.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman as first-class family cook; understands French cooking, fancy dishes, all kinds of soups, game, and pastry deserts; employer seen. Call at 62 West 40th-st.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, other as cook, washer, ironer; competent; city reference. Call at 424 West 53d-st.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant girl; understands her business; best city reference. Address K. H., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent young Englishwoman as cook and assist with washing; best city reference; no objection to the country. Call at 518 East 71st-st.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook and do coarse washing; private family; understands all soups, game, deserts; excellent bread; city references. Call at 214 West 27th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and laundress; city or country; city reference. Address M. S., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as good cook; good family baker; do plain washing; city or country; best city reference. Call at 218 West 30th-st., basement.

COOK.—English; all kinds soups, fish, game, poultry, meats, deserts, bread, and biscuit; city or country; good city references. Address C. H., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as cook, the other as waitress; no objection to chamberwork; best city reference from last place. Call at 165 7th-av., near 20th-st.

COOK.—By a Swiss woman; first-class cook and pastry cook; English and French cooking. Address E. S., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as cook and laundress in a small family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Call at 666 2d-av.; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent baker; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; country preferred. Address M. E. S., 151 West 18th-st.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as good family cook; understands all branches of cooking; city reference. Address A. C., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family where kitchen-maid is kept; city reference. Call at 284 East 46th-st., care Mrs. Peterson.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer, in small family; city or country; best city reference; good baker. Call at 218 East 40th-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer in small private family; city or country; best city reference from last place. Call at 148 West 46th-st., basement.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; in private family; assist with coarse washing; in city or country; reference from last employers. Call at 263 West 41st-st.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good family cook; willing to assist in washing; city or country; good city reference. Call at 124 West 35th-st.

COOK.—By capable young woman as first-class cook; city or country; best city references; boarding house or hotel. Call at 245 West 39th-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook or as general housewerker in small private family; best city references. Call at 350 East 36th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook; excellent baker; will do coarse washing if required; city or country; good city reference. Call at 165 West 119th-st., near third second bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a Protestant young woman in small private family, or would do housework; city or country; city references. Call at 222 West 27th-st., Room 5.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook and laundress; best city references. Call at 557 West 44th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman; good family cook; last lady can be seen. Call at 148 West 56th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class English cook; lately landed; excellent references. Call at 233 East 26th-st.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; good reference; no objection to city or country. Call at 351 3d-av.; ring top bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; no objection to club or boarding house; best city reference from last place. Call at 204 West 23d-st.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; city or country; in private family; good city reference. Address E. J., 221 East 74th-st.

COOK, &c.—By respectable young girl as good plain cook and laundress in small family; best city reference. Call at 404 West 52d-st.; 2d floor.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook in private family; six years' city reference; wages, $25 or $30. Call at 347 East 18th-st., ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference; wages from $40 to $50. Call at 245 East 33d-st.

COOK.—By a German cook, speaking English; good reference. Address E., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman in a private family as cook or laundress; best city reference. Call at 316 East 35th-st., first top bell, east side.

COOK.—By first-class cook; in private family; two years, $25; good city reference. Call at 254 West 37th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By an excellent cook and laundress in small family; reference. Call at 534 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., South Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook; best city references; city or country. Call at 900 6th-av.; ring the bell twice; no cards.

COOK.—By a girl as cook in private family; 18 years' city reference from last employer's. Call at 159 West 52d-st., second floor, back.

COOK &c.—By a first-class colored girl as cook, laundress, or chambermaid. Address 349 West 53d-st., care of E. S. Freeland.

COOK.—As first-class cook. Call at 61 West 48th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking. Call or address 243 1st-av.

COOK.—By Protestant girl; city or country; city reference. Call at 406 West 36th-st., rear flat, front.

COOK.—Protestant; experienced; wants place as plain cook; excellent bread and biscuit baker; also chambermaid; two years' best city reference; understands sewing; private family only; country preferred. Address M. L., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; understands all the requirements; best of references; city or country; best city reference. Call at 408 Lexington-av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent baker; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; country preferred. Address M. E. S., 151 West 18th-st.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as good family cook; understands all branches of cooking; city reference. Address A. C., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family where kitchen-maid is kept; city reference. Call at 284 East 46th-st., care Mrs. Peterson.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer, in small family; city or country; best city reference; good baker. Call at 218 East 40th-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer in small private family; city or country; best city reference from last place. Call at 148 West 46th-st., basement.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; in private family; assist with coarse washing; in city or country; reference from last employers. Call at 263 West 41st-st.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good family cook; willing to assist in washing; city or country; good city reference. Call at 124 West 35th-st.

COOK.—By capable young woman as first-class cook; city or country; best city references; boarding house or hotel. Call at 245 West 39th-st., first floor, back.

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COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook; excellent baker; will do coarse washing if required; city or country; good city reference. Call at 165 West 119th-st., near third second bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a Protestant young woman in small private family, or would do housework; city or country; city references. Call at 222 West 27th-st., Room 5.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook and laundress; best city references. Call at 557 West 44th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman; good family cook; last lady can be seen. Call at 148 West 56th-st.; no cards.

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COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook in private family; six years' city reference; wages, $25 or $30. Call at 347 East 18th-st., ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference; wages from $40 to $50. Call at 245 East 33d-st.

COOK.—By a German cook, speaking English; good reference. Address E., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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COOK.—By first-class cook; in private family; two years, $25; good city reference. Call at 254 West 37th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By an excellent cook and laundress in small family; reference. Call at 534 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., South Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook; best city references; city or country. Call at 900 6th-av.; ring the bell twice; no cards.

COOK.—By a girl as cook in private family; 18 years' city reference from last employer's. Call at 159 West 52d-st., second floor, back.

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COOK.—By Protestant girl; city or country; city reference. Call at 406 West 36th-st., rear flat, front.

COOK.—Protestant; experienced; wants place as plain cook; excellent bread and biscuit baker; also chambermaid; two years' best city reference; understands sewing; private family only; country preferred. Address M. L., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young French girl; understands dressmaking; good hairdressing; good city references. Call at 307 1st-av., second floor.

COOK.—By colored woman, lately landed, as good plain cook; understands sweets, savorys, baking of household bread; no washing; best references. Call or address Mrs. Robinson, 235 Kent-st., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together; both girls thoroughly competent; will do work of small private family; city or country; best city references. Call or address 169 West 28th-st., Room 8.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook in private family; best city references. Call at 273 East 36th-st., one flight.

DAY'S WORK.—By Protestant woman by day or week; thorough; washing; or seeking to do housecleaning; will be found most satisfactory; good city reference. Address L. M., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAYS' WORK.—By a competent woman to go out by the day; do cleaning, laundry, or any other work; good reference. Call at 149 West 42d-st.; ring four times.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day washing or housecleaning; city reference. Call at 515 West 45th-st., second floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By strong woman to go out by the day; do any kind of work. Call at 252 West 41st-st., first floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—As first-class laundress by the day. Call at 204 East 26th-st., top floor, back; ring Bell 8.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable widow to do housecleaning or any kind of work by day or week; references. Address Mrs. Beck, 944 1st-av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day or take in washing. Home. Call at 435 West 38th-st., two flights up, in back.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent French dressmaker; finest dresses in latest French styles; terms, $5 per dress. Address M. S. T., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent dressmaker wants more engagements to work by the day; makes over; references. Address M. A. Roy, Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; go out by day, week, or month; in private families; city or country; best city reference; good operator. Call at 224 East 29th-st., second door.

DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES; newest styles; orders promptly executed; moderate prices. Mrs. Parker, 210 West 34th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined, educated German lady, competent to take full charge of a household, as housekeeper in a widower's family; best city references. Address German, 1,540 Lexington-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady; North German; thoroughly competent and exper

WESTERN PLAYS AND EASTERN CRITICS

From the Chicago Inter Ocean, April 12.

The simple fact that a play written by a Western man was condemned by the newspaper critics of New-York is made the excuse for the revival of that tiresome, degrading allegation that products of the Western mind are damned in the East because of their origin, without reference to their merits. This proposition has been discussed in all its bearings so often, and in such various tempers, that there is nothing new left to be said, and yet it will not stay refuted, but bobs up serenely every time a poor or unsatisfactory play written in the West is properly disposed of in the East. All things being equal, a good play is less likely to come from the West than from the East, for the reason that the most experienced and accomplished dramatic writers live in the East. But the honest critic is indifferent as to the source of a play, and will as cordially commend the real merits of a drama writ as in Kalamazoo as he would praise the excellence of a play constructed in Boston. As a matter of fact, about nine-tenths of the plays that fail on their production in New-York are, when the works of American authors, written in the East. Some of the most successful American plays, both in critical estimation and in popular approval, have been the work of Western writers, and some of the most utterly wretched and worthless of stage trash has come from the same wide region of ambitious scribblers. The play's the thing, and it must stand or fall by that which is in it, whether that be the odor of balsam of the Maine pineries or the flavor of a California orange grove.

WENT TO MOSCOW WITH NAPOLEON.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A stolid old Dutchman is the last who is recorded as having joined the army of healthy centenarians. Eighty three years ago he went to sea, but in 1812 he joined the French Army, which was just starting for Moscow. After his return from the fatal campaign he became Captain of a merchant vessel, and as such weathered many a storm in the course of his long career. The old man is very proud of his age, and he has an amusing way of telling men of 70 or 80 who may happen to differ from him in opinion that they are too young to form a judgment on the matter.

BAD FOR ENGLAND'S ADMIRALTY.

From the London Truth.

There is no single maritime improvement of first-class importance which has come from our Admiralty. The French invented iron-clads. The Americans brought out torpedoes and monitors. A Swede devised the propeller. The French first produced quick-firing guns. Spain, France, and America are all at work upon submarine vessels, while British inventiveness is being solely devoted to an endeavor to account for the vast sums of money which have been sunk upon our navy without any appreciable return.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, April 15:

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold at public auction the three-story brick building, with lot 28.7 by 100, 18 Oak-st., north side, 11 feet east of New Chambers-st., for $12,500, to W. J. Hade. The sale of flats, with lots, 84 and 86 Grove-st., and dwelling, with lot, 204 East 46th-st., was withdrawn.

James C. Laier sold at public auction the three-story brick building, with lease of lot 25 by 100, 137 East 13th-st., north side, east of 3d-av., and three-story and five-story buildings, with lot 25 by 206.6 by 20.10 by irregular, 135 East 13th-st., running through to 14th-st., adjoining above, for $60,000, to Louis C. Bruns.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 98.9, 407 East 29th-st., north side, east of 1st-av., for $16,000, to G. Von Schelle. Also, under a foreclosure decree, Eugene S. Ives, Esq., referee, sold at public auction the five-story apartment house, with lot 25 by 99.11, 266 West 131st-st., south side, west of 7th-av., for $22,368, to W. B. Boyle; similar building, with lot 25 by 99.11, 263 West 131st-st., adjoining above, sold for $22,268, to J. M. Murray, and similar building, with lot 25 by 99.11, 270 West 131st-st., adjoining above, sold for $21,818, to Manchester & Pulbrick. Also, under a similar order, George F. Langbein, Esq., referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 75, on 7th-av., west side, 50 feet south of 155th-st., for $22,500, to George C. Carrier, plaintiff, and sold at public auction a two-story stone house and outbuildings, with 48 acres of land, on Scarsdale road, Yonkers, N. Y., for $11,000, to L. Toplitz.

William Kenneily & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, William H. Clark, Esq., referee, sold three four-story stone-front dwellings, with lots each 18 by 100.5, 163 to 167 64th-st., north side, 174 feet east of 10th-av., for $57,250, to James Voss. Also, under a similar order, Barton N. Harrison, Esq., referee, disposed of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17 by 100.11, 127 West 103d-st., north side, 300 feet west of 9th-av., for $19,950, to Isaac A. Hooper, plaintiff; two similar houses, with lots, each 16.8 by 100.11, 139 and 141 West 103d-st., adjoining above, sold for $42,700 to J. G. Requa. The sale of the property known as Bijou Theatre, Broadway and 6th-av., was adjourned to April 22.

James L. Wells sold at public auction the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 81 by — by 80, 419 Willis-av., west side, 75 feet north of 144th-st., for $12,600, to E. W. Schneider, and the three-story frame cottage, with lot 12.6 by 100, 715 East 145th-st., north side, west of Brook-av., sold for $8,850, to William Brown.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 15.

43d-st., s. s., 62 ft. w. of 9th-av., 19.5x80.6: Patrick Carroll and wife to William T. Armstrong $12,500

124th-st., 115 East: Louis Samuels and wife to Louis Herbst and wife 7,500

Christie-st., w. s. — n. of Delancey-st., lot 20 and part of lot 186, 25x146; Tobias Silverstone and wife to Jacob Cressent 33,500

Avenue D, 58: Philipp Mart and wife to Philip Rosenberg 9,250

84th-st., n. s., 248 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25 x102.2; John Huber and wife to John H. Schuyler 16,000

73d-st, 73 East; Laura A. Williams to William Vogel 72,500

Walton-av., n. s. corner of 150th-st., 80x29x irreg.: Charles E. Van Tassel and wife to Julius E. Hellwig 12,000

147th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Tunis E. Snedeker and wife to William J. Armstrong 2,500

114th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x 72.2x — x100.10; E. Price and others to Barbara Hollerbach 10,975

8th-st., 233; Andrew W. Van Allen and Mary E. Koehler 1

Same property; George W. Van Allen and another to same, ½ part 26,500

Same property; executors of John W. Van Allen to same, ½ part 3,500

14th-st., s. s., 63ft. e of 2d-av., 33x51.6; John Gerken to Pauline Simon 35,000

John-st., 24; John A. Vroom to Andrew Glover 15,625

85th-st., n. s., 267.2 ft. e. of 8th-av., 17.11x 9x9; Margaret Tranor to Cornelius Van Benschoten 1,350

Delancey-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100; Edward Stumm to Charles Stumm 12,000

70th-st., 38 East; Phoebe A. Baldwin to Frank P. Perkins 37,000

Pearl-st., 512; Morgan Jones and wife to John M. Jones 1

Same property; John M. Jones to Morgan Jones 1

Centre-st., 38; Morgan Jones and wife to John M. Jones 1

Same property; John M. Jones to Morgan Jones 1

Pearl-st., 510 and 512, and 38 and 56 Centre-st.; Mary Jones and others to Annie Jones. 22,500

Centre-st., 9; same to same 1

Pearl-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of Avenue B, 16x 60.2; George B. Barnes to Frederick Lauer. 3,200

33d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.4x98; German Kahn and wife to Allen Abrahams 11,000

Baxter-st., e. s., 147.9 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x 100; Washington Davis to Henry Armstead 1

1st-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of 22d-st., 20x64; Sussman Reinhardt to Lina Grant 14,100

111th-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 172d-st., 95x100; John W. Fleck to Robert Frommer 1,000

91st-st., n. s., 271 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 19 x100.5; Donald Mackay to Felix Thurnauer 23,000

Grand-st., 48; Catherina Silbert and others to Lena Kinsler and another 18,000

New-av., East, w. s., 100.6 ft. s. of 145th-st., 80.3x315.10; Edward Robinson to Robert Tighe 10,000

63d-st., n. s., 114.7 ft. w. of Ave. 4, 14.2x 100.5; Frank Perkins to F. A. Baldwin ... 27,000

150th-st., 350 East; George Arbogast to Martha Woods 1

137th-st., 34 West; Henry C. Demarest and wife to Josephine Y. Judson 26,000

2d-av., n. s. corner of 14th-st., 51.6x33; Pauline Simon to Moses Goldsmith and Solomon Frank 35,000

Berriman-av., n. w. corner of Southern Boulevard, 99x97x100x97; Franklin Lynch and wife to Julius F. Townsend 3,000

151st-st., 542 West; William A. Howe to John H. Howe 15,000

48th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5; Jacob Weil and wife to Lena Keller 14,000

156th-st., n. s., 95.5 ft. e. of Avenue St. Nicholas, 79; Philip Fisher and wife to William Fritzel 30,000

54th-st., 237 East; Mayer Bickart and wife to Max Cohen 8,500

Avenue A, n. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue B, 50x 102.2; Hugh G. Kelly and wife to Henry Salmonds and wife 26,500

149th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x 99.11; Jonas Cole to James McGloin 3,500

14th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x 99.11; same to John F. Locke 3,500

146th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of St. Nicholas-av., 100x99.11; John F. Martin and wife to Michael S. Cashman 22,700

80th-st., 139 East; Frank A. Seitz and wife to Constantin D. Mac-uire 25,000

134th-st., 446 East; J. Metcalfe Thomas to Richard H. Harper 9,250

135th-st., n. s., 99 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x 99.11; Mary E. Lawrence and wife to Emily A. Lawrence 12,000

5th-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. w. of 114th-st., 50x 100.5; William E. Shevelin to James Dougherty 15,000

125th-st., n. s., 212.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x 99.11; Alfred C. Ayer to Jane Read 8,500

4th-av., 2d floor, Prospect House to Mary Ann Brady 14,500

Fourth-st., 113 West; ..... Lederer to 21,000

[illegible] 10,000

[illegible] 1

74th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x 102.2; Joel Hyams to Joseph Dilder 27,000

Same property; Victoria Whitney to Joel Hyams 23,500

125th-st., s. s., 107.5 ft. e. of Irving-place, 23x93; Louis Berkele to Katharine Kelsey 20,750

153d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Cortlandt-av., 25 x100; George Schweshin to Ernest Walter 2,400

84th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Ave. A., 50x100; Dennis Shea to Elizabeth Serlen 15,500

224-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 52x98.9; Thomas M. Duffy to Frederick Meyer 35,000

Jackson-av., w. s., 194.9 ft. n. of Clifton-st., 16.5x75; Romaine Speer to John W. Decker. 2,850

Lewis-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Stanton-st., 25x 100; Peter J. Eckes to Henry Witthowski. 11,000

85th-av., w. s., 46 ft. n. of 17th-st., 90.9x100; Louisa Fowles to John Martin 21,000

73d-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Boulevard, 102.1x 102.9; Joseph Stuart to Rutgers Presbyterian Church of New-York 10

125th-st., 237 West; Alexander Crane to Adolph Hassmann 21,400

Delancey-st., s. s. corner of Norfolk-st., 25x 75; Frederick Wells to Solomon Wells-Meadler 2,500

103d-st., 103 West; Helen Schuster to Philip E. Hausman 25,000

8th-av., s. s., 50.6 ft. n. of 44th-st., 17.7x75x irreg. and n. s., 50.6 ft. n. of 44th-st., 17.7x75x 100.92; Henry Lipman to Joseph Snyder 11,750

8th-av., s. s. corner of 85th-st., 50.8x100; Mary E. Hadden to Samuel H. Amory and another 1

92d-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.8; Ellen and Anthony Lavelle to John Vogel. 18,000

86th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.9; James Barry and wife to Adolph Pecorya. 10,675

Broome-st., s. s., lot 811, map of C. Savard, 25x102x25x103; William C. Martin and wife to Hugh O'Neill 50,000

30th-st., s. s., 297.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9; 98.9; Babetta Baruch to Kate M. J. Rice.

Orchard-st., s. e. s., plot 1, map of H. Lott, 24th Ward, 205.11x75x204.7x75; Franklin Lynch and wife to Charles W. Sp oner 4,250

45th-st., s. s., 355 ft. e. of 10th-av., 22.6x 100.4; James Stuart to Frederick Buschhorn 30,000

Fourth-st., 141; Mayer Kahn and wife to Elisa S. Jones 1

Delmonico-place, s. s., lot 45, map of Forest Grove, 25x98; Ward; Philip Ebling, Jr., to George E. Falle 1

Hawthorne-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Sherman-av., 100x160; Samuel Colcord and wife to Katharina Mensinger 1

Chrystie-st., 86; Julius Lerner and wife to Benedict A. Klein 32,000

45th-st., s. s., 220.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.6x 100.5; Sophie Sterns to Fannie E. Sey.....

155th-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of Elton-av., 25x 100; Catharine Davis to William Hogg 1

123d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.11x 100; Webster White to Enoch Bell 1

134th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of St. Nicholas-av., 21.1x99.11x100.8; William C. Boyd to C. F. Schmitz 1

3d-av., e. s. corner of 87th-st., 37x100.8; Augusta Struppman to John Gray 10,000

Stanton-st., 333; Bertha Brown to Moses Mayer 26,750

Bowery, 276; Jacob Scholle and wife to Marcin Herman 1

Leroy-st., 23; Julius Bergsman to Ascher Weinstein 12,000

97th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 17.5x 100.11; Francis M. Jencks to Jacob Lawson 1

93d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.8; Daniel Brandt to Francis M. Jencks 1

135th-st., n. s., 88 ft. w. of Avenue C., 103 3x 200; Patrick McManus to Henry Bendheim 100,000

65th-st., s. s., 174 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100.5x 304; James M. Brown to William Childs 1

124th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x99x 25x10.11x24x100.11; Charles Welde and wife and A. Welde to Thomas J. Robinson. 35,000

Berrian-av., n. w. s., 200 ft. s. e. of Orchard-st.; George J. Ord and wife to Julius F. Townsend 1,350

Water-st., 44; executors of Joanna Jones to H. and Nicholas Brewer 15,500

Front-st., 248 and 250, and, also, 271 Water-st.; same to same 41,500

99th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x 100.11; William L. Hale and wife to Martin J. Barron 7,500

Grand-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Forsyth-st., 25x 87.6; Margaret C. Rentz and others to Franz Waldschmitt 60,000

92d-st., s. s., 38 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x80; Andrew Leffler and wife to David Oppenheimer 13,500

82d-st., s. s., 82.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.6x49.8 x17.6x49.4; Samuel Kempner to Charles Meier 10,500

13th-st., n. s., lot 140 map of H. Spingler, 25 x102.8; J. Shrady, executor, to E. H. Perkins, Jr. 30,000

Trinity-av., s. e. s., 219.4 ft. s. of 165th-st., 50x 100; George E. Falle and wife to H. S. Hall, Jr. 14,000

168th-st., s. w. s., 877.8 ft. s. of Morse-av.; Alfred E. Hall and wife to H. S. Hall, Jr. 1

16th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Tinton-av., 44x 100; Henry S. Hall, Jr., to George E. Falle.

Christopher-st., 29; Benedict A. Klein to Cross Well and another 30,000

Morris-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 158th-st., 25x 100; Eugene N. Crowe to Robert Hutchinson 2,800

50th-st., 44 West; Annie Hoeckh to Adam Metzler 19,750

65th-st., s. s., 174 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100.5x 304; James Hamilton and another 300,000

Same property; Arthur Meyer to Bernard Cohn 304,000

141st-st., 217 West; William Havemeyer to Hendrick Hawkins 99,000

Cherry-st., 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, and 308; Anne Lowenstein to Jacob Pasknss 153,000

Baltigate-av., w. s., 186.1 ft. n. of 134th-st., 28x130.4; Septimus Granger to Samuel S. Cox 1,750

94th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th-av., 17x100.8; Henry A. Down to Ella Peets 1

Madison-st., 225 and 227, and 227 Jackson-st., 20.11x94; Elias Ennis to John J. O'Connell 1

153d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 30x115.5; Agnes Many to Max Hirshkind 5,000

8th-av., n. e. corner of 131st-st., 99.11x100; John H. Loos to James Riley 60,500

60th-st., 153 East; Hyman and Henry Soon and wives to Ignacio M. de Vareon Aguero 17,300

Manhattan-av., 102; David E. Foley and wife to Max Cohen 20,500

St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 145th-st., 23x100; J. ward Nichols and wife to William Thompson 1

Washington-av., e. s., part of lot 63, 50x 114. Matilda Michaelis to James and S. McGarrity 5,900

131st-st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of 4th-av., 15.5x 100.11; Mark Ash and wife to Daniel Schoonmaker 9,500

St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 146th-st., 25x100; William Thompson and wife to William A. Hess 1

121st-st., 17 West; Samuel C. Wright and wife to Amelia Smith 30,000

85th-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x102.8. Alexander D. Duff to Johanna Watson 14,500

114th-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x 100.11; Mary Myers to Elizabeth A. Swift 1,500

135th-st., n. s., 92.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x51.9; Andrew Mills, Jr., executor, to A. Elmer 14,000

87th-st., s. s., 553.10 ft. w. of 3d-av., 27x 100.8; Louis C. Muller to Adam Muller..... 1

Mulberry-st., 245; Mary A. Dolan to Benedict A. Klein 25,000

64th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20 x100.8; Babette Hornthal to Isidor Lewkowitz 25,000

Mulberry-st., 243; Benedict A. Klein to Jones Well and another 25,000

109th-st., 104 East; Bertha Stearn to Gustav Stalp 15,000

Stanton-st., 233; Edith Ewen to Bertha Brown 1

85th-st., s. s., 125 ft. east of 2d-av., 20x 100.5; Minnie Isaac to Jennie Levy 16,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL, (paid up, in cash) $1,000,000
Surplus Dec. 31, 1888 ..... $2,226

Has loaned $1,500,000 at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. since Jan. 1, 1889.

Purchasers of real estate who have their titles examined and guaranteed by the company can at the same time, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, procure through it loans to complete their purchases.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
George F. Demarest.

CAN'T BEAT THIS.

Only $5,500 (and only $1,000 cash) for three-story brick houses on Manhattan Island. 127th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., close to High Bridge Park; 10th-av. cable cars to corner. Title guarantee policy free of expense to purchaser. Owner on premises.

JAMES M. CHASE.

73d-st.

and 10th-av.; two very desirable Annex for small private families; in first-class order. Apply to L. BROADES, Equitable Building.

NORTH SIDE.

A bargain; must be sold or rented before May 1; on West 134th-st., near 5th-av., three stories, brownstone high-stoop, all modern improvements; size 13.9x35x99.9; price $13,000.

CHARLES A. SEYMOUR & CO.,
Park-av. and 42d-st., opp. Grand Central Depot.

A GREAT BARGAIN!

Cheapest corner residence in the city. Housebuyers examine the elegant brownstone dwelling on Manhattan-av., corner of 123d-st., near Morningside Park. Location very choice. Size of house, 20.11x48. J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

A—NEW FIRST-CLASS WEST SIDE dwelling, 150 feet from entrance to Central Park; 16 West 85th-st.; four-story, high-stoop, 20 feet wide; lot 102 feet; fine cabinet finish; sanitary plumbing; A. A. pipe; artistic decorations. Apply on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, owner.

CORNER OF WASHINGTON-PLACE AND Mercer-st., large building, lot 37x100, to lease or for sale; suitable for hotel, boarding house, or apartments. Apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, 45 William-st.

2,114 HARRISON-AV., NEAR 133TH-ST.—Elegant three-story brownstone-front dwelling, in perfect order; stone front house; in perfect order. Apply on premises, West 133d-st.

FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN SIXTY PRICE, new, first-class private dwelling close to [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

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Insures titles to Real Estate.

No charge made for abstracts furnished.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, THE extra well built and desirable four-story stone dwelling 224 West 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet front, 70 feet deep, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; immediate possession and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to

GEO. R. READ,
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FOR SALE—A LOT ON WEST END-AV. AT reasonable figure. Address R. T. W., P. O. Box 1,601 New-York City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

$14,000. Farm of 200 Acres, with one hour of New-York; in good state of cultivation; well wooded and watered; substantial modern frame house; large barn and outbuildings complete; location healthy; a bargain.

J. S. CLARK, Post Office Box 659, New-York.

MADISON, N. J.—ONE HOUR; ELEGANT country residence; 13 rooms; all improvements; coachhouse, hennery, icehouse; splendid garden; fruit, all kinds; eight acres fine location; near depot; rent for season or year or sell. Owner, 1,269 Madison-av, New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—JUST BACK OF SING Sing Village, place of about 50 acres, with modern house and outbuildings, on very high hill; commands extended view Hudson River and surrounding country; price only $10,000.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

AT NUTLEY, N. J.—HOUSES FOR SALE, to let, or built to order.

WILLIAM R. NAIRN, Nutley, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE GREAT

Rockaway Hotel

FOR SALE.

THIS HOTEL (EXCLUSIVE OF THE LAND) WILL BE SOLD

AT AUCTION

ON THE 24TH DAY OF APRIL NEXT,

POSTPONED FROM APRIL 16,
AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
IN NEW-YORK CITY,
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

TERMS CASH, OR SUCH SECURITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF CASH ON THE FOLLOWING DAY AS MAY BE REQUIRED BY THE OWNERS.

THE PURCHASER WILL ALSO BE REQUIRED TO REMOVE THE BUILDING WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF SALE.

The intention is that it shall be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, but owners reserve the right to reject any unsatisfactory bid.

Watchmen in charge of Hotel are instructed to permit examination of property.

For further information apply to

EVERETT E. REYNOLDS,
Room 16. 115 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT ROCKAWAY HOTEL.

It having been determined to sell the Mammoth Rockaway Hotel, to be taken down and removed, the owners will sell the furnishings thereof, including

All the SILVER-PLATED WARE, crockery, kitchen utensils, bakery fixtures and utensils, bed and table linens, towels, blankets, bed spreads, &c. Octagon bar fixtures, iron pipe, gas fittings, plumbers' supplies, laundry fixtures, range fixtures, and a miscellaneous lot of hardware, locks, &c., contained in the above hotel, and mostly new,

AT AUCTION UNRESERVEDLY

FOR CASH
ON THE HOTEL PREMISES,
SATURDAY, APRIL 20,
POSTPONED FROM APRIL 11.

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer.

For catalogues and further information apply to

THOMAS H. RYAN,
Room 36. 115 Broadway, New-York.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
GRAND BOULEVARD AND 133TH-ST.

To close the estate of John S. Lawrence, deceased, WILLIAM KENNELLY & BROTHER will sell at auction,

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York,

THE 10 CHOICE VALUABLE LOTS, including the northwest corner, with three-story frame dwelling (all improvements), and two-story stable, situated on Grand Boulevard and 133d-st. (100-foot street), and within one block of cable road. By order

WILLIAM T. LAWRENCE, Executor.
ELIZABETH F. LAWRENCE, Executrix.

70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent.

Maps and further particulars with GEORGE W. ELLIS, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 165 Broadway, or with Auctioneers, 45 Liberty-st.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

will sell at auction, TUESDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

By direction of Mr. Lewis Cass Ledyard.

THIRD-AV. AND 56TH-ST.—"PARKPA HALL," northeast corner, size 75x125. Magnificent brick building and stores.

1,046 3d-av., between 57th and 58th sts., near 59th-st.—4-story and basement brownstone dwelling, in perfect order. Mirrors and chandeliers included. Apply to WARDELL, Esq., 347 Pearl-st.

THURSDAY, MAY 2,
at 20 E. 23d-st., and 1,046 3d-av.,
ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
including parlor, library, dining room, bedroom, and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
three-story brick building with extension and lot,
No. 231 BOWERY.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Four choice lots, southeast corner
MADISON-AV. AND 120TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at office of HAYS & GREENBAUM, Esqs., 170 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN FORECLOSURE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
under direction of Peter S. Olney, Esq., referee,
four-story brick buildings, with plot of land,
Nos. 346 TO 352 EAST 104TH-ST.
45 CLIFF-ST.

Maps, &c., at office of Henry Day, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF FREDERIC P. FORSTER, ESQ., REFEREE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,

41 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS ON
GRAND BOULEVARD (PUBLIC DRIVE),
10TH AND EDGCOMBE AVS.,
160TH-ST. TO 164TH-ST.

For book maps, &c., apply to WETMORE & JENNEY, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 45 William-st., or of PETER F. MEYER, Esq., Referee, 59 Wall-st., and at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
R. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1889,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., N. Y.,
NOS. 157 AND 159 WEST 97TH-ST.,
between 9th and 10th avs., attractive three-story dwellings, size 16.8x about 50x100.11 feet each.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 11 Pine-st.

JERSEY CITY PROPERTY.

TO LET.

JERSEY CITY.—TO LET, DESIRABLE apartments in the Arlington flats, within 40 minutes of the lower parts of New-York; five and eight large rooms; all improvements; very desirable; $18 and $28 per month. Take Pennsylvania ferries, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets, to Jersey City; only few minutes' walk to flats and office of FRANK STEVENS, 55 Montgomery-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

To physicians: A residence on East 42d-st., 24x40x80, between 5th and Madison avs., suitable for a doctor or dentist; rent, $3,000 per annum; lease of one, two, or three years.

SAMUEL SALES & SEYMOUR,
Park-av. and 42d-st., opp. Grand Central Depot.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, NO. 368 WEST 47th-st.; desirable three-story brick dwelling, 25x50x100. Apply to

SETON & WISNMANN,
79 Cedar-st., and 1,142 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

TO RENT—59 PERRY-ST., THREE-STORY brick dwelling; rent, $25 per month. Apply to SETON & WISNMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,142 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

31 WEST 57TH-ST.—SUPERBLY BUILT and located medium-sized house to lease for a term of years, unfurnished. Keys from

W. K. VAN RENSSELAER & CO.,
106 Broadway or 603 5th-av.

$750.—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick to rent in 127th-st., near Park-av.; all in good order. Apply at 364 8th-av., JOHN BRANIGAN.

TO RENT—MURRAY HILL—FIVE-STORY English basement, 18.9x86x100; in perfect order; rent, $2,000.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 78 Liberty-st.

A—HOUSES TO RENT IN ALL LOCAtions; reduced rents.

PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

HOUSE—UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A NEW DEPARTURE.—ELEGANT, LIGHT, and spacious apartments of 12 rooms each in THE PARKWAY,
No. 45 West 72d-st., between Park and "L" station. ENTIRELY FIRE-PROOF.

Specially designed for families and children; arranged in two stories, with living and sleeping rooms on separate floors; practically six distinct two-family houses under one roof; elevators and best steam heat; decoration to suit tenants; reduction for Summer months; elevator now running.

Particulars of
CHAS. BUEK & CO., OWNERS,
9TH-AV. AND 72D-ST.

ALL CORNER APARTMENTS TEN ROOMS.

HARRISON,

Northwest corner Park-av. and 56th-st.; doors iron beams and fire-proof material; south ply, sunny exposure; hydraulic elevator; cabinet trim. Apply on premises or to PETER A. LALOR, Agent, 1,025 3d-av., near 61st-st.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED, STEAM-heated EIGHT flats, (on the beautiful St. Nicholas-av., between 123d and 124th sts.), 7 rooms and bath, besides independent saloons adjoining each chamber, containing many improvements not to be found in any other flats. LOCATION QUIET and UNSURPASSED.

RENT TO COMMENCE MAY 1.
$35 TO $50 PER MONTH.

Apply to janitor, on premises.

A—NOVELDA APARTMENT HOUSE, No. 1,235 Lexington-av., corner 84th-st. Elegant flats to rent: six and seven rooms; modern improvements; steam heated; light, airy, and cheerful.

Apply on premises.

A FLAT TO RENT NEAR BROADWAY and Grand Circle.—Five rooms and bath, steam heated; all improvements; possession; this must be rented; owner has no use for it. JOHN BRANIGAN, 864 6th-av.

NO. 68 WEST 57TH-ST.—SHERWOOD Studio Building.—To rent from May 1 elegant suites of rooms suitable for artists or small families; rent moderate; elevator; steam heating; restaurant in building.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS, FASHIONable locality, greatly reduced rent, eight light rooms, 10 West 28th-st. Janitor will show 11 to 1 and 2 to 4.

A—FLATS TO LET—5 TO 9 ROOMS AND bath; some with steam heat; low rents.

PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

APARTMENT TO LET.—APPLY TO JANitor, 10 East 16th-st.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN

THE MONTAGUE,

TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.,

103 and 105 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-street Ferry, overlooking Bay; stairs marble and iron; beams protected with fire-proof plates. Steam heat and elevators. Decoration by Tiffany. Unequaled clearance. Rents, $1,200 to $1,650. Full recommendations paid brokers.

Apply to CHAS. HEISER, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 32 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AT NEWPORT.—FOR SEASON, HANDSOME English stone cottage; 13 rooms; fully furnished; modern improvements; elegant order; coachhouse; two carriages, horses; nine acres vegetable garden; well shaded; charming views; perfect drainage; gardener on premises. PETER HAGAN, Jr., 350 East 9th-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent on ocean, bay, and inland. Lists and particulars of J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Seabright, and Ramson road houses to let. Information and catalogues from CHAS. S. BROWN & JAS. L. LEVINESS, 49 Liberty-st.

EXCURSIONS

STARIN'S EXCURSION

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

RAID ON THE WIRES.

THE WORK OF CUTTING THEM DOWN IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

People in search of interesting sights may find them to-day when the Commissioner of Public Works, under the guidance of the Commissioners of the Board of Electrical Control, begins to cut down telegraph poles and reel up wires which Mayor Grant has declared must go under ground. They may also find a novel experience to-night in wandering through the centres of after-dark travel under the glimmer of gaslights.

The order for the destruction of poles and wires will be issued by the Mayor this morning as soon as he has received a certified copy of the order of the United States Circuit Court based on Judge Wallace's decision against the Western Union Telegraph. His order has already been formulated, and needs only the Mayor's signature. The court order was procured by Lawyer John M. Bowers from Judge Wallace at Syracuse yesterday, and it will be filed early this morning.

Public Works Commissioner Smith said yesterday that he was ready to begin the removal of the poles and wires as soon as he receives the Mayor's order. He has three gangs of men armed with sharp axes and nippers, and can work them day and night, if it is thought necessary. The appropriation for the removal of street incumbrances is $5,000, and that will pay for removing many poles and wires.

In the subway district, from where all poles and wires will be removed, there are 2,000 lampposts. When the electric lights were put into operation the lanterns or globes were taken off the posts, and now only 500 of them are immediately available for use. But Superintendent McCormick of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas thinks that a sufficient number of gaslights will be ready to illuminate the streets fairly, with the help of the moon, at a late hour.

The Brush and United States Electric Light Companies had men at work yesterday energetically pulling cables through subways and reeling up aerial wires to save them from the ruthless workmen of the city.

E. A. Leslie, General Manager of the Manhattan Electric Light Company, has notified the Board of Electrical Control that his company now has operating in the subways 24,240 feet of cable. Of this 15,000 feet are laid on the west side of Broadway, from Fourteenth to Forty-second street, with 15 subsidiary connections, requiring 1,800 feet; 5,000 feet on the east side of Broadway, from Twenty-fifth to Thirty-fourth street, with 2 subsidiary connections, utilizing 240 feet; 1,800 feet are used in Twenty-seventh-street, from Broadway to Madison-avenue, and 400 feet are used in crossings at Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth streets. Every inch of this cable is in successful operation, and it makes the company independent of overhead wires in Broadway, with the exception of one circuit which it is obliged to maintain in order to supply an overhead customer at 182 Fifth-avenue. This will be dispensed with as soon as a subsidiary connection can be made by the construction of about 125 feet of subway from a manhole at Twenty-third-street to Fifth-avenue.

WITH MANY FRIENDS.

MR. AND MRS. F. W. FOOTE CELEBRATE THEIR SILVER WEDDING.

The silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Foote was celebrated yesterday afternoon with a reception at their apartments at 49 Fifth-avenue. The rooms were hung with smilax and masses of Jacqueminot roses were banked on the mantels, while palms and rubber plants filled in the corners. In the main drawing room stood Mr. and Mrs. Foote, receiving the congratulations of their many guests.

Mrs. Foote wore a gown of yellow silk embroidered with lace and trimmed with amber beads and amber jewels. By her side and receiving with her stood her two daughters, Miss Foote, who were striped red velvet trimmed with red India silk, and Miss Florence Foote, who wore a gown of white Valenciennes lace and white silk.

In one of the side rooms were many handsome gifts. Noticeable among them was a repoussé ladle, curiously figured in antique designs, which was given by Samuel J. Randall, a near relative of Mrs. Foote's, who was Miss Sara De Puy, daughter of Ephraim De Puy. Another gift in graceful repoussé was a cream pitcher sent by the widow of Gov. Theodore Randolph of New-Jersey. The gift of Mr. Foote to his wife was a handsome service of chased silver.

Among the invited guests were Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. George Cullum, the Rev. and Mrs. E. De Puy, the Rev. J. Elmendorf, Samuel J. Randall, Dean and Mrs. Eugene Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Randolph, the Misses Randolph, the Messrs. Randolph of Morristown, N. J., the Rev. and Mrs. Henry Y. Satterlee, Churchill Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Runyon, Mr. and Mrs. Enos T. Throop, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Tucker, Bishop and Mrs. Daniel Tuttle of Missouri, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burnside Value, the Rev. D. C. Weston, and Commodore and Mrs. Zeller.

THE BAPTIST PASTORS TO MOVE.

The Baptist pastors, at their conference yesterday morning, considered the report of the committee appointed to recommend a new place of meeting for the conference. It has met for the past nine years at 9 Murray-street, and yesterday it was decided to visit four churches which have been offered to the conference, through the committee, for its use. These churches are the North Baptist, on West Eleventh-street, the Rev. J. J. Brenner, pastor; the Baptist Tabernacle, Second-avenue, near East Tenth-street, the Rev. D. C. Potter, pastor; the Emmanuel Baptist, on Suffolk-street, the Rev. S. Aiman, pastor, and the Twenty-third-Street Church, the Rev. L. S. Temple, pastor.

About three years ago the movement to seek new quarters was begun. The present quarters were offered to the conference by the Baptist Publication Society when the conference left the Mariners' Temple, on Oliver-street. A vote of thanks for the courtesy of the Publication Society was yesterday passed by the conference, and it was decided to visit the different churches offered in rotation on four successive Mondays for the purpose of finding out their comparative and respective capabilities for satisfying the conference. The conference will meet next Monday at the North Baptist Church, on West Eleventh-street.

THE PARK BOARD ENJOINED.

The Property Owners' Association of the Twenty-third Ward is up in arms against the Park Commissioners and the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, and is trying to compel the construction by the company of bridges over its sunken tracks at One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth streets. If these bridges are not built, it claims, it will be impossible to cross the tracks from One hundred and Forty-ninth to One hundred and Fifty-eighth streets, a distance of nearly half a mile.

It is alleged that an agreement was made between the Park Commissioners and the company by which the latter was to construct the bridges made necessary from the sinking of its tracks, and it thinks the agreement ought now to be rigorously kept. So far from this being done, it declares that a meeting of the Park Commissioners was held last week, at which it was intimated that One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth streets would be closed. On application of its counsel, Mahlon E. Green, Judge Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday granted an injunction restraining the Commissioners from closing the streets until the matter can be heard.

COUNTING THE MILLIONS.

Assistant Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts yesterday morning began to count the $178,000,000 in the New-York Sub-Treasury. He was assisted in his work by Major J. F. Meline, Assistant Cashier of the United States Treasury; W. Howard Gibson, J. A. Sample, A. F. Steward, A. D. Van De Veer, D. W. Herriott, W. H. Sterne, W. C. Keech, J. E. Hyatt, J. D. Rowe, and E. S. Lytle of the United States Treasurer's office, and Samuel Lovejoy, A. F. McMillan, Charles Steele, and George H. Smith of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. The witnesses for Mr. Roberts were James K. Paddock of Orange County; Clerk of Golding County; J. R. Van Wormer of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, and Henry J. Anderson, formerly of the Bank Examiner's office in this city. H. J. Monahan acted as witness for the estate of Judge McCue.

The count began with the paper money, consisting of gold and silver certificates and United States notes. These foot up $25,000,000, and it is expected that they will be counted by this evening. The gold and silver coin will then remain to be counted.

THE PARSEE MERCHANT'S ESTATE.

By the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, has been found indebted to the estate of the Parsee merchant, Romanjee Byramjee Colah, to the amount of $71,000, to be paid over to Colah's administrator, Prescott Hall Butler. Mr. Jarvis intends to appeal to the Court of Appeals, and yesterday his lawyer, George W. Cotterill, applied to Judge Ingraham, in Supreme Court Chambers, for a stay pending an application to the General Term for leave to go to the Court of Appeals without giving security.

United States District Attorney Stephen A. Walker appeared in opposition to the motion, and requested that Mr. Jarvis be required by an order of the court to execute an assignment.

RUN DOWN BY THE EXPRESS.

TWO ACCIDENTS TO A HARLEM TRAIN, AND A WOMAN FATALLY HURT.

Two of the early trains on the New-York and Harlem Railroad yesterday met with accidents at a point between Bronxville and Tuckahoe, in Westchester County. These stations are only about one mile apart.

When the train which left the Grand Central Station at 6 o'clock, with George Sterling as conductor, had passed Bronxville and was going around a curve in the road the locomotive struck a young woman, who was walking on the track in the same direction, and threw her some distance against a telegraph pole. The train was stopped and the woman was picked up. At first she was supposed to be dead, but she was soon brought to consciousness and recognised as a domestic named Mary Campbell, employed in the family of John Lynch, at Tuckahoe. She had been sitting up all night with a sick friend at Woodlawn and was walking back to her employer's when the train struck her.

While the trainmen were employed in backing up and getting the girl on board the cars, the conductor, in the excitement of the accident, neglected to send back a flagman, and the rear brakeman did not take it upon himself to go back without special orders. Just as they were ready to start off again, the express which left the Grand Central Station at 6:20 o'clock, rounded the curve the first train had just passed, and a collision was seen to be inevitable. This train was in charge of Conductor George Marley.

When the engineer of the first train saw the state of things he pulled the throttle wide open, in the hope that he could get under headway sufficient to lessen the force of the collision. But the engine gave such a powerful jump forward that it broke the coupling between it and the first car and dashed off alone up the road. This left the remainder of the train at the mercy of the approaching express.

The engineer of that train had already applied the brakes with full force and had reversed his engine, but he had too much headway to stop before colliding with the train ahead of him. The pilot of the locomotive ran under the rear trucks of the last car and lifted them up to a level with its smokestack. The smokestack was smashed as well as all the front work of the engine, the headlight, &c.

As good luck would have it, there were no passengers in this rear car, so that nobody was injured by this second accident. The locomotive of the first train soon returned, and, after having made the necessary repairs, pulled both trains up to Tuckahoe, when another locomotive was provided for the express and it was allowed to go on its way.

The young woman, Mary Campbell, was carried from the train and taken into a drug store, where she was attended by Dr. Charles Nordquist. There was a cut on the back of her head and it was the doctor's opinion that the skull was fractured, and that she had received fatal injuries.

The engineer of the express says he received no signal from Bronxville to warn him that he was close behind the local and the first he knew of it was when he rounded the curve. The flagman at Bronxville says he did wave the green flag for him to slow up.

TO THE LOWEST BIDDER.

A COMMITTEE MAY HAVE TO PAY A BALANCE ON UNIFORMS.

When the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees met yesterday to open bids for uniforms for the bridge police a package of sealed envelopes lay on the Secretary's table. They were from the various tailors who wanted the job. Trustees Barnes, Higgins, and Mollenhauer of the Committee on Uniforms and President Howell, who had joined with them in awarding, without authority, a contract for the new uniforms to the Brooklyn firm of Charles E. Teale & Co., were among the most chatty of the company and apparently the least concerned.

President Howell said he thought the best way to let the committee out of the present dilemma was to rescind the resolution to pay the men $1,000 salary and furnish them with uniforms and to adopt a resolution offered by Controller Myers in January to pay them $1,050 and let them furnish their own uniforms. Then the men could go to Teale & Co. and take the goods on which work was already advanced. Commissioner Higgins said that the committee asked no favors. He hoped that the bids would be opened and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder, as advertised. Five bids were opened. Teale & Co. were next to the lowest bidders, offering to furnish 90 dress coats at $13 and as many pairs of trousers at $11 50. B. Stern & Son of Grand-street, this city, were the lowest bidders, at $16.75 for coats and $9.75 for trousers.

Trustee Thurber moved to refer the bids to the Committee on Uniforms, with power to make the award. This motion roused Controller Myers and Jenkins Van Schaick, who objected to the word "power." After discussion and yea and nay votes Mr. Thurber's motion prevailed. It was suggested that if the committee should find the lowest bidders responsible they might make an arrangement by which Stern & Son could take Teale & Co.'s partly-finished goods and complete the contract. Teale & Co. sent to the Trustees with their bid a bill for $8800, for presentation in case they failed to get the contract. The difference between the totals of the bids of Teale & Co. and of Stern & Son is $405. If Stern & Son shall be found responsible Messrs. Barnes, Higgins, and Mollenhauer, the committee, will have to make up at least this difference privately, as the matter now stands, and their liability may possibly reach $800.

THESE ARE "EASTER REQUISITES."

"Easter Requisites" are what Messrs. Simpson, Crawford & Simpson are making a specialty of this week, and as their big show windows at Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth-street are abundantly stocked with the choicest of these goods, shopping femininity on Sixth-avenue gathers there even as the patriotic Republicans new gather around the powers that be and clamor for "political perquisites."

Bonnets—Easter bonnets—are to be found in such quantities as to be almost bewildering. Over 200 choice Parisian styles of dainty bonnets, round hats, and toques are on display for the wealthy, and as there is no wealthy there is even a better provision made in 2,500 different styles of just as dainty ladies', misses', and children's trimmed bonnets and hats, made in the firm's own workrooms.

A good bonnet or hat calls for a good parasol, and here Messrs. Simpson, Crawford & Simpson are fully ready to meet the demand. The display embodies all the high-class foreign novelties and American styles.

The great attraction of the week, however, is a stock of over three thousand Parisian Spring wraps, the latest productions of the most fashionable makers, bought at a sacrifice and offered at ridiculously low figures.

In gloves there is everything that can be desired of the celebrated Jouvin make. In the men's furnishing goods department are to be found all the latest novelties, and a grand assortment of flannel négligé, outing, baseball, fishing, bicycle, and lawn-tennis shirts, coats, and trousers.

RESULT OF A WALL-STREET FLIER.

Albert G. Underhill, good-looking and about 35 years of age, took a "flier" in the stock market in a curious way a few months ago and it has landed him in the penitentiary. He says that he is a physician and that he lives at the Everett House. He obtained $500 from William Gunn of 104 West Forty-third-street on the representation that he was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. He got the money to margin some stock which he was to buy for Gunn and upon which he promised big returns. He was arrested when it was discovered that he was a swindler, and he has been in the Tombs for three months. He was indicted for grand larceny in the second degree, but in view of the fact that he had made restitution of part of the money by paying alleged profits before the the arrest and seizing for the balance afterward, he was allowed to plead guilty to petit larceny in Judge Cowing's court yesterday and was sent to the penitentiary for six months.

FROM EUROPE TO THE TOMBS.

Ignatz Reinits wound up the European trip he began in January in Judge Martine's court yesterday. He arrived home on the Servia in the morning. Detective McCluskey came with him. Reinits left his Maiden-lane cigar store early in January to go abroad. He closed up his residence at 120 East Eighty-fifth-street and took his wife and three children away with him. A few days after his departure officers of the Commercial National Bank found that three checks, aggregating $7,178 17, deposited and drawn against by Reinits and purporting to have been signed by D. Salz & Co. of Key West, were forgeries.

The fugitive was arrested at Liverpool and made a fight against extradition, which availed him nothing. His wife and children came back with him. He was taken into court yesterday afternoon and Lawyer Benno Loewy entered a plea of not guilty in his behalf. Judge Martine fixed the bond at $12,500. Reinits went back to the Tombs in default of it.

FIRE IN BACHELORS' QUARTERS.

Fire was discovered shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the basement of the bachelor apartment house 28 West Twenty-first-street, which is occupied by Hermann Oelrichs, Temple Van Buren, and other well-known club men. The fire originated in the basement apartments, and the hotel was filled with smoke when a policeman made the discovery. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines.

JOHN H. CROOK IS DEAD.

FOR THIRTY YEARS HE MET HIS FRIENDS IN THE OLD "TIMES" BUILDING.

John H. Crook, one of the best-known restaurant proprietors in this country and member of the firm of Nash & Crook, who for thirty years conducted their business in the old TIMES Building, died yesterday morning at his home, 86 West Sixty-eighth street.

Mr. Crook had not been in good health for nearly a year, but, true to the habits formed in early life, he appeared regularly at his new restaurant, 16 and 18 Park-row, greeting his customers with his cheery welcome, until two months ago, when he became such a sufferer from disease of the kidneys that he was obliged to keep to his house. He suffered great pain toward the last, but was exceedingly patient. He was conscious to the time of his death. The funeral will be from the home of the family at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. Crook was born in Fermont, Grafton County, N. H., April 29, 1820, where his parents had lived for many years. His father was a farmer, and the lad secured a plentiful fund of health to draw upon when he came to this city. This he did in 1839 and went at once into the employ of his uncle, Samuel Crook, who started a restaurant in Fulton Market in 1832. After serving there for nearly 13 years he formed a partnership with his brother, S. H. Crook, and established an eating house in Washington-street, opposite Washington Market, and on the site now occupied by Smith & McNeil. In 1852 the partnership was dissolved, S. H. Crook starting a restaurant at 84 Chatham-street and Mr. Crook selling out to his brother Albert and then joining fortunes with John A. Duff, the late manager of the Standard Theatre, under which name it moved to its present quarters when the old TIMES Building was taken down.

Mr. Crook had four brothers, all of whom at one time or another have been in the restaurant business. Rufus came to town in 1836 with his brother S. H., then followed C. C., and subsequently Albert Crook. They served an apprenticeship with their uncle Samuel in old Fulton Market, and subsequently owned restaurants in these places: Washington-street, opposite the market, Water and Wall streets, Water and Fulton streets, Nassau-street, 55 Bowery, 101 Bowery, 136 Water-street, 100 Broadway, 39 and 40 Park-row, and 16 and 18 Park-place. Mr. Crook leaves four children, Henry Clay Crook, Ott H. Crook, Minnie Crook, and Mrs. Emma Eastman of Ipswich, Mass. His brother Rufus died over twenty-one years ago.

Perhaps there was no individual in the city who was more widely known than Mr. Crook. He became the personal friend of every customer of his restaurant, and as his experience extended over a period of more than two-score years his circle of acquaintances was an exceptionally large one. His health was always excellent, and it was with surprise, notwithstanding his advanced age, that his friends heard of his death.

THE FURY OF THE SEAS.

EACH INCOMING VESSEL BRINGS A STORY OF WRECK AND DISASTER.

A large number of incoming vessels reported severe experiences in the storm that swept the coast about Cape Hatteras last week. The bark H. J. Libby, from Galita Buena, not only had a stormy time herself, but also passed the schooner W. L. Plummer, which had had a very serious time. The Plummer had had her deckhouses stove, the forward one being completely gutted. She had lost overboard her second mate and one seaman, and was short of provisions. The Libby supplied her with provisions and left her on April 10. She was bound from Porto Rico for New-York.

The bark Talisman, 26 days from Port of Spain, was struck by the hurricane off Cape Henry and lay at its mercy for 48 hours. She carried away her foremast head, stove her bulwarks and forward house, and lost a large part of her deckload of molasses.

The bark Henry Gregg brought in six men, comprising the crew of the British schooner Morris, who was taken from the steamship Cairngorm, bound home for La Guayra, April 10. The Effort was bound to Boston from Porto Rico, and on April 7 off Hatteras had been struck by the hurricane. Her mainmast went by the board, smashing the schooner's pumps as it came down. The vessel then leaked badly, and with no pumps could soon have foundered had not the Cairngorm arrived seasonably to the rescue.

The steamship Orinoco from Bermuda brought in 13 men comprising the crew of the Italian bark Natalie Gallino, already reported wrecked.

ART IN FURNITURE.

DESCRIPTION OF A SUPERBLY-ARRANGED SUITE OF APARTMENTS.

On the second floor of R. J. Horner & Co.'s West Twenty-third-street establishment there is probably the most magnificently-furnished suite of three rooms in New-York City, if not in the country. It consists of a hall, parlor, dining room, and bedroom. The floors are covered with the finest East Indian rugs and mats. The parlor is furnished in superbly-carved white mahogany, one of the choicest exhibits of the last Paris Exposition. The upholstery is all done in rich tapestries and heavy embroidered velvets and plushes. Fine oils and tapestries adorn the walls, and in every nook and cranny are tastefully arranged the choicest bric-a-brac and porcelain. The dining room and bedroom are furnished just as sumptuously, the latter containing a massive old-fashioned low English bedstead, and a companion piece is a long beveled mirror and low dresser.

The whole is designed to show what perfection in furnishing can be attained when selection is made and details of arrangement left to skilled hands, and artistic house furnishing is what R. J. Horner & Co. make a specialty of. Their large establishment is stocked with a prodigality of superb tables, sideboards, desks, chairs, and everything mentionable in the line of parlor, drawing room, dining room, boudoir, and bedroom furniture. Strangers visiting the city during the centennial celebration are cordially invited to call and examine Horner & Co.'s establishment.

SULLIVAN DEPOSITS HIS $5,000.

The final deposit of stakes in the proposed prize fight between John L. Sullivan and "Jake" Kilrain was made in the office of the *Clipper* yesterday afternoon. The pugilists in the latter part of December deposited $5,000 each and then went to Canada, where the articles were signed Jan. 7. Some days ago an additional $5,000 was deposited by Kilrain's backers, making his stakes complete, and yesterday Sullivan appeared to cover this and to be present at the choosing of a stakeholder. The firm of Cridge & Murray of West Twenty-eighth-street was selected to hold the money.

An agreement was signed by the representatives of the fighters binding them to hand over the champion's diamond belt to the private stakeholder thirty days before the fight. The pugilists will next meet in Charles Johnson's saloon, in Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on call and toss up for the choice of a place for the fight.

A NEW WARRANT CLERK.

Charles G. Crôker having resigned the position of warrant clerk in the Mayor's office, which he had held under several administrations, Mayor Grant yesterday appointed David Ryan to succeed him. Mr. Ryan is a New-Yorker by birth and a Tammany Hall Democrat by choice. He is a member of the Tammany Hall Committee of the Nineteenth District and of the Narragansett Club. He has recently been in the Internal Revenue Service. As an accountant he is said by his friends to be phenomenal, and when Controller Myers was recently looking around for somebody to devise better systems of accounting in the Finance Department Mr. Ryan was highly commended to him. The Controller preferred to appoint Mr. William F. Shearman, as Mr. Ryan takes the warrant clerkship until a larger field is found for him.

MAKING PATRIOTISM PAY.

An ingenious gentleman named Charles P. Hyman has adopted a scheme to make money out of the centennial, which seems likely to succeed if he doesn't grasp for too much. He has obtained the lease of a large number of first and second story floors along Fifth-avenue from Thirteenth to Twenty-ninth street and will sub-let them to pecunious persons from the morning of April 30 to the middle of May 1.

He will put cots into the rooms, so that the tenants can sleep there if they desire. Some of Mr. Hyman's choicest apartments have already been sub-let for $1,000, and he has visions of unbounded wealth between now and May day.

THE DUO DE DUREAL'S PICTURES.

Many inquiries have been addressed to the managers of the sale of pictures belonging to the Duc de Dureal asking if certain paintings can be bought for the prices at which they were appraised. One believer has offered for a certain painting double the amount named at the sale. If the Duke were not so firmly convinced of the great value of his paintings it is probable that he would be willing to sell them at the prices named.

A REMARKABLE CHURCH CHOIR

THE FINE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE ORGANIST OF ST. JAMES'S.

Since Nov. 11, 1888, the choir of St. James's Church, Seventy-first-street and Madison-avenue, under the direction of Mr. G. Edward Stubbs, the organist, has been using as anthems in the evening service parts of or the entire oratorios of the most celebrated writers. They have been sung to audiences which have packed the very large auditorium of the church, and have been heard with growing interest by leading musicians in this city. On Sunday night the concluding festival of song for this season was given, and it was demonstrated clearly what an energetic and careful choirmaster may do with raw but promising material put into his hands. The result is of vast interest, too, to the choirmasters in all churches using male choruses which are not wealthy enough to employ finished singers. The material which Mr. Stubbs had at hand was made up entirely of lads of the parish. Now he has a male choir of which any church in the country might well be proud.

The work given was the first part of Spohr's "Last Judgment." The difficulties of this work are well known, and the excessive toll required of treble boys' voices through its almost fugue-like choruses may be appreciated. There was no hitch from one end of the selected score to the other. The first chorus of the oratorio, "Praise His Awful Name," was attacked by the choir with the determination and assurance which comes only after careful training and was given with admirable power. The final quartet, "Yes, every tear and every sorrow," and its accompanying chorus, "Lord God of heaven and earth," was the culmination of the excellence of the performance. The latter is as intricate in its movements as the first-named is direct, and thus the two great requirements of church singing were brought into juxtaposition.

But though the chorus singing reflects the utmost credit upon Mr. Stubbs, to the soloists is due praise for the admirable manner in which they followed their parts. The chief, perhaps, of these, so far, at least, as his influence upon the audience was concerned, was Master Fred Forbush, who sang the treble part. He had been engaged to take the place of Master Alfred Burdick, whose voice is changing, and who could not consequently be depended upon for the solos. Forbush's voice is remarkable because of the purity of its tone and its resonance. It sounds more like that of a light soprano than that of a boy. His singing throughout was excellent. Charles M. Paine, the tenor, acquitted himself in the recitatives in a praiseworthy fashion. Dr. Carl Martin of the choir of Grace Church was the basso soloist.

The next festival will not take place until Nov. 10, when a part of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be given.

ROBBED BY THE GIRLS.

A BROOKLYN FIRM SUFFERS BY A COMBINATION OF EMPLOYES.

The dry goods firm of Wechsler & Abraham of Brooklyn discovered some time ago that they were the victims of some sort of a "combine" among the young women employed by them by which their stock was being slowly absorbed. Superintendent McNulty got to the bottom of the affair and found that about twenty of the girls were keeping one another supplied with articles necessary for their personal adornment. A girl would hide gloves or ribbons or some other small articles about her person and exchange with some other member of the combination.

About $1,000 worth of goods was disposed of in this way, but the girls were all bright enough to refrain from selling their stealings to any outsider. An investigation led to the discharge of 20 girls a few days ago. Each one signed a confession and restored all that she had left of the stolen property. Mr. McNulty said yesterday that no arrests would be made, although he expected he would have to make more discharges.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE PAPER.

The topic of interest to Columbia College students yesterday was the appearance of the *Miner*, the annual publication of the Junior Class in the School of Mines. Full of illustrations representative of the various societies, and replete with "grinds" and "sings" on the various students of '90, the collegians scanned its pages to find the opinions of the editors as to their classmates and instructors. Ninety's *Miner* is probably the last that will appear, as next year the Mines will consolidate with the classmates of the School of Arts, who have expressed their willingness to consolidate their interests in a periodical that shall be named neither the *Columbiad* nor *Miner*, the present names.

The editors of the *Miner* are J. M. Hewlett, Chairman; S. W. Andrews, Jr., R. T. Betts, H. R. Connell, G. A. Ferguson, G. J. Hicks, and W. M. Whitfield. The art work was done by Editors Hewlett and Andrews.

JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREE.

Louis Michael tried to prove yesterday in the City Court, before Judge Nehrbas and a jury, that he was employed by Adolph Sonbein in his plate-glass store at 82 Centre-street to run a rickety elevator, which fell one day and resulted in the loss of the boy's leg.

It was shown on the trial that Michael was not employed by the firm, but of his own free will at the desire of one of the workmen ran the elevator. The jury, however, gave the boy a verdict of $500 after four hours' deliberation. The Judge manifested surprise and told the jury that he only sent the case to them that they might secure their fees after patiently listening to so much evidence, and upon the proper motion he set aside the verdict and decided in favor of the defendant. The jurors were very angry when he told them they could not have their fees.

WORKERS FOR THE INDIANS.

The New-York Indian Association met yesterday afternoon at 21 West Thirty-second-street, the residence of the President of the association, Mrs. I. Irving. The Treasurer's report for the month showed receipts up to date of $290 02, including $205 77, the balance on hand at the date of the last report. About $175 was received yesterday afternoon, making about $460 now on hand. A committee was appointed to report upon ways and means. A letter from Gen. Clinton B. Fisk was read encouraging the work of the society. A vote of thanks was passed for the use of Dr. Hall's church by the society for its recent public meeting.

The association will meet again on May 20.

MR. CHITTENDEN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of ex-Congressman S. R. Chittenden will take place at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon from the Church of the Pilgrims, at Henry and Remsen streets, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs will officiate. The services are to be of the simplest kind, in deference to the known views of the dead man. The following gentlemen, who were among his oldest friends, will act as pall bearers: A. A. Low, J. S. T. Stranahan, A. M. White, C. D. Wood, George Bliss, Edward Casey, Samuel McLean, William Allen Butler, R. M. Etting, and G. L. Nicholls.

The flags on the Brooklyn City Hall and other public buildings were placed at half mast yesterday in Mr. Chittenden's memory.

FOR THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

An entertainment is to be given at Palmer's Theatre on the afternoon of May 16 in aid of the National Soldiers' Home at Austin, Texas. "An American Countess," a drama by Mr. Howard Carroll, will then be presented for the first time in New-York by a cast of prominent actors and actresses, which is now being carefully selected and which will be published in a few days.

It is stated that Mr. Carroll, the author of the play, intends to use the bric-a-brac in his own residence in decorating the stage for the performance. The entertainment will be given under the management of Mr. A. M. Palmer and Mr. James W. Morrissey.

BRUMMELL has a fine assortment of EASTER GOODS, Bisque, fancy Baskets, Bonnieres, Chocolate and Nougat Eggs. His large variety of fine Chocolates, Bon Bons, Caramels, &c., cannot be excelled in this country. 691 Broadway, 295 Gh-av., 2 West 14th-st., 408 and 410 Grand-st.—*Advertisement.*

ROCKERS, FANCY CHAIRS, Tables, Stands, easy Chairs, hanging Cabinets, Card Tables, Desks, Foot Rests, Easels, Ottomans, Divans, Bookcases, &c., at manufacturers' prices, at FLINT'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.—*Advertisement.*

DYSPEPSIA MAKES YOU NERVOUS, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS cure both.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

ITS LAST WEEK BEGUN.

AND BARNUM'S CIRCUS IS GREATER NOW THAN EVER IT WAS.

The "greatest show on earth" began the last week of its engagement in this city last night under glittering circumstances. It was enlarged, greater, and more entertaining than ever, and the seats were not numerous enough to accommodate the crowds which thronged the doors of Madison-Square Garden. Lots of the people who found it impossible to get seats for the show last night went away and spent the evening in wondering why they hadn't applied earlier, but lots of them, too, bought only admission tickets and enjoyed the entertainment from the altitude given them by their own legs.

Added to the many features which have thus far made Barnum's circus so attractive and successful, were last night a new troupe of bicyclists, whose wondrous feats in the management of the elusive machines provoked the most soul-stirring applause. They gyrated and pirouetted and did almost everything but make their wheels take care of themselves, and the wonder was that this wheeling troupe didn't mount into the air and take a "leap for life," accompanied by their bicycles.

Another pleasing thing at the circus last night was the ballet in the Moorish part of the entertainment. It had been entirely rearranged for last night's performance, added to, made more beautiful, and completed to an extraordinary extent. It was really an artistic display of graceful moves and many-tinted skirts, and the audience attested its appreciation of the excellence of the "demonstration" by calling for its repetition twice.

In the "Hall of Illusions" up stairs the ten young ladies whose engagement was chronicled in THE TIMES last week, made their first appearance, and by the display of only part of their persons made people wonder what had become of the rest of them. Their faces, however, were all visible, and as they were good to look upon, the crowds who gazed upon them finally went away satisfied.

The other and familiar features of the circus were all as good as they have been demonstrated to be within the last three weeks, and everybody who went there last night agreed in the belief that it was, indeed, the greatest show on earth.

A POLICE-STATION INCIDENT.

An incident which may be deemed worthy of notice occurred in the East Fifty-first-street police station a few nights ago. A well-dressed though bedraggled man was dragged in for intoxication, and after giving his name as Miller and telling all he could remember about himself, was put in a cell. There he bemoaned his lot. About an hour after a neatly-dressed old gentleman entered the station and was treated with much deference by the Sergeant in charge.

"My man Miller," he began, "the one you know, Sergeant, who watches my new houses around in Fifty-eighth-street, has gone off and got drunk. I want him to be at his post to-night. Got him here?"

The Sergeant informed the old gentleman that a man named Miller was locked up for intoxication, and he had better go back and look at him. He did so, remaining about five minutes. Then he returned, and said sorrowfully:

"No; that's not the man. Who is he?"

"Good sort of fellow, I guess," returned the policeman. "Can't get bail to-night."

The old gentleman did not hurry away, but walked up and down the office muttering every now and then: "I wish I hadn't seen that fellow." Finally his generosity got altogether the best of him. He advanced to the desk and said:

"I say, Sergeant, what's the bail for that fellow?"

"Who?"

"Why, Miller in there," with a jerk of his thumb over his shoulder.

He was informed that $500 bail was required for his appearance in court the following morning. The old gentleman pondered a moment, and then he exclaimed: "Well, I'll go bonds for him. It's tough to be shut up here all night. Make out the bond. I'll give as security that house in Fifty-fourth-street. It's worth $12,000. Bring Miller out and I'll take him home."

RIVALRY IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The rivalry which exists among certain large retail dry goods houses in this city is illustrated in many ways, but Saturday a particularly pertinent episode occurred in one of the Twenty-third-street stores. A lady stepped up to one of the floor walkers and said, pointing to a cheap imitation in cotton of China silk:

"Mr. Blank, I beg your pardon, but it may be interesting for you to know that X., Y., Z. & Co. are selling that same kind of goods for 20 cents a yard."

The stuff was being sold in the store where the lady spoke for 28 cents a yard, and women were also buying at that price in large lots.

"I thank you very much, Madam," was the floor walker's reply. "Miss X., mark that stuff down to 18 cents right away."

In explaining his system for making both ends meet in his department when he indulged in such reckless reductions, the floor walker said: "It is a great deal better for our firm to lose $100 to-day in this line and have our customers advertise our store as the cheapest place in the city for such stuffs than it is for us to make $100 and have it known that X., Y., Z. & Co. undersell us by 8 cents a yard on an insignificant fabric like this. Our regular customers know this, and when they go into some other store and find that it undersells us, if they happen along our way again they drop in and tell us in a most disinterested way. Or that lady didn't want to buy any of that stuff. She simply didn't want to see her favorite store get left."

THE STEWART WILL CASE.

Thomas Hope came over from Philadelphia yesterday in obedience to a call from Judge Hilton's counsel in the Stewart will case, reinforced by an order from the Surrogate. He was wanted for further cross-examination on his testimony of last week, when he said he remembered that while he was in charge of the upholstery department at the Stewart store Judge Hilton secured some tapestry at $11 per yard, while for the same quality Mrs. Stewart was charged $22, and some lace curtains at $75 per pair, Mrs. Stewart having to pay $150 for the same kind.

Judge Hilton's lawyers tried to analyze Mr. Hope's memory, to learn why he recalled these single charges. He could not explain the peculiarities of memory, but he was emphatic in disclaiming any ill will toward Judge Hilton.

After they were through questioning him, the lawyers asked the Surrogate to look through the accounts of charges against Mrs. Stewart as shown in the books. No such items, they said, could be found.

The contestants promise to bring on their last witness to-day.

KEEPING OUT FOREIGN LABORERS.

Abel de Graaf, with his wife and three children, who arrived Sunday on the Amsterdam from Holland, will have to go back again. It was discovered that he had come to this country under contract to work for the New-York Belting and Packing Company at Passaic, N. J., and consequently by law prohibited from landing.

Peter Novik, a former citizen of the United States, came in again yesterday from Hamburg on the Hammonia, and brought with him five cousins who had never been in this country. He said he had been requested by the Empire Coal Company of Scranton, Penn., through its contractor, Thomas Atkins, to bring these cousins here for the purpose of giving them employment with the company at Scranton. His case was referred to the Collector.

Thomas Hawkins, 23 years old, who arrived on the Servia, was also held under the contract labor law, and will probably be returned.

CELEBRATION OF FOUNDERS' DAY.

The University of the City of New-York will celebrate Founders' Day on Thursday, that being the fifty-eighth anniversary of the incorporation. The undergraduates will meet in the college chapel at noon and listen to an oration by Winthrop Gates, '89, a poem by Arthur Lester Wolfe, '89, and songs by the college glee club. The four classes will then march to the grass plats by the university walls and plant class flowers of violets.

In the evening, at 8:30 o'clock, the officers of the University Council and of the Alumni Associations of Arts and Science, Medicine, and Law will hold a reception in the council room. The feature of the evening will be the address of Dr. Philip Schaff on his attendance on the university's delegate at the eight hundredth anniversary of the University of Bologna, Italy. The two fine busts, one in marble and one in bronze, recently presented to the university, are expected to be placed in their positions in the council room in time for the celebration.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

Gives
Good Appetite,
New Strength,
Quiet Nerves,
Sweet Sleep.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, NERVOUSNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

PREPARING THE BEDO

GUESTS WELL QUARTERED

NOW VISITING MILITIA WILL BE CARED FOR.

A LIST OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE OUT-OF-TOWN PARTICIPANTS IN THE CENTENNIAL PARADE.

The pressure upon the hotels for abiding places for the centennial guests of New-York during the approaching celebration is tremendous. The visiting military bodies have been generally cared for by the Army Committee; the civic guests, Governors and their staffs, and State Commissioners who provide for themselves have in a majority of instances been successful in securing quarters. Below is given a list of the bulk of the visitors, with their quarters during centennial week:

CONNECTICUT.

The State delegation of Connecticut, numbering between fifty and sixty people, will be divided between the Brunswick and Victoria Hotels. At the former Gen. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Commander in Chief; Brig. Gen. Lucius H. Harbour, Adjutant General; Col. George M. White, Assistant Adjutant General; Brig. Gen. William R. Rudd, Quartermaster General; Lieut. Col. Henry C. Morgan, Assistant Quartermaster General; Brig. Gen. Henry Hungerford, Surgeon General; Brig. Gen. Eugene S. Boss, Commissary General; Brig. Gen. Wallace Webb, Paymaster General; Brig. Gen. Lafayette S. Bigelow, Chief Engineer; Col. James T. Fairman, William S. Chappell, and Frank A. Pratt, Aides de Camp, will have quarters from Sunday, April 28, to Thursday, May 2.

The Fourth Regiment, Infantry, Col. Thomas L. Watson commanding; Lieut. Col. Henry W. Skinner, Major James C. Crowe, Adjt. L. N. Van Keuren, Quartermaster H. G. Whittemore, Surgeon Dr. Bly, Commissary Col. Wilmot W. Starr, Jr., Inspector of Rifle Practice S. C. Kingman, Surgeon G. L. Forster, Chaplain R. G. S. McNeille; Capts. Addison A. Hoxie, G. C. Cornell, Charles H. Edwards, Edward Finn, William F. Daniel, Frank E. Nash, Russell Frost, Eugene Morehouse; First Lieuts. William B. Cochran, Cornelius Elwood, George L. Stevens, Stiles Judson, Jr., Charles A. Gildner, Henry Mather, John J. Gleason; Second Lieuts. Harry N. Covell, Garrie F. Sanger, George T. Jewell, William M. Stevens, Carroll D. Ryder, George M. Simpson, John O'Neil, Adam K. Denning, will occupy the boat which brings them from Bridgeport, at Peck-slip, East River.

DELAWARE.

The State delegation of Delaware, numbering some sixty people, has secured quarters at the Grand Central Hotel. Gov. Benjamite T. Biggs will be accompanied by Gen. Charles Wolcott Tolley, Brig. Gen. Richard H. Kenney, Adjutant General; Lieut Col. William R. McCabe, Assistant Adjutant General; Brig. Gen. Jacob A. Marshall, Quartermaster General; Lieut. Col. John Mason Newell, Assistant Quartermaster General; Brig. Gen. George F. Armstrong, Inspector General; Lieut. Col. William T. Records, Assistant Inspector General; Col. Alfred D. Warner, Judge Advocate General; Col. John T. Layfield, William E. Hall, William H. Stevens, Aides de Camp; Lieut. Col. Garret J. Hart, Inspector rifle Practice; Cols. George Hall, Jr., Benjamin Whitley, Everett J. Hickman, Quartermasters.

First Regiment Delaware National Guard, Col. George W. Marshall commanding; Lieut. Col. Andrew C. Ker, Major Charles W. Cole, Adjt. Joseph M. Harman, Jr., Quartermaster A. D. Chaytor, Commissary W. F. Weller, Surgeon William H. Marshall, Assistant Surgeon P. D. Robinson, Chaplain J. Addison Reese, Ed. Col. Mitchell, Frederick C. Wiswell, L. Pusey Wickersham, Robert J. simmons, William Condon, Charles L. Moore, George W. Eckels; First Lieuts. William Floyd, Harold Peake, Horace M. Fisher, Jr., Edward Enright, Charles A. Carton, William P. Garkins, Charles W. Hullen, Frank E. Sharpless; Second Lieuts. William H. Hanna, Theodore Townsend, E. P. Stevens, Casper Miller, G. C. Hering, Thomas Brennan, Michael Rooney, Edward Conway, Jr., Clarence Ford, and 60 non-commissioned officers of the volunteer and militia, will quarter 150 men at the Grand Central Hotel. The officers of the Academy are: Captain, Lieut. Henry F. Smith; First Lieutenant, Major John McDonough; Second Lieutenant, Sergt. Clinton Wood; Surgeon, First Lieut. Thomas Bradley; Chaplain, the Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D.; Sergeants of Infantry—Capt. Gabriel R. Levett, Capt. George C. Noyes, Capt. Edward S. Wood, Capt. Charles H. Sanford, Sergt. Edgar D. Scripture, Capt. Harrison G. Wells; Sergeants of Artillery—Emory Grover, Oliver G. Pierce, Charles F. Glover, Sergt. George W. Wells, Asabel Wheeler, Marcus S. Babcock; Treasurer and Paymaster, Sergt. Vincent La Fetra; Clerk and Assistant Paymaster, Lieut. George M. Allan; Quartermaster and Armorer, Sergt. George A. Mead; Quartermaster Sergeant, Staff, Major George S. Merrill; Commissary, John H. Peak; Surgeon, Major E. A. McDonald; Assistant Surgeons, Arthur B. Leach, J. E. Kinney; Sergeant Major, Edward Sullivan; Hospital Steward, A. B. Dinsmore; Right General Guide, Capt. E. R. Wadsworth; Left General Guide, Emmons B. Ellis; National Color Bearer, William F. Eaton; State Color Bearer, A. Sanguinet Mayer; Color Sergeant, Staff, Major F. Wade; Flankers to the Commander, Lieut. George A. Keeler, Lieut. J. Henry Taylor; Band Guide, Lieut. Frederick I. Clayton.

MINNESOTA.

Gov. William R. Merriam and staff have engaged quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the week of the centennial, with State Commissioner Alexander M. Peabody.

NEBRASKA.

The Hon. John L. Webster, Centennial Commissioner from Nebraska, has engaged rooms at the Hoffman House from April 29.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Gov. Charles H. Sawyer, Commander in Chief; Major Gen. Augustus D. Ayling, Adjutant General; Brig. Gen. Albert Wheeler, Inspector General; Brig. Gen. Howard L. Porter, Quartermaster General; Brig. Gen. Arthur L. Emerson, Surgeon General; Brig. Gen. Charles H. Bellows, Judge Advocate General; Brig. Gen. Albert S. Twitchell, Commissary General; Cols. Oscar G. Barron, William E. Spalding, Christopher H. Wells, Seth M. Richards, Aides de Camp, will be quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, together with State Commissioner Samuel C. Eastman and Brig. Gen. Daniel M. White commanding; Lieut. Col. George W. Gould, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Daniel B. Donovan, Judge Advocate; Capt. John Gannon, Jr., Commissary; Capts. Louis P. Mansur, Quartermaster, and Capt. Daniel H. Gilenty and Albert W. Dow, Aides de Camp.

Col. George M. L. Lane commanding; Lieut. Col. Richard M. Thomson, Major Patrick D. Irvine, Adjt. Alfred L. Eaton, Quartermaster William G. Mason, Paymaster H. M. Bennett, Surgeon W. M. Parsons, Assistant Surgeon J. Sullivan, Chaplain Augustus Woodbury, Judge Advocate E. Demerritt, L. S. Bidwell, Daniel F. Shea, P. H. O'Malley, Bartlett N. Wilson, Michael Labrecha, Minor G. Fry, Rice, Bion I. Brown; First Lieuts. John E. Thompson, George Whitney, Frank W. Tebbets, Charles S. Clifford, Thomas H. Kendrigan, Walter W. Scott, John F. Reardon, Jeremie H. Soly; Second Lieuts. Frank H. Whipple, Frank E. Hollis, John Hutchinson, Samuel L. H. Nolaire, James H. McDuffee, John B. Rogers, Frank H. Lassin, William Sullivan, of the First Regiment, Infantry.

Col. Elbridge L. Copp commanding; Lieut.-Col. Albert F. Holden, Major Jasons S. Tolles, Adjt. Charles E. Fenon, Quartermaster G. P. Kimball, Paymaster Charles A. Roby, Surgeon George W. Flagg, Assistant Surgeon W. H. Nute, Chaplain George Y. Wells, Judge Advocate Francis O. Nims, Fred C. Piercy, E. H. Parmenter, Jerry F. Wellman, Henry F. Whitaker, Charles H. Pitman, Ira Stowell, Wram S. Stevens; First Lieuts. Fred L. Chesley, Edward H. Sawyer, Frank A. Chapman, Loren E. Nichols, Willis H. Goodspeed, Albert Garland, Arthur D. Furley, George A. Scribner; Second Lieuts. Charles F. Starkey, Albridge A. Noyes, William G. Newman, Ira Berry, William H. Nourse, William H. Livingston, Hosea L. Bickford, John W. Crane, of the Second Regiment, Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. T. N. Patterson commanding; Lieut.-Col. D. Tree Sanborn, Jr., Major N. H. Randlett, Adjt. Fred S. Hall, Quartermaster H. S. Olney, surgeon I. A. Olney, Assistant-Surgeon J. T. Moffett, Paymaster G. R. Leavitt, Chaplain D. C. Roberts; Capts. W. A. Meserve, Isaac Burnham, Cheever H. Dixon, George H. Colby, Joseph Lewando, David M. Calley, Forrest J. Hill, E. S. Downes; First Lieuts. Willard Reed, Walter Langmaid, Charles L. Horne, Amos F. Ripley, Frank Dearborn, Robert H. Rolfe, Charles Cooledge; Second Lieuts. Baxter Gay, George A. Freese, Hollis E. Smith, Henry S. Arris, William C. Trenoweth, Dana W. Horne, Orrin R. Ray, Delos Merrill, of the Third Regiment, Infantry.

Company A, Cavalry—Capt. Erwin H. Smith, First Lieut. Charles R. Davis, Second Lieut. Charles B. Dutton.

First Battery, Artillery—Capt. Samuel S. Piper, First Lieut. Edward H. Currier, First Lieut. Silas B. Wallace, Second Lieut. John A. Barker.

These troops, constituting the National Guard of New-Hampshire, will be quartered in Clarendon Hall.

NEW-JERSEY.

Gov. Robert S. Green, Commander in Chief; Brigade and Brevet Major Gen. William S. Stryker, Adjutant General; Col. Samuel R. Merrill, Assistant Adjutant General; Brig. and Brevet Major Gen. Lewis Perrine, Quartermaster General; Brig. Gen. John D. McGill, Surgeon General; Brig. Gen. John Watts Kearney, Inspector General; Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Col. William F. Abbett, Judge Advocate General; Cols. Charles W. Thomas, Rufus King, De Lancey G. Walker, Charles M. Harvey, William Hayes, Jacob Pennheimer, George G. Green, Isaac S. Snedeker, John T. Vanclef, Aides de Camp, have engaged rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the three days covered by the centennial.

Gen. Stryker is Centennial Commissioner from New-Jersey.

NEW-YORK.

Headquarters will be established by Gov. David B. Hill, Commander in Chief, on Monday, April 29, at the Hoffman House, where he will be attended by Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter and Col. William G. Wicks, Military Secretary. The assignments of National Guard organizations outside of New-York and Brooklyn have been made to the Twelfth Regiment Armory, the steamer Grand Republic, (foot of Fifty-fifth-street, North River,) and Madison-Square Garden in this order:

Armory—Third Brigade Headquarters, Brig. Gen. Ames J. Parker, Jr., commanding; Col. John S. Kennedy, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. Albert Hoyerat, Judge Advocate; Major Elwood O. Roessle, Commissary; Major Herman Bendell, Surgeon; Major Patrick S. Bulger, Ordnance Officer; Major Inspector of Rifle Practice Frederick Phoenix; Major Robert Warren Thompson, Quartermaster; Capt. Charles I. Peabody, Aide de Camp; Capt. Joseph Mansfield, Signal Officer; Capt. Charles G. Cleminshaw, Aide de Camp, Albany.

Fourth Separate Company—Capt. John Isaac Frayn, First Lieut. William I. McVickar, Second Lieut. D. Griffin Smith, Yonkers.

Fifth Separate Company—Capt. James T. Chase, First Lieut. John H. Wells, Second Lieut. George W. Dunn, Newburg.

Tenth Separate Company—Capt. Joseph M. Dieu, First Lieut. William J. Whited, Second Lieut. Thomas J. Haviland, Newburg.

Eleventh Separate Company—Capt. Isaac A. Kerr, First Lieut. Edward J. Kinsler, Assistant Surgeon Stuart B. Carlisle, Mount Vernon.

Fourteenth Separate Company—Capt. John G. Van Etten, First Lieut. Robert F. Tompkins, Second Lieut. Frederick De Sola Frere, Assistant Surgeon Charles W. Crispell, Kingston.

Fifteenth Separate Company—Capt. Berthold Myers, First Lieut. Francis H. Waring, Poughkeepsie.

Sixteenth Separate Company—Capt. Arthur M. Murphy, First Lieut. Frank E. Van Gorden, Second Lieut. Charles E. Nicholls, Assistant Surgeon William A. Cahill, Cahoes.

Nineteenth Separate Company—Capt. William Haubenestel, First Lieut. Louis T. Haubenestel, Second Lieut. Martin L. Bentell, Assistant Surgeon John B. Wilson, Poughkeepsie.

Twenty-third Separate Company—Capt. Charles F. T. Beale, First Lieut. Reuben Reynolds, Second Lieut. Henry Waterman, Assistant Surgeon Crawford Livingston, Catskill.

Twenty-fourth Separate Company—Capt. Charles B. Wood, First Lieut. Amos E. McIntyre, Second Lieut. Lewis S. Stevens, Assistant Surgeon Joseph H. Keeler, Albany. These constitute the First Provisional Regiment.

Twentieth Separate Company—Capt. Biram C. Rogers, First Lieut. Charles F. Tupper, Second Lieut. Fred D. Cram, Assistant Surgeon Daniel E. Burr, Binghamton.

Twenty-eighth Separate Company—Capt. Joseph H. Reemier, First Lieut. Charles F. Clark, Second Lieut. Alfred M. Syorafi, Assistant Surgeon James M. Glass, Utica.

Thirty-first Separate Company—Capt. Andrew J. Budieg, First Lieut. Delos M. Dodge, Second Lieut. Charles H. Bolingar, Mohawk.

Thirty-third Separate Company—Capt. Matthew W. Marving; First Lieut. Harvey B. Moremus, Second Lieut. James H. Sullivan, Assistant Surgeon William B. Morrow Walton.

Thirty-fifth Separate Company.—Capt. Henry Holland, First Lieut. Ernst S. Brown, Second Lieut. John Bouton, Ogdensburg.

Thirty-sixth Separate Company.—Capt. Austin A. Yates, First Lieut. James F. White, Second Lieut. Elbert Wemple, Assistant Surgeon William T. Chute, Schenectady.

Thirty-seventh Separate Company.—First Lieut. Thomas Greig, Second Lieut. James H. Vedder, Schenectady.

Thirty-ninth Separate Company—Capt. William R. Zimmerman, First Lieut. James S. Boyer, Assistant Surgeon Mason L. Smith, Watertown.

Forty-fourth separate Company—Capt. Louis E. Goodier, First Lieut. John Cummings, Jr., Second Lieut. Edmund A. O'Brien, Assistant Surgeon James G. Hunt, Utica.

Forty-ninth Separate Company—Capt. Darwin E. Venk, Second Lieut. Samuel Wasserman, Amsterdam.

Sixth Battery—Capt. Laurel L. Olmsted, First Lieut. W. C. Beecham, Second Lieut. J. G. Canbie; the Sixth Separate Company—Capt. Charles Newham, First Lieut. Joseph Kalston, Second Lieuts. Charles Cronenberg, John I. Casey; the Lee Light Infantry—Capt. George D. Leath, First Lieut. Thomas Leland, Second Lieut. J. Lyle Glenn; the Spartan Rifles—Capt. E. Bacon, First Lieut. W. H. Clark, Second Lieut. A. E. Moore; the Marion Rifles—Capt. J. S. Wiley, First Lieut. F. Spring, Second Lieut. C. P. B. Hamer, 2d; the Wilcox and the German Artillery—Capt. Herman Klatte, First Lieut. J. D. Cappellman, Second Lieut. J. H. K. Whiting, Third Lieut. Nic. Von Bamberg; Guards' Lieut. C. H. Otten will probably be quartered in the Ninth Regiment Armory, 226 West Twenty-sixth-street.

The Governor's Guard of Columbia, Capt. Willis Jones, First Lieut. E. K. Calve, Second Lieut. W. K. Duffie, Third Lieut. M. H. Brennan, have engaged rooms at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

The Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, the custodians of the Eutaw flag, Capt. R. G. Gilchrist, First Lieut. Hiram H. Parker, Jr., Second Lieut. E. P. Grice, have secured accommodations at the Putnam House.

VERMONT.

Gov. William P. Dillingham, Commander in Chief; Brig. Gen. Theodore S. Peck, Adjutant and Inspector General; Brig. Gen. William H. Gilmore, Quartermaster General; Brig. Gen. Henry Jones, Surgeon-General; Brig. Gen. Mercy C. Fuller, Judge Advocate General; Col. W. Seward Webb, Inspector Rifle Practice; Col. Herbert E. Taylor, Chief of Staff; Cols. Marsh O. Perkins, Charles S. Forbes, Edward Dana Barrett, Frederick D. Kimball, Leander C. Cleaves, George O. Tyler, Aides de Camp; Brig. Gen. William L. Greenleaf, commanding brigade; Major Marcus D. Green, Assistant Adjutant General; Major James Smith, Assistant Quartermaster General; Capt. Robert J. Coffee, Aide de Camp; Brevet Col. Levi K. Fuller, commanding light battery; Lieut. Gov. Woodbury, and the Hon. G. G. Benedict, have engaged rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the period of the centennial. With them will be quartered Brig. Gen. William M. Greenleaf, commanding; Major Marcus D. Green, Assistant Adjutant William Smith, Assistant Quartermaster General, and Capt. Robert J. Coffey, Aide de Camp of the brigade.

Vermont will send for ward its entire National Guard, as follows:

First Regiment, Infantry—Col. Julius J. Estey, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Clemmons, Major George H. Nash, Adjt. James A. Ellis, Quartermaster Charles H. Fuller, Commissary C. M. Spencer, Surgeon T. C. Rutherford, Assistant Surgeon F. L. Conroy, Inspector of Rifle Practice Frank Wyman, Chaplain Rev. Edward Hungerford; Capts. Charles H. Ormsbee, Edward Hall, Charles H. Joslin, Frank A. Roberts, O. D. Clark, Gilbert C. Smith, F. W. Childs, Burt H. Wells, J. D. Dewing, James W. Mimms, Joseph W. Thomas; First Lieuts. Frank D. Orcutt, Frank E. Hilliard, Frank W. Geld, Samuel A. Lake, Moses B. Sarsey, A. B. Lavielette, Benjamin S. Perkins, Harry A. Austin, James H. Wold, Jr., A. Gregg, Edward Lloyd, Jr., Charles H. Brock, Frank L. Howe, James Crossett, Thomas A. Austin, William A. Spear, H. W. Rose, A. J. Dimmick, H. D. Fillmore, C. A. Searls.

First Separate Company—Capt. Charles G. Clarke O'Connell, First Lieut. Gardner D. Pratt, Second Lieut. Charles E. Nelson.

Second Separate Company—Capt. A. W. Brown, First Lieut. Frank A. Cogswell, Second Lieut. W. S. Thayer.

Fuller's Light Battery—Brevet Col. Levi K. Fuller, First Lieuts. Fred D. Weld, Albert T. McClure, Second Lieuts. F. T. Conners, B. M. Clay, Will. Edwin S. Farnham, Assistant Surgeon D. C. Webster, Quartermaster Thomas Hannah.

These troops will be quartered on the steamer, which is to be moored in the vicinity of Peck-slip, East River.

VIRGINIA.

Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, Commander in Chief; Brig. Gen. James McDowell, Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. J. Lane Stern, Inspector General; Cols. R. T. Beirne, H. L. D. Lewis, J. B. Rose, C. James Phillip, Samuel Hazell, Charles E. Wyndham, Aides de Camp, and Brig. Gen. Charles J. Sanderson, commanding brigade, have secured accommodations at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A provisional battalion of 500 officers and men, made up of the Second Regiment of the First Regiment and the rest detailed from the several organizations of the Virginia Volunteer Militia, under command of Col. C. C. Hudgins, will be entertained in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, Broadway and Forty-fifth-street.

WISCONSIN.

Gov. William D. Hoard has secured accommodations for the Centennial Commissioners of Wisconsin and the members of his military staff at the Hoffman House from Monday, April 29, to the close of the celebration.

GUESTS AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE.

The following have engaged rooms at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel:

President Harrison and family.

The members of the Cabinet and families, Judges of the Supreme Court, and ex-President Hayes and family.

Senators Ingalls, Sherman, Dawes, Allison, Gullom, Hampton, Butler, Colquitt, Daniel, Gorman, Platt of Connecticut, Blair, Wilson, Hiscock, Harris, and Regan.

Gen. Schofield, family, and staff, Admiral Porter and family, Gen. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and family, Lieut. Gov. Merwin, Connecticut; ex-Gov. Bullock, Georgia; Gen. R. A. Alger, Michigan; the Hon. Thomas C. Platt, ex-Senator Corbett, Oregon; Allen Thurman, Senator Colquitt, Daniel, Gorman, Platt of Connecticut, Blair, Wilson, Hiscock, Harris, and Regan.

Gen. Schofield, family, and staff, Admiral Porter and family, Gen. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and family, Lieut. Gov. Merwin, Connecticut; ex-Gov. Bullock, Georgia; Gen. R. A. Alger, Michigan; the Hon. Thomas C. Platt, ex-Senator Corbett, Oregon; Allen Thurman, Senator Colquitt, Daniel, Gorman, Blair, B. B. Smalley, Vermont; the Hon. Franklin Fairbanks, Vermont; Dr. Gunman, Minister from Nicaragua, and Mrs. Gunman, the Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, the Hon. George Hoadley, Ohio; Mr. Oliver Ames and family, Massachusetts; Judge Charles Andrews and Mrs. Andrews, Albany, N. Y.; the Hon. George F. Danforth and Miss Danforth, President Gilman, John Hamilton Harvey, Jr., Governor Toole, Helena, Hauser, Montana; ex-Gov. Oglesby, Illinois; the members of the Legislature of the state of Maine, the Hon. Thomas B. Nowell and family, Boston; Lieut. Gov. Jones, Virginia; Mrs. Olivia Slocum Sage, the Hon. Samuel E. Eastman, New-Hampshire; ex-Gov. Kemper, Virginia; the Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, Virginia; ex-Gov. E. S. Stennard, Missouri; Lieut. Gov. Hon. Joseph Walker, Missouri; Hon. John H. B. Latrop, the Hon. Albert Ritchie, and ex-Gov. Oden Bowie, all of Maryland; the Hon. J. M. Haniejo Maine; the Hon. Arthur Sewall, Maine; the Hon. Andrew Wright Washington Territory; the Hon. John W. Woodside, Penn.; the Hon. F. L. Ames, Boston; the Hon. A. S. Bushnell, the Hon. William S. Groesbeck, the Hon. John W. Herron, the Hon. Clinton D. Firestone, the Hon. Myron T. Herrick, and the Hon. S. N. Owen, all of Ohio; Col. J. B. Pace, Richmond; R. A. Lancaster, Richmond; the Hon. Fremont Cole, New-York; the Hon. William E. Chandler, New-Hampshire.

THE SOUTH SENDS ALMS

TO PAY FOR HOMES FOR EX-CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 15.—About a week ago the *Constitution*, commenting on the paucity of replies to the appeals of Major Stewart in New-York, called upon that gentleman to return home and not to be hawking the poverty of ex-Confederate veterans before the North. The *Constitution* started a subscription, heading the list with $100, and called upon the people of Georgia to respond to the claims of honor and patriotism. Dollars came quickly from such men as the Caibburns, the Inmans, Senator Brown, James W. Woodside, and many others, who gave $1,000 apiece.

This was quickly followed by other contributions and the whole State became interested. Last night Mr. Grady counted over $35,000 sent to him within one week with a prospect of the sum reaching $50,000, the amount called for, within a couple of days.

The plan is to build and establish a home for Confederate veterans contiguous to Atlanta. The Legislature will be called upon to appropriate a sum sufficient annually to maintain the veterans who may make their homes in that institution. Over two-thirds of the members of the Legislature have already written to Mr. Grady declaring their purpose to vote the annuity in the object. The *Constitution* now calls upon the people of the other States to take pattern by the example of Georgia to raise the money for themselves and to erect their own homes and not put themselves in the attitude of begging alms from unwilling givers.

RESCUE WORK IN THE SLUMS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 15.—When City Missionary Allen attempted to rescue some little girls from a room into which they had been dragged by their drunken parents in the Neilsen-street slums, he was opposed by a howling mob of nearly fifty of the neighbors. The missionary says that life in these slums was worse than anything he had ever seen in New-York. He has begun a systematic rescue work in the slums, and traces up the little ones who are found wandering about the street, getting them places in the orphans' homes, etc. Only last night he found a man, father, and three children sleeping on one old straw mattress in a room with but one small window, which was completely boarded over. Two of the children, all of whom were under 9, were in rags and dirt. The man has since gone willingly west with the missionary. Two children, deserted by both father and mother, were found recently in a small room without furniture and an empty sack for a bed.

THE DRIVING CLUB'S RACES.

The Driving Club will Hold their Spring exhibition at the grounds on Saturday afternoon next, and will throw the gates open to all who care to see the two trotting races they have provided. The first is for members' horses who have no better record than 2:45, to be driven to two road wagons by non-professional drivers. For this the entrance fee is $10, and the prize is a handsome set of harness given by J. J. Stillings. The second is for all horses eligible to the 2:30 class, to be driven by professionals or others. The entrance fee is $5, and the prize is a new style "runabout" wagon given by Frederick Gilbert. The money will be divided between first and second horses. Both races are mile heats, best two in three, and entries close with George Floyd-Jones, secretary of the Driving Club, on Friday afternoon, at 6 o'clock.

DIED DURING HIS MOTHER'S FUNERAL.

Lieut. James B. Manahan of Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died suddenly Friday at his home, 309 East Twenty-ninth-street. Lieut. Manahan has recently suffered several bereavements, which have had a serious effect on his general health. His mother was buried on the day he died, and his wife and only child died but a year ago. He was 33 years old, was born in this city, and received his education at St. Francis Xavier's College and at Columbia Law School, where he graduated with high honor. He was regarded as a bright and rising young lawyer.

He entered Company E as a private Dec. 8, 1879, and was promoted Second Lieutenant May 24, 1880.

The funeral took place at St. Stephen's Church yesterday, his company taking part in the ceremonies.

MANAGER VINCENT'S BENEFIT.

An unusually attractive programme was presented at the Broadway Theatre Sunday night for the benefit of the veteran stage manager, Leon John Vincent. It included several selections by Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band, solos by Italo Campanini, Clamentine De Vere, Herr Feitlinger, and Sims, Julie Rive-King, pianist, the New-York Banjo Clubs' Glee Club, a violin solo by Nahan Franko, a recitation by Eben Plympton, and a poem on Ireland, written by P. S. Gilmore, and read by Stephen Massett. The attendance was not in proportion to the merits of the entertainment or the worth of the beneficiary.

SERIOUS MISHAP ON SHIPBOARD.

The German steamship Hafis, which sailed from Philadelphia Saturday for Hamburg, put into Quarantine yesterday afternoon and signaled for medical assistance. On boarding her it was discovered that on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock her chief engineer, William Falkenberg, had met with a painful accident which it was feared would prove fatal. He was testing a damp signal rocket and it exploded prematurely, tearing off his right hand at the wrist and also taking off one of the fingers of his left hand. Falkenberg was landed as soon as possible and a surgeon dressed his wounds. The vessel proceeds on her voyage.

THE BOOKS WERE "DOCTORED."

The committee appointed to examine the books of ex-Assistant City Clerk Mansell of Hoboken, who is under indictment for forging improvement bonds, have discovered that the tax-sale books have been "doctored." The committee discovered that some four miles had been completed, when in reality only about one-half of the number had been paid. The report censuring Mansell was in Mansell's handwriting.

THE GRADE-CROSSING LAW.

PECULIAR COMPLICATIONS THAT HAVE ARISEN IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, April 15.—The abolition of grade crossings in Connecticut has given rise to some peculiar situations. This is especially true in the case of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company. When the Railroad Commissioners ordered all grade crossings closed the railroads proceeded to obey, but the question arose as to who should bear the expense. The law requires that when a railroad crossing at grade is abolished by a road the crossing shall be left in as good condition as it was before. The New-York and New-England Railroad in dealing with private crossings has in some cases simply closed them up by building a fence of wood or wire across them. This is clearly in defiance of the law, but the owners, in most cases farmers, are too poor to bear the expense of taking the question to the courts, and the knowledge of the law on the disabled railroads to do what they have done.

Two ludicrous situations have arisen, both in East Hartford, which will show why it is that many Connecticut farmers have been reduced to a state bordering on insanity. One man in order to get at his tobacco shed with a hundred yards from his house. The New-England Railroad ran between the two buildings, and the road abolished the private crossing between the house and the shed by building a fence across on both sides. The result was that in order to get at his tobacco shed with a team the owner had to drive a mile and a half around.

Another East Hartford man, whose farm is bisected by the railroad and whose private crossing the road has destroyed by the same means, is obliged in order to get his hay from one side through his neighbors' land and hire right of way for a considerable distance, although his barn is within a stone's throw of his crop.

The hearings upon this subject before the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature have been interesting, and amusing because the farmers are thoroughly in earnest, and occasionally use language that is forcible rather than elegant. The Legislature will probably pour oil on the waters by passing a law enabling farmers to go to the Railroad Commissioners personally and authorize them to carry their cases to the courts without expense to them.

TO EXPLORE THE ARCTIC.

A PARTY ORGANIZED TO PUSH AS FAR NORTH AS POSSIBLE.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 15.—The Hon. E. W. Everest and Count De Salmville, two adventurous noblemen who have resided here for some time, started to-day to make the trip which Earl Lonsdale attempted but failed to accomplish. For several weeks they have been busy getting the outfit ready and engaging their party. Their guide is Tom Young, a half-breed, who rendered valuable assistance to the engineers of the Canadian Pacific Railway several years ago. The party proceeded from here to Calgary, thence they will go by stage to Edmonton, and thence to the McKenzie at Fort Chippewayan. They will construct boats and descend the McKenzie River to its mouth. They will then round, or attempt to round, Cape Barrow, going through an almost entirely unexplored region into the arctic circle. They will endeavor to go further north than any arctic explorers have yet been, and are confident of success. They will return by the Alaska coast to Victoria. It is expected that the trip will occupy about two years. They take with them letters from the Hudson's Bay Company to all the chief factors and traders, who are instructed to give them all assistance. For this Everest has deposited a large amount with the Hudson's Bay Company's chief commissioner.

The only trouble they fear is in the unexplored Cape Barrow region, which is inhabited by a hostile and ferocious band of Esquimaux. For this band the explorers are taking a large number of presents, and by this means hope to avoid any conflict. Count De Salmville will give the French Government the benefit of his explorations.

Everest is a son of the distinguished English explorer and engineer, Le Fouon Tupper of Winnipeg, who represents American journals, has been admitted to the party.

CITY RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The first quarter's operations of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue Railroad Companies for 1889 show some improvement over those of the corresponding quarter of last year. For the quarter ended March 31, these comparisons are made:

EIGHTH AVENUE.		
	1889.	1888.
Gross earnings	$135,785 38	$139,656 75
Operating expenses	105,175 81	120,151 71
Income other than earnings	2,837 25	4,197 55
Fixed charges	24,700 00	24,700 00
Net income	8,696 32	997 41
Less from operation		997 41
Cash on hand	23,066 45	26,338 42
Profit and loss, deficiency	95,450 99	84,339 86
NINTH AVENUE.		
	1889.	1888.
Gross earnings	$42,197 81	$40,795 31
Operating expenses	40,987 26	43,852 53
Income other than from	1,495 00	1,581 86
Fixed charges	6,100 00	6,000 00
Loss from operating	5,874 45	7,165 86
Cash on hand	6,559 64	3,068 68
Profit and loss, deficiency	455,185 38	456,838 01

ROBERT HILLIARD'S ACT OF CHARITY.

Mrs. William Hanson on Sunday afternoon sat beside the body of her husband, who was killed on Saturday while attempting to stop a runaway team, which he feared would injure some children, and she wondered where money was to come from to bury him and provide for the four little children. The family were in destitute circumstances.

While Mrs. Hanson was grieving and wondering a cab rolled up to the tenement house 405 East Sixteenth-street, and Robert Hilliard, the actor, sprang out, ran up to the top floor, and handed the poor widow a roll of bills amounting to $72. Mr. Hilliard had read of poor Hanson's death in the newspapers, and told the story at the Hoffman House. A subscription paper was started, and in a few moments the amount stated had been collected from a dozen gentlemen. Mrs. Hanson was very grateful for the gift. A lady gave her $10 during the afternoon.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 15.—In the Court of Appeals today the following business was transacted: No. 215—James Stewart et al., appellants, vs. George H. Robinson et al., executors, respondents; No. 318—David F. Butcher, receiver, appellant, vs. Samuel D. Lewis et al., respondents; No. 377—Cornelius H. Delamater, appellant, vs. Samuel S. Hepworth et al., respondents.—Argued together by Ralph E. Prime, Thomas Darlington, Joseph H. Choate, and William Wallace for appellants; William B. Hillman, Edward M. Shiven, and Samuel Jones for respondents. No. 142—In the matter of proving the last will of Miram Somers, deceased.—Argued by L. M. Brown for appellant, L. H. Worthup for respondent. No. 284—In the matter of the judicial settlement of Caroline P. T. Crawford et al., executors, etc., of Peter Crawford, deceased.—Argued by D. Shipman for appellant, Hiram Bowers for respondent.

The following is the Court of Appeals motion calendar for Tuesday, April 16: Nos. 1323, 1325, 1334, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1106, 1292, 1180, 1268, 1339, 1339, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1345, 1343, 1341, 1343, 1346, 1347.

Following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Tuesday, April 16: Nos. 406, 406, 407, 408, 412, 415, 416, 419.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

In the second division of the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 384—Edward S. Smith, respondent, vs. The Consumers' Gas Company, appellant.—Argued by Louis B. Schram for appellant, Henry D. Hotchkiss for respondent. No. 395—George W. Lents, respondent, vs. Peter Lents, appellant.—Argued by Frank M. Loomis for appellants, Abram Barthelomew for respondent. No. 402—Herbert Francis, respondent, vs. The New-York Standard, appellant.—Argued by James W. Hawes for appellant, Nicholas Quackenbos and Julius H. Seymour for respondent. No. 387—Henry Feerce and Mary Ann Feerce, respondents, vs. Peter Wagner, appellant.—Argued by Alonzo Tanner for appellant, P. A. Romayne for respondents. No. 403—Thomas Cornell, respondent, vs. William Hayden, appellant.—Argued by Edward Lauterbach for appellant, submitted for respondent. No. 396—Abel A. Crosby et al., appellants, vs. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, respondent.—Dismissed under the stipulation, with costs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—INGRAHAM, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—O'BRIEN, J.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, April 15—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Allen & T. H.	44	44	44	44	100
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	10
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	41⅞	41⅞	40⅝	41⅛	49,346
Atlantic & Pac. Co.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	200
Cameron Coal.	33¼	33⅝	32⅜	33⅛	600
Canada Southern	53	53	52¼	52¾	730
Canadian Pacific	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50
Central Pacific.	35	35	35	35	100
Ches. & Ohio.	17⅞	17	17	17	985
C. & O. 1st pf.	59¾	59½	59	59¼	358
C. & O. 2d pf.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	107
Chi. Gas Trust.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	2,400
Chi. & N. W.	106½	106½	106½	106½	6,210
C. R. & Q.	98	98	98¼	98⅞	16,777
C., M. & St. P.	65⅝	66⅞	65	65⅝	16,675
C., M. & St. P. pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,193
C., H. I. & Pac.	92⅞	93	92¼	92⅜	1,855
Chi., L. St. L. & C.	108¾	108¾	108	108	300
Chi., W. & B.					100
C., C., C. & I.	70	70	70	70	200
Colorado Coal.	27	27	25	25	870
C. H. V. & T.	21	21	20⅜	20⅜	460
Con. Gas Co.	86	89⅛	88	89⅜	6,468
Del. & Hudson.	134⅝	135⅜	133⅝	134⅝	1,825
Del., Lack. & W.	137¼	137¾	137	137¾	2,486
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	23	23	22¼	22¾	1,100
Equitable Gas.	120	120	120	120	136
Homestead.	8	8	8	8	100
Iowa Central pf.	27	27	27	27	70
L. E. & Western.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	120
L. E. & West. pf.	58¾	58¾	57½	58¼	1,490
Lake Shore.	134½	135	134¼	134¾	1,825
Louis. & Nash.	64¾	65	64¼	64⅝	13,689
Manhattan Con.	97¼	97¾	96¾	98¼	2,340
Mem. & Char.	63	63¾	63	63¾	844
Michigan Central	87½	87¾	87	87¾	1,400
Missouri Pacific.	70¾	70⅝	69⅝	70	5,400
Mo., Kan. & T.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	100
N. Y. Central.	99½	99⅝	98⅝	99⅜	1,400
N. Y. Central.	108¼	108¼	107¾	107¾	113
N. Y. & North. pf.	22	22	22	22	100
N. Y. Mut. Gas.	100	100	100	100	10
N. Y. & New Eng.	42⅞	43	42¾	42⅝	8,630
N. Y. C. & St. L.	17	17	17	17	50
Nat. Lead Trust.	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	4,245
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28⅝	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	400
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	200
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	32¾	33¼	32	32	296
Northern Pac.	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26¼	150
Northern Pac. pf.	61⅜	61¾	61	61⅜	8,520
Oregon & Trans.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	127
Oregon Imp.	47⅛	47⅛	47	47	500
Oregon R. & N.	93½	93⅝	90½	90½	970
Oregon S. L.	43¾	44¾	43	44¼	1,605
Oregon & Trans.	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¾	10,000
Pac. Exp. & Tex.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	46
Phil. & Reading.	45⅞	46¼	45⅝	45⅞	28,485
Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	149¼	149¼	149¼	149¼	300
Pitts. & W. pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	1,250
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	183	183	183	183	980
Quicksilver pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	800
Rich. & W. P. T.	26¾	26¾	25⅞	25⅞	2,010
Rich. & W. P. T. pf.	78¾	78¾	77½	77½	210
St. L. & S. F. pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	1,310
St. P. & Dul. pf.	87	87	87	87	110
St. P. & Omaha.	33¾	33¾	33	33	220
St. P., M. & M.	96¾	96¾	94	94¾	1,375
Tenn. Coal & Iron	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	4,626
Texas Pac.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	1,000
Tol., A. & K. C.	104	104	104	104	1,000
Union Elev. 1st.	107	107¼	107	107¾	15,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	115	115	115	115	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	116	116	116	116	2,000
Wabash 2d.	94	94	94	94	4,000
Wab's of 1879, tr.	92	92	92	92	10,000
Wab. 1st, Chi., tr.	98¼	98¼	98	98¼	40,000
Wab. 1st, Det. tr.	121¼	122	121¼	122	18,600
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	98⅞	99	98⅝	99	17,000
West Shore 4s.	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	55,000
Total sales.					328,548

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. Col. & P. 1st.	88	88	88	88	$17,000
At. & Pac. 1st.	174	174	174	174	10,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	79⅞	80	79⅞	80	4,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s.	110½	110½	110½	110½	2,000
Cheraw & Dar. 2d.	96	96	95¾	95¾	56,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96	96	51,000
C., R. & Q. 5s. deb.	104¾	105	104¾	104¾	28,000
C., R. & Q. 4s.	94⅝	95	94⅝	95	18,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Ia.	95	95	95	95	2,000
C., B. & Q. 7s.	132	132	132	132	1,000
Chi., P. & St. L. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98	98¾	2,000
Chi. Gas 1st.	93	93	93	93	10,000
C., St. L. & P. 1st.	96¾	97	96¾	97	6,000
C. S. F. & Cal. 5s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	25,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	97	96¾	96¾	96¾	1,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	97	97	97	97	19,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	79¼	79¼	79	79	10,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '94.	114	114	114	114	2,000
Den. & R. G. 4s.	80¼	80¼	80	80¼	2,500
D. & R. G. W. 1st 4s.	87½	87½	86	88¾	81,000
Den., S. P. & P. 1st.	87	87	87	87	8,000
Eliz. & B. S. 1st.	102	102½	102	102½	2,000
Erie 2d cn.	105	105¼	105	106	60,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94⅛	95	94	95	78,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	109	109	109	109	26,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. g. 5s.	73	73	72¾	73	87,000
Housatonic 5s.	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	10,000
Ind. & G. N. gen. 6s.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	1,000
Ind. & Gt. N. 1st.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	88	88	87½	87½	10,000
Kan. & T. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
Kal. & W. P. 1st.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	2,000
Keo. Pacific cn.	115	115	115	115	10,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	89	89	89	89	10,000
Kan. C. & O. gen. 6s.	58⅞	58⅞	58¾	58¾	26,000
Kan. C. & O. 1st.	87½	87½	87½	87½	10,000
Kan. C., W. & N. W. 1st.	94	94	93¾	94	6,000
Ky. Central 4s.	79½	79½	79½	79½	2,000
L. C. & N., n. e. 7s.	111	111	111	111	2,000
Knoz. & Ohio 1st.	109	109	109	109	1,000
Lake S. 2d cn. c.	126½	126½	126½	126½	2,000
L. & N. cn. 6s.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	1,000
L. & N. cn. 7s.	118	118	118	118	7,000
L. & N. 1st. P. & A.	102	102	102	102	2,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	99½	100	99½	100	13,000
Met. Elevated 2d.	110½	110½	110½	110½	2,000
M. & Ohio gen.	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼	31,600
Mor. & Essex cn.	145	145	145	145	25,000
Nash. & Chat. cn.	104	104	103¾	103¾	4,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	118	118	118	118	9,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	111	111	111	111	25,000
N. J. June. 1st.	105	105	105	105	10,000
N. Y. C. 6s. deb.	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	5,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st.	136	136	136	136	1,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	93½	93½	93⅝	93¼	38,000
N. Y. & N. 2d 4s.	53	53	53	53	2,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	112	112	112	112	15,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s.	98½	98½	98½	98½	1,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	104	104	104	104	9,000
North. Pac. 1st.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	11,000
North. Pac. 2d.	115	115	115	115	3,000
North. Pac. 3d.	107½	106¾	106¾	106¾	56,000
North. Pac. T. 1st.	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	11,000
North'west'n ex. 4s.	101¼	101¼	101	101	11,000
Ogd. & L. C. 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	10,000
Omaha & St. L. 1st.	75	75	75	75	1,000
Ore. Imp. 1st.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	20,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	113	113	113	113	1,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	111	111	111	111	10,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	106½	106½	106½	106½	3,000
Philadelphia 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	4,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	3,000
Penn. 4½s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,000
P., D. & E. 1st, Ev.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	83	83	82¾	83	5,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	5,000
Reading gen. 4s.	93¾	93¾	93	93¾	97,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.					
D. & M. certs.	54	54	54	54	5,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d.					
D. & M. certs.	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	19,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	92⅝	92⅝	92½	92½	29,000
Rock Island 5s.	103	103	103	103	14,000
Rock Island 4s.	132	132	132	132	1,000
St. P. & O. cn.	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	1,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	109½	109½	109	109	12,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	120½	120½	120½	120½	5,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	122¾	122¾	122¼	122¼	2,000
St. P. & S. Ste. M. 1st.					
6s.	101	101	101	101	11,000
St. P. 1st. L. & M.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	5,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st, M. C. 6s.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¼	10,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st, M. 6s.	101	101	101	101	20,000
St. P., M. & Man. 6s.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	12,000
Shen. Val. gen. 5s.	87¾	87¾	87	87	35,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	97	97¼	97	97¼	6,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	94	94	94	94	10,000
Texas Pac. 1st.	89	89¼	89	89¼	21,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	38¾	38¾	37	38¼	44,068
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	1,000
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	104	104	104	104	1,000
Union Elev. 1st.	107	107¼	107	107¾	15,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	115	115	115	115	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	116	116	116	116	2,000
Wabash 2d.	94	94	94	94	4,000
Wab's of 1879, tr.	92	92	92	92	10,000
Wab. 1st, Chi., tr.	98¼	98¼	98	98¼	40,000
Wab. 1st, Det. tr.	121¼	122	121¼	122	18,600
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	98⅞	99	98⅝	99	17,000
West Shore 4s.	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	55,000
Total sales.					328,548

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. Col. & P. 1st.	88	88	88	88	$17,000
At. & Pac. 1st.	174	174	174	174	10,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	79⅞	80	79⅞	80	4,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s.	110½	110½	110½	110½	2,000
Cheraw & Dar. 2d.	96	96	95¾	95¾	56,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96	96	51,000
C., R. & Q. 5s. deb.	104¾	105	104¾	104¾	28,000
C., R. & Q. 4s.	94⅝	95	94⅝	95	18,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Ia.	95	95	95	95	2,000
C., B. & Q. 7s.	132	132	132	132	1,000
Chi., P. & St. L. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98	98¼	2,000
Chi. Gas 1st.	93	93	93	93	10,000
C., St. L. & P. 1st.	96¾	97	96¾	97	6,000
C. S. F. & Cal. 5s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	25,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	97	96¾	96¾	96¾	1,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	97	97	97	97	19,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	79¼	79¼	79	79	10,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '94.	114	114	114	114	2,000
Den. & R. G. 4s.	80¼	80¼	80	80¼	2,500
D. & R. G. W. 1st 4s.	87½	87½	86	88¾	81,000
Den., S. P. & P. 1st.	87	87	87	87	8,000
Eliz. & B. S. 1st.	102	102½	102	102½	2,000
Erie 2d cn.	105	105¼	105	106	60,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94⅛	95	94	95	78,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	109	109	109	109	26,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. g. 5s.	73	73	72¾	73	87,000
Housatonic 5s.	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	10,000
Ind. & G. N. gen. 6s.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	1,000
Ind. & Gt. N. 1st.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	88	88	87½	87½	10,000
Kan. & T. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
Kal. & W. P. 1st.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	2,000
Keo. Pacific cn.	115	115	115	115	10,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	89	89	89	89	10,000
Kan. C. & O. gen. 6s.	58⅞	58⅞	58¾	58¾	26,000
Kan. C. & O. 1st.	87½	87½	87½	87½	10,000
Kan. C., W. & N. W. 1st.	94	94	93¾	94	6,000
Ky. Central 4s.	79½	79½	79½	79½	2,000
L. C. & N., n. e. 7s.	111	111	111	111	2,000
Knoz. & Ohio 1st.	109	109	109	109	1,000
Lake S. 2d cn. c.	126½	126½	126½	126½	2,000
L. & N. cn. 6s.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	1,000
L. & N. cn. 7s.	118	118	118	118	7,000
L. & N. 1st. P. & A.	102	102	102	102	2,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	99¾	100	99½	100	13,000
Met. Elevated 2d.	110½	110½	110½	110½	2,000
M. & Ohio gen.	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼	31,600
Mor. & Essex cn.	145	145	145	145	25,000
Nash. & Chat. cn.	104	104	103¾	103¾	4,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	118	118	118	118	9,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	111	111	111	111	25,000
N. J. June. 1st.	105	105	105	105	10,000
N. Y. C. 6s. deb.	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	5,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st.	136	136	136	136	1,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	93½	93½	93⅝	93¼	38,000
N. Y. & N. 2d 4s.	53	53	53	53	2,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	112	112	112	112	15,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s.	98½	98½	98½	98½	1,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	104	104	104	104	9,000
North. Pac. 1st.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	11,000
North. Pac. 2d.	115	115	115	115	3,000
North. Pac. 3d.	107½	106¾	106¾	106¾	56,000
North. Pac. T. 1st.	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	11,000
North'west'n ex. 4s.	101¼	101¼	101	101	11,000
Ogd. & L. C. 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	10,000
Omaha & St. L. 1st.	75	75	75	75	1,000
Ore. Imp. 1st.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	20,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	113	113	113	113	1,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	111	111	111	111	10,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	106½	106½	106½	106½	3,000
Philadelphia 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	4,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	3,000
Penn. 4½s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,000
P., D. & E. 1st, Ev.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	83	83	82¾	83	5,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	5,000
Reading gen. 4s.	93¾	93¾	93	93¾	97,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.					
D. & M. certs.	54	54	54	54	5,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d.					
D. & M. certs.	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	19,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	92⅝	92⅝	92½	92½	29,000
Rock Island 5s.	103	103	103	103	14,000
Rock Island 4s.	132	132	132	132	1,000
St. P. & O. cn.	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	1,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	109½	109½	109	109	12,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	120½	120½	120½	120½	5,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	122¾	122¾	122¼	122¼	2,000
St. P. & S. Ste. M. 1st.					
6s.	101	101	101	101	11,000
St. P. 1st. L. & M.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	5,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st, M. C. 6s.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¼	10,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st, M. 6s.	101	101	101	101	20,000
St. P., M. & Man. 6s.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	12,000
Shen. Val. gen. 5s.	87¾	87¾	87	87	35,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	97	97¼	97	97¼	6,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	94	94	94	94	10,000
Texas Pac. 1st.	89	89¼	89	89¼	21,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	38¾	38¾	37	38¼	44,068
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	1,000
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	104	104	104	104	1,000
Union Elev. 1st.	107	107¼	107	107¾	15,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	115	115	115	115	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	116	116	116	116	2,000
Wabash 2d.	94	94	94	94	4,000
Wab's of 1879, tr.	92	92	92	92	10,000
Wab. 1st, Chi., tr.	98¼	98¼	98	98¼	40,000
Wab. 1st, Det. tr.	121¼	122	121¼	122	18,600
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	98⅞	99	98⅝	99	17,000
West Shore 4s.	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	55,000
Total sales.					$1,628,500

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Aspen.	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	100
Astoria.	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,200
Amador.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	300
Alta.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	100
Bullion.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Brunswick.	.10	.10	.10	.10	100
Com. Cal. & Va.	8.37½	8.37½	8.37½	8.37½	100
Con. Imperial.	.53	.53	.53	.53	1,000
Cashier.	.04	.04	.04	.04	100
Eureka Consol.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	50
Ex. Orisso.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Exchequer.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	200
Horn Silver.	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.40	500
Homestake.	7.62½	7.62½	7.62½	7.62½	100
Little Chief.	.24	.24	.24	.24	300
Leadville.	.12	.12	.12	.12	300
Middle Bar.	.30	.30	.30	.30	500
Mexican.	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	50
Mutual S. & M.	1.10	1.15	1.10	1.15	400
North Common- wealth.	.90	1.00	.90	1.00	200
Rappahannock.	.06	.06	.06	.06	300
Sullivan Consol.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1,200
Shoshone.	.08	.08	.08	.08	2,000
Union Consol.	4.00	4.15	4.00	4.15	300
United Copper.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	300
Yellow Jacket.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	100
Total sales.					10,030

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., Top. & S. F.	41⅝	41⅝	40⅞	41⅛	48,400
Am. Cotton Oil.	56¾	56¾	56¼	56⅝	2,690
B., H. & K. new.					200
Brunswick Co.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	200
Cameron Coal.	33¾	33¾	32⅞	32⅞	400
Chi. Gas Trust.	48⅝	49	48⅝	48⅞	130
Consol. Gas Co.	88¼	88¾	88¼	88½	450
Chi., Bur. & Q.	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝	5,200
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93¼	93¼	92⅜	92¾	1,470
C., C., C. & I.	70	70¾	70	70¾	220
Colorado Coal.	27	27	26	26	300
Chi., M. & St. P.	65⅞	65⅞	65	65⅛	19,100
C., M. & St. P. pf.	105	105	105	105	200
Chi. & N. W.	106	106¼	105¾	105⅞	1,866
C., I., St. L. & C.	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	300
Cin., Sandusky.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	100
Central of N. J.	96	96	96	96	200
Del., Lack. & W.	137¾	138⅞	137	138⅝	6,160
Den. T. & Ft. W.	23	23	22¾	22¾	350
Del. & Hudson.	135	135⅞	134¾	135⅛	1,050
Hocking Valley.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	250
Keely Motor.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	70
Lake Shore.	135	135¼	135	135¼	190
Louis. & Nash.	64⅞	64⅞	64⅝	64⅝	719
L. E. & West.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	100
L. E. & West pf.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	350
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	100
Missouri Pacific.	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	2,700
Manhattan Con.	98¼	98¼	96	96¼	400
Met. Lead Trust.	22	22	22	22	350
N. Y. C. & H. R.	284	284	283	283	510
N. Y. Sus. & W.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	2,900
N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	50
North. Pacific.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	180
North. Pacific pf.	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	110
Oregon R. & N.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	100
Oregon S. L.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	100
Oregon & Trans.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	100
Pac. Exp. & Tex.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	100
Phil. & Reading.	45⅞	46¼	45⅝	45⅞	28,485
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	183	183	183	183	980
Rich. & W. P. T.	26¾	26¾	25⅞	25⅞	2,010
Rich. & W. P. T. pf.	78¾	78¾	77½	77½	210
St. L. & S. F. pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	1,310
St. P. & Dul. pf.	87	87	87	87	110
St. P. & Omaha.	33¾	33¾	33	33	220
St. P., M. & M.	96¾	96¾	94	94¾	1,375
Tenn. Coal & Iron	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	4,626
Texas Pac.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	1,000
Tol., A. & K. C.	104	104	104	104	1,000
Union Elev. 1st.	107	107¼	107	107¾	15,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	115	115	115	115	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	116	116	116	116	2,000
Wabash 2d.	94	94	94	94	4,000
Wab's of 1879, tr.	92	92	92	92	10,000
Wab. 1st, Chi., tr.	98¼	98¼	98	98¼	40,000
Wab. 1st, Det. tr.	121¼

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII....NO. 11,742. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 28 WEST 14TH ST.

THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT

BANKRUPT

Sale—the greatest week of all.....As an Easter offering from each and every one of sixty-three departments will be added thousands and tens of thousands of dollars' worth of new, fresh goods, which will compete for public favor with the

BATES STOCK

ALL TO BE SOLD AT

HALF VALUE.

UPHOLSTERY.

Real Lace Curtains.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Brussels Point	$41 00	$18 98
Brussels Point	46 00	23 98
Renaissance	55 00	29 98
Renaissance	40 00	23 75
Renaissance	35 00	18 98
Cluny	23 75	11 98
Irish Point	26 00	13 98
Irish Point	12 00	5 98
Irish Point	11 00	5 95
Hand-wrought Tambour	13 60	6 98
Hand-wrought Tambour	20 00	11 49
Colbert	10 50	5 98
Colbert	17 00	9 98
Antique	15 00	8 49
Antique	7 00	3 98
Antique	3 50	1 49

Nottingham and Scotch Lace Curtains.

59 cents to $8—Bates's Prices...$1 25 to $14

Lace Bed Sets.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$2 00	97c.	$6 50	$3 98
3 00	$1 49	8 00	4 49
5 19	2 49	9 00	4 98

Madras Curtains.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$2 50	$1 29	$9 00	$3 98
5 75	2 98	15 00	5 98
8 00	2 98	20 00	7 98
15 00	7 98	25 00	11 98

Silk Curtains.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$2 50	$1 29	$9 00	$3 98
5 75	2 98	15 00	5 98
8 00	2 98	20 00	7 98
15 00	7 98	25 00	11 98

Portieres.

Over eighty styles—striped, floral, mottled, and watered effects—all colors—as follows:

Raw Silk.		All Over Chenille.	
Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$2 25	$1 29	$6 00	$2 98
3 00	1 49	8 50	4 98
5 50	2 79	10 00	5 69
7 00	3 98	14 00	8 98

Reversible Tapestry Portieres.

Gobelin and Heraldic designs—best colors: $5 98; Bates's price $12 $6 78; Bates's price $14

At Seventy-four Cents.

Spun Silk Tapestries—24 colorings; were $1 50

Rep Furniture Coverings, all colors, 69c.; were $1 25

Table Covers. Piano Covers.

4-4 Tapestry..... 35c. Embroidered Cloth $2 49
6-4 Raw Silk..... 79c. Raw Silk..... 3 19
6-4 French Velour $2 98. French Velour..... 4 98

Bates's prices, 60c. to $6.—Bates's prices, $5 50 to $9.

WHITE GOODS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
India Linen Plaids and Stripes	17c.	9½c.
India Linens	17c.	11c.
Checked Nainsooks	8c.	5½c.
Victoria Lawns	10c.	4½c.
English Nainsook	15c.	10c.
French Nainsook, 47 inch	28c.	19c.
Dotted Swiss	25c.	13c.
Antique	15c.	9½c.

LINENS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Extra wide Twill Crash	8c.	4½c.
Extra wide, all Linen	10c.	5½c.
Unbleached Crash	12½c.	7½c.
All Linen Damask	25c.	11c.
Unbleached, extra heavy	37c.	24c.
Extra wide—Bleached and Unbleached	60c.	39c.
Extra heavy	$1 00	74c.
Double Damask—9-4	1 49	98c.
All Linen Napkins—dozen	1 19	79c.
All Linen Napkins—dozen	1 49	98c.
All Linen Napkins—dozen	1 95	$1 39
Lunch Cloths—2 yards long	1 10	67c.
All Linen Towels—extra large	15c.	10c.
With knotted fringe	18c.	12½c.
Extra large	31c.	19c.
With fancy borders	35c.	24c.

PARASOLS.

Canopy and Directoire, striped, plaid, figured, and moire and changeable effects, with and without fancy borders, in Satin, Surah, Gros Grain, Ottoman and Armure Silks—Gold, Silver, and natural wood handles.

98c.	were $3 00	$2 49	were $4 25
$1 49	were 2 50	2 98	were 5 25
1 98	were 3 50	3 98	were 6 00
$ 19	were 3 69	4 98	were 8 00

Children's Parasols, 49c.; were $1.

SILKS AND PLUSHES.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Fancy Plushes	39c.	19c.
Fancy Plushes	85c.	29c.
Fancy Plushes	$1 25	59c.
Silk Velvets	1 10	59c.
Colored Satins	40c.	19c.
Colored Satins	50c.	29c.
Colored Satins	75c.	37c.
Colored Satins	98c.	49c.
Colored Silk Twills	40c.	19c.
Stripe Surahs—light and dark	50c.	39c.
Silk Surahs—very wide	1 25	69c.
Colored Faille Francaise	1 15	79c.
Colored Armures—22 inch	1 50	98c.
Chine Silks—22 inches wide, all fancy shades—light and dark		79c. 49c.
Figured India Silks	75c.	49c.
Figured India Silks—28 inch	1 25	89c.

Black Dress Silks.

	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
75c.	39c.	$1 50	98c.
85c.	49c.	$1 65	$1 17
89c.	1 75	1 35	

Extra Heavy Black Gros Grain.

24 inches wide....$1 45 Bates's price.....$2 50

Black Faille Francaise.

89c.....were 85c. 89c.....were $1 25

Black Surahs. Black Rhadames.

39c.	were 55c.	59c.	were 79c.
45c.	were 75c.	89c.	were $1 17
69c.	were 89c.	$1 25	were 1 89

Black Satin Merveilleux.

89c.....were $1 00 89c.....were $1 10

Odd Bargains Here and There.

Fancy Silk Ornaments	11c.	were	50c.
Fancy Bands and Gimps	24c.	were	85c.
Colored Gimps	49c.	were	$1 25
Colored Gimps	69c.	were	1 49
Colored Gimps	98c.	were	2 00
Jute Reading Wadding	25c.	were	65c.
Silk Ribbons	17½c.	were	50c.
Satin Ribbons—colors	11½c.	were	25c.
Satin Ribbons—all colors	24c.	were	54c.
Shoulder Shawls	49c.	were	75c.
Shrinking Shawls	98c.	were	2 00
All-Linen Collars	9c.	were	15c.
Men's Linen Collars	9c.	were	15c.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs	4c.	were	10c.
Ladies' Silk Initial	12½c.	were	25c.
Fancy Fancy Border Hose	17c.	were	39c.
Fancy Striped Hose	17c.	were	39c.
Fancy Striped Hose	24c.	were	49c.
Fancy Striped Hose	29c.	were	59c.
Fancy Striped Hose	39c.	were	69c.
Fancy Striped Hose	49c.	were	89c.
Fancy Striped Hose	59c.	were	$1 00
Fancy Striped Hose	69c.	were	$1 25
Fancy Striped Hose	89c.	were	$1 50
Fancy Striped Hose	98c.	were	$1 75
Fancy Striped Hose	$1 19	were	$2 00
Fancy Striped Hose	$1 49	were	$2 50
Fancy Striped Hose	$1 98	were	$3 00
Fancy Striped Hose	$2 49	were	$4 00
Fancy Striped Hose	$2 98	were	$5 00
Fancy Striped Hose	$3 98	were	$6 00
Fancy Striped Hose	$4 98	were	$8 00
Fancy Striped Hose	$5 98	were	$10 00
Fancy Striped Hose	$7 98	were	$12 00
Fancy Striped Hose	$9 98	were	$15 00
Fancy Striped Hose	$11 98	were	$18 00
Fancy Striped Hose	$14 98	were	$20 00
Fancy Striped Hose	$19 98	were	$25 00
Fancy Striped Hose	$24 98	were	$30 00
Fancy Striped Hose	$29 98	were	$35 00
Fancy Striped Hose	$34 98	were	$40 00
Fancy Striped Hose	$39 98	were	$45 00
Fancy Striped Hose	$44 98	were	$50 00
Fancy Striped Hose	$49 98	were	$55 00
Fancy Striped Hose	$59 98	were	$65 00
Fancy Striped Hose	$69 98	were	$75 00
Fancy Striped Hose

one-hundred-thousand-dollar steal, other members were controlled by a desire to persecute the Speaker. The report will be given on Friday. It is very long.

The Cities Committee will report favorably the Cantor Baseball bill closing One Hundred and Eleventh-street between Fifth and Sixth avenues until Oct. 1. The bill has already passed the Senate.

The General Laws Committee of the Senate will give a hearing on the Saxton Electoral Reform bill on Thursday, immediately after the adjournment of the Senate.

The Senate Judiciary Committee met at 7:30 o'clock this evening for the purpose of giving a hearing on the Excise Commission bill. Herman B. Scharmann, C. J. G. Hall, and Joseph Liebman, President of the New-York Board of Trade, addressed the committee briefly. All favored the commission bill as originally introduced. Some discussion took place between the members of the committee and outside Senators over the time for the next hearing. Chairman Robertson asked the Democrats to consent to the bill being made a special order for Monday night and to have another hearing on Wednesday afternoon or Thursday morning of this week, when Mr. Clausen will probably be able to get here.

Mr. Grady thought it would be preferable to make the measure a special order for Tuesday. He said that not so much time would be lost by postponing it until Tuesday as would be lost if any member in the minority resorted to dilatory or obstructive tactics. A vote was taken on a motion to adjourn until Thursday morning. The motion was lost by a tie vote—3 to 3. The Chairman then declared the committee adjourned until 4 P. M., to-morrow, the regular hour of meeting.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Yesterday's stock market had a midsummer dullness about it. Only one or two stocks did anything interesting. A stock jobbing falsehood, published in a Philadelphia newspaper, knocked two or three points off the price of Oregon Railway and Navigation stock. It was declared that the Union Pacific Company's guarantee of 6 per cent. dividends had been withdrawn. President Adams gave an official denial to the story, but the "financiers" who were back of the "news" got their opportunity, meantime, to scoop handsome profits.

Another more or less exciting topic of conversation in Wall-street yesterday was a report that President Mayer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is to retire from the management of that company. Various men are named to succeed him. The probability is that the next change in that corporation's affairs will put Senator Gorman of Baltimore on top. He and his colleagues have been doing some lively scheming lately.

The bears on Reading played a trick yesterday that was meant to be smart. They returned stock that they have been borrowing here against their short contracts, which, of course, was supposed to show that they had covered without trouble and without affecting the market. The only drawback to the smartness of the discovery that the stock suddenly made so plenty here was borrowed in Philadelphia.

The opening of Oklahoma means many good things for the Atchison Company, whose lines have at the start a monopoly of the business in the Territory.

The genial and altogether benevolent gentlemen who these many moons have been trying to enrich the public by letting that public have some Cameron coal stock on the ground floor have resolved to be just a little more generous, and arrangements have been made for one boom more. So far the public has been very perverse, refusing to get rich in any such short cut way.

E. BERRY WALL'S BODILY AFFLICTIONS.

E. Berry Wall is nearly overwhelmed by the sea of troubles that has lately surged about him. He was to have appeared before Referee William H. Meyer, at 304 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, to answer to an order to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court for failing to attend before the same referee upon a previous occasion and to submit to an examination touching his ability to pay a tailor's bill for more than $300. But E. Berry Wall was making a house for the doctors, and therefore could not attend.

Last Thursday evening, while enjoying an outing on Broadway in front of the St. James Hotel, Mr. Wall had a fall upon the stone sidewalk and received a severe laceration and bruising of the face, since which time he has been confined to his room. Dr. Edward Bradley, his physician, made oath before Judge P. Henry Dugro that his patient was in danger of an attack of erysipelas from the wounds on his face, and besides this was suffering from another painful bodily affliction, which made it a dangerous matter for him to leave his room. Under the circumstances the bodily afflictions insured him temporary release from the clutches of the law.

STILL NO NEWS OF THE DANMARK.

No news of the missing Danmark passengers was brought by incoming vessels yesterday. The steamship Dorial, which arrived from Newcastle, reported something which may possibly suggest the cause of the disabled condition of the Danmark, however. Capt. Morris of the Dorial says that in latitude 48° north, longitude 44° 40' west he saw an immense iceberg 600 feet long and about 150 feet high. The temperature of the water as reported by incoming vessels seems to point to the fact that a number of icebergs are in the neighborhood of the forty-ninth parallel and of the thirtieth or fortieth degrees of longitude. If the Danmark struck one of these great masses of ice there is little room for doubt that it reduced her to a sinking condition.

The general supposition now is that the passengers and crew have been taken up by a sailing vessel. In this case the Azores, about four hundred miles away, were the nearest land and thither they would probably go. It would take some time longer to get news of their fate if this had in fact happened.

CORPORATIONS ARE HARD TO FIGHT.

Thomas Rearden was put on trial before Judge Cowing yesterday for assault in the second degree upon Policeman Patrick H. Lynch of the Thirtieth Precinct during the surface road strike. A number of witnesses, including ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt, testified that they saw the trouble, and that Rearden was not the policeman's assailant. A verdict of not guilty was returned. In discharging the jury for the day Judge Cowing said in part:

"Corporations, in my judgment, are without conscience. I don't think that they treat their employes as they should. They have no soul or body. If men nag away at them they don't hurt the corporation, but rather hurt themselves. Men should remember that it is their first duty to maintain peace."

ITCHING AGONIES.

Every Night I Scratched until the Skin was Raw.

Body covered with scales like spots of mortar. An awful spectacle. Doctors useless. Cure hopeless. Entirely cured by the Cuticura Remedies in five weeks.

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the CUTICURA REMEDIES to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you for what the CUTICURA REMEDIES have been to me. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as nice and clear as a baby's.

Sept. 21, 1887. GEO. COTEY, Merrill, Wis.

Feb. 7, 1888.—No trace of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since my cure. G. C.

Cuticura Remedies

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

MANY NEW DRUGGISTS.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Steinway Hall was well filled last evening on the occasion of the fifty-ninth annual Commencement of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York. Flowers of many hues banked the stage, where sat the Faculty of the college and the young graduates. The exercises of the evening were conducted by Dr. Ewen McIntyre, President of the college, and were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Anderson. The opening address was delivered by the President, after which the roll of graduates was read and the degrees conferred. Vice President Dr. H. J. Menninger then read the roll of honors for excellence in passing the graduating examinations. Those were F. E. Brownell, F. E. James, C. H. Magenheimer, H. H. E. Graesser, E. H. Austin, J. H. Morey, J. T. Comstock, L. C. Seithan, Jr., Miss Katherine C. Mahegin, and C. Schwarz.

Alumni prizes for the three highest examinations passed were distributed. The first prize, gold medal, was given to F. C. Schroeder; second prize, silver medal, A. P. Steinhardt; third prize, bronze medal, E. G. Kurz. Prof. Bedford's prize, a pair of weighing scales, given for the best examination passed in pharmacy, was bestowed upon A. P. Steinhardt.

The following list gives the names of students graduated last evening:

Amend, C. A.
Arndt, Theodore.
Austin, Richard E.
Baecker, William D., Jr.
Barsky, Joseph.
Bauer, William H.
Benjamin, F. Everett.
Becker, Eugene F. W.
Beekman, Henry G.
Bird, William H.
Bischof, Emil H.
Blatz, Charles L.
Boenaw, Theodore C.
Boysen, Henry C.
Brandes, Gustav.
Brown, Mary E.
Brown, Major C.
Brownell, Frank E.
Bry, Joaquin J.
Casseo, Joseph H.
Comstock, James T.
Cook, Alberto E.
Daly, Peter J.
Davis, Willis O.
Dimmick, Herman H.
Eckert, Frank H.
Eisenbrager, Henry F.
Evendan, Albert W.
Fals, Paul.
Fandler, Amelia M.
Fincke, Harry S.
Fischer, Albert E.
Flood, Eugene.
Foerster, Ernst.
Gardner, Alexander.
Gelbert, Daniel.
Graesser, Herman H. R.
Hall, George E.
Hay, Edward H.
Hollinger, A.
Hough, Archibald E.
Hubbard, Alfred E.
Imhoff, George J. M.
Jackson, Alfred H.
James, Fred K.
Joannes, Leon J.
Jones, Oscar F.
Kahn, William.
Kaiser, George H.
Kalish, Oscar G.
Keale, Charles F.
Knoepfel, William H.
Kugler, William G.
Kurtz, Harry G.
Leverty, John A.
Lutz, Charles.
Madison, William H.
Magenheimer, C. H.
Mahegin, Katherine C.
Martin, John F. H.
Mathews, Henry.
McDonald, Thomas H. A.
Mobermeis, James.
Milligan, Robert H.
Mills, Henry M.
Millspaugh, Willetta.
Monaghan, Seraphine.
Morey, John H.
Murcan, Andrew P.
Ottal, Felix A.
Ottmann, Henry A.
Overmiller, Noah A.
Overmoyer, William C.
Rheinlod, William M.
Roess, William, Jr.
Schaefer, George J.
Schinz, Charles A.
Schmidt, Adolph.
Schroeder, Frederick C.
Schwarz, Samuel.
Seithar, Louis C., Jr.
Sevin, Frank D.
Sneiden, Mowry.
Shields, Andrew J.
Siemann, Gustave.
Smith, Willard S.
Sova, Charles.
Spaeth, George F.
Spaeth, Otto C.
Stien, Otto Max.
Steinhardt, Albert P.
Stemmermann, Wm. H.
Strassberger, Gustave.
Terry, Alfred F.
Thum, George C. E.
Trantmann, Carl E.
Voorhees, Albert V. S.
Walter, Henry.
Weigand, Julius A.
Wheeler, William H.
White, William S.
Williams, Charles H.
Williams, George N.
Wolckert, Edwin A.
Wolf, August S.
Yahnig, George E.

A. L. Dickinson and Mowry Sheldon have passed in all branches except pharmacy.

STORIES OF POLITICIANS.

A story was current yesterday morning that Under Sheriff Thomas F. Gilroy was to be appointed Commissioner of Public Works by Mayor Grant on May 1, and that, as the present Commissioner, D. Lowber Smith, would insist that his term of office had not expired, the spectacle would be presented of a vigorous fight for an office, with Mr. Gilroy backed by the Mayor and Chamberlain Croker, and Mr. Smith by Controller Myers. The significance of this backing lies in the fact that the signatures of the Mayor, Controller, and Chamberlain are necessary to make warrants on the City Treasury good for payment, and that those officials being divided, no money could be procured by either claimant of the Commissionership of Public Works.

The story was amplified yesterday afternoon with the statements that Mr. Gilroy had already taken possession of the Dunne-street headquarters for himself as Commissioner of Public Works and that Tammany had tried to lure Controller Myers to the recognition of Mr. Gilroy by a promise that the market inquiry would be stopped. Mayor Grant declared that he had not invited Mr. Gilroy to be appointed, and the latter pronounced the story untrue so far as he was concerned. Controller Myers said he knew of no truth in it. Commissioner Smith refused to talk about it. Until the Mayor appoints somebody else to take his place Commissioner Smith says he need either to talk about or act for the retention of the Commissionership of Public Works.

PLAIN TALK TO SUPERVISORS.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors a week ago adopted a resolution protesting against the passage of the bill now before the Legislature providing for a commission to construct the buildings at the St. Johnland county farm. Yesterday Supervisor at Large Quintard vetoed this resolution. After reviewing the resolution he said:

"It is useless to attempt to befog the public mind by any such jugglery with figures as are embodied in and accompany this preamble. The unquestionable fact remains that the sum of $1,200,000 has been expended at St. Johnland since the farm was acquired in 1884, and of the 4,000 county charges to be sheltered and cared for there, only about five hundred have yet been provided for. At this rate of progress it will require about forty years to make the farm and allow the evacuation and sale of the Flatbush buildings and grounds, as contemplated by the law. Instead of prompting and encouraging the prosecution of this great humanitarian project, there have been constant squabbles, delays, extravagances, and scandals.

"As it is now, responsibility is undefined, and if your honorable body should ever become corrupt, evil-doers could stalk abroad with unblushing front, secured that the machinery of punitive law could never be set in motion, and the revelations of present management. What is thirty men's business is nobody's business, and especially in regard to matters going on forty miles away."

TO "BELIEVE" THE MANHATTAN.

Mr. Jay Gould and the rest of the Manhattan Railway's Directors met yesterday to discuss ways and means for furthering their scheme for gobbling Battery Park and roofing it in with "loops" and the like. After adjournment it was officially said that only routine business had been transacted. The fact is that a committee was appointed to draw up a petition which the public is to be asked to address to the Legislature to afford the elevated railways "relief."

The Legislative Committee of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday passed resolutions asking Mayor Grant to appoint two engineers to examine into the question of the new Battery loop and third tracks asked for by the elevated railroad. It was also resolved that, should the engineers report in favor of the loop, the committee believe the city should grant the elevated company the privilege on condition that the land be leased to it for a term of years, the privilege to be revoked at the lessee's expiration. A committee will be appointed to present the Mayor with the resolutions.

A CONFIDING GLAZIER.

A young man went into a glazier's establishment at 725 Seventh-avenue on Feb. 23 and said that he had been sent to have a large pane of glass put in at the Coleman House on Broadway. Saul Karachan, a Russian glazier employed in the place, was sent with him to measure the window and attend to putting in the glass. As Karachan and the young man were passing the Hoffman House the stranger told Karachan that he owed a bill of $5 at a saloon in the hotel which it was important for him to settle at once. He borrowed $5 from Karachan to settle the bill and left Karachan outside to wait for his return. He failed to appear, and Karachan did not see him again until yesterday, when he met him on Broadway and caused his arrest. The prisoner gave his name as Louis Harris, and denied all knowledge of the charge. He said that he lived in Fall River, Mass., and was on a visit to his uncle, who lives in Division-street. Karachan, however, was sure of his identity, and Justice Patterson held him for trial.

COUNTING THE GOLD.

The experts and witnesses engaged in counting the money in the Sub-Treasury finished the paper money yesterday morning, and then began work on the gold in the east gold vault, counting $9,000,000 by the close of the day.

Many friends of Assistant Treasurer Roberts called upon him yesterday to present their congratulations. Among them were Senator Evarts, ex-Gov. McCormick, ex-Assistant Treasurer Acton, Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, F. D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin Bank, and Naval Officer Silas W. Burt. Mr. Roberts, who

THEIR STATEMENTS REPEATED

A PURCHASE BY THE BROOKLYN SCHOOL BOARD UNDER INVESTIGATION.

The special committee of the Brooklyn Board of Education appointed to inquire into the charge made by Real-Estate Agent Franklin J. Schenck that William Barthman, a member of the board, had tried to buy five vacant lots from him for $6,000 and transfer them to the board for $7,500, began the investigation last night.

The first witness was Mr. Schenck, who merely reiterated the original charges made by him and which has already been published. He admitted that a letter which Mr. Barthman produced had been written by him to Mr. Barthman. In it he offered to sell the lots in question for $7,500. Mr. Schenck confessed that the statements made in the letter was untrue, but said that the latter was written at Mr. Barthman's request.

Arthur S. Allan, who finally bought the lots from Schenck for $6,000, and a few weeks later sold them to the Board of Education for $7,500, was the next witness. He said he purchased them in order to build, but did not carry out his plan. He met Mr. Barthman on Sunday before the lots were transferred to the board, and on the day of the transfer was taken by Mr. Barthman to Mr. Rufus L. Scott's office. It was upon the advice of the latter that the lots were taken by Mr. Barthman as Chairman of the Committee on Sites. Mr. Allen denied that he had given any one any part of the money he made on the land.

The investigation will be continued to-morrow evening.

IN MEMORY OF S. B. CHITTENDEN.

The Trustees and Directors of the Brooklyn Library held a joint meeting yesterday to take action relative to the death of Simeon Baldwin Chittenden. A minute was adopted in eulogy of the deceased. It states that among the many tried friends of the institution Mr. Chittenden stood pre-eminent, and that through all the years of the library's existence he has been its constant unfailing benefactor. No project for enlarging its usefulness found him weary of the cause or indifferent to the future. Ever in the midst of his infirmity and sufferings he found time to plan benefits for it.

"Whatever the library is to-day," says the minute, "and whatever it may attain to hereafter as an educational power in Brooklyn rest upon the foundation of his enlightened generosity. To every great movement of his time he lent his untiring zeal the creative energy of his strong will, his lofty purpose, his exalted patriotism, and his unstinting charity."

COL. FELLOWS'S CHILD RECOVERING.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 16.—Some weeks ago Col. John R. Fellows, District Attorney of New-York City, was in New-Orleans on a visit to his friends, who were spending a few weeks with the family of Col. Robert H. Garrett. His business curtailed his visit, and he returned to New-York about ten days ago. Meantime, his little daughter, aged eighteen months, was taken seriously ill, and Col. Fellows was telegraphed to. He at once returned to this city, arriving here on Wednesday last. The little one's life was despaired of, and three physicians were called in to attend her, but she recovered and is now convalescent. Col. Fellows will return to New-York on Saturday.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Congressman Edward Burnett of Massachusetts is at the Victoria Hotel.

United States Marshal Albert A. Wilson of Washington is at the St. James Hotel.

Count Arco Valley, German Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia, ex-Senator Nathaniel P. Hill of Colorado, and Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, United States Navy, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ON THE ALLER.

Col. Frederick Dent Grant, the newly-appointed Minister to Austria, sails for Europe to-day on the North German Lloyd steamer Aller. He will be accompanied by his mother, his wife, and his two children. The Hon. Albert G. Porter, United States Minister to Italy, with his family, will sail on the same vessel, as will also Mr. Hermann Oelrichs.

WITH THE OARSMEN.

The Passaic oarsmen inaugurated the season's rowing at Newark on Sunday last. All of the boathouses were opened, and a number of crews were out on the river getting their stroke again after a Winter of inactivity. The Atalanta Boat Club's new eight left their newly-established Passaic annex and took a spin down the river. The men will train constantly from this time in preparation for their race with the New-York Athletics May 18. It seems that the Atalantas are almost sure to win this race, although the New-Yorks are working hard at Traverse Island and show better form than might be expected considering that they have rowed together very few times. Much interest is manifested in the race, and should the New-Yorks win, the boys who live in Newark will go home broke as completely in heart and pocket.

The Passaic Amateur Rowing Association will meet Friday evening at Newark, when the Atalantas will be admitted to membership. The association will at its meeting arrange some of the details of the regatta of May 30. Three challenge cups valued at $2,500, nine banners, and thirty-six medals will be given as prizes to the winners of the various events. The Vespers, Maltas, and Fairmounts of Philadelphia will send eight-oared crews, Cornell will send her four-oared crew, E. J. Malamy in a single, and E. Snyder and W. Buchanan in a double will represent the Mutuals of Albany. Snyder and Buchannan won last year's double-scull and will be formidable opponents this season as well.

The Nassau Boat Club will formally open the season at the boathouse, One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and Harlem River, Saturday afternoon, April 20. A large number of members and their friends will, it is hoped, be present.

The Eureka Boat Club has ordered a four-oared shell from Waters of Troy. The crew is made up of J. Townley, W. Sexton, M. Jury, and G. McCaul. All but Townley are national winners.

The junior four-oared shell crew of the Eureka Boat Club consists of C. Maxwell, bow; J. Berry, No. 2; H. Wadsworth, No. 3; E. Miller, stroke.

It is probable that the Alcyone Boat Club of Elizabeth will be represented in the Passaic regatta by an eight-oared crew.

The Mystic Boat Club's six-oared gig will contain F. Glase, Jr. and A. Barnikle, H. Durand, and the Parker brothers.

E. J. Carney of the Institutes is training to enter the senior singles in the Passaic regatta May 30.

Osborne and Phillips, who will row double for the Tritons, have begun training for the Passaic regatta.

WOMEN AND MICE.

The reason why a woman is afraid of a mouse is a profound mystery—indeed, it has never been very closely proven that she is. But some women are constantly in such a nervous, irritable condition that the slightest thing annoys and excites them. The cause of this unfortunate state of affairs is usually some functional derangement; some distressing or painful irregularity, some derangement or peculiar weakness incident to her sex; or, it may be due to inflammation, ulceration or displacement of some of the pelvic viscera, or to other organic lesions peculiar to her sex. From whichever cause it may arise, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive remedy, as certain in its curative results as it is unsurpassed as a tonic, through its peculiar, unfailing power of its giving satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded. As a soothing and strengthening

BLOOKER'S DUTCH COCOA.

MADE INSTANTLY
with boiling water or milk.
NO COOKING REQUIRED!
Blooker's Dutch Cocoa received the
ONLY DIPLOMA
for BEST COCOA
at the Pure-Food Exhibition,
Philadelphia, March, 1889.

Sold by ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, and all leading grocers and druggists, at $1 per lb. tin; 55c. per ½ lb. tin.
U. S. DEPOT, 35 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

TO FIX RATES BY LAW.

ST. PAUL, April 16.—Mr. Dimont's bill to regulate freight rates and charges on grain and wheat, which has just been recommended for passage, is one of the most important that has been introduced in the House, and in many respects is similar to that introduced two years ago by Ignatius Donnelly.

The rate for carrying 100 pounds of grain for a distance not exceeding 10 miles is 2½ cents; for a distance between 10 and 25 miles, 3 cents; for a distance between 25 and 50 miles, 5 cents, and for every 25 miles up to 500 miles, 1 cent additional. The rates on flax, timothy, and clover seed are placed at 2 cents per 100 pounds above the rates on other grain. For the purposes of the law all connecting railroads in the State are to be considered one line.

The fine for the first violation of the act is fixed at from $1,000 to $5,000, and for each subsequent violation $10,000. The continued violation of the law shall be deemed justification on the part of the State for declaring the forfeiture of all corporate privileges and charters in case of domestic companies, and of restraining foreign companies from doing business in the State. An amendment was also adopted giving the Railroad Commission authority to change the rates proposed by the bill whenever they found that they were working injustice and injury to any company. The Department says that, on the whole, he estimates the total reduction in the State at 10 per cent.

BUYING A VIRGINIA ROAD.

RICHMOND, Va., April 16.—The Richmond and Alleghany Railroad, which runs from this city to Clifton Forge, Va., was sold here to-day under a decree of the Circuit Court of this city. The purchaser was Charles F. Cox of New York, representing himself, Erwin Davis, and J. Kennedy Tod, the Purchasing Committee of the Reorganization Committee appointed in New-York last August. The road was knocked down to Mr. Cox for $5,000,000.

Mr. Cox says that the road has been purchased in the interest of the bondholders, he himself representing the Vanderbilts, Mr. Davis the original Alleghany stock, and Mr. Tod the T. W. Scott interest. The road will be put in first-rate condition and, as soon as possible, will arrange for Western connections. It is probable that the Richmond and Alleghany will be ultimately transferred to the control of the Chesapeake and Ohio. The obligations of the road consist of $5,000,000 in first mortgage bonds; $4,000,000 in seconds, and $5,000,000 in stock. The holders of first mortgage bonds will receive new bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio, to bear 5 per cent. for five years and 6 per cent. for the succeeding twenty-five years. To meet these and other obligations the Chesapeake and Ohio will issue $6,000,000 in first mortgage bonds, $1,900,000 of second, and $5,000,000 of income and mortgage bonds.

FOR A CONNECTING LINK.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 16.—Articles of incorporation have been filed at Albany of the Campbell Hall Connecting Railroad Company, with $400,000 capital, for the purpose of building a road 18 miles long between Campbell Hall, N. Y., through the towns of Hamptonburg, Goshen, and Warwick to the New-Jersey State line at or near Liberty Corners. This link will form an air line connection between the southern terminus of the Hudson Connecting, or Poughkeepsie Bridge Company's railroad at Campbell Hall, and the Erie line terminus of the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston Railroad, now being completed from Slatington, Penn., across Northern New-Jersey.

The directors of the Connecting Railroad are William W. Gibbs, Philadelphia; James W. Hunt, Peekskill; Thomas Rose, Jamaica, L. I.; John L. Platt, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Charles Campbell, Brooklyn; Charles Macdonald, D. J. McNiece, D. O'Dell, Frank C. Hollins, E. R. Chapman, T. C. Clarke, and John C. Stanton, New-York.

DENYING THE REPORTS.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—This has been a day of rumors and denials in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad circles. The published report that President Mayer would retire and that he would be succeeded by John K. Cowen was pronounced false by Mr. Mayer. A second report that the company's interests in the Adams Express Company, which employ between two thousand and three thousand men, would be abandoned was emphatically denied, and a third rumor, that the company's insurance scheme would be withdrawn, was declared entirely groundless. A meeting of the directors will take place to-morrow. There are very few sales of Baltimore and Ohio stock at 98. There is no prospect of an early dividend.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Goshen and Dickerson Railroad Company—the Pine Island branch of the Erie Road—the Board of officers was partially reconstructed by the election of the following Directors: G. Murray, G. P. Dennison, Jr., Graham Vail, Orrin B. Hildreth, Jr., C. O. Stapton, Robert Young, Stewart Young, Curtis M. Vail, George S. Vail, New-York; Chauncey Hulse, George Grier, Lewis Wilcox, Daniel Bailey, Goshen.

The Rate Committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, which has been in session at 46 Bond-street for several days, settled Monday a basis of rates for all Eastern and Western freight to Southern points in conformity with the ideas of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The details will be worked up by each company at once.

C. W. Lampher, Superintendent of Transportation of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company, has been granted a two years' leave of absence for that period in the interest of his health and in the interests of the company. His place will be filled during his absence by C. H. Hopkins, chief train dispatcher.

The Directors of the Staten Island Railway Company recently elected have again chosen Erastus Wiman President and Charles Watrous Vice President. A vacancy in the board caused by resignation was filled by the selection of Charles H. Ross of 208 Fifth-avenue.

The gross earnings of the Union Pacific for February, including lines in which the company has a half interest, was $2,287,967, a decrease from February, 1888, of $264,844. Expenses were $1,782,957, a decrease of $4,032. Net earnings were $505,010, a decrease of $260,811.

According to an officer of the Pennsylvania Company, an insurance system for employes on the lines west of Pittsburg will soon be introduced. There are 30,000 men employed on these lines. Membership in the association will be optional.

The new short line of the Canadian Pacific Railway through Maine to the maritime provinces of Canada will be opened early in June. The present distances by rail between Montreal and St. John, N. B., will be lessened about 300 miles.

WHERE THE GIANTS WILL PLAY.

John B. Day, President of the New-York Baseball Club, said last night: "Unless the Legislature decides by Friday whether we shall abandon the Polo Grounds, we shall go at once to St. George, Staten Island. That stage platform at St. George will, of course, have to be moved; but this cannot be done for some time yet; consequently the outsiders will have to stand on this sloping platform. The men will be provided with either rubber or heavily spiked shoes to travel over this incline."

EASTER SUNDAY SERVICES.

Christ's Church, Fifth-avenue.—The United choir, under the direction of Mr. Vincent C. Harris, organist and choirmaster, will render these selections at the services at 11 A. M.: Te Deum and Jubilate in C, Gibbons; Anthem, "As the Hart by Pants," Vincent; offertories, "Sound the loud timbrel," Schnecker. At 4 P. M.: Magnificat and "Nunc Dimittis," Roberts in F; anthem, "Hear Forth into Joy," Sangster. The boy parts will be sung by Masters Joseph Cummis and Samuel Jessen, treble; Masters Edwin Bowden and Oscar Jeakel, alto; Mr. Colin Campbell Kay, tenor, and F. Herbert Dear, bass.

St. Monica's Roman Catholic Church, First-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street.—Easter Sunday will be observed with the following musical programme: At 10:30 A. M., Mass in C, Mozart; Offertory, "Ave Verum," Mozart; Vespers, Gounod; Hymn, "Ave Maris Stella," Gounod; Offertory, "Tantum Ergo," Gounod; Hymn, "Regina Coeli," Gounod. The choir will be composed of Miss Mary Cummings, soprano; Miss Mary Gallagher, contralto; Mr. Thomas Cummings, tenor, and Mr. Thomas Gallagher, bass. Mr. Thomas Cummings will be the organist.

BASEBALL CONTESTS.

THE NEW-YORKS AND BROOKLYNS MEET WITH UNEXPECTED DEFEATS.

The Jersey City team defeated a nine composed of New-York players and residents at Oakland Park yesterday. For eight innings the New-Yorkers held the lead, but in the ninth they were overhauled and in the tenth passed by the Jerseymen. The latter played good ball, both at the bat and in the field. Below is the score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	JERSEY CITY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brown, c.	1	1	7	1	0	Farrell, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0
Foster, s. s.	1	1	1	2	1	Hilland, s. s.	1	0	1	3	0
Ewing, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0	O'Brien, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Gore, 1st b.	0	1	11	0	1	Friel, c. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Welch, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Gerhardt, 2d b.	0	0	2	3	0
Brown, 2d b.	0	0	1	1	0	Burke, c.	0	1	7	1	1
Keanedy, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Doran, p. c. f.	0	1	1	1	1
Hoey, 3d b.	0	0	1	1	0	Le'm'n, c. f. p.	0	0	0	1	0
Hayes, p.	0	0	1	0	0	Lang, c. s.	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	3	5	27	8	2	Total.	4	5	24	10	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—3
Jersey City	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1—4

Earned runs—New-York, 2; Jersey City, 2. First base on errors—New-York, 2; Jersey City, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 3; Jersey City, 3. Home run—O'Brien. Three-base hits—Brown, Doran. Landsman. Two-base hits—Foster, Brown, O'Brien. Struck out—Welch, (2.) Becannon, Hayes, Keagdy, (2.) Hoey, (2.) Bases on balls—Kennedy, Knowles, O'Brien, Brown, Ewing, Becannon, Gerhardt (2.) Burke. Stolen bases—Foster, Brown, (2.) Becannon, Knowles, O'Brien, (2.) Doran, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Ewing, Gore, Welch. First, Gerhardt. Wild pitch—Doran. Passed balls—Burke, 2. Umpire—Mr. Clinton. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, 16; BROOKLYN, 6.

Terry's curves were hit hard and often by the batsmen of the Philadelphia Club at Washington Park yesterday, and they won the game from Brooklyn in the easiest possible manner. After the third inning, when the visitors scored seven runs, all interest in the game was lost. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PHILA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Pinkney, 2b.	2	1	1	7	0	Farrer, 1b.	1	0	9	1	0
Foutz, l. f.	1	0	1	0	0	Andrews, c. f.	1	1	3	0	0
Burns, 2b.	1	1	3	4	0	Malvey, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0
Visner, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Thompson, r. f.	1	1	4	0	0
Corkhill, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	Hallman, s. s.	1	1	2	3	1
O'Brien, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Decker, c.	0	2	6	1	1
Smith, s. s.	1	1	2	3	1	Kerby, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Terry, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Terry, p.	0	1	0	4	0
Bushong, c.	0	0	2	0	0	Gleason, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	6	6	24	18	1	Total.	6	7	27	15	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0—6
Philadelphia	0	0	7	0	1	0	1	0	0—16

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 0; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Pinkney, (2.) Burns, (2.) Visner, Corkhill, Thompson, Kerby. Delicately struck out—Pinkney, Visner, Corkhill, Andrews, Hallman. Stolen bases—Pinkney, Burns, Visner, O'Brien, Terry, Farrar, Malvey, Delahanty. Sacrifice hits—Foutz, (2.) Burns, O'Brien, Malvey, Gleason. Home runs—Thompson, Hallman. Two-base hits—Thompson, Hallman, Kerby. Two-base hits—Decker, Hallman, Burns, Visner, Corkhill, Double plays—Terry and Smith; Smith, Burns, and Foutz. Hit by pitcher—Smith, (2.) Pitcher, Gleason, 1; Terry, 1. Passed balls—Decker, 2; Bushong, 2. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

OTHER GAMES.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic	0	0	0	1	3	5	0	5	0	—14
Boston	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	—8

Base hits—Athletic, 11; Boston, 10. Errors—Athletic, 4; Boston, 11. Pitchers—Mattimore and Clarkson. Umpires—Messrs. Fessenden and Carlin.

AT PITTSBURG.

All America	1	0	0	2	3	0	3	1	0	—10
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—All America, 11; Chicago, 6. Errors—All America, 2; Chicago, 4. Pitchers—Healy and Tener. Umpire—Mr. Bernum.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Indianapolis	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Young Peoples' Association of the First Presbyterian Church, 54 Fifth-avenue, gave their fourth annual reception to their pastor, the Rev. Richard S. Mackay, in the chapel of the church last night. Very nearly every member of the congregation was present, and listened to a programme made up of instrumental and vocal music, recitations, and refreshments. These young people contributed to the entertainment: Isaac Wessel, William B. Green, D. W. Robertson, Mrs. Garvin Smith, Dr. Thomas R. Satterthwaite, and Miss Satterfield. Among the other persons present were G. H. Sullivan, Harvey S. Gay, Jr.; Edward M. Bacon, Miss Helen Wight, Miss E. Tracy, and Miss Cora Whitcomb.

Collector Magone yesterday investigated a case of diamond importation. V. R. Marchand & Brothers of Paris sent to Heilbronn & Blank of 36 John-street, this city, by the steamer La Gascogne a small package, invoiced to contain 6,000f. worth of diamonds. When opened it proved to be empty. With it came another package which contained the diamonds said to be in it. One of the Collector's deputies called upon Heilbronn & Blank, who satisfied him that before the diamonds arrived they had received from Marchand & Brothers a letter acquainting them with the fact that the diamonds had been left out of the first box by mistake.

S. H. Crook Jr., a nephew of John H. Crook, at Nash & Crook, who died Monday, was brought into Supreme Court Chambers before Judge Ingraham yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. The boy is an orphan, and was sent to the reception house of the Catholic Protectory by his grandfather. He has property in his own right, and wishes to go to college instead of becoming an inmate of the protectory. It was arranged that he might attend the funeral of his uncle, and the argument on the writ was adjourned to Saturday.

Mayor Grant is opposed to the amendments to his Rapid Transit bill proposed in the Senate. He telegraphed this fact to Corporation Counsel Beekman in Albany yesterday, declaring that the purpose of the bill would be defeated if the right to reject bids were taken from the Sinking Fund Commission. The Manhattan Railway Company would then, he said, be enabled to override all competition for the franchises. In his opinion the other amendments would hamper the execution of the law if the bill was passed.

The Fifth Assembly District Republicans met last night at 123 West Houston-street, the newly-elected President, Daniel Mooney, in the chair, and received and adopted the report of the election officers, showing the last of many triumphs of Patrick J. Carroll, the district leader over all opposition. They fixed the second Tuesday of each month for their regular meeting night, resolved to hold no meetings in June, July, and August, applauded a speech for harmony by President Mooney, and adjourned.

The three bales of cotton sold on the sidewalk opposite the Cotton Exchange yesterday for the benefit of the Confederate Veterans' Home at Austin, Texas, did not arouse much competition among bidders. The Galveston bale, weighing 488 pounds, was sold to John Collins & Son at 12 cents a pound, and the Atlanta bale, 503 pounds, went to the same firm at 13⅜ cents. The Savannah bale, weighing 469 pounds, was sold to S. Munn, Son & Co. for 14⅜ cents a pound.

The cases of "Silver Dollar" Smith, Alderman Goetz, and the others who are under indictment for bribing voters in the Eighth Assembly District came up for argument yesterday on the demurrers entered to the indictment by Lawyer Howe. In Judge Cowing's absence Assistant District Attorney Dos Passos was ready to go on with the argument. Mr. Howe was not. Judge Cowing decided that the arguments should take place before him on Monday.

The committee recently appointed to devise a memorial to the late Rev. John M. Grady, President of the National Union of Catholic Young Men's Societies, has reported in favor of founding a gold medal, to be awarded each year to that member of the graduating class of Manhattan College who shall have made the best examination in mental philosophy. The prize is to be known as the Grady memorial.

Gustav Kooke, who claims that Mrs. Langtry owes a small bill of over $200 to him, wishes to bring suit against her in the City Court to recover the amount. He has had difficulty in gaining access to the lady to serve the papers, so his lawyer obtained an order from Chief Justice Beekman of the City Court yesterday allowing service by leaving the papers at the house.

The balloting on the New-York Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon resulted in carrying the proposition to close the Exchange on Good Friday and in the defeat of the proposition to close it on April 29. The Board of Managers' recommendation to amend the by-laws so as to provide for closing the Exchange on any secular day not a legal holiday was also defeated.

R. V. Harnett & Co. yesterday sold at auction in the Real Estate Exchange the Farepa Hall Building on the northeast corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street. The buyer was Hugh King, at $144,500, but it is said that he bought the property in for the estate which owns it, the price for the building, which has a rental of $12,000, not being satisfactory.

Mary E. Russell is suing James A. Bradley of Asbury Park in the United States Circuit Court to recover $16,000 for alleged libel. She formerly kept a drug store at Asbury Park, and she claims that Bradley injured her by circulating stories that she sold liquor illegally. The case has been in the courts, civil and criminal, for some time.

Julius Schwartz, ex-editor of *Hungaria* and ex-candidate for Congress, who was arrested in Topeka, Kan., for forgery, had his bail fixed at $1,000 by Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. He was taken back to the Tombs in default of that amount, however, and did not secure bail during the day.

The Ninth Regiment left its armory on Twenty-sixth-street at 9 o'clock last evening, and for the next two hours was engaged in a lively riot drill. It took up its line of march through Twenty-sixth-street to Madison-avenue, through Fifty-ninth-street and down Fifth-avenue, dealing with an imaginary mob all the way.

"A Recent Visit to Norway, Sweden, and the Land of the Czar," will be the subject upon which the Rev. Dr. Macarthur will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Club in hall 8 and 10 Horatio-street, to-morrow night. This will be the fourth of a series of free lectures given under the auspices of the club.

A meeting of the New-York Produce Exchange regarding the death of Mr. William A. Cole was held yesterday. President Orr spoke, and a committee of fifty was appointed to represent the Exchange at the funeral, which will be held at 10:30 o'clock this morning at 62 West Forty-eighth-street.

An unknown man was struck by a Hudson River Railroad train early yesterday morning near Macomb's Dam Bridge and instantly killed. He was apparently about forty-five years old, with gray hair and mustache and goatee, and dressed in a plaid suit. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Grand Secretary Ehlers is receiving daily communications from the various Masonic lodges throughout the State announcing their readiness to co-operate heartily to make the Masonic Jubilee on the 24th inst. one of the most important events in the annals of Masonry in this State.

H. Muller & Son yesterday sold at auction the buildings at 817 and 819 Broadway, at the corner of Twelfth-street, which rent for $22,970. Mr. William Earl Dodge Stokes and Mr. Weld represents a syndicate of Boston capitalists which has been buying corner-lot property in this city.

Policeman James Lawler of the Twenty-fifth Precinct is to be tried for having on Saturday attended a dog fight in a stable in Sixty-first-street, near Third-avenue. Lawler should have been on duty, but he was excused on his story that he expected friends at his house.

The ladies of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church will hold a fair in Tammany Hall from April 24 to May 8 to raise funds to assist in paying off the debt upon their church and parochial school. The fair will be open daily from 4 to 10 P. M.

Frederick Busch, aged twenty-four, got into Judge Gildersleeve's house, at 28 West Forty-first-street, on the night of April 2 and stole a mandolin. Yesterday Judge Martine sent Busch to the State prison for two years and six months.

Capt. S. Wood McClave, who was recently appointed on the staff of Gen. D. E. Steele of the First Brigade of New-Jersey, gave a dinner to Gen. Steele and staff on Tuesday evening, April 16, at Clark's, on Twenty-third-street, in this city.

James Isidor will lecture to-morrow night before the Young Men's Association of the Congregation Ahawath Chesed in the vestry rooms, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street. Musical and literary exercises will follow.

At the annual meeting of the Maritime Exchange yesterday the reports of officers and committees showed the Exchange to be in a sound financial condition. The annual election will be held next Tuesday.

The annual meeting of the Old Guard Association will be held at the armory of the Seventh Regiment, corner Sixty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, next Monday evening.

George H. Loughlin was yesterday appointed equipment clerk at Police Headquarters to fill the vacancy created by the death of Isaac L. Moe.

The examinations of members of the police force for promotion to the rank of sergeant will begin to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Central Office. Fifty-two patrolmen will be examined.

Mrs. Mary Ann Lee, a widow, 70 years old, fell while on her way to the police station in Mulberry-street yesterday afternoon, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that she had sustained a fracture of the left leg.

Mrs. Ann Hall

...Sept 7th cols.
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...Page—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—RAUB DER SABINERINNEN.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DALILAH. Matinée.
EDEN MUSÉE—EDEDLIN NACKS—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PAETNERS. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MAGIC. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &c.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—SAID PASHA. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE HENRIETTA.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light rain.

It is painful to have to note the fact that the Secretary of State—Mr. JAMES G. BLAINE, "BLAINE," "JIM BLAINE," "JIM," as he is variously called, according to the impression of intimacy the speaker desires to convey—is in danger of that crowning disqualification for leadership, inaccessibility to the common people. He has caused to be conspicuously placed on the walls and doors of the State Department placards announcing that no one will be admitted to his august presence after 2 P. M., except Senators and Representatives. Now, if Mr. BLAINE had any weakness for the aristocratic notion that there is public business to attend to for which he must reserve a certain amount of time, this would explain his exclusiveness, but he has always acted on the theory that an officer possessing in any degree the appointing power is thereby bound to devote his time and energies to "politics." How is he to carry on "politics" properly unless he is ready to listen to the rank and file of his party, and how can they all get at him before the early hour of 2 P. M.? We are afraid that this once popular leader is becoming imbued with ideas quite inconsistent with his former professions. We cannot say that we think that this promises any advantage to the public. Mr. BLAINE is not a general benefactor when he applies himself wholly to "politics," but he is even more likely to be mischievous if he undertakes to meddle with the business of his department.

There is something peculiar in the fate which overtook the Rapid-Transit bill in the Senate yesterday, where it held the position of a special order and might have been effectively pressed by its friends. Senator GRADY, one of its professed supporters, switched it suddenly off the track by moving that the Senate go into a dark-lantern session to consider the Governor's appointments for Quarantine Commissioners, which have been pending more than three months. This suited its opponents exactly, and the ridiculous star-chamber session, long since disused at Albany, was held. Then GRADY kept the Rapid-Transit bill side-tracked by long-winded talk that served no other purpose and produced no effect so far as the appointments were concerned. When the secret session was over, Lieut. Gov. JONES abruptly adjourned the Senate on a mere suggestion of Senator FASSETT, the most wily of the opponents of the bill, and from the side track it went into the ditch, losing altogether its place as a special order and dropping to the bottom of the list of bills on the order of third reading. It is almost inconceivable that all this was the result of clumsy blundering. It looks like a deliberate plan to kill the bill by the most shameful trick. If it proves to be a fatal blow it will be for all concerned a most shameful piece of political and official turpitude, that in a wholesome state of public opinion throughout the State would blast the reputation of every man of them. Any man who would deliberately deal in this fashion with a public measure of such importance to the people and the material interests of this great commercial metropolis of the State and of the country, or who would by indirection and for personal or partisan gain try to defeat it deserves the fate of a public traitor and a social and political outcast.

It is bad enough to have a man who keeps resorts for criminals and is their familiar friend and associate representing a district of the city in the Assembly, but when he boldly comes forward as their defender and opposes a bill intended to protect the people from their depredations at a time that multiplies their opportunities and increases the danger of the public, it is a little too much for the patience of decent people. Mr. T. D. SULLIVAN has succeeded in attracting attention to himself and the criminal resorts which he keeps, but it ought not to prove an advantageous exhibition. He has been boldly violating the law himself and protesting in the law-making body of the State against its enforcement. It would be well for the Excise Commission to consider whether he is a fit man to hold a license for the sale of liquor and whether he is keeping places fit to be licensed for the purpose.

It is with pleasure that we publish in our Washington dispatches this morning the denial from the Navy Department of the sweeping changes reported to have been made at the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia, and the statement that Secretary TRACY has declined to remove the foreman of laborers there, though petitioned to do so by both the Pennsylvania Senators, Mr. TRACY holding that "he is a valuable man and well suited for the place." Whatever may be the Secretary's intentions for the future, he has thus far shown a clearer notion of the duty of a department chief toward the public service than any other member of the Cabinet.

The passage of a so-called Meat Inspection bill by the Minnesota Legislature has caused the shippers of dressed beef in Chicago and Kansas City to close their agencies in the cities of that State. The immediate effect in Duluth has been an advance of 25 per cent. in the local price of beef and a similar advance is reported in other places. If this advance shall not be maintained the supporters of the inspection bill will be sorely disappointed, for it was their real purpose to raise the price of cattle and beef in the State by shutting out the beef of cattle slaughtered elsewhere. The establishment of new slaughter houses or the enlargement of old ones may in time reduce the price, but it is not probable that under such a law it will fall to the old level. In Minnesota the conditions for such an experiment are far more favorable to the consumer than they can be in any of the Eastern States, for it is possible there to build up a great local slaughtering business without subjecting the cattle to the long journey that they must take before they can be "inspected on the hoof" in this city or in any State on the Atlantic seaboard. The exclusion of Western dressed beef from this State would cause a marked advance in the price of beef, and the advance would be maintained. Moreover, the beef of cattle brought from the West would be poorer in quality than the dressed beef, owing to the hardships of the journey. As for the plea that the dressed beef should be shut out on sanitary grounds, everybody knows it is a mere pretext, and the dishonest use of it is the most melancholy feature of this "inspection" movement.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUSINESS.

The President of the United States has been regularly installed in his office a little over six weeks. He has recently been reported as suffering from exhaustion and compelled to seek some relaxation from the strain of his labors. He has taken one brief respite through a trip down the Potomac in a Government vessel, and he will before long mature plans for a vacation of considerable length. There is no doubt that he needs it. He is a man of tough constitution and regular habits. He has been hardened to the exactions and privations of public life, and he is capable of a good deal of hard work. But it is doubtful if he has ever before been subjected to so severe a tax upon his nervous system as that imposed by the Presidential office. No one will grudge him any amount of repose that he may think that he needs and may be able to get. Nor will there be any serious criticism of his taking it in a Government vessel or using any conveniences that his official station may supply. It is not the highest view of his relations to the Treasury that permits him to do so, but it is a small matter, and though some people may talk about it no one will really care very much.

But the public does feel a natural interest as to the nature and extent of the "duties" that in so short a time have sapped the elastic energies of Mr. HARRISON, and have made him feel the desire, if not the need, of running away from them. If these duties have really been of a public nature and the weariness of the President comes from his devotion to the interests of the people, there will be a good deal of genuine sympathy with him. We regret to say that a careful examination of the occupation of Mr. HARRISON during the time since he has been President is not likely to reveal any sound and sufficient reason for respectful sympathy. He is simply worn out by the office seekers whose importunities he has himself invited, whose claims have nothing to do with the public good and are opposed to it, and with whom he has dealt not at all in the spirit of fidelity to the general interests, but almost wholly with a view to promote his own purposes or those of his party. Mr. HARRISON has had in point of fact no ongoing public business of Congress has not been in session. No question of legislation has been before him. He has had to decide on no matter of national policy. Our relations with all other nations save in the insignificant question arising in Samoa, have been of a monotonously tranquil nature. The various departments of the Government are in a state of complete and efficient organization and are performing their ordinary functions within fields clearly defined by law without disturbance or trouble. There are grave questions in the Treasury Department, but they have not been taken up, and have not contributed in the slightest degree to the trials of Mr. HARRISON.

The President has been engaged solely in making appointments for which, with a dozen or so of exceptions, there was no pressing necessity, and for the great body of which there was and is no necessity whatever. He has pursued this occupation not only without any requirement of public duty, but in more or less open violation of the pledges made by himself or by his party and adopted by himself. In fact, the appointments have been made not as public affairs at all, but entirely as partisan affairs, and the object of them has not been in the least to secure any better performance of the work of the Federal service, to promote its efficiency, dignity, or trustworthiness, but to distribute rewards for partisan service and to stimulate to further efforts in the same direction. This is literally an accurate description of the business of the Chief Executive of this great Republic, and it is one that is not calculated to arouse the pride of its citizens or to move them to any deep pity for the President, who voluntarily engages in it and is worn out by it. There is nowhere among civilized nations a spectacle like unto it, and none where such a spectacle would not excite indignation and scorn. Luckily for the United States, the sphere of the Federal Government is a very contracted one, and the interests that are imperiled or neglected in this shameful quadrennial patronage fair are remote and not extensive. Were ours a highly centralized Government, this development of the worst features of corrupt courts upon a gigantic scale would be far more mischievous, though no more disgraceful, than it is now. Haply, however, it might then be seen to be intolerable and so work its own reform.

THE FASSETT PRISON BILL.

If the members of the Legislature wish to dispose of all matters relating to the prisons of this State in the most satisfactory manner for the present session they cannot do better than adopt the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. FASSETT, as a substitute for all other pending measures on the subject, of which there are about half a dozen. This bill is somewhat voluminous, as it includes all that portion of the Revised Statutes of the State relating to prisons, with various amendments, which are clearly indicated by the use of italic type. There are three articles under the prison title in the Revised Statutes. The first relates to government, maintenance, the powers and duties of officers, &c.; the second to the disposition, discipline, and instruction of prisoners, and the third to the labor of prisoners. The amendments to the first are of minor importance, but include an increase of the salary of principal keepers from $1,500 to $2,000 a year.

Under the second article an important change is made in providing for indeterminate sentences. It provides that whenever any male person over sixteen years of age is convicted of a felony punishable by imprisonment in a State prison for a term to be fixed within certain limits, the court, instead of fixing the term, may pronounce an indeterminate sentence for a term within specified minimum and maximum limits, the former not to be lower, nor the latter higher, than the limits fixed by law for the offense. A board of commissioners of paroled prisoners is constituted, consisting of the Superintendent of State Prisons and the warden, clerk, physician, and principal keeper for each prison, to act upon applications of prisoners to be released upon parole after the expiration of the minimum extent of their sentences. A record of each prisoner as to his crime and its causes and his conduct and demeanor in prison is to be kept, and if the board is satisfied in the case of an applicant that he is likely to remain at liberty without violating the law, it may release him on certain terms and conditions, retaining legal custody and control so as to return him to confinement if he violates the terms of his parole. Paroled prisoners may also receive a final discharge before the maximum limit of their sentences is reached if the board deems it best. This new feature of the law as proposed in the Fassett bill would doubtless be a great aid in the reformatory purposes of imprisonment, upon which more and more stress is very properly laid.

The most extensive and, on the whole, the most important changes proposed by Senator FASSETT come under the head of labor of prisoners. First of all he proposes a classification of prisoners into three grades: the first including those appearing to be corrigible or less vicious than others, and likely to observe the laws and to maintain themselves by honest industry after their discharge; the second including those appearing to be incorrigible or more vicious, but so competent to work and so reasonably obedient to prison discipline as not seriously to interfere with the productiveness of their labor or that of others with whom they are employed, and the third including those so incorrigible, incompetent, and insubordinate as to interfere seriously with the discipline and the productiveness of labor in the prisons. Promotions and reductions from one grade to another may be made under regulations prescribed by the Superintendent, and transfers may be made so as to bring prisoners of one grade, so far as practicable, into the same prison, or those of different grades may be kept separate so far as practicable in the same prison. The labor of prisoners of the first grade must be directed with special reference to industrial training and instruction, and to fitting them for self-support in a life of honest industry. The labor of the second grade is to be directed "solely to the production of the greatest amount and value of useful or salable products." This classification of prisoners is also calculated to promote very effectively the reformatory purposes of imprisonment.

The part of the measure relating to the system of labor disposes of the subject in a satisfactory way. It prescribes the State-account or the piece-price plan or partly one and partly the other, as the Superintendent may determine, but whenever appropriations for the former fail, the latter must be extended so as to keep the prisoners employed. A reasonable enough restriction is laid down that the number of prisoners employed in any one kind of manufacture shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the number of all persons in the State employed in making the same kind of goods. Provision is also made that the supplies for public institutions supported by the State shall be furnished so far as practicable by the labor of prisoners. The requirements in regard to this matter are much the same as in two or three other pending bills, and the excellent provision of the Savery bill in regard to the power of Wardens to deposit receipts from labor and draw against them is adopted. In fact, this bill has been carefully prepared to cover the whole ground of prison legislation, and does it in the main in an effective manner. If it should pass the two houses and receive the approval of the Governor it would afford a much better solution of the whole question than we have had any reason to expect at this session. With such a Legislature and such a Governor as we are at present blessed with, it would make a record of itself to be thankful for.

THE WIRES CAME DOWN.

After years of patient waiting the people of New-York were gladdened yesterday by the spectacle of laborers in Broadway engaged in cutting down the poles which have so long been freighted with a network of unsightly and dangerous electric wires. It was a scene which was pleasing to everybody who looked on it, with the possible exception of the representatives of the electrical companies. They found little sympathy from the throng of spectators, however, and they certainly deserved none. They have had ample time to do themselves what the city is now engaged in doing for them, but they preferred to fight the law providing for the burial of their wires in every possible way, and to defy public opinion until they reached the last resort which the courts provided for them. Driven out of this by the decision of Justice WALLACE in the Western Union case last week, they have now nothing left them but to submit to the inevitable and make use of the subways provided under the supervision of the Board of Electrical Control.

It will take several days for the removal of the poles and wires which Mayor GRANT has ordered down, but the beginning made yesterday in Broadway, commencing at Fourteenth-street, is an earnest of the determination of the authorities to do the work thoroughly, and nobody will grumble at the time required to do it. The city will really be at very small expense for the prosecution of the work. The poles and wires are carted to the corporation yard, where, unless the companies see fit to redeem them, they can be disposed of to the highest bidder, and the amount realized from their sale will go far toward paying the cost of their removal. With the exception of the loss of the electric lights in the streets for a few evenings the public will be put to but slight inconvenience by the taking down of the aerial lines, and this will be but temporary, as the lighting companies will be forced now for the protection of their own interests to make connection with the subways at once. In the meantime the old system of gas lighting will be substituted for the electric lighting of the streets where the circuits have been broken.

The city is to be congratulated on the actual beginning of the demolition of the aerial lines of wire on its principal thoroughfare, but, beyond this, it has another cause for rejoicing growing out of the removal of the poles and wires. The work begun yesterday is the result of a most signal victory over JAY GOULD and the Western Union Telegraph Company. It emphasizes the fact that neither the man nor the corporation of which he is the soul can always override the will of the people; that laws are sometimes enacted which even JAY GOULD and the Western Union must obey; and in this sense the taking down of the poles and wires is a most substantial victory of the public over the monopolies of New-York. Yesterday was a great day for the Board of Electrical Control; it was a great day for Mayor GRANT, and, above all, it was a great day for the community at large.

THE ARMOUR CONTRACT.

Last Winter the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission made an investigation concerning alleged violations of the inter-State commerce law in the West, and at the close of it he relieved his mind in a memorable interview. "The revelations of crookedness," he said, "were simply astounding, and evidence has come into the possession of the Commissioners that would warrant criminal prosecutions against several railroad officers." Up to that time, he said, cases of only minor importance had come before the commission, because the companies would not bear witness against each other, and the prominent shippers whose interests had been served by violations of the law could not be expected to make complaint.

Since that statement was made there has been formed by the railroad companies of the upper Mississippi valley an association whose main purpose is declared to be "the enforcement of the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce act, and the establishment and maintenance of public, reasonable, uniform, and stable rates, in conformity with the provisions thereof." The act forbids unjust discriminations, to transportation rates. It was passed in response to an irresistible popular demand against such discriminations, and enabled certain favored individuals, corporations, and combinations at the expense of the competitors of these and to the injury of the people. It is to be expected that the new association will not only strive to prevent such discrimination, but will proceed under the law against those who practice it.

A case for the consideration of the association appears to have been offered by the disclosure of certain facts relating to a contract between the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company and the great packing house of ARMOUR & Co. This contract is said to provide that the firm shall be paid a mileage rate of 1 cent per mile for the use of refrigerater cars during a period of five years, beginning on Dec. 17, 1887, and it is stated that the company has been paying other firms in the same business only three-quarters of a cent per mile for the use of the same kind of cars. The existence of the contract was made known last week at a meeting of the Western Freight Association, and the discovery caused some disturbance. The facts were laid before the managers of the Inter-State Railway Association, and it is reported that the rates to be paid to other owners of refrigerater cars by the St. Paul and other companies were raised so as to agree with the rate in the contract. The head of the firm that holds the contract is a Director of the St. Paul Company.

The published accounts do not make it entirely clear that the rate paid to the firm has been higher than that paid to other shippers in the same business ever since the beginning of the term of the contract. Indeed, the statement is made that there was no discrimination until a month or two ago; but it appears to be admitted that for some time the firm enjoyed the advantage of one-quarter of a cent per mile. It may be that this concession was due to neglect or a misunderstanding. But as an impression prevails that it was deliberately granted and was enjoyed for a long time by the firm in question, to the injury of competitors, and as certain persons have caused to be published their belief that the parties, even if they be guilty, will not be subjected to prosecution upon the complaint of any one, the Inter-State Railway Association should make investigation. If the facts do not call for proceedings against the railroad company, the defense should be made public, and if, on the other hand, the company has deliberately violated the law it should be brought to account.

The pretest that we felt it our duty to make against the slowness with which Mr. CLARKSON, the Assistant Postmaster General, was operating his guillotine has evidently had its effect. We are now able, on the authority of the Washington correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, to record the gratifying fact that Mr. CLARKSON'S daily average of executions has been advanced from 100 to 150. Not only this, but on one occasion it rose to 197, and on another to 209. A mean record of 200 a day would enable Mr. CLARKSON to change the whole number of 54,000 fourth-class Postmasters within the year, besides attending to the vacancies that may occur in the course of nature. It is pleasing to have thus another proof that no exigency of the public service, no matter how extensive or exacting its demands, fails to find in this free Republic a man fitted to meet it. If the time should ever come when an officer in Mr. CLARKSON'S place should be required to attend to legitimate public business, we are confident that even that demand would be met.

BRIEF REMARKS.

A minister called to inquire in reference to the spiritual condition of members of a family in the western part of this county one day recently, and asked, among other things, if family devotions were observed. "Oh, yes," was the reply, "we always have 'em; everything around the house would feel at a loss if we didn't." Before leaving, the good man said he would be glad to unite with the family in prayer, and asked them all to kneel down. As they did so two or three cats which were sleeping around gave a wail of alarm and sprang out of the windows perfectly terrorized. A movement so unusual broke them all up.—*Monticello Republican.*

Dr. von Bülow is a very nervous man, as every one knows and as most artists are. At a recent performance it was noticed that he left the stage in the middle of a piece, and returned with a stalwart Berserker who moved the piano some distance to the left, and that he then sat down and finished the performance. I have learned since what the difficulty was. The day was warm and the theatre warmer, and a lady who sat directly in the range of his vision was fanning herself vigorously—against him. He said that if she had only kept time with the music, he could have stood it but her false beat nearly drove him frantic.—*The Critic.*

A Springfield woman, with an invalid husband who was not expected to live, thought she would take time by the forelock and engaged a dressmaker several weeks ago to make a full suit of mourning for her. This week the dressmaker received a letter stating that the looked-for event had not yet taken place and the wife had decided to wait until the death of her husband, as she wished her suit made in the latest style. She inserted a postscript: "Please do not get discouraged about it. You will be sure of the job sooner or later."—*Springfield Homestead.*

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* published a story April 1 to the effect that the price of beer had been reduced in that city to two cents a glass. The rush to the saloons that day was simply enormous, and the customers did not find that they had been hoaxed till they came to pay for their beer. Taking into consideration the fact that this was played on Cincinnati, it is generally regarded the greatest 1st of April hoax of the age.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A noted Washington wag and beau of thirty years are signed his name "A. More." Mrs. John Washington had invited him to a formal dinner party at Mount Vernon. The company all arrived except Mr. More, but knowing his queer ways, the hostess did not wait for him. After she was seated some time a huge envelope was handed her, in which she found an enormous leaf of a sycamore tree. The interpretation was: "Sick.—A. More."—*Chicago America.*

That it is possible to have character quite overtower wealth is proved by the reflection that although John Bright left property variously estimated at a quarter to three quarters of a million sterling, nobody, except possibly his relatives, counts it worthy of mention. To be able not only to do, but to gain, (vide Carlyle,) is an ability to be envied, nevertheless.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

Sunday School Teacher—Children, what lesson do we learn from this verse: "Verily, I say unto you that a rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven?" Unnatural Boy—We learn that it's going to be a good deal harder to get into heaven than it is to get into the United States Senate.—*Chicago Tribune.*

If our merchant marine has gone to decay we still have more ships than any nation on the face of the earth. Some are Consul-ships, but more are Postmaster-ships.—*Boston Post.*

Some men "live and learn." Others do—vote their way, undismayed by repeating all that they ever knew about nothing.

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Some excellent pictures brought low prices. The largest sum—$162 50—was paid for G. P. M. Van Den Boe's "Midsummer," for which Mr. D'Huyvetter is said to have paid originally $350. "Painters," a large canvas by Edmund De Praten, was sold for $160. Other pictures sold were Pinchart's "The Pet" for $120 and Carpentier's "Rustic Courtship" for $120. "The Storm," by W. Roelofs, brought $115. "Charing Cross Bridge," by Adrien Marie, was knocked down at $100.

The sale will be continued to-night.

FOR THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.

A mortgage for £550,000, or about $2,750,000, was filed in the Hudson County Register's office yesterday. It is a first mortgage on the Hudson River tunnel to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The Hon. Reginald Algernon Capel of Belgrave-square, in the County of Middlesex; Lord Claude John Hamilton, M. P., of Belgrave-square; Alexander Hubbard, Esq., of Acton; Henry Broughton Kendall of "The Hyde," Hatfield, Herts, are Trustees. The money realized by the mortgage is to be devoted to pushing work on the tunnel.

SMUGGLED DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.

Edward P. Flugi, who keeps a boarding house and saloon at 130 Greenwich-street, was taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of smuggling watches and diamonds on the steamer La Bourgogne, which arrived on March 20, and upon which Mr. Flugi was a passenger. Six gold watches of high value were found at Simpson's pawnbroker's shop, where Flugi had taken them. The Customs House detectives expect to secure other smuggled property amounting to several thousand dollars. The prisoner was held in $2,000 bail for examination.

ELECTION IN NEW-ROCHELLE.

The annual charter election for village officers was held in New-Rochelle yesterday afternoon and resulted in the choice of the following: President—Lawrence B. Fleming. Trustees—Edward Hallock, Patrick W. Mallon, H. B. Quintenbert; Treasurer—George Terpenning.

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THE BIDDING WAS SLOW.

The sale of the D'Huyvetter collection of paintings was begun last night at the Fifth-Avenue Auction Rooms, 240 Fifth-avenue. Auctioneer John H. Draper sold fifty-nine pictures for $2,651 50. There was a large company present, but the bidding was slow and mostly by dealers.

Some excellent pictures brought low prices. The largest sum—$162 50—was paid for G. P. M. Van Den Boe's "Midsummer," for which Mr. D'Huyvetter is said to have paid originally $350. "Painters," a large canvas by Edmund De Praten, was sold for $160. Other pictures sold were Pinchart's "The Pet" for $120 and Carpentier's "Rustic Courtship" for $120. "The Storm," by W. Roelofs, brought $115. "Charing Cross Bridge," by Adrien Marie, was knocked down at $100.

The sale will be continued to-night.

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UNION-SQUARE IN A LOOP

A NEW ROUTE FOR THE CENTENNIAL PARADE.

THE NAVAL AND CIVIC PARADES ASSUMING UNWIELDLY PROPORTIONS — LITTLE TROUBLES ADJUSTED.

The Army Committee decided last night to modify the line of march for the military and industrial parades, subject to the approval of the Plan and Scope Committee, by having both pass around Union-square.

It was decided to adhere to the original line of march, as far as passing through Waverley-place and up Fifth-avenue was concerned. At Fourteenth-street the military procession will pass to the east side of Union-square, thence along the east, north, and west sides of Union-square, to Fifteenth-street, to Fifth-avenue, thence up Fifth-avenue to Fifty-seventh-street. It will be observed that the point of dismissal of the parade has been changed, it having originally been fixed at Fifty-ninth-street, abutting upon the Plaza at Central Park.

The changes in the military also involved modifications in the plan of the industrial parade. It was therefore ordered that the latter should start from Fifty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue at 10 A. M. on May 1, to proceed down Fifth-avenue to Fifteenth-street, to Union-square; thence around Union-square by the north side to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue; down Fifth-avenue to Waverley-place, to Broadway, and to Canal-street.

It was deemed impracticable by the committee to take the industrial parade to the lower part of the city, as it would be almost impossible so disposes it without blocking the column.

The troops for the military parade will be so massed in the lower part of the city that they will all pass over the entire route above Pine-street.

Commander Bridgeman of Admiral Porter's staff met the Navy Committee yesterday at their meeting in the Stewart Building. He brought with him assurance from Admiral Porter that everything that could possibly be done by him would be done to make the parade a success. Secretary of the Navy Tracy has given the necessary orders to the Commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and whatever there may be there that will help out the committee will be placed at their disposal. Capt. Wooisey of the mercantile end of the parade reported that there would be at least 400 steam vessels in line outside of the naval vessels and the steam yachts that have agreed to take part in the display on the arrival of President Harrison at Elizabethport. The only sailing vessel of the Navy that will participate in the show, the schooleship St. Mary's, will be anchored off the foot of Wall-street, and on the arrival of the Presidential party will fire a national salute.

As in case of the land parade, that on the water has far exceeded in its magnitude what its projectors imagined it would, and it really threatens to become unwieldly. For this reason the previously published programme, which included a trip up the East River around Blackwell's Island and then a trip up the Hudson, has been abandoned, temporarily at least, and some new programme is to be substituted which will prevent all possibility of any snarl or confusion. Just what this will be was not decided at yesterday's meeting, nor will it be until some definitely demanded is known as to the number of vessels that desire to take part in the display, and their capacity to take part in any programme that may be decided on. The pilots propose to make a show in the parade, even if they haven't steam vessels. They have decided to put three and possibly four boats in the parade, each of which will be a tug lashed to the side of the pilot boats, and furnishing speed enough to the fast sailers to enable them to keep up with the procession.

Mr. John H. Starin has received from parties anxious to hire his boats offers for their use on the day of the naval parade which, if accepted, would put at least $5,000 in his pocket. But Mr. Starin refuses to lease his boats for the day, having decided that all of them shall appear in the naval display as a battalion of boats which it will be difficult for any single owner to rival.

The civic parade promises to be of great magnitude, and Gen. Butterfield and his staff have a task of great proportions ahead of them to arrange the organizations who have determined to parade. He had counted upon some 10,000 men in the German division, but Mr. Louis Windmüller, a member of the Executive Committee, writes to THE TIMES that the German-American division will number at least 20,000 people, and probably not far from 30,000. The number of people who wish to participate grows daily, and the French citizens have decided to have a representation in the line which will be no discredit to the nation which was essentially a friend to America when it needed one. Among the organizations which have promised to parade, in addition to those published in THE TIMES yesterday, are the Carpenters and Joiners of America, 4,000 men; uniformed Odd Fellows, 1,800 men; Operative Plasters' Society, 1,250 men; the Loyal Orange Institution, 2,000 men; United Brotherhood of Carpenters, 1,000 men; students of the College of the City of New-York, 460 men; the Harlem Packing-House Butchers' Club, 250 men; the Berkeley Lyceum, 400 men; the Bartholdi Battalion, 300 men; Knights of Pythias, 150 men, and a dozen companies of musicians, numbering from 50 to 100 men, representing various trades or social organizations. All applications for a position in the line must be made to the Grand Marshal at his office, 16 East Fourteenth-street, before the 20th inst., in order that a place in the line may be assigned them.

Whenever President Harrison appears in the streets in an official capacity he will move about with considerable show, riding in an open carriage drawn by four horses wearing harness heavily mounted with silver. The horses will probably be white and will be driven by an expert reinsman, two footmen occupying the rumble. As the President moves about the city the other occupants of his carriage will be Gov. Hill, Mayor Grant, and Hamilton Fish, the President of the Centennial Commission. The other carriages, which will be the only ones allowed to move over the line of march on either day of the celebration, will be allotted to ex-Presidents Hayes and Cleveland, to the members of the Cabinet, Major Gen. Schofield, and Admiral Porter.

Chairman Hamilton of the Committee on States, Col. Floyd Clarkson, Marshal, and Mr. Burrows called on Superintendents of Police Murray yesterday and perfected arrangements for the policing of Wall-street and the Equitable Building on the day of the President's arrival here. The city police will attend to the policing of Wall-street, and a guard of 600 marines will be asked for to do guard duty at the Equitable Building.

A lady prominently connected with the Hahneman Fair, now in progress in the Pottier & Stymus Building, Fifth-avenue and Fortieth-street, has chartered a large and finely-appointed steamer for the naval parade on April 29, and placed it unreservedly at the disposal of the management of the fair. Tickets, $2 each, for the excursion may be obtained at the fair at the buttercup booth, in charge of Mrs. Howard Carroll.

The general public has but slight appreciation of the work attaching to the preparation of the public display of the military and naval contingents on April 30. Yesterday a preliminary statement of cash expenditures of the Army Committee was furnished by the Treasurer. This statement showed that up to date the outlay of the committee for the entertainment of visiting troops, hiring of halls, procuring horses, and providing generally for the military guests of the Armory Committee was within a fraction of $100,000.

THE TIMES's estimate that not less than one million dollars would be expended in this direction would seem to be moderate in view of this showing.

As the suggestion of Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry the following preambles and resolutions were yesterday adopted by the Board of Police:

"Whereas, It is believed that on the occasion of the approaching centennial celebration a very large number of persons will visit this city who may not have arranged lodgings or board during the time contemplated stay; and whereas, under such circumstances there might be great difficulty in securing immediate lodgings in reputable places and convenient localities; resolved, that for the purpose of assisting strangers to the city in securing such accommodation owners and proprietors at hotels and lodging houses and all other persons who are willing to take lodgers or boarders during the period of the celebration are requested to send their names and the location of their houses or residences, together with the terms required, to the station house in the precinct within which such houses or residences are situated. Resolved, that the commanding officers of precincts enter into a book procured for that purpose the names of all persons within their respective precincts offering as above to take lodgers, with or without board, the location of their houses, and terms respectively. Resolved, that the Committee on Centennial Celebration be notified of the adoption of these resolutions, and that all information obtained at the several station houses of the location of places where boarding or lodging may be obtained will be freely given to persons applying for the same at any hour of the day or night."

THE OPERA HOUSE ANNEX.

Work on the temporary annex to the Metropolitan Opera House, which is to be used during the centennial ball and banquet, was resumed yesterday morning by a force of 200 men, and the protests which have been made against the erection of these structures will go for nothing. The plans have been changed somewhat, however. Instead of extending nearly around three sides of the opera house they will be erected only on the Seventh-avenue side, and on the lower half of the Thirty-ninth-street front, from the porte cochère on that side down to Seventh-avenue. This will leave the portion of the building known as the Assembly Rooms, in which the loan exhibition is situated, free of any encumbrance. This annex is to be used as a supper room on the evening of the centennial ball. It is to be very handsomely decorated with flags and hangings of plush and is to be brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, the Edison Company having submitted designs for an elaborate display of red, white, and blue lights in a variety of combinations such as has never before been attempted.

The changes in the plans for the annex were discussed yesterday at a meeting at which the Mayor, Commissioner Porter of the Police Department, Superintendent Brady of the Building Department, Commander Bridgeman of the Fire Department, and Messrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and D. D. Stewart of the Centennial Committee were present.

PLACES TO SEE THE PARADE.

Mayor Grant yesterday informed the Board of Aldermen that many applications had been made to him for permission to erect stands or platforms along the line of march of the centennial processions, but that he had refused them all because he thought a general rule should govern in such matters. It seemed to him that the privilege asked for should be granted because of the circumstances of the celebration, but under limitations which would protect the city. He therefore asked the Aldermen to adopt the following resolution as the expression of the rule respecting such privileges:

Resolved, That permission be and the same hereby is given to the owners and occupants of buildings located on the route of the procession commemorating the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, April 29 and May 1, 1889, to erect platforms in the stoop lines in front of their respective buildings from which to view the procession on condition that no charge or fee shall be charged for admission to such platforms; that such platforms shall be erected or constructed at the expense of such owners or occupants, under the supervision and direction of the Superintendent of Buildings, who shall have power to issue such orders; that the corporation of the city of New-York shall be harmless from any risk or damage that may be done or arise from the exercise of the privilege hereby granted, or any portion or part thereof, and that the permission given shall continue only from the 28th day of April to the 3d day of May, 1889.

It being his desire that every person should have an opportunity to see the procession, Mayor Grant also asked the Aldermen to adopt a resolution empowering the Mayor's Marshal to grant permits for trucks to stand at the curbs of the streets that cross the line of the procession. The trucks would afford standing places for many persons. The Aldermen passed both resolutions.

Looking around for places from which they and their friends could enjoy the pageants of April 30 and May 1, the Aldermen fixed on the elevated courtyard of the Stewart mansion at Thirty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue as an admirable site for a stand. They consulted Judge Hilton and Mrs. Hilton about it, but he not only gave them permission to use the courtyard, but also said he would build a stand for them and give them a band of music. His kindness overwhelmed them, and before accepting his offer yesterday they said many pretty things about him. But they are now satisfied with what Judge Hilton has done for them. They want to put up another stand for themselves and constituents in front of the reservoir on Fifth-avenue. To do this, to decorate the City Hall as they think it ought to be decorated, and to illuminate it on the occasion of the night parade they want the $15,000 which the Legislature has said the Board of Estimate may give them. On motion of Alderman Walker they yesterday appointed a committee of ten to get the money and expend it so that the utmost joilification shall be had out of it.

The Brooklyn Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors asked and obtained from the local Aldermen yesterday permission to put up stands to enable them to see the great parades. They will have to build places for the stands and build under the direction of the Superintendent of the Bureau of Buildings.

On motion of Alderman David Barry the Aldermen yesterday requested the Board of Estimate to give $1,000 to the veteran firemen of this city to assist them in entertaining visiting firemen in the centennial period.

The Board of Aldermen has decided that all the public offices, excepting such as must under the law remain open, shall be closed on April 29 and 30 and May 1.

THE LOAN EXHIBITION.

That the centennial celebration is an actuality instead of a much-talked-of possibility, will be proved to-morrow, when the loan exhibition of paintings and relics will be opened at the Metropolitan Opera House Assembly Rooms. The collection was virtually arranged yesterday and will be completed to-day in time for the press view, which will be had this afternoon. So much work has been required in cataloguing the exhibition that the catalogues will hardly be ready for public distribution before the public opening next Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock, to which date it has become necessary to postpone the opening. The ceremony of opening the exhibition will, however, take place this evening, when a short address will be made by Henry G. Marquand, Chairman of the Art and Exhibition Committee, and the formal acceptances of the exhibition by Mayor Grant. These exercises will begin at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Coffin, the manager of the exhibition, says that exhibits are daily arriving to swell the display of a most novel show of relics. Among the most important of the late arrivals have been the portraits and relics brought from Baltimore by Col. Edmund Law Rogers, the great grandson of Mrs. Washington. Col. Rogers had not decided to lend his collection till the last moment, but after visiting the rooms and seeing what had already been gathered he at once took the train for Baltimore and returned the next day bringing with him a number of valuable and interesting relics. Unlike other contributors who sent their things in ordinary packing boxes, Col. Rogers brought his in George Washington's own trunk, which will be on exhibition, labelled marked "No. 4." An important picture not heretofore noted in the Washington portrait from Princeton which was painted by Charles Wilson Peel. The portrait of Elisha Budinot and others were lent by Samuel Burrowe and members of the Budinot family. The pleasing relics from the Governor's room at the City Hall have been received and hung and form a very interesting addition to the collection.

The work of arranging the relics and attending to the details of the exhibition made absolutely necessary in order to open on the date set down in the programme, April 17, has so occupied the attention of the committee that little attention has been paid to anything else. Even if it decided to do anything in the way of decoration, it will not be done till after the formal opening, and the rooms and halls will be kept as free from incumbrances as possible for the occasion in order that circulation may be unimpeded.

GAY WITH COLORS.

All the prominent hotels of the city will be tastefully decorated on the centennial days with the national colors irrespective of their locations. The Hoffman House will have United States flags, shields, and streamers. The Albemarle will have its flagstaff adorned with rows of streamers and will have in addition a display of bunting in front of the house. Flags will float from the windows and balconies, and at night a large number of Chinese lanterns will be displayed. This is substantially the character of all the hotel decorations, the difference being simply in the amount to be used. The hotels signifying a determination to decorate are the Fifth-Avenue, the Brunswick, Delmonico's, the Sturtevant, the Bartholdi, the Aberdeen, the Gilsham, the Gilsey, the Coleman, the Grand, the Union-Square, the Morton House, the Grand Central, the Metropolitan, the Grand Union, the Murray Hill, the Windsor, and in short all the principal hotels of the city.

The clubhouses in Fifth-avenue also will be handsomely decorated during the celebration—the Union League, the New-York, the Union, the Manhattan, the Knickerbocker, the Lotos, the Calumet, the St. Nicholas, the Republican, and the Manhattan Athletic. There is considerable rivalry among them on the subject of decorations, and each will strive to outdo the others. White, of course, red, white, and blue bunting will be the basis of all the decorations, the aesthetic taste and artistic skill of the members of the various house committees, assisted by the best upholsterers in the trade, will be brought into play to design original and striking forms.

Marvelle W. Cooper, who has charge of the decorating for the Union League Club, is busily at work perfecting a plan which will do full justice to the great advantages which the club building possesses on account of its height and corner situation. He proposes to surpass everything in the way of outside building decoration ever seen in this city.

Mr. J. Lawrence Aspinwall, who is an architect, proposes to erect an ornamental balcony on the Fifty-seventh-street side of the Calumet, which will be a model of decorative skill. The Knickerbocker Club will have a similar structure.

None of the other clubs intends to be far behind.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

One of the most unfortunate things in connection with the celebration has been the misunderstanding about what the Centennial Committee could have done to assist the visiting troops. Finding that they would not do this, the Pennsylvania militiamen talked themselves up to a pitch of declining to march here. The Pennsylvania Legislature had refused to make an appropriation to defray the travelling expenses of the State troops, though its members did take a big sum out of the State Treasury to pay for a trip of their own to see what was going on here. Then the Pennsylvania Railroad offered to help the troops out by agreeing to bring them to New-York and take them back home free of cost. That settled that difficulty.

Then came to the care of the Pennsylvania authorities a story to the effect that the Centennial Committee did not propose to furnish food or shelter to the troops after they got here, a yarn which had no foundation whatever in fact. New-York was berated by the Philadelphia papers, particularly for its lack of hospitality, and there arose among the members of the Pennsylvania National Guard, 8,000 in number, the liveliest kind of a "kick." Just what the Centennial Committee had agreed to do for the Pennsylvania soldiery seemed utterly beyond their powers of comprehension. Finally the State Commissioner, in order to get at the real situation, wrote to the committee asking for particulars, and yesterday this reply was mailed to him:

April 16, 1889.

The Hon. John W. Woodside, Commissioner State of Pennsylvania to Centennial Celebration:

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to the articles in the papers in relation to the reception of the Pennsylvania State troops. May I thank you to give the proper notice to the people of your State that the National Guard of Pennsylvania were invited to take part in the reception in the fullest meaning of the word. To them will be extended our hospitality. The troops will have quarters and rations as provided for troops from the other States, and we trust they will accept the invitation in the same kindly spirit it was extended to them. Such was the original intention, and a departure from the same has never even been contemplated.

WILLIAM G. HAMILTON,
Chairman Committee on States.

That reply would seem to put the exact situation within the comprehension of even a Pennsylvania militiaman, and will probably put an end to the talk of New-York's lack of hospitality. The misunderstanding seems all to have grown out of a remark made by Gen. John Cochrane at a meeting of the State Commissioners on Jan. 8, when he at first stated that transportation expenses would be paid, but afterward corrected it, having been informed of his error, and explained that the committee could only pay expenses incurred for the shelter and sustenance of troops while in the city. Some of the State Commissioners seemed to have remembered the original statement and have forgotten the correction.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The officers of the Pennsylvania militia in this city are not anxious to go to New-York to take part in the centennial celebration. Col. Wendell P. Bowman, commanding the First Regiment, said to-day:

"We want to wear our dress uniforms, as there is very little else in military service to make the men take pleasure and pride in their regiment."

While the Colonel was talking a telegram was received from Col. John T. Camp of the Twenty-second Regiment of New-York as follows:

Newspapers say you are not coming on the 30th. Is it true? Answer. JOHN T. CAMP.

When asked what reply he would make, Col. Bowman said that he would simply say that he had received no orders from headquarters, and could not say anything positively. "If I get orders to go," he said, "I am going, and my command goes, too, in the uniform we are ordered to wear."

Major Chew of the State Fencibles simply remarked that he would also obey orders and go with his command, but that the men anticipated no pleasure from the trip, and only did it from a sense of duty. "The boys are terribly disappointed and chagrined over the decision," he said, "and we have lost the comfortable quarters I had provided for the State Fencibles. We have lost the band I had engaged, and, of course, I wouldn't march my battalion in dress uniform behind a fife and drum corps," said the Major with much feeling.

Col. Bonnaffon of the Third said: "I have received no orders one way or the other, and, of course, can do nothing until I hear. The subject of dress uniforme is not worrying my men, and they are satisfied to leave to me the subject of a proper provision for their comfort. I did want to see New-York, my native city, but if Gen. Hastings's unofficial approval. I wanted to show the New-York troops that the National Guard of Pennsylvania, or rather the Third Regiment, was not dependent on railroads to get to any point."

Col. Decnert of the Second Regiment said that he had received no orders, and added: "But then I'll see that they are obeyed by my men. But I do think that good, comfortable quarters should be provided for the men. I was told that the New-Yorkers intended to corral 1,200 troops in space intended for only 600, and in that case I should not like it. All this fuss is exceedingly unmilitary. The men ought to be paid, and Pennsylvania should do it. This action of regiments refusing to obey orders brings up a nice question as to whether the Governor can dismiss regiments for disobedience of orders. You can say for me that the Second will go if ordered."

LUCKY TO GET A BOAT.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 16.—Chairman Kidd of the House Centennial Committee returned from New-York this morning, where he had been arranging for the trip of the legislators to attend the centennial celebration of Washington's inaugural. Mr. Kidd had considerable trouble in securing quarters for the legislators, but he met success finally in chartering the North River steamer Catskill, which will accommodate 2,500 people. He has an option on the steamer until to-morrow night, by which time it is expected the Governor will have taken action on the concurrent resolution providing for the visit. Mr. Kidd said effort will be made to-night in the resolution in the hands of the Governor on the ground that at this time of the session three days cannot be spared. This recalling can only be done by unanimous consent, and there will be much opposition to it. If the trip is taken, the legislators will leave Harrisburg on Monday, April 29, and come here the Wednesday following. The committee states that everything in New-York is taken, and that they were lucky to get a boat.

FIRST IN THE LINE.

ROUNDOUT, April 16.—Capt. A. E. Anderson of the steamer Mary Powell has received a letter from the Chairman of the Merchant Marine Naval Committee having in charge the water procession that will take place on April 29 in honor of the Washington centennial celebration offering the Mary Powell the first place in line after the flagship. Capt. Anderson has accepted the distinguished honor, and has notified the committee that the "Queen of the Hudson" will arrive early to take the first place assigned her. On the passage to New-York the Powell will make landings at Poughkeepsie, New-Hamburg, and Newburg.

The Powell has been chartered by the United States Government to take the West Point cadets to the metropolis on April 30 to take part in the military parade.

THE FELLOWCRAFT DINNER.

GEN. SHERMAN TALKED TO THE NEWSPAPER MEN LAST NIGHT.

The jolliest dinner, with the biggest attendance, of the monthly series given by the Fellowcraft Club was that of last night. The parlors of the clubhouse could not hold all the diners. Some of them had to be distributed through the other rooms of the house. But the dinner was just as good outside as in the parlors, and there is no sarcasm in the statement, for Steward Mendes excelled all his previous achievements. In the use of the curry, he had the advice of Col. John Jacob Astor, who has been to East India as, indeed, he knows about the rest of the world.

As the Fellowcraft dinners are sympostia, the newspaper men do not use their pencils to report speeches, nor do the artistic members ply them to make sketches. So meets the treaty and sets naturally. It is permissible, however, to say that Gen. William Tecumsah Sherman told the young fellows before him many things they would not know for years if he had not spoken. Mayor Grant made a modest little speech. F. Hopkinson Smith impressed everybody as a many-sided man, and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild told how pleased he was to be an ex-Administration exile in New-York. Gen. Edmund Law Rogers of Maryland, Robert Underwood Johnson of the *Century Magazine*, and William H. Patten also made speeches.

Mr. Patten is a member of the club and the head of its exhibition in the centennial collection of the evidences of newspaper work in the United States a hundred years ago. No man who attends a Fellowcraft Club dinner is expected to make a speech, but President Gilder always manages to draw their best thoughts out of them.

Among the other gentleman present were Mayor Grant's secretary, T. C. T. Crain; Arthur Brisbane, Alfred Q. Collins, Frank Wilkeson, Paul Dana, C. L. Burnham, J. F. Emmons, and W. H. Dabney.

A DANGEROUS CAR PLATFORM.

Mrs. Edward Beecher, writes to THE TIMES to correct a publication in regard to the accident to her husband, the Rev. Edward Beecher, last week at the railroad station a Parkville. The publication was based upon a letter from Mrs Beecher, which was intended, she says, only for the eyes of relatives. Later investigation by members of the family satisfy them that a dangerous car platform caused the accident. Mr. Beecher was thrown from the car, pushed from the platform to the track, unless he may have been by the natural pressure of those who wanted to get off at the same station, but that he stepped down between the platform and car, a space of over a foot. As he fell the car wheel, moving slowly, stopped upon his left leg. He called to the driver, but the wheel had passed when it was done. He feels that the injury by more afterward than at present, and is anxious to set the matter right.

OBITUARY.

LOUIS ULBACH.

Louis Ulbach, the widely-known French journalist and writer, died in Paris yesterday, after an illness of some time, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was born in Troyes, and made his début in the literary world in 1844, at the age of twenty-two, with a volume of poems, entitled "Glorieana." He entered the field of journalism in 1844, and gained some celebrity by a series of letters published under the pseudonym of "Jacques Soufrant." In 1858 he became editor in chief of the *Revue de Paris*, holding the position until the paper was suppressed in 1858. After that he contributed to a number of journals, including *La Presse* and *Figaro*, until 1868, when, on the suppression of Rochefort's *La Lanterne*, he started a similar journal, which he called *La Cloche*. This lived in its original form eighteen months, during which time M. Ulbach was fined 1,000f. and imprisoned six months for articles published in his paper. *La Cloche* then became the organ of the Radicals, and served as such until suspended by the Commune in 1871. M. Ulbach was twice fined and imprisoned before he abandoned his journal, in 1872, and became a contributor to the *Independance Belge* and the *Revue Politique et Littéraire*. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1877.

M. Ulbach was also the author of a number of novels and two dramas, neither of which, however, proved very successful.

JOHN G. WHITE.

John G. White, the oldest merchant of Albany, died last evening after a week's illness. Mr. White was born in 1801 in the ship America, on his way to this country, his parents having emigrated from the County Tyrone, Ireland. He learned the printer's trade, and worked in the same office with Thurlow Weed when the latter was learning his trade. He owned the Albany *Register* for one year, when he retired from the newspaper business and became a grocer. He was a member of the committee which arranged for the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825. Subsequently he engaged in the brewing business, and in this his capital was invested at the time of his death. He was one of the incorporators of the Albany City National Bank, and he conducted the malt business in Bath, New-York, and Philadelphia, as well as in Albany. Until within a week, although he was eighty-eight years of age, he attended closely to his business affairs. His surviving children are Elizabeth Hoyt, widow of George B. Cluett; James P. White, Matthew White, the well-known maltster of New-York City; Andrew G. White, who has been in partnership with his father for many years; Anna Holden, wife of Edgar B. Holden; Antoinette Little, wife of William Little of Philadelphia, and Emma Howell, wife of E. W. Howell of Albany.

SAMUEL W. GROSS, M. D.

Dr. Samuel W. Gross, the eminent practitioner of Philadelphia, died yesterday, aged fifty-two years. He was a son of the late Prof. Samuel D. Gross, and succeeded him in the chair of surgery in Jefferson College. Dr. Gross was born in Cincinnati Feb. 4, 1837. He was educated at Shelby College, Kentucky, and studied Medicine in the medical department of the University of Louisville and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in March, 1857, and settled in Philadelphia. He soon made headway in his profession and became an active member of the College of Physicians, Pathological Society, County Medical Society, and of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and was at one time President of the Association of American Medical Colleges. Dr. Gross was an author and a valuable contributor to the medical periodicals of his time.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Michael E. Girard died at Lafayette, La., Monday, aged sixty-one. He was a member of the last Constitutional Convention, but was more conspicuous as a Freemason, being Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, Past High Priest of the Grand Chapter, and a thirty-third degree Mason of the Scottish Rite.

Major John W. Williams, Surgeon in the United States Army, died at Jackson Barracks, below New-Orleans, last night. He was a native of Washington, D. C., and was appointed to the army in 1862. He was medical officer of Merritt's Cavalry Division.

Edward Goldsmith, Cashier of the German Bank and Vice President of the Manhattan Savings and Trust Company of Memphis, Tenn., died yesterday of pneumonia. He occupied held high rank among the financiers of Memphis.

Judge C. E. Stuart of the Corporation Court of Alexandria, Va., died yesterday after a protracted illness. He was Speaker of the House of Delegates two terms.

Joseph Denton of the firm of Denton & Son, post liverymen at West Point for many years past, died Monday of Bright's disease.

PLATE GLASS CONSOLIDATION.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 16.—The greatest and most significant glass deal ever effected either on this continent or in Europe was consummated in this city to-day. The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, for a consideration of $1,500,000, bought out the plant of the Forest City (Penn.) Plate Glass Company. But this fact is only a modest hint as to the real proportions of the deal. In a talk with Capt. J. B. Ford at Tarentum, Penn., this evening, all the facts were brought out.

In a nutshell they are: The purchase gives the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company the last of the three greatest plate glass factories on the continent. A. H. Ford & Sons owned the Forest City plant, and are at the head of the purchasing company, whose capitalization is thus swelled to $2,750,000. Their three plants, at Brighton, Tarentum, and Forest City, all within a radius of twenty miles in the Allegheny Valley, combine to make a larger concern of its kind than any other in America. It also surpasses in size and capacity any plate glass works in Belgium, France, or England, three countries which, until eighty years ago, monopolized plate glass in America and the Old World. The capacity of these three factories under one management is thus increased to 500,000 square feet per month.

The works alone cover forty acres, and the company has built nearly one thousand dwellings on additional land for one-half its two thousand workmen to occupy. It owns 14,000 acres of natural gas territory, and without natural gas, as Capt. Ford says, no part of this marvelous showing could have been made. Fourteen years ago the first 10x15 piece of plate glass produced in America. This was at New-Albany, Ind. The product then sold at $2 50 per square foot. Now it sells at $1, and has so driven out the Belgian, French, and English importations that combined these three countries do not sell half as much plate glass in America as they did eight years ago. The Pittsburg concern means to develop yet more rapidly if possible in the future.

A FINAL WORD.

A mistaken feeling of compassion for a too vulnerable competitor caused us to cite only the most recent instance where the "perfect Sprinkler," that "never failed in case of fire," happened in some way or other to be in a building that was burned down, but we unequivocally repeat the assertion that the Planet Mills were equipped with the Grinnell Sprinklers, and are ready to leave to the trade and insurance circles any issue of verasity on that point, remarking only that the Eastern Manufacturing Co. "only write on complete equipments."

As the implied invitation of the Automatic Fire Alarm and Extinguisher Company, (Grinnell,) we will add the following establishments, equipped with the Grinnell Sprinklers, that have also succumbed to the flames:

Glasgow Manufacturing Paper Mills, causing a loss of half a million of dollars.

Whether the responsibility for these failures has to be assumed by the Automatic Fire Alarm and Extinguisher Company (Limited) or the Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Company, or any other of the concerns that sell the Grinnell Sprinklers, combining as they do, where there is a success to chronicle and disappearing under an alias when the reverse happens, is is not for us to say. Very truly,

N. Y. AND N. H. AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
—*Exchange.*

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire yesterday badly gutted the Hogan Woolen Mills, at Wales, Mass., owned and operated by Elijah Shaw. The flames were discovered in the attic, where they started from some unknown cause. They were controlled, however, in time to save the greater part of the structure. Loss estimated at $6,000; insured in factory mutual companies.

Muir, a village of 950 inhabitants 20 miles northwest of Lansing, Mich., lost 37 buildings in the business quarter by a fire which was started in the Dakin Moulding Monday night. No lives were lost. The estimated value of property burned is $24,000; insurance, $10,000.

The engine house and other buildings of E. & G. Brooks's French Creek iron manufactory, Penn's Chester County, Penn., were destroyed by fire Monday, together with valuable machinery. Loss, $10,000.

All day yesterday and last night a fire raged in the woods near Meriden, L. I. Over fifty acres of woodland were destroyed. The fire was caused by a sparks from a passing locomotive.

The residence of John Tree at East Concord, N. H., was burned Sunday afternoon, together with most of the contents. The loss is $3,000 and is partially insured in Boston companies.

The new store, blacksmith's shop, and storehouse of A. J. Pierce in East Baldwin, Mass., were destroyed by fire Sunday morning. The loss is $3,500; insurance, $1,900.

The stock and residence of Frank Manchester at Welland, Ontario, were destroyed by fire Monday. The loss is $6,000; insured.

A fire yesterday at 411 Washington-street caused a loss of $150 to Frazer Hanley.

Robert Grimm lost $600 by a fire yesterday afternoon at 253 Avenue A.

LAFAYETTE.

From the land of Lafayette to "Le Belle Jardinière" across the world, from Paris to Paris, from the land of Gallic Politeness to the land of Bonbonnes.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $198,500 4½ per cent. bonds at 108 and $4,350 4 per cents at 127.

As rain is the season of improvidence for catching colds, sore throats, catarrh, rheumatism, &c., a bottle of POND'S EXTRACT should be kept in every family, and it is invaluable in case of accidents, such as cuts, burns, bruises, &c. Ask your druggist to give you nothing but the genuine.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

RUSSELL'S GREAT SPEECH; STATESMEN WHO WERE VICTIMIZED; THE OUTPOSTS OF THE BOOMERS.

IN THE HURRICANE'S FURY; THE TERRIBLE STORM WHICH SWEPT OVER SAMOA.

THE CRANKS OF HYDE PARK; PAPER WADS AS WEAPONS; RANCH RULE IN WYOMING; FOUR LIVES SACRIFICED.

OUR CITY'S GREAT CENTENNIAL SHOW; A STEAMSHIP ABANDONED IN MID-OCEAN; THE VOLUNTEER AGAIN; ALL THE GENERAL NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS; SUMMER SOILING; THE CULTURE OF POTATOES; FARM EXPERIENCES; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; ALSO, AT THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,289 BROADWAY. PRICE, THREE CENTS.

Do you ask for a test of Sozodont's power,
Just talk to a lady for half an hour;
If her breath is sweet, if her teeth are white,
If her gums are clean, if her gums are bright,
If her mouth is pure, and her teeth are clean,
She uses the SOZODONT, then, we ween.

Neglect your hair and you lose it. Parker's HAIR BALSAM renews growth and color. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC strengthens the weak.

Kennedy's Men's Shoes, Fine Calf Goodyear Welts, $2 97 to $3 75; Hand-sewed, $4 98 to $5 98. Pat. Leather, $2 97 to $4 98. 26 Cortlandt-st.

MARRIED.

CRANE—WORRELL.—In Baltimore, April 3, at the parsonage, by Rev. W. H. Strickling, WILLIAM F. CRANE of Toledo, Ohio, formerly of Yonkers, N. Y., and Bradford, Penn., to ROSETTA WORRELL of "Over the Garden Wall" variety company.

☞ Yonkers papers please copy.

LEE—MEAD.—April 15, at No. 7 Granite-st., New-London, Conn., by the Rev. A. Douglas Miller, ANNA LEOCADIE MEAD to GEORGE BARSTOW LEE.

DIED.

BARCLAY.—At his home, Eastontown, N. J., on Monday, April 15, Judge JOSEPH BARCLAY, in his 96th year.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, April 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence. Carriages will be at Red Bank depot on arrival of 11:10 A. M. train from Liberty-st.

CHITTENDEN.—Sunday, April 14, at his residence, 18 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Henry and Remsen sts., on Wednesday, April 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at St. James, L. I., at convenience of the family.

CHUBB.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on April 15, 1889, MARY EUGENIA ELY, wife of Sidney Caldecott Chubb and third daughter of the late Eugene Ely of Elizabeth, N. J.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 30 St. Marks-place, New-Brighton, S. I., on Wednesday, April 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at St. James, L. I., at convenience of the family.

COLE.—On Monday, April 15, WILLIAM A. COLE, in the 52d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 62 West 48th-st., Wednesday, April 17, 10:30 A. M.

The members of the Business Men's Democratic Association are requested to attend the funeral of their late associate, WILLIAM A. COLE, from his late residence, 62 West 48th-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

C. H. MURPHY, President. C. KENNY SMITH, Secretary.

ELLIMAN.—At his home, in Flushing, Sunday, April 14, JAMES BENBOW ELLIMAN, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at St. George's Church, Flushing, on Wednesday, April 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Long Island City Depot at 3:30 P. M.

ENDICOTT.—On Tuesday, April 16, at 107 5th-av., New-York City, GEORGE ENDICOTT, son of the late John Endicott.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

FENBY.—On Tuesday, 16th inst., at East Orange, N. J., JOSEPH B. FENBY.

Funeral from his late residence, 364 William-st., on Thursday, 18th inst., at 3:30 P. M.

GRAHAM.—At Lakewood, N. J., on the 15th inst., of pneumonia, CHARLES K. GRAHAM, in his 65th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUMASON.—Suddenly, at New-Britain, Conn., WILLIAM L. HUMASON, President of the Humason & Beckley Manufacturing Co.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUME.—Suddenly, of heart disease, on Sunday, April 14, THOMAS HUME, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 163 East 79th-st., on Wednesday evening, April 17, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

The members of the Merchant Tailors' Society of the City of New-York are requested to attend the funeral services of their ex-President, THOMAS HUME, at his late residence, 163 East 79th-st., on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN H. PARKER, President.

JARVIS.—At Baltimore, Md., Sunday, April 14, B. H. JARVIS, son of the late Benjamin H. Jarvis.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Dr. E. Bradley, 19 West 30th-st., on Wednesday, April 17, at 11 A. M.

KIPLING.—Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, April 15, HENRY LANGDON KIPLING.

Services at 12 o'clock Wednesday, at the residence of his mother, 446 Nostrand-av. Interment private.

KISSAM.—On Tuesday, April 16, at her late residence, The Florence, 109 East 18th-st., JOSEPHINE H., widow of Peter R. Kissam and daughter of Mrs. M. De B. Mott.

Notice of fune

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 16—1 P. M.—Cargoes Platé, 21s; Ecie second cessels, 19/6; Mexican ordinary, 18/6; St. Paul common, 86%. Bar silver is quoted at 42 2-16d. per ounce. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 1 5-16 per cent. Copper closed at 787 5s. Spanish 4s, 79%. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 86f. 93c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 36c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, April 16—5:30 P. M.—Beef and Pork in moderate demand. Hams in good demand. Bacon—The demand is improving. Cheese in poor demand. American finest white and colored easy at 52s. Tallow in fair demand. Rosins of Turpentine in fair demand, steady at 25s. 6d. Resin in fair demand. Lard—spot and futures in poor demand; prime Western, spot and April, steady at 35s. 3d.; May and June steady at 35s. Wheat and Flour in fair demand. Corn—Spot in good demand; futures in fair demand; Mixed Western, spot, April, May, and June firm at 3s. 10d. Hops at London—New-York State in poor demand.

1 P. M.—Cotton futures closed firm; American Middling, Low, Middling clauses, April delivery, 5 56-64d. value; April and May delivery, 5 60-64d. value; May and June delivery, 5 64-64d. buyers; June and July delivery, 5 64-64d., sellers; July and August delivery, 5 61-64d., sellers; August and September delivery, 5 57-64d. value; September and October delivery, 5 51-64d. value; October and November delivery, 5 31-64d., sellers; September delivery, 5 57-64d. value.

LONDON, April 16.—At the wool sales to-day, there was an improvement both in attendance and in competition, the Easter recess favoring operators to commence orders. A fine selection of cross-breeds was offered and spiritedly bid for, prices advancing 1d. over yesterday. German and American buyers were prominent. There were 16,000 bales offered; the total withdrawn was 4,460 bales. The offerings and prices in detail were as follows: Victoria, 1,500 bales—scoured, 1s. 2d.@1s. 5½d.; do., locks and pieces, 1s. 1d.@1s. 3½d.; do., greasy, 7d.@1s. 1d.; do., locks and pieces, 3½d.@10½d.; New South Wales, 2,500 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d.@1s. 7d.; do., locks and pieces, 10d.@1s. 6d.; greasy, 7d.@10½d.; do., locks and pieces, 3½d.@8½d.; Queensland, 1,900 bales offered; Scoured, 9d.@1s. 7½d.; do., locks and pieces, 10½d.@1s. 5d.; greasy, 7d.@1s. 4d.; do., locks and pieces, 4d.@9½d.; South Australia, 500 bales offered; Scoured, 1s. 1d.@1s. 5d.; do., locks and pieces, 1s. 1d.@1s. 4d.; greasy, 6d.@10½d.; do., locks and pieces, 4d.@9½d.; Swan River, 800 bales—Scoured, 1s. 3½d.@1s. 4d.; do., locks and pieces, 8d.@1s.; greasy, 7½d.@11½d.; do., locks and pieces, 4d.@9½d.; New Zealand, 4,600 bales—Scoured, 11½d.@1s. 7½d.; do., locks and pieces, 9d.@1s. 5½d.; greasy, 7d.@1s. 4d.; do., locks and pieces, 6d.@11d.; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 400 bales—Scoured, 8d.@1s.; greasy, 7d.@1s. 4½d.; 9d.; Falkland, 500 bales—Greasy, 6d.@9½d.; do., locks and pieces, 4d.@4½d.

LONDON, April 16—4 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta Linseed, 40s. 9d. per quarter. Spirits of Turpentine, 34s. 3d. per cwt.

HAVANA, April 16—Spanish Gold, 215¼@216¾. Exchange quiet. Sugar—Tendency upward; sales of Centrifugal, 96° to 96½° polarization, were made here at $4 75, gold, ₱ quintal. At Cardenas there were sales of Centrifugal, 96½° polarization, at $4 87½ gold, ₱ quintal; at Sagua Centrifugal, 96½° polarization, sold at $5, gold, ₱ quintal, and 1,000 bags of Molasses Sugar, 88° polarization, sold at $4, gold, ₱ quintal.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, April 16.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10 1-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net and gross receipts, 524 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,324 bales; sales, 84 bales; stock, 10,746 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 16.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10 1-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; net and gross receipts, 657 bales; exports, coastwise, 999 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 17,825 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 16.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10 7-16c.; Low Middling, 9 15-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9 7-16c.; net and gross receipts, 4,245 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 159,508 bales.

STEAMBOATS.

NORWICH LINE.

Favorite inside route. Fares reduced: To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2 50. Corresponding reduction to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40 North River, foot of Watts-st. (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry), daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, at office on pier, and on steamers. Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. G. W. BRADY, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 5:00 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg, and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

STONINGTON LINE.

FARES REDUCED—INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON, $3; PROVIDENCE, $2 25; WORCESTER, $2 50.

Passengers have choice of three express trains; reclining chairs free of charge.

Steamers Rhode Island and Stonington leave New-York from new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

ALONDON AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cranston's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware, Stony Clove and Catskill Mountain Railroads. Steamers City of Kingston and City of Hudson leave every week day at 4 P. M., pier foot of Harrison-st., except Saturday, when City of Kingston leaves at 1 P. M.

ALONG, VIA FALL RIVER LINE, only $3 for first-class limited tickets; reduction to all other points. Steamer Pilgrim and Old Colony leave Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays included. Connection by Annex Boat from Brooklyn at 4:30; Jersey City, 4 P. M. Music in orchestra on each steamer.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER MCMANUS from foot of Franklin-st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; steamer WALTER BRETT, from foot of Jay-st., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 P. M., connecting with the Boston and Albany Railroad.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE. Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal-st., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Rooms warmed and lighted throughout with electric lights.

ATROY BOATS, SARATOGA AND CITY OF TROY, leave Pier 44 N. R., foot Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE Peck-slip, Pier 25 E. R., at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Steamers arrive in time for trains north and east.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, March 20, 1889.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 10 o'clock P. M., central time, on Saturday, April 20, 1889, and then opened, for furnishing this prison leather and other materials for manufacture of 24,000 pairs of boots and shoes, and 90,000 corn brooms, during year beginning July 1, 1889. Government reserves right to reject any or all bids or portions of bids. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks and full information as to bidding, specifications as to grades and quantities required, &c., will be furnished by this office. GEORGE E. COOKE, 1st Lieut. 15th Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS.—Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, Argus Building, No. 19 Whitehall-st., New-York City, N. Y., April 6, 1889.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received until 12 M. Saturday, April 20, 1889, for furnishing complete rations—three meals per day—to such regular troops as may be quartered in this city, near the corner of 49th-st. and 8th-av., during the Washington centennial. Bids from parties in this locality preferred. All information furnished at this office. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Cooked Rations" and addressed to the undersigned. G. BELL, A. C. S. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR WATER CONNECTION.—Depot Quartermaster's Office, David's Island, N. Y., April 15, 1889.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until Wednesday, May 15, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, and then opened in presence of attending bidders, for connecting and laying a line of Water Pipe from a point in New-Rochelle, N. Y., to connect with water pipes on David's Island, N. Y. Blank forms and full information furnished on application. The Government reserves the right to waive defects and to reject any or all bids. Mark proposals "Proposals for Water Connection," and address Capt. CHAS. COOK, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

AUCTION SALES.

LEONARD BROTHERS, Auctioneers,
290 8TH-AV.

CHOICE LOT OF
OLD VENETIAN GLASS,
BRASS GOODS,
FURNITURE, BRIC-A-BRAC,
&c.
Sale this WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 17 and 18, at 2 o'clock.

P. A. LEONARD, Auctioneer.

PIANOS.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-USED GRAND, Upright, and Square Pianos of our own make, which were specially selected and used by the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House Company during the late season, will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.
WM. KNABE & CO., 112 5th-av., above 16th-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CHOICE OF PARASOLS, CORSETS, Ultras, Sleeping Wrappers, Hosiery, Gloves, Combs, Perfumery, Handkerchiefs, &c., just received from Paris at JAMMES', 13 West 23d-st.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO DISPOSE OF their latest clothing will receive full value by calling on or addressing H. MILLER, 69 5th-av.

DANCING.

THE ST. JAMES ASSEMBLY.—WALTZ and other dances taught by Prof. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid and sacist with fine washing; two years' first-class city references from last place. Address G. H., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; will do chamberwork and waiting, or sewing; is willing and obliging; two and a half years' city reference. Address R., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waiting or chambermaid and assist with washing; in private family. Address M. M., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; city or country; good city reference from last place. Address M. H., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl for chamberwork and waiting in private family; no objections to country for Summer months; willing and obliging. Call at 369 West 50th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl in a small family or assist in waiting. Seen at present employer's, 57 West 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; no objection to the country. Call at 145 West 51st-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent Swedish girl in a small private family; good city reference. Apply at 311 East 31st-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In small private family; good city reference; last employer can be seen. Address R. M., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; very best city references. Address M., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging. Call, two days, at present employer's, 137 West 47th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, with good city reference. Address N. T., Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress; good city reference. Address B. B., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—By French Protestant girl as chambermaid or nurse; good city references. Address L. B., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chamber-maid, in a private family; nearly three years' reference from last employer. Address K. R., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat girl as chambermaid and assist with sewing or waiting; best city reference. Address H. S., Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; first-class city reference; private family; for country only. Call or address M. G., 216 East 76th-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid or parlormaid; four years' best reference from last employer; can be seen. Call at 849 West 49th-st.; ring McMorrow's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid or do general housework in a small private family. Call, for two days, at 58 East 55th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl; sets in care of children or other work; city or country; eight years' city reference. Call at 763 9th-av., Mclvert's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; two years' reference. Call at 172 East 72d-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent chambermaid; very best city references. Call at 171 East 33d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do upstairs work; no objection to the country; reference. Call at 1,646 9th-av. Mrs. Patterson.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl in small private family; best city reference. Call at 252 West 41st-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman as chambermaid or waitress; city reference. Call at 828 West 168th-st., fancy store.

CHAMBERMAID.—Chambermaid and to assist in waiting; lady can be seen. Call or address 216 West 29th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl; do chamberwork, plain sewing, and wait on lady; best city reference. Call at 204 West 33d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By English girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at 569 Newark-av., Jersey City, N. J.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By neat, tidy girl in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 141 West 76th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English girl as first-class chambermaid; three years' reference from present employer. Call at 147 Madison-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady desires a good situation for her chambermaid or waitress; can be seen any time. Call at 23 West 52d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swede as chambermaid and plain washer and ironer. Call at present employer's, 17 West 38th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl; best city reference from last place. Call at 460 West 41st-st., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; 19 months' city reference. Call at 120 East 53d-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; five years' reference. Call 210 East 34th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young girl for chamberwork and assist with washing in private family. Call at present employer's, 48 East 41st-st.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly competent in all branches; go out by the week if required; excellent baker; best city reference. Address C. L., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman; good family cook; can make good pastry and desserts; best city references; city or country. Call at 230 West 58th-st., ring basement bell.

COOK.—By a very reliable woman; small private family; excellent bread and pastry; plain washing; good city reference. Call at 167 7th-av., near 20th-st., third bell.

COOK, &c.—By steady girl in small private family as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; seven years' city references. Call at 359 West 52d-st., third bell, right; no cards.

COOK.—By young girl to do plain cooking; good city reference; small family. Call or address Address L. B., Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; city or country; best city references. Call, care of Mrs. Archer, 112 West 33d-st., rear.

COOK.—First-class; where a kitchen maid is kept; no objections to any part of the country; best city references. Call or address 795 6th-av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and do washing in a private family; three years' reference; fully competent. Call at 134 West 25th-st.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By an American woman as good family cook and laundress; city or country; city reference. Call at 150 West 38th-st., Room 6.

COOK.—As first-class cook where a kitchen maid is kept; best of city references. Address M. R., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman; excellent cook; will go with family; best city reference. Call at 165 East 114th-st.; ring outside bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; can furnish the best of references; American family preferred. Call, two days, at 243 West 30th-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in a private family and assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 497 7th-av.

COOK.—By a Scotch girl; good cook; will assist with washing; city reference. Call at 300 West 51st-st.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; assist with washing; good baker; best city reference. Call at 121 West 14th-st., second bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—In a small family; has best city reference. Address M. K., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable widow as cook and laundress; no objection to the country. Call at 861 3d-av., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class private family cook, unobtrusive; cooking in every respect; country preferred. Apply to J. W., 138 East 39th-st.

COOK.—By Protestant girl; city or country; city reference. Call at 426 West 30th-st.; one flight.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; reference. Call at 411 West 36th-st.

COOK.—By a [illegible]

COOK.—By an excellent cook [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two respectable Protestant girls, to go together; one as good cook and baker; willing to assist with washing; other as chambermaid and waitress; assist with cleaning; private family; best city references. Call at 600 6th-av., top bell, Miss McDonald's bell.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business in all branches; willing and obliging; best city references from her last place; not afraid of work. Address R. C., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two respectable young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, other as plain cook and laundress; in small private family, city or country; best city references. Call at 369 West 54th-st., top floor.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as cook; good bread and biscuit maker; other as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference; no cards. Call at 138 West 45th-st. present employer's.

COOK.—By a trustworthy, competent woman in a private family; thoroughly understands soups, meats, game, entrées; first-class bread and biscuit maker; city reference from last employer. Call at 882 6th-av.; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent girl in a private family; understands soups, meats of all kinds; an excellent baker; to be seen at her last employer's, 301 Lexington-av., on Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 till 1; no cards.

COOK.—English; all kinds soups, fish, game, pastry, meats, desserts, bread and biscuits; city or country; best city reference; wages, $20. Address M. E. W., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; plain French cooking; take entire charge of kitchen; do marketing; city or country; best city references. Address M., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman as excellent cook, washer, and ironer in private family; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—English; first-class; thoroughly experienced in soups, entrées, and jellies; baking, dairy, &c.; first-class reference. Address E. C., Box 331 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; private family; good baker; understands French and German cooking; best city reference; city or country. Call, two days, M. C., at 213 West 36th-st., first bell.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. Call at 234 East 46th-st., care Mrs. Peterson.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer, in small family; city or country; best city reference; good baker. Call at 218 East 40th-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By competent young girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 351 West 31st-st.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook; excellent baker; will do coarse washing if required; city or country; city reference. Call at 165 West 19th-st., ring second bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; no objections to the country; best city reference; city or country. Call at 204 West 32d-st., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Protestant woman by day or week; washing or cleaning; good reference. Address C. K., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; go out by the day; any kind of work; is first-class laundress; best city reference. Call at 142 West 36th-st.; ring top bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress and housecleaner by day; good city reference. Address B. G., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by day or week to cook, wash, and iron; best reference. Call at 210 East 27th-st., first floor, back.

DRESSMAKER.—Of superior ability; latest designs in draping; tailor-made suits a specialty; original designs in Directoires, cloaks, and jackets; also riding habits; perfect fit guaranteed; prices moderate; refers to present patrons. Address R. Schulich, 767 3d-av., near 43d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American, Protestant, a good cook, to assist in housekeeping, care children, sewing, companion; city or country; references. Call at 35 West 125th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young woman as working housekeeper or nurse to an invalid; speaks Spanish; best references. Address C. J., Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By thoroughly practical housekeeper in first-class family; will work for small compensation; city references. Address E. T., 129 East 124th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Protestant widow with daughter, age 17, to do the work of a small family of adults in the country between them; is good cook; good home desired more than high wages. Address, by letter only, Mrs. Lee, 72 Flushing-av., Astoria, L. I.

HOUSEWORK.—By Englishwoman in private family; city or country; good plain cook; first-class laundress; good references; city reference. Call at 456 West 52d-st., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl for general housework; would do up-stairs work and waiting; best city reference. Call at 344 7th-av.; ring second bell; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do general housework; best city reference. Call at 568 7th-av., between 40th and 41st sts., first floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Norwegian girl; good reference. Call or address, between 1 and 5 P. M., Anderson, 124 10th-av., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By smart young girl to do housework in a small private family; best city reference; no objection to a flat. Call at 428 10th-av.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, in private family as kitchenmaid; city or country; good reference. Call at 16 East 41st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By an English girl as lady's maid; understands hairdressing; can take charge of lady's wardrobe and do packing; is a good traveler; 12 years' reference; can be seen at present employer's, 17 West 38th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl; good reference from present employer. Address W., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By person of good experience; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all the duties usually required of a maid; accustomed to travel; good packer; English and French; good city reference. Address A. F., 226 East 82d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By German girl; good linguist; can travel; knows all the duties of a first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; best of reference. Address F. F., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—By French Swiss Protestant with lady going to Europe; first-class city reference from present employer. Address R. R. R., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young North German, speaking English, as lady's maid to young lady; is good seamstress; good city references. Address N. C., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; wanted by an Italian person to take charge as lady's maid or to take charge of grown children; speaks French fluently, and is accustomed to traveling. Address H., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—German; accustomed to travel; good seamstress and hairdresser; good packer; no objection to go to Europe; good city reference. Address F., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German maid; fully understands her duties; hairdressing, packing, sewing; charge of lady's wardrobe; first-class reference. Call at 208 East 33d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By German girl; good hairdresser and dressmaker; good city reference. Address M. R., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent person; good hairdresser and packer; accustomed to traveling. Can be seen at present employer's, 30 East 36th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French maid, speaking English and German, with a family going to Europe; best city reference. Address R. R., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By German girl; willing and obliging; would travel; good city reference. Address R. R., 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced dressmaker, hairdresser, and good packer; unexceptionable city reference. Address 284 East 86th-st., ring first bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress; good city reference. Call at 351 West 45th-st.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—By a well-educated North German; best of references. Address H. H., care of Lyon, 1,925 3d-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent person; 10 years' best city reference. Address M. B. T., care Mrs. Willard, 845 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; or as chamberwork and fine washing; in small family; best of reference. Address K. H., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; best city references. Call at 130 West 20th-st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a respectable girl as laundress and assist in chamberwork; best city reference. Call at 246 East 87th-st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as laundress and assist in chamberwork; city reference. Call at 357 East 76th-st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as first-class laundress and assist in chamberwork; good city reference. Call at 343 East 86th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a [illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—By a [illegible]

BUTLER.—By [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundresse. Call [illegible]

MAID.—By a French sewing Protestant girl as maid to a family going to Europe; good teacher; address, for two weeks, by letter only, C. C., 24 West 27th-st.

MAID, &c.—By a young girl, gentle and refined, as maid to a lady; is a good dresser, expert second hair; willing to learn; speaks English and French. Call at 218 West 39th-st., basement.

MAID.—By a North German girl, just landed, of respectable family, as maid to young ladies or children; references given. Address R. C., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a German girl as maid or nurse to growing children; would like to go traveling; speaks good English; best of references. Call or address 539 West 45th-st., top floor.

MAID.—By a German young woman as first-class maid; fluent in English; good city reference. Address M. Q., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a Parisian maid; seamstress; understands dressmaking and millinery; city references. Call at 332 East 84th-st.

MAID.—By a reliable French Swiss girl as maid or child nurse; first-class references. Call at 161 Park-av.

MAID.—By French maid to growing children, or Ladies and children. Address R. V., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By an American Protestant young girl as children's maid; teacher's reference. Call at 1,816 2d-av., third bell, north.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—By a thoroughly experienced, refined young woman; North German; good needlewoman and packer; is willing to take charge of the lady's wardrobe during travel; the Continent; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By thoroughly-experienced North German; teaches kindergarten, German, English, music, and needlework; entire charge; willing to travel; good references. Address decorator store, 122 Park-av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR MAID.—By well-recommended, reliable French woman. Can be seen, between 10 and 4 o'clock Wednesday and Thursday, at former employer's, 2 West 43d-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; will go to Europe or to the country. Address M. G., 244 West 35th-st., second bell.

NURSE.—By a reliable German Protestant to take entire charge of baby from birth; willing and obliging; three years' city reference. Address S. H., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By the week or month; confinements a specialty; will take any cases; does not object to care of a child; references; ladies' or physicians' references. Address S. F., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By reliable Protestant woman to growing children; competent to take full charge; good mender; willing to travel; first-class city reference last employers. Address J. R. M., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a well-educated young French girl as nurse for grown children or companion to young lady; best of references. Address or call B. W., care of Mrs. Corner's, 556 9th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

NURSE.—By a refined American girl, with present employer until April 25; will take entire care of a child or assist an invalid lady; willing to travel. Address K. E., 733 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young Protestant girl as nurse; very fond of children; can assist them in their English studies, or would wait on lady; best city reference. Call at 417 West 36th-st., three flights.

NURSE.—By a lady for her nurse, who is thoroughly competent, trustworthy, and reliable, to take charge of infant from birth. Call, between 10 and 12, two days, at 60 East 56th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By a young French Protestant girl, lately landed, as nurse to children and seamstress; can do plain sewing; does not speak English. Call at 307 1st-av.

NURSE.—By respectable young girl as nurse and to assist with up-stairs work; willing and obliging; good home preferred; no objection to country. Call at 317 West 49th-st.

NURSE.—By competent young woman as infant's nurse or nurse to young children; personal city reference. Address L. H., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent American woman; many years' experience; as child's nurse or nurse to invalid; best city reference. Address T. D., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a Protestant girl as competent nurse for children; best city references. Address R. M., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By respectable young girl as nurse or to do chamberwork in private family; good city references; city or country. Call at 216 East 41st-st., third bell.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse to grown children; willing to assist in chamberwork; city references. Address J. V., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By respectable educated young woman to care for and instruct growing child; would go to country or travel; best references. Address M. R. B., care Mrs. Judge, 1,104 Lexington-av.

NURSE.—By a Protestant American girl as nurse to children; assist with chamberwork or do sewing; reference. Call at 3 East 66th-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a French Swiss as nurse or to take care of young children; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 39 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl as child's nurse or assist in the work or to do light chamberwork. Call at 817 6th-av., top bell.

NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as first-class infant's nurse; good seamstress; city or country; city reference. Call at 241 West 22d-st.

NURSE.—By a Protestant young woman to take care of a baby; city reference. Call, Wednesday, at 349 West 45th-st.; ring first bell.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; good city references. Call at 216 East 36th-st.

NURSE.—By French Protestant girl; good plain sewer; five years' reference from last place. Call at 826 6th-av., in confectionery store.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse and chambermaid; good city references. Call at 409 West 32d-st.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl; assist with chamberwork and waiting and minding children; city reference. Call at 117 West 30th-st., shoe store.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse; good city references. Address Augustine, 169 West 82d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day or week; with dressmaker, in private family; operates; good pattern-hole maker; neat hand sewer; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined North German girl in private family as experienced seamstress and nursery governess; willing to assist in housework. Call or address 337 East 55th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understands dressmaking; would wait on ladies or groups children or do chamberwork; best city reference. Call or address 234 East 70th-st., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as competent waitress; willing to assist in light chamberwork or sewing; 3 years' city reference. Address S. S., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—Can take man's place in good private family; like family going to the country; willing and obliging; best city reference; just disengaged. Call at 318 East 31st-st., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid, waitress, or to assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 112 East 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—By German girl as first-class waitress in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 476 3d-av., first floor.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to go in the country. Can be seen at present employer's, 249 Madison-av.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in a private family; excellent city references from last employer; city or country. Call at 134 East 12th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family; best reference. Call at 255 West 30th-st.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; best city references. Address M. L., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. Call at 911 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as waitress. Call at 327 West 41st-st., first floor.

WASHING.—By a young widow, first-class laundress, a few families', ladies', or gentlemen's washing; good reference. Call at 309 West 52d-st., top flat.

WET NURSE.—By a respectable young woman as wet nurse. Call at 343 East 51st-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A POSITION IN A down-town house; several years' experience; excellent reference. Address J. M., Box 396 Times Office.

MALES.

AMERICAN WEALTH TO PARIS.—A well-educated man, married, without children, wishes engagement for himself and wife with an American family going to Europe; would undertake to instruct French, Spanish, and Italian; well acquainted with European capitals; willing to accept any position; wages no object; references given by Washington's highly-connected family. Address Lafayette, 119 Delaware, care of grocery.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler in every respect; just disengaged; 10 years' best city reference; permanent place preferred. Address L. C., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Swedish; or as travelling servant; thoroughly experienced; age 34; wants family going to Europe; best of references. E., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By a German young man, well experienced in his duties; is private family; best city references. Call or address 443 4th-av., valet's door.

BUTLER.—By [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—By experienced young Englishman; steady place; wages only; is reliable and thoroughly accustomed to the care of silver, &c.; understands the duties of a good country gentleman's establishment; has good references and character. Address W. F., Box 101 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—COOK.—By a Swedish couple, having several years of experience and very best references; fully capable of taking entire management of first-class private family or country estate. Address C. F., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in private family; long and satisfactory references from some of the best families in the city. Address H. L., Box 266 Times Up-town Office

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, April 16:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction two four-story brick buildings, with lots each 20 by 69, 166 and 168 Varick-st., east side, south of Charlton-st., for $24,600, to Benjamin Johnson; three-story and four-story brick houses, with lot 20.1 by 80.8, 233 West 44th-st., northeast corner of 10th-st., sold for $32,000, to Louis Roth; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, 447 West 21st-st., north side, 250.4 feet east of 10th-av., sold for $11,300 to F. L. Manchester; three lots, each 25 by 104.2, on East 77th-st., north side, 245 feet west of 1st-av., sold for $19,800, to Mr. O'Donohue; one lot, 25 by 102.2, on West 77th-st., south side, 325 feet west of 8th-av., sold for $20,800, to J. Schwarzer; one brick building, Parepa Hall, with plot of land 73 by 125 by 100 by irregular, 1,527 to 1,533 3d-av., northeast corner of 86th-st., sold for $144,500, to Hugh King. Also, by order of the executors, disposed of the four-story brick building, with lease of lot 25 by 92.3, 48 East 10th-st., south side, 250.4 feet west of Broadway, sold for $16,100, to Max Richert. The sale of buildings, with lots, 816, 824, and 1,046 5th-av., was withdrawn.

A. H. Muller & Son, in partition, sold the four-story brick buildings, with plot of land 42.9 by 133.2 by 103.7 by irregular, 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st., for $302,000, to William G. Weld. Also, at public auction, sold the five-story brick and iron building, with lot 35 by 19.3 by 27.8 by 28.5, 61 East 12th-st., north side, east of Broadway, sold for $40,000, to S. de Lewd; four-story brick warehouses, with lease of a plot of land 51.6 by 100, 25 and 27 10th-av., west side, north of 12th-st., and similar building, with lease of lot 25.9 by 100, 29 10th-av., adjoining above, sold for $49,250 to John Fleming; two four-story brick tenements with lot 25 by 98.9, 320 East 28th-st., south side, east of 2d-av., sold for $15,490, to same purchaser; four-story stone-front house, with lot 16.4 by 98, 149 East 21st-st., north side, west of 3d-av., sold for $17,500, to Paul F. Gonon; five-story apartment house, with lot 26 by 100.5, 322 East 58th-st., south side, east of 2d-av., sold for $30,000, to Hugh Mack, and four-story building, with lot 23.8 by 100, 920 8th-av., east side, south of 55th-st., for $25,500, to E. Deleven.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the five-story brick building, with lot 24.8 by 75, 498 1st-av., southeast corner of 29th-st., for $27,200, to J. H. Casey; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100, 250 West 45th-st., north side, east of 3d-av., for $12,700, to F. W. Joekel; four five-story stone-front flats, with lots each 25 by 100.11, 254 to 260 West 123d-st., south side, west of 7th-av., for $95,500, to E. W. Fowler, and five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 2,414 1st-av., east side, north of 123d-st., for $17,975, to T. H. Morgan. Also, Brooklyn property, comprising the two-story dwelling, with lot 26 by 86, 101 Reid-av., east side, north of Lexington-av., sold for $4,329, to G. R. Harkins.

William Kennedy & Brother sold at public auction the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.3 by 70, 603 Lexington-av., east side, north of 52d-st., for $14,400, to W. Holly. The sale of lots on Grand Boulevard and 135th-st. was adjourned sine die.

Simpson & Ryan sold at public auction the five-story and four-story brick buildings, with lot 25.9 by 110.10 by 23.5 by 105.6, 19 Spring-st., north side, west of Elizabeth-st., for $26,100, to Charles Jackson.

James Bleecker & Son sold at public auction two lots, together in size 43.11 by 100, on 8th-av., northeast corner of 146th-st., for $17,000, to George A. Denman. Also, under a foreclosure decree, William Watson, Esq., referee, disposed of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100.7 by 16.8 by 100.7

WIRE AND POLE CUT DOWN

MAYOR GRANT SETS SHEARS AND AXE AT WORK.

BROADWAY FROM FOURTEENTH TO NINETEENTH STREET CLEARED OF WIRES—ELECTRIC LIGHTS OUT.

After a long and tedious fight the Board of Electrical Control has succeeded in forcing a rift in the cloud of wires that has for so many years obscured and disfigured the main thoroughfares of this city. After an exhibition of patience that was Joblike in its abiding faith, there is every prospect that the people of New-York are about to see one of their fondest dreams materialized in the burial of the networks of telegraph, telephone, and electric light wires.

This work would have been started two weeks ago had not Mr. Jay Gould, or, rather, Mr. Jay Gould's Western Union Telegraph Company, interfered by applying for an injunction against the Board of Electrical Control. The motion was argued before Judge Wallace, in the Supreme Court, and was denied.

Early yesterday morning the order of Judge Wallace was filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court. A certified copy was at once placed in the hands of an employe of the Electrical Board's counsel, John M. Bowers, and that gentleman took it to the office of Mayor Grant. There the document met with a cordial reception. Mayor Grant was not present in person. It was quietly intimated by some of his friends that the juvenile ("his Honor") had a purpose in staying away until noon, which purpose was to prevent Mr. Jay Gould from serving any more injunctions on him as President of the Board of Electrical Control. Mayor's Secretary Crain, however, was in his chair, with full instructions how to act, and with him were Commissioners Gibbons, Hess, and Moss of the Electrical Board, Electrical Expert Schuyler S. Wheeler, and Chief Engineer Kearney.

The order of the court was read, and then Secretary Crain handed to Commissioner Gibbons an order, prepared by the Mayor, directing the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the wires and poles on Broadway, Sixth-avenue, and cross-town streets. The full text of the order was as follows:

APRIL 16, 1889.

The Hon. D. Lowber Smith, Commissioner of Public Works:

SIR: You are hereby directed to remove forthwith from the streets and avenues named, poles and wires, also named below, in accordance with chapter 716 of the laws of 1887, to wit:

1. On Sixth-avenue, from Twenty-third-street to Fifty-eighth-street, all poles and wires, except the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company upon the elevated railroad structure.

2. On Broadway, from Fourteenth-street to Forty-fifth-street, all poles and wires, except the Fire Department line.

3. On Twenty-third-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, all poles and wires.

4. On Twenty-fifth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, all poles and wires.

5. On Forty second-street, from Sixth-avenue to Madison-avenue, all poles and wires, except a pole on the southeast corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

And you are further directed to take up the removal of said poles and wires as described in the following order: Beginning on Broadway, at the intersection of Fourteenth-street, and to continue up Broadway to Twenty-third-street; then on Twenty-third-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue; then on Broadway, from Twenty-third-street to Twenty-fifth-street; then on Twenty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue; then on Sixth-avenue, from Twenty-third-street to Fifty-eighth-street; then on Broadway, from Twenty-fifth-street to Forty-fifth-street; then on Forty-second-street, from Sixth-avenue to Madison-avenue, the poles and wires referred to; then on Fifty-eighth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Fourth-avenue. Respectfully,

HUGH J. GRANT,
Mayor and President of the Board of Electrical Control.

Communications were also sent to all the companies whose wires this order would affect, directing them to cut off the current from the circuits carried on these wires at once. In order that no harm might befall the linemen engaged in cutting them down, or the public safety be menaced by the falling of live wires.

Armed with Mayor Grant's order Commissioners Gibbons, Hess, and Moss waited upon Commissioner of Public Works D. Lowber Smith, who was expecting and waiting for them. Superintendent Richardson of the Bureau of Incumbrances was summoned and instructed to send a force of men to Broadway and Fourteenth-street to start the work laid out by the Mayor.

No instructions could have better suited Mr. Richardson. For two days he has been ready and anxious to start on a crusade against the copper and steel wire octopus that has been so steadily encircling the streets in its tentacles. Two gangs of men were sent out, one under charge of Simon Hess, brother of the Commissioner, and the other under charge of A. Busby. The Commissioners, Electrical Expert Wheeler, and Inspectors Rock, O'Reilly, and Keyes of the Department of Public Works were on hand. In each gang were ten men.

At 10:55 o'clock the workers reached the corner of University-place and Fourteenth-street. Their appearance attracted a small crowd, which grew and grew until the street was nearly packed. Every body seemed to know what was going to happen, yet not a disapproving voice was heard. On a tall pole at this corner were twelve Western Union wires, running northward. It was ordered that the day's work be started here. In a minute Inspector Rock had strapped on his climbing apparatus and was on the crossstreet of the pole, nippers in hand. The teams and pedestrians were warned, the wires were cut, and with a swish fell to the street below. The pole was allowed to stand, even if it were suspended wires running south, east, and west, which were not included in the Mayor's order.

Then the two gangs of men were divided, one to proceed up the west and the other the east side of Broadway. On the east side, between Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets, were five poles, each hanging seven Gold and Stock Company's wires, controlled by the Western Union Company. On the west side of the street on the same blocks were five poles hanging about thirty wires of the Brush and East River Electric Lighting Companies. The poles bearing the police and fire-alarm wires were also on the west side. These latter were not touched, but will be placed in the subways in a day or two.

By the time that operations had fairly started the square was black with people who were apparently enjoying themselves immensely, good naturedly guying and cheering the workmen. There was danger that some one might be injured by falling poles or wires, so a detachment of police was summoned from the Sixteenth Precinct. Then the work was clearly on.

The first exciting episode of the work of destruction occurred when the first Brush Company wires were cut. The police were doing their best to keep the sidewalks clear, but it was almost an impossibility. When Inspector Rock severed the wires they fell blazing and sputtering to the sidewalk. Sharp, blue flames spurted from the broken ends. Immediately a howl of warning was raised.

An old gentleman and a lady became so befuddled by the confusion that they started heedlessly for the deadly copper wire, but were grasped by an officer and conducted out of danger. Then the crowd was pushed back, a lineman with rubber gloves climbed the next pole, and, again cutting the wires, the dangerous hanging pieces were deprived of their terrible power.

In commenting on this occurrence later Commissioner Gibbons bitterly condemned the Brush Company for not cutting off its circuits when ordered. He declared that the company had turned on the "deadly" current in order to make the work of removing the wires dangerous. This statement the Brush people deny flatly. The fact is that the order to the Brush Company to cut off their current and the order to the Department of Public Works to cut down the wires were given out by the Mayor at the same time. The Brush people say that their notification was not delivered until after the cutting of the wires had commenced. The current was turned off soon after, and no more danger in that line was experienced.

Just after the incident just related another diversion was furnished by Foreman Sears of the Brush Company. When the company found that the city was really doing what it had long threatened to do, they sent Sears up to call and bring away their wire as it dropped to the ground. He started to do so when Superintendent Richardson put a spoke in his wheel by informing him of the political maxim "to the victors belong the spoils." The Brush wire and all other wire cut down was to be confiscated by the city to pay expenses, in fact the department teams were there waiting to take loads to the corporation yards. This disturbed Mr. Sears so that he began to rant in a way that was highly entertaining to the interested crowd, and they were laughing heartily at him when a loud crash was heard across the street. All turned in that direction. A Western Union pole, relieved of the support of the wires on which it was practically suspended, had fallen somewhat prematurely. A Broadway car filled with ladies was just passing. If the pole had struck the conductor would have been dire. Providence kindly decreed otherwise, and instead of striking the car it fell directly between the front platform and the horses. The escape was almost miraculous. The frightened horses tried to run away, but the weight of the great pole lying across the chains which held them to the car was too much. Two women fainted and man yelled. It was only for a moment, however, and then quiet was restored by a knowledge that no harm had been done.

That moment gave Foreman Sears of the Brush Company time to get in his work, and the general jubilance of the crowd.

The removal was carried on in the following manner: A lineman was sent up one pole and another lineman up the next pole. The wires would be picked out by each, cut close to the tree, and thrown out into the street, where other men coiled it up and carried it off. When a pole was cleared of wires it was attacked with an axe, guided with ropes, and allowed to fall into the street. By 12:30 o'clock both sides of Broadway from Fourteenth to Nineteenth street had been cleared in this way.

There were innumerable humorous incidents connected with the work, such as the entanglement of ladies in the wires, the knocking off of hats, and the endless scrapes of tangled wires falling across the street. Yet no harm was done in this way and when a noon recess was taken the crowd in the square looked about them and remarked how great was the improvement in its appearance.

At 1:30 o'clock the crusade was again taken up and continued until 5 o'clock. A start was made at Seventeenth-street. It was well-nigh impossible to work, however, owing to the regular throng of Broadway promenaders. The wires were cut down as far up as Nineteenth-street and one great pole cut down. Then work was stopped. It will be resumed at 6 o'clock this morning and pushed rapidly. Commissioner D. Lowber Smith was notified that if the work was to be finished before centennial week a larger force of men must be put on it. He promised to double the force to-day.

The Brush Company was the principal sufferer by yesterday's work. Mr. Kearney, the engineer of the Board of Electrical Control, said that the Brush Company had informed the Bureau of Lamps and Gas that unless the cutting ceased they would take down every lamp post they had up, as they should not be able to keep their contract with the municipality. The East River Company had a few wires on the fallen poles. The Manhattan Company, according to Manager Leslie, had no wires cut, as they had previously placed them all in the subway. At Fourteenth-street the United States Illuminating Company's wires start. Yesterday the company started to move its own poles and wires and will continue to-day, keeping just ahead of the city's men. The only lines, in the district where the cutting was done, that the Western Union was interested in were those of the Gold and Stock Company, used for running some sixty tickers. These were cut off. There was other Western Union wires, but they were dead, having been replaced by subway wires.

Mayor Grant made a slight change in his order late in the afternoon by inserting the word "electric" in the clause relating to the cutting of the Twenty-third-street wires. This was for the reason that no subway provision has been made for telegraph or telephone wires in the street yet.

About noon a lineman of the Metropolitan Company was caught trying to remove one of the company's wires from a doomed pole to the top of a building. He was arrested on a charge of putting up a wire without a permit.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTS OUT.

From Bowling Green to Fourteenth-street last night the Broadway cars passed up the city's great thoroughfare in a flood of brilliant light. They turned around the corner at the Morton House, however, and seemed actually to plunge into darkness. There were gas jets there by the hundreds, but the difference in the light they gave out and that from the electric lamps in the block below was very great. It was like leaving the light of day behind and getting into a tunnel.

Union-square was as dark as a concert garden on Sunday, and Madison-square from a distance looked not unlike a country churchyard. The feeble efforts made by the gas jets to illuminate the places were sickly and conspicuously unsuccessful. From Fourteenth street to Twenty-eighth on Broadway not an electric light on the street was going, but at the latter corner, in front of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, and up as far as Thirty-fifth-street, the electric lights were sputtering and giving light with their usual vigor. From Thirtieth-street to Fifty-ninth the interrupted darkness again asserted itself, and the old-time corner gas lamps seemed to feel lonesome.

Sixth-avenue, too, suffered just as much as did Broadway. Nothing but illuminating gas lighted the traveler on his weary way from Fifty-ninth to Thirtieth street, but at that point the far-reaching rays of the arc light came into play again and, so far as the street corners were concerned, were uninterrupted. Those lights, though, which have been in the habit of lighting up the show windows of the great dry goods stores between Twenty-second and Eighteenth streets were dismally inactive, and not even the ineffective gas had been substituted in their stead.

LOOKING FOR MR. DURANT'S PROPERTY.

Charles W. Durant, acting manager for Estelle Clayton, and at one time a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, was examined in supplementary proceedings last Monday afternoon before Judge McAdam of the City Court. The examination was the result of a suit brought by J. George Flammer, for the firm of Durant, Marsh & Co., to recover $4,000, the amount of notes given to the above firm by Charles W. Durant. In the examination Mr. Durant testified that he had no personal property except a diamond ring worth $300 and a watch and chain worth $150, which had been presented to him by Miss Estelle Clayton. He testified also that of the large fortune, something like $350,000, that he had inherited from his father's estate, he probably had nothing left. Counselor Flammer contended, however, that Durant still had property, which he had transferred to the Durant Land Improvement Company since the suit for the recovery of $4,000 had been instituted. Mr. Flammer is now trying to have the transfer to the Durant Land Improvement Company set aside.

Meantime Edward Jacobs of 235 Broadway has been appointed a receiver of C. W. Durant's property, and it was said at Flammer's office yesterday that Mr. Jacobs would take charge of Mr. Durant's diamond ring and watch.

ANNIE STOLE CLOTHING.

Patrolman Deacher of the Nineteenth Precinct, while passing the house of Mrs. Catharine Glover, 28 West Nineteenth-street, at an early hour yesterday morning, noticed Annie McArdle, a domestic, coming out of the house carrying a bundle of clothing and three silk umbrellas. Suspecting that she was robbing the house the officer arrested her. He subsequently discovered that the girl had been employed by Mrs. Glover on Monday morning, and was leaving the house surreptitiously with a lot of clothing and the umbrellas. She was also identified as the girl who on the 8th inst. was engaged by Mrs. Anna Jaroloman, the wife of Civil Justice Jaroloman, at 263 West Twenty-second-street, and who left the house secretly the same night, carrying off an overcoat and a business case belonging to the Judge.

The girl had also stolen $70 worth of clothing from the house of James Miller, 6 East Thirtieth-street, under precisely similar circumstances, a few days before she entered Mrs. Glover's employ. There is no doubt that she has robbed many houses in a similar manner. Two complaints were made against her at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and the young woman was committed for trial.

THE GRANT & WARD TANGLE.

An order was entered in the Supreme Court yesterday discontinuing the suit of Julien T. Davies, as receiver of Grant & Ward, against ex-Mayor William R. Grace. Hornblower & Byrne were counsel in the suit for Mr. Davies and Horace E. Deming appeared for ex-Mayor Grace. On the face of Grant & Ward's unbusinesslike accounts it appeared that Mr. Grace was indebted to the firm in a large amount. Mr. Deming called for a bill of particulars, and at the same time offered to go over Grant & Ward's books and see just how the account stood. Mr. Hornblower accepted the offer, and Mr. Deming, after a tedious examination of the books, and after going through Mr. Grace's own accounts of his dealings with Grant & Ward, came to the conclusion that, instead of Mr. Grace being indebted to them, they were in his debt. He informed Mr. Hornblower that he was ready for trial at any time, telling him also the result of his investigations. Nothing was done after that to push forward the case to trial.

The suit of Mr. Davies as receiver of Grant & Ward against Enoch G. Tobey has been discontinued.

LATEST RUMORS FROM HAYTI.

It was announced at the Haytian Consulate yesterday that the forces of Légitime had won a signal victory over their opponents. The fortress of Dessalines, hitherto regarded as impregnable, was the reward of this victory, after a battle in which five persons were killed and forty-five wounded.

Secretary Charles A. Preston of the Haytian Legation was at the consulate yesterday, but had no news immediately from the seat of war. He left Port au Prince March 28. At that time everything looked favorable for Légitime. The navy of Hippolyte had been re-inforced by the Carondelet, which had been put in the command of Capt. Compton, formerly of the Haytian Republic, and had had her name changed to Toussaint. She is now actively engaged in war against the Haytian Government. Three battles had been encouraging, and the District of Aribonnite is now in the hands of Légitime.

KATE STEWART'S EXECUTORS.

A WRITTEN WAIVER AND THE CHATTERTON CHECK.

According to promise, the contestants put in the last of their testimony in the Stewart will case yesterday, and, the proponents having nothing to offer, this part of the great case was declared closed. Counsel asked time to prepare arguments, and the Surrogate gave them a month, fixing May 20, 21, and 22 for that purpose. As Mr. Choate expects to occupy at least three days in presenting his view of the case, not omitting to comment fully upon the action of the other side in preferring to submit the case without testimony rather than take the chances of cross-examination, it is probable that parts of at least two weeks will be consumed in argument.

There were only two witnesses yesterday. The purpose in calling one of them—J. N. Ireland—was to show how deaf Mrs. Stewart was. He illustrated the tone in which he had to address her, and might have been heard half a block.

Mrs. Sarah Floyd Jones, the second witness, was a neighbor and friend of Mrs. Stewart. She testified, also, to Mrs. Stewart's deafness, but said she could follow a conversation quite well if she caught its drift, even if she did not hear it distinctly. Mrs. Jones told of one call at the Stewart house when she found Mrs. Stewart greatly distressed because she had no money and wanted to pay $30 to a workman who needed it at once. Mrs. Jones asked why she did not make out a check and pay the man that way. Mrs. Stewart replied that she would not know how, having never done such a thing or known anything about business.

Once Mrs. Stewart showed the witness a watch Judge Hilton had given her, saying it was rare and valuable, for it was 1,000 years old. The witness expressed her doubts, saying that watches were not made so long ago. Mrs. Stewart replied that it must be as she had said, because Judge Hilton was her authority.

When Mr. Stewart died the witness called to console Mrs. Stewart, and found her prostrated and clearly incapable of attending to any of her affairs. The day after the funeral, when the witness again called, Mrs. Stewart informed her that she had turned the business over to Judge Hilton.

"Wouldn't you have done it?" she asked, prompted by a look of amazement on the face of the witness.

"Indeed I would not."

"Well, I felt that I had to do it," Mrs. Stewart replied. "The Judge explained it all to me. He said that if I would go down to the store every day and attend to the business and put up with all its worry and distress the business might go on, but it would probably kill me. If I would just give it my personal attention I had better turn it over to him, or it would have to be stopped at great sacrifice to myself and great distress to the working people. I saw no way except to take his advice and turn over the business, for among my husband's papers was a letter to me advising me always to rely on ex-Judge Hilton. So what could I do?"

ANIMALS IN THE PARK.

FACTS AND FIGURES FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Central Park Menagerie for the year 1888 shows that in that time the total number of animals exhibited was 1,018. There were 258 additions, of which 133 were presented, 53 purchased, 27 born, and 45 temporarily placed on exhibition by the owners.

The most notable addition was the male hippopotamus, purchased from the Cincinnati Zoological Society at a cost of $5,000. This animal is eight years old, 9 feet 10 inches in length and 4 feet 5 inches in height. Among the presents during the year were a leather-back turtle from Texas, an American crocodile from Nicaragua, two Argentine tortoises from Venezuela, a Mexican screech owl from New-Mexico, a Tanglemani owl from Georgia, an Indian elephant, and a cowbird. The elephant was presented by Adam Forepaugh and is twenty years old. It measures 9 feet in height, with tusks 4 feet long. The cowbird alighted on board a Hamburg steamer 800 miles off our coast.

The percentage of loss by death was less than in former years, a fact largely due to the better sanitary condition of the buildings. The greatest loss was the death of "Mr. Crowley," the famous chimpanzee. A lioness and a jaguar died from old age, and the following animals were killed on account of their advanced age: One Kerry cow, one Zebu cow, and one Angora goat. The flesh of these unfortunates was used for food for the other animals.

The animals born in the garden during the year were 2 lions, 4 tigers, 1 puma, 1 agouti, 1 Kerry calf, 1 zebu, 1 bison, 1 Cape buffalo, 2 Angora goats, 1 Persian sheep, 4 fallow deer, 1 Virginia deer, 4 black swans, 1 Canada goose, and 2 pea fowls.

The amount of money spent in maintaining the menagerie for the year was $31,303 91. A measure of economy was the substitution of horseflesh for beef as food for the animals, and 144 horses were slaughtered and fed to them. The entire cost of this food was $1,085 75, making the cost of meat less than 2 cents per pound.

The number of visitors to the menagerie increases each year, and on Sundays it is always large, sometimes reaching 100,000. For the accommodation of these, new walks have been made and old ones widened. In consequence of the number of visitors the wear and tear on the buildings is great, and the items for repairs are necessarily large.

PROTECTION FROM MOTHS.

SAFEGUARDS WHICH WILL BE APPRECIATED BY OWNERS OF FURS.

With the approach of warmer weather and the Summer not far distant the time for laying away Winter furs brings anxious thoughts for their protection from moths to owners of valuable sealskins or other furs, and no better guarantee of safety against those pests is offered than the mothaline cloth and mothaline pockets, manufactured by W. M. Hall and offered for sale by him at 261 and 263 Greenwich-street. The pockets are designed especially to protect sealskin and plush sacques, wraps, jackets, overcoats, and fancy furs, and as they can readily be thrown over the furs and hung up, including them all fraying, crushing, and ruffling, so injurious to delicate furs, are avoided.

The cloth is in three sizes—30 by 36 inches, 60 cents; 30 by 50 inches, 75 cents; 30 by 72 inches, $1. In the assortment of mothaline cloth, protection to rugs, carpets, furniture, and blankets can be easily found. This cloth is entirely free from oil or tar, that being dissolved by the gaseous fumes of the compound. The cloth can be purchased by the square yard in rolls of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yards, 36 inches wide, at 25 cents a yard. It is especially serviceable in lining tight trunks or chests.

COMMITTEES OF THE CLASSIS.

The North Classis of the Reformed Church of Long Island met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the Rev. O. E. Cobb's church at Flushing. The Rev. Mr. Shepard of Newtown was elected President, and the Rev. Mr. Ten Eyck Clerk for the ensuing year. The following committees were appointed:

Constitutional Minutes.—The Rev. O. H. Walser, the Rev. F. D. Steinfahrer, and Elder George M. Bell.

Supplies.—The Rev. George D. Hults, E. Gentner, and Elder J. R. Gilderner.

Overtures and Industrial Business.—The Rev. E. P. Terhune, the Rev. O. E. Cobb, and Elder Henry R. Remsen.

Unsound Doctrine.—The Rev. O. E. Cobb, the Rev. H. E. Barr, and Elder A. G. Bergin.

Nomination of Delegates.—The Rev. A. J. Martine, the Rev. James T. N. Demarest, and Elder Henry Pell.

Church Extension.—The Rev. Lewis Francis, the Rev. John Baarmeister, and Elder H. S. Vanderveer.

Colportage.—The Rev. William H. Ford, the Rev. T. Hartig, and Elder George M. Ball.

Accounts.—Elders A. H. Downer and J. D. B. Snyder.

Application for aid.—The Rev. J. W. S. Cramer, the Rev. J. M. Wagner, and Elder George M. Ball.

Classical Visitation.—The Rev. J. V. N. Demarest, the Rev. George D. Hults, and Elder Thomas Kellers.

The afternoon session was taken up with discussions concerning the work of the past half year and religious exercises. A public service was held in the church in the evening, at which a sermon was preached by the retiring President, the Rev. F. D. Steinfahrer.

IN RELATION TO THE POLO GROUNDS.

Corporation Counsel Beekman yesterday informed the Aldermen that it is doubtful if the Legislature has power to close any street in this city, and that there is no local authority to close a street without first making provision for damages to persons who are deprived of the right of passage which they acquired through the expenditure of money, or as an appurtenance of their estates in land abutting on the street. The opinion was in response to a request for information as to whether the city would be liable for damages in case One Hundred and Eleventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, should be closed to permit baseball to be played on the Polo Grounds.

BYRNES' KNOWS SULLIVAN

HE MENTIONS A FEW FACTS ABOUT "DRY DOLLAR."

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF POLICE EXPLAINS THE ASSEMBLYMAN'S MOTIVE FOR PROTECTING CRIMINALS.

Questioned yesterday about T. D. Sullivan's business in the Assembly in regard to the Restriction of Freedom bill and the arrests on Sunday of "no men" in "no places" Chief Inspector Byrnes had much that was interesting to say about the bill and "Dry-Dollar" Sullivan. Mr. Byrnes said, by way of a beginning, that he first learned that "no men" of the quondam undertaker were arrested when he read the newspapers yesterday morning. The statement that the arrests were made by detective officers attached to the Detective Bureau was untrue. They were made by officers attached to the staffs of Inspectors Williams, Steers, and Conlin. The statement that no arrest had been made in Sullivan's saloons before was also untrue, as on the 3d ult. Michael Costello, one of "no men" employed at 116 Centre-street, was locked up for vending liquor illegally.

"Sullivan's animus," the Inspector went on to say, "against this Bureau is this: Among the frequenters of his places are thieves, burglars, and disreputable people, and such thieves, burglars, and disreputable people are his associates. It is a queer proceeding for a member of the Legislature engaged in making laws for the good government of the people of the State to find fault on the floor of the Assembly with officers who simply obeyed instructions to enforce laws enacted by the Legislature. As to his associates, I can name some of them, promising that Sullivan began life as bootblack in the Fourth Precinct Station House when Superintendent Murray was Captain of that district. Of course, there is nothing in this that affects his character. But I say that 'Dan' Driscoll, who was hanged for murder and was leader of the Whyo gang was his associate and constant companion, as was 'Pedey' Barry, another Whyo leader, who is serving a term of seven years for picking pockets. I could name many other ruffians and thieves who are his companions or patrons.

"Thomas McAveney, the famous burglar, 'Tom' Nichols, and John Clarke when arrested some time ago for burglary, invoked the aid of Sullivan, who went to Detective Cottrell and offered every inducement for him to 'make it light' for them. Cottrell did his duty when he reported to me what Sullivan tried to induce him to do. At heard I name among other associates of this Assemblyman, 'Johnny' Hand, a general thief; 'Danny' Lyons, a pickpocket; James or 'Fitzey' Lyons, and John Pye, the burglar. Now, about this bill which is called my bill. It did not originate with me, but in February or early in March a State Senator was talking with me about the centennial celebration and the difficult task the police would have to protect the public from thieves. Inspector Steers, by the way, was with me. I went over the troubles we had had on former occasions to keep the 'dangerous classes' locked up on the suspicious persons or that not during such celebration and said it would be a good thing for the public if a bill were passed giving the police full authority to arrest all known criminals found loitering, acting suspiciously in the streets, or attempting to pry into scenes in large gatherings of people, and that upon a statement of such facts magistrates would have no excuse for refusing to hold such prisoners for misdemeanor. Such a bill was passed unanimously by the Senate and sent to the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly. Nothing was done with it then.

"I heard from thieves that Sullivan intended to smother it in committee. I spoke to an Assemblyman about the bill and the next week Chairman Saxton invited me to Albany, and I went before the committee and spoke for the bill. I told the committee that thieves were collecting money to use in defeating the measure. Last week it was reported to the Assembly unanimously, that is to say it had 10 votes, Mr. Saxton being absent. The moment it got into the House Sullivan and other Assemblymen objected to it, but all the objectors withdrew except Sullivan. He was very bold and frank in stating his objection. He said that 'these men' were his friends and that he was going to protect them in every way he could, and that if the bill went through it would injure his 'business.' One Assemblyman, whose integrity and social standing are unquestioned, remarked that he thought that the member from the Second was making a mistake. Sullivan laughed and said: 'Come down in my district and I will show you how men are robbed there.'

"I assume that one of Sullivan's chief reasons for opposing the bill is a desire to advertise his saloons. His places had then only a local reputation among thieves, and he wanted it to get about that thieves coming to the centennial would find a welcome and protection in his places. This bill was simply intended to protect respectable people against the depredations of thieves.

"New-York has come to be a rendezvous for thieves driven out of other cities by the enforcement of precisely similar laws. It was only last week that James Ferris, when arraigned for robbery at the St. Charles Hotel, said that the Boston authorities shipped him to New-York, paying his fare and sending an officer part of the way with him. On several occasions when there have been vast crowds in the streets I have tried to induce magistrates to help me in keeping the 'dangerous classes' under lock and key for a while, but I have only found two who would consent to commit well-known criminals as suspicious persons, and I say that under the present laws bunko steerers and thieves may crowd the streets and be as safe as you or I. I don't want to persecute thieves. Without egotism I can say that I do more in a practical way to help reformed thieves who are worthy than any other man, while I do as much as any other man to punish the bad men."

THE EIGHTH WARD MISSION.

The Eighth Ward Mission, which for twelve years has been under the management of Mrs. M. Laidlaw and the supervision of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Tuttle, at 9 Ludlow-place, this city, is making great preparation for the celebration of the Easter feast by the lads of the industrial school showing their well-wishers what they can do next Thursday; for Mrs. Laidlaw's practical charity believes in not only supporting those persons who are helpless through age or infirmity but teaching boys how to earn honest and comfortable livings when they shall become men. Thus the work of the mission has reached a class which is seldom found by other organized charities, for the employed agent system is done away with and the benefactor comes into direct contact with the needy.

But Mrs. Laidlaw, who has supported the charity almost entirely from her own purse, finds that the district in which she may be of use is rapidly enlarging, and she is anxious to secure help from her friends to carry on the work in wider fields. The district in which she is is known to the police as one of the most dangerous to youth in the country. There are many thousand vicious persons in the ward, and it is from these that the mission seeks to keep its way the boys by influences which shall not only instruct but entertain. The need of such an institution is appreciated by the clergy of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Laidlaw also has other claims upon her, those of very aged persons who take board and support from Mrs. Lee, who in former years have been in prosperous circumstances and would be in all probability killed by removal to the almshouse. Thus the Eighth Ward Mission deserves all that its friends can do for it. Every Sunday there are religious services in the mission in both English and German, and every Tuesday night Mr. W. Bayard Cutting presides over a Bible class composed of adults. After the teaching of the Bible the class partakes of light refreshment. Contributions may be sent to the mission house, 9 Ludlow-place.

POSTMASTER PEARSON'S ILLNESS.

Postmaster Pearson is very ill at the home of his father-in-law, Gen. Thomas L. James, in Highwood, N. J. For some time Mr. Pearson has not been in good health, but notwithstanding this he has kept faithfully at his desk in the Federal Building, giving himself no relaxation. His health was so manifestly giving way two months ago that his friends summoned a physician, who at once informed him that if he did not quit work and leave New-York he would not answer for his life. So Mr. Pearson went to Aiken, S. C., and rested. Upon his return he again set himself to very difficult work and broke down again. His weakness has been such that he has been unable to leave his bed.

Last Monday Mrs. James succeeded in getting Mr. Pearson into a carriage and took him to her country home. In eleven years Mr. Pearson has been away from it but three days. It is said that it is because of this devotion to his work that he is now in his dangerous condition. Assistant Postmaster Gayler accompanied Gen. James to Highwood last night to visit the Postmaster.

HOME FOR GERMAN IMMIGRANTS.

The Leo House for German immigrants, an institution similar to that established by the late Father Riordan at Castle Garden, will be

ALDERMAN UNDECIDED.

THEY TABLE A REPORT CONDEMNING GOULD'S PATENT LOCK SCHEME.

Alderman Cornelius Flynn came to the front yesterday in the Board of Aldermen as an opponent of Jay Gould's scheme to take another part of the Battery Park, and to roof over the principal avenues and streets. His vote at the last meeting of the board to refer to the Committee on Streets, of which he is Chairman, the resolution of Alderman Curtis that the board ask the Legislature to provide for a commission to determine whether the elevated railroads should be given increased terminal facilities at the public expense had exposed Alderman Flynn to criticism from his down-town constituents. He relieved himself from criticism by declaring yesterday that he was opposed to a further inroad on the Battery, "one of the most beautiful spots on Manhattan Island."

The report of the Committee on Streets was then presented to the board. It declared that the proposition to allow a "loop" for the Battery and a third elevated railroad track ought not to be indorsed. It was signed by Aldermen Flynn, Sullivan, and Blackhof. They are all Tammany men, and their action was dictated by a caucus of all the Tammany Aldermen. The Republican members of the committee—Messrs. Rapp and Morris—refrained from making a minority report in favor of Jay Gould's scheme, but when Alderman Flynn moved for the adoption of his report Alderman Morris moved to lay it on the table. He was opposed, anyhow, to the approval of Mayor Grant's Rapid-Transit bill now before the Legislature. Alderman Curtin joined him, and so did all the other Republican and County Democracy Aldermen, and the Tammanyite Aldermen Butler, Dowd, and Gunther. In the vote to lay the report over until next week this combination prevailed. By mistake President Arnold voted with it, so that the record stood 11 Tammanyites in favor of the adoption of the report, and 7 Republicans, 3 County Democrats, and 4 Tammanyites for its pigeonholing to give Jay Gould further time to work.

UNFIT FOR DUTY.

JUDGE GILDERSLEEVE DISCHARGES A JURY IN HIS COURT.

Judge Gildersleeve treated the jury in his Court of General Sessions yesterday to a sensation by discharging them for unfitness to do jury duty. What led him to take this course was a verdict given in the case of John Berning, clerk in a grocery store and saloon in Monroe-street, who was charged with violating the excise law by selling a pint of ale to Fred Meyer, a minor, on May 5, 1888.

Policeman Cornelius Leary testified that the license of the place had run out, and that on the day in question he had warned Berning not to sell anything in the way of drinks. Later in the day he saw Berning sell a pint of ale to Young Meyer, who would be 17 years old in May. Berning testified that he gave the ale to Meyer, but did not take any money for it. The boy's mother said that she had sent him for the ale and that no money was paid for it. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

"I don't see it," said Judge Gildersleeve, "how the jury could come to any such conclusion unless they desired to charge this most reputable officer, who has been on the force eighteen years, with perjury. There is no motive apparent for such a thing on the part of the policeman, whereas there is abundant motive for the other side. I could feel no further confidence in the jury, and I discharge them for the rest of the term. I regard a jury that would return such a verdict as unfit for duty."

Four of the jurors who were discharged had sat in the celebrated Dick Carroll case, in which young Krulisch for the murder of Drug Clerk Wechsung. Two of these afterward explained to Judge Gildersleeve that they at first voted for Berning's conviction, but were won over by the others. In view of this their names were restored to the jury list.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The artists who will appear at the Marshall P. Wilder matinée at Palmer's next Tuesday afternoon are as follows: Rose Coghlan, Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly, Miss Marion Manola, De Wolf Hopper, Digby Bell, Eugene Oudin, Jefferson de Angelis, J. J. Raphael, Herbert Crippe, and Prof. Adolph Nowak of the McCaull Opera Company; Mrs. Georgie Drew-Barrymore, Wilton Lackaye, Master Thomas Russell, Burr McIntosh, Will Rising, Prof. Raman S. Aquabella, H. W. Leomis, and the full orchestra of Palmer's Theatre. Seats for the entertainment are being disposed of very rapidly, and it is certain that Marshall will have a full house.

Clay M. Greene has written a new play of New-England life called "Blackberry Farm."

The Jefferson-Florence combination will, according to Mr. Jefferson, present but two plays during its coming season, both old comedies. Colman's "The Heir at Law" will be cast as follows: Dr. Pangloss, Joseph Jefferson; Ezekiel Homespun, W. J. Florence; Lord Duberley, John Gilbert; Lady Duberley, Mrs. John Drew; Cicely Homespun, Miss Viola Allen. The cast of Sheridan's "The Rivals" will be as follows: Sir Lucius O'Trigger, W. J. Florence; Bob Acres, Joseph Jefferson; Sir Anthony Absolute, John Gilbert; Mrs. Malaprop, Mrs. John Drew; Lydia Languish, Miss Viola Allen. The season promises that the plays shall be given with a genuine flavor of old English comedy, and that the scenery and costumes shall be unusually fine.

About twenty poems have been so far received by Manager McVicker of Chicago in answer to his offer of $50 for the best story in verse of "The Tempest." The entries close May 1.

Tony Pastor is at the head of a variety company which is doing a great business this week at the Howard Athenæum, Boston.

Maggie Mitchell has a new play written by Almira Streng, formerly leading lady of her company, which she is thinking of producing next season. The scenes are laid in this city.

ICE GOES UP IN PRICE.

Prices on ice have risen slightly. The schedule rates, which went into effect Monday, are: To butchers, milkmen, grocers, saloon keepers, and restaurants, 30 cents per 100 pounds; to families, 15 pounds daily, 70 cents a week; 20 pounds daily, 80 cents a week; 25 pounds and upward daily, 50 cents per 100 pounds; to offices, 12 to 15 pounds daily, 60 cents per week; 20 pounds daily, 75 cents per week; 25 pounds and upward daily, 50 cents per 100 pounds.

The present prices are the same as were established in 1886, when there was a scarcity of ice. Vice President Ballantine of the Knickerbocker Ice Company said that the advance was about 10 per cent on the prices prevailing before the new schedule went into effect.

IF IT WAS POSSIBLE to go through life without once taking a cold, many of the minor and not a few of the more serious ills of life would be avoided. But since it is idle to hope for so happy an exemption it is well to remember that DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a sure curative for coughs and colds, asthma and bronchitis.—*Advertisement.*

BRUMMELL has a fine assortment of EASTER GOODS, Bisque, Fancy Baskets, Bonbonnes, Chocolate Animals, Fancy Boxes, Novelties, Large variety of fine Chocolates, Bon Bons, Caramels, etc. Goods cannot be excelled in this country. 831 Broadway, 293 6th-av., 2 West 14th-st., 405 and 410 Grand-st.—*Advertisement.*

In the Spring

Nearly everybody needs a good medicine. The impurities which have accumulated in the blood

O'NEILL'S,

6TH-AV., 20TH TO 21ST ST.

EASTER BONNETS.

Choice Line of Trimmed Bonnets and Hats.

NEW SHAPES AND FINE MATERIALS

At Remarkably Low Prices.

7,000 DOZEN

UNTRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS

For Ladies, Misses, and Children.

FLOWERS AND FLORAL BONNETS,

Costumes, Wraps, and Fine Garments,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The Celebrated JOUVIN & CO.

KID GLOVES,

ALL NEW SHADES. FIT GUARANTEED.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

The Hollywood, Long Branch, N.J.

THE HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES will open April 6 for the season of 1

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,743. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT

BANKRUPT

Sale—the greatest week of all.....As an Easter offering from each and every one of sixty-three departments will be added thousands and tens of thousands of dollars' worth of new, fresh goods, which will compete for public favor with the

BATES STOCK

ALL TO BE SOLD AT

HALF VALUE.

DRESS GOODS.

Fancy Wool Challies.....14½c.; were		29c.
Double-width mixed Tricots.....37c.; were		45c.
All-wool Hair Lines.....43c.; were		75c.
All-wool French Plaids.....49c.; were		75c.
All-wool French Henriettas.....54c.; were		75c.
All-wool Plaids and wide Stripes.39c.; were		59c.
54-inch Tailor Cloths.....48c.; were		79c.
54-inch Habit Cloths.....59c.; were $1		00
All-wool Satin Rays.....59c.; were 1		00
Wool Brilliantines.....68c.; were 1		00
54-inch Invisible Checks.....74c.; were 1		35
48-inch Silk and Wool Stripes.....77c.; were 1		35
Silk and Wool Armures.....90c.; were 1		50
All-wool French Tricotines.....95c.; were 1		50

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

new goods——best and latest styles.

At Twelve Cents and a half,

Twenty cases BEST DOMESTIC GINGHAMS, Blocks and broken Plaids, shaded Plaids and Stripes, wide and narrow Stripes and Side Bands in all shades of brown, blue, green, and red, and an infinite variety of black and white,

worth and sold by others at 18c. and 20c.

At Eight Cents and three-quarters.

Dress Ginghams, best styles; were 12½c.

At Six Cents and three-quarters,

Corded Check Ginghams, were 11½c.

At 7½c.....10c.....12½c.

New French Percales,

white, gold, and cardinal figures on gobelin, indigo, cardinal, and black grounds—the blacks are aniline dye—all are warranted absolutely fast.

At 12½c.....French Printed Sateens.....were 19c.
At 19c.....French Printed Sateens.....were 31c.
At 25c.....Finest French Sateens.....were 40c.

As instance of how we sell the Bates Stock,

we quote REAL LACES—

Duchess and Point Lace Jabots and Ornaments,
19c.....were 75c. and $1 00

Russian, Irish Point and Torchon Lace Sets,
19c.....were 75c. 49c.....were $1 50

Point Applique and Duchess

Empire and Directoire Collars.	
98c.....were $2 50	$2 49.....were $6 00
$3 98.....were 12 00	$1 69.....were 6 00
3 98.....were 30 00	7 98.....were 25 00

Applique and Tatting Collars.....19c.; were $0 75
Round Point Collars.....$1 09; were 4 25
Real Duchess Directoire Fronts.. 2 98; were 10 00
Real Valenciennes Capes..... 2 98; were 10 00
Real Duchess Empire Scarfs..... 7 98; were 20 00
Real Point Lace Veils.....17 98; were 40 00
Real Point Applique Shawls.....19 00; were 45 00

Real Point and Duchess Barbes.

98c.....were $4 00	$1 49.....were $6 00
$1 98.....were 8 00	

Real Lace Handkerchiefs.

Point Lace.	Point Applique.
49c.....were $1 00	19c.....were 50c.
$1 98.....were 4 00	39c.....were $1 00
2 39.....were 5 00	Valenciennes.
Pompadour.	$1 98.....were $4 75
98c.....were 3 00	3 98.....were 8 00

Real Val Laces.

18c.....were	30	29c.....were	60
19c.....were	50		

Real Val Insertings.

3c.....were	10	9c.....were	40
8c.....were	20	15c.....were	60

Odd Shapes in
Real Black Thread and Guipure Collars, Capes, Veils, and Pelerines.

49c.....were $2 00		98c.....were $4 00	
$1 49.....were 6 00		$2 98.....were 8 00	
2 98.....were 12 00		5 98.....were 20 00	

Real Black Thread Laces.

9c.....were	25	15c.....were	35
19c.....were	50	29c.....were	65
39c.....were	95	$1 49.....were $3 00	
$1 69.....were $4 00			

Real Lace Barbes and Guipure Scarfs.

19c.....were $1 00		29c.....were $1 50	
39c.....were 1 75		69c.....were 2 50	
89c.....were 3 00		$1 29.....were 5 00	
$1 98.....were 6 00		2 49.....were 7 00	
2 98.....were 7 00		4 98.....were 12 00	

Some of the above are very elegant and especially adaptable to Empire and Directoire styles.

Make your purchases for the Inaugural Ball.

MILLINERY.

Previous to Easter

we offer

Our entire stock of

Fine Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,

all new, made within the three weeks past,

AT ONE-THIRD OFF.

At Three Dollars to Twenty

you can choose

from a thousand Hats and Bonnets, which in quality and style cannot be matched under double.

Bargains in Untrimmed Hats.

Children's Leghorn Hats.....new shapes.....89c.	
Children's Fancy Straws.....new shapes.....29c.	
Misses' Hats .....all colors.....29c.	
Ladies' Shade Hats.....new shapes.....29c.	
Ladies' Fancy Straw Toques.....69c.	
Ladies' Milan Hats and Bonnets.....74c.	
Ladies' fine English Milans.....98c.	

PARASOLS.

Gauzes and Directoire, striped, plaid, figured, and moire and changeable effects, with and without fancy borders, in Satin, Surah, Groe Grain, Ottoman and Armure Silks—Gold, Silver, and natural wood handles.

49c.....were $2 00	$2 49.....were $4 25	
1 49.....were 2 50	2 98.....were 5 25	
1 98.....were 3 50	3 98.....were 6 00	
2 19.....were 3 69	4 98.....were 8 00	

Children's Parasols, 49c.; were $1.

LADIES' SHOES.

Hand-sewed Wankenphast, patent leather Tips, and Oxe's fine Dongola; were $5 50..... $1 99

Fine Dongola—extension soles; were $2 50..... 1 74

Fine French Kid, all sizes; were $4 50..... 2 99

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Men's Dress Shirts.....	59c.	39c.
Men's Dress Shirts.....	69c.	49c.
Men's Dress Shirts.....	$1 69	69c.
Men's Night Shirts.....	69c.	49c.
Men's Night Shirts.....	1 19	79c.
Men's Half Hose.....	29c.	12½c.
Men's Stripes and Solid Colors..	29c.	18c.
Men's Hand Silk Scarfs.....	69c.	29c.
Men's Ruffs and Tecks.....	69c.	39c.
Men's Crepe Scarfs.....	89c.	49c.
Men's Opera Scarfs.....	1 19	89c.
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	69c.	39c.
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	89c.	59c.
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	1 19	89c.
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Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	3 98	2 49
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Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	5 98	3 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	6 98	4 98
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Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	353 98	213 98
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Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	363 98	219 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	364 98	220 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	366 98	221 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	368 98	222 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	369 98	223 98
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Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	373 98	225 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	374 98	226 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	376 98	227 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	378 98	228 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	379 98	229 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	381 98	230 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	383 98	231 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	384 98	232 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	386 98	233 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	388 98	234 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	389 98	235 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	391 98	236 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	393 98	237 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	394 98	238 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	396 98	239 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	398 98	240 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	399 98	241 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	401 98	242 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	403 98	243 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	404 98	244 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	406 98	245 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	408 98	246 98
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Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	414 98	250 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	416 98	251 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	418 98	252 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	419 98	253 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	421 98	254 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	423 98	255 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	424 98	256 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	426 98	257 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	428 98	258 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	429 98	259 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	431 98	260 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	433 98	261 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	434 98	262 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	436 98	263 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	438 98	264 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	439 98	265 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	441 98	266 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	443 98	267 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	444 98	268 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	446 98	269 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	448 98	270 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	449 98	271 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	451 98	272 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	453 98	273 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	454 98	274 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	456 98	275 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	458 98	276 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	459 98	277 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	461 98	278 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	463 98	279 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	464 98	280 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	466 98	281 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	468 98	282 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	469 98	283 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	471 98	284 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	473 98	285 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	474 98	286 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	476 98	287 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	478 98	288 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	479 98	289 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	481 98	290 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	483 98	291 98
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Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	498 98	300 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	499 98	301 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	501 98	302 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	503 98	303 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	504 98	304 98
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Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	531 98	320 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	533 98	321 98
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Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	538 98	324 98
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Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	541 98	326 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	543 98	327 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	544 98	328 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	546 98	329 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	548 98	330 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	549 98	331 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	551 98	332 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	553 98	333 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	554 98	334 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	556 98	335 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	558 98	336 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	559 98	337 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	561 98	338 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	563 98	339 98
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Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	569 98	343 98
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Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	576 98	347 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	578 98	348 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	579 98	349 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	581 98	350 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	583 98	351 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	584 98	352 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	586 98	353 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	588 98	354 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	589 98	355 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	591 98	356 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	593 98	357 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	594 98	358 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	596 98	359 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	598 98	360 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	599 98	361 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	601 98	362 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	603 98	363 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	604 98	364 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	606 98	365 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	608 98	366 98
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Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	616 98	371 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	618 98	372 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	619 98	373 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	621 98	374 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	623 98	375 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	624 98	376 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	626 98	377 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	628 98	378 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	629 98	379 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	631 98	380 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	633 98	381 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	634 98	382 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	636 98	383 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	638 98	384 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	639 98	385 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	641 98	386 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	643 98	387 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	644 98	388 98
Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers.....	646 98	389 98

would be satisfactory to all concerned. In view of that fact, and to prevent a conflict of judgment between the House and the Senate, he suggested that it would be a good thing to pass the bill as the present time and in its present shape.

So far there had been no word of opposition to the measure expressed, but the Chairman of the Railroad Committee, who a few weeks ago visited Mayor Grant's office with a brass band and serenaded him of his unDyrae loyalty to the bill, Mr. Kimball of St. Lawrence County, arose and moved to lay the existing order of business on the table. Mr. Crosby having been defeated in an effort to order the previous question, Kimball was sustained by fifty-nine members of the House, fifty-four following Crosby. The vote was drawn on party lines, the Republicans in the affirmative, except the following, who sustained Crosby: Andrus, Coon, De Puyster, Fish, Gibbs, King, Moss, Rhodes, Charles Smith, and Tuft, and the Democrats solidly in the negative.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The House exhibited its usual spirit of inconsistency to-day by refusing to consider the Mayor's bill, which the city of New-York wants, and devoting two hours to the consideration of Judge Greene's Bridge bill, which the city of New-York does not want. The Judge succeeded in laying several miles on the table before he could get his bill before the house. At the outset he offered an amendment giving the Governor of the State and the Mayor of New-York the power to approve or disapprove the approaches in the city of New-York selected by the Commissioners; but the amendment practically swallowed itself by the stipulation that in case of the failure of the Governor and the Mayor to approve within thirty days the plans should stand as the Commissioners have selected them. This amendment, on the Judge's misstatement that the phraseology was taken in the main from the Mayor's Rapid Transit bill, with several verbal alterations was adopted.

Mr. Creamer, who offered two amendments purely in the interest of the city, did not fare so well. The first appointed the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the Commissioner of Public Works to be Commissioners in addition to those named in the bill; the second authorized the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to fix the percentage on the gross receipts of the company to be paid into the City Treasury. These amendments were, as expected, voted down. The bill then ran the gantlet. Mr. Creamer said that on broad principles he was in favor of bridges, but he was not in favor of this one. He said the time would come when half a dozen bridges would be swung between New-York and New-Jersey, and at least a dozen between New-York and Manhattan Island. One of the most important questions is that of terminal approaches. Nothing, he held should be done until arrangements could be made to insure proper facilities for that purpose in a small space. He did not believe it was proper to pass a bill enabling a company to connect New-York and build its terminus perhaps in Central Park or Madison Park or Washington-square or any of the parks of the city, or wherever the company that comprised this charter of the Bridge might select. His belief was that this bill gave an enormous franchise to men who ostensibly pay $200,000 for it, but who really pay only $30,000 in cash. It was not a fair way to put a corporation on its feet.

John Connolly came pretty near the truth when he said: "If the members of this House would display the same zeal in giving New-York City what its able and honest Mayor desires and all its Representatives and the people of that city demand they would certainly present a spectacle more to be commended than is de is defeating the Rapid-Transit bill through the Chairman of their Railroad Committee, who has moved to place it on the table. When we demand rapid transit the members of this House fail to act in the interest of the people. There are, of course, some things which I do not explain, but it is a very significant fact that Judge Greene's bill is receiving as much consideration, while the Rapid-Transit bill advocated by Mayor Grant and the people of New-York City has been sent to its silent grave. The people of New-York City are for this bill. No petitions have been received in favor of it. The Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade and Transportation—bodies that voice the best sentiment of the city—are opposed to it. The newspapers unanimously are against it. The only thing to be urged is that this bill is nothing but a scheme to enable a coterie of men, some of whom have been infesting this Capitol for the past week, headed by John O'Brien and others, to secure a charter of a great corporation for a very small sum of money."

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"Do you want a detailed statement?" asked the Clerk.

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The detailed vote on the bridge bill is as follows, Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *Italics*:

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NAYS—Messrs. Acker, Andrus, Aspinall, *Blumenthal*, Cheney, Cushing, *Cassidy*, Coon, *Dresser*, Crosby, de Puyster, *Dinkelspiel, Duffy*, Dunlap, Edwards, *Fadrs*, Fish, Fitts, Gallup, Gibbs, *Haffner, Hagan*, Hamilton, *Hitz, Herrigan*, King, Leroy, Little, *Lachow*, Marshall, McKenzie, McMaster, Moody, *Mullaney, Neuschafer*, Rhodes, *Rice, Roach, Ryan*, Saunders, Saxton, *Sheehan*, Sperry, *Strasburg*, Upson, Van Gorder, Yates, Youngman—45.

Gen. Husted arose to a question of privilege to vindicate the honor of the Assembly stenographer, Geo. H. Thornton, by an editorial attack in a morning newspaper. The charge was that the stenographer had permitted an advertisement of a book on the last page of the regular report which is maintained at the expense of the State. Gen. Husted said the editorial writer had done grave injustice to Mr. Thornton, and had confessed an unofficial paper published in New-York with the official record published in Albany. Mr. Thornton, he said, in consultation, was too honest to do anything to be done as that charged against him.

Assemblyman T. D. Sullivan of the Second New-York District was also up on a question of privilege on an attack made by Inspector Byrnes upon him in a New-York paper. He said that if Inspector Byrnes or any one else ever had said that he was in the associate of thieves or lay in a saloon for a rendezvous he was a "liar." He gave a history of his life for the edification of the members, and declared that up to the time he was elected to the Assembly he had never missed two working days from the time he was seven years old. "That answers," he said, "whether I ever had time to associate with thieves."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gov. Hill sent to the Senate to-day the name of John S. Cram for member of the Quarantine Commission in place of John A. Nichols. The nomination was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation for action. Mr. Cram is a well-known lawyer and club man whose offices are at 19 William-street, New-York. The appointment, it is said by his friends, was not only unsolicited, but unexpected. Mr. Cram is about thirty-six years old and is a Democrat in politics, being a member of the General Committee of the Eleventh District, Tammany Hall, and of the wigwam's Committee on Organization. He has never held a political office. He is a prominent member of the Manhattan, Knickerbocker, and Union Clubs, and has a very wide circle of friends. His family for half an hour to-day, after attending the annual election of the New-York Central stockholders. They arrived here on a special train at 11 o'clock, paid a visit to West Library, and returned to New-York on a special leaving at 2 o'clock.

The House Judiciary Committee will report to-morrow the Deane bill, making it a misdemeanor for any newspaper to publish a report of a prize fight or any other depraved exhibition, or the announcement of any such event.

The Senate Canal Committee will instruct the example set by the House Committee and report favorably a bill to appropriate $600,000 for the canals.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will report to-morrow the Crosby Bridge Commission bill. The vote to report was 7 to 6. Senators Robertson, Raines, Calder, Erwin, and Kellogg, all republicans, in the affirmative, and Laughlin, Republican, Ives and Foley, Democrats, in the negative. Senator Pierce, who will sign the dissenting report, was absent.

A bill will be proposed in the House to-morrow, as Mr. Hamilton will move to reconsider the vote by which his Telephone bill was defeated on March 27. The telephone lobby, under the lead of ex-Congressman John H. Camp, are strongly intrenched at the Delavan House. The New-York Board of Trade and Transportation will send her to-morrow a memorial asking the Legislature to investigate the ways and means by which legislation to reduce telephone charges has been frustrated this year.

The Fish Ceiling Committee began its final session at the Delavan House at 10:30 o'clock to-night for the purpose of finishing the consideration of its report, which, it is expected, will be handed in by Friday. The divisions in the committee are fully as serious as have been reported. The questions over which they are at variance are as to the treatment to be accorded the Ceiling Committee and how far this committee can go in censuring the Construction Committee; also, to what extent the conduct of the Controller can be criticised for disbursing $14,000 over and above the amount he was legally entitled to pay. Mr. Smith's friends and Mr. Sullivan's friends were clustered around the Delavan House, very curious and anxious to know what the committee proposed to do.

The Long Island Railroad Bridge bill was before the Senate Commerce and Navigation Committee to-night. Dr. Ranney, its projector, was the only person who appeared in its favor, while a delegation of twenty-five men, headed by Joseph M. O'Donohue, Francis Wessler, Col. Emmons Clark, and Capt. Charles E. Lydecker, representing some of the largest institutions in Yorkville, appeared against it. The committee decided to lay aside the bill indefinitely, which practically kills it.

PROGRESS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

SOME FINE AMATEUR PRINTS EXHIBITED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The third annual joint exhibition of the Society of Amateur Photographers of New-York, the Photographic Society of Philadelphia, and the Boston Camera Club has been held during the past few days at the Academy of Fine Arts, in this city. It has been the largest and most successful ever given by the societies. There are 683 exhibits in all, embracing over 1,300 negatives, and the exhibitors number 155—53 from this city, 35 from New-York, and 20 from Boston. Nineteen have sent specimens of their handiwork from England and Scotland, and several gentlemen have sent in work from Germany and Russia.

A careful study of the pictures reveals several significant facts showing the condition and trend of photographic art. One is that the English amateurs have reached a point of excellence in developing and finishing beyond their brother artists on this side of the water. That the judges are of this opinion is shown by the fact that the first gold medal prize has gone to Scotch and English exhibitors. Another is that the few bits of professional work shown excel the amateur only by an occasional superiority of mechanical execution, and that the artistic odds are largely in the amateur's favor. Lastly, it is seen that while some amazingly beautiful steel-plate effects are being attained in platinum prints, and some fine crayon-like bromide enlargements are being made, still the development of the silver-albumen print is keeping pace with all the other improvements and innovations, and is easily holding its own.

The New-York exhibitors have fared rather poorly in the matter of prizes, but nevertheless there are a number of excellent specimen from their cameras. Prof. Henry A. Rowland of Johns Hopkins University is the only prize winner in the city of New-York selected by the Commissioners; but the amendment practically swallowed itself by the stipulation that in case of the failure of the Governor and the Mayor to approve within thirty days the plans should stand as the Commissioners have selected them. This amendment, on the Judge's misstatement that the phraseology was taken in the main from the Mayor's Rapid Transit bill, with several verbal alterations was adopted.

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YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Ainsworth, A. B. Baker, A. H. Baker, Barton, Bauer, *Blake, Blanchfield*, Brown, Brownell, Carson, Jotham Clark, C. *Clarke*, Comstock, *Cronin*, Curtis, Daniel, Davidson, Decker, *Demarest*, Donaldson, *Dunham*, Fleury, *Graham, Greene*, Groat, *Guenther, Haggerty*, Harwood, Hughes, Husted, *Kelly, Kent*, Kimball, Lane, Larmon, Lewis, *Langley*, Mann, Maynard, *Meadam, McCann, McCarren, McLaughlin*, Mead, *Miley, Miller*, Nixon, Pearsall, *Rice*, Savery, *Schmidt*, Sheldon, Sherman, *Sim*, A. Smith, *Thomas Smith, Jr.*, Steven, *Sullivan*, Tefft, Towne, Treadway, Walters, West, *Yeaman*—64.

NAYS—Messrs. Acker, Andrus, Aspinall, *Blumenthal*, Cheney, Cushing, *Cassidy*, Coon, *Dresser*, Crosby, de Puyster, *Dinkelspiel, Duffy*, Dunlap, Edwards, *Fadrs*, Fish, Fitts, Gallup, Gibbs, *Haffner, Hagan*, Hamilton, *Hitz, Herrigan*, King, Leroy, Little, *Lachow*, Marshall, McKenzie, McMaster, Moody, *Mullaney, Neuschafer*, Rhodes, *Rice, Roach, Ryan*, Saunders, Saxton, *Sheehan*, Sperry, *Strasburg*, Upson, Van Gorder, Yates, Youngman—45.

Gen. Husted arose to a question of privilege to vindicate the honor of the Assembly stenographer, Geo. H. Thornton, by an editorial attack in a morning newspaper. The charge was that the stenographer had permitted an advertisement of a book on the last page of the regular report which is maintained at the expense of the State. Gen. Husted said the editorial writer had done grave injustice to Mr. Thornton, and had confessed an unofficial paper published in New-York with the official record published in Albany. Mr. Thornton, he said, in consultation, was too honest to do anything to be done as that charged against him.

Assemblyman T. D. Sullivan of the Second New-York District was also up on a question of privilege on an attack made by Inspector Byrnes upon him in a New-York paper. He said that if Inspector Byrnes or any one else ever had said that he was in associate of thieves or lay in a saloon for a rendezvous he was a "liar." He gave a history of his life for the edification of the members, and declared that up to the time he was elected to the Assembly he had never missed two working days from the time he was seven years old. "That answers," he said, "whether I ever had time to associate with thieves."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gov. Hill sent to the Senate to-day the name of John S. Cram for member of the Quarantine Commission in place of John A. Nichols. The nomination was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation for action. Mr. Cram is a well-known lawyer and club man whose offices are at 19 William-street, New-York. The appointment, it is said by his friends, was not only unsolicited, but unexpected. Mr. Cram is about thirty-six years old and is a Democrat in politics, being a member of the General Committee of the Eleventh District, Tammany Hall, and of the wigwam's Committee on Organization. He has never held a political office. He is a prominent member of the Manhattan, Knickerbocker, and Union Clubs, and has a very wide circle of friends. His family

THE EXHIBITION OPENED

A GREAT THRONG ATTENDS THE EXERCISES.

HUNDREDS OF PAINTINGS AND HEIRLOOMS DISPLAYED TO THE VISITORS —MR. MARQUAND'S ADDRESS.

The loan exhibition in the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House was formally opened at 9 o'clock last evening, when, after the playing of some patriotic airs by the orchestra, a party headed by H. G. Marquand of the Art Committee and Mr. Bowen of the Executive Committee, and composed of ex-President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland, Daniel Huntington and Mrs. Folsom, made its way through the crush and took places about the little reading desk where the formal speeches were made. Mrs. Cleveland wore a costume of yellow and white wool of street length, while her mother was clad in a costume of delicate shades. Mr. Bowen called the assembly's attention to the object of the evening and introduced Mr. Marquand, who said in part:

"I have the pleasure to state that the request made by the Committee on Art to the owners of pictures and objects relating to the period we are about to celebrate has met with an almost unanimous response. In view of the fact that most of these heirlooms are highly prized by the owners and suffer some risk from the moving of them, we can ascribe the result to none other than a purely patriotic motive. No one can look around these walls and regard these memorials of our heroic age without the tenderest thoughts of gratitude to the men who founded our Republic and gave us the Constitution which secures to us our liberties. In the days of the inauguration the country had just rested from conflict with a foreign foe. To-day we have peace, but we have domestic evils to battle with: Tyranny of opinion, tyranny of capital, tyranny of labor, and insane worship of wealth. Against all these sinister foes every good citizen must wage warfare to preserve our Republic. The very sight of these memorials ought to light a spark of patriotism and serve to bring back to us the days when character was valued more than money, and the love of country prevailed over selfish aggrandizement. In the name of the committee I now publicly declare its action in forming part of the coming celebration of Washington's inauguration."

Mr. Bowen then accepted the collection in the name of the Executive Committee, and turned it over to Mr. Arnold, President of the Board of Aldermen, who appeared in the absence of Mayor Grant. Mr. Arnold expressed his regret at Mr. Grant's absence, and spoke of the work accomplished by the committee in the most complimentary terms. He told of the incentive such an exhibition should give to the appreciation of all persons of the great festival which is to be held at the end of its significance, and said the city was proud of the public-spirited citizens who had contributed to the remarkable exhibition about him. Then came a brief chat between Mr. Marquand and Mr. Cleveland, and the ceremony was done. Mr. Cleveland was escorted from the platform by Mr. Richard Watson Gilder. Mrs. Cleveland was accompanied by both Mr. Marquand and Mr. Huntington, and Mrs. Folsom by Mr. Henry Marquand.

Among those present at the exercises were Roswell Smith, C. B. Potter, J. T. Ford, Cyrus W. Field, Edmund C. Stanton, Col. Varnum, E. L. Henry, F. B. Miller, Swayne Gifford, Walter Shinlaw, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, William Loring Andrews, Controller Myers, W. E. Conin, A. P. Drake, Col. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Conwar, D. Willis James, Horace White, Commissioner of Charities and Correction Porter, John Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Genet, Parke Godwin, Miss Maud Morgan, Gen. Abner Doubleday, Derman B. Eaton, Edward F. De Lancey, Miss Sarah De Lancey, Miss Gerry, Mrs. John Bogart, W. M. Jeffris, John Bigelow, Edward Bell, the Rev. Hankson T. Morgan, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Jackson S. Schultz, and Gen. Viele.

Fifteen hundred people attended the opening. When the start was made by the gentlemen to get their coats and hats it was found that the cloak facilities were inadequate, and owners of coats and umbrellas were compelled to wait nearly an hour in some instances for their property.

The exhibition is opened to the public this morning.

The assembly rooms are now lined with portraits of the Father of his Country, his Generals, his family, and his contemporaries charged with affairs of state. The very walls of the stairway are invaded, while here and there marble busts with the familiar lineaments of one or other of the founders of the State break the array of ancient canvas. In flat cases are laid out with all the reverence that usually attends the worship of ancestors various suits of clothes worn by George Washington, by John Jay, John Adams, Mrs. Washington, and others. In small upright glass cabinets are displayed cameo likenesses, brooches, and other small relics, and in large showcases a very beautiful collection of table silver belonging to the Revolutionary period. One room is lined with low cases containing a most interesting collection of the newspapers and journals of the period, contributed by the Fellowcraft Club. In a corner of the largest room the plain brown silk robe of Mrs. Washington has been mounted on a frame by Col. Bowen, and the shoe which Mrs. Bronk is the sword worn by George Washington during the inauguration ceremonies in this city a century ago. By itself stands a fine old piece of furniture which is no other than Washington's desk, still in an excellent state of preservation. A small trunk belonging to the General served to bring on from Baltimore many of the valuables belonging to Col. Edmund Law Rogers. It is even whispered that the committee, if it wished to emulate the Musée Eden and open a Chamber of Horrors, might display the very set of false teeth that gave the Savior of his Country infinite trouble and played havoc with the expression of a mouth which would have been a very different thing had dentistry been the fine art as it is to-day. It is at the close of the Presidential century.

The committee having this exhibition in charge worked hard to make a respectable showing at the reception last night, but owing partly to the very heterogeneous character of the objects, partly to the difficulty of the hanging of many of the relics, much more labor will be required before everything is properly labeled and the catalogue perfected. Messrs. Coffin, Millet, and R. W. Gilder have been especially active. The arrangements of the silver is due to the experienced hand of Mr. John H. Buck, who is an authority on hall marks and old silversmiths, and Mr. W. A. Patten has had the ordering of the catalogue for the old journals shown by the Fellowcraft Club. The Committee on Catalogue, Messrs. C. C. Hart, A. W. Drake, Charles Parsons, and Oliver H. Perry, will have a revised edition out next week, which will be worth preserving as a record of the largest collection of Washington relics ever shown in New-York.

The portraits of Washington naturally claim the first place in such a collection. Their variety is simply enormous. Hardly a spare are the ideas of different artists concerning the appearance of one and the same person. Here is a bust in marble made at Philadelphia in 1795 by Ceracchi. It has a fillet round the hair, which is short, like that of a man who covers his head with a helmet, and the pose and expression are those of a Roman Emperor. It recalls Greenough's big half-nude seated statue in front of the Capitol at Washington. The Gilbert Stuarts are many and of varying degrees of merit, as is the work of Trumbull. They stand out like great works of art beside the wooden effigies on canvas by Charles William Peale, whose full-length portrait of Washington with Gen. Mercer dying in the background, painted in 1784 for Princeton College, is one of the worst pictures to be seen anywhere. Undoubtedly this was painted without sittings, though it is on record that Peale claimed to have had many from Washington. The gem of the collection for those who are familiar with the better known portraits is the contribution of Col. Robert Hooper, Jr., a small full-length portrait of Washington standing with one arm thrown over the neck of his horse. The pedigree of the picture is established by an autograph letter from the artist, who was John Trumbull, to the owner's grandfather, Lloyd Hooper, dated "From our inquiry," wrote Trumbull in 1825, "I beg leave to inform you that the small, whole-length portrait of Gen. Washington, now in the possession of Mrs. Custis, was painted by me in this city (New-York) in the year 1790. . . . I had also been honored by much civility from Mrs. Washington, and this picture, painted *con amore* in my best days, was intended as an offering of grateful respect, and was accordingly presented by me to Mrs. Washington." The sittings for the picture are recorded in Washington's diary in July, 1790. The bequest of the picture to Elizabeth Law Law is found in Mrs. Washington's will. From this it appears that the life-size portrait in the City Hall, New-York, was preceded by a similar small picture, which is now shown by the oldest male descendant of Martha Washington living. The same person supplies the sword worn by Washington at the inauguration, while Mrs. Martha D. Washington of Texas exhibits the sober brown suit of clothes the General wore when he took the oath. It was given to Dr. Lawrence by his nephew, who was then by the President, at Mount Vernon, from whom it has descended to Mrs. Washington of Texas.

It would be tedious to number even a part of the relics shown at the Metropolitan. The first thing one sees is a pencil memorandum called *Jumeau*, as appears from its name cast on the upper part near the muzzle. "Ultima Ratio Regum" follows, and then the French Prince for whose regiments it was cast, "Louis Charles de Bourbon, Comte d'Eu, Duc d'Aumale," with the former legend on the obverse. De Pluribus Nec Impar." The Bourbon lilies are shown on two escutcheons, and near the touchholes is a face set in the rays of the sun. This fine specimen of old French artillery is lent by Mr. John Crepper of Morristown. Among the miniatures is one which was discovered through an article by Mr. Charles Henry Hart

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

RAILROADS TO THE BAR.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has issued the following orders: In the matter of free passes and free transportation the commission has ordered the following railroad and railway companies, namely, the Boston and Albany, Boston and Maine, Baltimore and Ohio, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, Central of New-Jersey, Central Vermont, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Fitchburg, Grand Trunk, Lehigh and Hudson River, Lehigh Valley, Maine Central, New-York and New-England, New-York Central and Hudson River, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, New-York, New Haven and Hartford, New-York, Ontario and Western, New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, New-York, Providence and Boston, New-York, Susquehanna and Western, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading, Providence and Worcester, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, Western New-York and Pennsylvania, and West Shore, to appear before the commission at its office in this city on May 2 to answer and set forth before the commission the persons and classes of persons, if any, to whom each of them, respectively, have issued free passes or free transportation other than its own officers or employes and the officers and employes of other railroad companies, and all the conditions and limitations connected therewith in each instance, and how they do this branch of their business.

In the matter of commissions on the sale of tickets the commission has ordered the following railroad and railway companies, namely, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago, Burlington and Northern, Chicago, Burlington and Northern, Chicago and Grand Trunk, Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, Wisconsin Central, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago, Santa Fé and California, Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, Wisconsin Central, Chicago and Atlantic, Chicago and Grand Trunk, Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, Detroit, Lansing and Northern, Flint and Père Marquette, Illinois Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, Michigan Central, New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Wabash, and Wabash Western, to appear before the commission at its office in this city on May 8 to answer and set forth before the commission what allowance, if any, each of them pays for brokerage, and to whom in each instance, and how such is done, and what allowance, if any, each of them pays for different classes of cars furnished by shippers, car companies, individuals, or connecting lines, and how this business is conducted and done by each of them, and as to what is a fair and just allowance for such different classes of cars.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company took place this morning. The following is the statement of earnings and expenses for March, 1889, (approximated,) compared with March, 1888: Earnings, 1888, $1,579,152; expenses, $1,162,980; net, $409,179; earnings, 1889, $1,870,342; expenses, $1,412,903; net, $457,289. The earnings and expenses for the six months of the fiscal year 1888-9, compared with the same months of the fiscal year 1887-8, (March, 1889, approximated,) is as follows: Earnings, 1888, $9,934,615; expenses, $7,185,687; net, $2,748,976. March, 1889, earnings, $8,948,249; expenses, $7,992,082; net, $2,658,147.

The board declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the stock of the Washington branch railroad for the half year ended March 31, said dividend being payable at the office of the Treasurer on May 2. The board decided it is expedient to declare a dividend on the common stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Company for the half year ended March 1, 1889.

Mr. Gorman offered the following resolution: Resolved, That it is inexpedient to discontinue the construction of engines and cars at the shops of the company, but that the interests of the company, as well as of the State of Maryland and the city of Baltimore, will be promoted by using such shops to their full capacity for construction and repairs up to the demands of the company.

Considerable discussion followed when Mr. Frick offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Gorman's resolution: Resolved, That it is the sense of the board, in advance of the being furnished with the report now being prepared in reference to the condition and capacity of the works of Mount Clare, to determine upon any fixed and unchangeable policy in regard to the character of the work to be done there. The substitute was carried by a vote of 11 to 6.

PULLMAN AGAINST WAGNER.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Judge Gresham to-day delivered an opinion, Judge Blodgett concurring, in the case of the Pullman Palace Car Company against the Wagner Palace Car Company, in the United States Circuit Court, declaring the Pullman-Sessions patent for vestibuled cars valid and that the Wagner Company was infringing it. The Sessions patent covers that portion of each half of the vestibule consisting of iron face plates under spring pressure, completing the vestibule by a tight joint when cars are coupled in train service.

The Judge in opinion analysed the several American, English, and foreign patents alleged to anticipate the Session invention, finding that none of them anticipated or even suggested that invention. The defense of prior anticipation of the Sessions invention in the old Chicago, Burlington and Quincy canvas hood car was declared by the judge to be without efficacy or standing, in that such device was fragile in its construction, without suggestion of the Sessions invention, and abandoned since 1873 as worthless even for the purpose of keeping cinders from the platforms, for which it was intended. The court, therefore, made the temporary injunction against the Wagner Company perpetual and referred the matter of damages to a Master in Chancery to take testimony.

The Wagner Company assert that the decision of Judge Gresham yesterday denying the use of the overhead springs will in no way impair the validity of the vestibuled platforms in use on its cars, as these platforms have been successfully used without the patented device.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL MEETING.

ALBANY, April 17.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company was held here to-day, George C. Buell of Rochester presiding. Over $60,000,000 of stock was represented. The London proxies were voted by Mr. A. J. Drexel. A resolution was adopted approving and confirming the acts of the Directors and officers during the past year.

The following were elected Directors: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles C. Clarke, Horace J. Hayden, William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Samuel F. Barger, J. P. Morgan, and Cyrus W. Field, all of New-York City; William Bliss, Boston; Sherman S. Jewett, Buffalo; Erastus Corning, Albany; George C. Buell, Rochester; and for successors of the next election, Francis S. Pruyn, Sanger Van Wormer, and William P. Buell. There was no change from last year in the Directorate. In the inspectors Mr. Buell fills the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Sidney T. Fairchild.

An election was also held for Directors in the West Shore Railroad Company. Last year's board was re-elected. The same was the case in the Geneva and Lyons Railroad Company, an auxiliary and proprietary company of the Central, in which the following were chosen: Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles C. Clarke, Horace J. Hayden, Samuel F. Barger, Edwin D. Worcester, Edward Harris, Rossiter, John M. Toucey, Dwight W. Pardee, and John Carstensen, all of New-York, and G. H. Burrows of Buffalo.

The sub-committee of the Railroad Committee of the Minnesota House, to which has been referred the task of superintending the cost of operating short line trains between St. Paul and Minneapolis, reported the following findings as to business during the past year: "Receipts of the Minneapolis Canal Company from passenger business, $102,542 50; carefully-estimated expenses of operation, $104,026 46. Only cash basis used. Interest on bonds and sinking fund not charged to the trains, but a liberal proportion of all general railroad expenses in any way connected with the short-line business, and interest at 6 per cent. on the value of all the property used in said short-line business, and also 5 per cent. on the gross earnings of the short-line business. The net profits above all expenses appear to be considerably more than 100 per cent." The committee reports the expenses and profits of the Milwaukee Company to be about the same as the same business.

Henry McMorrow & Co., flour and grain dealers of Port Huron, have filed a protest with the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the Grand Trunk and Chicago and Grand Trunk Railways. McMorrow & Co. complain that ever since the Inter-State commerce law went into effect they have been obliged to pay freight rates to Buffalo that are about double those paid before. The charge specifically is that the rate on grain products from Port Huron to Buffalo is about two-thirds that charged from Chicago to Buffalo, while the distance from Port Huron to Buffalo is only about one-third the distance from Chicago to Buffalo.

The incorporators of the Phillips and Pengaly Railroad met yesterday at Farmington, Me., and chose Henry P. Closson of Gardiner as President and Fremont M. Timberlake of Phillips Clerk and Treasurer. It was voted to make a preliminary survey as soon as the ground is in a proper condition. The road is to be narrow gauge, and will penetrate the heart of the vast lumber regions of North Franklin County.

The Directors of the Hartford and Connecticut Western Road have raised funds to build a Springfield extension of that road from Tariffville and will begin work within 30 days. The Hooper being secured, they abandon petition to the Legislature for leave to mortgage existing road for two millions. It is expected that the company has bought land at Granby, near Winsted, to put up shops in officially denied. Purchase is made by individuals, not by the company.

There is to be another lawsuit brought against Henry S. Ives and some of his Wall-street backers by Cincinnati stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. The basis of the movement is heard in Wall-street as to the sudden lapse in the fight which a few weeks ago was being made against Ives and Partner Stayner. Talk is heard of impending compromise.

The lake and rail managers met yesterday at Commissioner Fink's office and decided on reductions of rates as follows: On freight to points west of Chicago—5 cents on classes 1 and 2; 2 cents on classes 3 and 4, and 1 cent on classes 5 and 6. They agreed also upon a similar reduction on all seventy-class articles.

The Dimond Rate bill was killed in the Minnesota House yesterday by a vote of 47 to 42.

MILLS OF NEW WATER FRONT.

THE NEW-JERSEY SENATE REJECTS THE AUS

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Some clever forger in the West is circulating forged drafts on the Chase National Bank at Broome and Pine streets, this city. One for something over $600 was presented yesterday. It purported to be drawn by John W. Hoyt, cashier of the First National Bank of Lima, Ohio, to the order of H. C. Sanson. It had evidently been cashed by some hotel proprietor and deposited for collection. It looked as if the forger had lithographed the forms used by the Lima bank and was circulating the forged drafts wherever he could get them cashed.

Henry E. Lincoln, a merchant at Brocton, Mass., was found dead in an Odd Fellows' hall in that place on Aug. 26, 1887, with a pistol bullet in his head. He carried $10,000 insurance in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance Association of this city. The company refused to pay the amount, claiming that he had taken his own life. A suit to recover the amount was maintained by his widow, and is now being tried before Judge Cowing and a jury in the United States Circuit Court. The plaintiff claims that her husband did not kill himself.

Michael Farrell, who is also known as William McCormack, was arrested in Eighth-avenue at a late hour on Tuesday night as a suspicious character. In his possession were found pawn tickets for a lady's cluster diamond ring, set with five small stones, and marked on the inside "G. B. P." or "G. B. P.," and a combination scarf pin and ring, set with a solitaire diamond weighing nearly three carats. The jewelry had been pawned by Farrell in November. The police are looking for the owner.

A meeting of the Societies of the Armies of the Potomac and of the James, the Third Corps Union, the Excelsior Brigade of the Grand Army, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of members of the New-York Gettysburg Monument Association was held Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, 23 Fifth-avenue, to take action on the death of Major Gen. Charles K. Graham. An engrossed copy of the resolutions adopted in his honor will be sent to his family.

The British bark Emma G. Scammel, Capt. Kierstead, arrived from Gibara yesterday with sugar to Moale Brothers. She reports having had fair weather up to April 7. Then, when off the Delaware Capes, she was struck by a hurricane from east-southeast to east-northeast which lasted for forty-eight hours. She had three boats, water tanks, and companionway stove in, and everything movable was swept from the decks by the heavy seas. Sails were split and carried away.

Suit has been begun in the Supreme Court by Dr. Samuel R. Percy against his daughter, Sarah S. Deey, to recover possession of property in West Thirty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue, valued at about $40,000. The property, he says, was in the name of his wife, Jane M. Percy, and an agreement was made whereby she was to convey it to him at any time he desired. After her death he found she had conveyed it to his daughter.

A messenger boy for the Merchants' Commercial Bank of Canada, which has an office in this city, while passing through the Post Office corridors yesterday dropped a package. It contained checks and cash amounting to $30,300. Two or three persons had given the package a kick to one side as they passed by before it was picked up. When the boy rushed breathlessly back into the Post Office he recovered his package intact.

Charles A. Plath left an estate of about $10,000, which his next of kin—three brothers and three sisters—supposed would come to them. Administration Clerk O'Brien in the Surrogate's office was asked yesterday for letters of administration by Lizzie Plath, who claims to be Plath's widow. It is understood that another woman will make the same claim.

Friends of Mr. James Beitch on the Stock Exchange are preparing a petition to the Grain Committee asking for his appointment as chief grain inspector. Mr. Beitch has been twenty-eight years in the grain business. At the time of the organization of the inspection department he was offered the position which subsequently was taken by Mr. Sterling.

The lantern-slide exhibition of the Society of Amateur Photographers, at 122 West Thirty-sixth-street last evening, was one of the most interesting of the series. Mr. Randall Spaulding, who traveled over Great Britain last summer and did not forget his camera, threw upon the screen a series of views from Killarney to the Hebrides.

Seventy-two steerage passengers are now held at Castle Garden to be returned to Europe. Of these 16 came from Hamburg on the Hammonia, 13 on the Suevia, and 12 on the Polaria. The Arizona brought 15 from Liverpool and the Servia 8. Six were brought from Glasgow by the Ancheria and 9 from Rotterdam by the Amsterdam.

Mrs. Catharine Sudaw, a young married woman, was found unconscious early yesterday morning in her bedroom at 250 West Twenty-second-street suffering from inhaling gas, which was flowing from an open burner in her room. Her pet canary was dead in its cage. The woman was taken to the New-York Hospital.

The Seamen's Christian Association maintains a free reading and chapel room, with a missionary in charge, at Washington and West Tenth streets, for the benefit of seamen and boatmen. It is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions, which may be sent to its Treasurer, Wainwright Hardie, 42 Wall-street.

The Custom House auction sale of condemned and uncalled-for goods was continued yesterday at the Barge Office. The day's sales netted $10,361 21. The goods sold yesterday brought unusually high prices, a lot of antique armor and weapons, valued at $44 75, duty paid, bringing $128.

Burt Brown, aged twenty-nine, of 997 Third-avenue, was sent to State prison for eight years and three month yesterday by Judge Martine for assaulting Mary Martin with a dirk iron on March 6. The woman was so badly beaten on the head that she is now demented.

The Boston Board of Aldermen visited New-York yesterday. They are inspecting the different systems of electric street railroads. They breakfasted at the Café Savarin and then rode over the Fourth-avenue road. Last night they started for Cincinnati.

The steamship men on the Produce Exchange will again try, at meeting of the Exchange to-day, to get a committee of the Exchange to be heard at a hearing on their proposed amendments to the rules for the government of steamships loading general cargo.

Postmaster Pearson has been informed from San Francisco that the steamship Oceanic arrived there last Tuesday with mails from Shanghai, March 22; Hong Kong, March 23, and Yokahama, April 1. They are due here on Monday.

The Commonwealth Club will meet and dine next Monday evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. The topic to be discussed is "Gov. Hill's Ballot Reform Bill," and W. Bourke Cockran and Edward M. Shepard will address the club.

A meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine will be held this evening at 12 West Thirty-first-street. Dr. E. F. Brush will read a paper on "The Relationship Existing Between Human and Bovine Tuberculosis."

The second round of the American Chess Congress will begin to-day. The champion players are not satisfied with the pairing for to-day, and a change may be made this morning.

Dr. Robert A. Gunn will deliver an address before the Metropolitan Stenographers' Association, at 205 West Twenty-first-street, to-night on "Mesmerism and Hypnotism."

The sixty-third anniversary service of the Old Guard will be held at Zion Church, Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, on Monday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock.

Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania will lecture this evening at Temple Emanu-El on "The Hebrew and Assyrian Chronicles."

The Executive Committee of the Business Men's Republican Club will meet this evening at their up-town headquarters, 236 Fifth-avenue.

Charles Collins, a farmer of Flushing, L. I., fell dead from his wagon at Eighty-third-street and Third-avenue yesterday.

The Commencement of the Homeopathic Medical College will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Chickering Hall.

"S. J. M."—Twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

BROOKLYN.

The bids for the erection of a hospital for contagious diseases in Flatbush were opened yesterday. 822 the lowest, that of Thomas M. Nolan for $97,549, was over $17,000 above the appropriation of $80,000 for the purpose.

The will of the late Judge Alexander McCue was admitted to probate by Surrogate Abbett yesterday. It gives the entire estate to the children of the testator.

STATEN ISLAND.

A convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Richmond County will be held to-day in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, West New-Brighton, beginning at 10:30 o'clock.

LONG ISLAND.

The residences of Jesse C. Mills, John A. Potter, and Dr. Arthur A. Terry, at Patchogue, were entered by burglars yesterday morning. The burglars secured silverware of the value of $10,000.

AUSTRALIA'S WHEAT CROP.

A GREATER DEFICIENCY THAN HAD BEEN SUPPOSED.

A telegraphic dispatch to *Bradstreet's*, sent from San Francisco yesterday, gives the following report of the Australian wheat crop:

"Latest Australian advices by mail to date, March 25, show even a greater deficiency on the wheat crops of the colonies than I previously reported. Private and official statistics give the following particulars, which have been summarized for *Bradstreet's*. The yield for the season in New South Wales was 5.1 bushels per acre, or a total of 1,540,000 bushels, while the consumption and seed requirements are together placed at 2,100,000 bushels, leaving a deficiency of 6,500,000 bushels to be supplied from outside sources. This was the worst season in eighteen years.

In Queensland the production of wheat amounted to only 160,000 bushels, thus leaving the whole supplies for seed and consumption practically to be imported, and this amounts to 3,100,000 bushels shortage. Tasmania will require 150,000 bushels, thus making the total deficiencies of these three colonies equal to 9,750,000 bushels. In the colony of Victoria the wheat crop averages under 8 bushels per acre, or a gross total of 8,832,000 bushels. Allowing for the stocks of old wheat on hand and requirements for seed and consumption, there was a surplus of 1,250,000 bushels for export, but of this quantity fully 500,000 bushels had already been exported to Europe, leaving less than 750,000 bushels available. From South Australia the figures remain unchanged from those given a month ago, the average production being slightly over three bushels per acre, giving a total crop of 6,200,000 bushels, of which 3,500,000 bushels are required for seed and consumption, leaving a surplus of 2,700,000 bushels.

But fully 500,000 bushels have already been exported to Europe, leaving only 2,200,000 bushels available. From New-Zealand the reports show an increased acreage and a splendid harvest, the former amounting to 380,000 acres, from which the average yield was nearly 30 bushels per acre. Giving a total crop of 11,000,000 bushels, consumption and seed require 4,500,000 bushels, thus leaving an available surplus from New-Zealand of 6,500,000 bushels. These figures show a total deficiency in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania of 8,750,000 bushels, while Victoria, South Australia, and New-Zealand have an available surplus of 9,500,000 bushels, or 750,000 bushels more than the deficiency of the other three colonies.

But considerable engagements have already been made for further shipments to Europe from New-Zealand, Victoria, and South Australia. It is also thought that South Africa will require a quantity equal to the average of the two latter colonies, and Colorado 3,000,000 bushels. An increased export movement in flour has also been reported to the South Sea Islands. It will thus be seen that the surplus of three of the col- onies will be exhausted for the demand made upon them by their neighbors, and that further supplies must be secured from California. The colonial wheat market is ruled to a great extent by the charter rates at San Francisco, which control their value. The market there has been stimulated by the great movement, wheat in Melbourne touching 6s. per bushel.

There are still further inquiries in San Francisco for wheat for the colonies and two more vessels had been chartered to load wheat for Sydney within the past few days. With its large wheat crop of this season California can readily supply all the requirements of the colonies.

FORCED TO DRINK A QUART OF WHISKY.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 17.—Russell Slocum, Edward Patrick, and John Bennett, three young men, were arrested Monday afternoon for a peculiar assault upon Eddie Travers, a twelve-year-old boy. The trio, while intoxicated, met young Travers on a side street and dragged him behind a store. Each of them carried a quart bottle filled with the cheapest rye whisky.

Two of the men held the boy while Bennett pushed the bottle into his mouth, forced him to swallow half its contents. They had but little difficulty in getting the lad to drink what remained in the flask. Soon after the second drink the boy became unconscious. The men, after an unsuccessful attempt to place him on his feet, left him on the street head and left him.

The little fellow lay on the ground for nearly an hour before he was discovered. Two physicians were called, but it was not until the physicians had labored three hours that Travers regained consciousness.

His assailants were found hiding in Limerick. They were taken before Judge Alfred D. Van Doren. Young Travers told his story, and the prisoners pleaded guilty. Slocum and Patrick were fined $20 each, and Bennett was sentenced to the county jail for two months.

THE PLANET MILLS FIRE.

Fire Marshal Lewis of Brooklyn has completed his investigation into the fire which consumed the Planet Mills last Thursday night, but he is unable to give the real cause of the conflagration. He thinks the body of the missing watchman, McInerney, is in the ruins. The insurance companies holding risks on the buildings and the amounts of their policies are as follows:

What Cheer of Providence, R.I.	$73,350	Arkwright of Boston	$55,215
Hope of Providence, R. I.	51,550	Boston of Boston	104,295
Firemen's of Providence, R.I.	67,485	Cotton and Woolen of Boston	12,270
Blackstone of Providence, R.I.	49,080	Mill Owners' of Boston	95,215
Mercantile of Providence, R.I.	30,675	Fall River of Fall River	49,080
State of Providence, R. I.	67,485	Keystone of Philadelphia	12,270

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 17.—In the Court of Appeals today the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued—No. 216—Susie M. Cady, administratrix, respondent, vs. The Merchants' Bank of Rochester, impleaded, appellant.—Argued by William N. Coggswell for appellant, Charles A. Keeler for respondent. No. 217—Maria Thornton, executrix, and Thomas C. Holley, executor, respondents, vs. Isaac Harris et al., executors, et al., and Charles H. Styles, appellants.—Argued by Messrs. Hubbs & Gifford and John McCrone for appellants, Anthony Barrett for respondents. No. 219—In the matter of the judicial settlement of the accounts of Constance E. Crossman et al., executors of Henry Crossman, deceased.—Argued by Harold Vermon, James D. Bell, and James A. Hudson for appellant, James B. Steers, Jr., for respondent.

Following is the day calendar for Thursday, April 18: Nos. 225, 226, 1240, 340, 227, 230, 231, 234.

COURT OF APPEALS, SECOND DIVISION.

In this division of the Court of Appeals the following business was transacted: No. 413—Andrew V. Kindberg, respondent, vs. Alvah Mudgett, appellant.—Argued by Henry D. Hotchkiss for appellant, Henry F. Berwood for respondent. No. 419—Charles F. Berwood et al., appellants, vs. The Greenwich Insurance Company, respondent.—Argued by George B. Adams for appellants; William Allen Butler and Edward Sandford for The Manufacturers and Traders' Bank, respondent, vs. Josephine W. Winslow, appellant.—Argued by John G. Milburn for appellant, J. N. Bange for respondent. No. 415—William Meyer, respondent, vs. The Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, appellant; No. 416—Charles T. Mattlage, respondent, vs. The New-York Elevated Railroad Company et al. appellants.—Dismissed under the rule, without costs. No. 427—James H. Newell, respondent vs. Edward B. Bartlett et al., appellants.—Argued by William W. Goodrich for appellant; G. W. Smith for respondent.

Following is the day calendar for Thursday, April 18: Nos. 429, 387, 442, 430, 451, 493, 435.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April, 17.—The cattle market was a little more active to-day, though prices for shipping sorts, of which the supply was heavy and the demand not at all liberal, were lower. Not only were the fresh receipts larger than usual, but there were at least 3,000 Cattle left over from Tuesday, carrying the supply close up to 15,000 head. Shippers asked further concessions of 10c.@15c., and generally got them, consequently the market is now 20c.@25c., lower than on Monday, and from ¼c.@¾c. lower than at the middle of last week. Exporters wanted but few cattle, and the demand from the dressed beef men and for shipment East was not by any means strong. However, at the reduced prices a good deal of trading was done and the market closed rather steadier than it opened. Shipping sorts generally sold between $3 90@$4 80. Choice sold around $5, and a few extra brought higher figures. There was no important change in prices for butchers' and canners' cattle. Stockers and feeders were lower and dull for all grades. Quotations were: Texans, Cattle, at $2 20@$4 50; choice Cattle, $3 90@$4 10; good shipping Steers, $3 75@$3 85; medium shipping Steers, $3 40@$3 65; common to fair Steers, $3@$3 40; common to choice Bulls, $2 00@$3 40; good to choice Cows, $2 50@$3 25; poor to medium Cows, $1 75@$2 50; stockers and feeders, $2 25@$3 40.

Hogs were in better request though the market was not more than steady, as compared with Tuesday's closing quotations, sales ranging at $4 75@$4 87½ for common to choice grades, with the figure paid for the bulk of $4 85. There was very little difference in the selling value of the several classes. Shippers were the principal buyers early, but the bulk of the Hogs went into packers' hands. Receipts were: Cattle, 13,000 head; Hogs, 14,000 head.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BUFFALO, April 17.—Spring Wheat dull; old No. 1 Hard closed at 91 2@¾ new No. 1 Hard at $1 16¾, No. 1 Northern at $1 01¾, No. 2 Northern at 92¾@, Winter Wheat quiet but firm; sales of Corn 28 c. Red at 96c., 3,000 bushels No. 2 Red at 75c., 6 cars No. 1 White Michigan at $1 00¾ on track. Oats unsettled; No. 2, 29c.; No. 3, 28c. on track; no other business reported.

TOLEDO, April 17.—Wheat dull; No. 2 White Wabash spot, 94c.; No. 2 Red spot, 94c.; May, 94c.; July, 87c.; No. 2 Red, 87c. Corn dull; No. 2 spot, 34c.; May, 34c.; July, 35c. Oats dull; No. 2 spot, 27c.; May, 27c. Rye dull; No. 2 spot, 52c. Barley dull; No. 2 spot, 52c. Clover Seed dull; cash, $4 30; April, $4 30; May, $4 30; August, $4 30; October, $4 30. Timothy Seed dull; cash, $1 60; April, $1 60; May, $1 60; August, $1 60; October, $1 60. Flaxseed dull; cash, 93c.; May, 93c.; July, 93c. Shipments: Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Clover Seed, 1,000 pounds; Timothy Seed, 1,000 pounds; Flaxseed, 1,000 bushels.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, April 17—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	140¾	142	140¾	142	200
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	84¾	85¾	84¾	85¾	150
Atch., T. & S. Fe	41¾	41¾	40¾	41¾	16,000
Brunswick Co.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	600
Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	200
Canada Pacific	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	100
Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	200
Chesa. & Ohio	17	17	16¾	16¾	1,700
C. & O. 1st pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	100
C. & O. 2d pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	100
Chi. & Alton	137	137	137	137	2,000
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	106¾	105¾	105¾	4,231
Chi. & N. W. pf.	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	30
C. R. & Q.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	4,240
C. R. I. & Pac.	92¾	92¾	92	92¾	11,120
C. M. & St. P.	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	1,155
C. M. & St. P. pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	3,750
C., R. I. & Pac.	92¾	92¾	92	92¾	3,750
Rich. & Alle.	21	21	21	21	100
Col. & Hock. Coal	21	21	20	20	300
Consol. El. L. Co.	55	55	55	55	100
Consol. Gas Co.	88¾	89¾	88	88¾	2,154
Del., Lack. & W.	136¾	136¾	135¾	135¾	4,100
Denver & R. G.	16	16	16	16	300
Den. & R. G. pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	1,300
Den., Tex. & F. W.	22¾	22¾	22	22	300
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	100
Illinois Central	113	113	113	113	310
L. E. & West.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	310
L. E. & West. pf.	58	58	57	57	1,700
Lake Shore	102	103	102¾	103¾	3,100
Louis. & Nash.	64¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	8,130
Louis., N. A. & C.	42	42	40	40	210
Manhattan Con.	98	99	98	98¾	450
Mem. & Char.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	100
Marq., H. & O.	11	11	11	11	100
Mil., L. S. & W.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	100
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	350
Missouri Pacific	69¾	70	69¾	69¾	2,100
M., Kan. & Tex.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	5
Nash. C. & St. L.	93¾	93¾	92¾	92¾	900
N. J. Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	900
Nat. Lead Trust	23¾	23¾	23	23	3,150
N. Y. & New Eng.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	700
N. Y. C. & St. L.	17	17	17	17	25
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	5
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	40	40	40	40	50
N. Y. Chicago & St. L.	28¾	28¾	27¾	28	1,200
N. Y. L. E. & W.	28¼	28¾	27¾	28	1,200
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	100
N. Y. & N. H.	250	250	250	250	10
N. Y. & Northern	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	2,200
N. Y. Susq. & W.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
N. Y. Susq. & W. pf.	22	22	22	22	1,000
Norf. & West. pf.	50	50	50	50	300
Northern Pac. pf.	61	61	60¾	61	2,150
Ontario Mining	35	35	35	35	25
Ontario & West.	17	17	17	17	50
Oregon Imp.	45	45	45	45	100
Oregon R. & N.	89¾	89¾	85¾	85	4,065
Oregon S. L.	43	44¾	43	44¾	520
Oregon & Trans.	30¾	31¾	30¾	31¾	9,160
Phila. & Read.	45¾	45¾	44¾	45	24,500
Philadelphia Gas	85	87¾	85	87	1,870
P., Ft. W. & C.	150	150	149¾	149¾	87
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	157	157	157	157	200
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	182¾	186	182¾	185¾	4,913
Postal Tel. & C.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	10
Rich. & W. P.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	2,865
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	1,500
St. L. & S. F. pf.	59¾	60¾	59¾	59¾	1,700
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	110	110	110	110	110
St. P. & Duluth	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	50
St. P. & Omaha pf.	91	91	91	91	100
St. P. & Omaha pf.	93¾	93¾	92	92¾	1,010
Sugar Ref. Co.	96¾	96¾	93¾	93¾	6,382
Tenn. Coal & Iron	38	38	38	38	810
Texas Pacific	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	600
Union Pacific	61	61	60¾	61	4,620
U. S. Express	85¾	85¾	84¾	85¾	230
W., St. L. & P. pf.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	200
Wells-Fargo Ex.	138	138	138	138	20
West. Union Tel.	85	85¼	84¾	85¼	3,565
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	839
Total sales					161,832

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ala. Central 1st	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	$1,000
Atch. Top. & S. Fe	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	8,000
At. & Pac. inc.	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	32,000
At. & Pac. 4s	79¾	80	79¾	80	9,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	4,000
Balt. & Ohio Sou. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
Canada So. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
Canada So. 2d	95¾	96	95¾	96	11,000
Cedar F. & M. 1st	68	68	68	68	1,000
Chic. & O. 6s	95	96	95	96	5,000
Ches. & O. 6s 1911	116¾	117	116¾	117	4,000
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	103¾	103¾	103	103	14,000
C., R. & Q. 5s, deb.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
C., R. & P. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
Chicago Gas 1st	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	15,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s	98	98	98	98	5,000
Cin., S. & C. 1st	100	100	100	100	1,000
C., C., C. & I. gen.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	2,000
Col. Con. 5s	94¾	95	94¾	95	11,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	78	78	77	77	31,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	82	82	82	82	2,000
D., L. & W. 7s	138	138	138	138	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	80	80	80	80	5,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	3,000
D. & R. G. 1st ext. 5s	88¾	89¾	88¾	89¾	5,000
Del. & Hud. 7s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
Ells. & Big S. 1st	102	103	102	103	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	95	95	94¾	95	12,000
Gr. Pac. 2d on 5s	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	12,000
Hous. & T. C. 5s	19	19	19	19	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	3,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. g. 5s	72	72	72	72	4,000
H. & T. Cen. 1st	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	30,000
H. & T. C. con. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
Ill. Cen. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	1,000
I. & G. N. gen. 6s	85¾	86¾	85¾	85¾	1,000
I. & G. N. 1st	103	103	103	103	4,000
Iowa Cen. 1st	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	24,000
Iron Mount. 1st	103	103	103	103	2,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	83	83	82¾	82¾	12,000
Kan. Pacific 6s	115	115	115	115	10,000
K. & T. gen. 5s	53	53	53	53	2,000
K. & T. gen. 6s	55¾	55¾	55	55	20,000
K. C. W. & N. 1st	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	2,000
L. E. & W. 5s	110¾	111	110¾	111	3,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	12,000
L. & N. unified 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	11,000
L. & N. 1st, P. & A.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5,000
L. N. A. & Chic.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	5,000
L. N. O. & T. 1st	86	86	86	86	5,000
Met. Elevated 2d	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	3,000
M., L. S. & W. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	7,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	10,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	3,000
Mor. & Essex cn.	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	45,000
Nash. & Chat. cn.	104	104	104	104	4,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	36,000
N. Y. & Harlem 7s	132	132	132	132	1,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	2,000
N. Y. & N. 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2,000
N. Y., L. & W. 1st	136	136	136	136	1,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	118,000
North. Pac. 1st	119	119	119	119	35,000
North. Pac. 2d	106¾	107	106¾	107	20,000
Northwest. g. 5s	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	1,000
Northwest. g. 7s	135	135	135	135	1,000
Northwest. ex. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2,000
Oregon S. L. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	25,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10,000
Philad. Trac. 6s	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	2,000
Read. 1st. pf. inc.	82¾	83	82¾	83	5,000
Reading gen. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	36,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st	84	84	84	84	10,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d, D. & M. certs.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	10,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	5,000
Rich. & W. P. T. 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1,000
Rock Island 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
R., W. & O. cn.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
St. L. & S. F. 1st	109	109	109	109	1,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	107	107	107	107	1,000
St. P. 1st. 7s, g.	125	125	125	125	2,000
St. P. 1st. C. & M.	101	101	101	101	4,000
St. P. 1st. M. & M.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	3,000
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. inc.	110	110	110	110	3,000
St. L. & S. F. 1st gen.	103	103	103	103	2,000
San A. & A. P. 6s	86	86	86	86	1,000
Shen. Val. gen. tr.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	26,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	97	97	97	97	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	89	89	89	89	24,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	36	36	36	36	2,000
U. Pac., L. & G. 1st	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	13,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	115	115	115	115	3,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	114¾	115	114¾	115	8,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	116	116	116	116	10,000
Utah South. ext.	111	111	111	111	4,000
Virginia Mid. gen.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	5,000
Wabash 5s	116	116	116	116	1,000
Wab. 1st, Ch. L. & P.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	15,000
Wab. 1st, St. L. & P.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	1,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	99	99	99	99	15,000
West. U. coll. tr. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
West. Union 7s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	12,000
Total sales					$913,500

*Total for $6,000 at 94¾, seller 15. †Unlisted. ‡Including $17,000 at 112, seller 30. §Including $5,000 at 89¾, seller 15.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,000
Aspen	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	50
Alta	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	100
Bullion	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	100
Belcher	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	100
Challar	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	200
Crown Point	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	100
Con. Imperial	.52	.52	.52	.52	100
Eureka Con	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
El Cristo	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.75	500
Hale & Norcross	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	115
Homestake	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	100
Iron Silver	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	700
Little Chief	.25	.25	.25	.25	500
Mutual S. & M.	1.35	1.35	1.95	1.35	500
Middle Bar	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,000

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALES—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—3D PAGE—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—7th cols.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
CLOTHING—3D PAGE—7th col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—6TH PAGE—4th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—NERVOUS WOMEN.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DALILAH.
EDEN MUSEE—EDDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—FAUSTINA.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MAGIC.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &c.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—CENTENNIAL LOAN EXHIBITION.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—SAID PASHA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE HENRIETTA.
THALIA THEATRE—AT 8—BERAN MONKEY.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, warmer weather, with rain.

Two gentlemen were in conference with the President yesterday on the subject of the vacancies in the Civil Service Commission. One was Mr. LYMAN, the sole actual member of the commission, of whom Mr. HARRISON may have learned something of the inconvenience and mischief arising from the present situation. The other was Senator HAMPTON of South Carolina, who urged the appointment of ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Mr. THOMPSON of his State. If the President should conclude to make this appointment he would do a wise thing, though tardily.

We owe an apology to Messrs. QUAY and CAMERON, Senators and boss office brokers of Pennsylvania, for having stated that they asked for the removal of Mr. STREETER, the foreman of laborers at League Island Navy Yard; they only petitioned for the appointment of some one else in Mr. STREETER'S place. The distinction is a nice one, and would probably not be obvious to Mr. STREETER, but since these eminent Pennsylvania persons insist upon it, we hasten to give them the benefit of it, and the more willingly that their petition was not granted.

The decision of the Navy Department to put the *Chicago* in commission and fit her out in time to participate in the naval display on the 29th inst. will be received with pleasure and approval. The vessels already promised to form a portion of the naval division represent some of the best types of the old navy, which when they were launched and first commissioned were as fine vessels as any navy in the world possessed. Some of them have become historical—the *Kearsarge*, for example—and, taken as a whole, they mark many of the important changes that have taken place since the days of wooden sailing vessels to those of the steel cruiser, with her great speed, protective decks, double screws, modern high-powered and machine guns, and electric appliances. The people are coming from all sections of the country, and to thousands of them the display afloat will be a novel sight, utterly different from anything they have ever before witnessed. They will see the *Chicago* as representing the best vessel we have afloat, and it would be gratifying to them to see also the *Vesuvius*, which latter is one of the most recent developments of the century and is the speediest vessel of her size in the world. Even though her final tests have not been completed, she is fit for the short cruise, and would be a great addition to the line of the Chicago would be found the carrying the flag of Admiral PORTER in the grand review. With yards manned, bunting flying gayly in the breeze, and guns firing a national salute as the President passes, she will present a spectacle worth seeing.

With the beginning of the matches yesterday between the clubs of the American Association the baseball championship season for 1889 is fairly opened. For several weeks the professional and many of the amateur nines have been playing steadily, but with the coming of games that count toward the pennant a wholly new interest is added. It must be said that the season of 1889 opens quite as promisingly as any of the remarkable seasons that have preceded it. The American Association starts the prolonged contest with a degree of equalisation of strength among its leading clubs which is very suggestive of a good struggle. Not only has there been some exchanging of players, but one club, the Cleveland, has dropped out and been transferred to the League since last year, and the Columbus comes in to take its place. There are also some interesting changes in the playing rules to watch. When the League, in turn, takes the field, the cup of joy in the baseball world will be full.

We note among the hordes of callers at the White House yesterday some representatives of the Pacific coast urging the selection of one OSBORNE of Los Angeles for the place of Public Printer. This is all wrong. If Los Angeles is to be honored, we insist on the claims of Mr. OSGOODBY, the author of the letter to the English Minister, Lord SACKVILLE. No other Los Angeles person has "claims" upon the party equal to his. If he is to have nothing, what incentive will there be in the future for the performance of like service? But if for any reasons the President sees fit to ignore Mr. OSGOODBY, then we respectfully but firmly present the claims of HARRISON GRAY OTIS, Esq., the Los Angeles editor who so eloquently described the "services" of OSGOODBY in the famous letter written to Mr. HARRISON Jan. 1, 1889. OTIS might not make a good Public Printer, but what has that got to do with it?

The Long Island Bridge bill, whose promoters designed to invade the section of the city in the neighborhood of Fourth-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street with elevated roads connecting the Long Island Railroad with the tracks in the tunnel, is practically dead, the Senate committee having decided to lay it aside indefinitely. It is plain that railroad connection with Long Island must be by tunnel rather than by bridge, and if a bridge is to be constructed over Blackwell's Island it should serve the purpose intended when the charter for it was granted. It was to be a bridge for general communication across the river, and not for the use of railroad corporations.

The cause of prohibition appears to be figuring more conspicuously than ever before in local elections in the West. At the town elections in Illinois of Tuesday the Prohibitionists succeeded in numerous cases in securing the choice of local officers opposed to granting licenses for the sale of liquor, and in some cases they overcame a combination of Republicans and Democrats. The temperance agitation results in a general derangement of party lines in local elections and from this fact a lesson may be derived for both parties. Neither can safely ally itself with the liquor power and both may find it safer to support a policy of effective restriction upon the liquor traffic than to resist the growing demand which constantly tends to prohibition where nothing is done to curtail the evils of a practically unrestricted sale. The weakening of party lines in local contests will not be without effect in general elections.

The text of the letter of STANLEY to the Royal Geographical Society shows it to be exceedingly interesting throughout. To the discovery of a great mountain, which appears to be distinct from the one observed by him in former years, and his enforced exploration of what is apparently the most extensive and forbidding forest on the continent—with its undergrowth and its network of creepers so dense that it "had to be tunneled through" here and there—he adds some exceedingly valuable observations on the watershed of Africa in the region of the great lakes. He notes the gradual diminution in size of Albert Nyanza, and has made a thorough study of the Aruwimi and some of its branches. No doubt the journey subsequently taken will clear up other problems of great interest.

AMENDING THE RAPID-TRANSIT BILL.

Yesterday Senator GRADY rectified his mistake of the previous day, if it was a mistake, and secured the restoration of the Rapid-Transit bill to the top of the list of bills in the order of third reading. The ninth joint rule was then enforced and the bill taken up. After several amendments offered by Mr. FASSETT had been adopted the Senate adjourned, leaving the bill in the position of a special order for to-day. In the Assembly Mr. CROSBY'S effort to have the bill passed without change and sent to the Senate to be perfected, so that the Assembly would only have its amendments to deal with, failed, and the bill was laid upon the table. The somewhat arbitrary action of Speaker COLE indicated that there was something preconcerted in this action. The purpose evidently was to await the action of the Senate on the subject before proceeding any further with it. Though it will require a two-thirds vote to take the bill from the table for final passage, it is likely that it will be promptly taken up in case it is passed by the Senate. Its position is, on the whole, no less favorable than it was on Tuesday, but it is not likely to get through without amendment.

Mayor GRANT has been quoted as objecting to any change whatever in the Rapid-Transit bill; but this is hardly a reasonable position to take. So long as its value is not impaired or its purpose interfered with, amendment seems desirable. The amendment to which the most strenuous objection has been made is that which strikes Broadway from the list of streets in which no rapid-transit route can be located. The opposition to this seems to us to be utterly without reason. It is treated almost as if it were a direct authorization of an underground road in that thoroughfare, to be constructed by the Arcade Company, whereas it would only permit the commission appointed by the Mayor to consider it. The commission would be left entirely free to decide against underground roads or against Broadway as a route. If there is no particular scheme in contemplation, but only a desire to get at the best solution of the problem, why should not an underground road in Broadway be considered? If it is the best thing, then it is what we want. If not, there would be no occasion to take it; but why this strenuous opposition to looking at the question? It does not seem reasonable. Surely the Arcade Company would not be able to capture the Mayor's commission and the Sinking Fund Commission, including the Mayor himself.

Mr. FASSETT seems to be horribly afraid of politics in the bill, a Tammany "cat in the meal." Now we have a Tammany Mayor, but we cannot on that account afford to forego all progress and give up the advantages to which we are entitled as a city. We have no doubt of Mr. GRANT'S honesty of purpose in this matter, and we do not believe that he seeks political advantage or could get it if he did, except so far as it might result from the prestige acquired by the honest and successful achievement of rapid transit. So far as it might result from that he would be entitled to it. We hope Mr. FASSETT'S fear is not that something good instead of something bad may come out of Tammany, and that the Republican Party could not survive such a result. The only sign of politics that we can see in the business is that which Republicans are trying to force into it. There are rumors even that they wish to make some sort of deal with Mayor GRANT in regard to local appointments in connection with this measure. We trust the Mayor will resist any such suggestion, even if we have to wait for rapid transit. There is one thing pretty certain. All that Mayor GRANT and Tammany could gain through the passage of this bill would be as nothing to what the Republicans would lose by defeating it or loading any Jay Gould or cable company jobbery upon it. The Republican Party cannot hope to gain ground in this city so long as it uses the power of the Legislature to sacrifice its interests and outrage its rights.

THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The President has appointed Mr. E. S. LACEY of Charlotte, Mich., to be Controller of the Currency. So far as can now be judged it is a fairly good choice. Mr. LACEY is President of the First National Bank of his town, has been a practical banker for some twenty-five years, and his appointment is said to have been asked for by a large number of the bankers and business men of his State. Politically—for unfortunately this office, which of all others should have nothing to do with politics, is, nevertheless, given out with reference to partisan considerations—the appointment is "charged" to ex-Gov. ALGER of Michigan, and whatever advantage it can give in the manipulation of the Republican Party of the State will go to him. The Controllership of the Currency is not so important an office as it once was. The system of national banks is now very thoroughly organized, and the principles by which it should be guided are defined by law, interpreted by the courts, and developed by a long line of precedents. There is no longer any open question of serious consequence as to the policy of the Government, and about all that remains for the Controller to do is to administer with skill and vigilance the law that vests the supervision of the condition and operations of the banks in his hands and in those of the Examiners.

This work does not require exceptional ability and is not so difficult as that of many a bank President, but such skill as it does demand it demands imperatively. It is a task in which the slightest laxity or partiality may produce very serious results. And it requires, above all things, the most unswerving integrity, the most complete freedom from every temptation to favoritism, an utter detestation of anything that may savor of corruption. These ought not to be uncommon virtues; they certainly are not unattainable, for they are found in thousands of men engaged in the institutions with which the Controller has to do. The Government has been very fortunate, and the various Presidents, who have had the appointments to make, have been very careful in securing these qualities in the successive Controllers from Mr. MCCULLOCH to Mr. TRENHOLME. [illegible] a matter much to be [illegible] that the average. It obviously ought to be [illegible] so, and this is [illegible] more true because the salary paid is small, the tenure of office is precarious, as in all political offices, and there is only the honor of the position and the pecuniary gain to attract men who must be of a class that command much greater emoluments in private business.

We hardly like to say that Mr. HARRISON deserves credit for having made an appointment against which nothing can be said, for that would imply that he was in danger of making a worse one. But this much, at least, is true, that in what he has done he has been compelled to resist the urgent request and the persistent pressure of a Republican leader who, more than any man now in active public life in his party, has been conspicuously connected with the financial policy and financial history of the country, to appoint a thoroughly bad man. We shall not insult Mr. HARRISON by the supposition that there was ever a chance that he would take "DICK" PARSONS from the hands of Senator JOHN SHERMAN. But what are we to think of Mr. SHERMAN himself, of his conception of his personal duty toward the Government of which he is a part and in which he has held even higher place? What shall we think of his notion of the President's standard of conduct and of the opinion and practice of a party which he could expect to tolerate such action on his part? It is bad enough that a public man in so high station as Mr. SHERMAN should be capable, for any reason, of wishing to secure a post of great trust for a worthless person, whose bad record is printed in the Senate's documents and who was connected with a scandal in the Senator's own family that he can recall only with mortification. But that is not the worst phase of the matter. It is much more significant and much more unfortunate for the country that Mr. SHERMAN had no fear that such turpitude would cost him a particle of confidence or consideration in his party. Nor can we honestly say that he had any reason to fear such consequences. There is no recent precedent that would justify any such apprehension. There are many that go to show that it would be groundless. Mr. QUAY, Mr. CLARKSON, Mr. DUDLEY are among the men honored by the party and having as much influence as Mr. SHERMAN—perhaps more. Why should Mr. SHERMAN hesitate?

THE NORTH RIVER BRIDGE.

The fact that the bill to incorporate the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company came within one vote of passing the Assembly yesterday indicates that a considerable amount of "hard work" had been done by persons who are not accustomed to do work at their own cost. Certainly there has been no such public demand from the people of this city for the construction of a bridge over the North River as undoubtedly preceded the authorization of the Brooklyn Bridge. The obvious explanation is that the East River Bridge was felt to be, and that the North River bridge is not felt to be, an urgent public necessity. It is very probable that within a few years New-York and Jersey City will be connected by one or more bridges. Meanwhile, there is nothing in the situation to warrant the waiving of a single safeguard on behalf of the city or on behalf of individual owners.

Any project for a bridge should in the first place be evidently a genuine project to build a bridge and not a mere project to get a charter. The best guarantees the public can have on this point are the character of the corporators and the amount of money that is required of them to give the charter vitality. In both these respects the bill that was yesterday discussed and voted on is deficient. The corporators are not named in the bill, and nobody seems to know who they are. As Mr. CROSBY showed in the course of the debate, although a payment of $200,000 appears to be required, $20,000 is all that is really needed to put the corporators in a position to sell out their charter to any existing corporation or to any individual.

This is a defect that ought to be fatal. As to the protection of the city from the establishment of the bridge in an undesirable place there is no pretense of any guarantee. Of the Commissioners named in the bill to locate the bridge only one can be said to have a standing as a public-spirited citizen, anxious to protect the interests of the city against jobbers and spoilers, and he is not an official representative of the city. In order to prevent a spoliation of the public under cover of the bill, the amendments submitted by Mr. CREAMER and supported by Mr. CROSBY were manifestly necessary and proper, giving the city, as they did an official representation upon the commission, and authorizing the Board of Estimate to fix a proportion of the earnings of the bridge that might fairly represent the value of the franchise. The supporters of the bill promptly defeated these amendments, which they would have promptly accepted if the bill had been an honest measure or their support of it an honest support.

It is significant that the reputable members of the Assembly from this city almost unanimously opposed the bill, and in so doing they faithfully represented their constituents. It was the members from the rural districts, led by a representative from Orange County, who were so much concerned about the importance of connecting New-York and New-Jersey by a bridge that they did not think it necessary to take any precautions whatever against the transfer or the abuse of the power they were eager to grant. On the other hand, the least reputable members of the House were to be found among the supporters of the bill.

It is scarcely probable that the measure will reappear during the present session. Its supporters rallied all the forces they were able to command to its support yesterday and failed, although they came very unpleasantly near succeeding. This close approach to success shows, as clearly as the proceedings taken upon the Rapid Transit bill, the danger of submitting questions that affect the local interests of the city to the representatives of the State at large. A majority of the Legislature may pass a bill affecting the city to which all the members [illegible]

[illegible] of the city [illegible] opposed, and about the necessity or wisdom of which those who vote for it are, in the first place, entirely incompetent to judge, and, in the second place, entirely irresponsible to the people whose interests their action affects. Inasmuch as such questions are committed to the Legislature of the State, the proper course for a member whose district is unaffected by a proposed local law is to defer to the opinion of those whose districts are affected. This is invariably done, except when New-York and Brooklyn are the places affected, unless the question be one of party politics. In the case of the North River bridge we see a bill against which public opinion in New-York has been unmistakably manifested brought within one vote of passage by men whose constituents are not affected by it, and who have themselves no legitimate interest in it. What their actual interest is their own constituents ought not to find it difficult to conjecture.

BURYING THE WIRES.

The actual chopping down of certain poles bearing electric wires is one of the most cheering incidents in the recent history of this city. It is at least ten years since it became evident that the accumulation of wires overhead, on account of the extension of communication by telegraph and of the introduction of the electric current for other purposes, constituted a nuisance and a danger. It is nearly as long since the subject was brought before the Legislature by a bill requiring the removal of the overhead wires. During the entire interval the rights and the demands of the public have been on one side and for some five or six years these have been embodied in the law of the State. On the other side there has been nothing but the interests of the corporations that own electric wires. It has been cheaper for them to use the public streets and the roofs of private houses for the conveyance of their wires than to put them under ground. Accordingly they have opposed the public and resisted the law, and the first success that the public and the law have obtained against them was the removal of the wires and poles yesterday from an extent of a half mile, more or less, on a principal thoroughfare.

The "Subway Commission" was probably a mistake from the beginning. From the nature of the case public work is slower and more costly than private work. Nobody has the same keenness of personal interest that leads a private owner to find ways and means of doing what he wishes to do at the smallest possible expense and in the shortest possible time. It was the right of the public to demand the removal of the wires from the streets. If the burial of electric wires had been an entirely new thing there would have been much to be said against the issue of such an order before its enforcement had been shown to be practicable. But, in fact, the practicability had been already demonstrated. Wires had been put under ground in other cities, foreign and American, without interrupting telegraphic communication or interfering with any use of electricity. All that was necessary was for the Legislature to enact a law ordaining that no wires should be permitted to be strung overhead after a certain reasonable date, and providing that at that date all the poles should be cut down unless they were sooner removed by the owners. The owners would thereupon have constituted a subway commission of their own, and the wires would have been buried accordingly. It was no business of the State or of the city to show the owners of electric wires how they could be carried under ground without detriment to their insulation. That was a matter for electrical experts, to be decided, like all other such matters, by the persons who had the highest interest in deciding it, and the best means of deciding it. The companies would have exhausted, as they have in fact done, all their legal methods of resisting the enforcement of the law. They would have not found practicable the additional delay that they have secured by arguing before the Subway Commission. When their legal devices were exhausted they would quietly have carried out the law. Inasmuch as the law intrusted the duty of burying the wires to the city, instead of putting it upon the proper persons, the delay since the passage of the act creating the Subway Commission is scarcely chargeable to the owners of electric wires, or certainly is not chargeable to them alone. It is to be divided among a considerable number of persons, most of whom were agents of the city. If Mayor HEWITT had found upon the statute book a mere prohibition of overhead wires we may be sure he would have enforced it. But as *ex officio* a member of the Subway Commission he found so many reasons for not doing what the owners of the wires did not want to be done that it is very doubtful if the decisive action taken on Tuesday would have been taken if he had remained in the Mayoralty. It is, at any rate, to the decision of Mayor GRANT and to his determination to stand no more nonsense on the subject that the city owes the action that has at last been taken. We shall probably hear no more scientific objections from the companies against the burial of the wires. These objections have been shown to be futile, and there is nothing for the companies to do but to take advantage of the conduits provided by the city, or to obtain permission to build others for themselves.

It should not be forgotten, however, that these conduits are but makeshifts, and that when all the electric wires are buried, there will simply be one more system of subterranean communication in addition to the several systems that now perplex the Department of Public Works and make the municipal administration of New-York appear more like that of a village of the eighteenth century than of what boasts itself to be a metropolis in the nineteenth. These systems are so many and so various that they will be for [illegible] needs to be accommodated by some method in the part of the city [illegible] these [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] will really demand a municipal "Subway Commission." In the meanwhile Mayor GRANT is to be congratulated upon having made a beginning of relieving the city from the disfiguring, offensive, and dangerous nuisance of the overhead wires and upon having furnished to the corporations concerned a demonstration that they are not superior to the law.

Our readers are already aware that a movement has been undertaken to raise a fund for the family of the late PHILIP H. WELCH, the well-known humorous writer, whose untimely death may be said, as truly as that of GARRICK, to have "diminished the public stock of harmless pleasure." The necessity for such an undertaking, it ought to be explained, does not arise in the least degree from any improvidence on the part of Mr. WELCH. If his days had been prolonged to the ordinary term of life he would have left his family in comfort and independence. But the expenses of his long and terrible illness from cancer, in spite of which he worked bravely until within three days of his death, prevented him from accumulating money, and his life was not insured when his disease announced itself. Mr. WELCH was a contributor to the Harper periodicals, to *Life*, *Puck*, the *Judge*, the *Epoch*, and the *Sun*, and if everybody who has enjoyed his witticisms in one or the other of these periodicals, or in the countless periodicals into which they were copied, should express his appreciation of their author by a contribution to the "Welch memorial fund" no doubt would be left of the adequacy of the fund to its purpose. Remittances intended for this object may be made to Mr. EDWARD P. CLARK, the Treasurer of the fund, at the office of the *Evening Post*.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening, April 16.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has gotten into its new quarters in its immense new building, which towers above its fellows not only journalistic but otherwise. THE TIMES deserves all its prosperity, and New-York should be very proud to have such a newspaper. As a newspaper it has been said of THE TIMES that in no New-York paper is the reader surer of finding a good account of any event in any part of the country in which he may be interested. THE TIMES is not only trustworthy as a newspaper but in its editorial expression. It is a paper which the best Republicans and Democrats should be thankful for on account of its just treatment of all public questions and the fearlessness of its opinions. Unfortunately most of its contemporaries are so hampered by their political prejudices or affiliations one way or the other that no judicious reader can accept their opinions without very large grains of allowance. Every year the number of voters who want all public matters and people handled impartially is growing larger, and they want a newspaper that will not commend for office any man simply because he is a member of a certain political party whether he is fit or not. Up to the time that the Republican Party disgraced itself by nominating James G. Blaine for the Presidency THE TIMES was recognized as a Republican paper, but now many Republican papers which are slaves in their expressions on political questions enjoy putting "Dem." after quotations from THE TIMES. There is little likelihood that THE TIMES is popular with the politicians, and New-York people should like it the more for the enemies it has made. It represents now the best element of the Republican Party, those who could not support the party nominee of 1884, and who would not add to that stultification the advocacy of the tariff plank of the party in 1888 in direct repudiation of the party utterances of 1884. While the mass of the Republican Party now holds together without holding in common any ideas that would not be flattered by calling them principles, THE TIMES manfully stands up for principles and patriotism before party. Those principles are new more than ever held by the best citizens of all parties. They may be briefly classified as: The people before the politicians; opposition to taxation for the benefit of the few and against the interests of the many; fitness as the first and best qualification for public office. It is therefore gratifying and encouraging to see the marked success of a paper which has not sacrificed principles to money-making, but which has courageously stood by its convictions and has made money, too. If the people of this country were fully aware of the great variety and weight of the pressure that is brought to bear upon newspaper representatives, especially in Washington, they would have still greater admiration for that sturdiness which has kept pace with, and it is to be hoped is mainly responsible for, the success of THE TIMES. May THE TIMES continue to be as prosperous as it is trustworthy should be the hearty wish of every good American citizen.

SAYINGS OF THE FROLICSOME.

A day or two ago several men from the electric light station dug a hole for an electric-light pole opposite one of the finest residences on Summer-street, in Malden. The owner of the residence in the meantime secured a man and told him to go up into the woods and dig the first tree he could find, and hurry back and plant it where the hole for the electric pole was. Before the men commenced to raise the electric light pole the owner of the residence invited them to come into his cellar and take a drink, which they all did. Then the owner detained them long enough to allow the man sent for the tree to come back and plant it. The others did not dare to remove the tree, so they put the pole into their wagon and drove off.—*Boston Journal.*

An Indian girl in the country does not like the language of Friends. She says: "I am a very bad girl because I don't like to be where they say thee. When you sent me out you didn't told anything about it how they talk. I wish you would send me out where they don't say thee. I would be nice girl if they don't say thee. I don't want to go back to Carlisle, I want to go where they don't say thee."—*Carlisle (Penn.) Red Man.*

A hawk and a sparrow were waging a very unequal battle the other day in the Maple-avenue nurseries at West Chester, when a second hawk came to the rescue of the sparrow. While the two larger birds were having it out between them the sparrow flew off after a parting attack on the eyes of its assailant.—*Philadelphia Record.*

What is a dude, anyway? He is the graceless son of Egotism and Stupidity; his sisters are Vanity and Heartlessness. There is only one thing to praise about him, and that is he lives in harmony with the rest of the family.—*Texas Siftings.*

Van Brush (who has spent three weeks artistically arranging his traps)—Well, Alice, how do you like my studio? Alice (a Philistine)—It's a beautiful sunny room, but, my dear Arthur, you ought to put it in order.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

It takes genius to tell a good lie that will stand the test of investigation. Any simpleton can tell the truth.—*Galveston News.*

LILIES FOR CAR DRIVERS.

William J. Richardson, Secretary of the Atlantic-avenue street railroad, Brooklyn, is at Hamilton, Bermuda. The 882 employes of the company were astonished yesterday by receiving letters, of which the following is a copy:

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 11, 1889.

MY. FRIEND: I send you herewith, as a slight token of my remembrance, an Easter lily from this beautiful Island "Garden of the Lord." By placing the roots in water the bud will be in full bloom by Easter Sunday, the 31st inst.

May this chaste symbol of purity and beauty turn our thoughts at this season of the year to the contemplation of Him who died and rose again, that our lives might be made pure. Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON.

The delivery and consequences Mr. Richardson will be grieved to learn, did not follow instructions closely. The [illegible] were [illegible]

MR. CHITTENDEN'S FUNERAL.

IT WAS LARGELY ATTENDED BY PROMINENT CITIZENS.

The threatening weather of yesterday did not deter a large number of the friends of the late Simeon B. Chittenden from going to the Church of the Pilgrims, on Remsen-street, Brooklyn, to pay the last mark of respect to his memory. Long before Dr. Richard S. Storrs, who officiated, arrived the church was filled.

After a brief prayer at Mr. Chittenden's house, 18 Pierrepont-street, the body was taken to the church. The pall bearers were A. A. Low, George Bliss, Edward Cary, A. M. White, C. D. Wood, Samuel McLean, J. S. T. Stranahan, R. M. Bitting, George L. Nichols, and William Allen Butler. Following the pall bearers were S. B. Chittenden, the only son of the dead man, and his family, and about a dozen relatives. Behind them were Vice President Levi P. Morton and the following delegation from the New-York Chamber of Commerce: Ex-Presidents Samuel D. Babcock and James M. Brown, President Charles S. Smith, Vice Presidents Josiah M. Fiske and Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary George Wilson, and Morris K. Jesup, Henry Hentz, John H. Inman, Woodbury Langdon, and Alexander E. Orr of the Executive Committee.

Dr. Storrs made a long address, in which he paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Chittenden's worth as a citizen, his integrity as a business man, and his whole-souled liberality as a public benefactor. He was compelled to speak in general terms, Dr. Storrs said, because of a promise he had made the dead. "I was at his house," said the preacher, "two months ago and was about to leave, when Mr. Chittenden stopped me and said: 'Doctor, promise me that when you preach my funeral service you will omit any reference to details of the work I have done for the city or the church and say as little of myself as possible.' I pledged myself to do so, and his hand is in my lips to-day." Dr. Storrs thought that Mr. Chittenden's example taught the duty of a clean life, an unswerving integrity in business affairs, and the dignity of labor. He loved work for its own sake and found in it an edinction for himself.

Among the prominent men at the church were the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, ex-Judge S. G. Reynolds, Benjamin F. Estes, Robert D. Benedict, Joshua M. Van Cott, John Winslow, Gordon L. Ford, ex-Judge Birdseye, ex-Mayors Booth, Schroeder, and Whitney, Congressman Felix Campbell, Isaac H. Frothingham, William H. Hazzard, ex-Judge Gilbert, ex-Congressman Darwin R. James, Henderson Benedict, William J. Coombs, Gen. Slocum, Gen. A. C. Barnes, L. V. D. Hardenbergh, Walter T. Hatch, and E. M. Litchfield.

Interment was at Greenwood.

IN THE LAND OF BOOMS.

STORY TOLD BY MEN OF THE SOUTH TO MEN OF THE NORTH.

Florence, in Alabama, has a boom. It seems suddenly to have become a little Oklahoma. Settlers are rushing in regiments strong, rushing in so fast that the primitive hostelries of the ancient town are unable to accommodate the hosts, and hundreds of new-comers are obliged to sleep in tents pitched on the booming town's corner lots. At least this is the pleasing message brought North by Major J. C. Green, Col. H. J. Graham, Gen. James A. Walker, and Judge William A. Hudson, who arrived in New-York yesterday on their way to New-England to invite Connecticut and Massachusetts capitalists to go South, get in line with Florence's boom, and grow rich.

Special efforts are to be made to induce Yankee cotton manufacturers and woodenware makers to transplant themselves and their trade. Northern ironmakers are to be invited, too. The great natural advantages of the South are pictured in tempting ways. Cotton fields beside the mills, peerless forests, primeval iron and coal, and limestone—all rich beyond compare and all limitless. These are what Florence offers through its missionaries.

Florence now claims a population of 8,000. It has doubled during the last four months. A year ago it had only 2,000. Since September $2,385,000 has been invested in new enterprises in the town, and during the same period $3,000,000 of outside money has been put into Florence real estate. So runs the prospectus, at least.

Much the same cheerful tale was in the prospectus of two or three years ago. Still Florence has much to commend it above the average boom town of the South. It has a clean record. There are real business men interested in it. Not all of its inhabitants are corner-lot auctioneers. Efforts to found factories are made legitimately. There is exemption from taxation for capital that "locates" there, along with co-operation by local capital.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Emmons Blaine of Maine is at the Everett House.

Judge F. A. Macomber of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. Elisha Dyer, Jr., of Rhode Island, is at the Hoffman House.

Prof. A. M. Wheeler and Prof. T. R. Lounsbury of Yale College are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Gen. Joseph A. Walker of Virginia and Judge William A. Hudson of Alabama are at the Astor House.

Senator J. D. Cameron of Pennsylvania and Railroad Commissioner Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y., are at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. James E. English of Connecticut, John R. Drake of Chicago, and Edward Atkinson of Boston are at the Windsor Hotel.

M. Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington; John T. Abbott, United States Minister to Colombia; Frank Hatton of Washington, and Orlow W. Chapman of Binghamton, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

PROTESTS OF FACTIONS.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee met last night in the Grand Opera House Hall and arranged for the organization of the new County Committee to-night. It received notice of a protest to be made against the admission into the County Committee of the Fourth Assembly District delegation headed by John Collins. The contesting delegation is headed by John B. Dunne. The committee decided that Mr. Dunne shall have ten minutes to-night to tell the wrongful things that were done under the inspiration of Collins to the detriment of true Republicanism in the Fourth. The Collins party will have ten minutes to defend itself.

The County Committee will also hear a long and loud protest from the Allen-Dodd crowd of the Fifth District against the admission of the Carroll delegation. These incidents, with the struggle over the selection of a special patronage committee of seven, will undoubtedly make the County Committee's meeting lively. There will be no trouble over the election of officers. Those of the present committee will be accepted.

BRITISH SEALERS ALARMED.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 17.—Sealers are very much concerned about the announcement from Washington that all vessels sealing in Behring Sea waters will be seized. Hunters and sailors are objecting to going on a cruise under present circumstances. It is believed that a war vessel will enter Behring Sea to protect the British sealers, but no definite statement has been made to that effect. The sealers claim that while the United States Government sends forth a proclamation and there is general bragging of what will be done, Great Britain and Canada have said nothing in the matter nor informed the public what answer they intend to give or the stand they will make this year, or whether they will protect the interests of British sealers. Sealing schooners that go into Behring Sea will be armed, and they will not tamely submit, as before, to piratical attacks of American cruisers. They believe, though, that they should be afforded proper protection by the British Navy.

ACT OF A BRAVE MAN.

A thirteen-year-old boy played upon the Pennsylvania Railroad track at Green-street, Jersey City, yesterday morning, unconscious of the approach of an incoming train. Patrick McTamany, the switchman at that point, shouted to him to warn him of his peril, but the lad did not hear. The train bore down upon the spot, and McTamany, seeing that it was necessary to act quickly, sprang between the tracks.

His strong arms lifted the child and threw him beyond the reach of danger; but the next instant the brave switchman was caught by the pilot and hurled beneath the locomotive wheels. He was mangled beyond recognition.

*BETTER PRIC

THE CENTENNIAL PARADES

RAPIDLY BEING WHIPPED INTO SHAPE.

POLICE WILL LOOK OUT FOR STRANGERS SEEKING LODGINGS—THE GERMAN-AMERICAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The last step necessary to officially change the line of march for the military and civic parades during the centennial celebration was taken yesterday. The Committee on Plan and Scope, which has official supervision of all details, approved of the change, and both processions will pass around Union-square, a change which, while not meeting with the entire approval of the men who will take part in the parade, will be eminently satisfactory to the general public.

To accommodate the spectators grand stands will be erected by the Army Committee on three sides of the square, which will furnish seats for some 50,000 people. Col. S. V. R. Cruger of the Army Committee was appointed a committee with power to arrange for the erection of the stands and for the sale of tickets thereto. Mr. Gerry thinks that the price of these should be but $1, but some members of the Army Committee think it should be the same as that fixed for the Waverley-place and Forty-second-street stands, $2. This question will be settled by Col. Cruger in a day or two.

As now arranged, therefore, every one may see the entire parade, as every military organization will pass over the entire route as decided on, from Fifth-street to Fifty-seventh-street. The troops will be massed on the side streets down town, arrangements to this end being now prepared by Major Gen. Schofield's chief of staff, Col. Blunt. The troops will begin their march up town at 10 A. M., simultaneously with the opening of the literary exercises at the Sub-Treasury. At the conclusion of the latter President Harrison and his party will enter carriages and drive rapidly between the lines of the troops from Fine-street to Twenty-first-street, where the head of the column, set in motion at 10 o'clock, will have halted, remaining stationary until the Presidential party shall have taken their places on the reviewing stand at Madison-square and Twenty-fifth-street. Every occupant of every stand will therefore have an opportunity to see all there is to see, the Presidential party passing before each stand except that at Forty-second-street.

In selecting impartial judges to the Executive Committee on Public Comfort, the Executive Committee, who took the matter into consideration some three weeks ago, and who have had a number of conferences with the police authorities on the subject, have decided to leave the housing of visitors entirely with the police. The Police Board, wishing to do all in their power to see that strangers are both cared for and protected, have adopted the following resolutions, under which the police will act during the continuance of the celebration:

Resolved, That owners or proprietors of hotels and lodging or boarding houses, and all other persons who are willing to take lodgers or boarders during the period of the centennial are invited to send their names and the location of their respective houses or residences together with the number required, to the station house of the precinct within which such residences or houses are situated.

Resolved, That commanding officers of precincts be directed to enter in a book to be provided for that purpose the names of all reputable persons within their respective precincts who are willing to take lodgers, with or without board, the location of their houses, and terms respectively.

Resolved, That the Committee on Centennial Celebration be notified of the adoption of these resolutions, and that all information obtained at the several station houses of the location of places where boarding or lodging may be obtained, will be freely given to persons applying for the same at any hour of the day and night.

Ward McAllister's resignation as a member of the Entertainment Committee was presented to the Plan and Scope Committee, to whom it was directed yesterday. The committee referred it to the Entertainment Committee, of which Stuyvesant Fish is Chairman. Mr. McAllister still remains a member of the General Committee on the Centennial Celebration.

The Plan and Scope Committee at its meeting yesterday approved of the action of the Finance Committee in asking that all moneys heretofore collected or which may be collected hereafter may be turned over to them. It was voted that no part of the money appropriated by either the State or city should be expended on either the ball or banquet, but that the expenses incurred in those features should be wholly liquidated by moneys arising from the sale of tickets and the fund raised by private subscription. Cornelius N. Bliss was appointed a committee to confer with the Army, Art, and Entertainment Committees to explain this action and see that it is carried out.

The members of the Finance Committee of the German-American section of the parade of May 1 have received the following cash contributions to help defray the expenses of what promises to be the most striking feature of the parade:

Through Mr. Henry Villard.—His own subscription, $500; W. H. Aspinwall, $250; L. von Hoffman & Sons, $250; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $250; Jesse Seligman, $100; James Speyer, $100; Charles Unger, $100; H. P. Goldschmidt, $100; J. & S. Wormser, $50; J. D. Probst, $50.

Through Mr. Louis Windmuller.—New-Yorker *Staats-Zeitung*, $500; Ditzman & Co., $100; C. A. Andmondt & Co., $100; Victor & Achelis, $100; Passavant & Co., $100; Baligarten & Co., $100; Hardt, Von Bernuth & Co., $100; Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, $100; J. A. Roebling's Sons & Co., $100; Hardt & Lingnau, $100; Schulz & Langsdorf, $100; Kessler & Co., Holzdauer, Lohr & Co., Louis Weddingen & Co., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, F. Achelis, Henry Merz, German-American Insurance Company, Henry Bauendahl, each $50; T. Drier, Wessel Manufacturing Company, each $25.

Through Mr. Gustav Heye.—His own subscription, $150; Meale Brothers, $100; L. Von Hoffman & Co., $100; Oelrichs & Co., $100; G. Amsinck & Co., $100; Watson, Toel & Co., $100; Knoop Fierichs & Co., $100; Henry O. Havemeyer, $100; Hamburg-American Packet Company, $100; Julius A. Steers-berg, Mohr Hanseman, Germania Life Insurance Company, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. each $50; Goepel & Trube, I. O. Koch, Funch, Edye & Co., C. G. Tag, F. Herman, each $25.

Through Mr. Henry Clausen, Jr.—H. Clausen & Son, $250; George Ehret, $500; Jacob Ruppert, $200; F. Dolger, $200; H. Elias Brewing Company, $100; A. Happel Sons, $100; F. Oppermann, $100; A. Liebman's Sons, $150; Obermeyer & Liebman, John Eichler, Th. Gregoriomer, Jacob Kress, each $50; L. C. Juck Company, $100; F. & M. Schafer Brewing Company, $100.

From Others.—William Steinway, $250; William Knabe & Co., $100; P. Krutzin, $100; A. Kutroff, $100; Decker Brothers, $100; Sohmer & Co., $100; William Wicke & Co., H. L. Muller & Co., each $50; Dr. A. Jacobi, Louis De Jonge & Co., Dieckerhoff, Raffeer & Co., each $25.

The committee greatly need further subscriptions, which will be gratefully received by any member of the committee or by J. H. Schiff, the Treasurer, at 30 Nassau-street. The money will be used in accordance with the committee's plan, those furnished by the several societies or by the various trades being embellished by society and trade contributions.

The dimensions of the several stands from which the parades may be seen, now being erected by A. G. Bogert & Brother, are as follows:

Reviewing stand, 733 feet long, 25 feet wide, situated east side of Fifth-avenue, Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; Worth Monument stand, 350 feet long, 48 feet wide; stand north side Washington-square, 400 feet long, 50 feet wide; stand at reservoir, Fifth-avenue, Forty-second to Forty-second-street, 470 feet long, 25 feet wide, and stand at City Hall Park, 450 feet long, 50 feet wide. Twenty thousand persons will be seated on these stands. In 1867 this firm, A. G. Bogert & Brother erected the first large stand ever built in this city. It was 138 by 116 feet. It was for the State, the Legislature having appropriated $500 for the grand festival to the Second and First Division, State militia. Since that time—a period of nearly a quarter of a century—all the stands in the city have been erected by the same firm.

Stands are to be erected in the yard of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, in Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, for the use of the children of the asylum, the proposition to that effect having been approved by the Committee on Plan and Scope, to whom it was submitted.

Col. Fenn T. Cauldwell, commanding the Twenty-second Regiment, has informed Col. S. V. R. Cruge, that the committee can have the use of the regimental band—Gilmore's—at the literary exercises at the Sub-Treasury between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning if desired.

The Centennial Committee, desiring to secure accommodations for the press of the country on the day of the naval parade, applied to Mr. John H. Starin, asking if one of his boats could not be obtained for the purpose. With his characteristic courtesy and promptness Mr. Starin replied to the letter of the Secretary of the committee as follows:

"I have your note of April 12, expressing your desire to provide adequately for the representatives of the press of the country who desire to witness the naval parade on April 29, and inquiring on what terms I will charter to your committee a boat suitable for that purpose. In reply I beg to state that at this season of the year no reasonable money consideration would induce me to think of finally of taking from my shipyard boats which are being overhauled for the Summer season, but, under the circumstances, it will afford me great pleasure to place the steamboat Laura M. Starin at the disposal of your committee for the uses of the press of the country upon the date named free of charge.

"Please arrange the details with the Superintendent of my steamboat department."

The committee voted to accept Mr. Starin's generous offer and will to-day formally convey its thanks in accepting the services of the Laura M. Starin.

THE MILITARY PARADE.

Adjt. Gen. Hastings of Pennsylvania was in consultation with the Army Committee yesterday relative to the participation of the National Guard of his State in the military parade. Gen. Hastings is in favor of the marching of the entire force of the State, but difficulties in the matter of quarters, had been overcome by the securing of a seven-story building in Mercer-street, by the Army Committee, capable of accommodating the entire body of 8,000 troops.

Ohio's representative in the military parade still remains an undetermined quantity. Difficulty is encountered by Adjt. Gen. Axline in securing a special rate of transportation from the railroads. Ohio has 3,500 troops in readiness to visit New-York. The difference is in process of adjustment.

The Louisville Legion, representing the State of Kentucky, has avoided complications with the railroads by arranging to make the journey from the Blue Grass region prior to the beginning of the rush of travel, and to return to Kentucky after the celebration is over. The legion has been assigned to the choicest quarters at the disposal of the Army Committee, namely, Lyric Hall. This has been made possible by the action of the Secretary of the Navy in declining to permit the cadets of the Naval Academy to take part in the parade.

Five thousand dollars was yesterday deposited in bank to the credit of the Army Committee from the proceeds of the sale of grand stand seats.

A careful measurement of the additional territory to be covered by the military and industrial parades, through the circling of Union-square, discloses the fact that the paraders will be called upon to march three-quarters of a mile more than was originally contemplated.

Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald, commanding the First New-York Brigade, has sent cards to the commanding officers of all out-of-town military organizations inviting them and their subordinates to make use of the brigade headquarters, Broadway and Forty-fifth-street, during the centennial celebration.

Adjt. Gen. Porter has decided that no ambulances shall accompany the four brigades of New-York troops in the military parade.

Gov. Hill will be the Commander in Chief of the National Guard of New-York in fact as well as in name in the centennial parade. All orders for the movements of the troops he will give personally. To this end he has directed Adjt. Gen. Porter to detail Trumpeter Allen of the Second Battery to act as bugler to general headquarters.

THE NAVAL PARADE.

Capt. Henry Erban, U. S. N., of the Navy Committee, has received a number of communications from the agents of several of the foreign steamship lines in response to a request from the Navy Committee asking them if they would decorate their piers and such of their steamers as happened to be in port on Monday, April 29, the day of the great naval parade. The responses have been favorable and a magnificent display all along the Hudson river from both sides is now a certainty.

Among the companies which have already promised to make the displays suggested are the Inman, White Star, Red Star, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the National, Cunard, Nord-Deutscher, Hamburg-American, and Netherland Lines, and there is no doubt that all the other companies having piers on either side of the Hudson River will join in the display of bunting with a friendly view to rivaling all the display made by the American companies using the docks.

"We want to make the Hudson a perfect funnel of flags and bunting into which the procession shall pass," said Capt. Erban, "and if the ideas of the committee are carried out the purpose will certainly be accomplished."

The seven or eight United States revenue cutters which may be in this port at the time of the parade will take part in it as a portion of the United States Navy division, the revenue fleet preceding the steam yachts which are expected to take part in the parade. The mercantile division, already numbering 350 vessels of all shapes, sizes, and sizes known to shipmakers, will follow the yachts.

The line of parade, though not officially determined upon, will be up the harbor, around the Battery, up the East River, turning at Hunter's Point, and then steaming down the East River, and then up the North River to a point to be fixed upon, where the parade will be dismissed.

To satisfy the general curiosity the committee will do all in their power to have the Vesuvius, now at Philadelphia, brought to this city and given a prominent place in the parade of the fleet. Capt. Zalinski is doing all in his power to get the naval authorities and the builders to send her to this city.

The Plan and Scope Committee yesterday appropriated $500 to the Navy Committee, to be used in providing a lunch on the Sirius for the ladies on the Presidential party and the other guests who will be on board that steamer.

THE CIVIC PARADE.

Gen. Butterfield, Chief Marshal of the civic parade, has received word from E. L. Carey, who is to be the Chief Marshal of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the parade, that that order will have 10,000 men in line. M. J. Murray reports that the Brooklyn Bricklayers' Union will parade 2,500 men. Gen. John Cochrane will have command of the Tammany Society's 5,000 men, who will parade in 13 divisions, each under command of one of the sachems. The Manhattan Athletic Club will parade 300 men, and Columbia College will have 200 students in the educational division, under command of Marshal John A. Dempsey. The German division is officially announced now as having reached 50,000 men.

The Swiss societies will be represented in this parade by two floats representing Helvetia and Columbia, respectively, in allegorical fashion. The twenty-two Swiss cantons will be represented on the first float by twenty-two girls dressed in Swiss costume representative of the several cantons. Young ladies will also represent Helvetia and Columbia in national costume. The Swiss Guard of 500 men will also parade.

The Civic Committee have now 95,100 men reported to them as being ready to take part in the parade on Wednesday, May 1, a larger number by several thousand men than ever participated in any parade in this country, and one that would be unable to pass any given point in the daylight hours, or in the twenty-four hours of a rainy day. Applications keep coming in for places in the line, and the limits of the parade is seems impossible to estimate. The Retail Grocers' Union met last evening and made arrangements to participate in the parade with something like 2,000 men, in addition to the number given above. It is probable that at least 125,000 men will ask for places in the line, and the estimates in the cases of most of the organizations are unquestionably too great.

Brig. Gen. Emil Schaefer has accepted the position of Marshal of the German-American division in the industrial parade.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRAIN.

Arrangements for the special train by which President Harrison and his party will leave Washington for this city have now been perfected to conform to the specially expressed wishes of President and Mrs. Harrison and the ladies of the Presidential party. The train, which will consist of five cars—one of them a dining car—will be at the railroad station in Washington early Sunday evening so that the President and the other distinguished guests of the city may take their places in the cars at 9 o'clock in the evening and be well asleep by midnight, a safe distance after which hour the train will leave Washington.

This time is fixed to comply with the wishes of the members of the Presidential party who object to traveling on Sunday. The train will run slowly to Elizabethport, N. J., running as much as possible on grade lines so as little as possible with the fifty slumbering occupants of the cars. The train will reach Elizabeth about 7:30 o'clock Monday morning, the last car containing the President and his family being switched off at this point so that President Harrison may breakfast with Gov. Green of New-Jersey.

The rest of the train will then move on to Elizabethport, breakfast being served en route. The President's car will be taken to Elizabethport by a special engine, the parties arriving there at the time fixed for the Lehigh and the Sirius promptly at 10 o'clock. Owing to the fact that the accommodations in the dining car are such that but fifty people can be breakfasted there within the allotted time the Presidential party will have to be limited to that number. The Centennial Committee will decide who the guests on the train shall be. Cornelius N. Bliss was given power to act as representative of the Plan and Scope Committee in perfecting all the minor arrangements.

SOME CELEBRATIONS.

Mayor Grant yesterday wrote to Police Superintendent Murray requesting him, when issuing permits for trucks to stand in cross-streets, as places from which the centennial processions might be viewed, to bear in mind the need to have a clear open space in such streets for the passage of vehicles, particularly of fire engines.

The authorization of trucks to stand at the corners as reviewing stands on April 30 and May 1 is likely to increase the miseries of persons compelled to move their homes on the latter day. The truckmen are of the opinion that they can make more money with little effort by letting standing places on their trucks to sightseers than by moving furniture.

The Aldermanic committee appointed to spend $15,000 in centennial jollifications if the Board of Estimate should appropriate the money called on Mayor Grant yesterday. It asked him to labor with the Board of Estimate to induce it to appropriate the money. He said he would think about it.

The Centennial Celebration Committee of the Board of Education met last evening, Mr. Wood presiding. It was decided that the meeting of April 26 be omitted, and that the next meeting will begin at 8 o'clock, and will be opened in English by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, after which ceremonies, in primary cases, by the singing of "America." The Principal is to give a brief account of the establishment of the Government and of the first Presidential inauguration, and patriotic songs and recitations will follow. Nothing is to be put in the programme not pertinent to the occasion.

WASHINGTON'S KIN.

Relatives of Gen. Washington and of his wife keep turning up since the publication of the list of those to whom invitations have been sent. The Centennial Committee are in daily receipt of letters from those who have the Washington blood in their veins, this branch having been apparently overlooked in a search for the descendants of Martha Washington, who, as a matter of fact, are not blood relatives of Gen. Washington. The relatives of Washington who have asked the committee for recognition are the following:

Mrs. Martha Custis Gibbs of Baltimore, great-granddaughter of Mrs. Martha Washington, daughter of John Parke Custis Peter.

Alice Washington Weir, a daughter of Dr. Robert F. Weir and great-granddaughter of Gen. Washington's brother, Col. Samuel Washington.

Mrs. Dr. John D. M. Carlese of Clayton, Del., great-great-grandniece of Gen. Washington, her mother, Lucy Washington, being a daughter of Dr. Samuel Washington of Harewood, Jefferson County, West Va. He was a son of Steptoe Washington, who was a son of Col. Samuel Washington, Gen. Washington's brother.

Miss Eugenia Washington, 813 Thirteenth-street, Washington, D. C., great-granddaughter of Col. Samuel Washington, and also a grandniece of the wife of President Madison.

Mrs. Maria Washington Weir, wife of Dr. Robert F. Weir, 37 West Thirty-third-street, New-York, great-granddaughter of Col. Samuel Washington.

Mrs. Kate Washington Hunter, wife of Dr. James B. Hunter, 2 East Thirty-third-street, New-York, great-granddaughter of Col. Samuel Washington.

Col. Thornton Augustine Washington of the Land Office, Interior Department, Washington, great-grandnephew of Gen. Washington.

Miss Margaret Washington, 813 Vermont-avenue, Washington, D. C., "the nearest relative of Gen. Washington now living."

Mrs. Harriet Washington Tallmadge, 1,423 F-street, Washington, D. C., great-granddaughter of Col. Samuel Washington.

Mrs. Fannie Washington Finch, 1,340 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, daughter of Rushrod Washington, grandson of Gen. Washington's brother Augustine and of Henrietta B. Spotswood; also a granddaughter of Augustine Washington, who was the grandfather of Gen. George Washington. She was born at Mount Vernon, and says that her father, five sisters, and a brother are interred in the Washington tomb at Mounts Vernon.

Richard Henry Chinn, Vacaville, Solano County, Cal.; Ellen A. Conway, widow of Gen. Frederick Rector Conway, Columbia, Mo.; Elias McHatton Ripley, wife of Dwight Ripley, 76 North Portland-avenue, of Brooklyn, N. Y., descendants of Esther Ball, whose sister Mary was Gen. Washington's mother. The following children of the above are therefore great-great-great-grand nephews and nieces of Gen. Washington's mother: Bertha and Nina Chinn of California; Mrs. Melissa M. Branch, wife of the Rev. Henry Branch Ellicott City, Md.; Ellen Chinn Lee, wife of George H. Denny, St. Louis, Mo.; James Langridge Conway, Kansas City, Mo.; Cabel Elias Conway, Silver City, New-Mexico; Dr. Henry A. McHatton, Macon, Ga.; Armella McHatton and Elise Ripley, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. L. Montgomery Bond, Elizabeth, N. J., a great-grandniece of Washington, being, like Mrs. Buckner, wife of the Governor of Kentucky, and Mrs. Charles T. Mitchell, descendants of Betty, the only sister of Gen. Washington.

Major Burress Ball of Washington, D. C., "the nearest living kin of Washington." He is a kinsfolk relative of Washington, being a lineal descendant of Mary Ball, the mother of Gen. Washington, and also a great-nephew of Gen. Washington.

Mrs. F. E. Moran, Mead Falls, N. D., great-great-grandniece of Gen. Washington, a descendant of his brother, Col. Samuel.

The Hon. William de Bertburn Washington, Council, London, Canada, descendant in three lines from Washington's family, and also related to Mrs. Martha Washington by direct descent from her sister.

George Washington, great-grandson of Col. Samuel Washington, Postmaster at Centre View, Johnson County, Mo.

This by no means exhausts the list of the kin of the Washington family who are now turning up in printdaily in unexpectedly large numbers.

GEN. PORTER'S PROBLEM.

ALBANY, April 17.—Adjt. Gen. Porter has found himself in a whirlpool of trouble during the last ten days. He has been deluged with applications for tickets to the stands for the parade, ranging from one to one dozen, from every department, bureau, and commission in the State. Inasmuch as Gen. Porter had only 1,000 tickets to be distributed among the members of the Legislature and the State officers and Inasmuch as there are 15,000 persons entitled confirmed by the Senate, and as all the officers of the National Guard come under the head of State officers, Gen. Porter is engaged in studying the problem "what constitutes a State officer" and how can all of them be accommodated?

Permission to enter the State of New-York has been granted all troops of other States desiring to take part in the centennial parade.

THE CHICAGO CELEBRATION.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The Centennial Executive Committee having in charge the Chicago celebration of April 30 completed a programme to-day as follows: From 8:30 to 9 o'clock in the morning, ringing of the bells; 9 o'clock to 10, meetings in the churches of all denominations, to be attended by the various military and civic organizations; 11 o'clock, the school children will assemble in their schools and hear addresses and sing patriotic songs, each child to be presented with a medallion as a souvenir of the occasion. Over 250,000 will be given out. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, mass meetings will be held at which accommodations for 50,000 people have been arranged. In the evening fire-works will be displayed in the three divisions of the city.

LOUISIANA'S COMMISSIONER.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—Gov. Nicholls has appointed Gen. Joseph L. Brunt of Ascension Commissioner to represent Louisiana at the centennial celebration of the inauguration of Washington as New-York. Gen. Brunt is of old Maryland Revolutionary stock. His father was a Whig member of Congress from Louisiana in the twenties and was Grand Marshal of the Harrison inaugural procession in 1840. He was a Colonel of artillery in the Confederate Army in the late war and the junior Brigadier General from Louisiana.

PRIZES FOR GOOD PICTURES.

The various prizes for pictures hung in the annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design were voted for and awarded yesterday. Irving R. Wiles's picture "Sonata" took the Thomas E. Clarke prize of $300 for the best American figure picture painted in the United States by an American citizen. The three Julius Hallgarten prizes, $300, $200, and $100, for the three best pictures in oil colors painted in the United States by American citizens under thirty-five years of age were given, respectively, to Robert W. V. Sewell of this city, "Sea Urchins"; Kenyon Cox of this city, "November," and Frank W. Benson of Boston, "Orphans." To Ella Condie Lamb of this city, who exhibited "An Advent Angel," was awarded the Norman M. Dodge prize of $300 for the best picture painted in the United States by a woman.

All of these pictures are still at the academy, where the exhibition continues until May 11.

A FACTORY BURNED.

The large factory of the Buffalo Door, Sash and Blind Company, on the north west corner of Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, with its contents, destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, involving a loss of from $75,000 to $100,000. The building was of brick, five stories high, 50 feet wide, and 200 feet deep.

The fire spread so rapidly that nothing could be done to save the building. The car will crashing through a two-story frame dwelling immediately in the rear of the factory. This building was owned by John Allen, a milkman, who occupied it as a dwelling and stable. Eleven cows had been removed from the stable.

The loss on the factory stock and machinery is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000, and the insurance is $60,000. Allen's loss will be about $500, and he is insured for $1,000. The fire is supposed to have started in the engine room.

IN A POLICE HEADQUARTERS CELL.

Detective Sergeant Lanthier brought a prisoner into Police Headquarters last night through the rear basement door, on Mott-street, and locked him up in a cell. The prisoner was well dressed and looked like a well-to-do business man. He was handcuffed, which is a rather unusual proceeding except with desperate characters. The detective who made the arrest would not say more about the case and the officer in charge of the detective office last night refused to give any information about the case. The prisoner is said to be named Baldwin and to be interested in a business on Broadway.

ANOTHER STANDARD DEAL.

LIMA, Ohio, April 17.—The Standard Oil Company to-d ay closed the deal whereby they become the possessors of a majority of the stock of the Ohio Oil Company. This gives them control of the Lima field. The Ohio Company is composed of an association of producers in this field. Their leases cover 15,000 acres, with a daily production of 5,000 barrels of oil. A considerable portion of the territory is yet undeveloped, and for the stock is said to

PUSHING IRELAND'S CAUSE

PARNELL'S SUIT AGAINST THE LONDON "TIMES."

THE TRIAL TO BEGIN IN THE FALL—ARRESTED FOR ARMING SEIZED TENANTS—HARTINGTON'S PROMISE.

LONDON, April 17.—Mr. Parnell has engaged Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Arthur Russell to conduct the libel suit brought by him against the *Times*. The trial of the case will take place in London in the Autumn. The specific charges against the *Times* are that it published a fac simile of a letter dated in April, 1887, which was falsely ascribed to Mr. Parnell, and that it published other letters during the trial of the case of O'Donnell against Walter, among them being the Kilmainham letter beginning "Dear E," which the *Times* subsequent to the trial called genuine. Mr. Parnell will insist that the case be confined to the subject of the issue of the forgeries and that all questions of a political nature be excluded from consideration.

The Rev. Father Covenay has commenced suit against the *Standard* for saying that he approved the murder of Police Inspector Martin at Gweedore, Ireland.

Lord Harrington, in a speech at Sunderland to-night, denied the truth of the assertion that the bye-elections showed a revulsion of popular feeling in favor of Mr. Gladstone. He claimed that the fact that the Liberal-Unionist poll had in every instance been increased, even when the Liberal-Unionist candidate had been defeated, showed that the country adhered to the decision given at the last general election. He said that the principles of local government, as accepted by the peoples of England and Scotland, would be offered to Ireland as soon as the Irish were ready to recognize that there was no grievance in possessing an equality in political status with the English and the Scotch.

LONDONDERRY, April 17.—Prof. Harrison has been committed to Londonderry Jail for trial at the Court of Sessions Tuesday next on the charge of assisting besieged tenants at Gweedora. While he was being conveyed to jail he was heartily cheered by the populace. The sergeant who was in charge of the policemen who arrested Prof. Harrison ordered his men to "beat the devil out of them," and Fathers Gildea, Boyle, Conybeare, O'Brien, and O'Shea and a reporter of the London *Daily News* were roughly handled. Women were trampled upon by the police, and in some instances were clubbed by the police. The excitement was intense, the populace being greatly enraged by the action of the police.

DUBLIN, April 17.—It is expected that 70 more tenants will be evicted from their homes on the Olphert estates.

THE BOULANGER AGITATION.

PARIS, April 17.—*La Presse* says that warrants have been issued for the arrest of 60 members of the Boulangist party.

The Senate commission appointed to conduct the trial of Gen. Boulanger to-day privately examined Gen. Saussier with reference to the charge that Boulanger corrupted officers of the Paris garrison.

The Boulangists Lemaitre and Dequille have come from Brussels to make arrangements for a demonstration by the French colony there in honor of Boulanger. The General has promised to attend the demonstration.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

PARIS, April 17.—The subscriptions to the exposition lottery bonds amount to 175,000,000f.

The *Figaro* says that the Czar contemplates a visit to the coming exhibition here.

The Municipal Council will give a banquet on May 11 at which will be present President Carnot, the Cabinet, the foreign diplomatic representatives, Mayors, and other guests attending the opening of the exhibition.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, April 17.—In the Clyde market to-day sugar opened 3d lower, but rallied 1s 6d and advanced 2s. The market was excited. It is reported that Continental buyers are purchasing for American account.

It is stated that Bulgarian exiles in Roumania and Russia are plotting for a formidable invasion of Bulgaria. It is probable that M. Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, will interfere to prevent the consummation of such a plot.

During the ceremonies attending the opening of an infirmary at Sunderland to-day, over which the Marquis of Hartington presided, the platform upon which were seated the civic officials, reporters, and other prominent persons, collapsed. The wife of the Mayor of Sunderland had a leg broken by the fall, and was removed from the débris in hysterics. Two other ladies and two gentlemen were also injured.

ZANZIBAR, April 17.—The missionaries who were reported to have been released by Chief Bushiri have not yet arrived at Bigamoyo. Bushiri demands from Herr Meyer the amount of ransom as yet unpaid.

ROME, April 17.—The Pope has not yet recovered from the illness which attacked him Monday.

Mgr. Ferrata, Papal Nuncio at Brussels, will succeed Mgr. Agliardi as Apostolic Delegate for India. Mgr. Agliardi will next go to Papal Nuncio at Munich in place of Mgr. Raffo Sallu, who is ill and who has been given two months' leave of absence to recruit his health. The Archbishop of Perugia will succeed Mgr. Ferrata as Papal Nuncio at Brussels.

PARIS, April 17.—The *Gaulois* says that the Princess of Sagan, a noted leader of fashion, was bitten a short time ago by a pet monkey, which has since died from hydrophobia. The Princess, the paper says, is about to visit Paris for the purpose of putting herself under the care of M. Pasteur.

VIENNA, April 17.—The *Fremdenblatt* warns the new Roumanian Ministry (the Catargi Government) that the only safety for Roumania is to be adherent to neutrality and the avoidance of Russian subalegs.

LONDON, April 18.—Hopes are entertained that the National Line steamship The Queen, which is overdue, may have rescued the Denmark's passengers. She sailed from New-York April 4 for Liverpool.

AN ECHO TO THE "FINAL WORD."

A card from the New-York and New-Haven Automatic Sprinkler Company in The TIMES of the 17th inst. shows that some credit is due Mr. John Simmons, President, and his company (either or both) for a certain kind of presence of mind,—we cannot call it ingenuity, inasmuch as it is a very ancient device—to divert public attention from the parties really at fault by diligently and promptly raising a "hue and cry" against somebody else. Once more to the facts. The building which formed the Planet Mill Carpet Factory and which burned down was not equipped by us and there were no Grinnell sprinklers in it—as we know from the positive statement of Buchanan & Lyall's Superintendent and Mr. Grinnell himself, and in the floor where the fire broke out and got its headway there were no sprinklers at all. Mr. President Simmons having retired behind the ample protection of his company's title, no further necessary reply to this last effusion further than to say that the two cases referred to were those of sprinkler equipments which were only partial and hence the loss was not chargeable to the sprinklers. Finally, our company did not put them in, nor were they in the factory when it was burned.

The closing paragraph of the article entitled "A Final Word" indicates that our assailants are deficient in good temper as well as in truth, and for this reason we decline to further notice their cards.

THE AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM AND EXTINGUISHER COMPANY, LIMITED, 294 Broadway.—*Exchange.*

INTERESTS OF THE SCHOOLS

At the Board of Education meeting yesterday resolutions of respect to the memory of Commissioner William A. Cole, who died on Monday, were offered by Commissioner O'Brien and adopted by a unanimous rising vote. A protest against the building of the East River Bridge, which would seriously interfere with the sessions of the Normal College, was referred to the trustees of that institution. Charges preferred by Teacher Peter E. Tarpey against George L. Hardy, Principal of Grammar School No. 64, were referred to the Committee of Nineteenth Ward schools for investigation.

A request from Mayor Grant for the continuation of Primary School No. 25 was referred to the Committee on By-laws. Miss Isabella Fraser was elected Principal of the female department of Grammar School No. 59. A report of the Committee on By-laws upon the charges against Trustee E. J. Trudeau of the Ninth Ward, recommending his removal, was laid over for action at the next meeting. Commissioner Engelhaupter of the Committee on Legislation read a telegram from Albany stating that the bill allowing the appropriation of $2,000,000 extra for new school grounds and buildings had just passed the Assembly.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

It is a good thing to remember that Dr. von

OBITUARY.

GEN. SAMUEL K. DAWSON.

Gen. Samuel K. Dawson, whose name has been borne on the retired list of the army since 1870, died at Orange, N. J., yesterday. He was appointed to the West Point Military Academy, having been graduated July 1, 1839, when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the First Artillery, serving at Plattsburg, N. Y., during the Canada border disturbances of that year. In 1840 he was on the Maine frontier pending the "disputed territory" controversy as Hostilities, and in 1845 was with the army of occupation at Corpus Christi, Texas. In the Mexican war he was at the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Cerro Gordo, and at the siege of Vera Cruz. For gallant conduct at Cerro Gordo he received a brevet Captaincy. In 1851-3 he fought in the Seminole war, and in the latter year was made a full Captain. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was made Major of the Nineteenth Infantry, and served in defense of Fort Pickens, Fla., being present during the bombardment. In 1863 he was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry, and was engaged at the battle of Chickamauga, where he was severely wounded. On March 13, 1865, he was promoted to be Brevet Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General for gallant conduct during the rebellion, and, after being on leave of absence and waiting orders for several years, he was, on May 11, 1870, retired from active service for disability contracted in the line of duty.

COL. EDWARD P. NETTLETON.

Col. Edward P. Nettleton, late Corporation Counsel of Boston, died at his residence in Pembroke-street, that city, last evening, of kidney trouble. The deceased was born in Chicopee in 1835 and was graduated from Yale. Col. Nettleton served in the Thirty-first Regiment in the rebellion, rising from a Captaincy to the Colonelcy in the regiment. He went to New-Orleans under Gen. Butler, and while in Louisiana also served on the staffs of Gens. Weitzel and Emery. He was appointed Provost Marshal General of Alabama under command of Major Gen. Charles R. Woods. His connection with the city of Boston began in December, 1876, when he entered the Law Department as a clerk to assistant to the City Solicitor's office. In July, 1881, he was appointed City Solicitor, which office he held until the latter part of the year, when he resigned to become counsel for the New-York and New-England Railroad. In May, 1882, he was appointed Corporation Counsel of the same city, which position he held until he resigned, by reason of ill health, in December of last year.

JACOB M. LONG.

Col. Jacob M. Long was stricken with apoplexy at his residence, 812 East One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, Tuesday morning, and died that afternoon. He was born in Reading, Penn., sixty-eight years ago. He began his political career in 1861, when he was elected to the Common Council, where he served two terms. In 1864 he was elected Alderman from the Twelfth Ward. In 1871 he was again elected Alderman, and was one of those who were legislated out of office during the Tweed régime. In 1887 Mr. Long was elected Alderman for the last time.

Early in life he was in the wholesale tin business in Pottsville, Penn., and it was he who built the Pottsville Water Works. About thirty-five years ago he came to this city and with Samuel Dickson began the construction of the Harlem Gas Works. He was Superintendent of this company until the consolidation of the gaslight companies. He got his military title when on the staff of Gov. Johnson of Pennsylvania. He leaves one daughter and five sons.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Joseph Barclay of Eatontown, N. J., died yesterday morning of pneumonia. He was in his ninety-seventh year, and was the oldest resident of Eatontown Township. He was also for nine years a Judge of the Monmouth County courts, and for several years served as a Justice of the Peace. He was one of the wealthiest men in Eatontown Township. The funeral will take place from his late residence at 1 o'clock on to-morrow afternoon.

Dr. J. Leland Miller, the wealthiest and one of the most prominent charitable citizens of Sheffield, Mass., died Tuesday night, aged 77. He served in the Mexican war as Surgeon. He recently gave $60,000 to Williams College and contributed liberally toward the building of the Lenox Memorial Hall. He was ex-President of the Housatonic Agricultural Society. He leaves a widow.

William Mussehl, Chaplain during the war of the Sixty-eighth New-York Volunteers, died at his home in Newark, N. J., yesterday.

THE LENOX-KENNEDY FIRST FOLIO.

The first folio of Shakespeare is ugly, badly-printed, full of errors, not a rare book relatively, but it is a commendable sentiment that has made it the dearest of classical books in England. Published at a price which Mr. Richard Grant White has estimated equivalent to $25 of our money, it was sold by auction twenty-five years ago to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts for 682 guineas. The copy was Mr. Daniell's, and then supposed to be the best copy for width of margins extant.

In 1884 Sir John Hayford Thorold's copy, larger and finer than Mr. Daniell's, fetched £590. It was bought for Mr. Hoe, and is now in his library. By its margins, several of which have never been pared, bibliographers have been able to determine the exact proportions of the original unbound folio. Neither the Baroness Burdett-Coutts nor Mr. Robert Hoe claims to have perfect copies. There is no perfect copy.

One is fortunate who can find the first sheet, without portrait of the second, third, or fourth folio and inlay it for a title page of the first. Mr. Hoe's copy is inlaid.

The preface to "Bibliotheca Excellentissima" says: "The first folio Shakespeare, Mr. Lenox-Kennedy's copy, which is perfect throughout, formerly forged to the Earl of Warwick, then the Duke of Sussex, son of George III., and was regally bound by Francis Bedford. The Lenox-Kennedy example of this keystone of an English library is as clean as the day it left the presses of Jaggard & Blount in the year 1623." There it was worth all the money. It was Golconda. Under "the running head" the description is "Small Folio," (measuring 11⅞ inches by 5⅜.)

The Burdett-Coutts copy, which is not as large as the Robert Hoe copy, measures 13⅛ by 8½.

The note says, page 136: "The Lenox-Kennedy copy is perfect in the text. It should be called attention to in connection with the copy are the *sraffing* at the inner edge of the first leaf, (

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000
Omaha Water Works
5%
FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,

ISSUED BY

The American Water Works Company,

$1,000 EACH,

Due July 1, 1907. Coupons Payable January and July 1.

The undersigned offer for sale at 93 and interest, subject to advance without notice, the above-mentioned bonds, which have been issued to meet the cost of extensions and large additions to the property of the company during the year 1888, including the building of an entirely new plant, pumping station, settling basins, &c., made necessary by the remarkable growth of the city, and which provide the works with sufficient capacity to supply a population of four hundred thousand.

These bonds will make an outstanding issue of $2,000,000, and are part of an authorized loan of $4,000,000, of which $460,000 are held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, in trust to secure an equal amount of six per cent. bonds, which are a first mortgage upon a portion only of the property.

The balance of the authorized loan, viz., $1,000,000, will be held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to meet the cost of additional extensions and improvements required in future years, BUT UNDER THE TERMS OF THE MORTGAGE NONE OF THESE BONDS CAN BE ISSUED EXCEPT TO DEFRAY THE ACTUAL CASH COST OF THE IMPROVEMENTS AS THEY ARE MADE, AND UNLESS THE NET INCOME IS SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE SAME AND ALL PREVIOUSLY ISSUED BONDS.

The bonds issued under this mortgage have been listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and the amount now offered for sale will also be listed.

THE HISTORY OF INVESTMENTS PROVES THAT THERE ARE NO SAFER SECURITIES THAN CAREFULLY-SELECTED WATER WORKS BONDS. WATER IS A NECESSITY, AND NOTHING CAN BE FOUND TO TAKE ITS PLACE. IN GROWING CITIES THE INCOME IS EVER INCREASING. THERE ARE NO BAD DEBTS, NO STRIKES, AND NO COMPETITION. THE FRANCHISE FIXES THE RATES, AND THE CITY AND PEOPLE MUST PAY FOR THE SERVICE, OR THE FIRE AND DOMESTIC SUPPLY WILL BE CUT OFF.

FURTHER PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.

Copies of the mortgage and franchise can be seen at the offices of

C. H. Venner & Company,
31-33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK;
8 TO 16 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON;

Winthrop & Percy Smith,
PHILADELPHIA;

Wilson, Colston & Co.,
BALTIMORE.

FINAL NOTICE.
To Bondholders of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company.

A decree having been entered and the portions of the road not already transferred to this committee having been advertised for sale on the 15th proximo, notice is hereby given that no bonds will be received by the Central Trust Company to participate in the benefits of the reorganization plan after the 30th inst.

JAMES F. JOY,
O. ADLER,
THOS. H. HUBBARD,
EDGAR T. WELLES,
} Purchasing Committee.

NEW-YORK, 15th April, 1889.

NEW-ENGLAND
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Des Moines, Iowa. Kansas City, Mo.

PAID CAPITAL, $500,000.

WE OFFER LAND DEBENTURES, GUARANTEED MORTGAGES, AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE HANDLE NO SECURITIES WHICH WE HAVE NOT CAREFULLY EXAMINED AND CANNOT FULLY RECOMMEND.

BANKERS, BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A. TRUSTEE, THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMP'Y,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS:

Francis Ormond French, New-York.
R. J. Cross, N. Y. H. W. Cannon, N. Y.
W. L. Higginson, Boston. John B. Ford, N. Y.
August Belmont, Jr., N. Y. T. J. Coolidge, Jr., Boston.
R. R. Randolph, N. Y. James H. Hyde, N. Y.
C. S. Livermore, N. Y. A. S. Hasenbaum, N. Y.
C. C. Baldwin, N. Y. Samuel R. Shipley, Phila.
Charles F. Tag, N. Y. R. T. Wilson, N. Y.
Henry Field, Chicago. John I. Waterbury, N. Y.

F. O. French, President. J. I. Waterbury, V-Pres.
C. W. Hoskins, Secretary. A. T. French, Treasurer.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, EXECUTES TRUSTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE SHARON RAILWAY.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SHARON RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the bonds of the Sharon Railway and the coupons of interest thereon will be paid on the 1st day of June, 1889, at the office of the company in the First National Bank, in Sharon, Penn., or, at the option of the bondholders, at the office of

Messrs. Corbin, Robbins & Co., in New-York City; this notice being given pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage under which said bonds were issued.

Secretary of the Sharon Railway.

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, ROOM 88 DREXEL BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1889.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DESIGNATED, by lot, the following: 116, 1213, 1216, 1464, 1472, 2726, 3171, 3181, 3240, 3277, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3287, 3770, 3807, 3778, 3281, 1778, 1783, 1791, 1857, 1850, 2149, 1360, 3202, 3434, 3438, 3439, 3462, 3965, 3967, 3983, 1291, 2675, 1830, 389 as the numbers of the forty-one bonds issued under the trust deed of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1875, to be redeemed, by the operation of the sinking fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY,
} Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL CO.

DUE NOV. 1, 1918.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK CITY, WITHOUT DEDUCTION FOR TAXES UNDER ANY PRESENT OR FUTURE LAWS.

INTEREST PAYABLE MAY 1 AND NOV. 1. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. PRINCIPAL REGISTERED IF DESIRED.

THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A MORTgage to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, as trustee, and are limited in amount to $3,000,000 upon property appraised Jan. 1, 1888, at $6,435,553, upon all of which these bonds have a first-mortgage lien, with the exception of a portion valued at $813,205.

A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR ULTImate payment is provided by a fund arising from the sales of surface lands and the annual contribution of 10 cents a ton from every ton of coal mined in each year from the property on which this mortgage is a first lien.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE COMpany for the year 1888 shows:

Net earnings	$1,986,591 74
Fixed charges for interest and sinking funds	1,040,675 41
Surplus earnings over all fixed annual charges	$945,845 33

LEHIGH & WILKESBARRE COAL CO.,
by J. B. Maxwell, President.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
17 Nassau-st.,

OFFER THE ABOVE DESCRIBED BONDS FOR SALE AT 103½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST, SUBJECT TO SALE AND ADVANCE IN PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

ARE NOTIFIED THAT THEY CAN NOW DEPOSIT THEIR BONDS AND THE FUNDED COUPON CERTIFICATES WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND RECEIVE THEREFOR ENGRAVED NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF THE TRUST COMPANY, UNDER THE REORGANIZATION AGREEMENT DATED APRIL 1, 1889, ON FILE WITH IT.

COPIES OF THE COMMITTEE'S CIRCULAR EMBODYING THE PLAN, WHICH HAS ALREADY RECEIVED THE ASSENT OF OVER A MAJORITY OF THE HOLDERS OF BOTH BONDS AND STOCK, MAY BE HAD AT THE TRUST COMPANY OR OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE TRUST COMPANY'S CERTIFICATES HAVE BEEN LISTED BY THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

BONDS SHOULD BE DEPOSITED BEFORE APRIL 20, THE COMMITTEE RESERVING THE RIGHT TO MAKE LESS FAVORABLE TERMS FOR BONDS THEREAFTER ADMITTED.

NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN TO STOCKHOLDERS INVITING DEPOSIT OF STOCK WHEN THE ENGRAVED CERTIFICATES THEREFOR ARE READY.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, Chairman.
CHARLES J. CANDA, FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JAMES G. FARRISH, JOSEPH D. POTTS,
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER.
SAMUEL SCOVIL, Secretary,
16 Broad-st., New-York City.

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,
BANKERS.

Allow interest on deposits, and make a specialty of

Investment Securities,
42 WALL-ST.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. E. VAN NOSTRAND.

August Belmont & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS OF THE
Messrs. Rothschild,
LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, AND VIENNA.

Issue Circular Credits for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

ALSO COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers to Europe, West Indies, Mexico, and California.

Execute orders for the purchase and sale of investment securities.

WE ARE OFFERING A FEW FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEED SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF PROSPEROUS EASTERN WATER WORKS COMPANIES; ALSO A NUMBER OF CHOICE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES, WHICH WE BELIEVE ARE WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

HARRIMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT, HENRY B. HEDMOND.

WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE R. R. BONDS, WHICH WE COMMEND AS ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR INVESTMENT, AT PRICES YIELDING OVER 6 PER CENT.

Particulars on Application.

WANTED—STATEN ISLAND R. R. CO.'S STOCK.

ROBERTSON & JAMES,
7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

ALL UNLISTED BONDS AND STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
ELECTRICAL SECURITIES.
J. MERON CROSMAN.
74 BROADWAY.

DIVIDENDS.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent. upon the preferred capital stock, payable to the stockholders at the office of the company on and after May 1, 1889.

The transfer books will be closed April 17 and reopened May 1, 1889.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. M. WEED, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ONTARIO SILVER MINING Company, Mills Building, 15 Broad-st., New-York, April 17, 1889.—DIVIDEND NO. 155.—The regular monthly dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share has been declared for March, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 20th inst. Transfer books close on the 24th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

OFFICE OF THE DALY MINING COMpany, Mills Building, 15 Broad-st., New-York, April 17, 1889.—DIVIDEND NO. 26.—A dividend of twenty-five cents (25c.) per share has been declared for the month of March, 1889, payable April 30th inst. Transfer books close on the 24th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

MEETINGS of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, to vote upon the question of consolidation with the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway Company and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company, will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY morning, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 9 o'clock, and at Indianapolis, Ind., at 12 o'clock at the same day.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, April 6, 1889, and reopen on Thursday, the 16th day of May, 1889.

J. D. LAYNG, Secretary.
J. T. WARE, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 45 Broadway, in the city of New-York, on the 29th day of April, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing trustees and inspectors of election for the ensuing year.

MORITZ SAFRAN, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the third WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month), at 11 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
DETROIT, Mich., March 30, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next, (being the second day of said month,) at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TRUST CO.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 17, 1889.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SIX (6) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Co. to take the places of those whose terms expire and for three (3) inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague-street, Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1889, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed April 20 and reopened May 1, 1889.

N. J. H. EDGE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-AMSTERDAM,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1889.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank for an election of Directors and inspectors of election will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1889. Poll will be open from 9:30 to 10:30 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed April 20 and reopened May 1, 1889.

N. J. H. EDGE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Friedmann Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 409 East 164th-st., in the city of New-York, on the 29th day of April, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing trustees and inspectors of election for the ensuing year. MORITZ SAFRAN, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
On and after JANUARY 23d, 1889.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:00 A. M., 8:30 (Limiting Car) and 8 P. M. daily. New-York and Chicago Limited, 4 P. M. daily. Emigrant, 12:01 night. Sleeping Vestibuled Cars at 9:00 A. M. every day.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., 3 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 9 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:20 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10:00 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Express" Vestibuled Trains, Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:00 P. M. and daily, with Dining Car, at 5:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular at 3:50, 8:05, and 11:35 A. M., 1:05, 3:35, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday 6:15 and 9:00 A. M., 4:32 and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY,
12:20 P. M. (Through Parlor Car.) 1:00 and 9:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Bay Head Junction, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:20 and 5:00 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. (do not stop at Asbury Park).

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia, & Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 3:00 P. M. week days.

Boats leave foot of Brooklyn City R. R. with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

6:30, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:00 (Sleeping Car), 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, Express, 8:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation 7:00 P. M. Trains leaving New-York only, except Sunday, at 8:00, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 12:15 night, and 4:00 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., 4 Court-st. and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF MARCH 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7:00 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Reading.

8:30 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

4:30, 8:05, 11:15 A. M., 2:06, 4, 4:30, 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9:00 A. M. for Red Bank, Long Branch, (Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, except Sunday,) Point Pleasant, Bay Head.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, &c.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Vineland, Bridgeton.

4:30, 6:30, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9 A. M. for Perth Amboy.

For LAKEWOOD at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 2:36, 4:30 P. M. (Parlor cars at 2:30 and 4:30.)

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.
4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., (2:30 P. M. through express with parlor cars.)

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:35, 12:00 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:35, 4:45, 5:30, 12:00 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 9:30 (11:00 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.

Local trains, leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:35, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 76 6th-av., 366 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 360 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA, to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.
For CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, WILMINGTON, and CHESTER, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 12:00 midnight.
Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45 P. M., 12 midnight.

Sleeping Cars on midnight train are open to receive passengers at 10:00 P. M.

For Tickets and Parlor Car space call at B. and O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

W. M. CLEMENTS, CHAS. O. SCULL,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes later from Jay-st., N. Y.: Chicago Fast Express, London, Hamilton, *8:55 A. M., *3:00, *9:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *8:00, †8:15 P. M.; Toronto, †9:55 A. M., †8:50, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada Express, *8:00 P. M.; Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 8:15, *9:55 A. M., *3:00, *8:15 P. M. (and at 1:30 A. M. for Utica only); Kingston, Rondout, Albany, and Troy, 8:15, *9:55 A. M., *3:00, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 8:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 1:45, *6:25 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. 42d-street Ferry, Foot of W. 42d-st. Annex Station, foot of Jay-st., N. R. West-end Station, 125th-st. and Hudson-st. station, New-York; 253 Washington and 750 Fulton-st., and 396 Bedford-ave., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses-st. as follows:

9:30 A. M. for Catasauqua and intermediate points.

5 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Elmira.

11 A. M. for Cherry Ford and intermediate points.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
GREAT FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
On and after APRIL 9 trains leave
GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

Largest and finest passenger station in America. 42d-st. & 4th-av. Rochester and Montreal Express. Drawing-room cars New-York to Albany and Albany to Montreal, via R. & O. and C. V. R. R., also Buffet Car to St. Albans. Central Vermont Line.

*10 A. M. FAMOUS STEAM-HEATED VESTIBULED CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:40 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

†10:50 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester.

‡11:30 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Burlington, North Adams, &c. Drawing-room cars to Troy.

1:30 P. M., Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with drawing-room cars to Troy and Utica.

*3:55 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Pittsfield Railroad.

*4:25 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with vestibuled and steam-heated sleeping and dining cars.

*6:30 P. M., Montreal and Canandaigua Express. Sleeping cars to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, daily; and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday. Sunday train does not run west of Albany.

*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10:00 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Watertown, via Utica, daily except Saturday; also to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for the West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 765, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 60 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington and 750 Fulton-st., and 396 Bedford-ave., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

*Runs daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 125th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIAL, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars. Leaves Grand Central Station, via Harlem Division, daily, except Sunday, at 3:25 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

J. M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. Gen. Pass'r Agent.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE,
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman parlor cars on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 10.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River.

For Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, and Chester, 8:00 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45 P. M., 12:00 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45 P. M., 12:00 night.

For Philadelphia at 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:35, 12:00 night. SUNDAYS, 9:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 6:30 P. M., 12:00 night.

Sleeping cars on midnight train are open to receive passengers at 10:00 P. M.

Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 757 6th-av., 364 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 360 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

PROMPT BAGGAGE SERVICE.

Arrangements have been perfected by the Jersey Central, Reading, and B. & O. Railroads with the New-York Transfer Company in New-York and the Union Transfer Company in Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Baltimore, and Washington, by which parties can send their baggage in advance, if necessary, from any locality in one city to any locality in the other city, obviating the necessity for any attention on the part of the owner after the order has once been given for such special delivery to the transfer company at starting point.

The transfer company receiving the baggage will give a receipt therefor, and attach a special check containing the address to which the baggage is to be sent by first train after the order is taken, and arrange for its prompt delivery on arrival in the city to which it is forwarded.

The charge for this special service will be $1, 50 cents for transfer in each city, and is to be prepaid. Orders may be left at the Jersey Central, Reading, or B. & O. ticket offices, and the agents of the transfer companies will call for and deliver baggage at its final address.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Express trains leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:

9 A. M. (8:40 A. M. on Sundays.) Day Express, buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:30 A. M. week days, Delaware Valley Express, Parlor Car to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, and Hornellsville.

5 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

*6:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in Ticket offices.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. I. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R. Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond as 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *9, 9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 7:02 A. M., 12:01, 3:02, 5:30, 6:02, 8:02, 10:02, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PARTNERSHIP.

JEREMIAH SKIDMORE'S SONS, COAL DEALERS.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of JEREMIAH SKIDMORE'S SONS, for the purchase and sale of coal, was dissolved by mutual consent Sept. 20, 1888. WILLIAM B. BARRETT having then retired from the firm; the remaining partners having continued the business to the close of the fiscal year under the same name, will now liquidate the same. Dated New-York, April 18, 1889. WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE, WILLIAM L. McLANE.

Whereas WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE and WILLIAM L. McLANE have heretofore conducted business in the city and State of New-York as copartners under the firm name or style of JEREMIAH SKIDMORE'S SONS, and

Whereas the said WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE and WILLIAM L. McLANE, with FRANKLIN H. KNOWER, have formed a limited copartnership, now,

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the name under which said business is to be conducted is JEREMIAH SKIDMORE'S SONS; that the business of the said partnership shall be the purchase and sale of coal and wood, that the names of all the general and special partners and their respective places of residence are as follows:

WILLIAM L. McLANE, residing in the city of New-York, and FRANKLIN H. KNOWER, residing in the city of Brooklyn, who are the general partners, and WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE, residing in the city of New-York, who is the special partner, and that the amount of capital that the said special partner, WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE, has contributed to the common stock is thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars, all of which has been paid in cash, that the said partnership is to commence on the 15th day of April, 1889, and is to terminate on the 15th day of April, 1892. Dated this 16th day of April, 1889.

WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE,
WILLIAM L. McLANE,
FRANKLIN H. KNOWER.

31-33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
8-16 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON,
April 18, 1889.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT MR. WILLIAM A. UNDERWOOD is a partner in our firm from this date. C. H. VENNER & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,369 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A REFINED AND COMPETENT YOUNG woman desires a permanent home in Christian family or institution; understands every detail of housekeeping; can assume entire management or assist; good references. Address Miss Prentice, 59 West 58th-st.

CARE OF CHILDREN, &c.—By a respectable young woman to take care of growing children or to do housework; no objection to the country; reference from last employer. Call or address Mrs. Waldron, 211 East 58th-st.

CASHIER.—A young lady wishes a position as cashier; low wages. Address E., 105 East 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as competent chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 5 East 73d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; city reference. Call at 392 East 61st-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Willing and obliging; city reference. Call at 223 West 30th-st., two flights.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 618 West 49th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; by English Protestant girl; understands fine washing; two years' first-class city reference from last place. Address G. E., Box 146 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or sewing; willing and obliging; two and a half years' city reference. Address S., Box 2399 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress for a good servant; just arrived from Europe; excellent references. Apply, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at 7 East 18th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough chambermaid; very best city reference. Address W., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,369 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find situation for a first-class housemaid; five years' reference. Call or address, three days, present employer's, 2 East 69th-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—COOK.—Lady wants to secure situations for two very excellent girls long with her. Inquire at 69 East 55th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Nurse and Seamstress.—First class; competent and thorough; good references. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 713 Madison-av.

CHAMBERMAID

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday Wednesday, April 17:

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction the three-story and one-story brick buildings, with lot 23 by 98.1 by 23 by 99.8, 221 Bowery, east side, north of Rivington-st., for $37,750, to W. H. Jackson, and plot of land 99.11 by 75, on McMillen-av., southeast corner of 120th-st., for $37,400, to H. Steinhart.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold by order of the executors eight lots, each about 25 by 100.5, and two-story building on East 47th-st., north side, 275 feet east of 1st-av., for $38,925, to P. Mitchell; and H. Teats; one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 48th-st., south side, east of 1st av., sold for $4,850, to V. Meelian. Also, under a foreclosure decree, Charles De Kay Townsend, Esq., referee, disposed of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, 5 East 57th-st., north side, east of 5th-av., for $150,000, to Cornelius O'Reilly, and three-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 100.5, 142 East 57th-st., north side, west of 3d-av., sold for $25,000, to Equitable Life Assurance Society, plaintiff. The sale of the building, with lot, 43 Elm-st. and 5 Jay-st., was withdrawn; sale of buildings, with lots, 1,859 to 1,895 2d-av., corner of 99th-st., was adjourned sine die, and sale of two lots on Claremont-av., north of 123d-st., was adjourned to May 2.

Ryan Brothers & McGowan sold at public auction the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16 by 102.2, 1,767 West 84th-st., north side, east of West End-av., for $12,800, to Henry B. Stacey.

James L. Wells sold at public auction two lots, each 25 by 225, on Southern Boulevard, running through to 139d-st., 175 feet east of 3d, And'ew Fr., for $7,600, to G. W. Brenstead and J. B. Dye; plot of land, 100 by 150, on Southern Boulevard, southwest corner of Trinity-av., sold for $8,700, to J. B. Dye; gore lot, 88 by 179 by 150, on 137th-st., southwest corner of Southern Boulevard, sold for $5,400, to G. W. Bramwell; six lots, each 25 by 100, on Burnet (156th) st., northeast corner of Barry-av., and four lots, each 25 by 150, on Barry-av., east side, 100 feet north of Burnet-st., sold for $3,700, to James P. Keating.

William Kennedy & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, C. W. West, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25.7 by 100, 2,203 2d-av., northwest corner of 113th-st., for $3,200, to George C. Currier, plaintiff; similar building, with lot 25 by 100, 2,205 2d-av., adjoining above, sold for $4,600, to W. J. Amend; four-story brick building, with lot 20 by 80, 2,336 1st-av., east side, 70.11 feet south of 121st-st., sold for $9,050, to Marie Bresman. The sale of dwelling, with lot 425 East 120th-st., west of Pleasant-av., was adjourned to April, 24.

Among the pieces of real estate transferred on Monday last was 327 East 54th-st., from M. Bickert and wife to Joseph Alexander, for $18,500.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 17.

30th-st., n. s., 362.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 37.6x 100; Daniel Hogencamp to John M. Hogencamp $1

27th-st., 314 West; Daniel Hogencamp to same 1

38th-st., n. s., 212 ft. w. of Park-av., 100x 100; Frank E. Wise and wife to William R. McGirr 43,000

57th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16x100.5; Roswell P. Flower and wife to Nehemiah P. Howell 45,000

75th-st., s. s., 308.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x102.2; Frederick O. Wolf to Robert and Frederica E. Gwyer 1,300

Webster-av., n. e. corner of Isaac-st., 100x 100; Catharine F. Mahon to Cecilia A. Francis, ½ part 1

91h-av., s. s., 100.6 ft. e. of 101st-st., 0.6x 74; Thomas R. A. Hall and wife to Jacob M. Newman 1

Potter-place, n. s., lots 422 and 423, 24th Ward, 50x100; Catharine J. Demarest to James T. White 700

Same property; George F. and H. B. Opdyke to Catharine J. Demarest 700

81st-st., s. s., 113 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20.2x51.2 x18.8x51.2; Catharine B. Thompson to Millie W. Warren 16,250

Broad-st., e. s., lot 86, 24th Ward, 50x149.7 x50x144.6; H. Conklin and wife to Daniel S. Conklin 1

126th-st., n. s., 191.8 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x 100.11; Daniel Hogencamp to Mary E. Finnell 1

31st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22x97.6; same to same 1

27th-st., 312 West; same to Lillie H. Rogers. 1

126th-st., s. s., 908.4 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x 100.11; same to same 1

18th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x92; same to same 1

Woodruff-av., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 25x100; Caroline Neustadter to A. H. Lorense 550

154th-st., n. s., 209 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18x154; Edward Williams to Edward Carpenter 5,000

135th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Madison-av., 100 x310; J. A. McEleveo to James Crosby 1

56th-st., s. s., 162 ft. e. of 8th-av., 23x100.5; Joseph Mosenthal to Thomas O'Neill 30,000

41st-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98; Jeremiah W. Dimick to Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital 3,000

108th-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 17x100.11; John P. Ryan to M. R. Byrne 1,400

5th-av., s. s., 37.11 ft. n. of 124th-st., 18x80; Michael Stackelberg to Millie Nugent 37,000

Locust-av., n. s., 199.9 ft. w. of Catharine-st., 33.3x100; Henry Hagen to Agnes Murphy 1

62d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Henry A. Cram to J. S. Cram 1

71st-st., s. s., 436.8 ft. e. of 11th-av., 16.8x 102.2; Charles Martin to Rose Harris 20,000

94th-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 4th-av., 75x100.8; John T. Farish to Peter Frohn 30,250

109th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; Benjamin Epstein to Luigi Starace and another 10,000

145th-st., 99 West; Sarah Wolfe to Adelia R. W. Capp 1

Same property; same to V. W. Slattery 1

Same property; same to John R. Wolfe 1

121st-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x 100.11; James S. Wagner to James E. Dunne 75,000

Same property; same to same 80,000

86th-st., 110 West; Thomas J. Dunn to Sophie Sterns 21,000

Same property; same to same 21,000

115th-st., n. s., 194.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18x 100.11; Charles Spero to Louis Pfeiffer 12,250

126th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18.8 x100.11; Daniel Hogencamp to John M. Hogencamp 1

126th-st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100; Edmond Sweeney to Frederica Brettell 7,000

Broome-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Ridge-st., 20x 60; Jacob Berlinsky and wife to Louis and Max Jessel 7,600

6th-st., 309; George G. Cornell to Jacob Goldberg 7,750

West Farms road, e. s. s., 523 ft. n. e. of Lyons-st., 64.10x7.50x291; William F. Barnes and John J. Brady and wife to William Nagle, Jr. 1,200

121st-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x 100.11; James Carlon to Ferdinand Ehrlich 27,000

103d-st., n. s., 317 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x 100.11; Harry M. Requa, Jr., to Agnes H. Littlefield 4,000

135th-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 7th-av., 98.1x72.8 x127; Madeline Pierce to William S. Patten 18,000

103d-st., n. s., 317 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x 100.11; Barton W. Harrison, referee, to Harry M. Requa, Jr. 4,000

95th-st., n. s., 295 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x102.9; James R. Cuming to Martin C. Monaghan. 1,500

4th-st., n. s., 86 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x45.4x 60.6x7.8x5.4x4.10x19.8x40; Isaac Maunheimer and others to Joanna Lohrs 15,000

52d-st., n. s., 306.9 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x 100.5; William P. Barr to Henry Siebert, Jr. 13,750

125th-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x98.9; Charles Landon to Madeline Pierce 18,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash) $1,000,000

Surplus March 31, 1889 113,398

Has loaned $1,500,000 at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. since Jan. 1, 1889.

Purchasers of real estate who have their titles examined and guaranteed by the company can at the same time, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, procure through it loans to complete their purchases.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,

George F. Demarest.

CAN'T BEAT THIS.

Only $5,500 (and only $1,000 cash) for three-story brick houses on Manhattan Island. 167th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., close to High Bridge Park; 10th-av. cable cars to corner. Title Guarantee policy free of expense to purchaser. Owner on premises.

JAMES M. CHASE.

BROWNSTONE CABINET-FINISHED Houses, West 82d-st. and Central Park, one block from L station. 81st-st. and 9th-av.; No. 17 West 83d-st., 25 feet wide; No. 15, 19 and 27 West 82d-st., 25 feet wide. Apply on premises or to GEO. A. HAGGERTY, 303 2d-av.

ATTENTION—RARE BARGAINS.

House buyers, examine the elegant residences on Manhattan-av. near 123d-st., 3 cars distance from Morningside Park. Location very choice. Only five houses remaining unsold out of 25 built. The cheapest first-class dwellings in the city. J. W. & A. A. TENTS, 500 Manhattan-av.

A CHARMING 3-TR-AV. RESIDENCE, BELow Lenox Library, recently elegantly refinished at expense of owner; $16,000; price $15,000 (less than similar street houses); terms easy. J. J. SMITH, 171 Broadway.

2,114 MADISON-AV., NEAR 123D-ST.—Three-story and basement high-stoop store-front house; in perfect order. Apply at 2,108 West 116th-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY-EIGHTH-AV. CORNER, BELOW SEVENTH-ST.—FIFTY 25-ft. lots, on 58th-st., for sale on liberal terms. Owner, 19 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, THE extra well built and desirable four-story stone dwelling 224 West 46th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet front, 75 feet deep, beautifully decorated, and in perfect order; immediate possession and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to GEO. R. READ, Pine-st.

NORTH SIDE.

A bargain: must be sold or rented before May 1; on West 134th-st., near 5th-av., three stories, brownstone, high-stoop, all modern improvements; size 18.9x85x100. CHARLES A. SEYMOUR & CO., Park-av. and 42d-st., opp. Grand Central Depot.

FOR SALE—129TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., three-story brick and brownstone dwelling, 18.9 x45x99.11; easy terms. Owner, 135 West 34th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOUR FRAME HOUSES ON LIVINGSTON-st., near Bond; they rent for $1,600 per year; price only $14,500; best investment or speculation in the city. Terms, half cash. Call on or address Owner, 250 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.

For sale or to lease, furnished or unfurnished, for a term of years, a place of about seven acres, overlooking the river, with an interest in a private park; brick house with all conveniences; stable. Apply to FREDERICK P. FORSTER, 58 Wall-st.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

$14,000. Farm of 260 acres, within one hour of New-York; in good state of cultivation; well wooded and watered; substantial modern frame house; large barn and outbuildings complete; location healthy; a bargain.

J. S. CLARK, Post Office Box 659, New-York.

AT NUTLEY, N. J.—HOUSES FOR SALE, TO let, or built to order. WILLIAM R. NAIRN, Nutley, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WEST SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET AND WHITE-AVENUE.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—JAMES M. BROWN and others, as Executors of the last will and testament of James Brown, deceased, plaintiffs, against LEONARD BECKMAN, GARRET L. SCHUYLER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of March, 1889, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) Nos. 59 to 63 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on Thursday, the 18th day of April, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Ninth-avenue with the northerly line of West Sixty-fourth-street, and running thence westwardly, but along said northerly line of West Sixty-fourth-street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence running northwardly, but parallel with Ninth-avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, sixty-four (64) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches; thence running again northerly, but parallel with the Boulevard, forty-one (41) feet three and one-half inches, to the middle of the block; thence running eastwardly, but along said middle line of the block, twenty-eight (28) feet and ten (10) inches, to the westerly line of the Boulevard; thence running southwardly, but along said westerly line of the Boulevard, thirty-three (33) feet nine (9) inches, to the point where the same intersects the westerly line of Ninth-avenue, and thence running again southwardly, but along said westerly line of the Ninth-avenue, seventy-one (71) feet seven (7) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 23rd, 1889.

ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Referee.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
four-story and basement stone flats and lot.
NO. 201 LEXINGTON-AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
6 CHOICE LOTS ON 81ST AND 82D STS., facing Manhattan-square, between 8th and 9th avs.
For maps, &c., apply to WILSON & WALLIS, Esqs., attorneys, 49 Wall-st., or at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
The four-story high-stoop brownstone front house, with two-story dining extension, 125 WEST 46TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction THURSDAY, May 2, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., the property of the Metropolitan Opera House Company (during the season, until possession at a liberal discount), five handsomely finished three-story and basement dwellings, 58 to 66 West 63d-st., 2 to 10 East 64th-st., and 1 to 7 East 65th-st., fronting Central Park, and 1 to 7 East 65th-st., fronting Fifth-av. Maps at auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
R. L. LIBBEY & CO.,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1889,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 Liberty-st., N. Y.,
NOS. 157 AND 159 WEST 87TH-ST., between 8th and 10th avs., attractive three-story dwellings, each 16.8 by about 50x100.11 feet each.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 11 Pine-st.

This represents only one of the mantelpieces in the houses from 168 to 180 West 75th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. ONE SOLD THIS WEEK. Apply on premises, or LIBBY & SCOTT BROTHERS, 120 Broadway, or J. R. HAY, 24 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

CITY ROOMS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—FAMILY going abroad will rent their house, in excellent location, near Madison-square, handsomely furnished, to desirable tenant at whatever competent appraisers may decide it is worth; to a careful tenant rather than a high price desired. J. ROMAINE BROWN, 20 West 59th-st.

AT 16 EAST 33TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Elegantly furnished brownstone house to let or lease for term of years. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 284 West 23d-st. and 59 Liberty-st.

A VERY HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIdence to rent, furnished. 21 West 45th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET OR LEASE—UNFURNISHED OR furnished, choice of three elegant houses, finely located, all in perfect order, decorated and all improvements, Nos. 50 and 132 East 70th-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone; No. 1,073 Lexington-av., near 76th-st., three-story high-stoop brownstone; rent low to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises, 10 to 4.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

To physicians: A residence on East 42d-st., 24x46x85, between 5th and Madison avs., suitable for a doctor or dentist; rent, $2,000 per annum; lease of one, two, or three years.

CHARLES A. SEYMOUR & CO., Park-av. and 42d-st. opp. Grand Central Depot.

5TH-AV., 1,047, NEAR 98TH-ST.—FOUR-story brownstone dwelling, hard-wood finish, newly decorated, latest sanitary plumbing, marble bashroom, electric bells, burglar alarm; in perfect order from cellar to attic; price less an object than a good tenant. Apply to Owner, care Munn & Co., 361 Broadway.

AT A LOW RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE attractive medium-size house No. 2 East 33d-st. Suitable for a physician or small private family. APPLY TO GEO. R. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

31 WEST 58TH-ST.—SUPERBLY BUILT and located medium-sized house to lease for a term of years, unfurnished. Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 166 Broadway or 863 5th-av.

TO RENT—MURRAY HILL—FIVE-STORY English basement, 18.9x68x100; in perfect order. Rent, $3,000. RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 73 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brownstone-front houses, Nos. 217 and 221 East 86th-st; rent $900. QUACKENBUSH, 88 Chambers-st.

14TH-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV.—FOUR-STORY high-stoop brownstone; 20 rooms; all improvements; excellent neighborhood; low rent. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 284 West 23d-st. and 59 Liberty-st.

117 WEST 48TH-ST.—FOUR-STORY brownstone house; $1,900; good order. SAMUEL BLAKELY, 1,536 Broadway.

A.—HOUSES TO RENT IN ALL LOCAtions; rentees' lists. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

HOUSES—UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AT NEWPORT.—FOR SEASON, HANDSOME English stone cottage; 16 rooms; fully furnished; modern improvements; elegant order; conshouse; two carriages, horse; nine acres; vegetable garden; stable; charming view; perfect drainage; gardener on premises. PETER EAGAN, Jr., 250 East 9th-st.

LAKE GEORGE.—TO RENT FOR THE SEAson, a fully-furnished cottage, situated at Bolton, on the borders of the lake; convenient to steamboat landing. For particulars address

SEABRIGHT, LOW MOOR, MONMOUTH Beach, and Rumson road.—Houses to let; particulars from D. S. KEELER, Jr., 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNFURNISHED.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Seabright, and Rumson road houses to let. Information and catalogues from CHAS. S. BROWER & SON, 59 LIVINGSTON, 59 Liberty-st.

MONMOUTH BEACH, SEABRIGHT, RUMson road, and Elberon cottages to let by WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

"THE OSBORNE,"
CORNER 57TH-ST. AND 7TH-AV.
TO RENT—A first-class furnished flat for the Summer or term of years. Apply at THE OSBORNE or address M., Box 108 Times Office.

WINDOW PRIVILEGES.—TWO LARGE windows east side square; best in city. TOWN, 10 Union-square.

FURNISHED FLAT FOR CENTENNIAL. PLUMMER, 879 Park-av.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—NOVELDA APARTMENT HOUSE, No. 1,235 Lexington-av., corner 84th-st. Elegant flats to rent; six and seven rooms; modern improvements; steam heated; light, airy, and cheerful. Apply on premises.

NO. 58 WEST 57TH-ST.—SHERWOOD Studio Building.—To rent from May 1 elegant suites of rooms suitable for artists or small families; rent moderate; elevator; steam heating; restaurant in building.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 rooms in new building on 59th-st., near 5th-av.; all improvements, including elevators; rents low. Apply 28 West 59th-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FLAT, CONSISTing of seven rooms and bathroom, all light; corner house; steam heat. Call for the next three days on premises, 140 East 63d-st.; rent moderate.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SINGLE FLAT OF 7 rooms; bath heated and carpeted throughout; immediate possession; $55. Apply to janitor, 160 East 79th-st., or F. ZITTEL, 1,026 3d-av.

40 NEW SINGLE FLATS TO LET—RENT, $25 to $40; Nos. 216 to 238 East 87th-st.; open evenings; look at before hiring others.

81 ST-ST., 112, 114, 116 EAST.—FLATS TO rent; elegantly decorated; 8 and 9 rooms; large and light; steam heat; improvements.

A.—FLATS TO LET—5 TO 9 ROOMS AND bath; some with steam heat; low rents. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

APARTMENT TO LET.—APPLY TO JANitor, 10 East 16th-st.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN
THE MONTAGUE,
TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.,
103 and 105 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-street ferry, overlooking Bay; stairs marble and iron; beams protected with fire-proof plates. Steam heat and elevators. Decoration by Tiffany. Unequaled elegance. Rents, $1,200 to $1,650. Full commissions paid brokers.

Apply to CHILLIS BEEKER, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 32 Liberty-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

EMPIRE BUILDING,
69 TO 73 BROADWAY.
LARGE OFFICES IN 3D STORY,
on the corner of
BROADWAY AND RECTOR-ST.
Apply to
OTIS W. BOOTH, 71 BROADWAY.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE
TOWER BUILDING,
50 BROADWAY AND 41 AND 43 NEW-ST.

Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; superbly adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents from $200 per annum upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS, on premises or 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, BUILDING southeast corner Houston and Greene sts., now occupied by the United States Government, 100x 100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years.

Apply to W. F. & H. SHELLMAN, 245 West 14th-st.

FIRST FLOOR BROADWAY CORNER OF Bond, near Lafayette; in splendid fire-proof building, to lease at less than $3 square foot; janitor service and heat included. R. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 126 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent from May 1. Apply to F. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

LOFTS.

TO LET—First or second lofts, (23 by 85 feet each,) well lighted, with or without steam power. Inquire on premises, 24 Beekman-st.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—POSITIVELY ON OCEAN, FURnished cottage, with stable, for the Summer. M. DE FOREST BOLMER, 51 West 10th-st.

PIANOS.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-USED GRAND, Upright, and Square Pianos of our own make, which were specially selected and used by the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House Company during the season, will be sold at a liberal discount. WM. KNABE & CO., 148 Fifth-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. GUILLIE'S
Elixir & Pills
The Best of Anti-Bilious Remedies

used with the greatest success for the last 50 YEARS in curing Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful Digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, Dysenteries.

The genuine Dr. GUILLIE'S ELIXIR and PILLS bear the signature PAUL GAGE, M. D., 7 rue de Grenelle, Paris.

Agents: FOUGERA & CO., New-York.
Sold by all chemists.

U. S. MAIL CHUTES

Enable you to mail letters without leaving the floor on which your office is located.

NOW IN ALL FIRST-CLASS BUILDINGS

CUTLER M'F'G CO., Rochester, N. Y.,
Sole Makers. Patented.

CENTENNIAL.—FINEST POSITION IN NEW-York; next Delmonico's, Madison-square; window on first, second, third, fourth floors; entrance at any hour from Broadway; references required; prices from $100 to $750.

CENTENNIAL PARADE.—FINEST POSSIble view; two windows; third floor. Apply at 38 Union-square, third floor, over Decker Brothers, from 9 to 12.

WINDOW TO RENT APRIL 30, OPPOSITE Hotel Brunswick; best location; select party only. Address Owner, Box 855 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

ROOM TO LET FOR PARADE APRIL 30.—Five windows, corner Broadway; good view. Address T. R., Box 114 Times Office.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
*CELTIC, Capt. DAVISON, Wed., April 24, 1:30 P.M.
GERMANIC, Capt. IRVING, Wed., May 1, 4 P.M.
*ADRIATIC, Capt. CAMERON, Wed., May 8, 11 A.M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. LIGHTOLLER, Wed., May 15, 4 P.M.

From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.

Saloon, $80, $90, $100. Steerage from New-York, $30. From the old country, $26. *A limited number of second cabin passengers carried on these steamers. Outward, $50 and $55; prepaid, $40; excursion, $70. Company's offices, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg, by the new twin screw steamers Augusta Victoria and Columbia of 10,000 tons and 12,500 horse power; will sail May 28, June 27, July 25, and Aug. 1.
Hammonia, 2 P.M., April 18. 1 cab., $100; 2d cab., $60.
REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Rhaetia, 4 P.M., April 27 | California, 5A. M., Apr. 30.
First Cabin, $50 and upward; steerage at low rates.
General Office, 37 B'way. | General Passage Office,
C. SUERZ, Dir. | C. H. RICHARD & CO.,
R. J. CORTIS, Man. | 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (LARNE,)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES TO AND FROM LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF GEORGIA, Thursday, April 25, 2 P.M.
STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, May 2, 8 A.M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN J. CROSBY & CO., General Agents, Steerage Office, 21 Broadway. 52 Broadway, N. Y.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S. NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS:
Werra, Sat., Apr 20, 9 A.M. | Trave, Wed., May 1, 7 A.M.
Saale, Wed., Apr. 24, 1 P.M. | Fulda, Sat., May 4, 8:30 A.M.
Ems, Sat., Apr. 27, 3:30 P.M. | Lahn, Wed., May 8, 11 A.M.
From NEW-YORK to LONDON, HAVRE, BREMEN, Saale, 1st cabin, $100 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 and $60 an adult; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
From Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.
CITY OF RICHMOND..Sat, April 20, 9:30 A.M.
CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., April 24, 1 P.M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wed., May 1, 6:30 A.M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sat, May 4, 6:30 A.M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $30 and $35; prepaid, $35; steerage, $20.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Servia..April 20, 9 A.M. | Gallia.....May 8, 11 A.M.
Bothnia, April 24, 1 P.M. | Umbria, May 11, 2:30 P.M.
Etruria, April 27, 2 P.M. | Servia.....May 15, 8 A.M.
Aurania, May 4, 8:30 A.M. | Bothnia, May 22, 11:30 A.M.
Cabin passage, $60, $80, and $100; intermediate, $35. Excursion tickets from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
SS. CITY OF ROME, Wed., May 1, 28, June 26, and every fourth Wednesday thereafter.
Saloon passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $30.
GLASGOW, via LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 20, N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Anchoria, Apr. 20, 9 A.M. | Devonia, May 4, 8 A.M.
Furnessia, Apr. 27, 4 P.M. | Circassia, May 11, 2 P.M.
Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL: Saloon, $60 and $80.
Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.
Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Bowling Green, N.Y.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, April 23, 11:30 A.M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, April 30, P.M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, May 7, 9 A.M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, May 14, 4:30 P.M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, May 21, 10 A.M.
Cabin rates, $50, $60, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.—FOR ANTWERP AND PARIS.—Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.
NOORDLAND, Wednesday, April 24, at 1:30 P.M.
PENNLAND, Wednesday, May 1, at 6:30 A.M.
Cabin rates: First cabin, $60 and upward; excursion, $110 and upward; second cabin, $45; excursion, $80 and $95. Steerage at very low rates.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, G. A., 2 Bowling Green.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., April 20, 8:30 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jousselin, Sat., April 27, 2 P.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Frangeul, Sat., May 4, 7:30 A.M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR travelers abroad, available in all parts of the world, issued by HEIDELBACH, ICKELHEIMER & CO., Foreign Bankers, 29 William-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.
COSTA RICA.....Sails Saturday, April 20, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Sails Thur., May 2, 3 P.M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS. FERNANDINA, BRUNSWICK, AND WILMINGTON, N.C.
THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt-st.) at 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., April 19
IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., April 23
DELAWARE, Wilm. and Fernandina, Wed., April 24
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., April 26
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
35 Broadway, New-York.
Theo. G. Eger, G.E.A. G.S.P. & P. Line, 319 B'way, N.Y.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST.
via Savannah, at 3 P.M.,
from Pier 35 North River, foot of Spring-st.
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catharine, Th., April 18
NACOOCHEE, Capt. Kempton, Saturday, April 20
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett, Tues., April 23
E. L. WALKER, Agent O. R. S. S. CO., Pier 35, North River.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE 1-5 (one-fifth) of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway or

MORE WIRES COME DOWN

MUCH PROGRESS MADE IN THE MAYOR'S CRUSADE.

MR. SEARS AGAIN FOILED IN HIS EFFORTS TO SAVE WIRES—THE STREETS CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Overhead electricity was at a discount yesterday. The war against the poles and wires was continued with increased vigor and the city's campaign against the electric light and other companies was marked by a good deal of progress.

On Tuesday eleven poles, carrying Western Union telegraph and Brush, Manhattan, and East River electric light wires, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth street, on Broadway, were cut down. Yesterday forty-two poles, carrying wires on Broadway from Nineteenth to Twenty-third street, on Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth streets, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, and on Sixth-avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth streets, were removed.

Such a day's work was only accomplished by an early start. Before 6 o'clock the department had thirty men at Broadway and Nineteenth-street ready to begin where Tuesday's doings had ended. It was then that Commissioners Hess, Moss, and Gibbons smiled blandly to see that the companies were trying to save themselves. The United States Illuminating Company, as on the previous day, had a force of men engaged in taking down its poles and wires. The Brush Electric Light Company, which on Tuesday was obstinate, had relented, and its men were saving what they could. Even the big Western Union Company had men busy, working ahead of the city force on the wires that lay in the march of devastation mapped out by the Mayor. This last company did not exercise the vigor in this regard that it might have shown, but the knowing ones winked and maintained that there was reason for this seeming indifference to the destruction of the poles and wires. In fact, it was said that Mr. Jay Gould had laid his important wires in the subways in anticipation of the final defeat of his company and had been making the fight over a lot of rotten poles and dead wires which the company could dispose of in no cheaper way than by having them cut down and confiscated by the city.

What these companies had done, however, mattered little to the employes of the Department of Public Works. Their orders were to remove, and they did remove all the poles and wires included in Mayor Grant's order. On Broadway, between Nineteenth and Twenty-third streets, on the east side, were a half dozen sixty-foot poles, heavily burdened with wires. The wires were cut from pole to pole and rapidly coiled up. While this was being done, Sears, the representative of the Brush Company, was to be seen himself as conspicuous on Tuesday, appeared with a half dozen men and a team. He watched the falling wires a few minutes and then turning to his men said:

"Throw those wires on the truck, boys."

Superintendent Richardson of the Bureau of Incumbrances was standing near, and his eyes fairly snapped when he heard the order.

"What's that?" he exclaimed in astonishment.

"I told our men to put our wires into the truck," said Sears, "its our property."

The Superintendent said something about "unmitigated cheek," and then addressed Sears:

"You've been interfering with us long enough. Now get out or you'll be arrested. You can best save your company's property by going ahead and taking down its poles and wires. What we take goes to the city."

Sears took this advice and took his linemen to Twenty-third-street, stripping the Brush poles as far as and through Twenty-fifth-street.

By noon Broadway from Fourteenth to Twenty-third street was clear of wires, except the fire alarm and police wires, which the Commissioners promise to have in the subways in three or four days. The improvement made in this part of Broadway by the removal is almost beyond conception. Every business man in the vicinity and every passer-by noted it. As Commissioner Hess said, it was a wise move to strike the first blow where the effect would be so telling.

One of the most remarkable features of this work is that it is carried on without accident. To drop scores of heavy copper wires and chop down sixty-foot poles in Broadway at midday with a throng of busy pedestrians and cars below is no small undertaking. Yet yesterday not an accident was reported, except one, and that was not due to falling wires. A well-dressed young woman was walking hurriedly along toward Madison-square and stubbed her toe on the stump of a pole that had not been sawed off. Her name could not be learned, but it is thought she broke a toe, as she suffered keenly and had to be taken home in a cab.

After the noon hour the men worked up Twenty-third-street. Here a half dozen poles were removed before Sixth-avenue was reached. The work was not so effective for the reason that the telegraph and telephone subway has not been laid in that street, and so only the electric light poles could be taken down. Then up Sixth-avenue the wire-clippers went, cutting everything before them as far as Twenty-sixth-street, and taking down all poles except a few ninety-footers, which it was deemed wise to leave until this morning, when the street would be less crowded.

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"No new overhead wire shall be stretched," he said. No overhead wire was stretched and Fifth-avenue was dark in consequence.

As a result of the work circuits have been cut which operate 429 arc or street lights. Most of these belong to the Brush Company, whose contract covers nearly all of what might be called the up-town lighting between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets. Fifth-avenue was dark above Thirty-fourth-street last night. Broadway had no lights from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth street. Sixth and Seventh avenues were dark above Fourteenth-street. Fourth-avenue lights were out from Eighteenth to Forty-second street; Forty-third, Forty-second and Twenty-third streets were dark, East and West Twenty-ninth-street had no lights. First-avenue was dark from Forty-seventh to Fifty-ninth street, and Irving-place was in darkness.

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DIAMONDS WHICH CAUSE TROUBLE.

Custom House authorities are suspicious that there is something wrong in connection with the shipment to Heilbron & Blank, jewelers, of 26 John-street of a box said to contain 5,000f. worth of diamonds, but which proved to be empty when it reached the consignees. It was learned yesterday that, although the box's contents were represented to the French Steamship Company which brought it over in La Gascogne to be worth 6,000f., the invoice sent to Heilbron & Blank was for 43,000f. The firm was asked for an explanation, but its members said they were no more able to explain this discrepancy than they had been to account for the absence of the diamonds. The steamship company and the customs authorities are agreed that the case is a peculiar one, and are investigating it closely.

PRICE OF ASTORIA LOTS.

The sale by auction of 1,200 building lots of the Woolsey estate in Astoria was begun yesterday by Auctioneer J. Davidson on the property itself. A "jigger" car from Astoria Ferry passes by the property, which consists of undulating, unimproved land. Few people were present, and fewer were purchasers. Arnold Gruber of the Burten Ale Brewing Company purchased six lots fronting on Goodrich-street, near Potter-avenue. Moritz Herzbern bought five lots in the same vicinity. C. Weisbecker took two lots and Z. M. Rosene bought four lots. The average price at which the lots were knocked down was $410. Mr. Davidson then stopped the auction sale for the day and said he would advertise when the next auction sale would take place.

COLUMBIA SOPHOMORES "TRIUMPH."

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OLD TAMMANY MEN.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF EVADING CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

At the rooms of the Civil Service Supervisory and Examining Boards of the city in Cooper Union yesterday an examination occurred for the place of "stonekeeper, mason, etc.," by which various collocation of names it is officially designated, in the City Hall's office. Only two candidates appeared, James O'Sullivan of 317 East Twelfth-street and Nicholas C. Conlon of 209 West Twenty-ninth-street. Which passed the better examination cannot be told yet, as the papers have not been passed upon.

Washington H. Hedtler, the present occupant of the place, was appointed in 1887, having passed a satisfactory civil service examination. No pretense is made that he has not performed his duties well, but William G. McLaughlin, Mayor Grant's appointee to the supervisorship of the *City Record*, as soon as he got into office announced that he should get rid of all the old members of the force as soon as possible and replace them by Tammany men, and, to do him justice, he has done what he could to make his announcement good. Mr. Hedtler's place being within the civil service law, he could only be succeeded by a Tammany man by a scheme which should make the civil service law practically inoperative.

It is understood that W. Bourke Cockran, whose detestation and derision of civil service reform he has displayed in many speeches, contrived the scheme by which Hedtler was to be ousted. The first move in the scheme was to have James O'Sullivan, a "worker" for ex-Register John Reilly, the Tammany "boss" of the Fourteenth Assembly District, make an application to the Civil Service Board for Mr. Hedtler's place. Gunther K. Ackerman, the new Secretary of the Civil Service Board, a Tammany man, was relied upon to give no undue publicity to Mr. O'Sullivan's application. He gave no publicity whatsever to it. Not a word was said to Mr. Hedtler. Mr. Ackerman, after Mr. O'Sullivan had made his application to be examined for a place in which no vacancy existed, fixed yesterday for an examination. Mr. Ackerman had the right to advertise the examination in the *City Record*. He did not do so, although under Mr. Lee Phillips, the old Secretary of the Civil Service Board, it was customarity. Neither did Mr. Ackerman send a notice to any of the daily papers of this city that an examination was to be held yesterday, although THE TIMES, at least, has always printed such notices for the benefit of the public.

Mr. O'Sullivan was the only candidate for Mr. Hedtler's place, and if he could succeed in passing the examination, which is not especially hard, he must get it, for Mr. Hedtler was to be immediately dismissed. Everything up to Tuesday night went well. Then the comical element intruded—not that it is funny to see men who endeavor to himself as conspicuous on Tuesday, appeared with a half dozen men and a team. He watched the falling wires a few minutes and then turning to his men said:

"Throw those wires on the truck, boys."

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THE NEW RAPID TRANSIT SCHEME.

A NARROW ESCAPE FOR MANY PASSENGERS AND SOME HORSES.

While Engineer George Ackealy of the ferryboat New-Brunswick, belonging to the Pennsylvania Company's Desbrosses-street line, was awaiting the starting signal in the Jersey City slip at 12:17 P. M. yesterday, he was startled by a flash of fire directly under the steam chest. He made a desperate attempt to put out the fire and failed. The blaze developed so rapidly that he was compelled to run for his life. George Dunglass, the fireman, tried to smother the blaze with a bucket of water. The water had no material effect and Dunglass fled.

On deck among the passengers a panic prevailed. There were between 150 and 158 persons aboard and nine vehicles of various descriptions. All preparations had been made for the trip to New-York, and the boat was beginning to drift toward the North River. Most of the passengers were at the forward end, and there were thirty or forty ladies in the cabin.

The engineer hastened to the upper deck and pulled the whistle for two long blasts and three short ones, signifying imminent danger. This was followed in less time than it takes to tell it by the sounding of the alarm for the Jersey City Fire Department. Meanwhile the danger had become known to all aboard the boat, and there was a general scramble to reach the bridge of ferryhouse. Few cool heads were in the frightened crowd, and the man and woman farthest from the shore end of the New-Brunswick were overcoming and scrambling in their terror and anxiety to escape the smoke and flames now pouring from the engine room. Nearly all of the drivers lost their heads and abandoned their horses.

Superintendent Robert Bloomsburg and his assistant, George W. Steinesmy, threw the bridge hook lines to the New-Brunswick and whirled the bridge wheels as they never whirled them before. The effect was to check the boat's outward momentum and start her in the other direction. Many persons jumped to the bridge before the hook lines had been cast, and when it did the remaining passengers lost no time in leaving the doomed craft. Capt. Day was forced to jump from the end of the upper deck. All the horses and vehicles at the shore end of the boat were gotten off with difficulty, but it was impossible to rescue those beyond the engine room. There was a two-horse truck loaded with soap, the property of Colgate & Co.; another loaded with new trunks, the property of E. Simon & Brothers of this city, a horse and wagon owned by Fox & Ray of this city, and one other horse and wagon on the boat when five minutes after the outbreak seven of the Pennsylvania Company's tugs towed her out of the slip to save the ferryhouse.

As soon as the tugs got her away from the shore they swung her head to the wind and began to pump water into her. The upper works burned like so much cardboard. The two gas tanks on the upper deck exploded, the iron shells flying high above the walking beam. At the time the New-Brunswick left the shore there were struggling to escape the terrific heat. One of them finally worked free and plunged wildly into the river. He disappeared, but his head was again quickly seen and he began to swim for the Jersey shore. A tugboat went to his assistance and towed him to one of the ships. His name could not be learned before the boat appeared uninjured. He proved to be one of the team belonging to Simon & Brothers.

The New-Brunswick was finally towed to the end of Pier 3, belonging to the company, where the five remaining horses were found to be alive, and though badly disfigured will still be useful to the owners. The vehicles and their loads were practically ruined.

The ferryboat was a sorry-looking wreck at dusk. Her smoke stack had fallen across one of the paddle boxes, and only charred uprights and fire lines in the cabins had been. Half a dozen tugs were pumping water into her.

The New-Brunswick was built in 1865 and rebuilt in 1882. She was 200 feet over all, 63 feet beam, 10 feet depth of hold, and of 800 tons burden. Her value was $70,000.

Superintendent Bloomsburg said last evening that the fire began in the fire box accountable, but he suspected incendiarism. The Jersey City police were at work on the case.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Yesterday's stock market was enlivened somewhat by the activity of one or two bear pools, whose brokers made brave onslaughts on every point that seemed unprotected. The fact that they accomplished little was no reflection upon the energy of them; they tried hard enough.

* *

Reading was the especial mark of bear disfavor, the Chicago clique feeling very sad over "the bad outlook" for the coal trade. This same entertaining crowd has discovered half a dozen strikes in the Pennsylvania coal regions lately and is worried exceedingly over the imminence of disaster among the coal barons. All these discoveries and all this worriment, however, have been excessive possessions. The miners and the barons have not known anything about the dreadful state of things.

* *

Deacon S. V. White, who is out West, got the idea somehow yesterday that Wall-street was no place for his "views" on the stock market, wherefore a lot of wireless gems over the wires to the Stock Exchange. He addressed himself particularly to Reading, which he announces is "no good." "There is no field glass powerful enough to bring a Reading dividend in sight," says the Deacon. The good man might have added that the same thing is true of the profits on the Reading stock he sold short by the ream some time ago, when the price was three or four points lower than it is now.

* *

The securities of the Pullman Palace Car Company continue to rise in market value. There is a healthful contrast between the business-like ways of this substantial enterprise and the sky-rocketing schemes that have only speculation in them.

* *

St. Paul is up to its old tricks. While most of the rest of the railroads are reporting increases it comes forward with a falling off.

* *

Amos Lawrence Hopkins is being nominated for President of the Wabash Company. It may, however, suit the ambitious Mr. Edwin Gould to take it. He's no back number.

* *

The Chesapeake and Ohio Road is making valuable traffic connections with the Pennsylvania Company.

MR. ROBERTS WILL REQUIRE BONDS.

Assistant Treasurer Roberts yesterday startled his staff of employes, which numbers about one hundred, by informing them that he would require them to provide him with bonds, which has never before been required in that branch of the Federal service.

To a TIMES reporter Mr. Roberts said that he intended to require a bond from every one employed in the New-York Sub-Treasury in a fiduciary capacity. The bonds would run from $50,000 each for the Deputy Assistant and the cashier down to $1,000 for the minor officials, the whole amount footing up to about $400,000. This is the amount of the bond which Mr. Roberts is obliged to give the Government.

"I have no desire to cause annoyance to the gentlemen," he explained, "and do this simply as a matter of protecting myself against mistakes of others. The system of taking bonds is becoming general in all branches of business, and there is no reason why it should not be applied here. I will take bonds of any responsible guarantee company or of responsible private individuals."

The delay caused by the counting of the money at the Sub-Treasury will result in Treasurer Hyatt keeping his office until it has been completed. His successor, Mr. Huston, will not qualify until the count is finished. Secretary Windom ruling that that is the better plan, as Mr. Hyatt is at present responsible for the funds in this city, and will not be relieved until Mr. Roberts takes full charge here.

BAD MEAT AND WORSE POTATOES.

The charge that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction pay as little attention to the proper care of their wards that unfit food is served in the hospitals, asylums, and prisons in their care was again made yesterday. It was made by Henry Hofnagle of 501 East Seventy-ninth-street, who was chief cook for the female lunatic asylum from Jan. 7, 1888, until March 7, 1889. He appeared before Mayor Grant, and his statement was so remarkable that the Mayor had it put into the form of an affidavit.

Hofnagle said that on July 28 last he reported to Steward Joralemon that 1,800 pounds of meat sent to him to be cooked had been frozen and was unfit to eat. The steward ordered him to boil it. He boiled it, and it was yet unfit for use. It was finally thrown away. Similar waste, resulting from fraud, occurred at other times. "Stew" and "spuff" meat was accepted by the asylum's officers in violation of the terms of the meat contract. At least one-third of the potatoes received at the asylum were bad, and Hofnagle threw away 100 bags a month on the average. No regard was paid to his complaints, he said.

Mayor Grant has the affidavit to the Charities Commissioners, with a request that they inquire into the truth of the statements made in it and make a report to him.

SPELLBINDERS AND SPEAKERS.

The National Republican Spellbinders' Association was incorporated yesterday with the following Trustees: John F. Baker, James G. Scott, Charles A. Thompson, Eli Murmaster, J. Hogan, W. Seeley, Jasper G. Brewster, Henry M. Dumont, Christopher M. Walgand, and Harvey Black.

The Republican Speakers' National Association was incorporated with the following trustees: Horace Dowling, Stephen S. Standish, Julius G. Seney, Delos Arnold, Jr., Frederick Bellows, [illegible]

BROTHERS OF BLUE BLOOD

SALES OF GEN. R. P. TRACY'S FAST HORSES.

NORTHERN PAY GOOD PRICES FOR FAVORITES—THE BARRING OF THE LOT TO BE SOLD TO-DAY.

The sale of the stud of trotting stock from Marshland Farm, Tioga County, the property of Gen. R. P. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, and his son, began yesterday at the American Institute Building. There was an excellent attendance of buyers, who staid all day, and, having evident faith that the sale was absolute and without reserve, some excellent prices were obtained. At the close of the day, when forty-nine horses were sold, the amount realized was $56,950, an average of $1,283 47 per head. Among the buyers were George Scattergood of Philadelphia, who invested $18,200, securing the chief of the stud, Mambrino Dudley, for $6,000; J. H. Shults of Brooklyn, whose bids amounted to $8,475 for six purchases; the Speedwell Stock Farm of Cornwall, Penn., which bought four fillies for $5,050, and J. W. Daly of Mount Kisco, whose three bids amounted to $3,150.

Gen. Tracy and his son were there, and among the others present were David Bonner, A. B. Darling, J. P. Gray of Randolph, Va., Henry N. Smith of the Fashion Stud Farm at Trenton, D. G. Geesin of Morristown, and C. Garner of Lee, Mass. Robert Steele of Philadelphia, and S. Hoagland of Gravesend. Two horses were withdrawn because they had arrived out of condition, leaving forty-nine to sell out of a stud of one hundred and two. The others will be sold to-day. Yesterday's sales were as follows:

Mambrino Dudley, b. s., 1874, (2:19¾,) Sire Woodford Mambrino, (2:21¾,) son of Mambrino Chief; dam dam Dudley, by Alexander's Eclipse, in Forest. George Scattergood, Philadelphia	$6,000
Gretna, b. m., April 16, 1884, (2:29¼ as 3 years.) Sire Mambrino Dudley; dam Bodil, by Pescemaker. George Scattergood	4,500
Astoria, br. f., 1886, (3:40¾ as 2 years.) Sire Kentucky Wilkes, (2:21¾,) son of George Wilkes, (2:22;) dam Truant, by Messenger Duroc. Fred Gerkan	3,600
Hildegarde, (dam of Cheltenham, 2:28¼,) br. m., 1880. Sire Willis's Harry Clay, (2:29;) dam Troublesome, (3:35¾,) by Messenger Duroc. J. E. Shults	3,100
Fenela, b. m., 1884. Sire Electioneer, dam Fidalia, by Volunteer. A. B. Darling	$3,500
Argo, b. m., 1881. Sire Electioneer, dam American Girl. George Scattergood	2,350
Truant, blk. m., 1876. Sire Messenger Duroc; dam Trustus Webb, by Seely's American Star. J. H. Shults	2,900
Chanlaise, b. m., Jan., 1888. Sire Kentucky Wilkes, 2:21¾, dam Hildegarde, by Willis's Harry Clay, 2:29. J. H. Schultz	2,200
Virginia, b. m., 1877. Sire Volunteer, dam Nell, (dam of Bashford, 2:28,) by Hyndyk's Hambletonian. J. W. Daly	1,900
Aranza, blk. f., 1886. Sire Kentucky Wilkes, (2:21¾,) dam Luella, by Messenger Duroc. W. H. Peak	1,725
Brunhilda, (Lady Wilmerding,) b. m., 1875. Sire Hyndyk's Hambletonian, dam Daily Mills, (dam of Orange Girl, 2:20, Walkill Chief, &c.) George Scattergood	1,700
Beatinda, b. f., 1887. Sire Mambrino Dudley, dam Hildegarda, by Willis's Harry Clay, 2:29. G. W. Ely, Clyde, N. Y.	1,625
Eulela, b. m., 1885. Sire Mambrino Dudley; dam Kathleen, by Meredith. George Scattergood	1,500
Bodil, (dam of Gretna, 2:29¼,) b. m., 1873. Sire Pescemaker, son of Hyndyk's Hambletonian; dam Highlands Grey Messenger. J. H. Schultz	1,375
Alena, b. m., 1880. Sire Willis's Harry Clay, 2:29; dam Brunhilde, by Hyndyk's Hambletonian. George Scattergood	1,300
Bolivia, br. f., 1887. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Vivian, by Woodford Mambrino. Speedwell Stock Farm	1,150
Basque, b. f., 1887. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Truant, by Messenger Duroc, full sister to Astoria. Robert Steele, Philadelphia	1,100
Oracle, br. m., 1881, 2:30½. Sire Oxmoor, 2:33; dam Troublesome, by Messenger Duroc. T. A. Hendricks, Aurelia, N. Y.	1,025
Attraction, b. f., 1886. Sire Kentucky Wilkes, (2:21¾; dam Virginia, by Volunteer. J. H. Shults	1,000
Ilsaide, b. m., 1878, and colt. Sire Strader's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., son of Cassius M. Clay; dam Almira, by Alment. George Scattergood	1,000
Actress, b. f., 1886. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Alene, by Willis's Harry Clay, 2:29. W. H. Peak	975
Kathleen, b. m., 1878. Sire Meredith, son of Hyndyk's Hambletonian; dam Brunhilde. John Mullen	900
Erminie, b. m., 1884. Sire Volunteer; dam Miss Nodine, by Hammond, son of Foster's Henry Clay, Jr. F. Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohio	900
Spiteful, b. m., 1884. Sire Mambrino Dudley; dam Relief, by Boe's Messenger Hambletonian. George Scattergood	900
Rhea, br. f., 1888. Sire Dudley; dam Relief, (dam of Walnut, 2:19¼,) by Boe's Messenger Hambletonian, son of Hyndyk's Hambletonian. Speedwell Stock Farm	900
Crafty, b. c., July 1, 1888. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Argo, by Electioneer. J. W. Daly	850
Chieftain, b. c., April, 1888. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Alicia, by Messenger Duroc. Gilbert Holmes, Tioga County	850
Vivian, blk. m., 1871. Sire Woodford Mambrino; 2:21¾; dam Virginia, (dam of Tremont, 2:28,) by Alexander's Abdallah. G. W. Robinson	750
Luella, blk. m., 1874. Sire Messenger Duroc; dam Voluntary, (dam of Blackwood Prince, 2:22¾,) by Volunteer. C. A. Kettle	725
Craftsman, b. c., 1888. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Virginia, by Volunteer. E. F. Coe	700
Fellice, br. m., 1884. Sire Mambrino Dudley; dam Belle Buckingham, by Messenger Duroc. Speedwell Stock Farm	700
Alicia, (dam of Pottery Girl, trial 2:26¼,) blk. m., 1874. Sire Messenger Duroc; dam Alice Van Duzer, by Seely's American Star. L. J. Fitzgerald, Pound, N. Y	625
Buffoon, b. c., 1887. Sire Mambrino Dudley; dam Kathleen, by Meredith. G. W. Seeley	625
Broderick, ch. c., 1887. Sire Pickering, 2:30; dam Bodil, by Pescemaker, 2:30. John McCarthy	825
Content, br. f., 1888. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Vivian, by Woodford Mambrino. J. H. Shults	800
Celerity, blk. f., March, 1888. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Ilsaide. C. Rathell, Wye Mills, Md	800
Bowling Green, b. c., 1887. Sire Mambrino Dudley; dam Alene, by Willis's Harry Clay. William Reed	575
Balfour, b. s., 1887. Sire Mambrino Dudley; dam Wallkill Girl. George Scattergood	970
Truant, blk. m., 1876. Sire Messenger Duroc; dam Trustus Webb, by Seely's American Star. J. H. Shults	475
Chanlaise, b. m., Jan., 1888. Sire Kentucky Wilkes, 2:21¾, dam Hildegarda, by Willis's Harry Clay, 2:29. J. H. Schultz	425
Virginia, b. m., 1877. Sire Volunteer, dam Nell, (dam of Bashford, 2:28,) by Hyndyk's Hambletonian. J. W. Daly	400
Arranza, blk. f., 1886. Sire Kentucky Wilkes, (2:21¾;) dam Luella, by Messenger Duroc. W. H. Peak	400
Carol, blk. f., June, 1888. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Jennie Medium. H. S. Denny, Lakeview, Penn	350
Brimstone, b. c., 1887. Sire Mambrino Dudley; dam Maria Sturgess, by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah. C. B. Warden, Dover, Del	870
Jennie Medium, b. m., Sire said to be Happy Medium; dam said to be by Scott's History. E. Fitzgerald, Troy	330
Lida, ch. f., 1888. Sire Mambrino Dudley; dam Nannette, by Messenger Duroc. Speedwell Stock Farm	300
Beaconsfield, b. c., 1887. Sire Mambrino Dudley; dam Jennie Medium. John Smith	260
Nannie Johnson, b. m., Sire said to be Mambrino Pilot, Jr.; dam said to be Kate O'Brien, (dam of Marvel, 2:21¾.) F. Steinway	230
Dadence, br. f., August, 1888. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Nannie Johnson. George Cunliff	210

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

The Inman steamship City of Paris sailed at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning for Liverpool on her first eastward passage. She carried an unusually large list of cabin passengers, among them being Baron Chandon de Briailles, Capt. H. S. Hayden, the Rev. C. J. A. Batstone, Marshall Field of Chicago, Col. Matthew Foster, the Rev. J. B. McGrath, Capt. J. J. Milbank, the Rev. Dr. Mackay, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and Dr. J. Walter Park.

On the White Star steamer Britannic, for Liverpool, were Dr. W. H. Connolly, Dr. Winthrop D. Mitchell, wife, and daughter, the Hon. Edward and Arthur Stanley and Lady Alice Stanley, and Dr. M. W. Tracy.

On the North German Lloyd steamer Aller, for Southampton and Bremen, were Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Beker, Mr. C. Parrie, German Consul at San Buenaventura, Col. Fred Grant, United States Minister to Austria; Mrs. Grant, Miss Julia Grant, Mrs. U. S. Grant, and Master U. S. Grant; Albert G. Porter, United States Minister to Italy, and the Baron and Baroness Von Roeder and their daughters.

On the Red Star Line steamer Waesland, for Antwerp, were Dr. and Mrs. A. Valles, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Emerson Horning, Miss Florida Bernheim, and Prof. W. H. Chandler.

BRUMMELL has a fine assortment of EASTER GOODS, Bisque, fancy Baskets, Bonnieres, Chocolate and Nougat Eggs. His large variety of fine Chocolates, Bon Bons, Caramels, &c., cannot be excelled in this country. 231 Broadway, 218 6th-av., 2 West 14th-st., 408 and 410 Grand-st.—*Advertisement.*

A LITTLE MEDICINE of the right kind, taken at the right time is invaluable. That means CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, and take them now.—*Advertisement.*

"CLARO" AND "MADURO"—LATEST and most fashionable colors in DERBY HATS. KNOX, 212 Fifth-av., 118 Nassau-st., 118.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

REPUBLICANS FOR THE CITY.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CONTRACT AND THE DAY'S WORK SYSTEMS.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Coleman's report of the work done by or under the supervision of his department in the quarter ending March 31 was received by Mayor Grant yesterday. It shows that in the quarter 11,666 miles of streets were swept. This would imply that the entire street area of New-York was swept every third day, but for the fact that the figures show that 6,365 miles of sweeping was done under the contract system below Fourteenth-street, and only 4,826 miles by the day's work laborers of the department in the rest of the city. The number of loads of refuse gathered in the entire city was 388,674, but the department proper gathered only 183,351. The contractors below Fourteenth-street gathered 115,590 loads, while the Department of Public Parks and Police, the Market Bureau, and the factory sweepers carted 89,733 loads to the dumps. Of snow and ice the department collected 4,010 loads and the contractors 1,096 loads.

For sweeping 6,365 miles of streets and gathering 115,590 loads of refuse and 1,096 loads of ice and snow the contractors received $80,779 17. To sweep 4,826 miles of streets and collect 183,351 loads of refuse and 4,010 loads of ice and snow, to dispose of the matter gathered, and for the supervision of the work, Commissioner Coleman spent $204,184 59. For the salaries of himself, deputy, clerks, foremen, inspectors, sundries, rentals, and contingencies he disposed of $89,000, or a little less than one-half the sum paid the contractors. Sundries are a special feature in Commissioner Coleman's report. For the wages of street sweepers and carmen he spent $118,000.

It will therefore be seen that for a little more than two-thirds of the amount of street sweeping done by the contractors and for only about one-third more of cartage, he has expended $38,000 more than the contractors received. In their compensation was necessarily included some profits for themselves.

Yet Commissioner Coleman, to commend himself to Tammany Hall by providing places for its followers, has decided to do away with that system and substitute day's work for it. This looks bad for Commissioner Coleman.

THE LAW ON BETTING.

JUDGE GILDERSLEEVE GIVES A DECISION OF INTEREST TO SPORTING MEN.

Judge Gildersleeve gave an interesting decision yesterday in a pool-selling case. William Spencer was char

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII....NO. 11,744. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, AND 26 WEST 14TH-ST.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY,

WITH

BANKRUPT

PRICES,

FOR THUS WE'LL SELL THE

BATES STOCK.

LADIES' WRAPS AND DRESSES.

At Two Ninety-eight.

Ladies' Beaded Silk Wraps.....were $6 00

At Five Ninety-eight.

Beaded Wraps with solid jet shoulders, long tabs; were $10 00.

At Seven Fifty.

Corded Silk Wraps—jet trim, satin sash; were $13 00.

At Eleven Ninety-eight.

Handsome Wraps—jet festoon, epaulettes and fringe, satin sash; were $19 00.

At Twelve Ninety-eight.

All-over Beaded Wraps—long net fringe; were $20.

At Two Ninety-eight.

All-wool Jersey Jackets—tailor made—were $5 50.

At Four Ninety-eight.

Fine Corkscrew Jackets—tailor made; were $8 00.

Ladies' Spring Newmarkets.

That were	Now	That were	Now
$10 00	$3 98	$22 00	$11 98
12 00	4 98	32 00	16 98
14 00	5 98	50 00	31 98
15 00	6 98	65 00	37 99
17 00	8 98		

MISSES' DRESSES AND JACKETS.

At Ninety-eight Cents.

Check and Stripe Cloth Jackets .....were $2 50

At A Dollar Fifty-nine.

Fine check Cloth Jackets—lap seam.....were $3 00

At Two Ninety-eight.

French Cloth Jackets—Navy and Brown; were $5 00.

AND EVERYTHING IN FINER JACKETS.

Up to $15 00.....equal value

Cloth Gretchens.

Plain and fancy cloth—single and double capes—plain or cord and velvet trim.

$2 98	....were	$5 98	....were
4 98	....were	8 00	....were

$11 00
14 00

Children's Dresses.

Fancy cloth—Jaquet effect.....$1 98 and $2 49
Cashmere and Plaid Dresses.....$ 48 and $ 98
JUST HALF VALUE.

Confirmation Dresses.

White Lawn, Gretchen waist, puff sleeves.....$2 98
Embroidered skirt, Pompadour waist..... 2 98
Still finer—ribbon trimmed..... 3 98
and up to Twenty-five Dollars.

The finest and best-selected stock to be found. Scalloped and Hemstitch ruffles, complete Val. Oriental, and Egyptian Lace—with and without ribbon trim and sashes.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Cheviot and Cassimere Suits.....$2 49; were $4 00
Confirmation Suits..... 2 98; were 4 50
All-Wool Cheviot Suits..... 3 98; were 5 50

Kilt Suits.

Gingham	49c.	69c.
All-wool—one-piece		$1 98
All-wool—two-piece		2 98

Boys' Pants	49c.	98c.	$1 25
Flannel and Percale Waists	49c.; were		75c.

Hats.

Polo, 29c.....Fatigues, 79c.....Derbies, $1 98

INFANTS' WEAR.

Long Cloaks, emb'd Capes	$1 49;	were $2 69
Short Coats, emb'd Capes and Skirts	1 79;	were $3 50
Swiss and embroidered Caps	19c.; were	49c.
Short and long dresses, embroidered and tucked fronts	19c.; were	49c.
Short Skirts	15c.; were	39c.
Bibs.....4c.; were 10c.	Sacques 19c.; were	49c.
Booties..9c.; were 20c.	Shirts....19c.; were	19c.

All These New Goods,

bought previous to April 1, as well as

THE BATES STOCK.

will be sold as follows:

Persian and Silk Trimmings	35c.;	were	69c.
Fancy Braid Trimmings	98c.;	were	$3 98
Fancy Braid Trimmings	69c.;	were	1 35
Bone Dress Buttons—all colors	3c.;	were	10
Metal Dress Buttons—all colors	7c.;	were	25
Large Metal Dress Buttons	25c.;	were	40
Cambric Edgings	5c.;	were	10
22-inch Flouncing	47c.;	were	75
45-inch Skirting	98c.;	were	1 60
Ladies' Fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs	4c.;	were	8
Men's Fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs	9c.;	were	17
Ladies' Hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs	19c.;	were	39
Gros Grain Ribbon, satin edge—all colors, and 3-inch Satin-edge Gros Grain	16 2c.	were	29
Fancy Buckings—all colors	10c.;	were	17
Tourists' Ruffing from	25c.	to	59
Shetland Shawls—all colors	98c.;	were	1 50
Steamer Shawls—all colors	$4 98;	were	10 00
Black Embroidered Fichus	1 98;	were	3 00
Pocketbooks — Seal, Alligator, Japanese, and Fancy Leather	49c.;	were	1 00
Others—plain and fancy	19c.;	were	50

Imitation Alligator Club Bags.

9-inch	69c.	14-inch	$1 19
10-inch	79c.	15-inch	$1 29
11-inch	89c.	16-inch	$1 38

HOSIERY.

At Nineteen Cents.

Ladies' Fast Blacks and Fancy Stripes.....were 35c.

At Twenty-four Cents.

Ladies' Four-thread Brilliant Lisle, split feet.....were 49c.

At Thirteen Cents.

Misses' Solid Black, White Double Heels and Toes.....were 20c.

At Twelve Cents and a half.

Misses' Superfine Half Hose, Full Regular Double Heels and Toes.....were 25c.

At Fifteen Cents.

Misses' Solid Colors and Fancy Stripe.....were 29c.

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS.

39c.....49c.....69c.

Fancy Trimmed Night Shirts.

49c.....69c.....79c.

At Fifty-seven Cents.

Ladies' 5-Button Embroidered Kid Gloves, all New Shades of Gray, Slate, Tan, and Brown...were 85c.

At Fourteen Cents.

Ladies' Silk Taffeta Gloves.....were 30c.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

At Seventeen Cents.

Sacque Chemises, cambric ruffle——Tucked and ruffled Drawers and cambric Corset Covers, embroidery trimmed—all sizes of each.

At Forty-nine Cents.

Fancy Yoke Chemises, Drawers, Night Dresses, and Skirts, trimmed with lace or embroidery; worth nearly double.

HURRAH FOR OKLAHOMA

PIONEERS BY THOUSANDS ON THE MARCH.

RIFLES CRACKED AND MEN CHEERED WHEN THE SIGNAL FOR THE START WAS GIVEN BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

PURCELL, Indian Territory, April 18.—Campfires are burning to-night in the Cherokee Strip, thirty-five miles this side of the northern border. Eight o'clock this morning was the time when the barriers were supposed to fade away, but the troops moved southward from their camp yesterday afternoon, and hundreds of boomers broke camp and started south on the trail as soon as the boys in blue were out of sight.

There was a steady movement all night, and then it happened that when the 10 o'clock train on the Santa Fé had crossed the Arkansas and mounted the divide the passengers were treated to the sight of a seemingly endless procession of white-capped wagons moving rapidly along the trail which parallels the railroad to Guthrie and beyond.

As far as the eye could reach, looking north and south, the level, green plain was dotted with wagons, horses, and men. There were a dozen Otoe Indians on the train en route to their reservation, and they looked with anything but kindly eyes on the panorama. One of them, John Rapes, who wore store clothes and a feather in his hat, and who speaks English, said: "White man he go to Oklahoma. By and by get Cherokee Strip. Then he steal rest of poor Injun's lands. Where will our people go then?"

The train which took its leisurely flight southward through the Indian Territory to-day was composed of five coaches, each comfortably filled with boomers who had apparently reached the conclusion that their chances of securing quarter sections in the promised land would be greatly improved if they went to Purcell and entered the army of Texans now camped there on the banks of the Canadian. A few of the men were accompanied by their wives. The others were the kind who do their pioneering untrammeled by the society of women—men who are here to-day and there to-morrow and belong to no particular community.

Each man carried a gun, and all the way to the Canadian they practiced on objects along the track. While the train was passing the caravan there was a constant fusillade, the weapons being considerably pointed skyward. This was taken in true Western spirit by the boomers on foot, and many returned the salute with whitehorses and double barrelled shot guns. There was much cheering and waving of hats all along the line, and many a woman mounted on a stakes "horse" tethered to a wagon swung her bonnet and joined in the cheer.

The boomers now traveling over the Cherokee strip may thank fortune that their red-skinned scavengers are in attendance on the column and that the weather is safe to remain cold for several days.

Owing to the great number of cattle trains on this single-track road, the express which left Arkansas City at 10:30 o'clock to-day consumed nearly 12 hours in making the 154 miles to Purcell. There are no eating houses on the line. The different streams crossed during the day also are signs of a recent rise, but are not yet impassable.

The south fork of the Arkansas is higher than it was a week ago. The Cimarron shows a volume not much inferior to the Arkansas beyond the Kansas border. The Canadian is considered likely to be fordable next Monday, although there are signs of more rain in the region where the stream takes its source.

Marshal Needles came as far as Guthrie today, and was given the privilege of sleeping in a car. The United States officer in charge of the detachment of the Thirteenth Infantry, which only arrived a few hours previous. The Marshal reiterated the statement telegraphed THE TIMES last night that he considered United States Marshal Nix's action in trespassing on his territory and that he proposed to have the matter settled by the United States Attorney General.

A large station is being erected at Guthrie, and just back of it on the brow of a small hill the frame of the United States Land Office can be seen. The structure will be finished in a few days. It is very small.

The land in the vicinity of Guthrie is better than that which borders the track for a distance of forty miles. North Oklahoma shows the location for a town, and beams of five or six frame buildings, aside from the cozy house which shelters the Indian trader.

Judging from the number of people to be seen at the depot and the prairie schooners anchored just beyond there will not be many vacant claims when the flag drops on next Monday.

War Department permits to enter Oklahoma in advance of the mob seem to be plenty and this may operate to the great disadvantage of the army which is camped in the strip and along the banks of the Canadian.

Purcell, with a population of 1,500, seems the abode of people who left comfort and pleasure in the places whence they came. There is a big crowd and insufficient accommodations. At this hour there are at least five persons to every bed in town, and another trainload of pilgrims is due to arrive in an hour.

The movement of stock northward from Texas to the Cherokee Strip has reached its height, and long trains of stock cars are crawling over the Santa Fé, bound for stations nearest the ranges of the cattle barons.

The Texas cow or steer at this season is as poor as the fabled owl whose ownership is described to John. It is all horns, and weeks of feeding on the nutritious grasses of the strip are necessary to make its form correspond with the accepted style. The shippers show great inhumanity. The animals are packed in the cars regardless of consequences, and a dozen dead cows or dead ones are found when each train is ready to discharge its cargo. The carcasses are dumped by the side of the track, and this morning the people on the train were afforded opportunity to see how these cattle disposed of.

At Red Rock, about 25 miles this side of the Kansas line, there is a large corral, and outside it were the carcasses of twenty or thirty cattle. Off to the left 200 yards a score or more Indians were engaged in skinning and cutting dead animals which had been hauled from the railroad.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 18.—At precisely 8 o'clock this morning the cavalrymen in charge of the entrance to the Indian Territory, three miles south of here, gave the signal to go to the first of a string of prairie schooners which filled the road for several miles back. A second signal was unnecessary. A yell of delight greeted it, and as the word passed along the cordon of wagons the cheers which followed showed that good Western enthusiasm had not died in the bosoms of the Oklahoma boomers. The first step from the north is taken toward the Oklahoma country.

During the previous evening all preparations had been completed for the trip of 65 miles. Extra provender for man and beast had been purchased, and with the breaking of early morning the wagons had been loaded with the camp utensils, the teams had been fed, the horses hitched and the start made for the Cherokee border. There they were halted by Uncle Sam's regulars and detained until 6 o'clock, the time set for the beginning of the passage of the Cherokee outlet.

The first wagon to go across the line from the Arkansas City camps was that owned by John Dowling of Neosho Falls, Kan., and when his little colony had successfully crossed, the old gentleman arose from his seat in the wagon and gave a whoop which must have rattled the windows of the Indian hotel three miles away.

As wagon after wagon rolled out on the broad unfenced prairie, single file was discarded and the prairie navigators steered themselves over the entire surface for miles. In two hours about 400 wagons had passed the point of entrance and with their many horses and mules it was not long before the prairie, as far as the eye could reach, was a mass of moving wagon and animal life.

The ninth schooner contained John Dowling of Kansas, who celebrated the occasion with the patriotism it deserved by carrying the American flag, which he waved until his arms ached. He was loudly cheered.

At noon Capt. Hayes and his cavalry company broke camp and began their service as an escort to the pilgrims. They are a splendidly-mounted body of men and their blue uniforms, bright accoutrements, and well groomed horses contributed much picturesqueness and color to this historical proceeding.

Many of the cattlemen who still hold ranches in the Cherokee Strip have failed so remove their fences, and their cowboys had threatened to make matters lively in their own peculiar fashion for these boomers who refused to climb the fences. Capt. Hays says these fences are obstructions, and that they must go, so boys or no cowboys, and he has taken his men with him simply as a guaranty of good faith.

The first encampment will be made to-night at Kaw, where the Indian reservation, about 20 miles square, is entered. Here the Otoes will be paid $1 25 per acre for their lands, and the money will be distributed to-morrow.

WICHITA, Kan., April 18.—The Col. Cole Oklahoma colony leaves here to-morrow for Oklahoma. It contains about two thousand people.

CANADIAN, Texas, April 18.—All the infantry at Fort Supply, Indian Territory, and Elliott, Texas, leave to-morrow by rail. The cavalry have gone overland for Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Mr. Mason, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has decided that under the recent act of Congress and the proclamation of the President in relation to Oklahoma, it ceases to be "Indian country," and that special tax stamps may be sold to wholesale and retail liquor dealers to engage in business there, under the same terms and regulations as in various States and Territories of the United States. By a previous act of Congress it was provided that no ardent spirits should be introduced into the "Indian country" except by the authority and under the control of the Secretary of War. The Indian Territory has heretofore been considered as "Indian country," but the Commissioner holds that the Government, having purchased the interest of the Indian tribes in the Oklahoma country, the latter can no longer be considered as "Indian country," and that the general law upon that subject does not now apply to Oklahoma. The effect of this decision will be to allow wholesale and retail liquor dealers to purchase special tax stamps in Oklahoma under the same terms as in other sections of the country.

Arrangements are being made to have a force of deputy collectors and revenue agents on hand to see that the laws are enforced and that the interests of the Government are protected.

It is very apparent here that officers of the army are filled with the liveliest apprehension regarding the opening of Oklahoma. The Secretary of War has authorized the statement that the Government is fully aware of the situation and has arranged to take all proper steps to prevent trouble. It is known that the subject has formed the main topic for discussion at recent Cabinet meetings, and that the Attorney General has been called upon to decide the question as to the authority of the War Department to act in case of strife, bloodshed, or violence in the newly-opened country. The instructions sent to the commandant of the troops in Oklahoma as a result of the opinion rendered by the Attorney General were extremely guarded. They are understood to direct the Army officers to assist in the maintenance of law, but to carefully observe the regulations defining their authority and leave arrests for violations of law to the Marshals.

The President might, in case of serious disturbance, declare martial law over the Territory, but this could not be done in advance of a breach of the peace, and the machinery of Government would, it is feared, be too slow-moving to meet the great emergency which may arise. The only army regulation on the subject provides for interference by troops in an emergency, only in case of interruption to the carriage of the mails or assaults upon United States property, but under a somewhat strained construction it may form the reason assigned for the use of troops to prevent or restrain rioting or bloodshed in the Territory.

HIS LIFE NOT A SUCCESS.

SYDNEY WALTERS MIGHT HAVE HAD MORE TROUBLE HAD HE LIVED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 18.—J. Sydney Walters, who committed suicide at Chicago last night, came to this city from Pittsburg about two months ago, where he was engaged as advertising solicitor for a historical publishing company. Here he had been engaged in the same business until about a week ago when he left the city for Chicago. Some years ago, he was employed in Chicago in canvassing for portraits and the sale of the "History of Chicago," and previous to that time he was connected with Reid, Murdock & Fisher and with a grocery publication.

PITTSBURG, April 18.—Nora Erman, the woman referred to in the Chicago dispatches as having telegraphed to that city for information concerning Walters's suicide a few hours after the deed had been committed, is an inmate of 125 Second-avenue. When a reporter called he was introduced to a good-looking brunette of about twenty-three years of age. Her eyes were swollen and her disheveled appearance denoted recent weeping.

In speaking of the suicide she said: "My sister Kitty, who was in Cleveland, telegraphed me that she had heard of Sydney's death. I telegraphed to Chicago immediately. No, I did not have any intimation that he contemplated the deed, although he had frequently made such threats in my presence. I did not attach any importance to them. He was always light hearted and contented that I did not think that he would commit suicide. When Mr. Walters finished his business in this city he went to Cleveland. He had not been long there until he wrote for my sister to join him, and she did so."

"Were they married?"

"I suppose so. I see she gives the name of Mrs. Walters in Chicago. I am afraid there will be trouble over this thing yet," went on the girl. "You see Walters has a wife on the stage. He told me she was Estelle Clayton, but I see the Chicago dispatches call her Malvina Bennet. At any rate, they were together two weeks ago. They talked of getting a divorce; but if they have not I am afraid the two women will meet in Chicago and have trouble."

CHICAGO, April 18.—At the inquest this morning Mrs. Walters, who was notified last night to come to Chicago, took the stand and testified. She said that she had been married to Walters about six months. He was an Englishman and a London newspaper man of considerable prominence. She did not know whether or not he was related to John Walters, the well-known London newspaper man. Since he had been in Chicago she had received three letters from her husband, in one of which she saw he was tired of living and wanted to die. He could not make a success of life. She did not think of that time, however, that his intentions were serious.

MINISTER RYAN'S SON DISGRACED.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 18.—Last night at 12 o'clock Fred Ryan was arrested by Capt. Harris of the police detective force on a charge of obtaining $225 from the Bristol sisters under false pretenses. His father, Thomas Ryan, formerly a Congressman, has just been appointed Minister to Mexico. The young man has led a wild life for several years, and came to this city about one year ago. He drew a draft on his father for $225 about two months ago, and indorsed the Bristol sisters' names on it, and left for San Francisco. The father refused to honor the draft, and informed the Misses Bristol that he would have nothing more to do with his son.

The sisters then swore out a complaint against young Ryan, and it was placed in the hands of the detectives, who have been looking for him ever since. He eluded them until yesterday, when he again visited this city, and was shadowed until the officers were confident that they had the right man. Then they placed him under arrest and conducted him to the police station, where he was put into a cell. This morning he was transferred to the county jail, where he now is. Ryan is trying to get his father to intercede for him. He is about twenty-three years of age and has a bad reputation. When arrested he had a telegram from his father telling him he came to Texas in debt, and he drew on him for any sum he needed. It is believed that the dispatch is a forgery.

THE MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

DETROIT, Mich., April 18.—The Regents of the State University are in session. They have appointed Prof. John Dewey, now Professor of Philosophy in the Minnesota State University, to the Chair of Philosophy, made vacant by the death of Prof. George S. Morris. Prof. Dewey was for several years assistant to Prof. Morris and has attained a reputation as a writer upon philosophy. The vacancy of Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering conferred upon Lieut. L. D. Miner, who was recently detailed for service here by the Secretary of the Navy. The resignation of Dr. C. H. Stowell, Professor of Histology, was presented and accepted, to take effect Oct. 1, as was that of Prof. W. W. Langley from the Chair of General Chemistry and Metallurgy, to take effect June 30, and Louise Reed-Stowell, assistant in Microscopical Botany, to take effect Oct. 1. It was announced that the widow of the late Prof. Elisha Jones had established a fellowship with $10,000, to be named after her lamented husband.

A CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE.

DETROIT, April 18. — The Flint and Père Marquette Railroad Company has filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in the several counties in this State through which it runs a consolidated mortgage of all its lines to the Central Trust Company of New-York. The road, which is to build a

BISMARCK AND SAMOA.

SHIFTING THE RESPONSIBILITY ON THE GERMAN CONSUL.

BERLIN, April 18.—A Samoan "White Book" has just been issued, obviously in view of the approach of the Samoan Conference. In a dispatch to Herr Stuebel, the new German Consul to Samoa, dated April 16, Prince Bismarck censures Consul Knappe's conduct throughout the troubles in Samoa. He dwells upon the deplorable fact that, with an inadequate force and without authority, urgency, or a likelihood of success, Consul Knappe took measures on Dec. 17 which resulted in the death of a large number of persons and an undesirable change in the position of planters, besides jeopardising peace with America, while quiescence would have preserved a tolerable state of affairs. The sanction of the other treaty powers being lacking, he says, Consul Knappe's demand for the control of the foreign relations of Samoa was of no force, and compelled him (Bismarck) to notify Great Britain and America of its withdrawal.

The Chancellor concludes by declaring that Germany has nothing to do with the internal affairs of Samoa; that her mission is restricted to protecting Germans and enabling them to develop commercial interests.

Prince Bismarck has issued an order in which he defines the responsibilities of commanders of war ships with respect to requests of Consuls abroad. The Chancellor directs commanders to examine for themselves the legal and political grounds for such request, unless the Consul produces special authority from the German Foreign Office. As the reason for his action, Prince Bismarck refers to the recent events in Samoa, where, he says, an unauthorized request resulted in great loss of life and in injury to German interests, and danger was thereby incurred of Germany becoming embroiled with a friendly nation, with no conclusive reasons existing for the intervention of armed forces.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 18.—The Great Welcomes Handicap of 300 sovereigns, distance about a mile and a quarter, was run at Croydon to-day. It was won by Queen Anne, with Osmunda second and Grecian Bend third. There were ten starters.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, April 18.—President Carnot to-day opened the exhibition of revolutionary relics in the Louvre.

The police have searched the residences of Deputy Turquet and five other members of the Boulangist party for documents in relation to the Boulangist campaign.

The Senate commission appointed to conduct the Boulangist trial to-day examined M. Rainach, manager of the *République ℣ noise*, and M. Presssence, a writer on the staff of the *Temps*, with reference to Boulanger's dealings with English capitalists.

The Civil Tribunal has ordered the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company to compensate discharged employes.

LONDON, April 18.—Twelve hundred and thirty emigrants embarked at Queenstown to-day on steamers bound for America.

A meeting of the creditors of R. Kell & Co. was held at Sheffield to-day. An adjournment was taken to allow of negotiations for the sale of the business as a going concern. The liabilities of the firm to English creditors amount to £108,000. Their assets are sufficient to allow of the payment of 17s. 7d. in the pound.

In the House of Commons to-day cereals and sugar was excited. Everything offered was sold 20 minutes after the market opened. Prices were 1s. higher.

ROME, April 18.—The Pope celebrated mass to-day in his private chapel and gave communion to the members of the household. He looked well. On Sunday and Monday he will celebrate mass in the consistory hall, to which strangers visiting the city will be admitted.

It is reported that Mgr. Mocenni, Under Secretary of State in the Pope's household, will be raised to the Cardinalate.

DUBLIN, April 18.—Father McFadden, who was arrested on the charge of having participated in the murder of Police Inspector Martin at Gweedore, has been admitted to bail, counsel for the Crown consenting.

The police continue to arrest tenants on the Olphert estate for smashing windows, doors, and roofs. Police reinforcements are arriving on the scene.

BERLIN, April 18.—Emperor William will go to Stuttgart on June 25 to congratulate King Charles of Wurtemberg on his accession to the throne.

It is reported that the Government intends, after the dissolution of the Reichstag, to prosecute a number of Socialist Deputies. The proposed prosecution is said to be due to the recent trials at Freiburg and Elberfeld.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.—Vice Admiral Tchikhatcheff has submitted to the Czar a report on the condition of the navy. In it he urges the immediate construction of a number of cruisers. He opposes the proposed increase of the Russian flotilla on the Black Sea.

EDINBURGH, April 18.—The Town Council, by a vote of 8 to 5, has decided to confer the freedom of the city upon Mr. Parnell.

WORK ON ELKWOOD PARK STOPPED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 18.—Work was stopped at Elkwood Park to-day for some unknown cause, and 160 men were thrown out of employment. The air is full of rumors concerning the undertaking, one being to the effect that Philip Daly, who has thus far expended $10,000 for its completion, is too ill to draw up a check with which to pay off the men. It was further rumored that one of the stockholders having a number of shares had withdrawn.

Col. C. V. R. Wilson, who has the contract for building the grand stand, will ship the lumber which he purchased for the construction back to the dealers to-morrow if some definite understanding is not reached. Mr. Daly is still seriously ill at his apartments at the Strathmore in New-York City, and unless he recovers soon the track cannot, under any circumstances, be completed in time for a July opening. The principal stockholders here refuse to say anything regarding the matter.

TALKING TEMPERANCE IN THE SOUTH.

JACKSON, Miss., April 18.—Miss Frances E. Willard delivered a very interesting lecture that night in the Methodist church here to a very large and cultured audience. The auditorium did not have seating capacity to accommodate the audience and many went home unable to get into the church. She touched lightly on the woman's suffrage question.

She reviewed the work accomplished by the Women's Christian Temperance Union and showed that its members had much to encourage them. The union had grown from a small beginning to be recognized as a great power in the land. With her private secretary, Miss Gordon, and a large escort of ladies, she left this afternoon from Crystal Springs to attend the State meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which will convene to-morrow.

BANKERS BEWARE OF E. SIMPSON.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 18.—A shrewd swindle was perpetrated April 9 by which the Sioux City Savings Bank lost $2,500. A man calling himself B. Simpson on that day got that amount on a draft purporting to be made by the National Bank of Tennessee on the National Bank of the Republic of New-York for $3,000. Yesterday it transpired that the draft is a forgery. Simpson came to the bank with a genuine letter of introduction from the Rev. George Knox, pastor of the Presbyterian church of this city. He had attended Mr. Knox's church a month ago, and later joined the Presbyterian church at Ponca, Neb., on a forged letter of dismissal from a church at Bristol, Tenn. His story was complete and plausible in every detail.

DAMAGED BY THE STORM.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 18.—The storm of three days' duration, which subsided to-day, succeeded in doing a good deal of damage along Ocean-avenue, between Monmouth Beach and Elberon. About fifty feet of the bluff in front of the Niles cottage at Monmouth Beach was washed out, a huge gap was cut in the avenue in front of the old East End Hotel property, and several minor wash-outs occurred between this place and Elberon. Work on the iron pier, which was stopped by the storm, was resumed to-day.

MR. REID SWORN IN.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the newly-appointed Minister to France, took the oath of office to-day at the State Department. He will sail for his post on May 4. This evening Mr. Reid and D. O. Mills, his brother-in-law, will be the guests of honor at a dinner given by Secretary Blaine.

SOMETHING QUEER HERE

PROHIBITION TO BE BEATEN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

REMARKABLE CHANGE OF FRONT ON THE PART OF QUAY AND THE REPUBLICANS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—As "prohibition day" draws near the politicians are beginning to look around in order to see the result of the "wet" or "dry" vote on that day. The situation has changed in six weeks. Six weeks ago everything pointed toward prohibition, especially in the interior of the State. It was predicted then that prohibition would carry the day, and the vote of the interior towns would come rolling down to Philadelphia in such big volume that it would take a tremendous majority to overcome it.

The present outlook points to a defeat of the constitutional amendment by an overwhelming majority. Everybody is talking about a "wet" State in the most positive terms. In the Legislature everything points toward defeat for the prohibition party, and the members in both the House and Senate are declaring themselves against the amendment. The Republicans are decidedly open in expressing their intention to defeat the measure. Senator Cooper's paper, the Delaware *American*, has voiced his opinion in decided terms against the amendment, and, in fact, nearly all the Republican legislators are in favor of a "wet" State.

The Democrats both in the Senate and House are against the proposed innovation, but they are not quite so free in expressing their opinions as the Republicans. They feel sore because they were not consulted in the first place, but it is understood that they do not want the amendment, and will vote solidly to defeat it. Even if it is they will not cast a very large vote. Senator Ross of Bucks County, a Democratic leader, declared in the Senate that the amendment was simply a political dodge on the part of the Republicans to put the Democrats in a hole, and they did not propose to have anything to do with it.

A prominent Republican politician said yesterday that the Republicans never intended that the bill should pass. "Quay only had the bill introduced in the Legislature because he had given his promise to do so in order to prevent the smashing of the slate at the last Governor's convention," he said. "Daviel, his candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was nominated by 2 majority over Montooth, Chris Magee's man. In order to obtain that majority Quay was compelled to promise that Delaware County would see that the Legislature should pass a bill submitting the question to a vote of the people. He has fulfilled his promise, but the Republican organization has given no aid or comfort to the prohibitionists."

Chairman Andrews has carefully refrained from calling the Republican State Committee together for fear that the question might be brought up and the party committed either one way or the other, and he will not do so until a vote has been taken upon the amendment, when it is said the Committee will have been brought before this, according to all precedent, for the purpose of holding the State Convention. Chairman Andrews, under Quay's inspiration, gives the one for the party by announcing the prohibition is not a political question, and has no place in politics. It is a matter that should be decided by individual voters without regard to politics. Quay does not commit himself, but it is very probable he will vote "dry" as an individual.

Democratic Chairman Kisner and the leading men of his party have held several secret conferences, at which strenuous efforts were made to put the Democratic Party in direct opposition to prohibition. It was finally determined that it would not be wise for the party to take any active part in the matter. The Democrats in the Republican districts are in a bad way, whichever way the vote goes on the question. They are confident that the internal dissensions upon the compromise give them a fair chance of carrying the State next fall.

If the Democrats cast thousands of Republicans will vote the Democratic ticket to relieve the Republican districts from the issue. If it fails, the prohibitionists will desert the Republican Party in a body and vote the Democratic ticket or not vote at all.

THE BAY STATE WON'T HAVE IT.

BOSTON, April 18.—A canvass of the members of the Legislature by the *Transcript* shows that a majority are opposed to, and will on Monday next vote against, the adoption of the prohibitory amendment. A final vote on the question of submitting it to the people was taken in the Senate on Jan. 30 and in the house on Feb. 5, and 190 votes in all were recorded in favor of the measure and 77 in opposition.

It can be positively stated that fifty-four members of the Legislature who supported the amendment have privately admitted that they intend to change their vote against it to-day. Of the same class say they are undecided, which may be fairly taken as an indication that their views also have changed in some degree; and four members refused to say what they will do, which is additional evidence of the growth of the opposition party.

Eighty of the most prominent clergymen of the city and suburbs issued an address to-day opposing the amendment. Among the signers were Prof. Andrew P. Peabody and Francis G. Peabody of Harvard College, George E. Ellis, Rabbi Solomon Schindler, M. J. Savage, and E. A. Huter. The address calls attention to the fact that the following clergymen have also expressed themselves as averse to the amendment, either from their pulpits or through the columns of the press: Dr. Phillips Brooks, Dr. C. A. Bartol, Brooke Hereford, Leighton Parks, Hilary Bygrave, Henry M. Dexter, Percy Browne, W. E. Lowe, Andrew Gray, and Father Thomas J. Conaty.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The *Manufacturers' Record*, published at Baltimore, reports that there is great activity throughout the South in building cottonseed oil mills, and that a dozen mills, to cost $1,000,000 or more, have been organized in the last two weeks, while there is a report that a two-million-dollar company has been organized in Philadelphia to build mills in the South. The new mills reported are nearly all by independent companies not connected with the Cotton Oil Trust.

In the House of Commons at Ottawa yesterday, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, said that the amount of exports of produce from Canada for the nine months ended April 1, 1889, was $59,790,891; for the same period in 1888 the figures were $59,368,785. This is exclusive of British Columbia.

Roland Gideon Israel Barrett, who played a prominent part in the wrecking of the Central Bank of Toronto, was yesterday found guilty of fraud in having appropriated to his own use $10,000, the product of two drafts intrusted to him by ex-Controller Allan.

The Illinois Senate resolved yesterday to ask Congress to make a survey for the construction of a canal between Lakes Michigan and Superior from Bay de Noc, Lake Michigan, to Au Train Bay, Lake Superior. The ground taken is that it would be useful in case of war.

J. Munday, an Italian thirty-five years old, employed on the new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, while carrying a box of boots on a stringer yesterday, missed his footing and fell into the river. He attempted to swim, but soon sank, and the body was not recovered.

The body of the unknown man found in the American Hotel at Niagara Falls recently was yesterday identified as that of James Meehan of Petersburg, N. Y., by his two brothers. They say their brother had been disappointed in love and probably committed suicide.

Letters from the Massachusetts fishing schooner Harry Bounds, which arrived at Good Success Bay, Terra del Fuego, after a sixty-four days' passage all well. She would take in supplies and sail for Seattle in a few days.

The Mississippi Valley Boxing Association is thinking of adding Mitchell and Sullivan to their amateur Carnival to be held a joint regatta at Fullman Ill., in May. Definite action will be taken, probably, on Monday.

There is no material change in the strike of cornice workers employed by Minneapolis contractors, now nowhere from ranches near Gardner City, Kan., started yesterday for Minneapolis to take the places of strikers.

George Bleeg of Gray, Me., had been arrested on a charge of assault. Alvin Bleeg, his father, of mixing with a jug of cider from which the father drank the liquor of drinking. The father was made sorely ill.

Marry M. Sands, Australia's champion oarsman, has accepted the challenge of William O'Connor of Toronto to row in England for $5,000 a side in September. O'Connor has agreed to Searle's terms.

A loaded gun was exploded by fire in the house of W. H. Stewart, near Chestertown, Md., on Tuesday night. The report awoke the family and enabled the members to escape from the building.

The Connecticut Legislature yesterday by a vote of 82 to 78 refused to reconsider the vote on the prohibitory constitutional amendment which was rejected Wednesday.

Eighteen men were in an ore mine at Farmington, Morris County, Penn., when the shaft caved in yes-

SENATOR PUGH TALKS.

HE THINKS THE BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE GOT A TIP FROM HARRISON.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 18.—Senator James L. Pugh was in Montgomery to-day, and in conversation relative to the movement to organize a white Republican Party in the South, said: "I read the resolutions adopted by the Republican conference at Birmingham. They had been prepared with such care and skill that I am satisfied that they had undergone inspection and consideration by Mr. Harrison and his Cabinet, and I am convinced that the movement inaugurated at Birmingham to organize a white Republican Party in the South was inspired by the Republican Administration.

"No matter whether Mr. Harrison intended it to be so construed or not, this movement necessarily amounts to a confession that the enfranchising of the negro was a mistake. The confession, to all intents and purposes, is as explicit as if the President had written a card to that effect and signed his name to it. The remedy seems to be, so far as he is concerned, in the direction of dividing the white vote of the South, but I believe he will not succeed as long as the negro vote exists. It is evident that he would oppose it if he lived here, and it therefore follows that he must believe the Southern white people are right in maintaining their political supremacy.

"Mr. Harrison's views, logically considered, amount to this concession, and this being so, the question arises, What is the true remedy? What can it be but the absolute elimination from the political field of the negro vote—one element that will always keep the South solid, and which will by counter agitation and irritation continue our sectional troubles."

MANY MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

ONE TRAIN DERAILED BY DESIGN, ANOTHER BY ACCIDENT.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 18. — An attempt was made last night to wreck the westbound passenger train on the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad which leaves this city at 8:10 P. M. While approaching Grandville an open switch was encountered and the engine and all the cars except the rear one ran off the track, the engine being completely demolished. No one was injured. The connecting rod of the switch had been cut and the switch moved only half way, so that the train would not go on to the siding.

PITTSBURG, April 18.—A wreck occurred at Coraopolis, Penn., on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railway about 9 o'clock last evening. As the express was speeding along at a thirty-five-mile-an-hour rate, the locomotive jumped the track while passing a switch, dragging the baggage, mail, smoker, and three coaches after it. The whole train except the sleeper being thrown over the bank, turning two times in the descent. Mail Agent Blackmor and a number of passengers sustained slight injuries, but no one was seriously hurt. The baggage car caught fire almost as soon as the train left the rails, but the flames were quickly extinguished by water from the ditch. A special train was sent to the scene of the accident at once and the passengers brought to this city at an early hour this morning.

TWO COMPANIES FOR ONE LINE.

RED BANK, N. J., April 18.—It now looks as if it would hardly be possible for the electric railroad between Red Bank and Seabright to be constructed in time to do any of the season's business. The railroad company complied with all the requirements of the law

Mayor. It was left on a high and rickety trestle, and Corporation Counsel Beekman abandoned the cab and took his position on the rear platform, from which quarter the most serious danger was apprehended, for the Republican supremacy—the Crosby High License bill and the Saxton Ballot Reform bill—were sweeping along at a high rate of speed, threatening the Mayor's train with serious disaster unless it was gotten out of the way. The Senate Chamber responded with the detonation of locomotive torpedoes to-night, and for a time it was a question whether the Mayor's train or the people who were handling it would suffer most. Judge Robertson had his head on the throttle of the Crosby License Commission express and Senator Arnold had the Ballot Reform, limited, all ready to get under way as soon as the Mayor's train was switched on a side track.

General Manager Hill had been apprised this afternoon that the Republicans proposed to run those trains through the Senate to-night. He gave orders to Train Dispatcher Jones and to Flagman Grady that the Mayor's train had the right of way and should hold it at all hazards. Jones obeyed his orders, Grady did likewise, and the result was such a shake-up as the Senate has not seen for years. Jones refused to move the Mayor's train out of the way, although the Republicans had more than enough of steam for the purpose, and for two hours the Senate resembled a bear garden. The Republicans are determined to push the Ballot Reform and Crosby License measures through to-morrow and another entertaining session may be looked for.

The first amendment offered by Senator Fassett was in section 7 and provided that the Commissioners appointed by the Mayor should submit the articles of association for the company receiving the franchise to the Sinking Fund Commissioners within 120 days after organization. He also proposed an amendment which provides that if the Sinking Fund Commissioners disapprove of the articles of association, they shall, in stating their grounds of objection, propose such changes in or substitutions for said articles as to them shall appear expedient. "Godfather" Ives made no objection to either of these changes, and they were adopted without discussion.

The real battle of the day now began over the amendment which has already caused so much discussion. It is much the most important change yet proposed in the measure. It was introduced by Mr. Fassett and consisted in striking out the words "or for any other cause" in the sentence providing that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund may, if in their judgment the amount of the bid is insufficient, refuse to accept such bid.

Immediate and vigorous objection was made to this proposition by the Democrats, opposition which drew from Mr. Fassett a striking speech in support of his amendment. He said that he understood the object of the framers of the bill was to prevent the Manhattan Railroad Company from obtaining the franchise. He held that the very power which allowed the objection of one bid would permit the acceptance of a bid which might be equally objectionable. There was no extent to which this clause could not be carried. It allowed the Commissioners to refuse bids for the most trivial and frivolous reasons. His amendment, he thought, would keep the Commissioners out of temptation, in that they would not be overwhelmed with appeals from individuals or corporations who desired to obtain the franchise for any sort. He further insinuated that ex-Secretary Whitney, at the head of a Philadelphia and Washington syndicate, was behind the bill.

Mr. Ives said that the amendment had been offered under a misapprehension of what the city really wanted. The amount of money which the city would receive for the franchise was only a small consideration. The most important object of the bill was to sell the franchise to some person or persons who would operate rapid-transit railroads for the best interests for the people of the city of New-York. If the amendment was adopted it might insure the passage of the bill, but it would absolutely annul any good results to be derived under the measure. Mr. Arnold asked Senator Ives if he would object to an amendment which would put the final decision as to the acceptance of bids into the hands of the General Terms of the Supreme Court. Mr. Ives said that he would, for he thought that the Supreme Court had not been particularly successful in dealing with present railroad matters in New-York. Why should the court be given power to deal with city property when the question of law was not involved? In substituting for the Fassett amendment, Mr. Ives suggested that the words "or acceptance of such bid be not for the best interest of the city" and also that the Commissioners should be obliged to state their reasons for such refusal in writing, such statement to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the county in which such city is situated.

Mr. Fassett said that the chief objection to the Ives amendment was that it simply said the same thing as his amendment in a prettier, smoother way. He thought that the only reasons for rejecting the highest bid were, first, insufficiency of amount; second, informality in the manner of presenting the bid, and third, if the bid were made by any corporation already possessing valuable methods for rapid transit or for carrying passengers in New-York, and to whom the securing of this franchise would give a practical monopoly. Here a little incident occurred which threatened, for the nonce, to put an end to the rapid-transit discussion. Senator Langbein, who had so far allowed the debate to go on uninterrupted by him, suddenly seems to have the conclusion that he wanted to air his views on the subject in question, and asked to be recognized by the Chair. The President declared the floor to be in the possession of the little Senator from the Seventh, but the President pro tem. refused to give way. He said that he hadn't yielded the floor and didn't intend to. Lieut. Gov. Jones calmly sat down and said that no further business could be done until Mr. Fassett took his seat. Finally, in the interest of peace, the latter gentleman consented to give way to Mr. Langbein. After all this excitement Mr. Langbein's only thought which it was possible to cull from the vast mass of meaningless words to which he gave utterance was that the milk in the cocoanut had finally been reached, and he hoped that Mr. Fassett would insist on his amendment.

Senator Vedder offered a substitute for Mr. Ives's substitute, providing that the Sinking Fund Commissioners, if in their judgment the amount of the bid was insufficient, could reject, if the terms of the sale should not have been, in their opinion, substantially complied with. Mr. Vedder repudiated the insinuations that his side of the Senate wanted to give the franchise to any particular man. He declared that the bill as it now stood provided no certainty that the franchise would be obtained by any person or persons who would act for the best interests of the city. He thought it might easily be given to some pet corporation of the Mayor or his people who had influence over him. He said that odds ought not to be rejected for causes over and beyond matters which had to do with the running of the road. He said Jay Gould had not disturbed his slumbers.

Mr. Grady defended the Mayor and the Sinking Fund Commissioners. He said that no Senator on the floor was entitled to criticise any member of the commission. There was not a single one of them whom he did not consider the peer of any Senator around the circle, but yet that very same Senator had, for they were accusers at least. Never in the history of New-York had any scandal been laid at the doors of the Sinking Fund Commissioners. The Mayor had not come to the Legislature with a perfect rapid-transit law to simply ask a proposition that the city should be paid for the franchises which at present were being given away for nothing.

Mr. Fassett suggested that Mr. Grady seemed to lose sight of the fact that this was a general law, and not one applied to Manhattan Island but for the whole State. He for one would not be a party to giving to the Commissioners the powers contemplated under this bill. The measure meant the destruction of the Canter act. It did not compel the sale of the franchise to the highest bidder, but only to such as the Mayor and Commissioners might see fit. The speaker then offered an amendment to his own amendment striking out the clause "or for any other cause" and substituting "or if terms of sale shall not have been substantially complied with, or the highest bidder for such franchise be a corporation, individual, or association of individuals controlling any route or routes for the transportation of passengers, a further grant to whom, in the judgment of the Commissioners, would be injurious to the interests of the city."

Senator Vedder withdrew his substitute, which was somewhat similar to this, and the vote was taken on the Ives substitute, which was lost—13 to 16.

Said Senator Lauson: "My esteemed friends who are championing this bill have been so thoughtless as not to allow me to get my hand in the meal if there is meat in this bill, as was suggested by Senator Fassett yesterday. Therefore I am entirely impartial so far as anything in the bill is concerned. I would like to see the section of new exchange which is in the bill, and which Senator Fassett seeks to strike out, changed in some manner. I would like to see it changed to the extent proposed by Senator Ives, but it does seem to me that the amendment of Senator Fassett is altogether too narrow, and is obtaining down the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to altogether too fine a point. It makes the only possible bidder who can get this franchise the highest bidder. There is an element of discretion which should always enter into a matter of this kind. Here public officers are charged with the execution of such a law as is confided to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund by this bill. You cannot cover all the ground, and there is always a nameless something coming up which might lead to the rejection of a bid of a man who wanted to do public work.

"In the smaller cities and villages of the State it is always customary to advertise that the Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. If legitimate railroad men were building railroads now perhaps it would not be so bad, but this is not the case. If the gentlemen who own the New-York Central Railroad were to put in the highest bid there would be no possible objection to their getting Term of the Supreme Court. Mr. Ives foolishly objected to this proposition, which would have been carried, and Fassett would be preferred from the Democratic standpoint to the original amendment. Mr. Lauson withdrew the substitute because of Mr. Ives's opposition to it. The original amendment was then carried by a vote of 18 to 11, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Arnold, Cogswell, Erwin, Fassett, Hawkins, Hendricks, Kellogg, Lambert, Langbein, O'Connor, Raines, Robertson, Sessions, Sloan, Sweet, Van Cott, Vedder, and Worth.

NAYS.—Messrs. Canter, Collins, Foley, Grady, Ives, Lauson, McNaughton, Murphy, Pierce, Sullivan, and Ward.

Mr. Fassett offered still another amendment, which was accepted without debate, providing that the Sinking Fund Commissioners, if they refuse to accept the bid, shall state the reasons therefor in writing, and shall file such statement in the County Clerk's office.

President Jones stated that he had received the following dispatch, which the Clerk read:

NEW-YORK, April 18.

To Lieut. Gov. Jones:

In order to provide rapid transit for New-York all existing prohibitions against elevated railroads must be removed from Broadway north of Thirty-third-street and from the Boulevard. O. B. Potter, Cornelius O'Reilly, John D. Crimmins, for numerous citizens.

Senator Hawkins moved that a recess be taken until 8 o'clock. The motion was carried by a vote of 18 to 12. The presiding officer stated that the Rapid-Transit bill would be pending business unless laid aside.

It is many a year since the Senate Chamber has been the scene of such unbridled and unparliamentary excitement as it was to-night. It looked for a moment as if limbs would be broken and faces disfigured, but fortunately a few Senators kept their heads, and no serious damage was done beyond the shattering into unrecognizable bits of the tempers of various representatives of the people. The trouble all arose over a couple of rulings of the presiding officer. In the first case he evidently misunderstood the question, and, when he finally did discover his mistake, played the part of a true son of mother Eve, and rather than acknowledge his fault, stuck the ruling by it, thereby losing his reputation hitherto as a fair and unprejudiced Chairman. In the last case he was clearly wrong, and it is hard to fathom the motives prompting him.

As soon as the session was called to order the President announced that the business before the Senate was third reading of bills. Under this order discussion of the Rapid Transit bill would have been continued, but Senator Fassett, evidently weary with the monotony of things, said that, for the sake of testing the attitude of Senator Ives on this bill and other business before the Senate, he would move to lay the bill on the table until the regular business of the Senate had been gone through. Engineer Ives objected and the motion was put. The result was 14 votes in the affirmative, and 12 in the negative, a strict party vote, with the single exception of Senator Cogswell, who stood with the Democrats against the motion.

Then the fun began. Lieut. Gov. Jones declared the motion lost, ruling that it required a two-thirds vote to put a bill on the table. The most charitable way of accounting for this is that he thought the motion was to dispense with the ninth joint rule, which under the rules could require the above vote. Scarcely had the unfortunate decision left Mr. Jones's mouth when Senator Erwin jumped to his feet with an appeal from the decision. The Chairman refused to recognize Mr. Erwin, saying that the whole thing was simply a scheme to do in an indirect way what the rules said should not be done in a direct way; that under the ninth joint rule no bill could be laid on the table except by a two-thirds vote. Senator Fassett said that if a single Senator in the minority would stand on his feet and say as a man that the motion required more than a majority, not a single Republican Senator would enter a protest.

This challenge fell to the floor with a dull thud, and was quickly hissed under the desks by Senator Grady, who insisted with a superabundance of misplaced eloquence that the ruling of Chairman Jones was quite correct. Mr. Fassett suggested that there were many important bills on the desk, among them the Saxton Electoral Reform measure and the Kroise bill, and he thought it only fair that since so much time had been given of late to the Rapid-Transit problem some little time should be given to other matters which were of nut less importance. Big Senator Erwin during all this to him uninteresting discussion had been trying in vain to prevent his rising wrath from strangling him, rose in virtuous indignation again to appeal from the Chair's decision. The presiding officer, for the second time, said him nay.

Pandemonium let loose was nothing to what followed. It was fun for the spectators, but death to the Mayor's bill. Erwin thundered forth that he did not intend to be bulldozed, and that he and the majority intended to have their rights at any cost. He could and should have the appeal put. He intended to stand on his feet while breath was left in his body. He stood in the well and shouted unintelligible things as if he meant what he said. The hard-hearted one in the chair was adamant, and the appeal was not put.

Senator Fassett again entered the arena with an appeal in favor of the appeal, saying that the Lieutenant Governor's decision not to consider it was contrary to all parliamentary laws and precedent.

"A Republican Chairman, Gen. Husted," cried Mr. Cantor, "has ruled that under like circumstances no appeal could be taken from the decision of the Chair."

"That is not so. It is false," retorted Fassett, his voice quavering with passion. Senator Raines made a feeble attempt to come to the rescue with a motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Railroads, retaining its order in third reading. This move only added fuel to the flames. Erwin believed the Jouder and Fassett yelled: "On behalf of the majority of this Senate, duly elected by the people of this State, I wish to enter a vigorous protest against this arbitrary and high-handed ruling of the Chair, and I further declare that I will no longer continue to sit in this Senate Chamber under a presiding officer who would be guilty of such arrant breach of all rules of parliamentary procedure."

Thereupon the irate representative went to his desk, locked it, and prepared to carry out his threats. He urged his colleagues to do likewise, but with a couple of exceptions they refused. Sturdy old Judge Robertson declared that he would sit in his seat until the cocks began to crow, if necessary, and see the farce through. Senator Grady got the floor, and surrounded by a wall of law books, calmly for half an hour or more, with frequent interruptions against the Raines motion to recommit. He finally gave way for a motion to adjourn from Senator Cogswell, which was quickly carried.

In the clouds of smoke which enveloped the battlefield the rapid transit locomotive could be dimly seen rushing skyward with Chief Engineer Beekman wringing his hands in a vain attempt to grasp the quick-moving throttle. The fight will be continued in the morning, with what result to legislation it is impossible to prognosticate.

WITH GUN AND TRAP.

RED BANK, N. J., April 19.—The Riverside Gun Club held its regular monthly shoot this afternoon at blue rocks. The club expected to shoot at live birds, but they did not arrive, and the shooters had to content themselves with shooting at blue rocks. The day was favorable and good scores were made. The following is a summary of the day's events:

Sweepstakes at 5 Birds—Edmund W. Throckmorton, first; James Cooper, Jr., second, and Asa Wyhmer, third.

Match at 5 live Birds between "Mal" Cornwell and William Conover—Won by Cornwell.

Sweepstakes at 6 Birds—John Cooper and Edward M. Cooper, first; Edmund Throckmorton, second, and Asa Wyhmer, third.

Sweepstakes at 6 Birds.—Charles Grossenger, first; E. M. Cooper, second; Edward Russell, third, and James Cooper, Jr., fourth.

Sweepstakes at 5 pairs of Doubles—E. M. Cooper, first; John Cooper, second, and Edmund Throckmorton, third.

Walking match at 6 Birds—Edward and John Cooper, first; Edmund Throckmorton, second, and William Conover, third.

A live pigeon contest will take place next Thursday.

BAD COMPLEXIONS.

THE SECRET OF THEIR CAUSE FULLY EXPLAINED—WHY LADIES ARE SALLOW AND MEN PALLID—SOME VALUABLE FACTS ON THE SUBJECT.

In passing along the leading streets in almost any city in America to-day one will meet with but few ladies who have clear complexions. Many persons have tried to account for this and fast because of the severe climate of America, but such reasoning is wrong. A bad complexion is caused by impure blood, and no lady can be really beautiful and no man ruddy who has diseased or impure blood.

The best known way of keeping the blood pure is by keeping it circulating. In this way it passes through the kidneys, lungs, bladder, liver, and is constantly purified. But supposing the system is clogged up, as is frequently the case, then, of course, the blood becomes impure. Then far too often men and women take some powerful purgative, pill or other substance, that cleans the body quickly, weakens the strength, and leaves the system in worse conditions than before. The only sensible way to purify the blood is by gentle, pure, and effective, moderately but regularly; and the highest known medical authorities of the day agree that the genuine imported Cuticura Sprudel Salt is infinitely superior to any other mineral preparation known to the world. It is gentle yet eliminating; it is pure, yet powerful. Containing only natural properties, being evaporated from the celebrated Carlsbad Sprudel Springs, it cleanses the blood in the least, and yet it has never failed to renew life, purify the blood, and thus clear the complexion.

LIFE LOST IN THE CRUSADE

MEN HURLED TO THE GROUND BY A FALLING POLE.

ONE LINEMAN KILLED AND ANOTHER BADLY HURT WHILE TAKING DOWN POLES AND WIRES IN SIXTH-AVENUE.

A fatal accident marred the otherwise successful work of the Department of Public Works yesterday in the cutting down of the telegraph, telephone, and electric light poles and wires. By it one lineman, Michael Early, was instantly killed and a second, Hugh Reilly, was taken to the New-York Hospital so badly mangled and bruised as to render the chances between life and death an even thing.

On Sixth-avenue, west side, near the corner of Twenty-fourth-street, stood a fifty-foot pole. It had been cleared of wires on the previous day, and just before 9 o'clock yesterday morning the men working under the direction of the Bureau of Incumbrances prepared to cut it down. The men were a part of Contractor Busby's gang, under the immediate charge of Inspector Roth of the Board of Electrical Control. The pole was guyed by means of ropes extending to the elevated railroad supports and to adjacent poles. The pole stood just in front of the building numbered 287 on Sixth-avenue, the first door of which is occupied as a shoe store and the two upper stories as a dwelling house.

Early and Reilly were ordered to go upon the roof of this building and manage a rope, extending from the top of the pole for the purpose of steadying it as it was lowered. The handling of this pole was extremely difficult owing to its length and the lack of room between the sidewalk and the elevated railroad structure. Early and Reilly could find nothing on the roof around which to take a bight of the rope they were to handle and so obtained permission to use a small hall bedroom on the third floor. A crowbar was placed across the window casing. Around this Early and Reilly took a turn of the rope and stood on the casing to let out the slack as the pole descended. It took the axemen but a few minutes to cut through the base of the big timber. Fully a thousand people stood on the street watching the operation. The work was going on splendidly, and it was generally remarked that the difficult task was being accomplished in a most skillful manner. The guy ropes had been gradually slackened, and the pole was well on its way to the ground when a breaking of glass and the cracking of wood was heard.

A glance upward and it was seen that the crowbar around which was the rope that Early and Reilly handled had been forced through the casement of the window. The same instant the pole crashed to the ground, two human forms were drawn like a flash from the window where the two linemen had been, and a shudder ran through the crowd as Early and Reilly struck the hard pavement, one receiving a death blow and the other being horribly maimed. The quick running out of the rope, caused by the sudden fall of the pole, had not given the men time to get out of the way, they had become entangled in its coils, dragged out of the window and thrown to the pavement beneath.

Early had been the first to fall. He struck the stones fairly on his face. Reilly fell partially across Early's body and the force of the fall was therefore somewhat broken. The comrades of the unfortunate linemen, after recovering from the momentary shock, rushed forward and tenderly picked them up. Reilly appeared to be dead and his head was bleeding profusely. He was carried into Foster & Riel's saloon on the corner. Early was lying face down and when turned over presented such a shocking appearance that the crowd actually groaned. He uttered no sound and appeared to be dead. The body was laid on the sidewalk. A brawny lineman stepped nervously forward, pulled a handkerchief from his pocket and placed it over the mangled face to shield it from the gaze of the crowd.

Policeman Kemp had summoned an ambulance. When it arrived the surgeon (Culbert) in charge forced his way through the crowd, knelt beside the body, and placed his fingers on the eyes. There was no response and the crowd drew a deep sigh as the surgeon turned away. Early's dead body lay on the sidewalk until a stretcher was brought. During that time a touching incident occurred. A priest from Catholic Church in passing had heard of the calamity. He made his way to the body, knelt beside it with bared head, and while the crowd stood mute, hats in hand, prayed for the repose of the dead man's soul. Then the body was covered with a sheet and taken to the Thirtieth-street station.

Reilly was taken in an ambulance to the New-York Hospital. On examination it was found that his left leg was broken, his right foot fractured, he had suffered abrasions of the skull and a contusion of the spine. He was also suffering from nervous prostration or shock. The doctors said that it was an even chance whether or not he recovered, but hope was warranted.

Michael Early was an old and expert lineman. He was a single man, 33 years old, and lived at 104 Elizabeth-street, Brooklyn. He was temperate means, and when Commissioner Theodore Moss heard this he ordered that the body be given a first-class burial and the bills sent to him. Hugh Reilly is 31 years of age, also an expert lineman, and lives with his wife and three children at 329 East Fortieth-street.

When Capt. Reilly of the Nineteenth Precinct heard of the accident he ordered that Contractor Busby and Inspector Roth be arrested. They were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court. Roth made a statement in which he said that he was in direct charge of the work at the time the accident occurred. He said that it could not possibly have been avoided, and was in no way due to carelessness. He said that he asked Early and Reilly if they were ready and they answered Yes.

James O'Brien of 310 East Thirty-eighth-street, who saw the accident and volunteered his testimony, said that the method adopted for lowering the pole was faulty, and that Roth was responsible for the accident. He said that when he saw the men fix the crowbar across the window he told Roth that the strain on the bar would pull the wood out of the house and Roth paid no attention to him. O'Brien said that the bar was put across the top of the window and the men stood on the windowsill.

Richard Delaney of 146 East Forty-third-street, another witness, said that he thought the accident was caused by the injudicious handling of the iron bar and guy rope.

Richard Smyth of 308 East Eighty-eighth-street, asserted vehemently that Roth was entirely responsible for the accident. He is one of the men employed by the contractors, and he said that the accident was caused by the careless handling of the guy rope which was passed around the elevated railroad pillar. He asserted that when the pole was within a few feet of the ground Roth ordered the guy rope to be slackened or cast off, and that this brought all the strain upon the other rope, and pulled the window casing and the men out into the street.

Justice Patterson discharged Busby from custody and ordered the policeman to take Roth and all the witnesses to the Coroner's office at once. Roth was arraigned, before Coroner Schultze, who paroled him in the custody of Commissioner Gibbons of the Board of Electrical Control, to await the inquest on the body of Early, which will be held by Coroner Levy.

A cause for the delay in getting down the accident for hours after it occurred, but the city men, after washing the blood from the paving stones, went steadily on with their war on the poles and wires. The men were divided into two gangs. One started at Twenty-ninth-street, to strip off Fire-alarm wires from all poles and wires, except those of the fire-alarm service, as far up as Thirty-fifth-street. Three another accident occurred which miraculously had no serious result. A lineman had just climbed a pole on the southeast corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue, opposite a trunk store, and started to cut the wires. Beneath him was a gaping crowd. He had hardly commenced his task when, without warning, the pole, rotten to the core, snapped off close to the sidewalk and fell. Providentially it lodged against the building, and the lineman scrambled down. The pole in its fall had smashed a cornice and the trunk dealer's sign. On it were a half dozen fire-alarm wires, and as quickly as possible those were caught up and carried along the elevated structure. The other gang in the meantime had cut down a half dozen of the dangerously-high poles on Sixth-avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth streets, similar to that which caused the fatal accident. They were not lowered as in the fatal case, however, but by means of a sheer pole improvised for the occasion.

At 2 o'clock a peremptory order was received from Mayor Grant to cut down the pole and wires at Twenty-third-street and Broadway at once. This pole was shipped on the march up Broadway. Wednesday became the difficulty of taking it down during busy hours. It is one of the largest poles in the city, held over one hundred wires running in five different directions, mostly belonging to the Metropolitan Telephone Company. The force could work comparatively freely at night, but the doctors said that it was an even chance whether or not he recovered, but hope was warranted.

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SPECIAL SALE

Extra Fine Quality

Figured China Silks

AT

70c., 75c., $1.

These are not the trashy goods offered by some of the trade, but are durable fabrics in dainty patterns.

E. A. Morrison

893 Broadway, 18 East 19th-st.

three burned down in the fire of the Buffalo Door and Sash Company, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, on Tuesday night.

The greater part of this uptown section of the city was dark last night, as on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. The Brush Company, however, made connections with the East River Company's wires, which made possible the lighting of Thirty-fourth and Forty-second-streets.

OBITUARY.

JAMES B. ELLIMAN.

James Benbow Elliman, a prominent iron merchant and importer in Pearl-street in the days before the war, was buried at Flushing, L. I., yesterday. He was a native of Coventry, England, and eighty-two years old at his death. The famous Admiral Benbow, celebrated in ballad and history as one of England's great naval commanders, was an ancestor of Mr. Elliman. The latter came to New-York in 1831 as agent for Joshua Scofield & Sons, one of the largest iron houses of Birmingham. He afterward went into the iron business with his brother, forming the firm of Elliman Brothers of 211 and 213 Pearl-street, which continued in business until the breaking out of the war, since which time Mr. Elliman's life was spent in domestic retirement. He was the oldest life member of the St. George's Society, and was noted for the wide extent of his knowledge and his open-handed hospitality and benevolence.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Francis B. Guest, an old citizen and retired merchant of this city, died at his residence, near Peekskill, N. Y., at an early hour Wednesday morning. Mr. Guest was the founder of the coal business now carried on by his nephew, Frank R. Guest, and was connected with that firm until forced to retire by a stroke of paralysis about four years ago. Since that time he has suffered six paralytic strokes, and his death was the result of these. He was one of the founders of the old Bloomingdale Baptist Church, now known as the Central Baptist Church, and situated in Forty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The funeral will be held in the Central Baptist Church at 2 P. M. Saturday, the 20th inst., where services will be conducted by the Revs. Thomas F. Armitage, Robert Lowry, and Theodore A. H. Gessler.

Thomas Forsyth died at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, aged fifty-five years. He was one of the most popular men in the city and gave a fortune away to relieve the wants of his friends. He was a prominent member of the Fire Department for nearly forty years and served two terms as its Chief Engineer. He was for several years Superintendent of the firealarm system of the city. He served three years as Sheriff of Union County, to which office he was chosen by the largest vote ever given a candidate. He served four years as a member of the Board of Freeholders. He was also one of the trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Association.

John Van Woert, one of the oldest residents of Long Branch, N. J., and proprietor of the Long Branch Hotel, died of paralysis yesterday aged seventy-two years. He had conducted the Long Branch Hotel for twenty-three years, and had accumulated a comfortable fortune. The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2 o'clock from the Reformed Church.

B. Cavagna, widely known to all business men of Cincinnati, died Wednesday night, aged ninety years. He lived in Cincinnati sixty years and nearly all of that time was in business at the same place, on Fifth street, near Walnut.

Mrs. W. H. L. Wallace, the widow of Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, who was killed at Shiloh, and the eldest daughter of the late Judge T. Lyle Dickey, died at her residence in Ottawa, Ill., Wednesday night, from paralysis, after an illness of several months.

Thomas H. Reag, one of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange, and for many years identified with the flour trade, died Wednesday at his home, 29 Third-place, Brooklyn, aged sixty.

WALL-STREET TALK.

The approach of to-day's vacation at the Stock Exchange hurt yesterday's stock market. Speculation was dull and quotations were heavy. One or two insignificant bear comments upon the more active stocks provided about all the interest that the day's proceedings could boast.

Reading was again the object of especial bear attack and its price receded fractionally, though hardly enough to make glad the hearts of that all-wise continent who bet that it was going to the bow-wows when it was considerably below its present price.

George J. Gould, Russell Sage, Edwin Gould—these are on Mr. Jay Gould's ticket for the next Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company.

Wall-street has subscribed $200,000 for banking capital in Oklahoma.

The old story is revived of a secret plan for electing a successor to Charles Francis Adams as President of the Union Pacific Company.

"Coal prices will be higher before they are lower," writes a Philadelphia producer to a New-York friend.

Of fifteen railroads reporting their earnings for the second week of April yesterday, not one showed a decrease.

The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Company comes up smiling with one more victory over its enemies. Connecticut's Legislature refused a grant to the Rhode Island Company the right to issue stock to build competing lines.

Pullman Palace Car stock jumped up over half a dozen points yesterday on the strength of benefits accruing from Judge Gresham's decision in the vestibule train case.

Gould brokers are still buying Atchison.

MR. CAMPBELL WANTS $3,100.

The Hon. Timothy J. Campbell's political lot has not been a particularly happy one since last election, when he was defeated in the run for Congress in the Eighth Assembly District by Judge McCarthy, and he has started about securing a pecuniary balm for his wounded spirit by asking John R. Brodsky, executor of J. J. O'Brien's testamentary, to reserve $3,100.

Mr. Campbell says that he intrusted this amount to Mr. Brodsky last Fall as the time for battle drew near, with the understanding that it was to secure $1,500 worth of good Republican votes in the Eighth, and he claims to have found out since election that not a cent of the money was expended in his behalf, and that it was on this account that he fell into his present state of innocence denominated as the result of William J. Lippmann as his counsel, and the papers in the case, which allege the non-performance of a contract and call for the payment of $3,100 with interest and costs, were served on Mr. Brodsky on Monday. The defendant has not yet secured counsel for himself, and declines to tell the matter further than to say that "the Hon. Tim will get all the fight he wants before the case is ended."

THE OFFICE OF TENEBRÆ.

The office of tenebræ, one of the most impressive ceremonies in the Catholic Church, began yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral and several other places of Catholic worship. In the cathedral the ceremonies were elaborately carried out, and thirty choristers, dressed in purple and scarlet, participated. The office of tenebræ is celebrated in keeping with the approaching and subsequent

THE CONSOLIDATED AHEAD

A MAJORITY REPORT AGAINST THE HOUSATONIC.

A MINORITY REPORT IS FILED, HOWEVER, AND THE FIGHT IN THE LEGISLATURE WILL GO ON.

HARTFORD, April 18.—Two reports were submitted this afternoon by the Railroad Committee of the Legislature in regard to the petition of the Housatonic Company for the elimination of its charter restrictions concerning the building of branch lines and for authority to increase the capital stock, thereby enabling the company to purchase and complete the Connecticut Air Line from New-York to New-Haven. The majority of the committee has depended for two weeks on the vote of Representative George Merriman of Bristol. At the last hour his vote was cast on the side of the Consolidated Road, giving that corporation the majority report. Since the report went to the Legislature this afternoon Mr. Merriman has said, with much emphasis, that he is neutral in the controversy.

The majority report is signed by Senator Graham, Wallace E. Bacon of Middletown, O. W. Beardsley, R. C. Ambler of Trumbull, and Mr. Merriman. This report is devoted mainly to the parallel road discussion. It is urged that it would be a radical departure from the general railroad law to authorize the Housatonic Road to purchase the stock and franchises of the New-York and Connecticut Air Line. On this point the majority say:

"To make such a sale feasible or to legalize one already contracted for would be vicious legislation. Moreover, it appears that the survey and approved line of the New-York and Connecticut Air Line runs parallel to the existing New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad from New-Haven to New-York for an average distance thereafrom of less than one mile."

A measure is recommended by the majority designed to regulate the construction of branch lines. It provides that "any railroad company in the State may build branches from its main line or from any of its leased lines provided the Board of Railroad Commissioners shall adjudge that the necessities of such branch is required by public convenience and necessity." This proposition, the Housatonic's adherents say, would place the whole railroad system in the State practically in the hands of the Consolidated Road.

The minority report is signed by the House Chairman, James F. Brown; Anthony Ames, Ephraim Mower, and Walter S. Hewitt. These members say that in their opinion, the Housatonic Railroad Company, a majority of whose Directors are well-known and respected citizens of Connecticut, acted in good faith and in reliance on the advice of experienced counsel in issuing both stock and bonds, and that the company is responsible on all bonds. The committee did not, for any validating act in reference to these issues, claiming that they were entirely legal, nor did any stockholder or bondholder express any desire for such a measure.

The fight, which has lasted for three months, has been transferred from the committee room to the floor of the House. It is believed that that body will sustain the Housatonic. In the Senate the result cannot be foretold.

THE GRAND TRUNK CASE.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day promulgated its decision in the matter of an investigation into the acts and doings of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. The decision, prepared by Commissioner Schoonmaker, holds:

"The provisions of the act to regulate commerce apply to common carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property for a continuous carriage or shipment from a place in the United States to a place in an adjacent foreign country.

"Such common carriers are subject to the provisions of the act in respect to the printing of schedules of rates for the transportation of passengers and property, the posting and filing with the Inter-State Commerce Commission of copies of such schedules, the notice of advances and reductions, and the maintenance of the published rates, fares and charges.

"Such common carriers are also subject to the provisions of the act in respect to joint tariffs for continuous lines or routes.

"The carriage of freights cannot be prevented from being treated as one continuous carriage from the place of shipment to the place of destination by any means or devices intended to evade any of the provisions of the act.

"Under the provisions of the act the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada is required to print, post, and file its schedules of rates and charges for the transportation of property from points in the United States to points in Canada, and cannot lawfully charge, demand, collect, or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation therefor, or for any services in connection therewith, than is specified in such published schedule as may at the time be in force.

"Upon an investigation by the commission it appeared that the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada transports coal and coke under a schedule specifying a 50-cent rate from Buffalo, Black Rock and Suspension Bridge, in the United States, to Hamilton, Dundas, and several other points in Canada; that the published tariff rate for such transportation from the points named to Hamilton and Dundas, Ont., is 80c., but it accepts a reduced charge, or allows a rebate of 25 cents a ton in favor of certain consignees at Hamilton, Dundas, and other points in Canada.

"Held, that the reduced charge accepted or rebate allowed is in violation of the act to regulate commerce, and unlawful.

"The Inter-State Commerce Commission has authority to institute investigations and to deal with violations of the law, independently of a formal complaint, or of direct damage to a complaint."

A FIGHT POSTPONED.

GEN. TRACY'S FAST STOCK

THE SALE OF HIS TROTTERS FINISHED YESTERDAY.

SPIRITED BIDDING AND GOOD PRICES GIVEN—THE SALES FOR THE TWO DAYS AGGREGATE $114,035.

Gen. H. P. Tracy and his son Frank entered the American Institute Building promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to watch the second day's auction sale of their Marshland stud of trotting stock by Peter C. Kellogg & Co. The late Secretary of the Navy wore a black derby hat and an iron-gray overcoat, between the tops of which could be seen a serviceable business suit. He walked the long floor of the building to the stable department with the brisk and firm tread of his athletic and picturesque-looking heir.

Intimate friends said the Tracys were more than satisfied with the knock-down bids at Wednesday's sale, for the aggregate almost represented the general estimate as to what would be finalized by the whole sale. This ranged from $50,000 to $60,000.

As a matter of fact, yesterday's sale wound up the offerings and amounted to $64,035, a grand total of $114,035, or an average of $1,151 86 for the ninety-nine head. Certainly if the Tracys were satisfied by Wednesday's prices, they had reason to be doubly so by those of yesterday. The outcome only seen to show that New-York is red-ribbon ground for horse sales, and that substantial prices can be obtained when the public has confidence in the quality of the stock, as in this case.

Many familiar faces were around the auctioneer's box yesterday, and horsemen will recall them when they read the list of buyers given below. Beginning at 10 A. M., the sale was continued, without intermission, until 3:30 P. M., during all of which time Gen. Tracy or his son was conspicuous coaching the bidders and explaining fine points about the blue blood of the animals.

There were some noteworthy incidents. Robert Bonner and his son Alley admired the black filly named after Montana's wife, and Maud S. bought the unbroken colt for $1,200. The b. m. Mary Hull was apparently offended because her head was not given free play, and she tossed her hind hoofs about in a way that made the spectators tumble head over heels of their perches. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt, but Mary Hull fell appreciably in public estimation by reason of her frskiness and only commanded $160. W. J. Arkell cast a longing eye on the trotter Alice, and when she was led out for a little running mate and easily hit a 2:33 clip, but he found a hot rival in George Scattergood of Philadelphia. They had it nip-and-tuck from $500, the opening bid, to $2,300. Here they broke, evidently having reached a limit, and the animal became the property of a Syracuse man for $2,400.

The sale of Actress, a three-year-old, by Kentucky Wilkes, dam Alene, for $975, Wednesday, was not consummated, and yesterday young Tracy refused anything below $1,000 for the filly. A red-chestnut two-year-old stallion of unknown pedigree was sold to H. S. Henry of the Penn Valley Stud Farm for $240.

At the close of the sale Auctioneer Kellogg said he did not think it probable that the Tracy farm at Apalachin, Tioga County, would ever change hands, his reason being that it is too much of an old homestead. Below is a list of yesterday's sales:

Abbie, b. m., 1877. Sire George Wilkes, (2:22½) dam Mattie Wilder, by American Clay. J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco.....$5,200
Dolly, b. m., 1877. Sire Harold; dam Daniels, by Pilot, Jr. J. H. Shults.....4,000
Wanstah, ch. m., 1879. Dam Hermosa, by Alexander's Edwin Forrest. J. H. Shults, Parkville, L. I.....3,300
Alroy, b. g., 1879, 2:23 in 1887. Sire Peacemaker, son of Hyndyk's Hambletonian; dam Mason Girl, by Arabian Chief. W. B. Burns, Syracuse.....2,450
Duchess, b. m., 1874. Sire Herr's Mambrino Patchen; dam Lettie, by Miller's Joe Downing. J. H. Shults.....2,300
Rinah, b. m., 1867. Sire Kentucky Wilkes, (2:21½) dam Wanstah, by Wedgewood, (2:19). A. B. Darling, New-York.....2,100
Anacott, b. m., 1867. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Volunteer Maid, (3:27.) J. H. Shults..2,000
Lorotta, b. m., 1884. Sire Onward; dam Nickanack, by Knickerbocker. John M. Graham, Boston.....1,900
Fanfax, b. c., 1884. Sire Mambrino Dudley; dam Lady Moore, 2:24, by Peacemaker. John Malina, Brooklyn.....1,850
Betty Alden, br. m., 1875. Sire Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; dam Lyd. John B. Graham.....1,850
Cavaliez, b. c., April, 1888. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Lorotta, by Onward. F. Bookstallow.....1,650
Baroness, b. f., 1887. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Duchess, J. H. Shults.....1,500
Octavia, br. m., 1876. Dam of Detavia, 2:26¾. Sire Kyndyk's Hambletonian; dam Rosalma, by Seely's American Star. Gilbert Holmes.....1,500
Bonitanti, b. f., 1887. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Eliza Long, by Herr's Mambrino Patchen. Robert Bonner, New-York.....1,300
Caprice, b. f., June, 1888. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Betsy Adams, Osborn Graham.....1,300
Amanda Wood, b. m., 1886. Sire Hyndyk's Hambletonian; dam Rosalma. F. Bookstallow.....1,250
Knicknack, 10 years old. Dam Sambrena, full sister to Stephen S. (2:20¾.) George Scattergood, Philadelphia.....1,000
Bessie Bowne, blk. m., 1861. Sire Dictator; dam Lady Lightfoot, (2:25.) J. H. Shults..1,000
Mason Girl, b. m., 1873. Sire Arabian Chief; dam Lady Mason. John B. Graham.....1,000
Matron, bl. m., 1884. Sire Oxmoor; dam Mason Girl. J. B. Graham.....1,000
Apparition, b. f., 1886. Sire Mambrino Dudley; dam Lady Moore. Gilbert Holmes.....950
Canister, b. m., 1881. Sire Cuyler; dam Salerina. Gilbert Holmes.....900
Blue Silk, b. f., 1887. Sire Kentucky Wilkes, (2:21¼); dam Katie, by Protector. John McCann, New-York.....900
Lady Herr, blk. m., 1875. Sire Herr's Mambrino Patchen; dam by American Clay. F. Bookstallow, Cleveland.....850
Pattie, b. m., 1887. Sire Dictator; dam by Paddy Burns. E. E. Bergen, Newark, N. J.
Evadne, b. m., 1888. Sire Mambrino Dudley; dam Sea Gull. Gilbert Holmes.....800
Cajolar, b. c., July 28, 1888. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Duchess, full sister to the Jewess. Gilbert Holmes, Apalachin, N. Y.....775
Cesora, b. f., April, 1888. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Mason Girl. Gilbert Holmes.
Iola, b. m., 1884. Sire Oxmoor; dam Lady Herr, by Mambrino Pilot. N. Lyons.....625
Emilia, br. m., 1872. Sire Hyndyk's Hambletonian; dam Lady Bellfounder, by Webber's Tom Thumb. C. A. Kettle, New-York.....625
Ambuscade, b. c., 1886. Sire Mambrino Dudley; dam Lady Moore. Daly.....600
Bashful b. f., 1887. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Lady Moore. Joseph Gavin, Chester, N. Y.....575
Lady Lizzey, b. m., 1870, (2:26); dam Nelly Moore, by Westchester. John K. Graham.....550
Cabal, blk. c., Aug. 1, 1888. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Lady Herr. R. Stewart Aylward, Ontario.....525
Boastlight, br. c., 1887. Sire Mambrino Dudley; dam Starless, by Messenger Duroc. J. B. Edsall, Elmira, N. Y.....500
Angelina, b. f., 1886. Sire Oxmoor; dam Lady Herr. Speedwell Stock Farm.....450
Obligato, b. m., 1881. Sire Oxmoor; dam Trustee Webb, by Seely's American Star. W. H. Decker, New-York.....425
Harmed, b. c., April 3, 1888. Sire Oxmoor, (2:28;) dam Wanstah. M. McGonigal, Lancaster, Penn.....400
Katurah, br. m., 1870. Sire Dictator; dam Lady Rotehum, in foal to Mambrino Dudley. N. Lyons, Meredith, N. Y.....
Be Pure, b. f., 1887. Sire Mambrino Dudley, (2:21¾); dam Wanstah. W. N. Pease, Brooklyn.....350
Bernice, br. f., 1887. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Mary Hall. H. Fitzgerald, Troy.....325
Britannia, b. m., 1887. Sire Mambrino Dudley; dam Amanda Wood. George A. Milligan, Dover, Del.....275
Artistic, b. f., October, 1888. Sire Mambrino Dudley; dam Mason Girl. L. D. Parker, New-York.....200
Chide, br. f., June, 1888. Sire Bavarian; dam Agnes, by Culloden. T. R. McNeil, of Smith & McNeil, New-York.....200
Boudoir, br. f., 1887. Sire Mambrino Dudley; dam Obligato. E. E. Bachett, New-York.....275
Calgaw, br. f., April, 1888. Sire Kentucky Wilkes, (2:21¼); dam Dictatrix. W. Daly.....200
Credence, br. f., June, 1888. Sire Kentucky Wilkes; dam Mary Hall. H. S. Denny, Ligonier, Penn.....240
Celia, br. c., May, 1888. Sire Bavarian, son of Mambrino Dudley; dam Obligato. Rapalyea & Ireland, Brooklyn.....225
Comrade, b. c., July, 1888. Sire Tristan, son of Oxmoor; dam Amanda Wood. Samuel Lynch, New-York.....160
Mary Hull, b. m., 1880. Sire Hall, son of Belmont; dam Mary H. John Ireland, Brooklyn.....160

HE WILL NOT RESIGN.

RED BANK, N. J., April 13.—There is yet considerable talk in town about the recent visit of the Princeton College students to Red Bank. Some of it is occasioned by the action of Lawyer Edmund Wilson, who asked Assistant Marshal Conk, the officer who clubbed one of the students, to hand him his written resignation from the police force, stating that the resignation would be mailed to the Board of Town Commissioners. Mr. Wilson is a graduate of Princeton College. Officer Conk refused to do so, and it is not at all likely that the Commissioners will request Officer Conk to resign from the police force.

PRIZE FOR AN ASTRONOMER.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Watson gold medal and $100 in gold, founded by Dr. James C. Watson, to be given to the citizen of any country who has made the most important discovery in astronomy, has been awarded to Dr. Edward Schonfeld of the University of Bonn, Germany. The medal is given to Dr. Schonfeld for his researches concerning the variable stars and for his work in cataloguing the stars brighter than the tenth magnitude, from the

REPUBLICAN QUARRELS.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE RACE THE COLLINS-TOWNLEY FACTION.

Implacable enemies of John J. O'Brien sat in a row at the meeting of the new Republican County Committee in the Grand Opera House Hall last night. They directed the course of the meeting and save O'Brien a big black eye with one blow and an iridescent discoloration of the skin with another. The principal directors among them were Police Justices Solon B. Smith and Jacob M. Patterson, and ex-Congressman John D. Lawson, familiarly known as "Sitting Bull."

Col. A. V. R. Cruger and William H. Bellamy having been made temporary Chairman and Secretary of the committee, it was found that the permanent organization could not be effected because there were protests from the Fourth and Fifth Districts. Solon B. Smith remarked that from all he had heard the protest from the Deane-Rosenthal faction in the Fourth District against the admission of the Collins-Townley delegation was not made in good faith. It was inspired by men who desired to cause wrangling in the Republican organization in revenge for their deserved expulsion from the party. He referred to O'Brien and his friends, but he did not mention them by name. He moved that each side be given ten minutes to state its case, and that then the committee should act.

The grounds of the protest were read. They were the charges that at the primary election the inspectors of election, friends of Leader Collins, refused to let William Methercott and John J. Beattie act as watchers, that the slide at the back of the ballot box was open so that the inspectors could put in or take out ballots at pleasure, that qualified Republican voters were not allowed to vote, while Collins's men were permitted to repeat, challenges of them being ignored; that the ballots were improperly canvassed, and the results of the canvass improperly announced.

In supporting the protest, John B. Dunne said he was not naturally inclined to be rebellious, but he was impelled to object to the proceedure of Leader Collins, because thirty persons had told him they had voted for him against Collins, notwithstanding that the canvass showed only twenty-five votes for him. He knew also that at least one hundred other persons had been prevented from voting for him. The canvassers credited Leader Collins's ticket with 505 votes, yet Mr. Dunne was certain not more than 250 had been cast. Then Mr. Dunne became severe. He declared that every body in the Fourth District knew Leader Collins, and he seemingly intended to illuminate this declaration with the remark that among Leader Collins's delegation was "a forger and a professional thief—a Fagin such as is described in 'Oliver Twist.'"

William H. Townley took up the line of defense of the Collins party. He said it was unfortunate that the Fourth District adjoined the Eighth. In the latter were men who had been disgraced and disavowed as Republicans. Enraged by their punishment, they had sought to injure good Republicans like Leader Collins. Their means to attempt this with was their plunder from Timothy J. Campbell, John H. McCarthy, and Julius Schwartz. With this means they had got up a bogus opposition to Leader Collins. Persons of names and of falsehood, he inferred, was behind the matter. Leader Collins had done everything for the benefit of the Republican party on his down-town district, which was like Bucks County in its population of Democrats. His opponents who went from the slums of the Eighth District to endeavor to carry the primary at the desire of O'Brien had a real grievance against him in the fact that they were not allowed to vote.

I. A. Englehart asked Mr. Townley if it were true that the slide of the ballot box was open so that ballots could be put through it. Mr. Townley answered that it was. The big ballots of the opposition were at first badly folded and could not be put through the slot in the box. This continued for about three-quarters of an hour, when the board of inspectors saw the slide was closed. But that did not matter. A hat box or a tin pot could have been used as lawfully as a ballot box, and he challenged anybody to say he saw ballots put fraudulently into the box.

"I say it," said Mr. Dunne.

"Then you'll say anything!" was the scornful response.

Solon B. Smith moved that the Collins-Townley delegation be admitted to the committee. Mr. Englehart objected to this course. He thought there ought to be an inquiry by a Committee on Contested Seats. He was overruled and the Collins-Townley delegation admitted.

Respecting the Fifth District contest Solon B. Smith took a different course. Leader Carroll is recognized as a sort of sympathizer with John J. O'Brien, so Police Justice Smith moved to expend the protest against him to a Committee on Contested Seats. Behind Justice Smith are Sheridan Shook and other friends of Republican purity. His motion was adopted. The Fifth District is likely to be reorganized with the purpose to get rid of Leader Carroll.

WON BY THE BERKELEYS.

NINE TEAMS COMPETE IN A LIGHT-WEIGHT TUG-OF-WAR.

The first light-weight tug-of-war tournament ever held for the championship of America took place last evening in the gymnasium of the Berkeley Athletic Club, 19 West Forty-fourth-street. There were twelve teams entered, but only nine competed. Two teams of the Lorillard Debating and Athletic Association did not appear, and messrs. D. T. Brokaw and T. W. Revere of a team entered by the Prospect Harriers were protested. The Prospect Harriers had entered two teams, and this left them only one in the event.

The prizes were gold medals to first, silver medals to second, and bronze medals to third. Dr. John S. Wills, President of the Berkeley Athletic Club, offered a handsome banner to be contested for once a year for five years, when it is to revert to the club winning it the greatest number of times. It represents the championship of America in the light-weight tug-of-war, 730 pounds limit.

The masters of ceremonies were Dr. Watson L. Savage and Mr. George W. Dickerman, and the referee was Mr. George W. Goldie. The teams were made up as follows:

Berkeley Athletic Club—J. B. Loveland, anchor; H. A. Goddard, 3; Thomas, Dedny, Jr., 2; Robert H. Byrne, 1.

New-York Athletic Club—Alexander Stevens, anchor; W. N. Bavier, 3; T. M. Hartshorne, 2; A. S. Mapes, 1.

New-Haven—L. Kling, anchor; M. Kling, 3; E. Murphy, 2; J. Burnham, 1.

Acorn Athletic Club—G. H. Edwards, anchor; T. Richards, 3; T. Olsen, 2; S. Niblo, 1.

Crescent A. C.—Henry Heard, Reginald, —D. S. Brown, anchor; W. T. Beaver, 3; W. H. Hanlay, 2; J. B. Conever, 1.

Prospect Harriers—J. Doyle, anchor; E. Perspect, 3; M. F. Powley, 2; W. Johnson, 1.

Young Men's Institute—J. J. Phillips, anchor; E. Rutherford, 3; E. Nicola, 2; H. J. Brenner, 1.

Lafayette Athletic Club—W. Guillan, anchor; L. Rost, 3; C. Bennett, 2; J. Fryer, Jr., 1.

English American—James Bunk, anchor; W. Penney, 3; W. Willa, 2; G. B. Dyer, 1.

The Young Men's Institute team beat the team sent by the Lafayette Athletic Club by 5¼ inches. Next came the New-Haven and Company Harriers, the Prospect Harriers, fours. The Kling team won the drop by ¼ inch and the pull by 1½ inches. The Prospect Harriers had no chance with the Berkeleys, the latter team winning by 8½ inches. The New-York Athletics defeated the Acorn Athletics by 6¼ inches, and the English American team beat the Crescents.

The feature of the second series was a hard pull to a tie between the New-York Athletics and the Institutes. The Berkleys defeated the English-American team by 8¼ inches, while the Kling drew a bye.

The Kings and the New-Haven team met in the third series, and they met in earnest. Alternately the rope was pulled a trifle by both teams, and the enthusiasm was intense. When the pistol was fired at the end the result was a tie.

Then the Institutes four beat the New-York Athletics by 2 inches. In pulling off their tie the Berkeley's defeated the Kling team by 13½ inches.

The final pull for first prize was between the Berkeleys and the Institutes, and was won by the Berkeleys by 2¼ inches. The New-Haven team forfeited third place to the New-Yorks.

FEVER ON SHIPBOARD.

Purser Frederick E. Hough of the steamship Advance died at sea April 2 of what was declared on board the ship yesterday to be intermittent fever. The prevalence of yellow fever at Brazilian ports and the precaution on board the Advance of two Japanese women whose husbands had died at Rio Janeiro of yellow fever just before these women had left there had aroused some suspicion that Purser Hough had been a sufferer from the same disease. This was denied, however, by Capt. Griffiths. In the ship's report the cause of death was mentioned as "pernicious fever." Purser Hough was a citizen of New-York, and was thirty-five years old. He was buried at sea.

PROPOSED REPUBLICAN HALL.

A meeting of the Business Men's Republican Association was held last evening at the rooms of the Ohio Society, 236 Fifth-avenue, at which plans were discussed in regard to the erection of their new hall. A resolution was adopted issuing a call for subscriptions for a building to be erected between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets. The $25,000 already collected was authorized to be deposited in the Central National Bank. Messrs. Whitney, Strong, and Hughes agreed to be the first three of one hundred to subscribe $1,000 each. They were authorized to collect the remaining $97,000.

BROOKLYN'S CLUB BRAINS.

SMITH MADE A BAD THROW AND LOST THE GAME BY ONE RUN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Smith, Brooklyn's short stop, made a misplay to-day and lost the opening championship game to the Athletics. It was well contested and the spectators were liberal in their applause. Both Weyhing and Hughes pitched well, but the former got by less odds the better support. The features were the second-base play of Bierbauer and the field work of Stovey.

Brooklyn began the run scoring in the second inning, when Corkhill's double and Clark's single tallied a run. In the third Weyhing of the Athletics got his base on balls and Welch made a base hit. Pinkney handled the ball poorly when it was returned and Weyhing came home. Stovey hit safely, Welch tallied, and the figures were 2 to 1 in favor of the Athletics. Fouts got his base on balls in the fourth, and Burns sent him around with a double, making the scores even.

In the fifth inning, however, Smith lost the game. A bad throw by first gave Welch two bases, and he cleared the circuit when Stovey made a base hit. Score:

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Welch, c. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Pinkney, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1
Stovey, l. f.	0	0	4	1	0	Collins, 2b.	0	0	4	1	0
Lyons, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0	Fouts, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0
Larkin, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	Burns, r. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Purcell, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Corkhill, c. f.	1	1	2	1	0
Fennelly, s. s.	0	0	2	3	0	O'Brien, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Bierbar, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0	Clark, c.	0	1	6	0	0
Cross, c.	0	0	6	2	0	Smith, s. s.	0	0	1	4	2
Weyhing, p.	1	0	0	5	0	Hughes, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	2	6	27	16	0	Total	2	5	27	17	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Athletic	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Athletic, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Lyons, Burns, Corkhill. Double plays—Fennelly, Bierbauer, and Larkin. Weyhing, Bierbauer, and Larkin. First base on balls—Larkin, (3,) Purcell, Weyhing. Fouts. O'Brien, Smith, Hughes. First base on errors—Athletic, 2. Struck out—Lyons, Fennelly, Pinkney, Collins, Corkhill, Smith, Hughes. Passed ball—Clark. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

BOSTON, 5; JERSEY CITY, 4.

After a close and interesting game the Bostons managed to defeat the Jersey City Club at Oakland Park yesterday. Sowders's curves were hit hard, but the Jerseymen seemed unable to bunch their hits, while the Bostonians were fortunate in that respect. The field work of the local club was far superior to that of the League men. As usual, "Mike" Kelly was the centre of attraction, and the work of the closely watched Kelly is a big favorite in Jersey City, and as he played good ball the spectators loudly applauded him. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Keenan, lb.	1	1	9	1	0	Richardson, 2b.	1	0	2	3	1
Hiland, l. f.	1	0	1	0	0	Johnson, c. f.	0	1	1	0	1
O'Brien, 1 b.	0	0	6	0	0	Kelly, r. f.	2	2	5	1	0
Friel, l. f.	0	2	1	0	0	Brethren, 1b.	0	1	4	0	0
Gerhardt, 2b.	0	2	4	1	1	Nash, 3d b.	0	2	2	2	1
Lyons, s. s.	0	0	2	3	1	O'Rourke, s. s.	0	2	2	2	1
Hofford, c.	0	0	5	2	0	Quinn, l. f.	0	0	0	0	1
Daley, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Hariey, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Lang, c. s.	1	1	2	0	0	Sowders, p.	1	1	1	2	1
Total	4	11	24	11	1	Total	5	8	27	10	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Jersey City	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2—4
Boston	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Jersey City, 2; Boston, 0. First base on errors—Jersey City, 6; Boston, 1. Left on bases—Jersey City, 9; Boston, 7. Two-base hits—Friel, Johnson, Brouthers. Struck out—Friel, Hofford, Hurley, Sowders. Stolen bases—Knowles, Kelly. Sacrifice hits—O'Brien, Richardson, Johnson, Brouthers, Quinn. Double play—Lang and Lyons. Bases on balls—Gerhardt, Lang, Richardson, Kelly, (2.) Brouthers, Nash, Ray, Sowders. Hit by pitcher—Ray. Wild pitches—Daley, 2. Passed balls—Hofford, 3. Umpire—Mr. Gilmore. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

THE POLO GROUNDS DESERTED.

After fighting in the courts and the Legislature for the past seven months the Giants have finally decided to give up their home on the Polo Grounds, the scene of many a well-fought game, and move down to Staten Island to occupy the diamond vacated by Erastus Wiman's Metropolitan Club.

This course was decided upon yesterday, when word was received from Albany that the motion to read the bill was lost after having a favorable report from the Cities Committee. When the bill comes up in its regular turn the chances are that the club will regain the grounds, but it was necessary to secure the St. George Grounds for the Spring and early Summer series. The Giants will pay a rental of $3,000 for the season for St. George, and they have been promised that everything possible will be done for the convenience and transit of the patrons. If necessary boats will be run every five minutes to accommodate large crowds.

"It is hard to be compelled to leave New-York," said President Day yesterday. "But until we get new grounds no other course could be pursued. The club will begin the schedule of games on the island and perhaps stay there altogether if the place proves desirable. If it does not, why nothing remains for me to do but lay my plot of ground in the upper district adjacent to the elevated roads out of the jurisdiction of greedy real estate men."

The Boston club will meet the New-Yorks in the opening game at St. George on Wednesday next.

OTHER GAMES.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—3
Columbus	1	1	1	4	0	1	5	0	—13

Base hits—Baltimore, 6; Columbus, 18. Errors—Baltimore, 5; Columbus, 1. Batteries—Kilroy and Mays. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0—4
St. Louis	4	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	0—12

Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 2. Pitchers—Smith and Chamberlain. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—6
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	2	0—8

Base hits—Louisville, 10; Kansas City, 8. Errors—Louisville, 9; Kansas City, 2. Pitchers—Stratton and McCarthy. Umpire—Mr. Daniels.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—7
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Toronto, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Toronto, 7. Pitchers—Galvin and Vickory. Umpire—Mr. Arbogast.

AT FORDHAM.

Rosehill	0	0	1	5	4	0	1	2	1—12
Lafayette College	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0—5

Base hits—Rosehill, 14; Lafayette, 10. Batteries—Rosehill, Carmody and Gallan; Lafayette—Davis and Wells. Umpire—Mr. Keane.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—3
Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Base hits—Cleveland, 2; Milwaukee, 5. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Milwaukee, 2. Batteries—O'Brien and Zimmer; Clark and Crossley. Umpire—Mr. Flanagan.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0—7
Stars	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Washington, 9; Stars, 11. Errors—Washington, 3; Stars, 5. Batteries—O'Day and Enright; Bishop and Briggs. Umpire—Mr. Quinn.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Ab-America	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0—8
Chicago	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—5

Base hits—Ab-America, 13; Chicago, 11. Errors—Ab-America, 3; Chicago, 5. Pitchers—Healy and Tener. Umpire—Mr. Barnum.

SHORT STOPS.

President Day said yesterday that he will not pay Keefe over $4,000 and that he does not care to play at that figure he can remain idle.

Duffee, St. Louis's new centre fielder, is a heavy batsman. He made two home runs yesterday in the game against Cincinnati.

Yesterday the New-Yorks started on a short trip. They will play in Hartford to-day and in Worcester to-morrow and Monday.

Ewing says that the Giants will amuse themselves this season knocking balls over the fence at St. George.

The Brooklyn and Athletic Clubs will play at Philadelphia again to-day.

The Boston and Jersey City Clubs will play at Oakland Park to-day.

CAPT. KILLILEA'S ANNIVERSARY.

A pleasant feature of the recent celebration by Police Captain Killilea of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment on the New-York police force was the elaborate decoration of his office in the Twenty-second Precinct Station House by the men of his command. The room was converted into a veritable floral bower. Palms, creeping vines, and unique designs in choice flowers adorned the walls, and at one side of the room was an elaborate floral model of the Brooklyn Bridge. The face of the broad mirror bore the rose-lettered words, "Our Captain," and on the opposite wall was a large heart of crimson flowers, with a portrait of Capt. Killilea resting between the figures two dates, "1864-1889." The decorations are being photographed.

In order that his men might retain pleasant memories of his quarter centennial the Captain gave them a supper early this week, one-half of the command entering his Honor's office on one night and the other half the next night.

A DECREASE IN EARNINGS.

ALBANY, April 18.—The report of the Houston, West-Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company for the past quarter, ended March 31,

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Lawyer Howe made another effort yesterday to get the $22,500 bail for the look of which Mrs. Olive M. Friend, leader of women implicated for the electric sugar frauds, is held in the Tombs, reduced. He went before Recorder Smyth, in Chambers, and asked Mrs. Friend's counsel, Gavin, which ends forth that her imprisonment is wholly due to the machinations of President Cotterill of the sugar company, whom she described as a very wicked man. It also declared that she is a very sick woman and that, unless the bail is reduced, so that she will be able to furnish it before the trial, she fears that she will not survive. Recorder Smyth took the papers and reserved his decision.

While William F. McGinn, a liquor dealer at 651 Hudson-street, was being shaved in the barber's shop of Jean Breitman, next door yesterday afternoon, Joseph Shaldrick, a drunken "tough," came in and raising a razor from the rack said to McGinn, "I'll cut your throat." McGinn sprang out of the chair and Shaldrick made a slash at him with the razor, but only succeeded in cutting McGinn's coat. Before he could do any further harm he was disarmed and arrested. Justice Patterson held him for trial.

Judge Beach of the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application to strike out the complaint in Col. W. W. Dudley's suit against the *Evening Post* because of Col. Dudley's refusal to answer questions put to him before the commission in Washington. Col. Dudley was asked if the signature of a letter brought on from Indiana was his. Judge Beach holds that the question as to the handwriting cannot be relevant, as at the time of the examination there does not appear to have been any such issue.

The count of the money in the Sub-Treasury is proceeding merrily at the rate of $15,000,000 per day. The record for counting that sum in gold was made on Wednesday, when five of the experts counted it in seven hours, from 9 to 12 in the morning and from 1 to 5 in the afternoon. This feat involved the handling of 3,000 bags containing $5,000 each. Mr. Roberts said yesterday evening that thus far the cash had been found absolutely correct.

Ann Brown, alias Ann Craig, was taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. She lives in that section of the city known as "Hell's Kitchen," and Inspector Byrnes has her picture among his photographic celebrities at Police Headquarters. She was caught by Secret Service officers in the act of attempt to pass a counterfeit dollar inside of two hours. She was held in $2,500 bail for examination.

Entertainments for the benefit of the Neighborhood Guilds of Forsyth and Cherry streets will be given on the evenings of April 26 and 27, at 8:30 o'clock, in the studio of F. Edwin Elwell, 114 West Eighteenth-street. Scenes from "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass" will be given. Tickets can be obtained from Mrs. Menoure D. Conway, 230 West Fifty-ninth-street.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court decided yesterday that the full board of Emigration Commissioners had the power to decide whether Patrick and Bridget Mcrrahane, with their eight children, must be sent back to Ireland under the Pauper Immigration act. The Marnanes say they are not paupers, and that relatives in Cohoes, N. Y., have invited them to come there.

The Fabian Union will hold its thirteenth annual entertainment and reception on April 24 at the Lexington-avenue Opera House. The features of the entertainment will be an amateur minstrel performance and the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet" by Mr. Charles Roberts and Miss Holahan, the daughter of Commissioner Maurice F. Holahan.

A Coroner's jury yesterday found that Antonio Gallupo, the Italian laborer who was stabbed on March 18 in front of 112 Mulberry-street, was assaulted with a razor by Giuseppe Maccano, and that Giovanni Pasco and Salvatore Dondo were accessories in aiding in Maccano's escape. The three men were committed to the Tombs.

The officers of the cigarmakers, who are busy organizing the non-union men of that trade, say that they do not contemplate any strike for at least some time to come. Most or all of the good places are now filled by union men, while the non-union men, it is alleged, have the lowest wages and the worst kind of work.

The friends of the Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps last Wednesday evening presented that popular corps with a beautiful silk American standard, with the forty-two stars, in commemoration of the corps's trip to Washington on the occasion of the inauguration of President Harrison.

The extinction of the Catharine Fish Market, which was a feature of old New-York, was settled on yesterday when the Sinking Fund Commissioners transferred its site to the Dock Commissioners for the purpose of enabling the river front to be improved.

A special cable to Messrs. Oelrichs & Co. from Southampton says that the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn arrived there at 9 o'clock last evening, making the run in seven days and one hour. The time was equal to six days and six hours to Queenstown.

John Willett, who was arrested for carrying a loaded cane, was taken before Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus yesterday and discharged. Judge Ingraham says it is not a crime to carry a loaded cane.

The trial of Julius Schwartz, ex-editor of *Hungaria*, who is under indictment for forging the name of his father-in-law to a note for $900, was set down yesterday for next Wednesday by Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions.

Chief Officer E. F. Barff of the Inman Liner the City of New-York, has been promoted to be Captain of the City of Richmond of the same line. Capt. Barff is the youngest Captain in the Atlantic steamer service.

The National Bakers' Union has sent to the Legislature a bill providing that fifty-five hours shall constitute a week's work for bakers. They now have to work from sixty-five to seventy hours a week.

Two special services will be held at 2:30 and 7:30 o'clock on Sunday to commemorate the nineteenth anniversary of the church and pastorate of Emmanuel Baptist Church, in Suffolk-street.

The ladies of the Church of the Epiphany will hold a fair for the benefit of the church at the Epiphany school, 284 to 288 East Twenty-second-street, beginning on April 22 and lasting until May 8.

Thaddeus Moriarty was appointed to succeed the late William A. Cole as a School Commissioner by Mayor Grant yesterday. He was a School Commissioner for two terms ending in 1885.

The steamship Ozama, which arrived yesterday from Cape

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—NERVOUS WOMEN.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
EDEN MUSEE—EDERLYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—DARKNESS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MAGIC.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &c.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—CENTENNIAL LOAN EXHIBITION.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—SAID PASHA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE HENRIETTA.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinee.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.

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Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

Readers of THE TIMES *going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 75 cents per month and the address changed as often as desired.*

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

A weighty debate has recently taken place at the White House over the question whether the appointment of Collectors of Customs shall be made by the Senators of the State within which the several ports may be situate or by the delegation of that State. In reality, the respective contentions are even more narrow than this, since it is assumed, as unwritten law, that, in any case, the Representatives and Senators must belong to the party in power. To the claim of the Senators to this power the Representatives reply that it is not sustained by precedents, and to prove this they bring forward instances in which nominations have actually been made, in fact as well as formally, by the President without regard to the preferences of either the particular Senators or the particular Representatives. Mr. HARRISON, who, it may be necessary to remark, is the President of the United States, listened gravely to argument on this question, and promised that before he decided it, he would give the Representatives another chance to be heard. It is a striking illustration of the completeness with which the minds of public men have become obfuscated by prevailing politics that it does not occur to either the Representatives or the President that this discussion is essentially and necessarily absurd, and that, if the Constitution were consulted and followed, it never could be carried on. Collectors, under the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance of it—which the unsophisticated founders of the Government provided should be the "supreme law of the land"—must be nominated by the President, and by him, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be appointed. This trust imposed upon him by the Constitution that he has sworn to "preserve, protect, and defend," Mr. HARRISON abandons so completely that he is listening to arguments as to which of two sets of men shall administer it.

The Republicans of the Senate are acting in a very peculiar fashion in dealing with the Rapid-Transit bill and exciting the suspicion that their purpose in constantly staving off final action is to kill the measure. But this did not justify Lieut. Gov. JONES in his arbitrary course at the evening session last night. There is no doubt that the majority has the right to control the proceedings of the Senate within the limitations laid down by its own rules and those controlling the action of the two houses. When the majority voted to lay the Rapid-Transit bill on the table the Lieutenant Governor made the absurd ruling that that would be in effect laying aside the whole order of third reading, which required a two-thirds vote. This was obviously a bad ruling, as the order of third reading would still stand and particular bills are often laid aside by mere request. If laid on the table, they retain their place and can be taken up at any time by a majority vote. The presiding officer is liable to make bad rulings, but when he refused to entertain an appeal and refer the question to the Senate he went altogether beyond his prerogative. The exciting scene which followed was the natural result of his arbitrary action and an abrupt adjournment was the only way out of it. Meantime the Rapid-Transit bill seems to be in danger of suffering about as much from the folly of its friends as the villainy of its enemies.

The most indecent appointment yet made by the President is that of ROBERT P. PORTER to be Superintendent of the Census. He has no qualification for the place except a familiarity with the collection of statistics, while his disqualifications are positive and glaring. He was a member of the Arthur Commission which recommended an average reduction of 20 per cent. in the tariff, and he was last Autumn the editor of a newspaper conducted for the purpose of maintaining that the Mills bill, which proposed a less reduction, would destroy the manufacturing industries of the country, and that any reduction of duties would be disastrous. Of course, nobody can have any confidence in statistics gathered by so insincere a person for the express purpose of making out a party case. If the appointment is confirmed it will simply deprive of all value the census of the United States, which has heretofore been regarded as a credit to the country and a compilation that could be accepted and argued from with perfect confidence. There must be some Republican Senators who will resent this attempt to ruin the census, and who will join with the Democrats to reject an appointment that is grossly and conspicuously unfit to have been made.

While the guillotine of the Post Office Department particularly devoted to the decapitation of fourth-class Postmasters is probably the best mounted and most efficient machine of its kind now in use, the smaller instrument set up for the Railway Mail Service and under the personal charge of Mr. BELL, the Superintendent, is also very nearly perfect, and within its more limited field has made a record that is relatively quite as good as Mr. CLARKSON'S. Up to date five hundred heads have been neatly severed by Mr. BELL, and with the practice he has had and increased pressure that is being applied he may be expected before the 1st of next month, when it is now intended to stop the machinery, to improve this record very decidedly. Poor Dr. GUILLOTINE, who invented the instrument of death made infamous in the French Revolution, to diminish the cruelty of executions, is said to have gone crazy over the career of his invention, but Messrs. CLARKSON and BELL are not of this supersensitive temperament.

Appointments like that of Mr. MARVELLE W. COOPER as Customs Appraiser gratify the business men of the city as much as they disappoint the mere politicians. It is an appointment worthy of high praise.

WILLIAM H. CALKINS of Indiana, who has been appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory, was a candidate for the office of Land Commissioner. Ex-Gov. STONE of Iowa has been a candidate for the same office, but the appointment of ex-Congressman HEPBURN of the same State to be Solicitor of the Treasury seems to take him out of the field. These appointments must have gladdened the hearts of Senators TELLER and WOLCOTT of Colorado, who have urged the President to make Mr. CHILCOTT of their State Commissioner of the General Land Office. The removal of respectable competitors and the great and growing influence of Mr. RICHARD C. KERENS and Mr. STEPHEN B. ELKINS at the White House will encourage them to expect the selection of CHILCOTT or some other man of equally "broad views" who would not permit his administration to be marked by any attention to the "trifling technicalities" that have been taken into account by recent Land Commissioners.

A FATAL CHANGE.

Our Washington dispatches this morning report a movement among the spoilsmen in Washington to persuade the President to make an important change in the rules that are to be applied to the Railway Mail Service after May 1. Under the rules governing other departments of the service and under those prepared for this one by President CLEVELAND'S direction it is provided that persons separated from the service without fault of their own may be reinstated without examination at any time within one year. This provision was intended to cover cases, not infrequent, of temporary reduction of force owing to lack of appropriations or to like causes. It was obviously a sensible expedient, because it saved the expense and delay of new examinations, made available a certain number of employés familiar with the duties of their respective places, and offered no opportunity for any evasion of the essential purpose of the rules. It is now urged upon the President to extend the time within which reinstatements may be made to four years or to abolish the limit altogether, though the former would practically be equivalent to the latter. It is hoped by the authors of this movement that Mr. HARRISON may even be prevailed upon to make this change in the general rules applying to all the departments.

If the civil service law were extended now, as the Republican Party is pledged to attempt it, to all branches of the service to which it can be applicable, and if, as the party pledges also require, the spirit and purpose of the law were observed in all Executive appointments, there would be no necessity for any restriction as to removals. Original appointments would be made for fitness, tested by competition and trial, and removals would be made only for the good of the service. "Fidelity and efficiency," in the comprehensive words of Mr. HARRISON, would "be the only assurance of tenure of office," and as vacancies would be made only for good cause, they might with safety be filled by reappointment of men who had been dropped for no fault of theirs. But there could be no surer way of absolutely defeating the reform system than treating it as perfectly established when, in fact, it is only partly so, and by assuming "a spirit and purpose" in executive appointments that do not in reality exist. The truth is that the spirit and purpose of the reform act, which require that political considerations shall be so completely ignored that the appointing power shall have no knowledge of the politics of persons to be appointed, do *not* prevail in this Administration and did not prevail in the last one, though they came nearer to doing so than now. Removals have been made and still are made for partisan reasons, and appointments were made and will still be made for like reasons. A change of the rules now in the manner suggested could have but one motive, to enable the present Administration to replace Democrats by Republicans. We do not suppose that any one interested in the change would deny that motive.

A change made for this purpose would, of course, be regarded as a fair precedent to follow by the next Administration, should it be Democratic, and should it wish to pursue the old methods of party management. In this way the spirit and purpose of the reform with which the Republican Convention last year was so profoundly impressed, and to which Mr. HARRISON has so solemnly promised to adhere, would be completely abandoned. The service could never be got upon any better footing than it now is. Politics, instead of being banished from the service, would be permanently installed in it and made systematically dominant. The security of tenure acquired by the separation of the service from partisan politics—and this is the only security of tenure that the reform system contemplates or seeks to establish—would never be attained, and the employés in the service would be reduced to about the worst degree of humiliating and demoralizing uncertainty. Party service, degenerating as it must into personal and factional service, being the basis of appointment and retention, intrigue and servility, would take the place of honest, manly, and self-respecting fidelity and industry. We cannot say that we do not believe Mr. HARRISON is capable of yielding to the pressure for this change, unfortunate and injurious as it would be to the service and dishonorable to him. His conduct has been so inconsistent with his professions that we are compelled to confess that we do not know of what he is or is not capable. But we are sure that if he does now yield, his friends will be obliged to abandon any confidence they have hitherto felt in the sincerity of his devotion to even the mildest type of civil service reform.

POSTMASTERS AS "SALES AGENTS" FOR WANAMAKER.

The intimation that Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER would be likely to make his influence as Postmaster General serve his interests as shopkeeper has been resented with some heat by that gentleman's friends. The charge, it was said, could come only from a Mugwump source. None but a Mugwump would put such an affront upon an upright and particularly pious man. It was certainly the fear, not the hope, that Mr. WANAMAKER would degrade the Postmaster Generalship to the level of an adjunct to his Philadelphia shop that prompted the utterances in question, and that the fear was well grounded appears from the following circular, which comes to us from a Virginia town, to whose Postmaster, we are informed, it was sent by Mr. WANAMAKER'S clothing firm:

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, PHILADELPHIA. APRIL 8, 1889.

Postmaster ——:

DEAR SIR: We want an energetic man in your village as sales agent, and if your time is not all occupied with the Postmastership we believe you will find it profitable to represent us.

No doubt our house is known to you, as we do the largest clothing and merchant tailoring business in the United States and have agencies in every State and Territory in the Union.

Our sales agents must be active, intelligent men, who can devote a certain portion or the whole of their time to our business, by soliciting orders from business men, workingmen, and others.

Having been established more than a quarter of a century, we think the people of your town are more or less familiar with the reliability of our clothing and our reputation for correct dealing, and would welcome an opportunity to be served with goods at Philadelphia prices.

If you wish terms and full particulars for yourself please fill out the upper portion of inclosed postal card, otherwise kindly give us, on the lower portion, the names of two or more with whom we can correspond. We prefer men not connected with any clothing house. Yours truly, WANAMAKER & BROWN.

We should be glad to believe that this circular is not genuine. We hope Postmaster General WANAMAKER will promptly denounce it as unauthorized. If he will do so we will give him the name of the person who sends it to us in order that he may take the proper steps to defend himself from the charge that he is making this open and scandalous use of his office to extend the business and swell the profits of his clothing house.

Mr. WANAMAKER must be aware, we suppose, that if he is not in a position to deny the authenticity of this circular he has at the very beginning of his term of office involved himself in a scandal which will give him a great deal of trouble. Heads of departments have sometimes used the powers and the employés of their offices to advance their own political interests. A long familiarity with this and other evils of the spoils system has led the public to look with leniency or indifference upon the abuse. But when a Postmaster General gives the Postmasters of country villages to understand that they can commend themselves to his favor in no way so successfully as by becoming agents for the sale of his own goods, and threatens broad hints that his officers who do not will find it profitable to represent us, he has gone beyond the point where even good-natured toleration is possible

ARRANGING FOR THE BALL

THE SOCIAL FEATURE OF THE CENTENNIAL.

PROGRAMME OF THE NAVAL PARADE—FLEET OF SEATS FOR ALL—PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO TROOPS.

Mr. Ward McAllister's official connection with the centennial banquet and ball is now absolutely ended, the Entertainment Committee to whom his resignation as a member had been referred by the Plan and Scope Committee to whom it was addressed having accepted it. With the acceptance of his resignation there also went into obscurity the title of manager of the centennial ball. So a new title was created and conferred upon Edmund C. Stanton, managing director of the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Stantee will therefore go down in history as the director of the centennial ball. He will also be Chairman of the Floor Committee, a list of whose members has already been published. To make his position as pleasant as possible Mr. Stanton "will act under the supervision of the Entertainment Committee and of the special committee of managers, which is composed of Messrs. Fish, Jay, Stokes, and Olin." Fortunately for Mr. Stanton's peace and comfort Mr. Winthrop, one of the five members of "the special committee of managers," is absent in Europe. The lack of harmony which has existed in the affairs of this committee, which has caused so much scandal, will probably induce Mr. Stanton to regret before the ball is over that several of the other members hadn't taken a European trip.

The attendance at the ball is to be limited to 6,000 persons, for which number it is assumed there will be ample accommodation, as 6,600 people attended the Old Guard ball, and the capacity of the Metropolitan Opera House was not then exceeded. For the use of the dancers there will be 17,000 square feet of space and 12,000 square feet of space in the supper rooms. That the legislative and Aldermanic "gangs" will not occupy it all, and in fact little if any of it with a horde of "constituents," has been very clearly provided against. That batch of "distinguished guests" have been given one ticket each, and to prevent them from making one of the customary raids on any affair that has a free ticket attachment the Finance Committee has shrewdly voted that no part of the State or city appropriations shall be used to defray the expenses of either the ball or supper. As there were but 28,000 square feet of space in the Pension Building at the recent inauguration ball in Washington, which was attended by 14,000 persons, it will be apparent that each person at the centennial ball will have more room than did each person at the inauguration ball, and that dancing will be possible.

Music for dancing is to be furnished by Lander, who will have 100 picked musicians under his leadership, these being divided into two orchestras of fifty each, which will play alternately, so that music will be virtually continuous. The ball will be opened with a "Quadrille d'Honneur," in spite of the fact that President Harrison, Gov. Hill, and Mayor Grant have all refused absolutely to take part in it. Its official character will therefore be destroyed. A number of the ladies originally selected by Mr. McAllister to take the order originally selected by Mr. McAllister to take part in it have declined to do so, taking his part in the childish quarrel between their social leader and "that man Fish." So the list of participants in this feature, which was one of the invited parties who declined to dance characterized as "an affair that should be left to professional dancing masters," has yet to be determined. A sufficient number of people will probably be found, however, who will be willing to display their real or supposed graces and acquirements in the poetry of motion in the formal opening of the ball with the "quadrille d'Honneur." At the conclusion of the showy dance the orchestra will at once begin discounting waltz music, which will be continued throughout the evening, with occasional outbreaks for sake of variety in the way of polkas and gallop music. The ball will open at 8 o'clock, and it is expected that an hour later, after the spectacular quadrille has been gotten rid of, the affair will be under way in all its splendor. The early opening of the ball, which may have a tendency to shock society people, has been decided upon so as not to exhaust the vitality of the President and other invited guests who may not have recovered from the fatigue of the naval parade and other exercises of the day and who will have to be up late to see the grand work of Tuesday, on which day the exercises begin at a very early hour at St. Paul's Church—9 A. M.—and will continue up to the hour at which the banquet is served that evening.

The committee report that there has been a great pressure upon them for tickets and boxes, and that applications must positively be declined by them. One committeeman claims to have been offered $2,000 to secure a box for the use of one party, and it is also asserted that $1,000 has been refused in several instances by parties who were not fortunate enough to secure boxes in the original allotment. In spite of these offers, however, the committee believe that there will be in the end few changes made in the list of boxholders recently published.

Stuyvesant Fish's recent visit to Washington, it now appears, was not wholly one to submit the programme to the President for his approval. He was sent down to smooth the bristles on the backs of the diplomatic corps. These representatives of other nations at Washington have lived here long enough, it seems, to learn the American habit of "kicking," and their "kick" was even more vigorous than that of the Aldermen and legislators, who seemed to think that they would "grant" a celebration in which people of some real importance and consequence were to participate. The diplomatic corps at Washington kicked because they did not have sent to them an unlimited supply of tickets for themselves, their secretaries, legation attachés, and all their friends and as many ladies as they saw fit to bring with them. Mr. Fish was diplomat enough to settle the difficulty.

Because these diplomats hadn't received all the tickets to which they were entitled they sent letters declining to attend the ball. The consensus of opinion was that, as they could not in their Court costumes to give a spectacular effect to the ball in connection with the full-uniformed officers of the army and navy, Mr. Fish's eloquence, his explanation that there wouldn't be room for all of them in the Opera House, that there were no boxes enough to give to each legation the separate box they demanded as a return for their putting themselves on exhibition, and his assurances that everything possible for their entertainment would be done pacified them. The diplomats have therefore withdrawn their letters of declination and have accepted the invitations to the ball as originally extended.

As an outcome of the trouble special favors will be shown the diplomatic corps in that they will be accorded the exclusive use of the box at the ball and will also be given a private room in the building, a courtesy only extended to the President. Not all the Secretaries of Legations will be invited, nor will the attachés and their families. Only the principal of the minor members of the diplomatic corps will be thus honored. This trouble having been settled after a considerable squabble by some of the sub-committees because of the extreme liberality shown the diplomatic corps, the managers of the ball are now ready to announce: "On with the dance, let the sports be about! Excuse us, we've got a little d'Honneur" trouble will be adjusted in some way before the orchestra begins to play.

President Harrison and his wife will be guests of Vice President and Mrs. Morton during their stay in the city. On the evening of the ball there will be a dinner at the latter's with Stuyvesant Fish at his residence, 20 Gramercy Park. The other guests at the dinner will be Gov. Hill, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. W. W. Astor, Mrs. Burke-Roche, and Miss Helen Hamersley.

On the occasion of the original inaugural ball every lady present received a fan as a souvenir of the occasion. The souvenir on the occasion of the ball this year will be an elaborate pamphlet of toned Japan paper, on which will be printed by the photogravure process the brownish-lake ink a number of special designs. The dozen leaves forming the pamphlet will be loosely bound and tied with ribbons, also of brownish-lake tint. The outer page of this souvenir will contain the words, "Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as First President of the United States," and a reproduction of the obverse of the original design of the St. Gaudens commemorative medal. The last page will have the reverse of the same medal. The double pages forming the centre of the pamphlet will have an allegorical decorative design by Will H. Low. Each half of the page will contain a tablet, ribbons winding about them. The ribbon across the upper part of the page will contain the official title of the celebration as formed on the front cover. On one tablet will be printed the names of the thirteen original States and pictures of Washington and Adams, the first President and Vice President. The other tablet will have the names of the thirty-eight States and eleven Territories now in the Union, and pictures of Harrison and Morton.

E. H. Blashfield has prepared an allegorical design for the second inside page, the Republic represented by a female figure laying palms on a pedestal bearing a figure of Washington. An infant grasps at the side holding a shield with the figures "1789—1889." The other pieces will be made up of letter press containing the programme of the celebration, names of the Entertainment Committee and of the General Committee of 200, a historical résumé, and finally the names of the artist designers of the souvenir. One of these very handsome mementoes will be presented to every patron of the ball.

A GREAT NAVAL DISPLAY.

ADMIRAL PORTER ANNOUNCES HIS PROGRAMME FOR THE PARADE.

Admiral David D. Porter, United States Navy, Grand Marshal of the naval parade which occurs on April 29, the opening display of the centennial celebration, yesterday issued the following order in relation to the parade:

The naval vessels participating in the review will be in line in the order named:

Chicago, carrying the flag of the Admiral of the Navy in the main.

Boston, carrying the flag of the Admiral of the Navy in the mizzen.

Atlanta.

Yorktown.

Juniata.

Yantic.

The naval vessels will anchor off Ellis Island in the above order, the Chicago one or two lengths north of the island, the others to the southward of that ship, at 10 o'clock meridian of April 29, to be ready to get under way in the procession of the following day. Each vessel will be provided with howitzers for saluting.

At "colors" on the morning of April 29 the ships of the fleet will be dressed with rainbow arches with the national ensign at the masthead, except on the main or mizzen of flag ships, and a salute of 21 guns will be fired. When the President passes the fleet each vessel will man yards and fire a national salute. At sunset a national salute will also be fired by each ship, and all flags hauled down.

The revenue cutters and yachts will be anchored, in double columns, 100 yards apart, on April 28, to the southward of the naval vessels, and will dress ship on the 29th. Those which have guns will follow the motions of the naval fleet in firing salutes as the President passes the line. The river and Sound steamers will form in double column to the southward of the yachts 100 yards apart.

The procession of river and Sound steamers will consist of 300 vessels, more or less, formed in divisions of 12 steamers each. Each division will be in command of a Commodore appointed from the most experienced river or Sound captains. Each division will form in two columns, 100 yards apart, and the flag boat, carrying a square red flag with the number of the division in white figures, three feet high, will lead.

These divisions will be formed in three grand divisions. The first will consist of divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, under the supervision of the Commodore of the first division. The second will consist of divisions 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, under the supervision of the Commodore of the eighth division, and the third will consist of divisions 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, under the supervision of the Commodore of the sixteenth division. Each steamer not commanded by a Commodore will carry a blue flag forward with the number of the division in white.

The Commodore of each grand division will make signal by steam whistle, to "get under way," "go ahead," "slow down," "prepare to anchor," "anchor," and such other signals as may be necessary. The commanding officer of every vessel taking part in the procession will be furnished with copies of the signals that are to be used from the steam whistles, for the general guidance, and of others.

Six Deputy Marshals will be appointed from the Captains of river or Sound steamers, each to proceed in a tug in command of the steamers first in its divisions and then into line. The Deputy Marshals will confer with Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, United States Navy, Marshal of the Day.

A naval tug, with a howitzer, will be stationed outside the line and will fire a gun when the Despatch is abreast Port Richmond as a signal to the fleet to prepare to get under way, and as the Despatch joins the rear of the river and Sound steamers she will fire two guns as a signal to the Chicago to steam ahead, all following in column. A tug provided with a signal pole and howitzer will be stationed half a mile north of Bedlow's Island to repeat the signal from the Despatch.

In running up North River the naval vessels will form at half distance (one cable, 200 yards, apart) in column, and will anchor at that formation at the same distance apart, according to the depth of water in the stream. The usual signal for anchoring will be made by the Chicago, and at the same time she will fire a gun. All vessels will come to anchor when the signal is hauled down. Distance will be carefully preserved, and the speed of the fleet will be six knots. Tugs will be employed to keep the river channel clear. All vessels and boats not mentioned in the programme must be removed by 9 o'clock A. M. on the 29th of April as high up as Fifty-ninth-street.

The Despatch, dressed in national flags and signals, will lie at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, North River, at 7 A. M. of the 29th to receive the Committee on Navy. She will then steam to Elizabethport, N. J., where the committee, the Admiral of the navy, and the Major General commanding the army will receive the President and suite.

When the President has reviewed the naval display and the procession has passed down the river to the foot of Wall-street, where he is to land, the revenue cutters, yachts, river and sound steamers will be at liberty to retire from the line, and the naval vessels will get under way and proceed to their regular anchorage before sunset, so as not to obstruct the river. No tows will be allowed in the bay or the River. All tows coming down the river will be required to haul in shore at Eighty-sixth-street until after the naval display is concluded.

Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, United States Navy, will act as Marshal of the day, and deputy marshals will carry out such orders to preserve this formation as he may give personally or through his aides.

Secretary of the Navy Tracy has sent to Major A. R. Gardner, Chairman of the Committee on Navy, the following letter regarding the parade:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Commodore F. M. Ramsay, commandant of the navy yard, New-York, has been directed to confer with your committee relative to the naval display on the 29th and 30th instants, and to afford you such facilities in carrying out the programme for the days mentioned as may be in his power. He has been instructed to furnish such steam launches and tugs as may be required to embark the President's party at Elizabethport, and to disembark the same at New-York, to fire all proper salutes, to provide a suitable vessel for the Despatch, and to furnish as large a force as practicable from the station under his command of officers, seamen, apprentices, and marines for parade on shore on the 30th inst. He is directed to confer with Rear Admiral Jouett, Admiral Porter's chief of staff, and to render him every assistance. I have also to say that the Despatch has been assigned to this duty at the request of the committee to Elizabethports to receive the Presidential party and of conveying them to New-York.

At the meeting of the Navy Committee yesterday the committee on yachts reported that the list of steam yachts which will participate in the parade was constantly growing, and that a very considerable representation of the pleasure vessels owned in and about the city would be in line, though the total number and names of the yachts are not yet ready for publication. Commodore A. E. Bateman, whose steam yacht Meteor has been placed at the disposal of Gov. Green of New-Jersey on the day of the naval parade, offered to bring a portion of the Presidential party from Elizabethport, N. J., to this city. The committee felt compelled to decline his offer, having been decided that the Sirius should carry such of the party with their ladies who would not be able to find accommodations on the Despatch. The Sirius and the Erastus Wiman, the latter conveying the Committee on States and their guests, the Governors and Commanders of the several States and Territories, should be the only vessels accompanying the Despatch during the review of the fleet. All other vessels are requested to desist from attempting to follow the Despatch. If, however, Guy. Green insists upon taking the Meteor in his flagboat and appears in her with his State flag flying, the committee will show no discourtesy to her, but award her some suitable place in line.

Capt. Woolsey, commander of the Merchant Steam Marine, reports that he will certainly have 400 vessels in line in his fleet. A number of ocean and coasting steamers belonging to both foreign and American steamship lines have also expressed their determination of joining in the parade.

THE MILITARY PARADE.

It was promised that the scheme for the formation of the military parade on April 30 should be made public yesterday, but although Col. Blunt, the Chief of Staff of the Grand Marshal, and Col. Cruger, Chairman of the Army Committee, labored assiduously for many hours, the promised plan failed to be forthcoming at the appointed time. The task of massing over fifty thousand men, comprising troops of the regular army of the United States, marines and sailors of the United States Navy, volunteer militia and National guards of the several States, commanderies of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and posts of the Grand Army of the Republic at the lower end of Manhattan Island in such convenient and available locations as would enable them to all and separately pass through Broadway at the head of Pine-street, was found to be a herculean one.

A tentative plan was agreed upon between Col. Cruger and Col. Blunt, and the latter left for Washington last night to submit the scheme to the approval of Major Gen. Schofield. If the senior Major General of the United States Army, who is likewise the Grand Marshal of the centennial parade, approves of the disposition of the troops made by his subordinate and the latter's coadjutor, an official order for the governing of the military forces on the 30th of April will be issued early in the coming week.

Not the least obstacle encountered by Cols. Blunt and Cruger in formulating the plan of procession has been the lack of definite information of the troops in the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio as to the number and character of the troops which were to be counted upon from those localities. The first named of these States has arranged to send 8,000 men, and the State of Ohio will send 5,000 infantry, a troop of cavalry, and 1 battalion of artillery, with 6 certified cannon and 3 Gatling guns. Only New-York State, whose entire National Guard force of 13,000, in round numbers, and New-Jersey, whose militia establishment counts 7,750 of all arms, will exceed this showing among the commonwealths which are to be represented in the parade. From the 17 other States, including the District of Columbia, the military delegations range from 50 to 850 officers and men. To avoid the "pocketing" of contingents of more than these numbers on the morning of the 30th, and thereby delay the parade, has proved a matter of extreme difficulty, and it remains to be disclosed, by actual demonstration, whether the plans of Col. Blunt, who enjoys a flattering reputation as a tactician will "carry" to their desired and estimated extent.

The participation of the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania in the centennial parade is now assured. The Quartermasters of the several brigades were engaged with the clerk of the Army Committee yesterday in securing quarters for the troops and perfecting contracts for their subsistence. It has been found necessary, in view of the unexpected demand upon the Army Committee, to call upon Brooklyn for accommodations, and it is proposed to quarter portions of the Pennsylvania National Guard in the armories of the Fourteenth and Twenty-third Regiments.

The officers of the First and Second Brigades are desirous of erecting a stand, at their own expense, from which their wives and families may witness the parade, and have taken steps to that end. The stand is suggested for the ground in Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. The privilege of erecting a parade stand on this location is held by Charles Elliott Warren, a Corporal in Company I, Seventh Regiment.

The First National Guard troops representing the State of Virginia in the centennial parade will consist of the Richmond Howitzer Battery and Battery A, Artillery; Troop A, Cavalry; Company Washington Artillery, of Alexandria; Third Regiment, Company A, Fourth Regiment, and Company A, Fifth Regiment, all of which will be quartered at the Seventh Regiment armory on the evening of the 29th.

A snag has been struck by the Army Committee in the qualification received from the commanding officer of the National Guard of the District of Columbia of the intention to forward one or more companies of colored troops from that locality. The committee is astonished, in a quandary in regard to the disposition to be made of the dusky-hued warriors.

HOW TO SEE THE PARADE.

Persons desiring to see the great street parades of Tuesday, April 30, and Wednesday, May 1, will have ample opportunity to do so, and need give themselves no further worry about this matter. The public stands erected and to be built by the Army Committee will accommodate very nearly forty thousand people. The stands already erected or in process of erection about Madison-square, Washington-square, on Fifth-avenue from Thirty-ninth to Forty-second streets, and in the City Hall Park, work on the latter structure having been begun yesterday, will furnish seats for about twenty thousand persons. Fifteen thousand more will be accommodated on the new stands to be erected on Union-square. These will be four in number. The main stand on Fourth-avenue will be 612 feet long and 25 feet in depth; that on Broadway, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, will be 400 feet long and 25 feet deep; the stand fronting the Plaza, on Seventeenth-street, will be 312 feet long and 50 feet deep, and the Fourteenth-street stand 200 feet long and 24 feet deep. The upper rows of seats on all these Union-square stands will be reserved exclusively for the use of women and children, in accordance with the suggestion of Mayor Grant. The further suggestion of the Mayor that admission to these places be free to the ladies will hardly be carried out, however, as free stands would mean free lights to get seats thereon.

What the charge for admission to these stands will be has not yet been decided on by Col. Cruger, with whom the final decision in the matter rests. He personally desires to charge $2 for each seat, while Mayor Grant, Mr. Gerry, and others hold that the highest price should be but $1, with admission to part of the stands placed as low as 25 cents. Col. Cruger's reason for charging a higher price is that to charge less than $2 would be unfair to people who have bought tickets for the even less desirable stands at Waverley-place and Forty-second-street. Besides, the Army Committee can find use for considerable more money than they have at their command for entertaining the troops while in this city. Besides the excursion tickets to the centennial celebration (one and one-half fare for round trip for ten days), to further reduce the excursion rate in that now conceded, viz., from April 27 to May 6, (ten days;) to further reduce the excursion rate in the New-York ferries from 5 cents per mile for the round trip to the one-way fare, and to extend the privilege of reduced excursion tickets from all cities west of Chicago.

The importance and character of the celebration, the time it will cover, the compulsory loss to the retail merchants in consequence, the consideration due to visitors from distant points, the almost certain experience of one or more days of bad weather, all demand that the "time" limit should extend from April 22 to May 12, (twenty days,) and that bona fide "excursion" rates should prevail from every point.

As a further illustration of the justice of this request may be cited the "time" and "rates" conceded by the railroads on the occasion of events of minor importance, as follows, namely:

First.—The last Presidential inauguration at Washington—only a one-day celebration—tickets good for thirteen days (Feb. 27 to March 10, inclusive,) at the one-way rate for the round trip, and from all points on the Atlantic seaboard to the far West.

Second.—The last Mardi Gras festival at New-Orleans, tickets good for fifteen days (March 1 to 15, inclusive,) at half regular fares for the excursion, and from all points.

Third.—The National Conventions held last year at Chicago, St. Louis, and Indianapolis, tickets good for 15 days, at the one-way rate for the round trip.

Fourth.—The bicyclists' excursion to Buffalo last Summer, tickets good for 15 days, and sold at $3 50 for the round trip, whereas the proposed centennial rate of 3 cents per mile from Buffalo to New-York and return will cost $7 75, and, as already noted, applies to all points within the trunk line territory.

Many other excursions could also be enumerated (including those of the Grand Army) on one way rates, and all with limits of from fifteen to thirty days.

In contrast to the above, both in "time limit" and "rates," we point to the ruling of the Trunk Line Pool Association in its action discriminating against New-York City by the short time and high rates announced for the centennial celebration, which will be one surpassing in all the greatest events in American history, and far transcending in importance and magnitude any celebration ever held in the commercial metropolis of the country.

To a man, railroad officials and railroad attorneys now stand, the date on which the tickets are to be placed on sale, besides involving Sunday travel to the residents of Chicago and St. Louis, will hardly enable them to reach New-York and discover accommodation in time to witness the first day's programme: excursion rates are not granted from all points west of Chicago, while the rates from points in the trunk line territory are outrageously high.

What the occasion demands is a one-way fare for the round trip from every point in every State and territory in the Union, with a limit of at least twenty days, April 22 to May 12.

As it is an indisputable fact that the railroad corporations entering our city, and whose very existence depends almost exclusively on its prosperity, have literally done nothing in the past toward furthering its interests, it becomes the imperative duty of every trade organization to call a grand mass meeting and demand something like decent treatment at the hands on this august occasion.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, A. T. Stewart & Co., Edward Kidley & Sons, E. J. Denning & Co., James McCreery & Co., Lord & Taylor, Le Boutillier Brothers, Brooks Brothers, Arnold, Constable & Co., James A. Hearn & Son, Ehrich Brothers, John Daniell & Sons, H. O. F. Koch & Co., Adams & Co., Aitken, Son & Co.

APRIL 18, 1889.

COL. DICKINSON CHOSEN.

TRENTON, N. J., April 18.—Col. S. Meredith Dickinson, Assistant Adjutant General of the State and Assistant Clerk of the Court of Chancery, was to-day designated by Gov. Green to represent New-Jersey on the staff of the Chief Marshal of the military parade at the centennial celebration in New-York. Col. Dickinson is of Revolutionary stock, being the great-grandson of Gen. Philemon Dickinson, who commanded the New-Jersey militia during the Revolutionary war and was one of the first United States Senators from this State. Gen. Dickinson was also a personal friend of Gen. Washington.

BUILDING AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 18.—This place, for the first time in many years, is enjoying an extensive building boom. Contractor Joseph Robbins has fifty-two men at work on two cottages at Elberon for Philadelphia people, three villas in Sixth-avenue, a cottage in Fifth-avenue, and a large hotel at the corner of Ocean and Sea View avenues. Architect Bruce, of New-York, Col. C. H. Wilson is busy remodeling three cottages at Monmouth Beach. Besides erecting three cottages at North Long Branch and additions to the West End Hotel.

Builder James Clugsby, who has just constructed twenty cottages at Norwood Park for Farmer Hendrickson, has begun another lot of work. Architect Hammond is also at work on plans for Mr. Hance, who is to erect a fine cottage here. Contractor Smith is building a cottage for Mr. Ulrich, and Contractor Conover is building for Mr. Hance. Contractor Hall is building for Mr. Ulrich, and Contractor Conover is building for Mr. Hance. Contractor Hall is building for Mr. Ulrich, and Contractor Conover is building for Mr. Hance.

A SURPRISE FOR THE BOYS

THE PRESIDENT IGNORES THEM FOR ONCE.

A MERCHANT AND NOT A POLITICIAN MADE APPRAISER OF NEW-YORK.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN DANGER.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The President made the following appointments to-day:

Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of New-York—MARVILLE W. COOPER of New-York.

Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the City of New-York—MARTIN J. CONROY of New-York.

Collector of Customs for Newport, R. I.—JOHN H. COGGESHALL of Rhode Island.

Controller of the Currency—EDWARD S. LACEY of Michigan.

Collector of Customs for San Francisco—TIMOTHY GUY PHELPS.

Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Maryland—F. SHOWDEN HALL.

The appointment of Mr. Marville W. Cooper to be Appraiser of the Port of New-York appears to have been made at the suggestion of Senator Evarts, but the history of the appointment is not known in detail by the Arlington Hotel company of politicians. They all know that Mr. Cooper was greatly admired by the late Gen. Arthur, and that he was eminently successful in business. As usual, they have grave doubts about the usefulness of business men in political offices, and are disposed to ridicule the idea that a man of business in such a position can "run it" any more successfully than a politician. There has been a good deal of talk from time to time in some of the New-York papers about Donald McLean for Appraiser, and he has repeatedly been put on Mr. Platt's "slate," not by Mr. Platt, however, but by interested friends who regarded it as a sure passport to office to be looked upon as Platt's man. The visit of Justice Jacob M. Patterson and Solon B. Smith about a week ago, supposed at the time to have been made for the benefit of Mr. John W. Jacobus as a candidate for Surveyor, is now said to have had for its chief object the favorable consideration of McLean's candidacy. As for the offices of Surveyor and Naval Officer, the intentions of the President may be assumed by Mr. Platt, but the latter has not personally desired to be charged with anybody anything, and that he esteems now as he has done ever since he became a candidate for nomination, from giving promises, compels the conclusion that he has not said anything to diverge the course Mr. Knapp from believing that he will be Naval Officer, and that the men in Brooklyn who are so confident that Willis will be Surveyor are inspired more by hope than assurance.

Unless the real friends of the merit system beatir themselves there is some danger that a change will be made in the civil service rules which those who have looked into the subject believe would be a very serious blow to the efficiency of the system. It is known that a good deal of pressure has been brought to bear upon President Harrison to induce him to strike out from the rules about to be applied to the Railway Mail Service the provision limiting the time of service in which a clerk or employe separated from the service may be reinstated without going through the regular civil service examinations and being certified up from the eligible list, at the discretion of a appointing officer. It now appears that this pressure has also been applied to bring about the same change in the rules applying to all other branches of the classified service. The President has been urged to remove the time limit altogether, or to extend the limit to four years, which would amount practically to no limit at all. The promoters of this scheme have made no noise about it, but their efforts have become known, and if they get the change they desire it will be in the face of earnest protests from men who have the interests of civil service reform at heart. Under the present rules a person dropped from the civil service list for political reasons on his own part may be taken back any time within one year. To take off this limit or to extend it to four years would enable a Republican Administration, for example, to dismiss all the persons employed in a preceding Democratic Administration for the purpose of reappointing the persons discharged by the latter. The only way in which the civil service law and rules protect clerks in office is by withholding from the appointing officer the power to name the persons to be employed in their places. The amendment which the President is being urged to make would virtually restore this power and leave the door wide open for a "clean sweep," in the literal sense of the term, after each change of Administration. Two sets of clerks, one American and the other Democratic, could be rotated back and forth in office, while the merit system would disappear and the work of the Civil Service Commissioners would be reduced near enough to zero to satisfy even ex-Commissioner Edgerton.

Some idea of the extent of the Railway Mail Service and of the importance of bringing it under the civil service rules and regulations may be had from the amount of labor the Civil Service Commission has had to perform in preparing for the extension of the merit system to that branch of the Postal Service. During the last three months this work alone has required the writing of about ten thousand letters, and a great amount of labor has been spent in preparing blanks, requisitions, examination papers, &c., selecting local boards of examiners, and the like. It was the necessity for completing this work that caused the postponement until May 1 of the date on which the rules are to be applied to the Railway Mail Service. While the commission is busily employed in preparing for this event Superintendent Bell is hard at work weeding out Democrats and filling their places with Republicans, and the 500 changes already made are regarded as good evidence that he has not been a laggard. He can make a great many more changes before May 1, and after that he can still reinstate such employes as were removed by the last Administration after May 1, 1888.

The court-martial in the case of Lieut. Commander Book, charged with leaving his vessel, the Pinta, without permission, has submitted its findings to the Secretary of the Navy and has been dissolved. It is understood that the sentence of the court is suspension for two years on half pay. The findings will be reviewed by Secretary Tracy on his return from New-York, and it is probable, in view of Lieut. Commander Book's evident conviction that he was acting properly in leaving his vessel, that the sentence will be made much lighter.

The Republicans who have recently suggested that Frank Palmer of Iowa shall be appointed Public Printer are already talking about him as the leading candidate. Confidence in his appointment appears to be based not only upon his technical skill and knowledge, but upon his executive ability. While there have been many candidates for the place, it has been admitted by a good Republican authority that the men were "a poor lot." One Western applicant, who came here very confident that he would secure the appointment, is said to have utterly destroyed any chance he might have had by saying, after the President had described the person he was looking for, that if he found him he would "have a cross between Napoleon I. and the son of man." The President is not fond of that sort of smartness, and the candidate is said to have given up his hunt for the office on learning that his wit was ill advised. Should the Public Printer be taken from Iowa it will perhaps impair the chances of Meredith of Chicago as a candidate for Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for, while Palmer is now an Iowian, he is but recently from Illinois. The office of Chief of the Bureau of Engraving will undoubtedly be filled soon, for Chief Graves has gone away, and will probably not return to take charge before his successor is secured and is qualified.

The Postmaster General has appointed the following fourth-class Postmasters:

New-York.—H. T. Marsh, Fleming; J. L. White, Locke; Mary F. Smith, Sherwood, all of Cayuga County. M. O. Marsh, Harpersville; Ella B. Black, Whitney's Point, Broome County. William Birdsall, Ontario, and F. M. Gordon, Williamson, Wayne County. G. G. Simmons, Redfield; J. C. Knight, Richland, and Edwin Wilcox, South Hannibal, Oswego County. M. E. Pierce, Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County. George F. Johnson, Belfast, Allegany County. E. C. Nowlan, Newark Valley, Tioga County.

New-Hampshire.—Charles H. Carter, Ossippee; Lafayette K. Moulton, Moultonville; Arthur Cavers, Stratford.

New-Jersey.—J. M. Johnson, Califon.

Pennsylvania.—George Klee, East Prospect; William S. Clewiler, Long Level.

Maryland.—F. L. Drummond, Glendale; William T. Graves, Laurel Grove.

The appointment of Marvelle Wilson Cooper as Customs Appraiser of the Port of New-York is as nearly devoid of political significance as an appointment to such a position well could be. Mr. Cooper, although a Stalwart Republican, owes no allegiance to any faction in the party. His appointment was made upon the solicitation of a host of old commercial associates in the dry goods trade, altogether without Mr. Cooper's solicitation, and until a few days since without his knowledge. Mr. Cooper is a native of Vermont, but he removed to New-York as long ago as 1849, and engaged at once in the commission business in domestic and foreign dry goods. He became a member of the firm of Smythe, Sprague & Cooper in 1857. The firm name changed subsequently to Sprague, Cooper & Colburn, to Cooper, Vail & Co., and finally to Marvelle W. Cooper. Mr. Cooper was cast of business in 1884, and was succeeded by another firm. Mr. Cooper is now remodeling three cottages at Monmouth Beach, besides erecting three cottages at North Long Branch and additions to the West End Hotel.

Builder James Clugsby, who has just constructed twenty cottages at Norwood Park for Farmer Hendrickson, has begun another lot of work. Architect Hammond is also at work on plans for Mr. Hance, who is to erect a fine cottage here. Contractor Smith is building a cottage for Mr. Ulrich, and Contractor Conover is building for Mr. Hance. Contractor Hall is building for Mr. Ulrich, and Contractor Conover is building for Mr. Hance.

PERISHED IN THE SMOKE.

FATAL RESULT OF A FIRE IN CENTRE-STREET.

As Policeman Corcoran was patrolling his beat on Centre-street last evening at 6:40 o'clock he saw smoke issuing from the windows of the first loft of 85 Centre-street. A hasty examination revealed the presence of fire within, and an alarm was sounded from the box at Franklin and Centre streets. The building is a large brick structure, the Centre-street numbers being 81, 83, and 85. A second alarm was sent out immediately on the arrival of the fire engines. No flames were visible, but a thick smoke spread through the building, rendering it exceedingly difficult for the firemen to work.

The top floor of 81 was occupied by Herman Schroeder, a gunsmith, who was in his shop with his two sons, Charles and Louis, and an old man named Ferdinand Werner. When the smoke began to pour into their place Mr. Schroeder and his two sons escaped by sliding down a rope to the adjoining building. Mr. Werner was afraid to trust himself to the rope, and started to grope his way back to the ladder which led through the scuttle to the roof. He was overcome by the smoke and suffocated, and fell to the floor within an arm's length of the ladder which would have saved him. Nothing was known of his presence in the place until a fireman stumbled over the body by accident. The dead man was sixty-nine years old, and lived at 110 Second-street, Hoboken, N. J. He was married and leaves a family. The body was conveyed to the Elizabeth-street station house.

The other occupants of the building were Simon Zion, whose fancy metals factory occupied the first four lofts; George W. Decker, cloth sponger; Charles Fox, waxer; John Vandersee, gilder of book edges, and M. J. Schneider. Mr. Decker estimates his loss at $500 and is fully insured. The losses to the other stocks in the building could not be ascertained owing to the absence of the respective owners.

The chief damage to the building was by the water. The part of the building was formerly occupied by the New-York Printing Company, Boss Tweed's old office, and on Christmas Eve, 1872, it was the scene of a fatal fire, in which six girls and three men perished.

HENRY G. PEARSON VERY ILL.

THE POSTMASTER'S BONDSMEN PROVIDE FOR A POSSIBLE EMERGENCY.

Postmaster Henry G. Pearson, who is lying ill at the residence of ex-Postmaster General T. L. James, at Highwood, N. J., is in a very critical condition. He had a severe hemorrhage at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, which in his weakened condition was seriously exhausting.

Mr. Pearson's physician, Dr. A. Jacobi, sent word to Mr. James that he regarded this hemorrhage as a very grave symptom.

Mr. James communicated with Mr. Pearson's sureties and explained to them the gravity of Mr. Pearson's condition. At a meeting of the gentlemen on the Postmaster's bond, which was held in the office of Mr. George Bliss, in THE TIMES Building yesterday, the following resolution was adopted, to take effect in the event of the sudden demise of Mr. Pearson:

"The undersigned sureties on the bond of Henry G. Pearson, Postmaster of the city of New-York, do hereby designate and depute, pursuant to Section 4 of the Postal Code and regulations, Thomas L. James as Acting Postmaster at New-York City to perform the duties of the office and safely keep the property, records, &c., until a successor is appointed and takes possession."

Mr. Pearson's illness dates back several months, but he fought against it until forced to succumb by reason of overwork. Mr. James thinks that his close attention to the business of his office after passing a point where he should have taken rest is the cause of his present condition.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 18—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, much warmer, easterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, preceded by light rain on the Massachusetts coast, warmer, southerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, much warmer, southerly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fair, stationary temperature, southerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	48°	51°	3:30 P. M.	55°	60°
6 A. M.	48°	52°	6 P. M.	50°	60°
9 A. M.	50°	54°	9 P. M.	52°	55°
12 M.	52°	57°	12 P. M.	49°	56°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 55 5/8°

Average temperature for same date last year .. 50 7/8°

IT MAY COST BROOKLYN A MILLION.

When the suit of William McLaughlin to compel Ira O. Miller to pay the cost of paving Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn, in front of three lots bought by the former's brother, Robert McLaughlin, from Miller was tried in the Supreme Court yesterday, a point was raised by the defense which may cost the city of Brooklyn $1,000,000.

When Robert McLaughlin bought the property there was a covenant in the deed compelling him to pay the $1,500 charged for grading and paving. He paid it, but his executor now sues to recover that amount from Miller on the ground that the latter should have paid it.

In his defense Miller pointed out that the assessment for this improvement was invalid. In the argument it was brought out that the act directing the assessment ordered the Board of Assessors to levy specific amounts equally upon property on Fourth-avenue. This the assessors did not do, but merely divided the total assessment by the number of inches in the whole area, and then assessed at so much an inch. Justice Cullen reserved his decision and adjourned the case.

The original assessment aggregated $400,000, but with interest the property owners will now have a claim for over $1,000,000 if the assessment is declared invalid.

WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Trustees of the Children's Aid Society met on Wednesday night, with Mr. William A. Booth in the chair. Among those present were Judge Van Vorst, Howard Potter, R. J. Livingston, Charles E. Whitehead, George S. Coe, J. Kennedy Tod, and A. B. Stone. A touching tribute to the late Superintendent of Schools, John Warburton Skinner, was paid in the shape of a minute presented by Mr. Howard Potter, who spoke of the faithful, arduous, and successful services of Mr. Skinner, extending over nearly a quarter of a century

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, April 18—P. M.

The following table shows the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Tel. & Cable Co.					100
Am. Tel. & Tel.	83¼	83¼	83	83	41,610
Atlantic & Pac.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
Brunswick Co.	11	11	11	11	100
Canada Co.	111	111	111	111	1,000
Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	100
Canada Pacific	62	62	61¾	61¾	100
Cin. Gas Transit.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14,000
Ches. & Ohio	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	450
C. & O. 1st pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	100
C. & O. 2d pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	100
Chest. Coal.	40	40	40	40	100
Chi. & Alton					1,100
Chi. & E. W.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	930
C. B. & Q.	93¾	94	93¾	94	4,278
C. M. & St. P.	64¾	65	64¾	64¾	1,850
C. M. & St. P. pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	777
C. & N. W.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	400
C. St. L. & P.	16	16¾	15¾	15¾	400
C. St. L. & C.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	200
C. C. C. & I.	96	96¼	96	96¼	2,000
Colorado Coal	21¾	22	21¾	22	350
C. H. V. & T.	29	29¼	29	29¼	200
Consol. Gas Co.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	1,855
Del. & Hudson	132¾	133	132¾	133	3,900
Del. Lack. & W.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	100
Denver & R. G.	15¾	15¾	14¾	15	100
Den. & R. G. pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	200
Den. Tex. & F. W.	22	22¾	22	22	1,000
Evans. & T. H.	93	93	93	93	200
E. T. & West.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	100
E. T. & West. pf.	53	53	57¾	57¾	800
Lake Shore	103¾	103	103¾	103	625
Louis. & Nash.	64¾	64	64¾	64¾	1,900
Manhattan con.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	328
Mem. & Char.	64	64	64	64	950
Michigan Cent.	86	86	86	86	100
Mil. L. S. & W.	94½	97	94½	97	800
Mil. L. S. & W. pf.	111¾	112¾	111¾	112¾	1,900
Missouri Pacific	69¾	70¾	69¾	70¾	4,900
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	13¾	13¾	11¾	11¾	960
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	100
Morris & Essex	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾	45
Nash., C. & St. L.	91¾	93¾	91¾	93¾	5,270
N. J. Central	95¾	96	95¾	95	200
N. Y. Central	107¾	108	107¾	108	110
N. Y. & Perry Coal	22	22	22	22	100
N. Y. & New Eng.	42¾	42¾	41¾	42	5,800
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17	17	17	17	10
*Nat. Lead Trust	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	9,920
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28	28	28	28	809
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	50
N. Y. R. & W.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	516
Northern Pacific	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	100
Northern Pac. pf.	61¾	61¾	60¾	60¾	8,018
Ohio & Miss.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	100
Ohio. Ind. & W.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	140
Ontario & Western	25	25	25	25	600
Oregon Imp.	47	48	46¾	46¾	845
Oregon Imp. pf.	75	80	78	80	200
Oregon R. & N.	86	89¼	88¾	89¼	1,160
Oregon S. L.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	100
Oregon & Trans.	31¾	32¾	31¾	31¾	1,800
Phil. & Reading	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	24,050
Philadelphia Gas	86¾	86¾	85	85	700
Pitts. & W. pf.	34	34	34	34	1,000
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	130	131	128	129	3,185
Rich. & W. P.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	200
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79	79	79	79	500
St. L. & S. F. pf.	60¾	60¾	59¾	59¾	1,350
*Sugar Ref. Co.	93¾	94	90	93¾	6,477
St. P. & Omaha pf.	91	92	91	91	500
St. P. & M.	93	93	92	92	1,200
Tenn. Coal & Iron	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	720
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	100
Texas Pacific	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	120
Union Pacific	81¾	81¾	80¾	80¾	4,845
Wabash	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	30
W. St. L. & P.	18	18	18	18	9
W. St. L. & P. pf.	38	38	38	38	100
Wells, Fargo & Co.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	100
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	56¾	55¾	56¾	56¾	100
Total sales					161,737

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & Pas. con. 6s.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	$3,000
At. & Pac. inc.	17¾	17¾	17	17¾	56,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	34,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5,000
Beech Creek 1st.	90	90	90	90	4,000
B., H. T. & W. 6s.	99	99	99	99	11,000
Brooklyn Ele. 2d.	90	90	90	90	3,000
B., C. N. & N. 1st. gen. 5s.	80	80	80	80	1,000
Canada So. 1st.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	5,000
Canada So. 2d.	95¾	96	95¾	96	43,000
Cent. Pacific 1.	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	6,000
C. Pac. of 1896.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Ches. & O. cn. 6s.	96	96	96	96	3,000
Chi. & E. I. gen. 5s. c.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	$1,000
Chi. & East Ill. gen. 5s. r.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
C., R. & Q. 4s. Neb.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	3,000
C., R. & St. L. 5s.	98	98	98	98	2,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	94	94	94	94	27,000
C. St. L. & N. O. 5s.	119	119	119	119	6,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	97	97	97	97	2,000
C., C., C. & I. gen.	118	118¼	118	118¼	3,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	18,000
*Col. & H. V. 5s.	76¾	76	76	76	86,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	80	80	80	80	7,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	15,000
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	1,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st. a.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	20,000
D. & R. G. 1st. ass. tr.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	32,000
Del. & H. 1st.	99	99	99	99	1,000
Erie 1st. con.	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	32,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	119	119	119	119	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	95	95	94¾	94¾	18,500
G. H. & S. A. 1st. 5.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	5,000
Gt. West. 1st. s. r.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
Ga. P. 2d. cn. 5s.	77¾	78	77¾	78	102,000
Houstonic 5s.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5,000
Ill. C. 1st. s. r.	125	125	125	125	10,000
Ist. & G. N. gen. 6s.	65¾	66	65¾	66	10,500
I. & G. N. 1st.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	87	87	87	87	3,000
Iron Mount. 2d.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	11,000
Iron Mt. 1st. s. r.	108	108	108	108	1,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	115	115¾	115	115¾	42,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	89	89	89	89	5,000
K. & T. gen. 5s.	52¾	52¾	52	52	7,000
K. & T. gen. 6s.	55	55¾	55	55¾	21,000
Ky. Central 4s.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	5,000
L. & N. M. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	5,000
Litch., C. & W. 1st.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	103	102¾	102	102¾	25,000
L. & N. un. 4s.	78	78	78	78	1,000
L. & N. 1st. C. bh.	112	112	112	112	2,000
L. & N. 2d. N. O. & M.	106	106	106	106	12,000
L. & Chicn.	99¾	100	99¾	99¾	5,000
L. N. A. & Ch. 1st.	120	120	120	120	2,000
L. N. O. & T. 1st.	86	86	86	86	4,000
Mem. & Char. 6s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	7,000
M. L. S. & W. cv.	123	123	123	123	123,000
M., L. S. & W. 1s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	4,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.	99¾	100	99¾	100	84,000
Mut. Union 6s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
Nash. & Chat. 2d.	112	112	112	112	4,000
Nash. & Dec. 1st.	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	2,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	112¾	112¾	112	112	9,000
N. Y. & H. 1s.	102	102	102	102	1,000
N. Y. C. 6s.	108	108	108	108	2,000
N. Y., C. & St. L.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	6,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	118	118	118	118	2,000
N. Y. & N. Eng. 1st.	93	93	93	93	16,000
North. Ill. 1st. s.	108	108	108	108	5,000
North. Pac. 1st.	119¾	119	119	119	10,000
North. Pac. 2d.	115	115	115	115	1,000
N. P. & M. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	20,000
Northwest. cn. 7s.	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	2,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	3,000
Ohio Ind. 1st.	104	104	104	104	5,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	113¾	114¼	113¾	114¼	25,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	104¾	105	104¾	105	15,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	5,000
P., D. & E. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5,000
Read. 1st. pf.	83	83	82¾	83	65,000
Reading gen 4s.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	30,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.					
D. & M. certs.	64¾	65	64¾	65	10,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d.					
D. & M. certs.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	10,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	101¾	102	101¾	102	11,000
Rich. & Dan. con.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	9,000
Rich. & Dan. ex.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	4,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 5s.	99	99¾	99	99¾	14,000
Rock Island 5s.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	45,000
St. J. & C. B. 1st.	104	104	104	104	2,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	6,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	1,000
St. P. & N. P. 4s.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	2,000
St. Paul con. 7s.	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	1,000
St. P. 1st. C. & M.					
Mo. River 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st.	88	88	88	88	5,000
St. P. M. & M. con. 6s.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	2,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st. D.	120	120	120	120	19,000
San A. & A. P.	96	96	96	96	2,000
Shen. Val. gen. tr.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	2,000
So. F. of M. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	7,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	97	97	96¾	97	12,000
Tex. Pac. 1st.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	10,000
Texas Pac. 2d. inc.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	16,000
T., P. & W. 1st.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	6,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	10,000
T. Pea. & G. 1st.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	1,000
U. P. 1st. of 1896.	113¾	115¼	113¾	115¼	1,000
U. P. 1st. of 1898.	116	116	116	116	1,000
Union Elev. 1st.	107¾	108	107¾	108	14,000
Virginia Mid. gen.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	2,000
Wabash ev., s. r.	92	92	92	92	14,000
Wab. 1st. Chi. & R.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	5,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	99	99	99	99	15,000
West. Un. tr. 5s.	103¼	103¼	103	103¼	5,000
West Shore 4s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	10,000
West Shore 4s. r.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
Total sales					$1,352,500

*Including $10,000 at 94, seller 30. †Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alla.	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	100
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	2,000
Amador	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	100
Bullion	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Belle Isle	.21	.21	.21	.21	1,000
Bodie	1.05	1.05	.04	1.05	2,000
Cashier	.04	.04	.04	.04	2,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.37½	8.37½	8.37½	8.37½	200
Exchequer	1.10	1.10	1.10	.90	500
El Cristo	1.80	1.75	1.90	1.75	700
Hora Silver	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	300
Homestake	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	100
Iron Silver	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	100
Middle Bar	.30	.30	.30	.30	400
Moulton	.19	.21	.19	.21	700
Mutual S. & M.	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.20	500
Mono	1.15	1.15	1.05	1.05	600
Navajo	.90	.95	.90	.95	200
Mexican	8.62½	8.62½	8.62½	8.62½	500
Plutus	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	200
Potosi	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	100
Rappahannock	.07	.07	.07	.07	3,000
Sutro Tunnel	.10	.10	.10	.10	100
Silver Cord	.87	.87	.85	1.00	1,000
Scorpion	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Shoshone	.08	.08	.06	.06	1,000
Sullivan Consol.	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.25	2,000
Small Hopes	.25	.25	.25	.25	200
United Copper	2.15	2.25	2.15	2.25	300
Utah	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	200
Union Consol.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	200
Yellow Jacket	2.30	2.40	2.30	2.30	100
Total sales					10,200

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & Pas. inc.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	$1,000
Balt. & Ohio 6s.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	105	105	105	105	2,000
Can. South 2d.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	2,000
C. & Ohio 6s.	1911	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,000
Can. South. 1st.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
C. & M. Ill. gen. 6s.	103¾	105¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	4,000
E. T. & G. 1st. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	4,000
Erie 2d cn.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	10,000
Ist. & G. N. 1st.	103	103	103	103	2,000
Kan. Pac. 1st 6s.	113	113	113	113	4,000
Mex. Cent. 1st 7s.	118	118	118	118	2,000
Mex. N. 1st 6s.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	5,000
Total sales					$119,000

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	85	85¼	83¾	84¼	1,438,000
Clearances.					4,392,000

The stock market was very dull, but the undertone was strong. Pullman was particularly strong on the decision in favor of the company in the vestibule car suit. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pullman, 3¼; New-York, Lake Shore and Western, ¾; Wheeling and Chattanooga, and Oregon Improvement, each 1½; Chicago Gas, 1¼; New-York and Perry Coal and Omaha preferred, each 1, and Cameron Coal and Memphis and Charleston, each ¾. Declined—Philadelphia Gas, Colorado Coal and Michigan Central, each 1¼; Canadian Pacific, 1, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis and Chicago and East Illinois preferred, each ¾.

Money on call loaned at 2@3 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 2 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 87½ for 60-day bills and $4 89¾ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 87 @$4 87¼ for 60-day bills, $4 88¾@$4 89 for demand, $4 89¼@$4 89¾ for cable transfers, and $4 86 for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.15¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95¾ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¾ and 40¾.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s advanced ¼. The sales on call were $1,600 4s registered at 122¾. In State securities $12,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 72¼@72. In bank stocks 25 shares of Central sold at 141, 15 of Continental at 138, and 50 of Phenix at 126.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and strong. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, Cecilian firsts, 4½; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western convertibles, 1¾; Louisville and Nashville, New-Orleans and Mobile seconds, 1¼; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans 5s, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western incomes, and New-York Elevated firsts, each 1; Louisville and Nashville collateral trust 5s, Texas and Pacific second incomes, and Union Elevated firsts, each ⅞, and Denver and Rio Grande Western firsts, assented, Erie first consols, Great Western firsts, trust receipts, Western Maryland consols, and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas seconds, each ¾. Declined—Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s, 2; do. 5s, Kansas and Texas 5s, and Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago firsts, each 1, and Kansas and Texas 4s, ¾.

Prices for certificates sold at 85¾@83¾, 84¾, and American Cottonseed Oil certificates at 56¼@56¾. Mining stocks were neglected.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	185	Metropolitan	124
American Ex.	149	Metropolis	300
Central-Nationa.	140	New-York	285
Chase National.	350	New-York County	275
Citizens'	150	Ninth National	140
Commerce	190	North America	171¾
Continental	125	Park	225
Corn Exchange	228	Phenix	135
Fourteenth-Street	157	Republic	158
Fourth National	150	Seaboard National	132
Hanover National	210	Second National	230
Impor's & Traders'	510	State of New-York	110
Mercantile	160	U. S. National	210
Merchants'	150		

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day;

Exchanges, $105,897,894; Balances, $6,184,934.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	110	110¼	Cur. 6s, 1898.	104	....
4½s, '91, c.	108	108¼	Cur. 6s, 1897.	107	....
4s, 1907, r.	125¾	126¾	Cur. 6s, 1899.	129½	....
4s, 1907, c.	126¾	126¾	Cur. 6s, 1899.	132	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	104	....			

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penna.	54¾	54¾	Ore. Trans.	31¾	31¾
Reading	22 5-16	22¾	St. Paul	84¾	84¾
Lehigh	53¾	53¾	Reading gen.	93¾	93¾
Cor. Pacific.	24¾	25¾	Read. 1st pf.	83	83¾
Nor. Pac. pf.	60¾	61	Read. 2d pf.	68¾	68¾
Lehigh Nav.	51¾	52	Read. 3d pf.	54	54¾
West. N. Y.	11¾	....			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	2.30	Navajo	.95
Best and Belcher	4.60	Ophir	6.15
Bodie Consolidated	1.10	Potosi	1.95
Choller	.15	Sierra Nevada	.15
Con. Cal. and Va.	8.62½	Sierra Nevada	4.25
Crown Point	4.45	Union Consolidated	5.87½
Eureka Con.	1.30	Utah	1.50
Gould and Curry	3.75	Yellow Jacket	2.55
Hale and Norcross	4.50	Commonwealth	5.75
Mexican	6.37½	Nevada Queen	2.30

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, April 18.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st.	116.00	Mass. Central	10.50
At. & Top. l. g.	106.00	San Diego L. Co.	22.50
Atch. & Topeka	42.00	West End Land	96.12½
Boston & Albany	214.00	Lamson Store S.	54.00
Boston & Maine	180.00	Atlantic	9.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	94.00	Boston & Mont.	28.50
Chi., Man. & Clev.	24.50	Mercantile	5.25
Eastern	21.00	Atlantic & Pac.	7.00
Eastern 6s.	125.00	Atlan. & Pac. 4s.	78.00
Flint & Pere M.	96.00	Chi., K. & W. 6s.	67.50
Fitchburg	137.00	Chi. Bur. & N.	75.00
N. Y. & New-Eng.	41.75	Cleve. & Can. pf.	88.50
Old Colony	172.25	K. C., M. & B.	52.50
Rutland	4.25	N. M. & S. P. 7s.	108.00
W. Va. Cent.	16.00	T. & A. M.	21.00
Allouez M. Co.	1.00	Oregon S. L. 6s.	112.62½
Calumet & Reels.	205.00	Sonora 7s.	61.50
Franklin	5.75	South. Kan. 5s.	84.50
Huron	1.25	South. Kan. inc.	21.25
Powhatan	2.25	Union Pacific	60.75
Quincy	47.00	Erie Telephone	83.13½
Bell Telephone	232.50	Mex. Telephone	.70
Pullman	130.00	Water Power	6.00
Tamarack M. Co.	106.00	Pitchburg pf.	99.00
		Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.50

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 18, 1889.

COFFEE.—Was held to steadiness, though again very quiet in private trade, with fair invoices of Rio at 15¾c.; a lot of 1,000 bags of Jamaica sold at private terms.....And in the option line, with holiday observances abroad and more or less indifference to enter into new contracts here, the coffee had a very dull sale, yet rallied for the day 5@10 points, partly as helped by a rise at Havre of ¼f., Hamburg sending no cables, and from Brazil; to yesterday, moderate deliveries 10,000 bags, with receipts (to Rio Janeiro, 5,000 bags and to Santos 9,000 bags,) closing here dull.....There were only 16,500 bags placed here on options, bringing April by the close to 16.45c.@16.55c.; May, 16.55c.@16.90c.; June, 16.65c.@16.85c.; July, 16.70c.@16.75c.; August, 16.85c.@16.90c.; September, 17c.@17.05c., and October to March within the range of 17c.@17.25c.

COTTON.—Was fairly active in the speculative interest, but showed depression and irregularity, despite the somewhat stronger early cables and the light port deliveries, being, since our last, 4,634 bales; prices giving way here under realizing orders at the outset 4@6 points, though subsequently rallying a trifle, in view of the continued firmness at the South, leaving off steadily, though tamely.....There were 75,100 bales placed on options, (chiefly May to August,) bringing April by the close to 10.66c.@10.69c.; May, 10.70c.@10.71c.; June, 10.75c.; July, 10.80c.@10.81c.; August, 10.84c.@10.85c.; October, 9.87c.@9.89c.; November, 9.75c.@9.79c.; December, 9.79c.@9.86c.; January, 9.86c@9.88c.; February, 9.95c.@9.98c., and March 10.04c.@10.06c.....And for prompt delivery, 1,218 bales sold to spinners at a further advance of 1-16c.....Low Middling closed at 10¾c.@10¾c.; Middling, 10 13-16c.@11 1-16c., and Fair, 12¾c.@13¼c.....Stock at all ports, 463,060 bales, (here, 237,134 bales.)

FLOUR AND MEAL.—WHEAT FLOUR was depressed by more urgent offerings and, in instances, the same was done to effect, yielding slightly without inducing much activity, most receivers complaining of the lack of important inquiry from any source, though a few houses reported a fair aggregate business, partly for forward delivery. No. 2 Extras and lower grades held rather more confidently, as in reduced stock, and wanted.....Arrivals here to-day, 6,049 bbls. and 216 sacks, and clearances same, 5,070 bbls. and 49 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 28,824 bbls. and sacks.....Meled reported of 19,600 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 5,500 sacks and bbls. credited to shipments,) of which, 1,500 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at 2c.@2c.@3c.; 2,000 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at 2c.@2c.@3c., mainly at 2c.@2c.; 1,000 sacks patents, partly at 3c.@3c.; 1

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Rooms yesterday, Thursday, April 13:

Richard V. Harnett & Co., by order of the executors, sold the five-story brick tenement, with lot 21 by 102.5, 256 East 125th-st., south side, east of 2d-av., for $13,000, to Miles Lowenstein; four similar buildings, with lots, each 21 by 102.5, 252 to 244 East 125th-st., adjoining above, sold for $49,800, to Asher Wernstein; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 80, 134 East 61st-st., south side, west of Lexington-av., sold for $13,600, to E. B. Fermin; three four-story stone-front flats, with lots, each 25 by 80, 242 to 250 East 77th-st., south side, west of 2d-av., sold for $36,200, to P. Williams; one plot of land, 198.8 by 200, on Cedar-st., south west corner of Pomfield road, and house, with stable and plot of land, 200 by —, on Cedar-st., north west corner of Pomfield road, all in Mamaroneck, N. Y., sold for $5,000, to E. B. Fermin. Also, at public auction, disposed of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West 97th-st., north side, 125 feet east of 11th-av., for $14,975, to George Randolph, and five-story brick flat, with lot 25 by 99.11, 947 West 135th-st., north side, east of 8th-av., sold for $26,000, to A. H. Stayber. Also, under foreclosure decree, Alfred Wagstaff, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 94.10 by 41.3 by 28.10 by 32.9 by 71.7, 101 West 64th-st, north west corner of 9th-av., for $42,000, to James M. Brown and others as executors and plaintiffs.

A. H. Muller & Son, under a foreclosure decree, Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee, sold two five-story brick factories, with lot 21.11 by 81.11 by 80.3 by irregular, 48 Cliff-st., north-east corner of 55) Fulton-st., for $96,000, to George W. Kenyon and others. Also in partition, Frederick P. Potter, Esq., referee, disposed of one lot, 25 by about 85, on Edgecombe-av., southwest corner of 165th-st., for $3,475, to Sheppard Knapp; one lot, 25 by about 90, on Edgecombe-av., adjoining above, sold for $2,550, to P. J. Callahan; one lot, 21 by 99 by 27 by 100, adjoining above, sold for $2,550, to Mr. Bagley; house, with plot of land, $11 by 200 by 180 by 251, on Drive or Boulevard, west side, south of 165th-st., sold for $14,075, to W. C. Hankin; ten lots, each 25 by 175, on 11th-av., west side, north of 181st-st., sold for $20,000, to — Brown, Sheppard Knapp and Henry Fournaux; twelve lots, about 25 by 85, on 180th-st., north side, 125 feet west of 10th-av., for $28,175, to S. Knapp; ten lots, about 25 by 90 each, on West 181st-st., south side, 177 feet west of 10th-av., sold for $24,475, to S. Knapp and others, and one lot 25 by 100, on 10th-av., west side, 75 feet south of 181st-st., sold for $7,500, to Patrick Foley.

Smyth & Ryan sold at public auction six lots, 228 by about 190, on King's Bridge road, east side, 283 feet north of Dales-st., for $3,170; eight lots, each 25 by about 115, on Poe-place, west side, north of Coles-place, sold for $4,000, to C. H. Beste; eight lots, each 25 by about 140, opposite the above, sold for $3,000, to W. Wicke, and 80 lots on Fordham Ridge, opposite Jerome Park, Fordham, N. Y., sold for $35,849, to various purchasers.

James C. Lalor, under a foreclosure decree, David McClure, Esq., referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 45, 1,547 Madison-av., east side, 50.11 feet south of 105th-st., for $8,800, to Mary Hinchcock, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

[Thursday, April 18, 1889.

Madison-av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 126th-st., 20x85; James Flory and wife to Jannet Martin..$33,500
107th-st., 75 ft. n. of, 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x92.2, corr; Henry F. McGown and wife to James F. Gregory..... 1
77th-st., 313 and 315 East; Ephraim Hirsch and wife to Henry Hirsch, ½ part..... 14,000
Henry-st., 312, 314, 316, and 318; executors of Charles Curtiss to Frederick Seckert, ½ part..... 23,500
Same property; heirs of Charles Curtiss to same, ½ part..... 1
Same property; Joseph Shardlow and wife to same, ½ part..... 23,500
Steam ferry boat Fox Lee; Elisha W. Sackett and wife to Riverside and Fox Lee Ferry Company..... 1
Same property; William E. Stillings, referee, to Elnora W. Sackett..... 7,000
17th-st., n. s., w. of 9th-av., lots, 20½x92.50 x98; James D. Kelly to Sarah A. Minto..... 50
48th-st., s. s., 52.5 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; Mete Doscher to Frederick Doscher..... 30,000
Bathgate-av., n. of 180th-st., 31.11x94.8; William H. Meader and wife to Jarvis B. Smith..... 1
2d-av., 112; Joseph von Happinmann Valbelle to Jennie Happinmann..... 1
93d-st, 420 East; Karl M. Wallach and Samson Wallach and wives to Philip Marx..... 16,850
4th-av., w. s., 508 ft. s. of 94th-st., 50x80; John T. Farish to Morris Steinhardt..... 33,200
137th-st., s. s., 267.6 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8 x109; William Watson to Frances Swanstrom..... 100
36th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Lena Graenbaum to Mendes, Sr..... 13,500
Madison-av., 1,670; Frederic R. Coudert and Charles Coudert, executors, to Cyrille Carreat..... 10,100
Avenue A, s. s., 21.3 ft. n. of 80th-st., 21.3x72; William Meyer to John Staut..... 18,000
104th-st., 221 east; John Sloane to Henrietta Heymann..... 7,000
83d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18.6x102.2; Charles Suiden to Matilda Schlesinger..... 33,250
31st-st., n. s., 126.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.6x98.9; Jerome Buck to Charlotte D. Ferry.. 10,070
Lexington-av., s. s., 40.5 ft. e. of 70th-st., 20x75.6; Jacob Schmidt to Joseph O'Dwyer..... 30,000
Watts-st., 4; Edward Barnett to Joel Hyams..... 6,800
Franklin-st, 153; same to John Reagan..... 20,100
Lenox-av., W. s., 75 ft. n. of 123d-st., 16.8x 74; K. Hirsh to James Norris..... 13,500
South 5th-av., 50; Christian Mallebrand and wife to John Sanderwein..... 17,000
131st-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x 99.11; George N. Lawrence to Wallace Andrews..... 6,000
8th Nicholas-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 147th-st., 25x100; William Thompson to William Hoe..... 8,000
24th-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x98.9; Samuel Eddy and wife to Mary Sallade..... 28,000
64th-st., n. s., 190 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x 200; Hugh J. Grant to Gilbert Hawes..... 426
82d-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21.3x72; Edward Reifer to Sophie Robert..... 24,000
103d-st., n. s., 325.5 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.6x 100.11; Burton Harrison to Isaac Hopper.. 2,600
Broome-st., s. w. corner of Goerck-st., 50x 100; Amanda J. Sweeny to Jesse Bedeker. 1
Worth-st., 126; Margaretta H. Ward to Eliza M. Bailey..... 1
Worth-st., 124; Nathaniel P. Bailey and wife to Margaretta H. Ward..... 1
Greenwich-st., 528; Jefferson M. Levy to George W. Tubbs..... 24,000
Charles A. Schieffelin estate, 25d Ward, lots 19, 20, 21, and 22; Eugene H. Cree to Helen K. Cree..... 1,100
121st-st., — ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 36½, 25x100.10, and also, n. s. of 119th-st., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100; George J. Theiss to Bridget Moore..... 1
8th-av., w. s., 76.11 ft. n. of 166th-st., 75x 100; Vernon K. Stevenson and wife to Abraham Schwalm..... 45,000
Map of George F. and Henry B. Opdyke, 24th Ward, lot 647, —25x235x79; William S. and Charles W. Opdyke to George Tapp..... 111
34th-st., a. s., 178.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.3x 84.6; Cornelia O. Flagg to Anna M. Jeromoman..... 1
135th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x93; Frances G. Denning to Edward C. Pearson..... 20,000
77th-st., 36 West; Bernard S. Levy and wife to Meyer Guggenheimer..... 1
36th-st., s. s., 295 ft. e. of 3d-av., 40x98.9; Sarah L. Loew to Marks Hinaldo..... 20,000
Waverley-place, 7 and 9; Henry Hildburgh and wife to Solomon M. Swarts..... 99,000
Orchard-st, 5; David Bohnet to Adolph Schlesinger and wife..... 25,000
Broome-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Essex-st., 43.6 x43.6; Michael Fay to Eastern Dispensary of N. Y. City..... 47,500
Monroe-st., 9; Mary B. Bagley to Henry Klingenstein..... 13,500
West-st., 311 and 313; W. C. Traphagen to Fred. Baker and another..... 1
Monroe-st., 9; Henry Klingenstein to Jacob Gateman..... 14,500
56th-st., 218 East; Andrew C. Reid to James G. Wallace..... 13,500
Delancey-st., 141; William Oesting to Elias Well..... 45,000
Hudson-st., 255 and 257; Abraham Lewis and wife to Elizabeth Lynch..... 62,000
Convent-av., 559.6 ft. n. of 141st-st., 20x 100; Jacob D. Butler to John Cooper..... 27,500
Dominick-st., 42; Joseph Deery and wife to John Redmond..... 12,500
124th-st., a. s., 187.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x 100.11; Leo Metzger to William J. Kenney..... 13,500
Washington-place, 11; David Greenfield to Henry Fatton and wife..... 31,250
84th-st., 61 West; George Edgar to Charles Kollstede..... 32,500
126th-st., 141 East; Edward Peibel to Alois Dreylous..... 11,250
Clinton-st., 212; Elizabeth Delafield to Israel Lyon et al..... 8,250
Clinton-st., 214; same to Jacob Lingerman..... 8,250
36th-st., a. s., 118.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100; Henry J. Murphy to Hamilton Dean..... 8,000
Sixth-av., 1,453 to 1,611; Augustus Jay to Charles Fox..... 75,000
Monroe-st., 85; Lewis Greenblatt to Samuel Gelapart..... 10,750
Union-av., s. s., 345.5 ft. n. of 136th-av., —x —; John C. Thompson and wife to Jennie A. Caren..... 1
73d-st., a. s., 183 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16x102.2; Payson Merrill and wife to Frederick Hussey..... 13,400
Arthur-av., w. s., lots A Q and A E, 40x 132.1x52x122.6, Fordham; John J. Ward and wife to Charles Schmidt..... 1,350
St. Nicholas-av., a. s., 83 ft. s. of 166th-st., 17.7x87.11x17x52.6; Thomas Alexander and wife to Rodger P. O'Neill..... 12,250
36th-st., 54 West; Joseph Hall and Thomas C. Edgar and wife to Jennie A. Denig..... 13,500
Greenwich-st., 111; Charles Decker to George Peterson..... 25,000
83d-st., 406 East; George Mandorf to John Herrobin..... 19,150
42d-st., 410 East; same to Gertze Linder..... 19,150
Goerck-st., a. s., 439.6 ft. w. of 14st-st., 20x100; Jacob Butler to Eugene Mann..... 27,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 41, 41, AND 43 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000
Surplus March 31, 1889..... 113,398

Has always on hand, for sale, desirable New-York City and Brooklyn mortgages.

Has special opportunities for securing the best mortgage investments in the market.

Lenders, finding in its list mortgages that suit them, can take them on 48 hours' notice, and get their money at interest without the customary 30 days' delay.

COUNSEL

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE DETACHED residences and villas, all improvements, beautiful grounds, from $15,500 upwards, in the handsome suburban quarter, Bedford Park, in the city of New-York; many sold, and occupied by their owners; also villa plots; Harlem Railroad station on premises; watchman to show houses; references required; terms, 20 per cent cash, remainder on mortgage, payable in installments to suit purchaser. Owners, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Room 90.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, THE extra well built and desirable four-story stone dwelling 234 West 46th-st, near Broadway; 26 feet front, 70 feet deep; tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; immediate possession and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
Fine-st.

BROWNSTONE CABINET-FINISHED houses, West 82d-st. and Central Park, one block from L station, 21st-st. and 9th-av.; No. 17 West 82d-st., 25 feet wide; Nos. 19, 25, and 27 West 83d-st., 25 feet wide. Apply on premises or to
GEO. A. HAGGERTY,
203 24-st.

FOR SALE—129TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., three-story brick and brownstone dwelling, 18.9 x45x99.11; easy terms. Owner, 135 West 124th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOUR FRAME HOUSES ON LIVINGSTON-st., near Bond; they rent for $1,600 per year; price only $13,500; best investment or speculation in the state; terms, half cash. Call on or address Owner, 250 Livingston-st, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—GOOD FRIDAY, OUR OFfice, opposite principal Orange station, will be open to show real estate for sale or rent. EDWARD F. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM W. WINANS.
VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF WILLIAM W. WINANS, DECEASED,
NO. 79 GRAND-ST. NO. 22 BOWERY.
NO. 57 BAYARD-ST.
NO. 150 WEST 47TH-ST.
NO. 40 EAST BROADWAY, (LEASEHOLD.)
SEVEN LOTS, WITH BUILDING, SOUTH-WEST CORNER 92D-AV. AND 181ST-ST.
Also,
NOS. 396, 398, 400, AND 402 KOSCIUSKO-ST.,
NO. 929 EVENT-AV.,
and
NO. 260 WYTHE-AV., BROOKLYN.

Book maps, &c., at office of ALLEN, TALMAGE & ALLEN, attorneys for executors, No. 220 Broadway, or of the Auctioneers, No. 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION.
ESTATE OF CHAS. G. FERRIS,
under direction of Edward Nicoll, Esq., Referee.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY
716 BROADWAY (opposite Washington-place)
68 CANAL-ST., (lot 23x18 feet, (occ.)
23 and 25 AVENUE B, near Stanton-st.,
30 ROOSEVELT-ST.,
20 OAK-ST.,
45 CHERRY-ST., corner Roosevelt-st., 60 feet on Roosevelt and 24 feet on Cherry,
47 and 49 CHERRY-ST., and 103 and 110 ROOSEVELT-ST.,
being the southeast corner;
113, 115, and 117 ROOSEVELT-ST., northwest corner of Water-st, four-story brick building;
119, 121, 123, and 125 ROOSEVELT-ST., southwest corner of Water-st, five-story brick building;
279 WATER and 16 DOVER-ST., being the northeast corner of WATER and DOVER-ST.

Books, maps, &c., at the office of ALLEN MCCULLOH, Esq., Referee, 156 Broadway. Sale at Messrs. G. C. & I. S. HULSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, and of the Auctioneers, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A VERY HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIdence to rent, furnished. 21 West 45th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET OR LEASE—UNFURNISHED OR unfurnished, choice of three elegant houses, finely located, all in perfect order, decorated and all improvements. Nos. 160 and 162 East 79th-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone; No. 1,072 Lexington-av., near 76th-st., three-story high-stoop brownstone; rent low to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises, 10 to 4.

5TH-AV., 1,647, NEAR 96TH-ST.—FOUR-story brownstone dwelling, 24-foot front, fitted with all modern improvements, including marble

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

78D-ST., 120 EAST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, three-story brownstone; cabinet finish; basement; latest sanitary plumbing; in perfect order; possession immediately. Apply for terms and permit to PETER A. LALOR, 1,630 3d-av.

DESIRABLE
MEDIUM-SIZED
WEST SIDE HOUSES
TO RENT AT MODERATE PRICES.
HOUSES AND LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
L. REGADES, EQUITABLE BUILDING.

81 WEST 30TH-ST.—SUPERBLY BUILT and located modern-sized house to lease for a term of years, unfurnished. Keys from
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
166 Broadway or 343 5th-av.

A.—3,000 5TH-AV., ONE DOOR FROM Mount Morris Park.—Fine four-story brownstone; 14 rooms; low rent. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

THE OSBORNE,
57TH-ST. AND 7TH-AV.

A fully-furnished apartment to let from May 1. Address S., Box 156 Times Office.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—NOVELDA APARTMENT HOUSE, No. 1,235 Lexington-av., corner 84th-st. Elegant flats to rent; six and seven rooms; modern improvements; steam heated; light, airy, and cheerful.
Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLATS ELEGANTly decorated; eight and nine rooms; all light; steam heat; moderate rent. 112, 114, 116 East 81st-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AT NEWPORT, FOR THE SEASON.—Handsome English stone cottage; 12 rooms, fully furnished; modern improvements; elegant order; coach house, two carriages, horse; nine acres; vegetable garden, well shaded; charming view; perfect drainage; gardener on premises. PETER HAGAN, Jr., 320 East 9th-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, several beautiful city and country residences in and near Newburg-on-the-Hudson; for sum during the Summer months; furnished and unfurnished. TURNER, SHIPP & OSBORN, Newburg, N. Y.

MADISON-AV. AND 116TH-ST., SOUTHwest corner.—New single and corner flats; steam heated; seven and eight rooms and bath; superior new plan; every room private; fourth seeing; rents very moderate. Apply on premises.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent on ocean and lake, and inland. Lists and particulars of J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.—COTtage, handsomely furnished, with large grounds, stabling, garden, &c., to rent for season. Apply to Owner, 163 West 70th-st.

SEABRIGHT, LOW MOOR, MONMOUTH Beach, and Manson road, N. J., houses to let; particulars from D. B. KEELER, Jr., 20 Massau-st., New-York.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT OR LEASE—AT RIVERDALE, N. Y. City, frame cottage, unfurnished, eight rooms; stable, cow stable, and coachman's house; about four acres ground; rent, $350. Apply between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. at residence on Riverdale-av., of M. L. DELAFIELD.

SAYBROOK, CONN., ON THE SOUND.—AN attractive house and 12 acres, barn and stable; good vegetable garden, fruit, &c.; bathhouse; fine view of the Sound; boating; moderate rental. Apply to E. E. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

MONMOUTH BEACH, SEABRIGHT, RUMson road, and Elberon cottages to let by WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

THE MOST DESIRABLE

DESK ROOMS IN THE CITY,

ON BROADWAY, NEAR WALL-ST.

READING ROOMS

OF THE

MERCANTILE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING.

APPLY TO TREASURER.

EMPIRE BUILDING,
60 TO 73 BROADWAY.
LARGE OFFICES IN SD STORY.
on the corner of
BROADWAY AND RECTOR-ST.
Apply to
OTIS W. BOOTH, 71 BROADWAY.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE
TOWER BUILDING,
50 BROADWAY AND 41 AND 43 NEW-ST.

Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents from $400 per annum upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS,
on premises or 53 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

DESIRABLE LOFTS TO LET
AT
NO. 8 SPRUCE-ST.,
together or separately, with steam elevator and steam power if desired. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, 64 Cedar.

TO LET—BROADWAY, NOS. 723 AND 725, two choice stores, singly or together; near Waverley-place, under New-York Hotel; to be arranged to suit tenants. Apply to WILLIAM A. HUNT, in cigar store, 717 Broadway, or to JAY & GOULD, 23 Wall-st.

VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET AT 54 and 56 Broad-st., near Exchange place. Apply to Janitor, or to S. V. S. Cruger & Co., 187 Fulton-st.

TO LET—BUILDING 134 AND 136 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; clear rent from May 1. Apply to F. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

UPPER LOFTS OF 173 FULTON-ST., SIZE 30x150 ft. Apply to S. ROSBUCK, 175 Fulton-st.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

A MAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE CARE of gentleman's house during Summer; good references. Address B. A., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A MAN AND WIFE DESIRE TO TAKE charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; best references. Address L., Box 150 Times Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
GREAT FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
On and after APRIL 9 trains leave
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, 42D-ST.

Largest and handsomest station in America.
8:30 A. M., Rochester and Montreal Express. Drawing-room cars New-York to Albany and Albany to Montreal, via R. and O. R. R. Also East Albany to St. Albans, via Central Vermont Line.
*9 A. M., FAMOUS STEAM-HEATED VESTIBULED CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis, 11:15 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 A. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.
10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit and Chicago. Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester.
11:30 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Niagara Falls, Lake George, Saratoga, Binghamton, North Adams, &c. Drawing-room cars to Troy.
3:30 P. M., Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with drawing-room cars to Troy and Utica.
*3:55 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points. Parlor car to Albany.
*12 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, Michigan, with vestibuled and elegant sleeping and dining cars.
*12:30 P. M., Montreal and Canandaigua Express. Sleeping cars to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans. Sleeping cars to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday. Sunday train does not run west of Albany.
*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited, arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:20 P. M.
*†10:00 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago. Sleeping cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Detroit, daily except Saturday; also to Canandaigua on Sundays only.
*12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for the West.
Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars can be secured at 461 and 1,216 Broadway, 5 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 76 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. E. FUGE, J. H. WOOD,
General Manager. General Passr Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
ANTHRACITE COAL ROUTE. MARCH 10, 1889.
4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
7:00 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.
1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.
4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.
5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.
5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.
8:30, 9:15, 10:00, 11:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:15 P. M.; Sundays, 4:00, 9:00 A. M. for Red Bank, Long Branch, (Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, except Sunday,) Point Pleasant.
1:30, 6:15 A. M., Rapid, 1:00, 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, &c.
4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Vineland, Bridgeton.
4:30, 6:00, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 8:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9 A. M. for Perth Amboy.
For LAKEWOOD at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 4:30 P. M. (Parlor cars at 8:30 and 4:30.)
FOR ATLANTIC CITY.
4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., (2:30 P. M. through express with parlor car,) Sundays, 4:00 P. M.
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:30, 10:00 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 12:00 P. M.
For Baltimore and Washington daily at 9:30 (1:00 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.
Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 757 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 124 East 125th-st., New-York; 9 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA, to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.
For CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, WILMINGTON and CHESTER, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 12:00 midnight.
Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:45 P. M., 12 midnight.
Sleeping Cars on midnight train are open to receive passengers at 10:00 P. M.
For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. and O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
W. M. CLEMENTS, CHAS. O. SCULL,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., lessees. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, Canada Express, 9:00, *9:15 P. M.; Chicago, St. Louis, *6:00, *9:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *8:00 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 2:15, *9:55 A. M.; *9:00, *11:15 P. M., and (1:30 A. M. for Utica only); Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 2:15, *7:15, *9:55, 11:30 A. M., at 9:00, *6:00, *9:15 P. M.; Newburg, 2:15 A. M., 4:10, *9:55, 11:45 A. M., 4:40 and 11:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie, 2:15, *9:55 A. M., 4:40 and *11:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. Ferry to foot of Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 11:20 A. M., 1:20 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, at 11:30 A. M., 03:30 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 338 Washington-st., 780 Atlantic-av., corner Clifton-st., foot of Fulton-st., New-York City, 271, 363, and 942 Broadway, 158 Bowery, 12 Park-place, and West Shore Stations, foot of Jersey City. Baggage checked at Jay-st. by Lecott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st. as follows:
8:50 A. M. for Catasauqua and intermediate points.
9 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Elmira.
11 A. M. for Cherry Ford and intermediate points.
1:15 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M., Pittston and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. & B. Junction.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Manch Chunk.
7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Sleepers to Lyons.
Trains leaving at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., and 5:40 P. M. connect at all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.
SUNDAY TRAINS—8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.
5:45 P. M. for Copley and intermediate points.
7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Sleepers to Lyons.
GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE, 26 BROADWAY.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE,
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1888.
Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:
For Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, and Chester, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:45 P. M., 12:00 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:45 P. M., 12:00 night.
For Philadelphia at 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:15, 6:00, 8:45, 5:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:00 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30 P. M., 12:00 night.
Sleeping Cars on midnight train are open to receive passengers at 10:00 P. M.
Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 757 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 124 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Express Trains leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:
9 A. M. (8:50 A. M. on Sundays.) Day Express, Buffet drawing-room cars to Binghamton.
10:30 A. M. week days, Delaware Valley Express, Parlor Car to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, and Hornellsville.
3 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping cars to Chicago, via Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and Buffalo, arriving at Chicago 9:30 A. M. next day.
4 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping cars to Chicago, via Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and Buffalo, arriving at Chicago 9:30 A. M. next day.
5:30 P. M. week days, Delaware Valley Express, Parlor Car to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, and Hornellsville.
6:30 P. M. daily, Night Express to Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, and Hornellsville.
Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars can be secured at 461 and 1,216 Broadway, 5 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 76 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. E. FUGE, J. H. WO

ARBOR DAY IN NEW-YORK

HOW IT WILL BE OBSERVED BY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

SUPERINTENDENT DRAPER ARRANGES A PROGRAMME—TREES THAT GROW BEST—SOME CELEBRATED TREES.

ALBANY, April 18.—With considerable care Superintendent of Public Instruction Draper has prepared an exhaustive programme for the observance of Arbor Day. He says:

"The object sought may well commend the most thoughtful consideration and the painstaking efforts of school officers, teachers, and pupils in every school district and in every educational institution, and of all others who are interested in beautifying the schools and the homes of the State. It will be well not only to plant trees and shrubs and vines and flowers where they may contribute to pleasure and comfort, but also to provide for their perpetual care, and to supplement such work by exercises which will lead all to a contemplation of the subject in its various relations and resultant influences. It is fitting that trees should be dedicated to eminent scholars, educators, statesmen, soldiers, historians, or poets, or to favorite teachers or pupils in the different localities. On this occasion, however, it would be especially appropriate to dedicate one tree in each district to Washington. The opportunity should not be lost which is afforded by the occasion for illustrating and enforcing the thought that the universe, its creation, its arrangement, and all of its developing processes are not due to human planning or oversight, but to the infinite wisdom and power of God.

"Our school exercises, and particularly those of an unusual character, should be interspersed with selections, songs, and acts which will inspire patriotism. Upon the same week in which Arbor Day first occurs the Nation will celebrate the inauguration of Washington, the completion of 'the more perfect Union,' and the full organization of the National Government. It will be a great and magnificent centennial of acts and song and exercises, appropriate to the successful rounding out of the first hundred years of the Nation's life. Let this fact have some place and exert some influence in our Arbor Day exercises."

The programme contains the fact that Arbor Day is not a legal holiday. The Superintendent asks to be informed as soon as possible of the number of trees planted. The choice of a State tree is to be decided by a vote to be taken on the first observance of Arbor Day on May 3. Regarding the matter he says:

"A prominent educator makes the suggestion that interest in Arbor Day exercises may be increased by requesting the school children of the State and all others taking part in the observance of the day to vote upon the question: 'What is the State Tree?' This feature may excite a pleasant discussion, which will afford profitable study and results, and teachers are, therefore, requested to make such arrangements for taking the vote suggested as may be convenient and advisable. A tabulation of returns of such vote to School Commissioners or City Superintendents of schools, giving number of school district and name of town or city, who will compile the results and forward to the State Superintendent for public announcement through the press."

A chapter on how to plant trees, their size, the diagnosis of trees suitable, the treatment before transplanting, watering and after care, is given, and then follows a brief recital on the choice of kinds. This says there are three trees, easily transplanted, which will grow where nothing else will, but are short-lived, easily injured, and need special attention. These are silver maple, Carolina poplar, and box elder. The best for street and lawn are sugar maple, red maple, linden, and elm. Desirable for lawn or yard, tulip tree, red oak, willow oak, black cherry, and sweet gum. Suitable for special positions, sycamores, black birch, ash, black walnut, chestnut, and beech. Foreigners of note, horse chestnut, paulownia.

Superintendent Draper cautions school officers not to make the programme too long, and suggests this outline:

1. Devotional Exercises:
   a. Reading of Scripture.
   b. Prayer.
   c. Song.

Scripture lesson may be read by one person, or different scholars may each repeat a verse or a sentence. Or it may be made a responsive service, the teacher repeating one sentence and scholars the rest.

2. Reading of the law establishing Arbor Day.
3. Reading of Superintendent's circular and of letters in reference to Arbor Day.

NOTE.—Many teachers and others in charge of exercises may choose to invite letters appropriate to the occasion from prominent persons in the different localities who are unable to be present.

4. Song.
5. Recitations—By different Pupils.

FIRST PUPIL—

The groves were God's first temples,
Ere man learned
To hew the shaft and lay the architrave
And spread the roof above them—ere he framed
The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
The round of anthems, in the darkling wood,
Amidst the cool and silence, he knelt down
And offered to the Mighty solemn thanks
And supplications.—*Bryant.*

SECOND PUPIL—I shall speak of trees as we see them, love them, adore them in the fields where they are alive, holding their green sunshades over our heads, talking to us with a hundred thousand whispering tongues, looking down on us with that sweet meekness which belongs to beings but limited organization, which one feels to be the pattern, the outline of human form, and the heavy-dreeping robes of these vast beings, endowed with life, but not with soul—which outgrow us and outlive us, but stand helpless, poor things—while native dresses and undresses them.—*Holmes.*

THIRD PUPIL—

Give fools their gold and knaves their power;
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest;
And God and man shall own his worth
Who toils to leave as his bequest
An added beauty to the earth.—*Whittier.*

FOURTH PUPIL.—There is something nobly simple and pure in a taste for the cultivation of forest trees. It argues, I think, a sweet and generous nature to have this strong relish for the luxuries of vegetation and this friendship for the hardy and glorious sons of the forest. There is a grandeur of thought connected with this part of rural economy. He who plants an oak looks forward to future ages and plants for posterity. Nothing can be less selfish than this.—*Irving.*

FIFTH PUPIL.—What conqueror in any part of Life's broad field of battle could desire a more beautiful, a more noble, or a more patriotic monument than a tree planted by the hands of pure and joyous children as a memorial of his achievements.—*Lossing.*

SIXTH PUPIL—

Oh! Beseline, these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll character,
That every eye which in this forest looks
Shall see thy virtue witnessed everywhere.
—*Shakespeare.*

SEVENTH PUPIL—There is something unspeakably cheerful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smiles amidst all the rigors of Winter, and gives us a view of the most gay season in the midst of that which is the most dead and melancholy.—*Addison.*

EIGHTH PUPIL—As the leaves of trees are said to absorb all noxious qualities of the air and to breathe forth purer atmospheres, so it seems to me as if they drew from us all sordid and angry passions and breathed forth peace and philanthropy.—*Irving.*

NINTH PUPIL—

I care not how men trace their ancestry,
To ape or Adam; let them please their whim;
But I in June am midway to believe
A tree among my far progenitors,
Which every spring time with all the race,
Such mutual recognition vaguely sweet
There is between us.—*Lowell.*

TENTH PUPIL—Trees have about them [something beautiful and attractive even to the fancy since they cannot change their plan, are witnesses of all the changes that take place around them; and, as some reach a great age, they become, as it were, historical monuments, and, like countries, they have a life, growing and passing away, not being inanimate and unvarying like the fields and rivers. One sees them passing through various stages, and at last step by step, approaching death, which makes them look still more like ourselves.—*Humboldt.*

ELEVENTH PUPIL:

Summer or Winter, day or night,
The woods are an ever-new delight;
They give us peace, and they make us strong.
Such wondrous balms to them belong;
So, living or dying, I'll take my rest
Under the trees, under the trees.—*Stoddard.*

6. Reading or Declamation.
7. Song.
8. Address—"Our Schoolhouses and Our Homes, How to Beautify Them."

NOTE.—Any other appropriate subject may be selected.

9. Song.
10. Brief Essays—By different scholars.
    First scholar may choose for subject, "My Favorite Tree is the Oak," and give reasons. Other scholars may follow, taking for subjects the Elm, Maple, Beech, Birch, Ash, &c. These essays should be very short.
11. Song.
12. Voting on the Question, "What is the Favorite State Tree?"
13. Reading or Recitation.
14. Song.
15. Organization of Local "Shade-Tree Planting Association."

NOTE.—The scholars should at least appoint a committee to serve for a year, to see that trees planted are properly cared for.

16. Song—"America."

PROGRAMME—AT THE TREE.

Suggestions.—Arriving at the place designated for the planting of a tree everything should be ready for the exercises by previous preparation in order that there may be no delay. By arrangement the tree should be dedicated to some particular person as may have been decided. It would be well to have it painted or pasted on tin or wood and attached to the tree the name of the person to whom it is dedicated.

After a marching song has been sung on the way to the tree the following order of exercises is suggested:

1. Place the tree carefully in position.

NOTE.—When advisable the tree may be placed in position in advance of the exercises.

2. Song.
3. A brief statement by the teacher or another concerning the person to whom the tree is dedicated.
4. When practicable recital of quotations from the writings of the person thus honored.
5. Let each pupil in the class, or such as may be designated, deposit a spadeful of earth.
6. Song.

NOTE.—Where impracticable to plant trees—shrubs, vines, or flowers may be substituted. A [illegible] CELEBRATED TREES.

The big trees of California.
"Old Liberty Elm," in Boston.
The "Charter Oak," at Hartford.
The "Burgoyne Elm," at Albany, N. Y.
Penn's elm, at Shakamaxon, on the southern edge of Philadelphia.
The immense old trees planted by Gen. Washington at Mount Vernon, and now the admiration of visitors.
The Washington elm, under the grave of Captain Manning, in City burying ground, near Bunker Hill, Mass., and a tree that shelters the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena.
The Charter Oak, planted by the roadside in 1638 by Allen and Phebe Cary, is a large sycamore, standing on the turnpike from College Hill to Mount Pleasant, Hamilton County, Ohio.
The Washington elm still stands at Cambridge, Mass. It is on Garden-street, a short distance from the college, and is a large, well-preserved tree. An iron fence is built around it, and on a stone in front is the following inscription: "Under this tree George Washington took command of the American Army, July 3, 1775."

TROUBLES OF MERCHANTS.

A SURPLUS PRODUCTION WHICH SHOULD BE MET BY WIDENED MARKETS.

Not only workingmen, but also merchants who supported the Republican ticket on the platform of a high protective tariff, are beginning to find out that the promises of the politicians of the Grand Old Party that business would boom up and march rapidly toward the highlands of prosperity with the election of Harrison and the consequent triumph of high taxes upon necessaries are not being fulfilled, and that, instead of progress or even a continuation of the state of affairs that existed under Cleveland's Administration, there seems to be a steady retrograde movement. The question now arises for solution, "What are we to do with the surplus of the production of this country that is steadily growing larger and is to-day much larger than the consumption?"

In conversation with Mr. Rickerson, one of the largest dealers in hay and feed in this city, yesterday, that gentleman expressed considerable concern about the subject. While talking about the condition of trade in the line of raw products and their relative cost, Mr. Rickerson said that the price of meal and oats was about as low as it could be, taking into consideration the rate that is caused in handling the hay. The production of cereals and flour, and also of hay and straw, in consequence of the steady improvement in machinery, has been increasing at a rapid rate. The acreage now under cultivation is hardly greater than it was twenty or thirty years ago, and the yield is as much greater even in proportion to the present population of this country. In Minneapolis one set of mills grind nearly eight thousand barrels of flour a day, and a number of years ago, when the population was considerably more than half of the present population, the largest mills did not turn out 3,000 barrels a day. And since then most mills have increased their grinding capacity and other mills have been established. The production of beef and pork has also enormously increased and is much greater in proportion to the population than it was then, and that, too, in face of the fact that the population of the cities and towns and mining districts is now much larger in proportion to the farming and cattle-raising population.

An intended enemy to commerce with Europe or with South American countries, Mr. Rickerson said, is absolutely necessary to relieve this country of the surplus that lies like a heavy burden upon the shoulders of merchants, manufacturers, and farmers, but how to find a market for all this production of the labor of the workingman was a question that he could not easily solve. If the people of the United States had more ships of their own the business of this country might be enlarged, he believed, but how to build many ships under the present laws was a question that could not be solved.

HOMEOPATHIC DOCTORS.

GRADUATED FROM THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The New-York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital held its twenty-eighth annual Commencement exercises yesterday afternoon in Chickering Hall. The stage was filled with the Faculty and invited guests, and flowers banked its front. Immediately in front of the stage sat the graduating class.

The exercises were conducted by Dr. J. F. Allen, the dean of the Faculty, and the introductory address was made by him. The degrees were conferred by Judge Rufus B. Cowing, who made a short address. Dr. J. W. Dowling then presented the two special prizes of the Faculty, given for high standing during the three years' course. The first prize, a microscope valued at $150, was bestowed upon Frank C. Bunn. The second prize, a microscope valued at $50, was given to C. E. Wilcox. A third special prize, for high standing in all the junior and middle studies, was the Wales prize, a Helmuth pocket case, and was won by D. A. McMichael. Honorable mention was read for C. Morrison, F. Allen, C. F. Low, and C. Jenkins. The address was made by the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings and the valedictory by W. H. Bennett, the latter speaking on "The Progress of Anatomy." Following are the names of the graduates:

Paul Allen, Stephen E. Best, D. D. S., William H. Bennett, A. B., Walter C. Bunn, Horace Blowers, Samuel R. Capen, Herbert A. Church, John Connell, Edwin J. Curran, Homer Clark, A. B., Frank L. C. Dows, Don Carlos Snell Dunlevy, James A. Dunn, George W. Coyne Hallett, William J. Hardy, William F. Honan, George A. Hull, D. D. S., George H. Jenkins, Henry Krogstadt, M. D., N. H. Lewis, Chauncey E. Low, Daniel Luce, Caldwell Mallory, A. B., Frank C. Sands, Mills, Charles F. Opdyke, Edward M. Quackenbush, George W. Roberts, Ph. B., Frank E. Risley, John A. Schafmeister, Friend M. Schall, D. D. S., Le Roy B. Sherman, A. M., George W. Carroll Stewart, Edward G. Tuttle, A. M., Henry Van Bergen, Charles E. Wilcox, A. H. Wood.

THEATRICAL ATHLETES.

The American Actors' Amateur Athletic Association was organized yesterday. Mr. Burr McIntosh, a gentleman who combines acting with a considerable amount of athletic exercise, has been active in the formation of this association, and it was in his rooms in the Coleman House that the first meeting of the gentlemen interested in the scheme was held. The plan is to band together in this association as many American actors with athletic tastes as possible. As a beginning, the members will practice probably on the Manhattan Athletic Club grounds, and in June next a general field meeting will be held at which all manner of athletic sports will be indulged in. The proceeds of this and other meetings will be devoted to the fitting up of a gymnasium and clubrooms in the centre of the city. While general athletics are to be promoted, baseball will be the especial feature of the association, and a team will be formed any one of which, it is complacently asserted, will be able to beat the best League team with its eyes closed.

The meeting yesterday was purely a formal one. Another meeting will be held next Tuesday at eight o'clock, place to be hereafter determined upon, when officers will be elected and a constitution and by-laws will be adopted. A committee was appointed to whoop this meeting up. Those who are conspicuously active in the formation of this association include Maurice Barrymore, De Wolf Hopper, Marshall P. Wilder, Nat C. Goodwin, Digby Bell, John Drew, Robert Hilliard, Alexander Salvini, Francis Wilson, James T. Powers, Jefferson De Angelis, Frank Lane, Charles Bowser, Frank Carlyle, Eugene Canfield, Victor Harmon, Joseph Holland, Charles S. Dickson, Clay M. Greene, Otis Skinner, W. B. Royston, S. Miller Kent, Percy Hunting, and Mark Lynch.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE CHECK?

A son of Capt. Oliver Cotter of Brooklyn, who obtained considerable notoriety as the executive agent of an anti-saloon movement in the City of Churches a few years ago, was married at the Captain's residence, something over a year ago, amid much pomp and ceremony. An elaborate display of wedding presents was made, chief among which was an unostentatious envelope marked "$2,500," and alleged to contain the Captain's check for that amount to the young couple. The son died a few months after his marriage, and his widow took out letters of administration upon his estate and then began a search for the estate. She asked about the twenty-five-hundred-dollar check and was told by the Captain and his wife that there never was any check. But she claims to have evidence that there was a check and that her husband gave it to his mother to keep for them a few days after they were married. She therefore began suit against her mother-in-law for the amount of the check, and Lawyer A. C. Shenstone will try and get a verdict for her in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on Monday.

ELECTION AT THE NEW-YORK CLUB.

The annual election of officers for the ensuing year was held by the New-York Club at the clubhouse Wednesday night. The canvass of the votes was not finished until 5:30 yesterday morning, when it was found that out of a total vote of 368 James D. Smith, the regular candidate for President, had received 268, George W. McGill, the opposition candidate, 84, and 13 were blank.

George W. McGill, who headed the opposition

IS MR. SCHERR SANE?

REFEREE CALVIN FAVORS THE RELEASE OF A WARD'S ISLAND PATIENT.

Ex-Surrogate Delano C. Calvin, as referee, completed a report yesterday, in which he advises the discharge from the insane asylum on Ward's Island of Henry Scherr, a prosperous mechanic, who owns his house at 803 East Sixty-ninth-street and has other property. Much testimony was taken before Referee Calvin to show that Scherr was insane, and many of his friends appeared to testify as to his sanity.

Should the report of the referee be confirmed, there is the chance of a man who has certainly exhibited peculiar characteristics resuming his liberty and afterward proving to be insane, and if the report is not confirmed, there is the possibility of a sane man being shut up while his property goes to the benefit of others. Mr. August P. Wagener, Scherr's counsel, will move in the Supreme Court to have the report confirmed.

Scherr is fifty-five years old and has lived in this country since 1854, for a long time having been foreman in a large foundry in this city. His family consists of his wife and seven children, all of whom are ranged against him on the question of his sanity. For the past six years his relations with his family have been unpleasant, and he, although living in the same house, occupied apartments by himself. About the 1st of January last his relations with his wife became especially unpleasant, and one day, after drinking a cup of coffee which she made, he seemed her of attempting to poison him. He became sick and the other tenants of the house had a doctor brought in, as none of his family seemed inclined to call one.

A day or so after he recovered Mrs. Scherr went to the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court and complained that her husband was insane. He was taken before the Police Justice and by him sent for examination to Bellevue Hospital. There Drs. Fitch and Field pronounced him insane, and on their certificate he was committed. The certificate was approved by two Judges of the City Courts, and Scherr was transferred to the insane asylum on Ward's Island. Soon after some of the tenants of his house and fellow-workmen called on Mr. Wagener's servises, and he got a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court.

Hearings in the case were begun before Referee Calvin Jan. 22, 1889. Mr. Scherr was placed on the stand in his own behalf, and nearly a dozen persons who had known him for many years, including his former employer, August Mietz, testified that they had never known him to act in any but a sane manner. Dr. Meyer Rosenbluth also testified that Scherr was sane. Drs. Fitch and Field testified that, in their opinion, Scherr was insane when they made their examination. Mrs. Scherr and the children testified as to his queer behavior on many occasions.

Ex-Surrogate Calvin declares that in his opinion Scherr is sane. The animus of his family, he holds, has been clearly shown from their own testimony. He had not lived happily with his wife, the children had sided with her, and it was not strange that he had withdrawn from their company. Nor did Mr. Calvin consider it a delusion that Scherr thought his wife had attempted to poison him and was trying to get possession of his property. Under all the circumstances, too, it was natural that he should have been mentally depressed at the time Drs. Fitch and Field made their examination.

Whatever disposition is made of the case Scherr's efforts to prove his sanity will cost him about $1,500.

WOMEN OF NERVE.

THEY REMAIN IN A STREET CAR WHILE ALL THE MEN RUN.

Let a few more accidents occur of the kind that blockaded Broadway from City Hall Park to Wall-street yesterday afternoon and any plan which promises to "relieve the congestion of lower Broadway" will be opposed at the peril of the opposer's life. Street car No. 348 of the Broadway line, bound south, was at Cortlandt-street when a one-horse truck going the other way was run into by a heavy fruit-laden truck, bound in the same direction. The hind wheel of the fruiter's truck caught the front wheel of the other and swung the horse's head across the track, and the street car coming along just at that time the shafts of the colliding truck were caught by the window frames and lifted and veered around. Three of the windows were broken out and the frames were twisted and broken.

When the car was brought to a stop the truck horse's head and the shafts were sticking through the broken windows and the wheels of the two trucks were inextricably tangled.

There were a dozen passengers in the car at the time. Among them were two ladies who sat right under the windows which were demolished. Their escape from serious injuries was miraculous. To their credit it must be said they were the only passengers who did not lose presence of mind and make frantic attempts to escape from the car. While two or three men climbed out so unceremoniously that they fell and rolled in the mud, those ladies merely removed to seats on the opposite side of the car.

The thoroughfare was thronged with vehicles of all kinds at the time, and the smash-up caused a dam of the current of traffic against which all vehicles coming up Broadway piled up on both sides as far up town as the City Hall and as far down town as Trinity Church, while the contributing current from the cross streets were also congested. Half a dozen stalwart policemen and as many truckmen lifted the car off the track clear of the truck and the flow of the current was resumed. No arrests were made. Accidents of this character are of almost hourly occurrence, though rarely of so serious result. They are due in part to the deep ruts in the pavement that narrow the wheels of vehicles into collision in spite of the greatest care a driver may take. Above all, Broadway is too narrow for the accommodation of the immense tide of traffic which pours into it from the mercantile and commercial warehouses and the long line of docks on both sides of the city.

ART IN FURNITURE.

True art and its refining and elevating influences may be made manifest in many things besides pictures and pottery, marbles and bronzes, as a visit to any of the hundreds of New-York's mercantile palaces will demonstrate. And nowhere, perhaps, is the influence of an artistic environment more potent and impressive than in the furnishing and equipment of a home. So thoroughly is this fact understood by many purchasers that, no matter how modest their occasional requirements may be, they give their orders to establishments in which beauty of design and finish go hand in hand with strength and substantial merit in the manufacture of their goods.

Among the largest of these institutions in this city is the furniture warehouse of Bruner & Moore [illegible] and 26 West Fourteenth-street. Whether a person desires to purchase or not, a visit to their establishment is well worth the trouble. There is probably no more varied assortment of household and office furniture to be found anywhere in the United States, and the new designs for this season is the restoration of the Louis XVI. fashion of upholstering gold drawing-room sets in satin instead of plush. Excellent reasons besides those of consistency and beauty are given for the renaissance of this style.

Mahogany and antique oak still maintain a leading position in the framework of other kinds of furniture for dining-room, library, hall, and chamber sets, and these are offered in endless variety and at prices to suit the most modest as well as the most fastidious tastes.

A MAST THROUGH HER KEEL.

The steamship Tyrian, which arrived yesterday from Kingston, reported passing a derelict, before sighted by the steamship Hampshire, which seems to have been something out of the usual run. The floating wreck is described by the Captain of the Tyrian as being about 200 feet long. It is the hull of a vessel, bottom up, but strangely enough having the forest driven through the planking and standing about 20 feet above the keel of the wreck. The position of the derelict is about in the latitude of Cape Hatteras, 50 miles off shore. The Tyrian was delayed 24 hours by breaking the key of her crank pin.

BRUMMELL has a fine assortment of EASTER GOODS, Bisque, fancy Baskets, Bonnieres, Chocolate and Nougat Eggs. His large variety of fine Chocolates, Bon-Bons, Caramels, &c., cannot be excelled in this country. 831 Broadway, 903 6th-av., 2 West 14th-st., 408 and 410 Grand-st.—*Advertisement.*

"CLARO" AND "MADURO"—LATEST and most fashionable colors in DERBY HATS. ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st., 118.—*Advertisement.*

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To impart strength and to give a feeling of health and vigor throughout the system there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems peculiarly adapted to overcome that tired feeling caused by change of season, climate, or life, and while it

CURE FOR THE DEAF

PECK'S IMPROVED PAT. CUSHIONED TUBULAR EAR DRUMS RESTORE THE HEARING in all cases where

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

AN ELECTRIC PATENT SUIT.

ONE OF EDWARD WESTON'S IMPORTANT INVENTIONS INVOLVED.

The Westinghouse Electric Company, through its lessee, the United States Electric Lighting Company, yesterday brought suit in the United States Circuit Court, this city, against the Manhattan Electric Light Company of New-York City, which operates what is known as the Fort Wayne Jenney system, for infringement of a patent just granted to the United States Company for an important improvement in the armatures of dynamo-electric machines, made a number of years since by the well-known electrician, Edward Weston of Newark, N. J. As the invention forms a part of nearly every dynamo machine and electric motor now in use in the United States the proceedings in this case will be likely to excite a good deal of interest in electrical circles.

The history of the invention is said to be a somewhat curious one. In the earlier dynamo machines of Farmer, Gramme, Siemans, and others, much trouble was experienced from the overheating of the armature, its temperature occasionally becoming sufficiently high to fuse the metals of which it was composed. In 1877 Mr. Weston patented what was then regarded as a very important improvement, a ventilated armature, made up of separate sections, with air spaces between the sections, a construction which served the double purpose of diminishing the evolution of heat and of cooling the parts by currents of air produced by the rapid revolution of the armature. In the course of time Mr. Weston made the further discovery that by properly proportioning the working parts of a dynamo the heating effect might be so largely reduced as to render the ventilating space between the sections unnecessary, and in 1882 he applied for a patent on a sectional armature, having the sections separated merely by thin shells of insulating material.

This invention being simultaneously claimed by Edison, who is said to have independently invented it, a contest of more than six years' duration took place in the Patent Office, which finally resulted in a decision in favor of Weston as the first inventor, whereupon the Edison Electric Light Company, which had in use a very large number of machines containing the invention, is said to have secured a license from Weston's assignee, and thus succeeded in protecting their customers and business. During the protracted proceedings in the Patent Office almost every manufacturer of dynamo machines, electric motors, and induction apparatus in the country has made free use of Weston's invention, and it is said that many thousand machines embodying it have been sold and put in use all over the country. Until the patent was actually issued the owners of the invention had, of course, no means of protecting themselves, but the prompt institution of legal proceedings against the Manhattan Company within a few days after the issue of the patent, it is said, indicates that the Westinghouse and Edison interests intend to enforce their claims for the future in a vigorous and energetic manner.

If Mr. Weston's patent turns out to be valid its present and prospective value is very great, as the invention contributes very largely to the efficiency and economical operation of all the modern apparatus for the generation and distribution of electric light and power.

UNDERWRITERS AROUSED.

OPPOSITION TO A BILL TO RESTRICT THE REINSURANCE OF RISKS.

A conference of city underwriters was held at the rooms of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday to consider the effect of a bill now pending in the Assembly and reading as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any fire insurance company organized or incorporated under the laws of this State to reinsure any risk located within this State with any person, partnership association, corporation, or company which at the date of such reinsurance is not authorized to transact business in the State; and no person, partnership association, corporation, or company organized or incorporated under the laws of any other State or country shall reinsure any risk located within this State with any person, partnership association, corporation, or company not admitted to transact business in this State; and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to require schedules of reinsurance from each person, partnership association, corporation, or company transacting business in this State, whenever such person, partnership association, corporation, or company files a true statement of its condition.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

This innocent little bill is practically restoring an old law enacted ten years ago, but amended in 1885, to permit reinsurance in unrepresented companies, provided the amount of premiums paid for such reinsurance is not deducted from the unearned reinsurance fund. The present bill, however, differs from the old measure in this that it is confined to risks located in this State.

The meeting developed the fact that the proposition is favored by several of the large American companies and opposed by English companies which have contracts of reinsurance of their surplus lines with companies in Europe, by which their ordinary lines upon property in this city are doubled and often trebled. The Home Insurance Company of this city forms an exception to this statement, as its officers are opposed to the bill on the ground that the English companies can make contracts abroad without their American offices knowing it, and this bill will not prevent it, they say.

The main objections to the bill, however, come from representatives of English companies, and in well-informed circles there is a belief that its support will be evenly divided among domestic and foreign offices. The President of a leading city company acknowledges the authorship of the bill as printed.

The meeting unanimously asked this gentleman to use his influence to have action on the bill deferred, and it was finally resolved to call the full board together for further discussion of the subject.

VACANCIES TO BE FILLED.

Col. Camp of the Twenty-second Regiment has directed the new Executive Committee, consisting of Major William V. King, Capt. J. G. R. Lilliendahl, Capt. Franklin Bartlett, and Capt. W. B. Maidhof, appointed by him to fill the vacancies left by the removal of Lieut. Col. Miller and Capts. Thurston, Demorest, and Finch, to submit an exact report of all matters in its hands before May 1, the close of the regimental year. They will have a most encouraging report of the regiment's financial and numerical condition to turn in. Over one hundred have joined the regiment since May last, and the treasury is well able to stand the entire reuniforming of the band and partial reuniforming of the ranks. A delinquency court has been ordered for the trial of the enlisted men of the command. It will convene at the armory on Friday evening, April 26, and after charges of Capt. John P. Lee, who takes the place held steadily for the last eight years by Lieut. Col. Miller.

MILK DEALERS ENCOURAGED.

Milk has been plenty in the city market for several days, and cans can be purchased of the farmers at even lower prices than the Milk Exchange is paying. However, both dealers and farmers are looking forward with pleasure to the centennial celebration which will crowd this city with strangers, and, as they hope, cause an increased consumption of milk. Some speculators have been trying to hire corners on the street or stores along the line of parade where they can dispense milk drinks to the thirsty multitudes, and have offered high prices for two days' privileges. One speculator thought that he would make a profit if he were to pay $200 for an excise license to enable him to sell milk punches for two days.

KASKINE

THE NEW QUININE.

Removes All Poison From the Blood, and Never Does the Least Harm.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

I had dumb ague for eight years. Kaskine cured me.—Thos. Toole, Schuylerville, N. Y.

$1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

KASKINE CO., 168 Duane-st., New-York.

A CONFIDENT PROPHET.

THE GUEST THINKS SERVICES TO BE APPRECIATED UNCONSCIOUSLY.

As will be seen by the accompanying correspondence a movement has been started to [illegible] Dr. Deems [illegible] on the occasion of the completion of the 100th year of the existence of Grace Church, of which he is held by the lovers of [illegible]

Dear Dr. Deems: All knowledge of the fact that through a long series of years you have devoted your unusual abilities to the promotion of music in this country, and knowing also that in your great efforts to re-establish Italian opera in America, more especially in the elaborate production of Verdi's masterpiece, "Otello," you have had large sums of money to pay, as a slight token of your appreciation of your efforts and regard for you as an artist and a man, to tender to you a complimentary benefit, to be held at such time and place as you may designate, and we confidently appeal to the sense of thousands of the citizens of New-York, whom you have delighted by your art, to give liberal support to the project. Very sincerely yours,

Chauncey M. Depew,	W. R. Grace,
August Belmont,	Noah Davis,
John R. Starin,	Robert G. Ingersoll,
Thomas F. Ryan,	Frederick Kuhne,
George C. Clarke,	H. O. D. Borden,
A. M. Palmer,	Max Maretzek,
Howard Carroll,	George Jones,
Dr. Arpad G. Gerster,	Thomas E. Musgrave,
James H. Breslin,	S. S. French,
Henry E. Abbey,	Henry W. Schmidt,
R. Ogden Doremus,	C. A. Dana,
Salvatore Cafiero,	Franklin Bien,
R. H. Catting,	M. Sina,
Th. de Bary,	A. J. Ditteahoster,
David Levantritt,	G. Del Puente,
William Steinway,	William L. Brown,
Prof. N. Bette,	A. Mario Celli Delpezz,
Joseph H. Tooker,	C. F. Chickering,
E. E. Macey,	Prof. G. de Grasdi,
Dr. A. Arango,	Frank W. Sanger,
Edward P. Mason,	P. S. Gilmore,
Rudolph Aronson,	Alexander Tilrum,
Albert Innaci,	S. W. Cassatelli,
Gen. E. Parrero,	C. Moderati,
E. G. Gilmore,	E. Tecci,
J. F. Rivs, Consul General de Cuba,	Gen. L. P. di Cesnola,
E. Delpezzi,	A. Aldrini,
Frank Leslie,	F. Borsotti,
John Townshend,	A. Errannini.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1889.

Messrs. Chauncey M. Depew, August Belmont, John R. Starin, W. R. Grace, Howard Carroll, Henry E. Abbey, George Jones, C. A. Dana, R. H. Cutting, William Steinway, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your esteemed communication of the 16th inst. in which you so generously offer me a complimentary benefit. Believing, as I do, after a most opportune and very gratifying interval of rest, that I can appear in accordance with your request, I beg to suggest that the benefit be held at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of Tuesday, 23d inst., upon which occasion I will present the opera of "Lucia." Again thanking you with all my heart, and with you confidently appealing for support to the music-loving public of New-York, on behalf of a cause so long and, I believe, faithfully, I am, with great respect, sincerely yours, ITALO CAMPANINI.

NEW-YORK, April 17, 1889.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Daniel Frohman has decided to commemorate centennial week by a revival of "The Wife" at the Lyceum Theatre, with its original cast, including Miss Georgia Cayvan as the wife and Mr. Herbert Kelcey as the husband. "The Wife," he thinks, being one of the most successful of American plays, is the most suitable to mark the week which is to celebrate the progress of America in the march of nations. The original scenery, which has been stored for a year in anticipation of a possible revival of this successful play, will now see the light again. The first performance will be given on Monday evening, April 29, and "The Wife" will be continued until the close of the Lyceum season, which will be on May 18. Mr. Frohman will hold back the production of Mrs. Burnett's new play until next season. The Lyceum company is to have a rest of three weeks, after which it will start on its annual Summer and Autumn tour, which will begin at the Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco, when "The Wife," "Sweet Lavender," and "The Marquise" will form the repertory for a month's performances. Next season in the State and no person [illegible] "The Marquise."

Marcus R. Mayer is happy. He has succeeded in making an arrangement for the joint appearance of Coquelin and Mme. Hading at the Gaiety Theatre, London, under Mr. Abbey's management, on May 27. The engagement will be for four weeks, and during that time a French version of "The Taming of the Shrew" will be presented, with Coquelin as Petruchio and Mme. Hading as Katherine. M. Coquelin and Mme. Hading do not speak off the stage, and Shakespeare's comedy will afford them ample opportunity to rail at each other on the stage. Mr. Mayer will sail on the City of New-York May 1, to take charge of the business of the season at the Gaiety. At the conclusion of the Coquelin-Hading engagement Mme. Bernhardt will fill a four weeks' season, appearing as Lena Despard in the French version of "As In a Looking Glass."

Maurice Grau of the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau is in Vienna negotiating for artists to support Mme. Patti in her coming operatic tour in this country.

Next week is the last of the engagement of Miss Ellen Barry at the Union-Square Theatre, and Manager Palmer has decided to give an extra matinee of "A Woman's Stratagem" on next Wednesday afternoon. Miss Barry will return to the Union-Square on Oct. 7, when she will produce a new play by T. Malcolm Watson, entitled, "Love and Liberty." This is described as a romantic military and social play, founded on incidents of the Franco-Prussian war.

John T. Sullivan, formerly of Richard Mansfield's company, is to take the place of Wilton Lackaye as leading support of Rose Coghlan next season.

Charles Schroeder will manage Mrs. Potter's company next season. Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew will be joint proprietors of the organization, and "Antony and Cleopatra" will be their main attraction.

The new comic opera to be presented at the Union-Square Theatre on June 3 is called "Adrielle." The composer's name is Adahme.

George S. Knight has entirely recovered from his recent illness and will start on a tour with his wife next week, opening in Elmira on Monday.

EGGS ARE A LITTLE HIGHER.

Eggs have had a little boom in the market during Passion week, and large dealers have found some relief in a slight advance of prices from ¼ to ½ of a cent per dozen. A business man remarked yesterday that if the fashion of gambling in Easter eggs, which is popular among young people in many parts of Southern and European countries, were introduced into this city it would undoubtedly help trade by largely increasing the demand for eggs at this season. The young people there color hard-boiled eggs and then proceed to tap each other's eggs point to point and bottom to bottom, the boy who has the strongest egg winning it.

The present slight boom in eggs is hardly likely to last over this week, and if no fall takes place in prices next week the dealers will consider themselves lucky.

A REMINDER OF OLD DAYS.

The vast difference between the New-York of old times and the metropolis of to-day is sometimes furnished when the crust that covers the old town is broken through. The contractors who are preparing to put down a new pavement in Hudson-street have been clearing away the old pavement and a considerable depth of the soil in order to make room for a concrete foundation for new Cape Ann granite blocks. Yesterday in their excavations they uncovered some of the old ties and girders of the New-York Central Railroad, which used to run down Hudson-street to a freight station that stood on the west corner of College-place and Chambers-street.

No conception can be had, without a visit to our warerooms, of the originality, excellence, and cheapness of the new designs in furniture manufactured by us for Summer use.

No middle profits are charged on these goods. As manufacturers, we can deliver direct from our workshop to the purchaser, insuring sound construction and a large saving in price.

Bedroom, Dining, and Hall Furniture of the finest quartered oak. Very pleasing designs in Mahogany, Walnut, and Cherry at much under ordinary rates.

In Parlor Goods we show many new shapes and styles of Upholstery. We have striven to combine artistic elegance and durability with economy.

"Buy of the Maker,"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

STORES, 104, 106, 108 WEST 13TH-ST.

Designs and estimates furnished for all kinds of interior and hard-wood work and mantel decoration at our factory, 154, 156 West 13

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII....NO. 11,745. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT

BANKRUPT

Sale.....As an Easter offering from each and every one of sixty-three departments will be added thousands and tens of thousands of dollars' worth of new, fresh goods, which will compete for public favor with the

BATES STOCK

ALL TO BE SOLD AT

HALF VALUE.

The newest and prettiest styles of Wraps—Cloth and Silk, Beaded and Plain—Dresses of the latest fashion, Wrappers, Jackets, and Jerseys, for Ladies and for children.....Boys' Clothing.....New styles in Bonnets, Hats, and Millinery.....Dress Goods, Silks, and Velvets.....Hosiery and Gloves, Umbrellas and Parasols.....Household Linens, Sheetings, and other staple articles, Notions and Perfumery, Laces, Embroideries, and Trimmings.....Upholstery, Wash Dress Fabrics, in short, from more than two hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods you can get values the like of which until the sale you never saw or heard of.

LADIES' WRAPS AND DRESSES.

Beaded Wraps.

$2 49	were $6 00	$7 98	were $12 00
3 98	were 7 50	9 98	were 15 00
5 98	were 10 00	12 98	were 20 00

Ladies' Jackets,

every style that's worn—Tailor-made and Directoire, plain, braided, and fancy gimp trim—

2 98	were $5 00	$7 98	were $13 00
3 98	were 6 00	9 98	were 14 50
4 98	were 7 50	12 98	were 17 00
6 98	were 8 50	14 98	were 22 00

Ragians and Peasant Cloaks.

3 98	were $8 00	$7 98	were $12 00
5 98	were 10 00	9 98	were 18 00

Cloth and Cashmere Dresses.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
12 00	$6 98	$20 00	$12 98
14 50	8 98	25 00	15 98
17 00	10 98		

Tailor-made, Pleated, Blouse, and Smocked Jerseys.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$2 50	98c.	$6 90	$2 98
4 00	$1 49		

Easter Offerings in Millinery.

The prettiest Hats and Bonnets ever made are those you find with us.

TO-DAY—THREE HUNDRED—
made and trimmed within six days past.
$3 98.....$5 98.....$7 98.....$9 98;
worth and equal to those elsewhere sold at double.

At Ten Dollars to Twenty.

The choicest imported.....were $18 to $35

Bargains in Untrimmed Hats.

Children's Leghorn Hats	new shapes		89c.
Children's Fancy Straws	new shapes		29c.
Misses' Hats	all colors		29c.
Ladies' Shade Hats	new shapes		39c.
Ladies' Fancy Straw Toques			89c.
Ladies' Milan Hats and Bonnets			74c.
Ladies' Fine English Milans			98c.

At Thirty-nine Cents.

Silk and Gold Embroidered Bands and Edgings—every conceivable shade; worth $1 25.

LADIES' SHOES.

Hand-sewed Wankenphast, patent leather tips, and Cox's fine Dongola; were $3 50... } $1 99

Fine Dongola—extension soles; were $2 50	1 74
Fine French Kid, all sizes; were $4 50	2 99

PARASOLS.

Canopy and Directoire, striped, plaid, figured, and moire and changeable effects, with and without fancy borders, in Satin, Surah, Gros Grain, Ottoman, and Armure Silks—Gold, Silver, and natural wood handles.

98c.	were $2 00	$2 49	were $4 25
$1 49	were 2 50	2 98	were 5 25
1 98	were 3 50	3 98	were 6 00
$1 19	were 3 69	4 98	were 8 00

Children's Parasols, 49c.; were $1.

MISSES' WRAPS AND DRESSES.

	Bates' Prices.	Ours.
Fancy Cloth Jackets, Spring weight	$2 50	98c.
Fancy Cloth Jackets, Spring weight, reduced to relation	4 75	$1 98
Braided Kersey Jackets	6 50	3 98
Misses' all-Wool Gretchen Coats, Vandyke Cape and Belt—full skirt.	8 00	3 98
Misses' Fancy Plaid Gretchens, double cape and girdle	9 50	4 98
Children's Fancy Cloth Dresses, Fedora and Jacket fronts	4 00	1 98
Same—ages 6 to 12	5 50	2 49
Children's Directoire Dresses	8 00	3 98
Children's Flannel Sailor Suits	4 50	2 98
Misses' Blouse and Plain Jerseys	1 75	98c.
Misses' Silver Gray Gossamers	1 25	69c.
Misses' Silver Gray Gossamers	1 75	98c.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Suits.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Cheviot and Cassimere	$3 50	$2 49
All-wool Flannel and Corduroy	5 50	3 98
Tricot Suits	7 50	5 75
Kilts, 2½ to 6 years	4 25	2 98
Kilts, 2½ to 6 years	8 00	4 98

Spring Overcoats, with cape, ages 3 to 8, $3 98.

PANTS,

50c.....98c.....$1 25——Bargains.

Boys' Hats.

Polos, 29c.....Fatigues, 79c.....Jackets, 98c.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

	Bates's Price.	Ours.
Men's Dress Shirts	59c.	39c.
Men's Dress Shirts	69c.	49c.
Men's Dress Shirts	$1 00	69c.
Men's Night Shirts	65c.	49c.
Men's Night Shirts	1 19	79c.
British Half Hose	22c.	12½c.
Fancy Stripes and Solid Colors	29c.	15c.
Four-in-Hand Silk Scarfs	39c.	26c.
Silk Puffs and Tecks	69c.	39c.
English Braces	59c.	39c.
Lawn Tennis Shirts	1 19	89c.

CENTENNIAL DECORATIONS.

Muslin Flags with Sticks.

14-inch	16c. doz.	22-inch	34c. doz.
18-inch	23c. doz.	28-inch	54c. doz.

3-Foot Battery Flags, spear-head staff.....25c.

DRIVING OUT INTRUDERS

TRAGIC ENCOUNTER WITH A PARTY OF BOOMERS.

MANY ATTEMPTS TO ENTER OKLAHOMA AHEAD OF TIME—THE CROWDS PRESSING TOWARD THE LINE.

PURCELL, Indian Territory, April 19.—A raid made by United States Deputy Marshals this afternoon upon boomers who had disregarded the law and taken up claims in Oklahoma had a most tragic ending. For several days men on horseback and in wagons have been seen fording the South Canadian, north of Purcell, and disappearing in the timber to the east. Hunters reported having seen large bodies of boomers moving in a northeasterly direction, and one who arrived last night said he had found a man plowing in a secluded valley twenty miles from Purcell.

The troops under Lieut. Carson scouted for the last time through this region three weeks ago, and when they reported there was nobody to prevent would-be settlers entering the country except the United States Deputy Marshals, who at that time had their hands full looking after the ruffians who infest this vicinity. Within three days the force of deputies has been largely increased.

At sunrise this morning thirteen prairie schooners, well manned, crossed the Santa Fé tracks below Purcell and forded the river. The drivers urged their horses with whips and clubs and the train was across and out of sight before many of the residents of Purcell were stirring. One citizen, a Texan, invaders, however, and he acquainted others who have staked out claims and hope to occupy them soon after noon Monday next. Before noon a meeting was held in the Methodist Church Building, which seems to be the popular gathering place. The feeling against the trespassers ran high, and inside of thirty minutes a half dozen fiery speeches had been made. It was finally decided that the Chief Deputy Marshal be asked to try to expel the invaders. He was brought to the church and said he would do the best he could. One of his men was sent to summon the other deputies, and early in the afternoon the chief deputy, accompanied by thirteen of his assistants, rode down to the river and took the ford by which the boomers had crossed a few hours earlier.

The trail was fresh and the party followed this at a gallop. Four miles out one of the men saw a thin cloud of smoke rising above the cotton woods to the right. A halt was called and the chief deputy and two of his assistants went out to reconnoitre. They discovered three wagons 300 feet from the trail, and five men seated around a fire eating their dinner. They were unceremoniously ordered to hold up, and told that if they delayed their outfits would be confiscated. The boomers were thoroughly frightened, and in less than fifteen minutes were on the back trail in charge of one of the deputies, who was ordered to escort them across the river and then pierce the ford until his comrades returned.

The other deputies were deployed in a skirmish line, and advanced slowly several miles. Suddenly a shot was heard on the left, and a bullet clipped off a leaf above the head of one of the party. A minute later a volley rang out in front, and the pony ridden by one of the deputies sank to the ground with a bullet in the head. The chief of the deputies is a man noted for his bravery, and he ordered his men to charge. Each unslung his Winchester and dashed forward, firing into the thicket and shouting. There was no response for some time, and then the men took it they had dispersed their assailants. Then a man jumped from behind a log and fired, while his friends followed with another volley. He rolled down a ravine, dodging the shots of the advancing deputies.

Half away down the ravine the deputies discovered a rough barricade of logs and branches. A voice rang out: "Now give it to them, boys!" A sheet of flame flashed from the face of the barricade, and, though another volley of bullets was poured into the little band of officers, the latter were on their guard and only one man was hit. His wound is not serious.

The chief ordered a retreat and a council was held. It was evident that the barricade was well defended and that a direct attack would prove disastrous. The deputies were divided into two parties and a movement was made on each flank of the boomers. This brought the deputies directly above the barricade, and, as a signal from their chief they began shooting into the midst of the boomers, who were utterly unable to defend themselves from such an attack. Ten minutes of rapid firing ensued, and then a cry for quarter went up from the barricade.

"We surrender," shouted a man when the firing ceased, and the blood pouring from a wound in his forehead attested that he knew he had had enough. The deputies descended behind the barricade and arrested thirty boomers, seven of whom were severely wounded. Two of them—Thomas Mullins and David Windship—will probably die. Mullins had a bullet in his lung, and Windship one in his abdomen. Martin Fallon of Gainesville, Texas, received a ball in his left thigh. John T. White of Fort Worth was struck in the shoulder. Samuel Dodd of North Carolina has a deep gash in his left lung, and Frabish, of Texas suffers from a shattered arm, and John Young of Louisiana, is shot through the shoulder. The prisoners, all of whom had rifles and revolvers and plenty of ammunition, were disarmed, the wounded cared for as well as possible under the circumstances, and the march to Purcell was taken up. The wagons and personal property of the boomers were destroyed. The boomers were all Southerners, most of them being from Texas, and presented a forlorn appearance.

Their captain, Edward McIntosh, said he had been concealed in the ravine for three days, and his party was only the advance guard of a body of more than four hundred who, through agents sent ahead, had selected their claims and proposed to hold them with Winchesters against all comers. "We were notified of the indignation meeting in Purcell this morning," he said, "and, fearing a fight, I left my barricade. Before we first discovered the advanced party we supposed there were only four or five, and fired one shot as a warning. Then we found there were more, and the boys fired several volleys. Fallon, Dodd, and Frabishey were wounded by the first volley of the Marshals and the others during the flank attack. But for the fact that we were cooped up in the ravine, those fellows could not have dislodged us. If we had known of the movement to capture us, you can bet we would have been fully prepared. The Oklahoma League is responsible for our capture, but we will get even with it yet."

McIntosh and the other prisoners were taken to the prison pen, five miles southwest of Purcell, and placed under a strong guard. As only one of the Marshals was wounded, and his injury is trifling, the charge of murder cannot be brought against the men. They may be tried for resisting arrest, but the belief is that they will be released after Oklahoma is open. There is naturally much excitement here and not a little sympathy with the boomers, particularly among the boomers who have lately arrived and would be only too happy to get into Oklahoma this week and hide. A detachment of the Fifth Cavalry is expected here to-morrow, and a scout will probably result in the discovery of many other outfits which are still across the river.

Late to-night it is reported that a large number of Texans, who have camped off the Washita River, are on their way to Purcell. It is feared that they will attempt to rescue the prisoners and that a bloody conflict may follow.

GAINESVILLE, Texas, April 19.—The mad rush to Oklahoma from this section continues unabated. This afternoon twenty-five members of the Grand Army of the Republic arrived from Sherman with a field band and banners flying, and left here to-night for Purcell, to be early in the field. Two hundred boomers left here Wednesday night for Oklahoma; 100 last night, and there will be 100 more leaving to-night. Most of the boomers from this section go to Purcell, but many parties, with camping outfits, will wait at different points along the border.

Mr. W. H. Love, well known in Northern Texas, came in to-day from the Oklahoma country. He said: "Every train is crowded with boomers, the woods are alive with them, and the roads look like continuous funerals—some in wagons with their grandmothers, wives, and children, some on horseback, some on foot, and all seemingly eager to arrive first in the promised land. There is desperation and jealousy in every countenance, and every traveler is armed to the teeth, while some of them have nothing to eat. This is how it is south of Oklahoma. Every approach in that direction is filled with armed men and anxious women and excited children from Texas and Louisiana. To the north and northeast of the new land it is the same, with every footing in from Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and the Western States.

"The country, when opened, will be settled in a week at least. In a week after, in the conflict for advantage, it will witness the worst scene of anarchy ever seen in this country. If it is possible to prevent it. Without the sway and authority of law, beyond the arm of a military too weak to be lifted, with a headstrong rush of daring men, many of them of the most desperate character, the territory will be a field for the most terrible conflicts. Every man is armed, and I am told that every rifle and revolver in Gainesville has been sold, which is probably the case at every point of departure for what is likely to prove the dark and bloody grounds of Oklahoma."

It is expected that the opening of Oklahoma will add very materially to the population of Texas. The thousands of people flocking from all directions to Oklahoma will very speedily discover that it is not a land flowing with milk and honey in any sense of the words, and, disgusted with the menu and not wishing to return to their homes, they will come to Texas. This, added to the already healthy influx of settlers, will fill up the Pan Handle very rapidly, for every day people are coming in and taking up the lands.

CROSSING CHEROKEE STRIP.

CALDWELL, Kan., April 19.—One thousand campfires glimmered along the old Reno stage trail last night, from Caldwell to Pond Creek. To-day one thousand canvas-covered wagons are slowly moving along the trail. The day was favorable, and, notwithstanding the late heavy rains, the trail, which is almost identical with the old Caldwell and Fort Reno trail, was in very good condition.

The most popular outfit is a strong canvas-covered Studebaker drawn by two large, stout horses, and the horses of the boomers are all looking in good condition. Some large wagons have four or even six horses. Some parties are mounted on ponies and carry whole camp outfits behind their saddles. Some are crossing the strip in buggies. One Eastern outfit is a large old-fashioned buggy drawn by two shaggy yellow horses, with a colt hitched by its mother and a black cow tied behind. The driver is a woman, and she drove with one hand, while the other supported a little child. A shocky-headed youngster of ten followed behind, stopping now and then to wade in the water that fills the buffalo wallow and petting the old cow. The woman was a Kansas widow, seeking a home in the "Promised Land."

The stream of wagons continued unabated all through to-day, and fully as many wagons passed over the Chief Trenal Bridge as yesterday. One man who lives close to this bridge line kept a count of the teams passing up to 4 o'clock this afternoon. Eleven hundred and fifty-three had gone over the road to Oklahoma. Four hundred teams forded the Fork River, a few miles south of the terminus of the Rock Island Road, in the Indian Territory.

All the stories to the contrary notwithstanding, it does not seem that there can be any trouble among the men who are driving over the trail to-day. They are a fine body of pioneers as ever went into a new country.

Most of the wagon boomers got out of Caldwell yesterday and this morning. There were about 4,000 of them. Many of them have little or no money, but almost all are well equipped for camp life.

Salt Fork, Pond Creek, and all the other streams in the strip, it is thought, can be forded, although every one is very high. All is doubt about the chances of fording the Cimarron, and a wagon left Caldwell last night bearing a large boat with which the owners expect to start a ferry.

Mr. Parker arrived last night from a tour over the projected road from Fort Reno to Pond Creek. He crossed the Cimarron yesterday morning. He says it is not as high as represented and can be crossed. To provide for emergencies, however, Rock Island sent two large boats to Pond Creek this morning. They will be carted to the river.

The cattlemen are making no attempt to protect their fences on the strip and the boomers are cutting them.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 19.—Last night the Old Soldiers' Union colony of this city held its last meeting before going into Oklahoma. Al Mowrey is President. The colony consists of 150 old soldiers. Of these 100 will leave here Monday to look up a homestead, each under the soldier clause. A location has been selected, but they will not reveal it. The members will go by train. They have started a wagon train with supplies of tents and provisions, and a raft sufficiently large to ferry all the stock across Cimarron, a scouting party will here and Oklahoma. The old soldiers' colony of Wichita started ten wagons yesterday. They will enter at Caldwell.

Word was brought here last night from Purcell by a man who says there yesterday was a great deal of lawlessness existing there on the southern border of Oklahoma. He said a gang was "held up" in the streets of Purcell in broad daylight and robbed of $300. The boomers defy the law. They have purchased or hired every available horse in the neighborhood, and will mount and ride through the Cimarron River just before noon Monday. When the signal flag drops at noon sharp there will be a desperate land race on the opposite bank. The gamblers and toughs declare they will let no one pass a certain distance who is not one of them.

A cowboy from Caldwell who arrived late last night says the Cimarron is very high, and that up to the time he left 18 persons had been drowned trying to ford the stream. He can give no names, as he said he did not inquire. No definite information can be learned of the drowning. At one time this morning there were over one hundred wagons on the streams.

The Arkansas and Walnut Rivers are rising rapidly. The Walnut has gone up 10 feet since morning. The pleasure steamer Belle, on the Walnut, moored at her wharf, was washed loose and sunk.

WELLINGTON, Kan., April 19.—A special to the *Standard*, brought by courier to South Haven and from there telephoned to this city, says: "Pawnee Bill's colony, consisting of 300 wagons, left Hunnewell yesterday, and is now waterbound at the Salt Fork of the Arkansas, twenty miles south of that city, in the Territory. While attempting to ford the swollen and turbulent stream, a man named Frether and his horses were drowned, in full view of the frightened colonists, who were unable to render him any assistance. The sad accident demonstrated that fording was out of the question and the whole colony is now engaged in the construction of a huge raft, upon which they hope to float over the river with their teams and outfits. This afternoon a train of 485 vehicles, containing colonists bound for Oklahoma from Salt Lake Valley, Utah, and points in Colorado, passed six miles west on their southern journey. It is reported that last evening while crossing the strip a fight took place between two colonies, and that four men were some fence cutting, and that four men were killed, and that the trouble is not yet over. The rumor cannot be confirmed, as some people who are supposed to know of the trouble deny it.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 19.—All the troops at this garrison, including part of the hospital corps, with the exception of one company of infantry, are under arms and ready to follow Gen. Merritt and his aide, Lieut Dodge, into Oklahoma at an hour's notice. Gen. Merritt and his aide left here on their way to the Territory, the General with unlimited discretionary powers. The troops detailed for this service from this point consist of four companies of infantry, only a small garrison guard and the company gardeners being left. The infantry company left as excepted is under orders to leave for Rock Island Barracks, Kentucky. The order to move was received at noon to-day. The four companies filled four Santa Fé coaches and their equipments as many baggage cars. The reinforcements will reach the Territory and be ready for service before Oklahoma is opened to the settlers.

ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The General Land Office officials have information that persons will attempt to evade the law of homestead entry in Oklahoma. The method is to procure from soldiers declaratory statements which will operate to reserve the lands for a period of six months. They also obtain from the soldier at the same time a relinquishment of his rights thereunder. The sharpers say they can be able at any time within six months to sell their claims to persons desiring homes under the relinquishment, the purchaser obtains a preference right in the land located. Every possible effort will be made by the general land officials to prevent the consummation of these frauds, and when found the guilty parties will be promptly outed to the full extent of the law for perjury. The law upon this subject permits soldiers to make their entries through attorneys, who, however, must swear that they have no personal interest in the claim, and that the filings are not made with a view to relinquishing the claim.

Two, and probably four, clerks, who are thoroughly informed as to the detailed work of a local Land Office, will leave the General Land Office to-day for Guthrie and Kingfisher stage station in Oklahoma to assist the local land officers.

The following order, supposed to have resulted from the Cabinet meeting of this afternoon, has just been sent by telegram to the commanding General, Division of the Missouri, at Chicago:

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1889.

To the Commanding General, Division of the Missouri, Chicago:

SIR: You will proceed with your command to the Territory of Oklahoma, and will establish your headquarters at such point as you may select. You will cause the boundary line between the Territory of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory to be patrolled, and will prevent the entry into the Territory of Oklahoma of all persons not authorized by law or by the proclamation of the President to enter thereon. You will cause the removal from the Territory of Oklahoma of all persons found therein not authorized by law or by the proclamation of the President to enter thereon, and will prevent the establishment of any unauthorized settlements therein. You will also see that the laws relating to the introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian country are enforced. A careful enforcement of these provisions will do very much to promote good order.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day rendered the following decision relative to town sites in Oklahoma:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, April 19, 1889.

To the Commissioner of the General Land Office:

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 15th inst. relative to the application of the Oklahoma Capital City Town Site and Improvement Company asking permission to locate and enter certain lands in Guthrie and Kingfisher land districts for town sites in the Indian Territory—seventeen in number—said application having been referred by the department to your office on the 11th inst. I concur in the views expressed by you in your said communication that there is no authority in the department to grant the application of the Oklahoma Capital City Town Site and Improvement Company to enter lands, as now presented, and I am also of the opinion that the provisions of the act of March 3, 1889, providing for entries of lands for town sites, under sections 2,387 and 2,388 of the Revised Statutes, do not apply to corporations of this character. Although the President might have the power to reserve lands for town site purposes under Section 2,390 of the Revised Statutes, such reservation could not be made for the benefit of a corporation of this character but would be disposed of in the manner now provided by law. Very respectfully, JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

SOWING SEED FOR DAVID.

MESSRS. FLOWER AND MURPHY TICKLE THE COLORADO SOIL.

DENVER, Col., April 19.—Congressman Roswell P. Flower of New-York has strenuously denied that politics had anything to do with his present Western visit. He has, while here, taken advantage of the slightest insinuation as a justification for repeating his denial. Yet there are many reasons for believing that he did not miss a suitable opportunity to say a good word for the nomination of Gov. Hill in 1892. Mr. Flower frankly said that politics was not the object of his Western trip, but, knowing Gov. Hill's anxiety to secure friends among his party in the West, he has put in a good word for him quietly wherever he could. In his public utterances he has been discreet enough not to mention Hill's name, but it is now known that several small caucuses were held with prominent Democrats of Colorado, and that at these little conferences Gov. Hill's name was mentioned and his cause in 1892 championed by Mr. Flower.

Mr. Flower has insisted that the object of his travels through the West was to study and acquaint himself with the problem of the irrigation of arid lands. The fact that Edward Murphy, Chairman of the New-York State Democratic Committee, and Gen. R. J. Smith, President of the Chicago Iroquois Club, accompanied Mr. Flower in his tours is naturally creates the suspicion hereabouts that politics might enter largely into the objects of the trip.

The party spent a week in Colorado, mostly at Colorado Springs. A portion of one day and an evening only was passed in Denver. In the afternoon Mr. Flower met the Denver Chamber of Commerce and discussed irrigation problems with the members. In the evening a reception was tendered the party by the Greystone Club, the leading Democratic organization of the State. Mr. Flower made a short address in which he took occasion to eulogize President Cleveland's Administration and predict future Democratic successes, if not in 1892, then in four years from that time.

After the public meeting adjourned, however, the more prominent of the Democrats met Messrs. Flower, Murphy, and Smith at a late supper, and here Gov. Hill and his candidacy in 1892 were topics of conversation. Some Colorado Democrats have a friendly feeling for Gov. Hill. Five years ago the Colorado delegation to the Democratic National Convention were for Hill as first choice and reluctantly switched to Cleveland.

Congressman Flower left for the Pacific coast last night. He stopped at Cheyenne for a couple of hours, and there met Gov. Warren, Delegate Carey, and other prominent men of both political parties. Mr. Flower spent six days of his Colorado visit at Colorado Springs. Within two miles of the Springs is a new town called Roswell, which was named after him. The new town was organized by the Rock Island Railway and when built into the Springs a year ago, and Mr. Flower, who is a Rock Island Director, became largely interested financially in Roswell town lots and improvements. He has had the pleasure of seeing some of these lots jump from $10 to $1,000 each.

IMPORTED ENGLISH GLASSBLOWERS.

PITTSBURG, April 19.—Nothing for many months has created such a stir in Pittsburg labor organizations as the arrival several days ago of twenty-six English glassblowers to work in the new glass plant of Chambers, McKee & Co. at Jeannette, Westmoreland County, not far from here. How the men were secured without apparently violating the law regarding the importation of labor is interesting.

For some time past there has been no surplus of skilled labor in the window-glass trade, and long before Chambers, McKee & Co. were ready to operate their new tank factory as Jeannette they knew that they would have trouble in securing men. They therefore placed an advertisement in the official labor organ of the trade. The men in this country are accustomed to shot furnaces, and they did not care to work on a tank until they were satisfied that that system would be a success. Papers containing the advertisement for men were accordingly sent to Europe, and in a short time the Secretaries of the preceptories there wrote to their superior officers on this side to learn if the advertisement had the sanction of the Window Glass Workers' Association. They were told that it had. Then another difficulty arose. There were men who were willing to come here, thinking that they could better their condition, but they could not raise enough money to pay the large fee ($100 each) required before being permitted to start to work. This was overcome by the labor officials agreeing to trust them time to pay it. The men then came on, and there is no window-glass blower who has attended the meetings of his preceptory regularly that did not know their fellow-craftsmen were coming here and were going to work at Jeannette.

LIQUOR SELLERS MUST BE WARY.

DETROIT, Mich., April 19.—Henry Ling of Iron River, in this State, was the agent for a Milwaukee beer firm and was convicted under the liquor tax law of the State for selling without paying the wholesale tax. The case was taken to the Supreme Court on the ground that the firm were importers and sold in the original package only.

The court in a decision just rendered held, that when the article is stored in this State it is conceded to be for the purpose of sale. It then becomes a part of the property of the State, and, in so far as it may have been governed by the provisions of the Federal Constitution for the regulation of commerce between the States, such rights are at an end and it must be treated as properly within the State for all purposes of taxation, and at once becomes subject to the laws of the State whether sales are made in the original package or not. The court orders the Circuit Judges to sentence Ling.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH CLASSIS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 19.—The classis of Orange of the Reformed (Dutch) Church has just closed its annual session held this year at Bloomingburg. The jurisdiction of the classis extends over Orange, Sullivan, parts of Ulster, and Rockland Counties, Sussex County, N. J., and Pike and Monroe Counties, Penn. The Rev. J. L. Stillwell of Bloomingburg officiated as President of the convocation, and the Rev. L. L. Taylor of Port Jervis preached the classical sermon.

The new pastors and their charges are: The Rev. Gilbert Lane, Cuddebackville; the Rev. B. Sutesis, Fallsburg; the Rev. W. H. Demarest, Walden; the Rev. C. W. Burrows, Berea; the Rev. G. W. Scarlett, New-Hurley; the Rev. H. Ungtaub, Callicoon; the Rev. J. Millett, Montague, N. J.; the Rev. J. M. Allen, Dingman's Penn.

SENDING NEWS OF HIS SON'S DEATH.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 19.—"An accident has just occurred; will telegraph particulars when learned." This dispatch was sent yesterday by John Wilton, telegraph operator at the Hillsborough Station of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to the headquarters at Perth Amboy. The operator had not yet learned the nature of the accident, and he was horrified when he was told a few moments later that his own son, Nathaniel, had been killed by being run over by the train. He was walking toward the office to see his father when he was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed.

USING THE POSTMASTERS

STRIKING PROOFS OF WANAMAKER'S BUSINESS TACT.

DISCOVERING CHANNELS IN WHICH POST OFFICES BECOME PROFITABLE TO WANAMAKER & BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—It is dawning upon people here that, high as they have always rated Mr. John Wanamaker's business capacity and his ability to "see channels in which he may be useful" in increasing his material prosperity, they have, after all, never done him justice. He is turning out to be a much more business-like man than even his fondest admirers have acclaimed him.

There have probably been Postmasters General before Wanamaker whose administrations, with or without their knowledge, were conducted so that private individuals made vast sums of money: witness the star-route business during the ten years previous to 1881: and Postmaster General Creswell was by no means a man to whom the use of official honors as an avenue to personal emolument was very odious. But neither he nor Gen. Brady nor any one else that has ever been connected with the Post Office Department possessed that fine business instinct that Wanamaker exhibits. Even Brady was lacking in some things that are natural attributes of the new Postmaster General.

There is strong circumstantial evidence that John Wanamaker took part in the Presidential campaign, "fried the fat" out of the Pennsylvania manufacturers, and made himself as conspicuous as he did in the collection of "boodle" for Senator Quay, with the deliberate purpose of getting the Postmaster Generalship and using it for his own enrichment. One method of making the Postmaster Generalship pay, no doubt, is by means of impounding Postmasters, making them agents of his many firms, an instance of which was exposed in THE TIMES this morning. That he had some such purpose in view from the first seems to be disclosed by his selection of John Field to be Postmaster of Philadelphia.

About a year ago the business men of the country were startled by the announcement that John Wanamaker, then a retail merchant, had purchased the entire business, good-will, interest, and firm name of Hood, Bonbright & Co., the largest wholesale dry goods house in Philadelphia. The recognized competitor of Hood, Bonbright & Co. during the past fifteen years has been and is the jobbing firm of Strawbridge, Field & Co., and upon Mr. Wanamaker securing control of the business of Hood, Benbright & Co. he endeavored to secure the services of John Field—the ablest member of the firm of Young, Smyth, Field & Co.—as the general manager of his newly-purchased wholesale house, and offered him $20,000 salary per annum for his services. That offer Mr. Field declined.

Immediately upon becoming Postmaster General Mr. John Wanamaker tendered to this same John Field the appointment of Postmaster at Philadelphia, salary $5,000 per annum, which offer Mr. Field promptly accepted, in consequence of which the main pillar of the house of Young, Smyth, Field & Co. will be removed, not to Merchant Wanamaker's wholesale dry goods house at a salary of $20,000 a year, but to Postmaster Wanamaker's Philadelphia Post Office at $5,000 per annum. What bad effect Postmaster General Wanamaker's knocking the underpinning from the house of Young, Smyth, Field & Co. will have upon the business of that firm, or what beneficial result it will have upon its rival—the great wholesale house of John Wanamaker—remains to be determined by time. It does not require a magnifying glass to show the keen business sagacity of Brother Wanamaker in this matter. It is perceptible to the naked eye.

When Wanamaker's choice of Field first became known, a great ado was made by his toadies here about the blow which he had dealt to the politicians, and his determination to select a business man for Postmaster at all hazards, in order that the Post Office should be properly conducted. The reasons actuating Wanamaker were certainly "business," as they seem to have had little concern with the public welfare. It was John Wanamaker whom he was looking after, though, as usual, he did everything he could to cause it to be believed that he had higher and purer motives. Those who are good students for laying that Senator Quay has learned why Wanamaker selected Field, and that he has communicated to Wanamaker a knowledge of his purposes, which is the real reason why Mr. Field has not yet been appointed. Mr. Field is a Republican, has had many vices, but he is not a hypocrite. He picked "Bill" Leeds out for Postmaster of Philadelphia because Leeds had done valuable political work during the campaign in using the money which Wanamaker raised, and Quay doesn't see why his selection of Leeds isn't just as justifiable as Wanamaker's selection of Field. He is certain that it is a good deal more disinterested.

The circular sent out by Wanamaker & Brown to a Virginia Postmaster asking him to act as their agent in the sale of clothing, which was published in THE TIMES to-day, has attracted attention in this city, the home of Mr. Wanamaker. William Wanamaker, a younger brother of the Postmaster General, who is the manager of Oak Hall, an $800,000 establishment from which the circular was issued is called, was asked about it. Mr. Wanamaker carefully read the editorial in THE TIMES containing the circular and then wrote this:

"We have over a thousand agents representing our business in all sections of the country, and we are trying to get additional ones by circulars, press, advertisements, canvass, and personal solicitation. We also ask the assistance of prominent merchants, professional men, railroad men, expressmen, the clergy, physicians, and Postmasters to recommend suitable men as agents.

"It is by no means a new project. For the last ten years we have done the same thing. A circular similar to the one referred to was sent out as early as last September, and we believe we have a perfect right to do so, for Mr. John Wanamaker parted with his interest, personal and real estate, to the Wanamaker & Brown business, and sold it outright and completely to others. The whole amount of the purchase money is not fully paid and he receives simple interest on the deferred payments."

Mr. William Wanamaker's intense desire to shield his brother must have misled him when it made him say that John Wanamaker is not interested in Wanamaker & Brown, the Oak Hall clothiers. John Wanamaker himself disagrees with him. It is susceptible of proof that he is a stockholder in the firm of Wanamaker & Brown, which is a joint-stock corporation. It can also be proved that Rodman and Thomas B. Wanamaker and Robert C. Ogden compose the firm of John Wanamaker, which carries on the great retail establishment popularly called Wanamaker's, at Chestnut and Thirteenth streets; that he is the owner of the building and stock in trade at 818 Chestnut-street, which goes by the name of S. M. Wanamaker & Co.; that he and Thomas B. Wanamaker and Robert C. Ogden compose the great wholesale dry goods firm of Hood, Bonbright & Co., and that he is the sole proprietor of the *Times* Printing House, in connection, by the way, with the *Times* newspaper.

It is at this printing establishment that the persuasive circulars are printed which gather the country Postmasters in as agents. There are about one hundred thousand fourth-class Postmasters in the United States, and it is safe to say that 25,000 of them keep country stores. The following circular letter, sent to a Postmaster in Florida by Wanamaker & Brown a few weeks ago, shows that they are reaching out into the furthest corners of the Nation for business:

"DEAR SIR: Your recent favor received. We inclose printed data setting forth the liberal and comprehensive system under which we appoint sales Agents in villages and small towns having a population of less than 1,500.

"If satisfied with your appreciation, please fill out inclosed application form and return at once. We have stated $60 as the amount of business which must be done before commission will be paid, yet you should have no difficulty in selling several times that amount in the season.

"We have sales agents in towns and cities throughout the States and Territories, and our aim is to give the people the same goods, the same prices, and the same guarantees as though present in person at our establishment in Philadelphia, and furnish clothing so reliable and serviceable that every customer will be retained.

"Having been established more than a quarter of a century, and as we do the largest clothing and merchant tailoring business in America, we are perhaps familiar with our reputation for liberal and honest dealing.

"Sales agents who can take orders for fine clothing, specially made to measure, furnished, on application, with small samples from our merchant tailoring department. The commission on clothing thus made to order is 15 per cent. Very truly yours,

WANAMAKER & BROWN."

In the "printed data" so mellifluously referred to in the circular letter, Mr. Wanamaker evinces a generous disposition to let his Postmaster agents gain through his elevation to the Postmastership by informing them that as a special inducement this season we pay 15 per cent. commission, 10 per cent. being formerly." Mr. Wanamaker also offers a bonus of 1 per cent. to be paid at the end of the season, to any agent who sells $250 worth of goods and a bonus of 2 per cent. to any agent who sells $500 worth or more. Thus all his Postmasters are to be made agents for the sale of clothing, and the more they sell the more they will get. Wanamaker & Brown will be the gainers, and the Postmasters will be the losers.

Mr. Wanamaker's choice of Postmasters is also a striking proof of his business tact. Many of the Postmasters are the keepers of country stores, and the privilege of being Postmasters, so advantageous is the office to their business. John Wanamaker's fine business instincts are such that possibly Mr. Clarkson, the First Assistant Postmaster General, who appoints the fourth-class Postmasters, has been instructed to select the more businesslike keepers of country stores for those places. Not only will they be glad to act as agents for the sale of clothing, but as Mr. Wanamaker is also a large wholesale dry goods dealer in his capacity as head of the firm of Hood, Bonbright & Co. they will be glad to buy their dry goods of that firm in preference to its competitors. They already have Mr. Wanamaker's printed assurances, to wit:

"1. That the goods shall be as represented, or no sale.

"2. That the prices shall be the lowest for garments equal in quantity of material and workmanship.

"3. When garments cannot be made to fit they may be returned with a new measure, when others will be sent free of all expense.

"4. If, instead of the above, the customer desires to have his money refunded, the garments may be returned, and our check will at once be remitted for the whole amount paid, including expressage."

What could any

seemed to light up the whole city. The area covered by the fire was very great, extending from Fifty-ninth-street to about Sixty-fifth-street and running back from the river an average distance of 600 feet.

BURNING OF THE LARD FACTORY.

The building in which the fire originated was a five-story and basement brick structure at the foot of West Fifty-ninth-street, having a frontage of 200 feet on the river, and running back to a narrow alley which, 150 feet from the river, separated it from the western end of the long building occupied by the New-York Stock Yards and Market Company as a sheep house, by Joseph Eastman as a beef slaughtering house, and by Hallenbeck & Hollis, Dillenback & Dewey, Welsh, Kirby & Co., Everitt & Pidcock, and D. Harrington, dealers in cattle. The eastern half of the building, known as the "Rossiter Stores," was occupied by Rossiter & Skidmore as a storage warehouse, and was well filled with goods, half of its space being taken up with refined lard and cottonseed oil, the other half with a varied assortment of merchandise.

It was in the basement of the western half of the building that the fire broke out. This part of the building was used as a factory by the W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Company. In the basement were what is known as vat rooms, in which the process of refining is carried on. At 3:30 yesterday afternoon several vats in a room in the eastern end of the basement and adjoining the engine room were being used. They were partially filled with the cottonseed oil and animal fats which, after undergoing certain treatment, become what is known to the trade as "refined" lard. Suddenly one of the vats boiled over and the superheated mass at once ignited.

There were in the room at the time Chief Mechanic Schaefer and four other men, including Henry Benning, a refiner. Schaefer at once tried to fight back the encroaching flames and with the assistance of others threw upon them a stream of water from a hose and shovelfuls of sand and earth. It soon became apparent to them that their task was beyond their power and Schaefer had his men draw the fires from under the boilers beneath the fifty-ninth-street sidewalk before they made their escape. He saw that the fire had to be left to the city Fire Department, and remembered that to leave the boilers with strong fires burning beneath them would be to endanger the lives of the firemen. This done, he and those who had helped him bravely in his attempt to keep the fire from spreading proceeded to escape from the flames which were fast making their way toward the engine room.

In the meantime a strong smell of burning oil, for which the experienced worker in such places is always on the alert, had spread through the building, and this was closely followed by a thick and pungent smoke which was taken as a notice to quit by all hands. It took only three or four minutes for them to reach this stage of the fire, and already some of the older hands among the seventy odd who were at work in the building when the fire started had made good their escape, having acted promptly upon the warning supplied by their nasal appreciation of threatened disaster.

The exits from the place were by doors in the eastern and western ends of the building, and through these the bulk of the employes found their way in safety, though many of them were at times placed in momentary danger by the access of blinding masses of smoke, through which they could not find their way. A party of six, who had rushed from the third story, found themselves debarred by smoke from reaching the eastern exit, and had to double on their tracks and cross the building again and make for the western exit, which they safely reached and passed through in safety. These were the last men seen to leave the building by any of its doors.

HENRY BENNING LOSES HIS LIFE.

As is always the case in such disasters there were some who, either by reason of underrating the danger or by unfortunate accident, found themselves cut off from escape. The most unfortunate of these was Henry Benning, a refiner, one of those who had helped the chief mechanic in his attempt to quell the fire at its outset. His companions gave thought only to saving their lives, but he decided to go to the third story, where he had left his clothes, and save them too. One of his companions called to him to desist from the attempt, but he persisted and lost his life in his foolish endeavor. When he reached the third story he found that the smoke and fire had followed close after him, completely cutting off escape. He found two others on the same floor with him and they rushed together to the window looking out on Fifty-ninth-street. As they looked down they saw a man from a window of the story below throw to the ground a rope, down which he climbed in an unconcerned way, but reaching the ground in safety. That man was named John Walsh and had been overcome for some minutes by smoke on the second floor, but had managed to get to fresh air and find a rope, which saved his life. The three men on the floor above dashed down for the stairs in the hope of reaching the second floor and making the rope, but found their way still cut off, and returned to the windows. They had to jump for it. Some men got a ladder and put it up against the wall, but it would not reach. Benning jumped for it, missed and hurled to the ground, and was almost instantly killed. He was a middle-aged man and lived at 694 Tenth-avenue.

Charles Brown, a carpenter, next tried to jump, and, although he was insensible when picked up, he soon revived and was carried into the office of the Stock Yard Company's sheep house, whence he was soon taken to the Roosevelt Hospital. His appearance on his arrival there gave the idea that he was fatally injured, but he rallied quickly, and examination showed that he had probably sustained only a severe scalp wound and a number of contusions in different parts of the body. He is thirty-three years of age, a Scotchman, and lives at 603 West Forty-sixth-street.

John Johnson jumped last, and when carried to the office had not lost consciousness, but seemed to have been terribly injured. In a short time city ambulances reached the scene, and in one of these he was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

According to John Simon, a cooper, who was one of the six who had such a narrow escape, not more than five minutes could have elapsed from the time of the first intimation of the fire and the complete cutting off of escape from above.

IN GOOD CONDITION TO BURN.

The building occupied by the lard factory was just in the condition to favor the most rapid spreading of fire. Its floors were completely saturated with oils and fats, and from floor to floor extended elevator shafts, admirably calculated to convey flames and smoke from end to end of the building. The fire licked its way along the basement floors in a twinkling, and in a few minutes was roaring in bright and intensely hot flames from the windows of the first story. Its progress upward throughout the building was very rapid. In ten minutes from the time the alarm was given the whole building was ablaze and in a very few minutes more flames were pouring from every window on its southern side. The engines pumped water upon the Rossiter and Skidmore storage warehouse, but very soon smoke issuing from between its iron shutters and the roof showed that the fire had reached it. This settled the fate of the entire building. The heat of the burning oil soon carried away the shutters, and the arrival of more oxygen added to the fire's ferocity. The firemen were ordered to fall back before the heat, which at a distance of over one hundred yards was more than citizens not employed in the Fire Department could stand. One by one the iron shutters gave way, and after the fire had been burning an hour it leaped from the roof of the building in a clear, bright flame 50 feet in height. From this time forward there was nothing problematical about the fire beyond what its ultimate results would be. The factory had been wiped out. The southern half of its western wall had fallen, and only part of the first story of the wall on Fifty-ninth-street stood up. The flames rose many feet above the walls which inclosed them. The eastern and northern walls of the entire building stood for over three hours the brunt of the flames that seethed within. At about 5:30 the first sign of wavering of the wall at the north-west corner of the building was noticed and a few moments later that part of the structure fell with a mighty crash toward the river. Five minutes later the eastern wall of the building followed in its example. This included all of the fire's progress revealed to the thousands of watchers who lined the avenue to the west a perfect view of the interior of the northern end of the burning building. Every upper floor was a blazing mass of nearly piled tierces of lard; on the lower floor were barrels said to contain cottonseed oil. In and out among them roared five stories of almost white flames, and this went on until, in about twenty minutes, the remainder of the northern wall surrendered to the pressure and fell, oil, bricks, and timber went down together, extinguishing for a moment the flames, which took about ten seconds to reassert their supremacy.

MR. COX SAYS TWO MEN WERE KILLED.

Robert G. Cox of 597 Eleventh-avenue called at the Roosevelt Hospital at 6:30 to inquire about his friend Charles Browne. Cox's nerves were considerably unstrung, due, he said, to his narrow escape from the lard refinery, where he has been employed as painter for seven weeks. He managed, however, to give an intelligent account of his experience. "I was," said he, "at work in the laboratory of the refinery on the third floor in a small room. The door was closed and I was unconscious of danger from fire until I was told of it by the men who arrived. One body was carried to a freight car on Thirteenth-avenue, and the other I saw being taken down Twelfth-avenue toward Fifty-eighth-street. Several of the hands jumped and were able to walk away without help. I saw Browne leap from the third-story window. I saw Superintendent Watt leave the burning building. He was one of the last men to come out and was not hurt apparently.

"The rapid spread of the flames is unaccountable to me. The company had taken many precautions against accident of this kind. On each of the six floors were brackets holding hose connected with water pipes, and besides at convenient points all over the establishment were stands holding buckets of water and sand. The apparatus, while ample be all appearance, was useless in this emergency for the reason that no man could live within the walls. I do not remember that I ever received any instructions as to my duty in an emergency of this kind, and I never heard that the hands were given fire drill. There were no fire escapes on the buildings. The company was very busy. We had already worked two nights this week. The establishment was loaded and saturated with lard and cottonseed oil. It was in tanks and barrels from cellar to roof."

ELEVATORS AND PIERS GO.

It was just 5:10 o'clock when Elevator A caught fire from the sparks blown across from the Wilcox Building, about three hundred feet to the south. The sparks lodged in the very top of the building, under the northeast corner of the roof, and made first just a little blaze that could hardly be seen through the smoke from the other buildings. Rapidly this flame grew in proportion, and within fifteen minutes fire was rushing in long tongues through all the windows at that end of the structure. It ate its way right down from the roof to the ground, and half an hour after it began, the southern end of the roof fell in with a crash, sending high into the air streams of fire and swarms of whirling sparks. There were in the neighborhood of 500,000 bushels of wheat in this elevator, and the grain burned with astonishing rapidity and fierceness.

The mingled smell of wheat and burned wood that was wafted up the Hudson was not pleasant, but those on the streets east of the burning buildings escaped that infliction as well as the blinding, sticky smoke which was swept in huge volumes directly away from them.

When the first part of the roof fell in it weakened the thin wooden walls upon which it had rested and dragged the upper portion of them with it. These tottering supports did not remain long standing. They broke off from the top in huge pieces, some falling into the mass of flames which filled the interior and others scraping down the sides of the walls which remained. At about 6 o'clock the whole line of roof, from the northern end of the building to the gap already made, went crashing down, carrying with it many feet of the walls on every side. Then the fiery spectacle was at its best. The north side of the building was all that the spectators was aflame, and the columns of fire which rose from the crash of the falling roof reached way above where the roof had once been. Rapidly, then, those walls still standing were consumed, and the building seemed to melt away. At 7:30 o'clock there was nothing left of it but a heap of ruins, which still burned, but with constantly-diminishing fierceness.

Elevator A was erected upon made ground, and its foundations were of stone. For two stories it was built of brick, and the rest of it was of wood, covered with slate. It was 325 feet long and 125 feet high, and, although owned by the New-York Central Road, it was leased to C. A. Pool & Co. of 3 Beaver-street, and was fully insured. Its contents were the property of various merchants, to whom the grain there on storage, and were also insured.

When Elevator A had been about half consumed sparks from its burning walls lodged in the roof of Elevator B and set that building afire.

Elevator B was built entirely upon a pier at the foot of Sixty-second-street. It was absolutely inaccessible by the land force of the Department except from the shore end, and they were forced to run their hose to such immense lengths that the streams as they poured from the nozzles were ridiculously puny and insignificant in the face of such a tempest of fire. The flaming flood, therefore, had things all his own way, and he played merry havoc with the gigantic structure. The spectacle was weird and sublime to the utmost. Long before the flames burst through the roof they roared, a cauldron under the pier. By 7:30 o'clock the whole structure was in flames. First the entrances of the lower story—wide, sliding doors of wood—burned out and then a perfect volcano of flames, spitting embers and sheets, poured out from the northern side of the building, resting fire to ragged rafts of floating timbers in the adjoining slip. The slate sheathing of the walls for half an hour prevented the flames from escaping except through the openings in the first story of the fire and from the roof. But shortly before 8 o'clock the northern wall began to collapse. A section at the outer end of the pier for about fifty feet from the top fell inward with a crash like thunder and a volume of sparks and flames leaped hundreds of feet in the air and then beat downward as if intent upon swallowing up the pier and freight station at a single gulp.

The fire had by this time fastened in two or three places on the two-story freight shed "D" of the New-York Central Road on the new pier 49, to the north, and which was stored six feet high on both floors with highly combustible merchandise. But Chief Shay was on the roof with four fire companies, while the fire tugs in the slip next north of the freight station poured a deluge of water over it from that side and so fast as the fire would catch it was put out.

There now began a desperate running contest between the firemen on land and the fire men on the river and the fire, that seemed an incarnate demon and determined upon sweeping all before him. Piece by piece the burning frame of Elevator B gave way and fell to the dock, only to intensify the flames and heat just above the water level. Then a three-story office building at the shore end of the elevator began to burn, and afterward some wooden sheds adjoining. From these large embers were borne on the stiff wind that blew under the pier upon which the elevator stood over against and under the pier upon which stood freight shed D. The severest attack upon sides of that structure resisted the flames very lightly, and if there had been any protection for the wooden piling and timbers of the pier underneath the fire would have been stayed at this point. But while the firemen were pouring water upon and into this pier the flames seized upon it from its southern exposure and underneath where the firemen could not get at it, and in a few moments its doom was sealed. Before the fire had reached this pier the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads had all of their powerful tugboats to the assistance of the firebeats and the boats of the New-York Central Road. All of them were equipped with powerful pumps and plenty of hose, and at one time there were sixteen of these boats all told arranged in line with their bows against the pier, puffing and snorting and pouring floods of water over the pier and building. But discipline and experience were shown superior to any advantages the railroads' boats may have had in numbers, for the John Ellis was the end of the pier and the William F. Havemeyer in the slip occupied the most exposed places and fought the fire with a ferocity and skill that called forth praise from all beholders. In the shed were petroleum, naphtha, cotton, flour, pork, lard, sugar, and oatter, in barrels and boxes and sacks.

Although the fire had threatened this enormous and valuable stock for four hours, no effort was made to remove it, although the yard was full of empty freight cars and there was help in sufficient quantity to have emptied it. As late as 7:30 o'clock the fire insurance men who busied themselves about the place, and after the fire had secured a firm hold on the pier, some fifty Italian laborers began to roll out barrels of flour and lard and pork. But they did not work long. The fire had eaten its way under the pier and began to burn through a hundred crevices in the floors. The Havemeyer was driven from her position, but, instead of hauling out into river, she ran further up the slip toward the shore and resumed her fight. The John Fuller had caught fire herself on her pilot house, but this bluff by the fire fiend was easily countered, and the tug drew out of danger.

Dense volumes of black smoke filled the pier shed and drove firemen and laborers before it into the street. It poured out at the door and windows and rolled heavenward, a seaboard to people miles away that the fire had seized upon new material. The elevators had burned with a clear, bright flame and little smoke. The freight shed and contents made a dark red fire, and emitted a rolling volume of smoke that was black as solid tar. In less time than it takes to tell of it, the flames reached the petroleum. There was a low boom, a burst of flame, and the fire spurted out over the slip between the burning pier and Pier E, next north. In a few moments the oil had spread nearly across the slip, and the Havemeyer was headed and hemmed in by a wall of fire, while a blast of flame and smoke poured across the way to the open river. It was evident she had to get out of there, and despite the danger she was put about and rushed through the burning oil to safety in the Hudson.

In elevator B, 250,000 bushels of wheat and 50,000 bushels of barley; in the pier shed D the merchandise was valued by several insurance agents who were present at from $650,000 to $800,000. The three piers, that at the foot of Fifty-ninth-street, the elevator B pier, and freight shed D pier, all of which were built by the New York Central Company, were valued at $40,000 each. The shed on the Fifty-ninth-street pier was built at an expense of $30,000, and that called freight shed D cost $45,000 to build.

The pier at the foot of Fifty-ninth-street was burned early in the afternoon. It caught fire very soon after the flames in the lard factory broke out from the western wall, and its long shed, covered with corrugated iron sheeting, and very dry timber. When the fire broke out the building, which is over 500 feet in length and 200 in width, contained 6,000 sheep and lambs and 1,100 cattle.

It was decided by the owners that this stock had better be moved to safer quarters, and the stock yard employes were kept busy for an hour driving the animals to the upper end of the cattle yard, where they remained through the rest of the day and following night. That the fire occurred early in the day, before the butchers had made their purchases, the job would have been a much heavier one. But very few cattle were in the yards at the time of the fire, the marauders' aisles having pretty thoroughly emptied the pens.

As the fire in the storage warehouse neared the point where the collapse of its eastern wall became imminent Mr. Eastman and other occupants of the sheep house building crowded as close to the burning building as was practicable. This meant, in the case of the hardiest among them, a distance from the blaze of about three hundred feet, and even then they had to shade their faces with their hats and make sly peeps at the flames from time to time. All were agreed that if the wall fell eastward and upon the building next door the doom of the latter would be sealed. This was Mr. Eastman's opinion, quite coolly given, although he had much at stake in the outcome of the wall's tumble. Luckily, when the wall gave way it fell on that it provided a barrier between the cauldron of flame and the sheep house, and, barring a change in the direction of the wind, the latter building was safe. A change of wind that would have caused its destruction would also have sacrificed the big gas works in Fifty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

One of the earliest spectators at the fire was a Western cattleman. He viewed the panoramic spectacle from the veranda of the Union Stock Yards Hotel, and was so much impressed by the remarkable exhibition that he jotted down notes for the purpose of writing a descriptive letter to his wife. To a TIMES reporter who met him by accident he said: "I have seen a large number of fires in my time, but this one surpasses anything in my career. I wouldn't have missed the exciting event for anything in dollars and cents. It seems to me that about half the population of New-York came over to see the sight. Men, women, and children literally poured in streams down to the police lines. I never saw so many well-dressed men and women at a fire before.

"One of the most interesting incidents of the fire to me was the rescuing of live stock from the long brick building back of the lard refinery. From my point of view I had a clean sweep of the field north of the big refinery. It was 4:30 when the lambs, several hundred in number, were shoved out of the big door east of Everitt & Pidcock's office. When the drivers got the procession once started down into the yards it moves like water down hill. After the lambs came a lot of sheep, and after that enough calves to fill several of the pens. A few head of cattle were driven over the same road. The calves were the most difficult to handle and the only quadrupeds who seemed frightened. Once in the pens the live stock were apparently safe, but owing to the intense heat the sheep, lambs, and calves were moved further north in the yards."

THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

The firemen, under Chief Shay's personal direction, made a gallant fight to save Pier E and were successful in their efforts. The heat burst from the burning Pier D and scorched the adjoining one and it looked as though it would also go up in fire and smoke. Chief Shay, however, jumped on board the tug John Fuller, which is used in place of the fireboat Zophar Mills, now out of commission. The Fuller had her own crew on board, and they were afraid to nose up as close to the burning pier as the fireman wished.

Chief Shay took command and pushed right up to the fire and poured a stream on the burning oil that was floating toward Pier E. Then the Havemeyer was ordered around and the two boats lay alongside Pier E and deluged it with water. The prompt and energetic work of the firemen saved the pier. Chief Shay then came ashore and at 10:30 o'clock pronounced the fire under control, though he admitted that it would bear careful watching, and his directions showed that he was bound to be on the safe side after the morning's fright. The fireboats continued to pour streams on Pier E, and a line of hose was run up on top of the shed, and continued there till the adjacent burning mass was near the water's edge. The firemen had worked at great disadvantages. The Zophar Mills was sadly needed, as the Fuller could not throw her streams. With the Zophar Mills Chief Shay thinks he would have saved Pier D. As it was it was nearly saved, and but for catching underneath and cutting off the firemen the flames could probably have been saved off. As in the previous fire in the yards, there was great difficulty in getting engines down to the piers and elevators and when they did get the hydrants were few and far between. Two engines had speeded there by having to repire from their position when the lard factory was burning. Another was dragged down over the railroad tracks from Fifty-ninth-street. They did good service in cooling down the pier sheds as well as the Charities and Correction steamboat, which came up.

At midnight the crowd up on the Eleventh-avenue hill was still large and new-comers were filling the place of the old. They looked down upon the smoldering ruins which occasionally broke up into a sheet of flame as the wind freshened. Upon the ruins of the Wilcox Building thin streams of water were being poured, and two engine companies were still working upon the burned pier, while a fleet of tugboats continued the work of keeping the adjacent piers below cool. The Fuller will not be completely extinguished for twenty-four hours.

During the afternoon there were sent out three fire alarms and four special calls by Chief Shay, who was in charge at the fire, bringing about twenty engines and trucks, and the fireboats John Fuller, William F. Havemeyer, and tried to fight the fire from the river side. There were a dozen or more tugs and other vessels lying at the piers of the elevators when the fire began and they were all ordered away promptly by Chief Shay. The engines which were present worked in the main long range, as near as from the Wilcox Building, for they could not get anywhere near the elevators, and if they had they would have been unable to find much water.

The heat of the fire in the storage warehouse was so intense that even those of the nearby firemen were overcome by it and were carried off in an insensible condition. They were Assistant Foreman Coleman of Engine No. 23, and Foremen William Noble of No. 1, and Kendall of No. 2.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

As far as could be ascertained yesterday, the losses incurred at this fire were as follows:

Wilcox building	$200,000
Wilcox Company's loss on stock and machinery	200,000
Goods stored with Rossiter & Skidmore	1,300,000
Fifty-ninth-street storehouse	30,000
Contents	90,000
Elevator A	500,000
Contents	425,000
Elevator B	400,000
Contents	225,000
Dock D	45,000
Contents	350,000
Total	$3,197,500

The destroyed property was all insured, and there is probably not an insurance company in the city which is not more or less interested in the ravages of the flames. The Home Insurance Company and the London, Liverpool and Globe Companies were said last night to be the heaviest losers, though the amounts could not be authoritatively stated. The insurance men were disposed to criticise the New-York Central people for not getting out more of the stuff from Pier D. While the elevators were burning it was claimed there was ample time to strip the piers of their contents. As it was, 900 barrels of flour and lard were run out in five minutes.

THE KILLED AND INJURED.

Henry Benning was the only person killed, according to the most authentic information. He was a refiner employed by the W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Company's factory. He was in the basement of the building when the fire broke out and went to the third story to attempt to save his clothing. Finding his escape cut off, he leaped from the window and was instantly killed. He lived at 694 Tenth-avenue.

John Johnson a laborer, 52 years of age, of 570 Tenth-avenue, employed by the Wilcox Company, who leaped from the third-story window of the factory during the fire, will probably die. He lies at Bellevue Hospital in a very precarious condition. His spine is badly injured and his back severely contused, and, apart from these injuries and the shock, the doctors think he is injured internally. It was reported last night at Bellevue that he probably would not live until morning. Johnson was born in Ireland, and has passed in this country forty years.

Charles Brown, the carpenter of the Wilcox Company, who also leaped from the third-story window, sustained severe scalp wounds and broke his nose. He is at Roosevelt Hospital and is reported not seriously injured and as doing well. He lives at 603 West Forty-sixth-street and is thirty-three years of age. He will probably be discharged to-day.

William F. Jones, a fireman who was overcome by the heat and dislocated his shoulder, was treated at Roosevelt Hospital, after which he went home.

Edward G. Tobin, the Assistant of Engine Company No. 23, who was overcome by the heat, is still there, but doing well, and will be discharged this morning.

About half a dozen others were injured slightly.

THE CENTRAL'S LOSS.

All the time the big fire was blazing at its height and for hours afterward the officials of the New-York Central Railroad were asked what the loss would be to the company. They refused to make any statement, but it was generally believed that it would be over a million dollars. The Central's loss will be about two million dollars. I cannot say what the insurance is until I get out the papers in the morning. It is by far the largest loss the New-York Central has ever suffered by fire. Our business, however, will suffer no interruption whatever. One of the elevators, the north one, was saved, and this, together with the floating elevators we can use and the facilities we have at other points on the river, will enable us to handle our business. The building that the fire was in was of no great consequence to the company, for as a matter of fact it was not used for the purpose for which it was originally intended. The loss will be the net loss of the fire. The damage to the stockyards does not amount to much. They were a lot of sheds. The movement of grain at this time is light.

"I cannot say how much stock there was in the elevator until I see the returns, and I do not know whether there was any live stock lost or not. Our representatives at the fire were not estimating losses. They were doing what they could to save property and stay the progress of the fire.

"The elevators will be rebuilt immediately. There will be a meeting of the heads of the departments in the morning to consider this matter."

The building in which the fire started was erected about eight years ago and was the property of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. It was a solid brick structure 200 feet square and within 100 feet of the river front. Its value was estimated at $200,000. It was occupied by the William J. Wilcox Company, lard refiners, and Rossiter & Skidmore, who conduct a general storage warehouse on the premises.

Mr. Wilcox of the William J. Wilcox Company said yesterday at his office, 59 Broad-street, that there was no fire in their part of the building except under the cellar where the boilers were located. He estimated the loss of his firm at $200,000, $90,000 of which was on stock and $110,000 on machinery. The stock consisted entirely of refined lard and lard in the process of refining, and both the stock and machinery were insured.

A representative of the firm of Rossiter & Skidmore said that owing to the number of people with goods stored in their warehouse it was impossible to estimate the exact value of the property, but he approximated it at from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. Most of the stores consisted of flour, wood pulp, cottonseed oil, lard, straw goods, and ale. The amount of ale and flour was said to be very large. All of the stuff was fully insured.

Among the concerns that sustained heavy losses by the fire was the American Lard Company, which had $72,000 worth of cottenseed oil stored with Rossiter & Skidmore and $32,000 of the same commodity with the William J. Wilcox Company. This was also fully insured.

The two engines dispatched later by having to rejire from their position when the lard factory was burning. Another was dragged down over the railroad tracks from Fifty-ninth-street. They did good service in cooling down the pier sheds as well as the Charities and Correction steamboat, which came up.

The car tracks immediately in front of the fire were filled with platform cars, covered with people, and looking just like the lower row of seats in a country circus. All sorts and conditions of men and women occupied these lower seats, while in front sitting on the sides of the cars and others standing behind them, and still others grouped in front on the side of the track or sitting on the ash heaps beyond. There was barely room to walk along the side of the track. The crowd overflowed into the side streets wherever a glimpse of the flames could be had. Beyond the tracks were rows of tenement houses, every window, every balcony, and every roof filled with spectators. Still back of the tenement houses was a bluff or two of rock, apparently rising high above the houses, covered with wat here. Then, too, the ground rising sharply from the river, every housetop furnished a position from which the spreading flames could be seen.

To one turning his back to the fire this looked almost like an immense artificial theatre. The rows on rows of spectators seemed regularly arranged. The sun was setting, but its rays were made powerless to annoy the eyes by the dense black clouds, which made it appear as through a smoked glass. And then, as the fire went higher and the flames of the burning elevator gathered volume, every face was lighted up and one standing near the fire could almost count the number of those watching. Many more powerful glasses than the ordinary opera glass were brought into requisition, and the crowd presented a most picturesque appearance.

The Best Remedy

FOR Sore Eyes, Cancerous Humors, Prurigo, and other manifestations of depraved blood, is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Used persistently, according to directions, it effectually eradicates all traces of disease, and restores the sufferer to a sound and healthy condition.

"I hereby certify that I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with excellent success, for a cancerous humor, or, as it seemed to be, cancer on my lip. Shortly after using this remedy the sore healed. I believe that the disease is entirely cured, and consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an infallible remedy for all kinds of eruptions caused by impure blood."—Charles G. Ernberg, Vasa, Minn.

"For years my blood was in an unhealthy condition. After having tried other medicines without success, I have lately taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and with the best results. I think this medicine is the only blood-purifier that can be absolutely relied upon."—Mrs. Oliver Valentine, 144 Quincy st., Brooklyn, New York.

"A neighbor of ours who was rendered nearly blind from scrofula, was entirely cured by using three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Stephans & Best, Druggists, Ball Play, Tenn.

"For several years afflicted with disorders of the blood, I have received more benefit from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

than from all other medicines."—B. Rice, 140 Endicott st., Boston, Mass.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Taken in Season,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla arrests blood-poisoning before it pervades the system. Don't delay till the forces of nature are exhausted and there is nothing to work on. Begin at once the use of this medicine, and be sure you take no other to counteract its effects.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me of a bad case of blood-poisoning and restored me to health. My system was saturated with a poison which all ordinary remedies failed to reach, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla did the work completely. This was twenty-one years ago, and no symptoms of the disease have since appeared. I have recommended this wonderful medicine to hundreds of people, similarly afflicted, and always with the most satisfactory results."—A. H. Christy, Bourbon, Ind.

"For many years I was troubled with scrofulous complaints. Hearing Ayer's Sarsaparilla very highly recommended, I decided to try it, and have done so with the most gratifying effects. I am convinced that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best possible blood-medicine."—John W. Starr, Laconia, Ind.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

PREVIOUS LARGE FIRES.

Next to this fire, the largest for many years past was the Worth-street fire, as it is commonly called, which destroyed the great block in the midst of the dry goods district bounded by Worth, Thomas, and Church streets and Broadway. It was occupied by leading dry goods firms, who were, luckily, well insured. The loss was $3,529,000. This fire made an immense sensation for the reason that only three hours before there had been another in the dry goods district at the northeast corner of Grand-street and Broadway, by which $1,500,000 was destroyed, and merchants began to fear that the dry goods district was not properly protected.

On Feb. 6, 1876, there was a large fire which destroyed nearly one-half of the handsome block bounded by Broadway, Grand, Howard, and Crosby streets, occupied by Lesher, Whitmore & Co., Catlin, Brundett & Co., and other large dry goods firms. The loss was $2,881,400.

Other large fires in recent years have been: Oct. 10, 1881, the Fourth-avenue Railway car-house and stable on Fourth-avenue, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, and the Merrell storehouse, Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street. Loss, $2,000,000.

May 27, 1887. The Belt Line stables, several tenements and factories covering most of the block on Tenth-avenue, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. Loss $689,450; 1,185 horses were burned.

Jan. 25, 1888. The iron buildings on the west side of Broadway, between Spring and Prince streets, occupied by dry goods firms. Loss $1,710,000.

March 1, 1888. The Pottier & Stymus Building, Lexington-avenue and Forty-first and Forty-second streets. Loss $589,000.

SEWING MACHINES ON TRIAL.

A matronly-looking woman entered the showroom of one of the big sewing machine companies in Union-square a few days ago, and walking up to the manager, made this somewhat startling request:

"I want to try one of your machines. The latest pattern, with all the attachments, particularly. If I like it perhaps I'll buy it. And I want you to send a woman to teach me to sew on it, and you don't charge anything for the trial, do you?"

Instead of the manager escorting the woman to the door and indicating which way the up-town cars ran, with the information that sewing machine companies were not branches of the Department of Charities, &c., he rubbed his hands together gently and said with the most winning of smiles:

"Certainly, Madam. We will send you the machine three weeks on trial without charge. If the one we send you doesn't suit, don't hesitate to let us know."

Then the customer departed with an expression of satisfaction, and the manager, turning to a friend, remarked: "Well, that lady needn't have come all the way down here to get that machine. She need only have written us to drop a postal card to us and the machine would have been sent just the same. Oh, yes, we have to make big concessions to buyers now, for most of the sewing-machine patents have run out, and there is very little or no real, little difference between our goods and those of any other first-class manufacture. So when a person comes along and wants to try one of our machines it isn't good policy not to give her an opportunity. That lady may not want to buy the machine at all—simply mean it for three weeks to finish up her spring sewing, but we go on the pretty-well-founded supposition that once a woman has a machine in her house she'll generally refuse to part with it and her husband in the end feels the bill."

TRIBULATIONS OF CAR DRIVERS.

A fine-looking woman stood on the southwest corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway yesterday with a curly-haired dog under one arm and six packages of her shopping purchases under the other. A Broadway car came bowling along up town and the fine-looking woman signaled it to stop.

"Other corner!" yelled the driver.

"Contemptible puppy!" exclaimed the woman, and she didn't budge.

The car stopped a moment, but she made no motion to step toward it and it continued on its course up town.

"There it is again," said the driver to a passenger standing near him: "that lady thinks as I am the meanest cuss on this green earth, but I ain't. I didn't dare stop this car on the other corner because I have a family and I can't risk being laid off a week and take my chances of a regular car afterward. It's one of the rules of every horse-car line in this city that drivers shan't stop cars on the first crossin', because then, you see, some one, why, the company is responsible and has to pay the fiddler. Why, the other day a big beer truck ran into one of the First-avenue cars and sent what was a-standin' at the lower crossin' and hurt a passenger and killed one of the driver's horses. I'm flanged if the court didn't make the company pay for the passenger's hurts and for the dead horse, too. So you sees we has to be very careful. People git very mad at us sometimes, but we can't help it."

SUICIDE OF AN AUSTRIAN COUNTESS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Countess Josephine Radetzky, daughter of the late Gen. Radetzky and granddaughter of the famous Marshal Radetzky, committed suicide yesterday morning in Vienna. The deceased lady, who was 34 years old and unmarried, bore the title of Stiftsdame, or Canoness, and lived with her widowed mother in Görtz. On Sunday she arrived in Vienna to consult a doctor about an ailment from which she was suffering, and was told that she must undergo an operation. The fear of the ordeal seemed to have preyed on her mind, although on Sunday she spent the evening in very cheerful conversation with the lady in whose house she was staying. Yesterday morning, however, she was found dead in bed, having shot herself in the temple with a revolver.

HOW A STORY WAS STARTED.

A correspondent of the London *Chronicle* contradicts the rumor about Kossuth's illness. I have, he says, just received a letter from Turin, dated Sunday, March 31, stating that the great Hungarian, now in his eighty-seventh year, was slightly indisposed on that day, but not by any means ill. Only on Saturday last he received a numerous deputation from Hungary, who assembled on the Journey by Turin expressly to beg him to return to his native land. Touched by his reply, Kossuth, as is not unnatural in an old man, burst into tears, and the report was spread that he was ill.

WANTS A CLEAN SWEEP.

MR. M'LAUGHLIN OF THE CITY RECORD DON'T LIKE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Mr. William G. McLaughlin, Mayor Grant's Supervisor of the *City Record*, spent a good part of Thursday in "explaining" his share in the scheme to remove Washington H. Hedtler, the "storekeeper, messenger, &c." of the *Record* office, and to replace him by James O'Sullivan, a Tammany workee, by means of a misuse of the civil service laws.

Mr. McLaughlin at first denied that he had requested Mr. Ackerman, the Secretary of the Civil Service Board of this city, to hold an examination of candidates for Mr. Hedtler's place, and he even went so far as to tell Mr. Hedtler that there was nothing in the story, and that he had no intention of removing him. When he was confronted with Mr. Ackerman's statement that he had requested him to hold an examination Mr. McLaughlin weakened and finally admitted that very soon after he had become Supervisor of the *City Record* he had made a general request to Mr. Ackerman to hold examinations for all the places in his offices within the civil service laws, and he supposed Mr. Ackerman had acted upon this request in holding the examination of Wednesday, about which no public notice was given.

"How did you come to do that, Mr. McLaughlin?" a reporter of THE TIMES asked.

"Well, I made up my mind as soon as I became Supervisor of the *City Record* to turn out all the men I found in it and replace them by Tammany men, and I am going to do it. I do not believe in civil service reform myself. I am not a member of Tammany Hall, but Mayor Grant, who is, gave me my place, and I am going to put Tammany men in as soon as I can."

"But don't you know that you can't put Tammany men in; that every place in the *City Record* office except your own is subject to civil service rules, and that the new-comers, if the present occupants are removed, must pass a civil service examination?"

"No, I don't know it, and I don't believe it. The bookbinders are not, any way. There are six bookbinders. I can name and appoint them. They do not come under the civil service law. And I am going to appoint a new assistant Supervisor in a few days. He does not come under the civil service law. I have got a printed list of all the men in my office here. I know their names."

Mr. McLaughlin thereupon took out of his pocketbook a portion of the issue of the *City Record* of Jan. 31, 1889, which contained the list of the *City Record's* force. As a matter of fact, and as the reporter of THE TIMES informed Mr. McLaughlin, much to his consternation, all his subordinates hold office under the provisions of the civil service law—the Assistant Supervisor and all. Each appointee must have passed a civil service examination, and all Mr. McLaughlin and his master, Tammany Hall, can do, is to accept the results.

Mr. James O'Sullivan's chances of becoming Mr. Hedtler's successor are not good. His competitor, Mr. Conlon, is a veteran of the Union Army, and will receive, by law, take precedence of the other applicants if he can only succeed in getting the minimum number of marks at the examination. So Mr. Conlon is not obliged to beat Mr. O'Sullivan; if he gets through at all he is the man who must be taken as Mr. Hedtler's successor. As he is a County Democrat it will be no gain to Tammany to remove Mr. Hedtler, who passed a good examination in 1887 and is not a politician.

While Messrs. James Thomson, William Hildreth Field, and Henry Marquand, the heads of the Civil Service Boards, would say nothing specifically, it is understood that there will be no more secret examinations. Due notice will be given henceforth of all examinations.

OFF WITH THE MONEY.

MR. BECKMAN TRIES TO SAY GOOD-BYE TO MME. ROQUEPLON.

Mme. Roqueplon, a petite Frenchwoman, was managing the Hotel du Nord at Panama a year ago when she met Cæsar W. Beckman, a German. They agreed to marry, and in September, 1888, started on a trip to Europe. At Lyons Mme. Roqueplon introduced Beckman to her father, who received him as her intended husband. Beckman so won his confidence that he gave him 6,000f. to provide for Mme. Roqueplon until their marriage. That was to take place in New-York.

The couple arrived here on the steamer La Gascogne on April 7 and went to the Hartford House, in Pearl-street. Last Tuesday Beckman took Mme. Roqueplon out for a walk and left her in a saloon near the Brooklyn Bridge, saying that business would keep him away for some hours. She returned to the hotel but Beckman did not come back. As he had her 6,000f. she grew anx

HAMPERING THE REFORM

AN IMPORTANT OFFICE STILL LEFT UNFILLED.

TALK ABOUT THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—APPOINTMENTS MADE YESTERDAY—MR. BLAINE AS A WHISTLER.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The President made the following appointments to-day:

Members of Public Museum—RALPH W. WHEELOCK of Dakota, at Mitchell, Dakota; HARRISON KELLEY of Jacksonville, Oregon, at Drewsey, Oregon; JAMES R. HAYDEN of Olympia, Washington Territory, at Seattle, Washington Territory.

Examiner in Chief, Patent Office—SOLON W. ROCKWOOD of Owasco, N. Y.

Indian Agent—LARAS J. MILES of West Branch, Iowa, at Osage Agency, Indian Territory.

Special Agent to Make Allotments of Lands in Severalty to Indians—JAMES G. HATCHETT of Frankfort, Ky.

United States Attorney for Southern District of Alabama—MEREDITH D. WIGGINSHAM of Alabama.

Register of Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon—JAY R. HUNTINGTON of Oregon.

The report has been heard here that Judge Robert A. Taylor of Fort Wayne, Ind., a member of the Mississippi River Commission, will be appointed a Civil Service Commissioner. Nothing is known at the White House about this report, and gentlemen who are friends of both the President and Judge Taylor express the opinion that he has not been thought of for the place.

The local papers are again expressing confidence that the efforts of Mr. Charles A. Dana and Mr. Samuel J. Randall to secure the appointment of ex-Representative T. B. Merriman will be rewarded with success. It is scarcely credible. The strongest objection to Col. Merriman is that he is not a friend of the civil service system, but there are other reasons for objecting to his appointment to a position of such prominence and responsibility that none of his friends could urge without appearing to be inspired by ill feeling toward him, rather than regard for the merit system. The delay of the President in appointing the two Commissioners is encouraging the machine men of his party to declare that the days of civil service reform are numbered and that by the time Congress meets there will be little left to be done to put an end to what Mr. Dana calls "the Chinese system," except to repeal the law that created the commission.

Gen. John H. Ketcham, Representative in Congress from the Sixteenth New-York District, cannot understand why so many Republicans complain because the patronage mill does not grind out offices. The hope was raised for the complacency of the whispering member from Dutchess was explained to-day. Representative Moses D. Stivers of the Fifteenth District, just across the Hudson River, met Gen. Ketcham at the Arlington. He shook hands with him and then congratulated him upon his success as an office-getter. "Do you know," said Mr. Stivers to a friend, "that I have had more Postmasters appointed for my Congressional district than any other Representative in Congress except Ketcham? That is a fact. He leads me only by a few dozen." Gen. Ketcham will stay in the pasture as long as there is a blade of grass there.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Tichenor has received some demands, but from what source he does not say, against the admission to the United States, untaxed, of freight cars built and owned in Canada. Under Treasury regulations the railroads doing an international business have been permitted to exchange cars, the number of cars admitted in exchange being proportioned to the mileage of the roads interested. It is asserted by those who make the protest, that some of the Canadian railroads have presumed upon the permission and have sent into the United States a number of cars far exceeding their mileage allowance. The demand has been made that for these in excess of the appropriate number duty shall be assessed, and there is a protest against this proposed tax. The question arises at the same time, whether the cars referred to, if found to be unlawfully here, can be classified as manufactures of wood and iron, shall pay duty once, or each time they are brought into the United States.

The annual Summer course of instruction at the naval torpedo station at Newport, R. I., is to begin May 1 and continue until July 1, and will include theoretical and practical instruction in the use of torpedoes for offense and defense. The Herreshoff torpedo boat Stiletto has been ordered to the station, and will be used to drill the officers and crews in torpedo manœuvres and to accustom them to handling boats at high speed. It is probable that if the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is accepted and put in commission before the end of the course she may be sent to the station so as to give the officers an opportunity to gain a practical knowledge of the use of the Zalinski guns.

The officers who have been detailed for instruction this year are: Lieut. Commander John C. Rich, Lieuts. A. C. Dinger, W. S. Hogg, A. G. Winternalter, Charles E. Vreeland, John C. Irvine, Albert Ross, Wells L. Field, and M. K. Sehwerk; Ensigns John H. Shipley and R. P. Forshew, and First Lieuts. Thomas N. Wood and Richard Wallach of the Marine Corps.

The *Star* says to-day, in its usual detailed report of the visitors to the White House, that after the Cabinet meeting, "when Secretary Blaine came out of the Cabinet room, he was whistling 'White Wings.' He continued to whistle the somewhat familiar vocal antiquity until he had gone half way down the stairs. The Secretary of the Interior is the only man that Secretary Halford is a whistler; that may be true, but he has never whistled while on duty at the White House. Mr. Blaine, however, with no previous reputation as a whistler and no apparent practice, whistles exquisitely, and in the White House, too."

Among the visitors to the White House to-day were Capt. A. M. Matthews, H. A. Patten, E. W. Hitt, and E. H. Conkling, a committee from Orange, N. J., to ask the President to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, for which the Orange people are making elaborate preparations. The President received the committee very pleasantly, and assured Capt. Matthews that it would give him great pleasure to be present at the reunion, but that the pressure of business engagements would prevent him from attending.

The Board of Bureau Officers which has been considering the proposals received for building the armored coast defense vessel has completed its work and made a report to Secretary of the Navy. It is understood that the board finds that it is not possible to build the vessel under the lowest bid ($1,614,000) and comply with the terms of the act of Congress which fixes the total cost of the naval ram, batteries, and other naval structures to be built under the authorization at $2,000,000. Out of this total must come the armor for the coast defense vessel, which is not to be furnished by the contractor, and which will cost $350,000, anchors, boats, &c., and the submarine boat for which proposals were received some months ago. Altogether there would be a deficit of about $100,000 if the lowest bid for building this powerful vessel were accepted. The next move of the department, if the report is accepted by Secretary Tracy, will be to readvertise for proposals and, if that fails to secure production, then to appeal to Congress for an increase in the limit of total cost.

The Postmaster General has appointed the following fourth-class Postmasters:

New-York.—H. E. Gillespie, An Sable Forks, Essex County; Adelbert F. Simmons, Bust; C. O. Wilcox, Leona, and R. A. Shelley, Sheridan, at of Chautauqua county; M. S. Read, Cattaraugus; Mrs. Matteresa, Erie; Otte, W. S. Morton, Great Valley, A. B. Canfield, Vandalia, and Miss Berry, Humphrey Centre, all of Cattaraugus County; Fred Cowan, Erie, Chemung County; W. J. Shaver, Prattsville, Tompkins County; Daniel Herdic, Half Moon, Saratoga County; J. S. Bowman, Lafayetteville, and A. W. Barsway, Baldwinsville, both of Onondaga County; H. S. Beecher, Orwell, Oswego County; H. B. Van de Carr, Stockport, Columbia County; W. B. Shipman, Triangle, Broome County.

Maryland.—Mrs. E. Mullinenux, Glenn Ann; George Tise, Hyattsville; Mrs. Ada L. Love, Leonardtown; Mrs. Maria Corry, Newport; Melchair Tracy, Western Run.

Maine.—Annie M. Gilbert, Westerbrough.

Connecticut.—C. L. Backus, Andover; F. S. Newton, Durham; C. J. Brainard, Higganum; G. F. Burdett, Roxbury; Walter Hiscock, Southbury.

Missouri.—Sam Lee, of Atchison, Daugherty.

Pennsylvania.—Edith M. Webb, Alba; Ulysses Moody, Asylum; N. H. Hastings, Austin; Mrs. Jane Coulter, Bolivar; R. A. Herren, Ulster; Mrs. P. Hill, Blairsville; Mrs. Mary Hoffman, Bear Peter Campbell, Carrolltwn; J. M. Robinson, Clearville; J. F. Vincent, Dushore; Henry Cooper, Tallowhill; P. P. Mohr, Dogtown Mills; Mrs. Gans, Galeton; Mrs. A. Brown, Gedeon Hill; Sterling Green, Kinsua; A. M. Roberts, Little Marsh; J. K. Watson, McEwensville; R. E. Loomis, Milan; Mrs. L. E. Cooper, Milledge; Mrs. C. Kimball, Millerstown; Creek; Mrs. Pomeroy, New-Albany; R. D. Hines, Penn Station; W. C. Wimer, Locust Hill; J. A. Troxell, Portage; J. H. Kirk, Porter; G. D. Markham, Potter Brook; H. E. Parr, Rome; Old Creek; Andrew Kerr, Seward; P. J. Cahill, Seward Lane; J. C. Lake, South York; R. A. Patterson, Spring Creek; H. B. Boyd, Stoners; J. B. Westcott, Summer Hill; A. M. Preedy, Taylorville; Mrs. M. E. Robinson, Thornhill; John Kauffman, Wisconisco; Wallace Sharits, Wilmore; John M. Berrill, Woodbourne.

Charges have been filed with the President against ex-Representative Smalls of South Carolina which, if proved true, are likely to prevent his appointment as Collector of Customs at Beaufort, S. C., said to have been previously determined upon. One of the charges made against him is that he bolted the party ticket at the last election, and that he was the only Republican in the State who did so. Another charge is that he has been guilty of gross immorality.

SHOTGUN ARGUMENTS.

HOW ELECTIONS ARE SOMETIMES CONDUCTED IN TEXAS.

EL PASO, TEXAS, April 18.—The contested city election took a new turn yesterday. For several days the old Mayor, a Republican, and the old Council, composed of five Democrats and three Republicans, have been sitting as a canvassing board, hearing arguments from lawyers for Democratic and Republican contestants. Yesterday afternoon at an adjourned meeting of the old board the Mayor put a motion made by a Democratic member. Another motion was made by another Democratic member, when the Mayor sprang to his feet, declined to recognize him, pulled the election returns from his pocket, and announced that he proposed to have the vote counted. A Democratic Councilman moved to adjourn, but the Mayor ruled him out of order. The Democratic members then left the hall, leaving the Council without a quorum.

The Mayor instructed the City Clerk to take down the returns as he read them, but in the absence of a quorum the Clerk declined to do so. The Mayor then had the vote counted without a quorum, and declared the Republican municipal ticket elected. The Republican contestants were sworn in, and the new Mayor began to swear in special police after appointing the old City Marshal and police force to act. He then tried to get into the city safe. While he was waiting at the combination the Marshal sent a policeman to guard the safe. The officer pushed the new Mayor back and took charge of the safe, but found himself covered immediately by a double-barreled shotgun held by one of the new officials.

Five cases of Winchester rifles were procured and placed in the hands of the special police sworn in by the new Mayor and other Republicans who had assembled. The City Hall was then in charge of an armed posse, who refused admittance to two regular city policemen. The Democrats went before the District Judge and secured an injunction restraining the new Mayor from acting, and putting the City Hall in the hands of the court. The Sheriff served the injunction and the armed posse at the City Hall quietly dispersed, leaving him in possession. At 10 o'clock last evening the old City Council met again, with a quorum present, and adjourned until to-day, when the canvass will be continued. The old Mayor having refused to recognize the old Council, Councilman Johnson presided and appointed a large force of special police to act with the City Marshal.

TO PROMOTE TEMPERANCE.

THE OBJECTS OF A NEWLY-INCORPORATED SOCIETY.

ALBANY, April 19.—The Church Temperance Society is incorporated with particular objects:

1. The promotion of temperance and prevention and suppression of intemperance. 2. The reformation of the intemperate. 3. The removal of the causes of intemperance. 4. The publication and circulation of temperance literature. 5. Maintaining places of Christian worship and other meetings in the cause of temperance. 6. The organization of temperance associations and branches otherwise. 7. The advocacy of legislation tending to promote temperance and to restrain or prohibit intemperance. 8. The examining, establishing, and promoting of coffee and other temperance houses. 9. Generally to do such acts and all acts, benevolent, charitable, and missionary, that will tend to the advancement of the cause of temperance.

The managers consist of thirty prominent workers, as follows: Henry Codman Potter, William Read Huntington, Asa Mackey-Smith, William Hood Thompson, John W. Brown, Delano C. Calvin, Robert Fulton Cutting, Edward P. Dutton, John P. Faure, David H. Greer, John Brooks Leavitt, David Parker Morgan, Charles A. Peabody, James F. Ruggles, Henry M. Saltus, Charles S. Scudder, Andrew H. Smith, J. Morton Stranger, John Floyd Steen, Wager Swayne, George Van De Water, Benjamin F. Watson, all of New-York; Joseph I. Bickwell of Riverhead, Edward A. Bradley, James H. Darlington, L. M. Dorman, all of Brooklyn; Robert Graham of Bloomfield, Irving Grinnell of New-Hamburg, Randolph H. McKim of Washington, Edward Osborn of Boston. The principal office is to be in New-York.

YALE COLLEGE NEWS.

THE CHANGE OF CLASS DAY—NEW UNIVERSITY CLUB MEMBERS.

NEW-HAVEN, April 19.—The Senior Class at Yale have adopted resolutions petitioning the Faculty to rescind the vote changing the date of Class Day from Monday to the previous Friday. Their protest is made because it would often be inconvenient for relatives or friends to remain in the city from Friday until the closing exercises on Wednesday. The change to Friday was made because the Class Day exercises on Monday interfered with the exercises in Sheffield Scientific School.

Three newly-elected members will be initiated into the University Club on Monday evening: From '91—D. L. Billings, A. M. Coats, C. P. Davis, G. Calhoun, J. W. Doane, J. E. Farmer, E. V. Hale, C. P. Howland, J. C. Huntington, R. F. Hunsinger, S. S. Jewett, A. J. Parker, W. C. Rhodes, W. G. Rockefeller, J. B. Sears, E. F. Shepard, H. G. Stimson, G. H. Webster, H. P. Newell, J. Herod, K. A. Forsyth, G. B. Hoppin, G. S. Brewster, H. C. Hard, E. S. Isham, jr., J. F. Plummer, H. S. Weed, L. F. Betts, H. K. Sheldon, W. S. G. Noyes, I. P. Youngiove, G. Atterbury, S. S. Morrison, C. P. Townsend, C. Brown, Bryce '90. F. P. Armour, jr., H. D. Day, E. L. Casement, C. B. Davidson, H. J. Drummond, E. G. Griggs, G. Heyworth, W. F. Judson, H. McBride, J. T. McCauley, C. H. Otis, W. Post, W. S. Roby, W. A. Simmons, J. M. Murdock, G. B. Bissell, J. Stebbins.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS AT CORNELL.

ALBANY, April 19.—The State Department of Public Instruction has issued a circular to School Commissioners and city Superintendents stating that the competitive examination of candidates for the State scholarships at Cornell University will be held in each county on Saturday, June 1. Each Assembly district is entitled to one free scholarship, and special attention is called to the following conditions:

1. Candidates must be actual residents of this State.

2. Candidates must be at least sixteen years of age.

3. Candidates must show that they have attended a common school or academy of this State at least six months during the two years immediately preceding the date of the examination. Teaching cannot be considered equivalent to attendance.

4. Candidates should in all cases attend the examination in the county in which they actually reside. The claims of any candidates who attend examinations in counties in which they do not reside cannot be considered until the claims of actual residents of such counties are considered.

5. No person can receive a Cornell State scholarship who does not enter the examination.

6. Any person appointed to a scholarship and afterward declining the same forfeits it absolutely, and the vacancy is filled from the list of other eligible candidates. The candidate is eligible, however, to enter a succeeding examination by meeting the conditions named.

7. Candidates failing to receive scholarships should hold themselves in readiness to appear at the university examinations in September. In case persons receiving scholarships fail to pass the examinations, others who do pass may be appointed in their places. No direct assurance can be given that a scholarship can be awarded, as there may be no vacancies.

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 19.—The steamer Everett, a raft boat belonging to the Burlington Lumber Company, was sunk at the head of Otter Island last night and five of the sixteen persons on board were drowned. The names of the dead are Capt. Vincent Peel, Mrs. Harry Bell and her three-year-old daughter, George Howard, first cook; nurse girl, name unknown.

The Everett was on her way from this city to New-Boston Bay when she was struck by a terrific gale of wind and sunk in twenty feet of water. Ten of the persons on board were on the lower deck or in other open parts of the boat, and were flung into the water as the craft sank. They all managed to escape by swimming to the overturned craft and clinging to her small hull, which remained about above the water. Capt. Vincent Peel, Mrs. Harry Bell and her three-year-old daughter, George Howard and wife, respectively first and second cook, and a nurse girl, name unknown, were in the cabin. This was submerged and filled with water in all but one small corner. Mrs. Howard found this and remained in it, calling for help until the roof was broken in and she was rescued almost dead. All the others were drowned.

LIBERAL GIFT TO ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.

By the will of William J. Syms, filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office, the Roosevelt Hospital will receive $350,000. Of that amount $250,000 is to be used in the erection of a surgical operating theatre, at the easterly end of the lot on which the hospital stands. The theatre is to be under the direction of Dr. Charles McBurney, and to be called the "William J. Syms Operating Theatre of Roosevelt Hospital." The remaining $100,000 is to be invested, and the income applied to the expenses of the operating theatre.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

A VICTORY WON BY BROOKLYN YESTERDAY.

SUPERIOR BATTING SECURES A VICTORY FOR CAPT. FOUTE'S MEN—THE POLO GROUNDS SAVED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—The Athletic and Brooklyn Clubs played off Wednesday's postponed game this afternoon in the presence of a crowd said to have numbered 19,000 people. Seward's pitching was readily hit by the visitors, who earned seven of their nine runs, but, notwithstanding, they nearly threw the game away by indifferent fielding.

The home club was unable to get in a hit when it was needed. The batting of Smith was the feature of Brooklyn's play, and Bierbauer and Stovey carried off the honors for the Athletics. Score:

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Welch, c. f.	2	2	1	0	0	Collins, 2b.	0	1	4	3	1
Stovey, l. f.	1	1	2	1	0	Burns, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Lyons, 3b.	1	1	2	2	1	Pinkney, 3b.	1	2	2	0	1
Larkin, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0	Foute, p.	1	1	2	6	0
Purcell, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Corkhill, c. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Fennelly, s. s.	0	0	2	2	0	O'Brien, l. f.	2	2	2	0	1
Bierbauer, 2b.	2	2	2	5	2	Visner, c.	1	1	6	2	3
Robinson, c.	2	2	3	3	1	Smith, s. s.	2	3	1	2	1
Seward, p.	1	1	0	4	0	Lovett, p.	1	1	0	2	1
Total	8	9	24	19	4	Total	9	14	27	15	8

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Athletic	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	2—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	4	0	3	1	1	—9

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Robinson, Corkhill, O'Brien, Smith. Three-base hits—Pinkney, Smith. Home run—Smith. Double plays—Welch and Robinson. First base on balls—Welch, Purcell, Bierbauer, (2,) Collins, (2,) Smith. Hit by pitched ball—Welch, O'Brien. First base on errors—Athletic, 5; Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—Purcell, Fennelly, Seward, Visner, Lovett. Passed ball—Visner. Wild pitches—Lovett, 1; Seward, 1. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson. Time of game—Two hours.

DETROIT, 4; JERSEY CITY, 1.

Poor field work on the part of Jersey City lost a game to Detroit yesterday. Landmann and Smith both pitched good ball, but the former received poor support from his colleagues. Lang's work at short was of a very poor character. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	DETROIT.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Knowles, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Wh'l'k, s. s.	1	0	1	4	0
Lyons, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Campau, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0
O'Brien, 1 b.	0	1	9	2	1	McGlone, 3b.	1	0	2	1	1
Peel, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Virtue, 1b.	0	1	13	1	0
Gerhardt, 2b.	0	0	5	4	1	Beeks, c. f.	0	1	1	0	1
Daley, r. f.	1	2	0	0	0	Wiswell, l. f.	1	0	1	0	0
Burke, c.	0	0	1	5	2	Higgins, 2b.	1	1	6	3	1
Landmann, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Sandrock, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Lang, s. s.	0	0	4	5	4	Wells, c.	0	0	5	4	0
						Smith, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	1	6	24	16	9	Total	4	5	27	18	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Detroit	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Jersey City, 0; Detroit, 0. First base on errors—Jersey City, 1; Detroit, 6. Left on bases—Jersey City, 9; Detroit, 6. Two-base hit—O'Brien. Struck out—Lyons, Burke, Anderson. Stolen bases—Virtue, (2,) Lyons, O'Brien, Peel, Wells, Wheelock, (2,) Campau, McGlone. Bases on balls—McGlone, Virtue, Higgins, Knowles, Peel, (2,) Gerhardt, Daley, Burke, Landmann, Wheelock, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Peel, Wells. Double play—Higgins and Virtue. Umpire—Mr. James Clinton. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

OTHER GAMES.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis	0	6	1	4	1—12				
Toledo	2	1	1	1	1—6				

Base hits—Indianapolis, 14; Toledo, 8. Errors—Indianapolis, 4; Toledo, 4. Batteries—Shreve and Wahrle. Umpire—Mr. Brennan.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0—8
Yale	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—4

Pitchers—Casey and Travers. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

AT NEWARK.

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2—2

Base hits—Newark, 1; Boston, 9. Errors—Newark, 6; Boston, 2. Pitchers—Miller and Madden. Umpire—Mr. Corcoran.

AT HARTFORD—FIRST GAME.

Hartford	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—4
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Base hits—New-York, 5; Hartford, 7. Errors—New-York, 3; Hartford, 4. Pitchers—Welch and Winkleman. Umpire—Mr. Cox.

SECOND GAME.

Hartford	1	0	1	2	0	4	0	0	1—9
New-York	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—6

Base hits—Hartford, 10; New-York, 11. Errors—Hartford, 3; New-York, 4. Pitchers—George and O'Connell. Umpire—Mr. Cox.

AT BALTIMORE—FIRST GAME.

Baltimore	2	6	1	3	1	0	0	4	1—18
Columbus	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0—5

Base hits—Baltimore, 22; Columbus, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Columbus, 3. Pitchers—Cunningham and Widner. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore	0	5	1	0	3	0	0	3	0—11
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Base hits—Baltimore, 8; Columbus, 1. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Columbus, 8. Pitchers—Foreman and Gastright. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	1	0—5
Syracuse	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0—3

Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Syracuse, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Syracuse, 2. Pitchers—Staley and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. O'Brien.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Base hits—Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 3. Pitchers—Vian and King. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0—5
Kansas City	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	0—7

Base hits—Louisville, 7; Kansas City, 9. Errors—Louisville, 6; Kansas City, 4. Pitchers—Ewing and Sullivan. Umpire—Mr. Daniels.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0—4
Toronto	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0—5

Base hits—Washington, 10; Toronto, 8. Errors—Washington, 3; Toronto, 2. Batteries—Fearson and Mack for Washington; Atkinson, Serad, and McGuire for Toronto. Umpire—Mr. Quinn.

THE POLO GROUNDS SAVED.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19.—The New-York Polo Grounds bill had its inning in the Assembly this morning. As soon as the House had been called to order the Speaker announced the third reading of bills and the Clerk read hastily the Polo Grounds bill, and was proceeding with the call of the roll on it when Mr. Martin took the floor and entered a protest against its passage, making it a point of order that the bill had been introduced after March 15 and could not be read until all other bills introduced before that date had been acted upon.

The Speaker decided the point of order came too late, as the bill had been read through and the roll was being called. Mr. Martin further declared that the bill, if passed, would cost the City of New-York $270,000 in damages for easements under the Story decision. Property owners along any closed street that had been declared opened by authority of law would have a cause of action against the city. This bill, he claimed, was in flat violation of the principle of home rule. He hoped it would be defeated. Mr. Roesch said he understood it to be the position referred to by Mr. Martin wasn't as sweeping as he had indicated. However, the abutting property owners had executed releases to the city from all damages.

Mr. Sheehan said Mr. Roesch had exactly stated the case. The people of New-York and the new-spapers were practically unanimous in favor of the bill. The Senate passed it unanimously and the House should do the same. The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 10. The negative votes were Messrs. Acker, Crosby, Graham, Haffner, Hamilton, Merrigan, Martin, McCann, Mullaney, and Yetman.

SHORT STOPS.

PITTSBURG, April 19.—At least a gleam of light is breaking through the Boston-Pittsburg Ball Club deal. The two whilom Detroit players have consented to place their services at the disposal of the Pittsburg management, providing a little difference in the Dan pittance can be satisfactorily arranged. Of this the Detroit management offer $2,000, but Rowe and White refuse to accept less than $3,000. There is little doubt but that a satisfactory arrangement can be effected by the time the League season opens.

CHICAGO, April 19.—To-night Manager Spalding and the two teams of baseball players hired by him to make a foreign tour returned to Chicago, they starting through this State to-day. They were celebrated by a street parade and hotel banquet. Members of local athletic organizations were the marchers. At the banquet, which took place at the Palmer House, covers were laid for 300 persons. Appropriate speeches were made by Mayor Cregier and others.

If Gov. Hill signs the Polo Ground bill the Giants will play another season on their old diamond. President Day says he feels certain that the bill will be signed.

Edward Williamson of the Chicago Club, who remained in London nursing an injury received in Paris, is expected here to-day on the Celtic.

The New-Jersey Athletic Club team will play the Asme Club at Bergen Point to-day.

The Giants will play in Worcester to-day.

LIVELY FIRE IN WEST-STREET.

A fire, which started on the second floor of the five-story brick building at 92 West-street, occupied by C. L. Brauss as a general warehouse, about 6:40 last night, did considerable damage before the firemen could get it under control. A second alarm was sounded, and

EASTER SUNDAY SERVICES.

Trinity Church, Broadway and Franklin-street.—The services at 10:30 will be rendered by the full choral volume of the famous vested choir. The music of Morning service, in A, Stainer; Te Deum in A, Stainer; anthem, "Christ, Our Passover," Tours; offertory, "Christ is Risen," Rossi, and Communion in B flat, Haydn. Dexter Smith will execute all the grand organ and during the communion services will play the sonata from Beethoven's "Sonata Pathetique." For prelude and postlude as will play "Grand Chœur in A," Salomé, and "Hallelujah" Engedi, Smallwood.

St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton-street.—The double quartet and chorus choir, under Lee Keller, will sing at the morning service, at 10:30 o'clock, Gounod's "Te Deum in B flat and Benedictus in D. Introit, "Why Seek Ye," Worrell; offertory, "He is Not Here," Whitney; ascription, "Hallelujah," Mozart and communion service, Gaddy. The service at 3 o'clock will be a grand musical festival. It will include the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in G, Stainer, and the Hallelujah chorus, Handel.

All Souls' Church, Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street.—Miss L. Osborne, Miss Minnie Hall, H. E. Dinsmore, and Alexis Irving, assisted by an amateur quartet, under the direction of Charles Heweett Hoyt, will sing at the morning service, at 11 o'clock, anthem festival, Te Deum in B minor, Dudley Buck; "Gloria Patri," from Barnby's "The Lord is King"; anthem, "Awake Thou that Sleepest," Allen, and the Benedictus from Gounod's "Messe Solennelle." The members of the Sunday school will sing several carols.

Church of the Heavenly Rest, 551 Fifth-avenue.—At the morning prayer, holy communion, and sermon, at 11 A. M., the anthem, "They Have Taken Away My Lord," Stainer; the chorus, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain," Handel, and "Sanctus," Gounod. At the evening service, at 4 o'clock will be sung the processional hymn, "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand"; the anthem, "They Have Taken Away My Lord," and the chorus, "Worthy is the Lamb." During the evening service, at 7:30 o'clock, the Magnificat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, Woodward; the anthem, "Lift Thine Eyes to the Mountains," Mendelssohn, and "Gloria in Excelsis," Mosart, will be given. Mr. Henry Carter is organist and choirmaster.

Church of the Beloved Disciple, Eighty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue.—At 11 A. M. Eyre's communion service in E flat will be sung with orchestral accompaniment, as will the offertorium from Spohr's "Last Judgment," "Blessing and Honor," At even song, at 7:45 o'clock, the choir will sing Field's Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in D, the anthem, "Awake, Awake," Stainer, and the Hallelujah Chorus from "The Messiah," all with orchestral accompaniment. Charles Mercer Hall is organist.

Church of the Epiphany, Forty-seventh-street, near Lexington-avenue.—At the 11 o'clock service a quartet and chorus, under the direction of Mr. Harry A. Russell, organist, will render the selections: "Light's Glittering Morn," Calkin; "Christ, Our Passover," Lord Mornington; Te Deum, Barnett, in E flat; Jubilate Deo, Tours; hymn, "The Strife is O'er," Palestrina; "Kyrie Eleison," "Gloria Tibi," "Credo," "Sanctus," and "Gloria in Excelsis," Stainer, in F; the anthem, "I Will Sing to Thee," Wilcox; offertory, soprano solo, "The Resurrection," Shelley; Nunc Dimittis and "Tonus Regius."

Church of the Holy Faith, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth-street, east of Boston-avenue.—Morning service: Anthem, "Christ the Lord is Risen To-day," Haydn; Te Deum in C, Millard; offertory, "Easter Song," Vandewalker; "Triumphe," Dr. Hodges, and Jubilum by Rose.

Church of the Holy Spirit, Madison-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street.—P. Campiglia is the organist and William Courtney musical director. At the holy communion, at 8 o'clock A. M., Easter carols will be sung by the following choir: Miss Dudley, soprano; Miss Bates, contralto; Mr. Courtney, tenor, and Mr. Taylor, bass. During the morning service, at 11 o'clock, these selections will be rendered: Easter anthem, "Christ, Our Passover, is Sacrificed for Us," Schilling; the Gloria Patri, Tours; Wheel, Hayes, and Lloyd; Te Deum, Landmann, Serodante; Jubilate Deo, Giorza; anthem, "This is the Day the Lord Hath Made," Lambillotte, and offertory, "High Heaven Hath Stooped to Earth So Lowly." The Easter festival of the Sunday school will be held at 3 o'clock, and at 4:15 o'clock a choral litany service. The selections, in part, for the evening service, at 8 o'clock, will be "Christ, Our Passover," Schilling; Ballini; offertory, "The Singing of Birds," Warren, and hymn, "Christ the Lord is Risen To-day," Wheel.

Church of the Incarnation, Thirty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue.—The morning services will begin with the organ voluntary, "Marche Militaire," Guilmant. The mixed choir of thirty will sing the anthem, "Lift up Your Heads," Brennan, Te Deum in E, Mosenthal; introit anthem, "A Rhyme for Easter Time," carol by Lissant, and offertory anthem, "If We Believe that Jesus Died," J. H. Cornell. The soloists will be Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Miss Grace Arnold, A. J. Woodruff, and Douglas Alexander. Miss Augusta Lowell is organist.

Church of St. John the Evangelist, Waverley-place and Eleventh-street.—The choir of twenty-five mixed voices, will render the following music, at 10:30 o'clock: The processional hymn, "Jesus Christ is Risen To-day," Carey; "Christ, Our Passover," Langdon; "Gloria Patri," Dr. Nares; Te Deum in A minor, Kotzschmar; "Benedictus," Gounod; anthem, "Praise the Lord," Lambillotte; Gloria in F, Rossini; "Ave Maria," Lassi, and offertory "To Thy Holy Care," from Rossini's "Inflammatus."

Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, East Third-street.—The following musical programme will be rendered by a choir under the direction of A. J. Weiss: "Vide Agnam," Gruber; "Hæc Dies," Benz; Festival Mass, Farman; "Regina Coeli," Foppel.

St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Twenty-seventh-street and One Hundred and Seventieth-street.—The quartet and chorus of thirty voices are under the direction of A. Burns, organist, and will render at the solemn high mass, at

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—NERVOUS WOMEN. Matinée.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMPSON AND DELILAH. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—WASHINGTON TAKING THE OATH. (Painting.)
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PARTNERS. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MAGIC. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Day and evening—CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, &c.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—CENTENNIAL LOAN EXHIBITION.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—SAID PASHA. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE HENRIETTA. Matinée.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM. Matinée.

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Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The merits and demerits of what has been going on in legislation at Albany in the last two days have been overshadowed by the unseemly wrangle between the majority of the Senate and its presiding officer. We are constrained to say that the responsibility rests primarily with Lieut. Gov. JONES, whose chief official function it is to preside over the Senate and impartially apply the rules for its procedure. Instead of doing this with dignity and fairness, he has undertaken to promote partisan designs in obstructing certain measures and hastening action upon others by arbitrary rulings. He has tried to suppress the rights of the majority and give the minority the advantage by the power over proceedings which a presiding officer necessarily holds, but which a conscientious and fair-minded presiding officer will never exercise for such a purpose. In fact, such efforts can hardly succeed in their purpose, and only produce confusion and contention, because the majority will not peacefully submit to be overridden. It is to be hoped that when the Senate comes together again on Monday evening it will resume the sober and orderly prosecution of its work, for it has most important business in hand.

With quite unusual unanimity the Assembly has passed the bill increasing the annual salary of the Surrogate in the city and county of New-York from $12,000 to $15,000. The vote upon the bill was 83 in the affirmative, with no opposing vote. Another bill is before the Legislature increasing the Surrogate's term of office from six to fourteen years, but this bill is prospective and will affect only the term of office of persons hereafter elected, while the bill increasing the salary will take effect immediately. The term bill has not yet been reached, and the salary bill has yet to pass the Senate. It seems to us that no sound objection can be urged to the enactment of these bills. They have the approval of the Committee of the Bar Association, which made a favorable report after carefully examining them. The committee justly says that "there is no court which has more delicate or important functions to perform: it provides the machinery by which all the enormous property of the city is steadily distributed from generation to generation, and in most cases disposes finally of all disputed questions relating to such distribution." The character and importance of the work done by the Surrogate's Court certainly raise it to the level of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, and there should be no opposition to putting it upon the same basis in respect to term and salary. The Bar Association's committee found no constitutional objection to the bills.

When the Assembly committees were originally announced we pointed out the fact that the Committee on Railroads appeared to be made up in the interest of the corporations and not that of the public. The course of that committee throughout the session has justified that criticism, and yesterday the Assembly had to wrench out of its hands a bill in behalf of an electric railway in Rochester which it had locked up because the existing street-railroad monopoly of that city opposed it. The bills recommended by the Railroad Commission, several of which are of great importance, have been persistently held back by the committee because the railroad companies do not wish them to be passed. Now that it has got its hand in the, Assembly would do well to discharge the committee from the consideration of several other measures and take some sort of action on them.

The Bell Telephone Company has asked the Massachusetts Legislature for permission to increase its capital stock by the addition of $10,000,000 upon the ground that it desires to spend almost as much as this in extending the long-distance lines. But it has not been the policy of the Bell Company to erect and maintain wires. We do not understand that the existing long-distance lines were put up by this company, and an impression prevails that extensions of them will not be made by it. The making of a long-distance system has been intrusted to auxiliary companies, and the municipal exchanges and their wires are owned and operated by local corporations that pay the Bell Company $14 a year for the use of instruments that cost only $3 42. The Bell Company does not propose to build wire systems, but it would like to raise its capital so that the dividend rate would not appear so high. The present capital is the result of repeated dilution, but the company earns about 24 per cent. on it and cannot well avoid dividing 18 per cent. If the capital should be doubled by issuing new shares at par, the dividend rate could be reduced and would not then so clearly direct attention to the company's greed.

The resolutions passed by the Board of Aldermen allowing owners or occupants of houses to erect stands in front of their own premises are very good so far as they go. We doubt, however, whether they will secure the end contemplated by the Mayor in urging their adoption. There ought, very likely, to be public spirit enough in the city to induce householders to erect stands in front of their houses for the use of all persons, but undoubtedly there is not. Those who take advantage of the permission, coupled as it is with the condition that no charge shall be made for admission to the stands, will use it exclusively for the accommodation of their own friends and guests. There is no objection to this, of course, but we can see no objection to the erection of stands, admission to which shall be had by whoever chooses to apply for it on payment of a moderate fee. Half a dollar for each person would be quite enough to secure the erection of stands for the public use along the route of the procession, while any owner who chose to keep his own house front for the use of his own guests would still be able to do so.

A MODEL PUBLIC SERVANT.

As these lines are written, HENRY G. PEARSON is reported to be dying. He is cut off in the prime of a noble and useful life, a martyr to the cause of civil service reform, and a victim to the cruel system of spoils. It is not too much to say of him that he was a model public servant, equal in ability to every demand made upon him, turning experience to the best account for the improvement of the service under his charge, absolutely honest and faithful, tireless in his efforts to do his full duty to the sacrifice of every selfish consideration. In him the maxim that public office is a public trust found its most perfect embodiment, and his record in the New-York Post Office is the one conspicuous and unblemished example of the thorough and unwavering application of the principle of selecting, retaining, and promoting subordinate officers for merit and fidelity alone. That record is also a noble justification of the principle, for in no branch of the public service since the foundation of the Government has perfection of system and perfection in results been illustrated on a scale so great. His administration of the New-York Post Office for eight years, in spite of the obstacles which partisan hatred has put in his way, is a shining example of what a complete application of civil service reform methods would do for the public service of this country.

Brought up in the Post Office from his youth and familiar with the lower grades of the service, Mr. PEARSON became the successor of Gen. JAMES eight years ago, having been his chief assistant for a long time before. His promotion by President GARFIELD was itself a recognition of sound principle and an evidence of regard for the efficiency of the Postal Service at the centre of its operation. Attached, like every earnest man, to the principles of the political party in whose faith he had grown up, Mr. PEARSON was still more attached to the service of the Government by which he was employed. His study, his thought, and his constant effort was to make that service as perfect as human endeavor could make it. That was his sole ambition. He found the merit system, established by law and regulated by rules with the sanction of the President, a help to the attainment of that result, and he applied it with absolute fidelity. He allowed no political appeal and no partisan claim to interfere with the right of the Government and the people to an efficient Postal Service, and thereby he incurred the hostility of self-seeking politicians.

At the end of his first term of four years Postmaster PEARSON had so thoroughly won the confidence and support of this community that there was an almost universal demand for his retention, though the control of the Government had passed into the hands of the Democratic Party for the first time in nearly a quarter of a century. There was a wicked plot among the politicians to discredit him with the new Administration and prevent his reappointment, but it was disclosed in time to secure its defeat, and President CLEVELAND vindicated his own principles and pledges by continuing him in office. But from that moment his task, which he had borne with cheerfulness and enthusiasm, was made doubly hard. Politicians of his own party seemed to regard him with ill will because he continued to give the Government the benefit of his experience and ability under a Democratic Administration. Democratic politicians disliked him because he was a Republican holding a high place under the Government and refusing to yield one jot of its power or patronage to the benefit of their party. This spirit infected both sides in Congress. The business of the Post Office was increasing, and its requirements for adequate support increased in like measure. The Postmaster's appeals for a larger force and more liberal appropriations were unheeded and he strained every nerve to prevent any deterioration in the service. His difficulties were increased by the eight-hour law for carriers, and the necessity of dividing the force to prevent delays in delivery and the impossibility of making the working hours consecutive caused discontent, which was fomented outside the office to worry the Postmaster. Every effort to break down the efficiency of the service failed, but a tremendous strain was put upon the head of the office. He gave up his own private secretary, did double work, and put heavy tasks on the faithful and willing who understood his difficulties. He did everything in his power to get support from Congress that would enable him to make it easier for his men, but with only grudging and half-way results. The long struggle had its effect, and six months ago Mr. PEARSON waked up to the fact that his constitution was undermined. But his sense of duty did not permit him to take needed rest or give attention to his health. He struggled on and fought against the terrible odds that political hostility or cruel indifference piled against him until strength at last gave way.

Had the new Republican Administration shown any sign of appreciation for his long and faithful service or any recognition of his unparalleled fidelity and self-sacrifice it would have come too late to save his life, but it might have cheered his last days. The calculating and cold-blooded displacing of him from office with a typical politician of the class that had hounded him to his death came too late to hasten the work of a disease whose deadly ravages were well-nigh done, but it could not fail to add some bitterness to the cup. His last conscious words were a mournful plaint that his efforts to displace the methods of spoils with those of merit and fitness in the public service were not understood. HENRY G. PEARSON has been sacrificed to the Moloch of our politics, and dies a victim of the cruel and corrupt system which punishes patriotic fidelity and rewards those who debauch the suffrages of a free people.

POSTMASTER GENERAL AND BROWN.

We give place, with pleasure, to an explanation from the business partners of the Postmaster General in Philadelphia concerning the astonishing circular of "WANAMAKER & BROWN," which we printed yesterday, with such comments as it seemed to require. We accept the explanation that what appears to be the firm of WANAMAKER & BROWN is in fact a stock company, of which the Postmaster General, though interested as a stockholder, is not an officer, and over the management of which he has no direct control.

It will be observed that there is a discrepancy which appears to raise an issue of veracity between two WANAMAKERS. THOMAS B. WANAMAKER declares that JOHN WANAMAKER is interested in WANAMAKER & BROWN'S merely as a stockholder. WILLIAM WANAMAKER declares that JOHN is interested merely as a creditor. JOHN himself appears to confirm the view of THOMAS. In the one case it is only the payments due to JOHN that would be promoted by the success of the operations of WILLIAM among the Postmasters. In the other it is the dividends of JOHN, his desire for which is a human feeling from which he did not exempt himself when he became Postmaster General. In any case, the circular that was printed at an office undeniably and exclusively belonging to JOHN must appeal with great force to the Postmaster who receives it. He does not undertake to unravel this tangle of WANAMAKERS. He does not know of more than one WANAMAKER in the world, and that is his official superior. He looks upon the circular as emanating semi-officially from the General Post Office. It calls his attention to the propriety of exerting himself in behalf of the dissemination of cheap clothing manufactured in Philadelphia by WANAMAKER, and it is quite the same as if it were subscribed "Postmaster General and BROWN." Being human, and understanding his official position to depend upon his unofficial activity, he will naturally exert himself accordingly, and the Postmaster General in his capacity of stockholder, for there is really no doubt that that is his capacity, will reap the benefit of his activity. It is self-evident that WANAMAKER and BROWN counted upon this result, and expected the Postmasters to draw the conclusions which the Postmasters have undoubtedly in fact drawn. They did not take pains to explain to the Postmasters what they are now busy in explaining to the public, that the connection of the Postmaster General with their house is proprietary and not executive, for the obvious reason that such an explanation would have defeated its own object. They desired that the rural Postmaster should not only drum for WANAMAKER and BROWN, but that he should drum for them with a halter round his neck, so to speak, and with the suspicion that his "record" as a drummer in comparison with the other official drummers would be forwarded by WANAMAKER and BROWN to the head of the department and sleeping yet vigilant partner of the firm.

Obviously the Postmaster General owes it to himself to send out another circular disavowing all connection in his capacity of Postmaster General with the concern of WANAMAKER and BROWN, and informing the Postmasters that their tenure of office will be secure, in the language of a distinguished statesman, while their performance of their duties continues to be satisfactory and their personal character remains untarnished, even if they never sell a single suit of ready-made clothing for WANAMAKER and BROWN. We appreciate the violence which the Postmaster General must do to his own instincts as a liberal and judicious advertiser to make it clear to the rural Postmaster that this action has not his sanction, even if, in point of fact, it has, but there is no other course open to him. His position in the Republican Party but two short months ago was what his position in the firm of WANAMAKER and BROWN now is according to his partners. He was a stockholder, but not an officer. He is altogether too astute and lively a man of business to take stock to a large amount in the Republican Party, and to induce subscriptions from others without considering where his business is to "come in." That is all very well for Mr. MORTON, who has bought his offices and paid for them merely as luxuries which he could afford, and has not looked for any other return from them than "the honor of the thing." But it was made evident, immediately after the election, that Mr. WANAMAKER had made his arrangements with Mr. QUAY on a business-like basis, and that he saw in the Post Office Department channels in which he might be useful to himself. He may disclaim the credit of the conception by which all the rural Postmasters were to be induced to drum for his ready-made clothing; indeed, it is necessary for him to disclaim it. All the same it is a noble conception, from the mercantile and advertising point of view, and would have done him credit. He would have got his money back in a very few months, and spread the name and the "pants" of WANAMAKER to the remotest corners of our land. The local tailors might not have enjoyed the spectacle of their customers, allured by cunning Postmasters, falling away from them and going about looking like so many Philadelphians, but the profits of WANAMAKER would have been very great. No feeling heart, we repeat, can refuse its sympathy to the Postmaster General as he composes the circular in which he renounces all this profit by explaining to the country Postmasters that the firm which has appealed to them is not Postmaster General and BROWN, and that they will not be judged as Postmasters by the success of their exertions as drummers.

ONE TRUST'S POLICY.

At the recent annual meeting of the Western Distillers and Cattle Feeders' Trust, commonly called the Whisky Trust, the President of the combination made an address in which he outlined with sufficient frankness the policy that he and his associates intended to pursue. It is this Trust's purpose to ruin by that "cut-throat competition" which all Trust makers profess to deplore every manufacturer of alcohol and spirits who has refused to join the ring and every person or company that shall hereafter begin the manufacture of these products. The President said:

"It is not good business judgment to ignore our opposition or underrate the competition we have to contend with; and while we feel confident of being able to combat any competition on low prices, we must not be misled and anticipate large dividends and attempts to vanquish outside competitors at the same time. In other words, our policy should be to run on prices low enough and for so long a time as necessary to overcome those outside concerns which have been or are now attempting to take advantage of our position. This should be done even if it shall become necessary for the accomplishment of this purpose to put prices so low that the earning power of the Trust will not permit the paying of any dividend, or even the regular fixed charges, during the contest for supremacy. It is for this purpose and in anticipation of such a conflict that the Trustees considered it a wise and prudent policy to have a large surplus fund which can be drawn upon to pay the fixed obligations of the Trust during such times that it may become necessary to run on a basis of no earnings whatever. Outside competitors must be made to understand that we are in dead earnest in this matter, that they can hope for no profits in the business, and can see only ruination and losses as recompense for their parasitic ventures."

At this meeting there was admitted to the Trust a representative of a combination of Eastern dealers recently formed with the purpose of aiding the Trust by preventing the sale in the Eastern markets of alcohol or whisky made in the two or three distilleries that are not in the Trust. Notice was given in the President's address that no more distilleries would be taken into the ring. Both those which had refused to come in and any that might desire to enter would be barred out, and the Trust would undertake to exterminate them.

It is frequently said by the advocates of Trusts that their chief aim is to reduce by consolidation the cost of production, and that because they do reduce the cost they gain a great advantage over independent and competing manufacturers. The Whisky Trust practically admits that it can undersell the independent manufacturers only by reducing prices until there is not only no profit but not even enough earnings to pay fixed charges. The cause of this Trust's inability to drive independent distillers out of the market without selling at a loss may easily be found. The Trust took in 86 distilleries and is now operating only 18 of them. It is carrying 78 idle factories which are represented in the certificate capital of about $35,000,000 at three times their original value. It had undertaken to pinch an income to the owners of all these idle distilleries. It can not pay dividends upon its certificate capital without exacting from consumers a price much higher than would suffice for profits if the business were done economically. It seems probable that a new distillery, fitted with the best machinery, and operated economically, can sell alcohol at a price that shall be profitable and still be lower than the price required for appreciable profits in a Trust that carries seventy-three idle factories and has promised to pay dividends on an absurdly high valuation of all of them. And so it happens that the Trust must crush the independent distilleries or continue to do business at a loss. It strives to break them by selling alcohol and spirits at very low prices, hoping that such "cut-throat competition" will throw them into bankruptcy. If it shall succeed in ruining them it can then put up its price and earn large dividends.

It will be seen that in this case the pretense that the cost of production is greatly reduced by consolidation and that competitors are driven out of business on account of such reduction is abandoned. The Trust wages war against the independent distillers not by means of prices that are fairly based on a lower cost of production but by putting prices so low that they will not pay fixed charges, to say nothing of dividends. It attempts to establish a monopoly by arbitrary and brutal methods. It attacks independent manufacturers with a club.

Neither the tone nor the frank declarations of President GREENHUT'S address can be encouraging to thoughtful members of the Trust who desire that the combination shall endure. The weak spots in the ring's armor are disclosed, while at the same time public opinion is ignored or defied. The day after this annual meeting was held in Peoria a stringent anti-combination bill was passed by the Illinois House of Representatives.

THE CONSULAR SCAPEGOAT.

The motive which may have inspired Prince BISMARCK'S reiterated rebuke of Herr KNAPPE, the former German Consul at Apia, is perhaps less important to us for the moment than the fact itself. The former matter must be to some extent one of doubt. The natural inference would be that it is designed to cover a retreat by Germany from her previous pretensions to political control in Samoa. The unlucky deputy in distant domains has in all ages been sacrificed to the exigencies of the home Government when want of success in his projects has brought it into trouble. Still, it is not safe to expect an abandonment of Germany's former ideas in the Berlin conference. As Count HERBERT BISMARCK, who is one of the German Commissioners and will be the President of the conference, recently made a visit to England, during which he consulted with Lord SALISBURY, probably England and Germany have already agreed on a Samoan policy. In view of that fact the Chancellor can well afford to make some concessions to our country.

Prince BISMARCK'S career shows that the safest interpretation to put upon his declarations is the obvious one. His diplomacy has succeeded less by virtue of indirection and misleading than by a frankness which is sometimes described as brutal, and which is usually based on previous preparation to carry his views fully into practice. We are accordingly entitled to believe that it is true that Consul KNAPPE went far beyond his instructions, and that the late armed interference in Samoa was not only made "with an inadequate force and without likelihood of success," as Prince BISMARCK reproachfully remarks, but also "without authority" and in opposition to German policy.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that the original wrong of which our Government complains, the armed overthrow of MALIETOA and the substitution of TAMASESE as King, was not the act of KNAPPE at all. It was Dr. STEUBEL who raised the German flag on one occasion at Mulinuu and who forcibly hauled down the Samoan flag at the capital. It was Dr. STEUBEL also who coerced MALIETOA into a treaty against which the British Government protested, and which even the Berlin authorities treated as void. It was Dr. STEUBEL who kept on terms of intimacy with the Vice King TAMASESE and supported him in his rebellion, which at last, through German intervention, became successful. It must therefore be a matter of very considerable doubt whether the censure and recall of Consul KNAPPE can be regarded as indicating by any means the attitude of the German Government upon the main points in controversy.

But on the whole the disclosures in the new White Book are promising for the conference. Its publication on the eve of the meeting is itself significant. Consul KNAPPE has been censured for the acts of which our representative in Samoa had complained. The German Chancellor has even issued an order which practically sustains the view of Commander LEARY of the *Adams* in his contention with Capt. FRITZE of the *Adler* last Autumn as to the relative prerogatives of naval commanders and Consuls. Then the declaration of Prince BISMARCK that Consul KNAPPE'S demand to control the foreign relations of Samoa was of no force, "the sanction of the other treaty powers being lacking," is suggestive, as also that "Germany has nothing to do with the internal affairs of Samoa." Finally, one probable source of controversy, the demand of Germany to avenge upon MATAAFA and his men the losses suffered by the Germans in their unsuccessful attack, is simplified by blaming Consul KNAPPE for this occurrence. There is, in fact, no question likely to arise in the conference which Prince BISMARCK'S recent dispatches do not make rather easier of settlement now. But that, of course, is a different matter from inferring that we shall have our own way in the conference.

The statement of the retail merchants touching the action of the railway companies in limiting the time and fixing the rate of excursion tickets to the centennial celebration in this city is very clear and strong. The merchants there "unanimously feel even with the concessions reasonably made by the railroads, New-York has been discriminated against in comparison with all other cities in which events in any way comparable to the celebration have been arranged. The rule has been that the excursion rate should be half the regular fare, and that excursion tickets should be good for fifteen days. At the inauguration, which was an event of one day only, the limit of time was thirteen days, whereas ten days is the period now contemplated during which excursionists must leave their homes, no matter at what distance, witness a celebration extending over three days, and embark again for home. So far as we are aware the mercantile community of New-York, comprising the shippers who are the best customers of the railroads, have never objected to these indulgences toward other cities. Now that their own turn comes, they are told that the jealousy of "other trade centres" prevents the railroads from doing for New-York, not more than they have done for other cities, but as much. Now that the facts are thus stated, the indignation of the merchants of New-York is shown to be perfectly just. It is an old saying that "every railroad in the United States runs to New-York," and it is a shame if its merchants are to be denied facilities that are given without question to cities which, in comparison with the metropolis, are merely way stations in the traffic of the country.

The prevailing propensity for office seeking seems to be illustrated by the report that more than a dozen candidates have applied for the post of Superintendent of the Harbor of Refuge at Point Barrow under the legislation of the last Congress. This is the northernmost point of our possessions on the continent—the "jumping-off" place in the Arctic Ocean. It is about a thousand miles nearer the pole than Sitka and several thousand miles from Sitka by the route through Behring Straits. The income derived from the office of Superintendent is not princely and the social advantages accompanying it are not overwhelming. That there should be a rush for this post is accordingly thought to indicate the general desire to be an office holder and with office holders stand. But, after all, this Point Barrow post is a very useful one. The harbor, with its appliances for relief, has already been of great service for years to our whaling fleet, and the plans contemplated by Congress and the Treasury Department will make it still more available hereafter for our hardy navigators in the far North.

NEAT AND NOVEL.

The proverbial man who forgets his own name appeared at a reception in Boston a few days ago. He was observed to accost a minister, whose interesting lectures upon travels are well known, with: "Well, my dear Sir, I am glad to see you. I do not recall your name now, but I always enjoy your lectures on—well, I am a poor hand at names—but on places where you have been. I have been there, too, only I never can remember the names to tell about them. Now, what was your last lecture about?" On being told that it was "Constantinople," he continued: "Oh, yes, certainly, Constantinople. Now, there is something very interesting which I want to tell you about—about—well, that place you go through close by there. It connects two—two places near!" As the clergyman was suggesting the Straits of Bosphorus a lady joined them, and he of the defective memory exclaimed: "Now, it gives me great pleasure to introduce you to this lady. It is Mrs.—Mrs.—" "Brown," interposed the lady calmly. "Of course, yes—Mrs. Brown, my wife, doctor." After a few moments' further chat, as the pair moved happily on, the old gentleman's kindly smile prompted the reflection that, whatever his lapses of memory might be, his heart was in the right place.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

Talk about your enterprising Yankee and Western girls—they can't compare to some of these Southern maidens. Here's a Mississippi lassie who seems to have a genius for the accumulation of the almighty dollar. Some one gave this girl 5 cents on her birthday. She bought a yard of calico with it, out of which she made a sun bonnet, which has ruffles around the edges and frills upon the strings, and was altogether so captivating a bit of headgear that a neighbor purchased it from her for 40 cents. With this she bought eggs and from these raised chickens, and in a year and a half she has made from the sale of eggs and chickens $40. There the story stopped, but it seems there is a sequel to it, for all this happened more than a year ago, and in that time the young woman has invested her $40 in a cow which has a calf. She raised the calf, selling at the same time the milk from the cow to the value of $20, and the calf proving to be a particularly fine one is valued so much that the young woman who began with 5 cents is now a possessor of $60 worth of stock and $20 in cash. —*Atlanta Constitution.*

Not long since E. E. Reynolds of the Rowlands Building music store, was called upon by E. E. Reynolds of New-Haven, Conn., a photographer, when it was proved that each was named after Col. Elmer Ellsworth of the Ellsworth Zouaves, and they were both born the same month and year. Autumn was published in regard to it, and this has brought a letter from the Rev. E. E. Reynolds of Ludlow, Vt., who says he, too, is named after Col. Ellsworth, and was born the same week in August, 1861. The Rev. Mr. Reynolds writes that he thinks he knows of another, and will look him up.—*Utica Observer.*

It is a poor extenuation of a man's ill conduct to say that "there was nothing really wrong about him—he was only indiscreet"; for if it is as much a man's duty to know his duty as it is to do his duty when he knows it, it is as much his duty to be consciously discreet as it is to be in conscious resistance of wrong, or in conscious pursuance of right. One of the most indiscreet thing we do is to encourage ourselves in evil by calling our course "merely indiscreet."—*Philadelphia Sunday School Times.*

A bicycle rider came near running over a woman on a sidewalk in this city to-day. A man who saw the danger said to another who stood near him: "By gracious! the Government ought to put a stop to them cyclopedias running on the sidewalks."—*Kingston Freeman.*

"There is a man in Middleborough, Mark, who has heard 1,920 sermons." "That's nothing. Why, man alive, I know a gentleman in East Somerville who has forgotten, between the church and his residence, more than two thousand texts."—*Charleston Enterprise.*

Papa (earnestly)—Didn't I enjoin upon you not to see that young man again? Daughter (quite as earnestly)—Yes, papa; but he came with an order of court to vacate the injunction and I vacated it.—*Washington Critic.*

"What are Bermuda potatoes?" he asked of a Woodward-avenue grocer yesterday. "Why, potatoes from Bermuda, of course." "Oh, they are! Then Paris green is green from Paris, is it?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Years and years will roll by ere his friends will cease to forget him," is the pathetic comment of an Oakland newspaper in a mortuary editorial.—*San Francisco Alta.*

Wisconsin feels flattered at being put in the military department of Dakota. It establishes a sort of relationship with the handsome young sisters.—*St. Paul Globe.*

An agnostic is one who thinks that he knows all about everything, and that other people know nothing about anything.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Never give to a young man on a small salary a present of a high silk hat. He cannot afford to dress up to it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

It takes a month to pickle an egg well, a Maine packer says, but it will then be a "fresh egg" for two years.—*Louisville Journal.*

The British naval new have a department devoted to toilet put down, which, when informed, will be worn longer next season than last, including sashes, knapsacks, and collins.

PERILS OF GUNNERY.

THE FREQUENT BURSTING OF THE PARROTT GUNS DURING CADET PRACTICE.

For the third time a heavy Parrott rifle has burst in the siege battery at West Point while the cadets were engaged in their usual practice. It appears from the accounts given of the accident that several of the cadets were severely injured, and that only by the greatest good fortune the whole gun's crew was not destroyed.

If it were not for the fact that Parrott guns are continually bursting the present instance might be attributed to some unaccountable cause, but it is well known to army and navy officers that there is no gun in the service more unsafe than these same Parrotts. During the Fall of 1885 two guns of the same make burst on board the Naval Academy steamer Standish while she was engaged in gunnery practice with the second class of naval cadets. On the first occasion the cadet who pulled the lanyard was felled to the deck by the explosion, and his eyesight was nearly ruined by the "back flame" from the piece. A portion of the gun weighing nearly three hundred pounds was hurled from its position at the stern of the vessel to the forward deck house, narrowly missing in its flight the gunnery Lieutenant in charge. On the latter occasion two cadets were badly hurt, but as the explosion seemed to exert itself outward she gun's crew was otherwise uninjured.

In spite of the recommendations continually made by the Superintendents of the Naval and Military Academies, both the Navy and the War Departments have failed to supply the respective academies with proper modern ordnance. Inasmuch as the only type of heavy ordnance given Annapolis and West Point is the antiquated Parrotts, the officers of those institutions are compelled to use them if the cadets are to have any practice whatsoever. Aside from the fact that the instruction derived from the use of these guns has no bearing on the manipulation of modern ordnance, the Parrotts are unsuitable because they are unsafe. All of the guns of this type were turned out prior to 1866, and in most instances after a very hurried manner. It was found in actual practice that the calibres above the twenty-pounders could not be relied upon, and where the guns were used for target purposes, as before Charleston, the gunners always retired, after aiming, to a bomb-proof shelter to fire the guns. Many of the guns burst after the fifth round, others held out to fifty rounds, and on one or two occasions some of the guns attained to one thousand rounds before showing unmistakable signs of weakness. But in no instance could a Parrott of the sixty-pounder type or heavier be depended upon.

A prominent ordnance officer in the navy recently said: "The casualties that resulted aboard ship from bursting Parrotts during the war numbered more than 100." The Swamp Angel was a Parrott rifle, but from the records it is shown that her fires ceased because of signs of weakness in the gun.

After the war an experiment was tried of placing within the bore a steel tube, which in the case of the breech-loaders extended from the breech to just even with the trunnions. The tube was so fitted that its "rifling" would exactly meet the rifling of the iron bore. The plan was found to be unsuccessful, for one of the guns which burst at Annapolis broke off just at the end of the tube. On board many of our naval vessels now in commission the forecastle Parrotts give more trouble than all of the other guns, and yet they are issued to the service simply because the navy yards are stocked with them and there is apparent economy in their use.

It would seem to be high time that the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department and the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department took steps to supply the cadets, if not with efficient guns, at least with safe ones. The Parretts should be condemned. There is no telling when the next one will burst.

SPRING AT SARANAC LAKE.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE—RECENT EVENTS AND ARRIVALS.

SARANAC LAKE, April 19.—For the last week or more fine weather has prevailed at this resort. Spring has indeed come, and with it the robins and many other birds. What frost there was in the ground has disappeared, and the roads are now in a very good condition for riding and driving. The ice on the lake has become unsafe, and a few more days of sunshine will open it from end to end, and the Spring fishing will begin, which every true sportsman delights in who has ever visited this region at this time of the year.

Many improvements are being made about the grounds of the new hotel, "The Ampersand," on the lake, which, when completed, will make it the most attractive spot in this section during the coming Summer. The house is the only one in the Adirondacks having all the modern improvements. Milo B. Miller of the Saranac Lake House, contemplates building a new dining room, which will add very much to the comforts of his hotel.

Work has begun on the new Town Hall, the foundation having already been laid. This building will add very much to the appearance of the village. There is no reason why Saranac Lake should not be one of the most attractive towns in Northern New-York, if the citizens will only realize that good roads and sidewalks, nicely-painted houses, and well-kept yards add very much to the appearance of a place. More public spirit is wanted here. After May 1 the railroad facilities for reaching this section will be increased. A through sleeping car will leave New-York daily at 6:30 P. M. for Plattsburg direct, where conection will be made at 7:30 A. M. with a parlor car for Saranac Lake, arriving at 11:10 A. M., and returning at 3:30 P. M.

Mr. M. B. Blydenburgh entertained a very pleasant party of fourteen men at dinner at The Ampersand a few evenings ago.

A very interesting trip now is a visit to a sugar camp to see the process of taking the sap from the maple trees and the making of the syrup.

Among the arrivals at The Ampersand are Otto Ruhl, E. A. Cruikshank, C. G. Alford, Charles Reed, F. P. Fiske, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard and maid, all of New-York; Charles N. Church of Troy, Miss G. Baker of Great Neck, L. I.

FOREIGN ART NOTES.

In lectures which are given at London in the same course Messrs. Walter Crane and W. J. Linton reprobate the methods of American engravers and charge to the latter a degeneracy which they detect in the wood engraver's art. Mr. Linton, who lived for many years in New-York and New-Haven, became involved years ago in a rather heated controversy on the subject, being opposed to any departure from the methods consecrated by the practice of engravers since Bewick. Settled in London for the purpose of preparing a history of engraving on wood, the veteran is still unreconciled to the performances of Cole, Closson, Juengling, and other younger lights of the craft. The lectures furnish one more chance to publish his detestation of the kind of engravings upon which the editors of the *Century*, *Harper's*, and *Scribner's* pride themselves.

The London *Standard* wishes it to be understood that no approval is implied of the Impressionists or Whistlerian pictures that formerly adorned the galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists, yet it is compelled to admit "that there was a vast dullness before the Whistler

TROOPS OF MANY STATES

THE ARMY COMMITTEE AND ITS ARRANGEMENTS.

VERMONT IS LIBERAL AND PENNSYLVANIA IS FAIRLY SATISFIED—PROBLEMS OF THE BIG PARADES.

The State of Vermont has shown unexampled liberality in providing centennial privileges for its troops and State delegation without trespassing upon the hospitality of the Army Committee. Vermont has made no requisition for either quarters or subsistence upon the centennial managers, arrangements having been made by the State to feed and house its National Guard on board a steamer specially chartered for that purpose. Yesterday an order was received at the Army Committee's headquarters for 700 seats on the grand stand at Waverly-place. These seats were paid for at the counter established by the committee, and all members of the Vermont Militia will receive tickets, in order that they may witness the industrial parade.

The complications respecting the providing of quarters and subsistence for the National Guard of Pennsylvania have been practically adjusted. Two regiments, not yet designated, are to be quartered in the armory of the Seventh Regiment. Col. Clark, however, positively refused to permit the troops to be fed in the building. In this emergency it was agreed that the Pennsylvania organizations quartered in the Seventh Armory should be allowed a cash commutation of 50 cents a meal per man.

Between thirty and forty special Aids have been appointed to assist the Grand Marshal of the Military parade in keeping the column closed up to the stated distance while the procession is in progress. The pressure for these places has been very great, several hundred applications for appointment having been filed.

While all mounted officers in the military parade will be required to appear in uniform, General Butterfield, Marshal of the industrial parade, proposes to have all his surroundings of a purely civic character. Gen. Butterfield will surround himself with a staff of 75 people. The nucleus of this organization will be constituted by the officers of the Twelfth Regiment. Chief Marshal Butterfield has given instructions that all members of his staff shall parade in plain clothes, Prince Albert coats and high black hats.

The statistician of the Army Committee says that the military parade, which is calculated to number at least 50,000 men, will pass the Presidential reviewing stand inside of six hours. The basis of this calculation is that under ordinary conditions 6,000 troops on the average will pass a given point within an hour. In the parade of 50,000 the troops are to be marched in close columns, or at the half distance, by which means one hour in every three will be saved.

Gen. Butterfield, Chief Marshal of the industrial parade, reported yesterday that, according to the applications filed with him, there would be 101,000 men in that parade, and the question was considered whether it was practicable to organize so large a parade. The committee thought it desirable to confine the parade to a smaller number of men, and passed a resolution authorizing Gen. Butterfield to reduce the representation of different organizations pro rata to such number as he deemed could pass a given point within a reasonable limit of time.

The official celebration begins on the day on which President Harrison arrives in this city from Washington, Monday, April 29. But preceding this there is to be a celebration by the Society of the Cincinnati. This society, of which Washington and his officers were the originators, is made up of the eldest sons of the descendants of his officers, and was founded in their encampment in New-Windsor, on the Hudson, in 1783. They will therefore very appropriately begin the celebration with a dinner on Saturday evening, April 27, at the Lawyers' Club in the Equitable Building, at which the venerable President of the society, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, wearing the gold badge which Washington as President of the society wore, will preside. On the following morning the society will attend services in St. Paul's Chapel, conducted by two Chaplains of the general army, Bishop Perry of Iowa, and the Rev. C. C. Pinckney of South Carolina.

Word was received yesterday from Gov. Nichols of Louisiana that Gen. Joseph L. Brent would be at the celebration to represent that State. This insures the representation of every State and Territory and the District of Columbia at the celebration.

Gen. Butterfield, Grand Marshal of the civic and industrial parade, has announced that all organizations desiring to participate therein must inform him of the fact by to-night or else they can have no place in the line.

The following aides to the Chairman of the several committees have been appointed:

To Mr. Fish, Chairman of Committee on Entertainment—John Kean, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.; Frank S. Witherbee, John C. Furman, and Elisha Dyer, New-York City.

To Mr. Gerry, Chairman of the Executive Committee—Edmund C. Stanton, G. Creighton Webb, J. J. Astor, Jr., Stephen Peabody, and Chester Griswold.

To Mr. Potter, Chairman of the Transportation Committee—Frederick Potter, Walter Gear, Mark W. Potter, J. Q. A. Johnsen, Francis Larkin, Jr., and F. Wolcott Hitchcock.

To Mr. Hamilton, Chairman of Committee on States—Dr. Stuyvesent F. Morris, Brig. Gen. J. Fred Pierson, John Dufais, and Hugh D. Auchincloss.

To Mr. Marquand, Chairman of Committee on Art—Harold Godwin, Henry Marquand, John B. Pine, and Myles Standish.

To Mr. Gardner, Chairman of Committee on Navy—Lieut. Arthur P. Nazro, United States Navy; Lieut. Samuel Seabury, United States Navy; First Lieut. Millard F. Waltz, Twelfth United States Infantry, and Samuel Carpenter of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The invitations extended already and those for which requests have been received for participation in the naval parade are sufficiently numerous to necessitate the engaging of an extra steamer having 2,000 capacity for to contain the Governors of States and the guests who cannot be accommodated aboard the Wiman and Sirius. The Sub-Committee on Navy met yesterday afternoon in consultation with Commodore Cheney to arrange for the additional steamer.

Secretary Blaine has agreed to respond to the toast, "The House of Representatives," at the banquet on Tuesday night.

NAVAL AND REVENUE VESSELS.

There is great activity at the New-York Navy Yard. Orders received yesterday by the commandant direct that all war vessels be well supplied with material for the centennial display.

The Secretary of the Treasury will direct that seven revenue cutters be sent to form a part of the naval parade. It is understood that this would have been done long before had not the Secretary awaited an invitation from the Centennial Committee. The revenue squadron will consist of the Gallatin, Capt. Abbey, stationed at Boston; the Dexter, Capt. Phillips, stationed at Newport; the Grant, Capt. Stoddard, stationed at New-York; the Hamilton, Capt. Congdon, stationed at Philadelphia; the McLane, Capt. Slamm; the Ewing, Capt. Baker, stationed at Baltimore, and the Manhattan, Capt. Tozier, stationed at New-York. Capt. Stoddard has been offered command of the squadron, with a position as staff member on Admiral Porter's staff.

The work on the big steel cruiser Chicago continued yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The work aloft is nearly completed. The receiving ship Vermont's supply of men is nearly exhausted, for nearly a hundred men were sent to Philadelphia yesterday to join the new gunboat Yorktown at the League Island Navy Yard. It is expected that 150 men will come on from the Boston Navy Yard to-morrow.

SEATS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.

The price of seats for the grand stands to be erected at Union-square has been fixed by Col. Cruger and the Army Committee at $2 each. This price will prevail both parade days. Orders were yesterday given to Tiffany & Co. to print the tickets. Orders in large quantities for places have been filed with the Army Committee at Room J, Fifth-Avenue Hotel. A general sale will be begun on Tuesday. The disposal of these seats will replenish the almost exhausted treasury of the Army Committee to the extent of $44,000.

There yet remains to be disposed of 500 seats on the Waverley-place, 4,000 on the City Hall, and 9,000 on the Union-square stands.

A committee of ten from the Kings County Board of Supervisors called on the committee, accompanied by a committee from the New-York Board of Aldermen, to ascertain what space on Union-square would be occupied by the stands to be erected by the committee, in order that they might apply to the Park Department for permission to erect a stand for Kings County officials. They decided to apply for a permit to erect a stand in front and east of the Lincoln statue, as this would not interfere with any of the stands to be erected by the committee.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Police Board met yesterday afternoon and all police surgeons were requested to report for duty on April 30 and May 1. The Park Board asked the co-operation of the police at the Werth Monument and during the fireworks in the evening at the various places. This was referred to the Superintendent with power to act. Adjt. Gen. Dalton asked police escort for the Massachusetts troops and this request was also referred to the Superintendent. Adjt. Gen. Howard asked permission to parade on Sunday and was told that the Board had no power to grant the request.

THE PRESIDENT IN ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 19.—A committee consisting of Gen. Sewell, Congressman Kean, ex-Congressman Clark, and Major Adams waited on President Harrison yesterday at Washington. He informed them that he would leave that city early enough to arrive at Elizabeth on April 29 by 7 o'clock, when he would breakfast with Gov. Green. After that he would consider himself the guest of the Elizabeth Centennial Committee, and would review the Democrats arranged in his honor and accompanied it to the point of the Republican parade.

THE CHESS CAMPAIGN.

SOME BRILLIANT GAMES ADDED TO THE RECORD OF THE CONGRESS.

Burn of Liverpool met more than his match yesterday when he undertook to play chess with Tschigorin. The start was made with the "king's knight's" gambit, which is very rarely played at tournaments, and Tschigorin immediately got up a powerful attack and compelled Burn to move with the greatest care. Tschigorin exchanged knights, checked Burn's king, and gave his enemy no breathing time until he was compelled to surrender with five pieces and four pawns still on the board.

Weiss and Taubenhaus had a long fight. Weiss playing white kept up the attack without any show of mercy. On the fourteenth move Taubenhaus sacrificed a knight to break the white king's barrier, and against a weaker player than Weiss that would have given him an advantage, but to Weiss it was one enemy the less, and he skillfully continued the attack to the end of fifty-one moves, although Taubenhaus ought to have resigned a dozen moves before.

Hanham distinguished himself again yesterday by forcing a draw with Champion Gunsberg. Delmar beat Bird. Young MacLeod defeated J. W. Baird, Mason beat Showalter, Gossip and Burille drew, Blackburne beat Pollock, Lipschutz beat Martinez, and D. G. Baird defeated Judd. The following is the game between Tschigorin and Burn:

TSCHIGORIN. White.	BURN. Black.	TSCHIGORIN. White.	BURN. Black.
P—K 4	P—K4.	B—Q B 3.	Q—B 3.
P—K B 4.	P x P.	Q R—B.	P—K B 4.
Kt—K B 3.	P—K Kt 4.	Q—R 4.	P—Q Kt 3.
B—K t 4.	P—K R 4.	Q—R 3.	Kt—Q.
P—Q 4.	P—Q 3.	Q R—K.	Q—K 2.
P—Q B 3.	P—K B 3.	Kt—B 6.	Kt—K 6.
Castles.	Q—K 2.	Kt x Kt.	P x Kt.
P—Q R 3.	Kt—K B 3.	P x P.	P—Q 7.
P—Q Kt 4.	Kt—K B 3.	R—B 2.	Q—Q B 5.
P—Kt 5.	Kt—Q.	Q R x P, ch.	Kt—K 3.
P—K 5.	P x P.	Q—Kt 7.	P—K B 4.
Kt x P.	P—K 3.	R x P.	B—Q 5.
B x B.	Kt x B.	Q x B P.	Resigns.
Q Kt—B 4.	Kt—Q 4.		

The record is:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Baird, J. W.	4	16	Judd	10	10
Baird, D. G.	10	11	Lipschutz	13	7
Bird	8½	11½	MacLeod	4½	16½
Blackburne	16	4	Martinez	6	15
Burille	8	12	Mason	11	9
Burn	14	7	Pollock	8½	13½
Delmar	11½	10½	Showalter	9	11
Gossip	6½	12½	Taubenhaus	11	10
Gunsberg	14	6	Tschigorin	16	5
Hanham	6½	12½	Weiss	17½	3½

The pairing for to-day is Gunsberg against Pollock, Blackburne against Martinez, Bird against Burn, D. G. Baird against Mason, Showalter against Burille, Gossip against Weiss, J. W. Baird against Taubenhaus, Tschigorin against Hanham, Martinez against Delmar, and Lipschutz against Judd.

SEQUEL OF A GOVERNMENT SEIZURE.

NEWBURG, April 19.—Internal revenue officers in December last seized the old Sycamore Distillery, at East Coldenham, owned by B. K. Johnston, for violation of the revenue laws. The discovery was made by Revenue Agent Brooks, who found 3,339 gallons of unstamped apple brandy, valued at $1,700, stored directly beneath the barroom. The still and appurtenances were seized by United States Marshals. The nominal value of all seizures was $7,847. Johnston was taken before the United States courts and admitted to bail. He then attempted to settle the case. Johnston offered a figure, but District Attorney Walker considered it too low, and the Attorney General rejected the offer. Things were progressing nicely for a settlement when the inauguration of a new President brought a new set of officials. Johnston wanted to settle with the Government, but Attorney General Miller said he must be prosecuted according to law.

This news was too much for Mr. Johnston's enfeebled constitution to stand, and for ten days past he has been in charge of a physician, being afflicted with insomnia. The lack of sleep has had its effect upon the man's brain, and he is now considered to be in a critical condition. The attending physician says if relief is not obtained in a short space of time he will go insane. Mr. Johnston is very wealthy, and up to the time of the seizure was considered to be a model of honesty and uprightness.

TO FIGHT THE WHISKY TRUST.

CHICAGO, April 19.—George W. Kidd, the New-York wholesale liquor dealer, whose fortune is estimated at from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000, has, it is said, gone in to break the Western Whisky Trust. He has secured land at La Salle, Ill., and has let the contracts for a distillery with a capacity of 5,000 bushels. This, it is given out, is only a starter. Whisky trust men here, when questioned, said they knew of Mr. Kidd's movements, but declared that the trust was strong enough to ruin any man who dared to oppose it. Mr. Kidd formerly owned a distillery at Des Moines, Iowa, and forced the trust to buy him out.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—The price of whisky, which has been held at $1 03 as a basis for several months, was to-day reduced to $1 02, according to the agreement made at the Peoria meeting on the 17th.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

NEW-HAVEN, April 19.—The long session of the Connecticut General Assembly bids fair to be drawn out to the warm days of June. Nearly all the chief measures of the session yet remain in committee or on the calendars of the two branches. Among them are the Secret Ballot bill, the Grade Crossing bill, the matter of the increase of Judges of the higher courts, the extension of time for building the "Olmstead Parallel" Railroad, the election of Railroad Commissioners by the people, the shutting out of oleomargarine, and the consolidation of the New-Haven town and city governments. The five-minute rule for speech making has gone into effect in the House, but as there are at least three hundred minor bills to be acted on adjournment is not looked for for two months at least.

KNIT GOODS MEN COMBINE.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The manufacturers of knit goods in the West now have an organization for the promotion of trade interests. It was formed Thursday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, where twenty-six representatives of manufacturers in nearly all the Western States met. The organization is to be known as the Western Knit Goods Manufacturing Association, and it is said to especially include in membership all the Western producers of knit goods, hosiery, &c. A constitution and by-laws were formulated, and at another meeting on the last Thursday in June they will be submitted for final adoption. The association elected President John W. Hart of the S. B. Wilkins Company, Rockford, Ill., and for Secretary C. E. Owensshire of the St. Paul Knitting Works, St. Paul, Minn.

WHERE CATS ARE IN DEMAND.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 19.—A new and decidedly novel industry has sprung up in this city. A man is here buying cats, for which he pays from 50 cents to $1 each, according to age and size. He ships them to Dakota, where he sells them for $3 each. They are in great demand there, where they are wanted to destroy the mice which swarm by thousands around the corn and wheat bins, doing great damage. Cats are very scarce in Dakota. That far two carloads of cats have been shipped from this city and another load is ready to remain here.

MONUMENT TO A MASON.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Lorraine Cemetery today presented an animated appearance, the occasion being the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of George W. Schelve, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Masons, who died in this city about two years ago. The monument was erected by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, of which the deceased was a prominent member. Grand Master Thomas J. Shryock unveiled the monument, assisted by the Grand officers of the State. The oration was delivered by the Rev. Henry Branch, Grand Chaplain.

FAST STOCK COMING EAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—One of the largest shipments of thoroughbreds ever made from Senator Stanford's Palo Alto Farm will start East to-day. Between eighty and ninety head of young horses will start for New-York City, to be sold at auction May 8 and 9. This is the first lot of stock that has gone East for over two years. All the animals are members of Electioneer's family. There are ten fillies and six colts from two to five years old, the direct get of Electioneer. Nearly all the other colts and fillies are yearlings.

LIVED WITH A BULLET IN HIS BRAIN.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 19.—A year ago, while crazed with drink, George Lucas fired a bullet into his brain from a thirty-two-calibre revolver. He recovered from the wound sufficiently to attend to his business. Yesterday he visited his physician and complained that he felt something in his head. The wound was probed and the doctor succeeded in extracting the bullet. It had penetrated the front lobe of the brain over an inch. The doctor says there is no doubt of Lucas's complete recovery.

REPORTED SUICIDE OF FRANK SANFORD.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., April 19.—Information was received yesterday of the death at San Francisco of Frank Sanford, nephew of the Hon. Stephen Sanford and cousin of Congressman John Sanford. He left Amsterdam two years ago, it was said, to escape the divorce suit brought by his wife, and subsequently obtained. It is said that Sanford committed suicide. He was thirty-four years old. The body will be brought here for burial.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

DO LANGERT'S TRIAL.

PARIS, April 19.—The Boulanger examination concerning the Boulangists, held to-day examined M. Clemenceau, the French Ambassador at Madrid, with reference to his relations with Gen. Boulanger while in Tunis. To-morrow Gen. Ferron, the successor of Gen. Boulanger in the War Ministry, will be examined in regard to the disposal of secret service money.

M. Bourree, the French Minister at Brussels, has informed the Belgian Foreign Minister that the doings of the Boulangists in Brussels displease the French Government, but no direct demand for their expulsion has been made.

BRUSSELS, April 19.—The Belgian Government has decided to send a second notice to Gen. Boulanger to the effect that he will not be allowed to conspire against France, a nation friendly to Belgium.

Gen. Boulanger has been summoned as a witness in a suit brought by the *Independance Belge* against *Le Soir*.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

PARIS, April 19.—The *Temps* says that the shareholders of the Comptoir d'Escompte have deposited sufficient stock to enable the meeting, April 29, legally to take definite action. M. Moreau, the liquidator of the concern, has gone to London to obtain the release of the Comptoir d'Escompte from guarantees given to English and American lenders on contracts with the Société des Métaux. M. Moreau is fortified with the recent decision of the Court of Cassation in the case of the Terrenoir Iron Works, in which the delivery of bargains is so restricted. This judgement, if applied to the Comptoir d'Escompte, would free it from its guarantees.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—The Prefect of Police has discovered the existence of a Nihilist plot to assassinate the Czar while he was attending the funeral of Gen. Paucker, Minister of Roads. The Czar was, immediately warned not to attend the funeral. A number of persons charged with being implicated in the plot have been arrested. The Nihilists intended to use dynamite in their attack on the Czar.

LONDON, April 20.—The *Times's* Vienna correspondent says: "The Grand Duke Nicholas has visited Queen Nathalie and induced her to return to Servia shortly. Ex-King Milan has therefore decided to return."

The King of Holland, though very ill, was to-day reported to be in a sane condition of mind.

PARIS, April 19.—M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the Procureur General, will prosecute the *Autorité, Cocarde, Gazette de France, Presse, Intransigeant* cousins, and other papers for insults to the Chief Magistrate.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 19.—Aga, ex-chief of eunuchs, who was exiled to Yemen in 1888, is dead. It is believed that he was murdered.

MADRID, April 19.—A dynamite petard was exploded in a church in Valencia to-day. The altar was badly damaged, but nobody was hurt.

DUBLIN, April 19.—The rush of emigrants from the southwest of Ireland is causing alarm. The country is being rapidly depopulated.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 19—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Vermont, rain, warmer, southerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, warmer, except in Northern New-York, stationary temperature, southerly winds.

For District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, fair, warmer, south westerly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair, except light rain near the lakes, cooler, except in Western New-York, stationary temperature, westerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	45°	55°	3:30 P. M.	61°	77°
6 A. M.	43°	53°	6 P. M.	53°	70°
9 A. M.	50°	59°	9 P. M.	51°	66°
12 M.	56°	70°	12 P. M.	49°	56°

Average temperature yesterday.....59½°
Average temperature for same date last year..51°

COLLAPSE OF AN ASSOCIATION.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 19.—The Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association, which heretofore met each year with a committee from the Amalgamated Association and settled the wages scale, is no longer the powerful organization it once was. In fact, it barely exists, and there is only a faint possibility that it may show signs of life at the coming meeting in June. Joseph D. Weeks, who is the Secretary of the association, said to-day: "The organization has practically dissolved. A. F. Keating was the President. Last year he declared he would have nothing more to do with the concern, and he has kept his word. Other manufacturers have also held aloof, and no meetings have been held. The manufacturers' cause at the next convention will not be made much weaker by this state of affairs, because it is down now about as low as it can get. The old organization may pick up courage enough to appoint a committee to meet the ironworkers when the time arrives, but so far the members have not intimated that they will do so.

A manufacturer when questioned on the subject intimated that the collapse of the association would aid the ironworkers at the coming scale convention, as every man could act independently. The mill proprietors would be glad to get some excuse for a temporary shut-down. By this apathy they expect to bring about a reduction of wages.

ANTIQUITIES AT LOW PRICES.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 19.—The auction that has been going on in Barnum's Hotel ended today. Among the articles that brought advanced prices were the bedstead on which Charles Dickens slept and the card table over which Henry Clay lost several thousand dollars. To-day's sales of old wines and liquors did not bring large results. A bottle of brandy made in 1825 went for $3 75; Madeira, vintage of 1832, sold for $3 25; Peabody sherry brought $3 50; Pennsylvania stouffer, 1857, went for $2 50 a quart, and peach brandy distilled in 1819 brought only $1 00 a quart.

THE JURY OBEYED ORDERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 19.—In the Federal Court to-day, in the case against ex-State Senator Carpenter of Shelby County, indicted for bribery at the last election, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal without leaving the room. The court (Judge Woods) instructed the jury that on the evidence it they found any other verdict than "not guilty" it would have to set it aside, and they had no hesitation in reaching a verdict. Mr. Carpenter was expelled from the Senate of the late Legislature on the charge of which he was to-day acquitted.

NEW-HAVEN'S NEW WATER WORKS.

NEW-HAVEN, April 19.—The first in the series of water works which the New-Haven Water Company is to build on West River has just been begun. When finished this city will have a storage reservoir in Woodbridge that will cover sixty-three acres and will contain 800,000,000 gallons of water. This reservoir will stand six miles from New-Haven Green. The new dam is to be 800 feet long. Four or five dams will be built above that at Woodbridge in years to come in order to insure New-Haven an infallible water supply. The new reservoir will be for distribution as well as storage. The reservoir will not be completed until next year. For the improvements necessary half a million dollars will have to be expended.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Superintendent Britton of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad said in Chicago yesterday that the threatened trouble between the company and its employes, growing out of the late accident insurance scheme, the company has been seeking to put into general operation among its men, had been amicably settled. The company has agreed that none of the employes need sign for the insurance benefit papers unless they are so disposed.

As an outcome of the pending hearing before the Educational Committee upon the relations between the State and parochial schools, the Massachusetts House Judiciary Committee has resorted an order to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court on the question as to how far the present law covers the case of parochial schools with regard to attendance, standard of education, and inspection.

Malachi Allen, a one-armed negro, and James Mills, a half Indian and half negro, were hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., yesterday. Allen was convicted of murdering Deputy Marshal Silas Leyn in the Chickasaw Nation last July, and Mills killed John Windom, a negro, near Wewoka, in the Seminole reservation on the night of Dec. 18, 1887.

A hitherto respected farmer named Jacob Cook of Ballsville, Ontario, has disappeared, leaving, it is said, several notes indorsed by people in the vicinity, who claim that the indorsements have been forged. Cook's credit stood high. He was the manager and owner of a cheese factory.

A monster public meeting at Lehigh Centre, Iowa, will be held this afternoon, under the direction of the Des Moines River land seekers. Gov. Larrabee is to be present, and the settlers hope to secure the attendance of Senator Allison.

Sylvester Grubb was hanged at Vincennes, Ind., yesterday for the murder of Gerrards Downey, his sweetheart, Sept. 18, at the Gibson County fair at Princeton, Ind.

The Connecticut Trade Association met at Bridgeport yesterday, and presented a handsome silver cigar holder to Manager Belknap.

James Campbell of Pittsburg has tendered his resignation as President of the National Window Glass Workers' Association.

The Canadian General Millers' Association, embracing over fifty mills, has been dissolved because of internecine strife.

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OBITUARY.

BRADFORD PEERCE, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. Bradford Peerce died at Newton, Mass., yesterday afternoon, aged seventy-seven years. He was born in Rappahannock, Va., was graduated at Washington in 1841, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was editor of the *Sunday School Messenger*, and teacher in Boston in 1844-5, and agent of the American Sunday School Union in 1845-56. During life he had been much interested in public reforms, and through his efforts the State Industrial School in Lancaster was established. He was superintendent and chaplain of the school from 1856 till 1862. He was chaplain of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island from 1863 till 1872, when he returned to Boston to become editor of *Zion's Herald*, continuing in that capacity until December, 1888, when he resigned to give his entire attention to his work in connection with the Methodist Free Library, of which he was then superintendent. In 1866 he received the degree of D. D. from Wesleyan, of which he was a trustee from 1870 till 1881. He had also been a trustee of the Boston University since 1874, and of Wellesley College since 1876. In 1855-6 he was the Senator for Norfolk County. He was at the time of his death President of the Wesleyan Orphan Home in Newton, a member of the Newton School Board, and the financial agent of the Boston University. During life he wrote many books of a religious character, and filled pastorates in several New-England cities and towns.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Excise Commissioner John Cunningham of Brooklyn died yesterday morning, at his home, 163 Carroll-street, from cancer of the mouth. The growth sprang from a mole on Mr. Cunningham's lip, which he cut with a razor two years ago.

He was born in Ireland in 1831 and settled in Brooklyn in 1853, just in time to become interested in the West Brunswick and Erie Basin Railroad. He became its Superintendent and subsequently President, an office which he held until his death. He was elected President of the South Brooklyn Central Railroad in 1876. He had taken some interest in politics at that time, and had served several terms in the Board of Education, his last term expiring under Mayor Low's administration. In 1872 Mr. Cunningham was elected a Charities Commissioner, and, together with Commissioners Furgueson and Howell, was indicted for conspiracy in the purchase of supplies for the department. Mr. Cunningham was tried and acquitted, but was defeated for re-election.

He was appointed an Excise Commissioner by Mayor Whitney in 1886, and was reappointed by Mayor Chapin in 1888. He was a member of several Catholic charitable societies, and was a member of the St. Patrick's and the Emerald Society. He leaves a widow.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Michael Canfield, a well-known member of the New-York bar and a brave officer in the civil war, died suddenly at his home in the Alexandra, at Fifty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, of pneumonia on Thursday evening. He was born at Poultney, Vt., on Dec. 26, 1819, and began his law studies at Rochester in the offices of Judge Shalden. He joined the First New-York Line Artillery at the breaking out of the war, and when disappointed in his desire for an officership promptly went in the ranks. He fought in the Army of the Potomac, and by his intelligence and bravery rose to a Lieutenancy and finally became Adjutant of his regiment. He was in the last battle at Appomattox before the surrender of Gen. Lee. Mr. Canfield resumed his law practice in this city at the close of the war and was very successful. For the last few years he had been the attorney for the American Mercantile and Collection Association. He was a member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R. In 1886 he married Mrs. T. C. Mitchill, who survives him.

Amos A. Bradley, cashier of the Little Falls National Bank, died yesterday at Little Falls. He was born at Fairfield in 1810. His father, Gurdon Bradley, was a large capitalist. Mr. Bradley entered the Herkimer County Bank as clerk in 1852 he accepted the position of cashier of the Fort Plain Bank. Seven years later he became cashier of the Fulton Bank. In 1864 he took the same position in the Bank of Little Falls. Later he was in the cheese business in this city and with the Warrior Mower Company in Little Falls. He became cashier of the Little Falls National Bank eleven years ago. He was twice married. His first wife being Caroline Spencer of Canastota and she second Mrs. Agnes Perkins of Watertown.

Lucilens H. Mosely died at Poughkeepsie yesterday, aged eighty-seven. He was a leading machine and motive calculator. He saw the first steamboat come up the Hudson. In 1832 he invented the celebrated silk spooler or spinner, and in 1834 the first two pieces of silk cloth woven in America were woven at his residence. One was made from selected cocoons of golden flax and the other was dyed purple. In 1837 the first dyewood cutting mill erected in this country. In 1837 he experimented largely with electric motors, and in 1841 invented the solid head and pointing pin machine.

John Ross, for many years business associate of Sidney Dillon, died suddenly of paralysis at his residence, 47 West Fifty-seventh-street, yesterday. He was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, in 1812, and came to this country when twelve years of age. He was one of the original promoters and builders of the Wabash system and the Shore Line Railroad between this city and Boston, and was interested in other railroad enterprises with Commodore Vanderbilt, Thomas A. Scott, and Col. F. Young. He leaves a son and two daughters.

Dr. Daniel Chemiere Halliday, one of the most eminent physicians of New-Orleans, died at New-Orleans yesterday, after a prolonged illness, aged sixty-five years. He was a native of that city. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Philadelphia in 1844. He had probably the largest practice of any doctor in New-Orleans.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thomas J. Jarvis, recently United States Minister to Brazil, is at the New-York Hotel.

Sir Augustus Adderley and Lady Adderley of England are at the Windsor Hotel.

W. Cuthbert Quilter, member of the British Parliament, and M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gov. David B. Hill and Congressman John M. Wiley of Buffalo are at the Hoffman House.

Congressman Charles A. Russell of Connecticut and Gen. C. D. MacDougall of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

President Julius D. Dreher of Roanoke College and Assistant Secretary of State Alvey A. Adee are at the Everett House.

A NEW CANTATA.

At the Easter evening services of the Collegiate Church, corner Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, a new cantata entitled "Jesus of Nazareth," by C. R. Rutenber, a local composer and organist of the Collegiate Church, will be given. A chorus of 150 voices will be heard in addition to the soloists.

The composer is preparing a more pretentious work for next year. The present work is the maiden effort of the composer.

YACHTING INTELLIGENCE.

NASSAU, N. P., April 15.—The steam yacht Argo, (British,) two days from Havana, with Mr. Harrison (her owner) and party on board, arrived here April 10, and cleared April 12 for Bermuda.

The steam yacht Oneida, with Mr. Benedict and party on board, cleared April 10 for Jacksonville.

The steam yacht Narod cleared April 11 for St. Augustine and Jacksonville. Mr. Claflin, her owner, and party will remain here.

THE HON. S. E. SEWALL'S WIDOW KILLED.

BOSTON, Mass., April 19.—Mrs. Harriet W. Sewall, widow of the Hon. Samuel E. Sewall of Boston, was run over and killed by a train on the Boston and Albany Railroad at Wellesley Hills this morning. Mrs. Sewall was sixty-nine years old. She was well known in charitable work and efforts for the advancement of women, and succeeded her husband as Treasurer of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association. She was also an officer of the Woman's Club.

A FORTUNE WAITING FOR HIM.

MOBILE, Ala., April 19.—Providence (R. I.) authorities have written to the Chief of Police that there is a large fortune in a bank in Providence awaiting A. J. McKenzie, who came to Mobile thirty-four years ago, and is supposed to have been murdered here in 1858.

OF INTEREST TO ATHLETES.

The Executive Committee of the National Cross Country Association, of which Mr. Otto Ruhl is President, last night completed arrangements for the championship meeting of April 27. Fleetwood Park has been secured and the course will be eight miles in length. A silver cup will be given to first, a gold medal to second, and a silver medal to third. Mr. E. C. Carter will handicap the 100-yard run and the 220-yard hurdle, and Mr. Prial, editor of the *Wheel*, will handicap the entries to the two-mile bicycle race. These are open events. A principles run over the championship course will be held to-morrow afternoon. Athletes desiring to participate should take the Harlem train which leaves the Grand Central Station at 2:30 o'clock.

An open cross-country run under the auspices of the Manhattan Athletic Club will take place this afternoon. The start will be from the Atlantic Hotel, Fort George, at 4 o'clock. The distance will be about five miles, and prizes will be given to first, second, and third.

Mr. Walter G. Heremad, who has just returned from the position of official handicapper of the Amateur Athletic Union and National Association of Amateur Athletes, is very ill.

The opening game of the Manhattan Cricket Club for this season will be played at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, this evening, and will be between two picked teams.

The Southern Division of the Harvard Boat Club's Five Hundred and Thirty-second-street, and Harlem River will be formally opened for the season this afternoon.

The Amateur Athletic Association will entertain its fifth university this evening at the club rooms, 104 Fifth-avenue, New-York.

GRAVE OF MILES STANDISH.

AN IMPRESSION THAT IT MAY HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED.

SOUTH DUXBURY, Mass., April 19.—There has always been a tradition that the grave of Miles Standish, the location of which has been a matter of much speculation to historians, was in the old graveyard here, and the authority for this idea has been traced back to an old shipbuilder named Prior, who died here eighteen years ago at the age of ninety-five, and who, some years before his death said that his father had pointed out the spot to him, and that "it was marked by two three-cornered stones."

That grave was opened last Monday and two skeletons were found, one of a man and another of a woman. Miles Standish's will directed that he be laid "as near as conveniently may be to my wife, dear daughter, Lora Standish, my daughter, and Mary Standish, my daughter-in-law." This may account for the female skeleton near the grave opened on Monday. If further investigation should show that another woman's skeleton was buried beyond the graves already examined it would be strong evidence in favor of the presumption that the last resting place of Capt. Miles Standish had at last been found.

Prof. Hart of Harvard College was present at the disinterment on Monday, and took great interest in it. It is intended to make a precise statement of all data bearing upon the subject and communicate the same to some historical society for investigation. Especial interest attaches to the search from the fact that the monument to his memory—the second largest in the country erected to any individual—is almost completed, and will be dedicated this Summer.

BUFFALO IN MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 19.—There was considerable excitement in the little town of Portage la Prairie, fifty miles west of this city, when it was learned that a herd of buffalo had been seen a couple of miles north on the prairie. A party of hunters

FOR THE COURTS TO SETTLE.

AUBERT R. MEYER'S REPORTS TO GET INTO HIS FATHER'S FIRM.

Since young Aubrey R. Meyer, son of Isaac Meyer of the Paterson silk-manufacturing firm of Polgram & Meyer, became of age, on Feb. 4, there have been anything but pleasant relations between him and the surviving members of the firm—Herman and Alfred Shiffalin. Young Meyer has claimed the right to come into the firm, and the Shiffalins declare that he is not entitled to come in, and that he is not capable of carrying on the business, although he tries to do so. Aubrey Meyer and the executors of his father's estate—Edward Lauterbach, Louis Lowenstein, and Mrs. Meyer—have brought suit against the Shiffalins for the purpose of having him admitted to the firm and of having the defendants restrained from carrying on business without him. They also want a receiver appointed to conduct the business.

Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, reserved decision on a motion made by Adolph L. Sanger, counsel for Aubrey R. Meyer, and Mr. Edgar M. Johnson, counsel for the executors, for the appointment of a temporary receiver. Mr. Samuel Untermyer, who appeared for the Shiffalins, urged that the case ought to be brought to trial to have the rights of Aubrey determined. The property of the company, he said, was worth between $500,000 and $600,000, and he said the surviving partners were accountable to Mr. Meyer's estate for the conduct of the business, they could not to be hampered.

Isaac Meyer died last Summer, having entered into a five-year copartnership agreement with the Shiffalins in January preceding. Provision for Aubrey Meyer's entering the firm were made in the agreement, but Mr. Untermyer claims that its different articles cannot be reconciled, and that it presents a complicated legal question as to the standing of Aubrey Meyer.

FUNERAL OF GEN. CHARLES K. GRAHAM.

The pretty Twenty-third-Street Presbyterian Church was crowded yesterday morning as it rarely has been filled before, when the funeral services over the body of Gen. Charles K. Graham, who died at Lakewood, N. J., last Monday, were held. Representatives from the Union League Club, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the James, Phil Kearny Post, No. 2, G. A. R., the Excelsior Brigade Association, the Third Army Corps Union, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and the New-York-Gettysburg Monument Commission were present, and the remainder of the assemblage was made up of friends of the dead soldier, military men and civilians.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, pastor of the church, and a feature of the ceremony was the singing by a quartet of two ladies and two gentlemen. At the conclusion of the services at the church the casket, followed by many carriages, was taken to the Grand Central Station and thence by special train to Woodlawn Cemetery, where the body was interred.

Among those at the church were John Graham and De Witt Graham, the General's brothers; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Alexander Shaler, Gen. Nelson Taylor, Gen. H. Seymour, Gen. James P. Carey, Gen. H. A. Barnum, Major J. R. Fassett, and Charles B. Hyatt, the pall bearers, and Gen. J. Hobart Ward, Lyman G. Carter, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, ex-Congressman Thomas Stewart, Col. E. M. Ehlers, John W. Jacobus, Col. W. E. Van Wyck, Col. George H. Tyndale, Joseph Lodge, John Murant, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, and Gen. Frederick De Peyster.

ASKING MAYOR GRANT FOR PLACE.

There is a Republican candidate for appointment on every city commission for which Mayor Grant has to select two Commissioners. A delegation from the Republican Association of the Seventeenth District, headed by ex-Police Justice Flammer, called on the Mayor yesterday and asked him to appoint Eben Demarest, President of the association, a Fire Commissioner. Ex-Justice Flammer told the Mayor that he and his fellow-Republicans hoped there would not be a departure from the custom of putting a Republican on each commission. Mayor Grant said he knew of no such custom, excepting in the case of the Police Board. Republicans had been appointed, he added, heads, but this was due to special arrangements.

FATAL DOSE OF MORPHINE.

Charles J. Purcell, aged forty-five, died at St. Vincent's Hospital early yesterday morning from the effects of an overdose of morphine taken on Thursday. He boarded at 72 East Eleventh-street, and was formerly employed by the London and Liverpool Clothing Company. He was a well-known Knight of Honor, and was at one time a leader in District Assembly No. 49. He was one of the Home Club until he began to wage war against it, and then, his friends claim, the club began to persecute him. He was a strong anti-Quinn man. He got out of work some time ago, and had been very dependent of late.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Congressman Harmer of Pennsylvania has submitted to the Navy Department a proposition to grant the privilege to railroad companies to construct lines of road between the railroad lines in Philadelphia and League Island. This would extend facilities to workingmen living in the northwestern portion of the city and the rural districts to reach the navy yard with facility and little expense, besides being of great advantage to the Government in expediting the delivery of material and supplies at the yard. The Pennsylvania Railroad has stanified its readiness to construct the road (which will be about seven miles in length) at its own expense, if it secures the permission of the Government to do so. Some right-of-way privileges will also have to be secured from the Philadelphia Council, but the company expresses its ability to have the road completed early in the Summer. Mr. Harmer has received assurances from the department that the matter will be given immediate consideration.

The following officers have been detached from their present stations and ordered to instruction in torpedo service: Lieut. Commander John C. Rich from the receiving ship Franklin; Lieut. Edward Dunn from the Bureau of Equipment; Lieut. J. V. B. Bleeker from the New-Hampshire; Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter from the Naval Observatory; Lieut. Charles Wreelake from the Bureau of Navigation; Lieut. John C. Irvine from the receiving ship Franklin; Ensign John M. Shipley from the Wabash.

A naval court-martial has been ordered to convene at the Naval Academy on the 22d inst. for the trial of enlisted men. The detail of the court is: Commander C. D. Sigsbee, Lieut. Commanders Asa Walker, C. C. Todd, R. J. Tilley, an. E. H. Leutze; Lieut. William P. Potter, Ensign E. H. Milner, and Lieut. Wainwright as Judge Advocate.

The Secretary of War has ruled that the requirement of the articles of war that depositions used before courts-martial must be duly authenticated is to be met only by having the papers sworn to by some person duly authorized to administer oaths, such as the Judge Advocate or a civil officer.

The President has appointed James W. Whatley of Grove Hill, Ala., as military cadet, West Point, with Gregg Wilson of Columbia, S. C., as alternate. Guy C. Painter, of Titusville, Penn., has also been appointed an alternate.

James Campbell of Allegheny County, Md., has been appointed Inspector, Weigher, and Measurer of Fuel for the use in the District of Columbia of the navy and marine corps, vice George Waters, resigned.

Two marine officers will be detailed by the Secretary of the Navy for instruction at the torpedo station, Newport, at the course beginning May 1.

Lieuts. Albert Ross, Wells S. Fields, and M. K. Schwenk and Ensign B. P. Schwerin have been ordered to instruction in torpedo service.

The Dolphin arrived at Singapore yesterday. All well. She sails to-day for Bombay, stopping at Colombo.

Lieut. T. S. Rodgers has been ordered to duty in the ordnance department, Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. Lewis C. Heilner has been detached from the Naval Observatory and ordered to the Pensacola.

Naval Cadet H. A. Allen has been detached from the Boston and ordered to final examination.

Lieut. Nathan H. Farnsworth has been ordered to the receiving ship New-Hampshire.

John Early has been appointed Pay Clerk for duty on the Adams.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 19.—In the Court of Appeals today the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued.—No. 227—Elias Merwin, administratrix, respondent, vs. The Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Argued by Edward S. Rapallo for appellant, Thomas P. Wicks for respondent.

No. 235—Mary Lee, administratrix, appellant, vs. The Barrow Steamship Company, respondent.—Argued by A. G. Vanderpool for appellant, Frederick G. Godfrey for respondent.

No. 237—Joseph S. Cohn et al., administrators, respondents, vs. Joseph Hansen, appellant.—Argued by Edward F. Wilder for appellant, Abram King for respondents.

No. 234—George L. Noy et al., administrators, respondents, vs. John M. Carley, appellant.—Argued by Henry Hogg for appellant, Clinton H. Woodbury for respondents.

No. 230—James Ahern, administrator, respondent, vs. Rosalie M. Steele et al., appellants.—Argued by Charles A. Jackson for appellants, Edward McCarthy for respondent.

Nothing is the day calendar for Monday, April 22: Nos. 241, 242, 244, 248, 249, 252, 256, 258.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

In the Second Division of the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued.—No. 442—Joseph Boddy, appellant, vs. Morris Smith Asken, respondent.—Argued by James E. Fraser for appellant, Martin J. Townsend for respondent.

No. 446—Henry M. Isaacs, respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Frank Loomis for appellant, Horace F. Taintor for respondent.

No. 448—Charles E. Frank, respondent, vs. The Twenty-third Street Railway Company, appellant.—Argued by Clinton Gilbert for respondent. Submitted for appellant.

No. 450—In the matter of the petition of the 9th Ward Elevated Railroad Company to acquire.—Submitted.

Nothing in the day calendar for Monday, April 22. Nos. 376, 434, 441, 445, 451, 452, 453, 454.

POST PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury has purchased 200,000 six per cents, being all that are now subject to call.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH IN HOBOKEN.

One of the reasons of the visit of Bishop Wigger of the Newark Diocese to Rome was to procure authority to establish a special church in Hoboken, N. J., for German-speaking Roman Catholics. Under instructions sent by him from Rome, his agents have purchased for $27,000 the big brownstone house 156 Hudson-street and the lot next but adjoining it. The house will be used for the purposes of a chapel pending the erection of a church, which will ultimately cover both lots. The situation of this, the first German Catholic Church in a distinctively German city, is one of the best in Hoboken. It is opposite the Hudson River Park and the Soldiers' Monument.

Mr. Charles Wilderman of 123 Hudson-street, Hoboken, and 11 Barclay-street, in this city, is much interested in the establishment of the new church, and will give information respecting it to all who desire.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 19, 1889.

The arrivals of live stock this morning were moderate and trade therein was hindered, the day being observed by many as a strict fast. Beeves were unchanged in price and remained weak, as reported last Wednesday. Sheep and Lambs were steady at former values. Veals and Calves declined ½c. ₱ lb. Milch Cows improved in feeling; 1 Cow, with Calf, sold for $38 the lot. A Sixteen-Street Yards dealer had 30 head were sent direct to slaughter, all but 4 head of local stock, which were for sale. The Beeves at Weehawken Yards were held for export. At Harsimus Cove Yards horned Cattle reported as Good, 5½@5¾c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 6¼@6¾c. ₱ lb.; Calves and lean Cows, 4@5½c. ₱ lb.; from 54 to 56 lb. was allowed net. Prices on live weights were: Native Steers, 3¾@3¾ ₱ cwt.; Oxen, $3.75@4.50 ₱ cwt.; Cows, $2.50@3.25 ₱ cwt.; Heifers, $4.40 ₱ cwt.; Bulls, 2½@3½c. ₱ lb.; quality of the herds to head pear to fair, in the aggregate charge. Sheep sold at 4¼@5¼c. ₱ lb.; Spring Lambs, 6½@7½c. ₱ lb.; Spring Lamb, $5; quality of the receipts to rank very poor to good. Calves, buttermilk-fed, sold at 4c. ₱ lb.; Calves and lean Cows, mixed lots, 4¼@4½c. ₱ lb.; Veals, from lean to fair, 5@6½c. ₱ lb. There were no live Hogs for sale on this forenoon, when the tone was strong; city-dressed Hogs opened at 6¼@6½c. ₱ lb.; Pigs, 7½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards.—D. Harrington sold 15 Veals and Calves, 111 lb. 4½c. ₱ lb.; 70 Veals, 128 lb. $5.35 ₱ cwt.; 9 Veals, 130 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 62 Veals, 129 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 24 State Sheep, 81 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 206 Western Lambs, 92 lb., 6½c. ₱ lb.; 177 head, 98 lb., 6½c. ₱ lb.; 102 State Lambs, 81½ lb., 7c. ₱ lb. Egg & Co. sold 21 Veals, 111 lb., 5c. ₱ lb. Jelliff & Co. sold 170 Veals, 126 lb., $6.30 ₱ cwt.; 54 Veals, 127 lb., $6.35 ₱ cwt.; 9 Veals, 136 lb., 6c. ₱ lb. Hallenbeck & Hollis sold 10 Calves, 98 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 21 Veals and Calves, 106 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 136 Veals, 127 lb., $6.35 ₱ cwt.; 113 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 38 Veals, 132 to 144 lb., 6½c. ₱ lb.; 34 State Sheep, 85 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 84 State Lambs, a few sheep in, 60 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 124 Western Lambs, 71 lb., 6½c. ₱ lb. Dillon & Co. sold 55 Veals and Calves, 126 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 83 Veals, 109 to 126 lb., 5c. ₱ 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 77 Veals, 142 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 3 Veals, 180 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 1,021 Western Sheep; 244 head, 74 lb., $4.60 ₱ cwt.; 311 head, 97 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 460 head, 90 to 96 lb., 5¼c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; 563 State sheep; 48 head, 62 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 317 head, 100 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 54 Western Sheep and Lambs, 62 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 906 Western Lambs; 380 head, 67½ lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 290 head, 85½ lb., 7c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards.—D. McPherson sold on commission 16 Western Steers, a mixed lot, 1,200 lb., $5.60 ₱ cwt.; 133 Illinois Steers: 11 head, 1,250 lb., $4.10 ₱ cwt., 12 head, 1,249 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb., 4 head, 1,250 lb., $4.25 ₱ cwt., 44 head, 1,253 to 1,350 lb., $4.35@4.50 ₱ cwt., 48 head, 1,459 to 1,499 lb., $4.60 ₱ cwt., 14 head, 1,460 lb., $4.70 ₱ cwt. Saunders sold on commission 7 Virginia Cows, 1,015 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 22 Pennsylvania Steers, 1,115 lb., $3.95 ₱ cwt.; M. Goldschmidt sold for self 16 Bulls; 7 head, 1,190 to 1,303 lb., 3c. ₱ lb., 3 head, 1,265 lb., $3.05 ₱ cwt., 2 heads, 1,130 to 1,040 lb., $3.10 ₱ cwt., 1 head, 1,720 lb., $3.20 ₱ cwt., 3 heads, 1,120 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb., 68 Illinois Steers; 55 head, 1,065 to 1,374 lb., $4.10 ₱ cwt., 13 head 1,283 lb., $4.20 ₱ cwt.; J. Shoaberg sold on commission 4 Bulls, 1,293 lb., $4.40 ₱ cwt., 4 Cows, 1,093 lb., $4.15 ₱ cwt.; 4 Oxen, 1,422 lb., $4.90 ₱ cwt.; 73 Illinois Steers: 6 head, 1,253 lb., $4.15 ₱ cwt., 27 head, 1,191 to 1,300 lb., $4.20 ₱ cwt., 20 head, 1,341 lb., $4.25@4.35 ₱ cwt. Sherman & Calver sold on commission 1 Bull, 1,320 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.; 17 Oxen, 1,720 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 6 Oxen, 1,531 lb., $4.05 ₱ cwt., 2 Oxen, 1,675 lb., $4.30 ₱ cwt.; 32 Illinois Steers; 9 head, 1,128 lb., $3.80 ₱ cwt., 9 head, 1,082 lb., $3.90 ₱ cwt., 18 head, 1,318 to 1,379 lb., $4.20@4.50 ₱ cwt.; 45 Illinois Steers: 31 head, 1,250 to 1,282 lb., $4.15@4.25 ₱ cwt., 14 head, 1,307 to 1,341 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb. Ohio Sheep, 79 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 178 Ohio Lambs, 84 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb. Newton & Gillette sold on commission 1 Bull, 1,280 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 8 Bulls, 1,130 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 11 Pennsylvania Steers, 1,302 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 292 Ohio Sheep: 38 head, 87 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb., 42 head, 74½ lb., $4.80 ₱ cwt., 25 head, 75½ lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 138 State Sheep, 91 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 24 State Lambs, 76 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 112 Pennsylvania Lambs, 84 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 7 Veals, 131 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 1 Spring Lamb for $5.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 945 head of horned Cattle, 33 Cows, 2,076 Veals and Calves, 3,955 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,103 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 731 head of horned Cattle, 21 Veals and Calves, 3,417 Sheep and Lambs, 1 Cow.

Fresh arrivals at Weehawken Yards: 340 Beeves.

BUFFALO, April 19.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,610 head; total for week thus far, 9,960 head; for same time last week, 15,475 head; consigned through, 144 carloads, of which 136 to New-York; on sale, 4 carloads; market steady; common to fair, $3 25@3 75; all offerings taken. Sheep—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,600 head; total for week thus far, 29,980 head; for same time last week, 44,400 head; consigned through, 18 carloads, of which 10 to New-York; on sale, 16 carloads; 25 head direct; common, $3 50@3 85; medium to good, $4 25@5; choice to extra, $5 25@5 40; clipped, $5 50@5 65; Lambs steady; weeded, $4 50@5 50; clipped, $4@5 50. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 9,500 head; total for week thus far, 40,600 head; for same time last week, 47,500 head; consigned through, 72 carloads, of which 62 to New-York; on sale, 15 carloads; market weak; light Pigs and selected Yorkers, $5@5 10; selected medium weights, $5@5 05; rough, $4 25@4 50; stags, $3 50; all offerings taken.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 900 head; shipments, none; market strong; choice native Steers, $4 80@5; fair to good do., $3@4 80; stockers and feeders, $2@3 15; rangers, cornfed, $3 90@3 60; grass-fed, $2 10@3. Hogs—Receipts, 3,400 head; shipments, none; market strong; choice butchers' selections, $4 70@4 85; packing, $4 50@4 65; light grades, $4 65@4 80. Sheep—Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, none; market strong; fair to choice, $3@4 80.

EAST LIBERTY, April 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,060 head; shipments, 1,060 head; market slow, 10c. lower. No Cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,700 head; market firm; Philadelphias, $5 10@5 15; Yorkers, $5 00@5 10; 3 cars of Hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 400 head; market firm at unchanged prices.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BOSTON, Mass., April 19.—There has been a very dull market for all kinds of Wool, and the sales during the week were only 1,338,000 lb. Prices have not been materially changed, but the tendency is in favor of the buyer, and to move round on concessions would have to be made. The dullness of the goods trade affects the movement and prices of Wool. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been sold to a moderate extent at 32c. @34c. for X and XX. Michigan X fleeces have been quiet, with one sale of 50,000 lb. of very choice, it is understood, at 33c., and other sales down to 29c.@30c. There is nothing doing in combing Wools, but in fine Delaine there have been small sales of Ohio at 35c.@36c. Fine Territory wool is inquired for at 60c., clean. Texas, California, and Oregon wools are dull. Small arrivals of new crop Texas are noticed, but no prices have been fixed. Pulled wools have been comparatively active, with super selling at 30c.@32½c., extra at 26c.@30c., and combing at 32c.@34c. Three sailing vessels have arrived during the past week with Australian wool, the bulk of which was sold previous to arrival. Foreign wools on spot are quiet, but firm.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 19.—Turpentine firm at 41½c. Rosin firm at $1 05@1 02½.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 19.—This being Good Friday there were no markets.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 19.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10½c.; receipts, 9 bales.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The official closing quotations for mining Stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	2.25	Ophir	7.00
Bulwer	.30	Potosi	2.80
Best & Belcher	5.12½	Savage	3.50
Sedis Consolidated	1.30	Sierra Nevada	4.40
Choller	8.05	Union Consolidated	6.50
Con. Cal. & Va	9.00	Utah	1.70
Crown Point	4.70	Yellow Jacket	4.15
Gould & Curry	3.15	Commonwealth	5.00
Hale & Norcross	2.12½	Nevada Queen	2.30
Mexican	7.87½	Belle Isle	.20
Mono	1.30	North Belle Isle	2.25
Navajo	.85		

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM—INGRAHAM, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—TRUAX, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—SILKMAN, S.—No. 520, contested will of James Phelan, at 10 A. M.; No. 471, contested will of James Blakley, at 10:30 A. M. No probate calendar.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—MCADAM, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Kingston		
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
City of Richmond, Liverpool		9:30 A. M.
Colon, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Island of Copenhagen	9:30 A. M.	
La Champagne, Havre	8:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New-Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Slavonia, Stettin		9:00 A. M.
Werra, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 23.		
Arizona, Liverpool		11:30 A. M.
Chesapeake, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Tower Hill, London		
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.		
Advance, Rio Janeiro		4:30 P. M.
Baltimore, Valencia, &c.		
Spain	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Belgic, Liverpool		1:00 P. M.
Chalmette, New-Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool		1:00 P. M.
City of Alexandria, Havana		
Edam, Amsterdam	1:00 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Ems, Bremen		1:30 P. M.
Gallia, Liverpool		1:30 P. M.
Saxonia, Hamburg	1:00 P. M.	1:30 P. M.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury has purchased $50,000 six per cents, being all that are now subject to call.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 20.

Cattle, Queenstown, April 12.
City of Chicago, Queenstown, April 11.
Marsala, Hull, April 6.
Meriel, St. Ovats, April 18.
Persian Monarch, London, April 6.
Strathdevon, Gibraltar, April 3.
Teutonia, Hamburg, April 11.

DUE TO-MORROW, APRIL 21.

Bavaria, Queenstown, April 14.
La Bretagne, Havre, April 14.
Orinoco, Bermuda, April 18.
Rhaetia, Hamburg, April 10.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, April 6.

MONDAY, APRIL 22.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, April 6.
Parisian, Glasgow, April 10.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

Egypt, Liverpool, April 12.
Ems, Bremen, April 12.
State of Nevada, Lazus, April 10.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

City of Atlanta, Havana, April 20.
City of Para, Aspinwall, April 18.
Mosart, Rio Janeiro, April 2.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

City of New-York, Queenstown, April 13.
City of Rome, Queenstown, April 18.
France, Leaton, April 11.
Fassland, Antwerp, April 13.
Rattenfels, Rotterdam, April 13.
Wisconsin, Queenstown, April 15.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:13 | Sun sets. 6:44 | Moon rises..12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..11:29	Gov. Is'l..11:53	Hell Gate..1:41	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..11:39	Gov. Is'l..12:00	Hell Gate..1:49	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Bochampton, (Br.,) Sanderson, Philadelphia 1 d., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamship Baldomero Iglesias, (Span.,) Cardona, Havana 5 ds. with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

Steamship Chattahoochee, Daggett, Savannah 3 ds. with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Walker.

Steamship Bohemia, (Br.,) Hewitt, Liverpool via Queenstown 11 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the bar at 9:30 A. M.

Steamship Caban, (Br.,) Taylor, Ponce, P. R., 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. —vessel to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

Steamship Saala, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen and Southampton 9 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Italia, (Norw.,) Menedoeus, St. Ann's Bay, Runaway Bay, Dog Harbor, Montego Bay, Ocho Rios, Orocabessa, Port Maria, and Annatto Bay 8 ds., with fruit to G. Wessels & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

Steamship Italy, (Br.,) Pierce, Liverpool and Queenstown 12 ds., with mdse. and passengers to F. W. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 P. M. yesterday.

Steamship Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Laub Copenhagen, Christiansand, and Christiansand 15 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. yesterday.

Steamship Richmond, Jenny, West Point, Va., and Norfolk 1 d., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Chalmette, Mason, New-Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

Steamship Helvetia, (Br.,) Cochrane, Liverpool 16 ds., with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 7:56 P. M. yesterday.

Steamship F. W. Brune, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

Steamship Republic, Brown, Boston.

Steamship Cienfuegos, Colton, Cienfuegos, St. Jago and Nassau 9 ds. with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

Steamship H. F. Dimock, Eldridge, Boston, with mdse. to H. F. Dimock.

Steamship Eleanora, Bennett, Portland, with mdse. to Horatio Hall.

Steamship Lucy F. Miller, Bucksport, Me., Rogers, with mdse. to F. H. Smith & Co.

Steamship Guyandotte, Ross, Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

United States steamship Kearsarge, from Fortress Monroe.

Bark Hermann, (Norw.,) Olsen, Antwerp 56 ds., with iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to master.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, S. S. W., cloudy and hazy; at City Island, light, S. W., partly cloudy.

SAILED.

Steamships Charlois, for Rotterdam; Lake Ontario, for Liverpool; Hampshire, for Cardenas; Seneca, for Port Royal, S. C., &c.; Roanoke, for Norfolk.

Also via Long Island Sound:

Bark Blue Bird, for Kingsport, N. S.

SPOKEN.

The steamship Umbria, hence for Liverpool, was passed April 15 in lat. 41 43, lon. 56 50.

A Whi'e Line steamship, bound east, was passed April 16 in lat. 41 13, lon. 52 44.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 19.—The steamship Cydonia, (Br.,) Capt. Winspear, from New-York March 31, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

The steamship Uptonian, (Br.,) Capt. Neate, from New-York March 31 for Singapore or Penang, arr. at Port Said yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, April 19.—The White Star Line steamship Adriatic, Capt. Cameron, from New-York April 10 for Liverpool, arr. here at 7:18 P. M. yesterday.

FINANCIAL.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

are notified that they can now deposit their bonds and the funded coupon certificates with the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall-st., New-York, and receive therefor engraved negotiable certificates the Trust Company, under the reorganization agreement dated April 1, 1889, on file with it.

Copies of the committee's circular embodying the plan, which has already received the assent of over a majority of the holders of both bonds and stock may be had at the Trust Company or of the Secretary of the Committee.

The Trust Company's certificates have been listed by the New-York Stock Exchange.

Bonds should be deposited before April 30, the Committee reserving the right to make less favorable terms for bonds thereafter admitted.

Notice will be given to stockholders inviting deposit of stock when the engraved certificates therefor are ready.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, Chairman.
CHARLES J. CANDA, FREDERICK P. OLCOTT,
JAMES C. PARRISH, JOSEPH D. POTTS,
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER.
SAMUEL SCOVIL, Secretary,
16 Broad-st., New-York City.

FINAL NOTICE.

To Bondholders of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company.

A decree having been entered and the portions of the road not already transferred to this committee having been advertised for sale on the 15th proximo, notice is hereby given that no bonds will be received by the Central Trust Company to participate in the benefits of the reorganization plan after the 30th inst.

JAMES F. JOY,
O. D. ASHLEY,
THOS. H. HUBBARD,
EDGAR T. WELLES,
Purchasing Committee.

NEW-YORK, 15th April, 1889.

FOR SALE.

128 shares Edison Ill. Co. of Columbus, Ohio.
60 shares Edison Ill. Co. of McKeesport, Penn.
182 shares Edison Ill. Co. of Scranton, Penn.
85 shares Edison Ill. Co. of Birmingham, Ala.
145 shares Edison Ill. Co. of New-Orleans, La.
156 shares Edison Ill. Co. of Cumberland, Md.
60 shares Edison Ill. Co. of Altoona, Penn.

These stocks are among the best local Edison Companies.

For prices and full particulars address

J. HERON CROSMAN,

72 AND 74 BROADWAY.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds. The holders of above bonds who are desirous of protecting their interests are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and sign the agreement that has been prepared by the undersigned.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
THOMAS DENNY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
R. SOMERS HAYES.

ALL UNLISTED BONDS AND STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
ELECTRICAL SECURITIES.
J. HERON CROSMAN,
72 BROADWAY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL CO.

DUE NOV. 1, 1912.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK CITY, WITHOUT DEDUCTION FOR TAXES UNDER ANY PRESENT OR FUTURE LAWS.

INTEREST PAYABLE MAY 1 AND NOV. 1.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

PRINCIPAL REGISTERED IF DESIRED.

THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A MORTgage to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, as trustee, and are limited in amount to $3,000,000 upon property appraised Jan. 1, 1888, as $6,438,555, upon all of which these bonds have a first-mortgage lien, with the exception of a portion valued at $813,205.

A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR ULTImate payment is provided by a fund arising from the sales of surface lands and the annual contribution of 10 cents a ton from every ton of coal mined in each year from the property on which this mortgage is a first lien.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE COMpany for the year 1888 shows:

Net earnings	$1,986,521 74
Fixed charges for interest and sinking funds	1,040,678 41
Surplus earnings over all fixed annual charges	$945,845 33

LEHIGH & WILKESBARRE COAL CO.,
by J. B. Maxwell, President.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

17 Nassau-st.,

OFFER THE ABOVE DESCRIBED BONDS FOR SALE AT 102½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST, SUBJECT TO SALE AND ADVANCE IN PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE.

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,

BANKERS,

Allow interest on deposits, and make a specialty of

Investment Securities,

42 WALL-ST.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND.

DIVIDENDS.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared on the preferred stock of this company a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF DOLLARS per share out of the surplus income for the year 1888, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after April 25, 1889, to the stockholders as registered at 3 o'clock P. M. on April 15, 1889.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., April 15, 1889, until 9 o'clock A. M., May 3, 1889.

A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST. NEW-YORK, April 10, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent. on the preferred capital stock, payable to the stockholders at the office of the company on and after May 1, 1889.

The transfer books will be closed April 17 and reopened May 2, 1889.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. M. WEED, Secretary.

THE SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA RAILWAY CO., 40-42 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, April 11, 1889.

The annual quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable at this office on and after May 1, 1889, to stockholders of record on that date. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. April 17, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3. K. T. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, April 19:

William W. Pasy, under a foreclosure decree, R. Louis Lowe, Esq., referee, sold three lots, each 25 by 98.11, on West 146th-st, south side, 173 feet west of 7th-av., for $6,900, to J. D. Phillips.

James C. Lalor, sale of the dwelling, with lot, 153 East 108th-st, east of Lexington-av., was adjourned to May 3.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 19, 1889.

Madison-st., s. s., 92.6 ft. e. of Jefferson-st. $1,1250; Margt Dugan to Peter Fuchs..... $750
Willett-st., 83; Louis Lane and wife to David Meyer..... 36,250
109th-av., s. s., 46.4 ft. e. of 37th-st., 49.4x 100; Benedict A. Kilne to Julius Dreyfus.
Norfolk-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Morris Steckel and wife to Moses Levy..... 35,375
35th-st., s. s., 405 ft. w. of 7th-av., 15x98.9; George W. Pember to Caroline A. Lane.... 12,000
Attorney-st., w. s., 900 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25.10x87.4; Hugh Rosenberg to Samuel Koupenel..... 5,000
43d-st., n. s., 381 ft. e. of 10th-av., 19x100.5; Mary A. Allaire to James Fitzpatrick..... 13,750
Henry-st., 212, Hermann Kahn to Thomas H. Hogan and wife..... 13,500
Convent-av., s. s., 479.6 ft. n. of 141th-st., 20 x100; Jacob D. Butler to Rachel Moore.... 1
Hudson-st., 255 and 257; Elizabeth Lynch to Jane Henry..... 31,000
Same property; same to C. M. Boyce..... 31,000
8th-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 36th-st., 102.2x 100; William Noble to William B. Cheney.
22d-st., 407 West; Laura A. Baucker to Hermann Abeling..... 11,900
14th-st., 99 West; Sarah A. Wolfe to Alice S. Wolf..... 1
91st-st., n. s., 261.1 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17.4x 100.5; Mina Schreiter to Sarah Rittsby..... 15,000
57th-st., n. s., 258.4 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.8x 100.5; William Wilson to Hugh Woods..... 1
Lexington-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 96th-st., 80x 100.11; Jefferson M. Levy to Francis Schaaps..... 84,500
Rivington-st., 325; Joseph C. Griffen to Daniel M. Griffen..... 4,000
52d-st., 98 to 104 East; George Lockhart to James Franklin..... 80,000
72d-av., 316 and 318; Nicholas Henry to William Bahler..... 10
Woodruff-av., n. s., 351.2 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 25.4x86.6; Caroline Neustadter to Owen Geary..... 300
138th-av., s. s., 42.5 ft. n. of 37th-st., 49.4x 100; John Hardy to Benedict A. Klein.... 25,000
Tremont-st., 34, Christian Bruns to Gerhard Sibert..... 5,000
Grand-st., 40; same to Mary Sibert..... 14,000
Grand-st., 38; same to same..... 14,000
105d-st., n. s., 317 ft. west of 9th-av., 16.8x 100.11; Agnes Lisfield to Harry Penn..... 12,000
62th-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x77.4; Silas Walsh to John Gets..... 3,750
115th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x 100.11; Hiram M. Moore and wife to Ferdinand Kenzman and another..... 1
Sackett-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 22x100; Moses November and wife to Philip Eisenberg..... 27,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000
Surplus March 31, 1889..... 113,393

Has loaned $1,500,000 at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. since Jan. 1, 1889.

Purchasers of real estate who have their titles examined and guaranteed by the company can at the same time, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, procure through it loans to complete their purchases.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
George F. Demarest.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, THE entire well built and desirable four-story stone dwelling 141 West 45th-st., near Broadway; 22 feet front, 70 feet deep, tastefully decorated and in perfect order; immediate possession, and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

BROWNSTONE CABINET-FINISHED houses, West 82d-st. and Central Park, 3 min. block from L station. 81st-st. and 9th-av.; No. 17 West 82d-st., 25 feet wide; Nos. 19, 25, and 27 West 82d-st., 22 feet wide. Apply on premises or to
GEO. A. MAGORTY,
303 3d-av.

A THOROUGH INSPECTION INVITED.—A first-class new 3-story brick dwelling, 150 feet from entrance to Central Park; cabinet finish; sanitary plumbing; artistic decorations. Apply, on premises, 16 West 85th-st. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

2,114 MADISON-AV., NEAR 133D-ST.—Three-story and basement high-stoop dwelling House; in perfect order. Apply at 209 West 33d-st.

EXAMINE 159 AND 161 WEST 92D-ST.—Cabinet finished and decorated; 18x100; choice locations; near station. STEVENS, 9th-av. and 93d-st.

FOR SALE.—139TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., three-story brick and brownstone dwelling, 18.9 x45.9x9.11; easy terms. Owner, 135 West 34th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF SAMUEL COHEN, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, APRIL 25TH, 1889,
at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-street,
3 substantially-built cottages, also building sites on a few hundred feet of Ocean-avenue, also eligible site for hotel and business purposes
Southwest Corner Ocean and Ulmerica Avenues, ONG BEANCH, N. J.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
The four-story high-stoop brownstone-front House, with two-story dining room extension and lot, No. 25 West 40TH-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th-avs. Maps at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

EDWARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, have sold at private sale, prior to MAY 1 at 3 per cent. commission, the following properties:
No. 45 West 33d-st., Nos. 1 and 3 Central Park West, Nos. 1 and 3 Columbus-av

SCENES OF WILD DISORDER

LIEUT. GOV. JONES THREATENED WITH BODILY HARM.

SENATORS USE EXTRAORDINARY LANGUAGE TO THEIR PRESIDING OFFICER AND TO EACH OTHER.

ALBANY, April 19.—It is not often that the spectacle is seen in the Senate Chamber of the greatest State on this continent of a Senator shaking his fist at the presiding officer and threatening to drag him out of the chair, yet this is what occurred in the Senate Chamber this afternoon. Lieut. Gov. Jones had given a ruling which Senator Erwin deemed outrageous, and the disgraceful episode referred to followed.

The Senators were in a fretful state of mind when they assembled. An ugly, quarrelsome spirit was manifested between the Republicans and Democrats. The filibustering tactics of last night only whetted their appetite for more. Ordinarily, on Friday, the Legislature adjourns until Monday night. The Republican majority were determined to punish the minority for their obstructive tactics by sitting through the afternoon and evening. It is no exaggeration to say that this policy resulted in the most disgraceful and most extraordinary sessions this State has seen in many years. The Democrats resorted to filibustering tactics. Senators threatened each other. The Lieutenant Governor refused to recognize a Senator, and finally the scandalous proceedings culminated by a threatened Knock-down and drag out-by Senator Erwin and the exchange of undignified personalities between two Senators.

Politics, naturally, was at the bottom of the entire business, and Gov. Hill was as the bottom of the politics. The Governor no more wants the Crosby Excise Commission bill or the Saxton Ballot Reform bill placed before him than the Republicans want to pass Mayor Grant's Rapid Transit bill. On the horns of this dilemma the Senators found themselves poised. The Republicans were as determined to bring forth ballot reform and excise bills as the Democrats were determined to frustrate them and push forward the Mayor's Rapid Transit bill. The Senate filibustered from 11 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening and then took a recess to 8:30.

During the evening session Judge Robertson acted the part of peacemaker, and the result was that at 10 o'clock the Senate concluded to adjourn at 11:15 until Monday night, provided the filibustering tactics of the minority were abandoned. And what of the Mayor's Rapid Transit train through it all? It's collision with the Ballot Reform Limited and Crosby Excise express has destroyed its usefulness. What is left of it was side-tracked early in the day, and tonight it lies in a snow drift so deep that only the outlines are visible. Superintendent Beekman and Engineer Ives admit that it never will be the same train again, that all its beauty, strength, and charm are gone.

THE SENATE.

Evidently Lieut. Gov. Jones is still imbued with something of the spirit with which, as Colonel, he led the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers through the streets of Baltimore just twenty-eight years ago to-day, for he paid no more attention to-day to the howling of the Republican majority than he did then to the mob of Confederate sympathizers which blocked his passage to the National capital. It was hoped that after a long night's rest both sides would have come to the conclusion that enough valuable time had been lost in vain filibustering and be ready to proceed to business. Such was not the case. All the leaders who were prominent in last night's wrangle had girded up their loins and were prepared to renew the scrimmage with redoubled vigor.

The session began with a demand from Mr. Erwin that he be given an opportunity to speak to a question of privilege, but before the Lieutenant Governor recognized him Senator Grady insisted that the journal be read through. He had observed that a part of one of his most impassioned orations of last night had been omitted, and he wished the error corrected. After a little preliminary sparring it was so ordered. The bellicose representative from St. Lawrence was then allowed to state what he had to say. He reviewed the discussion of last evening, so far as it related to him, and the refusal of the presiding officer to recognize his appeal from the decision of the Chair. He denounced Gen. Jones's action as unconstitutional as well as unparliamentary. The Lieutenant Governor had no power except to preside fairly and, to vote in case of a tie. He read from Cushing's Manual and various other authorities on parliamentary procedure to support his argument.

"The meanest Democrat God ever made," he said, growing excited, "ought to have the right of appeal. What kind of a Cæsar have we for a presiding officer? Yes, Sir," pointing a trembling finger to where Mr. Jones, "ought to be censured for your unjust, unprecedented, and high-handed course." He continued with a vivid description of the methods used by Senator Grady to persuade and befool Jones into making the unfortunate decision.

Through this bombastic address the presiding officer sat as calm and unruffled as a May morning. At its close he said that he would like to make a brief statement. Mr. Erwin most discourteously raised the point of order that the Chair had no right to make a statement. He thought it was any remarks from Lieut. Gov. Jones would be an outrage on the Senate. After several interrupted attempts and preliminary sentences Mr. Jones gave utterance to the following enigmatical words:

"When the good Dr. Jekyll transformed himself into the wicked Mr. Hyde he was unrecognised by his best friends."

Everybody looked wise as if he quite understood the meaning. Mr. Grady thought it incumbent upon himself to supplement the Lieutenant Governor's remarks with a few choice words of his own. He stated that the decision in question had been based upon the joint rules which were beyond the power of the Senate to change. He accused the Republicans of chicanery and bad faith. Mr. Erwin interrupted him to say that every one knew the Lieutenant Governor was wrong, and that if he had any gentlemanhood, honor, or decency he would only be too glad to get upon his feet and admit his error.

After all these unprofitable remarks, which had consumed a full hour, the Senate finally resumed the discussion of Mayor Grant's Rapid Transit bill. Mr. Fassett moved an amendment to the bill requiring concurrent action in adopting plans by the Mayor's Commissioners and the Sinking Fund Commissioners. Engineer Ives accepted this without debate. There were various other amendments in the phraseology of the bill which were of little importance. Finally Mr. Vedder produced an amendment which practically revolutionizes the whole character and principle of the measure. It provides that the franchise shall be sold not to the bidders who will pay the largest sum therefor, but to the bidder or bidders who will carry passengers at the lowest rate. Mr. Ives suggested that since this was such a very radical change and was likely to cause unlimited discussion Mr. Vedder should withdraw it and allow it to be printed with the bill as a proposed amendment when it should come up on a third reading. Vedder accepted this compromise, and all the other amendments of any import which were offered were treated in exactly the same manner. Among these amendments were Mr. Pierce's relative to cable roads and another of Mr. Laughlin's providing for striking out throughout the bill the words which limit the choice of motive power to steam and allowing any power to be used except animal power.

Mr. Ives moved the bill, as amended, be printed and made a special order for next Tuesday. Senator Fassett amended by moving to order the bill to be printed and laid on the table, stating that the Republicans wanted the bill where they could control it, and not where it could control them. The motion to table was carried—18 to 8—as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Arnold, Coggeshall, Deane, Erwin, Fassett, Hawkins, Hendricks, Kellogg, Lauterbach, Laughlin, O'Connor, Robertson, Russell, Sloan, Sweet, Vedder, Walker, and Worth.

NAYS.—Messrs. Collins, Foley, Grady, Linson, McMaghon, Murphy, Stadler, and Wolf.

Senator Cantor was paired with Van Cott and Pierce with Raines. To the Republican policy thus developed on Fassett's moving to lay on table the order of the third reading of the bill Mr. Grady objected and asked for a roll call. It was lost by a vote of 16 to 10, not two-thirds. Mr. Fassett's object in trying to table this order of business was to bring up if possible the reports on the Crosby Excise and the Saxton Electoral Reform bill. A very few bills were read, however, when there was another row. Senator Walker desired to make a statement in regard to a bill he had addressed to the Chair. The President refused to recognize him. Mr. Walker was not to be so easily muzzled. He continued his ineffectual attempts for recognition until the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to put him in his seat. Mr. Fassett attempted to stand up for the interest and rights of his colleagues, but Mr. Jones insisted that order must be maintained, and announced he would recommence one till the pending measure, which happened to be Mr. Cantor's New-York School bill, was disposed of. Mr. Fassett gave vent to the feeling of the majority by an impassioned and, under ordinary circumstances, an important speech addressed to the Chair. He called the Lieutenant Governor pretty nearly every name he could think of, saying, among other things, that if he kept on in pounding with that mallet he might at last pound as much or as little sense into it as he had in his own head. The Lieutenant Governor, without the slightest appearance of irritation, wheeled the desk with all the power of his strong right arm.

It was now 1 o'clock, and Mr. Grady made a motion to take a recess until 2 o'clock. For himself he did not desire, he stated, a contest of physical endurance such as was now going on, but since for a recess in the hope that some sort of an agreement could be arrived at. If the Chair so would make less noise we might be able to accomplish more business," put in Mr. Fassett. "There is nothing about you," was the reply, "to justify you in either lecturing or commanding me. I would resent your impertinence anywhere else." Yes and so would I," [illegible]

by the leader of the majority that the Democrats in public life, the Democratic press, and all the rights of the minority be duly and fully considered in any and every future measure they might see fit. He thought that the minority of the Senate represented a majority of the people of the State. At the request of several Senators Mr. Grady withdrew his motion for a recess.

However, the Senators soon discovered that even their duties as servants of the people could not allay the cravings of the inner man, and by unanimous consent a recess of forty-five minutes was taken for luncheon. Immediately upon resuming Grady rose up, purposing to enter upon another of the long-winded harangues Erwin suddenly said: "I object, I object!" "The Senator will state to what he objects," came from the Chair. "To the Senator from the Sixth again boring us," was the reply, and Grady took his seat amid signs of satisfaction.

At 5:30 o'clock the Senate was in a very confused and disordered condition. Grady had made half a dozen motions in as many minutes to adjourn, and they had been voted down. Finally a brilliant idea struck him. He sent a communication from the Chair, and threw Vedder, Sloan, Arnold and Walker into transports of laughter by moving to take up the consideration of the Vedder Tax bill, which had been laid aside two months ago, and had apparently been forgotten. "Let us take it out," said Grady. "Let us see how it looks after it has had two months' rest. The people are crying for it. Trot it out." Vedder, in a plaintive voice, hoped that no one would object, but the majority of the Republicans realized that if this bill was once under consideration their hands would be hopelessly tied. They would not only be unable to adjourn, but they would be unable to pass it, as all the votes they could muster were sixteen. Messrs. Deane and Lewis being confined to their homes by sickness, Van Cott having gone to New-York this afternoon, and Raines having been summoned to Ontario County by a death in his family.

Mr. Fassett moved that Grady's motion be laid on the table. Grady made one of his characteristic speeches. Fassett's motion to lay Grady's motion on the table was beaten—6 to 21. "First victory of the day," cried Grady, and the bill was brought out. Then for an hour and fifteen minutes the Senate Chamber was the scene of most laughable, even if they were filibustering, exhibitions. The Republicans realized the quandary they were in, and the Democrats were determined apparently to make the Republicans dance to the music. The Republicans had outvoted Grady in his determination to allow the members to catch the 6 o'clock train. It took a half dozen motions and as many roll calls to convince him, and the Democrats were now determined to hold the majority, "if it takes all night and Sunday included," as Cantor put it. Dispatches had been sent to Republican Senators Deane and Van Cott urging them to come to Albany if possible, as their votes would be required, but subsequent dispatches were forwarded advising them that their presence was not necessary. It took the Senators an hour and fifteen minutes to discuss ten lines of the first section, Grady insisting seven times in as many minutes to insert the word "club" in the places to be taxed. No sooner was he voted down on one proposition on one line than he found some place on an adjoining line to insert the word "clubs." And so the afternoon wore on, each hour bringing with it more discomfort and dissatisfaction.

At 6:45 o'clock Senator Linson intimated to the Senate that it would be a good thing if a recess were taken to enable members to get something to eat, but the Senate had more inclination to fight than to eat. Immediately afterwards, however, Senator Vedder moved to lay his bill on the table. The motion was lost for want of a two-thirds vote.

Senator Vedder appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Chair repeated its action of last night, and refused to entertain the appeal. This threw Senator Erwin into a frenzy of rage. He stood alongside of Senator Sloan, shook his brawny fist at the Lieutenant Governor, and roared like a mad bull: "We will pull you out of the chair; that is what we will do with you. We want you to understand it. We will pull you out of the chair, and we will put some one in who will not rule arbitrarily, and I want you to understand it," and he waved his fist with the greatest vehemence; "I will be one of the majority to go up there and pull you out of the chair."

This did not seem to intimidate the Lieutenant Governor. He placed his arms akimbo and looked benignly down upon the Senators. He said: "If it is in order, I will leave all order of business on the table and trust the Senator will start in his pulling at once." The Senator did not start in, however, but contented himself with shaking his head in a menancing manner and muttering aloud to his colleagues, "We ought to pull him out of the chair." Senators Vedder and Fassett also took the Lieutenant Governor to task for his rulings. Fassett laid the law down in great style and was interrupted by Senator Cantor, who questioned his interpretation of the rules. "If the Senator from the Tenth," said Fassett, "has a thimbleful of brains, I will see what I can do in getting at in a minute and a half." "The Senator from the Twenty-seventh has only a thimbleful of brains," retorted Cantor. Grady rushed to Cantor's aid. "That is fine language of Fassett's," he said, "and I ask the stenographer to take it down." "It is fit language only fit for a barroom," exclaimed Cantor, "and is out of place on the floor of the Senate of the State of New-York." "Then it is suitable for you," replied Fassett. "I am unable to get down to your level."

These pleasant diversions ended when Vedder made a break to have the bill recommitted to his Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, and succeeded. Senator Pierce slipped in a motion to take a recess—it was now 7 o'clock—to half past eight and carried it.

The Senators seemed in a much better and more tractable temper after dinner, and with the exception of a little good-natured sparring as to the hour of adjournment there was no excitement. Senator Murphy, who had been quiet during the entire battle, made a brief but pointed speech. He said that enough time had been wasted in an unseemly wrangle, and hoped that the end had come. In fifteen years' experience in the Legislature he had never witnessed such disgraceful proceedings. The men who had taken part in the squabble ought to be kicked from one end of the State to the other. The delegation from the Massachusetts Legislature must have taken away a very poor impression of the dignity of the body. He appealed to the intelligence and good sense of his colleagues, and urged them to go and clear every bill from the desk.

This speech had the desired effect, and on motion of Senator Fassett it was decided to adjourn at 11:15 o'clock. Before that hour had arrived every bill on the desk had been disposed of. Both houses have adjourned until 8:15 o'clock Monday night.

THE HOUSE.

Seldom has a legislative committee been so deservedly rebuked as was the Railroad Committee of the House to-day. Of all the committees in either house this one has shown by its record that it is entirely untrustworthy on every bill affecting public interests committed to its care, but perfectly trustworthy on those that benefit corporations. It has refused to consider or to report any of the deserving measures that were introduced into the House by the Railroad Commissioners, and in many instances it has displayed gross exhibitions of incompetence, neglect, and indifference, to use no stronger word. Mr. Bauer of Rochester introduced early in the session a bill whose purport was to permit an electric railway in Rochester. They refused to let it trouble them by coming under the Cantor act. The Monroe County delegation were united for the measure, the leading newspapers of Rochester approved it, and a strong public sentiment was behind it. The hearings before the Railroad Committee were taken up by the friends of the measure, its only opponents being the existing surface roads, which practically control a monopoly of the streets and which were opposed, of course, to the formation of any new company. Chairman Kimball looked up the bill in his committee, and in spite of the efforts of the Rochester delegation refused to let it out. To-day Messrs. Bauer and Loder of Monroe joined forces and asked the House to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the bill. Mr. Fish of Putnam took occasion to pay his respects to Chairman Kimball's committee in strong language, asserting that the committee was given over too much to discrimination against public interests. He pointed to the scandals of the committee especially toward the Railroad Commission bills and charged that there was an influence in the committee that purposely held those bills. Mr. Andrus of Buffalo declared that the Railroad Committee had fallen altogether too much into the habit of holding on to bills that would benefit the people and of reporting bills of benefit to corporations. He cited particularly the ten railroad commission bills, one of which he declared was for the better protection of life of railroad employes that had been lost in it by the Railroad Commissioners early in the session and whose passage would save from 140 to 160 lives every year. He declared that the Railroad Committee was not overburdened with work and was continually inviting the reference of bills to their committee, and, as an instance, he alluded to the Rapid-Transit bill of New-York. He hoped that the motion of Messrs. Bauer and Loder would be broadened by the House so as to take from the Railroad Committee the bills that had been introduced at the request of the Railroad Commissioners.

Little Judge Yates of Schenectady, a member of the committee, waxed very wroth as he took the floor. He said: "As a member of the Railroad Committee I want to send up a resounding denial to all that has been said on the floor against this committee." He asserted that the Rochester bill was a just and righteous measure, as it gave a company a chance against a monopoly, which from the testimony brought before the committee was a most oppressive one. He said as there were many measures before the committee that some of its members believed ought to have been considered long ago by the House. If it were necessary he was willing to sustain any other resolution to discharge that committee from other bills that are now locked up there.

Mr. Sheehan made the motion to advance the bill to the Committee of the Whole, Gen. Husted took the chair, the bill was progressed, its introducer moved to order it to a third reading and on Mr. Sheehan's motion it was ordered to be read on Monday night. The rebels to the Railroad committee were surprised by every honest [illegible]

[illegible] Chairman Kimball of the Railroad Committee [illegible] Chairman Kimball [illegible] Chairman Kimball [illegible] Chairman Kimball

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 11,745. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1889.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

R.H.MACY&CO.

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10,000 Silk Flags, on sticks, at lower prices than have ever been named before.
12x18 in. 16x24 in. 24x36 in. 30x48 in. 36x60 in.
Sewed Bunting Flags, not mounted.
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Printed Bunting Flags, finest quality, 4 1/2x6.
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we display a reproduction of the Dinner Service presented in 1783 by the French officers in the Revolutionary Army to Martha Washington. Copied from the few original pieces in the Smithsonian Institute.

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A large assortment of Paris Hats and Bonnets from the leading modistes, richly supplemented by the no less meritorious additions from our workrooms. We have an elegant variety of Ribbons, Flowers, Jet and Gilt Ornaments, Feathers, Fancy Braids, and Gimp, which will enable customers, after inspecting the latest Paris fashions, to utilise the materials in such combinations as their own judgment and taste may suggest. Prices 25 to 50 per cent. below customary charges elsewhere.

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A full line of untrimmed, fancy, and Lace Straws, in all the new shapes; also a fine assortment of Children's Hats in mixed and fancy braids.
A beautiful line of Imported Black Leghorn Flats at 95c., $1 25, and $1 46; less than half real value.

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A special bargain in fine all-Silk Hat Ribbons at 29c. per yard; worth 50c.

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Complete line of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Newest styled and latest design, with a very fine assortment of handles.
Very choice line of all-silk Surah Coaching Parasols, with fancy borders, $3 09; worth $4 00.
Faille Francaise Coaching Parasols in a variety of shades, $2 81; worth $3 50.
Variety of elegant designs in Figured Silk Coaching Parasols, with case of same material, $5 24; worth $6 50.
Chantilly Lace Parasols, $4 67; worth $6.
Hand-run Spanish Lace Parasols, $8 17; worth $10.
Large line of Mourning Parasols in Gros Grain and plain Satin, $3 68, $4 09, and $4 67; worth $4, $4 75, and $5 25.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

All made on the premises, and conscientiously finished for wear, not to meet a price.

CHEMISES.
Muslin, corded band, 39c.
Muslin, 3 insertions and embroidered edge, 49c.
Muslin, Pompadour, wide and narrow embroidery, 49c.

DRAWERS.
Muslin, hem and tucks, 1 cluster tucks, 29c.
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GOWNS.
Muslin, tucked front, cambric ruffle, 49c.
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Muslin, tucked cambric ruffle, 48c.
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CORSET COVERS.
Cambric, high neck, embroidered edge, 29c.
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Large assortment of corset covers from 49c. to $1 99.

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Cambric ruffle, 38c.
3 plaits in front, embroidered edge, 49c.

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100 dozen at 59c.; were 79c.

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We have closed out a large line of imported goods, enabling us to offer the following bargains:
Black, blue, and cardinal at $2 24; worth $3 50.
Black, blue, cardinal, olive, garnet, brown, gray, fancy smocked, $3 49; were $5 49; $3 74, were $5 74; $3 98, were $6 98.

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Silk and Satin Wraps, $5 98 upward.
Special lot of Braided Jackets, $4 49; worth $7.

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GLOVES.

Silk Gloves in all shades of slate, tan, and black at 39c., 81c., 84c., 89c., and 94c.
Full line of Biarritz Gloves in tan, slate, and black at 49c. and 84c.
A large assortment of Silk Gloves and Mitts for evening wear.

We are the sole agents in New-York City for

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KID GLOVES.

NONE BETTER.

UNDERWEAR.

Men's French Balbriggan Shirts, 44c., 49c., 72c., 99c., and $1 19 each.
Men's English Balbriggan Shirts, 91c. to $1 24, according to size.
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PARASOLS.

Complete line of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Newest styled and latest design, with a very fine assortment of handles.
Very choice line of all-silk Surah Coaching Parasols, with fancy borders, $3 09; worth $4 00.
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After May 1 all dogs without muzzles are liable to be taken by the dog catchers. Anticipating the demand we have secured the following bargains, which will be offered for the next 30 days:
For small dogs..... 3/4 in., 9c. each; 1 in., 10c. each.
For medium-size dogs..... 3/4 in., 11c. each; 1 in., 19c. each.
For large dogs..... 1 in., 32c. each.
All are worth fully three times these prices.
We also have a large lot of Chain Collars, lined with finest leather and chamois, at 37c. each; worth $1.

SHOES.

Special bargains for Easter.
Ladies' Bright Dongola Patent Leather Vamp Ties, at $2 49; worth $3 75.
Ladies' Bright Dongola Ties, Patent Leather Tips, $1 94; worth $2 50.
Elegant Bronze Ties, $2 97; worth $3 50.
Ladies' Bright Dongola Boots, extension soles, $2 87; worth $3.00.
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We are showing an extensive range in rich and medium-priced Novelty and Combination Suitings, many of them being exclusive designs.

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Splendid quality Pongee, nearly a yard wide, 69c.; cost $1 39 to import.
Real Shanghai Silk in Cream White, 59c. per yard; excellent for Veils and Fichus.
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Summer Silks in Plaids, Stripes, and Checks, 39c., 49c., 59c., and 69c.
22-inch all-silk Lyons Moire, desirable shades, 89c.; worth $1.
Three bargains in double-warp, all-silk Surah, 59c., 79c., and 99c.
Bargains in rich round Cord Faille Francaise, 84c., 97c., and $1 24. These goods will not crack or pull in seams.

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Nearly 700 Merchants in This Immediate Vicinity in the Pool.

All Lines of Business Represented, Affecting Prices of All the Wants and Necessities of Life.

In these times of trusts and combinations formed for the purpose of increasing profits for the members and burdens for the public, it is refreshing to learn of the plan originated by W. Duke, Sons & Co., the great cigarette and tobacco house, which has for its object a saving of 5 per cent. in the purchase of all the wants of the family, and, strange as it may seem, they have arranged this great saving for the people, which will amount to a saving of thousands of dollars daily in this city alone, so that it is within the reach of all, the poor as well as the well-to-do or rich. Any one wishing to purchase a suit of clothes or dress costing $20 can, by purchasing a package of Turkish Cross Cut Cigarettes, costing only 5 cents, make a saving of $1 or $5 on a purchase of $100 worth of furniture. They place in each box of their cigarettes and tobaccos what they term Duke's 5 per cent saving coupon, together with a little book explaining their plan, also giving a list of the 700 merchants in the different lines of business who have contracted with them to redeem the coupons at the rate of 5 cents rebate on each dollar purchased. The following, taken from one of their little directories, best explains the plan:

TO THE PATRONS OF DUKE'S CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS: We are the largest cigarette manufacturers in the world. This proud position has resulted from our determination to give the most and best at the lowest possible price, and, as a proof that a generous public have appreciated our efforts, we point with just pride to the sale of 744,000,000 cigarettes during the year 1888. This unparalleled success stimulates us to still greater exertions to please, and has prompted this grand effort—the most liberal ever undertaken by any manufacturer in the world for the benefit of his patrons.

This little booklet contains the names of some of the most reliable merchants to be found in this vicinity, who have the reputation for honest, square dealing, lowest prices, and best goods. They have contracted with us to allow a discount of 5 per cent. from the price of any goods purchased from them for cash upon the presentation and surrender of one of our 5 per cent. saving coupons, which can be found in every package of our goods. At an enormous expense to ourselves we have endeavored to secure contracts with merchants in every line of business in order to enable you to make a saving of 5 per cent. in the purchase of nearly all the wants and necessities of life. Our 5 per cent. saving coupons are money in your purse whenever cash is to be paid out, and are just as good in the hands of your wife, father, mother, brother, sister, or friend as in your own.

We have in most cases selected as redemption agents merchants who mark the prices in plain figures, but to convince yourself that our 5 per cent. saving coupons are cash every time, never let a merchant or salesman know you have one until you pay; hand in the coupon with the money. Every merchant on our list is bound by contract with us to allow you a discount of 5 per cent. (5 cents on each dollar) of your purchase when the coupon is presented. Please send the name of any merchant on this list who refuses.

Yours truly,

W. DUKE, SONS & CO.

If this is true, and we do not doubt it, for the firm is one of the most reliable and responsible in our city, certainly their coupons are the same as cash in the people's pockets.

It bears the true ring of candor and honesty, characteristic of this great firm when they say: "Every merchant on our list (meaning their directories) is bound by contract with us to allow you 5 per cent. discount on the amount of any purchase when their coupon is presented," and ask the public to send them the name of any merchant who refuses.

The merchants contracted with are grouped under their business headings in five little directories. No. 1 contains Dry Goods, Clothing, Merchant Tailors, Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., Silverware Millinery, Fancy Goods and Cloaks and Suits. No. 2 contains Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., Housefurnishing, Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., Stoves, Ranges, &c., Paints, Oils, &c., and Trunks, Bags, &c. No. 3 contains Hats, Caps, &c., Boots and Shoes, Coal and Wood, Gents' Furnishing, and Photographers. No. 4 contains Teas and Coffees, Druggists, Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Restaurants, Hotels, Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Insurance, Real Estate, Medical, Dentists, Printers, Publishers, Stationers, Sporting Goods, Musical Instruments, Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Billiards, Pool, Bowling Alleys, Gymnasiums, Manufacturers, Miscellaneous, Amusements, Theatres, Concerts, Lectures, Churches, Societies, Lodges, Associations, Clubs, Public Institutions, Public Conveyances, Steamboats, Railroads, Express Companies, Telegraph Companies, Telephone Companies, Steamship Companies, Foreign Exchange, Foreign Steamship Companies, Foreign Railroads, Foreign Hotels, Foreign Banks, Foreign Bankers, Foreign Miscellaneous. No. 5 contains Newspapers, Periodicals, Miscellaneous, Foreign Newspapers, Foreign Periodicals, Foreign Miscellaneous.

The booklet contains a list of the 700 merchants in the different lines of business who have contracted with the firm to redeem the coupons at the rate of 5 cents rebate on each dollar purchased. The following, taken from one of their little directories, best explains the plan:

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LONDON IN HOLY WEEK

DULL AT HOME AND LIVELY CONTINENTAL NEWS.

BISMARCK'S DESIRE TO SETTLE SAMOAN AFFAIRS—BEACONSFIELD'S MEMORY—HYPNOTISM IN STATECRAFT.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, April 20.—Outside of religious circles Holy Week has not been dangerously exciting. Parliament adjourned without much difficulty on Tuesday for the Easter holidays. The volunteers have gone off to Dover, Eastbourne, Portsmouth, and Sheerness to play at war for a few days. London was a blaze of yellow on Thursday, on which day Primrose Day, which fell on Good Friday, was celebrated, and Lord Beaconsfield's statue and tomb received the usual flood of memorial flowers, including wreaths from the Queen. Yesterday all that portion of the West End population now in town went to church, while the East End crowded Epping Forest, Kew Gardens, and all the other vernal breathing spaces within easy access.

The only untoward incident of the week was the fact that the Prince of Wales, whose religious secretary forgot the date, went to the Norfolk Hunt steeplechases on Monday, thereby causing great scandal among the worthy people of the diocese, the Prince and Princess and a large party of guests being present on the course.

The Samoan conference, which meets in Berlin on the 30th inst., promises, in consequence of Bismarck's pronounced desire to settle the question, to come quickly to a satisfactory arrangement. Nevertheless, I am informed that there is great and unnecessary dissatisfaction in German diplomatic circles over the attitude of the American Government and the alleged selection of Commissioners, in defiance of diplomatic etiquette, who have been personally concerned in Samoan affairs, and therefore are not in a judicial and unprejudiced frame of mind.

The Cologne *Gazette*, which, like a small terrier, always barks at the sight of a frown on its master's face, has launched a tirade of bombastic menace in thundering polysyllables against the United States, and yesterday the Berlin *Post* followed suit. There is no question, however, as to Bismarck's present desires. His repudiation of the acts of his representative, together with such severe censure as Consul Knappe has received, is without a precedent in German diplomacy, and Bismarck's only answer to the American criticism has been the publication of his note to Knappe stating that Germany has no authority over the Samoans and no desire to control them beyond the protection of the interests of her subjects there.

The Chancellor, however, is not famous for patience, and it is quite evident that his only reason for putting up with the attitude taken by Mr. Blaine (to an extent that according to the English and German press no other power would have done) is only due to his earnest desire to remove the Samoan trifle from the field of politics in view of more pressing questions. His disgust with Knappe is very evident, and one result has been the issue of an order to all men-of-war commanders carefully to avoid in the future any incidents which may involve Germany in disputes with any foreign powers.

It would be a funny thing if that tangle of occult phenomena variously called mesmerism, hypnotism, thought reading, &c., should disturb the balance of European politics, but it is not altogether impossible. The latest advices from Servia begin to show the true inwardness of Nathalie's expulsion and Milan's abdication, and read much like the Diss Debar trial in New-York. Mme. Artemisia Christech, the wife of the Prime Minister, has been doing a great many things to the King in the last year until it is the accepted belief of Servian Court circles that he has no will left of his own. She is a big dark woman with a low forehead and no external evidences of much intellectual capacity. Her eyes are very sharp and penetrating, and, being quite close together, have given her the sobriquet of the serpent-eyed, and her possession of feminine cunning is very marked. She and her sister are enthusiastic students of hypnotism, and the séances held at the palace have been numerous, with Spiritualistic high jinks included.

Now it appears that King Milan has been her chosen subject. Her influence over him has long been known, but it was not suspected that it had been obtained in this extraordinary way. When he was urged not to abdicate, however, his manner was so strange and his answer, "It's no use, I must do it," coupled with similar eccentricities on a former occasion, gave rise to a general conviction that Mme. Artemisia has been running the Government by hypnotism, a new and highly-interesting departure in statecraft.

Hypnotism, by the way, is taking such an important part in public affairs lately that it is rather startling. It has been used in the place of chloroform for some time in surgical operations at Paris, and when, in a recent murder case there, it was charged that the murderer had hypnotised the victim and forced her to kill herself, public opinion accepted the possibility of the fact in a way quite remarkable.

The political items of interest are that Sir Charles Russell's speech before the Parnell Commission is going to be published in Welsh and Gaelic for campaign purposes, and that the Anti-Vaccination Society have at last succeeded in getting a royal commission to investigate the question.

The British Museum has just purchased a rare book, the second edition of the Bible translated by John Eliot for the Indians at Cambridge, Mass., in 1680-85.

Mona Caird, who raised the question, "Is marriage a failure?" has her new book in the press bearing on the subject. It is called "The Wing of Israel."

A famous Indian lady, Mme. Rakmabai, Garden grand opera season is secure, however, as there are no boxes and very few seats left for the entire season.

Added to these will be the July season at the Lyceum Theatre, when Mayer will bring over the entire orchestra of La Scala, in Milan, with Signor Faccio as conducter, and do "Otello." There are over a hundred instrumentalists, and it will cost the manager the two front rows of stalls to place them. They will also give concerts, at which Victor Maurel and Signora Gabbi will sing.

There will be a grand state performance at Covent Garden Theatre during the German Emperor's visit, and also a state concert at Royal Albert Hall.

Irving and Ellen Terry will do "The Bells" and the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice" before the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham next Thursday. Signor Novara, the well-known basso, has been engaged to support Patti during her operatic tour of the United States next Winter. An operatic company, with Albani at the head, is also being talked of and will probably be organized.

The Garrick Theatre opens Wednesday with Mr. Pinero's new piece. Beerbohm Tree will put on a new piece by H. A. Jones at the Haymarket Theatre next Saturday.

There are a lot of minor productions in prospect. Things have been quiet, theatrically, during Holy Week. Ten theatres have been closed. Wilson Barrett at the Princess's and Mr. Mansfield at the Globe kept their theatre open, however, and have had packed houses.

Joachim, the great violinist, went to Germany Thursday, after a brilliant season, carrying the six-thousand-dollar Stradivarius violin recently presented to him by his British admirers.

H. F.

A NEW COMIC OPERA.

ALFRED CELLIER'S "DORIS" SUCCEEDS "DOROTHY."

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, April 20.—Musical and dramatic circles were all agog to-night over the production of "Doris," a comic opera written by Alfred Cellier to follow "Dorothy," whose phenomenal run of 800 nights made its successor looked for with eagerness. Mr. Cellier and Sir Arthur Sullivan are the only two living exponents of the purely English school of music who give attention to operetta, and anything from either creates a great interest. All the musical celebrities of London, all the managers, and the usual "first-nighters" were consequently at the Lyric Theatre, and these, with the customary quota from the aristocracy, filled the stalls and boxes. Sir Arthur, accompanied by Mrs. Ronalds, heard the opera from a side box.

The story of "Doris" is briefly as follows: Sir Philip Carey, who is a fugitive in consequence of a plot against Queen Elizabeth, loves Anne Jerningham, one of the Queen's maids of honor. In the first act Doris, who forms one of the archery party given by Alderman Shelton on Highgate Hill, runs away from Martin, her lover, and, attempting to hide in a hollow tree, discovers Philip, who is concealed there. She pities him and induces her lover and two friends to aid his escape. Dinner, a comic servant, in hiding behind a bush, overhears the plan and attempts to frustrate it; but his clothes are taken from him and given to Philip, who escapes disguised.

In the second act Philip is an apprentice to the Alderman, but is betrayed by the mistaken jealousy of Martin, who remorsefully insists on donning the fugitive's original clothes and being arrested in his stead. In the third act both lovers turn up, somewhat inexplicably, at a masque given in the Alderman's house, and the Queen having pardoned Philip, all is well.

Musically considered the new comic opera is an English classic from beginning to end. It is perfectly pure, but of melodious musical mathematics. The composer does not descend at any time from his ideal plane. There is not a popular trick, a catchy modulation, or sacrifice of artistic form at any point to please the popular ear. All the numbers are charming, and several of them, notably a quartet in the first act, beginning "True heart," a drinking song in the second act, and an elaborate chorus in the middle of the third act are simply gems. There was nothing suggesting previous work, and the music was firm, delicate, graceful, and constantly impressive.

This means, however, that from the popular standpoint it is a little too severe, and the libretto by B. C. Stevenson is about as ingeniously bad a bit of construction as could be conceived. The main motive is kept entirely in the background. The two characters upon whom the suspense hangs rarely appear and have no dramatic scenes or action, and personages not concerned in the main story constantly fill the stage. The comic opportunities are few and very conventional; consequently, in spite of the spirited music and admirable stage management, the opera is neither funny nor interesting, and while the music will carry it in London, it is of doubtful commercial value for anywhere else.

It is "The Yeomen of the Guard" story over again, its admirable music being spoiled for wide popular success by a bad book. Annie Albu, who sang Doris, did not help matters. She has an admirable voice but a doubtful method, and the dramatic fervor of a marionette. Ben Davies sang the tenor part beautifully, and Arthur Williams did all that could be done with the comic rôle. The scenery and stage adornments were beautiful. The picture used in the second act was the best view of an old London street ever seen here, and made a very effective scene when ladies in lace nightcaps opened the second story lattices and sang to the revelers in the street the "Go to Bed" chorus.

RICH GOLD FIND IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 20.—The largest find ever

PLACE HUNTERS PUZZLED

TERMS OF OFFICE TOO LONG FOR THEM.

A DECISION AS TO TENURES WHICH THEY CANNOT GET—MR. WANAMAKER'S FIRM'S BUSINESS CIRCULARS.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Both office seekers and office dispensers are taking considerable interest in the question which some of the politicians have started as to the date which shall be taken as the beginning of the term of an officer who is commissioned for four years. Many hundreds of appointments are made by the President when Congress is not in session, and the appointees take immediate possession of their offices. Their nominations are sent to the Senate at its next session, and it is often nearly a year after the nominees have been in office that they are confirmed and their four years' commissions are issued. Heretofore it has been the custom to regard the four years' tenure as beginning with the date of commission after confirmation by the Senate. If this rule is not followed by the present Administration, a great many persons who think they have still several months to serve may be dropped on the ground that their terms have expired, and the President may name their successors without going through the sometimes unpleasant formality of "removing" them.

The politicians and place hunters have been quick to see this, and they are urging the Administration to adopt the rule that an incumbent's term begins when he assumes his office, without reference to the date of his commission. Attorney General Miller's attention has been called to this matter, but it is not believed that any formal decision will be announced. On the contrary, it is understood that the question will be deliberately left unanswered. This will leave each case to be decided as it comes up, and the President can adopt one date when he wants to get rid of an officer at once, and the other date when for any reason he is in no hurry to make a new appointment. President Harrison is not credited with any desire to be restricted unnecessarily in his power to make appointments, and as any formal decision of the pending question would be in the nature of such a restriction, it is likely to be left unsettled.

* * *

Although the Philadelphia Wanamakers say that they have been sending out the appeals to Postmasters for several years, it is considered remarkable, here, that so plain a bid for the employment of the Postal Service to help a private concern should have escaped notice. It is evident that Postmaster General Wanamaker appreciates the annoyance that the publication would cause him. That he regards it as necessary to do something is apparent from the fact that, as related by a Philadelphian who conversed with him about the circulars, he at once, as soon as he saw it, telegraphed to Philadelphia, expressing surprise that the circular should have been kept in use after he had taken office, and insisting that they should be discontinued. The question that this provokes is, What right had Postmaster General Wanamaker, if he has no connection with the firm of Wanamaker & Brown, to say peremptorily in what manner and where the clothing company should advertise? If he has "no interest" in the firm, by what right does he give it orders to discontinue the circulars to Postmasters.

* * *

While none of the candidates for the office of Public Printer knows just who will be the successful man, they all firmly believe that the matter will be settled within the next forty-eight hours. They understand that somebody in a position to know has given the "tip" that the appointment of Mr. Benedict's successor will be made Monday. Each candidate is more or less confident that he will be the man, and all will be glad to have it over with, no matter who gets the place.

* * *

The Postmaster General to-day appointed the following fourth-class Postmasters:

New-York.—A. D. Brooks, Bernhard's Bay; D. H. Trimble, Palermo; W. B. Harler, Parish; I. J. Rich, South Richland; Albert Warren, Williamstown; John E. Coe, Lycoming; Allen Oswego County, Edward Dewell, Brinkerhoffville; P. Sweet, Bull's Head, both in Dutchess County. Mrs. H. E. Ely, Chenango Forks; Abram Tompkins, East Windsor; W. S. Bell, Kirkwood; E. J. Scott, Saquoit; Clark E. H. Odell, Osborne Hollow; A. W. Aldrich, Vestal Centre, all in Broome County. A. P. Kelleman, Conesus, Livingston County. Henry Riley, Cornwall; George Cornwell, Highland Mills; W. Warmess, Greenwood Lake; B. F. Montrap, Monroe; Henry Ford, Woodbury Falls, all in Orange County. J. C. Porter, Eureka; E. O. Green, Narrowsburg; E. E. Russell, Phillipsport, all in Sullivan County. J. H. Floyd, Garnerville; Fred Wahrnberger, Palisades, both in Rockland County. C. H. Garlic, North Rose, Wayne County. A. H. Clark, Portageville; J. W. Frast, Silver Springs, both in Wyoming County. W. S. Grover, Red House, Cattaraugus County. Reed Sherrill, Stanton Hill, Greene County.

Pennsylvania.—James Hughes, Amity; Theodore Coburn, Aurora; John Heacock, Benton; Carolina Easley, Conoquenessing; J. N. Woodward, Coons Corners; A. E. Craley, Craley; I. H. Ressler, Dalmatia; C. E. Zigler, Etters; James Marshal, Hulton; N. W. Batchman, Lower Macungie; Mrs. M. Coyesville; J. M. Miller, Manor Station; C. M. Stalford, Merrimil; H. L. Row, Merwin; A. Duff, Moravia; G. H. Baxter, Nelson; J. G. Gillen, New-Freedom; L. D. Schlegel, New Tripoli; V. L. Schroyer, Trexlertown; C. F. Shepard, Wells; W. W. Graham, Wintertown; H. Mann, Woods Run.

New-Jersey.—J. H. Leonard, Atlantic Highlands; W. H. Lewis, Asbury Centre; E. Valentine, New-Providence; Webster Swan, Navesink.

Maine.—G. M. Twombley, East Exeter; E. N. Berry, East Livermore Mills; J. S. Carvill, Fairbanks; J. B. Barnheimer, New-Sharon; T. M. Bartlett, South Thomaston; C. Q. Cochrane, Andover.

Massachusetts.—Adelard P. Tradeau, Three Rivers; C. H. Ball, Upton; S. H. Arnold, Wilkinsonville.

Connecticut.—H. C. Smith, Hotchkissville; J. B. Wheeler, Newtown.

Maryland.—William L. Gardner, Jessup's; Annie S. Dowell, Prince Fredericktown.

Delaware.—A. H. Manship, Milton.

* * *

Senator Dawes has arranged the trip to be taken by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, this Summer, in pursuing an investigation into the condition of Indians in the Northwest. The committee will leave Chicago about July 1 and proceed to Portland over the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line; thence to Tacoma, Washington Territory, and to Alaska. Returning they will come over the Northern Pacific to St. Paul.

The first committee to make a transcontinental trip will be Senator Hoar's Special Committee on Relations with Canada. This committee will leave Chicago May 3 and proceed to San Francisco via the Union and Central Pacific lines, and thence to Portland by steamer. From there they go to Puget Sound and Alaska. A part of the duty assigned to the committee is an examination of the seal fishery, and a trip from Sitka to the Priscilow Islands will probably be made in the Fish Commission's steamer Albatross, the use of which has been tendered for that purpose by Commissioner McDonald to Senator Hoar.

In October the Special Committee on Pacific Railroads, Senator Frye Chairman, will go to San Francisco by way of the Union and Central lines and return by the Southern. Each of these trips will occupy about six weeks, unless Senator Hoar's committee should go to the Seal Islands, in which case they would be away two months. Charles E. Reed has been designated as Sergeant-at-Arms by Col. Canaday to accompany them all.

* * *

Mr. Nathan Smith, for several years the Appointment Clerk for Presidential Post Offices in the Post Office Department, to-day tendered his resignation, which, however, the Postmaster General declined to receive, at the same time assuring Mr. Smith that his services were of such value to him that he could not consent to his leaving the department. He urged Mr. Smith to accept a leave of absence for a few weeks, which he finally consented to do.

* * *

A party of four Chinamen of high standing in the Celestial Empire arrived in town this morning, and by direction of the Chinese Minister took rooms at the Arlington Hotel. Their names are Y. I. Foo, H. K. Koe, H. P. Sawmana, and Tsen-Foo, and they have come as a special commission from the Emperor with instructions to investigate the ways, manners, means, and methods of American civilization. They will be guided by the legation here to a large extent in their researches.

HOPES FOR THEIR SAFETY.

A LIFEBOAT FOUND BELONGING TO THE ABANDONED DANMARK.

LONDON, April 20.—Capt. Bisekken of the British steamer Minnesota, at Tilbury-on-the-Thames, from Baltimore, reports that April 11, in latitude 45° 18' north, longitude 37° 50' west, he passed a lifeboat, painted white, with the words "Danmark, Copenhagen," in black letters on the stern. The sea was rough at the time. In the boat were one oar, three rowlocks in position for use, and one boathook. A tarpaulin laid along the bottom of the boat, which was half full of water. The painter was coiled in the head sheets. Pieces of cigar boxes were also seen in the boat. There was every appearance that the people who had been aboard had been taken off.

QUEENSTOWN, April 20.—A number of ocean vessels have arrived at this port within the past few days. They report that they have seen nothing of the Danmark or her passengers.

The sighting of a lifeboat of the Danmark, April 11, in the position reported by the Captain of the Minnesota does not seem to throw any light on the mystery concerning the fate of her passengers and crew. It was at first reported, yesterday, that it was April 4 that the lifeboat was seen, and in this case there might have been reason to believe more strongly than ever the theory advanced by Funch, Edye & Co., that the whole ship's company had been saved and carried to the Azores.

The position in which the Minnesota did sight the lifeboat three days after the Danmark herself was sighted by the Captain of the City of Chester is to the south and west of the place where the Danmark was and about sixty or seventy miles distant. How the lifeboat could have got that distance from the Danmark in three days against the current of the Gulf stream, which there sets to the northeast, seems to be explained only by the fact that a rescuing vessel, taking a westerly course, had towed the lifeboat for a time and then cut it adrift. Anything but the merest speculation, however, cannot be made. Fayal is the nearest mail steamer port to the supposed scene of the Danmark's abandonment, and thence mails go semi-monthly to Lisbon

side during a period of four hours she made no headway, her engines running at full speed.

"I regret to report the following loss of life:

"On the Vandalia, four officers and thirty-nine men, viz.: Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker, Paymaster Frank H. Armes, First Lieut. F. E. Sutton, (Marine Corps.) Pay Clerk John Hoche, George Marrage, (E. M.,) M. Hammar, (seaman,) George Gorman, (carpenter,) M. Craigin, (Captain after guard,) William Brown, (First Quartermaster,) T. G. Downey, (pay yeoman,) R. F. Davis, (engineer yeoman,) M. H. Joseph, (engineer yeoman,) N. E. Grace, (baymen,) C. H. Stephens, (cook,) C. B. Hawkins, (stateroom steward,) C. A. G. Stanford, (stateroom steward,) W. Brisbane, (cabin steward,) Joseph Griffin, (first C. F.,) M. Erickson, (Q. S.,) Thomas Kelly, (second C. F.,) W. Howat, (C. H.,) C. P. Kratzer, (Q. S.,) Thomas Riley, (ida.,) John Kelly, (Q. S.,) Henry Baker, (ida.,) John Rauschert, (Sergeant,) Frank Lisman, (Sergeant,) Michael Cashan, (Corporal,) Nicholas Kinsella, (Corporal,) H. G. Gehring, (F. M.,) Adolph Geimer, (F. M.,) Frank Jonas, (F. M.,) George Jordan, (F. M.,) John Willerd, (F. M.,) Henry Wirtzel, (F. M.,) Peter Hansen, (F. M.,) John Sima, (F. M.,) G. H. Wells, (F. M.,) Charles Kraus, (F. M.,) Ah Kean, (cabin cook,) Ah Pack, (steerage cook,) Pen Dang, (ida.,) Yen Hoe, (W. S. cook.)

"On the Nipsic seven men, viz.: Joshua Heap, (apprentice,) George W. Cullam, (apprentice,) Henry Fontes, (seaman,) William Watson, (First C. F.,) David Patrick Gallehue, (C. H.,) John Gill, (seaman,) Thomas Johnson, (cabin steward.)

"On the Trenton.—J. Howlett, (ida.) was struck on the head by the breaking in of a port and died soon after.

During the entire time Capt. Farquhar showed great care and good judgment in handling the ship through this terrific gale, and never left the bridge. He was ably seconded by his executive and navigating officers, who did all in their power to assist the ship. In fact, so far as I could observe, all the officers behaved extremely well under the trying circumstances and performed their duties cheerfully, effectively, and as well as could be desired. This disaster I classify among the incidents and accidents inseparable from the prosecution of duty. Its magnitude, however, was a distinguishing feature which, fortunately, the service is rarely compelled to witness.

Capt. Farquhar has demanded a court of inquiry. No disinterested officers are available here. I, therefore, respectfully refer the entire matter to the Department, and further investigation is deemed necessary, I should be pleased to have a court of inquiry ordered. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. KIMBERLY,
Rear Admiral, United States Navy.
Commanding United States Naval Forces on Pacific station.

Commander Mullan of the Nipsic begins his official report to Admiral Kimberly by expressing regret that he was compelled to beach his vessel to save her from total destruction and to save the lives of his command. He says that the vessel beat to anchors down, and veered to their full scope as far as possible, in order not to collide with either the Olga or the Eber, the former on the port beam, the latter close aboard astern. He says that the engines are out of line and cannot be revolved, three blades of the propeller are bent, and a part of the fourth is gone, as well as a part of the sternpost and the false keel, the rudder and rudder post.

In his official report to Admiral Kimberly relative to the loss of the Trenton, Capt. Farquhar, the commander, states that in his opinion the ship has broken in two pieces, abreast the mizzenmast and near the smokestack. He states that it is possible that the ship might be floated to dock with the assistance of powerful pumps used by wrecking companies, but as there are no facilities of the kind at hand, she will be a total loss. Capt. Farquhar says: "I attribute the loss of the ship primarily to the location of the two pipes. Two several times reported officially against their location to the Navy Department." Through them, he further states, the water poured and extinguished the fires, notwithstanding the precautions that were taken.

After detailing the action of the storm on his vessel, Capt. Farquhar thanks Admiral Kimberly for "his earnest counsel and for keeping us in good cheer, particularly when in our greatest danger, by your good example." "During these trying days," he continues, "the Trenton sustained the reputation that our navy is proud of; the crew generally worked well. Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, the navigator, was by my side the whole time, and to his excellent judgment, one time at least, the ship was cleared of a reef. Had we not had a force of over the 450 souls on board of the Trenton would be alive to-day." Capt. Farquhar's last paragraph is as follows: "I respectfully demand a court of inquiry."

Lieut. J. W. Carlin, commanding the survivors of the Vandalia, in his report to Rear Admiral Kimberly, says that the gale was of long duration and the Vandalia was prepared for heavy weather, having sent down lower yards, housed topmasts, and got up steam in obedience to signals from the flagship. Lieut. Carlin says the loss of the Vandalia was due to the excessive violence of the gale, the great height of the seas, the extraordinary strength of the current, poor holding ground, and the unprotected condition of a small harbor fringed with coral reefs and crowded with vessels.

The morning's mail at the Navy Department also brought two letters from Admiral Kimberly. The first letter is dated Apia, March 19, and reads:

"*Secretary of the Navy:*

"SIR: I have to commend to the Government of the United States the very great assistance we have received in saving the public property from our wrecked vessels at this place from Mataafa Malietoa, who, without any request on my part, called on me personally and sent some hundreds of his men to assist our people in saving stores and materials from the wrecked vessels. Also, when the Nipsic and Vandalia went on shore the natives risked their lives to save those of our men, who endeavored to reach the shore by swimming, and two of them lost their lives in these attempts. If some recognition of these services could be made I think it would be appreciated very highly by the Samoans particularly as they have so generally given their services and in two cases their lives to befriend us."

Under date of Apia, March 21, Admiral Kimberly writes:

The Nipsic was got off last night and is now afloat, without rudder or rudder post, and her crew is engaged in trying to get up her chains. The Trenton is sunk, the water coming over the port side of her gun deck at high water. I think her back is broken. She might possibly be freed from water if we had the proper appliances, powerful steam pumps, &c. She has no rudder, rudder posts, or propeller, and lies with her deck slightly inclined to seaward. She lies alongside of the wreck of the Vandalia, which is shoreward of her. The latter vessel is a total wreck, and broken in two. At high tide the water rises over her topgallant forecastle. Only her foremast is standing. We are engaged securing moorings for the Nipsic and in wrecking the Trenton and Vandalia. A good deal of what we save might be sold as a public auction to save expense of storing and transportation. Our sick and injured are doing well. It would, perhaps, be well to send a wrecking vessel here later in the season to save the Trenton's heavy guns, ammunition, &c.

I have received from Capt. Henry F. Kane, Royal Navy, a diving suit and apparatus, and will use it for all it is worth, but we ought to have another in case of accident to this. I hope that the department will not forget Capt. Kane's kindness to us in our distress. He commands her Britannic Majesty's ship Calliope, which vessel had but one boat. I gave her one of our ten-cared cutters, but he did not consider it safe to lie there at this season of the year. She has sailed this morning for Sydney, where she will be repaired. She was considerably damaged by the Olga colliding with her. Almost every vessel was at one time or another in collision with some other vessel, and a great deal of the damage that occurred was owing to this cause.

If I can save the Nipsic, which can be done if weather permits, I will send her under convoy to Auckland to have her repaired. Another ship should be sent here for the purpose of conveying her, as the risk of an improvised rudder is too great to send her there alone. I have still to learn of the condition of her machinery and propeller, but shall be informed in the course of a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. KIMBERLY,
Rear Admiral United States Navy,
Commanding United States naval force on Pacific Station.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The steamer Umatilla arrived this morning, eight days from Honolulu, having on board Lieut. Louis Rigley and twenty-nine injured men of the Vandalia and Trenton, who were left at Honolulu by the steamship Alameda, which arrived last week. They were transferred to the hospital at Mare Island Navy Yard this afternoon.

The Umatilla brought advices that Thursday, April 12, the memorial services were held at Honolulu, in the Central Union Church, in honor of the seamen who perished at the post of duty at Apia. The Rev. Dr. Hyde officiated, and delivered a memorial address, in which he drew a graphic picture of the fearful scenes witnessed at Apia during the storm. Among those present in the church at the memorial service were Princess Liliuokalani, Prince Kaiulani, Hawaiian Minister of the Crown; United States Minister, George W. Merrill, the French and Portuguese Commissioners, Consuls of the British, German, Swedish, Peruvian, Belgian, and Dutch Governments, and other prominent officials, and an impressive musical service was rendered.

The following are the names of the men brought up by the Umatilla: G. Williams, schoolmaster; Peter Olsen, boatswain's mate; J. Johanssen, ship's Corporal; C. W. Layman, landsman; A. Walsh, Captain of the top; H. M. Meyers, oiler; E. O. Neal, seaman; J. Burke, landsman; E. Mitchell, landsman; J. Anderson, C. Boyle, A. Moore, W. Winters, J. Murphy, E. Ambrose, L. O. Donnell, and R. Flannigan, seamen; W. E. Bowan, machinist; W. Paterson, Corporal marines; A. Steen, fireman; E. Chapman, boatswain's mate; A. Callarito, fireman; H. Kerydon, Jr., runner.

SATISFACTION.

TO THE MOST LEARNED AMERICAN PUNDIT, MR. CHARLES A. DANA.

III.

MOST LEARNED PUNDIT: First, allow me to treat on a personal matter. You kindly honored me with the following little paragraph in your widely-circulated journal:

"What is the worthy and esteemed but sometimes cryptic old Parse driving at? Any good physician would advise him to eat more fish and oatmeal and give his intellectuals a vacation."

Now, if you meant this merely as a squib, it is certainly not borne out by facts. There were several of the best physicians in town of my acquaintance who came to see me (not I them) for no other reason than to compliment me on these very "Pundit Letters." And far from recommending my "intellectuals" to take a vacation, assured me that the letters gave them much delight; and, like so many Oliver Twists, they asked for "more." And, really, my dear Pundit, if you mourn of your "office cat," who reads your exchanges, that sly feline will report that considerable notice is taken of them all over the country. So you must really excuse me, my esteemed friend, if I cannot comply with your pressing hint and advice. The next powerful medicines are bitter, but the result is nevertheless beneficial; and you are sure to find the full benefit after I have written and you have read a few hundreds of these letters.

I am rather inclined, my dear Pundit, to give you an unexpected pleasure to-day. Anyhow let me express my admiration for your pungent expressions of resentment in having the Galveston *News* call Mr. Harrison a Mugwump President. Really it shows the fire and touch of the master hand. The following sentence in to-day's leader of the Sun has especially interested me:

"What lunatic, then, or what jester has called Gen. Harrison a Mugwump! What disappointed office seeker has taken this mean revenge! Or has some Mugwump, wishing to others the woe that has come upon his kind, forged in the bitterness of his own fall and the hardness of his own cheek this wild and wicked calumny!"

The hit in the above is not intended for the "lunatic" or "jester," but simply for the unfortunate Mugwumps, whom you hate so deeply and cleverly improve every opportunity to put on a hot platform. But, my esteemed Pundit, you are destined, notwithstanding that wonderful amount of sagacity of which you are the master, to betray the chagrin or canker that secretly gnaws at you.

Following up the indignation you profess at hearing Mr. Harrison called a Mugwump President you say:

"Gen. Harrison's Administration has made blunders and will make more of them. Such is human weakness, and the fierce light that beats upon the White House is more than the occupant thereof myopic and color-blind. But nothing in the course of the Administration up to date affords any excuse for bringing against it the horrible accusation of Mugwumpery."

Now, my dear Pundit, from the strict standpoint of the Republican policy, I cannot, for the life of me, see in what particular the Administration has made "blunders." The appointees are respectable men and good Republicans, and are replacing Democrats and Mugwumps. Where, then, are the blunders? Alas! even Fred Grant's appointment is, in your opinion, the greatest blunder—and you betray that sting most glaringly. Yet there is really nothing to be urged against him; and it is simply a recognition of a heroic father's great services.

It is by no means unanimous history that the children and relatives of great men are rewarded, and that in fact they claim a lien on the nation. In 1848 France, after driving Louis Philippe away, was choosing a President. The two most prominent candidates, as is well known, were Prince Louis Napoleon and Prince de Joinville. The latter openly represented his little nephew, the Comte de Paris. The London *Punch* had a very witty cartoon representing the two candidates soliciting votes. Thus a voter asked Prince Napoleon: "What claim have you got?" and Louis Napoleon answered: "I am my uncle's nephew," while Prince de Joinville said, "I am my nephew's uncle." So you see there is nothing either new, disagreeable, or unusual in these appointments. Be happy, therefore; there will be little left of anything Mr. Cleveland and his Administration have either done or projected that will give you offense.

There is nevertheless this puzzle: Why you, who so undiscernedly labored to defeat the Democrats last November, should still claim the Democratic Party as your choice? Pardon me, my dear Pundit; "your" Democratic Party seems to consist of yourself and Mr. Randall. You certainly claim Gov. Hill as the third in this great compact. But if you read the Governor's late campaign speeches in Brooklyn, Westerly, and in many places in this State, you will find that the Governor is a sincere, unmitigated tariff reformer, and he handled the protection system especially in his Brooklyn speech without gloves. How, then, can you claim him as representing your views? Of course Gov. Hill, it is intimated, is not very orthodox on civil service. But he is as sound on the tariff as Speaker Carlisle or Mr. Cleveland, by, there will be a stink to many men is only half after your own heart, when the great portals are open for you to enter the halls of the successful party, who is already or should be the very essence of what you desire!

There is an old fable or anecdote written more than two thousand years ago by Ben Sirach, which is as follows: "A man had two wives—one was old and one was young. Whenever the young wife was in his company she pulled out his gray hairs in order that he might the more assimilate to her own appearance. But the old woman took on the other hand, good care to pull out his black hairs, so that he might have only gray hairs left." Now, between them they soon made the man so bald that, using a modern saying, he would have taken the "prize" in the first row in the orchestra stalls at a full-blooming variety show.

The Democratic Party resembles that unfortunate man. The two wives are represented by the Mugwumps and that haggard, worn-out old faction known as monopoly Democrats and spoils ring system brokers. The Mugwumps are pulling at the old gray hair, grown gray in spoils, rings, and monopolies, while the old scold is pulling the black hair of tariff reform and civil service. So between the two the poor Democratic Party is getting bald.

Accept, my dear and esteemed "Pundit," the highest consideration and admiration from your admiring friend,

J. S. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 19, 1889.

SHOT IN A SALOON ROW.

PATERSON, N. J., April 20.—This morning Frederick Goldby met Robert Risk on the street, and thrashed him. Goldby says Risk had insulted his wife. To-night the two men met in a saloon near the corner of Beech and Madison streets. When the affair of this morning was recurred to Goldby, who was drunk, says Risk walked up to him, deliberately drew a pistol, and shot him. Risk says Goldby attacked him first with two friends, and he shot in self-defense. The bullet entered Goldby's right cheek just below the eye, and passed through the mouth. Goldby was taken to the hospital. The physicians do not think him in immediate danger from the wound. Recorder Greaves admitted Risk to bail.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The storehouse of the Leather Board Mill of Seth F. Dawson at Lawrence, Mass., containing 100 bales of jute and leather board pulp, was, with its contents, damaged to the extent of $6,000 by fire yesterday morning. The machine shop of Durlin & Dawson was somewhat scorched. The cause of the fire is supposed to be spontaneous combustion.

The large stable connected with Brunell's Hotel, at Hudson, Me., was burned Friday Night. Loss, $2,500.

OBITUARY NOTES.

William Henry Bawle, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, died in that city on Friday in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1841, from which he received the degree of LL.D in 1863. He studied law with his father and won reputation in his profession. Upon the emergency of call for troops in 1862 Mr. Bawle enlisted as a private soldier, and upon a similar call in 1863 he served as Quartermaster. He held several high offices in the law associations of Pennsylvania and published many standard legal works.

Dr. W. H. Lemmon of Centreville, Ohio, a well-known physician who served during the war as Surgeon of the Twenty-first Ohio Regiment, died yesterday after long illness, contributed by old soldiers during his last sickness.

STILL OUTSIDE THE LINES

THE CROWDS ALONG OKLAHOMA'S BOUNDARIES.

PREPARING FOR A GRAND RUSH TO-MORROW—ON THE TRAIL OVER THE CHEROKEE STRIP FROM THE NORTH.

PURCELL, I. T., April 20.—Early this morning a force of United States Deputy Marshals crossed the Canadian River and scouted Oklahoma in a northeasterly direction in search of boomers. Profiting by their experience of yesterday, they were doubly armed and sent out skirmishers thoroughly acquainted with the country.

These soon routed out a long, lank Texan, hiding in the brush. In a dilapidated wagon near by were his wife and two scrawny, half-starved children. The horses were barely able to stand alone. The only food the family had was a quantity of crackers and cheese. It would be difficult to find a more poverty-stricken outfit. The old Texan was compelled to turn back to the river and cross to the Chickasaw side.

Two miles beyond the deputies overhauled three wagons which were about to start further into the Oklahoma country. The owners were made to take the back track, and as they accepted the situation good naturedly their possessions were not confiscated. In all the deputies captured six outfits and then returned to Purcell. It is known that many more boomers are in the brush beyond the river, and the feeling here against them is intense, but it is likely that the deputies will leave them to the tender mercies of the troops expected here to-night.

When the supreme moment arrives, Monday, the Oklahoma timber will be deserted by hundreds who have been snugly hidden for weeks in its shadows. These fellows will secure some of the best land, but the honest ones who have waited on the border will have to take their chances.

The advance guard of the body of Texans, lately encamped on the Wichita River, reached here this afternoon, and the leaders held a long consultation with the Chief Deputy Marshal, which resulted in the release of the prisoners captured yesterday in the fight in Oklahoma. There is a suspicion in the minds of many that the Chief Deputy was moved to this course by prudential reasons. The Texans were very suave, but the Deputy knew several of them by reputation, and was also aware that their friends were only a few miles away. There are any number of men in this town who would like nothing better than a chance to kill the Deputy, and he figured that a row such as the Texans would undoubtedly precipitate would give innumerable opportunities for his enemies. So the officer gracefully threw open the doors of the pen, and the prisoners moved out and joined their friends.

Mullins and Winship, the two men whose condition last night was so serious, have improved somewhat, and the doctor said this evening that they had more than a fighting chance for life. The men are lying in an attic over a drug store and are receiving careful attention. The other wounded men will probably be able to cross the Canadian with the crowd on Monday, with the exception of Frabisher, whose arm will require weeks of careful nursing.

Everybody in Purcell is so intent upon securing a homestead in Oklahoma that the feeling concerning yesterday's fight is by no means as intense as it otherwise would be. The boomers who have been here since the Oklahoma excitement began applaud the officers, while those who have lately arrived and have not selected their claims in advance, are inclined to side with the raiders. The opening day is so near at hand, however, that none can afford to fight over the matter.

Careful inquiry discloses the fact that every quarter section of the portion of the promised land has been staked out by prospective settlers, who propose to get on the claims as soon as possible after time is called Monday, and file at the land office at Guthrie afterward. Here is a sample plan: A man who came here one year ago last fall spent the time since in plying his trade of carpenter and preparing for the opening, which his faith told him could not long be postponed. He acquired a team, wagon, and household and farm utensils, and last week, in conjunction with two other men, bought enough wire to build a two-strand fence around 640 acres. This afternoon this patient boomer loaded his belongings upon his wagon, and with his wife and his three prospective neighbors started down the west bank of the Canadian directly west of Oklahoma City. The wagon will be at the crossing Monday morning, and at noon the four men will mount their horses, take the ford and ride several miles across country to a point eight miles from Oklahoma City, where they have staked off 640 acres. The wagons will be up with them by nightfall, and the car containing their wire will be on the siding at Oklahoma Station. Tuesday they will haul the wire to their claims, and they figure that in two or three days they will have built a fence.

"We have studied this thing carefully," said one of the patient boomers to-day. "and it seems as if our plan could not fail to work. The river may cause us some trouble, but it will have to be ripping its banks out in order to stop us. We should be there now, and Monday, we will cut some cottonwood logs and float the wagons across with them. If this plan won't work we will swim our saddle horses across and prospect. We calculate to hold our claims, but if a man comes along with a Winchester and gives us the alternative of fighting or surrendering, I will let him capture my 160 acres. I have got a wife and children, and can't afford to risk my life for a little dirt. If things go well we will make the soil pay us a living from the start. The old woman has her garden seeds all started."

A firm of lawyers in Purcell has arranged to file all claims at the Guthrie Land Office which may be intrusted to them. This plan will work to the advantage of the boomer who has a quarter sections already selected, and it follows that the office of the firm is well patronized. If there is to be bloodshed in Oklahoma next week, this system will be largely to blame for it, although down in this part of the world the President Harrison comes in for a good deal of abuse because of existing conditions.

A hotel keeper, who is well versed in Oklahoma matters, said this afternoon: "If Mr. Harrison had visited the northern and southern borders on March 1 of this month, he would have been as unwise as to designate April 22 as the opening day. He would have seen thousands of anxious home seekers ready to make entry, and many of them on the verge of starvation. Knowing the limited amount of land to be thrown open, he would certainly have seen the danger of delay and I believe would have issued a proclamation to take effect immediately. The effect might be to temporarily bar only many intending settlers, but the chance of personal encounters would have reduced them to minimum."

It does not require a wide stretch of the imagination to see two great streams of humanity pouring into Oklahoma next Monday from opposite directions, individual contests for favored claims, the gradual extension of the flanks, the meeting of the armies, and the subsequent aimless wandering over the country until hope dies out or Winchester settles the unlucky boomer's participants forever. It will be a stirring picture, and the odds are largely in favor of the man who knew the country and have made a choice of location, and are prepared to defend them against all comers.

There is a scheme on foot to establish a town in Oklahoma across the river from Purcell, and in order to make it successful the projectors agreed to give lots to those who will improve them. The Purcell Internal Improvement Company is at the head of the enterprise and is being denounced to-day as a first-class fraud. This morning bills were posted about town notifying the people not to trust the company and at noon the President and Secretary of the company were notified anonymously to leave town. They have not complied with the request, and the President said this evening that if he went, he would be carried out. It is thought that the next twenty-four hours may bring about some sensational developments in this case.

There are many here who believe that the Chickasaw country, in which Purcell is situated, will be opened to general settlement in advance of the Cherokee strip, and this is not the one man, at the principal hotel here, offered to bet on this proposition, but could get no takers. The country is declared by experts to be the most productive in America, and it certainly is beautiful to look upon. In appearance it is not unlike the lake region of Central New-York. Last year the measure providing for the allotment of the Chickasaw lands passed the lower House of the Chickasaw Nation, but failed in the upper by one vote. This vote represents an old Indian with fifteen children who desired each Chickasaw to secure 720 acres. The Council meets again in May, and it is believed that the allotment scheme will be adopted. There are 7,000 Chickasaws, including 2,000 white "squaw men" and the country is three times as large as Oklahoma. Cotton and corn grow side by side, and drought is unknown here. Oklahoma has but little land which is so valuable for agricultural purposes. The lands, once allotted, would come on the market, and settlers could get good title from the Nation and have all the benefits of the older community. Some of the Chickasaws are very wealthy. Old Hugh McCammon, who lives at Paul's Valley, sixteen miles south of Purcell, has a beautiful home and thousands of acres of land. His children are all well educated. One son is now attending a medical school in Philadelphia. Eight thousand acres of corn were planted and harvested by another Chickasaw last year.

There are Arkansians, Louisianians, Mississippians, and Tennesseans here, but the proportion is not worthy of comparison with the Texas contingent. Northern boomers are few, but they are speculators, unincumbered by baggage or wagons, and will prey upon the Southerners. A double file of men, extending from the delivery window to the sidewalk and sometimes half a block further, is an every-day Post Office scene in this town. The Post Office itself modestly occupies only a corner in a drug store. All the mail matter is dumped in a heap on a table, and, when a boomer reaches the window after undergoing the slow process of evolution from the street corner, he is obliged to halt and watch the clerk carefully overhaul the entire collection in search of the letter, which perchance never comes.

The vast addition to the population of Purcell since the Oklahoma proclamation was issued is the cause of this provoking state of affairs. There is an increase of about 6,500 over the natural population of the town, and the reader need not be told that accommodations are at a premium. Naturally the town is the gamblers' and fakirs' paradise, and both classes are making the most of it. Shapers are encountered everywhere, and a number of banko men have been "spotted" by the United States Marshals.

Two men walked up to a queer-looking young man from Abilene, Texas, last night and represented that they were officers of the "Citizens' Bureau of Information," and must know how much money he had in his possession. The young man unhesitatingly declared that he had $50, and showed them his pocketbook. "We must count it," said the chief scoundrel, and the boy handed over the pile. The three then disappeared in the darkness and the Texan is still mourning his loss.

An hour or two ago THE TIMES's correspondent saw a "gun play," as it is innocently termed here. "Fakir" who had been "doing" an innocent-looking man, found he had wandered the wrong person. "Gimme back that yer cash," quietly said the countryman, pulling a sixty-five-calibre revolver, and gazing calmly along the barrel at the fakir. The latter produced a neat roll of bills, and the man with the gun took it and, not being enough he was entirely used to such proceedings. The fakir shut up shop for the rest of the day.

Thursday's papers, containing the announcement that Oklahoma will be under military rule reached Purcell this evening. The news does not please the crowd at all. "There is no necessity for troops," said a boomer who has a reputation as a first-class rifle and pistol shot. "We can take care of ourselves, and the presence of soldiers will only result in trouble."

GAINESVILLE, Texas, April 20.—The city is crowded to-night with Oklahoma boomers from Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, and other Southern States. The Santa Fé Road has already sold over 1,000 tickets at this place, and it is estimated that over this number will have left here by Monday night. Every train, by both Missouri Pacific and Santa Fé is crowded, and extra coaches have been put on to accommodate the crowds. The hardware and wholesale grocery merchants of this city have done a rushing business in the past few days. Large shipments of groceries have been made to Oklahoma, and about all the available Winchesters and revolvers have been purchased. Many of the parties going through here to Oklahoma go through curiosity, but the great majority to hunt land. A special train will leave here Monday morning at 6 o'clock, returning the same night, chartered by citizens of this place, to witness the scramble of settlers in a new country.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, April 20.—Notwithstanding the vigilance of the military authorities, thousands of settlers have already penetrated the interior of the Oklahoma lands and seized their claims, having broken in some mysterious way through the military cordon. As the territory will be thrown open to the boomers within forty-eight hours, there is not time to dispossess those already on the lands, and the wildest scenes are expected to occur when the legal occupation of the land is to be effected, and a demonstration will necessarily have to be made to eject those unlawfully holding claims. The War Department has provided for the immediate presence here and at other central points of the troops from the military posts at Leavenworth, Fort Riley, and Fort Hayes in Kansas, Forts Reno, Sill, Supply, and Gibson in the Indian Territory, and Fort Elliott, Texas. The total number of troops will not aggregate 1,000 men.

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 20.—Gen. R. A. Cameron, Immigration Commissioner of the Fort Worth and Denver Road, has gone to Oklahoma, where he will be joined by John Richard, Jr., A. A. agent of the railroad, and the three will work to induce the overflow from Oklahoma to locate in the Texas Pan Handle, where there is an abundance of school land to be had on forty years' time. Gen. Cameron will address the multitudes and endeavor to get committed to come with him to Texas to see the land and then report to their friends. The 1,800,000 acres in Oklahoma are exceeded by the number of acres in four of the Pan Handle counties. The Oklahoma boom is looked upon as a good thing for Texas. Howard and Smith both telegraphed Gen. Cameron that they were with the boomers.

BOOMERS ON THE TRAIL.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 20.—The special correspondent of THE TIMES now with the boomers crossing the Cherokee outlet, sends back the subjoined dispatch. It was brought in by an Indian messenger and was received last night too late for transmission.

PINE BLUFF AGENCY, Indian Territory, April 19.—The advance guard of the Oklahoma boomers arrived here at noon to-day. Half the distance across the outlet has now been accomplished. A more uneventful trip than this has been thus far it would be hard to conceive. The trouble which it was feared the boomers might have with the Otoe Indians vanished into thin air, nor was there any conflict with the cattlemen. The long train of wagons and horsemen kept to the trail and no fences were cut. The dispirited air which was noticeable among the boomers before they started south disappeared as the miles stretched away behind them, and in its place there were hopefulness and even ygaety. The horses and cattle stood the journey well, and there were no desertions from the line nor did any body fall by the wayside.

Some discouraging reports have been received at the agency from Indians who have been down toward the Cimarron River, which is 15 miles south of the Oklahoma line. One Otoe says he saw the river, and that it is very high, and in some places five miles wide. If this should prove to be the case the stream would be impassable until the flood subsided. Still the boomers are not depressed by these reports, being apparently determined to cross no bridges until they come to them. The agency is a featureless spot, the only structure being the Government building, which is built of logs. The land around the agency is not as rich as that passed on the trip further to the north. Water is plentiful and of a fair quality, though said to be unwholesome for those not accustomed to it. The boomers, however, are well supplied with remedies, the popular one being put up in quarts, pints, and half pints. It is being freely used as a preventive.

By to-morrow night camp will be made at the Oklahoma border. There Capt. Hayes, Lieut. Foster, and the rest of the military escort will hold the boomers in check until Monday noon.

ARKANSAS CITY, April 20.—The following dispatch was received this afternoon by courier from THE TIMES's special correspondent, now in camp with the Fifth Cavalry, near the Pawnee Indian Agency:

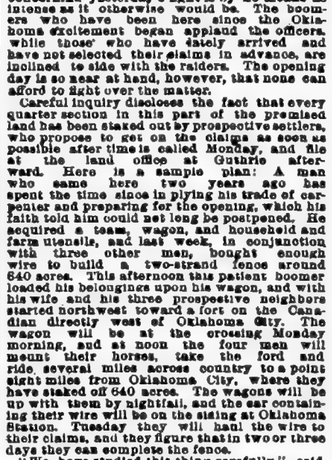

HE MARCHED WITH SHERMAN TO THE SEA;

Trudged all the way on foot, over mountain and through morass, carrying knapsack and gun, slept on brush heaps to keep out of the mud, caught cold, from the effects of which his friends thought he could never recover. Lingering with slow consumption for many years, he saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery advertised in a country newspaper, and he determined to try it. A few bottles worked a change; six months' continued use cured him. Always too independent to ask his country for a pension, he now says he needs none. He helped save his country, he saved himself! Consumption is Lung-scrofula. For scrofula, in all its myriad forms, the "Discovery" is an unequaled remedy. It cleanses the system of all blood-taints from whatever cause arising, and cures all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, and kindred ailments. It is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded. Sold by druggists.

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DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. 50 cents.

ARRIVAL OF THE KEARSARGE.

THE FAMOUS CONQUEROR OF THE ALABAMA SAILS INTO THIS PORT.

The famous Kearsarge, the vessel that sank the Confederate cruiser Alabama, arrived in New-York Harbor yesterday morning from the South Atlantic station. She brings home with her officers and men of the South Atlantic squadron who have completed a three years' term of duty on that station.

When first observed yesterday the corvette was at anchor off Bedlow's Island in the very thick of a heavy fog. Her boats were down and topgallantmasts housed, ready to pass under Brooklyn Bridge, and no yards were aloft above her topsails. From the main royalmasthead a great long homeward-bound pennant dropped lazily, aft, its tail only escaping the water by being caught up on the rail of the quarter deck.

It was shortly before noon when the Kearsarge made her way up to the navy yard, and as she did so her commodore's salute was roared from her saluting batteries. The cruise just ended by the Kearsarge is one which was ordered by the Navy Department during the past Fall. The time of many of the officers and crews of the American war vessels in South Atlantic waters had expired, and it was necessary to relieve them by fresh details from home. The Kearsarge was lying at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, having a little since her return from the European station. She was accordingly ordered in commission, and her command given to Commander A. P. Brown. Within five days after the vessel went into commission she was as near her way to sea, bound on the long voyage to Montevideo. In speaking some of the experiences of the cruise last night, Lieut. Commander, C. E. Belknap, the executive officer, said that the vessel was terribly crowded on the voyage out. The vessel's complement was 190 men, and with this number she was full, but on the passage south she carried an excess of 52 men. "They were packed in like sardines," remarked the officer, "when one watch turned out they had to lash and carry their hammocks on deck in order that the men going off duty might find room to swing their hammocks." The voyage was made almost wholly under sail, thus economising the coal supply, which on board a vessel of the Kearsarge type is never large. The sail and steam power on board the Kearsarge are about equalled, so that under favorable conditions she corvette could do as well with sail alone as when steaming with her canvas furled. The first point made by the corvette was the Cape de Verde Islands, and after this Montevideo.

On arriving South the Kearsarge found the Alliance, Talapoosa, and Swatara. She learned that Rear-Admiral Braine had received orders to return home, and that he had taken with him by steamer some fifty seamen whose terms of service had expired. This left the Kearsarge short-handed for her return passage. Nothing of noteworthy interest transpired in the South Atlantic squadron while the Kearsarge was on station. Mr. Belknap states, however, that the American vessels joined in the national celebration to the President of Buenos Ayres, for which, other accounts say, they received endless expressions of good-will from the people. The Swatara left Montevideo for Cape Town and from this port she was to proceed up the east coast of Africa, and in and about Madagascar waters. On the arrival of the Richmond on the station the Saratoga was to depart for China. The Talapoosa was engaged in duty on the Rio de la Plata, and the Alliance was making Montevideo her headquarters.

The Kearsarge left Montevideo Feb. 15 with about one hundred and forty men forward. The passage was without incident until the 9th inst., when she came in contact with the heavy blow off the coast. The approach of the gale was detected long before it struck, and instead of going ahead and running right into the centre of the storm track, the corvette's headway was stopped. By this precaution the vessel escaped a hard encounter with the elements. On the 17th inst. the Kearsarge left Rio de Janeiro Bound for New-York, arriving here yesterday. The famous craft will have a place in the naval centennial procession, and, if not the most conspicuous among her sisters, she will be, at least, one of the most popular with the people.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Kearsarge's victory of Cherbourg will soon be here. The vessel is still in sound condition. Her engines are not as powerful as they have been for the reason that, to keep the expenses of repair under 20 per cent. of the original cost, it became necessary to put on smaller boilers in her. It is doubtful, though, after this cruise the Kearsarge will again see active service. Nearly all the crew of the Kearsarge will be discharged, their time having expired. Commander Brown and executive officers will, however, remain by the vessel. Just now there is a hitch as to how the Kearsarge is to get her new complement. The Brooklyn yard was depleted on Friday, but yesterday 100 men arrived from Boston. All of this number can be utilized aboard the Chicago, as that cruiser is 200 shorts, and unless Norfolk has a ready supply on hand the Kearsarge must wait until the receiving ships can forward the details.

The officers who returned home in the Kearsarge are Commander A. P. Brown, commanding; Lieut. Commander C. E. Belknap, executive; Lieuts. C. F. Norton, F. H. Sherman, J. N. Jordan, and A. L. Hall, (Junior Lieutenant;) Ensigns H. P. Huse and C. P. Eaton, Naval Cadets E. H. Durell, W. R. Moseley, and F. E. Weed, Surgeon Andrew M. Moore, Assistant Surgeon Halton N. T. Harris, Passed Assistant Paymaster Eustace B. Rogers, Passed Assistant Engineer James H. Chasmar, Assistant Engineer Martin Bevington, Second Lieutenant of Marines Thomas C. Prince.

CANADA GROWING HOT.

SIR JOHN TALKS PLAIN ENGLISH ABOUT AMERICAN FUGITIVES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 20.—In the Commons to-day, on Sir John Thompson moving to transfer Mr. Weldon's bill to extend the Extradition act to Government orders, Mr. Laurier suggested that as the details of the measure would create considerable discussion it be not pressed at this late stage of the session.

Sir John Macdonald said there was great moral impatience on the part of the people of Canada to put an end to the influx of rascality from the United States. Cynics might say we had enough rascality of our own, but it was well to tell the world that we don't want either these people or their ill-gotten gains. He thought the bill so unobjectionable in principle as to meet with little opposition; but, if its details were likely to lead to protracted debate, it would then remain for the House to say what disposition should be made of it.

Mr. Davies opposed the consideration of the measure at this late stage and contended that the imperial authorities would not allow it to come into force. He knew it would meet opposition from certain quarters of the House.

Mr. Charlton indorsed the Premier's position, and, for the good of the country, hoped the bill would be passed this session.

Mr. Miller saw a big heap of constitutional objections looming up in the distance.

Sir John Macdonald pointed out that both England and Canada were anxious to enlarge the list of extraditable offenses, and that whatever delay had been in this direction was due to the action of the American authorities. He agreed with Mr. Mills that this bill could only take effect by proclamation, but held that by passing it a great moral object would be gained, as Canada would thereby inform England and the United States that she was anxious to have the extradition treaty enlarged. It would have a beneficial effect by informing United States defaulters that Canada would not harbor them an hour if she could prevent it. He thought that the details of the measure could be made acceptable to the House by an informal discussion rather than by a set debate. The motion was passed.

In reply to Mr. Jones of Halifax, Sir John said that an agreement had been entered into with the Allan Company for carrying the Atlantic mails.

When the Hon. Mr. Costigan's bill to further amend the Inland Revenue act came up for consideration Mr. David moved the insertion of a section permitting brewers in the Northwest to manufacture 4 per cent. beer, the strength being now imported for sale by special permit. The motion was lost without a division and the bill was adopted.

The bill amending the Copyright act was agreed to after some discussion on the powers of Parliament to enact legislation, the effect of Sir John Macdonald's statement that it would not come into force until it had received imperial assent.

EDISON BURNED BUT BUSY.

A party of visitors from New-York went out to Llewellyn Park on Friday to see the wonders of Edison's great laboratory. Among them were Señor Don Marco Aurelio De Soto, ex-President of Honduras; Col

GERMANY IS REASONABLE

SHE DON'T WANT THE EARTH, EVEN IN SAMOA.

THE PROPOSITIONS WHICH BISMARCK WILL LAY BEFORE THE CONFERENCE—THE SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN.

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BERLIN, April 20.—Count Herbert Bismarck has prepared a statement for the Samoan Conference as a basis for discussion. It has been submitted to and approved by Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador, who was in all probability consulted while it was being drafted. If the American Commissioners accept the statement the conference cannot not to last more than a week. Germany concedes the principle of absolute non-interference in Samoa and the natives are to be left free to choose as their ruler either Malietoa, Tamasese, or Mataafa. No claims for compensation for German subjects are mentioned in the statement, and practically the work of the conference is limited to defining explicitly the powers of Consuls in regulating trade and shipping, the boundaries of and rights over Pango Pango and other victualing stations, and the formation of a tribunal for the protection and trial of foreigners.

The Foreign Office here regards that Prince Bismarck's censure of Consul Knappe and his declaration that Germany does not desire to meddle with the internal affairs of Samoa, combined with the proposals to be placed before the Samoan Conference, furnishes ample proof that the German government is anxious to conciliate the American Government. At the same time, it is regretted that the American Government ignored diplomatic etiquette in sending delegates who are personally prejudiced on questions to be laid before the conference. Evidence of this feeling, however, will be shown toward Messrs. Bates and Sewall, who will meet with a cordial greeting from Count Herbert Bismarck on their arrival on Thursday.

Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador here, has asked Lord Salisbury to send Mr. Scott, the British Minister at Berlin, to assist him at the Samoan Conference. Mr. Scott was formerly Secretary of the British Embassy in Berlin, and is thoroughly conversant with Samoan treaties and colonial matters generally.

Although the Reichstag has taken a recess, a keen and excited discussion is going on in the press in regard to the threatened press law and the Workmen's insurance measure. The reaction of the Nationals against the Government is becoming more marked, and the division in the Centre party on an equestion of press repression is becoming wider. One group goes the length of denouncing Governmental interference with the press or with the Socialists, and will support the Progressists' demand for the abolition of the anti-Socialist law. The other group, to which the majority of the Centrists belong, will support the proposal only in the event of the necessity of giving the Government the means to combat the revolutionary propaganda. The Government, dreading the result under the existing disruption of the groups, will, it is expected, postpone the discussion of the press measure. The Progressists are, therefore, preparing to raise the question of the rights of the press through a proposal that the State become liable for the indemnifying of journals that may be suspended or suppressed without the sanction of a legal tribunal.

The coming period of the session before the Whitsuntide adjournment promises fierce debates and critical party developments.

Herren Liebknecht, Grillenberger, Schumacher, and Harm are involved in the prosecution pending against 108 Socialists as members of a secret society. The prosecutions do not impede the electoral preparations of the Socialists, who are now feverishly active throughout the empire. Everywhere new workmen's associations are forming, and already numerous candidates have been selected. A striking characteristic of the movement is the spread of the canvass beyond towns into the country. Short electoral fly-sheets, written in a clear style, denouncing landowners are daily distributed among the peasantry. The police have arrested Socialist agents engaged in propaganda at Edenburg, Pomeradia, and seized enormous quantities of American revolutionary leaflets. The Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that South Germany has never witnessed anything like the present resistance of the peasantry to the law which is to influence the peasants and smaller landowners with a view to obtaining their suffrages in the coming election.

The Emperor and Empress, Dowager Empress Augusta, and other members of the imperial family took communion on Thursday in the palace chapel. They also attended service Good Friday. Chaplain Koegel preached and afterward dined with the Dowager Empress Augusta.

Chaplain Stoecker is practically suspended from the functions of Court preacher. His friends assert that his retreat is temporary and that he has the assurance of the sympathy of the Emperor, himself a strong anti-semitic.

Prince Bismarck, in consulting with the Emperor on overtures from the Vatican for the appointment of a Nuncio at Berlin, found unflinching opposition, the Emperor even declining to consider the nomination of a certain Archbishop to fulfill the functions of Nuncio. The Vatican hoped that the presence in the capital of a high Catholic dignitary would overshadow the humbler Protestant clericals and give éclat to the church, as such a dignitary would figure in some degree as a Primate. Prince Bismarck is credited with a willingness to assent, but the Emperor's prejudices are unconquerable.

Signor Crispi and Admiral Brin will accompany King Humbert to Berlin. The party will stay here a week.

The revived Court suit includes a powdered periwig. Dress rehearsals of the chiefs of the imperial household displayed the suit to the effect.

The Emperor, in ordering the trousseau for Princess Sophia, sister of the Empress, who is to be married to Prince Frederick Leopold, and that of his own sister, Princess Sophia, who is to be married to the Duke of Parma, stipulates that they shall be entirely of German manufacture, and especially forbids the use of any French silk, lace, linen, or other material. The Berlin milliners are in a rush of business. All the members of the imperial family will make presents of jewelry, which have been ordered in Germany.

The squadron which will accompany the Emperor on his trip to England consists of the iron-clads Baden, Bayern, and Oldenburg, the corvette Irene, which will be commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia, and the Aviso and Wacht. Admiral Kall commands the squadron. The imperial yacht Hohenzollern will convey the Emperor to Spithead.

The arrangements for the visit to Berlin of Emperor Francis Joseph have been stopped. Since her sojourn at Ischl the condition of the Empress has slightly improved. Prof. Kraft Ebing, an expert in nervous diseases, who attended the Duchess of Cumberland while she was insane, has charge of the Empress. He predicts a gradual amelioration of her condition. Meanwhile her Majesty passes days without speaking or moving. If the Empress improves she will go to Wiesbaden, but if her disease becomes aggravated preparations will be made to take her to Styria.

The syndicate of Austrian and Hungarian merchants decided to abandon the international congress of grain merchants. This congress has been held for fifteen successive years, drawing a host of visitors and a large amount of capital. The syndicate alleges that the insults which the populace heaped upon the large number of Jewish dealers have rendered necessary the removal of the annual market to Pesth. Count von Taafe personally went to Burgomaster Uhl and asked him to intervene for the preservation to Vienna of so important a branch of trade activity. Herr Uhl tried to influence the syndicate to change its decision, but without success.

The Catholic congress at Vienna will open on the 29th inst. There will be three sittings. Five committees will be appointed to consider social, scientific, educational, press, and political questions. It is expected that the congress will proclaim the necessity of the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope and declare the right of the church to direct schools to the exclusion of State interference.

The East African Association has elected Herr Vohsen, the German Consul at Zanzibar, a Director in place of Dr. Peters. Dr. Peters, it is said, will soon return. Capt. Wissmann refuses to sanction the Emin relief expedition, and no porters are obtainable.

The Supreme Ecclesiastical Council has forbidden Chaplain Stoecker to speak at political meetings.

The Queen Dowager of Bavaria is dying.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 20—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, preceded by light rain on the coast, stationary temperature, except in Northeastern Maine, warmer, variable winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, an Connecticut, fair, preceded by rain on the Massachusetts coast, stationary temperature except in Eastern Massachusetts, cooler, southerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, slightly cooler in the interior, stationary temperature on the coast, westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, fair, preceded by light rain, slightly cooler, westerly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	48°	56°	3:00 P. M.	55°	73°
6 A. M.	49°	52°	6 P. M.	49°	64°
9 A. M.	47°	52°	9 P. M.	48°	58°
12 M.	49°	59°	12 P. M.	48°	57°

Average temperature yesterday.....58½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....44°

TO EXTEND GUTTENBERG BEACH.

The stockholders of the Hudson County Driving Park Association, owners of the Gutenberg (N. J.) race track, have decided to extend the track and make it a full mile. New stock has been issued and $45,000 subscribed for it.

BROOKLYN BADLY BEATEN.

THE ATHLETICS ENJOYED THEMSELVES BATTING HUGHES'S CURVES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—To-day's Athletic-Brooklyn game, like that of yesterday, was characterized by heavy hitting, but this time it was the local players who did the batting. Hughes was hit hard from the start, and in the sixth inning he was sent out of the box. Capt. Foutz then relieved Hughes, and Terry went to first. The game was too one-sided to be interesting, but the spectators hugely enjoyed the heavy hitting of their favorites.

The batting of Larkin and the fielding of Welsh were the features. Score:

ATHLETIC.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Welsh, c. f.	2	1	4	1	0	Collins, 2b.	1	0	2	4	1
Stovey, l. f.	1	1	1	0	1	Burns, r. f.	2	3	0	0	0
Lyons, 3b.	2	2	2	2	1	Pinkney, 3b.	1	2	1	2	1
Larkin, r. f.	2	3	3	0	0	Pfeffer, 1b.	1	2	4	1	0
Bierbauer, s. s.	0	1	0	3	0	Corkhill, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Purcell, 1. f.	1	0	0	1	0	O'Brien, l. f.	0	2	1	0	1
Fennelly, s. s.	0	1	5	1	0	Clark, c.	0	0	8	0	0
Crane, c.	1	1	1	0	0	Smith, s. s.	0	0	1	2	1
Wyrkins, p.	2	2	0	0	0	Hughes, p.	0	0	0	4	0
						Terry, 1b.	1	0	9	0	0
Total	15	22	27	15	4	Total	6	11	27	13	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Athletic	0	0	3	2	0	4	0	4	1	—15
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	—6

Earned runs—Athletic, 11; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Welsh, Lyons, Bierbauer, Larkin, Wyrkins, Pinkney. Double plays—Fennelly and Larkin, Welsh and Bierbauer. First base on balls—Welsh, Lyons, Purcell, Terry. Hit by pitched ball—Lyons, Collins. First base on errors—Athletic, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Struck out—Stovey, Lyons, Wyrkins, 2; Collins, Corkhill, (2,) Terry. Umpire—Mr. Forgeman.

JERSEY CITY, 6; BOSTON, 3.

By superior batting the Jerseymen won a game from Boston's gilt-edged team yesterday. The curves of Radbourne were hit for ten singles and two doubles, while Daley managed to prevent the League men from bunching their hits. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Knowles, 3b.	0	1	1	5	0	Richards'n, 2b.	0	2	1	1	0
Lyons, s. s.	0	0	1	2	0	Johnson, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0
O'Brien, 1. b.	0	2	5	0	0	Gansell, r. f.	1	2	3	0	0
Friel, l. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Brouth'rs, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Gerhardt, 2b.	0	2	4	2	1	Nash, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1
Burke, r. f.	1	2	3	0	0	Sullivan, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Hofford, c.	2	2	8	3	0	Quinn, l. f.	0	2	1	0	0
Daley, p.	2	1	0	1	0	Bennet, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Lang, s. s.	0	1	0	3	1	Radbrne, p.	0	0	0	3	1
Total	6	12	27	16	4	Total	3	10	27	13	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Jersey City	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—6
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Jersey City, 2; Boston, 2. First base on errors—Jersey City, 2; Boston, 1. Left on bases—Jersey City, 6; Boston, 7. Two-base hit—Knowles. Three-base hit—Gansell. Double play—Knowles, Richardson, Quinn, Bennett, (2.) Radbourne. (2.) Stolen bases—Friel, Burke, Hofford, Ray. Double play—Radbourne, Richardson, and Brouthers. Passed balls—Hofford, 2; Nash. Bases on balls—Lang, Johnson, (2,) Gansell, Ray. Sacrifice hits—Knowles, O'Brien. Hit by pitcher—Brouthers. Passed balls—Bennett, (2.) Wild pitches—Daley, 1, Umpire—Mr. Clinton. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

ALL AMERICA, 22; CHICAGO, 9.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The Chicago and All Americas played to-day. The game resulted in a bad defeat for the Chicagos, the All Americas batting Baldwin's delivery all over the field. Brown, Fogarty, Ward, and Duffy distinguished themselves by doing some brilliant work. Score:

ALL AMERICA.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f.	4	1	1	0	Ryan, s. s.	1	1	1	1	0
Ward, s. s.	3	2	2	1	Sullivan, l. f.	1	0	2	1	0
Brown, r. f.	4	3	2	0	Duffy, r. f.	2	2	4	0	0
Carroll, 1b.	4	2	12	0	1	Anson, 1b.	1	2	12	0	0
Wood, l. f.	3	2	1	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	2	2	4	3	0
Fogarty, 1f.	3	3	0	0	0	Burns, 3b.	1	2	0	0	1
Manning, 2b.	1	2	3	1	0	Tener, c. f.	1	2	0	0	2
Earle, c.	1	2	6	0	0	Daly, c.	0	0	8	2	1
Crane, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Baldwin, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	22	21	27	12	3	Total	9	12	27	8	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

All America	3	4	0	0	2	1	4	0	8	—22
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—9

Earned runs—All America, 15; Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Pfeffer, Burns, Fogarty. Three-base hits—Ryan, Duffy, Tener, Brown, Carroll. Home runs—Brown, Fogarty. Double play—Anson (alone). First base on balls—Ward, 2; Baldwin, 2; by Crane, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Ryan, Manning. First Base on errors—All America, 5; Chicago, 5. Struck out—By Crane, 6; by Baldwin, 2. Passed balls—Earle, Daly. Stolen bases—All America, 5; Chicago, 2. Earned runs—All America, 9; Chicago, 7. Umpire—Mr. Barnum.

DETROIT, 2; PRINCETON, 1.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 20.—The first game on the home grounds was played to-day between the Detroit professionals and the Princeton College team, resulting in a victory for the professionals by a score of 2 to 1. The game was closely contested throughout, and would have been won easily by the collegians if the regular team had been put in the field. The Princetons had four substitutes, Brownlee taking the place of Payne in left field, who is at home sick. Watts in right field, Rodgers on first base, and Graff, an amateur catcher from the Rivingtons, filled the places of the regular men who have been disabled.

In the first inning Durell of the Princetons was called out on the home plate by a very close decision. This run would have tied the score. Again in the sixth inning Princeton had two men on bases when Dobrs was caught out on a fly ball. The pitchers were both very effective, each striking out ten men. The score by innings was as follows:

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Base hits—Princeton, 5; Detroit, 5. Earned run—Princeton, 1. Base on balls—Princeton, 1; Detroit, 1. Passed balls—Detroit, 1. Wild pitch—Ames. Left on bases—Princeton, 3; Detroit, 7. Errors—Princeton, 6; Detroit, 1. Pitchers—Ames, Keenan. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Henry G. Driffell of Princeton.

OTHER GAMES.

AT WORCESTER.

New-York	0	0	1	2	5	0	1	0	0	—9
Worcester	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Base hits—New-York, 11; Worcester, 12. Errors—New-York, 10; Worcester, 7. Pitchers—Titcomb and Stafford. Umpire—Mr. Knight.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Washington, 8; Toronto, 1. Errors—Washington, 1; Toronto, 5. Pitchers—Keefe and Vickory. Umpire—Mr. Quinn.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	2	4	0	3	6	0	0	8	—13	
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Base hits—Baltimore, 18; Columbus, 4. Errors—Baltimore, 4; Columbus, 4. Pitchers—Kilroy and Weyhing. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

AT CINCINNATI.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Base hits—St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Pitchers—Chamberlain and Duryea. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Kansas City	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	—14	
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—9	

Base hits—Kansas City, 11; Louisville, 13. Errors—Kansas City, 6; Louisville, 7. Pitchers—Swartzel and Ramsey and Hurst. Umpire—Mr. Daniels.

SHORT STOPS.

Edward Williamson, the popular short stop of the Chicago Club, arrived home yesterday on the Celtic. Last evening he was given a supper by "Nick" Engel. Among those present were De Wolf Hopper, Digby Bell, John Kelly, "Doc" McDonough, "Mike" Kelly, James Everard, Capt. Slevin, Walter Spalding, and "Nat" Goodwin.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 20.—The Philadelphia League club was defeated by the Wilkesbarre team by-day for the second time this week; score 6 to 2. Sanders, who pitched for the Leaguers, was hit hard by the local men, who had 12 hits with a total of 20, against 5 with a total of 8 for the visitors.

The New-Jersey Athletic Club of Bayonne won its first game this season yesterday, defeating the Acmes of New-York by 11 to 8. When New-Jersey went to bat last they were one run behind, but batted hard and safe for four runs before the inning was over.

NORWALK, Conn., April 20.—The Norwalks played the Yale Freshmen a rattling game on the Woodward-avenue grounds this afternoon, defeating them by a score of 15 to 2.

An effort is being made by Assemblyman Martin to induce Gov. Hill to veto the Polo Grounds bill. President Day, however, thinks that his efforts will be fruitless.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 20.—The Sagamores of New-York defeated the Rutgers College team in the first game of the season. The score was 9 to 6.

To-morrow the New-Yorks will play another game in Worcester.

The Athletics and Brooklyns will play at Gloucester, N. J., to-day.

ONE TOUCH OF SUMMER.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 20.—The heat to-day was very oppressive, the mercury ranging in the eighties. About 3 o'clock a heavy storm passed over the city, and hail fell in great quantities, some of the stones being as large as hickory nuts.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 20.—The weather has been sultry all day in the Hudson River Valley, the mercury standing at 84°. There were heavy thunderstorms this afternoon. No damage is reported.

THE MASONIC JUBILEE.

The Masonic lodges in the annexed district will celebrate the cancellation of the debt on the Temple by a dinner in the hall at One Hundred and Seventieth-street and Third-avenue on Wednesday next. The exercises as suggested by the committee of the Grand Lodge will be held in the afternoon. The Royal Arch Masonic bodies throughout the State, so far as heard from, are making great preparations to celebrate the event in a fitting manner.

MANY MORE POLES DOWN.

THE AXE BRIGADE MAKES RAPID HEADWAY UP TOWN.

For the first time since the Department of Public Works began cutting down the telegraph, telephone, and electric light poles and wires, Mr. Jay Gould's Western Union Company has been struck where it is tender, and acknowledged the blow by a wail of distress directed to the Commissioners at Electrical Control. On Thursday, while the city men were working up Sixth-avenue, a rotten fire-alarm pole fell at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street.

In order that life might not be endangered by the breaking of the fire-alarm circuit, the fallen wires were hung along the elevated road structure. The Commissioners looked upon this as a perfectly proper action, as Mr. Gould had once fought and won a battle in the Supreme Court to prove that his road was a post road, and that therefore it could properly be used for the carrying of wires. Much to the surprise of the Commissioners, they found the next morning that the wires had been cut and allowed to drop in the street, by orders of the company. They were replaced, again cut, and then the Commissioners got mad. An official petition on the matter was taken, as the Fire Department wires were rapidly being put into the subways, and now all those on Mayor Grant's line of march for the pole and wire cutters have been so disposed of.

It goes without saying that as a result of this the Commissioners were in no mood to go to any particular exertion to favor the Western Union Company. Yesterday a chance came to retaliate. On the corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street stands a Gilt pole, once bearing over a hundred Metropolitan Telephone wires, which the company has since removed. On the same corner is a branch Western Union office. The Western Union wires run up Sixth-avenue on the elevated structure. In order to make a connection with this branch office a cable ran from the elevated structure to the pole. When the Commissioners saw it they smiled. It was their legitimate prey. Orders were given to cut it down. It was cut, and the connection with the office on the corner and over a minor offices broken.

Heretofore all Western Union poles and wires cut had been "dead," but this cable was exceedingly alive, and its death meant the loss of many shekels to Mr. Gould's Western Union Company. Consequently Mr. Hamstone sent a dispatch to the Commissioners informing them of the cutting of the cable, and saying that it certainly must have been a "mistake" to cut it, as the Western Union Company had a permit to carry the overhead connection from the elevated road. Commissioners Hess and Moss viewed the cable, and would have by-day come to commit such a "mistake." Commissioner Gibbens might have winked also, only that he was not present. Commissioners Hess and Moss, a majority of the commission, with Commissioner Gibbens as a harmonious minority, said that the "mistake" had been made it must stand as it is. If the Western Union Company wished to connect the elevated road wires with any of their offices they must make the connection underneath the ground. The permit referred to, they said, was all other permits granted for overhead wires in the district now being cleared, is null and void.

Work was started on the telephone and telegraph subway in Twenty-third-street yesterday. The electric light subway has been built some time, and the telephone and telegraph was only delayed for the reason that the Metropolitan Telephone Company, which occupies Twenty-third-street with a perfect maze of wires, spoke of removing their headquarters from their present situation at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and such removal would have rendered the subway unnecessary. The cutting of the company's wires from the big poles at Twenty-third-street and Broadway, however, has rendered the entire circuit useless, and so the subway will be built.

The city men did a good day's work yesterday. They finished clearing up Sixth-avenue from Twenty-third to Forty-seventh street with the exception of two or three poles, which will be come down on Monday. The big poles on Forty-second-street south of Sixth-avenue, which have been stripped of wire by the Metropolitan Company, will be removed also on Monday. The work is being done very carefully, and there is every reason to believe that no repetition of the accident of Tuesday, when Lineman Early lost his life and Lineman Reilly was terribly maimed, will occur. Reilly is doing well at the New-York Hospital.

The electric light companies are rapidly getting their wires into the subways, completing the street work, and so ending a way with the fearness that existed on up-town streets on Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

A HUGE EASTER EGG—WEDDINGS SOON TO TAKE PLACE.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Among the numerous Easter presents received at the White House to-day was a mammoth sugar egg the size of a bushel basket, elaborately decorated in the most approved style of the confectioner's art. This egg was the gift of a well-known theatrical manager to Mrs. McKee's baby daughter. At one end of the egg was inserted a circular piece of glass, through which could be discerned a scene from "Little Lord Fontelroy."

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hughes of New-York and Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Hilton have arrived to attend the marriage of Mr. Edward Hilton to Miss Dorothy Phillips, Tuesday. Mrs. Hughes is a sister of Mrs. Hilton.

At the marriage of Miss Agnes Beach to Mr. Ferdon of New-York, which will take place Thursday at St. John's church, Mr. Spencer Biddle of Philadelphia, the partner of Mr. Ferdon on his Montana ranch, will be best man. Mr. Appleton of New-York, Mr. William G. Thompsen of Philadelphia, the fiancé Miss Katie Beach; Mr. Truxton Beale, Mr. Fred Poor, and Mr. Frank Lee will act as ushers. The bridesmaids will be Miss Katie Beach, Miss Rosalie Brown, Miss Nellie Wilson, Miss Julia Edie, and Miss Belle Morgan, cousin of the bride-elect. Among the guests from a distance who will be present are Mrs. Ferdon, Mrs. Hoffman Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton of New-York, and Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Miss Thompson, Mrs. Robert Porter of Philadelphia. Mr. Ferdon will make his future home at Piermont, on the Hudson.

Ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, Minister to Spain, was to-night entertained at dinner by Señor Don Emilio de Muruaga, the Spanish Minister.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

In a dispatch from Commander Schoenmaker, dated on board the Vandalia, March 8, that officer calls the attention of the department to the meritorious conduct of William Pooye, seaman, Feb. 22. A man had fallen overboard on the starboard, and Pooye jumped overboard and brought him to a rope, enabling him to get on board again. After a heavy blow, with much swell in the roadstead, it was discovered that a rope was foul of the screw, thus disabling the ship, when in an unsafe place Pooye went under the counter in the heavy swell, and succeeded in clearing the line. Commander Schoenmaker, in his report, says: "In view of these acts of officer and humanity, I feel myself in duty bound to call them to the attention of the department and to say that it will give such reward to William Pooye, seaman, as in its wisdom will be right."

Lieut. H. M. Witzel has been ordered to duty in the Hydrographic Office. Lieut. John C. Fremont has been detached from duty on the Inspection Board and ordered to torpedo instruction. Lieut. John W. Stewart from the Nautical Almanac Office and ordered to torpedo instruction. Lieut. F. S. Carter from steel inspection duty at Pittsburg, Penn., and ordered to the receiving ship Franklin. Ensign A. H. Mayer from the Naval Observatory and ordered to the Pensacola. Ensign H. S. Russell from the Coast Survey and ordered to the Yorktown. Ensign Joseph E. Boardman from duty as steel inspector at Pittsburg and ordered to the Pensacola. Naval Cadets John A. Lejeune, H. A. Wiley, and L. A. Stafford from temporary duty on the Independence and ordered to the Alliance. Adjutant Richard Mallock, Marine Corps, from the Brooklyn Barracks and ordered to torpedo instruction. First Lieut. T. N. Wood from the navy yard, Washington, and ordered to the Pensacola.

Capt Farquhar, in a dispatch dated on the Trenton, at sea, Jan. 16, while on her way to Samoa, reports the death of Fay Clark H. D. Alexander of that vessel, from yellow fever, on the night of Jan. 13. His disease was contracted in the line of duty from necessary exposure on shore at Panama while receiving stores from New-York at the railway station. Capt. Farquhar says of him: "He was an honorable gentleman, much beloved by all on board." He was buried at sea.

Commander Green of the Alert has reported to the Navy Department, under date of Honolulu, April 1, that affairs there are very quiet, nothing of particular interest having occurred since last advices. The health of the ship's company was excellent.

The Secretary of War has issued a general order that Battery C, First Artillery, be equipped as a battery of mountain artillery, with station at the Presidio of San Francisco.

The Kearsarge arrived at the New-York Navy Yard yesterday.

The Directors of the Hartford and Connecticut Western Road expect, it is said, to begin work on the proposed line from Terryville to Springfield within twenty days. It is to be completed in five months. To build it will cost $800,000. The funds will be furnished by a Philadelphia syndicate.

TEETH, LIKE ORIENT PEARLS, SET IN CUSHIONS OF ROSE;
A Breath like the perfume the toilet bestows;
These are charms to win hearts when all other charms fade,
But they can't be preserved without SOZODONT'S aid.

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The teeth may be rendered time-proof by brushing them daily with SOZODONT. No matter constitutional them, no matter affairs the removal, no species of decay follows the dental brush, if that pure and delicious dentrifice is faithfully used on the enamel of every other generation.

A LONG FIGHT FOR SPOILS

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATORS ADJOURN SINE DIE.

THE LONGEST SESSION IN THE STATE'S HISTORY—SENATOR MALLON BLOCKS A PARTY SCHEME.

TRENTON, N. J., April 20.—To-day ended the longest session ever held by any New-Jersey Legislature. It lasted fifteen weeks. Other sessions have touched the same number of weeks, but none have adjourned on the last day of the fifteenth week. Above all, this session has been noted for the extreme to which party measures were carried.

Its end was very peaceful and calm and every member was good humored. Speaker Hudspeth was very pleasantly remembered by his colleagues, irrespective of party. They presented him with a solitaire diamond ring. Mr. Voorhees, the leader of the minority, made the presentation speech, which was a very happy one. Mr. Hudspeth's reply was apt, and his thanks and acknowledgments to Mr. Voorhees for his courteous and able manner in leading the minority called forth much applause.

In the Senate, owing to the small number of members and the consequent increased cost each member would have to bear, no presents were given, but Senator Gardner's resolution and speech, tendering President Worts the acknowledgments of the Senate for his services as presiding officer were very complimentary. In the same vein the retiring President responded.

Notwithstanding the hurly-burly attending the closing hours of the session much business was put through. The Senate had its hands full with the important nominations sent in by Gov. Green. They were: For Supervisor of the State Prison—ex-Senator Robert L. Livingston of Union; Inspectors of the State Prison—Martin R. Dennis of Hudson, John Schalk of Essex, John P. Flanhigan of Middlesex, Thomas F. Carley of Camden, Charles H. Mickle of Cumberland; Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls—Lewis Parker, jr., of Mercer and James O'Rourke of Essex; Judge of Cumberland County—James R. Hoagland; Prosecutor of Pleas, Cumberland County—William A. Lourue; Lay Judge Salem County—Robert M. Hitchner; Lay Judge Cape May County—Stephen H. Bennett; Lay Judge Gloucester County—Edward L. Stratton; Lay Judge Burlington County—Stacy H. Scott. Except in the case of Senator Livingston all these nominations were confirmed, as were those of Albert Heffman for Lay Judge of Hudson County and William V. Steele for Prosecutor of Somerset County. Mr. Livingston's nomination was referred and died with the session. The action was caused by Senator Mallon of Paterson, and engendered much bitterness.

The new law, by which the Governor was given the appointment of the Prison Supervisor, was passed this session after a struggle of the form of the original measure. Under it Lieut. Gov. Butler's term will continue until his successor is duly qualified. As the Senate will probably be Republican next year no Democrat will be confirmed and Mr. Butler will again hold over, and instead of the Democrats capturing the plum that they passed a sauess bill to get, they have only succeeded in lengthening a Republican's term in the position. The Democrats say, however, that they would rather continue Mr. Butler therein than yield any more to Senator Mallon.

The Democrats during the session offered 73 partisan measures. Two of the most important failed to pass because of internal dissensions among the members of the majority over the spoils. The bills which failed were the Congressional Redistricting act, and the one to divide Hudson County so as to form a new county of the northern part. The latter bill caused bad blood between Mr. Segrue of Bobcken, the father of the bill, and Col. Hepenheimer, although the real cause of its defeat was the absence of Messrs. O'Neill and Feeney, who thus made sure that it would not pass.

Another bill was rushed through to the Governor and signed after the Republicans discovered that it was full of politics. A bill was passed early in the session giving notaries public the power to take acknowledgment of deeds. Gov. Green said that if a bill were introduced terminating the commissions of all notaries on July 1 and making the term hereafter five years he would sign both bills. His suggestion was accepted, and the second bill was sent to him very hastily and signed, when it was found that Mr. Voorhees was going to have it recalled. Republicans say it all means that the appointments of three thousand notaries by the present Executive will have considerable effect upon the coming Gubernatorial struggle.

Electoral reform was brought up in the House in the shape of the Worts substitute for the Australian Ballot bill, which the Senate passed last week. As the Democrats had seven of their party absent, the remainder could all vote for it, and thus say that the Republicans in voting against it, as they did, killed it. Mr. Voorhees said that, as the bill was only a sham and the real bill was killed, he saw no reason why the Republicans should aid in maintaining a fraud.

The Democratic members from the country voted solidly against amending the Worts liquor bill so that the wholesale and retail business could be carried on in one building by one man for a license fee of $275. Such dealers must continue to pay $500.

At 2:45 o'clock both houses convened in the Senate Chamber, and President Worts formally adjourned the session without delay.

During the session 513 bills were introduced in the House and 320 in the Senate, and about 290 of them became laws. The most important party measures carried through were the Redistricting act, which so gerrymanders the State as to make thirty-one out of sixty legislative districts Democratic; the Worts bill repealing last year's local option law, the repeal of the sunset election law, the personal registration law and the law making Election Boards nonpolitical, the repeal of the Jury Commission act, the act returning to the Sheriffs power to draw jurors, acts ousting several State officials by terminating the offices and recreating them, the act taking from the joint meeting all appointments and giving them to the Governor, acts affecting the Governments of Hoboken and Essex by changing the districts from which to elect Freeholders so that they will be Democratic, acts to alter ward lines in Newark and Jersey City so that a majority of the wards will be Democratic, and an act adding Democratic territory to Morris County so as to secure a Senator there this Fall. The appropriations are very small, owing to the depleted condition of the Treasury, about which the majority took no concern. The majority made no effort to provide for the deficiency, although Messrs. Voorhees and Ricker offered bills to secure relief. Few laws were passed of benefit to the State at large, but

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The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, with stationary temperature.

To-morrow the prohibition amendment to the Constitution is to be voted on in Massachusetts, and the indications are that it will be overwhelmingly defeated. The policy upon which some of the more fanatical temperance organizations set out of trying to pledge the churches to the support of the amendment and put a religious "boycott" upon those who opposed it signally failed. Some of the most eminent of the clergymen of the State have come out in open and vigorous opposition to the amendment on the ground, chiefly, that its adoption would injure and not benefit the cause of temperance. There can be no reasonable doubt that such would be the result, for local option now exists in Massachusetts, and any town or city in which the local sentiment will support and enforce prohibition can have it, while if the policy was forced upon those which now vote against it the law would be evaded and the restriction that is possible under excise laws would be lost. To take away from the Legislature the power to regulate this subject according to the demands and requirements of time and place would be very unwise. Many members of the Legislature who voted to submit the amendment to the people have avowed themselves to be opposed to its adoption, and have been criticised for bad faith on that account. That is not altogether just. There had been persistent demands for the submission of the question to the people for their decision, and Republican Conventions had more than once promised to comply with those demands. A member of the Legislature who did not believe in the wisdom of the amendment might consistently favor taking the sense of the people upon it, as they have primarily the right to decide what the Constitution shall be.

Michigan has finally adopted a high-license bill of considerable strictness, which will go into effect on the 1st of the month. The taxes required by the bill are not so heavy as those in the pending Missouri bill, but they are heavy enough to afford a decisive test of the system in the State. Retailers are to pay $600 a year, wholesale liquor dealers $800, wholesale beer and wine dealers $500, distillers $1,000, and brewers $250. Thus the drink is taxed from the moment of production to that of consumption. That the revenue will be greatly benefited there can be no doubt, and if the severe restrictions on druggists are enforced there will certainly be a very great advance in the check to crime and disorder.

The bill for the suppression of combinations that has been pending in the Dominion Parliament for some time was recently reported with a favorable recommendation, and the prediction is confidently made that it will become a law. This bill is the result of an investigation that was made by a Parliamentary committee at the time when a legislative committee from Albany was conducting a similar inquiry in this city. There are no actual Trusts in the Dominion, but the committee unearthed several powerful combinations and paid considerable attention to an association of wholesale grocers that fixed the price of sugar by agreement with the Canadian refiners. All but three or four of the wholesale grocers in the Dominion were members of this combination, and those who were not members suffered severely by reason of unjust discrimination practiced by the refiners. The exactions of combinations have excited very lively opposition in the Dominion, and the various schemes for the suppression of competition have been thoroughly discussed in and out of Parliament.

A somewhat startling dispatch from Victoria has announced that the sealing schooners going from that port into Behring Sea this season "will be armed, and will not tamely submit as hitherto to piratical American cutters." Our revenue marine officers must take warning from this grim threat. We fancy, however, that the case will be with the Victoria sealers a good deal as it was with the Gloucester fishermen two years ago. These latter, were going to fire into the Dominion cruisers if they tried to board them. One of them said: "We can carry six-pounders, and some schooners can carry as high as an eighteen-pounder." There was also a memorable story told at that time of a determined Yankee skipper who bought a small breech-loading cannon, and then another, and "petted the two guns fondly" as he challenged all Canada to prevent him from fishing in the Bay of Fundy. After we had been regaled with all these yarns, it was found that the Gloucester and Portland fishermen were too level-headed to undertake private war, and not a shot has ever been fired by them. So, we think, it will be with the Victoria sealers. They may go armed, but it will only be for the purpose of shooting the seals in the open sea, a very bad and wasteful practice, which ought to be stopped, irrespective of the question of the ownership of Behring Sea.

The practical expulsion of M. BOULANGER from Belgium is a step the consequences of which may be important. It shows that the French Government has not hesitated to assert itself with reference to the entertainment of a public enemy on its frontier, and that its representations have been listened to respectfully. In England the same influence cannot be exerted in the same way, because the traditional policy of the country offers an asylum to all political refugees, from dethroned Princes to plotters against the lives of reigning monarchs. But the presence of BOULANGER in London may have serious consequences, although he be left apparently free there. There is yet a strong anti-English sentiment in France, and the spectacle of a conspirator against the established Government harbored and protected by England may turn many French minds more favorably toward the home Government. Nor would it be difficult for the French Cabinet to pick a quarrel with England on the subject of BOULANGER'S conduct that would have a decided effect on public opinion in France. To the English Government the ex-General's presence can hardly be anything but a nuisance.

PROTECTIONIST COMPLAINTS.

Our protectionist friends are not so patient as they might be. Some of their organs are beginning to grumble because nothing definite has yet been done to advance their special interests under this Administration. They complain that Mr. WINDOM, the Secretary of the Treasury, is not at heart in sympathy with their ideas, that he comes from a State that is infected with the "free-raw-material fallacy," that he has been for some time consorting with New-York financiers who are notoriously indifferent to the protectionist plans, that he "lacks organizing capacity," by which they mean that he shows an indisposition to use his department solely to promote their campaign, and various other things equally indicative of a lack of confidence in Mr. WINDOM. On the other hand, they intimate that Mr. HARRISON has not been so strict in his fidelity to their schemes as he might have been, that he has sent to England Mr. LINCOLN, who has been identified in national politics with the "free-trade" Arthur and Gresham men, who does not properly appreciate the singular and engrossing importance of keeping Canadian competition away from American markets, and who has been suspected of thinking that there is something more important in American politics than the protectionist propaganda. They do not find any out-and-out protectionist in the Cabinet except Mr. BLAINE, whom they do not fully trust, and Mr. WANAMAKER, who is more interested in his "great house" than in protection pure and simple, and who, moreover, is an importer and a foreign manufacturer, and, therefore, "suspect."

Beyond these indications of discontent there is another still more important—the failure of the President to call an extra session, and thus secure the passage of the Senate bill in the only way that it can be secured beyond doubt. It is argued, and not without reason, that if the Senate bill goes over to a new Congress, meeting in the regular "long" session, it will be torn to pieces and many of its most valuable features will be modified or stricken out altogether. Moreover, when a new Congress meets, there will be a big crop of factional quarrels from the seed so diligently sown in the numerous nominations and appointments made in the recess, and the Republican margin both in the House and in the Senate is so small that there will be grave danger of being unable to unite all the forces for a measure affecting so many interests. It is well known that the Senate bill could not have been carried through the Senate in the shape in which it passed had it not been at a short session, when the party whip and spur could be vigorously applied, and when the managers were supposed to have the direction of the offices to be given out under the new Administration. In a long session after the spoils have been distributed, when disappointment and resentment have taken the place of desire and hope, the majority will no longer be so manageable, and the splendid scheme concocted with so much care and pushed through with such skill and energy at the last session may easily come to grief.

There is plainly a good deal of truth in these assertions and insinuations, and we believe it is worth while to group them together, as we have done, because, though they have come to light separately and in a number of different quarters, they probably express a feeling that is growing and likely to grow among the more eager and interested class of protectionists. But we do not believe that, in the long run, this class will be disappointed, at least not reasonably so. We think Mr. HARRISON and his Administration will do all for them that can be done. He has never shown the slightest sign of thinking for himself on these questions. He can be relied on to do what he imagines to be the best thing for his party—and himself. He is in no danger of having a very high standard as to means. He knows that the advancement of the Republican "cause" depends if not wholly yet absolutely upon the use of money, which can be got in large amounts only from the protected and favored interests. He will ultimately come as near to the terms offered by those interests as it is possible for him to come. Just now he must wrestle with the problem of the spoils, and he is hardly a big enough man to put that aside, or to deal with more than one job of this magnitude at a time. The spoils element is an old one in the party and a very strong one. At present it dominates everything, but Mr. HARRISON is doing the best he can with it from his point of view. He is building as efficient a machine as he knows how to construct. When it is complete it will be at the service of those who will pay highest, and no set of men can outbid the beneficiaries of the tariff. They would better be patient.

WANAMAKER'S "SALES AGENTS."

When JOHN WANAMAKER and the other epiphanies and incarnations of WANAMAKER put forth on Friday their curiously inadequate explanations of the Wanamaker & Brown circular inviting Postmasters to become "sales agents," they were much too nervous and hurried to make their statements hang together. These inconsistencies and contradictions must give great pain to the religious admirers of JOHN, but that is JOHN'S affair, not ours. The good man is now in Philadelphia, and in addition to administering still another rebuke to WILLIAM H. and THOMAS B.—a rebuke which seems to be cruel and undeserved, if, as JOHN and all his defenders contend, the circulars are perfectly innocent—he will probably hold a shop council and edit an explanation that will be consistent with itself, at least, if not with the facts. We shall expect to receive this explanation in time for publication in our issue of to-morrow.

Meanwhile, it is amusing to note the zeal and unanimity with which the newspapers of Philadelphia rally around JOHN. They are forced to admit that WANAMAKER & BROWN did send out the circulars to Postmasters, and they print the confessions of the other WANAMAKERS that JOHN holds stock in that concern and is a part of it. But, bless your soul, that's nothing against good, holy JOHN. He didn't write the circulars. He is, in fact, much distressed about them, since he has ostentatiously rebuked his wicked partners for attempting to use in their trade the employés of the department of the Federal service of which he is the head. Besides, as the Philadelphia *Press* observes, this circular "is a legitimate and proper means for pushing trade." We have received a large number of letters from Philadelphia in regard to WANAMAKER and the ways of WANAMAKER. The knowledge of both which these letters reveal is remarkable, but it has not been derived from the Philadelphia newspapers, which, our correspondents declare, are restrained by voluminous advertising "favors" from exposing the vast and varied unfitness of this man for the Postmaster Generalship. The *Press* of yesterday had three and three-quarter columns of Wanamaker advertisements. But it devotes less than a quarter of a column to the abuse of THE TIMES for publishing the sales agents' circular. This is disproportionate. We think the *Press* ought not to be so stingy toward JOHN.

But whether JOHN'S holding in the stock of the trousers-making concern be small or large, and whether or not the subserviency of the newspapers of Philadelphia to him be in direct ratio to the size of his checks for advertising, we flatter ourselves that WANAMAKER & BROWN will from this time send no more circulars inviting Postmasters to become their sales agents. The Postmaster General has the sense to see that the scandal in which he is involved, and which we have so successfully exposed, is a particularly mean and dirty one, and Postmasters may now be certain that they will not have to drum up trade for the Postmaster General's trousers-making firm in order to make sure of holding their places.

FIGHTING AGAINST REFORM.

The lively contest which was carried on in the State Senate during the last two legislative days of the past week is not to be explained by the desire of one side to pass the Rapid-Transit bill and of the other to defeat it. In fact, the tactics of Senator GRADY and Lieut. Gov. JONES, supported by the Democratic Senators generally, were not calculated to help that measure, but rather to intensify and embolden the opposition to it and add to the perils that beset it. It was not possible for the minority to force favorable action upon the bill even by arbitrary rulings from the Chair. It is true that if the Republican Senators had been favorably disposed they might easily have passed the bill and thus cleared the way for other measures which they were anxious to advance, but whatever their motives may have been, and whatever construction may justly be put upon their action on the subject of rapid transit, they were not prepared to dispose of the pending bill without further delay, and there was no power in the minority to compel them to do so.

What the Republican Senators proposed to do when their leader, Mr. FOLLETT, moved to lay the Rapid-Transit bill on the table was to bring forward the Excise bill and the Ballot-Reform bill and send them to the Governor for his approval. It was knowledge of this fact that induced Lieut. Gov. JONES to rule arbitrarily that the Rapid-Transit bill could not be laid aside without a two-thirds vote, when he knew perfectly well that a single bill in the order of third reading could at any time be laid on the table and taken from the table by a vote of the majority of those present, so long as the order of third reading of bills itself was not suspended. The purpose of the extraordinary course which he took was to head off the reform measures which he knew would be brought forward if the opportunity were given. He would hardly have acted as he did without a previous understanding with the leader of the Democrats on the floor of the Senate, and there is no room for doubt that such an understanding was instigated by the Governor of the State, who has as little regard for the rules of legislation when they stand in his way as he has for the principles of reform or the respectable sentiment of the public.

This plot between the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and Senator GRADY, and the singular performance by which an effort was made to carry it out, show that Gov. HILL is anxious to avoid facing ballot reform and restrictive excise legislation. Two years ago he vetoed a high-license bill on the ground chiefly that it did not apply to the whole State. Last year he vetoed a general high-license bill on a variety of pretexts, and was put to considerable strain to find plausible arguments to support his action. In accordance with his own suggestion a commission was provided for to revise the excise laws of the State. A bill prepared by such a commission is the basis of the Excise bill now pending, which is not a high-license bill at all, but which provides for higher fees than are now required and imposes some moderate restrictions upon the liquor traffic. Having allied himself openly with the liquor dealers of the State last year and having secured his re-election with the aid of their money and their arduous efforts in his behalf, together with desperate bargains with Republican politicians whereby the Democratic Party of the country was betrayed to defeat, Gov. HILL is now afraid to face even a moderate proposition to put further restrictions upon the liquor traffic. Public sentiment is growing in favor of such a policy, the more reputable Democrats are supporting it, and even he, with all his ingenuity and bravado, shrinks from taking a new stand against it, and he is resorting to desperate expedients to avoid facing the necessity of acting upon the Commission Excise bill.

He has a similar dread of having the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill placed before him. He vetoed the bill of last year on account of certain alleged defects and imperfections. So far as these presented reasonable ground of objection they have been remedied and the pending measure has no weak spots upon which an attack can be effective. It will be hard to justify a new veto, especially as public sentiment in behalf of this reform has made wonderful progress in the last year and has won the support of the Democratic Party in several States, where bills to give it effect have already been passed. The Governor is desperately anxious to stave off legislative action on these two reform measures, and that accounts for the extraordinary scenes that have been witnessed in the Senate. The two houses have united in a resolution to adjourn the session on the 16th of May. Any bill reaching the Governor later than the 5th, he would not be obliged to act upon at all, and could defeat by merely doing nothing. There are, therefore, only this week and next for the passage of bills upon which the Governor would be compelled to put himself on record, and next week's proceedings will be interrupted by the centennial celebration in this city. But these circumstances, which the Governor seems to have counted upon as favoring his policy of evasion, should not be permitted to help him out of his dilemma. He should be forced to face the issue. The Senate should pass the Excise and Ballot-Reform bills in time to put upon Mr. HILL the whole responsibility of defeating them, and in time to force him to come out and take his stand in full view of the public. If necessary, the session should be extended for the purpose.

STREETS AND PARADES.

The disinclination at first shown by the Army Committee on the centennial celebration to change the route of the procession, even to insure the great advantage of passing Union-square, has an indirect bearing upon an important question of municipal policy. It has been commonly assumed that the only use of streets is for the convenience of persons going from place to place about their ordinary vocations. This consideration has acted as a kind of *ex post facto* justification of SHARP'S Broadway Railroad, if not as a condonation of the action of the Aldermen. The enormous profits of the road no doubt prove the extent of the public demand for it and show it to be a great public convenience. The trade of Broadway has probably been also profited by the construction of the road. The same considerations that are adduced to justify the Broadway road are also adduced from time to time by speculative promoters who cast envious eyes upon Fifth-avenue.

We need not doubt that the same kind of justification could be pleaded for a surface road in Fifth-avenue that is urged for the actual road in Broadway. It would no doubt pay very handsomely the persons who were allowed to build it. But, apart from the objections raised by the householders on the street itself, which will continue to be urged so long as Fifth-avenue is a fashionable street, there is another and purely public objection which has been brought into notice by the attitude of the Army Committee. It is eminently desirable that there should be one longitudinal thoroughfare kept for pleasure driving on ordinary occasions and for public pageants on extraordinary occasions. The hesitation of the Army Committee will hardly gain the improvements and the unnecessary outlays incurred now in streets where car tracks are laid. The car tracks are quite as hostile to the effect and dignity of the procession as they are to the comfort of its members. A broad, well-paved, well-kept avenue is necessary to the impressiveness of a military or civic pageant. Fifth-avenue itself is too narrow for this purpose, and it is absolutely the only thoroughfare below the Central Park that is available at all for this purpose. Many smaller cities than New-York are very much better provided with the first essential for a street parade, which is a suitable street. Before the rails of the Broadway Road were laid a continuous route for a procession could be laid out from the Battery to Central Park. Now it is only from Washington-square to Central Park that there is a practicable route, and this is not in all respects suitable.

This is a question quite as practical and quite as important as the saving of five minutes a day to men on their way to and from their business or to women engaged in shopping. The shows of a city form part of its attractiveness both to its own inhabitants and to strangers. Several times every year there are processions in which almost the whole population is interested. Every four years there are processions that interest the whole population without exception. Occasionally there is a requirement for a public demonstration that is not merely of local but of national significance. Such was the funeral of Gen. GRANT, and such will be the centennial celebration. Whoever has witnessed one of these events cannot but be aware that the city is very ill fitted to exhibit it to advantage. It was only in Fifth-avenue, looking down or up the slope of Murray Hill, that the funeral procession of Gen. GRANT could be really appreciated, and could have the effect which in itself it was well calculated to produce. At the approaching celebration we are inviting the whole country, and thousands upon thousands of strangers will doubtless accept our invitation, to witness a procession, the effect of which ought to be enhanced by every available accessory and circumstance. Yet it appears that the best point of view, which Union-square probably is, is not conveniently available, because we have allowed the streets bordering it to be made impassable for processions. The legislators will no doubt be presently importuned again, as they have often been importuned before, to render equally impassable the only thoroughfare we have left in which a procession can march with comfort and dignity and at the same time be fairly visible.

RAILROAD BUILDING CHECKED.

Great surprise was caused by the statement recently made in the *Railway Age* that "during the first three months of the present year the work of railway construction or inception has been going on [in the United States] in the name of 666 companies, representing a contemplated mileage of over 53,400 miles, of which over 14,800 miles appear to be under construction or under contract." Commenting upon the figures, the *Age* says: "The fact that, in the first three months of the year, new lines representing over 53,000 miles have been brought to public notice, and that their construction is urged, and to a large extent is probable, is impressive evidence of the enormous field for railway enterprises which the United States affords."

It has been a common belief that the reaction following the extraordinary extension of our railroad lines in 1887 would be more strongly marked this year than in 1888, but these figures and the accompanying comment in a journal whose estimates had won respect tended to upset a good many calculations. The high-water mark of railroad construction was reached in 1887, when about 13,000 miles of new road were built. Last year the new mileage fell to 7,100, and it was not expected that so great an addition would be made in the present year.

That these figures were misleading, and that the common expectation has been warranted thus far by what has been done is shown in the *Railroad Gazette* of the 19th inst. The *Gazette* has procured from the officers of the railroad companies accurate statements as to the work done since Jan. 1. There have been laid in the first three months of the current year in the United States only 474 miles of new main line or branch line track. In the corresponding months of last year about 1,000 miles were laid. The comparison seems to indicate that the total new mileage for the year will be about half as great as that of 1888, or only 3,500 miles, but there is no certainty that the ratio will be maintained. The additions in the first quarter of 1888 were as large as those made in the first quarter of the preceding year, but the new mileage for the entire year was in one case 7,100 and in the other 13,000. It seems reasonable to expect that the new mileage this year will fall far below that of 1888, for the inference to be drawn from the figures is supported by many other considerations that will occur to those who are familiar with the recent history of our railroad system.

The reckless building of new lines in unproductive regions that lie between the Rocky Mountains and the one hundredth meridian and the unnecessary multiplication of lines in the Upper Mississippi Valley, have seriously decreased or cut off altogether the profits of two or three great corporations, and nearly all of the so-called Granger roads are in bad condition. There will be no further extension of their lines for some time to come. The great losses of the Atchison and Burlington systems, the action taken by the companies in the new Association, the hostile legislation in several Western States, and the attitude of the great loaning houses, as shown in the meetings at which the Association was formed, preclude any considerable addition to the mileage of the companies that were foremost in the work of construction a year and a half ago. There is nothing to be gained by making new roads in regions that cannot supply business to half the roads already constructed in them. The return upon investments already made is so slight that further investments in the same direction would be disheartening to all but speculators. The railroad companies, as a rule, are not in a position to build new lines unless they can see a reasonable prospect of profit from the business to be done on them. Many of them have been compelled to borrow money to complete lines already begun, and they are not likely to undertake new ones unless they can see their way clear to pay the interest on the money borrowed. Even if the bankers who have heretofore procured money for extensions were not now opposed to further construction, the companies that were building so rapidly and recklessly in 1887 and 1888 must now wait for the population to grow between their new lines, and the waiting will be very tiresome to the stockholders of some of them.

While the extension of roads in the West has been sharply checked, there will be considerable additions to the railroad systems of the South. The Southern States east of the Mississippi have laid nearly 50 per cent. of the new track reported in the first three months of this year, and they have 37 per cent. of the 4,221 miles described as under construction. The longest piece of road built since Jan. 1 lies in Georgia, and the longest line now under construction is the Alabama Midland. A large part of the new mileage of 1889 will be found in the South. A survey of the entire field indicates that a conservative policy will be followed during the year and that there will not be a return to what may be called the perilous inflation of 1887.

The abdication of King MILAN was perhaps far from being the end of Servia's troubles on his account. Queen NATHALIE having been prevailed upon to return to that country, he also is going back. The young King ALEXANDER, who will not finish his thirteenth year until next AUGUST, is likely to have enough to do with the rival claims of his parents on his attention, and report imputes to him a double-dealing disposition in this particular which can hardly tend to simplify matters. For the present, however, the Regents constitute the real executive power, and will take care that the renewal of marital quarrels does not disturb national peace. The CZAR'S message of friendship to the young King and the Regents, showing his interest in Servia, is rather suggestive among recent incidents. Perhaps he hopes in this country to find that consideration for Russian guidance which the Belgian Regents did not exhibit. Meanwhile Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia are all going their ways with little regard to the wishes or whims of St. Petersburg.

The benefit which is to be given to Signor CAMPANINI at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening is a well-deserved tribute to a fine artist and courageous manager. In the palmy days of Italian opera in this city Signor CAMPANINI delighted and moved the public with the unfailing excellence of his vocal art, the richness of his fine voice, and the sincerity and forcefulness of his acting. He deserves kindly recognition from admirers of WAGNER on account of his earnest and conscientious performances of Lohengrin and Tannhäuser, in which he gave the lyric element of the rôles a superb treatment. Returning to this country lately as an impresario, he enabled the public of this city to hear VERDI'S great work, "Otello," in advance of most European musical centres. It is altogether fitting and proper that the public should testify its appreciation of his services, and he ought to be greeted on Tuesday evening by a crowded house.

POSTED FOR TAXES.

A LIST WHICH INCLUDES NAMES OF MANY WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 20.—The appearance in the two local papers here this morning of nine columns of names of delinquent taxpayers for the past five years excited much interest. The names are accompanied by a description of the property upon which the taxes are unpaid, and unless a settlement is made before June 3 the property described will be sold at public sale by the Collector. The unpaid taxes foot up $11,212 59.

The long list includes some of Long Branch's most prominent and wealthy residents, among them being John Hoey, proprietor of the famous Hollywood Hotel and cottages, whose taxes amount to $3,272 90. Warren Leland, the proprietor of Leland's Ocean Hotel, is put down for $488 80; George Blanchard for $339 80, and Mrs. Fletcher Harper for $178 75. Mrs. Minnie Cummings's cottage at Elberon is also in the list for $102 85. Anthony Lanch, proprietor of Lanch's Hotel, is also reported indebted to the board for $192. Gen. Thomas T. Eckert's Summer home at West End is a surety for $134 25 owed for taxes.

The name of William L. McIntyre, owner of the Mansion House and several cottages in Union-avenue, is opposite a charge of $269 50; Thorndyke Saunders of New York must pay up $143 75. Woodman Stokes, the lessee of the Seabright Inn, has his two cottages in Garfield-place and Second-avenue advertised with an incumbrance of $125 25. Mrs. Helen C. Trapbagen, who for a number of years conducted the Ocean Wave and Florence Hotels, but left the place a year ago, is also a debtor to the Collector for $130 50. Mrs. Margaret Woolley, widow of Jordan Woolley, who owns more property than any other woman at Long Branch, is also requested to come forward with $113 50. William A. Conover, proprietor of the Brighton Hotel, is advertised for $120 taxes. Alderman Edward H. Emmons of the Merchants' Hotel is down for $105 50.

Among other names on the list are those of Judge W. R. Brindley, Dr. James E. Cooper, ex-Commissioner Thomas W. Cooper, Fire Chief Richard B. Moore, Henry Horn, Charles E. Kumble, Henry Stafford Little, Henry Moss, Christopher Murray, Theodore Moss, G. W. Pach, and Mrs. Warren Leland, Jr.

This publication of names, while it is customary, surpasses in number that of any previous year.

AN IMPORTANT BILL LOST.

ST. PAUL, April 20.—Last night in the House it was discovered that Senate bill No. 519, the Duluth and Winnipeg Forfeiture bill, had disappeared and no one could find it. The bill had been handed to Mr. Crossfield, the Chairman of the Public Lands Committee, when it first came into the House from the Senate. Yesterday Mr. Crossfield stated on the floor of the House that it was referred to him on Thursday and that there had been no meeting of the committee since. Last night it was ascertained that the document was missing. Mr. Crossfield had put it into his desk with other papers and had locked his desk when he went away. Last night he acknowledged that he knew nothing of the present whereabouts of the document and was disposed to think that some one was "putting up a job on him."

The Constitution of the State provides that no bills shall be passed on the day of final adjournment of both Houses. This will be Tuesday, leaving but to-day and Monday in which this bill can be read or passed. Unless the bill be reported back so as to be read to-day it cannot be passed by the present Legislature without a suspension of the rules on Monday, which will require a two-thirds vote of the whole House, or 80 votes.

BOULANGER GOING TO ENGLAND.

BRUSSELS, April 20.—M. Bourée, the French Ambassador, yesterday informed Prince de Chimay, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the meeting of the Boulanger committee in Brussels impressed the Paris Government unfavorably. The Cabinet thereupon sent an official to the hotel at which Gen. Boulanger is stopping to warn the General that he must leave Belgium of his own accord or the Government would expel him. After consulting with M. Rochefort Gen. Boulanger consented to leave here. The other Boulangist leaders in Brussels will accompany him. He will start for London on Wednesday next.

The large tannery owned by Brown & Bailey at Glassboro, N. J., was burned to the ground last night, causing a loss of $50,000. The fire was ignited by some one having a personal spite against the owners, large quantities of oil having been sprinkled about the building. The burning oil flowed into the mill-race, and the water, instead of helping, only served to spread the flames. The fire was discovered by a boy who was passing the tannery on his way to work. He gave the alarm, but the flames had gained such headway that the fire-engines could do nothing to stop them. The tannery was the largest in South Jersey, and employed 150 men. It was built in 1865, and was considered a model establishment of its kind. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW.

WHY DR. STORRS RESIGNS FROM THE BROOKLYN PARK BOARD.

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs yesterday resigned his office as a member of the Brooklyn Park Commission and sent Mayor Chapin a long letter explaining his reasons. His main reason is that under a recent decision of Corporation Counsel Jenks the Park Commissioners have no right to spend their money in their own way. They must get an appropriation from the Aldermen. There is a bill before the Legislature now remedying this defect.

Dr. Storrs in his letter says among other things:

"The board has no real authority to use its own funds. It is at liberty to propose plans to others for their approval, but is not at liberty to approve them finally for itself and to act upon them independently, as it did when I entered the board. Instead of being a 'Board of Park Commissioners' it has been practically transformed into a 'Committee of Park Petitioners,' and this might not unsuitably become its corporate name.

"The construction of new works, under the special legislation of last year, is the only thing in regard to which the board is exempt from the restriction. That is important, but the constant maintenance and renovation of the parks from season to season is still more so, and as to this the board now moves in legal fetters. In point of fact, under a strict construction of the law the board cannot buy a box of pens for a bunch of classics, a wheelbarrow or a rake, except under special authorization of the Common Council and through the consenting action of the Commissioner of Public Works.

"And it is painful to me to see the parks already suffering and destined to suffer more and more for want of work which the board has no power to order to be done, for which the city at large the city holds it responsible. The Egyptian requisition of bricks without straw ought hardly to be revived in our time."

GOOD OF THEIR KIND.

Master Hovey of the old Phillips School, whose death I spoke of some weeks ago, was in the habit of teaching his boys geography in a somewhat curious fashion. Taking up a morning paper, he would turn to the shipping news and read off the incoming vessels and ask the class what cargoes they probably brought from the ports from which they came. The clearances were treated in a similar way, and then the scholars were asked to find out the whereabouts of what craft were in port and what they had for cargo or what they took out to their destination. On one occasion one of the class said his vessel was loaded with grain and gun carriages. Where was it cleared for? Some slight disturbance in Northern Africa was suggested, but promptly put down, as Algeria, once the grain field of Rome, still produced cereals too close at hand. A small war up the Adriatic was looked upon with more favor by teacher and boys alike, and the question was put: if this were not the destination of the evidently war-laden ship. "No, Sir," promptly answered the warlightly-inclined student, "she cleared for Fort Warren, Boston Harbor."—*Boston Post.*

A clergyman, now the Vice Chancellor of a prominent Eastern university, wrote a book a few years ago. He wanted to have the publishing house of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia issue it. With this view he waited upon the serene old Broad-brim in charge. "I can't say whether we can take thy manuscript or not. These must see the committee." "What committee?" "Does thee know the history of our society?" "Only in a general way." "Well, years ago we were subjected to much suffering and indignity by persecution in all quarters. A central committee was formed here in Philadelphia to aid our persecuted brethren. It was called the Committee on Sufferings. We live in happier times. The Friends are no longer persecuted. Hence the committee has no more work to do in the way of helping those who are oppressed. But it still exists in connection with our publishing work; and now when authors offer their manuscript to us we refer them to the Committee on Sufferings." The future Vice Chancellor regarded the name and function as peculiarly apt.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Slang is so expressive and has taken such deep root in usage that the pulpit has yielded to the pressure, and now and then during the course of a sermon one can hear it crop out, as was the case with a sermon we listened to last Sunday, in which the preacher used nearly all of the expression, "He got there all the same." The preacher checked himself on "the," but too late to suppress the smile that ran over the faces of his congregation or to prevent the blushes which suffused his own. The sermon, it was thought, was considerably abridged by this little lapsus.—*Leary (Ga.) Courier.*

"Will the educated women marry?" is a question under discussion in some of the magazines. That depends. If her education makes her bright, pleasant, entertaining, and sensible she will marry, provided a man worth having is within reach. But if her education makes her critical, dogmatic, and pedantic she will not marry for the simple reason that no man will ask her. All women ought to be well educated. Nothing more requires a wise and well-trained mind than to administer well the affairs of a household. An education which unfits a woman for this is not worth the name.—*Louisville Western Recorder.*

Of the many stories relating to Dr. McCosh of Princeton here is a characteristic one: There had been a terrible disturbance among a set of wild students, who were rusticated, and the occurrence made a great stir in the college. The next Sunday in chapel President McCosh got up to make the opening prayer. "Thou knowest, O Lord," he said, "that we are in heavy grief. But, O Lord, Thou also knowest the particulars, so that it is really not necessary to inform Thee of them."—*Hartford Courant.*

"It's a curious fact," said Mr. Greene, "that there is a wonderful difference in the 'supers' in the different parts of the country. In some cities it is impossible to get together men into whom you can pound any sort of idea of the play. I always measure the intelligence of a community by the intelligence of the 'supers.'"—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

There is a business firm in Grand Rapids that has caught on to the proper sentiment. The barrels it sends South have pasted on their heads a big Stars and Stripes flag, with two hands clasped cordially across it. Nobody has yet seen a bloody shirt on a business barrel shipped to this side of the Ohio.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Bankrupt's Wife—Well, at any rate, the Thompson failure was worse than ours. Sympathizing Friend—Why, I thought it was just the other way. Bankrupt's Wife—No, indeed; Edward only failed for 10 cents on the dollar, while Mr. Thompson failed for 50!—*Harper's Magazine for May.*

Mr. McMackin's beet, which was mentioned in a former issue of the *Waitsfield*, was weighed last week. It weighed 112 pounds and Mr. McMackin says he fed two horses and three cows with it for four days.—*El Verano (Cal.) Waitsfield.*

"What are you doing, Patrick?" "Wakin' up your husband, ma'am." "But why?" "Because it's tin o'clock, ma'am, when I was to give him the dhrops to make him shlape."—*The Apost.*

A canary in West Troy has been kept in the same room with a parrot so long that it has learned to repeat distinctly the words "Pretty poll" and "Polly have a cracker."—*Troy Budget.*

A Dr. Pillsbury has asked a Western court to change his name to one less significant of his profession.—*Pillsbury Chronicle Telegraph.*

Swarms of crows are seen in the

D. LOWBER SMITH'S OFFER

HE WILL SUBMIT HIS CLAIM TO OFFICE TO THE COURTS.

MR. SMITH BELIEVES THAT HIS TERM AS COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS DOES NOT EXPIRE UNTIL MAY 1, 1891.

At last a step has been taken toward the correction of the derangement in the terms of officers of this city, which has caused so much disputation among politicians. It has been taken by Public Works Commissioner D. Lowber Smith, who insists that his term of office does not expire on May 1 next under the operation of the Consolidation act, as Tammany men are sure it does. Understanding that Mayor Grant intends to appoint a Commissioner of Public Works on that date, Commissioner Smith has made a proposition to him to take the contention into the courts on a statement of all the facts agreed upon by both sides. His letter containing the proposition is clear and straightforward and evidently inspired by a desire to save time and money which would be lost in a bitter litigation for partisan purposes. It is as follows:

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1889.

The Hon. Hugh J. Grant, Mayor:

SIR: I learn from various sources that you intend on the 1st day of May next to make an appointment to the office I hold of Commissioner of Public Works under the supposition that my term of office will expire on that day. I am advised by counsel of high character and ability, whose opinion accompanies this note, that my term does not expire at that time, but that I am entitled to that office until the 1st day of May, 1892.

I do not desire to hold the office for a day longer than I am entitled to it by law; but, under the advice given me, I cannot relinquish it until the right to it shall have been decided by the Court of Appeals.

To facilitate such a decision of the question with full security to the rights of every person in interest, and without interruption of the public business, and without the appearance before the public of factious contention on either side, I suggest that counsel be designated to represent the interests of whoever you may appoint. A case can be made as provided by law, as was done in relation to the office of Corporation Counsel in the case of Wood against Lacombe. Such a case can, by mutual consent, be argued before the Supreme Court the first week in May and decided in that month. An appeal by the defeated party can be argued before the Court of Appeals in June, and the matter can be finally decided by that court before the 1st day of July.

Of course, the present status of the office will be continued until that result can be reached; but I will stipulate that if the decision of the Supreme Court is in favor of my right I will not draw the salary for the office unless the decision of the Court of Appeals shall be in my favor.

Submitting this proposition to you, with an earnest desire to avoid contention by a prompt submission of the matter to the courts, which is all that either party should desire, and which both with equal willingness should accept, I trust that this proposition will be received and acted upon in the same spirit. Respectfully yours,

D. LOWBER SMITH,
Commissioner of Public Works.

The opinion of his counsel appended to Commissioner Smith's letter, and signed by Ex-Judge Noah Davis and Mr. Calvin Frost. The gist of it was this:

"After a careful examination of the question at your request, we are of opinion that under the statutes governing the terms of officers the office of Commissioner of Public Works does not expire on the 1st day of May next; but that you are lawfully entitled to hold that office till the completion of a term which will expire on the 1st day of May, 1891.

"The Mayor, therefore, has not power to appoint your successor until the expiration of that term; and it is your right and duty to hold the office and perform its functions notwithstanding any such appointment."

Messrs. Davis and Frost approved of Commissioner Smith's idea to have the matter submitted to the courts by mutual consent to avoid prolonged litigation, but they gave no hint in their opinion of the grounds on which it is based. They, however, was to be made public, and they were unwilling to reveal their case before Mayor Grant had acted on Commissioner Smith's proposition. But THE TIMES, which first called attention to the derangement of the terms of the Commissioner of Public Works and Corporation Counsel, and to the necessity to correct them, has already shown the matters on which the opinion is founded. For personal or political purposes each Commissioner of Public Works has been permitted to take a full term of four years without regard to the time of his appointment or the legal expiration of the stated term of his predecessor. Thus the terms have become mixed, so that the compilers of the Consolidation act fell into the error of assuming that the term of Robert G. Thompsen as Commissioner of Public Works expired in December, 1884, and of undertaking to extend until May 1 next the term which Rollin M. Squire entered upon on Dec. 31, 1884.

The first Commissioner of Public Works was William M. Tweed. He took office for a term of four years, beginning April 10, 1870. He resigned and on Dec. 3, 1871, George M. Van Nort was appointed for a term of four years. The charter of 1873 provided that the Commissioner of Public Works and the Corporation Counsel taking office in December, 1875, should have their terms curtailed so that they should end on May 1, 1879. No attention was paid to the law, and so the present trouble began. Taking terms from the beginning of George M. Van Nort's service they should have begun and ended as follows: Dec. 3, 1871, to Dec. 3, 1875; Dec. 3, 1875, to May 1, 1879; May 1, 1879, to May 1, 1883; May 1, 1883, to May 1, 1887; May 1, 1887, to May 1, 1891. This is the method of the counsel of Commissioner Smith. Both seems that in adopting it they have committed the error out of which the trouble arose. Mr. Van Nort seems, under the law, to have been appointed only to serve out Tweed's term, but he assumed to take a full term of four years, and his successor, Fitz John Porter, followed him in the assumption, continuing in office until December, 1875, when he apparently should have relinquished it in April, 1874.

Dating the several terms from the entry of Tweed into office, the conclusion must be reached that the term Commissioner Smith is now serving is three-quarters gone, and will expire on May 1, 1890. His counsel take the pleasanter view that it is only half gone, and will continue until May 1, 1891.

DISCUSSION AND PRESENTATION.

A reporter for THE TIMES found Mayor Grant last night at the presentation of a magnificent silver service to Under Sheriff Thomas F. Gilroy, who is commonly regarded as the Tammany man to be appointed to the Commissionership of Public Works. Mr. Grant said that he had not seen Commissioner Smith's letter and therefore could not discuss it. It had been left at his office after he and Gov. Hill had gone riding. He declined to express any opinion in the matter.

Mr. Bourke Cockran and other Tammany men were not so reluctant as Mayor Grant. They spoke in derision of Commissioner Smith's proposition. "It don't deserve an answer," said Mr. Cockran. "It is absurd. How could Mayor Grant make any such compact with Mr. Smith as that gentleman sets forth? If he should appoint a man to supersede Mr. Smith, would he not be violating law for him to enter into an agreement by which Mr. Smith's right to retain office even for a minute longer was recognized?"

Senator Ives and Deputy Register James J. Martin expressed a wish to have the matter settled quickly, but they agreed with Mr. Cockran. It is probable, from the sentiment expressed by Tammanyites generally last night, that Mayor Grant will inform Commissioner Smith that it is not his right to make arrangements for the settlement of any question necessary to solve the title to the office of Commissioner of Public Works. His duty, he will probably say, was to make an appointment at the time he considered proper. The matter ended there, so far as he was concerned. But Mayor Grant's appointee could make the arrangement suggested by Commissioner Smith.

The Tammany men insist that the clause of section 106 of the Consolidation act, which extends the term of the Commissioner of Public Works from December, 1888, to May 1 is not unconstitutional, and that it is operative to end the term of Commissioner Smith on May 1, even though no term began in December, 1884, which could be continued beyond December, 1888. They say that the purpose of the Legislature was to start a new term on the approaching May 1, and that the courts will take cognizance of that purpose.

The presentation of silverware to Thomas F. Gilroy, the prospective competitor of Mr. Smith for the office of Commissioner of Public Works, was to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding. Every well-known Tammany man in the city took part in the presentation. It was a surprise to Mr. Gilroy, but he made a neat reply to Bourke Cockran's speech of presentation.

A MAN CHOKES A DOG TO DEATH.

Unless the dog catchers are unusually vigilant, Dr. Pasteur and his followers will have plenty of work to do before the Summer is over. At the present time the streets of New-York appear to be infested with more than the usual number of homeless curs, that have a tendency to go mad. On Friday night a mad dog was shot in front of THE TIMES building.

Yesterday afternoon a large and shaggy black dog was seen running up Greenwich-street, snapping at the different objects it passed. When it reached the corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich-streets it made a spring at a lounger at a workman who was passing, and bit him in the arm. The man at once took in the situation, and grasping the brute by the throat threw it to the ground and fell upon its body. After he had secured a good grip on the dog's wind-pipe with one hand he seized its tongue with the other and held on until the animal was dead. At that moment a police officer made his appearance and shot the dog in the head three times.

The name of the man who received the bite was not ascertained.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Frankenberg Steamboat (Dutch), Hinkels, Antwerp 14 days, with 2 cases, mdse; passenger to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steamship Palmyra (Mex.), Baker, Tampico 10 days, with mdse and passengers to Ward Line. Arrived at the Battery at 2 P. M.

REV. MR. NORTH'S SAD FATE.

HE IS STRUCK DOWN BY THE CARS AND DIES UNKNOWN IN A HOSPITAL.

The Rev. Charles R. North, pastor of the Eighteenth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church on West Eighteenth-street, died at the Harlem Hospital yesterday from injuries received while attempting to cross the railroad tracks at the Mott Haven Station on the day before. Mr. North left his residence, 305 West Eighteenth-street, Friday afternoon, for Mott Haven, with the intention of overseeing a house on Mott Haven-avenue into which he expected to move yesterday. He carried out his purpose, and afterward visited a friend at Mott Haven, where he dined and passed the evening. About 9 o'clock he left and made his way to the Mott Haven station. On arriving there he found himself on the wrong side of the track for the down-town trains, and started to cross over.

Mr. North saw a down-town train approaching, but he probably did not notice the swift approach of an up-town express. He was struck and knocked from the track, and was rendered unconscious by the shock. Nothing was found on his person to identify him. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where he remained in an unconscious condition until about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when he died. Just before he was taken to the hospital he managed to scrawl out his last name, which at the time was mistaken for Nord. He was identified yesterday by an intimate friend, who went up to Mott Haven at the request of Mr. North's family, they having become alarmed at his absence.

The Rev. Charles R. North was born in this city about forty-three years ago, and was a son of Charles C. North, a dry goods merchant, who afterward became a member of the publishing firm of Judd & Co. Mr. North received his education at Wesleyan Colleges, and after graduation for a time went into business, which pursued for five years, and then entered the ministry, beginning his work in that field in 1873 at Mount Zion. He came to this city in 1884, taking first the pastorate of the Thirteenth-street church and later of the Eighteenth-street church, in 1887, of which church he was pastor at the time of his death.

He was one of the Board of Managers of the New-York City Mission and Church Extension Society, and at a recent meeting was made its Secretary.

He leaves a widow and six children, four sons and two daughters. The Board of Trustees of the church met last evening at the church edifice on Eighteenth-street and tendered the sympathy of the church to the family and offered the church for the funeral services.

A FATHER'S AWFUL CRIME.

HE KILLS HIS FOUR CHILDREN AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 20.—Last night Mrs. Frank Hancock left her home and apparently-contented family at Blue Run, Penn., to watch at the bedside of a sick neighbor. Returning at 6 o'clock this morning, she found her family all dead but the baby. The father was hanging by a rope from a rafter of the rude bedroom. In great pools of blood upon the bed four children, the oldest ten, and the youngest four years old, lay; dead with horrible gashes in their throats, two having been savagely disemboweled by the father. A bloody butcher knife stuck by its point into the floor.

An examination of Hancock's body shows that he, in endeavoring to take his own life, had haggled his throat and stabbed himself twice in the abdomen without fatal effect, and then resorted to the rope. The father purposely spared the baby, leaving a note upon the cradle addressed to his own father as follows:

"I leave my silver watch to baby. Take care of him and give him the watch when he grows up. Bury me and the children in the family lot in Salinesville."

Hancock was sober, steady, and industrious. He worked at the mill yesterday, and nothing unusual was noticed in his demeanor. His wife swore at the inquest to-day that they had lived unhappily and had decided to separate on May 1, dividing the children between them. The five bodies will be buried to-morrow.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, April 20.—The French diplomatic agents abroad have been instructed by the Government to give a national character to the celebration on May 5 in commemoration of the opening of the States General in 1789. They are therefore instructed to call meetings of the French residents at the places at which they are stationed for a proper observance of the day. The circular to the agents states that the day does not belong to a party, but to the nation, and should be observed as an anniversary of France and concord. A statue of Gambetta will be unveiled on that day in Saigon, Tonquin.

ZANZIBAR, April 20.—Dr. Peters, who has arrived here, reports that the people of the Somali ports refused to give the steamer on which he traveled any cargo, and notified him by letter that if he landed he would be killed.

STOCKHOLM, April 20.—Princess Victoria, the Crown Princess of Sweden, has given birth to another son. This makes three children, all sons, born to Crown Prince Gustaf.

THE FIGHT FOR PYTHAGORAS HALL.

Arguments in the Pythagoras Hall hearing were made yesterday before Referee George Putnam Smith by the counsel of the two sides. Lawyer Romayne, in summing up the case for Quinn and his associates, contended that the New-York Protective Association, which was the corporate title of the co-operative stores managed under District Assembly No. 49, exercised in good faith all the functions and franchises conferred upon it by the articles of corporation, and that all disturbances of public peace charged in the complaint were instigated by the petitioners and not by his clients.

Lawyer Unger, for the petitioners, declared that the association was conceived in fraud as to over one-half of the stock which the Knights of Labor, an incorporated body, might hold the Pythagoras Hall property. Three factions were now wrangling over the property. The original association was practically insolvent. A foreclosure suit was pending and a sacrifice of the property was threatened.

The referee gave the lawyers until next Saturday to submit briefs in writing.

HUSBAND AND WIFE ARRESTED.

Hugh Cullum, a florist, and his wife, Kate, who sells flowers at a Third-avenue concert saloon, live with their three children in a room at 28 West Thirteenth-street. The couple were arrested on Friday night for intoxication and making a disturbance. Both were drunk, and during a fight between them Cullum took his youngest child from his wife's arms and threw it against the stove. Then he chased his wife out of the room with a carving knife. Husband and wife were sent to Blackwell's Island by Justice Patterson. The woman took her baby with her. The other children were placed in charge of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

MORE THAN THE DOCTORS COULD DO.

To Messrs. W. B. Riker & Son:

DEAR SIRS: I have been a sufferer for over six months with very severe pains about the chest and stomach. I write to say that your Riker's Compound Sarsaparilla has entirely cured me, (which was more than several physicians could do,) and that I now enjoy better health than ever before. Every one should take your medicine for pains and aches of the body. Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH F. BUNATTA,
429 East Fifty-ninth-street, New-York.—*Exchange.*

HAD A SEAL PLUSH WRAP.

John Wilson, an old man, living at 66 Leroy-street, was arrested on Friday night while endeavoring to dispose of a seal plush wrap, which, it was subsequently ascertained, had been stolen from the apartments of Annie Pulver, at 60 Morton-street. In his possession were found a number of letters and documents bearing the name of Moses Schlesinger, a printer, of 26 Second-street. The latter identified the papers as having been in the pockets of his overcoat when it was stolen out of the hallway of his residence on the evening of April 17. Wilson was therefore held for trial.

A VOLCANO OF OIL.

LIMA, Ohio, April 20.—One of the large iron tanks at the Standard refinery exploded this afternoon and scattered oil in every direction. The tank had 40,000 barrels of distilled oil in at the time. The oil ran down and filled the ditches along the Chicago and Atlantic Road, which made it necessary to bank the fires of locomotives while passing the grounds to prevent a large conflagration. The loss will reach $40,000, distillate oil being worth $1 a barrel, and the tanks, which were ruined, were worth $3,000 or $4,000. No one was injured.

MARION MANOLA PROSTRATED.

Marion Manola of the McCaull Opera Company fainted yesterday afternoon during the performance of "The May Queen" at Palmer's Theatre and was unable to appear last night. Her place in the cast was taken by Miss Carrie Burton at an hour's notice and without a rehearsal. Miss Manola's illness was due to nervous prostration induced by the pulmonary disease with which she is afflicted. It was said last night that she would be able to resume her part on Monday night.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. George C. Schlosser of Philadelphia will publish, about the 1st of May, a second volume of his "History of the American Theatre." The first volume of the work, treating of the American stage before the Revolution, was a surprise to many students of the drama, because of the fullness of its record and its evident accuracy. Mr. Schlosser is an indefatigable digger; he has ransacked the libraries of historical societies and files of old newspapers; has "ferreted" Dunlap to such an extent that the "father of the American theatre" has lost nearly all his fame as an "authority" on dates; and has taught even Joseph N. Ireland things he did not know before. Mr. Ireland has freely and cheerfully admitted the value of Mr. Schlosser's work. The second volume will cover the period of the Revolution, and carry the record up to the time of the dissolution and reorganization of the old American company in 1792. It is to be hoped that Mr. Schlosser will spare the reader in this volume those sage reflections upon the character of the stage which are necessary figures of imagination that interfere with a perfect enjoyment of his first book. But whether he does or not the work will be welcome for the sake of the record.

The last matinées in Lent given at the different theatres yesterday afternoon served to add to the conviction which has impressed managers as so strongly that not even the power of Lent to seriously injure their business is rapidly decreasing. The lovely weather dalled out thousands of ladies and children, and enough of them patronized the theatres to crowd the houses in the leading attractions are being presented, while all receive a fair share of attention. Daly's, where "Samson and Dalilah" was presented, was packed to the doors, as was the Broadway Theatre, where "Little Lord Fauntleroy" still holds forth; the Star, where Robson and Crane are presenting "The Henrietta," and the Academy with "The Old Homestead." "The May Queen," by McCaull's opera company, attracted a fine house at Palmer's, and "Nadjy" at the Casino, "A Midnight Bell" at the Bijou, "A Family Fair" at Proctor's, "A Gold Mine" at the Fifth-Avenue, "Captain Swift" at the Madison-Square, Herrmann at the Grand Opera House, "The Marquise" at the Lyceum, "Partners" at the Fourteenth-Street, Helen Barry at the Union-Square, and "Said Pasha" at Niblo's were all appreciated by large audiences.

The sale of seats for Marshall P. Wilder's annual entertainment at Palmer's next Tuesday afternoon is already very large, and the financial success of the performance is assured. Boxes will be occupied by Col. William F. Cody, Mrs. Hicks-Lord, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. Frank Leslie, and Mme. John E. Owen and Pastor. The programme will be of a conglomerate order. Rose Coghlan, Georgie Drew-Barrymore, Wilton Lackaye, Master Tommy Russell, and Mr. Burr Macintosh will contribute recitations; Mme. Cottrelly, Marian Shois, De Wolf Hopper, Digby Bell, Eugene Ondin, Jefferson de Angelis, J. J. Raphael, and Will Rising will sing, Mamie Horton will display her skill as a whistler, and Brooks and Denton, the banjoists, have been added to the list of artists. The entertainment will close with the balcony scene of "Romeo and Juliet," with Marshall P. Wilder as Romeo, De Wolf Hopper as Juliet, and Jefferson de Angelis as the Nurse.

"Captain Swift," a strong play acted with splendid skill, will be continued for the rest of the season at Hoyt & Thomas's Madison-Square. "The Marquise," Louis Nathal's adaptation of Sardou's "Ferreol," will be withdrawn from the stage of the Lyceum Theatre after this week, to make room for a revival of Belasco and De Mille's comedy called "The Wife," with which Mr. Frohman will close his second season as manager of the Lyceum as a stock-company theatre; "A Woman's Stratagem" will be presented for another week by Helen Barry and her associates at the new and luxurious Union-Square Theatre, to make way April 29 for the widely-advertised production of the play of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's novel called "Robert Elsmere;" "Little Lord Fauntleroy," at the Broadway Theatre; "A Midnight Bell," at the Bijou Theatre; "The County Fair," at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre, and "The Old Homestead," at the Academy, continue with unabated prosperity.

Newark is have a music festival next month. The event is to take place at Miner's Theatre, in that city, May 17 and 18, and will consist of one afternoon and two evening performances. The soloists will be Miss Emma Juch, soprano; Miss Teresa Herbert-Foerster, soprano; Miss Helene Von Doenhoff, contralto; Signor Jules Perotti, tenor; Mr. James H. Ricketson, tenor; Signor Giuseppe Campanari, baritone; Signor Clemente Bologna, basso; Miss Adele Ana der Ohe, pianiste; Mr. Max Bendix, violinist, and Mr. Victor Herbert, violincello. An orchestra of 50 musicians and a chorus of 250 voices will complete the musical forces, which will be alternately directed by Carl Zerrahn of Boston and Pro f. E M. Bowman, director of the Newark Harmonic Society.

The cast of J. K. Emmet's new play, with the attractive title of "Uncle Joe; or, Frits In a Madhouse," to be produced at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre to-morrow night, will be as follows: Frits von Wolfenstein, J. K. Emmet; Uncle Joe Parker, C. D. Bennett; Baron von Wolfenstein, Harold Hartsell; Charles O'Reilly, M. J. Kennedy; the Hon. Bob Parker, R. W. Hichman; Montague Drury, Frank H. Dayton; Dr. Mockett, A. R. Adams; Collie Parker, Louise Balfe; Mrs. Joe Parker, Ethel Greybrooke; Lady Grace Howard, Marie A. Penfield; Mrs. Chumble, Alice Mansfield; Marie Saunters, Marie Carlyle; Mrs. Wolfenstein, Fiora Allen; Fiora, Alice Spencer; the pinat, "Baby" Spencer.

The programme of the Juch-Peretti concert at the Broadway Theatre to-night will be as follows: Overture, "Freischuetz," Weber; aria, "I have lost my Eurydice," Gluck, Miss von Doenhoff; aria, "Ave Verdure Clad," Haydn, Emma Juch; tenor solo, from the "Manzoni Requiem," Verdi, Jules Peretti; 'cello song, Victor Herbert; "Ave Maria," Bach Gounod, Emma Juch; overture, "Tell," Rossini; aria, from "Robert le Diable," Meyerbeer, Mme. Herbert-Foerster; solo for violin, Max Bendix; "Di quella Pira," Verdi, Jules Peretti; duet for violin and 'cello, Leonard-Servais, Messrs. Bendix and Herbert; trio, "Holy Angels," Gounod, Mme. Herbert-Foerster, Perotti, and Bologna.

"Dovetta," an American comic opera, will be produced at the Standard Theatre to-morrow evening. The book is by Charles Reynard and Mrs. Betsy Bancker, and the music by Mrs. E. M. Raymond. There is opportunity for the success of an American work, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the new production will be found excellent. The company engaged for its performance is a good one, including Harry Brown, W. S. Rising, Frank David, Joseph Linde, Frederick Matthews, and Misses F. Diard, Rose Leighton, Emily Seldeue, Hattie Delaro, and Ruby Stuart.

The season at Daly's Theatre, which has been steadily brilliant and has strengthened the hold of Mr. Daly and his fine company of comedians upon the favor of cultivated playgoers, will close next Saturday night. On the first three nights of the week the ingenious and thoroughly amusing comic play called "Samson and Dalilah" will be repeated. For the remainder of the week the programme will be as follows: Thursday night, "A Night Off;" Friday night and Saturday afternoon, "The Squire;" Saturday night, "Seven-Twenty-Eight."

Theodore Thomas will give a concert at the Broadway Theatre next Sunday evening. The programme will be as follows: Wagner's "Huldigungs March" and "Tannhäuser" overture, the allegretto from Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, Liszt's Hungarian fantasy, Saint-Saëns's "Henry VIII." ballet, Rubinstein's "Bal Costume" first series, the Liszt arrangement of Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," Weber's "Invitation a la Valse," and Dvorak's "Slavonic Dances," opus 72. Rafael Joseffy will be the soloist.

One of the Pauliat Fathers, (the Rev. Alfred Young,) has prepared an interesting account of the organization and work of St. Barry's Lodging House and Day-school Institution, St. Joseph's Night Refuge for Homeless Women, which are to be benefited by a special afternoon performance at Daly's Theatre to-morrow, Easter Monday. These charities are under the control of Mother Clare. Copies of this report will be mailed to any person who will send his address to John Hoey, 6 West Fifty-ninth-street.

A "Centennial Sacred Concert," under the direction of Frank McKee, will be given a week from to-night at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. Among the contenarians and musicians who have consented to observe the sacredness of this occasion are Charles H. Hoyt, Maurice Barrymore, Evans and Hoey, De Wolf Hopper, Digby Bell, Charles Reed, Willie F. Sweatnam, Billy Rice, Eugene Canfield, Hughey Dougherty, and Tim Murphy.

Bronson Howard's excellent comedy of American life, "The Henrietta," will hold the stage at the Star Theatre for some weeks. It has been found as entertaining as ever, and the acting of the principals in the cast, W. H. Crane and Stuart Robson, has aroused great crowds of spectators during the last week.

The Liederkranz Society will give a concert at its hall this evening. Among other things Max Bruch's cantata, "Das Feuerkreuz," written for the society, will be performed. The soloists will be Emma Juch, soprano; Maud Powell, violinist; Max Treumann, baritone, and George Proha, bass.

"Une Visite de Noces," by Alexandre Dumas, which Sarah Bernhardt presented to Miss Bernhardt, was first acted at the Gymnase with "La Princesse Georges" in 1871. It is a one-act comedy, with three characters. These will be assumed at the Varietés by Bernhardt and MM. Dupuis and Baron.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henschel's third and fourth vocal recitals will take place at Chickering Hall on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday, April 24 and 27. The programme for Wednesday afternoon includes compositions by Paisiello, Mozart, Rameau, Schubert, Brahms, Loewe, Widon, Saint-Saëns, Berlioz, Massenet, Auber, Thomas, and Henschel.

Theodore Thomas has gone to Fairhaven, Mass. He will return to the city on Friday, and will remain until the following Wednesday, conducting while here a concert at the Broadway Theatre and the centennial exercises of the German singing societies on Tuesday evening, April 30.

A benefit will be given to Signor Italo Campanini, the popular tenor, and impresario, at the Metropolitan Opera House on Friday evening, the 26th inst. Signor Campanini will sing the "Lucia" and "Ernani" scenes. The Vera Will be heard for the first time here in the "Mad Scene" from "Lucia," and Signor Del Puente will sing the Count's aria from "Ernani."

The remainder of the engagement at the Academy of Music will be as follows: Monday, "Il Trovatore;" Tuesday and Friday, "Martha;" Wednesday, "Les Huguenots;" Thursday, (Herr Rank's benefit,) "Der Vielgeliebte;" Saturday, Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm."

"Nadjy" will be withdrawn from the stage at the Casino on May 4, and on May 6 Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, "The Brigands," will be produced. Handsome scenaries will be distributed on Friday evening next, when the two hundred and fiftieth performance of "Nadjy" will take place.

For Easter week there is not much in the way of novelty promised in the theatres. One new play at a "downtown" house and a new American comic opera are all. Next week will be livelier, however, and for the remainder of the Spring the theatrical promise is interesting.

The cast of "The Oolah," to be produced at the Broadway Theatre early in May, will include Marie Jansen, Charles Plunkett, Harry Macdonough, and Francis Wilson. Philip Goodhue is painting the three gorgeous Parisian scenes to be used in "The Oolah."

A testimonial benefit has been tendered Mrs. Esther Gresley Cleveland by many of her friends, and it will be in the form of an afternoon concert, which will be given at the house of Mrs. A. B. Darling, 15 East Twenty-sixth-street, at 3 o'clock, May 7.

"The Old Homestead" is in its thirty-fourth week at the Academy and still runs merrily along. Manager Gilmore & Tompkins have decided to give two extra matinees during the centennial celebration week on the afternoons of Tuesday and Thursday.

The first performance of "Featherbrain" at the Madison-Square Theatre will be given on May 6. The ladies of the cast will be Miss Annie Middleton, Adelaide Stanhope, Odette Tyler, Ethelyn Friend, Emma Maddern, and Constance Mayville.

Mr. Antonio Pastor returns to his own stage this week, accompanied by Lester and Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watson, Edwin French, Maggie Cline, Ella Weaver, Baldwin and Daly, the Davieas, and Parker's dog and cat circus.

"The County Fair" has pleased the public, which shows both that Nat Berger is a popular comedian and that there was room for Mr. Proctor's handsome new theatre on West Twenty-third-street.

Audran is writing the music of a new operetta, with words by Chivot and Duru, to be called "La Fille à Triscche." It will be produced at the Variétés, with Jeanne Granier in the principal part.

Mrs. Elizabeth Saunders, one of the famous Jefferson-Warren family of actors, celebrated her seventieth birthday at her home in San Francisco, where she has dwelt since 1854, on April 4.

This will be the last week of "A Gold Mine" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. On Monday week Minnie Palmer will present at that house a comic piece called "Mr. Brother's Sister."

During Miss Rosina Vokes's first week at Daly's Theatre, beginning April 29, her bill will comprise "A Game of Cards," "My Milliner's Bill," and "The Rough Diamond."

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Korbay will give a song and piano recital at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening, May 7. Among other things some Hungarian songs will be given.

Mr. Franklin Sargent's pupils will repeat their performances of "The Electra" of Sophocles at the Hollis-Street Theatre, Boston, next Thursday afternoon.

The next revival of antique melodrama at the Porte St. Martin will be "La Closerie des Genets," by Frédéric Soulié, upon which Bouicault founded his "Willow Copse."

The subject of Prof. George Cromwell's illustrated lecture at the Grand Opera House to-night will be a trip from New-York to London.

The final concert of the Gounod Choral Society will be given at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening. Saint-Saëns's "Noel" will be sung.

New Berlin is to have a Théâtre-Libre, after the Parisian plan, where plays rejected by managers of other theatres will be produced.

The big minstrel company of Thatcher, Primrose & West will furnish the entertainment at the Grand Opera House this week.

Miss Cochlan will present the interesting romantic drama called "Jocelyn" at the Harlem Opera Comique this week.

Gen. George A. Sheridan will repeat his lecture entitled "A Modern Pagan" at the Union-Square Theatre to-night.

Arthur Classen will give a symphony concert at the Amphion Academy, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening.

The Juch-Peretti Concert Company will give a concert at the Broadway Theatre this evening.

Sunday concerts will now be resumed at Koster & Bial's, and the hall will be opened to-night.

"Said Pasha" remains at Niblo's this week.

PROGRESS CLUB FESTIVITIES.

Yesterday the last festivities of the members of the Progress Club, in their house at Park-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, took place. Next November, before the beginning of the new social season, the club will take possession of its new house at Fifth-avenue and Sixty-third-street.

The children's festival yesterday afternoon was participated in by 400 girls and boys. "The Midsummers Night's Dream" was acted. Master's Charles A. Hoehler and E. J. Mackay played Demetrius and Lysander, and little Misses Fanny Case and Edith Widmer played Hermia and Helena. As an interlude Miss Nellie Williams sang "Dere ain't no Flies on Me," for which she was rewarded with loud applause. After the play the children enjoyed a dance, and in the evening the members of the club also danced.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Morris J. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kellar, Mrs. Strauss, Miss Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Steiner, Mr. and Mrs. Small, Miss Rosa, Miss B. Schwab, Messrs. L. H. and R. H. Hahle and sister, Mr. Dannenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. S. Schlesstein and daughter.

THE YORKTOWN IN COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The officers of the Yorktown went aboard to-day, and the ship was put in commission in consonance with the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, which gave from March 10 to March 20 to have the ship formally on duty. Capt. Chadwick and all the other officers of the ship were at Reading to-day and early this morning, and reported to Capt. Seeley, commandant of the station. The ensign was hoisted at the peak, and the pennant at the truck. Capt. Chadwick read his orders from the quarterdeck, the men were piped to their posts, and the ceremony was complete.

The vessel's stores have been put aboard during the week and a thousand and one minor details arranged. The handsome interior of the gunboat is to be changed to give the commander less and the officers of the ward room more space. This is simply a matter of a job for the cabinetmaker, however. The boat will be ready to join the squadron in New-York Harbor for the demonstration of next week.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Dawson, Williams & Co., hides and leather dealers of Boston, have assigned to William F. Rice, a Director in the Centennial National Bank, which is a creditor. The liabilities are said to be about $200,000, most of the indebtedness being to New England banks. The firm consists of Edward H. Dawson, Stedman Williams, and Timothy Reed, all of Quincy, and one of the debtors yesterday expressed the belief that the firm would be able to pay 50 cents on the dollar. The failure is the result of a shrinkage in values and the firm carried a large stock. It was deemed better to step payment now rather than to struggle longer against further depreciation which was inevitable. The firm has borne a high reputation, and the failure is wholly due to the demoralized condition of the leather trade at present.

Isaac Rich & Co., fish dealers at 70 Kilby-street, Boston, who recently suspended, have assigned to Silas Pierce, President of the Boston National Bank; John Cummings, President of the Shawmut National Bank, and Edward Whitney, Director in the Massachusetts National Bank. The assignees will wind up the firm's affairs, and it will retire from business. The liabilities are about $350,000, and the actual assets are placed at about $200,000.

Eddy & Browne, dealers in hardware and builders' supplies, of Birmingham, Ala., failed yesterday for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are $30,000; assets, $25,000. The Jefferson Savings Bank is the heaviest local creditor, having a partially secured claim of $6,000. Over half the liabilities are due firms in the West and East.

Arthur B. Priest, boot and shoe maker of Haverhill, Mass., has assigned for the benefit of his creditors to Charles W. Arnold, leather dealer of that city.

P. N. Burger of Natural Bridge, Va., the largest merchant in Rock Bridge County, has failed for $10,000. Many of his creditors are Northern men.

F. B. Johnson, a hotel keeper at Bangor, Me., has become insolvent; liabilities, $15,000; assets $5,000.

NOT A FAC' SIMILE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article on "The Lenox Kennedy First Folio" you intimate that the title page of this copy is a fac simile.

The page in question has been submitted to Mr. Brayton Ives, Mr. Robert Hoe, Mr. Joseph F. Sabin, Mr. James W. Benton, Mr. Lefferts, and Mr. Sewall, the well-known print connoisseur, and is pronounced by these gentlemen to be the original page. Mr. Sewall further stated that it was an early impression, and in fine condition.

Regarding the objection to the use of the word perfect in connection with this copy, it seems to us that the context as quoted by you in your article from page 126 of the catalogue, in which attention is called to certain imperfections, would sufficiently indicate the intended meaning of the word as used not to claim an absolute perfection in all respects, but to claim for the volume in question Mr. Lenox's or Mr. Astor's media, but one that was textually perfect, no part of the original text having been destroyed or lost and replaced by the simile reproduction.

DEVOLES & CO.

The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has decided early in May to run its trains on the Harlem River Branch road from Harlem to Port Chester. They now run only to New-Rochelle. This will accommodate the people of Port Chester, Rye, Harrison, Mamaroneck, and Larchmont considerably during the racing season at the Larchmont Yacht Club and Manhattan Athletic Club grounds, and those of the Country Club at Rye.

DUBLIN, April 20.—The Government has issued proclamations forbidding the holding of a National League meeting which had been announced to take place at Tullycrin, County Kilkenny, to-morrow. Messrs. Davitt and Dillon have received similar notices.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The chief characteristic of the market the past week has been dullness, and with this there has been some shading of in quotations. Oregon Navigation and Sugar Trust have had exceptional declines, due to special causes. Outside of these the movement of prices has been nominal. The market was quiet but strong yesterday, and the outlook for the coming week is for strength without much activity. The bank statement helped things, for it showed that money would continue to be easy. The surplus reserve increased over $6,000,000, bringing it up to a trifle over $12,000,000, and the regular flow of money to this centre will continue till the Fall months, when the crop movement will draw it back to the interior again. Attention is occasionally directed to the very large aggregate of the loan item in the bank statement. It is large as compared with the two preceding years, but it will be seen looking over the statements for these years, that the items of deposits and reserves are also very large at this time, and the loans are not out of proportion. The banks got a good deal of money from the Treasury operations, and so long as the Treasury Department keeps its income and outgoes tolerably even there can be no trouble in the money market this year, because general trade is not active enough to make any. Perhaps it would be better for the bull interests in stocks if this were not so. They might take the risks of higher money rates for the certainty that great activity in general business, which causes such higher rates, means good earnings for the railroads and rising prices for their securities. The most cheering prospect now is the crop outlook, which is everywhere reported to be of the best. Of course it is a little early to speculate on what the harvest will be, but it is allowable to bank a little on the excellent start made. It brings hope to those who are lugging a load of the Granger stocks, for times are critical with some of those properties. If there should be a serious crop failure on some of the lines, it would not be a question of dividends but of interest. For Atchison it would be bankruptcy sure, and Missouri Pacific would not be much better off. The evidence grows that all these roads are struggling hard to reduce expenses to the lowest notch. Railroad supply men say that the companies are buying nothing but what they are actually forced to have. The rumors about a concerted movement to cut down the wages of all classes of employes, and preparations for a big strike by the latter, are probably without foundation. There is no economy in making strikes.

Atchison, which acted suspiciously a week or so ago as if it were going to break again, has held firmly, and seems rather inclined to go up. The opening of the Oklahoma Territory may be responsible for this. The only railroad through it is the Atchison's Gulf Road, that fatal acquisition which has nearly broken its back. The country to be opened on Tuesday has an area of something over 10,500 farms of 160 acres each, and of these about two-fifths are alkali stretches not capable of cultivation. It will be seen that this is not so very big a thing, but it is better than nothing. There ought to be a couple of months of paying rush business for the Atchison incident simply to the opening of the country, which should lessen the size of the company's deficit this year. The effect of the expected break in Atchison, which did not come, was supplied in a measure by a dr

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Address or apply at the Publication Office.

If you wish to obtain one of the finest views of the Hudson visit these houses on north side of 92d-st., 120 feet from Riverside Drive. Cabinet finish and elegantly decorated throughout. For particulars apply to LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

CAN'T BEAT THIS.

Only $5,500 (and only $1,000 cash) for three-story brick houses on Manhattan Island, 167th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., close to High Bridge Park; 10th-av. cable cars to corner. Title Guarantee policy free of expense to purchaser. Owner on premises.

JAMES M. CHASE.

PORTER & CO.
offer the following
DESIRABLE DWELLINGS:

119th-st., near Madison-av., three-story brownstone; price, $13,000.

120th-st., near Mount Morris Park, three-story brownstone; $24,000.

121st-st., close to Lenox-av., elegant four-story; $31,000 to $35,000.

122d-st., three-story brownstone, near Lenox-av.; $19,500.

Also, others. Full particulars and permits at office, 77 East 125th-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Stone-st., near Whitehall-st., leased to one tenant for six years at $3,600, $40,000; sold, $100,000; 8th-av., corner, above 42d-st., 25x95x100, price reasonable; 9th-av., corner, near 72d-st. L station, extra wide, 50 ft. by 100 ft. deep. WM. H. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY-ST., AND 1,151 3D-AV.

BOULEVARD, SUPERB CORNER LOT, LOT 100 feet frontage, at a great bargain.
Also,
investment property on 7th-av., Boulevard, near 125th-st., rental over $7,000; grand investment if purchased soon.
J. J. SMITH, 171 BROADWAY.

ATTENTION, INVESTORS.
We have a select list of New-York City improved and unimproved real estate at lowest prices for cash or on very easy terms.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
Stock, Bond, and Real Estate Brokers,
Offices 106 Broadway, New-York.

BOULEVARD.—SUPERIOR CORNER LOT, 100 feet frontage, at a great bargain.
Also,
invest property on 7th-av. Boulevard, near 125th-st.; rental over $7,000; grand investment if purchased soon.
J. J. SMITH, 171 BROADWAY.

NO. 813 5TH-AV., NEAR MAIN ENTRANCE to Central Park, an elegant residence, recently completed, replumbed, decorated, and finished at expense of $16,000; price, $85,000; 75 per cent. can remain at low rate.
BELLAMY & WINANS,
359 5th-av.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
Cheapest corner residence in the city. Housebuyers examine the elegant brownstone dwelling on Manhattan-av., corner of 123d-st., near Morningside Park. Location very choice. Size of house, 20.11x53. J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

138 AND 142 WEST 94TH-ST.—FOUR-story and basement; built for investment; decorated; near L station; the only houses remaining of seven; on extremely moderate terms to settle estate; terms easier for an improver. SCHUYLER, 9th-av. and 71st-st.

ONLY THREE LEFT OF THOSE SEVEN three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone private dwellings, West 103d-st., 9th and 10th avs., one block from 104th-st. L station. Apply on premises or to owner, FREDERICK M. LITTLEFIELD, 156 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—DESIRABLE four-story dwelling, two-story extension, 20 feet wide, for sale or to let; terms easy.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,143 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ELEGANT RESIdence, 143 West 81st-st.; bay windows; four stories; three stories extension; 19 feet wide; sanitary plumbing; Hyslop furnaces. Apply on premises or to A. R. PICK & CO., 29 Broad-st.

CORNER OF WASHINGTON-PLACE AND 5th-av., 107 Washington-pl., building; $27,000, to lease or for sale; suitable for hotel, boarding house or apartments. Apply to JOHN P. DOYLE, 44 William-st.

FOUR BROWNSTONE DOUBLE FLATS, near Broadway and 42d-st., for sale, or will exchange entire for smaller properties; will be sold low to quick purchaser. Owner, 120 Broadway, Room 10, third floor.

40 TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON avs.—Desirable high-stoop house for sale.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,143 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

FOR SALE,
5th-av., near Mount Morris Park, four-story brownstone dwelling; exceptionally well built; handsomely decorated; terms to suit. Apply to CHAS. F. SHARROTT, 21 West 22d-st.

ARTHUR WASON JONES,
41 WEST 31ST-ST.,
OFFERS DESIRABLE AND CENTRALLY-LOCATED DWELLINGS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

2,114 MADISON-AV., NEAR 133D-ST.—Three-story and basement high-stoop stone-front house; in perfect order. Apply at 309 West 35d-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT NEW residences, 79th-80th sts., Madison and 5th avs., sale or lease. WM. H. GRAHAM & SONS COMPANY, 305 East 134-st.

5TH-AV., BELOW 14TH-ST.—FULL-SIZED, Queen deep residence, in finest condition, at less than cost to owner; anxious to sell. S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 Broadway.

119TH-ST., NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.—Houses 106; for sale or to let; semi-detached.

FOR SALE—129TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—Three-story brick and brownstone dwelling, 14 feet wide; all improvements. Owner, 139 West 53d-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE.

Always Open for Inspection

This represents only one of the mantelpieces in the houses from 169 to 180 West 75th-st., between 8th and 10th avs. ONE SOLD LAST WEEK; also one on 74th-st. Apply on premises, or LIBBY & SCOTT BROTHERS, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, or J. R. HAY, 44 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, THE entire well built and desirable four-story stone dwelling, 234 West 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet front, 70 feet deep, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; immediate possession and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to
GEO. E. READ,
9 Pine-st.

A THOROUGH INSPECTION INVITED.—A first-class new twenty-foot front dwelling, 150 feet from entrance to Central Park; cabinet finish; sanitary plumbing; artistic decorations. Apply on premises, 18 West 85th-st. SAMUEL COLCORD, owner.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MODEL $1,000 COTTAGE.
BY
R. W. SHOPPELL, ARCHITECT.

Also Model House Designs of Other Sizes and Costs. The most helpful aids ever devised for intending builders.

A large view, (showing details,) also large floor plans, and a full description of the above design, and of 24 other designs, each of which can be built for $1,000, all beautifully printed on plate paper and inclosed in a handsome cloth portfolio, will be sent by express, prepaid, on receipt of $2. I have also the following:

Portfolio of $1,500 Houses,		25	designs,	price $2
"	$2,000	25	"	" $2
"	2,500	25	"	" $2
"	3,000	25	"	" $2
"	3,500	32	"	" $2
"	4,000	26	"	" $2
"	5,000	25	"	" $2
"	6,000	22	"	" $2
"	7,500	30	"	" $2
"	10,000	18	"	" $2
"	Stables,	16	"	" $2

Any 3 of the above portfolios for $5; any 7 for $10; the complete set (13) for $15. Pamphlet of specimen pages, 25c. Address R. W. SHOPPELL, 62 Broadway, New-York. Mention this paper.

AN ATTRACTIVE AND HEALTHFUL country seat in Orange County; two hours out, and within driving distance of Tuxedo; comprising 100 acres largely cultivated land, planted with great variety choice fruit; new, artistic house, in colonial style; all modern improvements; hard-wood finish; farmhouse, stables, servants' quarters, tenant house, &c.; all in excellent condition; beautiful views; pure, dry air; for sale only. Photographs and full particulars at MILLS'S AGENCY, 257 Broadway.

400 FEET ABOVE THE SEA—GRAND VIEWS,
45 minutes from City Hall.
Elegant Queen Anne villas
and building plots FOR SALE or TO LET.
Running water; all modern conveniences; terms easy; few minutes from depot; midway between Yonkers and Mount Vernon.
BARLOW & CARMAN, 206 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY seat at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New-York, known as "Grassmere," containing about 1,000 acres of land, with large brick mansion, icehouses, good stone fences, ponds; excellent land under high cultivation; fine trees, lawn, garden, &c.; or will lease the mansion separately, with, say, 100 acres surrounding same. For particulars apply to JOHN P. DOYLE, 44 William-st.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT PASSAIC (BERGEN), N. J., ten miles from New-York; fifteen rooms, all improvements; three acres, with river view; grounds high and healthy; abundance of shade and fruit; stable and outhouses; the above is free and clear, and will sell at a low figure on easy terms or will rent by the year. Further particulars and photograph F. W. VON DERSMITH, 25 Dunne-st., city.

FOR SALE—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF Henry J. Beers, deceased, on Fairfield, Conn., hour and a half from New-York by New-Haven R. R.; 5 minutes from depot; handsome grounds, greenhouse, &c.; suitable for summer and Winter home; fine inland and water drives; extensive bathing beach, &c. Apply to SAM'L GLOVER, 38 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN., The well-known property of the late Mr. Winslow, known as COMPO, consisting of sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a mansion, cottages, greenhouses, and stables; all in good order; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible purchaser. Apply to RICHARDS & SAUSE, 5½ Pine-st.

WEST ORANGE, N. J.
A comfortable 15-room house, with every convenience and in A1 order; three acres ground, stable, &c.; adjacents to Erie or D., L. and W. R. R.
For particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
Astor Building, No. 9 Pine-st.

MADISON, N. J.—ONE HOUR; ELEGANT country residence; 18 rooms; all improvements; conservatories, greenhouse; splendid garden; fruit of all kinds; eight acres; fine location; near depot; will sell or rent for year unfurnished or rent for season furnished, $1,200. Owner, 1,269 Madison-av., New-York.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.
Superb stone residence and 100 acres finest garden, lawn, and woodland; house contains every modern convenience for comfort and elegance, commanding finest views of the river. This will be closed at a sacrifice to close an estate. Apply to S. H. FURMAN & CO., 137 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FINE residence; modern improvements; choice location; let 200 by 250; stable; near depot; subdivided; easy terms; will exchange for a dwelling in Brooklyn. E. A. CARLEY, 61 Liberty-st., N. Y.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—A HANDSOME cottage; thoroughly and well furnished; all improvements; 15 rooms; finely situated; large lawn; fine water view. S. ROTHSCHILD, 309 Canal-st.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—DESIRABLE HOUSES for sale or to let; 40 minutes from Chambers-st.; also, choice building lots for sale. Apply to H. F. PARSONS, Englewood, N. J., Post Office Building.

COLONIAL COTTAGE, DEMAREST, N. J.—One hour out; one minute from depot; 10 rooms; all improvements; for sale on installment plan. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

RUMSON NECK, SEABRIGHT, LOW MOOR, and Monmouth Beach, N. J.—Furnished houses to let for the season. Particulars from D. B. KEELER, Jr., 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

SING SING.—COMMODIOUS HOUSE, OUTbuildings, and 100 acres; great bargain. MACLAY & DAVIES, 120 Broadway.

FARMS AND RESIDENCES.—SEND FOR catalogue. E. C. WILSON, Peekskill, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A.—WANTED TO LEASE, TENEMENT and other property for a term for subletting; will give security, or advance rents. Address, stating price, location, &c., L., 145 West 49th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
PART OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES DUSENBERRY DECEASED.

JAMES BLEECKER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889, at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., New-York:
SEVENTY-NINE elegant villa plots at TUCKAHOE, EAST CHESTER, N. Y., adjoining the station of the Harlem Railroad. Splendid views of surrounding country; cheap communication; 24 trains daily; 19 miles from the Grand Central Depot.
Diagram, maps, and full particulars of James Bleecker & Son, 150 Broadway. By order of
CHAS. A. HONGMAN,
CHAS. DUSENBERRY, Jr., } Executors.

J. E. BRUGIERE, Auctioneer,
Will sell consecutively at
MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1889,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, 55 to 65 Liberty-st., New-York.
126 EAST 56TH-ST.
handsome four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, in perfect condition, 20.11x97.6.
For particulars apply at auctioneer's, 54½ Pine-st.

WM. W. FOGG, Auctioneer.
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1889,
at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 55 Liberty-st.
NOS. 229 AND 235 WEST 47TH-ST.
Two lots, 40.5x98.9, with building thereon.
Title guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer, 189 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—JOHN F. B. SMYTH,
AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction, at the Real Estate Exchange, 55 Liberty-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

TUESDAY, APRIL 23,
873 and 875 West 148th-st., 25x100x99.11 each.—Two five-story high stoop brick dwelling houses.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24,
TO SETTLE THE BUSINESS OF THE ORIGINAL BROADWAY AND FIFTH-AVENUE STAGE COMPANY.
454-56, north side, 245.6½ west of 8th-av., plot of six choice lots, with improvements.
444th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av., four full lots, 25x100.5 each.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25,
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
127 East 71st, 17.5x102.5—Four-story, high-stoop, brownstone private dwelling, including mirrors, chandeliers, &c.
JOHN KELLER, Esq., Executor.
SAME DAY.
EXECUTORS' SALE!
261 West 36th-st, near 8th-av., 17.5x46x98.9, (about)—Three-story, high-stoop brick dwelling.
JOSEPH COBBIT, Esq., Executor.

INVESTORS ATTENTION!
Owing to the ill health of the owner I will sell on the above date the
MODEL APARTMENT HOUSE, "ENGLEWOOD,"
Southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st.
One of the most desirable places of property in New-York. Has all the modern improvements, steam heat, passenger elevator, &c., &c.; handsomely decorated; well rented to first-class tenants; size, 104.4 on Lexington-av. and 70 feet on 31st-st.
Open for inspection. Terms liberal!!
SAME DAY.
CHOICE INVESTMENT PROPERTY!
3,367 8th-av., northwest corner 204th-st., 25x80x 94 feet.—All three-story brick, large store, rent (about) $4,150.
Also,
3,369 8th-av., adjoining above, 25x76x84 feet.—Five-story brick, two stores, rent (about) $2,625.
And
363 West 127th-st, 25.5x76x99.11.—Five-story brick.
Maps at auctioneer's, 69 Liberty-st.

A.—A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction on Tuesday, April 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.:
346 East 93d-st.—Five-story double-brick store.

156 EAST 118TH-ST.,
near 3d-av.—Five-story brick double tenement, 25.1x92x100.11.
391 EAST 30TH-ST.,
near 2d-av.—Four-story brick dwelling, 20x60 x100.5.
101 (new No. 95) Broome-st., 25x75.
$50 East 49th-st.—Three-story brownstone dwelling.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.
EXECUTOR'S SALE—ESTATE ISAAC H. YOUNG, DEC'D.
MADISON-AV.
southeast corner 112th-st.;
four lots, corner, 20.11x70; three lots, 20x70; 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
EXECUTOR'S SALE—117 West 127th-st.

140 WEST 61ST-ST.,
between 6th and 10th avs.,
four-story and cellar brownstone single flat, 22.8x 80x100.5; one family on a floor; in perfect order; well rented; easy terms.
619 Water-st.—Three-story brick, with store.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.
BY ORDER OF JOHN D. KARST, Jr.
43 CROSBY-ST.
five-story basement brick warehouse, with stores and lot, 25x100.
34, 36 EAST 4TH-ST.,
five-story basement brick double tenements, with stores and lot 20x86x95 each.
38 EAST 4TH-ST.,
five-story basement brick double tenements, with stores and lot 20x86x105.4.
173, 175 BLEECKER-ST.,
five-story basement brick double tenements, with store, and lots 25x87½ each.
ISIDORE S. KORN, Esq., Att'y, 20 Nassau-st.
178 SUFFOLK-ST., 25x100, leasehold.

THURSDAY, MAY 2.
37, 39, 41, 43, 45 WEST 94TH-ST.,
overlooking the most beautiful part of Central Park. Three-story and basement high-stoop brick and stone dwellings; carefully built, handsomely finished, and perfect in every detail. Easy terms.
VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Esqs., Attorneys, 3 Wall-st.
Executor's sale, 1,106 and 1,108 FARE-AV.
Maps at auctioneers', 78 Liberty-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM W. WINANS.
VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF WILLIAM W. WINANS, DECEASED,
NO. 72 GRAND-ST.,
NO. 23 BOWERY,
NO. 57 BAYARD-ST.,
NO. 150 WEST 4TH-ST.,
NO. 40 EAST BROADWAY, (LEASEHOLD,)
SEVEN LOTS, WITH BUILDING, SOUTHWEST CORNER 2D-AV. AND 121ST-ST.
Also,
NOS. 396, 398, 400, AND 402 MOSCIUSKO-ST.,
NO. 329 KENT-AV.,
NO. 360 WYTHE-AV.,
BROOKLYN.
Book maps, &c., at office of ALLEN, TILLMAGE & ALLEN, Esqs., for executors, No. 320 Broadway, or of the auctioneers, No. 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 LIBERTY-ST.,
three-story frame and brick building, with lot, NO. 156 WASHINGTON-ST.,
northwest corner Rector-st.
For maps, &c., apply to GEORGE H. KRACHT, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, 3 Broad-st., or at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
6 CHOICE LOTS ON 81ST AND 82D STS., facing Manhattan-square, between 8th and 9th avs.
For maps, &c., apply to WILSON & WALLIS, Esqs., Attorneys, 44 Wall-st., or at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
Will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
Four-story and basement brick and Nova Scotia stone-front dwelling, with two-story and basement dining room extension and lot,
NO. 11 EAST 62D-ST.
Maps, &c. at the Auctioneer's Office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
The four-story high-stoop brownstone-front house, with two-story dining room extension and lot,
NO. 18 WEST 49TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
four-story and basement brick dwelling and lot,
NO. 211 LEXINGTON-AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
the four-story brownstone-front flat and lot,
No. 166 EAST 84TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION,
PENFIELD CHILDS, G. FERRIS,
under direction of Allen McCulloh, Esq., Referee.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY
716 BROADWAY, (opposite Washington-place)
63 CANAL-ST., (lot 25x150 feet.)
23 and 25 NEW BOWERY, cor. Madison-sq.,
30 FOURTH-AV., cor. 9TH-ST.,
20 OAK-ST.,
45 CHERRY-ST., corner Roosevelt-st., 60 feet on Roosevelt and 24 feet on Cherry;
47 and 49 CHERRY-ST., being 108 and 110 ROOSEVELT-ST.,
113, 115, and 117 ROOSEVELT-ST., being the southeast corner;
119, 121, 123, and 125 ROOSEVELT-ST., southwest corner of Water-st.,
four-story brick building;
279 WATER and 16 DOVER-STS., being the southeast corner of WATER and DOVER-STS.
Books, maps, and abstracts of ALLEN McCULLOH, Esq., Referee, 120 Broadway, or at Messrs. G. C. & L. S. BULKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, and of the Auctioneers, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF SAMUEL COHEN, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 25TH, 1889,
at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-street,
3 substantially-built cottages, also building sites on a few hundred feet from Ocean avenue, also eligible site for hotel and boarding purposes
Southwest Corner Ocean and Ocean Avenues, Long Branch, N. J.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1889,
at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 55 Liberty-st.
NOS. 1 AND 3 EAST 129TH-ST.
Two lots, 40.5x98.9, with building thereon.
Title guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer, 189 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of Kings.—FREDERICK WILLIAM ENGELS, as guardian, &c., of Charles L. Rueger and others, infants, against the BROOKLYN MILL AND LUMBER COMPANY.—Fred. P. Wurgel, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, 189 Broadway, N. Y. City.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of this court made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 26th of March, 1889, I will sell at public auction, by Thomas J. Kerrigan, auctioneer, in the rotunda of the County Court House, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 26th day of April, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described land and premises, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Atlantic-avenue with the westerly side of Schenectady-avenue and running from thence westerly along said southerly side of Atlantic-avenue 150 feet; thence southerly at parallel with said Schenectady-avenue 200 feet to the northerly side of Pacific-street; thence easterly along said northerly side of Pacific-street 150 feet to the westerly side of Schenectady-avenue; thence northerly along said westerly side of Schenectady-avenue 200 feet to the point or place of beginning, together with all interest, if any, to the street and avenue lying in front of and bounding on the centre thereof.—Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., April 3, 1889.
CLARE D. REINEHART, Sheriff.
The above premises, consisting of about 30,000 feet of ground in the very best business part of the city, fully equipped with first-class machinery and a large building, 3 story, covering a large portion of the lot, with a railroad from the Long Island Railroad, and to-day ready to fire up and run the largest lumber and moulding mill in the city. It will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, and upon good terms. For full particulars apply to
PRED. P. NUGENT, Esq.,
150 Broadway, New-York.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
3 Lots, 75x100, South Side 119th-st., 285 Feet East of Lenox (6th) Ave.
L. J. & I. Phillips will sell the above property at auction
TUESDAY, APRIL 23,
twelve o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, 59 Liberty-st. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 4½ per cent. Maps, &c., with Messrs. BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys, 290 Broadway, or the auctioneers, 149 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1889,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., N. Y.,
NOS. 157 AND 159 WEST 97TH-ST.,
between 9th and 10th avs., attractive three-story dwellings, size 16.8x about 50.11x100.11 feet each.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 11 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD AND 141ST-ST.—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, a spacious mansion; stable, coachman's cottage, and eight acres in grass and shade trees; overlooking East River; one mile from Harlem Bridge; baths, water, gas, &c.; near horse cars and elevated roads. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

22 WEST 115TH-ST.—BROWNSTONE high-stoop; mahogany, oak, cabinet trim; mirrors throughout; furnished or unfurnished.

MADISON-AV., 331.—LARGER PORTION of furnished corner house, (unfurnished if desired); newly decorated; steam heat; all improvements. Apply as above; possession May 1.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A HANDSOME private residence, 21 West 46th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

A.
A THREE-STORY BROWNSTONE HIGH-stoop 20-foot house; in perfect order;
NO. 1,525 PARK-AV.,
near 85th-st.; elevated station sec. 85th-st.; rent, $1,100 per annum. Apply to
ISAAC STEVENS, 24 West 129th-st.

PORTER & CO.
OFFER AT REDUCED RENTS:

113th-st., nr. 5th-av.	$900	119th-st., nr. Mad'n-av.	$960
128d-st., nr. Lenox..	800	128th-st., nr. 5th-av.	1,140
127th-st., nr. 5th-av.	750	128th-st., nr. Lenox.	720
120th-st., nr. Lenox.	1,140	181st-st., nr. 5th-av.	800
132d-st., nr. 5th-av..	800	132d-st., nr. 7th-av..	900
137th-st., nr. 8th-av.	850	Plea.-av., nr. 119th.	660
Lex.-av., nr. 125th-st.	900	Mad'n-av., nr. 130th	960
5th-av., nr. 124th-st.	1,600	5th-av., cor. 131st-st.	1,100

Also others. Particulars at office,
77 EAST 125TH-ST.

A.—A.—A.—133 HESTER-ST., three-story and basement house..... $300
104 West 44th-st., 3-story and basement house..... 1,200
750 East 5th-st., small house, with store..... 420
166 Elm-st., large house..... 1,200
6, 18, and 17 2d-st., 2-story stble and basement houses; 142 West 53d-st., 3-story and basement house, alterations to suit.
CYRILLE CARRAU, Agent, Grand-st. and Bowery, under Oriental National Bank.

ATTENTION.—TWO-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop brick dwellings, elegantly finished, with all improvements, in a splendid neighborhood and within 5 minutes' walk of elevated station, to rent from $450 to $600 per year; it will pay parties intending to make a change this year to inspect these houses before engaging elsewhere; open Sundays. O'GORMAN, 140th-st. and Willis-av.

73D-ST., 130 EAST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, three-story brownstone; cabinet finish; decorated; latest sanitary plumbing; in perfect order; possession immediately. Apply for terms and permit to PETER A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—UNFURNISHED OR furnished, choice of three elegant houses, finely located, all in perfect order, decorated, and all improvements; Nos. 130 and 132 West 79th-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone, No. 1,072 Lexington-av., near 76th-st., three-story do., do.; rent low to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises, 10 to 4.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, ON EAST 15TH-st., near Stuyvesant Park, desirable three-story high stoop brick house; rent, $1,000 per annum. Apply to
L. & W. RUTHERFURD,
51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—SMALL PRIVATE HOUSES, three-story and basement high-stoop stone-front; all improvements; Nos. 234 West 127th-st. and 236 West 132d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; rent, $750 per annum up. E. H. M. JUST, southeast corner 125th-st. and 8th-av.

AT A LOW RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE attractive medium-size house No. 2 East 33d-st. Suitable for a physician or small private family. APPLY TO
GEO. M. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

TO LET—IRVING-PLACE, NEAR 15TH-ST., three-story, 20x65x100; good order; rent moderate.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,143 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED.
EAST 19TH-ST., NEW EDWARD AND 3D AVS.
Three-story high-stoop brick house, 22x60; will be put in order; rent, $1,400 per annum. Apply to
L. & W. RUTHERFURD,
51 Liberty-st.

34TH-ST., JUST OFF BROADWAY.
Rent less than $3,000.
75 feet deep; facing Herald-sq., and third floors.
Suitable for dwelling, club, or business.
Will be altered to suit.
MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, 79TH-ST., NEAR Madison-av.; perfect order; beautifully decorated; four-story, brownstone, high-stoop; also, a similar three-story one, Lexington-av., near 76th-st.; low rents; immediate possession. OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine.

TO LEASE—38TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., most desirable four-story 20-foot house, just renovated throughout, equal to new.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,143 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

A.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNstone, 20x60x100, 16 rooms, 44th-st., near Broadway; in good order; sanitary plumbing, &c.; rent, $2,600. Apply to owner, JOHN A. PIERCE, 145 Broadway.

39TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—TO LET, four-story high-stoop house; perfect order.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 Cedar-st. and 1,143 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AN ELEGANT NEW DINING-ROOM EXtension residence, No. 18 East 76th-st.; also, No. 462 Lexington-av.; sale or lease. C. GRAHAM & SONS COMPANY, 305 East 134-st.

TO LET.
5th-av., near Mount Morris Park, elegantly-decorated four-story hardwood-finished dwelling. Apply to CHAS. F. SHARROTT, 21 West 22d-st.

TO LET—113 EAST 30TH-ST., HIGH-STOOP brownstone four-story; cabinet trim, saloon floors, 17x36. JOHN L. CAVANAH, 1,031 Madison-av.

24TH WARD, (KING'S BRIDGE,) NEW-YORK CITY.—Seven room and cellar cottage to let; one minute of two depots; RENT MODERATE. H. GOODWIN, Jr., King's Bridge, New-York City.

ARTHUR WASON JONES,
41 WEST 31ST-ST.,
OFFERS MANY DESIRABLE HOUSES TO LET AT REDUCED RENTS.

A.—LEXINGTON-AV., 370, NEAR 41ST-ST.—Desirable three-story dwelling, in thorough repair; best very moderate rent.
L. J. CARPENTER, 31 Liberty-st., 1,151 3d-av.

HOUSES TO LET IN ALL LOCATIONS
at prices suited to
MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

HOUSES—UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts of the city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 125th-st., near Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished apartments of seven rooms, all conveniences, 2 Hartford cars, New-York and New-Haven Railroad; abundance of fruit and vegetables; also chickens, &c.; grounds running to river; boating and bathing; house has all modern conveniences, including hot and cold water, set bowls, &c.; gravity supply of spring water; one minutes' walk of depot. WILLIAM LANE, 38 East 125th-st. and 51 Broad-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FOR SUMMER SEASON, SMITH-ville, Long Island, three miles from Babylon, 45 miles from New-York; large modern house, with all conveniences; fully furnished; carriage house, icehouse, (filled,) garden, and lawn; pure water on three sides; locality experimentally healthful; can furnish coachman, carriage, and horses; photographs can be seen. Address E. S. JAMES, Long Island.

OYSTER BAY, L. I.—DESIRABLY-LOCATED house of 15 rooms, with three-story house, containing seven family tenements and all improvements; large yard; abundance of shade trees; vegetable garden and plenty of fruit; place will be kept in order at the owner's expense; to rent furnished for the summer. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
To let, on the Rumson road, several large and handsomely-furnished houses. Particulars from D. B. KEELER, Jr., 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO RENT—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., HOUR and half from New-York by New-Haven R. R., furnished houses in perfect order; most approved sanitary plumbing; abundance of fine timber and water drives; best bathing beach on L. I. Sound; rent moderate. Apply to SAM'L GLOVER, 38 Liberty-st.

AT NEWPORT, FOR THE SEASON.—Handsome English stone cottage;

MOROCCO AND ITS SULTAN

A LAND STILL IN MEDIÆVAL DARKNESS.

SOME RECENT EVENTS AT TANGIERS—A GLIMPSE OF LIFE AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.

TANGIERS, March 30.—On the very same day that the notification was received here from Washington that unless the American claims, which are of an exceedingly mixed character, be at once settled diplomatic relations between the United States and Morocco would be definitely broken off, the British Mediterranean squadron, headed by the huge iron-clad Agincourt, arrived in sight and anchored off Tangiers for the purpose of enforcing certain demands made on the Sultan by the English Government. These demands involve the payment of a sum of $200,000 by the Sultan as an indemnity for damage done to British property at Cape Juby in last June. The question will naturally occur as to why the English Government should have allowed a period of nine months to elapse before putting forward any claim for compensation, and the answer there to is so eminently characteristic of John Bull's mode of proceeding with Oriental nations that it is worthy of more than a passing mention.

In order to get at the true origin of the present strained relations between Morocco and Great Britain, it is necessary to go back to the month of January, 1887, when, to the utter dismay of the Moorish Government, a submarine cable was laid from Gibraltar to Tangiers. It is true that the Sultan had at various times during the twelve previous years vaguely discussed the advantages of putting his country in telegraphic communication with Europe, but, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the various diplomatic representatives to bring matters to a conclusion, it was impossible to bring his Shereefian Majesty to give his definite and official sanction to the scheme.

Shortly after the arrival of Sir Kirby Green, the present British Minister, he wrote to the Sultan to request his final consent to the project. To this letter no answer was returned. The envoy then wrote again saying that the matter was a trivial one after all, and that therefore if the Sultan did not reply within a certain time he would take his Majesty's consents for granted. To this again no answer was sent, and a third letter having been written to the same effect, which also remained without a reply, the Moors were horrified one day in the month of January, 1887, by the entry into the ports of Tangiers of a cable ship which, despite their protest, proceeded to land the African end of the submarine cable from Gibraltar. On the news of this astounding piece of Giaour presumption reaching the Sultan at Fez, he hastened to abandon his attitude of haughty indifference and offered to pay all expenses and to indemnify the Eastern Telegraph Company if only Sir Kirby Green would have the cable taken up again. This the latter refused to do, and after much useless correspondence and discussion the Sultan finally appeared to become resigned to the fait accompli of telegraphic communication with Europe.

Unfortunately, the seabed of the Mediterranean between Spain and Morocco is of an exceedingly rocky nature, and the submarine currents are terribly swift and violent. The consequence has been that the cable were out very much sooner than expected, and that two months ago the officials of the Eastern Telegraph Company were obliged to announce that there was a break in their service between Tangiers and Gibraltar. A brief investigation sufficed to demonstrate that it was not merely a question of repairs, but, on the contrary, of the entire renewal of the Morocco end of the cable, and accordingly a number of huge coils thereof were forwarded in all haste to this port, together with the necessary electrical apparatus and instruments. So the company anticipated that any difficulty that the shipments were made in the ordinary manner and were landed in due course on the Custom House wharf here.

This was the Moors' opportunity. They immediately proceeded to impound the entire consignment of the cable company, and declared that their master the Sultan had never given his consent to the establishment of a telegraph in his dominions. It was in vain that Sir Joan Pender's officials, and even the British diplomatic representatives, pointed out to the Pasha of Tangiers that the electrical apparatus did not figure among the list of articles forbidden to be imported into the country, and that moreover the fact that the Shereefian Government had allowed the wires to remain in operation for a period of twenty-seven months was equivalent to an official sanction. The Moors remained obdurate. They not only refused to give up the shipments which had been confiscated by the Custom House, but even went so far as to have the whole of the Tangiers coast patrolled by bodies of armed men, with strict orders to prevent by force if necessary any attempt on the part of the company to land their cable in defiance of the local authorities.

Meanwhile we remained entirely cut off from all telegraphic communication with the outer world, and the insolence of the natives toward the European residents grew apace. The English Government quickly realized that it was necessary to take some action in the matter, and in a moment of more or less happy inspiration suddenly recalled to mind that they had never demanded any satisfaction or indemnity from the Sultan for the attack by the native Britain factory at Cape Juby in June last. It is true that the London Foreign Office had hitherto been reluctant to take any steps in the matter. For when Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Curtis founded their trading post at Cape Juby, in 1880, with the object of tapping the caravan trade between Timbuctoo, the Mogador, and the Upper Niger, the British Government replied to the protests of the Shereefian authorities on the subject by pointing out to them that Cape Juby did not form part of the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco. The frontiers of the latter are exceeding vaguely defined, possibly due to the fact that although his Majesty has a strongly-developed taste for geography, it has been necessary, in order to humor his whims, to make Morocco of the three-fourths of the globe on the maps and charts constructed for his special use. His sovereignty, he declared, extended far to the south of Cape Juby, and he could not permit English merchants to establish a trading factory there. No notice, however, was taken of his pretensions, and Messrs. Mackenzie and Curtis continued to carry on business there until last June, when several of their employes were severely beaten and ill treated by a crowd of natives. No great damage was done, and, with the exception of the destruction of a small outhouse, there was but little ground for demanding compensation from the Sultan, especially as the English Government had all along denied that the place formed part of his dominions.

Since the cable incident, however, matters have assumed a different aspect. An indemnity amounting to $200,000 has been demanded by England for the "outrages committed on English subjects and property at Cape Juby," and the Mediterranean fleet has arrived here to enforces it. It is, however, generally understood that if the Sultan gives way on the subject of the cable the claim for indemnity will not be enforced in full, and that the sacred descendant of the Prophet will be let down easy. As he is now residing at Fez, and as it takes some time to reach him, a period of ten to twelve days' grace has been given by the English naval commandant.

The postal arrangements are indeed of the most primitive nature in this strange country, throughout the length and breadth of which public prayers are still offered up in all the mosques on every Friday for the reconquest and recovery of Granada, from whence the Moors were expelled over four centuries ago. The postal service is performed by couriers, lean, naked, half-starved Arabs, whose food consists of a little "dount" cake and a few dates. At night they halt only for a short rest, and in order to awaken themselves at certain time they fasten a cord to one of their feet and set fire to it before going to sleep. They cross forests infested with wild boars, climb mountains inaccessible to mules, and swim rivers that horses could not pass. They run the whole distance at a sort of jog trot, traveling sometimes for whole days beneath a burning sun without seeing a tree or a drop of water, and when they reach their journey's end they start again at once to go back. A mule takes five days to reach Fez from Tangier. A courier covers the distance on foot in three days and a half. Such a thing as a mail cart has never been seen or even heard of in Morocco. Indeed, there are only two conveyances on wheels in the whole empire, one of which is the carriage presented to the Sultan by Queen Victoria, and in which it is kept as his Majesty invariably rides it when residing in that city; he, however, insists that the coachman shall run on foot beside the horses, since it would never do for a mere subject to sit on a more elevated seat than that of the Emperor.

It is not generally known that besides being the lineal descendant of the prophet's daughter, Fatima, by her marriage with Mohammed's famous General, Bu Bekr, the present Sultan has some Irish blood in his veins. In the early part of the present century an Irish Sergeant of sappers, who had been detached from the British garrison at Gibraltar at the request of Sultan Sidi Mahomet, died in the latter's service. His widow, a pretty Galway girl, wishing to be sent home, sought an audience of his Majesty. It was granted, with the result that Sidi Mohammed, struck by her beauty, made her an offer of marriage, which she accepted. She became the Sultan's favorite wife, and on his death her son, Muley Yezid, nicknamed "the Red Beard," assumed the power, and figures in history as the most sanguinary monarch known in the annals of Morocco. His favorite pastime was to roast Jews alive in the body of a bull or to play bowls with the heads of his attendants, freshly decapitated for the purpose. With strange inconsistency he would at other times perform acts of the most astounding generosity and kindness, thus causing his name to be cursed and blessed in turns.

At a moment when the venerable Cardinal Lavigerie is preaching a crusade throughout Catholic and Protestant Europe against the horrors of the slave trade, and when Prince Bismarck is actively assuming the attitude of himself to be the mainspring of an international conference for the purpose of dealing with the evil on the east and west coasts of Africa, it seems strange that no attention should be paid to the fact that Morocco is to this day the principal stronghold of the slave trade on the Dark Continent. No European power has so far taken any steps to make a treaty with the Moorish Sultan for the abolition of the trade. Public markets exist in all the towns built on the coast and in the interior, where human beings, both male and female, are sold like cattle—are, even within sight of the British fortress of Gibraltar. Indeed, when walking through a Moorish street it is almost impossible to swallow what one is told a few hours distant from the centres of European civilization, and when one thinks of the Great Powers wielding the sway over the Balkans to Stamboul, of the Kirchees taking his place in a smoking compartment of the Nord Bel Bahnen, and of the Messrs. Cook's tourist steamers parading the waters of the Nile around the temples of Psalm over a thousand miles to the south of the mouth of the river at Alexandria, one is forced to confess that Morocco is indeed still in a state of the most complete and mediæval barbarism. And yet at a single touch of her wand, civilization might bring forth millions and millions of pounds of copper ore, which contains five times as much metal as the ores of Chili. Silver and other minerals exist in equal abundance. Western capital and hardy energy being alone lacking to develop them into sources of vast wealth to the country. But under the present regime there is no hope of this. The export of any kind of ores is strictly prohibited on the ground that the ores form part of the soil of Morocco, and that of cereals is forbidden lest it should impoverish the country.

The sole reason which can be found for the fact that a country possessing so many reasons for foreign intervention should until now have been left to its own devices is that, like Switzerland, its independence is to all extents and purposes guaranteed by the great powers of Europe. Great Britain, from her point of vantage at Gibraltar; Spain, from her African stronghold of Ceuta; France, from Algeria and Tunis, together with Italy and Germany, have each cast a longing eye on the Shereefian Empire, and each aspires to obtain possession thereof.

In view of the fact that any great internal disturbances in the country are likely to affect and possibly even to extend to the neighboring colonies of some of the above-mentioned powers and that the interests of the others are certain to suffer thereby, they can none of them afford to remain indifferent to what is going on in Morocco; and they one and all display much anxiety concerning the Sultan's health, knowing full well that at his death a bitter struggle for his succession is certain to spare among those of his near relatives whom he has neglected to kill off.

The foreign envoys have therefore with great difficulty persuaded him to enlist the services of a European physician, with the object of curing him of the baneful effects of a dose of poison which was administered to him some two years ago. As, however, the doctor is never allowed to see his Majesty, but has to diagnose his case through the Lord High Chamberlain, Si Mohammed Ben Aissa, who, in turn, has to take half the drugs prescribed in order to see whether they are wholesome, it is rather questionable whether the praiseworthy solicitude of the foreign envoys can be of any real service.

TWO OF LINCOLN'S LETTERS.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The following letters from Abraham Lincoln to Caleb B. Smith, his Secretary of the Interior, were presented by Horace W. Smith of Mount Lookout, son of the Secretary, to J. H. Kline of this city, who in turn gave them to J. K. P. Bigger of Vine-street, who has had them framed:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26, 1860.

Hon. C. B. Smith:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 21st was duly received, but I have found no time till now to say a word in the way of answer. I am, indeed, much indebted to Indiana, and as my home friends tell me, much to you personally. Your saying you no longer consider Indiana a doubtful State is very gratifying. The thing starts well everywhere—too well, in fact, to last. But we are in, and slide or go through must be the word. Let me hear from Indiana occasionally. Your friend as ever.

A. LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 6, 1861.

Hon. Secretary of the Interior:

MY DEAR SIR: Please ask the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and of the General Land Office to come with you and see me at once. I want the assistance of all of you in overhauling the list of appointments a little before I send them to the Senate. Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arizona, Liverpool	.....	11:30 A. M.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tower Hill, London	.....	.....
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.		
Advance, Rio Janeiro	.....	4:00 P. M.
Baldomero Iglesias, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Bothnia, Liverpool	.....	1:00 P. M.
Chalmette, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	1:30 P. M.
City of Chicago, Liverpool	.....	1:00 P. M.
Delvalle, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	.....	1:30 P. M.
Seale, Brunswick	.....	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, La Guayra	.....	.....
THURSDAY, APRIL 25.		
Athos, Port au Prince	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Nassau	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hammonia, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
State of Georgia, Glasgow	.....	2:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Wensleydale, Porto Rico	.....	.....

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) APRIL 21.

Etruria, Queenstown, April 14.
La Bretagne, Havre, April 14.
Marcella, Hull, April 6.
Muriel, St. Croix, April 10.
Orinoco, Bermuda, April 18.
Persian Monarch, London, April 6.
Rhaetia, Hamburg, April 10.
Strathleven, Glasgow, April 2.

MONDAY, APRIL 22.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, April 6.
Furnessia, Glasgow, April 10.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

Egypt, Liverpool, April 12.
Ems, Bremen, April 13.
State of Nevada, Larne, April 10.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

City of Atlanta, Havana, April 20.
City of Para, Aspinwall, April 16.
Mozart, Rio Janeiro, April 2.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

City of New-York, Queenstown, April 18.
City of Rome, Queenstown, April 18.
France, Lorient, April 11.
Pennland, Antwerp, April 13.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, April 13.
Wisconsin, Queenstown, April 16.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...5:17 | Sun sets. 6:45 | Moon rises...12:23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k. 12:00	Gov. Is'l. 12:07	Hell Gate..1:50
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k. 12:26	Gov. Is'l. 12:51	Hell Gate..2:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, APRIL 20.

ARRIVED.

Steamship City of Chicago, (Br.,) Bedford, Liverpool and Queenstown 10 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

Steamship City of Gloucester, Young, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Caltia, (Br.,) Davison, Liverpool via Queenstown 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. Ernest Lunay. Arrived at the Bar at 10:10 A. M.

Steamship Taormina, (Ger.,) Kock, Hamburg 16 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

Steamship Delaware, Chichester, Fernandina and Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. and passengers to S. H. Seaman & Co.

Steamship Wilkesbarre, Crowell, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Steamship Saginaw, Pennington, Cape Hayrion and Port de Paix, 14 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M.

Steamship La Bretagne, (Fr.,) de Jousselin, Havre 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. Forcer.

Steamship Rhaetia, (Ger.,) Vogelgesang, Hamburg 13 ds., with mdse. and passengers to H. J. Cordes. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

Steamship Strathleven, (Br.,) Pearson, Yokohama, Hiogo, Shimonoseki, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Gibraltar Jan. 28, with mdse. to Carter, Hawley & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

Steamship West Cumberland, (Br.,) Brown, Progreso 9 ds., with mdse. to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

Ship Robert Dixon, Austin, San Francisco Dec. 23, with mdse. to J. Rosenfeld's Sons.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, N. E., cloudy and hazy; at City Island, the same.

BELOW.

Brig Twilight, (Br.,) Brown, from San Domingo City.

SAILED.

Steamships Servia and City of Richmond, for Liverpool; Anchoria, for Glasgow; Island and Slavonia, for Stettin, &c.; Werra and Daria, for Bremen; Amsterdam, for Rotterdam; La Champagne, for Havre; Iniziativa, for Palermo, &c.; Colon, for Aspinwall; Adirondack, for Kingston, Jam., &c.; City of Columbia, for Havana, &c.; Fort Alt, for Port Antonio; Delta, for Turk's Island; Atlantic, for Eastern Campeachy, for Galveston; Excelsior, for New-Orleans; Nacoochee, for Savannah; Old Dominion, for Richmond; Gwyndecton for Newport News; Richmond, for West Point, Va.

Ship N. E. Palmer, for Hamburg.

Bark Nellie Brett, for Valparaiso, &c.

Also via Long Island Sound:

Steamships Mary Miles, for Bucksport; Elsanora, for Portland; H. F. Dimock, for Boston.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Bell Buoy, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor.

Notice is hereby given that on or about May 20, 1889, a bell buoy, painted black, will be moored in about 17 feet of water in place of black spar buoy No. 7, which marks the upper end of the west end of the spit from Governor's Island on the port side of the southern entrance to Buttermilk Channel, New-York Harbor, New-York.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

DAVID B. HARMONY,
Rear Admiral United States Navy, Chairman.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1889.

STOKER.

The steamship City of Berlin, from for Liverpool, was met April 15 in lat. 46 50, lon. 37 52, she picked up a white or yellow lifeboat and provisions.

A Cunard Line steamship, name not known, was passed April 19 in lat. 40 40, lon. 69 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lorgan, April 20.—The ship Wellington, (Br.,) Capt. Burke, from Manilla Feb. 7, for London, has arrived at Mauritius with the crew of the bark Norway, (Norw.,) Capt. Albrigtsen, from Singapore March 2 for New-York, which was abandoned in a sinking condition on March 27.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 20.—The National Line steamship England, Capt. Healey, sld. from Liverpool for New-York at 5 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Yorkshire, (Br.,) Capt. Arnold, from New-York April 5 for London, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

The steamship Cape Clear (Br.) sld. from Shields for New-York to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, April 20.—The Cunard Line steamship Umbria, Capt. McMicken, from New-York April 13 for Liverpool, arr. here at 8:30 A. M. today.

HAVRE, April 20.—The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Bourgogne, Capt. Franquel, sld. hence for New-York at noon to-day.

BREMERHAVEN, April 20.—The North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, Capt. Hollmers, from New-York April 10, via Southampton, arr. here at 5 P. M. yesterday.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BEACH, L. I.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

SEASON, JUNE TO OCTOBER.

WATER, GAS, &c., $750 to $1,000 EACH.

Cottages at Point Lookout,

$500 FOR SEASON.

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING COTTAGES OR ROOMS IN

LONG BEACH HOTEL

AND

POINT LOOKOUT HOTEL

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This well-known Summer Resort has been leased by the undersigned for a term of years and put in perfect order. Electric lights, electric bells, and all modern improvements have been introduced. Located on the Great South Bay, 42 miles from New-York, one hour's ride. Prof. Nova's orchestra has been engaged for the season. Hotel opens June 15. PENATAQUIT HALL COTTAGES, MAY 1. For rooms and information address or call on D. FRANKEL, Proprietor, Clarendon Hotel, 301 to 311 Washington st., Brooklyn, N. Y., or every Tuesday and Friday at Bay Shore, L. I.

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Completely-furnished cottages to rent; gas, baths, &c.; service and meals if desired from the

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Thirty minutes by rail directly on the ocean, adjoining Wave Crest; new boulevard to Lawrence, Cedarhurst, &c.; stabling, magnificent bathing beach. For cottages or rooms in hotel apply to H. J. PEARSON, Clerk, | R. H. STRAHN, Prop'r, 385 Broadway, N. Y. | Arverne, L. I.

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Will open early in June. Applications for the lease of cottages or engagement of rooms can be made to

T. F. BILLECK,
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This popular hotel opens for the season SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1889. Applications for rooms, &c., may be made to the Albemarle Hotel, Madison-square, New-York.

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1,200 feet above tidewater; no mosquitoes, no malaria; fine bass fishing.

Rapid and convenient train service; 50 miles from New-York on main line of D., L. & W. R. R.

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STAMFORD, CONN.—HAMILTON HOUSE opens May 1; thoroughly renovated throughout; beautifully situated; high ground; breezy; healthy; strictly a first-class family hotel; fifty minutes from city; ten minutes from depot; special rate for May and June. Address or apply 19 East 26th-st., offices of HUBERT PIRSSON & CO., where diagram and plans can be seen, or to C. E. CROSBLEY, Manager, Stamford, Conn.

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KEY EAST BEACH, N. J.

Application for board at this favorite seaside resort can now be made to HANDEMAN & SMITH, 1,810 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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Netherwood, N. J., opens May 1.

48 minutes from the foot of Liberty-st.; Central Railroad of New-Jersey; 36 trains daily; elegant brick structure; all modern conveniences.

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NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON,

Will open about the 15th of May. Reservations can now be engaged. House and location unsurpassed.

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THE BRADFORD.—IN RYE, NEAR HARRISON station, an elegant private boarding house; gas, hot and cold water, private baths; good boating; 45 minutes from New-York; season commences May 1; house open for inspection by appointment only. For full particulars call or address 19 West 24th-st.

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Directly opposite West Point, 45 miles, 1½ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air and pure spring water; open in May; send for circular. J. W. GARRISON, Manager.

HERKIMER HILLS.—SUMMER BOARD for families at one of finest farmhouses in county; house new; pleasant rooms, wide piazza; pure water, first-class table, beautiful scenery, pleasant drives, shade, &c. Address W. A. POMEROY, Prospect Farm, Cheshire, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD.—PURE AIR, FINE drives, views of the Connecticut Valley in all directions; large, cool rooms; at "The Sycamores," on high land, near Hartford, Conn.; good cooking; references exchanged. Also, to let, a cottage; apply to W. W. HUNTINGTON, Box 667, Hartford, Conn.

THE PAVILION,

STATEN ISLAND.

Largest hotel on New-York Bay. Thirty minutes' sail from Battery. Boats every twenty minutes.

L. RHOADES.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.

PROSPECT HOUSE.

Large addition newly furnished. Opens June 20. For pamphlets and circulars address R. P. HATHAWAY, New York Office, 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SHADE, HOTEL, BATH BEACH (L. I.) by the sea. Completely renovated; sanitary conditions perfect. Fine boating and fishing; open in May. S. M. BUCK & CO., 35 Park Place.

BATH BEACH, L. I.—MAY VILLA, WILL Open May 1. Miss MYRICK.

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1—ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH board; references. 136 Madison-av., northwest corner 31st-st.

1—ELEGANT SUITES, SINGLE ROOMS, all locations; reliable information free. 25 CELBIGE BOARD DIRECTORY, 56 West 25th-st.

2D-FLOOR SUITE AND SINGLE ROOMS; board optional; centennial visitors accommodated; best references. 73 West 36th-st.

8 WEST 46TH-ST.—MAY 1; BOARD; ROOMS possessing or separate; private baths; parlor dining room.

6 EAST 35TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with first-class board and attendance; references.

9 WEST 30TH.—FOR MAY 1, WITH BOARD, suite of rooms, with private bath; references exchanged.

2D-ST., 134 WEST.—(STATION BLOCK;) handsome rooms; private family; references.

10 EAST 42D-ST.—THREE LARGE ROOMS to let, with board; best parlor, second floor, front, and fourth floor, front.

14 TH-ST., 203 WEST.—SECOND FLOOR, large, connecting rooms, with board, in family adults; references.

14 WEST 34TH-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE large room, furnished, to rent, with board.

18 WEST 51ST-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED room; fourth floor; with board; also small room.

22D-ST., 36 EAST.—HOUSE CHANGED hands; newly and elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board; permanent or transient; references; after April 25.

22D-ST., 131 WEST.—LARGE, SUNNY rooms, second and third floors; running water; also large hallroom, fourth floor, with superior family table; references.

22D-ST., 9 EAST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board, for families and gentlemen; references.

22D-ST., 11 EAST.—TWO LARGE HANDsomely furnished rooms, with board; also, two single rooms; references.

23D-ST., 466 WEST.—VACANT MAY 1, third-story rooms; very large closets; good table; reference.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, en suite or separately, with private bath; also single rooms; reference.

23D-ST., 249 WEST.—Elegant rooms and board for centennial visitors.

24 WEST 33D-ST.—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, with or without board; abundance of water on every floor; references exchanged.

30TH-ST., 119 EAST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms; southern exposure; en suite or single, with private bath; superior table; highest references given and required.

30 WEST 34TH.—SUITES VACATED about 1st of May; private tables optional; references given and required.

34TH-ST., 134 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished floor; private bath; also, second floor through, with board.

34TH-ST., 38 WEST.—LARGE AND SINGLE rooms, with board; references given and required.

36 WEST 17TH-ST.—LARGE SUNNY ROOM on second floor; also others to let, with board.

37 WEST 30TH-ST.—SQUARE ROOMS, front and rear, being rather large; small private house.

38TH-ST., 63 WEST.—PHYSICIAN'S OFfice, bedroom connecting; also three floors furnished, with or without board.

39 EAST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; select party can be accommodated for the centennial.

43 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; references exchanged.

44TH-ST. 110 WEST, ONE BLOCK FROM line of march.—Centennial visitors accommodated; superior table; table boarders; home comforts; convenient to all car lines.

51ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—With board, handsome suite of rooms. Address REFERENCE, Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,360 Broadway.

59 WEST 22D-ST.—ROOMS, WITH OR without board; no moving; table board; reference.

64 WEST 53D-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished second floor, four rooms, with board; also other rooms; references.

93D-ST., 134 WEST.—(STATION BLOCK;) handsome rooms; private family; references.

112 WEST 70TH-ST.—HANDSOME FLOOR, two rooms, with board, from May 1; location elegant; references.

122 MADISON-AV.—WITH BOARD, THIRD-story front room and hall room; other hall rooms; references.

144 MADISON-AV.—SUPERIOR BOARD; second floor; en suite or separately; upper square room; centennial guests accommodated.

157 WEST 21ST-ST.—HOUSE CHANGED hands, and newly furnished throughout; large rooms, with first-class table; centennial visitors accommodated.

158 MADISON-AV., NEAR 33D-ST.—ELEgantly-furnished large and hall room for gentlemen; superior board.

163 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, for parties appreciating refined surroundings.

202 WEST 38TH-ST.—ACCOMMODAtions for transients during centennial celebration; $1 50 to $2 per day.

206 EAST 16TH-ST.—TWO LARGE AND small room, nicely furnished; good board; terms reasonable.

275 MADISON-AV.—LARGE HANDSOME, furnished room, with private bath; first-class board; references.

1707 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 54TH-st.—A few desirable rooms, with and without bath; with board; first-class house; references.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY CAN ACCOMMOdate a party of ten (10) with first-class rooms and board for centennial week; 20 minutes to Fifth-Avenue Hotel; terms reasonable; reference. Address American, Box 101 Times Office.

CENTENNIAL ACCOMMODATIONS.—FURnished rooms and board; 1,000 persons can secure places at once; windows, seats to view parade. GARDNER'S Boarding Bureau, 134 West 23d-st.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS TO LET, with or without board; centennial visitors can be accommodated; one block from parade; one-half block from elevated and horse cars; strictly first-class house. Owner, 142 West 49th-st.

NO. 28 EAST 46TH-ST. — PLEASANT rooms to let, with board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

6 EAST 32D-ST.—BACHELORS' QUARTERS, handsomely furnished, en suite or singly; private baths.

8 WEST 45TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

21ST-ST., 44 EAST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms; gentlemen only; permanent or transient; reference required.

21 WEST 46TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms for the Summer months.

30TH-ST., 102 EAST.—LARGE ELEGANTly-furnished room; also smaller room; references.

34TH-ST., 113 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms; references.

34 WEST 46TH-ST.—Handsomely-appointed rooms for gentlemen only; references.

34TH-ST., 136 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Large square room, fourth floor; gentlemen.

39TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—GENTLEman leaving town will rent apartments of three rooms, including bath; furnished or unfurnished. R. T., Box 108 Times Office.

71ST-ST., 38 WEST.—NICELY-FURNISHED room; conveniences; near L station and Park; private residence; gentlemen.

124 EAST 74TH-ST.—NICELY-FURnished room; conveniences; near L station and park; private residence; gentlemen.

228 WEST 52D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsome furnished rooms with folding beds, &c.

A HANDSOME SPACIOUS PARLOR FLOOR, furnished or unfurnished, to physicians or private club; other furnished rooms, en suite or single; breakfast served. West 31st-st., near 8th-av. Address REFERENCES, Box 108 Times Office.

CENTENNIAL.—6TH-AV. WINDOWS NEAR Union League Club; lunch or dinner served; also have elegantly-furnished floor, northeast corner of avenue; three suites, with private baths; contains five viewing windows; rent floor for day or week. Inquire 437 5th-av.

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SHERWOOD STUDIO BUILDING, 57 WEST 58th-st.—Apartment No. 58, rear rooms, superbly furnished and decorated; private hall, bath, closet, kitchen; rent, $1,100 a month. Apply to MR. TAYLOR, on the premises, or R. O. STANLEY, 76 5th-av.

SECOND FLOOR IN PHYSICIAN'S HANDsomely-furnished private house; suitable for bachelor, dentist, or doctor; 45th-st., near 5th-av. ADDRESS L. H., Box 108 Times Up-town Office, 1,360 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO UPPER FLOORS OF SEVEN rooms and bathroom in a new private house with owner, to adults only; location near 72d-st. and 9th-av. Address H. M. Box 868 Times Up-town Office, 1,360 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

5TH-AV., 467.—UNFURNISHED APARTments, thoroughly renovated, for housekeeping.

FOR RENT—APRIL 30TH AND MAY 1ST.—Large room on Washington Square; unfurnished; to studio; with two large windows; price, $250; also a smaller room with large window; price, $150. Apply to [illegible]

BATH BEACH, L. I.—MAY VILLA, WILL Open May 1. Miss MYRICK.

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DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th-st. Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. EVERY EVENING AT 8 o'clock. Matinee Saturday at 1.

FAREWELL WEEK OF THE SEASON.

Positively Last Week of the season. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday afternoon.

SAMSON AND DALILAH.

For the matinee WEDNESDAY. SAMSON AND DALILAH.

Thursday evening, "A NIGHT OFF."

Friday evening, "THE SQUIRE."

For the farewell matinee Saturday, "THE SQUIRE."

And for the farewell performance Saturday evening, April 27, SEVEN-TWENTY-EIGHT.

Miss Ada Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Kitty Cheatham, Miss Chalmers, Mr. John Drew, Mr. Charles Lewis, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Hood in all the farewell performances.

April 29, supplementary Summer season, ROSINA VOKES.

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COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 29, MISS ROSINA

VOKES

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"A GAME

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

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WILL OPEN TO-MORROW
A LARGE VARIETY OF
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A SPECIAL IMPORTATION OF
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EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS:
SUPERIOR QUALITY 50-INCH
ALL-WOOL STRIPED AND BORDERED
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AT 75c. PER YARD;
REDUCED FROM $1.25.

2,000 REMNANTS FINE ALL-WOOL
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10-YARD LENGTHS AND UNDER,
AT ABOUT HALF THEIR VALUE.

LADIES' "C. C."
FRENCH SILK HOSE
BLACK AND COLORS,
AT 50c. PER PAIR;
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FINE PONGEE SILK,
IN HANDSOME DESIGNS,
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NAVY BLUE REEFERS,
SIZES FROM 4 TO 12,
AT $1.95 EACH.

LADIES' FINE IMPORTED
JACKETS,
IN BLACK & A VARIETY OF COLORS,
$3., $5.75, & $7.50;
Reduced from $5.75, $9.50, & $15.

THEY ARE
THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
IN THE LATEST STYLES, AND
THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

FURS STORED AND INSURED
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All Dry Goods (only) delivered FREE of charge to all parts of the country.

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INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR NEW SPRING STYLES OF

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NOVEL DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, ALSO TO THEIR SPECIAL SALE OF THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS.

IMPERIAL VELVET $1.00 the yard;
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FANCY CHINA MATTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LINOLEUMS AND OIL CLOTH IN ALL WIDTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c.

40 & 42 West 14th-st.

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Near Sixth-av.,
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SKELETON WAVES or BANGS, patented Nov. 15, 1887, feather-light, lifelike, and beautiful, requires no dressing, does not rip or tear. SKELETON WIGS AND TOUPEES, made of beautiful wavy hair. MY SWITCHES are unequaled for price and beauty. Immense assortment of gray and white hair.
HAIR-CUTTING, curling, shampooing, and dyeing on the premises by the best French artists.
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FINE CARPETS,
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BEDDING OF ALL KINDS &
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The choicest and largest assortments are offered to purchasers at
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AXMINSTERS -	$1.50 AND UP.
WILTONS - -	1.50 " "
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MATTINGS, 12½c. to 50c. per yard.
FINEST ORIENTAL RUGS
From $7.00 each upwards.
CHENILLE PORTIERES,
New Designs and Artistic Colorings,
AT $7.00 PER PAIR;
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AT $4.00 EACH;
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Estimates Furnished for Reupholstering.
FURNITURE SLIP COVERS,
elegantly cut and made, for suites of seven pieces, material included,
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Portieres, Lowell Brussels,
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In designs Specially adapted for furnishings in classic style.
MATTINGS & CRETONNES
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LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
1,000 PIECES ROYAL WILTONS.
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PIECES EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS
AT PRICES THAT WILL SURPRISE YOU.

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OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.
CHINA AND JAPAN STRAW MATTINGS IN NEW COLORINGS AND NOVEL EFFECTS.
1,000 ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY PATTERNS,
AT $4 PER ROLL OF 40 YARDS.

UPHOLSTERY
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500 PIECES PLUSH AT 75c. PER YARD; WORTH $1 25.
200 PIECES SILK TAPESTRIES AT $1 PER YARD; WORTH $1 50.
100 PAIRS CHENILLE CURTAINS AT $7 50; WORTH $10 PER PAIR.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LACE CURTAINS.
WINDOW SHADES (SUN-FAST HOLLANDS)
A SPECIALTY.
ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND FINE PARLOR
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OUR OWN UPHOLSTERING.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
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CARPETS
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
MOQUETTES AT $1 10.
BRUSSELS AT 75 CENTS.
TAPESTRIES AT 42 CENTS,
and other goods equally low.
Shades and Upholstery goods a specialty.
GOODS MADE AND LAID ARTISTICALLY.
DOWN-TOWN CARPET STORE.
THE HYATT CO.,
EDWARD B. HAILEY, Manager.
59, 61 & 63 CANAL-ST.
NEAR BROOME AND [illegible]

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BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 22,

WILL SHOW AN EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS AT PRICES THAT HAVE BEEN GREATLY REDUCED:

LADIES' FINE COSTUMES,

in all the newest materials and latest styles are offered at the following decided reductions, which average about

ONE-HALF PRICE:

Colored Worsted Combinations,
$28, from $55.
Black and Colored Foulards,
$39, from $75.
BLACK WORSTEDS,
$32, from $58.
BLACK LACES,
$45, from $85.

and a great variety of completely made suits, at

$16. and $19.50.

Also a number of SEPARATE SKIRTS, in Black Surah India and Gros Grain Silk, and Black Cashmere
AT LOW PRICES.

ALSO BALANCE OF
IMPORTED CLOAKS
at the following prices to close:
$14.50, from $29.
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Others at equally great reductions.

SILKS
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DRESS GOODS.

In these Departments we offer UNUSUAL VALUES, including

Black Satin Rhadame
at 58c. yard,
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CHINA SILKS,
SPECIAL DESIGNS,
at 68c. yard,
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PRINCESS FOULE,
46-INCH, ALL COLORS,
at 58c. yard,
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SILK-WARP HENRIETTA,
CHOICE SHADES,
at 65c. yard,
FORMER PRICE $1.00.

18th-st., 19th-st. and 6th-av.

LADIES' Domestic Underwear.

Gowns, 98c. & $1.45
Drawers, 45c. & 68c.
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Chemises - - - 55c.
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French Underwear.

Gowns, $1.25 & $1.65
Skirts, 2.95 & 3.90
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Drawers - - 2.45

LACES.

A Special Line of
42-INCH BLACK
CHANTILLY FLOUNCES,
(THREAD FINISH,)
AT THE UNIFORM PRICE OF
$2.98 per yard;
FORMERLY SOLD AT FROM $5.50 TO $7.00 PER YARD.

Also their entire line of this season's importations, representing the newest effects in EMPIRE, DIRECTOIRE, VELASQUEZ, TOSCA, and HAND-RUN MARQUISE FLOUNCES at
MARKED REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

EMBROIDERIES.

A new and choice selection of white and white and colored HEM-STITCH FLOUNCES.
Also, ECRU BATISTE FLOUNCES, (scolloped edges,) embroidered in white and colors, all this season's importations at ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
AND FINE NAINSOOK EDGES at 22c. and 28c. per yard; one-third less than actual value.

250 DOZEN
Men's Colored Border
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
$1.80 Dozen.

MORLEY'S
FAST BLACK HOSE
for Children, all sizes,
25c. Pair.

18th-st., 19th-st. and 6th-av.

Stern Bros.

are offering the remainder of their
PARIS COSTUMES
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WALKING DRESSES
at
Greatly
REDUCED PRICES.
In their
MILLINERY SECTIONS
they are showing
THE MOST DESIRABLE
AND LATEST SHAPES IN
Ladies' BONNETS & HATS.
Also
CHILDREN'S HATS,
with large assortments of
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BONNET AND TRIMMING
RIBBONS,
FRINGED SASHES,
and special lines of
PARIS RIBBONS
at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PARASOLS,
Carriage Shades,
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Coaching Umbrellas.
Many Novelties have been added to their already large collections; also, 150
Gros Grain Silk
CANOPY SHAPE PARASOLS
at
$2.75
in all the most desirable colors.

CLOTH DEP'T.
The entire Spring importation of high-cost Fancy Cloths reduced to
$1.95 a yd.;
former prices, $2.75 to $3.50.

Trimming Dep'ts.
SPECIAL BARGAINS:
Hand-cut Cloth Trimmings,
Embroidered in Silk in the Latest Shades,
at 69c., $1.05, $1.89.
Col'd Bullion & Bead Gimps,
Ombrie Effects, in all Widths,
at $1.98, $2.50, $3.25.
Open-Work
Silk and Tinsel Trimmings
at $1.10, $1.48, $2.50.
French Cloth
Applique Trimmings
at $2.69 and $3.88,
WITH OTHER NEW STYLES GREATLY
BELOW REGULAR PRICES

32 to 36 West 23d-st.

J. S. CONOVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
FIRE PLACES,
MANTELS, AND TILES
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
28 and 30 West 23d-st.

JACKSON'S

MOURNING STORE,
777 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF BLACK GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WILL OFFER
MONDAY, APRIL 22,

1,000 YARDS 36-INCH BLACK AND WHITE PRINTED INDIA PONGEES.
39c.; WORTH 65c. PER YARD.
22-INCH BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED AND PLAID SURAHS.
59c.; WORTH 75c. PER YARD.
40-INCH ALL-WOOL ARMURE GRENADINES.
33c.; VALUE 55c. PER YARD.
44-INCH ALL-WOOL NUN'S VEILING,
50c.; WORTH 70c. PER YARD.
42-INCH MOHAIR SICILIENNE,
69c.; VALUE $1 PER YARD.
50 DOZEN TAFFETA GLOVES, BLACKS AND GRAYS,
25c. PER PAIR; WORTH 40c.
50 DOZEN LADIES' FAST BLACK HOSE, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
25c.; WORTH 45c. PER PAIR.
SPECIAL SALE.
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES AND BLACK SILK DRAPERY NETS.
ENTIRE BALANCE
OF OUR BLACK SILK SUITS, MATINEES, TEA GOWNS, AND DRESSING SACQUES
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
200 ALL-WOOL BRAID-BOUND BLACK STOCKINET JACKETS,
$2 50; WORTH $5 EACH.
SPECIAL SALE
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

JACKSON'S,
777 BROADWAY, BET. 9TH & 10TH STS.

How to Clothe The Children.
BEST & CO

WHILE extravagant inducements are advertised in Children's Clothing by many of the general stores, it is well understood that our establishment holds undisputed supremacy for the outfitting of BOYS, GIRLS, and BABIES with everything from Hats to Shoes. We invite a comparison with our assortment, styles, and prices.
Our goods are all sold subject to exchange or refund of money if desired.

60 & 62 West 23d-st.

Artistic, *Inexpensive,*
FURNITURE,
Carpets and Curtains.

WE OFFER THIS WEEK SPECIAL:
ROYAL WILTONS, $1 50; FORMERLY $2 25 THE YARD.
AXMINSTER MOQUETTES, $1 10; FORMERLY $1 50 THE YARD.
FIVE-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS, $1 00; FORMERLY $1 35 THE YARD.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 65c.; FORMERLY 90c. THE YARD.
EXTRA ALL-WOOL INGRAINS, 55c.; FORMERLY 85c. THE YARD.

UPHOLSTERY.
600 PAIRS OF LACE CURTAINS, $1 50, $1 75, $2 00, $2 45, $2 50, TO $12 00 THE PAIR.
700 PAIRS OF PORTIERES, $2 50, $3 00, $3 50, $4 00, TO $20 00 THE PAIR.
Silk and Wool Tapestries, Silk and Mohair Plushes by the yard at manufacturer's prices.
Special sale this week of Chamber Suits, the greatest variety in the city.

Baumann Bros'
22, 24, and 26 East 14th-st.,
(Near Union-Square.)

A CARD.
OUR ADVERTISEMENT IN YESTERDAY'S EDITION OF THIS PAPER SHOULD HAVE READ SPRING OVERCOATS BETWEEN $8 AND $22, INSTEAD OF $18 AND $22.
HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
N. E. Corner Canal-st. and Broadway.

If the lovely women with use THOMPSON'S AUBURNIN to give their hair the chestnut shade would dress in greens and browns, they would make pictures of themselves impossible to rival. Large bottles, $2.
224 FIFTH-AV.,
Near 26th-st.
Mrs. C. THOMPSON

THE DOWN-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES
[illegible]
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

Daniell & Sons.

CLOAKS.

FOR THIS WEEK, THE HEIGHTH OF THE SEASON IN THIS DEPARTMENT, WE SHALL NOT DWELL UPON ANY PARTICULAR LINE OF JACKETS OR WRAPS.
WE ARE DISPLAYING NOVELTIES IN OUTER GARMENTS WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO SATISFY THE MOST EXACTING IN ANY PARTICULAR STYLE, FABRIC, OR FINISH.
REDUCTION IN ALL MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S JACKETS AND LONG COATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FINEST ASSORTMENT EVER SHOWN OF
LADIES' IMPORTED
SILK AND JERSEY WAISTS.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

BLACK SILKS.
HAVING MADE SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN PRICES IN THIS DEPARTMENT, ARE PREPARED TO OFFER GREATER BARGAINS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
GROS GRAINS, 88c., $1.25, $1.48 YARD; LAST WEEK'S PRICES WERE: $1.12, $1.50, $1.75.
FAILLE FRANCAISE, 69c., 78c., 98c., $1.23 YARD; LAST WEEK'S PRICES WERE: 89c., $1, $1.25, $1.50.
DRESS SURAH, 49c., 69c., 84c., 98c. YARD.
SATIN RHADAME AND MERVEILLEUX.
BROCADE, NEWEST DESIGNS.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPE AND CHECK SURAHS,
59c. and 69c. Yard.
PLAIN BLACK AND BLACK AND WHITE FIGURED INDIA SILKS.
FROM 49c. UP TO $1.25 YARD.

COLORED SILKS.
250 PIECES FIGURED INDIA SILKS, NEW DESIGNS,
49c. Yard;
WORTH 69c.
100 PIECES EXTRA FINE QUALITY FIGURED INDIA SILKS, (EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS,) NEW COLORINGS,
79c. Yard;
WORTH 98c.
250 PIECES RICH ALL-SILK PLAID AND STRIPE SURAHS,
69c., 89c., and 98c. Yard.
200 PLAIN COLORS SURAHS, (ALL-SILK,) ALL THE NEWEST SHADES,
59c. and 79c. Yard.
100 PIECES FANCY BROCADED STRIPES, PEAU DE SOIE,
65c. Yard;
WORTH 98c.

LACE DEPARTMENT.
SPECIAL OFFERING OF LACES AND FLOUNCINGS, AT HALF PRICE.
42-INCH CHANTILLY FLOUNCINGS, 94c.; WORTH $1.25.
42-INCH DITTO, $1.24 YARD; WORTH $1.57.
SPANISH GUIPURE, 94c. AND $1.24 YARD

DRAPERY NETS.
5,000 YARDS BLACK NET, 94c. AND $1.10 YARD.
IN LEADING SHADES, 85c. AND $1.25 YARD.
RUSSIAN AND LA TOSCA, $1.13 AND $1.25 YARD.
FEDORA, VALENCIENNES, ORIENTAL, POINT GENE, POINT GAZE, FLOUNCING AT HALF PRICE.
REAL TORCHON AND MEDICI LACES, 5c., 6c., 7c., 8c., 9c., AND 10c. YARD. ON CENTRE TABLE.
MADE-UP LACES IN IMPORTED NOVELTIES AND RUCHINGS.

CHILDREN'S FRENCH CAPS.
LOT 1, 17c.; WORTH 35c.
LOT 2, 29c.; WORTH 40c.
LOT 3 24c.; WORTH 50c.

GLOVES.
EVERYTHING WHICH PERTAINS TO THIS DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPRISED WITHIN ITS LIMITS WHICH THE REQUIREMENTS OF FASHION OR COMFORT DEMAND FOR THE CURRENT SEASON. OUR WELL AND LONG ESTABLISHED LINES OF FABRIC AND KID GLOVES, WILL BE FOUND RIGHT UP TO THE HIGH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE WHICH WE HAVE RAISED FOR THEM, AND EVERY NOVELTY OF THE HOME OR FOREIGN FACTORIES POSSESSING TRUE MERIT WILL BE FOUND ON OUR COUNTERS.
POPULAR PRICES RULE.

PARASOLS.
FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FANCY PARASOLS IN FANCY CHECKS, STRIPES, SHADED BROCADE AND PERSIAN PATTERNS, IN ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
SPECIAL LOT OF LACE-COVERED PARASOLS, FROM
$6.94 to $20,
THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.
CARRIAGE SHADES FROM
$1.25 to $5.63.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES, THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PRACTICAL PEOPLE, WHO FROM LONG EXPERIENCE ARE THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH ALL THE DETAILS OF SHOPPING, EXPERTS AT MATCHING GOODS, AND WELL POSTED AS TO WHAT IS BEING WORN AND USED, ARE EMPLOYED TO PERSONALLY ATTEND TO THE FILLING OF ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL.
PAID PARCELS TO THE AMOUNT OF $5 OR OVER FORWARDED FREE WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW-YORK.

BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 8TH & 9TH STS., N. Y.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.

LAST WEEK

OF THE

BANKRUPT SALE

TO END THE

STOCK OF BATES.

When we bought the Bates stock at forty-four cents on the dollar we announced that we would sell at half value.....So far we have faithfully performed the promise.....We have had a sale worthy of the great metropolis, the fame whereof has spread throughout the land.....That one short week may shortly see the end, and to the end be interesting, again we cut the prices—deeply cut.....The BATES STOCK will be sold at QUARTER VALUE, and therewith you will find thousands and thousands and tens of thousands of dollars worth of the newest and the best of goods at prices that will make the name of Hearn still more renowned.

This Week's Sale is All for Glory.

WASH DRESS FABRICS.
This Week's Sale is all for Glory.

What say you to the finest foreign fabrics at half the price you paid last week?.....A free-will offering, according to our promise.....The best of goods at less than half their value will be sold——the newest and the prettiest.

At Twenty-nine Cents.

The very finest Scotch Zephyrs and Ginghams, in embroidered and knotted stripes, blocks, and plaids—large, small, narrow, and wide—light, dark, and fancy shades——were sixty-five cents.

This price is sensational.

as cheap as Fruit of Loom at 4 cents a yard.

Would You Hear of Further Value Still?

Then read what follows:

Embroidered Stripe Zephyrs.....10c.;	were 30
Silk Finish Plaids.....19c.;	were 30
Pinhead Checks and Stripes.....19c.;	were 30
Large Plaid Novelties.....15c.;	were 24
Side Band Ginghams.....12½c.;	were 18
Wide Stripe Chambreys.....12½c.;	were 18
Shaded Plaid Ginghams.....12½c.;	were 18
Broken Block Ginghams.....12½c.;	were 17
Fancy Plaid Ginghams.....8¾c.;	were 12½
Fancy Check and Stripe Ginghams. 8¾c.;	were 12½
Best Seersuckers—Dress styles.....5¾c.;	were 10

A Thousand Robes.

plaid and stripe,	plain and embroidered,
$8 cents.....were $1 55	$2 49.....were $4 50
$1 49.....were 2 25	2 98.....were 5 00

NOW FOR SATEENS.

At Six Cents and three-quarters,
Fine domestic twilled Sateens, elsewhere sold at 12½

At Seven Cents and three-quarters,
The very best domestic Silk designs.

At Twelve Cents and a half.
French printed sateens. 1,000 styles.
Large and small and medium patterns, including those large floral effects so much sought for and so very scarce.

At Nineteen Cents,
French Sateens—India silk designs, so lustrous as the silks at 25.

At Twenty-five Cents,
Finest French Sateens—myrtle, garnet, gobelin, drab, mahogany, wine, old red, in two hundred styles or more—and cashmere patterns in medium shades, were 40.

CHALLIES AND LAWNS.

Tennis Stripe Lawns.....5¾c.;	were 9
Wool finish Challies.....300 styles. 7½c.;	were 10
Sheer French Lawns.....12½c.;	were 18
Lace Stripe Batistes.....19c.;	were 30
Zephyr Organdies.....19c.;	were 32
Figured Lawns.....9¾c.;	were 12½
Corded Stripe Batistes.....9¾c.;	were 12½

NOTIONS.

Cotton Belting, pc..16c.	Whalebone casing, pc.25c.
Large rolls Tape, pc. 9c.	Horn bone, doz..... 6c.
Basting Cotton, doz.12c.	Hooks and Eyes, card. 2c.
Cov'd Whalebone, dz.11c.	Skirt Reeds, set..... 6c.
Cov'd Corset Steels. 5c.	Collar Buttons, doz.... 4c.

PERFUMES—Our own manufacture.
Equal to any made at double price.

Farina, 2 oz.....25c.	Triple Extract.....33c.
Farina, 4 oz.....39c.	Cologne, 4 oz.....29c.
Farina, 8 oz.....59c.	Cologne, 8 oz.....39c.
Farina, pint.....89c.	Cologne, pint.....59c.
Florida Water.....31c.	Fancy Toilet Soaps... 4c.
Bay Rum.....16c.	Tooth Brushes..... 6c.
English Bristle Hair Brushes, solid back.....48c.	

JEWELRY BARGAINS.

The Bates stock must be sold this week.

Gold-front Lace Pins—25 styles.....23c.;	were 59
Gents' Sleeve Buttons—35 styles.....25c.;	were 50
Fancy Side Combs.....18c.;	were 35
Silver Bangle Bracelets—cluster.....25c.;	were 50

THIS WEEK'S SALE IS ALL FOR GLORY.
Therefore:

At 14c...	Ladies' Solid Black Hose.....were	29c.
At 14c...	Ladies' Fancy Boot Patterns...were	29c.
At 19c...	Ladies' Fancy Stripes.....were	35c.
At 24c...	Ladies' Four-thread Lisle.....were	49c.
At 13c...	Misses' Black, White Heel and Toe.....were	30c.
At 12½c.	Men's Superfine Full Regular..were	25c.
At 15c...	Men's Solid Colors and Stripes.were	29c.
At 17c...	Sacque Chemise, Cambric Ruffle.....were	30c.
At 17c...	Tucked and Ruffled Drawers...were	30c.
At 17c...	Cambric Corset Covers.....were	30c.
At 17c...	Embroidery-trimmed Covers...were	30c.
At 49c...	Fancy Yoke Chemise.....were	65c.
At 49c...	Embroidery-trimmed Drawers.were	69c.
At 69c...	Ladies' Fancy Yoke Night Dresses.....were	$1 19
At 98c...	Ladies' Skirts, 16-inch Embroidered Ruffle.....were	1 69
At 79c...	Fancy Woven Underskirts.....were	1 25
At 35c...	Persian Trimmings.....were	69c.
At 98c...	Fancy Braid Trimmings.....were	3 98
At 69c...	Fancy Braid Trimmings.....were	1 35
At 3c...	Bone Dress Buttons.....were	10c.
At 7c...	Metal Dress Buttons.....were	25c
At 25c...	Large Metal Dress Buttons.....were	40c.
At 12½c.	Fine Swiss Embroidery.....were	22c.
At 8c...	Cambric Edgings.....were	10c.
At 47c...	22-inch Flouncing.....were	75c.
At 98c...	45-inch Skirting.....were	1 69
At 4c...	Ladies' Fancy Border H'dk'fs...were	8c.
At 9c...	Men's Fancy Border H'dk'fs...were	17c.
At 19c...	Ladies' Hand-em. H'dk'fs.....were	39c.
At 16½c.	Fancy Edge Ribbons.....were	29c.
At 10c...	Fancy Ruchings, all colors.....were	17c.
At 98c...	Shetland Shawls, all colors.....were	1 59
At $4 98.	Steamer Shawls, all colors.....were	10 00
At $1 98.	Black Embroidered Fichus.....were	3 00
At 49c...	Japanese Pocketbooks.....were	1 00
At 49c...	Fancy Leather Pocketbooks...were	1 00
At 49c...	Alligator Pocketbooks.....were	1 00
At 19c...	Others, plain and fancy.....were	50c.

CENTENNIAL DECORATIONS.
Muslin Flags With Stick.

14 inch.....	16c. doz	22 inch.....	44c. doz
18 inch.....	33c. doz	28 inch.....	64c. doz

3 foot Battery Flags, spear-head staff.....25c.
4 foot Garrison Flags, spear-head staff.....79c.
6 foot Bunting Flags—mounted.....$1 25
6 foot Standard Bunting Flags—unmounted... 4 15
6 foot Silk Flags—mounted..... 2 69
24 inch Silk Flags—polished spear-head staff....84c.

Plain colored Bunting.....2½c.
Star and Stripe Bunting—27 inch.....6½c.

Polished Spear-Head Flag Staffs.

6ft., 10c.....7ft., 19c.....8ft., 25c.....10ft., 49c.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
OF THE
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Ladies' Paris Wraps.

WE CONTINUE THE EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF LADIES' PARIS WRAPS, AS ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK. THE ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF NEARLY 500 STYLES OF THE LEADING FASHIONABLE PARIS MAKERS' LATEST PRODUCTIONS. NO SUCH MAGNIFICENT STOCK HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED BY ANY ONE ESTABLISHMENT. THEY ARE IN SIZES FROM 32 TO 48 BUST MEASURE AND OUR PRICES ARE A MERE FRACTION OF THEIR REAL VALUE.

Ladies' Paris Costumes.

WE HAVE MADE A GREAT MARK-DOWN IN OUR RICH PARIS COSTUMES FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLOSING THEM OUT. PRICES NOW RANGE ABOUT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR OF ACTUAL VALUE. THEY ARE IN ALL FASHIONABLE MATERIALS AND WELL WORTHY OF INSPECTION.

Ladies' Traveling Wraps.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SMALL INVOICE OF NOVELTIES IN NEWMARKETS AND PEASANT CLOAKS, MADE FROM NEW DESIGNS OF BANNOCKBURN CHEVIOTS, TO WHICH WE INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION. THEY ARE, WE THINK, THE HANDSOMEST GARMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN SHOWN THIS SEASON. THE PRICES ARE VERY REASONABLE.

London-made Walking Jackets.

THIS STOCK WILL BE MADE EVEN MORE THAN USUALLY ATTRACTIVE THIS WEEK BY THE ADDITION OF OVER 1,200 OF THE VERY NEWEST THINGS IN LONDON-MADE JACKETS. THE RANGE OF SIZES IS COMPLETE, AND OUR PRICES, AS USUAL, THE VERY LOWEST THAT CAN BE NAMED FOR FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

Ladies' Jersey Waists.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT WE OFFER POSITIVELY THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON. THE STOCK CONSISTS OF THE CHOICEST STYLES IN FINEST CLOTHS, OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS OF PARIS, BERLIN, AND NEW-YORK, MADE FOR AND CONFINED EXCLUSIVELY TO US. SIZES COMPLETE IN EVERY DESIGN, FROM 32 TO 48 BUST MEASURE.

Misses' Reefing Jackets.
Misses' Walking Jackets.
Misses' Peasant Coats.
Misses' Newmarkets.
Misses' Coats.
Misses' Dress and School Suits.
Misses' Confirmation Dresses.

IN ALL THE ABOVE STOCKS WE HAVE SPLENDID LINES OF THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES, NONE OF WHICH CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE. WE INVITE COMPARISON OF OUR PRICES WITH THOSE ASKED BY OTHER HOUSES FOR MISSES' OUTSIDE GARMENTS.

Adhering to our fixed rule, we make no charge for alterations in either Cloaks, Suits, or Jerseys.

Tea Gowns & Theatre Waists

(Ladies' Underwear Department.)

LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES.

THEATRE WAISTS.

One of the past week's steamers brought us the very latest styles in these fashionable garments. Besides being the correct thing for home and theatre wear, they recommend themselves to every lady as being economical.

Silk and Fancy Waists, hand made,
$7.75, $11, $12.75

TEA GOWNS.

Cashmere Tea Gowns, with combination fronts..... $4.98
Challie Tea Gowns, with silk fronts.... $7.75
French Crepon Tea Gowns, in beautiful combinations, Directoire and Empire styles..... $12.50

THE "JUDIC" CORSET.

The most perfect-fitting Corset in the world. Lengthens the waist and reduces the size of the hips without injurious tight lacing.

6th Ave. and 19th St.

ARREST OF A LOTTERY BROKER.

Edward H. Horner, who deals in lottery and other bonds at 63 Wall-street, was astonished yesterday at about 1 o'clock by a call from Court Officer Walsh of the Tombs [illegible] with a warrant from Justice Gorman for his arrest on a charge of the larceny of $50 from John Jaeswing at 15 Bond-street, Newark, on April 10. Mr. Horner protested that he knew no such man as the complainant, had never seen or heard of him, and that he could not understand the charge. The officer took him to the Second Precinct Station House. At about 4 o'clock Benn Loewy, the prisoner's attorney, appeared on the scene. Mr. Loewy's assistant had previously tried his persuasive powers in a vain effort to secure Mr. Horner's release. Mr. Horner was still a prisoner on Tuesday, Mr. Loewy having pocketed [illegible], he said, but not having found a Justice to accept bail. He claimed that the arrest was the work of rivals and was a scheme to blacken Mr. Horner's character. The case will be heard in the Tombs Court to-day. Mr. Loewy, who was very positively not angry over the situation, said that he thought he will bring suit against Court Officer Walsh. The [illegible] at the desk said that [illegible]

JOHNSON'S,

8 East 14th-st.

CENTENNIAL OFFERINGS.

I WILL SELL THIS WEEK
500 DOZEN UNION MILAN HATS AND BONNETS
at 48c. each; worth $1
900 DOZEN FINE MILAN HATS AND BONNETS
at 98c. each; worth $1.75.
BARGAINS IN FINE LEGHORN FLATS AND FANCY BRAID HATS AND BONNETS.

BEAUTIFUL NOVELTIES IN FINE
French Flowers, Fancy Ribbons, Crepes and Tissues.

FRENCH-TRIMMED HATS and Bonnets

FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.

I WILL SELL OUR $2.25 ALL-SILK CHANTILLY LACE FLOUNCING
at $1.57 per yard.
I WILL SELL OUR $1.50 ALL-SILK CHANTILLY LACE FLOUNCING
at $1.10 per yard.
I WILL SELL OUR 50-CENT QUALITY ALL-SILK CHANTILLY LACE, 3 TO 7 INCHES WIDE,
at 25 cents a yard.
I WILL SELL OUR 50-CENT QUALITY CHINA SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE OR COLORED, (GENTS' SIZE,)
at 29 cents each.
I WILL SELL OUR 25-CENT QUALITY LADIES' WHITE OR COLORED HANDKERCHIEFS
at 10 cents each.

IN FINE FRENCH
Dress Trimmings
I WILL SELL PERSIAN APPLYSEE EMBROIDERIES
at 98c., $1.25, $1.38, $1.50,
up to $5 a yard;
WORTH DOUBLE THE PRICE ASKED.
I WILL SELL JET AND SILK GALLOONS
at 25c., 38c., 50c., and up to $2 a yard;
WORTH DOUBLE THE PRICE ASKED.
I WILL SELL DIRECTOIRE BUTTONS
at 30c., 50c., and 69c. a dozen;
JUST HALF THEIR REGULAR PRICE.
I WILL SELL 200 DOZEN LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE, EXTRA FINE,
at 69c. a pair;
REAL VALUE, $1.25.
I WILL SELL 100 DOZEN EXTRA FINE TWO-THREAD FANCY LISLE HOSE
at 38c. a pair;
REGULAR VALUE, 62 CENTS.
I WILL SELL 125 DOZEN LADIES' ENGLISH COTTON HOSE,
warranted fast black,
25c. a pair; worth 40c.
COMPLETE LINES OF LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY AT POPULAR PRICES.
I WILL SELL 300 DOZEN STAMPED LINEN TEA TRAYS, SPLASHERS, BUFFET COVERS, &c.,
at 33c. each; worth 50c.
I WILL SELL 150 ONE-YARD-SQUARE PLUSH TABLE COVERS
at 98c. each; worth $1.50.
I WILL SELL 860 YARDS 24-INCH-WIDE SILK PLUSH
at $1.24 per yard;
REGULAR PRICE IS $1.69.
300 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS FROM
98c. to $35 a pair;
A REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT. FROM FORMER PRICES.

THE ABOVE ARE ALL FRESH, DESIRABLE GOODS, AND WELL WORTH THE INSPECTION OF BUYERS IN WANT OF SAME.

JAMES G. JOHNSON,

8 East 14th-st.,

NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.

THE CASINO'S FINEST SOUVENIR.

"Nadjy" has but two weeks longer to run at the Casino, and then comes Gilbert and Offenbach's operetta, "The Brigands," for the production of which Mr. Rudolph Aronson is making extensive preparations. The two hundred and fiftieth performance of "Nadjy" will be celebrated next Friday evening, and the occasion will be commemorated by the distribution of handsome souvenirs. The souvenir resembles a large portfolio, and contains a number of photographic views of the Casino building, the entrance and box office, the grand staircase and foyers, and the auditorium. The frontispieces are illuminated and finished in ten colors, the front page showing the ballet scene with Lillian Russell, Fanny Rice, and the company on the stage at the finale of the second act of the operetta, while the back page has a view of the roof garden by night, with its many colored lights and the Hungarian Gypsy Band. The leaves are fastened with a broad satin ribbon, and the whole is inclosed in a fac simile of an alligator-skin pocket.

FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 20.—The Faculty of Cornell has awarded the Henry W. Sage Fellowship in mathematics to Henry Waldo Norris, A. B., from Iowa College, and the Brooks Fellowship in Zoology and Botany to Samuel J. Saunders, A. B., of the University of Toronto. Each of these Fellowships is worth $500 a year. The successful candidates have been pursuing advanced studies at Cornell.

A MISSING EXPRESS AGENT.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 20.—Frank H. Singleton, aged about twenty-five years, the local agent of the United States Express Company, left here on Tuesday night, and [illegible] officers of the company visited the town. They found that the books had not been written up [illegible] $600 to [illegible]

Our customers and the trade in general will please take notice that we are determined not to carry away a single dollar's worth of goods from our Eighth-Avenue Stores. Everything will positively be sold out, even if we have to close the balance of the stock at auction.

EHRICH BROTHERS

GETTING READY TO MOVE

A GRAND EASTER OPENING

AND

A GREAT CLEARING SALE,

BOTH AT ONCE.

OVER $1,000,000 WORTH OF GOODS

At Cost, at Less Than Cost, at Any Price They Will Bring.

$100,000 worth of Millinery.	$100,000 worth of Laces.
$100,000 worth of Silks.	$100,000 worth of Dress Goods.
$75,000 worth of Cloaks.	$50,000 worth of Shoes.
$50,000 worth of Underwear.	$20,000 worth of Corsets.
$40,000 worth of Men's Furnishings.	$25,000 worth of Trimmings.
$40,000 worth of Hosiery.	$25,000 worth of Carpets.
$15,000 worth of Embroideries.	$40,000 worth of Gloves.
$25,000 worth of Misses' Suits.	$50,000 worth of Upholstery.
$40,000 worth of White Goods.	$40,000 worth of China and Glass.
$25,000 worth of Housefurnishings.	$50,000 worth of Boys' and Men's Clothing.

Besides about $150,000 worth of Notions, Jewelry, Handkerchiefs, and other stocks of less importance.

These are all new Spring Goods, expressly imported and manufactured for this season's trade. There is not a dollar's worth of old stock among them, not a single article that is not in every way thoroughly desirable, and we want to force them to a sale as rapidly as possible.

HALF PRICES AND QUADRUPLED TRADE

will be the rule of our business from this day on, until the last dollar's worth of our present stock is sold.

We Don't Announce any Prices.

Why should we, when everything is just as cheap as everything else, and the universal rule throughout the house is to force everything to a sale as quickly as possible? The whole story can be summed up in this: We are going to move to our new stores now erecting on Sixth-avenue, Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, and when we go we shall take nothing with us---not a single fixture, not a dollar's worth of goods. We want to sell off everything within a limited time, and we thoroughly understand how to do it. If you are wise you will call and see what we are doing.

Free Stages from and to 6th-av. and 23d-st.

Prepaid Orders amounting to $5 or over delivered free within 100 miles of New-York.

EHRICH BROTHERS,

Eighth-av., 24th and 25th sts.

MR. CRANE'S LONE-STAR PLANS

TWO NEW AMERICAN PLAYS WRITTEN FOR THE COMEDIAN.

At the conclusion of the present engagement at the Star Theatre Robson and Crane are to dissolve partnership, and hereafter each will appear as a lone star. The plans of William H. Crane, who is to be managed next season by Joseph Brooks, have already been matured. He will not confine himself, as has been supposed, to playing Falstaff in "Henry IV." and "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Mr. Crane's ambition has long been to become to America what Coquelin is to France, an exponent of the national humor, and he now thinks he has an opportunity of putting his ambition to the test. He has had two plays written for him by American authors, and will appear in both of them next season, in addition to presenting his conception of Falstaff in Shakespeare's history and comedy.

The first of these plays is by David D. Lloyd, author of "For Congress" and "The Woman Hater. It is in four acts, and, as described by Mr. Crane, is "a brisk comedy of life in Washington." A long-standing but meritorious "claim" plays a considerable part in it. There are more such claims pending before Congress than is commonly supposed, especially where the claimants are poor and lack influential friends, and some of them have been drawn out longer than the famous chancery suit of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce, as described in "Bleak House." The claim which will be treated in the new comedy is an almost literal transcript of one that was passed by Congress a few years ago, after outlasting several generations of claimants who died getting justice. The play is said to have an undercurrent of pathos and dramatic interest, but to be for the most part straight comedy, with a strong flavor of satire. Almost every phase of official life in Washington is represented, and Mr. Crane says there is one character which he believes to be entirely novel. One of the episodes is a satirical contest over a South American diplomatic appointment. Mr. Crane's part is that of a young Senator elected against his will from a "booming" Western State, and it said to be full of character and humor.

Mr. Crane's other new play is American in theme, though the scenes are laid in Europe. It is a four-act comedy written expressly for him by Brander Matthews and George H. Jessop, the authors of "A Gold Mine." This play deals with the adventures and misadventures of a middle-aged American who goes to Europe with his sister, his niece, and the girl he is engaged to marry. These four are the only Americans in the play—which the authors describe as "A Cosmopolitan Comedy." The scene of the first act is laid in Paris, and the other three take place in Switzerland. In this piece the numerous incidents likely to occur during the usual Swiss trip of an American party will be shown on the stage for the first time. Mr. Crane thinks he has found in the central figure of this play a character exactly suited to his powers.

In addition to these comedies he will have yet a third, for which he has secured the American rights through Samuel French & Son. It is a highly-farcical comedy called "The Balloon," which was first produced at the Strand Theatre, in London, by Charles Wyndham, and is now running there and nightly playing crowded houses. It will be seen that Mr. Crane intends providing his patrons with as many novelties as possible. His season will begin at the Chicago Opera House Sept. 16, after which he will make a tour of the principal cities of the country until Monday, Jan. 20, 1879, when he will begin an extended engagement at the Star Theatre in New-York. The company to support Mr. Crane will, he says, be one of the strongest in the country.

ALEXANDER HENRIQUES DEAD

STOCK EXCHANGE MEN MOURN THE LOSS OF AN OLD ASSOCIATE.

Sad news came to the brokers of the Stock Exchange yesterday in the form of an announcement that Alexander Henriques, the Exchange's venerable Vice Chairman, was dead. For twenty years Mr. Henriques was a member of the Stock Exchange, more than half of which time he presided over its transactions. He was one of the notable men of Wall-street. He wasn't a millionaire; he was not rich at all; but no man in the Stock Exchange district had more or warmer friends.

Before he entered Wall-street Mr. Henriques distinguished himself in the army, and up to the day of his death he continued to maintain a lively interest in military affairs. He was with fighting Sam Houston in the exciting days of that sturdy hero's campaign in Texas. Mr. Henriques figured prominently in the affairs of the Old Guard.

In Wall-street he was not a speculator. But in his day he witnessed the rise and fall of most of the men who have stood as kings of the Street, that list including Daniel Drew, Jay Cooke, Nelson Robinson, James R. Keene, Sam Mills, George I. Seney, Henry N. Smith, and others. He remembered Jay Gould long before the little man made the first of his hundred millions. He knew C. F. Woerishoffer when that brilliant operator was only a broker's clerk. He was in Wall-street long before the appearance there of the present most powerful man of the street—Addison Cammack. He remembered Russell Sage fresh from the historic Troy grocery store. He was a figure on the Stock Exchange as long ago as the terrorizing time of Black Friday. And of all that the venerable man had witnessed he was full of pleasing reminiscence.

Year by year the brokers re-elected Mr. Henriques to his post as Vice Chairman. His birthday for several years past has been made an occasion of jollity and good fellowship on the Exchange, loading the rostrum down with flowers and gifts. Mr. Henriques was 72 years old, having been born in Kingston, Jamaica, in 1817. His health began failing some months ago. Old age was the cause of his death.

A CAR WRECKED IN THE STATION.

While one of the yard engines at the Grand Central Station was making up the Boston express train which leaves at 11 A. M. on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road early yesterday forenoon a peculiar accident occurred. The train, which was composed of eight cars, was being backed into the station when the foremost car left the track just north of the stone pier which supports the Forty-fifth-street bridge.

The car first struck a telegraph pole, breaking it in two places; then the car struck the pier, completely demolishing the platform and the end of the vehicle. Owing to the length of the train the engineer could not see what the trouble was at first and did not stop. The other cars being forced ahead completed the destruction of the front car. It was thrown on its side and shoved along, tearing the side panels out, smashing all of the windows, and completely demolishing one of the trucks. The heavy iron and steel castings were broken as if only pasteboard, and the fragments lay scattered around the yard.

The force of the sliding and grinding of the car tore up the tracks in the yard, and delayed traffic until the wreck could be removed.

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In New-York during the Centennial Celebration are respectfully invited to visit our Warerooms (twelve in number) and examine the large and choice assortment of Furniture displayed therein, and the moderate prices prevailing. Over $250,000 worth on exhibition, comprising the latest novelties of home and foreign production.

Our Furnished Specimen Rooms are a feature all should see.

Many choice pieces of Furniture, which we shall not duplicate this season, are offered at a large discount. All prices in plain figures.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

51, 53, and 55 West 23d-st.

IN ANSWER TO THE EARL

HIS CHALLENGE FOR A RACE FORMALLY ACCEPTED.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB ACCEPTS MOST OF HIS LORDSHIP'S SUGGESTIONS—OTHER YACHTING NEWS.

The only thing of importance done during the past week by the America's Cup Committee of the New-York Yacht Club in relation to the international race was the sending of a letter to the Earl of Dunraven in answer to his communication to the New-York Yacht Club which accompanied the challenge issued by the Royal Yacht Squadron of England. This letter, as announced last week in THE TIMES, was sent on the steamer City of Paris, which left for Liverpool on Wednesday. The Cup Committee, however, did not give out the letter for publication until yesterday afternoon, it being the opinion of a number of the members that as the Earl of Dunraven said nothing about his letter to the New-York Club until about time for it to be received here they should do likewise with their reply.

The letter was written by Commodore James D. Smith, Chairman of the Cup Committee, and is as follows:

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1889.

MY LORD: The Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club has already advised you of the appointment by that club of a committee, of which I am Chairman, for the purpose of conducting negotiations with the owner of the Valkyria, representing the Royal Yacht Squadron, for the challenge for the America's Cup, with power to arrange all preliminaries and the details of the races to be sailed, and to take charge of all matters pertaining thereto.

The committee beg me to acknowledge receipt of your letter, and to state that they have much pleasure in expressing the opinion that the terms of directly regarding the details of the proposed match, but before entering upon the subject and with reference to the second part of your letter, they desire to point out, lest there should be any misapprehension on your part, that the classification of yachts under the racing rules of the New-York Yacht Club does not apply to races for any challenge cups held by or belonging to the club. (Vide Racing Rule I.)

The committee are of the opinion that three races are ample to test the respective merits of the competing yachts, but if you prefer that the match shall be for five races they will concede this point, subject to the conditions given below in the clause referring to the courses.

In view of the fact that Sept. 30 falls on Monday, which, for many reasons, is an inconvenient day, the committee would suggest that the races be sailed on Tuesday, Oct. 1, Thursday, Oct. 3, and Saturday, Oct. 5, and should you adhere to your desire to have five races, then that the other two be sailed on Tuesday, Oct. 8, and Thursday, Oct. 10, respectively; but to have any week day to intervene between the challenging and winning races would be quite willing to change these dates slightly to suit your convenience.

While not admitting the right of any challenger, if himself a perfectly fair test of the racing vessel, the committee are willing to accede to your request that the races shall take place over outside courses, starting either from the Scotland or Sandy Hook Lightships. In view of the fact that the windward work is universally admitted to be the best test of a sailing vessel, the committee propose the following courses:

First Race—To windward or leeward and return. Second Race—Equilateral triangle one side, (the first, if possible,) to windward. Third Race—To windward or leeward and return. Should you elect to have five races, then the fourth race is to be equilateral triangle as in case of the second race. Fifth Race—to windward or leeward and return.

From experience the committee believe that it would be desirable to shorten the courses and suggest that the race shall consist of all or whole, should not exceed thirty nautical miles, but are willing to accept a course of forty nautical miles if you insist. At the time of year hereto ore selected for these races the chances of a challenging winds are so uncertain that a shorter race may frequently be sailed off in the specified time, when it would be impossible owing to failing wind to finish in the prescribed time.

The committee agree that the race (over a forty-mile course) shall be made in seven hours. Should it be decided to shorten the courses, then the time to be reduced proportionately. Your letter reads six hours, which, it is assumed, is a clerical error, seven hours having been the limit of the Genesta, Galatea, and Thistle races.

The committee regret that they cannot accede to your suggestion that the basis for time allowance shall be the mean between your allowances and those of the New-York Yacht Club, but they accept the alternative you suggest viz., that the New-York Yacht Club rule shall govern.

From the nature of the races which the committee propose you will see that your suggestions in regard to making a time allowance would be impracticable; at the same time the committee beg me to assure you that they will be most ready to adopt anything you may suggest, which would, in their judgment, prevent either boat getting an unfair advantage over the other. They think, however, that these matters had better be dealt with after your arrival in this country.

For the reasons given in the clause relating to length of courses, the time of starting must absolutely be left to the discretion of the Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club, who will have charge of the races. It is contemplating a race in a calm or even in a very light air, when, by waiting a short time, there is a chance of a breeze coming up which would enable the yachts to complete the course within the time limit, it is, of course, understood that should there, in the judgment of the Regatta Committee, be wind enough or likely to be wind enough to make the courses at the time fixed for starting the race, no start shall be made; but under no circumstances shall a race be started in a fog.

The committee agree that the clause with regard to accidents, adopted in the case of the Volunteer and Thistle races, shall be held to apply to the match with the Valkyria. They desire to draw your attention to the latter portion of the clause alluded to, which provides that no protest shall be allowed after the close of the yachting season as prescribed by the club rules," namely, Nov. 1.

The committee hope that all essential points are covered by this communication, but should you have anything further to suggest, they will give the matter their immediate attention. Minor details, of course, had better be left for settlement till your arrival in this country, it being understood that such portions of the by-laws and racing rules of the New-York Yacht Club as apply shall be the basis of settlement, and generally speaking, that the precedents of the three preceding contests for the cup shall be followed. For your guidance I send you a club book for last year. There may be one or two minor changes in this year's book, which has not yet published, but nothing that will in any way affect this match.

The committee also ask me to place their services at your command and to say that they will give them much pleasure to give you any information you may need or to take charge of any matters requiring attention before or after the arrival of the Valkyria, and they do not doubt that you will avail yourself of this offer. I remain, my Lord, very sincerely yours, JAMES D. SMITH, Chairman.

To the Right Honorable the EARL OF DUNRAVEN, K. P., 20 St. James-square, London.

It will be seen that many details of the race will be arranged after the Earl of Dunraven arrives here with the Valkyria. The Cup Committee is disposed to extend to the Earl of Dunraven all courtesy and fairness possible, and still adhere to the terms of the deed of gift governing the America's Cup. In answer to the arguments made to show that the Cup Committee is taking an unfair advantage of the English yachtsman in matching America's fleet against the Valkyria, Mr. J. F. Tams, a member of the committee, said:

"Personally, I am in favor of a seventy-foot boat to sail the Valkyria, but as I am one of the Cup Committee I must throw aside all sentiment in the matter and act simply as a trustee. The members of the Cup Committee have to abide by the terms of the deed of gift, and they must do as they think the spirit of the deed demands. We are to defend the America's Cup, which represents the yachting supremacy of the world, and it is only fair to choose the fastest yacht in our waters to meet the Valkyrie in the international contest."

The arguments for and against matching our fleet against the Valkyrie have not ceased by any means. Yachtsmen have given their opinions on the subject and express them with little hesitation. Those who are not informed on yachting matters have in some way got it into their confused brains that the New-York Yacht Club is afraid the Volunteer would be beaten by time allowance if she raced the Valkyrie. The truth is that the Earl of Dunraven generally concede that the Valkyrie will have little chance of defeating the Volunteer on the time allowance of the New-York Yacht Club.

The Cup Committee has not yet received any offer from any gentleman or yacht club to build a new yacht for the special races, and the opinion prevails that such a yacht will not be built. This shows conclusively that the Volunteer is considered invincible.

The four "seventies," Shamrock, Katrina, Titania, and Bedouin, will soon attract great attention in their manœuvring. The Shamrock is the first of the four to go into commission. She began the season yesterday by taking her owner, Mr. J. R. Maxwell, on a shooting trip up the Sound. Mr. Maxwell will burn a quantity of powder and probably kill a number of ducks before the Shamrock is in better condition now than she has ever been before, and Mr. Maxwell freely admits that this season he is in for sport. There will be no carrying all the inside fittings and loose traps in races, but a ton and a half of such things will be dumped on a wharf, and Maxwell will start the Shamrock on her races with nothing aboard to unnecessarily retard her speed.

The Shamrock's bottom has been put into good shape and her sail area has been increased 1,200 feet, all of which increase is in the mainsail. This sail area has been put in next to the boom, which has been lowered a trifle. Mr. Maxwell thinks that this lowering of the boom will increase his yacht's stability in proportion to the increase of sail area. The model of the Shamrock was made by Mr. Maxwell himself, and from this model Mr. Wittingham drew the lines. She is between fifteen and twenty tons less displacement than the Katrina, while her sail area is only about 5 per cent less, which is to the Shamrock's advantage. The Katrina's displacement is about ninety tons.

"I think the Committee of the New-York Yacht Club had limited the trials for the honor of defending the America's Cup to seventy-footers," said Mr. Maxwell. "Then we would have had new seventies built, and the season would be livelier. Throwing my own boat out of the question, that is. What the Cup Committee should have done."

The Shamrock's first race is with the Titania over the Larchmont course, May 30, when the yachting season will begin in earnest. The Shamrock gives the Titania 25m 20s, and the Larchmont Club adds $250, and the winner will take the sweepstakes. The race is open to all seventy-footers, and it is probable that the Katrina will enter, thus making the prize $1,000.

In the Atlantic Yacht Club basin rests the new thirty-foot cutter which Ayers has built for Mr. William Whitlock on the designs of Mr. William Gardner, the noted yachtsman. She is a little beauty, as every one remarks who sees her. She was launched last week, and yesterday was having an unusually long bowsprit put in. Mr. Gardner met with great success in the position of his cutters' inboard water line, which is a trifle higher than the actual water line at present. With the weights of rigging and inside ballast the thirty will sit in the water to Mr. Gardner's entire satisfaction.

Several steam yachts are fitting out at Tebo's wharf, in South Brooklyn, namely the Electra, Cora, and Marguerite will be ready in time for the naval parade April 29. Men are at work on the Radha, Corsair, and Vedette, but it will be several weeks before they will go into commission. The steam yachts Stranger, Bournahal, Wanda, Dagmar, and Fussie have not been touched. Nothing has been done on the schooners Fleetwing, Yosemite, Marguerite, Hafa, and Ramona, nor the sloops Agnes and Adelaide. The schooners Palmer, Montauk, Cavalier, and Intrepid are fitting out at Tebo's, and will soon be in commission.

About two years ago A. L. McLeod of Detroit conceived the idea of organizing a stock company to build and maintain racing yachts on the lakes, the idea being to possess one yacht in each class. The outcome was the formation of the City of the Straits Yachting Association, the purchase of a sixty-one-foot schooner, the Crusader, and the building of the second-class sloop City of the Straits, which has had such a successful career in lake yacht racing. The organization now has thirty-three members and owns property valued at $6,000. It is planning for several races between the leading yachts on the lakes.

Mr. Burgess seems to be having trouble with his new boats going below their lines. The Veresa, a forty owned by Mr. J. Arthur Beebe of Boston, when launched last week came within three inches of her lines, and it is feared she will go below when her rigging is put in. Lewis and Edwards at Mumm's Yard that Mr. E. D. Lawton's Burgess forty Chispa went below her intended water line several inches when launched, and it is feared she will go over forty feet when measured, thus shutting her out of the forty-foot class.

Mr. James Weir's new sloop Hypatia will go into commission April 30. Her sailing master will be C. D. Reeves, who has sailed for Mr. Weir three seasons. Capt. Terry of the big schooner Grayling will be aboard of her again this season, ready to meet the Rashaam which will be sailed by Henry Oakley, master of the sloop Annie last year. The Grayling and Sashem are still at Mumm's yard and will be ready for business in ten days.

The schooner yacht Coronet, which won the race across the ocean against the Dauntless two years ago, is on her way here, after a tour around the world. She was sighted at Madeira March 28, and that is the last news heard from her. Her owner, C. T. Bush, is aboard, and she is in command of Capt. C. T. Crosby, who commanded the yacht during her ocean race. The yacht lies Pier 5 East River, March 22, 1888.

The American Yacht Club has as yet received no communication from a foreign yacht club in reference to an international race between steam yachts for the challenge cup now held by the American Club. The cup is held subject to conditions similar in character to those which govern the America's Cup, held by the New-York Yacht Club.

Mr. Edward Fish, son of Mr. Latham A. Fish of the Grayling, has been skimming the inner bay for several days in his sloop Arab, and when in the Atlantic Basin he does not fail to observe with a yachtsman's eye the work on Mr. Whitlock's new cutter, which will dispute the honors of the thirty-foot class with him.

The Regatta Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club has been appointed to take charge of this season's racing. It is made up of Messrs. Edward J. Greacen, Chairman; Chester C. Munroe and Otto Sarony. Charles S. Allen, M. D., has been appointed fleet surgeon.

By the end of this week nearly all of the yachts in the Atlantic Yacht Club's basin will be about ready to begin the yachting season, and if the weather is favorable a week from to-day the lower bay will be dotted with white sails of all shapes and sizes.

It was reported last week that Mr. J. Beavor Webb, the designer, had gone to Europe on the City of Paris. The report was incorrect. Mr. Webb is in this city and has no intention of going abroad at present.

The steam yacht Sagamore, owned by Mr. John W. Slater of Providence, Mr. Joseph Stickney's Susquehanna, and Mr. G. L. Ronald's Sentinel are in commission and will probably be in the naval parade.

Mr. Wetmore's new forty being built by Ayers on Mr. Gardner's designs is nearly planked, and it is easy to discern a similarity of design between her and Mr. Whitlock's thirty.

Mr. John G. Prague's sloop Anaconda is on the ways at Mumm's yard and her bottom has been covered with shining bronze. She will be put back into the water this week.

THE GOVERNOR IN TOWN.

DAVID B. HILL TALKS WITH MAYOR GRANT ABOUT VARIOUS MATTERS.

Gov. Hill surprised the politicians by a sudden visit to this city yesterday. About noon he entered Mayor Grant's office with Col. Judson of his staff. To give his visit the appearance of having been made for the consideration of centennial celebration matters, Chairman Gerry was sent for, and a conference was held with him by the Governor and the Mayor. In the course of this conference Mayor Grant insisted that one of the stands in Union-square shall be reserved for the free use of women and children. He intimated that unless this was done he would withdraw the permit for the erection of the stand.

Chairman Gerry departed with this bit of information in his mind, and then Gov. Hill and the Mayor had a long conference on questions of political interest. One of these was as to whether it would be good policy for the Governor to sign the Polo Ground bill.

Gov. Hill is a lover of baseball, and he would be pleased to advance interest in the game, but Assemblyman Martin has called his attention to the fact that there is a possibility that through the closing of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street in the manner proposed by the Polo Ground bill the city might be subjected to liability for large damages in suits brought by property owners who have been assessed for the opening of the street. Assemblyman Martin was at the City Hall prior to Gov. Hill's visit. He had with him for signature a petition against the Polo Ground bill, the grounds of which were that it is unconstitutional, being private or local in character, a bit of special legislation, violative of the home rule principle, and passed by the Assembly in an irregular manner.

Gov. Hill talked with Mayor Grant about these matters. He wished to ascertain whether public sentiment in this city was in favor of allowing the Polo Grounds to continue to be used for baseball playing. Mayor Grant could give him little information, as he has had nothing to do with the controversy.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

Ferdinand P. Earle, Chairman and Treasurer of the Citizens' Auxiliary Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, acknowledges the following subscriptions, and earnestly solicits further contributions for Memorial Day, May 30, 1889:

C. N. Bliss	$50	C. Vanderbilt	$50
S. Sloan	25	W. K. Connor	25
J. Fyfe & Son	25	W. Strange	25
Tiffany & Co.	25	Lawson Valentine	25
H. O. Armour	25	A. G. Bogart & Co.	25
A. C. Zabriskie	20	A. Belmont	25
O. B. Potter	20	Hazy & Wetherbee	20
J. L. Mott & Son	20	W. M. Evarts	20
Stern Brothers	20	J. C. Carter	20
O. P. C. Billings	10	D. Appleton	10
Oliver G. Barton	10	S. P. Avary	10
Dauley & Beatries	10	Philip Strobel	10
C. H. Ballin	10	W. A. Smith	10
N. E. Bayliss	10	A. F. Mann	10
W. Hall Sons	10	C. W. Cultura	10
J. Friedman	10	J. H. Seymour	10
W. H. Webb	10	F. A. Kursheedt	5
A. J. Dittenhoefer	10	C. Zollar	5
Dr. Bayne & Co.	5	C. F. Gesnerich	5
Whitall, Tatum & Co.	5	F. A. Baesler	5
L. A. Sayre	5	L. Saither	5
H. Banks	5	L. Rankell	5
F. A. O. Schwartz	5	J. C. Niles	5
J. Naughton	5	M. F. Pierce	1
Total			$381

DR. COUES TO GO AROUND THE WORLD.

From the Washington Critic, April 17.

Dr. Elliot Coues, accompanied by Mrs. Coues, will sail for England during the Summer. It is his purpose to make a trip around the world in the interest of the Theosophical Society of America. They will be entertained in London by the Royal Geographical Society and in Paris will be the guests of the Duchess de Pomar, who is at the head of the Theosophical Society in France. They will go to Egypt with a learned Egyptologist and thence to India, where they will make a prolonged stay. The purpose of the mission will not be made public.

SHYLOCK'S ONE-OUNCE SHARES.

From the London Truth.

Of course, I know that it is an easy thing to be wise a few hundred years after the event. But what a pity it is that Shakespeare did not live to see Mr. Smith Barry. We should have had a better Shylock. Instead of taking the whole pound of flesh upon his own risk, Shylock would have got up a limited company and underwritten the whole, a specific number of one-ounce shares. He might then have left Venice and gone to live in some quiet place—say Huntingdon—where no one would have known anything to his disadvantage.

IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD

THE POST OF HANDICAPPER VACANT.

WALTER G. HEGEMAN'S RESIGNATION—TUGS OF WAR—THE NEW CLUB-HOUSE ON TRAVERS ISLAND—NOTES.

The resignation of Mr. Walter G. Hegeman from the position of handicapper for the Amateur Athletic Union and National Association of Amateur Athletes makes vacant a position of great responsibility. Mr. Hegeman has long served in the capacity of handicapper, but declares that his resignation is absolute, and has been forced by ill health and by his business affairs of more importance to him. Besides this, Mr. Hegeman does not think the remuneration he received for his work from athletic clubs and associations was large enough to pay him for his trouble in the discharge of this athletic duty. He made on an average about $10 for every set of games he handicapped, or several hundred dollars a year.

In the future, for a time at least, the handicapping of athletes entered in games to be contested under National Association laws will be done by the Manhattan Athletic Club or its representatives. No official handicapper will be employed at present, and the result of the Manhattan's handicapping will be interesting.

With the Amateur Athletic Union the case is different. Some one familiar with the task will have to be officially appointed to place the union athletes in games, and it is essential that such person be named very soon, for the season of outdoor athletic sports is near at hand, and the union without a handicapper would be like a vessel without her steering gear, unless the union should decide upon scratch events exclusively, which is not at all probable.

Handicapping is necessary to the increasing popularity of athletics except in championship events. There is no disputing the charm to the athletes of their respective places in front of the scratch. With handicapping 500 entries are insured in popular games, where with all scratch events there would be scarcely fifty. The object is to make the chances of every athlete even for winning, thus insuring close and exciting finishes. It is true that the handicaps have in many cases been unjust to men starting from the champions' mark, but this unfairness has resulted from the want of a proper system rather than through any fault of the handicapper. An athlete should be placed in a contest according to his best public performances, and if this is unobtainable by the official handicapper, then the athlete in the entries should send with his entry information concerning his athletic ability. If by careful training an athlete is enabled to beat his previous performances he should by all means be rewarded for his training. For example: Our best running jumper in the fine form is no reason why he should be discouraged by his handicap. Some argue in favor of two handicappers for track and field events, respectively, but handicapping both classes does not appear to be too great a task for one man if he is assisted in his work by the athletic clubs.

The light-weight tug-of-war team of the Berkeley Athletic Club distinguished itself Thursday evening in the tug-of-war tournament open to all teams of 550 pounds limit eligible to compete under the laws of the Amateur Athletic Union. The feat of pulling eight inches of rope from a New-Haven team, in which were two of the famous Klings which make up the team of Company B, Second Regiment of Connecticut, was already to Berkeley's credit. The first pull between these teams was a tie. The New-Haven men worked their regulation Kling strain and the Berkeley's could not understand it. The second time, however, they changed their tactics and began to heave immediately on settling into the chain. The result was that the rope went Berkeley's way.

"That is the only way to beat any of these Klings," said E. C. Robinson, who pulls No. 2 for Columbia College. Their steady, constant strain is their forte and hardest to beat.

The young men from the Young Men's Institute on the Bowery surprised every one by their good work. They captured second prize and had had little experience in pulling together, although they have been training for several weeks. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club disappointed at taking third place by default, for they would have preferred to pull against the New-Haven team.

Mr. E. C. Carter, the official handicapper of the National Cross-Country Association, is among those spoken of for the vacant place in the Amateur Athletic Union, and it is very likely that he will be given a trial. Mr. Carter is considered a very fair and competent man for the position. His experience in this direction would be a great advantage. He is popular with the athletes, and is advised of their doings in athletics. He will be supported in the union by Messrs. Otto Ruhl, A. C. Stevens, J. E. Sullivan, L. O. Fairchild, and probably William Halpin and F. W. Janssen. Mr. Carter is a strong advocate of handicapping on public performances, and also believes that with each event the scratch should be set a record of the recent performances of an athlete and a statement regarding his athletic standing. The next meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held at the clubhouse of the Staten Island Athletic Club April 24, when an official handicapper will be chosen.

The Staten Island Cricket Club will invade the chief cricketing centres of Ontario this season. Mr. G. G. Lindsey of the Toronto Cricket Club has been requested to arrange the following fixtures: Hamilton, Aug. 7; Toronto, Aug. 8 and 7; Kingston, Aug. 8; Port Hope, Aug. 9; Peterborough, Aug. 10; Toronto, Aug. 12, 13, and 14; London, Aug. 15; Hamilton, Aug. 16 and 17. The cricket clubs of Canada are preparing for a big demonstration on account of the visit of the Gentlemen of Philadelphia to England in July the international match between the United States and Canada will probably be played in September instead of June, as was at first proposed.

Work on the new clubhouse of the New-York Athletic Club, at Travers Island, is progressing rapidly, and when the building is completed the New-York's members will be provided with an admirably arranged and equipped Summer resort. The clubhouse will be thrown open to the members about June 1. The club's eight-oared crew is in training at the island for the coming races which take place on the Harlem. The men practice in the shell every afternoon, and strong cigars and rich food have been temporarily abandoned for gum, beef, and other substantial things.

Dr. John S. White, President of the Berkeley Athletic Club, has decided not to move the athletes' headquarters on the Berkeley Oval. It stands on the back stretch of the quarter-mile track, and in the intention of Dr. White to move it to the last turn. Another stand for spectators will be built on the last turn at the head of the finish stretch. The boathouse of the old New-York Rowing Association, which was also built on the Harlem, is stationed on the Harlem in front of the oval, and the boats are for the use of the members of the club.

A meeting of the Passaic Amateur Rowing Association was held at Newark, N. J., Friday evening, and the members voted unanimously in favor of admitting the Atalanta Boat Club to membership. A communication has been received from the New-England Amateur Rowing Association, which states that this organization will be well represented in all of the events to be contested at the regatta of May 30. Prizes for the winners at the regatta will be exhibited at the Ball Manufacturing Company's, on Broadway, this week.

Mr. A. C. Banker, the well-known bicyclist and one of the famous Banker Brothers, whose tandem races have always ended victoriously, will go into training soon and compete in races later in the year. Mr. Banker will be trained by Mr. W. B. Troy. His brother, W. D. Banker, will also race this season, and the probabilities are in favor of the two riders going to England to try their speed on the tandem with English riders. Mr. A. C. Banker will compete under the colors of the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bicycle Clubs.

The third annual convention of the Canadian Lacrosse Association was held at Niagara Falls, Ontario, last week. The association now numbers fifty-two clubs and the membership will increase this year. The rules of the association were so amended as to prevent a player who wished to check an opponent's lacrosse not attempt to knock it out of his hand in any way, nor body-check nor interfere with him in any way, unless both players are contending for the ball.

The fourth of the Fresh Air Club's series of cross-country walks for this Spring will be made to-day. The distance will be about eleven miles, from Cornwall-on-the-Hudson to West Point, and all the points of interest on the route will be visited. The club and its guests will take the West Shore Railroad, Jay-street ferry, at 9:40 A. M., or Forty-second-street ferry at 9:50 A. M.

The events to be contested at the Spring meeting of the Harvard Bicycle Club are one-mile safety, handicap, open; quarter-mile bicycle, scratch, open; one-mile intescholastic, scratch, open to preparatory schools in New-England; one-mile bicycle, handicap, open; one-mile bicycle, club race for 3:20 class; two-mile tandem safety, scratch, open; two-mile open handicap.

Henry N. Searle of Australia, the champion professional oarsman of the world, and William O'Connor of Toronto, Canada, the champion of America, will row a match for the championship of the world and $2,000 a side in England in September. O'Connor is in San Francisco, not having left there since he defeated Jacob Gaudaur a few weeks ago.

Fred Carlton, the professional runner, who was projected at the games of the National Association of Amateur Athletes, and was convicted of professionalism by the association afterward, now poses as the "champion boy runner of Brooklyn." Carlton is a member of the Pastime Athletic Club, of Brooklyn, and the little Knight Errant of the village.

Chicago oarsmen are considering the feasibility of asking the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen to join the Mississippi Valley Rowing Association in giving a grand regatta at Pullman, Ill., in July. The matter will be discussed at a meeting of the Chicago Navy to be held to-morrow evening.

The Committee on Prizes for the regatta of the New-England Amateur Rowing Association, to be held at Worcester, Mass., June 17, has decided to give prizes that are listed at manufacturers' prices at nearly one thousand dollars, and are considered the best lot ever offered by the association.

The action of Harvard and Yale in appointing committees to confer on the subject of athletics has the appearance of an attempt to shut out Princeton from their contests and has, therefore, caused much unfavorable comment. That Princeton will assert her rights in intercollegiate athletics is not doubted.

Mr. M. W. Ford, who has been spoken of as a candidate for the position of handicapper for the Amateur Athletic Union, declares positively that under no conditions will he accept the position if it is offered him.

July 4 is the date decided upon for the open handicap games of the Scottish-American Athletic Club.

The Jersey City Athletic Club will give open games at the clubhouse, Jersey City Heights, May 18.

EASTER SUNDAY SERVICES.

St. James's Church, Madison-avenue and Seventy-first-street.—At the morning prayer and communion service at 11 o'clock the following order of song will be given by the vested choir of forty men and boys under Choirmaster G. Edward Stubbs, A. M.: "Christ Our Passover," Humphreys; Te Deum in F, Henry Smart; offertorium "Rise it Began to Dawn," Vincent, and recessional, "The Strife is O'er," Palestrina. The even-song will be Mendelssohn and Nunc Dimittis in A flat, Marks, and the anthem, "I Will Mention," Sir Arthur Sullivan.

St. Michael's, Ninety-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue.—At morning service at 11 o'clock the musical order will be the anthems "Christ, Our Passover," Wilkinson; Te Deum in E flat, Barrett; Gloria Tibi, Gounod; offertory "God hath Appointed a Day," Tours; Sanctæ Cæcilia," from Gounod's Messe Solenelle, and Agnus Dei and Gloria from Schubert's Mass in B flat. It will be sung by the vested choir of the church. Walter O. Wilkinson is organist.

Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, Fourteenth-street and Avenue A.—At solemn high mass, at 10 o'clock, the following musical choir of the church will sing; under the direction of Prof. S. J. McElroy, Kyrie and Gloria and Credo, Weigand; offertory, "Regina Coeli," Gloria, and sanctus, benedictus and Agnus Dei, Weigand. Solemn grand vespers will be celebrated at 7:30 P. M.

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church, Rutgers and Monroe streets.—William Ludwig, baritone, will sing at the solemn high mass, and will also sing at the vespers conducted by Father Elliott of the Paulist Congregation.

Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh-street and Broadway.—The following music will be given by Miss C. G. Edwards, Mrs. A. C. Taylor, Mr. Farnan and M. McCooper: Anthem, "Christ Our Passover," Sheppard; offertory, "Christ is Risen," Shelby, and "If Now Ye be Risen," Mark.

Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue.—The morning musical services will consist, in part, of the anthem, "Christ, Our Passover," Bartlett; anthem, "I Have Longed for Thy Salvation," Rosani; ascription, "Glory to Thee," Hunter; "Easter Carol," Berger, and offertory, "Holy, Holy Lord God of Sabaoth," Gounod. They will be sung by Mrs. Emma Thomas, Miss Clara E. Stutesman, George S. Stargis, W. W. Thomas, Miss Florence Allen, Mrs. R. T. Hamilton, Mr. Hamilton, T. S. Fitts, and S. W. Distler. Will C. Macfarlane is organist, Miss Sarah Salmon, harpist, and Louis Cornu, violinist. The voluntary will be a largo of Handel's for violin, harp, organ, and the postlude will be from the Hallelujah chorus.

Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh-avenue, near Fourteenth-street.—The choir and a chorus of fifty voices, under the leadership of J. N. Pattison, will sing the following music: Sanctus of Cohn's Damascus; "I Will Extol Thee," Molique, and "Eye Hath Not Seen," Gaul. The prelude and postlude will be "Sing, Oh Ye Heavens," Bach, and "Easter Festival," Lemmens. The evening service will include "The Dream of Heaven," Pargolese, and "With Verdure Clad," Haydn.

Church of the Redeemer, Park-avenue and Eighty-first-street.—The music at morning service will be Tarrett "Christ, Our Passover;" Dr. Hodges' communion service in E flat, Garrett, and anthem, "Why Seek Ye," Clare.

Congregational Church, Morrisania.—Anthem, "Jesus Christ is Risen To-day," Barrett; Gloria Patri in E flat, Dana; "Christ is Risen," Tannhäuser," Wagner, and "Cujus Animam," Rossini.

Calvary Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street.—The morning service will include the Te Deum and Jubilate in E flat, and the anthem, "I will Sing of Thy Mercies," Barnby. At the evening service the Cantate Dominum and Deus Misereatum in G, the Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, and the anthem, "Awake as Mine" will be sung.

Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth-street.—At 3:15 o'clock the little ones will sing the processional, "Come, Children, Join the Song," and a pretty responsive Easter service. Visitors are welcome.

Church of the Reconciliation, 242 East Thirty-first-street.—The chorus choir, under Miss J. T. Draper and Miss Thomas, will sing in the morning prayer, at 11 o'clock, the anthem, "Christ Our Passover," Chapple; Te Deum in F, Dykes, and offertory, "They Have Taken Away My Lord," Stainer. Seven selections will be sung in the evening, "Welcome, Holy Easter," Draper, and anthem "Angels Roll the Rock Away," Burnett.

Grace Chapel, 132 East Fourteenth-street.—The vested choir, under the direction of Prof. Vichle, will sing at morning prayer the anthem, "Christ, Our Passover," Humphreys; Te Deum in G, Calkin, and anthem, "They Have Taken Away My Lord," Stainer. At evening prayer the anthems will include "Behold, I Bring Glad Tidings;" anthem, "Arise, Awake," Stainer, and offertory, "This is the Day," Calkin.

Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church, Forty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.—The musical order for the morning service consists in part of the anthem, "Angels Roll the Rock Away," Holden; tenor solo, "Resurrection," Shelley; soprano solo, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," Handel, and anthem, "Light and Morning," Froelich. At the evening service the anthems, "Christ, Our Passover," Buck; "Faintly and Soft," Schrecker, and "This is the Day," Illsley, will be sung. The choir is made up of Miss Jennie Dutton, Mrs. E. G. Gilpert, Mrs. Lester King, and Carl E. Duft. G. Froelich is organist and director.

St. Matthew's Church, 1,339 Ninth-avenue.—The music at morning prayer will be the anthem, "Easter," by the choir. Te Deum in G, Hodges, and anthem, "The Lord is My Strength," Smart.

Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth-street and Washington-avenue.—The quartet choir and a chorus, under Percy L. Thomas, will sing the morning service and the anthem, "Christ is Risen," Elvey, and the offertory, "They Have Taken Away My Lord," Stainer. The evening service will include the anthem, "Break Forth into Joy," Barnby, and offertory, "Easter," Vandewater.

The Baptist Tabernacle, Second-avenue and Tenth-street.—The morning musical services will include the chorus, "O, Risen Lord!" Gloria, Twelfth Mass, Mozart, and carols by the children's choir. At the evening service Sir Arthur Sullivan's festival Te Deum will be sung, under the direction of Thomas G. Shaw.

IN BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights.—At the morning service the vested choir of forty boys and men, under the direction of Thomas Frank Banning, will sing the anthem, "Why Seek Ye?" and Gounod's "Unfold Ye Portals." At the 4 o'clock service the Sunday school children will sing several carols and the choir will give Cooke's Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in E flat and the anthem, "If We Believe that Jesus Died," by E. Bennett.

St. John's Church, St. John's-place.—At the morning service, at 10:30 o'clock, the Te Deum and Benedictus will be Barnby's in F, and the anthem will be Lott's "On the First Day of the Week." The complete communion office in C by Monk will also be sung. The evening service is at 8 o'clock. It will be a full choral service rendered by the vested choir of forty-eight men and boys, under Edwin Rake and Charles H. Thompson, and Bishop Littlejohn will administer the rites of confirmation. The music will be Tenure's Benedictus and Nunc Dimittis in F, the anthem, "Blessed be the God and Father," Wesley, and the offertory being, "Be Thou Faithful Unto Death," Mendelssohn.

First Reformed Church, Bedford-avenue and Clymer-street.—The children's Easter Sunday school will hold a musical service in the evening, at 7:45 o'clock. They and the church choir will sing the anthem, "Christ the Lord is Risen To-day," Wheat; carol, Justitzia; Shelley hymn, "Angelic Hosts," Barnes; offertory, "Christ, Our Passover," Wheat, and carol, "The Resurrection Story." Mossethal. They will be addressed by P. T. Barnum and the Rev. Dr. M. P. Ferris.

Church of the Messiah, Greene and Clermont avenues.—The order of music for morning prayer is the processional, "Christ is Risen," Field; Te Deum in C, Selby; introit, Stainer; offertorium, "The Lord is King," Trimnell, and sanctus in C, Selby.

GARDEN CITY.

Cathedral of the Incarnation.—W. R. Woodcock is the organist and choirmaster. Holy communion will be celebrated at 7 A. M., matins will be at 10 o'clock, and a choral celebration at 10:40 o'clock. At the last named will be rendered "Domine Quid Multiplicasti," and "Praise His Awful Name," Spohr. At the even song, at 3:30 o'clock, will be given Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Calkin; anthem, "But Thou Did Not Leave" and "Lift Up Your Heads," Handel, and "Worthy is the Lamb," Handel.

IN HOBOKEN.

Trinity Church, Washington and Seventh streets.—The vested choir, under the direction of Sheldon W. Ball, will sing at the morning service at 10:30 o'clock the anthem "Christ, Our Passover," Kinghorn; Te Deum and Jubilate in D, Field; Communion Service in C, Eyre, and the offertory, "They Have Taken Away My Lord," Stainer. At the choral service at 7:30 o'clock they will sing the Hymn in E flat, Barnby; invocation and description, Tallis, and offertory, "Sing O Heavens," Sullivan.

RAHWAY, N. J.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rahway, N. J.—John M. Tufts will direct the music and the choir will be the organists. The order of service at 10:30 o'clock these selections will be rendered: Anthem, "Christ Our Passover," Sheppard; Te Deum, Foster; Jubilate Deo, Buck; hymn, "Hail this Joyful Day," Tours; "Kyrie" and "Gloria Tibi," Gounod; hymn, "Christ the Lord is Risen," Bank; "Thou Art Worthy, O Lord, Gilbert; offertory, "Crown Him Crowned with Many Crowns," Thomas; "Holy, Holy, Holy," Dykes, and "Gloria in Excelsis," Tallis.

A NEW ELECTRIC MOTOR COMPANY.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Governor Wheeler Electric Motor Company is incorporated with a capital of $100,000 to do manufacturing business in Albany. The directors are Charles A. Wheeler, Albert Wheeler, Jr., Charles A. Wheeler, Jr., Frederick Wheeler, and Charles H. Wheeler.

A BIRDBOX ON THE CHESAPEAKE.

The canvasback is rarely seen in that part of Chesapeake Bay in which we intended to shoot, so we made no special preparations for him. Canvasbacks, indeed, are so thoroughly shot out, first on the flats at the head of the bay, then all Winter on the North Carolina sounds, that by the time they return to their waters in the Spring they know a good deal more about a sinkbox than a yard politician does of his local politics, so you may fancy how well posted they are.

Our sinkbox was a double one, intended for two persons. Perhaps some of your readers have never seen one of these boats.

Imagine a wide, nearly flat table, say 10 feet long by 7½ feet wide, with two longitudinal holes cut in it, and two coffin-like boxes let in so their edges are just flush with the deck, and long enough to accommodate the men lying flat on their backs. This deck or platform is surrounded

THE JAPANESE WAR SHIPS

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF A STRONG ORIENTAL NAVY.

JAPANESE STUDENTS IN THE NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS—JAPAN'S PURCHASE OF THE JACKSON.

Ever since the United States Government offered to Japan the privilege of sending yearly five students to the United States Naval Academy there has been evinced in Japanese naval circles an improved knowledge of modern warfare and a consequent strengthening of her naval forces. No sooner was the opportunity offered to Japan than she commenced sending to our national academy the flower of her youth, chosen mostly from the nobility.

These young Japanese were placed among the other cadets at Annapolis and subjected to all the rules and regulations the same as if they were prospective American officers. When they reached the first class at the academy they were not permitted to do duty as officers of the day or in any way have authority over the other cadets. This prevented the slightest clash between the strangers and the other cadets. In almost every instance the Japanese carried off high honors in their studies, standing as a rule never lower than No. 20 in the graduating class. On the completion of the four years' course they were at once recalled by their Government, they not being permitted to take the two years' cruise at sea. On reporting to their own Government after returning home and showing their certificates of graduation they were commissioned as Lieutenants in the Imperial Japanese Navy, and at once started out on an active career. The efficient condition of the Japanese navy to-day is due greatly to the efforts of these American educated officers, and what with the magnificent ships the Mikado has recently been buying from England the Japanese Navy is fast assuming formidable proportions.

To the lay mind it may appear questionable this educating free of cost at one of the foremost naval institutions of learning in the world, the youths of another nation, who, when they become officers, may be able to turn to account against this country the knowledge acquired here. Just why the United States Government follows this custom no one seems able to explain, except that during some of the past Administrations it was deemed desirable to cultivate the good will of the Mikado. But this is not the only nation engaged at the present time in educating foreigners. The English and the French nations do it, while Switzerland is the great military school centre of all Europe.

Every year, as a rule, this country sends to the Royal College of Woolwich, England, the naval cadet graduating at the head of his class. At the academy at Woolwich are gathered together most of the brightest students of the world, young men who have already displayed genius in mathematics and scientific studies. They pursue at Woolwich a ten years' course in naval architecture and higher mathematics, and at the end of that period those who have been sent from the United States return home and are commissioned assistant naval constructors with the relative rank of Lieutenants. The naval cadets who graduate from the Royal Naval School at Lisbon, which, by the way, has high rank in Europe, go for one year's cruise in the British Navy, and a second year's cruise in the French Navy. One can readily understand how England can permit this since Portugal is under her protection, and it stands her well in hand to have available a well-trained auxiliary naval force in time of war, but why France extends the courtesy is not so easily explained.

The modern navy of Japan may be said to date its origin from the purchase of the Stonewall Jackson (the old Confederate cruiser) from the United States Government in 1869. The Stonewall Jackson, as some persons will remember, was an exceedingly fast steamer, fitted out by the Confederates as a cruiser similar to the Alabama. To capture her the Union Government set on her track some of the fastest war ships in possession at the time, when the U.S.S. Niagara attempted to follow the Stonewall Jackson out of the Tagus as the latter was passing to sea that she was fired upon from the Belem battery, and was compelled to give up the chase. The Jackson was built in France in 1863-4 for the Confederates, and was put to sea near the close of the war. After the establishment of peace, early in 1865, she was transferred, in Cuban waters, to the United States Government, taken to Washington, sold to the Japanese Government, and steamed to that country under the command of Capt. George Brown, United States Navy. The Jackson is a good sea vessel, but her type is obsolete, and she would not be likely to prove an effective war vessel to-day.

After the purchase of the Stonewall Jackson Japan commenced with a will to establish a navy, and now with fleet-armored cruisers and citadelled battle ships she is in the front rank of armed forces in the Eastern seas. Before speaking of the individual craft it may be well to call attention to the progress made in dock yards and naval stations on shore. The naval arsenal at Yokoska, the largest and finest yard in the empire, was begun as far back as 1865 by a French engineer in the employ of the Mikado. The work of construction continued until 1879, and cost no less than $2,200,000. The arsenal lies at the head of a wide bay opening out of the Gulf of Yeddo and situated about ten miles below Yokohama. The surrounding high land and overlooking hills render the narrow entrance to the bay easy of defense, and as yet no batteries have been placed in position or torpedo stations erected to prevent its being captured. There are in the yard two stone dry docks of excellent construction, each supplied by centrifugal pumps for emptying, and capable of handling a war vessel whose dimensions will fall short of 275 feet in length and 45 feet in breadth. A third dry dock is in contemplation, to be even larger in size than the two mentioned. There is also in the yard a rope walk 850 feet in length, equipped with machinery of French manufacture, and capable of making rope up to the sizes of the largest hawser. The rope walk is kept in constant activity, and all rope not required for naval use is put upon the market for sale. There is also a sail loft and a machine shop, the latter filled with all the facilities for making modern machinery, and as a matter of fact engines of 1,400 horse power have been turned out from the works and are in use. In his account of this arsenal King says that it is well arranged, and properly supplied with facilities for all present or immediate future requirements. Connected with the arsenal is a school for the technical education of the workmen. The cadet engineers of the Toshio Naval College spend a portion of their time in the yards acquiring, under special instructors, practical knowledge of their profession, occupying during the time public quarters outside the limits of the arsenal.

All departments of the arsenal are now directly under Japanese management. The Director is Rear-Admiral Kabayama, assisted by a Captain and the usual corps of subordinates; the chief engineer is a native, who was educated in Holland. The civil engineer in charge of the docks is a Frenchman, and the constructor is a native civilian.

The following from King's compilations was the list of vessels in the Japanese Navy upon the appearance of the Nani wa-Kan:

ARMORED SHIPS.

Name.	Displacement. Tonnage.	Guns. No.	Guns. Kind.	Horse Power.	Speed. Knots.
Foo-So...	3,718	6	4 9½-inch 15½-ton; 2 6.7-inch 5½-ton.	3,850	13
Kon-go...	2,200	8	2 6.7-inch 5½-ton. 6 6-inch 4-ton.....	2,500	14
Hi-yei...	2,200	8	do do	2,500	14
Rin-Jo...	2,300	10	3 7½ cwt. Vavasseur; 8 3½ cwt. Vavasseur..... 1 4½ cwt. Armstrong; 2 50 cwt. Armstrong; 1 4½ cwt. Armstrong.	975	6½
Adruma	1,303	4		800	9½

UNARMORED SHIPS.

Tsukuba	1,895	14		700	8
Ranuga	1,015	4	2 160-lb. Armstrong 2 40-lb. Armstrong	.....	12
Kai-mon	1,490	9	1 6.7-inch Krupp. 6 4.7-inch Krupp. 2 3-inch Krupp.	1,250	12
Tsu-ku	1,490	9	do.	1,250	12
Amagri...	1,000	5	1 6.7-inch Krupp. 4 4.7-inch Krupp.	720	11
Set-ki....	895	5	1 6-inch Krupp. 4 4.7-inch Krupp.	720	11
Banjo....	601	3	1 6-inch Krupp. 2 4.7-inch Krupp.	651	10.8

The most formidable of the above list of vessels is the Foo-So. She was the first vessel built abroad for the Japanese, being turned out from the Poplar Works on the Thames in 1877 by the Samuda Brothers. Sir E. J. Reed, her designer, built her much on the same lines as the vessels sent to Chili from England in 1875. Her length is 230 feet and in beam 43 feet at extreme parts. The armor of the ship is confined to a belt on the water line 9 inches thick and to the main-deck batteries, where it is 8 inches thick. The total weight of armor is 776 tons. The ballasting, which may be seen from the table, consist of Krupp. They are well disposed about decks, and those on the upper part of the citadel have an especially good sweep ahead for chasing. King says that the Foo-So, on trial test, with a draught of 17 feet 1 inch forward and 18 feet 1 inch aft, and with is immersed midship section of 775 square feet and a displacement of 3,639 tons, steamed at full speed for three hours. Six runs made upon the measured mile resulted in a mean speed of 13 knots per hour, with an indicated Horse power of 3,826, the number of revolutions being from 93 to 94 per minute.

The machinery consists of a pair of compound horizontal trunk engines, operating a pair of twin screws.

The Kon-go and the Hi-yei are twin sister armor-belted corvettes. They were built in England in 1877, Sir E. J. Reed being their designer. King says that they are composite vessels. The former was built at Hull by the Earle people and the latter at Pembroke by the Milford Haven Company. The latter is somewhat of their designs. The former built 6½ inches in thickness at the water line, has been worked between the two wooden skins of the ship in the usual way. Her armament consists of 4 9½-inch 15½-ton guns, six to a broadside and two at the bow. The Kongos in six runs over the measured mile, made a mile speed of 13½ knots per hour with a steam pressure of 90.6 pounds, the revolutions numbering from 86 to 87 per minute. The mean indicated horse power developed was 3,450.

On the official trial of the Hi-yei four runs over the measured mile gave a mean of 2,490 horse power and 14 knots per hour.

The Rin-Jo is a wooden armor-belted corvette of 2,300 tons displacement, carrying ten Vavasseur guns. Her speed is low, greatly lessening her fighting abilities.

Besides these vessels, there are in the Japanese service five gunboats, one yacht, and four sailing vessels, which, with the other craft in the naval employ, brings the total number up to forty.

In January, 1886, orders were given to a French firm by the Mikado for the construction of two coast-defense vessels. They are to be built on the plans of M. Bertin, constructing engineer of the Japanese Navy. "Recent Naval Progress" gives their principal dimensions as follows: Length, 295 feet; beam, 60 feet; depth, 35 feet; draught aft, 21 feet, and displacement, 4,140 tons. The armament is to consist of one 12.6-inch breech loader, eleven 4.72-inch breech loaders, six rapid-fire guns, twenty Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and four torpedo tubes—one in the bow, one in the stern, and one on each broadside. They will be fitted with twin screws, propelled by two independent triple-expansion surfaces, which, by the contract, are to develop 5,400 horse power, under forced draught, and 3,400 under natural draught. Their estimated maximum speed is placed at sixteen knots an hour. The engines are to be protected by a steel deck and a judicious arrangement of coal bunkers. Each of them will carry 400 men.

But the most remarkable of Japan's vessels is the cruiser Naniwa-Kan, the vessel on whose lines the American cruiser Charleston has been built. The Naniwa-Kan and her sister ship, the Toesanibo-Kan, were built at Armstrong's works in England. They are supposed to be improvements on the Esmerelda of the Chilian Navy. The Naniwa-Kan, which has developed a speed as high as nineteen knots an hour, is built of steel. She is 300 feet in length, has a beam of 46 feet, and an extreme draught of 19 feet 6 inches. Her displacement is 3,730 tons. She is fitted with a double bottom under the engines and boilers, and has a protecting steel deck averaging 2½ inches in thickness. This steel deck has a clean run fore and aft, and its edges are carried over the side to four feet below the water line. There are ten transverse and several partial watertight bulkheads. The conning tower is protected by two inches of steel armor. The ammunition hoists leading to the towers at the breech of the guns have protecting steel walls three inches thick.

The armament consists of 2 ten-inch twenty-eight-ton breech-loading rifles on central pivots, with two-inch steel screws, and 6 six-inch guns, with a secondary battery of 2 six-pounder rapid-fire guns, 6 Gardners, 4 Gardiners, and 4 above-water torpedo tubes.

The engines are of the horizontal compound type. They are placed in two compartments, one abaft the other. The boilers are single-ended and of the locomotive type. They are placed athwartships in the vessel, there being six firerooms. On trial the Naniwa's engines developed 7,650 horse power and gave a speed of 18.9 knots per hour.

The Naniwa-Kan's sister ship, the Toesachibo, made nineteen knots on her speed trial, showing that when certainty the Armstrongs could build two vessels on the same lines and get like results.

Within the last year the Japanese have been increasing the resources of their naval arsenal to such an extent that they now find themselves able to handle the construction work on six new gunboats. Practically this work is being done by the Japanese themselves, for with the exception of M. Bertin, the French naval architect, Japanese constructors will handle the whole job.

During the last five years there have been for Japan periodical symptoms of danger from the neighbor on the west, and with the growth of the Chinese Navy there has been a proportionate increase in the same alarm that war is imminent. However likely or unlikely a war between the two nations may be, this at least is true, that the Japanese are putting forth strenuous efforts to defend their coast line. They believe that strength on the water front is to be mainly obtained from the navy, and with this view are neglecting, in a great measure, the establishment of shore batteries and harbor defenses. It must be remembered that fleets are often compelled to run into port when they find themselves at all crippled or in want of supplies, and in such a time it is especially important that they have strong shore defenses to cover their retreat and protect them while away from the open sea. Japan, in American eyes, appears to be making a mistake in this neglect, but for that matter, her condition is no worse than is that of the United States, for, if one will consider, it will be seen that this country is doing much for the navy but little or nothing for harbor defenses. Fleets cannot always protect a coast line. They can be lured off on a cruise, and while they are clear of the coast a few swift hostile vessels can sweep down and play havoc with defenseless coast cities left unguarded. As far as manœuvres go, war on the sea is on the same principle as that waged on land.

The Japanese Navy, as it exists to-day, may be said to possess at least three good fighting ships, the Naniwa and her sister, and the Foo-So. In comparing the fighting qualities of the Japanese Navy with those of the American Navy, this country would have to match against the Naniwa and her sister the Charleston and Baltimore respectively. As to the Foo-So, the Chicago might possibly handle her. The Foo-So is an armored vessel, but does not possess greater speed than 13½ knots. The Chicago is a fifteen-knot craft, and with her long eight-inch rifles it is possible that she could keep the Foo-So at a desired distance and pierce her armor at long range. But it would look more like victory for a big cruiser like the Chicago, with her heavy and tremendous weight, to close in with a rush on the iron-clad and crush her with her ram. As for fighting in that manner, the Yorktown could match the Foo-So.

It is said that the Charleston will be sent over to Japan as soon as accepted, if for no other purpose than to show the Japanese what the Pacific coast is capable of turning out in the way of war vessels. The Navy Department hopes in this way to produce a wholesome effect with the cruiser on these natives inclined to question America's naval strength.

PRINCETON COLLEGE NEWS.

At the centennial celebration in New-York there will be a booth at Fifth-avenue and Forty-second street decorated with the colors of Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton, where a course will be arranged for four small shells, each over three feet long and broad, by a number of the men in their respective college uniforms. Young ladies will guide the boats and the one that is ahead on April 30 (votes at 25 cents apiece being the prize) will receive the mantelpiece glory, in a very handsome centennial cup in an ebony case, designed and made by Tiffany. On one side of the trophy is etched "Washington Crossing the Delaware" and on the other side is an etching of a college regatta.

The following students have been selected from the sophomore Class as contestants for the Biddle prize: A. P. Dennis, Maryland; J. H. Dunham, New-York; W. A. Wright, Orleans; A. Lyman, New-Jersey; D. McColl, New-York; J. C. Meyers, Pennsylvania; S. G. Oliphant, New-Jersey; G. S. Patton, New-Jersey; T. F. Payne, Pennsylvania; G. R. Wallace, Pennsylvania; C. D. Wells, New-Jersey, and G. E. Stephens, Pennsylvania.

The enthusiasm over baseball has risen to a very high pitch since the successful trip of the nine during vacation. Out of five games played the team won three and lost two. All these were mostly with professional teams the college boys feel very happy over the prospects for the future.

Dr. Duffield, Professor in Mathematics, has been appointed a Commissioner to the next Presbyterian General Assembly, meeting in New-York in May.

Dr. McCosh is steadily improving in health, and it is expected that he will soon be able to take his usual active part in college affairs.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Among the men who will go to Worcester to take part in the Spring meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association are W. S. Eaton, '89, putting the shot; R. B. Sisyback, '91, hurdle racing, and J. M. Bennett, '91, bicycle mile.

The college has purchased the large house on High-street opposite the college grounds and will use it next year as a dormitory for young women. The house is to be called Fisk Hall, the purpose will be occupied by President-elect Raymond.

A ball game will be played on the campus Wednesday afternoon with the Resolutes of Meriden, and on Saturday, the 27th, the nine will play at Providence with the Brown University nine.

Profs. Winchester and Conn have purchased building lots on High-street. Prof. Conn will build this Summer and Prof. Winchester in another Spring.

Daniel Ayre of New-York has given the college $25,000 to endow a Professorship of Natural Science.

Major J. H. Powell of the United States Geological Society will lecture in the chapel next Tuesday evening.

The football field has been marked out for tennis courts. Most of the societies have courts on their grounds.

Prof. C. T. Winchester will lecture in Russell Library Hall May 7 on "Memories of the English Lakes."

All college exercises except chapel were suspended on Good Friday

AMONG THE ELECTRICIANS.

It is stated that the only part of an underground line that will not maintain a very high insulation during storms is the part that is exposed for the purposes of making connections.

A novelty in the application of electricity to musical instruments has lately appeared in Germany by which a movement of electro-magnets changes the time or key of the tune.

Lightning has already been known to strike overhead electric light wires and discharge itself through the dynamo to earth to the imminent danger of the machine.

It is proposed to furnish the city of Montreal with light and power from a point fifteen miles distant, at the head of the Lachine rapids in the River St. Lawrence.

In an electric road the power the engine develops is directly in proportion to the work being done. When one or two cars are in use the work is light.

The Paris Municipal Council has failed in exploring the financial power of living suburbs as well as in studying the financial powers of the city itself.

GOOD WORK FOR REFORM

EDUCATING THE PEOPLE ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

THE REFORM CLUB'S TARIFF COMMITTEE WORKING AS ACTIVELY AS DURING THE LAST CAMPAIGN.

Not for a long time, certainly not during the last twenty years, has there been such activity shown by any political organization in a period of partisan quiet as is now shown by the Tariff Reform Committee of the Reform Club. It is doing quite as vigorous work as it did during the campaign, work along more lines, too, and much of it far better directed. It is done with more precision, in larger volume, and with greater economy than such work can be done during a time of excitement. Since there is not a man on the committee or in its service, except to do such purely clerical work as the addressing of envelopes and the copying of names, who receives money for his labor, not one, indeed, whose effort is not as nice as wisely as possible the small sum that the committee has to spend, and since their enthusiasm is greater than it was before the election, it is a moderate statement to declare that there has not been a similar spectacle in American politics in recent times.

At the first meeting of the Tariff Reform Committee after the Presidential election, it was decided without dissenting voice that the agitation for tariff reduction should not only be continued but continued with greater vigor than before. The committee was immediately reorganized, all the members who had given proof of their zeal being retained and a number of new members added. The working force now numbers about thirty men, and the work in detail (no papers being burned) both of the work and of the expenditures during the campaign was published; every profitable line of activity was surveyed further; new departments that the experience of the campaign had suggested were laid out; the sub-committees were reorganized and immediately submitted their plans; and with no greater interruption than a marching army suffers by a skirmish, the line of battle was re-formed.

This conduct is the best demonstration that could be given of the determination of the reformers and of the continuity and vitality of the agitation. It did not occur to any member of the committee to ask whether the work should be continued without interruption; and it was understood that it should be carried on with greater or less volume, as the money that could be got should be much or little. The dominant conviction, a conviction taken for granted, was that this is no longer a matter that demands attention only on the eve of every Congressional election, but a matter rather of public education, and that school should keep without holiday or vacation. The demonstration by the Reform Club that the agitation for tariff reduction has reached this point—that economic discussions—that agitation and not a provocation merely of partisan battle once in two years—is the best measure of progress; for, of course, the members of the Reform Club do not and cannot generate an unfailing enthusiasm. Their activity is only a response to popular demand for it, and this popular demand asserted itself unmistakably with greater emphasis after the election than before. This evidence of such a popular demand is the stronger because the Reform Club is not a partisan organization, and its Tariff Reform Committee is made up of men of widely different opinions on almost all other subjects than tariff reduction. Indeed, on this subject there is a difference of opinion as to the rapidity and as to the extent of judicious reduction. There is finally a clear proof that zeal is genuine and made of endearing stuff than the fact that all possible controversies about creeds are set aside and a willingness to work is put up as the only standard of judgment of men's usefulness. The time has come, then, when a body of very busy men, nearly all men of affairs, who lead laborious lives, and who have no time to give to mere sentimental reforms, and are not professional "reformers" any more than they are professional politicians, devote their leisure to the most painstaking labor without chance of individual reward, and for no conceivable motive but to serve the public good, and when in every part of the country they find a response to their efforts, and when the agitation during the period of dependence on campaign committees or on any political party, and has become distinctly an agitation that is recognised and demanded by the people for its own sake, and when an agitation reaches this point it becomes a partisan leverage, or, if need be, a party-making enterprise. It is for the Democratic Party to say which this shall be.

The sub-committees of the Tariff Reform Committee are these: On New-York City, on New-York State, on other States, (and here the geographical principle of the division of labor ceases and the work is divided by kind,) on Industrial Statistics, on Congress, and on the Press. Each sub-committee is a complete working organization, which holds frequent meetings, keeps its records, and reports to the general committee. Each has its own plan of working. Most of the sub-committees have offices of their own, where members do their work and where clerks are employed in classifying material, in doing correspondence, or in sending out campaign literature. This latter ought, however, to be called simply literature, for it is prepared without reference to any particular election or to any political party, and solely as a means of public education.

The Sub-Committee on New-York City is organizing the popular agitation by showing the bearings of the tariff in those industries that give employment to the largest numbers of men in the city, and on their wages, and on the prices of the chief articles that are consumed as necessities by wageworkers. These will be distributed in simple and attractive form to the classes of men that have a personal interest in the subject matter. The committee is making arrangements to hold meetings where the tariff shall be discussed by workingmen, or indeed by anybody. It will rent halls in regular intervals, where addresses may be made which shall be followed by debates, and open convenient little clubrooms, where anybody may find a good collection of literature about the tariff. The experience of the members of this sub-committee in city work has made them certain that an interesting debate on the tariff can be provoked at almost any time in almost any part of the city convenient to the wageworkers. In fact, there is no other subject about which curiosity is so great or on which discussion can so easily be provoked or long sustained.

The Sub-Committee on the State of New-York has undertaken the prodigious task of making a directory—at least approaching completeness—of the voters of the State who live outside the large cities, classifying them by occupations, by their attitude toward the tariff, and by party affiliations. This catalogue will show likewise the quantity of land tilled by every farmer and the principal crops of every part of the State and the leading industries in the towns adjacent to every farming community. It will show also the sentiment of every part of the community, whether agricultural or not, and the strength of each political party in every county and every township. Even after the whole State shall have been covered, and while the work is going on, corrections must constantly be made. It requires the continuous labor of a large number of correspondents in every part of the State; but during the campaign of last Fall and since then a great number of correspondents, most of them competent, have been found. Many of them, in truth, found the committee. Their number and their willingness have demonstrated that there is not a neighborhood in the State where there are not men who volunteer the most laborious service. These correspondents are not honorarily members of this sub-committee, of course: but by their activity this sub-committee extends itself throughout the whole State. Before the next Congressional election the Reform Club, therefore, will have the most nearly complete directory of voters that has ever been made. Perhaps by any State, together with invaluable specific information about the occupations and the surroundings and the opinions of every part of the population.

But this sub-committee and the others will not wait for the coming of the next political campaign to send both documents and men. A man can be enlightened now whose serious attention could not be aroused during a political campaign. Not only are most of the numerous tariff reform clubs that were formed throughout the State last year, whether Democratic or independent or single-tax clubs, yet in existence, but new ones are organized almost every week. The principle on which this sub-committee does its work is the principle of co-operation, and it is no means of direction, to say nothing of dictation. No part of the Committee on Tariff Reform, in fact, thrusts itself forward as with authority into communities where there is a local centre of activity. The only really effective work is work that is local, and is based upon the activity of one man in the community where he lives and among people whose interests are identical with his, is worth more than the labor of many men whose homes are elsewhere and whose surroundings are different. The club's work is simple co-operative and supplementary to the work of purely local organizations. The fight for the democratic principle in trade must be conducted in a democratic way; and the nine is not yet near for tariff reduction if there be need of an artificial and foreign stalwart or a spontaneous and local system of work for it. It must be an awakening of the people or it will be nothing.

The Sub-Committee on Other States is engaged in a work similar to the work of the Sub-Committee on the State of New-York, but necessarily with less attention to detail, because the area of its activity is so much greater. The same principle is followed by this sub-committee as by the others. It works organically and not artificially, aiming to achieve results that shall be natural and durable. It has not yet undertaken to send men to organize clubs, (a work that it hopes to do soon,) but it is in correspondence with organizations—organizations of any kind or party that are laboring to educate the people to believe that a tax is not a blessing—and with individuals who are doing work for the same purpose. The year's communication with these men and organizations gives encouragement, brings much useful information, and will make the Reform Club a trustworthy source of knowledge about the tariff question in every part of the country and about the special needs of every section. In effect this sub-committee is a sort of national committee, but not as yet in form. It has not authority and no power other than that gained by its own activity.

The Reform Club has happily refused to consult that easy and industrious error of so many professional reformers—to begin with a great literature of enlightenment, to resort to the publication of "campaign" and to be content simply to work about a decree both of modesty and of seriousness of purpose that is proof of the advanced stage of the agitation. If there be another company of men who are conducting a correspondence with other men and who have been, who are engaged in the same kind of work for the public welfare, or for any "cause," that have resisted the temptation to receive themselves into a national committee and to establish an "organ" and to set up a long view of Vice Presidents and Secretaries in all the States, who are they? This movement is working from below upward and not from above downward, and it smacks less and less of the professional reformer. An effective cry for popular relief has seldom been made by Democrats or Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and the nature of this growing agitation by co-operation and not by artificial organization is proof that the wave rolls low and will break with more force than froth.

The Sub-Committee on Industrial Statistics will serve the purpose of an arsenal, if, indeed, the sheer moral force of the agitation does not soon become so great that statistics will be out of date. The purpose of this sub-committee is to collect and to classify fresh statistical information about the practical effect of high protective duties on specific industries and on the cost of living of special classes. The work is divided logically and has been given out as fast as experts with willingness to work could be found. A great volume of information is in process of collection, and as it is prepared it is classified and tabulated. Lists of errors, corrections, and additions must constantly be made. Special investigations are in hand for specific purposes—for use by other sub-committees, or by clubs elsewhere, or even by individuals who speak for the ideas now not easily accessible on board and her model suggests speed. First-class materials only have been employed. Her brasswork is nickel-plated. Her first coat of paint has been applied and the launching will occur about the middle of May. The owner wants it understood that the craft will brook no trifling and that nor will she tow lines. Habit of doing such things, he would wager money as to her good qualities. She is to be of the best materials, will have all modern appliances, and be in the water by June 1.

At Stratford there is as pretty a river for pleasure as can be found anywhere in the State. Commodore Benjamin Ryder has decided to increase his quota of easy-rowing and fast-sailing boats. The character of his work in the past is an earnest of what he may do in the future.

Capt. Bruce Waller has been searching Indian relics and studying farm lands, "catching on" to Pookowimus, is of the opinion that it is quaint and musical enough for his fine schooner. If the Pookowimp sails as well as the her name sounds, her model will be copied.

It is to be regretted that George Richardson's boat Mary will not be paten racing rig this season. She has set an example, however, that other boats of her size may well follow.

In order to accommodate fishing and shooting parties Jerome Mapes has arranged a cabin in his sloop. This, with other improvements, places her in fine condition. Rodford Smith's schooner, which many tried to catch during light and heavy breezes last Summer and failed, has been fitted with new sails, a trifle larger than the old, to make the overstanding of her more nearly impossible. George S. Hine is putting together a twenty-foot sharpie for one mast and sail. With a draught of about four inches he expects to reduce, if he fails to annihilate, time and space. When base arrive and have a disposition to nibble, George Smith proposes to launch his schooner Sassious. Charles Blakesley's new schooner yacht Clayton is soon to be floated. Good work is now being done on her.

Southport Harbor goes on record for a number of first-class and costly yachts. It is accessible to the Sound, only a few minutes' sail being required to reach it, and its channel and depth of water at all times of tide make it a pleasure to row and manage a boat there. The Verona, 35 feet, sloop-rigged, has a cabin complete in appointments. She is owned by Moses Buckley of the Cedar Point Yacht Club, and usually has taken part in the club races. At other times she is taken by her owner and friends on long pleasure trips. She is to be put in complete trim and will doubtless add to her fame. The sloop Nereid, 35 feet, Capt. George Buckley, is a fast sailer and has a record for speed. Her presence at regattas adds encouragement to other boats. The open Winter has left her in fair shape, but she will be refitted before she will be in complete order. The Nereid never knew what it was to yield her right of way to any boat of her class. The Ada, Capt. W. B. Meeker, is a thirty-feet cabin sloop yacht. Her name stands first on the Cedar Point Yacht Club's printed list. Although placed there by warrant of the alphabet, she has merit entitling her to first place. She has captured for her owner a number of silver pitchers, the weight of which might, if concentrated aft, set her astern in the water and give competitors an advantage.

AFFAIRS AT HARVARD.

The men who are trying for the Mott Haven team from Harvard are working hard and in a way which is satisfactory. The men, who have gone into regular training, are now practising under the supervision of Capt. Mandell and Mr. Lathrop. The events entered and the names of the competitors are: 100 and 220 yards—Merrill, '89; E. C. Mofa, '91; J. F. Lee, '91; G. P. Brown, '91; F. W. Burlingham, '91; O. E. Hawes, '91; S. S. Lee, '89; O. F. Winslow, '91; E. Burrage, '90; F. E. Lord, '89. One-quarter and one-half mile races—R. H. Endicott, '90; W. C. Downes, '90; Wright, '91; T. J. Stead, '91; H. Rhoades, '91; Barron, '91; S. Wells, '91; Bean, E. Starrie, '90; G. L. Batcheider, '91. One-mile run—C. S. Davenport, '89; A. M. White, '90; Wright, '91; W. B. Martin, S. S.; Williams, Seeley, '90; Dodge, J. C. Bishop. Hurdle race—A. S. Wolcott, '91; S. R. Bell, '91; F. King, '91; G. S. Mandell, '89. One-mile walk—J. R. Lowell, '91; C. H. Mason, '92. One-mile bicycle race—H. H. Davis, '91; E. A. Bailey, '91; K. Brown, '91; W. B. Greenleaf, S. S.; S. L. Cromwell, '92. Broad jump—G. W. Wheelwright, '90; W. A. White, '90. Pole vault—Emerson, Greene, Leavitt. At present there is no suitable-vaulting pole at the Harvard grounds, but will enable the club to enter and depart at any time. The rental paid by the club under a five years' contract will enable Mr. Moore to make the outlay in behalf of his patrons. It will be a splendid improvement, and the work is to be done at once.

Frank Peaples's yacht, with no name as yet, measures 28½ feet, and will be sloop rigged. Her planking is all on, and she has received her first coat of paint. She awaits launching in the lot near Cook's livery stable.

George Frederickson is building a twenty-nine-foot sloop in Longstaff & Herd's shop, near Cedar Creek. She is very jaunty as indicated by her plank lines. Her owner will be disappointed if she does not prove a fast sailer.

The Gracie, a twenty-five-foot sloop owned by Charles H. Fullen, has been launched from the house of the boating association. She has been changed from white to black, and the new color makes her look fine. Black is to be the prevailing, and consequently the fashionable color for yachts this year.

The Alice, 25 feet, jib and mainsail, owned by E. F. Smith, is considered one of the best of her kind in America. She is to be newly painted and put in order right away. As Vice Commodore of the Cedar Point Yacht Club Mr. Smith is fortunate in owning such a craft.

The yacht Americus has evidently returned to enjoy her honors. Not having been taken from the sheds in two years, she will appear this season.

J. F. Chew's Dawn, 20 feet 7 inches, jib and mainsail, makes up in comfort and convenience what she possibly may lack in speed. She is to be renovated and put into the water early.

No. 5, E. W. Smith's sloop, 21, feet 9 inches, may not go into commission, but she will appear just the same when the weather is fair and the wind blows steadily. The craft's lines shew her to be a good sailer.

L. K. Young's catboat Puritan, 16 feet, is being made ready for the season. She is laid up at Westport, and is in charge of S. S. Dayton. Measurer for the Cedar Point Yacht Club, Mr. Dayton, fixed up as good as new, she will come into this harbor to take her place with her old companions.

The Rival, F. J. Hitchcock's, 21 feet, jib and mainsail, needs no introduction to boatmen. Having won every race she ever sailed in, it may be said of her that she can't be beaten. The record behind her warrants this bold declaration. She will come out in as fine shape as it is possible for a yacht to assume, with no superiors for her number of feet. She is a Rival and a Rival she will be. She lies quietly waiting at the association boathouse.

The Mollie Pitcher has not been heard from of late, nor has she been seen. It is hinted that Capt. McNeil has hidden her away for diverse reasons. A mishap to the wind vane from the upper bridge to the Nanzatuck basin failed to yield a squint at her.

Capt. W. F. Brook's catboat Syb, 16 feet, is at the boathouse near the Fairfield-avenue bridge. She is to be put in complete trim.

The Minnie Bell, Capt. Reynolds, 30 feet, sloop-rigged, is to be overhauled and put in first-class condition. Her record as a sailer was made two years ago. She is afloat waiting fair weather for the paint.

George Talbridge's thirty-foot sloop yacht Echo is in the water and is to be put in thorough trim.

The Peri, Capt. Decker, a fifty-foot sloop, is a good sailer, but never takes part in regattas, as there are no boats to go in with her to make a class. She often carries merry parties to criticise and judge of competing yachts.

The sloop John R., 40 feet, Capt. Decker, is another fine sailer. She will be in trim before Memorial Day.

The sloop Carrie, Capt. Charles Day, is to be overhauled. She carried away two masts last season, so much confidence did her owner have in her ability to withstand breezes of any sort. With a third to be adjusted, she will soon come out with the others in line.

James Jones's twenty-six-foot sloop has not been launched, but will be soon. She is to have new rigging and a fresh coat of paint.

Francis Burrett's twenty-eight-foot sloop Amateur, which sailed in bowling breezes last Summer, will be on hand again, and is now about to be put in trim. Mr. Burrett's twenty-one-foot sloop Professional, than which there is no superior for her size in Norwalk, will reappear in bright colors and in better trim. She needs no owner, will be ready early. She is 28 feet, and has a record. J. H. Nash's Delphine, 27 feet, is still laid up, but preparations to set her in the water were begun this week. She is in splendid order, and only needs a coat of pot lead to place her on her sailing feet.

The Gracie, Frank Bryan's, Sylvia is still owned by Mr. E. S. Hall, who expects to devote more time than usual this season to boating. This craft will take her first plunge before the end of the month, and will afterward be ready for business.

The early meeting of the Cedar Point Yacht Club, the discussions of that meeting, and the interest its members manifeste in coming events have given assurance that the waters of Bridgeport Harbor will witness at least two visiting fleets during the season, and a pretty one, too. The interest already shown by owners of vessels in that city means little animation. Among some of the "crack" vessels there that will be prominent in the coming races are the sloop Helena, 40 feet, owned by J. Grant Mitchell of New-York. This yacht's home is the Pavonia house since Autumn. New rails and cabin have been put on. The cabin and stateroom are to be finished in hard wood. She will be ready about the middle of May. Previous to being handed over to her owner, two will employ her for pleasure sailing on New-York Harbor, she will display herself among some of the craft here to show her lines and general beauty.

David Whetstine's yacht Sunny Side is to be thoroughly renovated outside and inside, and her beauties more thoroughly brought out before the season opens, May 1. This craft is one of no mean pretensions.

A yacht owned by Capt. Charles Lewis and new moored at West Stratford is to be transformed by the introduction of new appliances into a craft decidedly superior to what she was known to be last season. She will be in line early.

About a dozen naphtha launches, all of them beauties, will claim attention in the harbor this season. Among them are those owned by Dr. S. F. Bronson, Seelay brothers, Charles H. Armstrong, and Lieut. Thomas. The latter flew about the inner harbor during a late storm like a sea bird, showing the possibilities with naphtha as a motive power. Birdsay's launch employs kerosene for fuel and generates steam. She was built and equipped by Richard Ferris, and demonstrated what the craft could last Fall before the season closed.

The Bridgeport Boating Association is to have a channel 60 feet wide and 5 feet deep, at low water, dug from the main channel to the boathouse at the Pleasure Ship yard. This will enable the club to enter and depart at any time. The rental paid by the club under a five years' contract will enable Mr. Moore to make the outlay in behalf of his patrons. It will be a splendid improvement, and the work is to be done at once.

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PARIS AND ITS BIG SHOW

ENGLISH NOW A FAMILIAR TONGUE ON THE STREET.

SALES OF GOODS NOT PERMITTED—BOULANGER NOT HURT—FAILING OF AUSTRIA'S EMPRESS—HOLY WEEK.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

PARIS, April 20.—There is the greatest mystery concerning the discoveries of the High Court. It is a question if they have discovered anything, and public opinion, while it is almost indifferent, does not exactly favor the police searching for papers in the apartments of the General and of Messrs. Dillon and Rochefort. One never knows where these things may end, and the quiet exhibition spell is not going to last forever.

From hearsay I should judge thus far that the General has not lost ground. The fever of the excitement is past, and perhaps it is well. Whatever the High Court may finally decide, their sessions are not exciting even a ripple of interest. I really doubt if any one would have energy enough to change the Government were it possible. Public and private attention and hope are given to the exhibition and it alone. If John Bull feels anxious he certainly is the first to send delegates here. The boulevards are alive with English provincials. Such resorts as the Eden and the Folies are crowded, and for all the French you hear you might as well be on the Strand. Native Parisians are happy, yet very sad. They like their own ways and isms and they are proud to show them, but they dislike to be found fault with and they abhor being a spectacle. In a time of fun or woe they like to be among themselves.

There was a plenty of money brought forth this week by the entrance tickets to the exhibition, the purchase of twenty-five giving a possible chance for several money prizes, even one of $20,000. It was the same old story repeated again in despite of the Panama and copper failures. People stood out all night waiting for the box opening hour, and rich and poor, mistress and maid, merchant and clerk, combined in the financial struggle and the loan was covered fifteen times. So great is the enthusiasm that it is proposed seriously to carry this same system of payment by small sums into all the careworn ins and outs of life. It is promised to be the millennium of a possible decent existence in these extravagant days. Had the exhibition administration made the loan thrice as high the result would have been the same, and wise men say once more that there is much saving grace in France as long as the old purses and the stocking hidings give such a glorious result.

There is a great big house being put up near the Arc de Triomphe, with all the modern improvements, as we say at home, and in a city where in many quarters water carriers still do a thriving and necessary business, it seems passing strange to have running cold water and absolutely prodigious to enjoy the luxury of constant hot water. One must read the newspaper columns to realize all the change in home comfort. In fascinating Paris of a few years ago the private tub was an unknown word. It has now passed into common usage. If the thing is still an isolated enjoyment, what is to become of public bathing establishments if one can get a bath at home at midnight? There are four elevators in this mansion and steam heat, besides electricity, and the simplicity and healthfulness of extensive plumbing that goes far beyond our Gotham privileges. All this comfort is going to make French servants worse than ever, and they are lazy enough now.

It has been decided that nothing can be sold by the exhibitors of the Champ de Mars but tobacco and Eastern productions. If this measure insures great comfort and peace of mind to the visitor, it has wrecked the hopes of many shopkeepers. The reason given them is the entrance free of duty granted to almost everything, and the consequent wrong that would be done to home trade, still more so, as, owing to the expense, there is to be no manufacturing of goods and trinkets before the public gaze. At present writing there are enough restaurants and beer saloons open in the exhibition field to gratify the thirst of all the multitude of coming visitors, and we are only dating April 20.

From Austria come the most gloomy tidings of the failing health and mental weakness of the Empress. On arriving here last week the Duchess d'Alençon said she might be called at any moment to the bedside of her sister. The Empress spends all her time nursing a doll which she supposes to be her dead son. Nothing is allowed to be published in the papers, and the rumors are mere hearsay, although no one contradicts the serious condition of her Majesty's mental and physical strength.

The churches were crowded here to assist at the offices of Good Friday. You were obliged to wait your turn, and this was the rule even in the smallest and most distant chapels. In St. Germain des Pris the throng was the most impressed because the descent from the cross was pictured by life-size figures, and the church being very dark and of antique fashion the effect was prodigious.

The faithful were much chagrined, however, because the promised visit of Padré Agostino was not forthcoming. As the Padré only speaks Italian and Latin it is hard to conceive the interest his eloquence would have had, but he had been promised, and after all the sensational triumph of his Roman campaign it was disappointing, still more so as the life story of the new Savanarola has all the romance of a love tragedy.

His eloquence, too, is of the modern style. It is sharp, cutting, precise, and of few words. He dwells greatly on the social egalization of the human race, the patience and duty of the rich, and the elevation and education of the poor. Private letters tell me from Rome that no such language would have been tolerated a few years since. He calls upon the philosophers of ancient and modern times, upon Renan, and even upon Boulanger, to prove the veracity of his thinking and creed as a means to an end. However, the reverend father does not leave the church or its God, but points to both as the only saving grace and wisdom of the present troubled age. Queen Margaret goes every day to hear the father, and the King has been seen in the church several times.

Mme. Alphonse Daudet, who would scorn the title of a Blue Stocking, and who is a charming and amiable woman, has published a new book called "Children and Mothers." It is in reality an educational sermon written in that daintily delightful language which belongs to the purity of the author's style. There are chapters which will remain models of classical simplicity. Mme. Daudet goes from a sobbing to a work-man's room and finds a word of tenderness for each mother and a caress for each child.

A Papal gift is to be formally sent this year to the Archduchess Stephanie in token of the sympathy of his Holiness. Last year Queen Christine of Spain received his blessing and a golden gift.

The revival of "Maître Guerin" at the Comédie Française has met with most unqualified approbation. M. Got has resumed his old part, and he seems to have found in Angier's lines new youth and spirit, for, judging from his performance, no one would believe him to be a veteran of the stage, and near his retirement from public life. Mme. Granger ranks as well, and the remainder of the cast is equal to the best traditions of the Comédie Française.

Across the Seine, where the "Romeo and Juliet" of M. Cressonois was to be given, with Jane Hading as Juliet, that adaptation of Shakespeare's tragedy has been withdrawn. It was hoped that Mme. Bernhardt would appear as Romeo, but no arrangement could be made, and the author withdrew his adaptation. He has just completed, however, a new tragic drama called "Mary Stuart," in which Sarah is to create the title rôle here previous to her American tour. The career of the unhappy Queen is pictured from her fifteenth year to her death, and Bernhardt is delighted with the possibilities of the rôle.

At the Vaudeville Paul Bourget's "Mensonges" is a dismal failure. It was, in the first place, a serious mistake to confide such an exacting part as that of the heroine to the very negative talent, suggestive beauty, and sensual physique of Mme. Cerny. Bernhardt might handle it to some purpose, but nothing short of her mental comprehension and dramatic art could make the part of Mme. de Moraines effective on the stage. Cerny wears marvelous gowns and changes them every five minutes or so. In fact, the play throughout is a mere fashion exhibition. The interesting novel of Bourget, like all his writings, is simply an analytical study of the human mind, with microscopical dissection of the feelings. Hence the unavoidable weakness of the stage adaptation, however nicely contrived. The last act was changed five times, and the rehearsals produced so much friction that a duel was nearly come to between the author and one of the managers. The matter has been arranged and nothing remains but a very dull play that must quickly give way to something new. Both Dieudonne and Dufios did all they could to win the battle, but there is not sufficient ground to fight on.

Buffalo Bill is being treated very handsomely by the local press. He is to bring his horses and Indians to a large tract of land at the end of the Avenue de Villiers, a place easily accessible by rail, tramway, and omnibus, and right within the limits of the fashionable quarter. There can be no doubt of the success of the enterprise if all promises are realized.

What with the dog show and the growing passion here for horseback riding and outdoor sports of all kinds, Buffalo Bill comes in good season. Besides two ordinary performances at the amateur circus a party of clubmen have organized for next week an American quadrille on horseback. The eight couples are to wear Hungarian costumes, and after this exhibition the riding school is to be floored as quickly as possible and a ball is to be given with a sumptuous supper and champagne cup ad libitum. Parisian social life will continue much longer than usual this year, and the early Fall and politics will shorten Summer wanderings.

PHILANTHROPY THAT PAYS.

SOUND STEAMERS PREFERRED BY TRAVELERS WHO ARE IMPECUNIOUS.

The first mate of a sound steamer was chatting with a passenger in the parcel room of the boat, as she lay at her pier in this city a few nights ago, when a stranger pushed open the door and said abruptly, "I'm broke." The mate looked him over carefully and saw a good-looking man of middle age, well dressed and carefully gloved.

"Well," said the mate, "that's an unfortunate state to be in. Been so long?"

"No, my distress is of recent date. I've got to get up to New-Haven to-night and I can't walk. I am Mr. So-and-So, and I want you to lend me a dollar to pay my fare up."

"See if you can't fix it with the purser. He's the man you're after."

"No. He says it's no use. Let me have the dollar and you'll get it and a fine present besides in the morning."

The mate did some cross-examining, and let the stranger have the dollar. The man bought his ticket and was happy.

"I'll get that back in the morning, sure," said the mate, as his dollar disappeared. "I've been on this line for many a year, and very often I've helped a man out, but I never yet lost any money that way except once. Then I loaned it to a friend. Compared with the number of people who apply for a free passage, however, the number of those who get it, or get the money, is about one in a thousand. Swarms of people try to get passage for nothing on all the sound boats. They come to us with all sorts of stories. In most cases their tale is that one of the family is dead in such and such a place, or that they have got out of the hospital, have no money, and are anxious to get home. Of course most of these stories are manufactured, and we discover that fact as soon as the applicant begins to tell them.

"The most honest application I ever had was from a comfortably-dressed young man, who said: 'I had plenty of money when I started for the boat, but I struck into a pool game. I thought I was just as sharp as any one. Now, give me a chance to get home.' His confession was so frank that I gave him a dollar. A few days later I found the dollar and a big bunch of cigars in my room.

"Boats seem to attract hard-up people a dozen times more than the railroads do. Perhaps they think that boatmen are more gullible than railroad men, but we are not. We may be a little more philanthropic."

ACCUSED OF ARSON.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—John Fulmer was arrested yesterday on Back River Neck, Twelfth District of Baltimore County, upon a warrant sworn out by George C. Godwin, charging Fulmer with setting fire to the barn of William Langman on the night of April 10. Mr. Godwin was overseer of the farm, and his house and all its contents were destroyed. He had the warrant issued upon information alleging that before the fire Fulmer made threats that he would get Godwin off the farm. Fulmer is a carpenter and had built the barn for Mr. Langman. He is over 60 years of age. He is held for a hearing. The fire burned a new barn, a corn house, and the overseer's house, ten stacks of hay, a lot of corn, and farming implements. Two colts were also burned up. The losses were estimated at $20,000, upon which Mr. Langman had $12,950 insurance.

FUNERAL OF COL. NETTLETON.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 20.—Col. E. P. Nettleton's funeral at Chicopee Falls this afternoon at the Congregational Church was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Walcott Calkins of Newton. The services were largely attended by comrades of his old regiment, the Thirty-first Massachusetts, six of whom acted as pall bearers. Among those present were ex-Gov. Robinson, Senator R. D. Metcalf of Springfield, Mr. Babson, Assistant Corporation Counsel of Boston, and many old officers of the Thirty-first Regiment. The burial was in the family lot in the town cemetery.

CELEBRATED THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

NORWALK, Conn., April 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Fitch celebrated their golden wedding to-day at their pretty little home, on the old Westport turnpike. The estimable old couple are in receipt of many congratulations and a large number of useful and valuable presents. This evening they gave a reception and dance, which was attended by a large number of relatives and friends.

BOUGHT THE ENTIRE WATER PLANT.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 20.—To-day the American Water Works and Guarantee Company of Pittsburg purchased all the stock of the Jamestown Water Supply Company, paying for it $300,000. The new purchasers are heavy investors in property of this kind, owning thirty other works. It is stated $100,000 is to be expended on the plant in elevated tanks and mains.

The dividend of the N. Y. Fire Insurance Exchange Company on the business in force on and after the fifteenth instant will be 40 per cent.

Home of New-York, $10,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, Commercial Union, Phœnix of New-York, Hamburg of Brooklyn, North American, Hamad Manchester, Phœnix of Hartford, and Aetna of Hartford, $5,000 each; German American, American of New-Jersey, and Firemen's of New-Jersey, $3,000 each; Hanover, Newark, Merchants', Fireman's Fund, Citizens' of Ohio, Imperial, Transatlantic, Alliance, Stuyvesant, Greenwich, Star, Westchester, Globe, and Christiana' of New-York, $2,500 each; Lafayette and Citizens' of Pennsylvania, $1,500 each; Bellevue and Mechanics' of Pennsylvania, $1,250 each; Meridian, $1,000. Total, $93,000.

This makes a total of nearly $1,100,000 insurance, not counting in the policies which have not yet been reported.

THE CENTRAL'S PLANS.

The plans adopted for the reconstruction of the Central's property will do away with one of the elevators and one of the piers heretofore in use. The pier at Fifty-ninth-street was the property of the city, and will have to be rebuilt at the city's expense. The two piers belonging to the Central and destroyed were known as C and D. Only one of these—that at the foot of Sixty-third-street—will be reconstructed. The other one was built to accommodate the unusual rush of grain that was brought here in 1880 and 1881. This supply was out of all proportion to the usual run, and the necessity for the pier does not now exist. The same is practically true of one of the elevators. It was decided yesterday that one large elevator would be adequate for the business of the company, and in consequence of this only one will be rebuilt. Mr. Depew said yesterday that the cost of the entire reconstruction would be about $350,000.

"We have been able to handle all our business over there to-day in very good shape," he said. "The grain was received at the new pier at Sixty-fifth-street, which was saved. No such interruption of business as might have been expected from such a fire resulted. We have three piers from which to operate our westbound business. For the east-bound we will use floating elevators and the same arrangements as are in use by the West Shore Road. The work of reconstruction will go on without delay. We had men at the ruins clearing things away the first thing this morning."

Speaking of the action of the firemen he said: "I think that they did their work admirably and with great bravery and courage."

When asked if any of the property had been insured by the railroad company itself, by means of a sinking fund set apart as an insurance, he said that the company had not used that system.

The scheme of reconstruction, as adopted yesterday, will materially lessen the actual loss to the Central. Were the buildings and piers to be rebuilt as they stood, the expenditures, which would have to be charged to the account of the big fire would be much larger.

The officials at the meeting yesterday were S. J. Hayden, Second Vice President; E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer; Samuel Goodman, Assistant General Freight Agent, and John M. Toucey, General Superintendent.

UNDERTAKERS ARE SAD.

IT'S NOT THEIR BUSINESS BUT THE UNPAID BILLS.

The undertaker, like the plumber, is supposed to have things very much his own way, but that competition has made its way into his domain as well is shown by a custom largely practised by the average undertaker to secure patronage. This is the buying of graves in the different cemeteries by undertakers for parties who apply to them for funerals and permitting those too poor to pay the expenses of a funeral in full at the time the undertaker was called upon to pay gradually in installments until the deeds of the graves are paid for.

"We do it," said the undertaker, "as a matter of convenience to them, and while we run risks which frequently materialize into losses we make up for it by securing funerals which, if we did not do it, we would never get.

"Now, there's Calvary Cemetery, and we have to deal with that more largely than any other; there an ordinary single grave, 2 by 9 feet, costs $15 to open, and the interment cost $7 for an adult, $5 for a child between seven and fourteen years, and $3 for a child under seven years. We pay for this when we get the permit, and charge it into the funeral expenses. Years ago we used to get a deed for the cemetery lot, but now, he said, sighing, "competition compels us to forego this collection, which used to pay our ferriage, car fare, &c., to the cemeteries. All this we throw in now. Frequently it happens that we lose the money we paid out for these graves, together with the funeral expenses.

"There's an instance," he said, handing over one of these deeds. "That has been unpaid for ten years, and probably always will be. It is for the grave of a woman and child; her husband is still alive."

The undertaker then went on to speak of how poor people recklessly rushed into debt in seeking what he called "display burials." For the sake of having a "fancy funeral," as he termed it, they were willing to sacrifice in promises before the funeral took place a great deal which afterward took the form of an unpaid bill in the hands of the undertaker. He cited an instance where a man whom he knew was earning $10 a week came to him and wanted a twenty-dollar casket for a child. "Sentiment is all right," said the undertaker, "but there is reason in all things, and this man at the time owed me for funeral expenses for one of his children burial three years ago.

"These deals," he continued, "we hold until they are paid up and then turn them over to the parties paying for them. As a usual thing they are slowly but surely gathered in by the friends or relatives of those buried in the graves. Some we have held for years and they have at last been finally reclaimed; others, too, we have held for years, and," he added, smiling, "we are holding them still. A good many leave them with us after they are paid up, for safe keeping, and get them when they want them."

DIGGED A PIT AND FELL THEREIN.

An instance of the immemorial feud between landlord and tenant, and one particularly notable because the latter was hoisted by his own petard, occurred within the last few days in a fashionable up-town neighborhood. The tenant had been on unpleasant terms with his landlord for nearly a year, and took every occasion which presented itself to make himself particularly unpleasant. He held a five-years' lease of the property, and this was to expire May 1. He sought to renew it, but the landlord absolutely refused to consider such a proposition. Then the tenant went home to his wife and remarked: "My dear, we'll get square with that scoundrelly landlord."

The plumbing in the house had been allowed to deteriorate, and the tenant concluded that it would be a great joke on the landlord to complain of this to the Board of Health, which, when it discovered the unsanitary condition of the place, would compel the landlord to improve it. So the complaint was entered and the sanitary inspector made the investigation and declared the plumbing to be in an outrageous condition. The owner was notified of these facts by both Board of Health and the tenant. He paid no attention to either except in addressing a polite note to the latter, calling his attention to the lease, in which the tenant had contracted, in consideration of a reduction in rent, to be responsible for all repairs which might be needed by the house until the expiration of the lease.

The wholesale repairs required by the Board of Health wrecked consternation in the house. The family will not go to Europe this year, as was expected, but will spend the Summer in some farmhouse, and the landlord is regarded by his associates as one whose success in life has made him a veritable leader among landlords.

TOTAL LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

Counting the New-York Central's loss at this figure, the total loss by the fire approximates very closely to the estimate given by THE TIMES yesterday, or a little more than $3,100,000, the losses on goods in the buildings not differing materially from the first estimates.

On the Central's plant the insurance was distributed as follows:

Elevator A		$130,000
Engines, boilers, &c.		11,000
Machinery		59,000
		$200,000
Elevator B	$75,000	
Engines, boilers, &c.	18,000	
Fixed and movable machinery	12,000	
		105,000
Elevator B, pier		20,000
Wilcox Lard Refinery		50,000
Rossiter Stores		50,000
Pier C	$20,000	
Merchandise on Pier C	5,000	
		25,000
Pier D	$40,000	
Merchandise on Pier D	30,000	
Cars on Pier D	5,000	
		75,000
Total		$520,000

All this insurance was placed with the Liverpool and London and Globe Company, and by it reinsured in various other companies.

The insurance losses on merchandise in Rossiter & Skedmore's are divided as follows:

German-American, $90,327; Phœnix of London, $72,000; London and Lancashire, $63,500; Home of New-York, $57,500; Lancashire, $18,000; Mercury, $15,000; Ætna of Hartford, $15,000; North British and Mercantile, $17,000; Liberty, $5,000; Imperial, $10,500; Fire Association of Pennsylvania, $10,000; United States, $10,500; Continental, $12,500; Phœnix of New-York, $12,500; Hanover, $11,000; United States, $12,500; London Assurance, $8,500; Importers, $6,500; Providence, Washington, $7,500; Connecticut, $7,500; Lion of England, $6,500; Niles, $5,000; Greenwich, $10,000; Spring Garden, $6,500; American Central of New-Jersey, $2,500; Firemen's of Newark, $2,500; County of Pennsylvania, $4,000; Marine, $2,500; California, $2,000; North American, $2,000; Stuyvesant, $1,000; Alliance, New-York, $4,000; Hamilton, $500; Norwich Union, $1,250; total, $488,777.

Representatives of these companies met at noon yesterday and the representatives of the six first-named companies were appointed a committee to take charge of any possible salvage and to act for the other companies generally.

The insurance loss on the contents of elevator A was comparatively light, and little was expected from it. The goods on Pier D were insured, under Rossiter policies, for $50,000, and will not know the extent of their loss for three or four days. The insurance on the goods in the two elevators is also in Rossiter policies, and will keep exactly pace with the insurance on the goods on the pier.

MORE ELECTRIC SUGAR LITIGATION.

The electric sugar scheme came to the surface again yesterday in a suit brought before Justice Bartlett in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on the part of Walter S. Johnson, receiver of the Marine Bank, for an injunction restraining the Electric Sugar Refining Company from removing the machinery, dynamos, and other electric plant from the refinery at 18, 20, and 22 Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn. The company leased this property from Mr. Johnson, and in the lease put in a clause providing that all "improvements, additions, and repairs" should revert to the bank. It is this clause which forms the bone of contention in the present action.

R. Burnham Moffat argued against the application and put in the affidavit of President Cornwell, showing that his company had spent over $200,000 in improving the building and that these had in a measure "changed the character" of the building. He also showed that the extent of the loss that the company would suffer by the removal of the machinery would be over $100,000, and that the company would be unable to keep yearly payments for the lease.

Justice Bartlett refused to grant the injunction, and the matter was adjourned for a week.

ON THEIR WAY TO EUROPE.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for Havre on the steamship La Champagne were Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Barbey, Frederic S. Bristow, Samuel Y. Biddle, Dr. Baunelle, Howard Cahill, Robert Dunlap, the Duke de Durcal, Miss Elsie Frement, Philip Jeralmon, Walter C. Leach, J. C. Osgood, Jean C. Naegeli, Frederick E. Tripp, Sidney P. Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, David James King, Robert C. Minturn, Commander Rupe, and Capt. Leorun.

On the Servia, bound for Liverpool, were Charles A. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Crouse, P. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Ellis, Dr. J. F. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. James Scott, John M. Underwood, J. H. Whitney, William Cuthbert Quilter, and F. Rothschild, Jr.

On the Werra, sailing for Bremen, were Mr. and Mrs. S. Archenbald, Theodore D'Oench, Capt. F. J. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Gargan, Gen. and Mrs. W. H. Goodenough, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Shilnaber, Dr. Schaefer, Augustus Treadwell, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wilson.

The Aacheria, which sailed for Glasgow, took as passengers J. C. Allen, the Rev. Rutherford Douglas, G. D. Fisher, Mrs. Catherine Fraser, Miss A. M. Fraser, Munro A. Galli, Miss Margaret H. Gould, Robert Hutton, Mrs. Hutton, Miss Margaret Hutton.

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THE RUINS STILL ON FIRE

PLANS OF THE CENTRAL FOR REBUILDING.

WORK TO BE BEGUN AT ONCE—THE INSURANCE ON THE BUILDINGS BURNED IN THE GREAT FIRE.

Great heaps of smoking ruins, with here and there a short-lived tongue of fire shooting through the greasy cloud, yesterday marked the spot where twenty-four hours before had stood two of the finest grain elevators in America. Their destruction had been absolute. The fire had burned from the very top of each building to the ground on which they had rested, leaving only a few tottering piles of brick where once had been the only substantial part of the structures. Nothing of the contents remained except some piles of ashes. All had gone up in smoke.

The Wilcox Building, at the foot of West Fifty-ninth-street, where this great fire originated, was utterly destroyed, except for parts of the walls on the eastern end. Piled up against these remnants and stretching on an inclined plane for 100 feet down toward the river were immense wads of soaked paper, half-consumed bars of wood pulp, barrels, and boxes which still burned with an intensity that no amount of water could quench. Fire engines pumped streams of water into the midst of the flames, however, and kept up the apparently unavailing work all day and all night. It was perfunctory work, though, and in the opinion of Chief Gicquel, the fire in this particular part would burn for at least three days.

Of the pier at the very foot of Fifty-ninth-street, which was the second structure to go, nothing was left but the ghastly-looking piles, blackened and charred, which protruded from the water and showed that once there had been a pier above them. The contents had been burned and the ashes had sunk out of sight in the oily water beneath.

The other pier—Dock D—where the fire ended, had been as utterly destroyed. At the shore end there was a huge pile of bent and twisted pieces of corrugated iron which had formed the eastern wall of the dock, and a dismantled heap of machinery which had been used in the building. Beyond that, extending from the water's edge out into the river, were rows of the heavy wooden supports upon which the dock had been built. That was all that remained. The flour and other material with which the dock had been stored had been consumed, and the ashes had also disappeared in the river.

Between Elevators A and B there was a pile of coal, containing perhaps fifty tons, which had been placed there as being convenient to the engine houses of both buildings. This caught fire late on Friday night, and burned with unabating vigor all day yesterday. No effort was made to put out this fire, and, indeed, any such attempt would have been without effect. The coal had to go, that was certain from the time it got on fire, and there was nothing in the neighborhood which might take fire from it. It was just a steady glow, with no shooting flames and no whirling sparks emanating from it. It looked like a huge grate fire which had been built to warm the workers.

Firemen from three companies, with four engines, were on the ground yesterday and last night under the command of Chiefs Shay and Gicquel. Their efforts were directed mainly to pumping water into the ruins at the extreme northern and extreme southern ends of the area covered by the fire. At the south end remained the long "sheep building," the lower walls of which were separated from the burning Wilcox building only by a narrow alley way. It was still in danger yesterday. The men, however, kept on from the south-east, blowing the flames and smoke directly away from this building, which escaped the day before owing to the indefatigable work of the firemen, and yesterday firemen were constantly throwing water on its walls. Two lines of pipe had been run through the long building, so that if the wind should change and the structure should catch fire, no time would be lost in putting it out.

The fireboats Fuller and Havemeyer looked yesterday as if they had been in the fire themselves. Their sides were scorched and burned and blackened and their decks were covered with charred fragments of the buildings which had been destroyed. These boats did wonderful work the night before. They fought the fire in short range, darting around in the oily waters, throwing streams upon flames which made their appearance at different places. When Dock D was ablaze Chief Shay got aboard the Havemeyer and ran her up and down in the narrow space between that building and Pier F, which is the next one south of the latter. The heat was frightful, but the brave fellows aboard the boat stuck to their work until they found that they had saved the imperiled building. They had rarely done such work before and they hope never to do it again.

The work done on Dock D was hard, too, but discouraging. Chief Shay was in charge of the force in that building before the building was doomed, and he fought the flames with great success, so far as that is necessary in burning Elevator B was concerned. The wall became ignited in innumerable points at various times, but these "catchings" were put out just as soon as they became visible. Just as the men were congratulating themselves upon having saved the dock a great sheet of fire broke out in the building and set fire instantly to the heated boards of the floor. In a moment the whole place was afire, and the firemen had only time to get out with their lives.

All credit is due to the firemen, individually and collectively. The labor was so hard and so long on Friday night. Under the circumstances they did wonders, and it was no fault of theirs that the fire reached the proportions which it did.

There was nothing much to see about the ruins yesterday for people who could not get inside the fire lines, and the immense crowd which had watched the progress of the fire the night before was replaced only by a fringe of people which stretched along Eleventh-avenue.

Another death occurred yesterday which was indirectly due to the fire. Mary Mullen, a middle-aged woman, was watching the great conflagration from the fire escape of the tenement house in which she lived at 541 West Fifty-seventh-street, when she lost her balance and fell to the ground. She was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where she died yesterday morning, her skull having been fractured.

All of the men injured at the fire were doing well yesterday. Tobin and Noble, the firemen who were hurt, were discharged from the Roosevelt Hospital in the morning, and Brown, the carpenter, who jumped from a window in the Wilcox building, was getting along finely.

A curious feature of the fire was the enormous quantity of broad, gray flakes of paper ashes that were blown away on the smoke. They began to descend at Harlem, and a great number of them was found as far north as Belmont.

When Chauncey M. Depew reached his office yesterday morning he found a big day's work waiting for him. The way that matters were expedited was celerity itself. Mr. Depew was ready by noon to go out to lunch, and when he did so he knew exactly what steps are to be taken to restore the Central's property, just about how much the work is going to cost, and that his company loses by it.

He gathered his working cabinet around him soon after he reached his office, and this meeting of the heads of departments did not waste any time about deciding on ways and means. The loss of the New-York Central Railroad proper was figured out to be $1,400,000, including the damage to elevators, machinery, the Wilcox lard refinery, Rossiter Stores, piers, cars, and merchandise.

TOTAL LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

Counting the New-York Central's loss at this figure, the total loss by the fire approximates very closely to the estimate given by THE TIMES yesterday, or a little more than $3,100,000, the losses on goods in the buildings not differing materially from the first estimates.

On the Central's plant the insurance was distributed as follows:

Elevator A		$130,000
Engines, boilers, &c.		11,000
Machinery		59,000
		$200,000
Elevator B	$75,000	
Engines, boilers, &c.	18,000	
Fixed and movable machinery	12,000	
		105,000
Elevator B, pier		20,000
Wilcox Lard Refinery		50,000
Rossiter Stores		50,000
Pier C	$20,000	
Merchandise on Pier C	5,000	
		25,000
Pier D	$40,000	
Merchandise on Pier D	30,000	
Cars on Pier D	5,000	
		75,000
Total		$520,000

All this insurance was placed with the Liverpool and London and Globe Company, and by it reinsured in various other companies.

The insurance losses on merchandise in Rossiter & Skedmore's are divided as follows:

German-American, $90,327; Phœnix of London, $72,000; London and Lancashire, $63,500; Home of New-York, $57,500; Lancashire, $18,000; Mercury, $15,000; Ætna of Hartford, $15,000; North British and Mercantile, $17,000; Liberty, $5,000; Imperial, $10,500; Fire Association of Pennsylvania, $10,000; United States, $10,500; Continental, $12,500; Phœnix of New-York, $12,500; Hanover, $11,000; United States, $12,500; London Assurance, $8,500; Importers, $6,500; Providence, Washington, $7,500; Connecticut, $7,500; Lion of England, $6,500; Niles, $5,000; Greenwich, $10,000; Spring Garden, $6,500; American Central of New-Jersey, $2,500; Firemen's of Newark, $2,500; County of Pennsylvania, $4,000; Marine, $2,500; California, $2,000; North American, $2,000; Stuyvesant, $1,000; Alliance, New-York, $4,000; Hamilton, $500; Norwich Union, $1,250; total, $488,777.

Representatives of these companies met at noon yesterday and the representatives of the six first-named companies were appointed a committee to take charge of any possible salvage and to act for the other companies generally.

The insurance loss on the contents of elevator A was comparatively light, and little was expected from it. The goods on Pier D were insured, under Rossiter policies, for $50,000, and will not know the extent of their loss for three or four days. The insurance on the goods in the two elevators is also in Rossiter policies, and will keep exactly pace with the insurance on the goods on the pier.

PLATE NO. 4. TAKEN FROM DELURY'S NEW WORK ON FASHIONS.

Fine Tailoring for Gentlemen and Ladies,

At Strictly Moderate Charges.

Delury

6th-Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts.

The New Album of Fashions published by the UPPER TRADE SOCIETY of ENGLISH TAILORS for this House, containing references from all the leading families, can be obtained on application.

No deposit required on orders placed with this house from reliable persons.

AN EVER-PRESENT DANGER

DEATH AND FLAME IN THE ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRES

LIFE AND PROPERTY CONSTANTLY THREATENED BY THE OVERHANGING WIRES—IT IS RIGHT THAT THEY SHOULD BE PUT UNDER GROUND.

Until within the past few weeks there were 800 miles of electric light wires above ground in this city. The greater part of these wires have been a constant menace to life and property. Few persons have an accurate idea of the extent of the mischief done by these wires. Death and flame have lurked in every inch of them and many chapters might be written of the narrow escapes from calamity due to the preventive alertness of policemen and firemen or to some unaccountable strokes of good luck.

Scarcely a night passes that the strong electric currents necessary to light the street lamps do not cause injury of a more or less serious nature. It may be simply the burning out of a telephone or a fire-alarm box, the destruction of an awning, the starting of a fire on the roof of some building, or the interference with firemen in the discharge of their duty; perhaps it may be the killing of a man or a horse. Nobody can tell what a well-charged electric light wire will do. A peculiar and interesting feature of this ubiquitous danger is the uncertainty as to where or how it will manifest itself.

With exposed electric light wires calamity is ever imminent. Much of the trouble, however, is caused by carelessness in caring for the wires. Broken wires, for instance, are allowed to dangle in the streets for hours after proper notice to remove them to a boom sent to the company. In speaking of this particular remissness a few days ago, one of the chief executive officers of the Subway Board said: "Some of the companies practically use the streets to store wires which chanced to be in contact with a Brush arc lamp circuit and in a few minutes he was dead.

On the 12th of May, 1888, Thomas Murray, an expert electrician, while making a ground connection was killed by the touch of a Brush electric light wire. The wire was on a pole at 200 Bowery, had met his death a few days before by brushing against the wires connected with an arc lamp hanging over the sidewalk.

In July, last year, William Meir was killed at the Adams House, on Broadway, near 59 Broadway, by touching an electric light wire, and on the 12th of the following August a laborer named Nelson Richardsen, living near Carmansville, received a fatal shock from a suspended electric light wire.

The cases named form only a part of the total number of fatalities in this city in consequence of overhanging electric light wires. A complete list of deaths caused by such wires in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City during the past fifteen months it is estimated would number fully one score.

An appreciation of this particular danger incurred daily by persons passing to and fro in this city impelled ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, in October last, to write a sharp letter to the Board of Electrical Control, in which he used these words: "The condition of the electric light wires overhead in this city at present is extremely hazardous to life and property, and necessitates a radical departure in the direction of safer and better construction."

That the members of the Subway Board were in hearty accord with Mr. Cornell's view of the suspended electric wires is shown by the following entry on the minutes of a meeting of the board held in October: "The service, as it exists to-day, as has already been said, is absolutely unsafe, unsightly, detrimental to the welfare of the companies themselves, disgraceful to the city, and wholly intolerable."

The causes for complaints against the companies having wires stretched through the streets of New-York on poles have been accumulating with fatal persistency ever since the electric lighting system was established. Thus has grown up a popular sentiment which fully sustains the Mayor and the Board of Electrical Control in their crusade with axe and shears.

FOR THE SOLDIERS' HOME AT AUSTIN.

Preparations for the entertainment to be given at Palmer's Theatre on the afternoon of May 16 in aid of the National Soldiers' Home at Austin, Texas, are almost completed. A lively interest in the event is being evinced by many persons of excellent social standing in New-York, and the indications are that considerable money will be realized for the charity. Mr. Howard Carroll's drama, "An American Countess," will be presented by a cast that includes Julia Wheeler, Agnes Stone, Virginia Buchanan, Marie Leviok, E. J. Henley, Frank Carlyle, Charles Dickson, William Herbert, and John E. Kellerd. Among the distinguished persons that have manifested an interest in the entertainments are Gens. Sherman, Schofield, Barnum, Newton, Pryer, Jardine, Sigel, Rosecrans, McMahon, Schurz, Pleasanton, Merritt, and Crook, Admiral Porter, Mayor Grant, and Mr. Chauncey M. Depew.

The New-York Cotton Exchange yesterday received from the Memphis Cotton Exchange a bale of fancy cotton to be sold at auction for the benefit of the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Austin, Texas.

SHE WANTED A "MAYOR LEWIS."

A pretty young woman attended by a dapper young man walked into a down-town drug store last Thursday evening and halted at the soda fountain. "I want a Mayor Lewis," she said to the clerk. The clerk smiled, and said he didn't have it in stock. "That's very strange," said the young lady to her escort. "Mayor Lewis is a very delightful drink. It's so funny they don't have it here." She drank a substitute for the

MIDNIGHT TALKS AT THE CLUB.

THE "OWLS" DISCOURSE ON TEMPERANCE.

II.

I came in a little late one night and found the Colonel had been inveighing against "fanatical" temperance people and denouncing with especial vehemence those impracticable "cranks" who would prohibit all making and selling of drinks that intoxicate. "Their fundamental principle is all wrong," he exclaimed, just as I joined the party. "The total abstinence which they seek to enforce upon everybody is not sound in theory or in practice. A moderate amount of stimulant is good for many people and necessary for some." And he took a pull at his brandy and soda with unusual gusto.

"To that extent I am inclined to agree with you," said the Judge, in his undogmatic way. "We must all admit the evils and abuses to which the drinking habit is apt to lead and the terrible consequences which do in fact flow from it, and I don't see how we can deny the right of society to protect itself against these by every reasonable means. Total abstinence from stimulants, like absolute prudence in eating and invariable wisdom in the care of health, would doubtless prevail with a perfected human race surrounded by millennial conditions, but this generation has inherited imperfections and defects, tainted with the weakness and vices of human nature for thousands of years. We cannot expect to get rid of them all at once. There are feeble stomachs, sluggish livers, inadequate lungs, and abnormal nervous systems, all craving to be set right and struggling with their disadvantages to get their owners through life somehow, and the tempers, sentiments, and opinions even of the latter are affected by these defects. Their characters are to a great extent subject to them. They are the cause of beliefs and unbeliefs, of domestic infelicity and social irregularities, of wickedness and crime. Just how to deal with them we do not know; least of all do those who are most subject to them. But I have no doubt that stimulants have their use; that they were made for something else than to exercise the quality of self-denial, and I suppose a craving implanted in human nature, though it may become abnormal and destructive, is founded in a real need. Did it ever strike you how apt total abstainers are to become the victims of physical ailments, for which they resort to "bitters" and patent nostrums, the chief virtue of which is the alcohol disguised in their composition? Yes, I am convinced that total abstinence is not a sound doctrine in the present state of human development, and I believe, on the whole, the virtue of self-denial, or, what is better, self-control, would be more fully and firmly developed by teaching temperance than by teaching abstinence. But the conditions of life make a great difference, and people do not yet sufficiently appreciate the wide difference between life in cities and life in the country."

"I appreciate it," broke in the Colonel. "Why, in this very matter of drinking, country people are as narrow and intolerant that they think if a man has a bottle of wine at dinner or takes a drink even once a day he is a drunkard, or well on the way to be one, and they look upon him as a kind of outcast. I knew a young fellow, as worthy and right-meaning a chap as you would wish to see, who made a visit to his native place, down in Maine. Everybody was quite struck with the change in the young man coming across a city acquaintance on a fishing excursion, he was discovered drinking with him at a tavern in a neighboring town. I'll be d—— if it didn't make so much talk and gossip and turn feeling so much against the fellow that he felt as a disgraced man upon a gone case. He cut his visit short and swore he would never go to the benighted neighborhood again."

"Well, now, there is a reason for that state of feeling in a country place," mildly responded the Judge. "If you live with a few people in such places you know that it is so barren of variety, of diversion for the mind, of occupation of the attention at leisure times, that habits are easily fixed. If a young man begins to drink at all there and to visit barrooms, ten to one it will grow to a constant habit and ruin him. The people go one way or the other almost inevitably. Hence they think their only safety is in total abstinence, and look with horror upon any departure from it. They have no comprehension of the different conditions under which life is passed in the city and cannot acquire it by an occasional bewildering visit. That is why a general system of laws relating to this matter, applying alike to a whole State, seems to me an absurdity. It is like extending a city police system into the rural districts or attempting to run a town meeting in New-York. For country legislators to make excise laws for cities is like having a set of farmers draw up the regulations for conducting a distant manufacturing establishment. The only way the business could be run would be by ignoring the regulations, and so we are constantly violating our country-made excise laws, which is a bad thing, but unavoidable. Nothing weakens respect for all law like having laws thrust upon a people which they will not obey, but the fault lies in the making of the laws."

"You believe in local option, then, as best for prohibition at all," suggested Mr. Bededdict.

"Well, local option as generally used implies prohibition where the people choose to have it. I cannot say that I believe in that unless I am allowed to define the prohibition. A man who does not believe in total abstinence as a universal principle, like truth telling and common honesty, cannot reasonably defend the policy of prohibiting the making and selling of intoxicating liquors anywhere. Even if it were established that drinking in bad, it would not follow that the majority would be justified in so far disregarding personal liberty as to prevent it by law. But if we claim that drinking in moderation and means to be wrong, not even injurious, we must respect the right of people to buy drink. But I do not think the existence of barrooms and drinking saloons necessary to that right. A man's right to buy bread and milk is not interfered with if there is not a place on every block where he can drop in and indulge in these luxuries standing at a counter or sitting at a table. It would do no harm if there were, perhaps, but excessive drinking is admitted to be bad, so bad for the general interests of society that it is bound to protect itself against the consequences. Now, these barrooms and drinking saloons where people go to drink, and for no other purpose, are undoubtedly nurseries of intemperance and disorder and all sorts of misery and crime. I would not interfere with the right to buy beer or even whisky, but I would be glad if it were possible to suppress these drinking places."

"But you don't think it is possible, of course?" queried the Colonel.

"Not here, and now," the Judge replied. "We can only take such measures as may be practicable to limit their number and lessen the evil they do, and that is such gains in restriction from time to time as the people will uphold. But just here comes in my local option idea. In country places not only is drinking more apt to lead to ruinous intemperance than in the city when once it is started upon, but the drinking saloon is much less a mere place of business and much more a centre of evil and a nuisance. Here boys and young men pass saloons by the score and never think of going in. They know none of the people there and nobody tries to entice them in. In the country everybody knows everybody else, including the saloon keeper and the loafers about his place, and the association is so close and the resources for spending leisure time so few that young fellows are apt to be drawn in. They do not go to take a drink and come out, but to sit and exchange coarse talk and keep on drinking. Country people are justified in regarding barrooms and drinking saloons as a nuisance and in wishing to suppress them. In many cases they can do it, and I would give them the option of doing it. This is quite different from denying a man the right to drink what he pleases so long as he does not abuse it, or depriving him of the chance of buying what he wants for consumption at his own home. His habits there cannot properly be a matter of legislation, but of moral and religious teaching."

"There is another reason for restriction in our cities, and that is the foreign elements. The idea of suppressing all drinking because there is such a thing as drunkenness, which does an infinite deal of harm, seems to have its origin in the English part of our brains if not in the Puritan component parts of them only. A Frenchman gives his boy of ten or twelve a glass of light wine at dinner without the slightest notion of harm or danger to his future hanta. We see whole families of quiet and orderly Germans at their beer saloons, all sipping beer, even to children in arms. They see no more harm in it than in sipping buttermilk, and are utterly unable to comprehend the feelings of those who regard their customs with a sort of mild horror. The Frenchman knows that drinking wine at table is the way likely to lead to excesses, and the German has no sort of notion that family beer drinking is the precursor of drunkenness and misery. You might as well tell him that tea drinking will lead to the horrors of the madhouse. I am inclined to think that familiarity with these mild forms of drinking is a safeguard rather than a danger. The worst cases of drunkenness I ever knew in persons of respectable origin were those of men brought up under the most rigid restrictions. Some natures are in a constant state of insurrection under such restrictions, and when once they break away from them they go beyond all reasonable limits. Fellows who become wild at fast at twenty or twenty-one and get bad habits fixed upon them are pretty apt to be those who were kept under the closest restraint before. Now, with these foreign elements in our population, with their freer notions and their inherited customs, what is the use of adopting the English Puritan spirit in trying to suppress intemperance?"

"The English Puritans were not particularly temperate in the matter of drinking," interjected the Colonel.

"Perhaps not, but they were somewhat addicted to enforcing upon others such restrictions as they deemed to be good for the purification of manners without regard to the differences of circumstances in which they themselves existed. The idea that the majority or the ruling party was the source and criterion of morality prevailed communally during much of that sanction. From these godly Puritans, I believe that the infusion of the more realistic spirit of the French and Germans is a mighty good thing for this country and for the cause of individual liberty.

"But, after all, it is little that legislation can do for the cause of temperance. It can suppress nuisances, and by putting dram selling under close regulation make the business as actually conducted more respectable and less mischievous. It may diminish somewhat the facility of the American descent. Where regulation fails is in other matters of human conduct which must be left to be applied in the individual, and he has to be induced to apply it for himself from some motive or other. The good old scheme of temperance reform by moral suasion seems to have gone out of vogue since political prohibition came in; but appeals to reason and conscience and to the moral sense and domestic sentiments are much more effective in this matter than the resort to legislation. If we could really make the people temperate in their habits, questions of prohibition and restriction would easily settle themselves. It is better to convince than to coerce, to reform the people than to reform the laws. There is a good deal in the claims of these personal liberty fellows. Personal liberty is at the bottom of our institutions, and when you attack it you excite a revolt. Our task should be, not to shut the lions' mouths, but to make it safe. As we need to educate our electors rather than take the suffrage away from them, so we need to lead the people to be temperate rather than prevent them from getting anything to drink.

"Here we have a host of all the temperance societies, with their impassioned exhortations, their pledges, their bands of hope, their cold-water brigades, and the rest of it! They have been killed or paralyzed by the prohibition movement, which has made temperance a political instead of a moral question. Nobody is reformed by politics, and legislation can only aid and support, it cannot produce, moral and social reform. There is Francis Murphy still going about the country preaching the gospel of total abstinence, and not refusing to be suppressed by political prohibition; but what is one man in such a field? All decent people believe in temperance, very many believe in total abstinence, but few believe in prohibition, or ever will. It is really opposed to the principles and methods of free institutions. Why are there not societies and brotherhoods, lecturers and exhorters in the field nowadays to promote temperance, and especially to save the young from drifting into intemperance? I suspect that the Prohibition fiction has practically incapacitated for temperance reform by diverting effort from the good that might be done to an end that cannot be attained and is not desirable. But there is one great organization in existence proposed to do nothing to the cooling of ardor to mankind which seems to me very negligent of this particular field of effort, and that is the Christian church."

"Oh, no!" exclaimed Col. Bloodgood with a hoarse, cynical laugh. "Oh, no! Judge, there you are wrong. The object of the church is not supposed to be the promotion of good to mankind, but the making of people believe things that most of them won't believe, and the bringing together of those who profess to believe them to congratulate each other that they are better than other men are and to sustain each other in their delusion. Oh, no! if mankind will not be saved according to certain dogmas of belief it can go its way to the everlasting bonfire for all the churches."

"Oh, well, now," mildly resumed the Judge, "I expected you to break out against the churches. But I tell you, with all their shortcomings, they are a saving element. They are mostly made up of really good people, who want to do good to mankind. What I complain of is that they have become too exclusive and are too much confined to reiterating week after week a lot of sentiments more or less wholesome and true, which people like to be reminded of what they think and feel, or what they ought to think or feel, or what they think they ought to think and feel, but who do not greatly need the reminder. But here is the great mass of the poor, of the nobodies, of the ignorant and vicious, in short the part of mankind that needs regenerating and reforming and saving, if you please, and it seems to me the church is doing mighty little to help them compared to what it might do. It is engaged in saving those who are safe, in healing those who are well, in finding those who are not lost. The main trouble is undoubtedly that they insist too much upon beliefs and doctrines and are not sufficiently devoted to doing good for its own sake. If they would leave all their creeds and doctrines in the background and go into reforming work for its worldly results much more would be accomplished.

"Now, here is this matter of temperance. To preach temperance to the average congregation is nothing. It is to teach it in mission schools and chapels in little, which it doesn't; every Christian church make itself a real agency for temperance reform and go to work reclaiming the lost and saving those that are in danger, not from the pains and penalties of a vague hereafter, but from the degradation that beats them here and now! Never mind what they will believe or won't believe in theology. They may be convinced that it is better for them and their families in this life to be sober, industrious, and self-respecting than to be drunken and worthless; they may be instructed and helped to exercise self-restraint for their own earthly well-being, and that is the great need. I don't think the Christian church is doing its proper work by any means."

"No, and it never will until it revises and amends its constitution and stands upon a broad platform instead of being intrenched perched on a tower constructed in the dark ages," growled the Colonel. "However, the tower is crumbling; that's one comfort."

LISTENER.

BRITISH DIVORCE STATISTICS.

From the London Daily News.

The Return of Divorce Suits and Judicial Separations, asked for by Mr. Gladstone last December and just published, gives a series of figures extending from 1858 to the end of 1887. Of course no comments are made, only the bare numerical statement is printed; but the figures speak eloquently enough. Altogether, during the 30 years over which the record extends there were 2,734 petitions for judicial separation and 10,561 for divorce. Of the former rather more than one-third were successful, and about one-eighth were dismissed; the rest, that is to say, more than half, being arranged privately. A much larger part of the divorce cases resulted successfully, the number of decrees pronounced being 7,321, an average of 266 per year, and nearly three-quarters of the number of petitions. About 2,428 cases never came to a hearing, but of those which were brought into court only 812, or one-thirteenth of the total, were dismissed. The Queen's Proctor intervened in 294 cases, four times out of five with the result of a reversal of the decree.

But such general summaries give a very poor idea of the actual state of things which this striking return reveals. If the various statistics are studied carefully, it is at once obvious how very greatly the number of petitions has increased in recent years. In 1860 40 wives petitioned for separation, and in only 10 cases was it granted. After that date there was a steady increase, slow at first until 1868, when a gradual decline set in, continuing to 1873. From that date the increase has been very rapid, so that the number had risen in 1880 so high as 137. In 1887 it was still higher, namely 142. Petitions of a similar character from the husbands' side have never been numerous. In 1860 there was only 1, and the largest number—that for 1873—was only 14. Since that date such cases have steadily declined, until in 1887—the last year to which the report extends—there were only 2.

The divorce cases show a similar series of ups and downs. On the whole there has been an increase, most marked during the years between 1870 and 1878. It matters not whether we take the figures relating to petitions of the husbands or those in which proceedings were instituted by wives. They follow much the same curves, rising and falling together, and yielding about the same high proportion of successes. In 1860 and 1861 both were at a minimum, and again six years later. But from that date or perhaps the following year the numbers began rapidly upward. Then in 1875 petitions were lodged by 251 husbands and 174 wives, of which 184 of the former and 120 of the latter resulted in the pronouncing of a decree for dissolution of marriage. In 1883 no fewer than 353 husbands and 206 wives sued for relief. This enormous number of 559 forms the maximum on the husbands' side, but in 1887 petitions made by wives numbered 254, more than in any previous year.

One curious fact is made apparent by a comparison of the respective numbers of petitions originating in the one hand and from the other. It is that while the proportion of decrees pronounced is about the same, two of the men's petitions are dismissed for every one of the women's. This is balanced by the fact that for every one of the husbands' cases which never reach a hearing about two of the wives' petitions are settled in a similar way. Again, the number of petitions for divorce brought by women is about three-quarters of those brought by men, a proportion which, it was borne in mind the different conditions of the law, implies distinctly a far higher state of morality among women. Nor is that all. Practically the whole of the petitions for judicial separation are presented by wives, and if we add these on to the divorce suits we find that it has frequently happened that more than half of the successful petitions have been lodged by women.

JOHN BRIGHT ON HIS SPEECHES.

From the London Truth.

About twenty years ago I was talking with Mr. Bright in the smoking room of the House of Commons. He was going to speak later on in the evening, and he had a large roll of notes which he was looking through. "I never learned a speech but once," he said, "and then I did not remember it. But I consider that no one ought to address the House on an important issue without thoroughly getting the subject into his head and knowing how he intends to treat it. Spring Rice used to bore me sometimes!" I said, pointing to the notes. "Yes," he replied, "I do. Otherwise I might say more than I had intended." And then he went on to explain that his greatest difficulty in mastering the art of which he had become such a master had been to restrain the impetuosity of his speech slowly. "You should not pause between words and sentences," he went on to say, "but propounce clearly and deliberately every syllable."

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP.

Since the close of the Brigade drill season all attention of the National Guard has been absorbed by the approaching centennial parade. The State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill possesses but little interest to any organization save the Seventh Regiment in New-York and the Twenty-third Regiment in Brooklyn, the latter being sincerely desirous of retrieving its reputation for duty-doing, damaged at the military post on the Hudson two years back, and the former being anxious to a decree to be assigned to a tour of field service, beginning on the 15th of June, in order that the close of the regimental encampment may be coincident with the completion of Col. Emmons Clark's quarter of a century, or twenty-fifth year, as Colonel commanding the Seventh. Rifle practice goes begging, and Commodore commands but little attention from even the most ardent of the "shooting men," who have hardly given a thought to the programme of prize matches so dear to the heart of the military pot hunter and seekers after marksmanship provided by the National Rifle Association. Those organizations whose are to entertain visiting troops from New-York and other States are getting their armories in readiness, and on all sides there is intense anxiety on the part of company and regimental commanders to secure the largest possible parade strength, in order to be able to comply with orders from general headquarters at Albany, directing that on the 30th of April each regiment and battalion of the National Guard shall be divided into companies formed in double rank of twenty files front, exclusive of the guides. Much curiosity is current as to what the effect of this requirement will be upon small regimental organizations, such as the Eighth and Thirty-second, and considerable doubt is expressed as to whether those commands will be able to maintain their normal number of companies under the circumstances.

Apart from their own participation in the centennial celebration the troops of the Second Brigade, are chiefly interested in the showing on parade they to be made by the separate companies of infantry outside New-York and Brooklyn, organized for the forthcoming occasion into provisional regiments. There are in all forty-five of these companies attached to brigade headquarters at Albany and Buffalo. The announced amount of work to be imposed upon the organizations hailing from the latter locality calls forth considerable commiseration. According to the proposed programme, the troops from Dayle's brigade are not likely to enjoy very much of a playspell. Immediately upon landing at the foot of West Forty-second-street on the morning of Monday, April 29, after an all-night journey over the West Shore Railway, the brigade is to be formally paraded in the order of its number. Fifth-avenue and around Madison-square to its quarters in Madison-Square Garden, which point will hardly be reached until some time after noon. Here lunch will be served, and then will come a hasty donning of dress uniforms preparatory to a review of each regiment on Union-square plaza by Mayor Grant. By the time the brigade has marched from Twenty-seventh to Fourteenth street and return, had supper, and got things shaken down for the night, "taps" will, in all probability, have sounded. Early the next morning officers and men will be routed out and assembled for an open-air breakfast, and then march to the position of the brigade in line, or from Twenty-seventh-street to below Pine-street, thence over the entire route of the procession, and from the place of dismissal, at or beyond Fifty-seventh-street in Fifth-avenue, back to the Madison-Square Garden. Here are two days of tremendously hard work laid out which would try the stamina of veteran troops.

The Albany brigade, on the other hand, will have a comparatively easy experience. The 1,300 officers and men who go down the Hudson on the steamer Grand Republic will have no marching to perform other than that demanded of them in passing the stated route of procession, while the remainder of the brigade, transported from Albany by rail and quartered in the Troy Armory, will be only obliged to cover only a short stretch of territory on their arrival and preliminary to the parade. When the procession reaches the point of dismissal, the entire brigade will be within easy reaching distance of their respective armories, and will be required to have given up the idea of a brigade drill, and while there was a general desire to see that distinguished officer manœuvre his command, the decision will be regarded as a wise one. The officers and men of the Fourth Brigade will make the trip to New-York, and their fellow-comrades of the Third Brigade, but the latter will be less leg weary, from all appearances, on their return to their homes.

The fact that no visiting troops have been assigned to quarters in the Seventh Regiment Armory has been variously commented upon. This circumstance is not owing to any lack of hospitality on the part of the Seventh. Col. Clark having some weeks since placed the armory at the disposal of Col. Cruger's committee. But the latter hesitated to assume the responsibility for any damage which might be done the building or its contents, and has, therefore, refrained from taking advantage of the offer.

Aside from the sentimental considerations attaching to Col. Clark's retirement from the command of the Seventh on the 21st of June, which impels the officers of the regiment to seek a detail to a tour of field duty at the State Camp of Instruction beginning on the 15th in order that the "old man" may round out his career in the National Guard in active service, it appears that Col. Clark has arranged to sail for Europe on Saturday, June 29, and as the regiment would not return to New-York until that day, if ordered to Peekskill on the 22d, the members of the organization would be prevented from participating in the grand send-off which has been arranged to be given the veteran commander of the Seventh on that occasion.

The Commander in Chief, in General Orders, No. 16, directs that the Adjutant General's office for all purposes connected with the parade on the 30th inst. be situated from the 24th inst. to the 1st day of May next, both days included, at the Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, Rooms 262 and 263, this city. Brig.-Gen. Molineux in the parade will be addressed accordingly. Col. Frederick Phisterer is detailed for duty in the temporary office, and the commanding officer of the Second Battery will detail two members of his command as orderlies for the office to report in fatigue uniform at 10 A. M. of the 24th inst. Pay rolls must be forwarded to the Adjutant General's office, signed and completed, affidavits properly executed before a civil officer authorized to administer oaths, as soon as possible after the parade, the Paymaster General of the State is directed to take the necessary steps to insure prompt payment of each officer and enlisted man by check. All accounts for transportation, rations, bands, and other expenses accruing owing to the parade must be forwarded in duplicate, receipted, supported by vouchers, &c., before the 15th day of May next.

The Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment has contracted for a new uniform for Gilmore's Band in order that that famous military organization may shine resplendent in the centennial parade. Besides the outlay of something like $3,000 entailed by this action, the regiment has ordered 150 white coats with which to equip recent recruits. The Twenty-second is now the finest dressed command in the 30th of April. The prosperity of the regiment is indicated by the fact that the Grand-street tailor who has been given the contract for these uniforms is paid cash on delivery for them. An aggregate enrollment of close upon seven hundred of all ranks is now on the list, and the colonel is thoroughly satisfied with the outlook of the organization for the future. The First Pennsylvania Regiment is to be entertained by the Twenty-second during the centennial celebration, and the Philadelphians will assist their New-York comrades in laying the cornerstone of the new Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Decoration Day, May 30.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. William Seward, Jr., wound up the drill season after a brilliant fashion last week with a night street drill, in which it was successful in clearing the upper part of New-York of an imaginary force of rioters, and returned to its armory with flying colors. Lieut. Col. Rand states that the Ninth was never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time, and that the regiment proposes to outdo all previous records in the centennial parade.

Although the Sixty-ninth Regiment will be obliged to lay aside its distinctive green trimmings and parade in the State service uniform, plain and unadorned, Col. Cavanagh is confident that the crowds along the line of march will experience no difficulty in recognising the successors of the men who made the name of the famous Irish Brigade. Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band will materially assist in this endeavor by playing a potpourri of national airs at frequent intervals.

Capt. John Macauley, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Twelfth Regiment, has been rendered supernumerary. This action retains to the State the services of an officer admitted to be one of the ablest in the Department of Rifle Practice. The reception of Comdr. Eugene T. Burns, which takes place in the regimental armory tomorrow evening, is to be enlivened by an exhibition in the sending and receipt of "time" messages by the First Brigade Signal Corps.

The concluding riding school drill of the First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, is to be held on Tuesday evening of this week at Fifty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue. Forty members of the battery will take part in the manœuvres. At the close of the drill Capt. Wendel is to give an exhibition of high school riding and hurdle leaping on his horse Sidell.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Fred Kopper, proposes to make its centennial guests from the State of Virginia comfortable by providing them with cots and mattresses at the armory of the New-York organization. In response to the request from which Col. Kopper announced a highly-productive observation, in assigning expectant officers to the command of companies in every instance.

Percival Farquhar, a Lieutenant of the Seventh Regiment, has been elected Second Lieutenant in the Second Battery. The battery has also supplied a Second Lieutenant to Company G, Twenty-first Regiment, in the person of Corp. John Wiemer. This is the second officer Capt. Wilson's command has furnished the Seventy-first within a few weeks. Recruiting is brisk in the battery.

Col. George D. Scott orders a parade of the Eighth Regiment in its temporary armory, Lexington-avenue and One Hundred and Seventh-street, on Tuesday evening next for the presentation of war veterans' and long-service medals, and review by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commanding First Brigade.

To-morrow night the Third Battery, Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, is to be reviewed by Brig. Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Chief of Artillery. An exhibition working drill will then be given, to be followed by a reception. The armory of the Third Battery is in Dean-street, near Washington-avenue, Brooklyn.

Troop A, cavalry, Capt. Charles F. Roe, is drilling assiduously preparatory to parading as body guard to Gov. Hill on the 30th of April. This will be the first public appearance of the troop as an organization of the National Guard.

THE COMING SEASON AT LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., April 20.—The New-York people who spend the season here are becoming very impatient to return to their cottages. Mr. Curtis, the proprietor of the hotel, said yesterday that there had hardly been a time during the Winter that he had not had some of the cottagers at his house, and during the last week many of them have been in town to order improvements on their grounds and repairs upon their cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have been in town nearly the entire week. They have remained at the Curtis Hotel, but have been over to their magnificent cottage every day. They have ordered a quantity of new shrubbery to be set out and several improvements upon their grounds, and they have been directing what improvements they would have on their new cottage. The great ballroom, nearly one hundred feet long, which is being built on the south side of their house, is nearly completed, and Mrs. Sloane is delighted with it. Its interior finish is as fine as anything in Lenox, and when it is completed it will be the most magnificent room for ball, evening parties, and other entertainments there is in town. The floor is of native woods, smooth and polished, designed especially for dancing. The walls and the ceiling are finished in the most artistic manner with the latest designs. This elegant room attached to Mr. and Mrs. Sloane's cottage supplies a want that has very long been felt when Mrs. Sloane has given a large reception to New-York society people, and it gives her an opportunity to entertain her friends in a manner that she has not before done. It is probable that she will invite them to the first reception some time in June.

Mr. G. G. Haven has been in Lenox this week at the Curtis House. He has ordered many improvements on his grounds and will have them put in fine condition before he comes here with his family the last of May. He is so well pleased with his new French colonial cottage that he and his family are in a great hasle to get into it for the season. A quantity of shrubbery will be placed on his grounds during the Spring. His gardens and greenhouses will be put in fine condition.

D. W. Bishop, who built a cottage here last season, has been in town this week ordering many improvements on his vast grounds which cover something like 100 acres. He is having a large amount of shrubbery set out and a very large flower garden made ready for planting, and he is having a road cut through a large portion of his old colonial cottage, which is opposite the Sloane house. Mr. Bishop will occupy his place early in the season.

John O. Sargent and Miss Sargent have been here this week looking over their place, which will be put in fine condition for the season. The family will occupy it early and spend the entire Summer in town.

F. A. Schermerhorn, who has a fine place here, has been spending several days at the Curtis Hotel. He will make some improvements on his place during the next two weeks and have it in readiness for the family when they come here about June 1.

Mrs. R. S. Dana has been here for the past few days making preparations for the coming season. She is delighted with Lenox and longs for the time to come when she can occupy her beautiful place in town.

Miss Carey and Miss Roach, who spent last season here, have been in town the past few days making preparations for spending the last part of the season here. They will spend the early part of the Summer in Europe, and will visit the Paris Exposition.

Preparations have been practically completed for the construction of a steeplechase track, cricket ground, tennis court, and a baseball field about a mile and a half north of the village. The ground will be surveyed for the track and the various courses and grounds within a few days, and the work will be carried on as fast as possible so that it will be completed by the time the cottagers arrive in town. This feature of the Lenox sports will induce many of the cottagers to have in their stables the fleetest horses, which will be trained for racing, and some time in the Fall they propose to have a great steeplechase on the new grounds.

Some of the more wealthy cottagers are now talking of having an electric railroad built from the Lenox station to Miller and Main, away in the valley, to the centre of the town, so that when they arrive at the station from New-York they can jump aboard a car and be conveyed rapidly to town instead of being obliged to ride through the deep woods in their carriages. The high road from the railroad station to the centre of the town is up a steep hill, and is often very muddy, which is a great annoyance to the cottagers; hence they propose to obviate the difficulty by building an electric railroad for their accommodation. It will cost a pretty round sum, but it is the opinion that it will more than compensate them for the cost.

A plan is now in contemplation to extend the Harlem Railroad from some convenient point through to Pittsfield, where it will connect with the Boston and Albany Railroad. Several of the cottagers who are railroad men are interested in the scheme, and it may be put through within a year or two. There is also a plan to have a branch of the New-York and Massachusetts Railroad, which will be constructed through Lee to this Summer resort from the new Poughkeepsie Bridge, extended through Lee and Lenox to Pittsfield, and possibly to North Adams, where it will connect with the Hoosac Tunnel route. Several of the cottagers are interested in this new railroad, which will be a great convenience to them and shorten the time materially from New-York to Lenox. They believe it will be a paying investment, and it will connect directly with the coal fields of Pennsylvania, giving the manufacturers of Berkshire County an opportunity to have their coal brought in bulk into this vicinity at a much lower rate.

Lenox will be lighted with electricity some time during the coming season. This will be a great convenience to the cottagers, for in the past they have found it extremely inconvenient to get to their homes over the dark roads to the various entertainments.

The young people will take a greater interest in tennis this Summer than ever before. The arrangements have already been made to have the tournament early in September. It will last for three days, and the greatest tennis players in the country will be present.

The season promises to be a livelier than ever before. Landlord Curtis says that he will open his hotel for guests earlier than usual, and that he already has applications for more rooms than he ever before had at this season of the year. He regrets that to any part of his hotel, which will double its capacity, cannot be open to accommodate guests until the last part of the season, and possibly not until very late in the Fall. He has had applications for rooms from a very large number of the diplomatic corps, who propose to spend the greater part of the season here.

TO PROTECT FISH AND GAME.

The "Chatham Fish and Game Protective Association" has just been organized at Chatham, Morris County, N. J., the object being to lease land for stocking with quail, partridge, &c., and securing exclusive shooting privileges. It is also intended to stock the streams in the Passaic River with game fish. The association will take measures to prevent illegal shooting and fishing and the destruction of song birds. Grounds have been selected for trap shooting and rifle practice, and a building will be erected thereon. The following officers have been elected: President—George Shepard Page; Vice President—W. W. Ogden; Secretary and Treasurer—W. F. Elder.

S. H. CROOK, JR., WILL GO TO COLLEGE.

The writ of habeas corpus on which S. H. Crook, Jr., was taken from the reception house of the Catholic Protectory was dismissed yesterday by Judge Ingraham in Supreme Court, Chambers, by consent of counsel. Crook is thirteen years old and a nephew of the late John H. Crook, for many years a member of the firm of Nash & Crook. His has considerable property, but was sent to the Protectory's reception house by his maternal grandfather, who, on the death of his parents, was appointed his general guardian. The boy will now be advised to obey his grandfather, and will be sent to St. John's College.

THE ARBUTUS IN CONNECTICUT.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 20.—W. F. Calkins of Campville, the pioneer arbutus hunter of Litchfield, is selling the flower in this city. He has sent to Mrs. Harrison a box of the rare and fragrant Spring beauties. It contained a stem with a fine collection of blossoms on it, and also a pretty bunch of arbutus neatly done up in moss. Mr. Calkins says the Connecticut arbutus crop will not be so heavy this season as last. The cold, rainy weather of the past three weeks has kept the flowers back.

SOCIETY TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The Easter weddings will begin on Tuesday, and on the afternoon of that day Mr. Charles B. Ashmore and his cousin, Miss Isabel Ashmore, a daughter of Mr. Sydney Ashmore, will be married in old Trinity, and Mr. D. C. Clark and Miss Zellna Kayser, a daughter of Mr. Samuel Kayser, formerly of Baltimore, will be united in Christ Church. The Ashmore wedding will be a very quiet one, and only verbal invitations have been issued. Two weddings on Wednesday will be those of Mr. Edward Wells and Miss Bertha Reid, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and of Mr. Theodore W. Scarborough and Miss Laura Hoadly, a daughter of ex-Gov. Hoadly of Ohio. This last wedding will be celebrated at the bride's home, but, like that of Miss Reid's will be followed by a large reception.

On Wednesday afternoon, also, Mr. Julian Wainwright Robbins, a son of Mr. George Robbins and stepbrother of Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, and Miss Sadie Jewett, a daughter of Mr. Hugh J. Jewett, will be married very quietly at Mr. Jewett's residence, 1 North Washington-square. This wedding follows a very quiet engagement, which has caused the greatest surprise to the friends of the young people, as well had their secret been kept. Mr. Robbins has a large circle of friends, and Miss Jewett, although comparatively little known in New-York, has at home and abroad a popular in the other cities where she has resided. Mr. J. Metcalfe Thomas and Miss Louise Jaakson, a daughter of Mr. Oswald Jaakson, will be married on Thursday afternoon in the Church of the Ascension. The bridal reception at this wedding, who will be Miss May Randolph, Miss Fotterman, Miss Harris of Philadelphia, and Miss Lynch, will make an exceedingly handsome quartet. On the same afternoon Mr. J. H. Townsend, Jr., and Miss Carmelita Ramon will be married in the Church of the Holy Spirit. Mr. Tremer Park, a son of the late President of the Panama Railroad, and Miss Julia Catlin will be married on Saturday at Zion Church. The couple will soon sail on a yachting tour around the world.

The large estate of the late William H. Travers possesses are interested in the coming marriage on Saturday, in London, of Mr. Walter Gay, the artist, and Miss "Tillie" Travers. Miss Travers is a Catholic, and so the wedding will be celebrated in a Catholic chapel. Her sisters, Miss Daer, Mrs. Fearing, and Miss Susie Travers, and her brother, Mr. W. R. Travers, have gone over to attend the wedding. It is stated on authority that the engagement recently announced between Mr. Harry Redmond and Miss Marie Louise Spencer of Van Vleck, Van Duzer Reed has been broken. The after-Easter weddings, other than those above noted, will include those of Mr. Percy R. Pyne, Jr., and Miss Rowland early in May, and of Mr. Henry Murray and Miss Fannie Babcock.

With the exception of the weddings and for the reason above stated that the centennial preparations have monopolized attention, there is not much society promised for Easter week. The centennial tea organized by the indefatigable Miss Charlotte Miles Anable Leary, and patronized by the usual ladies who co-operate with her in her entertainments, will be given in aid of the hospital and library fund at the Hotel Brunswick on Saturday afternoon. On the same afternoon Mrs. Van Duzer Reed will give a musicale in her spacious parlors on Washington-square, at which Del Puente, Miss Gertrude Griswold, and a new tenor will sing, and Miss Maud Powell will play the violin. The society "meet" and tea at the Claremont Restaurant on Riverside Drive on Thursday afternoon, if the weather is at all good, will probably be largely attended and will be pretty sight. The ladies, headed by Mrs. Kernochan, who organized these series of meetings, deserve much credit for their clever idea and their energy. After the brief spurt of Easter gayety is over, there are generally no more social doings in the Park and Riverside Drive are perfection in their Spring livery, so that driving and riding are most enjoyable, and yet there has never before been any plan devised to make these drives and rides objective. The fact that a common interest pleasure has now been arranged for under the best of auspices ought to be widely known and fully taken advantage of. Unfortunately the day set for the first meet, Thursday last, was unpleasant, and only a few attended, while a morning paper deferred the notice until Saturday, the day after, and thus made it appear that Good Friday had been selected for the opening.

With the first breath of Spring the suburbs have awakened to new life and are preparing and maturing many plans for gayety. They are to have a pantomime at Orange on May 3, and on Wednesday night next, at Staten Island, a bachelors' ball. Tennis will soon be in the field and tournaments are to be many in number. The Southern resorts will be depleted this week with people hurrying back to their homes, and as soon as this is over, the European rush will begin, although the steamers last and this week carried many well-known people. Mr. Seymour and his party are on their way back from Mexico, and Mrs. Whitehouse, Mrs. McVicker, Miss Whitehouse, and Mr. Norman Whitehouse will return next week from the land of the Aztecs. Narragansett and Bar Harbor begin to be talked about more than any other resorts for the stay-at-homes the coming Summer, and Mrs. Richard Irvin, Jr.'s, lease of a cottage at the former place will add to its popularity among the younger New-Yorkers. The Olivette will return from the South about the middle of May and run between Boston and Bar Harbor as last year after June 1. This short and delightful sea trip of only one night from Boston makes the place much more accessible and has aided it wonderfully.

A discussion more or less widely carried on during the past fortnight, and finally the publication of a cruel and baseless story affecting the reputation and happiness of well-known people, have occasioned much indignation among those who are familiar with the facts in the case. It is to be hoped that the originators of the story, whoever they may be, will be traced and severely dealt with as they deserve, and it is said that vigorous inquiry is being made as to their identity. There has been far too much carelessness in society the past few years in the repeating of injurious rumors and gossip, and some out of evil in this instance if certain persons are made to answer for their statements.

THE EIFFEL TOWER.

Paris Dispatch to the London Times, April 1.

The Eiffel Tower has now attained its full height—300 meters (984 feet). When the proposal was made two years ago to erect the structure artists and literary men signed a protest against the scheme, declaring that it would disgrace and disfigure Paris, and would destroy the effect of the great monuments of the city, such as Notre Dame and the Louvre. It must be admitted that the effect produced by the drawings was unfavorable. The form suggested the ugliest parts of a suspension bridge, and it was predicted that the deformity would be increased with the increase of size. The result has not been what was predicted. Even some of those who professed most loudly against the proposal now admit that the effect of the structure is not what they anticipated. They acknowledge that it has a light and graceful appearance, in spite of its gigantic size, and that it is an imposing monument, not unworthy of Paris.

At 2:30 o'clock to-day the ceremony of hoisting the first flag from the summit was celebrated in the presence of a crowd of spectators. M. Eiffel, with about a dozen persons, ascended the tower to the last small platform, and from that point hoisted the flag of the United States. The appearance of the flag was saluted by a salvo of 20 guns, followed by the cheers of the crowd. The flag is 7½ meters long by 4½ meters wide. It bears the letters "R. F." The engineer, M. Contamin, addressed those present on the platform. He said he saluted the flag of 1789, which their fathers had borne so proudly

NEAR-BY FISHING GROUNDS

HAUNTS FOR ANGLERS CLOSE TO THE CITY.

FLOUNDERS AND TOMCODS FOR PAN FISHERMEN AND TROUT FOR THOSE WITH MORE SPORTSMANLIKE TASTES.

Where to go fishing is often a puzzle to residents of this city who have not learned the piscatorial ropes or ascertained from experience where the fish haunts near the city are. Many would-be anglers, for this reason, stay at home when, if they only knew where to go, they would enjoy a day on the water.

Pan fishermen, who care more for the fish than for the sport of taking them, also would like to go out, but are in doubt whether the expense would be equaled by the return. It would be a brave man who would dare vouchsafe a sure catch on every trip, but there are many hundreds of fish more or less palatable taken right near the city, and sometimes they are no small fellows in size.

Just now the flounder has the call, and there seem to have been enough for all. It does not cost a great deal to go for flounders. A half dollar will carry one to Broad Channel on Jamaica Bay, where the flounders have been running large and abundant during the week. By outlaying a common cheap line in the pocket, with half a dozen hooks—not very large ones—and a light sinker, the outfit is complete, and not a soul will know that a fishing trip is the object of travel. If three or four club together to hire the boat, that expense is lightened to a quarter or half a dollar for each individual, and the bait will cost only a few cents. Sandworms and crabs are the best bait, but clams will often do, and later in the season shrimp.

More enjoyment will be gained if a light rod is taken and a reel used. With a rod the line is kept clear from the boat and with the use of a bob the bait can swing with the tide twenty or thirty feet from the boat. The flounders weigh up to two or even three pounds and make a little play, though they are rather a sluggish fish.

An early train goes down to the fishing station on the New-York, Woodhaven and Rockaway Railroad, and there are two or three others during the day. Canarsie trains run every half hour from East New-York during the morning and the mud banks near Canarsie are likely places. City Island is another objective point for flounder fishers. It is reached with no increase of fare.

The Sunday morning flounder train is a feature of the Harlem River Branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road. It leaves Harlem River station at 6:30 A. M., and sometimes makes out earthen cars loaded with fishermen. At Barlow station a street car is taken to City Island. There are also flounders in Bowery Bay, Gravesend Bay, and the North Shrewsbury River.

Just now there are mixed in with the flounders a fish locally termed "hackles," a sort of scuipin. Tomcods also come along with the flounders, and occasionally a blackfish to vary the monotony. They all live together in harmony and are found in the same beds. Tomcods are found almost everywhere, and small boys are ready for sharing from a cook from them along the Hudson. There is about as much fun in catching them as in the case of the flounders.

The condition of the tide makes little difference in flounder and tomcod fishing. To-day the City Island fishermen will find high tide a little after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the lower bay fishermen two hours earlier. The morning fishermen will thus fish in the incoming tide, which is considered good, though some like the other tide.

Flounder fishing is about all that can be relied upon at this season. There ought, however, to be some striped bass fishing now, as quantities are being taken in nets. Along the Hudson from a point a mile Nyackethpeet to Spuyten Duyvil Creek is the handiest place to make the experiment. A cane rod is used by those who can afford to pay $4 or $5 for a rod and a multiplying reel about which is turned a hundred yards of good, strong Cuttyhunk line. Split bamboo striped bass rods cost from $15 up and the Noth wood rods from $20. Of course these are beautiful pieces of workmanship. If one cannot afford these fine tools a less attractive rod at from $1 50 to $3 can be purchased, and less expensive tackle, provided it is strong, will do. Two hooks are often used, the large-sized one baited with crab or sandworm and a smaller one higher up with shrimp for the bass.

Off Bedlow's Island is often a good striped bass ground. Casts can be made from the shore out into the receding tide. One and two pound bass will play beautifully and well repay a trial for them. Then there is the chance of striking a bigger one. Other places for bass are at the head of Jamaica Bay, Flushing Bay, Newark Bay, and around the bridge of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Sometimes bass are seen off the Wash Island docks.

Trout fishermen have to go some distance to secure their sport. Smithtown, L. I., is accessible by the Long Island Railroad, and there some nice fish have been taken. By obtaining a permit from the Brooklyn Water Works authorities, Massapequa Lake, in South Oyster Bay, can be fished. A good angler would probably catch eight or ten by going down there, and perhaps a big one among them. Carman's River, at Fire Place, is another open stream. Up on the line of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, near Stockholm, there are also some trout streams.

The trout anglers who went out into Pennsylvania to open the season in that State returned to the city a little bit disgusted. They found plenty of evidence that the fish were present, but the weather was dead against them. Cold winds from an easterly direction blew over the ponds and rivers. Of course under such conditions the trout would not rise to a fly, and—they did not care even for bait. The consequence was that dozens of anglers were propitious, and those who have remained over will gain the reward for patience.

The stream at the South Side Club, on Long Island, was also thrown open to the anglers on April 15. The fishing is reported as having been very good, some nice ones having been taken. There are many anglers who much prefer to whip a stream with flies than to cast over a pond, and their delight is to jump into the bed of the stream and work up or down, as the case may be.

Trout fishing in Delaware County has been fair for the season of the year. The biggest secured tipped the angler's scales at one and three-quarter pounds. Trout Creek, one of the Delaware region's popular streams, has been closed for three years.

The Penobscot salmon casting has commenced. Fred Ayer succeeded in securing the first three fish, thereby adding new laurels to his already long list of achievements. The strife of certain members of the Penobscot Club as to who should take the first salmon has been amusing, but Mr. Ayer was fortunate enough to beat them all and is consequently happy. He may well be, as one of the salmon tipped the scales at twenty-one pounds.

The shooting season will soon close for the Summer. May 1 stops the clock. Shooting Jamaica Bay has been the feeding place of several large flocks recently, and snipe have visited the meadows. The snipe are very uncertain, however. One day last week there was a large flight of English snipe on the Hasken-sack meadows.

The Game Society has recently been giving its active attention to the flagrant violations of the law in the selling and furnishing of game birds out of season by dealers. This has been one of the most difficult classes of cases to prosecute and secure conviction, owing to inability to procure witnesses that will testify against any one who may be arrested on the charge. The dealer, when asked for game which the law does not allow to be exposed on a stand, will invariably say he has not the birds, but might possibly get them—and he always manages to do so when the time comes. Few are able to swear what birds they are. Restaurant keepers practice all sorts of frauds upon customers. Snipe on toast are often quail or even meadow larks, and it requires an expert to tell the difference.

At the last meeting of the society it was determined to set aside $2,000 for the purpose of securing evidence against the lawbreakers. The game laws will also be codified and brought to public notice. The movement is in the right direction if game birds are to continue in this country, for they are fast becoming depleted.

DANGERS OF THE TUNNEL.

There is at Sixty-fourth-street and Park-avenue an opening in the railway tunnel which is a threat to the health of the children living in that locality. It is the first of the long openings serving to ventilate the tunnel, and is an object of great interest to the school children. They spend most of their play hours hanging over the railing which surrounds the opening, and gaze into the dimly-lighted place to watch the trains whizz beneath them as well as to listen to the roar which seems to rise from the depths of the earth. At night, too, the children assemble for the same purpose. The consequence of their curiosity is that they inhale the foul gases of the pent-up tunnel, and when the trains pass they take into their lungs considerable quantities of coal gas and steam. They lose their health as a result, and broken lenses in the vicinity are as thick as mosquitoes in a Sandy Hook swamp. Cases of asthma and bronchitis among the little ones are very prevalent, and in many instances become chronic. The parents are helpless in restraining their children, for the latter are liable to err, and the Park-avenue tunnel is a source of endless speculation and delight to them. Almost any time in the day or evening thirty or forty children may be found there watching the trains go by.

A FATHER'S RIGHTS.

From the Montreal (Canada) Witness, April 18.

Magistrate Champagne rendered judgment yesterday in the case of Lagarde against Paquette, which was an action for $50 damages taken by a father against a bread driver who had offered to kiss his daughter. The plea in the matter was that the father had no right of action, but the court held that he was entitled to protect his family, to claim damages for insults to the children, and that an insult to a child touched the honor of the father of that child. Judgment was given against the defendant for the damages and costs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, April 20—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	83½	83½	83½	83½	15
American Ex.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	70
Atch. & S. Fe.	61	62	60¾	60¾	7,710
Atlantic & Pac.	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	100
Brunswick Co.	21½	21½	21½	21½	400
Cameron Coal.	34½	34½	33	34½	700
Central Pacific.	84	84	84	84	5
C. & O. 1st pf.	58	58	58	58	175
Chi. Gas Trust.	51	51½	50½	50½	10,195
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	108	106¾	108	1,410
C. R. & Q.	95½	96¾	93½	94¼	2,812
C. M. & St. P.	54½	55½	54½	55	900
C. R. I. & Pac.	93¾	93¾	92¾	93	2,000
C. C. C. & I.	69½	69½	68½	69½	100
Colorado Coal.	23½	24	23½	23½	200
C. & M. Tel.	84	84	84	84	2,000
Chi. & M. Im. pf.	96	96	96	96	100
Consol. Gas Co.	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¾	730
Del. & Hudson.	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	5
Del. Lack. & W.	136¾	137	136¾	137	2,350
Den. Tex. & Ft. W.	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	400
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	100
Evans. & T. H.	93	93	93	93	100
Illinois Central.	113	113	113	113	40
L. E. & West. pf.	88	88	88	88	100
Lake Shore.	102¾	103	102¾	103	715
Louis. & Nash.	66	66	65¾	65¾	2,775
Manhattan Co.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	125
Michigan Cent.	86	87¾	86	87¼	55
Marq. H. & O. pf.	89	89	89	89	100
Missouri Pacific.	70¾	71	70¾	70¾	5,130
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	980
Nash. C. & St. L.	93¾	95	93¾	94	2,100
N. J. Central.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	805
N. Y. Central.	108	108	108	108	100
N. Y. & New Eng.	41¾	43¾	41¾	43¾	8,225
N. Y. & N. H.	245	245	245	245	25
*Nat. Lead Trust	23¾	24¾	23¾	23¾	2,580
N. Y. Sus. & W.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	500
Northern Pacific.	26	26	26	26	50
Northern Pac. pf.	61	61	60¾	60¾	1,011
Ohio & Miss.	22¾	23¼	22¾	22¾	200
Ontario & W.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	200
Oregon Imp.	47	47	47	47	200
Oregon R. & N.	97	97	96	96	1,270
Oregon & Trans.	21¾	21¾	21	21¼	2,100
Phil. & Reading.	44¾	45	44¾	44¾	5,890
Philadelphia Gas	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	25
P., Ft. W. & C.	149	149	149	149	21
Pitts. & W. pf.	38	38	38	38	200
Pitts. Cor. Co.	100	100	100	100	1,150
Rich. & W. P.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	100
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	106
St. L. & S. F. pf.	60	60½	60	60½	400
St. P. & Omaha.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	100
St. P. M. & M.	93	93	92¾	92¾	805
*Sugar Ref. Co.	91½	92¾	90¾	92	9,888
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	38¾	39	38¾	38¾	1,015
Tenn. Coal & I. pf.	100	100	100	100	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	52	52	52	52	100
Texas Pacific.	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¼	1,600
Union Pacific.	60¾	61¾	60¾	61	3,950
U. S. Express.	83¾	84	83¾	83¾	7
Virginia Mid.	33	33	33	33	100
West. Union Tel.	85¼	85½	85¼	85¼	1,526
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	58¾	58¾	60¼	58¾	400
Total sales.					91,439

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Dock 5s.	110	110	110	110	$18,000
At. & Pac. 1st.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	20,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	6,000
Balt. & Ohio 6s.	109½	109½	109½	109½	2,000
Beech Creek 1st.	90	90	90	90	1,000
Bell. & So. Ill. 1st.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1,000
B. C. R. & N. 1st.	97	97	97	97	1,000
Canada So. 1st.	110	110	110	110	1,000
Canada So. 2d.	96	96	96	96	2,000
Ches. & O. 6s.	98½	98½	98½	98½	1,000
C. & O. 6s, 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 6s.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	3,000
C. R. & Q. 4s, Neb.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	18,000
C. St. L. 7s.	132	132	132	132	9,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	94	94¼	94	94¼	90,000
C., St. L. & P. 1st.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5,000
C. C. C. & I. 1st.	125	125	125	125	2,000
Col. Coal & Iron.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	5,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	74¾	75	74¾	75	18,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	79	79	77	77	4,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 1894.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	15,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 1894, R.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
D. & R. G. 1st, m. & r.	87½	88	87½	88	73,000
Del. & Mad. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	96	96	96	96	14,000
Ga. P. 2d cn. 6s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	14,000
H. & T. C.	118	118	118	118	1,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1953.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	83	83	83	83	4,000
K. & T. gen. 6s.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	2,000
Ky. Central 4s.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	1,000
Lake S. 1st cn., R.	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	14,000
Lake S. 1st cn., c.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	1,000
Long Dock 7s.	113	113	113	113	1,000
L. & N. 1st, P. & A.	102½	103	102½	103	26,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	100¾	101	100¾	101	55,000
Met. Elevated 1st.	117	117	117	117	6,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	116	116	116	116	1,000
Mo. Pacific cn.	115	115¼	115	115¼	5,000
Nash. & Chat. 2d.	112	112	112	113	5,000
N. J. C. cn. 6s.	112	112	112	112	12,000
N. J. C. 1st 7s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c.	135¼	135¾	135¼	135¾	15,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, r.	136	136¼	135	135¼	10,000
N. Y., O. & St. L. 1st.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	9,000
N. Y., L. E. & W.	136	136	136	136	2,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st, gen.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000
Norfolk & W. 1st.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	3,000
N. B.	119	119	119	119	2,000
North. Pac. 1st.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	3,000
North. Pac. 2d.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1,000
Nor. P. Ter. 1st.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	7,000
Northwest cn. 7s.	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¼	5,000
O., M. & W. 1st.	72	72	72	72	1,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	12,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	6,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	13,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	2,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	1,000
Reading gen. 4s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	44,800
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	10,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	25,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	102	102	102	102	5,000
R. & W. P. T. cn. 6s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	11,000
Rock Island 6s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	21,000
S. J. & G. I. 1st.	109	109	109	109	5,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	2,000
St. P. 1st. C. & M.	95	95	95	95	4,000
St. P. & Duluth 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	3,000
St. P. 1st, La C.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1,000
St. P. 1st, S. M.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	3,000
St. P., C. P. W. 1st.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 2d.	118	118	118	118	2,000
S. P. of Ariz. 1st.	106	106	106	106	10,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, R.	97½	98	97½	98	10,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	2,000
Texas Pac. 1st.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	37,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	37	37	37	37	10,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
T., P. & W. 1st, ds.	75	75	75	75	10,000
Union Elev. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	2,000
Wabash ev., t. r.	92	92	92	92	5,000
Wab. 7s of 1879, t. r.	92½	92½	92½	92½	5,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
Total sales.					$879,000

*Unlisted. †Seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Aspen.	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	100
Astoria.	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,800
Alta.	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	100
Bullion.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	100
Belcher.	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	100
Con. Imperial.	.63	.63	.63	.63	1,600
Con. Cal. & Va.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	200
Dunkin.	.95	.95	.95	.95	100
El Cristo.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	200
Eureka Consol.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100
Exchequer.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Hale & Norcross.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	400
Lacrosse.	.09	.09	.09	.09	2,500
Mutual S. & M.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	400
Middle Bar.	.31	.31	.31	.31	500
Mexican.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	200
Moulton.	.20	.22	.20	.22	400
Ophir.	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	100
Rappahannock.	.08	.08	.08	1.00	1,000
Sullivan Consol.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1,100
Silver Cord.	.88	.88	.88	.88	700
United Copper.	2.20	2.25	2.20	2.25	500
Union Consol.	6.25	6.37½	6.25	6.37½	300
Yellow Jacket.	4.05	4.06	4.05	4.05	100
Total sales.					12,700

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	55¾	56¼	55¼	56	2,820
Atch., Top. & S. F.	41¾	42¾	41¾	42¾	4,960
Chi., Bur. & Q.	93¾	94¾	93¾	94¾	250
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	30
Chi., M. & St. P.	54¾	55	54¾	55	2,430
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	106	106¾	106	140
Chi. Gas Trust.	51	51¾	50¾	50¾	1,200
Del., Lack. & W.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	1,200
Den. T. & Ft. W.	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	100
Hocking Valley.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	90
Keely Motor.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	50
Lake Shore.	102¾	103	102¾	103	280
Louis. & Nash.	65¾	66	65¾	65¾	100
Missouri Pacific.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	770
N. Y. & New-Eng.	41¾	43¾	41¾	43¾	5,420
Northern Pac. pf.	60¾	61	60¾	61	110
Nash. C. & St. L.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	100
Nat. Lead Trust.	22¾	23¼	22¾	22¾	90
Oregon Trans.	21	21	21	21	120
Oregon R. & N.	96	96	96	96	100
Phil. & Reading.	44¾	45	44¾	44¾	6,440
St. L. & S. F. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	100
Rich. & W. P.	26¾	26¾	25¾	25¾	80
St. L. & S. F. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	100
St. P. & Om.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	500
Texas Pacific.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	370
Union Pacific.	60¾	61	60¾	61	1,650
Western Union.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	680
W. & L. E. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	100
Total sales.					30,050

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	$5,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	5,000
Can. So. 2d.	110	110	110	110	2,000
Den. & W. 1st.	87¾	88	87¾	88	20,000
Erie 2d cn.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
Erie 7s, gold.	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	7,000
Ft. W. C. & D. 1st.	95	95	95	95	4,000
Ga. Pac. 2d 6s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	5,000
L. N. O. & T. 1st.	86	86	86	86	2,000
Kan. & D. M. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
N. Y. Cent. deb.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	82¾	83	82¾	83	15,000
P. & R. gen. 4s.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	5,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	64¾	65	64¾	65	2,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	109	109	109	109	5,000
Texas Pac. 1st.	89¾	90	89¾	90	15,000
Tex. Pacific 2d.	37	37	37	37	14,000
West Va. con. 6s.	103	103	103	103	5,000
Total sales.					$112,000

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line certs.	85	85½	84¾	84½	398,000
Clearances.					3,172,000

The weekly bank statement issued to-day shows an increase in surplus reserve of $6,021,100. The banks now hold $12,048,850 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	April 13.	April 20.	Difference.
Loans.	$417,449,200	$416,997,100	Dec. $452,300
Specie.	81,554,900	87,777,900	Inc. 6,227,000
Legal tenders.	28,267,000	24,675,000	Inc. 1,168,000
Net deposits.	424,142,500	440,515,000	Inc. 4,481,200
Circulation.	4,272,100	4,122,900	Dec. 149,100

The stock market was very quiet and prices were firm. The bank statement was fairly well liked. Dry Goods.

Advanced—Colorado Coal, 1¾; New-York and New-England and Toledo and Ohio Central preferred, each 1¼; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅛, and Manitoba, ⅝. *Declined*—Oregon Railway and Navigation, 3¼, and Columbus and Hocking Valley, 1⅛.

Money on call loaned at 2 P'cent. throughout the day.

The foreign exchange market was dull and unchanged.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales at call. State securities were neglected. In bank stocks 25 shares of Commerce sold at 190, 10 of Fourth at 150, and 10 of Western at 98½.

The railway mortgage market was very quiet and quite strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis firsts, 3; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, Michigan firsts, Northern Pacific Terminal firsts, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, Birmingham firsts, each 1, and Baltimore and Ohio 5s, Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago 6s consols, and Toledo, Peoria and Western firsts, each ½. *Declined*—Columbus and Hocking Valley, 6s, 3 and do. 6s and Reading third preference incomes, each 1.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 84½@85¼, and American Cottonseed Oil certificates at 46½@ 53¼. In mining stocks, Iron Silver sold at 83.

The imports from the week, exclusive of specie, were $6,083,200, of which amount, $3,191,408 was in dry goods. The imports of specie were $227,106, and the exports of specie were $602,303.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.	185	Metropolitan.	132
American Ex.	119	New-York.	300
Central National.	140	New-York County.	375
Citizens'.	165	Ninth National.	140
Commerce.	199	North America.	171½
Fifth Avenue.	1,000	Pacific.	155
Fourteenth-Street.	197	Park.	230
Garfield National.	300	Phenix.	124
Impor's & Traders'.	515	Republic.	158
Market and Fulton.	215	Seaboard National.	125
Mechanics'.	195	Second National.	320
Merchants'.	150	State of New-York.	110
Merchants' Ex.	110	U. S. National.	310

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	109	109¼	Cur. 6s, 1895.	124	.....
4½s, '91, c.	108	108½	Cur. 6s, 1897.	127	.....
4s, 1907, r.	129½	129¾	Cur. 6s, 1898.	129½	.....
4s, 1907, c.	129¾	129¾	Cur. 6s, 1899.	132	.....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	121	.....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.	$52,469,197
Balances.	$3,752,807

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penna.	54¾	54¾	Ore. Trans.	21¾	21½
Reading.	23 8-16	23¾	St. Paul.	65 58	65
Lehigh Val.	53½	53¾	Reading gen.	93½	93¾
Nor. Pacific.	25¾	.....	Read. 1st pf.	93¾	93¾
Nor. Pac. pf.	60¾	60¾	Read. 2d pf.	68¾	68¾
Lehigh Nav.	51¾	.....	Read. 3d pf.	54	55
West. N. Y.	11¾	12¾			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, April 20.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st 7s.	116.00	Cleve. & Pitts. pf.	39.50
Atch. & Topeka.	42.37½	K. C., Ft. S. & G. 7s.	118.00
Boston & Albany.	210.00	Mex. Central inc.	14.00
Boston & Maine.	181.00	Old Colony.	172.25
Chi. Bur. & Q.	94.37½	Allouez M. Co., n.	1.00
Cin., San. & Clev.	24.00	Calumet & Heela.	309.50
Eastern.	125.50	Franklin.	33.00
Flint & Père M. pf.	98.00	Osceola.	10.00
K. C. S. & C. R. 7s.	131.00	Pewabic, n.	8.25
L. E. & W. pf.	88.00	Quincy.	47.00
Mexican Central.	12.50	Bell Telephone.	210.00
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43.00	West End Land.	26.25
N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	136.87½	Lamson store S.	53.50
Old Colony.	174.00	N. M. & S. F. 7s.	110.00
Tamarack M. Co.	199.00	N. Y. & N. E. 6s.	104.50
Mass. Central.	11.25	Oregon S. L. 6s.	112.50
San Diego L. Co.	23.00	Pueblo 7s.	108.50
Atlantic.	22.00	South. Kan. 5s.	86.00
Boston & Mont.	30.50	South. Kan. inc.	72.00
Kearsarge.	5.25	Union Pacific.	61.00
Atlantic & Pac.	7.00	Erie Telephone.	32.75
Chi., K. & W. 5s.	68.00	Mex. Telephone.	.70
Chi., K. & W. inc.	17.00	Pullman.	196.00
Ohio, Bur. & N.	45.00	Fitchburg pf.	70.00

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.	2.15	Navajo.	.85
Bulwer.	.95	Ophir.	5.75
Best & Belcher.	4.55	Potosi.	2.05
Bodie Consolidated.	1.30	Savage.	3.30
Challenger.	.40	Sierra Nevada.	2.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	9.12½	Union Consolidated.	6.25
Crown Point.	4.40	Utah.	1.65
Gould & Curry.	3.00	Yellow Jacket.	3.80
Hale & Norcross.	4.75	Commonwealth.	5.00

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY WHO IS BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping wishes to find a good home for a girl who has lived with her for nine years and to whom she can give the best recommendations; up-stairs work and sewing preferred. Call, two days, at 57 East 21st-st.

A YOUNG LADY CONVERSANT WITH PHOtographic retouching wishes an engagement. Call at 456 West 36th-st., second floor. C. Waisted.

COMPANION OR ELEMENTARY GOVERNess.—By young widow, speaking English and German fluently, and some French; no objection to country or travelling. Address N. T., Box 876 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a foreign educated lady; graduated medical gymnast, with the highest testimonials; as traveling companion for the ensuing summer; best references. Address D. H., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young lady speaking French, Italian, and English; experienced seamstress; as companion or children's governess; would prefer family going abroad; references. Address Maria, Box 180 Times Office.

COMPANION, &c.—By a widow as companion or managing housekeeper; city or country. Address T. B., 270 West 23d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent young girl in private family; thoroughly understands her business; willing and obliging; no objection to country for Summer; best city references. Address J. H., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or take care of elderly lady; best city reference. Address S. C., Box 836 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl; do chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging; no objection to country for Summer; best city reference. Address J. H., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman, or chambermaid and assist in other work; best of references. Address M. K., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class, and do plain sewing or wait on elderly lady; by a reliable, trustworthy person; has nearly three years' good city reference from last employer. Address C. R., 243 East 28th-st., care Mrs. Newport.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO PLAIN SEWING or Assist with Children.—By a young girl; no objection to country; six years' best city reference. Address M. M., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman as first-class chambermaid; good seamstress; or to wait on lady; best of references. Address M. M., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as competent chambermaid and waitress in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address K. M., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By first-class colored girl; city or country. Call or address, Sunday and Monday, care E. B. Freeland, 249 West 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; willing to go to the country. Call Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 315 East 17th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires situation for young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; seen at present employer's, on Tuesday, before 1 o'clock. Call at 32 East 21st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Swedish girl in a private family; willing to assist in sewing; best of city references. Address M. W., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or to take care of children; is a worker; first-class city references. Call, Monday, at 426 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good reference. Call, Monday, at 342 East 24th-st., fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl as chambermaid and good seamstress; or nurse for children; in private family; city reference. Call at 344 West 42d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant in private family; family going to the country preferred; best city reference. Address M. A., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; best city references. Address K. C., Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe desires a place for her chambermaid and seamstress; Protestant; is competent and reliable. Apply, from 10 to 12, at 17 West 48th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; with private family; city or country; good reference. Call or address 496 7th-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent girl; good reference. Call at 160 East 23d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call at 245 East 30th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH WAITing; best city reference. Call at 116 West 29th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to go in the country as chambermaid or assistin waiting. Call, Monday, at 80 East 55th-st.

CHAMBERWORK.—Of any kind, by a respectable young girl, lately landed. Call or address Warsa, 238 West 54th-st.

COOK.—By first-class American cook; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to country; nine years at last place. Can be seen at her present employer's, 125 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park.

COOK.—First-class; by competent girl; understands soups, meats, deserts, and all side dishes; take entire charge; good baker; city or country; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 28 Waverley-place.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, together; one as good cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Call at 201 East 84th-st.; ring Allen's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all her duties and has the best references from her last place. Address, for three days, E. W., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,285 Broadway.

COOK.—As first-class Scotch cook; equal to chef; understands cooking in all branches; kitchenmaid required; best city reference. Address J. C., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business in all branches; 9 years' reference from first-class families in London; 18 months in New-York. Address E. Grimmond, 163 West 102d-st.

COOK.—French; first-class; where kitchenmaid is kept; long experience; best city reference from first families. Address French Cook, 403 5th-av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; best city reference. Address K. L., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—Welsh; all kinds soups, fish, game, poultry, meats, deserts, bread, biscuits; city or country; best personal city references. Address M. K., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By French person, lately landed, (speaks French only,) as first-class cook in private family; reasonable wages. Call, for a week, at 240 West 35th-st., first floor, rear.

COOK.—By neat, young Norwegian girl as good cook; do coarse washing; in small private family; good reference. Call, for two days, 304 East 52d-st.

COOK.—By young woman, lately landed, as cook; has nine and a half years' reference; in a small private family. Address 231 East 21st-st.; no cards answered.

COOK.—By a young Scotch woman; has worked several years with a chef; will be recommended as first-class in every respect and also neat and tidy. Address care Mrs. Gage, 370 West 37th-st.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family only; excellent city and country references; willing to go country. Address K. F., Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; city or country; understands dinners, lunches, and bread; best city reference. Address R., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class colored woman as cook; hotel or first-class boarding house or clubhouse; best city reference; city or country. Call or address F. L., 404 7th-av., fifth bell.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; good bread and biscuit maker; city or country; attends to milk and butter; city reference. Address K. K., Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; Protestant woman; city or country; best city reference; no objection to small boarding house. Call at 118 West 15th-st., rear, first floor.

COOK.—By a French couple as cook and maitre de hotel; first-class city reference. Call or address J. C., 121 West 53d-st.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman a place up to the last of city; city reference. Address M., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good cook; best references. Address C. M., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class, in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call, Monday, 125 East 29th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; city or country; in private family; good city reference. Address E. F., 221 East 74th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By professional German cook in a first-class family; city references; wages, from $30 to $40. Call at 357 West 23th-st., third floor.

COOK.—LAUNDRESS.—By two young girls; one as cook, other as laundress. Call at present employer's, 13 East 52d-st., no cards.

COOK.—By a lady for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call, between 10 and 12, at 8 East 45th-st.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as good cook; excellent baker; in private family; good city references. Address S. V., Box 108 54d 24th-av.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; will go out by the day; best city reference. Call at 213 East 60th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; best city reference. Address K. L., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class colored cook; thoroughly competent; in a private family who has a cottage at seaside in Summer; can be seen at her employer's on Wednesday, April 24, from 4 till 8:30 P. M. Call or address 24 East 43d-st.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together; will do work of small private family; both girls thoroughly competent; highest city; city references. Call or address 150 West 86th-st., Room 8.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls; cook and laundress or seamstress in private family; both competent; cook and laundress; other chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Call at 424 West 53d-st., Gallagher's bell.

DAIRYWOMAN.—By middle-aged American woman to care for dairy and poultry on gentleman's place; best of city references. Address M., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By Protestant woman by the day or week, cleaning, sweeping, and dusting; careful in handling bric-a-brac; only private families or first-class apartment houses need apply. Call or address Mrs. K., 126 West 56th-st., second floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable colored woman to do washing and ironing, or housecleaning by day; good city reference. Address S. B., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; go out by day; do washing, ironing, or housecleaning in private family. Call at 322 East 37th-st.; ring twice. Mrs. Sullivan.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent young woman to go out by the day; do any kind of work. Address A. M., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By Swedish woman; excellent cook, laundress, housecleaner; handles everything carefully. Call or address Mrs. Jensen, 402 West 51st-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable American woman two or three days a week washing, ironing, or housecleaning. Call or address 435 West 30th-st.; ring Rye's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By Frenchwoman to do general housework by the day. Address Mathilde, 109 West 8th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to take washing home or go out by the day; good reference. Call at 457 West 48th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Having dealt for years with best class of people, is a thorough fitter and choice designer of all dresses, jackets, and wraps; invites first-class work at moderate prices; fitting done at residences. Those desiring a thorough dressmaker, accustomed to fair and upright dealing, address Right Party, Box 239 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Superior designer; maker of all gowns, wrap, jackets, and fine tailor work; understands Directoire, Incroyable, and Empire styles perfectly; elegant fitting and draping; will cut, fit, and prepare ready to finish at ladies' residences; references and work shown. Call at 53 East 30th-st., first flat.

DRESSMAKER.—By an artistic dressmaker and designer; elegant fitter and draper; gowns, walking suits, Directoire and Empire styles; French tailor system; arrangements by day, $2.50; at home every Monday for cutting, basting, fitting, and selling patterns from measure. Miss Mohan, 244 1st-av., near 14th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Of superior ability; latest designs in draping; tailor-made suits a specialty; original designs in Directoire, cloaks, and jackets; also in walking habits; perfect fit guaranteed; prices moderate; refers to present patrons. Address B. Schnlich, 767 5th-av., near 63d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; stylish cutter; fine fitter; can make all the new style garments; first-class designer; also, on children's dresses; in first-class private family; terms, $2. Address Stylish Draper, Box 186 Times Office.

DRESSMAKER.—Thorough; by day; cut, fit, and finish; competent in all latest fashions; or take work home; perfect fit guaranteed; highest references. Address Bobbes, Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisienne; long experience; artist on Empire and Directoire. Perfect fitter and stylish draper; $7 per day; best reference. Address W. D., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Good, quick dress finisher wants more engagements by the day in families; make no charge; references. Address Mrs. J. C. Bryant, 219 East 47th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By thorough dressmaker and seamstress in private family; willing to wait on lady; no objection to country; best city reference. Address Dressmaker, 246 West 56th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker for misses and children; engagements by the day; best years' experience; city reference. Address Mallory, 548 West 42d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—In all its branches; newest styles; orders promptly executed; moderate prices. Address Mrs. Parker, 210 West 24th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—With a first-class custom; will go out; $2 25 per day. Address M. W., Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Late of Egan's; suits made, $10 to $15. Call at 70 West 30th-st.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—By Parisian young lady in private family; first-class references; understand music. Address S. C., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly educated governess; perfect in German, French, English, and music. Address Position, Box 162 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Take charge of house during absence of family; by retired, energetic, elderly lady; experienced with children and household; country desired; little or no salary. Address H. S., office 180 East 125th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By middle-aged colored woman to do general housework in private family; best city reference. Call or address Mrs. Harris, 305 West Houston-st., first floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference; flat preferred. Call for Steele, on Monday, at 456 West 52d-st., one flight, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework; willing and obliging; good city references. Call at 268 West 41st-st., one flight.

HOUSEWORK AND COOKING.—By a girl for light work in family; plain laundress. Call, from 1 to 4, at 470 9th-av., near 34th-st., second bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 49 Christopher-st.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young Swedish girl. Call at 361 West 25th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By young Frenchwoman; anxious to find position as lady's maid in some refined and wealthy home where lady may keep her a long time and thus utilize her skill and faithful care; will travel or go anywhere. Address C. B., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; one or two ladies; experienced dressmaker, hairdresser, and traveler to Europe or in country; best city reference. Call or address Maid, 55 West 27th-st.; "Gerlach"; apartment 82.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French maid; linguist; speaks three languages; thoroughly competent dressmaker and hairdresser; good traveler; best references. Address Experienced, Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French person as good seamstress and dressmaker; don't object to travel; best reference from employer's. Address M. R., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent person; can take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; willing to travel. Call, Monday, at 19 East 50th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; good city references. Address F. Z., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant; good hairdresser and seamstress; would go to Europe; good sailor; best city reference. Address L. G., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English fluently; good dressmaker and hairdresser; best references. Address G. L., 259 6th-av.; ring hairdresser's bell.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a middle-aged English lady; speaks lady's maid or children's maid and seamstress; best city reference. Address D., Box 190 Times Office.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Assist in light chamberwork; by well-educated North German; best references. Address North German, care of Mrs. Lyon, 1,025 3d-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid; no objection to travelling; best city reference. Address M. T., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—French; good hairdresser; packer; seen at present employer's; three years' city reference. Address M. V., 4 East 46th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—Desires to travel to Europe; speaks several languages; hairdresser and good packer; best references. Address F. M., 280 Jay-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

LADY'S MAID.—By young English woman; good needlewoman, &c.; would like to meet with lady traveling to Europe. Address R., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent young woman as maid and first-class seamstress; best references. Address E. B., Box 236 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good hairdresser and seamstress; also good packer and traveler. Address M. S., 317 West 35th-st., one flight.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as lady's maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; best of references. Address Mrs. Duay, 304 East 26th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a willing girl as lady's maid; understands dressmaking thoroughly; good references; house an object. Call at 204 West 31st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German as lady's maid or seamstress or to go with a lady to Europe. Apply, for three days, at 54 East 76th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French and English; is a good seamstress; willing to travel or cross the ocean. Call at 249 8th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman; or care of children; family is going to Europe; city or country; city preferred. Call, three days, at 45 West 47th-st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day; first-class references. Call at 324 East 26th-st., top floor, back bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day; first-class references. Call, Monday, at 304 West 23d-st., rear room.

LAUNDRESS.—A family going to Europe with a Lady's maid; their laundress will be left; will be recommended. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday at her present employer's, 208 Lexington-av.

LAUNDRESS AND WAITRESS.—A lady going into Europe on May 1 wishes situations for two servants whom she can thoroughly recommend. Apply at 669 Madison-av., near 61st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; highest class references; leaves on account of family going to Europe. Such as present employer's, 21 West 16th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress; family washing; $8 to $9 means per week; clothes called for in any part of city. Call or address Laundress, 240 East 87th-st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; is thoroughly competent; three years' city reference from last place. Address J., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class Lisandress in private family; best city references. Call at 59 West 29th-st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent, reliable person; North German; understands her duties thoroughly; assist, if required, with other light duties; good city references. Call or address Maid, 128 East 57th-st.

MAID.—In a family going abroad as German maid and seamstress, or to wait upon misses or grown children. Call or address, for two days, at present employer's, 728 5th-av.

MAID.—By competent maid; North German; best city references; would like to travel; no objection to take care of grown children. Address H. L., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—By an elderly colored woman, light work of any kind; maid to growing children; or wait on lady; only first-class parties. Address S. J. L., 2,245 5th-av.

MAID, &c.—By a reliable French Swiss girl as maid or child's nurse; first-class references given. Apply at 71 West 44th-st.

MAID, &c.—By a well-educated North German girl as maid and seamstress. Call or address 110 East 41st-st., Box R. G.

MANICURE, &c.—By young lady; experienced and first-class in shampooing and manicure; a few customers at their residence. Address Competent, Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a Canadian; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of growing children; accustomed to travel; never seasick; plain sewer; kind, obliging; reference. Call at 180 West 28th-st. (rear), Right Party.

NURSE.—By competent nurse and seamstress for young or growing children; good and fine child's clothes; seen at present employer's. Address J. S., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By educated French person; thoroughly competent; take entire charge baby or small children; good sewer; best city references; first-class family. Address Louise D., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a girl living with parents, age 17, as child's nurse; willing to assist with light work. Call or address 450 West 28th-st., grocery store.

NURSE.—By competent, middle-aged woman to take charge of infant from birth; understands bringing up by bottle; city or country. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 46 East 64th-st.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse to grown children and assist with chamberwork; good city references. Address M. B., Box 194 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as infant's or young children's nurse; take charge of the nursery; personal city reference. Address 349 Rivington-st.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find place for young girl who has lived with her two years as nurse, and whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, two days, 150 West 59th-st.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse to growing children and do plain sewing. Best city reference. Address M. J. M., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young girl as experienced nurse; willing to assist with chamberwork. Best city reference. Address L. M., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young Protestant girl; care of children; five years' reference. Call at present employer's, 158 Spring-st., between 132d and 133d sts., Monday and Tuesday.

NURSE.—By respectable experienced middle-aged person; takes entire charge of infant or growing child and sew; will travel; good reference. Call at 566 West 33d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl, disengaged by family going to Europe. Call at address, present employer's, 340 West 56th-st., Monday, after 10.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse to infant or grown children; can be well recommended; best city reference. Call at 351 East 29th-st.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse girl for children; Protestant; best of city references. Address L., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—Experienced; to infant; Protestant. Can be seen at present employer's, 42d Madison-av., between 11 and 3 Monday.

NURSE.—By middle-aged woman; thoroughly competent; take charge from birth; bring up on bottle. Call at 435 West 30th-st., Simmon's bell.

NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—By a well-educated North German girl. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 361 West 30th-st.

NURSE.—By French Parisian as nurse to growing children; good children. Call, for three days, at 217 West 33d-st.; ring once.

NURSE OR MAID.—By Parisian, with a family going to Europe; discharged in May. Address, by letter, D. D., care of Mrs. Dukes, 769 2d-av.

NURSE, MAID, OR COMPANION.—Best of references. Address Jennie, Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent woman as infant's nurse; do plain sewing; six years' city reference; lady can be seen. Call at 100 East 29th-st., second floor.

NURSE.—By young French girl to take care of children; good sewer; dress F. F., Box 301 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl as nurse and seamstress; best city reference; no cards. Call, Monday, at 1,585 9th-av., millinery store.

NURSE.—By an experienced girl; can take entire charge of infant; country preferred; city reference. Call at 178 East 87th-st.

NURSE.—By a young girl, German, as nurse; best of references. Address F. K., 481 8th-av., second floor.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse to an invalid lady; good city reference. Address G., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young girl as child's nurse; best of city references from her last place. Call at 239 West 42d-st.

NURSE.—By French nurse to growing children; good plain sewer; best city reference. Address 204 East 45th-st., care of Mrs. Blunz; no cards.

NURSE.—By a French widow as nurse. Address A. S., 322 West 18th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR MAID.—By a thoroughly-experienced North German young lady; English, music, needlework; willing to travel; good reference from present employer. Address M. N., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By thoroughly-experienced North German; teaches kindergarten, German, English, elementary branches, needlework; entire charge; willing to travel; good references. Address decorator store, 122 Park-av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated young Parisian; take entire charge of children; or companion to young lady; can teach French and music; two years' highest references. Call 8, W., 28 East 17th-st., third flat.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young English person, recently landed, as nursery governess (English intermediate) or useful companion; good references. Address C. Dunn, 209 East 49th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated young French girl as first-class nursery governess in good family; good references. Address, care Mme. Kaberano, 350 West 47th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; will go to Europe or to the country. Address E. S., 224 West 35th-st., second bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; understands dressmaking, family sewing; operates; good buttonhole maker; neat hand sewer; like permanent place in private family; country; assist with chamberwork if required; good city reference. Address C. S., 144 West 58th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day or week; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing, or would take a permanent place. Address M. N., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an American Protestant young woman; seamstress in private family; out of city preferred. Address M. T., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable Protestant young woman; willing to wait on a lady or assist with other work. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 61 West 37th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French girl; can do the finest hand sewing. Address M. T., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

TO EUROPE.—To go to Europe with a family by or to whom treated; lady's maid; accustomed to travel and is a good sailor; best of city references. Address S. S., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

TO EUROPE.—By English person to go to Europe as lady's maid; take charge of grown children; speak French fluently; accustomed to traveling. Address A. S., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—By a North German experienced, as traveler, as useful companion to a lady going abroad; excellent city references. Address Companion, Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; understands all kinds salads and cake and serving wines; last employer can be seen. City or country. Call at 236 East 43d-st., second floor, rear.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; understands her business; city or country; best city references. Address M. R., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; can bring best of references; willing to travel. Call, Monday, at 304 West 23d-st., rear room.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; city or country; best city references. Address M. T., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; city or country; best city references. Call, Monday, at 304 West 23d-st., rear room.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as nursegirl or chambermaid; good city references. Address 418 West 53d-st., first floor.

WASHING.—By first-class washer and ironer; take work home, or go out by the day; best city references; terms moderate. Call at 451 West 41st-st.; one block.

WASHING.—By respectable colored woman by family or gentleman's washing, or go out by the day; can give good references. Call at 34th West 41st-st., first floor, front.

WASHING.—By French laundress; first-class; silk underwear, lace, curtains, gent's shirts, &c.; special rates for families; highest references. Call or address Mme. Cousin, 137 East 54d-st.

WASHING.—By laundress; colored woman; family washing, or work or dozen; good reference. Address Mrs. Jackson, 1,782 2d-av.

WASHING AND IRONING.—By a colored woman, by week or dozen. Call or address 129 West 36th-st., basement.

WET NURSE.—By a young woman with good recommendation. Call at 341 East 30th-st., basement.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOKKEEPER.—By a young man; thoroughly competent; wishes principal position. Address Expert, Box 190 Times Office.

SALESMAN GOING TO MEXICO WILL TAKE a side line for some first-class house. Address American, Box 210 Times Office.

WANTED.—By a gentleman of twenty years' experience in commercial business in the city a position of trust or dealing; best of reference. Address E. L. H., Box 110 Times Office.

MALES.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN WISHES POSItion on a parlor car or any other kind of railroad employment. Address E. W. M., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A SKILLFUL MASSAGE OPERATOR AND Nurse wants a situation. Address Patrick Donnelly, 64 West 13th-st.

BUTLER OR BUTLER AND VALET.—By thoroughly competent man, French Swiss; eight years' experience in London; age, 28; height, 5 feet 11 inches; best New-York and London references. Address A. B., care of Mr. Shaw, 113 West 56th-st.

BUTLER.—By an Italian man, 26 years of age, 6 feet, very sober; can speak English very well for duties in every respect; first-class waiter; well trained and neat; speaks little English, but French and Italian perfectly; city or country; good recommendation. Address Luigi Resali, 54 East 57th-st.

BUTLER.—By first-class Englishman as thorough house servant; understands his duties perfectly; is single, and free to any part with private family; excellent city reference from last employer. Call or address J. H., 911 Broadway, fruit store.

BUTLER OR SECOND MAN.—By an experienced Englishman; disengaged May 1; excellent city references from present and past employers; $40. Address A. J. S., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; steady, single man; steady place in a good family; willing; best city reference can be given. Call as late employer's, 28 East 36th-st., Butler.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By Frenchman; Protestant; age 30; steady place, or for Summer; knows his duties thoroughly; has good references, and can refer to present employer. Address A. P., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By first-class French man, single; 10 years' good experience; in private family; city or country; first-class city reference. Address F. M., Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID.—By 1st of May; man and his first-class butler; parlormaid or nurse; good sewer; North German; no incumbrance. Unexceptionable reference. Address Butler, 169 East 47th-st.

BUTLER.—By a thorough gentleman's servant; four years' city reference from last employer as to honesty, sobriety, and ability. Address J. N., Box 409 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a competent French butler; very respectable man; unmarried; in private family; good city references. Address G. T., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to find a situation for her butler; can recommend him as a sober and trustworthy servant. Call, between 1 and 3 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday, 119 Lexington-av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent butler; English; single; age 29; excellent city references; 12 months in last place; disengaged. Call or address W. B., 164 West 36th-st.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man, North German, in private family; best London, Paris, and city references. Address F. A., 521 3d-av., first floor, care of Mrs. Bennett.

BUTLER.—A lady going to Europe wishes to procure a situation for her butler, whom she can highly recommend. Inquire at 17 East 46th-st., on Monday, after 1:30 P. M.

BUTLER.—By single young man; is sober and obliging; best city references; country preferred. Address C. B., care Mrs. Brown, 165 East 27th-st.

BUTLER, VALET, OR TRAVELLING SERVant; 31 years of age; speaks several languages; can be seen at present employer's. Call at 78 Park-av., Ashbury.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By an Englishman; four years' reference; was head full charge married; age 37. Address R. J., 254 West 35th-st.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-reliable Englishman; excellent valet; highest city references. Address H., 1,318 3d-av., bakery.

CASHIER.—Twenty years' experience; wants position, bank or commercial; references and securities. Address Responsible, Box 188 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—Protestant; single; country preferred; can milk and understands gardening; well recommended. Call or address Richard, care of Mrs. E. Logan, 349 East 83d-st.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; understands the care of horses and carriages; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. Call or address Thomas Quinn, 132 West 52d-st., stable.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—By a married couple on gentleman's place; man as coachman and useful man, wife as good cook and laundress; first-class references; last employer can be seen. Address B. H., Box 213 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a respectable young man; Swede; age 25; knows the full care of horses, harness, carriages, and gardening, if required; good references. Address C. L. W., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her Protestant coachman, whom she can highly recommend as a thoroughly competent man and good city driver; also sober, honest, and very industrious. Address H. E., 14 East 39th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; thoroughly understands his duties in every capacity; long experience in care of horses and road horses; highest personal city reference. Address Coachman, 182 West 49th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND FOOTMAN.—A gentleman going abroad wishes to strongly recommend an English coachman; experienced and trustworthy; also, an English boy; good, appearance, neat, and capable. Address or apply 187 Madison-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By a married man; no children; three years' reference; can milk cows; accustomed to single and double harness; country preferred. Address J. G., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—By an Englishman; married; two years' good city references; city or country; country preferred. Address G. L., 130 West 52d-st., Room 2.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly experienced in the management of horses and carriages; good driver; six years' city reference; married. Address J. S., 137 West 28th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a first-class coachman; English; single; with excellent recommendations; in the country; strictly sober and obliging. Address H. T., 1,782 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; country preferred; three years' good reference from last place. Call or address J. G., 206 East 33d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; no family; is first-class city driver; has the best of reference from late and former employers; can be seen. Call or address J. L., 159 West 54th-st.

COACHMAN.—Married; age 34; good horseman; understands the duties of coachman; very best reference. Address C. B. W., Box 200 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; understands the care of horses and carriages; five years' best city reference; last employer can be seen. Call or address J. Kane, 157 East 87th-st.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman as first-class coachman; good reference; accustomed to traveling on account of family going to Europe. Address E. Dawson, 231 West 55th-st.

COACHMAN.—Married; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; can give five years' reference from last employer; city or country. Address G. Campbell, 2,363 10th-av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; no family; single; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; no objection to country. Address J. H., 197 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By a competent man; will be found capable in every respect; good reference. Address J. M., Box 306 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; German; single; no children; thoroughly understands his business; can take good care of horses, harness, and carriages; strictly temperate; can be seen with pleasure by employer; living on account of family going to Europe. Call or address M. M., 4 North Washington-square, private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a single, temperate man; long accustomed to the care of horses, carriages, and fine harness; careful driver; smart and active about his business in every way, and willing to make himself useful; first-class references and recommendation. Address R. S., Box 214 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; eight years last place. Call or address F. Mohimont, Villa Adelaide, High Bridge road, Fordham, N. Y.; present employer's.

COACHMAN.—By a colored coachman; competent; can give best city reference from his last employer. Call or address James A. Jones, 850 7th-av., in care of Catlippe & Sons.

COMPANION, ATTENDANT; MASSEUR.—Son of a physician desires engagement as above; ten years' experience with mental, nervous, and paralytic cases; would travel if required; city ref'ces. Address Prue, Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COMPOSITOR.—By a young man in jobbing office; three years' experience at straight matter; will work for low wages. Address H., Box 193 Times Office.

CORRESPONDENT, &c.—By a young man, 24, speaking three languages, as correspondent or accountant in good house where activity is needed; one week without salary. Will, Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COURIER AND VALET.—By a Swiss; speaks English, German, French, and Italian; came from Europe with family; first-class city references. Call or address T. E., 52 East 52d-st.

GARDENER, &c.—By man and wife; no incumbrance; man as first-class gardener; understands care of stock;

PAGEANT ON SEA AND LAND

AN AMERICAN JUBILEE OF UNEQUALED GRANDEUR.

THE PLANS FOR THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION NEARLY COMPLETED

—GREAT VARIETY OF EVENTS.

Eight days from the dawn of the great centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States under the original Constitution, the prospective holds promise of a three days' national festival of transcending character and proportions. On sea and land the approaching celebration, according to the plans now about completed, promises to exceed in pomp and grandeur and in the vast numbers of its celebrants and participants any similar demonstration in the annals of American history.

Secretary Bowen of the Executive Committee said yesterday: "History does not record a festival of such magnificent proportions and overwhelming grandeur as this centennial celebration, the last of the series of national-centennial observances, promises to be. The naval parade will be the most imposing marine pageant ever seen in this country. The new ships of war will be especially attractive to the people and will show them what great progress has been made in marine architecture. The management earnestly hope and desire that the last new creation of this order, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, may be added to the grand array, and earnest efforts are being made both with the contractors and the department to have her on hand to take part in the demonstration. She is a terror-inspiring creation to our enemies and the pride of our people, and she could not start in commission under more inspiring auspices than in the great patriotic demonstration of Monday week. The yacht squadron will be a prominent feature of the marine parade, for the fleets in these waters include many beautiful craft, and their owners are going to act with liberality in the matter of decorations. The views from the river fronts, the bridges, and from such towering buildings as overlook the harbor will, if the day be pleasant, be of a kind that will linger in memory as long as memory lasts.

"The reception and collation at the Equitable Building will be noteworthy in many respects. Mr. Hamilton and the Commissioners of States have done prodigious things and the results will be in every way worthy of them. There will be concentrated in this gathering representatives of every phase of American manhood. The reception of the President by the school girls at the City Hall will recall the reception of President Washington at the triumphal arch in Newark by the ladies of that city a century ago.

"The ball, about which so much has been said, will prove a remarkable and brilliant spectacle. It will undoubtedly be the most famous in the history of the country, not excepting the Prince of Wales's ball. Mr. Stanton, the new director of the ball and banquet, is giving his best efforts to both affairs, and is getting all the details into shape for smooth and harmonious action. The early hours set for the ball will avoid the exhaustion usually following such affairs, and will leave the participants ample energy for the exactions of the following day.

"On the Centennial Day proper a series of interesting exercises succeed each other in rapid order. The short services at St. Paul's Church will be followed by the more impressive ceremonies at the front of the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Depew, in his oration, and Mr. Whittier, in his poem, have given their best efforts, and I am convinced the people of all future generations will be proud of them. The parade which will follow will be so long, in my opinion, as to require from six to eight hours to pass a given point, thus affording everybody ample opportunity to see it at some point. The greatest care has been taken to keep the tickets to stands out of the hands of speculators, but without perfect success, and some tickets are bound to be offered for sale as to whatever the people may be induced to pay for them.

"The banquet, both in point of numbers and arrangements, will be the most magnificent in the history of New-York. Besides the banqueters there will be a vast array of distinguished guests in the boxes, balconies and galleries. And, finally, the industrial parade will be as vast and extensive as the street area at the command of the managers will permit. It will probably be necessary to cut down some of the divisions, but a whole day will be given to it, and Gen. Butterfield is able to manage even so stupendous a demonstration as this. I expect half a million visitors at least in the city, and they are going to have some trouble to secure accommodations, but Police Superintendent Murray has ordered each police station a bureau of information for rooms and boarding houses, and persons having such to offer are requested to report to the Captains of their precincts."

Gen. Barnum has promulgated the following order of seating in carriages:

MONDAY, APRIL 29.

(L) From Wall-street landing to the Equitable Building.

First Carriage—The Plan and Scope Committee, (having the general supervision of the celebration,) viz.: Messrs. James M. Varnum, Cornelius N. Bliss, Frederick S. Tallmadge, and Samuel D. Babcock.

Second Carriage—The Governor of the State of New-York on the back seat, with the President of the United States on his right hand. On the front seat the Mayor of the city of New-York and the President of the Centennial Celebration Committee.

Third Carriage—The Vice President of the United States, the Lieutenant Governor of the State of New-York, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Chief Justice of the United States.

Fourth Carriage—The Secretaries of State and Treasury on back seat, War and Navy on front seat.

Fifth Carriage—The Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sixth and Seventh Carriages—The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Eighth Carriage—The General of the Army, (retired,) the Admiral of the Navy, the Major General Commanding the Army, and Senator Evarts.

Ninth Carriage—Ex-President Cleveland and ex-President Hayes and Senator Hiscock.

All of the carriages after the first two to form two abreast.

From the Equitable Building to the City Hall.

First Carriage—The Committee on Plan and Scope.

Second Carriage.—The Governor of the State of New-York, with the President of the United States on his right hand, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee, with the Mayor of New-York on his left.

Third Carriage—The Chairman and Secretary of the Committee on States, and two members of the Committee on States.

Fourth Carriage—Four members of the Committee on States.

After the reception at the City Hall the President will be escorted to his residence by the Committee on States.

TUESDAY MORNING, 8 O'CLOCK.

The Committee on States will have carriages for Chief Justice, Cabinet officers, and invited guests at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They will proceed to the residence of the President, where the President and Vice President, in a carriage, preceded by a platoon of mounted police, will proceed to the Vesey-street entrance of St. Paul's Chapel after the services at St. Paul's, to the Sub-Treasury.

First Carriage—The Mayor of the city of New-York and the Hon. Hamilton Fish, President of the Centennial Committee.

Second Carriage—The President and the Committee on Literary Exercises.

Third Carriage—Secretary of State, Treasury, War, and Navy of the United States.

Fourth Carriage—Secretary of the Interior, Postmaster General, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

Fifth and Sixth Carriages—The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Seventh Carriage—The General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, Senator Evarts, Senator Hiscock.

Eighth Carriage—Ex-President Cleveland and ex-President Hayes.

Ninth Carriage—Bishop Potter, Dr. Storrs, and Dr. Dix.

Tenth Carriage—Committee on Plan and Scope.

MILITARY PARADE, APRIL 30.

After the literary exercises to the grand stand, as follows:

First Carriage—The President of the United States, the President of the Centennial Committee, and one member of the Army Committee.

Second Carriage—The Vice President, the Mayor of the city of New-York, and one member of the Army Committee.

Third Carriage—The Secretaries of State and the Treasury and the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Fourth Carriage—The Secretaries of War and of the Navy.

Fifth Carriage—The Secretary of the Interior and the Postmaster General.

Sixth Carriage—The Attorney General and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Seventh and Eighth Carriages—The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Ninth Carriage—The Admiral of the Navy, the General of the Army, (retired,) and Senator Evarts.

Tenth Carriage—Ex-President Hayes and ex-President Cleveland and Senator Hiscock.

Eleventh Carriage—The Committee on Plan and Scope.

On arrival at the grand stand the party will be received by the Committee on Army and escorted to their respective seats.

After the review the Committee on Entertainment will escort the President and party to their residences.

Gen Butterfield has approved the following design of the German-American division of the civic and industrial parade:

The Kreutzer Quartet Club will display upon a platform in German Renaissance style of architecture objects representing the musical art.

An emigrant ship, showing a model of the old Hollandia which brought German emigrants to this country; designed by Lauber. The float of the revolutionists of '48 is an allegorical representation of Liberty. The Goddess of Liberty on a pedestal, surrounded with figures representing free speech, free press, and religious liberty; designed by Joseph Keppler.

A representation of the united cities of New-York and Brooklyn spanned by the Brooklyn Bridge, with emblematic figures of chemistry, mechanics, and industry upon the four corners; designed by Moeller.

The art and love of music is typified by a Flemish castle surrounded by German students singing songs, and on a central mass of rocks Lorelei, an allegorical figure. This design is the original design of the Liederkranz Society and is the work of Joseph Keppler.

The [illegible] party [illegible] March [illegible]

German division. The well-known figures of Hermandt, Bauhaus, and Unsere [illegible] represented by [illegible] parties.

War and statesmanship is represented on a float, at the base are cannon, flags, and war relics [illegible] with a pedestal bearing a bust of the martyr Lincoln, designed by Muller.

The Arion Society has a magnificent float with a large dolphin; on either side of the dolphin are pedestals bearing emblematic figures of the opening flowers of Ora. In front of the dolphin are female figures bearing the lyre, pen, and instruments representing music, surmounting the dolphin is figure of Arion in full costume of the musician knight and warrior; designed by Keppler.

The banqueters on an immense platform, embossed and ornamented with wreaths and bearing on immense car.

The typical fairy mother reading fairy stories to the children on another float with the butterfly, the emblem of the future, leading the chariot, the sleeping beauty, the bad mother, and the gnome slyly under a beautiful canopy of royal character. On another float Prince Carnival, seated upon an immense champagne glass as a throne, with a large cap and bells for the background; designed by Joseph Keppler.

German opera and Wagner representative upon a float, bearing upon the base of beautiful brown a pyramidal rock and a bust of Richard Wagner surrounded by the figures of Siegfried, Brunhilde, and Gutrune, in the act and the Siegfried, Walkure, Tannhauser, and Weimar, designed by Keppler.

The final representing German renown in history shows various representations that have made discovered by Humboldt, reaching gradually down to the tropical regions, and caverns, cascades, falls, and different types of birds and animals; in front a plate bearing story of education, knowledge, standing by the seat where Humboldt sits, surrounded by his globes, books, telescopes, and instruments of science, designed by C. de Grimm.

The last division in procession is a troupe, in which is seated an allegorical figure representing music. Draped in the interior and in the recessed corners are Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, and Meyerbeer. Beneath the troupe are seated Faust, Gretchen, Mephistopheles, &c., designed by Joseph Keppler.

The press and printing are represented by a beautiful draped float, in which is an old hand press of the earliest times in working order. Flowers and beautiful emblems are on the float. On the following float will be the modern form of press driven by electricity. These will print and distribute the programme of the civic and industrial parade as the procession passes. The early patriotic efforts of the German soldier aided in the war of the Revolution is represented by a platform bearing a tent, surrounded by cannon, flags, and warlike implements—Steuben, De Kalb, and other German heroes.

Bacchus will be represented by an immense fleet with immense carved standards supporting wreaths festooned with grapes, and flowers springing from the central staff rising from one of the famous tuns of Heidelberg. Around this are grouped the beautiful figures that usually accompany the Bacchanalian scenes; designed by Delanoe.

The peaceful art of gardening is represented by an immense oven ornamented with huge pretzels and loaves, flour barrels, and everything used in the art; designed by Simons.

Another float will represent Columbia greeting Germania. Gen. Butterfield has requested the German-American Art Committee to arrange for a private exhibition of some of the floats for persons unable to witness the procession on May 1.

Lander is to furnish the music for the ball and banquet. Two orchestras of fifty musicians each will attend the ball, and the orchestra for the banquet will include fifty pieces. The programmes for the music and order of dancing at the ball are engraved by Tiffany. They include all the national airs, and the most celebrated quadrilles, polkas, waltzes, lanciers, redowas, galops, promenades, and York dances, beginning with Wiegand's Declaration quadrille and concluding with No. 24, Funkenstein's Dianelli polka. The buffet menu has been printed, and in its array of tempting delicacies is all that the most epicurean palates could wish.

For the banquet the menu, which is furnished by the Hoffman House, is as follows:

MENU.

30 Avril, 1889.

Variés.	Hors d'œuvres.	Variés.

POTTAGE.

Tortue verte.

HORS D'ŒUVRES CHAUD.

Petites Timpales, à la Ministerial.

POISSON.

Saumon du Kennebec, sauce Hollandaise.
Salade de Concombres. Pommes Anglaises.

RELEVÉS.

Filet de Bœuf, sauce Madere.

ENTRÉES.

Ris de veau à la Périqueux.
Champignons Sautés. Haricots verts.
Escassings on Cusse. Piagcoleta.
Aspics de foie gras.
Sorbet à la Presidence.

ROTI.

Poulets du Printemps, au Cresson.
Salade Russe.

ENTREMETS GLACÉ.

Petits moules panachées.

DESSERT.

Petits Fours.	Mottoes.
Gateaux.	Fruits.
Pièces montées.	
Café et Liqueur.	

READY FOR GEN. SCHOFIELD.

Everything is in readiness for the military parade, with the exception of the order of Gen. Schofield, the Grand Marshal, directing how the troops are to be massed on the morning of April 30 preliminary to the passage of the procession along the stated line of march and its review before President Harrison.

The final acceptances of troops from States other than New-York were yesterday made by the Army Committee and details perfected for their housing and feeding. The information essential to the formulating of the parade order was last night wired to Gen. Schofield, at Saratoga, by direction of Col. Gruger, and by Wednesday or Thursday, at the latest, it is expected that printed instructions will be placed in the hands of commanding officers of organizations, which will insure the successful issue of the military parade.

The problem in process of solution by Gen. Schofield and his Chief of Staff, Col. Blunt, is how to bring together 50,000 uniformed troops from various sections of the city ranging from Sixth to Sixty-seventh street at a designated hour on the morning of the 30th of April without their interfering with one another and place them at points convenient of access to Broadway at Pine-street, so that the procession may move promptly on time and progress without interruption or delay.

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE.

The dimensions of the division of veteran and exempt volunteer firemen in the industrial and civic parade of May 1 are practically determined. Marshal James F. Wenman estimates the number of men who will take part in the procession at between 9,000 and 10,000. The organizations named below have been duly accepted, and as the limit of time set for the reception of applications expires on Monday, it is thought that the list will not be materially increased.

The body of aids forming the personal staff of Marshal Wenman is to be constituted wholly of past Chief Engineers and Assistant Chief Engineers of the Volunteer Fire Department of New-York. The nominations already made to this body comprise the veteran John Decker, Elisha Kingsland, John Miller, Charles W. Ridley, Michael Schell, Robert McGinniss, Thomas Cleary, John La Cour, and Thomas Sullivan. In addition to these, a corps of distinguished firemen is being made up, consisting of Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs, active and exempt, of the Fire Departments of towns, villages, and cities outside New-York. This body will also include Presidents of associations of veteran and exempt firemen, and is expected to number seventy-five hundred. The list of participating organizations, prepared by Mr. Charles Hagen, Secretary to Marshal Wenman, is as follows:

Association of Exempt Firemen, New-York City, Edmund M. Stevenson, President; 500 men and band in citizen's dress, with banners and badges.

Volunteer Firemen's Association, New-York City, Michael Crane, President; 600 men in uniform, with double-deck engine and band.

Veteran Firemen's Association, New-York City, George W. Anderson, President; 200 men in drab fire uniform, with double-deck engine and band.

Veteran Firemen's Association, Brooklyn, W. D., John Fisher, President; 100 men in uniform, with double-deck engine and band.

Volunteer Firemen's Association, Brooklyn, E. D., John Courtney, President; 500 men in uniform, with band.

Tivoli Hose Company, No. 8, Long Island City, B. A. MacDonald, Foreman; 25 men.

Protection Engine Company, No. 5, Long Island City, E. W. Albre, Foreman; 150 men in uniform, with band.

Port Richmond Engine Company, No. 3, Staten Island, E. W. Foster, Foreman; 50 men in uniform, with engine and drum corps.

Coney Island Fire Department, C. S. Stubenbord, Foreman; 100 men in uniform, with hose carriage, hood and ladder truck, and band.

Veteran Firemen's Sons, New-York City, George F. Haller, Jr., Foreman; 200 men in uniform, with hand engine and band.

Hope Engine Company, No. 1, Burlington, N. J., J. H. Brinkmire, Foreman; 75 men in uniform, with steam engine and band.

Maxeppa Hose Company, New-York City, George F. Holler, Foreman; 100 men in uniform, with hose carriage.

Protection Engine Company, No. 2, Long Island City, W. H. Rowan, Foreman; 100 men in uniform, with engine and band.

Clinton Engine Company, No. 41, New-York City, Anthony J. Allara, Foreman; 100 men in uniform, with engine and band.

Exempt Firemen's Association, Long Island City, J. G. Green, Foreman; 100 men in uniform, with engine and band.

Putnam Hose Company, No. 31, New-York City, G. W. Ryne, Foreman; 60 men in uniform, with hose carriage and band.

Volunteer Fire Company, Portland, Oregon, Samuel Bowden, Foreman; 40 men in uniform, with engine.

Wyandotte Hose Company, No. 1, Long Island City, H. K. Kerring, Foreman; 25 men in uniform, with hose carriage.

Niagara Hose Company, Philadelphia, J. W. Fletcher, Foreman; 40 men in uniform, with hose carriage.

Washington Engine Company, No. 20, Thomas Cleary, Foreman; 100 men, with engine and band.

Hibernia Engine Company, No. 5, Elizabethport, N. J., Peter Connell, Foreman; 75 men in uniform, with engine and band.

Robinson Hose Company, No. 3, Stapleton, S. I., Henry Schlef, Foreman; 45 men in uniform, with hose carriage.

Flatbush Fire Department, Long Island, F. W. S. Scott, Foreman; 200 men in uniform, with engine and band.

Montclair (N. J.) Hose Company, No. 1, E. M. Harrison, Foreman; 25 men in uniform, with hose carriage.

Friendship Engine Company, No. 1, Shrewsbury Bay, L. I., Isaac McKane, Foreman; 50 men, with engine and band.

H. C. and D. E. Fire Department, Bridgeport, Conn., C. Nelson, Foreman; 100 men in uniform, with engine and band.

P. H. Rogers, Foreman; 60 men in uniform, with hose carriage.

Lafayette Engine Company, No. 9, New-York City, G. Christman, Foreman; 50 men in uniform, with engine and band.

Exempt Firemen's Association, Brooklyn, E. D., J. H. Bosky, Foreman; 200 men in uniform, with engine and band.

New-York (U. S.) Fire Department, Thomas W. Lockwood, Foreman; 150 men in uniform, with engine and band.

Hudson Engine Company, No. 1, Bayonne, N. J., Charles Rodgers, Foreman; 75 men in uniform, with engine and band.

Hope Hose Company, Philadelphia, Thomas H. Penn, Foreman; 70 men in uniform, with hose carriage and band.

Stern Engine Company, No. 8, Birmingham, Conn., W. H. Darrell, Foreman; 50 men in uniform, with engine and band.

Columbia Hose Company No. 1, Peekskill, N. Y.; J. Doyle, Foreman; 50 men in uniform, with hose carriage and band.

American Hook and Ladder Company, West Hoboken, N. J., George Fink, Foreman; 40 men in uniform, with engine and drum corps.

Washingtonian Engine Company, No. 1, Newtown, L. I., James W. Kapelje, Foreman; 40 men in uniform, with engine and truck.

Jersey Exempt Firemen's Association, Jersey City, Harold Ramsay, Foreman; 100 men in uniform, with engine and band.

Fairmount Engine Company, No. 38, Philadelphia, William McGonigle, Foreman; 75 men in uniform, with engine and band.

Meadow Engine Company, No. 3, Hoboken, N. J., Charles Palmer, Foreman; 80 men in uniform, with engine and band.

Stern View Hose Company, Long Island City, John Fuchs, Foreman; 30 men in uniform, with hose carriage and band.

Whitestone Engine Company, No. 1, Whitestone, L. I., H. Bunke, Foreman; 30 men in uniform, with engine and band.

Wyandotte Hook and Ladder Company, No. 5, Staten Island, H. Koring, Foreman; 25 men in uniform, with truck.

Volunteer Firemen's Sons, New-York City, Charles A. Marsker, Foreman; 150 men in uniform, with hose carriage and band.

Volunteer Firemen's Association, Philadelphia, Mort Johnson, President; 200 men in uniform, with engine and band.

Protection Engine Company, No. 5, Twenty-third Ward, New-York City, William H. Rowan, Foreman; 75 men in uniform, with hand engine and band.

Astoria Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, Astoria, L. I., David William Thompson, Foreman; 40 men in uniform, with truck, band, and drum corps.

Cornell Hose Company, Rondout, N. Y., John McCausland, Foreman; 85 men in uniform, with hose carriage.

Vigor Hose Company, No. 6, Long Island City, William Gille, Foreman; 40 men in uniform, with hose carriage and band.

Friendship Engine Company, No. 1, Alexandria, Va., D. C. Downham, Foreman; 50 men in uniform, with engine and band. This company is the oldest company by George Washington in 1789.

Washington Engine Company, No. 2, Peekskill, N. Y., James H. Knight, Foreman; 45 men in uniform, with hose and band.

Live Oak Engine Company, No. 44, New-York City, Joseph Nelson, Foreman; 50 men in uniform, with engine and band.

Live Oak Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, Long Island City, Joseph Wilson, Foreman; 50 men in uniform, with truck and drum corps.

Independent Engine Company, No. 39, Philadelphia, John J. Smith, Foreman; 40 men in uniform, with engine, hose carriage, and band.

Veteran Firemen's Sons, New-Haven, Conn., Charles Doxy, Jr., Foreman; 25 men in uniform, with hose carriage.

Neptune Engine Company, No. 6, Tompkinsville, S. I., Philip Minger, Foreman; 40 men in uniform, with engine.

Empire Hook and Ladder Company, Hoboken, N. J.

Washington Chemical Engine, Hoboken, N. J.

Columbia Hose Company, Union Township, N. J.

Friendship Hose and Ladder Company, Blairsville, L. I., John Harrigan, Foreman; 40 men in uniform, with truck.

Veteran Firemen's Association, New-London, Conn., in uniform.

Volunteer Firemen's Sons, Brooklyn, E. D., Thomas McCaffrey, Foreman; 100 men in uniform, with engine and band.

Catskill (N. Y.) Fire Department; 40 men in uniform, with engine and band.

Protection Engine Company, No. 2, Fort Lee, N. J.; 50 men in uniform, with engine.

Empire Engine Company, No. 2, West Hoboken, N. J., John McCort, Foreman; 40 men in uniform, with engine and drum corps.

Exempt Firemen's Association, Boston; 50 men.

The Firemen's Division has been accorded the right of line, and will lead the industrial parade. It will form in the vicinity of the Plaza at Central Park in such manner that the head of the column will rest on Fifth Avenue at Fifty-ninth-street, and the entire division will pass the Forty-second-street stand in procession, which will be formed in two and possibly in three lines, as may be hereafter determined by the Grand Marshal.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Following is the official order for the merchant marine section of the naval parade.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1889.

Vice Admiral in command—C. W. Woolsey; Rear Admiral in command First Division—R. W. Vorhees; Rear Admiral in command Second Division—J. W. Miller.

Commodores.—First Squadron, L. L. Fisher; Second Squadron, W. H. Stevens; Third Squadron, W. E. Egerton; Fourth Squadron, Charles A. Poole; Fifth Squadron, C. H. Boyer; Sixth Squadron, F. G. Osborne; Seventh Squadron, J. G. Simmons; Eighth Squadron, L. Steinbach; Ninth Squadron, H. L. Velie; Tenth Squadron, M. Moran.

The parade will be divided into two grand divisions in charge of the senior and junior Rear Admirals, respectively.

The First Division will consist of Squadrons Nos. 1 to 5, each in charge of a Commodore. The Second Division will consist of Squadrons Nos. 6 to 10, inclusive, each in charge of a Commodore.

The First Division will form in the Upper Bay, right resting at a point opposite Burtis's Dry Dock, Red Hook, Brooklyn, eastward of the centre of the channel. The vessels of this division will form in order of line ahead, the flagship in the right, and left toward Stapleton, S. I., heading north-northeast. Fifth Division, No. 2, will form to westward of channel, the right resting abreast of Oyster Island and as close to Bayonne as the depth of water will permit, and left toward the bell buoy at Robbin's Reef.

These two divisions will form in double column, the smaller in the channel, the regular. Where practicable or necessary, the Commodores of divisions may place boats three or four abreast in order to shorten the line while lying at rest in the upper bay.

The President and convoy will pass up the bay between the two divisions of the merchant marine fleet, and salutes will be given as the President's boat passes the Commodore's boat of each squadron.

SALUTES.

When the President's boat passes each squadron its Commodore will cause a salute to be given by dipping of colors and blowing of steam whistles of participating vessels not exceed thirty-one guns.

The same salute will be given when the fleet passes up the North River and is abreast of the war ships at the Fifty-ninth-street pier.

When passing in review before the Vice Admiral, off Governor's Island, the same salute will be given, after which the parade will be dismissed.

No whistles shall be blown, except as required by law, during the entire parade.

The signal for starting the column will be the lowering of the Blue Peter from the masthead of the Vice Admiral's vessel, and the Second Division will follow immediately after the first.

The column will form in the following manner: All side-wheel boats, all yachts and tugs over 100 feet in length will form in single file, all others in double file, and proceed, in regular order, one boat's length apart, around the north end of Governor's Island into the East river, taking the east shore and continue up the East River to the stake boat anchored off a point opposite Thirty-sixth-street, thence down the west shore of the East River around the Battery, up the Hudson River, to Fiftieth-street, around the stake boat to the west shore of the Hudson River, passing the flagship in review off Governor's Island, and dismiss.

Commodores of squadrons will report directly to the Rear Admirals of their divisions and will be responsible for the formation of the boats comprising their respective squadrons.

Each Commodore will fly his pennant and squadron number on the masts of his vessel.

All vessels intending to participate in the parade must be in line by 10:30 A. M., April 29, sharp.

The masters of all vessels will be expected to maintain the position in line in which they start and in no case attempt to run ahead.

C. W. WOOLSEY,
Vice Admiral Commanding Merchant Marine Fleet.

THE INAUGURATION IN OIL.

Señor Ramon de Elorriaga, a Spanish artist, has painted a picture of the inauguration of Washington, which is now on exhibition in Dockstader's Theatre. The work is more worthy of notice from a historical than from an artistic standpoint. Señor de Elorriaga has evidently devoted considerable study to the picture, the locality and the portraits being taken from engravings and the figures being grouped and costumed according to a historical account of the inauguration. In the painting Washington appears as the central figure. His left hand rests upon the hilt of his sword, while in the right is a Bible, which is held in the hands of James Otis, Secretary of the United States Senate. Next to Otis is R. R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State of New York, dressed in his official robes and administering the oath of office. Vice President John Adams is conspicuous in the foreground standing by a pillar and facing Washington. In the centre of the group is a table, at which is seated a man recording the proceedings. Over this man leans Gen. Henry Knox and behind and to the right of him stands Roger Sherman.

Among the other figures are portraits of Major Gen. St. Clair and Major Gen. Steuben. The picture of the gallery of Federal Hall is claimed to be exact, as is also the representation of the adjoining room, the dress, and the unfinished steeple of Trinity Church in the background. That the artist has expended conscientious study on the work is apparent, but it is also apparent that his drawing is sadly deficient, while his coloring is not up to the highest standard of art. The subject is apropos to the time, however, and is worth the attention of those who are anxious to see what Wall-street looked like one hundred years ago.

WASHINGTON'S ARRIVAL IN 1789.

Following is a copy of a letter dated April 30, 1789, written by Sarah Robinson (*née* Franklin) wife of Rowland Robinson of the firm of Franklin, Robinson & Co. The house occupied by Gen. Washington was the residence of Walter Franklin, great-great-grandfather of Mr. B. Franklin Embree of Flushing, L. I.:

"Great rejoicing in New York on the arrival of General Washington. An elegant Barge decorated with an awning of satin, 13 oarsmen dressed in White trousers, blue ribbon vest open to Red, came over to bring him up. A stage was erected at the Coffee House wharf covered with a carpet for him to step on, where a company of Light Horse, one of artillery, and most of the inhabitants were waiting to receive him.

"They paraded through Queen's-street in great form, while the ringing of the bells, and the firing of the cannon left no doubt of his coming to New York. Previous to his arrival, the streets were strewed with flowers. [illegible] Chancellor Livingston [illegible] Washington [illegible] Clinton [illegible] Governor [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Governor [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Governor [illegible] Secretary

The New-York Times.

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AT SEA IN A FIERCE GALE

HOW A SHIP WAS SHAKEN UP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS OF FURIOUS BATTLE—OTHER EXPERIENCES OF A PLEASANTER KIND.

OFF CAPE DE GATTE, Spain, March 14.—Two days more ought to see me fairly landed in Morocco, for ever since leaving Tripoli I have been wonderfully fortunate in my weather. In the mouth of any shipping agent, of course, every voyage made by one of his boats is "the finest passage of the season," but there is really some cause for this boast in the present case. To get across the Gulf of Lyons in Winter with only one broken plate (our total of loss for this cruise) is a stroke of good luck, rivaling that of the Russian army which captured the Central Asian Fortress of Tchemkent, where the total casualties amounted to one man slightly wounded by the accidental discharge of his own musket, a circumstance only to be accounted for by the fact that the enemy's tactics consisted in running out at one gate of the fort just as the Russians ran in at the other.

Nor is the weather the only point in which I have reason to consider this the most successful of all my African journeys, for even the hero of Jules Verne's "Round the World in Eighty Days" never made the different stages of his wonderful journey fit into each other more exactly than I have been lucky enough to do. When I reached Malta, on my way to Tripoli, I rowed across to the Tripoli steamer from my own, and was at sea again some hours later. When my work in Tripoli was over I caught an outward-bound steamer for Valetta just half an hour before she started, and when I reached Valetta (where I expected to be detained at least three or four days before the coming of the next passenger steamer for Gibraltar) I found that a small cargo boat—the same aboard of which I am now writing—was just about to sail for England, touching on the way at Gibraltar, my starting point for Morocco. Within an hour of receiving this intelligence I had hunted out her Captain, offered him a fair price for my passage, and got on board with all my belongings, and thus, like that expeditious gentleman with whom "to rush frantically up and down London Bridge for half an hour was the work of a moment," I was off again almost before any one in the town knew that I had arrived.

Small though she is, my new steamer is a weatherly little craft, and shakes off the waves that break over her as a Newfoundland dog might shake raindrops from his shaggy coat. Despite her limited space, she is quite a cosmopolitan museum, and what with myself and her north-country Captain, her Welsh mate, Orkney steward, and Scottish boatswain, her crew of Maltese, Greeks, Italians, Northumbrians, and Irishmen, her two Moorish deck passengers in their picturesque Eastern dress, and her miscellaneous assortment of decks, fowls, pigs, geese, dogs, cats, pigeons, turkeys, &c., she might pass for Noah's first attempt at an ark, overcrowded by a false alarm of the Deluge.

At our present speed we ought to be in Gibraltar early to-morrow morning, in good time for one of those small passenger steamers which run across the strait to Morocco four or five times a week. Had I the leisure to do it, I should like nothing better than to prolong my cruise by taking one of the English coasters which make the tour of the whole outer Morocco seaboard, touching in succession at Tangier, Larache, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, and Magador and winding up with a passing visit to my old quarters in the Canary Isles, at the extreme western shore of Africa. But if I am to be back in New-York this Spring I have no time to lose.

It is very seldom that at this season the Spanish coast stands out so distinctly as it does to-day, and such a panorama might well make the most impatient traveler inclined to pardon this strong head wind which has given us so much extra time to enjoy it. No painter could do full justice to the delicate tints of the clear, bright sky, or the deep, rich coloring of the great waves of purple mountain that roll up against it in endless range, on the highest crests of which hovers a glittering spray of new-fallen snow. Every here and there we pass a tiny white town hidden away beneath the shadow of a mighty cliff, or snugly sheltered in the narrow entrance of some craggy mountain glen, as if it had strayed down to the sea and had never been able to find its way back.

The sudden strengthening of the contrary winds from the westward off this famous headland is a well-known feature of Mediterranean navigation and has given rise to a familiar, nautical couplet: "Off Cape de Gatte, take care of your hat." In fact, I may consider myself extremely fortunate to have got past it with no worse misadventure than a slight delay, for it was just off this very point that we encountered, a year ago, on our way out to Ceylon and Burmah, one of the fiercest storms that I have ever faced, which kept us extremely doubtful for forty-eight hours together whether we were about to enjoy the pleasures of another shipwreck or not.

On that occasion the effect of the hurricane was heightened according to the most approved rules of art by all the impressiveness of a startling contrast. All the way down the Channel, across the Bay of Biscay, and along the coast of Portugal the weather had been beautifully and almost unnaturally fine for that stormy season of the year. It was this very circumstance, indeed, which first excited the misgivings of some older and wiser heads upon our forecastle, who are always prone to suspect coming treachery whenever the sea is unusually gentle to them. The officers, whatever they may have thought, took care to say nothing that could "frighten the ladies," but the general opinion among the crew was that of our old Danish quartermaster: "You sall see we pay for dis soon."

And so we did, much sooner than any of us expected. Just at first, indeed, it seemed as if the gloomy prophecy was about to be falsified after all, for we got through the perilous Strait of Gibraltar with smooth water and a bright blue sky, and no painter could have wished for a clearer or finer view of the grand old rock itself and the African mountains along the opposite shore than that which we enjoyed. But this (as our Captain remarked with an ominous grin) was too good to last. Before we were past Malaga the light breeze that had accompanied us all the way from Cape Trafalgar suddenly died away into a dead, sullen, sinister calm. As the sun sank toward the sea, a red and angry glare, like the distant glow of some great conflagration, overspread the whole western sky. Evidently this meant mischief, for the Captain, after looking long and earnestly to windward, took in nearly all his canvas, leaving nothing but a staysail and trysail abaft.

As a matter of course, our worthy skipper made himself all this at the dinner table, and answered with a cheery laugh the anxious questions addressed to him by some of the ladies, who were beginning to feel nervous without knowing why. But there was an indescribable something in his manner which belied his careless words, and I soon made up my mind that we were "in for it," this time—an impression speedily and amply confirmed by the old Danish Quartermaster, whom I encountered when I went on deck after. "Sea like woman," said he cynically; "when very quiet, always mean bad. Last time I see such sea as little ship go wreck she made night—all men drown but six and two more." And the old fellow, emphasizing this agreeable statement with a vigorous fling of the head, stalked forward, and left me to digest his communication at best I could.

I afterward remembered, with good reason, that the last sound which I heard before falling asleep was a hearty laugh from the first officer (who had come down for a moment to fetch something that he wanted) at a riddle told him by a young East Indian Lieutenant, who was the wit of the saloon: "Why cannot a deaf and dumb man tickle nine people? Because he can only just tickle eight." (gesticulate.)

It was just about midnight, or perhaps a little later, when we were all aroused by a crash like thunder and a shock that made the huge steamer quiver from stem to stern. Another crash, another shock, and then, as if hell had broken loose, there began an uproar such as no words can describe. The deafening roar of the great waves that came bursting over the ship like a waterfall, the fierce howl of the storm through the skeleton rigging, the rattle of chains and blocks, the hoarse shouting of the officers, the quick trampling of heavy feet along the deck overhead, the shrill note of the boatswain's whistle, the groaning and creaking of the strained timbers, the shrieks of terrified women and children, the hiss and patter of the pelting spray, were all blended in one maddening din.

Shut in as we were, and unable to catch the least glimpse of what was going on, the tremendous force of the gale was sufficiently evident to us from the way in which the ship lay over on one side, careening so far that more than once we all held our breath, persuaded that she was just about to capsize outright. She was a stout sea boat, and admirably handled by as stanch a Captain as ever walked a deck; but with all this she was sorely put to it to hold her own against the mountain waves that came crashing and thundering, blow on blow, over her rocking, reeling deck, without stay or respite.

In fact, it soon became apparent that, with all her "staying power" she had not come off scatheless, for all at once the deep booming cannonade of the great waves against the trembling hull was mingled with a sharper sound, which no one who has once heard it at sea is ever likely to forget—the harsh, ripping, rending noise of broken timbers, which seemed to come from the direction of the forecastle. Evidently something had gone wrong forward, but we had no time to think of it, for just then there came a crash directly overhead like the explosion of a bombshell, followed by a noise of shivering glass and splintering wood, and down came a perfect cataract of water into the saloon. At the same moment the hanging lamp which had been left lighted at the far end of it flew in pieces with a crash and a jingle, leaving us in total darkness, as the ship heeled over as if she were going down bodily.

Long before this every one was awake and astir, for even a night watchman could hardly have slept through such a din. Some had even ventured out of their staterooms into the saloon, when the smashing of the lamp and the bursting in of the great wave scared them back again. It was easy enough to guess what had happened. The skylight scuttle overhead, in spite of its strong wooden framework and its casing of brass rods, had been smashed in like pie-crust, leaving the saloon as completely exposed as a house with the roof blown off. In the depth of the blackness we could see little glimmering spots of light, not unlike glow worms, glancing hither and thither through the gloom, and we knew that these were the phosphorescent fish swimming about the saloon, which was now flooded from one end to the other. In an instant more I saw these tiny stars come flashing and surging up over the doorsill of my stateroom, while a plash and gurgle of unseen waters told me that the whole room was "awash." It was undoubtedly a pretty sight, but had I witnessed it in somebody else's stateroom instead of my own I should certainly have appreciated it a great deal more.

A story is told of two French epicures who were about to dine together and to make trial of a certain choice dish of vegetables, which, in compliance with their respective tastes, was to be dressed half with oil and half with butter. One of the two having omitted dressing, went to see whether his friend was ready, and found him lying lifeless on the floor, having just died of heart complaint. With one bound he was at the head of the stairs and shouted to the cooks below, "Do 'em all with oil!" On this occasion I fear I was equally selfish, for my first thought was of our portmanteaus, which were both lying upon the submerged floor. I took a flying leap from the upper berth just as Mrs. Ker scrambled out of the lower one, and in a trice we found ourselves splashing about in the dark, ankle-deep in water, dragging up the portmanteaus on to the lounge, and then snatching up at haphazard boots, cooking, books, shawls, and whatever else we could lay hands upon, with a zeal which ought to have entitled us to a medal apiece from the Humane Society.

Meanwhile the stewards had rushed to the rescue and were hard at work baling out the saloon with buckets of water, while we, having got hold of a supernumerary pail, did our "little best" to help them. Bucket after bucket was filled and emptied, and the flood was rapidly subsiding, when a fresh waterfall came roaring and foaming through the gap overhead and thundered down into the saloon, sweeping the second steward, who happened to be directly beneath it, right under the table, like a bundle of wet rags, and giving us all our work to do over again. By this time, however, the crew were at work on deck to drag a spare sail across the hole, and then to nail planks over the broken scuttle in order to keep the water out. Even with this assistance, however, it was nearly dawn before we got the saloon clear, for a third wave managed to "drop in upon us" before the barricade was completed, reminding me of the Scottish clergyman who, being interrupted by a tremendous rattle of rain upon the roof of his church as he was praying that "the plague of rain and waters might be removed," stopped short in his prayer and, looking upward, said snappishly: "Oh, Lord, this is quite ridiculous."

When morning came at last, and we ventured on deck, the scene which met our eyes might have served Verestchagin as a study for one of his delightful pictures of a ship-wrecked town. Broken timbers, shattered spars, torn cordage, iron stanchions bent and twisted like paper matches, bore grim testimony to the fury of the storm. The strong planking of the cowhouse on the starboard side of the forecastle had been literally smashed to pieces, (partially sheltered though it was,) and the cow, sorely bruised and scared out of her senses, had with difficulty been dragged aft to a safer place of refuge. The officers' quarters on deck amidships had been crushed in like eggshells, and the whole deck around them was (as the chief engineer poetically phrased it) "absolutely buttered" with leaves of torn books and magazines, splinters of wood, broken bottles, shreds of new clothes, mixed up with slippers, socks, caps, collars, and "sundries" of every kind. And in the midst of all this chaos, outstretched upon a large Indian deck-chair, with his bald brown face blanched to a sickly paleness and a bloody bandage around his right leg a little below the knee, lay our brave first officer, whose jolly laughter I had heard outside the door of my stateroom only a few hours before.

The same wave that struck down poor Mr. G. and seriously injured two of the sailors, and there was hardly a man of the whole watch who had not his mark to show. Nor were our troubles at an end yet, for the gale was still blowing almost as fiercely as ever, although the steamer was now lucky enough to keep her head to the sea instead of lying "broadside on," and was therefore much less likely than before to make good the old nautical jake, "Sometimes you see a ship, and sometimes you ship a sea." But as we looked up from our inspection of damages to sweep the horizon with our glasses, there broke forth a universal growl of surprise and vexation. And no wonder, for there on our port beam, as though by some tormenting magic, still hung like a threatening cloud the huge shadowy headlands of Cabo de Gato, or Cape de Gatte, which we had (as we rashly concluded) seen for the last time we sunset the evening before. In all those twelve hours we had not advanced one inch, and there was the provoking cape still staring us in the face as if we were spellbound. (Yes now, if we had only known it, we were spellbound, under a counter-charm of the most powerful description, which will be explained in due time.)

PHOTOGRAPHY IN WARTIME

USES MADE IN THE PAST AND YET TO BE MADE.

THE NEW GERMAN DRILL — RETIREMENT OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE —SUBSIDIARY NAVAL GUN ARMOR.

LONDON, April 6.—I have received a copy of a paper just read at the conference of the Camera Club, a society of amateur photographers who have a comfortable little house on Bedford-street, Strand. The author of the paper is Capt. A. M. Mantell of the Royal Engineers, who has ably summarized the present state of the application of photography to the art of war. Very little progress appears to have been made since the death of Mr. Baden Pritchard, formerly of the laboratory in Woolwich Arsenal, and at least one thing he had at heart has seemingly dropped out. This was an idea which he had worked out in combination with a well-known Parisian photographer, and I may briefly describe it.

The notion was to reduce the maps or surveys or sketches of a whole country on little gelatine films, fifty or more of which would easily lie in the top of a field-glass case. When required they could be placed in a light frame and read through a magnifier with a given focal distance, so that the eye would see them nearly enough to the original scale. The films were tanned so as to be water-proof, and some excellent results were got. But why the plan was not adopted in the army I have never been able to learn. Capt. Mantell, in his paper, describes the army photographic wagon, which is fitted up as a dark room, and has two cameras, one to take a picture 12 by 10 and one for a plate 7½ by 5. The latter can be sent out on muleback if needed. The cameras have each three lenses, and gelatine dry plates are, but stripping films will be, used. The printing process is the hot bath platinotype, but this will soon be superseded by the cold bath. Bromide paper also is carried for urgent cases.

Capt. Mantell gives due credit to the device described by Lieut. Reed of the United States Army in his book, "Photography Applied to Surveying." It seems that the theodolite and the level may be superseded by the camera, which, carefully leveled, takes views all round the horizon, a base being measured in the usual way. The true horizon is drawn across the negative by a mechanical arrangement in the body of the camera, and also the vertical line which represents the vertical plane containing the axis of the lens. The focal length of the lens being known, the principles of plane perspective enable the observer to calculate the vertical height of any point either above or below the datum level. In this country, it seems, the weather is generally too unfavorable for a process which has succeeded in France and America.

Balloon photography, originated twenty-seven years ago by the Northern Army before Richmond, has been and since been found useful, and will be very valuable to a besieging army, which will take views of the enemy's works and reinforcements from small balloons, which will carry cameras, and by clockwork arrangements expose in succession a number of plates. The balloon would be fitted with a valve to allow the gas to escape in such a way that the balloon sent up on the windward side of the works might fall into the lines to leeward. The difficulty with captive balloons is that they oscillate greatly, and the cord often chafes at the edge of the lens. Cameras can be sent up attached to the tails of kites, and the opening and closing of the shutters can be compassed by electricity. It seems a balloon is perfectly safe from ride over artillery fire if it is 600 to 700 yards above the ground.

Photography has recently been used to obtain a view of a rifle bullet in its flight, both in America and in Germany. The bullet is seen to be surrounded by curves, those in front being approximately hyperbolic, and those at the sides rectilineal. Behind the bullet are seen eddies. These curves are similar to the waves and eddies produced by a vessel moving through the water, or those produced by the piers of a bridge over a river flowing with considerable velocity." These curves are really waves of sound, and are only produced when the velocity of the bullet exceeds that of sound. Herr Anschütz has similarly photographed a cannon ball, the exposure being seventy-six-millionths of a second. Capt. Mantell, in almost other people, would like to know how the German savant measured seventy-six-millionths of a second! Photographs are now to be taken of men dismissed the service, so that they can be identified if they try to re-enlist. On the whole, a good deal of interest will be felt in Capt. Mantell's résumé at Willet's Point.

Col. Lonsdale Hale, late of the Engineers—whose retirement from the army has been a standing puzzle to those who know what an excellent soldier, both in theory and practice, he was, and how well he stood at Army Headquarters, on Wednesday lectured before the United Service Institution on the new drill of the German Army. But in very truth the lecture was a plea for progress in our own service. Col. Hale, by showing what the Germans had wisely done, showed what our foremost soldiers had been prevented from doing by the stupidity of the Duke of Cambridge. In a word he took the same course as I did when speaking of our new drill book before Christmas. And he showed that, now the wave of progress in drill has begun to roll, nothing can stop it. In other words, we are only at the beginning of a revolution in the method of handling men in the field. He said that his own long experience as a military instructor and his observations in other countries showed him that the officers and men who could safely be intrusted to apply principles to practice are not the majority of any army. Therefore it follows that practice must be incessant, however carefully principles may have been inculcated. It is not enough to lay down a rule and make a man get it off by heart. The only way to make him perfect is to keep him doing the work practically, until at length use has become second nature and it is easier to do right than to do wrong.

I hear from Aldershot that the number of blunders made in the new drill during a recent field day were as numerous as they were nearly incredible, and that is all the Continental tanks. Individuality is lacking never, or even in seeing where available cover exists, is said to be the exception and not the rule, and some of the men who had a keen eye for cover than the rest were nearly roused out by officers who should have been the first to commend them. Then my letter says that the officers themselves are, in many cases, oblivious of the duty assigned to them of promoting elasticity of movement. They are, too many of them at present, wont upon keeping up the dressing which is always carried too far, is now utterly wasted in field movements. I am going, one of these days, to see these things for myself and to judge whether the Col. Hale puts it. "Casting and form—have now tactically subjugated by the spirit," I fear to say sooth. I have very little faith in the application of seeing much improvement in this year's tactics when I saw many of the officers in line attack and carry positions which not one-fourth of which any man could have lived to climb—when I saw them still mounted, urging their men on at 150 yards of the muzzles of the rifles, every man of the said enemy carefully hidden in a natural trench or hillside. Of course, it is easy to see that things would not happen if there were bullets in the guns, but I fear they will not until it was too late. The truth is that the officer needs, with at least, some training in the new tactics as one can be given in peace, until he has had many years' experience of them. Many of the officers will under no circumstances

THE GROLIER, DIANE, AND POMPADOUR.

In "Bibliotheca Excellentissima," the books that have no other merit than may be attached to their bindings are classified under a sub-title of "Provenances Illustres," in black letter.

"Provenances Illustres" is not French of Paris, nor is it French of London, nor is it even catalogue French, for "books from famous libraries." A book valued for its former possessor in Paris may be called a "provenance" in a catalogue, but never a "provenance illustre," because the library that it came from or its former possessor was illustrious. "Provenance illustre" does not mean "de provenance illustre."

The "Télémaque" of Longepierre for which Brunet paid a fabulous price at the Parison sale is not a "provenance illustre" because it came from Longepierre, but because it is a celebrated book that caused the mania for "provenances" or derivations (perhaps the nearest equivalent) from famous libraries.

"Provenance" for a book from a famous library was not good enough French to be honored with admission into English. "Provenance illustre" does not apply to a single book in the "Bibliotheca Excellentissima," unless it be the imperfect Sussex folio Shakespeare, and even "de provenance illustre" would be extravagant flattery for the bleak-letter-filled books of the catalogue whose owners were so little illustrious that their names or qualifications are not known.

There are intelligent book lovers who collect fine bindings "de provenance illustre," Mr. Craig in England, Mr. Samuel P. Avery here; but if there are maniacs who gather books without regard to their owner or the sheepskin condition of their bindings, and simply because they bear the marks or possession of an illustrious personage, book lover or not, commend them to "Bibliotheca Excellentissima." It is the only auction sale catalogue that was ever made for them; it is the only bibliotheca that ever admitted ownership of books indifferent enough to be bunched in an alphabetical catalogue as "provenances d'illustres."

The ex-bibliotheca maniac, if he exists, must have, however, a sense of humor. If he collects books as others collect shoestrings or door knobs, he must have undeniable evidence to accompany his acquisitions. If anything is less interesting than a shoestring or Thackeray made yesterday, it must be a book of Grolier or Maioli-Canevari-Aldus-Hoe-Cockle-Jones-Brown shown to have been Grolier's, and in otherwise insignificant. Grolier's books were usually marked with his device in gold letters on the first cover, "Jo Grolierii et Amicorum." The books of Grolier which were not bound for him usually bore his signature at the end of the last page. He had books without device or signature.

Mr. Le Roux de Lincy, after many years of patient research, has compiled a life of Grolier and a catalogue of Grolier's books known to be extant.

One who would discover a book of Grolier not catalogued by Le Roux de Lincy would deserve a medal in Paris and the freedom of the city in London.

The Grolier collector marks on his book the number of its entry in the Le Roux de Lincy catalogue.

A Grolier book is of inestimable value. The prices depend on the condition and nature of the books, of course, but the prices are increasing sale by sale. In 1815, at the McCarthy-Reeves sale, 72l. or $1,100 was an extravagant price; at the Beckford, $1,500 was not surprising. Mr. Brayton Ives and Mr. Samuel P. Avery have Grolier books, marked with references to Le Roux de Lincy and a pedigree.

No. 574 of the Lenox library collection is described as follows: "Grolier—Novum Testamentum. * * * Excessively rare, a superb example of Grolier from the Firmin-Didot collection, and with every page of the texts ruled in carmine."

The volume is not marked with Grolier's device nor his signature, nor his earmark, nor anything that is Grolier's. It is not in the Le Roux de Lincy catalogue. In the appendix to his "Recherches sur Jean Grolier" Mr. Le Roux de Lincy names two books of the Firmin-Didot collection that were Grolier's. The "Novum Testamentum" is not one of them.

No. 555, "Henri II. and Diane de Poitiers," is of inestimable value—because it is ugly, and that is a great rarity in books of Diane de Poitiers, and because it is a small quarto, and most books of Diane de Poitiers were folios—it it has the mark of the Bibliotheca Colbertina or of the Duc de la Vallière Library, wherein possessed most of Diane's books. It apparently has neither. It takes the space of a leaf in the catalogue, but does not refer to its number in the Pierre Gaudouin catalogue (No. 42,884 of the Mazarin collection) of the Château d'Anet Library. And it does not appear in the list made from that catalogue of Quentin-Bauchart's "Les Femmes Bibliophiles."

No. 576, the "Pompadour," a "12mo in mottled calf, gilt, red edges," is, perhaps, too insignificant to appear in the Quentin-Bauchart list, but No. 565, "Marie Antoinette," and No. 567, "Duchesse de Berri," in morocco, are not in Quentin-Bauchart.

Nos. 583 to 596 are "provenances illustres" of nondescript libraries and collectors.

It does not follow because a book is marked with the arms of Napoleon III. that it is "Napoleon the Third's copy," and neither Napoleon and Eugénie nor Louis Philippe could confer the least value upon any book, for they never gave evidence of interest in bibliomania. On the contrary, it was Louis Philippe who let the Comtesse d'Artois collection, containing valuable books of Marie Leczinska, go for naught at auction in 1840, and Napoleon III. who committed that monument to bad taste in book-making entitled "Jules César."

A BOMB THROWN IN A CHURCH.

Borne Dispatch to the London Daily News.

At the Church of San Carlo this morning, while a sermon was being preached by Padre Agostino, the famous Franciscan monk, a bomb was thrown from behind the high altar into the body of the church. It burst, causing an indescribable panic in the dense crowd which filled the building. The carabineri were instantly on the spot and formed a circle round the altar. Several arrests were made. There was a general rush for the door, the ralling of dogs in their efforts to escape. The explosion made the whole church shake. For a few moments after the occurrence Padre Agostino left all preaching, but then finished the sermon with the greatest calmness. In addition a company of soldiers arrived, forming down the Corso with fixed bayonets, and occupied the square in front of the church, and Padre Agostino, after the sermon, left the church without any further molestation. This incident is deeply resented by the press and especially the Liberal papers.

AN APPEAL FOR JOHN LEECH'S SISTERS.

London Letter to the Manchester Guardian.

Considering the enormous amount of popularity of John Leech's political and numerous sketches, it has several remarkably different to interest the public in the case of his sisters. Some weeks ago I told you that these ladies, who have supported themselves for many years by keeping schools, have been reduced by a combination of causes quite beyond their control to a very embarrassed condition. An attempt has been made to raise a fund for them, and I am glad to say that it has been successful beyond my expectations. The list is headed by the Queen, who has given £100, and the Prince of Wales, who has given £50. Among the subscribers are Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Granville, Lord Salisbury, Lord Derby, Lord Hartington, Lord Rosebery, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Cairns, Lord Selborne, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Northbrook, Lord Lytton, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Dufferin, Lord Ripon, Lord Kimberley, Lord Spencer, Lord Aberdare, Lord Coleridge, Lord Bramwell, Lord Penzance, Lord Justice James, Lord Justice Mellish, Lord Justice Baggallay, Lord Justice Cotton, Lord Justice Bowen, Lord Justice Fry, Lord Justice Lindley, Lord Justice Brett, Lord Justice Thesiger, Lord Justice Lush, Lord Justice Holker, Lord Justice Jessel, Lord Justice Hall, Lord Justice Amphlett, Lord Justice Grove, Lord Justice Denman, Lord Justice Archibald, Lord Justice Quain, Lord Justice Barry, Lord Justice Keating, Lord Justice Mellor, Lord Justice Lopes

CURRENT LITERATURE

SIXTY AND SIX; OR, A FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.

Foue, delicium meum.—MARTIAL.

Light of the morning,
Darling of dawning,
Blithe little, lithe little daughter of mine
While with thee roaming
Here I'm exhuming
Sixty of my years for six years like thine.
Time cannot vie with thee,
Lightly I fly with thee,
Gay as the thistledown over the lea;
Life is all magic,
Comic or tragic,
Played as then played it daily with me.

Floating and ringing
Thy merry singing
Comes when the light comes, like that of the birds.
List to the play of it!
That is the way of it!
All's in the music and naught in the words—
Glad or grief-laden,
Schubert or Haydn,
Ballad of Erin or merry Scotch lay,
Like an evangel
Some baby angel
Brought from sky nursery stealing away.

Surely I know it,
Artist nor poet
Guesses my treasure of jubilant hours.
Sorrows, what are they?
Nearer or far, they
Vanish in sunshine, like dew from the flowers.
Years, I am glad of them!
Would that I had of them
More and yet more, while thus mingled with thine.
Are, I make light of it!
Fear not the sight of it,
Time's but our playmate, whose toys are divine.
THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.
—*The Century.*

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

The cry goes up from hearts that bleed,
Goes up in every nation:
In this half Europe bitter need,
In that half sheer starvation!
Crops fail, and taxes press full sore
Upon the poor man's shoulders;
But one thing waxes more and more,
The multitude of soldiers.

And debt increases fast as well
To pay for warlike trifles,
Powder and cannon, shot and shell,
And new repeating rifles.
Still gape the Governments for gold
To get them guns and raiment;
The poor for pay are bought and sold,
The rich kick at the payment.

J. L. JAYNES.
—*Translated from Georg Herwegh.*

THUNDERBOLT.

In the "good old times"—by which I mean the days when we were young—two or three of us, young bushmen, were staying at Wyalla, the head station of a neighbor, on the marches of Queensland and New South Wales, and thoroughly enjoying the hospitality of our kindest of hostesses, a lady who commanded the allegiance of every young fellow for fifty miles round. Ladies were few and far between in the bush in those days, and Mrs. Kaye had at her call a troop of dashing light horsemen, her neighbors and liege vassals, who would have ridden fast and far at her behest.

Railways were afar off in the "good old times," and the screech of the locomotive had then never scared the wild cattle in the granite ranges, nor had the electric telegraph stridden over the great gray plains with its long stilts, nor played strange music on its Æolian harp for the lonely shepherd to wonder at. A journey to Sydney was an affair of a week's hard travelling, and not to be undertaken lightly.

On this occasion a friend and chum of mine and I were riding down country together on our way to Maitland, thence meaning to take a boat for Sydney, and we were halting our first night at Kaye's Wyalla station. Half a dozen of us were sitting in the wide verandah, after tea, watching the violet light fade from the great ranges of mountains visible to the eastward, across the plain at our feet, and I had announced my intention of buying a buggy and harness in Sydney and driving back the two horses which I was riding down country. When, as in duty bound, I asked Mrs. Kaye what commissions I could do for her in Sydney, her lord and master, from behind his big pipe, warned me:

"Don't be too rash, young man! You may be taken at your word and have more on your hands than you might bargain for."

"No fear!" quoth I, loyally.

"Well, you are a good boy," said Mrs. Kaye. "I have a commission. There is something I want very much. But it will be too much trouble; you will not care to do it for me."

So of course I vowed that nothing could possibly be too hot or too heavy for me to bring up country if by so doing I might please my hostess.

"Well, then, bring me up a housemaid."

"What! A young woman? How on earth am I to get hold of one?"

"Oh, you foolish fellow! Why, go to the Immigration Depot, of course, and hire one."

Evidently my host was right, and I had been just a little rash.

"But, Mrs. Kaye, how am I to choose one? What do I know about housemaids?"

"Oh, just bring me up the prettiest girl you can see among them—a nice-looking one. I am sure you know what I mean."

"Why, she'll be married in a month, like the last one," says some one.

"Oh, no! The last one squinted. It is only plain women who marry the first man who asks them; the pretty ones are much more particular, they are used to being made love to. If Mr. G will bring me up a pretty girl, she will turn up her nose at anything short of an overseer; very likely set her cap at one of you young gentlemen. Besides, all the men on the station will be courting her, and there is safety in numbers. I have tried ugly ones until I am tired; they will marry anybody, and never last me any time at all."

So, under promise of reward, and having to endure chaff from the mankind present, I engaged to hire and bring up country a servant maid for Mrs. Kaye of Wyalla. We made an early start next morning, my friend and I, each with a spare horse, making long journeys over mountain and plain, by Glen Innes to Tamworth, and across the great Liverpool Range to Murrurundi, whence by rail to Maitland. On the evening of the fifth day from Wyalla we were steaming between the towering black cliffs which form the magnificent entrance to Sydney Harbor. Off Fort Macquarrie we passed a beautiful London ship just coming to anchor. We knew by the rows of heads which lined her bulwarks that she was full of immigrants, and I was vividly reminded of Mrs. Kaye's commission.

Once housed at the club, we scarcely knew what first to do, the excitement and thirl of Sydney was so pleasant to us. However, we bought some out tobacco and paid a visit to the outfitters, who, of course, knew exactly what we wanted and guaranteed to renew our respectability of appearance in a miraculously short time. Seasons were good in the "good old times," tallow "up," and cattle, both fat and store, in request, so of course my agents were delighted to see me and forthwith asked me to dinner. At my friend's pretty house down at Rose Bay I sat at dinner next to a charming young matron, who, as Sydney matrons often were in the "good old times" to bachelor squatters fresh from the bush, was very kind to me; listened to my perplexities about Mrs. Kaye's commission, laughed at her theory about pretty handmaidens and their matrimonial ambitions, and volunteered to go with me to the depot and select a "Mopsa" who should fulfill the necessary conditions.

My friend was the wife of a Government official, and as such enjoyed certain privileges not granted to the "General." So next morning saw me at the depot with my chaperon, where, certain ceremonies having been gone through in the office, we were presented to the matron of the newly-arrived ship—a genial dame on whose broad back the weight of responsibility, in the shape of four or five score young women, for the next few days or weeks had not perceptibly left a mark. Half a lot of them were pretty girls or figured in a picture of Hood's "Song of the Shirt."

All looked fat and healthy after four months of close, the usual condition of newly-landed immigrants; but the Sydney mosquitoes had had notes of their arrival, and had feasted on fresh and healthy British blood. So the poor girls, for whom a paternal Government does not provide mosquito nets, were one and all disfigured by the winged tormentors. Half a dozen young women who were reported willing to face the unknown perils of the bush were trotted out for our inspection in a most unromantic manner, and a tall, fair, handsome, shy English girl of two or three and twenty was bound over by mysterious decrements to meet me at a certain time and place, and, under my charge, to proceed to Wyalla, transport for her "boxes" being duly arranged for. And that was my first introduction to Mary Lawson.

Then, with many thanks to my fair friend, away sped I, on business I understood much better than that of hiring housemaids—to wit, the buying of what we Australians call a buggy, but what is known in the States as a wagon, or buckboard—four light wheels, all about the same height, a perch, a shallow tray and splashboard, mounted on fore and aft springs, on which lie a seat for two; the whole as light, tough, and elastic as a skillful combination of mild steel, hickory, and leather, can be made to be, and the best vehicle yet devised for traveling over the complication of ruts, rocks, and roots which are known as roads in the Australian bush. Mine was an "Abbott," newly imported from Concord, N. H."—not a cheap article by any means, but a very good one. And a week afterward—my visit to Sydney too soon over, for I had sold a thousand head of store cattle to a Victoria man, to be mustered and delivered a hundred miles down the road, and had not many weeks to do it in—I was on my way home, with Mrs. Kaye's housemaid by my side, in the buggy.

I had driven one of my horses myself; about the other there existed a tradition, on the station, that some one had once seen him in harness. He certainly, at first starting, seemed to have forgotten his early experiences. My companion, however, treated his eccentricities as a matter of course, merely remarking that she was used to horses. It was evident that she had good nerves. The young woman indulged in one good cry during the journey, much to my alarm, but, otherwise, took the many strange sights and sounds she saw and heard very quietly. She spoke good English, and seemed nice in her ways, and was, she told me, the daughter of a Devonshire farmer and cattle dealer, and after her parent's death had been for a while in service in London.

Jim Curtis, the Wyalla stockman, met us, fifty miles down the road, with fresh horses, and I handed over my charge to Mrs. Kaye, after a prosperous journey. Jim was a fine, tall, handsome young fellow, a type of an Australian "Cornstalk," slim and broad-shouldered, with curling fair beard and hair and good-tempered eyes. A splendid rider and horse breaker, a real good stockman, either in the bush or in the yard, he was well liked everywhere, and a model to be imitated by all the Jackaroos and new chums in the district. And, in clean white shirt and moleskin trousers, neat boots, and little cabbage-tree hat, with his handsome brown face and perfect seat on horseback, he looked the beau ideal of a daring stockman, and was celebrated for various exploits among cattle and horses. Indeed, it needed a good man to follow him among ranges or in scrub or to "back up" to him after a mob of wild cattle. Jim was the son of a small farmer, Singleton way; his father and mother had probably both come to the colony "under Government," as the phrase used to be.

Well, to shorten my story, I went home, mustered my cattle, and, in a couple of months' time, again found myself a guest at Wyalla. I, of course, inquired for and saw my housemaid; she had recovered from her mosquito bites, and was undeniably a very handsome girl. Mrs. Kaye liked her, and praised me for the way in which I had executed her commission. The next news that I heard, some months later, of Mary Lawson was that she was engaged to be married to Jim Curtis, but the event was not to come off until "after shearing," an interval of some months. Then came evil tidings. Jim had got mixed up with some horse-dealing transactions, had yielded to the temptations to which all stockmen are exposed where stray horses abound, had been tried for horse stealing, and had been convicted of "illegal possession" of a certain mare and foal, which is about the utmost of which a bush jury will find a man guilty. So Curtis, instead of marrying the pretty new chum, had before him the prospect of nine months' imprisonment in Berrima Jail.

My friends at Wyalla, where Jim was a favorite, were very sorry for him. Here was a young fellow's whole life ruined for what might only have been a case of "selidering," or a mistake about a brand; and here, too, was Mrs. Kaye's favorite parlormaid crying her eyes out for her lover, and vowing that she would marry no one as soon as he came out of prison. About that time a sort of epidemic of bushranging, or robbery under arms, had set in. Peisley, Gardener, Morgan, the Clarkes, and many others had made the country ring with their desperate deeds. Many men had been shot, and robbery under arms had been made a capital offense. In the partially-settled districts of New South Wales there was growing up a class of young men, many of them of convict blood, lawless, and very ignorant, preferring an idle life, of the nature of a horse planting or downright horse and cattle stealing to steady work. From this to bushranging is but a step, and to such young men these brigands seemed heroes.

These men were good bushmen, splendid horsemen, and were sympathized with by the small settlers, many of whom have a hereditary hatred of a policeman. To inform against these men was to court death, and they flung about their stolen sovereigns with lavish recklessness.

When a bushranger said to a man, "Bail up, you, or I'll shoot you," he meant what he said, and often did it. Thus the terror they inspired was great and their example contagious. Banks, gold escorts, mails, stations, and travelers had been stuck up without number, and the robbers seemed to have the gift of fern-seed, and there was a certain amount of uneasiness pervading our district, though as yet we were free from molestation.

About twelve months after Jim Curtis's trial we heard that he had been seen about Wyalla, outside the station. And news came, too, that Mary Lawson had left Mrs. Kaye's employment rather suddenly, and that lady had little doubt that the girl intended to carry out her intentions of marrying the dashing ex-stockman, despite all that had happened. But we visitors at Wyalla had soon more important matters to discuss than the vagaries of a servant girl. Bushrangers were here in our midst. Mail after mail had been stuck up and robbed on both sides of the border, the robbers being a tall man and a boy; and, as a climax, a bank had been entered, in broad day, in the main street of a neighboring township; two men had walked in, bailed up the accountant with a revolver, found the manager in his bath, and, without giving him time to dress, made him open the safe and hand over a hundred pounds in notes and gold, the while a boy had guarded the door and a boy stood holding the horses in the street. Then the party had vanished into the air, leaving not a trace behind. The leader of the gang became known as Thunderbolt; the name was in the mouths of great and small, and man who had seen him said that Thunderbolt was no other than Jim Curtis, late stockman at Wyalla.

Some time had elapsed since these events, three months or so, during which we had heard little of the bushrangers. Many people thought that they had cleared out of the country, which was patroled in all directions by mounted police belonging both to New South Wales and Queensland—the latter reinforced by black trackers from the border lands, wild fellows, keen as kangaroo dogs, but uncontrollable except by their own officers. Still, Horse disappeared mysteriously, and Thunderbolt and his boy were said to have been seen at different and relatively far distant points.

One blazing hot afternoon at the end of that Summer I was riding quietly along a mountain track. It was so hot that the very flies had ceased from troubling my horse and myself, and the shell crows, perched in a tree near the carcass of a dead bullock, were sitting with open beaks and drooping wings. I was overtaken by a couple of police troopers, two dragoon like fellows, with a trooper's horse apiece, and we rode together very pleasantly. One of them, Mahone by name, a Tasmanian, and tall of the Irish constabulary, knew well

pipes, had a drink of cool water from the water bottle hanging by my saddle, just covering their mustaches on my flask, and, in short, behaved as fellow-travelers should. Of course we talked about the bushrangers, and I told me that they had taken a man who they were tolerably sure had been a mate of Thunderbolt's on the occasion of the bank robbery; he was in possession of stolen horses, and had a suspicious number of sovereigns about him; but as to Thunderbolt himself, they were at fault. The small free selectors and farmers would not, or dared not, give any information, the bush telegraph was actively at work, Thunderbolt and his boy were in all probability comfortably hidden somewhere on the ranges, certain of timely information should the police get upon their track. I said little of the events of that day, but I noted that the manner of our two horses tied to the rail.

A shout from the Sergeant, "Come on, Sir, in the Queen's name," and away we three went after them, thundering down the road, round the corner of the paddock fence, over the steep bank of the creek, into the thick scrub on its far bank, crashing through it, and up the rough side of the hill beyond. As the two raced over the bald ridge we saw the man, against the sky line, throw out his hand, and the boy swerved off to the right; we never saw him again that day.

And then began a furious chase—a race for life and death. Hard riders we all were in those days, hard riders after wild scrub cattle and wilder horses, through thick bush and over ranges, by sunlight and by moonlight; but never such a ride rode I as that afternoon, after a man. I seemed to feel the frantic pace in which a horse will gallop until he drops in pursuit of his fellow-horses.

We well knew that our horses could not keep up the pace at which we were going; we knew that the man we were hunting was familiar with every yard of the wild country we were riding over; we knew that he was trying for his life and would fight for it; but we rode as the huntsman rides who has ridden after a savage beast, his prey, scrambling up hills, clattering down declivities at reckless pace—for we were following the best stockman on that country side—our horses blundering over stones and logs, my leader still ahead of me; over ridge and down gully we galloped, the Sergeant never losing sight of the bushranger, and I keeping well up.

Once we came down a slide made by the timber-getters to send down their logs from the top of the range to the saw pits in the gully below, our horses fairly sitting on their haunches and blundering down amid a shower of stones. Then the race went on through a thick acacia scrub, the yellow flowers powdering us as we crashed through with gold-colored dust, and up a stony ridge thick with quaint, feathery-topped "blackboy" trees we struggled with beaten horses, the bushranger three hundred yards ahead, and I could see the trooper striving to release his pistol from the holster in which it seemed entangled.

As the two disappeared over the ridge, my blown horse came down, giving me a nasty fall among the stones and getting away from me in the scramble. But as I picked myself up, I heard that which made me forget my bruises—a pistol-shot sounded quite close to me, and as I ran over the the ridge I saw a sight not easily to be forgotten. The low hill fell steeply down to a little chain of water holes a hundred yards below me. In one of these—across which a tree had fallen—up to his waist in water, stood Thunderbolt, his hat hanging by the chin-strap on the back of his neck, watching intently, pistol in hand.

Out from a little patch of black wattle rode the Sergeant, flinging himself from the saddle, his drawn revolver smoking at the muzzle. He went scrambling down the steep bank, almost on the top of the man at bay, and as I ran down the hill I heard a shout: "McKean! remember your wife and children! your wife and children!" But the Sergeant never stopped. Two bright flashes through the gathering dusk from behind the log, followed by a tremendous splash as the policeman jumped into the water hole, firing his pistol as he did so within a yard of the bushranger's breast. Then the latter fell slowly forward across the log, without a sound, spreading out his hands and there lying still, his pistol slipping into the water.

As the echo of the shot died away among the hills I rushed down, breathless, meeting McKean as he staggered out of the water, exhausted, and gasping: "Is he dead? Is he dead?"

I helped the Sergeant up the slippery bank and saw that he was hit. One of Thunderbolt's bullets had passed under his arm, just grazing the rib and cutting his jumper and shirt. Lucky for me that it was so, for had the Sergeant been hit, who was unarmed, must have beaten her ignominious retreat.

As soon as we had got him this we pulled the dead man out of the water and laid him on the bank; the big Government bullet had caught him fair in the middle of the chest and gone clean through him, and the pistol had been fired so close that the powder had set his shirt on fire. Poor Jim Curtis's dead face had no look upon it either of pain or fear, only a slight expression of astonishment; his beard and hair were powdered with the yellow dust of the wattle flowers.

It was nearly dark as we caught our tired horses. McKean said that he was closing with his man, though his mare was nearly done, when the poor old Doctor stopped and, whipping out a pistol, fired at him sometimes when, mortally distressed. Thunderbolt turned his head, threw the water back his face and the Sergeant, shot the old horse, as he passed him, to cut off his enemy's chance of rescue.

I was very sorry for the poor old horse. He must have done a severe journey that day, or we should never have caught our man. And we were, both of us, anything but intelligent as we led our horses slowly back through the bright moonlight, soon hearing the "coo-ee" of a party which, with our pack-horses, came to search of us. The Sergeant was carried across on one of the horses, and I rode on ahead to the station to tell the news. It was a ride never to be forgotten. The moon was in its full splendor, and every rock, every bush, every tree stood out clear and sharp, as in the daytime, looking unreal and weird in the white light. Once I came upon a native camp, and the dusky inhabitants, men, women, and children, rushed out, yelling and gesticulating, and shaking their spears at me, thinking, no doubt, that I was a ghost. Once I startled a mob of cattle, which went off, with a thundering rush and clatter of horns, into the darkness. Once I came upon a solitary native, sitting by a fire under a big tree on the bank of the creek.

And the boy? His history is soon told. Peter White's history of Thunderbolt's first exploit is the fact that the bushranger had walked quietly into the bar and informed Peter as to who he was—which was superfluous as Peter knew him well—showing a revolver by way of credential. After having a drink Thunderbolt ordered White to pack up a lot of slops and grocery, including, to the publican's consternation, some woman's stockings and other female belongings, and had handed out one parcel to the boy, who, pistol in hand, was minding the horses and keeping guard outside. As for the two or three men about the place, they had far too much respect for revolvers and pistols and sympathy for the robbers of their bank to lend him the slightest assistance. Then our arrival changed the aspect of affairs and I have tried to describe what ensued.

Not many days after all these things had happened there came in one night to the homestead of a New-England sheep station, not very far—as distances are reckoned in the bush—from the scene of the bushranger's death, an old shepherd, a crabbed and ancient relic of convict days, who was shepherding a flock near the foot of the main range. This old fellow went to the store where he, after the manner of shepherds, invested in tobacco, boots, soap, Holloway's pills, and other commodities popular among those who follow sheep, offering to the astonishment of the lookers-on who was acting storekeeper, to pay for the same in gold. And when the elder man was questioned by the youngest as to where he had obtained coins so rarely seen in station stores, the elder replied with the aphorism that "them as axes too questions gets told no lies."

However, a glass of rum exhibited by the master, elicited, in conversation, the fact that that morning a young chap had ridden up to the old man, out on his run, given him some money, and "bounced him" into going into the head station, some fourteen miles away, telling him to be sure and bring out a newspaper and "news about the 'rangers," the young fellow promising to look after the sheep in the meanwhile. "I axed him why he didn't go himself," said the old man; "but he just eye and chucks me two quid, and tells me to mind my own business and look alive."

The old man was given a newspaper and was off before daylight. A note was sent to the nearest Inspector of Police.

The Inspector, with the wounded Sergeant and a trooper, called at our place on his way to see into the matter, and I, pretty sure that we were on the track of the bushranger's boy, consented to accompany him, and took with me two mounted black boys—good trackers.

Arrived at the sheep station where the boy had been seen, we had but little difficulty in picking up the track of a shod horse, which led us deep into the heart of the mountains, deep among gullies—which bore marks of being filled with snow in Winter—and over stony ground, where the boys were sometimes at fault.

We camped upon the track that night, serenaded by wild dogs. Next day the boys pursued out the iron-shod tracks slowly, sometimes over very bad ground, until, in a gully deep among hills, we found the track of hobbled horses; further on, the horses themselves. At the end of the steep, blind gully was a wall of rock, under which an old log stockyard, patched up newly, and probably originally erected by cattle stealers; close to it a small hut of slabs and bark, with the usual big chimney at the end. The door, made of green hide, was closed; no smoke came from the chimney; nor was there any sign of life or sound of living thing to be seen or heard about the silent place, save that, close to the door, a saddle lay propped against the slabs, and fresh horse tracks were plentiful about the yard.

Cautiously and quietly we rode up. No man who expect to see strange things—they know best what usually punished open the door of the hut, which was fastened slightly with a peg, bush fashion, and presently I saw, lying on the low couch, a figure covered to the chin with a white blanket, a fair-haired corpse, the calm, waxen face, the face of her who had been Mrs. Kaye's pretty handmaiden, my fellow-traveler from Sydney, Jim Curtis's sweetheart or wife, Thunderbolt's boy—poor Mary Lawson. A newspaper lay upon the floor, and on the little bark table near her was a leaden ink bottle and a pannikin.

We buried her hard by, under a carrajong tree, in the lonely New-England mountain range.—*All the Year Round.*

EMIN BEY.—Originally a German Jew devoted to science and investigation, he has become in reality an independent sovereign, and having turned Musulman he rules the great region intrusted to him with absolute authority. His thirteen hundred black regulars have settled and married in the land, and will never, he says, return to Egypt by their own consent. He himself lives like an Asiatic, which, no doubt, by blood he is; and he has formed a negro army so well disciplined that it has defeated even the fanatic soldiers sent from Khartoum. He has herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, his supplies of grain are more than ample, and he is accumulating a stock of ivory which, if the road to the northward ever opens, may bring him great wealth in the European sense. He is, in truth, an African sovereign, and as his authority consolidates itself, and that of the Mahdi dies away under the blows it is sustaining from the westward, he may hope to stretch his dominion from the Albert Nyanza northward to Khartoum. Having renounced Judaism and quitted civilisation for years, he can be little tempted to quit that position and return to the less varied life of an almost penniless student of natural history in Berlin. There is no reason to doubt his statement that he will never desert his followers, and that if he leaves his kingdom he will carry with him 3,000 souls, thousands of them women and children. To march southward with that cavalcade, through the awful forest of the Aruwhimi to the Congo, or eastward to the Zanzibar coast, would be a desperate attempt, nor is there anything to be expected from the settlement which, if he retreats, he must form in some new region, to draw him from the banks of the Nile, where he is a Prince, and whence he may in time communicate easily with Germany by the Suakin route. European journalists, in discussing such a personage, are apt to assume that a cultivated European must always be longing for Europe, and this was clearly Stanley's own idea; but we doubt if that is always the case. Almost all Europeans detest the tropics; but every now and then, in India, in Cambodia, in China, and in tropical America, a European is to be found whom nothing would induce to return to the tamer life of Europe, and who finds in the society of the inferior races a never-ending charm. Naturalist has always been a occupation for his intellect, power has attractions for all strong minds, and Emin Pasha, though, if we may trust a biography which has every sign of truth, he has joined the long list of renegades from a higher to a lower faith—for though Judaism is not Christianity, it is a loftier faith than Islam—may feel that in partly civilizing a great African kingdom he is doing a great work. That is the impression we derive from his own account in the latest letters published, and there is no reason why it should not be true. We are not all alike, or all convinced that fifty years of Europe is better than a cycle of Cathay; and to found a dynasty on the Upper Nile may seem to Emin Pasha far more attractive work than to lecture in a university which has forgotten him on tropical beasts and birds. Anyhow, he has, when Stanley left him, elected to stay where he is, one of the most noteworthy figures which even this age of separate personages has produced. Savants are common enough, and savants with a love of exploration, but the adventurer who obtains a crown, or the power of a crowned head over a defined territory, is rare.—*The Spectator.*

UNDINE, THE SWAZIE KING.—A beautiful young wife of the King's had in some innocent way displeased him. The order was given to smell her out, and the witch doctors did their horrible work. Executioners were told off, and they were sent out to the young wife to tell her of her sentence. She dressed herself in her best ornaments, and determined to appear before the King in my "Good-bye." She had been the cause of his displeasure, and the sweetness of a child and she resolved to speak to him once more. Every witch, accused, looking upon the King, was struck dead. Undine, the young wife, came before the King, and, looking him in the face, said, "Good-bye!" Then she walked quietly down to the river, and, stooping, drank of the water. Then she walked quietly back to

there is another reason for this. They are the most lifeless, unenergetic people I have ever seen. I speak of the mass not of the individual. Eight inches of rain would be a large yearly average with no certainty of that during any given year; yet these enterprising Welshmen, dependent entirely upon wheat for their support, remained for nearly fifteen years before considering the advisability of irrigating. The idea is said to have finally been suggested by a Frenchman. I do verily believe that some of these St. Davidians would see their crops go to waste while they stopped to dicker over 5 cents. The soil in the valley is so rich that, when watered, it will in places produce the incredible amount of two tons of wheat to the acre. It will average one ton per acre throughout. Years in which the Lord sends rain upon that part of the earth an immense crop is reaped. When the Lord fails to perform this service the Welshman go in debt to the stores on the prospect of the next year's yield. Like the poor Newfoundland fishermen, they are always a year behindhand—trusting to this season's crop for the payment of last year's debt. Through this arrangement the stores become the owners of most of the grain, and by receiving it as payment make a double profit. Quite a large body of the people had formed themselves into a co-operative society and intended to crush the stores for what was considered robbery in overcharging.

The few mills in the colony ground coarse flour and not enough of that. White flour came from Buenos Ayres, as did what few vegetables were consumed. Not a dozen people in the place raised enough garden truck for their own use. The irrigating of the valley was progressing very slowly.

The colony boasts two towns—Tre-Rawson, about four miles above the mouth of the river, and Gayman, much higher up. The former is situated on both banks of the river and supports a ferry, consisting of a skiff manned by one boatman. A little to the southward of this town stand the brick and stone pedestals erected by the Frenchmen on which to mount instruments, monuments of their visit in 1874 for the observation of the transit of Venus.

The morning after my arrival in Tre-Rawson I went to look up a man to whom I had a letter. I found he had gone to his farm some twelve miles up the country, where I traveled the same day. An old man whom I met kept me company till our ways diverged, when he extended a cordial invitation to go to his house, but a few miles further on, that he might have the pleasure of regaling me on the inevitable tea. Having been compelled to absorb eight cups of that soul-inspiring beverage since noon, and feeling then like unto a tannic acid factory, I was obliged to decline the well-meant invitation; yet was I forced to drink six more before slumbering and did not die, thus demonstrating the possible endurance of nature against even fourteen cups of Welsh nectar.

About 4 o'clock I reached the farm with an unwritable name and was welcomed with tea. As it happened to be Saturday my newly-formed acquaintance returned home and insisted on my becoming his guest. He was one of the original few who had come out in 1865, and father of the first Welsh child born thereabout, in honor of whom are named the hills before mentioned. He was a strong opponent of Mr. Lewis Jones, and especially of a railway in which that gentleman was endeavoring to interest old country capitalists on the strength of a grant of land a league in width on either side of the track and some geological specimens. This road was to have been run through the district before noted as not containing a drop of water except at the river end. The utility of the road was extremely doubtful, but a large grant of land is an alluring bait to Old World folks. Several of Mr. Jones's strongest opponents assured me that his gift of speech and power of transmitting his own convictions to other people's minds were so great that they were afraid to argue with him lest he might cause them to conclude that black really was white. This being the case it is not to be wondered at that he should carry with him a delightful and refreshing mass of greenness, simplicity, stupidity, and ignorance such as cannot be met with every day.

I tarried with my recently-made friends until the Monday following my arrival, when I returned to New-Bay, a most pleasanter journey than the preceding one. On Tuesday morning we left Port Madryn, passed down the coast to the mouth of the river, and anchored in front. The following day my Welsh-Brazilian family landed, but owing to the low state of the tides the vessel was unable to enter the river for several days.

On Thursday, suspecting a southwester, I determined, in the event of its coming on to blow, to depart from off those coasts entirely. Seeing some people on an old wreck directly abreast the ship, I swam ashore through the surf and asked the man to go to the village and notify the people that under such and such circumstances I would leave. This independent gentleman informed me that he lived far up the valley, but was in the habit of bringing his family to the seashore each year to benefit by the salt air. Some of the rags these people had on would have eclipsed a pebble of dirt and dilapidation the dress of a Southern darky's mama if that be possible. They showed me the villa they occupied when at the seaside, and a lovely little cot it was, situated on the bank of the river hard by its disembocation. Its occupants may have suffered a little inconvenience from a dearth of doors and windows. Openings there were in plenty, and the roof let in the sunshine and the rain when this latter was pleased to fall. The mansion itself was at least a third full of sand, but this formed a bed for these excellent creatures, and furniture to their innocent simplicity would have been a useless luxury. On Friday evening we succeeded in getting into the river through the favor of wind, tide, and weather. People from all over the settlement called upon me, though whether they really came to see me or the vessel I could never quite make out. They would converse and get my opinions on every conceivable subject, and afterward I was sure to find myself credited with some very queer statements.

Hunting was also first-rate, and the hunting equipments were works of art. The saddle gear consisted of sheepskins, granny bags, old blankets, or anything else that would tend to diminish possible inconvenience occasioned by the two close proximity of the horses' backbones. Among fifteen or twenty huntsmen there might appear two or three saddles. Some of the horses had been trained by the Pehuelches Indians, whose steeds are distinguishable by having one ear split in two. Such a horse needs but to see the game and his rider has little more to concern himself with except the surest method of remaining on his back. Those horses, if left to their own devices, (as they should be in hunting,) never go over an obstacle, but dodge around it with the quickness of lightning, darting now to left and now to right with such marvelous rapidity that even a good rider, unaccustomed to this mode of progression, may easily find himself in contact with mother earth, especially if he has been obliged to ride a sluggish characteristic cattle substitute. The hares are larger than a jack rabbit and make fine coursing, as do also the fores, the hunting of which is little else than coursing. The running down of the ostrich or guanaco is a much longer "drive", and gives a chance for the display of skill in throwing the balls when close enough to the game.

There is a dear little creature flourishing in abundance along the east coast of Patagonia which is also hunted a great deal. He deserves special mention owing to his eminent social qualifications and the deep impressions he makes upon one's sensibilities. He is untiring in his attentions, keeping himself ever present in your thoughts, and, waking or sleeping, is at hand to minister unto rich and poor without distinction. I refer to the *pulex irritans*, known and described in the ordinary vernacular of this country as the flea. Not one nor a dozen; in the summer months he literally swarms.

Among the up-valley dwellers meat was quite a rarity. I ventured to allude to it, in case, however, the matter of little consequence, since they are well and strong. Tea and bread and butter constitute the staple commodities of drink and food. When going a journey the few articles necessary to a Welsh feast are carried along, stoppages being made at the houses on the road for the needful preparation as feelings may dictate. In the case of travelers unaccustomed to this frugal diet it may be easily imagined that endless feasts present themselves.

Good luck to you! Meat of wheat, tea, buns, and bread and butter; where insapa-

NEW PUBLICATIONS

AN AMERICAN ON FRANCE.

FRENCH TRAITS. By W. C. Brownell. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1889.

Absolute impartiality by a writer of one nation in the treatment of another is perhaps out of reach in a comparative criticism of the two. That Mr. Brownell has made a remarkably successful approximation to it, and that in doing so he has produced a work that is a positive and honorable addition to the literature of his own country, nobody will dispute who has read the papers of which this volume is composed as they have appeared in various periodicals. Undoubtedly they gain by collection, although by the nature of the case a series of studies like these cannot attain completeness. Each deals with an aspect of a national or "ethnic" spirit of which the aspects are as numerous as the manifestations, that is to say are innumerable. But the impression of unity does not involve completeness, and the studies not only reflect light on each other when they are brought together, but each brings out more clearly the central and controlling "French trait" to which the critic directly or indirectly refers all the differences he notes between the civilization he considers and that which he represents.

This trait forms the express topic of the first paper of the volume, "The Social Instinct," and it is developed and dwelt upon and carried into detail in the papers that follow. The titles of these show the interest of their subjects to intelligent readers, for they are subjects upon which every intelligent reader has instituted his own reflections, even when they have proceeded from a basis of observation much too narrow to make them satisfactory to the reflector himself. Who that thinks about anything has not thought about such "French traits" as "Morality," "Intelligence," "Sense and Sentiment," "Manners," "Women," "The Art Instinct," "The Provincial Spirit," and "Democracy"? Upon each of these Mr. Brownell has something to say that must be found stimulating and suggestive by those who have studied it most, and who are most familiar with what has been said upon a subject that has been a theme of English and French writers since the English and the French languages began to have their several literatures.

The thesis of the book being thus the prevalence and predominance of the social instinct in France, it follows that France is the country of which it is truest that "the individual withers and the world is more and more." The social condition that results is quite separable from a bureaucratic suppression of individual initiative. Though that also is by no means unfamiliar in French annals, it is quite as strongly marked in Teutonic countries in which the social instinct is much weaker, and in which the development of individuality to the point of eccentricity is rather encouraged than discountenanced by opinion. The force of bureaucracy cannot go further than it went in the burning of a theatre in Vienna, when the police confined their exertions to preventing the people in the building from escaping and the people outside from rescuing them. The social instinct as it prevails in France leads the individual to conform to the sentiment of those about him, and to find his happiness in conformity.

That this national spirit is capable of producing great results nobody can doubt. The city of Paris is the monumental witness of its triumph. The attractiveness of its success is testified by the imitations of Paris throughout Europe, so that the new quarter of every city is more or less successful reproduction of the French capital, and that picturesque national traits are passing away to be replaced by a uniformity of dress and deportment, of which Paris gives the law. That this unresisted sway of the social instinct has also its weaknesses and defects nobody of the "Anglo-Saxon" world is likely to dispute. In England, indeed, non-conformity is regarded as a good in itself, and as a proof of character, insomuch that men not only defy the opinions of their neighbors upon matters of principle, but elevate whims into principles, like the character in Pickwick who blew out his brains in defense of "his great principle that trumpets were wholesome." In this country we often regret the absence of an independence even as irrational as this. Lowell's line, "The nurse of full-grown souls is solitude," responds to an idea that undoubtedly exists in English-speaking countries, and which is even inconceivable to a Frenchman. Here is surely an ample basis for the comparative criticism that Mr. Brownell carries through so many developments of the French spirit, with a nicety of observation and a subtlety of deduction that give an unfailing interest to his work, and with an almost unfailing impartiality that makes his conclusions valuable as well as interesting. In every phase of the comparison, where the ordinary observer assumes that his native point of view is the only one possible for a rational being, he endeavors to find and to state the foreign point of view. This candor gives a high illuminating power to several of his chapters, very notably to that upon "Morality" and to that upon "Women." It proceeds from the high development of the social instinct in one race and the high development of individualism in another that in the first case "honor" and in the second "duty" should be the ultimate standard and sanction of conduct. This is but one of many generalizations of which the soundness, when once they have been stated, is as manifest as the acuteness and which illuminate wide provinces of affairs. It follows also from the sacrifice of individuality that the triumph of the social instinct involves that the French atmosphere is not calculated to develop the lonely exaltations either of the prophet or of the bard. With regard to these Lowell's line is quite true. The aim of every Frenchman is to be a man of the world, and the poetry of a man of the world is *vers de société*, which in our way of saying that it is the negation of poetry. A society of which a woman of the world aptly expressed the temper in saying, "Music is the greatest enemy that I know to the French spirit," is not one in which one can expect the appearance of a Keats any more than of a Beethoven. Mr. Brownell's chapter on French art, of which the gist is the contention that the French are at once among the most artistic and the least poetic of peoples, brings out, perhaps more strongly than any other, both the strength and the weakness of the French social ideal. It is an admirable piece both of intellectual and of literary work, and we are inclined to regard it as the most satisfactory paper in the volume. The writer's knowledge of his subject is complete, the documents of this study being in France better systematized, more complete, and more accessible than anywhere else in the world, and he is saved from the besetting temptation of the social critic, of substituting plausible conjecture for verifiable conclusions, and from becoming the dupe of his own ingenuity. The paper on "Democracy" is not so successful in conveying a clear impression to the reader of the differences between the French and the American conceptions of democracy, which is necessarily its aim. The subject is, indeed, very difficult and very intricate. A democracy founded on the assertion of the rights of the individual, and a democracy founded on the assertion of the right of society to control the individual are necessarily so widely different that they can scarce be compared at all, and can certainly not be described with any approach to accuracy under the same name, even though it be so loose and general a name as democracy. In many points the American reader will be apt to find Mr. Brownell's account of French democracy tax his powers of belief, when he compares it with the accounts his newspaper daily gives him of its actual procedure, while he will be apt equally, and with fuller knowledge, to question his author's account of the meaning of democracy, as a creed, in the United States. He will mean the less find the paper full of suggestion and absolutely exemplary in critical temper. That indeed, [illegible] traditionary theories of France. If his critical temper at any time fails him it is, as with Victor Hugo, a veteran of warfare in "Les Misérables," when he has to speak of the English of the Prussian. Although undoubtedly aware on aspect of empress parody in these pages, and the husbandry of Bismarck is very little relieved. But as there is only an incidental and illustrative treatment of either country, the author's adoption of the French point of view with regard to English and Prussian traits does not impair the value of the service he has performed by setting forth, with an accuracy recognized by Englishmen, the French point of view when the question is of French traits. This fact he has performed with a discernment and a candor that have secured him the gratitude of intelligent readers for a very instructive and a very pleasant book.

HUMAN SOCIETY.

SOCIAL PROGRESS. An Essay. By Daniel Greenleaf Thompson. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

This volume considers the organic connection of human beings with each other in society. In the preface the author, referring to his former works, "The System of Psychology," "The Problem of Evil," and his "Religious Sentiments of the Human Mind," asserts not be much as to the charges made against him, but the language employed by those who differed from the deductions he arrived at. At the time such criticisms indulged in by a few opponents were intemperate. "Universal charity, the law of moral conduct," is not well remembered by the theological disputant. Dr. Bowne always has followers. When, then, a minister with a large following expresses his regret "that there existed in the city" an intellectual cockpit, where "Christians, Jews, and infidels meet on the same sand to peck each other's eyes out," it is hardly to be expected that such narrow-minded bigotry should not be resented. Individual liberty, the right to think as one pleases, a man's actions being strictly within the regulations of the law is an American's inherent right. "Even the idiot has the right to enjoy his own idiocy. It is not necessary to trample on him nor to ignore his lucid intervals. He may be able to work; he ought not to be denied a living. He may be useful to his family, and they should not be made to suffer for his shortcomings. * * * The trouble is not so much, in the case of intellectual imbeciles, on account of their imbecility as because of an incorrigible self-assertion which often accompanies it. The more dense their ignorance the more intolerant they are themselves apt to be. They insist upon being heard in season and out of season and upon obtruding their own personality everywhere."

In the first chapter, "Liberty and Law," Mr. Thompson discusses the subject in an impartial manner. The prime motor in every man is that which impels him to his own advancement. The sentimental school is wrong when it overlooks the harder side of man. The wealthy man wants more wealth, the politician more power. The poor man strives to better his condition; it may be for more bread or more convenient lodgings. Individual progress is social improvement. Individual progress, however, without restraint defeats itself. It wants some restraint, and that check comes from the law. How delicate is that adjustment which, giving the fullest development to a man's individuality, shall neither check progress in others nor lessen their happiness! Mr. Greenleaf Thompson draws analogies between the physical movements of a man under control and those which are unregulated, and how the latter must be fatal. "The whole course of nature is a process of educating vital activity to move in certain lines favoring natural development and avoiding destructive forces." We must use repression and restraint, and intelligent humanity submits to control and direction. Liberty is not license. In order to preserve it, man "must maintain by restraint a balance between various inclinations by which he can govern his action, and do what his judgment tells him is best."

Individual liberty in its strictest sense might be possible where a man is isolated; but he lives in close contact with others of his kind. He uses natural forces to effect his aims, and utilizes other men. "He learns that his fellow-creatures acts according to conditions which are governed and determined by his pleasure and pain." The author of "Social Problems" presents this cleverly when he says that man's regularity of action, when employed, is not like the water that runs regularly to move the wheel, or that of the ox "that treadeth the corn." If a man is to be made useful, he must want to be useful, and being no machine, the worker or the employed must have some aim. "It must be recognized that the man who works for others obeys the laws of intellect, and he performs his task but imperfectly unless a disposition to labor will and faithfully is created." "There must be some reciprocity of service and respect on the part of the master toward the slave, else the latter is not satisfied." The deduction is as a long one arrived at, but success is only achieved by the recognition that each member of the community has certain rights, and it becomes imperative that for the liberty of each individual, the liberty of all others shall be respected, "otherwise society tends to fall asunder, and every one is in danger of losing the very advantages which he hopes to gain from the social state."

"The equality in rights" is a clearly-written chapter. It happens in the strife for existence that there are encroachments made on the rights or privileges of others. Theoretically, then, the law is supposed to give security, but men are not alike. "Variety, unlikeness, heterogeneity must always be characteristic of social progress," and we are not all of us inclined to conform to the rules which we wish to impose on others. "Equality of rights is impossible without equality in prohibition and restriction." Inequality of rights "is a state of unstable equilibrium surely tending to chaos."

To bring irregularities about is to destroy social growth. To carry it out can only be possible by means of physical force. This happens when the military power becomes dominant. It is something which, being abnormal, has an end which can never be far distant. The oppression of one side by another quickens the intelligence of those who suffer. Science teaches nothing if it does not impress on man the consciousness of his powers, and there can be no book written on the subject that does not teach its readers that human liberty is the basis of humanity.

Thirst for power is a dominant trait. It is not easily slated. It fattens as it grows. It is the great obstacle to human progress, and of all of these checks to advancement the most to be deplored is the one that belongs to inherent sacredness. It seeks its justification in Providence, and backs up by means of the heavier battalions. Political power exercised as a vested right is altogether dangerous to the security of individual rights and to social liberty. Ecclesiastical authority, which credits certain men as possessing a peculiar copartnership with the Almighty that others do not have, is objectionable as any other dominion. It has a ghostly arm which strikes the [illegible] consignment of those who differ to damnation. With a system that [illegible] where the crown of piety [illegible] most precious jewel obedience, [illegible] no liberty of thought. "It [illegible] be made to believe that these [illegible] political or ecclesiastical [illegible] really God's lieutenants upon [illegible] duties to surrender and [illegible] reproached." It is the best [illegible] intellects, the forcing of them [illegible] condition of mental apathy, the [illegible] ignorance a virtue, which is [illegible] as a power it dreads that [illegible] and education which must [illegible] instances when men begin to [illegible] its ascendency with their [illegible] Thompson has to say [illegible] racy of wealth and its [illegible] frequently discussed, and [illegible] it is becoming manner. [illegible] is a fundamental right [illegible] the development of all [illegible] manner or by inher- [illegible] enjoy his worldly pos- [illegible] by status leads to [illegible] This is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MATONKA.

Twenty years ago I was in the service of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the land of the Blackfeet. I had just finished a barometrical survey in the Columbia River country. In those days both regions were wildernesses. East of the Rocky Mountains blanket Indians roamed and hunted and fought. Between the mountain ranges, in the great basin, the Indians were fairly self-supporting and well advanced in agriculture and upward civilization.

Habitually I lounged around campfires at nights to talk with my Indian guides and hunters. The story that I tell was gathered piece by piece in many camps. To-day a fragment was told by an aged savage who warmed his infirm legs at a campfire that topped out the banks of the Yakama River; to-morrow, darting a noon rest by a cabin in the Grand Coulee, Moses, the chief of the Columbia Indians, added to the story. Spokane Garry elaborated a night's spell at the "Rapids" on the Spokane River by relating other portions. I heard the remainder of the story on the Saskatchewan Plains when sharing in Blood, Peigany and Blackfoot lodges, or upon roaming buffalo with those fearless warriors in the Cypress Hills. I tell the story as it was told to me, and tell it to illustrate how seemingly savages, when they were wedded to the soil by agriculture, were transformed into strong-hearted warriors, who, led by a dauntless brave, Matonka (which is what the Blackfeet called them) became a free, brave people who never afterward shrank from battle.

I.

For ages before the Columbia River region was penetrated by whitefaced traders the Indians that inhabited the arid basin that extends from the forest-covered hills that stand north of our boundary line to the desert of the Colorado River were an abject race. They were surrounded by enemies. East of the Rocky Mountains lived the powerful Blackfeet tribes, who claimed and held the land from the Saskatchewan River to Snake River, and eastward in fact on the plains. The Blackfeet were hot-tempered, predatory, meat-eating warriors. They were constantly engaged in war with other powerful Indian tribes who lived in the buffalo land. They accustomed their youth to war by sending them to steal horses and to murder peaceful Indians in the Columbia Plains region. They were the scourges of the great Plain, which they regarded as a preparatory and training-school for war.

In the Rocky Mountains that was cut through the Cascade Mountains when the ancient lake burst through that rocky barrier, and through which the Columbia River now flows, lived the Coeur d'Alêne Indians, who in the history of our land had established a Custom House at which all goods flowing up or down the mighty river paid duty. Trade barriers to the west, a nation of bloodthirsty warriors to the east, a treacherous forest to the north, a frightful desert to the south, the basin Indians were in a hard case. They were poor, wretched, and correspondingly. They owned no property to defend. If they raised horses the Blackfeet could run them off in a night. If they had a few lodges to the east of the Rocky Mountains they were subject to the raids of scalp-lifting. The poor, timid Indians depended on salmon, on roots, and on the fruit of wild rose bushes for their food. Occasionally they killed an elk or a deer. Annually, during the Winter, men, women, and children starved, and hundreds died. Indeed, the only white people that ever passed by every Spring for the first run of salmon to save them from death.

In 1831 the disciples of Ignatius Loyola ascended the Missouri River to establish missions among the Indians. One of these adventurous and lofty men passed through the land of the Blackfeet. He crossed the Rocky Mountains at the Cadotte Pass and followed the great Indian highway westward for several days.

One beautiful afternoon when the sun hung low over the Coeur d'Alêne Mountains the Indians who were encamped on the banks of the Coeur d'Alêne River engaged in their annual trout fishing, and not far from where the little white mission church now stands, saw a tall, spare man, who was clad in dark robes, walk from the dark forest on the trail from Bitter Root Valley to the Valley of the Bitter Root. The savages gathered in a group and stood in silence gazing through timid, wonder-opened eyes at the Jesuit, who walked boldly into the camp and there took up his abode. He was kindly welcomed and speedily learned the language spoken by his hosts, and he strove earnestly to better the spiritual and material welfare of the Indians.

In the Grand Coulee of the Columbia lived Matonka, the son of an Indian chief who had recently been killed by Blackfeet. Matonka, several years before the Jesuit arrived, had procured agricultural seeds from Astoria. He had fenced a small tract of land at the bottom of the Coulee and had led the surplus water of a spring that gushed from the base of the northern wall of the Coulee on to his tiny fields. He annually grew wheat, corn, potatoes, and pumpkins far in excess of his needs. Matonka was a born orator. He was a statesman. He was acknowledged to be the leader of all the Indians in that land for several years. For several years this Indian had advocated the establishment of agriculture. When the Indians congregated at the fisheries on the Wenatchee, or the Spokane, or the Salmon, River there Matonka talked, and talked well. He offered to give supplies of seeds and to loan horses to such Indians who would endeavor to add to the certainty of their food supply. And he even advocated war against the Blackfeet. His aim was to wed his people to the soil, to have them accumulate property which they would be willing to defend, and finally to weld the many small tribes into a confederation and to launch them into a war for liberty.

During the period in which the Jesuit was acquiring the Indian tongue he frequently met Matonka, and a strong friendship sprang up between these two men. The Jesuit was delighted that Matonka listened attentively when he described methods of agriculture in use among the whites, and he was mortified to see that the Indian listened courteously but without interest when he talked of religion. Matonka was tolerant, as all the American Indians are, of the religious beliefs of other people and of their solemn religious ceremonies. To Matonka and to his people the sacred rites of the Catholic religion were "medicine making" and nothing more. The intelligent priest finally recognized this truth, then he appealed to Matonka for assistance to establish his church in the wilderness. Matonka frankly told him that he had offered nothing to the Indians, that the religious belief they then held was better suited to them than any that he offered, that the Indian's simple religion could not be driven out by the religion which the Jesuit sought to establish unless the latter was accompanied by a betterment of the material condition of the people, and that to bring their condition about it was absolutely necessary to insure a certainty of food supplies and to engage in war against their oppressors the Blackfeet. To this view the priest came. He agreed to establish agriculture and to create a warlike spirit in the hearts of the people, wisely trusting that belief in the religion would speedily follow any marked improvement in the material welfare of the people. Matonka, on his part, agreed to uphold the priest and to ever advocate the adoption by the nation of the religion that he taught. The warrior and the priest grasped hands on the agreement, and they kept it sacredly.

The time was opportune. The Blackfeet Nation was engaged in war against the Crees, the Sioux, and the Crows. The warriors were fully employed in fighting. In a battle that drew, at the base of the Sweet Grass Hills, they fought and whipped Sioux; there in the Cypress Hills, they met and overcame Crees. In the Yellowstone Valley, at the base of Pompey's Pillar, they killed many Crows. In the Yellowstone Park their long war arrows whizzed, and the death cries of mountain Crows resounded through the beautiful highland region. This war lasted three years. The Blackfeet were every where victorious. The Sioux were driven to the land to the east of the Missouri. The Crows were driven into the highlands, and their courage broken forever. The Crees were forced to retreat to the woods north of the Saskatchewan.

During these years Matonka and the Jesuit worked tirelessly. Matonka had striven steadily to combat cowardice, laziness, and selfishness—and no more gallant knight ever rode to battle in Holy Land. Winter and Summer he rode over the Columbia Plains; here calling men to agriculture, there denouncing the lazy, and everywhere battling in all the Indian councils of tribal jealousies, for the confederation of the tribes, and for war against the Blackfeet. As Matonka rode and talked, so rode and talked the Jesuit, and in addition he preached Christ crucified to the savages.

Gradually there came a change over the Indians. The strong-hearted began to talk of war in defense of their property. They walked more erectly. They ceased to cast covert glances behind them as they rode over the plains. They encouraged their wives to labor. Presently large numbers of the Indians visited the foothills to cut fence poles, which they hauled to carefully-chosen spots. Small fields were inclosed and irrigation ditches dug. Then small bunches of bars were built by the fields. An area of rude agriculture was in progress. No longer depended wholly on salmon and roots for their Winter's food. They had stores of wheat, corn, and pumpkins to supplement holes of dried fish. Horses multiplied. Cattle were introduced into the Columbian basin from California. these the gifts of mission priests who labored in that land. At the end of three years of peace fully one-tenth of the arid basin Indians were engaged in agriculture or in stock breeding. The certainty of food supply, the benefits possessed of being wedded to the soil, instead of being roamers on it had created a desire among these Indians to possess property and to be assured in ownership of it. They had ceased to measure the prosperity of a man or a family by the number of horses willing to their possession of it. And they listened, their eyes burning with newfound light the while, when the priest explained the golden rule, and when Matonka explained the golden law of property. "Let no man take from his neighbor that which is his own, and let no man take that which belongs to the nation," was the law that Matonka laid down. With faithfulness to that law of property came gradual comfort. They planted all the year and feasted in the harvesting and ate and drank to excess in the harvesting and celebrated grain festivals, dreamed of food. And as they grew prosperous they grew fearful to the point of cowardice. They shrank from war. They refused to follow Matonka to the front, and they acknowledged that Matonka was the head of the nation.

II.

One bright day, although all Summer days are bright in the great basin, when the wheat plants were headed out, the grain of the yearling land Harvest was in the milk, a roving Blackfoot Indian, who was hunting off on the head-waters of Blacktail River rode into the Cadotte Pass to gaze his eyes on the eastern plains. His keen eyes in his current as he saw far in the distance a war party of 50 Blackfoot Indians riding on the trail that led from Bitter Root River to the high-way from Hudson's Bay to the Columbia. After counting the hostile force, he wheeled his horse and galloped down the trail to carry the momentous news to the nearest Indian village. There was no village in the Bitter Root Valley. The Indians he had told his news were encamped at Flathead Lake, where Matonka was preaching to warn him of the approach of the Blackfeet. Matonka listened attentively to the runner. He questioned him for hour of trial and then he rode to the Pend Oreille Indian village, which was gathered at the lake to fish and hunt, and called for the brave man to mount and follow him to battle. Two-score warriors, every one of whom exhibited small arms of some sort, mounted their ponies. Without an instant's delay they mounted, and before midnight they galloped thunderingly through the Cadotte Defile. Early the following morning 60 Bitter Root Flatheads joined him. They told Matonka that their women and children and stock were crossing the mountains by the way of Lou Lou Fork, and were out of Blackfoot reach, and they advised Matonka to camp until the Blackfeet entered the Bitter Root Valley, and then to follow their trail and so overtake them, and to smash them when he did overtake them. The advice was good, and Matonka accepted it. He had 100 warriors to lead against 50 Blackfeet braves, veterans of dozens of Indian battles, every one of which they had won by their desperate valor. Matonka realized that man for man the Blackfeet were no match for the trained Blackfeet, but he was to use he believed his troops could beat the Blackfeet in the open or in the forest.

Before daylight of the second night in this camp a runner reported to Matonka that the Blackfeet had crossed the Bitter Root Valley on the previous afternoon. The warriors were called to arms. Obedient to command they kneeled on the banks of the Missouri River and prayed to the God of the Jesuit; and of the white people to whom he knelt, to give them courage and to deliver them from their oppressors. Then they mounted and rode to battle. They struck the Blackfeet's camp well up the Bitter Root Valley. So impetuous was the attack that the Blackfeet were driven away from their horses and left to the fierce forest. Here, under fire the while, these savage warriors threw up a protective breastwork of logs and stones, and under its shelter they fought resolutely, sheltering defiance at their enemies, who surrounded them.

Matonka was in favor of assaulting the flimsy works, to close in hand-to-hand fight with the enemy. But his soldiers, unaccustomed to war, and possessed by an almost hereditary dread of Blackfeet, so many shrank from the proposed attack that Matonka abandoned his intention. He caused his men to take station behind protective trees, and ordered them to fire steadily at every moving object they saw inside of the fort. He stimulated the raw recruits to clearness and persistency of aim by exposing himself recklessly. The skirmish lasted for hours. It was a terrible battle to the Flatheads. Many Indians were shot dead before the sun sank behind the lofty peaks of the Bitter Root Mountains. Then, instead of allowing his soldiers to leave the entrenchment as darkness descended on the forest, as is habitual with North American Indians, Matonka redoubled his efforts. He placed his entire force in groups of two and three as sentinels around the beleaguered fort. He charged his men to vigilance, and with fiery words warned them not to permit a Blackfeet to escape under cover of the night. Shortly after midnight the Blackfeet attempted to slip past the watchful sentinels. They were discovered and fired upon at close range. Instantly their hasteful war cry rang out loud and clear, and howl was it answered by the Flatheads, who rushed to the point of conflict. They surrounded the Blackfeet and arrows flew thick in the darkness. Muskets were cast upon the ground, knives were drawn, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued in the moonlighted forest. The battle was speedily decided in favor of the Flatheads. Fires were built, and by the flickering light they afforded 47 dead Blackfeet were dragged into view and scalped. Thirty-three Flatheads lay dead around the fort. They were buried where they fell, and stone piles were piled on their graves to mark them. Among the wounded Indians was Matonka. A heavy knife had been thrust through his left thigh and a severe scalp wound marked the course of a long war arrow that had glanced from his skull.

III.

Three Blackfeet warriors, among whom was a minor chief named Little Plume, had escaped.

They fled on foot into the remote recesses of the mountains. They were terror-stricken and lost. Guided by the sun, they traveled eastward. They built no fires for fear of signaling their enemies to them. When they rested, when they lay down at night, when they arose in the morning, they looked into one another's eyes inquiringly, as to ask: "Is it possible?" Each morning they tightly drew their breechcloots and hurried eastward. Here, crowding through dense thickets of young pines; there, clambering around rocky bluffs; now, fording rivers of foaming ice water that were formed by the melting snows that trickled from beneath shining glaciers that lay in ravines high on snow-clad mountain peaks, then crossing extensive areas of down timber, where fire-blackened tree trunks lay in tangle.

Far beyond them and to the north was a U-shaped depression in the rocky mountain range. This immense U was the Marias Pass, and beyond it to the east lay the great Northern plains, called by English-speaking peoples the Saskatchewan Plains, but by the Blackfeet the Land of the Buffalo. The three fugitives were famished. Their last game, Blacktailed deer with palelike ears, moose with pendulous lips and webbed antlers, and elk with short, black manes were frequently seen. Occasionally bowstrings twanged and long, grooved war arrows whistled through the air and buried themselves to the feather in the dun sides of animals. Then the three fugitives ate ravenously of raw meat. At intervals a covey of foolhens sprang from cover before them and alighted in a pine tree, from which they were shot one by one by the hungry warriors.

Their moccasins wore out. They wrapped their feet in pieces of rawhide and pressed on. Daily they became more and more naked till when they arrived at the summit of Marias Pass they were naked, save for their breechcloots. They arrived at the pass in the afternoon upon a high rock, and there with bows and arrows in their hands they stood as bronze statues, gazing through anxious eyes at the great northern plains that stretched far to the East. They knew that the Blood Tribe, the northernmost landmarks, far to the east and north. Still further to the north the peak of Chief Mountain stood above the horizon. They stood motionless, searching the whole land through keen eyes for their brother's camp. Finally Little Plume pointed with outstretched arm toward a distant rift in the plains, above which the air was hazy, and his comrades gazed attentively at the indicated spot for an instant, and then nodded their heads in acquiescence. Then facing anxious plains, they inquired them fixedly. Down the high rock and entered the gloomy forest that stands on the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains.

About noon the next day the three walked slowly on bleeding feet into the wide street of the great pagan village, where armed police, in strict discipline, were on duty. The three naked warriors walked abreast, with heads bowed, and their unstrung bows stretched in their hands, down the wide street. Out of the lodges poured warriors, women, children. Wolfish dogs gathered in a group, howling neither to the right nor to the left, the three walked to the entrance of the Medicine Lodge. Behind them walked grim warriors who had emerged from near-by lodges. From the far end of the village other warriors, blanket-wrapped and armed to the teeth, came hurrying. War chiefs, in full dress, sprang from their lodges. All moved rapidly toward the Medicine Lodge.

The three fugitives made known their desire for a council and entered the lodge and sat down. Quietly the chiefs crowded in. A pipe was lighted and a large red clay pipe was loaded and lighted and passed from Indian to Indian. Then Little Plume, the spokesman of the refugees from disastrous battle, told the story of the fight. The Indians listened in profound silence, but their fierce eyes burned with daggers for eyes of vengeance. The story told, the camp resounded with the mourning cries uttered by sonless mothers, brotherless sisters, and widows and orphans. The war chiefs quickly talked the affair over. In less than ten minutes after the three fugitives had told the story of their flight the camp was full of warriors. Swift runners were sent to the north, to the east, to the south. Six messengers rode at full speed to summon the Blackfeet Nation to council and to battle. The message was brief but vivid: "Matonka has lost his scalp." Fires were fired, warriors in the land around the mountains. Their spirits cast for vengeance. Meet when the moon is next full at the cupshell grove on the Marias."

When the appointed time drew nigh, bands and companies of Indians moved toward the council grove from the north, from the south, from the east. They came from Fort Edmonton in the north, from Fort Hall in the south, from Judith Basin in the east. All war parties within reach of the summons responded. Scouts raced over the land to find out the whereabouts of the Indians on the war path. The Crees could call out 2,000 warriors. The Crows could call out 2,500 warriors. The Sioux could call out 3,000 warriors. The Blackfeet could call out 2,000 warriors. The Gros Ventres could call out 1,000 warriors. The Assiniboines could call out 1,000 warriors. The Flatheads could call out 1,000 warriors. The Pend Oreilles could call out 1,000 warriors. The Coeur d'Alênes could call out 1,000 warriors. The Nez Perces could call out 1,000 warriors. The Cayuses could call out 1,000 warriors. The Walla Wallas could call out 1,000 warriors. The Yakamas could call out 1,000 warriors. The Spokanes could call out 1,000 warriors. The Columbias could call out 1,000 warriors. The Okanogans could call out 1,000 warriors. The Methows could call out 1,000 warriors. The Wenatchees could call out 1,000 warriors. The Kittitas could call out 1,000 warriors. The Klickitats could call out 1,000 warriors. The Yakimas could call out 1,000 warriors. The Shoshones could call out 1,000 warriors. The Bannocks could call out 1,000 warriors. The Utes could call out 1,000 warriors. The Navajos could call out 1,000 warriors. The Apaches could call out 1,000 warriors. The Comanches could call out 1,000 warriors. The Kiowas could call out 1,000 warriors. The Cheyennes could call out 1,000 warriors. The Arapahoes could call out 1,000 warriors. The Pawnees could call out 1,000 warriors. The Osages could call out 1,000 warriors. The Kansas could call out 1,000 warriors. The Missouris could call out 1,000 warriors. The Iowas could call out 1,000 warriors. The Sacs could call out 1,000 warriors. The Foxes could call out 1,000 warriors. The Winnebagoes could call out 1,000 warriors. The Menominees could call out 1,000 warriors. The Chippewas could call out 1,000 warriors. The Ottawas could call out 1,000 warriors. The Potawatomies could call out 1,000 warriors. The Miamis could call out 1,000 warriors. The Shawnees could call out 1,000 warriors. The Delawares could call out 1,000 warriors. The Mohicans could call out 1,000 warriors. The Iroquois could call out 1,000 warriors. The Hurons could call out 1,000 warriors. The Algonquins could call out 1,000 warriors. The Micmacs could call out 1,000 warriors. The Abenakis could call out 1,000 warriors. The Penobscots could call out 1,000 warriors. The Passamaquoddies could call out 1,000 warriors. The Malecites could call out 1,000 warriors. The Micmacs could call out 1,000 warriors. The Abenakis could call out 1,000 warriors. The Penobscots could call out 1,000 warriors. The Passamaquoddies could call out 1,000 warriors. The Malecites could call out 1,000 warriors.

NAVAL PLANS FOR BRITAIN.

British naval advices announce that among the plans of the naval authorities at Whitehall is one to reconstruct the English fleet.

It is planned to give each iron-clad in a squadron—first, at least two first-class sea-going fast ocean boats capable of keeping the sea in all weather; second, a fast, turbine gunboat ready to accompany the iron-clad, as a rule, in time and to be fitted with search lights and mine removing apparatus; third, a very fast torpedo boat, perhaps catcher fitted with the latest improvements for destroying torpedoes. In addition to these vessels each squadron will have four cruisers of at least 3,000 tons each attached to it.

Supplying the fleets with colliers is something decidedly new, but the question at once arises whether the men-of-war can supply themselves at sea from these vessels. There is, it is admitted, an advantage in having the colliers in company, for no matter with whom war is waged it would be an easy matter to ran some of the vessels of the fleet, with the colliers, into smooth water, and there to effect the coaling of the war ships. During the naval manœuvres of last year it became a leading question how vessels could be supplied with coal without being compelled to make port. It was known that during the days of Nelson great line-of-battle ships would come alongside of one another on the open sea and exchange stores and provisions, one using yard and whips to hoist goods from the other's decks. There is an instance on record where an English line-of-battle ship, having lost her mizzenmast, replaced it with one taken from a captured French ship. The whole work of getting the mast out and in—Frenchman and shipping it aboard the English ship was performed while the two vessels lay side by side in the open sea. To be sure, the English sailors of the first part of the century did not have iron-clads to handle, and it is risky work laying two big iron hulks alongside of one another at sea, especially if there is a swell on.

The mobilization of the British war vessels for the Summer manœuvres will take place in July at Spithead.

The new first-class torpedo boat Shaldrake of the British Navy has been successfully launched at Chatham. The Shaldrake is 230 feet long. She has a beam of 27 feet and a displacement of 735 tons. This places her dimensions very close to those of the American dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. There are three vessels in the Shaldrake building. It is understood that they will soon be ready for launching. The work on them must have been pushed rapidly, for they were begun last July. The battery of the Shaldrake consists of two seven-pounders and three four-pound rapid-firing guns. For firing torpedoes each vessel will have three tubes, one on each broadside, and another forward for right-ahead firing.

These torpedo vessels will be the largest of their class yet turned out for the British service, and will be in every respect seagoing vessels. They have a higher free board than the Vesuvius, and perhaps for this reason will be better able to stand heavy weather.

The *United Service Gazette* says that, according to Admiralty returns, moved for by Lord Randolph Churchill and presented to Parliament, the effective navy of Great Britain consists, at the beginning of this year, of 62 armored ships (6 of which are in process of repair for want of guns) and 29 protected and partially protected and 282 unprotected craft, including 131 torpedo boats. Described as obsolete in type and speed were 4 ironclads and 28 unprotected vessels, the great majority of the latter class being of less than 1,000 tons. In 1894, according to the Government programme, the fleet will number 77 armored ships, if the Sultan is floated, 88 protected and 338 unprotected vessels, including 147 torpedo boats.

Germany, by the same year, will have 40 armor-clads, 14 of which are in existence, are small coast-defense vessels, 10 protected and 53 unprotected ships, and 107 torpedo boats. The figures for France, Russia, and Italy are based on a different standard of computation, being only the progress for the current year. At the beginning of the year, of armor-clads, protected and unprotected vessels and torpedo boats, respectively, France had 36, 5, 143, and 130; Russia, 17, 3, 58, and 127; Italy, 13, 7, 40, and 112. The French Government was building 9 armor-clads in 1894, 1 protected and 3 more. It had 9 protected cruisers on the stocks, as well as 15 unprotected vessels. The Russian vessels building were 5 armor-clads and 9 unprotected ships. Italy had 5 first-class armor-clads in progress and 2 protected, 7 protected cruisers in various construction, and 3 more ordered upon, and 3 unprotected vessels on the slips. Ten more unprotected ships and 16 torpedo boats had been projected.

The most popular naval officer in all England is Lord Charles Beresford. He is known to be a fighter of the right word, and since his Parliamentary career began has distinguished himself by his outspoken language. The *United Service Gazette*, in speaking of him, says that he is more fortunate than any of the other admirals of the navy, Lord Henry Lenox. It need not be said that Lord Henry, whenever he spoke about the navy, invited the Prince of Wales to come and listen to him. The Prince always replied that he would come if he could, but something always prevented him from doing so. Lord Charles, lately, however, secured the presence of the Prince, who was very much amused by the naval orator, and seemed particularly interested by the admirable remarks. That the foreign policy of England is changed is the fact that some of the silver found bore the name "Napoleon III," and the initial "E" which suggests Eugenie, but gentlemen who examined the pieces were not able to say that they made any such discovery. Some old residents will be glad to hear that the robbery by masked burglars of the former mansion on the Pelham road in 1874, and suggested that the safe might have been made the receptacle of some of the plunder.

FEARS FOR THE PEACE OF OKLAHOMA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The proclamation of March 13, 1885, warning squatters off the Oklahoma reservation, was the first public official act of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States. Ready—peace. By a singular coincidence President Harrison began his administration of national affairs by forewarning the people of his predecessor and designating April 19 when that Territory shall be open to settlers. On Easter Sunday, next, every public and fireside altar throughout our broad land and over the earth there shall be waited heaven-sweet hymns and psalms of praise to commemorate a risen Christ that was of the Sepulcher. Will there be a single white man who, on that day, will violate the sanctity of the Lord's day by a land rush?

The New-York Times.

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OKLAHOMA OPENED TO-DAY

BOOMERS READY FOR THE GREAT INWARD RUSH.

THE TURBULENT CROWD WAITING ON THE SOUTHERN BORDER—INFLUENCE OF THE OKLAHOMA LEAGUE.

PURCELL, I. T., April 21.—Final preparations were made to-day for the exodus into Oklahoma, which will begin to-morrow. Wagons were overhauled, supplies purchased, and guns and tools given careful inspection. The day was lovely, but there was no suggestion of Sunday in the street scenes. From the hill overlooking the beautiful valley of the Canadian a soft-toned bell called those religiously inclined to worship in the Catholic Mission of St. Augustine. In the town itself there are two insignificant church structures, but they are not centres of attractions to-day. The supreme moment is so near at hand that the thousands who have spent weary months in waiting can hardly contain themselves.

At 8 o'clock this morning the public square contained a large assemblage, and by 10 o'clock the throng had swelled to such an extent that passage was exceedingly difficult. Several prominent men were induced to mount improvised platforms and harangue the crowd on the great issue of the day. Judge Green of Kentucky, the only man in town who wears "store clothes" and a silk hat, spoke for a half hour. The people wanted light on the town site, school land, and other questions connected with the opening of Oklahoma, and he dispensed it with apparent knowledge of the situation.

The Judge is charged by many with being mixed up in town site schemes, and is not, therefore, deemed above giving advice which, if followed, would result to his personal advantage. He and others were surprised to discover this morning placards pasted about town, bearing this inscription regarding the late order made at the regular meeting of the Oklahoma legion:

Resolved, That we again pledge ourselves to protect our brother members in their long-respected rights as pioneers and claims, and that all town-site sharks and claim jumpers shall be dealt with in a summary manner.

OKLAHOMA LEGION.

As the town is full of the gentry named in the notice, much uneasiness has been caused. There never has been any manifestation of fear concerning the existence of the Oklahoma Legion, but that it does exist and will wield a tremendous power in the near future, is conceded by many. One needs only to gain the confidence of boomers who have been here since the days of Oklahoma Springs to ascertain that the league has a large membership, and that its purpose is to make good the claims of its members to the lands they have long since selected for occupancy.

A man whose connection with the organization cannot be doubted said this morning: "These deserters will have their hour of sorrow, one of these days, that the Oklahoma Legion is alive and all-powerful. It owes its origin to the necessities of the hour, and is composed of men who are law-abiding and who propose to see fair play in the new territory. Every one of its members will locate on the claims they have already selected, and if he finds himself in danger because of his action he will be protected by his fellows, who are sworn to defend the rights of each.

"When one looks at the question carefully he will readily see that the organization of the league was the most natural thing in the world. Hundreds of men came to the borders of Oklahoma when the idea of opening the territory was first discussed and have remained there throughout the years of delay which have followed. Each has had opportunity to become familiar with the country, and each made many acquaintances. When it became evident that the Springer bill was doomed, and that only a small part of the coveted lands would be opened to settlement, the boomers readily anticipated the very situation which now exists. They said to themselves: 'We have endured much to get ourselves a home in Oklahoma, and now we are to be cheated out of it after all, we will see to it that the lands occupied by [illegible] offered some of the privileges [illegible] with this purpose [illegible] was the result. You can now judge for yourself whether the old-timers will come out second best in the coming fight for homes in the promised land."

The morning trains to-day brought many more pilgrims from the South, and they mounted the ubiquitous mustang and joined in the picturesque procession. A carload of spades came in from Fort Worth, and the owner caused them to be unloaded at the station, where a great crowd had congregated. Then he mounted a freight car and announced that the lot would be disposed of at cost. It is reasonable to suppose that he did not confine himself strictly to the truth in this remark, but, nevertheless, every spade was sold within thirty minutes and the dealer had the money in his pocket. Spades are spades in this country just at present.

Mounted on a pony which evidently appreciated the fact that he had a tenderfoot aboard and acted accordingly, THE TIMES's correspondent made a tour of the outlying camps this afternoon. These begin at a point a mile west of the town and extend in a semicircle to the river bank. There are probably 1,000 wagons, with an average of five persons to each.

To one who has traversed the northern border of Oklahoma in the Autumn the make-up of the boomers is quickly apparent. Here the Southern type is all-prevailing, long-haired Texans, yellow as to complexion, lank as to form, and drawling as to speech, being in the majority. The Kansans, while for the most part good, are not equal to those which will invade Oklahoma from the north. The man from Iowa, Kansas, or Illinois unquestionably is more thrifty than the Lone Star representative. He eats better food, too. Bacon and hominy constituted the noonday meal of the majority of Texans to-day, while many loafed as if they were unable to afford [illegible]

Whiskey is already, and how some of [illegible] manage to exist when they [illegible] the river, is a question not easily [illegible]

The case of the family found yesterday by the Deputy Marshals subsisting on crackers and cheese has many parallels. Probably the most pitiful case is that of a family of four, discovered this afternoon in a little hollow on Deer Creek. They had erected a tent, wonderfully constructed of bits of canvas and oilcloth, which seemed destined to go to ruin with the first gale of wind. An ordinary wagon stood outside, and a mule, which had seen its best days, was tethered near. The head of the family, a hollow-eyed and emaciated man, lounged on a ragged quilt spread on the floor of the tent, and three ragged, unkempt children sat listlessly by him. The wife and mother, whose appearance was on a par with the surroundings, bent over a skillet in which was frying a few wild mustard greens. There was nothing else eatable in sight, not even the seasoning, without which mustard greens are considered by epicures to be unpalatable.

It was a scene which called to mind Daniel Webster's experience with the family which, during the two days he remained with them, subsisted on grass fried in lard. There was evidently speedy need of charity, and it was bestowed to-day, but of course the provision was only temporary. To-morrow, Providence permitting, this family will cross into the promised land, and if they do not starve to death in a week it will be because there are plenty of good people there.

There is only one regular ford here, and by the break of day to-morrow scenes similar to those witnessed at Arkansas City will be repeated on the road leading to the stream. There is great rivalry among the boomers for the honor of crossing first, and, as the road is narrow, it is not unlikely that some of the more adventurous home-seekers will seek to cross at other places where the stream seems fordable. The South Canadian is full of quicksand, and in the road rush there may be some disasters. The route to crosses the river some distance below Purcell, and many of the boomers are so prepared as to pull their wagons over the bridge by hand and let their horses swim across. As there are many stock trains now running, the element of danger enters largely into this plan. From the great bluffs just north of Purcell a complete view of the situation can be had.

This evening the current of street talk turned toward the town site speculators, and they were denounced by self-appointed orators, who are rapidly recognized as old-time boomers. There is an unmistakable hatred of the town-site men, and although the law, as construed by Secretary Noble, renders them practically harmless, the rank and file are not yet fully posted and are disposed to push them to the wall. This [illegible] is almost sure to result in serious [illegible] next week.

The question of priority between squatter [illegible] is a vital one, and no two persons [illegible] messages from this town now go by way of Texas.

A detachment of the Fifth Cavalry arrived this evening, and went into camp four miles below the town. It will move up in the morning and guard the ford until noon.

Just at nightfall four Deputy Marshals came in with two horse thieves, whom they had captured, after a long chase, eight miles from Purcell. The streets were crowded, and as soon as the tidings spread, the Marshals and their prisoners were surrounded, and one loud-voiced cowboy implored his companions to lynch the thieves. "Hang them!" he shouted, and the crowd surged obediently forward. The Marshals kept cool and drew their revolvers, and the chief announced that the first man who attempted to harm the prisoners would be filled full of holes. He is known to be a man of his word, and the proceedings came to a sudden stop. The thieves were subsequently taken to the jail and placed under a strong guard.

To-night 300 town lots in Oklahoma City were sold at auction at a price ranging from $2 to $10 each. There are seventeen Oklahoma City townsite companies doing business here, and cash is illegally disposing of lots. There will be music in Oklahoma City next week.

KINSAS CITY, April 21.—To-night being the last chance for persons bound for Oklahoma to move in time to reach that country by noon to-morrow, the Union station was thronged with a motley crowd as ever assembled in it. The Santa Fé, in addition to its two regular trains, sent out a special of eleven coaches, which represented nearly every line entering the city. The Rock Island also sent out an immense train. Innumerable cases of pocket picking have occurred during the past week, both in the station and on the trains.

To-day it was ascertained that three or four sharpers have been working a very smooth game. They would board an Oklahoma train, gain the confidence of a carload of "boomers," and finally suggest the organization of a colony. The sharpers would then secure their pocketbooks and suggest a common fund and the actual settlers would follow suit. The common-fund idea invariably failed of consummation, however, but the pickpockets improved the opportunity by noting the size of each man's purse and its place of concealment. The sharpers would ride out a hundred miles or more and by that time would have succeeded in reaping their harvest. No arrests have been made yet.

A *Times* Arkansas City special says that it is reported there that Gen. Merritt has issued orders to the Fifth to take possession of all guns and pistols carried by the "boomers." They are not to be confiscated, but the idea is to hold them until the excitement is over as a precautionary measure against bloodshed. It is also said that liquor will be rigidly excluded.

MR. SPRINGER PLEASED.

SPRINGFIELD Ill., April 21.—The Hon. W. M. Springer, Chairman of the Committee on Territories and author of the original Oklahoma bill, has returned to his home in this city, much elated at the success of the party of which he was the leader in succeeding after so many years in having the Oklahoma lands opened up to the settler. Mr. Springer is gratified rather than embarrassed at the excess of immigration into the Oklahoma country, and does not share the apprehensions so generally indulged in regarding probable lawlessness and bloodshed over disputed lands. He thinks the excess of immigration will only demonstrate the necessity of speedy action in the opening of the surrounding lands.

"The vast majority of the people who are going there," he says, "are seeking homes and not mere controversies. They want land. While most of them are going armed, their evident purpose is to be prepared to enforce law and order. There will, no doubt, many lawless characters follow the crowd, as in the case of any new territory, but no matter how favorably situated, but the way of the transgressor will be as hard in Oklahoma as in any part of the country. The people seem determined to have peace if they have to fight for it. In ten years from this time Oklahoma will be as populous as Kansas is now, and the overflow will slop over into Texas and Colorado, New-Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California, and the rebound will send thousands to Kansas, Arkansas, and Missouri. It will settle the Indian problem in the near future, not by exterminating Indians, but by giving the Indian an individual landholder, by teaching him to earn his own living upon his own farm, and by making him a citizen of the United States, a voter, and a member of the body politic.

"If the administration appointed by the President knows its business, the Sac and Fox, Iowa, Cherokee outlet, containing over 6,000,000 acres of land, will, in a few weeks or months, and without additional legislation, be opened up to settlements under the same terms as the land now being occupied.

THE OKLAHOMA COUNTRY.

Gen. Grant once said to a friend that if the Indian Territory was cultivated as it should be by white men instead of Indians, its products would feed the Nation. That remark indicates more forcibly than any description of land, water courses, and meteorological conditions can, the richness of the Territory, in a portion of which white men are to be permitted to settle for the first time to-day. The mad rush to reach this far-famed land of plenty has been graphically described from day to day by the correspondents of THE TIMES on the ground. To-day Oklahoma is open and the thousands of boomers who have been waiting for years to take up their abodes within its borders have at last their desire gratified.

Oklahoma lies in the heart of the Indian Territory, and some portions of its lands are as rich as any others on the continent. In shape it is an oblong square, at the southeastern and tapering corner of which Fort Reno is located in the Canadian River and the Pottawatomie Reservation. At the northwest and northeast also the boundaries widen out in narrow strips. Take a map of the State of New-York and stand it up on its Buffalo end, and a very clear idea will be obtained of the shape of the territory.

At present the only railroad entering Oklahoma is the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. Several other lines, however, run near its borders, and will eventually enter its domains. The Atlantic and Pacific, or Cimarron River, as it is more commonly called, at Guthrie. It then runs through the settlements of Seward, Edmond, Oklahoma, Moore, Newman, and Walker, and crosses the Canadian River, on the southern bank of which the town site of Purcell is situated in the limits of Oklahoma is less than one hundred miles, and the distance from Arkansas City to Purcell is only 143 miles.

On the western side of the Territory, running almost parallel with the railroad which skirts the eastern border, is the Abilene cattle trail and this route, which is followed on this trail for a few miles south of the Cimarron, is the Kingfisher stage station, the only important settlement in that part of the Territory. From Guthrie, where the Federal Government has established one of its land offices, to Kingfisher, where there is another, is less than thirty miles as the crow flies. The entire width of the body of the Territory is only forty miles.

To the north of Oklahoma is the Cherokee strip or Outlet, which is about sixty miles wide and which connects the reservations of the Nez Perces, Poncas, Otoes, and Missourias. With the exception of these reservations the entire strip, which is about a hundred and seventy miles long from east to west, has been ceded to the United States by the Cherokees and will probably be opened to settlers in the near future. To the west of Oklahoma is the great reservation of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, while, on the south is the Chickasaw Nation. On the east are the Pawnees, Sacs, and Foxes, Iowas, Kickapoos, and Pottawatomies.

The country proposed to be opened to settlement to-day is about the size of the States of Rhode Island and Delaware combined and comprises about 37 townships or something like 3,000,000 acres of land. There are about 3,200 sections of 640 acres or 12,800 quarter sections. Of these settlers can acquire more than a quarter section by settlement, and, as the boomers are said to outnumber the quarter sections, it follows that many of them will not get any land.

The country consists of undulatory plains and cleared prairies, and is watered by innumerable streams, which are tributaries to the Cimarron and Red Rivers. The climate is mild and salubrious, but generally dry, and is said to be the most delightful on the continent. The average mean temperature is from 55° to 60°, and the mercury is said never to go below 20° in the coldest Winter. The vegetation is very much like that of Northern Texas and Southern Kansas. The country is well wooded, a belt of forest known as the "Cross Timbers" being from five to thirty miles in width. Three important rivers traverse the Territory from west to east, namely: The Red Fork of the Arkansas, or the Canadian, the Cimarron, and the Red River. The Canadian is the largest of the three, and is navigable for small steamers for a distance of 300 miles from its mouth. The Cimarron is a shallow stream, and the Red River is navigable for small steamers for a distance of 150 miles from its mouth. The Canadian and Cimarron have their sources in the Rocky Mountains, and the Red River in the Staked Plains of Texas.

SOME TARIFF PROBLEMS

CLASH OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INTERESTS.

HOW TO RECONCILE REPUBLICANS OF LOUISIANA AND PENNSYLVANIA—FEARS FOR ANOTHER SHIP'S SAFETY.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—There is an expectation among some of the Southern Republicans that the Tariff bill of the Senate will undergo important changes before it is pushed through the next Congress. Mr. H. C. Warmoth, one of the leading Republicans of Louisiana and a large producer of sugar, says that he has no idea that the bill of last session will be passed with the sugar bounty provision approved in the Senate. It is his belief that the country will find that it is in need of all the revenue it is now receiving, and that there will be no occasion for making a great reduction in the sugar duties. The sugar producers of Louisiana do not want a bounty, he says, but wish to be regarded as engaged in one of the industries entitled to protection by duties. The bounty system will not be popular, and it would not be so satisfactory to the sugar planters and producers as a schedule of duties imposed according to the protection principle.

When this proposition is presented to the Fifty-first Congress, it is likely to provoke some opposition and a good deal of discussion from Western members on the Republican side, who have been introducing bills year after year for a repeal of all the sugar duties. The Southern Republicans who are anxious to make large profits on iron by enjoying the benefits of heavy duties in connection with cheap labor and other elements of production are likely to arouse the attention of the Western men who have been complaining of the burdens imposed upon them to swell the purses of manufacturers in the East. But the highest rates of duty on iron will not satisfy the Pennsylvania producers as well as the Georgia and Alabama men, who filled the room and rush the same neighborhood. Just how the protection plan is to be adjusted so as to benefit Pennsylvania and Louisiana equally does not yet appear, but consideration of this matter promises to be interesting.

A good deal of anxiety has found expression in Washington because neither Admiral Kimberly's report from Samoa, under date of March 21, nor Lieut. Wilson's telegram from Auckland, under date of April 16, made any mention of the Trenton, which sailed from Honolulu, which sailed from San Francisco Feb. 18 with supplies for the Samoan fleet, and some fear has been felt that she may have been lost at sea in the same storm that wrecked the vessels in the harbor in Apia.

As the Monongahela is a sailing vessel and was heavily loaded, she could not, under the most favorable circumstances, have reached the Samoan Islands much before March 30, the date on which the Alameda started for San Francisco with the last news that had been received from the islands. It is said that during the storm she was probably a thousand miles from Apia, and she undoubtedly encountered some of the very severe weather, which probably did considerable damage to her, and which may have driven her far out of her course. It would be, however, no reason to believe that she has been lost until later advices are received from Apia. Lieut. Wilson's silence need cause no anxiety, for, although he would probably have mentioned the arrival of the Monongahela if it had been in sight, there is no reason to believe that he heard from Apia for at least three weeks before the date of his telegram from Auckland.

The store ship Monongahela is one of the old sailing ships of the navy, a vessel of 2,100 tons, displacement, and was fitted out several years ago. She has been stationed down at Callao as store ship for the Pacific squadron, but last year she was sent up to the Mare Island Navy Yard for repair with the intention of again sending her south. When the Samoan trouble broke out she was ordered to Honolulu, as the States had no coal supply at Apia, orders were issued to send the Monongahela to the islands with supplies of coal and provisions for the fleet. The following are her officers: Commander [illegible] Lieut. Commander [illegible] Lieut. Commander William C. Gibson, Lieut. T. Dix Bolles, Lieut. (junior grade) Abraham E. Culver, Passed Assistant Surgeon Willard H. Crawford, and Passed Assistant Paymaster Arthur Peterson. The Monongahela is the vessel that sailed inland on the coast of Chili by a tidal wave, but again floated and put in service. She is a staunch, sound vessel, and if well handled there is no reason why she could not lay "bow to" in the open sea in perfect safety.

It is not often that the President of the United States is an object of less curiosity to a congregation than somebody else in it, even in Washington. That was the case to-day, however. The Church of the Covenant, in which the President is a pew holder, was entirely filled, excepting one centre pew that was evidently reserved. After the President, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. McKee had taken their seats, a party entered the church from Fifteenth-street and asked to be only pew remaining unoccupied. The party consisted of Mr. Ye Ha Yung, Mr. Ye Sang Jay, and Mr. Kang Chin He of the Corean Legation, an interpreter, and the two ladies of the legation, whose names are not easily recalled for use.

The ladies had never before attended a church service, but they were perfectly self-possessed as they made their way to the pew reserved for the party. They were very handsomely dressed in costumes in many colors and in a fashion strictly Corean, with curious little notched silk caps and tassels, skirts a trifle long and very full, and waistbands that were passed about the body directly under the arms. Throughout the service they were admirably attentive, although they knew not a word of what was said, and they did not appear to be aware that they were the chief objects of notice in a congregation that included the Chief Magistrate. When the service was ended they passed quickly out into the door they had entered, the ladies daintily picking up their long skirts as they tripped down the steps to enter the carriage that was waiting for them. At home no Corean woman appears in public.

The representatives of the nation who are here are impressed with the idea that whatever the Americans do is all right, since they have seen several funeral services they have manifested a great deal of concern about what should be done in case of the death of Queen Dowager, who is nearly years of age and likely to die soon. They think that her death should be followed by appropriate services, and they have expressed regret that there is no church in which something like the American funeral services can be held. So much interest was taken by the Coreans in the President's sermon to-day that the President must have felt obliged to them for saving him from the undivided attention of the large congregation.

Some of the circumstances in connection with the recent agitation in the Treasury of the proposition to impose a duty on every Canadian-built freight car brought into the United States suggests the possibility that tariffs on the part of American railroads has had something to do with it. The protest against the admission of such cars without the imposition of duty comes, it is said, from the Collector at Detroit. The ground upon which it is made, it is understood, is that there is no reason why cars of American railroads should be admitted free of duty while the entry of Canadian freight cars, even for convenience of exchange, although all cars that have been admitted from Canada have been allowed to come in under the impression that there was a permissive regulation to that subject.

It is now understood that Senator McMillan of Michigan has been active of late in directing the attention of the Treasury officers to the fact that the Canadian cars have been brought in in such large numbers, and several cases in this country they have been kept beyond the time allowed by law. Senator McMillan is a builder of cars at Detroit, and employs something like three thousand people in his works. Since the Canadian tariff was changed, it is reported, the car building business. The demand for the imposition of duty on each freight car each time it enters the United States would, it is explained, compel the abandonment of Canadian-built cars and the substitution of those of American build in their places. If Canada should then retaliate by putting a duty on all American-built cars sent into Canada, the result might prove embarrassing to international traffic. The imposition of duty by the United States and Canada would at first compel the shifting of a large number of freights at the border, and, by increasing the expense, lead perhaps to a suspension of business.

THEIR FUN NOT APPRECIATED.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., April 21.—Congressman [illegible] and [illegible] had taken their seats [illegible] the appropriation for next year will become available, salaries will be restored to the normal [illegible] last rates. The Present deficiency was anticipated by the Lighthouse Board, and renewed to Congress last Winter, but that body failed to provide for it.

The Civil Service Commission have been making all the necessary preliminary arrangements for supplying candidates for appointments in the Railway Mail Service, when that branch of the Post Office Department comes within the scope of the civil service law, May 1. There are 5,230 officials at present in the Railway Mail Service, and of these only two—the general superintendent and one assistant general superintendent—are exempt from the application of the rules. The age limitation is 35 years. There is but one grade of examination, all appointments being made to class 1, which includes all places of $800 or less per annum. Places above $800 are filled by promotion or transfer.

With the consummation of the proposed application of the civil service rules to the Railway Mail Service, there will be a total of 27,200 offices of the Government under these rules, the list including the departmental, Customs, Postal, and Railway Mail Service.

MRS. SHEFFIELD DEAD.

PROPERTY THAT WILL GO TO YALE'S SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

NEW-HAVEN, April 21.—Mrs. Maria St. John Sheffield, widow of Joseph Earl Sheffield, donor of the Sheffield Scientific School, died at 8 o'clock to-night. She had been ill two weeks with paralysis.

Mrs. Sheffield was born in New-York in 1801. She married Joseph Earl Sheffield in 1822, and since then had resided in the old homestead on Hillhouse-avenue. In 1860, Mr. Sheffield gave to the scientific department of Yale, which was struggling for existence, the building now called South Sheffield Hall. The building was formerly used as a tavern, but was altered by Mr. Sheffield to meet the wants of the school. The name "Sheffield Scientific School" was not given to the department until several years later. By Mr. Sheffield's will the "homestead" was to go to the college after the death of Mrs. Sheffield. This property is now valued at $250,000. It is in the rear of the scientific school. Property on Chapel-street, in which the school has an interest, will increase the amount to nearly $600,000.

The school is now in need of room and this will be of great aid. The desired four years' course may soon be established. Mrs. Sheffield's six children all survive her. They are Mrs. Thomas B. Van Buren of Ten Neck, N. J.; Mrs. Joseph E. Sheffield of New-York; Mrs. William Walter Phelps of Englewood, N. J.; Mrs. William J. Boardman of Cleveland, Ohio; George St. John Sheffield, Yale, '63, of Attleborough, Mass., and Charles J. Sheffield of Cleveland, Ohio.

THE GRASSHOPPER MUST GO.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., April 21.—The war on the festive grasshopper is going to be instituted at once and fought to a finish. Capt. Chase, Chairman of the County Commissioners, who was called to St. Paul to consult with the Governor in regard to the matter, has been placed in charge, and will conduct the campaign. He will go to Perham, where he will meet Prof. Otto Luger, the State Entomologist, and a plan of action will be decided upon. Probably the first thing done will be to plow the land wherever the eggs are found. It is estimated that there are about five thousand acres on Perham prairie which will require this treatment. The eggs are found only on pasture land and timothy fields, and it is hoped that by plowing they can be killed off. The people of Perham are not as despondent as would be expected over the outlook, as they hope by starting in time to save their crops. Last year they were not aware until the hoppers hatched, when a reward of $1 a bushel was paid for catching them, and in this way over seventeen thousand bushels were caught. Col. Davidson of Perham was in town yesterday with samples of the eggs and parasites. The latter are very numerous wherever the eggs are to be found, and it is hoped they will fulfill their mission, which entomologists say is to kill the hoppers and destroy their eggs. The Cletheral prairies, about thirty miles into the State of Perham, were visited last year, and the eggs were found in great numbers, and the same will be the case this year.

BOSTON TO HAVE A FAST MAIL.

BOSTON, April 21.—General Superintendent Bell of the Railway Mail Service arrived here yesterday and had a conference with Postmaster Corse and other Post Office officials. The result is that after April 29 there will be a fast mail train between Boston and New-York, a thing which Boston has sought for a long time.

This insures faster time for mails, and all the mail cars will be put on the trains. It is believed that the trains will leave each city at midnight and will go over the New-York and New-England Road, bringing the mails to each city in time for early delivery.

Superintendent Bigelow of the Railway Mail Service of New-England has induced the department to put an extra crew on the Boston, Springfield and New-York line. This crew will be split into two sections and added to the day lines east and west, leaving New-York at 9:01 A. M. and Boston at 8:30 A. M.

The day line east is due in Boston at 3:30 P. M., and it has been a common occurrence, owing to the imperfect assortment of the matter on the postal car, that this mail could not be delivered on the last carriers' trip in this city. Mr. Bigelow has secured an allowance of ten men for this additional service.

The service between the West and Boston is to be improved also. Through Eastern mail arriving in Buffalo in the morning from the West has often been allowed to remain there several hours before starting on to Boston. This in future will be stopped, and all mail reaching Buffalo in the morning will be delivered in Boston the same day.

AN ELECTION CASE DECIDED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 21.—William Palmer and William Hobbs were acquitted and Thomas Hervey was found guilty in the Federal court yesterday, the jury returning a verdict after several hours' deliberation. This is the celebrated Plummerville election case, to which public interest has been directed for months past. The defendants were charged with refusing to allow two regularly qualified judges to act at the Congressional election held at the town last November. The testimony was expected to develop something which would lead to the detection of the four masked men who stole the ballot box on the night following the election, and also throw light on the mystery surrounding the subsequent murder of John M. Clayton. On the ground that the case could be better handled by Republican than by Democratic officials, Presidents Harrison was urged to forthwith remove United States District Attorney House and Marshal Fletcher and replace them with Republicans, which was done.

The case, however, developed nothing and closed leaving the identity of the ballot-box thieves and assassins as great a mystery as before. Hervey was fined $100. Judge Brewer, who charged the jury and pronounced sentence, impressed every one by his impartial ruling throughout the trial, and his expressed determination to try the case on the law and evidence.

SERIOUS RUNAWAY IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Frederick C. Fleck, aged twenty-five years, of 208 Centre-street, this city; his wife Annie, the same age; Miss Annie Kroner, aged eighteen years, and Mr. Frederick Coleman of 22 East Houston-street were riding through Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. They were occupants of a four-seated wagon, attached to which were two spirited horses.

Something frightened the animals near the Flatbush-avenue entrance and they ran away. All attempts to stop them were unavailing. They dashed out of the park, scattering pedestrians in all directions and finally brought up against an electric-light pole at Sixth and Flatbush avenues. The wagon was smashed, and all the occupants were thrown out with great violence.

Mrs. Fleck had her babe in her arms. Neither was harmed. Miss Kroner sustained a compound fracture of the right leg and was removed to the City Hospital. Mr. Coleman had his scalp slightly cut, and Mr. Fleck suffered from shock and concussion. One of the horses was so badly damaged that it was thought best to end its existence.

THEIR FUN NOT APPRECIATED.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., April 21.—Congressman [illegible] and [illegible] had taken their seats [illegible]

A GIRL'S FIGHT FOR LIFE

TERRIFIC STRUGGLE WITH A CRAZY MAN.

A PRETTY HARLEM GIRL REFUSED TO MARRY JAMES DEMPSEY AND HE TRIED TO KILL HER—HIS SUICIDE.

Helen E. Stebbins is a pretty, ladylike girl who has lived with her uncle, George R. Storms, at 214 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street for the past two years. Last October Powell & Co. of 72 Beaver-street opened a drug store at Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, just across the street from where the girl lived, and put in charge of it James B. Dempsey, a good-looking man who had just passed his thirtieth year. In a few weeks Miss Stebbins and Dempsey became acquainted and their acquaintance rapidly ripened into friendship. Miss Stebbins was bright and intelligent and fond of music, and Dempsey was educated, fond of pretty girls, and music was his hobby. The consequence was that few evenings went by that these two young people were not together.

Some time in December Dempsey, whose love for the girl had become apparent even to the neighbors, asked her to marry him. Exactly what answer she gave is not known, but that it was a favorable one is evidenced by the fact that they were thereafter more together even than before. After a few weeks, however, there began to be trouble between them. Dempsey was erratic and extremely peculiar in many ways, and his fondness for other pretty girls rather annoyed Miss Stebbins. Girls used to come to the drug store to see him, and this his pretty sweetheart regarded as an infringement upon her own rights. Quarrels ensued, and the whole matter was ended by the girl's flat refusal to have anything more to do with the handsome druggist. This was in the latter part of December, and one night while in the back part of his store Dempsey swallowed a quantity of morphine and came very near dying. Somebody heard his groans, however, and summoned a physician, who succeeded in getting out of him in time to save his life. When he became conscious Dempsey begged piteously to have Miss Stebbins come to see him, and she did so, and practically took care of him until he got well. Then she absolutely refused to have him come to her house or to talk to him, but he managed to meet her frequently on the streets and beg her to reconsider her determination. To all these appeals she turned a deaf ear.

Still the other pretty girls kept on coming to the drug store and Dempsey began to drink a little. Some time in February of this year he went on an extended spree, and while he was gone his backers discovered something about the girls and the previous sprees, and when Dempsey got back to the store after a week's absence he found that he had been turned out bag and baggage and another man put in his place. This preyed terribly on him greatly, and for a time he acted like a crazy man. He had no money, and it was only through the kindness of the father of his assistant in the store that he was given a place to live and enough to eat. He is a Swiss by birth, a druggist, and had an extended knowledge of medicine, which enabled him to in part repay his benefactor by curing one of the latter's sick child. Mr. Rosenstock, his friend in need, lives at 243 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, directly across the street from Miss Stebbins's home, and ever since his discharge from the drug store Dempsey has continued his efforts to get the girl to marry him.

On Saturday afternoon last Dempsey told Mr. Rosenstock that his sister had arrived at Boston that day from abroad with a very sick child, and that she wanted him to come to her at once. He had no money, he said, and asked for $5 to pay his expenses. Mr. Rosenstock, who is kind-hearted, promptly gave him $10 and wished him godspeed. Dempsey left the house, but instead of going to Boston, he went to a near-by gun store and bought a cheap pistol. Then he spent the remainder of the time, until 4:30 o'clock, in a liquor saloon on Seventh-avenue, and at that hour he started for his ex-sweetheart's home. At the corner of Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street he met a man into whose hands he put a letter for her uncle. He caught a horse car and then asked the latter to walk up the street with him, as he had something very important to say to her. His manner so impressed the girl that she consented to do so. Dempsey was lame in one leg—his only physical defect—and he walked very slowly. At the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street he kept telling her of the importance of what he was going to say to her.

When they arrived at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street Dempsey turned abruptly into the street and, still holding her by the arm, walked up toward Eighth-avenue. This block is a lonely one, without any houses on either side. When they had gone about a hundred feet from the corner, Dempsey suddenly stopped and, drawing his new revolver from his pocket, said, "You will not marry me; now I will kill you and end my own life."

The girl caught a glimpse of the shining weapon, and, gathering up her skirts, she fled for her life. Dempsey was taken so by surprise at this action that he failed to fire, and when he recovered Miss Stebbins had gotten too far away for him to shoot her. His lameness prevented him from overtaking her, and she escaped down Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street to her home, and went in and locked the door. She told her uncle, who is employed in Stern Brothers's dry goods store, of Dempsey's attempt to kill her, and he advised her to go to bed. In the morning she would be better able to tell the story.

Hardly had the frightened girl gotten over her scare when the door bell rang and a messenger handed in a note from Dempsey. It read:

"You have run away from me. For God's sake let me hear from you. Come to Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street. I swear I will not harm you."

No attention was paid to this note, and an hour later another one came. Mr. Storms, who received this note, refused to open it, and then he and his niece, who were the only occupants of the house, looked up for the night and retired.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning another note came from Dempsey, and this was returned unopened. Half an hour later Miss Stebbins was downstairs, when there came a ring at the basement door. She went to open it and got it just far enough open to see Dempsey, crazed like a madman at her and holding a revolver in his hand. She screamed and tried to close the door, but the infuriated man pressed against it and prevented her. Then she screamed with all her might for help and the sudden noise hurling down to where she stood. As he reached the floor and got close to her Dempsey shoved back the door and, catching sight of Storms not five feet away, he raised his weapon and fired twice at him point blank.

Rage must have blinded him, for his bullets went wide of the mark. But Mr. Storms had had enough, and he gallantly ran back upstairs, leaving the girl alone to battle with the madman. The door which separated them was a light wooden frame, filled in the centre with panes of glass. With her back to this frail barrier Miss Stebbins pushed with all her strength, until Dempsey, finding he could not push open the door, lifted his revolver, and with a single blow shattered every bit of glass in the frame. The crash so startled the girl that she jumped forward, and in an instant Dempsey had her hands, wife like, over her pressed against her temple. With one frantic blow she struck the weapon up just as he fired, and the bullet grazed her forehead, the powder blackening and burning her skin.

Hardly knowing what she did, but with one overwhelming desire to save her life, the plucky girl then turned about and grappled with the murderous intruder as if she had been a man. She threw both arms about Dempsey's waist, pinning his arms to his sides, and held him in a close, panting embrace for what seemed to her the space of half a minute. They were just about matched as to height, and during this awful minute they glared right into each other's eyes.

Suddenly Dempsey gave a jerk backward, which loosened the girl's hold upon him. But she got her hands clasped behind his back, and locked them there with the strength born of deadly fear. The brute tried to throw her down, but he was not a very strong man, and the girl held her own. Then Dempsey exerted all of his strength. Back and forward and from side to side of the narrow hallway these two people struggled until, with a last, convulsive effort, the girl lifted the man from the floor and threw him squarely on his back. She fell on him, and in the sudden shock her hands became loosened, and Dempsey wriggled his right arm, the hand of which still grasped the pistol, free from the girl's encircling arm.

Quick as a flash he raised the weapon to her head, fired, and pulled the trigger again as it was pledged. The bullet again grazed her head, and again her face was blackened and burned. But otherwise she was uninjured. Last night she had fully recovered, and she told a TIMES reporter the story of her terrible struggle for life with as much equanimity as if she were talking of the experience of some other woman.

In the meantime many persons attracted by the shots had run into the basement and found Dempsey there, unconscious and dying. He was taken in an ambulance to the Manhattan Hospital, where he breathed his last half an hour after his admittance.

Dempsey had no relatives here except a brother, who lives at 2121 West Sixty-fifth-street. He was notified of the tragedy and arranged for the burial of the body.

The dead man is believed to have been crazy. Little is known of his history, but Miss Stebbins said that at one time during their courtship he showed her a newspaper clipping printed three years ago, which told of his attempt at suicide and his subsequent incarceration in a lunatic asylum. Both of his parents are dead.

TWO BIG MINNESOTA FIRES.

A LUMBER TOWN AND HALF A CITY SWEPT AWAY.

ST. PAUL, April 21.—A *Pioneer Press* special from Neenah, Wis., says: The woods near Marion, a station on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Road, forty miles west of Appleton, caught fire last night, and the flames spread with great rapidity. The town of Buckbee was entirely wiped out. Buckbee was a small lumbering town, and a great deal of lumber was stored there, which was consumed. The loss is estimated at $100,000. A train consisting of fourteen cars of lumber and five of logs caught fire near Marion and burned, causing a loss of about $75,000. The full loss on the lumber and dwellings at Buckbee and near Marion will amount to nearly $300,000. There has been but little rain in that section this season, and it is presumed that the fire originated from a spark from a passing locomotive.

At 4 P. M. Saturday the Meisenwinkle Woodenware Company's factory caught fire at Depere, burning the sheds containing staves and stock, and, in fact, everything belonging to it. While it was burning a heavy wind set in and blew sparks and coals of fire on the neighboring houses, making the largest fire ever seen in that city. Twenty dwelling houses were burned. The total loss on the dwellings and contents will probably amount to $200,000 or more, and it is said that not one-quarter of them had insurance. The Meisenwinkle works, where the fire originated, suffers a loss of about $150,000, with an insurance of $60,000. When the fire first started, the Green Bay fire engine was sent for. The Green Bay and the Depere steamers were set in the middle of the burnt district, and were doing good work when a wind arose suddenly, and hemmed the engines in, driving the fire all to that immediate vicinity. The firemen had to abandon their engines and they were burned up. The steamers from Oshkosh and Appleton arrived at 10 P. M. and succeeded in getting the fire under headway. Depere is a city composed of two parts, East and West Depere. West Depere is the part that caught fire, and to-day there is not enough left of it to be identified. The people who were burned out have nearly all been taken under shelter by the neighbors of the east side. The full loss is estimated at over half a million dollars.

TWO HORSE CARS WRECKED.

THE FIRST SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN THE MINNEAPOLIS STRIKE.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 21.—The first serious disturbance which has occurred in Minneapolis since the general tie-up of the car lines, a week and a half ago, took place this morning at Twelfth-avenue, South, and Washington-avenue. Two cars were thrown

THE CHURCHES CROWDED

EASTER MUSIC, FLOWERS, AND TEXTS.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN THE EPISCOPAL AND ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES AND IN SOME OTHERS.

Special Easter services were held in almost every church in this city yesterday, and none of the religious edifices were quite large enough to hold the great throngs which crowded to their doors. From early in the morning until long past midday the streets were filled with people on their way to church. By 11 o'clock the space in front of nearly every church up town—and the same was the case at many of the down-town churches—was filled with politely-pushing ladies and gentlemen unable to effect an entrance through the doors, which were blocked with those who had arrived just a little too late to get far enough inside to reach the pews. Every seat in all these churches had been pre-empted long before, and standing room in the broad aisles was at a heavy premium. From the chancel rails to the doors there was nought but a solid, brilliant mass of Easter worshippers.

In many of the churches tickets had been issued entitling the holders to seats in pews. Some of the possessors of these valuable little slips of pasteboard were perhaps the least fortunate of all the churchgoers in the matter of obtaining seats, for, relying too largely upon the power of their tickets, they delayed their arrival at the churches until the last moment before the services began, and they found that non-ticket holders had arrived in such great crowds before them that it had been impossible to keep them out of the pews.

Flowers were the sole decorations of the churches, and they answered well their purpose. Within the chancel rails were banks of stately lilies, nodding and bending under the gentle breeze which passed lightly over them, and placed about the side aisles were many stands of beautiful flowers. Roses and violets relieved the spotless whiteness of Easter lilies, and that no more brilliant display in the floral emblems was amply supplied by the gorgeous combination of colors which adorned the heads of the ladies who made up the greater part of the congregations.

The musical parts of the services were more than ordinarily elaborate in many of the churches, the ordinary choirs had been augmented by new voices and new anthems, and full orchestras, in many cases, made the usual organ services only supplementary. In the Catholic churches solemn masses were celebrated with the splendor incident to one of the most important feast days in their calendar.

Trinity Church held one of its customary immense congregations at the high festival celebration of Easter yesterday. The early morning services were also well attended. The Rev. Morgan Dix, rector, was the celebrant at the chief service, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Adams and the Rev. Mr. Odell as deacon and subdeacon, and the Rev. Mr. Hill as master of ceremonies. The rector also delivered the sermon, taking as his text the seventh verse of the fifth chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians: "Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us; therefore let us keep the feast, not with the old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth." The Easter music, with the exception of a most unfortunate break in the "Gloria in Excelsis," was very fine. It comprised the sixth mass of Haydn arranged and the organ part specially written from the orchestral score by Dr. Arthur H. Messiter, choir master, for this service; Berthold Tours's "Christ, our Lord is risen," and Dudley Buck's "As it began to dawn." These were sung by an augmented choir, the soloists being Masters Belding, Long, Jaffray, and Neeson, soprani; Messrs. Ward and Beach, alti; Messrs. Farr, Foster, and Phillips, tenori; Messrs. Ferris, Shields, and Morris, bassi. During the administration Mr. Victor Baier, who presided at the great organ, played Handel's "I know that my Redeemer liveth" and the "Sonata Pathetique" of Beethoven. The floral decorations surmounting the altar were more than ordinarily beautiful.

In St. Thomas's Church four services were held during the day. An immense cross of white Easter lilies at the altar and banks of red and white lilies at the chancel rails were the only floral additions to the fine interior decorations of the edifice. Each of the services drew a great throng of worshippers, and even the vestibules were packed at morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Brown, preached a short and vigorous sermon on the blessedness and reward of faith, taking for his text part of the twenty-ninth verse of the twentieth chapter of St. John: "Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed." The musical services were beautifully rendered by Mme. Marie Gramm, soprano; Miss Emily Winant, contralto; Clinton Morse, tenor, and William C. Squires, bass, assisted by a chorus of forty-five selected voices under the direction of George William Warren. Will C. Macfarlane was assistant organist and Alfred R. Tonlin harpist. The anthem was "Christ is Risen," Wesley; the ascription "Christ is risen," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, and the offertory "Angel hosts descending," for soprano, tenor, harp, and organ, from Gounod's "Mors et Vita." The Sunday school festival (choral service) was held at 4 o'clock P. M., and the scholars were assisted by the Lenten choir and the full church choir and chorus. The assistant minister, the Rev. Dr. Starr, delivered an address to the school.

Within and without the chancel in All Souls' (Anthon Memorial) Church yesterday there was a rich abundance of blossoming plants and cut flowers. In front of the altar a beautiful cross of roses made a fitting centrepiece. The congregation at the morning service filled every seat and occupied most of the standing room. The Rev. S. Hunter Newton's sermon was on "Heaven," and it was a discourse full of beauty and one that was in full keeping with the spirit of the day. In opening he said: "During the Winter some of our mammoth Sunday papers crowded with news of all sorts have been finding room to publish whole columns of discussion concerning the question, What are we to think about Heaven? Amid reporters' descriptions of the latest gossip and London letters containing the freshest scandal of Courts, on the side of telegrams concerning Kaiser Wilhelm's orders and Boulanger's manifestoes, interspersed with reports of stock quotations and Western murders, the exit-chat of the theatres and the talk of the man about town, there have come across columns of disquisitions concerning the heavenly life. No better evidence is needed of the fact that our nineteenth-century men and women are still as intensely interested in the mystery of the land beyond the river as they are of the lands on the ocean; that heaven fascinates the mind quite as much as that dark continent through which a heroic traveler is now toiling."

The musical services were specially attractive. The chorus choir under J. H. Norman, organist, did its work well. Macgrane Coxe, the baritone soloist of the choir, sang as the offertory an Easter song by Van de Water. Miss Eschenbach, soprano, and Alexander Heed, tenor, with Mr. Coxe, sang the solo portions of the service. Hayne's "Kyrie," "Gloria," and "Credo" were sung. One of the features was "Hallelujah to the Father from the Mount of Olives," Beethoven.

The welcome always assured to strangers at the Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh street, served to fill that edifice to the doors yesterday morning. The altar was banked with choice flowers and potted plants, but the most effective decorations were worn by the congregation itself in the shape of corsage and button-hole bouquets. Following out the Easter custom the services were largely devoted to anthems and carols. Two special quartets and a chorus of fifty voices occupied the choir gallery. Miss Kate S. Chittenden, the organist and director and Miss J. Youngert was leader of the auxiliary choir. The two principal selections were especially written for the occasion by William A. Candwell, a cornet, "The Prince of Life" and a recessional hymn, "Now is Christ Risen." In addition to these was an anthem by Schnecker, the Te Deum, Gloria, an Easter chorale by Steiner, and congregational singing. The solo work by Mrs. H. Harts, soprano; Mrs. J. W. Macy, alto; Mr. D. A. Haynes, tenor, and Mr. C. J. Bushnell, bass, was unusually good, and the choral work also was good. The Rev. R. S. Macarthur, D. D., pastor, preached a brief sermon from the text, "The Lord is risen indeed."

At the Western Presbyterian Church, in West Forty-second street, the floral decorations were very elaborate, the choir screen and altar being almost hidden behind banks of roses, bridal wreaths, St. Joseph's lilies, azaleas, and smilax. The music was under the direction of P. A. Schnecker, the organist. The quintet was composed of Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. S. Barron Anderson, Mrs. Rasmussen, (Annie Louise Cary,) William Dennison, and E. F. Bushnell. Theses were the selections for the morning services: "Christ, Our Passover," Schnecker; "The Righteous Will Shine," Schnecker; "Christ the Lord is Risen," Wilson; "Faintly and Softly," Schnecker. Dr. Parkhurst, who has not completely recovered from his illness, preached on the significance of the festival. There was a service of song in the evening.

Solemn pontifical mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and by the time the first word from the altar sounded through the building the spacious interior was crowded, and hundreds of people were struggling at the doors, vainly trying to force themselves through the throngs that blocked the way. Aside from the St. Patrick's Day holiday which prompted thousands of persons to attend this mass, the musical programme was sufficiently attractive to bring about as many more, whose only object was to hear the singing. In addition to the choir of male and female voices, there were four noted soloists and a full orchestra. The musical programme was made up of [illegible] for the occasion and [illegible] by Lambert

EASTER'S BRIGHT RAIMENT.

Every woman on Fifth-Avenue yesterday had arrayed herself for Easter Sunday, and each beaming face told plainer than words of the great joy experienced in the perfect weather. If the day had been made especially for the exhibition of these gowns that had been so long in careful preparation for the event it could not have been better. The weather was warm enough to insure safety from pneumonia in leaving off obscuring wraps, the sky was cloudless and thus brought out the full effect of every color, and the rain of the preceding night had done away with every speck of dust. Small wonder then is it that as the crowded churches disgorged their congregations the worshippers flocked from both the east and the west to the common exhibition ground, Fifth-avenue.

It is not to be denied that many in the possessions and easy in its consciences, for the most of it had just been to church, although it seemed to have momentarily forgotten that fact in the excitement of the parade. From the commanding eminence of the steps leading to the bubbling waters of Washington-square it rolled along in a river of color and with a murmur of gladness which the occasional appearance of the black robes of a priest or the white dress and wreath of confirmation in no way disturbed.

Every fashionable turn-out in the spring opening day yesterday, and as a consequence fully 150,000 persons, and particularly children, went up to see what the big pleasure ground could do in the way of offering new attractions and celebrating Easter. Old Sol held in the most notable fashion. The turf had become of that splendid green which no one sees save in April and early May—a green that even the clouds which strayed across the sky could not darken.

The work which the employes of the Park Department in this section had been doing yesterday in well-trimmed branches had sent forth buds in a most encouraging fashion, and on many of the early-blossoming trees these buds had burst and made the bare limbs of a fortnight ago as brightly green as though May instead of April had stepped into the Park to stay, but there is still much to be done in order to impress country visitors next week with the city's clean housekeeping, for many of the paths are badly broken up, and in many places of beaten roads the turf shows unsightly patches of brown where the seed has fallen this year, and some of the rustic benches and arbors are sadly in need of repair. But the most irreclaimable caviler could find nothing to complain of in the broad expanse of the ball field, where daisies are sticking their heads up already and fountains of white and gold upon the green about them. Here hundreds of children romped yesterday and had so good a time that nurses and parents didn't have any trouble to get them to sleep last night. They began winking with the first star. The Park didn't seem to be the only child the crowd, for along Fifth-avenue as far north as Ninetieth-street the crowd ebbed and flowed still on into the night.

It is doubtful if there has been for many months so great an assembling of all classes as there was at the monument and the Arsenal. It was only with great difficulty that the crowds could keep from tangling themselves up and getting into dangerous crushes. The chimpanzee at the Arsenal, of course, took up most of the time and claimed much of the attention of all the visitors, and the stairways and floors of the old building creaked and groaned beneath the strain, but Capt. Beatty and Superintendent Conklin are sure they are safe—at any rate while there is constant motion. There were no serious accidents within the big inclosure, and about the only thing the police had to do was to look pretty, corral lost children, and arrest pickpockets. Of the latter there were as many as the buds on the buttercup trees.

BASEBALL.

THE "METS" DEFEATED THE JERSEY CITY NINE YESTERDAY.

About one thousand people were present to see the Mets defeat the crack Jersey City team yesterday afternoon. It was a lively contest, full of interesting points and good plays. The Mets got in the lead by some good batting in the third, but were tied in the fifth. After that they took kindly to Doran's pitching and went ahead and won as they liked. The score:

METS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	JERSEY CITY.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Nelson, r. f.	2	3	2	0	0	Knowles, 3b.	2	2	2	2	2
Roseman, s. & l. f.	2	0	0	0	0	Lyons, c. f.	1	2	2	1	1
Troy, 2b.	1	1	5	4	0	Le'dm'n, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Kennedy, l. f. & c.	1	0	0	0	1	Friel, l. f. & c.	1	1	2	0	0
Hank'nson, 1b.	1	0	12	0	0	Gerhardt, 2b.	1	1	4	2	1
Jones, c. f.	2	2	1	0	1	Hofford, r. f.	0	1	1	0	1
Beam'n, 3b.	2	2	1	2	0	Burke, s. & c.	0	2	5	4	1
Hayes, c.	0	2	5	3	1	Doran, p.	0	1	0	5	0
Baker, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Lang, s. & l.	0	0	5	1	1
Total	15	12	27	16	2	Total	5	11	27	13	7

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Metropolitan	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	2	1—9
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—5

Earned runs—Metropolitan, 4; Jersey City, 4. First base on errors—Metropolitan, 4; Jersey City, 1. Left on bases—Metropolitan, 11; Jersey City, 5. Home runs—none. Three-base hits—Jones, Nelson. Two-base hits—Troy, Jones, Hayes, Knowles, Landmann, Gerhardt. Hofford. Struck out—Hankinson, Jones, Baker. (3.) Knowles, Landmann, Doran, (2.) Base on balls—Nelson, Kennedy, Beaman, Hayes, Friel, (2.) Double play—Nelson, Troy, and Hankinson. Sacrifice hits—Troy, Lyons, Landmann, Lang. Stolen bases—Nelson, Kennedy, Landmann, Friel, Doran. Hit by pitcher—Knowles. Passed balls—Hayes, 1. Wild pitches—Doran, 2. Umpire—Mr. R. T. Pearce. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

THE BROOKLYNS BEATEN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The concluding game in the first Athletic-Brooklyn series was played at Gloucester, N. J., this afternoon, and was won by the local team by better all-around play. Caruthers was hit hard and at the proper time, and his support—notably Smith—was indifferent. Smith was wild, sending nine men to first on balls, but when he did get the ball across the plate the visitors were unable to hit it safely. The work of the Athletic infield was sharp and brilliant, and Bierbauer and Lyons hit hard. Score:

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Welch, c. f.	0	0	4	0	0	Collins, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Stovey, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Burns, r. f.	0	2	0	0	0
Lyons, 2b.	2	3	1	4	0	Pinkney, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1
Larkin, 1b.	1	4	11	0	1	Fouts, 1b.	0	0	8	1	1
Bierbauer, 3b.	2	2	1	5	0	Corkhill, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Purcell, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0	O'Brien, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Fennelly, s. s.	0	1	1	0	0	Smith, s. s.	0	0	4	4	4
Brennan, c.	0	0	1	2	0	Clark, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Smith, p.	1	2	0	1	0	Caruthers, p.	1	2	0	7	0
Total	6	12	27	12	1	Total	1	5	27	22	7

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Athletic	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Athletic, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Bierbauer, (2.) Purcell, Collins, Fouts. Double play—Lyons, Bierbauer and Larkin, (2.) Fennelly, Bierbauer, and Larkin, O'Brien and Fouts. First base on balls—Off Caruthers, 2; off Smith, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Collins. First base on errors—Athletic, 7; Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—Welch, Fennelly, Clark. Passed balls—Brennan, 2. Wild pitches—Smith, 1; Caruthers, 1. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

MUSIC AND BEER IN JERSEY CITY.

The Jersey City police, three weeks ago yesterday, made a raid on Pohlmann's Concert Garden, on Ogden-avenue, for violation of the Sunday law. Mrs. Dietrich Pohlmann, who conducts the concert garden, gave a musical concert in defiance of the warning given by the police, and she, with the musicians and waiters, was arrested. The case was presented to the Hudson County Grand Jury, but they failed to bring in an indictment. Mrs. Pohlmann's escape made the other concert garden keepers courageous, and yesterday they flagrantly violated the Sunday law.

Every garden on the Heights gave a musical concert, and during the afternoon and evening thousands of thirsty pleasure seekers crowded their way into the pleasure resorts. Beer flowed freely in all the places, and the violation was no open, as before the passage of the new liquor law.

The police did not make any arrests, because they deemed such action useless. Officers were stationed in every concert hall to secure evidence, which will be presented to Prosecutor Winfield for his action. The police have acquired most disagreeable notoriety, as in the case of Mrs. Pohlmann, have no effect, and they will hereafter submit all cases of violations of the Sunday law to the Prosecutor.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATION.

ST. PAUL, April 21.—The House adjourned yesterday until Monday morning by a vote of 53 to 47. The adjournment was one of the results of the success of the Democratic filibuster against Speaker Pope's Distribution Bill, providing the Duluth and Winnipeg land grants. Both bills seem to need voting on Monday or Tuesday in order to pass them, and a suspension of the rules requires the votes of two-thirds of the whole House. Senator Pope's bill possibly has a majority of the House in its favor, but it is not believed that it can secure two-thirds of the House under any circumstances. It is also said that if the bill is passed on Monday that it will be relegated to the cemetery of deceased bills. It is probable that the Duluth and Winnipeg bill can secure a suspension of the rules, but the amendment which the Committee on Public Lands proposes is bound to prejudice a big delegation while the chances very much in favor of its being crowded to the wall with the other bills which must fall on account of the shortness of the time.

The Kenagain delegation does not want the Pope-Spooner bill to pass for the reason that it will paralyze the wholesale business of the twin cities, but they do want the Duluth and Winnipeg Forfeiture bill to pass. Ramsey County, on the other hand, wants to secure the defeat of both bills. Some gentlemen are of the opinion that many other bills that remain for the consideration of the House can be well sacrificed for the defeat of the distance tariff measure, and it is to that end that they are landing all their energies.

NO MORE EXCESSIVE VERDICTS.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 21.—In the case of J. J. Miller, a commercial traveler, who was given a verdict here against the Pennsylvania Company for $20,000 for personal injuries received at Wampum, Pa., the Circuit Court has set the verdict aside on the ground that it was excessive.

Judge Laubie, who rendered the opinion, the other Judges concurring, referred at length to the notoriety this county had of finding heavy judgments against railroads in damage cases and said: "It commenced when Mr. Williams, Postmaster at Sharon, was given a verdict here for $14,000. Numbers of such large verdicts given by juries as in this county. Why it should be we do not know. The prosperity of the city and county depend largely upon these very railroads, and why prejudice should exist against them we do not know. This result in judging from surrounding States is flow of these damages into this county and makes it an El Dorado, a land of gold, open for the people who have been injured in this and adjoining States. This verdict was excessive and was rendered under prejudice by the jury and is therefore set aside."

The language used by Judge Laubie caused a decided sensation in the court room, which was crowded with attorneys, and as the court has commenced setting aside these heavy verdicts, probably it will cause a change in the conduct of the juries.

AUTHORIZED TO MAKE SURVEYS.

NEW-LONDON, April 21.—At a mass meeting held at Westerly, R. I., by the projectors of the Jewett City and Westerly Railroad it was voted to choose two committees, one from Rhode Island and one from Connecticut, to secure subscriptions for the proposed road. Among the committeemen are some of the most prominent manufacturers in this section, including J. L. Sweet of Jewett City, Ira G. Briggs of Voluntown, J. Barclay Foster of Westerly, Lucius Briggs of Glasgo, and Daniel A. Taylor of Potter Hill.

Enthusiasm over the proposed line is increasing. It is believed that the cost will not exceed $500,000, and the road will run through a rich manufacturing country, connecting with both the New-York and New-England and the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroads. J. J. Sweet was appointed the committee to arrange for the first meeting of the committees chosen. The committees have been empowered to make the survey for the new road.

TO REACH THE SHEPAUG.

NORWALK, Conn., April 21.—An enthusiastic meeting was held here last night in aid of the project to build the connecting link between the Shepaug, Litchfield and Northern; and New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads from Sangatuck to Hawleyville. George D. Chapman of New-York, who retains a controlling interest in the Shepaug, made a speech in which he declared that he would retain that control for five years; that a subscription of only $100,000 was wanted from the people along the line, not a dollar of which need be paid until the road was built and equipped, and he offered to lease the line with an option for $1,000. He pledged himself to complete the road in twelve months from the time the surveys were made. Surveys, he said, would begin next Monday, and an enabling act would be asked of the Legislature under which the Shepaug and the proposed road would be consolidated.

The Westport Board of Trade has promised to raise the required subscription of $100,000, and in all probability the work of building the road will soon be under way.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

On May 1 the Old Colony Railroad will make important changes in their suburban service. All stations on this system within ten miles of the main station in Boston will be included in the suburban service. Season tickets will not be sold to these points. Five, ten, and one hundred ride tickets will be issued, the rate for the latter being about 2½ per cent. less than that now charged for season tickets.

G. R. Blanchard, Chairman of the Central Traffic Association, Passenger Department, has formally notified agents to extend time limit for return tickets on centennial traffic, to include all trains leaving this city May 6.

CROWDS ON THE ROAD.

EVERY ONE WHO COULD GET A RIG WAS OUT—NOTABLE INCIDENTS.

The crush on the road yesterday was a poem of pretty faces, dainty Easter garments, glittering new silk hats, prancing horses and the latest ideas in harness and vehicles, and everybody seemed transcendentally happy, from the young woman who snuggled up against her escort's shoulder and gloried in the expanse of black coat-sleeve that hid from view a section of her brand new bodice to the young men who sat bolt upright on their natty traps and could not have been tempted to look either to the right or left for all the wealth of Ormus and of Ind.

The equine procession was even larger than that of Sunday last and witnessed and admired by a greater throng of pedestrians, and at each one of the half dozen minor smash-ups that occurred during the afternoon a crowd gathered that suspended all travel for the time being. One gentleman, Charles H. Traitteur, a lawyer at 4 Warren-street, had his right knee badly hurt in a collision that occurred near Gabe Case's at 3:30 o'clock, but no one else was hurt in the other collisions of the day.

The throng began to thin out evening and straightening of Central-avenue and for a respectable substitute for Macomb's Dam Bridge was shown when the crowd began to turn homeward late in the afternoon. It took all the extra policemen stationed near the dam to keep the hundreds of vehicles bunched on the near end of the avenue and anything like a safe line, and the owners of lively animals who were pocketed there for several minutes breathed a large sigh of relief when they reached Seventh-avenue in safety.

Hundreds of people had a laugh in the afternoon at the antics of a number of urchins who were swimming *au naturel* from off the new docks at Cromwell's Creek, and who were surprised there by a mounted policeman. They scrambled out of the water as soon as they first appreciated their enemy's approach and flew up the railroad track with their clothes under their arms at breakneck speed. Two little chaps were headed off by the policeman though, and after they had dressed themselves to an extent of their small personal ideas of form they were marched off to the station while their more fortunate companions jeered from their safe distance on the other side of the creek.

The members of the Driving Club were well represented at Fleetwood in the morning and afternoon, and the horses seen around the track at rattling speed. Among the drivers out yesterday were Col. Isaac Taylor, Frank Work, James H. Breslin, Lawson M. Fuller, Sheppard Knapp, Augustus Raymond, Henry Claussen, Col. Baron, Fred Hammond, Judge White, George J. Hart, Capt. Dawson, Capt. McClaghan, Seaman Richenstein, H. S. Sires, Brayton Ives, Frank Burridge, Nathan Strauss, Col. Kip, Ephraim Simmons, Col. Brown, John Quinn, and W. C. Schenck.

LADY KORTRIGHT'S GIFT.

SNOW HILL, Md., April 21.—Lady Kortright, who gave $40,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia as a memorial to her father, John Richardson, has sent a check for $5,000 to ex-Congressman George W. Covington of Snow Hill for the purpose of completing the Makemie Memorial Church. John Richardson was a native of this country. He moved to Philadelphia when a young man, and achieved means in business, being President of the Bank of North America for thirty years. Miss Richardson married Sir Charles E. K. Kortright, who was British Consul at Philadelphia. He is now dead. Lady Kortright is now on a visit to Philadelphia. The church which is the object of her benefactions is a memorial to Father Makemie, who established one of the first Presbyterian churches in this country in Worcester County.

Twelve men were sent up from the Tombs yesterday morning for [illegible] in the Court of Special Sessions. Each of them will [illegible] and $5,000 damage was done.

THE SPRING SEASON TO BEGIN ON WEDNESDAY.

JEROME PARK DECLARATIONS—DOINGS AMONG THE HAGGIN AND BROWN HORSES—POINTS FOR IVY CITY.

Nearly two hundred horses which have been in training at the several race tracks in this vicinity, and about half of which have been racing at Clifton and Gutenberg, N. J., for some days past, will be at the Ivy City race track, just outside of Washington, by this evening. The last will have a chance to measure strides with the horses of the Brown, Morris, Davis & Hallenbeck, Kernaghan, Jennings, Bowie, McCoy, Deswell, and Cornelissen strings, which have been at the track for some time. The meeting begins on Wednesday and continues for eight days, five races being run each day, with steeplechasing on five days of the meeting. Fifteen bookmakers are to be at the track and there will be the usual contingent of racegoers from this city who will go down there in order to get a "line" on the youngsters, all of whom will be brought here for the opening of the Brooklyn meeting on May 15.

The track is in fine condition and lots of good fast gallops are had there daily. Secretary McIntyre announces that the book programme, the publication of which has been unavoidably delayed, will be ready for distribution Wednesday morning, and that at least $1,000 will be given in added money to each event. Secretary McIntyre, who left for Washington last evening, says that there is every indication that the meeting will not only be the best from a racing point of view that the club has ever had, but that it will also be the most largely attended.

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There will be no stake race on the opening day, but the Analostan Stake for three-year-olds will be run on the second day, the Youthful Stakes for two-year-olds and the Senate steeplechase on the third day, the Congressional Handicap and Riggs House Stakes on the fourth day, the Brentwood Stakes and Army and Navy Stakes on the fifth day, and the National Handicap on the sixth day. The results will show just how good Capt. Brown's stable is, the theory being that it is especially strong in two and three year olds, all of them being heavily engaged in stakes to be decided on the tracks in this immediate vicinity during the Summer. It is reported that a number of them have had to be thrown out of training because of an epidemic of pneumonia which is said pretty well to have disabled and resulted in the death of a valuable Springbok two-year-old colt. The meeting will also show how good a horse Carroll of the Cotton & Boyle string is. The very flattering stories of his work at Monmouth have led people to think that he will turn out to be a very dangerous element in the three-year-old stakes to be decided this Summer. Boyle himself thinks the colt has developed into a horse who will come very near being one of the first flight and able to compete satisfactorily with any one's three-year-olds. Judge Murray is pretty sure to show just how good he is. "Father Bill" Daly, who pulled off a number of good things at Ivy City, thinks he can repeat his success this year with some of the horses he now has just on edge for hard racing.

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George Hankins of the Chicago Stable has offered $22,000 for Procter Knott, but Bryant refuses to part with the Futurity and Junior Champion winner for less than $35,000, and the sale has fallen through.

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The following horses have been declared out of the several stake races to be run at the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club:

Spuyten Tuyvel—Yum Yum, Winfield, Laramie, Magnetic.

Decoration—Yum Yum, Salvator.

Arrow—Robert Adams, Lady Margaret, Magnetic, Sarcen, Lennox, Winfield, and the Glengarry-Rose Clark colt.

Harlem—Penman, Magnetic, Lennox, Winfield, Lady Margaret, and the Glengarry-Rose Clark colt.

Brighton—Strauss, Penman, Lennox, Lady Margaret, Magnetic, Saracen, and Winfield.

Minimum—Triana, Flora Ban, Pauline F., Australand, Masterlode, Pilgrim, Beckie Knott, Felipa, and the Lyke-Nelson filly.

Yonkers—Triana, Flora Ban, Pauline F., Rosette, Australand, Cadet, (dead.) Index, and Masterlode.

Sequence—Beckie Knott, Cornelia, Australand, Masterlode, Rosette, and Index.

Maximum—Australand, Rosette, Ten Shimer, Masterlode, and the Springbok-Easter Planet colt.

Encore—Despair.

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Admirers of that game two-year-old colt, French Park, who was thrown out of training last year owing to a slight accident to one of his hoofs, will be glad to know that there is now no good reason for doubting that he will stand the hard work of training. He is more carefully watched than any horse at Jerome Park, and, while he has not been asked to do any very fast work, he has up to the present time done all that his trainer, Hyland, has asked him to do, and responded cheerfully and as if he enjoyed his work. If he retains his old speed and all continues to go as well in the future as in the past he will probably be able to give all the three-year-olds about here all they want to do to beat him. His stable companion, Radiant, keeps improving, is nearly fit for a race now, and promised to make one of the most very good little ones that every horse owner likes to have in his string. He is honest, a hard worker, a good feeder, and will be a good winner during the year.

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Salvator, who was expected to be the sensational three-year-old of the year, has been very sick with others of Mr. J. B. Haggin's horses at Monmouth Park. Lung fever has been the trouble, and Fresno, Yum Yum, Arcola, and other horses in the string have been sufferers, though Firenzi fortunately escaped the disease, whose consequences every trainer dreads so much. The trouble will probably keep the Haggin lot back for some time, as Mr. Byrnes will hardly ask the horses to do any hard work until all traces of the disease have been removed by treatment.

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At a meeting of the North Hudson Driving Park Association, which owns the Guttenberg race track, it was voted to increase the capital stock $60,000, all the stock being subscribed for at the meeting. The Board of Directors were instructed to purchase all the land necessary to the construction of a full mile track, with all the necessary buildings and suitable stable accommodations. Work on the construction of the new track, &c., will be begun immediately after the close of the present racing meeting, on May 14. A new railroad company, the Palisade Railroad Company, will build a railroad from Hoboken to the track, to be operated as a steam railway. The Hudson County Railroad Company, which runs a line of horse cars to the track, has also made arrangements to equip the line with cars run by electric motors. Both railway companies agree to have their cars ready to take people to the track by Oct. 1.

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The Baltimore book on the Brooklyn Handicap has been marked full on Exile, the old horse having been heavily backed by parties in this city, the owner of the horse, William Lakeland, and David Johnson, the bookmaker, being two who got about 30 to 1 against him for their money.

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Work on the new track of the Linden Blood Horse Association, near Elizabeth, N. J., has been begun, the association having secured all the money necessary. The track will certainly be opened this Fall. Work on Elmwood Park, Long Branch, has again been suspended, and the meeting which was to have been held there this Summer will now probably be abandoned.

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The Passaic County Agricultural Association announces the following programme for to-day at the Clifton, (N. J.) track:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Rebellion, 119 pounds; Marah Redon, 119; Silver Star, 119; Stripling, 119; Keynote, 118; Chicora, 116; Aunt, 116; Kerry, 116; Cestrian, 116; Gerald, 116; Jim Slamber, 111; Long Jack, 109; Louise, 103; Little Barefoot, 99; Gracie, 98.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Chancellor, 115 pounds; Utopian, 115; Biscuit, 109; Pericles, 109; Chapman, 105; La Clair, 102; Lucy H., 100; Columbine, 100; Miss Charmer, 100; Revolt colding, 100; Pat Moran, 100; Clantard, 100; Belmont, 100; Alice, 98; Spring Hill Maid, 95.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Little Jake, 113 pounds; Crispin, 109; Fiddlehead, 107; Davis, 107; Ray Archer, 107; Steve Stilwell, 107; Redmond, 103; Belvino, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Superior, 117 pounds; Barnum, 113; Cecesh, 113; Tester, 110; Policeman, 110; Firefly, 106; First Attempt, 106; Littlefellow, 11, 105; Ovid, 105; Mist, 99; Alfred, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Ballston, 118 pounds; Ten Hooker, 113; The Bourbon, 113; Bill Bond, 113; Sandy, 110.

FELL DEAD NEAR PARK-ROW.

An unknown man about forty years of age dropped dead on the corner of Park-row and Spruce-street at 7 o'clock last night. His body was taken to the Oak-street police station. In his pockets were a jackknife, two five-cent pieces, a card of Sherman's Hotel, 152 and 154 East Forty Second-street, and a slip of paper on which was written "Mr. Gibson, 693 Wythe-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D." Nothing was known of the man at Sherman's Hotel.

The dead man was evidently a mechanic, and appeared to be a German. In falling he struck his left temple on the curbstone, cutting a deep gash into his head, but it was evident that his death was caused by heart disease or apoplexy. The body will be sent to the Morgue.

A BIG SCHOONER'S LOAD.

From the London (Ont.) Journal, April 20.

The lumber [illegible] yesterday [illegible] Governor Ames, with [illegible] Ames, Governor Ames, with [illegible] Ames, Governor Ames, with [illegible] Ames,

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BOURRIENNE

MEMOIRS OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By L. A. FAUVELET DE BOURRIENNE. Edited by R. W. PHIPPS. Four volumes. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1885.

THE SAME. Four volumes. New-York: THOMAS Y. CROWELL & Co.

The wonder ought to be that these memoirs were not issued in popular form long ago. It is sixty years since they first saw the light, creating a great commotion at that time. All competent judges have conceded their high and permanent value. Talleyrand's testimony is familiar to us all, and if not disinterested is certainly entitled to its weight.

The more the world has learned of the great Corsican, the more has the reputation of Bourrienne advanced. Lanfrey's remorseless history has done much to restore Bourrienne since the assaults of the Bonapartists. English readers, however, until 1885 may be said to have known this author, more by reputation than by acquaintance. For years his work was out of print. Only the libraries made it accessible. There was need for a new editor to place the work in a more modern condition.

When Col. Phipps brought out his edition in 1885, the enterprise met with a general welcome. The misfortune of it was that the work appeared in a form far too expensive for the ordinary buyer of books. To him the libraries still remained a necessity. The present four-volume editions must very speedily find practical justification for their existence; they must carry Bourrienne to minds that have never known him intimately, and they will make it possible for men not rich to possess his volumes.

The interest of the work is of an extraordinary kind to all who are interested in Napoleon. Bourrienne saw him as he was, and he had the integrity to write of him as he saw him. The record has not pleased those who would exalt Napoleon into a sort of demigod. Napoleon is seen to be a man like the rest of us, in spite of all his glory and all his genius. But Bourrienne does not make light of the man's transcendent abilities. "Of one of the ablest men ever formed," is his verdict, and none will deny the mighty soldier and far-sighted administrator all the praise contained in that.

The two editions now offered to the public bear a close resemblance to each other. Each comprises four volumes of about four hundred pages. Each is what we are accustomed to call a duodecimo. Each is profusely supplied with portraits of the men and women of whom one always thinks when he thinks of Napoleon. Each is printed from large type and each is a reprint of the edition of 1885. For the Crowell edition, however, has been prepared an index filling thirty-four closely-printed pages. An opportunity offered itself to speculate on the circumstances which led to the simultaneous reprint by two houses of a work which has waited so long for a single publisher who would reprint it in a form adapted to common purses. The apparent misfortune from the publisher's point of view may after all prove not to be a real one. Occurrences may find many readers in consequence of this rivalry which he would not find without it. Most things have their compensations in this world.

NEW BOOKS.

—A Philosophical Inquiry into the Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime and the Beautiful. By the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. New-York: Scribner & Welford. 1889.—It says everything for the genius of a man that, albeit he was a politician or statesman pretty much all his life, a treatise on abstract ideas which he wrote at the age of twenty-six and published in 1756 should be thought worthy of a popular edition nearly one and a half centuries later. The essay of an Irish law student so impressed Lessing in Germany that he set to work on a translation, and in the opinion of Mr. John Morley it was this work which lies at the bottom of many of the ideas in "Laokoön," the epoch-making work which so much delighted Goethe and Schiller in their earlier years. Mr. Morley has written in his work on Edmund Burke: "But at least one single merit remains to the 'Inquiry.' It was a vigorous enlargement of the principle which Addison had not long before timidly illustrated, that orities of art seek the principles in the wrong place so long as they limit their search to poems, pictures, engravings, statues, and buildings, instead of first arranging the sentiments and faculties in man to which art makes its appeal. Addison's treatment was slight and merely literary; Burke dealt boldly with his subject on the base of the most scientific psychology which was within his reach. To approach it on the psychological side at all was to make a distinct and remarkable advance in the method of the inquiry which he had taken in hand." Like the "Laokoön," Burke's treatise has a great sound nowadays, but it is more the result of form in the lofty sentences and method of marshaling the argument than lack of the higher quality of thought. It forms an excellent though not a light introduction to the study of human impressions, a world-wide subject upon which the final word will never be spoken. It is comprised in about one hundred octavo pages. E. B. furnishes an outline of Burke's life as an introduction.

—The Afternoon Landscape. Poems and Translations. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. New-York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1889.—Mr. Higginson has gathered together a number of selected poems and translations from the Greek and Italian, added some verses by members of his family, and made a charming little book, which is dedicated to James Russell Lowell. It includes "The Knock Alphabet," a sonnet suggested by facts told concerning Russian prisons by Mr. George Kennan, but early poems are not wanting. There is some evidence to prove the curious fact that Mr. Higginson writes much finer verse in his later years than he did in youth or middle life. The memories of his war experience revive and he sings of "Waiting for the Bugle."

"We wait for the bugle; the night-dews are cold,
The limbs of the soldiers feel jaded and old,
The field of our bivouac is windy and bare,
There is lead in our joints, there is frost in our hair.
The future is veiled and its fortunes unknown,
As we lie with hushed breath till the bugle is blown."

Or he has a fancy more graceful than any that need to come to him, if we may judge by his earlier work, in which he likens memories to rose leaves:

"Myriad roses fade unheeded.
Yet no note of grief is needed;
When the ruder breezes tear them,
Sung or songless, we can spare them.
But the choicest petals are
Shrined in some deep Orient jar,
Rich without and sweet within,
Where we cast the rose leaves in."

There is an even, scholarly texture to all that Mr. Higginson writes which will be appreciated by lovers of the classics.

—Edinburgh. Picturesque Notes. By Robert Louis Stevenson. New edition. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1889.—The most picturesque city of Britain is lucky in the writer who has chosen to gossip about her under various aspects of sunlight, rain, and storm, by night as well as by day, and with relation to the past as well from a purely descriptive ground. Mr. Stevenson loves his Edinburgh, as do all sturdy Scots, but he can also mingle with this fervency a good deal of those acrid drops which keep too much sweetness from jading the palate. The clever touches are many and sometimes condense much in an adjective or two, as when he speaks of Mr. Ruskin's denunciations of the modern part of Edinburgh and says: "But upon the subject of our recent villa architecture, I am frankly ready to mingle my tears with Mr. Ruskin's, and it is a subject which makes one envious of his large declamatory and controversial eloquence." On the other hand, Mr. Stevenson sometimes forces the humor of adjectives, as when he says: "You can scarcely say a thing is built where every measurement is in clamant disproportion with its neighbor." On closing the book one is not learned much of Edinburgh in the guidebook or local history fashion, but one has been entertained very delightfully. If that city is still unvisited by the reader, he is apt to resolve to go there on the next occasion, and if he knows his Edinburgh he none the less thinks of stepping on his next tour long enough to refresh the old recollections.

DITEBARY NOTES.

—The illustrated library edition of Thackeray's works which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce will comprise twenty-two crown octavo volumes, printed from large type and containing over sixteen hundred illustrations, many of them from Thackeray's own designs.

—Emerson's "Fortune of the Republic" and other essays by him relating to the Republic will be issued as the April number of the Riverside Literature Series.

—The great-granddaughter of Sir Walter Scott, the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott of Abbotsford, is preparing for publication some journals of the novelist not heretofore made public.

—All the papers and other material bearing upon the life of John Bright have been left in the hands of John Albert Bright, who has decided to delay for a considerable time any decision as to what shall be done with them.

—Mr. Edward W. Emerson's book on his father's private and domestic life, which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will issue soon, will have the title "Emerson in Concord."

—Homer Greene, the author of "What My Lover Said," is engaged on a serial story for the *Youth's Companion*, called "The Riverpark Rebellion."

—"Reminiscences by a Workhouse Medical Officer" is the title of a book just ready in London, the author, Dr. Joseph Rogers, being a brother of Prof. Thorold Rogers. The author had just seen the last sheets of the work through the press a few weeks ago when he was taken ill and died.

—Gen. Gordon's library has just been presented to the free library of Southampton, England, by the General's sister, Miss Gordon.

—A biography of Sir Charles Napier has been undertaken by Sir William Butler for the English Men of Action Series.

—Sir John Lubbock's second volume, entitled "The Pleasures of Life," will be issued soon by Macmillan & Co. The titles of the various papers are: "Ambition," "Wealth," "Health," "Love," "Art," "Poetry," "Music," "The Beauties of Nature," "The Troubles of Life," "Labor and Rest," "Religion," "The Hope of Progress," and "The Destiny of Man."

—"The Jew in English Fiction," by Rabbi David Philipson, is announced for early issue by Robert Clarke & Co. of Cincinnati. Among the Jews of fiction who are discussed in this work are Marlowe's "Jew of Malta," Shakespeare's "Shylock," Cumberland's "Jew," Scott's Jew in "Ivanhoe," Dickens's in "Oliver Twist" and "Our Mutual Friend," Disraeli's in "Coningsby" and "Tancred," and George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda."

—"Margery," (Gred,) a tale of old Nuremberg, by George Ebers, translated from the German by Clara Bell, is announced by W. S. Gottsberger & Co. for publication on Wednesday of this week.

—The May article in *Scribner's* railway series will be an account of the methods by which the enormous freight-car service of various railroads is carried on, the writer being Theodore Voorhees of the New-York Central.

—In the June number of *Scribner's* a new series will be begun on the subject of electricity and its practical applications. Writers who have already been engaged for it are: Prof. Cyrus F. Brackett of Princeton College, who will write a general introduction; Charles L. Buckingham of the Western Union Telegraph Company, President Henry Morton of the Stevens Institute, A. E. Kennelly of Mr. Edison's laboratory, Lieut. W. S. Hughes of the United States Navy, and Lieut. John Millis of the United States Army. The series will be illustrated elaborately.

—An account of Blenheim, the celebrated seat of the Duke of Marlborough, is in preparation for a future number of the *Cosmopolitan*.

—In the May number of the *Cosmopolitan* will be printed a paper on the Paris Conservatoire, containing portraits of Massenet, Ambroise Thomas, Got, Delaunay, and Worms.

—The *Century's* May installment of the Lincoln biography will contain an unpublished address to the American people prepared by Lincoln in 1864 and then suppressed by him. It is described as a constitutional argument on the subject of the draft. After finishing it doubts appear to have arisen in Lincoln's mind as to the propriety or expediency of addressing the people in that direct manner.

—An engraving of Daniel Huntington's "Lady Washington's Reception Day" will be printed in the number of *Harper's Bazar* issued on April 26.

—"The Begum's Daughter" is a story by Edwin Lassetter Bynnes which will be published in the *Atlantic*, beginning its course in the May number.

—An article on American artists at the Paris Salon of 1889 will be printed as the supplement to *Harper's Weekly* for April 24. It will be illustrated freely, the writer being Theodore Child.

—Mr. A. H. Bullen, whose late work in regard to the Elizabethan dramatists is well known, is named as a candidate for the chair of English Literature at University College, London, made vacant by the retirement of Henry Morley. Mr. Bullen is a son of George Bullen, the keeper of the printed books at the British Museum.

—The *New Review* is the title of a periodical soon to be started in London by Longmans, Green & Co. It will comprise 96 pages, and is described as a sort of "sixpenny *Nineteenth Century*."

—When applied to for his autograph, Carlyle once forwarded a card with the single word "Don't," followed by his name and address.

—At a recent sale in London Freisaart's "Cronycles of Englande," 1525, sold for £35; Shelley's "Queen Mab," 1813, for £17 5s.; "Prymer After the Use of Sarum in Englyshe," 1555, for £32 10s.; Burton's "Arabian Nights," with the supplement, £21 10s.; Milton's Poems, first edition, 1645, £19 15s.

—The May number of *Harper's* has for its opening paper an account of social life in Russia by the Vicomte Eugène de Vogüé, one of the French Immortals, and the author of the best book extant on the subject of Russian literature. It is an excellent article and an exceedingly instructive one. The chapter from his memoirs which M. de Blowitz contributes relates only to a single enterprise of an extraordinary man, but the paper has considerable personal interest, and this is enhanced by the portrait. A paper on the British Royal Academy is historical for the most part, and the illustrations are interesting and unfamiliar. Mr. Brander Matthews writes intelligently and entertainingly of the dramatic outlook, and poems are contributed by William Winter, Amélie Rives, and Dr. T. W. Parsons.

—The hearty success Mr. John Kendrick Bange's travesty of "The Taming of the Shrew" met with last Spring has induced him to write what he designates as "Mephistopheles, a Profanation." This piece is to be produced by Company I of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., at the Metropolitan Opera House on the 7th of May. The task of making Goethe's Faust assume a comic guise is one presenting many difficulties. To the writer of travesties all license is permissible. In "Katharine" it may be remembered that the shrew got the better of the turbulent Petrucio. In Mr. Bange's "Mephistopheles" Faust is fortunate in having a mother-in-law, and she by no means permits Mephisto to claim her son-in-law's soul, and this is just one of those self-evident things which Goethe ought to have thought about. The verses are neatly and smoothly written, and the comic situations and surprises happily arranged.

—A recent visitor to the grave of Charles Lamb found that some admiring friend had planted a small evergreen shrub on the mound; and from a sea shell which had been placed there a flower was peeping out to catch the fitful sunshine of a dreary Spring day. The gravedigger who was at work near by informed him that many persons now visit the grave, which occupies the spot which about a fortnight before his death Lamb pointed out to his sister as the place where he wished to be buried. Lamb's cottage, which still stands, is only a stone's throw from the churchyard.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE PLEBISCITE; OR, A MILLER'S STORY OF THE WAR. By one of the 7,500,000 who voted "Yes." From the French of ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889. National Novels.

THE ENGLISHMAN OF THE RUE CAIN. By H. F. Wood, author of "The Passenger from Scotland Yard," &c. Chicago and New-York: RAND, MCNALLY & Co. 1889. Paper.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN ARBE. By DOUGLAS ULLMAN. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS. 1889. Paper, 25 cents.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT CIVIL WAR, 1642-1649. By SAMUEL R. GARDINER, Fellow of All Souls, &c.

THE LADIES' GALLERY. By JUDITH MCCAN TEE, M. P., and Mrs. CAMPBELL PRAED. Chicago and New-York: RAND, MCNALLY & Co. 1889. Paper.

WATERLOO. THE SIXTEENTH OF JUNE 1815. THE CONSCRIPT. THE FOUR SONS OF AYMON. THE TWO DREAMS. By VICTOR HUGO. Four volumes. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889. 12mo. Cloth.

THREE YEARS' HUNTING AND TRAPPING IN AMERICA AND THE GREAT NORTH-WEST. By JOHNNY FABNUM. Illustrated by CONSTANT MAYER. London: MACMILLAN & CO. 1885.

WHO FATE TO FAME. By EDWARD RUSSELL. New-York: C. LANCKENES. 1887. Cloth.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT. By ROBERT A. MAXWELL, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York. Parts II. and III.: Life, Casualty, and Assessment Insurance. Albany: THE TROY TIMES COMPANY. 1888. Cloth.

THE TWO CRIMES OF RUBBOT; OR, AN UNREASONABLE MAN. By EDWARD EVERETT. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1888. Cloth.

THE OPEN DOOR. By BLANCHE WILLIS HOWARD, author of "Guenn," &c. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. 1889. Cloth.

THE LINDEN GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND ART STUDY IN EUROPE. Alphabetically Arranged. By LAFAYETTE C. LOOMIS, M. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1888. Cloth.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LETTERS. By J. ROGERS REES, author of "The Divorcement of a Bookworm," &c. New-York: LOCKWOOD & COOMBES. 1889. Cloth. $1 25.

THE COUNTRY COUSIN. A Novel. By FRANCES MARY PEARD. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Paper, 40 cents.

THE LADIES' GALLERY. A Novel. By JUDITH MCCARTHY, M. P., and Mrs. CAMPBELL PRAED, authors of "The Right Honorable." New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1889. Cloth.

THE SCHOOL HYMNARY. A Collection of Hymns and Tunes and Patriotic Songs. Compiled by CHARLES H. MERRILL, Ph. D. New-York: CHARLES E. MERRILL & Co. 1889. Boards.

A DEFENSE OF JUDAISM. Versus Proselyting Christianity. By ISAAC M. WISE. Cincinnati and Chicago: AMERICAN ISRAELITE. 1889. Paper, 15c. 1389 Pages, 1538-1552.

THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATION. Based on Ducoudray's "Histoire Sommaire de la Civilisation." Edited by the Rev. J. VERSCHOYLE, M. A. Illustrations. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Ninth edition. INDEX. With List of Contributors and Key to their Initials. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO. 1889. Quarto, cloth.

MY AUTOBIOGRAPHY: A MAN'S REMINISCENCES. By W. F. FRITH, R. A. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1888. Cloth.

MEMOIRS OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By LOUIS ANTOINE FAUVELET DE BOURRIENNE, his Private Secretary. Edited by R. W. PHIPPS. In four volumes. New-York: THOMAS Y. CROWELL & Co. 1889. Cloth. $8.

FAIRY TALES IN PROSE AND VERSE. Selected from Early and Recent Literature. Edited with an Introduction by EDMUND W. GOSSE. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth.

THE UNITED STATES. Facts and Figures Illustrating the Physical Geography of the Country and its Material Resources. Written for and published in parts in "The Encyclopædia Britannica," (ninth edition.) By J. D. WHITNEY. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE HARMONIZED. Its Rationality Vindicated. By JOHN STRIKFOOT KEDNEY, D. D. In two volumes. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

AMERICAN RESORTS, WITH NOTES UPON THEIR HISTORY, CLIMATE, SCENERY, &c. By M. D. HOWELLS, author of "April Hopes." Illustrated. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1888. Cloth.

MAY TIME. Collection of Poems, Exhibition Pieces and Games. Selected and arranged by MARION HERSHAMIE. New-York: THE DE WITT PUBLISHING HOUSE. 1889. Paper.

SHORT COMEDIES FOR AMATEUR PLAYERS. Adapted and arranged by Mrs. BURTON HARRISON. New-York: THE DE WITT PUBLISHING HOUSE. 1889. Paper.

FROM JAPAN TO CANADA. A Tour Round the World in 1887-8. By JAMES HENRY CHAPIN, Ph. D. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. Cloth.

GRANDISON MATHER; OR, AN ACCOUNT OF THE FORTUNES OF MR. AND MRS. THOMAS OF ABDUCKER. By MINNIE LEAKE. (Henry Harland.) New-York: CASSELL & Co. 1889. Cloth.

THE TRAMP AT HOME. By LEE MERIWETHER, Special Agent United States Department of Labor. Illustrated. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth.

PHYSIOLOGICAL NOTES ON PRIMARY EDUCATION AND THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE. By MARY PUTNAM JACOBI, M. D. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

A MANUAL OF HISTORICAL LITERATURE. Brief Descriptions of the Most Important Histories in English, French, and German. For Students, General Readers, and Collectors of Books. By CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D. Third edition. Revised and enlarged. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth.

CAKES AND CONFECTIONS A LA MODE. By Mrs. DE SALIS, authress of "Puddings and Pastry a la Mode," &c. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1889. Boards.

THE WAY. The Nature and Means of Revelation. By JOHN F. WEIR, N. A., Dean of the Department of Fine Arts in Yale University. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. 1889. Cloth. $1 75.

A SATCHEL GUIDE FOR THE VACATION TOURIST IN EUROPE. With maps. Revised annually. Second edition for 1889. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. 1889. Morocco.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL ANNUAL AND PRACTITIONER'S INDEX. A Work of Reference for Medical Practitioners. Seventh year. New-York: E. B. TREAT & Co. 1889. Cloth.

A FAIR CALIFORNIAN. By OLIVE HARPER. New-York: MINERVA PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Paper. 50 cents.

APPLETON'S ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR. 1888. New series, Vol. XIV. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1889. Full calf.

LIFE AND TIMES OF GIROLAMO SAVONAROLA. By PASQUALE VILLARI. Translated by LINDA VILLARI. Portraits and illustrations. In two volumes. Second edition. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1889. Large 8vo, cloth.

JOHN CHARAPKS. A Tale of the Civil War in America. By FRANK BOYLETON. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1889. Cloth. $1 25.

A PLAIN ARGUMENT FOR GOD. By GEORGE STUART FULLERTON. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1889. Cloth. $1.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES: As They Are and as They Ought to Be. By the Rev. HENRY R. SLOANE, Christ Church, Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1889. Cloth. $1 25.

THE LION'S SHARE. By Mrs. CLARK WARING. New-York and Chicago: BELFORD, CLARKE & Co. 1889. Paper. 25 cents.

INDIAN LIFE, HINDOO AND MOHAMMEDAN. Religious and Social. By JOHN CAMPBELL OMAN. Philadelphia: GEBBIE & Co. 1889. Cloth.

BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES, CITY OF NEW-YORK. Annual Report for Year Ending Oct. 31, 1888. New-York: MARTIN B. BROWN. 1888. Paper.

THE IDEALS OF THE REPUBLIC; OR, GREAT WORDS FROM GREAT AMERICANS. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. Knickerbocker Nugget Series.

MY RELIGION. Count LYOF N. TOLSTOI. A Russian's Confession. New-York: T. Y. CROWELL & Co. 1889. Paper. 50 cents.

THAT DUTCHMAN; OR, THE GERMAN BARBER'S HUMOROUS SKETCHES. By JULIAN E. RALPH. Chicago: J. S. OGILVIE. 1889. Paper, 10 cents.

IVAN, THE SERF. By SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., author of "Gun-maker of Moscow." Chicago: J. S. OGILVIE. 1889. Paper.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—INGRAHAM, J.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—O'BRIEN, J.—Demurrer—No. 290. Law and Fact—Nos. 1375, 1027, 1058, 1471, 1287, 1483, 1467, 1878, 17, 18, 1469, 814, 1358, 1479, 1435, 1431, 972, 1460, 1371, 1324, 1038, 979, 1221, 1249, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1146, 1281, 1429, 1454, 1459, 1457, 1181, 1482, 1459, 1478, 1366, 1214.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—BEACH, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 1284, 1385, 1386, 1832, 1306, 1116, 1396, 1320, 1427, 1300, 1144, 66, 1171, 100, 1279, 1289, 1290, 1223, 884, 950, 896, 1303, 900.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—ANDREWS, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Nos. 4327, 3377, 3235, 1995, 3374, 3092, 3486, 3508, 3462, 3464, 3189, 3510, 3368, 3201, 3202, 3445, 3547, 3551, 3324, 3412, 3533, 3540, 3553, 3556.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—BARRETT, J.—Nos. 2913, 3004, 3593, 3403, 3311, 2315, 2317, 2210, 2859, 3218, 3223, 2814, 3222, 1443, 3153, 3012, 2809, 4387, 3026, 1121, 3945, 3286, 3278, 3113, 2409, 3138, 455.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—LAWRENCE, J.—Nos. 2250, 2767, 2084, 2660, 644, 2917, 2711, 2248, 2517, 2764, 2740, 1276, 2784, 4019, 2681, 2852, 2843, 2345, 2746, 2748.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—TRACY, J.—Nos. 476, 519, 441, 528, 515, 110, 292, 248, 249, 105, 106.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 1178, 1139, 1366, 1593.

SUPREME COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS II. AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 449, contested will of Patrick Trenor, at 10:30 A. M.; No. 515, contested will of P. L. Delmold, at 12 M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of Mary Magenheim, Barney Williams, William J. Gyrth, J. Schlobohm at 10 A. M.; John Kirk and [illegible] Cooke at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—BOOSTAVER, J.—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM—LARREMORE, C. J.—No. 40, 32.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DALY, J.—Nos. 1679, 518, 157, 1160, 1498, 1278, 1406, 1191, 921, 1463, 1466, 1410, 805, 640, 1489, 1391, 1388, 1264, 1361, 1362, 1265, 1374, 1377, 1378.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—VAN HOESEN, J.—Nos. 1181, 1505, 1538, 1011, 1216, 1219, 1317, 1318, 1505, 1393, 1497, 1442, 1455, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1573, 1582, 1128, 1035, 1617, 1485, 1532.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—MCADAM, C. J.—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—[illegible] J.—Nos. 2062, 2041, 2021, 1958, 645, 1973, 2042, 1975, 1977, 1978.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—[illegible] J.—Nos. 1703, 1705, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—MCGOWAN, J.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—[illegible] J.—Nos. 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 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CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE.
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STORAGE—TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
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THE TURF—3D PAGE—7th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—GIPSY BARON.
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DALILAH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—WASHINGTON TAKING THE OATH. (Painting.)
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACH—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—UNCLE JOB.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MINSTRELSY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—CENTENNIAL LOAN EXHIBITION.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—SAID PASHA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY-QUEEN.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—DOVETTA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE HENRIETTA.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—JOCKEYS.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—ROMEO AND JULIET.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, colder weather.

There was recently in circulation a rumor that CLAUS SPRECKELS had joined the Sugar Trust. Mr. SPRECKELS declares, with considerable emphasis, that he never will become a member of that organization. If he shall make terms with the combination he will turn a very sharp corner, for he has opposed the Trust from the beginning and has denounced it in conversation, as well as in testimony given before a Congressional committee. If he shall continue in this frame of mind the Trust will find him a formidable competitor. His new refinery in Philadelphia—one of the largest in the country—will be ready for use in June, and it will be operated by a veteran in the business, for Mr. SPRECKELS has made a fortune that is said to exceed $30,000,000 in growing sugar cane, dealing in raw sugar, and refining the same. With a great refinery at work on the Atlantic coast, another in operation on the Pacific coast, and two or three beet-sugar factories producing sugar in California, he will attain considerable prominence in the sugar trade. While Mr. SPRECKELS controlled the sugar market of the Pacific slope he showed very little regard for the interests of consumers, and his methods were not less objectionable than those since used by the Sugar Trust, but he has promised that in his declining years he will work for the people rather than for himself, and until he shall break that promise his efforts will deserve encouragement and support.

There is something exquisitely absurd in the proposition now being urged upon the Treasury Department to enforce the collection of a duty on Canadian railway cars every time they cross the border to the sacred soil of the United States. It is believed to be started by Senator MCMILLAN of Michigan, a patriot who is engaged in the manufacture of railway cars himself, and who is consequently in a position to feel keenly the necessity of applying the letter of the law with the greatest strictness. It would only remain, if this scheme be carried out, for the Canadian Government to impose a like duty upon American cars entering Canada, and then we should have the edifying spectacle of a transshipment of every pound of freight going either way between the two countries. As a method of "protecting" the industries of the respective nations, this is logical. There is no limit to such protection short of reduction to the process of barter and the state of nature.

The resignation of the Rev. Dr. R. S. STORRS from the Brooklyn Park Commission was made necessary by the conditions to which the commission was subjected and will be regarded with satisfaction by his friends. The park is in a most discreditable condition. The roadways and paths were never so neglected, the shrubbery is uncared for, and there is a general air of decay about this beautiful pleasure ground that is most painful to its many visitors and admirers. It was inevitable that for this the Commissioners should be held responsible, while, as Dr. STORRS explains, they were really incapable of disposing of the funds necessary to the proper maintenance of the park. The whole system on which the Brooklyn parks are managed is grossly inefficient and wasteful.

The first of the memorable days of 1789 selected by the French Government for centennial celebration is the 5th of May, when the States General opened its sessions at Versailles. It is announced that the French diplomatic representatives in foreign countries are also instructed to hold meetings of French residents to observe the day. Certainly, the beginning of this Constituent Assembly or Constitutional Convention was fruitful enough to deserve the honors proposed for it. It was this body that as the National Assembly abolished feudal privileges, the titles of nobility, and the orders of chivalry; issued paper currency based on confiscated ecclesiastical property; created a Constitution for France which the King was compelled to accept; established freedom of religion and of the press, and made a declaration of the rights of man. Its sessions, continuing until the end of September, 1791, laid the foundation of popular government in France. It was in this body that the Third Estate first successfully stood up for its rights against the nobles and the clergy, and successfully summoned these two privileged orders to join it in legislation. Its bold refusal to disperse and meet in the way and under the rules which King LOUIS XVI. desired practically marked the beginning of the Revolution. Very fittingly, therefore, does the French republic honor the hundredth anniversary of the meeting of this assembly.

The interval of two weeks which elapsed between the announcement of the disablement of the *Danmark* and the receipt of the welcome news that her passengers and crew had been rescued is of quite unusual length. In most cases of accident to steamers of the regular transatlantic lines between this port and Northern European ports a few days at most is the limit of suspense. The cause of the delay in the case of the *Danmark* was the prudent course adopted by the *Missouri* in going out of her way to leave a portion of the rescued passengers in the Azores, her officers deeming it a hazardous undertaking to attempt to reach an American port with so large a number of persons depending upon their slender supply of provisions. The nature of the mishap which led to the abandonment of the *Danmark* is not clearly explained in the accounts thus far received.

It is a curious scheme with which M. NAQUET is credited in the Bourse dispatch from Paris this morning, which says: "M. NAQUET, as agent for the Boulangists, is negotiating in London for a loan of $20,000,000, offering 50 per cent. discount." This raises several questions. Who are the Boulangists? Are they acting through any avowed organization? Do they pledge simply their personal credit for this great sum? In any case the amount of the loan sought and the terms on which it is sought are unexampled in the history of political conspiracy. Money at 50 per cent. discount can be loaned only by men who take the very heaviest risks from pure speculation and with little faith in the legitimate character of the purpose to which it is to be devoted. Englishmen have heretofore usually asked some semblance of authority from borrowers, and if they have accepted some very scaly authority it has been because their own respect for the forms of law has made them credulous as to persons complying with these; but we should say that they would hardly give their money to an adventurer like BOULANGER, who, whatever his political hopes may be, is as yet without visible financial resources corresponding to any such scheme.

WHAT MIGHT BE.

We publish in our Washington dispatches this morning a summary of the rules prepared by the Civil Service Commission for the government of the Railway Mail Service, to be applied, if not previously changed, on the first of the month. They are in close harmony with the general provisions of the act of 1883, and carry out strictly the "spirit and purpose of the law," to which Mr. HARRISON and the Republican Party have pledged themselves. It would be difficult, we think, to prepare a system better fitted to produce efficiency and fidelity in the service, or to secure that regularity, discipline, spirit of honorable emulation, and interest in the service which practical men seek in the organization of their own affairs. The cardinal principle on which the rules proceed is indicated in the provision that all appointments to the service are to be the lowest of the nine grades among which the employés are distributed. For any higher grades selections are to be made from among those in the service and promotion is to be determined by the relative excellence shown in actual work and by special adaptability tested by experience and by examination. This, we take it, will be generally accepted as a sound principle in an extensive and definitely organized service of this sort. Applicants for examination are officially notified that no recommendation is necessary or will be useful in securing an opportunity for competition, and that, while the power of removal is left by the law practically unhampered, removals cannot be made legally for refusal to contribute to party funds or to render party service,

The examinations are of the simplest and most practical character, and relate to subjects directly involved in the duties that the applicant desires to perform—the fundamental branches of arithmetic, accurate and ready reading and writing, reading addresses, and the geography of the region in which the applicant resides and desires to be employed. It must be remembered, also, that in every case examinations are followed only by probationary appointments, and the substantial test of actual work is applied and must confirm the verdict of the competitive examination before a final and complete appointment is secured. There are 4,320 men in the Railway Mail Service and all of them with the exception of the General Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent are subject to the rules. Supposing these rules to be in force and to be administered honestly, impartially, and with intelligence, there is every reason to believe that the Government would get the best possible service at a minimum reasonable cost, and that the persons in the service would find secure, attractive, and honorable employment so long as they should perform their duties satisfactorily.

Whether this will actually be the case is quite another question. The rules were originally to be applied on March 15. There was very good reason for postponing their application, as was done by order of President HARRISON, to May 1. Had the "purpose and spirit of the reform law," to which Mr. HARRISON is pledged, been fairly carried out in the meantime, there would have been no criticism of the delay. But that has not been the case. On the contrary, removals have been going on steadily and rapidly ever since the postponement was ordered. These had reached five hundred, or ten per cent. of the entire force, up to the middle of the present month, and it was expected that the process would be quickened in the remaining fortnight. Even after May 1 it will still be possible under the rules to reappoint all employés discharged within the year. These proceedings have been represented as almost purely partisan, and they probably have been so. They will not improve the service, and it is only too likely that in the long run they will seriously impair its efficiency. They augur but ill for the manner in which the service will be conducted even after the rules are applied. But there is one saving clause in the provision of the new rules which, if it be not modified and be firmly and honestly complied with, will do a great deal to preserve the character of the service. This is that the reasons for every removal shall be recorded with the Civil Service Commission. This is the only practicable check upon the abuse to which the service is most exposed. The manner in which it is observed will afford the best test of the good faith of the Administration.

LANDS FOR THE SETTLER.

Our reports from the borders of Oklahoma show that the demand for quarter sections of land in the newly-opened district must largely exceed the supply. There are about 1,800,000 acres in the tract that is thrown open, and as not much more than half of this land is said to be suitable for farming, there are about 7,000 quarter sections that are worth taking. On Saturday there were 2,500 wagons between Ponca Station and Pine Rock Agency, and reports from other points on the border indicate that, while many of the incoming settlers will be compelled to take very poor land if they shall decide to stay, many others will get no land at all. Part of the overflow may be provided for in the Texas Pan Handle, and some of those who fail to get a foothold in Oklahoma may remain in the neighborhood waiting for the opening of other parts of the Indian Territory, but a considerable number of the travelers will go back to the places from which they came.

A person unfamiliar with the history and condition of our public domain might be led by this invasion of Oklahoma to suppose that substantially all of our public lands open to settlement elsewhere had been taken up for cultivation. This is not so. But these settlers know that in Oklahoma the land speculator and jobber can take nothing more than an equal chance with them. In many other parts of the public domain the speculator has had an advantage over the settler, and the settler has been excluded from large tracts by force or fraud or compelled to take lands at second hand. Here the rule will be first come first served, and the settler will be able to deal directly with the Government in most cases. A knowledge of this fact undoubtedly has stimulated the remarkable movement that is now attracting the attention of the whole country. It is true that the losses of farmers in Western Kansas have caused many of them to seek a better climate in the heart of the Indian Territory, that many have gone in from the settled State of Arkansas, that some of the "boomers" are incorrigible nomads, and that others are merely adventurers, but among the motives that urge all these people forward must be included that which has its origin in the misappropriation of public lands elsewhere and the supremacy of the dishonest speculator in some very attractive agricultural regions that should have been reserved for the honest settler.

Millions of acres of the public domain have been grabbed by men who gained fraudulent title to them by subornation of perjury. Great tracts of agricultural land have been taken in open violation of law and are now held by lawbreakers. In some cases speculators have inclosed public lands with scores of miles of fence and driven settlers away with the shotgun. The annual reports of the Land Office are full of statements concerning the greed and boldness of these robbers on the public domain. Some of these men have even refused to permit the carriers of the United States mails to cross their stolen estates. One of them was forced in the last Administration to take down fifty miles of fence by which he had inclosed public land. Such men or the chosen representatives of them have exercised sufficient influence in Congress to prevent the appropriation of the money required for the detection of their crimes and the reclamation of the stolen property. They have been successful in withholding from the Land Office the power that should be given to it and in exciting opposition to the work of honest men in that bureau. They now hope to procure the nomination of a man of their own kind to be the chief of the bureau.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office should be a man who will insist upon a strict enforcement of the laws. He should be a man who will pursue every speculator and lumberman who has procured land by subornation of perjury, every person or corporation that has stolen the timber lands or the timber of the public domain, every man who has fenced in public lands to which he has no title, and every public officer who has been in collusion with such thieves. The land laws are easily understood, and it is notorious that they have been broken or fraudulently used in all the Territories and in some of the States. But we fear it cannot be expected that measures for the enforcement of these laws and the punishment of those who have broken them and the reclamation of land that has been stolen will be taken by an Administration that has made WARREN Governor of Wyoming and that yields to the influence of men who laid the foundations of their fortunes in the manipulation of private land claims and in star-route jobbery.

MASSACHUSETTS AT A WHITE HEAT.

A hotter contest over a moral question has not been known in Massachusetts for a quarter of a century than the one over constitutional prohibition which will be settled to-day. Everybody is up in arms about it. The whole Commonwealth is moved. The two parties have marshaled their forces as never before. The liquor men have banded together to maintain their ground; the temperance men have gone into the struggle with might and main, using the machinery of the political campaign, and straining every nerve to carry their point. The contest is so strenuous that the conservative man, temperate in spirit and purpose, but unwilling to give his sanction to measures which his reason does not approve, stands no chance between the extremes, but seems for the moment like one opposed to law and order, and siding with the enemy. This is not the first time that Massachusetts has gone mad over a moral issue. When the New-England people are aroused they are tremendously in earnest, and the prohibitionists in that State have gone all lengths to carry the constitutional amendment at the ballot box. The result at this moment seems likely to be the defeat of the amendment, but the struggle is at the point where every one is affected by it, and whether one side or the other wins in the contest, the immediate effect of the discussion will be an immense increase in the attention which will be given to temperance reform throughout the State. The widening and deepening impulse which the reform will receive in this contest will be its most valuable result. The carrying of temperance law into the Constitution so that it becomes part of the order of the State is a change for which thoughtful and considerate persons are not prepared. The sober people in the Commonwealth, who constitute its moral strength, must be won to such a revolution before it can be successful; and so far it does not appear that many of these persons are in favor of the constitutional amendment, however much they may wish to see the liquor power restrained and curtailed.

The whole community of Massachusetts has been heard from in this matter. The country districts have spoken and the metropolitan centres have spoken. The leading men have been interviewed, and everybody with an opinion worth anything has been asked to give it. It is the universal character of this agitation which gives it importance, and the issue at stake has been magnified to its full size. The contest is not political in its significance; it is moral and social; elements have entered into the struggle which are not common. The deeper thinking of the community has been aroused. Men have been compelled to look beyond the constitutional amendment and think out a more practical method of treating intemperance than any which has heretofore been devised.

Each State, dealing with intemperance, has followed a method of its own. The circumstances of the one have not been repeated in the case of the other. Massachusetts is obliged to deal with this problem in the widest relations, and the contest there has forced men to look at it in connection with other issues closely allied to it. For almost the first time in that community the temperance issue has taken on this large character; the danger of going wrong has compelled it, and this consideration of the issue as a part of the social reorganization of the community is perhaps the best result which will be achieved in the contest. It is the fault of Americans to imagine that, when they have advanced a single moral reform, they have saved the country. But prohibition cannot be successful in any community unless the moral forces which support it are in the majority. In other words, it is the amount of moral conviction among men which measures the advance of any social reform, and the weakness of the Prohibitionists in Massachusetts to-day is that they have undertaken to carry the community *en masse* to their side, in the blind conviction that the rightness of their cause will justify itself to society and bring all good people to support it, whether or no. On the one side, the moral principle, right for the individual, is to be imposed upon the community by the will of the majority. On the other side, persons equally influenced by principle, are seeking to make this a working reality in the community under the enforcement of existing law. The advanced reformer and the conservative and rational worker in this movement cannot afford to be separated. Disunion between the two means defeat to their cause, and if the constitutional amendment shall be rejected by the people of Massachusetts it will be, not because the liquor interest is justified by the majority, but because of disagreement among the temperance people of the community as to the method by which the effects of their great reform shall be secured. But whatever may be the result, the education of the community during the temperance agitation now going on in the old Bay State is something to be thankful for, and the moral force generated by the unexampled vigor of this contest will not be lost. Education by discussion is the law of movement and advance in a democratic community, and with the people so thoroughly awake to the need of eliminating the liquor traffic as the people of Massachusetts are to-day, the reaching out to a good working method for dealing with the evils of the rum trade is only a question of time.

BISMARCKIAN DIPLOMACY.

More amiable telegrams than those received from Berlin within the past few days have scarcely ever passed beneath the Atlantic. Count HERBERT BISMARCK, we are told, will cordially greet Messrs. BATES and SEWALL, despite their personal prejudices on the questions to come before the conference. At the same time regret is decorously expressed that the United States should have sent representatives of such settled and expressed views. This same mild-mannered Count, we are further told, has prepared a statement as a basis for discussion which has been submitted to the British Ambassador and approved by him.

Perhaps it is our recollection of events which happened so many as three or even four years ago that makes such well-timed friendliness rather pall upon our palate. If we may not send Messrs. BATES and SEWALL to Berlin we ask how Germany will excuse returning to Samoa as Consul Herr STUEBEL, who compelled MALIETOA to abdicate? The word and the deed do not go well together. Others may read differently the fine phrases limiting the scope of the conference, (by Anglo-German agreement,) to almost everything except what Americans have regarded as the kernel of the dispute. Thus, it is most gratifying to be told that Germany wishes nothing to do with the internal affairs of Samoa. But how does this information comport with the fact that the elected King of Samoa was taken literally to the antipodes of his kingdom on a German war ship, and that nothing is now said about his return, even in this era of good feeling? We admit it would be awkward to send him back, because of the necessity of explaining how and why he was taken away; or is it excuse enough that it is inexpedient to throw him and Dr. STUEBEL together again?

Fine words butter no parsnips. If BISMARK really wishes to pose as the friend of the United States let him frankly and thoroughly restore the *status quo*. And, instead of censuring underlings, let his son explain why, on the eve of the conference, he announces that England has approved a scheme of action which was not submitted to the United States. It is easy to err in diplomatic niceties, and yet it seems to us that Mr. BATES's expression of opinion before he was appointed a Commissioner was a venial error compared with Count BISMARCK's announcement, in courteous phrase, that he had arranged to count out the United States. Can Mr. BLAINE's Commissioners ask less than Mr. BAYARD asked? Or can they extort at Berlin more than the Anglo-German "combine" conceded at Washington?

CENTRAL AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

The very limited degree of confederation which the five little republics—Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras—have agreed upon in no respect whatever looks toward a consolidated Government, but it is a wise and conservative approach toward what may one day become a true federal union. Among the recent additions to their slowly-growing scheme are agreements that no one of them shall form an alliance with a foreign power without first obtaining the consent of all; to settle their disputes by arbitration, and to hold an annual conference of delegates. These are not radical steps, but their moderation will be likely to disarm opposition, and the natural tendency of a successful combination of interests to this extent will be that of gradually adding other points of joint action, until a genuine confederation results.

Looking at the geographical position of the Central American republics, and at the community of their interests in many respects, the expediency of some political and commercial bond between them becomes manifest. The aggregation of neighboring States under a common national Government has been the universal tendency of modern times, alike in the Old World and the New. All the existing great nations have been built up in this way, and even were the necessities of a common defense alone to be considered, it would seem the part of wisdom for the Central American republics to follow this uniform experience. No doubt this would have been done long ago but for the unfortunate results which have attended some experiments in this direction. The rivalries of individual States and the selfish ambitions of their Presidents have more than once checked promising schemes of confederation. The intrigues of individuals to secure the place of chief executive of the proposed union have been allowed to take precedence of an agreement upon the terms for consummating that union. The most remarkable instance of this sort was that of Gen. BARRIOS of Guatemala, who, finding that he could not peacefully bring about his projects of union, undertook to accomplish them by the sword, and to begin by subjugating Salvador. There is no doubt that this endeavor, which cost him his life, was a serious blow to the general plan of Central American union. Still, the very fact that shortly afterward the projects for alliance were renewed is a strong proof of the necessity that has been felt. The efforts to this end were thwarted first by difficulties in agreeing on the place where the conference should be held, and then by internal disturbances in Salvador and other States. However, two years later, in the Spring of 1887, a treaty of friendship and commerce was agreed to, which contained many points of importance, including the giving to citizens of each State equal rights in every other State with the citizens thereof.

Step by step these five republics will probably be drawn together toward a basis for the re-establishment of the old Central American union. Even if the Federal Government is never made as powerful as in other republics, it will yet secure a certain degree of harmony in laws and political rights. The prospective opening of an interoceanic waterway increases the importance of political and commercial unity or cooperation between the States.

ITEMS OF MANY SORTS.

A Hartford lady tells this true relation concerning her ancestor, who was a direct descendant of John Eliot, the great missionary and scholar. This lady lived in New-Haven and had occasion to send to Boston for a number of kegs of nails. New-Haven at that time (about 1785) not producing these necessaries in due time the kegs arrived, and on opening them it was discovered that one was filled with Spanish dollars. The family wrote to the Boston merchant telling him that one of the kegs held something more valuable than nails. He replied that he had brought them for nails and his responsibility therewith ended. Well, they were kept among the family treasures for many years untouched and unclaimed, until the death of the head of the house, who in her will ordered that they be melted and cast into a communion service for the New-Haven church, which was done, and it is still probably in use.—*Hartford Courant.*

Not long ago a public-spirited teacher in a Kingston school talked for a short time to her class of small scholars on the subject of "Washington," and then told them to write upon their slates what they could remember of what she had told them, and submit the compositions to her. One little girl was quite worried because her teacher laughed heartily when she examined her slate, and told her to take the slate up stairs to Miss ——. The little miss said: "I did so, and then she laughed too, just because I spelled United States wrong. I spelled 'States' 'Y-o-u' spells you, don't it? and 'z-i-e-h-t' spells night, and 'e-d' spells the rest of it, and—and"—with pouting lips—"it spells United States, and that's the only way I knew how to make it."—*Kingston Freeman.*

They are laughing over a blunder of a United States examining surgeon up in Caribou. He was examining for deafness an applicant for a pension, and to test a man's left ear held a watch at some distance and asked him if he could hear it tick. The answer was "No," and the same reply was given to repeated questions as the watch was brought gradually nearer. "Put him down totally deaf in the left ear," the surgeon said, and holding the watch away from the man's right ear, the same question was asked. To his surprise, the answer was the same. It then occurred to the surgeon to examine his watch, and he found that it had stopped. The examination was begun all over again.—*Lewiston Journal.*

A little child was heartbroken over the death of her playmate. The little playmate had been taken ill at the table at dinner and carried up stairs, and the illness proved fatal. Like all children, she assumed that her mother could not know the story, and that as grown people feel a right to tell the story of a close personal friend to everybody in detail, quite irrespective of what may be already known, she told her mother all about it. When she had told it all she broke out with: "Mamma, wasn't it awful. Do you know she had only had one bonbon, and she died before she had her ice cream."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

His name was John and he worked on the quarries at West Sullivan. One day he was seen carrying a ten-quart pail full of powder and smoking a pipe from which the hot ashes were continually blowing. A fellow-workman hailed him, saying: "You confounded idiot, don't you know any better than to be smoking that pipe when you are carrying powder." John—Oh, that's all right, I'm all ready to fling it if she gets er fire.

A correspondent writes: "Do you ever engage men to write poems for your paper?" We have not for some years had a regular, permanent post attached to the staff. We have, however, made a standing offer to print unobjectionable poems at the rate of 50 cents per line, nonpareil. The fact that but little advantage has been taken of this offer leads us to believe that there is not much hope of building up a poetic literature in this country.—*Toronto Globe.*

The banking business in Colorado is looking up. Big loans on long time are now an every-day occurrence. The only trouble seems to be that the bankers have difficulty in locating their securities. Old liars and private correspondence which are dropped at the close of the deal by the other parties in their haste to get out of town are not valuable to banks. The Colorado banking system is not likely to grow in favor.—*Kansas City Times.*

The carrying on of a mighty business, the painting of a wondrous picture, the writing of a revealing book, the invention of a labor-saving machine, the solution of the hardest problems of statecraft—none of these excuse a man or a woman for being a porcupine, pig, hyena, or a pestering mosquito. No saint or angel has the right to make himself generally disagreeable.—*Salem (Mass.) Gazette.*

The average fisherman has probably noticed that no matter where he may go fishing, whether it be seven miles or seventy-five miles from town, the rural resident always informs him that "there are more fishermen than fish around here." And the saddest part of it is that the assertion appears to have foundation in fact in nine cases out of ten.—*Centre (Ala.) Coosa River News.*

A herdic driver called upon Inspector of Carriages Gaskin and gave him a scratch which he found in his cab Thursday night. A lame young man hired him to take him to the station in time to catch the 7 o'clock train for Springfield, and was in such a hurry to get out that he forgot his lameness and left his crutch behind.—*Boston Post.*

To maintain the dignity of the temporary invalid, some simple yet sounding term should be invented to supersede the tame expression "a cold." Such mildness is entirely out of proportion to the magnitude of the ailment.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

Miss Sinseer—You say you are at work on a book? Mr. Careful—Yes. Miss Sinseer—How delightful literary work must be. What is the name of the book? Mr. Careful—The City Directory.—*Chicago Journal.*

It is not good to take tea in the middle of the day. The man who tried it in an Austin grocery store, when he thought the clerk was not looking, is our authority.—*Texas Siftings.*

It takes several days and several trials for the minority to carry an election in Rhode Island. They get there finally, but the fun is expensive.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

Burglars entered a Detroit mansion the other night and took, along with other things, a bath. This is one of the oddest thefts on record.—*Chicago News.*

Why is it not just as wrong to permit notoriously unwise marriages as to grant divorces on evidently inadequate grounds?—*Boston Congregationalist.*

AN AUTHORESS'S CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, April 20.

Miss Blanche Willis Howard, who is now in Germany, proposes to translate her books into that language, and in order to arrange for her copyright it was necessary to prove the place of her nativity. This seems to be a very easy matter, but it is not nearly as simple as it appears on the surface. Miss Howard wrote to her father, D. M. Howard, Esq., of Bangor. Victor Brett, Esq., City Clerk of Bangor, first certified to the fact that Miss Howard was born in that city. His signature was certified to by United States Commissioner Hamlin, whose official signature was in turn certified to by Judge Webb of the United States District Court of this city. The clerk of that court, Mr. Davis, then certified to the signature of the Judge, and the document was ready to be forwarded to Washington. Then it was taken to Attorney General Miller, who certified to the signatures of the court officials, and it received the indorsement of Secretary Blaine of the State Department, and finally the signature of the head of the German legation. When it was returned to Bangor it bore the seals of all the various departments through which it had passed, and aside from its importance as conveying the necessary proof of birth, it is quite a valuable paper by reason of the autographs signatures with which it is covered.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SPOILS.

From the Boston Congregationalist.

The President has shown himself less careful and zealous for the purity and efficiency of the public service than we had hoped he would prove to be. Evidently, although he may not be in full sympathy with the spoils system, he is by no means so earnestly hostile to it as we wish he were. We trust that his future appointments may be wholly free from fair criticism. One thing is certain: Genuine condemnation of the spoils system is the only thing now which can secure to any man or any political party extended hold upon power.

THE YOUNG FAMILY IN OFFICE.

From the Suffolk (Va.) Herald.

The clerkship of Isle of Wight County has been in the Young family 101 years, viz.: Francis Young, seven years, from 1787 to 1794, inclusive; James Young, six years, 1795-1800; Francis Young, (second,) one year, 1801; Nathaniel Young, forty years, 1802-41; Nathaniel Payton Young, twenty-eight years, 1842-69; Nathaniel Payton Young, (second,) nineteen years, 1871-89. Charles E. Hart held the office during the year 1870.

THE SALT RESERVATION.

THE PROPOSITION THAT THE STATE SHALL DISPOSE OF IT.

WARSAW, N. Y., April 21.—The rivalry between the salt fields of Western New-York and the ancient reservation of Syracuse, which dates back almost to the time of the Indians, has now grown so great that the question of settlement has become one of the most important to be considered by the present Legislature. The member from Wyoming County, Mr. Van Gordor, who comes from the midst of the Western salt fields, has introduced an amendment to the Constitution which, if passed by the present Legislature and the coming Legislature, will allow the people of the State to pass upon the question of sale. The bill is now on the order of third reading in the Assembly with every prospect of passage, because it is not seriously opposed by the members from Onondaga County, which contains the city of Syracuse. It is improbable, however, that the bill will meet with much more opposition in the Senate from Mr. Hendricks, who also represents the city of Syracuse.

The bill is based upon facts which even the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Works confesses in his last report to the Legislature. According to this report the amount of salt made and inspected on the reservation during 1888 was 5,657,360 bushels; of this amount 2,542,053 bushels were produced in the fine salt works by artificial heat, 3,115,314 bushels in the coarse salt works by solar evaporation. The revenues collected during the year were $56,705 90, while $64,168 83 was drawn from the Treasury and applied, with a balance of $2,241 49 on hand Jan. 1, 1888, to the expenses of the year. The superintendent "emphatically dissents" from any proposition looking to the sale of the works by the State.

There are nearly four thousand square miles of salt territory in Western New-York. Measuring the average depth of the salt beds, this means that there are 10,000 ten trillion barrels of salt, a figure which makes the supply practically inexhaustible. During the past six years $130,000 has been lost by the State at the reservation in Syracuse, to say nothing about the interest on the $2,000,000 invested in the reservation. The State, by subsidizing the property at Syracuse, makes a distinction against the Western salt men, in so far as there is a difference in cost of producing brine; which difference amounts to about 4 cents a barrel, a big profit. What Mr. Van Gordor (and through him the Western salt men) wants is to have the reservation sold, so that all parties producing salt in this State can be on an equality. The present situation, as well as the remedy proposed by Mr. Van Gordor's bill, he says means very much to the cities of Buffalo and Rochester. A very careful computation has been made of the amount of business that these two cities derive from the Western salt fields; and it is safe to say that at least 5,000 traders are added to them by the existence and maintenance of the Western salt fields.

THEY READ FICTION.

OLD LIBRARY RECORDS SHOW THE LITERARY TASTES OF YEARS AGO.

NEW-BRUNSWICK N. J., April 21.—Miss Cornelia See, custodian of the New-Brunswick Free Circulating Library, has unearthed the librarian's book and a number of interesting documents, minute books, &c., of the Union Library Company, one of the first public libraries in New-Jersey, which was founded in New-Brunswick in 1796.

The librarian's book proves exceptionally interesting as bearing on a much-mooted question of to-day. The idea has been very widely spread that in the good old days solid reading was always preferred to any other kind, and that most light literature was heavily and universally scorned. This record, made in the last century, clearly disproves all that, for New-Brunswick at least, and as the grade of reading done at the free library of to-day is rather below that of the circulating libraries in most towns, it is fair to presume that it was so a hundred years ago. The record had been carefully gone over during the early life of the library, and it is found that over a third of the reading done was of fiction, pure and simple, though a considerable portion of the books was devoted to that branch of literature. During the first two months "The Fool of Destiny" was drawn eighteen times, and "Desmond" eight; making a record at which even the devotees of Zoe and the Duchess might blush. Many interesting details are obtainable, showing the character of the books drawn by particular men, noted in those items. Good old Bishop John Croes of the Church of England used to read for pleasure and relaxation more than for solid instruction, if we may judge from the list of books he drew. He liked fiction.

A delightfully simple history of the old library can be obtained from the minutes from the time it was founded to the period when the Trustees began to lose interest in their work and decided by resolution to abolish quarterly meetings, finding it "inconvenient and inconvenient to leave their necessary vocations so often," and then to the day when the library closed. Many of the books of the old library are now in the circulating library and are in good condition, the original Trustees having insisted on purchasing "substantially-bound books only."

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, April 21.—"Easter novelties" did not include the performances at the Chicago playhouses the past week. In no house has anything new been seen, and the attractions offered have been of the commonplace order. The patronage has been all that was deserved.

At the Chicago Opera House Hoyt's "Hole in the Ground" has filled in the week between the close of the Robson and Crane engagement and the beginning of that of the Metropolitan Opera Company. The house is closed to-night.

The London Gaiety Company last evening completed a successful engagement of four weeks at the Grand Opera House. "Monte Cristo, Jr." which was substituted for "Miss Esmeralda" the last week, drew better houses than the latter.

Kellar has had a week of fair business at the Columbia. Two of the city papers printed this morning an explanation, with diagrams, of his more puzzling feats, including "Astarte."

Lotta has been at McVicker's for a week, playing with her accustomed vim to good houses.

The attraction at Hooley's the last week was Barry and Fay in "McKenna's Flirtation." They are filling a fortnight of time originally given to Edward Rice.

The coming week will be an interesting one in an operatic way, three of the leading musical organizations of the country appearing at as many houses. The Grand Metropolitan Opera Company opens its fortnight's engagement at the Chicago Opera House to-morrow evening with "The Rheingold." "The Walküre," which was given here two or three years ago, "Siegfried," "Götterdämmerung," "The Meistersinger," and Beethoven's "Fidelio" will follow in the order named. The repertory for the second week includes "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin."

At the Grand Opera House Emma Abbott and her company will be heard this week only in such well-known operas as "Norma," "Martha," and "The Bohemian Girl."

To the Haymarket come the Bostonians, also in well-known operas, including "Mignon," "Pygmalion and Galatea," and "Tuscite," which has never been heard here.

The Columbia this week has "The Paymaster," and McVicker's offers Bartley Campbell's "Siberia."

Engagements next week include Frank Mayo at the Haymarket, Sol Smith Russell at the Grand Opera House, "Mathias Sandorf" at the Columbia, "The Two Sisters" at McVicker's, and Nat Goodwin at Hooley's.

Constant applications are being received at Hooley's for season tickets for the Augustin Daly season, and they will soon be put on sale. The company has not been seen here for two years.

The Summer season at the Grand Opera House will open with the production of a society play called "The Spider's Web," a comedy drama in four acts by Paul M. Potter of this city and Henry L. Hamlin, manager of the house. One of the principal parts will be sustained by a child.

Lew Dockstader, who follows the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Chicago Opera House May 6, is preparing a series of novelties for his engagement, among them being a satire on the "Pigs in

TOPICS OF TALK IN ALBANY

LEGISLATORS PLANNING FOR RE-ELECTION.

THE FEDERAL PATRONAGE GUARDED BY PLATT AND HISCOCK—INSINCERE TACTICS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

ALBANY, April 21.—The Legislature will adjourn nine-tbs three weeks from Thursday, and many of the members who are not angling for Federal offices are at work preparing for a renomination. The people of the State ought to be sufficiently alive to their own interests and their own pockets to see to it that so many vagabonds as are in this present House are not again elected in a body.

The next Senate will be an interesting one, as its members will vote for the successor of Mr. William Maxwell Evarts in the United States Senate. It is to this branch of the Legislature that the Republicans are devoting most of their thought for the next campaign. The present Senate consists of twenty Republicans and twelve Democrats. The Republicans expect to lose the First District now represented by Capt. Hawkins, the Fourth by Capt. Jacob Worth, the Twelfth by Judge Robertson, unless the Judge accepts a renomination, and the Seventh, the Albany district. They are confident of regaining the Sixteenth, the Rensselaer-Washington district, represented by Mr. Collins, and the Twenty-ninth, Monroe-Orleans district, held by Mr. McNaughton.

The Democrats propose to make a strong fight in the Eighth New-York, the same which Postmaster Van Cott carried in 1887, and the Thirty-first, the Erie district, on the ground that the population and sentiment have shifted so much during the past two years that both ought to be reasonably safe for their party. Gov. Hill, who will manage this coming campaign personally, for the effect which a Democratic victory will bestow upon him, will make the issues on which he forms the nucleus of the Republicans in dealing with high license and ballot reform. These guns he will fire mostly in the smaller towns and country districts. For the city of New-York he will reserve the treatment of the Mayor's Rapid Transit bill. The finding and positive issue this seeming Fall from the Democratic standpoint will be the country against the city, the Governor intending to load his orators and his partisan newspapers with the records of recent Legislatures and their policy of passing measures discriminating against the cities.

The Governor realizes the hopelessness of making converts in the country districts with the Federal patronage set against him, and the advantages of manipulating sentiment in the cities where, he explains, the Democratic influence is more likely to increase.

* * *

The policy of the National Administration in the parceling out of patronage is becoming understood in this State, the President having informed a well-known ex-Senator that he proposes to reunite the Republican Party to a degree not known since Lincoln's time. No appointment will be made unless the applicant is indorsed by both Platt and Mr. Hiscock. No person who has at any time made himself obnoxious to the present bosses of the party can expect preferment from this Administration. The patronage throughout the State is to be used, therefore, not to build up or improve the Secretary of the public service, but to build up and increase the efficiency of the Republican Party. Members of Congress, by and with the consent of the junior Senator and his chief, Mr. Platt, are to control the Federal patronage in their respective districts, and, so far as the plan has developed, the Administration will provide places for candidates defeated for elective offices.

* * *

The tussle Lieut. Gov. Jones had with the Republican Senators on Friday recalls the disgraceful scene which occurred in the Senate Chamber April 22, 1887. On that occasion impeachment was boldly threatened on the floor, but such a course was impracticable, because the Republicans lacked the strength and the votes. April appears to be Jones's tempestuous month. The proceedings last Friday were disgraceful and discreditable, alike to the Lieutenant-Governor, to the Republicans, and to the Democrats. The conduct of all concerned admits of no palliation.

The Mayor's Rapid-Transit bill was under discussion. The Republicans were suddenly possessed of the desire to advance the Ballot Reform bill and the Excise bill. Why this haste now? Those two bills had been in the Assembly for three months before any action was taken on them, and nothing then would have been done but for the public clamor and the charge that the Republicans were not sincere in their public demonstrations for them. The Republican Assemblymen caucused both of these measures several times and the Republican Senators refused to caucus them. Why? If the Senators were sincere in their purpose to put the bills before the Governor why did they not show, a month ago, the same earnestness, the same zeal, and the same determination as they did last week? Five weeks ago THE TIMES pointed out that both bills ought to be sent to the Governor in time to allow amendments to be added after he had vetoed them. The ground was then taken that the Republicans were simply coquetting with both bills, and that at bottom they did not want either on the statute books.

* * *

But now, within eleven days of the time when one of their number, Van Cott, will leave the Senate, the Republicans are seized with an irresistible desire to do something. Of course the Republicans would not take advantage of the presence of the Mayor's Rapid-Transit bill and ditch that, if by doing so they could bring a fraction of the people of the State to believe that their only purpose was to put before the Senate two measures that affect the people of the entire State. The people of the State have no reason to know that Mr. Thomas C. Platt and his lieutenant, the junior United States Senator from New-York, have issued orders to their party followers not to pass the Mayor's bill as the New-York city authorities want it. But such is the fact nevertheless.

Lieut. Gov. Jones was wrong, clearly, flagrantly deliberately, wrong in his rulings that a two-third vote was necessary to lay a bill aside, in refusing to admit an appeal from his decision, in refusing to recognize a Senator who stood in his place. The Democrats gave evidence of second childishness in their obstreperous and filibustering tactics, while the Republicans behaved as so many children. It was politics, though, politics of the lowest order. Just what part Jay Gould took in it is not known as yet, but the share of Thomas C. Platt, part owner of the cable scheme, manipulator of Presidents, controller of the State Legislature, is well understood. Mr. Platt has been convinced that he can pass his Cable bill, and he is determined to kill the Mayor's bill. To cover his real purpose the Republicans of the Senate demand ballot reform and excise legislation, hoping thereby to kill two bills with one stone.

* * *

This Legislature of many adjournments will take a rest during the centennial, from Friday of this week to Wednesday of next. They will all go to New-York with their families.

* * *

The lobby have been driven out of the Capitol, or at least off the legislative end of it, except a few amateurs of the John E. Burrill sort, who use the speaker's room to send amendments to railroad bills to Bradford Rhodes. None of the old lobbyists frequent the corridors at all, but open headquarters down stairs in committee rooms or in some of the State offices where they are kept informed of what is going on by their scouts. But the amateurs of the "Burrill style impose upon the courtesy extended to them by officers of the house and ply their vocation openly and defiantly.

MURAT HALSTEAD BETTER.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Mr. Murat Halstead, whose illness assumed such a serious aspect several days ago, is somewhat improved to-night, there having been no recurrence of the heart irregularity, and the fever having subsided. His sickness began in February, when he had an attack of erysipelas which confined him to his house for some time. He recovered, however, and attended the inauguration ceremonies at Washington, and the exposure at that time resulted in a relapse from which he partially recovered, but which later developed into rheumatism of an inflammatory character, which on Friday assumed a serious phase. His improvement of yesterday has been maintained to-day, and to-night he is resting comfortably. He has been out of his room but once since the 27th of March, when he visited the office of the *Commercial Gazette*, since which time he has been unable to leave his home.

FIRE IN DUANE-STREET.

Smoke was discovered at an early hour this morning leaking through the windows of 138 Duane-street, occupied by S. Rawitzer, dealer in woolens and woolen waste. The fire was found in a mass of rags on the second floor after a close hunt by the firemen. The burning rags created a horrible stench, which was wafted over the lower part of the city. A second alarm was sent out as a precautionary measure. Lines of hose run up on ladders in front, however, soon extinguished the fire, and several tons of the stuff were dumped into the street. The loss will amount to less than one thousand dollars.

UNION PACIFIC'S REPORT.

BOSTON, April 21.—The annual report of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1888, has been received. The first part of the report reviews at some length the relations between the Government and the company, with a résumé of the non-action taken by Congress on the Outhwaite bill. The report continues: "The results of the business of last year with the present outlook for the current year would now justify your Directors in resuming payment of dividends."

HOME FROM ABROAD.

FIFTEEN UNITED STATES NAVAL CADETS ARRIVE ON THE LA BOURGOGNE.

Fifteen United States naval cadets arrived in New-York yesterday by the French steamer La Bretagne. They have all been doing a two-years' cruise on the European station, and have returned home for their final examination at the Naval Academy before receiving commissions as Ensigns in the navy. They are Naval Cadets Newton A. McCully, Jr., Levi C. Bertolette, Samuel R. Hurlbut, Henry F. Bryan, Andrew T. Long, Thomas Washington, Clarence M. Stone, Creighton Churchill, Archibald H. Davis, Herbert L. Draper, Francis Bousfater, Victor Blue, Guy H. Burrage, Claude S. Cochran, and Thomas M. O'Halloran.

While on their two-years' cruise, Cadets McCully, Hurlbut, Bryan, Bougher, and Blue served in the Quinnebaug, Cadets Bertolette, Long, Churchill, Burrage, Cochran, and O'Halloran on the flagship Lancaster, and the remainder on the Enterprise.

On landing yesterday all the cadets made their way to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and went on board the Essex nearby. The majority of them leave to-day for Annapolis to commence hard "boning" before the "exam." The cadets say that they had a delightful passage home in the French steamer, but that the majority were sorry to leave the European station.

Cadet Washington, who was on the Enterprise, said that the cadets improved every opportunity to go on land, and that they visited every capital in Europe. The Enterprise, according to Mr. Washington, left last month for Zanzibar and is now there. He was sorry he could not have made that cruise, which is not a common one. The Enterprise, he said, was in good, sound condition, notwithstanding the bump she received when grounding off Christiana, Norway. The Lancaster was left on the station, sound in hull, but with her boilers in a very bad condition. It is reported that the engineers aboard of her fear to raise the steam over ten pounds pressure. The flagship lay at one time eight months in one port without stirring. She is at present the only vessel on the station, and cannot leave before the reporting of her relief. The Quinnebaug is said to be in fairly good condition with the exception of her masts and spars. The cadets say they had a fine opportunity to study the military condition of Europe. Mr. Washington considers that the French are in a splendid condition. He thinks that they are the best equipped troops in Europe, the hardest drilled, but in individual appearance the poorest. They are now drilling, he says, eight hours a day, and maneuvring constantly as if in actual battle. As for the German troops, he adds, they are mere machines, not individual soldiers. The finest troops in Europe he considers are the 45,000 men of the Imperial Russian Guard, not a man of which is under 5 feet 10 inches in height.

The two years' cruise just ended by the naval cadets is the one which follows the four years' course at Annapolis. According to the existing law, only those who graduate in the first ten numbers of their class are sure of commissions, but as there are seventeen vacancies this year, the first seventeen will receive commissions. There are in the class going up for examination forty-two cadets and they are returning from all parts of the world. According to the standing they took on graduation the seventeenth man ends with Cadet George W. Logan, who was on the Trenton at the time of the Samoan disaster. The final examination will make but few changes in the class standings, and at the most no cadet is likely to change more than two or three numbers. Those who succeed in passing the standard, but not sufficiently high to get within the number for which there are vacancies will be given $1,000 each and an honorable discharge.

Several of the cadets yesterday expressed the wish that the Chandler bill for the transfer of the Revenue Marine to the navy could be passed this Summer. In the event of its passing about twenty additional vacancies will be at once created and opened up in the line of the navy.

The 20 additional vacancies would not only enable all of the present class to be commissioned, but would leave over some vacancies for the next year's class. If by any possible chance a session of Congress is called there will be strong pressure brought to bear to carry the bill through on short notice. It is known that Secretary Windom and Secretary Tracy are agreed as to the advisability of transferring the Revenue Marine to the Navy Department.

The cadets who comprise the first seventeen in the class are Robert Stocker, Frank W. Hibbs, Elliot Snow, Beverly C. Decker, Mark L. Bristol, Benjamin W. Wells, Jr., Newton A. McCulley, Jr., Walter S. Burke, William S. Cloke, Benjamin W. Steans, Levi C. Bertolette, Samuel R. Hurlburt, Edward Moale, Jr., Henry F. Bergan, William G. McMillan, Edward Burell, and George W. Logan. All the cadets are now home from foreign stations, with the exception of those on the Essex returning from China. The Essex has left Gibraltar for New-York and may be in this coming week.

LOTS OF FISH CAUGHT.

CROWDS OF FISHERMEN ALONG THE NORTH RIVER AND AT CITY ISLAND.

Any one who doubts the quality of the sport found by those fishermen who seek for their Sunday victims in the North River should have strolled along its bank yesterday above One Hundredth-street. There were many hundred anglers strung along on pier and sea wall, and every one of them seemed to be getting a deal of enjoyment and most of them many fish out of the river.

The chief victims of the hook were the poor gullible little tomcod. At some points along the river they seemed prepared to bite at anything in the way of bait, and as a result they were caught by the hundred. Fishermen accustomed to visiting that vicinity with some regularity say that it is many a year since there were so many people on the bank as there were yesterday. All the afternoon a stiff breeze swept up the river and made it just a bit difficult to get the lines into the water when thrown from the reels.

The flounders bit well at City Island yesterday. There were not so many fishermen on hand as on the Sunday before, and at the busiest part of the day there were boats still to be hired at all the boathouses. The favorite fishing ground was between High Island and the Chimneys, and among the forty or fifty boats anchored there many fine catches were made. Three strings is one of the boats footed up, at 5 o'clock in the evening, 273 fish, from the size which is contemptuously referred to as the "postage stamp" to some handsome fellows of nearly a pound each. In the channel between the southern end of the island and the mainland about 30 boats were anchored, and the catches there ranged from between one and two hundred each. About five hundred lines were in the water about the island between 8 in the morning until after sunset, and the average catch of each was about thirty. The average size of the fish caught was much less gratifying than the average number, and if it could be struck with any degree of accuracy the pride of many a Sunday angler would receive a severe blow. The "postage stamp" abounded in every basket. In the flounder anglers' philosophy every fish counts one.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, colder, northwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fair, cooler, except in Western New-York warmer, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	38°	57°	3:30 P. M.	46°	58°
6 A. M.	39°	51°	6 P. M.	46°	74°
9 A. M.	42°	53°	9 P. M.	43°	59°
12 M.	46°	73°	12 P. M.	39°	49°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 64½°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 42°

LARGE SUM FOR A HOSPITAL.

From the Philadelphia Times, April 20.

The widow and four children of George L. Harrison have offered the Board of Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital $200,000 to found and endow a building for incurables in connection with the institution. Bishop Stevens many years ago formulated the idea of this building for incurables, and although efforts were made to raise a sufficient sum the project languished. Now, through the munificent gift of Mrs. Harrison and her four sons—Charles C., William W., Alfred C., and Mitchell—the Bishop's ideas can be carried out. One-half of the sum will be used for erecting and putting the building into use. The other half will be reserved for an endowment fund.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steamship Furnassia, (Br.,) Hodderwick, Glasgow via Moville 12 da., with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg Brothers.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 21.—The Cunard Line steamship Aurania, Capt. Haines, ald. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

The Inman Line steamship City of Chester, Capt. Read, ald. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

The steamship Gellert, (Ger.,) Capt. Nehmitz, from New-York April 11, arr. at Plymouth to-day.

The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Gascogne, Capt. Santelli, from New-York April 13, arr. at Havre at 6 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Swaledale, (Danish,) Capt. Bonjer, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

The steamship Chateau Lafville, (Br.,) Capt. Richardson, from New-York Jan 24, arr. at Valparaiso yesterday.

THE CAUSE OF OPIUM CRAZE.

QUAKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS WILD RUSH FOR THE GOLD.

From the Philadelphia American, April 20.

Whence comes this office craze? Why are so many "mean" on the subject, as Mr. Quay says they are? Why do the applications for place number tens of thousands in a fortnight, and the personal bores master in hordes without precedent, as Mr. Quay says they do?

These are not hard questions. The answers are simple. Because Mr. Harrison did not put his foot down at the beginning. Because he permitted his Administration to bear the stamp of Quayism. Because notice was thus accepted by thousands that offices might be had on political grounds, and that the distribution was to be made on the Quay plan. Because he put Mr. Clarkson in the Post Office Department, and Mr. Clarkson then started the "machine" to the chop of heads," without consideration, without examination, without reason. Of course, the craze was encouraged. Thousands doubtless became insane who were not so before. Thousands were led to believe that if they would try they might get a place. With Quayism made official, why not?

And the Congressmen are worried to death. Who deserves it more? Who among them has had the courage to say a word against the "spoils" system? Who has raised his voice to check this insanity? Who among them has not joined in the chase for the White Plague? They might have done much to stop it by appealing to the common sense of the people. There is something below that "scum" which, Mr. Quay says, pours into his house. There is a sound public opinion that might be awakened. In every neighborhood before Clarkson's axe is chopping off the Postmaster's head, as a piece of political jobbery, there are sensible people who see that such proceedure is evil and inexcusable—that the public convenience, not partisan pressure, should be the rule. But what Congressman has done a thing to call out this public sense?

As for Mr. Quay, he should be the last man to complain. If, like the ancient hunter who was eaten by his own dogs, he should now fall a victim to the office seekers, what could be more fit? Man serves him for the hope of place. His "machine" is created to get places. He has organized the politics of Pennsylvania on the "spoils" plan, and will do the same with the politics of the United States—until 1892—if he can force the hand of Mr. Harrison sufficiently.

It was never expected by men who early and late labored to make Mr. Harrison President of the United States that the record of his Administration would be: "Cursed by Quayism, it increased beyond precedent the craze for office." Is that to be its record? We hope not.

A MURDERER'S CHARGES.

HE SAYS HE BOUGHT HIS FREEDOM FROM THE SHERIFF.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 21.—George Crouch, who murdered Mark White, his brother-in-law, in Cherokee County, Ala., in October, 1882, has a checkered history. White was shot down in cold blood in the presence of his wife and children. Both parties belonged to highly-respectable families. Crouch was arrested, but broke jail before trial and escaped to the Indian Territory, where he lived securely until last February, when he was captured by D. F. Bohanan, a member of the United States Indian police. Bohanan brought Crouch to Alabama and lodged him in the county seat of Cherokee, receiving $200 reward for the capture. About three weeks ago Crouch made his escape again, went to the Indian Territory, and has written a letter to a friend in Cherokee County dated Indian Territory, Cherokee Nation, April 11, 1889, in which he tells a lively story. He says:

"I killed White, it is true, but having friends, have evaded all punishment. When I was discovered in the Indian Nation Bohanan arrested me. I told him of the reward for me, and we went halves in it. He brought me back to the county where I was wanted, only as a pretext to get the money. I lay in Centre Jail some weeks for the excitement to blow over. Then my brothers-in-law paid Sheriff Goldsmith $1,000 cash, and I was paid $100. The bottom door was left open for me on purpose to escape. There was no alarm given until it was known I was clear out of town. I was soon with the Sheriff's consent, who divided and concealed me; but this was useless, as I had done paid the $100 for liberty, which the jailer dare not deny. I beat my way over the Lookout Mountain and took the train for Texas. With plenty of cash, I soon landed back in the Nation, but not to my old haunts. I care not who knows where I went, for ere this is known I will be in Mexico, where none dare venture after me.

"I write this to show that there is worse men than myself in office, and as citizens in Alabama. I am guilty of a bad crime, but there are officials in high station more guilty than I am. That is why I was freed with very little effort. The officers were also bought. Hence, seeing the depravity of mankind, I go to where man is known less faithless, Mexico, for only a little there will make me safe. All the guards, police, and detectives cannot move an outlaw from a band of Texas cowboys. Publish this in my defense. As I have now shown up in good time the papers, I wish to show up some who pretend to be above others. I have no respect for any man who can be bought."

SMALLPOX ON A STEAMER.

THE FIRST USE OF THE NEW TORTUGAS QUARANTINE STATION.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 21.—The Mallory steamer Comal, Risk, from Galveston to New-York, which arrived during the night, reported that a case of smallpox had developed after leaving port, the patient being a steerage passenger. To add to the gravity of the case the steamer has a full passenger list, including a military company en route to New-York to participate in the centennial celebration. The vessel was taken in charge by the health authorities, and ordered to the national quarantine station at Tortugas, sixty miles distant, for fumigation, where she proceeded this morning. Arriving there the patient was placed in the hospital, and the steamer was fumigated under the direction of Dr. Rutherford, State Health Officer of Texas, who was a passenger, and detailed for that, duty by the health officers here.

This is the first vessel with sickness aboard sent to Tortugas since the station was established by the Government, and although not yet fully equipped for the purposes intended, and a full corps of physicians not being assigned to duty there, or appliances received, still the patients can be comfortably treated and vessels fumigated in cases of emergency. The Comal returned here to-night, suffered no detention, and proceeded to her destination.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Some discoveries of great importance to archæologists have just been made at Pompeii, on the site of the supposed Greek temple in the triangular forum. Excavations were being carried out there in the presence of Herr von Duhn, Professor of Archæology at Heidelberg, and a party of students. The vases and other objects found prove that the so-called Temple of Hercules, hitherto supposed to belong to the Greek period 600 B. C., is of much later origin, dating from about 400 B. C. The full results of the discoveries will first be published in the Italian archæological journals.

REMNANTS THAT RUIN AN AVERAGE.

From the London Truth.

I was rather amused at the remark of an old inhabitant of Hastings when I ventured to suggest to him that other health resorts showed a lower death rate. "That's true," he replied, "but then, you see, our town is so exceptionally healthy that when people have tried every other place they bring their remnants of life here as a last hope, and it is these remnants that ruin our average."

DOINGS OF ATHLETES.

The Eighth Regiment Athletic Association will hold games in Colisæum Rink, Lexington-avenue and 26th-st., this evening, and on 4th-street, May 7. Entries will close May 1 with Knight Nefcel, 41 Liberty-street, this city. The events will be seventy-five-yard dash, 440-yard run, half-mile run, mile-and-a-half run, three-legged race, 220-yard hurdle-race, running high jump, mile-and-a-half run, half-mile novice race, and tug-of-war. Entrance fee is 50 cents. Gold medals will be given to first and second men, and a handsome pennant to the club scoring the most number of points.

The Young Men's Christian Association's athletic grounds at Mott Haven, formerly occupied by the New-York Athletic Club, will be opened for the season to-day. The grounds will be for the use of all six branches of the Young Men's Christian Association in the city and will be well patronized.

Entries to the boxing tournament of the Star Athletic Club, to be held in Long Island City April 29, close to-day with C. J. Harvey, 835 East Thirty-second-street.

The Harlaem Athletic and Rowing Associations have affiliated with the following officers: Dr. H. Bennett, Jr., President; J. F. Norcross, Vice-President; F. P. Martinez, Jr., Secretary; W. A. Holmes, Treasurer.

YACHTING NEWS.

The following yacht clubs will participate in the naval display on April 29: Atlantic, Jersey City, Knickerbocker, Newark, New-York, Pavonia, Quaker City of Philadelphia, and St. Augustine of Florida, all of which were organized by Mr. George S. Brown of Bayonne. They will not be allowed in the parade with racing boats, but will be assigned positions about the fleet.

A meeting of the newly organized Great South Bay Yacht Club will be held at Delmonico's, Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, Monday evening. Many of the club members already nearly 200 members. It is expected that the question of the purchase of a house to be voted for at the next meeting.

The annual meeting of the Columbia Yacht Club will be held this evening at Mahling's Hotel, Broadway and Seventy-fourth-street. Officers will be elected, and the annual business of the club will be transacted.

Mr. [illegible] will be sent to the Shamrock on Saturday, and will have on board a party of [illegible] and naval officers.

TO CARE FOR THE VISITORS

HOTEL MEN FORM A BUREAU OF PUBLIC COMFORT.

BEING IGNORED BY THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE, THE LANDLORDS ACT INDEPENDENTLY.

The Executive Committee of the Hotel Men's Association held a meeting at the Continental Hotel yesterday evening and decided to immediately establish a Bureau of Public Comfort on its own account and wholly independent of the Centennial Committee. The reason for this action, as stated in the meeting, was that the Hotel Men's Association had despaired of any co-operation with the Centennial Committee, and the fear that unless some such measure was taken the strangers visiting the city during the centennial celebration would be uncared for.

On Monday last the Executive Committee of the Hotel Men's Association selected a subcommittee to wait on the Centennial Committee and proffer the best service of the association in any scheme to provide for the coming influx of strangers. This sub-committee was politely received at the centennial headquarters, but the Hotel Men's Association has been ignored by the Centennial Committee ever since.

The headquarters of the newly-established Bureau of Public Comfort is located at 30 Union-square, and is to be under the immediate management of Mr. F. C. Wall of the Hoffman House. It will also be under the supervision of a special committee appointed for the purpose and composed of E. L. Merrifield of the Continental Hotel, W. D. Garrison of the Grand Union, H. D. Broadway of the Ashland House, A. W. Foster of the Aberdeen, and N. W. Barry of the Glenham. The new bureau will advertise daily in the newspapers for the keepers of boarding and lodging houses to send to Mr. Wall a list of their accommodations with references as to their respectability. The character of all such places will be inquired into, and the overflow from the hotels will be referred to such as have the confidence of the bureau. It is expected that responses will be received from Brooklyn and Jersey City as well as from New-York.

The hotel men estimate that they will be able in this way to care for at least 100,000 people in addition to what they will accommodate in their respective hotels. Charles Sprague of the Grand Central, A. L. Ashman of the Sinclair House, and James H. Rodgers of the Coleman House were also at the meeting yesterday. The general sentiment expressed was that the hotel men of New-York would show the Centennial Committee how to care for visiting strangers even in so short a time as remains between this and the beginning of the celebration.

CENTENNIAL DETAILS.

The centennial decorative fever has already set in and shows itself first in the little saloons and corner groceries about town where flags, strips of bunting, and pictures of Washington begin to be displayed numerously and with more or less artistic effect. The side streets and the avenues on the extreme east and west sides of town are the most elaborately decorated, as as well as the first to decorate.

This evidence of deep interest in the celebration now so near is pretty good proof of how universal the decorations all over town will be next week. Decorators begin to feel a heavy pressure on their time, and their delivery wagons rush about the streets new with flags flying, carts draped with bunting, and horses wearing plumes of red, white, and blue, either in their bridles or fastened to the collars of their harness. The price of flags has risen a trifle, but the demand for bunting and other decorative materials has not as yet resulted in sending up the price, though there may, and probably will, be an advance next week.

Superintendent Murray was at Police Headquarters yesterday preparing for distribution the 1,000 permits for cooks to stand at the corners of the streets on the line of the parade. Over three thousand applications have been received and filed, and as but 350 permits will be issued there will necessarily be many disappointed persons. No attention will be paid to applications filed since Monday. The permits will be ready for distribution on Tuesday.

The journeymen planomakers of this city are considerably stirred up over the effort of their employers to make them march in the industrial parade of May 1. They claim that the Steinways and Hardman & Co. not only want them to parade, but want them to lose their pay for that day and pay $1 25 for a regalia also. Besides this, they say that the programme was to put the Superintendent at Hardman's works in as Grand Marshal. He is particularly obnoxious to the journeyman planomakers on account of his proclivity to replace union workmen with non-union men.

The men revolt against marching behind him, and 500 of them, headed by Jeremiah F. Sullivan and known as "Sullivan's Five Hundred," will secure seats on one of the grand stands and review the parade. On the evening of May 1 they will have an entertainment in Heiter's Hall, in East Forty-second-street.

The Marine Society of the City of New-York at a recent meeting passed resolutions of thanks to Capt. Heath Erben for his efforts in presenting the society's requests before the Centennial Committee and in procuring facilities for the performance of duty by the boat crew. Capt. Erben was also made an honorary member of the society.

The Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association of this city will take part in the industrial parade and propose to represent the art of cooking of 100 years ago on a handsomely-decorated wagon.

READY FOR EXCURSIONISTS.

The railroads centring in New-York are making preparations for handling the largest traffic in their history. The New-Jersey Central is going to triple its service; the Pennsylvania intends to quadruple its service; the Baltimore and Ohio will run excursions as far South as Richmond. The rates are to be half the ordinary fare. No excursion trains on either of these roads will be started this side of Philadelphia, the crowds being handled by doubling up the regular service. A large number of local trains will run from Newark to Elizabethport, probably every fifteen minutes, and passengers will be taken by the Long Branch boats from Elizabethport to this city. These boats will be anchored in some convenient place and used for hotels during the pressure of the celebration. The Reading Railroad, which controls the New-Jersey Central, and the Pennsylvania Railroad will divide the carrying of the Pennsylvania troops. The Long Island Railroad has arranged for thirty excursion trains during the celebration. The Pullman Company is concentrating all its cars from all over the country for use on lines converging in New-York. They will not only be used for carrying passengers, but also in part for hotel purposes, being switched on sidings and rented out during the days of the celebration so far as the cars may not be needed for the regular service.

MR. SULLIVAN'S SALOON.

A PLEASANT VISIT TO THE ASSEMBLYMAN'S CELEBRATED RESORTS.

Mr. Timothy D. Sullivan, known among his associates in the Assembly as "Dry-Dollar" Sullivan, having had a little trouble with the police a week ago yesterday, owing to the fact that he desired to keep his two saloons in this city open in violation of the excise law, exercised some degree of caution yesterday in admitting indiscriminate individuals to either of these places, about which so much has been said. Of course Mr. Sullivan did not individually open the side door just far enough to scan the features of the thirsty person who asked that it be opened to him, but his assistants did, and their inspection of all comers was most comprehensive.

At the saloon at 116 Centre-street all that seemed necessary for a man to pass the sentinel at the door was to be the possessor of a villainous face, a bad cigar, and a light derby hat, perched rakishly on the side of his head. Any person not rejoicing in the possession of either of these requisites was informed that the saloon was closed, though he could see the people inside and hear the clinking of the glasses as they were moved about the bar. Arguments, however, was vain.

Mr. Sullivan's saloon at 9 Doyers-street is a gem. It is safe to say that there are not a hundred people in this city who live above Canal-street who know where Doyers-street is, and if they did they would shun it as the plague. It is a little, dark, foul-smelling sort of an alley that runs west of the Bowery, just at Chatham-square, about three hundred feet, and ends in a dark mess at Pell-street. It is narrow and dirty, and in the day time is repulsive enough to keep anybody from trying to penetrate into its mysteries, but at night, in addition to its ugliness, it looks dangerous. Almost at any time after dark there can be seen from the Bowery little knots of rough-looking men lounging about near the beginning of the street, and the respectable citizen who by any chance wanders down into this neighborhood buttons up his coat tightly and keeps a sharp look out for squalls.

Looking up into this alley from the Bowery, one can catch a glimpse of a dull, flickering light burning dimly above the entrance to a saloon, just at a sharp turn in the street, and if he lingers long enough no is pretty sure to hear sounds come from this delectable spot which will make his blood curdle. They emanate from the lungs of the gentlemen who frequent the saloon, and the saloon is Mr. Sullivan's Doyers-street resort.

THE TIMES, desiring some information concerning this saloon last night and of the persons who were in it, was somewhat unfortunate in not having a stump of a cigar to purchase for its entry. Such would have experienced no difficulty in entering the place and his entrance would have created no comment. He would have found himself surrounded by congenial companions. A reporter, however, made the venture, and as he was not a brilliantly-attired individual, nor arrayed in any way to attract attention, his brief experience in the little street may be briefly told.

A couple of fellows were standing in the dark shadow just around the corner when he entered the street, and across the way in the light of the corner gas lamp was another pair of gentlemen whose amount of leisure seemed unlimited. To these individuals was regarded by these individuals in the light of a miniature circus. One of them on one side of the street remarked to one of his friends on the other side in a tone of deep surprise:

"Say, Jimmy, wot de yez tink it is?"

"Wot do I tink, Mike?" responded the person addressed, lazily removing a condensed vegetable product from his mouth.

"De oyster—de gent wot's passin' up," replied the beginner of this interesting dialogue.

"Oh, him! I give it up, you kin have it," Jimmy remarked as he gazed with infinite disgust at the reporter's disappearing figure.

Grouped about the entrance of Assemblyman Sullivan's saloon, with the greasy light of the door lamp falling upon their bleary faces, were half a dozen or more men who looked as if a bath-tub was the one thing they had ever occupied. Crime was stamped upon every line of their features and the dirt that covered their faces was sufficient to wipe out the ugly mark. There was a little hallway running back from the street to the side door of the saloon, the front door of which was closed, and lounging about in this dismal place were three or four more men of the same wicked stamp. They glared at the reporter as he brushed by them, made some irrelevant remarks, and made earnest inquiries as to the cause of this unexpected visit.

The reporter knocked at the side door, and it was opened just a little way by a person who looked exactly like the men outside, and he seemed paralyzed with astonishment at the appearance of his visitor.

"Wot yer want?" he inquired.

"I want to get a drink," the reporter replied.

"Well, ye can't git a drink," the bartender returned this affable doorkeeper, and he slammed the door in the reporter's face.

That ended the matter as far as the saloon was concerned. But the gang outside had joined. The man inside the hallway and all crowded about the reporter during this short conversation. The latter had almost to fight his way out into the open air, and he was followed down to the Bowery by the imprecations hurled at him because of his refusal to "give up" a sufficient amount of money to supply the hangers-on with beer enough to fill a "growler."

TO DECORATE A HERO'S GRAVE.

George Meade Post, No. 1, G. A. R., of Philadelphia, has invited Lafayette Post, No. 140, of this city, to join it in its observance of Memorial Day, and the invitation has been accepted. Lafayette Post, accompanied by its guests, including Gen. W. T. Sherman and others, will leave this city on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey at 8:30 A. M. May 30, and will be met at Ninth and Greene streets, Philadelphia, by Meade Post. After lunch the two posts will sail down the Schuylkill River to Laurel Hill Cemetery, where the tomb of Gen. Meade is. The ceremonies attending the decoration of the Gettysburg hero's resting-place will be elaborate, and will include the Grand Army ritual services, with instrumental and choral music. The visitors will be entertained with a banquet at the Union League Club. Col. Floyd Clarkson is commander of Lafayette Post, and 200 members will take part in the trip.

BLOWING THIRTY MILES AN HOUR.

The bright sunny weather yesterday, which made even the Spring overcoat a burden, was followed by some lively wind. There is a storm centre over New-Brunswick and Lower Canada, and it was followed by high pressure, and the wind reached down here. It blew in gusts during the evening, and scurried around corners as though in revenge for the beautiful calm period just before. It ranged in speed from 20 to 30 miles an hour, but every one out in it thought it was blowing at twice that rate. The temperature reached the highest mark of the year during the day, touching 86°.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire was discovered yesterday afternoon in the Jackson Building, a business block at the corner of Fryer and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Ga., in which is the Wellhouse Paper Company, Dun & Co.'s agency, Aaron Haas, merchandise broker, and offices of different kinds. The fire broke out in the engine room, and, spreading to the stock of the Wellhouse Paper Company, the whole building was soon a mass of flames. Owing to the character of the stock the firemen found it impossible to check it, and the building was gutted from roof to basement. The total loss is about $150,000. Capt. Jackson loses $40,000 on the building; Wellhouse Sons, $60,000; Dun & Co., probably $5,000; Aaron Haas, merchandise, $10,000; Fryer Brothers, lawyers, $5,000, and others who had offices in the building smaller sums. All had insurance, the total being considerably less than the estimated value of the stock. The roof of the rectory of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, half a mile away, caught from sparks from the fire. At the time the church next door was packed with people attending the Easter celebration of the Sunday-school. When the fire was discovered at the rectory there was almost a stampede. A few cool heads prevented trouble, however, and the church was quickly cleared, the exercises being then in progress. The rectory was burned. The loss is small and covered by insurance.

A fire broke out at 5:30 o'clock last evening in the shoe store of A. Singe, on the first floor of the four-story building at 241 Bowery, and spread to the floor above. As usual in such cases, there was a great deal of excitement among the tenants of the upper floors, but all escaped from the house without injury. John Brown, who lives in the house, while sliding some pennies to leave the premises, fell and injured his left leg slightly. The fire was quickly extinguished and the damage to the building and its contents will not exceed $1,000.

A fire in the two-story frame building 2,210 to 2,218 Phillip-street, Philadelphia, occupied on the first floor as a livery stable and the second floor by Robert Hamilton, dealer in rags and wagons, caused damage yesterday to the amount of $5,000. There were a number of horses in the stable, and all but five were got out safely. The five burned to death were valued at about $700. Two dwelling houses adjoining were damaged, with their contents, to the extent of $1,000.

A generator in the Twenty-fifth Ward gas works, belonging to the Philadelphia Gas Improvement Company, which is owned principally by Messrs. Widener and Elkins, exploded yesterday afternoon, and one end of the generator building was burned and the machinery destroyed. Loss $5,000, fully insured.

The frame bathing house at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, North River, owned by Gerald Oltenforfer, was set on fire yesterday by sparks from a passing locomotive, and before the fire was extinguished $100 damage was done.

A slight fire occurred at 6 o'clock last evening in the cellar of the five-story tenement 231 East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, owned by Reid Brothers. Damage, $75.

A fire occurred last evening, from some unknown cause, in the hallway on the first floor of the five-story tenement house 1,980 Third-avenue, and was quickly extinguished.

George

FINANCIAL.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN Electric Light Manufacturing Co.,

439 AND 441 WEST 18TH-ST., N. Y. CITY.

PARENT COMPANY.

Capital Stock, $2,500,000.

250,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE OF $10 EACH.

CAPITAL STOCK FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

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The annual profits to stockholders will accrue from royalties on State, city, and county rights, from the profits on the sales of accumulators manufactured, and the dividends earned by sub-companies through an interest in the stock of such companies.

A number of contracts have already been made and executed for subsidiary companies showing a handsome dividend already earned upon the capital stock, and, according to the terms of such contracts, guaranteeing a large and profitable legitimate manufacturing business.

In order to increase the manufacturing facilities of the company demanded by its already assured business, a limited amount of the capital stock is offered for subscription at $5 per share, this subscription stock being entitled to all dividends of stock of subsidiary companies.

Any further information will be furnished upon application or by letter at the office of the company.

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The Water Works upon which these bonds are secured are long established, thoroughly and substantially built, situated in one of the most prosperous and growing cities in the country, and are earning largely in excess of all expenses and interest. Last year the earnings increased $61,000 over those of previous year, and it is believed that the increase this year will be still greater. There are no investments safer than select Water Works Bonds. Water is a necessity, and nothing takes its place. In growing cities the income is ever increasing. There are no bad debts, no strikes, no competition. The above are recommended as a safe and conservative investment.

The bonds of this company are listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and application will be made to list the present issue.

Price 98 and interest, subject to advance without notice.

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INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds. The Board of Directors of the above Company have declared a dividend of three per cent on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of May, 1889, to the holders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of April, 1889. Transfer books will be closed from April 15 to May 15, 1889. By order of the Board. [illegible] Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE Mercantile Trust Company,

EQUITABLE BUILDING,
NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000,

IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR COURT AND TRUST FUNDS AND FOR GENERAL DEPOSITS, UPON WHICH IT PAYS

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FROM THE DATE OF DEPOSIT UNTIL THE DATE OF WITHDRAWAL.

THE COMPANY ALSO BY LAW ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, RECEIVER, AND TRUSTEE, AS FISCAL AND TRANSFER AGENT, AND AS REGISTRAR OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

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MUNICIPAL BONDS FOR SALE.

$45,000 worth of Water Bonds of St. Johns, Mich., to mature at the expiration of 25 years from Oct. 1, 1889, with interest at 4½ per cent, payable Oct. 1, 1889, and semi-annually thereafter April 1 and Oct. 1, and both principal and interest payable in the city of New-York.

The bonds are issued in accordance with the general statute of Michigan, authorizing cities and villages to bond themselves for water works.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of said bonds to be received up to May 20, 1889, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for conditions of the bids, and statement of the condition of the village and its resources, apply to C. P. Baker, Clerk,
St. Johns, Mich., April 15, 1889.
By order of the Board,
JOHN D. HENDERSON, President.

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RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF MARCH 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7:00 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

8:30 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

8 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

4:30, 6:10, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 4:00, 9:00 A. M. for Red Bank, Long Branch, (Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, except Sunday,) Point Pleasant.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, &c.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Vineland, Bridgeton.

4:30, 6:00, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15, A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9 A. M. for Perth Amboy.

For LAKEWOOD at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 4:30 P. M. (Parlor cars at 2:30 and 4:30.)

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., (2:30 P. M. through express with parlor cars.)

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE,
Via Central R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:40, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 5:30, 12:00 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11:50 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 65 Court-st., 280 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA, to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.
For CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, WILMINGTON, and CHESTER, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 12:00 midnight.
Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45 P. M., 12 midnight.
Sleeping Cars on midnight train are open to receive passengers at 10:00 P. M.
For Tickets and Parlor-car Space call at B. and O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st. as follows:

6:50 A. M. for Catasauqua and intermediate points.

9 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Elmira.

11 A. M. for Cherry Ford and intermediate points.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. Pittston and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. & B. Junction.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect at all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points.

7:00 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepers to Lyons.

GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE, 288 BROADWAY.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot of Cortlandt-st., N. R.: To Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Boston, Rutland, Burlington, Ogdensburg, Thousand Islands, Watertown, Syracuse, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and the Pacific Coast, 9:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Through sleeping cars to Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Montreal, Boston, Rutland, Burlington, Ogdensburg, Thousand Islands, Watertown, Syracuse, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, April 20, was $2,060,689, as against $2,092,851, the figures for the week previous.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week the following sales are announced to be held at the Exchange and Auction Room.

To-day, (Monday,) April 22.

By J. E. Brugiere, public auction sale of the four-story and two-frame dwelling, with lot 22.1 by 97.6, 150 East 85th-st., south side, east of Lexington-av.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of a two-story cottage and two lots, each 25 by 100, on Tinton-av., southeast corner of 150th-st.; two-story frame cottage and three lots, each 25 by 100, on Prospect-av., east side, 199 feet south of Samuel-st., Tremont, and plot of land on High Bridge road, north side, 187 feet west of King's Bridge road.

By J. Thomas Stearns, foreclosure sale, Latham G. Reed, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick building and two-story stable, with lot 25 by 98.2, 327 East 32d-st, north side, 325 feet east of 2d-av.

By William Kennelly and Brother, foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Cantor, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick theatre and two four-story brick buildings, with plot of land 40 by 248.5 by 42.2 by 236.5, 1,257 and 1,259 Broadway, running through to 502 and 504 6th-av., 104.8 feet north of 30th-st. Also partition sale, C. W. West, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 20 by 100, 813 5th-av., west side, 100.5 feet south of 46th-st. Also foreclosure sale, J. M. Ditmarhoefer, Esq., referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on 5th-av., east side, 100.5 feet north of 65th-st. Also, foreclosure sale, Louis Blusse, Esq., referee, of two four-story stone-front dwellings, with lots 18 by 75, 2,156 and 2,158 3d-av., southwest corner of 132d-st. And partition sale, E. H. Bonsall, Esq., referee, of the five-story factory, with lot 18.9 by 80.1 by 16.2 by 82.1, 116 Nassau-st., east side, 97.8 feet north of Ann-st.

By William R. Brown, foreclosure sale, Philip Malone, Esq., referee, of two five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 50.8 by 80, 1,522 and 1,524 10th-av., southeast corner of 90th-st.

Tuesday, April 23.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale of the estate of William W. Winans, deceased; five-story iron and brick front building, with lot 25 by 100, 72 Grand-st., northeast corner of Wooster-st.; two three-story buildings, with lot 23.4 by 101, 23 Bowery, east side, 76.2 feet south of Bayard-st.; two-story brick building, with lot 24.3 by 99.5, 57 Bayard-st., south side, west of Bowery; five-story brick building, with lease of lot 25 by 69.8, 40 East Broadway, north side, east of Catharine-st.; one-story frame house, with lot 24.6 by irregular by 22 by 14.1, 150 4th-st., south side, east of 10th-av.; four lots each 25 by 98.9, 338 East 23d-st., south side, west of 1st-av.; and three-story dwelling, with lot 19 by 100.5, 250 East 49th-st., south side, west of 2d-av.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 24.10 by 62.2, 610 Water-st., north side, west of Gouverneur-st.; similar house, with lot 22.9 by 68.8 by 22.7 by 67.3, 247 West 13th-st., north side, 224 feet east of 8th-av.; four-story stone-front flat, with lot 22.8 by 100.5, 140 West 61st-st., south side, 200 feet east of 10th-av.; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 25.6 by 100.8, 58 East 87th-st., south side, 184.5 feet west of Park-av.; plot of land, 80.11 by 100, on Madison-av., southeast corner of 112th-st., and one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 118th-st. north side, 185 feet east of 5th-av. Also, executor's sale of the three-story stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, 117 West 127th-st., north side, east of 7th-av., and Brooklyn property, comprising two-story frame dwellings, with plot of land 52 by 100, 33 to 37 South 8th-st., north side, east of Kent-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18 by 98.9, 18 West 46th-st., south side, west of 5th-av., and four-story stone-front flat, with lot 25 by 100, 591 Lexington-av., east side, 25.5 feet south of 52d-st. Also, executor's sale of three lots, each 25 by 204.4, on West 81st-st., running through to 82d-st., 300 feet west of 8th-av.; four-story lot, 17.7 feet front, by 102.2 by 16.1 by irregular, 166 East 83d-st., south side, 149.8 feet west of 3d-av. And trustee's sale of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 100.5, 1 East 62d-st., north side, east of 5th-av.

By L. & J. I. Phillips, public auction sale of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 22.7 by 70, 430 East Houston-st., north side, 44.9 feet east of Avenue D.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, J. Warren Greene, Esq., referee, of a three-story frame dwelling with plot of land, 103.7 by 190.3 by 99.11 by 165.9, on St. Nicholas-av., northwest corner of 135th-st.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.9 by 75.6 by 18.4 by 71.7, 109 West 32d-st., north side, 100 feet west of 6th-av.

Thursday, April 25.

By Bernard Smyth, public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, 55 Suffolk-st., west side, south of Broome-st.

By Bernard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of two four-story buildings, with lease of lot 25 by 100, 178 Suffolk-st., east side, south of Houston-st.; five-story brick warehouse, with lot, 43 Crosby-st.; two five-story brick buildings, with lots, 34 and 36 East 4th-st., south side; five-story brick tenement, with lot, 58 East 4th-st., south side; two five-story brick buildings, with lots, 173 and 175 Bleecker-st.; four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 98.9, 338 East 23d-st., south side, west of 1st-av.; and three-story dwelling, with lot 19 by 100.5, 250 East 49th-st., south side, west of 2d-av.

By James C. Lalor, executor's sale of two four-story buildings, with lot 25 by 100, 178 Stanton-st., east side, 75 feet south of Clinton-st, and three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 21.4 by 104, 149 West 49th-st., south side, east of 6th-av.

By Joseph B. Smyth, public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 17.6 by 98.9, 246 East 32d-st., south side, east of 2d-av.; five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, 506 11th-av., east side, north of 44th-st.; three-story building, with lot 25 by 100, 502 11th-av.; dwelling, with lot 20 by 63, 1,043 2d-av., east side, north of 58th-st.; six dwellings, with plot of land 100.3 by 75, on Lexington-av., southeast corner of 31st-st.; two four-story stone-front buildings, with lots each 20 by 75.8, 109 and 111 East 110th-st., southeast corner of 4th-av.; four-story brick flat, with lot 20 by irregular by 10 by 100, 403 East 132d-st., north side, east of 1st-av.; two five-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 84, 2,367 and 2,369 8th-av., northwest corner of 127th-st., and five-story brick building, with lot 25.8 by 99.11, 303 West 127th-st., north side, west of 8th-av. Also, executor's sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 17.6 by 99.9, 251 West 26th-st., north side, east of 8th-av.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17 by 102.2, 127 East 71st-st., north side, east of Park-av. And public auction sale of a house, with plot of land 120 by 50, on Glen-st. and Elm-place, Sea Cliff, L. I.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of a two-story and a four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.5, 150 East 43d-st., south side, west of 3d-av., and four lots, each 25 by 100, on Edgecombe-road, east side, south of 155th-st.

By William L. Hamersley, executor's sale of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 55th-st., north side, 350 feet west of 10th-av., and three lots, each 25 by about 100, on West 58th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 11th-av.

By E. E. Ludlow & Co., executor's sale of one lot, 25 by 100, on 6th-av., west side, 100.6 feet north of 34th-st., and one lot, 21.8 by 102.2, 5th East 77th-st., south side, 117 feet east of 2d-av.

By Smyth & Ryan, public auction sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, 237 East 120th-st., north side, west of 2d-av.

By S. De Walltearss, public auction sale of a two-story frame dwelling, with lot 15 by 100, on Union-av., west side, 30 feet north of 167th-st.; similar house and stable, with plot of land 45 by 100, on Union-av., west side, 70 feet north of 167th-st.; plot of land, 50 by 170, on 3d-av., running through to Brook-av., south of 159th-st., and six lots, each 25 by 100, on 4th-st., southwest corner of Willard-av., Woodlawn Heights.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, William N. Armstrong, Esq., referee, of the three-story and stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.4 by 102.2, on West 83d-st., north side, 149.8 feet west of 9th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, partition sale, Allan McCulloh, Esq., referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 137.6, 716 Broadway, east side; building, with lot 23 by 200, 68 Canal-st., north side, near Allen-st.; building, with lot 23 by 25, New Bowery, corner of Madison-st.; house, with lot 25 by 100, 50 Roosevelt-st., east side; house, with lot 23.8 by 100, 30 Oak-st., north side; building, with lot 24.5 by 60 by 23.4 by 60, 46 Cherry-st., southwest corner of Roosevelt-st.; building, with lots 113 to 125 Roosevelt-st., southwest corner of Water-st., and building, with lot 27.9 by 59.7, 279 Water-st., southwest corner of Dover-st. Also, executor's sale of a plot of land on Ocean-av., southwest corner of Chelsea-av.; also lots and cottages on College-place, west of Ocean-av., Long Branch, N. J.

By James Bleecker & Son, executor's sale of 75 villa plots at Tuckahoe, East Chester, N. Y.

Friday, April 26.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale of the two-story brick and frame house, with lot 19.8 by 102.2, 250 East 80th-st., south side, west of 2d-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Edward Robinson, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick flat, with lot 26.6 by irregular by 21.1 by 100.11, 72 West 97th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 9th-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 20.

73d-st., n. s., 323 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x 102.2: Fritz Droebler to James McGee.....$33,050
Thompson-st. s. s., 192 ft. n. of Broome-st., 33.9x80.3: Alexander S. Crane to Solomon Jacobs..... 81,250
Woodruff-av., s. w. s., 25 ft. w. of lot 66, 25x 25: Sarah Mowdinger to Mary E. Dusinberre..... 5,250
83d-st., n. s., 123 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x 102.2: John Schreiber, Jr., to John Schreiner, Sr..... ....
17th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x93: Thomas Callahan to Eleanor A. Butler..... 1
Same property; James Butler to Thomas Callahan..... ....
1st-av., s. s., 75 ft. nr of 113th-st., 19.11x 21.10x19.6; Morris Meyer to Jane A. McKenna..... 28,125
Rivington-st., 144; Albert D. Newlin to Abraham Barnett..... 10,500
Morris-av., w. s., 300 ft. s. of 184th-st., 100x 300; Sophia Burras to Emily A. L. V. Dunlop..... 1
Morris-av., w. s., 250 ft. s. of 184th-st., 50x 100; same to same..... 5,000
Rivington-st., 144; Abram Barnett to T. Cohen..... 5,250
5th-av., s. s., 50.9 ft. n. of 96th-st., 25x100; Ann M. Brown to Elizabeth C. Jor..... 12,867
5th-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 98th-st., 25x100; Elizabeth Gallatin to same..... 13,333
131st-st., n. s., 184.6 ft. w. of Convent-av., 50x100.9; The Female Academy of the Sacred Heart to Ellen Cloghegan..... 5,450
Same property; same to same..... 13,200
106th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. 5th-av., 40x100.11; Edmund J. Mealy to Albert Bielefeld..... 24,000
122d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Lenox-av., 20x 100.11; Anthony Smyth to Josephine Ida and another..... 26,000
98th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100.9x110; Thomas A. Heyward to Nicholas Mehrkoff. 1
Grand-st., s. s. corner of Forsyth, 24.11x 25.2x100; Margaret Cochran to Oscar Wiessner..... 25,000
135th-st., s. s., 206 ft. w. of Willis-av., 25x 100; Hannah Hunt to Elenor Hunt..... 7,700
Same property; John T. Hunt to Fannie Smith..... 5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 28 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000
Surplus March 31, 1889..... 113,398

Has always on hand, for sale, desirable New-York City and Brooklyn mortgages.

Has special opportunities for securing the best mortgage investments in the market.

Lenders, finding in its list mortgages that suit them, can take them on 48 hours' notice, and get their money at interest without the customary 30 days' delay.

COUNSEL
Stephen P. Nash. Richard Ingraham.
Geo. F. Demarest.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

CORNER OF WASHINGTON-PL. & Street-av.—Large building, 25x80, to let or for sale; suitable for business or apartments. Apply to JOHN [illegible]

2,114 MADISON-AV., three-story and basement brick dwelling, in perfect order; all improvements; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply on premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW PRICE, THE central and desirable four-story and basement dwelling No. 27 West 45th-st., near Broadway; 18 feet front. To be sold immediately decorated, and in perfect order; handsome possession and terms to first purchaser. Apply to GEO. R. READ, 9 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN., The handsome country home of the late Dr. Lindsley, known as OOMPO, consisting of sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a mansion, cottages, greenhouses, and stables; all in good order; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible purchaser. Apply to RICHARDS & BAUER, 9 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
FORECLOSURE SALE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM W. WINANS.
VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF WILLIAM W. WINANS, DECEASED,
NO. 72 GRAND-ST., NO. 23 BOWERY,
NO. 57 BAYARD-ST., NO. 140 WEST 4TH-ST.,
NO. 40 EAST BROADWAY, (LEASEHOLD,)
SEVEN LOTS, WITH BUILDING, SOUTHWEST CORNER 2D-AV. AND 131ST-ST.
Also,
NOS. 396, 398, 400, AND 402 KOSCIUSKO-ST.,
NO. 829 KENT-AV.,
and
NO. 360 WYTHE-AV., BROOKLYN.
Book maps, &c., at the office of ALLEN, TALMAGE & ALLEN, attorneys for executors, No. 320 Broadway, or of the auctioneers, No. 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 LIBERTY-st.,
three-story frame and brick building, with lot,
NO. 156 WASHINGTON-ST.,
northwest corner Liberty-st.
For maps, &c., apply to GEORGE H. KRACHT, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, 3 Broad-st., or at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
6 CHOICE LOTS ON 91ST AND 92D STS., facing Manhattan-square, between 8th and 9th avs.
For maps, &c., apply to WILSON & WALLIS, Esqs., Attorneys, 43 Wall-st., or at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
The four-story high-stoop brownstone-front house, with two-story dining room extension and lot,
NO. 18 WEST 46TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
four-story and basement stone flats and lot, NO. 129 EAST 67TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
the four-story brownstone-front flat and lot, No. 166 EAST 57TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION, under direction of Allen McCulloh, Esq., Referee.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
THE CHOICE 3-STORY AND CELLAR PROPERTY 716 BROADWAY (opposite Washington-place)
63 CANAL-ST., (lot 23x150 feet.)
23 and 25 NEW BOWERY, each 25ft.
30 ROOSEVELT-ST.,
20 OAK-ST.,
45 CHERRY-ST., corner Roosevelt-st., 60 feet on Roosevelt and 24 feet on Cherry;
47 and 49 CHERRY-ST., and 108 and 110 ROOSEVELT-ST.,
being the southeast corner;
113, 115, and 117 ROOSEVELT-ST., northeast corner of Water-st., four-story brick building;
119, 121, 123, and 125 ROOSEVELT-ST., southwest corner of Water-st., five-story brick building;
279 WATER and 16 DOVER ST., being the southwest corner of WATER and DOVER STS.
Books, maps, &c., at the office of ALLEN McCULLOH, Esq., Referee, 120 Broadway, or at Messrs. G. C. & L. S. HULSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, and of the Auctioneers, 1 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
E. H. ARNOLD
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1889,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., N. Y.,
NOS. 157 AND 159 WEST 97TH-ST., between 9th and 10th avs., attractive three-story dwellings, size 16.8x about 50x100.11 feet each.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1f Pine-st.

J. E. BRUGIERE, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1889,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., New-York.
150 EAST 85TH-ST.,
handsome four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, in perfect condition, 22.1x97.6.
For particulars apply at auctioneer's, 34½ Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

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73D-ST., 130 EAST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, three-story brownstone; cabinet finish; decorated; latest sanitary plumbing; in perfect order; possession immediately. Apply for terms and permit to PETER A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS AND ARREARS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS AND OF WATER RENTS.
OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS AND CLERK OF ARREARS,
STEWART BUILDING, ROOM 35, March 8, 1889.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF LANDS AND tenements for unpaid taxes of 1883, 1884, and 1885, and Croton water rents of 1883, 1884, and 1885, under the direction of Theodore W. Myers, Controller of the City of New-York.

The undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of section 926 of the New-York City Consolidation act of 1882—

That the respective owners of all lands and tenements situated in the Wards Nos. 1 to 24 inclusive, in the city of New-York, taxed or assessed for local and city purposes, and also the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the city of New-York situated in the wards aforesaid on which the regular Croton water rents have been laid for the years 1883, 1884, and 1885, and are now remaining due and unpaid, are required to pay the said taxes and Croton water rents so remaining due and unpaid with the interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the time when the same became due to the time of payment, together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, to the Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the Stewart Building, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., in said city.

And that if default shall be made in such payment, such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the Comptroller's Office, Stewart Building, in the city of New-York, on Monday, June 10, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of the amount of taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents, in the case may be, so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon, as aforesaid, to the time of sale, together with the charges of this notice and advertisement and all other costs and charges accrued thereon, and that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the

TRIBUTES TO MR. PEARSON

TOKENS OF SORROW FROM POST OFFICE EMPLOYES.

THEY DESIRE TO ERECT A SUITABLE MONUMENT—FUNERAL TO-MORROW —LETTER FROM MR. CURTIS.

A meeting of heads of divisions of the New-York Post Office was held in the Equity Court room, in the Federal Building, yesterday afternoon, and was attended by nearly a hundred gentlemen who had been associated with Henry G. Pearson in the conduct of the business of the Post Office.

Assistant Postmaster James M. Gaylor called the meeting to order and spoke as follows:

"We have met to-day for the purpose of giving expression, as official associates, to our sorrow for the death of our official chief, but I am sure that not one is here present who has not cause to feel that the loss we have sustained is not only that of the able and efficient head of the New-York Post Office, but of a true and faithful friend. For I speak that whereof I know when I say that Henry G. Pearson was most truly the friend not only of those with whom by reason of their official rank he was brought most nearly in contact, but of all employes in every grade of the service. None more thoroughly than he appreciated the value of the faithful services of his subordinates, and none more keenly felt and regretted the fact that the labor incident to those services involved in too many cases, and owing to causes which he could not control, the laying on of 'burdens grievous to be borne' and most inadequately requited. Having himself risen from the ranks to the chief command, he could and did sympathize to the utmost with the feelings and appreciate the just requirement of those among whom his official career was begun. The obligations and restrictions of his position often prevented him from giving public expression to those feelings; but I can assure you, and through you every man in the service of this office, that Mr. Pearson's one absorbing anxiety next to that of maintaining and improving the efficiency of the service was that every man employed therein should be fairly and adequately rewarded according to his merits, and that he omitted no effort and neglected no opportunity for obtaining the means whereby alone he could carry his desires in that direction into effect. Nothing gave him more pleasure than to reward the faithful and the diligent, and no task was to him so unpleasant as that of the enforcement of those disciplinary measures which have always been found essential to the proper management and control of every large body of men employed in public or in private business.

"He never spared himself. That his devotion to duty was such as led him to overtax his physical powers, and that one of the consequences of his steadfast adherence to that duty under all circumstances was that he was almost continuously under severe and harassing mental tension are facts which are known to most of us and to which may be attributed in no small degree the result which has given occasion for this sad meeting.

"This is not the time nor the place for an extended eulogy upon our departed chief, but I have felt it proper and just to say these few words in your hearing and now leave to you the task of taking the action contemplated in the call for this meeting."

Messrs. John Richards, Frank Riblett, and William Russell were appointed a memorial committee to report appropriate resolutions, and on behalf of the committee Mr. Russell read the following:

Whereas, The removal from our midst, by death, of our chief, Henry G. Pearson, who has endeared himself to us by so many acts of personal kindness, appeals to our hearts for some expression of our feelings, therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death we realize the loss of a most steadfast, personal, and official friend, one who in his singleness of purpose and absolute usefulness was beyond compare; one who ever gave to the service more of his own life and strength than he expected or exacted of others, and one who, by his kindness of heart and readiness to assist those in distress, has in his unostentatious way brought relief and hope to many an afflicted home.

Resolved, That in his death the New-York Post Office is deprived of an honored head and the Postal Service of the United States and of the world has met an irreparable loss. His connection with the postal service from his youth, passing through all gradations of the service, gave to him a technical knowledge which, supplemented by his great natural ability and a desire and capacity for almost unlimited work in his chosen field, permitted him to make an impress on the service not only within the limits of this office, but upon that of the whole country and the world at large, and that impress ever in the line of advancement and improvement.

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved wife and the dear relatives and friends, our heartfelt sympathy, and that so far as our official duties permit we will attend the final obsequies.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be sent to his widow, and the same be published in the daily papers of this city, and in the official circular.

Mr. Gaylor said that he had received word that the funeral would take place to-morrow, immediately after the 3:30 train from New-York reached Englewood, N. J., and he instructed the heads of divisions to permit as many employes as possible who desired to attend the funeral to do so. He further stated that the family in making known their desire that no flowers should be sent had been prevailed on to make an exception in favor of the employes of the Post Office, but requested that nothing elaborate be sent. A committee consisting of Mr. E. A. Landers and E. B. Grove were selected to send a suitable floral tribute.

A committee of six, embracing Messrs. James M. Gaylor, George H. Lounsberry, John Richards, Frank Riblett, B. M. Morgan, and E. Perry Jones, were appointed to wait on Mrs. Pearson and request her consent to the erection by the Post Office employes of a monument over the grave of Mr. Pearson. Many of the present officials were personal friends of the dead Postmaster and there is a strong desire to take some such means of expressing their affection for him.

The arrangements for the funeral were completed yesterday. It has been decided that the burial is to be in Brookside Cemetery, Englewood, at the conclusion of services to be held in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Englewood, to-morrow afternoon. The regular train on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey will leave Jersey City on the arrival of the 9:30 boat of the Chambers-Street Ferry. The services in St. Paul's Church will be conducted by the Rev. D. Parkar Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest in this city, and by the Rev. Dr. Filtner of Englewood, and will begin on the arrival of the train from New-York. The services will be over in time for those who desire to return to New-York by the 4:52 train from Englewood, which is due at Chambers-street at 5:27, to do so. Those who wish to attend the ceremony at the grave can return to the city by the train which leaves Englewood at 6:18 P. M.

Invitations have been issued to the following gentlemen to act as pall bearers: George William Curtis, George Jones, Dorman B. Eaton, E. L. Godkin, Edward Cary, James McLain, Warner Miller, Frederick Kühne, Wayne MacVeagh, William B. Grace, Carl Schurz, and Howard Carroll.

The following letter was written to a friend of the family in reply to a telegram informing Mr. Curtis of Mr. Pearson's alarming illness:

WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., April 19, 1889.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you sincerely for your kind telegram, which I acknowledged, and I now send you this line of further acknowledgment, but with a painful apprehension that when you receive this Mr. Pearson may not be living. I had heard from Col. Burt and Mr. Potts of his illness, but grave as they represented it to be, I did not suppose it was so immediately threatening.

Should the fear of this evening be realized, he will fall as truly a martyr to an infamous system as Garfield, and his words, which your telegram quotes, are infinitely touching. But all his friends may be well assured that the great wrong which was done to him officially during the latter part of his service will be brought plainly to public attention. It is monstrous, also, that the man whose course in the most conspicuous public post of the kind was the triumphant vindication of the policy proclaimed by the dominant party whose former administration had appointed him should be discredited by that party which dishonors its own pledges and undoes, so far as possible, his work.

Happily his work cannot be finally undone. Mr. James and Mr. Pearson have made the standard by which the public service will be judged.

I fear that even if living, will be hardly able to receive any message, even a word of the highest respect and affection. But I should be happy to know that one such word from me had reached him. In any event I beg you to offer my sincerest regard and sympathy to Mrs. Pearson and to my old friends, Mr. and Mrs. James. Very truly yours, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

Among many telegrams received yesterday were the following:

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20, 1889.

To the Hon. Thomas L. James, Highwood:

Please accept for yourself and tender your daughter my profound sympathy in your sorrow. Of nature's few noblemen there's one less now.

HENRY D. PIERCE.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1889.

The Hon. T. L. James, Highwood:

Condolence and sympathy for you and yours. A brave and devoted heart is stilled, but soul and honorable memories take new life. W. D. MANN.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1889.

Mrs. H. G. Pearson, Highwood:

I tender you my profound personal sympathy. No man of recent days has left a nobler example than your husband. I feel the foul system he fought will go to its doom the sooner for his fidelity to duty. J. H. CHAMBERLAIN,

(Ex-Governor of South Carolina.)

HIS CASE HARD TO BEAR.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, April 20.

That is a remarkable tribute to a dying man—a plainly-marked martyr to public duty—which the leading journal of New-York pays to Henry G. Pearson, and which appears in our news columns. It is an equally significant fact that the sad event is passed by in silence by other journals, the editors of which are so fully posted with regard to the Postmaster's fatal illness and its cause. It is indeed a discouraging incident to contemplate. Mr. Pearson stood out conspicuously as the chief representative of the reform system which must sooner or later govern the civil service of the United States, and if any man ever earned substantial recognition and reward on the part of the people he did. Yet he was struck down, at the demand of the spoils fiend, and this, too, after he had worn himself out in promoting the efficiency of the public service. This makes his case particularly hard to bear, and a warning to others disposed to do their duty fearlessly that must bear demoralizing fruit.

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A GOOD LIST OF NAMES.

A SWINDLER WITH A BOGUS APPEAL FOR AID ARRESTED.

The Rev. Richard Whyte of the Church of St. Francis Xavier complained to Inspector Byrnes recently that a number of his parishioners and acquaintances had been swindled by a man who called himself Brother Joseph Manning, and who, in the garb of one of the Christian Brothers, has been going about soliciting subscriptions for an orphan asylum to be erected under the direction of St. Mary's Mission at Kansas City, Mo. A general alarm was sent out describing the impostor, and he was captured on Saturday night in Harlem by Detective Sergeant Rogers.

When brought to Police Headquarters he said he was Joseph Reynolds, a peddler by occupation and fifty years old. He admitted that he was an impostor and said that some years ago he met with an accident in Ohio which incapacitated him from hard work and he had been making his living in various ways since. In his possession was found a memorandum book containing the names of many prominent people as subscribers in sums varying from $5 to $150. Among these are Joseph J. O'Donohue, John D. Crimmins, Jesse Seligman, John McCaul, Lord & Taylor, George W. Pullman, A. M. Palmer, Ada Behan, Henry Clausen's Sons, J. C. Duff, Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, and Eugene Kelly. Whether any of these persons have really paid money to Reynolds or whether he has simply made use of their names as a bait for others has not yet been determined.

To assist in his deceptions Reynolds exhibited a letter of recommendation purporting to have been given him by Bishop Fink of Kansas City, Mo. Reynolds was remanded by Justice Duffy yesterday for examination to-day.

HERR NOWAK'S PRIDE.

HE WILL NOT BE HURRIED IN PREPARING HIS OLD MASTER'S OPERAS.

Herr Nowak, the musical director of the McCaull Opera Company, was a pupil of von Suppé, the composer, and has conducted the orchestra in Germany under the personal supervision of the master. This fact gives him a personal interest in the success of any of von Suppé's works which the company undertakes to present, and he is working very hard in preparing "The Clover," which is to succeed "The May Queen" at Palmer's, for the stage. Every chorus girl and every principal must be perfect in the music before Herr Nowak will consent to pass from one scene to another, and he keeps the company as busy as he is himself by rehearsing them often and with long hours. He is infatuated with von Suppé's numbers in the new opera, and feels certain that "The Clover" will be the important work of the Summer in the comic opera line. Manager Stevens was at first disposed to hurry Herr Nowak in his task of drilling the people, but he has given that idea up in despair. The conductor will not be hurried in the preparation of one of his old master's works. He don't mean that "The Clover" shall be passed upon by the public and the critics until he has done for it all that is possible to be done in the way of training the artists.

"The May Queen" is running merrily along at Palmer's, and there is really no cause for hurry, so Mr. Stevens has given Herr Nowak all the time he wants to prepare the new opera. The advance sale of seats for "The May Queen" for Easter week is very large, and the business promises to be the biggest of the season thus far.

NEW CHURCH OPENED IN BROOKLYN.

The newly-completed St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church on Adelphi-street, near De Kalb-avenue, Brooklyn, was formally opened yesterday. Bishop Littlejohn officiated and was assisted by the Rev. Spencer S. Roach, the rector. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers and palms, and a choir of thirty-six voices, under Prof. Joseph H. Moore, added to the imposing nature of the ceremonies. The regular Easter service was conducted at 10:30 A. M., and Bishop Littlejohn preached the sermon. At 5 P. M. he baptized a large number of children, and at 7:45 last evening he conducted the usual evening prayer.

The new church is built of Carlisle stone and cost $40,000. The general architecture is Gothic. The interior is finished in quartered oak, relieved by brass trimmings. The exterior ornamentation consists of a tower, on which a big brass cross has replaced the brass cock, whose appearance a few months ago shocked the congregation.

There are several memorials in the church. The Italian marble altar was given by Mr. Mortlock Pettit in memory of his mother. Mrs. Clement Lockett gave the brass lectern for a similar reason, while her husband presented the chancel rails in memory of his mother. The organ was the gift of a dozen young ladies in the congregation, and the bell was presented by the Young Men's League.

At all the services yesterday subscriptions were taken up to pay the debt of $30,000 still remaining on the building, and about $27,000 was subscribed.

A LANDMARK REMOVED.

For many many years a large decayed horse-chestnut tree stood before the old Goelet homestead, at Broadway and Nineteenth-street. It was an eyesore as well as a menace to pedestrians for a long time. All efforts to have it removed were fruitless. Saturday night during the gale the rotten old landmark succumbed to the elements and passers-by found it lying flat in the street yesterday morning. A joker had tacked this epitaph to the relic:

"How are the mighty fallen! This ancient oak, the pride of the forest, having been insulted by the axe of our own Mayor Grant, has fallen. Not being deemed worthy to be removed with its barkless brothers who, burden of metallic fruit, have been ordered down, it has 'taken a tumble' to itself and is now numbered with the past. So it is that our old landmarks are disappearing before the march of progress.

"Woodman, spare this tree!
'Tis naught but punk remains. Amen!"

THE CONLIN-BEEKMAN WEDDING.

Police Inspector Conlin's daughter, Miss Maude Day, is to be married to-morrow evening to Mr. Albion B. Beekman. The ceremony will take place in the Church of the Puritans, at Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, the Rev. Dr. Edward L. Clark officiating. A reception will be given at the residence of the Inspector, 43 West One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, for which over seven hundred invitations have been issued. Miss Mabel S. Wood is to be the bridesmaid, Miss Winnie Tooker Conlin, a sister of the bride, maid of honor; Master Herbert E. Plass page, and Joseph H. Tecker, Jr., Robert I. Reebies, William H. Kane, and Thomas W. Timpson ushers.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CATHOLIC ORPHANS

A circular letter from Archbishop Corrigan requesting the Catholics of the city to contribute liberally to the collection which was taken up in all the churches for the benefit of the Catholic Orphan Asylum was read yesterday at every mass. The Archbishop in his circular said that a new wing is being added to the boys' asylum in Madison-avenue. The Board of Trustees of the institution have been able to provide the extra expenses of this improvement, less $30,000. Besides meeting this outlay what is realized by the Easter collection must suppors the orphans for the next six months. The contributions were generous.

RID YOURSELF of the discomfort and danger attending a Cold by using Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old-established curative for Coughs, Sore Throat, and Pulmonary Affections.—*Advertisement.*

CATHARTIC OF PURGATIVE PILLS do more harm than good. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS do only good, but a large amount of that. Only one pill a dose.—*Advertisement.*

Spring Medicine

Is a necessity with nearly everybody. The run-down, tired condition at this season is due to impurities in the blood which have accumulated during the Winter, and which must be expelled if you wish to feel well. Hood's Sarsaparilla thoroughly purifies and vitalizes the blood, creates a good appetite, cures biliousness and headache, gives healthy action to the kidneys and liver, and imparts to the whole body a feeling of health and strength. Try it. "I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a Spring tonic with most satisfactory results."—C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT GRAND Upright, and square pianos of our own manufacture, which are specially selected as used by the style of the Metropolitan Opera House Company are now offered at low prices for cash or on easy monthly payments. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., Baltimore and Washington.

BEWARE THE SNEAK THIEF

INSPECTOR BYRNES SOUNDS A TIMELY NOTE OF WARNING.

THE HISTORICAL CELEBRATION IS A BUSHLIGHT FOR THEM—DETECTIVES ALERT AND THE HARVEST BEGINS.

Chief Inspector Byrnes was busily engaged at Police Headquarters yesterday in making preparations to receive and care for the thieves who will make this city their objective point during the centennial celebration. He said that he proposed to give the one and a half million resident population and the million visitors all the protection in his power.

"I intend," said the inspector, "to arrest all professional thieves discovered in the city and stow them away during centennial week. I hope the magistrates will strain a point to assist me in corralling the thieves that I arrest. I shall be prepared to have affidavits made by my officers that the persons arrested by them are professional thieves, who have no honest means of making a living, and if they are held for examination they will be detained until after the celebration. If the magistrates release the thieves whom the detectives arrest I will be compelled to rearrest them. I think I will be able to frustrate the plans of the scores of thieves and pickpockets who are swarming to the city."

The regular force of detectives at headquarters will be reinforced by sixty or seventy precinct detectives and some twenty-five or thirty men selected from the uniformed force for special fitness for the business, so that there will be at least 150 men on detective duty in the city. With these men all the railroad stations and ferry landings can be watched, and known thieves will be topped on their arrival here, and will either be sent summarily whence they came or placed under arrest and landed in jail, there to remain till after the celebration. Detectives will be stationed at all the prominent hotels to look after sneak thieves and to protect patrons.

In regard to the resident population householders should be careful not to leave their residences unoccupied, and the occupant should be cautioned about admitting strangers under any pretext. Merchants should likewise have their places of business guarded by their employes, and flat houses should be looked after by the janitors. The chief inspector believes that if the people take ordinary precaution not a store, house, or apartment will be robbed.

The vanguard of the thieving fraternity have already arrived and the detectives are on the alert for them. "Andy" Handy and James Wilson, alias "Pretty Jim," two bold pickpockets, were caught saturday night by Sergeant Frank Mangin. They jumped on a crowded Broadway car at Prince-street as the people were coming out of Niblo's Garden, but the detective saw them and took them off the car. Yesterday they were released by a police magistrate because they were not seen to commit any overt act.

"Chancey" Johnson, one of the oldest, and perhaps the boldest of the many sneak thieves and pickpockets in the country, was arrested by Detective Sergeant Rogers on Broadway yesterday morning. He is over sixty-seven years old, and has probably stolen more money than any other man in the line of business. In 1852 he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for a silk robbery in Reade-street. Soon after his release he was arrested for robbing the Hatters' Bank of Bethel, Conn., of $36,000. He served five years for that robbery. He robbed a number of banks in Philadelphia. He was caught in one act, and served a prison term of three and a half years. Subsequently he came to this city and one of his exploits was to sneak into the private office of August Belmont, in Wall-street, and carry off $25,000 in Government bonds. Some time after he sneaked into the office of the Adams Express Company and stole several thousand dollars from the cash drawer. He was also concerned in stealing a box containing several hundred thousand dollars in securities from the vault of the Marine National Bank, and in the theft of $125,000 in Government bonds from the private office of the President of the Central National Bank. He also stole several packages of money and valuables from the safe in the office of Adams & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel. He has now degenerated into a pickpocket, and is considered very expert in stealing from women. At present he is living at Police Headquarters.

THE RUINS STILL ABLAZE.

SPECTATORS AND VENDORS FLOCK TO THE SCENE OF FRIDAY NIGHT'S FIRE.

A big crowd and a disagreeable odor hung around the scene of Friday night's great fire all day yesterday. The two sneuld not be associated, except as distinct features brought together by force of circumstances. One came to, and the other came from, the ruins.

In fact the odor was the strongest and most appealing feature of the fire yesterday. To be sure, there was a waste of fire block of blackened timbers, bent and twisted iron, &c., to tell of what had been, and occasionally from the charred heaps a little tongue of flame would leap as a reminder of the cause which had produced such a devastating effect. With these little upstarts the firemen had a merry but somewhat monotonous, game of hide and seek. When the nozzle of a hose was directed at them they would disappear, only to bob up again in another spot like a school of porpoises on a Summer-day frolic.

All this furnished amusement and entertainment for the big crowd. It is doubtful whether the bad smell furnished amusement, or even entertainment, but it certainly furnished a sensation. It was an all-pervading, ever-present, penetrating odor. It was attributed by the firemen to rancid grease.

In spite of this from 30,000 to 40,000 persons visited the ruins yesterday. So continuous was the procession that until sundown there was a perfect throng on all the thoroughfares from whence the ruins could be seen to advantage.

The presence of such a multitude revealed the fact that the inhabitants of the neighborhood have a keen eye for an opportunity to make an honest dollar. Scores of them turned their parlors and kitchens into what Avenue Lo look like the approaches to a country fair. Most of them were novices at the business, but they quickly learned how to draw pennies from the crowd. There were innumerable old ladies with pails, tubs, and boilers filled with lemonade. The market price of this concoction was 3 cents at the opening. When the market closed the prevailing figure was "two glasses for a sint." A peculiar thing about these dispensers of lemonade was that although they did a rushing business their pail, tub, or boiler never ran dry. There was too much Croton water in the neighborhood to allow of that.

There was opportunity to buy anything edible, from a piece of liver wurst to a chocolate éclaire, besides many useful articles, such as canes, collar buttons, and the latest puzzles. It seemed as though every resident of the vicinity had expected the crowd and had prepared to sell it something.

The crowd lingered until late in the evening. A very brisk wind sprang up, which fanned what little fire was left into a considerable blaze, which served as an attraction. The flames had nothing to feed on, however, and so did no harm.

YOUNG MEN'S TARIFF-REFORM CLUB.

A "Young Men's Tariff-Reform Club" has recently been organized in this city. Its object is to promote among young men a sentiment favorable to a reduction and reform of the tariff. Monthly meetings will be held, at which addresses will be delivered by men prominent in the tariff-reform movement, followed by a general discussion. The dues will be $3 a year, and it is hoped that young men who are interested in having the present excessive tariff reduced will join the club. The membership is limited to men under forty years of age who are citizens. Applications for membership may be sent to the Secretary. The officers are as follows: President—Mr. David Lapaley; Vice President—Mr. John L. Wilkie; Secretary—Mr. William S. Day; Treasurer—Mr. George Alexander Brown.

Platt's Chlorides

THE HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANT

An odorless liquid. Powerful, cheap. Destroys Disease germs, prevents sickness. A necessity in every home. Invaluable in the sick room.

FINE CARRIAGES.

Victorias, on 4, 6, & 8 Springs. Victoria Phaetons. Wagonettes.

Large assortment of Carriages for town and country use.

THE HENRY KILLAM CO. Carriages and Harness. BROADWAY, COR. 54TH-STREET.

CLEANING PUBLIC STATUES.

A NEGRO ARRESTED FOR SCRUBBING LINCOLN IN UNION-SQUARE.

A park policeman saw a negro busily at work on Saturday scrubbing the bronze statue of Lincoln in Union-square and asked him what authority he had for interfering with that work of art. The colored man, who was George F. Garner, said that he had been hired by John R. Rogers, the husband and business manager of Minnie Palmer, the actress, to clean the statue. He was arrested, and when arraigned before Justice Patterson at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, Rogers appeared and told the magistrate that he had hired the colored man to do the work, as he thought it a good idea to clean the statues before the centennial parade, and did not suppose that any law was being violated. Franklin's statue in Printing House square had been done by Garner under Mr. Rogers's orders and nobody had interfered with him.

The park policeman who had arrested Garner said that a contract had been made by the Park Commissioners with the Henry Bonar Company, bronze casters, to clean the statues of Washington, Lincoln, and Lafayette in Union-square. The statue of Washington had already been cleaned and looks well, but the work done by Garner on the statue of Lincoln has damaged it so that it will probably cost $400 to repair it. Garner said it would have been all right if he had been allowed to finish the job. A complaint of malicious mischief was preferred against him and he was required to give $500 bail for examination, which was set down for Tuesday.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The friends of little Tommy Russell have good cause for complaint of the rumor which has been extensively circulated that the boy's education is being neglected in order to allow him to play in "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Tommy does not attend a public school, but he is visited three times a week by a private tutor, and as he is a very apt scholar, he is in a fair way to receive one of the best of educations. He is to star next season in a new play, written expressly for him.

Miss Marie Wainwright will sail for Europe April 30, in the City of New-York. During her absence she will visit London and Paris to secure designs for the costumes of "Twelfth Night," which she intends to produce in Chicago on Aug. 19. Mr. James and Manager Mortimer will remain here to superintend the preparations for this production.

Charles Coghlan, the author of "Jocelyn," is engaged in writing a new play for his sister, Rose Coghlan, which that popular actress will probably produce next season.

W. J. Scanlan begins his tour of the large cities of Great Britain in Liverpool to-night, opening in "Shane-na-Lawn." Mr. Scanlan's season abroad is to extend over a period of three months.

Leonard Grover's play, "A Noble Son," will be given its first New-York representation at Niblo's Garden on May 13. Entirely new scenery is being painted for the production and the cast will be headed by E. J. Buckley, who is to star in the play next season.

Mr. Rudolph Aronson has composed a new march, entitled "Washington," which will be performed for the first time at the Casino Tuesday, April 30, in honor of the centennial celebration.

Mrs. John Drew is to revive "The School for Scandal" at the Arch-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, to-night. She is to play Lady Teazle, of course, and the cast includes Eben Plympton as Charles Surface, R. F. Graham, E. Chippendale, George Holland, and Harry Hawk.

Signor Italo Campanini will give a concert at the Academy of Music next Sunday evening, assisted by Mme. de Vere, Miss Russell, Signor del Puente, and other artists. On the same evening the "Said Pasha" company will offer a programme at Niblo's composed principally of national and patriotic airs.

It is now announced that cards have been issued for the marriage of Fanny Davenport and Melbourne MacDowell, her leading man. The ceremony, it is said, will be performed in the Church of the Transfiguration, this city, the third week in May.

W. J. Florence confesses to the authorship of a farce-comedy called "Working the Growler," which, he says, is warranted not to instruct, though it may amuse. He is not going to play in it himself, of course, but he thinks there is money in it for clowns.

When the alterations in the Academy projected by Gilmore & Tompkins are completed, that house will have a larger stage than any other theatre in the country. It will have a width of 124 and a depth of 75 feet.

Otis Skinner proposes to indulge in a little theatrical venture of his own before joining Lawrence Barrett's company next season. He will produce at the Chicago Grand Opera House, on May 6, a new play entitled "The Red Signal," written by himself and his brother, Charles M. Skinner.

Mme. Cottrelly of the McCaull Opera Company has purchased a plot of ground at Larchmont, and will erect a cozy Summer cottage there.

One theatre in the city will give matinée performances every day during centennial week. Managers Gilmore & Tompkins announced last week that two extra matinées of "The Old Homestead" would be given at the Academy, but since then so many orders for seats have been received from out of town that they yesterday decided to give a performance every afternoon next week except Monday, making eleven representations for the week by Mr. Thompson and his company.

"THE HEATHEN CHINEE IS PECULIAR."

Lou Fee, a Chinese laundryman, was found in the gutter opposite his laundry at 247 Central-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday with his throat cut in a horrible manner. He was unconscious, but soon revived at the Ralph-avenue station house. He said that a Chinaman named Lou Kan had assaulted him and robbed him of $400 after cutting his throat. Lou Kan was arrested, and upon being placed before his accuser forced the latter to confess that the charge was false. The wounded man admitted that he had attempted suicide, and gave the police the razor with which he had cut his throat. His wounds are not considered fatal.

SIGHTED A BURNING VESSEL.

The brig Twilight, which arrived yesterday from San Domingo, had a rough voyage and experienced considerable damage about her lighter spars and on deck. Her Captain reports that on April 9, in latitude 32° 16' north, longitude 73° 09' west, he sighted a burning vessel, apparently a ship of about 800 tons. This was probably the large schooner R. W. Denham, which was abandoned and set on fire by her crew, who were landed at Baltimore April 10.

MARVIN'S SAFES.

Destruction of the Buffalo Sash and Door Co.'s Factory at 9th-av. and 124th-st., New-York City.

NEW-YORK, April 18.

Our immense factory, filled with highly-inflammable stock, was entirely destroyed, as you know, on the night of the 16th inst.

Our MARVIN safe fell to the cellar and was subjected to the crushing weight of machinery and heavy iron girders falling upon it.

The safe has just been recovered from the ruins and opened. In view of the severity of the test we expected to recover our books and papers in a fair state of preservation only, and are therefore more than pleased—delighted, in fact—to find them in as good condition as before the fire. They bear little or no evidence of heat.

The purchase of that safe has proved a splendid investment, and we want another of the same superior quality. Please deliver at once the large safe selected this morning.

BUFFALO SASH AND DOOR COMPANY.

CARLETON, N. Y., April 15, 1889.

I comply with pleasure to the reliability of our MARVIN safe, tested in the fire of last Sunday. The safe was in the hottest part of the fire, and on opening it the papers and books were found in the best condition. W. E. WELLS, Agent,

American Express Company.

MARVIN'S SAFES

HAVE BEEN BEFORE THE PUBLIC FOR HALF A CENTURY.

WAREROOMS, 265 AND 267 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST. GENERAL OFFICES, 29, 31, AND 33 SOUTH STREET, AND 265 TO 269 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

O'NEILL'S,

6TH-AV., 20TH TO 21ST ST.

Special Attractions THIS WEEK.

IMMENSE STOCK

STRAW GOODS

FOR

LADIES, MISSES, & CHILDREN.

OUR TRIMMED HAT DEPARTMENT offers a number of exclusive styles not to be found elsewhere.

1,000

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL OR DRESS AND FOR ALL AGES.

Floral Bonnets and Flowers

COSTUMES, WRAPS, JACKETS AND TRAVELING GARMENTS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

COMPLETE LINE OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

KID GLOVES.

The celebrated Jouvin & Co. Gloves. A perfect fit guaranteed.

NEW SHADES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Dress Goods and Silks.

MERINO AND SILK UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Paid parcels delivered within 75 miles of New-York free of charge.

FLAGS

FOR DECORATIONS AT 50 PER CENT. UNDER ACTUAL VALUE.

1,000 dozen Silk Flags, 18c. each.

1,200 dozen Silk Flags, 28c. each.

600 dozen Silk Flags, 98c. each.

500 dozen Silk Flags, $1.48 each.

1,000 DOZEN BUNTING FLAGS WITH STICKS, 25c. EACH.

VARIETY OF

BUNTING FLAGS

AT LOW PRICES.

500 dozen "Monarch" brand best printed Percale Shirts, two Collars and a pair Cuffs with each, 74c.; USUAL PRICE, $1.50.

OUR UNLAUNDERED,

74c.

White Dress Shirt is the best fitting, the best made and of the best materials offered in this city.

The Hollywood, Long Branch, N.J.

THE HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES will open April 6 for the season of 1889.

The accommodations are unsurpassed in every particular. The bedrooms have baths attached; all rooms are furnished with two beds, and are as luxurious as one's own home as to comfort.

The RESTAURANT, "à la carte," in charge of Mr. Leon Cottentin, is unexcelled.

The bathing facilities for the Summer months are unequaled. Polite and careful bathing masters in charge.

All trains on the Long Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and the New-Jersey Southern Railroad stop at the Hollywood Station.

Private Wire and long-distance Telephones, Western Union Telegraph and Cable Office in the Hotel.

Stable accommodations at the Club Stables, connected with the Hotel. Carriages, Cabs, and Hansoms for hire by superintendent of the Stables.

Rooms and Cottages may be engaged for the Season on application to LEON COTTENTIN, Manager, at Hollywood, or to

FREDERICK HOEY, 59 Broadway, New-York.

Post Office Address: Hollywood, Long Branch, New-Jersey.

Artistic, Inexpensive,

FURNITURE.

WE OFFER THE HANDSOMEST SUIT IN POLISHED ANTIQUE OAK MADE THIS SEASON, AND FULLY WORTH $40.00, FOR ONLY $26.75.

OUR LINE OF CHAMBER SUITS COMPRISES NO LESS THAN 1,000, RANGING IN PRICE FROM $15.00 TO $500.00. THIS IS THE LARGEST DISPLAY WE EVER MADE.

OUR SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS AND CURTAINS CONTINUES THIS WEEK.

Baumann Bros

22, 24 and 26 East 14th-St.

Near Union-Square.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES, 1,299 BROADWAY, COR. 31ST-ST.

HOSIERY SALE.

Ladies' Black and Colored plain and ribbed Fine Lisle Thread Hose, 40 cents per pair; worth from 65 to 85 cents per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

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HERRING'S SAFES.

SEVERE FIRE TESTS.

HANDLES AND DIALS MELTED.

SAVANNAH, GA., APRIL 6.

"The safe was subjected to great heat, melting the lock-dial and knob, but it saved my books and papers."

THOS. HENDERSON.

LANCASTER, PENN., APRIL 11.

"We are so well pleased with the safe that saved our books, insurance policies, &c., that we have purchased another one like it."

FRED F. GROFF.

NARROWSBURG, N. Y., APRIL 13.

"My safe stood the test, preserving its contents." C. H. & C. J. MURRAY.

HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 251 & 252 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Black Silk Warp HENRIETTA CLOTH.

We have opened another invoice of Black Silk Warp Henriettas, subject to slight manufacturers' imperfections, at the following prices:

$1.00	per yd,	regularly	$1.25
1.10	" "	"	1.35
1.25	" "	"	1.60
1.35	" "	"	1.75
1.50	" "	"	1.85
1.65	" "	"	2.00
1.75	" "	"	2.25

We have also a full line of Black Embroidered Cashmere and Henrietta Pattern Robes; and of Black Brocade Silk Warp Mohairs, 48 inches wide.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish them."

FURNITURE

Selling goods of a thoroughly reliable quality and at the smallest possible profit is the system followed by this firm.

Strangers

In New-York during the Centennial Celebration are respectfully invited to visit our Warerooms (twelve in number) and examine the large and choice assortment of Furniture displayed therein, and the moderate prices prevailing. Over $250,000 worth on exhibition, comprising the latest novelties of home and foreign production.

Our Furnished Specimen Rooms are a feature all should see.

Many choice pieces of Furniture, which we shall not duplicate this season, are offered at a large discount. All prices in plain figures.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63, and 65 West 23d-st.

Special Offering

During this Week

of a large number of Paris Dress Patterns in novel designs of Applique work and Embroidery, at the following prices;

Paris Dress Patterns at $8.50

Imported to retail for $15.00 at $10.50

Imported to retail for $18.00 at $12.50

Former price $22.00 at $15.00

Eight different styles the former prices having been from $25.00 to $30.00

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway Store.

Wm. H. JACKSON & CO

OPEN FIREPLACES, GRATES AND FENDERS, FINE TILES,

UNION-SQUARE.

(Old Stand.)

Mantelpieces and Stoves, East 59th and 60th sts.

ESTABLISH

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 11,747. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1889.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

ALL THE WAY TO WEST 125TH ST.

DURING

THE LAST WEEK

OF THE

BANKRUPT

SALE OF THE

BATES STOCK.

This Week's Sale is all for Glory.

SPECIALTIES.

This week's sale is all for glory.

That all the land the light may brightly burn, let the following lead the flame:

A Thousand Pairs Lace Curtains.

949 pair and two pair lots—Nottingham, Antique, Tambour, Irish Point, Cluny, and Brussels.

Rater's Price.	Ours.	Rater' Price.	Ours.
$3 50	98c.	$14 00	$6 98
6 00	$1 69	17 00	8 98
7 00	2 98	21 00	9 98
8 00	3 98	25 00	12 98
9 00	4 98	40 00	19 98

A Thousand Pairs Portieres, odd pair and two pair lots.

Rater's Price.	Ours.	Rater's Price.	Ours.
$4 00	$1 98	$7 50	$3 98
5 00	2 98	10 00	4 98
6 00	2 98	12 00	5 98
8 00	3 98	20 00	7 98
15 00	7 98	25 00	11 98

Lace Bed Sets.

Rater's Price.	Ours.	Rater's Price.	Ours.
$2 00	97c.	$6 50	$3 98
3 00	$1 49	8 00	4 49
5 19	2 49	9 00	4 98

Furniture Plushes.

Rater's Price.	Our Price.	Rater's Price.	Our Price.
$1 50	79c.	$2 50	$1 29
1 89	98c.	3 00	1 69
2 25	$1 09	4 00	1 98

Tapestries.

Iron Point 39c. Dutch Point 49c.

At Seventy-four Cents,

Extra heavy Spun Silk Tapestries.....were $1 39

DRESS GOODS.

This week's sale is all for glory.

Forty-four cents for cloth that we did pay, and that's the truth.

At Sixty-four Cents,

a hundred pieces

Commercial Gabardines.

Double width—entirely all wool—satin lustre, six shades of blue—three shades of gray—two shades of plum and four shades each of green and brown—the most beautiful fabric ever sold under $1 50.

At Sixty-nine Cents,

Tailor Cloths—more than a yard and a half wide —were $1 25.

At Ninety-eight Cents,

Mohair Brilliantine—Black and Colors,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents,

Fancies—Stripes, Plaids and Mixed, double width, were sixty cents.

At Three Dollars Cents,

Cashmere Suiting—54-inch—exquisite and fancy colors, all pleasing, all true, elegant, unique, with every custom shades: were $5 cents.

At Three Dollars Cents,

In addition to a full line of fashionable shades in all-wool Cashmeres, we offer Cream White Cashmeres, 46 inches wide—specially desirable for centennial wearing.

At Seven Price,

Bedford Cord—All-wool Cheviots—were 65

At Seventy-five Cents and three-quarters,

47-inch wool Cheviots, best styles.

RICHLY WRAPS AND DRESSES.

That all may happy be.

At Ninety-eight Cents,

Cloth and Stripe Cloth Jackets.....were $2 50

At A Dollar Fifty-nine,

Fine Cloth Cloth Jackets—top cuts.....were $3 00

At Two Ninety-eight,

Stripe Cloth Jackets—Navy and Brown; were $5 00

And Everything in Fiber Jackets

Up to $15 .....equal value

Cloth Cravenettes.

Prize and Essay Cloth, plain and checks capes—plain or satin and Velvet trim.

$4 98	were $7	$5 98	were $11
7 98	were 12	10 98	were 15

Cloth Cravenettes Dresses.

Prize and Essay Cloth Dresses.....$1 98 and $2 49

Cravenettes and Cloth Dresses..... 3 49 and 3 98

JUST HALF VALUE.

Cravenettes Dresses.

Prize Essay, Cravenette, Cloth, puff sleeves.....$2 98

Prize Essay, Cravenette, Cloth, Bengaline Waists..... 3 98

And dozens of best kinds not.....of every

and up to Twenty-five Dollars.

The finest and best selected stock to be found. Worsted and Mohair Embroidered—Plaids Val., Grenadine and Figured Lace—with and without Jet—Cashmere Lace.

BOTH CLOTHING.

BOYS'.	Rater' Price	Ours.
Knickers and Cassimeres	$5 00	$2 49
All-wool Plaited and Cassimere	7 00	3 98
Knee Pants	1 00	49c.
Ages 12 to 16 years	1 50	69c.
Ages 12 to 16 years	2 00	98c.
Spring Overcoats, with caps, ages 7 to 9	5 00	2 98

Plaids.

Boys' Hats.

Derby, Silk.....Kingston, Felt.....Yachters, Silk.

SHELL LACES.

This Week's Sale is all for Glory.

Dance Appliques and Duchesse

Ruffles and Decorative Collars.

$1 50	were $2 50	$1 98	were $3 50
2 98	were 5 00	3 98	were 6 00
4 98	were 8 00	6 98	were 10 00
Fancy Flower Collars		49c.	were 98c.
Fancy Flower Collars		98c.	were $1 98
Small Fancy Flower Collars		1 98	were 3 98
Small Fancy Flower Collars		2 98	were 4 98
Large Fancy Flower Collars		3 98	were 6 98

Hook Rubber and Buttonless Fasteners.

Skirt Bone Casings.

Waist Bone	49c.	Velveteen	49c.
Waist Bone	1 00	Velveteen	1 98
Skirt Bone	1 00	Velveteen	1 98
Skirt Bone	1 98	Velveteen	3 98

Hook Eyes, Lasts.

STORY OF THE DANMARK

LANDING OF THE REBOUND IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE DISASTER DESCRIBED BY CAPT. MURRELL OF THE MISSOURI AND THE LOST STEAMER'S PASSENGERS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The splendidly-appointed steamer, with 800 of the people from the wrecked steamer Denmark, arrived at the American Line steamship dock at 8 o'clock this evening. All were well on board with the exception of three persons, who are ill, but doing well. All of the Denmark's passengers look hearty and bright, and show no signs of the hardships which they must have endured. Among those on board from the Denmark's crew were Purser Hempel, Baby's Physician Jespersen, Cook Albert Johnson, Stewardess Mrs. Nelson, Baker John Lauridsen, Butcher Peter Bonsen, Emigrant Stewardess Mrs. Christianson, and Waiter William Dewitt, color in all. These were the only members of the Denmark's company who came on board the Missouri.

General Passenger Agent John Heath of the Thingvalla Line came from New-York to make provision for the comfort of the people from the unfortunate Denmark. He stayed that all would be provided for their destination from this city, if satisfactory arrangements could be made. Nearly all the emigrants are bound for points in the West. Following is a complete list of the cabin passengers of the Denmark brought by the Missouri to this city, together with their sailing places:

H. T. Hansen, Silen Hansen, Oluth Hansen, Olaf Hansen, Lena Hansen, Olath Lieberg, Fredrik Mathorg, Christian Sorenbo, Josephine Sorenbo, Hella Hansen, Amalia Hammer, Karen Sodner, Dorothea Bethert, all of Christiansa; Gilbert Tipperson, E. Bendtsen, Carl Hansen, Benjamin Hansen, William C. Dewalt, Jorgen Bentzen, Alfred Hansen, Johannes Nelsen, Thorvan Petersen, Antonia Thiel, Maiden Lund, Helga Lund, Minnie Lund, Ingeborg Lund, all of Copenhagen; Bertha Eyring, Severed, and Wilhelm Petersen, all of Copenhagen.

Capt. Hamilton Murrell, the commander of the Missouri, makes the following statement:

"We left London with a general cargo for our first trip to Philadelphia on March 20. We had a fair passage up to 1:30 P. M. of April 5, when we sighted the steamship Denmark flying a signal of distress. The wind was then blowing strong from the west. We bore down on the steamer and found her disabled. Capt. Knudsen, the commander, reported that the tail end of his shaft was broken, and he wished me to take his passengers to New-York. Owing to the state of the weather, and because of the fact that I was not prepared to accommodate such a number of people, I declined to do so at first, but afterward consented to tow his vessel to the nearest port. This offer Capt. Knudsen accepted, and at 3:30 P. M. or two hours after we first signaled the Denmark, we passed a tow rope on board that vessel and proceeded slowly, turning to the northward, with a heading northwest for St. John's, N. F., which I considered the best port to make under the circumstances.

"The wind blew with tremendous force all night, and progress was most difficult. On April 6 at 9:30 A. M., finding that it could make no progress in a westerly direction, and seeing ice to the windward, I decided to abandon my hope of reaching St. John's, and determined to make for St. Michaels, one of the Azores Islands. I signaled my determination to the Captain of the Denmark, and he agreed that it was the best course to pursue. About one hour later we squared away for St. Michaels. At 7 A. M. the Denmark signaled to us:

"'We are leaking considerably. There are now three feet of water in the aft hold, and it is gaining rapidly.'

"I asked what I should do, and the signal came, 'Keep on towing.'

"At 9:30 A. M. the Denmark again signalled us. This time the signal read: 'The Denmark is sinking. We must abandon the ship. Will you take our passengers?' Without a moment's hesitation I signaled back: 'Yes. I will take all on board and do the best I can.' I then cut the tow line, and we dropped down to the Denmark.

"Chief Officer Gland of that vessel came on board the Missouri and informed me of the condition of his ship. He said that although the weather at the time was fine, Capt. Knudsen had decided that for the best interests of those on his ship it would be better to abandon her and get all the people on board the Missouri while there was plenty of time. At 9:30 A. M. we launched our 27-foot lifeboat, in charge of Second Officer Lacies and Third Officer Forsyth, and these two boats proceeded to the Denmark.

"In the meantime speeds of the sinking steamer's boats were manned by the crew of that steamer and the work of transferring the passengers began. A heavy swell was running during all of this miserable day, making the work of removing the people from the sinking ship one of great difficulty, and it was only by the hardest kind of work that we were able to avoid accidents both to the people and to the boats. The women and children were removed first and after them the male passengers and crew. The officers of the Denmark remained on board their vessel.

"At 2 P. M. we finished the work of transferring the passengers, having consumed nearly five hours, and getting everybody with the exception of the officers safely on the Missouri without a single accident of any kind. About one hour later the barometer began falling. The weather was coming in thick and looking dirty, and I sent word to Capt. Knudsen and his faithful officers to leave the ship and come on board the Missouri, and after getting some provisions for the Denmark, which had now settled very perceptibly in the water, that vessel was finally abandoned, Capt. Knudsen being the last to leave his ship.

"I then counted heads and found that we had on board, in addition to our own crew of 45 men and 4 passengers, 680 cabin and steerage passengers and 69 of the officers and crew of the ill-fated steamer. After we had taken everybody from the Denmark we pulled the plugs out of the bottoms of that vessel's boats which we had need and left them to sink to the bottom. At 7 A. M. I sent a signal northwest for the Minnesota picked up one of these boats six days later. Our last view of the Denmark showed that vessel to be rapidly going down, her stern being almost even with the sea, and the water was breaking over her. We threw overboard most of the cargo between decks, consisting principally of bailed rags, in order to make room for the accommodation of the large addition to our passenger list.

"On looking over our provisions we found, after a careful estimate of the number of months we had to feed, that we had only enough food on board to last 15 days, and I decided to make all possible haste to reach the port of St. Michaels, which was 790 miles away. The cabin passengers of the Denmark were given accommodations in the Missouri's passenger cabins, and the officers gave up their cabins for the use of the rescued seafaring men.

"On April 7 at 1:20 A. M., about ten hours after the transfer was made, Mrs. Lizzie, aged 18 years, a pretty little Danish woman, who was on the way to America to meet her husband, gave birth to a girl in my cabin. The little stranger was christened Atlantic Missouri. The child was born during a howling storm, which rocked the vessel and caused the seas to break over us.

"We had started for St. Michaels with all on board at 2 P. M. of the 6th. The weather was very threatening at that time, and the wind increased in violence as the night wore on. Everything possible was done to make the passengers comfortable. Awnings and cells were erected on the deck and even as partial protection to the cattle, which, by the way, were the first time they ever drove cows at sea. All through the trying times which had preceded this storm they acted admirably. The ship kept tolerably dry, and there was no excitement nor running, which was considerably increased over and above the usual amount of rolling and pitching.

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MR. GLADSTONE'S FAITH.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE GREAT HOME RULER.

Rutland, V. T., April 25.—The Courier to-morrow will print the following:

"A little over four weeks ago John J. McGinty of this city wrote a letter to Mr. Gladstone inclosing a list of names that had been signed to the memorial circulated by Mr. McGinty expressing sympathy with the cause of home rule for Ireland. This additional list included the names of President Harrison, Cardinal Gibbons, Speaker Carlisle, Vice President Morton, Archbishop Ryan, Secretary Bissing, and a large majority of the members of both Houses of Congress. Yesterday Mr. Gladstone received from Mr. McGinty a letter, published below, every word of it from the pen of the aged patriot was written by his own hand. It is of interest to all. His kind tribute to Washington will at this time attract general attention.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
LONDON, April 14, 1885.

MY DEAR SIR: I have to thank you for your letter of the 3d of March, the valuable and important list of the distinguished citizens of the United States who have testified, through the instrumentality of yourself and your colleagues, to their sympathy with the Irish people in their struggle for self-government, and their desire for a just and honorable settlement of the national question.

I am glad to think, but to know that the friendship with the sentiment of the race to which we all belong there is an overwhelming preponderance of intelligent opinion in favor of that fundamental principle of justice, the practical recognition of which has been happily inaugurated by Scotland, and which has been long in force in the case of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Those countries are governed in the matters of taxation and expenditure by their own legislatures, and are represented in the Imperial Parliament only for Imperial purposes. The application of this principle to Ireland would, I believe, be the most effectual means of putting an end to the disorders which have prevailed throughout the vast domain of the British Empire.

Finally, I venture to be put in possession of such confirmation of a statement which your great country is about to celebrate, on the 30th instant, the centennial inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States. Washington as the first President of the American Commonwealth, I have been requested from different quarters to write a brief estimate of his character and services. I have been unwilling to undertake a task which could be performed adequately only by a writer of the highest intellectual power. But the character of the gentleman and statesman who presided throughout the vast domain of the American Revolution have taken their place previously among the greatest political names not only of their own country, but of the world. Washington and Hamilton, and Jefferson and Madison, and Franklin and John Adams, and Jay, and Marshall, and Patrick Henry, and many others, are household words to us from our childhood. Every thing is in combination and command.

The certainty by the 14th began prematurely at 13 o'clock, and was in full force before 14 o'clock. Of the Oklahoma over 10 miles, however, the Texas Central, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroads from the Oklahoma border to Chandler, from the Oklahoma Station, cause scenes of scarcely rivaled confusion and excitement from the Arrapahoe and Cheyenne Reservation on the west, only a few miles from Oklahoma City, and from Purcell, after having to celebrate their final victory. The lovers of the breakfast and the Choctaw and Creek Nations on the east also furnished their contingents of business.

On the northern line the heaviest weather seemed to be from the Santa Fe line, and the settlement began at 12 o'clock. The first settlement was at 12 o'clock, and the first settlement was at 12 o'clock. The first settlement was at 12 o'clock. The first settlement was at 12 o'clock. The

THE GENUINE
Johann Hoff's Malt Extract,

GRANT'S ANSWER TO SMITH

HE DECLINES TO ENTER INTO AN AGREEMENT.

THERE WILL PROBABLY BE TWO CLAIMANTS TO THE PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSIONERSHIP AFTER MAY 1.

After long thought and consultation with his law advisers, Messrs. Bourke Cockran and William H. Clark, Mayor Grant decided last evening on this answer to the communication sent to him on Saturday by Public Works Commissioner Smith:

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1889.

The Hon. D. Lowber Smith, Commissioner Public Works:

SIR: I am directed by the Mayor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th inst. and to inform you that the Mayor declines to enter into any agreement, bargain, or understanding with you concerning the discharge of his official duty.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS C. T. CRAIN, Secretary.

Commissioner Smith said yesterday that he had not proposed any bargain with the Mayor. He had merely suggested a means by which the question as to whether his term of office expired on May 1, 1889, or May 1, 1891, could be placed before the courts and decided speedily and without any interruption to public business. The question ought to be settled, he said, and this was the proper time to settle it. "It has been said," continued Mr. Smith, "that my counsel dispute the constitutionality of the Consolidation act. That is not correct. The Consolidation act is constitutional, I suppose, but it has no bearing on this question of terms."

The Consolidation act contains in section 2,143, defining the effect to be given to its construction, the following clause:

"Nor shall this act affect any right accrued or acquired prior to the time when it takes effect, nor create a vacancy in any office or employment."

It is apparent, therefore, to the minds of Commissioner Smith and his counsel that there is nothing in the words, "the Corporation Counsel and Commissioner of Public Works to be appointed on the expiration of the terms of office of the present incumbents in December, 1884, shall hold their offices until four years from the last day of May succeeding such month," beyond the expression of a false notion in the minds of the compilers of the act that terms of those officers did expire legally in 1884, and of a purpose to cause succeeding terms to date from May 1. It is also apparent to the same persons that if such terms had for years begun on May 1 and that none of them ended in December, 1884, the words have no meaning, and their constitutionality or unconstitutionality is a matter of no concern to anybody.

From a study of the act of 1870 it appears that the time spent by William M. Tweed in the office of Commissioner of Public Works has no bearing on the present controversy. Section 107 of that charter contains this provision:

"In case of any vacancy in any head of department, or chief officer thereof, it shall be filled for the full term in the like manner as if it were an original appointment to such office."

Under this section George M. Van Nort was appointed to a full term of four years as Commissioner of Public Works, beginning Dec. 3, 1871. The charter of 1873 did not change the term of them running, but it provided that an appointee to succeed an officer whose term was not run out should take only the unexpired portion of the term. It also provided that the immediate successors of the incumbent officers should date their terms from May 1 of the year in which those of their predecessors expired. Gen. Fitz John Porter was appointed to the term begun by George M. Van Nort on Dec. 3, 1871. It expired on Dec. 3, 1875, but Commissioner Allen Campbell's term related back, under the charter of 1873, to May 1, 1875, and should have ended on May 1, 1879. He held office until December, 1880, when Hubert O. Thompson was appointed in his stead. Thompson assumed to have been appointed for a full term of four years from Dec. 10, 1880, when, legally, he took only the unexpired portion of a term which began on May 1, 1879, and should have ended on May 1, 1883. The County Democrats seem to have known the law, although they did not regard it, for it was they who put into the Consolidation act the words respecting terms assumed to expire in November, 1884. Their purpose was to provide a longer term for Herbert O. Thompson, who they hoped would be reappointed, than he would have if the law was followed. But Thompson was not reappointed. Squire was appointed, and his legal term began on May 1, 1883. Thompson, Squire, and Squire's successor, Gen. John Newton, therefore, served out that full term together, and Gen. Newton had been holding over since May 1, 1887, when he resigned in November last. In appointing D. Lowber Smith for what ver term might be found attached to his office Mayor Hewitt appointed him for one whose beginning was on May 1, 1887, and ending on May 1, 1891. All this results from the fact that the Consolidation act did not affect any accrued right or create a vacancy in any office.

Tammany men will not discuss the question further than to insist that the Consolidation act is constitutional, and that it provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Public Works on May 1. They declare that they will have the office, and that Commissioner Smith was a really good man he would retire on the appointment of somebody else to his place. Then, they say, he could litigate the question if he chose to do so. The advantage of this to Tammany would be in the possession of the office during a litigation they would choose to make slow in its course, and which would probably endure until after May 1, 1891, when Mr. Smith's title would only be to salary, if he should win the fight. So much more are they to get the office, with its great patronage, that they are talking of calling on the police to oust Commissioner Smith physically if he shows obstinacy on the appointment of somebody to succeed him.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

TWO LIVES LOST IN A HEAVY STORM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The thunderstorm which prevailed in upper Westchester County on Saturday night was attended with fatal results in the vicinity of Pound Ridge, about ten miles from Bedford Station. Levenda Adams lives there with his family. He and his family, with Noah W. Brown, were sitting around the table in the kitchen eating supper when the shower came up. Mr. Brown was an uncle of Mrs. Adams and had come over from his home, near Danbury, Conn. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Adams and Mr. Brown, there were present six children of Mr. Adams.

The house, which was one story and a half in height, was struck by the lightning and nearly demolished. Mr. Brown, who was 80 years of age and quite feeble, and little Nellie Adams, aged 10, were knocked insensible, as were all the others excepting Edwin, a son aged 18, and a baby in the cradle. The young man began to drag his father and brother and sisters out of the building and, this being accomplished, he hastened to throw water upon the burning building with such good result that it was saved from the flames.

Dr. Comstock of Goldens Bridge was hastily summoned, but Mr. Brown died in a few hours. Nellie Adams during the night had lucid intervals. About 7 o'clock on Sunday morning she motioned to her mother, who was also still suffering from the shock she had received, and said: "Mamma, I want to kiss you once more." While kissing her mother she again became unconscious and in that condition died.

Levenda Adams's trousers, coat, and shoes were torn to shreds, and the skin nearly all over his body is blistered and discolored. He will probably recover. His mother's clothing was also badly torn and burned, but she is not seriously injured. All the others will also recover.

During the same storm a barn belonging to Mrs. Parks, a widow, living near Bedford Station, was struck by the lightning and burned to the ground. A yoke of oxen and a horse were also burned.

Stephen Ganouns, who lives at Milton Point on the Sound, also had an unpleasant experience during the thunderstorm on Saturday night. He and his wife were sitting by their table when the storm came up. Presently a ball of fire came down the chimney, and, passing uncomfortably close to him, went out of a door-way and struck and killed a pet dog.

WANT MORE ELEVATED TRACKS.

The officers of the elevated railroad at 11 o'clock yesterday morning received a committee of property owners on Ninth-ave. who asked that the company put up a station at Fifty-third-st. and Ninth-ave. The committee also asked that the company put up a station at Fifty-ninth-st. and Ninth-ave. The officers promised to consider the matter.

A SALT SYNDICATE.

A COMBINATION WHICH DISCLAIMS BEING A TRUST.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 22.—The *Blade* says this evening, on the most unimpeachable authority, that Wellington R. Burt of Saginaw, President of the Michigan Salt Association, sails on Wednesday next for Southampton on the North German Lloyd steamer Saale on an errand, the results of which will be felt from one end of the United States to the other. He goes to secure $10,000,000, by means of which, with the pool already formed in this country, the entire salt product of the United States will be controlled by a syndicate of which he will be the head. English capitalists who have operated a salt trust in Great Britain are interested in this project, the details of which have all been arranged, and which will all be settled by Mr. Burt during his brief visit to England.

The gigantic business combination is not to be a salt trust in the usual acceptance of the term, although in many of its features it resembles one. It is simply applying to the entire salt industry of the United States the same principles that from time to time have been used in the great salt-producing section of the Saginaw Valley. Each district will produce the usual quantity of salt, and will report to headquarters constantly the amount of stock on hand. Headquarters will make the sales and see that the stuff is shipped in the most economical manner. For instance, orders from the country tributary to Syracuse will be filled from that city, instead of the Michigan people stealing in there, as they do now. Kansas and other States thereabout will be supplied from Kansas instead of from Michigan or New-York, and Kansas people will not undertake to supply Ohio and Michigan as they do now.

It is estimated that in this way there will be saved in the operating expenses of the business at least $500,000 a year, even at the present ridiculously low price of salt. It is not the purpose of the proposed syndicate to go into the business of speculation of forcing up the price of salt. There will be no necessity for any such action, and with the business management consolidated and concentrated the saving in operating expenses will yield a comfortable return in and of itself.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 22.—Ex-Judge George F. Comstock of this city, President of the American Dairy Salt Company and the largest owner in the leading dairy and solar salt concerns in Syracuse, has stated to THE TIMES's representative to-day that he knew of the plans of the English syndicate to secure the entire salt product of the United States, but, so far as Syracuse manufacturers are interested in the scheme, the plans are yet too immature to talk about them. In regard to the question whether he looked upon the consolidation scheme favorably, Judge Comstock said:

"I think that there can be great economies practiced in the union of the salt interests which cannot be in separation. I think salt is capable of being made reasonably profitable without any sensible increase of price. I believe that the usefulness of a salt combination depends entirely upon its management. It depends upon the wisdom and sagacity of those who take hold of it. I think the public the done about could do to ruin the salt manufacturers, and, therefore, I don't think it should have much to say if the manufacturers try to improve their condition."

The Judge stated that the Syracuse manufacturers have been consulted, but have given no deeds to their property yet. It is their purpose to sell their property to the combine. The property in Syracuse which is offered to the syndicate is valued at $3,000,000. This includes the Solar Salt Works, which alone are worth $2,000,000. In connection the Judge said:

"What is the use of Syracusans making salt and carrying it to Michigan, or of the manufacturers there bringing their salt here? There's where economy can be practiced, and that's what the syndicate proposes to do. Syracuse proposes to save transportation for one thing. We can't sell our property here, however, I don't think that the salt business is going to be given up. We expect better prize."

LOTS OF LITIGATION.

IT BEGAN WITH A DIVORCE AND A VIOLENT DEATH.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 22.—Thirteen years ago Robert H. Berdell, then President of the Erie Railroad, was defendant in a divorce case tried in Newburg. The wife won. Three months after the divorce trial Wisner and Spencer Murray, brothers-in-law of Mrs. Berdell, waited for Berdell at the Goshen station, in this county, and as he passed through the waiting room Spencer held his arms while Wisner slashed him with a rawhide, cutting huge gashes in his face. Berdell finally got loose, and drawing a revolver, fired at Wisner Murray, causing the death of Murray after his lingering for a week. Berdell was arrested and discharged on the ground that the act was committed in self-defense.

Since the divorce and tragedy the families have been in constant litigation. Judge Dykman disposed of two or three cases at the last term of the Supreme Court in this city and came here to-day to hear testimony in another of the series. The action is entitled Eliza W. Parkhurst against Robert H. Berdell. Mrs. Parkhurst is the widow of Berdell's partner, to whom Berdell was owing $110,000. The action is brought to set aside two deeds of Goshen property executed by Robert H. Berdell to his son, Charles P., and also to set aside a judgment for $70,000 which Lizzie, his daughter, was permitted to take against him. It is alleged that these deeds and judgments were taken at the time Berdell's wife obtained a divorce from him, in order that he might escape the payment of alimony.

In the case before the court to-day, after the reading of considerable documentary evidence in a previous suit of a similar nature, the court adjourned until June, to meet at White Plains. Judge William Fullerton appeared as counsel for Mrs. Parkhurst and a Mr. Baker of New-York represented Robert H. Berdell, Charles P. Berdell, Lizzie A. Miller, and Kreutus S. Spencer, the latter being receiver of Robert H. Berdell.

E. BERRY WALL'S TAILOR'S BILL.

Referee Myers endeavored to extract some testimony from Mr. E. Berry Wall yesterday in the suit brought by Matthias Rosk, his tailor, for $386 66, said to be due the latter for assisting Mr. Wall to retain his social supremacy. Mr. Wall was clad in the most mourning of attire out of respect to his brother, who recently died in California. His black overcoat even, had velvet cuffs, so deep were the outward manifestations of his woe. With him was the son of Orlando Stewart, who appeared as his counsel. Julius Lehmann appeared for Rosk.

The hearing lasted nearly an hour. Mr. Wall declared that he was sick Jan. 30, the day on which he failed to obey an imperative order of the court to appear.

"Was it in your head?" asked Mr. Lehmann.

"No," replied Mr. Wall.

"How was your head?" was the next inquiry.

"On my body," chuckled the evasive witness.

Finally Mr. Wall felt called upon to assure the opposing counsel that he was "not afraid."

"I would be if I were in your shoes," said Mr. Lehmann.

"Yess," observed the dethroned monarch with a princely "Ah ha! had you there, Your shoes are considerably bigger than mine. They might hurt you."

This retort was too much for the referee and the lawyers, and Mr. Rosk's reference went over to next month.

TROY CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., April 22.—The following are the principal appointments made by the Troy Conference to-night:

Albany.—Ash Grove Church, C. A. S. Heath; First Church, S. V. Leech; Grace, F. L. Dow; St. Luke's, A. M. Williams; Trinity, H. C. Farrar.

Amsterdam.—W. M. Brundage.

Schenectady.—C. D. Hills.

Glass Falls.—G. L. Collier.

Platteburg.—G. H. Barrett.

Ballston.—Joseph Gwaltel.

Saratoga.—S. W. Gates.

Gloversville.—First Church, C. W. Bowley; Fremont-Street, T. S. Thompson; North Main-Street, L. L. Fisher.

Cohoes.—First Church, W. H. Washburne; St. James's, J. K. Wagor.

Lansingburg.—J. D. Van Valkenburgh.

BROOKLYN LOSES AGAIN.

CAPT. POUTZ'S MEN UNABLE TO SHOW THEIR FORM IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—The Brooklyn and Baltimore teams played to-day before 7,800 people. The home club took the lead from the outset, and maintained it throughout. Loose playing was done at times by both teams, and at other stages brilliant plays would set the crowd wild. Catches by Griffin and Tucker and several double plays on both sides were the features.

Cunningham pitched for Baltimore, and did great work up to the eighth inning, when he let down, owing to having been hit on the hand, and was then touched up for four singles, which netted 3 runs. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Griffin, c. f.	1	2	3	0	0	Pinkney, 3b.	0	0	5	4	1
Tucker, 1 b.	2	2	10	0	0	O'Brien, l. f.	1	2	3	0	1
Maer, 2d b.	0	1	3	3	2	Collins, 2b.	1	1	4	3	1
H'rnung, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Burns, r. f.	1	1	1	0	1
Shindle, 2b.	1	0	3	1	1	Foutz, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0
Farrell, s. s.	1	0	0	5	0	Corkhill, s. s.	0	0	0	1	1
Sommer, r. f.	1	2	3	0	0	Smith, s. s.	0	2	0	2	1
Canty, c.	0	3	4	1	0	Lovett, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Cunningham, p.	0	1	0	5	0	Bushong, c.	0	0	1	4	2
Total	6	12	27	15	3	Total	4	8	27	18	8

RUNS SCORED IN EACH INNING.

Baltimore	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	6—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0—4

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Griffin, Cunningham, Burns. Three-base hit—O'Brien. Double plays—Baltimore, 2; Brooklyn, 2. First base on balls—Baltimore, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Cunningham. First base on errors—Baltimore, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Struck out—Baltimore, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Passed balls—Canty, 3; Bushong, 2. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

DETROIT, 14; JERSEY CITY, 13.

Through a series of misplays in the seventh inning Detroit won a game from Jersey City yesterday. The game was uninteresting and poorly played. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	DETROIT.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Knowles, 3b.	1	3	1	1	2	Wheel'k, s. s.	2	2	0	4	3
Lyons, c. f.	1	2	2	1	3	Campan, r. f.	3	2	1	0	0
O'Brien, 1b.	1	1	9	0	1	Dean, 3b.	2	2	1	2	0
Friel, l. f.	1	1	0	0	1	Virtue, 2 b.	2	2	3	6	0
Gerhardt, 2b.	1	1	3	0	0	Rooks, c. f.	0	0	3	2	1
Doran, r. f.	2	1	0	0	1	Wiswell, 1 f.	0	1	1	0	0
Hofford, c.	2	1	11	1	0	Higgins, c.	2	1	6	2	0
Daley, p.	0	0	0	1	1	Smith, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Lang, s. s.	2	0	1	3	2	Anderson, p.	1	0	0	1	0
						Wells, c.	0	1	0	4	2
Total	13	13	24	13	11	Total	14	2	27	15	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Jersey City	2	3	2	0	2	1	0	3	0	—13
Detroit	1	1	1	3	0	0	8	0	0	—14

Earned runs—Jersey City, 8. First base on errors—Jersey City, 5; Detroit 5. Left on bases—Jersey City, 10; Detroit, 7. Two-base hits—Knowles, Gerhardt, Doran, Wheelock, (2,) Campau, Virtue. Double plays—Rooks and Higgins; Wheelock, Higgins, and Virtue. Struck out—Doran, (2,) Wheelock, (2,) Campau, Rooks, (4,) Wiswell (3,) Anderson, Wells, (2.) Bases on balls—Knowles, Friel, (4,) Gerhardt, Doran, Hofford, (2,) Daley, (2,) Lang, Wheelock, Campau, McGlone, Virtue, Rooks, Higgins, (2,) Smith, (2,) Wells. Stolen bases—O'Brien, (4,) Hofford, Lang, Wheelock, Higgins, McGlone, Smith, (2,) Wells. Wild pitches—Daley, 5. Passed balls—Hofford, 4; Wells, 2. Umpire—Mr. Olinton. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

OTHER GAMES.

AT NEWARK.

Newark	0	0	0	3	1	5	0	3	6—18
New-York	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2

Base hits—Newark, 18; New-York, 8. Errors—Newark, 4; New-York, 7. Pitchers—Miller and Welch. Umpire—Mr. Corcoran.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Toronto	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—	2
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—11	

Base hits—Toronto, 4; Philadelphia 17. Errors—Toronto, 9; Philadelphia, 4. Pitchers—Vickory and Gleason. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0—5	
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0

Base hits—Washington, 9; Yale, 6. Errors—Washington, 5; Yale, 4. Pitchers—Haddock and Stagg. Umpire—Mr. Quinn.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic	4	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	0—13	
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0—	3

Base hits—Athletic, 17; Columbus, 5. Errors—Athletic, 4; Columbus, 3. Pitchers—Seward and Widner. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	4	1—10	
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Kansas City, 6. Errors—Kansas City, 6. Pitchers—Viau and Swartzel. Umpire—Mr. Bell.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0—	6
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	0—13	

Base hits—Louisville, 8; St. Louis, 16. Errors—Louisville, 6; St. Louis, 3. Pitchers—Stratton and Chamberlain. Umpire—Mr. Daniels.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	1—7	
Syracuse	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—3	

Base hits—Pittsburg, 13; Syracuse, 7. Errors—Pittsburg, 1. Pitchers—Galvin and Aldrich. Umpires—Messrs. Miller and Murphy.

AT BERGEN POINT.

New-Jersey A. C.	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	1—6
Cuban Giants	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—3

Base hits—New-Jersey, 6; Cuban Giants, 9. Errors—New-Jersey, 11; Cuban Giants, 6. Pitchers—Beebe and Storey. Umpire—Mr. Hopkins.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the standing of the American Association clubs to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	6	0	Cincinnati	2	4
Athletic	4	1	Brooklyn	1	4
Baltimore	4	1	Columbus	1	4
Kansas City	4	2	Louisville	0	6

The Giants made a sour showing against Worcester yesterday. This, however, can easily be explained. As exhibition players they are not a success, but when everything is at stake they manage to hold their end up.

Ryan, Chicago's outfielder and heavy batsman, was re-engaged yesterday. The deal with Philadelphia for his transfer fell through.

It is hoped that Gov. Hill will sign the Polo Grounds bill so that the Giants can begin the season on their own grounds to-morrow.

To-morrow the League championship season will begin. New-York and Boston will play here.

As a Captain "Tommy" Esterbrook of Louisville does not appear to be a success.

The St. Louis Browns have started off in championship form.

Keefe has not signed a New-York contract as yet.

What, oh what, is the matter with Brooklyn?

THE PAAS FESTIVAL.

The gilded weathercock that used to look down on as much of the city as it could from its perch on the Stadt Haus in Counties-slip gazed with undimmed eye last night on the celebration of the Paas Festival of the St. Nicholas Club at Delmonico's. It was brought in at the proper moment by a quartet of colored gentlemen in light blue and gold lace, greeted with unbounded enthusiasm, and placed on the table in front of President Edward Schell. President Schell gently shoved the aged antiquity around with his gavel until one eye was ranged towards the motto "Oranea Boven" on the wall, and the other took in the merry celebrators. It appeared satisfied with the proceedings.

Among the 200 members of the St. Nicholas Society and their guests who helped celebrate were Edwards Pierrepont, George Zabriskie Witt, Franklin Stanton, J. Seaver Page, S. E. Nash, and F. de Peyster Foster; James M. McLane, J. Hareen Rhoades, F. C. Wagner, Joel B. Erhardt, Conrad N. Jordan, James W. Beekman, J. M. Schermerhorn, Andrea G. Fox, R. C. Quintard, Col. Frederick W. Winchester, the Rev. Dr. Vandewater, C. C. Beaman, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Gen. Stewart Van Vleet, Frederick J. de Peyster, and W. T. Innes.

Every man went away with a mysterious, long, brown paper package, which the initiated knew contained two slender wax pipes, and a fat package, in which were fairly-colored Easter eggs.

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Marvelle W. Cooper was yesterday sworn in as Appraiser of this port by Collector Magone. Shortly afterward he said that he intended to conduct the office on business principles. It was called to his attension that under the ruling made by President Cleveland and Secretary Fairchild in the case of Mr. Hutchinson, of Texas, Appraiser Cooper could not remove a bale of cotton to be sold on account of the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Austin, Texas.

The pool contest between Rory Mulcahy and Sidney Drew will begin at 10 o'clock Thursday night at Chimney Corner Hall, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street. The contest is for the championship of the dramatic profession, and in aid of the Actors' Fund. Two hundred tickets are to be sold, and can be had at the box office of Palmer's Theatre.

The fife and drum corps of the Ninth Regiment gave an exhibition drill and reception last evening at the armory on West Twenty-sixth-street. The corps turned out about forty strong, and drawing up in a solid phalanx executed with marvelous dexterity and skill the different calls of routine duty.

The Gladstone Club was incorporated yesterday with the following Trustees: William Fleming, W. J. Kenna, George Gorton, W. D. McMurray, and Burt Townsend.

The eighth annual meeting of the International Medical Missionary Society will be held at the Madison-Square Presbyterian Church this evening at 8 o'clock.

District Attorney Fellows got back to his office yesterday after his second trip to New-Orleans. His daughter, who has been quite ill there, is much better.

"Daily Reader"—The term comes from St. James's Palace, London, where the English sovereigns, up to the time of Victoria, held sway.

The glee club of the Young Men's Institute will give a concert in the hall, 222 Bowery, this evening at 8 o'clock.

"R. W."—They are not.

BROOKLYN.

The commission appointed to assess the damage to property in Fifth-avenue, Brooklyn, from the proposed Union Elevated Road awarded nominal damages of $50 to each of the property owners yesterday. The practically clears the way for rapid transit in South Brooklyn.

All the young people in Brooklyn and many of the old ones turned out yesterday to see Barnum's parade. The march was through Fulton-street to Putnam-avenue. There were two performances yesterday, and there will be two each day for the remainder of the week.

Deane P. Smith, his wife, Anna, and Mrs. Pauline Bourgeon, who were arrested on complaint of Joseph O'Dell, who charged them with stealing the jewelry and clothing of his dead wife, were discharged yesterday by Justice Walsh in Brooklyn.

Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn refused to say yesterday whom he would appoint as successor to the Rev. Dr. Storrs as Park Commissioner. In fact, he has not accepted the resignation, and seemed to be hopeful of inducing Dr. Storrs to withdraw it.

James Kennedy, one of the gang of counterfeiters recently convicted in Brooklyn, was sent to the penitentiary for eighteen months yesterday by Judge Benedict.

Mrs. Elizabeth Schall, who was married to John Schall in 1858, was granted an absolute divorce yesterday by Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

Police Commissioner Bell of Brooklyn appointed 14 patrolmen yesterday.

STATEN ISLAND.

The payment of the debt on the Masonic Temple in New-York will be made the occasion of rejoicing by Staten Island Freemasons. At Griffith Hall, Port Richmond, to-morrow night Beason Light, No. 701, of Richmond, No. 68, will be addressed by Livingston Satterlee. Tompkins Lodge, No. 471, and Klopstock Lodge will celebrate at Stapleton.

A group of cowboys and Indians arrived at Erastina yesterday. They will join the "Wild West" show, which sails for Paris on the steamship Persian Monarch next Saturday.

The Sandy Hook pilot boat Fanny, No. 17, has been taken to Tottenville, where she is hauled out at Ellis's yards. She is being rebuilt and remodeled.

Coroner Martin Hughes of Stapleton will to-night continue the inquest in the case of Lena Zimmer, the pretty milkmaid who committed suicide.

The new steel ferryboat Robert Garrett, which has been laid up at Tompkinsville during the Winter, will be placed on the route next Monday.

The second annual ball of the Clifton Boat Club will be held at St. Mary's Hall, Rosebank, this evening.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The annual charter election for the village of Port Chester will be held in the corporation room in that village this afternoon, the polls opening at 12 noon and closing at 6 P. M. The officers to be elected are two Trustees in place of Thaddeus H. Bell and John W. Lounsbury, and a Treasurer in place of Henry A. Kelley.

The cornerstone of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, in Westchester-avenue, Port Chester, will be laid this afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock by Bishop Horatio Potter. The Episcopal clergymen of the archdeaconry have been invited to attend, also the Board of Town Officers, Village Trustees, and civic bodies of adjacent towns.

The German Lutheran Sunday School of New-Rochelle, in order to raise sufficient money to purchase a new library, intends to give a series of entertainments in the Town Hall on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings.

NEW-JERSEY.

The fife and drum corps of Henry Wilson Post of the Grand Army played funeral dirge on the street while going to Comrade Long's funeral in Jersey City on Sunday. Policeman Lowry believed they were violating the law and arrested them. They were released with a reprimand.

John Grady fell down a flight of stairs on Seventh-street, in Jersey City, on Sunday night, and was badly hurt. Policeman Reinbrands was sent to see how the accident happened, and found out by falling down the same stairs himself.

Frederick E. Hough, purser of the steamship Advance, who died off Rio de Janeiro a month ago and was buried at sea, was one of the best known athletes in Jersey City.

F. A. Pressler was yesterday appointed by Judge Knapp to act as interpreter at the Hudson County Courts, in place of Albert Hoffman, promoted to the Judgeship.

A handsome memorial window has been erected in Christ Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., in memory of Rear Admiral Charles Stuart Boggs.

Charles S. Redmond, a deaf-mute, was struck by a Morris and Essex Railroad train at Fourth-street, Newark, yesterday morning and killed.

Amos Ackerman, a four-year-old boy, was pushed into a bonfire at Hoboken while at play last Friday, and died yesterday of his injuries.

President William F. Kerns of the Board of Works of Jersey City was thrown from his carriage on Sunday and had two ribs broken.

Gov. Green has appointed Col. John J. Toffey to serve on Gen. Daniel Butterfield's staff in the centennial celebration.

August Foot, of 13 Willow-street, Hoboken, has been missing for a week.

THE GOVERNMENT NOT LIABLE.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day rendered an opinion in the cases of the United States, appellant, against Joseph M. Cummings and Hamilton J. Miller, and the same persons, appellants, against the United States. These were appeals taken from a judgment of the Court of Claims against the United States for $36,000. Cummings and Miller claiming about $1,600,000. The bonded warehouse and liquor commission house of the claimants were seized and their business broken up by Internal Revenue Collector Joseph C. Hazen of the Fourth District of New-York. Congress passed an act authorizing the Court of Claims to examine the claim which Cummings and Miller had against the United States on account of the Collector's action and to pass upon the law and facts as to the liability of the United States for the acts of Bailey."

The court holds that the only effect of this act was to remove the Statute of Limitations as it affects the case, and that it did not abrogate the well-settled principle that the United States shall not be held liable for unauthorized acts of its agents.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

LONDON, April 22.—This was the first day of the Manchester Easter steeplechase and hurdle races. The race for the Lancashire Handicap Steeplechase Plate of 1,000 sovereigns, about three miles and a quarter, was won by Magic. Sevenyard was second and Spoil third.

Five well-contested races were decided at the Clifton (N. J.) track yesterday. The results are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Long Jack 92rd, Little Barefoot second. Time—1:06¾.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Parisian 92rd, Elegant second. Time—1:30½.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Little Jake first, Pinkhead second. Time—1:25¼.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Firefly first, First Attempt second. Time—1:45½.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. The Bear 92nd first, Ballston second. Time—1:48.

The programme announced at Gattenberg to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Marcus, 119 pounds; Hemlock, 118; Chesapeake, 118; Mow Them, 116; Lemon Blossom, 113; Hot Scotch, 113.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Chatten, 122 pounds; Kolma, 120; Zero, 117; Bob Swim, 117; Rescue, 115; Mazie, 113; Barefield, 113; Ounce, 110; Lemon, 106; Slasher, 107; Free Lance, 107; Nellie B., 105; Beedle, 104; Darling, 101; Artieal, 101.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Lancaster, 120 pounds; Glendale, 117; Melodrama, 117; Prella, 117; Glen Luce, 117; Reiser, 115; Savage, 114.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Tyrone, 118 pounds; Van, 107; Landseer, 106; Switch, 101; Telegraph, 99; Carrie G., 98; Miller 98; Frankie B., 96.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Melody, 117 pounds; Montana, 117; Black Prince, 117; Tom Murphy, formerly Victory, 117; Sanitas, 117; Jantis E., 117; Hardship, 114; Jessie Mack, 114; Norena, 112; Pelham, 106; Laborer, 106; Marty B., 106; Mr. Hyde, 103; Sam B., 103.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Parkville, 127 pounds; George Angus, 122; Fat Driver, 117; Jim Brady, 117; Warren Lewis, 117; Alva, 115; King R., 112; Altitude, 112; Veto, 110; Tunis, 110; Roanoke, 110; Kinsel, 107; Pocomoke, 107; Sir Elmo, 107; Woodstock, 107.

Yesterday was the opening day of the annual Spring meeting of the new Memphis Jockey Club. The weather was charming, with a light breeze blowing from the northwest. The attendance numbered about 2,000, the grand stand and clubhouse being thronged with ladies. The track was in splendid condition, but a little dusty. Following were the winners:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Strideaway first, Unite second, Kristi third. Time—1:16.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, for three-year-old fillies. Seven-eighths of a mile. Madelin first, Angelus second, May W. third. Time—1:32.

THIRD RACE.—Athletic Club Stakes; for two-year-old fillies. Half a mile. Fairplay first, Miss Belle second, Millie Williams third. Time—0:50½.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse; for three-year-olds and upward. Five-eighths of a mile. Gilbert first, Mute second, Clara Moore third. Time—1:04.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; purse; for all ages. One mile. Keevega first, Ben Harrison second, Duchess May third. Time—1:45.

EASTER ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Church of the Holy Faith, East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth-street.—Wardens—Joseph F. Hanford, George G. Dudley. Vestrymen—James A. Turner, Daniel Hamboid, George E. Ball, George F. Rumsey, William S. Brabham, Gustave Huestel, John G. Davis, Arthur C. Butts.

Church of the Beloved Disciple.—Ward

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMERICA THEATRE—At 8—NERVOUS WOMEN.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DALILAH.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—UNCLE JOE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MINNA STEELEY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—SAID PASHA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN.
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STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—DOVETTA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE HENRIETTA.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—LOCKLIK.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The prohibition amendment has been defeated in Massachusetts by a majority of nearly 40,000. Boston gave a majority against it of about 20,000, and in nearly all the cities the adverse vote was very decided, that of Salem being almost the only exception. Several of these are places which under local option sustain the prohibition policy for themselves. This shows that the sentiment in favor of constitutional prohibition does not correspond at all to that in favor of rigid restrictive legislation. It is probably not so strong as that for statutory prohibition, but there is every reason to believe that the temperance sentiment is generally favorable to a policy of high license and local option, and that policy will be promoted by the defeat of prohibition. The subject has undergone a thorough agitation in Massachusetts, which is likely to result in benefit to the temperance cause.

One would suppose from the conduct of the "boomers" who moved into Oklahoma yesterday that that region was a paradise of unlimited extent, whereas it is plain that there were more than enough immigrants on the first day to absorb all the desirable land in it. The astute capitalists who have entered the Territory as Deputy Marshals, ostensibly to keep the peace and hold the balance even between the contending parties, will probably come out successful, if they come out at all. The immediate danger, however, comes not so much from fraud as from force. It seems schemes have been organized not only to seize and hold desirable sites against all comers, including previous comers, but to take possession of land still reserved from settlement and defy the Government. It is not to be expected that such a plot can have any permanent success, but it is manifest that in order to avert bloodshed the representatives of the Government should be cool and resolute men, and that they should be able, if necessary, to make at any threatened point an overwhelming display of force.

Mr. WARMOTH predicts that if the Senate bill is allowed to go over to the regular session of Congress it cannot be passed in the shape in which the Senate passed it. The sugar-bounty provision will be stricken out, and he does not think that any consen to expect him to depart from it," and notes several appointments "free from politics," as well as one of "an Irish Democrat, first on the eligible list." But in the conduct of the Washington Administration, unfortunately, the *Chronicle* finds this month nothing to commend and much to condemn. The latter includes the postponement of the application of the rules to the Railway Mail Service, and with sober and yet indignant emphasis the failure to reappoint Mr. PEARSON. These words, written before Mr. PEARSON's death, have now a solemn significance:

"In making his office stand out for years as a great business institution, in the midst of the general riot of the spoils system, Mr. PEARSON has rendered a distinguished service to the country. His present reward has not been generous. On the other hand, the 'workers' have won a victory, but it is like the victory of the elephants of Pyrrhus."

Immediately after the formation of the English Salt Trust the managers of the combination raised the price of salt in England about 200 per cent. and at the same time reduced the wages of their workmen. As this English ring is not protected by an import duty, its greed is restrained in some measure by the threatened importation of salt from other producing countries. If the English Trust can make bargains with the salt makers elsewhere, it can exact a higher profit at home without fear. It has already undertaken to make a kind of bargain with the salt producers of the United States. The President of the Michigan Salt Association will soon be on his way to England, where he proposes to complete negotiations with the English Trust for a combination that shall include all the prominent salt makers of this country. It is stated that the English Trust, or the capitalists connected with it, will provide $10,000,000 to be used in setting up the ring here. Our dispatches from Syracuse show that it is the purpose of the salt manufacturers there to join the "combine." Referring to the projected Trust, the *Tribune* of this city said a few days ago: "The Americans who enter into such a combination are not the friends but the worst enemies of the protective system. If they carry out the plans ascribed to them, they at least *will have no right to complain if a Congress representing American consumers should sweep away every cent of the duty on foreign salt.*" But will the *Tribune* now urge that the duty on salt shall be repealed? Perhaps it will go for advice to Mr. LEVI P. MORTON, who once voted for free salt. But during the recent Presidential campaign Mr. MORTON'S banking firm became the financial agent of the English Salt Trust, and the managers of that "combine" will naturally turn to it now for aid in the work of bringing American salt producers into the ring.

In the Senate last evening the Crosby Excise bill and the Saxton Electoral-Reform bill were reported, the Democratic members of the committees dissenting in each case. Notice was given of a motion to suspend a rule so that the Excise bill could be read out of its order, but a motion to make it a special order for this morning was defeated by an objection from Mr. STADLER, the representative of the brewers. The Ballot-Reform bill was ordered to a third reading, which it is to have on Thursday evening. These are the only distinctively reform measures now before the Legislature, and the most important measures of general application upon which it will be called to act. It will be unfortunate for the Democrats if they persist in regarding them as party measures and sustain the Governor in his purpose of defeating them. There is no doubt that they are supported by the best sentiment of both parties in the State and that they are in the direction of an advancing public opinion.

The trip which Emperor WILLIAM proposes to make to the North Cape provides occupation for him during the coming Autumn, while the journey to England will fill a part of the intervening period. With these plans in store it looks very much as if the coming year was expected by him to be one of peace. The Czar, also, is said to contemplate a visit to the Paris Exhibition, thereby setting a good example to those of his fellow-potentates who, no matter how much they might like to see the show, fear that it would not do to countenance a glorification of the Revolution of a hundred years ago. The Shah of Persia will soon be on his travels, so that a busy season is at hand for the chroniclers of the movements of Emperors.

A PROTECTIONIST QUARREL.

We pointed out the other day some of the complaints that were finding expression among the more ardent protectionists as to the conduct of the present Administration. The most serious of these was based on the failure of the President to call an extra session of Congress and secure the passage of the Senate Tariff bill, which embodied the most carefully-matured plans of the beneficiaries of the tariff. The evidence that this omission may be fatal to the bill is accumulating. In our Washington dispatches yesterday morning there was given a report of the views of Mr. H. C. WARMOTH of Louisiana. He is one of the most prominent and influential Republicans in the South. He is, moreover, a man of large wealth and a very extensive sugar planter. Probably few men are more competent to express the opinions of the class to which he belongs and which is sure to be listened to in Congress.

Mr. WARMOTH predicts that if the Senate bill is allowed to go over to the regular session of Congress it cannot be passed in the shape in which the Senate passed it. The sugar-bounty provision will be stricken out, and he does not think that any concession of the same sort are refused. If it were merely a question of cutting down the revenue, Mr. WARMOTH'S prediction might be verified without risk to the rest of the Senate bill, because it is quite possible that the surplus may be expended, or nearly enough expended, to relieve the Administration from any great embarassment. But this in not the only question. The reduction of sugar duties was put in the bill, and coupled with the sugar bounties, for the express purpose of securing the votes of the Kansas and Nebraska Senators, and these could not have been got without both these provisions. On the one hand, the mass of Western farmers want cheaper sugar. They regard the protective duty on that article as a tax on food and utterly without warrant. They are enabled to take this perfectly intelligent view of the matter the more readily because the cane-sugar raisers are not, strictly speaking, of the real protectionist family, but are Democrats and Southern men at that, who "have no rights that Northern Republicans are bound to respect." On the other hand, there is a nascent sugar industry in the West, where sugar has been made in appreciable quantities and may be made in considerable quantities from sorghum and possibly from beet roots, though the latter is not so promising. For these a bounty would be a direct encouragement, while not enhancing the price of sugar generally.

Now, if the Southern men in Congress are able, as they may be with the small Republican majority, to strike out the reduction of the sugar duties, they will take away all excuse for the sugar bounties and will thus offend the Western sentiment in two directions. That is a blow that may easily prove fatal to the bill, and the finely-laid schemes of the capitalists and monopolists during the late session may tumble to pieces. This is a striking illustration of the real nature of the whole fabric of proposed tariff legislation. It will be seen that it is not founded on any principle of public policy, that it has no basis in the general welfare and is not concerned with it, that it is nothing, in fact, but an unscrupulous money-making scheme such as lobbyists rejoice in. The backers of such a scheme may well be dismayed and angry when the result of so much labor and intrigue is imperiled.

THE CENTENNIAL.

It is not likely that the oldest inhabitant of New-York has ever witnessed so warm and general an interest on the part of the people of the city in any public demonstration as now exists concerning the coming centennial celebration. Certainly no young or middle-aged New-Yorker remembers anything comparable to it. Apart altogether from the object, the meaning, or the result of the celebration, this state of public feeling is a great good in itself. It is not without reason that foreign critics point out to us that our local misgovernment proceeds from lack of public spirit on the part of the respectable and intelligent classes. Not to speak of actual corruption, the very meagre return that we get in public works from the expenditure we make would lead a casual observer to very unjust conclusions about our civilization. A tourist, for example, who had spent a month in New-York without entering a private dwelling, as might easily happen, would be justified in putting a much lower estimate on our standard of culture than in fact it deserves. This can be only because, the Central Park alone excepted, our public institutions do not fairly represent our public, and this in turn proceeds from the lack of the public spirit which should lead every New-Yorker to identify himself with the city, to take a personal pride in whatever it had to boast, and a personal shame in whatever it had to be ashamed of. Any public event that tends to unite all classes in a civic and municipal movement strengthens this spirit, and the spirit can hardly fail to outlast its immediate occasion. The centennial committees represent to a considerable extent the men whom it is desirable to interest in our municipal affairs and who have heretofore held aloof from them, except when their own individual interests were endangered by municipal action. Hereafter such citizens will find it more difficult to hold aloof from movements that affect the general welfare.

The committees began with a few mistakes that were the natural result of their inexperience. These, however, were not of great consequence, and they were promptly corrected by the committees themselves. Since the organization was completed it has addressed itself to its work with a comprehension of its needs and with an energetic and intelligent determination to satisfy them that give promise of the best results. The very best result that has been or that could be attained is the popular interest in the subject of which we have spoken as almost unprecedented. Everybody seems sincerely anxious that the celebration shall do credit to the city. In a community in which nobody has generally seemed to care whether the city made a creditable appearance or not, this feeling is itself the best possible guarantee of success. Even in matters of commerce our merchants have fallen into the way of relying upon the unequaled natural advantages of New-York to retain and increase its trade, and each merchant has been solicitous only to secure for his own house the largest possible share in it. We hardly recall any other united effort for the business of the whole city such as has been made successively by the wholesale and the retail merchants with relation to the facilities offered by the railroads for visitors to the centennial. The merchants of other cities have been in the habit for years of associating for such be given for that success. But it is even more important that the community should really act together than that the centennial celebration should be successful, and if the united action attained in this instance can be repeated and carried on the consequences to the future development of New-York, in all ways and senses, will be a matter for congratulation not only to all New-Yorkers, but to all American citizens.

THE COMMISSIONER'S TERM.

It is not particularly wise for Mayor GRANT to assume that the proposition of Commissioner SMITH of the Department of Public Works for a prompt judicial settlement of the question of the expiration of his term of office is a proposition for an agreement or a bargain with reference to his official duty. It is plainly nothing of the kind. Neither is it reasonable to expect that Mr. SMITH before this question has been judicially settled will retire and fight from the outside for the position, because, prima facie, he has the best of the case, and it would be absurd for him to contend that his term does not expire for two years and at the same time give up the office pending litigation.

Of the soundness of Commissioner SMITH'S contention we have no sort of doubt, however hard it may be for Tammany to forego the advantage of having control of the Department of Public Works during the whole term of the present Mayor. The law on the subject seems to us to be perfectly clear, and all the doubt and confusion has been produced by the practice, kept up for several years, of disregarding the law. But that disregard of the requirements of the city charter has not changed the law, and whenever the question is brought to a test there is hardly a doubt that it will be upheld according to its plain intent. Under the Tweed charter of 1870 a head of department appointed to fill a vacancy or to succeed a hold-over officer held office for a full term from the date of appointment, but all that was changed by the charter of 1873, which distinctly provided that a person appointed to fill a vacancy should hold office "for the unexpired term of his predecessor." The Court of Appeals held in the Mason-McClave case that a person appointed to succeed a hold-over officer was entitled only to the remainder of the term, precisely as if appointed to fill a vacancy. The charter of 1873 also provided for the beginning of all terms of the heads of departments on the 1st of May, and to bring those of several officers, including the Commissioner of Public Works and the Corporation Counsel, into conformity with that plan it declared that the successors of the incumbents then in office should "hold their offices until the 1st day of May in the year in which it is herein provided that their respective terms shall expire."

Keeping these facts in mind, it is easy to see how the terms legally run since 1873. As Commissioner VAN NORT was appointed under the old charter, his term, beginning Dec. 3, 1871, was for four full years, and when Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER was appointed it was for the unexpired term ending Dec. 3, 1875. According to section 25 of the new charter the four years' term of the latter's successor dated from the first day of May in that year, and ended May 1, 1879. But ALLAN CAMPBELL, who was appointed in December, 1875, actually continued in office until Dec. 10, 1880, when HUBERT O. THOMPSON was appointed. It seems to us simply a matter of course, of which there can be no real question, that the term then current had begun May 1, 1879, and must end May 1, 1883, but it was somehow assumed that THOMPSON was to serve a full term. He really went out of office Dec. 30, 1884, but had been holding over on a new term for about twenty months. SQUIRE was appointed to succeed him, and his term properly expired May 1, 1887, and when he was removed and Gen. NEWTON was appointed to the place the latter was entitled to only the unexpired term, though he held over upon the term ending May 1, 1891, until his resignation last Fall. In appointing Mr. SMITH "to succeed Gen. JOHN NEWTON, resigned," but on the day before he went out of office he gave the Commissioner a certificate of appointment, entitling him to hold office "until the expiration of the present term."

It strikes us that Commissioner SMITH has very solid ground for assuming that the present term began May 1, 1887, and ends May 1, 1891, and he has the best of legal advice to that effect. His proposition to make a case and have the question promptly passed upon is an eminently proper one and indicates confidence in his position. The Mayor's refusal to entertain the proposition does not indicate confidence in the Tammany position. That position rests wholly on a provision injected into the Consolidation act of 1882 at the instigation of HUBERT O. THOMPSON, which was intended to prolong the term for which he expected to secure a reappointment. This provision declared that the Corporation Counsel and Commissioner of Public Works to be appointed on the expiration of the terms of the incumbents then in office "in December, 1884, shall hold office until four years from the 1st day of May succeeding such month," but if the terms did not legally expire in December, 1884, this provision was of no effect, and it is unnecessary to raise the question whether the Consolidated act could change the provisions of the existing charter in regard to the terms of office of the heads of departments. It distinctly states in the section declaring the effect and application of the act that it shall not "affect any right accrued or acquired prior to the time when it takes effect, nor create of May will have but three years instead of four to hold office.

"SOMETHING EQUALLY AS GOOD."

Unless the Chicago *Tribune* has been misled by some mischievous person, the perennial FILLEY of St. Louis will soon be transferred from his post of duty in Missouri to the office of Consul of the United States at Hong-Kong. An entertaining account of the Filley campaign in Washington is published in that journal. The work was begun some time ago, but not until last week did the candidate's interests imperatively demand the daily presence of his workers at the White House. The discovery that a supreme effort at the capital was required appears to have been made after the influence of RICHARD C. KERENS had been exerted successfully in behalf of several other residents of the State. Congressman FRANK and Col. JOHN W. GATES were selected to make the attack in Washington, while Congressman NIEDRINGHAUS tarried near the telegraph office at home, ready to report progress to the candidate. Up to the time when the two emissaries arrived in Washington no one had been able to procure for FILLEY anything better than the office of Consul General in Japan, and this the haughty FILLEY spurned. They besieged the White House and the State Department. Says the *Tribune:*

"They talked FILLEY to the President, and they talked FILLEY to the Secretary of State. Mr. BLAINE was told that something better than Japan must be given. He said: 'How will Hong-Kong do?' Then he added: 'I do not offer Hong-Kong. The Administration cannot afford to indulge persons in the luxury of refusal when so many are asking for these places. You may convey an intimation to Mr. FILLEY that perhaps Hong-Kong can be had if asked for.'"

The intimation was conveyed by the faithful NIEDRINGHAUS, but the proud FILLEY would not yield. Thereupon there was in Washington, we are told, "a feeling that he did not realize that the best that could be done had been done for him." Another intimation was conveyed to the candidate "that it was Hong-Kong or nothing," and at last FILLEY accepted. "The Hong-Kong Consulship," the story continues, "it is found upon investigation, is worth more than Liverpool. The salary is $5,000, but the fees are two or three times as much. Gen. MOSBY is said to have made $100,000 out of it."

That FILLEY had set his heart on Liverpool is shown by the following letter:

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 23, 1889.

To the President, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to submit to your favorable consideration, *and in accordance with your suggestion to* Mr. F. G. NIEDRINGHAUS, the following-named citizens of Missouri for appointments abroad: CHARLES E. PEARCE of St. Louis, Minister to Mexico; S. H. BOYD of Springfield, Minister to Venezuela; Hon. CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY of St. Louis, *Consul at Liverpool, or something equally as good;* GEORGE BAIN of St. Louis, Consul at Glasgow, Scotland; Mr. RICHARD BARTHOLDT Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main; Dr. H. M. STARKLOFF, Consul General at Brussels; FREDERICK SCHROEDER of St. Joseph, Consul at Hamburg; J. H. KAESER of St. Louis, Consul at St. Gallo, Switzerland; P. P. DOBOZY of Kansas City, Consul at Rome; JOHN R. MUSICK of Kirksville, Minister Resident and Consul General to Siam; GEORGE H. WALLACE of Fayette, Consul General at Melbourne; SAMUEL HAYS or CHARLES R. POPE, St. Louis, Consul at Montreal; BENJAMIN HORTON, Consul at Pesth, or any other small continental consulate; ALBERT BERGESS, (colored,) Minister to Liberia; C. H. TANDY, (colored,) Consul to Honolulu. Yours respectfully,

W. H. WADE, M. C. Thirteenth District of Missouri.
W. M. KINSEY, M. C. Tenth District of Missouri.
F. E. NIEDRINGHAUS, M. C. Eighth District of Missouri.
NATHAN FRANK, M. C. Ninth District of Missouri.

It will be seen that in the opinion of these Congressmen and their constituents what the Diplomatic and Consular service sorely needs is a plentiful infusion of Missouri blood. FILLEY is the only man in the list who was marked by the title "Hon.," and for him they have spent their nights and days in unremitting argument and appeal. It will also be noticed that this veteran had in mind the emoluments of office rather than the honors thereof. He would not look twice at the office of Minister to Mexico or Venezuela, but his eyes were fixed on something really satisfying—"Liverpool or something equally as good," the goodness of the place being measured, of course, by the money that it would yield to reward him for his memorable campaigns in the slums of St. Louis and the mental wear and tear caused by the composition of the innumerable pamphlets that have fallen from his hands in the waste places of Missouri.

It is now many years since FILLEY began to be a candidate. Repeated failure has not dimmed his eagle eye or robbed him of that resemblance to the first NAPOLEON that has at times been almost his entire stock in trade. And now, when something "equally as good" as the Liverpool Consulate seems within his reach, we may be sure that his mental and physical attitude is still that of the philosopher in practical politics, and that if the long-sought prize shall be withheld he will not be irremediably depressed. He cannot be crushed even by the loss of the fees out of which MOSBY is said to have "made $100,000," and if the profits of Hong-Kong shall be to him only a dazzling and unsatisfying vision he will turn with his old ardor to the regeneration of St. Louis, and will not refuse to bear again the heat and burden of the day in the modest and comparatively obscure office of Supervisor of the Water Rates.

The defeat of the detachment from Suakin who were building a fort at Port Halaib will probably make the garrison at the former point more cautious, while encouraging the followers of OSMAN Pasha to attempt new operations. After the victory gained a few months ago over the Soudanese at Suakin by the British forces sent thither to raise the siege and rescue the garrison of Suakin to content itself with a masterly inactivity hereafter.

HENRY G. PEARSON'S CAREER.

HIS MANLY AND FEARLESS PERFORMANCE OF DUTY.

The *Civil Service Chronicle* of Indianapolis publishes an able and dispassionate review of the assaults made upon Postmaster Pearson by the spoilsmen almost from the time of his first appointment, and after relating how completely he refuted the charges made against him by his enemies at the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, that refutation being followed by his reappointment, proceeds as follows:

"The machine, though temporarily baffled, was nevertheless tireless. It found a willing ally in the new Post Office Department, whose course is a record of petty meanness. This office netted the Government over three millions, yet the most urgent requests for reasonable allowances to pay employes were met with niggardly paring, or with silence, or with a short refusal. In one case it was fully granted with directions to raise the money by dismissing employes and cutting down salaries. Mr. Pearson required the work of the office to be done, and the department succeeded in its apparent plan of making his employes complain of him. His requirement that a man should do his duty crowded out of the service those who could not do the work and those who wanted sinecures. These banded together at the instigation of the local party machine and made up another attacking column, and these, too, were encouraged by the department at Washington. They failed in their object. Mr. Pearson could not be harried into resigning, and the party machine was compelled to pass off the stage and leave him in office. Its spirit never died. The weapons against Mr. Pearson instantly passed into other hands.

"The public does not know what the motive power was that at last succeeded in displacing him. It does know that the good of the service had nothing to do with it. He had been in the Post Office business from boyhood. He was by nature fitted for it. He had great energy and executive ability. He was in every respect a trained officer. He was a manly and fearless man and he performed the duties of his office in a manly and fearless manner. No new man can for a long time do anything but look on while his subordinates perform their duties and teach him his. Such a change is not for the good of the service. The new man, an ex-Cadi, emphasizes this view. He certainly has a right to be in office, for he has held office for years; but he is ignorant of the Post Office business, and his office holding has not been because he was a skilled and efficient officer, but because he had done party work for which he must be provided a place.

"There is probably no other single act by which President Harrison could have damaged himself and his party so much throughout the country. The thousands of men who voted for him and who regret this act are silent men, but they are men with long memories. It is one of the things that will bear heavily in the scale when the account is taken at the end of this Administration. The time has gone by when such a course is to be considered even as a party measure. In making his office stand out for years as a great business institution, in the midst of the general riot of the spoils system, Mr. Pearson has rendered a distinguished service to the country. His present reward has not been generous. On the other hand the 'workers' have won a victory, but it is like the victory of the elephants of Pyrrhus."

DAISIES AND DAFFODILS.

THERE WERE TWELVE GROOMSMEN AND TWELVE BRIDESMAIDS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The season of Easter nuptials was opened this afternoon at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity by the wedding of Alfred T. Baker and Miss Mary A. Pemberton. The decorations of the church consisted of great masses of azaleas in front of palms, with occasional bits of soft acacia bloom, making a combination of white and yellow. The galleries were crowded and there was few vacant seats in the body of the church. The bride, who entered leaning on the arm of her father, Clifford Pemberton, wore a gown of rich white silk, lace trimmed, and carried daisies.

Besides the twelve groomsmen who marched in front there were twelve bridesmaids. They were all dressed alike in gowns of white Swiss, with bows of yellow ribbon on the shoulders and big yellow sashes around the waist, tied in enormous bows in the back. They all wore shirred gauze hats of the same shade, trimmed with yellow ribbon, and carried bunches of daffodils and daisies. They were Miss Mabel Smith, Miss Louise Cole of Baltimore, Miss Margaret Shippen, Miss Anna Smith, Miss Anna K. Wilcox, Miss M. Stockton Brown, Miss Helen Green, Miss Julia Stevens Conover, Miss Harriet G. Tyson, Miss Helen Pemberton, and Miss Sallie Pemberton.

The groomsmen included Robert Green, a son of Gov. Green of New-Jersey; Robert Parker, a son of Cortlandt Parker; William Duane of New-York, James Higginson of Morristown, N. J.; Samuel Shober, Jr., Clifford Pemberton, Jr., Pemberton Hollingsworth, and Newbold Etting. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. McVickar, the bridal party breakfasted at the home of the bride's parents, 2,022 Delancey-place.

EFFECT OF HIGH LICENSE.

THE LOW RESORTS OF PITTSBURG SWEPT OUT OF EXISTENCE.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—Judge White of the License Court late last night handed down the list of applications granted and refused. In Pittsburg only 93 retailers are licensed, as against 214 last year and over 1,500 under the old law. In Allegheny but 39 licenses are granted, as against 78 last year and over 500 under low license. In Pittsburg eleven wards are left entirely without a licensed house, though most of them are thickly populated, and all had a number of applicants. In the county and city but 188 are granted altogether, as against over 500 last year and over 3,000 under low license.

Only 64 wholesalers of all kinds were granted license in the entire county. Several members of Councils were granted license on condition that they resign their seats forthwith. Among saloon keepers and their friends to-night there is the most intense excitement over the result. All day and evening crowds besieged the Court House waiting for the announcement of the list.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 22—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, slightly cooler, followed on Wednesday by rising temperature, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, slightly cooler Tuesday morning, followed during the day by rising temperature, variable winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, fair, cooler Tuesday morning, followed during the day by rising temperature, much warmer on Wednesday, variable winds, shifting to southerly.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair, followed by light rains, warmer, southerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	38°	46°	3:30 P. M.	54°	58°
6 A. M.	38°	43°	6 P. M.	50°	53°
9 A. M.	43°	49°	9 P. M.	46°	48°
12 M.	49°	51°	12 P. M.	47°	46°

Average temperature yesterday.....48¾°
Average temperature for same date last year...45½°

OUTLAW MORRISON CAPTURED.

MONTREAL, April 22.—The Lake Megantic outlaw, Donald Morrison, was captured yesterday at his father's house, in Maraden, fifty miles from Sherbrooke, by Constable McMahon of this city, who was accompanied by an Indian scout named Lefevre. Morrison had defied the the Government for a year, or since his murder of United States Marshall Warren at Lake Megantic. The Government finally appealed to the Mayor of Montreal for assistance, and a dozen policemen were sent by the Mayor on the search for Morrison. Most of them were recalled a few days ago.

Constable McMahon was one of those who remained on the watch for Morrison. The Constable and scout tracked Morrison to his father's house. Morrison was ordered to come out and surrender. He came out and fired three shots at McMahon. All of them were misses. McMahon fired one shot in return. It hit Morrison in the right hip and brought him to the ground. The outlaw was taken to Sherbrook jail.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

From the Indianapolis Civil Service Chronicle.

The new Marshal of Indiana, W. L. Dun-

A DULL BANK HOLIDAY.

MR. SCANLAN'S BRITISH TOUR OPENS MOST SATISFACTORILY.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, April 22.—Bank holiday has been dull and showery, and half a million pleasure seekers who went in all directions this morning had a poor time of it.

The only activity in town has been in theatrical circles. The new Garrick Theatre was opened to view to-day, and it is the handsomest theatre in London. It is a beautiful combination of white and gold and dark red satin. It has all the modern theatre improvements.

Arthur Roberts, the inimitable, came out in a new burlesque at the Avenue to-night, called "Launcelot, the Lovely," founded on "The Idyls of the King." Launcelot is a mediæval "masher."

I hear from Liverpool that W. J. Scanlan and his American company had a most satisfactory opening, the house being packed. Scanlan's songs were double encored, and he was called before the curtain after each act. His reception was unusual for an American, and promises well for his tour.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. EMMET.

Mr. Emmet returned to the New-York stage last night at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, where he was received with demonstrative delight by an audience that overcrowded the theatre. Mr. Emmet long ago baffled criticism. The personal charm that he exerts may not be analyzed; the reason of his popularity is not found in his voice, in his dialect, his costume, his humor, or his pathos; but his popularity is beyond question. He seems to be as nimble as ever, and as well satisfied with himself.

His new play is called "Uncle Joe; or, Frits in a Madhouse." The sub-title seems to indicate that some doubt was felt in advance about the reception of the piece by the audience. But the implied apology was not needed, for Frits has carried even worse plays than this through prosperous runs. He is the same old Frits, and his relation to the fictitious persons surrounding him is as bewildering as ever. One gathers from the text that he is nephew, son, and cousin to various other characters—Australians—but why does he speak broken English—at intervals—and dress like a German peasant? In order to secure artistic harmony an Irish girl, with an easily-recognized brogue, is introduced, whose father is a downright cockney, while her mother is of German descent. Frits assumes a number of disguises, assumes the guitar, dances a great deal, and foils with frank infantile.

The play involves a tale of domestic infelicity and is not altogether incoherent. Mr. Edmund D. Lyons, a British comedian of good ability, acts the part of a vulgar, but good-hearted common spinner, who is at war with his wife and is ill-treated by his saddish son. This is a well-considered and effective impersonation. Miss Louise Balfe is the Irish maiden hitherto mentioned. She acts her part with suitable skill, and last night she cracked a walnut with her teeth so vigorously that she broke one of the strings of a guitar hanging on a wall six feet away. Mr. Emmet's new and costly St. Bernard dog, Plinlimmon, a splendid animal, is introduced in a pathetic rôle. As an actor his style is heavy and lacking in variety. But he is a good dog. He was greeted with cheers. Every word that Emmet spoke seemed to gratify the audience, and his songs were heard with rapture. But he would not listen to requests for repetitions, and he informed the gallery boys in the course of the performance that there were so many songs in the play that he will midnight if the audience insisted upon encores.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

A large and delighted audience attended the Gounod Choral Society concert, a testimonial to Mr. William Edward Mulligan, at Chickering Hall last evening. The programme consisted largely of music of a religious character, and in its performance several well-known soloists lent their voices. Mme. Marie Salvotti sang Gounod's "Ave Maria," accompanied by the organ, piano, and violin, and the aria from "Gallia," in company with the choral society. Miss Charlotte Walker sang the "Alleluia" of W. R. Shelly. Miss Josephine Le Clair sang "A Summer Night," by A. G. Thomas, and Mr. Emile Celestat sang "Fond Heart, Farewell," by Hope Temple. The concert opened with two choral numbers—the "By Babylon's Wave," of Gounod, and an anthem by the director, Mr. Mulligan. Two lively instrumental pieces by Gillet were also given, and the entertainment concluded with the oratorio "Noël," by Saint-Saëns. In this the society were assisted by all the soloists mentioned except Mme. Salvotti, and by Miss Marie E. Nolan and Mr. E. Arencibia. All of the numbers were thoroughly enjoyed, and the audience showed their appreciation by unstinted applause.

The popularity of Thatcher, Primrose and West's Minstrels was attested at the Grand Opera House last night by an overflowing audience. The proprietors of this show strive hard to get away from the traditional lines of negro minstrelsy, and partially succeed in attaining their purpose. Their Shakespearean first part is a decided innovation, while the drills and dances show much study and considerable invention. They have also taken a step forward in the matter of music, both as to quantity and quality. The good things last night were the neat dancing and easy singing of George Primrose, especially in his song, "The English Swell;" the eccentricities of George Thatcher, the ludicrous horseplay of Ferguson and Mack, a beautiful drill called "The Grand Review," and a graceful dance by eight men, including Primrose and West. The management of the Grand Opera House could conduce to the enjoyment of its patrons if it would instruct its ushers to be less noisy in seating late comers.

The show given at Tony Pastor's Theatre last night

ADVOCATES OF REFORMS

HENRY G. PEARSON'S CAREER COMMENDED.

THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB PASSES RESOLUTIONS AND TALKS OF PURITY OF THE BALLOT.

The Commonwealth Club enjoyed its periodical dinner in the Metropolitan Hotel last night, and discussed the necessities for ballot reform. It was expected at first that the subject would be confined to the two bills before the Legislature of the State representing the advocates of the Australian system, as presented by Mr Saxton, and the Hill apologetic system, as presented by Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Vincent. Among the gentleman present were Carl Schurz, Edward Atkinson, Matthew Hale of Albany, Jacob Miller, Horace E. Deming, Dorman B. Eaton, Edward Potts, Lucien Oudin, William J. Coombs, George V. M. Baldwin, Everett P. Wheeler, E. R. Bowker, O. B. Potter, and R. W. G. Welling.

Mr. Coombs, as President, called his fellow-members' attention to the death of Mr. Henry G. Pearson and suggested that appropriate action should be taken. Thereupon ex-Gov. Chamberlain arose and said in part:

"I rise to interrupt for a moment the ordinary course of our exercises at this point. I do this because the matter I have in mind is so germane to the purposes of this club, so appropriate as I think, to our aims here, and so grateful to our feelings, that I desire to put it in the forefront of our proceedings to-night. I refer to the death of Mr. Pearson, and after a word only of remark I propose to offer a minute, which I shall hope the club will enter on the records. The death of Mr. Pearson, its circumstances, the character and career of the man, his identification by membership with this club, his greater and more important identification by his work of the last ten years with all our aims and hopes here, his person, all that he was and represented must move every heart here as we recall him now.

"I have long been of the mind that the broadest matter of reform in our country to-day is the civil service. To this cause Mr. Pearson bore a two-fold relation. He was its most conspicuous practical example and exemplar; he was its advocate by deeds, not words; and he was, shall I not say, its martyr. I say nothing of his supersedure in office; nothing of the great sack of the civil service we now see; nothing partisan or invidious. I only ask that this club will honor itself by remembering Mr. Pearson; and when hereafter we are asked what this civil service reform means, what it is good for, why we stand for it, we can point, as Mr. Webster pointed to Massachusetts, to Henry Pearson and his work and say: 'There it is! Behold it, and judge for yourselves.' I offer the following as an expression of the feeling of this club:

"One of the most honored members and constant attendants of the Commonwealth Club has fallen; Henry G. Pearson, Postmaster of New-York City, died on the 20th inst. at the age of forty-seven. His career in the postal service of this city was a perfect illustration of the wisdom, the democratic fairness, the business-like character, and the public advantage of true civil service reform. With consummate ability, with an unflinching fidelity, alike amid encouragement and friends or under frowns and against foes, he followed his ideals of duty. With a valor which no armed voteer ever surpassed, a grim, unyielding devotion under the pangs of hopeless disease and at the close approach of death, he held his post and kept his faith. The club honors his life, deplores his death, and cherishes, with tender and proud love and gratitude, his memory. The cause he so nobly personified, the type of character he lived and illustrated, will remain the resolve and pride of the Commonwealth Club and all its members.'"

The motion was seconded by Mr. Carl Schurz, who said he had known Mr. Pearson and that he esteemed no man higher. "I have never met a braver man," he added. Mr. Carl Schurz begged the privilege of joining Mr. Schurz in seconding the motion. The members of the club adopted Mr. Chamberlain's words by rising.

After a brief preface by Mr. Coombs, who announced the subject for discussion, Mr. Sheehan introduced Mr. Edward M. Shepard, who, instead of finding fault with Gov. Hill for his defiance with the public demand for a reformation of the ballot laws, chose rather to praise him for taking time for a further consideration of it by the veto of the Saxton bill. "I don't know," he began, "that this is Gov. Hill's bill which was introduced by Mr. Sheehan. It should be treated as a Democratic bill. The Governor's name is associated with it because it is fancied to be in opposition to the Saxton bill. I do not agree with the criticisms of Gov. Hill's veto of this bill. I can conceive that he considered that mass of legal technicalities to be complex in the extreme, and that he should proceed with infinite caution." Mr. Shepard believed that it was a great advantage to the people of the State that they had had at least a year to consider the change in the method of election which was proposed. He regarded the Vincent-Sheehan bill as containing many measures which were excellent, but was opposed to the provision which took away the safeguards of official voting. Then Mr. Shepard gave an exhaustive résumé of the history of the recent changes in English voting, and read extracts from the speeches of the leaders for and against that movement when it was first begun in 1872. Mr. Shepard paid a tribute to Mayor Grant for his determined fight against corporations, and declared that he was certain many of the club's members who fought against him at the polls last election because of his following had discovered occasion recently to praise him for his resolution in combating monopolies.

William Bourke Cockran, who was expected to speak in the championship of Gov. Hill, said that Mr. Shepard had left no issue between them. "If there must be a change in the present system of voting," he said, "then the Saxton bill is the only logical outcome of the change." But Mr. Cockran denied there was any necessity for change. He called attention to the fact, as he believed, that the evidences of bribery at any election were exceedingly limited. "No one," he went on, "will pretend that the Republican Party would invest its money in Michigan, Vermont, Minnesota, Kansas, or Iowa, yet the percentage of gain in those States was even greater than in New-York, where it is said great corruption prevailed. It is proper that we should regard with reverence the system of election which has done its work so well as ours has. I should not care to change it for something which has not been thoroughly considered and tried within our surroundings." Then he told of the feudal representation and assemblies of England into the representations by Knights of Shires and representations of boroughs until the Reform bill was passed and finally the American ballot was adopted, yet up to the passage of the Corrupt Practices act, he declared, English elections had been founded on bribery. He said that the history of Tammany Hall proved that bribery had little part in the elections here, for the most success had been encountered by it when it had no money to spend upon elections, when it relied upon the people's support of candidates who were beyond reproach. "The only source of power in the machine," said the speaker, "is the popular will. A change in the present system of voting will, I am sure, restrict popular suffrage, for ballots cannot be deposited with sufficient rapidity under the Saxton bill to make it feasible of practice."

Mr. E. P. Wheeler differed in regard to the necessity of devising and passing some law by which the wholesale bribery of the last election could be so restricted to the past that it could never be repeated. He was certain there was bribery last November, for he had had occasion to investigate it as counsel for a New-York newspaper in a libel suit brought by the notorious Col. David B. Hill.

Mr. Schurz, too, declared his conviction of recent bribery and the demand from all honest voters for its effectual stoppage by legislation. "I was called upon to defend this country many times while I was on the other side," he went on, "from the charges made of the immorality of its elections. I did defend it, and I found the task an easy one. But had I waited until after the last election my task would indeed have been difficult. The increase of money used in elections will increase with the immunity given to the person who uses it. We boast here as much claim of virtue in public life I do not believe we should stick our heads in the sand like ostriches in order to hide it from ourselves."

HAD ENOUGH OF SAMOA.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 22.—Mr. Ferdinand Mullan has received a letter from his brother, Commander Dennis W. Mullan of the Nipsic, under date of Apia, Samoa, March 25. In the letter Commander Mullan says:

"The Nipsic is again afloat, but without rudder or propeller, and is in a bad way now. I stood at my post throughout that dark evening, stormy night, and saw death at my door two or three times. Oh! what an anxious time it was. All is gloom now here and sadness. I am bruised in body, and my cabin is all torn to pieces. It was open to the with water. It was dark—as dark as dark could well be—and seas as high as Annapolis State House, 215 feet, but the Nipsic rides at anchor in Apia Harbor, but not by far the old Nipsic. I had no smokestack when I beached the ship. We are all alone at anchor, and have the whole harbor. God be praised for a safe deliverance from the jaws of death. Nothing like this has occurred since the loss of the Spanish Armada in the English Channel. No talk of war here, but of the late hurricane and its disasters."

ST. JOHN'S TO BE CONSECRATED.

PATERSON, N. J., April 22.—St. John's, the first Catholic church in this city, is free from debt

POOLROOMS WIDE OPEN.

BOOKMAKERS NEED NOT GO TO THE TRACKS TO LAY ODDS.

As a result of Judge Gildersleeve's decision to the effect that money bet with the proprietors of poolrooms in the city, who, in order to evade the law pretend to be commissioners who are to execute bets on a race track, all the city poolrooms which have been closed for a few weeks were reopened yesterday. Those on Park-row, Barclay, Vesey, Church, Fourteenth, and Twenty-seventh streets and the Bowery did a lively business on both the Clifton and Memphis races. No commissioner that any one could see went to either Clifton or Memphis to execute the commissions placed with the clerks in the several rooms, nor can the telegraph companies show any telegrams from the rooms ordering the placing of any bets that came from the poolrooms as the result of the "commissions" placed with the keepers of the poolrooms. Probably no one would be idiotic enough to suppose that such a course would be pursued.

Business was carried on in the old style. Odds were posted in the twenty minutes' interval between the races at the two tracks, and the books were closed to all bettors when the telegraphic instrument announced that the horses were "at the post," and they were not closed until that signal came. Winning tickets were cashed as soon as the telegraph told the result of the races.

In nearly all the rooms a "commission" of anywhere from 5 cents to 25 cents was charged customers, who received in some of the places a ticket which in printed form commissioned the proprietor of the room an agent to bet a specified sum of money at "not less than" specified odds on a certain named horse. No attempt was made to fill out the blank spaces showing in what race or over what track the horse was to run. That would have been a superfluity, for every one who knew anything knew that he was making a bet then and there which was registered in the room and would never be known of elsewhere, unless the ticket given the customer was a losing one and he took it out of the poolroom with him.

As a result of the opening of the poolrooms the number of bookmakers at the Clifton track yesterday dropped from the usual forty-five to twenty-three, the balance preferring to remain in town and do business here without paying the $75 exacted for making their books on the race track. The attendance was naturally affected by the opening of the city rooms and the stupendous farce of taking money on commission will be continued in the rooms until some decision which shall reverse that of Judge Gildersleeve is made.

WHERE IS THE CORONET?

SHE IS A WEEK OVERDUE AND NO VESSEL HAS SIGHTED HER.

Yachtsmen are asking where is the schooner yacht Coronet, which left Madeira on March 28 for New-York. On March 22, 1888, the yacht left Pier 5 East River for San Diego, Cal., where her owner, Mr. R. T. Bush of Brooklyn, was rusticating. She was in command of Capt. Christopher T. Crosby, who commanded her in her successful race across the ocean against the Dauntless two years ago.

On her arrival at San Diego Mr. Bush, with his son, Irving Bush, and Van Buren Denslow, started across the Pacific to China, arriving there with no mishap. From there the party sailed to Calcutta and through the Suez Canal to Malaga. The yacht was last sighted at Madeira and has been expected here for over a week, but as yet no news has been received from her.

The Coronet must have been in the gale that resulted in the sea which rolled high enough and with sufficient force to smash the figure-head of the pilot steamer City of Paris, so far as can be ascertained no incoming vessel has brought any news of her.

It will be remembered that when Capt. Crosby was about to sail from New-York the crew that he had secured refused to sail with him. It was soon after the blizzard and they did not care much about going to sea in a yacht of the Coronet's dimensions. Capt. Crosby, however, had no difficulty in shipping a crew, and started away with what he considered a good number of able seamen.

The Coronet was built in 1855 at Poillon's yard. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 138 feet; load water line, 123 feet; beam, 27 feet; draught, 12 feet 6 inches.

WANTS TO PAY HIS WAY.

MR. CLEVELAND DESIRES TO BE AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE MANHATTAN.

Ex-President Cleveland has written a characteristic letter to the Manhattan Club in reply to its action in electing him a life member, and expressing his own desire to become one of its regular members. In the letter he wrote: "The kindly feeling manifested is especially gratifying, and yet I am determined to ask of them who have been so kind to give further proof of their consideration by permitting me to become an every-day paying, ordinary member of the club. In other words, I should be glad to surrender my ex-Presidential life membership for the ordinary contributing membership. I understand, of course, that I must run, the chance of an election, but if opportunity is afforded, my intentions formed when I took up my residence here will be carried out."

The Governors of the club will comply with Mr. Cleveland's request.

The question of the forged ballots was considered at a meeting last night, although the statement would not be made that the offending member had been expelled.

TO JOIN THE PARADE.

THE NEW-ORLEANS WASHINGTON ARTILLERY COMING TO NEW-YORK.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 22.—The Washington Artillery to-night decided to go to New-York and form a part of the great centennial parade. Friends of the battalion agreed to send it to New-York, defraying all its expenses. They have a natural feeling that this command should represent this State and city at the Washington inaugural celebration at New-York on account of its name as well as for many other reasons.

The battalion has been through two wars, and has maintained a high reputation for many years. It is composed of the best class of citizens, and they will make fitting representatives of the patriotic militia of the South. The command will take the flag carried by it in the Mexican war. It will leave on Friday afternoon by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and it is expected that at least one hundred members and the band will go along. Col. J. B. Richardson will command the troops, and will be accompanied by a majority of his staff. The trip to New-York and back will take about ten days.

BIBLE SOCIETY COMMITTEES.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the American and Foreign Bible Society was held yesterday afternoon in the North Baptist Church, 234 West Eleventh-street. The Rev. W. H. Parmly, D. D., of Jersey City, called the meeting to order. The Rev. J. W. Sarles of Newark, N. J., made a brief address, in which he arraigned the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia for publishing the Canterbury Revision of the Holy Scriptures without authority of the Baptist church. He also called it a compromise edition.

The chair then appointed the following committees to serve for the ensuing year.

Nominating Committee.—The Rev. William Spelman, the Rev. G. F. Love of New-York, and Robert Johnson of Newark, N. J.

Auditing Committee.—Horace Waters and the Rev. James Huggins of New-York.

Obituary Committee.—The Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., and the Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., of New-York.

Committee to Represent the Society in the Baptist Publication Society at Philadelphia.—The Rev. J. W. Sarles, the Rev. Joel Swartz, the Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., of New-York, and the Rev. W. H. Parmly, D. D., of Jersey City, President.

The report of the Treasurer, Samuel P. White, showed that the expenses of the society for the year were $4,246 48.

THIRD TRIAL OF JOCKEY STONE.

In the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday, the entire day was occupied in securing a jury in the case of the little colored jockey, James Stone, who was placed on trial for the third time, charged with the crime of shooting and killing Henry Moore at Steinzig's Hotel, Coney Island, on June 21, 1888. His first trial took place on the 10th of December, 1888, and the second trial on the 11th of February last, the jury each time standing six for conviction and six for acquittal. Lawyer Patterson was prompt in dispecing of all Germans who appeared, for the murdered man was of that nationality, and he was afraid that this fact would create a prejudice against his client.

DRILLING AND DANCING.

The Twenty-second Regiment gave a dress parade and hop at its armory in Fourteenth-street last evening in order to raise funds to enable it to entertain the First

ALL THE OFFICERS RETIRE.

SOMETHING LIKE A ROW IN A CLUB OF GERMAN MUSICIANS.

The Aschenbroedel Verein, a club composed entirely of German musicians, is at 70 East Fourth-street. For some time there has been trouble among its members, many of whom were opposed to the old board of officers. The old officers, some of whom have been in the board for many years, took umbrage, and in a body declined to stand for re-election. There were over thirty members of the various committees, and the other side found considerable trouble in filling their places. Only yesterday did the Nominating Committee succeed in filling its list with the candidates who are to be balloted for next Friday night.

Mr. Leopold Fuenkenstein, First Vice President of the organization, yesterday said in regard to the trouble:

"Though Germans, we are also Americans and have American ideas. Within the last four or five years over five hundred new members have been added to the club. They are mostly greenhorns, strikers, and dynamiters, and cannot appreciate the work of men who have not only spent their time but their money as well to make the club a success. They have been continually growling and kicking, claiming that we were not conducting the club properly, and that if it was under other management not only the bar but other departments of the club would pay better.

"Last September we gave a concert at Washington Park, which netted $1,500 for the relief fund of the society. This did not suit them, and they said that if they could have had the management of it they could have cleared more, so we made up our minds to give them a chance. It is now three weeks since the Nominating Committee set to work to select candidates—and to be selected means to be elected—and they have just completed their labors."

The retiring officers are George Wiegand, President; Leopold Fuenkenstein, First Vice President; William Koehler, Second Vice President; A. Kirsher, Recording Secretary; Michael Schlig, Assistant Recording Secretary; H. Knoop, Financial Secretary; Jacob Mallach, Sr., Treasurer; H. Boewig, Librarian; N. Neihoff, Assistant Librarian; C. Rose, Music Librarian. Besides these there are some thirty committee places which have to be filled from outside of the Board of Officers. It is understood that the list posted last night contains only two names of persons who have previously held office in the club.

PREPARING TO MOVE.

EHRICH BROTHERS WILL TAKE NO OLD STOCK TO THE NEW STORE.

On Sixth-avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, Ehrich Brothers, the well-known dry goods men, are erecting a handsome establishment into which they will move their Eighth-avenue business as soon as the building is fit for occupancy. In the present establishment, Eighth-avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, there is now one of the finest stocks of dry goods in the country. An idea of the completeness of this stock is given by the fact that its valuation reaches a round million dollars. It has been selected with the utmost care, and in it can be found, besides staple goods, everything desirable for Spring and Summer wear.

And now Ehrich Brothers announce that they are determined not to carry away a single dollar's worth of these goods from their Eighth-avenue stores. Everything will positively be cleaned out, even if the services of an auctioneer have to be called in. Sacrifices, it is said, is hardly possible, however, that this will be found necessary, for a better plan has been devised. This is the heyday of the dry goods trade, and Ehrich Brothers, taking advantage of this fact, have marked down prices all around about 25 per cent. Many articles double or even quadruple their usually big trade. They announce no special bargains. Everything is as cheap as everything else. In this way the firm expects that by the time their new building is finished they will be without stock and ready to start anew.

Ehrich Brothers run a free stage line from Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street to their door, and deliver free, within a distance of 100 miles of New-York, purchases of $5 or over.

PAINTERS IN PASTEL.

The red smudge which leaves the letters P. P. in white on the glass of sixty or seventy drawings in pastel makes its appearance this year in a new quarter, 278 Fifth-avenue. We begin to look for its appearance in Spring as one watches for the flowers on a particular tree. And, indeed, there is nothing in the way of the fine arts more befitting Springtime than the cool, bright tints of the crumbling chalks we call pastels which reflect the light tones of the first leaves and flowers and the clear, bright sunshine that falls through air which is not yet dimmed by the dust from roads and fields, from the thousand and one sources in vegetable and insect life. Even the garments of the townspeople partake of the fine, crisp tints, which pastels are particularly well adapted to reproduce. The band of youthful artists who exhibit pastels each year show taste in the choice of the season for exposing their creations.

About seventy pastels occupy the small gallery, and the artists who exhibit are twenty-one in number. Mr. J. E. Twachtman is the largest contributor, his pieces being twenty-two in all. Mr. W. M. Chase follows with nine, and Messrs. Blum, Bolton Jones, Francis Jones, and Irving R. Wiles have four pastels each. Two landscapes by J. Alden Weir are "In the Clearing" and "Awakening of Spring." A sketch of a nude boy seated on the grass, by Henry O. Walker, has very successful flesh tints. The "Boys Bathing," drawn by Birge Harrison, is a happy thing; very peculiar are the pinkish tints in the spots of sunlight on the grass, the same painter's "Midwinter" and the greenish tints in the shadows. Two very excellent pieces by Francis Day consists of a landscape with hay field and a sunny distance with a few buildings and a group of roses. From R. H. Butler comes a surf study called "Breakers at Sundown," which recalls the impressionist extremes of Pissarro and Monet. "Impression of a Summer Afternoon" by Carroll Beckwith is the head and shoulders of a comely damsel seen against a very brilliant but well-drawn landscape. Sketchier, but less gairish in color, is his "Girl Sitting in Hammock." One of the finest landscapes is a typical view from Holland by George Hitchcock, in which the green pastures and the high, wide sky with its cloud masses gives the exact note on an exceptionally dry day. The beds of tulips, which appear to be studies for his large oil painting now on its way to Paris, are less successful, as their heavy positive color-masses give the picture an artificial look. Paris is the city without being made interesting through careful drawing. "Poppies," by L. C. Hills, is a charming view of a girl gathering wild poppies in long grass. "The Tryst" is a Japanese sketch in pastels by John La Farge. A boat is seen approaching a Japanese beauty, whose costume seen from behind is certainly interesting, whatever her personal appearance may be. The fine color of the poppy has also tempted Theodore Robinson to depict a maiden gathering *coquelicots*. Her lips, her close-fitting jacket, and her dress are red. "Dots on the Piano," by Irving R. Wiles, a pastel which has already found a buyer, is remarkable for the excellent rendering of the red worsted shawl of a young woman who turns her back. A great many young women portrayed in this exhibition have the fashion of presenting a view from behind.

The reason for this is more readily understood in the case of nude figures, of which there are several, for the nude is still considered by many excellent persons in New-York who love the fine arts a detestable thing on representation. Mr. William M. Chase has the courage to set himself against this limitation of the legitimate subjects for art, but both of his nudes are studies of backs. The young woman lying on a couch with her comely head on a yellowish cushion is the only one up in a court-train pose. The foreshortening is excellent and the figure is very successful, being firm and well-rounded, without evasion of flesh colors. The nude half length is another admirable piece of work, but for those who loathe the nude Mr. Chase provides certain sunny bits of garden, like that called "A Bit of Sunlight, Brooklyn Navy Yard," which would alone entitle him to great praise. Among the twenty-two pastels by Twachtman are many exquisite landscapes which will be delicate viands to those whose palates in the fine arts are fastidious.

MISHAP ON THE ELEVATED.

While Engine No. 179 on the Sixth-avenue elevated railroad was coming south yesterday afternoon at 2:40 o'clock a sudden jar while stopping at Fourteenth-street caused the engine to break down. On examination it was found that the key seats on the piston head had snapped and that the connecting rod was broken. A delay of from thirty to thirty-five minutes was caused, the trains blocking nearly to Forty-second-street. Nobody was reported injured in the accident, although the five cars of the train were crowded with people. The train was emptied of its passengers, and after temporary repairs were made to the engine it ran down to Rector-street, where it was switched off the track.

COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB ELECTION.

The Columbia Yacht Club elected the

OBITUARY.

SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA.

The body of Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, ex-President of Mexico, who died at the Lenox in this city on Sunday afternoon, will be placed in a receiving vault here until the arrival of the dead man's brother, who is now on his way to New-York from Mexico. The remains will then be taken to the city of Mexico, where an elaborate funeral will be held.

The ex-President had been ill for ten days with bronchitis and pleurisy. He was a bachelor. He had lived in New-York since 1876, having come here on account of political troubles in his own country. He was born in Jalapa April 25, 1825, and was educated for the church at the Seminary of Puebla and the College of San Ildefons, in the city of Mexico. He took a dislike to the priesthood, however, and turned his attention to the study of jurisprudence. In 1855 he was made a Judge of the Supreme Court of Mexico, and in 1857 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was identified with the Liberal Administration of Juarez at Vera Cruz, and was a member of the Mexican Congress in 1861-2, and opposed the treaty that had been made for arranging the English debt. He was appointed subsequently by Juarez to arrange a treaty of commerce and extradition with the United States, which was highly beneficial to his country. He afterward held the positions of Minister of Justice and Minister of Foreign Affairs under Juarez.

After the death of Juarez, in 1872, Lerdo succeeded to the Presidency of Mexico. He issued a decree of amnesty, and all the rebellious chiefs, including Gen. Diaz, made their submission. He was re-elected the following November and retained all the Juarez Cabinet. In 1875 Lerdo was a candidate for re-election and this caused revolutionary movements in Mexico, the outcome of which was that Diaz defeated the Government troops and Lerdo and his Cabinet fled. They were captured by Pesquinte Hunto, a bandit, and were held for $30,000 ransom. After this episode Lerdo came to New-York, where he remained until his death.

THE REV. ASA MAHAN, D. D.

News has been received by private letter of the death at Eastbourne, England, April 4, of the Rev. Asa Mahan, D. D. Dr. Mahan was born in Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1800, was graduated at Hamilton College in 1824, and at Andover Theological Seminary three years later. After two short pastorates he was elected in 1835 to the Presidency of Oberlin College, coupled with the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy and that of assistant professor in theology. This was in Oberlin's day of small things. He retained his position at the head of that institution for fifteen years, sharing in all the obloquy which then attached to the college as a hotbed of anti-slavery ideas, even to the great extreme of encouraging the education of whites and blacks together. Its theological teachings were also generally distrusted, and held to be visionary. Dr. Mahan stood in the forefront of the prolonged contest, and maintained Oberlin's peculiar position with great vigor and ability and a steadily-increasing success.

In 1850 he resigned at Oberlin and took the Presidency of Cleveland University, but held the position only five years. For the next five years he held pastorates in Michigan, and in 1860 took the Presidency of Adrian College, a Methodist Protestant institution, then in its infancy. This position he retained until 1871. Shortly after he went to England, where he had since resided, editing various religious magazines and publishing several books. He was a voluminous writer on religious and metaphysical matters, of the perfectionist school of thought, and a score of works have been issued from his pen.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Stanton Blake, one of the best-known citizens of Boston, died in that city yesterday. He was born there in 1837, and was a son of the late George Baty Blake, who was for many years at the head of the firm of Blake Brothers & Co., bankers, with offices in this city and Boston. Mr. Blake was graduated at Harvard, went abroad, and entered the office of George Peabody in London. He subsequently entered the firm of Blake Brothers in Boston, and later took charge of the firm's house in this city. He retired from active business in 1870, but retained an interest in the firm of Adolph Boissevain & Co., bankers, in Amsterdam, and Blake, Boissevain & Co. in London. Mr. Blake was well known for his philanthropic work, being identified with a great many charitable institutions. He was one of the Trustees of the Institute of Technology, also of the Massachusetts Hospital, a Director of the Webster National Bank and American Bell Telephone Company of Boston.

Gen. Hannibal Belcher died at his residence in Farmington, Me., yesterday afternoon. He was nearly ninety-one years old. He was the oldest member of the Franklin bar, having been admitted in 1822. In 1841 he was elected a member of Gov. Kent's staff, and in 1855 the Legislature elected him Major General of the Eighth Division of Maine Militia. He was Assessor of Internal Revenue from 1862 to 1869, and was a member of Gov. Lot M. Morrill's Council in 1860.

Capt. Alfred Conklin, who died at Peekskill on Sunday at the age of sixty-seven years, was one of oldest steamboat men on the Lower Hudson. He was the pilot, at the opening of this season, of the steamer Chrysteneh, plying between that village and this city. He had been a pilot for a number of years and in early life had run sloops and schooners to market. Two weeks ago he was taken sick with pneumonia. He leaves a widow and a family.

The Commissioners to assess railroads, &c., met yesterday at the Court House in Donaldsonville, La. The assessments were made as follows: Texas and Pacific Railway, valley route, $7,000 per mile; Louisiana Central, $1,060 per mile; Western Union Telegraph, $100 per mile; Great Southern Telephone Company, $30 per mile. Protests were filed on the part of the State by Attorney-General Rogers against the assessments as fixed.

Cortenus Van Siclen, one of the old timers of Coney Island, died yesterday at Van Siclen, a station on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad. He was seventy-six years old, and had lived on the strip of sand for over seventy years. His father came from Poughkeepsie, and for many years the Siclen House was the favorite resort for summer travelers from the upper part of the State.

Camille E. Girardey, a well-known auctioneer, died last night in New-Orleans. He was a native of Alsace. Girardey was Colonel of a Louisiana regiment during the war, and since had followed the auctioneer and real estate business. He was fifty-nine years old.

The decree in the vestibuled car patent case was entered yesterday at Chicago. The Wagner Car Company is given till May 20 to remove the Sessions plates from its vestibules.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

A BROOKLYN STREET RAILROAD COMPANY CAUSES FOUR ARRESTS.

What is said to be part of a conspiracy to defraud surface railroads in this city and Brooklyn, by means of bogus accidents, followed up by genuine suits for injuries, was discovered a few days ago by Henry W. Slocum, Jr., the Acting President of the Brooklyn Cross-town Road. The principles in the alleged conspiracy were arrested. One of them is Arthur P. Carlin, a lawyer, with an office at 346 Fulton-street, and a residence at 454 Seventeenth-street, Brooklyn.

He was counsel last Fall in the suit brought against the Cross-town Road by Mrs. Henry C. Dubois, who lives with her husband at 295 Prospect-avenue. Henry Dubois was at one time starter for the Atlantic-avenue road at the Flatbush-avenue station of the Long Island Railroad. On July 10 last his wife was injured by falling from a Cross-town car at Park and Washington avenues, and Lawyer Carlin took her case. His principal witness was Charles Carlstrand, a discharged driver, who lives at 1255 Seventeenth-street. This man swore that the car started before Mrs. Dubois could get off. The jury gave the plaintiff $250.

Yesterday Mrs. Dubois, her husband, and Carlin were arrested on warrants issued by Judge Moore. Carlstrand was arrested three days ago. Mr. Slocum is the complainant, and he charges that the prisoners conspired together to get money out of his company, and have done the same toward companies in this city. The prisoners were locked up in the Adams-street station house, and will be arraigned in court to-day.

Mr. Slocum said last night: "The case is still incomplete, so I can say little. But this conspiracy does not stop with the accident of last Summer. These people have been trying this game on roads in New-York. They will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fourteen buildings were burned in Seio, N. Y., Sunday afternoon by a fire which caught in a hotel barn from a passing engine. Among the buildings destroyed were the Exchange Hotel, Davis's dry goods store, Palmer's storehouse, filled with agricultural implements, Hall's carriage, Shattuck's grocery store, and Sherrall's drug store. The total loss is estimated at $25,000; insurance about one-half. The Wellsville and Belmont Fire Departments were called upon and prevented further destruction.

Fire destroyed the business portion of the village of Harrisburg, near Dayton, Ohio, yesterday, entailing a loss of $24,000, with only $4,000 insurance, in all ten companies. The fire started in the stable attached to C. Winters's hotel. The adjoining stable and blacksmith's shop were next consumed, and in rapid succession John Nice's dry goods store, O. Marshall's grocery, and L. A. Gilbert's drug store, and damaged Brausman & Curtzsch's store building.

A kerosene lamp exploded yesterday morning in the basement of Lingane's block on Main-street, Fall River, Mass. The building was occupied as a restaurant and second-hand store by H. Crowther. Shortly after 10 o'clock the firemen, D. B. Sullivan, Frank Hall, and Charles Lingane, were overcome by the heat and smoke, and were carried out unconscious. Sullivan died in a few minutes. Hall and Lingane were taken to their homes, and are not expected to live. Crowther escaped with slight injuries.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. George M. Sharpe of Rondout, N. Y., is at the Gilsey House.

Prof. Timothy Dwight of New-Haven is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Prof. W. G. Blaikie of Edinburgh is at the Grand Union Hotel.

Col. Alfred H. Belo of the Galveston *News* is at the Hotel Normandie.

Alexander C. Haskell and John C. Haskell of Columbia, S. C., are at the New-York Hotel.

Albert Keep of Chicago, Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and Henry A. Richmond of Buffalo are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE GREATEST COMFORT OF LIFE

Is to be found in smoking the fragrant Special Favorite Cigarettes, manufactured by Kinney Brothers.—*Exchange.*

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

DURING HIS great speech in the Parnell case Sir Charles Russell drank nothing but BLOOKER'S DUTCH COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

Don't Buy New Clothes,

but take your old ones to be dyed or cleansed equal to new by the OLD STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, established 1819. 25 Duane-st., 670 B'way, 610 6th-av., 248 West 125th-st., and 338 and 491 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Kennedy's Derby Hats. 100 styles, black, brown, russet, bronze. $1 90, $2 35, $2 90. Silk Hats, unequaled for lustre, $3 90, $4 80, $5 80; save retail profits. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

To Mothers.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, and cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

"Nasticoke." E. & W. "Nasticoke."
A new collar.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder
Whitens the teeth and purifies the breath. 25 cents.

MARRIED.

HYDE—MUSGRAVE.—On Monday, April 23, by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, ELIZABETH VAN STEENBERGH, daughter of the late S. Brewer Musgrave, to ALBERT FILLMORE HYDE.

IRONSIDE—HIGGINS.—On Monday, April 22, 1889, at the Moravian Church, corner 30th-st. and Lexington-av., New-York City, by Right Rev. Amadeus A. Reinke, presiding Bishop, CHARLES N. IRONSIDE, M. D., to ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late Holdredge Higgins, Esq., of New-Orleans, La.

POWELL—TODD.—Monday, April 22, at the Lafayette-Avenue Presbyterian Church, WEBSTER C. POWELL, Jr., to MARY, daughter of Mrs. Helen M. Todd.

RANNEY—HENING.—On Monday, April 22, at St. Luke's Church, Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. F. S. Carter, FRANCIS PERRGO RANNEY to NATALIE, daughter of Robert M. Hening.

DIED.

BEDELL.—Saturday morning, at his residence, 321 West 30th-st., DANIEL B. BEDELL, in his 65th year.

Services at the house Tuesday, the 23d, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Cypress Hills.

BETTS.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, at his residence, in Wilton, Conn., JOHN MACEWEN BETTS.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLAKE.—At Boston, April 21, STANTON BLAKE, son of the late George Baty Blake, aged 51 years 11 months. Harvard, 1857.

Funeral from King's Chapel, Boston, Thursday, at noon.

BLUMENTHAL.—On Sunday, April 21, ERNESTINE, daughter of J. A. Blumenthal, aged 47 years.

Funeral at the residence of the family.

COBB.—At Deans, N. J., on April 21, MARGARET NITCHIE, daughter of Julia E. N. and the late Oliver Ellsworth Cobb, formerly of New-York.

Funeral services on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her mother, on George's road, Deans, N. J. Carriages will meet friends at New-Brunswick on the arrival of the 11:13 train from New-York.

CULGIN.—On Sunday afternoon, April 21, Mrs. MARY CULGIN, in the 90th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 230 East 45th-st., on Wednesday, April 24, at 1:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DURKEE.—Suddenly, March 31, at Lugano, Switzerland, HELEN WINSLOW, wife of Eugene R. Durkee.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, April 23, at 2:30.

HEWITT.—On Sunday, April 21, 1889, at his late residence, 341 East 50th-st., after a long illness, RICHARD HEWITT, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Reconciliation, 2d-av., near 51st-st., on Wednesday, April 24, at 2 P. M.

KNIGHT.—On Sunday evening, April 21, EMANUEL KNIGHT, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 55 West 53d-st., on Wednesday morning, April 24, at 10 o'clock A. M. Please send no flowers.

LOSE.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on Friday, April 19, after a long illness, ELOISE TIMOLAT, wife of George Wm. Lose.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 128 West 42d-st., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

McVEY.—Entered into rest, April 20, 1889, ALEXANDER McVEY of this city, in the 81st year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 326 East 120th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Special train for Woodlawn from 125th-st. station, Harlem Railroad, at 3:30.

MILLER.—At her residence, 198 2d-st., Jersey City, ANNA E., widow of Jonathan D. Miller and daughter of the late John and Sarah V. Van Vorst.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NOETH.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 20, 1889, in the 44th year of his age, the Rev. CHAS. R. NORTH, Secretary of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

Funeral services at the St. James M. E. Church, Madison-av. and 126th-st., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 4 P. M. Interment Wednesday morning at Tarrytown. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

The Board of Managers of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society will meet in the chapel of St. James M. E. Church, Madison-av. and 126th-st., on Tuesday, at 3:30 P. M., to attend the funeral services of Rev. CHARLES R. NORTH, their late Corresponding Secretary. GEORGE H. HUGHES, President.
WM. C. GRAHAM, Recording Secretary.

PEARSON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A REFINED AND COMPETENT YOUNG woman desires permanent home in Christian family or institution; understands every detail house duties; take entire superintendence of nursery; best references. Address Miss Prentice, No. 636 5th-av.

COMPANION.—Brave English lady who has been spending the Winter in Canada is set as companion to an American lady; fond of traveling; bright, cheerful and musical. Address S. R., Melbourne, Province of Quebec, Canada.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small, private family; good city reference; willing and obliging. Call at 315 East 66th-st., two flights, front room; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class chambermaid in private family; would like to go to the country for the Summer; good city reference. Call or address 214 East 32d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman, as or as parlormaid; willing to sew; assist in any other work; four years' city reference. Address E. C., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; good city reference. Address R. R., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,268 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By young Englishwoman in private family; thoroughly good servant; good references from last and previous situations. Address E. C., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to get her chambermaid a situation to do chamberwork and sewing. Seen at present employ, Sept. 61 East 35th-st.; call from 10 until 12; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; no objection to short distance in country. Call at 331 East 36th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; by young woman in private family; or wait on lady and do sewing; city or country; best city reference. Address M. K., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By young Protestant girl; good city reference. Address L., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent German girl as chambermaid and for care children in private family; three years' city reference. Call at 156 West 36th-st., Room 2.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; city preferred. Apply at 208 East 125d-st.; no postal cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. Call at 147 East 59th-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; very best city reference. Address L., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; city or country; best city reference. Address E. F., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German as chambermaid; would assist in laundry or do plain sewing; good reference. Address R. R., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with children or washing; eight years' city reference. Call at 138 West 52d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Call at 874 6th-av.; ring first bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Swedish girl as private family; willing to assist in sewing; best of city references. Address M. W., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,268 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; four and a half years' references last place. Call at 339 East 46th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress; would like to go to the country; city reference. Call at 311 East 31st-st., second door.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl in private family; willing to do plain sewing; seven years' good city references; last employer can be seen. Call at 235 East 38th-st., Room 16.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for an excellent chambermaid. Call at 12 West 29th-st., Tuesday and Wednesday, April 23 and 24, between the hours of 10 and 12.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress in private family; six years' good city reference. Call at 144 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city references; no objections to the country for Summer. Call at 145 West 51st-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl; do chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging. Address M., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. Address B., 376 2d-av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Assist in Waiting.—By young Protestant girl; industrious; desirous of pleasing; city reference. Address M. W., care of Mrs. Moore, 606 2d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as competent chambermaid; assist waiting or chambermaid alone; city or country; city references; last employer seen. City, 3 days, at 341 East 54th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city or country; can furnish best of city reference. Call at 326 East 57th-st.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two respectable young girls to go together; one as waitress and the other as chambermaid; best city reference. Call at 239 West 67th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a place for her chambermaid; no objection to assist with waiting; willing and obliging. Call at 25 East 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl; will help with washing; best city reference. Address K. D., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl where two girls are kept; good washer and ironer; good reference. Call at 639 6th-av., near 37th-st., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young English woman as chambermaid and to assist in waiting in a small private family; good reference. Address M. A. F., 142 West 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; five years' city reference; no objection to the country. Call at 314 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at 340 West 26th-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Call at 321 East 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good reference. Call at 407 West 53d-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl in a private family; best city reference. Call at 134 East 22d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; city reference. Call at 327 East 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 254 West 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do light chamberwork and take care of grown children. Call at 217 6th-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Competent; in private family; city or country. Call or address 200 West 56th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call at 15 East 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl, lately landed, as chambermaid; understands sewing. Call or address L. Hota, 148 Sullivan-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By young woman in private family; best city references. Call or address 135 West 52d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and do fine washing; good reference from millinery. Call at 791 6th-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Call at 2,196 4th-av., in store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call at 253 West 38th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; city preferred. Call at 253 West 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to obtain position for her chambermaid in private family. Call or address Miss Kennedy, 148 West 20th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress in a small private family; good reference. Call at 302 West 44th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing in private family. Call at 317 East 56th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—By a young girl; three and six years' city references. Call at 6026 6th-av.; ring bell.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—First-class; in private family; city or country; three years' best city reference. Call at 344 West 17th-st.

CHAMBERWORK AND WAITING.—By young American girl; in private family; four years' references from last place. Call at 504 West 47th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; leaving on account of family going to Europe. Can be seen at her present employer's, 41 East 20th-st., from 10 until 12; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook and washer and ironer; two in family; good wages; good reference. Call at 1,204 2d-av., corner 62d-st., basement.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook; first-class cooking; understands pastry, meats, game, oysters; first-class bread and biscuit maker; best city reference from last employer; city or country. Call at 650 2d-av.

COOK.—Experienced; in private family; either; understands cooking, serving and bread, cake and pastry; city or country; city reference. Address S. W., box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman; good cook; first-class cooking; understands cooking, serving, management of kitchen; city or country; city reference; willing and obliging. Address F. M., Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing in a private family; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call or address, for two days, 236 East 59th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook and laundress or for housework in private family; willing to go to the country for the Summer; best city reference from last employer. Call at 236 West 41st-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class private family cook; understands making soups, and desserts; no objection to short hours; first-class city reference. Address A. C., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a colored cook; thoroughly competent; is a private family who has a cottage at seaside in Summer; can come as her employer's cook Wednesday, April 24, from 8 till 8:30 P. M. Call or address 24 East 45th-st.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid alone; private family preferred; best reference given. Call, in store, 447 West 50th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family where an infant is kept; has been in one place for three years; reference from her last place. Can be seen at 751 6th-av.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By professed cook; serve dinner parties; good caterer; best city references; city or country; first-class pastry cook. Address M. W., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call, two days, at 114 West 33th-st.; ring twice; no cards.

COOK.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a girl as good plain cook; willing to do the coarse washing; five years' reference. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 1, at 148 West 34th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable girl in private family as plain cook and assist with washing or to do chamberwork; no objection to country; good reference. Call at 446 10th-av., Mullin's bell.

COOK, &c.—By competent young woman as good cook, washer, and ironer in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 151 West 18th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By an experienced cook and assist in washing in private family; city or country; city reference. Call at 255 West 40th-st., first flight, rear.

COOK.—First-class; by competent woman; thoroughly understands her business; with or without kitchenmaid; first-class city reference; last employer seen. Call at 884 6th-av.; ring three times.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family; good city reference. Address J. R., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—As first-class cook, where a kitchenmaid is kept; would like to go to Newport; best city reference. Address M. R., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman; first-class family cook; understands care of kitchen; excellent breadmaker; city or country; best city reference. Call at 321 West 124th-st.

COOK, &c.—By good cook, washer, and ironer; good bread and biscuit; steady place; in country preferred; excellent reference. Call at 404 7th-av., rear, two flights.

COOK.—French; first-class; where kitchenmaid is kept; long experience; best city reference from first families. Address French Cook, 403 5th-av.

COOK AND DO PLAIN WASHING.—Has large and satisfactory recommendations from families in the city at present. Address M. Mc., 65 Madison-av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address A. G., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as cook and laundress; city or country; in private family; good city reference. Call at 257 West 30th-st., first floor, back; no cards.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By competent Protestant young woman in small private family; not objecting to do light housework; best city or country. Call at 322 West 27th-st., Room 5.

COOK.—By a girl as first-class cook in private family; 17 years' city reference from last employer; no objection to country. Call at 206 East 44th-st.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook in a private family; willing to go in the country for the Summer months; last employer can be seen. Call at 548 7th-av.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as cook and do plain washing in private family; best city reference; wages, from $16 to $18. Address N. L., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,268 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; will assist with the washing; city or country; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. Call at 443 West 52d-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By competent cook; all kinds of cooking and desserts; good baker; best references; last employer can be seen; country in Summer. Call at 141 West 52d-st., first floor.

COOK.—English; first-class; thoroughly experienced in all branches of cooking; first-class city reference. Address R. C., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class baker; all kinds of pastry, good bread, ices, cream; first-class reference; city or country; willing and obliging. Call at 207 West 41st-st., second floor.

COOK.—By competent cook and baker; desserts, pastries; plain washing; in private family; first-class personal city reference. Address L. R., Box 2567 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman in small private family; excellent bread and pastry maker; do plain washing; good city reference. Call at 243 West 17th-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in private family; willing to assist with washing; best city reference. Call, until 2 o'clock, at 134 West 62d-st., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook and assist with washing; no objection to city or country; good city reference. Call at 226 7th-av., top floor.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and laundress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 202 West 31st-st., basement.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook and laundress in private family; city or country; personal reference. Call at 163 West 60th-st.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; present employer can be seen. Call or address Market, 136 West 59d-st.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman; excellent baker; also, soups and desserts. Call at 139 West 19th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private or public; best reference from last place. Call at 144 West 19th-st., back room, first floor.

COOK.—By good cook; baker; wash and iron; Protestant woman; country preferred; city reference. Call at 491 West 41st-st., first floor.

COOK.—By English cook for seashore; Newport preferred; no cards. Address E. Edwards, 319 East 31st-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman as plain cook and do housework in small private family; good reference. Address M. E., 330 East 36th-st.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as first-class cook; wages from $25 to $30. Call at 207 East 39th-st., basement floor.

COOK.—By competent young woman as plain cook; small in washing; city or country; in private family. Call at 1,761 East 22d-st., top floor.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook; excellent baker; willing to assist with washing. Call at present employer's, 131 East 46th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; willing to go in country; best city reference. Call or address 240 East 54th-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in a private family; assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 407 7th-av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in small private family. Call at 112 West 53d-st., rear.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl in private family to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; best city reference. Call at 321 East 45th-st.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; understands her business; makes soups, entrées, and desserts; best references. Call at 101 Park-av.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress in small private family; best city reference. Call at 1,583 Park-av., near 78th-st.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; city or country. Call or address 200 West 56th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—By respectable woman in private family; good cook; understands her work; best city reference. Call at 151 East 90th-st.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By a woman as excellent cook in private family; good city reference. Call at 120 West 30th-st., grocery store.

COOK.—By a good German cook, having first-class references. Address E., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook in private family; good reference; country preferred. Call at 274 6th-av., first floor.

COOK.—Who thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker and pastry maker; has best city references. Call at 147 East 35d-st.

COOK.—By good cook in hotel or restaurant; dinner or under cook. Address H., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By good cook, washer, and ironer; best references. Call at 346 West 36th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By married couple; first-class plain cook; general waiter; good city references. Call at 344 West 37th-st., third floor.

COOK.—By Swedish Protestant cook in private family; best city reference. Call at 1,761 East 22d-st., top floor.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook and laundress in private family; best city reference. Call at 208 West 21st-st., basement.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook and laundress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 208 West 31st-st., basement.

COOK.—By a good cook, washer, and ironer; good bread and biscuit; steady place; in country preferred; excellent reference. Call at 404 7th-av., rear, two flights.

COOK.—French; first-class; where kitchenmaid is kept; long experience; best city reference from first families. Address French Cook, 403 5th-av.

COOK AND DO PLAIN WASHING.—Has large and satisfactory recommendations from families in the city at present. Address M. Mc., 65 Madison-av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address A. G., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as cook and laundress; city or country; in private family; good city reference. Call at 257 West 30th-st., first floor, back; no cards.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By competent Protestant young woman in small private family; not objecting to do light housework; best city or country. Call at 322 West 27th-st., Room 5.

COOK.—By a girl as first-class cook in private family; 17 years' city reference from last employer; no objection to country. Call at 206 East 44th-st.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook in a private family; willing to go in the country for the Summer months; last employer can be seen. Call at 548 7th-av.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as cook and do plain washing in private family; best city reference; wages, from $16 to $18. Address N. L., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,268 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; will assist with the washing; city or country; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. Call at 443 West 52d-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By competent cook; all kinds of cooking and desserts; good baker; best references; last employer can be seen; country in Summer. Call at 141 West 52d-st., first floor.

COOK.—English; first-class; thoroughly experienced in all branches of cooking; first-class city reference. Address R. C., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class baker; all kinds of pastry, good bread, ices, cream; first-class reference; city or country; willing and obliging. Call at 207 West 41st-st., second floor.

COOK.—By competent cook and baker; desserts, pastries; plain washing; in private family; first-class personal city reference. Address L. R., Box 2567 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman in small private family; excellent bread and pastry maker; do plain washing; good city reference. Call at 243 West 17th-st.

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COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook; first-class cooking; understands cooking, meats, game, oysters; first-class bread and biscuit maker; best city reference from last employer; city or country. Call at 650 2d-av.

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COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid alone; private family preferred; best reference given. Call, in store, 447 West 50th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family where an infant is kept; has been in one place for three years; reference from her last place. Can be seen at 751 6th-av.; ring second bell.

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COOK—CHAMBERMA

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, April 26:

J. Thomas Stearns, under a foreclosure decree, Latham G. Reed, Esq., referee, sold the four-story brick building and two-story stable, with lot 25 by 98.8, 327 East 32d-st., north side, 325 feet east of 2d-av., for $16,000, to Frederick Nicholls, plaintiff.

James L. Wells sold at public auction a two-story cottage and two lots, each 25 by 100, on Thirty-sixth-st., southeast corner of 150th-st., for $3,600, to John Wilkes; two-story frame cottage, with three lots, each 33 by 150, on Prospect-av., east side, 199 feet south of Samuel-st., Tremont, for $4,700, to T. H. Armstrong, and also of land, 51 by 166 by 22 by irregular, on Kings Bridge road, north side, 127 feet west of King's Bridge road, Fordham, sold for $3,700, to same purchaser.

William Kennelly & Brother, in partition, C. W. West Esq., referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 20 by 100, 813 1st-av., west side, 100.5 feet south of 46th-st, for $8,400, to T. R. Gilbert. Also, under a foreclosure decree, I. M. Dittenhoefer, Esq., referee, disposed of one lot, 25 by 100, on 5th-av., east side, 100.5 feet north of 85th-st, for $16,000, to William Jay. Also, under a similar order, Louis Binaes, Esq., referee, sold two four-story stone-front dwellings, with lots each 18 by 75, 2,156 and 2,158 5th-av., southwest corner of 132d-st., for $30,000, to Washington Life Insurance Company, plaintiff. And, in partition, E. H. Schell, Esq., referee, sold the five-story factory, with lot 18.9 by 80.3, by 16.3 by 82.1, 116 Mercer-st., east side, 97.8 feet north of Asa-st., for $58,000, to John Podit.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: William Kennelly & Brother, sale of Bijou Opera House, 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway, was adjourned to May 6; sale by William E. Brown of the buildings, with lots, 1,522 to 1,524 10th-av., was adjourned to May 6, and sale by J. E. Brugiere of the dwelling, with lot, 150 East 35th-st. was withdrawn, $16,500 bid.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 22.

57th-st., 415 West; Johanna Anderson to William F. Austin $28,000
3d-av., s. e. 40 ft. n. of 45th-st., 18.10x45; Frances Foote to Morris Frohman 19,980
Beekman-st., 50; Jane Scott to Martha Pope 20,000
58th-st., s. s., 304 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; Mary E. Scott to W. W. Sullivan 15,385
55th-st., 48 West; Cornelius Kelly to same 11,464
131st-st., 235 West; Alice Forman to Manly Ryland 13,000
3d-av., e. s., 84.3 ft. s. of 144th-st., 26.6x100.8x35x97; John H. Keller to Cornelia Keller 11,350
144th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Brook-av., 21x100; David Sullivan to Edward Kelly 1,750
Mangin-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x100; Wilbs N. Armstrong to Frederick W. Murphy 1,855
106th-st., 36 West; Frank Lewis to Kate H. Gould 1
78th-st., w. s., 336 ft. s. of 10th-av., 18x98.8; Jamie M. Colgate to Mary W. Dresser 38,500
45th-st., n. s., 138 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 21 x100.5; Samuel T. Gelford to Thomas Smith 28,000
14th-st., s. s., 317 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17x103.2; William Sperb to Gertrude Rohr 1
89th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; Louisa Tesis to Andrew Wiek 2,500
85th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x102.2; George T. Vogel to Gilman M. Tucker 25,000
104th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.1; James Rogers to William H. Moore 1
Manhattan-av., 50 ft. s. of 120th-st., 16.8x82; Doré Lyon to Katharine Keck 16,000
Varick-st., s. s., 39.11 ft. s. e. of Charlton-st., 40.1x96.3; William Cleary to Benjamin R. Johnston 24,500
40th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x18.10 x27x25; Sarah Lewis to Richard J. Lewis 10,000
123d-st., n. s., 139 ft. e. of 8th-av., 14x99.11; Adrian Iselin to Mary O. Moore 10,250
151st-st., s. s., 109.5 ft. w. of Convent-av., 73 x18.9x19.8x99; the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart to Garrick Fogarty 3,950
10th-av., e. s., 350 ft. s. of 193d-st., 11.9x50x 109.8x100; same to Isidor Wormser and another 5,000
Convent-av., w. s., 95.3 ft. n. of 151st-st., 23.9 x87.11x97.8x21.11; same to Heyman Gershel 2,875
122d-st., 497 E. East; Romelia Dater to Clara Parkhurst 5,500
Gouverneur-st., 58; Rachael Moses to Joseph A. Fripp 21,000
Barrow-st., 14; Andrew Naumens to Stephen Hickson 13,750
87th-st., n. s., 158.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x 100.8; William L. Snyder to Charles Daymond 1
Jackson-av., w. s., 217.7 ft. s. of 165th-st., 18x75; John W. Decker to Philip A. Meora 2,200
100th-st., 127 West; Thomas Cowman to John Nesseiler 19,400
Lexington-av., e. s., 329 ft. s. of 33d-st., 16x 75; William H. Caulfield to Mary A. Rexford 11,900
88th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100.8x 125; Alexander M. Crane to Hyman Sonn and wife 373
123d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x100; William Martin to Samuel Selford 30,000
Madison-av., s. w. corner of 115th-st., 50x75; John H. Parker to Oscar Edgerley 75,000
144th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x 99.11; Joseph Merrill and wife to Sarah Crothers 1
48d-st., 7 East; F. L. Gunther to William H. Fearing 45,000
57th-st., s. s., 172.8 ft. s. of 3d-av., 18x100.4; Louis Book to Charles Simon 17,000
87th-st., n. s., 158.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.8x 100.8; Charles Daymond to Eleanor Snyder 1
123d-st., n. s., 281 ft. e. of 6th-av., 19x100.11; Madison-av., s. w. corner of 115th-st., 50x 75; Oscar Edgerley to John H. Parker 75,000
91st-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18x100; C. S. Barrow to John L. Barrow 1
127th-st., 222 West; Edward Berry to Jackson S. Kaufman 19,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

Always Open for Inspection

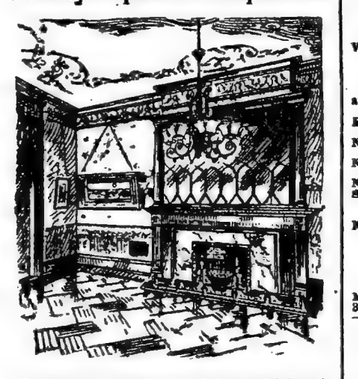

This represents only one of the mantelpieces in the houses from 168 to 180 West 75th-st., between 7th and 10th avs. ONE SOLD LAST WEEK; also one on 74th-st. Apply on premises, or LIBBY & SCOTT BROTHERS, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000
Surplus March 31, 1889..... 113,398

Has loaned $1,500,000 at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. since Jan. 1, 1889.

Purchasers of real estate who have their titles examined and guaranteed by the company can at the same time, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, procure through it loans to complete their purchases.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
George F. Demarest.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, THE extra well built and desirable four-story stone dwelling 224 West 45th-st., near Broadway; 25 feet front, 70 feet deep, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; immediate possession and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to
GEO. H. READ,
9 Pine-st.

A THOROUGH INSPECTION INVITED.—First-class new twenty-foot front dwelling, 150 feet from entrance to Central Park; cabinet finish; sanitary plumbing; artistic decorations. Apply on premises, 16 West 85th-st. SAMUEL COLCORD, owner.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, 79TH-ST., NEAR Madison-av.; perfect order; beautifully decorated; four-story, brownstone, high-stoop; also, a similar three-story one, Lexington-av., near 76th-st.; new range; immediate possession. CODEN & CLARK, 349 4th-av. and 11 Pine.

A SPECIAL OFFERING

In a dining-room extension residence; terms very easy; immediate possession.

W. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
196 Broadway and 563 5th-av.

CORNER OF WASHINGTON-PLACE AND Mercer-st.—Large building, let 52x100, to lessee or other safety suitable for hotel, boarding house or apartments. Apply to JOHN H. DOYLE, 46 William-st.

2,114 MADISON-AV., NEAR 123D-ST.—Three-story and basement high-stoop stone front; house in perfect order. Apply at 309 West 23d-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT NEW Flats above 79th-st., Madison and 5th avs.; sale or lease. C. GRAHAM & SONS COMPANY, 309 East 53d-st.

A—FOR SALE—DWELLING, WEST 75TH-ST., near 9th-av.; 20 feet wide; will be sold cheap if sold at once. Apply to owner, 160 West 75th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

34 Nassau St., N. Y. 201 Montague St., B'klyn.

Insures titles to Real Estate.

No charge made for disbursements.

NO. 46 WEST 20TH-ST.—FOR SALE, AT a moderate price, this substantially-built, well-arranged, and very attractive five-story English basement brownstone dwelling; full size and extra deep. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Jr., 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—640 LOTS, WITH BULKHEAD water front, on Newtown Creek; suitable for manufactories, dwellings, &c. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 858 Madison-av., or A. RAPELYE, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.

The well-known property of the late Mr. Winslow, known as COMPO, consisting of sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a mansion, cottages, greenhouses, and stables; all in good order; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible purchaser. Apply to RICHARDS & SAUSE, 5½ Pine-st.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

$14,000. Farm of 200 acres, within one hour of New-York; in good state of cultivation; well wooded and watered; substantial modern frame house; barn and outbuildings complete; location healthy; a bargain.

J. S. CLARK, Post Office Box 659, New-York.

FOR SALE, STATEN ISLAND.—46 ACRES; choice location; suitable for building sites or hotel. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 858 Madison-av., or A. RAPELYE, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—COTTAGE NEAR Pelham Manor; nine rooms; all improvements; five minutes' walk from station. HENRY E. ROOSEVELT, 48 Exchange-place, New-York City.

AT NUTLEY, N. J.—HOUSES FOR SALE, TO let, or built to order.
WILLIAM R. NAIRN, Nutley, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM W. WINANS.
VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF WILLIAM W. WINANS, DECEASED,
NO. 72 GRAND-ST., NO. 23 BOWERY,
NO. 57 BAYARD-ST., NO. 150 WEST 47TH-ST.,
NO. 40 EAST BROADWAY, (LEASEHOLD,) SEVEN LOTS, WITH BUILDING, SOUTHWEST CORNER 2D-AV. AND 121ST-ST.
Also,
NOS. 396, 398, 400, AND 402 KOSCIUSKO-ST.,
NO. 829 KENT-AV.,
and
NO. 360 WYTHE-AV., BROOKLYN.

Book maps, &c., at office of ALLEN, TALMAGE & ALLEN, attorneys for executors, No. 320 Broadway, or of the auctioneers, No. 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Four-story and basement brick and Nova Scotia stone-front dwelling, with two-story and basement dining room extension and lot,
NO. 1 EAST 62D-ST.
Maps, &c. at the Auctioneer's Office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
6 CHOICE LOTS ON 81ST AND 82D STS., facing Manhattan Square, between 6th and 9th avs.
For terms, &c., apply to WILSON & WALLIS, Esqs., Attorneys, 48 Wall-st., or at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
The four-story high-stoop brownstone-front house, with two-story dining room extension and lot,
NO. 134 WEST 40TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
four-story and basement stone flats and lot,
NO. 391 LEXINGTON-AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the four-story brownstone-front flat and lot,
No. 166 EAST 85TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.
ESTATE OF CHARLES G. FERRIS,
under direction of Allen McCulloh, Esq., Referee.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY
716 BROADWAY (opposite Washington-place)
63 CANAL-ST., (lot 23x180 feet,)
23 and 25 NEW BOWERY, cor. Madison-st.,
39 ROOSEVELT-ST.,
20 OAK-ST.,
45 CHERRY-ST., corner Roosevelt-st., 60 feet on Roosevelt and 24 feet on Cherry,
47 and 49 CHERRY-ST., and 108 and 110 ROOSEVELT-ST.,
being the southeast corner;
113, 115, and 117 ROOSEVELT-ST., northwest corner of Water-st.,
four-story brick building;
119, 121, 123, and 125 ROOSEVELT-ST., southwest corner of Water-st.,
five-story brick building;
279 WATER-ST. and 16 DOVER-ST., being the southwest corner of WATER and DOVER-STS.
Books, maps, &c., at the office of ALLEN MCCULLOH, No. 120 Broadway, or at the Masters', A. H. MULLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 120 Broadway, and of the Auctioneers, 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

DESIRABLE LOFTS TO LET AT
NO. 8 SPRUCE-ST.,
together or separately, with steam elevator and steam power if desired. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, 64 Cedar.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, BUILDING southeast corner of Houston and Greene sts., now occupied by the United States Government, 100x100; heated by steam; one passenger elevator; large light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let separately for a term of years. Apply to P. F. MEYER, 41 to 44 West 14th-st.

TO RENT—THE BANKING HOUSE NO. 198 Broadway, now occupied by the Chatham Bank, for a term of years. All the vaults, fixtures and counters of the late banking house of ARCHIBALD

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction, TUESDAY, May 7, noon, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., New-York.
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,
Residence of late R. M. Masterton.

STONE MANSION AND 16 ACRES,

Junction of White Plains and New-Rochelle roads, two miles from Mount Vernon, one mile east of Harlem Railroad Station.

BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER CO.

Massive, three-story gravstone, 54x47, and extension 28x40; modern improvements; two-story frame cottage, gate house, carriage house, &c.; fine lawn, plenty fruit and shade trees, nearly 2,500 feet road front, high ground, grand views. A most desirable property.

SALE ABSOLUTE! TERMS LIBERAL!

Examination solicited. Carriage in waiting each day at Bronxville Station on arrival of 9:05 A. M. and 2:35 P. M. train from Grand Central Station.

Full particulars with PLAN of the SEYMOUR & CO., Park-av. and 42d-st. and with auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st. and 24-av. and 149th-st., New-York.

JAMES BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
Part of the estate of JAMES DUSENBERRY, deceased.
JAMES BLEECKER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889,
at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
79 elegant villa plots at Tuckahoe, East Chester, N. Y., adjoining the station of the Harlem Railroad; splendid views of surrounding country.
Diagram and maps at the offices of
JAMES BLEECKER & SON, 150 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HODGMAN,
CHAS. DUSENBERRY, Jr. } Executors.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
E. D. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., New-York.
6TH-AV., near 54th-st. full-size lot.
77TH-ST., east of 2d-av., lot 21.8x102.2 feet.
Maps, &c., at the office of Samuel Riker, Esq., Atty., 145 Nassau-st., or of the Auc'rs, 11 Pine-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, TUESDAY, May 7, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., 35 to 45 West 94th-st., near Central Park; three-story and basement high-stoop dwellings.
Maps at auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—ON 72D-ST., (EAST,) NEAR THE Park, large, sunny, elegantly furnished house in A1 condition; owner going abroad. For further particulars apply to L. TANENBAUM, 529 Broadway.

FOR SUMMER.—LOW RENT, A GEM OF A house; cooler than any flat; near Gramercy Park; furnished or unfurnished. Address A., Box 3613 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A HANDSOME private residence, 21 West 46th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

73D-ST., 130 EAST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, three-story brownstone; cabinet finish; decorated; latest sanitary plumbing; in perfect order; possession immediately. Apply for terms and permit to PETER A. LALOR, 1,035 2d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—UNFURNISHED OR furnished, choice of three elegant houses, finely located, all in perfect order, decorated, and all improvements, Nos. 50 and 122 East 79th-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone, No. 1,072 Lexington-av., near 76th-st.; three-story, low rent low to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises, 10 to 4.

AT A LOW RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE attractive medium-size house No. 2 East 33d-st. Suitable for a physician or small private family.
APPLY TO
GEO. H. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

AT A VERY LOW RENT—THE SUPERB private dwelling, No. 31 West 58th-st.; immediate possession. Keys of
K. STEVENSON & CO.,
196 Broadway and 563 5th-av.

NO. 58 WEST 57TH-ST.—SHERWOOD Studio Building.—To rent from May 1, elegant suites of rooms suitable for artists or small families; rent moderate; elevator; steam heating; restaurant in building.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brownstone house No. 27 East 61st-st., first door from Madison-av., north side; price, $125 per month. Lot 20.1 feet; tax bill No. 1,890. CORPORATION OF REGEMAN & CO., 203 B'way.

A.—NOVELDA APARTMENT HOUSE, No. 1,235 Lexington-av., corner 84th-st.
Elegant flats to rent; six and seven rooms; modern improvements; steam heated; light, airy, and cheerful. Apply on premises.

AN ELEGANT NEW DINING-ROOM EXtension residence, No. 18 East 76th-st. Also, No. 462 Lexington-av.; sale or lease. C. GRAHAM & SONS COMPANY, 309 East 53d-st.

A.—LEXINGTON-AV., 370, NEAR 41ST-ST. —Desirable three-story dwelling, in thorough repair; possession at once; rent $1,300.
L. J. CARENTER, 41 Liberty-st., 1,181 2d-av.

HOUSES—UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, to all parts of city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

A.—126 WEST 47TH-ST.—THREE-STORY A. brownstone house; $1,500. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

A.—HOUSES IN ALL LOCATIONS, AT reduced rents. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AIRY, FIRST-CLASS FLAT, FURNISHED; seven rooms and bath; hall boys; reception room; telephone; $40 to October. HUBERT, 202 West 74th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF
56TH-ST. AND PARK-AV.

Several ten-room apartments; floors from beams and fireproof material; dumbwaiter; cabinet trim. PETER A. LALOR, Agent, 1,035 2d-av., near 61st-st.

MADISON-AV. AND 116TH-ST., SOUTHwest corner.—New single and corner flats; steam heated; seven and eight rooms and bath; superior new plan; every room private; worth seeing; rents very moderate. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLATS ELEGANTly decorated; eight and nine rooms; all light; steam heat; moderate rent 112, 114, 116 East 81st-st.

10 UNDUCED RENTS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; fashionable locality; eight rooms. Apply from 11 to 1 and from 2 to 4.

A.—FLATS TO LET.—RENTS FROM $16 A. and upward.
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

85TH-ST., 176 EAST. — COMFORTABLE four-room apartments; excellent order; near elevated station; low rents.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN

THE MONTAGUE,

TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.,

103 and 105 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-street Ferry, overlooking Bay; stairs marble and iron; beams protected with fire-proof plates. Steam heat and elevators. Decoration by Tiffany. Unequaled elegance. Rents, $1,200 to $1,850. Full commissions paid brokers.
Apply to CHRIS. REISER, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 39 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AT NEWPORT FOR THE SEASON.—HANDsome English stone cottage; 18 rooms; fully furnished; modern improvements; elegant order; coach house; two carriages; horse; nine acres; vegetable garden, well shaded; charming views; perfect drainage; gardener on premises.
PETER EAGAN, Jr., 350 East 9th-st.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—"ABBEY LODGE," A most attractive frame house, containing all improvements except gas; nine bedrooms, besides servants' rooms; stable for horses; nine acres; lawn and shade; to rent, fully furnished, for season or year. Views and full particulars at office of
E. D. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, several beautiful city and country residences in and near Newburg-on-the-Hudson; for rent during the Summer months; furnished and unfurnished. TURNER, SHIPP & OSBORN, Newburg, N. Y.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent on ocean and lake, and inland. Lists and particulars of J. METCALFE & CO., 49 Liberty-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.—COTtage, handsomely furnished, with large grounds, stabling, garden, &c., to rent for season. Apply to Owner, 153 West 70th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

EMPIRE BUILDING,

26 TO 28 BROADWAY.

LARGE OFFICES IN 3D STORY,
on the corner of
BROADWAY AND EXCHANGE-PL.
APPLY TO
OTIS W. BOOTH, 71 BROADWAY.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE

TOWER BUILDING,

40 BROADWAY AND 41 AND 43 NEW-ST.

Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents from $900 per annum upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS, on premises or 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—BUILDING 134 AND 136 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent from May 1. Apply to F. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

139 TH-ST., 3D-AV.—LOFTS, WITH power; light four sides; elevator and steam heat.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—NICELY-FURNISHED FLAT OR small house in city by gentleman and wife for the Summer or till Nov. 1; not particular; thoroughly responsible; no children; highest references; must be reasonable. Address GOOD LOCATION, Box 891 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE WITH grounds and near depot, within an hour from city, for Summer months; west bank of Hudson preferred; private family. Address J. S., Box 186 Times Office.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WOULD LIKE the care of gentleman's house for the Summer; no objection looking for gentleman if home; or would help a delicate lady in housekeeping; best personal reference. Mrs. B. W., 471 Brook-av.

GERMAN (MARRIED) WOULD LIKE TO take care of gentleman's house during absence of family; references. Address OSCAR MULLER, 349 East 81st-st.

A MAN AND WIFE WANT TO TAKE charge of a private gentleman's house during the Summer; good references. Address Albert Keyser, 226 West 37th-st.

A NEWLY-MARRIED COUPLE WOULD take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; wife is a first-class cook if necessary; first-class reference. Address ANNIE, 141 West 50th-st.

WANTED—BY YOUNG AMERICAN COUPLE care of house or flat for Summer during absence of family; reference. Call or address H. N. WILLIAMS, 50 Barrow-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ½-pound tins by grocers, labeled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.
E. GRILLON,
27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris.
Sold by all druggists.

U. S. MAIL CHUTES

Enable you to mail letters without leaving the floor on which your office is located.

NOW IN ALL FIRST-CLASS BUILDINGS

CUTLER M'F'G CO., Rochester, N. Y.,
Sole Makers. Patented.

BETHESDA

The Fashionable American Table Water.
Acknowledged highly curative in affections of the liver, kidneys, stomach, diabetes, gravel, gout, rheumatism, and malaria.
P. SCHERER & CO., SOLE AGENTS,
11 BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

ARCHITECTS.

High-class architects and decorators will find a new idea for artistic decoration executed at WIRTH BROTHERS', Art Publishers, 39-41 Walker-st. Apply personally.

WINDOWS TO LET ON EAST 14TH-ST., between 5th-av. and Broadway, to respectable parties, for April 30 and 1st of May. Apply to JAMES G. JOHNSON, 8 East 14th-st. or 655 Broadway.

CENTENNIAL.—A FEW FINE WINDOWS on 5th-av., near 23d-st., entrance 949 Broadway, therefore easily accessible during parade; low building; prices $200 and $100. FALK, Photographer.

LARGE WINDOWS TO RENT FOR THE Centennial parades between 16th and 17th sts., West Union-square and west side of Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. CENTENNIAL, Post Office Box 3,576.

CENTENNIAL PARADE.—FINEST LOCAtion on 5th-av.; one or more rooms, having each one to three windows. Apply N. CHANDLER, 74 5th-av., second floor.

LARGE SHOW WINDOW, PARLOR floor; reserved seats; best view in the city; select parties only; single gentleman preferred; worth seeing; rents very moderate. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLATS ELEGANTly decorated; eight and nine rooms; all light; steam heat; moderate rent 112, 114, 116 East 81st-st.

10 UNDUCED RENTS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; fashionable locality; eight rooms. Apply from 11 to 1 and from 2 to 4.

A.—FLATS TO LET.—RENTS FROM $16 A. and upward.
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

85TH-ST., 176 EAST. — COMFORTABLE four-room apartments; excellent order; near elevated station; low rents.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN

THE MONTAGUE,

TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.,

103 and 105 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-street Ferry, overlooking Bay; stairs marble and iron; beams protected with fire-proof plates. Steam heat and elevators. Decoration by Tiffany. Unequaled elegance. Rents, $1,200 to $1,850. Full commissions paid brokers.
Apply to CHRIS. REISER, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 39 Liberty-st., New-York.

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FURNISHED.

AT NEWPORT FOR THE SEASON.—HANDsome English stone cottage; 18 rooms; fully furnished; modern improvements; elegant order; coach house; two carriages; horse; nine acres; vegetable garden, well shaded; charming views; perfect drainage; gardener on premises.
PETER EAGAN, Jr., 350 East 9th-st.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—"ABBEY LODGE," A most attractive frame house, containing all improvements except gas; nine bedrooms, besides servants' rooms; stable for horses; nine acres; lawn and shade; to rent, fully furnished, for season or year. Views and full particulars at office of
E. D. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, several beautiful city and country residences in and near Newburg-on-the-Hudson; for rent during the Summer months; furnished and unfurnished. TURNER, SHIPP & OSBORN, Newburg, N. Y.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent on ocean and lake, and inland. Lists and particulars of J. METCALFE & CO., 49 Liberty-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.—COTtage, handsomely furnished, with large grounds, stabling, garden, &c., to rent for season. Apply to Owner, 153 West 70th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

DESIRABLE LOFTS TO LET AT
NO. 8 SPRUCE-ST.,
together or separately, with steam elevator and steam power if desired. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, 64 Cedar.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, BUILDING southeast corner of Houston and Greene sts., now occupied by the United States Government, 100x100; heated by steam; one passenger elevator; large light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let separately for a term of years. Apply to P. F. MEYER, 41 to 44 West 14th-st.

TO RENT—THE BANKING HOUSE NO. 198 Broadway, now occupied by the Chatham Bank, for a term of years. All the vaults, fixtures and counters of the late banking house of ARCHIBALD

BOARDERS WANTED.

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The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

6 EAST 57TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with breakfast; best and attendance; references.

21 WEST 46TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms for the Summer months.

80 WEST 34TH.—SUITES VACATED about 1st of May; private tables optional; references given and required.

47 TH-ST., 34 EAST.—ROOMS, WITH board; house and appointments first-class; references.

64 WEST 43D-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished second floor, four rooms, with board; also other rooms; references.

132 1-2 EAST 19TH-ST.—TWO ELEgantly-furnished rooms on parlor floor in private family; also one on floor above; permanent; board if desired; references exchanged.

144 MADISON-AV.—SUPERIOR BOARD; second floor; en suite or separate; upper square room; centennial guests accommodated.

158 MADISON-AV., NEAR 32D-ST.—ELEgantly-furnished large and hall room for gentlemen; superior board.

163 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, for parties appreciating refined surroundings.

275 MADISON-AV. — HANDSOME FURnished room, also hall room, with first-class board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1—CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—WELL-furnished rooms, en suite and singly; references exchanged. 46 East 21st-st.

1—SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR FURnished rooms; gentlemen; references. 57 Madison-av.

6 EAST 23D-ST.—BACHELORS' QUARTERS, handsomely furnished, en suite or singly; private baths.

17 WEST 36TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath; other rooms; moderate prices.

34 WEST 46TH-ST.—Handsomely-appointed rooms for gentlemen only; references.

131 WEST 23D-ST.—"THE KINKORA"; furnished room, single or en suite; centennial accommodations secured; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—TWO UPPER FLOORS OF SEVEN rooms and bathroom in a new private house, with sun-av. to adults only; location near 72d-st. and 5th-av. Address H. M., Box 893 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ALBERT

11th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.
LOCATION CENTRAL.
IDEAL FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

A few more elegantly-furnished suites of two to six rooms left.
Cuisine and service unsurpassed.
Special rates for permanent guests.
ROBERT J. BEADY, Manager.

THE LANGHAM,

57TH-AV. AND 57D-ST.

Choice suite for balance of season. Unexcelled cuisine

BUCKLING ON THEIR ARMOR

A COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE AS ARBITRATOR.

COMING FIGHT BETWEEN THE COUNTRY'S COMMERCIAL INTERESTS AND AMERICAN TRUNK LINES.

A committee of the United States Senate will meet in this city next week to hear evidence upon a question of great importance to commercial interests of the country. This committee was appointed on the strength of a resolution introduced in the Senate on Aug. 3 of last year by Senator Cullom of Illinois. The resolution in question is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Inter-State Commerce be and is hereby directed to ascertain and represent to the Senate whether any railroad lines located in the United States are owned, operated, or controlled by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the Canadian Pacific, or any other company or corporation; whether commerce originating in the United States is diverted from American to Canadian lines, and if so to what extent and by what means; and whether there is any discrimination in the charges made for tolls or otherwise against American vessels which pass through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals; said committee is further directed to inquire fully into the question of the regulation of the commerce carried on by railroads or water routes between the United States and Canada, and to represent what legislation, if any, is necessary for the protection of the commercial interests of the United States, or to promote the enforcement of the "act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887.

Senator Cullom is Chairman of the committee and his associates are Senators Hiscock of New-York, Platt of Connecticut, Wilson of Iowa, Blair of New-Hampshire, Reagan of Texas, and Harris of Tennessee. Among the witnesses who will appear before the committee will be representatives of the American trunk lines, the Canadian railways, the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, and of various commercial bodies. Although every section of the country is interested in the outcome, there is probably no city of size except, perhaps, Portland, Me., which has so much at stake in the matter as the now prosperous and beautiful city of Detroit. It naturally follows that the representative chosen by the commercial interests of that city is thoroughly acquainted with every phase of the question and is able to state his case clearly and briefly.

Mr. A. C. Raymond, who represents the Detroit Board of Trade and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of that city, arrived here yesterday. He stated that the commercial interests of Boston, Chicago, Portland, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Peoria occupied the same position as those of Detroit in the struggle, and that he believed those of this city would also be found opposed to the tactics of the American trunk lines. The city, however, or that part of it familiarly known as Wall-street, was considered the stronghold. Mr. Raymond said, of the American railroads, and the fight would be between Wall-street and trunk line, stock against the commercial interests of the country. Were the fight between American and Canadian railroads the country would be solidly on the side of the former, but that was not the fight, and every man who had given any thought to the subject knew it. Mr. Raymond said that the West and Northwest were solidly arrayed against the monopolistic tendency of the American trunk lines, and that the East, with the possible exception of this city, was of the same mind. Portland, like Detroit, would be paralyzed if Canadian roads were shut out of the American market.

Why were the commercial interests of the country opposed to the exclusion of Canadian railroads? was a question put to Mr. Raymond. "Because," was his reply, "they regard the competition of Canadian lines as absolutely necessary to the maintenance of reasonable rates to and from the seaboard. They recognize the danger of being left in the unrestrained power of American trunk lines, the latter being in a position to make whatever rates they might jointly agree upon.

"The Canadian lines, it is well known to shippers in the West, have been difficult to control by their American competitors, and have, as a rule, refused to join in combinations to make unreasonable rates, an attitude of which shippers in the West duly approve. Canadian roads have generally pursued an independent course. This may not be pleasant to American trunk lines, but it is eminently satisfactory to the people out of whom American railroads make their money—the manufacturers and merchants—in short the shippers, or to go to the furthest step, the people."

"Why does the rest of the country join with the commercial interests of Chicago in this matter?"

"The competition of Canadian with American railroads is an advantage not only to the border—along which both run—and to Chicago—into which both have entry—but to the Northwest, to St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and to interior points, because all rates from these points are based on the Chicago rate, which is the unit rate for all through billing points; consequently whatever tends to keep the unit rate at a moderate basis correspondingly benefits all other billing points.

"Take the case of Portland, Me., now a thriving city. If Canadian roads were debarred from competition, American roads would make a rate to Boston, but from Boston to Portland the rate would be arbitrary. Towns near Boston would be compelled to pay the Boston rate and an arbitrary rate from Boston though they might be closer than Boston to the original shipping point. Cut off Portland's Canadian connection and prosperity would quickly know it no more; Portland is only a case in point.

"The commercial interests of New-York are deeply interested in this question. New-York gets the benefit of the low rates from the West resulting from Canadian competition, even though it does not give a pound freight to a Canadian line.

"An adverse report by this committee means the taking from the merchants, manufacturers, and shippers of this country their only chance to say no to an arbitrary rate; it means the jeopardizing of the commercial interests of the country."

These interests, according to Mr. Raymond, will find it necessary to make a stiff fight to win, for the American trunk lines are not only up and doing, but have never been in any other attitude since the Inter-State Commerce act went into effect. Their agents are just as hard at work now to make out a strong case as they were in the fight to obtain the repeal of the anti-pooling clause in the Inter-State commerce law. In that they failed, and Mr. Raymond expresses the utmost confidence in the justice and equity of the cause he is now championing and of its ultimate success.

TRYING TO CRUSH POOL SELLING.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime has issued an address to the public on the evil of buying and selling pools on the horse races. The address states that the poolrooms are principally patronized by clerks, messengers, and young men of impecunious appearance, who, it is well known, obtain a large portion of the money risked in a dishonest way. The address details the fight which has been waged against these poolrooms under the provisions of the Ives Pool bill, and relates the circumstances of the many failures to obtain conviction in the courts owing to decisions made on mere technicalities. The law makes it unlawful to "record" a bet. Persons arrested have pleaded that they did not record bets, but only accepted the money as commissioned messengers to carry to the book. This plea has been successful, and consequently, under the blind of "commissioned merchants" the pool sellers are doing business unmolested. The address closes by calling attention to two bills introduced in February by the society which, if passed, will crush pool selling, as it leaves no room for technical decisions. These bills have been favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee, and the society urges the public to protest against any possibility that in the centennial rush, the hurry of closing the session, and the tactics of delay practiced by conscienceless members, the bills may fail of enactment.

A FLAG RAISED ON OLD TRINITY.

The patriotic impulse awakened by the celebration of the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States is responded to quite as enthusiastically as was the call for volunteers after the firing upon Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the rebellion. Then, it will be remembered, the churches set the example of patriotism by flying broadcast the Stars and Stripes from spire and steeple. The cross on old Trinity was surmounted by a national emblem, which waved throughout the critical period of the struggle for equal rights in all parts of the Union. Yesterday a staff was erected on the tower of Trinity Church, forty feet in height, from which the Stars and Stripes will float throughout the period covered by the celebration. This staff is situated at the base of the spire; is measured forty-six feet in height, and is sufficiently high to disclose to the surrounding country, as well as to all incoming vessels, the fact that Americans appreciate the importance of the event which secured liberty to the people of this country.

DOWNS SAID TO BE IN CANADA.

Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court on application of Samuel Untermyer, counsel for V. Henry Rothschild and Isaac Dreyfus, yesterday appointed Miles M. O'Brien permanent receiver of the firm of Downs & Finch. Judge Ingraham says that the assignment, if not void on the face, was evidently made with intent to hinder and defraud creditors. Mr. O'Brien has also been appointed receiver by the [illegible] to a suit to set aside [illegible] of the firm to a son of Downs, and [illegible] day [illegible] Downs [illegible] Isaac Hen[illegible]

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

THE TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF POSTMASTER PEARSON.

The funeral of Henry G. Pearson will take place this afternoon at St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Englewood, N. J. In order to accommodate friends from this city who may wish to attend, special trains will be run over the Erie and West Shore Roads by way of Granton. Passengers leaving the Forty-second-street Ferry by the 3:20 boat will meet the Erie train for Englewood at Granton. Erie passengers by this train will leave Chambers-street at 3:30 or West Twenty-third-street at 3:36 o'clock. Returning, this train will leave Englewood at 5:40, stopping at Granton for West Shore passengers.

Arrangements have been made in the Post Office so that as many employes as possible may go to Highwood this afternoon to attend the funeral. All the heads of departments will be present. The services will be conducted by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan of this city and the Rev. Dr. George F. Flickinger of Englewood.

Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James received his commission to act as Postmaster of this city yesterday pending Mr. Van Cott's accession to office about May 1. Mr. James yesterday received the following letters and telegrams in reference to the death of Mr. Pearson:

DELMONTE, Cal., April 21, 1889.

Accept our most sincere condolence on your severe loss in your son, Harry G. Pearson.

WILLIAM SEWARD WEBB.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1889.

I regret very much your loss and that of the public service.

ASHBEL P. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1889.

MY DEAR SIR: With great sorrow and deepest regret I observe in the evening papers the sad announcement of the death of your son-in-law, Mr. Pearson. I can well imagine how severe the blow must be to you and all your family, and I beg to tender my warmest sympathy to you all in your great affliction. My wife, I know, would unite in this were she present. Very truly yours,

HORATIO KING.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1889.

May you be strengthened to bear the heavy burden of sorrow so suddenly cast upon you.

JAMES N. TYNER.

CHICAGO, April 20, 1889.

Please express to Mrs. Pearson earnest sympathy in this her great bereavement.

MAURICE J. McGRATH.

The following were received for Mrs. Pearson:

BROOKLYN, April 20, 1889.

DEAR MADAM: I beg to express to you my keen sympathy with you in the death of your husband, Postmaster Pearson. His untiring fidelity, unremitting devotion to the best public service, his capacity for dealing with intricate problems, his fortitude under care and in the development of the disease which has smitten him all unfit his life as that of one whose death is a great loss.

All the comfort that humanity can give is cold in the presence of your affliction, but a large number will share your sorrow. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH C. HENDRIX.

CHICAGO, April 20, 1889.

Mrs. Lincoln and I hear of Mr. Pearson's death with great regret, and tender our sincere sympathy to Mrs. Pearson. ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

Senator and Mrs. Van Cott have sent expressions of their sympathy with the family of Mr. Pearson.

The Rev. Father McDonald of St. Cecilia's Church in Englewood, N. J., at high mass on Sunday, spoke feelingly and eloquently of Mr. Pearson's death, and asked the congregation to join in their prayers for the afflicted family.

At Highwood a message was received during the day from Archbishop Corrigan full of tenderness and sympathy. From Baltimore Stephen B. Elkins sent a message conveying his profound sympathy with the family in its affliction.

THE OLD GUARD PARADES.

CELEBRATION OF THE SIXTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The armory of the Old Guard presented an animated appearance yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It was the sixty-third anniversary of the venerable and honorable organization, and a parade and attendance at a church service were the forms which the celebration of the event took.

At 3 o'clock the order to fall in was given, and after the battalion came to "attention" the installation of officers for the ensuing year was accomplished. Assistant Paymaster Joseph Keck made the installation addresses, and Major George McLean, who was re-elected, was the first presented to him. The ceremony was very simple, consisting of a few words of congratulation and a grasp of the hand. Senior Capt. Thomas E. Sloan, Senior First Lieut. William P. McCosker, Senior Second Lieut. Eben B. Woodward, Junior Capt. Abraham Mead, Junior First Lieut. Isaac B. Jacobs, and Junior Second Lieut. Belden J. Rogers were the other officers installed. All of these served during the previous year with the exception of Senior Second Lieut. Woodward, who succeeded Lieut. S. M. Saunders. After the installation the line of march was up Fifth-avenue to Thirty-eighth-street, to Madison-avenue, and into Zion Church. Owing to the destination being a church, the muskets were not carried, and the sabres were worn. Major D. H. Follett of Follett's Battery, M. V. M., of Boston, Mass., paraded on Major McLean's staff, as did Capt. H. C. Purton of the Third Lancashire Regiment of England, who wore the uniform of that organization.

On the arrival at the church Dodworth's Military Band, who had headed the corps, filed into the vestry room, and after the members of the battalion and the staff were seated the colors were brought up the aisle, the audience standing and the band playing "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Tiffany, Chaplain of the Old Guard, delivered the annual address. He took occasion to refer to the character of Washington as one which embodied supreme heroism because of his unswerving fidelity to what he believed his duty. This character-istic lifted him above men who probably ranked higher as military geniuses. A selected choir, consisting of Miss Groversteen, soprano; Miss Clapper, contralto; Mr. C. T. Dutton, tenor, and Mr. James A. Metcalf, bass, assisted by the surpliced choir of the church, rendered McGrath's "Cantata Domino," the national anthem "America," and the two parts of Stanier's anthem, "How Beautiful Upon the Mountains," and "Awake! Awake!"

After the services the line of march was taken up back to the armory, where the men were dismissed. Owing to the death last Saturday of Alexander Henriques, for twenty years Captain of Engineers on Major McLean's staff, the usual jollifications were dispensed with. The Old Guard expects to turn out one hundred men at the centennial parade.

PRICES LOW, TERMS EASY.

Those people who want to buy good and beautiful furniture at figures that are reasonable and terms that are easy have an excellent opportunity to do so now. B. M. Cowperthwait & Co., whose great establishment runs from 193 to 205 Park-row, and which has been in good running order since 1807, have just gotten in at a bargain a great lot of parlor suits, dining-room sets, mirrors, pier glasses, and carpets, which they are selling at wonderfully low prices. The line of parlor suits is especially pretty and good, made up in silk tapestries, silk plush, crush plush, and mohair plush in many different designs, and these suits are being sold at from $50 to $125. 30 to 40 per cent. less than regular rates. The firm purchased these goods over the regular line it carries and is anxious to get rid of them, as they take up so much valuable room.

In another department in the big store there are for sale 150 new styles in chamber sets in antique oak, cherry, ash, and walnut, which cost all the way from $15 to $75. Scattered throughout the establishment are full lines of cabinets, pier glasses, willow ware, bookcases, mantel mirrors, dining-room sets, parlor tables, stoves, and carpets, the prices of which are all extremely low.

Then there are hundreds of those little odd things without which a house looks bare, and they are all pretty. That man who wants to furnish his flat or his house tastefully and at a moderate cost would do well to take a look at what Cowperthwait & Co. can show him.

RECEPTION TO DR. ELLIOTT COUES.

Dr. Elliott Coues of Washington, who is on here to deliver a lecture on "Modern Miracles" before the believers in the doctrines of theosophy to-morrow evening at Cartier Hall, 30 Fifth-avenue, and his wife were the honored guests at a reception given yesterday afternoon by Judge and Mrs. Warren Higley at their residence, 160 West Forty-sixth-street. Nearly five hundred ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country were present during the reception hours of 3 to 7 o'clock to meet the eminent theosophist. Among them were the Hon. J. W. Bookwalter of Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. McCray of Hartford, Gen. Van Vliet of Washington, Gen. and Mrs. Simpson of St. Louis, W. E. Lown of Rhinebeck, Mrs. Charlotte Thomas of Portland, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. William Winter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Caldwell, Mrs. D. G. Croly, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Townsend, and Miss Kathryn Kidder. Miss Johnson of London, England, and Mrs. Townsend had charge of the tea room, and Mrs. Higley was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Clymer, the President of Scrools; Mrs. Sydney Rosenfeld, Mrs. E. A. Conner, and Mrs. Hibbert, Mrs. Cowdrey and Miss Leonard of Washington.

FOR FREE HOSPITAL BEDS.

The will of Miss Marie Louise Comstock was filed yesterday, with Probate Clerk Tinney for probate. It was executed May 24, 1884, and the executors are Margaret E. Mitchell, Maria R. Andubon, and William F. Dunning. After the death of Miss Comstock's mother, Mrs. Ann Maria Comstock, it is directed that the estate shall be divided into two parts, one to be received by Maria Roberts Audubon, and the [illegible] Free Hospital [illegible] Fo[illegible] guilds to

A DAY OF WEDDINGS.

PLEASANT CEREMONIES WHICH WERE ATTENDED BY MANY PEOPLE.

A quiet wedding took place last evening in the marriage of Miss Mary Todd, daughter of Mrs. Helen M. Todd, to Webster Clay Fuwell, Jr., on the Lafayette-Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler. The bride entered the church on the arm of her uncle, Henry Benedict, by whom she was given away at the altar. The bride wore a gown of white faille française, trimmed with silver brocade. The veil was of tulle. The bride carried lilies of the valley and white roses. Miss Helen B. Peters, daughter of Henry Peters, was maid of honor and she wore white silk mull over white silk surah and carried La France roses. There were no bridesmaids. The best man was William A. Powell, a brother of the groom. The ushers were John Tibault, Jr., Charles Streatty, William Holmes, James Hait, Herman Conkling, and Marolis Powell, a brother of the groom.

The ceremony at the church was followed by an informal reception at 411 Clermont-avenue, at the rooms of the bride's mother, at which only the immediate friends and relatives of the bride and groom were present. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Powell, Mrs. E. B. Mead, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Johnathan Moore, and Mr. and Mrs. Max Stiepermann.

Miss Eva Augusta Stolts, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Stolts, was married at noon yesterday to Lorenzo Hall Cone of Philadelphia at the Church of the Transfiguration in Twenty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Houghton. She wore a travelling gown of brown cloth and silk, with bonnet to match, and carried a large bouquet of orange blossoms. There were no bridesmaids. George H. Meyrick was best man, and the ushers were Edward Frederick, Harry Hillyer, Frank J. St. John, and Walter Graham. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was given at the Hotel Brunswick. Among the guests were Mrs. Cone, Dr. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Uhler, Miss Meyrick, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Ralph, and Miss Kate Graham, all of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Judson Porter, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stolts, Mr. and Mrs. Stow, Dr. Albert Hedgman, and Mrs. Rebecca Sawyer.

Albert Fillmore Hyde and Miss Elizabeth Van Steenbergh Musgrave, daughter of Mrs. S. B. Musgrave, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue. The rector, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, officiated. The best man was the groom's brother, S. J. Hyde. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers were W. R. Rankine, F. D. Phillips, A. L. Manierre, E. L. Patterson, J. Hodgeman Foster, and Eugene G. Foster. The bride wore a pretty gown of white crêpe and brocade and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The reception was held at the bride's home, 10 West Forty-seventh-street.

At the Church of the Divine Paternity, Forty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, last evening, before a crowd of friends that filled every seat in the handsomely-decorated edifice, Miss Carrie Archer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Archer of Tarrytown, and Alfred D. Brink, Jr., of this city were married by the Rev. Dr. Eaton. The bride wore a dainty gown of white brocade and point lace, with orange blossoms and a long lace veil. Her maid of honor was her cousin, Miss Ollie Archer, and her bridesmaids were the Misses Danigh, Leopold, Curtis, and Newton. The best man was William Bates and the ushers were E. M. V. Youmans, H. D. Appleton, Archer Pancoast, Frank Smith, and Bashford Dean. A reception was held at Clark's, in West Twenty-third-street, after the ceremony. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Bates, Miss Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Youmans, Mrs. John Haggerty of Albany, C. S. Byington, Miss M. E. Brink, A. D. Brink, Mrs. B. R. Hasbrouck, Mrs. Andrew Melville, and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Dean.

Clarence V. C. Van Deusen, a well-known Brooklyn journalist, was married last evening to Miss Mary L. Hawkes, a daughter of Water Purveyor Henry Hawkes. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Ward at the bride's home, 213 Prospect-place. Mr. George Hawkes was the best man, and Miss Ella Hawkes and Miss Nellie McLaughlin were the bridesmaids. A reception followed the ceremony. Among those present were Hugh McLaughlin, Chief of Police Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. Willis, Deputy City Works Commissioner Murtha, Timothy L. Woodruff, James S. Case, George Dobson, Frank Ransom, Edward J. McKeever, Col. Austin G. Plunkett, and Capt. John Herries.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PLANS SOLICITED FOR THE NEW STRUCTURE IN CITY HALL PARK.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday approved of the engineering plans and specifications for the new municipal building in the City Hall Park, and the new criminal courts building on the block bounded by Centre, Elm, White, and Franklin streets. They ordered advertisements for architectural designs and specifications. Prizes are to be given for the best plans sent in. The municipal building is to occupy the entire eastern side of the park from Chambers-street to the plaza in front of the City Hall, and to run back to within fifty feet of that building. Its northern pavilion will be six stories in height.

The southern pavilion will be only three stories, so that it shall not overtop the City Hall, and its façade will be made harmonious with that edifice. If it is found difficult to achieve this harmony the southern end, as now contemplated, may be cut off and the main structure increased in height. It is now proposed to fit up this southern end for the use of the Register, separating it from the main structure by a massive wall and otherwise insuring it a fire-proof character. About the middle of the main portion of the building will be an arcade for pedestrians and from the East River Bridge. The principal entrances will be from Chambers and Centre streets.

The criminal courts building is to be five stories in height. As the ground where it is to be built is made on the side of the old Collect pond, it is to have a cellar only deep enough to accommodate water, sewer, and gas pipes. The first or basement floor is to be 15 feet high; the second and third floors, on which the court rooms for the General Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and Special Sessions and police courts are to be situated, are to be 28 feet high, the fourth floor 16 feet, and the fifth floor 14 feet. There are to be four entrances to the building, big ones on Centre and Elm streets and smaller ones on White and Franklin. Besides the courts it is to accommodate the District Attorney, the Grand Jury, and probably the Health Department. It was intended originally to have Police Headquarters in the building but the Police Commissioners protested that if they moved at all they should go up, not down, town. By leaving the police in their present quarters and moving the Health Department down town room can be made in the Police Headquarters for the Excise Board.

A MISSING WITNESS FOUND.

There was a good deal of mystery at Police Headquarters yesterday about a prisoner confined there on a remand from Justice O'Reilly at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The prisoner was arrested on Sunday night by Detective Wagner of the Twentieth Precinct, and was locked up for a short time in the West Thirty-seventh-street police station. The charge recorded against him there was "Suspicious person." Soon after his arrest Detective Sergeant Heidelberg of Inspector Byrnes's staff came to the station house and took the prisoner to Police Headquarters. On the books at the station house the prisoner is set down as Oliver Porter, forty years old, living at 350 West Fifty-fifth-street. Porter was not taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, but during the afternoon Heidelberg brought Porter to the court and at his request Justice O'Reilly remanded the prisoner into the custody of Inspector Byrnes.

Heidelberg, when asked about the prisoner, said that he was a friend who had been on a "drunk," and he wanted him kept in custody until he got sober. The prisoner, however, did not look much like a dissipated person. He was recognized in court as the missing bookkeeper of J. W. Boyle, one of the shareholders in the new West Washington Market, and who was much sought after during the recent investigation of the Bureau of Markets by the Commissioners of Accounts. It was supposed at the time that his testimony could throw a great deal of light on the manner in which permits for stands in the new market were obtained.

DO NOT take your POND'S EXTRACT bottle to your druggist to be refilled. He cannot refill it with the genuine article, and it is wrong for him to fill it with any substituted article. Invaluable for all pain.—*Advertisement.*

NOWADAYS a little money goes a great ways at FLINT'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av. They are forcing off furniture of elegant new designs and substantial manufacture to make room for factory output. Goods in process must be finished.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

MR. DALY'S COMING TOUR.

THE REMARKABLE SEASON ABOUT TO CLOSE AT HIS THEATRE.

The tenth season of Mr. Augustin Daly at his present theatre, and the seventeenth of his experience as a theatrical manager in New-York will close next Saturday evening with a repetition of the favorite comedy, "Seven-Twenty-Eight." "Samson and Delilah" will be seen for the last time to-morrow night. "A Night Off" will be given on Thursday evening, and "The Squire" will constitute the programme for Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. The last performance of the season at Daly's is always an event of theatrical importance, and the demand for places on that occasion this year gives ample promise that it will be as brilliant from a social point of view as it has been in the past. When the curtain falls on the last act of "Seven-Twenty-Eight" on Saturday night it will close in upon the most popular theatrical company in New-York, not to open upon it again for more than five months.

The season about to close at Daly's is in one respect the most remarkable ever known in the history of the house. Never before has Mr. Daly given so many changes of bill in one season, and it is safe to say that hardly another stock company, if indeed any other, in the world would have been equal to the demands made upon it by such a season as the past at Daly's. The subscription nights began as an experiment by Mr. Daly, calling for a different play every Tuesday night for ten weeks of the season, were responsible for making so many changes, and the experiment was successful, not only financially, but artistically. The company had to work very hard to make the special nights so agreeable as they were, but they succeeded in their task, and if the subscription nights are not resumed next season, they will be a pleasant memory for years to come to the patrons of Daly's. They came to be what the manager intended they should be, notable social events; entertainments where the same people met and formed the same groups once a week for ten weeks. Mr. Daly has not yet announced whether he intends to continue his subscription nights in the future or not, but there is certainly a large clientage of his theatre which hopes to see them repeated next season.

The present season will have lasted, when it closes Saturday night, 30 weeks, and during that time Mr. Daly's company has appeared in 17 different plays. Counting the extra matinées for charity which have been given, the season will have comprised 240 performances. The number of performances given each play is as follows: "The Lottery of Love," 105 times; "The Inconstant," 39; "An International Match," 34; "The Taming of the Shrew," 24; "Samson and Dalilah," 32; "The Wife of Socrates," 55; "Rehearsing a Tragedy" and "Popping the Question," 17 each; "Seven-Twenty-Eight" and "The Squire," 3 each; "A Night Off" and "Dollars and Sense," 2 each, and "Nancy & Co.," "Needles and Pins," "The Country Girl," "She Would and She Wouldn't," and "A Woman's Won't," once each. This forms a repertory unequaled in a season of 30 weeks by any stock company in England or America now in existence.

The company, which has worked so hard in New-York, is not to rest after the close of the season, for Mr. Daly's tour to the Pacific coast begins at once, and when the actors and actresses leave the stage at Daly's on Saturday night it will be to pack their trunks and prepare for appearing behind the footlights again on the following Monday evening. The tour this year is almost the same as that made two years ago, but Mr. Daly has arranged for shorter engagements in most of the large cities, feeling that he ought to bring his company back to New-York in time to give them some rest before beginning the work of the next regular season. Three weeks will be the limit of the engagement in the largest places, and in these cities the programme will be changed at least three times. The repertory of the company on the tour will include "The Lottery of Love," "The Railroad of Love," "The Inconstant," "An International Match," and "Samson and Dalilah." The interest in the tour is so great that reports have already been received from Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco that a demand has arisen for the sale of season tickets, and in all these cities tickets for the whole series of performances will be disposed of.

This will be the fifth visit of the Daly company to the Pacific coast. It will start with an engagement of two weeks at the Chestnut-Street Opera House, Philadelphia, beginning next Monday. Then follow three weeks at the Academy of Music Theatre, Boston, beginning May 13, and three weeks at Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, opening June 3. The original arrangement then called for three nights in St. Paul and three in Minneapolis, but the burning of the theatre in St. Paul induced Mr. Daly to take three nights in Rockford, Ill. St. Paul now has a new theatre and at the earnest solicitation of many old admirers of the company one of the Minneapolis nights has been given to St. Paul. Beginning July 2 the company will appear in the Tabor Opera House, Denver, for five nights. Salt Lake City will be given two performances on July 8 and 9, and the company will appear at the Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco, on July 15 for a season of three weeks.

With the close of the San Francisco engagement the tour will end, and the company will return to New-York to enjoy a well-earned rest of about six weeks. During that time Miss Ada Rehan will make a flying trip to London and Paris, take a peep at the exposition, and select a number of dresses for the new plays, which Mr. Daly means to produce next season. The regular season at Daly's will open about the 1st of October, with all the old favorites of the company in their accustomed places, and a number of new candidates for public approval.

POISONED BY MERCURY.

The suit of Miss Alice M. Allan to recover $50,000 from the State Steamship Company for injuries sustained through the administering of a poison to her by an ignorant surgeon was placed on trial before Justice Pratt and a jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The plaintiff, who is twenty-three years old, lives in Pearl-street. She was formerly employed in a dry goods store, but is now too feeble to work. She had barely strength enough to get from her seat to the witness chair yesterday.

In the Summer of 1887, she said, she went to Scotland on the State Line steamer State of Georgia, and returned on that vessel. She felt chilly and asked the stewardess to procure her five grains of quinine from the ship's doctor. The stewardess got some medicine and Miss Allan swallowed it. The next day she was very ill and her gums and tongue became inflamed. Later her teeth became loose and some of them fell out. The surgeon said she was suffering from mercurial poisoning. When she reached home she consulted Dr. John C. Lester of 406 Clinton-street, and he also pronounced her trouble mercurial poisoning. He took her to Prof. Skene of the Long Island College Hospital, and he coincided in this diagnosis. Both physicians told her that she would never fully recover.

Drs. Lester and Skene corroborated her testimony in regard to the nature of the disease, and said she would probably never be any better. Mr. Henry Charter, who was a passenger on the same steamer, testified that his wife had been given some poisonous preparation by the same surgeon in place of salts of ammonia. The surgeon who made these mistakes is dead.

Justice Pratt denied a motion to dismiss, and the defense will go on to-day. The company makes a general denial.

MORE TROUBLE OVER THE CHARTER.

There are grave suspicions in Jersey City that the new charter, which has just been accepted by the people, was tampered with after its passage. Senator Edwards took a printed copy of the bill and interlined the amendments made to it in the House. This copy City Clerk Scott of Jersey City embodied in Alderman O'Neill's proclamation calling for a special vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the act. It has since been discovered that the act thus given to the people to vote on varies from the engrossed act which the Governor has signed.

The printed act contains a provision that the Tax Board shall consist of two members of one party and one of the other. This provision is not in the engrossed copy. The provision was in the bill when it was up for second reading in the Assembly. Assemblyman Feeney says that he offered an amendment on behalf of the Municipal Corporations Committee striking out the provision. Two or three Hudson County Assemblymen informed THE TIMES's reporter, however, that no such amendment was ever offered in the House or accepted by the House. An inquiry will be set on foot to ascertain how, and when, and by whom the change was made. The variance between the printed bill, which the people accepted, and the bill on file in Secretary of State Kelsey's office will be made one of the main grounds of contest against the charter.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

No Bad Effect.
No Headache.
No Nausea.
No Ringing Ears.
Cures Quickly.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, PERUMATISM, NEURALGIA.
"I had suffered five years from malaria. Took Kaskine, got better at once. Nearly Kaskine."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Nixon & Zimmerman of Philadelphia have secured from Prof. Herrmann the lease of the Broad-Street Theatre in that city, which has fifteen years to run. This will give Nixon & Zimmerman the control next season of three Philadelphia theatres, the Chestnut-Street Theatre, the Chestnut-Street Opera House, and the Broad-Street Theatre. The Broad-street house was taken by Prof. Herrmann about a year ago. He expended about $20,000 in improvements, and made James Dixon his manager. The house has lost money steadily, except during the engagement of Julia Marlowe, principally because Herrmann and Dixon could not fill their dates with first-class attractions. "King Cole II.," which is now running at the Broad-Street, will be continued under the Herrmann management, and this Summer the theatre will be completely remodeled in the interior. Samuel Nixon will make it his headquarters in the future, and he has already booked for next season Mrs. Potter, Julia Marlowe, "Featherbrain," Rosina Vokes, the Emma Juch Opera Company, and E. H. Sothern.

Miss Marion Manola, who was too ill on Saturday evening to sing in "The May Queen" at Palmer's, has completely recovered and returned to the east last evening. Her part of Beatrice was assumed Saturday night by Carrie Burton, who gained great praise for her performance. As she had never rehearsed with the company, which she has just joined, her acting of the part deserves great credit. A telegram from Col. McCaull to Manager Stevens announces the safe arrival of the Colonel in London and that his health is already greatly improved by the ocean voyage.

A special matinée of "A Woman's Strategem" will be given at the Union Square Theatre to-morrow afternoon, with Miss Helen Barry as the strategical Countess. Miss Barry's engagement at this house closes on Saturday night.

The artists of the Théâtre des Variétés, Paris, are playing in Vienna this week under the management of Abey & Isham. This is the first time the Variétés company as a body has left Paris, and it is to return at the conclusion of Bernhardt's engagement at the home theatre. The company includes Mme. Judic, M. Dupuis, M. Baron, M. Lassouche, M. Coquelin, M. Edmond Lee, and Mlle. Crosnet, among its principals, and its répertoire consists of "Niniche," "La Femme à Papa," "Lili," "Mam'selle Nitouche," "Le Grand Casimir," "Décoré," "Le Fiacre 117," "Divorçons," "Les Charbonniers," and "Josephine."

Three changes have been made in the original cast of "Robert Elsmere," which is to be produced at the Union Square Theatre next Monday night for a run of four weeks. The new people are Harry Harwood, George Backus, and E. J. Morley, an entire new character, not in the novel, has been added to form the comedy element. It is called Cecil Winless. The play is now done in four acts and only the theme is taken from Mrs. Ward's story. But for the name, "Robert Elsmere," the management claim that the piece could be produced as an original work. The sale of seats for the Union-Square engagement will begin on Thursday.

The "Little Lord Fauntleroy" company which closed a four weeks' season at the Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco, Saturday night, played to $55,000 in that period. This week the company is in Los Angeles and E. H. Sothern is playing "Lord Chumley" at the Baldwin.

Helen Bancroft has retired from Marie Wainwright's company and will not play Olivia in the "Twelfth Night" production, as has been announced. She objected to one of the dresses designed for Olivia, and as Miss Wainwright refused to change it, Miss Bancroft resigned.

Harry Mann, who has been identified for the past five years with the management of "A Parlor Match" company, left for San Francisco with his family last night to manage the new California Theatre for Al Hayman. The theatre opens on May 20 with Booth and Barrett and Mr. Mann's contract is for five years.

WASHINGTON'S KIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If your correspondent "R.," who favored THE TIMES of this morning with the interesting article on the kin of Washington will kindly send his address to "H." at Union Club, he will greatly oblige one of his relatives. H.

LACES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

We invite special attention to our sale, this week, of Point Gauze, Duchesse and Valenciennes Laces and Flounces, Point and Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Bridal Veils and Shawls.

500 pieces Black Silk Drapery Netts, in Stripes and Figures, from $1.00 to $3.00 per yard. La Tosca, Russian, Tuscan, Brussels and Point d'Esprit Netts in Black, Cream and White; Black Lace Flouncings, 42 and 64 inches wide, in Chantilly, Marquise, Hand Run Spanish and Montilla. Black Spanish Scarfs and Fichus.

Real Thread, Guipure, Marquise, Hand Run Spanish, Torchon, Medici and Point de Gene Trimming Laces in all widths. Novelties in Ladies', Misses' and Gentlemen's Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hemmed, Hemstitched, with plain, embroidered and colored borders.

A special line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Initial Handkerchiefs at $1.50 per ½ doz.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Foot, Fit, Fleet.

On the FEET of all put the famous Hanan Shoe, which is always FIT from the start, and they are FLEET, because they feel easy and comfortable. Once worn, always wanted.

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AT RETAIL,
297½ BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Between Reade and Duane sts.;
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FEATURES OF THE JUBILEE

WIDE SCOPE OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

ARRANGING THE MINOR DETAILS—A FREE STAND FOR WOMEN IN UNION SQUARE.

Little details to be arranged, trifling changes in those already agreed upon, and the unraveling of snarls into which the several committees unconsciously got themselves in arranging for the Centennial Celebration will occupy the attention of the directing committee, that on Plan and Scope, at meetings to be held every afternoon this week at 2 o'clock. Yesterday's meeting of this committee occupied five hours, in which various minor details were discussed, though nothing was done which was of any public interest so far as changing any arrangements already made goes.

The committee appointed its Secretary, Clarence W. Bowen, a committee of one to wait on the Hon. Hamilton Fish, President of the General Committee, and instruct him as to the official duties they would ask him to perform. These will be to receive the President on his arrival here at the foot of Wall-street and conduct him to the Equitable Building, where the reception at the Lawyers' Club Rooms is to be held; to welcome him on his arrival at the ball that evening, and to preside at the banquet on Tuesday evening, introducing Mayor Grant, who will officiate as toast master and introduce the speakers of the evening.

The business transacted yesterday which will perhaps most generally interest the public was the adoption of Mayor Grant's suggestion that one of the stands at Union-square should be made absolutely free for the use of women and children, no male to be admitted thereto under any circumstances. Seats on the other stands will cost $2 each, and can be had at the headquarters of the Army Committee, at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, probably by to-morrow.

The Aisle Committee which has charge of the services at St. Paul's Chapel has made the following assignments of gentlemen to conduct the gentlemen named to their places on the platform at the services at the Sub-Treasury next Tuesday. The Rev. Dr. Storrs will be escorted by W. C. Sanger, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew by Lispenard Stewart, and Archbishop Corrigan by Joseph F. Condlin. It has not yet been selected to escort the poet Whittier, as he has not yet definitely promised to be present. To escort President Harrison there will be a committee of five lineal descendants of the men who held the standards at the time of Washington's inauguration. These will be Lewis H. Livingston, representing Gen. Morgan Lewis; G. Creighton Webb, representing Gen. Samuel Blatchley Webb; Nicholas Fish, representing Col. Nicholas Fish; Arthur De Wint, representing Col. W. S. Smith, and G. Bleecker, representing Major Bleecker. The other aide at the time of the inauguration, Major L'Hommedieu, had no lineal descendant. To Robert R. Livingston has been assigned the custody of Washington's chair, the Bible on which he took the oath of office, and such other relics as may be used in the celebration.

The initial work of the decoration of the Sub-Treasury, of Trinity Church, and of St. Paul's Chapel was begun yesterday, but how elaborate these will be no idea could be gleaned by the thousands who gathered at them with wondering interest. St. Paul's Chapel attracted most attention, because the only visible signs of the decoration were two flag poles extending out, one from either side of the spire, and from each of which late in the afternoon flew large silk flags.

The arch to be situated at the foot of Fifth-avenue is erected as the expense of residents of Fifth-avenue, south of Fourteenth-street, and on Washington-square. It is designed by Mr. White of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, Architects. Its design is notable and its decorations will be purely colonial. The White arch will be elaborately decorated with flags and trophies. On each corner will be perched a large stuffed eagle, and in the curtain of the arch will be a statue of Washington 60 in. in height, carved of wood, and which is said to have stood on the Battery in 1790. This is loaned by Sypher & Co., who have the decoration of the arch in charge. The arch is to be illuminated in the evening with Edison incandescent lights.

The addition to the grand stand now erected on the north side of Washington-square, the Park Commissioners will erect a stand across the roadway which passes through the square. Ex-Mayor Cooper will erect a stand by the side of his residence for the use of scholars at the Cooper Union, and children of certain other free schools in which he is interested. The Misses Rhinelander on the opposite side of the avenue will also erect a stand for the use of several hundred children from the schools of the Children's Aid Society. Other residents of the vicinity are contemplating to build stands for the use of personal friends.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger called on Mayor Grant yesterday afternoon and said that it will be necessary to have the means of telegraphic communication between the stands along the line of the procession so that the Grand Marshall may be enabled to control the movements of the various sections. To establish this communication, Col. Cruger said, temporary wires would have to be strung overhead. He wanted permission to string the wires, the Mayor said he would consider the matter, as it seemed somewhat anomalous to tear down wires one day and permit others to be put up the next day.

An important conference took place yesterday afternoon at Police Headquarters between Superintendent Murray, Inspector Henry V. Steers, Mr. James Crowley, superintendent of Police Telegraph, and Mr. J. Elliot Smith, Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph. Its object was to discuss how far each telegraph service could assist the other on the several days of the celebration, and certain plans were partly decided on. The chief scheme is to station a fireman at every fire alarm box along the route of the parades. Each box has a horse key, and on this key any system of signals can be utilized. The police fear a fire which will compel apparatus to cross the parade as much as the firemen, and as every police officer will be on duty on the principal days aid in transmitting calls for fires, accidents, ambulances, and reinforcements will be of incalculable value. Such signals would of course go to fire headquarters, and those who are on the parade would be there instantly and instantly transmitted to Police Headquarters. Mr. Murray and Mr. Smith said that whatever was done would be for the best interests of the community, and the plans will be perfected and tested before Saturday.

Arrangements for the fireworks display on the night of April 30 are complete. They contemplate the most extensive and brilliant event of this kind ever seen in this country. The principal display will be made from Battery Park, because the harbor affords safe dropping space for scores of pieces, in the midst of conditions to fire in the city. But as far as possible the display in the several parks and public places where they are to occur are to be alike. Exhibitions will be made from Union-square, Mount Morris Park, Tompkins-square, East River Park, Washington-square, Manhattan Park plaza, Canal-street square, Canal and West streets; Washington Heights, at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street and the Hudson; at the junction of Third-avenue and the Boston post road in the Twenty-third Ward, and at the junction of Webster-avenue and the Burnside road in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

The exhibition will include, besides many set pieces, masses of rockets, bombs, candles, cascades, shewers, fiery whirlwinds, ground bombs and batteries, aerial bombs, stars, floral bombshells, vesuvian pots, chrysanthemums, dragon comets, fire balloons, with loads of trailing fireworks, to be automatically discharged, and other gorgeous things of great variety and splendor. At Battery Park the set pieces will include a new tree, tree of liberty, Peruvian cross, centennial cross, American cross, centennial wheel, Niagara Falls, and a piece that will be shown at all the parks—Washington taking the oath of office. This last piece will be 60 feet high and 30 or 40 feet wide.

With a few unimportant exceptions this description of the pieces will be fired at all the places named. The reason why the City Hall Park was left out of this calculation is that the Board of Aldermen have undertaken to provide the fireworks for that park. The display at this point promises also to be exceedingly gorgeous.

Many people who propose to spend the day of the military parade and whose business may require them to reach the east side of town, are in a state of mind. They understand that no crossing of Broadway is to be allowed, and that the movements of the Grand Marshall and the troops are supposed in the down-town streets preparatory to swinging into line. These Jerseymen are anxious to have some sort of temporary bridges erected across Broadway at three or four points within moderate ease of access from the ferries, over which they may travel to the east side of town. They have suggested to the committee that the erection of a few of these bridges would prove a great convenience to thousands of people who may otherwise be prevented from getting over to the east side of town.

THE WATER PARADE.

The committee in charge of the merchant marine parade met yesterday at the Stonington Line pier and began upon the task of assigning vessels that have entered to position in the lines as determined upon as reported in Sunday's Times. The committee and Admiral Porter, and that the Admiral was angered because the committee had presumed to change his orders regarding the naval parade, was emphatically denied. Admiral Porter's original order had been issued under misinformation regarding the number of vessels that would participate and of the intended scope of the parade, and they had been modified to accord with the facts. The committee telegraphed to him yesterday requesting him to assign Rear Admiral Jouett, his chief of staff, to assist them in arranging all the details of the parade, which is to follow the route originally specified, namely, up the East River along the Brooklyn shore to Hunter's Point, then turning and coming down the New-York shore to and around the Battery and up the North River to the naval anchorage. The procession is to be led over the entire course by the war vessels in the order of formation specified in Admiral Porter's order.

The committee have been in correspondence with Messrs. Champ & Sons, the contractors for the Yesuvius, and with the Navy Department at Washington, and have every hope that the fast new dynamite cruiser will be sent up to take part in the parade. The contractors are using all possible expedition for the purpose, and, although the Vesuvius will not be ready to turn over to the Government or to be put in commission, she will be near enough to completion to make the trip to New-York and participate in the parade, after which she will return to Philadelphia for the finishing touches. It has also been found necessary to secure another large steamer in addition to the Erastus Wiman and the Sirius for the use of the committee, and they have therefore chartered the big Monmouth of the Long Branch Line, which will also take part in the escort of the President from Elizabethport across the bay to the harbor off the foot of Wall-street, where he will be rowed ashore by Skipper Snow and his gallant crew of old sea Captains.

Major Asa Bird Gardiner also denied the reported trouble with Admiral Porter. He said: "The entire arrangements for the naval demonstration are exclusively in Admiral Porter's hands. The commercial steamer marine are going to an expense of $50,000 in maturing a demonstration that will be worthy of the great occasion. Acting Commodore C. W. Woolsey is in constant communication with Admiral Porter and everything is proceeding amicably. The Admiral as Grand Marshal will accompany the committee of citizens designated by Mayor Grant to receive the President at Elizabethport and escort him to New-York. The Secretary of the Navy has designated the Despatch for this purpose, and, as he will be in New-York at the time, as well as the Secretary of War, they will probably accompany the Admiral on the Despatch." Major Gardiner also denied the story that the celebration was under the auspices or control of the National Government. It was national in its character, but was conceived and provided entirely by citizens of New-York City.

The Secretary of the Navy yesterday issued the following order, to take effect to-day:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 22, 1889.—The Admiral of the Navy has been appointed Grand Marshal in the harbor of New-York on the occasion of the celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States.

From the date of this order until May 3, 1889, all the United States naval vessels in the port of New-York in commission will be under his orders, and all commanding officers will govern themselves accordingly.

The commandant of the New-York Navy Yard is hereby directed to co-operate with the Admiral in making the "naval display" a success.

B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

The following circular was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS MERCHANT MARINE PARADE, } NEW-YORK CITY, April 22, 1889. }

To the Merchant Marine of New-York:

The honor of opening the centennial celebration is in your hands. The success of the first day will depend upon the marine parade. The success of the marine parade will be assured if all owners of boats enter them as part of the fleet. Patriotism and safety to property and life demand that each vessel afloat on the bay on April 29 be assigned a place in line. The undersigned do not claim any right to prohibit vessels from occupying the waters of the bay or rivers on the day of the parade, but they earnestly request that all join with them in making the review orderly, dignified pageant worthy of the occasion and the city. To accomplish this no vessels except those entered for the parade should be permitted in the lower bay or the North and East Rivers, as all the available water channel will be needed to manœuvre the divisions. These divisions have been formed so as to give all ample opportunities to witness the ceremonies. Throw aside all petty considerations, send the names of your boats to the Secretary, D. M. Munger, 81 New-street, and use your influence with others. The people on shore will certainly remember in the strongest terms in this community de less for the initial parade on the water!

C. W. WOOLSEY,
Vice Admiral Commanding Merchant Marine Fleet.

J. W. VOSBURGH,
Rear Admiral Commanding First Division Merchant Marine Fleet.

J. W. MILLER,
Rear Admiral Commanding Second Divison Merchant Marine Fleet.

THE INDUSTRIAL PARADE.

The civic parade of May 1 has completely outgrown the calculations of even the most enthusiastic believer that it would be a big thing, and no further applications for a place will be considered. It would be simply enormous were all who have asked to be given a place in line allotted the space they ask for.

Gen. Butterfield yesterday had on file in his office applications from 105,970 people for a place in line. This number is exclusive of bands and people who will ride on the floats. If these were massed, "packed like figs in a box" as the General expressed it, he estimated it would make a line at least fourteen miles long, and with the organizations opened out into marching order a half dozen miles. The line would extend over seventeen and a half miles. This is exclusive of the sixty-four floats which have been accepted on the artists' sketches and awarded a place in the line, and also of the bands and drum corps which will accompany the paraders. How much space the bands would occupy can be but vaguely guessed at, but one division, that of the volunteer firemen, will have at least a solid half mile of bands. On the assumption that bands will be pretty liberally supplied by parading organizations and that the floats will number 150, not an overestimate, the organizations in line will take up at least twenty-five miles of streets. As the line of march is but five miles long, it would take fully twenty-four hours for such a procession to pass a given point.

To handle such a parade would certainly be an impossibility. It would be unsatisfactory to the participants and to the public. Therefore, in order that it may be reduced to manageable proportions a pro rata reduction of the number of applicants for places in line will have to be made. Before this is arbitrarily done by the committee, however, each organization will be asked to do what it can voluntarily to help the Marshal. To this end Assistant Marshal Oliver yesterday sent this letter to all organizations that have asked for a place in line:

"I am directed by Gen. Butterfield, Chief Marshal, to say you that his application of organizations and bodies for place in the civic and industrial parade of May 1 have grown to such proportions that it is impossible to give all a place and enable the column to march in line. The numbers will have to be materially reduced.

"Before making this reduction Gen. Butterfield desires you to have in view the following: First—That every alcove shall enter into the column of your organizations any person physically unable to stand the fatigue of a long and wearisome delay and march. Second—That a careful and close canvass be made up of the exact number of those who are physically able to stand the march; to march in good order and quick time, and that you report to this office by to-morrow evening a revised number that your organization, under such restrictions, would reach. This information will enable the Marshal, possibly, to save cutting down some organizations who ought not to be cut down if their entire body are able to stand eight or ten hours' march and great fatigue. It is very desirous to give all the organizations and all their members who are fully able to comply with the severities that inevitably apply to such a march a chance to parade."

Further orders touching the parade are to the effect that all organizations will be required to march 18 files front, with platoons not more than 10 feet apart. The distance between the separate organizations of 500 or more must not exceed 20 feet. Only in this twenty-foot space the chiefs of the smaller organizations will be required to march. During the march all turns at street corners must be made on the run, no wheeling by platoons being permitted, as such maneuvres would require too much time. Floats must have not more than 12 feet between the heads of the horses dragging them and the rear of the platoon preceding them, and each horse will be required to have a leader or guide at his head in addition to the driver, so that starting and stopping of floats may be done as expeditiously as possible. The orders to march or halt will be given by buglers stationed 600 feet apart. Each organization of 100 men will be required to have a water carrier to furnish water to the paraders.

The Chief Marshal's color and the headquarters flag will have a yellow one, bearing the coat of arms of the State on one side and of the city on the other. The Chief Marshal's aids will be designated by a yellow sash.

Gold and silver medals and satin banners will be given to the best organization and the best drum corps in the parade, as determined by fifty judges stationed at different points along the route of the procession. Promptness in movements, general appearance and conduct, observance of distances, and all other rules will enter in the determination of the award of prizes.

Touching this parade, Gen. Butterfield yesterday sent to Mayor Grant, to the Police Department, and to the Building Department a communication, in which he says that to place the applicants for positions in the parade in the order named would be impossibly than it would be possible for them to march would take up no less than [illegible] he further suggests, should also be removed. These he finds in Fourteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Union-square, and also on Fifth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

Buahrod G. Washington of Charleston, West Va., and George R. L. Beale, State Treasurer of Maine, will represent the Governors of their respective States on the staff of the Chief Marshal of the civic and industrial parade.

OPERA HOUSE DECORATIONS.

It is not too much to say that the Metropolitan Opera House will on the nights of the centennial ball and banquet be the most gorgeously and richly decorated building this country has ever seen. Under the general supervision and direction of Director Edmund C. Stanton plans were prepared by Architect Joseph H. Taft, and the contract was let to C. H. Keator, and now all three gentlemen are busying themselves about the final execution of the plans.

The President's box will occupy the central position at the back of the stage, which will be level with the dancing floor. It will be approached by a broad, low flight of steps from the middle of the stage to a wide platform occupying the entire space in front of the box. On either flank is a double tier of four boxes for Cabinet officers and other dignitaries of the General Government. Valance of wine-colored silk plush will drape the railings of the President's box and the lower tier of side boxes. Long curtains of bronze and maroon silk plush will be draped from the top to the sides of the President's box, and between them a drop curtain of celestial-blue silk plush, with gold fringe, and in the centre the President's flag pendent, hand made, of pure silk. The side boxes will be curtained in plush of two colors. Over the cornice above the President's box a wide brass ribbon from pillar to pillar will display the name "Washington" in opalescent glass, illuminated by electric lights in the rear. Over the pillars "1789" and "1889" will shine in figures of flame with gold radiations. The name "Washington" will be surmounted by a large golden eagle, above which the Stars and Stripes will float from an eagle-surmounted staff. Over the side rows of boxes the national gonfalon will float, and over the entire front of all the boxes festoons and garlands of flowers and smilax and forms and palms will be draped.

From the dome long streamers of red, white, and blue bunting and flowers and evergreens will be draped to the gallery. The gallery front will be decorated with draped American flags, State shields, and standards of flags. The family circle will display the colonial flags and the national ensign draped. The third tier of boxes will have the State coats of arms facing standards of flags on spear-head staffs; the second tier will be faced with American flags, caught up with flowers and ferns, and the first tier will be faced with wine-colored silk plush, with drapery of flowers.

The proscenium arch will be surmounted by a heroic medallion of Washington. The cornice will be of red and white drapery, with blue rosettes. The entire arch ring from which will depend to either side. The side pillars will be striped vertically with red and white streamers, over which blue bands will be wound in reverse order, forming crosses. The side panels will be decorated with national shields and geofalons and over the stage front will hang over the whole lavish draperies of flowers and evergreens will be distributed, the *tout ensemble* affording one of the most brilliant and inspiring spectacles ever seen.

For the annex the decorations are rich and simple. Several panels are to be hung with wine-colored silk plush, and in the centre of each panel will be a shield containing the coat of arms of one of the States centred in a standard of American flags. A wainscoting of mahogany encircles the room. At the capital of each pilaster, between the panels, a Presidential coat of arms will be displayed with thirteen electric lights in the shield and the eagle poised for flight. The vestibule and grand staircase will be decorated with white and gold drapery and festoons of flowers and evergreens and the national colors.

A PROCLAMATION.

Mayor Grant issued a proclamation yesterday calling on the citizens to participate in the exercises of the centennial celebration. It is as follows:

To the People of the City of New-York:

On April 30, 1889, will be celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States. That was an event of transcending importance in the history of our country. It took place in this city. Its importance, coupled with the circumstance of its occurrence in this city, renders it especially appropriate that it should be observed by all our citizens. Organized public demonstrations have been arranged for. This proclamation is to invite your private and personal co-operation in the taking of action commemorative of the day. On the morning of that day let the people of this city assemble in their several places of worship for the purpose of divine service to testify by their presence in such places their recognition of the blessings of which we have been the recipients, and to beseech a continuance of that favor which has marked and blessed the history of this country.

While your patriotism and civic pride need no stimulus to lead you to observe the day, I deem it fitting at this public proclamation I suggest that you decorate your homes on that occasion. Let the flag of our country float from every flag staff, let it be draped from the windows and let every citizen adorn of the Nation beautify and brighten the buildings of our city. Thus the very means of ornamentation adopted will speak to us in inspiring language of the National glorious successes, and the thickly-clustered stars of the flag will we see the story of the growth and progress of our country.

Given under my hand this 22d day of April, 1889.

THOMAS C. T. CRAIN, Secretary.

THE ELIZABETH CELEBRATION.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 22.—The work of decorating this city for the centennial was begun this afternoon. The First Church spire was climbed by a daring rigger, George Leavitt, and the Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze above the gilt ball which crowns the steeple. A big crowd watched the rigger's feat and cheered the rigger when the task was accomplished. All the old buildings in the city will be handsomely decorated before the week is ended.

So far as can be learned, the military organizations which will take part in the parade here on April 29 are the City Troop of Philadelphia, the Chicago Zouaves, the Veteran Zouaves, and companies C, D, E, F, and H of the Third New-Jersey Regiment. There will be, according to Grand Marshal Halsey, nearly fifteen hundred Grand Army men in the from various posts in the State, ten companies of firemen, the uniformed Knights of Pythias, the Sons of St. George, the Sons of the Revolution, the Loyal Legion, Sons of Veterans, Elizabeth Odd Fellows, Platte Deutsche Verein, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Union County. The escort to President Harrison will be the Society of the Cincinnati and the Sons of the American Revolution. The total number in the parade will be nearly four thousand, and no organizations that do not apply to-day can secure places in the line.

The start from Gov. Green's house will have to be made at 9 o'clock on account of the tide. The entire procession must pass the reviewing stand before the President, after which he will be driven to his place in the line. The embarkation will be made from the float at the Aloyone boathouse at 10 o'clock. The President will be rowed to the Seapanch, which will lie at anchor in the channel, outside the boathouses. The day will be ushered in by ringing the bells of all the churches, and the arrival of the President's train will be greeted with a volley of artillery fired by the gun detachment, and also by the old brass cannon and the Gatling guns of the Veteran Zouaves' armory.

The cannon is a curiosity in its way, and a relic of the Revolution, having been captured at the battle of Stony Point by the Americans. It was for years in the State Arsenal at Trenton, and was presented, finally, to the Veteran Zouaves. The highly prize it as the most interesting relic in their catalogue of curiosities.

An exhibition drill by the Chicago Zouaves will take place immediately after the parade.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

Superintendent Richardson of the Bureau of Incumbrances yesterday issued an order for the removal, prior to Saturday next, of building material and all other obstructions from the streets through which the centennial processions will pass. If they are not moved by their owners the city will impound them.

A circular letter was read at all the Catholic churches in the Newark Diocese fixing Monday of next week for a service of thanksgiving in honor of the country's prosperity and peace.

Chief of Police Murray of Jersey City has issued a letter advising people not to leave their houses unprotected during the centennial celebration, as the city will be flooded with smart thieves of every description.

At the college of William and Mary, the great institution of learning of the South, at the last meeting of the Faculty, April 19, adopted resolutions reciting the fact that Washington became the Chancellor of the college on April 30, just one year before his inauguration as President of the United States in New-York, and resolving to suspend their session for that day.

HISTORIC SOUVENIRS.

The invitations for the reception at the rooms of the Lawyers' Club on Monday afternoon, April 29, are very elaborate affairs and a valuable historic souvenir. Six heavy cards, 9½ by 7 inches, form the invitation, bound together by ribbons, and each bearing some historical device. The first plate, which has the invitations and the names of the General Committee and the Committee on Statues, is a medallion portrait of Washington blazoned on a shield, with the dates 1789 and 1889 on either side. Below the shield are the names of the Committee on Statues—Henry Ward Beecher, George Jaheway Montgomerie Ward, Benjamin Bisgrer, Assistant, Tobias Van Laer; Gen. Ward, Nicholas Bayard; Assistant, John Quackenbos.

The third plate has a picture of St. Paul's Chapel in 1789, portraits of Bishop Provoost and Chancellor Livingston, and a list of the members of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the first Administration. On the fourth page are two engraved views from Federal Hall, one looking up Wall-street and the other up Broad-street, the same page having the names of the Governors of the several States and Territories and the Chairmen of the several boards of Centennial Commissioners. The dates of the admission of the States to the Union and the organization of the Territories is given, with a table showing the growth of the country in area and population. The fifth page has portraits of President Harrison, Gov. Clinton, Mayor Dunne, Gov. Hill, and Mayor Grant, and names of the sub-committees of the celebration. On the last page is a picture of the Equitable Building, a reproduction of the St. Gaudens centennial medal, and the menu of the lunch.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Union Pacific was the object of bear attack in yesterday's stock market, and its quotation yielded, somewhat; otherwise there was strength shown throughout the market, and most of the active stocks closed at an advance for the day.

* * *

Louisville and Nashville, whose friends have been a good deal more plucky lately than they ever were before, gained a further rise yesterday, crossing 67, a point that it has not before touched in many a day. Talk of a cash dividend is heard now, English shareholders demanding it on the strength of the company's big earnings. There is only a possibility—hardly a probability—that any cash dividend will be paid just yet. The Louisville and Nashville's management is pretty conservative, and scrip dividends are a good deal easier paid than are cash ones.

* * *

Chicago Gas Trusts got a black eye yesterday, dropping a couple of points. The "insider" has been hurrahing a good deal lately about the inestimable intrinsic value of this trust's securities, and the dear public has been advised to buy and get rich quickly. And just to prove his generous nature, while the insider hurrahed loudest he sold the fastest.

* * *

Reading's friends are not very active yet, but they are promising to be speedily. The short interest in this stock is no smaller now than it has been for a long time past.

* * *

The American Meat Company will soon show new life.

* * *

Hocking Valley stock went tumbling yesterday, getting down to 16, a lower figure than it had touched in a long while. The estate of Charles Crocker is credited with selling out its holdings. Besides there is a pool in the Mills Building anxious to buy stock cheap, and a cheerful lot of misstatements are therefore circulating.

* * *

"Wheat is too low to sell and too high to bull. Orders solicited." So a Wall-street broker bulletined yesterday. He's a good type of the average Stock Exchange man, who spends most of his time nowadays grumbling over the deplorable condition of affairs everywhere, and then wonders why the public does not rush forward to give him orders. "When a market is "too low to sell and too high to bull" it is sense that the public shows in keeping its money in its own pockets.

WHY A BOSTON LADY BURNED HER WILL.

Boston Letter to the Providence Journal.

A year or two since a wealthy and eccentric Boston lady, who was undecided what to do with her money when she should be done with it, saw on the street a young man whose face attracted her so strongly that she turned and followed him until she saw where he lived, the distance, fortunately for her, not being very great. She had inquiries made, found that he was a young man just out of college who had come to Boston to study medicine. She contrived to see him several times without his remarking her, and each time she became more and more convinced that he was the very type of honor and of great promise. In the end she took him home and adopted him, to the great indignation of various people who have been keeping a careful eye on the old lady's property with a view to its going to certain charitable institutions. In less than a year the young man proved all the old lady's skill in reading his face to have been a delusion and a snare by running off with all her loose cash and a lot of the silver. She was too sensitive to the scandal to have the matter followed up legally, but she abandoned all faith in physiognomy and burned her will.

URGING ANTI-BETTING LEGISLATION.

An address by the Society for the Prevention of Crime in regard to pool selling and placing bets on horse races says that the public can hardly understand the extent and baleful influence of this illegal traffic or it would not be tolerated. An agent of the society recently made an examination of thirteen pool rooms in four police precincts. In 1,864 bets, averaging ten minutes each, he counted 31,500 persons present and saw 2,526 tickets sold, principally to young men, many of them of impecunious appearance. Probably much of this money is stolen, much is embezzled or dishonestly in the vain hope of replacing it. Convictions for theft or embezzlement are the frequent result of these practices. The police and courts have been powerless to suppress the traffic, and unless legislative relief can be obtained the business of pool selling in the city will become more widespread and more nefarious than ever before. Public expression is therefore solicited to arouse the Legislature to the necessity of early action upon the bills providing for the suppression of the traffic which were introduced in February by Assemblyman Crosby and which now hang in committee.

OPPOSED TO JAY GOULD'S SCHEME.

About two hundred owners of Bowery real estate, or holders of leasehold interests in it, signed a paper received by Mayor Grant yesterday, commending his course in opposition to the attempt of the Manhattan Railway Company to procure the right to run another tier on the parks and streets. They said that to permit the construction of a third track of the elevated railroad for the operation of express trains would darken the street and cut off air, while the passage of the express trains would increase the vibration of the buildings and augment the quantity of cinders, smoke, and steam from which they now suffer. In their opinion, the advantage to Jay Gould would make business and living in the Bowery almost impossible, and thus depreciate the value of their property.

The signers are Robert R. Cruger, E. D. Farrell, J. J. Astor, the Bowery Savings Bank, the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, the Oriental Bank, Jacob Lorillard, and J. P. Kernochan.

A FAMILY AT ODDS.

A. R. Griffin of Hempstead, L. I., applied to Surrogate Abbott, in Brooklyn, yesterday, to have his stepmother, Mrs. Emma Griffin, of 141 West Forty-third-street, New-York, removed as executrix of the will of his father, Sidney L. Griffin. The applicant alleged that Mrs. Griffin deserted her aged husband several years ago, and that thirty days before his death she signed a document giving up all claims to his estate in consideration of the payment to her of $1,200 in cash.

Mrs. Griffin's counsel admitted this, but said that the present petitioner had separated the old people and had induced Mrs. Griffin to sign the paper without her dying husband's knowledge or consent and solely on the ground that it would prevent expensive litigation after Mr. Griffin's death. Surrogate Abbott reserved his decision.

HIS FACE IN HIS FAVOR.

Lawyer Purdy, who defended young Krulisch in his trial for the murder of Drug Clerk Wechsang, distributed a lot of the boy's pictures in Judge Gildersleeve's Court yesterday. The Judge looked at the picture and then said:

"This is the face of a perfectly innocent boy, and, if you look at the face, you think he is not guilty. If you looked at the evidence and not at the boy you couldn't think who else could have killed the clerk."

POSTPONED BY ITS OWN TERMS.

One of the partisan acts of the Legislature of New-Jersey has been defeated by its own terms. It is the act changing the ward lines so as to give the Democrats certain control of the Jersey City Council and Board of Education. The act requires the Council to make the redistricting on April 30 of each year, but does not contain the clause making it operative at once. The session of the present Legislature, the act inoperative till July 4, and so the new lines cannot be established till next year.

RAISING DEER FOR VENISON.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, April 21.

There are several deer farms in Lowndes County where venison is raised for market. It

NEW BUILDING DEDICATED.

A HANDSOME ADDITION TO BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

The pretty little building which Mrs. R. L. Townsend, a benevolent lady who has done much to relieve the sufferings of the poor in this city, has had erected at the rear of the Bellevue Hospital for the use of the inmates of that institution was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon. The dedicatory services were conducted by Bishop Potter and many Protestant Episcopal ministers and in the presence of a multitude of ladies and gentlemen, who completely filled the space in the little chapel, which takes up all the room on the third floor of the new building, and stretched out through the broad entrance to Bellevue. Among those present were Prof. Thomas Eggleston of Columbia College, the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, Archdeacon Alexander Mackay-Smith, the Rev. T. M. Peters, the Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, the Rev. Henry St. George, the Rev. William G. Young, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, Mr. John H. Boynton, Treasurer of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Missionary Society, and Mrs. Townsend herself.

The services were begun by the singing of a hymn by the choir of St. Thomas's Church and the reading of Psalms by Archdeacon Smith. Mr. Boynton then read the correspondence which had passed between his society and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction concerning Mrs. Townsend's gift, and the Rev. Dr. Satterlee, Mrs. Townsend's pastor, next read the instrument of donation prepared by that lady. After other hymns had been sung, appropriate short addresses were made by Bishop Potter, Archdeacon Smith, and Dr. Satterlee, and the services were closed with a benediction. Then a general inspection was made of the building by everybody present.

Mrs. Townsend erected the "Townsend Pavilion" in the Bellevue inclosure some years ago, as a memorial to her mother, and she has been active in visiting the sick in the hospital wards. In May of last year she gave to the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Missionary Society the means to erect the building which was dedicated yesterday, as a further testimonial. Having so thoroughly provided for the bodily welfare of those to whom she gave her daily ministrations, she felt it imperative to provide also for their mental and spiritual welfare, and this building is the result.

Architecturally, the addition to Bellevue is a beautiful one. The building is made of rough white stone, just back of the corridor which leads back from the main entrance to the hospital, to which it is connected by ornamental passageways. It is three stories high. The first floor contains two small rooms, one of which will be used as a storeroom for delicacies for the sick and for such articles as may be distributed to them, and the other as a headquarters room for ladies visiting the hospital and for those who, through the society, administer to the patients. Also on this floor is a small mortuary vault, where the unidentified dead may remain instead of being taken to the Morgue. On the floor above and on a level with the main hall of the hospital is one large room which takes up the whole floor. This is the reading room, which will be open to all the patients of the hospital, who can use it, subject only to the rules and regulations of order and general management. This room will be kept supplied with newspapers, picture papers, magazines, as well as games, chess, dominoes, backgammon, checkers, &c., for the use of convalescents. It is hoped that the room will be made bright and cheerful, and it will be a place of great attractiveness and comfort.

On the third and last floor is one of the prettiest little chapels which has ever been built in this city. It is called the "Chapel of Christ the Consoler." It is 30 feet and 6 inches, and the shine reaches the interior of the room through windows of beautifully stained glass. The reading desk is of polished brass, and the pews are of solid oak. The chapel will also be used for various purposes besides the holding of religious services—for exhibitions, rehearsals, dinners, concerts, and conventions.

The building, which cost about thirty thousand dollars, was given primarily by Mrs. Townsend to the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Missionary Society, and, by agreement with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, will always be under the control of that society.

CLAIMED BY TWO COMPANIES.

RIGHTS IN NICARAGUA WHICH ARE LIKELY TO BE DISPUTED.

In compliance with the terms of its charter the books of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua were formally opened for subscriptions yesterday in this country, in Costa Rica, and in Nicaragua, after thirty days' notice by advertisement that they would be so opened. Almost simultaneously an advertisement was published by Alfred Larwill, signing himself Secretary and Director of the Central American Transit Company, claiming for that corporation exclusive canal and transit franchises over the route ceded to the Maritime Company.

This is not the first time that the Central American Transit Company has reared its head at its more vigorous junior. Ex-Judge Charles P. Daly was asked to frame an answer, and since that answer was drawn Treasurer Hotchkiss of the Maritime Company says that the Central American Company has been regarded as a nullity in the plans and counsels of the Maritime projectors. Accordingly, when asked yesterday if he supposed the Central American Company's latest protest and warning were to be construed as a bid for absorption and purchase, Mr. Hotchkiss replied that if there had been anything to buy the Maritime Company's projectors would have taken care to secure it at the time of their investigation.

Mr. Hotchkiss said the company would use every honest endeavor to maintain what were believed to be its rights. The company was the successor of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, organized and chartered in 1846. A second company was formed by which mules and steamers furnished transit across from Greytown to Brito. Judge Daly found that the charter provided that the company should build a canal within twelve years, and failing to do so its charter lapsed. Mr. Larwill says no canal was started because the necessary funds could not be raised in this country or Europe. Within five years, moreover, a revolutionary Government upset the company.

In 1861, Judge Daly found, representatives of this extinguished company obtained a new concession and charter for transit purposes, to connect with steamers at the ocean ports, this company being a subsidiary affair to defunct company. Mr. Larwill claims that the new company was guaranteed all the rights of the old one, and that to secure these rights for fifty years the sum of $100,000 in gold was paid to the Government of Nicaragua. In 1868 the Government granted a number of subsidies and the transit company ceased operations. Frequent appeals for relief have been made to the State Department and to Congress, but, as Judge Daly says, every Secretary of State has concurred in the original opinion of Secretary Seward that the company had been virtually superseded by subsequent grants of Nicaragua to other companies.

Mr. Hotchkiss says that although no official notice will be taken of the transit company's advertisement, its appearance at this time may fairly be supposed to presage the movement to impede the progress of the Maritime Company on the eve of formal organization.

EXPLORING OLD EGYPT.

ANNUAL APPEAL FROM THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The brilliant successes in Egyptian exploration since 1883, when our fund began its work, have always let me confidently appeal to our public for its support. The splendid recovery of the ruins of the most beautiful of Egyptian temples—that at Bubastis, our chief exploration for 1888-9—permits me to make this my annual appeal in full confidence that our enlightened public will respond to it. But I make the appeal more earnestly than ever, for the treasury is empty, and pressing indebtedness has been deferred only through lack of a little money.

Many persons wonder that for $7,000 to $8,000 a year we can do our work and issue elaborately illustrated quartos of each season's results. This is owing to the rare skill and economy of our managers in the field, the donation of our services to the cause, and the gratuitous printing of the volumes, even to the preparation of the illustrations. All donors of $5 receive the season's quarto volume and the annual report with lists of subscribers, account of the annual meeting, balance sheet, &c.

I ask that the list of subscribers may not be less than $25 be largely increased. I hope that all who care to know the particulars of this important work for education will send for the report, which will address me for circulars and other information. The books already issued treat of the arts and sciences of the past and Greco-Egyptian art, as well as of the history of Egypt, its geography, its relation to the Bible, &c., &c., as indicated above. The last volume, "Tanis II.," (Zoan,) has sixty-three plates and plans, embellished with thousands of illustrations. Writes an eminent Yale professor: "The photographs of Naville's Tanis I. alone are worth the subscription money."

Miss Amelia B. Edwards, who will visit America next Fall to lecture upon her discoveries in connection with her series upon Egypt and Greco-Egyptian sculpture and painting, Mr. James Russell Lowell will remains honorary Vice

WIRES STILL FALLING.

SOME VERY BIG POLES CUT DOWN—ELECTRIC CLOCKS STOPPED.

Some telling blows were struck by the Department of Public Works men in clearing away the poles and wires yesterday. There was little to do, however, except to cut down here poles, as the companies had removed their own wires. On Forty-second-street, between Sixth and Lexington avenues, stood a line of magnificent seventy-five-feet Norway p

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, April 22—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Ex	115	115	115	115	5
Atch., T. & S. Fe	43⅝	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	18,015
Brunswick Co.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	400
Cameron Coal	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	300
Canada Southern	52½	52½	52½	52½	100
Central Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34½	190
Ches. & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	1,725
C. & O. 1st pf	58½	59	58½	59	555
C. & O. 2d pf	32	32	32	32	100
Chi. Gas Trust	51¼	51¾	49¾	49¾	14,346
Chi. & Alton	150	150	150	150	100
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	106¾	105¾	105¾	3,515
Chi. & N. W. pf	138½	138½	138½	138½	10
C., R. & Q.	94¾	94¾	93¾	93¾	8,045
C., M. & St. P.	65¾	65¾	65	65	6,535
C., M. & St. P. pf	105	105	105	105	520
C., R. I. & Pac.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅛	93¼	2,975
C., R. I. & P. pf	97	97	97	97	100
Colorado Coal	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	105
Consol. Gas Co	94	94	93¾	93¾	800
C., H. V. & T.	18	18	18	17¾	4,545
Consol. Coal	25½	25½	25	25	200
Consol. Gas Co	88⅝	88⅝	84½	88⅜	810
Del. & Hudson	134¾	135	134¾	134¾	407
Del., Lack. & W.	187¼	187¼	187¼	187¼	2,100
Den. & R. G. pf	43	43	43	43	100
Dup. Tr. of N. W.	23¾	23¾	22¾	23	1,150
E. T. V. & G.	9	9	9	9	100
E. T. V. & G. 1st pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	100
Evans. & T. H.	93	93	93	93	300
Homestake	8	8	8	8	25
Houston & Tex.	10	10	10	10	100
L. E. & West.	18¼	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	450
L. E. & West. pf.	58	58⅜	58	58⅜	650
Lake Shore	103	103	103	103	500
Louis. & Nash.	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¾	23,584
Manhattan Con.	99	99	99	99	35
Mem. & Char.	65	65	65	65	700
Mil., L. S. & W.	85	85	85¾	85¾	200
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	100
Minn. & St. L.	5	5	5	5	200
Missouri Pacific	71	71⅛	70¾	70¾	3,000
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12	12	11¾	11¾	450
Mobile & Ohio	10½	10½	10½	10½	100
Nash., C. & St. L.	95	95¾	94¾	95	1,900
N. J. Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	600
N. Y. Central	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	45
N. Y., Ont. & W.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	88
N. Y. & New. Eng.	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	5,100
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	26
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	77	77	71	71	400
*Nat. Lead Trust	22¼	22¼	22	22	1,900
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	100
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	100
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	32¾	32¾	32½	32¾	150
Northern Pac. pf.	61	61	61	61	1,105
Ohio & Miss.	22¾	22¾	22	22¾	600
Ohio, I. & W.	9	9	9	9	300
Ontario & West.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	800
Oregon Imp.	47	47	47	47	100
Oregon Imp. pf.	80	80	80	80	100
Oregon R. & N.	86	86¾	86	86	750
Oregon S. L.	44¾	44¾	40⅝	41	880
Oregon & Trans.	31¼	31¼	30⅞	31⅛	3,195
Pacific Mail	37	37	37	37	975
Phil. & Reading	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45¼	11,530
Pitts. & W. pf.	38	38	38	38	500
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188¾	189	188¾	188¾	1,050
Quicksilver pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	300
Rich. & Alle.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	100
Rich. & W. P.	25¾	29	25¾	26	1,550
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¼	210
St. L. & S. F. pf.	60¼	60¾	60	60¾	2,100
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	111½	111½	111	111½	100
*Sugar Ref. Co.	92¼	93¼	92½	93	5,842
St. P. & Omaha	33¾	33¾	32¾	33¼	617
St. P. & Omaha pf.	93	93	92	93	1,400
St. P. & M. & M.	135	135	135	135	100
South Carolina	3	3	3	3	100
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39	41⅝	39	41⅝	4,025
Tenn. Coal & I. pf.	100	102	100	102	725
Tex. Pac.	52	52	52	52	100
Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	18⅝	18⅝	18	18	100
Texas Pacific	20¾	21⅛	20¾	21	5,310
Union Pacific	60¼	60¾	59½	59¾	18,730
U. S. Express	84½	84½	84½	84½	75
W., St. L. & P.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	600
W., St. L. & P. pf.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	200
West. Union Tel.	85½	85¾	85¼	85¾	3,465
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	66⅜	67½	66¼	67	707
Total sales					172,382

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ala. Central 1st	116	116	116	116	$12,000
Al. & Sus. con. 6s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	7,000
At. & Pac. 4s	93	93	93	93	1,000
At. & Pac. 4s	79½	80	79½	80	28,000
B., R. & P. gen. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	5,000
B., N. Y. & E. 1st	145	145	145	145	1,000
Carlo & Ful. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
Canada So. 2d	98	98	98¾	98¾	12,000
Cent. Ia. 1st. reor.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	8,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	78,000
Ches. & O. 6s, 1911	118	118	118	118	5,000
Ch. & K. I. gen. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	4,000
Chi. & Mil. 1st	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	1,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, deb.	105	105	105	105	1,000
C., B. & Q. Ia. Neb.	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	132½	132½	132½	132½	3,000
Chicago Gas 1st	94¼	94¼	94	94	20,000
Chi., R. & I. 5s	98	98	98	98	2,000
E. St. L. & P. 1st	97	97	97	97	1,000
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s	99	99	99	99	1,000
Clev. & Can. 1st	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	1,000
Cleve. & Pitts. s. f.	129½	129½	129½	129½	1,000
Col. Coal 1st 6s	93¾	93¾	93¾	94¼	56,000
*Col. & H. V. 5s	74¼	75	74	74¾	108,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	75	75	75	75	8,000
Dak. & G. S. 6s	97	97	96½	97	10,000
Del. & H. Ca. 6s, 1894	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	3,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½	15,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st as	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	3,000
D. & R. G. 1st as tr.	88	88	88	88	17,000
Den. & R. G. P. 1st	87	87	87	87	1,000
Dul. & Man. 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½	3,000
E. T., V. & G. 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	7,000
Ell. & S. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000
Erie 1st con	139	139	139	139	10,000
Erie 4th	115	115	115	115	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	95	95¼	95	95¼	63,000
Ga. Pac. Ins. 6s	25	25	25	25	7,000
Ga. Pac. 2d cons. 6s	79	79	79	79	16,000
Great W. 1st	116	116	116	116	16,000
Great W. 1st, t. r.	99	99	99	99	5,000
Great W. 2d, t. r.	94	94	94	94	16,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	109	109	109	109	10,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 5s	73	73	72½	72½	10,000
H. & T. Ia. m. 1st, r.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	2,000
Iowa Central 1st	85¼	85¼	84¾	84¾	10,000
Iron Mount. 2d	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	15,000
Iron. Mt. gen. 5s	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	1,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	89	89	89	89	8,000
K. & T. gen. 6s	65	65	65	65	10,000
Ky. Central 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	10,000
L. & W. B. cn.	119	119	119	119	2,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	103	103	103	103	10,000
L. & N. Ad. N. O. & T.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	2,000
L. & N. 1st, P. & A.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	11,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	100¾	101	100¾	101	2,000
Mex. & Char. 8s	106	106	106	106	5,000
Met. El. 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 2d	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼	25,000
Mo. Pacific 1st	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	3,000
M. & O. ext. 6s	106	106	106	106	3,000
M. & O. Ohio gen.	51	51	49¾	49¾	88,000
Mut. U. & T. 6s	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	1,000
Mut. U. & T. 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, r.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	500
N. J. C. gen. 5s, c.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	6,000
N. J. C. 1st, cn.	120¼	121	120¼	121	25,000
N. J. Mid. 1st	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	3,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	55,000
N. Y., L. E. & W.	50	50	50	50	500
N. Y., Elev. 1st	117	118	117	118	14,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st, 5s	93	93	93	93	97,000
North. Pac. 1st	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	5,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	10,000
North. Pac. 2d	115	115	115	115	1,000
North. Pac. 3d	107¼	108	107¼	108¼	26,000
North. Pac. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	2,000
Northwest ex. 4s	101	101	101	101	9,000
O., Ind. & W. 1st	70½	70½	70½	70½	4,000
O., Ind. & W. 2d	39	39	39	39	2,000
Oneida Co. 1st	107	107	107	107	1,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	114	114	114	114	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
Philadelphia 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	6,000
Rens. & Sar. 1st	107	107	107	107	1,000
Quincy & Tol. 1st	97½	98	97½	97½	90,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	82¾	83¼	82¾	82¾	98,000
Reading gen. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	185,000
Rich. & D. 6s	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	1,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	102	102	102	102	12,000
Rock Isl. 1st, c.	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	9,000
Rock Isl. 2d	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	38,000
R., W. & O. cn.	110	110	110	110	1,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	20,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st	94¾	97¼	96¾	97¼	15,000
St. L. & C. Ch. 1st	30	30	30	30	2,000
St. P. 1st, C. &					
Mo. River 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	10,000
St. P. 1st, I. & M.	118	118	118	118	7,000
St. P. 1st, La C.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	3,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st, M. C. 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	10,000
Shen. Val. gen. 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	10,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.	98	98	98	98	22,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	94¼	95	94¼	95	5,000
T. & N. O. 1st, S.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1,000
Tex. & N. O. 1st, C.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
Texas Pac. 2d cons.	37¾	38¾	37¾	38	94,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st	102	102	102	102	4,000
T., P. & W. 1st, 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	7,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	2,000
Union Elev. 1st	108	108	108	108	1,000
Union Pac. s. f.	117	117	117	117	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	5,000
Virginia Mid. gen.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	5,000
V. Mid. gen. st'p'd.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	3,000
Wabash 1st, t. r.	99	99	99	99	16,000
Wab. 1st, Chi. & r.	99¾	99	98¾	99	10,000
W., N. Y. & P. 1st	99	99	99	99	1,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106⅞	107	106¾	106¾	7,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,000
Total sales					$1,859,000

*Including $30,000 at 73, seller 30. †Including $3,000 at 106¾, seller 15. ‡Unlisted. §Including $5,000 at 93¼, seller 15.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Aspen	12.25	12.50	11.25	11.50	900
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Atlantic	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	400
Bullion	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	300
Belcher	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	100
Best & Belcher	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	150
Belle Isle	.21	.21	.21	.21	500
Challar	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	100
Colchis	4.40	5.00	4.40	5.00	400
El Cristo	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	200
Gould & Curry	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	600
Hale & Norcross	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	150
Horn Silver	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	300
La Crosse	.09	.09	.09	.09	4,000
Little Chief	.24	.24	.24	.24	500
Mutual S. & M.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	300
Mexican	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½	200
Moulton	.24	.26	.24	.26	450
Ophir	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	100
Plutus	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	500
Rappahannock	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Silver Cord	.85	.85	.80	.80	1,500
Sierra Nevada	.80	.80	.80	.80	300
Sierra Nevada	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	200
Smith-an Consol	1.30	1.35	1.30	1.35	1,500
Shoshone	.07	.07	.07	.07	500
United Copper	2.00	2.00	1.40	1.40	500
Total sales					14,500

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	55¾	56¼	55¾	56	920
Atch., Top. & S. F.	42¾	43¼	42¾	42¾	18,150
Brunswick Co.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	100
Chi. Gas Trust	51	51	49¾	49¾	1,200
Consol. Gas Co.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	250
Chi., Bur. & Q.	94¾	94¾	93¾	93¾	910
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	410
Chi., St. L. & Pitts.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	4,030
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	220
Central of N. J.	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	400
C., C., C. & I.	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	100
Colorado Fuel Co.	24	24	24	24	100
Del., Lack. & W.	187¾	187¾	187¼	187¼	1,000
Del. & Hudson	134¾	135	134¾	134¾	1,000
Distillers' Sec. Co.	37	37	36¾	36¾	1,000
Edison Illum. Co.	175	175	175	175	100
Erie	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	1,000
Erie 2d	105	105	105	105	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	2,000
Gen. Electric	38	38	38	38	100
Illinois Steel	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	6,000
Lake Shore	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	100
Lead Trust	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	1,000
Louis. & Nash.	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¼	1,000
Manhattan Con.	99	99	99	99	100
Mich. Cent.	93	93	93	93	100
Minn. & St. L.	5	5	5	5	100
Missouri Pacific	71	71¼	70¾	70¾	1,000
Mobile & Ohio	10½	10½	10½	10½	100
Nash., C. & St. L.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	100
N. J. Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	100
N. Y. Central	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	1,000
N. Y., Ont. & W.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	100
N. Y. & New. Eng.	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	100
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	77	77	77	77	100
Northern Pacific pf.	61	61	61	61	100
Northwestern	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	100
Ohio & Miss.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	100
Oregon Imp.	47	47	47	47	100
Oregon R. & N.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	100
Oregon S. L.	41	41	41	41	100
Oregon & Trans.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	100
Pacific Mail	37	37	37	37	100
Phil. & Reading	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	100
Pullman Palace	188¾	188¾	188¾	188¾	100
Rich. & W. P.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	100
Rock Island	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	100
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	100
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	100
St. L. & S. W. pf.	32	32	32	32	100
St. P. & Omaha	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	100
St. P. & Omaha pf.	93	93	93	93	100
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39	41⅝	39	41⅝	100
Texas Pacific	20¾	21⅛	20¾	21	100
Union Pacific	60¼	60¾	59½	59¾	100
U. S. Express	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	100
Wabash pf.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	100
Western Union	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	100
Total sales					14,580

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 22, 1889.

COFFEE.—Was held in firmness, in private trade, though continuing in very slack request as a rule, with fair invoices of Rio at 18¼c. and No. 7 at 17¾c. Sales reported of 1,500 bags Rio, of which 1,000 bags No. 7, at 17¾c.; 1,000 bags Rio No. 7 on the spot, and 2,000 bags Maracaibo, Savanilla, and other Central American growths at market prices, and 500 piculs Timor at 20½c.—Warehouse deliveries on Coffee were last week 30,000 bags, against 36,000 bags distributing point 47,389 bags (against 56,070 bags the preceding week and 57,515 bags corresponding week last year).....And in the option line Rio Coffee was early somewhat depressed again, but rallied from lowest 10 @ 10 points, on restricted offerings, and cables from Brazil of steadiness, and fair deliveries there to the ports of outlet (to Rio Janeiro, for two days, 18,000 bags, and Victoria, 14,000 bags,) and purchases for the United States last week of 35,000 bags Rio Janeiro, but none at Santos, and stock at Santos given as 285,000 bags.....Closing prices from Europe (holiday there).....There were 84,000 bags placed here on options, bringing April by the close to 16.70c.@16.75c.; May, 15.85c.@15.85c.; June, 15.10c.@15.20c.; July, 14.45c.@14.50c.; August, 13.90c.@13.95c.; September, 17.25c.@17.30c., and October to March within the range of 17.95c.@17.50c., against a range on options, same time a year ago, from 9.90c.@11.50c.—nearly delivering the highest.

COTTON—Under realizing orders, said to have been in great part from local sources, prices on options, in Liverpool, opened lower for the day, reacted and were depressed for the day 7@10 points on current and 4@5 points on next crop deliveries, on a fair volume of transactions, but closing easy, despite firmness reported from the South, (no cables from Europe, holiday there.).....There were 94,800 bales marketed on options, against 74,900 bales on saturday, (bulk June to August,) bringing April for the day 10.70c.@10.80c.; May, 10.72c.@10.76c.; June, 10.78c.@10.76c.; July, 10.80c.@10.81c.; August, 10.85c.@10.86c.; September, 10.19c.@10.21c.; October, 8.85c.@9.86c.; November, 9.27c.@9.00c.; December, 9.30c.@9.31c.; January, 9.37c.@9.39c.; February, 9.46c.@9.47c., and March to 10.03c.@10.04c.....And for prompt delivery, 916 bales sold to spinners at former quotations, and that week 2,878 bales, for spinning purposes and 1,618 bales for export not previously made public.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR ruled generally dull, in most instances receding for the day 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl., high grades suffering most depression, on quite urgent offerings, without perceptibly quickening business, which reached moderate proportions, mainly in the home trade interest, the export call for Europe having shown decided hesitancy, and that from the West indies having been restricted.....Rye flour was nominal on saturday, 7,635 bbls. and 2,923 sacks, and Cornmeal, 6,344 bbls. and 1,850 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 11,427 bbls. and sacks.....Sales reported of 20,750 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 5,700 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) of which to-day, 1,300 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 75@3 25, mainly at $3 25@3 10; 4,100 sacks and bbls. Minnesota Patents, in lots, at $4 25@4 50, bulk for the West indies, in lots, at $4 25@4 50, as to brands, mainly at $4 30@4 40, (though lines were difficult to place above $4 25 for similar grades;) and 1,000 barrels within the range of $5 10@5 35, as to quality and brand; 8,050 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 3,700 sacks and bbls. poor to strictly choice Patent Extras at $4 75@5 10, mostly in bbls. at $5 50@5 10, with very fancy, in odd lots, up to $6 25; 5,350 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras at a partial reduction of 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl.; 900 sacks and bbls. Superfine, 1,050 sacks and bbls. Fine at about previous figures, (these grades, with No. 2 Extras, ruling scarce; 875 bbls. Southern Extras, 600 bbls. RYE FLOUR, and 550 bbls. CORNMEAL steady.....Barley Malt, (200 bbls. and 500 bags Cornmeal went at $2 85).....BREAD as last quoted.

WHEAT—Very extensive dealings were reported here to-day, (aggregate on options for the day given as 10,015,000 bushels,) a great part in the way of exchange and shifting of contracts,) and the bulk for May to July, though in fair proportion for August, September, and December, with, at the outset, however, continued heaviness and a further decline of about ¼c.@¾c. from the latest figures of saturday, to rally speedily, and through the afternoon as much as ½c.@¾c. on very free covering operations and on advance ruling generally in way of interest by shippers and local millers in prompt and near-by deliveries, (shippers credited with about 84,000 bushels—this mostly for England—in addition to two or three loads reported as going forward from store from recent purchases to Antwerp,) starting slightly by the regular close and subsequently yielding, bringing the May option here by the regular close to 84½c., having ranged from 83 7-16c.@84 3-16c., and subsequently down to 82¾c. against 83¾c. on saturday (evening); July regularly to 85½c., having ranged from 84¾c.@85¼c., July regularly to 86½c., (having ranged from 85 3-16c.@85 9-16c.,) August regularly to 86½c., (having ranged from 85¾c.@86¼c., September to 85½c., having ranged from 85¼c.@85¾c., and December to 88¾c., having ranged from 88¼c.@88¾c., and subsequently back to 88¼c., against 88¾c. on saturday (evening.) Cables, such as received, of depression.....And for early delivery Wheat here was more active, but, with the options, variable, generally lower, though leaving off firm, with "long" contracts in way of Red Wheat, afloat, at the regular close quoted at equal to 85¼c.@85¾c., (about 84,000 bushels went at 1¼c. over the May option to export buyers, and 16,000 bushels, same basis, to local millers,) and free on board from store quoted at 84½c.@84¾c., (about 64,000 bushels ungraded Red and Spring, both sorts, to receivers and local millers, part at 83c.@86c., and 24,000 bushels, (a decrease for the week of 739,044 bushels,) of which 24,000 bushels, (as against 2,000 bushels on saturday,) with increased freedom for early delivery, in good part to arrive, and depressed for the day ½c.@1c., on a comparatively tame market, (export sail moderate, though favored by low ocean freights, and the sail to Antwerp, and a limited speculative movement, hardened for the day on May and June slightly.....Stock in warehouse and elevator here decreased within the week 501,779 bushels, to 8,896,803 bushels, contrasting with no stock afloat now, and aggregate in sight, 14,914,963 bushels, (the latter showing a reduction for the week of 1,141,779 bushels, arrivals here since noon of saturday, 35,542 bushels, and clearances hence, 169,741 bushels, making from four Atlantic ports, 284,477 bushels.....Sales reported of about 656,000 bushels, both on options and spot, 25,000 bushels No. 2 and 8,000 bushels steamer Red; and for prompt and special deliveries about 148,000 bushels—about 98,000 bushels credited to shippers—including No. 2, in elevator, at 83¾c.@84¾c., latest at 84¼c., and delivered, prompt, at 84¼c.@84½c., latest at 84¼c. asked; do., April option, at 82¾c.: No. 3 Corn, in elevator, at 43c.@43½c.; No. 2 White, in elevator, at 46½c.; steamer White, in elevator, at 44c., and Yellow, in elevator, at 42½c.@43c.; steamer, at 44c., and ungraded Mixed and Yellow and White, to arrive and here, at 41c.@45½c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—On a freer business—mainly speculative—declined in price, on options, ¼c. and for early delivery about ¼c., closing dull.....Stock of Oats in warehouse and elevator increased within the week 193,405 bushels, or to 344,695 bushels, no stock afloat now 13,000 bushels, and in sight 6,760,297 bushels, against 3,373,095 bushels a week ago.....Receipts here since noon on saturday, 44,000 bushels, making from four Atlantic ports, 71,000 bushels reported here of 508,000 bushels, of which on options 435,000 bushels No. 2 Oats, and 93,000 bushels No. 2 White. (The latter for May,) and for prompt delivery 73,000 bushels, including 8,000 in store and elevator, at 33¼c.@33½c., No. 3 White, in store and elevator, at 31½c.@32c., No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 30½c.@31c., do., April, at 29¾c.; do., May, at 28½c.@28⅝c., closing at 28⅝c.; June at 28¾c., latest at 28¾c. bid; July 28¾c.@29c., latest at 29c. bid; No. 3 Oats at 28½c., and upgraded Mixed at 29c.@30c.

RYE—In some request for export, with prime State, at 60c. asked, and Western, 10,000 bushels, at 60c., delivered here, (58c. for Glasgow—freight by steam at 2d.).....Stock in store and elevator here, 91,968 bushels, and afloat, 12,800 bushels, and in sight, 1,484,850 bushels.

BARLEY—Only the finer qualities sought after, and these held steadily, while less desirable qualities in practical neglect and weak, within our previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits of Turpentine in light request; quoted at 46½c.....Rosin as last quoted and very quiet.

PETROLEUM—An active but decidedly bearish movement was reported, on certificates of crude Petroleum, which declined here for the day 3, closing barely steady at 82¾ bid, (having ranged from 82 3-8@85¼,) and at the Exchange dealings reaching 2,430,000 bbls.....Refined

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,748. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

POSITIVELY

THE LAST WEEK

OF THE

BANKRUPT

SALE OF THE

BATES STOCK.

This Week's Sale is all for Glory.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND SUITS.

This Week's Sale is all for Glory.

Black and Colored Jackets.

Directoire, braided, appliqued, or tailor bound.

$2 98.....were $5 00		$7 98.....were $14 00	
3 98.....were 6 00		9 98.....were 18 00	
4 98.....were 8 00		10 98.....were 20 00	
5 98.....were 10 00		13 98.....were 25 00	
6 98.....were 12 00		15 98.....were 27 00	

Beaded Silk Wraps,

with nested jet or fringe or lace shoulders.

$2 49.....were $5 00		$9 98.....were $18 00	
2 98.....were 6 00		11 98.....were 22 00	
3 98.....were 7 00		15 98.....were 25 00	
5 98.....were 10 00		18 98.....were 35 00	
7 98.....were 14 00		23 98.....were 40 00	

and finer to $59 00; were $100 00.

Ladies' Spring Newmarkets.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$10 00	$3 93	$22	$11 98
12 00	4 98	32	16 98
14 00	5 98	50	31 98
16 00	6 98	65	37 98
17 00	8 98		

Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Dresses.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$14 00	$7 98	$33	$16 98
16 00	8 98	38	19 98
22 00	11 98	44	22 98
25 00	12 98	48	24 98

Gingham Dresses.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$2 50	98c.	$11	$4 98
6 00	$1 98	14	5 98
8 00	2 98		

White Dresses.

At revolutionary prices, worthy centennial times.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$7 00	$2 98	$12	$6 98
8 00	3 98	18	8 98
9 00	4 98	20	9 98

Flannel Wrappers and Tea Gowns.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$6 00	$3 98	$25	$12 98
10 00	5 98	30	14 98
14 00	7 98	40	19 98
18 00	9 98	65	29 98

Flannel Blouses.

$1 98.....were $3 00 $2 98.....were $5 50

Surah Silk Waists.

$4 98.....were $9 00 $7 50.....were $14 00

This Week's Sale is all for Glory.

So-say also

MILLINERY, FLOWERS, AND BONNETS.

At Twenty-nine Cents,

Black Ostrich Tips—8 in a bunch.....were 75c.

At Thirty-nine Cents,

Silk and gold embroidered Bands and Edgings—every conceivable shade; worth $1 25.

At Twenty-nine Cents.

Children's and Misses' Untrimmed Straws; worth 69c.

At Ninety-eight Cents,

Ladies' untrimmed Lace Straws—all shapes and colors; were $1 69.

At $3 98....$5 98....$7 98....$9 98,

the finest and the prettiest Hats and Bonnets; worth six to eighteen dollars.

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

This Week's Sale is all for Glory!

What say you to the finest foreign fabrics at half the price you paid last week?.....A free-will offering, according to our promise.....The best of goods at less than half their value will be sold—the newest and the prettiest.

At Twenty-nine Cents,

The very finest Scotch Zephyrs and Ginghams, in embroidered and knotted stripes, blocks and plaids—large, small, narrow, and wide—light, dark, and fancy shades—were sixty-five cents.

This price is sensational.

as cheap as Fruit of Loom at 4 cents a yard.

Embroidered Stripe Zephyrs..19 cents; were 30	
Silk Finish Plaids.....19 cents; were 30	
Pinhead Checks and Stripes...19 cents; were 30	
Large Plaid Novelties.....15 cents; were 24	
Side Band Ginghams.....12½ cents; were 18	
Wide Stripe Chambrays.....12½ cents; were 18	
Shaded Plaid Ginghams.....12½ cents; were 18	
Broken Block Ginghams.....12½ cents; were 17	
Fancy Plaid Ginghams.....8¾ cents; were 12½	
Fancy Check & Stripe Ginghs. 8¾ cents; were 12½	
Best Seersuckers, Dress styles. 5¾ cents; were 10	

A Thousand Robes,

plaid and stripe,	plain and embroidered,
98 cents.....were $1 55	$2 49.....were $4 50
$1 49.....were 2 25	2 98.....were 5 00

NOW FOR SATEENS!

At Six Cents and three-quarters,

Fine domestic twilled Sateens—elsewhere sold at 12½c.

At Seven Cents and three-quarters,

the very best domestic silk designs.

At Twelve cents and a half,

French printed Sateens, 1,900 styles.

Large and small and medium patterns, including those large floral effects so much sought for and so very scarce.

At Nineteen Cents,

French Sateens—India silk designs—as instrous as the silks at 65.

At Twenty-five Cents,

Finest French Sateens—myrtle, garnet, gobelin, drab, mahogany, wine, old red, navy, in two hundred styles or more—and cashmere patterns in medium shades, were 40.

This Week's Sale is all for Glory.

THEREFORE,

At 14c.....Ladies' solid black Hose.....were		29c.
At 14c.....Ladies' fancy Boot Patterns..were		29c.
At 19c.....Ladies' fancy Stripes.....were		35c.
At 24c.....Ladies' four-thread Lisle.....were		49c.
At 13c.....Misses' black, white heel and toe.....were		30c.
At 12½c..Men's superfine full regular..were		25c.
At 15c.....Men's solid colors and stripes..were		29c.
At 17c.....Basque Chemise, cambric ruffle.....were		39c.
At 17c.....Tucked and ruffled Drawers..were		39c.
At 17c.....Cambric Corset Covers.....were		39c.
At 17c.....Embroidery-trimmed covers..were		39c.
At 49c.....Fancy yoke Chemise.....were		65c.
At 49c.....Embroidery-trimmed Drawers.....were		69c.
At 69c.....Ladies' fancy yoke Night Dresses.....were		$1 19
At 98c.....Ladies' Skirts, 18-inch embroidered ruffle.....were		1 63
At 79c.....Fancy Woven Underskirts..were		1 25

CENTENNIAL DECORATIONS.

Muslin Flags, with Stick.

14-inch.....18c. doz.		22-inch.....44c. doz.	
16-inch.....33c. doz.		28-inch.....64c. doz.	
3-foot Battery Flags....spearhead staff.....			25c.
4-foot Garrison Flags...spearhead staff.....			79c.
6-foot Imitation Bunting Flags—mounted....$1			26
6-foot standard Bunting Flags—unmounted..			1 15
8-foot silk Flags—mounted.....			2 89
10-inch silk Flags—polished spearhead staff..			54c.
Plain colored Bunting.....			23½c.
Silk and Satin Buntings—27-inch.....			84c.

Polished Spearhead Flagstaffs.

4-ft., 10c.....7-ft., 19c.....8-ft., 25c.....10-ft., 49c.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK

OF THE

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.

MORE BULLETS THAN FOOD

SUFFERING AND BLOODSHED IN OKLAHOMA.

BITTERNESS AND DISAPPOINTMENT AT GUTHRIE — REPORTS OF MURDERS OVER CLAIMS—MANY GOING AWAY.

GUTHRIE, Indian Territory, April 23.—Suffering began here in dead earnest to-day. Fifteen thousand people asked for the commonest necessaries of life and were unable to obtain them even by offering fabulous prices for them.

The absence of water has caused the most hardship. It was an intensely hot day and it added to the demand for something to quench the thirst. The water of the river has an alkaline taste and augments the thirst rather than satisfies it. The same can be said of the water obtained from the two wells here. Good drinking water has been brought here by a pipe line from the railroad tank, and so great was the drain on this that the railroad company called on the authorities to keep everybody away from the tank. When the trains arrived the tanks of the engines were tapped until means were taken to stop it. Those who had obtained water from the big tank early in the day had filled large barrels, and they reaped a rich harvest by selling it by the cupful for 10 cents. A little ice was on hand, and it readily sold for 10 and 12 cents a pound. This painful scarcity of water nearly drove some of the people wild.

Food also brought big prices and many who were willing to pay for it could not obtain it. A meal of bacon or ham and eggs, with stale bread and a cup of horrible coffee, cost a dollar. Such meals engendered a burning thirst which it was impossible to satisfy.

During the night which followed the first day of Guthrie's existence sleeping accommodations amounted to nothing. There were only a few hundred tents and fifteen thousand people, including a hundred women. Most of these had not incumbered themselves with any superfluous baggage in the shape of blankets, and they had no other recourse than to lay upon the bare prairie, with nothing for protection but the clothes they wore.

Discontent and misery is stamped on every countenance. The whole enterprise is a terrible disappointment, and just where it will end is not very clear. To-day's trains, while they brought in several thousand people, also took out about a thousand who have had enough. Adding to this the bitterness engendered by the "hogging" of the town lots by Government officials and their friends, it will be seen that the cup of woe of this unfortunate boomer is well filled and prepared to run over. To-day the town site has been altered a dozen times. This is calculated to breed a degree of uncertainty as to titles, and it adds fuel to the flames of general dissatisfaction. Many a man has might used a horse and plow with which to furrow the bounds of his selection. Much wordy warfare was the result, and a threatening sweep of the hand to the region of the pistol pocket was not of infrequent occurrence. Taking it all together, the situation in Guthrie is deplorable, and it may at any time culminate in a serious disturbance, if not a general riot.

At 8 o'clock this morning a line of a hundred men formed in front of the Land Office and awaited their turns. Business was transacted with the slowness for which the office is already noted. The office is still the only building in town, though a hotel, 40 by 60 feet, and a bank building, to be owned by some Kansas people, are being rapidly built. In the river bottom just west of the station the "land grabbers" men and the trouble riggers have opened business, and one boomer is reported to have lost $500 in his efforts to "call the turn."

The Marshal and the troops furnished the poor fellow with little or no consolation.

One of the strangest incidents of the day occurred when a young fellow went into the Post Office and requested the Postmaster to remove the tent at once. Of course, the latter demurred, but the stranger held up his claim, which he had filed a few minutes before, which gave him possession of the lot. The Government's representatives, it seems, in their undue haste to grab the whole town, had failed to file the claim to the lot on which the Post Office stood, and the result was that it was removed to another site.

Candidates for city offices are canvassing the town for votes. About twenty-five men are anxious to serve the young city as its first Mayor. Prominent among these is an Illinois man, who is well known throughout the State as a chronic Republican office holder. With Gen. Harper N. Reed, with Tom Needles as Deputy Marshal, and a dozen lawyers, Illinois is in a fair way to obtain recognition of her greatness.

Rumors of murders throughout the Territory begin to come in with startling regularity, and this afternoon Guthrie was startled by a report that one had been committed almost within its boundaries. A pistol shot was heard which seemed to come from the west. A posse of Deputy Marshals at once rode out, but returned, saying that two men who were rival claimants to the same quarter section of land had quarreled, and that one had attempted to kill the other, but failed. Peace had been restored, and both men were found together in the tent, having compromised matters by dividing the 160 acres. No arrests were made.

From other portions of the Territory come well-authenticated stories of two murders. Marshal J. G. Norvum says that Martin Colbark, a Chickasaw cattle owner, was shot and killed on the eastern border by a man named Nolan, who escaped. The dispute was over a claim. Nolan having been one of the many who had sneaked into the Territory and had hidden and then staked the same claim which Colbark had reached by rapid riding.

The other killing took place fourteen miles west of Oklahoma City. A patrol of Deputy Marshals had come across a man named Martin, who was engaged in building a sod house. The man acted rather suspiciously, and one of the Marshals began riding around the premises. He soon came across what appeared to be a newly-made grave. Martin was questioned about it and he admitted having shot and killed the man, who was a stranger to him. He said he left his wife and children on the southern border and had almost killed his horse in his efforts to reach this particular claim. When he found the stranger there he became enraged at what he considered the man's dishonesty, and shot him through the head. Martin is now under arrest.

A Texan named Davis started on horseback at noon yesterday from a point on the Canadian River nearest Oklahoma City. He forded two streams and made the twelve miles in forty minutes. He at once staked and filed his claim for the entire loan site of Oklahoma City, but on his arrival there he found the same condition of affairs as was found by the town-site grabbers at Guthrie.

The Deputy Marshals and other Government officials, with the unselfishness which has been their chief characteristic, had grabbed everything in sight. He soon, however, that his title will be confirmed from the fact that the official land grabbers had failed to take out their claims according to law. Similar instances throughout the Territory will keep the courts busy for a long time, provided many of them are not arbitrarily settled by an appeal to arms.

The Kingfisher land office will not be open for business until Thursday, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 23.—The arrival of the wrecking train from a wreck which occurred between two cattle trains a few miles south of Seward, Oklahoma Territory, at a late hour last night confirms the story of the murder just west of Guthrie.

The men who failed to obtain town sites in Guthrie went two miles west and began staking a claim. While hard at work another man came out of the bushes and claimed the land as his. One of the two men, with the remark that the stranger would have to fight for it, made a motion for his revolver, but the other man was too quick. Firing a shot-gun through his breast. His companion became bewildered, and allowed the murderer to escape. Half an hour later the companion was dead. When the Marshals arrived, for some reason or other he deceived them about the facts in the case, and the Marshals, without a closer investigation, returned to Guthrie.

The real state of affairs was finally discovered, and a posse of thirty men was at once organized and started after the murderer. They found him, after a hard ride, and, when called upon to surrender, he made resistance and was riddled with bullets. His name was C. Y. Lane. The name of the murdered man was Campis.

A meeting was held in this city to-night at the Opera House which, if its results are attempted to be carried out, may lead to disastrous consequences.

Those who attended were the disappointed boomers, and they numbered over five hundred men. Bitter speeches were made, denouncing the action of the Deputy Marshals and other Government officials who had, under the cloak of authority as such, staked out for themselves and friends the most desirable town sites and quarter sections in Oklahoma Territory, to the disadvantage of the law-abiding and actual settlers.

It was finally agreed to enter the Cherokee strip to-morrow in a body, without regard to what the consequences of such an illegal act might be. Trouble may at once be expected if this foolhardy plan is carried out.

Capt. Hayes, an old freebooting and a man of the coolest judgment, has pulling wires of the camp, and while he will be counselled to use treatment of the invasion, it is safe to say that these men will be driven from the outlet.

POND CREEK, Indian Territory, April 23.—Two stock men named Hagan and Cochrane arrived here this morning bringing the first news from the camp on the Caldwell and Kingfisher trail. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning 2,000 wagons and several hundred horsemen were drawn up in line two miles north of the Oklahoma border, when Capt. Woodson gave the command to march, and by 11:30 the line was reached and all ready for the great free-for-all race over the prairie.

Capt. Woodson addressed the boomers, and, in the name of the United States Government, thanked them for their good behavior. Precisely at noon a bugle sounded and the mad rush for claims began. A few yards from the start a boomer's horse stumbled and fell upon his rider, breaking the man's neck. Another boomer, in a buggy, wishing to give new energy to his jagged-out horses, fired off a shotgun and accidentally killed a man.

N. P. Reese, a photographer, who also got in this morning from the Caldwell trail camp, says that Sunday night's the boomers held a church meeting, and during the sermon two men got into an altercation regarding a horse trade. One of them was fatally stabbed, and this is the only fight as yet reported.

The first stage coach from Kingfisher, which was expected in Pond Creek at 4 P. M., with earliest tidings from the western district of Oklahoma, had not arrived at 7 P. M.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 23.—The following special was received by the Kansas City *Times* from King Fisher, having been sent to Fort Reno by courier.

King Fisher is a grown town already, except that titles are somewhat indispute, and no town officers are yet elected. Chicago-avenue is half a mile long. The officers of the Rock Island Railroad, the Cannon Ball Stage Line, and other corporations are in one building, which is in a canvas tent ten feet by twelve. Not the slightest trouble of any kind has occurred, though in many instances there are several claimants to one town lot. Homesteads are occupied in all directions.

Capt. Woodson gave the settlers under his direction a fair start on the line at noon. The horseback men dashed recklessly across the prairie, the wagons and carriages following in haste and confusion. The first arrival at King Fisher was W. E. Guthrie, from Custer County, Neb. He rode a slim bay mare, and covered the twenty-five miles in one hour and three-quarters. Not twenty feet behind him was W. C. Yocum of Harper, Kan. The two rode side by side the whole way. W. H. Donnelly of Harper and Jerry Nelson of Leon came just behind. They were after town lots.

The greater majority of those to whom Capt. Woodson gave the starting signal went direct to their claim. Many passed through here southward last night. Almost every King Fisher man wears a six-shooter and wears it where he can get it very easily, but all are good humored and matters will probably be settled by law. The town is spreading over the whole section.

Accounts from the line say that the start from there was an exciting spectacle. The line was formed at 10 o'clock and was ten miles long. Capt. Woodson's management was perfect. At the signal the noise that burst forth was terrific. Wagons were broken in the rush, and numbers broke down in the gullies and sharp turns in the road, and all the way from here to the line the road is strewn with wrecks.

Among the first vehicles to arrive was a light wagon drawn by a splendid pair of horses. The occupants were George B. Mimms and W. R. Brownley, both formerly of the Larned Land Office, and George Worrell, of Larned. They took lots in King Fisher. Two young ladies named Gilliland, took a claim just this side of the north line. The men gave them a show and their claim is not disputed. They were in an open buggy, with a tent for a parcel table, and a tent dangling behind. A man named Hopper has a lot here and his sign reads: "Keep off this claim, I have a gun."

THE AMERICAN COLONY.

CANADA WILL MAKE AN ENDEAVOR TO STOP ITS GROWTH.

OTTAWA, Canada, April 23.—The American colony in Canada will remain undisturbed. Prof. Weldon's bill to amend the Extradition act was passed to-day in the House of Commons, with amendments depriving it of its retroactive effect. This means perfect immunity for the hundreds of boodlers who are making the most of their unhappy fate in Canada just now. Prof. Weldon, however, expresses himself as confident that the bill will pass in the Senate, where the Government has a partisan majority. The amendments adopted to-day were numerous. Breaches of trust and procuring of abortion were added to the schedule of extraditable offenses. Parliament, however, struck out blackmail, perjury, and subornation of perjury. Prof. Weldon supported the bill in a very eloquent speech. He said Canada should rid herself of the refugees, who were demoralizing her young business men. When he concluded the Hon. Edward Blake, recognized as the great legal light of Canada, extended congratulations, as did scores of others. Twenty or thirty members spoke. Every one indorsed the principle of the bill, though several thought it went too far in one or two directions. Before the bill was passed Prof. Weldon secured the adoption of another amendment, which provides that no prisoner shall be surrendered unless a guarantee is given that they shall be tried only for the offenses for which they are extradited.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The President and his family and the other guests from Washington of the New-York Centennial Committee are to be taken from this city to Elizabethport in the most comfortable style of which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is capable. Assistant Passenger Agent Boyd, who was here to-day to make the arrangements, says that the train will be made up with private cars for the President and his family and the Justices of the Supreme Court and with a sufficient number of sleeping cars for the other guests to give each passenger an entire section for the trip. The President and the Justices will have their meals provided by caterers in their own cars, while the other guests will dine or breakfast in a dining car of the Chicago limited pattern.

The itinerary of the trip will provide for a start from Washington at 1 o'clock Monday morning, for stops at all the points on the Pennsylvania Road that have been made memorable as halting places in the journey of Washington from Mount Vernon to New-York, and for an arrival at Elizabeth at about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning. After the reception by the Governor of New-Jersey is over, and at 9:30 o'clock, the train will be run down to Elizabethport, and the President and his party will be delivered to the Reception Committee from New-York. The return from New-York will begin Wednesday at 4 in the afternoon, and the schedule calls for an unusually quick trip to the capital.

SULPHUR FUMES MAKE TROUBLE.

FOXBOROUGH, Mass., April 23.—Tenney & Dupee, straw goods manufacturers of New-York City, have sold their large manufactory here to A. & F. Bemis. The property is one of the largest in the State and formerly furnished employment to over one thousand people. Tenney & Dupee bought the property three years ago. They have employed from three hundred to four hundred people in part of it and part was leased to A. & F. Bemis, who employed about two hundred people. Neighbors of Tenney & Dupee have brought injunction suits against them for damages alleged to have been sustained from the burning of sulphur, which is used in the process of bleaching straw goods. The town held an indignation meeting and a committee was appointed to confer with the parties to the suits, and money has been raised by citizens to resist the suits. Tenney & Dupee were reported to have said that they would close up their business here if the suits were pressed.

MURAT HALSTEAD BETTER.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—Murat Halstead is reported considerably improved by his physicians this evening. There has been some slight irregularity of the heart during the last twenty-four hours, but if he has no bad turn, there is thought to be little danger now that the action of the heart will become seriously affected.

CRAZED BY HIS DISAPPEARANCE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 23.—Mrs. Elizabeth Latham was taken to the State insane asylum to-day. She is a young married woman and was made insane by the disappearance of her husband.

A MARSHAL'S RESIGNATION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 23.—The Hon. S. F. Wilson, United States Marshal of the middle district of this State, has sent his resignation to President Harrison. It is rumored that Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, is to succeed him. Wilson was appointed by President Cleveland.

A BLOW AT THE KNIGHTS.

WHICH GRAND MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY IS TRYING TO AVERT.

DETROIT, April 23.—Grand Master Powderly came to this city Saturday, addressed a meeting of workingmen on Sunday on general topics, and has remained in town much to the mystification of most people. To-day the real object of his visit was disclosed, when it was discovered that a national convention of machinery constructors, Knights of Labor, was being secretly held here. It is composed of delegates from local bodies all over the United States, representing draughtsmen, pattern makers, molders, boiler makers, blacksmiths, and machinists.

It has leaked out that this combination of Knights of Labor Assemblies, the most influential in numbers in the United States, have instructed their delegates to take steps to secede from the Knights of Labor and resolve themselves into trades unions and have representation in the Federation of Trades. Their movement is based upon the claim that the general management of the Knights of Labor is of no value to them, and that their interests will be better subserved in the trades unions. Mr. Powderly is using every argument in his power to prevent what would be a heavy blow, not only to himself, but to the organization of the Knights of Labor generally.

Late this evening it is learned that Mr. Powderly has been entirely successful in his efforts to pacify all discontent among the machinery men. He has assured them that their rights shall be fully protected and all grievances looked into and redressed, and it is now authoritatively stated that no secession will take place.

GOV. HILL'S PROCLAMATION.

ALBANY, April 23.—The following was issued to-day:

BY THE GOVERNOR—A PROCLAMATION.

On April 30th, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, in the city of New-York, George Washington took the oath of office as first President of the United States. In commemoration of that event the one hundreth anniversary thereof has been made by statute of the State of New-York a legal holiday, and I therefore recommend the proper patriotic observance of Tuesday, April thirtieth, instant, throughout our borders.

I also urge that in their accustomed places of worship in the various parts of our State the people meet on that day at nine o'clock in the morning—the hour of the similar services were held at the inauguration of President Washington—and unite in praise to God for His blessings upon our country in the past, and make prayer to Him for our guidance as a republic in the future.

Done at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

DAVID B. HILL.

By the Governor,

WILLIAM G. RICE, Private Secretary.

YELLOW FEVER AGAIN.

FLORIDA THREATENED WITH A RETURN OF THE SCOURGE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 23.—A report was current here to-night that Sanford, 150 miles south of here, had a sudden death this morning, supposed to be from yellow fever. All sorts of rumors are current here to-night, but nothing can be learned, except that there has been one death, that the house and other inmates are strictly isolated, and that all precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. If it proves to be yellow fever, the result is not many doubt. Dr. R. P. Daniel, President of the State Board of Health, is on the ground investigating, but as the telegraph office closed there at 9 o'clock, nothing definite can be had to-night.

Jacksonville is alert, and on the first rumor the Board of Health had a meeting. If the case proves to be yellow fever, a strict quarantine will be placed at once. This city fears no trouble and there is no excitement.

STRIKERS USE VIOLENCE.

PITTSBURG, April 23.—The arrival this morning of eighteen colored non-union men at the Allegheny Bessemer Steel Works at Duquesne, where a strike for an increase of wages is now in progress, created considerable excitement. About two hundred of the strikers had assembled about the gate leading to the works, and when the colored men marched up a number of the strikers pulled their revolvers and threatened death to any man who entered. They seemed in earnest, and after a parley of nearly an hour, during which the throng of whom the "black sheep" workmen were made, the non-union men agreed to return to the city and not go to work. A subscription to pay their fares back was raised, and they returned to Pittsburg on the next train. The big plant is still idle, the attempt to resume to-day having been abandoned. The strikers keep off the company's property, but get as close to the line as possible. As both sides appear firm a long struggle is expected.

Another squad of twenty colored men went to Duquesne to-night and succeeded in getting into the works without being molested. As soon as they entered, however, the few white men still at work, including the bosses, left the mill and refused to go back as long as the colored men remained.

About 7 o'clock this evening Superintendent Trent addressed the strikers, and told them if they promised not to molest the colored men they would be sent back to the city. This the strikers agreed to do, and the negroes marched to the station amid cheers. The mill owners notified Sheriff McCandless that they would hold the county responsible for any damage done in case of a riot. The Sheriff addressed the strikers, and the leaders promised to commit no overt act.

LOVELL'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED.

NEW-HAVEN, April 23.—The Lancasterian Association held a banquet at Loomis Hall to-night in honor of the ninety-fourth anniversary of the birth of John E. Lovell, the founder of the old Lancasterian School. About two hundred of the three hundred surviving pupils of Mr. Lovell were present, many of them gray-haired men. The oldest of them, Horace Mansfield, is an octogenarian, who recalls the incidents of locating the school and can repeat its entire history. Ex-Gov. Henry B. Harrison presided at the banquet. Addresses were made by Prof. George E. Day, ex-Mayor Henry G. Lord and Gen. E. S. Bradley, and selections from Lovell's Reader were spoken. The old schoolmaster spoke only a few words. Mr. Lovell was born in Cone, near Cambridge, England, April 23, 1795. He studied at a private school at St. Ives during his boyhood and later was tutor in the family of the Duke of Bedford. In 1811 Mr. Lovell came to America. He founded the Lancasterian School in 1819 and was at the head of it for nearly forty years. He also taught in the Amherst Institute, where he had as pupils Henry Ward Beecher and Archbishop Bailey. Mr. Lovell was twice married, but only two children, Ada Lovell, journalist, and Mrs. L. White of Waterbury, survive. Mr. Lovell now resides with his daughter in Waterbury.

THE NEW CRUISER CHARLESTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Inquiry at the Union Iron Works to-day revealed the fact that no time has yet been set for the trial trip of the Charleston and no cause is ascribed for the delay. The vessel has had her machinery tested, has her coal and stores aboard, and the commanding officer for the trip has been selected. The public are therefore becoming anxious regarding the delay. A rumor has been current for the past few days that the boilers of the new cruiser are defective, but this is indignantly denied at the office of the works. The guns of the Charleston are now at Mare Island, and will be placed aboard as soon as she makes her trial trip. They were shipped from the East some time ago, and at Sacramento were taken from the cars and placed on board the freight steamer Modoc, which arrived off Mare Island Navy Yard last night, and the guns and some ammunition were landed.

AUGUST BELMONT, JR.'S, NEW YACHT.

BOSTON, April 23.—August Belmont, Jr.'s, forty-foot Burgess yacht Marquita was launched from Lawley's yard early last evening, with about two hundred spectators present. The Marquita is a keel boat and is painted white. She is about eight inches above her designed lines forward and two inches aft, and the opinion prevails that she will be "somewhat by the head." Her dimensions are: Over all, 55 feet; water line, 39 feet 8 inches; beam, 13 feet 6 inches; draught, 9 feet. Capt. Harry Haff will sail her.

GUESTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee attended the concert given last evening by the Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs, and at the close of the concert the performers were favored to the White House, where, after a collation, the President and Mrs. Harrison were entertained with a musical session of songs and

TO PASS THE ACCOUNTS

SEEKING A MAN FOR JUDGE DURHAM'S PLACE.

SOMEBODY WHO WILL DEAL WITH MR. DAVENPORT'S "EXTRAORDINARY" STATEMENT—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—When the friends of ex-Congressman John R. Thomas of Illinois learned yesterday of the resignation of First Controller of the Treasury Milton J. Durham, they began at once to assert that Mr. Thomas was sure to get the place. To-night they are not at all confident, and it is the general impression that the ex-Representative will meet with as little success as he did in his efforts to be made Secretary of the Navy. It is asserted with much positiveness that the new First Controller will be Mr. Asa Matthews, a prominent member of the Illinois Legislature. Some persons, however, who claim to have inside information, believe that President Harrison and Secretary Windom have agreed to give the place to a New-York man, whose name they are keeping quiet.

Mr. John I. Davenport's extraordinary account for the last national election is supposed to be still in the possession of Attorney General Miller, to whom it was handed by Secretary Windom. It is safe to assume, however, that it will be brought to light with reasonable dispatch after Judge Durham's successor has assumed office, and Mr. Davenport may expect to see it duly allowed, since the President and the Attorney General regard the account as all right. It will make no difference to Mr. Davenport whether his extraordinary account is paid from the fund for the miscellaneous expenses of the judiciary, as indorsed upon it by the Attorney General, or the permanent fund from which First Auditor Chenowith thinks it should be paid. What the Chief Supervisor of Elections wants is the $400 for supervisors' badges, the $500 or $600 for carriage and bus hire, the $1,200 for room rent, the $100 for detectives, and all the other items in his account.

Judge Durham's successor may safely anticipate the early arrival of Mr. Davenport's general accounts for the elections of 1886 and 1888, and a visit from the Chief Supervisor, as Judge Durham had, to see how the accounts are getting along. When these accounts do come in, those who know Mr. Davenport and are aware of the "pull" which he appears to enjoy with the present Administration, will be surprised if the items do not include the full ten days' pay of each supervisor of election, instead of the five days' pay which Attorney General Garland and the last Administration looked upon as a sufficient allowance. It is regarded as a fair supposition that Mr. Davenport knows what he is about when he held back his general accounts until after the Democratic Administration had retired.

* * *

Decisions were reached by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day in regard to two New-York State public buildings. The Binghamton people have been very much exercised for some time about the propriety of continuing the work on a new half-completed edifice, or suspending it, with the hope of obtaining a new site and an appropriation sufficient to carry out the design of the architect in a more popular location. The appropriation for the site and building was limited to $150,000. A site on the river bank, costing about $20,000, was selected, and the foundations for the new building were made to have the work suspended. Nearly $100,000 has been expended.

When the Secretary of the Treasury looked into the matter he came to the conclusion that, although the site was unsatisfactory, the expenditure of $50,000 to remove the building, to say nothing about the cost of a new site and the indefinite delay that might be encountered in obtaining a new appropriation from Congress, would not justify him in ordering the work suspended. With a number of contracting contracts fulfilled, the expenditures will greatly exceed $100,000, and an interruption of the work would inevitably result in several demands from contractors for indemnification. The history of the Binghamton public building is such, it is said, that the Secretary does not think it can be made any more attractive to Congress by increasing its cost.

In Buffalo the Government was presented with the prospect of litigation over the site of the First Church, which had been decided upon, but for which it had been unable to agree. A congregation that did not want the United States for a neighbor sided with a wealthy savings bank that was willing to pay a good price for the ground and put up a building to cost $1,000,000. The proposition of the savings bank proved to be so much more popular that when the representatives of the Government were informed that the property had been disposed of to the bank "subject to the claims of the United States," it was at once seen that the only way by which the Government could hold on to the property would be by going into court to assert and maintain a prior purchase. As Buffalo has recently enlarged its public building at considerable expense, and there does not appear to be any immediate necessity for a better site or structure, it is probable that the construction of a new Post Office will be considerably postponed.

* * *

The nomination of a Public Printer has been promised almost daily for a week, and all the later predictions have favored the selection of ex-Postmaster F. W. Palmer of Chicago. These reports were justified by the President to-day, when he told Col. Holloway of Indiana, who has been a candidate for the office, that he should appoint Mr. Palmer. It is understood that the President became satisfied as soon as he compared the qualifications of Mr. Palmer with those of the other candidates who had made application for the place that he was in more respects the best of the lot. Palmer is a New-York State man by birth, and he learned the trade of printer and bookbinder in Chautauqua County, where he was born. After his removal to Iowa he was for six years the State Printer. He was proprietor of the Des Moines *Register* and sold that paper to J. S. Clarkson and his brother in order to connect himself with the *Inter Ocean* at Chicago. He is accounted not only a good printer, but an exceedingly skillful politician as well. As the Government Printing Office is absolutely outside of the civil service classification and has an exceedingly large list of employes, it would not do to waste the place on a man who would not be equal to the task of making the best use of that great political infirmary. If Mr. Palmer is a very strict Republican, his course in the office will be watched by Senator Gorman with painful solicitude.

* * *

The politicians and Grand Army men who are urging President Harrison to remove the limit of one year, in which persons separated from the classified service may be reinstated without passing an examination, feel quite confident that they will succeed. It is believed by some of the most earnest and best-informed friends of the movement that, to strike out or extend this limit, would be a very serious if not fatal blow to the whole system, but the politicians who are striving to bring it about have received help from Gen. Harrison's own State, which is likely to have some influence with the President. It is understood that Mr. Lucius B. Swift, President of the Civil Service Association of Indiana, has indorsed the scheme and has written to Gen. Harrison, advising him to remove the time limit. Both politicians claim to know Mr. Swift is prominently mentioned for appointment as one of the Civil Service Commissioners, when the President finally finds time to fill up the vacancies on the commission which have existed so long.

* * *

In spite of Superintendent Bell's unflagging zeal and industry in the work of turning out all persons appointed by the Democratic administration to places in the railway service and the reinstatement of Republicans dismissed during the last four years, there will still be a good many of the old employes awaiting reinstatement May 1. It is not surprising, therefore, that the President should be urged again to postpone the date on which the civil service duties and regulations are to be applied to the Railway Mail Service, and the report that such a postponement is to be ordered this week finds general credit.

* * *

Before the administration of the Interior Department passed from the hands of Secretary Teller to those of Secretary Lamar and from Secretary Lamar to Secretary Vilas the department had a frequent visitor in the person of Mr. De Witt C. Wheeler of New-York. For the last three years or more Mr. Wheeler has not found much to admire in the management of that department, and it is understood that he particularly disapproved the course of Mr. Lamar. His reappearance here to-day after a protracted absence is regarded as an indication of his disposition to restore to the department all the confidence he had learned to place in it when it was in the care of good Mr. Teller.

* * *

Ex-Senator Mahone, in the rôle of a peacemaker is something of a novelty to those who know him, but he played the part more or less successfully to-night. By his good offices Senators Quay and Sherman were brought together (again) in the ex-Senator's room at Chamberlin's, and with Gen. Mahone in between the two gentlemen talked over their recent trouble about the selection of an Ohio man, Alphonso Hart, for Solicitor of Internal Revenue, when Quay wanted the place to be given to Frank Gilkeson of Pennsylvania. The conference was long and earnest, and when it was over, Messrs. Quay and Sherman had come near enough to resuming friendly relations to leave the hotel together in a carriage. Mr. Sherman appeared to be the happier of the two, and Mr. Hart need not regard the reconciliation as one involving a change in the appointment of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue already agreed upon.

* * *

Thomas A. N. Hay of Pennsylvania has been appointed Postage Stamp Agent at New-York City, vice J. H. Dimmick, removed.

* * *

The President to-day appointed the following Postmasters:

New-York.—Charles W. Rapier, at Athens, Greene County, vice L. R. Davis, nominated but not confirmed; Graham H. Hill, at Medina, Orleans County, vice M. E. Flikes, commission expired; Richard F. Caney, at Amsterdam, Montgomery County, vice Julius Wasserman, removed; John C. Lammerts, at suspension Bridge,

Wayne County, and who lives in that county, was the representative in Albany of the Standard Oil Company. The bill passed—73 to 26. The detailed vote was as follows, Republicans in romans, Democrats in *italics*:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Ainsworth, Andrus, A. B. Baker, A. H. Baker, Barnes, Bayer, Brown, Carson, Cheney, Comstock, Coon, Cottrell, Crosby, Davenport, Davidson, Deacon, Dunphy, Donaldson, Dunlap, Edwards, Erwin, Fish, Fisher, Flaherty, Gibbs, *Grady, Hagan, Haggerty*, Hamilton, Hughes, Hunting, Husted, Kelly, Kimball, King, Lane, Larmon, *La Sage*, Low, Lewis, Mallon, Lodor, *Langley*, Madden, *McGuire, McLaughlin*, McMasters, Mead, Meiick, *Riley*, Moffitt, *Rosenbaum*, Pearsall, Peek, Rhodes, Saunders, Savery, Saxton, Sheldon, M. A. Smith, Stevens, Sullivan, Tefft, Towns, Treadway, Upson, Van Cleef, Wallace, Weaver, Weed, Whipple, Yaw, Youngman, the Speaker—73.

NAYS—Messrs. Acker, Aspinall, *Bixby, Blanchfield, Blumenthal, Brush, Cantor, George R. Cook, Connolly, Crosman, Cronin, Demarest, Dunkelspiel, Dunlap, Endrst, Graham, Guenther, Harwood, Kent, Kerwin, Kullkamp, Lyon, Beach, Ryan, Schaapf, Charles Smith, Thomas Smith, Jr., Sperry, Strasburg, Townsend, Young*—30.

The Raines New-York Central Speed bill passed the House and was sent to the Governor. Judge Yaws explained its purpose. The Pennsylvania Railroad had the same law adopted in Pennsylvania, and in consequence was enabled to make more rapid time on its through trains than the New-York Central. All through the State many towns had passed ordinances limiting the speed of passenger trains to six miles an hour. Every day engineers violated the laws. If the laws were strictly enforced forty-seven hours would be consumed in traveling from New-York to Buffalo. This bill prohibits towns of less than 50,000 inhabitants imposing any limitation on express trains of less than 15 miles an hour.

The New-York Sinking Fund bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Van Cott and in the House by Mr. Fish, was sent to the Governor.

THE SENATE.

Senator Laughlin consumed this morning's session in a fruitless attempt to defeat Senator Hendricks's Syracuse Water Supply bill, which was the special order for the day. The bill provides that the water from Skaneateles Lake, which is at present used to flush the Jordan level of the Erie Canal, shall be turned to the uses of the city of Syracuse. Mr. Laughlin spoke for nearly two hours against the measure, claiming that its passage would be the first step toward wiping out the canals of the State. He attempted to prove that the water from Salmon River would be equally suitable for the purposes of the people of Syracuse. He said that the withdrawal of this water supply from the level would seriously affect navigation on the canal. The bill was passed with but three votes recorded against it.

After taking a recess until 4 o'clock the second special order was considered, the amendments to the rules offered by Mr. Hallock. Chief among the changes was providing that in case of the failure, neglect, or refusal of the presiding officer to certify to the passage of any bill, as required by rule 5, the President pro tem. shall have power to certify to the bill, and another amendment prevents any person other than officers of the State, members, officers, and employes of the Senate or Assembly, and persons designated under rule 10 (the official reporters) shall be admitted to the floor. The changes were adopted without discussion.

Senator Fassett offered a resolution providing that during the remainder of the session no Senator shall speak more than twice on the same day on the same subject, and then for not more than five minutes without leave of the Senate, and this resolution, which practically embraces the powers of the "previous question," and is intended to expedite the public business, was also adopted.

Hardly had the vote of 19 to 2 been announced when the President proceeded to put the new rule to the test by ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the floor of all persons not entitled to its privileges.

Engineer Ives made a bold attempt to resurrect the Rapid-Transit bill by moving that it be taken from the table and considered at once. He said that there were fifty or more Assembly bills on third reading, which would go directly to the Governor when passed by the Senate, while his bill still had to be considered in the lower house. He hoped that the majority would allow this important measure to be passed or forever killed at once.

Mr. Fassett thought that it might be just as well to take up the Excise and Saxton bills and dispose of them before tinkering further with the Mayor's scheme. Senator Cantor reminded Mr. Fassett that the Saxton bill had already been made a special order for Thursday morning, and he thought it hardly fair that the Rapid-Transit bill, which had been considered on third reading, should be put off indefinitely for the purpose of passing two disinctively party measures.

Mr. Ives wished it distinctly understood by the people throughout the State that the Republicans refused to consider the measure, not for the purpose of expediting the other two bills, but simply to kill this one. Mr. Ives's motion was lost by a party vote of 16 to 9, Mr. Laughlin voting with his friends, the Republicans.

That poor, superannuated fossil, the Vedder Whisky Tax bill, was the next business taken up under the ninth joint rule. Its originator and the exponent of its limitless schemes moved to amend it by including the amount of the tax for first-class places from $200 to $100, and for second-class shops from $40 to $20. He also proposed that the whole amount of the taxes paid into the State Treasury under this act be credited to the county in which they were collected. The bill passed without discussion by another party vote of 17 to 10. Senator Stadler, the representative of the Brewers' Association, seemed the most delighted man in the room when the vote was announced. The passage of this measure means that the Crosby Excise Commission bill will never become a law, during this session at least.

Senator Fassett introduced a bill, which was immediately passed, giving the State's consent to the cession to the Federal Government of certain lands on Coney Island for the erection of a lighthouse.

Senator Pierce introduced a bill, which was passed, making May 1 a legal holiday in New-York and Brooklyn.

ALDERMEN LOOKING FOR TICKETS.

As the Board of Aldermen was about to adjourn yesterday, Alderman Carlin started what promised to be a smart row over the distribution of tickets for the naval parade and the Metropolitan Opera House banquet by the Centennial Committee. He wanted to know from President Arnold if the Aldermanic Centennial Committee had received naval parade tickets. President Arnold said he had received them, and he thought Vice President Fitzsimons had also.

Alderman Carlin said he had heard Chairman Gerry say that only the Aldermanic Centennial Committee would be given tickets for all the features of the celebration. He objected to such discrimination, and he moved that President Arnold and Vice President Fitzsimons send back the tickets they had received.

Alderman Fitzsimons objected to all this as silly, and offered, if he received a banquet ticket, to give it to Alderman Carlin. President Arnold soothingly said he thought tickets enough would be sent to the members of the board, and thus calmed, Alderman Carlin withdrew his motion after dubbing Vice President Fitzsimons, "the McAllster of the board."

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Further Great Cures of Skin Diseases by the Cuticura Remedies.

Boy one year and a half old. Face and body in a terrible condition, being covered with sores. Sulphur springs fail. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

I have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES in two cases where it proved to be successful. The first was in the case of a boy a year and a half old. His face and body were in a terrible condition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massena Sulphur Springs, but he did not improve any. I was then advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I did. He took one and a half bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, when his skin was as smooth as could be, and is to-day. I used the CUTICURA on his sores and the CUTICURA SOAP in washing him. He is now five years of age and all right. The other case was a disease of the scalp, which was cured by CUTICURA SOAP and rubbing in the CUTICURA, one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT being used. They have proved successful in every case where I have advised the use of them. It is surprising how rapidly a child will improve under their treatment. I recommend them for any disease of the skin as being the best in the world. This is my experience, and I am ready to stand by my statement.

JOHN R. BERO,
American House, Hogansburg, N. Y.

An Unbearable Skin Disease Cured.

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing you CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally and RESOLVENT internally for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

Mrs. CLARA A. FREDERICK,
Broad Brook, Conn.

Cuticura Remedies

Cure every species of torturing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, pimples, scales, and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, when physicians and all known remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Disease," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

PAINS AND WEAKNESS

Of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only Instantaneous pain-killing

RIDICULING HOME RULE

LORD SALISBURY'S VIEWS ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

TELLING OF HIS GREAT FAITH IN THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE—CHAMBERLAIN'S ANSWER TO CHURCHILL.

LONDON, April 23.—Lord Salisbury delivered an address at Bristol to-day. He spoke of the growth of the Primrose League, which, he said, was marvelous. The league, he declared, was of transcendental value in the solution of any current political question, as it was a noble instrument with which to bland the classes and the masses.

He hoped that before long the Government would settle the troubles which were menacing the internal peace of the nation. The Government was confronted with a combination of political opposition with predatory greed such as no Government had ever faced before. The Government relied upon the continued confidence of the country to enable it to overcome this combination.

Lord Salisbury ridiculed the agitation in favor of home rule in Ireland. He declared that the County of Cornwall, by its distinct racial origin, its language, its tradition, and its history, had as much claim for a separate Parliament as Ireland. The nationality argument was insincere. It was more fruitful of sophistry and claptrap and more barren of solid sense than anything that was ever before the country. It would sacrifice the first interests of industry and commerce to a mere empty sentiment. The Unionists were confronted with two phalanxes, one political, the other criminal, both converging to a common end, and that was to make the execution of the law in Ireland impossible. It was a miserable spectacle to see members of Parliament standing up to defend embezzlement and fraud. The Unionists, conscious of their high calling, ought not to allow personal considerations to enter into electoral questions. They should not poach on each other's grounds, but should combine in support of the man most likely to win.

In a speech this evening Lord Salisbury said that the Government had not added to the cost of defense without reflection. In the event of a variance with European countries an enemy might come from the coast line between Schleswig and France. It was a grave thing for any man to propose to add the coast line of Ireland to England's responsibility of defense by giving Ireland independence.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has written a reply to the letter addressed to him by Lord Randolph Churchill, in which he says: "I will endeavor in all humility to profit by your advice, although I fear the task of reconciling our conflicting views and interests is not made easier by your communications."

In regard to future action, he says the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists ought to make it a point to canvass and ascertain their relative force in Birmingham, and afterward to submit their differences to arbitration. In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain says he will welcome any assistance from Lord Randolph Churchill which will tend to promote unity.

VIENNA RIOTERS.

VIENNA, April 23.—The strike of the car men is nearly at an end. The rioting, however, continues in the Favoriten and Hernals quarters. The mob to-day stoned the cavalry, and reinforcements of infantry were required. Many rioters were wounded and a large number were arrested. The military charged the mob with sword and bayonet and cleared the streets. The rioters to-day were merely anti-Semitic enthusiasts, actual workmen generally not participating in the tumults.

The Government to-day offered to supply soldiers to drive the cars. The strikers thereupon offered to resume work unconditionally. The Directors decided to re-employ all drivers who had taken no part in the rioting.

At 5 o'clock this evening a hand-to-hand conflict took place between the soldiers and the mob near Red House. The rioters were organized, being divided into groups of fifty, with a leader for each group. These groups co-operated to break the ranks of the soldiery. As in the former struggles the rioters were defeated and many were arrested.

The rioters tried to set fire to a gun factory at Hernals. The troops fired a volley into the mob and wounded many persons. The excitement continued up to midnight. Several shops were looted. The Commissioner of Police was nearly stoned to death by the mob, and was rescued with difficulty by a party of dragoons.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERLIN, April 23.—The Emperor and Empress have gone to Dresden to visit the King of Saxony.

The Empress of Austria has arrived at Wiesbaden, where she will undergo the massage treatment.

CAIRO, April 23.—A battalion of Egyptian troops, under command of the Governor of Suakin, and two gunboats have started for Port Halaib, which was recently captured by a force of Soudanese. The object of the expedition is to make an attempt to recapture the place.

ROME, April 23.—Father Agostino, the famous preacher, at the conclusion of his sermon on Sunday last caused a sensation by invoking the divine blessing upon King Humbert and the Italian Army.

EDINBURGH, April 23.—The municipal authorities have voted the freedom of the city to Mr. Parnell. The vote stood 14 in favor and 13 against.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.

A letter, without signature, was received by the Army Committee last night stating that there was every reason for believing that the engraved plate prepared by Tiffany & Co. and from which the tickets for seats on the several public stands were printed had been counterfeited.

The letter was in a peculiar feminine handwriting, a cross, as it were, between society English and accepted Parisian chirography. It covered three closely written pages, in which the writer says the means for asserting that the plans of the committee had been perverted, and that thousands of spurious tickets were already in the hands of speculators and would be presented by innocent holders on the day of the great military parade.

Arrangements were at once made by the Army Committee looking to a rigid inspection of all tickets presented on the 30th of April. The efforts of the projectors of the scheme, according to the information conveyed by the committee's anonymous correspondent, are proposed to be directed almost exclusively against the Worth monument stand, the nignest-priced of the series.

On this stand, which was sold out by the agents of the committee a week or more ago, seats are now selling at a premium ranging from $5 to $10 on the original charge of $3. The Army Committee announces its purpose to circumvent this latest alleged scheme of the speculators, and in the accomplishment of its determination it proposes to enlist the services of the entire detective police force of the city should it be found necessary.

WELLS COLLEGE ALUMNÆ.

The Eastern Association of Wells College students held its annual luncheon at Delmonico's yesterday. It was decided to raise $5,000 to assist in erecting a new college building. Miss H. C. Porter of Philadelphia responded to the toast "The College" and Miss Swinton to "Our Fund."

The officers of the association are: President—Mrs. Grover Cleveland; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Charles Russell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Grace Storrs, Scranton, Penn.; Miss Grace Carew Sheldon, Buffalo, N. Y.; Secretary—Mrs. C. L. N. Eidlitz, New-York; Treasurer—Miss M. Helena Zachos, New-York; Executive Committee—Mrs. S. A. Swenson, Mrs. Charles Russell, and Mrs. W. G. Richards.

THE TRANSIT COMPANY'S PROTEST.

Alfred Larwill, Secretary of the Central American Transit Company, has sent out a circular to the stockholders reiterating the claim that it alone has the rights to build a maritime canal across Nicaragua, and that the United States Government is bound to protect that right. Protection is claimed under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The circular calls attention to the claims against the Nicaraguan Government for more than $5,000,000, and declares that they must be settled before any new company can undertake the work.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Female Seminary at Morgantown, West Va., was burned yesterday with all its contents. The fire made such rapid headway that many of the pupils were forced to abandon their spare clothing and effects. The loss is $25,000; insurance $5,000.

A fire at the Chemical Works of Taylor & Barlow, near Wamesit, about three miles from Lowell, Mass., damaged the main building and its contents, Monday, to the extent of from $6,000 to $8,000; insurance $13,000.

A fire at Prescott, Ontario, Monday night destroyed McGrory's bakery and premises. A young lady named Gainsford, who was residing with her parents in the building, perished in the flames. Loss, $13,000.

A fire in one of the Matteawan Manufacturing Company's buildings at Matteawan, N. J., Monday night caused damage to the amount of several thousand dollars.

James Nolan of Linden Township, N. J., lost a barn and storehouse and a horse and wagon by fire Monday night. Loss, $1,500. The fire was of incendiary origin.

Fire in Bloomfield, Conn., late Monday night destroyed Ingersoll's hotel and barn and Frank Miller's blacksmith's shop. Loss, $5,000; insurance unknown.

The business houses of George Williams of Huntsdale, Pa., together with their contents, were consumed by fire early yesterday morning.

A fire at Eckhart, Md., on Monday destroyed five frame tenements belonging to J. M. Porter. Loss $3,000, no insurance.

William T. Simonton's house and outbuildings at Little Compton, R. I., were burned on Monday. Insured for $3,000.

Dwyer & Sons' Woolen Mills at Fort Hoyd, Ga., were burned Monday; loss $50,000.

HONORING ST. GEORGE.

PLEASANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC DINNER OF AN ANCIENT SOCIETY.

Draped in graceful folds about the full-length portrait of Queen Victoria last night in Delmonico's banquet hall were the Stars and Stripes of America and the flag of Great Britain, and all about the room were the silken emblems side by side of the two greatest English-speaking countries of the world. It was the one hundred and third annual dinner of the St. George's Society, and 150 Englishmen and their guests sat at the different tables and strove to do honor to their mother country and to the land in which they now reside.

F. W. J. Hurst, President of the society, sat in the centre of the long table at the end of the room, and about him and at other tables were Consul General W. L. Booker, her Majesty's representative in New-York; Col. Olive, Justice, commander of the British forces in Jamaica; Bryce Gray, President of the St. Andrew's Society; Richard Schell, President of the St. Nicholas Society; Judge Hooper Van Vorst, President of the Holland Society; J. J. Donahue, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; ex-Judge Noah Davis, President of the St. David's Society; John F. Plummer, President of the New-England Society; E. S. Jaffray, E. F. Bedall, A. M. Townsend, T. J. Shippon Green, R. Fleming Crooke, the Rev. Dr. Spring, the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, Cyril L. Johnson, and Alexander Johnson of Landon, the Rev. Dr. Guilbert, pastor of the Church of the Holy Spirit; the Rev. Dr. Robert Newman, Dr. Galloway of the British Army, Charles Leaycraft, George T. Knight, Chester Griswold, Col. Henry Porter, E. E. Livermore, and Gen. Horace Porter.

The dinner disposed of and cigars comfortably lighted, Mr. Hurst rapped for order and talked of St. George's Society. During the past year, he said, it had been prosperous, and many suffering fellow-countrymen had been relieved from immediate distress through the agency of the charitable and contingent funds at the disposal of the committee. The society had relieved 5,000 cases of immediate distress and had given away 7,000 meal and lodging tickets. The regular income of the society amounted to $5,490, and the permanent fund now amounts to about $40,000, invested in good dividend-paying railway mortgage bonds.

Mr. Hurst then spoke at length upon the amicable relations existing between England and the United States, and regretted very much the absence of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the newly-appointed British Minister to this country. That gentleman, he had just been informed by presidentials to the Government and felt it best not to attend any public meeting until this formality had been complied with. Mr. Hurst also alluded to the coming centennial celebration, in which, he said, all Englishmen in America would delight to take part, and incidentally remarked that Washington, having been born in the folds of the blood-red cross, might justly be claimed by Englishmen as a fellow-countryman.

The first toast of the evening—"The Queen"—was responded to by everybody with cheers and with song. The second—"The President of the United States"—evoked an equal amount of enthusiasm. The first address of the evening was made by the Rev. Mr. Warren, who responded to the toast, "The Day and All Who Honor It."

Chauncey M. Depew was to have been present to respond to the toast "The Memory and Genius of Shakespeare," but as he had been unavoidably detained the toast was omitted and Mr. Thomas Griffin, in fine stead, sang amid much enthusiasm "The Death of Nelson."

To Gen. Porter was given the toast "The State of New-York," and his speech was made up of brilliantly-amusing sentences which worked his hearers up almost to hysterics. He didn't take long to make his speech, because, he said, speakers had to be more than ordinarily circumspect in these centennial times when orators were endeavoring to make their orations immortal by making them eternal. He told lots of stories, and incidentally remarked concerning the State and city of New-York that Englishmen came over here to see a whole piece of weather, having only seen stray specimens of it in their own foggy country. Also to escape the gout, for we live so rapidly here that this disease had not time to catch up to us.

Speeches were made by Consul General Booker, ex-Judge Noah Davis, and others.

DEATH OF PHILETUS F. DORLON.

Philetus F. Dorlon died at his home on Dorlon's Point, near South Norwalk, Conn., yesterday. He was the originator of the oyster business still carried on by members of the family in Fulton Market and at other places in the city. His wife and one son survive him.

His place on the Sound was a pleasant Summer hostelry, and the Fat Men's Association holds its annual meetings here. Dorlon was one time President of this association and was always a prominent member of it.

Mrs. Sidney Dorlon, widow of Philetus F. Dorlon's brother, lives at 81 Johnson-street, Brooklyn, and the funeral will take place from her home to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CONGRESSMAN GIBSON MARRIED.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—A special to the *American* from Louisville, Ky., tells of the quiet wedding there to-day of Congressman Gibson of Maryland and Mrs. Marrietta Powell Hallyday. Bishop Dudley of Kentucky performed the ceremony.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Stephen Terry, a prominent lawyer of Hartford, died in San Francisco yesterday afternoon from pneumonia, in the forty-seventh year of his age. He was the son of Eli Terry, the original clock manufacturer at Plymouth, and graduated from Hamilton College. He had held the highest honors in the order of Odd Fellows in Connecticut and was a distinguished member of the American League of Wheelmen, in which he had held high and responsible positions. He was also a member of the Hartford Club. Mr. Terry leaves a wife, who was traveling through California with him at the time of his death.

The body of Ignacio Alas, the Mexican Consul at Chicago, who died there Saturday, is by order of the Mexican Government, and at the Government's expense, to be embalmed and sent by express to the city of Mexico, where the family of the deceased reside.

Hiram G. Nelton of Buffalo, Vice President and Manager of the Bank of Commerce and a prominent figure in financial circles, died yesterday of pneumonia in his fifty-second year.

Edward W. Knapp, for many years one of the leading druggists of Rondout, N. Y., died yesterday. He was sixty-two years old.

Frederick William Hermann Wagener, the German publicist and statesman, died in Berlin yesterday.

Princess Eugenia, sister of the King of Sweden, is dead. She was born April 24, 1830.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 23.—The steamship Obdam, (Dutch.) Capt. Stenger, from New-York April 13 for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

WHICH WILL IT BE?

Which is the fairest, a rose or a lily?
Which is the sweetest, a peach or a pear?
Merry's coquettish, and charming is Milly
Dora is gentle and fair. Her,
Sweet as a flower was her face when I kissed
(Love is the romance and glory of life.)
Milly, my playmate, I love "like a sister,"
But Dora I choose for my wife.

That is right, young man, marry the girl you love, by all means, if she will have you. Should her health become delicate and her beauty fade after marring, remember that this is usually due to functional disturbances, weaknesses, irregularities, or painful disorders peculiar to her sex, in the cure of which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. See the printed certificate of guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic, or strength-giver.

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Dr. PIERCE'S PELLETS

regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. They are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. 25 cents a vial, sold by druggists.

MANY DRAWN GAMES.

THE FIFTH DAY OF THE SECOND ROUND OF CHESS CONTESTS.

Yesterday was the fifth day of the second round of the chess tournament, and the contestants labored hard all day long and several of them until late at night. One-half of the games, however, ended in draws, which was very unsatisfactory to those strong players who were pitted against the stars of second magnitude.

Judd and Gunsberg played a long game with sixty-nine moves. Judd had the attack, and Gunsberg played "double Fianchetto." Early in the game Judd offered to Gunsberg his rook as a bait, but the wily Londoner saw that if he were to bite he should lose his queen. So he refused, and in the scuffle which followed he lost a piece in return for three pawns. Finally, however, Judd won.

Blackburne played with Mason all day and until nearly 11:30 o'clock at night. The moves made were about fifty, but the playing was very deliberate on both sides, and finally the two champions agreed to draw. Weiss did not play his best with D. G. Baird. The latter made several very poor moves, but luck was on his side, and he drew with the Vienna champion. Tschigorin drew with Martinez and so did Taubenhaus with Delmar and Lipschutz with Showalter. Bird beat J.W. Beard, Lipschutz beat Burille, Pollock defeated Bird, and Hanham beat the young Canadian.

The following is the game between Judd and Gunsberg:

JUDD. White.	GUNSBERG. Black.	JUDD. White.	GUNSBERG. Black.
P—K 4.	P—Q Kt 3.	Q x Kt P.	Q x Q
P—Q 4.	B—Kt 2.	R x P.	B—B 6.
P—K B 3.	P—Kt 4.	B Z B R.	R x Kt.
B—B 2.	B—Kt 2.	B Z B ch.	K—Q 2.
P—Q 5.	P—K 3.	B—Kt 4.	K—Q 3.
P—Q 5.	K—Kt B 3.	K—Q 2.	R—K 7, ch.
B—K 3.	Castles.	K—B 3.	R x Q B P.
Kt—K 2.	P—Q B 3.	K—B 4.	R—K 7.
P—Q Kt 4.	Q—Q 2.	B—Q 3.	R—B 3.
Kt—K B.	P—Q B 4.	K—Q 3.	R—Q 1.
B—B	Kt—B 4.	B—Kt 5.	K—Kt 2.
P—K Kt 4.	P x B P.	K—K 4.	R—K 1.
Q x Kt.	Kt—Q 2.	B—Q 8, ch.	K—R 2.
B—B 2.	Kt—B 4.	B—Kt 8.	R—B 5, ch.
Q—Q 2.	Q—B 3.	K—K 3.	P—B 5.
Castles.	Q x P.	R x P.	R x B P
Q—K 3.	Q x Kt P.	R—Kt 2.	K—R 3.
B—R 3.	P—K B 4.	B—Q R 2.	K—R 4.
P—Q B 4.	P x P.	P—B 5.	P x P.
B—Kt.	Q—Q 6.	P x P.	P—B 3.
P—Kt 3.	R—B 2.	P x P.	R x P.
Q B—B.	B—B.	K—K 4.	R—B 5, ch.
Kt—B 3.	B—B 4.	K—B 3.	R—B 5, ch.
B—B 3.	B—Q 4.	K—K 6.	R—Q 5.
Kt—Kt 3.	Q—B 5.	B—B 6.	K—Kt 3.
Q—Kt 5.	Q—B 6.	B—R 7.	R—B 5.
Q Kt x P.	B x Kt.	B—Kt 7, ch.	K—R 4.
Kt B.	B x B.	B—Kt 5.	R—B 4.
Kt x R.	Q—B 6, ch.	K x P.	P—K 5.
Q—Q 2.	Q—B 6.	R—K 7.	R—K 8.
Q—K 2.	Q—B 5.	K—B 5.	R—K 8, ch.
Q—K 4.	Q—B 2.	K x P.	R—K 8, ch.
B—K 3.	R—K B.	K—B 5.	R—B 8, ch.
P—K R 4.	K—R.	B—B 4.	Resigns.
Kt—B 3.	P—B 3.		

The record is:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Baird, D. G.	10	12	Judd	12	10
Baird, J. W.	4	18	Lipschutz	15	9
Bird	9½	13½	MacLeod	4½	14½
Blackburne	18	4	Martinez	6	17
Burille	13½	9½	Mason	8	15
Burn	17	7	Pollock	8½	14½
Delmar	11½	10½	Showalter	10	12
Gossip	6½	14½	Taubenhaus	13	10
Gunsberg	16	5	Tschigorin	17	5
Hanham	7½	14½	Weiss	12½	8½

The pairing for to-day is MacLeod against Pollock, Bird against Martinez, Tschigorin against Judd, Blackburne against Burille, Lipschutz against Weiss, D. G. Baird against Gossip, Showalter against Taubenhaus, Hanham against J. W. Baird, Burn against Delmar, Gunsberg against Mason.

MICHAEL NORTON DEAD.

HE LEAVES THE FIRST DISTRICT CIVIL JUSTICESHIP VACANT.

Justice Michael Norton of the First District Civil Court died a few minutes before 12 o'clock last night. His death has been expected since Monday afternoon, although it was believed he had a slight chance of recovery. He had only been sick a week. His disease was the result of an extraordinary disturbance of the functions of some of his organs which caused blood poisoning. He was unconscious for some time, but just before his death he became sensible long enough to recognize his wife and Father Daniel of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, who had been called to minister to his spiritual needs. He leaves his widow with a daughter on the verge of womanhood, and a son about fourteen years of age.

Justice Norton was a native of Ireland, but was brought here in his infancy and he lived his entire life on the West side of the city, mostly in the Eighth Ward. He was a big, muscular man, amiable and easy going. His boyhood and early manhood were spent in manual labor in factories and on the steamship wharves, where his strength was cultivated by hard work. He gravitated toward the police force in his early manhood, but got no further than a position as special officer in the American Varieties, a theatre and concert hall, commonly known as 444 Broadway. But there he made friends who led him into politics. In 1865 he was the Republican candidate for Alderman of the Eighth Ward, and was, of course, defeated. But in the following year he ran as the Tammany candidate, and was elected. In 1867 he was elected a State Senator, and was re-elected in 1869. Some time after the beginning of his second Senatorial term he incurred the anger of the Tweed ring crowd by taking part in the Young Democracy movement inside Tammany Hall. He was expelled, and his term as Senator, Tweed was yet powerful enough to prevent his renomination, and the reform element would not take him up. In 1872 he was elected to the Assembly.

From 1873 until 1877 Judge Norton occupied some minor local offices. In the latter year he ran for the Assembly again and was defeated. He was then an Irving Hall candidate. He was one of the organizers of the County Democracy, and on his ticket he was elected Civil Justice in 1886. Knowledge of the law was not a part in his mind at that time, for he had been admitted to the bar under the easy conditions of the Ring period, but he rapidly grew strong in it, and before 1887, when he was re-elected—this time as a Tammany candidate, having left the County Democracy—he was recognized as having a good grasp of legal principles, strong common sense, and a judicial disposition.

The death of Justice Norton is a cause of sorrow to many people, for he was charitable to a degree scarcely warranted by his means. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having been an officer of the Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers in the war.

The Justiceship vacated by him is at the disposition of Gov. Hill.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

BEGINNING OF THE SALE OF THE ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY COLLECTION.

The sale of the collection of books composed principally of the library and prints of Robert Lenox Kennedy, together with a collection of miniatures, paintings, and Oriental porcelains, was begun yesterday afternoon at the rooms of Ortgies & Co., 366 Fifth-avenue, Robert Somerville being the auctioneer. Very few people were present, but, while the bidding was not very lively, fairly good prices were realized for the good books disposed of. The sale yesterday was entirely of books, and the least valuable of the books went for almost nothing.

The first books sold were the Aldines, most of which brought good prices. "Aristotle's Opera Graeci Theophrasti de Historia Plantarum Libri X.; et de Causis Plantarum Libri VI.," in five volumes, was sold for $150; "Aristophanes's Comœdiæ Novem" brought $100, and the first edition of the complete works of Euripides, in two volumes, brought $32. Other books sold were "The Arabian Nights," (in French,) for $3 75; "Artistic Houses," in two volumes, $35; "Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America," five volumes, with 150 colored plates, $150; Balzac's complete works, $42; Miss Berry's Journal, $49 50; "Bibliotheque Elzevirienne," 150 volumes, $150; "Book of Decameron," five volumes, $105; Book of Common Prayer, comprising eight volumes printed from 1549 to 1837, $58; "Breeches" Bible, 1608, $5 15; Byron's poetical works, eight volumes, $112; Mrs. Delany's autobiography, $86. Two hundred and twelve lots were sold, bringing a total sum of $1,997.

Most of those present were dealers and buyers for other people. Books were bought for Judge Arnoux, Judge Truax, and the Library of Congress.

In the evening 208 lots were offered and sold. The letters and correspondence of F. M. Grimm comprising 17 volumes, sold for $72 25, and 32 volumes of works issued by the Maximy Society sold for $28 80. Eight volumes on discoveries at Herculaneum and Pompeii sold for $224.

An edition of Horace, four volumes, folio, in red morocco, Rome, 1542-50, sold for $88. The specimens which brought the highest individual prices were black-letter curios. T. M. Mare paid $300 for one of these specimens in buying the works of Homer, two volumes, small folio, with old gold, red morocco gilt, inside gold borders, and gilt edges; Florence, 1488.

A set of works of Jean Benjamin de la Borde, of four volumes, Paris, 1773, sold for $260, and the works of La Fontaine, in six volumes, in crushed levant morocco, published at Paris in 1814, sold for $24.

The total sales for the day reached $4,392 63. The sale will continue this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

LOOKING INTO THE ACCOUNTS.

The committee appointed by the Hoboken Common Council to examine the books of William Mansell, ex-Assistant City Clerk, who is in jail awaiting trial on the charge of forging improvement bonds, made a report last night. The report says that eighteen improvement certificates, with their stubs are missing from the books. Fourteen of the missing certificates have been accounted for, and the committee has been assured that the other four have not been negotiated. The committee also reported that it had found a deficiency of over $600 in the city collections.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

CONSTRUCTION FIGURES FALSIFIED.

ST. PAUL, April 23.—The Senate Committee appointed to investigate the alleged false and fraudulent reports of railroad companies to the Railway and Warehouse Commission turned in its report late last night. The report was merely the testimony taken by the committee. The principal witness was S. D. Munroe, an expert accountant who was employed by the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad Company, working under the direction of Major Postlethwaite. He said he was instructed by the Major to take out of the original construction book some fictitious entries to correct the original expense book, which would show the actual cost of construction. He was to add $4,832,744 80 to the cost of construction, and to make a new book to correct the old book. The total fictitious entries he testified to amounted to $5,036,861 96. The total cost of construction, as given in the report to the Commissioners for 1887, is $11,715,598 75, while the report sent to the New-York office of the railroad company for the same year shows the cost to have been $16,346,028, or $1,384,570 46 less than the amount reported to the Commissioners. The actual cost as shown by the books and vouchers were was only $5,192,514 47 as sworn to by J. H. Randall, the Controller.

While witness was working on the new book Major Postlethwaite told him to make the changes, and that he must so make them that no one else would know how it was done. It was a big job.

The other witnesses who testified before the committee were E. Kiley, J. H. Randall, and James McNaught. Their testimony had reference to the manner in which the books of the railroad company were kept. Mr. Postlethwaite was also among the witnesses. He explained the alleged discrepancies in figures by making statements with reference to the former relations of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific and the Oregon and Transcontinental Company which was constructing the Northern Pacific Line. The business between the two companies made certain entries necessary, and, he claimed, accounted for all the trouble about the figures. The report, on recommendation of the committee, was referred to the Railroad Commission.

SUNDAY A DAY OF REST.

DETROIT, April 23.—The Michigan Central will, after Saturday, run no freight trains on Sunday, except when absolutely necessary for the conveyance of perishable goods and live stock. All other freight trains will be stopped at 6 P. M. on Saturday, and not start before 6 A. M. Monday. This will give employes thirty-six hours' rest. General Superintendent Brown says that it will reduce Sunday freight business fully fifty per cent.

"We have been considering this matter for a long time," said President Ledyard. "By an arrangement with all the railroads composing the Vanderbilt system we are able to give our employes the advantage of one day's rest in seven. This is not an experiment. We do not know that we can keep it up, but we think it possible to give the men a day and not seriously interfere with traffic. By running faster during the week we can save the extra time. Mr. Vanderbilt, Depew, and all the officials are in favor of Sunday as a day of rest."

Mr. R. G. Butler of the Wabash said: "We shall make no order of that character on our lines, but as a rule we have carried only perishable goods and stock on Sunday. There is a disposition among railroad managers to reduce Sunday work to a minimum. We are glad to give our men a day of rest. I don't think this move will make any difference in the division of the traffic. The shippers when they find out that their goods are not moved on Sunday can calculate accordingly. Merchants don't pack or unpack their goods on Sunday, nor do they sell any. Why should not the railroad men have a day of rest as well?"

Talks with other railroad men in different depart

HONORS TO CAPT. MURRELL

MADE THE LION OF THE HOUR IN PHILADELPHIA.

A RECEPTION AT WHICH THOUSANDS GRASPED HIS HAND — DECORATED WITH A GOLD MEDAL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—"Oh, don't call it noble, it was only my duty, I'm sure," said Capt. Hamilton Murrell, as he was welcomed and congratulated at the Maritime Exchange by President William Brockie this afternoon.

Capt. Murrell has been lionized to an extent that is simply amazing. Long before the hour of noon, which had been set for the public reception, the spacious rooms of the Maritime Exchange, and the still more spacious street in front of it, contained thousands of people of all ages and of both sexes, who had, in some instances, traveled many miles to pay homage to the young captain. The cheers which greeted the good-natured and humane master as he entered the Exchange were deafening, and several minutes elapsed before a voice could be heard. It was exactly noon when Capt. Murrell was escorted to a commanding position in the main hall of the Exchange, and when the enthusiastic demonstrations had subsided for a moment he was introduced by President Brockie to the immense throng present.

District Attorney George S. Graham then stepped to the Captain's side and presented him with the only gold medal ever given by the Pennsylvania Humane Society. It was a handsome specimen of the goldsmith's handiwork, and its presentation by Mr. Graham on behalf of the society was one of the most pleasing features of the occasion. "In all my public life," said the District Attorney, "nothing has ever given me so much pleasure as to stand by the side of the man who saved 700 lives." Mr. Graham recalled the thrilling scenes in the storm-swept harbor of Samoa, the pathetic scenes attending the less many years ago of the English man-of-war Birkenhead, and compared the heroism of Capt. Murrell with them. "Wherever the wires have carried this message," he said, "the world has paused for a moment to honor a man who is unselfish. In the everyday life of this world of ours selfishness is a prominent feature, and it does me proud, sir, to grasp the hand of a man who is unselfish."

"I don't know how to find words," replied the Captain, "to tell you how I feel. I want to give my officers and men the credit for an act which was only a duty. There was nothing heroic about it. It was only an Englishman's duty, and I might be in the same plight myself some day. There was nothing heroic on my part. I only considered the cargo, and when human lives were to be saved the cargo was nothing, therefore it had to go."

When the Captain had spoken his few words and the cheering had subsided there was a rush to grasp his hand, and for nearly an hour he shook the hand of all those who were fortunate enough to get near him. Vice Consul Lars Westergaard of Sweden and Norway was introduced to the Captain and said, in a voice full of emotion:

"As Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at this port I feel very deeply impressed with the great and glorious fact that under Providence you were the happy medium that saved several hundred Scandinavians and Danes from the ill-fated steamship Danmark, as well as her Captain and crew. It is very pleasant for all of us here assembled to welcome you, to know that you, Sir, proved the right man in the right place. And now allow me as Treasurer of this Exchange, and on behalf of and in the name of the Directors of the Maritime Exchange of Philadelphia, to tender you an honorary membership of this Exchange, which please accept, and rest assured that we shall be glad to see you on this floor as often as it may suit your convenience to call."

After a few words of thanks Capt. Murrell was presented with a sprig of ivy which came from Westminster Abbey and a beautifully bound miniature copy of the Constitution of the United States. A telegram from Punch, Edye & Co., New-York, as the representatives of the Thingvalla Line, and a telegram from Wright & Sons, was read by President Brockie and was cheered unstintingly. It ran as follows:

"Kindly convey on the occasion of his reception at the Maritime Exchange to Capt. Murrell, on behalf of the Thingvalla Company, our heartfelt thanks for all the kindness to the passengers and crew of the ill-fated Danmark. Better than all, the acknowledgment that Capt. Murrell will receive, and so abundantly is entitled to, may be considered the feeling he can have in saving with God's help, been the medium of saving so much life and nobly to have done his duty to suffering humanity. It is no disparagement of Capt. Murrell's deserts if we beg leave to add our thanks to that entire crew of the Missouri, who have from first to last so well assisted their commander in his work of charity and love. May God speed them all in their proceedings, and protect them from similar disaster, even though they should in time of need meet such noble friends as the Danmark found."

After the reception at the Exchange had been concluded the Captain was taken to the Mayor's office, and was met by Mayor Fitler, in a neat and fitting speech, to which Capt. Murrell replied. He was introduced to the city officials, and from all of them received the kindest words of praise; but through it all he was the same blushing, modest, and unassuming young and plain Capt. Murrell.

Between now and Friday, when the Captain expects to have his boat discharged and proceed to Baltimore, he will be a social lion. Already he has been obliged to decline many kind offers of entertainment and enjoyment. To-night he attended the annual dinner of the Sons of St. George, and was the guest of the evening.

Capt. Robert C. Clipperton, the British Consul at this port, and George Crump, British Vice Consul, called upon the Captain at the Maritime Exchange and had a few pleasant words with him, thanking him on behalf of her Majesty's Government for the noble deed he had rendered the Danmark's passengers and crew.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—Arrangements have been made by Baker, Whitely & Co., the general agents of the Atlantic Transport Line, which owns the Missouri, and a number of prominent citizens, to give a reception to Capt. Hamilton Murrell of the Missouri, the rescuer of the passengers of the Danmark, on his arrival at this city. Tugs have been chartered, and a distinguished party will go down the bay to meet him. The Missouri is expected to reach Baltimore on Friday or Saturday next.

LONDON, April 23.—Capt. Knudsen of the wrecked steamer Danmark, and three engineers belonging to that vessel, have arrived at London on board the steamer New-York City. They are enthusiastic in their praises of Capt. Murrell and the officers of the steamer Missouri.

HAMBURG, April 23.—The Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamer Wieland, which sailed from Havre to-day for New-York, will call at the Azores and take on board the passengers of the steamer Danmark who were landed there.

COPENHAGEN, April 23.—King Christian has intimated that he will confer a decoration upon Capt. Murrill of the steamship Missouri in recognition of his services in rescuing the Danmark's passengers.

Sixty or more of the rescued passengers of the Danmark came to this city from Philadelphia yesterday morning in charge of the passenger agent of the Thingvalla Line. Part of them went directly to Brooklyn, where they have friends and countrymen, and the rest departed by various routes to other destinations.

Before leaving New-York, however, they partook of a substantial breakfast at the Hotel Danmark. A number remained here over night.

There were two cases of bitter disappointment amid the general exuberance of spirits which characterized the rescued emigrants. One was that of Morris Stover, the young Massachusetts farmer, who has already been mentioned as anxiously waiting for Jans Westhert, Marie Miller. A careful inspection of the passenger list of those who had been brought to Philadelphia failed to reveal the name of his beloved, and he at last reconciled himself to the fact that Marie would come on later when the passengers left at the Azores sailed here. Hulda Svenson, who arrived expecting that her intended husband, Jans Andersen of Wilkesbarre would meet her, was another disappointed one. Jans did not appear, and she proceeded to Wilkesbarre, hoping to find him there.

The passengers had nothing but what they had on their backs. What they did have were unusually thick and heavy, and the general appearance was given of having several suits on at once. They had apparently taken this mode of saving what personal effects they could.

Among those who came in from Philadelphia yesterday was the surgeon of the ship, Dr. Gilbert Jespersen. He remained in the city only a short time, and left for Chicago, where anxious relatives awaited him.

PRESENTED TO THE COURT.

TRENTON, N. J., April 23.—Many of New-Jersey's prominent citizens were present in the United States Circuit Court room this morning when a fine portrait of Chief Justice Marshall, painted by Merin, was presented to the court by Justice Joseph Bradley of the United States Supreme Court. The presentation speech was made by George M. Robeson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, on behalf of Justice Bradley. Judge McKennan, the Judge of this circuit, replied, accepting the portrait on behalf of the Bar. Eulogistic remarks were made by Cortlandt Parker of Newark and District Attorney George S. Duryea. Attorney General Stockton was to have represented New-Jersey, but was unable to be present. District Court Judges Nixon of New-Jersey, Wales of Delaware, and Butler of Eastern Pennsylvania were with Judge McKennan on the bench.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 23.—Mary Slattery, a domestic in the Hotel Netherwood, near Plainfield, was lodged in the county jail here to-day charged with grand larceny. The commitment is by Mrs. Frank H. Miller, wife of the hotel proprietor, who says that Mary stole a large quantity of valuable jewelry.

LÉGITIME'S POOR BLOCKADE.

ADMIRAL GHERARDI FORCES CONFESSION OF ITS USELESSNESS.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, April 11.—Admiral Gherardi visited Port au Prince yesterday in his flagship, the Galena, and compelled President Légitime to acknowledge the inefficiency and consequent illegality of the blockade which was proclaimed March 9 against the ports of the Northern party. It was for the purpose of satisfying himself of the status of the so-called blockade that the Admiral visited the insurgent ports, and, touching at all of them, found hardly a pretense of blockade at any of them.

In going the rounds, the American steamer Caroline P. Miller was found at anchor in the port of St. Marc, and her commanding officer stated that no blockading vessel was anywhere visible when his ship came in, but four of Légitime's gunboats were then assembled off the harbor. The Admiral divined their evident intention of capturing the American steamers, and, satisfied of the illegality of such a proceeding, took prompt and decided measures to prevent it. A boat was immediately sent to the Osaipee, directing that vessel to join the flagship without delay at St. Marc, and the Atlanta was also cabled for. But before escorting the Miller out of the harbor under the protection of the guns, the Admiral thought it proper first to inform the Légitime Government of his opinion of the alleged blockade, and the line of action he had determined to take in case the American steamer was molested.

Leaving the Osaipee to protect that vessel, he proceeded, April 10, to Port au Prince, and, through the American Minister, pointed out to the Government the accepted rules of international law by which he justified his position, which was not so much on the law that considers only such places blockaded as are entirely invested that it requires at least three fast and well-armed steamers at each port, besides reserve ships for the relief of such of the blockaders as would be compelled to leave their stations to coal, repair, &c. The Haytian Government was also reminded that it possessed no such naval force and was in no degree likely to possess it, and that in declaring a blockade with no adequate force to maintain it the proclamation, besides being contrary to international usage, was an inexcusable interruption and embarrassment to peaceable people.

President Légitime was given until 10 o'clock this morning to consider these facts and decide on a course of action. A letter delivered to Admiral Gherardi's flag Lieutenant at 9:30 o'clock announced that he had arrived at a decision and a copy of it was sent. The communication was an order, signed by Légitime, directing Captains of blockaders not to molest or in any way interfere with the Caroline P. Miller, she being an American vessel.

This concession on the part of the Légitime Government is a complete and satisfactory adjustment of the whole question as regards the United States. Which party may have the best right to the governing power in Hayti is a matter of no importance to Americans. The Northern party gladly welcomes United States merchant vessels, and affords them all facilities in its power for commercial dealings with its ports, and since the Légitime party has yielded to the Admiral's representations and given the order not to molest an American merchant vessel, the United States has gained all for which its men-of-war were sent here. And it is a matter for congratulation that this should have been accomplished without actual collision with the Haytian authorities, and also that it should have been effected at this particular time. The lateness of the season and increasing heat of the weather renders it an extremely dangerous experiment to keep ships of war in this locality, and an urgent case of necessity would alone justify it. Now that all has been granted which was ever claimed on the part of the United States, no further necessity seems to exist, and no doubt the vessels will be promptly recalled.

Especially among the crew of the Galena is there a lack of confidence born of experience in the healthfulness of that vessel. The Galena, as well as the Boston and Yantic, has had an experience with yellow fever in the West Indies, and it is the universal opinion of experts that a vessel on which that disease has once existed is always predisposed to infection, and more than likely to become infected where a clean ship would escape.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the Galena left the harbor and proceeded to Port au Prince to rejoin the Osaipee at St. Marc and to deliver President Légitime's order to the blockading vessels.

Some excitement exists in this city on account of an expected uprising of the disaffected element. The guards around the national palace have been doubled, and at night sentries are stationed at the President's door.

THE MASONIC JUBILEE.

IT WILL BE PARTICIPATED IN BY 717 LODGES IN THIS STATE.

This evening will be one of universal rejoicing among the Masons of this State, for 717 lodges, with a membership of over 75,000, will celebrate the release of the fraternity from a debt of nearly $500,000 which the Grand Lodge was carrying in 1885 as a result of the erection of Masonic Hall ten years previously. At Masonic Hall 65 lodges, numbering some 3,000 members, will assemble to join in a grand thanksgiving, while 93 other city lodges will meet in their respective lodge rooms to join in the celebration.

Promptly at 8 o'clock every lodge in the State will be opened with prayer, this being followed by the singing of "Old Hundred" and the reading of an address by Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence, through whose plan the debt which had burdened the Masons of the State was wiped out. Following this will be such exercises as the different lodges may have arranged for. A feature of the exercises in the Masonic Temple will be the receipt of special telegraphic dispatches from all the out-of-town lodges in the State, giving details of their share in the exercises, and giving evidence of their satisfaction for relief from their burdensome debt.

The fraternity now has in its treasury nearly eighty thousand dollars belonging to the asylum fund, which will soon be applied for use in erecting a home for aged Masons and their families on the farm which they own near Rochester.

LUTHERANS COMING TOGETHER.

A general conference of Lutherans irrespective of nationality was held last night in the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, at 45 and 47 West Twenty-first-street, the Rev. G. F. Krotel presiding. The object of the meeting was stated to be for the purpose of bringing the Lutherans of this country together under one head, the Synod, and to consolidate the different nationalities of Lutherans in one church organization.

Among the prominent Lutheran clergymen present and taking part in the discussion were the Rev. Ferdinand C. Buermeyer of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Epiphany, the Rev. Wilhelm Busse of St. Luke's, the Rev. A. C. Wedekind, D. D., of St. John's Church, 81 Christopher-street; the Rev. Junius Brutus Reimensnyder, D. D., of St. James's Church; the Rev. J. H. Sieker of St. Matthew's Church, the Rev. G. F. Krotel of Holy Trinity Church, the Hon. Jacob F. Miller, and Mr. A. J. D. Wiedemeyer. No definite action was taken. Another meeting will be held on Friday evening, May 17, at the same place.

VENTILATION IN SCHOOL ROOMS.

Mr. J. Baldwin read an interesting paper on "Methods of Ventilation" before the Brooklyn Institute of Engineers last night. Mr. Baldwin said he thought registers as means of ventilation were shams, because when the temperature of a room was desired to be brightened the register was at once closed, and effectually shut off the fresh air. He referred to the death of Miss Gibbs in School No. 54, this city, and he declared that the main cause for wonder in her case was that she lived any time at all in the school room in which she was obliged to teach.

Mr. Baldwin declared that ninety cubic feet of air space for each pupil, as required by the school regulations of this city, did not mean that amount of ventilation. It meant simply a space which was unfit for a person to live in after the lapse of ventilation for ten minutes.

HOW ELIZABETH CELEBRATES.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 23.—All the flags on public buildings in this city, on newspaper offices, and on many private buildings were hoisted to-day in honor of Washington's passage through the city 100 years ago. The sauveh bells were tolled at 12:30 o'clock, the hour at which he arrived in the city.

The farmers of Union Township have found an ancient cannon that was used by the American at the battle of Springfield, in 1776. They will have it mounted on a carriage and drawn by thirteen horses, representing the thirteen original States. They will parade with it in the big demonstration in this city next Monday. The gunners will be equipped in Continental uniforms.

A LARGE INCORPORATION FEE.

ALBANY, April 23.—The certificate of incorporation of the Edison General Electric Company was filed to-day with the Secretary of State, and the New-York City lawyers of the company paid to the State Treasurer $15,000, the State tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent. on the capital, payable by all newly-incorporated companies. This is one of the largest incorporation fees paid to the State for many years. The new company is formed by Henry Villard and Thomas A. Edison and associates to carry out the recently-perfected arrangement for consolidating the Edison electric light and manufacturing companies. The capital stock of the company is $12,000,000.

THE BONDS ARE VALID.

A VAIN ATTEMPT AT REPUDIATION BY SEVERAL NEW-YORK TOWNS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 23.—A decision of extraordinary interest and importance has just been handed down by the Second Division of the Court of Appeals. In 1871 the town of Solon issued its bonds to the amount of $44,000 in aid of the building across its borders of the then projected Utica, Chenango and Cortland Railroad. The enterprise failed of accomplishment in so far as that town was concerned, and the taxpayers got none of the benefits that were expected to follow the building of the line. Nevertheless, the town continued to pay interest on the bonds semi-annually, as agreed, up to March 1, 1876. At the last town meeting held previous to that date the electors of the town voted to discontinue the payment of interest and to bring an action in the courts to have the bonds adjudged illegally issued and void.

In the meantime the bulk of the bonds had been sold by the railroad company in whose behalf they were issued to the Williamsburg Savings Bank, which institution had purchased the same in good faith as an investment. In 1878 the town brought an action against the bank in the Supreme Court of the Sixth Judicial District, asking the court to declare the bonds void, and to direct that they be canceled and destroyed. The plaintiff town claimed that in the issuance of the bonds the provisions of the law authorizing such issue had not been complied with, inasmuch as the consent of a majority of the taxpayers representing a majority of the taxable property had not first been obtained, and inasmuch, also, as there were alleged fatal defects in the execution of the bonds, in the lack of the signature of one of the three Town Bonding Commissioners, and in the lack of a proper official seal. The defendant bank answered that it was entitled to equitable protection as an innocent holder of the bonds in question, and also maintained that they were lawfully issued and valid obligations.

The issues first came on for trial before the late Justice William Murray, at Special Term, who, after hearing much testimony and elaborate arguments of counsel, decided in favor of the town. The bank appealed to the General Term, and that tribunal set aside the judgment and ordered a new trial. The second trial was had before Justice Thomas Boseman Smith, at Special Term, who held that the bonds were valid and ordered a judgment entered against the town. The town appealed to the General Term, which body affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The town took an appeal to the highest tribunal, which now in turn sustains the judgment.

The attempt to repudiate its financial obligations on technical grounds has proved a costly job for the town. Originally the amount in issue was on $44,000, but now the added interest and costs figure up a judgment against the town of over $100,000. The town of Taylor, which adjoins Solon, and was also contesting an issue of bonds on like grounds, is made liable by the decision for the payment of over $45,000. Two or three other towns which had practically repudiated their obligations by ceasing to pay interest, awaiting a final decision of the Solon case, will also be compelled to pay their creditors, principal and interest.

UTILIZING COAL-HOLES.

A SCHEME TO SECURE DAMAGES FROM OWNERS OF PROPERTY.

Henry Dubois and his wife, Sarah, who were arrested on Monday, charged with conspiring with Lawyer Arthur P. Carlin to defraud the Brooklyn Cross-town Railroad Company by suits for damages, were arraigned before Justice Walsh yesterday. Charles Carlstrand, who had been arrested as an accomplice, made a full confession. He said that the conspiracy was decided upon on July 20, when it was arranged that Mrs. Dubois should fall from a cross-town car at a certain point, and that Carlstrand should be present as a witness. This programme was carried out, a suit was begun by Carlin, and a verdict secured.

Dubois and his wife pleaded not guilty, and were held in default of $1,000 bail. Carlin gave bonds in that amount and was liberated.

Another allegation against the prisoners is that Dubois intentionally fell into a coal-hole in front of the office of Mr. Moreno, an expert in that line, on which that disease has once existed is always predisposed to infection, and more than likely to become infected where a clean ship would escape.

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WOMEN AS HORSES.

LIFE ON THE ZEH FARM AS DESCRIBED TO A JUSTICE.

Henry Carnseith of 62 Bleecker-street, this city, began suit in Justice Engle's court, in Brooklyn, yesterday to recover $250 from his father-in-law, Henry Zeh, a farmer on the outskirts of Brooklyn, for a year's board of Mr. Zeh's wife, Anna. Mrs. Zeh is blind and suffers from cancer. These afflictions, according to the testimony given yesterday, did not prevent Zeh from compelling his wife to work in the fields. His two daughters, Mrs. Cornelth and Mrs. Mary Cuddy, testified that they and their aged mother were compelled to go out on the farm at daybreak and plow until nightfall. They had to hoe, sow and reap, while Zeh and his son sat in the barn and smoked. There was no horse on the farm, the daughters said, and their father harnessed them and their mother to wagons and compelled them to transport the products to market.

Mrs. Zeh told the same story, and said that even after she had become blind her husband compelled her to work. He had frequently beaten her and had threatened to kill her. When her last daughter married the old lady was afraid to stay at the farm alone, so she went to board with Mrs. Cornelth.

Zeh and his eldest daughter, Mrs. Cook, contradicted Mrs. Zeh and her other daughters, but admitted that they had worked in the fields. It was the custom, Zeh said, for women to till the earth in New-Lots. He denied that he had ever treated his wife cruelly or had threatened to kill her. His eldest son contradicted this statement.

Decision on the question of payment of the board was reserved.

CAPT. ARMES'S DEFENSE.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Capt. Armes took the witness stand to-day before the Armes Court-martial Board, and testified in his own behalf. He said Gen. Barnum had invited him to become a member of his staff, but that he had declined, as he expected to serve on Gov. Beaver's staff. He made an application in writing for a place on Gov. Beaver's staff, and Feb. 13 received an appointment, which he accepted three days later. Feb. 27 Gen. Hastings told the witness his appointment was a mistake, and when he demanded a written explanation Gen. Hastings wrote that the witness had not been appointed on the staff. He called at Inauguration Headquarters the next day, and later saw Gen. Hastings. Gen. Hastings lost his temper, and ordered the witness out of the office, but afterward apologized.

Subsequently Capt. Armes said he was tendered a commission as a special aide, which brought him nearer to the President. While riding alongside Gov. Hill to escort Mr. Morton and Senator Cullom bowed to him and he returned the salute. Capt. Gibson and Capt. Bourke dashed up at this instant, and "in a boisterous and drunken condition," ordered the witness out of the parade and called on the police to eject him. Of the assault on Gov. Beaver in the Riggs House, Capt. Armes testified as follows: "I walked around beside Gov. Beaver and urged him to apologize. He stopped and said I must bear in mind that he was here as a private citizen, not as a Governor of Pennsylvania; we were on the same platform, but he did not propose to do anything about that matter. Then he turned to go away. I then reached up my hand as he started to step him. He considered it an insult, and some words followed."

In the course of a sketch of his career Capt. Armes revealed the nature of the secret testimony given by Col. Swords and Sergeant at Arms Canaday. In effect it was that Armes was one of ten picked men, sworn to secrecy, who were to act as a special body guard of the President. His orders were secret, and even Gov. Beaver did not know about them.

LUMBERMEN WANT RAIN.

BANGOR, Me., April 23.—About 140,000,000 feet of logs are on the landing in the Penobscot lumbering regions, representing a value of nearly $1,400,000, and the owners of these, as well as the manufacturers on the river, are beginning to feel anxious about getting the logs into the main streams. Driving cannot be carried on successfully without rain. There will not be a sufficient rise from the melting snow, and unless there is rain soon the prospects for getting the logs out will not be good.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Bonds—Eights, 1½; intermediate, 1½.

BAD NEWS FOR THE GIANTS

GOV. HILL VETOES MR. CANTOR'S POLO GROUND BILL.

AND NEW-YORK'S CHAMPION NINE WILL HAVE TO MOVE DOWN TO STATEN ISLAND THIS YEAR.

ALBANY, April 23.—Gov. Hill vetoed the Polo Ground bill to-day, and the Giants will have to look for a new diamond to meet their opponents in contests for baseball supremacy. The Governor in his message vetoing the bill says:

"This bill proposed to close until the 1st of October next a portion of a street in the city of New-York which has been laid out on the map of said city for a number of years. The local authorities already have power to close the streets, application to be made to the Legislature because the local authorities refuse to exercise their power.

"I am thoroughly in sympathy with the object sought to be attained by the bill, and it is with great regret that I am compelled in this case to sacrifice my personal preferences to just the principle for which I have steadily contended. I have been called upon repeatedly to insist that the Legislature should not interfere in the matters of property within the domain of local self-government and exercise powers already possessed by the local authorities.

"The purpose of the bill is to preserve the grounds of the New-York Baseball Club for the present season. I am a hearty believer in the great national game and would be pleased in every proper way to encourage this club, but the bill violates the first principle of home rule, to which I have endeavored consistently to adhere. It being conceded that the local authorities have power, the mere fact that they act obstinately or corruptly, if any such allegations are made, in refusing to grant the needed relief affords no ground for the violation of a wise and salutary general principle. The approval of this bill would be a dangerous precedent for future action.

"If there is, as is contended, an almost universal public sentiment favoring and preserving the baseball grounds in question it would seem that a proper presentation of the case to the local authorities ought to produce favorable action on their part.

"The bill has only reached me in the Executive Chamber to-day, and I hasten to make my views known in order that the club may promptly understand the situation and make such arrangements for the future as the situation may demand."

"Unless the Board of Aldermen interfere in our behalf," said President Day yesterday, "the Giants will be compelled to desert New-York and move down to Staten Island. For the present, however, I have arranged the two opening championship games to be played on the grounds of the Jersey City Club. On Friday, if I learn nothing favorable, preparations will be made to play at St. George. The latter is a beautiful place, but not as convenient to reach as our old grounds. Next year, however, you can rest assured the Giants will have a new diamond on Manhattan Island, second to none in the country and where we are not likely to be interfered with by grasping real estate men who have a pull in politics."

BALTIMORE, 5; BROOKLYN, 4.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—In a pitcher's game today the Brooklyns were defeated after a closely-contested struggle. The attendance was 2,473, and the crowd wildly cheered as Hernung threw Fouts out at the plate in the ninth inning and preventing a "tie." Terry struck out ten men, but his bases on balls and the passed balls of Clark's proved costly. Foreman pitched effectively for Baltimore and was splendidly supported in the field. Tucker made a home-run hit in the seventh inning, which won the game. Three double plays were made by the home club. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Griffin, c. f.	1	1	2	0	1	Pinkney, 3b.	2	1	1	1	3
Tucker, 1b.	2	2	9	0	0	O'Brien, l. f.	1	1	0	0	0
Mack, 2b.	0	0	4	0	0	Collins, 2b.	0	0	1	6	2
H'rnung, l. f.	1	0	5	1	0	Burns, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	0	1	2	0	Fouts, 1b.	0	0	9	7	1
Farrell, s. s.	0	0	1	7	0	Cornell, c. f.	1	0	3	0	0
Boumer, r. f.	0	0	1	1	1	Clark, c.	0	0	9	3	2
Foreman, p.	1	0	0	1	0	Smith, s. s.	0	2	3	1	0
Quinn, c.	0	0	2	0	1	Terry, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	5	3	27	16	4	Total	4	5	27	23	8

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Baltimore	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	5
Brooklyn	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1. Two-base hits—Smith, 2. Home-run—Tucker. Double plays—Baltimore, 3. First base on balls—Off Foreman, 1; Terry, 7. Hit by pitched ball—By Foreman, 2. Struck out—By Foreman, 1; by Terry, 10. Passed balls—Clark, 3. Wild pitches—Foreman, 3; Terry, 1. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

BOSTON, 14; JERSEY CITY, 1.

Boston's club had an easy game with the Jersey City men yesterday. Doran started to pitch against the League players, but his success was of such a character that "Joe" Gerhardt left second base and relieved him in the ball. Boston nine showed a marked improvement over the work of the previous games in this vicinity. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Knowles, 3b.	1	3	0	2	0	Rich'ds'n, 2b.	2	0	2	5	0
Lyons, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Johnson, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0
O'Brien, l. f.	0	2	1	1	0	Kelly, r. f.	2	2	3	0	0
Friel, 1.	0	0	3	0	0	Bro'th'rs, 1b.	2	1	10	0	0
Gerhardt, 2b.	0	0	2	3	2	Nash, 3b.	2	0	2	3	0
Daley, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Brown, l. f.	2	2	1	1	0
Bedford, c.	0	0	0	0	0	Quinn, s. s.	1	2	1	2	1
Doran, p. & f.	0	0	3	1	1	Ganzel, c.	0	0	3	0	1
Lang, s. s.	0	0	1	4	2	Hurley, c.	1	0	1	1	0
						Sowders, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Total	1	5	24	13	6	Total	14	8	27	12	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bostons	1	1	3	3	0	0	3	0	3	14

Earned runs—Jersey City, 1; Boston, 1. First base on errors—Jersey City, 2; Boston, 1. Left on bases—Jersey City, 10; Boston, 7. Two-base hits—Knowles, Kelly, Brouthers, struck out—Knowles, Friel, Daley, Doran, (2,) Nash. Base on balls—Lyons, Friel, (3,) Richardson, (2,) Johnston, (2,) Kelly, (2,) Brown, (2,) Hurley, Sowders. Sacrifice hits—Lyons, Gerhardt, Daley, Kelly, Richardson, Nash, Sowders. Double plays—Nash and Richardson; Lyons and O'Brien; Lang, Gerhardt, and O'Brien. Stolen bases—Knowles, Lyons, Brouthers, Hurley. Passed balls—Daniel Hofford, 2. Wild pitches—Doran, 4; Gerhardt, 1. Umpire—Mr. Clinton. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

OTHER GAMES.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	—7
Kansas City	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Kansas City, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 10; Kansas City, 5. Pitchers—Duryea and Sullivan. Umpire—Mr. Bell.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—8
Columbus	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	4	

Base hits—Athletic, 13; Columbus, 11. Errors—Athletic, 3; Columbus, 9. Pitchers—Knauff and Mays. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

AT NEWARK.

Newark	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—4
Toronto	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	—5

Base hits—Newark, 5; Toronto, 7. Errors—Newark, 5; Toronto, 6. Pitchers—Doonis and Serad. Umpire—Mr. Corcoran.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	4	0	2	0	1	1	0	—17	
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	—7

Base hits—Louisville, 20; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Louisville, 1; St. Louis, 2. Pitchers—Hecker, Hratton and Hendron. Umpire—Mr. Daniels.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	—9
Yale	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Washington, 8; Yale, 4. Errors—Washington, 1; Yale, 5. Pitchers—Ferson and Travers. Umpire—Mr. Quinn.

AT NEW-HAVEN.

New-York	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3
New-Haven	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	—5

Base hits—New-York 11; New-Haven 7. Errors—New-York, 4; New-Haven, 3. Batteries, Williams and Murphy, Sworbach and Cahill.

GIANTS DO NOT WANT WARD.

The managers of the New-York Club have come to the conclusion that they can dispense with the services of Short Stop Ward this year, and if any club wants to engage him an offer for his release will be entertained at once. Last season Ward received a big salary; his work was not of a satisfactory character, and he was considered a drawback to the success of the club. His actions on and off the field did not suit his clubmates, and some of them openly avowed their intention of never again playing in a team with him.

"Ward is a very jealous man," said one of the players to a Times reporter, "and he would not bear to see the club win with Ewing as Captain while he had made failures year after year. He clearly showed this last season, and nearly all the boys felt sore. Ward, while a good ball player, is afflicted with self-esteem, and thinks he knows more than anybody else about the game, while in reality Ewing knows more in one minute than the little short stop will ever know. Just when the club needed him last year he was not on hand, and even this Spring, when all the boys put their shoulder to the wheel in the games against Brooklyn, Ward sat in the grand stand and calmly looked on when the reputation of our nine was at stake. I voice the sentiment of nearly all the players when I say that the Giants can play good ball and win the championship without the services of Ward. Williamson, Wise, or one or two other men whom I can mention would be far preferable."

"For some reason or another there appears to be a strong opposition to Ward," said President Day, "and for the best interests of the club I think it advisable to get another man in his place. Washington and Boston offered $12,000 for his release last Fall, but I did not care to let him go to Boston. Ward wouldn't go to Washington, but intimated that Boston would suit him. Now, if Boston wants him I will withdraw my objection and let him go there or anywhere."

Ward has been a member of the New-York Club since its organization in 1883. He has pitched, played centre field, second base, third base, and short stop, and was captain for four seasons. With the exception of 1887, when he played good ball, his work has been of a fair character.

CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

To-day the League championship will begin with games as follows:

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BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DALILAH. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—UNCLE JOE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—CENTENNIAL LOAN EXHIBITION.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—SAID PASHA. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—DOYETTA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE SERENETTA.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—JOCELYN.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
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UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM. Matinée.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather, followed by rain.

If it be true, as reported in Washington, that Mr. LUCIUS B. SWIFT of Indiana has written a letter approving the removal of the limit of time within which discharged employés may be reappointed under the rules there can be no doubt that he has what appear to him sound arguments with which to justify that opinion. And if it be further true that Mr. HARRISON intends to appoint Mr. SWIFT to one of the vacant places in the Civil Service Commission, he could not, so far as we can now see, make a better selection unless it were that of Mr. FOULK, also of Indiana. There is no room for the slightest suspicion that Mr. SWIFT could be induced to consent to or aid in an injurious modification of the rules for the sake of an appointment as Commissioner. Such an appointment could be of no value or attraction to him except as giving him an opportunity to serve the cause of reform, of which he has long been a most efficient and faithful advocate.

In connection with this report, it is worth while to note that the *Civil Service Chronicle*, in which Mr. SWIFT is interested, condemns the postponement of the date for the enforcement of the civil service rules to the Railway Mail Service as unwarranted in law and adds:

"The postponement was not necessary. This service has already a system of checks and examinations that would have rapidly weeded out the incompetent men. To take their places were hundreds of men of the highest skill, who had been dismissed because of their politics, and who could have been reinstated under the civil service rules or a slight modification of them. Not only was the setting aside of President CLEVELAND'S order not warranted by the law, but so far as changes are made in the meantime on the plan of the spoils system, they are distinctively an act of bad faith."

The doctrine of Gov. HILL'S veto of the bill to prevent the opening of a street through the old Polo Grounds is entirely sound. It is a matter that should be left to the control of the local authorities. We contend year after year for local self-government for this city and protest against the constant interference of the Legislature in matters of purely local concern, and yet there is a remarkable readiness to resort to the Legislature for the attainment of some special object which cannot be got from the local authorities. It may be true that no harm would be done and many people would be gratified if baseball games could be played for another season at the accustomed place, but the principle involved is too important to be lightly set aside for a matter of sentiment. It is a question which should be left for the local authorities to determine, and perhaps another appeal to them may be more successful now that so much attention has been given to the subject. If they refuse to delay the proposed street opening they should at least show that there are important public reasons for it.

The political side of the majority report of the Senate Committee on the Aqueduct investigation has a very queer look. There seems to be an attempt to make HAMILTON FISH, Jr., a scapegoat for the Republican sins in the passage of the bill changing the Aqueduct Commission. Mr. FISH was not a member of the Legislature when that bill was passed, and Mr. FASSETT had much more responsibility in the matter than he had. The most active person in promoting the deal on the Republican side from beginning to end was JAMES W. HUSTED. The part which Mr. FISH took in the matter was discreditable enough, but the responsibility for the mischievous legislation of 1886 cannot be put upon him or upon the Democratic minority. If the independence which he has been showing at the present session in connection with the ceiling scandal and in refusing to be coerced into opposing the Rapid-Transit bill accounts for this attack upon him by the Republican majority of the Senate committee, it does not mitigate the meanness of the effort to dodge the responsibility for the jobbery of three years ago that led to the mischief in the construction of the aqueduct which the Fassett committee claims so much credit for exposing, but which had, in fact, been exposed before it began to investigate.

The report of the Assembly committee on the ceiling scandal is the lame and impotent conclusion to one of the most impudent jobs in the history of the State or of the country. It is officially declared that ANDREWS and SNAITH are bad men, and that COLE and his committee are careless men. These declarations will break no bones, and will not even penetrate the shins of anybody concerned, since nature seems to have provided them all with cuticles impervious to mere censure that does not involve a privation of liberty or property. ANDREWS is not even removed, nor likely to be. SNAITH can come back and re-engage in the contracting business, while the men who actually pocketed the plunder are not even mentioned in the report. Upon the whole, nothing could have been better adapted to encourage the future plundering of the State than the impunity that has attended this robbery.

The Assembly Cities Committee has decided to report favorably Mr. BLUMENTHAL'S bill authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works of this city to remove poles and wires condemned by the Board of Electrical Control from the streets of New-York at the expense of the companies owning them. This is a measure which should become a law promptly, and it will aid very materially the Mayor and the Board of Electrical Control in the good work they are now prosecuting. As the law now stands, the Department of Public Works is obliged to remove poles and wires at the request of the Mayor, but the cost of the work is saddled on the department. It is true that a good part of the expense will be recovered by the sale of the property confiscated, but there is no good reason why the city should be at any expense for clearing its streets of nuisances which have been there in open defiance of law for many months.

AN OMINOUS INTERFERENCE.

Senator FRANK HISCOCK and ex-Senator THOMAS C. PLATT have been engaged in an effort to coerce Republican members of the Legislature into opposition to the Rapid-Transit bill, for the purpose of securing its defeat. The master spirit in this dictation must be PLATT, but it is difficult to conceive that a man in Mr. HISCOCK'S position should submit to such a sinister mastery for such an iniquitous end. It indicates a strange lack of personal integrity and independence as well as of political sagacity for a man occupying so high a position in the public service and in the counsels of a great party. PLATT of course has selfish motives. He never has any other. How far self-respecting Republicans in the Legislature will submit to this impudent interference with their right of independent action remains to be seen. Any effort to coerce them in the performance of their legislative duties ought to be resented with manly spirit, and an effort to use them as a cat's-paw in a political deal should be regarded as doubly humiliating. It would be particularly disgraceful if these politicians were to defeat a measure for the benefit of this city which has properly no political quality whatever, either from motives of personal gain or because of a failure to force a deal in local offices.

The pretext upon which Republican opposition to the Rapid-Transit bill has been based is that it would give too much power to the Tammany Mayor and involve a large use of patronage to strengthen his political organization. This is sheer false pretense on the face of it. There is not the least reason for believing that Mayor GRANT is seeking for anything but to provide this city with an adequate system of rapid transit for the benefit of the people and the credit of his administration. His sole power would be that of appointing a commission to consider the subject, lay out routes, devise plans, and prepare the way for private capital to undertake the work. There is scarcely any public employment or chance for public patronage or political gain involved in it. Any attempt to turn it to political account, if the way were open, would raise a storm of opposition which would defeat the whole scheme and do nothing but injury to the Mayor and his party. Mr. GRANT has sense enough to know this, and no opponent of the bill has pointed out any way in which a rapid-transit project could be used for the benefit of Tammany.

What, then, is PLATT really driving at? He has had an interest in the cable scheme, and there have been rumors that JAY GOULD has sought his aid to defeat rapid transit. He is capable of an alliance with GOULD, thinking to turn it to account in the future in the peculiar means and methods which he is accustomed to employ in politics. But would even he have the colossal impudence to try to use the Legislature of this State to promote his private interests or those of Mr. GOULD, and to expect that the whole Republican majority would consent to take his orders for such a purpose?

There is a more plausible explanation than this for the arrogant interference with legislative action. It it said that PLATT and the pliable Senator from Syracuse, his faithful and obedient yoke-fellow, are trying to induce the Republican members of the Legislature to use the Rapid-Transit bill as a club to compel Mayor GRANT to agree to reappoint STEPHEN B. FRENCH as a Police Commissioner of this city and to concede divers other favors and advantages to Republican politicians in municipal affairs. If this is so, it seems to us that Mayor GRANT has just one course open before him as an honorable and self-respecting man, and that is, flatly and indignantly to refuse to be driven into any bargain or deal on the subject. His purposes in regard to rapid transit we believe to be honest and public-spirited. The bill to enable him to carry those purposes into effect is a good one, and there is no ground for an honorable or decent opposition to it. In this city there are no two opinions on the subject. If the Republicans in the Legislature choose from motives that are beneath contempt to defeat that measure, let them take the full and sole responsibility for doing so. If they think it will do their party good or do the Democratic Party harm they are mightily mistaken. Their treatment of the interests of this city is one great cause of its immense and constantly-increasing Democratic majority. If Senator HISCOCK has not the sagacity to see this; if TOM PLATT is indifferent to it, so long as he gains his own personal ends, there are plenty of Republicans in the Legislature who ought to be able to see it and who have reason for not being indifferent to it. Present indications are that the leading Republicans in the Senate are awaiting developments in the Platt scheme; but if there is honesty and self-respect enough among the majority in that body to exert any influence upon its action, it is about time it was asserted. There are Republican Senators who are filled with disgust with the whole business, and they would do themselves honor by speaking out and vindicating their manhood.

SURPRISING INDEPENDENCE.

Now that the Minister to France has accepted his mission, as he would probably remark as a *pis aller*, and has openly abandoned all control of and declined all responsibility for the editorial utterances of the powerful organ over which he formerly presided, that journal is showing sings of relief and is beginning to print occasionally some of the thoughts that occur to the alert minds of its vigilant and independent sub-writers. The change from the solemn neutrality that prevailed before the extraordinary Envoy had proclaimed his departure from the editorial rooms is, of course, gradual. There is necessarily in the group of gentlemen associated with him, at least a semblance of what he would doubtless term *esprit de corps*, and a certain recognition of obligation to their late chief, so that they cannot be expected to break suddenly with the order he had until recently maintained. In yesterday's issue they devote a good deal of space to the effect of "the bugle blown at noon" the day before at the entrance to Oklahoma, to a discussion of the responsibility for the *Danmark* disaster, and to an account of the various modes for "The Enjoyment of Spring." *Noblesse oblige*, as the Minister would say, and these safe and not exciting topics are but an indication that the men he leaves behind him do not intend to bring his mild tactics, since he has kissed the hand of his great leader, into too violent contrast with those which their own journalistic sense would suggest.

But this sacrifice having been made on the altar of the past, the pent-up spirit of the writers, or at least of one of them, so long confined to matters of no possible interest, breaks loose in a paragraph that must make the Plenipotentiary wince. With his mental eye fixed sidewise on the occupant of the White House, the writer exclaims:

"In looking for contrasts between WASHINGTON'S time and the present let us not forget that in his day the Office sought the Man, while in ours, usually, the Man places himself in the hands of his friends, secretly hires a brass band to serenade him, slips a call in a local paper signed "Many Voters" demanding that he come forward and sacrifice himself for the country's good, and otherwise works night and day till he either runs the poor, distracted Office to earth on election night or gets beaten by the other Man. Things will change in a hundred years."

We are pained to have to believe that men who are looking for contrasts between WASHINGTON'S time and the present, and even those who are not looking for anything of the kind, but are aware that WASHINGTON'S place is now occupied by another, need no suggestion from any one as to the striking differences that present themselves, and we hardly expected that this particular feature would be brought up for comparison by the organ of the Minister to France. Whether we contemplate the process by which the incumbent of the Chief Executive office arrived at the goal of his ambition or that by which our representative at Paris secured his appointment, we are in no danger of suspecting that the "Office sought the Man." We need no metaphors as to brass bands secretly hired to recall the complicated intrigues at Chicago last Summer, and we certainly do not require to be informed that the organ has been devoted for many years to manufacturing evidences of public sentiment favorable to the Minister. It is a matter not only of history but of notoriety how in each case "the poor, distracted Office was run to earth." But it is a pleasant surprise to see these familiar things alluded to with such simple candor in the columns of the organ within so very brief a period from the moment of the Minister's formal surrender of his control over them. That the sentiment thus frankly and even bitterly expressed must have existed for a long time in the office of the organ may be acknowledged. The Envoy himself would concede that, but he cannot be expected to be delighted at this rather brutal manifestation of it. His late subordinates need not be surprised if they receive from him a message couched in the phrase of the famous French dame of LOUIS XV.'s Court on the occasion of an injudicious declaration: "*Ça se fait parfois, mais ça ne se dit jamais.*"

A MONUMENT TO MR. PEARSON.

THE TIMES has received from two sources the suggestion that a fund be raised to provide for the erection of a monument to HENRY G. PEARSON which should commemorate not only his faithful official service, but the resolute courage with which he combated the spoils system to which he finally fell a victim. We print below the letters in which this suggestion is presented:

I.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

President GARFIELD was made a martyr to the spoils system by the shot of GUITEAU. But HENRY G. PEARSON went to his death with those clear eyes and that unflinching will of his knowingly a martyr for civil service reform. While we are remembering the heroes of the past is it not well for us to signify to those who come after us that we know and honor the heroes of our present? I beg to suggest that those who are interested in civil service reform and who appreciate Mr. PEARSON'S work for the best good of the country might properly ask leave of his family to erect some memorial which should commemorate his heroism and show that he was *not* misunderstood by some of his fellow-citizens. I have already suggested to Mr. WILLIAM POTTS that the Civil Service Reform Associations should take up the matter, either formally or informally, and perhaps THE TIMES would be willing to aid also in the matter.

R. R. BOWKER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 23, 1889.

II.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That republics are ungrateful is a saying that has almost grown into an axiom. To counteract its evil influences on the rising generation, as it has a tendency to engender a disregard of duty, would it not be well in some conspicuous way to demonstrate that even if republics are, the public is not, ungrateful? The death of the lamented HENRY G. PEARSON suggests this reflection, and I write to ask whether you would not undertake to give the citizens of New-York an opportunity of manifesting their appreciation of the worth of this faithful public servant by lending your columns for a popular subscription to erect a monument either in front of the Post Office, or some other site that may be selected, to commemorate the services of this noble man. In anticipation that you will consent to act as treasurer for such a fund, I inclose my check for $100.

AN ENEMY OF THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 23, 1889.

The proposal to erect a memorial of Mr. PEARSON will unquestionably receive the support of all friends of civil service reform, a cause of which he was a devoted adherent. Certainly if such service as he gave and such sacrifices as he made in behalf of the cause are unworthy the permanent tribute and commemoration of a monument erected in the manner suggested it would be difficult to say what kind of public service is worthy of it.

We have no doubt that some organization will be formed to take in hand the work of raising the fund. Meanwhile THE TIMES will receive and acknowledge any subscriptions that may be made for the purpose.

VANDERVOORT COMES IN.

Immediately after the election of Mr. HARRISON one PAUL VANDERVOORT, a Nebraska politician, became an applicant for the office of Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service. Those who recalled that he had been dismissed from the Postal Service for cause by a Republican Postmaster General could not at first believe that his application for this or any other office would be entertained for a moment. When it became known that he would not be made Superintendent, the impression prevailed among those whose attention had been directed to the matter that he would not be permitted to enter the public service as a subordinate of that officer. But they had failed to measure rightly the character of the new Postmaster General or to comprehend the civil service policy of Mr. HARRISON. On Monday last this man VANDERVOORT was appointed Superintendent of Mails at Omaha, the very city where his shameful neglect of duty six years ago caused him to be dismissed from office by Postmaster General GRESHAM.

In 1883 VANDERVOORT was chief clerk of the Railway Mail Service at Omaha. In September of that year he was removed because, in spite of repeated admonition and reproof, he had persisted in neglecting the duties which he was employed to perform. It was shown that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, he had been absent from his post 265 days, and as Sundays and legal holidays were not included in this number, it was apparent that he had consented to devote but a very little time to the work that the Government and the people had hired him to do. While absent from his post he had caused another man, also in the Government service, to fill out and send to his superior officers the "personal daily reports," signed by himself in blank, that were required by the department. For these and other reasons Judge GRESHAM decided that he was unworthy to hold the office, and he removed him.

Now, these facts were known to Mr. HARRISON, for they were freely commented upon by the press at the time, and the removed chief clerk not only made repeated complaints in certain newspapers, but also caused influential persons to defend him publicly and privately. He demanded that Judge GRESHAM should reinstate him, but made the demand in vain. The man at the head of the Post Office Department at that time had not had the experience of a Wanamaker in private business enterprises, but he was honest and faithful to his trust, and to believe that an employé in the public service should be required to do the work for which the people paid him, or should at least try to do it. The same facts must have been known to Postmaster General WANAMAKER when he made this appointment. The reappearance of VANDERVOORT as an office seeker had recalled them to the minds of many persons in Washington and elsewhere, for his removal in 1883 was generally regarded by honest men as a most commendable act. There can be no question as to Mr. HARRISON'S familiarity with the circumstances, for he has watched with some care the public career of the man who was his rival in the State of Indiana and who caused VANDERVOORT to retire to private life.

The appointment was made, therefore, with full knowledge on the part of Mr. HARRISON and Mr. WANAMAKER of the facts that prove the unworthiness of the candidate, and it must be regarded as another indication of their real opinions concerning the merit system. We do not know that it ought to surprise any one, for after TYNER had been made Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department and VAN COTT had been thrust into the office held by the late Mr. PEARSON—than whom no public servant was ever more faithful and true or better equipped for the duties of his place—no one could expect that the door would be closed to the VANDERVOORTS and their kind.

PROHIBITION AND LICENSE.

The present attitude of the Prohibitionists recalls the attitude of the Abolitionists for thirty years before the war. "Rum" is talked about by them in very much the same terms in which slavery used to be discussed by PHILLIPS and GARRISON. Drinking is the "sum of all villainies," and is indeed so great and monstrous an iniquity that the tolerance of it by law, even for the purpose of regulating and restricting its sale, seems to the fervid Prohibitionists rather worse than an unchecked and unlicensed liquor traffic that is not recognized by the State.

However much in earnest or however eloquent a man may be who takes this tone about any prevailing practice, he cannot be a good citizen. Senator BLAIR, who is perhaps the most conspicuous and persistent of the advocates of the unconditional and universal abolition of the liquor traffic, is really no more unwise a person than the uncompromising Abolitionists who denounced every practical measure for the restriction of slavery, from the Missouri Compromise down to the Emancipation Proclamation. Popular government is a series of concessions and compromises, and everybody who is fit to take part in it must be prepared to make these concessions and compromises at every turn. When a Prohibitionist opposes a high-license measure upon the ground that he is opposed to any license at all, or any "tampering with the accursed thing," he makes himself exactly as ridiculous as the Abolitionists did who denounced the Constitution of the United States as a league with death and a covenant with hell because it permitted slavery, and who agitated for disunion as a means to abolition. His plea that his position is a matter of "conscience" is perfectly worthless. A conscience which will not let its victim rest so long as another man holds slaves or drinks wine is not entitled to respect from anybody else, and entirely disqualifies its victim for fellowship in civil society.

The overwhelming vote against prohibition in Massachusetts is really a matter for public congratulation, though the Prohibitionists will, of course, make it a matter for lamentation. It is a proof of the capacity of the American people for self-government that they do not favor intolerant and impracticable measures even as means of attaining ends they prize. It is true that several States have passed laws prohibiting the sale of liquor within their borders. In the judgment of the great majority of American citizens this is an unwise exercise of power, since the statutory prohibition can nowhere be enforced, and since the legal assumption that the liquor traffic does not exist prevents the taking of any legal measures to restrict it or to prevent its abuses. This, however, is a very much less radical measure than the proposition of prohibition by the Constitution which New-Hampshire and Massachusetts have just decisively rejected, though in the former State prohibition is actually the law.

There may be States, at least it is conceivable that there are States, throughout which the sentiment against drinking is so strong that a statutory prohibition can be enforced. In most States that is not the case, and in these the practical method of dealing with the liquor traffic is by local option and high license. When a civil division like a city or a township votes prohibition for itself the chances are that it will be at least reasonably well enforced, while the vote of prohibition by a State, and much more the embodiment of prohibition in the Constitution of a State, is a "barren ideality." The good sense of the people of Massachusetts is shown by the rejection of this empty and mischievous declaration even in the cities that have prohibited the sale of liquor within their own limits.

A few days ago the receivers of the bankrupt Panama Canal Company told the shareholders that the canal could be "saved" if $2,500,000 should be raised by the sale of lottery bonds. Of course the receivers knew better, for the absurdity of the assertion is manifest. If $2,500,000 should be contributed to "save the canal," very little of the money would ever go out of France. As the loan could not be obtained in that country, the receivers tried to borrow $3,000,000 in London "for the expenses of a survey and the maintenance of the canal works;" [but the English bankers were naturally unwilling to throw away so much money, and the receivers returned to Paris with empty hands. How far $2,500,000 or $3,000,000 would go, even if it should be spent honestly on the Isthmus, is shown by the recently-published statement of Mr. SLAVEN, the President of the dredging company that has done the greater part of the work on the route of the canal, who says that he refused to take a contract to finish the canal for $200,000,000. His description of the methods of the canal company indicates that under that company's management the same work might cost twice as much. It is the old story of waste, extravagance, and probably something worse. "The waste," he says, "has been frightful. There are literally acres of machinery rusting away, much of it never having been used." In his opinion there is no hope of raising any more money in France for the canal, because DE LESSEPS has ruined the small investors, and the collapse of the Copper Syndicate has broken the large ones.

It must be acknowledged that to the army is due a good share of the comparative order and peace with which Monday's prodigious rush to Oklahoma was accomplished. Acts of violence no doubt there were; but these were so much fewer than had been feared that the prevailing sentiment with which the news of the movement was received in most quarters must have been one of relief. When it is considered that this enormous throng of settlers was engaged in a scramble for lands on the principle "first come first served," it is rather remarkable that so little rioting occurred. Of course disorder and bloodshed are still to be looked for; but the dreaded first day passed reasonably well, and no doubt this was in large measure due to the presence of the regular troops and to the respect paid to them as the executive arm of the Government. They seem to have exercised a wise combination of discretion and firmness. It was not only on the 22d of April that this careful management was needed, but perhaps even more conspicuously during the week or two preceding, in driving out intruders, patrolling the borders, and at length leading the settlers across the Cherokee Strip, but stopping them at the Oklahoma border for the signal to start.

CHATTY AND READABLE.

The *Press* this morning, with its usual enterprise, appears with several illustrations of the wreck of the Danmark. One of these pictures depicts a yawl boat filled with thirty or more passengers leaving the sinking steamer for the Missouri. According to the illustration the boat, to battle with the heavy waves, is provided with but a single oar, and the sailor who holds it is standing up and using it as a pole, pushing with it presumably against the bottom of the ocean. The artist should have at least permitted two oars to the boat. It would have preserved the harmonies a little better. But who knows? Perhaps our contemporary was afraid of punching a hole through the bottom of the ocean.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

President Harrison receives many petitions for office based on alleged claims upon his grandfather. The other day an Illinoisan called at the White House, and in enumerating the reasons for his appointment to the place he was seeking, said that he was named after the President's grandfather. "That may be a very good claim," said the President jocosely, "but I have a still better one that comes from the South. I received a letter a few days ago from a person who said that my grandfather knew his grandfather, and had promised to help him. He thought, therefore, that I ought to consider the agreement as devolving upon me, and accordingly asked for an office."—*Washington Post.*

Children stand to-day on a footing so nearly equal with that of those in authority over them, to use an expression that bids fair to survive nowhere save in the Prayer Book, that they cannot but have a strong perception of the fact that they too are individuals. A small Boston boy was recently reproved by his father for something or other, and the reprimand ended by the father saying: "I am very much disappointed in you, my son." "Oh," the six-year-old replied, evidently without the slightest perception that what he said was not respectful, "you know how often I have been disappointed in you, papa."—*Providence Journal.*

On a Dartmouth-street car the other day, the passengers included two young ladies, one of whom had returned within a few days from a trip abroad. Proud of the distinction of having visited foreign scenes, she regaled her companion with her experiences. The friend, remarking the returned traveler's hoarseness, said: "You have a severe cold, haven't you?" "Oh, yes," responded the other, with the consciousness of enjoying a superior distinction, unlike the plebeian New-England affliction, "I imported that from Germany."—*Boston Budget.*

A lady on Mount Vernon-street, Boston, told her newly-acquired Irish maid the other day to say she was not at home in case any one called. One visitor did come, and she is responsible for the story. "Is Mrs. Blank in?" she said, when the door was opened in response to her ring. "No, ma'am," replied Bridget, stonily, "she's not at home, and may God forgive the awful lie I'm tellin' ye." Whereupon she slammed the door in the visitor's face, and that was the end of it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Not long since, at the meeting of one of our Grand Juries, one of them said to another: "Very intelligent-looking jury; I wonder how many can tell us the name of the Governor?" After a moment's reflection No. 2 said he did not know. "Ask the next," said No. 1. No. 3 could not tell, and so the question was passed around, and but three of the Grand Jury could tell the name of the Governor of South Carolina.—*Anderson (S. C.) Intelligencer.*

A prominent Mormon is staying in Denver, where it would hardly do to say, as the following remarks will show: "How long have you been connected with the Mormon Church?" "About forty years." "You are a married man?" "Yes, slightly." "How much?" "Well, I'll tell you the truth; I have thirteen wives." "What is your opinion about it?" "I really think thirteen is an unlucky number—very unlucky."—*Denver News.*

"Speakin' of twins," said the old man Chumpkins, "there was two boys raised in our neighborhood that looked just alike till their dyin' day. Lem didn't have any teeth and his brother Dave did, but they looked precisely alike all the same. The only way you could tell 'em apart was to put your finger in Lem's mouth and if he bit yer 'twas Dave."—*Lewiston Journal.*

The Hon. Webster Flanagan is not receiving that consideration from the present Administration which he has learned to expect from a Republican régime at Washington. It is understood privately that Webster is strongly moved to rise in his seat and propound a question to Mr. President.—*Fort Worth (Texas) Gazette.*

Spectator (to defendant)—Well, I guess the jury will find for you. The Judge's charge was certainly very much in your favor. Don't you think so? Defendant (moodily)—Oh, I knew all along that the Judge's charge would be all right. It's the lawyer's charge that's worryin' me.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The true American is a composite creature, in whom the blood of many races mingles, while circumstances have developed the best qualities of each.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

What a mockery of a name is this: The County Court of Culpeper has just refused to grant a license to sell liquor at Brandy Station.—*Richmond State.*

The office that is seeking the man can't find him, owing to the scrambling crowd of office seekers.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

If a man can only make his story improbable enough he can always find somebody to believe it.—*Somerville Journal.*

Affection goes into bankruptcy when it marries for money and fails to get it.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

Poet—What do you think of my verses? Critic—Too many feet and too little head.—*Texas Siftings.*

Superstition among fashionable people is, on the increase.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

Consider the lilies. They toil not, but their sire engineers.—*Boston Herald.*

CLEARING BROADWAY.

A BIG DAY'S WORK DONE BY THE POLE AND WIRE CUTTERS.

The work of wire and pole cutting went merrily on yesterday, and last night only four poles were standing in Broadway from Twenty-third to Forty-second-street. The men, under charge of Contractors Hess and Busbey, went to work early yesterday morning. By noon the few poles left standing the night before were leveled with the exception of a bridle pole on the southeast corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, one on the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh-street, and two small poles boxed in by the annex in front of the Metropolitan Opera House.

At noon both gangs attacked two ninety-foot poles standing on the east side of Sixth-avenue, near the Forty-second-street station of the elevated road. It took nearly the whole afternoon to get these poles down, and while doing so the hands were said to be observed while cutting the last wires on one of the poles Lineman Schwartz of Contractor Busbey's gang came near being thrown from the top cross arm into the street. As he cut the last wire, releasing the pole from the tension which held it straight, it sprang back. He instantly threw his arms and legs about the pole and clung to it for dear life, the top of the pole meanwhile swaying and vibrating in the air like a reed in the wind.

Besides clearing Broadway of poles and taking down the two monsters at Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, Contractor Busbey's men cleared all the Sixth-avenue poles of wires as far up as Fifty-seventh-street, the workmen of the electric illuminating companies keeping just ahead of them, taking down their own wires.

All along Broadway from Fourteenth to Thirty-fourth street yesterday, the workmen of the electric light and telegraph companies and the linemen of the Police and Fire Departments were busy running cables in the subways and making connections with the lamp posts and signal stations.

The Mayor's order had also stirred up the District Messenger, Holmes Electric Burglar Alarm, and Automatic Fire Alarm Companies, and, in consequence, the buildings all along Broadway from Fourteenth-street to Park-place were swarming with linemen taking the wires up out of harm's way.

This morning all the fire-alarm poles from Twenty-first street to Fourteenth-street will be removed, as the alarm wires will be working underground and on Houston-st by that time. Work of a similar nature will begin on Sixth-avenue and Broadway, north of Forty-second-street. After these stretches are completed, the work of cleaning out Broadway of all telephone and telegraph wires will begin at Park-place, and be carried north to Fourteenth-street.

The two Western Union cables cut at the American District offices at 821 and 990 Sixth-avenue on Monday night were temporarily repaired yesterday.

Broadway above Fourteenth-street having been cleared of poles and wires, Mayor Grant issued the following order to Public Works Commissioner Smith yesterday:

The Hon. D. Lowber Smith, Commissioner of Public Works:

SIR: You are hereby directed to remove forthwith from Broadway, beginning at Park-place, all the poles and wires of telegraph and telephone companies to Fourteenth-street, and from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-eighth-street all poles and wires except the poles and wires of the Fire Department. Respectfully, HUGH J. GRANT.

THE PROSPEROUS SOUTH.

BARON ERLANGER ENTHUSIASTIC OVER ITS PROSPECTS.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—Baron Erlanger has returned from a ten days' inspection tour over his system of roads known as the "Queen and Crescent route," extending from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, with a line to Meridian and Shreveport. While he was in New-Orleans he was a guest of the Slidell family, to whom he is related by marriage. The Baron, although he has been in control of these roads for many years, had never before passed over them. To a reporter to-day he expressed great pleasure at the condition in which he found his properties and the evidences of prosperity in the belt of country which they serve.

"What I saw," said he, "was a continual surprise. No man can visit that portion of the South for the first time without feeling that the half has not been told regarding its wonderful prosperity. Everywhere development is being pushed with all the force capital and enterprise, practically unlimited, can command. Certainly the future of the South is most promising, and the growth and development down there is bound to result in great profit to Cincinnati."

When asked whether the report telegraphed over the country that he had bought the Cincinnati and Anniston Road during his tour was true, the Baron replied: "No; we have made no purchases of property during this visit. Such things cannot be done off-hand and on such short notice. We have examined some properties, and now we can decide at our leisure upon the advisability of making purchases. I shall sail for my home on May 11. In the meantime I shall spend one day in Chicago and divide the remainder of the time between New-York and Washington."

The Baron was the guest at a dinner given by prominent railroad and business men in this city this evening.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 23—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, followed by rain by Thursday morning, warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, followed during the night by rain, much warmer, southwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, rain, warmer, easterly to southerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	42°	39°	3:30 P. M.	53°	57°
6 A. M.	41°	40°	6 P. M.

THE SEASON OF WEDDINGS

BRIDAL MARCHES PLAYED IN MANY CHURCHES.

SERVICES ATTENDED BY THRONGS OF PEOPLE—THE DRESSES OF THE BRIDES, AND THEIR BRIDESMAIDS.

Miss Isabel Marian Ashmore, daughter of Sidney Ashmore, was wedded to her cousin, Charles Beckwith Ashmore of London, England, in Old Trinity at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. The wedding was intended to be a very quiet one, and the only invitations issued for it were by word of mouth, but for all that, enough friends were present to fill every seat in the middle aisles, and the crowd of on-lookers that an awning before a fashionable church always draws was large enough to take up every remaining bit of room. The service was a choral one, sung beautifully by the vested choir of the church, and included Sir Julius Benedict's anthem, "The Lord be a Lamp to Thy Feet."

The bride wore a handsome gown of white silk and point lace and her mother's point lace bridal veil, held by a diamond sun, the groom's gift. Her bridesmaid was her sister, Miss Alice Ashmore, who wore a frock of lace and tulle, and had a leg-o'-mutton hat trimmed with roses. The best man was her brother, Prof. Sidney G. Ashmore. The ushers were Henry B. Ashmore, United States Navy, another brother, and J. G. King Richards. They wore handsome diamond pansy scarf pins, a gift from the groom.

A reception, at which only the families and a few intimate friends were present, followed at the bride's home, 102 Waverley-place. Among those at the church were Sir Roderick Cameron, the Misses Cameron, J. Frederick Tams, Mrs. R. H. Van Anken, Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, Miss Borrowe, Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Anderiese, Miss Marie Routh of Washington, Lewis Keller, Mrs. George Post, Mrs. Tillinghast of Orange, Mr. and Mrs. William Griswold Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles March, Mrs. Edward Snelling, Miss Snelling, Grenville Snelling, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin and Mrs. J. F. De Navarro. Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore will soon sail for England. They will make their permanent residence there.

The Church of the Puritans, at Thirteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, was filled with flowers and young people last evening at the wedding of Miss Maude Day Conlin, daughter of Police Inspector Peter Conlin, and Albion B. Beekman. The Rev. Dr. Edward L. Clark, pastor of the church, officiated. The bride wore a pretty gown of white faille silk and duchesse lace, and a long tulle veil held by a pearl and diamond ornaments, her father's gift. Her bridesmaid, Miss Mabel Wood, wore a frock of salmon silk, adorned with lilies of the valley, and the maid of honor, little Winnie Conlin, wore a quaint gown of pale pale blue silk and carried a large basket of pink roses and ferns. Master Herbert Plass acted as page, and the ushers were Joseph H. Tooker, Jr., cousin of the bride; Robert L. Peebles, William H. Kane, and Thomas W. Timpson.

After the ceremony a large reception was held at the bride's home, 43 West One Hundred and Thirty-first-street. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tooker, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Plass, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Seggerman, Mr. and Mrs. George Conlin, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Holloway, Mrs. J. Clyde Sullivan, and Miss Dora Mather. Mr. and Mrs. Beekman will make their wedding trip through the Canadas.

Christ Church, in Fifth-avenue, was the scene of a brilliant wedding yesterday in the marriage of Miss Emlie Bourne Hunt, daughter of Thomas Gordon Hunt, to A. Kirtland Michler, Passed Assistant Paymaster, United States Navy. The Rev. Dr. Shipman, rector of the church, officiated. The bride wore heavy corded silk with pearl trimming. The veil was of tulle and was caught with diamond stars. The ornaments were pearls. She carried lilies of the valley and roses.

The bridesmaids were Miss Tiedeman, Miss Sill of Cooperstown, Miss Day, Miss Chapman of Cambridge, Miss Crain, and Miss Hosmer of Watertown, Mass. They wore yellow and white brocaded Directoire coats and white muslin skirts. They carried yellow and white daisies. The best man was R. McClellan Michler, a brother of the groom, and the ushers were Charles W. Littlefield, United States Navy, Paymaster of the Yorktown; Surgeon W. A. McClurg; United States Navy; Lieut. William H. Schuetze, Superintendent of Compasses, Navy Department, Washington; Lieut. A. L. Hall, United States Navy, of the Kearsarge; Lieut. R. C. Ray, United States Navy, and Lieut. T. C. Prince of the Marine Corps of the Kearsarge. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 116 East Thirty-ninth-street.

Among the guests were Gen. William T. Sherman, Commodore Ramsay, Prof. J. H. Van Amringe, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac S. Platt, Mrs. Frederick Tiedeman, Paymaster Thompson of Washington, the Rev. H. W. Nash, the Rev. William Gallaudet, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Greene of Boston, Carl Schurz, Dr. Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. F. Grinnell, W. Ives Washburn, Lefferts Strebeigh, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Mr. Woodworth Thompson, Mr. J. Olcott Rhines, the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Minor, Frank Michler of Easton, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Conyngham, and the Misses Conyngham.

A pretty wedding took place yesterday afternoon in the marriage of Miss Zelina Keyser, daughter of Samuel Keyser, to D. Crawford Clark of the banking firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., at Christ Church, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. Masses of palms, orange trees, and wisteria embowered the altar of the church. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Doane of Albany, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman, rector of the church.

The bride wore a rich gown of white silk, en train, embroidered with silver vines and trimmed with old point lace. The veil was also of old point lace and was pinned with a large diamond star. Ornaments she wore a triple coil necklace of pearls and a diamond pendant fleur de lys. She carried lilacs and orange blossoms. Miss J. Theresa Keyser, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. She wore light pink crêpe and carried pink rose roses. There were no bridesmaids. The best man was Oliver Ames, second, of Boston, and the ushers were B. Robins, Samuel S. Keyser, a brother of the bride; Robert Perkins, George Peabody of Boston, Grenville Winthrop, James Appleton, Gordon Dexter of Boston, and Richard Crook.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 14 East Thirty-sixth-street. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Clark, Mr. and Mrs. William I. Montague of Baltimore, Col. Le Grand B. Cannon, Harry Le Grand Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. William Platt of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives, Miss Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Amory of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. H. Irvin Keyser of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barger, the Misses Barger, Mrs. Talbot Oliphant, Mrs. Garner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Braem, Mr. and Mrs. Tillinghast, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure.

The marriage of Miss Libbie Aiken Wood and James Bryant Roy took place last evening at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in Fifth-avenue. The Rev. S. Gregory Lines officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan. The church was decorated with flowers. The bride was attired in an Empire gown of old ivory brocade, the front being of mull. It was worn by her great-grandmother at her wedding. The bride wore no ornaments, with the exception of a diamond pendant, the gift of the groom. She carried lilies of the valley. At the altar she was met by the groom and his best man, Clarence E. Chapman. The maid of honor was Miss May Denison, a cousin of the bride, who wore an Empire coat of pink brocade and a petticoat of pink lace. She carried La France roses. The ushers were James M. Martin, Frank B. Walker, Egbert C. Denison, R. Emmet Dixon, G. G. Brinckerhoff, Jr., and R. Wainwright Bacot. No general reception followed the ceremony.

Among the guests at the church were ex-Mayor and Mrs. Franklin Edson, Miss Edson, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Brinckerhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh N. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cisco, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Denison, Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus D. Edson, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hamilton, ex-Mayor W. H. Wickham, Mrs. Theodore Conkling, Mrs. John F. Townsend, Judge and Mrs. William Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Maillard, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Chapman, and Dr. and Mrs. F. Anstin Roy.

A largely-attended wedding was that of Miss Anita Emilie Rundle and Stanley C. Cuthbert Currie last evening in St. Ignatius's Church, in West Fortieth-street. The bride, who is the daughter of Richard P. Rundle, and a niece of Mrs. Edward Sandys of London, wore a handsome gown of cream-colored satin and gold embroidered ivory-white net, with a tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of orange blossoms. The two bridesmaids, her sister and the sister of the groom, wore frocks of cream net and yellow ribbon. The groom is a grandson of Sir Frederick Currie, an honor man of Cambridge University and an expert electrician. His best man was Dr. R. E. Frebis of Philadelphia. The ushers were Major Kirwin, R. A.; Richard Rundle, brother of the bride, and St. John Robins and Randolph Walker of Staten Island. The Rev. Mr. Arthur Ritchie, rector of the church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Griffith.

A reception, attended only by both families and a few intimate friends, followed at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. E. Powis Jones, in the Tolosa, in West Fifty-eighth-street. Mr. and Mrs. Currie will make their home in Philadelphia.

Miss Jessie Montgomery Jackson, daughter of Richard D. Jackson, and Charles J. T. Fiske of Providence were married at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-fifth-street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alfred Mortimer of Staten Island, assisted by the Rev. T. McKee Brown, rector of the church. The bride wore a gown of white moire antique and embroidered cassi, crimmed with point lace. She carried a bouquet of roses and lilies. Her sister, Miss Gertrude Jackson, was maid of honor, and wore a white brocaded silk Directoire gown and carried a bouquet of white roses. Mr. Fiske's best man was his

A BONANZA OF RELICS.

VALUABLE MEMORIALS HIDDEN AWAY IN THE WADSWORTH ATHENÆUM.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 23.—The Revolutionary relics preserved in the Historical Rooms of the Wadsworth Athenæum in this city are rich and varied in interest. In the first place, the building is on the site of the old Wadsworth residence, in the parlors of which Gen. Washington, Marquis de Lafayette, Jonathan Trumbull, Count Rochambeau, and Admiral de Ternay held the notable conference with regard to the war which resulted in the discomfiture of the British forces at Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis. The plan of campaign was decided on at this conference. In out-of-the-way places in the building, kept from every eye but the optics of Prof. J. Hammond Trumbull, there is to-day an invaluable mass of historical documents, including unpublished Washington letters of the value of those in the Sparks, Lafayette and Rochambeau, with the original contract with the great Marquis, which insured his services to the struggling patriots. It is doubtful if a dozen men in this city have seen these papers, which are stowed away in old boxes and cases. Trumbull's accounts of the Continental Army are also deposited in large quantities in this bonanza of Revolutionary memorials.

A bushel basketful of old checks bearing the signature of Aaron Burr could be unearthed if Prof. Trumbull could be persuaded to consent to the proceeding. The Burr autographs apart from this business lot, are very rare at present. The gold and onyx snuff box which Gen. Washington owned is not allowed to be seen for fear it might prove a resistless temptation to thieves and burglars. It is locked in a paper box and securely locked in one of the side cases of the Athenæum. The footstool of Martha Washington is allowed, however, a place on the floor of the Historical Rooms, and now and then a wearied visitor might drop down upon it for a moment's rest, believing it to be but an old-fashioned settee. The Bible and diary of Jonathan Trumbull, the original "Brother Jonathan," are not far from Nathan Hale's powder horn, which he carried and fitted for use when a student in Yale College. The antique baskets which the noted spy used in camp, containing even now a couple of bottles, is in the same case with the powder horn, suggesting that the owner used to get dry like other mortals. The Hale letters are worth their weight in gold. The military sword worn by Benedict Arnold and the wallet which was in the possession of Major André, when he was captured, are the principal attractions in still another case in the rooms.

The collection of swords which were worn by distinguished Revolutionists is unequaled in this section of the country. The list comprises Jonathan Trumbull's, (senior and junior,) the latter of whom was Washington's private secretary, and Israel Putnam's twenty-inch blade, which saw some of the bloodiest passages of the war. The cartridge box worn at Bunker Hill by Abraham Tuttle of New-Haven is unique in its way. The queer mail bag in which the first news of the battle of Lexington was carried through the Connecticut Valley is snugly concealed in a spot where no one would think of looking for it, and endures old age surprisingly well.

The array of dismal memorials is more interesting than such collections generally turn out to be in a public resort. The waistcoat worn by Col. Ledyard when he was run through with his own sword by a British officer at Fort Griswold after the surrender of the garrison, on Sept. 6, 1781, is invariably sought out by visitors. A row of feet from this waistcoat, which shows where the sword penetrated and left the body of the gallant Ledyard, is a link from the stupendous iron chain which the Americans stretched across the Hudson River to intercept the British shipping from New-York. The link is three feet in length and weighs seventy-five pounds at least. A piece of Washington's original coffin can be seen if desired. The bullet which was fired into the heart of Gen. David Wooster at Danbury April 27, 1777, is also at hand. It was removed from the fearless leader's heart, and has been kept with great care for 112 years.

One of the most fascinating bits of plate in the building is the silver creamer which belonged to the Senior Trumbull. The design is light and airy and the larger lady of to-day is in consciousness of a secret longing to gain possession of it. For that reason Prof. Trumbull keeps it out of sight as much as possible. It is to be hoped for the credit of Hartford that the time is rapidly approaching when the Revolutionary relics and documents now in the public building set apart for them, will be accessible, at least so far as to be seen by visitors. Rich as they are, they should not longer be nailed up in old boxes and chests and hidden from public view in unknown cases and corners of the Historical Rooms.

A PHENOMENON OF THE SKY.

LITTLETON, N. H., April 23.—The heavens in the vicinity of the sun presented a remarkable appearance from here at 9 o'clock this morning. The sky was partially clouded and a luminous ring, some sixty degrees in diameter, appeared with the sun in its circumference, while two other rings, smaller in diameter, were linked into the largest ring. In the circumference of the large circle there were three bright spots resembling the sun breaking through a cloud and with the sun dividing the circumference into four equal parts. The phenomenon was visible for thirty minutes, when it gradually faded away. It attracted general attention and was witnessed by a large number of people.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Rio Janeiro	.....	4:00 P. M.
Baldomero Iglesias, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Bothnia, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Chalmette, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Chicago, Liverpool	.....	1:00 P. M.
Delaware, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Valencia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 25.		
Athos, Port au Prince	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cienfuegos, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hammonia, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Italy, Liverpool	.....	.....
State of Georgia, Glasgow	.....	2:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Wensleydale, Porto Rico	.....	.....
FRIDAY, APRIL 26.		
Brooklyn City, Bristol	.....	.....
City of San Antonio, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 27.		
Alvena, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Crystal, Leith	.....	.....
El Monte, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Bremen	12:00 M.	3:30 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Hydra, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Mozart, Liverpool	.....	.....
Amriel, St. Kitts	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
P. Caland, Amsterdam	12:00 M.	3:30 P. M.
Persian Monarch, London	.....	.....
Rhætia, Hamburg	.....	4:00 P. M.
Saxonia, Turk's Island	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Thingvalla, Copenhagen	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 24.

City of Para, Aspinwall, April 16.
Egypt, Liverpool, April 12.
Martello, Hull, April 8.
Venezia, Rio Janeiro, April 2.
Orinoco, Bermuda, April 18.
State of Nevada, Larne, April 16.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

City of New-York, Queenstown, April 18.
City of Rome, Queenstown, April 18.
France, London, April 11.
Pennland, Antwerp, April 13.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, April 13.
Wisconsin, Queenstown, April 15.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

Albany, Gibraltar, April 11.
Germanic, Queenstown, April 18.
Trave, Southampton, April 15.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

St. Roxana, Liverpool, April 16.

SUNDAY, APRIL 28.

Aurania, Queenstown, April 21.
La Bourgogne, Havre, April 20.
Mugia, Hamburg, April 16.

MONDAY, APRIL 29.

Alva Carthagena, April 15.
Devonia, Movilla, April 19.
Finance, St. Thomas, April 24.
Illinois, Antwerp, April 17.
Manhattan, Havana, April 23.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...5:08 | Sun sets...6:48 | Moon rises...2:44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k...3:39	Gov. Is'l...3:07	Hell Gate...4:56	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k...3:51	Gov. Is'l...4:03	Hell Gate...5:52	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Caroline Miller, Miller, St. Marc and Cape Haytian 9 da. with logwood, coffee, and passengers to F. C. Elliott. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

Steamship Pomona, (Br.,) Lepes, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria, Jam., 5 da. with fruit to J. H. Ecrt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

Steamship Roanoke, Halpern, Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Dunderberg, Horton, Wilmington, N. C., 2 da. with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Clarence, Coleman, Boston, with mdse. to N. L. Stanton.

Steamship Manhattan, Sears, Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Tiger, (Br.,) Rawlins, Corwin, Providence, Steamer Tuskahoma, Fisher, Savannah 3 da. with mdse. and passengers to E. D. Walker.

Steamship Herald, (Br.,) Lewis, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria, Jam., 5 da. with passengers to G. Wincapaw & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:25 P. M.

Steamship City of Fitchburg, Weaver, Fall River, to Borden & Lovell.

Ship Manfredi, (Br.,) Callander, Calcutta 117 da., with mdse. to Baltl Brothers—vessel to Charles Sumner & Co.

Ship Raphael, (of Camden,) Hartness, Hong-Kong 110 da., with mdse. to Von Preuhen & Co.—vessel to Sumner & Burgess.

Bark Vergine della Guardia, (Ital.,) Albano, Marseilles 52 da., with mdse. to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Reddy, (Ger.,) Hayls, Stettin Dec. 3 via London, with mdse. to order—vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Bark J. L. Pennington, (of Cardiff,) Pendleton, Lisbon 24 da., with mdse. to R. de Pierola.

Bark Francisco Sargallo, (of Nassau,) James, Calibarien 13 da., with sugar to Miller, Schall & Co.—vessel to L. Mosle, Jr., & Co.

Brig Ruby, Alexander, Punta-Fitre 16 da., with sugar to L. & E. Armstrong.

Brig O. C. Van Horn, (Br.,) Parker, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to J. E. King & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, S., clear; at City Island, light, S. S. W., clear.

SAILED.

Steamships Italia, for St. Ann's Bay, Jam.; Bergen and Bergenseen, for Barbados; Chattahoochee, for Savannah; Iroquois, for Charleston, &c.; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; West Cumberland, for Philadelphia.

Ship Leading Wind, for Yokohama.

Also via/Long Island Sound:

Brig Charles Dennis, for —.

SPOKEN.

Ship Betty Doris, (Ger.,) Capt. Brans, from London April 15 for New-York, was spoken April 21 in lat. 40 N., lon. 8 W.

The bark Lovander, from Trinidad for New-York, was spoken April 18 in lat. 32 20, lon. 73.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 23.—The North German Lloyd steamship Rhe, Capt. Sandera, from New-York April 13 via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at A. M. to-day.

The Anchor Line steamship Ethiopia, Capt. Wilson, from New-York April 13 for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Wieland, Capt. Barends, from Hamburg, sld. from Havre for New-York to-day.

The Inman Line steamship City of Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New-York April 17 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 5:30 P. M. to-day.

The National Line steamship Spain, Capt. Griffiths, from New-York April 11 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale at noon yesterday.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Gellert, Capt. Schmidt, from New-York April 11, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

The steamship Lake Huron, (Br.,) Capt. Tranmer, from New-York April 12 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

The steamship Weston City, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Bremen for New-York April 18.

The steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, sld. from Leghorn for New-York April 20.

The steamship Euphrates, (Br.,) Capt. Edwards, from New-York Feb. 21, arr. at Singapore yesterday.

The steamship Apollo, (Br.,) Capt. Aikin, from New-York April 9 for Hull, arr. at London to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—By a foreign educated lady; graduated medical gymnast, with the highest testimonials; as traveling companion for the Summer; best references. Address D. H., Box 880 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By an English lady who has been spending the Winter in Canada wishes an companion to an American lady; fond of traveling; bright, cheerful, and musical. Address S. K., Melbourne, Province of Quebec, Canada.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a smart, neat young girl as chambermaid and plain sewer and assist in waiting; city reference from last employer. Address S., Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable Protestant woman in private family; country preferred; willing to assist with any other work required; best city reference. Address R. R, Box 849 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German as chambermaid and to assist in laundry work; plain sewing; good reference. Address R. R., Box 867 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Swedish girl in a private family; willing to assist in sewing; best of city reference. Address M. W., Box 850 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe wishes to get her chambermaid a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, 41 East 38th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city reference. Address E. D., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a smart young girl, or make herself generally useful; best city reference from present employer. Call at 1,525 Park-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city reference. Address H. M., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for a competent, reliable young woman. Call, before 1 o'clock, at present employer's, 32 East 31st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for her chambermaid. Call at 12 West 29th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12, Wednesday, April 24.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call at 353 West 15th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; best city reference from last employer. Call at 220 East 57th-st., two flights; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As thorough chambermaid or parlormaid; willing and obliging; three years' best city reference. Address K. M., 276 54th-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—By a Protestant young girl, or assist with waiting; best city reference. Call at 1,628 Park-av., between 90th and 91st sts.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English Protestant girl; not afraid of work; has two years' first-class city reference. Address J. E., Box 807 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid; six years' best city reference. Call at 547 East 126th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid or to do chamberwork; first-class city reference. Call at 508 Grove.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to a boarding house; three and a half years' city reference. Call, for two days at 447 West 39th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress in a private family; six years' good city reference. Call at 121 West 41st-st.; ring Anderson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid in a private family, or would do light housework. Call at 347 East 35th-st., Room 14.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and do plain sewing; two years' city reference. Call at 328 East 31st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family; do plain sewing or assist in dining room. Seen at present employer's, for two days, 307 5th-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; willing to go to the country for the Summer. Call, two days, at 2,456 2d-av., second floor, back; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR Nurse.—By a German girl; three years' reference from last place. Call at 419 West 35th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understands some dressmaking; willing to assist otherwise. Can be seen at present employer's, 209 West 56th-st. D. 4.

CHAMBERMAID AND PARLORMAID.—By a young woman in private family; best of references. Seen at last employer's, 27 West 32d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid alone or waitress; good city reference. Call at 209 East 39th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do sewing. Seen at 318 West 49th-st.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as first-class chambermaid, and do sewing. Call at present employer's, 536 5th-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewing or wait on a lady. Call at 222 West 46th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid. Apply at present employer's, 27 East 38th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or would do chamberwork alone. Call at 876 6th-av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork in a private family; best city reference. Call at 259 West 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; first-class city references. Call at 241 West 22d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; city reference. Call or address 419 East 15th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, or wait on lady and do sewing. Call at present employer's, 80 West 33d-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl, lately landed, as chambermaid; understands sewing. Call or address L. Heta, 148 Sullivan-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By young woman in private family; best city references. Call or address 185 West 52d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid; six years' best city reference. Call at 547 East 126th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid or to do chamberwork; first-class city reference. Call at 508 Grove.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl; best city reference. Call at 347 West 39th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress in a private family; six years' good city reference. Call at 121 West 41st-st.; ring Anderson's bell.

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CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to a boarding house; three and a half years' city reference. Call, for two days at 447

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, April 23:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the two-story brick and frame building, with lot 25 by 75, 95 Broome-st., south side, west of Sheriff-st., for $11,250, to C. D. Yates; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 19 by 100.5, 230 East 42d-st., south side, west of 2d-av., sold for $10,950, to Morris Keim; four-story brick building, with lot 29 by 100.5, 321 East 59th-st., north side, east of 2d-av., sold for $15,500, to E. W. Sweetser; five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.8, 346 East 92d-st., south side, west of 1st-av., sold for $14,950, to Charles Meyers; and similar building, with lot 25.1 by 100.11, 156 East 118th-st., south side, west of 3d-av., sold for$20,500, to George Henderson. Also, by order of the executors, disposed of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, 1,094 1st-av., northeast corner of 59th-st., for $28,100, to Edward Sheehy.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the executors of the estate of William W. Winans, deceased, sold the five-story brick and iron building, with lot 25 by 100, 72 Grand-st., northeast corner of Wooster-st., for $76,000, to Thomas Lewis; two three-story buildings, with lot 25.4 by 101, 23 Bowery, east side, 76.2 feet south of Bayard-st., sold for 29,500, to W. M. Dunham; five-story brick building, with lease of lot 25 by 69.9, 40 East Broadway, north side, west of Market-st., sold for $11,900, to Rubin Satenstein, one-story frame house, with lot 24.6 by irregular by 22 by 74.1, 150 4th-st., south side, east of 6th-av., sold for $10,400, to B. P. Fairchild; buildings, with plot of land, 126.2 by 190.6 by irregular by 110, on 2d-av., southwest corner of 121st-st., sold for $61,750, to George E. C. Kelly. Also, Brooklyn property, comprising two two-story dwellings, with lots each 18.1 by 100, 396 and 398 Kosciusko-st., south side, east of Sumner-av., sold for $6,425, to George Hobart; three-story frame house, with lot, 829 Kent-av., east side, south of Park-av., sold for $6,300, to same purchaser, and four-story brick building, with lot 24 by 75, 360 Wythe-av., west side, north of 3d-st., sold for $7,950, to John Horan.

William W. Fogg sold at public auction two one-story frame buildings, with lots each 25 by 100.5, 628 and 630 West 47th-st., south side, west of 11th-av., for $9,700, to Frank O'Wing.

S. De Walltearas sold at public auction the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 15.11 by 100.11, 353 West 123d-st., north side, east of 9th-av., for $14,250, to C. B. Percalt, and one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 143d-st., north side, 475 feet west of Grand Boulevard, sold for $1,075, to J. Geer.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction one five-story brick flats, with lots each 25 by 99.11, 271 and 273 West 146th-st., north side, west of 7th-av., for $37,000, to C. A. Schneider.

J. Thomas Stearns sold at public auction one lot, 25 by 99.11, on East 148th-st., south side, west of Brook-av., for $2,300, to J. Levineas, and three two-story frame houses, with lots each 25 by about 150, on Adams-av., running through to King's Bridge road, south of Columbia-st., for $9,600, to J. Brown. Also, under a foreclosure decree, John Gallagher, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.4 by 102.2, on East 80th-st., south side, 257.6 feet west of Lexington-av., for $15,000, to D. J. Noyes and others, plaintiffs.

Charles Buermann sold at public auction the frame buildings, with two lots 24.3 by 101.2, 942 and 944 East 161st-st., south side, 100 feet east of Forest-av., for $4,250, to A. D. Pope.

L. J. & L. Phillips, in partition, sold the three-story dwelling, with three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 119th-st., south side, 285 feet east of Lenox-av., for $16,500, to Morris J. Hirsh.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 23.

87th-st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x100.8; Frank Lawson to James Frame..... $100

William's Bridge road, w. s., 66.2 ft. s. of Jefferson-av., 25x111.1x185x109.1; E. Coe to Frederick Miller..... 1,550

145th-st., 231 West; Edward Ellis to George V. Ellis..... 8,750

Convent-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. s. of 133d-st., 25 x100; the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart to Edward Rafter..... 13,600

105th-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of 133d-st., 25x100; same to same..... 3,400

102d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x 100.11; Asher Simon to Samuel Cohn..... 1

8th-av., 361; same to same..... 1

84th-st., 65 West; George Edgar to Cornelia Hall..... 32,500

84th-st., 69 West; same to same..... 33,000

43d-st., 145 West; John Rogers to Minnie A. Taylor..... 25,000

31st-st., 337 West; Samuel Corse to James E. Wilkinson..... 11,000

8th-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 84th-st., 60x100; Elizabeth Coates to Charles Lindsley..... 21,000

42d-st., 221 West; A. B. Stewart to Anna L. B. Stewart..... 1

59th-st., s. s., 445 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; Albert A. Sire to Charles A. Stein..... 80,000

57th-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th-av., 24x98.9; Charles Lanier to E. Von Stade. (2 lots, 23x150 feet.) 58,000

124th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st-av., 80x20x 25x10.11; Thomas J. Robinson to Abraham Steers..... 35,000

122d-st., 151 East; Searles Rabbitt to James Gellemor..... 29,000

88th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x100.8; Alexander B. Crane to Mark Ottinger..... 21,900

87th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x 100.2; same to same..... 55,500

73d-st., 315 East; Robert Merritt to Sara Weinstock..... 22,000

111th-st., 61 East; Isador Furst to Frederick A. Bingler..... 11,000

Park row, 65 and 67; George G. Stephenson to Emil H. Kosmak..... 78,500

Same property; same to same..... 39,012

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

54 Nassau-st., N. Y. 261 Montague-st., B'klyn.

Trustees titles to Real Estate.

Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000

Surplus March 31, 1889..... 113,398

Has always on hand, for sale, desirable New-York City and Brooklyn mortgages.

Has special opportunities for securing the best mortgage investments in the market.

Lenders, finding in its list mortgages that suit them, can take them on 48 hours' notice, and get their money at interest without the customary 30 days' delay.

COUNSEL.

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, THE extra well built and desirable four-story stone dwelling, 224 West 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet front, 70 feet deep, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; immediate possession and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

BROWNSTONE CABINET-FINISHED Dwellings, West 92d-st. and Central Park; one block from L station, 81st-st. and 9th-av.; No. 17 West 82d-st., 25 feet wide; Nos. 19, 25, and 27 West 82d-st., 28 feet wide.
Apply on premises, or to
GEO. A. HAGGERTY, 303 3d-av.

A.—A SPECIAL OFFERING in a dining-room and kitchen residence; terms very easy; immediate possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway and 663 5th-av.

A.—FOR SALE—ON LENOX HILL, the very attractive four-story private dwelling, NO. 42 EAST 75D-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS. Price low to prompt purchaser. Can be seen from 9 to 1 o'clock.

2,114 MADISON-AV., NEAR 133D-ST.—Three-story and basement high-stoop stone-front house; in perfect order. Apply at 209 West 33d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—640 LOTS, WITH BULKHEAD water front, on Newtown Creek; suitable for manufactories, dwellings, &c. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 958 Madison-av., or A. RAPELYE, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN., The well-known property of the late Mr. Winslow, known as COMPO, consisting of sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a mansion, cottages, greenhouses, and stables; all in good order; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible purchaser. Apply to RICHARDS & SAUSE, 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF Henry J. Beers, deceased, at Fairfield, Conn.; half an hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad; five minutes' walk from depot; handsome grounds, greenhouse, &c.; suitable for Summer and Winter home; fine inland and water drives, extensive bathing beach, &c. Apply to
SAM'L GLOVER, 58 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE, STATEN ISLAND.—46 ACRES; choice location; suitable for building sites or hotel. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 958 Madison-av., or A. RAPELYE, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOUR ACRES; HOUSE in perfect order; all conveniences; good barn; known as the Warren Place; cheap to quick buyer. "Owner," 7 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—COTTAGE NEAR Pelham Manor; nine rooms; all improvements; five minutes' walk from station. HENRY E. ROOSEVELT, 49 Exchange-place, New-York City.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE. IN PARTITION, ESTATE OF CHAS. G. FERRIS, under direction of Allen Mocullo, Esq., Referee.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY 716 BROADWAY (opposite Washington-place) being the 23 ft. 6 in. by 100 ft. (2 lots.)
23 and 25 NEW BOWERY, cor. Madison-st., 50 ROOSEVELT-ST., 20 OAK-ST.
45 CHERRY-ST., corner Roosevelt-st., 60 feet on Roosevelt and 24 feet on Cherry;
47 and 49 CHERRY-ST., and 103 and 110 ROOSEVELT-ST., being the southeast corner;
113, 115, and 117 ROOSEVELT-ST., northwest corner of Water-st., four-story brick building;
119, 121, 123, and 125 ROOSEVELT-ST., southwest corner of Water-st., five-story brick building;
279 WATER and 16 DOVER ST., being the southwest corner of WATER and DOVER STS.
Books, maps, &c., at the office of ALLEN MCCULLOH, Esq., Referee, 120 Broadway, or at the auction rooms of A. H. MULLER & SON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, and of the Auctioneers, 1 Pine-st.

A.—JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer, will sell at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., at 12 o'clock noon, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24,
TO SETTLE THE BUSINESS OF THE ORIGINAL BROADWAY AND 8TH-AV. STAGE COMPANY,

10-CHOICE LOTS-10

43D-ST., NORTH SIDE, 345.6½ west of 5th-av., plot of six desirable lots.
44TH-ST., SOUTH SIDE, 300 feet west of 5th-av., four lots, 25x100.5 each.

This property is close to the site recently purchased by the Century Club.
By order of Messrs. S. W. & S. M. Andrews.
Full particulars at Auctioneer's, 69 Liberty-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

10 West 53d-st.

This elegant wide house, very handsomely furnished. Possession May 1. Permits from JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

FOR SUMMER.—LOW RENT, A GEM OF A house; cooler than any flat; near Gramercy Park; furnished or unfurnished. Address A., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

16 EAST 37TH-ST.—FURNISHED, FULL to let or to lease. S. E. JAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d-st. and 59 Liberty-st.

TO RENT — FURNISHED, A HANDSOME private residence, 21 West 46th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE LENOX BLOCK.

Two of these very attractive, handsomely-decorated houses. Possession at once. Park opposite both houses. Moderate rents. Apply 102 West 70th-st., or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—UNFURNISHED OR furnished, choice of three elegant houses, finely located, all in perfect order, decorated, and all improvements, Nos. 50 and 122 East 79th-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone, No. 1,872 Lexington-av., near 76th-st.; three-story do., do.; rent low to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises, 10 to 4.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—AN elegant and commodious medium-size four-story private residence, in perfect order,
NO. 21 EAST 51ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., near Museum of Art in Central Park.
Rent moderate and immediate possession.
R. McCAFFERTY, 334 Park-av., near 53d-st.

34 TH-ST., JUST OFF BROADWAY.—RENT less than $3,000; 75 feet deep; first, second, and third doors suitable for club, dwelling, or business; will be altered to suit.
MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

AT A LOW RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE attractive medium-size house No. 2 East 33d-st. Suitable for a physician or small private family.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE CORNER OF PARK-AV. (LENOX HILL) AND 70TH-ST. IS TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. THIS IS THE BRIGHTEST AND HEALTHIEST SITUATION ON THIS ISLAND. OPEN DAILY 8 to 6. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

31 WEST 58TH-ST.

Superbly built and located medium-sized house to lease for a term of years, unfurnished. Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway or 663 5th-av.

328 MADISON-AV., NEAR 43D-ST.—CONvenient situation and agreeable surroundings; to let or lease for a term of years. Address above, or apply to ARTHUR MASON JONES, 41 West 31st-st., near Broadway.

A.—NOVELDA APARTMENT HOUSE, No. 1,235 Lexington-av., corner 84th-st. Elegant flats to rent; six and seven rooms; modern improvements; steam heated; light, airy, and cheerful. Apply on premises.

14 TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—FOUR-STORY and basement high-stoop 25-foot, to let or lease, $1,800. S. E. JAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d-st. and 59 Liberty-st.

344 WEST 51ST.—TO LET VERY LOW TO private family. M. B. BAER & CO., 72 West 34th-st.

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE HOUSES ON the west side of town at reduced rents. S. E. JAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d-st. and 59 Liberty-st.

A.—HOUSES IN ALL LOCALITIES AT reduced rents. PORTER & CO., 75 East 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

THE KNICKERBOCKER, CORNER 8TH-av. and 25th-st.—A furnished bachelor's apartment.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT OF EIGHT rooms; all light; steam heat. THOMAS F. ECKERSON, 35 West 50th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

56TH-ST. AND PARK-AV.

Several ten-room apartments; floors iron beams and fire-proof material; decorated; cabinet trim. PETER A. LALOR, Agent, 1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

ALL LIGHT, SUNNY APARTMENTS (seven and eight rooms; bath, &c.; all improvements; heated; decorated; in perfect order); moderate rents; floor suitable for doctor. For particulars apply to O'REILLY BROS., storage offices, Lexington-av. and 44th-st.

CORNER OF 128TH-ST. AND ST. NICHOlas-av.—Desirable flats to let; seven rooms and bath; all large and light; cabinet trim throughout; handsomely decorated; steam heated and first-class attendance; all single flats; rents low. Apply on premises.

MADISON-AV. AND 110TH-ST., SOUTHwest corner.—New single and corner flats; steam heated; seven and eight rooms and bath; superior new plan; every room private; worth seeing; rents very moderate. Apply on premises.

TWO DESIRABLE APARTMENTS TO LET —Unfurnished, on 18th-st. near 5th-av.; will be rented separately or together. For particulars apply to E. H. DODD & CO., 1 West 27th-st. corner 5th-av.

ELEGANT SUITE TO LET, FROM MAY 1; fourteen modern improvements; bath, steam heat, elevator, and attendance; "CRESCENT" APARTMENT HOUSE. Inquire at HARDMAN, PECK & CO., piano warerooms, 138 5th-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLATS ELEGANTly decorated; eight and nine rooms; all light; steam heat; moderate rent. 112, 114, 116 East 81st-st.

44TH-ST., 47 EAST, ONE DOOR FROM Madison-av.—Unusually sunny, attractive upper flat; steam heat throughout; inducement to party assuming lease one year.

ST. NICHOLAS, NO. 39 EAST 18TH-ST., near Broadway.—Very desirable apartment, eight light rooms; steam heat, elevator, &c.; rent $1,000. Apply to Janitor.

40TH-ST., 217 WEST.—THE PIERREPONT. Six light rooms and bath. Modern improvements. Rent, $30. Allowances.

FLATS—UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

BACHELOR APARTMENT TO LET.—APply to janitor, 10 East 16th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT AT Wainscott, Long Island.—Finely situated on the shore of Georgica Bay, 300 yards from the Ocean. Contains parlor, dining room, kitchen, laundry, five bedrooms, and two servants' bedrooms. Full particulars and terms of W. H. S. WOOD, 56 Lafayette-place.

A NEWPORT FOR THE SEASON.—HANDsome English stone cottage; 15 rooms; fully furnished; modern improvements; elegant order; coach house; two carriages; horse; nine acres; vegetable garden, well shaded; charming views; perfect drainage; gardener on premises.
PETER EAGAN, Jr., 350 East 9th-st.

ELBERON.—TO LET, FULLY FURNISHED, a large, handsome house, in perfect order, with 11 bedrooms. CHAS. S. BROWN and JAS. E. LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.—COTtage, handsomely furnished, with large grounds, stabling, garden, &c., to rent for season. Apply to Owner, 153 West 70th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Seabright, and Rumson road houses to let. Information and assistance from CHAS. S. BROWN & JAS. E. LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

EMPIRE BUILDING,

69 TO 73 BROADWAY.

LARGE OFFICES IN 3D STORY, on the corner of BROADWAY AND RECTOR-ST. Apply to OTIS W. BOOTH, 71 BROADWAY.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE

TOWER BUILDING,

50 BROADWAY AND 41 AND 43 NEW-ST.

Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents from $200 per annum upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS, on premises or 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—REASONABLE, 130 AND 132 Worth-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.; store, basement, four lofts, elevator; steam power if desired. Apply to B. FRANK HOOPER, 63 Centre-st.

139 TH-ST., 3D-AV.—LOFTS, WITH power; light four sides; elevator and steam heat.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

A MAN AND WIFE, (NO CHILDREN,) strictly temperate, desire to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer or longer; best city reference required. Address L., Box 166 Times Office.

A MOTHER AND TWO SONS WISH TO take care of a furnished house of family leaving the city for the Summer or longer; best city reference furnished. Address J. B., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

AN AMERICAN MAN AND WIFE, NO FAMily, wish to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer or longer; best city reference. Edgar E. Robinson, 166 West 50th-st.

A WELL - RECOMMENDED, TRUSTworthy person wishes to take care of a gentleman's house during the Summer. Please address B., 988 6th-av., top flat.

MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE CARE OF A house; can be well recommended; no incumbrance. Call at 326 East 39th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES LEEDS ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children, 105 West 82d-st.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, N. Y.—Four vacancies for pupils in the family of the Principal the 28th inst.; pupils may remain during vacation if desired; the Fall term will open Sept. 11. Address as above.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT the Peekskill Military Academy will open June 20, 1889. Send for circular. JOHN N. TILDEN, A. M., M. D., Principal.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson.—For ladies and gentlemen. Enter at any time. Send for catalogue. W. H. Bannister, A.M., Prin.

TEACHERS.

TUTORSHIP WANTED BY EXPERIENCED teacher; thorough coaching; rapid progress guaranteed; university graduate. TUTOR, Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LADY, (DIPLOMA,) French and music a specialty, desires position in family or school; references. Address C. P., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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THE TURF.

CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.
Special trains Erie R. R., foot of Chambers-st., N. Y., 11:30, 12, 12:30, and 1 P. M. 23d-st., five minutes earlier. G. L. ENGEMAN, President.
JAMES MCGOWAN, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BICYCLE, 54-INCH, $40. CALL or address B., Room 32 208 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &C.

FLAG POLES—FLAG POLES.—ALL SIZES; 8 to 50 feet. at LILLY'S, 271 William-st.

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PROPOSALS.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ROOM 209, STEWART BUILDING, NO. 280 BROADWAY, April 19, 1889.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Bids or proposals for furnishing sixteen 3 by 6 foot sluice gates, with the necessary lifting machinery required at the new Croton gatehouse, on section 1 of the new aqueduct, as called for in the approved forms of contract and specifications on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners, will be received at their office until 2 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1889, at which place and hour they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners, and the award for doing said work will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as possible.

Blank forms of said contract and specifications thereto, and bids or proposals and proper envelopes for their inclosure, as required by law, can be obtained at the above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners on application to the secretary.

By order of the Board of Aqueduct Commissioners.
JAMES C. DUANE, President.
JOHN C. SHEEHAN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LARGEST FACTORY IN THE WORLD. MEDALS OF HONOUR AT ALL EXHIBITIONS

CHOCOLATE MENIER

THE SALE OF CHOCOLATE MENIER EXCEEDS 100,000 POUNDS PER DAY SOLD EVERYWHERE AVOID IMITATIONS

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Centennial Bust of Washington.

Heroic size. Plaster copy for centennial decoration. A grand opportunity for striking effect. Only a few casts made and ready in time. Price, $18, $20, and $30, in white paint and bronzed.

Apply J. GETZ,

220 5TH-AV.

U. S. MAIL CHUTES

Enable you to mail letters without leaving the floor on which your office is located.

NOW IN ALL FIRST-CLASS BUILDINGS

CUTLER M'F'G CO., Rochester, N. Y., Sole Makers. Patented.

CENTENNIAL HURRAH!

Fifth-av., corner 15th-st.; finest location to view the parade; rooms on first and second floors with one to three windows each, also chairs, with unsurpassed view. Apply on premises, 73 5th-av.

THREE LARGE WINDOWS TO LET FOR the two days directly opposite triumphal arch; will accommodate about fifty persons. AMERICAN SPECIALTY CO., Fifth Avenue Hotel, Madison-square.

LARGE SHOW WINDOW, PARLOR floor; reserved seats; best view in the city; select parties only; eight feet above sidewalk.
WM. HANNAM & CO., 23 Union-square.

236 5TH-AV.—OVERLOOKING GRAND stand; room, two windows; elegant view; together or separate; near Victoria Hotel; lunch furnished. Apply BOOTH, 9 West 14th-st.

CENTENNIAL.—WINDOWS TO LET FROM $100; absolutely best position in New-York; next Delmonico's; entrance at any hour from Broadway. Apply REDFERN, 210 5th-av.

CENTENNIAL SEATS FOR SALE.—BEST stand position in the city. 294 Broadway, 10 to 5.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS KILLS Roaches, Bedbugs, Rats, Mice; Carbolized Moth Tarfelt; infallible 60 years. 40 Clinton-place.

CENTENNIAL PARADE.—CHOICE SEATS Union-square; $7 a day. 45 William-st., Room 26.

WINDOWS TO LET TO VIEW THE PAraade. Apply to James G. Johnson, 6 East 14th-st.

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EXCURSIONS

CENTENNIAL DAY,
MONDAY, APRIL 29.
THE IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY
will afford the public an opportunity to witness the entire
NAVAL PARADE,
the boats leaving as follows:
From West 23d-st., N. R., at 9:30 A. M.
From Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., at 9:45 A. M.
From Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., at 10 A. M.

☞ FARE, TWO DOLLARS.

Tickets now on sale at the company's offices, Pier (new) No. 1, N. R. The number of passengers will be limited to 1,000 on each boat.

FOR THE MARINE PARADE, APRIL 29.

The Providence and Stonington Steamship Company will have the steamer FRANCES in line of Marine Parade. The number of tickets will be limited to 500 at $1 50 each, which will be sold on the order of application.

Tickets now on sale at new Pier 36 North River, Astor House, Continental and Windsor Hotels, Stewart's, 7 Warren-st. and John-st. Luncheon served on board. Frances will leave new Pier 36 North River, foot of spring-st., Monday, April 29, at 9:30 A. M.

CENTENNIAL NAVAL PARADE. — THE new and elegant double deck steamboats South and West Brooklyn of the 39th-Street Ferry Co. will afford the public an opportunity to witness the Naval Parade on Monday, April 29.

The boats will start from Pier 2 East River at 9:30 A. M. Price of tickets, $2.

Tickets for sale at Pier 2 East River; also at "Tysons'," Fifth-Avenue Hotel, Brunswick, St. James, Park Place, Murray Hill, Grand Union, Metropolitan, Windsor, and Gilsey House; also at 71, 111, and 120 Broadway.

STARIN'S EXCURSIONS.

Books Now Open | 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily. 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Sunday. | Season of 1889.

Apply for Illustrated Book, descriptive of the largest and most complete FLEET OF EXCURSION BOATS AFLOAT. Also new and desirable GROVES AND PLEASURE GROUNDS. Pier 18 N. R., foot Corlandt-st.

A.—NAVAL PARADE EXCURSIONS. The CITIZENS' STEAMBOAT CO. will send three steamers—THE CITY OF TROY, BELLE HORTON, META—to witness the great Naval Parade, Monday, April 29, leaving Pier 44 North River, foot Christopher-st., at 10 A. M. LIMITED NUMBER OF TICKETS NOW ON SALE at the office on the pier.

FARE, $1.

AUCTION SALES.

THE GREAT ROCKAWAY HOTEL FOR SALE.

THIS HOTEL, EXCLUSIVE OF THE LAND, WILL BE SOLD

AT AUCTION

TO-DAY, APRIL 24,

AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE IN NEW-YORK CITY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

TERMS CASH, OR SUCH SECURITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF CASH ON THE FOLLOWING DAY AS MAY BE REQUIRED BY THE OWNERS.

THE PURCHASER WILL ALSO BE REQUIRED TO REMOVE THE BUILDING WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF SALE.

For further information apply to
EVERETT R. REYNOLDS,
Room 16. 115 Broadway, New-York.

RECEIVER'S SALE

OF THE

Savannah, Dublin and Western Short Line Railway, at Savannah, Ga., June 4, 1889.

In pursuance of a final decree granted by the Honorable A. P. Adams, Judge of the Eastern Judicial Circuit of Georgia, on April 1, 1889, in an equity cause pending in Chatham Superior Court between W. H. FERGUSON & CO. et al., complainants, and THE SAVANNAH, DUBLIN AND WESTERN SHORT LINE RAILWAY COMPANY et al., defendants, the undersigned, receiver of said railway company, will expose to sale at public outcry, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., (city of Savannah time,) on the FIRST TUESDAY (being the fourth day) OF JUNE, 1889, before the Court House of Chatham County, in Savannah, Georgia, free from the lien of all claims, judgments, and mortgage bonds now existing upon the property, hereinafter described, of the said defendant railway company, all and singular the Property of the said The Savannah, Dublin and Western Short Line Railway Company, consisting of its railway and line of road, roadbed, rights of way, and appurtenances of any kind thereunto appertaining, lying within the counties of Chatham, Bryan, Bulloch, Screven, Tattnall, Montgomery, Laurens, Dodge, Pulaski, Dooly, and Sumter, in the State of Georgia.

The terms of said sale are for cash, the sale subject to confirmation by the court, and fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) being the upset (or minimum) price fixed by the decree aforesaid for the above-mentioned property and rights of the said defendant railway company. RICHARD J. DAVANT, Receiver of the Savannah, Dublin and Western Short Line Railway Company.

DRY GOODS.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.—EXTENSIVE ASsortment China Matting, from 60 75 roll; Carpetings in endless variety; Rugs, Fancy Furniture, Reclining Chairs. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 724-761 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE LADIES NOW GO TO JAMMES's for fine Gloves, Corsets, Wrappers, Parasols, Fans, Hosiery, Underwear, Neckwear; best quality; lowest prices. 1,241 and 1,243 Broadway, cor. 30th-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

1.—CENTENNIAL ACCOMMODATIONS IN a small family; parlor floor, with board; elegant location. 69 West 44th-st.

5TH-AV., 966. — HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms, with excellent table; front windows to view the centennial parades.

6 EAST 28TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with first-class board and attendance; references.

9 WEST 36TH.—WITH BOARD, FLOOR OF five rooms, unexpectedly vacated; hot and cold water; references.

21 WEST 48TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms for the Summer months.

34 TH-ST., 134 WEST.—LARGE HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for the Summer; centennial guests accommodated.

51 ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FROM MAY 1, handsomely-furnished rooms for Summer or year, with board; references required. Address LENOX, Box 868 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

52 IRVING-PLACE, (ENTRANCE 128 EAST 17th-st.)—Elegantly-furnished suit rooms, all accommodations, fine board.

64 WEST 53D-ST. — ELEGANTLY-FURnished second floor, four rooms, with board; also other rooms; references.

158 MADISON-AV., NEAR 33D-ST.—ELEgantly-furnished large and hall room for gentlemen; superior board.

163 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, for parties appreciating refined surroundings.

1,707 BROADWAY, CORNER 56TH-st.—A few desirable rooms, with and without bath; with board; first-class house; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

6 EAST 33D-ST.—BACHELORS' QUARTERS, handsomely furnished, en suite or singly; private baths.

34 WEST 46TH-ST.—Handsomely-appointed rooms for gentlemen only; references.

44 EAST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms for party of gentlemen; parlor suitable for physician; references.

131 WEST 23D-ST.—"THE KINKORA"; furnished room, single or en suite; centennial accommodations secured; references.

CENTENNIAL PARADE.—CHOICE SECOND floor balcony and window seats, elegant view, $5, $8, and $10 per seat; awning to shield from sun and rain; window seats on fourth floor, $3 each for two days; rooms with one window, one fourth floor, seating twelve and fifteen, $60 and $80 for two days; parlors and toilet rooms connected. All the above at 9 East 14th-st.; call first flight.
D. L. D.

CENTENNIAL.—GUESTS DESIRING PLEAsant second-floor rooms, third floor from 5th-av., for one week, please address PRIVATE FAMILY, Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CENTENNIAL.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, three large front rooms; can accommodate 16 people. 118 West 42d-st.

SHERWOOD STUDIO BUILDING, 57 WEST 58th-st.—Apartment No. 35, four rooms, superbly furnished and decorated; private hall, bath, closets, steam heat, &c.; restaurant in building; possession May 1, or June 1; rent, $100 a month. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, on the premises, or E. O. STANLEY, 75 5th-av.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—HALL BEDROOM FOR A GENtleman, centrally located, for the summer, between 4th and 5th avs. and 31st and 14th sts. State price, which must be moderate. W., Box 138 Times Office.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, directly opposite Wall-st., New-York, fifteen minutes from New-York City Hall or Wall-st. and Broadway; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; select family and transient hotel; 200 rooms.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of the Board of Education by the Counsel to the Corporation of the city of New-York relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New-York to certain lands on the northerly side of 75th-st., near 3d-av., in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, par

BROKER WORMSER ANGRY

AND HE ANNOUNCES THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO FIGHT.

THE AND BROKER BISSELL HAVE A WORDY ALTERCATION ON THE FLOOR OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Sadness straggled into the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon. Five hundred brokers went home last night grieved and disappointed. They had hoped much; they had hoped in vain; happiness was afar off; life was a great big green gooseberry. And all this sorrow was over the perversity and unaccommodating spirit of Brother Broker Rensselaer Bissell.

Broker Bissell had collided on the Stock Exchange with Broker Isidor Wormser and had made a remark or two of a nature touching enough to induce Broker Wormser to invite Broker Bissell out into the street, where, promised Broker Wormser to Broker Bissell, "I'll wipe up the pavement with you." Five hundred listening brokers applauded. At last there seemed the prospect of reviving real life in Wall-street. Vain expectation! "I never nursed a dear gazelle, but that—" but that—well, Broker Bissell could see no reason why the pavement should be "wiped." And he went his unfeeling way, calmly whistling his carelessness of war and cobblestones. Broker Wormser marched wrathfully to his office. The Stock Exchange gong sounded the day's adjournment, and the 500 ex-hopeful brokers hastened away from the scene each downcast with a feeling of personal bereavement.

The scene of yesterday on the Stock Exchange with Broker Wormser, a millionaire some few times over, posing as aching for the chance to "take a fall" out of Brother Broker Bissell, has had preliminaries that do not reflect much credit on the decorum and discipline of the New-York Stock Exchange. The average man does not pay with much joy $25,000 for the privilege of finding even in the New-York Stock Exchange a place to be insulted. And Broker Wormser has had ample reason to show resentment of the treatment which it has lately been fashionable for some of his fellow-brokers to accord him. Only his grievance wasn't half so much against Broker Bissell as against some others. A remark, not addressed to Broker Wormser at all, so Broker Bissell says, but still overheard and resented by Broker Wormser, happened to drop in as that historic last straw to break the back of philosophic indifference.

Broker Wormser has lately been directing the operations of a bull pool in Reading Railroad stock. He lifted the price from around 42 up above 45. Reading has been a bear favorite. Half of the Stock Exchange's room traders have been and still are "short" of it. Having a somewhat natural sympathy with their own pockets, the bear brokers have hailed the Wormser coterie as a baleful band of brigands who for the Nation's good ought to be forthwith removed from the earth. So they sold more stock. The Wormser pool was sheered at, ridiculed, assailed. But good humor marked the campaign as it started out. This was when there seemed a bright prospect of whipping the pool on its own ground by selling more stock than the pool dared to buy. That didn't work. The pool stood its ground bravely. Even the bear vociferations of good Deacon S. V. White failed to turn the pool from its path. Broker Wormser kept right along buying the stock from everybody who chose to offer it.

This was distressing enough to turn the "shorts" to new weapons. Broker Wormser, as is known, of course, to all men who happen to know anything about Wall-street and its metables, is a Hebrew, as are many of the most prominent and influential and respected members of the Stock Exchange. His firm stands high financially. Its customers include some of the chief speculators of the world, for the house of Wormser has important connections in European capitals as well as here, where on their list are such clients as Jay Gould and Alfred Sully. In one year James R. Keene is said to have paid the Wormsers for executing his Stock Exchange operations over $1,000,000 in cash commissions. Facts of this sort show, of course, that no nonsense, but business, is the Wall-street purpose of the Wormser family. And when they took hold of Reading to bull it there need have been small mental straining to discover that there was plenty of money back of their pool's operations, or else it would not have been their pool at all, but somebody else's.

This fact, however, seemed to fail to dawn on the intellects of some of the bear contingent, and for the past fortnight or so the Stock Exchange floors have been turned into a frolic ground where Mr. Isidor Wormser has been burlesqued by brokers who apparently have entertained the idea that thus the price of Reading stock might be marked down. One bit of "humor" aimed at Mr. Wormser was paraded a week ago when three bear brokers marched ostentatiously together into the Reading "crowd" on the Exchange with black kid glove fingers drawn in a hump over their noses. This was supposed to be wit at Mr. Wormser's expense. He ignored it, though a host of members of the Stock Exchange, not his especial friends, expressed marked indignation over the affair, and nobody more emphatically than some of the foremost bear leaders. Ever since there have been daily caricatures of Mr. Wormser whenever he has appeared on the Exchange to attend to business. Vulgarity has been hailed as slang persiflage, and venom has been coined into wit.

Till yesterday, however, Broker Wormser gave no hint in any way that he heeded what was going on. But he had an especially lively time of it yesterday. Reading was suddenly made the target of a rattling bear raid that carried it down from 45¼ to 44⅛. The Wormser blood was up. Half of the Stock Exchange traders joined the one crowd where Reading was dealt in. Half of the transactions of the day were in that one stock. It was bought and sold in blocks of a thousand shares and more at a time. Not the little fellows only, but the big ones as well, were at work. The fight raged hottest just as the day's business was ending. The quotation was at the lowest figure of the day. Broker Isidor Wormser was in no mood for jollity.

And, lo! just then inopportunely passed by Brother Broker Rensselaer Bissell, who, (so Broker Bissell himself explains it,) espying a chum in the surging assemblage closely crowded about Broker Wormser, cried out to the chum:

"You'd better skip out of that game before the police pull it!"

Then it was that Broker Wormser's long-bridled tongue broke loose unto Broker Bissell, proclaiming the martial summons to "come out into the street" and be used for wiping up contiguous and waiting pavements.

Broker Bissell said last evening that he had not intended to be offensive to Broker Wormser. He had intended merely to chaff a friend. Broker Wormser was not inclined to discuss the affair. His friends, however, intimated that he was less likely to further insist on pugilism than he is to lay charges against offending brokers before the Exchange Governors. He can tell the Governors nothing, though, that the Governors do not already know. The daily insults that have been heaped upon him have been fully before the official eye. It is pretty safe to predict, all the same, that Wall-street hasn't seen the end of its wit and humor department just yet. The gentleman who laughs last, perhaps, hasn't so far even begun to do his smiling.

A CHAPTER OF SORROWS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 23.—Four years ago Wilkinson Brothers, bankers, of this city failed for $700,000. To-day the Sheriff sold at public auction, at the Court House, the real estate belonging to the bankrupt firm. The sale realized $487,925. The Globe Hotel was knocked down to Col. A. C. Chase for $152,500. The proceeds of the sale will pay the judgment creditors about 50 cents on the dollar. The firm of Wilkinson Brothers was composed of Alfred and J. F. Wilkinson, the former of whom died two years ago. This morning reports were current upon the streets that J. F. Wilkinson had committed suicide. The family deny this, but make the following statement: Early last night Mr. Wilkinson was found lying insensible on a couch in the parlor of his residence. His family physician, who was hastily summoned, found that he was under the influence of hydrate of chloral. The services of four men were required to resuscitate him, and no signs of returning life were observed for several hours. Up to 6 o'clock this morning he was in a semi-unconscious state. During the day he has somewhat rallied, but is still unable to converse with his family. Mr. Wilkinson's physician states that he had been in the habit of taking small amounts of chloral to induce sleep. Yesterday afternoon he followed his usual custom, but took an overdose.

MORE STRIKES PREDICTED.

PITTSBURG, April 23.—John B. Rae, Master Workman of Miners' National Assembly No. 125, Knights of Labor, was in the city to-day. He had just returned from a tour of the Pan Handle and Youghiogheny districts, where he said that he was successful in organizing the miners.

Mr. Rae made two important predictions. One was that there would be 8,000 miners in Indiana on strike on May 1 and the other that the two rival organizations of miners that have fought so bitterly would come to an amicable agreement and work for the interest of their common cause.

In speaking of the threatened trouble in Indiana he said: "I intend to go to that State at once. Various meetings will be held, and already the sentiment of the miners of both organizations is for strongly resisting the attempt of operators to force on them a 10 per cent reduction in wages."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

DAWSON'S CONTRACT.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS ARE TAKING EVIDENCE ABOUT IT.

An inquiry was begun yesterday by the Commissioners of Accounts into circumstances affecting the contract under which crib work was built at Hart's Island. On the result of the inquiry seems to depend the reappointment of Thomas S. Brennan as a Commissioner of Charities and Correction. Some Tammany men think that Commissioner Brennan is of very little use to their organization, and has been long enough in the possession of a fat office. The inquiry has probably been suggested by them, for the Commissioners of Accounts say they have received several anonymous letters calling their attention to the contract in question, which was awarded four years ago by the Board of Charities and Correction, which then consisted of Commissioners Brennan, Porter, and Hess.

The letters charged that the contract was improperly awarded to John F. Dawson. They said that Dawson had bid 27 cents a cubic yard for 10,000 cubic yards of stone, stated in the specifications as needed for the work. All other bidders bid 75 cents or 80 cents. Although Dawson's other items were much higher than those of his competitors, the small price of stone made his aggregate bid the lowest. He undertook the work, the charges ran, but the Commissioners of Charities took from him the task of furnishing the stone at 27 cents a yard. They had stone quarried on Blackwell's Island by pauper and convict labor and greatly lightened Contractor Dawson's expense in carrying it to Hart's Island. In brief, it was charged that the Commissioners practically took stone out of Mr. Dawson's contract, and that as on the other items his bid was $7,000 higher than that of the next bidder the city had lost much money. Beyond this the Commissioners were charged with not exacting a penalty of $50 a day for every day beyond the 150 days allowed Dawson for his work, although he took 500 days.

Before beginning the present inquiry Commissioners of Accounts Meloham and Barker learned that their predecessors, Commissioners Shearman and Adamson, began a like inquiry in 1886, but did not complete it. The witnesses examined yesterday were Secretary George F. Britton of the Charities Board, Warden Lawrence Dunphy, and Keeper John Bapp of the workhouse on Randall's Island, Warden Vaught of the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, and Warden Osborn of the Tombs, who used to be Deputy Warden of the penitentiary. Such of them as had knowledge of the matters inquired into testified that the stone used by Dawson was quarried on Blackwell's Island, and was worth 75 cents a cubic yard. Warden Dunphy said that much of it was good enough for building purposes. The inquiry will go on to-day.

PLATT'S LITTLE "DEAL."

STEPHEN B. FRENCH FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER OR NO RAPID TRANSIT.

A rumor was current yesterday afternoon that the Republican majority in the Legislature had determined not only to defeat Mayor Grant's Rapid-Transit bill, but also to hamper the Mayor in the exercise of his appointing power by passing bills to make the Police Board non-partisan in character, and also to establish a Department of Elections presided over by two Commissioners of opposing politics. It was furthermore rumored that this determination was conditional, and would be overcome if Mayor Grant would make a "deal" by which the reappointment of Stephen B. French would be assured. Mayor Grant declined to say whether or not he had been approached by Republicans with a suggestion of a "deal."

But the story comes from a Tammany leader, who has knowledge of what happens in the inner circles, that about four weeks ago Mayor Grant was told by Republicans who have the confidence of Thomas C. Platt that his Rapid-Transit bill would only be passed if he would promise to reappoint Stephen B. French next month, and to reappoint John McClave, or put another Republican in his place when his term as a Police Commissioner expires next year. The response of the Mayor was, according to the Tammany informant, that he had hoped to procure the passage of the Rapid-Transit bill because he believed that through it New-York would be provided with a system of rapid transit which would be of advantage to the people and a memorial of his administration, but that he would make no "deal" to procure its passage. If it were defeated, the party or individuals who defeated it would have to bear the responsibility. This refusal was followed immediately by the Republican raid on the bill, and now the Republicans propose, if the Mayor will not yield to them, not only to revenge themselves by defeating his bill, but also to cripple him in his appointive power and benefit themselves by passing the non-partisan Police Board and Election Department bills.

Things which have recently happened indicate that it is not the purpose of Mayor Grant to appoint any other than a Tammany man to the Police Board. It is impossible to determine from his manner what he proposes to do, and his speech is no less enigmatical. But Chamberlain Croker and other Tammanyites declare that there was no "deal" between Tammany Hall and John J. O'Brien last Fall for the benefit of Stephen B. French or any other Republican, and that the Police Board should be mad a Tammany body as soon as possible.

WITH MUCH BLOODSHED.

BATTLES IN HAYTI WHICH GAVE HIPPOLYTE THE ADVANTAGE.

Mail brought by the steamer Caroline Miller from Cape Haytien yesterday confirms the report which was published on Sunday in regard to a victory obtained over Légitime's forces at Trou, April 9. On April 7 Légitime's army, in command of Gen. Prophete, captured and entirely destroyed the town of Petite Rivière. This action was accompanied with considerably more bloodshed than usually accompanies a Haytian struggle. The battle of Trou, which followed on the 9th, however, as now reported, was by far the bloodiest battle yet fought in the campaign.

Gen. Nord, in command of Hippolyte's troops, and having with him the flower of the Northern army, met Gen. Prophete's advancing column outside of the town of Trou, and drove it back after much hard fighting. Prophete is a Northerner, and is said to have only lately espoused the cause of Légitime. He was all the more anxious to force the fighting to the utmost.

The fortifications at Trou, to which Légitime's army withdrew, defended it only for a time from the assaults of the Northern soldiers. The Southern forces were obliged to retreat with considerable loss, leaving, it is said, 150 dead on the field. Among the dead was a brother of the commanding General.

In the offices of down-town commission and shipping merchants yesterday afternoon the news of the battle aroused the greatest enthusiasm among those who have sympathized with Hippolyte. On the other hand, no alarm is felt at the Haytian Consulate, where everything is said so look favorably for Légitime.

Navy Cadets Pierce and Peckham of the United States man-of-war Galena and Ensign Brown of the Ossipee were passengers on the Coroline Miller from Cape Haytien.

DESERTIONS FROM FORT NIAGARA.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 23.—Desertions continue at Fort Niagara, despite the regulations. Private Howard, who was arrested as a deserter from the Eighth Infantry about a month ago and who had been tried and found guilty and was awaiting sentence, deserted yesterday. Private Cook, his guard, went with him. Heward is a native of Niagara County. Cook is also a deserter from another regiment and would have been put under arrest in a day or two, as the officers suspected him.

The rumor that the Eleventh Infantry would be sent West is unfounded. The Eleventh is likely to remain in the East three years longer. There is talk of Companies E and K of this post being relieved by two companies from Madison Barracks.

A DELICATE OPERATION.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—A special from Richmond, Va., says: "Mrs. Sidney Lee, mother of Gov. Lee, who had an operation performed on one of her eyes recently, is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Mrs. Lee was attacked with glaucoma in this eye, being the same disease that deprived her of sight in the other eye. The operation is what is known in surgery as iridectomy, which is performed by cutting out a portion of the iris in order to form an artificial pupil. It will be several days before it can be definitely ascertained whether or not the operation is successful. If it is not, Mrs. Lee will be totally blind."

RID YOURSELF of the discomfort and danger attending a Cold by using Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old-established curative for Coughs, Sore Throat, and Pulmonary Affections.—*Advertisement.*

EVERY WOMAN should know that CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are a specific for sick headache. Only one pill a dose. A woman can't stand everything.—*Advertisement.*

FACTS ABOUT THE BABIES

LITTLE PEOPLE VIEWED BY A SCIENTIST.

DR. BROWN TELLS HOW THEY LEARN TO LAUGH, TALK, WALK, AND REMEMBER WHAT THEY SEE.

The Academy of Anthropology was entertained yesterday afternoon at Cooper Union by a paper on "The Baby's Mind; Studies in Infant Psychology," prepared and read by Dr. Elizabeth Stow Brown of New-York. Dr. Brown declared that the most poetic beauty of human life is to be found in infancy, and referred to painting, sculpture, music, and religion for evidence of the claim.

She said also that the study of biology had paid its tribute to babyhood. The scientific papa had invaded the nursery and found there the greatest wonder evolution has to show. The lecture disclosed extensive observation and close study. This observation and study began with birth and covered every stage of babyhood from the first cry uttered to the full use of language. Dr. Brown's conclusion agreed with that of other scientists in that the lower animals disclose instinctive movements earlier than human beings. She then took up all the movements of babyhood and analyzed them. She said that the inability of a baby to hold up its head was not due to the weakness of the neck, but to the lack of development of its will power. The act of standing was instinctive and initiative, while facial expression and gesture were due almost wholly to imitation.

A baby's smile, she said, was the most misunderstood thing in infancy. A real smile must have an idea behind it, but the expression resembling a smile, which is so often seen on a very young baby's face, was without an idea and was due to the easy condition of the stomach or to some other physical satisfaction. The smile with an idea does not appear earlier than the fourth week. So, too, with the crying of a baby. The contortion of the features is due to physical causes. The baby sheds no tears, because the lacrymal glands are not developed for several weeks after birth. The chief pleasure of all children is to change from one condition to another by their own efforts. This is the beginning of the development of the will power, and is often attested in what has been called the "imperative intention of tears." This is not disclosed until after the second or third month.

A baby tests everything by its mouth, its sense of taste being the surest and most reliable guide it has. Touching on inhibitive volition in babyhood, the lecturer cited the case of a child of seven months who took the greatest delight in throwing down stairs everything he could get his hands on. His mother tried in vain to break him of the habit, until she finally whipped him. The result was satisfactory, and the offense was never known to be repeated.

The attention of all young children is difficult to attract, and they must attain considerable age before they begin to notice. Then colors and sounds are most potential. Fear has been known to be manifested by a baby only three weeks old, and, in all cases, the sensation is produced by sound more than by sight. Children of luxurious and carefully-guarded homes are almost wholly without fear, but the children of poor and exposed parents always manifest it. Jealousy and sympathy begin to manifest themselves in the second year. Curiosity also begins to develop here and proves to be a self-feeder throughout childhood. A little later the Ego begins to appear and the baby has the first consciousness of itself. The Ego first appears as a muscular sense, and the hand gradually learns to distinguish itself from surrounding objects. It is first the hand that is distinguished, and then the foot, and finally the whole body. Memory does not appear before the child is two years of age. All the reasoning of children is primitive and elementary, and develops slowly. Darwin noticed an association of ideas in the mind of his child when it was only five months of age.

The lecturer related experiences of babies with the first view of mirrors, and showed that their actions under the idea of time, the association of analogous sounds, the evidences of logic and analysis, the disclosure of the musical sense, and, finally, the development of language and expression. The most noticeable quality of baby babble is its flexible quality and its elimination with years. First the vowels are spoken, then the labials, palatals, and linguals in the order named. The use of the vowels is simply emotional. The baby's parents often discovered abcedh in the child's babble long before it has an idea of language, while the cherished "papa" and "mamma" are applied for weeks indiscriminately to all men and women. After twenty-two months the child begins to talk connectedly. It first employs substantives, then adjectives, and finally verbs. When it has combined these it is fully equipped to express itself and therefore the lecturer left it.

A vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Brown for his lecture, and the President of the Academy of Anthropology announced that this lecture season was at an end. Another will be instituted next Fall. The next monthly meeting of the academy will be held on May 7 at Cooper Union, when Dr. R. O. Kinnear will read a paper on "Hay Fever, a Nervous Disease," and Mr. R. A. Wallace will tell what he knows about "The Mounds and Prehistoric Remains of Bœuf River Swamp, Louisiana." This will end the meetings for the season.

PRESIDENT BARNARD'S ILLNESS.

Reports were current at Columbia College yesterday that President F. A. P. Barnard was critically ill. In the rumors, however, his danger was greatly exaggerated. The President had a relapse about a week ago, but his condition at present, according to his family physician, is greatly improved.

Dr. Barnard's trouble is general debility, caused by extreme age. Next month he will be eighty years old, having been born at Sheffield, Mass., May 5, 1809. Because of his enfeebled constitution he resigned the Presidency of the college, the resignation to take effect on the appointment of his successor. But the resignation will probably not be accepted until he shall have completed his twenty-fifth year as the executive head of the institution. This term will end with Commencement of this year.

FOR THE VACATION FUND.

The fine private collection of paintings owned by Mr. Aaron Healy of 198 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will be on exhibition at his residence to-morrow and Thursday from 9 to 12 A.M., and from 8 to 11 P. M. The admission will be $1, and the amount received will be given to the vacation fund of the Brooklyn Association of Working Girls' Societies. The exhibition is under the patronage of Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Harriet N. Packer, Mrs. William S. Packer, Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. Rossiter W. Raymond, Mrs. F. F. Bellamy, and Mrs. James McKeen. Among the artists represented are Achenbach, Aubert, Amberg, Bonguereau, Boser, Carot, Coomans, Coleman, Daubigny, Diaz, Duverger, De Keyser, Lemmens, Preyer, Rousseau, Troyon, Van Marke, Vom Schendel, and Whittredge.

THE MAYOR FORGOT TO KISS THE BRIDE.

Francis Rema Canfield, who is known on the stage as Eugene Canfield, and Sallie Linthicum Stembler, were married by Mayor Grant yesterday in the City Hall. The bride is an actress, only seventeen years old, and her dramatic genius was born in Baltimore. The witnesses of the marriage were Timothy Murphy and Otis Harlin, who are members of the "Midnight Bell" company playing at the Bijou. The bridegroom belongs to the same company.

It was the first marriage Mayor Grant has performed in the City Hall since he became Mayor. He used a formula prepared by Mayor Smith Ely in 1877, which is embalmed in a thin, leather-covered volume. He forgot to kiss the bride in his hurry to return to the discussion of electric-wire problems.

THE SUBURBAN HORSES.

The four-year-old colt Tennyson, by Longfellow-Lucy Jackson, one of the cast-offs of J. B. Haggin's stable, has been declared out of the Suburban. This makes four declarations since the original date for declarations, Feb. 20. The horses declared are Egmont, Galore, Darlington, and Tennyson.

This is the Season

In which to purify and enrich the blood, to restore the lost appetite, and to build up the system, as the body is now especially susceptible to benefit from medicine. The peculiar medicinal merit of and the wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla have made it the most popular Spring medicine. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, and all humors, biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaints, catarrh, and all affections caused or promoted by low state of the system or impure blood.

N. B.—If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-USED GRAND, Upright and Square Pianos of the best makes, which we offer at extremely low prices for cash or on easy monthly payments. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., Baltimore and Washington, 112 and 114 West 23d-st., New-York.

ADVERSE TO JAY GOULD.

THE ALDERMEN VOTE AGAINST A BATTERY LOOP AND A THIRD TRACK.

"I bow to the judgment of the Clerk."

Alderman John R. Shea said this in a quarrelsome way and sat down. He had questioned the theory that the report of the Aldermanic Committee on Streets against leasing the Influence of the board in favor of the Manhattan Railway Company's street and park grabbing scheme was a general order. Clerk Twomey had confirmed, in a whisper, President Arnold's impression that it was a general order, and the President had boldly announced his impression as a fact. Alderman Flynn moved the adoption of the report, and Alderman Carlin moved to refer it to the Committee on Parks, Lands, and Public Places, that body to give hearings to the citizens for or against Jay Gould's scheme. The motion was beaten.

Then Alderman Carlin asked that action on the report be deferred for two weeks. His constituents wanted to be heard. If the delay was permitted he would finally vote for the adoption of the report. This angered Alderman Fitzsimons, who insisted there was no merit in a plea for delay made by a man who declared that the delay would finally end in his doing something others wanted to do right away. The action of Jay Gould was infamous, and if Mr. Carlin would be opposed to it two weeks hence he ought to be opposed to it at once. The discussion finally resulted in a thunderous declaration by Alderman Carlin that if he were treated discourteously he would raise the standard of Republicanism in the Aldermanic Chamber and the Republicans would use their power to prevent the passage of general orders.

"That is a bluff, and I call it right here," shouted Alderman Shea. "The Alderman does not, in my opinion, speak for the Republicans in this board when he shows them as obstructionists. They have general orders they want passed, and they will not deliberately imperil their passage and otherwise interfere with public improvements. I would have voted with Alderman Carlin, but by his speech he has lost my vote."

The previous question was then ordered and the report against Jay Gould was adopted. Before he voted against its adoption Alderman Carlin was permitted to speak once more. He "laid down" at the "call" of Mr. Shea. His words had been misunderstood, he said. He then went on to declare that he loved Mayor Grant and favored his Rapid Transit bill, excepting that part of it which substituted the action of the Sinking Fund Commissioners for that of the Aldermen on the rapid transit plans. In his opinion the Aldermen, despite the petty stealing of their predecessors in 1884, were as safe to trust as the Sinking Fund Commissioners. He remembered the Board of Aldermen, with its great thefts, and he conceived that it was as possible for Sinking Fund Commissioners to do wrong as for anybody else. Alderman Carlin was also strong in his assertion that he was not favorable to Jay Gould's scheme. Alderman Morris was frankness. He thought the elevated railroads should have more of Battery Park and of the streets if they paid well for it. All who voted against the adoption of the report adverse to Jay Gould's "loop" and third track were Republicans. They were Carlin, Cowie, Goetz, Gregory, Hammond, Morris, and Rapp.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Last Summer Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre stock company made a most successful tour to the Pacific coast with but one play, "The Wife." This Summer they are to cover the same territory, but will stop longer in the large cities, and they will be equipped with three plays, "The Wife," "Sweet Lavender," and "The Marquise." The tour will cover eighteen weeks and will embrace the cities of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake, Denver, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and Brooklyn. Mr. Frohman's will be the first dramatic company to make the trip from Omaha to San Francisco in the new Golden Gate special train.

The programme of the popular concert to be given at the Broadway Theatre on Sunday night by Theodore Thomas and his grand orchestra and Rafael Joseffy, the celebrated pianist, has been arranged. The orchestra will render Wagner's "Huldigungs's Marsch" and his overture to "Tannhäuser"; Beethoven's Seventh Symphony; the ballet divertissement from Saint-Saëns's "Henry VIII."; Rubinstein's Bal Costume, Opus 103, (first series;) "Invitation to the Dance," by Weber-Berlioz; and Slavonic Dances, Opus 72, by Dvorak. Joseffy will play "The Ruins of Athens," by Beethoven-Liszt, and Liszt's Hungarian Fantaisie.

"A Legal Wreck" company which was sent out for a thirty weeks' tour have extended the season five weeks beyond the regular time. This week they play in Newark, and next week a return engagement in Philadelphia.

The eighth week of "A Midnight Bell" at the Bijou is proving to be the best in point of attendance since the first production of Mr. Hoyt's amusing comedy. Manager Rosenquest is considering the advisability of arranging for extra matinées next week. On Sunday night the Thatcher, Primrose and West Minstrels will give a "sacred centennial concert" at the Bijou.

Miss Clara Morris will be seen at the Grand Opera House next week. It will be her final engagement in this city the present season, and she has consented to play at the matinée on Wednesday and Saturday something that she has never before been willing to do in this or any other city. During the week Miss Morris will be seen in several of her best parts, assisted by Frederic de Belleville and other competent people.

The season of Francis Wilson's opera company at the Broadway will not begin until May 13, the negotiations with a view to securing the last week of "Fauntleroy" having fallen through.

The sale of seats for the opening performance of "Robert Elsmere" at the Union-Square will begin at that house this morning.

EX-SERGT. THORPE MISSING.

Ex-Sergt. Thomas J. Thorpe of the Third United States Artillery has been missing since the 31st ult., and his wife is anxiously waiting in this city for his reappearance. Thorpe was discharged at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., on the 27th ult., after fifteen years of service, and on that day went to Washington, where he was paid off, receiving about four hundred and fifty dollars. He had told his wife to meet him at the Camden-street station, in Baltimore, and they would come on to this city together. Mrs. Thorpe missed her husband, and Thorpe came to this city, arriving on the 30th ult. He visited his relatives in this city, but when his wife came he could not be found. It was discovered that he had slept at the Rossmore Hotel on the night of the 31st ult., and left there next morning, saying that he was not feeling well.

Mrs. Thorpe, who is now living with her sister, Mrs. Canaota, at 18 Carmine-street, said yesterday that her husband had been drinking heavily for some weeks before leaving the army, and she fears that he has fallen into bad company and been robbed.

AN ACTIVE SWINDLER.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 23.—Checks drawn on the Grand Rapids National Bank are coming in, bearing the signature of James R. Lynn, Jr., Robert Lynn, and others, and they show that it is an easy matter for some swindlers to find victims. One check for $500 was received this morning from Savannah, Ga., and last week one for $253 turned up. In both instances they bore the bank certificate and the name of an imaginary cashier. Both were protested. The same swindler has been heard from in other parts of the country. He is apparently making a good living.

Real India Silks

To-day, April 24th.

we will put on sale a very choice line of Real India Silks in beautiful designs and colors,

at 70c.

They are regular $1.00 quality.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway Store.

J. S. CONOVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

FIRE PLACES,

MANTELS AND TILES

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

19 and 21 West 23d-st.

O'NEILL'S,

6TH-AV., 20TH TO 21ST ST.

MISSES' SUITS & CLOAKS.

400 Imported Feather-weight JERSEY DRESSES in a variety of shades.

DIRECTOIRE, YACHTING, and SAILOR COSTUMES, 4 to 12 years,

$5 95, $6 95, and $9 50.

CONFIRMATION DRESSES in Val, Mull, and India Linen, trimmed with Needlework and Revereing, 10 to 16 years,

$5 50, $7 50, and $10 50.

300 White INDIA LINEN DRESSES.

Samples, 8, 10, and 12 years, trimmed with Embroidery,

$4 98, $6 50, and $8.

CONNEMARA AND PEASANT COATS.

All-wool combination cloths, 4 to 12 years,

$5 98 and $6 98.

Misses' English and French WALKING JACKETS, 10 to 18 years, with Vests and Directoire,

$4 98 and $6 98.

Children's REEFING JACKETS in Navy and Red, 4 to 12 years,

$1 35.

SPECIAL SALE INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT DRESSES.

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING A SPECIALTY.

Children's Outfits.

BEST & CO

Parents in the city for the Centennial are invited to visit our establishment and inspect the extraordinary exhibit we make of goods for children's wear. -- No other place in the world offers such a large, attractive, and complete assortment of everything that pertains to the outfitting of BOYS, GIRLS, and BABIES --including Youths' and Misses' sizes up to 18 years.

60 & 62 West 23d-st.

Roger & Gallet,

PARIS.

Perfumery Anthea.

Exquisite and Perfect.

We warrant every pair of shoes we sell (except patent leathers) to wear out one pair of soles. Rarely will any outlast a second pair, and yet it frequently happens that a pair of our former five-dollar shoes stand a third soleing. Now that we sell the same make of shoes for $4, how their popularity will increase. Same with the former $6 50 shoes, now $5; our former $7 50 French calf now $6, and the $7 Waukenphasts now $5 50. All other shoes proportionately low.

We are emphasizing shoes because of the change in policy of that department. The change makes this a better place to come for everything a man or boy wears—clothes, furnishings, hats as well as shoes.

SHIRTS. We want to send sample shirts to the wives or mothers of men needing them. Three qualities; 50, 70, and 90 cents, unlaundered; the same, laundered, 20 cents more.

The result of months of preparation for reaching the bottom of the shirt market is compressed into this statement. The shirts must be their own advocates. Write for samples if inconvenient to call.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Broadway and Prince-st.
Broadway and 13th-st.

Underhill,

Cornell & Brown,

SUCCESSORS TO

UNDERHILL, SLOTE & CORNELL.

Fine & Medium

READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR

MEN & BOYS.

Special Attention to Stout Sizes.

FINE SELECTION OF NOVELTIES IN

Spring Overcoats,

Cutaway & Sack Suits,

Also Skeleton Sack Suits.

746-750 Broadway,

Corner of Astor-place, one door below 8th-st.

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FURNITURE

Selling goods of a thoroughly reliable quality and at the smallest possible profit is the system followed by this Firm.

Twelve Show Rooms filled with the latest productions of the Furniture art, both home and foreign.

STRANGERS will find a tour through our establishment both interesting and profitable. See the Furnished Specimen Rooms.

Reductions have been made on many choice pieces of Furniture which we shall not duplicate this season. All prices in plain figures.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63, and 65 West 23d-st.

Artistic, Inexpensive

FURNITURE.

We offer the most unique Parlor Suit in rich Silk Plush, piano polish on the frames, 6 pieces, worth $110, for the low price of $82.

This is special for Centennial week.

Special sale of Carpets and Curtains continues this week.

Baumam Bros

22, 24, and 26 East 14th-st.,

(Near Union-Square.)

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100 Years of Progress!

THERE IS A VAST DISTANCE BETWEEN THE CAVES OF THE ANCIENTS AND THE PALACES OF THE MODERNS, AND BETWEEN THEIR FOOT GEAR AND THE SHOES OF TO-DAY.

OF ALL SHOES NOW MADE THERE ARE NONE TO BE COMPARED WITH MY LATEST PRODUCTION, "TRUE FORM." WHEN THE FOOT IS PLACED WITHIN IT, THIS SHOE IS FOUND TO BE A PALACE TO THE FOOT, SHELTERING LIKE A ROOF—THAT IS, WIND AND WATER, AND TIGHT FROM RAIN, FROM COLD—WHILE THE BROAD SOLE, LIKE A GLORIOUS BED IN IN A VENTILATED ROOM, AFFORDS AMPLE SPACE AND COOLNESS AND AIR TO THE FOOT.

WITHIN THIS SHOE THE FOOT AT LAST HAS FOUND ITS RIGHTFUL HOME. EXERCISE IS A PLEASURE, AND EVERY PEDAL MOVEMENT A DELIGHT.

I MAKE THEM FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

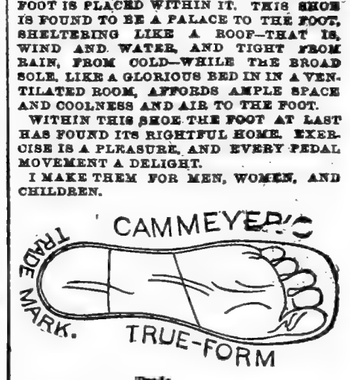

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LADIES' SOOLMA KID HAND-SEWED WELT "TRUE FORM" BUTTON BOOTS..... $3.00

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Sizes 11 to 2.

MISSES' SOOLMA KID, GOODYEAR WELT, "TRUE FORM" SPRING HEEL BUTTON BOOTS..... $2.50

MISSES' STRAIGHT GOAT, GOODYEAR WELT, "TRUE FORM" SPRING HEEL BUTTON BOOTS..... $2.50

Trade Mark.

Children's "True Form" Button Boots.

Sizes 6 to 10½.

CHILD'S SOOLMA KID, GOODYEA

BEGINNING TO DECORATE

IN UNPRECEDENTED DISPLAY OF BUNTING.

BROADWAY AFLAME WITH COLORS—SOME ELABORATELY DECORATED BUILDINGS—FLAGS EVERYWHERE.

New-York has begun to put on her fine clothing for the festivities of next week. Broadway is already afloat with rainbow-hued bunting and bright with the anticipations of the centennial. Work was really begun Monday, but yesterday decorations were fairly under way and there were suggestions abroad that the glories of April 29 will transcend anything of the kind this country has ever seen.

The decorations do not merely consist of flags and narrow stripe of bunting and the like, but are most elaborate and in many instances exceedingly expensive. A bird's-eye view of this city next Sunday will reveal a splendid mass of color.

The scheme of out-of-doors decorations begins in the bay and will extend to the outermost limits of the city. Already the Barge Office has begun beautifying itself. The tower is being bound with national flags and the pretty windows festooned with brightly-colored bunting. The fag side will be almost hidden beneath the loops of flags. The big iron inclosure in the rear of the office is partly hung with great national flags, which made fine sport for the stiff wind from the bay yesterday. When the decorations are completed, there will be only a big square of fluttering flags to be seen at the Barge Office from the bay. Then there is a jump to old Trinity, whose fine portals were arrayed most patriotically as the sun threw shadows down Wall-street. A big flag flies from a staff stuck from one of the windows of the steeple, and is the key of the decorations about the entrance. The front porch is wreathed with bunting and fairly wrapped with flags. Then broad stripe of red, white, and blue cloth have been fastened to the old-style coolers and wreathed about the supporting pillars as well as about the roof, so that the brownstone is entirely hidden beneath the bunting. But this is a mere hint of what the decorations will finally be, for they were not finished yesterday.

Lower Broadway from Trinity has not given itself time enough for decorative dissipation and so, with the exception of a few small flags appearing here and there and two big flags flying at angles from St. Paul's steeple, the usual aridness of the street were there yesterday. But at 285 Broadway the patriotic decorations begin again. There are nearly two score of flags grouped about the doorway, and the fanlight over it is a patriotic sunburst with the national colors as the rays. At 299 Broadway there were flags almost without number, jutting forth from every crevice in the building with bunches of them at the windows and the door. Festooned bunting and windows nearly hidden behind flags made 306 Broadway conspicuous. Tert, Welles & Co., at 326 Broadway, had one of their great show windows banked up with cloths and blankets alternately showing either red, white, and blue, while Schloss Brothers, at 336 Broadway, had their building as gay with the colors of the national colors as lots of bunting could make it. C. F. Wildey's store, at 351 Broadway, had broad strips of parti-colored bunting drawn from the roof to the basement, while festoons of the same were hung from the various recesses. Sweetser, Pembroke & Co., at 374 Broadway, selected one of their big windows to display patriotism in the shape of red, white, and blue dandelions and these have been successful in arousing the enthusiasm of the policeman on their corner. Harbison & Loder's store, at 377 Broadway, had more flags in its windows than an unobserving citizen ever imagined before. Flags were as thick as mosquitoes and quite lively in yesterday's breeze. At Eugene Dyster's store, at 383 Broadway, for they were projecting from every window sill. At 395 Broadway red, white, and blue umbrellas were suspended from the windows, and then came the very elaborately decorated store of Hackett, Carhart & Co.'s big store at Canal-street corner. Each story of this building was marked with rows of small flags of all nations, while in the centre of each line was a group of national colors supporting a red, white, and blue shield. Long streamers extended from the roof to the pavements, and completed a show of bunting which was one of the prettiest along the route of the parade. Another handsomely-decorated building is that of Max Stadler's clothing store at 483 Broadway. The flags were arranged along the extent of each story with shields in the centre of each row, while large banners were dependent from the cornice in festoons. A triangle of flags formed the apex of the decorations. W. H. Lyon, at 485 Broadway, had festooned the whole front of his building, and thus lighted up a whole block of business.

The Japanese Fan Company, at 519 Broadway, was as patriotic as the most devoted citizen, for it had its windows devoted to a display of red, white, and blue silk, whose lustrous folds did not need the addition of any other decoration. Sullivan, Drew & Co., at 600 Broadway, had their millinery goods displayed in observance of the most patriotic tenets, and a building at Houston-street and Broadway had its second and top floor windows draped in a bewildering array of plaited bunting and national flags. J. G. Johnson & Co.'s wholesale millinery store, at 653 Broadway, had its windows filled with flags and flowers, and Hornthal, Whitehead, Weissman & Co., at 677 Broadway, had every window sill of its big building bearing a good-sized flag, whose fluttering made the front of the structure aquiver with color. The windows of 691 Broadway had flags in them arranged very prettily. S. Stein & Co., at 694 Broadway, had longitudinal streamers drawn down the sides of their buildings, and flags fluttering between. Daniell & Sons, at Eighth-street and Broadway, showed a big stand of flags, and the Vienna Bakery was decorated with the flag of every nation on earth, the national banner topping them all. At 761 Broadway the house with colors and shields and flags, and the Hotel St. George had flags hanging from all its many windows. A very pretty effect was given the front of Le Boutillier Brothers' building in Union-square by each floor division of the façade being marked with festoonings of bunting, while flags marked every loop. The ninth window of Tiffany's held a fine portrait of Washington, and the ground floor of the Gorham Building had broad pieces of bunting with the national colors so disposed that the peaked roof festooned about the entrance. The Continental Hotel's balcony was afloat with big festooned flags caught up at short intervals by groups of smaller flags, and the windows of Maitland's, beneath the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, was filled with red, white, and blue boxes tied with parti-colored ribbon.

When the Hoffman House decorations are completed its front will probably show more flags than any other building along Broadway, for it was being covered with the Stars and Stripes from the cornice to the eaves. These flags were floating in the fresh wind or were festooned with portraits and bunches of tiny flags forming the rosettes. The effect will be very brilliant. Along Fifth-avenue there are few decorations shown as yet, but all the clubs are making preparations which will arouse much friendly rivalry. Thus far the Union League Club is ahead, for it will have a scheme of illumination by electric light at night which will probably surpass anything of the kind ever before seen here.

Along Sixth-avenue the big dry goods stores have not generally got their decorations in show, but Adams & Co.'s dry goods store at 341 Sixth-avenue was allutter with American flags yesterday, while H. C. F. Koch & Co.'s store at 342 Sixth-avenue had its second floor window filled by a display of flags and a portrait of Washington. But of all the buildings in the city Macy's was decorated the most elaborately. Its corner windows showed doll tableaus of "The Surrender of Cornwallis," "Moll Pitcher at Monmouth," "Washington at Valley Forge," "Declaration of Independence," and "Paul Revere's Ride." The front and sides of the building has been divided into comparatively narrow spaces by streamers of bunting, while between these are groups of flags and festooned banners. The upper floor of Knapp's store's entrance is beautifully decorated, the windows being devoted to portraits of Washington framed in the national colors. A. J. Cammeyer's big shoe shop at 167 Sixth-avenue was ablaze with red, white, and blue flags and bunting hanging from every available space along its front and sides.

AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

No more elaborate decorations will be seen in the city during the centennial celebration than those at the Sub-Treasury building, where the literary exercises are to be held on Tuesday next. Instead of the usual jumble of bunting and flags, arranged without any idea that they shall mean anything, the firm of decorators—Duncan & Johnson—to whom this important work is to be intrusted have started out with a definite object in view to make a decoration that shall mean something, and by the time their work, begun last evening, is completed people will see this purpose accomplished.

The building, as every one knows, is a fair reproduction of the ancient Parthenon at Athens. Architects consider it a masterpiece in its way. The severe beauties will not be interfered with by Messrs. Duncan & Johnson. These plans will help to bring out these beauties. Above the stand on which the crowd will be seated and where the literary exercises take place will be told allegorically the story of the creation of the Union and it will be when Washington was inaugurated President.

The pediment of the building will be ornamented with a massive gilded eagle, whose extended wings will spread over a space of 25 feet, this gilding as well as possible, with due respect to proportion, the space under the peaked roof. The eagle and wings are supposed to typify the shelter given to all people—except the Chinese—by the American eagle of freedom. The space between the wings of the gigantic bird and the roof will be filled in by small American flags. The space in the frieze, technically known as the metope, directly under the pediment, will be filled in with a series of circles bearing the coats of arms of the thirteen original States arranged in the order of their admission to the Union, with a circle containing the coat of arms of the State of New-York in the middle. The decoration in the centre of the building, in addition to the Washington coat of arms, will be the coat of arms of the United States. The decorations will be the most elaborate ever seen in this city.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The Reception Committee who will receive President Harrison and members of the Presidential party at the Lawyers' Club rooms in the Equitable Building next Monday afternoon is made up of descendants of families of Revolutionary times, with the sole of exception of James W. Husted, Jr. The wit who compiled the committee's pedigree included this young gentleman and facetiously announces him as "a representative of the legislature of New-York State." A quiet little joke which will be very generally appreciated. This is the committee:

W. Pierson Hamilton—Great-grandson of Alexander Hamilton and descendant of Abram Pierson, first President of Yale College.

Evert Jansen Wendell—Descendant of Evert Jansen Wendell, one of the founders of Albany, N. Y.

John Watts de Peyster Toler—Representing the de Peyster family.

Boudinot Keith—Great-grandnephew of Elias Boudinot, the President of the Continental Congress.

Charles K. Beekman—Representing the Beekman, Keteltas, Rutgers, and Bedlow families.

Beekman Kipp Burrowes—Descendant of the families of Beekman and Kipp of Kipp's Bay.

Baudinot Atterbury—Great-grandson of Elisha Boudinot.

Sidney D. Ripley—Descendant of Harrison Grey Otis and the Dyer family.

James W. Husted, Jr.—Son of a representative legislator of New-York State.

Archibald Gracie—Great-grandson of Chancellor Livingston.

Duer Breck—Descendant of the Duer, Dupont, and Breck families.

Charles A. Van Rensselaer—Descendant of the Van Rensselaers. (The Patroons of Rensselaerwick.)

Woodbury Kane—Descendant of Gen. Armstrong.

Robert Stockton—Great-great-grandson of Richard Stockton, signer of the Declaration.

Stockton Beekman Colt—Great-great-grandson of Elias Boudinot, the President of the Continental Congress.

Henderson Wells—Great-grandson of Col. Peter C. Cornelius, Paymaster Continental Army in New-York during the Revolution.

Frederick Satterlee—Great-great-grandson of Chancellor Livingston.

Waldron Kintzing Post—Descendant of the families of Waldron and Kintzing.

Lewis Livingston Dunham—Descendant from the families of Livingston and Rollins of Malden's Point.

Samuel Dexter—Great-great-grandson of Col. William Prescott, commander of the forces at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.

Hamilton Clarke—Descendant of the Livingston and Morgan laws. And great-great-grandson of William Lowndes of South Carolina.

Clement Clarke—Representing the Livingstons and Clarkson families.

Elisha Dyer—Great-grandson of Gov. William Jones, the true Governor of Rhode Island, sent by Continental Congress to Pyanoe as bearer of dispatches to Ben Franklin.

Ramsay Turnbull—Descendant of Gen. Ramsay.

Peter Cooper Hewitt—Grandson of the great philanthropist, Peter Cooper.

Granville Washburn—Descendant of Gov. Winthrop.

George Adams—Great-grandson of John Quincy Adams.

Linnes Prescott—Great-grandson of Col. William Prescott of Bunker Hill, and Capt. John Linnes, commander British sloop-of-war Falcon.

Henry Alexander—Great-grandson of Major William Ferguson, United States Army, and member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Frederick D. Thompson—Descendant of the Gardiners of Gardiner's Island.

George R. Post, Jr.—Representing New-York's great architectural progress.

John Eliot Bowditch—Great-great-grandnephew of Benjamin Franklin, and great-great-grandson of Capt. Isaac Gorden, killed in the battle of Lexington.

Newbold Morris—Great-great-grandson of Robert Morris.

Edmund Dwight, Jr.—Representing the Dwights, Woolcotts, and Johnsons.

Devereaux Toler—Great-great-grandson of Elisha and great-great-grandnephew of Elias Boudinot.

William Shippin—Great-grandson of Gen. Morgan.

Meredith Howland, John F. Delano, H. W. Sanks, Jr., George Haven, Philip Mercer Rhinelander—Descendants of New-York's representative merchants.

TICKETS FOR THE BALL.

Complaint has been made that the committee in charge of the centennial ball has violated its public pledge in issuing a greater number of tickets for that feature of the celebration than the Metropolitan Opera House is capable of comfortably accommodating. The limitations of the Opera House are fixed at 6,000 persons. Seven thousand ball tickets, it is alleged, have been put on the market, an excess of 1,000 over and above the capacity of the building. Inquiry at the box office of the committee in the Madison-Square Bank discloses that 7,000 tickets were originally placed in the hands of the treasurer at that point for disposal to the general public. Subsequently 2,000 of this number were withdrawn by order of the representative of the committee. The sale has since proceeded to the extent that yesterday all of the 5,000 had been disposed of with the exception of about 500. The additional tickets are understood to have been held in reserve by the ball managers for the purpose of providing complimentary privileges to the specially-invited guests of the Centennial Committee. Of the five hundred of these tickets have been purchased by the Army Committee and distributed among the officers of visiting military organizations. The Naval Committee has also been required to make corresponding provision for its guests, and when the membership of the latter shall have been supplied it is estimated that the surplus 2,000 tickets will have been entirely absorbed.

GREAT MARINE DISPLAY.

MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED STEAM VESSELS WILL PARADE.

In the hands of the Committee of Arrangements of the Merchant Marine Naval Parade that affair has grown to proportions rivaling in length and the number of participants the industrial parade on the last of the three days' national festival. More than two hundred steam vessels of all kinds have already been entered for the parade by their owners, and as many more are expected by tomorrow night, when the committee desire to close the entries.

General willingness was expressed by all mariners to conform to the request of the committee, published in THE TIMES, that the line be cleear of the channel and of the line of parade while it was in progress, and there does not seem to be any disposition to interfere with the proper working out of the programme. The parade will enjoy the important advantages over the land demonstration of affording thousands around lakeboards in both the East and North Rivers, giving each boat a view of every other boat, and affording spectators from the shores a much more expansive view of the entire parade than will be possible on the line of land parade in the narrow streets of the city. This fact has become so perfectly apparent that all the large excursion and passenger steamers have concluded to enter the parade, convinced that by this means alone will their passengers enjoy good views of the pageant. Small craft, and ex-accepted, they will not only be less advantageous points of view than the docks and wharves, but will be in much peril from the larger vessels in the parade that none but the most foolhardy will venture out in them.

Many vessels that would like to enter in the demonstration—transoceanic, coastwise, and Sound steamers of large size and draught—have had to be refused entirely by the committee on account of the danger and difficulty of navigating them in the narrow limits of the line where the parade begins, and in the uncertainty of there being no wind on that day. But several of these could quite easily follow the parade of war vessels up the Hudson, and arrangements looking to that end will be considered to-day. Some of the Ocean, Old Dominion, and Ward lines are included in this category.

The committee desire all owners intending to enter their vessels to do so by to-morrow night at the latest, owing to the necessity of arranging the line so that no accidents will take place and no complications arise to interfere with the successful carrying out of the programme. They also call the attention of the public to the fact that their orders have been issued with a view to avoiding such a peculiar case as that following the concert in the Bartnoldi Statue dedication. The salutes are to be short and to be blown in concert. In the assignment of entries to their respective squadrons the committee have been governed not alone by the size and character of the vessel, but also by considerations of ownership, so that all the vessels in a line would be under the control of the owner as far as possible, thereby giving the Commodores as complete mastery of their squadrons as long discipline and proprietary authority can insure. Rear Admiral C. W. Woolsey will head the procession with the ferryboat Bergen. His Fleet Captain will be D. M. Munger, and his Lieutenant Leon Abbett, Jr. The gun detachment of the Second Regiment National Guards, State of New-Jersey, with two three-inch Gatling guns, will form a part of the complement of the Bergen.

Rear Admiral F. W. Vosburgh, in command of the First Division, will have the large tug Vosburgh for a flagship, with Commander Peter Cahill and Lieut. L. L. De Noyelles. Following is a list of the participating boats by squadrons:

First Squadron.—Under Commodore I. L. Fisher. Mary Powell, Mary Murtha, Cape Charles, Thomas M. Brennan, Pegasus, St. John, Thomas Morgan, Taurus, Cepheus, Cetus, and City of Kingston.

Second Squadron.—Commodore W. H. Hooker. Passenger steamers John Lennox, D. S. Miller, Naugatuck, Ruggles, Charles A. Silliman, Idlewild, Rosedale, Chrystenah, Pomona, E. Moore, Thomas Kinnicutt, Wassaua, City of Albany, Bristol.

Third Squadron.—Commodore W. C. Egerton Ferryboats Erastus Wiman, Northfield, Southfield, Brooklyn, F. P. James, West Brooklyn, South Brooklyn, J. A. Griswold, with barges Susquehanna, William Myers, Mattie Sanda, and Morton, barge St. John's Guild.

Fourth Squadron.—Commodore Charles A. Pool. Steamers Mohawk Valley, Charles A. Pool, C. C. Clark, Chauncey, M. Depew, and tugs Ivanhoe, Interstate, Oakland, J. H. Rutter, Red Ash, White Ash, Sayonar, Kaag, A. C. Chaney, Terror, Camelia, Christiania, Honeysuckle.

Fifth Squadron.—Commodore C. H. Boyer. Tugs S. K. St. John, Clara, Climax, Aurelia, General Franz Sigel, Mills, Reporter, Admiral Mercedes, Atlanta, Etta Moore, Rosedale, Susan, James Watt, Thomas Shortland, Governor Morgan, H. C. Whipple, Don Juan, T. E. Van Houten, John A. Carine, L. Boyer.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral J. W. Miller, flagship S. L. Crosley.

Sixth Squadron.—Commodore F. G. Osborn. Tugs Frances, America, Bernidera, Delaware, Hartman, Pennsylvania, Commodore, Pittsburg, Reno, J. Sumner, (Lieutenant's;) Uncle Abe, Mercer, Transit, Despatch, T. B. Watteen, Raritan, Amboy, Jessie, Winnie, Willie, Clara, J. E. Bewen, (Commander;) Young America, Joseph Stickney, E. F. Cahill, D. C. Chase, L. A. Packer, Mary Adam, Mirage, R. H. Rathbun, Robert Lockhart, Gov. Hoyt, H. A. Packer, Mamie Lamberton, Mary H. Packer, Fanny F. Esker, J. E. Wilbur, Sallie F. Linderman, C. Fisher.

Seventh Squadron.—Commodore J. G. Emmons. Tugs Lewis Pulver, William H. Fletcher, J. G. Emmons, Rosa, George Starin, Uncle Lewis, Ellen Adams, Robert Bennett, Virginia Jackson, J. B. Mitchell, Volunteer, Glen Cove, E. H. Hawley, Charles H. Runyon, Cornelia, Ceres, Guiding Star, Quickstep, J. A. Garfield, J. S. T. Stranahan, E. M. Millard.

Eighth Squadron.—Commodore L. Luckenbach. Tugs Ocean King, L. C. Ward, E. Luckenbach, Ocean Spray, Spitzer, Hercules, Edwin B. Nichols, George W. Wright, W. H. Street, Edwin Terry, B. J. Townsend, J. C. Hartt, Beindeer, Brandon, Jason, Reba, A. F. Skidmore, Thomas Purcell, Jr., Rose Celestial, Dispatch.

Ninth Squadron.—Commodore E. C. Veit. Tugs Astral, Imperator, Nonpareil, Daylight, F. W. Devoe, Pocahontas, Victoria, Kearny, S. J. Lenox, Emma Kate Rees, Margaret J. Sandford, Lillian M. Harry, and Edward Annas. Yachts Volante and Dashaway.

Tenth Squadron.—Commodore M. Moran. Tugs Anson Stiles, Thomas Moran, Wm. Moran, Miss M. Moran, George L. Gerlick, James A. Dumont, Belle and Hattie, C. F. Roe, George B. Roe, Royal, Mischief, Vigilant, J. W. Clance, Alpha, Liberty, Hugh Bond, John Bashford, Carroll, Harry Chester, R. S. Carter, J. G. Stevens, F. H. Grove, and Crotes; pilot boats and steam lighter and barge.

This list will be largely augmented by Saturday, when the committee hope to be able to report the last additions and their assignments.

The steamers Sirocco and Caledonia have been engaged by Secretary Bowen of the General Committee to be—one at Elizabethport and one at Wall-street—with forces of photographers to take views of the embarkation and landing of the President.

Some apprehension was expressed that the gunboat Despatch would not be able to reach the harbor of Elizabethport, because at the hour of the President's embarkation the water will be at low tide and only 18 feet deep, while the Despatch draws 12½ feet of water. The difficulty has been obviated, however, by orders that the Despatch lie off in the Kill von Kull in deep water and that the President and party be taken off in the Despatch's steam-launch.

At the meeting of the Navy Committee it was reported that Admiral Porter had notified that he would be in New-York Harbor attended by his entire squadron. He suggested with their assistance that the Chief of Staff come to New-York to receive the squadron and said he would arrive here to-day.

The following named officers of the Independent Corps of Guards will act as aides to the Chief of Staff during the naval parade:

Hosmer Clarke—Descendant of the Livingstons and Clarkson families.

Elisha Dyer—Great-grandson of Gov. William Jones, the true Governor of Rhode Island, sent by Continental Congress to Pyanoe as bearer of dispatches to Ben Franklin.

Ramsay Turnbull—Descendant of Gen. Ramsay.

Peter Cooper Hewitt—Grandson of the great philanthropist, Peter Cooper.

Granville Washburn—Descendant of Gov. Winthrop.

George Adams—Great-grandson of John Quincy Adams.

Linnes Prescott—Great-grandson of Col. William Prescott of Bunker Hill, and Capt. John Linnes, commander British sloop-of-war Falcon.

Henry Alexander—Great-grandson of Major William Ferguson, United States Army, and member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Frederick D. Thompson—Descendant of the Gardiners of Gardiner's Island.

George R. Post, Jr.—Representing New-York's great architectural progress.

John Eliot Bowditch—Great-great-grandnephew of Benjamin Franklin, and great-great-grandson of Capt. Isaac Gorden, killed in the battle of Lexington.

Newbold Morris—Great-great-grandson of Robert Morris.

Edmund Dwight, Jr.—Representing the Dwights, Woolcotts, and Johnsons.

Devereaux Toler—Great-great-grandson of Elisha and great-great-grandnephew of Elias Boudinot.

William Shippin—Great-grandson of Gen. Morgan.

Meredith Howland, John F. Delano, H. W. Sanks, Jr., George Haven, Philip Mercer Rhinelander—Descendants of New-York's representative merchants.

TICKETS FOR THE BALL.

Complaint has been made that the committee in charge of the centennial ball has violated its public pledge in issuing a greater number of tickets for that feature of the celebration than the Metropolitan Opera House is capable of comfortably accommodating. The limitations of the Opera House are fixed at 6,000 persons. Seven thousand ball tickets, it is alleged, have been put on the market, an excess of 1,000 over and above the capacity of the building. Inquiry at the box office of the committee in the Madison-Square Bank discloses that 7,000 tickets were originally placed in the hands of the treasurer at that point for disposal to the general public. Subsequently 2,000 of this number were withdrawn by order of the representative of the committee. The sale has since proceeded to the extent that yesterday all of the 5,000 had been disposed of with the exception of about 500. The additional tickets are understood to have been held in reserve by the ball managers for the purpose of providing complimentary privileges to the specially-invited guests of the Centennial Committee. Of the five hundred of these tickets have been purchased by the Army Committee and distributed among the officers of visiting military organizations. The Naval Committee has also been required to make corresponding provision for its guests, and when the membership of the latter shall have been supplied it is estimated that the surplus 2,000 tickets will have been entirely absorbed.

ARMY COMMITTEE WORK.

All day yesterday a stream of people poured into the headquarters of the Army Committee intent upon purchasing seats on the several stands erected for the accommodation of the public in viewing the military and industrial parades on April 30 and May 1. The cash receipts for the day footed up close upon $5,000. At the opening of the office in the morning there were in possession of the clerks of the committee in the neighborhood of six thousand seats for the City Hall stand. When the office closed this number had been reduced to less than a single hundred, and but few sittings remained undisposed of on the Waverley-place and Forty-second-street stands. At 12 o'clock to-day the general sale of seats on the several stands to be erected about Union-square will be begun.

Tickets for the first day's display—that is, the military parade—are most in demand. Comparatively few purchasers appear to have any appreciable inclination for the civic and industrial parade, and the indications are that on the morning of the 1st of May the Army Committee will find itself with a considerable quantity of seats for that day on its hands. It has therefore been deemed advisable to open ticket offices at the several stands on that occasion, where persons desirous of witnessing the parade may purchase places at established rates.

Lieut. Col. William J. Harding, assigned to the command of the First Provisional Regiment, made up of separate companies of infantry, announces the following field and staff appointments:

Lieutenant Colonel—Major Henry Chauncey, Jr., Eighth Regiment.

Major—Capt. William Haubennestel, Nineteenth Separate Company.

Adjutant—First Lieut. Harry A. Benecke, Twenty-second Regiment.

Quartermaster—First Lieut. George C. Brown, Thirteenth Regiment.

Surgeon—First Lieut. Crawford E. Fritts, Twenty-third Separate Company.

Inspector of Rifle Practice—Second Lieut. George C. Miller, Twenty-third Regiment.

Sergeant-Major—Sergt. Albert Wilkinson, Twenty-second Regiment.

Quartermaster Sergeant—Adjt. David W. Jagger, Tenth Separate Company.

Commissary Sergeant—Sergt. Stephen D. Wood, Fourteenth Separate Company.

Hospital Steward—Private Arthur St. John Sheppard, Seventh Separate Company.

Ordnance Sergeant—Sergt. John D. Stivers, Twenty-fourth Separate Company.

Drum Major—First Sergt. Frank W. Balmes, Thirteenth Regiment.

Color Bearers—Sergt. Henry Fischer, Fifth Separate Company; Sergt. Louis W. Richardson, Sixteenth Separate Company.

General Guard—Sergt. Peter W. Hoffman, Nineteenth Separate Company; Sergt. W. F. M. Carpenter, Fifteenth Separate Company.

Markers—Corp. Frank A. Condon, Fifth Separate Company; Private Richard J. Payne, Twenty-third Separate Company.

At the eleventh hour the State of Texas sends forward a military delegation to represent that Commonwealth in the centennial parade. This is the Belknap Rifles, Company B, Third Infantry of the volunteer militia of Texas. The organization numbers forty men, and is commanded by Capt. E. B. Green, with H. L. Howard and E. W. Richardson as subaltern officers. It will make the journey from Galveston by water, from which it will disembark in this city and join in the New-York within a few days. The Army Committee has provided for its quartering in one of the city armories, and the local National Guard will do whatever is possible to make the stay of the militiamen from the Lone Star State pleasant.

A gentleman submitted to the Army Committee yesterday a proposition that one of the stands in Union-square be set apart for the use of the children of the several charitable institutions in New-York. In support of this scheme the proposer argued that the educational influences of the two days' parade upon the youth so accommodated could hardly be overestimated. Failing to secure the apportionment of one of the Union-square stands, it was further suggested that a number of stands be erected by the committee on private property, along the line of the parade for the accommodation of the charity children. This could be done, it was estimated, at a comparatively trifling cost. The committee agreed to take the subject into consideration and if possible comply with the suggestion.

AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Governor's Island will be turned into a huge camp the three days of the celebration, for the visiting troops of the regular army who are to participate will be quartered there. There will be twenty-seven companies on hand, each numbering forty men, with three staffs and the same number of bands. All of these troops will arrive Saturday, with the exception of two troops of cavalry and Light Battery C of the Third Artillery, who will get into town Sunday. These will be quartered at the armory 304 West Forty-ninth-street. The troops which arrive Saturday will be transported to the island by the Government steamer Chester A. Arthur. These officers have been assigned to command the troops while they are on duty for the parade, Col. H. G. Gibson, command of the Third Artillery; Lieut. Col. R. H. Buck, Eleventh Infantry; Lieut. Col. R. H. Lodjar, Fifth Artillery; Lieut. Col. B. H. Jackson, Fourth Artillery; Major A. C. Wildrick, Fifth Artillery; Major C. B. Throckmorton, Second Artillery; Major T. McCrea, Fifth Artillery. The day assigned these troops in the parade has been already published. It will be confined almost entirely to the processions on April 29 and 30. May 1, Light Battery C, Third Artillery, will fire salutes at Fifty-ninth-street, near the Central Park, and Light Battery H, Fifth Artillery, will fire salutes at Washington-square. All the visiting regular troops will leave for their various posts May 2.

Contrary to general belief, there will be no saluting, it was said on the island yesterday, from Fort Columbus or Fort Wood, during the naval parade. All the gunpowder burned will be used aboard the ships of war in the harbor. The troops will be in readiness to escort the President to the Equitable Building.

THE NAVAL PARADE.

GENERAL ORDER.

In relation to revenue cutters and steam yachts on the occasion of the naval review in the Harbor of New-York, April 29, 1889, the centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States.

The steam yachts will take position in two columns in the rear of the vessels of the navy.

The steam yachts will take position in two columns in the rear of the revenue cutters in the following order, the vessels 100 yards apart:

The New-York Yacht Club, Atlantic Yacht Club, Corinthian Yacht Club, Seawanhaka Yacht Club, American Yacht Club, Larchmont Yacht Club.

All sailing vessels that participate in the naval display will anchor in single columns from Ellis Island to Bedloe's Island, close in shore, so as to be out of the way of steam vessels passing. Every yacht will salute the President as he passes by firing a salute of twenty-one guns if possible. The yachts will dress in flags and colors.

All the above-named yachts are represented on the staff of the Grand Marshal by an officer of the Yacht Club, and they will report to Rear Admiral Jouett, Chief of Staff, at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River, at 7:30 A. M., April 29.

Nothing in the shape of small boats will be permitted in the naval display.

DAVID B. PORTER,
Admiral, United States Navy, Grand Marshal.

THE CIVIC PARADE.

The work of cutting down the number of would-be participants in the civic parade was begun yesterday by Gen. Butterfield, the Chief Marshal, and his assistants, and his orders will naturally cause much dissatisfaction from parties who have been arranging to parade for some weeks past. To the German-American, Irish-American, Scandinavian, and other divisions of a similar character orders have been issued that the number of men first announced as participants in the parade must be cut down 20 per cent. Similar action will be taken in relation to other large organized bodies, and but one band or drum corps will be allowed to each body of 400 or 500 men. This he expects will cause considerable distance by making the divisions more compact.

By cutting the parade down to 80,000 men Gen. Butterfield expects, providing his instructions are carried out in their entirety, that the entire procession will be able to pass over the line of march laid out without too great fatigue either to the participants in it or the spectators. In order to do this, however, it will be necessary to dismiss a part of the parade north of Canal-street in order to prevent the blocking of the streets below that point.

It has been arranged that in the firemen's division the fire engine companies, their bands, their engines, and hose carriages shall move in double column, that is with two bands, two apparatus, &c., abreast. The floats of the industrial division will also parade two abreast. This arrangement will, it is expected, reduce the length of the parade by two or three miles. An exception to this disposal of the floats will be made in the case of the historical floats being prepared by the Centennial Committee and some of the beautiful allegorical floats of the German-American division. Where it is considered desirable that these should not be placed two abreast, such floats will be placed under the special escort of some military or semi-military organization marching abreast of the floats. These positions will be considered special posts of honor to the escorting organizations.

In order to save fatigue to the men who will participate in the parade, those divisions which will not be wanted early in the parade will not be asked to report for duty at the start, but they may be assigned until the latest possible moment at which they may with safety assemble. Thus, for example, one of the rear divisions which may not start on its five-mile tramp down town until noon or later will not be asked to report for duty so early as those which will have the right of the line. This will save the men much fatigue from standing in line, and as several of the divisions cannot possibly start until the head of the procession is dismissed at Canal-street, the participants will greatly appreciate this regard for their comfort. "The interest and patriotism evinced by all the organizations," said Gen. Butterfield, "is very pronounced, and the willing spirit shown to comply with orders gives evidence of their desire to have this historical pageant, which I have no doubt it will be, a marvelous success."

One officer from each division of men in every division has been presented by Assistant Marshal Oliver to be present at a drill at the Twelfth Regiment Armory on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, when they will be instructed in formation and some of the simple movements it will be necessary for them to know in order to successfully handle those in their command during the parade of May 1.

Gen. John A. Bridgeland of Indiana and Major W. Miles Cary of Virginia have been designated by the Governors of their respective States as aides on the staff of Gen. John B. Gordon. Gen. Cochrane has been designated as Marshal of one of the benevolent society divisions, in which the Tammany Society will parade. Col. Thomas H. Barber and Cornelius B. Mitchell have been assigned as Marshals to one of the trades and industrial divisions.

THE POLICE WILL BE BUSY.

Despite the announcement that no further applications for permits for trucks to stand at the street corners along the line of the parade would be considered, hundreds of applications, both in person and by mail, came to Police Headquarters yesterday and kept Superintendent Murray and his clerks busy. All the applications by mail were filed away, and the applicants who came in person were informed that they had arrived too late. All the eligible positions have been disposed of and no more permits can be issued under any circumstances.

The communication from Gen. Butterfield, Grand Marshal of the civic parade, with reference to keeping the streets in that section of the city lying between Forty-third and Fifty-seventh streets and Lexington and Sixth avenues free from all vehicles and other obstructions on the morning of the 1st prox., so as to allow of the formation of the numerous organizations which will take part in the parade, was received by the Police Commissioners yesterday and was referred to the Superintendent. A conference will be held to-day between Gen. Butterfield and Superintendent Murray.

Mr. Wall of the Hotelkeepers' Association appeared before the Board of Police yesterday and said the hotel proprietors had organized a Committee on Public Comfort to look after visitors to the city and to see to the accommodation at the hotels. They had already received 400 letters from persons who are willing to accommodate boarders and lodgers during the celebration. Many of these persons are vouched for, but about the great majority of them the committee knew nothing, and they therefore asked the assistance of the police in ascertaining the character of the houses and inmates before they recommended them to strangers. Mr. Wall was informed that the assistance of the police would be cheerfully given, and he was requested to formulate the views of the committee and submit them in writing, so that official action could be taken thereon.

Vice Admiral Woolsey of the merchant marine sent a letter to the Board of Police requesting that the police steamboat Patrol take part in the naval parade on the 29th inst., and that a prominent position in line would be accorded her if application was made. He also requested that Capt. Smith, commanding the Patrol, be authorized to attend the weekly meetings of the committee in charge of the parade. The chief clerk was directed to inform the Vice Admiral that the Patrol would be employed strictly on police duty on the day in question and therefore could not take part in the parade, as it would be necessary to keep her moving about from place to place where the services of the police might be required.

At the suggestion of Superintendent Murray the Police Commissioners yesterday made provision for the employment of special police during the days of the celebration. All along the line of the parades a telegraph service will be established with stations at intervals of half a mile, connected with the Police Central Office, in charge of competent Morse operators, so that the Superintendent, or officer in charge of Police Headquarters, will be kept constantly apprised of the movements of the column and promptly informed of the need of extra police force at any point along the line.

THE LOAN COLLECTION.

W. S. Baker of Philadelphia, one of the best authorities in the country on portraits of Washington, visited the Centennial Loan Exhibition, at the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday, and discovered among the engravings and portraits of Washington two portraits which he had never seen or heard of before, though intimately acquainted with this branch of Americana.

The James Peale miniatures of Gen. and Mrs. Washington, painted in 1795, have just been added to the collection. These were kept in the Peale family until 1873, when they were sold to Joseph C. Duncan of San Francisco, who sold them to Surant da Ponts, who leans them to the exhibition.

A portrait which attracts much attention has just been added to the collection. It is a crayon in black and white on a pinkish ground of Chief Justice Marshall, and is believed to be the only authentic portrait in existence. The portrait was made by St Memin, and is the property of Thomas Marshall Smith of Baltimore.

Catalogues of the exhibition were placed on sale at the exhibition rooms last evening for the first time. Though it is not entirely complete it is very nearly so, the articles being numbered to correspond with the catalogue now ready, but which consists only of proof sheets stitched toretbeer. When complete and bound the book will consist of 150 pages, the articles being divided under the heads of portraits, engravings, illustrations, busts, relics, newspapers, and silverware.

THE INAUGURATION MEDAL.

The Committee on Celebration employed the sculptor Augustus St. Gaudens to design a medal worthy of the centennial year of Washington's inauguration, and the bronzes are now in the hands of the Secretary of the committee. It is a very large medal, bearing on one side a half length of George Washington, seen in profile, and the inscription reads in an arc around the rulers of Rome named in an arc around the rulers of Rome named in an arc around before them as a symbol of authority. The inscription is from Horace's work, the words are the same given Frederick Augustus when he received the medal of the Dresden Academy of Fine Arts.

The following is the design of the medal:

The thirteen stars are distributed near the rim of the medal; above the head stands "George Washington" in the plainest lettering, and from one remove to the other across the face runs the title Pater Patriæ, with the date 1789 in roman numerals. Under the figure is written "Philip Martiny, Modeler. Design and Copyright by Augustus St. Gaudens." The figure is in high relief, and is very artistically proportioned to the size of the medal. The modeler is a workman of promise in Mr. St. Gaudens's atelier.

On the other side thirty-eight stars are close together just inside the rim. The shield and the coat of arms of the city of New-Amsterdam is in the lower left hand corner, in the seal of a document. The upper one-third of the same side of the medal is filled by an eagle, with wings spread to their utmost, carrying on its breast a shield with the stars and thirteen stripes and the legend "E Pluribus Unum." As usual, the whole is surrounded by a bundle of laurel leaves intertwined with laurel. The greater portion of this side is given up to the inscription: "To Commemorate the Inauguration of George Washington as First President of the United States of America in New-York, April 30, 1789. By authority of the Committee on Celebration. New-York, April 30, 1889," the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, April 23—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Tel. & C. Co.	96	96	96	96	110
American Ex.	114	114	114	114	5
Atch. T. & S. Fe.	42¾	42¾	41⅝	41⅝	18,800
Atlantic & Pac.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	200
*Brunswick Co.	19	19	19	19	100
Cameron Coal.	24½	24½	24½	24½	200
Canada Southern.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	310
Central Pacific.	77	77	77	77	700
Ches. & Ohio.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	100
C. & O. 1st pf.	59	59½	58¾	58¾	410
Chi. Gas Trust.	45½	50¾	49¾	49¾	11,475
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	106¾	105¾	105¾	4,300
Chi. & N. W. pf.	138	138	138	138	100
C. R. & Q.	98	98	98	98	2,885
C., M. & St. P.	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	19,411
C., M. & St. P. pf.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	100
C., St. L. & Pitts.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	1,400
C., St. L. & P. pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	40
Chi., W. & S. pf.	14	14	14	14	100
Cleve. & Pitts.	157½	158	155½	158	800
C., C., C. & I.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	100
Colorado Coal.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	150
Col. H. V. & T.	18¾	18¾	17¾	17¾	1,770
Consol. Gas Co.	88½	88½	87¾	87¾	1,400
Del. & Hudson.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	325
Del., Lack. & W.	137¼	137¼	136¾	136¾	3,025
Den. & R. G. pf.	43	43	42¾	42¾	55
Den., Tex. & F. W.	23	23	22¾	22¾	200
Erie.	9	9	9	9	200
Evans. & T. H.	93	93	93	93	100
L. E. & West.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	200
L. E. & West. pf.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	100
Lake Shore.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,350
Long Island.	95	95	95	95	50
Louis. & Nash.	66¾	66¾	65¾	65¾	12,530
Mem. & Char.	65	65	65	65	100
Mich. Central.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	100
Mil. L. S. & W.	86	86	85¾	85¾	300
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	200
Minn. & St. L.	8	8	8	8	100
Missouri Pacific.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	1,900
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	900
Nash., C. & St. L.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	400
N. J. Central.	96½	96½	96½	96½	100
N. Y. Central.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	808
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	2,500
*Nat. Lead Trust.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	5,680
N. Y., L. E. & W.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	100
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	850
N. Y., N. H. & H.	232	232	232	232	200
N. Y. & W. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	850
Nort. & West. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	500
Northern Pac.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	100
Northern Pac. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	1,060
Ohio & Miss.	22	22	22	22	100
Ohio & Miss. pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	50
Ohio, Ind. & W.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	100
Ohio Central.	6	6	6	6	100
Oregon R. & N.	85¾	85¾	85	85¾	690
Oregon S. L.	40¾	40¾	39	39	3,400
Oregon & Trans.	51¾	51¾	50¾	50¾	2,300
Peo. & Decatur.	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	39,098
Pitts. & West. pf.	47½	48	47½	48	479
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	183¾	183¾	183¾	183¾	103
Rich. & Alle.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	400
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	1,100
*Sugar Ref. Co.	99¾	99¾	98¾	98¾	6,945
St. P. M. & M.	95¾	95¾	94¾	94¾	750
St. L. & S. F. Exc.	84	84	83¾	83¾	400
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	41¾	42¾	39¾	39¾	6,200
Tenn. Coal & I. pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	100
Texas Pacific.	21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾	2,555
Union Pacific.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	8,370
U. S. Express.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	175
W., St. L. & P.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	800
W., St. L. & P. pf.	36¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	5,450
Wells-Farg Ex.	138	140	138	140	19
West. Union Tel.	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85⅛	1,105
Wheel. & L.E. pf.	66¾	68¾	66¾	66¾	610
Total sales.					169,162

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & T. H. div.	39	39	39	39	$1,000
A. & T. H. 2d inc.	108	108	108	108	1,500
A. & T. H. 2d pf.	108	108	108	108	1,000
A. T., Col. & P. 1st.	92	92	92	92	5,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	79¾	80	79¾	80	77,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s.	109½	109½	109½	109½	4,000
Beech Creek 1st.	91	91	91	91	2,000
B. & E. R. gen. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	5,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st, col. tr. 5s.	80	80	80	80	2,000
Can. Sou. 1st.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,000
Cent. Pac. 1st. S. F.	114	114	114	114	1,000
C. P. 6s of 1936.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	9,000
Cent. Wash. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
C. & E. 1st. recr.	70	70	70	70	1,000
*Ches. & O. con. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	167,000
Ches. & O., gl. A.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1,000
C., O. & S. W. 1st.	109	109	109	109	1,000
C., O. & S. W. 2d.	77	77	77	77	2,000
C. R. & N. 5s.	100	100	100	100	1,500
C., R. & Q. 4s, Neb.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	62,000
C., R. & Q. 7s.	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	20,000
C., R. & St. P. 1st.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	2,000
C., C., C. & I. 1st.	124	124	124	124	1,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	94½	95	94½	95	29,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	75	75	75	75	78,000
Col. & H. V. 4s.	75¾	76	75	75	18,000
D. & R. 1st 7s, 91.	107½	107½	107½	107½	1,000
D. & R. Penn. Div.	147	147	147	147	3,000
Den. & R. G. 4s.	80½	80½	80½	80½	14,000
D. & R. G. 1st pf. 5s.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	5,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	15,000
D., S. C. & A. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	5,000
Del. & Mich. 1st.	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
Del., Lack. & W.	127¼	127¼	126¾	126¾	9,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	113	113	113	113	1,000
Erie 2d 7s.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	10,000
Erie 2d 5s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	2,000
Erie 1st.	121	121	121	121	1,000
Ft. W. & C. 1st.	144	144	144	144	500
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	24,000
G., H. & S. A. 2d.	107	107	107	107	10,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	5,000
Great W. 1st.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	13,000
Great W. 2d, Ser. B.	95½	95	95¾	95	7,000
Iowa Pac. 1st.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	6,000
Ind., Bloom. & W.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	1,000
Iowa Falls & S. F. 1st.	109	109	109	109	2,000
Kan. & S. L. 1st.	122	122	122	122	5,000
K. & T. gen. 6s.	77¾	77¾	76¾	77¾	55,000
Iowa Central 1st.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	10,000
Iron Mount. 2d.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
Iron. Mt. gen. 5s.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	18,000
Kansas Pac. 1st.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	7,000
Kan. & Texas con. 5s.	89	89	89	89	5,000
K. & T. gen. 5s.	55	55	55	55	10,000
Kan. & M. 1st.	103	103	103	103	500
Knox & Ohio 1st.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	10,000
L. Erie & W.	121	121	121	121	1,000
Long Dock 6s.	119	119	119	119	5,000
L. Island gen. 4s.	101	101	101	101	5,000
L. & N. con. tr. 5s.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	11,000
L., N. A. & C. 1st.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1,000
L., S. & M. S. 1st.	88	88	88	88	4,000
Mem. & Char. 6s.	106	106¾	106	106¾	62,000
Met. Elevated 2d.	109	109	109	109	1,000
M., L. & W. 1st.	103	103	103	103	5,000
Miss. Bridge 1st.	108	108	108	108	3,000
M. & O. new 5s.	114	114	114	114	2,000
M. & Ohio gen.	61	61	61	61	5,000
Mor. & Essex 1st.	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	15,000
Nash. & Chat. cn.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	3,000
N. O. Mid. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
N. Y. & Har. R. inc.	35	35	35	35	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	93½	93½	93½	93½	25,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	9,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	12,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st, fd. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	31,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	34,000
North. Pac. 1st.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	6,000
Nor. P. ter. 1st.	108	108	108	108	10,000
Northwest g. f.	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	10,000
Ohio & M. con. 7s.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	2,000
Ohio Central. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	10,000
Omaha & St. L. 1st.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	3,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	114	114	114	114	8,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	15,000
Prescott & Ariz. Cent. 1st.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	10,000
Philadelphia 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
P., C. & St. L. 2d.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	2,000
Quincy C. & P.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	83	83	83	83	75,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	69	69¼	69	69¾	81,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	55	55¼	55	55	57,000
Reading gen 4s.	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	126,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.					
D. & M. certs.	64¾	65	64¾	65	30,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	92¾	92¾	92½	92¾	7,000
Ri. & Dan. deb.	102	102	102	102	1,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99½	99½	78,000
Rock Isl. 1st. c.	133	134	133	133	5,000
Rock Island 5s.	106¾	107	106¾	107	29,000
R., W. & O. con.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	5,000
S. F. & L. R. 1st.	108½	108½	108½	108½	2,000
St. L. A. & T. Div.	98½	98½	98½	98½	5,000
St. L. & Chi. 1st.	30	30	30	30	2,000
St. L. V. & T. H. 1st.	116	116	116	116	16,000
St. Paul & Dul. 2d.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	18,000
St. P. 1st. 7s, gl.	125½	126½	125½	126½	10,000
St. P. 2d, 7 3-10.	118	118	118	118	1,000
St. P. 1st. term. 6s.	102	102	102	102	1,000
St. P. 1st. I. & D.	126½	126½	126½	126½	8,000
St. P. 1st. S. M.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1,000
St. P. Ja. L. & D.	103	103	103	103	1,000
St. P. W. M. 5s.	102	102	102	102¾	22,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st col. tr. 5s.	97½	97¾	97½	97¾	55,000
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	5,000
Shen. Val. gen. 5s.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	15,000
So. P. of Ariz. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st. 6s.	98	98	98	98	17,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st. 5s.	95½	95	95	95	17,000
Tex. Pac. 1st. 5s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	154,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc. 5s.	38	38	37¾	37¾	49,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st.	109	109	108	108	1,000
T. A. & A. & M. P. 4s.	92	92	92	92	1,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	102	102	102	102	1,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	25,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 2d.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	1,000
U. P., L. & G. 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	2,000
Union Pac. 4s.	111	111	111	111	6,000
U. P. 1st of 1908.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1,000
Utah Southn. ext.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	10,000
Virginia Mid. gen.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	2,000
W. Shore 4s.	97¼	97¼	96¾	96¾	24,000
Wabash 5s.	94	93¾	93	93¾	14,000
Wabash 2d.	96	96	95¾	96	7,000
Wab. Ill. Div.	98	100	98	100	28,000
Wab. Ill. Div. 2d.	72¾	73¾	72¾	73¾	14,000
W. N. Y. & P.	99	99	99	99½	45,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	14,000
West Shore 4s.	107	107	106¾	106¾	74,000
West Shore 4s.	106¾	107	106¾	107	300,000
Total sales.					$2,468,500

*Including $15,000 at 96¾, buyer 15. †Seller 30.
‡Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Aspen.	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	80
Asteroil.	.20	.20	.20	.20	400
Brunswick.	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,000
Bella Isle.	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Bodie.	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	50
Colebk & Norcross.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	100
Cashier.	.03	.03	.03	.03	300
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	100
Con. Imperial.	.54	.54	.54	.54	200
Deadwood.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	200
Caledonia S. H.	3.05	3.05	2.95	2.95	100
Eureka Consol.	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	100
El Cristo.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	200
Hale & Norcross.	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	100
Homestake.	7.50	7.50	7.25	7.25	210
Horn Silver.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	100
Mutual S. & M.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Mexican.	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½	100
Menu.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	400
Ontario.	34.50	34.50	34.00	34.00	54
Quicksilver.	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	100
Pittsburg.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	300
Plutus.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Happahannock.	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
Silver Queen.	.85	.85	.80	.85	1,100
Sierra Grande.	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.70	200
Round Corner.	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.25	300
Yellow Jacket.	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	100
Total sales.					3,729

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Buff., R. & P. gen.	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾	$6,000
Ches. & O. con. 5s.	96½	96½	96½	96½	29,000
D., S. S. & A. 5s.	89½	89½	89½	89½	2,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	1,000
Erie con. 7s.	135	135	135	135	1,000
Long Dock 6s.	119	119	119	119	2,000
Long Island 5s.	101	101	101	101	2,000
Mo. K. & T. 7s.	89	89	89	89	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 7s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
N. Y. & Har. 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	11,000
P. & R. gen. 4s.	93¾	94	93¾	94	40,000
Texas Pac. 1st.	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	24,000
Tex. & Pacific 2d.	37¾	38	37¾	37¾	9,000
Wabash 1st.	98	98	98	98	4,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	90	90	90	90	5,000
Total sales.					$150,000

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line certs.	82¾	82¾	80	81¾	3,228,000
Clearances.					3,078,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	55¾	56¾	55¾	56¾	10,240
Atch. Top. & S. F.	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	18,190
Cameron Coal.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	200
Consol. Gas Co.	88¼	88¼	87¾	87¾	1,450
Chi. Gas Trust.	49¾	50¾	49¾	50¾	170
Chi. Bur. & Q.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,290
Chi. R. & P.	85¾	85¾	84¾	84¾	9,750
Chi. W. & N. pf.	138	138	138	138	100
Del. & Hud.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	325
Del., Lack. & W.	137¼	137¼	136¾	136¾	3,025
Den. & R. G. pf.	43	43	42¾	42¾	55
Den., Tex. & F. W.	23	23	22¾	22¾	200
Evans. & T. H.	93	93	93	93	100
L. E. & West.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	200
L. E. & West. pf.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	100
Lake Shore.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,350
Long Island.	95	95	95	95	50
Louis. & Nash.	66¾	66¾	65¾	65¾	12,530
Mem. & Char.	65	65	65	65	100
Mich. Central.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	100
Mil. L. S. & W.	86	86	85¾	85¾	300
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	200
Minn. & St. L.	8	8	8	8	100
Missouri Pacific.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	1,900
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	900
Nash., C. & St. L.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	400
N. J. Central.	96½	96½	96½	96½	100
N. Y. Central.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	808
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	2,500
*Nat. Lead Trust.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	5,680
N. Y., L. E. & W.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	100
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	850
N. Y., N. H. & H.	232	232	232	232	200
N. Y. & W. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	850
Nort. & West. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	500
Northern Pac.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	100
Northern Pac. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	1,060
Ohio & Miss.	22	22	22	22	100
Ohio & Miss. pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	50
Ohio, Ind. & W.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	100
Ohio Central.	6	6	6	6	100
Oregon R. & N.	85¾	85¾	85	85¾	690
Oregon S. L.	40¾	40¾	39	39	3,400
Oregon & Trans.	51¾	51¾	50¾	50¾	2,300
Peo. & Decatur.	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	39,098
Pitts. & West. pf.	47½	48	47½	48	479
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	183¾	183¾	183¾	183¾	103
Rich. & Alle.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	400
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	1,100
*Sugar Ref. Co.	99¾	99¾	98¾	98¾	6,945
St. P. M. & M.	95¾	95¾	94¾	94¾	750
St. L. & S. F. Exc.	84	84	83¾	83¾	400
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	41¾	42¾	39¾	39¾	6,200
Tenn. Coal & I. pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	100
Texas Pacific.	21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾	2,555
Union Pacific.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	8,370
U. S. Express.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	175
W., St. L. & P.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	800
W., St. L. & P. pf.	36¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	5,450
Wells-Farg Ex.	138	140	138	140	19
West. Union Tel.	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85⅛	1,105
Wheel. & L.E. pf.	66¾	68¾	66¾	66¾	610
Total sales.					169,162

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & T. H. div.	39	39	39	39	$1,000
A. & T. H. 2d inc.	108	108	108	108	1,500
A. & T. H. 2d pf.	108	108	108	108	1,000
A. T., Col. & P. 1st.	92	92	92	92	5,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	79¾	80	79¾	80	77,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s.	109½	109½	109½	109½	4,000
Beech Creek 1st.	91	91	91	91	2,000
B. & E. R. gen. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	5,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st, col. tr. 5s.	80	80	80	80	2,000
Can. Sou. 1st.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,000
Cent. Pac. 1st. S. F.	114	114	114	114	1,000
C. P. 6s of 1936.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	9,000
Cent. Wash. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
C. & E. 1st. recr.	70	70	70	70	1,000
*Ches. & O. con. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	167,000
Ches. & O., gl. A.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1,000
C., O. & S. W. 1st.	109	109	109	109	1,000
C., O. & S. W. 2d.	77	77	77	77	2,000
C. R. & N. 5s.	100	100	100	100	1,500
C., R. & Q. 4s, Neb.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	62,000
C., R. & Q. 7s.	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	20,000
C., R. & St. P. 1st.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	2,000
C., C., C. & I. 1st.	124	124	124	124	1,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	94½	95	94½	95	29,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	75	75	75	75	78,000
Col. & H. V. 4s.	75¾	76	75	75	18,000
D. & R. 1st 7s, 91.	107½	107½	107½	107½	1,000
D. & R. Penn. Div.	147	147	147	147	3,000
Den. & R. G. 4s.	80½	80½	80½	80½	14,000
D. & R. G. 1st pf. 5s.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	5,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	15,000
D., S. C. & A. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	5,000
Del. & Mich. 1st.	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
Del., Lack. & W.	127¼	127¼	126¾	126¾	9,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	113	113	113	113	1,000
Erie 2d 7s.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	10,000
Erie 2d 5s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	2,000
Erie 1st.	121	121	121	121	1,000
Ft. W. & C. 1st.	144	144	144	144	500
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	24,000
G., H. & S. A. 2d.	107	107	107	107	10,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	5,000
Great W. 1st.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	13,000
Great W. 2d, Ser. B.	95½	95	95¾	95	7,000
Iowa Pac. 1st.	111

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,749. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

29, 31, 33, AND 35 WEST 14TH-ST.

POSITIVELY

THE LAST WEEK

OF THE

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SALE OF THE

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This Week's Sale is all for Glory.

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

This Week's Sale is all for Glory!

What say you to the finest foreign fabrics at half the price you paid last week?.....A free-will offering, according to our promise.....The best of Goods at less than half their value will be sold——the newest and the prettiest.

At Twenty-nine Cents,

The very finest Scotch Zephyrs and Ginghams, in embroidered and knotted stripes, blocks and plaids—large, small, narrow, and wide—light, dark, and fancy shades—were sixty-five cents.

This price is sensational, as cheap as Fruit of Loom at 4 cents a yard.

Embroidered Stripe Zephyrs...19	cents;	were 30
Silk Finish Plaids.....19	cents;	were 30
Pinhead Checks and Stripes...19	cents;	were 30
Large Plaid Novelties.....15	cents;	were 24
Side Band Ginghams.....12½	cents;	were 18
Wide Stripe Chambrays.....12½	cents;	were 18
Shaded Plaid Ginghams.....12½	cents;	were 18
Broken Block Ginghams.....12½	cents;	were 17
Fancy Plaid Ginghams.....8¾	cents;	were 12½
Fancy Check & Stripe Ging'a. 8¾	cents;	were 12½
Best Seersuckers, Dress styles. 5¢	cents;	were 10

A Thousand Robes,

plaid and stripe,	plain and embroidered,
98 cents.....were $1 55	$2 49.....were $4 50
$1 49.....were 2 25	2 98.....were 5 00

At Six Cents and three-quarters,

Fine domestic twilled Sateens—elsewhere sold at 12½c.

At Seven Cents and three-quarters, the very best domestic silk designs.

At Twelve cents and a half,

French printed Sateens, 1,000 styles.

Large and small figures in medium patterns, including those large floral effects so much sought for and so very scarce.

At Nineteen Cents,

French Sateens—India silk designs—as lustrous as the silks at 65.

At Twenty-five Cents,

Finest French Sateens—myrtle, garnet, gobelin, drab, mahogany, wine, old red, navy, in two hundred styles or more—and cashmere patterns in medium shades, were 40.

CHALLIES AND LAWNS.

Tennis Stripe Lawns.....5½c.;	were 9c.
Wool finish Challies...860 styles. 7½c.;	were 10c.
Sheer French Lawns.....12½c.;	were 18c.
Lace Stripe Batistes.....19c.;	were 30c.
Zephyr Organdies.....19c.;	were 32c.
Figured Lawns.....9½c.;	were 12½c.
Corded Stripe Batistes.....9½c.;	were 12½c.

This Week's Sale is all for Glory.

THEREFORE:

At 14c....	Ladies' solid black Hose.....	were 29c.
At 14c....	Ladies' fancy Boot Patterns.	were 29c.
At 19c....	Ladies' fancy Stripes.....	were 35c.
At 24c....	Ladies' tour-thread Lisle.....	were 49c.
At 13c....	Misses' black, white heel and toe.....	were 30c.
At 12½c....	Men's superfine full regular.	were 25c.
At 15c....	Men's solid colors and stripes.	were 29c.
At 17c....	Sacque Chemise, cambric ruffle.....	were 30c.
At 17c....	Tucked and ruffled Drawers..	were 30c.
At 17c....	Cambric Corset Covers.....	were 30c.
At 17c....	Embroidery-trimmed covers.	were 30c.
At 49c....	Fancy yoke Chemise.....	were 65c.
At 49c....	Embroidery-trimmed Drawers.....	were 69c.
At 69c....	Ladies' fancy yoke Night Dresses.....	were $1 19
At 98c....	Ladies' Skirts, 16-inch embroidered ruffle.....	were 1 69
At 79c....	Fancy Woven Underskirts..	were 1 25
At 35c....	Persian Trimmings.....	were 69c.
At 98c....	Fancy Braid Trimmings....	were 1 98
At 69c....	Fancy Braid Trimmings....	were 1 35
At 3c....	Bone Dress Buttons.....	were 10c.
At 7c....	Metal Dress Buttons.....	were 25c.
At 25c....	Large Metal Dress Buttons.	were 40c.
At 13½c....	Fine Swiss Embroidery....	were 22c.
At 5c....	Cambric Edgings.....	were 10c.
At 47c....	22-inch Flouncing.....	were 75c.
At 98c....	45-inch Skirting.....	were 1 50
At 4c....	Ladies' Fancy Border Handkerchiefs.....	were 8c.
At 9c....	Men's Fancy Border Handkerchiefs.....	were 17c.
At 19c....	Ladies' Hand Em. Handkerchiefs.....	were 39c.
At 15½c....	Fancy Edge Ribbons.....	were 29c.
At 10c....	Fancy Ruchings, all colors..	were 17c.
At 98c....	Shetland Shawls, all colors..	were 1 50
At $4 98....	Steamer Shawls, all colors..	were 10 00
At $1 98....	Black Embroidered Fichus..	were 3 00
At 49c....	Japanese Pocketbooks.....	were 1 00
At 49c....	Fancy Leather Pocketbooks.	were 1 00
At 49c....	Alligator Pocketbooks.....	were 1 00
At 19c....	Others, plain and fancy.....	were 50c.

NOTIONS.

Cotton Belting, pc....	15c.	Whalebone casing, pc.	23c
Large rolls Tapes, pc.	9c.	Horn bone, doz.....	6c.
Basting Cotton, doz...	12c.	Hooks & Eyes, card..	2c.
Cov'd Whalebone, doz.	11c.	Skirt Reeds, set.....	6c.
Covered Corset Steels.	5c.	Collar Buttons, doz.	4c.

PERFUMES—Our own manufacture.

Equal to any made at double price.

Farina, 2 oz.....	25c.	Triple Extract.....	38c.
Farina, 4 oz.....	39c.	Cologne, 4 oz.....	29c.
Farina, 8 oz.....	69c.	Cologne, 8 oz.....	39c.
Farina, pint.....	89c.	Cologne, pint.....	59c.
Florida water.....	31c.	Fancy Toilet Soaps..	4c.
Bay Rum.....	16c.	Tooth Brushes.....	6c.
English Bristle Hair Brushes, solid back.....			48c.

JEWELRY BARGAINS.

The Bates stock must be sold this week.

Gold front Lace Pins—35 styles.....23c.; were 50

Gents' Sleeve Buttons—25 styles.....25c.; were 50

Fancy Side Combs.....18c.; were 35

Silver Bangle Bracelets—cluster.....25c.; were 50

UPHOLSTERY.

This week's sale is all for glory.

That to the end the light may brightly burn, let the following feed the flame:

A Thousand Pairs Lace Curtains,

odd pair and two pair lots—Nottingham, Antique, Tambour, Irish Point, Cluny, and Brussels.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$3 00.....	98c.	$14 00.....	$6 98
5 00.....	$1 98	17 00.....	8 98
7 00.....	2 98	21 00.....	9 98
8 50.....	3 98	25 00.....	12 98
9 50.....	4 98	40 00.....	19 98

A Thousand Pairs Portieres, odd pair and two pair lots.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$4 00.....	$1 98	$7 50.....	$3 98
6 00.....	2 98	9 50.....	4 98

Madras Curtains.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$2 50.....	$1 29	$9 00.....	$3 98
5 75.....	2 98	15 00.....	5 98
9 00.....	3 98	20 00.....	7 98
15 00.....	7 98	25 00.....	11 98

Lace Bed Sets.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$3 00.....	97c.	$6 50.....	$3 98
3 00.....	$1 49	3 00.....	4 49
5 10.....	2 49	6 00.....	4 98

Furniture Plushes.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$1 50.....	79c.	$2 50.....	$1 29
1 50.....	98c.	3 00.....	1 69
2 50.....	$1 00	4 00.....	1 98

Tapestries.

Brass Poles..... 39c. Wall Poles..... 49c.

At corresponding Cuts.

Rubber Heavy Spun Silk Upholstery..... were $2 50

PERSISTENTLY THE LAST WEEK

TOO MANY IN OKLAHOMA

SQUABBLES AND MURDERS OVER THE CLAIMS.

MANY GOING AWAY AND OTHERS READY FOR A RUSH INTO THE CHEROKEE STRIP—SUFFERING IN GUTHRIE.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma Territory, April 24.—A prairie fire about five miles west of here and plainly discernable from the city burned all last night and this morning. George Davy came into Guthrie and reported that his mother, a woman of eighty-six, had perished in the flames. The couple had taken a claim near the burned land Monday and had driven a team of horses onto the land. When the fire started both saw it, but as it seemed to be burning the other way they went into the wagon and were soon sound asleep. About 12 o'clock they were awakened by the neighing of the horses, and the fire was discovered to be but a short distance away and coming swiftly toward them.

Mr. Davy jumped to hitch up the team, but as he did so both horses jumped back, breaking their halters, and ran away across the prairie. Dr. Davy ran to the wagon and, quickly telling his mother of the circumstances, assisted her to the ground, and both hurried off to escape the fire. The woman's age told on her, and, before going more than a few yards, she fell to the ground. Her son took her in his arms and continued the mad race. The fire gained on him, and his aged mother begged of him to leave her and save himself; but this he heroically refused to do. Nearer came the fire, and at last, to save himself, he was forced to abandon his mother. Mr. Davy is severely burned about the legs and arms, and will return at once to his old home in New-York, near Rochester.

Not one-quarter, or even one-eighth, of the 8,000 residents of Guthrie slept last night. About two thousand four hundred and sixty sat all night on the mare ground and guarded their claims. The remainder could find no accommodations and were forced to be up whether they desired it or not. Those who owned lots were not happy. A constant fusilade of revolver shooting was kept up during the entire night, and although investigation this morning proved that no one had been injured, and no lawlessness even attempted, it did not make the long hours any the more pleasant for those who were guarding their claims.

Then those who were without lots could find no place to stop. The St. James Hotel, which is to be erected in a few days, does not exist even on paper, and there is no place to sleep. If they stopped on a claim they were immediately run off. If they stepped in the streets they were looked upon as suspicious characters and told to move on. As the order was always accompanied by a move toward the hip pocket, its wishes always obeyed. For that reason the first night in Guthrie was not a pleasant one, and when the sun sailed up in the East it was most welcome.

As early as 8 o'clock last night men began to congregate about the Land Office to enter their filings as soon as the office opened this morning, and all night long these men stood in line, and at 6 o'clock this morning fully 500 occupied positions.

A scheme was to be worked last night, but it failed. The Government set aside one acre of land for the Land Office, and last night squatters surrounded the land. When the sun came up there were as many claims as were allowed by law for other lands, and the occupants stated their intention of holding it. At first it was treated as a joke, but when it was discovered that this squatters really meant business a company of infantry was sent for and the occupants were driven from the land. Then another bright idea entered their heads. The site had not yet been surveyed. They got stakes, chains, and tools necessary and staked several of the streets and avenues into lots, and an argument or threat could force them to leave.

That is the position Guthrie is in now. Nearly every men of land, save the Government reservation, is occupied, and additions are being constantly made. One scheme was worked by [illegible] and succeeded beyond their wildest dreams, out money and without price. Several men stood at the corners of Pennsylvania and Washington avenues arguing. Finally they began fighting, and then revolvers were freely used. Every claim owner forgot himself and rushed to the scene of the conflict. The fight stopped then and when the property owners returned to their claims they found they were mere side residents of Guthrie, for other men were on their claims. The fight was a mere ruse and was successful. There was no fight between the two factions, but as the claim jumpers and their friends were in the majority, nothing serious occurred.

It was reported last night that a claim jumper on the west side had been shot and instantly killed by a party whose claim he was attempting to defraud. The report was found to be untrue, but was believed by many until this morning. The story has not tended to bring happiness to the hearts of the watchers and they got together on one of the riding lines of their claims and staied together during the remainder of the night.

Lots are selling at fabulous prices. When it was found that everything was taken, offers of $100 were frequently made for favorable locations, and in one case $200 was offered and accepted. The property is on Maiden-avenue, and is for the office of the *Daily Optic*, a daily paper, and a hotel. Offers of $50, $75, $100, and, in one instance, $500 were made for lots and refused.

The future prospects of Guthrie, if the word of the present claim holders amounts to anything, is assured. Already mere buildings have been promised than can be erected in the course of a year. It is not an unusual sight to see men standing together on claims, talking of what they will do. A roughly-painted sign on one of the side streets bears the words, "Drugs and Medicines." The present plant consists of the canvas top of a wagon and the stock one ounce of quinine. In a week workmen will begin the erection of a three-story brick building, to be used for a wholesale and retail drug store.

The word "Hardware and Stoves" calls attention to a vacant lot, and this firm will also erect a mammoth building. The Oklahoma Hardware Company had 152 lots relinquished, 6 to avoid trouble. The city now covers three sections, or six times the reserved town site, to say nothing of the straggling for miles around. Speculation in lots is already high. Several have changed hands two or three times already, and many are held at $1,000 each, and some have sold for $500.

There are from ten to twelve thousand people wandering aimlessly about the town, excited and seemingly at a loss as what to do. There are only two houses in the town already, one a consolidated office and the other a partly-completed building to be occupied by a bank. Men, women, and children are sleeping upon the ground with nothing to shelter them, while others have accommodations afforded by tents. In case of a storm there would be extreme suffering, as the tents could not begin to hold the people. Water can be had by going to a creek about three hundred yards distant, but the mingling of mud and water in the rate of 5 cents per cup. The principal business seems to consist of selling water and sandwiches.

The hill upon which the town is located resembles a mammoth ant heap, as the thousand of people are continually moving about. Each person seems to be holding a lot, but as the town has not been surveyed and laid out, no one knows whether he is upon a lot or in the middle of the street, and every foot of ground has been taken, and, of course, when the streets are laid out hundreds of men will find themselves left in the cold.

Excitement is not abating in the least, and the immigration is one continual flow, every train arriving being loaded to its utmost capacity. Some are now actually suffering for the necessities of life. Two men became engaged in a dispute this morning over a claim ten miles south. Some parties saw them and sent for a soldier to quiet them. One was detailed, and, on arriving, one of the men drew a revolver on him, when the bluecoat shot the man, causing injuries from which he died. He had some letters on his person addressed to E. W. Whitman, Cleveland, Ohio. The authorities of Cleveland will be telegraphed in search of information about him. The other disputant, who gives his name as Jim Metcalf of Neodesha, is holding down the claim.

This town of two days presents wonderful picturesqueness just now, and the student of human nature will find it teeming with interesting subjects. Six or seven thousand people are huddled together in tents or shanties, in wagons, and in dugouts, and securing private rooms which assuredly had no part in the programme mapped out previous to the invasion. To-day not fewer than one thousand men departed with disgust plainly stamped on their faces, that there were less than three hundred newcomers. This surely indicates that the reaction is not far distant. In a half hour's walk one can find fifty men ready to make affidavit that Guthrie will not cut much of a figure three months hence.

The cause of this revulsion of feeling on the part of those who a few weeks are were singing the praises of the projected town, is the action of the United States Marshals in appointing as Deputies many real estate sharks and others who for years in Garden City, Kansas town of 1,500 inhabitants, have been the terror of the people, and who were finally driven from the town by order of the Governor. These so-called deputies appeared in Guthrie and Oklahoma City is overburdened with work, and messages are on the books of the operators written forty-eight hours ago.

Several companies of the Tenth and Eighteenth Infantry have reached Oklahoma City from Fort Lyon, Colorado, and have camped east of the station.

Fully three thousand persons are already in Oklahoma City, and the number is hourly increasing. Hundreds of tents dot the plain and shanties are going up rapidly. There will be intense rivalry between this place and Guthrie. It is estimated that Guthrie already has a population of 5,000, and the enthusiastic town-site boomers assert that these figures will be doubled within a week. Tents and shanties abound, and the misery of some of the settlers is almost beyond belief. Men who never sleep out of doors before reposed on the prairie last night, and there will be rheumatism galore in a short time. Several enterprising Northerners have put up large hotel tents where meals and cots can be secured at fancy prices. The one redeeming feature is that there is but little whisky obtainable, and the toughs can, therefore, be more easily handled.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 24.—The invasion of the Cherokee strip by the disappointed Oklahoma boomers may be said to have begun today. Early in the morning six families started and they were followed during the day by enough more to run the number up to about fifty. Many wagons are now standing around the suburbs of this city, the owners being as yet undecided as to the course they will pursue. A majority of them are more than anxious to get on the strip, but afraid to come into conflict with the United States troops. They are entirely willing to wait until they learn what sort of a reception will be accorded those who have already started.

The trouble is that the movement at present lacks a leader. There are plenty of men here who are willing to do the talking in favor of the project, but they are unwilling to be known as the bona fide leaders of the invasion. For this reason those who started over the strip did so with the idea of meeting a band of about one hundred boomers which is now on its way through the strip from the Oklahoma country. It is then proposed to exchange opinions, and whatever the majority agrees to will be done, provided Capt. Hayes's command, which is now marching northward, does not nip the whole scheme in the bud by forcing these new boomers back to the Kansas line.

In the meantime the Cherokee Council has held a meeting and, fearing the threatened invasion of its lands, has selected a Commissioner in the person of John Pappin, a full-blooded Cherokee, who is to go to Washington and lay the whole matter before President Harrison. He passed through Arkansas City to-day. To THE TIMES's correspondent he admitted that he was not sure that the Government at Washington would do anything for the relief of the Indians. He even thought that instructions would be issued to the troops to go slow in the matter of driving the boomers off the strip. This would be done, he thought, to compel the Cherokees to accept the $1 25 per acre now offered them for the 6,000,000 acres of land in the strip. If the first boomers were allowed to squat on these lands there would be such a rush that the Oklahoma boom would fade into insignificance in comparison.

Gen. Merritt, who is in command of the military forces in the Oklahoma country, has ordered a troop of the Seventh Cavalry to the aid of Capt. Hayes. The latter will have full control of the strip, and he has been ordered to allow boomers three days for rest in crossing and then to drive them off the strip. Capt. Hayes will probably issue his order to-morrow. He will have his headquarters at Ponca for a few days, at that point being exactly the centre of the Cherokee country.

The train service between this point and Guthrie and other Oklahoma points has practically collapsed. Though Guthrie is only eighty-five miles from here, it take a train seventeen hours to make the distance. Passengers leave Guthrie in a hungry condition, and when they arrive here after a day's ride, they are simply exhausted. Four hundred loaded freight cars are lying on the side tracks here, and there is no possibility of moving them. Each car contains supplies that are badly needed, and their inability to reach the Oklahoma town is bound to make the suffering terrible. Cattle trains are also tied up, and the poor animals are dying by the score for the want of food and water.

Two trains which passed through to-day from the Territory carried about two hundred disgusted boomers from Oklahoma. One of these trains was a freight, and the holders of first-class tickets purchased at Guthrie were glad to ride on the tops of the cars to get ahead of the town. The Santa Fé is absolutely unable to transport one-tenth of those who wish to get away.

JAPANESE STUDENTS AT ROANOKE.

SALEM, Va., April 24.—Several months ago President Julius D. Dreher of Roanoke College addressed a letter to Viscount Takachika Fukuoka, member of the Imperial Privy Council and ex-Minister of Education in Japan, whose son is at Roanoke, as is also the son of Count Munenori Terashima, Vice President of the Council and ex-Minister of Legation at Washington. Viscount Fukuoka caused this letter to be translated into Japanese and published in three leading papers. Since its publication he writes that many Japanese boys have called upon him to inquire about the college, and it is probable a number of them will enter Roanoke next session. President Dreher has received a letter from a young man in Tokio, of which the following is an extract:

"For a long while I am longing the virtue of George Washington and the knowledge of Benjamin Franklin. It is my volition to be honest and diligent, as they were, and I would be very to sacrifice myself for the sake of patriotism, and am glad sipping thin gruel for that of learning."

DEFRAUDING AN IRON COMPANY.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 24.—Ex-Burgess Philip Storm of Catasauqua was arrested last evening on a capias charging him with having assisted in defrauding the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company out of $12,863 61. A capias has also been issued for the arrest of John W. Hopkins, the present Burgess of Catasauqua, but he cannot be found, having disappeared several weeks ago. Hopkins was assistant Superintendent of the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company, and weighed the scrap iron furnished by Storm. He made false entries, and the money paid for scrap iron in excess of what the company actually received, is alleged to have been divided by Storm and Hopkins. Storm was placed under $13,000 bail. The amount of scrap iron paid for and not received amounted to 1,493,105 pounds. The fraud has been carried on since 1886.

TRIP OF THE CITY OF PARIS.

LONDON, April 24.—The Inman Line's new steamer City of Paris, Capt. Watkins, which left Sandy Hook at 9:10 A. M. April 17, arrived at Queenstown at 7:40 P. M. yesterday, making the trip in 6 days 5 hours and 55 minutes. She arrived at Liverpool at 9:10 this morning. For the first three days she had strong easterly winds, with a high head sea and some fog. Afterward the weather was fine.

A cable dispatch received from Richardson, Spence & Co., Liverpool, by Peter Wright & Son, general agents of the Inman Line, states that the City of Paris's passengers are all much pleased. The runs from Sandy Hook were 442, 432, 440, 461, 460, 470, 150 to Queenstown. During the first three days the steamer was delayed by head winds and fog.

DUTY ON CANADIAN CARS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 24.—The Minister of Customs was yesterday shown a dispatch from Washington having reference to the proposed imposition of a duty on Canadian cars in use in the United States. He said he thought the statement that there are 3,000 cars in constant use on United States roads must apply to cars which are kept constantly in the United States and not to those which pass in and out of that country. The practice is that when cars are brought into Canada and taken into the United States they are not returned, as they should be. Making them pay duty will put a stop to this practice, which has prevailed for a long time.

WILDY NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 24.—It has been discovered that during the closing hours of the New-Jersey Legislature the Democratic leaders in this city managed to slip through unnoticed a bill forcing the Republican City Council to divide the First, Second, Third, and Fifth Wards of this city, or in case of a failure to do so each ward will be entitled to four Councilmen, where now only two only have two.

As the first three wards are overwhelmingly Democratic this law will, when enforced, make the next Council solidly Democratic. The Republicans are wrathy, but powerless.

KILLED WHILE PLAYING WHITE CAP.

NORFOLK, Va., April 24.—A colored man named Dempsey was shot and killed on the farm of Isaac N. Easton, near Hickory Grove, Sunday, by another colored man named Harding, while playing the White Cap game and forcing himself into Harding's house at midnight. Harding was arrested and bound over to-day for trial. Dempsey was a member of the Harding family.

ADVISING THE PRESIDENT

SOME MEN STILL ANXIOUS ABOUT NEW-YORK.

PROBLEMS PRESENTED FROM EACH END OF THE STATE—MR. TANNER'S LONG-LOOK AHEAD.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—In the list of Presidential Postmasters appointed yesterday there appeared the name of John G. Lammerts, to be Postmaster at Suspension Bridge, vice W. P. Horn, nominated by President Cleveland but not confirmed.

This appointment is regarded here as a notice by the Administration of its decision to pay no attention to the Crowley faction in Niagara County. Mr. Crowley was here for several weeks trying to secure some assurance from the President that nothing should be done in the county to encourage the Republicans who were concerned in the revolt that resulted in his defeat for Congress. He only wanted the Administration to "go slow" in choosing its candidates. There were five candidates for the office. William Carr, who held the office, although a Republican, right through Mr. Cleveland's Administration, was one. Charles Dunlap, a clerk in the office, was another. Henry Cornell, who is described as a Crowley man, was the third candidate. Lammerts, supported by Major Low, Mr. Ellsworth, and Editor Cobb, was the fourth, and Mr. Pearsen, who was supported by diligent and influential Washington friends, was the fifth. The supporters of the other candidates are very promptly declaring that Lammerts was the least qualified of all the candidates for the place. Mr. Crowley's friends are inclined to predict a war. The supporters of the successful man are prepared to have it begun at once.

Mr. George Campbell of Cohoes is a very quiet politician and seldom seeks notoriety. When he came down here some weeks ago with Superintendent Draper and presented the President with a slate of Albany appointments which the organization desired to have accepted at the earliest convenience of the Executive, the news stirred up the anti-machine men in Albany to such an extent that they kept the wire "hot" with "collect" messages for the President, the Senators, "and all others in authority" for an entire day. Then ex-Representative John C. Bailey, ex-Senator James Arkell, and "Tom" Stevens spent some time in trying to induce the President to take upon compromise proposition which involved the sacrifice of a part of Mr. Draper's nicely-arranged slate. Now that Mr. Campbell is back here alone it is understood that he is going to have the original slate disposed of without much delay.

The white Republicans of the South have had a great deal to say about the failure of Democrats to "give the negro a show" in Southern politics, but now that a Republican Administration is in power some of them are not so anxious to see colored men in office. The Postmaster General's daily appointments of from 150 to 200 Postmasters are beginning to take in Southern States, and there a colored man is receiving a Postmaster's commission. As a result protests are beginning to come in from white Republicans, who fear that more such appointments will be made. They don't like to have their mail handed out by a colored man who draws a salary from the Government, and in some cases they have taken the trouble to come on to Washington to say so to say so. One of these protestants is Col. Newcomb Clark, ex-Speaker of the Michigan House of Representatives, but now of Ocean Springs, Miss. Col. Clark is a good Republican, but he is here to head off if he can the proposed appointment of a negro as Postmaster at Ocean Springs. He is not the only Southern Republican who thinks that making a colored man a Postmaster is giving him just a little more "show" than is entirely agreeable or necessary.

The *Star* of to-day announces to the assembled office seekers in Washington that the President is an expert physiognomist, and that he is settling the cases of some of the applicants for places by studying faces and general bearing. He knows that Senators are cajoled into making indorsements, and he holds such recommendations lightly. He consults the Congressmen of his party, but has almost as much confidence in his own judgment of human nature as in their recommendations. When he has studied a man's face and cross-questioned him, if the impression made is not favorable, it would take a great deal of argument and very strong influence to make him think favorably of the man for appointment. A case is mentioned of an applicant who has been kept out of the President's sight to improve his chances. The President's skill as a cross-examiner is also alluded to as serving to help him out when he cannot settle a man's case by reading his countenance.

Commissioner Tanner has ordered a number of the new Republican special pension examiners into Ohio and Indiana, ostensibly to crowd along some delayed pension claims. It is understood, however, that the real mission of these examiners is to look up the record of Democratic pension officials in the late campaign, with a view to preparing an attack on Democratic pension methods for use in future campaigns. The Commissioner is inspired in his action by W. W. Dudley, who is very sore over the exposure of his methods, made after the incoming of Gen. Black's administration.

The Pension Department is also preparing for the wholesale removal of Democratic pension examiners. Orders have been issued to the clerks in the office to have new cases sent to be sent to the examiners in the field, except such as are made special by the Commissioner. This order is made to promote the closing up of cases now in the hands of the special examiners, so that the guillotine can work without embarrassing the department.

Mr. Robert G. McCord, who is much better known in New-York as "Bob" McCord, can testify, if he will, that Mr. Russell Harrison has some influence with the present Administration. Mr. McCord has had an intense desire to become Postage Stamp Agent in New-York, an office which carries a salary of $2,500 a year, without danger of ruining its incumbent's health by overwork. Mr. McCord's claim was indorsed as quite proper and reasonable by Mr. Thomas C. Platt, Senator Frank Hiscock, and a good many other politicians and party leaders. Mr. Thomas A. H. Ray of Pennsylvania was made Postage Stamp Agent at New-York yesterday. Mr. Ray was a classmate of Mr. Russell Harrison in college, and has been connected with him in business in Montana.

First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson will probably succeed this week in breaking the record for rapid changes in the Post Offices. Since the beginning of business hours Monday morning 513 Democratic Postmasters have been replaced by as many good Republicans. If this average is kept up, as it undoubtedly will be, over one thousand changes will have been made by Saturday night, which will be about one hundred more than in the preceding week.

Frank M. Smith of Maryland, for many years transfer clerk at the Baltimore Post Office, has been appointed Superintendent of Mails at the same office, vice John T. Gienger, resigned. S. O. Sullivan of Ohio, for twenty years an employe of the Postal Service and for several years prior to 1885 Superintendent of Mails at Cincinnati has been reinstated, vice W. H. Knight, resigned. Mr. Smith and Mr. Sullivan were removed during the last Administration. John A. Chapman of Illinois has been appointed chief of the division of inspection in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, vice Geo. F. Gibson, resigned. E. G. Carlin of Pennsylvania has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service. W. S. Cooley of Pennsylvania, for a number of years chief clerk of the Money Order Bureau Post Office Department, has been appointed Chief clerk of the Post Office Department, vice Joseph Roy, resigned.

Secretary Rusk has made the following appointments to take effect May 1: Dr. W. R. Miller of Camden, N. J., to be Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at $1,600 per annum; Dr. Cooper A. Key of Kansas, at $1,400 per annum. Dr. G. H. Morrow of Champaign, Ill., has been appointed to represent the Agricultural Department at the jubilee show of the Royal Agricultural Society, to be held in England this Summer, and is also authorized to visit such other places in Europe as he deems necessary in order to study the live stock interest of the Old World.

James H. Wardle of New-York has been appointed Chief of Division in the Census Office. Mr. Wardle was a Supervisor of Enumeration under Census Commissioner Walker.

The Postmaster General to-day appointed the following fourth-class Postmasters:

New-York—William A. Arnold, Albany County, vice [illegible] resigned; Charles Gilbert, Allegany County, vice [illegible] resigned; Jacob Hoffman, Allegany County, vice [illegible] resigned; Jacob Hoffman, Allegany County, vice [illegible] resigned; Jacob Hoffman

THE PRISON FIGHT AGAIN

A LONG AND FRUITLESS DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

GEN. HUSTED ANNOYS THE COUNTRY MEMBERS AND THEY VOTE DOWN THE BILL TO GIVE CONVICTS WORK.

ALBANY, April 24.—The Assembly to-day considered the Fassett-Bush Prison bill up to the very last section, which appropriates $1,000,000. The temper of the House was decidedly in favor of the passage of the bill, but unfortunately Gen. Husted, who was desirous of catching a train for New-York, sprung the previous question, and before a protest could be raised Speaker Cole declared the motion carried. The country members in a state of great excitement at what they considered the arbitrary action of the Speaker in preventing them from debating or modifying the million-dollar section, fell to under the lead of Judge Yates of Schenectady and Mr. Peck of Cortland and defeated the bill. Speaker Husted left the House in blissful ignorance of the great damage he had inflicted on the bill by his thoughtless and hasty motion. His enemies in the House regarded it as a great rebuke to him and expressed their gratification in appropriate language.

When the prison question came into the House it stood in this shape: By the action of the Assembly last week the Yates bill, which proposes to continue the barbarous system now in use in the State prisons, and the Fassett bill, which is regarded as a purely reformatory measure, had been made special orders for to-day. The House was clearly in the humor to smother the Yates bill and to pass Fassett's without any radical amendments. Judge Yates obtained the floor and made his usual pyrotechnical display. He was willing to take the Fassett bill, he said, if it could be so amended as to permit the convicts not only in the State prisons, but in the penitentiaries and jails in the State to go out on the highways, break stone, mend the roads, and indulge in agricultural pursuits. He charged that the prison Wardens were engaged in killing his bill, and were working on the members of the House, on the press, and manufacturing public sentiment against it.

The House got itself into a very curious tangle. The Chairman, Mr. King of New-York, had announced that the Fassett-Bush bill was under consideration, but Mr. Yates had taken it for granted when he made his speech that the House was considering his bill. Mr. Hamilton last week had fixed the Fassett-Bush bill so amended as to preclude the introduction of machinery in the State prisons, and he now offered the Fassett-Bush bill with his amendment as a substitute for the bills under consideration. Some of the members who were really in favor of the Fassett bill as it was originally introduced, and who opposed Mr. Hamilton's absurd and demagogical amendment, voted with Mr. Hamilton on the assumption that they were supporting the original Fassett bill without amendment.

The tangle was finally unraveled by the good judgment of Mr. Ainsworth, who moved that the Fassett bill be substituted for the bills under consideration. He explained that the House wanted the Fassett bill as it came into the House, and didn't want the Yates bill or the Fassett bill with Hamilton's amendment. The Committee of the Whole was discharged from further consideration of the bill, and it was ordered to a third reading.

The bill is a very long one, covering forty-six pages and embracing one hundred and sixteen sections. As it appeared this opposition to it came forth in great style. Its principal opponents were the penitentiaries, whose agents had sent in some forty or fifty amendments, while the representatives of the old prison ring were not at all backward in showing their teeth on the floor. The first amendment came from Mr. Peck, of Cortland, who wanted the convicts to work not more than six hours a day, because, as he said, any longer time would put them in direct competition with honest labor. That was voted down, as was the proposition of Mr. Kerrigan to abolish the task system, which, the latter explained, leads to all the abuses and all the punishment now inflicted upon the prisoners who failed to perform the tasks which the keepers thrust upon them.

In speaking against Mr. Peck resolution Mr Acker of Seneca made one of the best speeches of the debate. He declared that the convicts ought to be made to work twelve hours a day, and that the surplus of their earnings should be given for a holiday to the honest working men of the nation. He did not see why convicts should not help pay taxes as well as the honest laboring man, and that it was sheer nonsense to say that any convict could sustain himself by working six or eight hours a day. He declared that a great deal of wasted sentiment had been given to the convicts. What they wanted was not a few hours of work but a large number of hours every day. Mr. Binnman contended that eight hours was enough for an ordinary man, and any modification of it to six savored of demagogueism.

Judge Yates took the floor in his own and did his utmost to weld the worst sections of his own inquitous bill into the one under consideration. He wanted motive power and machinery abolished in the State Prisons absolutely. He wanted the convicts to work on the roads, and he wanted the manufacturing of nearly all the articles that were used in charitable, penal, and eleemosynary institutions of the State. Mr. Saxton took up these propositions of Mr. Yates and handled them without gloves. He declared that the proposition to put the men on the public roads, if it could be successfully battled them and brutalize almost every person who saw them. He said that one reason why high walls were put around prisons was for the purpose of keeping the prisoners from the public gaze. Hanging was abolished and stocks were abandoned for the same reason. He made a very sound argument that, though Judge Yates proposed to take competition with labor out of the State Prison, yet in supplying all the charitable institutions of the State with convict-made clothes, he came in direct competition with outside labor that otherwise would make the clothes.

Dr. Bush offered an amendment which proposed to deprive the third class of convicts known as the incorrigibles of all machinery in their cells, work and to perform menial services around the prisons. Judge Yates objected as usual, but was voted down, the Bush amendment going through, 69 to 41. Mr. Yates now insisted upon his amendments. The first was beaten out of sight, and the second, to provide for supplying all the charitable institutions with convict-made clothes brought from Mr. Crosby these remarks:

"This amendment ought to be beaten. It takes the meat out of the bill. There is a great deal of politics in this, besides. The people propose to hold the Republican Party responsible for the passage or defeat of this bill. We have on one side millions of taxpayers and convicts, and on the other side a few hundred agitators who never will be satisfied. This year they ask you to abolish machinery, and if you grant their request they will want you next year to deprive the convicts of tools, and the year after they will insist that the convicts shall work with their feet."

Judge Greene declared that the purpose of Mr. Yate's amendment was to render the bill useless. Mr. Yates would get no good out of it, and his second amendment followed his first.

Mr. Dunlap of Montgomery County, which manufactures 50 per cent of all the brooms made in the United States, feared that if the provisions of the bill were rigidly applied his home industry would be seriously interfered with, so he offered an amendment, which the House accepted, that none of the products of the labor of prisoners shall be sold for less than 10 per cent in excess of the cost of the materials used in the manufacture of such products.

Mr. Acker insisted that section 103 should be so amended as to compel the Superintendent of State Prisons to obtain the full market price for all products of the labor of prisoners, instead of giving that officer discretionary power to use his best endeavors." The House accepted this amendment. Mr. Granam, the demagogical labor crank from Kings County, wanted all goods stamped "prison made," but the House would have none of it, and kicked the proposition out.

Gen. Husted offered an important amendment to section 106, which provides that the total number of prisoners employed on any one kind of goods shall not exceed 10 per cent of the number of all persons within the State employed in manufacturing the same kind of goods. The amendment was to make it so that the number of convicts working on any one kind of goods to 100, in addition to the 10 per cent clause. On Judge Yates's suggestion, penitentiaries were included in this section in addition to State prisons. Mr. Hamilton wanted to amend the same section by providing that no labor-saving machinery and no more machinery than was absolutely necessary shall be used in the State prisons, but the House voted it down. Gen. Husted offered an amendment to make the principal keeper in all the State prisons acting Warden whenever the Warden shall be absent or incapable of performing his duties. The house refused to entertain the suggestion, on the ground that the Warden is under bonds, and that the Deputy Warden, in the absence of the Warden, might revolutionize the working of a prison during his temporary command. Mr. Mead of Delaware engrafted into the bill sections 3 and 4 of the Savary bill which provides for the purchase of machinery and materials.

The House had now reached the last section of the bill containing the million-dollar appropriation. A dozen members had amendments in their hands, but many had grown weary of the debate and were more disposed to secure their dinner than a vote. It was at this point that Gen. Husted sprung the previous question and darted for the door, the Speaker declaring the motion carried. Instantly the House was in an uproar. "We'll kill the bill!" "Vote it down!" This is extraordinary—an outrage!" and similar indignant expressions were wafted through the House. So great was the excitement and so energetic was Judge Yates in inciting the enemy members against the bill that Speaker Cole ordered the aisles cleared and the members to take their seats before the call was opened. When this formality was complied it was found that only 53 affirmative votes were cast for the bill, while 56 were against it. The disposition of the House, however, is to take it up to-morrow, cut the appropriation down to $500,000 or $600,000, and pass it in that shape.

The Legislature to-day conferred a graceful and merited compliment upon Col. Emmons Clark, the popular and veteran commandant of the Seventh Regiment. As soon as the House convened, Gen. Husted offered a concurrent resolution requesting the Governor to confer the brevet of Brigadier General upon Col. Clark, who, Gen. Husted declared, had grown up with the militia of the State, and was one of the most valued officers in the National Guard.

"I wish to second that resolution," exclaimed Mr. Crosby. "I served seven years under Col. Clark and have known him fifteen years. He will confer more honor on the title than the title will confer on him."

The House passed the resolution unanimously. It was sent to the Senate and went through there without a dissenting voice.

Col. Clark has been identified with the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, since 1857, he having enlisted as a private in Company B on Jan. 22 of that year. He was promoted to be Colonel of the regiment immediately upon the expiration of his first term of enlistment and has held that position continuously ever since. On the 21st of June ensuing, when he proposes to retire, Col. Clark will have completed twenty-five years as Colonel commanding the Seventh Regiment. This is a record unparalleled in the National Guard or volunteer militia of this or any other State. The honor of being made a Brigadier General by consurrent act of the Legislature has only once before been conferred upon any officer in the history of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Frederick S. Gibbs made a brilliant flank movement on the opponents of Inspector Byrnes's "Restriction of Freedom" bill. This measure, it will be remembered, will enable the New-York police to apprehend any professional criminal discovered in New-York during the centennial and thereafter. Mr. Gibbs had been unable to advance it himself because of the opposition of Robert Ray Hamilton and certain Democratic members from New-York. This morning, however, he turned the matter over to Mr. McMaster of Steuben, who handed up a resolution to the Speaker asking that a certain amendment to the Penal Code be ordered to a third reading. The New-York Democratic members were completely deceived, while Mr. Gibbs engaged the usually watchful Hamilton in an earnest and animated conversation in the rear of the chamber. The bill was ordered to a third reading without the slightest objection and with only two members knowing what it was.

The non-partisan Police bill of Mr. Hamilton was reported from the Cities Committee to-day, and was sent to the Committee of the Whole. It will probably be considered to-morrow, and an attempt will be made to order it to a third reading. This measure is warmly approved by many leading Republicans, and is also said to have the indorsement of Tammany Hall and the opposition of the County Democracy.

A neat plan to repeal the Ives pool law was disclosed to-day when the Assembly Sub-Committee of the Whole made its report. One of the bills reported was Mr. Crosby's to prohibit the selling of pools on any of the boats that ply between New-York and Long Branch and New-York and Coney Island. Section 2 read as follows: "This act shall not be so construed as to repeal chapter 479 of the Laws of 1887"—the Ives bill. Mr. T. D. Sullivan of the Paradise Park district is one of the fourteen members of the committee. Mr. Sullivan moved to strike out the word "not," and eleven members voted with him. Inasmuch as there are already five "strikes" in the House against the Pool bill, and as the report from the Sub-Committee of the Whole carries a bill to a third reading, the opportunity for realizing a consideration of some kind from this measure seemed to be prime, but to-morrow when the bill is reported to the House a motion will be made to send it back to the Committee, as only thirty-five votes are necessary to attain that object the action is likely to succeed. It is suspected here that Mr. Sullivan's action was intended not so much to repeal the Pool bill as to kill the Crosby bill so as to permit the selling of pools on the Long Branch and Coney Island boats to continue without restraint.

Mr. Coon's Compulsory Education bill came up in the House to-night, but had to be laid aside because there were not enough votes to insure its passage. Mr. Coon offered an amendment to the section relating to the parochial schools, but opposition suddenly developed from an unexpected source. Mr. Coon had explained that the bill had been drawn by the school Superintendents of the State, and had been thoroughly ventilated by the press and by the people generally, when Mr. Roesch made the remarkable declaration that the Factory Inspectors had gone over it, and had recommended certain amendments in almost every other section, on the ground that it conflicted with the factory laws.

"Has the Governor made these comparisons himself?" asked Mr. Coon.

"I have made a few," replied Mr. Roesch, "and can say that I found them to be as represented to me, and it is safe to say that the other errors exist."

Mr. Carter then said: "The Factory Inspectors appeared several times before the committee, and made certain suggestions, which the committee have embodied in the bill. I assert that this bill does not conflict with the factory laws."

Several amendments were suggested, but finally Mr. Coon wanted to let the bill lay aside until to-morrow.

The opposition of the Factory Inspectors to this bill shows the character of Gov. Hill's pet appointees and indirectly where the real opposition comes from. Of course, if the Governor's policy be supposed any measure that will tend to spread enlightenment among the ignorant and illiterate, and for any one who knows the Factory Inspectors and the capabilities they possess of passing judgment on any educational measure the pertinent remark of the talented Mr. Roesch comes to the front with redoubled force, "Here's richness!" If it was a question of crop-shop politics or how to run an Elmira primary the judgment of the Factory Inspectors might be entitled to some consideration, but to them to step up on education is an evidence of assumption that certainly can carry no weight in a body of reasonably intelligent men.

At the evening session of the Assembly Mr. Hamilton's bill allowing commitments of children to institutions to be reviewed by the courts was passed by a vote of 75 to 18. Before the voting Mr. Hamilton explained the provisions of the bill, which, he said, was approved by Judges of the supreme Court. There was a good deal of complaint in New-York City on the subject of the commitments of children, and he thought there should be some remedy provided. Mr. Gerry and many charitable societies were opposed to the bill, but the charters of most of these societies already had provisions that in cases of poor children merely committed because their parents were unable to support them, a revision of the committal might be made within thirty days.

Mr. Martin said there seemed to be a serious misunderstanding about the bill. From what some members had said to him they thought the measure was directed against some of the charitable institutions of the State. That was a serious error. The bill was simply a protest against the methods employed by the agents of these societies. A great many members might not understand the methods adopted in cases of this kind in New-York. Children were committed to and on ex parte statement by an irresponsible person they were committed by a magistrate, and then there was no redress, absolutely none, for the parents. The bill simply asked that they be protected in their right of appeal, so that within thirty days they might go before a Supreme Court Judge and make the necessary application. It only applied to them. The bill only asked a right for a child who had no one to appeal for it.

The House passed this evening the Murphy bill to erect a monument in Union Park to John Ericsson at the Stadler bill to construct an exterior street on the East River, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-third streets, New-York. Both bills were sent to the Governor.

THE SENATE.

Republicans and Democrats alike seem at last to have awakened to a realizing sense of the necessity for progressing legislation with all possible speed. If the Legislature carries out the original programme and adjourns May 16, less than three weeks remain of this session in which to consider and dispose of a mass of accumulated bills, in addition to the Sarten Electoral Reform, the Excise Commission, the Canal, and Rapid Transit bills. A compromise was reached to-day in the Senate, which, if carried out, will remove these last four measures from the desk and send them to the Governor before the centennial recess, which is likely to extend through all of next week. The plan devised by Leaders Fassett of the majority and Cantor of the minority is that the Senate will devote itself exclusively from this time forward to the consideration of local measures, most of which had much better be left where they were—in the committees. He felt sure that the Democratic minority would be quite willing that the Crosby bill should be taken up to-morrow immediately after the consideration of the electoral reform measure. This ought to satisfy the majority, who had professed the wish to compel the Governor to dispose of these measures other than by pocket veto. Senators Sloan and Fassett hoped that the resolution would remain here it was, since it was by no means certain that the Senate could get through its work by May 16, and they did not believe in hurrying the last days of the session. Mr. Cantor's motion was lost by a vote of 17 to 11.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the Lansboro Canal Improvement bill. Mr. Laughlin moved that the appropriation be increased from $600,000 to $750,000. Mr. Sloan opposed the amendment as both unwise and unnecessary. The motion was lost—16 to 14. Mr. Laughlin, who considers himself the defender of the canals and everything connected with them, next moved that the amount for improvement on various portions of the canal system be increased from the amount specified in the bill as reported from committee. On motion of Mr. Fassett the bill was made a special order for Friday.

Dr. Michael C. Murphy is happy. At last he had been given the opportunity of pestering Queen Victoria and his royal family, and he embraced it to-day in truly Murphyesque style, thereby adding another stain to the already sadly-besmirched dignity of the Senate. Senator Pierce soon after the opening of the session asked that the privilege of the floor be extended to the Hon. Oliver Mowat, ex-Premier of Ontario. He said in explanation that the gentleman in question had brought letters of introduction from friends in New-York to him, and he hoped that the request would be granted. Senator Murphy quickly jumped to his feet with an objection, saying that under the rule he thought permission to the floor ought to be refused to everybody, and aside from that he objected to any courtesy being extended to any dependant of the British crown. Mr. Mowat, it happened, was sitting directly behind the Representative from the Fifth, and, of course, heard every word of Murphy's ridiculous and childish statement. Senator Erwin joined in the objection and Senator Pierce withdrew his request.

After Mr. and Mrs. Mowat had left the chamber Senator Murphy, evidently realizing that he had made a mistake, said that he had no idea that the gentleman for whom the privileges had been asked was on the floor at the time; had he known that he was there and his wife also, he would not have raised any objection to the granting of the request. There was no Murphy in the Assembly when Gen. Husted offered a resolution similar to Mr. Pierce's.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor to-day signed the bill authorizing the Mayor and Aldermen of New-York to appropriate $1,000 to provide for the expense of the volunteer fire associations of New-York participating in the centennial celebration, and that amending the act authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to expend $15,000 for the centennial celebration.

It is likely that the Legislature will adjourn for all next week, as the discovery has been made that it will be a physical impossibility to return here by Wednesday night, as was originally intended. Some of the Republican members are disposed to sit all through Friday and Saturday of this week and clear off the deck, but the proposition does not meet with much favor in the lower house. As extension of the session beyond May 16 is not at all improbable. Thus far 1,015 bills have been ordered to a third reading, of which 600 have been read, leaving 400 yet in the files, with 100 more in general orders and 500 buried in committee yet to be heard from.

The True Way To Reach Boils

TO CURE Eczema, Pimples, and Eruptive Diseases of all kinds is to purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Until the blood is cleansed, there can be no permanent relief from these troubles.

"Four years ago I was severely afflicted with salt-rheum, the itching being so incessant as to seriously interfere with sleep. Painful scrofulous sores appeared on my neck and the upper part of my arms, and from there the humor went to my eyes. My appetite being poor, my health rapidly failed. I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished ten bottles I regained my appetite, improved greatly in strength, and was permanently cured of the salt-rheum and scrofula. I consider that what I spent for this medicine was well invested. The Sarsaparilla has indeed done me incalculable good."—Mrs. Caroline A. Garland, Deerfield, N. H., (formerly of Lowell, Mass.).

"My little niece was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease, which broke out at intervals and resisted treatment. At last, we tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This acted like magic. She is now entirely cured and has been in perfect health for several months."—Margaret Peyston, Clarendon, Ark.

"For a long time I was afflicted with salt-rheum, and could find nothing to relieve me. A friend recommended

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

saparilla, and after taking four bottles I was cured."—Edwin R. Tombe, Ogemaw Springs, Mich.

C. K. Murray, of Charlottesville, Va., was almost literally covered with boils and carbuncles. These all disappeared as the result of using only three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This proves that the true way to reach these troubles is through the blood. "It is now over six years," writes Mr. Murray, "since I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I have not had a pimple, nor boil, nor a sign of one in all that time."

"Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. Another effect of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a number of carbuncles on my neck and back, with swellings in my armpits, and was tormented with pain almost beyond endurance. All means of relief to which I resorted failed until I began to take Ayer's Sar-

To Reach Boils

And Carbuncles, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. No other medicine produces such immediate and salutary results.

one bottle of which medicine restored me to health."—S. Carter, Nashville, Tennessee.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

CAPT. MURRELL WEARIED.

OVERCOME BY THE HERO WORSHIP OF WHICH HE IS THE OBJECT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Human endurance put an end to Capt. Hamilton Murrell's round of pleasure this afternoon, and the 1,400 orphan boys who had arrayed themselves in the chapel of Girard College to pay their respects to him suffered a disappointment. This morning the Captain was entertained at lunch at the Stock Exchange by the Board of Brokers, and took dinner with many others, A. J. Drexel and George W. Childs.

After the lunch he went to the Custom House and finished his official work, after which he was to have gone to Girard College, but an attack of vertigo made it impossible to fulfil his engagement, and he retired to his quarters on board the Missouri to take a well-earned rest from the social whirl through which he has passed during his stay in this city. To-morrow he will hold a public reception on board the Missouri, and in the afternoon will head his vessel for Baltimore.

The fund started last night for the Captain, his officers, and crew, as a substantial reward for their services, has already reached over two thousand dollars, and applications are being made for the privilege of subscribing at a rapid rate. It is probable that by the time the boat leaves here to-morrow the sum will have reached nearly five thousand dollars.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Special trains on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road brought 315 of the rescued passengers of the lost steamer Danmark to Chicago this morning. The Union Station was thronged with friends and relatives of the passengers, and there were many affecting scenes when they met and greeted their fellow-countrymen, whom they had at one time almost given up for lost. Most of those who arrived to-day were bound for points further West, and, after a short delay, proceeded on their journey.

French, Edye & Co., Agents of the Thingvalla Line, have received instructions from the home office to settle the claims which may be brought them for the value of cargo jettisoned by the steamer Missouri at the time she relieved the sinking Danmark of her passengers. It is also understood that the company has compensated the Missouri for carrying the Danmark's passengers from Azores to Philadelphia.

C. B. Richard & Co. have been informed that the steamship Wieland, which left Hamburg April 21, will proceed to the Azores to bring over the Danmark's passengers there. She will be delayed in reaching this port about two days. The Wieland is the same steamer that rescued the passengers and crews of the steamship Thingvalla and Geyser after their collision in August last.

A HINT TO THE PRESIDENT.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 24.—At the conference of the National Reform Association, now in session here, a resolution was adopted requesting President Harrison to mention Christ in State papers, especially thanksgiving proclamations. The conference is attended by over one hundred prominent ministers and others from all parts of the United States.

Among the speakers to-day was the Rev. Charles A. Blanchard, President of Wheatland College, at Wheatland, Ill., who made an address on the labor problem from a Christian point of view. He spoke of the late railway strike in Illinois, and the misery and want it brought to the families of the strikers. He said that thousands of people did not know which side of the question to take, and that what is wanted is a law which will compel the side that is in the wrong to make concessions. Papers read at the session were as follows: "The Nation's Responsibility for Her Immigrant Population," by the Rev. James Morrow, D. D., Secretary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society; "Bible Oath vs. Its Abusers; or, Profanity a National Evil," by the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., LL. D., of Meadville; "Popular Objections to National Reform," by the Rev. Aaron Rittenhouse; "The State and the Family," by the Rev. George K. Morris, D. D., and "Peace and Arbitration," by Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. About four hundred delegates are in attendance.

GIRLS SENTENCED FOR ARSON.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 24.—Henrietta Francis Day and Emma Jane Day, the female firebugs of Summit, were again brought before Judge McCormack yesterday in the Union County Court of Special Sessions. Henrietta retracted her former plea of not guilty and pleaded non vult. Emma pleaded guilty to incendiarism.

Judge McCormack told Emma her crime merited State prison, but on account of her youth—she is only seventeen—he would be merciful and give her a chance to reform. She was sentenced to six months in the county jail. Henrietta, who is fourteen years old, was sent to the Industrial School for Girls in Trenton. Both girls received their sentences with smiling countenances and apparently did not realize the enormity of their crime.

SET HIS HOUSE AFIRE.

PATERSON, N. J., April 24.—Leander Krantz, a basketmaker, aged seventy-four years, living at 196 Marshall-street, began yesterday morning to throw his baskets and crockery out of the house, telling the neighbors that he was going to burn the house down. It was not supposed that he was in earnest, but he was, and soon after smoke was seen issuing from an upper window. Krantz stood on the front steps watching the progress of the flames. Just as he had completely put away. The building being old and dry, the flames gutted it before the firemen could extinguish them. Krantz's wife was taken to the hospital some weeks ago, and it is supposed that the old man being left alone has become demented. He will be sent to the asylum.

THE SANFORD YELLOW FEVER CASE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 24.—No further cases of yellow fever are reported in Sanford, and the health officials express great hopes of controlling the disease, especially as the season is so early and the disease has been taken in hand in time. Sanford is completely shut in, and none of its citizens are allowed to leave. No trains are run in, nor do the boats land at the wharves. All the stores are shut at 6 o'clock, and no business is transacted after 5 o'clock. There is very slight fear of any further trouble.

AN INDIGNANT TOWNSHIP.

LINDEN, N. J., April 24.—There is an uproar among the people of this township over the recent action of the Union County Board of Freeholders, who failed to pick out any road for improvement in the township except Railway-avenue, which is too far removed from the centre of population to be of any practical benefit. The inhabitants wanted Linden-avenue paved instead, but their wishes were ignored by the board. A call has been hurriedly circulated for a public indignation meeting to-morrow night.

BROKER BIRD UNDER BONDS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 24.—Howard Bird, a New-York broker, who lives at Dunellen, got into an altercation last night with J. W. Handren, a shipbuilder, who lives at the same place and is Mayor of the borough. Bird abused the Mayor and the latter promptly placed him under arrest, and after a struggle put him in his carriage, and drove to New-Brunswick, twelve miles away. Bird was placed under bonds.

TO FIGHT THE SUGAR TRUST.

CLAUS SPRECKELS AS BELLIGERENT AS EVER AND READY FOR THE FRAY.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Claus Spreckels, the San Francisco sugar millionaire, and his family were at the Palmer House to day. They arrived on the morning train from the West and left at 5 o'clock for Philadelphia, where Mr. Spreckels will remain for a month or so, while the others of his family proceed directly to Paris for the Summer. Just before he left Mr. Spreckels was seen by a reporter and asked the object of his trip East.

"I am going," he said, "to start my new refinery, which will be ready by about the 1st of June. It has cost me $3,000,000, and is beyond question the largest in the world. It was a move I had to make, and since I made it I am afraid of no man, company, or association in the refining business. Before I had it, opposition was at work on me at both ends of the line, as it were, in the East and the West, but as matters now are I am better prepared than ever to take care of myself."

"Is the new refinery to be run in connection with that in Philadelphia. If they think they can run me out let them try it. From the time the trust was formed they have fought me, and, if I do say it myself, I have beaten them at every turn."

"What is the status of the suit against the trust in San Francisco?" he was asked.

"What the result will be, I do not know. Just after Judge Barrett's decision against the East River Company a transfer was immediately made of the San Francisco plant to Havemeyer & Sidler. Whether it was a real transfer of securities and whether the sale was genuine or only a nominal one it remains with the courts to say. The case is now pending and will not be decided until some time in May."

Mr. Spreckels spoke of beet sugar and its manufacture, saying: "A little over a year ago my physician ordered me to go to Europe for my health. I went, but not for that purpose. I visited all the best sugar producing districts of France, Germany, Austria, and Belgium, and decided that I could make beet sugar profitable in America. While abroad I bought all the machinery. By the time it arrived in San Francisco the freight bill on it was $30 per ton. When I got home and made known my intentions some of my friends wished to join me in the enterprise, and six of them took $500 each of the stock. The remainder was Watsonville, and as it cost $500,000, I was myself the holder of $440,000 of the stock. During the first year, which has just closed, we had to educate the farmers and even our own workmen, for I did not bring a laborer from Europe. Still it was not boring. We have just declared a dividend of 5 per cent."

"What is the future of the sugar best in America?"

"My own idea is that in a few years we shall import no sugar. Not only does the best grow to perfection in California, but it can be easily be grown here in the central States, and in Kansas particularly. In California we get from it 18 per cent. of sugar to 9 per cent that the European best produces. It requires less seed, too, or perhaps that is one of the secrets of our success in California. We only sow 8 lbs. and even as low as 3½ pounds to the acre, while in France 15 and 18 is the usual amount."

Of his future plans Mr. Spreckels said: "On Saturday last the few remaining shares of a five-million-dollar stock company, on which my own is merged, were subscribed in San Francisco, and a new company was incorporated, the facilities of which will be amply able to supply America with beet sugar. After this first year's trial we shall now go at the business on a large scale. Ten new factories at a cost of $500,000 each, on the same general plan as the one already in existence, will be built in different parts of California. They will turn out only the raw sugar, it having been found impracticable to attempt to refine at the factory during the season. The product will be sold to refiners. Mr. Philadelphia refinery will not handle this beet sugar. It will be wholly devoted to refining the raw imported article. With both of these companies in operation, I think I can work against any trust."

"Is it not true that you have been seriously thought at one time of joining the trust?"

"It is not." Mr. Spreckels answered with some warmth. "When they made the first proposition of that sort to me and I understood what it meant, that I was to turn over all the property that I had worked for years to accumulate to a Wall-street crowd, and no longer have control of it, I refused. They said I would have to do it. Not much! I am not afraid of them."

H. W. Browne, a prominent San Francisco lawyer who is at the Richelieu, says in reference to the suit against the San Francisco plant of the Sugar Trust, that the general impression prevailing among the lawyers of the city is that the pending decision of the Judge hearing the case must be adverse to the trust. "There appears to be little or no doubt," he says, "that the transfer of the property to Havemeyer & Elder was made to evade the troubles the trust had in the East, and that the sale is a nominal one. I think the trust will lose the case."

RAID ON POOL ROOMS.

NEWARK, N. J., April 24.—Since they were raided ten days ago the pool rooms in Harrison have been opened for three days, and Justice Lynch made another raid to-day. Sergt. Kilger, who was with him, succeeding in arresting only two men out of the large crowd present. Edward B. Smith, and Francis Beak of Newark were the men. They were bailed as witnesses.

THE VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION.

BOSTON, April 24.—Returns have now been received from all cities and towns of the vote for and against the prohibitory amendment. The total vote for the amendments is 88,886, against 133,195, showing a majority against the amendment of 44,499.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A large dwelling house, with stable, cow, and hogs, owned by the widows of George and William Carter, together with the corn crop and 20,000 feet of lumber owned by S. H. Gale of Haverhill, were burned at Newton, N. H., yesterday, sparks from a chimney setting the roof on fire. The loss on house and stables is $3,000; insured; on wood and lumber, $1,500; no insurance.

The new cottage of Charles Jehl, at Elberon, N. J., was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The villa was valued at $8,000, and was uninsured. Mr. Jehl has been burned out twice, and it is thought the last fire was the work of an incendiary. The house had just been completed and was unoccupied. It was so situated that the Fire Department was unable to reach it with a stream.

The dwelling, barn, and other outbuildings on the farm of T. W. Warren, in Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline County, Md., were destroyed by fire yesterday. James Lane, the tenant on the farm, loses $1,500, on which there is no insurance, and Mr. Warren's loss on buildings will amount to $2,500, on which there is an insurance of $1,100.

The slaughter house and cork-packing establishment of F. A. Leidig & Co., on Spring Grove-avenue, immediately north of the steel yards, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire Tuesday. The loss will be between $125,000 and $150,000 according to present estimates. It is well insured in numerous companies. One fireman was slightly hurt.

A fire is raging on the west end timber lots owned by Ignatius T. Webster, L. A. Procter, Mrs. J. W. Johnson, M. P. Watts, and Charles Chase, near Auburn, Me. It already has burned over a swept, and 300 cords of wood prepared for market and a large quantity of timber have been destroyed.

The dwelling of G. W. Whitney at Plymouth, Mass., was burned yesterday, the occupants barely escaping. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $1,750. The fire also burned over a quarter of a mile of adjoining woodland.

At Peterborough, Ontario, yesterday, the residence and barn of Thomas Walsh, with their contents, were destroyed. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $3,000.

The residence owned and occupied by Mrs. Peter Van Vechten, at Oswego, Oswego County, was burned yesterday. Loss, $7,000; insurance, $4,000.

The residence of R. G. Short at Carthage, N. Y., was burned yesterday. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $2,000.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING.

LONDON, April 24.—This was the second day of the Epsom Spring meeting. The race for the City and Suburban Handicap, of 15 sovereigns each, with 1,000 sovereigns added, the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, winning penalties, about one mile and a quarter, was won by Mr. Leybourne's four-year-old b. c. Goldseeker. Lord Dudley's six-year-old br. h. Fullerton was second, and Sir R. Jardine's four-year old ch. c. Wiss Man third. There were nineteen starters.

The annual Spring meeting of the National Jockey Club began at the Ivy City race track yesterday with delightful Spring weather, fairly well filled fields of horses in each race, a track that was in good condition, but not fast, and an attendance of about three thousand persons. Altogether the opening day of the meeting was very successful. Following were the winners:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; for all ages. Purse, $400, of which $100 to second horse; winners in 1888 or a race of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 pounds extra; non-winners in 1888 or a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 pounds; of $750 10 pounds, of $500 12 pounds; maidens allowed 17 pounds. Burch first, Panama second, Barrister third. Time—1:04¼. Mutuals paid $8 75.

THIRD RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of one mile, with $500 added by the club, of which $100 to second horse. Mess first, Brait second, Boaz third. Time—1:40¼. Mutuals paid $30.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; for three-year-old and upward; purse $400, $75 to second horse; the winner to be sold at auction for $2,000, with a pound allowance for $1,500. Bomp first, Letretia second, Mais third. Time—1:17.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase over the regular course for a purse of $600, $75 to second horse. Herculee first, Elpain second. Mutuals paid $19 65.

The third day of the annual Spring meeting of the Memphis Jockey Club dawned with lowering clouds yesterday. A light rain fell during the morning hours, but at 10 o'clock the indications were favorable for a delightful afternoon, which were verified. The attendance was very flattering to the efforts of the officers of the club. The track was somewhat slow in consequence of the rain, but not sloppy. The Judges were Messrs. John Overton, Jr., George Arnold, and Sidney Montgomery. Following were the winners:

FIRST RACE.—Selling purse; for all ages. Three-quarters-mile heats. First heat—White Nose first, Mute second, Red Leaf third. Time—1:17¾. Second heat—Dismissed. Second heat—White Nose first, Mute Second, Red Leaf third. Time—1:17¾.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, for two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Bl. first, Myrtle J. second, Island third. Time—1:06.

THIRD RACE.—Peabody Hotel Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; $1,000 added. One and one-eighth miles. Strideway first, Spokane second, Hypocrite third. Time—1:57¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling purse, for three-year-olds. One mile. Entry first, Ben Harrison second. Time—1:48.

The races at Clifton, N. J., yesterday resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Grade first, Billy Brown second. Time—1:31¾.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Dalesman first, Reveller second. Time—1:44¾.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Chancellor first, Long Jack second. Time—1:17½.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Ballston first, Screamaris second. Time—1:44.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Juggler first, Bill Bond second. Time—1:50¾.

The entries for the races at Guttenberg, N. J., to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Clatter, 117 pounds; Zero, 117; Kleinsticity, 114; Saladin, 114; Relax, 113; Can't Tell, 113; Savage, 113; Glenlucas, 113; Carlew, 113; Tourmaline, 113; Jack Cocks, 113; Goodlos, 113; Lottery, 112.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth. O'Fellus, 118 pounds; Racquet, 111; Bessanio, 110; Landseer, 107; Suitor, 106; Top Sawyer, 106; Carrie G., 104; Tania, 103; Margo, 100; Negotiator, 97.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. St John, 137 pounds; Louis G., 130; Miss Ess, 127; Waiter, 124; Marwood, 124; Fellowcraft, 119; Miles, 119; Telegraph, 118; Ruse, 118; Guess, 118; Artless, 109; Tiburon, 107; New Then, 104; Resta 103.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Judge Morrow, 127 pounds; A Little Prince, 120; Racquin, 127; Barefield, 127; Pat Oakley, 127; Warren Lewis, 127; Legaders, 124; Laborer, 116; Chromepathic, 116.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Voucher, 127

GIANTS LOSE BY ONE RUN

BOSTON WINS THE OPENING GAME OF THE SEASON.

THE NEW-YORKS PLAYED A GOOD GAME, BUT THE BOSTON NINE'S HEAVY BATTING WAS TOO MUCH FOR THEM.

Centre fielder Gore of the Giants hit a ball for two bases at Oakland Park yesterday afternoon, a shout went up from the assemblage, and the championship season of the National Baseball League of 1889 had begun. There was a large crowd in the park, composed mainly of New-Yorkers, who had followed their favorites to Jersey City in hopes of seeing them take a game from Boston's aggregation of culture and muscle.

The three pennants won by their superior diamond field work floated over the heads of the New-York men, and the "cranks" pointed at them with pride. These evidences of skill one would suppose would have the effect of frightening any club. Not so, however, with the team that "Mike" Kelly is captaining this year. The bean eaters didn't scare worth a cent. On the contrary, the Giants' trophies seemed to stimulate them and they played in a most determined manner, compelling the champions to take a back seat in the opening game. The defeat can easily be explained. Both sides played good ball, but the visitors won by their superior or, rather, timely batting. For the first two innings they hit the curves of Welch in a manner that was painful to witness. Before many balls had been pitched the smile that generally adorns the face of the New-York pitcher was missing, and he was throwing the ball with all his might. The harder he pitched the harder Boston batted, and it was not until two innings had been played that he succeeded in checking the onslaught. But it was too late. Boston had men on the bags and the stands, and although the Giants thereafter played a plucky up-hill game they could not quite reach the score of their opponents and were forced to accept defeat with only one run separating the contesting nines.

Good ball players are hard losers, and the Giants were the most unhappy men in the metropolis last night. Short Stop Ward, while not under contract, agreed to play with his team. When the announcement was made and Ward appeared on the field he was greeted with a round of applause. While all the men played good ball, Welch showed lack of practice and he failed to handle the ball with his accustomed skill until he got warmed up. The other Giants, however, proved that they are as good as ever, and gave every evidence of being strong candidates for championship honors. With Keefe, Welch, and Crane in harness, Capt. Ewing will soon have the club in good form, and any nine that takes a series from the champions will have to play great ball.

Gore began the game by sending the ball out of the reach of the fielders for two bases. Sacrifice hits by Tiernan and Ewing allowed him to complete the circuit and the first run of the season was scored. This was all that the Giants made, but a single run is sufficient to arouse the enthusiasm of a metropolitan crowd, and they yelled vociferously. The feelings of joy, however, did not last long, as Boston's sturdy batsmen, in the vernacular of the profession, "found the ball" in the opening inning. Brown, Brouthers, Richardson, and Quinn each made two-base hits, Kelly sandwiched in with a base on balls, and the result was that Boston ended the first inning 4 to 1 in the lead. The spectators looked for a change in the second. It came, but it was not the change desired. Boston's men went on taking a long lead, continued their onslaught on Welch's curves and repeated their performance of the opening inning. Clarkson led off with a double, Brown, Johnston, and Brouthers contented themselves with singles, and Kelly again got his base on balls. Four runs were tallied, and the Giants were 7 behind. On account of the roughness of the ground Gore found some difficulty in handing Brouthers's hit and Kelly ran all the way from first base home. It was a costly but not an inexcusable error. In the third inning both sides failed to tally, but in the fourth the New-Yorkers began to cut down the lead. Connor, Richardson, and Slattery hit safely, Ward went to base on balls, and Bennett made a bad throw to second. These plays gave the Giants 3 runs and placed them within 4 of their opponents.

In the fifth they made another earnest effort. Shigles by Tiernan and Ewing, sacrifice taps by Conner and Ward, and a two-baser from Richardson's bat sent in 2 runs, and the score was 6 to 5. For the first time the Giants took a breathing spell, but again in the eighth they cut down Boston's lead. Slattery took first on an error of Quinn, Whitney got his base on balls, Welch went out at first and advanced the two base runners. A base hit at this stage would have "tied" the game, and the spectators grew hopeful as brawny Gore, with bat in hand, strode to the plate. Like that famous letter the base hit never came, but Gore did the next best thing. He sent a long fly to Brown and Slattery ran home. The catch, which all eyes were centred on tall and slender Tiernan as he faced Clarkson, and looked at Whitney, who by that time had gained third base. Tiernan hit a grounder to Richardson, who picked it up and threw to first, ending the inning. With only two runs necessary to place the visitors on even terms with the visitors, the Giants started off in a determined manner in the last inning. Ewing got his base on an error by Quinn and made a daring steal to second. The crowd cheered as Connor hit at the ball, but it only went up in the air and was captured by Brouthers.

This was an unfortunate play and tended to dishearten the onlookers. Ward hit a grounder to Quinn, and Richardson sent one to Nash, whereupon the followers of the Giants sighed, buttoned up their coats, and started for the ferry displeased at the result of the first game of the season. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gore, c. f.	1	2	5	1	1	Brown, l. f.	1	2	3	3	0
Tiernan, r. f.	1	1	1	1	1	Johnston, c. f.	1	0	0	0	0
Ewing, c.	1	1	7	1	0	Kelly, c.	0	1	7	1	0
Connor, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	Brouthers, 1b.	1	2	15	0	0
Ward, s. s.	1	0	3	1	0	Richardson, 2b.	1	1	4	4	0
Richardson, 2b.	1	2	3	3	0	Quinn, s. s.	0	0	1	4	0
Slattery, l. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Whitney, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	Nash, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0
Welch, p.	0	0	1	2	0	Clarkson, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total.	7	9	24	11	2	Total.	5	8	27	14	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0—7
Boston	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—5

Earned runs—New-York, 4; Boston, 5. First base on errors—New-York, 3; Boston, 0. Left on bases—New-York, 8; Boston, 8. Two-base hits—Gore, 2. Richardson, (2.) Brown, Quinn, Kelly, Brouthers, 2. Richardson, Clarkson. Struck out—Gore, Ewing, Connor, Richardson, Whitney, Welch, (2.) Base on balls—Tiernan, Connor, Ward, Whitney, Johnson, (3.) Kelly, (2.) Brouthers. Double plays—Bennett and Richardson, Ward and Connor. Wild pitches—Ewing, Slattery, (2.) Brown. Sacrifice hits—Gore, Tiernan, Ewing, Ward, (2.) Welch, Brouthers, Nash, (2.) Umpires—Messrs. Curry and McQuaid. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

BALTIMORE, 11; BROOKLYN, 8.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—The Brooklyns took a long lead in the early part of to-day's game, and appeared to have the contest well in hand; but the Baltimores began hitting Hughes, and in the sixth inning batted him out of the box. Seven runs were scored in this inning, and the home team maintained its lead. Brilliant fielding by Griffin and Farrell, and good batting by Burns, Tate, and Tucker were the features. Attendance, 1,954. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Griffin, c. f.	1	1	2	1	0	Pinkney, 3b.	1	1	4	4	0
Tucker, 1b.	2	2	8	0	0	O'Brien, l. f.	2	2	1	0	0
Mack, 2b.	1	1	2	1	1	Collins, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0
Hornung, l. f.	1	2	4	0	1	Burns, r. f.	2	2	4	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	4	1	1	Foutz, p.	1	b.	1	1	3	0	1
Farrell, s. s.	1	0	3	3	0	Cahill, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0
Sommer, r. f.	1	1	1	1	0	Clark, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Tate, c.	2	2	5	1	0	Smith, s. s.	0	1	0	3	1
Kilroy, p.	2	0	0	5	0	Hugh's, c. f. p.	1	1	0	5	0
						Lovett, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	11	10	27	16	4	Total.	8	11	27	17	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Baltimore	0	0	0	1	7	0	1	0	1	—11
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Baltimore, 5; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Griffin, Mack, Collins, Burns. Three-base hits—Tucker, Tate. First base on balls—Off Kilroy, 4; Hughes, 4; Lovett, 1. Struck out—By Kilroy, 4; Hughes, 2; Lovett, 1. Passed balls—Clark, 1. Wild pitches—Foutz, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

PITTSBURG, 8; CHICAGO, 5.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—A short but heavy thunderstorm early this afternoon damped the participants in the ball clubs' carriage parade, thoroughly soaked the ball grounds, and considerably diminished the attendance at the opening of the League season in this city to-day. For five innings Hutchinson's pitching puzzled the home team, while the visitors batted Galvin with a will. In the fifth Pittsburg won on, however, the local men found the ball and won. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Sunday, r. f.	2	0	1	1	0	Ryan, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Miller, c.	1	1	7	1	0	Hayward, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	2	2	16	0	1	Duffy, s. s.	1	2	0	2	0
Dunlap, 2b.	2	2	1	6	0	Anson, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0
Carroll, l. f.	0	3	2	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	1	1	2	7	0
Miller, c.	0	1	2	2	0	Gruber, c.	0	1	7	2	0
Kuehne, 3b.	0	1	1	3	2	Gumbert, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Smith, s. s.	1	2	2	1	0	Burns, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Galvin, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Hutch'n, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Mack, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0						
Total.	7	9	24	15	3	Total.	5	11	27	14	0

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	—8
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 0. Two-base hits—Dunlap. Double plays—Pfeffer, Anson, (3.) Kuehne, Smith, Beckley; Smith, Dunlap, Beckley. First base on balls—Sunday, Hanlon, Beckley, Dunlap, Carroll, (2.) Ryan, Van Haltren. First base on errors—Chicago, 3. Struck out—Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 2. Passed ball—Miller. Wild pitches—Galvin, 1; Hutchinson, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

INDIANAPOLIS, 10; CLEVELAND, 3.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.—The League season was opened this afternoon at Athletic Park. Previous to proceeding to the park a procession consisting of the members of the clubs in carriages, and preceded by a band of music, paraded the streets. The game was full of unusual features. A high wind prevailed, which interfered greatly

of the fielders. McGeachy was hurt during the first inning and his place was taken by Bailey. The visitors, in 9 innings, were obliged to content themselves with singles, and Kelly again got his base on balls. Four runs were tallied, and the Giants were 7 behind. On account of the roughness of the ground Gore found some difficulty in handing Brouthers's hit and Kelly ran all the way from first base home. It was a costly but not inexcusable error. In the third inning both sides failed to tally, but in the fourth the New-Yorkers began to cut down the lead. Connor, Richardson, and Slattery hit safely, Ward went to base on balls, and Bennett made a bad throw to second. These plays gave the Giants 3 runs and placed them within 4 of their opponents.

In the fifth they made another earnest effort. Shigles by Tiernan and Ewing, sacrifice taps by Conner and Ward, and a two-baser from Richardson's bat sent in 2 runs, and the score was 6 to 5. For the first time the Giants took a breathing spell, but again in the eighth they cut down Boston's lead. Slattery took first on an error of Quinn, Whitney got his base on balls, Welch went out at first and advanced the two base runners. A base hit at this stage would have "tied" the game, and the spectators grew hopeful as brawny Gore, with bat in hand, strode to the plate. Like that famous letter the base hit never came, but Gore did the next best thing. He sent a long fly to Brown and Slattery ran home. The catch, which all eyes were centred on tall and slender Tiernan as he faced Clarkson, and looked at Whitney, who by that time had gained third base. Tiernan hit a grounder to Richardson, who picked it up and threw to first, ending the inning. With only two runs necessary to place the visitors on even terms with the visitors, the Giants started off in a determined manner in the last inning. Ewing got his base on an error by Quinn and made a daring steal to second. The crowd cheered as Connor hit at the ball, but it only went up in the air and was captured by Brouthers.

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NEW-YORK.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gore, c. f.	1	2	5	1	1	Brown, l. f.	1	2	3	3	0
Tiernan, r. f.	1	1	1	1	1	Johnston, c. f.	1	0	0	0	0
Ewing, c.	1	1	7	1	0	Kelly, c.	0	1	7	1	0
Connor, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	Brouthers, 1b.	1	2	15	0	0
Ward, s. s.	1	0	3	1	0	Richardson, 2b.	1	1	4	4	0
Richardson, 2b.	1	2	3	3	0	Quinn, s. s.	0	0	1	4	0
Slattery, l. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Whitney, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	Nash, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0
Welch, p.	0	0	1	2	0	Clarkson, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total.	7	9	24	11	2	Total.	5	8	27	14	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0—7
Boston	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—5

Earned runs—New-York, 4; Boston, 5. First base on errors—New-York, 3; Boston, 0. Left on bases—New-York, 8; Boston, 8. Two-base hits—Gore, 2. Richardson, (2.) Brown, Quinn, Kelly, Brouthers, 2. Richardson, Clarkson. Struck out—Gore, Ewing, Connor, Richardson, Whitney, Welch, (2.) Base on balls—Tiernan, Connor, Ward, Whitney, Johnson, (3.) Kelly, (2.) Brouthers. Double plays—Bennett and Richardson, Ward and Connor. Stolen bases—Ewing, Slattery, (2.) Brown. Sacrifice hits—Gore, Tiernan, Ewing, Ward, (2.) Welch, Brouthers, Nash, (2.) Umpires—Messrs. Curry and McQuaid. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

BALTIMORE, 11; BROOKLYN, 8.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—The Brooklyns took a long lead in the early part of to-day's game, and appeared to have the contest well in hand; but the Baltimores began hitting Hughes, and in the sixth inning batted him out of the box. Seven runs were scored in this inning, and the home team maintained its lead. Brilliant fielding by Griffin and Farrell, and good batting by Burns, Tate, and Tucker were the features. Attendance, 1,954. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Griffin, c. f.	1	1	2	1	0	Pinkney, 3b.	1	1	4	4	0
Tucker, 1b.	2	2	8	0	0	O'Brien, l. f.	2	2	1	0	0
Mack, 2b.	1	1	2	1	1	Collins, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0
Hornung, l. f.	1	2	4	0	1	Burns, r. f.	2	2	4	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	4	1	1	Foutz, p.	1	b.	1	1	3	0	1
Farrell, s. s.	1	0	3	3	0	Cahill, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0
Sommer, r. f.	1	1	1	1	0	Clark, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Tate, c.	2	2	5	1	0	Smith, s. s.	0	1	0	3	1
Kilroy, p.	2	0	0	5	0	Hugh's, c. f. p.	1	1	0	5	0
						Lovett, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	11	10	27	16	4	Total.	8	11	27	17	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Baltimore	0	0	0	1	7	0	1	0	1	—11
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Baltimore, 5; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Griffin, Mack, Collins, Burns. Three-base hits—Tucker, Tate. First base on balls—Off Kilroy, 4; Hughes, 4; Lovett, 1. Struck out—By Kilroy, 4; Hughes, 2; Lovett, 1. Passed balls—Clark, 1. Wild pitches—Foutz, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

PITTSBURG, 8; CHICAGO, 5.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—A short but heavy thunderstorm early this afternoon damped the participants in the ball clubs' carriage parade, thoroughly soaked the ball grounds, and considerably diminished the attendance at the opening of the League season in this city to-day. For five innings Hutchinson's pitching puzzled the home team, while the visitors batted Galvin with a will. In the fifth Pittsburg won on, however, the local men found the ball and won. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Sunday, r. f.	2	0	1	1	0	Ryan, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Miller, c.	1	1	7	1	0	Hayward, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	2	2	16	0	1	Duffy, s. s.	1	2	0	2	0
Dunlap, 2b.	2	2	1	6	0	Anson, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0
Carroll, l. f.	0	3	2	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	1	1	2	7	0
Miller, c.	0	1	2	2	0	Gruber, c.	0	1	7	2	0
Kuehne, 3b.	0	1	1	3	2	Gumbert, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Smith, s. s.	1	2	2	1	0	Burns, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Galvin, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Hutch'n, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Mack, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0						
Total.	7	9	24	15	3	Total.	5	11	27	14	0

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	—8
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 0. Two-base hits—Dunlap. Double plays—Pfeffer, Anson, (3.) Kuehne, Smith, Beckley; Smith, Dunlap, Beckley. First base on balls—Sunday, Hanlon, Beckley, Dunlap, Carroll, (2.) Ryan, Van Haltren. First base on errors—Chicago, 3. Struck out—Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 2. Passed ball—Miller. Wild pitches—Galvin, 1; Hutchinson, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

INDIANAPOLIS, 10; CLEVELAND, 3.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.—The League season was opened this afternoon at Athletic Park. Previous to proceeding to the park a procession consisting of the members of the clubs in carriages, and preceded by a band of music, paraded the streets. The game was full of unusual features. A high wind prevailed, which interfered greatly

PHILADELPHIA, 8; WASHINGTON, 4.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The opening game for the championship here to-day between the Washington and Philadelphia Clubs was witnessed by more than 4,000 persons, and proved to be very interesting, many clever plays being made. The Phillies were on their mettle, and played an almost errorless game in the field. Although outbatted, their hits were placed at the proper time and they won easily. Keefe was in his old good work, and Buffinton pitched a steady game. He was especially effective when men were on bases. Mulvey made a beautiful one-handed stop. This and Wilmot's batting were features of the game. Score:

WASH'GTON.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PHILA.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hoy, c. f.	1	2	3	1	0	Wood, l. f.	2	1	3	0	0
Wilmot, l. f.	0	2	1	0	0	Deleh'ty, 2b.	1	2	2	3	1
Wise, s. s.	1	1	0	3	0	Fogarty, c. f.	1	1	5	0	0
Myers, 2b.	1	1	3	6	0	Thomp'n, r. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Morrill, 3b.	0	0	1	1	2	Mulvey, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0
Carney, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0	Irwin, s. s.	1	0	1	1	0
Shoch, r. f.	0	0	2	0	1	Farrar, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0
Knight, c.	0	1	3	2	3	Clements, c.	1	1	5	1	1
Keefe, p.	1	1	1	7	0	Buffinton, p.	1	1	1	7	0
Total.	4	9	27	20	6	Total.	8	8	27	14	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	—8

Earned runs—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Three-base hits—Wilmot, Keefe, Fogarty, Delehanty. First base on balls—Wilmot, Myers, Shoch, Fogarty, Irwin, Farrar, (2.) Clements, Buffinton. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 5. Struck out—Morrill, (2.) Knight, (3.) Keefe, Wood, Fogarty, Mulver. Passed ball—Clements. Umpire—Mr. Fessenden. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

PRINCETON, 11; RUTGERS, 4.

PRINCETON, April 24.—The Princeton team defeated the Rutgers College nine to-day in a five-inning game by the score of 11 to 4. As this was the last game before the championship series begins Princeton played with four substitutes, saving her best men for the game with Yale on Saturday next. Capt. King is rapidly improving, and thinks that he will be able to play at that time. The feature of the game to-day was the heavy batting of Princeton, making 10 base hits, with a total of 28. The score by innings was as follows:

Princeton	3	0	0	3	5	—11
Rutgers	1	0	2	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Princeton, 5; Rutgers, 1. Base hits—Princeton, 10; Rutgers, 4. Base on balls—By Princeton, 1; by Ellingsworth, 1. Passed balls—Graf, 1; Mabon, 1. Errors—Princeton, 3; Rutgers, 3. Batteries—Princeton, Watts and Graf; Rutgers, Elling and Mabon. Umpire—Mr. Brokaw of Princeton.

OTHER GAMES.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1—7
Columbus	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0—6

Base hits—Athletic, 8; Columbus, 13. Errors—Athletic, 1; Columbus, 4. Pitchers—Smith and Seatright. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

AT BERGEN POINT.

New-Jersey A. C.	4	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	—10
Yale	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—New-Jersey A. C., 9; Yale, 9. Errors—New-Jersey A. C., 5; Yale, 11. Pitchers—Beebe and Dalsell. Umpire—Mr. Madill.

CHICAGO PLAYERS RELEASED.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—The Chicago Club came to town to-day with a surprise in the shape of the release of Mark Baldwin, Tom Daly, Martin Sullivan, and Pettit, mainly for bad habits. The Australian trip had something to do with it. It is said Spalding and Daly had an encounter one day on shipboard, and Edward Crane was responsible for a big row a day or so later.

"Yes, I have cut a few heads off," said Capt. Anson. "I want to sleep at night and if I can't with this club I will cut off a few more. I want to have a team in which every man would rather fall than slight a place with it than first with a gang of roughs. I can't say that Mark Baldwin has such bad habits, but we can get better men. The release is nothing more than will happen in the Pittsburg Club in a few days. Daly has not been behaving himself for the past two years. I don't care about going into details about the men's doings. I simply like a man who plays in their way. Sullivan caused some trouble in Italy by taking the car conductor's horn and stopping the train. We were under arrest for two hours there. There are lots of men in the clubs that were abroad who were not advanced money, and Mr. Spalding has about fifteen thousand dollars outstanding. No club can play the men released until they agree to pay back Mr. Spalding all his money. They owe him from two hundred to five hundred dollars each."

Last night Anson censured two men who were trying to awaken a snore in the sleeping car. The veteran Captain wants his men to behave like gentlemen and is determined that they shall.

SHORT STOPS.

Below will be found the standing to date of the League and Association clubs:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Boston	1	0	St. Louis	0	1
Philadelphia	1	0	Athletic	0	1
Pittsburg	1	0	Baltimore	0	1
Indianapolis	1	0	Kansas City	0	1
New-York	0	1	Cincinnati	0	1
Washington	0	1	Brooklyn	0	1
Cleveland	0	1	Columbus	0	1
Chicago	0	1	Louisville	0	1

New-York and Boston will play another game at Oakland Park, in Jersey City, to-day. To-morrow the Giants will play at Staten Island, and take possession of the Mets' old diamond.

"Anxious."—The opening game last year was played in Washington and resulted as follows: New-York, 6; Washington, 0.

For two innings yesterday the Boston man used their bats against Welch as they have never done before.

Sullivan, Baldwin, Pettit, and Daly, released by Chicago yesterday, are good players.

Brooklyn, Columbus, and Louisville are even for tail-end honors in the association.

"Subscriber."—Ewing is a resident of Cincinnati.

Keefe's name on a score card will be a welcome sight to the scorers of the game in this city.

The two Richardson's played good ball yesterday.

The Giants show a lack of practice.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Yesterday's stock market was about as dull and stupid as that of Tuesday was live and exciting. Not much more than 100,000 shares of stock was dealt in all day.

Reading continued the most interesting feature of the market, however, so far as there was a market. The bear campaigners did not further pursue the advantage they gained on Tuesday, and yesterday's closing price showed a small net gain for the day. Some traders who sold stock on Tuesday failed to deliver it yesterday.

Much indignation was shown among the Stock Exchange's self-respecting members yesterday over the utterly careless way in which the Governors of the Exchange treat the recent ebullitions of vulgarity on the Exchange. Not only have members of the Governing Committee known right along of the disgraceful proceedings, but Governors of the Stock Exchange have stood by as silent, if not admiring, witnesses of the insulting buffoonery.

Railway earnings for the third week of April began to be reported yesterday, the most notable being a decrease of $37,286, nearly 10 per cent., by the St. Paul Company.

Memphis and Charleston stock took a sudden jump of five points yesterday up to 70. The Street has hints of a big deal afoot in Southern railway affairs.

President Adams of the Union Pacific Company says he has been misrepresented regarding his position on the lease of the Oregon Navigation property.

"I care not who draws the salaries of your corporation, if I may but print your stocks and bonds."—*Jay Gould to the Texas Pacific.*

YACHTING NEWS.

By order of Commodore Gerry of the New-York Yacht Club, the House Committee of the club has chartered the steamer Henry E. Bishop for the use of members of the club to witness the centennial parade on April 29. Applications for tickets should be made at once. The tickets will be $3 each. Ladies' tickets will cost $1 each and will be limited to three for each member. The steamer will leave the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street at 9:30 A. M. on the day of the parade.

The Yorkville Yacht Club will hold its annual Spring regatta over its usual course from Oak Point to Gangway Buoy and return on May 30. Entries are to be made and should be made before May 25 with A. R. Rodrigues. One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Harlem River. A steamer will accompany the fleet over the course and will leave One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Harlem River at 9 A. M.

Mr. Seward Webb's new steam yacht, built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company at Wilmington, Del., will be launched over the ways built before coming to New-York. She will be one of the finest equipped yachts afloat.

Mr. A. B. Benjamin has sold the steam yacht Wanderer to Mr. E. L. Willoughby of Newport. The latter will put her in first-class order when the new yacht is built for him.

Mr. R. G. Remsdorf's steam yacht Sparkle has returned from her voyage with coal to Mount

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

RUNNERS WHO WILL MEET IN A LONG AND HARD RUN.

Much interest is manifested in athletic circles in the annual championships of the National Cross-Country Association, of which Mr. Otto Rahl is President, to be held at Fleetwood Park on Saturday afternoon. The course will be an extremely hard one, and this makes the finish problem a difficult one to solve. The distance is eight miles and includes some "punishing" places. Whoever wins the championship will not do so without hard work. The entries to the three-mile bicycle race closed yesterday. The other open events are the 100-yard dash and 220-yard hurdle.

A full list of the entries to the championships is as follows:

Prospect Harriers.—S. F. Stagg, Captain; J. D. Lloyd, S. T. Freeth, F. C. Petrie, J. S. H. McGregor, F. Dolan, W. W. Kuhike, G. J. L. Wilson, B. Goodman, J. W. Allen, Jr., Theodore W. May. Reserves—E. Thorpe, A. S. McGregor, L. A. Diedrich, C. B. Nicolls, G. S. Miller, A. A. Mcausland, H. H. Wilson, Jr., H. Mornbostel.

Olympic Athletic Club.—E. Bjertberg, Captain; H. Gray, C. W. Coleman, J. Gimlit, W. F. Thompson, E. Jenks, A. C. Diedrich, W. Kenny, G. Pfortner, C. R. Gardiner, G. E. Mayo, H. Bjertberg. Reserves—W. J. Hamilton, Jr., Carbonell, E. Carey, A. Fiedschman, E. W. Hopper, E. Van Franz, F. F. Sliney, G. W. Moore.

Pastime Athletic Club.—T. Avery (Collett, Captain); Olympic Athletic Club.—E. McNally, Adelsdorfer, A. F. Marsh, G. Roberts, W. R. Kilts, W. F. Beckt, D. Bell, K. Thomas, A. Arnold, J. McCauley. Reserves—S. Steffens, W. J. Rubien, J. J. Heffernan, J. Donovan, T. Harley, H. Johansson, W. Sheridan, J. J. McCann.

New-York Athletic Club.—P. D. Skillman, Captain; G. V. Gilbert, W. Harman, H. Webb, L. K. Shaw, C. M. Moore, F. H. Babcock, T. J. Lee, J. P. Thornton, C. M. Smith, E. Weinacht, W. C. White. Reserves—G. Weiss, W. C. Dohm, A. A. Jerdan, H. G. Schultz.

New-York Athletic Club.—A. D. Stone, Captain; H. Fuller, T. D. Day, Jr., F. Day, W. D. Day, C. Brockway, H. Beebe, A. Seney, W. Fryer, H. Selvage, S. B. Bowman, A. G. Jenkins. Reserves—H. W. Paret, F. Wale, P. L. Irving, C. Wheeler.

American Athletic Club.—J. J. McMullin, A. S. Malley, Louis Levien, V. J. Grode, J. W. Bailey, J. Oppenheimer, W. H. White, R. Strauss, H. D. Cummings

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—DER VEILCHENFRESSER.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. At 2—COMEDY.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—SAMSON AND DALILAH.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACH—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—UNCLE JOB.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MINSTRELSY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—CENTENNIAL LOAN EXHIBITION.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—SAID PASHA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—DONNETTA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE HENRIETTA.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—JOCELYN.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.

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Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

Readers of THE TIMES *going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 75 cents per month and the address changed as often as desired.*

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The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, warmer, rainy weather.

The work of the State Senate for the next two days promises to be of unusual importance. The Saxton Ballot-Reform bill and the Crosby Excise bill are both special orders for to-day, and both have already passed the Assembly. The indications now are that there will be no controversy over them. The Republicans will support them unitedly and the Democrats will make no effort to delay action, but content themselves with the deliberate blunder of voting solidly against them. Gov. HILL has apparently made up his mind to face them boldly with a veto ready at hand, which accounts for the cessation of hostility since the reckless skirmishes of last week. It seems to be understood that action shall be resumed on the Rapid-Transit bill to-morrow. It is lying on the table and can be taken up by a majority vote at any time. If the cheerful acquiescence of the Republican Senators in this plan under the lead of Mr. FASSETT denotes that the bill is to be passed without further opposition or further efforts to spoil it, it may be taken as indicating that they have satisfactory assurances on the Police Commission question and that the bill for making the department two-headed will be passed and signed.

There was an excellent chance for the passage of the Fassett Prison-Labor bill in the Assembly yesterday until Gen. HUSTED, by one of his characteristic off-hand efforts to force things, spoiled it. He moved the previous question, and got a declaration that it was carried before the members had any chance to consider the section making an appropriation of a million dollars to carry the act into effect, and then hurried off. The result was a sudden opposition to the final passage of the bill which defeated it. The matter is likely to be remedied by a reconsideration to-day. Several amendments to the bill were adopted, some of which decidedly injured it, and an effort will be made to cut down the appropriation. The amendment which would confine the third grade of prisoners, or incorrigibles, to practically non-productive labor is especially bad, and that limiting the number of convicts to be employed in any one industry draws the line so closely as greatly to hamper the labor system. To restrict the number to 100 in all the prisons, penitentiaries, and other penal institutions of the State is going too far and would compel the division of the labor among a great many occupations and greatly complicate the management and reduce the results. These amendments ought to be reconsidered.

The guillotine of Mr. CLARKSON, First Assistant Postmaster General, continues to work with accelerated dispatch. Up to the hour of closing on yesterday 513 heads of Democratic Postmasters had dropped into the basket since the machinery commenced to clatter on Monday. Mr. WANAMAKER, in watching the process, must have felt all the keen delight in the spectacle experienced by the *mère des tricoteuses* on the *Place de Grève* in the cheerful days of 1793. There were men in Paris in those days who wondered that there could be in the hearts of women any zest for such sights, but it was hardly more surprising than that a pious Philadelphia retailer should enjoy an exhibition so reckless as that Mr. CLARKSON provides. Meantime we watch in vain for those virtuous protests from Republican sources that greeted a far less sweeping operation in 1885. Is it possible that a policy that is always stupid, unjust, wasteful, and opposed to the principles of honest administration, that was so in reality then and is so now, impresses the Republican mind only when Republicans suffer?

There is a curious difference in the atmosphere of Michigan and that of Mississippi that deserves the attention of political meteorologists. A case illustrating this is reported in our Washington dispatches. One Col. NEWCOMB CLARK was formerly a resident of Michigan and Speaker of the lower house of its Legislature. He was and still is a Republican in politics. While in Michigan the equal rights of the negroes in the South appeared to him a matter of great magnitude, as much as to the rest of his party, and the treatment of the negroes by the Southern Democrats assumed a gory hue, not unlike that of a shirt that has been stained with human blood. Col. CLARK is at present a resident of Ocean Springs, Miss. The rights of the negroes present themselves to his vision in an entirely different form; they have shrunk in magnitude and assumed a shadowy and unreal appearance, so much so that when he learned that a negro was seeking appointment as Postmaster as the reward naturally bestowed for political services in other parts of the Union, Col. CLARK feels called upon to journey to Washington to expose the inexpediency and the needlessness of such an appointment. This change in his perceptive faculties is not peculiar to him, but has affected a large number of Republicans moving from the North to the South. The phenomenon is clearly to be traced to the difference in the atmosphere, and the change is probably involuntary. But it is plainly calculated to produce a great deal of confusion and ought to be closely observed.

By the report of the Bureau of Statistics, covering the first three months of the present year and the periods of nine months and a year and the like periods of the preceding year, it is shown that there has been a definite advance in our foreign trade, both exports and imports, that the gain is considerably the larger in exports, but that in both exports and imports the gain has been mostly made in the first quarter of 1889. In that quarter, as compared with 1888, there was an increase in exports of $30,000,000; for nine months the gain was a little over $27,000,000; for the year the gain was a little short of $30,000,000. In the imports the gain for three months was $7,300,000; for nine months $9,600,000, and for the year $10,300,000.

The new Sioux Commission, of which Gen. GEORGE CROOK is Chairman, enters on its duties under advantages which its predecessor did not have. That body undertook a task which was largely experimental, and at the outset was confronted by irrefutable proofs that a great majority of the influential Sioux did not wish to sell half their reservation at the price, and on the conditions which Congress had authorized it to offer. This made up-hill work all the way through, and the result was failure. But the old commission really cleared the way for the new. If the latter should now be successful, as there is good ground for believing it will, it will have reaped where its predecessor sowed. When it became evident from the conference at the Dakota agencies last year, and more particularly from the Autumn conference in Washington, what the Sioux wanted, Congress made new and still more liberal provisions. The present commission, which is headed by an officer renowned for his knowledge of the Indians and for his negotiations with them, will have these more liberal terms to propose.

THE POLICE COMMISSION BILL.

A bill was introduced in the Senate several weeks ago by Mr. VEDDER, at the request, it is said, of Senator VAN COTT, who was then absent from Albany, displacing the present Police Commission of this city with a new board consisting of two members. This bill in quite a new shape, but unchanged in its main purpose, was suddenly brought to the front on Tuesday evening by a report from the Committee on Cities, and yesterday morning a favorable report followed promptly in the Assembly. There is no reason to suppose that the object of this bill is to simplify the administration of the Police Department or to add to its efficiency. It is rather to maintain its bi-partisan, sometimes called its non-partisan, character, by an equal division of the board between the two political parties. With the present four-headed commission it has been the practice for years to appoint the members equally from the two parties, and there is a certain basis of right in this arrangement, considering the functions of the board in connection with the conduct of elections. But there is nothing in the law which makes it obligatory, and Mayor GRANT has been credited with the intention of appointing a representative of Tammany Hall to succeed Mr. FRENCH on the expiration of his term next week.

This accounts for the new bill. Whether or not it is true, as has been alleged, that there was a bargain between Republican and Tammany leaders last Fall which involved the reappointment of FRENCH as a return for the support given to HILL and GRANT by Republicans, there is no doubt that Republican politicians have been anxious to have Mr. FRENCH continued on the Police Board. Even those who do not care for FRENCH and are willing that JOHN J. O'BRIEN should lose his place as Chief of the Bureau of Elections desire that some Republican should fill the vacancy or that the law should be so changed as to require an equal representation of parties on the Board. There is scarcely a doubt that the peculiar course of the Republicans in the Senate in dealing with the Mayor's Rapid-Transit bill has been due to an effort to force a deal in regard to local appointments. One purpose has been to extort some assurance of the reappointment of FRENCH, or of a Republican satisfactory to the party leaders in his place. The Rapid-Transit bill has been used as a club to enforce this demand. Mayor GRANT has shown no inclination, so far as appears, to enter into a deal or to give assurances, and the Police-Commission bill is brought out as another cudgel. FRENCH or an entirely new board divided between Tammany and the Republicans is to be the demand now as the price of the passage of the Rapid-Transit bill.

It is our belief that the Police Department should be strictly non-partisan, and exclusively devoted to the business of maintaining public order and enforcing the laws; but for that purpose it should be divorced from the Bureau of Elections altogether and placed under a single head like a local war department. So long as it controls the machinery for the conduct of elections, and consists of either two or four Commissioners, the parties should be equally represented upon it. But we do not believe in political deals and bargains for the disposition of public offices or in the use of the legislative power to compel a division of patronage. If the law is left as it is, the Mayor's responsibility and discretion in the use of the appointing power should be untrammeled. If a change is to be made it should be made on the merits of the question. And above all an important public measure like the Rapid-Transit bill should not be made dependent on a deal for local offices or used as a club to force such a deal.

A PARTISAN MYTH.

It is a striking illustration of the manner in which strong partisan feeling affects the minds of those who succumb to it that on the death of Mr. PEARSON, late Postmaster of this city, the old falsehood was revived that by keeping open the Post Office on the day of election in 1884 he deprived BLAINE of at least a thousand votes and thereby gave the election to Mr. CLEVELAND. This statement was repeated, not only by those who were stung by the criticisms of the spoils system of which Mr. PEARSON'S death was the occasion, but by others who believed it, and who thought that it put a serious blot on Mr. PEARSON'S reputation as a Federal official under a Republican Administration. The facts in the case are fully recounted in our columns this morning. They show that the statement is the exact opposite of the truth; that Mr. PEARSON, following the precedents of several years, had given public notice that the office would be closed at 10 A. M., and that only one mail delivery would be made, early in the forenoon; that he was directed by the then Postmaster General to keep the office open, and that while obeying this direction, as he was compelled to do, and ought to have done, he took effective measures to give to every person connected with the office an opportunity to cast his vote. So it is proved that Mr. BLAINE lost no votes by the action of Mr. PEARSON, and that that action was not his own, but the reverse of what he had intended and proposed, and was, so far as he was concerned, compulsory. This refutation of the charge has been repeatedly made in the most formal and complete manner, and made not only in our own columns, but in those of the *Tribune*, which, it would seem, ought to have given it authority even with the most obdurate Republican partisan.

But the spirit in which the whole matter is regarded by partisans is shown by a remark of the Albany *Evening Journal*. That paper having been courteously requested to correct its statement by ex-Postmaster General JAMES does so fairly in its issue of last evening, and adds: "But while every employé of the New-York Post Office may have had an opportunity to *vote*, as Mr. JAMES states, no opportunity was given him to *work* for BLAINE. Perhaps Mr. HATTON was primarily responsible for this. If so, the responsibility should rest on him rather than on Mr. PEARSON." As a matter of fact, the responsibility rests on the law, which gave no authority to close Post Offices on holidays "except on those declared legal by national legislation and Executive proclamation." But what is the "responsibility" that assumes such importance in the eyes of the partisan? Why should the law or the officers of the law recognize any obligation to give subordinates an opportunity to "work for" the candidate of the party in power? There can be no such obligation unless the employés are held to be not public servants but party servants, which they ought not to be, and under an honest and business-like administration of the public service would not be.

No such idea was recognized in the New-York Post Office, or had been for some six years before 1884. The employés were held to a faithful and efficient performance of their duties, and to nothing else. They were selected by competitive examination and probation, as required under the system partially established by the Hayes Administration. As to their politics, neither when Mr. JAMES was Postmaster nor when Mr. PEARSON succeeded him, was any inquiry made. A considerable number of them were, in fact, Democrats. Others were Cleveland Republicans in 1884. Others were Blaine Republicans. Others were Prohibitionists. Still others took no part in the election of that year. In other words, they were distributed precisely as any body of citizens engaged in a lawful and honorable business, and accountable to no one but themselves for their political conduct. Was not that a fair and decent condition of things? Was not that the only one that could be described as fair and decent? Was it not the condition that ought to prevail in every public office, large or small, throughout the Union? The questions answer themselves. The only wonder is that there should be any occasion for asking them.

BOULANGER IN ENGLAND.

A more gloomy and draggle-tailed ending of a "boom" than the flight of Gen. BOULANGER from Brussels to London has never been witnessed in the world. If this be not the final collapse of the whole "movement," so far as it is embodied in Gen. BOULANGER, the fact will be an additional surprise in a career that has been uncommonly fruitful of surprises. It is quite true that LOUIS NAPOLEON was in as ridiculous a position after his futile appeal with a tame eagle to the enthusiasm of the troops at Boulogne as BOULANGER now occupies, and it seems incredible that he should have survived such an exposure. Mr. KINGLAKE indeed, in his fantastic "History of the Crimean War" is so much impressed by the absurdity of the situation that he takes the bold ground that the pretender did not survive it. It is safe to say that he would never have been heard of again if his name had not been BONAPARTE, and if he had not represented a tradition which his rise to power and his fall from power were necessary to discredit. Gen. BOULANGER stands for nothing except his personal ambition, and the convenience of the groups of reactionaries whose stalking-horse he has been. By much the most reasonable and plausible explanation of his career that has been given attributes his prominence to the efforts of an obscure French Warwick who was in search of a figurehead and who offered to various other persons the place of rallying point to the elements of opposition to the republic before it occurred to him that the "hero" of nothing in particular could be made to serve his turn.

A practical admirer of Gen. BOULANGER has explained that the removal of his headquarters from Brussels to London is inconvenient, because the latter capital is not connected with Paris by telephone, and the adherents of his cause who are permitted to remain upon French soil cannot be cheered by the actual though attenuated tones of their chief promulgating the French equivalent for "Halloo!" This loss might be obviated by the introduction of a phonograph at each end of the new line of communication. But, in fact, the new loss that Boulangism has suffered is not of a kind that a telephone could repair. The flight to Brussels made an impression, not indeed of poltroonery, for nobody doubts Gen. BOULANGER'S personal courage, but of political cowardice and weakness. He was evidently running away and leaving in the lurch the supporters who had fallen into trouble through their fidelity to his fortunes instead of remaining to share their fate. The pretense that his life was in danger if he staid in France deceived nobody. What seemed to be true was that his career was ended, and it seemed to be equally true that it was ended by his departure for Brussels. When a man has once created a belief that he is ready to save himself at the expense of his friends, it is very difficult to reinstate him as a popular hero, and the impression made by his flight from Paris is deepened by his expulsion from Belgium. There is, of course, no reason why this should be so, but then the origin and progress of the Boulanger movement are scarcely susceptible of a rationalistic interpretation.

At any rate, it appears that Gen. BOULANGER himself and his immediate circle accept the expulsion from Belgium as the end for the present of their political hopes, and for the reason we have already suggested a check to such a career is very likely to be final and fatal. The spirits of the exiles who have been forced to seek a new asylum were not high enough to embolden even the irrepressible M. ROCHEFORT to the issue of a proclamation. We can readily believe the dispatch which assures us that on its arrival at Dover the party "appeared to be gloomy and dejected."

THE SUPPLY OF COPPER.

The owners or representatives of several American copper mines have been in Paris for some weeks, but it does not appear that they have made any bargain with the banks that hold the assets of the broken Copper Syndicate. They have undoubtedly been in communication with the officers of copper mines in this country, but the course of the market for the metal and for mining stocks seems to indicate that from their point of view the prospect is gloomy. The price of copper for immediate delivery has been falling in London. The latest quotation was less than £37 a ton, or about 8 cents a pound, and in the last two weeks nearly ten million pounds have been sold in the London market at prices below £42. On this side the shares of the American companies have been noticeably weak in Boston, and there has been a sharp decline in the stock of the company in which the French speculators were directly interested, although it has been regarded as exceptionally fortunate because its contract for sales at ring prices for a long time to come were guaranteed by the BARINGS. If the state of negotiations in Paris is reflected in the condition of the markets, the American delegates have made no progress. No one who has studied the situation without prejudice will be surprised to learn that they have accomplished nothing.

Those who are trying to erect a new structure of some kind on the ruins of the broken Syndicate may as well admit that the price of copper must for a long time be low. They would like to maintain the high price fixed by the ring agreements, but this the Syndicate itself could not do, even with the aid of great banking institutions, and it is sheer folly to suppose that it can be done now by any other combination. It has been suggested that the French banks might agree to market the surplus copper held by them at the rate of one-fifth of it each year for five years, and that the mining companies might at the same time agree to reduce their output and hold the price at about £40. But it is not probable that either party will enter into such an agreement. The surplus of about 140,000 tons will not be hastily thrown on the market, but it will be sold at low prices, and nothing but the prevalence of low prices will reduce the output of the mines. The natural reaction following the complete ruin of a ring that caused overproduction by the maintenance of an artificial price cannot be prevented.

The American mines may be able by and by to combine for the maintenance of prices in the home market, but a large part of their product must be sold in Europe, and in competition there with the Syndicate's accumulated surplus, as well as the metal that will be produced in large quantities by foreign mines. For this reason the price of that part of their product sold abroad must be low, although the tariff may enable them to exact a much higher price here. If it shall be possible to import free of duty the American copper exported by the mining companies under the Syndicate contracts and now stored in Paris or London, an American combination will not be able to fix a high price here. If this exported copper now lies in the original packages, so that it can easily be identified, it can be brought back free of duty. It has recently been estimated that in this way Lake copper bought at prices now current in London could be imported and sold here for about 11 cents a pound. Undoubtedly the American delegates now in Paris will strive to prevent any such importation, and they may be successful.

These considerations are of interest to manufacturers and consumers in this country. It is plain that thus far the advantages afforded by the fall of prices due to the collapse of the Syndicate have been enjoyed exclusively by manufacturers and consumers abroad. For many weeks the foreign manufacturers have been able to buy supplies of the metal for about 9 cents a pound. But our manufacturers cannot do this now, nor is it probable that they can buy at such prices after the contracts made by some of them shall have run out. If the American mining companies can prevent the importation of copper recently exported, they will strive to compel manufacturers and consumers here to pay about 50 per cent. more for copper than is paid on the other side of the Atlantic, and the tariff duty of 4 cents a pound will help them to do this. Except in the case of the manufacturers of sheet and bolt copper, who are united in a close and greedy combination, the condition of the domestic manufacturers would be unfortunate if such exactions should be made. The history of this great speculation in copper and of the part played in it by the American mines will not be forgotten when the tariff shall be again the subject of legislation, and it is possible that the manufacturers will then have something to say about the tax on their raw material. This tax is not needed for the protection of the mines. Before the days of the Syndicate it was used as an instrument for extortion, and now it is to be used again for the same purpose.

It seems as if something ought to have been done before the opening of Oklahoma was proclaimed to avert the reign of anarchy in the Territory which is mitigated only by the presence of troops. It is quite true that nobody anticipated the eager rivalry of the new settlers before the adjournment of Congress, when special legislation might have been framed for the emergency. But very soon after the adjournment it was made plain that the inception would take on such proportions as to be dangerous. The President had no power to establish tribunals of his own motion, but he might, when the necessity became evident, have named persons who could decide such questions as were submitted to them by the parties who agreed to abide their decisions. Such decisions might not have the full force and validity of law but they would nevertheless provide a means for at least the temporary and provisional settlement of disputes, for which purpose there is now no means whatever provided in the new Territory. All the decent settlers would have the opportunity of adjusting their differences peacefully, and the officers of the army could deal with much less compunction than they must now feel with settlers who refused to submit their disputes for such settlement.

In these centennial days it is natural that there should be some little confusion of dates in popular discussions of the memorial ceremonies. Monday's naval parade, which is intended to typify the one that welcomed the first President to New-York, will not fall on the hundredth anniversary of that earlier pageant. A hundred years ago to-day WASHINGTON was already established in this city. The display of boats had taken place on April 23, and on that day had occurred the procession that escorted him from the wharf to the Franklin House, where he lived during the week which elapsed before his inauguration. Of course, an attempt at the exact repetition of all the memorable ceremonies of 1789, or of their equivalents, on the self-same days of the month of April, would be needless and absurd. According to such a programme, Gen. HARRISON would have had to start on his journey to New-York more than a week ago, for WASHINGTON left Mount Vernon on the 16th of April, and was seven days in reaching this city.

The arrival of the *Brooklyn* and the *Essex* at this port yesterday from the Asiatic station makes an accession to the naval strength in the harbor. The *Essex* has reached New-York sooner than was at first expected, but the *Brooklyn*, in consequence of an accident to her machinery before she left her station, has been compelled to make the entire voyage under sail, and has been about five months and a half in doing it. Some time ago she was reported to have encountered several gales, and altogether her officers and crew and their friends must be glad to have the long journey over. The Asiatic station has been much weakened during the last six months. Just before the *Essex* and *Brooklyn* left it the *Juniata* had been sent home, while the *Monocacy* was set aside to be condemned and sold. The subtraction of these four vessels left on this important station only the *Omaha*, the *Marion*, and the *Palos*—the last a fourth-rate, armed only with howitzers. Since then the *Dolphin* has arrived at Hong-Kong, and the *Swatara* will in time join Rear Admiral BELKNAP'S small array of vessels.

PRAISES WELL WON.

TRIBUTES TO THE MEMORY OF MR. HENRY G. PEARSON.

Letters of condolence and sympathy for their affliction are still pouring in upon the family of Mr. Henry G. Pearson, the recently-deceased Postmaster of New-York City. Among the number is one from Mr. Charles Emory Smith, editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia *Press*, in which the following tribute is paid to Mr. Pearson's character:

"It must temper your sorrow to feel that he who has gone left such a rare and precious memory. You cannot be insensible, more than any one, to the truth that in his supreme devotion to principle and duty and conscience he became, in a peculiar and extraordinary degree, the embodiment of a grand ideal of public service, and though he fell in the flush of early manhood he had made a name and place in the esteem of his fellow-men and in the enduring record of worthy and honorable achievement, which it is given few to attain even with the full allotment of years. The knowledge of this exalted service and of its just appreciation among good men and the fragrant memory of his personal graces—cherished by all of us who knew him, and how much deeper to you of the family circle—will teach that even the dark cloud of grief is not without its silver lining."

Mr. P. H. Woodward, Secretary of the Board of Trade of the city of Hartford, Conn., writes as follows:

"We know how heroically he battled against the strongest and most aggressive influences in politics to conduct the business of public as financial men conduct their private affairs. He made a model officer and a faithful servant to the people, but without doubt the obstacles constantly thrown in his path added so much to the weight of other burdens that he was crushed beneath the load. If one resolves to pursue high ideals he must seek a field for activity outside of public life or his very excellence will be made to kill him. He did his work well, and all honor is due to his memory. The fact that such a man could be displaced is a prophecy of evil for the Republic."

Of the others writing eulogistically of Mr. Pearson are Senator A. H. Holmes of Morrisville, N. Y., and several Catholic priests.

A notable indication of the esteem in which Mr. Pearson was held by the business public was furnished by the action of President J. H. Browning of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, who, knowing of the desire of the family that the Rev. Dr. Morgan should conduct the funeral services, and that his previous engagements were such as to render it doubtful whether he would be able to reach Englewood by regular train, kindly caused a special engine and car to be put in readiness and held at his service.

THE TIMES has received from Gen. C. T. Christensen $25 for the fund suggested in its issue of yesterday for erecting a monument to Mr. Pearson: previously acknowledged, $100.

IN HONOR OF BARYE.

The exhibition of original works by Antoine Louis Barye, the greatest sculptor of animals in modern times, which will be held at Paris next month at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, has the disadvantage of appearing at a time when the city is overwhelmed with exhibitions of the fine arts. The greatness of Barye, however, is only the more clear because men are found who will devote their time in such a year as this to maintain an exhibition in his honor. It cannot be expected that bronzes which require prolonged study and an advanced stage of connoisseurship to appreciate will have many visitors while so many other objects that are attractive at once are competing for view. The Barye exhibition can count on a good many American admirers at least, for the number of Americans who have owned them for many years is unusually large, and of these not a few will visit Paris. The Beaux Arts will have a pick of plaster casts from large works by Barye which exist not only in public positions about Paris, but at Bordeaux, in Corsica, and elsewhere. The bas relief which Barye made in honor of Napoleon III. for the entrance to the Louvre from the quay of the Seine was effaced after Sedan, but it still exists, or if the original cannot be had doubtless a plaster cast can be got. It was above and near the famous colossal seated lion which goes by the nickname of Le Philosophe in the atelier, and still surveys, along with its comrade lion, made in fac simile, the handsome quays and bridges of the river near the Tuileries The engineer in charge of the column that commemorates the destruction of the Bastille refused to permit a cast to be taken from the Lion of the Zodiac, which decorates that shaft, owing to a fear that the surface of the bronze might be injured, so that perhaps the collection will lack that object. There are, however, many ardent admirers of Barye among the artists and connoisseurs in Paris, such as Bonnat, who painted for Mr. W. T. Walters the finest of all the portraits of the sculptor, a portrait now in the United States; Gérôme and Le Febvre, the painters, Mr. Lucas, a Parisian-American amateur, and others of note. These gentlemen have many first proofs, models, and numbered bronzes cast by Barye himself with a skill that no one has surpassed and touched by the sculptor's file when the casting was not quite to his liking. Barbédienne, the caster of bronzes, who made a specialty of reproducing this great sculptor's work, retains a large number of models obtained from Barye, from which comes the great series of Barbédienne Baryes, objects of great beauty and value, but, of course, not sought by connoisseurs as are the original bronzes. In a recent issue of *Le Figaro* the critic, Albert Wolff, says: "What people refused to buy for 200f. about thirty years ago is worth 2,000f. to-day, and the proofs of the early period have become almost impossible to get. The early pieces have increased in value tenfold. Between the old proofs and the reproductions of the present day there is the same difference that exists between a marble statue chiseled by a skilled workman and one in which the hand of the artist himself is visible. Even the method of casting has been changed. The charcoal that used by Barye has been given up for potato starch. Charcoal is no longer employed because it is dangerous to the health of the workmen; but it made a partial union with the bronze and gave it a special shade of color." The same fate that attended the efforts of Millet to strike out a note in painting made the life of Barye an unhappy one. He lived long enough to see the works for which he was paid the most pitiful sums sold for many times the amount he received for them. Dealers and amateurs made money out of them, but he did not. Even the sale that took place after his death brought nothing like the prices which are now gladly given for his bronzes and water colors. Although a tardy justice is now being done to his fame, there is good hope that the proceeds from the Parisian exhibition of the works in May and the New-York exhibition, which will be held next November at the American Art Galleries by the Barye Monument Association of the United States, will suffice to establish his fame by a visible symbol as one of the greatest artists of the century.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, rain, warmer, followed in western portions by lower temperature, southwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, rain, warmer, southwesterly winds, shifting to colder northwesterly.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, light rain, warmer, southerly winds, shifting to colder westerly.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, rains, winds shifting to colder northwesterly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 217 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	40°	48°	3:30 P. M.	48°	65°
6 A. M.	39°	48°	6 P. M.	44°	59°
9 A. M.	44°	54°	9 P. M.	40°	54°
12 M.	44°	59°	12 P. M.	39°	53°

Average temperature yesterday.....55½°
Average temperature for same date last year..45½°

HE OUGHT TO KNOW BETTER.

A correspondent favors THE TIMES with the following altogether erroneous information:

"It is something singular that Washington drew his last breath in the last hour of the last day of the last week of the last month of the last year of the last century. He died on Saturday night, 12 o'clock, Dec. 31, 1799."

A good many years ago there were sixteen months in the calendar established by Julius Cæsar to reform the old Roman myth in their favor. George Washington died between 11 and 12 o'clock Saturday night, Dec. 14, 1799.

Charles Bernard, President of the Society of American Wood-Engravers, designed Magnolia, Mass., as the place for holding the annual meeting, and July 3, 4, and 5 the dates.

PINERO'S NEW PLAY.

OPENING OF THE GARRICK THEATRE WITH "THE PROFLIGATE."

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, April 24.—The long-looked-for opening of the Garrick Theatre took place to-night, with a new piece by Pinero called "The Profligate." The story is briefly as follows:

The scene of the first act is in a lawyer's office in Furnival's Inn. Leslie Bradenell, a sweet, saintly girl of the middle class, leaves there with Dunstan Renshaw, hitherto a wicked man about town, to get married at the Register's. While they are gone there appears on the scene a girl of the lower middle class, Janet, whom Dunstan has betrayed. She seeks a solicitor and has an interview with Hugh Murray, partner of Leslie's guardian. Murray loves Leslie deeply and silently.

The second act portrays the honeymoon in a Florentine villa with sweet honeymoon twaddle. Leslie's friend Irene, who calls, is going to marry Lord Dangars, another wicked man, and gives Leslie an opportunity to show her pure highmindedness and absolute confidence in her husband's nobility. At the close of the act Janet turns up. She has been Irene's maid, but has been apparently discharged. Dunstan has gone to Rome for a few days, and Leslie, who has seen her once previously, takes her in and cares for her.

In the third act Dunstan brings Lord Dangars to the villa. Janet recognizes from the balcony her betrayer, whose true name she does not know. Leslie thinks it is Lord Dangars. Then comes a strong ensemble scene, in which Leslie discovers the truth and tells her husband to deny it. He cannot and she bids him go.

In the last act, which takes place back in Furnival's Inn, Dunstan, who has been entirely reformed by his marriage with a pure girl and who does not know that his wife is near, is tempted to commit suicide, but manfully refuses to do so. He falls on his knees, Leslie comes in, and they are reconciled.

The piece exhibits Pinero's admirable characterization, and contains many delicious lines. The first two acts are weak, however, dramatically, and the play would not have been a success but for the strength of the third act and the fine acting of Forbes Robertson in the last act. All the London dramatists have started to sail on a moral tack in consequence of the recent Church and Stage discussion, but Pinero has overshot the mark a little in taking a much higher moral plane than could be found very easily in London, thereby endangering the sympathy of the audience.

It is a play which will greatly please only the goody-goody people, who are unfortunately in the minority in theatres. The audience received it warmly, however, gave every sign of approbation, and called out the company and Pinero, and John Hare, the manager of the theatre, who played Lord Dangars admirably. Hare made a speech. Kate Rorke played Leslie in a way simply exquisite.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING HALL.

The third of Mr. and Mrs. George Henschel's vocal recitals was given yesterday afternoon at Chickering Hall. As usual there was a large audience present, and there was an abundance of applause, which was thoroughly deserved. The programme was made up of songs and duets by Paisiello, Mozart, Rameau, Schubert, Brahms, Loewe, Widor, Saint-Saëns, Berlioz, Massenet, Auber, Ambroise Thomas, and Mr. Henschel.

It is not necessary to add anything to the words of praise already written about the singing of these two gifted and cultivated artists. It may be noted, however, that as an example of finished cantabile singing, flawless in execution and poetic in feeling, it would be difficult to find anything better than Mrs. Henschel's rendering of her husband's pretty setting of Sir Walter Scott's "Hush thee, my baby." Her singing of Rameau's "Rossignols amoureux" was also most delightful. The next recital will take place on Saturday afternoon.

MUSICAL NOTE.

The concert of the Palestrina Choir, under Caryl Florio, at Chickering Hall on Monday evening next, will be attractive as well as entertaining. The principal numbers will be Palestrina's celebrated "Missa Papæ Marcelli" and his madrigal, "Fair cedar tree," a "Magnificat" for six voices by Orlando di Lasso, and a madrigal, "Matrona, lovely maiden," by the same composer, and one of Johann Michael Bach's motets, "Now is Christ risen." The Beethoven String Quartet will play numbers by Sebastian Bach, Boccharini, Borodino, and Mendelssoh

MASONRY'S GLAD JUBILEE

HALF A CENTURY'S BURDENS ARE REMOVED.

NEW-YORK MASONS FREE FROM DEBT, AND WITH FUNDS TO FOUND A MAGNIFICENT HOME.

Fifty years of debt extinguished; $600,000 raised within three years; bending burdens removed; Masonry in New-York relieved from bondage—this happy state of affairs was celebrated enthusiastically last night throughout the length and breadth of New-York State. A jubilee it was called, and a jubilee it was. Seven hundred and seventeen lodges joined in the pleasing celebration, for every meeting place of the craft in all the State was open, and in every one there was rejoicing.

Back in 1842 the Masons of New-York determined upon the organization of a hall and asylum fund. Anti-Masonic issues arose. Hardships fell upon the craft. They strove earnestly, but they made no such progress as they sought. Finally, however, the magnificent Temple, an object for all sightseers in New-York, arose. It has stood cumbered with debt, however. Ways and means were planned and earnest endeavor toiled to clear away the burden, all in vain. The Masons of New-York were in bonds, and few were optimistic enough to see anywhere more than the faintest ray of hope for bursting the chains.

And so it was when, three years ago, Frank R. Lawrence came to the seat of the Grand Master of the State. He was young, he was hopeful, he was full of faith even, that the day of freedom for his order could be not merely reached but hastened. He went to work with all the ardor of his youth and high purpose, and last night in every lodge room in the State it was his pleasure and his glory, too, to cause this address to be read:

"We celebrate a most happy and important epoch in the history of the fraternity in this jurisdiction, the settlement of a period of freedom from bondage which has long impaired our usefulness and diminished our strength.

"At this time many thousand brethren, in meetings far asunder, are gathered together, swayed by the same emotions. Many thousand voices are now raised in praise and thankfulness to the Most High. In city, town, and village, by the great lakes, upon the border of the ocean, and remote among the mountains, the members of our ancient craft assemble to hail the termination of long years of sacrifice and exertion, to render earnest homage to Almighty God for this and all His mercies and blessings.

"When, some three and one-half years ago, it was first my privilege to place the subject before you, the indebtedness of the Masonic Hall and asylum fund, for which our faith stood honorably pledged, amounted to but little less than half a million of dollars. Its payment had long been deemed beyond our power, not more because of its large amount than of many vexed and complicated questions which had arisen, and the natural weariness which had followed years of fruitless efforts.

"The appeal to you for the means to liquidate this great obligation was made in full confidence in the fidelity of the craft to the dictates of duty. How nobly that confidence has been justified the history of our recent past attests.

"Despite discouragements, and they were many, the work, once attempted, went steadily on. Gradually the effort increased, the tide of success, born of the righteousness of the undertaking, though at first shared by few, became at last the faith of all. We now rejoice in the termination of this labor. To-day the debt is paid. Every bond which evidenced the debt is paid. The mortgage, lately upon our property, is satisfied.

"The trustees of the hall and asylum fund have now in their possession, for use as a building fund, more than $100,000 in money, mainly resulting from the fair held in the city of New-York about a year ago, and the amount is being rapidly augmented by the revenues of our property.

"Nothing remains of the debt save its history. The labor attendant upon its payment vanishes from the present into the great and honorable past; rich in memories of toil and sacrifice, never to be forgotten by those whose privilege it has been to take part in the endeavor, and who have demonstrated the depth of their devotion to the principles upon which Freemasonry is founded.

"In the report of a committee presented to the Grand Lodge in the year 1851 we read that the cost of the hall, as then projected, was estimated at $83,500, a sum more than sufficient in the judgment of the present edifice for a single year. Yet, ere the erection of the structure was actually begun, the amount at the disposal of the fraternity had reached nearly ten times the amount named by that committee, while even that sum, comparatively so large, was less than one-fourth the cost of the property when the building was finally completed.

"When, nearly fifty years ago, the brethren formed the beneficent plan of establishing this institution, little did they dream of the scope which the project was to attain, or of the difficulties which were to attend its consummation!

"As little can we foresee the real extent and grandeur of the work which may be accomplished through future generations, if the resources henceforward at our disposal shall be judiciously applied.

"The property and revenues of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund form to-day the richest Masonic charity foundation in all the world. Wisely administered, their distribution can be made to merit and attract the benefactions of the philanthropic to an extent amply sufficient for the largest demand of the sacred work, which is a glorious mission of our brotherhood.

"For a single hour we give ourselves over to rejoicing. Yet in this short life of ceaseless activity the completion of a task is a signal for new and increasing forward to that which lies next beyond. The undertaking in which it now becomes our duty and privilege to participate—the establishment of an asylum for the indigent Mason, the widow and the orphan—is of the highest and most sublime character. Although at this time unbounded prosperity appears before us, it must not for a moment be forgotten that in the future the necessity for wisdom and caution will be even greater than in the past. Let us so proceed that when the asylum is completed it may fittingly accomplish our long cherished purpose, and may in all its features attest not only the kindly and liberal impulses, but the intelligence and deliberate judgment of the craft as a whole.

"By a providential application of the means at its command the fraternity may establish an institution of charity which for nobility and usefulness shall not be surpassed by any within the imperial State of New-York. Within it is within our power to achieve, and less than this should not satisfy our just ambition.

"The experience of the past exhorts us to prudence and moderation. When we proceed let it, therefore, be with a clear understanding of the extent and limit of our existing resources, a wise adaptation of means to ends, and upon so clear and definite a plan of action that, once formed, it may endure for centuries to come.

"The traditions of our fraternity are as old, almost, as history itself. They form with us a constant source of glory and of pride. Yet, believe me, brethren, the golden age of Masonry is not behind us; it lies before! Upon its past no human institution can long maintain a useful existence. It is an inexorable law, as applicable to Freemasonry as to individual men, that through present growth and present deeds alone can the respect and approbation of mankind be deserved or maintained. Glorious as is the past, happy the present, how much more bright and glorious may be that of future, if present opportunities shall be wisely grasped and improved!

"The influence and usefulness of the fraternity are now felt and acknowledged all over the globe. As a civilization and science grows, has grown, and greatly may not that influence and usefulness increase, and where, upon all the earth, does the coming time seem more rich with promise than within the great Common-wealth of New-York?

"That all our hopes may be completely justified and fulfilled, and that through the mercy of Divine Providence and the efforts of ourselves and of posterity the craft may be preserved in strength and usefulness to the latest time is the fervent wish of your Grand Master, who closes the record of a Masonic labor, perhaps unexampled, with a heart overflowing with gratitude to all his brethren for years of loyal support and generous devotion such as only noble men can yield."

By far the most important celebration of last night was, of course, in this city. Ten thousand members of the craft were met in their Temple. Every lodge room was filled. The main hall of the Temple was crowded, too. Grand Master Lawrence himself was there, congratulated, lauded, cheered, the true and accepted master builder of all the craft. And with him on the platform in regalia were Past Grand Masters Washington E. Connor, Benjamin Fiedler, Edward Simmons, and Isaac Phillips, Deputy Grand Master John W. Vroeman, Senior Grand Warden James Ten Eyck, Junior Grand Warden John Hodge, Grand Secretary Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Chaplains C. W. Camp, John S. Bacon, and Robert Collyer, Grand Marshal W. D. Fowhal, and other notables of the Grand Lodge, and there, too, was Charles Andreas, full of honors and years, proud of the memory of having been made a Mason among with Lafayette.

Grand Master Lawrence's address evoked applause from its beginning to its end. The Rev. Robert Collyer was the occasion's orator. He never spoke more feelingly, and never to an audience more appreciative. To Masonry, its work and its purposes, he paid tributes full-hearted, and in honoring the devoted labors and mighty accomplishment of Grand Master Lawrence he spoke with an eloquence that provoked applause hearty enough to drown completely over and over again further words when he would have proceeded. But until a minute or two before the evening's programme, and there were cheerful and cheering messages of congratulation from every part of the world.

Not only in the Temple's great hall and lodge rooms but in other meeting places of the craft throughout the city sisters jubilees were held. The main hall and smaller lodge rooms in the Grand Opera House were crowded with the votaries of Masonry, a programme much like that at the Temple making the hearts of the brethren glad. John Hancock Lodge's rooms, at the corner of Rivington street and the Bowery, was the scene of yet another jubilee, Julius Harburger being orator there.

Five thousand Masons in Brooklyn listened to the reading of the Grand Master's address and joined in the universal jubilation. The speakers were the Rev. Charles P. Hall, Past Grand Master J. J. Couch, and Warren C. Hubbard.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 24.—Over one thousand five hundred people assembled in Hodge Opera House to-night at the Masonic jubilee of the fraternity in this city, Niagara, and Orleans Counties, in commemoration of the freedom from debt of the Masonic Hall in New-York City. Junior Grand Warden John Hodge, thirty-third degree, presided. Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Charles W. Camp, delivered the oration, and Dr. Simon Tupper, Clark read an original poem. An address from Grand Master Lawrence was also read. A most elaborate musical and literary programme, followed by a banquet, ended the jubilee.

ATHLETIC UNION MEETING.

A LITTLE ARMY OF MEN REINSTATED AND CARTER MADE HANDICAPPER.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union was held last evening at the clubhouse of the Staten Island Athletic Club on Staten Island. The clubs represented either by a delegate or by proxy were the Staten Island Athletic Club, Pastime Athletic Club, New-Jersey Athletic Club, the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy, Warren Athletic Club of Wilmington, Del.; Olympic Athletic Club, Columbia Athletic Club of Washington, Chicago Amateur Athletic Association, and Detroit Athletic Club.

The principal business was the appointment of E. C. Carter of the New-York Athletic Club the official handicapper of the union in the place of Walter Hegeman, resigned, and the reinstatement of forty-two athletes who had violated the rules of the union by competing in games given under the rules of the National Association since Aug. 25. The individual all-around championships of the union, announced to be held June 6, on the New-Jersey Athletic Club's grounds, were postponed until Fall to give the athletes more time to train. The Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club and the Michigan Athletic Club of Detroit were admitted to membership. F. W. Janssen, Otto Ruhl, J. E. Sullivan, A. C. Stevens, L. C. Fairchild, and W. Halpin were appointed a committee to arrange for the Eastern championships to be held on the Berkeley Oval June 1. As the Scottish-American Athletic Club has announced games on May 30 and July 4, the same dates allowed by the union for the New-Jersey Athletic Club games, the former club will be warned that it cannot hold open games on these dates and also that it must hereafter consult the Union when deciding upon dates for holding athletic meetings.

The New-York Athletic Club has infringed upon the date selected by the athletic club of the Seagirt Inland Navy, June 15, but action in this regard was neglected. Charges of professionalism against A. A. Jordon, New-York Athletic Club, and C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island Athletic Club, were dismissed. The following athletes, charged with professionalism, were reinstated: W. H. Wakeman of Newburg, J. Sherwood, Syracuse; R. Guincy, Detroit; L. Pelouze, Detroit; H. Shipman, Detroit. J. Ruddiman, Newburgh; J. J. Donahan, Worcester, Mass., and G. K. French, Washington, were refused reinstatement.

Complications among those reinstated for violating the Union's boycott resolution are W. Sisty, Manhattan Athletic Club; W. J. O'Gorman, Columbia College; C. F. Bostwick, Seventh Regiment Athletic Association; M. J. Rush, West Side Athletic Club; L. Daly, Allerton Athletic Club; S. T. Fruh, Staten Island Athletic Club; J. Purcell, and V. E. Shifferstein, Olympic Athletic Club of San Francisco; C. Clay and E. Rutherford, Star Athletic Club; A. S. Vosburg, Columbia College and Staten Island Athletic Club, and W. J. Roudy, A. K. Ames, J. S. B. Black, F. W. Church, W. S. Bradford, and D. D. Casement of Princeton College.

A HERO OF BALAKLAVA.

WORKING AS A WAITER IN A CINCINNATI HOTEL.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—For some days a gentleman who is said to be an agent of the British Government has been searching for John Levick. He was found to-day at the American Hotel, a cheap hostelry at 108 Central-avenue, where he is working as a waiter for $2 50 per week. Mr. Leelck, who was a Sergeant in her Majesty's army when he left it, was born at Sheffield, England, March 8, 1836, and enlisted in the Eighth Royal Irish Hussars in Nottingham Barracks Feb. 15, 1853. He was soon ordered to Turkey, where he had an audience with by Osman Pasha. He served all through the Crimean war, and was in the battles of Balaklava, Inkerman, and at the siege of Sebastopol. He was one of the famous 600 who "assaulted the jaws of death." His description of his charge is thrilling and vivid.

Sergt. Levick has an oil painting which he took from a house in Sebastopol. He also has a Turkish-English medal commemorative of the war. The medal has four clasps, each representing one of the four great battles of the war. Levick came to America in 1857. He, his wife and family, well provided for, in Cleveland, but has nothing to do with them. He only got out of a hospital in Indianapolis a few weeks ago, where he was ill six months. He has the orders promoting him to an ordinary sergeant at Balaklava, and later on promoting him to the rank of Sergeant. He exhibits scores of letters asking for his autograph and picture. It is understood that the British Government will make some substantial return to any survivors of that famous charge it can find.

LIFE WAS MADE BITTER.

HOW SOME RUTGERS FRESHMEN WERE INITIATED.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 24.—Life was made exceedingly bitter last night for over a score of Rutgers College students. They were Freshmen who had expressed a desire to join the Theta Nu Epsilon Society. They were accommodated. The Theta Nus took the men across the Raritan, blindfolded them in the woods, and then brought them into town. The victims were walked through the mud in the lower streets of the city, trotted over piles of stones, bumped against posts, walked against buildings, and finally led down Peace-street to the ledge room of Helvetia Lodge. The hall is being improved, and a great bed of mortar was open in the street.

The blindfolded students, unconscious of the danger, were brought to this, and then one after another were tripped and dumped head first into the mortar bed, only the hands over their eyes preventing them from receiving injuries from the fall. Those of the students who did not escape were then made to climb, still blindfolded, over a huge hill of loosely-piled bricks, which slipped and slid down upon those underneath them. It was at this point that the police put in an appearance, and the bedraggled students escaped further persecution. Some of them were so badly used up that even after a thorough bath and change of clothing they were unable to attend the big dinner that followed at the Café Estes.

Great efforts were made by the students today to keep the matter a secret, as they feared the action of the Faculty, but the police officers who had witnessed the initiation reported the matter at headquarters.

A QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 24.—For several days great excitement has existed in Bristol, Tenn., and Goodson, Va., two towns, through the main street of which runs the line dividing the two States. The trouble is over the laying of water pipes by the Tennessee and Virginia water works companies. Judge Smith of Tennessee issued an injunction restraining the Virginia corporation from laying its pipes in Tennessee territory. The injunction being disregarded, the Governor of Tennessee telegraphed the Governor of Virginia, and ordered a Sheriff to act under the directions of the court. The Governor of Virginia replied that he would act in harmony with efforts to preserve the peace.

The Virginia officers yesterday summoned a posse to report this morning, and the Tennessee Sheriff made preparations for resistance. A mass meeting of Tennessee citizens was held and a committee appointed to consult counsel and, if possible, make concessions in the interest of peace. Concessions were made, with the understanding that the Tennessee Sheriff should arrest every person for whom he had a warrant. This morning men armed with shotguns and revolvers gathered on the street, and for a time it seemed that bloodshed would be unavoidable. However, the Mayor and three Aldermen of Goodson crossed over and Tennessee line and submitted to arrest. Meanwhile it is understood that the injunction suits and process case are to remain in statu quo, and the matter will be fought out in the courts. Serious trouble may occur at any time, however.

SNAKES BREAK UP THE GAME.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 24.—A well-contested game of baseball between the Cities and Round House teams was suddenly terminated here to-day when the centre fielder in fielding a fly ball fell head foremost into a nest of thirty-two garter snakes. The young man picked himself up, but again sank to the ground, almost prostrated by fright.

The players, with their bats, succeeded in killing twenty-six of the ugly reptiles. Some of the snakes measured three feet in length. It was fully a half hour before the young man who fell into the nest recovered sufficiently to walk. The game was postponed until to-morrow.

YACHTING AT CEDAR POINT.

NORWALK, Conn., April 24.—The opening regatta of the Cedar Point Yacht Club will be sailed on Memorial Day, Thursday, May 30. The course will be the triangular one of fifteen miles laid out by the club last Summer, off Cedar Point, and the rules governing the race will be the new code recently adopted, but similar to those of the New-Haven Boating Association. It is expected that every yacht in the club will take part in the contest. The next race will be held on Thursday, July 4, off Seaside Park, Bridgeport.

A pile of dry rubbish lying near some cattle cars at the East Buffalo stock yards of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, caught fire about noon yesterday from a spark from a passing locomotive. The flames spread rapidly, and nine of these cars were destroyed. The loss will amount to about $6,000.

ROSES, LILIES, AND DAISIES

FLOWERS THAT FASHIONABLE BRIDES CARRY.

WEDDINGS YESTERDAY, IN FOUR STATES —THE CONTRACTING PARTIES AND THEIR GUESTS.

One of the prettiest and most notable of the Easter week weddings was that of Miss Bertha Reid, daughter of Mrs. Bertrand Reid, and Edward Wells, Jr., which took place at 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street. The Rev. Arthur Brooks of the Church of the Incarnation officiated and was assisted by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan. The bride wore a trained gown of ivory-white satin, made in Empire fashion, trimmed with old point lace and natural orange blossoms, and a tulle veil, held by a diamond star, the groom's gift. Her bouquet was of lilies and orchids. She was given away by her uncle, L. P. Di Cesnola. Her two maids of honor were her sister, Miss Ida Reid, and the groom's sister, Miss Anna Wells. They wore dainty Colonial gowns of white crêpe de chine with large white sashes, and carried bunches of field daisies. The bridesmaids were Miss Estella Reid, the bride's sister; Miss Louise Di Cesnola, Miss Frances Pearsall Lehers, and Miss Melanie Woods. They wore Empire gowns of pink crêpe, with pink brocade sashes and large garden hats of yellow straw. They carried baskets of pink roses. The best man was Henry Bancroft Twombly of Boston, and the ushers were Charles Nasan Wells, brother of the groom; Henry Lawrence Rutherfurd, Bache McEvers Schmidt, William E. Nichols, and A. Parker Wilder of New-Haven, W. Nelson Johnson, E. K. Camp of Washington, and Frank Sutton.

At the reception which followed at the bride's home, 121 Madison-avenue, there were present Mr. and Mrs. J. Waldo Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Ethan Allen, Colonel and Mrs. William Henry Woods, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Austin, Mrs. Barnard, Tracy Clark, the Misses Ceudert, Mrs. Lentilhon, Gen. and Mrs. Charles Dodge, Lorillard Kenilhan, Mr. and Mrs. Ethel Dodge, Mrs. Di Cesnola, the Misses Floyd-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Archibald Gracie, Philip Livingston, Mrs. Pendleton Rogers, the Messrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Rieke-Lord, Mrs. Charles de Kay, Major Gen. J. M. Schofield, Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Eastman Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd, Prof. and Mrs. Drisler, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McClintock.

At noon yesterday at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, Miss Antoinette Converse Starkweather, daughter of Mrs. Robert Stewart Webb, was married to John Kingsbury Burgess of Boston by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks. The bride wore a pretty gown of white corded silk and point lace and a long tulle veil. Her bridesmaids were the groom's sister, Miss Sarah Burgess. Miss Mary Benton of Springfield, Mass.; Miss May Browning of Cooperstown, Miss Mary Johnston of Staten Island, and Miss Lily Carson. The best man was Richard Borden of Fall River, and the ushers were William Campbell of Cherry Valley, William Stoughton of Philadelphia, James of Godwin of Hartford, and Phillips Burgess of Dedham. A wedding breakfast for only the families and a few friends were present, was served at Mrs. Webb's residence, 58 East Forty-ninth-street, after the ceremony. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Alexander Webb, the Misses Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick West, Mrs. W. E. Parker, the Rev. Francis Goodwin of Hartford, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Morgan of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ashley of Orange, Mrs. Walter Webb, the Rev. Mr. Burgess of Norwich, the Rev. Mr. Fiske of Fishkill, and the Rev. Dr. Paine of Baltimore.

Miss Antoinette Wells Steele and Lieut. Britton Davis of Corralitos, Mexico, were married on Tuesday evening in the parlors of the Murray Hill Hotel by the Rev. Father Doucey of St. Leo's Church. The bride wore a gown of white silk and lace and a handsome diamond pendant, the gift of the groom. Her maid of honor, Miss Alice Steele, wore a frock of rose pink silk. The best man, Lieut. Treat, United States Army, and the ushers, Lieuts. Tate, Hodge, Biddle, and Willis, wore their full uniforms. A reception given by Mr. and Mrs. S. Newton Smith, the bride's uncle and aunt, followed the ceremony. At it were present Major and Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Terry, Col. and Mrs. W. A. Roebling, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Orlando B. Potter, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Morgan, the Misses Dr. and Mrs. Paxton, Judge and Mrs. Hawes, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Smith.

Miss Sally Lambert, daughter of Dr. E. W. Lambert, and Dickinson W. Richards were married at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Tabernacle by the Rev. Dr. Taylor. The bride wore a gown of white silk and point lace, and a tulle veil. The bridesmaids, Misses Katherine, Edith, and Ruth Lambert, her sisters, the Misses Helen and Bessie Willetts and Miss Ellen Cheney, wore Directoire dresses of silk gowns and large trimmed hats. The best man, Dr. Isaac Dale of Philadelphia, and the ushers were the bride's three brothers, Dr. E. W., Dr. Alexander, and Elliott C. Lambert, and F. W. Knevals, Charles Colt, and John W. Halsey. A small reception was held at the bride's home, 2 East Thirty-seventh-street. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Isaac W. Mowbray, Mr. and Mrs. Willetts, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. George Richards, and Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Draper.

A picturesque wedding was that of Miss Lilly Allen, daughter of Mr. A. H. Allen, and Arthur Selwyn, which was solemnized at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Temple Shaarai Tephilla, in West Forty-fourth-street. The Rev. Dr. de Sola Mendes officiated, assisted by the Rev. Charles Seligenagar, and the ceremony took place beneath an immense floral canopy. There were twelve bridesmaids. Miss Rosalie and Miss Florence Allen, sisters of the bride; Miss Rose Content, Miss Mabel Henry, Miss Nettie Phillips, and Miss Linda Rothschmann, Miss Dilie Lisberger, Miss Rosalie Pisa, Miss Zelda Levy, Miss Gertrude Weil of Philadelphia, Miss Jessie Wetzler, and Miss Alice Davis. They all wore dainty gowns of white tulle and beside wearing shoulder sashes of lilies of the valley, carried great bouquets of the same flower.

The bride wore a handsome Empire costume of white corded silk and tulle, adorned with lilies of the valley, and a tulle veil, held in place by a superb diamond star, which, with a necklace of solitaires, was the groom's gift. The best man was the groom's brother, Edward Selwyn, and the ushers were Osgood Andrews, Eugene Weisler, Jackson Goldman, Henry Samstag, Charles Hildesheimer, Ludden Nathan, Jackson Pisa, Vernon Clarke, Henry, Max Lissberger, and George Benjamin.

A reception and dinner followed at the bride's home, 122 West Seventy-eighth-street. Among the 500 guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weil of Philadelphia, Mr. F. Martinez, Miss Mora, Dr. Louis Waldstein, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Boch, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Allen of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Rosenbaum. Mr. and Mrs. Selwyn will take a long wedding trip through the Southwest.

Miss Marie Louise Brandreth, daughter of the late Charles Brandreth and granddaughter of the late Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, was married this afternoon at Trinity Church, Sing Sing, to Mr. Harry Carpenter of that village, the Rev. G. W. Ferguson, rector of the church, officiating. The bride wore a white silk gown, white tulle veil, and diamond ornaments. She carried a bouquet of pink roses. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Shader of Brooklyn, a cousin of the bride. She was dressed in white and carried a bouquet of pink roses.

The bridesmaids were Miss Edith Wottles of this city and Miss Mira Bombaugh of Baltimore. They also wore white. The best man was William M. Carpenter, brother of the groom, and the ushers were Edgar Quinby of Brooklyn, a cousin of the groom; Charles A. Brandreth of Newark, N. J.; S. L. Fowler of Peekskill, and George F. Secor of Sing Sing. William Henry Rowe was the organist, and as the procession entered the church he played Mendelssohn's Wedding March, and they passed out that of "Lohengrin." The bride was given away by her uncle, George A. Brandreth. After the ceremony at the church a small reception was had at the residence of the bride.

A charming home wedding took place at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday afternoon at the residence of Richard Frohwein, the oldest druggist in the city, and for several years Tax Commissioner. The contracting parties were his daughter, Emma Margaret, and Mr. William J. Dennin. The house, 122 First-street, was handsomely decorated with flowers and potted plants, while a fine orchestra furnished music. The bridal party entered the parlors to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The bride wore a gown of cream-colored silk trimmed with surah lace, and diamond ornaments. The bridesmaid, Miss Louise Frohwein, was dressed in pink and wore diamond ornaments. The best man was Walter M. Frohwein, the bride's brother. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph H. Meehan of St. Patrick's Church, and the bride was given away by her father. A reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Dennin after the nuptials, and the happy couple took a late train for Philadelphia.

A modest wedding was that of Miss Sarah G. Jewett and Mr. Julian Wainwright Robbins, a prominent New-York clubman, which took place at noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's father, Hugo J. Jewett, ex-President of the Erie Railroad, in North Washington-square. The Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent officiated and the ceremony was witnessed by the members of both families only. There were no bridesmaids or ushers. Arden Robbins, brother of the groom, was best man. The bride's dress was of white satin, embroidered in pearls, and she wore a tulle veil held by diamond pins, her mother's gift. Her bouquet was of white orchids.

After the ceremony a breakfast and reception were given, at which about two hundred guests were present. Among the guests were Mr. Ferdinand Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Mead, Miss Hunt, Mrs. Frederick Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. Ira Remsen Kennedy.

Miss Rattie Bernheim, daughter of Mr. Jacob Bernheim, and Mr. Jonas Bansel were married at Delmonico's last evening by the Rev. Dr. Gottheil at 6:30 o'clock before some two hundred friends. The best man was I. J. Bernheim, brother of the bride, and the ushers were Jacob August, Marcus Marks, Leonard Grotta, Sigmund Rosenwald, Morris Sternbach, Samuel Einstein, and Henry Bernheim. The four bridesmaids were Miss Lena and Miss Jennie Bernheim, sisters of the bride, and Miss Carrie Weiler and Miss Emilia Hauser. The bride's gown was of white brocade and tulle.

Miss Ada Sloane and Mr. Edward Elsworth were quietly married at 8:30 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. George Sloane, 43 West Thirty-fourth-street. The Rev. Dr. John Hall officiated. The bride wore a dress of white corded silk and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. Her maid of honor was Miss Maud Sinclair and her bridesmaids were Miss Florence Bailey, Miss Marian Abrahams of Philadelphia, Miss Mary Gilmore, and Miss Belle Armstrong. The best man was the groom's brother, Randolph Elsworth, and the ushers were Henry M. Bailey, Albert J. Morgan, Robert Kerr, and W. H. Sloane, brother of the bride. A reception, limited to both families and a few intimate friends, followed the ceremony.

The marriage of Miss Lucille Barrett and John Frazer Kempson, both of Red Bank, N. J., took place there yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed at the bride's home on Broad-street by the Rev. J. F. Jowitt, rector of Trinity Church. Only the near relatives and a few intimate friends of the bride and groom witnessed the ceremony. A reception was held, after which the newly-married couple began an extended wedding journey. Many handsome presents were received by the bride and groom.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 24.—The marriage of Ethel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hager, to Mr. Morie Jesse Wightman was solemnized at Christ Church this afternoon at 2 o'clock, Archdeacon Ziegenfuss officiating. Among these invited were the Rev. Howard Cresby, D. D., the Rev. John H. Houghton, E. C. Stedman, Richard H. Stoddard, Editor John Elderkin, W. De Beauvoir Fryer, Prof. George R. Cromwell, Otto Fullgraph, W. D. Kenilhan, Miss Ethel Dodge, Mrs. Di Cesnola, the Misses Floyd-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Archibald Gracie, Philip Livingston, Mrs. Pendleton Rogers, the Messrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Rieke-Lord, Mrs. Charles de Kay, Major Gen. J. M. Schofield, Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Eastman Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd, Prof. and Mrs. Drisler, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McClintock.

At noon yesterday at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, Miss Antoinette Converse Starkweather, daughter of Mrs. Robert Stewart Webb, was married to John Kingsbury Burgess of Boston by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks. The bride wore a pretty gown of white corded silk and point lace and a long tulle veil. Her bridesmaids were the groom's sister, Miss Sarah Burgess. Miss Mary Benton of Springfield, Mass.; Miss May Browning of Cooperstown, Miss Mary Johnston of Staten Island, and Miss Lily Carson. The best man was Richard Borden of Fall River, and the ushers were William Campbell of Cherry Valley, William Stoughton of Philadelphia, James of Godwin of Hartford, and Phillips Burgess of Dedham. A wedding breakfast for only the families and a few friends were present, was served at Mrs. Webb's residence, 58 East Forty-ninth-street, after the ceremony. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Alexander Webb, the Misses Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick West, Mrs. W. E. Parker, the Rev. Francis Goodwin of Hartford, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Morgan of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ashley of Orange, Mrs. Walter Webb, the Rev. Mr. Burgess of Norwich, the Rev. Mr. Fiske of Fishkill, and the Rev. Dr. Paine of Baltimore.

Miss Antoinette Wells Steele and Lieut. Britton Davis of Corralitos, Mexico, were married on Tuesday evening in the parlors of the Murray Hill Hotel by the Rev. Father Doucey of St. Leo's Church. The bride wore a gown of white silk and lace and a handsome diamond pendant, the gift of the groom. Her maid of honor, Miss Alice Steele, wore a frock of rose pink silk. The best man, Lieut. Treat, United States Army, and the ushers, Lieuts. Tate, Hodge, Biddle, and Willis, wore their full uniforms. A reception given by Mr. and Mrs. S. Newton Smith, the bride's uncle and aunt, followed the ceremony. At it were present Major and Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Terry, Col. and Mrs. W. A. Roebling, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Orlando B. Potter, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Morgan, the Misses Dr. and Mrs. Paxton, Judge and Mrs. Hawes, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Smith.

Miss Sally Lambert, daughter of Dr. E. W. Lambert, and Dickinson W. Richards were married at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Tabernacle by the Rev. Dr. Taylor. The bride wore a gown of white silk and point lace, and a tulle veil. The bridesmaids, Misses Katherine, Edith, and Ruth Lambert, her sisters, the Misses Helen and Bessie Willetts and Miss Ellen Cheney, wore Directoire dresses of silk gowns and large trimmed hats. The best man, Dr. Isaac Dale of Philadelphia, and the ushers were the bride's three brothers, Dr. E. W., Dr. Alexander, and Elliott C. Lambert, and F. W. Knevals, Charles Colt, and John W. Halsey. A small reception was held at the bride's home, 2 East Thirty-seventh-street. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Isaac W. Mowbray, Mr. and Mrs. Willetts, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. George Richards, and Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Draper.

A picturesque wedding was that of Miss Lilly Allen, daughter of Mr. A. H. Allen, and Arthur Selwyn, which was solemnized at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Temple Shaarai Tephilla, in West Forty-fourth-street. The Rev. Dr. de Sola Mendes officiated, assisted by the Rev. Charles Seligenagar, and the ceremony took place beneath an immense floral canopy. There were twelve bridesmaids. Miss Rosalie and Miss Florence Allen, sisters of the bride; Miss Rose Content, Miss Mabel Henry, Miss Nettie Phillips, and Miss Linda Rothschmann, Miss Dilie Lisberger, Miss Rosalie Pisa, Miss Zelda Levy, Miss Gertrude Weil of Philadelphia, Miss Jessie Wetzler, and Miss Alice Davis. They all wore dainty gowns of white tulle and beside wearing shoulder sashes of lilies of the valley, carried great bouquets of the same flower.

The bride wore a handsome Empire costume of white corded silk and tulle, adorned with lilies of the valley, and a tulle veil, held in place by a superb diamond star, which, with a necklace of solitaires, was the groom's gift. The best man was the groom's brother, Edward Selwyn, and the ushers were Osgood Andrews, Eugene Weisler, Jackson Goldman, Henry Samstag, Charles Hildesheimer, Ludden Nathan, Jackson Pisa, Vernon Clarke, Henry, Max Lissberger, and George Benjamin.

A reception and dinner followed at the bride's home, 122 West Seventy-eighth-street. Among the 500 guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weil of Philadelphia, Mr. F. Martinez, Miss Mora, Dr. Louis Waldstein, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Boch, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Allen of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Rosenbaum. Mr. and Mrs. Selwyn will take a long wedding trip through the Southwest.

Miss Marie Louise Brandreth, daughter of the late Charles Brandreth and granddaughter of the late Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, was married this afternoon at Trinity Church, Sing Sing, to Mr. Harry Carpenter of that village, the Rev. G. W. Ferguson, rector of the church, officiating. The bride wore a white silk gown, white tulle veil, and diamond ornaments. She carried a bouquet of pink roses. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Shader of Brooklyn, a cousin of the bride. She was dressed in white and carried a bouquet of pink roses.

The bridesmaids were Miss Edith Wottles of this city and Miss Mira Bombaugh of Baltimore. They also wore white. The best man was William M. Carpenter, brother of the groom, and the ushers were Edgar Quinby of Brooklyn, a cousin of the groom; Charles A. Brandreth of Newark, N. J.; S. L. Fowler of Peekskill, and George F. Secor of Sing Sing. William Henry Rowe was the organist, and as the procession entered the church he played Mendelssohn's Wedding March, and they passed out that of "Lohengrin." The bride was given away by her uncle, George A. Brandreth. After the ceremony at the church a small reception was had at the residence of the bride.

A charming home wedding took place at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday afternoon at the residence of Richard Frohwein, the oldest druggist in the city, and for several years Tax Commissioner. The contracting parties were his daughter, Emma Margaret, and Mr. William J. Dennin. The house, 122 First-street, was handsomely decorated with flowers and potted plants, while a fine orchestra furnished music. The bridal party entered the parlors to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The bride wore a gown of cream-colored silk trimmed with surah lace, and diamond ornaments. The bridesmaid, Miss Louise Frohwein, was dressed in pink and wore diamond ornaments. The best man was Walter M. Frohwein, the bride's brother. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph H. Meehan of St. Patrick's

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

ITS LAWS AND OBJECTS FORMALLY APPROVED BY THE POPE.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—The *Catholic Mirror* publishes a brief addressed to the American Bishops by Pope Leo XIII., setting forth the grants and wishes of the Holy See in relation to the Catholic College at Washington. His Holiness, after referring to the establishment of the University, says:

"We joyously accept your university laws and statutes which you submitted to our authority and judgment. In which matter we judge your purpose most praiseworthy, that you have resolved to set up in the centennial year of the establishment of the ecclesiastical hierarchy there a monument and perpetual memorial of that auspicious event by founding the university.

"Therefore, anxious to satisfy forthwith your just desires, we Intrusted your university laws brought far examination and recognition to the most learned Cardinals of the Propaganda, that they might give us their judgment concerning them. Now, their opinions having been laid before us, in full accordance with your request, we sanction by these letters the statutes and laws of your university, and we give to the same the proper rights of a full and regular university. Therefore, we grant power to your university to promote students whose knowledge shall have been tested to academic degrees, and to the degree of doctorship in theology, philosophy and canon law, and in other sciences in which it is customary to confer degrees and doctorship, when, in coming years the teaching of them shall have been established in your university."

As the See of Baltimore is the chief among the Episcopal Sees of the United States of North America, to the Archbishop of Baltimore and his successors we grant the privilege of discharging the office of Supreme Moderator or Chancellor of the University. Moreover, we desire, and first of all, in the field of philosophy and theology, the plan of studies or programme of subjects to be followed in your university to be submitted to this Apostolic See in order that they may be approved, and that the teaching in every branch of knowledge may be so arranged that your clerics and laymen, equally, may have an opportunity to satisfy the noble desire of knowledge by adequate discussion. But among these courses we wish that there be established a school of Pontifical and ecclesiastical law, which knowledge, especially in these times, we know to be of great importance.

The Washington University being established by these our letters, we forbid the founding of any other such institution without consulting the Apostolic See. What we have declared and appointed by these letters we judge will be a clear proof of our desire and anxiety to promote in that region more and more the glory and prosperity of the Catholic religion.

Given in Rome at St. Peter's, on the feast of St. Thomas Aquinas, 1888, in the twelfth year of our Pontificate. LEO PP. XIII.

BONDS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Of to-day's bond offerings the following were accepted: Coupon 4s, $200 at 128; registered 4s, $1,500 at 128, $10,000 at 128; registered 4½s, $100,000 at 108, $26,000 at 108, and $9,000 at 108.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A REFINED AND COMPETENT YOUNG woman desires permanent home in Christian family; thorough knowledge of house duties; take entire superintendence or will assist; good references. Address Miss Prentiss, 324 2d-av.

COMPANION.—By an English lady who has been spending the Winter in Canada to act as companion to an American lady; fond of traveling; bright, cheerful, and musical. Address S. R., Melbourne, Province of Quebec, Canada.

COMPANION.—By an American Protestant, speaking German, as companion, care of invalid or children, and assist in household duties; city or country. Call at 372 West 32d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; city reserence. Call at 147 East 59th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Scotch girl; city or country; best city references. Address C. P., Box 301 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; willing to assist in other light duties; nearly three years' city reference from last employer. Call or address M. B., 558 7th-av., janitor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By reliable Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress or to do fine washing in a small private family; first-class city reference. Call at 311 East 31st-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl to assist in waiting or washing; best city references. Address K. H., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes a situation for a young girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting, or take care of a child, in a private family. Call at 25 East 74th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl for chamberwork and washing; good city reference. Address M. H., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND HELP WITH WASHING.—By young girl; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at 330 West 37th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl in a small private family; three and a half years' city reference. Address M. B., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, aged 18, to do light chamberwork and waiting in small private family; city reference. Call as 205 West 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; willing to assist with waiting or children; good reference. Address M. A. D., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress and do sewing in American family; willing to go to the country. Inquire at present employer's, 153 East 77th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as Chicago English Nurse, Chambermaid; very best city reference. Address S., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By smart young girl in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 156 West 33d-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or will do waiting. Apply at last employer's, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, 65 East 53d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Swedish girl in a private family; willing to assist in sewing; best of city references. Address M. W., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress and assist in waiting; city or country. Address J. G., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent Protestant girl; will as a lady's maid; understands her business thoroughly; four years' best city references from last employers. Address M. J. G., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman, or chambermaid to assist with other work; city reference. Address M. J., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERWORK AND FINE WASHING.—By a competent girl, in small private family; best city reference. Call at 158 East 57th-st.

COOK—WAITRESS AND LAUNDRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to find situations for her cook, waitress and laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 125 East 84th-st.

COOK.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes a situation in a small American family for a good cook; honest, capable; thoroughly recommended in every respect; will assist with washing. Lady can be seen from 3 to 6 at 640 Madison-av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; go in country with private family; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together; will do work of small private family; both girls thoroughly competent; city or country; city references. Call or address 158 West 28th-st., Room 2.

COOK, &c.—By young Canadian woman as cook, washer, and ironer in small private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to country. Call at 289 West 37th-st., first floor, front.

COOK.—By competent cook; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best city reference; last employer seen; go in the country in Summer. Call at 141 West 52d-st.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as first-class cook in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both can produce first-class reference. Call at 208 East 88th-st.; ring Flaherty's bell.

COOK.—In private family; understands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking, desserts and entrees, bread and cake; take full charge of kitchen; city references. Call at 222 West 27th-st., Room 5.

COOK.—As competent cook and baker; soups, meats, desserts, and pastry; in private family; long and satisfactory personal reference. Address L. B., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a trustworthy, competent woman as cook in private family; thoroughly understands soups, meats, game, entrees; first-class bread and biscuit maker; city or country; best city reference from last employer. Call as 883 6th-av.

COOK.—KITCHENMAID.—By reliable woman; does all kinds of cooking, with chamber as kitchenmaid, age 17; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Call at 138 West 52d-st., first flat.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; capable to take entire charge; good bread and cake maker; soups, jellies, &c.; best city reference. Call at 118 West 17th-st.; ring three times.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as excellent family cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference; city or country. Call at 241 West 37th-st.; dressmaker's bell.

COOK.—By a woman as a thorough cook; no objection to do coarse washing if required; best of city reference from present employers. Call at 565 3d-av. M. H.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook; excellent baker; will do coarse washing if required; city or country; good city reference. Call at 185 West 19th-st., second bell.

COOK, &c.—By young girl to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; good city reference. Address M. G., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as good cook, washer and ironer in small family; no objection to the country; city reference. Call at 156 West 28th-st., Room 2.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, desserts; excellent baker; city or country; can be seen at present employer's. Call at 54 East 57th-st.

COOK.—By first-class French woman; high-class references; just disengaged; can take full charge of dinner; city or country. Address A. M., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; in private family; good city reference. Call at 408 7th-av., Room 15.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; in city or country; excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands several nice dishes; best city reference. Call at 130 West 52d-st., third floor.

COOK.—First-class; in a small private family; willing and obliging; no objection to light, airy flat; four years' city reference. Call at 114 West 46th-st., two flights.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING IN private family.—By respectable girl; no objection to country for the Summer; good reference. Call at 216 7th-av., third floor.

COOK.—By a Protestant cook, with personal references, in the country for the Summer. Call, on Thursday, between 10 and 4 o'clock, at 113 East 88th-st.

COOK.—By a Protestant in a private, where a child is kept; best of references; assistance girl in the kitchen. Address J. W., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent young girl as cook and laundress; good baker; city or country; good reference. Address M. J., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman in first-class private family; wages, $30 a month; country for the Summer; good city reference. Call at 231 East 71st-st., Room 1. No cards answered.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; city or country; all kinds of meats, game, entrees; best city references from last employer. Call or address, care Mrs. Hamilton, 224 West 35th-st., fourth bell.

COOK, &c.—By excellent cook, washer, and ironer in private family; good city references. Address M. D., Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman in private family; thoroughly understands her work; good bread baker; best city reference. Address S., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good family cook; good baker; makes good soups; city or country; best city reference. Call at 216 East 84th-st., first bell, left hand.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; assist with washing; no objection to city or country; good city reference. Call at 126 West 30th-st., top floor.

COOK.—By a competent Scotch girl in private family as cook and baker; soups and fancy deserts; assist with washing; city reference. Call at 224 East 29th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By respectable girl as cook; will do plain washing and ironing; city or country; best city reference. Call, two days, 1,063 6th-av., third flat.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple as cook and maitre d'hotel; first-class city references. Call or address J. C., 121 West 53d-st.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook; will assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 219 East 44th-st., first floor; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city references. Call or address 755 6th-av.; ring once.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family which goes to country; best city reference. Call at 259 West 32th-st.

COOK.—In a private family; three years' reference from present employer. Address A. C. D., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—Excellent; do coarse washing; best of city reference. Call at 109 West 50th-st., third bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in a small private family; best city reference. Call at 219 East 44th-st.

COOK.—By a young Scotch Protestant girl as good cook and laundress; city or country; no cards. Call at 154 West 38th-st., rear, first floor.

COOK.—By a good family cook in a private family; assist with washing; good reference; city or country. Call at 134 West 58th-st.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call at 1 East 42d-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook and general housework in small private family; good reference. Call at 330 East 36th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook and bread maker; best city reference. Call at 236 East 42d-st., ring Johnson's bell.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—By two girls, together or separate, in private family. Call at 116 East 65d-st.

COOK.—By a girl as good cook and assist with washing; personal references; city or country. Call at 220 East 76th-st., ring outside bell twice.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; wages $30 to $35; city reference; city or country for the Summer. Address 981 1st-av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best city reference. Call at 206 East 61st-st.; ring Rogers's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; no objection to coarse washing; best of city reference. Call at 570 West 53d-st., one flight.

COOK.—By young woman as good plain cook in small private family; would assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 203 East 32d-st.

COOK.—In a private family as good plain cook; would assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 12 West 10th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—By good cook in small private family; no washing; first-class city reference. Address M. C., 260 West 47th-st., third door.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 209 West 15th-av.

COOK.—In private family; no objection to country; clean, orderly reference from last employers. Call at 306 East 44th-st.

COOK.—By a good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging; city references. Call 326 West 47th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook and laundress; city references; city or country. Call at 207 6th-av., near 21st-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook; good reference. Call

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COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, desserts; excellent baker; city or country; can be seen at present employer's. Call at 54 East 57th-st.

COOK.—By first-class French woman; high-class references; just disengaged; can take full charge of dinner; city or country. Address A. M., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; in private family; good city reference. Call at 408 7th-av., Room 15.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; in city or country; excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands several nice dishes; best city reference. Call at 130 West 52d-st., third floor.

COOK.—First-class; in a small private family; willing and obliging; no objection to light, airy flat; four years' city reference. Call at 114 West 46th-st., two flights.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING IN private family.—By respectable girl; no objection to country for the Summer; good reference. Call at 216 7th-av., third floor.

COOK.—By a Protestant cook, with personal references, in the country for the Summer. Call, on Thursday, between 10 and 4 o'clock, at 113 East 88th-st.

COOK.—By a Protestant in a private, where a child is kept; best of references; assistance girl in the kitchen. Address J. W., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent young girl as cook and laundress; good baker; city or country; good reference. Address M. J., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman in first-class private family; wages, $30 a month; country for the Summer; good city reference. Call at 231 East 71st-st., Room 1. No cards answered.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; city or country; all kinds of meats, game, entrees; best city references from last employer. Call or address, care Mrs. Hamilton, 224 West 35th-st., fourth bell.

COOK, &c.—By excellent cook, washer, and ironer in private family; good city references. Address M. D., Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman in private family; thoroughly understands her work; good bread baker; best city reference. Address S., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good family cook; good baker; makes good soups; city or country; best city reference. Call at 216 East 84th-st., first bell, left hand.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; assist with washing; no objection to city or country; good city reference. Call at 126 West 30th-st., top floor.

COOK.—By a competent Scotch girl in private family as cook and baker; soups and fancy deserts; assist with washing; city reference. Call at 224 East 29th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By respectable girl as cook; will do plain washing and ironing; city or country; best city reference. Call, two days, 1,063 6th-av., third flat.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple as cook and maitre d'hotel; first-class city references. Call or address J. C., 121 West 53d-st.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook; will assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 219 East 44th-st., first floor; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city references. Call or address 755 6th-av.; ring once.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family which goes to country; best city reference. Call at 259 West 32th-st.

COOK.—In a private family; three years' reference from present employer. Address A. C. D., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—Excellent; do coarse washing; best of city reference. Call at 109 West 50th-st., third bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in a small private family; best city reference. Call at 219 East 44th-st.

COOK.—By a young Scotch Protestant girl as good cook and laundress; city or country; no cards. Call at 154 West 38th-st., rear, first floor.

COOK.—By a good family cook in a private family; assist with washing; good reference; city or country. Call at 134 West 58th-st.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call at 1 East 42d-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook and general housework in small private family; good reference. Call at 330 East 36th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook and bread maker; best city reference. Call at 236 East 42d-st., ring Johnson's bell.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—By two girls, together or separate, in private family. Call at 116 East 65d-st.

COOK.—By a girl as good cook and assist with washing; personal references; city or country. Call at 220 East 76th-st., ring outside bell twice.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; wages $30 to $35; city reference; city or country for the Summer. Address 981 1st-av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best city reference. Call at 206 East 61st-st.; ring Rogers's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; no objection to coarse washing; best of city reference. Call at 570 West 53d-st., one flight.

COOK.—By young woman as good plain cook in small private family; would assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 203 East 32d-st.

COOK.—In a private family as good plain cook; would assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 12 West 10th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—By good cook in small private family; no washing; first-class city reference. Address M. C., 260 West 47th-st., third door.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 209 West 15th-av.

COOK.—In private family; no objection to country; clean, orderly reference from last employers. Call at 306 East 44th-st.

COOK.—By a good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging; city references. Call 326 West 47th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook and laundress; city references; city or country. Call at 207 6th-av., near 21st-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook; good reference. Call

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DAY'S WORK.—By good, smart woman; go out by the day; washing, or cleaning for the holidays. Call at 238 West 47th-st., fourth floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out a few hours in the day to do any kind of work; good city reference. Call at 408 West 36th-st. one flight.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by day or week; do any kind of work; good cook and laundresss; best city reference. Call at 238 East 38th-st., first floor, rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress; or do housecleaning by day; best city reference. Call at 214 East 38th-st., Room 14.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do washing and ironing or cleaning by the day; good reference. Call at 330 East 39th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day. Call at 228 West 18th-st., three flights up, in the back.

DAY'S WORK.—By good housecleaner, work by the day or week; city reference. Address M. Beste, 238 East 53d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; first-class cutter and fitter; few more families; $2 50, $3, and $3 50 a day; or will take work home at reasonable prices. Address Mme. Dupont, 210 6th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert; fits perfectly; is competent for all kinds of family sewing; best reference; $1 50 per day. Address G. S., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—In all its branches; newest styles; orders promptly executed; moderate prices. Address M. Parker, 210 West 34th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a reliable lady; best reference; capable; speaks English and German; position as housekeeper or traveling companion. Address F. S., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a well-educated North German; perfect housekeeper and experienced governess; lately landed; speaks only German; first-class references. Address V. Hollweg, 173 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable North German woman for general housework in the country, where she can take her one-year-old boy; good references. Call or address Mrs. Maldt, 90 1st-av., third floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl in private family; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Address A. A. B., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do general housework; good plain cook; assist with washing and ironing; in small family; good city reference. Call at 251 West 41st-st., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young English girl to do general housework; city or country; good reference. Address Clarke, 1,342 3d-av.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for light housework; willing to go in the country; no cards. Call at 319 East 66th-st.

KITCHENMAID.—In private family; would be willing and obliging; by young girl; city reference. Address 361 4th-av., butcher's store.

LADY'S COURRIER, COMPANION.—Spécialement récommendée des familles distinguées où elle a fonctionée depuis cinq ans. Offres, Bigot, poste restante, Station D, city.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By well-educated German to travel to Europe and back with a lady; excellent packer and handsewer; trustworthy and faithful; small wages while abroad; first-class city reference. Address J., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; experienced traveler; good linguist; excellent hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; best city references. Address B. C., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a young girl in a private family as maid or seamstress or waiter on growing children; can be well recommended by clergyman; has a good knowledge of dressmaking. Address E. F., 57 7th-av.

LADY'S MAID OR CARE OF GROWING CHILdren.—By a North German, with a family going to Europe; good dressmaker and fine needlework; best of city reference. Call or address, after 12 o'clock, present employer's, 12 West 39d-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; first-class packer; best city reference. Address M. K., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid for elderly lady or Miss to take care of or two misses; best city reference. Address L. R., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,286 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German maid; fully understands her duties; hairdressing, sewing, packing; charge of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. Call or address 208 East 53d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; to one or two ladies; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, and traveler to Europe or country; best city reference. Address R. R., 248 7th-av., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French married woman as lady's maid or nurse; no objection to the country; good city references. Address 379 East 84th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant young woman as lady's maid; willing to travel; best city references. Address T., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands her duties thoroughly; good hairdresser and seamstress; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Call or address Lady's Maid, 50 West 15th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an Educated North German; would assist in light chamberwork; best references. Address Maid, care of Lyon, 1,025 3d-av.

LADY'S MAID OR TAKE CARE OF GROWing Children.—German; prefers a family going to Europe; three years' best city reference. Call or address at present employer's, 722 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant; good hairdresser and seamstress; good city reference. Address R. G., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady who is breaking up housekeeping wishes to find a situation for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at 90 North Washington-square to-day, between 11 and 4 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; first-class city reference; no objections to country. Address M. C., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to find a situation for her laundress whom she can highly recommend. Call at 125 East 84th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress; good city reference; no objection to the country. Address M. C., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; assist with chamberwork if required; best city reference. Call at 108 West 39th-st., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference and lady seen. Call at 127 West 49th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; four years' reference from last place. Call at 346 West 47th-st.; ring first bell, west.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; six years' reference from present employer. Address W. J. K., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress; first-class reference from last place. Address 301 East 34th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address 198 Lexington-av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; willing and obliging; would assist in other work; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 209 West 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best city reference. Call at 232 West 40th-st., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; best city reference from last place; city or country. Call at 311 East 63d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress in a private family; best city reference given. Call at 338 East 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in a private family; city or country; city reference. Call at 339 West 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—Private family washing at her house, or go out by the day; can do up laces and do fluting. Address M. W., 309 East 61st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; is experienced in all fineries; best city reference. Call at 40 West 12th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress; good city reference. Call or address 119 West 33d-st., two flights.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; can be seen at present employer's. Call at 54 East 57th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as good laundress or first-class chambermaid; seen at present employer's. Call, two days, at 54 East 55th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl; understands her work well; good city reference; city or country. Call at 726 7th-av.

MAID.—By young Protestant French woman as maid and to sew; first-class city reference; no objection to traveling. Call at 307 1st-av., second floor.

MAID.—By competent French person to growing children; go to country or Europe; good packer; not seasick; best city reference. Address V. A., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid; a few hours daily; or would travel with lady and sew, &c. Address D. R., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

MAID.—By a competent German maid speaking good English; understands dressmaking; no objection to traveling; best city reference. Address A. S., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NEWSPAPERS WISHING A CORRESPONDent during centennial week, on moderate terms, address J., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway city.

NURSE.—By young French Protestant girl to take care of growing children and do sewing. Call at 249 West 23d-st.

NURSE.—By young girl; do plain sewing; assist with other work; good reference. Address Protestant, 332 West 27th-st.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse for grown children; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at 244 East 54th-st. Mrs. Bergen.

NURSE.—By a young Swedish girl as nurse; best of references. Call or address 1,063 6th-av., third flat, back.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse for a growing children; or would do chamberwork and waiting in private family going to the country for the Summer; best city references from present employer. Address L. G., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a very respectable young woman as nurse; have had charge of taking charge from birth; very fond of children; would like to go to Europe; six years' references. Address M., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By experienced woman as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; no objection to country; good sewer; city references. Address M. C., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young girl, disengaged by family going to Europe, as nurse and plain seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Call at present employer's, 340 West 56th-st., for two days.

NURSE.—By woman of experience; thoroughly competent infant's nurse; bring up on bottle; neat hand sewer; city or country; best city reference. Address M., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant North German American girl as nurse to one or two children; no objection to sewing; best city reference. Address C. S. Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse to grown children in private family; city or country; willing and obliging; city reference. Address M. Best, 944 1st-av.

NURSE.—To take entire charge of baby; understands bringing up on bottle; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Call at 308 East 32d-st.; ring twice.

NURSE, &c.—By a respectable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, and would wait on lady; no objection to the country; five years' city reference. Call at 52 East 81st-st.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for a girl to take care of a couple of grown children; can be seen at present employer's, 16 West 49th-st.

NURSE.—By a young girl, to take care of children; no objection to assist with chamberwork; send no postal cards. Address Miss Pink, 313 East 79th-st.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman as infant's nurse; fully competent to bring up a baby on bottle; 12 years' reference; city or country. Call at 153 East 25th-st.

NURSE.—By an experienced French girl as nurse and sew for growing children; good city reference. Address C. K., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent woman as infant's nurse; good plain sewer; assist in chamberwork; six years' best reference; lady can be seen. Call at 104 East 29th-st.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent American woman as child's nurse or nurse to an invalid; best city reference. Address T. D., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as nurse; willing to assist with chamberwork; country preferred; good city reference. Call at 310 West 44th-st.

NURSE.—By an English Protestant girl as first-class nurse to infant or grown children; best city reference; no cards. Call, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at 118 West 53d-st.

NURSE.—By young girl; assist at chamberwork; do plain sewing; good city references. Address M. L., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—Middle-aged; experienced nurse; can take entire charge in sickness; city or country; five years' reference. Address Gracie, 28 West 26th-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse for young children; a Protestant girl; best city references. Address A. J., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—A lady wishes place for an experienced infant's nurse or growing children; Protestant; 10 years' reference. Call at 10 West 53d-st., from 10 till 1.

NURSE.—By young Protestant French girl, lately landed, as nurse and seamstress; willing to make herself useful; does not speak English. Call at 307 1st-av., second floor.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant girl as nurse. Call or address L. T., 286 West 16th-st, second floor front.

NURSE.—By competent young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; good city references from last employer. Address M. R., 213 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—By young girl, lately landed, as nurse; willing and obliging. Call or address 351 West 86th-st.

NURSE.—By a young girl as child's nurse; city reference; willing to travel. Call at 239 West 32d-st.; no cards answered.

NURSE.—By trustworthy Protestant young girl as nurse for growing children; good sewer; best city reference. Call at 160 East 23d-st.

NURSE.—By competent nurse for growing children or infant; city or country; best city reference. Call at 307 West 43d-st.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse and assist in light chamberwork; city reference. Call at 870 Lexington-av., Odell, top flat.

NURSE.—By an experienced, settled person as infant's nurse; four years' city reference; can be seen at last employer's. Call at 116 East 10th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl to take care of children and do chamberwork; two years' city reference. Call or address 344 West 45th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—Competent; understands dressmaking and children's clothes; will do light chamberwork or assist with children; six years' excellent city reference. Call at 403 Lexington-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By American woman as seamstress by the day; understands children's clothing; can assist dressmaker; reference. Call at 163 East 32d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—In private family; no objection to wait on lady or children. Address Competent, Box 364 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

TO EUROPE.—A French Protestant girl would like to go to Europe with a family for her passage as maid or children's maid or nurse to invalid lady; will remain with them during their stay; best reference. Address J. C., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—By a

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, April 24:

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the five-story brick building, with lot 25.4 by 100, 17 Forsyth-st, west side, north of Bayard-st, for $29,050, to Mr. Madts; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.11, 534 West 51st-st, south side, east of 11th-av., sold for $9,475, to William Stone; three-story dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, 50 West 79th-st, south side, west of 9th-av., sold for $15,400, to J. P. Campbell; three-story dwelling, with lot 15 by 100.11, 57 West 97th-st, north side, west of 9th av., sold for $13,200, to P. K. Wink; four-story brick building, with lot 25.11 by 75, 2,064 2d-av, northwest corner of 106th-st, sold for $24,500, to John Mesbing; four-story stone-front building, with lot 25.8 by 75, 2,136 2d-av., southeast corner 110th-st., sold for $24,500, to John Rooney. Also, Brooklyn property, comprising three frame houses, with plot of land 75 by 100, 1,333 to 1,337 Gates-av., north side, sold for $12,750, to M. E. Farrell, and two-story dwelling, with lot 15.4 by 100, 1,039 Herkimer-st, north side, east of Howard-av., sold for $3,250, to Charles M. Rex.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the three-story dwelling, with lot 24.10 by 62.2, 610 Water-st., north side, west of Gouverneur-st., for $3,900, to J. A. Rosensweig; similar house, with lot 22.9 by 68.6 by 22.7 by 67.3, 247 West 18th-st., north side, 224 feet east of 8th-av., sold for $11,500, to J. J. McGrath; four-story flat, with lot 22.8 by 100.5, 140 West 81st-st, south side, 200 feet east of 10th-av., sold for $16,775, to S. Lawler; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 25.6 by 100.8, 58 East 87th-st., south side, 184.5 feet west of Park-av., sold for $11,900, to Gutman & Co.; plot of land 80.11 by 70, on Madison-av., southeast corner of 112th-st, sold for $25,100, to A. D. Weeks and Neuman Conner; one lot 25 by 100.11, on East 118th-st., north side, 185 feet east of 5th-av., sold for $5,975, to L. Schmandbeck. Also, by order of the executors, sold the three-story stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, 117 West 127th-st., north side, east of 7th-av., for $8,500, to J. R. Foley. Also, Brooklyn property, comprising two two-story frame dwellings, with plot of land 52 by 100.33 to 37 South 6th-st., north side, east of 10th-av., sold for $8,100, to Hiram Williams.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction the four-story stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, 18 West 40th-st, south side, west of 5th-av., for $38,000, to R. Cameron; four-story flat, with lot 25 by 100, 591 Lexington-av., east side, south of 52d-st, sold for $25,500, to J. Erutestein. Also, by order of the executors, disposed of three lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West 81st-st., north side, 300 feet west of 8th-av., sold for $67,500, to Meyer Lehman; three lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West 82d-st., south side, west of 8th-av., sold for $82,850, to M. Steinhart; four-story stone-front flat, with lot 17.7 by 102.2 by 16 by irregular, 166 East 83d-st, south side, 149.8 feet west of 3d-av., sold for $10,000, to C. O'Kelly. Also, by order of the trustees, sold the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 100.5, 1 East 62d-st, north side, east of 5th-av., for $50,000, to John F. Doyle.

L. J. & I. Phillips sold at public auction the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 22.7 by 70, 430 East Houston-st., north side, east of Avenue D, for $8,900, to Isaac Goldstein.

Renard Smyth, under a foreclosure decree, J. Warren Greene, Esq., referee, sold a three-story dwelling, with plot of land 103.7 by 190.3 by 99.11 by 165.9, on St. Nicholas-av., northwest corner of 155th-st., for $53,150, to J. H. Caryl and others.

William Kennelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, sold the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.8 by 75.6 by 18.4 by 71.7, 169 West 32d-st., north side, west of 6th-av., for $13,000, to M. Sherry.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 24.

Hamilton-st, 22, 25x84; Charles Connery and wife to Thomas B. Connery..... $1
47th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100; William H. Tupper and wife to Mary Ellen Allaire.....
Madison-st., e. s., 375 ft. s. of Jackson-st., 25x100; Meta C. Offerman to Jacob Hirsh. 13,700
110th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.10½; T. Murphy, executor, &c., to John Falvelle..... 9,202
Washington-place, 14 and 16; Henry W. Ford, executor, &c., to Frederick Loeser.. 90,000
9th-av., n. e. corner of 101st-st., 100.11x100; R. H. G. Murphy and wife to James A. Frame..... 50,000
Same property; Lizzie A. Paddock and another to same..... 48,500
Pleasant-av., w. s., 17.11 ft. n. of 122d-st., 16x68; Mary M. Barry and husband to Harry A. Lund.....
116th-st., n. s., 232.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x100.11; Henrietta Schramm to Emma Stein..... 13,000
Weeks-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of 174th-st., 50x100; George See and wife to John Kennedy..... 5,500
123d-st., n. s., 137.10 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.11; Anna Gill to John Theiss..... 8,500
Broadway, w. s., 75.6 ft. s. of Howard-st., 25.1x100; A. Cruikshank, trustee, to Samuel Insler..... 81,400
Avenue C, e. s., lots 51, 72, and 99; Mary E. Paulding to John J. Brady..... 1,000
87th-st., s. s., 330 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x100.5; D. W. James and wife to Charles D. Milliken..... 48,000
Kassan-st., s. w. corner of Cedar-st., 45.6x88.7; John S. Tooker to Robert G. Mead, 1-10 interest..... 50,000
Same property, 1-10 interest; same to Gertrude Mead..... 50,000
Same property; same to Frederick G. Mead..... 50,000
Same property, 1-10 interest; same to Emily M. B. Mead..... 50,000
Same property, 1-10 interest; same to R. G. Mead, jr..... 50,000
Same property; same to Mary Best, 1-5 interest..... 100,000
Madison-av., e. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 105th-st., 16.8x45; David McClure, referee, to Mary Hitchcock..... 8,800
79th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18x80; Herman Wronkow and another to P. Nathan..... 28,000
Waverley-st., e. s., 246 ft. s. of Monroe-st., 24th Ward, 25x100; Luke S. Van Zandt and wife to Sarah M. P. Moore..... 5,250
116th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; H. Vehstedt and another to F. H. Werks..... 17,850
75th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x102.2; Theodore Kallscher and wife to Jane Delmonte..... 18,000
91st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; M. Sheehy and wife to J. S. Tekulsky..... 26,000
Broome-st., n. s., 55 ft. e. of Pitt-st., 20x87.6; John Herrmann and wife to Herman Winkenfeld and another..... 13,000
85th-st., 431 East; Minnie Knoch to Max Bowsky..... 12,500
Pearl-st., 177; Augustus Anker to Lucia Behen..... 45,000
102d-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; Peter Meyer to Samuel McMillin..... 1
32d-st., e. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x98.9; Adam Kranshaar to Carl Engelstadter..... 17,000
47th-st., 147 East; Angela Mondolfo to Paul Grenning..... 21,000
South 5th-av., 155; Joseph Libermann to Frank Leits..... 30,000
South 5th-av., 191 and 193; F. A. Leits to Joseph Libermann..... 61,000
Willis-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 137th-st., 25x100; F. Hirsh to Adam Gebhardt..... 30,000
95th-st., 70 West; Elias Beeskey to J. Rosenveil..... 30,000
73d-st., 422 and 424 East; Jonas Well to Aaron Bach..... 43,000
114th-st., 427 East; James R. Breen to J. J. Sullivan..... 14,500
93d st., 4 East; John H. Gray to Louis Feilkewier..... 30,000
36th-st., s. s., 131.6 ft. w. of 6th-av.; Frank Lawson to Richard Lamb..... 1
87th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100; Alexander B. Crane to Frank Thoma..... 8,450
121st-st., 9 West; Frederick Oldhous to Rachael Hays..... 23,500
Hamilton-st., 22; Charles Connery to Thomas Connery..... 1
47th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100; William Thompson to M. Shiller..... 950
110th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; T. Murphy to J. Falvelle..... 920
Washington-place, 14; Henry M. Ford to Frederick Loeser..... 90,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

$6 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash).....$1,000,000
Surplus March 31, 1889..... 113,398

Has loaned $1,500,000 at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. since Jan. 1, 1889.

Purchasers of real estate who have their titles examined and guaranteed by the company can at the same time, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, procure through it loans to complete their purchases.

COUNSEL:
Stephan P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
George F. Demarest.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, THE extra well built and desirable four-story stone dwelling 224 West 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet front, 70 feet deep, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; immediate possession and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to
GEO. E. READ,
No. 9 Pine-st.

AN EXTENSIVE TRACT OF LOTS FOR sale in the 24th Ward of the city of New-York, fronting Bronx Park and Mosholu Parkway, and in the immediate vicinity of the handsome suburban quarter, Bedford Park; Harlem Railroad station on the premises. Full particulars of the owners, 111 Broadway, Room 907.

BROWNSTONE CABINET-FINISHED houses, West 92d-st. and Central Park; one block from L station, 91st-st. and 9th-av.; No. 17 West 92d-st., 25 feet wide; Nos. 19, 25, and 27 West 92d-st., 24 feet wide.
Apply on premises, or to
GEO. A. HAGGERTY, 253 5th-av.

GRAND BOULEVARD CORNER LOT AT A great bargain.
J. JAY SMITH,
171 BROADWAY.

FOUR-STORY DWELLING IN 83D-ST., near Park-av.; owner going abroad. Apply to E. CROKENBARG & CO., 170 Broadway.

F. SHERMAN, 32 LACRAU, ARCHITECT and Superintendent, 1 Madison-av. Modern improvements. Plans and specifications.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

Always Open for Inspection

This represents only one of the mantelpieces in the houses from 168 to 180 West 76th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. ONE SOLD LAST WEEK. also one on 74th-st. Apply on premises, or LIBBY & SCOTT BROTHERS, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

NO. 813 5TH-AV., NEAR MAIN ENTRANCE to Central Park.—An elegant residence, recently completely refurbished, decorated, and finished at an expense of $16,000; price, $85,000; 75 per cent. can remain at low rate.
BELLAMY & WINANS,
659 6th-av.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, 79TH-ST., NEAR Madison-av.; perfect order; beautifully decorated; four-story, brownstone, high-stoop; also, a similar three-story one, Lexington-av., near 76th-st.; low rents; immediate possession. OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 1 Pine.

A.—FOR SALE ON LENOX HILL, A the very attractive four-story private dwelling, NO. 42 EAST 73D-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS. Price low to prompt purchaser. Can be seen from 9 to 1 o'clock.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT NEW A residences, 79th, 80th sts., Madison and 5th avs.; sale or lease. C. GRAHAM & SONS COMPANY, 309 East 43d-st.

2,114 MADISON-AV., NEAR 133D-ST.—Three-story and basement high-stoop stone-front house; in perfect order. Apply at 209 West 33d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—640 LOTS, WITH BULKHEAD rights in front, on Newtown Creek; suitable for manufactories, dwellings, &c. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 958 Madison-av., or A. RAPELYE, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN., The well-known property of the late Mr. Winslow, known as COMPO, consisting of sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a mansion, cottages, green-houses, and stables; all in good order; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible purchaser. Apply to RICHARDS & SAUSE, 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE, STATEN ISLAND.—46 ACRES; choice location; suitable for building sites or hotel. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 958 Madison-av., or A. RAPELYE, 100 Fulton-st, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—COTTAGE NEAR Pelham Manor; nine rooms; all improvements; five minutes' walk from station. HENRY E. ROOSEVELT, 48 Exchange-place, New-York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF SAMUEL COHEN, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, APRIL 25TH, 1889,
at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-street,
3 substantially-built cottages, also building sites on COTTAGE PLACE
a few hundred feet from Ocean-avenue, also eligible site for a hotel and business purposes on Southwest corner Ocean-av and Chelsea Avenues, LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

THE KNICKERBOCKER, CORNER 5TH-av. and 28th-st.—A furnished bachelor's apartment.

UNFURNISHED.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF
56TH-ST. AND PARK-AV.

Several ten-room apartments; floors iron beams and fire-proof material; decorated; cabinet trim. PETER A. LALOR, Agent, 1,085 2d-av., near 61st-st.

CORNER OF 128TH-ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS-AV.—Desirable flats to let; seven rooms and bath; all large and light; oak mantel trim throughout; handsomely decorated; steam heated and first-class attendance; all single flats; rents low. Apply on premises.

MADISON-AV. AND 110TH-ST., SOUTHwest corner.—New single and corner flats; steam heated; seven and eight rooms and bath; superior new plan; every room private; worth seeing; rents very moderate. Apply on premises.

ELEGANT SUITE TO LET, FROM MAY 1; every modern improvement; bath, steam heat, elevator, and attendance; "CRESCENT" APARTMENT HOUSE, Lenox at HARDMAN, PECK & CO., piano warerooms, 136 6th-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLATS ELEGANTly decorated; eight and nine rooms; all light; steam heat; moderate rent. 112, 114, 116 East 61st-st.

44TH-ST., 47 EAST, ONE DOOR FROM Madison-av.—Unusually sunny, attractive upper flat; steam heat throughout; inducement to party assuming lease one year.

TO LET—166 1ST-AV., CORNER OF 12TH-ST., parlor, kitchen with range, three bedrooms, and bathroom; rent, $35 a month. Apply at 405 East 12th-st.

A.—FLATS TO LET.—RENTS FROM $16 A. and upward.
FOSTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

85TH-ST., 176 EAST.—COMFORTABLE four-room apartments; all modern other; door elevator station; low rents.

407TH-ST., 219 WEST.—THE FIRESIDE PT. modern; light and airy flats. Modern improvements; rents low.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

10 West 53d-st.

This elegant wide house, very handsomely furnished, Possession May 1. Furnish from
JAMES E. MAY, 84 BROADWAY.

16 EAST 37TH-ST.—FURNISHED, FULL size, to let or lease. S. P. JAYNE & CO., 264 West 23d-st. and 59 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE dwelling houses:
No. 20 East 10th-st. $600 and Croton.
No. 141 Lexington-av., $1,200 and Croton.
No. 3 Livingston-place, $1,500 and Croton.
Also, the following for business purposes:
No. 78 East 10th-st, with store, $900 and Croton.
No. 12 Avenue B, with store, $1,200 and Croton.
For permits, &c., apply to
BIRAM MERRITT, 83 3d-av.

THE LENOX BLOCK.

Two of these very attractive, handsomely-decorated houses. Possession at once. Park opposite both houses. Moderate rents. Apply 103 West 70th-st., or
J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—AN elegant and commodious medium-size four-story private residence, in perfect order,
ON 81ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.,
near Museum of Art in Central Park.
Rent moderate and immediate possession.
R. McCAFFERTY, 334 Park-av., near 53d-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—UNFURNISHED OR furnished, choice of three elegant houses, finely located, all in perfect order, decorated, and all improvements. Nos. 56 and 142 East 79th-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone, and No. 1,073 Lexington-av., near 76th-st.; three-story do., do.; rent low to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises, 10 to 4.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE CORNER OF PARK-AV. (LENOX HILL) AND 70TH-ST. IS TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. THIS IS THE BRIGHTEST AND HEALTHIEST SITUATION ON THIS ISLAND. OPEN DAILY 8 to 6. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

A.—NOVELDA APARTMENT HOUSE, A. No. 1,235 Lexington-av., corner 84th-st. Elegant flats to rent; six and seven rooms; modern improvements; steam heated; light, airy, and choice bath. Apply on premises.

NO. 58 WEST 37TH-ST.—SHERWOOD Studio Building.—To rent from May 1 elegant suites of rooms suitable for artists or small families; rent moderate; elevator; steam heating; restaurant in building.

AT A VERY LOW RENT.—THE SUPERB private dwelling No. 21 West 58th-st.; immediate possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway and 663 5th-av.

$900.—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick 20-foot house; full lot; will give long lease to a desirable party. Apply to
S. P. JAYNE & CO.,
254 West 23d-st. and 59 Liberty-st.

AN ELEGANT NEW DINING-ROOM EXtension residence, No. 18 East 78th-st.; also, No. 482 Lexington-av.; sale or lease. C. GRAHAM & SONS COMPANY, 309 East 43d-st.

14TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—FOUR-STORY brownstone high-stoop 25-foot, to let or lease, $1,800. S. P. JAYNE & CO., 264 West 23d-st. and 59 Liberty-st.

314 WEST 51ST.—TO LET VERY LOW TO private family. M. B. BAER & CO., 72 West 34th-st.

HOUSES—UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

A.—119TH-ST., ONE BLOCK FROM A. Mount Morris Park.—Three-story brownstone; 10 rooms; $900. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE HOUSES ON the west side of town at reduced rents. S. P. JAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d-st. and 59 Liberty-st.

A.—HOUSES IN ALL LOCATIONS AT A. reduced rents. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ELEGANT SEASIDE RESIDENCES.—TO let for the season, two of the most desirable and similarly the best seaside residences on the New-Jersey coast; both are handsomely furnished and carpeted throughout; have excellent spring beds with hair mattresses; broad, covered piazzas; gas in all rooms; double sash, blinds, and open fireplaces; hot and cold fresh and sea water in bathrooms; water closets, &c.; are thoroughly underdrained and have an excellent supply of good water, both artesian well and stream. These houses are all situated in inclosed, beautiful, high-terraced lawns, the grass kept in perfect order by a gardener at the owner's expense, and located directly on the ocean front and drive, Ocean Grove (Asbury Grove), N. J., and command an unobstructed view of the ocean, with its hundreds of passing vessels and the surf rolling on the shore. Excellent stables, with accommodation for three horses and two carriages, accompany each house.

Ocean Beach is eight miles south of Long Branch and two miles above Spring Lake, on the New-Jersey Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, and is accessible many times daily from New-York and Philadelphia by the Long Branch express trains. It has excellent inland and ocean front drives, the latter through Como, Spring Lake, to Sea Girt; fine boating and fishing on Shark River; good marketing, and almost an entire absence of the greatest of seaside pests, mosquitoes. For terms, circulars, and photographs of the properties apply to H. H. YARD, Ocean Beach, N. J., or to E. C. JAYNE, 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A NEWPORT FOR THE SEASON.—HANDsome English stone cottage; 15 rooms; fully furnished; modern improvements; elegant order; coach house; two carriages; trees; nine acres; vegetable garden, well shaded; charming views; perfect drainage; gardener on premises.
PETER EAGAN, Jr., 350 East 9th-st.

TO RENT—AT RIVERDALE-ON-THE-HUDson, a large furnished house and carriage house; gas and water throughout; nine acres of land; fine view; well wooded; five minutes from railroad depot; twenty-five minutes from New-York.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

AT ROSLYN, L. I.—RESIDENCE, WATER front on Hempstead Bay; 15 rooms, furnished, including linen; stabling for stalls, two cows; for year, $2,500; season, $2,300, including services of two men. W., Commercial Advertiser, 126 Fulton-st.

UNFURNISHED.

MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A COTTAGE of seven rooms, with large attic and a cemented cellar; gas, water, and a heater in the kitchen; corner lot, 50 by 100 feet; two minutes' walk from New-Haven station; twenty-five minutes from Grand Central station; rent, $30 per month. Inquire of the owner, E. C. GRAY, 329 East 42d-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, A.—Two to eight houses; modern improvements; location first-class; three minutes from station; rent moderate. W. ELLIOTT, 54 Day-st.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN
THE MONTAGUE,
TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.,

108 and 105 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-Street Ferry, overlooking Bay; stairs marble and iron; beams protected with fire-proof plates. Steam heat and elevators. Decoration by Tiffin. Unusual elegance. Rents, $1,500 to $1,650. Full commissions paid brokers.
Apply to CHRIS. HEISER, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 32 Liberty-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

EMPIRE BUILDING,
60 TO 73 BROADWAY.

LARGE OFFICES IN 3D STORY.
on the corner of
BROADWAY AND RECTOR-ST.
Apply to
OTIS W. BOOTH, 71 BROADWAY.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE
TOWER BUILDING,

50 BROADWAY AND 41 AND 43 NEW-ST.

Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents from $200 per annum upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS,
on premises or 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, BUILDING southeast corner of Houston and Greene sts., now occupied by the United States Government, 100x100; heated by steam; has passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let severally for a term of years.
Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

34TH-ST., JUST OFF BROADWAY.—WILL be rented under $3,000; first second and third floors, 75 feet deep; suitable for restaurant, club, or dwelling.
Will be altered to suit.
MORRIS S. BAER & Co., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 126 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent from May 1. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

139TH-ST., 39-AV.—LOFTS, WITH power; light four sides; elevator and steam heat.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

A MAN AND WIFE, ENGLISH PROTEST-ant, would take charge of a gentleman's private house for the Summer months; two years' city references given. Address L. LEEMON, 443 West 39th-st., city.

A MAN AND WIFE, (NO CHILDREN,) strictly temperate, desire to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer or longer if required; best reference. Address L., Box 189 Times Office.

LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING would like to secure for a small family a gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer in their absence. Call at 24 West 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant woman house to care for the Summer; no incumbrance and best of city references. Call at 445 West 34th-st., one flight.

PERSONAL.

GENTLEMAN EMBARRASSED WILL DIS-close his circumstances to a gentleman of means who can assist him. Address

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. GUILLIE'S
Elixir & Pills

The Best of Anti-Bilious Remedies

used with the greatest success for the last 60 YEARS in curing Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful Digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, Dysenteries.

The genuine Dr. GUILLIE'S ELIXIR and PILLS bear the signature PAUL GAGE, M. D., 9 rue de Grenelle, Paris.
Agents: POUCHERA & CO., New-York.
Sold by all chemists.

U. S. MAIL CHUTES

Enable you to mail letters without leaving the floor on which your office is located.

NOW IN ALL FIRST-CLASS BUILDINGS
CUTLER M'F'G CO., Rochester, N. Y.,
Sole Makers. Patented.

CENTENNIAL.—TO LET ON UNION-square, overlooking the Plaza, two large windows for the two days; one flight up, with awnings, servants' attendance, &c.; to select people only. Apply for or write care of H. METZ & Co., 50 West 23d-st.

FOR RENT—FOR APRIL 30 AND MAY 1, on 5th-av., third door, broad parlor window, below 14th-st.; also one on the northwest corner, of 5th-av., commanding view of the procession down the avenue. Address A. C. C., Box 128 Times Office.

BEST LOCATION ON 5TH-AV. TO SEE the parade; call quick or you lose your chance; seats, $5 each. Apply to CARR, florist, 6th-av. corner 36th-st.

LARGE SHOW WINDOW, PARLOR floor; reserved seats; best view in the city; select parties only; eight feet above sidewalk.
WM. HANNAM & CO., 23 Union-square.

CENTENNIAL PARADE.—TEN WINDOWS on corner Union-square and 16th-st.; second floor; finest view on the line.
ARNOLD & ELIAS, 17 Union-square.

CENTENNIAL PARADE, APRIL 30.—Three windows on corner of Broadway; price, $150. Address O. M., Box 117 Times Office.

CENTENNIAL PARADE.—COMMODIOUS seats in beautiful windows, for the three days, at 28 Union-square, one flight up; moderate prices.

TO LET—FOR CENTENNIAL, SEATS AND windows; luncheon served. 73 5th-av. LENOX.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg, by the new twin screw steamers Augusta Victoria and Columbia of 10,000 tons and 12,500 horse power; will sail May 23, June 27, July 25, and Aug.
Hammonia, P. M., April 25. 11 each, $100; 2d cab., $50.
REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Rhætia, 5 P. M., April 27 | California, 5A. M., Apr. 30.
First Cabin, $80 and upward; steerage at low rates.
Genoa, 9 A. M., 27 Wiay. | General Passenger Office.
C. SCHURZ, Dir. | C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
R. J. CORTIS, Man. | 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (NORTH CHANNEL).
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF GEORGIA, Thursday, April 25, 2 P. M.
STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, May 2, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $30 to $40, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River. For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage Office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S. New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier foot 26-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS:
Ems, Sat. Ap. 27, 3:30 P. M. | Lahn, Wed., May 8, 11 A. M.
Trave, Wed., May 1, 7 A. M. | Elbe, Sat., May 11, 2 P. M.
Fulda, Sat., May 4, 8:30 A. M. | Eider, Tu., May 14, 6:30 A. M.
From NEW-YORK to LONDON, HAVRE, BREMEN. First cabin, $100 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 and $60 as adults; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & Co., 2 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, April 30, 5 P. M.
NEVADA.....Saturday, May 4, 9 A. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, May 14, 4:30 P. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, May 21, 10 A. M.
ARIZONA.....Saturday, May 25, 4:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
SS. CITY OF ROME, Wed., May 1, 99, June 26, and every Wednesday thereafter.
Saloon passage, $80 and upward; second class, $30.
GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Furnessia, Sat., May 4, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia, May 18, 8 A. M.
Devonia, May 4, 3 P. M. | Anchoria, May 25, 3 P. M.
Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $50 and $60.
Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $20.
Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
GERMANIC, Capt. IRVING, Wed., May 1, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. CAMERON, Wed., May 8, 11 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PARKELL, Wed., May 15, 4 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. T. J. SMITH, Wed., May 22, noon.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
Saloon, $50, $60, $80, $100. Steerage from New-York, $20. From the old country, $25. "A limited number of second-cabin passengers carried on these steamers. Outward, $35 and $40; prepaid, $40; excursion, $70 and $75. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Etruria, April 27, 3 P. M. | Servia, May 18, 8 A. M.
Aurania, May 4, 8:30 A. M. | Bothnia, May 22, 11:30 A. M.
Gallia, May 9, 11 A. M. | †Etruria, May 25, 3 P. M.
†Umbria, May 11, 5:30 P. M. | †Aurania, June 1, 7 A. M.
†This steamer will not carry steerage.
*This steamer carries first-class passengers only.
Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

RED STAR LINE.—FOR ANTWERP AND PARIS. Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.
PENNLAND, Wednesday, May 1, at 6:30 A. M.
BELGENLAND, Wednesday, May 8, at 11:30 A. M.
Cabin rates: First cabin, $60 and upward; excursion, $110 and upward. Second cabin, $45; excursion, $80 and $85. Steerage at very low rates.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, G. A., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
Sailing from pier foot of Clarkson-st., N. Y.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wed., May 1, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sat., May 4, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., May 8, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., May 15, 5 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35; prepaid, $35; steerage, $20.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
LA BRETAGNE, De Jannzelin, Sat., April 27, 3 P. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Pennequin, Sat., May 4, 7:30 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., May 11, 1:30 P. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

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FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.
CITY OF PARA, sails Wednesday, May 1, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Sails Thur., May 2, 8 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST,
via Savannah, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier 35 North River, foot of Spring-st.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. SMITH, Tu., April 25
TALLAHASSEE, Capt. FISH, Saturday, April 27
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catharine, Tu., Apr. 30
R. L. WALKER, Agent O. S. S. CO., Pier 35 North River.
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W. H. REKETT, G. Agt., W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M., 317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest

DISPROVED BY THE FACTS

AN OLD FALSEHOOD ABOUT MR. PEARSON.

DOCUMENTS SHOWING HOW HE DID HIS BEST TO GIVE POST OFFICE EMPLOYES CHANCES TO VOTE.

The old lie that Henry G. Pearson, Postmaster of New-York, deprived James G. Blaine of a thousand votes in the election of 1884 by keeping the employes of the New-York Post Office from the polls on the day of the Presidential election has recently been revived. The facts leading to the keeping of the New-York Post Office open on that day show conclusively that Mr. Pearson was not only not to blame for the departure from the previous custom of closing the office, but that he did all in his power to have the office closed on that day, and even after he had been compelled by the department to keep the office open he did everything possible to afford the employes of the Post Office an opportunity to exercise their right of suffrage.

Prior to 1884 it had been the practice at the New-York Post Office to require from its employes on election day such partial service only as was absolutely necessary to meet the demands of the public. All mails and the executive offices, those of Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster, and the various General Superintendents, were closed at 10 o'clock A. M. One carrier delivery only was made and the collections from the street letter boxes were few. This practice was adopted because in the State of New-York the day on which a general election is held is a legal holiday, and business is generally suspended after the earlier morning hours because it was desired to give every employe an opportunity to vote, and because for several days prior to every election most of the employes were required to perform heavy extra work and to remain on duty long beyond their usual hours in order to enable the office promptly to handle and deliver the mass of election circulars, documents, ballots, &c., deposited for mailing and delivery. It was desired to compensate them for this extra labor by allowing to them as large a portion of the day as possible for rest and recreation.

Previous to July, 1879, the instructions to Postmasters concerning holidays were as follows:

"Government officials, in their observance of holidays, must be governed by the regulations of the department with which they are connected. Postmasters are justified in observing as holidays Jan. 1, July 4, Dec. 25, and such days as the President of the United States may designate as fast and thanksgiving days. It is presumed that all State Legislatures have passed enactments relative to holidays. Postmasters should inform themselves as to such laws, and in their observance of legal holidays they should be governed by the requirements of section 86 Postal Regulations as to Sundays."

State holidays were thus recognized. But in July, 1879, these instructions were modified, as shown in the following excerpt from the official Postal Guide for 1880:

"Government officials in their observance of holidays must be governed by the regulations of the department with which they are connected. Postmasters are justified in observing as holidays Jan. 1, July 4, Dec. 25, and such days as the President of the United States may designate as fast and thanksgiving days. Upon other occasions they should write for the First Assistant Postmaster General for permission to close their offices. In observing all holidays Postmasters must be governed by section 525, Postal Laws and Regulations, edition 1879, relative to the observance of Sunday."

This change was not observed at New-York, and on election day, 1880, the Post Office was closed as usual without asking permission. But on Nov. 5, 1881, such application was made directly by telegraph to Mr. Frank Hatton, who was then First Assistant Postmaster General, and permission was granted by his representative, James H. Marr, Acting First Assistant Postmaster General. This permission was considered sufficient authority for 1882 and 1883, and accordingly the office was closed on election days in those years. Under the same assumption as to authority the New-York Post Office was about to be closed on election day in 1884. The matter had proceeded so far as the notification of the public by posting the following circular in the corridors of the main office and in all the branch offices:

(N. Y., Poster, 10—a. Ed. 4.—85.)

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1884, being election day, this office and all domestic mails will close at 10 A. M. Foreign mails will close as advertised. One delivery will be made by carriers throughout the city, beginning at 8 A. M. on the district below Canal-street; above Canal-street at 9 A. M.

HENRY G. PEARSON, Postmaster.

Oct. 30, 1884.

Three days prior to election day a dispatch appeared in several of the New-York daily papers to the effect that requests had been received at the Post Office Department from several Postmasters for permission to observe the usual holiday or Sunday hours in opening and closing the offices on election day, but the Acting Postmaster General had decided that the Post Offices must be kept open as usual. As soon as this was noticed by Postmaster Pearson, the following telegram was sent to the First Assistant Postmaster General:

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1884.

Election day being a legal holiday in this State, and business generally suspended, may this office be closed on that day after 10 A. M.?

H. G. PEARSON, Postmaster.

This telegram elicited the following telegraphic response:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1, 1884.

To Postmaster, New-York City:

Under a recent ruling of the Postmaster General Postmasters are not permitted to close their offices on holidays except on those declared legal by national legislation and Executive proclamation.

JAMES H. MARR,
Acting First Assistant Postmaster General.

The circulars posted in the corridors of the Post Office Building and in the branch offices were at once removed, and the employes were notified of the Postmaster General's decision and the work of the Post Office was carried on as usual on election day, except that a considerable amount of mail matter was left undelivered until next day by reason of the general closing of business places. Every Superintendent was specially instructed to see that every employe in his division who was qualified and desired to vote, was given an opportunity to do so, and these instructions were strictly followed, so that not one clerk, porter, carrier, or other official was deprived of such opportunity. Arrangements to that end were easily made, as the amount of mail matter received for dispatch and delivery was comparatively light, and leave of absence for the purpose of voting could be and was granted to all whose tours of duty covered the hours during which the polls were open. Of course, the night clerks and those whose tour of duty did not call for their attendance until late in the day had ample time to vote before reporting. On election day, Nov. 4, 1884, the Postmaster received a telegram from Mr. A. D. Hazen, Acting Postmaster General, instructing him to see that all employes were given an opportunity to vote. But these instructions had already been anticipated by Mr. Pearson's action. The Post Office Inspectors also called on the Postmaster during the morning of election day to urge the same request, and were informed that what they desired had been done.

These facts, which are substantiated by the telegrams and circulars cited, which are still in existence, prove conclusively that it had been customary, with the knowledge of the Post Office Department, to close the Post Office at New-York on election day; that the Postmaster intended and desired to close the Post Office on election day, 1884; that he specially asked for permission to close it on that day, using language that proved that in his judgment there was no good reason why it should not be closed, and that the permission thus asked for was refused in accordance with a then recent ruling of the Postmaster General, Mr. Frank Hatton, although in 1881 the same official sent a favorable reply to a similar request sent to him by the same Postmaster.

In the face of this evidence the charges made and repeated in the press and elsewhere that the Postmaster at New-York, Henry G. Pearson, closed the Post Office of his own volition and for the purpose of diminishing the Republican vote in New-York City by depriving the employes of the Post Office of the opportunity to exercise their right of suffrage, must be held to be without truthful foundation.

THE ATLAS SINKS AGAIN.

Efforts were made yesterday by the Merritt Wrecking Company to raise the sunken Atlas Line steamer Atlas, lying at the bottom of the North River off Barclay-street. By 2:30 o'clock the work had progressed so far as to float her high enough for towing. Then the powerful tug I. J. Merritt, which had been connected with the pontoons which held up the Atlas, started. Considerable progress was made obliquely across the river toward Hoboken.

After the Atlas had been towed about 1,000 feet from where the vessel last rested off Barclay-street, the Old Dominion Line sidewheel steamship Old Dominion came down the river, making a heavy swell. When just abreast of the Old Colony pier at the foot of Murray-street, about 800 feet from shore, the swell struck the pontoons, and with a sharp snap the heavy three and one-half inch chains which ran under the Atlas broke amidships, and she again went to the bottom.

She now lies in about fifty feet of water, directly in the way of the Hoboken Ferry boats and Fall River steamboats when they are entering or leaving their docks. It will take several days to replace the chains.

FOR THE SEVENTH'S MARKSMEN.

A large silver drinking horn, handsomely ornamented and mounted, designed after a Venetian model and worth about one thousand dollars, was received yesterday at the Custom House consigned to Edward Kemp of the firm of Lenhamm & Kemp. Mr. Kemp is a member of the Seventh Regiment and he has presented the horn to the regiment. It will be competed for by the marksmen of the regiment.

DOWNFALL OF THE WIRES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT MEN DO NOT GET PERMISSION TO LIGHT BROADWAY.

Mayor Grant is determined to show the electric light companies that they must act fairly or suffer punishment. He announced his determination at the meeting of the Board of Electrical Control yesterday. Commissioner Gibbens aroused him by presenting a request from the Centennial Celebration Committee that the electric light companies be permitted to string temporary wires along Broadway and Fifth-avenue for the purpose of furnishing light on the nights of the celebration, and to telegraph companies to string wires for the purpose of enabling speedy communication to be had from place to place along the line of march. Commissioner Gibbens thought such permits should to be granted, but Mayor Grant said he was opposed to granting privileges to corporations which broke the law. He was opposed to giving general permits for the re-stringing of wires. He wanted very good reasons for permitting new wires to be put up, even temporarily, when they had been forcibly taken down. He would strain a point in order to provide good light on the centennial nights, but he would not give a privilege to any company which had broken the rules of the board. There being representatives of various electric light companies present, the Mayor questioned them as to whether they had strung any wires on the east side since April 15. He found dense ignorance among them on the subject. He discovered that the poles on First and Third avenues are jointly owned by the Brush, Manhattan, and East River Companies, and that if wires were put upon them illegally he would have to get some other witnesses as to the fact.

The Mayor then said he had proof that wires had been put up by some of the companies on Third-avenue without a permit other than the graciousness of a certain policeman after he had been interviewed by the foreman of the wire-stringers. He had also learned that some of the wire-stringers deceived the police with a bogus permit. All these things, Mayor Grant said, caused him to be unwilling to give to the companies guilty of them any kind of permit, even one which might result in a slight public advantage temporarily.

On his motion Expert Wheeler was ordered to report to the board at its meeting to-day the companies which have strung wires without permits. It is probable that if a company is discovered which has not thus violated the rules of the board Mayor Grant will move that it be given the exclusive right to put up temporary wires for use during the centennial period.

Two gangs from the Department of Public Works started out early yesterday morning to clear away such poles and wires as remained standing on the route laid down in Mayor Grant's first order. These were all on Broadway, between Forty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets. A gang started at each of these streets, and by mid-afternoon Broadway was clear from Fourteenth street to Fifty-eighth. The work was marked by no special incident. Most of the wires were telephone wires running into hotels and apartment houses. The cutting of them rendered useless a great many telephones in the vicinity.

To-day work will be started on Mayor Grant's second order, to clear Broadway from Park-place to Fourteenth-street. Yesterday Commissioners Hess and Gibbens were driving around town selecting routes for Mayor Grant's use in issuing coming orders for removing poles and wires.

FEWER SUNDAY TRAINS.

A PLAN MR. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT HAS BEEN PUSHING FOR A YEAR.

A radical change in the running of Sunday trains will be made on all the Vanderbilt lines east of Chicago after May 1. Freight trains will, as far as possible, be discontinued and the running of passenger trains reduced to meet necessities, excursion trains being done away with. According to President Depew, the movement is one that has long been contemplated. For over a year Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt had been trying to impress its importance and practicability upon the Presidents of the Vanderbilt lines. They met every month and at the last meeting before Mr. Vanderbilt went to Europe, March 30, it was decided to make the experiment.

"Experiment it is, and one that presents great difficulty of arrangement," said Mr. Depew. "If the roads west of Chicago could unite with us the details would not be so puzzling, but competition among them is so keen that it would be ruin for them to discontinue Sunday freight trains, and, of course, we must take the freight they bring. This will necessitate hauling some trains. Of course, live stock and perishable freight must be carried to its destination, and as quickly as possible.

"The movement is not purely religious nor is it purely economical. We believe it will be mutually advantageous to ourselves and our employes. Freight brakemen have been clamoring for Sunday as a day of rest. The carrying out of this plan will give the day to about 50 per cent. of them. One of the greatest difficulties that presents itself is how we can so arrange the trips as to leave our brakemen at their homes at the end of the Saturday run. This will require a great deal of study and attention, but I believe it can be done. Of course, the railroads could not afford to give up one day's business a week, but we believe that when merchants learn that unperishable goods are not moved on Sunday they will calculate accordingly and ship their goods at such time as will prevent loss to them or to us.

"It will be interesting to watch how the freight brakemen receive the change. Freight crews are paid according to the runs made. Shutting down a part of the Sunday freight traffic means that the income of many will be reduced just one-seventh. Several freight brakemen and conductors said that altogether they thought the movement one which would be beneficial to the men.

The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road and the New-England Road have been running, practically, no Sunday freight or excursion trains for two years. The officials of these roads say that the change didnot injure them, the shippers, or the freight employes. Superintendent Shepard of the New-Haven Road, however, remarked that he had been unable to notice any great increase of "piety" among the men as a result of their Sunday rest.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

There is every promise that the annual meeting of the American Library Association, at St. Louis May 8 to 11, will be uncommonly interesting and instructive. Responses from all over the country indicate, also, that the meeting will be remarkably well attended. Special railroad and hotel rates have been secured, and the St. Louis people pledge cordial hospitality to the visitors. They are to see everything, not only in the vicinity of St. Louis, but are to enjoy a post-conference excursion down the Mississippi to New-Orleans.

Besides routine business the reports on the following subjects will be presented: "Aids and Guides and Cataloguing," W. C. Lane; "Charging Systems," H. J. Carr; "Classification," R. Bliss; "Fires," Weston Flint; "Library Architecture," A. Van Name; "Reading of the Young," Miss M. E. Sargent; "Sunday Opening," Miss M. S. Cutler. Papers are promised by W. I. Fletcher, on "Some Library Superintendents"; W. E. Foster, on "Uses of Subject Catalogues"; G. W. Harris, "German Publishing Methods"; K. A. Linderfelt, "Dziatzko's Card Catalogue Rules Amended and Annotated"; N. D. Pasben, "Library Architecture"; H. M. Stanley, "College Library Architecture"; T. H. Wallis, "State Librarians", and J. L. Whitney, "Accents."

HISTORY OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

The course of historical lectures begun under the direction of the Church Club at Zion Church, Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, last year is about to be resumed, under the general title, "The Church in the British Isles." This season's lectures will trace the history of the Anglican Church from its origin in that country, in the Celtic ages, through the Saxon-Norman and Reformation periods down to the Restoration in 1662, when the liturgy now in use in England was adopted.

The first lecture will be delivered this evening, when the Right Rev. William C. Doane, Bishop of Albany, will speak upon "The Celtic Church." Four more lectures, delivered on successive Thursday evenings, will comprise the course, as follows: "The Anglo-Saxon Church," by the Rev. Samuel Hart, D. D., Professor of Latin at Trinity College, Hartford; "The Norman Period," by the Rev. Alexander V. G. Allen, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the Theological School, Cambridge; "The Reformation Period," by the Right Rev. H. T. Kingdon, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of Fredericton, N. B.; "The Puritan Reaction," by the Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, S. T. B., Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the University of the South.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

The annual European exodus has begun to assume huge proportions already, as all four of the large ocean steamers which left this port yesterday carried an unusually large number of passengers bound for foreign parts.

Among the passengers on the White Star steamship Celtic, for Liverpool, were H. G. B. Alexander, William Scott Fenwick, E. E. Hambley, Gen. W. D. Shipley, Mrs. Anna C. Morehead, Mrs. S. H. Shreve, and Miss Louise Gilman.

On the Inman Line steamer City of Chicago, also for Liverpool, were Herbert Allen, John L. Chase, John M. Forward and wife, E. M. Jones and wife, and D. B. Mulloy.

On the North German Lloyd steamship Saale, for Southampton and Bremen, were George Attwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Pelletier, George E. Stoddard, Mr. and Mrs. S. Baldwin, and Dr. A. Reichmann.

On the Red Star Line steamer Noordland, for Antwerp, sailed Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Bailey, Miss Charles Cheny, Thomas A. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Dodsworth, Dr. Edward Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S ORDERS

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE MILITARY PARADE.

IT IS NOW ESTIMATED THAT THE COLUMN CAN BE REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT IN FOUR HOURS.

The details of the military parade were yesterday completed by the appointment of Col. S. V. R. Crugar as chief of staff to the Chief Marshal, and the promulgation, by Gen. Schofield, of general orders for the government and direction of organizations participating in the parade.

Col. S. E. Blunt, chief aide on the staff to Major Gen. Schofield, upon whom the bulk of the labor of preparing the plan of parade has devolved, says that the line of march to be traversed by the military procession measures between five and five and one-half miles. When the head of the procession reaches the point of dismissal, at Fifth-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, there will be a continuous [illegible] troops extending almost from [illegible] at Central Park to Wall-street and [illegible]. At this time about one-half the present men who are to take part in the parade [illegible] able to cover the route of march twice [illegible] in column. Thirty-eight thousand men [illegible] be troops in uniform. Never since the war [illegible] so large a body of military been brought [illegible] ther for parade purposes.

The difficulty of assembling and handling so [illegible] a force has been largely obviated by the [illegible] of Gen. Schofield to comply with the [illegible] of many people that the [illegible] parade [illegible] the preceding [illegible] vicinity of [illegible] town in the narrow and winding streets of the lower portion of New-York in such order that they shall be convenient to Broadway, and so disposed as to be in readiness to take their appointed places in column without friction or delay.

The handling of the troops, it was explained yesterday, compelled not alone a consideration of the points at which they were to be assembled, but of the route to be traversed by each organization in reaching its place, and the particular hour of arrival, so that the march of one body from its quarters should not conflict with the movements of troops going to the other places. Some of the troops occupying the head of the column will be compelled to wait for some time after reaching the point of assembly before the column moves.

The starting of the procession will be dependent altogether upon the length of time consumed in the devotional exercises at St. Paul's Chapel. Provided the Presidential party reaches the Sub-Treasury Building in Wall-street at 10 o'clock, the parade will start promptly at that hour. In this event the passage in review at the Worth Monument is expected to begin at noon.

The time to be occupied in passing that point, as calculated by the Grand Marshal's subordinates, differs materially from the estimates already made by military men and lawyers, the calculation proceeding on this basis: In line, 5,000 men will occupy a mile of space, closed to half distance, in accordance with the orders of Gen. Schofield, 7,000 men will be allowed to a mile. Arrange in this formation—that is in close column—will march at the pace of two and a half miles per hour. At such a rate of progress 15,000 men would pass the reviewing stand every sixty minutes. This estimate, allowing for bands, staffs, and breaks in the lines of not sufficient distance, would permit the passage of the entire parade before the President between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Following is Gen. Schofield's order:

1. The following directions are announced for the assembling, movement, and disbandment of the forces of the army, and the National Guard, and organizations of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic, participating in the military parade of the 30th inst. in honor of the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States:

2. The forces of the army, Marine Corps, and navy will form the leading division, and will be followed by bodies of troops from several States in order of their adoption of the Constitution or admission into the Union, by those of the District of Columbia, and by those of the territories in the order of their admission, as below enumerated.

3. The staff of the Chief Marshal, except the aides previously assigned to special duties, will report to Gen. Brooke on Broadway, just south of Pine-street at 9:30 A. M., reporting to the chief of staff. Those aides assigned to special duty will report to Capt. Blunt at the corner of Broadway and Wall-street at 8:45 A. M.

4. The battalion of United States cavalry will move from Forty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue by Forty-ninth-street to Broadway, then south on Broadway to a point just north of Wall-street, reaching that point by 9:45 A. M. They will be the escort of the Chief Marshal.

5. The brigade of the United States Army, under command of Col. R. I. Dodge, Seventh Infantry, including the cadets of the United States Military Academy, the battalions of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Artillery, and Eleventh Infantry, and Light Batteries B, Fourth Artillery, and E, Second Artillery, will form at the Battery and move up Whitehall-street and Broadway until their right rests on Wall-street, which point they will reach at 9 A. M. Light Battery C, Third Artillery, from Forty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, will move through Eighth-avenue, Houston-street, Chambers-street, Church-street and Trinity-place to Morris-street, where they will reach Broadway when they will reach at 8:50 A. M., then taking their appropriate place in the United States Army brigade as it passes up Broadway.

6. The United States Marine brigade, (including the marine battalion,) will be formed as the navy yard, Brooklyn, and moved via the Brooklyn Bridge, Chatham-street and William-street, to Beaver-street, which point it will reach and Broad-street to Beaver-street, with its right resting on Broadway, massed in Broad-street above Stone-street. After their front is uncovered by the passage of the army brigade up Whitehall-street they will move through Bowling Green and Whitehall-street, reaching that point by 9:30 A. M. If the remainder of the brigade is also assembled entirely by marching, the Brigade Commander will so direct the march of the different regiments from the section of the city south and east of Twenty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, Hudson-street, Canal-street, West Broadway, Chambers-street, and Broadway shall not be encroached upon. The brigade will be in position on Church-street, Trinity-place, and Rector-street, with right on Broadway, by 10:20 A. M.

Second Brigade.—The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-third Regiments and Third Battery of the Rhode Island Militia will form in the vicinity of Fifth-avenue, head of column at Forty-second-street, right resting on Fifth-avenue, and will move as far as the Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-street, Broadway, East Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue, East Fourteenth-street, Fifth-avenue, Waverley-place, and Broadway to Duane-street. On reaching that point they will be formed through the cross route as enacted in a double rank against the west curb of Broadway, the south curb of Waverley-place, the west curb of Fifth-avenue, the north curb of Fourteenth-street, the west curb of Fourth-avenue, the south curb of Seventeenth-street, the east curb of Broadway, and the south curb of Fifteenth-street, with any remainder massed in West Fifteenth-street, right resting on Fifth-avenue.

7. As the troops reach the points designated for assemblage the different sub-divisions will be closed up as much as possible, the depth of columns being made less than that required by a skeleton closing formation; on entering Broadway the companies will be formed with not more than twenty nor less than sixteen files front.

8. As soon as the President enters the Sub-Treasury after the religious exercises at St. Paul's Church, which will be concluded about 9:45 A. M., the column will move, at full distance, up Broadway, New-York, with the right resting on the west curb of Broadway, the south curb of Waverley-place, Fifth-avenue, Fourth-avenue, East Seventeenth-street, Broadway, East Fifteenth-street, and Fifth-avenue to Twentieth-street, when it will be halted and line formed along the route enumerated against the east curb of Fifth-avenue, the north curb of Fifteenth-street, the west curb of Broadway, the north curb of Seventeenth-street, the west curb of Fourth-avenue, the south curb of Fourteenth-street, the east curb of Fifth-avenue, the north curb of Waverley-place, and the east curb of Broadway, until the left rests on Pine-street; field officers and general officers and their staffs will not remain in front of the line, but form on the right of their troops against the street curb, so that the President and guests in carriages may pass along the front of the line from Pine-street to Madison-square.

As soon as the carriages have passed each regiment or battalion, the organizations in succession will wheel independently into column, close on their leading companies to half distance and advance promptly until they recover their proper distances from the troops in their front. That portion of the escort formed on East Fourteenth-street below Pine-street will at the same time move on Broadway at half distances, preserving such distances until after passing in review before the President.

After troops have passed in review they will not, in case of any check in the movement of the head of the column, mark time or halt to preserve the head of distance, but will close in mass upon the troops in their front in order that no delay may occur in the passage in review.

9. The column will be reviewed by the President of the United States from the grand stand on the east side of Fifth-avenue, opposite the Worth Monument, Twenty-fifth-street.

While passing in review all officers in uniform should carry drawn swords. Commanding officers of divisions, brigades, battalions, and batteries salute with the sabre when passing the Commander in Chief. All other officers carry the sword at the shoulder as on inspection. Chiefs of the Loyal Legion will salute by dipping colors; men in uniform will salute by removing the hat. Governors of States are requested to salute by removing the hat. The staffs will not salute. All colors dip to the Commander in Chief.

In order to secure uniformity of salutes, special attention is invited to these requirements.

Owing to the limited space in the vicinity of the reviewing stand, chief officers and their staffs will remain in column at the head of their troops after passing in review.

10. The column will be disbanded upon reaching Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, in the following manner:

a. The United States Army brigade, to the west on Fifty-seventh-street, to whose rear Fifty-seventh-street, except the right of the latter, which, in reaching Eighth-avenue, will turn south to Forty-ninth-street and on route to their quarters.

b. The naval brigade, to the east on Fifty-seventh-street to the East River.

c. The Delaware troops, to the east on Fifty-seventh-street to the East River.

d. The First Brigade, Pennsylvania, First and Second Regiments, to the west on Fifty-seventh-street, Third and Sixth Regiments and State Fencibles continuing north on Fifth-avenue.

The Second Brigade, Pennsylvania, to the west and south on Fifty-seventh-street.

e. The New-Jersey troops to the west on Fifty-seventh-street.

f. The Connecticut troops to the east on Fifty-seventh-street, Madison-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street to East River.

g. The Massachusetts troops to the west on Fifty-seventh-street, Ninth-avenue to Forty-fourth-street.

And also to the east on Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue to Fifty-fifth-street.

h. The Maryland troops to the west on Fifty-seventh-street, Seventh-avenue to Thirty-fifth-street.

i. The South Carolina troops to the east on Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue to Fifty-fifth-street, East First-street, and to the west on Fifty-seventh-street to sixth-avenue, to Chambers-street.

j. The New-Hampshire troops to the east on Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue to Twenty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, to Thirteenth-street.

k. The Virginia troops to the west on Fifty-seventh-street, Seventh-avenue to Forty-fifth-street.

l. The First Brigade, New-York, Seventh Regiment, north up Fifth-avenue.

Sixty-ninth Regiment, east on Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue to eighth-street.

Eighth, Seventy-first, and Twenty-second Regiments, west on Fifty-seventh-street, and by Seventh and Eighth avenues to their armories.

Twelfth Regiment, west on Fifty-seventh-street, Ninth-avenue to Forty-second-street.

The Second Brigade, New-York, east on Fifty-Seventh-street to East River.

The Third Brigade, New-York, west on Fifty-seventh-street to North River.

The Fourth Brigade, New-York, east on Fifty-seventh-street, Madison-avenue to Twenty-seventh-street.

m. The North Carolina troops, east on Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Bowery to First-street.

n. The Rhode Island troops, west on Fifty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Hudson-street, Spring-street to West-street.

o. The Vermont troops, same as Rhode Island.

p. The Kentucky troops, west on Fifty-seventh-street, Ninth-avenue to Forty-second-street.

q. The Ohio troops, east on Fifty-seventh-street, Madison-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street, Fourth-avenue, and Bowery.

r. The Louisiana troops, to the east on Fifty-seventh-street.

s. The Missouri troops, west on Fifty-seventh-street, Sixth-avenue to Thirty-sixth-street.

t. The Minnesota troops, west on Fifty-seventh-street, Madison-avenue, and Thirty-second-street.

u. The Florida troops, east on Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue and Eighth-street.

v. The Texas troops, east on Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue to Eighth-street.

w. The West Virginia troops, west on Fifty-seventh-street, Sixth-avenue to Thirty-fifth-street.

x. The District of Columbia troops, east on Fifty-seventh-street to East River; also west on Fifty-seventh-street, Seventh-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street, and also east on Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue to Eighth-street.

y. The representation of the Loyal Legion will move north on Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth-streets, and disband.

z. The Grand Army of the Republic will break column to the east or west on Fifty-seventh-street, as may be directed by Grand Marshal.

Each division upon disbanding will march rapidly and far enough before making any halt to clear the way for succeeding divisions.

11. In the march of the several divisions toward their respective points of dismissal, on entering the general column, the right of way must be conceded to that one of any two divisions which is to precede the other in the general column, and the latter will promptly give way whenever necessary, so that the former may pass. If this rule is carefully observed by all, there will be ample space and time for the formation and march of the column.

Their excellencies, the Commanders-in-Chief of the United States Army and Navy, will be received at the Battery by a salute of thirty-eight guns, and will then be escorted by the United States Army brigade to the Sub-Treasury Building in Wall-street at 10 o'clock. The parade will start promptly at that hour. In this event the passage in review at the Worth Monument is expected to begin at noon.

The time to be occupied in passing that point, as calculated by the Grand Marshal's subordinates, differs materially from the estimates already made by military men and lawyers, the calculation proceeding on this basis: In line, 5,000 men will occupy a mile of space, closed to half distance, in accordance with the orders of Gen. Schofield, 7,000 men will be allowed to a mile. Arrange in this formation—that is in close column—will march at the pace of two and a half miles per hour. At such a rate of progress 15,000 men would pass the reviewing stand every sixty minutes. This estimate, allowing for bands, staffs, and breaks in the lines of not sufficient distance, would permit the passage of the entire parade before the President between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Following is Gen. Schofield's order:

1. The following directions are announced for the assembling, movement, and disbandment of the forces of the army, and the National Guard, and organizations of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic, participating in the military parade of the 30th inst. in honor of the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States:

2. The forces of the army, Marine Corps, and navy will form the leading division, and will be followed by bodies of troops from several States in order of their adoption of the Constitution or admission into the Union, by those of the District of Columbia, and by those of the territories in the order of their admission, as below enumerated.

3. The staff of the Chief Marshal, except the aides previously assigned to special duties, will report to Gen. Brooke on Broadway just south of Pine-street at 9:30 A. M., reporting to the chief of staff. Those aides assigned to special duty will report to Capt. Blunt at the corner of Broadway and Wall-street at 8:45 A. M.

4. The battalion of United States cavalry will move from Forty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue by Forty-ninth-street to Broadway, then south on Broadway to a point just north of Wall-street, reaching that point by 9:45 A. M. They will be the escort of the Chief Marshal.

5. The brigade of the United States Army, under command of Col. R. I. Dodge, Seventh Infantry, including the cadets of the United States Military Academy, the battalions of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Artillery, and Eleventh Infantry, and Light Batteries B, Fourth Artillery, and E, Second Artillery, will form at the Battery and move up Whitehall-street and Broadway until their right rests on Wall-street, which point they will reach at 9 A. M. Light Battery C, Third Artillery, from Forty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, will move through Eighth-avenue, Houston-street, Chambers-street, Church-street and Trinity-place to Morris-street, where they will reach Broadway when they will reach at 8:50 A. M., then taking their appropriate place in the United States Army brigade as it passes up Broadway.

6. The United States Marine brigade, (including the marine battalion,) will be formed as the navy yard, Brooklyn, and moved via the Brooklyn Bridge, Chatham-street and William-street, to Beaver-street, which point it will reach and Broad-street to Beaver-street, with its right resting on Broadway, massed in Broad-street above Stone-street. After their front is uncovered by the passage of the army brigade up Whitehall-street they will move through Bowling Green and Whitehall-street, reaching that point by 9:30 A. M. If the remainder of the brigade is also assembled entirely by marching, the Brigade Commander will so direct the march of the different regiments from the section of the city south and east of Twenty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, Hudson-street, Canal-street, West Broadway, Chambers-street, and Broadway shall not be encroached upon. The brigade will be in position on Church-street, Trinity-place, and Rector-street, with right on Broadway, by 10:20 A. M.

Second Brigade.—The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-third Regiments and Third Battery over the Brooklyn Bridge to the south on Park-row, and through Frankfort-street to William-street. The Thirty-second and Forty-seventh Regiments from Brooklyn by the Fulton Ferry, Dover-street, and through South-street, Dover-street, and Frankfort-street to William-street. Then the entire brigade moves through William-street until right rests on Pine-street, reaching that position at 10:30 A. M.

After the President and all the invited guests have left the Sub-Treasury, upon the conclusion of the literary exercises, the Second Brigade will move on Pine-street until its right rests on Broadway.

Third Brigade.—By steamboat Grand Republic from Fifty-fifth-street and Hudson River to pier foot of Fulton-street, right on Whitehall-street, reaching that position by 9:40 A. M.

When, subsequently, their front is uncovered by the passage of the Massachusetts troops they will move up Whitehall-street until just below its intersection with Broadway.

11. The South Carolina troops.—From Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue through Fourth-avenue and the Bowery to East First-street.

12. The Seventh-street troops.—From Seventh-street and Second-avenue to East First-street, reaching that position by 9:40 A. M.

13. The New-York Troops.—From Third-street and Bowery to Fourth-street, through Fourth-avenue to Astor-place, through Astor-place to Broadway, then both detachments down the Bowery to Chambers-street.

From Chambers-street and College-place, moving not later than 9 A. M., through Chambers-street to the New Bowery.

Then all the South Carolina troops by the New-Bowery, Pearl-street, Beaver-street, and Old-slip to Stone-street, with right on Whitehall-street, reaching that position by 9:40 A. M.

When, subsequently, their front is uncovered by the passage of the Massachusetts troops they will move up Whitehall-street until just below its intersection with Broadway.

14. The New-Hampshire Troops.—From Thirteenth-street and Fourth-avenue to the Fourteenth-street station, Second-avenue elevated railroad, taking trains at 9:10 A. M. to Hanover-square; then through Hanover-street, Beaver-street, and Broad-street to Stone-street, countermarching on Broad-street to Beaver to position on that street, with right resting on Whitehall-street.

Or entirely by marching through Third-avenue, the Bowery, Pearl-street, Beaver-street, and Broad-street to Stone-street, countermarching on Broad-street to Beaver to position on that street, with right resting on Whitehall-street, which they will reach by 10 A. M.

15. The Virginia Troops.—From Broadway and Forty-fifth-street through Broadway and Forty-second-street to Forty-second-street station Second-avenue elevated railroad, taking trains at 9:30 A. M., to Hanover-square; then through Beaver-street and Broad-street to Exchange-place, right resting on Broadway.

Or entirely by marching through Broadway, Twenty-seventh-street, Fourth-avenue, Bowery, Pearl-street, Beaver-street, and Broad-street to Exchange-place, reaching position, with right resting on Broadway, by 10:15 A. M.

16. The New-York Troops.—First Brigade. The regiments will take trains on the Sixth and Ninth-avenue elevated railroads to Cortlandt and Barclay streets, as follows: Seventh Regiment at Fifty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue at 9 A. M. to Cortlandt-street, and the other regiments by Ninth-avenue to Barclay-street, as follows: Eighth Regiment at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street at 8:45 A. M.; Ninth Regiment at Twenty-third-street at 9:15 A. M.; Seventy-first Regiment at Forty-second-street at 9:30 A. M.; Twenty-second Regiment at Fourteenth-street at 9:50 A. M.; Twelfth Regiment at Fifty-ninth-street at 9:45 A. M. The Sixty-ninth Regiment will move through Eighth-street, Astor Place, Lafayette-place, Great Jones-street, Broadway and Murray-street to Church-street, with right resting on Barclay-street, reaching that position by 9:30 A. M. If the remainder of the brigade is also assembled entirely by marching, the Brigade Commander will so direct the march of the different regiments from the section of the city south and east of Twenty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, Hudson-street, Canal-street, West Broadway, Chambers-street, and Broadway shall not be encroached upon. The brigade will be in position on Church-street, Trinity-place, and Rector-street, with right on Broadway, by 10:20 A. M.

Second Brigade.—The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-third Regiments and Third Battery over the Brooklyn Bridge to the south on Park-row, and through Frankfort-street to William-street. The Thirty-second and Forty-seventh Regiments from Brooklyn by the Fulton Ferry, Dover-street, and through South-street, Dover-street, and Frankfort-street to William-street. Then the entire brigade moves through William-street until right rests on Pine-street, reaching that position at 10:30 A. M.

After the President and all the invited guests have left the Sub-Treasury, upon the conclusion of the literary exercises, the Second Brigade will move on Pine-street until its right rests on Broadway.

Third Brigade.—By steamboat Grand Republic from Fifty-fifth-street and Hudson River to pier foot of Fulton-street, right on Whitehall-street, reaching that position by 9:40 A. M.

When, subsequently, their front is uncovered by the passage of the Massachusetts troops they will move up Whitehall-street until just below its intersection with Broadway.

14. The New-Hampshire Troops.—From Thirteenth-street and Fourth-avenue to the Fourteenth-street station of the Second-avenue elevated railroad, taking trains at 9 A. M. to Hanover-square. From Nineteenth-street and Fifth-avenue to the Nineteenth-street station, Second-avenue elevated railroad, taking trains at 9:05 A. M. to Hanover-square; thence through Old-slip and Front-street, until right rests on Whitehall-street. Or entirely by marching direct to Fourth-avenue and through Fourth-avenue, Bowery, Pearl-street, Burling-slip, and Front-street. Those from Mercer-street, near Grand, will cross Broadway before 8 A. M., joining the brigade at the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery, and thence by route to Front-street. Those from Sixth-avenue and Eleventh-street will cross Broadway by 7:30 A. M., joining the brigade at the corner of Eleventh-street and Fourth-avenue, and follow the route to Front-street. The entire brigade will be in position on Front-street, right on Whitehall-street, left massed on Coenties-slip and Old-slip by 9 A. M.

Second Brigade.—From Seventeenth-street and Broadway through Houston-street and the Bowery, Pearl-street, Fulton-street, South-street, and State-street to right rests on Battery-place; they will be entirely across Broadway at 9:30 A. M., and massed at the corner of Houston-street and the Bowery, those quartered at First-street and Second-avenue to position by 9:30 A. M.

The New-Jersey troops.—From the Cortlandt and Liberty-street ferries, through West-street and Battery-place until their right rests on Whitehall-street. They will be in position by 9:15 A. M. When their front is uncovered by the passage of the First Brigade, Pennsylvania, they will move east on Battery-place until their right rests on Bowling Green.

10. The Connecticut Troops.—From Peck-slip through South-street, Fulton-street, and Water-street until right rests on Whitehall-street, which point they will reach at 9:15 A. M., halting, in their march, right of way to any delayed troops of the Second Brigade, Pennsylvania, who may desire to pass down Fulton-street.

When their front is uncovered by the passage of the Third Brigade, Pennsylvania, they will move up Whitehall-street until their right rests on Beaver-street.

11. The Massachusetts Troops. From Forty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, through Ninth-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and second-avenue to Fiftieth-street, and from Fifty-fifth-street and Third-avenue through Third-avenue and Fiftieth-street to station of the Second-avenue elevated railroad; then all by trains leaving that station at 8:40 A. M. to Hanover-square; thence through Old-slip and Front-street, until their right rests on Whitehall-street, reaching that point at 9:30 A. M.

If the movement is made by the elevated road they will commence taking trains at 7:40 A. M.; if by marching, be so governed as to be in position by 8:30 A. M.; after their front is uncovered by the passage of the naval brigade they will move through Beaver-street and Broadway until their right rests on Morris-street.

12. The Pennsylvania Troops.—First Brigade, First Regiment, to the Fourteenth-street station, Sixth-avenue elevated railroad, taking trains at 8:40 A. M. to Battery-place; Second Regiment to Twenty-third-street station, Sixth-avenue elevated railroad, taking trains at 8:40 A. M. to Battery-place, entirely by marching; their quarters in West Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, through Eighth-avenue, Hudson-street, West Eleventh-street, Washington-street, and Battery-place. Third and Sixth Regiments and State Fencibles will take trains at 8 A. M. at the Fifty-eighth-street station of the Sixth-avenue elevated railroad to Battery-place; or entirely by marching through Fifth-avenue, West Twenty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue, Hudson-street, West Eleventh-street, Washington-street, and Battery-place, they will be in position on Washington-street and Battery-place, with right resting on State-street by 8:50 A. M. After the passage of the Delaware troops through Bowling Green, up Broadway, the First Brigade will follow to their rear.

Third Brigade.—From East Thirteenth-street and Fourth-avenue to the Fourteenth-street station of the Second-avenue elevated railroad, taking trains at 9 A. M. to Hanover-square. From Nineteenth-street and Fifth-avenue to the Nineteenth-street station, Second-avenue elevated railroad, taking trains at 9:05 A. M. to Hanover-square; thence through Old-slip and Front-street, until right rests on Whitehall-street. Or entirely by marching direct to Fourth-avenue and through Fourth-avenue, Bowery, Pearl-street, Burling-slip, and Front-street. Those from Mercer-street, near Grand, will cross Broadway before 8 A. M., joining the brigade at the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery, and thence by route to Front-street. Those from Sixth-avenue and Eleventh-street will cross Broadway by 7:30 A. M., joining the brigade at the corner of Eleventh-street and Fourth-avenue, and follow the route to Front-street. The entire brigade will be in position on Front-street, right on Whitehall-street, left massed on Coenties-slip and Old-slip by 9 A. M.

Second Brigade.—From Seventeenth-street and Broadway through Houston-street and the Bowery, Pearl-street, Fulton-street, South-street, and State-street to right rests on Battery-place; they will be entirely across Broadway at 9:30 A. M., and massed at the corner of Houston-street and the Bowery, those quartered at First-street and Second-avenue to position by 9:30 A. M.

The New-Jersey troops.—From the Cortlandt-street

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, April 24—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Express	114	114	114	114	50
Atch., T. & S. Fe	41⅝	42⅜	41⅜	42⅛	7,966
*Brunswick Co.	21	21½	21	21	900
Canada Southern	52½	52¾	52½	52¾	175
C. C. C. & I.	73	73¼	73	73¼	400
Central Pacific	34	34	34	34	2,225
Ches. & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	2,425
C. & O. 1st pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	200
C. & O. 2d pf	32	32	32	32	459
Chi. Gas Trust	49¾	50¼	49¾	50	6,900
*Chi. & Alton	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	1,400
Chi. & N. W.	105⅝	106⅛	105⅛	106⅛	4,311
C. B. & Q.	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	2,830
C. M. & St. P.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	8,175
C. M. & St. P. pf.	104½	105	104½	105	820
C. R. I. & P.	99½	99½	99½	99½	3,900
C. St. L. & P.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	700
C. St. L. & C.	106	106	106	106	100
C., C., C. & I.	68½	68¾	67	68	1,100
Colorado Coal	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	100
Col., H. V. & Tol.	17⅝	18⅜	17⅛	18⅜	1,615
Consol. El Light	70	70	70	70	400
Consol. Gas Co.	89½	89½	89½	89½	3,087
Del. & Hudson	135¾	136¼	135¾	136¼	1,500
Del. Lack. & W.	136½	136½	137½	137½	2,387
Den., T. & Ft. W.	23	23	23	23	110
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	5
Evans. & T. H.	93½	93½	93½	93½	100
Homestake	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
Houston & Tex.	11	11	11	11	200
Illinois Central	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	107
L. Erie & West.	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	725
L. E. & W. pf.	58	58	58	58	1,000
Lake Shore	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	1,700
Louis. & Nash.	66	66⅛	66	66⅛	6,705
Manhattan con.	90	90	90	90	50
Mem. & Char.	65	70	65	70	750
Mich. Central	86½	86½	86½	86½	905
M., H. & O. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	150
Missouri Pacific	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	1,800
N. J. Central	96	96	96	96	10
N. Y. Central	107	107	107	107	260
N. Y. & North. pf.	20	20	20	20	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43	43	43	43	800
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	200
2d pf.	40	40	40	40	200
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28½	28½	28	28½	625
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	69⅞	70	69⅞	70	720
N. Y., S. & W.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
*Nat. Lead Trust	21¾	21⅞	21½	21⅞	1,800
Norfolk & W. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	820
Northern Pacific	25⅜	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	1,567
Northern Pac. pf.	60¾	61	60⅝	61	549
Ohio & Miss.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	100
Ohio, Ind. & W.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	200
Oregon Imp.	47⅛	48	46⅞	48	300
Oregon Imp. pf.	80	80	80	80	100
Oregon R. & N.	86	88	86	88	820
Oregon S. L.	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	400
Oregon & Trans.	30⅜	31⅝	30⅜	31½	5,850
Pacific Mail	35½	36	35½	36	97
Phil. & Reading	44⅜	44⅝	43⅞	44⅛	20,470
Phil. Gas	37	37	37	37	400
Pitts. & West pf.	38	38	38	38	400
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188¾	189	188¾	189	350
Rich. & W. P.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅞	200
St. L. & S. F.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	400
St. L. & S. F. pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅜	69⅝	100
*Sugar Ref. Co.	93⅜	93⅝	93	93⅝	5,581
St. P. & Omaha	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	500
St. P. & Omaha pf.	91	91	91	91	6
St. P., M. & M.	94½	97½	94	97½	1,670
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¾	4,000
Tol. & O. C. pf.	51	51	51	51	200
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	26¾	27	26¾	27	1,400
Texas Pacific	20¾	21	20¾	20⅞	805
Union Pacific	59⅜	60¾	59⅜	60⅜	6,641
U. S. Express	84½	85	84½	85	97
W., St. L. & P.	14¾	15	14¾	15	2,000
W., St. L. & P. pf.	27	28⅜	27	28⅜	6,220
West. Union Tel.	85¼	85¼	85⅛	85¼	1,435
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	66⅜	67⅛	66⅜	66⅞	900
Total sales					132,986

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., Col. & P. 1st	92	92	92	92	$1,000
*At. & Pac. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	40,000
Beech Creek 1st	91	91	91	91	1,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Canada So. 1st	110½	110½	110	110	3,000
Canada So. 2d	98	98	98	98	1,000
C. P. 6s of 1908	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1,000
Ches. & O. 1st reor.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	11,000
Ches. & O. con. 5s	96¾	96¾	96⅝	96⅝	115,000
C. & O. S. W. 1st	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1,000
C., C. & S. W. 2d	79	79	79	79	5,000
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
Chi. & Mil. 1st	123½	123⅝	123½	123⅝	10,000
C., B. & Q. 4s	96¾	96¾	96	96¾	4,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, New	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	21,000
Chicago Gas 1st	94	94	94	94	1,000
C., I., St. L. & C. con. 6s	113	113	113	113	1,000
C., I., St. L. & C. con. 5s	119	119	119	119	1,000
C., C., C. & I.	135	135	135	135	20,000
C., C., C. & I. 1st	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	2,000
Col. Coal & I. 5s	95¾	96	95¾	96	11,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	74	75	74	75	19,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	75	75	75	75	9,000
D. & H. 1st 7s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1,000
Del. & H. 1st 7s	133	133	133	133	5,000
Del. & H. 9s	99	99	99	99	3,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s	107	107	107	107	3,000
Erie 2d con.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1,000
Erie 2d con.	105½	106	105½	106	43,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	119	119	119	119	5,000
Gen. Electric 5s	85	85	85	85	72,000
Ga. Pac. 2d inc. 5s	79¾	81	79¾	81	49,000
Gen. Electric 5s	97	97	97	97	13,000
Gt. West. 1st, s. f.	109	109	109	109	13,000
Gt. West. 2d, s. f.	97	97	97	97	10,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	108½	108½	108½	108½	8,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. gen.	72	72	72	72	4,000
Hous. & T. C. con.	122	122	122	122	5,000
Houstonatic 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	10,000
Ill. Cent. gen. 4s	78¾	78¾	78	78¾	50,000
Ill. Cent. 1st, sterling	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	9,000
Ill. Cent. 1st, gold	123½	123½	123½	123½	5,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	15,000
Iron Mount. 1st	107	107	107	107	1,000
Iron Mt. gen.	83¾	83	82¾	83	14,000
Iron Mt. 1st, Arc.	108	108	108	108	134
Kan. Pacific con.	115¾	115¾	115	115¾	25,000
Kan. & Texas con.	89½	89½	89	89½	16,000
Kan. & Texas gen.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	6,000
Kan. & Texas 4s	55½	55	55	55⅜	66,000
L. E. & W. 5s	111	111	111	111	2,000
L. & W. R. 5s	119	119	119	119	8,000
Lech., C. & W. 1st	100½	100½	100½	100½	2,000
L. & N. 5s	119	119	119	119	10,000
L. & N. 1st, P. A.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
L., N. A. & C. 1st	102	102¼	102	102¼	35,000
L. Shore 1st, C. & St. L.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	10,000
Mem. & Char. 6s	107	107	107	107	5,000
Mex. N. Ry.	60½	60½	60½	60½	1,500
Mex. C. 1st, 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	10,000
Mich. S. & N. 1st	109	109	109	109	1,000
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	103	103	103	103	3,000
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	123½	123½	123	123½	3,000
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st, M.	116	116	116	116	1,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s	103	103	103	103	15,000
Missouri Pac. con.	115½	115½	115½	115½	5,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s	101	101	101	101	1,000
Mo. & Ohio gen.	64½	64¾	64½	64¾	5,000
Mut. Union 1st, 6s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	112¾	112¾	112⅝	112¾	15,000
N. J. C. 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 7s, 1st c.	136	136	136	136	18,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 7s, 1st r.	94	94	93¾	94	38,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 6s, s. f.	99¾	99¾	99	99	6,000
North. Pac. 1st	108	108	108	108	1,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	103⅝	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	29,000
North. Pac. 1st, Y.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5,000
North. Pac. 2d	114⅜	115	114⅜	115	27,000
North. Pac. 3d	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¾	3,000
North. Pac. 1st, Minn.	108	108	108	108	4,000
North. Pac. 1st, Dak.	101	101	101	101	6,000
Omaha & St. L. 1st 5s	76	76¼	76	76¼	7,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	4,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	114	114¼	114	114¼	16,000
Oregon S. L. 1st	111	111	111	111	4,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	107	108½	106½	108½	74,000
Penn. Gen. 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	15,000
Penn. 4½s	110	110⅛	109	110	20,000
Peo., D. & E. 2d	75	75	75	75	10,000
R., R. & B. 6s	75½	75½	75½	75½	3,000
Read. & P. 1st	70	70	70	70	2,000
Read. & P. gen. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¼	86¾	5,000
Rens. & Sar. 1st	113	113	113	113	1,000
Rich. & Dan. deb. 6s	74	74	74	74	1,000
Rich. & W. P. T. con.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000
Rio Grande W. 1st	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000
Rome, W. & O. con.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2,000
St. L. & S. F. 1st, C.	108	108	108	108	2,000
St. L. & S. F. 1st, R.	98	98½	95	98½	17,000
St. L. & I. M. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st	117	117	117	117	3,000
St. P., M. & M. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	10,000
St. P. & Duluth	119	119	119	119	2,000
St. P. & Duluth, 1st	121½	122	121½	122	7,000
S. A. & A. P. 6s	85¾	86	85¾	86	25,000
Shen. Val. 1st	88	88	88	88	6,000
Shen. Val. gen.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	4,000
Tenn. C. & I.	98	98	98	98	10,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	90	91½	90	91½	143,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37¾	38	37¾	38	56,000
Tex. & Ohio, C. 1st	102	102	102	102	5,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	21,000
Union Pac. 1st, L. G.	117	117	117	117	5,000
U. P. 1st, s. f. 1897	117½	117½	117½	117½	4,000
U. P. 1st, s. f. 1898	117	117	117	117	2,000
U. P. 1st, s. f. 1899	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
Utah South. ext.	110½	110½	110½	110½	7,000
Va. Centuries	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	17,000
Wabash 1st, k. r.	100	100	100	100	14,000
Wab. 1st, Chi. & I.	100	100	100	100	75,000
Wab. 1st, pref. & I.	124½	124	124½	124½	66,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
W., St. L. & P. 5s	104	104	104	104	10,000
West. Union 4s	107	107	107	107	106,000
West Shore 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	600
Total sales					$2,052,500

*Including $40,000 at 80, buyer 10. †Seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Aspen	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	500
Astor	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Bulwer	.30	.30	.30	.30	500
Buffalo	1.20	1.30	1.20	1.20	200
Bodie	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.40	1,000
Brunswick	.08	.08	.08	.08	400
Eureka Consol.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100
Hale & Norc.	1.70	1.70	1.65	1.70	300
Horn Silver	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Lacrosse	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,500
Little Chief	.27	.28	.27	.28	1,000
Mono	1.45	1.75	1.45	1.75	600
Mountain	.24	.24	.24	.24	200
Mutual S. & M.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	300
Mexican	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	50
Plutus	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	400
Robinson	.48	.48	.48	.48	100
Silver Mt. of I. V.	.34	.34	.34	.34	1,000
Sullivan Consol.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	800
Sho-hone	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Silver Cord	.80	.80	.80	.80	1,000
Silver Queen	.05	.05	.05	.05	2,100
Small Hopes	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	300
United Copper	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	100
Total sales					13,700

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	$2,000
Cent. Pac. of 1936	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¾	3,000
Erie 2d	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	17,000
Ga. C. & N. 1st	100	100	100	100	1,000
Ga. C. & N. P.	73	73	73	73	2,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	103	103	103	103	2,000
Inc. & Oslo 4s	81	81	81	81	3,000
Mo. K. & T. 2s	58	58	58	58	2,000
Mo. K. & T. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¾	5,000
N. Pac. & P. 1st	108½	108½	108½	108½	6,000
N. Y. Central 1st	107	107	107	107	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 7s	136	136	136	136	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	107	107	107	107	1,000
Reading gen. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000
Rich. & W. P. T. con.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000
Rock Isl. 1st, o.	134	134	134	134	1,000
St. L. & S. F. 1st, C.	107	107	107	107	1,000
St. L. & S. F. 1st, R.	98	98½	95	98½	17,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st	116½	116½	116½	116½	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	10,000
St. P. & Duluth, 1st	119	119	119	119	2

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,750. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

23, 24, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

TO-DAY

WILL BE EVER MEMORABLE AS THE

LAST FRIDAY

OF THE

BANKRUPT SALE.

The Last——The Best of All.

Come Early if You Can.

DRESS GOODS.
Come early if you can.

At 12½ cents..Fine Wool Challies—a dozen styles or more: Bates's price, 30.

At 9¾ cents..Wool Bengalines and Mohairs—stripes and fancy figures; were 20.

At 29 cents.....All-wool Flannels—checks and stripes.

At 39 cents.....Cream and Colored Cashmeres and Stripe Flannels——were 59

At 54 cents.....All-wool Tailor Cloths——were 75

At Half Cost..Five hundred Remnants. Black and colored—plain and fancy.

MILLINERY.
The new and beautiful—the very latest fashions share in this great offering.
A Thousand new Spring Bonnets.
Come and see what we shall sell at Three Dollars to Ten.

HATS AND FLOWERS.
Come early if you can.

At 29 cents..Two thousand Daisy Wreaths; were 59
At 69 cents..Lilac—large bunches; were $1 00
At 98 cents..A thousand fine French Sprays and Long Wreaths—worth $1 50 and $2 00.

At 49 cents..69 cents..98 cents.
Ladies' untrimmed Straws—all shapes and colors—Milans, Lace Straws, and fancy Braids; worth 85 cents to $1 50.

At 29 cents..Ladies' Shade Hats and Sailors' and Children's School Hats—white and colors; were 50.

Three Thousand Pieces RIBBONS.
2½ to 4 inches wide—Gros Grain and Moire with satin edges and floral borders—in triple tinted and fancy figured stripes—every shade and combination of colors possible to think of—
19 cents worth 35 cents to 50
29 cents worth 65 cents to 89
Come early if you can.

LADIES' WRAPS AND DRESSES.
There's nothing in our stores that is too good to share in this great offering.
Come early if you can.

Thus We'll Sell the Bates Stock of Black and Colored JERSEYS AND JERSEY JACKETS:

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$2 00	98c.	$5 00	$2 98
3 00	$1 49	8 00	3 98
4 00	1 98	10 00	4 98
5 00	2 49	12 00	5 98

At $2 49...All-over Beaded Wraps.....were $5 00
At 4 98...Wraps—solid jet shoulders....were $8 50
At 1 59...All-wool Flannel Blouses—tennis fronts.
At 9 98...French Flannel Tennis and Boating Dresses.....were $15 00
At 2 98...White Lawn Dresses—flounces or full draperies—emb'y trim.....were $6 00
At 7 98...Braided Tricot Dresses.....were $14 00
At 69c.....Calico Wrappers.....were $1 25
At 98c.....Gossamers—warranted.....were $1 50

GLOVES.
Come early if you can.

At 14c.....Ladies' Taffeta Silk.....were 25c
At 33c.....Ladies' English Silk.....were 60c.
At 67c.....Five-button Emb'd Kid.....were 85c.
At 98c.....Suede Mousquetaire.....were $1 39

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.
Come early if you can.

At 49c.....Dress Shirts—linen bosoms..were 74c.
At 59c.....Night Shirts—Cash's emb..were 85c.
At 37c.....Men's English Braces.....were 75c.
At 38c.....Silk Scarfs—satin lined.....were 75c.
At 12½c...British Half Hose.....were 20c.
At 15c.....Fancy Stripe Hose.....were 30c.
At 39c.....Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers.....were 50c.
At 39c.....Fancy Stripe Shirts and Drawers.....were 75c.

HOSIERY.
Come early if you can.

At 14c.....Ladies' Balbriggan Hose....were 25c.
At 19c.....Ladies' Fast-Black Cotton Hose.....were 30c.
At 24c.....Ladies' Fancy Lisle.....were 40c.
At 24c.....Ladies' Fancy Stripes.....were 40c.
At 27c.....Misses' Derby, Ribbed—fast Black.....were 39c.
At 49c.....Ladies' Brilliant Lisle.....were 65c.

MERINO UNDERWEAR.

At 14c.....Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests.were 25c.
At 19c.....Ladies' Balbrigan Vests...were 30c.
At 23c.....Ladies' Fine Gauze Vests....were 35c.
At 89c.....Ladies' Swiss Silk Vests....were $1 25

WHITE GOODS.
Come early if you can.

At 4½c...India and Victoria Lawns.....were 8c.
At 4½c...Tarlatans, all shades.....were 15c.
At 9½c...India Linen Plaids.....were 15c.
At 17c.....French Nainsooks 47 in. wide..were 29c.
At 18c.....Dotted Swisses.....were 25c.
At 10c.....Crazy Cloth, all colors.....were 15c.

LINENS.
Come early if you can.

At 24c.....Half bleached Damasks.....were 35c.
At 34c.....Extra-wide Half bleached....were 48c.
At 47c.....Full bleached—80 inch wide..were 60c.
At 78c.....Full bleached—2 yards wide..were $1 00
At 23c.....Turkey Red Damask.....were 40c.
At 5½c.....500 dozen Napkins, ⅝ size....were 80c.
At $1 14.250 dozen Napkins, ⅝ size....were $1 50
At 45c.....300 dozen all-Linen Doilies..were 65c.
At 19c.....Extra fine and large Towels—Damask and Huck, with knot fringe.....were 27c.
At 10c.....500 doz. Towels—extra large..were 14c.
At 4½c...Crash—extra wide.....were 8c.
At 5½c...All-Linen Crash—extra wide..were 10c.
At 9½c...Extra fine and wide Crash...were 12½c.

WHITE EMBROIDERIES.
Come early if you can.

At 47c.....22-inch Flouncings.....were 75c.
At 98c.....45-inch Skirtings.....were $1 49
At 98c.....Hem-stitch Skirtings.....were 1 49
At 69c.....Colored emb'd Skirtings.....were 98c.
At 5c.....One lot—Embroideries.....were 8c.
At 7c.....One lot—Embroideries.....were 12c.
At 12½c...2 to 6 inch Embroideries.....were 19c.

ART EMBROIDERIES.
Come early if you can.

At $10 98..Plush Mantel Draperies—hand embroidered.....were $18 00
At 5 98..Plush Lambrequins—hand embroidered.....were 9 00
At 2 69..Plush Lambrequins—elaborately embroidered.....were 4 00
At 1 98..Plush Scarfs, 1½ yards long..were 4 00
At 39c.....Plush Table Covers.....were 1 00
At 79c.....Plush Table Covers.....were 1 25

Come early if you can.

HONEST SETTLERS DUPED

SWINDLED BY OFFICIALS IN OKLAHOMA.

AN INVESTIGATION BY THE LAND OFFICE NOW IN ORDER — ONE "BOOMER" DRIVEN CRAZY.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Indian Territory, April 25.—Five men in their coffins and a maniac in irons were carried north from this infant city to-day. The dead men had died natural deaths. Thomas O'Neil of Marshall, Mo., was the first to die in the region just opened to settlement. He was 30 years old and unmarried. In Monday's race for homes he took an important part, and his extraordinary exertions brought on a congestive chill which proved fatal. The others died of various diseases.

The madman, John Evans, left his family in El Dorado, Kan., a few days ago, and was apparently in the best of health. He came to Oklahoma City on the first train Monday, and found the city in possession of United States Marshals and bushmen, and was unable to realize his expectations. A claim which he finally secured was jumped by professionals, and a revolver was flourished in his face when he remonstrated. Evans had little money, and his subsequent trials robbed him of his reason. As he lay on the platform to-day waiting for the train, he talked incessantly of claims and town lots, and implored those near him not to rob him of his little piece of ground. The sight was a pitiful one. Evans was taken to Winfield and placed in a hospital for the insane.

Another man went crazy last night and was placed on a north-bound train. At Alfred he broke away and tried to assault Waite of the infantry company stationed there, but was overpowered. "I want a claim! I want a claim!" was his incessant cry. He was put aboard the train again, and will probably be treated in the Winfield Hospital.

Both this town and Guthrie have been surveyed several times, and in both lots are staked out as far as the eye can reach in any direction. In Guthrie only two thousand tents are in sight, and about a dozen small frame buildings are in process of erection. One has been completed, and bears the sign, "Commercial Bank." It belongs to a Kansas City syndicate, which has put in a large safe, and will do a general banking and loan business. The rates of interest will, of course, be extortionate. Already there is a sharp demand for money on chattel mortgage, and it will reach heavy proportions before another month rolls around.

The feeling here against United States Marshals Jones and Needles is very bitter, and is steadily increasing, and those officials may be called on soon to explain why they appointed forty-five hundred land sharks and particular friends as Deputy Marshals, knowing that they would take advantage of their commissions to secure all the choice locations in both Guthrie and Oklahoma City in advance of the honest settlers. The action of the War Department in the matter of the opening of the Territory is also being criticised. It is a notorious fact that thousands of men were within the prescribed limits long before the opening day. The official reports sent out last week tended to show that every boomer had been expelled. While this was not the case, it is undeniably true that boomers who were known as such were hustled out whenever caught sight of, while men who carried department permits were permitted to remain and select at leisure the most lands to be found. Oklahoma THE TIMES's correspondent has seen a number of such permits within the last week, and an investigation would undoubtedly show that the Government officials sold out the honest men who took the Government at its word and remained on the border until high noon on April 22.

There are many who openly charge that the present chaotic state of affairs in Guthrie and Oklahoma City is due to a conspiracy hatched in Washington, and deliberately carried out with the aid of high officials. One man from New-York State openly claims to have seen the invasion said this morning: "The long and short of this matter is that the Government has sold out the honest settlers, if not intentionally, then certainly through shiftlessness in the Executive Department and downright scheming on the part of other department officials. Any man who entered Oklahoma Monday on the train supposed to carry the first-comers and saw the crowd already on the ground knows that there was gross violation of the provisions of the President's proclamation. How was it done? Through the carelessness of the War Department and by virtue of the commissions issued by the United States Marshals. It surely was known at Washington that Needles and Jones were altogether heads on the subject of juggling over Oklahoma. Needles advised the Attorney General of the clash a week ago and asked for a definition of his powers. In spite of this disagreement, both Needles and Jones were allowed to appoint all the deputies they saw fit, and they apparently commissioned about a thousand lot in both towns. Think of John B. Weaver sailing into Oklahoma as a Deputy United States Marshal! What better evidence of corruption could one ask?"

Scenes of destitution are by no means uncommon in these two cities of tents and red sand. Many of the residents came here with very little ready money, relying upon their abilities as "hustlers" to supply the deficiency. They found at least one-third of the population indulging the same hope, and, of course, hard times have already touched elbows with them. Sixty men employed as section hands on the Santa Fé deserted their posts on Monday and took up claims just outside of Guthrie. They had made no provision for the future, and are already sick of their bargain. These men will either desert their holdings or sell out for a song within a week.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 25.—A visit was to-day paid to Sergt. Morris, who is in command of the United States soldiers at Camp Price, eight miles south of here, in the Cherokee strip. This handful of men had been detailed to remain behind, when Capt. Hayes, with the balance of the troop, escorted the boomers across the strip. Sergt. Morris was ill at ease concerning the invasion of the Cherokee country, and an accident which happened last night places him in a worse state of uncertainty. Messages from the War Department had reached Arkansas City for Capt. Hayes, and the Sergeant, hoping they would throw some light on his discretion in handling the invaders, at once sent Private Underwood as a messenger to fetch them. Placing the documents in his saddlebags, the private started on his return. His horse ran into a barbed-wire fence, threw his rider, breaking his leg, and then started off on his own hook. Up to a late hour to-night the wandering animal had not been found, and the contents of the dispatches are unknown.

Sergt. Morris has issued several of the ringleading boomers to leave Cherokee Outlet, but in each case his orders were laughed at.

Capt. Hayes, at Ponca, received orders to-day to leave at once for Oklahoma City, where he will hold a conference with Gen. Merritt concerning the invasion of the strip. In the meantime a score or more of boomers entered the strip to-day from the north, and it is believed several hundred entered it from the south. If something is not done soon it will require the efforts of the whole United States Army to dislodge these people.

The trains to-day are still from five to eight hours behind time, and are loaded to the doors with passengers. The train due early this afternoon arrived at 8 o'clock to-night with ten coaches and 500 human passengers, 600 of whom are from Guthrie, and the remainder from Oklahoma City, Edmonds, and Purcell. At Guthrie there were a thousand people who wished to leave, and after over half their number had filled the cars the troops were called to drive the remainder away. Almost the passengers were several women, and some of these were so weak from the want of food that they had to be lifted from the cars and almost carried to the station dining room.

The rush for this place was a sight. Long before the train stopped the people began dropping off and making a bee line for the restaurant, and in a short time its 200 seats were filled with a famished crowd. It was not long before everything was eaten up and the proprietor began to nail down the table cloths.

Ex-State Treasurer John R. Tanner of Illinois stopped over night here. He says he has been in the Oklahoma country by special permit since the Thursday before the opening day. He is looking around for homesteads for his old Illinois soldier friends, so he says. He has no faith whatever in the future of Guthrie, for the reason that the question of water will always be a vexed one. No well can be sunk that will not strike a brackish fluid. On the other hand, Oklahoma City, being on the North Canadian, will always have plenty of water, and Mr. Tanner added that he owned town lots in Oklahoma City. The town site muddle may have to be adjusted by an act of Congress, but Mr. Tanner had his doubts if Congress would touch the matter, and the confusion would go on without end.

This afternoon a further step toward metropolitan perfection was taken in the appointment of a Police Justice and policemen.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Immediately upon the receipt here of press reports that Government officials and others temporarily in Government employ in Oklahoma had used their authority as such officials to secure prior rights in lands in the Territory in disregard of the rights of others, the President and Secretary Noble telegraphed the special agents of the department now in the Territory to make a thorough and prompt investigation of the facts in the case, and upon its completion to immediately notify the Secretary of their findings. A report is expected during this week. In speaking of the matter to-day Secretary Noble said that not the least shadow of an injustice to settlers in Oklahoma would be tolerated for a moment, and that as soon as the facts in the case could be ascertained, if officials were found to have been implicated in any attempted injustice or wrongdoing, the action of the Government in the matter would be very prompt and decisive.

EXCITING FIRE IN HARLEM.

ELECTRIC LIGHT BUILDING DESTROYED —LOSS ESTIMATED AT $125,000.

The most exciting fire that has visited Harlem for some years started at 11:30 o'clock last night in the five-story brick building 242 and 244 East One Hundred and Twenty second-street, which was until about three weeks ago the distributing station of the Harlem Electric Light Company.

The building and its contents were totally destroyed and a loss of from $75,000 to $100,000 is claimed by the Superintendent of the company.

The building had a frontage of fifty feet on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, and ran back half way through the block toward One Hundred and Twenty-first-street. Although the company occupy a new building, it is claimed that none of the valuable machinery had been removed from the One Hundred and Twenty-second-street building.

The fire was discovered on the third floor of the building. How it originated could not be ascertained. There was great delay in summoning the Fire Department, and when the first batch of firemen arrived the flames had spread all through the building.

Second and third alarms were sent out, and a large force of firemen gathered about the burning building. It was soon evident that it could not be saved, and the firemen exerted themselves to save the surrounding property.

The heat was so intense that a row of three-story dwellings on the opposite side of the street took fire several times, but the flames were each time extinguished. There is scarcely a whole pane of glass in the front of the houses and the window casings are all burned. The east wall of the factory building fell upon and crushed a one-story frame stable adjoining, also badly damaged the dwelling 248, occupied by Mrs. Tabley.

The rear of a row of tenement houses on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street also took fire and was damaged considerably. The rear of the five-story carriage factory of J. H. Butler, 2,360 Second-avenue, was also set on fire, and the building and contents were badly damaged by fire and water. The upper floors of this building are occupied as a cigar factory and the stock of tobacco and cigars was badly soaked.

If the estimate of the Superintendent of the Harlem Electric Lighting Company as to the loss of that company is correct, then the total loss by the fire will be from $125,000 to $130,000.

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

AN EXPLOSION AT HARRISON WHICH INJURES TWO MEN, ONE FATALLY.

HARRISON, N. Y., April 25.—Charles Anderson, the man in charge of the engines at the Emmenside Gun Explosive and Ammunition Company's factory, half a mile west of Harrison station, on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, in drawing the fires from the boilers early this evening set fire to the engine room. The flames spread rapidly and soon reached an adjoining shed, in which were stored a large quantity of emmenside and a few pounds of dynamite.

The emmenside will not explode when simply set fire to, and Newton Emmens, son of the owner of the place, who was at work in the laboratory a few feet away, forgetting about the dynamite, turned a hose upon the blaze. He had no sooner done so than the dynamite exploded, and with it the emmenside. The shed and laboratory were blown into the air. Young Emmens was buried in the ruins and received several bad cuts on the head and arms from the broken glass and timbers. A big carboy of muriatic acid that stood in the laboratory was broken by the shock, and the contents were thrown over his face, burning them frightfully.

Emmens managed to drag himself out and succeeded in wheeling his father, Prof. Stephen H. Emmens, out of danger. Prof. Emmens is a paralytic and was sitting in a chair on the porch of the house near the factory. Young Emmens had succeeded in moving his father about one thousand feet when the second explosion came, completely wrecking the house, the factory and the magazine shed, in which 500 pounds of the emmenside was stored. Young Emmens then dropped to the ground. He was taken to a neighbor's house, where he was treated for his injuries. He will probably recover.

Anderson was hit on the head by a piece of timber. He was carried to Mamaroneck, where he is expected to die.

The whole plant of the concern is destroyed, and the loss is about ten thousand dollars. Two houses in the neighborhood, belonging to Isaac Warden and James Hare, were also damaged.

GETTING TIRED OF HOME BEEF.

ST. PAUL, April 25.—It was positively declared by the friends of the Meat Inspection bill when they were working for its passage that if it became a law the consumers of meat would not have to pay a cent more for their steaks and roasts than before its adoption. The bill became law, and the "Big Four," the Chicago and Kansas City monopolists, who supplied the State with cheap and tolerably good beef, were shut out and the Twin Cities were left to the care of a home industry.

The supply of meat has been curtailed, and the price of beef has gone up from 2 to 3 cents per pound. There is also reported an absence of what is known as "fine cuts"—sirloins, ribs, and porterhouse steaks. The retail butchers do not appear to have made any perceptible change in their scale of prices, but it is noticeable that the quality of the meat has deteriorated. Where the consumer could formerly obtain a fine cut for 12½ cents per pound he is now charged that price for an inferior piece.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Two freight trains came into collision Wednesday one mile south of Glen Mary, Tenn. Brakeman Taylor, Conductor Hinelline, and Engineer Risk were so badly crushed that the two firstnamed died soon after being extricated and Rusk's injuries are fatal. Two other men were slightly injured.

Gov. Dillingham of Vermont, staff, and commissioners on centennial celebration started for this city last night in a special Wagner sleeping car placed at their disposal by President W. Seward Webb of the Wagner Car Company. The militia will start next Monday.

The funeral of Mrs. D. C. M. Pierce, the "big woman," took place yesterday afternoon at Dover, N. H. It required eight persons to place the body in the casket, and all the trimmings, handles, &c., had to be removed to allow the casket to pass between the doors.

D. J. Canary, champion fancy bicyclist of the world, who has been four years abroad exhibiting in all the principal cities of Europe, arrived at his home in Meriden, Conn., last evening and met with an ovation from his wheelmen and others.

The jury in the case of Chandler A. Collins, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Charles A. Ingalls in an affray at Bar Harbor, Me., last March, yesterday, at Ellsworth, Me., rendered a verdict of guilty.

Dr. W. Kidd, State Game and Fish Protector for the Newburg (N. Y.) District, has begun suit in the Supreme Court to recover the penalties from parties charged with seining in Neversink River, Sullivan County.

Secretary of War Proctor arrived at the Watervliet Arsenal, Albany County, N. Y., yesterday, where he was received with a salute of seventeen guns. He left in the evening for his home in Proctor, Vt.

A masked burglar yesterday morning entered the house of George L. Whipple, a farmer residing near Ipswich, Mass., and at the point of a revolver compelled Mr. Whipple to hand him over $40.

The schooner Oriole of New-Bedford, Mass., before reported ashore, was hauled off the Wreck Shoal Wednesday night by the brig Confidence and towed to New-Bedford yesterday.

The Rev. E. S. Frisbee, who has been President of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., for thirteen years, has received a call to the Presidency of the Milwaukee (Wis.) College.

The striking carpenters at St. Louis have agreed to return to work for the employers who have agreed to the eight-hour day system and to pay 35 cents per hour wages.

The Hon. Henry Starnes has been appointed Speaker of the Quebec Legislative Council, vice the Hon. Pierre Boucher de la Bruère, removed for partisan conduct.

Robert Tate and George Jansen were sentenced by Judge Blodgett in Boston yesterday to three years' imprisonment each for robbing a pawnshop last October.

The weavers, 150 in number, employed by the White Mfg. Company at Rockville, Conn., struck yesterday for 10 per cent increase in wages.

F. Bassett, a brakeman on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, was killed by the cars at Lawrence, N. Y., Wednesday.

R. W. Gilder, editor of the *Century*, denies that Mrs. Cleveland has leased a cottage at Marion, Mass.

A forest fire was burning yesterday near the Concord and Peterborough Railroad at Rosebiter, N. H.

Yesterday was a fast day in Maine and most persons still observed the custom of the old days.

LOOKING FOR DAMAGES.

MR. JOHN H. ALLEN'S CLAIM FOR THE SEIZURE OF THE BRIDGEWATER.

OTTAWA, April 25.—Mr. John H. Allen, managing owner of the American ship Bridgewater, which was seized and detained for eighty-one days by the customs officers at Shelbourne, N. S., in 1887, is in the city endeavoring to effect a settlement of his claim against the Government for damages. A demand for compensation has been made by the United States Government upon the British Government, so that the matter has now assumed an international character.

Mr. Allen arrived direct from Washington, where he had a conference with the Secretary of State. The impression prevails that the Government will pay a compensation of $23,000, which is the amount of the claim. Mr. Allen expresses himself as satisfied with the assurances he has received from Sir John Macdonald and the Minister of Customs. Said Mr. Allen to-day:

"The Government wish me to accept a flat enabling me to prove damages in the Exchequer Court. When I was here last year the Minister of Justice decided that I could not recover damages in court for the wrongful seizure and detention of the vessel, and I asked for a flat, which was then refused me. The matter then took the diplomatic turn, and is now an international question, as it deserved to be from the outset.

"The Government of the United States registered the Bridgewater, and under the commercial treaties subsisting between Great Britain and the United States, and by which Canada as a dependency of Great Britain is bound, the owner was engaging her in commerce in conformity with the stipulations contained in those treaties when the authorities of the Dominion of Canada wrongfully interfered and by word and act violated the mother country's solemn obligations so far as they pertained to this registered ship of the United States.

"It is not now a question between the owner of the Bridgewater and the Dominion of Canada, but one between the Government of Great Britain and the Government of the United States, and, of course, one which the courts are not competent to deal with, simply because no Canadian law was violated, but, on the contrary, international obligations with the United States were wholly ignored by the authorities of Canada, and commercial privileges most glaringly withheld from this regularly-passported ship, as the letter from the Collector of Customs at Shelbourne, a letter which carries on its face its own characterization, testifies."

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATION.

IMPORTANT BILLS LEFT UNTOUCHED— THE BALLOT REFORM BILLS.

HARTFORD, April 25.—The work of the Legislature has not advanced so slowly in years as during the past month. The bulk of the important legislation of the session is as yet untouched. It is nearly a month since the Secret Ballot bill has had the least share in public interest. The process of incubation is still going on in the Judiciary Committee. But the result will not be known until the second or third week in May. The next week will be given up to the New-York centennial. The committee has not yet had an executive session for consideration of the series of ballot reform bills which were submitted at the opening of the Legislature, and it is not likely that they will be taken in hand for hard work for a week or so after the return from New-York. In the outside discussion the advocates of the Australian measure, or as it is popularly called here the Henney bill, have persistently overlooked the language of Gov. Bulkeley in his message to the Legislature concerning the secrecy of the ballot. After reviewing the question at issue, he said:

"The systems proposed to which my attention have been attracted, as suggested and enacted in other States, seem too extensive in their provisions and somewhat unnecessary to the exercise of the large expense to the public without compensating security."

This passage shows clearly that Gov. Bulkeley is opposed to the Australian system. It is not probable that the Henney bill would receive the Governor's approval, even if it should pass both branches of the Legislature.

CARELESSNESS ON A MEXICAN RAILROAD

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, April 25.—The Government is making a careful investigation into the causes of the accident to the passenger and mail train which occurred a few miles north of the city of Toluca Monday night, by which twenty-five persons were injured. The train was bound north, and it appears that for some unaccountable reason had lost time and the engineer was endeavoring to make it up. He has disappeared.

The theory that stones piled on the track caused the derailment was first advanced, but the fact that the locomotive did not leave the track demolishes this, and a person who has just returned from the scene of the accident says that careless running probably caused the derailment, and that the first-class car was entirely smashed and its occupants nearly all badly injured. The Pullman car was damaged seriously, and the interior presented a spectacle of the utmost confusion.

The Pullman was well known to be top heavy, but no palms had been taken to remedy the defect, although it was known to be dangerous when the upper berths were filled. Owing to the absence of any wrecking apparatus the track was a long time getting cleared, and at last the wrecking train, having been sent them from Toluca, refused to go on with their work of restoring the track. They were finally persuaded to do so. The officials of the road are censured for neglecting to provide means for handling wrecked trains and for making so few changes in the style of cars.

This is the first serious accident the Mexican National has had, but of late there have been a number of minor accidents owing to lack of discipline and the employment of inexperienced men. The accident will doubtless cost the company heavily in damages. General Freight and Passenger Agent Morcom of this line has resigned, he being the last chief officer of the road left over from the time of Gen. Palmer's Presidency.

SHE FOUND HER LOVER.

ST. PAUL, April 25.—One of the trains from Chicago arriving this morning brought Frankin Bjornson, a young woman, who was one of the passengers of the lost steamer Danmark. She cannot speak English, but with the assistance of an interpreter she succeeded in informing the authorities of the fact just stated, and that she expected a gentleman to meet her at the Union Station here, but no one came. The young woman was much worried, being entirely alone and without friends in this vicinity. She finally determined to wait at an up-town hotel, whither she was directed.

Soon afterward the train from Aberdeen, North Dakota, arrived, bringing a young man who at once inquired for a young woman answering to the description of Miss Frankin Bjornsen. In a little while she appeared to renew her inquiries for the man she wanted to see, and the two met.

Her lover is a prosperous young physician of Aberdeen. The couple will probably be married this evening and to-morrow leave for their future home at Aberdeen.

NEW HOTEL IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

SARANAC LAKE, April 25.—R. F. Smith, formerly of Boston, and T. E. Krumbholz, lately connected with the Saranac Inn, have purchased the Covill property at the Sweeny Carry, on the Upper Saranac Lake, comprising about sixty acres, on which they will erect a Summer hotel with all the modern improvements. The site is one of the most beautiful in the mountains, as it commands a view of all the principal mountains in the Adirondack range. The erection of this house will be hailed with delight by those who formerly visited Bartlett's before its purchase by a club, as this place is only a short distance from the latter. The hotel will be open for guests by July 1.

BROKER BIRD WANTS DAMAGES.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 25.—Howard Bird, the young broker who was arrested by Mayor Headren at Dunellen on Tuesday night, will sue the Mayor for damages. He holds that the Mayor's authority did not extend outside the town's limits and that he was kidnapped when brought to New-Brunswick. The difficulty which led to Bird's arrest by the Mayor, who was one of his intimate friends, arose out of a political discussion.

BANQUET TO EX-SENATOR PALMER.

DETROIT, April 25.—Ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, who is on the eve of his departure to the post of Minister of Spain, was given a farewell banquet this evening by his fellow-citizens without regard to party division.

SALE OF FORTY-ONE HORSES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 25.—At W. T. Woodard's horse sale here to-day forty-one head were sold for $8,600, an average of $209 per head.

HIS INCOME TOO SMALL

OLIVER PERRY LEWIS PREFERS DEATH TO POVERTY.

HE CALMLY ATTIRES HIMSELF IN EVENING DRESS AND STEPS INTO THE CENTRAL PARK RESERVOIR.

A young man with handsome features and soft, brown mustache, whose evening dress suit was covered with a dark top coat of fine material, and whose feet were incased in patent leather dancing shoes, walked up to the railing around the reservoir in Central Park yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and, stopping for a moment, gazed over the placid waters. He then carefully removed the top coat, showing a buttonhole bouquet of roses in the lapel of his dress coat, and a light colored vest. Placing the coat as as well his black derby hat on the railing, he climbed upon the railing and, walking down to the water's edge, stepped into the water.

Laborers at a distance noticed him looking over the water and discovered soon after his coat and hat. Rushing up they began a search for the young man. At 1:30 P. M., after rowing about in a boat and sounding the reservoir with poles and hooks, they found the body where the water was 29 feet deep, and brought it ashore.

The sight was a strange one to them, and they paused to look at the calm, handsome face of the young man, whose clothing was made in the latest style, even as to details of the cut of cloth and fit. A search through the pockets of the coat resulted in the discovery of 15 cents in money, a pair of gold-bowed spectacles, the key to his room at 200 West Fourteenth-street, two or three visiting cards, and two Episcopal Prayer Books. A leaf in one of the Prayer Books was turned down at the service of the dead, and just at the chapter where the words occur, "Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep." In another place the words "With my soul I have desired the night" were designated.

The clue to the speedy identification of the suicide was found in a letter addressed to the proprietor of the Murray Hill Hotel, in which he was asked to take care of the body and to notify A. R. Lewis of Poughkeepsie. Word was sent to the Murray Hill Hotel, where the news was not a surprise, and Mr. Lewis, the young man's father, was summoned.

The reason why the news was not a surprise was because the young man, whose name was Oliver Perry Lewis, had spent the previous night at the hotel chiefly in writing letters to friends, employers, and relatives. There were twenty of them in all that he had written, and they had been dated at the hour and minute in which they had been written. One of them was directed to his mother, who, with his two sisters, lived with him at 200 West Fourteenth-street. This was eight pages long and clearly proved his intention to commit suicide. These letters were received by friends about 9 A. M., and as a result Mrs. Lewis hastened to Police Headquarters and notified Superintendent Murray of the disappearance of her son. An alarm was immediately sent out and detectives visited his usual haunts.

He was employed as a salesman by Johnston & Faulkner, dealers in upholstery at Eighteenth-street and Broadway, and his employers took an active interest in the search. A son of Mr. Faulkner, who was a personal friend of Lewis, also helped to look for the young man. Detectives went almost everywhere, to the hospitals and Morgue, but no one thought of Central Park. Their search, however, was brought to an end by the news of the finding of the body in the reservoir.

Mr. Lewis, the father, gave the body into the charge of Undertaker W. T. A. Hart, and it was removed to 200 West Fourteenth-street, and into the presence of his stricken relatives who, with the exception of his father, is overcome with grief. Mr. Lewis was loth to speak of the causes leading to the death of his son under such distressing circumstances, but claimed that he could not give any reason unless his son had become temporarily insane. He knew of no business reason that the young man of twenty-one years had experienced, and was sure that there were no love disappointments of any kind.

Light upon the motive that led to the rash act was cast, however, by acquaintances who had known the family for a number of years. The mother was finally induced to go with her son. He procured a flat for them at 200 West Fourteenth-street. The husband and father remained at Poughkeepsie.

Having secured the mother and sisters on his side and safely settled them in the city, he made the discovery that the financial burden of caring for them was greater than he could bear, especially as he wished to keep up a fine appearances as he had been before the failure. His salary of $100 a month was not sufficient. All day Wednesday he spent in looking for cheaper apartments for them, but without success. At night he did not, however, exhibit any melancholy foreboding, but dressed himself in evening dress and told his family that he was going out. They supposed he was intending to pass the evening at a party and chaffed him on going out so much. He went straight to the Murray Hill Hotel and, engaging a room, set about the letter writing. About 11 o'clock he seems to have changed his mind in reference to the manner of ending his life, for he sent word that he wished to be called early in the morning. Evidently it was his intention at first to destroy himself at the hotel. At all events, he continued to write the letters and they were posted. He left the hotel at 7 o'clock and probably went up to the Park at once.

In his letter to his mother he said that "life was so hard" that he must end it. He wanted to be placed in a black cloth covered casket, with dull silver handles, and that the funeral services should be conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church. At Poughkeepsie he desired the coffin to be placed under the mantelpiece in the parlor and a few white flowers to be scattered thereon.

The mother was prostrated at hearing of her son's death and believes that he was bright to take his life. She remembered of hearing him complain that his eyes troubled him. One, indeed, had become nearly blind and he often expressed a fear that the other would soon be as bad. She thought she had noticed strange actions on his part recently, but he was a bright boy, and in his youth had many friends.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 25.—Perry Lewis, who committed suicide in New-York, was born here. Yesterday five of his relatives who reside here received letters from him dated Murray Hill Hotel, 1:30 A. M., thanking them for kindness shown him at various times, and stated that he was going to commit suicide. He invited them to his funeral, which he said would occur in New-York Saturday evening, after which his remains would be brought to this city and another funeral service would be had in the First Reformed Church. He desired that enough carriages should be secured to attend the funeral. As soon as these letters were received telegrams were sent to the Murray Hill Hotel and to the unfortunate man's mother, when search was at once instituted for him. It was not known until to-night that he had committed suicide. He was a young man, twenty-two years of age, and very promising. His father is A. R. Lewis, a livery stable proprietor in this city, and is well known to horsemen everywhere. The news of the suicide has caused profound grief among young Lewis's acquaintances here.

A CLEVER SWINDLER.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 25.—W. H. Keyser of Greene County, Mo., went to Iowa City last Fall and purchased the Iowa City Packing House, valued at $100,000, for $10,000 in cash and 18,000 acres of land in West Virginia. After the agreement was concluded Keyser induced the proprietors of the packing house to return him the $10,000 in lieu of a mortgage which he would give on the property, as he needed the money to carry on the business.

Soon afterward Mr. Keyser left Iowa City and the owners of the packing house learned they were duped by a clever swindler, as Richardson, the alleged owner of the lands in question, had not a shadow of title to them.

Keyser was induced to return to Iowa City and he was promptly arrested and is now in jail.

Steps have been taken to prevent the sale of the packing house by Keyser. The latter has offered to surrender some land he owns in Kansas, and a member of the packing house company has gone to examine the property.

CARED FOR BY FRIENDS AT YALE.

NEW-HAVEN, April 25.—A young man claiming to be a son of Prof. Shields of Princeton was found here to-day evidently insane, and is being cared for by friends at Yale. He has a deed of some valuable property in Southwestern Kansas.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

NO SERIOUS ENGINEERING DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

CHICAGO, April 25.—C. P. Treat, the well-known railroad contractor, is in the city after an extended trip over the Nicaragua Canal route with a view of constructing a considerable part of the canal. Mr. Treat was asked if the proposed plan was practicable. "There is no question about it," he replied. "There are no serious engineering difficulties. If the work was to be done in the United States, the cost could be estimated as easily as that of a railroad. As located, every part of the work can be carried on without delay. The surface of the lake is 107 feet above the sea. The level will extend to within fifteen miles of the harbor of Greytown on the Atlantic side, and to within three miles of the harbor of Brito on the Pacific. Lying between these distances will be an uninterrupted waterway of 152 miles. The terminus of the canal on the Pacific is at the mouth of the Rio Grande, where there is a good anchorage. About three miles of the canal from the Pacific toward the lake will be in the valley of this stream. The remainder of the distance will be mostly dry excavation.

"The heaviest piece of work on the line is the great divide cut across the San Francisco range. The cut is to be through rock three miles long, with an average depth of 120 feet. There is no record of any rock cut as large."

"Who will build the big ditch?"

"The company will soon receive bids. It is pretty well satisfied as to the cost of the work, and if the bids are unsatisfactory the company will do the work. The climate is better than on the Isthmus. In Nicaragua the northeast trade winds blow eight or nine months in the year, and thus drive away malaria and keep the temperature down. The engineers of the company have been there a year and a half under the most trying circumstances, and not one was seriously ill during that time. An expedition will start from the United States May 10, and upon its arrival at Greytown active work will be begun. A hotel to accommodate 500 people will be shipped to Greytown by a New-York company next month. The Jamaica negroes are first-class laborers. Now that the Panama line is abandoned they will flock to Greytown by the hundreds. The upper classes of the people are hospitable and kind, educated and refined. The lower classes are good-natured and polite. They are very incredulous about the American project."

Mr. Treat also traveled over the line of the Panama Canal. He said that President Nunez published a letter in which he declared that Colombia will remove the de Lesseps grant when it expires in 1892. "On the entire line," said Mr. Treat, "there are now only a hundred men working. They are laboring only for a show, for when the work ceases the concessions will be taken away. The entire line from Colon to Panama is literally strewn with expensive machinery. There has been no trouble with the men. Most of them have been shipped home by their Governments. Chili has shipped 3,000 to work on her railroads."

TO RETIRE FROM THE BENCH.

CHIEF JUSTICE PARK OF CONNECTICUT REACHES THE AGE

THE CITY IN JUBILEE GARB

EVERYBODY PREPARING FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

MAYOR GRANT AND THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE — THE ALDERMEN'S $15,000—ELABORATE DECORATIONS.

A reporter of THE TIMES asked Mayor Grant yesterday if the report was true that the Centennial Committee, after informing him that he should preside at the centennial banquet, had changed the programme and chosen ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish to preside. Mr. Grant said he had heard nothing official about the matter, as he had been unable to attend the meeting of the committee. He preferred not to discuss it further than to say that he would be better pleased to sit in an obscure place at the banquet, but he would not evade the performance of any duty attached to the office of Mayor of the city of New-York. He declined to explain the meaning of this remark.

The Plan and Scope Committee has heard some vigorous remarks from Mayor Grant. The indications are that it will hear some more. A great many persons are of the opinion that the city of New-York will be the host of President Harrison and other distinguished guests at the banquet, and that the Mayor of the city, as its head, should appear for it in the capacity of host.

Russell H. Scott is a good-looking young man, short in stature, like his uncle, President Harrison. Wishing to procure a blanke for the centennial banquet, he visited Secretary Clarence W. Bowen yesterday. Mr. Bowen turned his head on one side, spent three minutes talking to Mayor Grant and told of the discourtesy to which he had been subjected. The Mayor promised to assist him to be present at the banquet as a stranger in New-York and a member of President Harrison's family. Mr. Scott was far away remarking upon the courtesy with which he had been treated by the Mayor and his secretary, Mr. Crain.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will to-day use the discretion given it by the Legislature in the matter of ordering $15,000 of bonds to be issued to enable the Aldermen to build a reviewing stand at the Fifth-avenue reservoir, to decorate the City Hall, and to set off fireworks in the City Hall Park. It is not likely that the Aldermen will be permitted to spend the entire $15,000. Mayor Grant thinks that a much smaller sum will suffice. It is his opinion that the Centennial Committee should devote some money to the decoration of the City Hall, and that the city should only add enough to supply ornamentation which the committee does not provide. He declines to discuss the fireworks in the City Hall Park, as he thinks they would menace with fire the public buildings, in which records of incalculable value are stored. He has already stated his opinions to the Aldermanic Committee and will state them again to his colleagues of the Board of Estimate to-day.

Major Gen. Schofield yesterday announced his selections for aides-de-camp to the Chief Marshal of the military parade. The list comprises about eighty officers of the regular army, the navy, and the State National Guard, and the following representatives of their respective States:

Col. Benjamin Whitely, Delaware; Gen. Frank Reeder, Pennsylvania; Col. S. Meredith Dickinson, New Jersey; Col. Seeton Grantland, Georgia; Capt. Phineas H. Ingalls, Connecticut; Col. L. E. Carrier, Massachusetts; Col. Columbus O'Donnell, Maryland; Col. Leroy Springs, South Carolina; Col. R. M. Seaman, New Hampshire; Major Norman V. Randolph, Virginia; Gen. Daniel D. Wyatt, Nebraska; Capt. Weitha Nance, North Carolina; Gen. B. H. Rhodes, Rhode Island; Gen. Edward H. Ripley, Vermont; Col. Morris B. Belknap, Kentucky; Col. H. C. Corbin, Ohio; Gen. Henry M. Blake; Col. Charles H. Jones, Missouri; Col. Albert W. Gilchrist, Florida; Col. W. R. Stone, Kansas; Major J. C. Alderson, West Virginia.

It is directed that the staff of the Chief Marshal, with the exception of the aides assigned to special duties, shall assemble at Broadway, just south of Pine-street, at 9:30 A. M. on Tuesday morning. Those aides assigned to special duty will report to Capt. Blunt at the corner of Broadway and Wall-street at 8 o'clock in the morning.

The places for the fireworks displays on the evening of the first day of the celebration, beginning at 10 o'clock, have been designated as follows: Battery Park, Canal-street, North River; Tompkins-square, Union-square, East River Park, Eighty-fourth-street; Central Park, Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street; Mount Morris Park, St. Nicholas-avenue at One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth streets; Fulton-avenue at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth streets, Twenty-third Ward; Echo Park, Burnside-avenue, Twenty-Fourth Ward.

THE CIVIC PARADE.

Gen. Butterfield insists that the great civic parade with which the three days' national festival will be brought to a conclusion shall be made as distinctively a people's parade as possible. He is sensitive about having it called "Gen. Butterfield's parade," and yesterday said that he had introduced a feature that could not fail to be popular. Last Saturday the representatives of 125 city societies and institutions whom he had invited to confer with him met at the Merchants' Library.

They selected about seventy of their number to represent them in this feature of the parade. They will prepare an address on behalf of the societies they represent and the people in general and have it inclosed in a solid silver box. They will then take seats on the grand stand on Fifth-avenue near Twenty-sixth-street, and when the head of the column reaches that point they will form lines at the head of the column, Mayor Grant in the lead, and march down to the reviewing stand, where President Harrison will stand in review of the parade. Mayor Grant will hand the silver box containing the address to the President. Then they will continue on to Twenty-fourth-street, where they will leave the column and return to the grand stand and take seats of honor reserved for them around the President, and will be distinguished as second only to the President in the honors of the day.

NATIONAL COLORS EVERYWHERE.

The observant spectator can fairly see the decorations, stands, and other outward preparations for the celebration grow. The weather yesterday was suitable for the carpenter, decorator, and painter, and they made the best of their time with profit to themselves and material progress in the general preparation.

A decided advance in the trimmings was noticeable down town below the City Hall. Trinity's centennial ornaments have been extended to the Revolutionary monument. The striking effect has been produced at old St. Paul's by the tasteful arrangement of six American flags and two glittering eagles. The Borsel Building, opposite the Equitable, has been almost hidden for two stories behind effective combinations in red, white, and blue. The professional men who had charge of this work are beautifying the Drexel, Morgan & Co. Building, at Wall and Broad streets. The Custom House and the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange have been elaborately decorated. Nothing more unique in the decorative line down town will be found than the show windows of E. A. Tirralt, at 3 Maiden-lane. Thomas B. Bensel, one of the clerks, was the designer. Wide strips of red, white, pink, and blue cotton have produced some admirable effects in shields, flags, dates, and initials. The groundwork is embellished by diamonds, sapphires, rubies, emeralds, and watches. The display has a curious feature. It contains an engraving about the size of a watch crystal that is a fac-simile of Trinity's seal, and evidently intended for a medal. It was designed by H. Billings, engraved by the American Bank Note Company, and entered according to act of Congress in 1859 by H. Barnes, in the Clerk's Office of the District of Massachusetts.

Another special decorative display which for richness is unsurpassed may be seen in the window of the Wilcox Silver Plate Company, at 6 Maiden-lane. Lafayette Harrison, Jr., got it up. The central figure is a 5-inch medallion of Washington. It was first cast in bronze and then by plate work given the old-silver finish. The head was fixed on a flame-colored plaque, 18 by 22 inches, bordered with silver beadwork. To the bottom of the frame was affixed big dragoon palms knotted with silk red, white, and blue ribbon. American flags were placed on each side of the plaque. At the apex was fastened a golden eagle holding in its beak a laurel wreath.

The clerks in the Custom House rotunda stopped work for a few moments at 1 o'clock yesterday and decorated the rotunda with silk flags which they had purchased themselves. The Custom House Brokers' Glee Club sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" meanwhile, and Washington was cheered with as much enthusiasm as if he had just been re-elected President.

STANDS BIG AND LITTLE.

The big stands at Union-square, the City Hall, Madison-square, and the reservoir were further advanced toward completion yesterday. There is apparently more work to do on the Union-square structure than any other, but it will be finished in season. The big stand at the Mortimer House, on Fifth-avenue, is rapidly taking shape and already encroaches on half the sidewalk. One of the strange features of the stand comes in the erection of two on Fifth-avenue church property. Both are desirable locations. A down-town firm is trying to start a run on patent light, folding camp stools by placarding them as made especially for centennial week. One would be very handy if an elevated space large enough could be found the day of the great parade. A temporary stand was yesterday being built in front of the Mortimer House, on Union-square. One was also put up in front of the Chemical Bank, opposite City Hall Park. A score or more were in course of construction along Fifth-avenue and Washington-place. There will be stands at the Manhattan Club, Union Club, Hotel St. Marc, the New-York Club, the Windsor Hotel, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum. The second coat of white paint was yesterday being put on the arch at Fifth-avenue and Washington-square. The skeleton of the Twenty-third-street arch is in place and the arch at Twenty-sixth-street is almost covered. The elevated railroad company has boarded up many of its stations to cut off the view, so that passengers will not congregate on the stairs and platforms and interfere with trade. It was noticed yesterday that several property owners on Fifth-avenue had boxed in their front stoops, apparently for protection. This is upon precedent, as every exposed stoop is bound to be occupied by those persons who arrive first.

Every sitting on the City Hall stand was disposed of early yesterday, and the demand on the clerks of the Army Committee for places at that particular location throughout the day indicated that a score of popular stands might readily be disposed of at popular prices. The cash receipts up to last evening for all stands aggregated $24,000. There yet remain to be taken up by the general public on the Waverley-place and Forty-second-street stands a sufficient number of seats to swell the grand cash receipts to $40,000. No tickets are on sale for places on the City Hall stand for the industrial parade, the procession on Wednesday not proceeding further down Broadway than Canal-street.

THE MARINE PARADE.

Matters relating to the marine pageant with which the great celebration is to be inaugurated were held in abeyance by all parties yesterday awaiting the arrival of Rear Admiral Jouett, who will be here to-day, and give a few final directions that are necessary to clear up some few complications. The Navy Committee adopted a resolution requesting all steamers to keep at a half-mile's distance from the President's vessel, the Despatch, and her consorts, the Erastus Wiman, Monmouth, and Cephens, during the disembarkation at Wall-street pier, not only for purposes of escort, but also to avoid interfering the view from other vessels. The further they keep away, the greater the number of the spectators will be.

The disappointing information was received from the Secretary of the Navy that the Vesuvius would not be in condition to take part in the parade, as had been hoped.

Rear Admirals F. W. Vosburgh and J. W. Miller of the merchant marine parade, have issued orders to their respective divisions as follows:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1889.

1. Attention is called to the general order of the Vice Admiral herewith forwarded.

2. The huge pavilion of the Rear Admiral and Commodores will not be considered as part of the line, but will keep within the limit of their divisions and squadrons.

3. Pilot ships will lead the leading vessels of the divisions and squadrons.

4. Each Commodore will see that every Captain knows his number in line, the name of the vessel ahead of him, and if in double columns, the vessel on his right or left, as the case may be.

5. The first squadron of the first division and the eighth squadron of the second division will occupy the right of their respective lines, the remaining squadrons coming in numerical order, the fifth being the left.

6. While lying in the lower bay great care must be taken to keep the vessels from crowding toward ship channel. The line of vessels in each of the first division must keep their bearing between Buoy 1 and Stapleton, and the two buoy off Robbin's Reef and Stapleton. Commodores will pay especial attention to this, as the success of the review by the President depends upon a correct alignment.

7. The President's vessel will be received by the flagship of the Vice Admiral and the tugs of the Rear Admiral at the left of the line, and these vessels will accompany the Presidents entirely through the line. The Commodore will receive the President's vessel at the left of their squadron and accompany it through the lines of their squadron.

8. When getting under way in the lower bay, no vessel will attempt to take her place in line until the vessel ahead of her has reached her position.

9. When two or more vessels are ordered to keep in column abreast, they will, if possible, take their alignment from the vessel ahead.

10. The following signals will be used from the Rear Admiral's tug:

Go Ahead Fast—A motion of a flag in the hand toward the bow of the vessel signaled.)

Back—Ditto toward the stern.

Slow—A vertical motion.

Stop—Ditto, repeated quickly several times.

Commodores will use the same signals. Each Commodore will detail a man to watch for signals, especially those of the squadron immediately preceding him.

11. When under way, the Rear Admiral's flagship will keep 300 yards from the rear of the first division, and the leading vessel of each squadron will keep 200 yards from the rear vessel of the preceding squadron, thus allowing intervals for passing ferry boats.

12. Commodores will see that each vessel governs its salutes, both in character and time, by the Commodore's flag.

13. The flags and signals to be hoisted are herewith attached and form part of this order.

14. Nothing in this order is to be construed as taking away from the pilot and regulations as provided by law, but only as additional safeguards, and each Captain will use every precaution to avoid accident.

15. Lists are herewith attached showing the position of each squadron and the vessels comprising same.

16. Vessels will round the stake boat in the East and North Rivers with starboard helm, leaving the stake boat on the port side.

17. Turboats will be detailed to assist large vessels in turning the stake boats if necessary.

Rear Admiral Vosburgh's headquarters are at 13 Wall-street, and those of Rear Admiral Miller are at Pier 36 (new) North River.

It has been found impracticable to move the Despatch clear up to the dock at Elizabethport, and she will therefore come to anchor in the Kill Von Kull just east of Sharpenbeter's Island. The President will be taken off in the Despatch's barge, which same that will be used by Coxswain Ambrose Snow and his crew of accident mariners at the landing at Wall-street, except that in this instance she will be manned by sailors from the Despatch. 80 many vessels, large and small, have been ordered to the naval display and merchant marine parade that it is likely they will form lines four deep on one side of the channel and two deep on the other, and that when strung out in line of review they will extend over ten miles in double column.

THE POLICE.

All the precinct detectives were summoned to Police Headquarters and were instructed by Chief Inspector Byrnes in regard to the arrest of all suspicious persons and professional thieves found in the public streets. They will all report to the Chief Inspector on Monday morning, and will be scattered among the crowd along the line of the parade to look out for pickpockets.

All the permits for trucks to stand on the street corners during the parades on Tuesday and Wednesday were issued yesterday. Those who took out permits to peddle will know that their applications arrived too late.

Superintendent Murray yesterday notified the Captains of the various precincts that there was no objection on the part of the Commissioners to the decoration of the station houses if the men should choose to do so, provided that it was without expense to the department, as there was no appropriation available for the purpose.

The following correspondence explains itself:

I.

To the Board of Police Commissioners:

It gives me pleasure to place the excursion barges Neilson and Warren (capacity 3,000) at the services of the families of the members of the Municipal Police force of the City of New-York, in order that they may witness the centennial naval parade on Monday next. I would request that a committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Perry, representative at the North River to the end that proper and convenient landings be selected for the barges and to provide that the families of all policemen be notified that they may witness the grand marine parade free of charge. I am truly yours,

JOHN H. STARIN.

II.

The Hon. John H. Starin:

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the Board of Police to acknowledge the receipt of your generous proffer of the barges Neilson and Warren to the families of the members of the police force from which to view the naval parade on May 6th inst., and to say that the same is accepted with earnest thanks.

Mr. George R. Stone, Second Deputy Clerk of this department, has been designated to confer with you as to the necessary arrangements, and will call on you with this note. Truly yours,

WILLIAM DELAMATER,
Deputy Chief Clerk.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

The Society of the Cincinnati, of which Washington was a member, have arranged a memorial celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of his inauguration, to take place in St. Paul's Church, at Broadway and Vesey street, Sunday morning, the society attending in a body. The sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., Bishop of Iowa. The musical part of the celebration will include an anthem at the introit, for which "Tell it Out Among the Nations," "Yes, we'll Build Thy City," and "I Will Magnify Thee, O, God, My King," from Handel's oratorio Belshazzar, have been selected. For the offertory J. Steiner's beautiful duette for soprano and tenor, "Love Divine all Love Excelling," will be sung. The choir, which is to be varying and at the memorial memorial service, which the President of the United States will attend on Tuesday, consists of the following well-drilled chorus and double quartet: Sopranos, Miss Sella L. Watson and Miss Clara E. Look; altos, Miss Edith Tuttle and Miss Florence M. Hamlin; tenors, Mr. George O'Reilly and Robert Scarey vogel; basses, Mr. John F. Lutgens and William H. H. Kane. Mr. Leo Kofler is organist and choirmaster.

Mr. Daniel L. Jones of Brooklyn, a resident of New-York over half a century ago, is in possession of a sword to which more than ordinary historical interest attaches. It was originally drawn in the cause of the British, by Francis Lewis, a Welshman, who was Commissary Agent for the British. At Fort Oswego, Francis Lewis became a willing prisoner to Gen. McGillivray, and at once joined the rebels. He was elected a member of the Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence, proclaiming, after the deed was done, "Now, boys, we must hang together or we shall be hung separately." The sword came to him at his son, Col. Morgan Lewis, who was an aide on the staff of Gen. Gates, and who was deputed by him to receive the sword of the British Gen. Burgoyne at his surrender at Saratoga. Col. Lewis carried the sword also at the inauguration ceremonies in this city, April 30, 1789, the occasion presenting the curiosity of now a pro-British commissary and a rebel aide-de-camp to be conspicuous. He gave it to Mr. Jones, at the latter's residence, 180 Pearl-street, in 1840.

Many persons whose occupations will require them to cross the city on the days of the military and civic parades, and some of whom have written formally to THE TIMES stating the inconvenience they will be put to, are reminded that in case of their accidentally finding themselves on the south ferry section of the elevated roads, and transfer there to the up-town elevated roads on the other side of the city. Or they can ride to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and cross the city to the other line of elevated cars by the cable road. Residents of Jersey City can go by the Pennsylvania Annex to Brooklyn and cross by the Fulton Ferry to the east side of the city.

The police say that never before were they mobilized by so many street pedlars. The increase is due to the booms in centennial goods, coupled with the demand for things in the parade line. There is a great drive in decorative material, and the big jobbing houses anticipated it weeks ago. There are many cheap souvenirs on the market, such as plain and fancy medals, watch charms log cabins, miniature hatchets, boattonnaires of various designs, and Star-Spangled Banner handkerchiefs of linen, cotton, and silk.

The corporation of the Collegiate Reformed Church have directed that the American flag and the flag of Holland be displayed from the spires of the churches during the coming week. There will be a full but short service at 9 A. M. in the church corner Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, conducted by the clergy of the corporation, on April 30. On Sunday, 28th inst., Dr. Grids of Boston will preach, taking as his text, "One Hundred Years of Our National Education under Divine Providence."

Arrangements have been made with Dr. A. H. Messiter, the organist at Trinity, by which the famous choir of that church will be stationed in the Equitable Building when the President is received there next Monday and will sing the hymn, "Before the Lord We Bow," as the President is saluted. After the hymn the Governor's Island Band will strike up the Doxology. The choir will meet in Trinity Church and will march to the Equitable Building, heading by the sexton.

On Sunday evening, April 28, at the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Suffolk-street, near Grand, there will be held an ecclesiastical memorial service, at which will be present Col. William F. Walton, Grand Marshal of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his staff in full uniform, and members of the Dahlgren, Hans Powell, Adam Gess, and naval posts. The Rev. Samuel Aiman, Grand Chaplain, also Rabbi of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, will deliver the address.

Grand Marshal Henry W. Knight issued his orders to the Brooklyn Grand Army posts yesterday. He and his staff will assemble at Bedford and Atlantic avenues at 7:45 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and the start will be made from Bedford and Lafayette avenues an hour later. The line of march will be through Lafayette-avenue, Schermerhorn and Court streets to the City Hall, where Mayor Chapin will review the column, and thence through Washington-street to the bridge.

William D. F. Manice, from whom the city leases the building at Thirty-fifth-street and Broadway, used to preach at Seventy-first Regiment as an enlisted man. Yesterday he was an assistant clerk.

When the board had organized, a formal demand was made on the clerk of the old board for the city property in his possession. Acting under the instructions of the board, the clerk refused to give it up. Later in the day the same demand was made of the Board of Finance as a board with the same result.

The new Police Board chose John P. Feeney President. Col. Gilbert F. Robinson, clerk of the old board, sat at the clerk's desk and turned over to the new board the books and papers in his possession. Chief of Police Murphy also accepted the authority of the new board.

Mayor Cleveland appointed three out of the six members of the old Fire Board members of the new Fire Commissioners, and left the old board, therefore, with a decisive quorum. Of the three whom he did not appoint, Commissioner Gulten will be made driver of No. 5 Engine and Commissioner Maddan will be made a tapper by the Board of Works. Commissioner Mills is thus left to fight out new board actions.

The Board of Works has not organized yet. The members have not filed their bonds. Commissioner Van Keuren, the member of the old board whom the Mayor appointed to the new, probably will not add the light of the old board against the new, but his four associates in the old board and their retainers will refuse to surrender their places and join hands with the Board of Finance in contesting the legality of the new City Government.

The new Police Board has resolved that any member of the force who refuses to recognize the authority of the board is dismissed for cause. The old board will also probably regard disobedience of orders as sufficient grounds for dismissal. As the men on the force are protected by a tenure of office act a nice question to be adjudicated by the courts may grow out of the complications.

MAYOR CHAPIN ON BROOKLYN'S SALOONS

The Rev. Father Barry, Edwin P. Ide, and Col. W. T. B. Milliken, all of whom are earnest workers for temperance in Brooklyn, called upon Mayor Chapin yesterday to urge the necessity of appointing a temperance man as Excise Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Commissioner Cunningham. They presented to the Mayor a series of resolutions adopted at a conference of local temperance societies, but Mr. Chapin did not like them. The resolutions complained that the liquor traffic was increasing, that licenses were granted against powerful protests, and that the law was being openly violated. The Mayor said that the increase in the trade naturally followed the growth of the city and that the ratio of saloons to the population was less than it was a few years ago. He believed that there was not a village in the State that did not have three times as many saloons as Brooklyn.

BRIDES OF AN APRIL DAY

THEIR GOWNS, THEIR MAIDS, AND THEIR GROOMS.

NEW-YORK CHURCHES, FILLED BY THRONGS OF FASHIONABLE PEOPLE AT MANY PRETTY WEDDINGS.

A wedding of special interest at this centennial time was that of Miss Louisa Carroll Jackson, daughter of Oswald Jackson and a descendant of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and Thomas Willing of Philadelphia, both signers of the Declaration of Independence, to J. Malcolm Thomas, son of Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas. The Church of the Ascension was crowded to the doors with the friends of both families and was handsomely decorated with palms and flowering plants. The bride's costume was of white satin and old point lace, a gift from her great-aunt, the Countess de Caslebrook. Her veil was caught by a diamond sun and she wore a diamond necklace and pendant, the groom's gifts. Her bridesmaids were Miss Emily Harrison of Philadelphia, Miss May Randolph, Miss Madeline Letterman, and Miss Elizabeth Montgomery Lynch of Flushing. They wore picturesque gowns of pink mull and silk and broad-brimmed hats to correspond. The Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald officiated. William Bristow acted as best man, and the ushers were Eliot Lambert, Charles Randolph, J. W. Lapsley, Frederick Winston, Joseph Lawrence, and J. S. Bacon.

A reception was held at the bride's home, 16 West Twelfth-street. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Lapsley, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Dr. and Mrs. Stephen Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence McKeever, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Judge and Mrs. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. John Mee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Barney, and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bebiellin.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas will live at the Hoffman Arms. They make their wedding trip to the Carroll place at Doughregan, Md.

A brilliant wedding, that of Miss Cornelia Augusta Russell, daughter of Mrs. C. Graham Bacon, and James H. Townsend-Green of London, England, was solemnized yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Holy Spirit, at Madison-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street. The bridesmaids—Miss Emily F. Jones, Miss Elena Hartshorne, Miss Amy Elliott, and Miss Corinne Dickenson—were picturesquely attired in eighteenth century costumes, copied from an old English print, made of white embroidered mull. They also wore broad white ottoman sashes and big Lenhorn hats trimmed with Spring flowers. The bride wore a gown of white corded silk, with silver frost and panels of point d'Venise lace and trimmed with ostrich feathers. Her long tulle veil was held in place by a diamond crescent, the groom's gift, and a broad band of diamonds, the gift of the groom's father. Her diamond necklace and pendant was also the groom's gift.

The ceremony was performed by the rector of the church, the Rev. Edmund Guilbert, assisted by the Rev. Stephen H. Green, an uncle of the bride, and the Rev. Mr. Freeman. The best man was Edward J. Westherall of London, and the ushers were C. Graham Bacon, Jr., Marshal L. Bacon, Henry J. Davison, Jr., and Francis F. Lowrey. A reception to the bridal party and the relatives of the couple followed at the bride's home, No. 15 West Fifty-seventh-street. Among the guests were Alvey A. Adee, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Casey, Gen. and Mrs. C. S. Dodge, John De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge, S. Clark, Judge and Mrs. Dickey, the Misses Mrs. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaffray, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Percy L. Pyne, W. Lane Booker, the British Consul General; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Roe, Mrs. Charles F. Lee of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Kissam.

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend-Green will sail on the Lahn on May 8, and will hold a reception on May 24 at their home, 10 Prince of Wales-place, Kensington Terrace, London.

At Grace Church yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock Miss Sallie S. Bishop, daughter of Dr. H. E. Bishop of Worcester, was married to James Sparr Whitman, an Oxford graduate and a member of the firm of Whitman, Creighton & Co. of this city. The Rev. James V. Chalmers, brother-in-law of the bride, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Huntington. The bride wore a gown of white faille draped with white lace, and orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor was her sister, Miss Ednah Bishop, who wore a Directoire gown of blue and cream brocade and a broad-brimmed Leghorn hat trimmed with ostrich feathers. The best man was Dr. Frank Fenno, and the ushers were Marcus Morton, Jr., Edmund P. Whitman, cousin of the groom; Charles Van Nostrand, Harcourt Bull, Harvey E. Twining, and Percy F. Hall.

Miss Ada Obbard Francis, daughter of James Francis, and Alfred Clephen Lordly of Halifax were married yesterday afternoon in Zion Church, at Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany. Frank H. G. Hyde was best man, and the ushers were Ernest Stonham of London and Capt. Fred T. Leigh, Charles Baldwin, and Clarence G. De Grasse. The bride wore a pretty gown of white faille and duchesse lace, adorned with orange blossoms and a diamond pendant, the gift of the groom. Her maid of honor, Miss Gertrude Young, wore a lace skirt and a pink Directoire coat and hat.

A small reception was held at the bride's home, 361 Fifth-avenue, after the ceremony. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fearing Gill, Col. and Mrs. George F. North of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Col. and Mrs. F. W. Armstrong, Harvey Kennedy, Gen. and Mrs. G. W. Wingate, Dr. J. E. M. Lordly, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Leonard of Washington, Col. and Mrs. Henry Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Foote, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Francis of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mr. and Mrs. F. Foltz of Detroit, Gen. and Mrs. Frank Reeder of Philadelphia, and Robert Seligman. Mr. and Mrs. Lordly will take a long wedding trip through the Northwest.

Miss Florence Christman, daughter of Mrs. C. H. Christman, and Arthur Pomfret Denys of London, England, were married in the Church of the Holy Communion, at Twentieth-street and Sixth-avenue, at 8 o'clock last evening by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet. The bride wore a gown of white faille Francaise and point lace, and a tulle veil secured by a diamond crescent, the present of the bridegroom. She carried a bouquet of white orchids. Her little niece, Birdie Smith, daughter of D. Lowber Smith, was maid of honor and wore a pretty frock of white silk. She earned a large basket of roses. The best man was Byron H. Stapleton, and the ushers were Glenmore S. Kroes, Ernest Stephenson, Edward Crissman, and Robert Glover. A small reception was held at the bride's home, 20 West Fortieth-street. Mr. and Mrs. Denys will go to Old Point Comfort.

Miss Lillian S. Miller, daughter of Dr. Charles Miller, was married to Daniel Phillips of Yaphank, L. I., at her father's residence, 831 Madison-avenue, yesterday afternoon, by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Simms of Albany. The wedding was a quiet one, only the relatives and a few intimate friends of the couple being present. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips will make their wedding trip through the West and Northwest.

Miss Nelia Bienenstock, the eldest daughter of Alexander Bienenstock, and Hugo Meyer of this city were married at the bride's home, 109 East Seventy-ninth-street, yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Kohler. The bride wore a dress of white faille and duchesse lace, and carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her sister, Miss Nellie Bienenstock, was maid of honor, and wore a gown of white brocade and tulle. The best man was Felix Meyer, brother of the groom, and the ushers were Julius Bienenstock and Emanuel Bienenstock. A dinner and reception followed the ceremony, which was witnessed only by relatives. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Canler, Simon Ullman, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schonhof, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dyett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kalman, Miss Agnes Untermyer, Aaron Hecht, the Misses Lindauer, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Reilly.

LIEUT. GILES B. HARBER MARRIED

BALTIMORE, April 25.—Lieut. Giles B. Harber, United States Navy, was married to Miss Jeannette Thruston Manning at 8 o'clock this evening, at the residence of the bride's mother. The groom, who is a son of Joseph H. Harber of Youngstown, Ohio, is at present stationed at Annapolis. He was a member of the Jeannette relief expedition. The bride is a daughter of the late Charles P. Manning, probably the most prominent engineer of his time.

The Rev. Dr. Walter W. Williams, rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. Owing to the recent death of a sister of the bride the wedding was a quiet one, the guests being limited to close friends of the contrasting parties. Among those were Admiral Jenkins, United States Navy, Commodore Sampson and wife, Commodore Sanford Hanly, Lieuts. Mason and Thackera, Lieut. and Mrs. Forster, Major and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Callahon, Dr. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe of Annapolis, Mrs. Gen. Cleir of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. Pitch, Mr. and Mrs. Hull, and Mr. and Miss Achison of Youngstown, Ohio; Miss Johnson of Cumberland, Miss Gray and Miss Marion Scully of Pittsburg, and the following Baltimoreans:

Dr. and Mrs. J. Lloyd Martin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Emory Warfield, Mrs. Henry M. Warfield, Miss Shaff, Miss Alice White, Mr. and Mrs. Gaithell, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Ward, Mrs. L. McKim, Dr. and Mrs. Booker, Dr. Latimer, Miss Ellen Williams, Mr. and Mrs. William Manly, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan Pitts, Mr. and Mrs. Pitcairn Goldsborough, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harwood Manning, Miss Mary Manning, Randall McKim, Sidney and Powell Manning, William Dallam, and Charles Mackell.

The bride entered the church on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was given away by her father.

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS.

COMMISSIONER ROREK TREES HIS MIND ABOUT HIS COLLEAGUES.

The Commissioners of Emigration had the liveliest kind of a time at their meeting yesterday. The personal flavor of the debate was marked and appeals and points of order were constant, the Chair being overruled in every instance.

The battle was one between the Castle Garden Committee, composed of Commissioners Starr, Stephenson, Huribut, and President Taintor on the one hand and Commissioners Ulrich, Rorke, Heaslet, and Mayor Grant on the other. Several cases of returned immigrants, or of immigrants ordered returned, had been discovered by Mr. Rorke, as the President of the Irish Immigrant Society. These cases he thought most unjust, and in bringing them up for the consideration of the board in connection with the approval of the Castle Garden Committee's report, he used some very decisive language. So far did he go in his characterization of what he termed the "needless pains of the Irish immigrant torturers" that President Taintor declared his language unparliamentary and banged on the table for about two minutes.

"Mr. Rorke," the point of the committee in sending back your report in favor of whom I know no one) only an action of the rankest injustice to the immigrant but it is a gross imposition upon the steamship companies who were obliged to take them back. I move that the report of the Castle Garden Committee be disapproved so far as it relates to the return of Patrick Cusick and Ellen Tuckor."

Commissioner Starr addressed himself very pointedly to Mr. Rorke, who constantly interrupted him.

"If the question is to be brought up here," said Mr. Starr, "we might as well have the truth stated while we are about it. These two immigrants both requested particularly to be sent back. They said they were homesick and did not want to stay. If the action of the committee is wrong, why the hasst to exit will be nothing less than an insult."

When the question was brought to a vote Commissioner Rorke's account of the affair seemed to be the popular one, and the Castle Garden Committee felt correspondingly humiliated.

The case of Patrick McManus, his wife and eight children from Tipperary, Ireland, was next brought up by Mr. Rorke. This family had been detained by the Castle Garden Committee, and would have been sent back had not a writ of habeas corpus been issued by Judge Lawrence. Counsel was retained by Mr. Rorke, in which he stigmatized the members of the Castle Garden Committee as reprients, opened the proceedings in this case. The Tipperary man and his wife and eight children were allowed to depart in peace, much to the chagrin of the enemy proceeding of which they had been silent witnesses. The board adjourned in a very bad humor.

A SPECIAL SERVICE FOR STRANGERS.

The Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Thomas's Church, which was the subject of so much criticism recently because of the difficulty experienced by strangers in getting seats there, have made discussion a plea by which it is proposed to have an extra service at which all seats will be free, and to which all strangers will be welcome. Such a service would be held at night, and would be equal in excellence to that held in the morning.

Mr. George Macculloch Miller, one of the Wardens of the church, said yesterday that he believed such a plan to be an excellent one, and that it would be adopted some time during next Fall.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

At the Ninth International Medical Congress, Dr. A. L. A. Tolloldt of the University of Pennsylvania read a paper stating that out of thirty cases treated with the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt Powder form, for chronic constipation, hypochondria, disease of the liver and kidneys, jaundice, adipasia, diabetes, dropsy from valvular heart disease, dyspepsia, catarrhal inflammation of the stomach, ulcer of the stomach or rectum, children with marasmus, gout, rheumatism, by the 30th day twenty-six were entirely cured, three much improved, and one pet treated long enough. Average time of treatment four weeks.

The Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder form) is an excellent aperient, purifying, and digestive. It clears the complexion, purifies the blood. It is easily soluble, pleasant to take, and permanent in powder. The genuine bears the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co." on every bottle. Sold by druggists generally. Depot, 6 Gold-street, New-York. Descriptive pamphlet free.

THE JAMESTOWN ARRIVES.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL AND REVENUE VESSELS IN THE HARBOR.

The United States ship Jamestown arrived in port yesterday from Norfolk and is now anchored off St. George, S. I. The Jamestown brings the apprentices of the frigate Constellation, which went out of commission a few days ago at Norfolk, preparatory to her annual cruise with the naval cadets from Annapolis.

It was a little before noon when the Jamestown was seen coming up the lower bay under topsails, jib, and spanker. She espied the signal number flying from the Brooklyn and in answer ran up her own navy code number. The old frigate presented a very smart appearance in the hands of the apprentices, and she was handled as skilfully as the vessels of a pilot boat. The Jamestown's coiled away her topsail halliards when nearly abreast of the Brooklyn, and as she gradually lost headway her anchor was dropped a little to the north of the Brooklyn's position.

The apprentices aboard the Jamestown have been doing a Winslow's cruise in the West Indies on the Constellation. They have come North to be drafted to seagoing vessels. It is not unlikely that the Chicago and Yorktown will receive a complement from this ship's company. Before the Jamestown proceeds on a Summer's cruise she will go to Newport and obtain a detail from the new apprentice lads on the New-Hampshire and Juniata.

These apprentice boys are, as a rule, of American parentage, and they make the flower of the men in the navy. They are always given the preference, and have special opportunities to advance. They may be appointed to the warrant officer

GIANTS WIN BY ONE RUN

THEY FOUND NO DIFFICULTY IN BATTING YESTERDAY.

MADDEN'S CURVES WERE HIT HARD AND OFTEN BY THE LOCAL PLAYERS —BROOKLYN PLAYS A TIE GAME.

Eleven to ten was the result of the New-York-Boston game yesterday, and as the Giants secured the greater number of runs joy reigned in the metropolitan baseball circles last night. It was a pretty game on the part of the Giants, who, until the seventh inning, held a big advantage. An unfortunate error, however, at that stage by the local short enabled Boston to make 4 runs and thereafter the game was a rather close one.

New-York's batsmen found no difficulty in hitting the curves of Madden, who has heretofore proved a barrier to players looking for big batting records. Connor, O'Rourke, Ward, and Brown made matters rather lively for Madden, and they kept the Boston outfielders busy, especially in the first five innings. After that, however, the Boston curver seemed to recover his old form, and the heavy hitting ceased. Conner led in the batting with two doubles and two singles. Titcomb was in the box for New-York and he did only fairly well. At times he puzzled the visitors, but on two occasions they pounded up his curves in a lively manner. Hardie Richardson, who made three hits—two triples and a double—was the most successful of the Boston players. In fielding, the two Richardsons, Whitney, Nash, and Johnston carried off the honors.

The Giants held the lead from start to finish. With the exception of the last inning the on-lookers never felt fearful of the result. At that stage, however, with two men out, Hardie Richardson hit over the left-field fence for a home run, but preferred to remain at third base so as to make Catcher Brown get close to the batter. The latter, however, did not bite at the bait. He paid no attention to Richardson, but retired the batsman after the occupant of third base had walked home. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gore, r.f.	2	1	1	0	0	Brown, l.f.	1	0	0	0	1
O'Rourke, l.f.	2	3	0	0	0	Johnston, c.f.	1	2	3	0	0
Connor, 1b.	2	4	11	0	0	Kelly, r.f.	0	2	1	1	1
Ward, s.s.	0	3	3	4	2	Brothers, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0
Richardson, 3b.	1	3	5	0	0	Richardson, 3b.	2	3	4	0	0
Whitney, c.f.	1	2	1	0	0	Nash, c.	2	1	4	3	0
Brown, c.	1	2	8	1	0	Quinn, s.s.	0	1	2	4	1
Whitney, 3b.	1	2	3	2	0	Gansel, r.f.	0	1	4	2	1
Titcomb, p.	1	0	1	1	0	Madden, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	11	16	27	14	2	Total	10	10	27	18	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	2	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	—11
Boston	1	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	1	—10

Earned runs—New-York, 4; Boston, 3. First base on errors—New-York, 2; Boston, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 8; Boston, 5. Three-base hits—H. Richardson, Twitchell, Nash. Two-base hits—Conner, (2,) Ward, H. Richardson, Nash. Struck out—Gore, Titcomb, Madden, (2.) Stolen bases—Gore, Ward, D. Richardson, Nash, (2.) Kelly, H. Richardson. Passed balls—Brown, Nash. Wild pitches—D. Richardson, (2.) J. Brown, Brouthers, Nash, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Gansel. Hit by pitcher—Gore, Nash. Passed balls—Brown, 2. Umpires—Messrs. McQuaid and Curry. Time of game—Two hours.

BROOKLYN, 9; COLUMBUS, 9.

The Brooklyn and Columbus Clubs played a tie game at Washington Park yesterday. This was due to the poor work of Carruthers, whose pitching was batted all over the field by the visiting players. In four innings they made a dozen base hits and scored 9 runs, 5 of them earned. Terry went in the box at that point and checked the line hitting. In the meantime the Brooklyns gradually overhauled their opponents, and at the termination of the sixth inning the scores were even. Both clubs failed to tally thereafter, and the result was a drawn game. Orr, McTamany, and Green wood, of Brooklyn players, showed up to good advantage for Columbus. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	COLUMBUS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Pinkney, 3b.	2	2	2	1	0	M'Tam'y, c.f.	2	1	0	0	
O'Brien, l.f.	2	2	0	0	0	Marr, r.f.	1	1	0	0	0
Collins, 2b.	0	0	3	4	1	Bailey, l.f.	2	2	2	0	1
Burk'tt, c.f.	1	1	1	0	0	Johnson, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0
Foutz, 1b.	0	0	15	0	0	Orr, 1b.	0	0	3	11	0
Corkhill, c.	1	1	1	6	0	Kappel, s.s.	0	0	2	8	1
Visner, s.s.	1	2	3	5	2	Greenw'd, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0
Smith, r.s.	1	1	2	1	0	Bligh, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Caru's, p., r.f.	1	0	1	0	0	Widner, p.	2	2	3	1	3
Terry, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Mays, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Esterd'y, s.s.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	11	27	15	4	Total	9	13	27	15	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	—9
Columbus	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—9

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Columbus, 5. Two-base hits—Pinkney, (2,) O'Brien, Orr, Widner. Three-base hits—Smith, M'Tamany, (2,) Marr, Orr. Home runs—Visner, Foutz, Johnson. First base on balls—Pinkney, (2.) O'Brien, Collins, Corkhill, Caruthers, (2,) Bligh, Mays. Struck out—Collins, (2,) Corkhill, Visner, Johnson, Esterday, Kappel, Bligh. Stolen bases—Pinkney, (2,) Corkhill, M'Tamany, Greenwood, Widner. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Columbus, 1. Passed ball—Bligh. Wild pitches—Widner, Terry, 1. Hit by pitcher—O'Brien. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Foutz, Caruthers. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

PITTSBURG, 5; CHICAGO. 4.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 25.—Two thousand shivering people witnessed the home team pull out of a very small hole in an exciting game at Recreation Park to-day. The Chicago delegation, as yesterday, maintained a substantial lead up to the fifth inning, Staley being hit quite freely. Gumbert pitched an excellent game, but his support was very poor at critical times. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c.f.	1	1	3	0	0	Ryan, c.f.	0	0	2	1	2
Maul, r.f.	1	1	2	0	0	Hatfield, l.f.	0	1	0	0	0
Miller, c.	0	1	6	1	0	Flint, c.	0	1	6	1	1
Dunlap, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0	Anson, 1b.	1	2	15	0	0
Carroll, l.f.	0	0	1	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	2	2	4	2	0
Miller, c.	2	1	9	2	0	Farrell, r.f.	1	2	2	0	1
Kuehne, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0	Gumbert, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Smith, s.s.	0	1	1	3	0	Burns, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Staley, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Glas'k, c.	0	1	4	4	0
Total	5	6	27	21	1	Total	4	10	27	22	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 0; Chicago, 3. Double play—Ryan and Pfeffer. First base on balls—Maul, Dunlap, Miller. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2; Chicago, 1. Struck out—Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 6. Passed balls—Miller, Flint. Wild pitches—Staley. Stolen bases—Maul, (2,) Miller. Flint. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

CLEVELAND, 10; INDIANAPOLIS, 4.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 25.—A cold, windy day made a poor attendance at the ball park to-day. Cleveland outplayed the local team from the start, the differences in the effectiveness of the opposing pitchers being quite noticeable. Beatin showed up well, while Boyle had to retire at the end of the fifth inning. Burdick took Boyle's place. Score:

INDIANAPS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hines, c.f.	2	0	4	0	0	Stricker, 2b.	1	1	0	4	0
Glasc'k, s.s.	2	2	3	5	0	McAleer, c.f.	0	0	6	0	0
Denny, 3d b.	0	3	0	2	0	McKean, s.s.	2	2	1	2	1
Myers, l.f.	0	0	0	1	0	Twitchell, l.f.	0	1	2	0	0
Bailey, c.	0	0	5	1	2	Faatz, 1st b.	0	0	7	0	0
Bassett, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0	Tebeau, 3b.	3	2	3	2	1
Schoe'ck, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	Sutcliffe, c.	2	1	5	1	0
Boyle, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Beatin, p.	1	0	0	4	0
Burdick, p.	0	0	0	2	0						
Total	4	7	24	14	2	Total	10	9	27	14	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Cleveland	0	0	1	1	4	0	1	3		—10

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 4; Cleveland, 7. Two-base hits—Denny, Glasscock, (2.) Three-base hits—McKean, Sutcliffe, Tebeau. Home runs—Sutcliffe, Beatin, McKean. Hit by pitched ball—McAleer. First base on errors—Indianapolis, 1. Struck out—Whitney, Bassett, Schoeneck, Bailey, McAleer, Faatz. Passed balls—Bailey, 3; Sutcliffe, 1. Wild pitch—Boyle. Stolen bases—Stricker, McKean, Radford, Tebeau, Hines. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Barnum.

OTHER GAMES.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	4	—10
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Base hits—St. Louis, 17; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 2. Pitchers—King and Viau. Umpire—Mr. Daniels.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City	2	0	0	3	1	6	1	1	2	—16
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—5

Base hits—Kansas City, 12; Louisville, 9. Errors—Kansas City, 3; Louisville, 7. Pitchers—Swartzel and Ewing. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

AT SOUTH ORANGE.

Alerts	0	0	1	3	2	3	1	3	2	—14
Lenox	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

SHORT STOPS.

Below will be found the standing to date of the League and Association clubs:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Pittsburg	3	0	St. Louis	7	1
Philadelphia	1	1	Athletic	6	1
New-York	1	1	Baltimore	6	1
Boston	1	1	Kansas City	5	2
Indianapolis	1	1	Cincinnati	2	5
Cleveland	1	1	Brooklyn	1	6
Washington	0	1	Columbus	1	6
Chicago	0	1	Louisville	1	7

St. Louis, April 25.—The St. Louis Browns signaled their first appearance on the home grounds for the championship series by handily defeating their heretofore formidable opponents, the Cincinnatis. Ten thousand people witnessed the game. The four-time champions were welcomed home by Mayor Noonan in a few brief but neat speech and Capt. Comiskey was presented with a large handsome floral covering from admiring patrons of the sport.

The Baltimore-Athletic and Washington-Philadelphia games were postponed on account of rain yesterday.

At Bergen Point to-morrow the Rutgers College and the New Jersey Athletic Club nines will play.

Sullivan, Daly, Pettit, and Baldwin, four good players, are on the market.

To-day the Giants will meet the Bostons at St. George, Staten Island.

Brooklyns and Columbus will play at Washington Park this afternoon.

New-York patrons would like to see Keefe in a Giant uniform.

Ward and the New-York Club have agreed upon terms.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Coroner Levy yesterday began an investigation into the death of Tobias Kipper, a little Hebrew boy who, it is claimed, was killed by cruel treatment at the hands of some other boys in the neighborhood of his home, at 1,614 Second-avenue, on April 11. Dr. Lazear Steru and Deputy Coroner Jenkins testified that the child was in a dazed condition and vomited freely before death, and that an autopsy showed congestion of the brain and contusions and scratches on the lips and face. The little brother of the dead boy testified that he had a row with the accused boys, Lutz and Hassenbach, on April 11, and that he picked Tobias up after the other boys had left him on the ground. Herman Sankel saw Lutz throw dirt in the dead boy's face. The case will be concluded to-day.

The Friday Night Bowling Club, a social organization composed of well-known Harlem people, celebrated the close of the bowling season Wednesday night with a theatre party at Daly's and a dinner afterward at Martinelli's. Among the members present were President Robert Emile Livingston, Vice President Miss Searles, Secretary Miss Tremper, Treasurer William H. Shaw, Miss Nettie Van Tine, Miss Hoxhurst, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. William H. Shaw, Mrs. Theodore Keeler, Miss Mamie Freeborn, Miss Melleville, Miss Belle Wilson, Mrs. Dr. King, Miss Emily Barney, Miss Lillian Yost, Mrs. Duffie, Miss Lillian Reed, Mr. Phil Robin, Dr. McCarroll, Dr. Moak, Dr. Barrett, Mr. Freeborn, Mr. Neely, Mr. Acheson, and Mr. Caldwell.

The Sanitary Superintendent was directed by the Board of Health yesterday to make an investigation into the nuisance and charges that two lodging houses on the east side of the city had been visited by Daniel Smith, with the boys Edward Mulhearn and James Wright, whom he had disfigured with nitric acid and whom he was teaching to steal and beg, and that the boys had been allowed to become inmates of the lodging houses in violation of the rules of the department, and to make a full report to the board.

The Central Office detectives are scooping in the professional thieves to have them where they cannot prey upon the public during the centennial celebrations. At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday twenty-three pickpockets, burglars, house thieves, bunco steerers, and panel thieves were arraigned. They were committed for examination to-morrow despite the efforts of lawyers to secure their immediate release.

Hardman, Peck & Co. deny the report that they are taxing their men $1 25 apiece for regalia to turn out in the industrial parade on May 1. They say that they pay all the expenses of the men, and that the latter have no interest, and feel confident that their men will be as finely uniformed as any in the parade. Their men have not been asked, nor will they be, to contribute toward the expenses of the parade.

Miss Jane Meade Welch of Buffalo will repeat her historical lecture on "The Taking of Oregon" at the Comstock School, 32 West Forteth-street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Her subject will be "Fresh on American History" before the pupils of Miss Reed's school have been very highly commended. Miss Welch is a bright and entertaining talker, and the subject matter of her lecture is always interesting.

A boy's class exhibition in gymnastics will be given at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning at Association Building, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. A programme, including class drills and exercises and individual contests in leaping, jumping, and Indian club swinging, has been provided. D. Willis James will address young men in the hall at 3:30 o'clock Sunday.

The Directors of the Real Estate Exchange have instructed the Legislative Committee of the Exchange not to proceed further in reference to the Battery loop and the third track which Jay Gould wants for his elevated road. The Directors of the Exchange have decided that this question should be left to public opinion.

The Hon. Edward F. Fagan and the Hon. Andrew S. Draper, State Superintendent of Education, will make addresses at the centennial literary and musical exercises which Manhattan College will conduct at Association Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 4 P. M.

The old building which was formerly used as a New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad freight station, and which is on the site of the new criminal courts building, was sold at auction yesterday by the Commissioner of Public Works. Terence Smith paid $1,575 for it, and will have to remove it by July 1.

Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court has granted the Third German Baptist Church leave to sell its property on Washington-avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth-street. A new edifice will be erected on Fulton-avenue, between Spring-place and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh-street.

The interest which the American Electric Light Company had on Jan. 25, under an agreement with the Mutual Electric Light Company, was paid yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange to J. W. Hinckley for $500. The sale was made by order of Receiver J. L. Williams.

The following are Postmaster Van Cott's bondsmen and the amounts in which they become responsible: Horace K. Tuurber and Guy R. Pelton $200,000 each, and Samuel Thomas, A. Spadone, John McClave, Henry Newman, E. F. Shepard, and J. Henry Work, $100,000 each.

Dr. F. A. P. Barnard's condition remains unchanged, except that he is resting more easily. There seems to be no immediate danger, as his physician, Dr. Waldstein, has left the city on an urgent call, and thought it safe to leave the case in the hands of his assistant.

The Engineers' Club, at 10 West Twenty-ninth-street, will be formally opened at 9 o'clock to-morrow evening. It is a purely social club, gotten up for mutual pleasure by representatives of the mechanical, mining, civil, and electrical branches of this profession.

A mass meeting will be held at Shakespeare Hall, 256 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, this evening, at which a practical proposition having in view a solution of the vexed transit question will be presented for discussion and action.

The work of counting the gold in the Sub-Treasury was finished yesterday, and the compartments in the vaults were sealed up. The gold was found to be all right. It amounts to about $118,000,000. The work of counting the silver is now in progress.

Gottlieb Danck, a German twenty-two years old, was tried yesterday in Judge Gildersleeve's part on a charge of burglary in the first degree. The jury decided that he was insane. He was sent to the Poughkeepsie Insane Asylum.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange appointed George H. K. White yesterday to succeed A. D. Sterling as Inspector of grain for the Exchange. Mr. White has been in this department of work for several years.

E. J. Rowe, one of the noisiest of the Blaine Irishmen of 1884 wants to be an Excise Commissioner. A delegation of his friends yesterday asked Mayor Grant to appoint him. The Mayor said he would think about it.

A musical and literary entertainment for the benefit of the Spanish Evangelical Mission in the hall in which the evening's 8 o'clock in the parlors of the Rutgers Female College, at 54 and 56 West Fifty-fifth-street.

Lieut. Jacob J. Hunker, United States Navy, Supervisor of the Harbor, yesterday moved into his new office in the Army Building in Whitehall-street. It is on the top floor, in the corner overlooking the harbor.

Recorder Smyth yesterday reduced the bail of Mrs. O. E. Friend, charged with complicity in the electric sugar refining swindle, from $7,500 to $5,000 on each of the three indictments against her.

Joel B. Erhardt called on Surveyor Beatle of the Custom House yesterday. He learned something about the work in the Surveyor's office and the way in which it was done.

"C. O. G."—Monday, April 29, Tuesday, April 30, Wednesday, May 1. Eight o'clock on the first, 9 o'clock on the second, and 10 o'clock on the third.

"Constant Reader."—There will be no more German opera in New-York till November. THE TIMES is undoubtedly the best.

"J. D."—John R. Lynch, a colored man was Temporary Chairman of the National Republican Convention in 1884.

The second annual ball of the Arlingtons will be held to-morrow evening at Arlington Hall, at 19 Eighth-street.

"A. M. S." sent to this office yesterday a check for $7 to be given to the widow of Patrick McTamany.

"J. S. B."—You will have to apply to the proprietor of the automaton.

"James P. Black."—It will, subject to the demands of the celebration.

"J. D."—We cannot furnish the desired information.

"F. R. F."—Exactly as it is spelled.

"A. R. M."—No. 3 Broad-street.

"S. M. P."—Muscovado.

"L. A. K."—No.

BROOKLYN.

A motion was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday before Judge Ingraham, in New-York, on behalf of the Attorney General for leave to bring suit to annul the charter of the Equity Gaslight Company of Brooklyn, Eastern District. It was alleged that the company, although incorporated in 1874, had done nothing beyond laying a few feet of pipe. The company's counsel declared that the action was instigated by the Williamsburg Gaslight Company, and that action by the Attorney General was estopped, as he had abandoned a previous suit brought for the same purpose. Judge Ingraham will take briefs in the case.

John L. Livingstone, who has served two terms of ten years each in Sing Sing, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday on suspicion that he is the man who has been robbing flats in various parts of the city. In his rooms were found a bunch of skeleton keys, a sectional jimmy, several revolvers, and $131 in money.

Mrs. Ann O'Connor of 16 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, threw herself from the ferryboat Union as it lay in the Fulton Ferry slip at 10:45 o'clock yesterday morning. She was pulled up by a rope and taken to the Homoeopathic Hospital. She said her husband had quarrelled with her.

Max Rudiger, bookkeeper for William Berri, obtained a judgment against the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* yesterday on a protested note for $5,000. This note was given to Mr. Berri in payment for seventy shares of stock in the paper held by him. The judgment was obtained by default.

The will of Excise Commissioner Cunningham of Brooklyn, filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, leaves the entire estate, estimated at $175,000, to the widow.

James S. T. Stranahan, the "first citizen" of Brooklyn, celebrated the eighty-first anniversary of his birth yesterday at his home, 269 Union-street.

LONG ISLAND.

The Church of the Ascension, a new Episcopal church at Rockville Centre, was formally opened on Easter Day. It is a handsome specimen of Gothic architecture, under the rectorship of the Rev. Charles Martin Niles, to whose efforts during the preceding year the building of the church is due. A handsome chancel window, showing the Ascension in life size, was given in memory of his wife by Mr. L. Gildersleeve. Another memorial window, showing the Resurrection, was given by Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Jennings. The altar and fall set of brass ornaments were contributed by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Niles.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Republicans of Sing Sing have nominated the following for village officers, to be voted for Monday when the annual charter election takes place: For President—Col. Edwin A. McAlpin; Trustees—Dr. Joel D. Madden, Dr. E. B. Sherwood, and Samuel Watson, Collector—Cornelius Sanford; Treasurer—A. Ferris Mundon. The following are the members of the new Village Committee—James Bedell, Alonzo Draper, Charles Cotton, John Cunningham, Eugene Van Zandt.

The members of the Westchester Walking Club will go to Peekskill on the 9 o'clock Hudson River train from the Grand Central Station Sunday morning and walk from there to Garrison's and West Point.

NEW-JERSEY.

Herman Le Kamp, Treasurer of the Central Council, American Legion of Honor, was accused before Justice Earsch, in Jersey City, yesterday, of having embezzled $47 belonging to the council. He has not yet been arrested.

William C. Mansell, late Assistant City Clerk of Hoboken, pleaded non vult in Judge Lippincott's court yesterday to fourteen indictments charging him with forgery. He will be sentenced in two weeks.

An international conference of the General Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada will be held at Orange, N. J., May 2 to 7 inclusive.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders yesterday decided to establish the system of ratlroad crossing for head which is followed on Blackwell's Island.

The wife of ex-Fire Chief Samuel A. Archer of Hoboken dropped dead of heart disease yesterday.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Assistant Surgeon Valery Havard has been relieved from duty at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota, and ordered to Fort Buford, relieving Assistant Surgeon R. L. Robertson, who is ordered to Fort Abraham Lincoln. Col. John Mendenhall, Second Artillery, has been ordered to report to the Commanding General, Division of the Atlantic, for assignment to his new station upon the completion of his duty as member of the Armsea court-martial.

The Major General commanding the army has ordered that hereafter all arms, ordnance, and Quartermasters' stores and camp equipage issued to the states and Territories be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for transportation to the Government, and that no account of transportation to be borne by the Government.

Leave of absence for six months on account of disability has been granted Prof. C. W. Larned, Military Academy, and leave for ten days has been granted First Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, First Artillery. The leave granted Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, Cavalry, and Major L. C. Forsythe, Quartermaster, have been extended one month and seven days respectively.

First Lieut. W. W. Witherspoon, Twelfth Infantry, now in Washington on leave of absence, has been ordered to report to the Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home for temporary duty, to aid the Treasurer and to superintend the construction of the additions to the buildings of the home.

The Armsea court-martial at its meeting yesterday read over the record of Wednesday's proceedings and went into secret session. The result was an agreement upon a verdict and the court adjourned to await the action of the Secretary of War and the President upon their findings.

The following naval cadets have reported at Annapolis for final examination: H. L. Draper, O. Churchill, T. Washington, C. M. Stone, and A. T. Long from the Lancaster, and N. A. McCully from the Quinnebaug.

Assistant Surgeon W. S. Spencer has been relieved from Fort Yates, Dakota, and ordered to Fort Bridger, Wyoming, to relieve Assistant Surgeon L. W. Crampton, who is ordered to Fort Lyon, Col.

Surgeon Charles Smart has been ordered to New-York to examine into and report upon the merits of a process for purifying water to be patented at the College of the City of New-York April 27.

Second Lieut. J. W. Read, Fifth Cavalry, has been ordered to report on June 12 next for duty as Professor of Military Science at the Iowa State University.

Leaves of absence for ten days and six months have been granted First Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, First Artillery, and Prof. C. W. Larned, Military Academy.

Second Lieut. William D. Wright, Signal Corps, has been ordered to Massbon, Pasque, and other signal stations in Massachusetts on temporary duty.

First Lieut. Edmund M. Lisack, Fourth Artillery, has been transferred from the Ordnance Department, and ordered to report to the Chief of Ordnance.

Capt. S. C. Kellogg, Fifth Infantry, has been ordered to Chickamauga Battlefield to make a map.

Quartermaster S. N. Bush has been ordered to duty at Denver, Col.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—INGRAHAM, J.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—O'BRIEN, J.—Law and Fact—No. 1438.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—BEACH, J.—Law and Fact—No. 1043.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Nos. 1995, 3374, 3092, 3488, 3492, 3500, 3432, 3192, 3510, 3263, 3201, 3209, 3547, 3501, 3478, 3538, 3540, 4505, 3315, 3499.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—BARRETT, J.—Short Causes—Nos. 3253, 4359, 3228, 4532, 4359, 1751, 3701, 4829, 5003, 5037, 4920, 5260, 5237, 5261, 5244, 4919, 5246, 4869.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—LAWRENCE, J.—No further day calendar this term.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—TRUAX, J.—No. 444.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 1522, 1001, 1458, 1539, 1360, 1868, 1507, 1235, 1460, 1443, 1188, 1462, 1067, 1434, 1149, 1336, 1023, 1031, 1290, 1485, 1192, 576, 1254, 1219, 1042, 1369, 1035.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS II. AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART IV.—BARRETT, J.—Short Causes—Nos. 4, 541, contested will of James O'Neil, at 10 A. M.; No. 326, contested will of Sarah H. Peck, at 12 M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of Bernard Dietz, George Hallauk, Adeline Danker, Michael Masterson, Wolf Estricher, Katharine Schiefer, A. H. Schastey, Herrmann Koehler, William Troebner, Elizabeth Boelsch, and William B. Duckworth; No. 210, A. W. Herrick vs. Russell A. G. Luders, and Catharine Tallman, at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DALY, J.—No. 1079.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—VAN HOESEN, J.—Nos. 1026, 1402.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—MCADAM, G. J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—EHRLICH, J.—Short causes—Nos. 2889, 2890, 2938, 3474, 3227, 3504, 2693, 3509, 3534, 3442, 3510, 2618, 3611, 3614, 3412.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—NEHRBAS, J.—Short causes—Nos. 2946, 3843, 3865, 3498, 3583, 3560, 3564, 3581, 3516, 3402, 3527, 3470, 3576, 3587.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—MCGOWN, J.—Short causes—Nos. 3406, 3538, 3608, 3537, 3252, 3642, 2784, 3287, 3561, 3626, 3644, 3644, 3656, 3265.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The demand for Cattle was more active to-day than yesterday, and the general market had somewhat more of firmness in it for everything except good to choice heavy shipping and export Steers, droves averaging over 1,400 lb. for that class. There was also a very good demand, but the offerings were more than usually liberal and the average of prices was, if anything, a shade lower than Wednesday. The best of the offerings went at $4 20@4 40. Common, half-fatted droves sold at $3 60@3 95, and fair to good stock went at $3 40@3 75. Cows and Bulls were steady and sales of stockers and feeders did not indicate any change. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $4 15@4 35; choice Cattle, $3 85@4; good shipping Steers, $3 60@3 80; medium shipping Steers, $3 35@3 50; common to fair Steers, $3@3 25; common to choice Bulls, $2@3 30; good to choice Cows, $2 60@3 25; poor to medium Cows, $1 75@2 50; stockers and feeders, $2 25@3 40; veal Calves, $2 50@5; milkers, per head, $18@34; Texas Steers, $2@3 90; Texas Cows, $2 15@3; Texas Bulls, $2@3.

Hogs went with a better demand, and while sellers did not succeed in securing any important advance, there was a sensibly firmer tone in the market. Packers and Shippers were in full force as before, and the shipping demand being active, the pens were well cleared not only of the fresh arrivals but of the stale stock for sale. The quality was more than ordinarily uniform, and as usual between nights of the entire supply went over the scales within a range of 5c., 190 lb. pigs at $4 50@4 60 and 320 lb. A few choice "light light" made $4 70@4 75 and taken as a whole sales were common higher at $4 40@4 60. Receipts were: Cattle, 14,000 head; Hogs, 18,000 head.

*Unlisted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, April 25—P. M.

The following tables show the ranges of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	78½	80¼	78½	80¼	210
Amer. Express	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	300
Atch., T. & S. F.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	13,030
Brunswick Co.	21¾	22½	20½	20½	500
Canada Southern	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	100
Canada Southern bds.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	100
Canadian Pacific	56	56	56	56	10
Central Pacific	34½	35	34½	35	200
Ches. & Ohio	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	2,110
C. & O. 1st pf.	89	89	89	89	1,414
C. & O. 2d pf.	33	33	33	33	717
Chi. Gas Trust	50½	50½	49½	50½	8,895
Chi. & Gas. bds.	84	84	84	84	510
Chi. & N. W.	109	109	108½	108½	9,480
Chi. & N. W. pf.	138½	138½	138½	138½	229
C., B. & Q.	93½	93½	93½	93½	6,510
C., M. & St. P.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	8,310
C., M. & St. P. pf.	108	108½	108	108½	579
C., R. I. & Pac.	93

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NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PROPOSALS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
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RAILROADS—6TH PAGE—7th and 8th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—3d col.
SAVINGS BANKS—6TH PAGE—2d col.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—6th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th col.
STEAMBOATS—6TH PAGE—7th and 8th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
THE TURF—6TH PAGE—2d col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—THE TWO LEONORENS.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SQUIRE.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—UNCLE JOE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MINSTRELSY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S MAL-EAN-TO CONCERT.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—CENTENNIAL LOAN EXHIBITION.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—SAID PASHA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—DOVETTA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE BENRIETTA.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—PUCELLE.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinee.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS, POSTPAID.

DAILY, 1 year, $6 00; with Sunday...$8 00
DAILY, 6 months, $3 00; with Sunday...$4 00
DAILY, 3 months, $1 50; with Sunday...$2 00
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday... 75
SUNDAY EDITION ONLY, 1 year.....$2 00
WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents.

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Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
Sample copies sent free. New-York City.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

Readers of THE TIMES *going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 75 cents per month and the address changed as often as desired.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1 35 per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, followed by colder, fair weather.

It is explained in our Washington dispatches that the long struggle over the post of Commissioner of the Land Office is practically settled by the appointment of ex-Gov. STONE of Iowa to be assistant. It appears that the work of the office at present requires an experienced head, so that Mr. STOCKSLAGER is to be retained until Mr. STONE has time and opportunity to learn the duties of the Commissionership. If any unsophisticated person should ask why this roundabout method is adopted, why the experienced man is not kept permanently, and why the inexperienced one is not left to earn his living at something he understands, we can only say that we know and nobody knows any good reason whatever. The real reason, which is a bad one, is that the old Commissioner is a Democrat, and the new assistant, who is to be trained at public expense to take the Commissioner's place, is a Republican. This is Mr. HARRISON'S practice. His profession last Summer, when he was begging for votes from the taxpayers, was very different, viz.: "In appointments to every grade and department, fitness and not party service should be the essential and discriminating test."

The Assembly reconsidered the Fassett Prison bill yesterday and passed it by a vote of 97 to 20, with the amendments adopted the day before. The original bill was ordered to a third reading in the Senate, and it is to be hoped that it will be passed without the worst of the Assembly amendments. This would involve a conference and some delay, but the measure ought not to be marred by the absurd restrictions put into it on Wednesday. The Assembly also reconsidered and passed the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge bill. We have pointed out the objections to this measure, which are very serious, and we trust that some intelligent attention will be given to them when it comes up in the Senate. A bridge across the Hudson River at this city is desirable, but the local authorities should have some voice in its location, and a loose charter should not be given to unknown persons for speculative use.

Mr. TANNER, Commissioner of Pensions, has just made a ruling that is at once in accordance with humanity and common sense. One HENRY DEMENTZ, who had had both feet amputated with the exception of a portion of the heel bones and the integuments of the heels, which had been brought forward to cover the ankles, had been receiving $30 a month for partial loss of both feet. He claimed $72 a month for total loss of the feet, and Commissioner TANNER has allowed it, holding that, save in a purely technical sense, the loss was total. If Mr. TANNER can dispose of any considerable amount of the annual surplus in the Treasury by decisions such as this no one will find a word of fault.

The New-York Sabbath Committee is doing an excellent piece of work in trying to make it the rule in those industries that are necessarily operated on Sunday that men shall not lose their weekly holiday. This cannot be a "Sabbatarian" movement, since it is urged that the man thus employed shall have to himself the half of every Sunday, or the whole of every other Sunday. Of course, if one takes the ground that labor on Sunday is a sin, the sinfulness is not removed by diminution. But those who recognize no religious obligation in regard to Sunday can heartily unite with those who do in urging the adoption of such a measure in the name of humanity. The argument will be all the stronger when places of instructive pleasure are opened to the public during the leisure of the hardest-worked classes.

The Compulsory Education bill which was passed by the Assembly yesterday is framed substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. It differs from the existing law, which has long been practically a dead letter, in providing penalties to be enforced against parents and guardians who neglect to send their children to school, in providing for special officers to look after truants and compel the required attendance, and in providing for a State institution to which incorrigible truants may be sent. In fact, it provides in great detail for compulsory attendance for the prescribed time upon some school unless a certificate is given showing that the instruction of children is attended to at home or otherwise. It also requires school authorities to make adequate provision for all children within their jurisdiction, but the means of enforcing this requirement are not obvious. The bill seems to provide requirements enough, but their enforcement will depend mainly on the zeal and fidelity of local school authorities.

"My brief experience at Washington has led me often to utter the wish, with an emphasis I do not often use, that I might be forever relieved of any connection with the distribution of public patronage. I covet for myself the free and unpurchased support of my fellow-citizens, and long to be able to give my time and energy solely to those public affairs that legitimately relate to the honorable trusts which you have committed to me."

These words were addressed to his Indiana constituents by Mr. BENJAMIN HARRISON while he was yet a simple Senator from that State. If they were sincere then, they could be uttered now with equal sincerity and with any amount of emphasis he chose to indulge in. Even if he should pass the line of profanity, we venture to think that the recording angel would drop a tear and blot out the record of so pardonable an excess. But it is painful to think that Mr. HARRISON remains willfully blind to the fact that he can at any time he chooses satisfy his own longing "to give his time and energy solely to those public affairs that legitimately relate to the honorable trusts committed to him."

Both army and navy officials are waiting for the centennial exercises to pass before making some dispositions of forces and of funds for the coming year. There will be a general scattering of the available vessels that take part in the naval parade, while in the army the needs of the Western posts will have to be looked after. Congress has made liberal appropriations for these latter, and the probability is that the week following that of the centennial celebration will see the departure to the West, not only of the Secretary of War, but of Major Gen. SCHOFIELD and possibly of Adjt. Gen. DRUM. But the centennial show for the moment takes precedence of many military and naval projects.

A LEGISLATIVE DAY'S WORK.

The Legislature did rather a big day's work yesterday, and some of it was rather queer work and done in a queer way. In the Assembly a bill for increasing the number of clerks in the police courts of this city was suddenly transformed so as to increase the number of Police Justices from eleven to fifteen, and then put through under the operation of the previous question without debate. Next a bill to give each of the Park Commissioners an annual salary of $3,000 was amended into a bill displacing the present Park Board altogether with a new one, consisting of two Commissioners with salaries of $5,000 each, and in that shape was promptly passed. This latter has a curious kinship with the bill reconstituting the Police Board, which was so suddenly brought forward in both houses earlier in the week, and which was carried through the Assembly last night by a process of transfusion into the Police Pension bill. That eminent reformer, FREDERICK S. GIBBS, declared that it was in the interest of "good government," and Mr. CROSBY is reported as saying that the reduction in the number of Commissioners is "in the direction of a greater concentration of responsibility, and so in the interest of better municipal government." All this is part of the humbug and false pretense which have become so much a habit with our public men. It is quite evident that this move is "in the direction" of politics and "in the interest" of a division of patronage in this city between Tammany and the Republican machine.

It is easy to see the motive behind it, and if it does not proceed from a direct Tammany-Republican "deal," it certainly must come from an understanding between the leaders. If a concentration of responsibility in the interest of good government were what was wanted we should have single-headed departments and no reference to the political character of the heads. This division between parties by statute provides means a political division of patronage and favors, which is the worst possible way of seeking better government. It means a working together of the party representatives for the spoils and no responsible majority with a watchful minority to check its doings. The Republican politicians are eager enough to get an equal power with Tammany in the city departments, and the latter is reconciled to that arrangement by the prospect of freezing out the County Democracy and establishing its claim to be *the* Democratic organization of the city. If the increase in the number of Police Justices is in the interest of better government, it is not made so to appear, and nobody attempted to show the necessity of it. On the surface it looks simply like giving the Mayor power to make four new appointments to rather fat places, and it is a natural inference that the Republicans expect to get two of them. Mr. CROSBY is too honest a man to be pretending that this is in the interest of reform.

The day's work in the Senate was of a more reputable character, at least on the part of the majority. The day was well spent in passing the Ballot-Reform bill and the evening in advancing the Excise bill and giving assurance of its speedy passage, but neither of them has any prospect of reaching the statute book, and it is doubtful if the loss of either will cause any very keen regret on the part of the real Republican leaders in the State. But for the assurance that they would be vetoed we might not have seen such placid harmony in their support. The Excise bill in the form in which it has been finally put is not a tremendous step in advance, and we are rather surprised that the Democrats should not accept it rather than face the agitation that is pretty sure to come for a genuine high-license policy. By opposing so moderate a measure and securing its defeat through the Governor's veto they will enable the Republicans to take credit for passing it, whether their support is altogether sincere or not.

The Republicans will gain still more credit from the passage of the Ballot-Reform bill and the Democrats more discredit from their opposition to it and its defeat by the Governor's action. Doubtless the position of the latter was reflected yesterday in Mr. LINSON'S speech in behalf of his substitute for the Saxton bill. He will claim to be in favor of genuine ballot reform as embodied in the Democratic measure. Mr. LINSON gave a rather severe blow in the face to his Democratic brethren of Tammany Hall in declaring that 90 per cent. of the people were in favor of this reform, and it was opposed only by a "remnant of cranks or worse." His argument against the Saxton bill was pretty weak, however, a sample of which was the statement that the need of nominations was nullified in allowing any voter to write the names of candidates on his ballot. It is a right which cannot be denied, and which is permitted and often exercised now without in the least affecting the necessity or utility of nominations. This was about on a par with Mr. GRADY'S statement that the Saxton bill rested on the assumption that the great body of voters are corruptible, as if laws for the prevention of crime assumed that a majority of mankind were criminals at heart. Laws against burglary are aimed against the burglars, and if they are a small percentage of the people it is no less desirable to restrict their opportunities. The main point against which the Democratic opposition to ballot reform has been directed is the requirement of an exclusively official ballot; but as that is the point upon which its efficiency chiefly depends, it is equivalent to an opposition to its very purpose and object. That is what it really is, in spite of all the pretexts and pretenses with which it is covered, and it will be so construed. Gov. HILL and his followers are in favor of reform in the abstract, but against it in practice.

A QUESTION OF PUBLIC OPINION.

An expression of Mr. HARRISON'S reported in the Washington dispatches of the *Evening Post* is not without a certain significance. The President was visited by a delegation of veterans who asked him to repeal the requirement of the civil service rules fixing a limit of age for applicants for the place of letter carrier so as to permit soldiers beyond the age of forty-five to be appointed. The dispatch reports: "The President said that the subject is under consideration; that while age does not always impair efficiency it is difficult to turn the wheels of the service backward." So far as the particular work of the letter carriers is concerned the petition of the veterans is not, perhaps, so inadmissible as it might seem at first sight. It is probable that very few men over forty-five would be capable of performing well the duties of a letter carrier, which require a good deal of activity and an unusual degree of endurance of exertion that is not strenuous but is long continued, monotonous, and to a man of that age would be likely to be exhausting. But as the appointments are all made on probation no serious inconvenience to the service would arise from giving a trial to the old soldiers who chose to apply and were in sound physical condition. This argument would probably be quite sufficient to excuse Mr. HARRISON in modifying the rules in this respect if he found it advisable and desirable in other regards to do so.

His objection that "it is difficult to turn the wheels of the service backward" would seem to imply that he has some fear of the adverse criticism that might be invited by a relaxation of the rules as they stand. We hope that he has such a fear and that he will be guided by it in matters of much more importance than the one under consideration. It would be an excellent thing for the public welfare and not a bad thing for the reputation of Mr. HARRISON if he should conceive a wholesome respect for the public opinion, which is not noisy because it is not inspired by personal interest, but which undoubtedly exists, in favor of at least maintaining the civil service on the level at which the close of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration left it. But we confess that Mr. HARRISON has not, thus far, shown any very clear idea of what this implies. The manner in which the Railway Mail Service has been stuffed with partisan appointees in the interval allowed by Mr. HARRISON before the civil service rules are to be applied shows no appreciation whatever of any obligation to keep the service on its present level. If it be said that this is only undoing the work of the previous Administration, we deny it. Here is a case in point. Mr. J. T. LOVING of Amherst, Va., who was appointed postal clerk in the Railway Mail Service on examination in which he obtained ninety-seven out of a possible one hundred, was recently dismissed. He asked the reason and received the following response:

> POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
> OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
> RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE,
> WASHINGTON, April 13, 1889.
>
> *Mr. J. T. Loving, Richmond, Va.:*
>
> SIR: Superintendent VICKERY has referred to this office your letter of the 11th inst. asking the reasons for your retirement from the service, and in reply would state that the action was taken in consequence of no fault on your part, or for reasons affecting in any way your character or standing as a citizen.
>
> The reasons for your retirement were of a political nature. Very respectfully,
>
> J. L. BELL,
> General Superintendent.

This is one of many like cases. We cite it because it involves a formal statement by Mr. BELL of the "reasons" for the dismissal of a faithful and capable public officer. We ask Mr. HARRISON how he reconciles such action as this, which he is taking not in isolated cases, but on a large scale and in a systematic and deliberate fashion, with the following declaration in his letter of acceptance: "Only the interests of the public service should suggest removals from office," and "fidelity and efficiency should be the only sure tenure of office." He does not seem in these instances to find it "difficult to turn the wheels of the service backward," or treat his own promises, made for a consideration, with contempt. If he really have any conception of the way in which honest men regard such conduct, he disregards it. But we have confidence that the time will come when he shall discover his mistake. It will be too late to retrace his steps then. It will not be too late for public opinion, as Mr. CARLYLE used to say, "to get itself expressed."

DRAWING THE LINE.

The interesting information given in our news columns about the relations of the President with our old friend Col. DUDLEY, sometime Commissioner of Pensions, and author of the tactics for floaters in which the unit of formation is a block of five, suggests that the Colonel had some ground for his libel suits. In that form of an action for libel which is known to the books as "*per quod amisit*" he would have a tangible grievance against everybody who printed his celebrated letter if only he had not written it. For that the publication has inflicted loss and damage upon him no man can question who takes note of his "bitter cry" to "Dear Old SAM" either in the version which he disclaims or in that which he furnishes. It would be quite absurd to suppose that he has lost influence with this Administration because he organized a scheme for bribing corrupt voters. What else was QUAY doing throughout the campaign, and for what other service was he allowed to name a Cabinet officer in the person of a liberal patriot who collected money for this purpose? QUAY, however, was wise and fortunate enough to rid himself of all compromising letters and accounts in the famous conflagration of his papers with which he concluded the campaign. It is the peculiar misfortune of DUDLEY that he has violated the eleventh commandment and been found out.

It is for this that, as he pathetically puts it, he does not "take dinner at the White House." It is to be remarked, however, that gentlemen who do dirty work in politics are very apt to be disowned by their beneficiaries. There is reason to believe that Mr. PACKARD of Louisiana did not regard with favor the arrangement by which the services done Mr. HAYES in that State were requited by the establishment of a Democratic State Government. Mr. STEPHEN W. DORSEY, as his published correspondence shows, did not consider himself well treated by President GARFIELD, in whose interest he had disbursed large amounts of some commodity not specified by Vice President ARTHUR in the same State that has been the scene of Col. DUDLEY'S labors in the cause of pure Government and honest elections. Col. DUDLEY should not repine. Every great cause has its martyrs, who fall victims to the malice of persecutors or to the baleful activity of the police. After the martyrs are caught and exposed, it is not to be expected that those who enter into their labors will recognize them. They simply cannot afford it. Col. DUDLEY, indeed, pretends that he does not repine. "I neither seek nor would accept," he says, impressively, "any public office." It was in these touching accents that the fox in the fable, after several futile bounds that left him sore and discouraged, gave it as his opinion that the grapes were immature. As a matter of fact, the fox could not have liked grapes any better than Col. DUDLEY likes offices. To see the success and prosperity of QUAY and CLARKSON and TOM PLATT, who were co-operating with him in the transactions by which he alone fell into disfavor, because he alone had put his name to a compromising paper that found its way to publicity, must be a burden to his spirit. Wherein, he must ask himself in bitterness of soul, is the country any better off than if it had not been rescued from CLEVELAND by the floaters of Indiana, if the man who mainly accomplished this rescue is treated no better than if he were a Democrat, and is not even asked what he would like for himself.

Still, it is very interesting, though also rather puzzling, to consider the principle of discrimination involved in the withdrawal of favor from DUDLEY. The French duellist who fought his tailor and declined to fight his cook remarked that one must draw the line somewhere, and that he drew it at cooks. Among the appointments already announced are those of some of the most disreputable politicians in the United States. The exclusion of DUDLEY can certainly not be described as straining at a gnat, but it is plain that camels as large and unwieldy and double-humped as himself have been swallowed by the President without any visible qualms. Thanks to the judicial promptness and versatility of Judge WOODS, DUDLEY has not even been indicted, but has left court without a stain on his character, and holds his head as high as ever in the vestry meetings which he adorns. It would be enlightening and might be useful for other office seekers if the President would publish a brief statement of the principle by which he is guided in drawing the line at DUDLEY.

OKLAHOMA.

Many of the people who entered Oklahoma last Monday are now trying to get out. The trains arriving at the border towns are loaded with disgusted men who could not be hired to go again into the region that was so attractive to them a week ago. The causes of this exodus are that neither the land nor the climate is good, that there is not enough land to supply one-fourth of the new-comers with quarter sections, and that the choice tracts and town sites were grabbed by certain Federal officers before those who desired to become settlers could reach them.

The operations of the Federal officers who were admitted prematurely must be made the subject of a thorough investigation. The work was done by hundreds of Deputy Marshals who had been appointed in order that they might pass the guards and take possession of the best land before the time set for the admission of settlers, but with them are involved the two Marshals who selected them, the officers of the new local Land Offices, and even the Judge of a Federal court. If the law concerning admissions had been strictly enforced and the local Land officers had done their duty, the speculators could have had no advantage over the individual settlers. Owing, however, to a violation of the law and to the dishonesty of the men whose duty it was to enforce it, speculators had a decided advantage, and the scandalous jobs that have characterized the distribution of public lands elsewhere were repeated in this newly-opened district.

Some of the disappointed men who are going out of Oklahoma will return to their former homes, but many of them will remain in the Indian Territory or on its borders awaiting the inevitable opening of the Cherokee Strip and other large tracts now held by the Indian tribes. In Oklahoma there are less than two million acres, but in the Cherokee Strip, adjoining it on the north, there are more than six million, and parts of this tract are more attractive to farmers than the best lands in Oklahoma can be. The overflow of disappointed settlers from Oklahoma will hasten the completion of pending negotiations for the opening of the Strip and of other lands in the western half of the Indian Territory.

Although many of those who entered Oklahoma last Monday came from Texas and Arkansas, it is probable that some of those who are now going out will take land in those States. The poverty of the soil in Oklahoma and the hardships suffered by the "boomers" will direct the attention of some of them to the unoccupied fertile lands of Texas and Arkansas and to the advantages enjoyed by those who live under a State Government. It is stated that there are in Northern Texas millions of acres of public land that can be obtained at a small cost. State officers in Arkansas now publish the fact that the State has nearly 6,000,000 acres "subject to homestead" and point out that Oklahoma is in the "dry belt," where farmers must contend against the unfavorable climatic conditions that have caused so much loss in Western Kansas. Those settlers who prefer to live under a government of their own making will still seek the tracts in the Indian Territory that are soon to be opened, if it shall appear that the soil and climate are good, but many of them would fare better if they should settle in groups in Arkansas or Texas. And if they are not unwilling to live in a cooler climate, they can still find good land in the Northwest.

ECHOES.

"Do you know what is the difference between you and myself?" This conundrum was hurled at a Pittsburg broker by his better half, who had been sitting up for him, when he arrived home about 1 o'clock in the morning. "Can't say, my dear," he replied. "What is it?" "You speculate all day, and I 'spec' you late at night."—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

A bronze statue of Daniel Webster has been placed in the hall of the new Webster school.—*New-Haven Register.* A plaster bust of Noah Webster, which had been in the old schoolhouse twenty-five or thirty years, has been given a coat of liquid bronze and has been placed in the hallway of the new building.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

Besides being a picturesque character the itinerant organist is not as poverty stricken as he would appear. One, with monkey attachment, told the *Gazette* that for three months during the Summer his receipts averaged $14 a day and the poorer the district the more money he got. Possibly he was lying.—*Auburn (Me.) Gazette.*

At a teachers' institute in a back country district not long ago a well-dressed, rather prepossessing young woman rose to say with reference to educational methods: "Ther' ain't drame of my skule are gittin' on weller with the new eddycational system than they did with the old un, 'cause its simpelier!"—*Norwich Bulletin.*

"I am greatly disappointed in the last upholstery I bought of you, Mr. Cheatem. I have good reason to believe that it is not stuffed with horse hair." "First-class horse hay in every piece of furniture that goes out of this shop, I assure you, Madam."—*Time.*

Street Car Conductor—You'll have to pay fare for that child, Sir; he is over six. Passenger (indignantly)—Well, that's the first time I've ever been asked to pay fare for that baby, and he's ridden with me on street cars for nine years and more.—*Harper's Weekly.*

No political prophet or astronomer ever before witnessed in the political skies such august siderial signs as are displayed on the horison of Massachusetts. The Grangers have got late Charles's Wain and are whipping up the oxen.—*Hartford Times.*

It is no longer to be doubted that shopkeepers and others pay "prominent people" to verbally recommend this, that, and the other article or thing. Financial necessity is the murderer of personal pride.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

When a lot of nobodies meet in caucus it is hard for them to believe they are not the supreme court. The mere nobody they are the more supreme they feel.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

To be a successful fashion writer one must have a powerful imagination and not use it.—*Rose Coghlan.*

FIFTH PRIZE EXHIBITION.

About 320 are the contributions to the fifth exhibition of American paintings and sculpture at the American Art Galleries this year. The feature which specialized these annual exhibitions remains, and prizes are awarded; but these are not so many as when the plan first went into operation. After the novelty wears off many persons drop out of a scheme like this; it includes a certain co-operation on the part of patrons of art in other cities and the distribution of the pictures and sculptures that have won prizes in various museums, in accordance with the size of the contributions to the fund from the cities in which such museums were established. There is always the drawback, moreover, that a certain number of those who accept such a scheme with enthusiasm find their ardor damped when the pictures which they engender the best fail to secure a prize, or that painting which they hoped to secure for their own city goes to some other place.

The artists of Boston, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn contribute a full share to the present show, together with a number who are or have recently been colonists of Paris. The most ambitious effort is "The Night of the Nativity," by H. R. Poore of Philadelphia, a large picture which holds the head of the big room up stairs. The unreal effects of a light, but not moonlight, are fairly given in what we can see of the shepherds are types well studied from the Syrians of to-day. As we may expect from Mr. Poore, the dogs are particularly good, especially one narrow-faced hound on the left of the centre among the men. Out on the starlit fields, near dark masses of sheep, sit, lie, and stand a number of men in various attitudes of alertness, of animated conversation, of peacefulness, and of drowsiness. One on the right of the centre appears to be measuring something by holding his hand at a certain distance from the ground. The man with heavy white hair and line next him listens apathetically, but an old man beyond bends forward and seems to question sharply what the speaker says. In the centre of the group is a very small fire of charring sticks. There is no action, nor does the scene explain itself. We must suppose that it represents the shepherds just before the appearance of the angels. Yet it seems hardly necessary for so large a band of stalwart men to be abroad to guard sheep. On the other hand, there is nothing to prove that the dogs are here meant. In spite, therefore, of much that is fine in the drawing and poses of these figures the picture is not a satisfactory one.

"Scene Near Wilton, Conn.," by John H. Twachtman, can hardly hope to get the prize, though it deserves it. There is no figure in this, and the kind of work upon it does not usually appeal either to the public or to juries of award. The gray sky is very fine; the copses are black and brown with Winter's touch, and in the foreground the dry grasses and reeds are brushed in with the most feathery touch. It is a picture to be overlooked in a crowd; but when once examined, and its tenderness and power measured, to be admired without reserve. The antithesis is "The Great Chief; or, Ruling Spirit of the Columbia River," by J. E. Stuart. This is a landscape, also, but it is full of human interest beside the rendering of natural effects. From the smooth surface of the Columbia soars up 200 feet a cliff of basaltic, columnar formation, which looks like one-half the skeleton of a gigantic ship that has rotted on the ways. The inner upper edge of this cliff presents at one point a huge stone face against the sky. On the strand in front of and below the cliff are Indian canoes, tepees, and robes, and Indian men, women, and children. The painting is particularly bad, but the scene itself is extremely novel and even startling. If the artist has not entirely departed from the truth, this cliff is certainly one of the wonders of the globe. According to his statement, all the Indians of the Columbia River were in the habit of meeting before this cliff and worshipping the stone face, which they believe to have once been an Indian like themselves. It is at the upper end of the island which forms the Hell Gate of the river.

Much young and ignorant, but also much clever and well-taught, work is in this collection, which contains an unusual proportion of names unfamiliar to the picture lovers of New-York. Miss A. J. Allbright of Elizabeth, N. J., has some good still life in pastels. Miss Maria A. J. C. à Becket handles the clouds in her landscape (No. 22) with much skill. "In Holiday Attire," by Edward A. Bell, is a bright-colored and well-painted study of a Dutch child with red cheeks. "Out of Tune" is one of the clean, carefully-wrought bits of genre which come from J. D. Chalfant of Wilmington, Del.—a middle-aged man tuning his violin. The figure in Elliott Daingerfield's "To Market" is like a memory of George Fuller, and the background as if put in by Francis Murphy. "Evening on the Massachusetts Coast" is a fine view by F. de Haven. "April" is a landscape by John J. Enneking of Boston not up to his highest mark. From Arthur Hoeber comes a charming little "Evening" landscape, and from Frank L. Fitzpatrick of Philadelphia one of those glittering, gorgeous studio interiors that recall at once the Alhambra and the atelier of some Crown Prince who is playing at artist. Julian Alden Weir offers a triojof dogs lying before a wood fire, and in "Le Réveil" there is a very fine portrait of a young girl with long brown masses of hair and round features, for whom Mrs. Throop has quoted Victor Hugo's line:

"Ton regard dit matin, et ton front dit printemps."

Among the well-known who expose are J. G. Brown, Wordsworth Thompson, William M. Chase, Edward Gay, Alfred Fredericks, Thomas and Peter Moran, George H. Story, A. F. Tait, Kruseman van Elten, and J. W. Wood.

CAPT. MURRELL ON BLUE WATER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The decks of the steamer Missouri, prior to her departure for Baltimore this afternoon, presented a scene of gayety and commotion. Capt. Hamilton Murrell, as an expression of his thanks for the honors conferred upon him since his arrival in this city, tendered a reception to the public on board the steamer between 9 and 12 o'clock. Long before 9 o'clock the streets leading to Washington-avenue wharf, where the Missouri lay, was packed with people, and in the three hours devoted to the reception a line of men, women, and children passed by the gallant Captain, who heartily grasped the hand of each. Many and ardent were the expressions of praise and good-will by these who grasped the hero's hand.

The Captain's last day in port was signalized by a bit of generosity on the part of himself and the officers of the Missouri, they contributing their entire share of the testimonial fund raised for them to the rescued passengers of the Danmark, who lost nearly all they had in the world on the sinking steamer. The portion which the crew was to have received will be distributed to them.

By noon the Captain had shaken hands with nearly four thousand people, and, seizing his opportunity when the line thinned, descended to his cabin for needed rest and refreshment, while the thousands slowly left the vessel.

Then the cargo's discharge began again, and when it was concluded, amid cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs, the handsome vessel swung from her dock and steamed away for Baltimore.

ACTORS' ATHLETIC CLUB.

The newly-organized Actors' Amateur Athletic Association of America, to be styled in athletic circles the "Five A's," met yesterday afternoon in the Bijou Opera House, elected officers, and adopted a constitution and by-laws to govern the association. The constitution provides that any gentleman who derives his living from the theatrical profession is eligible to membership, if, of course, he is in good standing. The aim of the association is to be a representative social athletic club of theatrical men, and the athletic feats will be carried out as soon as practicable. A clubhouse will be secured, and will be fitted up with gymnasium, library, billiard and pool tables, bathing facilities, and other conveniences.

Arrangements have been made with the Manhattan Athletic Club for the actors to exercise on the Manhattan track this season. In June a handicap athletic meeting will be given, and the actors will strive to capture handsome cups to be given by theatrical managers. The initiation fee is $5, dues $2 a month, and life membership $50. The officers elected are: De Wolf Hopper, President; Burr W. McIntosh, First Vice President; W. H. Crane, Second Vice President; J. T. Maguire, Secretary; J. Wesley Rosenquest, Treasurer; Governing Committee—Messrs. N. C. Goodwin, John Drew, Digby Bell, Robert Hilliard, Frank Lane, C. M. Greene, W. H. Hoey, and C. H. Thomas.

AN EASY LESSON FOR THE NEW MINISTER.

From Le Français for April.

Notre correspondant ne dit rien de la nomination de M. Whitelaw Reid comme Ministre des Etats-Unis à Paris. Il nous convient d'en parler. Nous proclamons d'abord que M. Reid est un homme de talent. Ce n'est pas assez, dites-vous? Eh bien, c'est un homme de génie. Vous voulez quelque chose de mieux encore? Soit! C'est un journaliste, qui par sa souplesse de caractère, a su faire admirablement son chemin: il représente le succès! Peut-il y avoir rien de plus élevé. . . . Nous pouvons juger parfaitement, à l'esprit qui anime son journal, que le rédacteur en chef a peu de sympathie pour la France et les Français.

Nous n'avançons pas ceci à la légère. Cette malveillance irraisonnée contre la France se manifeste à tout propos, dans des paragraphes haineux, dans des en-tête même de dépêches télégraphiques, dans des allusions constantes. Maintenant vient la question: M. Reid saurait-il mettre de côté ses préjugés vigoureux par lesquels on le dit souverné? Car il est fameux pour cela. Et aussi, sait-il le Français?

AN OLD MERCHANT'S DEATH.

Alfred W. Budlong, a lumber merchant, eighty years old, who had been in business for many years at Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-second-street, took tea with suddenly ill yesterday at the house, 233 Forth-avenue, and died before the services of a doctor could be obtained.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Dr. von Bülow gave his farewell piano recital yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Theatre. The house was full, and the audience paid the great pianist the tribute of the closest attention. The applause was of the warmest kind, and at the close of the entertainment the doctor was called out several times.

The programme of yesterday's recital was one of the most satisfactory that the doctor has interpreted for the general hearer. There was no possibility of complaint on the ground of monotony, and at the same time the division of the afternoon's work between the two representative geniuses of the pianoforte prevented the possibility of anything resembling disconnection or incongruity. The first part of the recital was devoted to Beethoven's last three sonatas, opera 109, 110, and 111; the second half to the following compositions of Chopin: nocturne, opus 37, No. 2, G major; ballade, No. 1, opus 23, G minor; scherzo, No. 4, opus 54, E major; nocturne, opus 62, No. 1, B major; impromptu in G flat, opus 51; valse, opus 42, and berceuse, opus 57.

For the majority of those present undoubtedly the greatest revelation was the pianist's performance of the much-abused valse. As he played it it was a delicious little poem, full of grace and tenderness, of which not a syllable was indistinct and not a shade of feeling concealed. The G minor ballade was played in a superb manner. The eloquence of the doctor's accentuation carried the performance to a level beyond the ordinary significance of piano playing. It was like an orchestral transcription of the work.

Indeed, that is a quality which is very prominent in all the doctor's playing—that orchestral effect. Dr. von Bülow has said that he does not believe in making an orchestra out of a piano, but by this he undoubtedly means to assert his opinion that composers should not attempt to overweight the instrument with music which requires orchestral forces for its adequate interpretation. But when the doctor sits down to play music properly within the limits of the piano's power he certainly does attain orchestral effect at times.

Those who have heard orchestral performances conducted by Dr. von Bülow will have no great difficulty in understanding what is meant by the assertion that he transfers to his piano playing the same skill in the accentuation of middle voices, imparting new and convincing significance by emphasizing a single tone here or a third at another place, until the piano seems to sing, not like a single instrument, but like a body of instruments, each in the hands of a skilful player; or, better still, like an ideal chorus. His performance of the arietta in the last Beethoven sonata yesterday was a wonderful example of his power in this direction.

Dr. von Bülow's piano recitals have unquestionably been of deep importance in the present musical advancement of this city. Hearing Beethoven's sonatas played as they usually are, played is a good deal like hearing Wagner's operas given as we used to hear them occasionally in the old Academy days. Without meaning to be irreverent, we may say that Dr. von Bülow's labors have had something of the n

"HANK" SMITH'S DAY AGAIN

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN-TAMMANY ALLIANCE.

A NASTY DAY'S WORK, THOUGH THE SAXTON BALLOT REFORM AND CROSBY LICENSE BILLS PASSED THE SENATE.

ALBANY, April 25.—This has been the banner day of the Legislature, and its character will be judged more by what it accomplished since 10 o'clock this morning than by all the rest of the session put together. The Senate passed the Saxton Ballot Reform bill and considered the Crosby High-License bills, both of which will reach the Governor by to-morrow night. The House, however, took the initiative in developing the disgraceful deal that has been in course of construction for the last two months, and which was brought to a focus last Saturday in New-York with Mayor Grant representing Tammany Hall on one side and Thomas C. Platt representing the Republicans on the other.

The preliminaries were started a few months ago, long before Edward Murphy, Jr., and Roswell P. Flower took their Western journey to drum up Hill delegates for 1892. Frequent discussions were then held between the Governor, Mayor Grant, and Mr. Murphy, but the difficulty that lay in the way was how to bring the Republicans over to their way of thinking. This little obstacle was bridged over last Saturday and the parties to the compact were Gov. Hill, Mayor Grant, and Postmaster Van Cott, as the representative of Mr. Platt. "Dispossess the County Democrats from office," demanded the Republicans, "and give us a show, and we will legislate for you."

Tammany announced with confidence that that organization controlled the Governor, and if the Republicans played false or dickered with the bills they would run against the Governor's veto. It was somewhat singular that one of the senate shooters for this emergency by the Republicans on the floor of the Assembly was Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., whose personal and family influence had more to do with the passage of the disgraceful aqueduct job of 1886 than the moral suasion of other politicians or the financial consideration of the contractors.

The programme as laid down was this: The Republicans were to lay before the Governor bills to make the Park Department and the Police Board non-partisan, each to consist of two members. Mayor Grant gave assurance that he would appoint to those offices the best material he could find in both parties; they would be neither politicians nor men who could be controlled by politicians. In return for this consideration the Republicans were good enough to assure the Mayor that they would go out of their way to help his Rapid Transit bill through, but they maintained that there was a certain element in the House that could not be delivered on so important a measure unless the party ery was raised on it.

This programme was put under way to-day. While the Senate was passing the Ballot Reform bill to-day the Assembly was engaged in the pleasing pastime of disemboweling a Police bill of Mr. Hagan's for the purpose of increasing the number of Police Justices in New-York City from 11 to 15, and emasculating a Park Board Salary bill of Mr. Rhodes's, in order to reorganize the board on a non-partisan basis, retire the present Commissioners, and give the Republicans and Tammany Hall a chance to divide the patronage.

The County Democracy members stood up bravely to the fight, but they were clearly outmatched, for under the skilful manipulation of Hamilton Fish, Jr., Robert Ray Hamilton, and that self-pronounced reformer, Frederick S. Gibbs, county Republicans rallied in great shape, and in spite of the repeated assertions of the County Democrats that they was but the reward of Tammany Hall for the perfidy it displayed last Fall in selling out Grover Cleveland, the bill was passed with but five dissenting votes. If anything were needed to prove the existence of a deal between Tammany and the Platt Republicans it was the bold assumption on the part of certain Republicans that Gov. Hill would sign the bill.

The very pertinent question was raised, What has been the inducement given to the Governor to insure his approval of this bill? Conservative Republicans and Democrats for that matter, are asking if Gov. Hill were a party to the deal between Tammany and Mr. Platt in selling out Grover Cleveland last Fall. It is only necessary to revert to the election figures in New-York City, particularly in the Tammany districts, to show that Hill ran ahead of Mr. Cleveland. The answer was appropriately enough given in the action of the Legislature to-day.

The third surprise of the day was sprung to-night, when the Assembly picked up and passed Hamilton's modified non-partisan Police Board bill. Another disemboweling operation was necessary, however. Mr. Hamilton had a Police Pension Fund bill, appropriating $300,000 for the purpose. All this was chopped out scientifically by Mr. Hamilton, who offered an amendment, which was practically a substitute, embracing body, title, and all. It simply provided to establish the Police Board on a non-partisan basis, to reduce the number of Commissioners from four to two, and to increase the salary from $6,000 to $7,000 a year.

Mr. Gibbs attempted to throttle the County Democracy members by moving the previous question, but the Assembly was not totally lost to all sense of fair play and refused to follow him. Mr. Kerrigan believed that to be an outrageous one. It was an outrage to the 78,000 County Democrats in the city of New-York. This organization could not be ignored. The bill was simply the result of a deal between Tammany Hall and the Republicans for the share the former took in the last election in defeating the Democratic candidate for President. John Martin, another County man, said that some one had asked him if he proposed to deliver an obituary to-night upon the County Democracy organization. He said this was good politics for both Republicans and also for Tammany Hall, but that its effect would reach further than most people to-night imagined.

It was good politics for the Republicans to legislate three Democrats out of office this morning, but it was poor politics for Democrats to vote with them, and again to-night the Republicans are legislating two Democrats out of office and one in. He did not regard that as good politics for the minority.

Mr. Roesch declared that it came with particularly bad grace for the County Democrats to make any accusations against Tammany Hall when it was remembered that one-half of the members of the Counties were either in Sing Sing or Canada. It was the County Democracy who had been dilly-dallying for a Winter with the Republicans. The Police Board was in need of overhauling, and he welcomed such a measure.

The Republicans uttered not a word in explanation of their course, and the bill passed 88 to 8, the negatives being Dinkelspiel, Guenther, Hornidge, Kerrigan, Martin, Miley, Miller, and Rice.

Mr. Hagan's Park Police bill, No. 468, came up in the order of third reading. The original purport of the measure was to grade the force and their salaries, but Mr. Hagan had amended the bill in the Cities Committee to make it apply to the salaries of the clerks of the Court of Special Sessions. When it was announced to-day Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., proposed an amendment which increased the number of Police Justices from eleven to fifteen at a salary of $8,000 a year. Mr. Fish explained that the same number of Police Justices presided in New-York now, with its population of $1,500,000, as in 1875, when the population was but 900,000. Mr. Martin objected to the amendment, but he occupied an isolated position. Ex-Senator Gibbs whipped in the previous question, and, under the gag thus applied, the bill passed—yeas, 93; nays, 4. When it is considered how little work the Police Justices perform, and how at any State Convention seven of the eleven can always be found, the necessity for an increase of the number at this time is absurd on its face. The Police Justice of New-York City receives the same pay as a Cabinet Minister, without his responsibilities and certainly with greater opportunities for picking up perquisites. This bill will lift $32,000 every year out of the pockets of the already overtaxed people of New-York City, exclusive of the additional expenses for clerk hire—and a Police Court clerk is an expensive, and very often worthless, article of public service—stenographers, rent, and extras which hire-priced officials only know how to obtain. The four new Justices must have Court Houses. There are none now on the west side above Jefferson Market and none on the east side above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. The conspirators are already talking of three new houses, one on the west side about Fifteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, and another at One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, near the Grand Boulevard, and another between One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Seventieth streets and Third-avenue.

Another link in the coalition was forged when Rhodes's Park Commissioners bill came up. There has been more or less dissatisfaction on the part of the Tammany and Republican politicians against the present Park Commissioners on the ground that Messrs. Robb and Hutchins bestow all the patronage upon County Democrats, and are often assisted by Mr. Towle of Mamaroneck, at whose instance Mr. Rhodes introduced his bill. Mr. Gibbs made the motion to consider the bill as a special order. This was followed by another motion to amend the bill by abolishing the present Park Board and giving the Mayor power to appoint a non-partisan board of two members, who shall draw $5,000 a year and serve five years. Again the previous question was snapped on the Assembly and the bill was passed with only one negative vote, that of Harris. The present Park Board serves with out compensation, except the President, who receives $5,000 a year. By passing these two bills the Assembly performs its share in throwing an additional salary tax of $37,000 a year upon the city of New-York.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 25.—Referring to the action of the New-York State Senate in refusing the privileges of the floor to the Hon. Oliver Mowat, the Premier of Ontario, the *Globe* says: "We have a dark suspicion that Mr. Murphy must have been afraid that Mr. Mowat, at the Board of Trade banquet, might say he would rather be Premier of Ontario than Governor of New-York. It does not matter very much to Mr. Mowat or Ontario, but it is rather damaging to the reputation of the New-York Senate for courtesy and common sense."

THE SENATE.

Senator Arnold, in opening the debate on the Saxton bill, moved to recommit for the purpose of an explanation. He reviewed the bill at length, explaining its salient features and many merits. Senator Linson moved to substitute the Electoral Reform bill introduced by him for the bill under discussion. He said that he had been able to find but a single change which he thought ought to be made in his bill to preserve all which was good in the Saxton bill and to eliminate that which was objectionable. He therefore had inserted in his bill a provision that no one should remove any ballot, whether official or otherwise, before the closing of the polls, but that all ballots brought to the polls should be left in the box as provided for the accommodation of the voter.

As to the statement which has been made that Gov. Hill had a hand in drafting his bill, he declared that ninety-nine-hundredths of it was of a material which the Governor could have had no hand in constructing. He had inserted certain provisions to meet the objections set forth in the Governor's veto message of last year. The bill which he offered as a substitute was chiefly his own work. The speaker arraigned the friends of the Saxton bill with having purposely inserted and intensified the very features to which the Governor had objected. He thought that if the majority sincerely and honestly desired to restrict corruption at elections they would pass a bill so excellent in every respect that the Governor would be forced to sign it instead of hampering the measure with provisions to which Mr. Hill had again and again objected. "My chief objection to the bill as you will probably pass it is that it contains provisions for an exclusive official ballot. Such a provision is not in conformity with our system of elections or with our free institutions." Mr. Linson finished his speech by commending to the attention of the Senators the provisions in his bill relative to intimidation and the preventing of electioneering within 100 feet of the polls.

Senator Arnold said that the Senate might well conclude that every possible argument which could be advanced against the Saxton bill had been set forth by the Senator from the Fourteenth, and if that was the case, the Senate could wisely proceed to pass the bill without further question. He thought that there was a motive in the objections to the measure. Every vote that would be recorded against the bill would be the vote of a member representing a Democratic constituency. He did not claim that the bill was perfect, but simply that it was a good step in the right direction. The two main purposes of the bill were, first, that the ballots should be published and distributed at public expense, and second, that each voter, whether he desired it or not, should be so isolated that it would be impossible for him to be subjected to outside influences.

By a strict party vote of 18 to 11 Mr. Linson's motion to substitute his bill was defeated. Mr. Linson then offered four amendments to the Saxton bill, all of which were lost by the same vote. The first related to the general registration, the second provided for proceedings by "quo warranto" in cases of bribery, the third was relative to the use of pay envelopes and intimidation at election, and the fourth provided for the filing of an itemized statement of election expenses by the candidate. On the last amendment Senator Laughlin voted with the Democrats.

The Saxton bill was then passed by the party vote of 18 to 11.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly resolution to adjourn over next week.

Senator Vedder introduced a bill which provides that the Governor shall appoint a commission to allot lands to the Indians of the State.

The State Prisons Committee reported for consideration Senator Fassett's Prison bill. It was ordered to a third reading.

The Crosby Excise Commission bill was the second special order for the day and it was taken up for consideration at the evening session. Senator Raines offered the following amendment to the first section which relates to the conditions under which licenses may be granted: "But this condition (permitting the sale of liquors in quantities less than five gallons at a time) shall not be construed to prohibit the keeping, selling, or disposing of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ales, or beer in quantities of five gallons or more, by the manufacturer thereof, in such city or town, provided the same are manufactured therein."

Senator Cantor opposed the amendment on the ground that it would, in effect, repeal the five-gallon act of 1887. This act is the only high license measure which has successfully passed through the hands of the present Governor. Mr. Raines claimed that his amendment simply allowed the manufacturer to sell in towns where the article was manufactured in quantities of five gallons and upward. Senator Kellogg declared with great earnestness that if the amendment was incorporated in the bill it would repeal the five-gallon law without question. The result of the amendment would be that in a town voting no license one man could thwart the wishes of a whole community. The Raines amendment was lost by the vote of 13 to 11. Senator Erwin offered an amendment to the same section allowing licenses to sell on a physician's certificate in towns. He thought that there was a general demand for such a change. It applied to the licensed towns. The amendment was carried without question.

There was a long and animated discussion over the merits of the section which provides for the appointment of attorneys for city excise boards and the employment at so much per diem of attorneys for town boards. The chief objection seemed to be that it would entail a considerable expense. Senator Vedder offered an amendment, which was finally adopted, providing that when a town excise board shall employ an attorney the board must first obtain the authority of the town Auditors.

Mr. Grady wished to reduce the minimum sum for licenses for saloons to sell liquors, wines, ales, or beer in cities from $300 to $100. The motion was lost. The same gentleman also moved to cut out the section providing for licenses for druggists to sell liquor on a physician's prescription. This suggestion met with a like fate.

Mr. Pierce moved to amend by providing that this act should not deprive the charitable institutions of Brooklyn of their present 10 per cent. of excise fees. The amendment was adopted.

Senator Cantor moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the Judiciary Committee to strike out the enacting clause. The motion was lost. The bill was then passed by a vote of 17 to 14, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Arnold, Coggeshall, Deane, Erwin, Fassett, Hawkins, Hendricks, Kellogg, O'Connor, Raines, Robertson, Russell, Sloan, Sweet, Van Cott, Vedder, Walker.

NAYS—Messrs. Cantor, Collins, Foley, Grady, Ives, Langbein, Linson, Laughlin, McNaughton, Murphy, Pierce, Stadler, Werth.

Gov. Hill sent in his veto of Senate bill No. 94, entitled "An act to amend chapter 583 of the Laws of 1888, entitled, 'An act to revise and consolidate into a single act all existing special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of Brooklyn,'" or more familiarly known as the Brooklyn Aldermanic bill.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The versatility of the House was refulgently displayed this morning. It indulged itself in some politics. It passed the Compulsory Education and the Fassett-Bush State Prisons bill, and then disgraced itself by taking up Judge Greene's infamous Bridge bill and putting that through. The Prison bill was brought up, Gen. Husted making an apologetic explanation for moving the previous question yesterday. Mr. Peck of Cortland, who has developed into a full-fledged labor demagogue, wanted the appropriation of $1,000,000 chopped down to $250,000, Judge Yates promising that if the amendment were adopted he and all his friends would vote for the bill.

Major Savery, Chairman of the Prison's Committee, pronounced the amendment an outrageous. He said it ought to be killed. Under the old bill $750,000 was turned back into the State Treasury from the proceeds of the sales of State prisons' goods, and under this bill the same amount at least would be required, perhaps more.

Dr. Bush of Chemung, who originally introduced the Fassett bill and who has been handling it in the House, proposed $500,000. The House rejected Peck's proposition and accepted Dr. Bush's.

Judge Yates offered as an amendment the seventh section of the Savery bill, which prohibits the Wardens from receiving persons convicted in United States courts held outside of the State, or in any State court other than the State of New-York. The amendment was lost. The bill passed—97 to 20. The negative votes were cast by the following: Bauer of Rochester and Gallup of Onondaga, Republicans, and Blake, Blanchfield, Demarest, Endres, Graham, Kelly, Kent, Kerrigan, Longley, McCarren, Miley, Murray, Newhafer, O'Neil, Roesch, Ryan, Schaaff, Strassburg, Democrats.

Mr. Coon's Compulsory Education bill ran the gauntlet of the demagogues safely, with a few trifling amendments, and was sent to the Senate. Dr. Bush wanted it amended, so that the seven Trustees of the State School for the Reclamation of Incorrigibles, which the bill will establish, should be appointed by the Governor instead of by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and for six years instead of for life, but was voted down. Mr. McCarren of Kings tried in vain to exempt the Truant Home of Brooklyn. The bill passed, 96 to 11, the negative votes being cast by Democrats—Blake, Creamer, Dinkelspiel, Duffy, Hagan, Hayes, McCann, McCarren, Schaaff, Strassburg, and Sullivan.

The willingness of the Assembly to pander to any bill that carries with it the semblance of corruption was manifested this morning, when Judge Greene moved to reconsider the vote by which his Bridge bill was beaten last week. The House voted with the Judge and then passed the bill for him, 70 votes being cast for it and against 40 it.

Gen. Husted read a dispatch from Mr. Chauncey M. Depew asking that Monday be made a legal holiday, as the entire lower part of New-York would be given over to the parade and that business men would not be enabled to reach their offices. The House at once passed the bill which Gen. Husted sent to the clerk's desk.

A concurrent resolution was also passed for the Legislature to rest all next week and to reassemble on Monday, May 6.

The House passed Dr. Bush's bill to appropriate $6,000 for the purchase of Col. Fox's Military Record Book, for the use of the Legislature and the Grand Army Posts of the State.

STORY OF THE DEAL.

The old Tammany-Republican alliance has been renewed. It is evidently as strong as in the days when "Hank" Smith led the Republicans in the support of the regular army of Tweed. The County Democrats are to be put into sterile pastures. If they can't live on gratitude for past prosperity they must die.

A prominent member of the County Democracy, ex-Senator James Daly, said last evening, after reading of the delightful time the Republicans and Tammanyites had been having in advancing toward enactment as laws the bills to increase the number of Police Justices from eleven to fifteen, and to reorganize the Police and Park Boards into double-headed bi-partisan bodies:

"What is Gov. Hill going to do? How can he sign such bills? He has made a record as a straight-out Democrat. Can he afford to sign bills favoring one branch of the Democracy at the expense of another?"

Ex-Senator Daly is a somewhat innocent person and thoughtless at times. A good many Tammany men know why Senator Ives telegraphed here on Wednesday asking if he and his wigwam colleagues had not better "get aboard" the train that was starting to carry the Police Board reorganization bill to a successful passage. Gov. Hill knows why also. The thing which bothered ex-Senator Daly occurred to his mind. While building up Tammany he must not appear to be deliberately throwing down the County Democracy. The thing to do, therefore, was to call upon the Tammanyites to change their policy of inaction, and to boldly support the local reorganization schemes. Then he would sign the bills without making the flimsy pretense that he could not take cognizance of the fact that they were intended to hurt the County Democracy. He could point to the vetoes for these, for they were supported by both parties, and would have been passed over his veto. A sharp man is David B. Hill.

The County Democrats who were seen last night knew nothing of the details of the bills before the Legislature. Most of them knew only that there was a strong Republican-Tammany "deal." Police Justice Ford took the view of an official who has an assured term of two years longer. He thought it a good thing to increase the number of Police Justices because the city has grown so big. Strangely enough this was the opinion of Chamberlain Croker. But Mr. Croker knew nothing about the details of the Police Justices, the Police Board, or the Park Board bills. He usually keeps well informed about Albany legislation, but somehow these matters have escaped his attention. Thomas C. Platt was in the same condition. He was in search of information about the bills last night. He was particularly anxious to learn from the reporters. "Who is behind them?" was his earnest inquiry. Mr. Platt used to have a good voice, and is a good actor now, if his voice had not been ruined by stump speaking he might even yet make a reputation on the lyric stage.

Mayor Grant said yesterday afternoon that he did not know anything about the bi-partisan local reorganization bills. He knew that they had no relation to his Rapid-Transit bill, for he had refused to allow politics to be connected with it. But he had some ideas respecting the probable origin of the Police and Park Boards bills.

"I have been repeatedly sold by Republicans," he said, "that the Police Board should be non-partisan because it had been. I answered that if the people had desired it to be non-partisan the law would say so. I suppose this measure was suggested by my remark. As to the Park Board bill, I only know that when it was introduced, for the purpose of giving a salary of $5,000 a year to each of four Commissioners, I protested against the passage. I could see no good reason for it, especially when the Commissioners in office, three of whom were to be benefited by the bill, had declared that they could not cope with all the work of the department, particularly that part to be done in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. It is probable that my protest suggested the reduction of the Commissioners to two, and that then it occurred to the Republicans to make the board bi-partisan."

Ex-Commissioner John D. Crimmins had much more information than either of his friends, Mayor Grant or Chamberlain Croker. He had evidently read them in New-York before they were so spontaneously prepared in Albany.

"They are in the interest of good government," he said, "and under them Mayor Grant will give this city a better Government than it has ever known. Four-headed Commissions are horrible things. Dead-locks are almost sure to happen in them. Look at the Police Board of the Board of Election of 1886. I was a member of the Park Board before I became a member, when for weeks the Commissioners voted 2 against 2 on every measure no matter how petty."

Mr. Crimmins forgot that to make the Police Board a model, according to his opinion of a model, it was necessary to legislate out of the performance of duty three Police Commissioners who will, under the law, have to be paid just as if they were working. With a new board of two, the city will next year have to pay five salaries, as Messrs. McClave, Voorhis, and MacLean will yet have title to salaries. As Mr. McClave's term expires next year, that of Mr. Voorhis in 1893, and that of Mr. MacLean in 1894 the city will have to pay four salaries from 1890 to 1893, and three from 1893 to 1894. The transfer to the city will, of course, be in having a better-working, non-partisan board. That will be worth the $50,000 the city thus pays out for work not done. It will be worth it to the Republican and Tammany machines.

It is almost unnecessary to remark that the three Park Commissioners who are to be legislated out of office are County Democrats.

It is also almost unnecessary to remark that among the four new police justices at least two will be Republicans, that when the terms of Republican Justices Patterson and Connolly Democracy Justice Murray expire next November a Republican and a Tammanyite will take their places, and that the same programme will be carried out when Justices Smith and Power end their terms in November, 1890. Of such is the deal.

GREETING TO SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, arrayed in a handsome gown of garnet velvet, trimmed with point lace, sat in a luxurious easy chair in the Park-Avenue Hotel parlors last evening and exchanged greetings with about two hundred advocates and supporters of the woman's suffrage movement. The reception was tendered her by the New-York City Woman's Suffrage League. The large attendance, considering the weather, was due to the fact that to-day the State Woman Suffrage Association holds a convention in Masonic Hall. There will be three sessions, one at 10:30 o'clock for members only, and at 2 and 8 o'clock public sessions, with a deal of speech-making by leaders of the cause.

Last evening's reception was entirely informal. There was a very little speechmaking of a congratulatory nature. Of conversation on the subject of woman's rights, however, there was an unlimited amount, between such recognized leaders as Mary F. Eastman, Mary Seymour Howell, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Clara Neyman, Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Henry Herrman, Mr. and Mrs. John Lovell, Sarah Winthrop Smith of Ohio, Emily Kempin, LL. D., of Zurich, Switzerland; Sophia Groth of Norway, Mr. Isaac Smith, Siamese Consul General; Mrs. E. B. Grannis, Kate Feet, and Miss Alice Dunlevy.

JOCKEY STONE FOUND GUILTY.

James Stone, the colored jockey whose trial for the murder of Henry Miller, a bartender in a Coney Island saloon, has been in progress in the Sessions Court, Brooklyn, since Monday, was found guilty last evening. The jury remained out for 50 minutes, and during that time had supper. Twice before Stone was tried for this crime, and twice the jury disagreed. On every ballot they stood 6 to 6.

Miller was shot on June 21, 1888, in Steinzig's saloon by a negro, who quarreled about his change. The murderer escaped, and two hours later the police arrested Stone at Sheepshead Bay. Four persons swore that he was the man who shot Miller. Gregor Scarpf testified that on the night of the murder, and about the time of the occurrence, he met Stone near Steinzig's. A storekeeper swore that he sold Stone a revolver. The defense was an alibi.

ELIZABETH PEOPLE DISSATISFIED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 25.—The Union County Board of Freeholders has stirred up a hornet's nest by its plans for road improvements. The town of Linden demands more attention for its highways, and now Elizabeth is enraged by a report that a special meeting of the board is to be held to-morrow to amend the plans to suit one of the members. The prospect now is that Elizabeth will get nowhere near its due share of the improvements in proportion to the share of the expenditure of $150,000 it will have to bear. Elizabeth people want Westfield-avenue substituted for Jersey-street on the plans. To-morrow's meeting of the board promises to be very lively.

STILL TO BE CONSIDERED.

The Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn held another meeting at 44 Court-street last evening and discussed the proposed consolidation with the Aleyone Boat Club. Considerable opposition to the plan as proposed was developed, and after talking the matter over for two hours, it was given back to the committee previously appointed for further consideration.

UNION COLLEGE SENIORS.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 25.—The Faculty of Union College have appointed the following Seniors for the Commencement stage: E. Cameron, Albany; E. T. Carroll, Johnstown; A. R. Conover, Pattersonville; C. W. Oliver, Brooklyn; John M. Furman, J. H. Hansen, M. Nolan, Jr., and John Simpson, all of Schenectady, and E. M. Washburne of Cohoes.

The valedictorian will be announced early in June.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

TO PUSH A NEW LINE.

YANKTON, Dakota, April 25.—The officers of Yankton, Norfolk and Southwestern Railway Company are: President—James H. Teller, brother of Secretary Teller of Colorado, and late Treasurer of Dakota Territory; Vice President—Charles G. Hale, London, England; Treasurer—Frederick C. D. Haggard of London; Secretary—John T. M. Pierce of Pierce, Wright & Co., London. Mr. Pierce resides in Yankton and is superintending the affairs of the company. This road will be an independents line and the company has given guarantees to have the road in operation from Yankton to Norfolk, Neb., by Jan. 1, 1890, or forfeit all bonds voted to aid the line. Graders will be put at work at once.

CHARGES OF DISCRIMINATION.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 25.—Dealers in dressed beef who feel that they have been discriminated against by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in freight charges from Chicago will ask the Inter-State Commerce Committee to investigate the matter.

It has been charged that Vice President Smith, before leaving Baltimore for his vacation, made a contract with the Armours and Swift & Edmond of Chicago to carry dressed beef for them at 45 cents per 100 pounds to New-York, 43 cents to Philadelphia, and 40 cents to Baltimore for a period of five years. An officer of the Baltimore and Ohio who was asked about the matter said it was a fact that such a contract had been made by Vice President Smith.

ANOTHER USE FOR THE "800."

CHICAGO, April 25.—The Central Traffic Association is stirred up over the announcement that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road is about to enter the field for through traffic between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard. It proposes to open a route in connection with the Milwaukee and Northern, the Canadian Pacific, and the "Soo." A spicy correspondence has already passed between Traffic Manager Bird and Chairman Blanchard on the subject, and if the St. Paul puts its plan into operation it will undoubtedly injure the interests in connection with the lines running east from Chicago.

STOPPING SUNDAY TRAINS.

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 25.—General Manager Hickson of the Grand Trunk Railway has ordered that no freight trains be run on Sunday, with the exception of those carrying live stock and perishable goods. It is stated that the Delaware and Hudson Road is also in sympathy with the movement.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

A charter was granted by Pennsylvania yesterday to the Confluence and State Line Railroad; length, ten miles. It will extend from a point on the line of the Pittsburg Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Confluence, Somerset County, to a point on the line of the Youghiogheny River, where it enters the State of Maryland. The capital is $100,000 and the President is J. Bayard Henry of Germantown.

The Directors of the Northern Pacific voted yesterday to rescind their resolution in favor of the much-talked-about "arbitration contract" with the Union Pacific Company. This is a step in the direction of war (or bluff) against the Union Pacific Company. There is small danger that the two companies will do much fighting. It costs money to fight. Neither company has any of that to spare just now.

General Passenger Agent Boyd of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Rock Island system for the district west of the Missouri River. His place will be filled by Frank Hall of Minneapolis and St. Louis road by the appointment of C. H. Holdridge, at present looking after the Northeastern interests of the Rock Island, with headquarters at Detroit.

It is announced that the Presidents Adams of the Union Pacific and Perkins of the Burlington, have signed a contract for the construction of a union station at Omaha, Neb., to cost a million and a half. As part of the agreement all the Iowa lines now terminating in Council Bluffs will cross the Union Pacific bridge and have terminal facilities in Omaha.

The three railroad bills of the session incorporating the Citizens' Railroad Company, the Harrington and Breakwater Railroad Company, and the Georgetown, Milton and Breakwater Railroad Company, were all defeated in the Delaware House yesterday afternoon.

Chicago dispatches say that the railroads accused of manipulating coal rates by the Joint Rate Committee are the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago and North Western, and that the firm of J. W. Ellsworth & Co., of Chicago profited thereby.

In the Massachusetts Senate yesterday the bill authorizing the lease of the Providence and Worcester Railroad to the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad was passed to be engrossed by a vote of 26 to 9.

William Wilson Finley, General Freight Agent of the Denver, Texas and Gulf Road, has accepted the Chairmanship of the new Trans-Missouri Railway Association.

QUEER STORY ABOUT THE CHARLESTON

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 25.—The following interesting bit of news was published in this evening's *Report:* "The rather curious and, to outsiders, inexplicable delays in the trial trip of the Charleston can now be explained. All sorts of excuses have been promulgated by the Union Iron Works' management, the latest being that the desire was to set out on a trip on April 30, so that the event might form, as it were, part of the centennial celebration. But it is not at all likely that the Charleston will be ready to start on Tuesday. A very serious defect has been discovered in her machinery, due to bad calculation and bad judgment.

"It was found when a test of her boilers was made a couple of days ago that the Charleston's air pipes did not create the desired and expected vacuum. Instead of the vacuum being twenty-eight inches, it was only nineteen inches, so now they are being slowly adjusted. They should, of course, have been tested before they left the Union Iron Works. Then their defects would have been ascertained and the necessary alterations could have been made with more facility. But this was not done. They were hurried on board and the result has created a very unpleasant sensation in navy circles. Earnest hopes are expressed that no other mistakes have been made in other portions of the machinery."

DENOUNCING THE JESUITS.

MONTREAL, April 25.—Queen's Hall was packed to-night, the occasion being an anti-Jesuit mass meeting. Among the speakers were John Charlton, M. P.; Col. O'Brien, M. P.; L. H. Davidson, J. J. Maclaren, Q. C.; the Rev. Principal Macvicar, Robert Sellar, editor of the Huntingdon *Gleaner;* G. W. Stephens, and several clergymen.

Resolutions were carried amid the greatest enthusiasm disapproving the act incorporating the Jesuits and the act for the settlement of the Jesuits' estates, protesting against any interpretation of the British North America act by which the Governor in Council and Dominion Parliament are relieved of the obligation of protecting the rights of Protestant or Roman Catholic minorities in any provinces as guaranteed by law, appointing a committee to give effect to the resolutions and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to secure the disallowance of the Jesuits' estates act, to test the constitutionality of the said act and of the act of incorporation of the Jesuit order, and to this end to co-operate with other similar committees throughout the Dominion.

Continuing, the resolutions say: "We further protest against any acceptance of the doctrine of the supremacy of the Church over the State, and the practice of giving equality of position on State occasions to the chief officer of the Roman Catholic Church with her Majesty's representative in the province."

A BIG FIRE AT STANBRIDGE.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., April 25.—Stanbridge, Province of Quebec, just across the Canadian line, was visited by a disastrous fire about 2:30 o'clock this morning, resulting in the destruction of the Canadian Pacific Railway station, the freight house, engine house, one engine, two passenger cars, and eight freight cars, most of which were loaded.

Seneger's large general store, two hotels, and several houses were also destroyed. The fire originated in the railroad woodshed, and as the village is without a fire department the buildings were at the mercy of the flames.

The loss is not definitely known, but will probably be about $25,000. Seneger's store was a new one, and was insured for $8,000. The insurance on both hotels is $7,000. An engine and hose carriage went from St. Albans to prevent the fire from spreading.

RECORDS OF SWIFT STEAMERS.

The steamship City of New-York, which arrived off the bar early yesterday morning, made a fast run across the Atlantic, though not going ahead of her previous records. The best day's run was made on Sunday, when her traversed distance for 24 hours equaled 470 knots. The time from Roch's Point to Sandy Hook was 6 days 14 hours and 7 minutes. Her average run per hour for the trip was 18.10 knots.

According to the record of the Cunard Company the Etruria made quicker average runs to the eastward than to the westward during the year 1888. The average time westward was 6 days 19 hours and 19 minutes. Eastward the average passage was 6 days 10 hours and 14 minutes.

AN OLD ARTIST SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Adolph Schultz, a German artist, seventy-four years, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the right breast with a revolver in his bedroom, at 2,013 Ninth-avenue, where he lived with his married daughter, Mrs. A. L. Hart. He had been sick with kidney disease for some time, was partially paralyzed, and had been told that he could not recover. The wound is proportionately fatal.

OBITUARY.

MARK MAGUIRE.

Mark Maguire, more familiarly known to his associates as "Toppy" Maguire, died at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, 107 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His death was principally due to a carbuncle which made its appearance one year ago at the top of his spine. He attributed the carbuncle to a fall down a stairs in Philadelphia a little over a year ago, and although he received some relief from an operation, the carbuncle continued to grow worse and spread until it covered the entire space between his shoulders. On Thursday of last week he was taken so ill as to be confined to the bed.

For twenty years Maguire has been a sporting reporter for the New-York *Sun*, and even during his last illness he was loth to give up his work, but finally he was forced to yield. All through his newspaper career he had the reputation of being an impartial and honest writer. He was a contributor to the columns of the *Spertsman, Clipper,* and *Sunday Mercury.*

His life was a checkered one from its very beginning. While his parents were on their way to this country from England on a sailing ship Mark was born, the date of his birth being Aug. 9, 1814. Early in life he became a newsboy, and he established delivery and sales routes all over this city, and had under his employ an army of newsboys numbering 500, among whom were Barney Williams, Judge Dowling, and James J. Kelso.

His love for horses afterward induced him to establish a road house at Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, afterward moving to Mecomb's Dam, where he opened a house called the Cayuga House, after a favorite pacing mare known as the Cayuga Maid, owned by him. Still later he opened another house at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, which was frequented by such men as Robert Bonner and Commodore Vanderbilt. His last venture was at Metropolitan Park, Second-avenue and One Hundred and Sixth-street, where he had a baseball grounds and a half mile trotting track.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence to-morrow evening, and the interment will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery on Sunday morning.

ALBERT M. FREY.

Albert M. Frey, the pool champion, died at his residence, 30 Irving-place, yesterday, of pneumonia. He had been ill only a few days, and his death was unexpected. Frey, although only twenty-six years old, was the best-known pool player in the country. About ten years ago he came into prominence by winning a tournament in O'Conner's rooms, on Union-square, defeating Samuel Knight, Leslie Slosson, Jacob Schaefer, Wahlstrom the Swede, and other shining lights of the billiard world. His victory elevated him from his position as table boy in a Nassau-street billiard room to that of champion.

Since that time Frey has taken part in about one hundred matches and tournaments and only suffered defeat on two occasions. He was a remarkably steady player and showed up to his best advantage when large sums of money were wagered on the games. His last victory was in a match he proposed to George Slater last February in this city, when he defeated De Oro, Malone, and other celebrities. Frey was married to a Brooklyn lady about seven months ago, and his wife, who is sick, survives him.

ELIJAH M. HAINES.

The Hon. Elijah M. Haines, ex-Speaker of the lower house of the Illinois State Legislature and for many years a prominent figure in State politics, died at his home in Waukegan, Ill., yesterday of paralysis.

Mr. Haines was one of the early settlers of Chicago, and his tall, thin figure had been a familiar one throughout Northern Illinois for a great many years. He was much respected as a citizen, and exercised great influence politically, as was evidenced in his repeated election to the State Legislature, in which he served probably longer than any other member of that body. He was greatly interested in the Indian race, to whose history, traditions, and language he devoted a quarter of a century of study.

His library of the red man was among the Algonquins, and at the time of his death he had just completed an important treatise on the Indian races and dialects of America.

E. JOHN ELLIS.

Ex-Representative E. John Ellis of Louisiana died suddenly yesterday at his residence in Washington. Mr. Ellis was a native of Louisiana, and was born in Covington, in that State, Oct. 15, 1841. He was educated at Clinton and at the Centenary College at Jackson. He then took a course in the law department of the University of Louisiana, graduating in 1861.

Instead of practicing law he at once entered the Confederate Army and served until the close of the war. He entered the bar in 1866, and afterward devoted himself to the practice of his profession.

He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress from the Second Louisiana District and served through the four succeeding Congresses, retiring at the end of the Forty-ninth Congress. Since then Mr. Ellis resided in Washington and was engaged in law practice there.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Edmund Lovell Dane, aged 74, years died at Wilkesbarre, Penn., last evening after a lingering illness. In 1846 he tendered the services of the Wyoming Artillerists, of which he was Captain, to aid in prosecuting the war with Mexico, which was accepted, and during the war he, as Major, accompanied Gen. Scott into the interior of Mexico and distinguished himself as a soldier at the battle of Cerro Gordo, where he received special mention in general orders for gallant and soldierly conduct. He also served three years in the recent civil war. He was Judge of the Luzerne County for ten years. He leaves a widow and son, who are traveling in Italy.

Reuben S. Allen, one of the oldest engine

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 25—4 P. M.—Already and Grand Western [rail engineers' strikers' settlements, 2½; Canada Pacific, 51½; Erie, 20½; do. second preferred, 40; Illinois Central, 106; Lake Shore, 120; Louisville and Nashville, 80½; New York Central, 106½; Pennsylvania, 56½; Reading, 23½; Western Central first mortgage bonds, 73½; Mexican, 11½ ₰ cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1½ ₰ cent. The amount of bullion sent into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000. The liabilities of the Bank of England have increased £4,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 46.85 ₰ cent., is now 43.34 ₰ cent. This serious quote exchange on London at 25f. 20c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, April 25—5.30 P. M.—Beef in poor demand; extra India Mess easy at 61s. 6d.; prime Mess easy at 48s. Pork in fair demand. Hams in good demand. Bacon in fair demand. Cheese in poor demand. Tallow and Turpentine in fair demand. Rosin in good demand. Lard—Spot and futures in poor demand; prime Western, spot, April, May, and June, steady at 28s. 9d. Wheat and Flour in poor demand. Corn—Spot and futures in fair demand; Mixed Western, spot and April, firm at 3s. 10d.; May and June firm at 3s. 9¼d. Hops at London—Pacific Coast of New York steady; demand 4 P. M.—Futures closed steady; American Middling, Low Middling clause, April delivery, 6d., value; April and May delivery, 6d., value; May and June delivery, 6d., value; June and July delivery, 6d., buyers; July and August delivery, 6d., sellers; August and September delivery, 5 66-64d., buyers; September and October delivery, 5 63-64d., buyers; October and November delivery, 5 54-64d., sellers; September delivery, 5 60-64d., buyers.

LONDON, April 25.—At the wool sales to-day ther was a full attendance and values were in sellers' favor. Some greasy slightly improved. Swan River and Cape sold well at the ruling rates. American and German demand keenly competed for specials. There were 13,338 bales offered, and just little was withdrawn. The following is a detailed statement of the offerings and the prices obtained: Victoria, 2,300 bales—Scoured, 1s. 2d.@1s. 6d., locks and pieces, 10½d.@1s., 4d.; greasy, 7d.@1s. 2d.; do., locks and pieces, 10½d.@1s. 1d.; New South Wales, 5,000 bales—Scoured, 1s. 3d.; greasy, 6½d.@1s. 6½d.; do., locks and pieces, 10½d.@1s. 4d.; greasy, 5d.@1s. 1d.; do., locks and pieces, 8½d.@10d. Queensland, 500 bales—Scoured, 1s. 3d.; greasy, 7d.@11½d.; do., locks and pieces, 9½d.@10½d. South Australia, 1,100 bales—Greasy, 7d.@10½d.; do., locks and pieces, 4½d.@9d. Swan River, 1,900 bales—Scoured, 1s. 2d.@1s. 7d.; do., locks and pieces, 9 wt.@1s. 4d.; greasy, 6½d.@1s.; do., locks and pieces, 4½d.@9½d. Tasmania, 1,000 bales—Greasy, 9½d.@11d. New Zealand, 2,900 bales—Scoured, locks and pieces, 1s. 3½d.@1s. 4½d.; greasy, 7½d.@1s. 1½d.; do., locks and pieces, 5½d.@10½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 2,000 bales—Scoured, 5½d.@1s. 6½d.; greasy, 4½d.@9d.

LONDON, April 25—4 P. M.—Copper closed at £37 2s. 6d.@£37 10s. for three months' delivery. Prudence—Calcutta Linseed, 38s. 3d. ₰ quarter. Linseed Oil, 18s. 10½d. ₰ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 33s. 10½d. ₰ cwt.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, April 25.—Cattle—Receipts for the week up to noon, 9,400 head; shipments during same period, 7,600 head; 85 loads consigned through; nothing received on sale; feeling steady; Veals dull and lower, with sales mostly at $4; common to good, $3 50@$4. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the week up to noon, 23,400 head; shipments during same period, 8,500 head; 1 load consigned through, and 16 loads received on sale; 10 loads held over; trade slow at steady prices; choice to extra Sheep, 90 to 100 lb., $5@$5 25; good to choice, 80 to 90 lb., $4 50@$5; common, $3@$4; good to best clipped stock, 90 to 100 lb., $4 25@$4 50; fair to good, 80 to 90 lb., $3 50@$4; common do., 70 to 80 lb., $3 50@$3 75. Lambs—Choice to extra, 80 to 90 lb., woolskin, $6 25@$6 75; good to choice, 70 to 80 lb., $5 50@$6; fair to good, 60 to 70 lb., $3 50@$4 50; good to choice clipped, 70 to 80 lb., $5 15@$5 40; fair to good do., 60 to 70 lb., $4 75@$5 25; common, $2 50@$3 50. Hogs—Receipts for the week up to noon, 59,000 head; shipments during same period, 23,400 head; 25 loads consigned through; 18 loads received on sale; demand fairly active; everything sold; closing prices—mediums, $4 90; Yorkers, $4 90; roughs, $4 25@$4 40; Stags, $3 50@$3 75.

EAST LIBERTY, April 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,600 head; shipments, 20 head; nothing doing. No Cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 1,500 head; Philadelphias, $4 90@$5; Pigs and Yorkers, $4 90@$5. Ten cars shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market unchanged.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000!!!!!!

(SPECIAL ESTATE TRUST FUND)

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

ALSO,

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT LOWEST RATES, ON THE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE EXCHANGES, BY

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,

106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Committee, having secured the deposit in the Central Trust Company of sufficient bonds to insure the success of their plan, have extended the time to deposit bonds *without penalties* until Saturday, the 27th inst., inclusive.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, Chairman.
CHARLES J. CANDA, FREDERICK P. OLCOTT,
JAMES C. PARRISH, JOSEPH D. POTTS,
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER.
SAMUEL SCOVIL, Secretary,
16 Broad-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE.

128 shares Edison Ill. Co. of Columbus, Ohio.
60 shares Edison Ill. Co. of McKeesport, Penn.
132 shares Edison Ill. Co. of Scranton, Penn.
85 shares Edison Ill. Co. of Birmingham, Ala.
149 shares Edison Ill. Co. of New-Orleans, La.
156 shares Edison Ill. Co. of Cumberland, Md.
60 shares Edison Ill. Co. of Altoona, Penn.

These stocks are among the best local Edison Companies.

For prices and full particulars address

J. HERON CROSMAN,

72 AND 74 BROADWAY.

LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL CO., 119 Liberty-st., New-York, April 25, 1889.—Notice is hereby given that one hundred and fifty-eight (158) drawn sterling mortgage bonds of this company for £200 each will be paid with the maturing coupons on and after May 1 proxime, on which date all interest thereon will cease. Bonds numbered as follows will be paid at this office:

5161 7772 7882 8016 8128 8311 8420 8476
5186 7805 7896 8018 8129 8323 8425 8481
5278 7808 7910 8022 8138 8326 8441 8492
5277 7816 7939 8057 8197 8361 8445 8497
5306 7822 7944 8058 8199 8362 8457 8490
5318 7827 7957 8060 8208 8381 8463 8490
5319 7835 7963 8067 8220 8402 8465 8516
5584 7854 7970 8103 8282 8408 8467
5803 7862 7973 8105 8283 8410 8471
7766 7868 8009 8108 8285 8416 8472

The remaining eighty-one (81) bonds issued in London will be paid at the office of the fiscal agents of the company, Messrs. I. Thomson, T. Sonar & Co., London. S. R. LANG, Treasurer.

MUNICIPAL BONDS FOR SALE.

$45,000 worth of Water Bonds of St. Johns, Mich., to mature in 15 years from date of issue, viz., Oct. 1, 1889, with interest at 4½ per cent, payable Oct. 1, 1889, and semi-annually thereafter April 1 and Oct. 1, and both principal and interest payable in the city of New-York.

The bonds are issued in accordance with the general statute of Michigan, authorizing cities and villages to bond themselves for water works.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of said bonds to be received up to May 20, 1889, at 7 o'clock in the afternoon. For conditions of the bids, and statement of the condition of the village and its resources, apply to C. P. Baker, Clerk.

ST. JOHNS, Mich., April 16, 1889.

By order of the Board,
JOHN D. HENDERSON, President.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,
18 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit available in all parts of the World.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1889.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on Saturday, the 30th inst., (preparatory to the annual election for Directors to be held on the first day of May next), and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the THIRD day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to convertible debentures of 1907 that the new Extension and Improvement Sinking Fund mortgage bonds of 1879 are deposited with the Central Trust Company of New-York for exchange at any time prior to the 1st day of February, 1890, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust, copies of which may be had at the office of the company, 52 Cedar-st.

F. W. RHINELANDER, President.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds. The holders of above bonds who are desirous of protecting their interests are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and sign the agreement that has been prepared by the undersigned.

ALEXANDER E. ORR,
THOMAS DENNY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
E. SOMERS HAYES.

ALL UNLISTED BONDS AND STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
ELECTRIC STOCK A SPECIALTY.
J. HERON CROSMAN,
74 BROADWAY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 Broadway, New-York,

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES AT 6 PER CENT.

Capital and Surplus - - $1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund, $2,000,000

Each bond is secured by above Guaranty and also by a First Mortgage on Real Estate worth three dollars for every dollar loaned. This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and awards the fullest investigation. New-York references of the highest character and full information can be had on application. Fifty-five Savings Banks and over two hundred Institutions hold the securities of this company.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

120 Broadway, (Equitable Building,) New-York,

Draw bills on the Union Bank of London.

Make Cable transfers,

Issue LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES for the use of travelers available in all parts of the World.

DIVIDENDS.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD 6 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.
RICHMOND, YORK RIVER AND CHESAPEAKE RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY 5 PER CENT. GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons due May 1 on the above bonds and all other bonds of the Richmond and Danville System will be paid at the office of RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A. J. BAUR, Ass't Sec'y.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK

will pay coupons maturing May 1, 1889, upon

BONDS and STOCKS of the CITY OF NEW-YORK

on and after that date.

Schedules can be procured from the bank.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent. on the preferred capital stock, payable to the shareholders at the office of the company on and after May 1, 1889.

The transfer books will be closed April 17 and reopened May 2, 1889.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. M. WEED, Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1889.

73D CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A dividend of four (4) per cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after May 1.

Transfer books closed until May 2.

WM. H. BOGERT, Cashier.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
54 WALL-ST., April 20, 1889.

INTEREST ON CERTIFICATES ISSUED for securities of Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company under plan of reorganization, will be paid on and after May 1, 1889, on presentation at this office.

C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1889.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day a dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital Stock was declared, payable May 15th prox.

Transfer books will close to-day and reopen May 6th prox.

EDWARD BURNS Cashier.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupon No. 37, due May 1, 1889, of the first mortgage bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date by the Fourth National Bank of New-York.

J. W. GILLILY, Treasurer.

DENVER, April 25, 1889.

PACIFIC BANK, 470 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable on and after May 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to May 1, 1889. S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

ELECTIONS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
DETROIT, Mich., March 30, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next, (being the second day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TRUST CO.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 17, 1889.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SIX (6) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Co. to take the places of those whose terms expire and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague-street, Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1889, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M. Transfer books will be closed April 20, 1889, and reopened May 7, 1889.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month). The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and closed at 11 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-AMSTERDAM,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1889.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank for an election of Directors and inspectors of election will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1889. Poll will be open from 9:30 to 10:30 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed April 20 and reopened May 1, 1889. N. J. H. EDGE, Cashier.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30, 1889.

MEETINGS OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, to vote upon the question of consolidation with the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway Company and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company, will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY morning, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 8 o'clock, and at Indianapolis, Ind., at 5 o'clock P. M. the same day.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, April 6, 1889, and reopen on Thursday, the 16th day of May, 1889. J. D. LAYNG, President.

J. T. WANE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company will be held on Wednesday, the 1st day of May, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the company in the city of Roanoke, Va., when an election will be held for 12 Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., April 13, 1889, until 9 o'clock A. M., May 3, 1889. A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

April 12, 1889.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE QUARTERLY meeting will be held on Thursday, May 2, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

JAMES G. POWERS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Excelsior Savings Bank,

118 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.

Deposits draw interest from May 1, instead of July 1, as is customary in all other New-York City savings banks. GEORGE C. WALDO, President.
HENRY KONIG, Jr., Secretary.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

Sixth-av., 13th to 14th st., New-York.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF HORSE BLANKETS, LINEN SHEETS, SWEATERS, COOLERS, LAP ROBES, SURCINGLES, BIDDING AND DRIVING WHIPS AT FROM 25 TO 33⅓ PER CENT. BELOW PRICES USUALLY CHARGED BY REGULAR DEALERS.

A BREWSTER LANDAU, USED SCARCELY a dozen times; good as new; also, a C-spring coupé, used two months; both in perfect order; the property of a lady going abroad. Apply as No. 41 East 121st-st.

THE TURF.

GUTTENBERG RACES.—RACING EVERY (Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, rain or shine. First race at 1:30 P. M. sharp. Special cars will leave Hoboken ferries on arrival of every boat between 11 and 12:30, running direct to track without change. Fare, 10 cents.

S. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

CLIFTON (S. I.) RACES,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.

Special trains Erie R. R., foot of Chambers-st., N. Y., 11:30, 12, 12:30, and 1 P. M. 25d-st., five minutes earlier.

G. INGERMAN, President.
JAMES MOGOWAN, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THREE-STONE DIAMOND RING, leaving from Jones's glove store on Broadway to [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday excluded, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chamber-maid, or assist with other work; in private family; willing and obliging; two and a half years' city references. Address D., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS, OR AS-sist in other work; willing and obliging; will be disengaged May 1; good city reference. Address R. E., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, from the 1st of May until the end of July in a private family, as chambermaid or laundress. Seen at present employer's, 19 West 21st-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and assist with other work. Address M. J., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young, willing girl as chambermaid and waitress; references. Address M. A. D., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; operate on a machine, or wait on lady. Call at 219 West 46th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant young girl; do plain sewing or assist with sitting; best city references. Call at 1,628 Park-av., between 99th and 91st sts.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable French girl as chambermaid, seamstress, or nurse with family going to France; best references. Address Woster, 230 East 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl; first-class chambermaid and waitress; go to country; with a family; private family preferred; no cards. Call at 949 8th-av., corner 56th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Norwegian girl as chambermaid and waitress in a first-class American family; wages, $16. Call or address 207A 54th-st., South Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR CHAMBERmaid and Seamstress.—By a respectable girl; city reference. Call at 147 East 59th-st., one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Address E. M., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl in private family or take charge of grown child; good city reference. Call, from 11 to 4 o'clock, at 277 Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family in city or country; no objection to go to Europe with a first-class family; good city reference. Address M. D., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 109 West 41st-st., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl to do chamberwork in small family. Address A. C. S., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; or as nurse and seamstress; good reference. Call at 113 West 40th-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at 156 West 18th-st.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse for children; willing and obliging; does not speak English. Call at Mrs. Burpeau's, 344 East 65th-st.

CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—By a French girl to take care of children; sewing and chamberwork; good reference. Call at 192 West Bleecker-st.

COOK.—Understands a hundred different styles of cooking; entrées, delicacies, French, English, German; makes handsome dishes out of bad cook's waste; first-class confectioner; wages reasonable; city reference. Call at 215 East 28th-st., second flat.

COOK, &c.—Chambermaid, &c.—By two respectable young women; sisters; together in private family; one cook and do plain washing; other chambermaid and waitress; disengaged May 3. Call at present employer's, 72 East 55th-st.

COOK.—First-class; by a Protestant young woman; several years' best references; very highly recommended; a plain meal; this is the 10th time I will be disengaged the 1st of May; wages, $35 to $40. Address, by letter only, J. B., 552 8th-av.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two respectable girls; one as cook, other as chambermaid and waitress, in small family; willing to go in country for Summer; best city reference from last place. Call at 144 West 47th-st.

COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable English woman in private family or widower's; just returned from country; fully understands housekeeping in all its branches; age about 50. Can be seen at 319 East 81st-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By Scotchwoman as excellent cook, and also a first-class waitress to go together to Bar Harbor; private family; best reference. Address 201 East 47th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two competent young girls; one as cook and laundress; other to do up-stairs work and waiting; good references. Call at 220 East 33d-st.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook or laundress by day, week, or month; best city reference. Address C. G., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; does all kinds cooking; makes all kinds cakes; good baker; best city reference; last employer seen; country in Summer. Call at 141 West 52d-st., first floor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good cook; excellent baker; do coarse washing; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. Call at 185 West 19th-st., second bell.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant young woman; understands meats, fish, and deserts; in private family; fine carriage; good city reference. Address G., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; city or country; excellent baker; understands several nice dishes; good city reference. Address M. F., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; thoroughly understands her business; can be recommended. Call at 151 West 125th-st. M. E. S.

COOK.—By respectable girl; understands her business thoroughly; willing to go with family to country; last employer can be seen. Address E. M., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a girl to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; no objection to country; best city references. Address M. C., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. Call or address O. M., 280 East 40th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook; assist in light washing; good city reference. Call at 327 East 43d-st., second floor, front.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as cook and laundress in small private family; last employer can be seen. Call at 884 6th-av.; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable Swedish woman as good plain cook in small family; flat preferred. Call at 325 East 27th-st., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; no objection to country; best city reference. Call at 162 East 44th-st.; ring bell twice.

COOK.—By a thorough English cook; engagement for Summer; best reference. Address O. R., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By Protestant woman as good cook, baker, washer, and ironer; city or country; city references. Call at 401 West 41st-st., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; first-class city reference. Call at 219 East 44th-st.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook; good baker; city reference. Call at 236 East 42d-st.; ring Johnson's bell.

COOK, &c.—By good cook and excellent laundress; private family; city references. Call at 1,693 9th-av.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—By a girl to do plain cooking and washing. Seen at present employer's, 190 West End-av., between 73d and 74th sts.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook; city reference. Call at 142 West 36th-st.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook in city or country. Call at 105 Macdougal-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day; good laundress; does housecleaning; reference. Call at 116 East 63d-st., second floor. Mrs. Bowne.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; can do any kind of work; first-class washer and ironer. Call at 545 8th-av., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class washer and housecleaner to clean stores or offices; good references. Address Mrs. Murray, 520 West 49th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—In all its branches; newest styles; orders promptly executed; moderate prices. Address Mrs. Parker, 210 West 24th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—A few more customers; very stylish and very cheap; no disappointing. Call at 326 East 41st-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined Protestant lady a position as first-class working housekeeper or seamstress; city reference. Address A., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl as general housework; good plain cook and laundress; best city reference. Address K. H., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 131 East 50th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do general housework; willing and obliging. Call at 1,934 2d-av.; ring basement bell.

HOUSEWORK.—To do general housework. Can be seen, until Monday, at present place, 477 4th-av.

HOUSEWORK.—By English Protestant; plain cooking and fine washing; reference. Call at 233 West 23d-st., top floor.

KITCHENMAID.—In private family; would be willing and obliging; by young girl; city reference. Address 261 6th-av., butcher's store.

KITCHENMAID.—By a Protestant girl; can be highly recommended. Call at 33 West 44th-st.

LADY'S MAID OR TAKE CARE OF GROWN Children.—German; wishes a family going to [illegible]

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young Lowness; understands hairdressing, dressmaking, cutting, and fitting; good teacher; two years' reference from last place. Address M. K., Box 191 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a young girl in a private family as maid of a young lady or as waiting-maid to children; can be well recommended for honesty and neatness; has a good knowledge of dressmaking. Address E. F., 97 7th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; thoroughly experienced and competent; good packer and traveler; go to Europe; first-class city references. Address E. M., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By young Swedish girl of good education; knows how to give Swedish movements. Call at 118 East 53d-st., L., care of Miss Carlson.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid for elderly lady or to take care of young miss; best city reference. Address P., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands her duties thoroughly; good hairdresser and seamstress; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Call or address Lady's Maid, 50 West 15th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an educated North German; would assist in light chamberwork; best references. Address Maid, care of Lyon, 1,925 3d-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant as lady's maid for a young miss; good city references. Call at 340 West 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; understands her business perfectly; three years' city references from last place; lady can be seen. Address E., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman, by the day, week, or month, or do any other work; best city reference; city or country. Call at 112 West 33d-st., rear, one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl in private family or cook and wash and iron; fully competent; good city references; no cards. Call at 196 West 24th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as laundress; best city reference from private families; understands all French fluting and laces. Call at 105 West 49th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city references; will go to the country. Call at 210 West 57th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; assist with chamberwork; no objection to country; good city reference. Call at 236 East 87th-st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young girl; best lady reference; city or country; in private family. Call at 204 West 32d-st., first floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; willing and obliging; would assist in other work; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 209 West 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress; city reference. Call at 236 East 42d-st.; ring Johnson's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family only; six years' city reference; last employer can be seen. Call at 437 West 17th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call at 843 Lexington-av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 642 3d-av., near 41st-st., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman; is an excellent laundress; competent in every way; best city reference. Call at 797 7th-av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress in private family; city or country; lady can be seen. Call at 211 East 38th-st.

MAID—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to place two servants—a Protestant maid who has lived with her for four years, and an Irish Protestant girl for chamberwork and sewing; a call is requested; appointments can be made Friday and Saturday, between the hours of 1:30 and 3:30, at 136 5th-av.

MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid or maid to growing children going to Europe; trustworthy, reliable, and good seamstress; will be disengaged in a few days; highly recommended. Address M. D., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

MAID.—By respectable young woman as maid and nurse to invalid or elderly lady; is a good seamstress; would travel; two years' city reference; will be disengaged May 1. Address A. C., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

MAID.—By young Protestant French woman as maid and to sew; first-class city references; no objection to traveling. Call at 307 1st-av., second floor.

MAID.—Scotch; lately landed; excellent references; fully competent; town or country, or to travel. Call or address 552 3d-av., Nowlen's bell.

NEWSPAPERS WISHING A CORRESPONDent during centennial week, on moderate terms, address J., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE GIRL, &c.—By a lady for a respectable girl; willing to take care of children and do sewing or assist in chamberwork. Call at 707 Park-av., near 69th-st.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant German-American girl as nurse for one or two children; no objection to sewing; best city reference. Address C. B., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By reliable and trustworthy person as children's nurse and seamstress or lady's attendant or do light chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. Address M., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Cuts and fits children's clothes; no objection to travel; fond of and kind to children; best city reference. Address J. F., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—Fully competent to take entire charge from birth; experienced in sickness; bring up on bottle; best city reference; city or country. Address B., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; city or country; best city reference. Address E. G., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a girl as competent infant's nurse, or one growing child; four years' best city reference. Address E. R., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent young woman as infant's nurse; bring up on the bottle; go to country for Summer; first-class city reference. Address M. A., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent young woman; thoroughly understands care of infants; good plain sewer; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 108 West 41st-st., second bell.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse and assist with up-stairs work; good reference; city or country. Address M. C., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young Protestant French girl, lately landed, as nurse and seamstress; willing to make herself useful; does not speak English. Call at 207 1st-av., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—By a respectable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, and would wait on lady; no objection to the country; five years' best city reference. Call at 52 East 21st-st.

NURSE.—A well-educated German girl as frauline to take entire charge of a baby or small children; best references and experience. Call at 1,079 Lexington-av., corner 76th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid and waitress; can furnish first-class references; expert needlewoman. Call at 201 East 83d-st., third bell.

NURSE.—By a German girl to take care of a child; good reference. Call at 419 West 35th-st., first floor; no cards.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl as nurse or chambermaid and waitress in a plain family; city reference. Call or address 338 West 56th-st.

NURSE.—With personal reference; would wait on invalid and sew or go out by the day or work sewing. Address Gracie, 28 West 26th-st.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her French nurse for older children. Call at 24 West 33d-st., between 11 and 12.

NURSE.—By young widow, speaks French, German, and English, as nurse; in private family; good home. Call at 459 West 42d-st., first floor.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse, Protestant, for children; best of city references. Address M. J., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class nurse; willing to do sewing; first-class references. Call at 806 East 78th-st., third bell.

NURSE.—By French nurse, just arrived, as nurse maid for children. Call at 340 West 53d-st.

WANTED—A position as chaperone for young ladies or other position of trust to travel during the Summer; best references as to respectability and capability. Address H., Box 105 Times Office.

WASHING BY THE DOZEN OR FAMILY Washing.—By a German woman; best of references given. Address Mrs. Rehn, 74 West 100th-st.

WET NURSE.—By respectable young married woman as wet nurse in a private family. Call at 974 3d-av., near 59th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN (24) OF GOOD EDUCATION wishes position in dry goods store as salesman, or in office as assistant shipping clerk; can act as correspondent; has no particular experience, but is very willing; best of references as to character and habits; can give small bond if required. Address L. T., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

MALES.

A—AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, 26, EDUcated, good character, and well connected, would like to secure an engagement with family going abroad the coming Summer to make himself useful. Address Respectful, 60 Liberty-st.

BUTLER.—By single man; age, 40; is perfectly sober and attentive; of quiet dis

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, April 25:

Bernard Smyth sold at public auction the four-story building, with lot 25 by 75, 55 Suffolk-st., west side, north of Broome-st., for $26,000, to Isaac Friedman.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction two four-story brick buildings, with lease of lot 25 by 100, 178 Suffolk-st., east side, south of Houston-st., for $5,500, to H. Levy; five-story brick building, with lot 2 by 100, 45 Cronby-st., east side, north of Broome-st., sold for $44,500, to M. Levy; similar building, with lot 25 by 96, 58 East 4th-st., south side, east of Bowery, sold for $43,100, to Reuben Isaacs; similar building, with lot 23 by 100, 173 Bleecker-st., north side, west of Sullivan-st., for $38,250, to S. Devine; similar building, with lot 25 by 100, 175 Bleecker-st., adjoining above, sold for $38,500, to J. H. Boyd; and four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 98.9, 338 East 23d-st., south side, west of 1st-av., sold for $21,200, to William L. Keise.

James C. Lalor, by order of the executors, sold two four-story buildings, with lot 25 by 100, 176 Stanton-st., east side, 75 feet south of Clinton-st., for $18,600, to Philip Goider, and three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 21.4 by 104, 148 West 49th-st., south side, east of 7th-av., sold for $19,000, to Annie De Lacey.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the four-story brick building, with lot 17.6 by 98.9, 346 East 22d-st., south side, east of 2d-av., for $9,400, to Richard Conklin; five-story brick building, with lot 16 by 75, 596 11th-av., east side, north of 44th-st., sold for $19,000, to W. D. Smith; three-story building, with lot 25 by 100, 598 11th-av., adjoining above, sold for $11,700, to F. Marshall; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 63, 1,048 2d-av, east side, north of 55th-st., sold for $12,400, to A. Kohn; six-story brick apartment house, with lot 104.4 by 70, on Lexington-av., southeast corner of 81st-st., sold for $18,300, to L. A. De Peyster; two four-story stone-front buildings, with lots each 20 by 75.8, 100 and 102 East 110th-st., southeast corner of 4th-av., sold for $32,000, to Francis Newall; four-story brick flat, with lot 20 by irregular by 10 by 100, 403 East 122d-st., north side, east of 1st-av., sold for $9,000, to M. Kilroy; five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 84, 2,367 8th-av., northwest corner of 127th-st., sold for $53,750, to B. Gallagher; similar building, with lot 25 by 84, 2,369 8th-av., adjoining above, sold for $27,800, to T. F. Ryan, and five-story brick building, with lot 25.6 by 99.11, 303 West 127th-st., north side, west of 8th-av., for $25,600, to George Schefeln; also, by order of the executors, disposed of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 17.3 by 98.9, 251 West 36th-st., north side, east of 8th-av., for $9,275, to M. A. Kyle; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17 by 102.2, 137 East 71st-st., north side, east of Park-av., sold for $18,500, to D. S. Fenton, and sold at public auction a house, with plot of land 120 by 80, on Glen-av. and Elm-place, Sea Cliff, L. I., for $2,000, to Mr. Fitzgerald.

James L. Wells sold at public auction a two-story and four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.5, 150 East 43d-st., south side, west of 3d-av., for $15,000, to A. Koffman, and four lots, each 25 by 100, on Edgecomb road, east side, south of 155th-st., for $5,400, to J. E. Cronly.

W. L. Hamersley, by order of the executor, sold three lots, each 20 by 100, on West 52d-st., north side, 350 feet west of 10th-av., for $13,500, to E. B. Cross, and fifteen lots, each 25 by about 100, on West 53d-st., south side, 175 feet east of 11th-av., sold for $66,500, to same buyer.

E. B. Ludlow & Co. sold by order of the executors one lot 21.8 by 102.2, on East 77th-st., south side, 107 feet west of 2d-av., for $43,900, to J. C. Levinesa. The sale of one lot on 6th-av., north of 54th-st., was withdrawn.

S. D. Waiteraes sold at public auction a two-story frame dwelling, with lot 15 by 100, on Union-av., west side, 30 feet north of 167th-st., for $2,075, to Hermann H. Schoek; similar house and stable, with plot of land 45 by 100, on Union-av., west side, 70 feet north of 167th-st., sold for $6,000, to S. I. Hamilton; plot of land 50 by 170, on 3d-av., running to Brook-av., south of 159th-st., sold for $14,750, to Mr. Locke, and five lots, each 25 by 100, on 4th-st., corner of Willard-av., sold for $1,425, to S. Roberts.

A. H. Muller & Son, in partition, Allan McCulloh, Esq., referee, sold the three-story stone house, with lot 25 by 137.6, 716 Broadway, east side, south of Astor-place, for $75,500, to Scanlon Brothers; three-story brick building, with lot 42.9 by 16.10 by 31.1 by 47.23 and 25 Bowery, southeast corner of Madison-st., for $20,000, to Jarvis Hussey; two-story brick house, with lot 25.1 by 100, 50 Roosevelt-st., east side, south of Bowery, for $12,400, to James O'Connor; similar house with lot 23.10 by 100.2, 20 Oak-st., north side, east of Roosevelt-st., for $9,900, to S. L. Low; similar building, with lot 22.10 by 176, 63 Canal-st., north side, east of Allen-st., for $35,900, to Asher Weinstein; three-story frame and five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 60.1 by 26.8 by 58.3, 279 Water-st., southwest corner of (164) Dover-st., for $21,400, to J. Cronin; three-story house, with lot, 32.8 by 32.4, 47 and 49 Cherry-st., southeast corner of Roosevelt-st., for $9,500, to Mahoney Brothers; two three-story houses, with lots, each 23 by 31, 108 and 110 Roosevelt-st., east side, south of Cherry-st., for $11,100, to S. F. French; two-story and three-story buildings, with lot 60.4 by 23, 113 to 117 Roosevelt-st., north west corner of (320) Water-st., for $17,750, to J. K. Oakley; four-story brick building, with lot 24.5 by 60, 45 Cherry-st., southwest corner of Roosevelt-st., for $24,500, to John R. Sullivan; four-story brick building, with lot 21.6 by about 50, 119 Roosevelt-st., southwest corner of Water-st., for $13,100, to G. Clapman; two similar buildings, with lots, each 19 by about 45, 121 and 123 Roosevelt-st., adjoining above, for $13,100, to S. F. French, and similar house, with lot 19 by about 40, 125, adjoining above, sold for $7,000, to G. Clapman. Also, by order of the executors, sold a plot of land, 137.3 by 193 by 136.6 by 156.2, on Ocean-av, southwest corner of Chelsea-av., Long Branch, N. J., for $9,500, to William Barclay; two cottages, with plots of land, each 52 by 150, on Cottage-place, south side, west of Ocean-av., for $7,875, to Jacob Kelly; plot, 50 by about 170, on Cottage-place, for $430, to H. Stone; plot of land 50 by about 170, on Cottage-place, for $350, to C. Meyer, and plot of land 50 by about 160, on Cottage-place, for $650, to T. Donovan.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 25.

133d-st., n. s., 315 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11; Lucretia C. Smith to Jacob W. Iselin..... $6,500
62d-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; Ellen Aspel to Martin J. Barrow..... 10
65th-st., n. s., 288.4 ft. w. of 11th-av., 19.2x 63; Emmeline E. Smith to Herbert B. Smith..... 24,000
7th-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 121st-st., 50x75.6; George Lansbein to George Currier..... 42,600
Railroad-av., e. s., 250 ft. s. of 11th-av., 50x 50; Jacob Springer to Maurice M. Kohner. 1
133d-st., 48 West; Helen M. Riddle to Edwin J. Beck..... 1
Same property; Edwin J. Beck to James A. Riddle..... ..
49th-st., 311 East; Joseph Rosenthal to John Prager..... 8,150
5th-av., s. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 47th-st., 20x100; E. A. Meserole to Alfred V. Meserole..... 1
Same property; Abraham Meserole to same. 1
114th-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.1; Rody McLaughlin to Charles Buschendorf..... 29,000
58th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x 100.5; John Morris to Peter W. Felix..... 34,100
Mineta-lane, 4; Kate F. Hays to Alice J. Merriam..... 10,000
Minetta-lane, 5; Mary L. Hays to same..... 5,500
Ridge-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of King's Bridge road, 80x233; John Eden and wife to H. M. Sardice..... 650
Clinton-st., 145; Virginia Hoffman and others to Walter T. L. Dickie..... 5,688
Same property; Franklin Fielding to same.... 11,037
Same property; Maria L. Macdougall to same..... 11,037
Same property; John Joraiemon to same..... 1
Same property; Walter T. Dickie to same.... 11,037
23d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 100x100.5; John A. Barchell to Griffen Tompkins..... 15,000
2d-av., n. e. corner of 115th-st., 20x80; Richard Nichols to William A. Hort..... 12,300
Harrison-st., 10; Margaret B. Parsons to William H. B. Totten..... 23,000
7th-av., e. s., 55.6 ft. s. of 22d-st., 18.6x50; Seaman Liebenstein to Annie K. White..... 14,000
32d-st., 359 West; Eunice A. Roberts to Isaac Parmly..... 1
Same property; same to same..... 1
122d-st., n. s., 154.1 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x 100.11; Henry Zeiner to Mortimer C. Lee. 8,500
123d-st., 354 to 360 East; Mary E. Dwinelle to Joseph Husson..... 1
Rose-st., 34; Virginia Hoffman to Philip Asbernoiter..... 6,375
Same property; John O. Joralemon to same. 1
Same property; Maria Macdougall to same. 1,275
Same property; William L. Dinet to same.... 1,275
Same property; Franklin Rulg to same..... 1,275
93d-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100.8; Horace Doherty to John Webber..... 18,000
Same property; same to Frederick Ruhlson 18,000
10th-av., 1,090; Margaret Devlin to George Andres..... 25,000
94th-st., 42 West; I. M. Grenell to Augusta Bartlelegas..... 21,000
83d-st., 14 West; William C. B. Bidabook to Hugh N. Gorden..... 80,000
74th-st., 173 East; Harriet Barrett to Levi Jacobs..... 11,000
69th-st., s. s., 191.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.8x 77.4; Charles Enders Jr., to Emma Krug. 1
West End-av., 5,097; Bernard Wilson to E. W. Finch..... 1
Same property; Butler Hixby to same.... 30,500
Madison-av., w. s., 84.1 ft. n. of 33d-st., 24x 95; Margaret T. Ludlow to Walter Gaskans..... 65,000
23d-st., 155 to 159 East; James Kernochan to Thaddeus Moriarty..... 66,000
87th-st., 112 West; John G. Prague to Louis E. Bolton..... 25,000
81st-st., 223 East; Catharine Houlous to Thomas Smith..... 9,350
34th-st., 17 and 19 East; Henry Carey to Mary H. Wilde..... 191,000
76th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Anna Stone to Samuel Kempner..... 2
81st-st., 324 West; N. C. Paine to William Strauch..... 16,200
Ludlow-st., 95; Jacob Baum to Nathan Levy..... 21,800
Avenue A, w. s., 20.11 ft. n. of 119th-st., 20x 75; Winfield Hall to Marion C. Ray..... 1
23d-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x98.9; Joseph Muller to William Buhler..... 36,000
62d-st., s. s., 450.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 24.6x 100.5; John Dutcher to E. D. Iselin..... 28,000
57th-st., 545 West; Jones Well to Louis Hull..... 14,000
134th-st., n. s., 199 ft. e. of St. Anne's-av., 17 x100; William Stevens to Thomas McFarlan..... 6,600
71st-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.6x 102.2; E. Wachter to Julia Priet..... 15,700
24th-st., n. s., 207.5 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.8x 98.9; Stephan Bonat to E. W. Stone..... 11,000
74th-st., 158 East; Charles Simon and wife to Henrietta Kaufman..... 16,000
1st-av., s. s., 104 ft. s. of 3d-st., 20.8x96.9; George Kuhlmann to William Kuhlmann..... ..
73d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x102.2; Louis Clark to Henrietta Pepper..... 17,000
Chrystie-st., 36; Hyman Gross to Isidor Wittenberg..... 27,500
Chrystie-st., 34 and 36; Maurice Levy to Hyman Gross..... 28,000
Willett-st., s. s., 175 feet n. of Delancey-st., 25x100; Winfield Mead to Benedict A. Klein..... 1
Downing-st., 51; William Kirk to Caroline Rosenthal..... 11,600
Downing-st., 49; same to Jacob Bloom..... 11,000
143d-st., 720 East; William O'Gorman to Peter McDowell..... 6,500
Stanton-st., 248; Simon Katzenstein to Bernhard Springer..... 30,500
Madison-st., 221; Myer Freeman to Isidor Schweitzer..... 18,000
81st-st., n. s., 129 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16x98.8; Griffin Tompkins to Herman Wronkow..... 12,500
South William-st., 33 and 35 Sipes-st.; Joseph D. Elaredge to Charles A. Troup..... 40,000
62d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x100; John P. Kennedy to Charles Frasier..... 100
81st-st., 10 East; Henrietta Pepper to William J. Shields..... 15,000
90th-st., s. s., 199.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 40x99; Henry Hart to Daniel Longergan..... 13,750
45th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4; Amanda Guion to Charles Enders, Jr..... 23,700
Macdougal-st., 123 and 124; Charles Cahren to William Rankin..... 32,000
132d-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 8th-av., 17.6x 99.11; David Keese to the Washington Life Insurance Company of New-York..... 12,000
62d-st., n. s., 218 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16x100.5; Robert G. Sharp to Philip Grupp..... 1,414
49th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5; George N. Williams to John Ulrich..... 1
3d-av., 1,241, 1,249, and 1,245; Ezekiel S. Horn to Max Horn..... 1
Jackson-av., s. s., 227 ft. s. of 135th-st., 20.8 x84x20.9x91; John W. Decker to C. A. O'Toole..... 42,000
Same property; same to Harriet M. Carey.. 7,500
Willett-st., 80; Benedict A. Klein; to Jonas Well..... 13,000
Forsyth-st., 13; Harris Shedlinsky to J. Myers Spinnaus..... 41,350
3d-av., 1,241; Max S. Korn to Helene Wissman..... 25,000
90th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x98.8; Henrietta Romedey to John S. Ellis..... 31,000
106th-st., 106 East; Levi M. Cohen to Leopold Gusthal..... 8,000
133d-st., 37 West; John Walker to Isabella S. Wall..... 13,000
Broadway, w. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 180th-st., 25x 95.4; Susanna Reichel to Mary E. Lynch.. 7,000
119th-st., s. s., 290 ft. e. of 4th-av., 22x100.1; Peter Smith to Cleophas Charbonneau..... 6,000
1st-av., 1,372; Julius Dreyfus to Mose Oppenheimer..... 3,350
161st-st., s. s., 151 ft. e. of 10th-av., 26.7x92.9; William E. Corning to George Wetmore.. 18,000
34th-st., s. s., 92 ft. w. of 2d-av., 30x98.9; Catharine R. Golding to Sarah L. Hall..... 24,000
4th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x96.3; Elizabeth Stump to Moses Goodman..... 43,250
Roosevelt-st., 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Antonio Cuneo..... 82,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

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NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

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TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000
Surplus March 31, 1889..... 113,398

Has always on hand, for sale, desirable New-York City and Brooklyn mortgages.

Has special opportunities for securing the best mortgage investments in the market.

Lenders, finding in its list mortgages that suit them, can take them on 48 hours' notice, and get their money at interest without the customary 30 days' delay.

COUNSEL

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham, Geo. F. Demarest.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, THE extensively built and desirable four-story stone dwelling 224 West 45th-st., near Broadway; 26 feet front, 70 feet deep, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; immediate possession and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to GEO. R. READ, 9 Pine-st.

AN EXTENSIVE TRACT OF LOTS FOR Sale in the 24th Ward of the city of New-York, fronting Bronx Park and Mosholu Parkway, and in the immediate vicinity of the handsome suburban quarter, Bedford Park; Harlem Railroad station on the premises. Full particulars of the owners, 111 Broadway, Room 90.

ATTENTION, INVESTORS.
We have a select list of New-York City improved and unimproved real estate at lowest prices for cash or on very easy terms.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
Stock, Bond, and Real Estate Brokers,
Offices, 106 Broadway, New-York.

BROWNSTONE CABINET-FINISHED houses, West 82d-st. and Central Park; one block from L station, 81st-st. and 9th-av.: No. 17 West 82d-st., 25 feet wide; Nos. 19, 25, and 27 West 82d-st., 23 feet wide.
Apply on premises, or to
GEO. A. HAGGERTY, 803 3d-av.

A SPECIAL OFFERING
In a dining-room extension residence.
TERMS VERY EASY.
Immediate possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway and 683 5th-av.

2,114 MADISON-AV., NEAR 133D-ST.—Three-story and basement high-stoop stone-front house; in perfect order. Apply at 209 West 33d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—640 LOTS, WITH BULKHEAD water front, on Newtown Creek; suitable for manufactories, dwellings, &c. Apply to E. SCHIEFFELIN, 958 Madison-av., or A. RAPELYE, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN., The well-known property of the late Mr. Winslow, known as COMPO, consisting of sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a mansion, cottages, greenhouses, and stables; all in good order; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible purchaser. Apply to RICHARDS & SAUSE, 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE, STATEN ISLAND.—46 ACRES; choice location; suitable for building sites or hotel. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 958 Madison-av., or A. RAPELYE, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOUR ACRES; HOUSE in perfect order; all conveniences; good barn; known as the Warren Place; cheap to quick buyer. "Owner," 7 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—COTTAGE NEAR Pelham Manor; nine rooms; all improvements; five minutes' walk from station. HENRY E. ROOSEVELT, 45 Exchange-place, New-York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction, TUESDAY, May 7, noon, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., New-York,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,
Residence of late R. M. Masterton.

STONE MANSION AND 16 ACRES,
Junction of White Plains and New-Rochelle roads, two miles from Mount Vernon, one mile east of Harlem Railroad Station,
BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER CO.

Mansion, three-story gray stone, 54x47, and extension 26x40; modern improvements; two-story frame cottage, gate house, carriage house, &c.; fine lawn, plenty fruit and shade trees, nearly 2,500 feet road front, high ground, grand views. A most desirable property.

SALE ABSOLUTE! TERMS LIBERAL!
Examination solicited. Carriage in waiting each day at Bronxville station on arrival of 9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. train from Grand Central Station.
Full particulars with CHARLES A. SEYMOUR & CO., Park-av. and 42d-st. and with auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st. and 3d-av. and 149th-st., New-York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

10 West 53d-st.

This elegant wide house, very handsomely furnished. Possession May 1. Permits from JAMES R. MAY, 84 BROADWAY.

UNFURNISHED.

THE LENOX BLOCK.

Two of these very attractive, handsomely-decorated houses. Possession at once. Park opposite both houses. Moderate rents. Apply 102 West 70th-st., or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—UNFURNISHED OR furnished, choice of three elegant houses, finely located, all in perfect order, decorated, and all improvements, Nos. 56 and 132 East 79th-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone, No. 1,072 Lexington-av., near 76th-st.; three-story do., do.; rent low to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises, 10 to 4.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE CORNER OF PARK-AV. (LENOX HILL) AND 70TH-ST. IS TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. THIS IS THE BRIGHTEST AND HEALTHIEST SITUATION ON THIS ISLAND. OPEN DAILY 8 to 6. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

AT A VERY LOW RENT.
The superb private dwelling, No. 31 WEST 58TH-ST. Immediate possession. Keys at V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway and 683 5th-av.

A—NOVELDA APARTMENT HOUSE, No. 1,238 Lexington-av., corner 84th-st. Elegant flats to rent; six and seven rooms; modern improvements; steam heated; light, airy, and cheerful. Apply on premises.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR GOOD TENANT. A—House on 34th-st.; owner reserves two rooms; will rent very cheap if taken before May 1. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th-st.

344 WEST 51ST.—TO LET VERY LOW TO private family. M. E. BAER & CO., 72 West 34th-st.

A—HOUSES IN ALL LOCATIONS AT reduced rents. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

THE KNICKERBOCKER, CORNER 5TH-av. and 29th-st.—A furnished bachelor's apartment.

UNFURNISHED.

MADISON-AV. AND 110TH-ST., SOUTH-west corner.—New single and corner flats; steam heated; seven and eight rooms and bath; superior new plan; every room private; worth seeing; rents very moderate. Apply on premises.

ELEGANT SUITE TO LET, FROM MAY 1; every modern improvement; bath, steam heat, elevator, and stenderay. "CHEMENT" APARTMENT HOUSE. Inquire at HARDMAN, PECK & CO., piano warerooms, 138 5th-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLATS; ELEGANTly decorated; eight and nine rooms; all light; steam heat; moderate rent. 112, 114, 116 East 81st-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT OF EIGHT rooms; all light; steam heat. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th-st.

56TH-ST., 244 WEST.—FLAT TO LET; seven light rooms; all improvements. Apply to Janitor.

253 WEST 33D-ST.—DESIRABLE FLATS in new houses; three and four rooms; rents, $10, $12. Janitor.

40TH-ST., 217 WEST.—THE PIERREPONT. Six light rooms and bath. Modern improvements. Rent, $30. Allowances.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—AT RIVERDALE-ON-THE-HUDson, a large furnished house and carriage house; gas and water throughout; nine acres of land; fine view; well wooded; five minutes from railroad depot; twenty-five minutes from New-York. E. A. CRUICKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

ELBERON.—TO LET, FULLY FURNISHED, a large, handsome house, in perfect order, with 11 bedrooms. CHAS. S. BROWN and JAS. K. LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent on ocean and lake, and inland. Lists and particulars of J. MATCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

TO RENT—AT LUDLOW, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, Queen Anne cottage, 10 rooms; modern improvements; shade; three minutes from station; $700 unfurnished. Apply 329 Riverdale-av.

ROCKLAND LAKE.—PICTURESQUE VILLA on heights; partially furnished; $200 for season. J. W. GERARD, 54 William-st.

UNFURNISHED.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Seabright, and Rumson road houses to let. Information and catalogues from CHAS. S. BROWN & JAS. K. LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

EMPIRE BUILDING,
69 TO 73 BROADWAY,
LARGE OFFICES IN 3D STORY.
on the corner of
BROADWAY AND RECTOR-ST.
Apply to
OTIS W. BOOTH, 71 BROADWAY.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE
TOWER BUILDING,
50 BROADWAY AND 41 AND 43 NEW-ST.

Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents from $400 per annum upward.
50 Broadway, and 834 Broadway, near 13th-st.

139 TH-ST., 3D-AV.—LOFTS, WITH power; light four sides; elevator and steam heat.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

A MAN AND WIFE, (NO CHILDREN,) strictly temperate, desire to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer or longer if required; best reference. Address L., Box 160 Times Office.

CARETAKER.—BY WIDOW AND GROWN Son to take care of a private house for the Summer; city reference. Mrs. COCHRAN, 219 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the care of a house for the Summer months; best city reference. Call or address Mrs. FLYNN, 328 West 37th-st.; ring bell four times.

A COMPETENT WOMAN WOULD LIKE to take care of private house for Summer months or longer; best city reference. 167 7th-av., first bell.

A MAN AND WIFE DESIRE THE CARE OF a private residence during the Summer; three years' best city reference. Call, for three days, at 431 West 32d-st. BURNS.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

GERMAN IN FOUR MONTHS.—SUCCESS guaranteed; pupils pushing and intelligent; pure accent taught; conversational and reading lessons. Address GOETHE, Box 110 Times Office.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, N. Y.—Four vacancies for pupils in the family of the Principal the 25th inst.; pupils may remain during vacation if desired; the Fall term will open Sept. 11. Address as above.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT the Peekskill Military Academy will open June 20, 1889. Send for circular. JOHN N. TILDEN, A. M., M. D., Principal.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson.—For ladies and gentlemen. Enter at any time. Send for catalogue. W. H. Bannister, A.M., Prin.

PROPOSALS.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ROOM 209, STEWART BUILDING, NO. 280 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1889.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Bids or proposals for furnishing sixteen 3 by 6 foot sluice gates, with the necessary lifting machinery required at the new Croton gatehouse, on section 1 of the new aqueduct, as called for in the approved forms of contract and specifications on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1889, at which place and hour they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners, and the award for doing said work will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as possible.

Blank forms of said contract and specifications therefor, and bids or proposals and proper envelopes for their inclosure, and all other information, can be obtained at the above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners or on application to the Secretary.

By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners.
JAMES O. DUANE, President.
JOHN C. GUTHRIE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LARGEST FACTORY IN THE WORLD. MEDALS OF HONOUR AT ALL EXHIBITIONS. CHOCOLATE MENIER. THE SALE OF CHOCOLATE MENIER EXCEEDS 400,000 POUNDS PER DAY. SOLD EVERYWHERE. AVOID IMITATIONS.

CENTENNIAL STAND.
[NOT OFFICIAL.]

By special request Brentano's have undertaken the sale of stand seats for a specially-designed, well-constructed, and comfortable stand on Union-square and 14th-st.

The seats on this stand will be strictly limited, every seat will bear a distinct number, and be reserved in the same sense that theatre seats are reserved, and every one will be provided with a seat.

These seats will entitle one to admission on this stand for two (2) days and for the fireworks nights in Union-square.

We shall have three (3) distinct sets of tickets, enabling people to attend each one of these occasions independently or to transfer their seats to friends or others.

The price of these seats will be eight dollars ($8) for all the days, five dollars ($5) for the first, or three dollars ($3) for the second.

ABSOLUTELY IMMEDIATE APPLICATION is necessary in order to be assured of securing places on this stand. BRENTANO'S.

FOR RENT—FOR APRIL 30 AND MAY 1, on 5th-av., third floor, broad parlor window, below 14th st.; also one on the northwest corner, of 5th-av., commanding view of the procession down the avenue. Address A. C. C., Box 128 Times Office.

FOR SEATS TO VIEW THE CENTENNIAL PARADES
Apply to ARTISTS' UNION, Room 2, 19 East 14th-st.

CENTENNIAL HURRAH!—5TH-AV., CORner 18th-st.; best location to view the parade; rooms on first and second floors, with one to three windows in each; also, chairs, with unobstructed view. Apply on premises, 73 5th-av.

A.—FRONT PARLOR AND SECOND-FLOOR windows, with two large balconies, for both parades; grand view, as house is on the hill. 603 5th-av.

557 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46th sts.—One two-window room and several seats offered at moderate charges. Apply on the premises.

THE FINEST SEATS IN THE CITY CAN be secured at 23 Union-square; $10 upward. W. HAMAN & CO.

391 5TH-AV.—FINEST ROOMS OFFERED Low. Use entire avenue, at reasonable prices; also a few seats. Apply on the premises.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS KILLS Roaches, Bedbugs, Rats, Mice; Carbolized Moth Tablets; infallible 50 years. 40 Clinton-place.

CENTENNIAL.—A.—SIX LARGE WINDOWS near Union-square. Apply at 16 East 15th-st.

TO LET FOR CENTENNIAL—SEATS AND windows; luncheon served. LENOX, 72 5th-av.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

LARGEST STOCK OF FLAGS IN THE United States for sale at BANNERMAN'S Army and Navy Goods Store, 14 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. U. S. Navy signals, sacramers, burgees, pennants, national flags, &c.; no advance in prices.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Board of Education by the Counsel to the Corporation of the city of New-York relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New-York to certain lands on the northerly side of 75th-st., near 3d-av., in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, or to the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Education for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same or any part thereof, may within thirty days after the first publication of this notice file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 17, on the second floor of No. 45 William-st., in the said city, as provided by section 4 of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office on the 4th day of June, 1889, at 2 o'clock P. M., and on such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held at Chambers in the County Court House in the city of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1889, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, April 23, 1889.

NICHOLAS R. O'CONNOR,
LORENZ ZELLER,
EDWARD MCGUE,
Commissioners.
LAMONT MCLOUGHLIN, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Board of Education by the Counsel to the Corporation of the city of New-York relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New-York to certain lands on the northeasterly side of 41st-st., between 7th and 8th aves., in the Twenty-second Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, or to the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

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NO TRIFLING PERMITTED

MAYOR GRANT ON ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES.

THE GRAND JURY MAY GIVE THEM ITS ATTENTION—WESTERN UNION'S APPLICATION SHARPLY DENIED.

Mayor Grant yesterday gave a decided rebuke to the electric lighting companies which have strung wires without permission from the Board of Electrical Control. At the meeting of that board yesterday expert Wheeler reported that the Brush, Manhattan, and East River Companies had all done this. The Mayor remarked that hereafter on the discovery of attempts to evade the law respecting wires he would invoke the aid of the Grand Jury against the offenders. In his opinion the only company that had not recently attempted to trifle with the rules of the Board of Electrical Control was the United States Company. He therefore proposed that it alone should be given permission to put up temporary wires for use during the centennial time.

Commissioner Gibbens suggested that the United States Company might not be able to provide sufficient light, but the Mayor said that to there was a "combine" between the companies, the United States could do it alone as well as they could all do it together. A committee consisting of the Mayor and Commissioner Gibbens, with Superintendent McCormick of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, should have authority to empower the United States Company to do the work.

Commissioner Gibbens proposed that the Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Company should be permitted to string wires across the housetops from its office at Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, Hoffman House, and other places in the blocks bounded by Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets and Fifth and Sixth avenues. The removal of poles has cut these places off from telephonic service. Mayor Grant objected. He said that the company should put the wires into the subways. Commissioner Gibbens answered that there was no telephone subway in Twenty-third-street. Then, the Mayor insisted, it should make connection with the Sixth-avenue subway by way of some other street. Mr. Gibbens said that if it were given the permission it asked for it would take down its poles and wires in Twenty-third-street. It was the opinion of Mayor Grant that those incumbrances would come down anyway. The matter will be further considered.

This order was issued by the Mayor to Public Works Commissioner Smith yesterday, and its execution was at once begun:

"You are directed to remove poles and wires along the following streets and avenues in the order named: (1) On Sixth-avenue, from Twenty-third to Nineteenth street, all poles and wires; (2) on Twenty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, all electric light poles and wires; (3) on Twenty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, all electric light poles and wires; (4) on Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-eighth street, all telegraph and telephone poles and wires; (5) on Fifty-eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, all poles and wires; (6) all dead poles and wires."

Since the Western Union Company began to suffer by the cutting of the wires that connected the elevated road cables with branch lines and sub-offices, repeated applications have been received by the Board of Electrical Control for permission to temporarily renew overhead connections. Yesterday the board sent to the Western Union Company the following flat refusal:

"I am directed to return herewith your company's applications for overhead wires, and inform you that the Board of Electrical Control will decline to consider any such applications until such time as you shall see fit to carry out your agreement made with the board when you were permitted to place cables upon the structure of the elevated railroads; that is to say: That you would remove your poles and wires from along the streets occupied by said structures. Connections with the elevated structures have been made for you under ground wherever you have signified a desire for the same, and in view of the fact that you are not prevented from using these structures freely for carrying your conductors, there seems to be no good reason why you should not make good your pledge as above stated. The fact that your neglect to carry out this pledge of yours has compelled the expenditure of considerable money by the Department of Public Works to remove poles and wires which should properly have been removed by your company seems to necessitate some action by the Board of Electrical Control to insure against further loss to the city in this direction."

The workmen sent out by the Bureau of Incumbrances of the Department of Public Works started to execute Mayor Grant's order to clear Broadway from Park-place to Fourteenth-street yesterday. Work was begun at the Fourteenth-street end. No poles were cut down, as they bear electric light wires, for which no subway has yet been laid. There was plenty to do, however, in sorting out, cutting, and carting away the telegraph and telephone wires. The work will be continued to-day.

TEN HORSES SUFFOCATED.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the stable of James Winterbottom, at 96 and 98 Sullivan-street, during which ten horses were suffocated. The stable is a three-story building, the upper floor of which is occupied by Samuel J. Jackson, a colored waiter, with his wife, his ten children, Paul Hargrove, his son-in-law, and a lodger. On the second floor Edward Simons, a coachman, lived with his wife and a female boarder. The rest of the second floor was used as a hayloft, a storeroom for feed and harness, and also as a stable, ten horses occupying stalls in the rear portion.

It was shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning when one of the children of Jackson awoke and found the room full of smoke. He aroused his father, and the whole family were soon making tracks for the street. The building was pretty well filled with smoke, but the staircase was comparatively clear. Their stampede down the stairs aroused Simons and his family, and all the human occupants of the house made their exit in safety. The fire was found to have originated in the neighborhood of the feed bin, which is in the centre of the building, and it was soon extinguished by the firemen. The smoke became so dense soon after the fire started that it was impossible to reach the horses, and they were suffocated. They were valued at $2,500. The damage to the building and contents is about $500.

THE EXECUTORS NOT LIABLE.

Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, yesterday, dismissed the complaint in a suit brought to hold the executors and trustees of the Menck estate liable for damages caused by the fall of the party wall between 221 and 223 Hudson-street, Feb. 12, 1887. The house 221 was owned by the Hendricks estate, and 223 by the Menck estate. The Menck executors settled with their tenants. Mr. Higgins, the tenant of 221, made no claim against his landlord, but began an action against the trustees and executors of the Menck estate for $5,000 damages.

Judge Dugro held that the trustees and executors were not liable as such for their individual negligence, and if sued should be sued individually, and that being out of possession by having leased the whole building, the tenant, if any one, and not they, was liable. Mr. J. H. Whitelegge appeared for the plaintiff, and M. M. Budlong for the defendant.

A STOCKHOLDER'S LIABILITY.

Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, set aside the verdict for the plaintiff in the suit of W. G. Dillingham to recover $1,577 70 from Peter H. McNulty, and gave judgment for the defendant on a point of law. The case grew out of a suit against the Fifth-Avenue Casino Company, in which Mr. Dillingham recovered a verdict. As he could not collect it, he sued Mr. McNulty, who owned stock in the company, and the jury found in his favor. William H. Gaynor, for the defense, raised the point that his client did not become a stockholder until after the debt in question was contracted, and therefore was not liable. Yesterday's decision upheld this view.

THE TERMS OF BURT AND BEATTIE.

Secretary of the Navy Tracy was in Brooklyn yesterday, and devoted a good deal of his time to the local politicians. Among his visitors were Theodore B. Willis and Congressman William C. Wallace. The former was assured that he would be appointed Surveyor. Mr. Willis says that President Harrison has determined to wait until Surveyor Beattie resigns or until his term expires. The same course is to be pursued in reference to Naval Officer Burt.

EASTER ELECTIONS.

St. James's Church, Upper Montclair, N. J.—Wardens—William H. Power, Wilbur Huntington. Vestrymen—Auguste J. Vance, W. H. Sessions, W. H. Littell, F. B. Littlejohn, Charles Richards, John Mancini, J. H. Schoonmaker, G. L. Prentiss.

St. Mary's Church, New-York.—Wardens—Richard L. Schieffelin, Daniel F. Tiemann. Vestrymen—Peter C. Tiemann; George R. Schieffelin, James Pettit, James Rogers, Henry A. Maxmann, Philip H. Many, Hanford Horton, William Hueston.

St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island.—Wardens—J. H. Fitzhugh Mayo, M. W. Stone. Vestrymen—George J. Greenfield, James M. Davis, Reuben Lord, Dr. T. J. Thompson, Thomas Handy, I. E. Martin, George S. Schofield, Maynard C. Kyte.

AVOID HARSH purgative pills. They make you sick, and then leave you constipated. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS regulate the bowels and cure you.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

HENRY G. PEARSON.

HIS WIDOW'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO THE POST OFFICE EMPLOYES.

Mr. James Gayler, Assistant Postmaster, has received the following letter from the widow of Postmaster Pearson:

HIGHWOOD, N. J., April 24, 1889.

DEAR MR. GAYLER: I beg you will convey to my late husband's friends and associates of the New-York Post Office the assurances of grateful appreciation of the evidence, furnished by the presence of so large a number of them at his funeral, of their regard for him and for his memory.

Assure them, from me, that he who has passed away had always their welfare at heart; that he sympathized fully with them in the discouraging conditions under which their onerous duties were too often performed, and that he never failed to recognize the fact that whatever degree of efficiency was attained in the service under his charge was largely due to their fidelity and zeal.

It is no small consolation in my sorrow to know that so many who were associated with Mr. Pearson officially have shown themselves to have been also his personal friends. Very sincerely yours,

ELLA JAMES PEARSON.

A letter inclosing a check for $7 was received at this office yesterday from "A. M——s," to be added to the Pearson memorial fund. In the following letter was a check for $25 to be applied to the same object:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I take pleasure in inclosing my check for $25 as a contribution to the Pearson Monument fund.

Although still believing that the Republican Party is the one from which our country has most to hope, I think that the treatment of the dying Pearson by the Administration was utterly heartless, insulting, and inexcusable. That his unselfish and conspicuous public services were sufficient not only to keep him in the office he had so long dignified, but to prevent his last hours from being embittered by hasty dismissal from it, is as great a blot on the Administration of Mr. Harrison as the retention was the brightest spot on that of Mr. Cleveland.

Besides the personal ignominy to which Mr. Pearson was subjected by those who might be thought to be searching for proved and able public servants of their own political party, the failure to retain him was a blow at a principle worth more than any individual, that of pure and non-partisan management of public offices. Mr. Pearson, both in character and by circumstance, represented this principle as much as any man could, and the injury and injustice done him were felt by every friend of honest government.

As I voted for Mr. Blaine in 1884 and for Mr. Harrison in 1888, I feel that I can speak as a Republican who cares enough for decency and manliness in his party to characterize in proper terms such a gross violation of both as has been shown in the case of Mr. Pearson. D. SAGE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, April 24, 1889.

SINGULAR IGNORANCE.

THINGS THAT COMMISSIONERS PORTER AND BRENNAN DID NOT KNOW.

Some remarkable testimony was given in the course of the inquiry by the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday into the charge that the Board of Charities and Correction in 1881 awarded a contract to John F. Dawson for the building of crib work around Hart's Island and then relieved Dawson from its full performance, so that the city lost money. The strange testimony was given by Commissioners Henry H. Porter and Thomas S. Brennan. It showed that their knowledge of the affairs of their department was not comprehensive.

Commissioner Porter testified that he assumed office only two days before the contract was awarded. He had not watched the performance of the work. The duty of watching it was Commissioner Brennan's, as he looked after outside affairs. He relied on Mr. Brennan and on Engineer Haswell. He did not know that the board had relieved Contractor Dawson of the duty to furnish stone, which he had contracted to furnish at 27 cents a cubic yard, when all other bidders had bid from 70 to 80 cents. Nor did he know that the stone was taken out of Blackwell's Island's quarries by convict or pauper labor.

After Secretary Britton had testified that there was no record of a resolution of the board relieving to Contractor Dawson, Commissioner Brennan testified that the contract was awarded to Dawson as the lowest bidder. He had never heard that it was not in violation of its terms. He knew that stone had been taken for the crib work from Blackwell's Island. The contract provided for 1,500 cubic yards to be furnished from there. He did not know that a greater quantity had been taken. All was taken on requisitions indorsed by the engineer, and he presumed they were all right.

Commissioner Brennan made a personal explanation declaring the story to be untrue that he had visited Richard Croker in the South to ask him to procure his reappointment and had tried to get the assistance of John Kelly's widow. He said he had been connected with the Charities Department since boyhood, and he challenged the proof that he had ever done a dishonest act for the advantage of himself or anybody else.

Engineer Haswell will be examined to-day.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Deacon S. V. White's contingent of disaster dispensers didn't have much fun yesterday. Instead of tumbling all to pieces, as the Deacon and his echoes have been predicting, the stock market showed a most irreverent buoyancy. Nearly every stock on the list went up.

* * *

Reading, the one stock which, according to the Deacon isn't worth a nickel per pound, was especially profane in its treatment of the prophesying good man, and on the strength of London buying it led the rest of the market upward.

* * *

The tales which were retailed so plentifully a day or two ago representing a decrease of $500,000 in Reading's March net earnings, will be disposed of to-day or to-morrow in a way that will give a fit market value to the Deacon White style of prophecy.

* * *

President Bostwick of the New-York and New-England Company is on his way home from Europe, where, according to some of his friends, he has arranged financial plans of value to his company.

* * *

The movement in Texas Pacific is backed by Washington E. Connor, who is credited with European co-operation.

* * *

Brayton Ives retires from the Directory of the Oregon Transcontinental Company.

* * *

Claus Spreckels has representatives in New-York who are promising lively times for the sugar Trust, if the trust really wants a fight.

* * *

Dividends glibly promised on Chicago Gas do not materialize. Sales of stock by insiders do.

* * *

All of Mr. Jay Gould's conspicuous friends are betting on the bull side of the stock market. Mr. Jay Gould himself emulateth Brer Rabbit—"he lay low."

CHARGED WITH STEALING LETTERS.

John J. Kenny, a clerk in the Brooklyn Post Office, was arrested late Wednesday night charged with stealing letters from the mails. A week ago a decoy, containing a marked bill, was sent through the office, but it was never delivered. It had to pass through Kenny's hands. This experiment was tried again on Wednesday, and Kenny's arrest followed. The marked bills were found in his pocket.

He was arraigned in the United States court yesterday and pleaded not guilty. He charged that some enemy in the office had put the bills in his coat pocket while that garment hung in another room. He was admitted to bail.

Kenny is nineteen years old, and lives at 24 Johnson-street with his parents. He was appointed from the civil service list on July 23, 1888.

AN OLD LANDMARK TO GO.

The old mansion at 716 Broadway will soon be torn down. It was sold yesterday at auction on the Real Estate Exchange, together with the other real property of Charles G. Ferris, who was in his time a lawyer of prominence, a Congressman, and a Collector of the Port. The house was occupied by his daughter until her death recently. It was sold yesterday to Thomas C. Smith of 111 Broadway, who bought it for $75,000 for Scholle Brothers, brokers. They will have it torn down without delay and a new building will be put up. The lot is 25 by 137.6 feet, and the price paid is looked upon as low for the property.

Don't Get Caught

This Spring, as you may have been before, with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, appetite poor, kidneys and liver torpid, and whole system liable to be prostrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition and ready for the changing and warmer weather by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stands unequaled for purifying the blood, giving an appetite, and for a regulating and general Spring medicine.

"For five years I was sick every Spring, but last year began in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used five bottles and have not been a sick day since."—G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-USED GRAND, Upright, and Square Pianos of our own make, ... [illegible]

MUST CHOOSE HIS REMEDY.

AN IMPORTANT POINT SETTLED BY THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The Court of Appeals, in an elaborate opinion just handed down, has finally settled the law to be that, where a party has two concurrent remedies, by adopting one he is prevented from thereafter resorting to the other.

The question arose in a suit by Giles H. Fowler, as executor of Elizabeth White, against the Bowery Savings Bank. The plaintiff showed that on Nov. 15, 1871, John White, who was the husband of Elizabeth White, made a deposit with the bank and received the usual pass book, in which the account was opened with John White for Elizabeth White, and thereafter the husband died, and one John D. Flynn was appointed his executor. Within a few weeks of the death of John White his wife died, and the plaintiff was appointed her executor. He called at the bank, informing its officers of the appointment, and asked for the amount due on the account. He was told by one of the officers that the husband's executor had the pass book, but that if he would bring it the bank would pay him.

Afterward the husband's executor called with the pass book, and the amount due was paid to him, and the wife's executor called later on the same day and was told of this. Whereupon he brought suit against the former and recovered a verdict, but was unable to collect anything on his judgment. Thereupen he brought a suit against the bank and recovered a judgment after a trial in Queens County. This judgment was affirmed by the General Term, but the Court of Appeals has set it aside, holding that after the payment of the money to the husband's executor there were two remedies open to the plaintiff—either he could sue the bank or he could bring an action against the husband's executor for the money which he had collected, but that he was not entitled to both remedies at the same time or in succession, and that by electing to sue the husband's executor he adopted and ratified the act of the bank in making payment to him, and thereby legalized the payment and discharged the bank.

The opinion of the court is a voluminous one and is based upon a review of a long line of authorities bearing upon the question decided.

Messrs. Eugene Burlingame and Benjamin W. Downing were the attorneys for the plaintiff, and Mr. Carlisle Norwood, Jr., for the bank.

BURGLARY IN NEW-ROCHELLE.

THE POST OFFICE ROBBED, BUT THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS ESCAPE.

The village of New-Rochelle is becoming the prey of burglars. Wednesday night they broke into the Post Office, which is only a few yards from Police Headquarters. The burglars entered an alley at the rear of the building and then forced open a door without being observed. With a sledge hammer stolen from Downing's blacksmith's shop and other tools, all of which they left behind them, they operated on the safe. They bored a hole just below the combination lock and then blew the door open with powder.

Postmaster John Cashion said yesterday that about fourteen hundred dollars' worth of postage stamps, $800 in bills and coin, and some registered letters had been carried off by the burglars, together with some other small articles. The police cannot tell anything about it. No one seems to have heard the explosion of powder in the door, though it must have made considerable noise.

The clothing store of M. Bernstein was entered by burglars on Tuesday night and robbed of about two hundred dollars' worth of clothing. The citizens were talking a good deal yesterday of again organizing a vigilance committee to run the lawbreakers down, as they did once or twice before.

WHO CONTROLS WALLABOUT MARKET?

Police Justice Walsh of Brooklyn made a decision yesterday in a petty case which, if upheld, will make Wallabout Market practically without police protection. Lawyer Hirsch applied for a warrant for the arrest of A. M. Draste for forcing an entrance to the house of Mary Barrett at 3 South-street, Wallabout Market, and taking possession of her furniture. Justice Walsh refused to issue a warrant, on the ground that the fact that the Wallabout lands are leased from the Federal Government does not bring them under the jurisdiction of the courts of the State of New-York. Corporation Counsel Jenks was consulted, and he upheld Justice Walsh.

Such a decision will make it impossible for any but the Federal authorities to prosecute criminals arrested for acts committed on these lands. Several lawyers who were questioned yesterday thought it very doubtful whether the city police have any right to arrest a person violating the law in the Wallabout district. The Federal authorities do not patrol the market or the lands adjoining it.

Lawyer Hirsch said yesterday that he would carry the case to a higher court at once.

SETTLED PRIVATELY IN COURT.

The suit of Orrin G. Skillings against the United States Illuminating Company for $50,000 damages, on trial before Judge Lawrence and a jury in the Supreme Court, was settled yesterday after Col. George H. Hart, the plaintiff's lawyer, had put in his evidence and Judge Lawrence had denied a motion to dismiss the complaint. Skillings was engaged in painting the elevated railroad structure at Park-place and Church-street in January, 1886, when his clothing came in contact with the electric wires and, and as it was a wet day he received a severe shock. His hand then fell across one of the wires and he dropped to the street. As a result of his injuries he became a cripple and is in danger of becoming paralyzed.

"GREEN-GOODS" SWINDLING.

Robert Harmon, alias Emanuel Kauffmann, was arrested at 302 East One Hundred and Eleventh-street yesterday on a charge of being a green-goods swindler. He is said to be a partner of Jack Hodges, a well-known sawdust operator. Harmen worked through the Post Office at Broadalbin, and it is claimed that David Blair, the former Postmaster at that place, and his brother William are of the illegal business and were parties to it. Over forty aliases were used in letters sent out from the Broadalbin office. The answers were in care of Postmaster Blair, and were brought down to Harmon in this city. Harmon was held in $25,000 bail for examination by United States Commissioner Shields.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

Balance emerging from Darkness.

Good Cheer Instead of Despondency; Energy by Day. Sleep at Night.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

It kills disease and gives Nature a chance to build a fellow up again.—C. M. White, Columbus, Ohio.

$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. KASKINE CO., 168 Duane-st., New-York.

CURE FOR THE DEAF

PECK'S IMPROVED PAT. CUSHIONED TUBULAR EAR DRUMS RESTORE THE HEARING in all cases where the auditory nerve is not paralyzed. Often successful in cases pronounced incurable. Invisible, comfortable, always in position. Music, conversation, whispers heard distinctly. Write or call on F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, corner 14th-st., New-York, for Illustrated Book of Proofs FREE.

DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

MAKES THE HAIR GROW. HEALS ALL SCALP DISEASES. Prevents dandruff and falling of the hair. Warranted to restore youthful color and beauty to gray or faded hair. A healthful, cleanly dressing. Preferred for purity and perfume. At Druggists' or London Supply Co., 853 Broadway, New-York.

KILL YOUR CORNS, WARTS, AND MOLES with KILL CORNS. 15c. kills 15 corns. Druggists.

CHINA SILK DEPARTMENT.

JAMES McCREERY & CO. Have just placed in this department 3,000 yards of a new Silk and Lisle Thread fabric, "Pekin Foule," printed in sprays, in a fine range of colors. This material is recommended for novelty and durability; price 85 cents per yard.

Broadway and 11th St.

A BROKERS SUICIDE.

ANDREW W. BOGERT, JR., SHOOTS HIMSELF IN HIS BATHROOM.

Andrew W. Bogert, Jr., a well-known real estate broker, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver yesterday morning at his home, 35 East Twelfth-street. He came down to the breakfast table as usual, but before the family sat down he told his wife not to pour his coffee, as he was going up stairs. A little later the report of a pistol resounded through the house.

Hastening up stairs, Mrs. Bogert and her son found Mr. Bogert lying on the bathroom floor, while the blood was flowing profusely from a wound in his temple. Dr. Gay was summoned immediately, but the self-wounded man did not recover consciousness, and death followed within an hour's time.

The suicide is supposed to be the result of a gradually impaired and weakening mind. It was known that Mr. Bogert believed that his mind was affected and he had expressed a dread to his wife of ever being sent to an asylum. He remarked yesterday morning that he had had no sleep the night before. Mr. Bogert was forty-eight years old and had been in the real estate business for many years. His office of late years was at 16 East Eighteenth-street. He had charge of several large estates. His business, however, had not been so large nor his ventures so successful as he would have liked, and it is probable that business disappointments had something to do with the impairment of his faculties. His home relations were of the pleasantest character.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"An American Countess," Howard Carroll's comedy-drama, which is to be presented for the first time in New-York at the benefit matinée for the Southern Soldiers' Home at Palmer's Theatre on May 16, will have the advantage of a fine cast. Miss Julia Wheeler, a Washington lady, who has been playing with Mlle. Rhéa, will be the Countess. Miss Johnstone Bennett, Miss Ada Levick, Miss Virginia Buchanan, Mr. Wilton Lackaye, Mr. E. J. Henley, Mr. George De Vere, Mr. William Herbert, Mr. John Kellard, and Mr. Charles Dickson are among those who will appear in the play. Ben Teal will put "An American Countess" on the stage, and the rehearsals will be under the direct supervision of the author. The benefit is under the management of Mr. James W. Morrissey, whose experience as a manager promises a most successful benefit for the Soldiers' Home. Gen. Sherman, Gen. Fryor, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Sigel, Mayor Grant, and Chauncey M. Depew are among the prominent gentlemen who are interesting themselves in the success of the entertainment.

Chassaigne's merry operetta, "Nadjy," will be given its two hundred and fiftieth representation at the Casino to-night, and as this will be the last souvenir performance of the opera at this house the event is to be made very prominent by Manager Aronson. Lillian Russell was suffering from a sore throat yesterday and did not appear last night, her part, the Princess Etelka, being taken by Isabel Urquhart. Miss Russell will sing to-night, however.

The partnership between E. E. Rice and Henry E. Dixey has been dissolved. Mr. Dixey several weeks ago determined to rid himself of all the responsibilities of business in order to devote himself to the new burlesque which he is preparing, in company with William Gill, and the dissolution was the result of this determination. Lieut. Col. Rice will manage "The Corsair," "Evangeline," and "The Pearl of Pekin," and for "Adonis" and his own services Mr. Dixey will receive a percentage of the gross receipts. Col. Rice managing the business and furnishing the company.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will close their season in Philadelphia to-morrow night. They will be seen together again in the performance to be given for the benefit of Mrs. D. P. Bowers at Palmer's, and after this Mrs. Florence is to retire from the stage. At the Mrs. Bowers benefit little Elsie Leslie is to appear in "Editha's Burglar." Henry Miller of the Lyceum company playing Mr. Sothern's part of the burglar, and Charles Dickson of the same company also appearing in the sketch.

"Hands Across the Sea" will be given its first American production at Niblo's in the latter part of September. Gustav Kahn, who for several years was manager for the Kiralfys, has secured the rights to the play in this country.

Beginning next Wednesday the Union-Square Theatre will give two matinées each week of "Robert Elsmere." It is Manager Hill's intention to establish mid-week matinées regularly at his theatre for the future.

James C. Duff is trying to negotiate for a theatre outside of this city for next week, with a view to transferring "Dovetta" for that week. If he succeeds, Kiralfy is ready to present "The Black Crook" at the Standard next week for the benefit of centennial visitors.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $12,500 four per cent. bonds at 129.

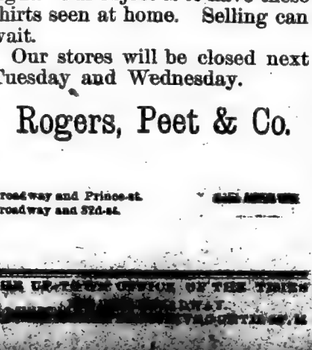

COMPLETE OUTFITS.

Visitors with limited shopping time may like to know of a store that sells every article of attire used by man or boy, with traveling conveniences besides. We have two such. Everything marked in plain figures and money cheerfully refunded for whatever you choose to bring back unused, except white goods and full-dress suits.

WHITE TROUSERS for military use are ready; heavy navy duck, $1 50.

SHOES. No better marching shoes than our Waukenphasts; now $4 50 and $5; used to be $7 and $5. We've cut $1 to $1 50 off the prices of all our shoes to accelerate trade.

SHIRTS. Unlaundered, 50, 70, and 90 cents; 20 cents more if laundered. Better, much better, than usually sold at these prices. Let us send you a sample shirt. Needn't buy it. Just write a line; say "Send such a size, such a quality, or all qualities." We'll send, leave; you'll look, maybe buy, maybe not. No matter. Another postal, "Please call for shirt." All right. Our object is to have these shirts seen at home. Selling can wait.

Our stores will be closed next Tuesday and Wednesday.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Broadway and Prince-st.
Broadway and 32d-st.

THE UPTOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES [illegible]

Props.

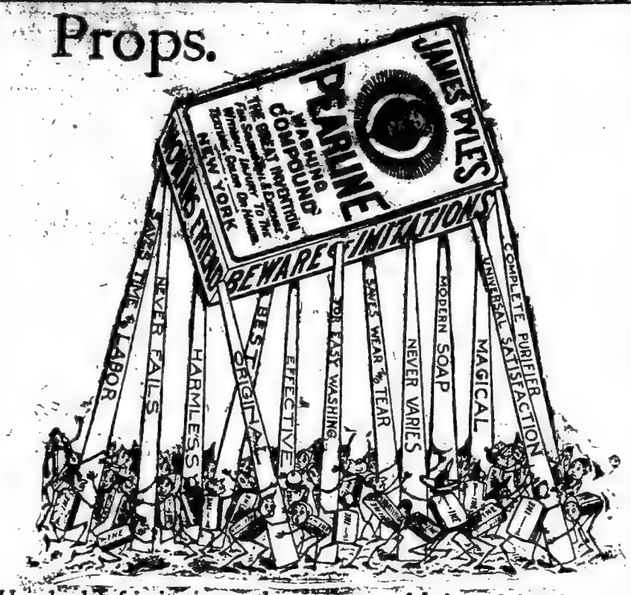

Hundreds of imitations—dangerous to fabric and hands—are tugging away at the props, which have put and still hold Pyle's Pearline in its present enviable position. It's the standard—pure—effective—harmless—a necessity in millions of homes. These imitators take names ending in INE—to deceive—peddle their goods from house to house—claim them to be "Pearline"—"same as Pearline," or "good as Pearline." Beware of them—one wash may ruin your clothes. Their methods alone should denounce them—evidently they do—for the consumption of Pearline increases each day. It does away with the drudgery of woman's hardest work. Every grocer sells Pearline. 567 JAMES PYLE, New York.

the Beneke TRADE MARK. Shoe IS STRICTLY HAND-MADE

THE PAPERS ARE FULL OF SHOE ADVERTISEMENTS. SOME DEALERS RECOMMEND A SPECIAL SHAPE, SOME ADVERTISE GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES. WE CANNOT CONSCIENTIOUSLY DO EITHER. THE SHAPE OF SHOES HAS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SHAPE OF THE FEET. SOME PEOPLE HAVE BROAD FEET WITH BROAD TOES, AND SUCH REQUIRE BROAD SHOES. OTHERS HAVE MEDIUM, NARROW TOES, AND SOME PEOPLE'S TOES ARE SLOPING TO A POINT. THE LATTER NEED NOT WEAR UGLY SHOES, SHAPED LIKE WASHTUBS, BUT MAY SELECT STYLES CORRESPONDING TO THE SHAPE OF THEIR FEET AS INDICATED ON THIS DRAFT.

BENEKE BROS.

WE HAVE THOUSANDS OF PAIRS OF ALL STYLES, AND CAN SUIT ALL FEET, NO MATTER WHAT THEIR DIMENSIONS. AS TO PRICES, WE WILL SAY THAT FOR THE PAST TWELVE YEARS WE HAVE BEEN SELLING AND WILL CONTINUE TO SELL

$5.00 SHOES FOR $3.50,
$6.00 SHOES FOR $4.00,
$7.00 SHOES FOR $5.00,
$10.00 SHOES FOR $6.00 AND $7.00.

ALL SHOES WE SELL ARE BENCH-MADE, SEWED, AND MADE BY HAND WITHOUT THE AID OF ANY MACHINERY WHATEVER.

BENEKE BROS.,

MAKERS OF HAND-SEWED FOOTWEAR FOR MEN AND BOYS.
FIVE-STORY CORNER BUILDING,
199 and 201 Canal-st.

Tourist Bags.

The attention of tourists and travelers is called to our new and exclusive line of silver mounted bags. Only the genuine leathers used. The mountings of our own design and manufacture, while the construction and finish is superior to any ever before offered.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish them."

FURNITURE

Selling goods of a thoroughly reliable quality and at the smallest possible profit is the system followed by this Firm.

Twelve Show Rooms filled with the latest productions of the Furniture art, both home and foreign.

STRANGERS will find a tour through our establishment both interesting and profitable. See the Furnished Specimen Rooms.

Reductions have been made on many choice pieces of Furniture which we shall not duplicate this season. All prices in plain figures.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, and 65 West 23d-st.

Spellman's Hats
AT THEIR USUAL LOW PRICES.
See "The Jaunt"—our new shape.
109 and 111 Park-row, corner Chambers-st.

DESKS and Fine Office Furniture JOHN M. TURNER [illegible]

XII.

Some men pay out money for clothes in a heedless way, and some in positively a needless one.

For the first we have no sympathy, for the second but little.

If $12 will buy from us an $18 suit, and it will, no man can be accused of anything but thrift if he buys one.

At least six different styles of checks in the finest $18 worsted suits, marked down to $12.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Hats,
N. E. COR. CANAL-ST. AND B'WAY.

1789. 1889.

Do not fail to visit the Finest Warerooms in our City and see what has been accomplished in

100 YEARS.

SPECIAL EXHIBIT,
Week Commencing April 29.
J. S. Conover & Co.,
28 and 30 West 23d-st.

Underhill, Cornell & Brown,
SUCCESSORS TO
UNDERHILL, SLOTE & CORNELL.
Fine & Medium
Ready-Made Clothing
FOR
MEN & BOYS.
746-750 Broadway,
Corner Astor Place, one door below 8th St.
OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 9 P. M.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, & RETAILERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Fifty Departments filled with desirable and seasonable Dry Goods and Fancy Goods at every description at

LOWEST PRICES.

WE BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF

VISITORS

TO OUR SUPERB STOCKS OF

LADIES'

PARIS COSTUMES AND WRAPS;
WALKING DRESSES;
TRAVELING GARMENTS;
WALKING JACKETS;
JERSEY WAISTS;
IMPORTED TEA GOWNS, and
THEATRE WAISTS.
ALSO TO OUR LINES OF

MISSES'

PEASANT COATS;
WALKING AND REEFING JACKETS;
NEWMARKETS;
DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS.

LATEST PARIS STYLES IN BONNETS, ROUND HATS, AND TURBANS.

ALL THE SEASON'S NOVELTIES IN PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN SILKS AND DRESS GOODS Of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR Of the best Foreign and Domestic Makes.

LARGEST DISPLAY OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS IN AMERICA.

6th-av. and 19th-st.

Popular Prices for Children's Clothing.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' All-Wool Suits at $4, $5, $6.

Same style as our finest grades have our patent Waistbands in the Pants and our usual guarantee to give satisfactory wear.

Kilt Suits at $2 25.
Girls' Spring Cloaks at $5, $6 50 and $7 75.
Babies' at $1 45, $2 30, $5 25.

Gingham Dresses, 70c., 85c., $1.
White Lawn Dresses, 85c., $1 19 $1 45.
Sailor Suits, $3 30, $3 60, $3 90.
School Dresses, $4 80, $5, $5 50.

Also Hats, Caps, Millinery, Neckwear, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes, &c., equally low.

We mention these prices to show that to clothe children correctly is not necessarily expensive, and that while we keep the finest grades we commence at the lowest prices for which reliable goods can be procured.

60 & 62 West 23d-st.

Uneasy Feet

Forbid all ease of head or body. Ill-shod is ill throughout. To change from a stiff, heavy, cramping thing to the famous Hanan Shoe—which is pliable, and exactly fitting from the start—is to revive with new life.

HANAN & SON.
AT RETAIL.
297½ BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Between Reade and Duane sts.;
1,203 BROADWAY,
Corner 29th-st., New-York;
365 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN,
Opposite City Hall.

Our Shoes can be obtained from our Agents in the principal cities of the United States. A postal card addressed to us will put them within your reach.

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Sunday Edition Five Cents.

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DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, per year	$6 00
DAILY (including Sunday), per year	8 00
SUNDAY ONLY, per year	2 00
DAILY, 6 months, with Sunday	3 00
DAILY, 3 months, with Sunday	1 50
DAILY, 6 months, without Sunday	3 00
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DAILY, 2 months, with Sunday	1 00
DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday	1 00
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday	75

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,751. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

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BANKRUPT

SALE OF THE

BATES STOCK

LADIES' CLOAKS AND SUITS.

The Last Day of the Bankrupt Sale.

Black and Colored Jackets.

Directoire, braided, appliqued, or tailor-bound.

$3 98	were $5 00	$7 98	were $14 00
3 98	were 6 00	9 98	were 18 00
4 98	were 8 00	10 98	were 20 00
5 98	were 10 00	13 98	were 25 00
6 98	were 12 00	15 98	were 27 00

Beaded Silk Wraps,

with netted jet or fringe or lace shoulders.

$2 49	were $5 00	$9 98	were $18 00
2 98	were 6 00	11 98	were $2 00
3 98	were 7 00	15 98	were 25 00
5 98	were 10 00	18 98	were 35 00
7 98	were 14 00	23 98	were 40 00

and finer to $59 00; were $100 00.

Ladies' Spring Newmarkets.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$10 00	$3 98	$22	$11 98
12 00	4 98	32	16 98
14 00	5 98	50	31 98
15 00	6 98	65	37 98
17 00	8 98		

Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Dresses.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$14 00	$7 98	$33	$16 98
16 00	8 98	38	19 98
22 00	11 98	44	22 98
25 00	12 98	48	24 98

Gingham Dresses.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$3 50	98c.	$11	$4 98
6 00	$1 98	14	5 98
8 00	2 98		

White Dresses.

At revolutionary prices, worthy centennial times.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$7 00	$2 98	$12	$6 98
8 00	3 98	18	8 98
9 00	4 98	20	9 98

Flannel Wrappers and Tea Gowns.

Bates's Price.	Ours.	Bates's Price.	Ours.
$6 00	$3 98	$25	$12 98
10 00	5 98	30	14 98
14 00	7 98	40	19 98
18 00	9 98	65	29 98

Flannel Blouses.

$1 98.....were $3 00 $2 98.....were $5 50

Surah Silk Waists.

$4 98.....were $9 00 $7 50.....were $14 00

The last Day of the Bankrupt Sale.

MISSES' WRAPS AND DRESSES.

At Ninety-eight Cents,

Check and Stripe Cloth Jackets.....were $2 50

At A Dollar, Fifty-nine,

Fine Check Cloth Jackets—lap seam.....were $3 00

At Two Ninety-eight,

French Cloth Jackets—Navy and Brown; were $6 00

And Everything in Finer Jackets

Up to $15.....equal value

Cloth Gretchens.

Plain and fancy cloth—single and double capes—plain or cord and velvet trim.

$2 98.....were $6 $5 98.....were $11

4 98.....were 8 7 98.....were 14

Children's Dresses.

Fancy Cloth—Jacket effect.....$1 98 and $2 49

Cashmere and Plaid Directoire..... 3 48 and 3 98

JUST HALF VALUE.

Confirmation Dresses.

White Lawn, Gretchen waist, puff sleeves....$2 98

Embroidered skirt, Pompadour waist..... 2 98

Still finer—ribboned trimmed..... 3 98

and up to Twenty-five Dollars.

The finest and best selected stock to be found. Scalloped and Hemstitch Embroidered—Platte Val., Oriental, and Egyptian Lace—with and without ribbon trim and sashes.

The Last Day of the Bankrupt Sale.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SUITS.	Bates' Price.	Ours
Cheviot and Cassimere	$3 50	$2 49
All-wool Flannel and Corduroy	5 00	3 98
Tricot Suits	7 50	5 75
Kilts, 2½ to 6 years	4 25	2 98
Kilts, 2½ to 6 years	8 00	4 98

Spring Overcoats, with capes, ages 3 to 8, $3 98

Pants.

49c.....98c.....$1 25——Bargains.

Boys' Hats.

Polos, 29c.....Fatigues, 79c.....Jockeys, 98c.

The Last Day of the Bankrupt Sale.

CORSETS.

At 79c.....Embroidered edge Coutille—all sizes.....were $1 25

At 49c.....Hand-made—all sizes.....were 75

At 59c.....Sateen Corsets—Spoon Busk.were 1 00

At $1 19.....Odd sizes P. D. Sateen and Silk Emb'd Coutille.....Bates' Price 2 75

The last day of the Bankrupt Sale.

PARASOLS,

Canopy and Directoire, striped, plaid, figured, and moire and changeable effects, with and without fancy borders, in Satin, Surah, Gros Grain, Ottoman, and Armure Silks—Gold, Silver, and natural wood handles. New, but Half value.

98c.	were $2 00	$2 49	were $4 25
$1 49	were 2 50	2 98	were 5 25
1 98	were 3 50	3 98	were 6 00
2 19	were 3 69	4 98	were 8 00

Children's Parasols, 49 cents; were $1.

The last day of the Bankrupt Sale.

GLOVES.

At 27c.	Ladies' Embroidered Kid	five-button
At 97c.	Embroidered Suede	four-button
At 98c.	Embroidered Suede	eight-button
At 89c.	Fine Biarritz	all shades
At 98c.	Embroidered Paris Kid	all sizes
At $1 98.	Embroidered Suede Mosquetaire in all desirable shades of Mode, Slate, and Gray—all sizes.	
At 23c.	Taffeta Silk	Tan, Gray, and Black
At 33c.	English Silk	all Shades
At 17c.	Children's English Lisle	all Shades
At 12½c.	Children's English Silk	all Shades
At 79c.	Children's Fine Kid	all Shades
At 48c.	Gentlemen's Kid Emb'd	two-button
At $1 89.	Gentlemen's Fine Pique	extra fine

The Last Day of the Bankrupt Sale.

MEN'S AND BOYS' NECKWEAR.

At 24c.	Satin Four-in-hands	were 50c.
At 19c.	All-silk Windsor Ties	were 31c.
At 23c.	Boys' Silk Teeks, Satin-lined	were 35c.
At 38c.	Men's Silk Teeks, Satin-lined	were 50c.
At 38c.	Men's Silk Four-in-hands	were 50c.
At 73c.	Men's Silk Scarf—the best	were $1 25
At 37c.	Men's English Braces	were 75c.

CENTENNIAL DECORATIONS.

3-foot Battery Flags—spearhead staff	29c.
4-foot Garrison Flags—spearhead staff	79c.
6-foot imitation bunting Flags—mounted	$1 25
6-foot standard bunting Flags—unmounted	1 19
4-foot silk Flags—mounted	2 89
8-foot silk Flags—polished spearhead staff	64c.

Muslin Stars, with Stripes.

12-inch	16c. doz.	32-inch	44c. doz.
24-inch	33c. doz.	36-inch	66c. doz.

Navy and Stripe Buntings—47-inch 94c.

Polished Spearhead Flagstaffs.

6ft. 3c. 7ft. 19c. 8ft. 25c. 10ft. 49c.

The Last Day of the Bankrupt Sale.

TALK OF THE TOWN.

The Great Saving Combine.

How It Is Operating to Save the People's Money.

Over One Million Dollars Can Be Saved to the People of This City Every Month.

TWELVE MILLIONS PER YEAR

The announcement made in last Sunday's papers of "another combine" originated by one of our largest cigarette manufacturers, by which their patrons can make a saving of five cents on every dollar of all their purchases by means of a 5 per cent. saving coupon to be found in each box of cigarettes, has created no little excitement in this city and vicinity, and is, with the 700 merchants who have signed contracts to allow the discount to any person presenting the coupons, a combine in the right direction. It is founded on fact. We learn the originators have been kept busy with their army of help the past week putting out daily to the public over 100,000 packages of cigarettes, each containing one of these coupons, which, if each resulted in a saving of 10 cents, would amount to over $10,000 per day. The average saving, so far as learned, is much larger, as it is a season of the year when suits of clothing are in lively demand, and in the purchase of a $20 suit $1 is saved; on Hats, Shoes, Gents' Furnishings, &c., the savings will average from 15 to 50 cents each purchase, while for the ladies who at this season indulge in Spring millinery and dresses, the purchases being larger, the saving will be correspondingly more.

When we contemplate the possible results of this plan the benefits to be derived assume gigantic proportions. For instance, the merchants under contract include this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Hoboken, Yonkers, and other suburban towns, covering a population of 3,000,000. Allowing one in every five as adult male, with the usual average expenditure of $2 per day, the possible savings will amount to $60,000 per day, nearly two million dollars per month, which, after deducting the cost of the cigarettes, (one box to each man per day,) will make a net saving of $30,000 every twenty-four hours. The average saving per man will amount to from $25 to $50 per year. By this calculation it will be seen that a handsome saving can be made even if the cigarettes are thrown away.

It seems strange that by the outlay of only five cents for a box of Duke's Cameo or Turkish Cross-Cut Cigarettes, which contain a coupon, any one may actually save from $1 to $2 in the purchase of a suit of clothes. But so it is, these little green coupons, signed W. Duke, Sons & Co., are as good as gold to the extent of five centson every dollar expended.

A little directory in each box of cigarettes contains the names of the merchants in the combine, and every merchant there named is bound by contract to allow a discount of five cents on every dollar of any purchase upon presentation of the coupon, so the purchaser may claim it as right and just from any of these 700 merchants.

The merchants contracted with are grouped under their business headings in five little directories. No. 1 contains Dry Goods, Clothing, Merchant Tailors, Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., Silverware, Millinery, Fancy Goods, and Cloaks and Suits. No. 2 contains Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., Housefurnishing, Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., Stoves, Ranges, &c., Paints, Oils, &c., and Trunks, Bags, &c. No. 3 contains Hats, Caps, &c., Boots and Shoes, Coal and Wood, Gents' Furnishing, and Photographers. No. 4 contains Teas and Coffees, Druggists, Hardware, and Fish Markets. No. 5 contains Grocers, Meat Markets, and Stationers. Each box of their cigarettes contains only one of these directories, but you can ask your cigar dealer for any number you wish. People even who do not smoke may make a saving by buying their cigarettes to get the coupons, and those who do may derive profit from the luxury.

W. Duke, Sons & Co. fully compensate them and give the patrons of their cigarettes the full benefit; hence holders of coupons should demand their rights and report the name of any merchant who refuses to redeem them. Any such refusal will be a violation of contract, which would expose any of them to a suit at law. No honorable dealer would violate such a contract.

No one is so rich that a saving is not desirable, while the old maxim, "economy is wealth," is a generally accepted truism, and one that no well-regulated family ignores. To enjoy the most at the least possible expense should be the aim of every one. We can see where this enterprising firm have placed a rock, lasting benefit within the reach of all in their attempts to please their own pocket, and to benefit for them the customs they destroy.

COVERED WITH RED DUST

OKLAHOMA'S BEAUTY ONLY SKIN DEEP.

THE TOWN SITE BOOMERS AND THE FARMERS BOTH DISCOURAGED — CROWDING THE LEAVING TRAINS.

GUTHRIE, Indian Territory, April 26.—A petition has been prepared and is being extensively signed for the extension of the limits of the town site of Guthrie. It will be sent to the authorities at Washington, and its promoters profess to believe that it will be granted immediately. This well illustrates the condition of affairs here. Under the ruling of the Secretary of the Interior there is absolutely no town site at this point.

The Deputy Marshals and other land sharks surveyed and platted the lands near the station prior to the opening, and the later arrivals surveyed and replatted until every bit of land in sight was transferred into town lots. As a result there are claims and counter-claims, no regularly defined streets, and a feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction among the people which probably never existed to such an extent in any new town before. No person feels safe in leaving his claim for any length of time, and the one who may be obliged to do this cannot rid himself of the thought that he will be forced to buy up a professional claim-jumper upon his return. The situation is entirely unnatural, and there is nothing in the outlook at present to bring hope to the hearts of those who hope to find pleasure and fortune in Guthrie.

A fierce prairie gale has blown over Oklahoma since noon to-day, and misery has followed in its path, particularly in Guthrie and Oklahoma City. One needs to be familiar with existing conditions in these towns to thoroughly appreciate the situation in both places. The loose red soil has been thoroughly pulverized. The majority of the tents and shanties are east of the tracks, and any number of the eating booths are open to the weather. The prevailing winds are from the southwest, and the one to-day blew at the rate of forty miles an hour. It swept down on the unprotected cities and enveloped them in clouds of brick-red dust, from which they did not emerge until sunset, when the wind ceased. The people, choked and blinded, were unable to make any progress toward building and practically suffered. Tents were blown from their fastenings and several shanties were uprooted. In one large tent in Guthrie a score or more persons were eating at 1 o'clock. The dust entered in such quantities that the food was rendered utterly unfit for use. People who had stood in line at the Land Office since 8 o'clock were disposed to regard the storm lightly at first, but as the red sand gradually filled their nostrils and mouths and ears they saw the folly of remaining and retreated to less exposed places.

At the station, where hundreds stood clamoring for baggage and express matter, and fully a thousand were waiting to take the north-bound train, the misery was most complete. It seemed as if every inch of loose soil in Oklahoma had been carried to that point to increase the sufferings of the disappointed home seekers. Without refuge of any sort, they were obliged to wait hours in the face of the gale for the train to arrive. When it did come puffing in, crowded to the platforms with men who had bidden adieu to Oklahoma City, there was a rush which threatened to result in a riot. Every inch of space on the train was taken up in a twinkling, and men clambered to the roofs of the cars and lay with their backs to the wind. Even the tender of the engine was covered with human beings, and several mounted to the engineer's cab. Two men stowed themselves on the pilot, beneath the headlight, and others would have joined them but for the lack of something to grasp for support. The train finally pulled out, so crowded that the conductor could with difficulty work his way through the cars. Every man on board was swearing at the country, the dust, and the train service.

Those left behind, and there were hundreds of them, made a virtue of necessity, retired to the timber on the banks of the Cottonwood, and remained there until the wind-storm had subsided. Altogether it was a day of horrors.

The beauty of Oklahoma is only skin deep. Its prairies and its woodlands are outranding to the view, but they are not calculated to sustain a large population. Wherever left are found fertile localities have already discovered this and they are cursing the country and those whose representations caused them to come here. They find the soil is altogether too light and dry to make good crops. Without irrigation it can never be made productive except returns for the time and labor expended upon it. Even if irrigated there is no guarantee that a crop put in will mature. The prairie gales are apt to cause as much havoc as the chinch bug or the festive grasshopper. During these windstorms seeds are planted and buildings are hidden by dense clouds of dust, and when they have subsided the farmers discover that much of the soil and seed have disappeared.

There was a heavy rain in Guthrie last night, but the dust was thick as usual this morning. Clouds of dust arising from the surrounding uplands indicated that settlers were plowing, and in fancy one could hear their maledictions.

Aside from the discouraging revelations concerning the soil, the Oklahoma settler finds himself pinched for food. The railroad company has apparently lost its head, and supplies destined for Guthrie, Oklahoma City, and other points either go astray or arrive so irregularly that they afford only temporary relief. There is not to-day a grocery stock in the new country near enough to meet its ordinary demands, and of fresh meats there is none. Were it not that the country has an abundance of game, and that the rivers are well supplied with the coarser varieties of fish, destitution would prevail over a far greater extent than at present. In fact, it will be impossible to make a decent crop in this region. The season is unusually forward, and wheat and corn are well advanced. If President Harrison had proclaimed the country open a month ago, the situation would be radically changed. The knowledge that early seed crop, at least, can be produced this year has disheartened the farmers a good deal. Many of them have few agricultural implements, and a goodly number will be unable to hold out until Fall. The evolution between a prairie schooner and a comfortable home with corresponding facilities to prosecute work, is greater than the average boomer imagined a month ago.

But the excitement attending three or four daily surveys and plattings of this city of wind and wretchedness has been quieted somewhat by the attempts now being made to elect a Mayor for the central or main portion of Guthrie, North, South, and East Guthrie and the town of Noble, on Cottonwood Creek, have had a comparatively easy time in electing their Chief Executive and Board of Aldermen, but here in the main town, which is known as Guthrie proper, there is no head of affairs, and the chances at the present writing are against there being any for some time to come.

The voters number little over 4,000 and the first rule made to govern the election was that a majority and not a plurality should determine the result. The Australian system is not in vogue yet and there is a lamentable absence of all that approaches a reasonably fair election. Ballot boxes have not even been mentioned and registration is laughed at. In the absence of these safeguards, a recourse was had to that primitive method known as the New-England system, the chief feature of which is that the voting population is called out and then divided into as many lines as there are candidates, each man taking, of course, his place in the line which represents his candidate.

This was tried this morning and it resulted in a complete failure. There are three candidates for the Mayor's chair, and their names are Valpey Hoggett of Dakota, Dr. Hill of Oregon, and Judge Kelley of Kansas. The first named is the pronounced representative of the ranchers and the first comers, and as the candidates of the latter elements, had a majority of the votes of the Deputy Marshals. The late comers are supporting Dr. Hill. Kelley received only a few votes this morning and withdrew from the field. The adherents of Hoggett are claiming for their man that he is a good, clean conservative, and all arguments are wound up by charging that Dr. Hill's election is the embodiment of the sporting fraternity.

It took several hours to form the lines this morning, and when it was seen that the Hoggett and Hill lines were nearly equally divided, with chances in favor of Hoggett, the Hill men undertook to execute a coup d'état. A big, burly fellow, well mounted and well armed, rode down the Hoggett lines, and in a loud voice called upon the honest men in the Hoggett camp to come over to Hill. This method of Oklahoma electioneering soon reached its climax when he denounced all Democrats as friends of Hoggett as thieves and gamblers. A quarter section of the Hoggett gamblers moved toward the exhorter as one man, and the next moment they had him on the ground with his mouth and ears filled with red dust and "cuss words." He was carried to the water tank and his clothing was divorced from his badly-bruised body in sections. On a closer examination it was found that the nose of the boot had been the favorite punishment administered. In the meantime several other fights had taken place, and the first attempt to elect a Mayor on the New-England system had proved a dismal failure. At sundown to-night another attempt will be made and the coffin merchant and gravedigger are looking forward to an increase in business.

Physicians are doing a land office business. It now costs $2 10 to drink the water, 10 cents for the thrill, and $2 for a physician to pump the stuff out of the system. Many of the doctors have their offices around the railroad water tanks, and when not engaged in treating cases of those having a drink of the fluid handy, as it were, they [illegible]

visitors. A few choice town lots are dressed when the water drinker makes a spasmodic grab for his stomach and begins to lose all interest in affairs. The inevitable stomach pump is right at hand, and relief usually follows. Physicians' cards now read as follows: "Dr. G. Jones now has his office just north of Hank Smith's water barrel on Dennis-avenue. Office hours from 12 to 12."

KINGFISHER, Oklahoma, April 26.—By courier to Fort Reno, via Woodward, I. T.—While it is possible that matters may become turbulent here when the numerous contest cases come up for decision, what is commonly known as the town of Kingfisher is to-day as quiet as a Sunday school and, as the population decreases, the chances for broils will lessen.

Tuesday there were 5,000 people here; to-day half that number could not be mustered. The Abilene trail to Caldwell shows a continuous procession of wagons returning to Kansas, and bearing disgusted boomers from the land that has proved so disappointing to the great majority, and small crowds leave every day by way of Guthrie.

It is doubtful if, in two months, there will be 500 people occupying the three town sites, aggregating 960 acres, already laid out. What is known as the Kingfisher stage station, in which are found the Land and Post Offices, furnished so small a number of Main-street lots that Lisbon has been platted to the south, and to-day Perkins was surveyed to the north and is expected to be well occupied to-night.

From the Land Office it is a mile to drinking water, which is sold on the streets at 5 cents a glass. Lots have sold as high as $350, but can be bought to-day for $100.

It appears that a number of business men propose moving over to Perkins, as Kingfisher and Lisbon were recaptured by a band of 1,100 cowboys from the Cheyenne country, who were on the ground at 12 o'clock April 22, and those now doing business on Main-street have to rent from the first comers.

No mail has yet been received here, and the dissatisfaction with the postal authorities is intense. Two-cent stamps yesterday sold for twenty-five cents, but to-day can be had for a dime.

Everything is expensive and food and accommodation are of the poorest description. The line of waiters in front of the Land Office is increasing in length, as the people who have selected claims are just coming in.

Up to date only 200 homesteaders have filed, while 80 soldiers have made declaratory statements; but the Hon. J. V. Admire, receiver of the office, told THE TIMES' correspondent to-day that he expected a rush of business from now on.

The first baby born in Kingfisher came yesterday, and in the evening the right to name her was sold by auction, Mr. Admire paying $53 for the privilege.

Love feasts are matters of nightly occurrence. Grand Army men and Odd Fellows are doing all in their power to promote good-fellowship in the community.

Of course, reports of killings are more or less numerous, but travel is so slow that it takes a long time to confirm them. The report of yesterday that a young man's body, riddled with bullets, had been found hanging to a tree on Turkey Creek is false, and it is reported on excellent authority that the utmost quiet prevails along the northern border of Oklahoma.

This morning it was said that, in a fight over a claim northeast of here, one man had killed his neighbor and in turn was shot full of holes by the murdered man's friends.

It is also rumored that several blacks on the South Canadian had been killed by white men in revenge for the murder of one of their men by a negro, but these stories lack corroboration.

To-night the City Council of Kingfisher meets to appoint a Treasurer and Clerk. One or two cases of attempted town lot jumping have occurred here. It is reported this afternoon that about one thousand town-site men are moving on to Kingfisher from Guthrie.

ALMOST A BAD ACCIDENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 26.—The Boston and Albany Railroad's usual good management had a close call this evening. The limited express for New-York, the pride of New-England railroading, ran into a freight train in the yard and had a narrow escape from a bad accident. It was the train which left Boston at 4 o'clock and is due here at 6:29. A freight train, which preceded the express here, found the yard packed when it reached the city and only part of the train could be stowed away on a siding. Several cars remained on the main track and the rear brakeman was sent back to signal the express.

He waved his lantern vigorously, and "Dr." Brackett, the engineer, put on the air brakes. The track and wheels were wet and the brakes failed to hold promptly, so the engineer reversed the locomotive with such effect that both cylinder heads were blown out. In this plight the train crashed into the freight, sending two empty tank cars off the track and running the locomotive's nose under the last car of the freight train. The damage to these cars and the locomotive is the sum total of the accident, and the passengers, although shaken up, were uninjured. A train ran up from the station and took the passengers to the Union Station. Those bound south were taken along.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 26.—A collision occurred last night in the Willamette River, a few miles below Portland, between the British steamship Danube and the American steamship Alliance. The Danube was bound for this city from Victoria, and the Alliance was bound down the river.

The Danube struck the Alliance on the starboard bow, cutting a fearful gash, ripping the hull below the water line. The Alliance began rapidly sinking, but quickly beached.

All the passengers from the Alliance were safely transferred to the steamer Lurline, which fortunately happened to be near.

The damage to the Alliance is not heavy. The vessel is valued at $40,000, and is insured for $20,000. Most of her cargo will prove a total loss. The Alliance now lies in an easy position. The steamer will be raised and repaired.

The damage to the Danube is light. Both vessels were backing in the collision occurred, or the consequences would have been most disastrous. A misunderstanding of the signals and lights were the cause of the collision.

STRIKERS WHO DID NOT SUCCEED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 26.—Information from Gladstone just received states that the large force of longshoremen employed by the Soo Road to handle flour and other freight at that point went out on a strike last Monday, demanding 30 cents per hour, when the company would pay only 20 cents.

The strikers took possession of the warehouses, in which a large amount of flour was awaiting shipment on two steamers which were ready to receive the consignment. The strikers refused to allow any man to take their places, and held possession of the place until Wednesday, when a large force of longshoremen arrived from Chicago, and, under protection of an armed force of officers, drove the strikers away and went to work at the company's price of 20 cents per hour.

The company has a sufficient force on hand to protect the new men, who are now handling the flour, and no further trouble is expected.

TWO CASES OF SICKNESS IN SANFORD.

SANFORD, Fla., April 26.—C. Dement and other inmates of the Dement bakery and restaurant, have been removed by Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer, to Suspect Camp, two miles from the city. The camp will be guarded.

An inspection of the town and the report of physicians to-day show two cases of sickness only in the entire town—one of chronic dysentery and one of diarrhœa.

The citizens are generally supporting the State Health Officers, though much doubt is still expressed as to the cause of the death of Mrs. Dement.

CANADA NO REFUGE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 26.—The Senate passed the Weldon Extradition bill to-day without debate. No effort was made to revive the retrospective clause which was struck out in the Commons by the opposition of the legal gentlemen in that body. The measure will become law next week. There is no truth in the report that it will be submitted to the English Government for approval before being proclaimed in the official gazette.

A BOY'S SUDDEN DEATH.

PATERSON, N. J., April 26.—Felix Klee, age fourteen, son of Adolph Klee, a prominent dry goods merchant, was found dead to-night from a pistol shot in his father's woodshed at 50 Fair-street. Some of the neighbors say that the boy was chastised by his parents soon afterward and shot himself. Others say the shooting was accidental.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE JOKE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 26.—Frederick Schmitt has sued August Michel for $2,500 damages for covering him with a coat of red and black paint while he slept and afterward calling in fifty other boarders to laugh at the sight. Schultz was asleep and was awakened by loud shouts of laughter.

BONDS REDEEMED.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury has redeemed [illegible]

OFFICES FOR THE SEEKERS

TRYING TO APPEASE THE APPETITE FOR SPOILS.

THE APPOINTMENTS MADE YESTERDAY—SECRETARY PROCTOR'S INSPECTION TOUR—THE COAST DEFENSE VESSEL.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President made the following appointments to-day:

Superintendent of Indian Schools.—Dr. DANIEL DORCHESTER of Boston, Mass.

Land Office Registers.—WARREN TRUITT of Dallas, Oregon, at Lakeview, Oregon; THOMAS B. BALDWIN of Folsom, New-Mexico, at Folsom, New-Mexico.

Receiver of Public Moneys at Oberlin, Kan.—JAMES B. MCGONIGAL of Colby, Kan.

Indian Agent, White Earth Agency, Minnesota—BENJAMIN P. SHULER of Minnesota.

Commissioners to Negotiate with Prairie Band of Pottawatomies and Kickapoos.—BENJAMIN J. BROWN of Lawrence, Kan.; H. J. ALLEN of Hiawatha, Kan.; A. D. WALKER of Holton, Kan.

Commissioner to Negotiate with Cherokee and Other Indians.—JOHN H. BAKER of Goshen, Ind.

John H. Baker, the new Cherokee Commissioner, is a prominent lawyer of Indiana, and represented the Thirteenth District of that State in the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Congresses. He was a delegate at large from Indiana to the Republican National Convention of 1884, and has taken quite an active part in politics. He takes the place on the Cherokee Commission made vacant by the resignation of ex-Gov. Robinson of Massachusetts. He has not yet signified his acceptance of the office.

Secretary Proctor will leave Washington Saturday of next week on an extended tour of inspection in the West. He will be accompanied by Gen. Schofield, Gen. Crook, Adjt. Gen. Drum, Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Barr, Lieut. T. H. Bliss, and Lieut. C. B. Schofield. The Secretary's object is to acquaint himself with the conditions and needs of the various posts, so as to be better able to apportion among them the appropriation for improvements at the military posts. The party will go direct to Chicago, where the new post at Fort Sheridan will be inspected. After Fort Sheridan the following posts will be visited: The military school and prison at Fort Leavenworth, the new cavalry and artillery school at Fort Riley, Fort Omaha, the infantry post at Fort Logan, near Denver; the new post at Fort Russell, near Cheyenne, and Fort Snelling and Gen. Ruger's headquarters at St. Paul. The party will return to Washington about May 20.

Although Secretary Tracy has not yet announced his intention in regard to the contract for the armored coast defense vessel, it is believed at the Navy Department that he will award it to the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and he will recommend in the appropriation as requiring him to build more than one vessel, so that the entire appropriation of $2,000,000 will be available for the coast defense vessel. The submarine torpedo boat which Secretary Whitney had contemplated building as part of the money will be abandoned for the present, although Congress may be requested to provide for such a boat in the next Appropriation bill, as naval officers who have studied the problem of submarine navigation believe the plans submitted by the Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore to be the best yet devised.

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—J. E. Marshall, Akin, and James Stryker, Tribes Hill, both of Montgomery County. S. Ketchum, Jr., Amityville; C. W. Tuthill, Bayport, and A. D. Squires, Good Ground, all of Suffolk County. G. W. Matthews, Beaches Corner; J. G. Schemerhorn, Red Falls, and George Tubbs, East Durham, all of Greene County. William Holden, Portville, Cattaraugus County. T. A. McCormick, Rexville, Steuben County. F. S. Lindsell, Rutland, Jefferson County. H. G. Chalker, Standards Corners, Allegany County. Ethan Squires, Good Ground, all of Suffolk County. Maxwell, Newhope, both of Cayuga County. J. T. Tyler, Worcester, Otsego County. Thomas McCauley, West Beekmantown, Clinton County. F. Allen, Colomex, and Frank Murphy, Osco Falls, both of Oswego County. Frank Murphy, Centreport, Lake Ontario County. H. S. Converse, North Java, and W. E. Hawley, Perry Centre, all of Wyoming County. H. B. Briggs, Dickinson Centre, Franklin County; J. W. Howe, Fowlerville, Livingston County; Peter Knipper, Greece, Monroe County; Martin Gardener, Hale's Eddy, Delaware County.

Connecticut.—Lewis Setaler, Brooklyn; A. C. Ladd, Jewett City; C. A. Eaton, Kent; Isaac Reynolds, Lanesville.

Maine.—Walter B. Band, Lookes Mills; B. C. Avery, Prospect Ferry.

Maryland.—Mrs. E. L. White, Dames Quarter; R. W. Weller, Scott's Level.

New-Jersey.—W. P. Phelps, Merchantville; Alfred Gilland, Pompton Plains; J. T. Burton, Tuckerton.

Massachusetts.—E. D. Clifford, Chatham.

Pennsylvania.—Thomas H. Lukins, Academy; J. W. Sandercock, Ariel; E. O. Ward, Bethany; A. L. Bohrer, Brinkleys Bridge; F. M. Bell, Buena Vista; G. W. Davis, Centralia; E. M. Marks, Chinville; Hugh Elliott, Coaltown; L. J. Robinson, Compassville; W. N. Lynch, Elliottsville; O. D. Levengood, Fogleyville; Lewis Wickenham, Embreeville; W. H. Wolf, Glenburn; Mrs. Rila Brown, Golden Hill; A. H. Benedict, Green Grove; Fred Peckman, Greenock; W. F. Todd, Industry; John Hughes, Jefferson; Mrs. Maggie Carson, Layton's Station; John Wardin, Light-street; Newton Barnes, Mastnope; J. F. Miller, Monroeton; J. M. Valles, Newmilford; Olin McCabe, North Rome; J. M. Perrin, Putnam; W. J. Neal, Rock Run; R. W. Hudson, Stillville; Thomas Baird, Southwest; W. R. Beserale, Springville; Hillery John, Sugartown; Wolfe Friedman, Swengel; John Greaves, Upland; H. E. Arms, Youstville.

Superintendents of mails of the Post Office Department were to-day appointed as follows: Theodore Ingalls at Louisville, Ky., vice J. W. Ramsey, resigned; C. C. Clark at Columbus, Ohio, vice S. A. Skinner, resigned; H. C. Parlin at Minneapolis, Minn., vice A. H. Ahern, resigned; N. J. Miller at Des Moines, Iowa, an addition to the service. Each of these appointees has been in the Railway Mail Service for many years, and was rewarded by present position by successive promotions from the lowest grade. The appointments are in effect promotions, and it is said were made strictly upon merit.

James T. Metcalfe of Iowa has been appointed chief clerk of the Money Order Office, Post Office Department, vice W. B. Cooley, appointed chief clerk, Post Office Department. G. Sharp of Tennessee, formerly Chief Post Office Inspector, Post Office Department, has been appointed Division Inspector of the Atlantic Division, vice W. W. Simpson, resigned.

THIRTEEN CATS SHRINKED AND DIED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Leoni Clark, known on the variety stage as the "cat king," who, with a troop of thirty cats, has been one of the attractions here this week, met with a great misfortune this morning. Mr. Clark thought that his troop of cats needed some medicine, and he went to a neighboring drug store and had a prescription, which was tried with good results many times, put up. He then assembled his troop of educated cats in a row and began to administer the medicine. After he had gone down the line, giving dose after dose as far as the thirteenth cat, cat number one, with an unearthly shriek, leaped into the air and fell dead.

Cat number two followed suit. Cat number three did the same, and so it went on until thirteen cats that had taken the medicine lay dead before him. Mr. Clark is in a terrible state of mind over his loss, and will sue the druggist, who he claims put up the wrong prescription. The druggist declares that he put up exactly what Mr. Clark's prescription called for.

THE GUNS OF THE VESUVIUS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Henry A. Cramp of the William Cramp & Sons Company to-day denied the report that the tests so far made with the pneumatic guns on board the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius had been other than satisfactory. There has been a delay in perfecting the air valve attached to the firing gun, as greater rapidity of fire was desired and progress was necessarily slow, but he claimed that the company controlling the guns was pleased with the work accomplished and hopes to be in readiness for the final test in a few days. As the guns are stationary and must be aimed by the motion of the vessel the tests now being made have nothing to do with the accuracy of aim. That is an after-consideration, and will be tested when the Vesuvius is called upon practically to demonstrate the working of her guns at sea.

THE CRUISER CHARLESTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 26.—Henry T. Scott of the Union Iron Works denies the truth of the statements made yesterday regarding alleged defects in the machinery of the Charleston. He declares that the Government engineers are more than satisfied with results thus far obtained. He also says most to date for the trial trip has yet been filed.

THE NIPSIC AGAIN DISABLED.

LONDON, April 27.—A dispatch from Ryeland says that the United States steamer Nipsic was again disabled while being towed in Ajaccio Harbor. Repairs had [illegible]

CRASH OF LOCOMOTIVES.

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON'S TRAIN MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 26.—There was an exciting accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad this morning. It occurred at the "Y" which is made by the tracks that lead by Locust Point toward Philadelphia and those that lead to Washington. The Philadelphia express, drawn by Engine No. 753, left Camden station at 10:20 with two baggage cars, three passenger coaches, and the private car Anantha, which contained Vice President Morton and a party. Coming in was the train from Philadelphia, drawn by Engine No. 805, and having on board many Odd Fellows from Philadelphia.

Engineer Akers of this train tells the story of the collision as follows: "We were to cut loose the rear car for Baltimore at the east end of the "Y" to go to Washington. I was looking back when we approached the "Y." As soon as the last car was cut loose I looked ahead and saw that the targets were wrong. They were all right for the train coming out of Camden station to go on to Philadelphia, but the switch as placed would shoot us into Camden station when we wanted to keep on the Washington track. Before I could stop the train the other train rushed around the curve and was unto us. Engineer Milbourne and Fireman John J. Ways, the regular crew of the engine I was piloting, jumped, but I remained. The crash was terrible, but not as bad as it would have been had we been going faster. We had slacked up to cut off our rear car, and were running slowly. It was probably a good thing that the switch was wrong, for had we gone off all right on our track the other engine might have smashed right into the passenger cars."

Both engineers say that the accident was due to wrong signals. The locomotives were crushed into one another and engine No. 805 left the track. The first baggage car of the train on which Vice President Morton was a passenger telescoped the second, going almost half way through it. The two cars left the track. The front platform of the first baggage car was also badly damaged. The front of both engines were smashed in. The passengers in both trains were thrown from their seats. The train from Philadelphia was damaged but little, the engine and tender being the only parts receiving injury.

The occupants of Vice President Morton's car got their share of the shaking up, but they escaped without injury. The car was coupled to another engine and taken to Philadelphia.

The injured are as follows: Engineer Martin L. Milb

third reading. Mr. Cess's compulsory Education bill also came over from the Assembly and was ordered to a third reading and referred to the Committee on Literature.

The Husted bill, prepared under the direction of the Governor, as a substitute for the bill appointing Monday and Wednesday of next week as holidays in New-York and Brooklyn and providing that the Governor shall issue a proclamation making it unnecessary to pass legal holidays, provides that the Governor shall have power to designate holidays in particular counties or cities of the State. The bill passed both houses. It has been found that Monday cannot be made a legal holiday for the year 1889, as Wednesday, April 30, is a holiday, provision was made to have all notes maturing on that day payable on April 29. To make Monday a holiday now would lead to financial complications and leave contracts beyond all adjustment. Mr. Governor, in view of these facts, will therefore veto the bill that Gen. Husted pushed through both houses yesterday making Monday a holiday, and sign the bill that was passed to-day, under which he will declare Wednesday to be a legal holiday in the counties of New-York and Kings.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Kimball, Chairman of the House Railroad Committee, was peddled again to-day to the great delight of the well-meaning members of the House. He introduced early in the session a bill entitled "An Act to Purify the Ballot." It is believed that he was goaded by this bill by the appropriation of about a million dollars to purchase patent ballot boxes that some inventor had persuaded Kimball to interest himself in. Kimball had sneaked the bill along so that no cry of it reached without any undue opposition, but several gentlemen had armed themselves with large-sized clubs to greet it when it made its appearance on final passage. Mr. Crosby swung his club and smacked the bill over the head before Kimball could slip it through. Mr. Crosby said that there were nearly 1,000 election districts in the city of New-York, and to provide a ballot box at $25 a head would mean an expense to the city which any one could easily figure out. The bill would take from 30 to 40 days to pass all its readings. It was a venerable chestnut, he said, and ought to be killed. Mr. Blumenthal declared it to be an utterly bad bill. Mr. Hamilton persuaded the House to accept an amendment exempting the county of New-York from its provisions. Then the club began to fly through the air at the bill, and the members for several minutes amused themselves at its expense. Mr. Cottrell amended the price of the ballot boxes from $25 to $5, and Sullivan of New-York amended further by striking out "dollars" and substituting "cents" so the cost of the ballot boxes. Having got the bill in this shape the House proceeded to kill it, 5 to 97.

A personal encounter between Messrs. Blumenthal and Creamer was threatened during the consideration of Mr. Hanley no-hundred-thousand-and-one Riverside Railway bill. There was some delay in announcing the vote, owing to the number of changes made during the roll call, and a demand for the announcement was made from several quarters of the House. Finally Mr. Blumenthal arose and exclaimed: "Mr. Speaker, I demand that the vote be announced. The lobby are at work in the smoking rooms persuading members to vote for this bill." Mr. Creamer of New-York, who introduced the measure, took these words as a personal affront to himself, and declared that the only person he had seen lobbying on the floor was the virtuous member, Mr. Blumenthal, himself. Mr. Blumenthal arose on a question of privilege, his first one, he explained, to repel the accusation made by Mr. Creamer. He said that several days ago Speaker Cole had ordered that nobody be admitted to the floor except those who were entitled to the privilege, and that the rule had been violated and the order ignored. He repeated that he had seen a pedler in the lobby interested in the passage of this bill, and who was not a member of the House, approach members during the roll call and solicit them to vote for it. Mr. Creamer made an inquiring remark to Mr. Blumenthal. It is a matter that has become of late too notorious for the lobby to be practicing their trade on the floor of the House under the eye of the Speaker and without the slightest molestation.

The House to-day passed the Mullaney Pier bill, which was introduced in the interest of the New-York and South-England Telegraph Company and which is one of the worst bills considered so far as the people on the east side of New-York are concerned. It is a little singular that while ninety votes could be obtained for it early three were cast against it—two from New-York, Messrs. Cassidy and Hayes, and Gallup of Onondaga. The pier in question is in Mr. Hayes's district, and the sentiment of the entire district is against the bill. That made no difference to the harassed Republicans, who are passing measures daily inimical to the interests of New-York and for the benefit of corporations.

Senator Hendrick's Syracuse water bill passed the House and was sent to the Governor. Mr. Nixon, chairman of the Committee on Internal Affairs, was foiled in an effort to advance the Niagara water scheme to a third reading.

From all appearances it is becoming evident that the contractors who lobbied against the appointment of the Fish committee, and who even offered $100 a vote to kill the proposition to continue the investigation of the ceiling scandal, feel some interest as to what the report will be given to the public. Mr. Fish has ready ten days ago to make the report, but the Democratic members held back. Several meetings have taken place, and it was understood on Monday that the report would be published Tuesday, but again there was a hitch. To-day the report was all in type, and ready for distribution, but Mr. McCann, one of the minority members, was not present in the House, and Fish and Creamer refused to sign until McCann had. Finally McCann's signature was obtained, and then Creamer refused to affix his name until he had consulted with his Democratic colleagues. Many of Mr. Fish's friends advised him to put the report in as it was, but he, fearing that this manœuvre would afford the Democrats an excuse to put in a minority report, refused to do so. There is talk here that the Democratic contractors have declared that the report will be held back purposely in order to prevent any action being taken by the Legislature in case the Attorney General refused to act upon the recommendations contained in it.

Police Commissioner French had an attack of the dumps yesterday and refused to talk about the new bill. Commissioner McClave declined to be interviewed, and Commissioner McLean declared that he had nothing to say for publication. Commissioner Voorhis said that as he was one of those personally interested by the measure, he did not think it would be in good taste to discuss it. He said he was disappointed by the vote and was certain that the Democratic members who went into the deal would be held strictly accountable by their constituents. Inspector Byrnes said that the prospects of a change in the Commissioners did not worry him at all. Having been connected with the department for twenty-six years he considered himself "an old copper," and he had seen more than one important change in his time.

WEDNESDAY A HOLIDAY.

ALBANY, April 26.—Gov. Hill made the following proclamation to-day:

April 30 inst. having been made a public holiday by chapter 229 of the laws of 1888, and numerous citizens of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn having requested that Wednesday, May 1, be also made a public holiday;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 9 of the laws of 1887, as supplemented by chapter 196 of the laws of 1889, I hereby designate Wednesday, May 1, 1889, a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings bestowed upon the people, and I recommend that by patriotic rejoicing and by prayer and praise there shall on that day be a continued commemoration of the inauguration.

George Washington as the first President of the United States. And I hereby limit the application of this proclamation as to the observance of said Wednesday, May 1, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Done at the Capitol, city of Albany, on this 26th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

DAVID B. HILL.

By the Governor.
WILLIAM G. RICE, Private Secretary.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The A. B. Cleveland Company, Limited, dealers in seeds at 47 Cortlandt-street, whose President, Artie B. Cleveland, fled the city last January, is reported to have failed. It is said that the liabilities of the house foot up $500,000. Judgments to the amount of $493,000. In accordance with this plan a chattel mortgage to secure the bonds has been filed, the trustees being the Hon. Thomas F. Jordan, President of the Western National Bank; Horace K. Thurber, and Peter W. Gallandet. Two counter mortgages for $50,000 each have also been filed in the First Ward National Bank of Jersey City, and another out-of-town bank. The whereabouts of Mr. Cleveland is still a mystery, and it is said nothing has been heard of him since he left town. His indebtedness to the company is said to have been $50,000. Mr. James Dunne, the attorney in the matter, said yesterday that the company intended to pay all its debts, all that it is responsible for or may likely be held responsible for, and to cover every contingency the chattel mortgage given to secure the bonds was fixed at—$493,000—although the debts of the company may not be over $300,000. The company does not want any creditor to lose a dollar; the business is a reliable one, and the stockholders think the bonds can easily be paid off when they mature. About two-thirds of the creditors of the house have accepted the bonds, including the Western National Bank, Chatham National Bank, Bank of the Republic, New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Central National Bank, the Second National Bank of Watertown, the First National Bank of Jersey City, the Louisville Bank, and other banks holding the company's paper.

Bradstreet's reports 151 failures in the United States during the week, against 197 in the preceding week, and 183, 164, 171, and 189 in the corresponding weeks of 1888, 1887, 1886, and 1885, respectively. The Middle States and New-England report 47 failures, the Southern 18, Western 61, Pacific coast and Territories 12, Canada had 21, against 22 for the previous week. The total number of failures in the United States from Jan. 1 to date is 2,948, against 3,795 in 1888.

The Sun Tea Theatre, formerly the Standard, at the corner of Jackson and Halsted-streets, Chicago, which failed some months ago, has gone under again. Manager Hoey has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to-day. His liabilities are $6,794; his assets $3,400.

At an adjourned meeting yesterday of the creditors of H. Cannaday & Co., narrows and peanut manufacturers, of Petersburg, Va., which failed on account of the Richmond Trust Company, it was announced that Mr. Cannaday will pay 75 cents on the dollar. It is thought the creditors will accept this proposition.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

CANADA WILL INSIST ON COMPENSATION FOR THE SEIZURES.

OTTAWA, April 26.—Canada will not back down in pressing the claims for compensation from the United States for the alleged unjust seizure of British vessels in Behring Sea. This was in effect the declaration of Sir John Macdonald in the House of Commons to-day. The matter was brought up by Mr. Prior, member of Parliament for Victoria, B. C., who spoke as the representative of the sealing and fishing industries on the British Pacific coast. All the Opposition speakers, while admiring the justice of Canada's contentions, censured the Government for its delay in pressing for a settlement of the claims.

Mr. Prior is a Government supporter. He went into the history of the fisheries of Behring Sea during the past half century. The United States in 1821, at a period previous to the purchase of Alaska, had, with England and other nations, opposed the Russian contention that Behring Sea was a close sea.

Mr. Prior referred to the seizure of the three ships from Victoria by the American revenue cutter. The major portion of the catch confiscated was taken long before the alleged American waters were reached. The vessels were also seized several hundred miles from land. The original claim for compensation he estimated at $150,000. In all eleven British vessels were seized.

Mr. Prior dwelt on the hardships experienced by the British crews, which, after being landed at Sitka, had to find their way home as best they could.

The owners of the vessels were also practically ruined. Three of the vessels to-day lay bleaching on Alaskan shore. He knew the Dominion Government had asked England to secure compensation, and he wanted information regarding the delay in negotiating a settlement. He went on to contrast the delay of settling this issue with the surprising haste displayed by the United States in bringing about a solution of the Samoan question. The American people in spirit, he said, were opposed to the monopoly of the Alaska Commercial Company.

President Harrison's proclamation Mr. Prior characterized as a violation of international rights. He hoped the Canadian Government would ask England to send a man-of-war to Behring Sea. He felt certain that even if a little gunboat put its nose near the Aleutian Islands no more seizures would be heard of.

Sir John Macdonald observed that the idea of sending an Ambassador to Washington was out of the question. The United States, he continued, claimed exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea. American and Canadian vessels were equal sufferers by the aggressive monopoly enjoyed by the Alaska Commercial Company. It was a question affecting maritime nations. Every one of them, he felt certain, would resist the attempt of the United States to claim Behring Sea. He regarded Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British Ambassador to Washington, as competent to secure prompt compensation for the Canadian vessel owners, especially as England indorsed Canada's contentions. If the United States insists upon its pretensions serious complications will arise. What the result will be he dare not say, nor he dare not think of the consequences. Compensation, he declared, is inevitable.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, ex-Governor General of Canada, when leaving for England promised to submit Canada's case to the Foreign Office. These representations alone will add to the information already possessed by the British Government.

Sir Richard Cartwright denounced what he called the high-handed action of the American Government. He did not expect any settlement until Canada possessed an agent at Washington.

Mr. Weldon (St. John, N. B.,) took the same view of the situation, but he thought the Dominion Government should bear the responsibility if the question was still unsettled.

Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, replied. He dealt with the legal aspect of the various seizures, and tried to show that they were a direct violation of international law.

The Hon. David Mills concluded the debate by attacking the policy of delay pursued by the British and Canadian authorities.

FROM BETSY TO BETSY.

A LETTER WRITTEN ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 26.—The following letter was written a hundred years ago by Miss Eliza Beers, daughter of Nathan Beers, who was killed at the British invasion of New-Haven, to a schoolmate, Miss Elizabeth Sherman, who lived on Chapel-street in a house still standing next to the Hyperion Theatre. At the time she wrote the letter Miss Beers was in New-York attending the inauguration of Washington:

NEW-YORK, April 19, '89.

Betsy S—, why did you not write to me by Mr. Daggett? You are less attentive than your Pappa. Do you believe he has been to see me?—actually!—He called last night for the purpose to see Miss Betsy Beers. No small feather in my cap to be visited by a member of Congress.—I have but little news to tell you as yet.—It was necessary you know to speak first, at least in describing myself to this gay town.—I have kept pretty close since I arrived but to-morrow I expect to commence *New-Yorker*. The Plays begin on Tuesday last.—I design to attend this week—but I shall not, I imagine, go very frequently. Mrs. Hazard seldom appears in any of the public places—and I don't chuse to go much without her.

The President is expected this week & then—what parade we shall have!—Bess, I wish, I wish. I *wish* you would come.—Your Pappa lodges but a few doors from Mr. Hazard's—and how clever it is—he calls to see me every day.—Do come.—I have seen Peggy Loudon—Hannah, & Clara B. have not arrived yet—but are daily expected.—You know how glad I shall be to see them.—Pray write often.—Shepard has made a bad beginning—or rather *none at all*.—This is a short letter—but it is Sunday—& I've several to write.—My next shall be a sheet. Adieu.—Your Eliza.

OURBING THE MINNESOTA PRESS.

ST. PAUL, April 26.—"The liberty of the press shall forever remain inviolable, and all persons may freely speak, write, or publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right." Such is the language of the Constitution of Minnesota in regard to the freedom of the press.

According to the provisions of the law passed by the last Legislature in regard to the manner in which capital executions shall be conducted, it is now a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for a newspaper to publish more than a mere announcement of an execution.

There is no doubt that the Legislature has the right to make the execution of criminals private, but has it the right to determine just what the newspapers will say and how they shall treat the matter? It is a very close question, and one that will undoubtedly be determined in the courts in the near future, as there will be another execution in Minnesota in a very short time.

There will be a hanging at Moorhead next June. It would be a serious state of things if the people of Minnesota would be compelled to go to foreign papers for an account of what took place within their own borders. Yet if this law should be enforced, that is undoubtedly what would take place.

TO DESTROY GRASSHOPPERS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 26.—Dr. Otto Lugger, the State Entomologist, has returned from Fernham, Otter Tail County, the scene of the grasshopper devastations of last year. He says things are not so bad as reported. The State has purchased a large amount of coal oil and machines that are to be used in destroying the insects. The State has also undertaken to plow up a large tract of land in order to destroy the eggs. This land will be cultivated under the care of the State, and only such crops as oats and flax will be grown upon it.

Dr. Lugger also reports that the condition of the crops that were plowed in with frosted wheat fully justify the experiments made by Prof. Greene last Winter at the experimental station. There was a question whether wheat could be raised from frosted seed. Prof. Greene tried the experiment and found that it was successful. It was upon his assurances that the Otter Tail farmers used their frosted wheat for seed.

DETERMINED TO DIE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 26.—Miss Josephine Hauser, niece of Senator Albert Scheffer's wife, and daughter of Paul Hauser, Sr., President of the Hauser Malting Company, committed suicide last night. She was twenty-two years old and had always been of a peculiar nervous temperament. Yesterday she was particularly despondent and early in the day was found hanging by a rope in her own room. She was cut down by her relatives. About noon she again attempted to kill herself by setting fire to her clothing and to the house, her relatives again coming to her rescue, extinguishing the flames after she was severely burned. After this she was carefully watched, but last evening, by some means as yet unknown, she secured and swallowed two ounces of nitric acid, which caused her death.

KILLED IN A COLLISION.

TRENTON, N. J., April 26.—Two freight trains on the Pennsylvania Road collided at 2 o'clock this morning. Five cars and an engine were wrecked. William A. Hilton, an ironworker, of 1,709 Moravian-street, Philadelphia, was killed. Both trains were south-bound.

IRON ORE FROM TURKEY.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—The British steamship Corfucella, Capt. Gavin, has brought 1,750 tons of Manganese iron ore from Mesri, Turkey, the first cargo of the kind ever brought here from that port. It is for the Wilkie Thompson Iron Works in Pennsylvania.

RAIN AND WIND.

CHANCES FOR STORMS EARLY NEXT WEEK—DAMAGE ALONG THE SHORE.

The big red storm signal with the blue square in its centre realized in an utterly disgraceful, wet, and frayed condition at the door of the Signal Service Bureau in the Equitable Building last night. All day long it had been thrashed and blown about by the howling northerly wind that accompanied by heavy squalls of rain, had beaten upon the city.

The records of the Signal Office were full of interesting data last night. There was in the mind of the signal service man, however, a terrible doubt as to the prospects of fair weather for the centennial.

"There exists," said he, "an area of low barometer in the neighborhood of Lake Superior, and another in Southeastern Texas. The present storm centres at Washington and is moving toward the coast, and will probably work out to sea through Nova Scotia. A region of high barometer exists in the far West. Now if the two low barometric areas approach each other and unite, it will take them just about two or three days to reach New York and the coast. In this case the chance for good weather here on Monday and Tuesday seems small. Still, it is not a matter to be accurately predicted. I only say that it looks very possible that we may get another storm in three days."

The rainfall for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock last night was very heavy. In New-York it reached 2.91 inches or 2.70 inches above the normal average. Baltimore, however, was fairly drowned out, the total fall for twenty-four hours being reported to be 5.89 inches. This was the heaviest fall yesterday, though Washington came close behind with 4.70 inches. The area of rain extended on the coast from Eastport, Me., to Norfolk, Va., and inland beyond the Eastern lakes and the Alleghany Mountains. To the south, Southwest, and Northwest clear weather was reported.

The velocity of the wind was felt chiefly on the water and in the lower part of the city. The little boat that goes to Bedlow's Island bobbed around like a shell on its lonesome trips to the Statue, and the ferryboats on both rivers careened a great deal with the wind and sea. The record at the weather bureau said that the highest velocity of the wind was twenty-nine miles, and from the north, but on the water she velocity seemed much greater than this, and the wind came more from the eastward.

The tides were unusually high in both rivers yesterday, though particularly so in the East River. The ferry bridges did their duty in a very unsatisfactory manner, the incline to the bridge at the Long Island City slip being in some places called into play. It was a difficult task sometime to drive heavily-loaded wagons up these sloping platforms.

MILLVILLE, N. J., April 26.—A heavy storm has prevailed all day. The rain fell in torrents throughout the entire county. A boy named Howard Watson was blown from a bridge a distance of twenty feet to the ground and nearly killed. Very heavy tides are coming in to-night, and great anxiety is felt for the new railroad bridge over Townsend's Inlet, over which the first train passed to day. A washout is reported at Absiecea, the water pouring over the track.

There was a very high tide at Ocean City, and people owning property on low ground are very much excited to-night. The water is within a few feet of the railroad. The large Excursion House, and Mr. Longland's house are reported in great danger.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 26.—A fierce rain and wind storm has been raging here since 10 o'clock this morning. All work on Ocean-avenue has been stopped. The telegraph wires, both on the shore and inland lines, have been blown down, and telephone communication has been cut off between this and other shore towns.

The sea is higher to-night than it has been in years. In numerous gaps have been cut in the roadway between Elberon and West End. Ten more feet of the bluff in front of the old East End property was washed out late this afternoon, and the temporary repairs on many bathhouses at Monmouth Beach and this place have been destroyed. Pier Superintendent Frank M. Taylor is keeping a watchful eye on the pier, which all day has undergone a severe test. The enormous washout in front of the Howland House has been enlarged somewhat during the afternoon, as has the one opposite North Bath-avenue.

The Shrewsbury River has been steadily rising since the storm began. The occupants of Munich's flats are greatly alarmed and are preparing for an overflow at high tide to-night. This is the fifth destructive storm which has visited this place since January.

A MONEY-SAVING SCHEME.

HOW PURCHASERS MAY SAVE 5 PER CENT. IN THEIR EXPENDITURES.

Not only those persons who smoke cigarettes, but those who do not, have now a splendid opportunity to profit by a financial scheme promulgated by W. Duke, Sons & Co., manufacturers of cigarettes. In every package of their cigarettes, from the smallest to the largest, is packed a little green certificate and a business directory containing the names of about one thousand reputable merchants of various lines of business, who deal in everything from shoe laces to diamonds. In making purchases at any of these establishments the holder of one of these certificates, upon its presentation, is entitled to a reduction of 5 per cent. upon the total value of his purchases.

Every merchant whose name appears in this directory has signed an iron-clad agreement with the cigarette company and is legally responsible for carrying out its terms. There is no necessity for exhibiting the certificate until the time for settlement comes, and, therefore, the merchant has no opportunity to pile on the price in advance to make a bad beginning—or rather *none at all*.—This is a short letter—but it is Sunday—& I've several to write.—My next shall be a sheet. Adieu.—Your Eliza.

The True Way To Reach Boils

TO CURE Eczema, Pimples, and Eruptive Diseases of all kinds is to purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Until the blood is cleansed, there can be no permanent relief from these troubles.

"Four years ago I was severely afflicted with salt-rheum, the itching being so incessant as to seriously interfere with sleep. Painful scrofulous sores appeared on my neck and the upper part of my arms, and from there the humor went to my eyes. My appetite being poor, my health rapidly failed. I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished ten bottles I regained my appetite, improved greatly in strength, and was permanently cured of the salt-rheum and scrofula. I consider that what I spent for this medicine was well invested. The Sarsaparilla has indeed done me incalculable good."—Mrs. Caroline A. Garland, Deerfield, N. H., (formerly of Garland, Mass.).

"My little niece was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease, which broke out at intervals and resisted treatment. At last, we tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This acted like magic. She is now entirely cured and has been in perfect health for several months."—Margaret Peyston, Clarendon, Ark.

"For a long time I was afflicted with salt-rheum, and could find nothing to relieve me. A friend recommended

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

sarsaparilla, and after taking four bottles I was cured."—Edwin R. Tombs, Ogemaw Springs, Mich.

And Carbuncles, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. No other medicine produces such immediate and salutary results.

C. K. Murray, of Charlottesville, Va., was almost literally covered with boils and carbuncles. These all disappeared as the result of using only three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This proves that the true way to reach these troubles is through the blood. "It is now over six years," writes Mr. Murray, "since I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I have not had a pimple, nor boil, nor a sign of one in all that time."

"Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. Another effect of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a number of carbuncles on my neck and back, with swellings in my armpits, and was tormented with pain almost beyond endurance. All means of relief to which I resorted failed until I began to take Ayer's Sar-

one bottle of which medicine restored me to health."—S. Carter, Nashville, Tennessee.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

HOW MAURICE J. POWER AND RICHARD CROKER REGARD THE DEAL.

No better means of showing how the peculiar legislation at Albany is regarded by the Tammany men and the County Democrats respectively is possible than by quoting the expressions of the typical men of the two factions—Chamberlain Richard Croker and Police Justice Maurice J. Power. It is not worth while quoting Republicans. All are happy over the deal between these representative legislators and the Tammany crowd. The only one among them who gives expression to a really interesting remark in relation to the matter is Assemblyman Frederick S. Gibbs. To whomsoever speaks to him about the "deal," he says in an injured tone:

"My dear boy, I would not be a party to a deal for all the offices in New-York."

For its humor, this is worth putting on record.

Police Justice Power sat in the parlor of the New-Amsterdam Club last night and thought very hard. When his train of thought had been side-tracked he said:

"I have only this to say—that the Republicans have got a great deal of advantage through the exercise of a little shrewdness. I do not blame them for taking all they could get; but the time has arrived when disgusted Democratic investigations will have to answer to the great body of Democratic voters."

"Do you think there was a deal?" the reporter asked.

"It doesn't take much penetration to discover that there was, and that the Republicans have got the better part of it. What reason is there why they should get half the controlling influence in the management of the departments of the City Government? None at all. They have less than one-third of the vote of this city, and, whatever it has been assumed that they should have representation on a commission they have been allotted a representation equivalent to their vote. Even Mayor Havemeyer, although, in 1872, he got three Republican votes for one Democratic vote, took the ground that this was a Democratic city, and should be controlled by Democrats. He appointed only one Republican among the four Police Commissioners. Now they are given half control of the Police Board. Democratic interests have been betrayed, and the betrayal will be punished."

City Chamberlain Croker sat in a corner of the Mayor's office at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mayor Grant was at his desk with Secretary Bowen of the Centennial Committee in front of him. He was discussing very energetically Mr. Bowen. Otherwise everything was silent as the grave. Even Commissioner Holme was quiet in a corner opposite Mr. Croker's. A reporter of THE TIMES entered the room, sat down by the Chamberlain, and said, in a tone as calm as the atmosphere:

"How is the report on the deal between Tammany Hall and the Republicans?"

"What does THE TIMES want?" remarked Mr. Croker irresponsively. "Does it want to keep men in office who have not shown fitness for the duties of office? Does it want Stephen B. French kept in the Police Board? My opinion is that there is no reason to talk about a deal. In a deal one side does not get all the opportunities, yet by this legislation the Mayor of New-York, who happens to be a Tammany Hall man, is intrusted with many opportunities. The Republicans have provided for double-headed non-partisan commissions. My own opinion is that double-headed commissions are better than four-headed. There is less likelihood of deadlocks in them."

"But large men go into office who determine to work for their own interests or their party's interests without regard to the public's?"

That is just as likely to happen in four-headed as in two-headed commissions. The Mayor who appoints them is responsible for the conduct of the Commissioners. Mayor Grant must be responsible for his appointments. He has been elected by the people. As he was good enough to elect, is he not good enough to trust with the appointment of the heads of departments? I must hold his appointees to my responsibility to himself, and he will be responsible to the people."

"If there is no deal than Mayor Grant can appoint six Democratic Police Justices this year?"

"Yes, he could, but they might be legislated out of office next year by a Republican Legislature," remarked Mr. Croker. He would not go further in the intimation that some Republican Police Justices will be appointed by Mayor Grant.

"The purpose of Mayor Grant and of everybody who is associated with him," continued Mr. Croker, "is to give New-York a good government, and they hope to succeed. At all events, anybody who does not sympathize with that purpose will not stay long in public office."

"Is it true that Commissioner Smith is to be legislated out of the Department of Public Works?"

"I never heard of it until I saw it in the papers to-day. There is no necessity to legislate him out. The law says his term expires on May 1. I do not for him to decide that it does not. The law operates until it is set aside by the courts."

There was a conference in Mayor Grant's inner office yesterday afternoon between him, Chamberlain Croker, Under Sheriff Gilroy, Secretary Bowen and Supreme Court Justice Cochrane. William H. Clark, and John M. Bowers. It lasted nearly an hour. When it was over Mayor Grant said to the reporters:

"I thought I would have some news for you, but I have changed my mind. The other conferees would not talk except Under Sheriff Gilroy, who said the conference was not about appointments.

ALMOST LYNCHED.

NEWARK POLICE COME TO THE RESCUE JUST IN THE NICK OF TIME.

NEWARK, N. J., April 26.—A man was arrested in a street car at midnight to-night by Policemen Weckerman and Schmidt on suspicion of his being Salsman, the assailant of Mrs. Mutter of Irvington.

The story spread, and a mob of excited people, overpowering the policeman, captured the man and took him to Springfield-avenue car stables, where they soon had a rope around his neck, and threatened to hang him. Being asked his name, he cursed the crowd. He would undoubtedly have been hanged had not a detachment of the police of the Third Precinct come up and rescued the prisoner from the crowd.

The station house was not far away and the prisoner was soon safe behind the bars. Then he said his name was Julius Kiebla.

The greatest excitement prevails and hundreds surround the station. The man answers Salsman's description.

STREET RAILROAD REPORT.

ALBANY, April 26.—The Forty-second-Street and Grand-Street Ferry Railroad Company's report for the quarter ended March 31 shows this comparison with the same quarter of last year:

	1889.	1888.
Gross earnings	$56,713 09	$50,805 10
Operating expenses	38,831 24	31,053 00
Other income	986 48	11 97
Fixed charges	12,893 05	11,865 27
Net income	30,775 13	12,904 80
Cash on hand	28,317 99	.....
Profit and loss, surplus	19,245 47	.....

INDIANA MAY BORROW.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 26.—The last of the constitutional cases which have been recently brought before the Supreme Court was disposed of to-day in an opinion reversing the decision of Judge Howland and holding that the law authorizing the temporary loan of $1,400,000 is constitutional. Under this decision it is presumed there will be no difficulty in negotiating the loan and the calling of an extra session of the Legislature will not be necessary.

MRS. WALDON MONEY.

SHE SAYS THAT LAWYER SCHIEFFELIN WAS ASKED TO INVEST IT IN STOCKS.

Before long will be tried in the Supreme Court the case of Mrs. Gertrude Rhinelander Waldo against Charles H. Schieffelin, both of this city, in which the plaintiff charges that the defendant defrauded her of $12,294 22. She alleges that he obtained this money from her after long solicitation on his part and on the understanding that it was to be invested in designated stocks, and that he has not given her the stocks, but has converted the money to his own use.

The $12,000 money supplied Mr. Schieffelin, she says, was $2,000, which she gave him Nov. 11, 1886, instructing him to purchase Erie with it. On the following day she gave him $3,000 with the understanding that it be invested in Pacific Mail, Erie and Delaware and Lackawanna were to be bought with $3,500 which she handed him Nov. 27, 1885, and Erie with $4,000 which she intrusted to him Dec. 9, of the same year. She asked him, she claims, from time to time for the securities, and he put her off with various excuses, assuring her that they had been purchased and placed in his safe deposit box, as they lay in the plaintiff's bureau drawer. At last, however, when she pressed him for them, he informed her that he had no securities to give her; that her money had been lost in speculation. He subsequently tendered her life insurance policies as security for his debt, but these, she said, when shown at the Equitable Life office, were said to have no value, no premium ever having been paid on them.

Mr. Schieffelin, who is a member of the Union Club and has a law office on the third floor of the Equitable Building, makes a general denial of the charge, and says that the money was given him by Mrs. Waldo to be used in stock speculation. This was not at his solicitation, but, on the other hand, when Mrs. Waldo first broached the idea of her speculating he rather discouraged her, telling her that he had lost considerable money in that way himself. He acknowledges getting all the money as charged, but says that he will, on trial, be able to show, not only that it was lost, but that there was lost with it an equal sum of his own.

Part of what may be called the defendant's unwritten answer is to the effect that at the time he received the money from Mrs. Waldo they were as nearly engaged to be married as is possible when one of the parties to such an agreement is still held by matrimonial bonds. Mr. Schieffelin was not living with his wife at the time, but he and Mrs. Waldo were almost daily companions, dining together at Delmonico's, spending days together at Manhattan Beach, and being seen often of evenings together at Hoyt's and other parks, and at other pleasant resorts. The theory of the defense is that Mrs. Waldo heard while she was in Europe of his going to Manhattan Beach with another lady, and that this is the real cause of the present trouble.

Mrs. Waldo, however, indignantly denied last evening the insinuation that she entertained the thought of marrying Mr. Schieffelin, and said that the idea of her becoming the wife of a divorced man was "too dreadful" to be entertained for a moment. She had heard it said that the defendant would bring forward at the trial letters to prove this claim, and she defied him to do so.

John Mason, who was an agent for Mrs. Gertrude Rhinelander Waldo, and who was convicted in Judge Cowing's court last week of grand larceny in the second degree for keeping $352 of Mrs. Waldo's rents, was granted a new trial by Judge Cowing yesterday. He then pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and got off with a sentence of thirty days in the penitentiary. Assistant District Attorney Goff certified that there was no doubt as to whether the conviction of grand larceny in the second degree would be sustained.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

LONDON, April 26.—This was the second day of the Sandown Park second Spring meeting. The Walton two-year-old race of 1,000 sovereigns, selling allowances, five furlongs, straight, was won by Charlottesville, by Fitz James—Miss Pool. Cross Roads, by Trappist-Seven Dials, was second, and Queen Lily, by Springfield-Queenslie, third.

The Esher Stakes (a mid-weight handicap) of 25 sovereigns each, with 500 added, one mile, was won by Kingfisher, Morgiay second, and Padua third.

The attendance at the Clifton (N. J.) races yesterday was small and the track in bad condition. The results are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Chapman first, Little Barefoot second. Time—1:04½.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Fiddlehead first, Long Jack second. Time—1:05.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Particles, first; First Attempt, second. Time—1:32½.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Guarantee, first; The Bourbon, second. Time—1:33¼.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Lucy E., first; Chancellor, second. Time—1:53¾.

The programme announced at Guttenberg, N. J., to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Louis C., 121 pounds; Jack Cocks, 117; Nita, 117; Warren Lewis, 117; San Dance, 109; King Fonso, 105; Editor, 105; St. Elmo, 105; Chelsia, 103; Banker, 103; Mr. Hyde, 103; Campeda, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. George Angus, 127 pounds; Count Luna, 123; Zero, 117; Melodrama, 117; Herman, 117; Alveda, 113; Bob Irving, 113; Telegraph, 110; Belar, 110; Ella Harry, 110; Prince Edward, (formerly Victor Bess,) 105; Guess, 105; Nellie B., 105.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Maguire, 131 pounds; Mazina, 125; Panther, 125; Savage, 125; Julia Miller, 123; Leroy, 122; Russ, 122; Jim Brady, 122; Tania, 122; Jester, 122; Bess Vial, 122; Delaware, 120; Tinsmen, 111.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a mile. Venelon, 119 pounds; Howe, 108; Pelham, 101; Lotterr, 101; Marcus, 98; Lot Scotch, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Bros-a-Brac, 128 pounds; Warwick, 127; Prince, 115; Van, 107; Osborne, 107; Switch, 105; Top Sawyer, 100; King B., 98.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and half furlongs. Glenlowe, 121 pounds; Kelina, 121; Poet, 121; Blackhorn, 117; Parkville, 113; Glen Spray, 113; Harry Brown, 113; Carlow, 113; Alva, 109; Peterburg, 105; Wrader, 105; St. Clair, 105; Redmetre, 105.

The weather at Memphis yesterday was clear and bright, with a gentle breeze from the northwest. The track was fast and very large. Following were the winners:

FIRST RACE.—Purse; for two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Prince Fonso first, Miss Bells second, Lena Bas third. Time—1:04½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling purse; for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Bridesight first, Mandolin second, Tom Nichols third. Time—1:30¾.

THIRD RACE.—Chickasaw Club Stakes; selling; for three-year-olds and upward. $750 added. One and one-sixteenth miles. Logue Wall first, Comedy second, Tudor third. Time—1:50.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse; handicap; for all ages. One mile. Ten Broeck first, White Nose second, Artist third. Time—1:43¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; for maiden three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. San Harrison first, the Dwarf second, Lizzie third. Time—1:18½.

At Lexington, Ky., yesterday, the weather was cool, track spotty, attendance fair. Following were the winners:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, for two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Estelle first, Happiness second. Avondale third. Time—1:03¾.

SECOND RACE.—Selling purse, for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile. Kobo first, dead heat between Adjutant and Minister for second place. Time—1:17¾.

THIRD RACE.—Purse. One mile. Libretto first, Queen of Trumps second, McDonnell third. Time—1:44¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling purse. Seven-eighths of a mile. Jaytal, Brandolette and Lederwreath ran in the order named, but were all distanced by the judges according to a dead heat. Time—1:30¾, in the run of Brandolette.

LARGE SALE OF CATTLE.

UTICA, N. Y., April 26.—On May 18, 1889, [illegible] of Utica, will sell [illegible] head of Cattle, Horses and Sheep, [illegible] Holstein

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

George Hilton, twenty-two years of age, who said he was from Michigan, was arrested by Officer Ira S. Bronson of the Thirtieth-street police station on Dorland-street, Thursday afternoon, on the false pretense that Justice at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. He said he was walking along the street when he received a heavy blow in the back of the neck which rendered him insensible. On coming to consciousness he found himself in custody. He was arraigned, and Private Secretary Thompson denied the charge of assault, and said that Hilton had approached him and asked for time twice. He did not know where Hilton got his injuries. Hilton's condition as he appeared in court gave the impression that he had been run through a corkscrewing machine. The case will be investigated further this afternoon.

Assistant Treasurer Roberts announced a new rule yesterday in regard to the combinations for the vaults in the Sub-Treasury. Hereafter the combinations have been known by only one man. They are now to be known by two men, who will divide the knowledge between them, each knowing half the combination. Two other men will be informed of the combination, and, as an extra precaution against emergency or continued absence, the combination will also be kept in the safe of the Sub-Treasurer under seal.

Vincenzo Quartarano, who was accused of the murder of Antonio Pisconsin, but whose trial resulted in a disagreement, was released yesterday on a bond of $7,500, furnished by William Emmeluth, a butcher, of 34 Fourth-avenue, Mount Vernon. He has been in the Tombs since October. His bride was waiting for him in the corridor of the General Sessions, and they were a happy pair when they went out into the rain.

A committee of owners of annexed district property has informed Mayor Grant yesterday that under the administration of the Park Commissioners streets in that district were being laid out without system and for the advantage of a few persons. They asked him to favor the bill to create a special Public Works Department for the districts. The Mayor said he would inquire into the matter.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Shakespeare Society of this city to serve for the ensuing year: President—Appleton Morgan; Chairman of Trustees—W. W. Nevin; Vice Presidents—Thomas R. Price; Treasurer—James M. Reynolds; Librarian—R. Rust Field; Secretary—William H. Fleming.

A sacred concert in aid of St. Francis's Hospital, on Fifty-second, near Avenue B, will be given in Steinway Hall to-morrow evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. Eminent artists will appear in conjunction with a grand orchestra. Balestrina choir, Diller's octet, under the direction of Francis X. Diller.

The Loyal Legion has engaged Clark's banquet hall, 22 West Twenty-third-street, for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next. A collation will be served on each day to visiting members of the order, of whom about seven hundred are expected to be present.

Judge Beach of the Supreme Court yesterday sustained the demurrer to the complaint interposed by Thomas Costigan, ex-Supervisor of the *City Record* in the suit for slander brought against him by William Best.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday decided to petition the Legislature not to pass any bills intended to divert excise money from charitable purposes and to the benefit of pension funds.

The thirteenth Summer School of Christians will begin at Kay East, N. J., on Thursday, July 18, closing on Friday, July 26. A brilliant array of able speakers have been secured for the session.

Commander Moore of Horace Greeley Post, No. 577, G. A. R., has received from Lieut. Lawson the sum of $50 toward the centennial and Memorial Day expenses of the post.

The annual finish ride of the New-York Riding Club will take place at the Durland Riding Academy, Grand Circle, Central Park, West, this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Hermes Club will give its annual dinner at Clark's restaurant, 22 West Twenty-third-street, this evening. Covers will be spread for forty.

The Chi Alpha Society will be entertained by the Rev. Dr. Ludlow of East Orange, N. J., at Clark's restaurant, on Twenty-third-street, this afternoon.

"S. P."—Read Prof. McMaster's article in the April number of *Harper's Magazine*.

"Cash" sent $1 to this office yesterday for the widow of Patrick McTamany.

"L. B. B."—You will find the information you desire in any encyclopedia.

"E. G."—We cannot answer your question.

BROOKLYN.

Justice Cullen, to whom Capt. Frederick Oakes applied for an order to Fire Commissioner Bell to appoint him Deputy Commissioner, because he was a veteran, granted an alternative writ yesterday, in order to bring the question of fact before a jury.

George Baker, a clerk for the firm of W. Barnes & Co., at 75 Barclay-street, committed suicide yesterday at his home, 141 Nassau-street, Brooklyn, by swallowing a dose of rat poison.

Ormond Thalsen, mate of the ship Aniline, who shot and killed August Anderson, a boarding house runner, on April 7, was yesterday indicted for murder in the second degree.

Charles Carlstrand, who confessed to the existence of a conspiracy to defraud the surface railroads in Brooklyn, is held in Raymond-Street Jail on a charge of perjury.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

When it was learned yesterday that there had been an explosion of 500 pounds of ammunite at Harrison, Westchester County, the previous night, people living at Greenwich, Conn.; White Plains, Mount Vernon, and several other places, remembered feeling the shock which they attributed to some blast in their immediate vicinity. Only the two chimneys remain now that the factory where the powerful explosive was made. Charles Anderson, the engineer, was all day yesterday considered in a very critical condition and there is little hope of his recovery.

In the matter of the contest over the will of Francis W. Lasak, the millionaire, who died recently at Dobbs Ferry, there was one witness examined in Surrogate Coffin's office at White Plains yesterday. He was S. K. Raymond, the paying teller of the Mechanics' Bank, this city, who testified as to the genuineness of the signature of John D. Wendel, deceased, one of the subscribing witnesses. The case was then adjourned until May 13, as the other witnesses subpœnaed failed to appear.

The New-Rochelle police have not got any clue to the burglars who entered the Post Office there on Wednesday night. Postmaster Chamberlain has figured out the property stolen as follows: Postage stamps, $1,059 25; cash, stamp fund, $323 26; money order fund, $114, and box rent, $104, making a loss to the Government of $1,610 50. His personal loss was $100. The loss on registered letters is not known.

The Democrats of the village of Sing Sing on Thursday night nominated the following ticket for village officers, to be voted for on Monday next: For President—R. Gedney Tompkins; Trustees—William Grant, Robert Lydford, and James Scollons; Collector—Cornelius Daily; Treasurer—George H. Barlow.

NEW-JERSEY.

Patrick Reilly of 473 Henderson-street, Jersey City, was crushed to death while attempting to go between two freight cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad track yesterday.

Gilbert Voorhees, an Erie railway switchman, living on Bayard-street, New-Brunswick, was run over in Jersey City yesterday and fatally injured.

Tunis Lubee was indicted at Paterson, N. J., yesterday for the murder of his wife some weeks ago.

Dr. Charles W. Stickney, a South Orange druggist, dropped dead of heart disease yesterday.

IN ATHLETIC CIRCLES.

At a meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association held last evening in the Atalanta Boat Club's rooms, 574 Fifth-avenue, the by-laws of the organization were so amended that no entry will be received to a regatta after the one of May 30 from any boat club that may have been in existence for a year a recognized boat club at least ninety days. Heretofore the time has been limited to thirty days. This amendment will not apply to the coming Harlem regatta. The association feels that it will have a very successful regatta on Decoration Day. The medals, banners, and Harlem Cup to be given as prizes will be exhibited at Haskell, Carhart & Co.'s house, at Broadway and Canal-street, May 1. The next meeting of the association will be held at the St. Cloud Hotel May 10.

Mr. J. Weldon, who pulls No. 7 in the Atalanta Boat Club's eight-oared crew, has been unable to train for several days on account of a severe cold. It is thought, however, that he will not be prevented from pulling in the match race against the New-York Athletic Club's crew May 18.

"Danny" O'Brien, the champion bantam-weight boxer of the Pastime Athletic Club, leaves the city to-day for San Francisco to compete in the Olympic Athletic Club's championships in San Francisco May 1. His expenses will be defrayed by the Western club.

The preliminaries to the Star Athletic Club's boxing tourney will be contested this evening at Wokal's Assembly Rooms, Long Island City. The finals will be contested Monday evening.

Entries to the initial games of the Titan Athletic Club to be held May 4 close to-day with A. Lurcat, 261 Broadway. National Association rules will govern the contest.

The annual championship races of the National Cross-Country Association, of which Mr. Otto Hahn is President, will be held at Fleetwood Park this afternoon.

A meeting of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held at the Union House this evening, May 11.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club plays Rutgers College a match game of baseball this afternoon at the Manhattan Polo Grounds.

The dual games of California College's runners and wheelmen were postponed yesterday.

CHICAGO FINALLY WINS.

ANSON'S MEN DEFEAT PITTSBURG BY SUPERIOR BATTING—OTHER GAMES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 26.—The weather to-day was cold and windy, and but 1,500 people witnessed the Pittsburgs drop from their proud position of leaders in the pennant race. The Chicagos pounded Galvin deliberately and decisively. In the third Keefe's passed ground-ball, two singles, and a double netted 3 runs. In the eighth three singles, a double, and a triple, aided by a passed ball, brought 4 more. Score 7 to 4.

The home team scored a clean-cut in the last inning, when Miller knocked out a double and came home on Beckley's single. Dunlap flew out, Carroll followed with a base on balls, and Mack with a single. Galvin's coolness and finish were not equal to the occasion, and put a sudden stop to the cheering. The score is as follows:

PITTSBURG	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c. & lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Ryan, c.	1	1	4	0	0
Miller, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Anson, 1b.	1	2	17	0	1
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0	Duffy, s. s.	0	1	0	5	0
Dunlap, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0	Anson, 1b.	1	1	13	2	0
Carroll, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	0	2	4	5	0
Mack, c.	0	0	3	2	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Kuehne, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0	Burns, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0
Smith, s. s.	0	0	1	3	0	Sommers, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Galvin, p.	0	0	1	2	0	Tener, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	1	4	24	11	4	Total	7	12	27	20	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Miller, Farrell, Duffy, Sommers. Three-base hits—Pfeffer. Double plays—Dunlap and Beckley; Anson, Burns, and Ryan. First base on balls—Carroll, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Beckley. First base on errors—Chicago, 3. Struck out—Galvin, Kuehne, Sommers. Passed balls—Miller, 2; Farrell, 1. Stolen bases—Hanlon. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

INDIANAPOLIS, 14; CLEVELAND, 8.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.—To-day's game between the Indianapolis and Cleveland Clubs was one that delighted the admirers of heavy batting. The playing of Glasscock, Denny, McGeachy, and Bassett of the home team and of Tebeau and Gilks of the visitors was noticeable for its excellence. Attendance, 1,200. Score:

INDIANAPS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hines, c. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Strieker, 2b.	1	2	4	3	1
Glasscock, s. s.	2	2	1	3	1	McAleer, c. f.	1	1	2	0	1
Denny, 3d b.	2	1	1	2	1	Gilks, s. s.	2	3	1	4	1
Myers, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Twitchell, l. f.	0	2	1	0	1
McGeachy, rf.	3	1	1	0	0	Beatin, 1st b.	0	0	9	0	0
Buckley, c. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Radford, 3d b.	1	1	1	2	0
Bassett, 2b.	1	1	3	6	0	Tebeau, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0
Schoefler, 1b.	1	0	11	0	0	Sutcliffe, c.	0	1	8	0	0
Getzein, p.	1	1	0	5	0	Sprague, p.	1	1	0	2	1
Total	14	12	27	22	3	Total	8	15	29	14	7

*Buckley out for running out of line.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis	0	1	3	4	0	2	0	1	3	—14
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	—8

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 11; Cleveland, 5. Two-base hits—Myers, McGeachy, Buckley, Strieker, Tebeau. Three-base hits—McAleer, Twitchell. Double play—Tebeau and Beatin. First base on balls—Glasscock, (2) Sehoenake, Getzein, Gilks, Beatin, Radford, Tebeau. Hit by pitched ball—Glasscock, Schoenake. First base on errors—Indianapolis, 1; Cleveland, 4. Stolen bases—Glasscock, (2) McGeachy, (2) Getzein, Radford. Struck out—Myers, Bassett, Twitchell, McAleer, Tebeau. Passed ball—Sutcliffe. Umpire—Mr. Barnum.

SHORT STOPS.

Below will be found the record to date of the League and Association clubs:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Philadelphia	1	0	St. Louis	8	1
Pittsburg	2	1	Athletic	6	2
Indianapolis	2	1	Baltimore	6	2
New-York	1	1	Kansas City	3	6
Boston	1	1	Cincinnati	2	6
Cleveland	1	2	Brooklyn	2	6
Chicago	1	2	Columbus	1	7
Washington	0	1	Louisville	1	7

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—The Browns won another game here to-day from Cleginnah. Only three hits were made from Chamberlain's curves, while the Browns hit the pitching of Smith with apparent ease. The score was 8 to 2.

Weather permitting, the Jersey City and Worcester Clubs will begin the championship season of the Atlantic League in Oakland Park to-day.

With the exception of those played in St. Louis, Pittsburg, and Indianapolis, rain postponed all the games yesterday.

Robert Pettit, released a few days ago from the Chicago Club, yesterday signed with the Wilkesbarre Club.

The Brooklyn and Columbus Clubs are scheduled to play at Washington Park this afternoon.

St. Louis is making a strong effort to distance the other clubs in the Association race.

As the St. George grounds are in bad condition the Giants will not play to-day.

Keefe and the New-York Club have not yet come to terms.

Philadelphia leads in the League race to-day.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Mr. Cramp, the builder of the Vesuvius, says that the recent accident to the pneumatic gun aboard that vessel was caused by the collapse of the cartridge shell in the bore. The mishap could not have occurred if the shell had been lined with cane, as is usual, as with gun cotton the shell will be broken, and again if the brass shell is made of steel stock. A representative of the shipbuilding company says, however, that the accident was due to careless manipulation, that the breech lock was not locked, so that the shell was discharged and was nearly destroyed by the air blast. The damage can be easily repaired. Meanwhile naval officers are discussing the consequences of testing whether it can be regarded as evidence of a dangerous theoretical weakness in the principle of construction.

The Secretary of War has ordered a board of officers, to consist of Major Joseph P. Sanger, Inspector-General; Capt. Charles Carroll, Third Artillery, and Lieut. Joseph M. Carlin, Third Artillery, to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, June 17, to consider the practicability of prescribing a uniform system of target practice, and the courses of study for the guidance of officers detailed as professors of military science and tactics at colleges and universities. In case it is decided best to prescribe such a system, the board will formulate such rules and regulations as will, in its opinion, lead to the best results and secure practical uniformity in the amount and character of the military instructions at the several universities having details from the army.

Naval Constructor Hichborn says that the report that the new gunboat Yorktown shows signs of weakness, making necessary the propping up of one of the aft gun openings (the projecting bulwarks which carry the guns), is erroneous. The operations going on during the past few days consisted in placing a sliding of heavy timber below the openings in order to receive the large bolts which hold the gun carriages in place. There is no weakness in the previous design or construction, and the work going on is that usually done before the guns are shipped.

Cadet Henry M. Paler, Fourth Class, Military Academy, has been granted leave of absence on account of sickness until Aug. 28, when he will be authorized to go on with his class provided he is found qualified.

Thomas T. Wardell of Toms River, N. J.; George E. Lenfberg of Wayne, Neb., and John W. Pagleson (alternate) of Craig, Neb., have been appointed cadets at the West Point Military Academy.

Second Lieut. T. G. Prince, Marine Corps, has been detached from the Kearsarge and granted two months' leave of absence. When he will report for duty at the marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

Major Gen. George Crook has been ordered to report to Gen. Sheridan for special duty in New-York in connection with the centennial celebration.

Second Lieut. George W. Goode, First Cavalry, has been ordered to duty at the recruiting depot in New-York.

The resignation of Second Lieut. James C. Bourke, Fifth Artillery, has been accepted, to take effect June 15.

Fifty recruits have been assigned to the Sixth Cavalry and thirty to the Sixteenth Infantry.

Ensign Theodore G. Dewey has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 26.—In the Court of Appeals today the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued.—No. 606—John H. Waugh et al., appellants, vs. Seaboard National Bank, respondent.—Argued by Henry C. Wilcox for appellants, Frederick S. Parker for respondent. No. 279—Henry A. Root et al., respondents, vs. Frederick P. Olcott, receiver, appellant.—Argued by Ira D. Warren for respondents, Everett P. Wheeler for appellant. No. 284—New-York and Western Union Telegraph Company, appellant, vs. Hugh J. Jewett, receiver of the Erie Railway Company, respondent.—Argued by Ira D. Warren for appellant, W. W. MacFarland for respondent. No. 285—Alexander H. Kelly, respondent, vs. Alexander V. Davidson, Sheriff, appellant.—Dismissed under Rule 21. No. 287—Edwin B. Wilcox appellant vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondents.—Argued and submitted by defendant on motion of George L. Shirley, counsel for respondents. No. 293 Charles H. Moore, receiver, appellant, vs. the American Loan and Trust Company et al., respondents.—Argued by John Ch. Brown for appellant. Motion for respondents. No. 295—James B. Thomas, Treasurer of the Wabash Asylum, respondent, vs. the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County, appellants.—Submitted.

The day calendar for Monday, April 29, is as follows: Nos. 266, 275, 270, 291, 298, 299, 400, 122.

COURT OF APPEALS—BROOKLYN DIVISION.

In the Second Division of the Court of Appeals today the following business was transacted:

No. 470—Thomas H. Wilson, respondent, vs. Kings County Fire Insurance Company, appellant.—Argued by James D. Townsend for respondent, submitted for appellant. No. 389—Mehetabel G. Gibbs, respondent, vs. John Wiggs, appellant.—Argued by George C. Green for appellant, Richard Crowley for respondent. No. 490—Thomas C. Clark, appellant, vs. Joseph Blumenthal et al., respondents.—Argued by Gilbert Hawes for appellant, Leopold Lindauer for respondents. No. 488—Margaret Beste et al., respondents, vs. Sabra Lawson et al., appellants.—Submitted. No. 481—Henry H. Seymour, respondent, vs. Madison Smith et al., appellants.—Argued by W. J. Benedict for appellants, Henry H. Seymour for respondent. No. 485—Samuel Burling et al., appellants, vs. Board of Education of Brooklyn, respondent.—Argued by Alfred A. Underhill for appellants, submitted for respondent. No. 464—George H. Dada, appellant, vs. Giles S. Piper, respondent.—Dismissed under Rule 21. No. 496—Jane Vosser, respondent, vs. Lewis Roberts, appellant.—Argued by John L. Legan for appellant, William M. Dewey for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Monday, April 29: Nos. 500, 412, 448, 475, 490, 544, 402, 497.

The Second Division will take a recess on Friday, May 3, and convene at Saratoga, June 26, at 10 A. M.

A WRONG NUMBER.

By an error in the types yesterday it was stated that 160 East One Hundred and Ninth-street had been transferred by Levi K. Coles to Lorenzo Grandjean. The correct number is 170 East One Hundred and Ninth-street.

NORTHWEST CROP REPORT.

FARMERS FEEL HOPEFUL OF MAKING MONEY THIS YEAR.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 26.—An enthusiastic review of the seeding and crop outlook in the Northwest shows that in many parts of this State and Dakota an increase is given in the acreages of all grains, due to new breaking in the newer portions, while in some sections attention is again being turned to grain growing by farmers who had been turning their attention to other crops. Winter wheat meets with more favor, especially in the southern counties, and some are sowing Spring wheat in the fall. Some of the Northern counties have sown considerable frosted wheat. The weather has been extremely favorable for its growth, and so far as can be ascertained no deleterious results will follow. Windy weather has caused alarm, and some seed put once dry ground has been blown out, but this has been responded. The recent showers of warm weather have caused more or less rain since seeding began, and while many sections would be benefitted by a larger rainfall there is no section in which the sown wheat is being injured by drought.

In Minnesota the wheat crop is all in the ground and in many portions of the State fields are already showing up green. In the southern part more attention has been given to wheat this year than usual, from the fact that in early seasons many disasters have been avoided to which a late crop is often subjected. Many are resulting in being put in. Wheat is at least one-fourth more in the southern part of the State, but in the northern as well. The condition of the ground, not only in this State, but the entire Northwest is fully up to the average.

The acreage sown to wheat in most southern counties shows a decrease, while an increase is shown by nearly all of the principal wheat-growing counties. The entire acreage of some of the southern counties cats only a small figure compared with the northern wheat counties.

In North Dakota the greatest improvement is recorded and the greatest increase in acreage is found in the counties that are world-renowned wheat producers. The farmers never felt so hopeful as they do this Spring. Some of the grain is coming up, while in other cases the farmers are just finishing up seeding wheat and are commencing on oats and barley. The ground was very dry, and a dry season was feared, but the steady rain of last week gave the soil a thorough wetting and there is no danger of injury before the grain takes deep root.

In portions of South Dakota seeding was delayed on account of dry weather, but the numerous rains of the last few weeks have put the ground in very fair condition, and seeding has been completed even by those who were forced to resort to a large part of their ground owing to storms and fires. Around Huron the ground has not been in as good a condition in five years, and in the neighborhood of Deli Rapids there never was a year when prospects were so favorable at this season.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 26, 1889.

The arrivals of live stock this morning were moderate and the demand slow for all sorts on sale. Beeves remained steady at former values, those offered being disposed of. Sheep and Lambs sold at rates equivalent to those current last Wednesday, with several carloads unsold. Veals and Calves were off ½c. per lb., with 200 head unsold; 3 Calves were sold by Dressers at 10c. per lb. At the Sixtieth-Street Yards the Beeves on hand were sent direct to slaughter. At Harsimus Cove Yards homed Cattle sold at 3c.@3¾c. per lb., weighing 1,400 to 1,700 lbs. Fresh cows to 55 per lb. were allowed not to. Prices on five weights were: Native Steers, 4c.@4¾c. per lb.; Oxen, 3c.@3½c.; stags, 3c.@3½c.; Bulls, 2½c.@3c.; dry Cows, 1½c.@2½c. per lb.; Bulls, $2 25@$3 55 per cwt. Quality of the herds as above reported very poor to fair. Sheep sold at 5c.@6c. per lb.; shorn Sheep, 4c.@5c. per lb.; shorn Lambs, 5c.@6c. per lb.; Spring Lambs, 6c.@8c. per lb. Quality of the flocks in hand very poor to good. Calves, coarse and lean, sold at 5½c.@6c. per lb.; fair to good, 6½c.@7c. per lb.; choice, 7½c.@8c. per lb. Hogs, 6c.@6¼c. per lb.; city-dressed Hogs opened at 6¾c.@7c. per lb.; Pigs, 6c.@6¼c. per lb.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—Burns & Mullen sold 44 Calves, 123 lbs., 4c. @ 5c.; 18 Calves, 131 lbs., 4½c. @ 5c.; 8 Calves, 190 lbs., 4½c. @ 5c.; 200 State Sheep, 78 to 106 lbs., 4c. @ 4½c. per lb.; Cellitz & Co. sold 40 Calves, 140 lbs., 4½c. @ 5c. per lb.; 50 Calves, 125 lbs., 4½c. @ 5c. per lb.; Hallenbeck & Hollis sold 103 Calves, 119 lbs., 3½c. @ 5c. per lb.; 28 Veals, 128 lbs., 5c. @ 5½c. per lb.; 285 State Sheep, 87 to 95 lbs., 5½c. @ 5¾c. per lb.; 125 Western Lambs, 78 lbs., 6c. @ 6½c. per lb.; 19 Spring Lambs, 68 lbs., 6c. @ 6½c. per lb.; 205 State Lambs, 77 lbs., 6½c. @ 6¾c. per lb.; 19 Spring Lambs, 68 lbs., 6c. @ 6½c. per lb.; Hallenbeck & Hollis sold 613 Ohio Sheep, 105 head, 106 lbs., 4½c. @ 5c. per lb.; 217 head, 86 to 91 lbs., 5¼c. @ 5½c. per lb.; 111 Spring Lambs, 81 head, 66 lbs., 6c. @ 6½c. per lb.; 59 head, 70 lbs., 5½c. @ 6c. per lb.; 767 Western Sheep, 208 head, 81 to 89 lbs., 5c. @ 5¼c. per lb.; 407 head, 106 lbs., 4¼c. @ 4½c. per lb.; 258 State Sheep, 118 head, 89 lbs., 5¼c. @ 5½c. per lb.; 138 Western Lambs, 69 lbs., 6c. @ 6½c. per lb.; 198 head, 72 lbs., 6c. @ 6½c. per lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—D. McPherson sold on commission 7 Bulls: 4 beasts, 1,710 to 1,940 lbs., at 3c. @ 3½c. per lb.; 3 beasts, 1,410 to 1,440 lbs., at $2 10 @ $2 40 per cwt.; 5 Oxen, 1,710 to 2,030 lbs., 4½c. @ 5c. per lb.; 18 Western Steers, 1,263 lbs., 3c. @ 3½c. per lb.; 4 Illinois Steers, 1,563 lbs., $3 60 per cwt.; 10 Colorado Steers, 1,384 lbs., $3 60 per cwt.; 10 Colorado Steers, 1,384 lbs., $3 60 per cwt.; 19 Ohio Steers, 1,460 lbs., $4 30@$4 50 per cwt. Newman & Gillette sold on commission 5 dry Cows, 980 lbs., 2c. @ 2½c. per lb.; 2 dry Cows, 1,150 lbs., 2½c. per lb.; 3 beasts, 1,265 lbs., $3 25 per cwt.; 8 Bulls: 1 beast, 800 lbs., 3c.; 1 beast, 1,200 lbs., 3½c.; 1 beast, 1,260 lbs., 3½c.; 1 beast, 1,650 lbs., 3½c. lbs.; 3 beasts, 1,265 lbs., $3 25 per cwt.; 18 Michigan Steers, 1,061 lbs., $3 65 per cwt., with 27 on the lot, 34 head, 1,140 to 1,221 lbs., $3 65@$3 95 per cwt.; 89 Pennsylvania Steers, 15 head, 1,169 lbs., $3 90 per cwt.; 1,140 to 1,254 lbs., 1,163 lbs., 44 at 1,140 to 1,254 lbs., 1,196 to 1,254 lbs., 1,254 lbs., 1,254 lbs.,

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BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES—6TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
SAVINGS BANKS—6TH PAGE—2d col.
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SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
THE TURF—6TH PAGE—3d col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—4th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—MINNA VON BARNHELM.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinee.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3—VOCAL RECITAL.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SQUIRE. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELTI NACZI—WAX WORKS. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—A GOLD MINE. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—UNCLE JOE. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE MARQUISE. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—CENTENNIAL LOAN EXHIBITION.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—SAID PASHA. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—DOVETTA. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE HENRIETTA. Matinée.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—JOCELYN. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM. Matinée.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

Readers of THE TIMES *going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 75 cents per month and the address changed as often as desired.*

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, cooler, rainy weather.

The question of holidays next week has been got into a good deal of a tangle. Tuesday, the 30th, was made a holiday by act of the Legislature last year, and it was provided that paper maturing on that day should be payable on the 29th. Notwithstanding that provision, the Legislature undertook to make both Monday and Wednesday holidays by a new enactment, but contracts made by virtue of last year's law could not be annulled in that way. Payments on Monday could doubtless be enforced. Neither could the Legislature at this late day interfere with pending obligations that matured on Wednesday. The Governor could not see his way clear to signing the bill passed with so much haste, but has proclaimed Wednesday as a thanksgiving holiday, which will answer many purposes; but it is doubtful if it will relieve banks from the necessity of keeping open. Opinions seem to be very much divided as to the practicability either of closing or of doing any business on Monday and Wednesday, and the situation is somewhat embarrassing.

Senator TELLER and Senator WOLCOTT of Colorado will now have a grievance, for they have failed to procure the appointment of ex-Senator CHILCOTT to be Commissioner of the General Land Office. Their failure is probably due to their indiscreet public commendation of their candidate as a man whose administration of the office would not be characterized by that regard for "trifling technicalities" which has been shown by the present Commissioner and his predecessor. The influences that are most potent at the White House would not be exerted to cause a rigid enforcement of the land laws, but they might oppose the appointment of a Commissioner whose "liberality" and "broad views" with respect to the public lands have been freely advertised. The new Commissioner is so poorly qualified with respect to experience and familiarity with the duties of the office that he is appointed to fill a subordinate place, which he is to hold until the Oklahoma district shall have been settled and until he can learn something from the present Commissioner. Mr. STOCKSLAGER'S resignation will then be accepted. The office that Mr. STONE is eventually to hold is one in which an honest and intelligent man can do a great work, and his administration will be closely watched by those who know what the policy of an honest and fearless Commissioner should be.

The purpose of the Treasury Department to establish a headquarters on shore for the officer in charge of the anchorage ground of New-York Harbor is a wise one so far as it goes. The complaints of shipmasters and yacht owners that no anchorage officer could be found warranted the establishing of this office long before, for if shipping interests are to be informed concerning the proper anchorage grounds it is the duty of the Government to have an officer stationed at a place where this information can be obtained. Before the control of the New-York anchorage grounds passed into the hands of the revenue marine the two naval officers stationed at the Barge Office were able to dispose of all questions concerning the proper limits for vessels. What is needed now is the detailing of two officers to this duty as an inspector and assistant inspector of anchorage. The present arrangement of allotting to one officer the duty of examining personally the anchorage and settling all questions that arise is very unsatisfactory. The office requires two officers, one of whom should be constantly accessible, leaving the other free to examine the grounds, and until some other change is made than that contemplated complaints may be expected to be even more numerous than in the past months, as the yachting season is approaching. The control of the New-York anchorage grounds belongs to the Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury Department, and this division alone is responsible for the efficiency of the work in this port. It should be the duty of the anchorage officers not so much to see how many vessels they can move in a month as to prevent any vessels from being illegally anchored through lack of proper information.

The difficulty encountered in prosecuting political violators of the law is well illustrated in the case of FRANK STROBEL. He kept his saloon in Hester-street open on election day in 1887, contrary to law. With some difficulty the City Reform Club succeeded in having his license revoked in March, 1888, and, as on that occasion he swore that his saloon was closed on election day, with still more difficulty and longer delay the club got him indicted for perjury, and he was held in $1,000 bail. That was in October last. The difficulty did not diminish when efforts were made to bring the case to trial. There were several adjournments on account of STROBEL'S failure to appear, the explanation being made that he was sick and out of town. His counsel was JOHN E. BRODSKY, and the explanation is believed to have been a sham. STROBEL was keeping away to avoid trial. Finally, on Wednesday of this week his bail was forfeited and an execution against his property issued. Whether any property has been found or not we do not know, but STROBEL has not been found, and the penalty of the law is not likely to be exacted. The City Reform Club's efforts will not, however, be without effect, but they certainly need more support from those charged with the execution of the laws and from all who believe in having the laws enforced.

The birthday of Gen. GRANT, April 27, comes this year at a time when public attention is so absorbed with the national centenary that it may fail to receive the usual degree of observance. It will, nevertheless, be commemorated by a meeting and dinner in this city and by similar ceremonies in various parts of the country. Indeed, the movement started by Gen. SHERMAN, whose fame among Union Generals is second only to GRANT'S, annually to celebrate the birthday of his great commander, is likely to grow in strength and to widen in scope from year to year, at least while many of his immediate comrades survive. The honors of commemoration by a national holiday are reserved only for the greatest of the names that America has produced, but GRANT'S birthday, like LINCOLN'S, will long find, among survivors of the war, men to honor it by meetings and simple ceremonies, and that custom may even be carried on to future generations, just as here and there to this day the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans is observed in memory of JACKSON.

THE TAMMANY-REPUBLICAN "COMBINE."

Yesterday the three bills which were put through the Assembly in such a peculiar fashion on the previous day passed the Senate with only two, or in one case three, opposing votes. Then the Mayor's Rapid-Transit bill, which had been hanging fire so long, and to which Republican Senators had pretended to have such serious objections, was passed without any opposition whatever. The latter has yet to pass the Assembly, but unless the Republicans go back on their part of the bargain it may be considered safe. There is a look of sharp practice in its being thrown over the long recess, which will consume nearly all the time the Governor has for acting on the other "deal" bills.

It is foolish for politicians to declare that there is no "deal" in the case, or that they do not know anything about a "deal." They know what is ordinarily meant by that term, and they know perfectly well that such an arrangement has been entered into. Their denials deceive nobody. They may pretend to think that the reduction of the heads of the Police Department and of the Park Department to two Commissioners each, one of whom must be a Democrat and one a Republican, is intended to simplify the administration and make it more efficient, and that the increase in the number of Police Justices is required for the prompt administration of criminal justice. Whatever the truth may be about the effect of these changes on the public administration, they know that that had nothing to do with the motives of the persons that brought them about. The action was taken in a hurried manner to prevent any public discussion of these questions, and no attempt was made to justify it on public grounds. It was not shown by facts that an increase of Police Justices was needed, and no argument was used to convince anybody that the other changes were for the public good. The sole object was to secure to Tammany and the Republicans equal control in two of the most important departments of the City Government, and a division of patronage between the two parties, and to provide new places to be disposed of in the police courts.

The use that has been made of the Rapid-Transit bill in this "deal" is an interesting illustration of the ways of politicians. We have never doubted the good faith of Mayor GRANT in seeking the passage of that bill as a means of providing rapid transit in this city in the highest interest of the public, and we do not now doubt his intention of using the power which it will give him honestly and fairly for carrying out that purpose. We still hope that he will be able to keep the scheme free from jobbery, personal and political, but he is allowing himself to be entangled in a combination which will increase the difficulty of the task. The Republicans seized upon this bill to be used as a lever to bring Tammany to terms. They pretended to see all sorts of objections to it, and to fear that it would give dangerous power to the Tammany organization. They proposed to amend it in all manner of ways, and to play ducks and drakes with the rapid-transit business, and staved off action upon it until the "deal" was brought about, and then their objections vanished into thin air. They not only used the Mayor's intense desire to have the bill passed to promote their object, but they played upon Tammany's eagerness to crush out the County Democracy and to set up as the Democratic Party of the city instead of a faction, and so succeeded in effecting the "combine."

It looks like the old alliance of Tammany and the Republican machine for a partition of the municipal spoils. We do not know what secret bargains and understandings there may have been last Fall between the Republican and Tammany leaders, but we do know that they worked together very effectively to elect HILL, GRANT, and HARRISON, and were very materially aided by the honest but blinded partisans who supported ERHARDT for Mayor and helped to defeat a man who could be relied upon to keep the municipal Government out of the control of greedy politicians. Perhaps the machine Republicans had no contract for a share in the municipal spoils and relied on their power to get it with the help of the Legislature. But whatever the facts may be about the consideration for which they were working last Fall, it is evident that they are not going to lose their reward. They have now effected a "combine" with Tammany for a division of offices and patronage, and it will be harder than ever for Mayor GRANT to act independently for the public good, assuming that he has the honest purposes and the laudable ambition with which he has been credited. When he comes to make the important appointments that will have to be made within the next month the course which affairs are to take will become clearer. But the natural and, we fear, the inevitable result of the Tammany-Republican "combine" will be a prostitution of the public service and every public interest to political ends, and, as a consequence, inefficiency, jobbery, and extravagance such as the city has not known since the period of the old alliance between Tammany Hall and the Republican machine.

SENATOR STEWART'S THREAT.

If Senator STEWART of Nevada has the courage of his convictions, there is trouble ahead for the Administration, or if the Administration is weak enough to yield to Mr. STEWART and his friends in order to avoid trouble, it will be a serious thing for the country. Mr. STEWART, as is well known, is a zealous and determined advocate of the unlimited coinage of full legal-tender silver at the present legal ratio, which is very different from the actual ratio as fixed by the market value. The Senator is not only personally convinced, as the result of a long and extensive study, observation, and experience that the policy he sustains is the only sound and expedient one, and that it is, moreover, the only just one, but he is by virtue of his office and his tenure of it bound to press this view by every means in his power. Nevada politicians are first silver men and then Republicans or Democrats as the case may be. It happens that Senator STEWART'S secondary purpose in public life is to advance the interests of the Republican Party, but in common with his Democratic friends his first object is to make a market for silver everywhere and by all means that he can possibly influence.

Under the Cleveland Administration it happened that the task of growling about the hostility to silver fitted in reasonably well with the inclination to advance Republican interests. It is true that the policy, so far as any action was taken, under the Cleveland Administration was substantially the same as that under President ARTHUR, and that neither of the Secretaries of the Treasury in Mr. CLEVELAND'S Cabinet was so pronounced in his opposition to the ground principle of bi-metallism as Mr. MCCULLOCH or Judge FOLGER in the Cabinet of Mr. ARTHUR. But this was a fact of which Mr. STEWART and his allies were not required to take notice, so that his endless speeches denouncing the silver policy of Mr. CLEVELAND passed as good Republican campaign documents, and were freely used as such. When the Republican National Convention met last Summer, the Platform Committee threw out a drag net to catch every vote that could be arrayed against Mr. CLEVELAND. Knowing that the silver question was not agitating the public mind at all, save in some particular States where the mine owners control political opinion, the committee rashly bid for the votes of those States by a loose resolution that, in condemning Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration, equally condemned that of every Republican President for the last sixteen years, beginning with that of President GRANT. It seemed a harmless sort of political trick, and was expected, in the slang of the old anti-Masonic agitation, to serve as "a good enough Morgan till after election."

But they may find, as Senator STEWART publicly declares, that the party will be held to its promises, express and implied. In his latest statement Mr. STEWART says that there is no doubt that Mr. HARRISON and Mr. WINDOM will, so soon as they find time from the distribution of offices to attend to the subject, abandon Mr. CLEVELAND'S policy and buy silver bullion up to the full limit allowed by the law and coin it. This of itself would double the rate of coinage, and would pour into the Treasury vaults, at the present market value of silver, something like sixty million dollars a year of legal tender coin. Nor does Mr. STEWART think that the President and Secretary of the Treasury will stop here. He believes that they will urge upon Congress "the free and full use of that metal as the only possible way of furnishing the people with money, depriving England of cheap silver with which to buy wheat in India, reviving enterprise, increasing the price of commodities, giving employment to labor, and enhancing the wages of labor." Mr. STEWART'S vaticinations touching the course of the Administration might be taken for what they are intrinsically worth, if he did not, unfortunately, possess a certain degree of power to bring them to pass. How much this power is no one can tell until it is tried. He himself thinks that it is ample for the purpose, and points out that if the Administration shall not do all that he has predicted the new States and those of the old ones attached to the cause of silver will make the next Congress Democratic in both branches. That cannot be held to be an idle threat. It may not be carried out, but it may shape the policy of the Republican Party, as like threats did in 1878, and have done ever since. There has not been a moment since 1873 when the great body of the Republican Party was not opposed to coining silver as anything but subsidiary money. And yet the party passed the silver bill, has upheld it, and has refused to modify it, for the sole reason that the Stewarts held the "balance of power." They may still hold it and may enforce their wishes, to the great risk of injury irreparable to the credit and prosperity of the Government and the people.

TWO EXAMPLES.

Has JOHN WANAMAKER ever thought of the lesson that is borne to young men by the experience of the late HENRY G. PEARSON and the appointment of PAUL VANDERVOORT? It is this—that for the most conspicuous fitness and fidelity in the public service the reward to be expected from an administration professing to be guided by the highest moral and religious considerations is what is equivalent to removal from office, while for equally conspicuous neglect of duty the reward is an appointment. In the history of our civil service there is no brighter example of industry, thoroughly tested fitness, and faithful devotion to the interests of the people than is afforded by the life work of the late Mr. PEARSON. He was born in the city where his work was to be done. He was educated in the public schools. He entered the public service at the lowest round of the ladder. He became an expert in all kinds of postal work. When Mr. HARRISON became President and the administration of postal affairs was intrusted to Mr. WANAMAKER the greatest of all our Post Offices was in the hands of a man who had studied its needs from his youth, whose attainments in the service had never been surpassed, and who had continually sacrificed his comfort for the good of the people. His devotion was rewarded by the appointment in his place of a mere politician, utterly without experience in or knowledge of the duties of the office.

On the very day when the body of this faithful public servant was laid in the grave Mr. WANAMAKER restored to the Postal Service, undoubtedly with the knowledge and approval of Mr. HARRISON, the man VANDERVOORT, who had been dismissed from office by an honest Postmaster General for gross and shameful neglect of duty. In the last year of his former term this man had been absent from his post 265 out of 310 working days. In the interval following his dismissal he had been engaged as a lobbyist at the capital of a Western State and in striving to prevent the political advancement of the officer who dismissed him. It would be difficult to find a more conspicuous example of unfitness.

Mr. WANAMAKER is deeply interested in the welfare of a large Sunday school in the city where he has become eminent in business, and he frequently addresses the members of this school in a practical way. Suppose that he should be urged to speak to them about the public service and the rewards to be won for industry and fidelity and ability shown therein. Suppose that he should be asked to point the moral in the cases of Mr. PEARSON and VANDERVOORT. He might say: "If any of you desire to enter the public service and to devote your energies to the work that some one must do for the people, you may learn from the career of Mr. PEARSON that the most faithful and valuable of public servants may fail to be retained in the office to which he has given his whole heart and mind even by such men as Mr. HARRISON and myself. And you may learn from what I have done in the case of VANDERVOORT that the most persistent and shameful neglect of duty, and even the brand of dismissal for such cause, cannot restrain so good and upright a man as I am from restoring the culprit to the service. Not even the oath that I took when I became Postmaster General prevents me from putting such a person on the salary list. But of course you know that if a man like Mr. PEARSON had worked his way up from a clerkship and had become the head of a department in my mercantile business here in Philadelphia, I should do to him at almost any cost. I could never be induced to throw him out and to substitute for him a ward politician who was utterly ignorant of the work he would be required to do. And if one of my employés in Philadelphia had been absent from his post 265 days in one year, in spite of my admonition and reproof, and if I had discharged him for that reason, I never could be hired to employ him again. But as Postmaster General I do these things, possibly because I have taken an oath that ought to make me as careful of the interests of the people as I ever have been of my own."

Such an address as this from JOHN WANAMAKER to the members of his Sunday school would scarcely induce any of them to enter the civil service during the term of this Administration, but every word of it would be true. He will never talk to them in this way, but he has a conscience, and it must bring these things to his mind.

A CAUSELESS SUICIDE.

It is BACON, we believe, who says that there is no human feeling so petty and trivial that it may not on occasions rise to such a point as to overpower the fear of death. The suicide of young LEWIS in the reservoir of Central Park on Thursday is a very striking modern instance of the truth of this saying. Here was a young man of twenty-one in excellent health, who was already earning $100 a month, and who had a fair prospect of promotion. He had not been brought up, it appears, in habits so luxurious that the narrowness of his income entailed any actual privation upon him. It was even sufficient to support, in decency and comfort, the members of his family whom he had induced to take up their abode with him. It was of course not sufficient to enable them and him to "make a show" or to live otherwise than very plainly, and his suicide seems to have been determined by this fact. He could not bear to face life in plain clothes and in unfashionable quarters.

Nobody would regard a healthy and decently educated American in these circumstances as an object of pity, and if he regarded himself in that light he would commonly be esteemed a fool or a snob. The most curious part of the story is that the burden of supporting the female members of his family had been assumed by him and not thrust upon him. His father was living, and was perfectly able and willing to support his family, but his father kept a livery stable, and the son had taken it into his head that that was a degrading occupation, from the contaminating influence of which it behooved him to rescue his mother and his sisters. It may be admitted that there is little in the keeping of a livery stable that tends to promote culture and refinement, especially of the variety which a young man may be expected to acquire as a salesman of upholstery. But it is a calling not only innocent but reputable, which a right-minded young man would much prefer for his father to that of many a Wall-street jobber who has amassed a fortune by operations that are barely legal and highly discreditable.

If young LEWIS'S aversion to the surroundings of his home had led him to struggle to put his family in a better position in all points than they had occupied before or could have occupied without him the struggle might have dignified even an unworthy object and made almost respectable a false social ideal. But for a man at the threshold of life to succumb to shame and sorrow, and to find "life too hard" because his father keeps a livery stable, without the sordid earnings of which he himself is unable to support the family, is so unmanly and un-American a piece of snobbery that if it had not resulted tragically it would be supremely ridiculous, and it gives a farcical tinge even to the tragedy in which it results. There is a certain keeping, it must be owned, in all the details of the surrender. A young man who feels himself impelled to commit suicide by such motives carries out his appalling theory of life by putting himself in evening dress, albeit out of the canonical hours, and by decorating himself for the sacrifice with a rose in his buttonhole. It would not be credible, without evidence so clear, that so weak and pitiful a sentiment as snobbery could have so calamitous consequences, but there could not be a stronger proof than such a suicide furnishes of the truth of the saying with which we began. Surviving snobs, whose sacrifices to their idol include only manliness and self-respect and right feeling can have no right to contemn the memory of a man who also laid his life upon its altar.

There is very little doubt that the great parade of Tuesday, besides its patriotic uses, will have an excellent influence in stimulating militia spirit. Never has such a gathering of militia been known in this country as will be present on this occasion, and the preparations for taking part in it have caused a general increase of interest among the citizen soldiery. For some months past there have been, it is said, very noticeable inquiries at the Adjutant General's office at Washington in regard to the annual militia appropriation of $400,000 made by Congress. This great assemblage of militia from all parts of the Union will have to some extent the good results hoped for from the gathering of troops in a national camp which some have advocated. There will be an opportunity for all to learn much by observation, by comparison, by experience, and by interchange of views. All this, of course, is subsidiary to the main purpose of the celebration, yet it is none the less worthy of attention.

All New-Yorkers must condole not only with those unfortunates among them whose premature decorations were ruined by the furious rainstorm of yesterday, but with themselves for the injury thus done to the brilliancy of the spectacle. A rainstorm is so common an incident at the end of the showery month of April that prudence would perhaps have suggested the postponement of the display to the eve of the actual celebration or the confining it to "fast colors." Bells and festoons of tri-colored cotton, if tastefully arranged, certainly give the streets a festal aspect if the weather permits, but there is need of some more durable and trustworthy decoration. Bunting is, of course, always in order, though flags require a breeze to make them very effective, and a rainstorm bedraggles them, though it does not confuse their colors. It is odd that it should not have occurred to anybody to devise and put on sale patriotic devices executed in glazed pottery or in enameled metal. Nothing could be more effective as a decoration for a house front than an escutcheon of such material, which would not only be weather-proof, but would be available for future public demonstrations after having served the immediate purpose of the centennial celebration.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BOULANGER'S DESIRE.

LONDON, April 26.—In an interview to-day Gen. Boulanger reiterated his disavowal of any intention to precipitate a war between France and Germany. Nevertheless, he did not consider that the future of France had been settled forever by the war of 1870. He declared he would never consent that France should be insulted. He was anxious, he said, to cement France's friendship with Russia and England.

NEW COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

PARIS, April 26.—The Provisional Directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte have signed a deed constituting a new company. The deed gives the present holders of shares 40,000 founders' shares, besides a right to 20 per cent of the profits. A syndicate of bankers guarantees the entire amount of the capital in the event of the shares not being taken.

THE TRENTON'S TREASURE.

AUCKLAND, April 26.—The treasure which was aboard the United States warship Trenton when she was wrecked at Apia during the hurricane there has been recovered. The Nipsic, which was damaged in the same hurricane, will be brought to Auckland by the United States steamer Alert.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

EDINBURGH, April 26.—The question whether the freedom of the City of Edinburgh shall be conferred upon Mr. Parnell is to be submitted to the vote of the ratepayers.

BERLIN, April 26.—The *National Gazette* says that the Government, instead of avoiding a debate in the Reichstag on the Samoan questions, will give every facility for such a debate at the earliest possible moment. A Samoan relief fund of 20,000 marks has been forwarded to Prince Bismarck from Hamburg.

The American delegates to the Samoan Conference were received on their arrival here by the attachés of the United States Legation.

LONDON, April 26.—Viscount Mandeville was charged in the Police Court to-day with fraudulently obtaining £925. The magistrate did not enter the case upon the court record and the hearing was adjourned.

It is expected that the Spanish Government will soon sell at auction $40,000,000 worth of State woodland in order to cover the financial deficit, to build railroads, canals and highways, and to establish rural loan banks.

The Treasury gives notice that all consol threes will be paid off on July 6.

THE HAGUE, April 26.—The King will resume he reins of government May 3.

ZANZIBAR, April 26.—Bushiri, the chief of the insurgents, has released the Rev. Mr. Roscoe and his wife, church missionaries, who were engaged in work in East Africa, and who were captured during the recent troubles. He still holds in captivity the Rev. Messrs. Taylor, Edwardes, and Hooper. He will not surrender them until he is paid £1,000. The English Consul here will pay the ransom demanded.

MADRID, April 26.—The town of Alhama, near Granada, was strongly shaken by an earthquake to-day. Several houses were thrown down, but there was no loss of life.

ROME, April 26.—The Pope to-day summoned Father Agostino and reproved him for his recent sermon, in which he invoked divine blessing upon King Humbert and the Italian Army.

A CONVENT BURNED.

THE NUNS AND THEIR LITTLE PUPILS BARELY ESCAPE WITH THEIR LIVES.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., April 26.—Soon after 12 o'clock last night one of the sisters in the Belle Prairie Convent was awakened by smoke. She discovered that the convent was ablaze. The inmates of the building were immediately aroused and with difficulty all were saved.

The sisters in the convent, four in number, have been conducting a children's school for several years, and there were twenty-four of the little ones asleep in the building at the time the fire broke out. When the fire was discovered it was too late to stop it, and there was barely time to awaken the children and get them out of the building.

In some cases the fire had reached the sleeping rooms before the occupants were awake. None of the clothing of the children was saved, and people from this city have been contributing to-day to their relief.

The building and contents were completely destroyed. They are valued at $20,000, and there was only $2,000 insurance. The fire started in the southeast corner, near the chapel.

The occupants of the house say there had been no fire in that part of the building for months, from which it appears that it must have been the work of an incendiary.

GOTHAM ART STUDENTS.

The organization which flourished many years under the name of the Gotham Art Students, formerly in Bond-street and later at 697 Broadway, has fallen on evil times. The President, Mr. John S. Sharp, has pluckily struggled as long as it was possible, securing the best teachers and lecturers which the limited means at his command could afford, and striving to furnish to artisans instruction in the fine arts by means of evening classes, and to art students sound teaching at the lowest possible fees. Latterly his personal superintendence had to be given up owing to illness, and the crisis has at last come.

A sale will take place to-night at the rooms of the Gotham Art Students to dispose of all the books, casts, photographs, etchings, and so forth belonging to the organization. At 8 o'clock Mr. William B. Norman will begin to put up at auction the household goods of the club, in order to raise enough money to pay the indebtedness. As the sale is without reserve, it would be at once and the same time a charity and a good piece of business to attend this auction. Persons who have lectured before or been in any way connected with the club can hardly do better than to secure a memento on this occasion, and give the Gotham Art Students the benefit of their presence. It is a pity that a society which has done much good in a modest way should have to disband owing to lack of support.

LEADING REPUBLICANS AT DINNER.
From the Tribune of Yesterday.

Chauncey M. Depew entertained a number of friends at dinner at his home, No. 43 West Fifty-fourth-street, last evening. There were present Charles A. Dana, D. O. Mills, Le Grand B. Cannon, Clarence A. Seward, E. R. Ithiel, J. Mc Kenzie Russell Harrison, Gen. Sherman, Charles Lanier, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, Warner Miller, Joseph Pulitzer, S. V. R. Cruger, W. W. Astor, W. J. Arkell, Frank Hiscock, Whitelaw Reid, W. M. Evarts, Sidney Webster, Ward McAllister, and Theodore Roosevelt. The Vice President sent regrets at the last minute.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Theodore Thomas's centennial celebration at the Broadway Theatre on Sunday evening will be a fine entertainment. Ralph Joseffy will play Liszt's Hungarian fantasy and the same writer's transcription of Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens" march, and the orchestra will perform some of the most popular music of the best order.

Signorina de Vere, Miss Helena Russell, Signor Campanini and Signor del Puente will appear at the Academy of Music on Sunday evening in the garden scene from "Faust." A miscellaneous concert will precede the operatic selection.

Those admirable artists, Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel, will give their fourth and last song recital at Chickering Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The programme is of great variety and promise.

FLOWERS AT THE CASINO.

The Casino was transformed into a bower of roses and lilies last night, the occasion being the 250th representation of "Nadjy." Cut flowers and potted plants filled the lob bies, and the former were conspicuous in garlands on all the boxes and balconies. Miss Lillian Russell was too ill to appear, and her place in the cast was taken by Miss Isabelle Urquhart. Yesterday was also the twenty-eighth birthday of James T. Powers, the comedian of the "Nadjy" company, and his friends testified their remembrance of the fact by presenting him with bouquets and a gold match box during the performance. The audience fully tested the capacity of the auditorium.

PIG IRON AT BOTTOM PRICES.

PITTSBURG, April 26.—The price of pig iron has been dropping for the past two months until it is now believed to have reached the bottom. A large block of Scotch-iron will from was sold yesterday, forty months' time, for $14 per ton. This is perhaps the lowest price paid for iron for several years.

GRANT HAS HIS OWN WAY

CENTENNIAL MANAGERS ACCORDE TO HIS WISHES.

FREE SEATS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AND THE MAYOR WILL PRESIDE AT THE BANQUET.

When Mayor Grant left the City Hall on Thursday evening he went straight to the Centennial Committee's headquarters in the Stewart Building. There was blood in his eye. He must have said some strong things in the inner sanctum of the headquarters, but neither he nor any other member of the Centennial Committee would reveal what he said. But as there was a matter of exceeding interest to him, as Mayor of the city of New-York, on his mind at the time, it is fair to presume that he spoke about it. It was the fact that the Centennial Committee had decided that ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish should preside over the great banquet next Tuesday night, and that he (the Mayor) should be toastmaster. Whatever the things he said were, or however strong, they had a result satisfactory to him as Mayor.

Time and again Secretary Bowen of the Centennial Committee bobbed in and out of the Mayor's office yesterday. Although he has had so much to do recently that he has scarcely been able to talk to his visitors, the thing he had to settle with the Mayor was so important and so hard to arrange that he had to spend hours in its solution. When it was solved late in the afternoon this letter appeared on file in the Mayor's office, apparently as the evidence of its settlement:

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1889.

The Hon. Hugh J. Grant, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: The Centennial Committee respectfully invite you to preside at the banquet to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House at 7 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, April 30. An early reply is requested. I have the honor to remain, very truly yours, CLARENCE W. BOWEN, Secretary.

Mayor Grant said subsequently that he had accepted the invitation, but he declined to tell why he and Secretary Bowen had been so long in consultation, why he had been so vigorous in his undertone remarks and his gesticulation, and what was the cause of Mr. Bowen's long-continued perturbation and his many journeys between centennial headquarters and the City Hall in such bad weather.

But Secretary Bowen is not the only one of the Centennial Committee's officers who has reason for perturbation. Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, Chairman of the Army Committee, is another. The cause of his trouble is the following letter sent him yesterday by Mayor Grant revoking the permit for the erection of stands on Union-square because the Army Committee has failed to keep its promise to set apart one of them for the free use of women and children:

APRIL 26, 1889.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Chairman Army Committee of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration:

SIR: You have informed the Mayor that it is not the purpose of your committee to reserve any portion of the stands erected on Union-square, under permit heretofore issued by the Mayor, for the free use of women and children without admission charges.

At a meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope of the Committees of the Centennial Celebration the Mayor suggested and urged the propriety of having free stands for women and children. The permit to erect the stands in question was issued to you after a conversation between yourself and the Mayor, in which it was understood that a sufficient portion of the stands be free and so reserved. The permit issued was upon your assurance that such reservation would be made, and that the part reserved should be free. This understanding, though not incorporated in the permit, was a condition precedent to its issuance.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the importance of the enforcement of this condition. Indeed, the only possible excuse for the obstruction of public highways by the erection of such structures is that they are to be accessible to the people, and one of the purposes for which the people desire for the time to use the streets. High charges exclude those of moderate means; even moderate charges exclude the poor.

Your failure to reserve a place for women and children subjects them to that inconvenience which arises when they are compelled to jostle and fight their way through crowds. It increases the dangers to which, to some extent, they are necessarily exposed, and renders serious accidents imminent. It would deprive many women and children of an opportunity to see the parade, which the stands proposed for all portions of the stand must exclude the poor.

It is the duty of the Mayor, as it is his pleasure, to do all in his power to bring the centennial demonstration under the convenient observation of women and children, as well as men and of poor and rich alike. While he cannot but regret that his powers in this regard are not greater than it might be, he will not hesitate to take such measures as he can to promote this end.

In view of your statement he now requires that the implied understanding upon which the permit was granted be expressed. To this end he revokes the permits issued. He will grant, if requested, a permit in terms requiring your committee to set apart a space to be defined in the permit by metes and bounds for the use of women and children, free of charge.

In order that you may not be subjected to inconvenience by the action taken, the Mayor has caused such a permit to be prepared. He will issue it upon proper application. Notice of the revocation of the existing permit is by this mail communicated to the Superintendent of Buildings. Respectfully,
T. C. T. CRAIN, Secretary.

The Army Committee met last evening and promptly complied with the Mayor's terms. It was decided to make a portion of the Union-square stands on Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue free for women and children accompanied by women. The portions thus reserved will be indicated by signs. No tickets will be issued. The first comers will be admitted until the seats are all occupied.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for Monday, in this city and vicinity, fair, warmer weather.

To the Superintendent of Buildings the Mayor sent the information that he had revoked the permit, but advising him, before interfering with the Union-square stands, to allow a reasonable time to the committee to apply for a new permit containing the conditions prescribed by the Mayor for the advantage of

formal occasion. Later the rain spared the wind kept on and away, and all over the city tattered flags and torn bunting were to be seen.

Many of the decorators were wise enough, however, to use material whose colors were fast. In such cases the damage will not be great, for while the lustre has been taken from the decorations they will remain scheduled patriotic purpose when they dry out. Of the decorations best standing the test to which the storm has put them those of the Hoffman House, the Albemarle Hotel, the Everett House, Trinity Church, and most of the large dry goods houses may be mentioned. Of those not standing the test at all the number is far too large for publication. Indeed, the storm has disclosed the fact that a majority of the decorators used the most unstable colors and the flimsiest fabrics in decorating. This is especially true of the Bowery and of Sixth-avenue. The former of these thoroughfares looked as though it had been visited by a rain-storm of red and blue ink. But the flags, streamers, and bunting were not the only decorations that suffered. Many of the shields lost their colors, the eagles all ran out of shape, and even the portraits of Washington suffered so that the features of the Father of his Country trickled into an indescribable mass. The numerous pictures of stirring events in the life of Washington, such as the crossing of the Delaware, Valley Forge, the inauguration, &c., which were so conspicuous above the doors of certain shops, were more or less damaged. In one Washington had lost his head, in another the boat on the Delaware was washed away, and in still another the snow of Valley Forge had dissolved into muddy slush. It is difficult to estimate the entire loss in decorations from the storm, but the sum will reach into the thousands, a fact that will cause the tardy and cautious decorator to sum up reasonable himself.

THE MARINE PARADE.

OFFICIAL ORDER OF ADMIRAL JOUETT LAYING OUT THE PROGRAMME.

Rear Admiral James E. Jouett arrived in the city from Washington yesterday morning, and met the Navy Committee and the Committee of Arrangements of the mercantile marine naval parade in consultation at the Stewart Building in the afternoon. It was the first opportunity for such a consultation and the straightening out of the few complications that had arisen in the ordering of the marine pageant.

After the matter had been thoroughly talked over no difficulty was found in reconciling the orders and plans to each other, and in laying out a programme to which all the vessels that are entered will be expected to conform. At the end of the consultation the following general order was promulgated:

General orders in relation to the naval display in the harbor of New-York, April 29, 1889. The Centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States.

The staff of the Admiral and Grand Marshal is as follows:

Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, Chief of Staff and Marshal of the day; Capt. Charles A. Norton, United States Navy; Commander William R. Bridgman, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander A. S. Snow, United States Navy; Capt. L. M. Sweard, U. S. A. A. (late United States Navy); Lieut. Commander Van Zandt, late United States Navy; Gouverneur Kortright, New-York Yacht Club; C. M. Tweed, Atlantic Yacht Club; Capt. W. G. Shackford, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, (late United States Navy;) William F. Stanford, Old Dominion Steamship Line; William B. Boulton, Red D Line; J. E. Alexander; H. E. Le Ferre, Ocean Steamship Company; James S. Ward, Ward Steamship Company; Commodore Jefferson Hogan, Atlantic Yacht Club; Vice Commodore Robert Center, Seawanhaka Yacht Club; George Cole, American Yacht Club; Commodore G. G. W. Lowrey, Larchmont Yacht Club; T. S. Cameron, Clyde Steamship Line; Capt. J. M. Lachlan, United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company; Commodore Murray, Providence and Stonington Steamship Line; L. H. Lovell, Fall River Line; W. W. Everett, People's Line.

The staff will report to Admiral Jouett at 7 A. M., April 29, on board the Fall River Line boat of Pier Twenty-sixth-street, and go on board the Chicago.

Commanding officers will take care that their ships are prepared in all respects to carry out the programme of the day and that all on board men present a neat and creditable appearance on that occasion.

Salutes will be fired either with six-pounders, rapid-fire guns, or with howitzers.

The Chicago will be provided with complete signal outfit and facilities, of both army and navy code. A signal officer and competent quartermasters and signal men will be detailed.

The Chicago will be provided with the President's flag, (ship and boat.) Secretary of the Navy's flag, (2.) Admiral's flag, (2.) Rear Admiral's flag, (boat.) The Boston will be provided with Admiral's flag, (2.)

The revenue cutters detailed to participate in the display will constitute a division under command of the senior officer present. The vessels participating will constitute a division under command of Mr. George L. Schuyler. Commanders of these two divisions will see that all necessary preparations are made, and that every regard is had to execution of the programme so far as their divisions are concerned. They will fly a division commander's flag at the fore of their flag ship; will prescribe the uniforms of the day, and the necessary visual and evolutionary signals to their commands. In the absence of special instructions they will follow as far as practical the motions of the naval flag ship.

The formation of the fleet on the morning of the 29th will be as follows:

A column consisting of the naval division, the revenue division, and the yacht division, (in the order named,) anchored a little to the west of mid-channel, with head 200 yards south of the white buoy, northeast of Ellis Island. The naval division in single column, 200 yards apart, and in the following order: Chicago, Kearsarge, Yantic, Essex, Brooklyn, Jamestown, Juniata, Yorktown, Boston. The revenue and yacht divisions in double column, the vessels 200 yards apart, 200 between columns, eastern column directly astern of the naval column, 200 yards between rear of naval division and head of revenue division, and 100 yards between revenue and yacht division. Compass directions of this column north by east. The use of the sextant is recommended in taking up position and preserving it when under way. Division commanders will assign each of their vessels to its position in the column, the yachts to be grouped by clubs in the following order:

The New-York Yacht Club,
The Atlantic Yacht Club,
The Corinthian Yacht Club,
The Seawanhaka Yacht Club,
The American Yacht Club,
The Larchmont Yacht Club.

No small boats will be admitted into this column.

The Navy Division, on anchoring, will veer to 30 fathoms of chain, Revenue and Yacht Divisions to veer to 20 fathoms. The length of column will be 9 ships of war 3 revenue cutters, and 20 yachts, will be about two and one-half miles, of which one and one-half miles will be occupied by the Naval Division.

The Merchant Marine Division, Vice Admiral C. W. Woolsey in command, will form in double column, First Division, under Rear Admiral F. W. Vosburgh, close to east, and Second Division, under command of Rear Admiral J. W. Miller, close to west side of channel, heads opposite to Red Hook and Oyster Island, respectively.

Naval vessels will take up position Sunday forenoon on the ebb tide, leaving the Navy Yard for their anchorages in the order of their position in column as sufficient intervals of time to allow berths to be carefully taken. Fires will be banked on anchoring. The senior officer present on reaching his anchorage will run up the senior officer's flag and exercise his usual authority over the naval vessels present until a higher flag is displayed.

The revenue cutters, under direction of the division commander, will take position at any time on the 29th after the naval vessels are in place.

The yachts, under direction of the division commander, will get position as early as possible on the 29th, not later than 6 A. M., the earlier the better, as less interference will be experienced from the Merchant Marine Division, which will be forming about the same time.

Sailing yachts participating will anchor in column or columns between Ellis and Bedlow's Islands, well in shore, so as to be well out of the way of steam vessels passing.

The naval ships will send down royal yards at sunset on the 28th. At 7:30 A. M. on the 29th the senior ship will make "time" and "dress" signals. (Officers in dress uniform, crew in blue mustering clothes, and marines in full dress.)

At 8 colors. Dress ship rainbow fashion, with Secretary of Navy's flag at main of Chicago, Admiral of Navy's flag as main of Boston, and national ensigns at all other mastheads, and all fire a salute of twenty-one guns.

Fire first gun of each vessel in quick succession, beginning with Chicago, and thereafter at ten seconds intervals.

Revenue cutters and yachts will dress with flags and colors on the morning of the 29th.

The President is expected to embark on board the Despatch at Elizabethport at 10 A. M. The route of the Despatch on quitting Kill Von Kull will, between the merchant marine column, east of and parallel to the naval, revenue, and yacht column, until the head is reached, thence to an anchorage off Wall-street. Her speed will be about seven knots.

The tug Nina will be sent to report to the commander of the Despatch at Elizabethport by 10 A. M., to assist in turning that vessel in the narrow channel, and will then proceed to a position off the mouth of Kill Von Kull, from which she can be seen on board the Despatch. She will fire a gun when the Despatch passes Fort Richmond returning.

At this signal, repeated from the Chicago, the fleet will heave short (as nearly up and down as practicable) and prepare to get under way. The Despatch's time from Fort Richmond to Ellis Island should be about one hour. When the Despatch is abreast of the rear of the yacht division the revenue cutters and each of the yachts as carry guns will commence a salute of twenty-one guns, and as the Despatch passes, the officers and crew of each vessel (paraded on deck) will salute by uncovering. On board the men-of-war preparatory signal will be made and all hands called to man the yards as the Despatch steams up the bay from Kill Von Kull. The signal will be hauled down and men sent aloft as the salutes from the yachts and revenue cutters begin; at the same time the officers, marines, and ship's company not otherwise stationed will be paraded conspicuously on deck. When the Despatch reaches the rear of the naval division man yards, laying out with the rear vessel, facing aft, with caps off. Each vessel will fire a salute of twenty-one guns, beginning as the Despatch passes the vessel beyond her line of fire, intervals will be eight seconds, except that the rear vessel will fire more rapidly until the next ahead joins in and the rear vessel more rapidly after her next ahead has ceased. As the Despatch passes each vessel officers and crew will uncover, marine guards and sea-fires present arms, drums beat four ruffles, and band play the national air. At the last gun of the Chicago's salute lay aloft and down, from sides of light tops and get under way. Vessels should be prepared to trip while the men are laying down.

The navy, revenue, and yacht column will steam up North River, (speed six knots,) preserving the same formation and distance as when at anchor.

When about half a mile from her anchorage, the Chicago will fire a gun as a signal to the yacht division to disperse and to the revenue and naval vessels to slow down. The column will anchor together at signal and gun fire in midriver, with head just below 8 and stakeboat off Fifty-first-street. Yachts on quitting the column will seek anchorage off Staten Island and East Bridge.

The first merchant division follows the Despatch and steaming steadily into the East River and the second division follows the first. This column passes to the east side of East River, turns at Hunter's Point down the west side of East River, crossing the Battery, up the west side of North River, around the naval and revenue column at anchor, down the west side of North River past the Vice Admiral's flagship off Governor's Island and dispersed.

When the parade is ended and the channels comparatively clear, the naval and revenue vessels will weigh and proceed to their usual or designated anchorage.

At sunset all flags will be hauled down and a national salute fired by all the men-of-war anchored in the stream.

JAMES E. JOUETT,
Rear Admiral United States Navy, Chief of Staff and Marshal of the Day.
By order of Admiral D. D. PORTER,
United States Navy, Grand Marshal.

SOME EVENTS IN ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 26.—Centennial exercises were held in the public schools to-day, and were conducted by the Principals. At the High School Superintendent Dix addressed the advanced scholars. In all the schools flags, purchased by the scholars, were hoisted.

Gov. Gordon of Georgia and his staff will be the guests of the Veteran Zouaves of this city next Wednesday evening, at a reception at the zouaves' armory. The Chicago zouaves will reach Elizabeth early Monday morning, to take part in the parade. On Wednesday night they will give an exhibition drill at the Veterans' armory.

Vice President and Mrs. Morton will arrive here to-morrow afternoon from Washington, and will be entertained by Congressman Kean at his residence in Union Township. Mr. and Mrs. Morton will attend services at Trinity Church, in this city, on Sunday. The Rev. F. Marion McAllister, the rector, will preach on the centennial.

The Veteran Zouaves say they will parade in spite of the fact that they have been ousted from their first post of guard of honor to the President. There is much feeling over the affair, and none of the Centennial Committee will be invited to the reception on Wednesday evening.

The committee to-day received 335 tickets sent back by the Governor and the State Committee. The tickets had been issued for passage on the steamer Pegasus. The State Committee did not care to be crowded on the vessel, it was explained.

THE POLICE DETAIL.

Police Superintendent Murray said yesterday afternoon that he would to-day formally announce his full detail for the centennial celebration. Four mounted patrolmen will be stationed at Twenty-third-street, Thirty-fourth-street, Forty-second-street, and Fifty-ninth-street on the line of march at 5:30 P. M., April 30, to escort guests to the banquet at the Metropolitan Opera House. During the parades two patrol wagons will be stationed at Union-square, one at the City Hall, one at Madison-square, one at Washington-square, one at the Forty-second-street reservoir, one at Fifty-first-street and Fifth-avenue and one at Bowling Green. There will be a police surgeon in each wagon, also one for emergency duty at the station houses in the Fifth, Eighth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-third Precincts. All the police surgeons were at Headquarters yesterday afternoon receiving instructions, and they were ordered to report again to-morrow. Superintendent Murray yesterday made arrangements to have the route of the procession "roped in," in order to keep the crowds within limits and expedite the marching.

THE MISTLETOE.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The following general order was issued this afternoon:

The lighthouse tender Mistletoe will be at the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, on the morning of April 29, at 8 o'clock, and will leave the dock at 9. She will receive on board officers of the navy and their families who desire to witness the naval display, and also such friends of the Secretary of the Navy as he may invite.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Admiral United States Navy, Grand Marshal.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

The Columbia students yesterday received notice in chapel that exercises would be suspended on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Acting President Drisler said that he had been able, according to the college statutes, to give only one holiday, but the consent of the Trustees had been secured, permitting him to give both Monday and Wednesday, in addition to the national holiday, Tuesday.

The boys will turn out in the civic parade on Wednesday at the head of the column, leading the educational division. A seeming ignorance will prevail among the students as to the identity of the Father of his Country when they ask the oft-repeated question, "Who was George Washington?" But they will always answer their own question with "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," accompanying the answer with a peculiar jig of their own. The students expect to meet at the college at 8:30 Wednesday morning and march to the place of forming, so as to be ready to fall into place after Gen. Butterfield and his staff.

The steady downpour of rain yesterday could not quench even a spark of the patriotism that filled the hearts of the clerks in the General Post Office. They had been considering the idea of a profuse display of the Stars and Stripes on centennial day for a long time, and as no resources were at hand it was suggested that a contribution from every clerk would enable them to make a display that would be worthy of the occasion. The employes in the different divisions were all liberal in contributing, and enough money was easily obtained. Divisions 3 and 4 are tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, and large streamers are stretched from pillar to pillar. The stalls of the letter carriers are also covered with red, white, and blue drapery.

The centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration will be continued in the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of May 1, under the auspices of the National Provident Union. The Hon. William Warner, Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, will preside. The oration of the evening will be the Hon. John W. Daniel, United States Senator from Virginia, and the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, United States Senator from Illinois. The musical programme prepared is an elaborate one.

Mrs. Griswold Gray will open her house, 9 Washington-square, to-morrow, next Tuesday and Wednesday to the children of the Orthopædic Hospital. Mrs. Gray intends to add to her hospitality by providing bountiful luncheons for the little ones.

Brig. Gen. McLeer of Brooklyn issued his orders yesterday for the disposition of the regiments in the Second Brigade of the National Guard on the 30th next. They will form on Clinton-street, with the head of the line at Remsen-street, at 9:15 A. M. The line of march will be through Remsen to Court, and thence to Fulton-street and the bridge. The Mayor will review the column at the City Hall.

Bishop Laughlin of Brooklyn issued an order yesterday for services in all the Catholic churches in his diocese on the morning of Tuesday next.

All the public schools in Brooklyn closed yesterday until after the centennial celebration, and in nearly all of them commemorative exercises were held.

Mr. Erastus Wiman has received the thanks of the Governor and Adjutant General of New-Jersey for the use he has given them of the steamer City of Hudson for the marine parade on Monday.

The County Democracy will commence the inauguration centennial celebration with a mass meeting at Cooper Union this evening. Col. John R. Fellows will deliver a patriotic address, and there will be music and other appropriate exercises.

Col. Henry E. Tremain of the uniformed battalion of veterans of the Seventh Regiment has ordered his battalion to form in Hanover-square at 11 o'clock Monday, to form a part of the escort to the President. White gloves and side arms are to be worn.

With respect to the alleged row in the diplomatic corps, Secretary Bowen said that all he heard about it was what was published in the *Tribune* and that was false. The invitations to the ball and banquet had been accepted by all but two of the diplomatic representatives in this country, and these two were in mourning for recently deceased relatives. Places of honor had been assigned to all the Ministers and Ambassadors near the President, as their distinguished offices required.

Rear Admiral Jouett, chief of staff of Admiral Porter, requests all owners and masters of steam yachts who have entered for the parade to meet him at Room F, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, at 10 o'clock this morning, whether they have previously been assigned to places in the parade or not.

The Plan and Scope Committee held its final meeting yesterday, and put the finishing touches to the programme, leaving it as it has heretofore been generally announced. Although the celebration had outgrown all their original conception of its extent, everything was in substantial order, and only propitious skies were necessary to insure a grand and magnificent success.

Chairman Elbridge T. Gerry of the Executive Committee, finding it necessary to be on the Committee to Receive the President on the programme, will not be able to command the Electra, the flagship of the yacht squadron. He has accordingly appointed Capt. George L. Schuyler in his place, with Capt. Stephen Peabody for fleet Captain.

The Centennial Publishing Company, which claims to have a copyright upon the "Official Centennial Programme," has brought a suit in the United States Circuit Court against Clarence Winthrop Bowen, charging that he has issued a pamphlet known as the "Official Programme of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington." This it is claimed, has greatly damaged the plaintiff's interests. Fifty thousand dollars damages are asked and an injunction to restrain the defendant from further sale of the book.

The Harlem Democratic Club will hold its meeting for May on next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the clubhouse, 18, 15, and 17 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Centennial festivities will be celebrated, consisting of the reading of Washington's inaugural address, the Declaration of Independence, reminiscences of Washington, vocal and instrumental music, concluding with a buffet lunch and Washington punch served from a Sub Turbleboh by a lineal descendant of Washington.

President J. H. V. Arnold of the Board of Aldermen and Commissioner Myers were added to the Executive Committee yesterday, and upon their request appropriations of $1,000 each were appropriated by the committee to help pay for the decoration of the City Hall was needed, notwithstanding the appropriation by the Estimate and Apportionment Committee, the action of the committee cancelling the appropriation was reconsidered and the money was paid over.

The Harlem Republican Club will give informal receptions at its clubhouse, 24 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings.

The badges for all the committeemen are ready and are being given out as the general headquarters in the Stewart Building. Preliminary to the arrival of the President at the Sub-Treasury the full band of the Twenty-Second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., under the direction of Major P. S. Gilmore, will render the following music: "The Star Spangled Banner," "Washington's Grand March," "Overture to Semiramide," by Rossini; a grand selection from "The Prophet," by Meyerbeer; the "Waltz Caprice," of Rubinstein; the "Popular Fantasie Airs of All Nations," by Hartmann; the grand march in "Tannhäuser," by Wagner; "Hail Columbia," and, as the President makes his appearance, as a salute, "Hail to the Chief."

The architect under whose direction the stand at the Sub-Treasury was built and one of the municipal building inspectors have inspected the stand and pronounced it absolutely faultless.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 26.—Four days ago John A. Morris, a wealthy resident of New-Orleans, temporarily on a visit to New-York, telegraphed to Col. J. B. Richardson of the Washington Artillery inviting them to come to New-York to participate in the centennial ceremonies at his expense. In forty-eight hours 131 officers and men, including the band, were ready, and with Col. Richardson and Major Andrew Hero at the head the three duly companies, under Capts. Isaacson, May, and Underhill, embarked at 5 o'clock this evening by the Queen and Crescent route for New-York, where they will arrive Sunday evening.

The battalion will be followed to-morrow by Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery, Capt. W. H. Branham.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 26.—Batteries E and G and Light Battery B of the Fourth Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, and the band of the United States ship New-Hampshire, left for New-York to-night by the Old Colony steamer to participate in the Washington inauguration centenary.

DINNER TO MR. CLEVELAND.

THE EX-PRESIDENT JOSEPH H. CHOATE'S GUEST AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

A dinner in honor of Grover Cleveland was given by Joseph H. Choate in the Union League Club last night. Around a circular table in the alcove room was gathered a very distinguished company of New-York lawyers.

The dinner was given by Mr. Choate as a professional greeting to Mr. Cleveland. It resolved itself into a big-hearted welcome from the big-brained members of the New-York Bar to the latest distinguished addition to their ranks.

Mr. Cleveland sat upon the right of Mr. Choate, and Ex-Gov. George Hoadly was upon Mr. Choate's left. The big round table was ornamented with stringers of smilax that ran diagonally over it. Tall-colored lights added a charming touch to the room and the menu was one of Camovito's best.

Directly across the table from Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Choate sat Chauncey M. Depew and Senator William M. Evarts. No other gentlemen in the room could more pleasure in the dinner than did these two. The others in attendance were ex-Judge John F. Dillon, William Allen Butler, Austin G. Fox, John J. McCook, E. Ellery Anderson, Charles C. Beaman, Gen. Wager Swayne, Charles M. Da Costa, Samuel B. Hornblower, Henry W. Taft, Forest Lord, Artemus H. Holmes, Francis Lynde Stetson, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Benjamin H. Bristow, ex-Attorney General Leslie W. Russell, Albert Stickney, Stephen P. Nash, Frederick W. Partridge, Treadwell Cleveland, Edmund Wetmore, James M. Carter, Silas B. Dutcher, ex-Judge William G. Choate, ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins, Edmond Randolph Robinson, Henry E. Howland, Frederic R. Coudert, Gen. Francis C. Barlow.

After the dinner was disposed of Mr. Choate made a opening speech, and it was one full of warm welcome to Mr. Cleveland. The greeting was hearty and Mr. Cleveland responded. He spoke for ten or fifteen minutes, and in speaking of the speech afterward Chauncey M. Depew, who should be a good judge of a speech, said this was the best he ever heard in it. "Mr. Cleveland's speech was one that was full of dignity and touches of humor, and he made a splendid impression on the distinguished lawyers who were here to greet him." Mr. Depew made a speech, too, and is seemed to enjoy saying: "Please rise, gentlemen, the eminent guest, Senator Evarts talked for many minutes in a very happy vein. Gov. Hoadly and Mr. Carter as well as others of the guests also made speeches, and when the dinner was over at 11 o'clock Mr. Cleveland was a more popular man than ever with the big lawyers.

Mr. Depew afterward remarked: "I was the only man at the dinner who both receives and gives fees."

BOSTON'S FANCY BALL.

THE SOCIETY OF THE HUB ARRAYED IN BRILLIANT COSTUMES.

BOSTON, April 26.—The Artists' Festival of the Art Students' Association, for which the social world here has been preparing for two months, took place at the Museum of Fine Arts, while outside the wind howled and the rain poured down as it has not done before since the big gale of last November. It was a great favor on the part of the trustees to allow the Museum of Fine Arts to be used for this purpose, but, having done this, the old Puritanical spirit seemed to come to the surface again, and they imposed the condition that the affair must end promptly at midnight, and it did.

Every costume had to be submitted to a committee of artists, who passed on its historical accuracy, and no one was admitted unless in costume, and even the doorkeepers wore the costumes of pages of the Elizabethan era. The decorations of the entrance and main hall were artistically arranged by a special committee of artists. The walls were hung with fine old tapestries, in the possession of the museum. An arch of laurel and old time statuary base. On a raised dais, in the room containing the famous painting of Joan of Arc, sat the lady patronesses, Mrs. Martin Brimmer, Mrs. W. F. Apthorp, Mrs. Edward Cooman, Mrs. Samuel Eliot, Mrs. J. L. Gardner, Mrs. William W. Greenough, Mrs. R. P. Hallowell, Mrs. B. J. Lang, Mrs. C. G. Loring, Mrs. A. L. Mason, Mrs. Edward Robinson, Mrs. F. P. Vinton, and Mrs. Henry Whitman. They were Venetian costumes of the sixteenth century.

The official hour for opening the festival was 8 o'clock, and the procession was the great feature of the whole affair. Mr. Gaugengigl, whose judgment has been the final one in the matter of costumes, was the Chief Marshal. The procession formed in the architectural room, and marched up the main stairway to the large hall and thence past the patronesses, to whom all paid obeisance. Numerous picturesque groups were in line, among them Rembrandt's "Night Watch," "Robin Hood and his Merry Men," and a group of forty Grecian maidens by the members of the Art Students' Association and Tavern Club. The Apollo Club, all dressed as pilgrims, sang, among their selections being the choral encore from "Tannhäuser." Many striking and original costumes, notable for their richness, were seen. During the evening tableaux were given illustrating historical events, and these were under the direction of Mr. Holker Abbott. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of the following: Holker Abbott, John C. Abbott, Jr., G. H. Blair, W. H. W. Bicknell, Miss Edith B. Brown, R. A. Fisher, L. M. Gaugengigl, Otto Grundmann, Miss May Hallowell, Miss Rose Hollingsworth, Clayton Johns, R. J. Lang, Edward Robinson, and Mrs. Henry Whitman.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baron Ebner of Munich is at the Hotel Brunswick.

A. T. Goshorn of Cincinnati is at the Westminster Hotel.

Senator Algernon S. Paddock of Nebraska is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Congressman Rodney Wallace of Massachusetts is at the Windsor Hotel.

Archdeacon Davenport of Tasmania is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

John Hicks, United States Minister to Peru, is at the Everett House.

Ex-Congressman William P. Taulbee of Kentucky is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. John L. Webster of Nebraska, G. Duball, French Consul General at Quebec, and William F. Sheehan of Buffalo are at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Secretary William C. Endicott and Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts, Gov. William P. Dillingham and staff of Vermont, ex-Congressman A. J. Standard of Missouri, Judge Charles Andrews of the New-York Court of Appeals, Speaker Fremont Cole and State Senators George Z. Erwin and Frank B. Arnold are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

A DENIAL FROM TIMOTHY J. COE.

Mr. Timothy J. Coe of the Revere House writes to THE TIMES that the report that his son, Russell T. Coe, had been crazed by an attack of gastric fever, and was worrying over the dishonesty of a trusted employe was untrue. He says that his son, while suffering from an attack of fever, became delirious, and was sent to the hospital without his knowledge. He further says that the two clerks in his employ have been with him for a long time—one of them for thirteen years, and he places the most implicit confidence in both of them.

Philo C. Woodbury, clerk of the Boston Stock Exchange, has sent this testimonial: He has $17,576 with Ex-Senator.

WEISS BEATEN AT LAST.

BLACKBURNE DEFEATS THE LEADER AMONG THE CHESS CHAMPIONS.

For the first time since the chess tournament began Weiss, the Vienna champion, was defeated yesterday. The whipping he got was at the hands of Blackburne. Weiss had the first move and started with a vigorous attack, but Blackburne returned blow for blow. Every move of the two champions was watched with intense eagerness and admired by their respective disciples.

On the twenty-third move Blackburne won a pawn. A slaughter of bishops and rooks followed, and after the twenty-seventh move the fight was reduced to one between pawns and bishops. After an exchange of pawns the case became desperate for Weiss, and his only hope, it was said, lay in struggling for a draw. Blackburne, however, had no intention of drawing, and Weiss resigned just before a new black queen could be crowned.

Another dashing game was one between Mason and Tschigorin. Mason started off with an opening which he had played with Steinitz in 1883 and lost, but he varied it in yesterday's game. Tschigorin evidently did not think much of that attack, but he missed his opportunity, with the result that the enemy was able to compel him to resign on the thirteenth move.

Barn played a strong game with Taubenhaus and won, and Gunsberg beat Burille. Delmar and Basham played with varying advantage until they were both glad to draw. Lipschutz and Gossip also drew. Bird won a game from Judd. Martinez defeated MacLeod, Showalter made a mistake in his game with D. G. Baird and lost, and Pollock won a game from J. W. Baird.

Following are the games between Weiss and Blackburne and Mason and Tschigorin:

WEISS.	BLACKBURNE.	WEISS.	BLACKBURNE.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
P—K 4.	P—K 4.	K—Kt 3.	K—K 2.
P x P.	K Kt—B 3.	K—B 4.	K—Q 4.
P—Q 4.	Q x P.	K—B 5.	B—B 2.
Kt—Q B 3.	Q—Q B 4.	P—B 4.	P—K 3.
Kt—B 3.	P—Q B 3.	P—R 4.	P—Kt 3, ch.
Kt—K 5.	Q Kt—Q 2.	K—B 3.	K—B 3.
Kt—B 4.	Q—Q.	B—B 2.	P—B 3.
P—K Kt 3.	B—K 2.	B—K 3.	B—Q 3.
P x P.	P x P.	B—Kt 2.	P—K 4.
Kt x P.	Kt x Kt.	B—R 3.	P—Kt 4, ch.
Q x Kt.	B—Kt 2.	P x P, ch.	P x P, ch.
P—K R 4.	Castles.	K—B 3.	K—Q 4.
P—K R 5.	Kt—B 3.	B—B 2.	P—B 4.
Q x Q.	B x Q.	K—B 3.	P—Kt 4.
P x P.	B P x P.	P—Kt 4.	P x P.
P—Q 3.	B—B 3.	P x P.	B—B 4.
B—Q 2.	Q R—B.	B—K.	P—K 5.
Kt—K 5.	Kt—Q 2.	P x P ch.	K x P.
B x Kt.	R x Kt.	B—Q 2.	B—K 6.
B—Q B 5.	B—Q B 5.	B—K.	K—B 6.
B—B 3.	B x B.	K—Kt 4.	K x P.
R x B.	R x B.	K x P.	K—B 6.
P x R.	B—B 7.	K—B 4.	P—Kt 5.
B—K 3.	B—B 5.	K—B 3.	P—Kt 6.
B—Q 2.	R x P.	B—B 5.	P—K 7.
B x B.	B x B.	B—B 7.	P—Kt 7.
P—K 3.	P—R 3.	B—R 2.	P—Kt 8, Q.
B—Q 4.	K—B 2.	K—Q 2.	K—Kt 5.
P—K 4.	B x P.	B—K 8, ch.	Resigns.
P x P.	Kt—B 3.		

MASON.	TSCHIGORIN.	MASON.	TSCHIGORIN.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
P—Q 4.	P—Q 4.	B—Kt 5, ch.	K—K 2.
B—B 4.	P—Q B 4.	Kt—B 3.	Kt x P.
B x Kt.	M x B.	Q—Q 2.	Kt x Kt.
P x P.	Q—R 4, ch.	P—Kt 5, ch.	P—B 3.
Kt—B 3.	P—K 3.	Q x B, ch.	K—B 2.
P—K 4.	B x P.	B—K 8, ch.	Resigns.
P x P.	Kt—B 3.		

The record is:

Name.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Name.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Baird, D. G.	12	13	Judd	13	13
Baird, J. W.	5	20	Lipschutz	16	10
Bird	10½	15½	MacLeod	4½	21½
Blackburne	20	5	Martinez	8	17
Burille	12½	12½	Mason	14	10
Burn	14	17	Pollock	10½	15½
Delmar	12½	11½	Showalter	10	15
Gossip	6½	16½	Taubenhaus	14	11
Gunsberg	17	8	Tschigorin	19	6
Hanham	8½	14½	Weiss	20½	4½

The pairing for to-day is Showalter against MacLeod, D. G. Baird against Bird, Lipschutz against Tschigorin, Blackburne against Gunsberg, J. W. Baird against Gossip, Delmar against Weiss, Burn against Burille, Hanham against Mason, Pollock against Judd, Taubenhaus against Martinez.

GLEEFUL REPUBLICANS.

DINNER OF THE DOWN-TOWN CLUB OF THE BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

A vociferous time was enjoyed by the members of the Down-Town Club of the Business Men's Republican Association at their clubhouse, 67 New-street, last evening, when they dined together in honor of Col. Joel B. Erhardt, Cornelius Van Cott, and Ellis H. Roberts, who, with the exception of Marvelle W. Cooper, (to whom, for some reason or other, no honor was done,) are the only Republicans who, as yet, have been selected by Gen. Harrison to take the reins of the country.

Everything was harmonious as well as halcyon and vociferous, with one slight discord. Russell Harrison was a guest, and Col. Shepard and John F. Plummer watched for him with vigilance. Col. Shepard stood at the entrance to the coat room, confident that if Mr. Harrison or Prince Russell there his friend Plummer, to use the language of the ungodly, would be "left." But Mr. Plummer, with an enterprise which would have done credit to one of John Wanamaker's drivers, or possibly to one of the toastmaster's order, braved the storm on the front steps, and deftly relieving Prince Russell of his wraps before he even entered the building, escorted him to the dining room, seated him in grandeur at the table of honor beside himself and retained possession of him the entire evening. This stroke of enterprise on the part of Plummer saddened the good Colonel. In truth it seemed to dishearten him, and retreating to a side table, he kept himself in seclusion until the end of the festivities.

Nobody seemed to mind the Colonel's misfortunes, however; the heartless throng was intent in their own happiness and cared not for another's misery. Barney Biglin made himself as agreeable as he could to Warner Miller still outside the breastworks.

A. R. Whitney presided and blushed tremulously when F. H. Bond gave to him a crystal shield with the word "President" enameled upon it and a legend making it keen to all beholders that Mr. Whitney was the President of the Down-Town Republican Club, and that he should wear it as a proud badge of office. Mr. Mulford made an eloquent speech in presenting this badge, and Mr. Whitney surpassed Mr. Mulford in eloquence in his speech of acceptance.

Col. Erhardt, Mr. Van Cott, and Mr. Roberts were eloquent competitors after the viands had been eaten. All said that they were business men and also Republicans, the second statement eliciting the loudest applause. Mr. Roberts, however, as a *tour de force*, began with 1889 and gradually worked himself back to 1764, and then forward to the time of Henry Clay, between whom and Warner Miller he endeavored to draw a parallel. He finally predicted that America would eventually be the home of the free and the land of the brave, and he was down amid tumultuous applause.

Senator Van Cott, by the way, had little to do with the disposal of the viands for the reason that he was at Albany during the day helping on the triumphant consummation of the deals between Messrs. Platt, Aldrich, and Miller. He was unable to get back to New-York before 10 in the evening. He was fresh for the oratorical contest, however, and acquitted himself with credit, although he could not reach the altitudinous heights of Mr. Roberts.

A YOUNG WIFE'S SUICIDE.

THE GRIEF STRICKEN HUSBAND ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIMSELF.

Mrs. Flossie di Marco, wife of Celestino di Marco, a well-to-do contractor of Italian labor, at present supplying the United States Government with workmen at the Harlem Ship Canal, committed suicide by shooting herself in the right breast about 6 o'clock last evening at their home on the second floor of 2,206 First-avenue.

The case is a peculiar one, from its apparent absence of motive. The couple, who were married only fifteen months ago, had apparently everything to make life happy. They had quite recently bought the house in which they lived, paying $11,500 for it. Mrs. di Marco, an American by birth, was only nineteen years old. She and her husband were devotedly attached to one another. Their only sorrow was that they had no children.

When di Marco returned home from his work yesterday afternoon, it is said, he found his wife in excellent spirits. After conversing with her a few minutes he left her to go to an upper story to talk with his uncle, who lives in the same house.

While they were talking they heard a pistol shot, but paid no attention to it. Di Marco, a few minutes later, accepted his uncle's invitation to have some supper, and at the same time sent a little boy to his apartment to ask Mrs. di Marco to join them. In a few moments the boy was heard to scream, and when di Marco and others who also followed behind him reached the room they found the young wife lying dead on the parlor floor, having shot herself with a large-calibre revolver belonging to her husband.

After di Marco's first paroxysm of grief had passed away he became calm and asked the doctor to leave him alone in the room with his dead wife. All retired, but di Marco's uncle had some misgivings and watched his nephew, whom he detected in the act of removing from a cupboard a long and keen butcher's knife. The uncle grasped the young father's arm and shouted for assistance, which arrived none too soon, for the nephew was more than a match for his relative and was on the point of killing himself when overpowered by the new-comers. As soon as he was disarmed he made two desperate attempts at leaping from the windows of the apartments, but was again overcome and held until the arrival of the police, who took him to the police station at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street.

DIED ON THE WAVE.

The North German Lloyd steamship Trave arrived from Bremen last night. Henry Iszmaier of Brooklyn, a saloon passenger, died on April 24 and was buried at sea.

A BLAZE IN ATLANTA, GA.

From the Atlanta Journal.

The fire originated in the paper warehouse of Wellhouse & Sons while a stiff breeze was blowing. There were seven sales in the building, all the Herring Patent.

The safes were rolled out by the sidewalk, one by one, and opened by the anxious owners. Every book and paper in them was removed without a sign of fire.

*BUT FOUR PEACH

FINANCIAL.

We have prepared for our friends and customers a pamphlet reviewing the Financial History of the United States from the establishment of the Treasury Department in 1789. Those interested in this phase of our country's history can obtain copies of the pamphlet at our office, or it will be mailed upon request.

We deal in all issues of Government Bonds, and also have on hand a carefully selected list of other choice bonds. We should be pleased to have investors call and examine our list, or we will send same on application.

HARVEY FISK & SONS,

Bankers and Dealers in United States Bonds and other Investment Securities.

No. 28 Nassau-st., New-York.

GUARANTY INVESTMENT CO.

7% Guaranteed Farm Mortgages. 7%

Points for Investors.

1. Unusual fullness of information about the security.
2. Absolute guarantee of principal and interest.
3. Not a single foreclosure.
4. Yearly examinations of its loans by a committee of investors.
5. Exhibitions in New-York of farm products from the sections where it makes its loans.
6. Monthly bulletins giving full information about every mortgage.

The company will be pleased to send its circulars to any address, together with an interesting pamphlet descriptive of the general development of the great States of Kansas and Nebraska.

Address HENRY A. RILEY, General Eastern Manager, 191 Broadway, New-York.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Committee, having secured the deposit in the Central Trust Company of sufficient bonds to insure the success of their plan, have extended the time to deposit bonds *without penalties* until Saturday, the 27th inst., inclusive.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, Chairman.
CHARLES J. CANDA, FREDERICK P. OLCOTT,
JAMES C. PARRISH, JOSEPH D. POTTS,
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER,
SAMUEL SCOVIL, Secretary,
16 Broad-st., New-York City.

A. R. Chisolm & Co.

BANKERS & BROKERS,
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RAILROAD | MINING
STOCKS, | STOCKS, | OIL,

and all other Securities that are dealt in on New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia or Boston Exchanges, bought and sold for cash or on margin. Loans made on Railroad and Mining Stocks at low rates of interest. Interest allowed on deposits. [Established 1875.] Weekly Circular free.

MUNICIPAL BONDS FOR SALE.

$45,000 worth of Water Bonds of St. Johns, Mich., to mature at the expiration of 25 years from Oct. 1, 1863, with interest at 6 per cent., payable Oct. 1, 1889, and semi-annually thereafter April 1 and Oct. 1, and both principal and interest payable in the city of New-York.

The bonds are issued in accordance with the general statute of Michigan, authorizing cities and villages to bond themselves for water works.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of said bonds to be received up to the 29th, 1889, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon. For conditions of the bids, and statement of the condition of the village and its resources, apply to C. P. Baker, Clerk,
St. Johns, Mich., April 16, 1889.
By order of the Board,
JOHN D. HENDERSON, President.

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,

BANKERS,

Allow interest on deposits, and make a specialty of

Investment Securities,

42 WALL-ST.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds. The holders of above bonds are desirous of protecting their interests are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and sign the agreement that has been prepared by the undersigned.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
THOMAS DENNY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
R. SOMERS HAYES.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Convertible Debentures of 1907 that the new Extension and Improvement Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of 1929 are deposited with the Central Trust Company of New-York for exchange at that office prior to the 1st day of February, 1890, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust, copies of which may be had at the office of the company, 69 Cedar-st.
F. H. RHINELANDER, President.

ALL UNLISTED BONDS AND STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
ELECTRICAL SECURITIES.
J. HERON CROSMAN,
74 BROADWAY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

THE SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA RAILWAY CO.,
40-42 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1889.

The usual quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at this office on and after May 1, 1889, to stockholders of record on that date.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. April 17, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3.
E. T. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

Chicago and Alton R. R. Sinking Fund Bonds.
Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.

Coupons and dividends maturing May 1, 1889, on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of
JOHN PATON & CO.,
52 William-st., New-York.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & W. RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons from the consolidated 1st mortgage bonds of the above company due May 1 prox. will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of Commerce.
INCOME BONDS.
Three per cent. semi-annual interest will also be paid on the income bonds of the company, at the same time and place, on presentation of the bonds.
GORDON NORRIE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.
53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1889.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of $10,000, being 5 cents per share on the capital stock of this company, payable at this office on the 2d day of May, 1889.
Transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst. and reopened on the 3d May next.
J. A. EDWARDS, Assistant Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1889.
72D CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A dividend of four (4) per cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after May 1.
Transfer books closed until May 2.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
54 WALL-ST., April 20, 1889.

INTEREST ON CERTIFICATES ISSUED for securities of Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company under plan of reorganization, will be paid on and after May 1, 1889, on presentation at this office.
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1889.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital Stock was declared, payable May 15 next.
Transfer books will close to-day and reopen May 16.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupon No. 27, from Mortgage of the first purchase money bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date by the Fourth National Bank of New-York.
F. J. GRULICH, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK

will pay coupons maturing May 1, 1889, upon

BONDS and STOCKS of the
CITY OF NEW-YORK
on and after that date.

Schedules can be procured from the bank.

FACTORY BANK, 470 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable on and after May 1 next. The transfer books will be closed on May 1, 1889.
R. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA.—The coupons due May 1, 1889, of the collateral trust 7 per cent. bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date by
CHESLER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, 34 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND LONDONDERRY. (LARNE.)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, May 2, 8 A. M.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thursday, May 9, noon.
Cabin passage $55 to $65, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $95 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at low rates. Passenger office, 29 Broadway, New-York.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage office, 31 Broadway. 55 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton and Hamburg, by the new twin-screw steamers Augusta Victoria and Columbia of 10,000 tons and 12,500 horse power; will sail May 23, June 27, July 25, and Aug. 1.
REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Rhaetia, A. P. M. April 27 | California, 5A. M., Apr. 30.
First Cabin, $50 and upward; steerage at low rates.
General Agency, 37 Broadway. Continental Passage Office.
C. SCHURZ, Jr. | C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
R. K. CURTIS, Man. | 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
GERMANIC, Capt. DAWSON, Wed., May 1, 4 P. M.
*ADRIATIC, Capt. CAMERON, Wed., May 8, 11 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PARSELL, Wed., May 15, 4 P. M.
*CELTIC, Capt. T. J. SMITH, Wed., May 22, noon.
From the Company's new dock, foot West 10th-st.
Saloon, $80, $90, $100. Steerage from New-York, $20. From the old country, $33. *A limited number of second-cabin passengers carried on these steamers. Outward, $35 and $40; prepaid, $40; excursion, $70 and $75. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S. New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier (old) 24-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS:
Ems, Sat. Apr. 27, 2:30 P.M. | Lahn, Wed., May 8, 11 A.M.
Trave, Wed., May 1, 11 A.M. | Elbe, Sat., May 11, 2 P.M.
Fulda, Sat., May 4, 8 A.M. | Weser, Wed., May 15, 8:30 A.M.
From NEW-YORK to LONDON, HAVRE, BREMEN. First cabin, $100 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $60 and $80 an adult; steerage at lowest rates.
OELRICHS & Co., 2 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, April 30, 5 P. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, May 7, 9 A. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, May 14, 4:30 P. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, May 21, 10 A. M.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, May 28, 4:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
SS. CITY OF ROME, Wed., May 1, 2 P. M.
and every Wednesday thereafter.
Saloon passage, $60 and upward; second class, $30.
GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Furnessia, Apr. 27, 2 P. M. | Circassia, May 4, 2 P. M.
Devonia, May 4, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia, May 18, 8 A. M.
Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL, $50 and $60.
Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.
Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Etruria, April 27, 2 P. M. | Servia, May 18, 8 A. M.
Aurania, May 4, 8:30 A.M. | Bothnia, May 22, 1 P. M.
Gallia, May 11, 2 P. M. | Etruria, May 25, 3 P. M.
Umbria, May 11, 2:30 P.M. | Aurania, June 1, 7 A. M.
This steamer will not carry steerage.
This is the only line running cabin-passengers only. Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

INMAN LINE U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
From Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wed., May 1, 5:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Wed., May 8, 6 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., May 8, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., May 15, 5 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $25; prepaid, $20; steerage, $20.
WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jacaville, Sat., April 27, 3 P. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Frangeul, Sat., May 4, 7:30 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., May 11, 1:30 P. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR travelers abroad available in all parts of the world, issued by HEIDELBACH, ICKELHEIMER & CO., Foreign Bankers, 20 William-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For the Isthmus of Panama.
CITY OF PARA.....Sails Wednesday, May 1, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Sails Thur., May 2, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST.
via Savannah, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier 35 North River, foot of Spring-st.
TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Saturday, April 27
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catherine, Tues., Apr. 30
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Burg, Th., May 2
R. L. WALKER, Agent O. S. S. Co., Pier 35 North River.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, 1-5 (one-fifth) of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 3 o'clock at pier, on day before day of sailing, premium may be paid at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.
W. R. BRETT, G. Agt., W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M., 317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS.
FERNANDINA, FLA., AND WILMINGTON, N. C.
EDDY LINE AND ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt-st.) at 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., May 3.
TENNESSEE, Fernandina, Jack. and Tampa, Sat. 4.
IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., May 7.
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
T. G. Eger, G. E. A. G. S. F. & P. Line, 319 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.
FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
All steamers sail at 3 P. M.
Railroad connections made at all above points.
For tickets and staterooms apply at 5, 11, 207, 229, 207 361, 387, 943, 1,262, and 1,984 Broadway, or at the company's general office, 225 West-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Excelsior Savings Bank,

118 WEST 32D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
Deposits draw interest from May 1, instead of July 1, as is customary in all other New-York City savings banks. GEORGE C. WALDO, President.
HENRY ROMEIS, Jr., Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
DETROIT, Mich., March 20, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next, (being the second day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TRUST CO.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 17, 1889.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SIX (6) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Co. to take the places of those whose terms expire and for three (3) inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague-street, Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1889, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M. Transfer books will be closed April 26, 1889, and reopened May 7, 1889.
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday of May next, (being the 1st day of said month.) The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and closed at 11 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the holders of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any lawful business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, at Milwaukee, on Wednesday, the 22d day of May, 1889, at Noon.
The transfer books of the company will be closed on the 15th day of May, and reopen on the 16th day of June.
By order of the Board.
WM. H. McINTIRE, Assistant Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND Omaha Railway Company.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of other business will be held at the company's office in Hudson, Wisconsin, on Saturday, June 8 next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will close on May 7 and reopen June 10 next.
A. B. WOODMAN, Secretary.
HUDSON, Wis., April 26, 1889.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Manhattan Electric Light Company, Limited: The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing the Board of Directors and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the offices of the company, 207 Broadway, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of May, 1889, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.
By order of Board of Directors.
L. LEVY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the "WEST END BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED" will be held at the office of Mr. JEROME M. EDDY, No. 146 Broadway, on 19 o'clock M. TUESDAY, May 7, 1889, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year.
The polls will be open until 12:30 P. M.
J. O. BAKER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-AMSTERDAM,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1889.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank for an election of Directors and inspectors of election will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1889. Polls will be open from 9:30 to 10:30 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed April 20 and reopened May 1, 1889.
N. J. H. EDGE, Cashier.

EXCURSIONS

CENTENNIAL DAY,
MONDAY, APRIL 29.
THE IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY
will afford the public an opportunity to witness the entire
NAVAL PARADE,
the boats leaving as follows:
From West 22d-st., N. R., at 9:30 A. M.
From Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., at 9:45 A. M.
From Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., at 10 A. M.
☞ FARE, TWO DOLLARS. ☜
Tickets now on sale at the company's offices, Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., and New-York Transfer Co., No. 944 Broadway. The number of passengers will be limited to 1,000 on each boat.

CENTENNIAL NAVAL PARADE.

MONDAY, APRIL 29.
COMMODIOUS STEAMER
CRYSTAL WAVE
will leave the following landings and join the fleet down the Bay, and proceed with them over the entire route, giving all on board a full view of the parade:
22d-st., N. R., 9:15 A. M.; 10th-st., N. R., 9:25 A. M.; Pier 8 N. R., 9:40 A. M.; Jewell's Dk., Brklyn, 10 A. M.
MUSIC BY UNION MILITARY BAND.
TICKETS, $2.
Refreshments of all kinds at city prices. Tickets for sale at the landings and at office of Knickerbocker steamboat Company, 116 South-st., New-York.

FOR THE MARINE PARADE, APRIL 29.

The Providence and Stonington Steamship Company will have the steamer FRANCES in line of Marine Parade. The number of tickets will be limited to 500 at $1 50 each, which will be sold in the order of application.
Tickets now on sale at new Pier 36 North River, Astor House, Cosmopolitan and Windsor Hotels, Stewart's, 6 Warren-st. and 8 John-st.
LUNCHEON SERVED ON BOARD and a Band will be on board.
FRANCES will leave new Pier 36 North River, foot of Spring-st., Monday, April 29, at 9:30 A. M.

CENTENNIAL NAVAL PARADE. — THE new and elegant double deck steamboats South and West Brooklyn of the 39th-street Ferry Co. will afford the public an opportunity to witness the Naval Parade on Monday, April 29.
The boats will start from Pier 2 East River at 9:30 A. M. Price of tickets, $2.
Tickets for sale at Pier 2 East River; also at "Tysons", Fifth-Avenue Hotel, Brunswick, St. James, Park-Avenue, Murray Hill, Grand Union, Metropolitan, Windsor, and Gilsey Houses; also at 71, 111, 1203 Broadway, and at Swan & Lewis's railroad ticket office, Astor House.

STARIN'S EXCURSIONS.

Books Now Open	9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily. 10 A.M. to 1 P. M. Sunday.	Season of 1889.

Apply for Illustrated Book, descriptive of the largest and most complete
FLEET OF EXCURSION BOATS AFLOAT.
Also new and desirable
GROVER AND FLAG-STAFF ROUNDS.
Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

A.—NAVAL PARADE EXCURSIONS. — The Iron Steamer HENRY WINTER will send three steamers—THE CITY OF TROY, BELLE HORTON, META—to witness the great Naval Parade, Monday, April 29, leaving Pier 44 North River, foot Christopher-st., 10 A. M. LIMITED NUMBER OF TICKETS NOW ON SALE at the office on the pier.
FARE, $1.

A.—CENTENNIAL NAVAL PARADE, MONDAY APRIL 29.—Commodious sidewheel passenger steamer ST. JOHN will leave foot East 22d-st. 9:30 A. M. and Pier 35 East River (adjoining Catharine Ferry) 10 A. M. Fare, $1. Tickets at Lansing's, 397 Broadway, and at Pier 35 East River.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CENTENNIAL STAND.

BEST AND CHEAPEST IN NEW-YORK. The seats on this stand will be strictly limited; every seat will bear a distinct number and be reserved. In case of rain the seats are to be reserved and every one will be provided with a seat. Provision has been made for a lunch counter and toilet rooms.
THE SEATS WILL ENTITLE ONE TO ADMISSION ON THIS STAND FOR TWO (2) DAYS, AND FOR THE FIREWORKS NIGHT IN UNION SQUARE.
We shall issue three (3) distinct sets of tickets, enabling people to attend each one of these occasions independently, or to transfer their seats to friends or others.
The price of these seats will be eight (8) dollars for all the days—five dollars for the first or three dollars for the second. ☞ ABSOLUTELY IMMEDIATE APPLICATION is necessary in order to be assured of securing places in the stand.
BRENTANO'S, 5 Union-square.

CENTENNIAL.

Centennial Parade. Choice second-floor balcony and window seats, elegant view, $5, $6, and $8 per seat; two days; all reserved; awnings to shield from sun and rain; rooms with one window on fourth floor, seating 3 and 15, $40 and $50 for two days; parlors and toilet rooms connected. All the above at 9 East 14th-st. Call first flight, D. L. D.

FOR RENT—FOR APRIL 30 AND MAY 1. On 5th-av., a third floor, broad parlor window, below 14th st.; also one on the northwest corner, 59th-st., commanding view of the procession down the avenue. Address A. C. C., Box 128 Times Office.

CENTENNIAL HURRAH!—5TH-AV., CORner 15th-st.; best location to view the parade; rooms on first and second floors, with one to three windows in each; also, chairs, with unsurpassed view. Apply on premises, 73 5th-av.

FOR SALE — SEATS FOR CENTENNIAL parade; both days; seats facing 5th-av., affording the best possible view; every convenience; very select; seats together. Address CARTER, 2,060 Lexington-av., or will call.

OFFICIAL—SEATS, $2 EACH.
The COMMITTEE notifies the PUBLIC that seats for the OFFICIAL STANDS in Union-square and Waverley-place are yet on sale at BRENTANO'S, No. 5 Union-square.

CENTENNIAL. — TWO LARGE WINDOWS and balcony to let, with use of room, on shady side of Union-square, for both parades and fireworks, to private parties. Rooms 6, 7 Coles-square.

CENTENNIAL.—MADISON-SQUARE STAND, April 30, two seats; May 1, two seats. Steamer Erastus Wilman, April 29, for gentleman and ladies, $10 each. Address C. W., Box 180 Times Office.

CENTENNIAL PARADE.
Elegant windows on 5th av., near Windsor Hotel; also rooms for visitors; board optional. S. C. LELAND & CO., 56 West 24th.

CENTENNIAL PARADE. — TEN CHOICE seats to rent on private stand near Delmonico's. Apply before 11 A. M., at 3 East 27th-st., or at TOURTELLOTTE'S, 1,215 Broadway.

CENTENNIAL PARADE. — CHOICE LOCAtions; Worth Monument, Union and Reservoir squares. Tickets for sale at TYSON'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

236 5TH-AV.—LARGE ROOM; TWO WINdows; entire avenue parade can be seen; near 27th; grand stand opposite Brunswick. Apply ROOTS, 9 West 14th-st.

SEATS AND BOXES FOR THE ACCOMMOdation of four people on Washington Grand Stand, corner Union-square and 14th-st., for sale at Morton House cigar stand.

CENTENNIAL PARADE.
Commodious seats, of magnificent window, in office with every convenience. 26 Union-square.

CENTENNIAL. — GOOD SEATS FOR THE parade; best location in the city. Apply at 290 5th-av.

CHAIRS—NEW FOLDING CHAIRS, COMfortable and compact, rent or sell. VAUSE & SON, 1,234 Broadway.

CENTENNIAL.—TO LET, WINDOWS AND seats; luncheon served. 72 6th-av., Lenox.

THE TURF.

GUTTENBERG RACES.—RACING EVERY Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, rain or shine. First race at 1:30 P. M. sharp. Special cars will leave Hoboken ferries on arrival of every boat between 11 and 12:30, running direct to track without change. Fare, 50 cents.
S. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—MARCH 30, 1889, FROM RESIDENCE and 70th-st. and Fifth-av., a medium sized Newfoundland dog; answers to name of Prince; a reward for information leading to his return to 70th-st. and Fifth-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.
FIRST CHURCH, 121st-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. J. Edgander, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M.—"Religious Aspects of American Liberty"; evening service at 7:45. A half-hour Thanksgiving service on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.
SECOND CHURCH, 125th-st. and Lenox-av.—Dr. Smyth, pastor, preaches 10:30.—"The World's Farewell since Washington's Thanksgiving"; 7:45, "The Architect of his Own Fortune." Lenten services Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. All welcome.

AT THE COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCH.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service.

AT THE CHURCH, No. 14 Lafayette-place, near 4th-st.—The Rev. W. Chambers, A. M., will preach in the morning; the Rev. George R. Gowen will preach in the evening.

AT THE CHURCH, 29th-st. and 8th-av.—Rev. William Elliot Griffis, D. D., of Boston will preach at both services.

AT THE CHURCH, 46th-st. and 5th-av.—Rev. A. S. Hunt, D. D., will preach at both services.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—Sixty-first anniversary; the annual sermon before the society will be preached this year by the Rev. Wesley M. Dewey, D. D., in the Madison Church on the Heights at Pierrepont-st. near Monroe-place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sabbath evening, April 28, 1889, at 8 o'clock.
The life Directors and the life members and the friends of the society are invited to be present.
W. C. STIRT, Secretary.
76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AT JANE-STREET METHODIST EPISCOpal Church, Stephen Merritt, Pastor.—Holiness class meeting every Saturday, 3:30 P. M.; consecration meeting every Lord's Day at 7:30 A. M.; praise and testimony at 9:30; preaching by the pastor at 10:30; Sunday school at 2; pastoral gathering at 3:45; young people's meeting at 6:30; new hymns at 7; preaching at 7:45; evangelistic services at close; meetings every night in the year; pastor's class on each Thursday, 3 P. M.; gathering of the people at 9 A. M., Tuesday.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—A Chickering Hall, Sunday, 3 o'clock. Centennial Day service; hall will be decorated for the occasion; orations by members of Ascension Company No. 1, Knights of Temperance; choice musical programme appropriate to the occasion; saxophone solo by Miss Bessie McKeon; harp solo by Mr. H. C. McKeon. JOSEPH A. BOGARDUS,
EDWIN F. GALLOWAY, Secretary. President.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Masonic Temple, 6th-av. and 23d-st.—Evening, 7:30. Father O'Connor preaches.—"Washington's Farewell Address Warning against Foreign (Roman Catholic) Influence." Protestants and Catholics invited. All welcome.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF ASS. George the Martyr.—The annual services will be held at the Church of The Holy Trinity, Sunday, April 28th at 8 P. M. The Rev. Walpole Warren will preach. British residents generally are invited to attend.

ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, east side Washington-square, corner Washington-place, Rev. John Rowe, Pastor.—Centennial sermon, 10:30 A. M.; evening service, 7:45. All seats free. Strangers cordially welcome.

ALENOX-AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, (Unitarian Congregational Society,) between 126th and 127th sts., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor.—Rev. Stephen H. Camp of Brooklyn will preach at 11. Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

AT WEST HARLEM METHODIST EPISCopal Church, 7th-av. and 129th-st.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Day, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 3:30 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M.

AT THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN Church, 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—The pastor, Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers always cordially welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 42D-ST., WEST of 6th-av.—The Rev. Edward De Bartolo, D. D., Dean of Philadelphia Divinity School, will preach at 11 A. M.; evensong at 8. The Rev. T. P. Hughes will preach.

"A MAN WHOM GOD MADE GREAT."—A "Politics and Religion."—Centennial inauguration sermons by Dr. John G. Oakley in Thirtieth-Street M. E. Church, near 6th-av., at 10:45 and 7:30.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER of 4th-av.—Dr. Willis James, Esq., will speak to young men only Sunday, April 28, 3:30 P. M. Young men welcome.

"ARE YOU PREPARED?"—THE MIGHTY Aday is at hand, and a messenger is sent to herald the coming King. He preaches in the University, Washington-square, at 3 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.; sermon by Rev. Charlton T. Chadwick, of Brooklyn at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89TH-ST., NEAR Madison-av., Rev. S. Gregory Lines, Rector.—11 A. M., 7:45 P. M., Easter music repeated, with orchestral accompaniment. Sermons by the rector. Washington centennial sermon at night.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 81st-st., near 7th-av., Rev. Henry M. Field, Pastor.—Morning service, 10:30; Rev. Chas. Parker, 2:30; all are invited; seats free.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 5th-av. and 37th-st.—The pastor, Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., will preach on Sunday, April 28, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, MADison-av., corner 58th-st.—8, holy communion; 11, morning service, sermon by Rev. J. Sanders Reed, rector of Trinity Church, Newark; 4:15, choral litany service, George F. La Jeune, organist and vested choir, anthem from Mendelssohn's "Elijah." It is shall give his angels charge over thee," concluding with Handel's Hallelujah Chorus; 7:45, evening service, sermon by Rev. Dr. Gulbert, Mr. William Courtney and quartet and choir. Communion service, "Mighty Jehovah," Bellini, and "Singing of Birds," by Warren. Strangers cordially welcomed. Centennial thanksgiving service Tuesday, April 30, 9 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th-av., corner 45th-st.—Rev. Charles Edwin D. D., Pastor.—Rev. J. Smith Dodge, Jr., will preach 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; special musical service, evening; by request the Easter music will be repeated, with triple quartet; the Berge Church choir, assisted by Miss Bertha Steadman, violinist; processional, "He Joyful in the Lord"; "Tannhauser March," (Wagner,) by Danks; "Now is Christ Risen," Warren; "Resurrection," (Lenox solo, with violin obligato,) Danks; recessional, "Alleluia, Risen Lord," Louis Berge.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison-av. and 42d-st.—Holy communion, 8:30 A. M.; morning service at 11.—"An Englishman's Tribute to America's Centennial." Evening service, "Some Famous Englishmen who Love America." Preacher at each service, Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector. The St. George's Society and British residents in New-York are invited to the vestry and rector to attend the Anniversary service

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Court st., cor. of Montague.—Centennial services. Rev. William Lloyd will preach at 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject—"Our Goodly Heritage and the Men who Left it to Us." Evening—"The Pilgrims' Influence on Religion and the May-flower." Anthems and hymns by American composers. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CENTRAL CHURCH, 7TH-AV., NEAR 14th-st.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Harrower, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening subject: "The Work of the New Century." Short centennial service, with special music, Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) Park-av., corner 35th-st.—Rev. J. H. Melvaine, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Service at 4 P. M. for Bible study, conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 3:30 P. M. Weekly meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 7th-av., Near 128th-st.—Rev. W. D. Buchanan will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Lord's Supper will be celebrated at the evening service. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 57th-st

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, April 26, was one by Richard V. Harnett & Co., who, by order of the executors, sold the two-story brick and frame house, with lot 19.8 by 102.2, 230 East 90th-st., south side, west of 2d-av., for $5,550, to F. Rassman.

The sale by John T. Boyd of the flat, with lot, 72 West 97th-st., east of 8th-av., was adjourned to May 3.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 26.

4th-st., 77 East, 25x96.9½; Emma A. Clark to John Gottlieb and others	$18,750
Christopher-st., n. s., 14.9 ft. w. of Macdougal-st., 24.7½x88; William C. Traphagen, referee, to Frederick Hoffman	35,000
22d-st., s. s., 262.4 ft. e. of 7th-av., 26.10x98.9; Hannah Delevan to Rosanna M. Sweeny	30,000
123d-st., s. s., 144.7½ ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8½x101; Jane Levy and husband to Samuel Baum	7,000
Catherine-st., 86, 25.3x100; Jones Well and others to Jos. Weil	36,000
Henry-st., 261; Mary Brothers and another to Michael Finan	14,050
57th-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 11th-av., 16.4x100.5; Eugene B. Sanger and another to Horace C. Sanger	7,000
10th-st., 238 East, 25x92.4; C. Hammel and wife to Charles Ruf and wife	23,750
33d-st., n. s., lot 8, Eckford estate, 25x98.9; Felix Larkin and another, executors, to Lawrence Hughes	18,650
105th-av., w. s. (2.9 ft. s. of 36th-st., 24.6x76; John R. Hasler and wife to Anna Hoeckle	21,280
93d-st., s. s., 218 ft. e. of 5th-av., 43.4x100.8; Jacob Scholle and wife to John H. Gray	22,000
29th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; Francis P. McKeon and others to G. de Q. Varona	18,000
Norfolk-st., w. s., 98 ..1.664, Delancey estate; Noah Rosenfeld and wife to Simon Cohen	25,600
Lots 276, 277, 58, and 46 of Willard estate, on Woodlawn Heights; James H. Devoe and wife to Harry M. Devoe	400
59th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; Solomon Abraham and wife to David Adelsdorfer	13,500
55d-st., 311 East, 19.11x100.5; Morris Kaly and wife to Thomas Rocke	13,425
Westchester Railroad-av., s. s., lot 19.4; Josephine Nees to John Nees and others, 1-4 interest	375
Lexington-av., s. s. corner of 76th-st., 17.2x80; Frederick W. Mertens to Jacob Schmitt and others	26,000
100th-st., n. s., 100.5 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.11; Jacob M. Newman to Philip Wolf	23,500
30th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; John M. Mayer to William C. Edwards	20,250
103d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x26; William H. Moore and wife to Albert E. Smith	104,000
72d-st., s. s., 144 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x102.2; Rachel M. Gilsey to Mayer M. Applebaum	1
Same property; Margaret J. Franklin and husband to same	5,525
Rivington-st., 230, 25x65; Annie Yeaes and husband to Harris Klein and another	22,100
Monroe-av., s. w. s., lot 59, Belmont Village; Henry Schmidt and wife to E. L. Randall	1,700
Forsyth-st., 51, 25x100; Simon Epstein and wife to Louis Bernstein	46,000
75th-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x102.9; William Sutorius and wife to John H. Sturk	14,000
Christopher-st., 104; Edward F. Brown and another, executors, to William H. Buxton and others	11,150
74th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x93.9; John H. Sturk and wife to William Sutorius and another	20,000
102d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x99; John J. Schwarm and wife to Henry W. Andress, Jr	3,750
102d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x99; same to Christian Stinn, Jr	7,750
102d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x99; same to Henry W. Andress, Jr	3,750
102d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x99.5; A. E. Smith and another to J. Schreck	94,500
87th-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 3d-av., 45x100.8½x irregular; William Moller and wife to Hugo Gorson	18,000
47th-st., s. s., 284 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18.11x100.5; Charlotte A. Luquer and another to August Brandes	15,500
86th-st., n. s., 136.4 ft. e. of 5th-av., 17x100.8½x irregular; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Julia A. Callender	37,500
124th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.11; George B. McAneny to Florence Ells	20,000
2d-st., n. e. s., of lot 538; Mary Cummisky to Morris Jacobson	15,500
Elridge-st., s. e., 25 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 49x87; Louis Bernstein and wife to Simon Epstein	55,000
113th-st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100; Elizabeth Brown to Clara L. Brown, ½ interest	3,125
88th-st., s. s., 126.5 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.1x102.2; Amalia Bondy to Charles Rosenberg and another	13,515
79th-st., 334 East, 18.9x102.2; Charles Rosenberg and another to Herman Weil	16,050
124th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x88.3; William G. Read and wife to Stephen Schrader	13,500
7th-av., w. s. corner of 143d-st., 98.11x125; Emma A. C. Partridge and another to George Cantrell	32,500
Convent-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of 139d-st., 25.3 x101.1; Female Academy of Sacred Heart to Clara Fairchild	2,850
48th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18.8 x100.5; William A. Cook, executor, &c., to Caroline W. Colwell	22,000
62d-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x106.5; Martin J. Barron and others to Mary Fox	30,000
147th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; George Stone and others to Gustave Deisler	5,300
1st-av., w. s., 74.9½ ft. n. of 34th-st., 24.8½ x70; Jeanette Jacobson and another to Meyer Bach	1
78th-st., n. s., 222 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.10x102.2; Caroline Storm and another to Levi L. Kessler	7,500
5th-av., s. s., 59 ft. n. of 88th-st., 18.10x102.2; Herman Wronkow to Michael Stachelberg	1
3d-av., n. w. corner of 158th-st., 25.1x107.11; Mary A. Rich and husband to Bernard French	26,000
7th-st., s. s., 153 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20x49.7 x—; Michael Conlaw and others to Benedict Aklein	7,750
28th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21.5x98.9; Meyer Coleman to Gottlob Rosenberger	14,350
92d-st., n. s., 171 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18x100.8; Charles E. Lange to Abraham Losier	10
113th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100.11x 99.11x irregular; Jacob Schaffle to Thomas Weston	75,000
139d-st., 265 West; Adrian Iselin to Edward Bailey	10,200
61st-st., n. s., 39 ft. e. 4th-av., 19x100.5; James R. Sears to Emma Hochmadter	21,000
10th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 146th-st., 25x75; George J. Fernschild to Henry Foggenburg	19,350
106th-st., n. s., 163 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.3x100.9; Nathan F. Porter to Henry Autenrieth	4,725
105th-st., n. s., 152.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.3x100.9; same to same	4,725
Fleetwood-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of 173d-st., 50x100; Frederick Lemlen to William Lemlen	8,000
Fleetwood-av., w. s., 175 ft. s. of 175d-st., 25x100; same to same	4,000
81st-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Avenue B, 21.9x100; Henry Strauss to Hannah Kahnemann	14,175
39d-st., n. s., 371.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19x96.9; William J. Daniels to Antoinette Causton	11,500
New-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x145.7; James W. Hope and wife to J. W. Decker	1,600
8th-av., n. e. corner of 35th-st., 24.9½x100; Franklin M. Ring, committee, to Henry McAleenan, ½ interest	10,800
Same property, grantors' interest; William A. Duer and wife to same	10,000
Same property, grantors' interest	10,000
Same property; Virginia C. Hoffman and husband to same	54,000
Same property; John P. Joralemon, trustee, to same	1
Lexington-av., n. w. corner of 129th-st, 200 x40; A. R. Amidon and wife to Ann Amidon	4,500
Allen-st., 195; Henrietta Seehaus to Julius Shweitzer and others	26,400
21st-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of 4th-av., 21.9x98.9; Stephen H. Olin to Charles R. Henderson	21,060
53d-st., n. s., 228 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x200.10; James J. McComb and wife to Deutscher Verein	150,000
Catharine-st., 86; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another	26,800
7th-st., n. s., 153 ft. e. of Avenue B, 21.6x49.9 x irregular; Benedict A. Klein to same	7,750
Division-st., n. w. corner of Suffolk-st., 49.3x 75.3½x irregular; William Boggs and wife to Esther Silberman	84,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 75.11 ft. s. of 50th-st., 24x90; Bryan L. Kennelly to F. S. Naylor	29,000
Belmont-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 183d-st., 50x 100; Julia F. M. Flammi to Josephine L. Peyton	700
33d-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; Margaret Naylor to Bryan L. Kennelly	13,500
144th-st., s. s., 175 feet e. of Willis-av., 16.8 x100; Charles Van Riper to W. E. Miller	7,000
Mulberry-st., 191; Samuel Weil to Charles Downey	35,250
East Broadway, 145; Abraham Cohn to Morris Jacobs	26,000
113th-st., s. s., 125 feet w. of 4th-st., 25x98; Harris Silberman to William Boggs	42,000
17th-st., n. s., 491 ft. n. w. 2d-av., 15x95 99; Ernst Ilgen to Francis H. Weeks	15,500
25th-st., 431 East; William Siewert to Marcus Schaumann	25,500
39d-st., 255 West; William Rankin to William J. Smiley	84,500
47th-st., s. s., 182 ft. e. of 10th-av., 27x100.5; Dora Henderson to Timothy Buckley	1
84th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st-av., 46x102; Thomas Parten to Frederick Steffa	28,000
36th-st., s. s., 192.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x98.9; Julia Schaffalitz to Julia Lamay	10
Madison-av., 1063; Mary A. Jarvis to Margaret Brown	15,050
Mulberry-st., 191; Jonas Weil to Samuel Weil	1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, THE entire well built and desirable four-story stone dwelling 224 West 45th-st., near Seventh Ave.; 16 feet front, 76 feet deep, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; immediate possession and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to GEO. A. READ, 9 Pine-st.

BROWNSTONE CABINET-FINISHED Houses, West 125th-st., near Central Park; one block from L station; 21st-st. and 9th-av.; No. 17 West 82d-st., 25 feet wide; No. 114 West 82d-st., 25 feet wide. Apply on premises, or to GEO. A. HAGGERTY, 503 3d-av.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT NEW Houses, West 125th-st. and 5th-av.; one block from L station. G. GRAHAM & SONS COMPANY, East 125th-st.

[illegible] EAST 122D-ST., NEAR 1ST-AV.—Elegant new houses, 21 feet wide, high-stoop houses, 12 families each. Apply at 209 East 122d-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE FOUR-story and basement brick dwelling, with all modern improvements, 153 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Apply to WM. H. HOLLY, 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY and basement brick dwelling, with all modern improvements, 153 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Apply to WM. H. HOLLY, 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

THE HOLIDAY QUESTION.

BANKERS FORCED TO FACE SOME VERY SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS.

Banks, banking houses, trust companies, and other financial institutions down town were much exercised yesterday over the progress of the effort at Albany to make Monday and Wednesday legal holidays. Several bank Presidents sent telegraphic protests to Gov. Hill imploring him to veto the bill. On the other hand, a number of telegrams were sent to Albany expressing the contrary opinion.

The President of one of the best-known banks in the neighborhood of Wall-street took advice of the bank's counsel, who informed him that it would be advisable for him to keep his bank open on these days even if the Governor should sign the bill. The opinion was to the effect that it, at this late day, Monday and Wednesday should be declared legal holidays, the law making them so would be likely to breed trouble, because it might be retroactive in its operations. It was assumed by counsel that many contracts had been made requiring payments on those days, and that a tender of payment would constitute a fulfillment of contract on the part of those who had to pay the money. This opinion said, however, that if the Governor should issue a proclamation declaring Monday and Wednesday legal holidays, for the purpose of fasting and prayer, the banks might remain closed.

There will be a conference of bank officers today. It will probably be held at the Clearing House.

It is not yet undecided whether the Sub-Treasury will be open on Monday or Wednesday or not. Mr. Roberts said that if the Custom House were to be closed he should certainly relieve his clerks from duty on those days, but if the Custom House were to remain open he would expect his clerks to remain on duty.

There is no dissent from the order constituting Tuesday a legal holiday. It seemed to be the general opinion that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to transact business on either Monday or Wednesday, and that it would be a very hazardous undertaking to send messengers around the city for the purpose of collecting drafts. Ex-Controller Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, said that he would not keep his vaults open on Monday unless he was obliged to do so. The vaults are full of valuable securities, and he regarded it as his duty to take every possible precaution to keep them out of the reach of thieves.

President Tappen of the Gallatin Bank said: "There would be every opportunity for a band of thieves to break into a bank and raid it, and it would be much more than ordinarily difficult to get police protection. The banks ought to have a holiday on Monday as well as on Wednesday."

The Cashier of the St. Nicholas Bank said he did not see how any banking institution could safely close its doors on Monday, because in the act making Tuesday a holiday it was stated that all papers due then would be payable on Monday. The President of the First National Bank and the Bank of the Republic thought that common sense favored holidays both on Monday and Wednesday. George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange Bank, said he had requested the Governor to declare Wednesday a holiday under the Thanksgiving act in order to save trouble in regard to legal paper due on that day. He doubted the legality of a proclamation which should make a legal holiday for only a part of the State, and thought that the Governor should proclaim it a legal holiday, leaving it optional for any part of the State to observe it or not.

The following letter has been received at this office from a prominent lawyer of this city:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in some of the newspapers (*vide* opinion of Senator Robertson in column 3 of page 5 of the *Evening Post* of to-day) that the law passed to-day making April 29 and May 1 legal holidays postpones the due date of paper falling due on those days to Thursday, May 2. This is a very dangerous statement.

If, under the law which was in force when commercial paper was made, a note became due on April 29 or May 1, the Legislature has no power to interfere with this contract, either by shortening or increasing the time of performance. The Legislature cannot impair the obligations of contracts, and nothing is more vital in a contract than the date of performance, when that is fixed.

I do not write this for publication, but, very hastily, by way of a suggestion to you that the attention of people should be called to the question that no State Legislature has power to say that when I have made a note which by its express terms or by its implied effect under the existing law is payable on April 29, it shall be payable on May 2, or vice versa.

* * *

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 26, 1889.

MRS. DANESI'S SURPRISE.

SHE FINDS HERSELF LIABLE FOR SOME DEBTS OF HER HUSBAND.

Judge Ingraham, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, reserved decision on a motion made by Mr. John R. Cuming for a rehearing and a reargument for the purpose of opening a default taken against Mrs. Mary Danesi in a suit brought against her and her husband, Giovanni Danesi, by James L. Skillin, ancillary executor of Giovanni Battista Smeraglio. Judgment was entered on May 7, 1888, against Mrs. Danesi for $56,452 17. Of this she claims she knew nothing until a short time ago.

Mrs. Danesi is a daughter of Ira Peck, a wealthy resident of Hartford, Conn. She was married to Giovanni Danesi in Paris and returned to this country in 1884. She was served with a summons in Mr. Skillin's suit, on March 3, 1888. Mrs. Danesi makes affidavit that she is an ignoramus as far as business or legal matters go, and her husband took the papers and told her all was right.

Giovanni Battista Smeraglio was a resident of Turin, Italy, until his death, May 6, 1886, and was a very useful friend of Giovanni Danesi, who began to borrow money of him when at school. United States Consul Thoney, at Turin, says Smeraglio had to borrow money to loan Danesi, mortgaged his little property when payment was refused, and died inconsolable.

Smeraglio and Danesi had an arranging of their money matters at Paris in 1891. An agreement was drawn up and Danesi gave several promissory notes covering the amounts due. Agreement and notes were signed by Mrs. Danesi, who says she was ignorant of the nature of the papers and had no idea that she was becoming liable for about $46,000. Mrs. Danesi, on a visit to Hartford a short time ago, learned that proceedings had begun there to collect the judgment which had been secured against her. The Judge of the Probate Court there decided two weeks ago against her and she has taken an appeal. He appointed Willis Waldo Hyde trustee of the estate. Mrs. Danesi says all her estate is an income of $12,000 from a trust fund left by her father for her benefit.

LITTLE BOYS HELD FOR HOMICIDE.

Coroner Levy and a jury concluded the investigation into the cause of death of little Tobias Hipper last evening. A good deal of testimony was taken showing that William Lutz and Lawrence Hassenger were the two boys who forced dirt into Tobias's mouth, which led to congestion of the brain. Hassinger denies complicity in the cruel treatment. Lutz, however, testified that Hasslnger said, "Come, let's have some fun. We'll throw dirt at that fellow," and afterward had incited Lutz to rub the dirt across the boy's mouth.

The boy, who has been held as a prisoner for two weeks, told his story in a straightforward manner, notwithstanding that the questions of the Coroner and jurymen were asked in quick succession, and he was not given a chance hardly to answer one before another was put.

The verdict was that Tobias Hipper came to his death from injuries received from the Lutz boy, and that Hasslnger was accessory to the assault. The two boys were committed to the City Prison by Coroner Levy on a charge of homicide. Lutz is ten years old and Hassinger eleven years. To-day counsel will procure writs of habeas corpus in the boys' behalf.

LAST ACT OF A PECULIAR CASE.

Ella Hammond and Addie Stanton, who were arrested with Edward Meredith and Henry Hermann for an assault on Phil Daly at their Fourth-avenue place last Fall, were released yesterday. They were taken before Judge Martine, and Lawyer Purdy, their counsel, entered pleas of guilty of attempt at grand larceny in the second degree. He then reminded the Judge that both women had spent five months in the Tombs, and that they had turned State's evidence upon which the two men were convicted.

Judge Martine said that he doubted whether the Hammond woman could have been convicted on the evidence against her, even if she had been placed on trial. He had no hesitancy in suspending sentence in her case. As to the Stanton woman, she had furnished the State with evidence in the case and the State's faith was pledged that she would not be punished. This left the Judge no alternative, but in suspending sentence Judge Martine warned her that she was in the power of the court, and that he would not miss an opportunity to punish her if her future conduct warranted it.

MR. DREW FAVORS THE MEAT MARKET.

Judge Ingraham, in Supreme Court, Chambers, was applied to yesterday on behalf of Mrs. Mary E. Roland, for an injunction restraining the owner of property on Forty-third-street, running from Madison-avenue to Vanderbilt-avenue, from allowing it to be used as a meat market. The application was based on the claim that a covenant was in existence which provided that none but dwelling houses or stores, unobjectionable to the residents of the neighborhood, should be erected on that street [illegible]

OPINIONS OF WOMEN.

DECLARATIONS OF THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE LEAGUE YESTERDAY.

About one hundred woman suffragists were courageous enough to brave yesterday's wind and rain to attend the convention of the State Woman's Suffrage League at Masonic Hall, Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue. Most of these were delegates from the different counties. Of men there were only two or three, who stood religiously in their seats throughout both sessions. Among these was Citizen George Francis Train, whose burly form showed no evidences of emaciation as the result of his reported seven days' fast.

At 10:30 o'clock the convention went into executive session, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake presiding. All the doings of that session made public were the result of the annual election and the resolutions. The entire board of officers was re-elected, as follows: Lillie Devereux Blake, President; Susan B. Anthony and Matilda Joslyn Gage, Vice Presidents; Mary Seymour Howell, Corresponding Secretary; Emily L. Wakeman, Treasurer; Charlotte H. Daley, Recording Secretary; Dacia C. Goss, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The resolutions were unanimously adopted amid great applause. They declared:

That we demand the ballot for the women of this State, that they may no longer suffer the undeserved burdens of disfranchisement.

That we would especially remember Martha Washington, Abigail Adams, and Mercy Otis Warren as women who influenced public thought and shaped the destinies of the Nation.

That we protest against the glaring injustice which excludes women from any share in the public proceedings of the day while imposing upon them their share of the taxation which pays for the display.

That we still further solemnly protest against the tyranny which excludes one-half our people from all voice in the Government, thus making it not a republic but an oligarchy of sex.

That we again call attention to the cruel law of this State which gives the children to the father, placing their disposition during his life and their care after his death entirely in his control, and declare that the existence of this law is at once an insult and a menace to the mothers of our State.

The afternoon and evening sessions were devoted exclusively to speechmaking. Susan B. Anthony, Mary Seymour Howell, Mary F. Eastman, Lillie Devereux Blake, Delmere Elwell, and Dacia C. Goss made short addresses.

MR. DAWSON'S CONTRACT.

SINGULAR LOSS OF MEMORY OF VARIOUS PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Contractor John F. Dawson, who in some way received "a quiet tip" which enabled him to so bid for the work of building a crib at Hart's Island as to procure the contract against the competition of bidders who were not told that the stone mentioned in the specifications would not be called for, seems to be unwilling to appear before the Commissioners of Accounts. They have not been able to subpœna him. It is rumored that he is in New-Jersey.

Jacob Hess, who was a Commissioner of Charities and Correction when Dawson got the contract, was a witness yesterday. He only knew that the board had not formally relieved Dawson of the duty to furnish stone. Charles M. Haswell, the engineer of the Charities Board, testified that the city had saved $5,879 by furnishing the stone Contractor Dawson had contracted to furnish. The contractor had also saved by it. It was the witness who recommended that the city give the stone to the contractor. He made the recommendation to the full board. Mr. Haswell's attention was called to the testimony of Commissioners Brennan, Porter, and Hess that they had not ordered that Dawson be permitted to use stone from Blackwell's Island. He then said he had nothing to do with permitting the contractor to get stone there.

Mr. Haswell seemed to be loth to testify, though he said he was not. Finally Commissioner Barker asked him if he had not said his hands were tied and he, therefore, could not testify fully. The witness chided the Commissioner by saying that the remark was made in private conversation and ought not to have been repeated. Charities Commissioner Porter urged him to speak out, and he said that his hands were not tied so far as that Commissioner was concerned. He had meant merely that his memory did not agree fully with Commissioner Brennan's as to the authority for the use of stone which had been beneficial to the city. Commissioner of Accounts Holahan pointed out to Mr. Haswell the fact that Gen. Newton had offered, prior to the making of the contract, to furnish stone from Hell Gate for the crib work. He admitted that this offer made it unnecessary for the insertion of stone in the contract, and that if it had not been mentioned in the specifications Contractor Dawson could not have so prepared his bid as to beat his competitors.

The inquiry is ended unless Contractor Dawson appears.

FUNERAL OF JUSTICE NORTON.

The funeral of Civil Justice Michael Norton occurred at his late residence, 42 Charlton-street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. After the services at the house the corpse was taken to St. Anthony's Church, in Sullivan street, near Houston, where a solemn requiem mass was offered for the repose of the dead man's soul. The services were conducted by the Rev. Father Anastetus, O. S. F., assisted by the Rev. Father Lugerus, O. S. F., deacon; the Rev. Father Julius, O. S. F., sub-deacon, and the Rev. Father Pamphilus, master of ceremonies. The choir, consisting of Miss E. Farley, soprano; Miss Urons, alto; Mr. Loebner, tenor; Mr. Cucinotta, bass, and Mme. Chapot, organist, rendered Schmidt's requiem mass and Dessane's Libera.

The large edifice was crowded from the altar to the doors with the friends and neighbors of the dead man, most of whom knew him personally and were sincere in their expressions of mourning. At 10:35 the funeral procession entered the church. The coffin was borne by George W. Rayner, Henry Erlich, John Purcell, Thomas Loughlin, Frank Okie, Peter Mitchell, Julius Kaufman, and Dennis McGinty.

Delegations from the Hoboken Turtle Club, American Legion of Honor, Michael Davitt Club, Wyandotte Council, L. of H.; Gramercy Lodge, A. O. U. W.; the Monticello Club, John D. Welkin Association, the Survivors of the Twenty-third New-York Volunteers, the Young Men's Lyceum of St. Anthony's Church, and several organizations of which Mr. Norton was a member were also present. The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Fifth Assembly District attended in a body.

TRIBUTES TO POPULAR CLERKS.

The popularity of Deputy Collector Charles Davis, of Chief Clerk and Acting Deputy Collector Thomas J. Dunn, and of Deputy Collector Searing among the Custom House brokers was attested yesterday afternoon when at the close of business about 500 of them marched into the offices of these gentlemen and began to decorate their desks. A large arch was hung from the desk of Mr. Davis to that of Mr. Dunn, from which was suspended a full-rigged schooner. Accompanying this tribute was a good deal of speaking and singing, in which every one took part, and which was witnessed not alone by all the employes of the Custom House, but by a large crowd which had been attracted by the noise from the street. The recipients of these honors are Democrats. For some reason no attention was paid to the desks of the Republican in the same room.

GEN. GRANT'S BIRTHDAY.

More than one hundred gentlemen of prominence will enjoy to-night's Delmonico banquet in commemoration of Gen. Grant's birthday. Chauncey M. Depew will preside at one table, while at the head of other tables will be Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Logan C. Murray, Charles H. Ropes, Col. N. T. Sprague, Richard Butler, Gen. G. M. Dodge, S. P. Avary, and L. M. Bates. Among the guests will be Gen. Sherman, Attorney-General Miller, Secretary of the Interior Noble, Senator Evarts, Thomas C. Platt, Washington E. Connor, Senator Hawley, Senator Hiscock, John Jay Knox, H. O. Armour, Gov. J. B. Foraker, the Rev. Dr. Paxton, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Cornelius N. Bliss, Joel B. Erhardt, John G. Moore, Calvin S. Brice, William E. Hawk, Samuel Sloan, and U. S. Grant, Jr.

ORGANIZATION OF ACTUARIES.

For two days past about thirty actuaries, representing as many of the big life insurance companies of the United States and Canada, have been in session at the Astor House and have formed an organization to be known as the Actuarial Association of America. The duty of the insurance actuary is to calculate and fix the rate at which his company shall issue policies, and the object of the new association is to promote efficiency and harmony among the companies in carrying out this work. Sheppard Homans was elected President and Israel C. Pierson Secretary. An old-established association of precisely the same nature, the English Institute of Actuaries, has been a great benefit to English life insurance.

THE ETRURIA'S GREAT RECORD.

A curious fact in connection with the record of the Cunard steamship Etruria is that, while the quickest average time was made on eastward passages, the highest average speed per hour was made going to the westward. In twelve trips to New-York, aggregating a distance of 34,320 miles, the average run per hour was 18.87 knots. The average speed to the eastward, was 18.61 knots per hour, in thirteen passages, aggregating 37,336 miles. This speed is wonderfully good, however, in both cases, showing a decrease of only [illegible]

SPORT FOR ANGLERS.

PLENTY OF AMUSEMENT AHEAD FOR HANDLERS OF ROD AND REEL.

Not a few anglers residing in this city are preparing to celebrate the centennial holiday upon the trout streams of Pennsylvania and New-York State. The rush to the fishing tackle dealers has been continuous for the last week. A large contingent will parade the streams and rivers of Sullivan and Delaware Counties. Some of the streams have been protected for two or three years.

The trout fishermen on Long Island have done fairly well during the last week, though no extraordinary catches have been reported. Some nice big trout have been taken in Connecticut, and perhaps, stranger than all, two or three have been captured in the Bronx River.

Fishermen in the salt water will find plenty of tomcods and flounders yet remaining. A few striped bass have been caught off Bedlow's Island. The casts are made with a long line from the northerly shore of the island, and generally into the receding tide. As the high water to-morrow will be in the morning and at night, there will be a good time for fishing in the day on half tides.

Jamaica Bay and Canarsie are the good points to seek for flounders and tomcods, and the City Island fishing still holds good. A trip to the Fishing Banks will also probably be productive of some results. It is time for porgies and sea bass.

There is a little time just now when much amusement can be obtained in spearing suckers. These fish are found in nearly all the brooks along the Jersey coast. Brooks pouring into the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers have been crowded with suckers. The fish run in weight from one-half to three pounds. The best time to go is at night. A common torch and a long-handled fish spear comprise the equipment.

Yellow perch are being taken now in ponds and streams near the Hudson River. Some of the Hudson River some very fair-sized ones have been taken. Common earthworms are the bait and light tackle is used.

A beautiful Hudson River salmon that weighed twenty-one pounds lay on one of Fish Commissioner Blackford's stands in Fulton Market yesterday. The fish was taken off Keyport in a net. Six fine specimens of the salmon family have been taken this year of those belonging to the Hudson River school. This Spring fishermen are depending on visiting Troy and the upper pass of the river, as it is believed a few could be persuaded to rise to a fly. The Hudson River salmon sell at $1 25 a pound.

There will be no lack of fish for the centennial, as the markets are well supplied and the variety is most extensive. One hundred nice mackerel, taken at Port Monmouth, sold for 75 cents and $1 apiece, the best price gained for mackerel in many seasons. Shad are plentiful, and large shipments of fish from the South have been received. The lobster supply is the only one that is doubtful.

THE SINKING FUND.

OPERATION OF THE NEW ACT REDUCING THE TAX LEVY.

The act for the better management of the sinking funds, to the end that they shall not swell unnecessarily at the expense of the taxpayers, was put into operation yesterday. It was prepared by Messrs. Bourke Cockran and John H. Strahan after a conference with the Mayor, City Chamberlain Ivins, Controller Myers, Tax Commissioner Coleman, and Corporation Counsel Beekman, and it was passed by the Legislature at the request of those officers of the city. It provides that the revenues of the sinking fund for the raising of interest on certain bonds held in the sinking fund for the redemption of the debt shall be applied to the payment of interest on all the bonds in the debt-redemption sinking fund, as well as of interest on bonds to be issued during the year. It further provides that the bonds maturing each year, not hitherto made a charge on the debt-redemption sinking fund, shall be paid out of that fund instead of out of the tax levy.

In the budget passed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment last December, there were items of $1,617,915 54 for interest on bonds in the sinking fund not provided for by the 4 interest-raising sinking fund, $60,000 for interest on bonds already issued or to be issued this year, and $975,782 02 for the redemption of bonds maturing this year. By the joint action of the Sinking Fund Commission and the Board of Estimate yesterday all these items were taken out of the budget, it having been found that the first two could be paid out of the surplus revenues of the interest-raising sinking fund, and the latter being a new annual charge on the surplus of the debt-redemption sinking fund.

The tax levy, or budget, as adopted in December last was $33,034,309 17. The sum by which it is now reduced is $2,643,677 56. The sum to be raised for the expenses of the city in the current year is therefore $30,390,631 61. It was estimated by Mayor Hewitt that the tax rate for this year would be 2.16. The reduction of the levy by nearly $3,000,000 will probably take the rate down nearer to 2 per cent.

GATHERING IN THE CRIMINALS.

David Kennedy, alias "Brocky Dave," who was released from Sing Sing on the 15th inst., after having served three years for stealing a diamond pin from a gentleman riding on a surface car, was brought before Justice O'Reilly at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The detectives who had him in charge said that they found him in the neighborhood of the Desbrosses-Street Ferry, apparently lying in wait for countrymen. A charge of being an habitual criminal was made against him, and he was committed for examination, which will take place after the centennial celebration.

William Kehoe, alias "Fatty" Kehoe, and Joseph Quinn, both professional pickpockets, were also arraigned and sent to Blackwell's Island as vagrants. Kehoe wept bitterly when he heard his sentence.

Frank Kenney, alias "Gamey," a pickpocket and watch snatcher, 1826 in the Rogues' Gallery, was arrested at Canal-street and the Bowery. He has been in prison several times for stealing, and he was held for examination in default of $1,500 bail.

Michael Ryan, who was arrested on Thursday, and against whom a charge of vagrancy was brought, was discharged. The charge could not be maintained, as Ryan had $3,800 in cash in his possession when arrested.

THE "FORUM" FOR MAY.

As is now a customary thing the *Forum* makes it appearance laden with much of the month's best thought. In this May number there is not an article which a thinking person may not find some real interest in. M. de Laveleye, in the opening paper on the perils of democracy, holds that the threatening danger lies in "the contrast between the equality of rights proclaimed and the inequality in fact existing." If the right of suffrage is given to all, then all should have a chance of becoming owners of property. An excellent supplement to this paper is one by Frederick B. Hawley, criticising the economic theories of Edward Atkinson. Mr. Hawley holds that "the real title deeds of the rich are the social instincts and sense of justice of the poor," and he protests against an attempt to "dissuade our destitute masters from pillage by telling them that there is really hardly anything to steal." Mrs. Oliphant, in "Success in Fiction," writes out of much knowledge and is entertaining. Her liking for Jane Austen's works is obviously a qualified liking. "Little Drawing Room Dramas" is her almost contemptuous characterizations of them. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps discusses "The Christianity of Christ," and devotes herself largely to Tolstoi. Mr. E. L. Godkin, in a paper on "The Republican Party and the Negro," concludes with a statement that the Southern States, in the matter of establishing free schools, are now doing more than the Northern States to make the corruptions and intimidations of voters difficult or impossible. Other writers of articles that deserve attention are Grant Allen, St. George Mivart, and Ernest H. Crosby.

INSPECTOR WILLIAMS BEREAVED.

Inspector Alexander S. Williams was not on duty yesterday, owing to the loss of his infant son. The child died at 7 A. M. at the family residence, 109 East Tenth-street, of pneumonia. It had been sick for some weeks, and when the physician pronounced the case hopeless the dying child was christened Wallace Campbell Williams. The same disease has stricken down the inspector's son Willie, aged seven years, and his condition is critical. Mrs. Williams is prostrated by the double blow, and the brave Inspector feels the need of sympathy in his bereavement. Many telegrams of condolence came to headquarters yesterday for him and were promptly forwarded to the house by Sergt Harley. The Inspector will have little heart for his work during the celebration next week.

KINGS COUNTY LOANS PLACED.

Thirteen bids for the new Kings County loans, to be known as the refunding bonds, dun 1918, and the county farm bonds, due in 1914, each bearing 3½ per cent. interest, were opened yesterday by County Treasurer Adams. There for $130,000 worth of the former issue Kent, $100,000 of the latter, George Bliss & Co. of this city got the refunding bonds at $107 14, and W. J. Quintard, also a New-York banker, the county farm bonds at $116 03.

PARTNER RAMSEY ARRESTED.

Alfred Fallek and L. M. Barnett opened a jewelry store at 773 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, about two months ago. Yesterday Mr. Fallek [illegible] the Brooklyn police that his partner [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE JUNIATA.

THE STEAM CORVETTE COMES INTO PORT WITH 400 NAVAL APPRENTICES.

The United States steam corvette Juniata arrived in this port yesterday morning from the naval training school, and is now anchored in the harbor off Communipaw flats. The tide was running strong ebb when the Juniata attempted to take position, and, dragging her anchor, she bore down on two light coal barges which were anchored below her. The Juniata struck the barges with considerable force, and two or three harbor tugs went to their assistance and extricated them from their peril.

The Juniata has on board nearly 400 apprentices, all of whom will be landed as a naval battalion of infantry for the parade on shore. The apprentices on the Juniata have served less time in the navy than those on the Jamestown, for the majority of them are lads who have not yet completed two years of their course on the New-Hampshire. There are a number of younger bluejackets, however, and promise to uphold the reputation the apprentices have earned of being the smartest and most active sailors in the navy.

The assignment of the Juniata to the training squadron is a new departure in the management of the system. Heretofore the apprentices have done duty on sailing vessels only prior to their being drafted to regular sea-going naval vessels. But the Juniata, on her return from China two months ago, was found to be unfit for general service again and it was deemed wiser and more expedient to turn her over to the training squadron and let the apprentices gain the experience from the outset of being associated with steam. Some naval officers, however, question the wisdom of trusting the lads at the beginning in other than sailing vessels, for men-of-wars men must be capable of handling their vessels under sail if need be, in the event of steam failing. Until within the past year the training squadron has had assigned to it for its cruise one of the old type sailing sloops Jamestown, Portsmouth, and Saratoga. The Saratoga was within the last few months turned over to the State of Pennsylvania, so that she is now a nautical schoolship the same as the St. Mary's in this city.

The Juniata will move down to-morrow to her position for anchorage in the naval pageant. All of the war vessels and revenue cutters in the harbor will do likewise, and Sunday morning should find all of the naval squadron in position and ready for the display on Monday.

At the present writing the war vessels in port are situated as follows: The Essex and Yantic lie in the North River off Twenty-sixth-street; the steel cruiser Boston is further up the river, near Fifty-first-street; the Juniata is off the Communipaw flats; the Brooklyn and Jamestown are in the lower harbor, the former off Thompkinsville and the latter off St. George; the Kearsarge and Chicago are at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WALL-STREET TALK.

The approach of the centennial holiday recess has damped speculation on the Stock Exchange, and there were few transactions of any consequence yesterday. Quotations, neglected, ran off fractionally, few stocks closing as high as they opened. But the day's changes were neither important nor significant of anything consequential.

Various bull and bear pools, organized within the last few days, have been afraid to do much real work pending these holidays, for the European markets are to be open throughout the vacation here and changes of current quotations are quite within the range of possibility, of probability, even.

The fact that speculative business is to proceed on the London Exchange Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday will operate to keep open most of Wall-street's big brokerage and banking houses throughout the centennial jubilee, despite the shut doors of the local Stock Exchange, for there is a regular arbitrage business between New-York and London on American securities much larger than is popularly estimated.

Many Western railway managers are in New-York to enjoy the centennial festivities rather than to attend to business matters. From all, or nearly all, come assurances that are much more encouraging than have been lately heard as to the status of railway affairs in the West. There is a general agreement that the bitter anti-corporation spirit recently controlling Granger Legislatures shows signs of receding, and from high authorities come the prediction that Western lawmakers and State Railway Commissioners are likely henceforth to show much less corporation hostility.

Still the demand for bonds grows.

Every well-managed Southern railway has its securities rising in the open market, and even one or two arrant humbugs are advancing too.

The Reading Company must be in a very bad way. It has had to order over 3,000 new cars to accommodate its freight business demands.

Over $1,000,000 in gold was engaged in Wall-street yesterday for export.

Phil Armour's crowd is dipping into stock speculation again on the bull side.

FOUNDERS' DAY AT VASSAR.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 26.—This was Founders' Day at Vassar College, and the parlors and reception rooms were crowded this afternoon with parents and friends of the students. The Committee of Arrangements from the Faculty was composed of Prof. Ely, Miss Goodsell, Prof. Drennan, Prof. Hinkel, and Prof. Vanings; from the students the committee was composed of the Misses Schermerhorn, Bently, Prentice, Tunnicliff, and Robbins. The doors of the chapel were opened at 3:30 P. M. and the room was soon filled with students and visitors.

The exercises were opened with a song by the Glee Club, which was followed by an address of welcome by Miss Poppenheim, after which the Hon. James Simmons of South Carolina made an address appropriate to the occasion.

This evening the parlors and corridors of the college were filled with prominent citizens. Dancing began at 7 P. M. and closed at 10 P. M. The order of dancing included five lancers and five quadrilles, previous to which there was a promenade concert.

Many persons were present from abroad.

THE NEW-PALTZ NORMAL SCHOOL.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 26.—The June graduating class of the State Normal School at New-Paltz, Ulster County, for 1889, consists of forty-four members, the largest since the organization of the school, and being more than all the previous graduating classes combined.

The officers of the class are: President—George H. German; Vice President—Miss Carrie Van Vallin; Secretary—James S. Norey; Treasurer—Miss Della Wire.

Class Day officers: Prophet—Margaret Hegan; Orator—Charles Ferrine; Historian—James Jenkins; Essayist—Mabel Ettinge; Poet—Edith Hulbert; Presentation Speech—John N. Gillett.

YALE IS DISAPPOINTED.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 26.—It is now found by the will of Joseph Earl Sheffield that the homestead on Hillhouse-avenue will not go directly to the Sheffield Scientific School, but that it will be held in trust by the eldest son, George St. John Sheffield, during his life. The University will, therefore, derive no immediate aid from the estate, and there is no present prospect of a four years' scientific course.

ARBOR DAY EXERCISES.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 26.—The pupils of the public schools to-day held Arbor Day exercises at the several school buildings. This was carried out previous to the legal date owing to the fact that the regular Spring vacation will occur next week, and it would be difficult to secure the attendance of pupils. No trees were planted, but the literary programme prepared by the State Superintendent was carried out.

BARNS AND HORSES BURNED.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 26.—The barns and outbuildings on the farm of Dr. Worthington B. Searles, at Rocky Hill, twelve miles from New-Brunswick, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday, together with their contents, including several horses and a number of valuable prize cattle. The loss, which is partially covered by insurance, is about $25,000.

DIED FROM OPIUM POISONING.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 26.—Fred Eyers, the champion pool player of Buffalo and a well-known sport, died to-day from opium poisoning. He was found unconscious outside a joint kept by two Chinamen, who were arrested pending an investigation of the case.

YOU CAN CURE a sore throat with the help of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good remedy for Coughs and all Throat and Lung diseases.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
The [illegible]

STILL IN A TANGLE.

A LITTLE VICTORY FOR THE OLD JERSEY CITY COMMISSIONERS.

Henry Lembeck, one of the best-known Germans in Jersey City, gave the new charter adherents a blow from the shoulder yesterday. Mr. Lembeck was offered a position under the new Government as a member of the Sinking Fund Commission on Wednesday. He was in Watkins Glen at the time, but he telegraphed his refusal to accept the appointment. On Thursday evening the Board of Aldermen met and elected him to fill a vacancy in the old Board of Finance. Yesterday morning he walked into City Clerk Scott's office and took the oath of office as a member of the Board of Finance. He said he believed the Mayor's new appointments will not stand.

The old Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. Clerk Gilbert F. Robinson, who sat at the desk for the Mayor's new board on Thursday, officiated as clerk at yesterday's meeting. Chief of Police Murphy was summoned before the board.

"Chief," said President Davis, "we understand that a number of unauthorized citizens are hanging around Police Headquarters claiming to be a Board of Police Commissioners. You are directed to pay no heed to them."

"Any further orders?" he asked, after an embarrassing pause.

Receiving none, he turned on his heel and went out. Chief Murphy and Clerk Robinson are striving to serve both kings. Intimations have been given that these two officials may be officially directed by each board not to recognize the other, and that any violation of such a command will subject them to removal by the board they fail to recognize.

The new City Collector and City Treasurer have not yet filed the bond of $100,000 required of them. George B. Hugh, the new City Controller, has qualified, but he has made no demand upon City Controller Dickinson for his office. He will be serving the old City Controller even yesterday as his chief clerk. It is said, indeed, that no contest over the financial affairs of the city will be begun till the May interest has been paid, for fear that the failure to meet the interest demands may force the city into bankruptcy.

Ex-Gov. Abbett, ex-Judge Allan L. McDermott, and Mayor Cleveland held a long consultation over the situation yesterday afternoon. A petition was prepared for submission to Chief Justice Beasley. The petitioners will ask the Chief Justice to designate which set of officials shall operate the City Government pending the litigation over the charter. The application will be presented to the Chief Justice by Senator Edwards to-day. It is said to be doubtful if the Chief Justice will consent to act.

EASTER ELECTION.

Church of the Resurrection, Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Wardens—Col. William A. Jones, Henry Valk. Vestrymen—Jacob R. Van Wicklen, George L. Fowler, Nels Pedersen, Joel Conklin, William A. Leonard, M. A. Bronson, F. L. Bedfield, Dr. William H. Forbes.

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6TH AVE & 20TH ST N.Y.
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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
NOVELTIES
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Cloaks, Wraps, Jackets,
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Dresses, Coats,
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&c., &c.
Strangers visiting the city are cordially invited to inspect our large and attractive exhibit of seasonable and fashionable Dry Goods, &c., &c.
PARCELS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW-YORK.
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We beg to call attention to our complete assortment of
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UNDERWEAR,
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Be wise and provide yourself with the JAEGER SANATORY WOOLENS, protective against the sudden changes of Spring weather and the heat of Summer.
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827 and 829 Broadway, New-York.

Everybody who has a boy knows that money can be very illy spent on a boy's suit.
"Cheap" prices certainly catch attention, but a "cheap" article has no merit, not even in the price.
We make nothing but the best. All the younger Boys' Suits, between $4.00 and $11.00, and the bigger ones between $6.00 and $18.00, go direct to the customer, minus all the profits other stores ask.
We are first handlers of Derby Hats, too, for Boys, and sell them at $1.25. No hat store sells them for less than $1.75.
Hackett, Carhart & Co.,
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Hats,
N. E. COR. CANAL-ST. & B'WAY.
Open Until 10 To-night.

1789. 1889.
Do not fail to visit the Finest Warerooms in our City and see what has been accomplished in
100 YEARS.
SPECIAL EXHIBIT,
Week Commencing April 29.
J. S. Conover & Co.,
28 and 30 West 23d-st.

This is the boy who wrote that "Washington's farewell address was made of broadcloth."
Our stores will be open until 10 o'clock this evening and all day on Monday—closed Tuesday and Wednesday. Wish we could invite our customers to a view of the parades, but with our employes (who represent one thousand persons) to provide for, it is impossible to dispense the hospitality we would like.
CAPE OVERCOATS, unlined and light weight, for driving and evening wear—plain and fancy mixtures, $18, $20, and $22. Very stylish and appropriate for a physician's use.
LIVERY; ready-made and inexpensive. Coachman's Coats, brown, $23; black, $18; green, $15, $18, and $23; blue, $15, $18, and $23. Pages' Suits, $13.
WHITE MILITARY TROUSERS of good quality, $1 50; for fair weather. Macintosh Coats and Umbrellas if it rains.
Rain or shine there'll be a demand for our excellent clothing of all sorts; Hats, Shoes, and Furnishings.
GORHAM M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

Rogers, Peet & Co.
Broadway and Prince-st.
Broadway and 32d-st.

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Victorias,
on 4, 6, & 8 Springs.
Victoria Phaetons.
Wagonettes.
Large assortment of Carriages for town and

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CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Silk Flags, 12x18, on sticks, 22c. each.
Silk Flags, 16x24, on sticks, 32c. each.
A choice assortment of Washington Medals, 12c., 49c., and 91c.
Japanese Lanterns, 13-inch, 9c.; 16-inch, 14c.
China plates, decorated with scenes from the life of Washington, 19c. each.
Souvenir Cushions, drum and sticks, 19c.

BLACK SILK.

Fifty thousand yards of the most reliable Black Silks ever offered, at prices much lower than lowest yet named for similar goods.
Gros Grain from 49c. to $2 48.
Merveilleux from 59c. to $1 48.
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Surah from 49c. to $1 25.
Faille Française, 69c. to $2 48.
Each grade a bargain.

COLORED SILK.

Extraordinary bargains in Printed India Silks.
100 pieces at 39c.; worth 65c.
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Cream White Japanese Silk, 69c.; worth $1.
Summer Silks in Checks, Stripes, and Plaids at 49c., 59c., 69c.
Round Cord Faille Francaise, 97c.; worth $1 25.

Colored Dress Goods.

Best Imported Sateens, 19c.; worth 40c.
Imported Wrapper Flannel, 29c.; worth 50c.
Silk and Wool Stripes, 49c.; worth 80c.
Stylish Side Bands, 79c.; worth 90c.
Imported Camel's Hair, 49c.; worth 90c.
Silk Warp Henrietta, 73c.; worth $1 25.
High Lustre Mohair, 47c.; worth 75c.
Himalaya Camel's Hair, 39c.; worth 65c.
Nun's Veiling, all colors, 47c.; worth 75c.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Fine Black Cashmere, 47c.; worth 75c.
A good Albatross, 37c.; worth 60c.
French Serge, 43c.; worth 75c.
Lupin's Camel's Hair, 49c.; worth 90c.
French Bunting, 69c.; worth 95c.
Kyber Cloth, 49c.; worth 85c.
High Lustre Mohair, 69c.; worth 95c.
Silk Warp Henrietta, $1; worth $1 50.

UNDERWEAR.

Children's Gauze Vests, high neck and short sleeves, Sizes 16, 18, 20 inch, 8c.
Sizes 22, 24, 26, and 28 inch, 15c.
Sizes 30, 32, 34 inch, 24c.
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests in White, low neck, 13c.
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests in Cream, Tan, Pink, and Sky, 16c.
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests in Ecru and White, high neck and ribbed arm, 24c.
Ladies' Jersey Shape Vests in Ecru, extra length.
Ladies' Gauze Vests, high neck and ribbed arm, 24c., 29c., and 34c.
Ladies' Gossamer Vests in long and short sleeves, 34c.
Ladies' French Balbriggan Vests, low-neck and ribbed arm, 29c.
Ladies' French Balbriggan Vests, high neck and ribbed arm, 39c.
Ladies' Lisle Thread Vests, extra fine quality, in Ecru and Striped Lisle, 64c.
Men's Imported Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, $1 69 each.
Men's Ribbed Lisle Thread Shirts and Drawers, 89c. each.
Men's Natural Wool shirts, 89c. each.
Men's Gauze Shirts, 24c., 39c., 59c., and upward.
Men's French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 44c., 47c., 99c., and $1 19 each.
Men's English Balbriggan Shirts, 91c. to $1 24, according to size.
Men's English Balbriggan Drawers, $1 67 to $1 97, according to size.

Hosiery.

Men's Brown Cotton Half Hose, (shoppers) double soles, 15c.
Men's Ribbed Cotton Half Hose, in solid colors, 23c.
Men's Fancy Cotton Half Hose, 24c.
Men's French Lisle Half Hose, in tan and mode colors, 34c.
Misses' C. G. and English Black Brilliant Lisle Hose, split feet and spliced knees, 37c.
Misses' English Cotton Hose, split feet and double knee, (Anchor Dye,) 29c.
Ladies' Fine Cotton Hose, two-toned, 33c.
Ladies' Fancy Striped Cotton Hose, 36c.
Ladies' Fine Lisle Thread Hose, boot pattern, 44c.
Ladies' Extra Fine Fancy Lisle Thread Hose, boot pattern, 63c.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

All made on the premises, and conscientiously finished for wear, not to meet a price.

CHEMISE.
Muslin, corded band, 39c.
Muslin, 3 insertions and embroidered edge, 49c.
Muslin, Empire, Pompadour, wide and narrow embroidery, 49c.

DRAWERS.
Muslin, hem and tucks, 1 cluster tucks, 29c.
Muslin, hem and tucks, 2 clusters tucks, 32c.
Muslin, embroidered ruffle, 39c.
Muslin, insertion and ruffle, 46c.
Muslin, cambric ruffle, fine embroidered edge, 46c.

GOWNS.
Muslin, tucked front, cambric ruffle, 49c.
Muslin, tucked front, Mother Hubbard, 59c.
Muslin, 1 insertion and cambric ruffle, 63c.
Muslin, 4 insertions and cambric ruffle, 69c.
Muslin, 4 insertions and embroidered ruffle, 79c.

WALKING SKIRTS.
Muslin, tucked cambric ruffle, 49c.
Muslin, embroidered edge on cambric ruffle, 69c.
Muslin, cambric ruffle, edged with Torchon lace, 84c.
Muslin, embroidered ruffle, 66c., 84c., 99c., up to $4 99.

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Cambric, high neck, embroidered edge, 29c.
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Large assortment of corset covers from 49c. to $1 99.

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Cambric ruffle, 88c.
3 plaits in front, embroidered edge, 42c.

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Ladies' Royal Kid Boots, $3 44; worth $4 50.
Ladies' Oxford Ties, $1 83, $1 97, and $2 49; worth $2 25, $2 50, and $3.
Ladies' goat-trimmed Tennis Shoes, $2 49; worth $3 25.
Boys' Russet Goat Lace Shoes, $1 99; worth $2 50.
Youths' Brown Goat Lace Shoes, $1 74; worth $2 25.
Special lot of Ladies' Overgaiters, made of the best material, in all the new shades, $1 43.

Men's Flannel Shirts.

Boys' Flannel Shirts, $1 44.
Youths' Flannel Shirts, $1 84.
Men's Flannel Shirts, $1 49, $1 64, $1 87, $2 99, and $3 49 each.
A complete line of Men's All-Wool English Blazers, $2 83, $3 36, and $4 36.

FISHING TACKLE.

A full line, embracing everything required by the fisherman, at from 25 to 33⅓ per cent less than prices charged by regular dealers.

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We will open on Wednesday a full assortment of Racquets, Nets, Balls, Poles, and Sets, also an extensive line of

CROQUET.

CHINA DEPT

Real China Dinner Sets, decorated in Flowers and Gold, 149 pieces, $22 97.
Real China Dinner Sets, decorated in Flowers and Gold, 100 pieces, $14 97.
English Cottage Toilet Sets, nine pieces, $1 33 per set.
Library Lamps, decorated shade, $1 77 each.
Parlor Lamps, decorated shade to match, duplex burner, $1 83.
1,000 Marbleized Mantel Clocks, eight-day movement, $4 24.

MARTHA WASHINGTON'S CHINA SERVICE
In Art Room, Second Floor,
We display a reproduction of the Dinner Service

MOTHALINE CLOTH

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MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKETS,

An absolute protection for Sealskin, Plush, and Cloth Garments, Furs, Carriage and Sleighing Robes, Carpets, Woolen Goods, Furniture, and every household article liable to injury by moths, dust, light, crushing, and ruffling the fur or nap.

SEALSKIN AND PLUSH SACQUES ESPECIALLY and all other fine garments should never be laid down or packed away, as it injures the nap by crushing it and at the same time the wrinkles and glazes them.

To secure them absolutely free from moths, dust, fading, wrinkling, and crushing and glazing the nap, which surely follows when they are laid down or packed away or hung up and exposed with other goods, and to preserve their rich and beautiful appearance they should be hung up inside of a MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKET. A MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKET is an article made of an ABSOLUTELY MOTH-PROOF CLOTH, and not of oily tar paper, which will soil and irreparably injure by the oil everything that comes in contact with it. They are made various sizes to fit SEALSKIN and PLUSH SACQUES, WRAPS, NEWMARKETS, ULSTERS, DOLMANS, OVERCOATS, DRESS SUITS, and wearing apparel of every description.

It is also large enough to inclose a number of garments of ordinary size, and household goods of every description.

Mothaline Cloth is the only moth preventive in the world that is free from the OIL OF TAR, and therefore there is no danger of soiling anything wrapped in the cloth or inclosed in the pocket. Any article of however delicate a nature it may be may be wrapped up in it with absolute safety from moths and the oil of tar.

The costliest sealskin garments may be placed on a coat hanger, and the heavy paper which accompanies each pocket rest placed on the collar and on the shoulders of the garment. Or several garments and a Mothaline Cloth Pocket slipped over them without the displacement of a hair and hung up anywhere till next Winter with absolute certainty that they will be safe from moths, dust, fading, wrinkling, crushing, or ruffling the fur.

After 33 years' practical experience in the Fur trade, and being one of the largest and oldest manufacturers, jobber and retailer, in the line of Sealskin, Plush, and Cloth Garments and Furs of every description, we feel assured that a Sealskin or any other kind of garment placed in a Mothaline Cloth Pocket is as thoroughly, securely, and carefully cared for as it could be in a furrier's establishment.

In consequence of what may with propriety perhaps be termed an almost universal demand for an absolute moth preventive that will be clean and free from the injurious effects of OIL OF TAR, with which tar paper is saturated, and at the solicitation of a large number of merchants throughout the country who have expressed a desire to make a specialty of Mothaline to the exclusion of all other pretended remedies, we have yielded to their requests to put the price so low as to come within the reach of every one.

SIZES AND PRICES OF MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKETS, ALSO PER SQUARE YARD:

MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKETS, especially adapted for Short Coats, Jackets, Wraps, &c. Size of Pocket, 30 inches wide and 36 inches long. Price, 60 cents each.

MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKETS, especially adapted for Sealskin and Plush Sacques, Wraps, Fur and Woolen Overcoats. Size of Pockets, 30 inches wide and 50 inches long. Price, 75 cents each.

MOTHALINE CLOTH POCKETS, especially adapted for the protection of Sealskin, Plush, and Cloth Newmarkets, Ulsters, and long garments. Size of Pocket, 30 inches wide and 72 inches long. Price, $1 each. PACKED IN NEAT PAPER BOXES, WITH A HANDSOME COAT HANGER FOR EACH POCKET.

MOTHALINE CLOTH, per square yard, in rolls of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yards, 36 inches wide. Price, 25 cents per yard.

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DANIELL & SON, 9th-st. and Broadway.
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ADAMS & CO., 339 6th-av.
KOCH & CO., 319 6th-av.
W. E. FABER, 1,527 3d-av.
EIMER & AMEND, 205 to 211 3d-av.
O. P. ELY & BROTHER, 210 West 125th-st.

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JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, 126 Atlantic-av.
BOLTON DRUG CO., Clinton and Fulton sts.
D. MASTERS, Jr., Flatbush and 6th avs.
STOVERS, corner Bedford-av. and South 9th-st.
PIPER & REWICK, Grand and Driggs sts.
H. BATTERMAN, Broadway and Graham-st.
I. W. KIMBALL, 450 5th-av.

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G. HIRSCHBERG, 4th and Washington sts.

And by notion, dry goods, clothing, fur, hat, drug, and other houses throughout the country.

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Samples will be sent by mail on receipt of the price.

Send for illustrated circular.

BOULANGER'S LONDON TRIP

TO BE THE LION OF THE SEASON AT ANY RATE.

COMMENTS ON HIS ARRIVAL—MME. BLAVATSKY'S BOOK—THE BOOK OF MONA CAIRD—MONTE CARLO'S PROFITS.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, April 27.—Gen. Boulanger has been with us for several days, but the aspect of external nature has not materially changed beyond a certain amount of awe created by his stopping at the Hotel Bristol, where the atmosphere alone costs money.

The visitor has not made a great impression, although he was received by the press with open arms. The *Standard* spoke of him as an aspiring politician, and warned him that he could not make London his headquarters to plot against France, but that if he behaved himself he was welcome. Other Conservative journals took the same position. The *Daily Telegraph* treated him as a joke, and said that in the absence of Buffalo Bill, the Zulu chiefs, and infant phenomena his coming was a blessing to society, which had not a single lion in the cage. The *Chronicle* spoke in the same strain, remarking, however, that exile in England had usually been followed by political success in France. The *Daily News* said nothing. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in Mr. Stead's most incisive English, compared him to that Napoleon who wrecked France in the name of the people, and said he had a gang of plunderers in his suite such as would have adorned the Second Empire, and added that his word was of no value, since he had lied under less pressure on a matter less important. The Thunderer was Boulangistically silent, but in the place of a leader on the General it learnedly discussed scarlatina in cows. Whenever the *Times* does not wish to commit itself, something is sure to go wrong with the national cow.

Boulanger is destined to be the lion of the season, however. Lord Randolph Churchill has opened the ball by having him at a dinner of twelve at his Connaught-place mansion last night, and this is the beginning of a long series of entertainments for his benefit. He proposes to remain here till October, by which time it is supposed that the disintegration of political common sense in France will be complete and a throne waiting for him. This will doubtless prove to be the case unless, created as he was by a musical composition, he is not in the meantime destroyed by a cartoon.

One funny incident of the visit is that another exiled Frenchman, who has been feverishly trying for two years to fight a duel with M. Rochefort, is now in hot pursuit of that gentleman and insists upon a meeting. Gen. Boulanger is spending money gracefully at the rate of $80 per day, though where it comes from continues to be a mystery.

The inscrutable Mme. Blavatsky's new book, "The Secret Doctrine," is creating quite a sensation among the reviewers. They never have taken the Madame seriously before, the impression having been that if the enlightened Occident could not scientifically develop a new religion it was no use to go to the semi-barbarous and semi-civilized Orient in search of it. Now, however, she appears to have sailed over their heads, and they speak of her book as a tremendous one in its scope, exemplifying the wonderful subtlety of Hindu thought and opening up a remarkable and novel field to human investigation and speculation. I am not equal to the book myself, and so trust to the reviewers for her gradual and symmetrical development of the Mahatma theory, beginning with vital activity as a mental or spiritual force acting upon atomic matter and leading up to human life in its various eras and stages. As an outworking of a great spiritual purpose this throws a decidedly new light on the relations between man and the universe, and is going to create discussion. The book is entirely free from the card tricks and cheap conjuring which lent interest to "Isis Unveiled," and is a valuable contribution to speculative literature.

"The Wing of Azrael," Mrs. Mona Caird's new book, is out, and deals with the marriage question as "Robert Elsmere" did with the religious one. The heroine is Viola, a very human character with delicate nerves, quivering sensibilities, and high self-respect, who is forced by circumstances to marry for money an unprincipled, selfish, wicked millionaire. They lead a miserable life, during which the marriage problem is thoroughly considered, and she finally is driven to frenzy and murders him. This is not recommended generally as a cure for incompatibility, but it is very dramatic, and the volume will make drawing-room talk all through the season.

The report for the season at Monte Carlo shows 16,000,000f. profit for the bank and sixteen suicides.

The drama in London has taken a curious turn, which is well worthy of notice. The market now is for "morality." The inquiring manager in search of a new piece no longer inquires the number of felonious crimes which are deftly sandwiched into four acts, but first asks whether the play preaches a new moral lesson, and if it lift the audience into the realm of superhuman purity it goes into the bill at once.

About a year ago the English, who run England as if it were the only inhabited country on the face of the globe and there were no other nations to take lessons from, discovered that their rising generation are only half as anxious to go to the church and twice as eager to go to the theatre as their fathers and mothers. They also discovered that the increasing injury done to religious faith by the free-thinking, irreverent speculation which fills the newspapers and magazines here was threatening the social utility of religion as a moral curb upon the community. Consequently a cry arose for practical moral teaching which instantly developed into a discussion of the Church versus the stage as purveyors of moral lessons. In this discussion every-ers under such circumstances. As a result the new plays, present and coming, all have a marked moral turn. Mr. Pinero, on Wednesday night at the Garrick Theatre, attempted to teach that the influence of a pure, saintly girl on a dissipated young rake who married her was sufficient in three weeks of matrimony to cause him to look with holy horror upon his past career, and to change him, after the usual amount of remorse, in the last act, into a Robert Elsmere before his fall.

To-night at the Haymarket Theatre Henry Arthur Jones, who is a pronounced advocate of the stage as a moral teacher, produced a play called "Wealth," which is merely the picture of the misery in the man of our time resulting from an overestimation of the value of money and the exclusion from his life of all other sources of happiness. The object in both cases was admirable, and the endeavor is one which cannot be too highly commended. The trouble is, however, that neither play is strong enough, dramatically, to attract the class which has the greatest need of moral amelioration. The human nature depicted was ideal, not real. The moral seems clearly to be that, while the stage of the future is surely destined to greatly assist, if it does not rival, the Church in moral influence, our dramatists have not yet reached that plane of ability which enables them to be accurately human and strongly interesting while preaching their sermon. Under the present conditions of human nature the moral pill needs a heavy sugar coating, and the dramatic apothecaries are not yet equal to the task.

H. A. Jones's play to-night is an exact illustration of this point. "Wealth" tells the story of Matthew Ruddock, a Sheffield millionaire and London financier, who, when the play opens, is an old man whose life has been spent in one long struggle for money. In the first act he drives his daughter from the house because she refuses to marry John Ruddock, a distant relative of his, whom he has given a share in his business and chosen for his son-in-law to perpetuate his name. In the second act he goes crazy, refuses to see her, and disinherits her. In the third act, during a financial panic, he becomes more crazy, and imagines himself bankrupt, and tells everybody so. In the fourth act, six months afterward, he is still crazy, and learning that he really is a millionaire and that John Ruddock has kept the truth from him he promptly dies. Comedy of a satirical sort is furnished by a lot of relations, but, notwithstanding this, the play is gloomy, morbid, and a heavy draft upon the sympathies of the audience. All the leading characters are so written that they cannot be sympathized with. The audience refused to call for the author at the end, and the play, notwithstanding the very wonderful and entirely admirable acting of Beerbohm Tree as Matthew Ruddock will be classed as a failure.

This is a great pity. There is no lesson so greatly needed in America at the present time as a living exemplification of the absolute folly of over-estimating the value of money. The contrast between the broken-down, nervous wreck which the American business man is apt to become at sixty or earlier, and the hale, hearty old boys here, who, according to social law and custom, retire from business when they have got money enough for themselves and family is wonderful. If some dramatist will come forward and skillfully illustrate that the mad rivalry of American commerce is mad nonsense, and that there are other sources of hapiness in life besides piling up unnecessary twenty-dollar pieces like a two-legged ant, he ought to be supplied with board and clothes for the rest of his life, and a statue in Central Park when he dies. It is very possible that "Wealth," with the terrible picture it presents, might even in its present form, be successful in New-York, but Beerbohm Tree should act in it.

Mr. Mansfield's season at the Globe Theatre will end June 1. His combat with Richmond in the last act has grown quite realistic lately. Two weeks ago he broke Luigi Lablache's guard and cut him in the neck, and this week the standard bearer in the fight with Richard on the bridge struck Mr. Mansfield on the head, cutting through his wig and scalp and covering his forehead with blood. The scene was shortened, Mansfield finishing it with his back to the audience. He now wears a steel-proof wig.

Wilson Barrett puts on "Claudian" on Monday night for the remainder of his season.

The players played before the Queen yesterday, Henry Irving doing Mathias in "The Bells" and Shylock, with Miss Terry as Portia, before her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and a select few of their guests at Sandringham. The little eighteen-foot stage was a perfect miniature of the one at the Lyceum, scenery and all. At the close the Queen received Mr. Irving and Miss Terry and expressed her delight at the performance. She presented Mr. Irving with a set of diamond shirt studs and Miss Terry with a brooch—two birds designed in diamonds. Supper was served in the big dining room. All the royal persons were in black, the Queen wearing the garter and star on her left shoulder.

The French plays at the Gaiety Theatre begin May 29 with Coquelin and Jane Hading; Bernhardt follows with "Lena Despard" and other plays of her repertory.

The two thousandth performance of "Erminie" in this country took place on Thursday at Liverpool.

Genevieve Ward begins an engagement in "Forget-Me-Not" at the Opera Comique May 8.

Irving's next production at the Lyceum will be "King Arthur," by W. G. Wills, and "Henry VIII." will be done later. H. F.

HE WILL NOT SEE A PARADE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 27.—John C. Raymond, extradited from New-York on charges of arson, was committed to the county jail here to-day. Unless he demands a trial his case must wait for the action of the September Grand Jury. He has been fighting two weeks to escape extradition.

KILLED BY A CITY MARSHAL.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 27.—T. S. Bryson was killed this morning at Dayton, Tenn., by Asa Griffith, the newly-elected City Marshal. Griffith took hold of Bryson, who was after money to pay a fine, and was pushed away. Bryson then drew a knife and made a lunge at Griffith, who drew his pistol and shot Bryson through the heart, killing him instantly.

WEEDING OUT DEMOCRATS

ONLY TWO MORE WORKING DAYS FOR MR. BELL.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE UNDER CIVIL SERVICE RULES MAY 1—VAIN PLEAS FOR EXTENSION OF TIME.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Superintendent J. Laurie Bell of the Railway Mail Service has only two more working days in which to run down and remove Democratic employes, so that Republicans may take their places without being troubled by the civil service law. President Harrison has been urged to extend the time when the Railway Mail Service is to be placed under the civil service rules and regulations, so that Mr. Bell might finish the work of dismissing Democrats to make room for Republicans. Postmaster General Wanamaker, it is asserted, has indorsed the proposed extension of time, and he visited the White House to-day to plead for a little more time. Civil Service Commissioner Lyman was also a White House caller, and from him the President learned that everything was in readiness to apply the merit system to the Railway Mail Service. As the result of the two interviews with Gen. Harrison, Mr. Wanamaker is quoted as saying: "The civil service rules will shelter the Railway Mail Service on and after Wednesday next." After that day, therefore, Superintendent Bell must content himself with reinstating only such Republicans as were dismissed by the last Administration after May 1, 1888.

* * *

The good Mr. Wanamaker can take hold of his Sabbth school work to-morrow with the happy consciousness that as Postmaster General he has this week broken the record for making rapid changes of Postmasters. The 188 Republicans named to-day, to take the places of as many Democratic Postmasters, brings the total for the week up to 1,016. This is 61 better than last week, when 955 changes were made. The Postmaster General is undoubtedly proud of his success as a headsman, and each of the removed Postmasters will fully understand what the President meant when he said that "only the interests of the public service should suggest removals from office."

* * *

The President to-day appointed Hiram J. Daniels Postmaster at Amherst, Madison County, Ind.

J. M. Baker of Michigan has been appointed an Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service. Luther Caldwell of New-York has been appointed Chief of the Bond Division of the Post Office Department, vice Morillo Noyes, resigned.

Roger Wolfe of Connecticut has been appointed financial clerk of the Patent Office, vice Jacob Frolich, resigned.

Francis A. Weaver of Pennsylvania has been appointed Chief of Division of Lands and Railroads in the Interior Department, vice John McMurray, resigned.

* * *

The Postmaster General to-day appointed the following fourth-class Postmasters:

New-York.—J. C. Redding, East Onondaga, Onondaga County. W. A. Hundredmark, Kiba, Genesee County. C. F. Bristol, Gainesville, and H. E. Horan, Java Village, both of Wyoming County. Frank Moore, Halsbrunton, Orleans County. G. T. Treadway, Minerville, Essex County. P. N. Farnham, Philadelphia, Jefferson County. Conklin Haight, Sharon station, Dutchess County. H. M. Stoddard, Sweanesville, Sullivan County. John Ramsay, Texas, Oswego County.

Maine.—H. W. Plaisted, Cape Neddick; John A. S. Dyer, Knightsville; J. W. Cousins, Upper Stillwater.

New-Hampshire.—F. H. Carr, Mill Village; F. A. Spalding, Walpole.

New-Jersey.—Theodore M. Lunger, Budd's Lake; Charles Bell, Carlton Hill; David Harris, Irvington; W. D. Jerdine, McCainsville; A. S. Coriell, Newmarket; J. H. Polhemus, Whippany.

Maryland.—J. R. Ramsay, Cathcart; Live N. Sneiler, Frizellburg. S. Schumaker, Harney; W. R. Rudr, Mount Airy; G. W. Devilbiss, Norrisville; P. B. Engler, Taneytown.

Pennsylvania.—Will F. Robinson, Beallsville; L. M. Kyle, Bells Verron; S. F. Robinson, Bentley Creek; J. F. White, Buckingham; B. Gilbert, Centre; California; W. H. Barger, Catawissa; J. W. Hood, Clinton; Howard Davis, Conemaugh; Emma Wiley, Elizabeth; George Deettier, Emeryville; A. F. Hobbs, Fleetville; T. C. Manzer, Forest City; W. M. Fraser, Frankford Springs; W. H. Tyndall, Gap; Isaac Bond, S. Thompson, Hemlock; C. B. Scott, Mount Gilead; D. C. Calkins, McKean; D. B. Wilson, Mars; J. W. Creasy, Mifflinville; William Goodman, Millerstown; S. Waltz, New Foundland; J. A. Gillen, Mc-Freedom; J. N. Thompson, North Hope; D. J. Leach, Plumer; R. R. Kennedy, Roscoe; Mrs. E. C. Buchanan, Scalp Level; Frank Scott, Shade Gap; J. W. Fry, South Bergettstown; Mary F. Kershner, Tuscarora; J. H. Mowry, Valley View; N. P. Kerr, Vanport; J. E. Adams, West Brownsville; J. W. Phillips, Zellenople.

THE HEAVY RAINSTORM.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 27.—A hard rainstorm has drenched the Hudson River Valley to-day. To-night all the streams leading into the Hudson are heavily swollen, and double guards have been placed at different points on the railroads where danger is threatened. The flood tides have been unusually high. It is still raining hard.

EASTON, Penn., April 27.—The Delaware and Lehigh Rivers are rising here rapidly and much damage is expected. The Lehigh Valley Railroad has a washout ninety feet long and eight feet deep on its east track at Pine Hollow. Owing to the continuance of the storm the track cannot be repaired to-day. The west track is still in use.

CALAIS, Me., April 27.—A heavy rain prevails to-day which will probably raise the streams enough to enable the lumbermen to start the logs.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 27.—The rainfall of the present storm has been 1.36 inches. Last night nearly an inch fell inside of five hours.

TO RECOVER A BIG FORTUNE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 27.—Col. W. W. Brooker of the Edgefield Bar has begun proceedings for the recovery of a fortune in Germany, said to be valued at $10,000,000. This property is claimed by the heirs of Jacob Brandenberg, who fled from Germany over a century ago and settled in Lexington County, S. C. He was accused of treason and fled to escape conviction. As a result of his flight, his property was forfeited to the Crown. His heirs now claim that they have discovered evidence that clears him of the charge of treason. They have looked up the forfeited property and have found the real estate and the record of all the securities. Col. Brooker will consult with the German Minister at Washington about the case, and will then proceed to Berlin to begin formal proceedings for the recovery of the property.

HIS ACCOUNTS DECLARED SHORT.

MONTICELLO, April 27.—Ex-County Treasurer C. S. Starr of Sullivan County is undergoing an examination before a special committee of the Board of Supervisors for an alleged shortage in his accounts. Some of the books and receipts are missing, and Mr. Starr will soon be called upon to answer in a suit for slander brought against him by Charles Hartman, Chairman of the investigating committee. The papers were served on the 23d inst. The complaint charges him with having said, in substance: "They have stolen from my office my books and receipts. There is no doubt that Brustman was the man who had broken open the Treasurer's office and stolen the books or torn rolls therefrom, and it can very nearly be proved."

THE READING IRON WORKS.

READING, Penn., April 27.—The assignee of the Reading Iron Works to-day issued orders to start up the large pipe mill of the company on Monday, May 5, for the purpose of finishing a large quantity of pipe which was under process of manufacture at the time of the suspension of the company.

This work will require three weeks' time. The two large blast furnaces of the works, which have been in operation since the failure, will go permanently out of blast during the coming week. The assignee will commence disposing of the property in a few weeks.

ARRESTED FOR ARSON.

TIFFIN, Ohio, April 27.—Some time ago the car factory of J. D. Wilsey, at Jerry City, was fired by an incendiary and damaged $1,000 worth. E. W. Legron, a discharged workman, was suspected and a detective was put on the case.

Thursday night officers were placed in the factory and Legron appeared and cut belts and hose and was about to apply the match when they seized him. He struggled, and although knocked down and shot he escaped, and was captured after a long chase.

THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

ITS IMMEDIATE OPENING HOPED FOR IN THE DAKOTAS.

WATERTOWN, Dakota, April 27.—The people of Northeastern and South Dakota are vitally interested in the immediate opening of the Sisseton Sioux Indian Reservation. This reservation is in the shape of a wedge, 75 miles in its extreme length and 50 miles wide at the north, and has an area of about one thousand seven hundred square miles, being about the size of the Oklahoma country.

The soil is exceedingly fertile and is well watered by the Sioux and Whetstone Rivers and numerous fine lakes, and is capable of sustaining a dense population. There are upon this reservation about 1,500 Indians. It is now very desirable that the Indian title be extinguished in a large portion of this reservation, and that the land be thrown open to actual settlers. To this end a mass convention will be held in Watertown on May 1.

The procedure to be observed in this and other cases is presented in the act of Congress of Feb. 8, 1887, known as the Allotment in Severalty act. The Sisseton Reservation contains about forty-six townships. The total amount required to supply the entire tribe with allotments will not exceed 150,000 acres, or six townships. Hence, in case the remainder of the Indians cannot be induced to take their allotments at once, it is thought that upon proper representation being made the President will consider that the tribes' best interests will be subserved by permitting them to dispose of a portion of their surplus land, and so, in any event, a large part of the reserve will be opened for settlement by the Spring of 1890.

PIERRE, Dakota, April 27.—H. E. McShane of Rapid City has just completed a trip through the Sioux Reservation and different parts of South Dakota, where he had good opportunity to find out the sentiment of the Indians on the Sioux bill, and the feeling of the people on the capital question. Mr. McShane thinks there is no doubt that the Indians on the reservation will readily sign the agreement just as soon as the commission can get to work among them. This he knows by having had talks with those best informed living on the reservation, consisting of half breeds, squaw men, and cattlemen, who are in daily contact with the Indians.

He points out as an instance that last year, when the former commission was about to go to work among the Indians the latter were in receipt of letters daily from the pupils in the Eastern Indian industrial schools and their friends of the Indian Rights Association, warning them that they should not sign, and presenting all the reasons the Indians afterward brought up against the bill when the commission was among them. Now this is noticeably absent.

No opposition in this or any other form is being worked up among the red men, and there has not yet come to light a single instance that they are averse to signing.

The bill provides all they have ever asked for and more.

GOV. MERRIAM VINDICATED.

ST. PAUL, April 27.—In the absence of Gov. Merriam, who is en route to New-York, certain reflections have been cast upon him by one of the morning journals in reference to his relations to the Mineral Land bill. A reporter investigated the matter to-day and found that the assertions were entirely without foundation. In the first place, the lands in question are school lands and have long been a source of revenue to the State. Auditor Braden became interested in the matter, and after months of careful study and inquiry in the working of iron mines, drew up the bill in question. This bill, the Auditor believed, would bring these unproductive lands into the market, and at the same time they would produce a much greater revenue than if sold. The Governor having found that the Auditor was correct, signed the bill the last moment before leaving on his New-York trip.

The State will gain in other ways than from its direct revenue. It will have a tendency to open up that part of the country, introduce railways, and repay the State a hundred fold. It was further stated that the Governor and a coterie of Republican politicians, including officials of the Merchants' National Bank, were interested in these claims already filed. This is a false statement, as investigation proves that neither the Governor nor any of his immediate friends have any interest whatever in the deal.

NOT TO BE FORCED TO RESIGN.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—John T. Glenger, Superintendent of Mails at the Baltimore Post Office, received a letter from General Superintendent Bell of the Railway Mail Service, under date of April 24, saying that "an order has this day been issued accepting your resignation as Superintendent of Mails in the Baltimore Post Office, to take effect April 28."

Mr. Glenger has replied to this as follows: "I am in receipt of your communication of the 24th inst., through Superintendent Vickery, accepting my resignation. I have not resigned, and decline to do so. If I am summarily dismissed under Order 67, March 26, 1889, please so record it and notify me of the fact. I await further orders." Mr. Glenger said to-day: "I understand that Order 67, of March 26, 1889, issued by Postmaster General Wanamaker, removed my office from the control of the General Superintendent of Railway Mail Service and transferred it to that of the First Assistant Postmaster General, consequently I did not think any notice of dismissal or appointment should come from Superintendent Bell. I don't know what effect my declining to resign will have, but expect to be succeeded by Mr. Smith on Monday morning."

THE DUTY ON SAW LOGS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 27.—Just before the House of Commons took a recess yesterday Mr. Barron moved an amendment to the supply bill that the House increase the duty on saw logs for export from Canada. He supported the amendment in a vigorous speech.

Mr. Charlton said he had brought up the matter the other day and thought the motion was unnecessary, as the Government would have to vote against it, and it would put them in a very embarrassing position if they should wish to remove or mitigate the duty.

Sir John Macdonald pointed out that the duty had been imposed at the request of Canadian lumbermen, some of whom had suggested various duties, ranging as high as $5. He thought the motion had been made in an improper way and at an improper time. It was made more in the interest of party than of the country.

Messrs. Perley and Tisdale also opposed the motion, which was rejected—54 to 90.

THEY MUST REMOVE THE TRACKS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 27.—A bitter war is raging between the Board of Control of the new basin canal and the officers of the city railroad company, which culminated in a meeting of the board to-day. Superintendent Boyes was directed to send a letter to Col. Joseph A. Walker, President of the New-Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company, ordering him to remove the tracks from the banks of the canal.

The board suggested that the letter be shown to Attorney General Rogers for his opinion in the matter. The views of Gen. Rogers are known to be in harmony with the action of the board.

Mr. Royes says that the city railroad had no right to the property now occupied by it, and if the company would not remove its tracks to the West end on the lake shore, he would put a force of men at work to tear them up.

A NEW RECTOR APPOINTED.

LANCASTER, Penn., April 27.—At a meeting to-day of the Vestry and Wardens of St. James's Episcopal Church, the Rev. George William Douglass was elected rector to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. C. P. Knight becoming Bishop of the Milwaukee Diocese.

Mr. Douglass is a well-known theologian and was formerly pastor of Trinity Church, New York City. For three years past he has been traveling in Europe for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Douglass has accepted the call and will preach his first sermon here on May 5.

THREE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., April 27. — The dwelling of James Hannish, near Hookerville, Nicholas County, West Va., was burned on Wednesday night last, and Hannish's wife and two children were burned to death in the building. Hannish was away from home at the time. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is believed to have been incendiary.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

OKLAHOMA'S YOUNG CITIES

GUTHRIE FINALLY ELECTS A MAYOR.

HOW THE QUESTION WAS SETTLED—GAMBLERS TO BE TURNED OUT—PROSPECTS OF SUFFERING.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma Territory, April 27.—The agony and uncertainty attending the election of a mayor for Guthrie proper is at last terminated, and the result is the selection of a dark horse. He is a Missouri colonel

REHEARSING FOR THE BALL

WHO WILL TAKE PART IN THE QUADRILLE.

THE LADIES HAVE PRACTICED THE DANCE, BUT THEY HAVE NOT MET THEIR PARTNERS YET.

The ladies who are to dance in the quadrille d'honneur at the centennial ball are not going to commit any faux pas through a lack of preparation. At the instance of Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster and one or two of the other leading spirits a rehearsal was held two or three days ago at the residence of Mr. Johnston Livingston, in which eleven of the sixteen ladies participated.

Some of the older ones felt that they were a little rusty in the movements of the quadrille, and some of the younger ones were unfamiliar with the stiff and formal figures. They found the old-fashioned forward and back, cross over, and chassez easy of comprehension, however, and it was not long before they had mastered the simple measures. They were at a disadvantage at first, owing to the absence of their partners, but by pressing their husbands and fathers into service as substitutes, they readily made up the sets and the rehearsal was generally voted a great success. Masculine material was so very scarce on this occasion that the venerable host, Mr. Johnston Livingston, was compelled by the dancers to join in the rehearsal. It is related that he entered into the fun with much spirit and agility.

But the success of this rehearsal was not sufficient for the ladies, and yesterday afternoon they assembled in the Metropolitan Opera House and again went through the figures of the quadrille on the ball-room floor. The following ladies, with four exceptions, were present, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Washington being among the absent:

Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Edward F. Jones, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Mrs. Robert L. Wier, Mrs. William Hebbert Washington, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. A. Gracie King, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Miss Carola Livingston, and Miss Schuyler.

They all took part in the rehearsal except Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who contented herself with merely looking on. As at the previous rehearsal, the ladies were again at the disadvantage of their partners being absent, but on this occasion the Floor Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, acted as substitutes:

Walter Latting, Charles D. Miller, Allen McLane Hamilton, Elliott Roosevelt, Lloyd Aspinwall, Henry W. Bibby, J. L. Anthony, C. G. Haven, Jr., Campbell Steward, Daniel Worden, Henry Gardner, William Steinway, C. Oliver Iselin, Samuel Morrison, Ridgeway Moore, Henry T. Carey, Edmund C. Stanton, John Hone, Jr., John M. Bowers, James W. Beekman, Alfred Wagstaff, John J. Townsend, Jr., J. G. A. Depau, Hermann Oelrichs, Augustus F. Montant, D. Milliken, Jr., Charles de May, Henry E. Howland, Gen. Martin T. MacMahon, M. L. Routh, Daniel Appleton, Frank M. Lawrence, H. Le Grand Cannon, William Salomon.

The rehearsal was strictly private. If the dances had been diamonds they could not have been guarded with greater care or more jealously. A reporter of THE TIMES, however, learned afterward from one of the dancers that the rehearsal was entirely satisfactory. Each dancer wore her street costume. It was acknowledged, however, that the ladies had tried their ball dresses and found no need of a full-dress rehearsal.

Not a little difficulty has been experienced in getting representative men to dance in the quadrille. So many of them are out of practice that they have evinced a marked aversion to appearing on exhibition before so numerous an assemblage as will witness the dancing of the quadrille d'honeur. The result is that the sixteen ladies did not know late last night who their partners in the dance were to be. They had been assured that the gentlemen so honored would be irreproachable in character and of good position, but nothing further. They were absolutely ignorant of the identity of the gallants. They had been told that each of them would be met at her carriage by a floor committeeman and escorted to her box, whence she would subsequently be led by the same official to her place on the ball-room floor, there to meet her partner, the committeemen afterward forming around the quadrille, but at a respectful distance from the dancers.

Concerning the allotment of partners, Mr. Stanton said last night that he could not give any definite information because he would first have to communicate with each lady to ascertain whether the partner allotted to her would be acceptable to her.

The following gentlemen have been selected to dance in the quadrille, and have signified their intention to accept the distinction:

The Hon. Levi P. Morton, Vice President of the United States; the Hon. Edward F. Jones, Lieutenant Governor of the State of New-York; Admiral Jouett, representing the Admirals of the Navy of the United States; Lieut. Judson, representing the aides of the President of the United States; Gen. McCook, Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, representing the Army of the United States; Commodore Ramsay, representing the commandants of the navy yard; Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, representing the commandant of the militia of New-York; Capt. Joseph Dorst, representing the commandant of the United States Military Academy at West Point; Capt. W. J. Sampson, representing the commandant of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; Col. Johnson Livingston de Peyster, representing the Speaker of the Assembly of the State of New-York:

As a sample of the dresses to be worn in the quadrille it may be interesting to describe the costume of one of the dancers, Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster. It is of white satin, cut in Directoire style, with blue and white stripes down the front and heavily beaded with gold and other metals. With this will be worn a broad, rich velvet sash of Gobelin blue. The panels of the skirt are of the same Gobelin blue. Of course, the waist is cut décolletée.

There will probably be another rehearsal of the quadrille to-morrow morning or in the early afternoon for the benefit of the male dancers.

BOSTON, April 27.—Mrs. Charles Francis Adams will not participate in the centennial quadrille. She said this morning that she declined the committee's invitation over a month ago.

DIPLOMATS ARE COMING.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—There is but little foundation for the reports which have been circulated to the effect that the diplomatic corps will not take part in the centennial ball and banquet. There has been among members of the corps some slight criticism of the course of the Centennial Committee in sending their invitations at a rather late date, but there has been no purpose on the part of the diplomatic corps as a body to refrain from participating in the celebration or to exhibit displeasure over the actions of the committee. On the contrary, several of the representatives of foreign governments are already in New-York to attend the ball, and others are now preparing to go.

THE OFFICIAL WEATHER PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Special indications for New-York City and vicinity for Monday and Tuesday: Fair weather, with a temperature from 55° to 65°, and brisk northwesterly winds.

A FIGHT IN OKLAHOMA.

SEVERAL OLD SOLDIERS REPORTED TO BE KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The *Republic's* Wichita correspondent telegraphs that paper as follows:

Out of the many wild rumors with which the border is full to-day, is one which seems to bear the elements of probability. The report is of an attack on an old soldiers' colony in the southwestern part of Oklahoma.

It was brought to Guthrie by runner to Dr. Minnick, the chief of the colony, who at once left Guthrie to take command. The runner stated that the fight occurred on Wednesday and occupied nearly one hour.

The old soldiers are located on the Canadian River, near the southern border. Their lands are very desirable, and a number of cowboys tried Wednesday to take them from the settlers. The cowboys were mounted on fleet ponies and rode down on the camp evidently with the intention of surprising them.

The soldiers, however, were prepared for them. The cowboys rode down the line yelling and firing revolvers. The old soldiers began to use their guns, when the cowboys turned and dashed across the prairie.

A volley from the soldiers brought down a man and horse. The rider of the latter jumped on the back of a companion's pony and in a minute all the cowboys were out of range. After this the fight was after the Indian fashion. The horses were used as barricades, and over their backs the cowboys shot and killed six members of the colony.

When it was seen that the soldiers were being worsted they drew up in line and the order for an advance was given. The enemy retreated to the bushes, and for half an hour longer the firing continued, but only one man was wounded and none killed.

At the expiration of this time the cowboys jumped to the backs of their horses and dashed madly across the country, yelling in retreat that they would soon return.

From the best information obtainable the list of dead is as follows: J. N. Redfield of Oil City, Penn., shot through the heart; Willard Woodworth of Quincy, Ill., shot in the head; Samuel Hartzler, Fort Wayne, Ind., two wounds in left breast; Steven Denny of Paris, Texas, literally riddled with bullets; Anson L. Toyers of Galena, Ill., shot in head; Robert Hutchins of Milwaukee shot through the left lung; Antoine Creigh, seriously wounded.

THE HOTEL METROPOLE.

THE OLD ROSSMORE TRANSFORMED COMPLETELY.

The Hotel Metropole, which was formerly known as the Rossmore Hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street, was formally opened to the public last night by the proprietors, Messrs. Greene & Putney. A most remarkable change has been made in the old hostelry, and one who knew the Rossmore would scarcely recognize the Metropole as the same building. A complete renovation has been made from cellar to garret, and the work of the decorator is conspicuous everywhere. All display excellent taste, bronze and old gold being the prevailing colors.

The most striking feature of the Metropole is its new dining hall for ladies and gentlemen. This is on the ground floor, and extends through from Broadway to Seventh-avenue, with wine glass doors opening on both streets. The result is that it is one of the airiest and lightest dining rooms in the city. The mural decorations are bright and attractive without being gaudy, the ceilings are well painted, and cut-glass chandeliers are suspended over the tables.

The café for men and the bar occupy another long room, identical in dimensions and openings with the dining hall. The office and reading room are between the dining hall and the café, the former being on the south and the latter on the north side of the building.

DINNER TO WHITELAW REID.

A dinner was given to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the new Minister to France, in the parlors of the Lotos Club last night. Mr. Reid sat on the right of Mr. Frank R. Lawrence, the President of the Club. Among the other guests were United States Senators William M. Evarts and Frank Hiscock, ex-Senator Warner Miller, the Viscomte d'Abzac, William Winter, Charles A. Dana, E. A. Burgess, Gen. Horace Porter, John H. Bird, F. G. Gedney, Noah Brooks, and Chandos Fulton.

President Lawrence introduced the guest of the evening. Mr. Reid responded briefly. Speeches were also made by Chauncey M. Depew, Senators Sparkman and Hiscock, ex-Senator Miller, Messrs. Dana, Shepard, Winter, Cockerill, and the Viscomte d'Abzac.

DINNER TO MR. CLEVELAND.

A dinner will be given to ex-President Cleveland by the Young Men's Democratic Club on May 27, at the Metropolitan Opera House Assembly Rooms as a welcome to Mr. Cleveland from representative Democrats of this city and as an expression of their esteem. John H. V. Arnold is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. Of the sub-committees on invitations and speakers E. Ellery Anderson is Chairman; on dinner, P. T. Wall; on distribution of tickets, J. Rockwell Fay; on finance, E. L. Parris; on press and printing, J. H. Skidmore.

A meeting of the full committee will be held at the Lotos House next Thursday evening, when the details of the arrangements will be perfected.

A BOY OF EIGHT KILLS HIS COUSIN.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 27.—News of a tragedy, with children as the principals, comes from Malvern, Carroll County, Ohio. Five-year-old Charley Dickman and his eight-year-old cousin, Johnny Hexamer, quarreled over a playing ground. Hexamer becoming enraged secured a shotgun and shot Charley Dickman in the head, inflicting a wound from which he soon after died.

The Hexamer boy was knocked down and seriously injured by the firing of the shotgun.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Two men of St. Paul's Bay, Joseph Senchard, agent of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, and George Gagnon, left Murray Bay last Monday evening on their yacht for St. Paul's Bay, Quebec, and have not since been heard of. It is supposed that the boat capsized in the gale on last Monday night and that both were drowned.

The heavy rainstorm has put out the forest fires on the Shawangunk Mountains, in Sullivan County, N. Y., but not before the woods were laid bare. Hundreds of cords of wood and thousands of hoop poles have been destroyed. The house of Gabriel Allen, at Phillipsport, and a barn belonging to Jacob Rudd were burned.

The Quebec Government has served a protest on the Federal Government against any settlement of the northern and western boundary question with Ontario without its consent and without the question being settled with Quebec at the same time.

The jury in the case of Thomas Hyson, charged with the murder of Joshua Evans on March 1, in which the State of Maryland asked for a verdict of manslaughter, reported being unable to agree at a late hour Friday night and was discharged.

The State law prohibiting shad fishing on the Hudson from sunset on Saturday to sunrise on Monday, went into operation yesterday and game Constable Matthew Kennedy and his men are watching the fishermen.

Willis S. A. Tyte of St. Albans and Frank P. Collins of Fairfield, Me., were drowned at Arrowhook Falls yesterday. William Slocomb and A. F. Goodhue, who were in the same boat, barely escaped being drowned.

In the shoot on the Kennel Club range, of Dayton, Ohio, yesterday, the Interstate Association rules governing, Rolla O. Heikes broke 100 standard targets straight. Reames, who was in the race with Heikes, broke 94.

Mrs. Jennie Kingman, the minister's wife who was arrested in Chicago a few days ago for shoplifting, was arraigned in the police court yesterday. The woman was evidently insane and the case was dismissed.

Henry Treiser, a blacksmith, jumped off a train at Congress Station, on the West Shore Railroad, yesterday, and was struck and killed by another train, which was passing in the opposite direction.

Richard S. Albert has purchased the Mount Vernon Hotel property and furniture at Baltimore for $150,000.

The amount contributed by citizens of Halifax to the Parnell fashionably fund amounts to $400.

ITEMS FROM YALE.

The Yale corporation at the meeting in May will be asked to decide upon a permanent location for the gymnasium. It is generally desired that the new building be at the corner of High and Elm streets on the present gymnasium lot. The present lot is in undesirable, however, will be devoted to other uses. The decision is made on unofficial college authority that important additions to the Faculty will be made by the corporation.

The Gymnasium Committee has the addition of F. Jenkins, '74, to its membership.

Lloyd, '91, and Hinsdale, '93, have gone to the athletic team training table.

Kidd of the Freshman crew has temporarily left college on account of illness.

The freshmen crew will go to the training table next Monday.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE HIGGINSON.

George Higginson, founder of the banking firm Lee, Higginson & Co., died at his residence, 39 Brimmer-street, Boston, yesterday morning, after a brief illness from pneumonia. Mr. Higginson was born in Boston eighty-five years ago, and was a son of Stephen Higginson, a well-known merchant and philanthropist and popularly known as the "man of Ross" of his day, on account of his many charities.

After receiving his education at Harvard College Mr. Higginson came to this city as a boy, to enter upon his business career, commencing in the employ of a prominent importing merchant. After thoroughly mastering the details of the business, he subsequently embarked in the same line on his own account, and became a leading merchant in the American metropolis.

Mr. Higginson remained in this city until early in the fifties, when he went to Boston and in conjunction with Mr. John L. Lee of Salem shortly afterward founded the banking firm of Lee & Higginson, afterward Lee, Higginson & Co.

Mr. Higginson was a thorough representative of the integrity and reliability of the old school of bankers. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Provident Institution for Savings, and had always been a Director in the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company.

Mr. Higginson withdrew from the firm about fifteen years ago and had since lived quietly in retirement. Two brothers and five children survive him. The brothers are Waldo Higginson, President of the Arkwright Insurance Company of Boston, and Col. T. W. Higginson, the well-known author.

The children are Henry L. Higginson of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., George Higginson of Lenox, Mass., James J. Higginson of this city, Franklin S. Higginson, formerly of his father's firm, and one daughter, Mrs. Parkman Blake of Boston.

PHILIP A. ROACH.

Philip A. Roach, a notable figure in the annals of California, died yesterday after an illness beginning with an attack of vertigo, lasting only two days. He will probably be best known in the East as administrator of the Blythe estate, the contest over which now in progress is one of the most remarkable on record. He was Public Administrator when eccentric Thomas H. Blythe died, leaving property worth about $5,000,000.

Alleged heirs have cropped up from all parts of the world, and in their efforts to prove relationship have made Blythe out to have been a sypsy, a convict, and a runaway from Wales.

Litigation has revealed many romantic but conflicting stories, and a settlement is not likely to be reached for years. In accordance with California law, retirement from office does not affect the relations of Public Administrator to estates which he may be engaged in winding up, so Mr. Roach continued up to his death to devote his time to the estate, from which he received a large revenue.

Mr. Roach resigned from a consular position in Portugal to go to California in 1849. He was the last Alcalde and first Mayor of Monterey, then the capital of the State. He was a member of the State Senate and came within a few votes of being United States Senator.

Mr. Roach founded the *Daily Examiner* when it was the leader of the Democratic Party on the Pacific coast. He was one of the best known and most universally respected citizens on the Pacific coast.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The death of Augusts William von Bernuth, a noted German politician and Judge, was reported by cable from Berlin last night. Herr von Bernuth was born at Munster, Westphalia, in 1806. He studied law at the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin, and entered, while yet a young man, the judiciary service. In 1849, after holding several important positions, he became counsel to the Minister of Justice, and in 1850 he was elected a member of the First Chamber. He was attached for a time to the Liberal Party, but soon gave himself up entirely to the pursuit of a judicial career. In 1856 he was appointed Vice President of the Glogau Tribunal and in 1859 President of that of Posen. After being appointed in 1860 a member of the Chamber of Lords, he was called upon to temporarily assume the duties of Minister of State and of Justice. With the fall of the Schwerin Cabinet he went out of office. In the Chamber of Lords he upheld the side of the Government. He became its Vice President of the Chamber in 1873. As a member of the Reichstag of the North, after 1867, and of the German Reichstag since 1871, he has been again identified with the National Liberal Party.

John B. Hall died at his home, 36 East Tenth-street, yesterday, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was a son of Francis Hall, for many years proprietor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and was himself connected with that paper until his father sold it. Three years ago he was elected President of the North River Insurance Company, which position he resigned about a month ago. He was ill but a few days with pneumonia. He leaves a widow.

John Vandarbilt, an old-time and respected citizen of Nyack, N. Y., while sitting at the supper table at his home Friday night fell suddenly back and expired immediately. The cause of death was supposed to be heart disease. Mr. Vanderbilt was a widower and leaves one daughter. He was about seventy years old.

John Roberts, an old resident of Freehold, N. J., died there on Friday at the age of eighty-five years. He was a native of Wales, and came to this country over thirty years ago. He never took out naturalization papers. The funeral took place yesterday.

Edmund W. Kingsland, the Treasurer of the Provident Institution for Savings, Jersey City, and who was County Collector of Hudson County, N. J., for ten years, died yesterday at the age of seventy-two years.

WISHED TO POISON HIS WIFE.

NEWARK, N. J., April 27.—Michael Duffy, a nurseryman, living at Kearney, was committed to the county jail to-night, being charged by his wife, Jane Ann, with trying to poison her with strychnine. The couple came to America ten years ago, and have prospered. Soon after their arrival Duffy began drinking, and a few years ago a separation was agreed upon. The property was divided, but the wife had to pay her husband $250 when she desired to sell some of her property. On Thursday night Duffy bought some strychnine at Dr. Roth's, and called later to buy a pint of beer at a saloon.

The saloonkeeper refused to sell beer because he saw poison in the pail, but Duffy was served at another place. Mrs. Duffy, hearing of the affair, warned Mrs. Scott and her daughter who were in the house not to drink, but one of them had already tasted a little. When charged with attempting to poison them, Duffy admitted to Mrs. Scott that he wanted to poison his wife, and about once applied for a warrant. Bail was refused.

Capt. Silly of the British steamship Noramja, from New-York to Norfolk, Va., reports that Thursday he passed close to the location of the Winter quarter lightship and saw no signs of the vessel, but saw two masts painted a dull reddish brown appearing just above the water. It has been learned that the lightship has been sunk, but whether by collision is not stated.

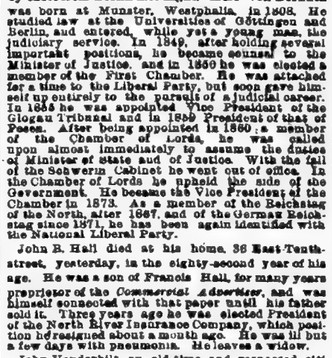

JENKS' DREAM.

Jenks had a queer dream the other night. He thought he saw a prize-fighter ring, and in the middle of it stood a doughty little champion who met and deliberately knocked over, one by one, a score or more of big, burly-looking fellows, as they advanced to the attack. Giants as they were in size, the valiant pigmy proved more than a match for them. It was all so funny that Jenks woke up laughing. He accounts for the dream by the fact that he had just come to the conclusion, after trying nearly every big, drastic pill on the market, that Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or tiny Sugar-coated Granules, easily "knock out" and beat all the big pills hollow! They are the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills.

Beware of imitations, which contain Poisonous Mineals. Always ask for Dr. Pierce's Pellets, which are Little Sugar-coated Pills, or Anti-bilious Granules. One a Dose.

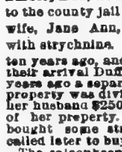

SICK HEADACHE

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They are gently laxative, or strongly cathartic, according to size of dose. Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to take. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

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LOWELL DRUGGISTS PREFER AND RECOMMEND

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

IN QUALITY OF INGREDIENTS, CURATIVE POWER, AND AMOUNT MANUFACTURED AND SOLD

IT IS WAY AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

We refer to the following testimonials from Lowell (Mass.) druggists, the originals of which are in our possession.

☞ Readers will remark the high estimation in which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is uniformly held by the druggists of our own city. We point to this fact with pride, because during the nearly half century since our business was established in their midst they have had ample opportunity to know the character of our house and the quality of our products, and also because, by their professional character and their intimate relations with the medical men and best citizens of Lowell, they are peculiarly qualified to judge correctly and advise safely in matters which affect the health and lives of our citizens. It is for this reason that their verdict should have great weight. Druggists and physicians are freely supplied with our formulas and invited to inspect our laboratories. From the very first only the best selected ingredients have been used, regardless of cost, and always the basis of our remedy has been the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla, well known to be the richest in medicinal virtues of all the varieties of this root.

Head of the List.

I know of no more powerful, reliable, or economical blood purifier than Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It stands at the head of the list.
T. F. MOLLOY.

Ayer's at the Front.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still at the front, where its merits entitle it to remain, second to none.
D. W. MASON.

Demand Constantly Increasing.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla now, as always, sustains its high reputation. I recommend it to my patrons with the fullest confidence in its virtues, and note a constantly increasing demand for it.
C. J. STUART, M. D.

Ayer's is the Best.

We invariably advise the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best preparation for the blood. We hear none but favorable words from those who use it.
SHANAHAN & HICKEY.

Sales Steadily Increasing.

Our sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla are very satisfactory and steadily increasing. There is no better blood purifier.
EUGENE HAMBLET.

Its Popularity Increases.

During the many years in which I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla in Lowell I have never heard my customers speak otherwise than well of it. Its popularity increases.
J. L. WESTWOOD.

Still the Best.

The extraordinary skill with which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is prepared, as well as the remedial virtues of its ingredients, have long established this blood purifier as the best that can be had, and its increasing sales indicate that the public appreciate it.
O. J. BELLE-ISLE.

Ayer's Is the Standard.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, now as ever, is the standard blood medicine, and in constant demand.
GREGOREI BROS.

Sale Constantly Increasing.

The sale of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is constantly increasing. We never hesitate to recommend it.
JOHN L. GIBSON & CO.

Largely Preferred.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is one of the few proprietary medicines we can confidently recommend. It is largely preferred by my customers.
OSMOND L. FIELD.

Often Speaks in its Favor.

I am often asked my opinion of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and being familiar with its formula, speak with confidence in its favor. My sales of it are steadily increasing.
ANDERS THOMASSON.

Gaining in Popularity.

As a safe and reliable blood purifier, I commend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has been a satisfaction to me as a druggist to find this grand old medicine steadily gaining in popularity, against all competition.
ARTHUR HARTBEAULT.

Ayer's Holds First Place.

Among all the Sarsaparillas now before the public, no other so commends itself as Ayer's. We invariably recommend this medicine with confidence that it will do all that is claimed for it, and that it will continue to hold the first place among blood purifiers.
A. L. FIELD.

Ayer's Has a Great Sale.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an invincible position among medicines, and its great sale attests its popularity. My sales of it show its steady hold on public favor.
DR. C. HENOTTE.

Always in Demand.

Our experience is that the old standard, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is always in demand.
F. H. BUTLER & CO.

The Very Best.

We always take pleasure in selling the preparations of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Their product is the very best of its kind. Their Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla proves its remedial virtues wherever used. Among our customers it has always given satisfaction.
CARLETON & HOVEY.

Gives the Best Satisfaction.

We have no hesitation in certifying that Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any blood purifier in the market, and our sales show that the public have undiminished confidence in its merits.
B. O. BANKS,
H. E. WEBSTER, Agent.

Ayer's Has No Equal.

It is our experience that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has no equal as a blood purifier.
H. C. BROTHERS.

Ayer's Is the Best.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has won its reputation by years of valuable service to the community. It is the best.
E. J. LANG.

Large and Steady Sales.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla still maintains its remarkable hold on public confidence. Its large and steady sales attest the general belief in its merits.
O'BRIEN BROS.

The Best of its Kind.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best preparation of its kind. I always recommend its use, and am never disappointed. I consider that one bottle of Ayer's is worth more than half a dozen of any other.
S. C. SHIRLEY.

Honest, Reliable.

We indorse Ayer's Sarsaparilla as an honest, reliable blood purifier. We know it will give universal satisfaction.
EDWARD L. RAMSDELL, Jr.

Sells on its Merits.

For twenty years, as druggists and pharmacists, we have recommended and sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it has never yet gone back on our indorsement.
CARTER & SHERBURNE.

Never Known it Fail.

I consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla unsurpassed as a blood medicine. Have handled it 22 years and never have known it fail to give satisfaction. Customers use it year after year. It is one of the best selling medicines in the market.
JOSEPH PLUNKETT.

A Strong Hold.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is known to be a genuine article, free from all harmful drugs. No medicine has a stronger hold on the public. We have a steady and increasing demand for it.
CHARLES W. SWAN.

Always Says Ayer's.

When asked to name the best blood purifier we invariably say, "Ayer's Sarsaparilla."
F. E. MCNABB.

More Confidence in Ayer's.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla sells freely right along. I recommend this blood purifier in preference to any other because I have personally more confidence in it.
MARTIN LAPOINT.

Sale Constantly Increasing.

We consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best preparation of its kind. Its sale is constantly increasing.
BENOIT & CO.

In Steady Demand.

The merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a standard blood medicine are well known. We have sold it for 10 years, and have always heard it well spoken of. It is in steady demand.
ELLINGWOOD & CO.

A Genuine Remedy.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives satisfaction. The public feel confident that in purchasing it they are sure of a genuine remedy.
C. A. DALY.

It Justifies Confidence.

We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla ever since we have been in the drug trade. Its great merit as a blood purifier justifies the public confidence in this standard medicine.
MARSTON & SHAW.

Ayer's Sells Freely.

We sell Ayer's Sarsaparilla freely, and recommend it with confidence.
A. W. DOWS & CO.

Sells More of Ayer's.

I sell more of Ayer's than of other Sarsaparillas. I have known of a great many cures effected by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, some of them very remarkable and worthy of record.
G. C. OSGOOD, M. D.

Always Satisfied with Ayer's.

There is no proprietary medicine we have in stock better known or appreciated than Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
FRANK C. GOODALE.

More Cures from Ayer's.

We hear of more cures from Ayer's Sarsaparilla than from all other similar remedies combined. We are always happy to recommend its use.
W. B. REILLY.

The Best is Ayer's.

For the past twenty-five years I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In my opinion the best remedial agencies for the cure of diseases arising from impurities of the blood are contained in this medicine.
G. C. BROCK.

Never Fails to Satisfy.

After an experience of a quarter of a century we have yet to learn of a case where Ayer's Sarsaparilla has failed to give satisfaction. We have sold it ever since it was put on the market.
F. & E. BAILEY & CO.

A Splendid Record.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a splendid record as a useful and popular medicine. It has always had the confidence of the druggists and people of Lowell. We have a good sale for it.
C. F. BLANCHARD.

Well-Earned Reputation.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla justifies its well-earned reputation with my trade.
CHAS. E. CARTER.

Thousands of Bottles.

My customers always speak well of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have sold thousands of bottles of it since I have been in business, and am glad to note its continued popularity.
ALBERT CROWELL.

Sales Very Extraordinary.

Our sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla have been very extraordinary the past year, showing a steady growth in popularity.
F. P. MOODY.

Ayer's Sars aparilla Ma kes the We ak Strong.

☞ Don't fail to get Ayer's—Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lo well, Mass.

PATRIOTISM RAN HIGH.

THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY SETTING THE PACE.

Rockets went up from the plaza in front of Cooper Union last evening, and when the eyes of the populace were not being delighted by showers of vari-colored stars their ears were tickled with lively music by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band. Meanwhile the hall of the Cooper Union was filling with patriotic men and women who were to participate in the exercises devised by the County Democracy to initiate the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States.

The hall was thronged at 8 o'clock, and the meeting was then called to order by ex-Judge Nelson J. Waterbury, on whose motion Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis, Chairman of the County Democracy County Committee, was made its Chairman. Among those present were District Attorney John R. Fellows, Assistant District Attorneys Fitzgerald and Goff, Gen. John Newton, Congressman John Quinn, ex-Aldermen P. H. Kerwin, ex-Excise Commissioner William P. Mitchell, Thomas Costigan, Roger Foster, ex-Senator James Daly, Tax Collector George W. McLean, ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, Deputy Collector Thomas F. Dunn, Col. E. C. Wood, and ex-Warden Thomas F. Walsh. After Chairman Voorhis had made a little speech the band played "Hail Columbia" and the Excelsior Quartet sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Michael J. Mulqueen then read Washington's inaugural address with a dramatic fervor that would have pleased its great composer. More patriotic music preceded the appearance of District Attorney Fellows as the orator of the evening. He was vociferously applauded.

Though he said he was unprepared, he made a ringing speech on the lesson of the Revolution.

On motion of Assistant District Attorney Fitzgerald, resolutions befitting the occasion were adopted.

Chairman Voorhis announced that the County Democracy would celebrate the second centennial, and invited all his hearers to be present at it.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 27—8 P. M.—For Maine New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain, warmer, followed by colder northwesterly winds by Monday morning.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, rain, followed by fair, cooler northwesterly winds.

For the Districts of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, fair on Sunday and Monday, slightly warmer, followed by colder northwesterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, rain, followed by fair, lower temperature, northwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hannuf's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	61°	54°	3:00 P. M.	62°	56°
6 A. M.	58°	47°	6 P. M.	60°	55°
9 A. M.	62°	47°	9 P. M.	55°	52°
12 M.	67°	57°	12 P. M.	53°	51°

Average temperature yesterday.....57½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....47½°

VISITING BAPTISTS.

A deputation of Close Communion Baptists from England, consisting of the Rev. Dr. E. Parker of Manchester, President of the Baptist Grove College, and W. Dale Shaw of Huddersfield, arrived on the Germanic on Friday. They were met by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, the Rev. M. H. Pagden, the Rev. J. W. Ashworth, and the Rev. Frank Fletcher, representing the Baptist Ministers' Conference of this city. They will be entertained by Mr. James B. Colgate at Glenwood during their stay in this city.

They intend visiting Memphis, Tenn., and Boston, Mass., and various Baptist universities in this country and Canada. On their return here on May 28 a public reception will be tendered them.

The Rev. Dr. Parker will preach this morning at the Sixteenth-Street Baptist Church, and at Warburton-Avenue Baptist Church at Yonkers in the evening.

THE "ROCHESTER LAMP COMPANY" Cordially invite you to their Washington Centennial Exhibition of the celebrated "Rochester Lamps," consisting of piano, bouquet, vase, table, banquet and every known variety, in beautiful designs, from Monday April 29, to Saturday, May 4, 1889, at 1,201 Broadway, cor. Twenty-seventh-street, New-York. Wholesale agents for the above.

THE CINCINNATI DINE.

THEY ARE ADDRESSED BY EX-PRESIDENT HAYES AND MANY OTHERS.

Many members of the Society of the Cincinnati began their celebration of the Washington centennial at a commemoration banquet at the Lawyers' Club last night. Most of the original States were represented by members. The affair was not under the direction of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati and President Hamilton Fish and the State officers were not present. Ex-Mayor Samuel Cobb of Boston presided.

Descendants of Revolutionary heroes were there in plenty. There were descendants of the Van Rensselaers, Schuylers, Ogdens, Cuylers, Greenes, Clintons, Wards, Hamiltons, and many others. Mr. Cobb first introduced Rutherford B. Hayes as the ex-President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the military order of the Loyal Legion. In responding to the toast of "The United States of America" he asked what was the result of the victory won in the Revolution? He answered it by saying that those days gave an inspiring lesson to the United States of America.

The memory of Washington was drunk standing and in silence. "The Constitution of the United States" was responded to by Asa Bird Gardener, who also gave a sketch of the history of the society and the prominent part it took in framing the Constitution.

Three cheers for South Carolina were given when the Hon. James Simons, Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State, rose to respond to the toast of "The Memory of Major Gen. Nathaniel Greene and all who have Fallen in the Defence of America."

Other toasts were responded to by Bishop William Stevens Perry of Iowa, Frederick S. Tallmadge, President of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution; James M. Varnum, John Fitch of New-Jersey, Gen. Alexander Stuart Webb, Gen. John Cochrane, who responded to "The Germany Society"; William F. Wahl, Major Grant Weidman, and David Greene Haskins of Boston.

FELL SHORT IN HIS JUMP.

A colored man made a spring for a Dearborn-Street Ferry boat of the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry just after she had left her slip at the foot of Exchange-place, Jersey City, yesterday morning. He fell into the water and was drowned.

INSPIRED BY CLEVELAND'S HONESTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We can challenge the world to produce such honesty, intelligence, and good, common, horse sense as displayed in every act of Honest Grover Cleveland and his wife.

Many thanks to Mr. Cleveland for proving himself a true man, and not a sham, by declining the honor of a life membership in the Manhattan Club, so he no doubt, desires to take his place squarely in the rental field, and will accept no undue advantage from any one.

And now comes Mrs. Cleveland, the most popular woman in the world, respectfully declining to dance in the opening quadrille at the centennial ball next Tuesday night. Our hearts, hands, and souls go out to them. We can truly honor them as the bravest, truest, most honest and sensible of us all. The people will never forget to bless them.

T. A. W.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Saturday April 27, 1889.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR

OF THE

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR CO.,

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OF CHAM

FOR THE CIVIC PARADE

GEN. BUTTERFIELD ISSUES HIS ORDER.

HOW THE THOUSANDS HE COMMANDS WILL BE ARRANGED FOR THEIR MARCH THROUGH THE CITY.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MARSHAL OF THE CIVIC AND INDUSTRIAL PARADE ON MAY 1 CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1889.

In accordance with the authority vested in me by the Committee of Arrangements, the Industrial Parade as Chief Marshal the following assignments and formations for the civic and industrial parade of May 1, 1889, are announced:

ORDER OF PARADE.

His Honor the Mayor of the city of New-York, with the representative delegates from the civil, industrial, and commercial societies and organizations of New-York, will precede the column, his Excellency the Mayor handing an address to the President of the United States. This body, being previously formed at the premises of Theodore H. Starr, 1,186 Broadway, will move out preceding the column on its arrival there, and after presenting their address to the President, take the places reserved for them on the grand stand and receive, after the President, the honors of the parade.

ORDER OF COLUMN.

1. Detail of mounted men from the Metropolitan Police Force.
2. Battalion of Metropolitan Police.
   Chief Marshal, Daniel Butterfield.
3. Standard-bearer with Chief Marshal's banner, a yellow silk flag, bearing arms of the city on one side and the State on the reverse. On either side the gonfalons of the Headquarters Division—yellow, with star on the reverse.
4. Staff.
5. Aides mounted, wearing yellow sashes.
6. Chiefs of organizations of Veteran Regiments of the New-York State Militia and Volunteers, Spanish Colors to Admiral D. B. Sicard, Commander in Chief Society of Veterans of the Regular Army and Navy of the United States.
   Drum Corps.
7. Society of Veteran United States Army and Navy—100.
8. Twenty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteer Veteran Association, ununiformed, under command of Major P. Ochsnigh, 40 men.

These organizations will be formed around and act as special escort to the

First Tableau.

"The Declaration of Independence."

This tableau is intended to represent reading Declaration of Independence by John Nixon in State House yard, Philadelphia, July 8, 1776.

BLUE DIVISION.

Marshal A. P. Ketchum. Flag.
Staff.
Band.

Columbia College of the City of New-York, 400, commanded by John A. Dempsey. Blue and white banner with arms.
   Drum Corps.
   College of the City of New-York, 300.
United States flag, city flag, and college flag.
   Band.

Tableau, "Washington and his Generals, mounted." Washington, as Commander-in-Chief, occupies the center of line. Major Generals Artemas Ward, Israel Putnam, Philip Schuyler, and Charles Lee, on either side. Closely following are the nine Brigadier Generals, the number appointed by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1775; also, Marquis de Lafayette, Baron Steuben, Inspector General, Count Rochambeau, and others.
The tableau is guarded as special escort by Weir Battalion, School No. 10, Brooklyn, uniformed, No. 8, Major F. H. Nichols commanding, United States flag.
   Band, 25 pieces.
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, No. 150, Society banner.
Columbia Institute Cadets, Charles F. Stone, commanding. United States flag.
   Fife and drum corps.
Bartholdi Battalion, Grammar School No. 15, Brooklyn, H. S. Johnson, commanding, 300.
This battalion special escort to tableau "Washington crossing the Delaware on the night of Dec. 25, 1776."
These to be disposed as escort to this tableau under special directions of division marshal.
   Band.
Public Schools, 8 Battalions, 400 each, under command of John D. Robinson, escorting in their centre tableau of
"Washington at Valley Forge, Winter of 1777 and 1778."
Represents Winter quarters at Valley Forge and meeting of Gen. Washington with Baron Steuben. Sick and wounded soldiers.

DIVISION "A."

Marshal T. H. Barber. Flag.
Guard Lafayette, with Lafayette flag, August Gross commanding, 100.
   Drum Corps.
Liberty Guards, S. L. d'Autreane commanding, 50.
   Drum corps.
   Second Battalion Irish Volunteers, U. S. flag.
   William F. Kelly commanding, 60.
These three battalions are assigned to tableau representing
"Washington's farewell to his officers,"
New-York, Dec. 4, 1781, the picture representing room in "Fraunce's Tavern," Gen. Washington, son, Gen. Knox, Gens. Hamilton, Lafayette, Steuben, and others.
   Band.
Knights of Temperance, Robert Graham, Grand Commander; John A. Davis, Corps Commander, 500 men. Red, white, and blue banner for each company; inscription, "S. P. Q. R."
Knights of Pythias, uniformed, Cols. Thomas and McGill, commanding 200 men. Banner to each division.

Escort to tableau.

"Washington resigning his commission at Annapolis, December, 1783."
Representing Washington, different members of House of Delegates, and members of Congress.
   Band.
Lafayette Conclave, Sam'l Ladd commanding, 50.
   Drum Corps.
King's Bridge and Spuyten Duyvil Cadet Corps, uniformed, Capt. Cortlandt Godwin, 40.
   Drum Corps.
Yonkers Continental Guards, H. Stein com'd'g, 50.

These three organizations special escort to tableau.

"Inauguration of Gen. Washington as First President of the United States of America"; representing section of Federal Hall, with gallery facing Broad-street. Chancellor Robert R. Livingston administering the oath to the newly-elected President, Gen. Knox, Hamilton, the Hon. John Jay, and others making up the group. The guard of honor are mounted men, representing the twelve States which had already ratified the Constitution. These organizations will be arranged as directed by the Division Marshal.
   Drum and fife corps, 20 pieces.
Phelps Guard, Major James Parker commanding, 100.
Washington Continental Guards, Capt. John G. Norman commanding, 200.
Excelsior Light Infantry, Washington, armed and uniformed, commanded by Capt. Thomas S. Kelly, 100.
   Fife and drum corps.
Washington Continentals, United States flags, Capt. W. W. Mills, Commander, 40 men.
These two battalions are special escort on either side of tableau "State of Virginia."
Exhibit a miniature representation of ship model of sixteenth or seventeenth centuries, with adventurers, costumed in Elizabethan style, grouped on high poop deck, deserving the land. Capt. John Smith and the seven members of Council standing in a group.
Sons of Veterans, 1,000 strong, Commander W. W. Hyde, Wolcott, N. Y., under command of the Commander of the New-York division. Escorting tableaus representing New-York, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania. To be disposed by Division Marshal according to the location of the Sons of Veterans and the States they represent.

"New-York, 1614."

A tableau showing boatload of Dutch sailors and voyageurs in the midst a sailor throwing a line to make fast to a post planted by Henry Hudson, 1609. New-Jersey was the offspring of New-York, and Burlington is claimed to be the first settlement.

"Massachusetts."

Anchoring of Mayflower at Plymouth in 1620. Picture depicting Pilgrim fathers who had not received a charter from the Crown, signing a compact to submit to whatever just and equal laws and ordinances might be thought convenient for the general good. The decks of the Plymouth tableau is stimulative by placing banners and mottoes for New-England on one float.

"Delaware, 1627"

(named from Lord De La War.)—Represents the object stated in Delaware's formation, which was to Christianize savages and the mode in which it was done, teaching Indians the art of trading; Indians receiving cotton goods, &c., in exchange for stores and pelts, but quickly learning the art of measuring a yard by extending the cloth two arms' length. Picture discloses the settlers, with wives and children and the Indians.

"Maryland."

Settled 1633 by George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, and his brother Leonard. Charter granted in 1699 by Charles I. Lord Baltimore was an eminent scholar and a Roman Catholic. This colony was named after the Queen of King Charles. Many Puritans arrived soon after; also Church of England Protestants were invited, freedom of worship being guaranteed.

"Pennsylvania, 1682."

The design of this float is to represent William Penn's Treaty with the Indians. Exhibits William Penn putting aside the unsigned treaty which was never broken, an Indian holding the calumet toward him, and the picturesque appearance of the groups; also, the buildings being put up for the proprietors.
   Band.
United Order of Foresters, uniformed, side-arms, Commander Charles Ring, 600.

"State of Georgia, 1732."

The last colony settled in North America previous to the Revolutionary struggle was founded by James Edward Oglethorpe, a religious but independent enthusiast, who brought with him a number of self-exiled persons who sought freedom for sectarian views. Scotch Covenanters, Irish Presbyterians, and others were his voyagers. "Hope" is ready to welcome them on their arrival.

DIVISION B.

Aid. Marshal. AM.
   Visiting Chief Engineers.
   Visiting Assistant Engineers.
   Band.
Trustees Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund.
Exempt Firemen's Association, New-York, 300.
   Band.
Volunteer Firemen's Association, New-York, 600.
   Band.
Veteran Firemen's Association, City, 150.
   Band.
Cornell Hose, Rondout, 25.
Cornell Hook and Ladder Company, 20.
Volunteer Firemen's Association, Philadelphia, 75.
   Band.
Clinton Engine Company, 41, 100.
Protection Engine Company, Long Island City, 130.
   Band.
Tiger Hose Company, Long Island City, 25.
Astoria Hook and Ladder Company, Astoria, 40.
   Band.
Friendship Engine, Alexandria, 30.
   Band.
Hudson Engine, Bayonne, 75.
Veteran Fireman Assn., Brooklyn, 100.
   Band.
Washington Engine, 20, 100.
   Band.
Hibernia Engine Co., S. I., 27.
   Band.
Wyandotte Hook and Ladder, S. I., 25.
   Band.
Neptune Engine Co., S. I., 40.
   Band.
Live Oak Engine Co. 44, 75.
Laney Cahill, Jr., L. I. City, 50.
Steinway Hose, L. I. City, 30.
Exempt Firemen Association, L. I. City, 150.
   Band.
Putnam Hose Company 31, 50.
Protection Engine, Fort Lee, 40.
Whitestone Engine Company, 30.
   Band.
Wandowannack Hook and Ladder, Newtown, 40.
   Band.
Lafayette Engine Company 19, 50.
Robinson Hose Company, Staten Island, 45.
   Band.
Exempt Firemen's Association, Jersey City, 100.
Hook and Ladder 3, Bilseville, Long Island, 40.
   Band.
Maseppa Hose Company 42, 100.
   Band.
Meadows Engine, Hoboken, 80.
Empire Hook and Ladder, Hoboken.
Washington Chemical, Guttenberg, 25.
   Band.
Volunteer Association, Brooklyn, 500.
Independence Engine, Philadelphia, 40.
Coney Island Fire Department, 100.
Friendship Engine Company, Sheepshead, 50.
   Band.
Exempt Firemen's, E. D., 200.
Patchogue Engine Co., 100.
Flatbush Fire Dep't, 300.
   Band.
Vigar Hose Co., L. I. C., 40.
Protection E. Co., L. I. C., 75.
   Band.
Protective Engine, Twenty-third Ward, 75.
Columbia Hose Co., Peekskill, 50.
Americus Hook and Ladder, Hoboken, 60.
   Band.
Storm Engine, Birmingham, 30.
   Band.
C. R. and D. E. Engine, Bridgeport, 180.
Hope Hose, Philadelphia, 70.
Empire Engine, West Hoboken, 60.
   Band.
Washington Hose, Peekskill, 50.
Niagara Hose, Philadelphia, 40.
   Band.
New-Lots Exempt Association, 150.
Wyandotte Hose Company, Long Island City, 25.
   Band.
Hope Steamer E. Company, Burlington, 75.
Volunteer Firemen's Sons, 150.
   Band.
Veteran Firemen's sons, New-Haven, 25.
   Band.
Washington Engine Company, Peekskill, 40.
Columbia Hose Company, Union, N. J., 35.
   Band.
Montclair Hose Company, 25.
Veteran Firemen's Sons, 200.
   Band.
Volunteer Firemen's Sons, E. D., 100.
   Band.
Brooklyn battalion Fire Department, 100 men.
   Three engines.
   Three tenders.
   Three hook and ladder trucks.
Sixty-four companies, in columns of fours, compromise two abreast.

DIVISION C.

Tammany Association, 5,000,
commanded by Gen. John Cochrane. 39

DIVISION D.

Marshal, C. S. Burns. Flag.
Band, 40 pieces.
Brooklyn police, 400, commanded by J. W. Bell.
Mahaiwe, a ship (private), 500, commanded by Richard L. Raleigh. Accompanying this organization are floats bearing exhibits of the handicraft of this trade. Vessel on trucks and bell.
   Band, 20 pieces.
Operative Plasterers' Society, 1,200, commanded by Michael Buckley. They will carry the society banner and national flags. En route members of this society will be engaged in their art.
   Band, 40 pieces.
Cloak and Suit Industry, 500, commanded by W. J. Gearghty. Numbers of men will be employed at the cutting table.
   Drum and Fife Corps, 20 pieces.
Mutual Benefit Society of Painters, 500, commanded by R. P. Davis.
   Drum and Fife Corps, 32 pieces.
Marble Cutters of New-York, 600, commanded by Charles Rogers. Float exhibiting working of the marble industry, steam cutting, &c.
   Band, 30 pieces.
Brooklyn Plumbers and Gasfitters' Union, 600 men, commanded by M. J. Driscoll. One society banner.

DIVISION E.

Marshal, Nathaniel McKay. Flag.
Band, 36 pieces.
Carpenters of Brooklyn, 800, with flags and banners of their order, commanded by Thomas G. O'Conner.
   Band, 25 pieces.
Carpenters and Joiners of America, 3,000, commanded by W. A. Trotter. This command carries the national flag and banner of their order.

DIVISION F.

David Morrison, Marshal. Flag.
The United Italian Societies. Marshal, Antonio Carrara.
   Band, 25 pieces.
First Division—Italian Military Association.
Marshals, A. Delnevi, M. Petrolo, and Cordiane.
Marshals, A. Demardri, M. Petrolo, and Cordiane.
   Reduci Patrie Battaglie, 36.
Columbus Guard, Giovanni Muzzio, Captain, 36.
Garibaldi Legion, Michele Landi, Captain, 36.
Victor Emanuel Guard, Victoria Bianchi, Captain, 36.
Tongneto Tasso, Donato Fina, Captain, 36.
Foteoli Lucrezia, Rafaelo Guidalel, Captain, 36.
Umbeste Primo, Carione Giacomo, Captain, 36.
Stella d'Italia, Domenico D' Incasiro, Captain, 36.
Corona d' Italia, Luigi B. Bellarasa, Captain, 36.
   Prestige of Napoli, 36.
Societa Carous, Antonio Carrara, Captain, 36.
Guardia Sarela, Antonio Dondero, Captain, 36.
Carabinieri Reali, Francesco Capobianco, 36.
2 floats, 4 horses each—First float, large boat representing Columbus and Washington, discoverer and father. Second float represents Italy and America sitting among flowers.

SECOND DIVISION.

Band.
Italian Civic Organizations.
Marshals—Carlo Lamaida and Antonio Criscuolo.
Unione e Fratellanza, Bartolenco Bertini, President, 36.
Societa Operaia, Giovanni Carragnasa, Presidena, 36.
La Concordia, Antonio Podesta, President, 36.
Societa Fraterna, Achille d'Angelo, President, 36.
Fratellanza Cabrallesse, Antonio Allano, Prest., 36.
Rinembranza Casale, Nicola Sbalbi, President, 36.
Scandinavian American Societies, commanded by E. Sorensen. Swedish Society, Scandinavian Society of 1884, Norwegian Society, Dana Society, Danish Veteran Society, Swedish and Norwegian Society, Bertel Thorwaldsen's Association, Danish Society of Brooklyn, Scandinavian Democratic Association, Switzer Council No. 62 Chosen Friends, Total Abstainer Society, Menneskevenner, Scandinavian Sick and Help Society, Brooklyn; "Nordea" Society of Jersey City, Scandinavian Society of Long Island City, Scandinavian Mechanist Society, New-York and Brooklyn; Manhasa Association "Odd Fellows," Swedish Dramatic Society, Swithied Singing Society, "Thule" Society.
   Band, Drum Corps, and Pipers.
Caledonian Club of New-York, 300 strong, uniformed in Highland costume, with pipers, accompanied by the veterans of the Seventy-ninth Highland Regiment formerly New-York militia Club, two American, and a Scottish flag.

Ebenisischer Schuetzen Bund, commanded by W. M. Matt, 50 men. Two banners.
Centennial Sharpshooters, F. M. Matt, Commander.
These, disposed as special escort to the Swiss Centennial Committee and Swiss tableau, number 80.
   Drum and Fife Corps.
First Hungarian Schuetzen Bund, 200, Major Freund, President. Four flags.

DIVISION G TO M.

German-American Column.
Marshal, Emil F. Schaefer, Staff and Escort.
   Eben's Band, 40.
German-American Sharpshooters.
1. Concordia Sharpshooters, 350.
2. German-American Sharpshooters, 1,200.
3. Harlem Independent Sharpshooters, 100.
4. Union German Sharpshooters Rifles, 700.
5. Brooklyn Independent Rifles, 70.
6. Scheutzen Guilde, 50.
7. South Brooklyn side Club, 60.
8. South Brooklyn Sharpshooters, 80.
9. United German-American Sharpshooters, 500.
10. First Hungarian Sharpshooters, 200.
11. First Austro-Hungarian Sharpshooters, 40.
Singing Societies—1. Mahlerbund, 250. 2. Oesterreich, 50. 3. Cordialia, 75. 4. Germania, 50. 5. Orlando, 40. New-York Turn Bezirk, 20 pieces.
Singing Societies—1. New-York Maennerchor, 200. 2. Harlem Maennerchor, 40. 3. Schwabischer Saengerbund, 60. 4. Allemania Quartette Club, 25. 5. Loreley, 50, 1, 20, 375.

SECOND DIVISION.

Details.	Mount.	Foot.	Musts.
A. Brooklyn Riding Club	10	..	..
B. Nineteenth Ward Cavalry	50	..	10
C. Float	..	..	..
1. Immigrants 100 years ago	..	..	..
2 and 3. Former Pioneers	23	..	..
4. Quakers	6	..	..
5. Washington Heights Liedertafel	17	..	25
6. Washington's Carriage	200	..	..
7. German Heroes of the American Revolution—De Kalb, Steuben, &c.	..	..	..
8. Revolution of 1848, called the Immigration of Political Martyrs and Idealists	6	..	..
9. German Regiments in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-5	63	15	20
Escort of honor—			
A. Veterans of the Third Cavalry Regiment.			
B. Bavarian Schuetzen Corps of Brooklyn.			
C. German Landwehr-Verein.			
10. Fatherland of the Present Time	16	..	..
11. Printing Press of 100 Years Ago and Public Enlightenment	4	8	8
12. Public Press and Public Opinion	4	..	8
13. Arion, the Patron Saint of the Singing Society	26	150	30
14. Melpomene (Dramatic Art)	13	..	..
15. Royal Concert, Rabesmal	70	70	..
16. Allemania	..	50	..
17. Arabian Popular Festivals	..	6	..
18. Local Music	..	20	..
19. Shooting Spark	4	..	20
20. Gymnastics	..	24	..
21. Conclusion	..	24	..

Details.	Mount.	Foot.	Musts.
22. Kindergarten (infant school)	..	1	..
23. Christmas Tree	..	1	..
24. Fairy Tales	..	6	..
25. Turf Scene, Germania Gymnastica	..	100	25
26. Armistice, Conqueror of the Roman Legions	20	30	..
27. Law (German Poetry)	..	10	..
28. Civil Engineering	..	7	..
29. Natural Science (Humboldt)	..	6	..
30. Art	..	6	..
31. Lyric Music	36	200	45
32. Sacred Music	..	9	..
33. Symphonic Music	14	100	25
34. Opera Music	..	..	30
35. Wagner's Operas	5	8	..
36. Poesy	..	..	..
37. Fresco Painting	..	..	..
38. Piano Industry	5	50	14
39. Artistic Forging and Hammering	..	..	..
40. Gilding Industry	..	..	..
41. Domestic Wines	4	264	75
42. Imported Wine	16	80	35
43. Practical Engineering	80	..	..
44. Artificial Mineral Water	..	..	..
45. Bakers' Industry	222	800	..
46.			
47.			
48.			
49. Brewing Industry	40	80	30
50.			
51.			
52. King Gambrinus	..	..	..
53. Cooking and Pastry Baking	3	..	..
54. Butchers' Industry	4	492	..
55. Provisions	8	30	..
56. Mowing and Reaping Machinery	..	..	..
57. Shoemaking Industry	..	50	..
58. Furniture Industry	..	90	..
59. Basket Industry	..	90	..
60. Columbia and Germania	..	..	..

ASSOCIATIONS ACCOMPANYING FLOATS.

Washington Heights Liedertafel, with float No. 5.
Veteranenbund Third Cavalry Regiment, under this float, No. 9 A.
   Bavarian Jagers Company, float, 9 B.
German Launch Landwehr Verein, float, 9 C.
   Arion Society, float, 13.
   New-York Saengerbund, float.
   Liederkranz, float, 15.
   Zoellner Maennerchor, float.
   Mahnmannia Maennerchor, float, 16.
   Kreutzer Quartet Club, float, 29.
New-York Schnaesenbund, No. 1, float, 19.
   New-York Turn Verein, float, 25.
   Leiderkranz, float, 31.
   Beethoven Maennerchor, float, 33.
Bakers' Association, floats 45 and 47.
   Brewers, floats 48 to 52.
   Butchers, floats 54 and 55.

THIRD DIVISION.

	Sing-ers.	Musts.	Mount.	Foot.
New-York Sharpshooters' Bund	25	12	700	
Plattdeutscher Volksfest Verein	..	..	..	..
Singing Societies.				
No. 1. Bur Saengerbund	..	..	..	..
No. 2. Theo Kiermer Liedertafel	80	..	..	..
No. 3. Concordia Maennerchor	50	..	..	..
No. 4. Cassordia Quartet Club, E. N.	36	..	..	..
No. 5. Schoetzenner Maennerchor	32	..	..	..
No. 6. Gesang Verein Rheingold	..	..	..	..
No. 7. Social Reformers XI. Division. Harugari Benevolent society	20	..	1,000	
Canton Germania I. O. O. F. Drum	..	15	55	
Singing Societies and Turners.				
No. 1. Gesandderien Harmonia	..	..	..	..
No. 2. South Brooklyn Singing Society Harmonia	..	..	..	..
No. 3. South Brooklyn Singing Society Saengerlust	..	..	..	..
No. 4. South Brooklyn Turn Verein	..	..	..	..
No. 5. New Brooklyn Turn Verein	50	..	..	..
Central German Volksfest Verein	..	15	4	400
South German Veteran Association, Drum	..	30	9	56
German Catholic Association	..	25	30	5,000
New-York Sharpshooters.				
No. 1. Manhattan Schuetzenbund	800	..	..	..
No. 2. United German Favorite Association	..	..	..	..
No. 3. Oelster Schutzenband	40	..	..	..
No. 4. German Schuetzenband	..	..	..	..
No. 5. Rheinelander Schuetzenbund, Company F	..	..	..	..
No. 6. Rheinescher Schuetzenbund	..	..	..	..
No. 7. Rheinescher Schuetzen Cadets	..	..	..	..

DIVISION SECTIONS, M TO T.

Marshal, J. R. O'Beirne. Flag.
   Band.
   Hibernian Guard, uniformed.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, commanded by R. L. ——n Cary, 10,000, partially uniformed.
United States and Irish flags; accompanying them will be the float "Around the World in Forty Days."
Irish American League, commanded by Michael O'Farrel, 200. This command will bear flags and escort floats. The first float will represent a southern negro home, tobacco growing, negroes working in the field, singing old plantation songs. The second represents the manufacture of tobacco. The third represents a Russian scene—teas transported over the deserts of Siberia by caravans of camels. It is a picturesque combination of camels, drivers, ruins, palms, and desert sands.
   Drum Corps, 14 pieces.
Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps, commanded by Robert B. Miller, 75. This corps will be accompanied by 250 iron workers, with exhibitions of their skill arranged on trucks.
   Band, 30 pieces.
Bricklayers' Union No. 1 of Brooklyn, commanded by M. J. Murray, 1,000. This union will escort two trucks, with men working at forge and iron work. Trucks decorated with flags and bunting.
   Drum Corps—14 pieces.
Bricklayers' Union No. 40, Long Island City, commanded by J. B. McKeever, 75. They will be accompanied by two floats, upon one will be exhibited a large copper kiln, and on another the culture of the plant and manufacture of chocolate.
   Drum and Fife Corps, 35 pieces.
Loyal Orange Institution, commanded by J. W. Short, 1,600, escorting two trucks, upon one of which will be exhibited metal figures and on the other steam radiators; one working.
   Band.
Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, commanded by Charles W. McKie, 1,000. This command will be accompanied by a float exhibiting the ice industry, with 500 men, armed with axes, hooks, hooks, and other tools of this trade.
   Drum Corps, 12 pieces.
U. S. Grant Hose No. 1, Ward, commanded by Thomas Dryburgh, 60 men, with flags and silk banner, escorting "Original Overland Coach," driven by one of the old-time drivers from the Missouri River to California, also representations of pony express, pony rider by Haslan, known on the frontier as "Pony Bob."
   Drum Corps and Band.
United Polish Societies, commanded by Col. F. Debrowski, 500.
National flag and four banners, accompanied by four-horse trucks, upon which manufacture of paper boxes will be exhibited.
Arlington League Club, commanded by J. C. Park, 125.
This command will display flags and banners and accompany truck with "Boot and Shoeing" industry.
   Band and Drum Corps.
Bohemian Nat Association, commanded by Joseph Jamsor, 1,000 men, carrying about 20 flags of the Bohemian nationalities. Floats and trucks, "Tramway Car," and manufacture of "Fancy Leather Articles."
   Band and Drum Corps.
Colored Centennial Committee, commanded by George W. Latimore, 1,500. This is an organization of several associations and committees, some uniformed, in addition to the band. Other music will be interspersed. Flags and banners also will be displayed. They accompany one of George Washington's coaches drawn by four horses.

DIVISION SECTIONS U TO Z.

Flag. Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Marshal. Flag.
The United Irish-American and Catholic Societies.
Association Irish Papal Veterans, 12, Capt. P. C. Dooley.
   Band, 75 pieces.
Holy Name Societies of New-York, 8,000, Jeremiah Fitzpatrick.
Ancient Order Hibernians, 5,000, Michael Kennedy.
Provincial Council Temperance Societies, 4,000, William Quinn.
Catholic Young Men's National Union, 1,500, Bernard H. Keehling.
Catholic Benevolent Division, 1,200, Victor J. Dowling.
Catholic Knights, 500, Terence J. Larkin.
St. Patrick's Alliance, 500, John Henry McCarthy.
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, 300, T. S. Mc——.

These organizations to be followed by twelve floats representing the following industries:
1st—Four trucks representing safe manufacturing industry, one will show an old Dutch chest imported in 1789, the second will represent the manufacture of a fire-proof safe, the remaining two will exhibit some fine specimens of large fire-proof vaults.
5th—The next float will represent the industry of carriage making.
6th and 7th—Will represent the manufacture of wrought-iron work.
8th and 9th—Will be two handsomely-decorated floats showing the manufacture of cigar boxes.
10th—Next in order will be a float showing the manufacture of belting. This float will be handsomely decorated and carry large banners.
11th—Will be a truck showing men manufacturing sky lights.
12th—Will be a float showing a very handsome portable building.
   Band.
St. Patrick's Benevolent Association, 250, M. J. Ahern.
St. Paul's United Societies, 800, J. E. Kehoe.
St. James's Young Men's T. A. B. Society, 300, John O'Connor.

These organizations will be followed by four trucks, representing the following industries:
1. Representing the manufacture of washing machines, with the inscription, "The Wash Boards Must Go."
2. Large truck showing the manufacture of fancy brick.
3. Truck showing men in the act of placing patent roof on a house.
4. Large trucks showing the industry of manufacturing fire-proof safes.
Daniel O'Connell Patriotic Benevolent Association, 200, Bernard Byrne.
Kerrymen's Patriotic and Benevolent Association 200, John P. Sheehan.
County Fermanagh Association, 300, W. McLaughlin.
Holy Cross Temperance Society, 150, P. J. Mulcahy.
St. Paul's League of the Cross, 100, John Dillon.

All floats entering the column require permits from their Division Marshal. Detailed orders for movement on dismissal from the parade will be given by the Division Marshals on Wednesday.

DISPOSITIONS FOR FORMATION.

Headquarters—Plaza and Fifth-avenue to Fifty-seventh-street; staff and aides under direction of Paul A. Oliver, assistant to Chief Marshal, and C. F. Roe, special aide.
A—Ketchum's Division, Fiftieth-street, Fourth to Seventh avenues.
A—Barber's Division, Fifty-first-street, Fourth to Seventh avenue, Fifty-second and Fifty-third street, Fourth to Fifth avenue.
B—Seaman's Division, (Firemen,) Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, Fifth to seventh avenue.
C—Cashman's Division, Fifty-fourth-street, Fourth to Seventh avenue.
D—Burns's Division, Fifty-fifth-street, Fourth to Seventh avenue.
E—McKay's Division, Fifty-sixth-street, Fifth to Seventh and Eighth avenues.
F—Morrison's Division, Fifty-sixth-street, Fifth to Third avenue, and a part of Fourth-avenue.
G to K—Schaeffer's Division, Fifty-seventh-street to Sixty-fifth-street, Third to Seventh avenue.
N to T—O'Beirne's Division, west of Seventh-avenue, mowing and massing in streets vacated by division preceding G.
V to Z—McMahon's division, north and east of Schaeffer's Division; privileged to occupy Schaeffer's streets after they are vacated by same.

Division Marshals will mass their columns as above, ready to move following in the above order. Anybody participating late for position and not moving on time to be left out, and take rear of entire column.
Organization commanders should report at once to their respective Division Marshals.
The Police Department are requested to clear the territory for the formation before 9 A. M., as above specified, and keep the same clear until the entire column has passed. Also to clear Canal-street, east and west, from Chrystie-street to South Fifth-avenue, for dismissal. It will be impossible to move these large numbers so closely massed unless this is done.
The general rules governing the details of movement are furnished with small map printed on the back to the Division Marshals for distribution to the separate organizations.
No political banners or devices permitted.
Each section is represented by a letter, has three banners of satin bearing letters—one red, on right of section; one white, to be at centre, and one blue, to be 900 feet in advance of section. Head of your column mark red gonfalon bearing letter. These intervals must not be lengthened.
Chief Marshals' colors, yellow silk flag, with eagle and United States arms on one side, arms of the city on reverse.
Division Marshals', square yellow flags, city arms, with their names. The Chief Marshal's aides and assistants will wear scarfs of yellow silk, from right to left, a yellow sash five inches in width. Division Marshal will wear same sash in same manner, except Division Marshal's sash has red, white, and blue rosette.
The distance between organizations of 500 men must not exceed twenty feet, and in this space the chief must march. Bodies of less than 500 must not take more than twelve feet from the bodies preceding.
Bands not more than fifteen feet in advance of platoon following, and must move ten to eleven paces front, only four feet between band platoons. All marching in quick time; if any distance lost, close up and gain it with a run.
Instrument bands to play in passing stands at Forty-second-street, Twenty-sixth-street, and Union and Washington squares. Do not have bands near each other; better get them together and on each side, close up, and have them play alternately—quick time always. Any organizations that can sing national or patriotic airs on the route, let them do so, especially for the President.
In disbanding or dismissing from column move very fast, to clear the way for those behind. Have chiefs of organizations find where ambulance or medical assistance can be provided in case of need. Organizations moving south to join the column must move north on the east of Third-avenue and on the west of Seventh-avenue after passing Forty-ninth-street, so as not to interfere with formations in column.
Water will be provided on the west side of Union-square, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Knickerbocker Ice Company furnish ice, size for pails. Water carriers can leave column at Fifteenth-street and Broadway, get water, and rejoin as column comes around Union-square.
As a general conference of Presidents and representatives of civil, industrial, and business organizations of the city a gold medal, a silver medal, and banners were provided, to be awarded the organizations in the column which should stand first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth in order of merit; the gold medal to the first, the silver medal to the second, and the banners to the others; the medals and banners to be awarded for compliance in observing proper distances, promptness of movement, quick marching, good organization, best appearance throughout, and obedience to orders. The organizations to which these awards will be given will be decided by consolidating reports of fifty judges, chosen from the National Guard, stationed at different points along the line to mark merit, numbers, and make reports. Uniforms or march in step will not count in these marks; best time and closest distances get highest marks.
Division marshals will select and announce to their commands and Deputy Marshal they desire and fix their scales and marks for their respective divisions, different, however, from Chief Marshal's rules and division marshals.
The artillery detail will fire each one gun as the head of the column moves. When the head of the column reaches the President, a salute of one hundred guns.
Marshals salute with the emblem of office (the baton) the President, Mayor, and the representatives of the civil and industrial interests. Aides will not salute.
Commanders of each organization, unless armed, will lift their hats to the President and representatives; armed officers salute with the sabre.
This being a civil parade, voluntary on the part of the people, it is requested that all participating therein will use their best endeavors to carry out the dispositions and assignments announced in the foregoing programme. The aides and the general staff, with their assignments, will be announced in a separate circular.
Confident that willing patriotism and the desire to do credit to the city, the Nation, and the occasion will enable the large mass of men to be moved with promptness, and thank all for hearty co-operation in aiding me to discharge the duty assigned to me. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Chief Marshal.

Make your own souvenirs of the Centennial. The only chance in YOUR LIFE. You can make 100 pictures of the celebration without the slightest knowledge of photography by using the

KODAK CAMERA.

The Kodak may be used by anybody who can press a button, this comprising the operation of making a picture. One hundred instantaneous views are taken without reloading, and the camera is always ready for use. After the exposures have been made the camera can be sent to the factory, where the pictures are developed and finished, and a fresh spool of sensitive film material for another hundred pictures inserted. If desirable, however, you can finish your own pictures.
It takes no more room than a marine glass, and can be carried by a strap over the shoulder. Take it with you to the naval parade and take an instantaneous view, and as many of them as you want, from any point of it.
Do you march in one of the regiments on Tuesday? Your wife can take your picture as you pass her, also of your company.
Have you a representation in the civic parade? The smallest girl in your employ can give you a picture of it at any point.
REMEMBER you can obtain 100 different pictures of as many different points of the celebration, and from each negative we will produce for you as many as you want. The only instrument in the world that can do this is the

KODAK CAMERA.

SOLD BY THE SCOVILL & ADAMS CO., 423 BROOME-ST.; MERRIN HURLBURT & CO., 26 WEST 23D-ST.; A. G. SPALDING & BROTHERS, 241 BROADWAY; G. L. RITZMAN, 943 BROADWAY; F. STOKES & SON, 151 6TH-AV. AND ALL DEALERS IN PHOTO MATERIALS.
PRICE $25, OR WILL BE SENT ON RECEIPT OF ORDER.
THE EASTMAN DRY PLATE AND FILM COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DON'T WAIT TILL TOMORROW FOR DELAY, ORDER TO-DAY.

TO START AN HOUR EARLIER.

Private Secretary Halford telegraphed last night that President Harrison will be on the reviewing stand at 9 A. M. on Wednesday. This will necessitate the starting of the individual parade an hour earlier than supposed, so as to

$1,000 REWARD.

(CUT THIS OUT.)

Electric Belt, $1.00.

THE PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION of London and New-York make the following announcement to the American public: Having advertised our Electric Belts very largely in London and New-York for some years, and having built up a very large business, and been uniformly successful in making most remarkable cures, a host of unprincipled adventurers throughout the country have taken advantage of the situation and are advertising all kinds of belts at prices ranging from $3 to $20 each. In this way thousands of people have been victimized. The Association has determined, therefore, that from this date until further notice they will offer the GENUINE

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC BELT

to the public at

ONE DOLLAR

each. This for a time may involve considerable loss, but it is hoped by this means unscrupulous parties will be driven from the market and the public be properly educated in respect to the matter. One thousand dollars reward will be paid to any one who will show that these belts are not better value for the money, that they will not cure quicker, and in more cases than any of the attempted imitations.

They will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of $1, and are for sale at Dr. Scott's offices, 842 Broadway, corner 13th-st., New-York.

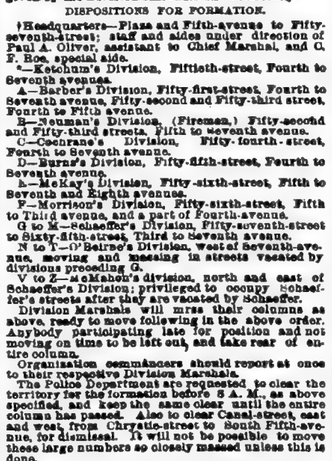

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Readers of THE TIMES *going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 75 cents per month and the address changed as often as desired.*

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, followed by fair, cooler weather.

The law under which Wednesday, May 1, has been proclaimed a day of thanksgiving in this city and Brooklyn makes it a holiday so far as the maturity and payment of commercial paper is concerned, but does not affect contracts or leases. There are thousands of leases in this city and Brooklyn which expire May 1. Moving will be almost impracticable in this city during the next three days, and even more a matter of difficulty on Wednesday than any other day on account of the great industrial parade. And yet where tenancy expires May 1 there will be no legal right to remain another day. We imagine, however, that a day of grace will be given by common consent, and a landlord who turned a tenant out on Wednesday would run the risk of making himself very unpopular and of losing far more than he could gain. People will be no more ready to move in than to move out on that day.

Paragraph No. 34 in Grand Marshal SCHOFIELD'S Orders No. 3 aims at a desirable thing, that of securing uniformity of salutes in the great parade of Tuesday. It prescribes that while passing in review at the Worth Monument stand in front of the President "all officers in uniform should carry drawn swords. Commanding officers of divisions, brigades, battalions, and batteries salute with the sabre when passing the Commander in Chief. All other officers carry the sword at the shoulder as on inspection. Chiefs of the Loyal Legion and of Grand Army divisions not in uniform will salute by removing the hat. Governors of States are requested to salute by removing the hat. The staffs will not salute." It will be very far from safe, however, to expect complete uniformity from these provisions. Independent companies as well as regiments will take part in the parade. The commanding officers of some of these may not see the Grand Marshal's requirement to carry the sword at the shoulder, instead of saluting with it, and it is dimly suspected that some who do see this rule will conveniently forget it. It is pretty clear that the former will salute in accordance with their military usage, while some militia officers, in spite of the Marshal's order, will disobey it in favor of the established custom of saluting and perhaps the positive regulations of their States. Many an officer, too, may have counted on the salute he will execute, and will not be disposed to give it up merely because his command does not amount to a battalion, or consists of a troop of horse or a company of infantry instead of a battery. Still, the regulars will rigidly observe the requirements, as no doubt will many militia regiments, under the supplementary orders of their Colonels commanding.

Perhaps one reason why the vote against the prohibition amendment in Massachusetts was so large is to be found in the fact that the new high license and restriction law goes into operation on the 1st of May, and its effect is yet to be seen. It is said that the number of licensed drinking places in Boston will be reduced from about 2,000 to 780. Applications have been rejected which came from men who have made fortunes in the liquor business and have a good deal of capital employed in it. An estimate of the loss on property puts it at $5,000,000, while 3,500 bartenders will find their occupation gone. While some of the liquor men will suffer a "dead loss" in property and income, to the community at large it will be a gain, and capital and labor that go out of the liquor business into something else will be much more usefully employed.

The recent accident to one of the pneumatic torpedo tubes of the *Vesuvius* has started several sets of theories as to its cause and its significance. Troubles of this sort are apt to be exaggerated in popular report, and the recent stories in regard to the *Yorktown*, the *Charleston*, and the *Vesuvius* recall those that were once current about the *Dolphin*, the *Atlanta*, and the *Boston*, all of which have proved both efficient and comfortable vessels. Perhaps the most important lesson, so far as the *Vesuvius* is concerned, is that the novel craft, after it is once acquired by the Government, should be repeatedly and thoroughly tried under ordinary service conditions. It is already known what range and degree of accuracy her gun tubes have when mounted ashore, and it is known that they can be fired rapidly enough to be very effective. All that remains is to find out with what accuracy, range, and rapidity shells can be fired when filled with a high explosive and in as much of a sea as might be expected in a harbor which the *Vesuvius* would be called upon to defend. The Government could well afford to spend a great deal of money for dynamite shells and to sacrifice a single-turret monitor in such experiments, since many vessels like the *Vesuvius* will be wanted, provided her shells can really be counted on to hit and destroy a hostile iron-clad moving under steam at the range even of a mile.

Under the repeated punishments inflicted upon them by British troops the natives of West Africa will at length realize that it is dangerous to interfere with the march of trade. The destruction of the chief town of the Wandab tribe, in the interior, northeast of Sierra Leone, is the latest practical lesson taught them. Of late years a great impetus has been given to commerce in this region by the tribes converted to Mohammedanism, who have welcomed Europeans on the coast and have become the intermediaries between them and the negroes of the interior. These latter, however, resent the intrusions and encroachments of the traders and their go-betweens, and have for generations been in the habit of blackmailing and plundering travelers. Occasionally also they have attacked the trading stations. While commerce doubtless does not appear as sacred in African eyes as in European, yet the progress of trade is unquestionably that of civilization, and wherever the sway of white men extends the horrible natives' practices of beheading and of making human sacrifices by the hundreds are checked or abolished. The advance of European civilization also diminishes slavery. Our American merchants are interested in these movements, there being a growing use of American products in West Africa.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The centennial celebration very properly, and indeed necessarily, compresses the events of a hundred years ago. If strict chronological accuracy were to be observed and the events of 1789 literally repeated, President HARRISON would now be sojourning at No. 3 Cherry-street, where he would have arrived last Tuesday after a journey of seven days from Washington, or rather from the banks of the Potomac. The person appointed to notify Gen. WASHINGTON of his election as President of the United States had been able to reach Mount Vernon in a little more than seven days from New-York, or more than the time now consumed by ordinary trains between New-York and San Francisco, while the "centennial train" is expected to cross the continent in a little more than four days. Some of our wonder at the intense provincialism that was manifested throughout the Revolutionary war and during the work of forming the Constitution will disappear when we remember what the distances that are so slight to us really meant then, when a Virginian who had seen New-York was regarded by his neighbors as a traveler. There are no two points within the United States, excluding Alaska, that are practically so remote from each other now as Charleston was from Boston in 1789.

Gen. WASHINGTON'S journey from his own "seat" to the seat of Government was what used to be called a progress, and might have been expected to be more deliberate, as well as more stately, than the hurried journey of the messenger who announced to him his election; but, in fact, it was scarcely longer. He left Mount Vernon at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 16th and he arrived in New-York about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d. His reception in the smaller towns on his route, which is by no means identical with the modern route between Washington and New-York, remains with most of them their chief local tradition; but it was withal merely a passage in the course of as rapid a journey as could then be made. Among these demonstrations that at once welcomed the coming and sped the parting guest were the address of the Mayor at Alexandria, the reception of Philadelphia at Gray's Ferry, where a laurel crown was dropped upon the head of the founder of the new nation as he passed under the triumphal arch over the decorated bridge, and the strewing of flowers along the road by the children of Trenton.

One curious feature of the occurrences that are to be celebrated during the next three days is that the United States had a Vice President before they had a President. On his arrival in New-York WASHINGTON found ADAMS practically inaugurated, or at least installed, before him, and in residence at 133 Broadway. The messengers for Mount Vernon and for Braintree had left New-York on the same day, but the sailing packet in which the messenger for Massachusetts embarked made so lucky a passage that, leaving New-York early on the morning of the 7th, the messenger notified ADAMS of his election on the 9th, while the messenger to Mount Vernon arrived five days later. Adams took four days in arranging his affairs and setting out, while WASHINGTON took but two, but traveling overland the journey from Braintree was of almost exactly the same duration as the journey from Mount Vernon, and ADAMS reported for duty on April 20. By a curious omission no form of oath had been prescribed by Congress except for the President. So that, although ADAMS had been received on his arrival and was actually presiding over the Senate while WASHINGTON was still on his way from Mount Vernon, he did not qualify by taking the oath of office and was not inaugurated, strictly speaking, until the 3d of June following, when also the Senators were sworn.

It was, then, on the 23d of April that the event which the naval parade of to-morrow is to celebrate actually took place. On the 16th he had written in his diary: "About 10 o'clock I bade adieu to Mount Vernon, to private life, and to domestic felicity; and with a mind oppressed with more anxious and painful sensations than I have words to express, set out for New-York with the best disposition to render service to my country in obedience to its call, but with less hope of answering its expectations." The State barge that had been built a month before at a cost "between £200 and £300" was as much a wonder to the provincial town of 30,000 people that occupied the lower end of Manhattan Island in 1789 as if it had been the Bucentaur or as the galley of CLEOPATRA to which it was compared by the metropolitan journalists of the period, who proceeded to observe in their best classical manner that the very superior and glorious water scene of New-York Bay exceeds the Cydnus in all its pride." WASHINGTON himself has left on record his own impression of the naval parade of 1789, which is to be outdone to-morrow a hundredfold in the extent and elaboration of its pageantry, in the number of the spectators, and in every other respect excepting alone the majesty of the central figure. "The display of boats which attended and joined in on this occasion, some with vocal and some with instrumental music on board; the decorations of the ships, the roar of cannon, and the loud acclamations of the people which rent the skies, as I passed along the wharves, filled my mind with sensations as painful (considering the reverse of this scene, which may be the case, after all my labors to do good) as they are pleasing."

There is really nothing to be reproduced by way of celebration between this arrival and the actual inauguration a week later. The interval was occupied in arranging the details of the inauguration, which was postponed because Federal Hall was not in readiness, and in discussing without settling the "style" of the Chief Magistrate of the new Republic. It is curious and instructive to reflect that WASHINGTON'S own choice was to be addressed as "His Mightiness the President of the United States."

The Centennial Committee has admirably chosen the most effective incidents of 1789 for celebration. These are the arrival and the inauguration, while the industrial parade of Wednesday will serve as a reminder of that growth and prosperity of a century under the Republic of which the city itself is the most impressive monument. That WASHINGTON should be the central and commanding figure of the whole is due not to mythical suggestion, but to historical truth. He overtopped even the founders of empire who were assembled around him on the balcony of Federal Hall in greatness as he did in stature. The more the history of that time is studied the more clearly is it seen that he was the one indispensable man by whom alone the local and personal and factious differences that so long obstructed the union of the colonies into a nation were at last reconciled. The vote of the Electoral College merely registered the will of all the American people of 1789 and foreshadowed the gratitude and pride of all the American people of 1889 in the greatest figure in human history.

NON-PARTISAN OR BI-PARTISAN.

The plan of putting two men of "opposite political faith" in charge of an administrative department is sometimes referred to as being in the interest of non-partisan government. In theory that view of it may be defended, but in practice it has never yet worked for the production of the desired result. We have long maintained that the administration of the local affairs of the city ought not to be a matter of politics or partisanship. The principles and policies which divide parties have nothing to do with the work to be done or the results to be accomplished. The municipality is a corporation formed for the purpose of regulating and administering the common interests of the citizens. It is to maintain streets properly paved, cleaned, and lighted; to provide dock accommodations on the water front, take care of public parks, protect life and property, and so on, and, of course, what the people want is to have all this done in the best manner and at a reasonable expense. They want to have it managed and directed by able and honest men, and not by men of one political or religious "faith" rather than another. When we say this is what they "want" we mean that it is what it is for their interest to have, and what they ought to desire.

Now, suppose two men of "opposite political faith" are placed in charge of the Police Department, for instance, or the Park Department. If they are able and honest men, and believe in the non-partisan idea of municipal administration, and are appointed for that reason, politics and partisanship will not enter into the management of those departments, and they will give us the benefit of "non-partisan government" so far as their jurisdiction goes. They will employ men for what they can do, and retain or promote them for efficiency and fidelity, without inquiring into their politics or their party "backing"; they will employ no more than are needed, and will insist upon a faithful performance of duty. Neither Commissioner will try to favor or benefit his own party at the public expense, and if either did try to do so the other would object. But suppose the two men are politicians who "take no stock" in non-partisan government, but wish to use the public service to reward party workers and strengthen their respective party organizations. In the first place they would not themselves be selected for their ability and integrity, but for their prominence in party management, and in the employments at their command each would be anxious to secure his share for the workers of his own party, and both would be tempted to employ as many as possible. The politics of the two would not neutralize each other and make their administration non-partisan, but they would work together for a division of spoils to the vast detriment of the public service. There is a great difference between non-partisan and bi-partisan.

Everything depends on the character of your men, the motives of their selection, and the theory upon which they work. While two-headed commissions might be non-partisan if they were composed of the right kind of men, selected for the right reasons, and sustained in working on sound principles, that is equally true of single-headed commissions or of triple-headed or quadruple-headed or any other degree of many-headed commissions. If the non-partisan theory were adopted and faithfully acted upon, the number of persons constituting the head of a department would be determined by the nature and extent of the duties to be performed. The question would be settled by administrative considerations solely, as a matter of practical business. When it is said that the reduction of the number of Police or Park Commissioners from four to two is in the interest of concentrated responsibility and better work, it sounds plausible, but it depends upon what it is done for and what kind of men are appointed to the places. If we get rid of a bad man, that is a gain; if we are deprived of the service of a good man, that may be a loss, and the change on the whole will prove a benefit or the reverse according to the use that is made of it. A two-headed commission may be better than a four-headed one, and a single head for a department may be better than either; but at the same time two Commissioners may prove worse than four, and one might be worse than any other number. It depends on their character, what the motives of their appointment are, and what they will do with the power intrusted to them.

Whether departments are four-headed, two-headed, or single-headed, under our present system of municipal government, the Mayor is the only man who can make them non-partisan. He could find men of either "political faith" who would perform their public duties without partisanship and without reference to politics, if that were what they were required and expected to do and if they were sure of support in doing it. But will our present Mayor do it where provision is made for two-headed bi-partisan commissions through a political "deal"? Will the politicians of his own party let him do it if he wants to? Would he be supported in doing it if he tried the experiment, even by the people of the city? A study of the canvass of last Fall and the fate of Mayor HEWITT may throw light on this question. The utmost that we can expect now is to get comparatively able and honest politicians from the Republican and Tammany organizations in places of responsibility rather than the more unscrupulous and greedy. The best men for the service of the public we cannot hope for. Decent bi-partisan administration is a possibility; non-partisan administration is out of the question under pending arrangements.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

One of the natural sequences of the tumultuous rush to Oklahoma is already visible. The disappointed—and there are thousands of them—are looking around, if not for fresh fields and pastures new, at least for some place in which to try their luck again. Their path of retreat and exit leads many of them across the broad Cherokee outlet, and there some pause and hope to be allowed to stay. Of course that hope will be quickly and effectually disappointed. The Cherokee lands will be scouted by cavalry and will be cleared of white settlers. Doubtless at first some leniency will be shown. Time for rest will be given to the deluded victims who went for milk and honey and got clouds of red alkali dust and pitiless storms of wind and rain. Some of them will be worn out, without money, and, perhaps, without food. But after all proper delays the Cherokee Strip will be cleared by the troops. This, however, will not quite end the matter. From time to time parties from Kansas on one side and from Oklahoma on the other will furtively make their way into what will seem the new Promised Land. The disappointed will be rivaled by the lucky and the tricky. Combinations that seized upon Oklahoma will contrive plans for repeating their game in the Cherokee Strip and founding new Guthries there. In one way or another the troops will have to be busy there this Summer.

The cause of all this is that Oklahoma was opened to settlement before the Cherokee Strip had been acquired. Undoubtedly the wisest plan would have been to secure this latter first, since it lies between Kansas and Oklahoma. But the Cherokees had for years refused either to acknowledge the inchoate rights of the Government or to relinquish their own claims upon it. On the other hand, the Creeks and Seminoles had agreed to give up analogous rights over the Oklahoma country, these rights being those of preventing anybody but Indians and their freedmen from being established there. Hence President HARRISON yielded to the importunity of the settlers. Had there been no such pressure he would presumably have awaited the outcome of the negotiations authorized at the last session of Congress for the purchase of the Cherokee Strip. But the impatience of the would-be settlers, some of whom had been engaged in filibustering expeditions into Oklahoma for years, was so great that he proclaimed the opening of that Territory for a date less than forty days after the adjournment of Congress.

There is now but one way out of the quandary, that of acquiring as soon as possible the Cherokee Strip and opening it to settlement. It is absurd, after establishing the Oklahoma region for the dwelling place of whites in the heart of the Indian Territory to expect to keep it permanently so isolated that even going back and forth between it and Kansas will be a violation of law. It is fortunate that the initial steps taken by the Government for acquiring this tract are so liberal that there can be little doubt of their ultimate success. The commission already appointed by the President for this purpose is authorized to offer the Cherokees $1 25 per acre for the whole tract. This is the maximum price for the choice lands of the Sioux reserve in Dakota, where, also, after the first three years, the price of lands not taken up by settlers will drop to 75 cents, and then in two years more to 50 cents. There are 6,022,000 acres in the Cherokee Strip, and for the purchase of the Indian claims to it our Government would therefore pay $7,527,500. The Cherokees are not now living on this tract, but have their homes on other lands of theirs, and have for several years let it to cattlemen for grazing purposes. The question therefore is not one of depriving them of homes, but simply whether the Government shall have the use of this land or the cattle syndicates. Of course, there is also the consideration that the Cherokee Strip has been a broad protecting barrier between the red men and the white, but this is much neutralized now by the occupation of Oklahoma, while the policy of isolation for tribes as advanced as the Cherokees is going out of vogue. The cattlemen have never yet paid more than $100,000 a year for the strip, but had consented to pay $175,000, or, according to some accounts, $200,000, when the Government, with the present project in view, forbade the re-leasing. But since even at 4 per cent. on the Government's price the Cherokees will get a permanent and assured income of more than $300,000, without the trouble of leasing, the best thing they can do for their own interest is to accept these terms. This is doubtless the solution which will be reached on a problem which otherwise would be one of constant anxiety and perhaps of bloodshed.

THE POLE AND WIRE CRUSADE.

Now that New-York City has shown that wires can be buried, provided the local authorities exhibit a little firmness in insisting on the execution of the law, other cities have awakened to the fact that overhead wires are not only a nuisance, but a serious danger to life and property, and they are already taking steps to follow the lead of the metropolis in getting rid of aerial lines of electric conductors. In Philadelphia miles of wire have been placed under ground by the companies themselves, but miles more are still overhead which the owners propose to operate so long as possible, because it represents so much property which would be lost to them if they were forced to cover the same territory with underground conductors. The City Government, mindful of the success of the New-York experiment, is now moving with a view to forcing the companies to bury all their wires. A resolution is now before the Councils ordering the Director of Public Safety to notify the several telegraph, telephone, and electric light companies to remove all the poles and wires from the streets in the built-up portion of the city by the 1st of October next. The crusade against overhead wires has spread even to Mexico, and a movement is now on foot in the city of Mexico to compel the use of underground conductors for all electric business.

It is wonderful how quickly the agitation against overhead wires has spread since Mayor GRANT gave his first order less than two weeks ago to cut down the poles on Broadway. The order was carried out energetically by the Department of Public Works, and with its execution fell to the ground all the specious arguments against underground conductors which the electric companies had been urging for years. No interruption to telegraphic or telephonic business followed the summary action of the Mayor and Board of Electrical Control. It was demonstrated at once that the subways, which had been pronounced by the companies and their lawyers to be unsuited to the work designed for them, were perfectly adapted for that service. To-day Broadway, from Fourteenth-street to Central Park, is practically clear of the unsightly poles which have disfigured it for years, and telegraphic and telephonic communications have not been interfered with in any appreciable degree. The loss of the electric light in certain sections of Broadway and Sixth-avenue was inevitable from the action of the Mayor, but that is a temporary inconvenience which will soon disappear, as the illuminating companies are drawing their cables into the subways rapidly, and will be able to make their connection in a few days, when the electric light will again blaze, but without threatening the life of every passer-by in the street.

Such a vindication of the law passed in this State to abolish the wire and pole nuisance could not fail to attract attention elsewhere, as it has done, and the action of Philadelphia and the city of Mexico is the logical result of the first demonstration of the feasibility of underground telegraphy on a large scale. The effect of the demonstration will be sadly impaired, however, unless the crusade in this city is carried on with the same energy with which it has been begun. Mayor GRANT and the Board of Electrical Control evidently recognize the necessity of continuing their newly-adopted policy, and it is fair to assume that they will not stop until every subway ready for a cable is occupied and every pole and wire is removed that can be replaced by underground accommodations. In the meantime the Mayor and the board can be greatly aided in their work by the passage of the Blumenthal bill, which has been reported favorably by the Cities Committee of the Assembly, providing for the assessment on the electric companies of the cost of removing their poles and wires when it is done by the city. Such a law will be the strongest inducement possible for the companies to remove their own poles and wires, when ordered to do so, as with their regular lineman they can do it more cheaply than the Department of Public Works can.

TRANSFERS.

The verb to boom, with all its substantive, participial, and other forms, has come to stay. Here we have to boom, a boomer, and a boom; and these are boomed, or they boom, and are booming, as the case may be. If anything were needed to give the word permanency and universality of acceptance Oklahoma has done it. The evolution of the word has been gradual. Originally it came from the seafarers. A vessel under full sail had her staddingsail booms and the booms of her fore and aft sails out. She rushed. She boomed. This was transferred to the rush of a swollen stream. It boomed, or it was booming, when its augmented waters rushed seaward with a grand and buoyant wave. The booming of the sea was merely the description of a sound, just as a certain bird-note, notably the bittern—vulgarly known as the thunderpumper—is called a boom. From the river to the land the transfer is easy and natural. An infant Western town, relying in its strength and rapid growth, was described as booming; and then the men who artfully aided in this sudden development were boomers.—*Newark Advertiser.*

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The former prohibitory law of Massachusetts became unpopular because of the belief that the occupation of State Constable caused defective eyesight. The repeal of the law removed them from temptation.—*Boston Traveller.*

We trust that our envious morning contemporary will not go very extensively into the mote pulling business. Let it first go to an oculist.—*Detroit Tribune.*

We sincerely hope that the overwhelming defeat of the Massachusetts Prohibitionists will not drive them to drink.—*Washington Post.*

It must be the spur of the moment that makes time go so fast.—*Burlington Free Press.*

FOUR O'CLOCK TEA PARTY.

GIVEN FOR CHARITY'S SAKE AND WITH MUCH PROFIT.

Tables covered with delicately-tinted teacups and saucers, and surmounted with red-tapered candelabra, made a pleasing picture yesterday at the assembly rooms of the Hotel Brunswick, where a centennial tea party was given in aid of the hospital and library fund by a number of ladies, who poured 4 o'clock tea from silver teapots into the tinted cups, and sold souvenir boxes of bonbons to swell the proceeds. The rooms were filled to overflowing, in spite of the weather, and the dainty tinkle of teaspoons gently agitating the Oolong was a music very encouraging to the ladies.

Eight long tables flanked the rooms, at the far end of which the committee, with Mrs. in charge of Miss Leary, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Mrs. Frederick Gibert, Miss Carola Livingston, Mrs. Thomas W. Ward, and Mrs. Adrian Iselin. At this table were also Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Mrs. Jerome, Mrs. Kneeser, Mr. J. Hood Wright, Mme. Espriella, and Miss McAllister. The affair was essentially a tea party, and the guests paid for nothing except the souvenir cups and bonbons, which they took with them. The set price of these were respectively $2 and $1, but they brought a good deal more. A feature of the party was the "French table," which was surmounted by a portrait of Lafayette, and was called the "Friends of Lafayette." This table was managed entirely by ladies representing families of French descent in this city. It was managed by Mrs. H. V. Allien, Miss La Montagne, Miss Marie, and the Misses Condert. At the other tables were Mrs. Arthur Berry, Mrs. Van Buren Davis, Miss Echeverria, Mrs. William Lummis, Miss Lummis, Miss Pardow, Mrs. Robert R. Davies, Miss Baldwin, Miss Jacquelin, Mrs. E. Bowen, Mrs. A. L. Ashman, Miss Remsen, and Mrs. W. J. Fanning. Among those present were Sir Roderick Cameron, Mrs. Navarro, Mrs. C. B. Hillhouse, Mrs. Scowille, Mrs. A. Young, Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden, and Mrs. G. B. De Forrest.

CAPT. SCHOONMAKER'S WILL.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 27.—The will of Capt. Cornelius M. Schoonmaker, United States Navy, who was drowned during the tornado

IN MEMORY OF GEN. GRANT

MANY SOLDIERS MEET AND DO HIM HONOR.

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH IS CELEBRATED BY A NOTABLE BANQUET AT DELMONICO'S.

The sixty-seventh anniversary of the birth of the hero of the rebellion, Gen. U. S. Grant, was celebrated last night by a banquet at Delmonico's, at which were present many of the soldiers who took part in both the contending armies in the great civil war. The great banquet hall at Delmonico's had been elaborately decorated for this event. In the centre of the western wall were portraits of Grant, Washington, and Lincoln, draped in the folds of the American flag, and all about the room, hung in graceful folds, were American flags and tri-colored bunting. The usual long tables in the room had given place to ten round tables, in the centre of each of which was a great bank of brilliant flowers fresh from the hothouse.

Seated at these tables were Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. William T. Sherman, Attorney General W. H. H. Miller, the Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior; Gen. S. B. Buckner, Governor of Kentucky; Señor Matias Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States; Allen Thorndyke Rice, Col. Kyd Douglas, Sigourney W. Fay, Gen. James A. Williamson, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. J. Floyd King, Henry Clews, Andrew H. H. Dawson, Gen. Charles H. F. Collis, Col. Joseph C. Reiff, Thomas C. Platt, Senator Joseph W. Hawley, Major John E. Cilley, Joan C. New, John I. Mitchell, Logan C. Murray, John J. Knox, H. H. Armour, Isaac Seligman, U. S. Grant, Jr., Col. Elliott F. Shepard, Charles H. Ropes, the Rev. John R. Paxton, Gen. Horace Porter, Charles D. Colby, Nicholas Fish, ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, Col. William F. Shaffer, Gen. E. F. Winslow, Col. N. T. Sprague, J. K. Batcheider, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Stephen B. French, Henry W. Cannon, Gen. Frederick Townsend, Richard Butler, Marvelle W. Cooper, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles L. Tiffany, David H. King, Jr., Joel R. Erhardt, Gen. S. M. Dodge, Gen. John M. Schofield, Gen. O. O. Howard, Col. Calvin S. Brice, Capt. Noble E. Dawson, Samuel Sloan, Capt. J. C. Ayres, Gen. Wager Swayne, S. P. Avery, Gen. John T. Lockwood, L. M. Bates, the Rev. Dr. Edward H. M. Browne, and Dr. T. S. Robertson.

The Rev. Dr. Paxton asked a blessing first and then the dinner was disposed of promptly and in very short order. Afterward, Mr. Depew having gone to the Lotus Club dinner, Gen. Collis called the meeting to order and introduced Gen. Sherman as the first speaker of the evening. The mention of the name of the "War Horse of the Rebellion" called forth cheer after cheer, and it was only after several minutes that Gen. Sherman was able to make his voice heard. He said only a few words, however, paying tribute to the memory of his dead commander, and then introduced Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who was greeted with a great volume of cheers.

Gen. Woodford talked of the peculiar fitness, in point of time, of this celebration of Gen. Grant's birthday and told of the greatness of the man whom they had met there to honor. The trinity of names which all Americans held sacred, he said, were those of Washington, Lincoln, and Grant. Of Grant, he said, men had found him a generous foe and a generous leader. As a soldier he was always direct, persistent and gifted with marvelous military resource. As President he was generous, merciful, honest, and brave. He kept the faith of the Nation as he had kept the unity of the Republic. Strong as he was as a soldier, Gen. Woodford continued, Grant, the man, had always been closer to his heart. He was a manly man from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet, and the last moments of his life had shown this characteristic in a stronger light than had any other period in his life. Gen. Woodford closed his address with a tribute to the value of the memoirs of Gen. Grant, which had been written practically in his dying moments.

Mr. Depew made his appearance before the conclusion of Gen. Woodford's speech, and he then paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the dead hero. He talked of the other memorable dinners given last night, and said that this took precedence of all them, made memorable by the memory of Grant and the presence of Sherman. Mr. Depew made one of the most eloquent speeches of the evening, in talking of the life and deeds of the greatest, the first captain of his century. Of all the victors of modern times, he said, Grant stood supreme in the manner in which he used his victories. He was just and honest, and he made his subjugated foes his friends and the lovers of his country.

Mr. Depew's address was greeted with much applause, and Gov. Buckner of Kentucky was then introduced. His appearance was the signal for three cheers and a tiger, and the white-haired, good-looking representative of one of the fairest of the Southern States stood for minutes before he was permitted to talk. It was he who surrendered to Grant at Fort Donelson, and he was peculiarly well qualified to talk as to Grant's quality as a man. He talked very briefly, but he said enough to convince his hearers of his sincerity. Grant, he said, and his memory was loved and esteemed by the people of the South. The Southern people believed they were right in the struggle, and if they did not he was not there to apologize for them. But, he said, it was fortunate for the South that they did not succeed. The issue had to come; it did come, and it was settled to the advantage of the whole country. Gen. Buckner talked of Grant's manly qualities, of his extreme kindness to his dead enemies, of his kindly treatment of the Southern soldiers who were vanquished by his forces, and of his personal kindnesses to the Southern officers who surrendered to him. The Governor closed his address by a description of the work accomplished by Gen. Grant during his last hours on earth, and said that, in the eyes of Kentucky, no man, not even Sherman, was greater than Ulysses S. Grant.

Gen. Horace Porter then paid his tribute to Gen. Grant. He talked of the similarity between Lincoln and Grant. Each had entered public life from the same State; each had risen owing to individual merit; each was gifted with the gift of common sense; neither, while President, posed in public; each was honest, sincere, and truthful; each had the courage of his views.

Other speeches were made by Gen. Schofield, Gen. Howard, Gen. Collis, Senator Hawley, Mr. Murray, and others, and it was early this morning when the last words of eulogy had been spoken.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 27.—The birthday of Gen. Grant was observed here by a banquet given by the Grant Club, a Republican political organization. The distinguished guests present were Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan and the Hon. John M. Thurston of Nebraska. Three hundred covers were laid in the handsomely-decorated dining room of the Savery Hotel. The banquet was preceded by a public reception to the visiting guests, and a large number of citizens improved the opportunity to meet Gen. Alger and Judge Thurston. After the repast was served Gen. Alger responded to the toast, "Grant, the Soldier." His address was a eulogistic review of Grant's career, ending with a plea for a more liberal pension policy. Congressman Conger spoke of "Grant's Boys" and Judge Thurston responded to the toast "The Republican League of the United States."

PITTSBURG, April 27.—The third annual dinner of the American Republican Club, in commemoration of Gen. Grant's birth, was held to-night at the Seventh-Avenue Hotel. Covers were laid for nearly 400 people, and a more enjoyable banquet has probably never been held here. Among the prominent guests were Senator Plumb of Kansas, the Hon. William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio, the Hon. Nathan Goff of West Virginia, the Hon. M. S. Quay, the Hon. G. W. Leinaester, Adjt.-Gen. Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. W. H. Andrews.

AN ICE BLOCKADE.

GEORGETOWN, P. E. I., April 27.—About sixty sail of Nova Scotian and American "bankers" have arrived here. They report having been unable to reach the Magdalen Islands, to which some of them were bound for bait, on account of ice, which is packed solid from East Point to Cape Breton. There is no ice this side of East Point. They were agreeably surprised to find that they could supply themselves in this port with all the bait they need. Herring are abundant, and the shore fishermen are reaping a good harvest. One Gloucester schooner, the Ellen M. Adams, has taken on a license here.

On account of the ice blockade the steamer Beaver has not yet been able to reach the Magdalen Islands. The brigs Sirius and Esquilla arrived this morning via the Straits of Canso.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., April 27.—George W. Johnson, a prominent citizen of Morgantown, West Va., was arrested here this morning on a charge of embezzlement preferred by Abram Sterling of Greensborough.

Sterling and Johnson had been in the lumber business, and when the partnership was dissolved Sterling sued Johnson for $2,400 as due him, while Johnson would only tender about $1,500. When arrested Johnson hastened a compromise at $1,800 and was discharged.

Johnson is worth $100,000 and said the arrest was blackmail.

SHOOTING AT POWELL CLAYTON.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 27.—Editor Webber of the *Republican Daily Leaflet* attempted to shoot Gen. Powell Clayton this morning while in a saloon. Political differences are said to be at the bottom of the trouble. Both Webber and Clayton were arrested. Their trial will take place Monday.

The plant, factory of the Boot Coppenage Company of Cape Town, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $15,000; no insurance.

OFF FOR THE EXPOSITION.

BUFFALO BILL AND HIS WILD WEST SHOW SAIL FOR FRANCE.

Not all of the driving rain, soaking into everything and apparently permeating with especial ease the so-called waterproof garments, could damp the ardor, or quench the enthusiasm of the crowd which assembled on the pier to bid farewell to Col. William F. Cody, who departed with all of his Indians, cow punchers, horses, buffaloes, and pretty girls, and, in fact, all of the different elements which go to make up the enterprise so characteristically styled the Wild West. It is the same combination, greatly enlarged, that captivated royalty and the nobility in England, and this time it is bound to the exposition at Paris, to instruct and delight the crowds that will flock to the French capital during the coming Summer.

Two o'clock yesterday afternoon found a large number of the friends of the genial Buffalo Bill seated at tables in the saloon of the Wilson Line steamer Assyrian Monarch, which vessel had been chartered especially to take the Wild West to Havre. Champagne flowed, and good feeling and kind wishes for the success of the enterprise were heard on every side as the handsome ex-scout and his jolly side partner and general manager, Major J. M. Burke, circulated around, receiving everywhere a parting bumper or a hearty grasp of the hand and an earnest "God speed." Marshall P. Wilder was there, and Buffalo Bill immediately installed him at the head of one of the tables, despite his assertions that he never ate. Col. Cody presented to the humorist an Indian pony which, he had named "Juliet," with strict instructions to show himself to his admiring professional friends in the Park.

The daughter of Capt. Bristow of the Assyrian Monarch was also the recipient of a beautiful little Shetland pony, the gift of the same donor.

Between decks amidships were the horses, each securely slung in a box so that the rolling of the ship could do them no injury. A herd of twenty bison were also carried in order that the French patrons might witness a genuine American buffalo hunt. Aft was a pen containing eight Esquimau dogs. The cowboy band reigned supreme on the forward deck, and the vigorous manner in which they successively wound off "The Girl I Left Behind Me," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle" showed that the all-pervading rain did not damp their ardor, no matter what it might do to their clothes. The following telegram was received by Col. Cody from Gen. Sherman:

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, April 27, 1889.

The Hon. W. F. Cody:

My daughter forbids my going out in this rain. A speedy and pleasant voyage to you all.

W. T. SHERMAN.

John R. Dos Passos, Erastus Wiman, Harry Munson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pratt, and Chief Bell of the United States Secret Service, were among those who bade bon voyage to Col. Cody. A feature of especial interest which is new to the show is two French Canadians who took part in the Riel rebellion and who were condemned to death but who escaped into the States—Adrian Le Page and one Goulet. Nate Salsbury, Jule Keen, and Albert E. Shields, will assist Major Burke in the management of this show. Miss Annie Oakley, "Little Sure Shot"; Miss Bessie Farrel, Della Farrel, and Lucille Duffy, who are expert riders, and Miss Lillie Smith, the rifle shot, were the ladies of the party.

As the ship backed slowly out from the pier all of the Indians but four who crossed with the show before gathered along the side of the ship and in a manner evidently perturbed began to chant a dismal wail that sounded like a death song. The last seen as the ship headed down stream was the flowing locks of Buffalo Bill as he stood waving his hat in response to the cheers which floated faintly out to him from the crowd of stay-at-homes on the pier.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator William B. Allison of Iowa is at the Brevoort House.

Senator C. F. Manderson of Nebraska is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gov. Benjamin T. Biggs of Delaware is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Speaker James Simons of South Carolina is at the New-York Hotel.

Congressman Herman Stump of Maryland is at the Victoria Hotel.

Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus of Missouri is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

E. C. Varas, Chilian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

H. A. P. Carter, Hawaiian Minister at Washington, is at the Everett House.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry, recently United States Minister to Spain, and Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego are at the Grand Hotel.

Gov. William D. Hoard and Horace Rublee of Wisconsin, and Gov. John P. Richardson of South Carolina are at the Hoffman House.

John C. New, United States Consul General at London; Bishop William S. Perry of Iowa, and Secretary of State Frederick Cook of Albany are at the Gilsey House.

Gov. Cyrus G. Luce, ex-Senator T. W. Ferry, and Congressman M. S. Brewer of Michigan, Gov. Beriah Magoffin, Gov. Royce, C. Taft and staff and ex-Gov. John W. Davis of Rhode Island, Gov. Charles H. Sawyer and staff, ex-Senator William E. Chandler, and Congressman O. C. Moore of New-Hampshire, Gov. Job A. Cooper of Colorado, Gov. E. W. Wilson of West Virginia, Chancellor Emory Smith of Philadelphia, Secretary of State E. W. Le Compte of Maryland, and Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

FESTIVE COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

The New-Amsterdam Club's house, the home of the County Democracy, was in a blaze of light last night and crowded with patriots undismayed by the "deal" between the Tammanyites and Republicans for their discomfiture. The clubhouse had been thronged all the afternoon, also, as an election for Governors of the club was going on.

The Governors elected are: William L. Brown, Judge Randolph B. Martine, Assistant District Attorney Fitzgerald, District Attorney Fellows, his secretary, William N. Penney, Gilbert M. Speir, R. A. Cunningham, Public Works Commissioner D. Lowber Smith, Senator M. C. Murphy, Arthur Berry, Fred E. Loud, ex-County Clerk Patrick Keenan, and James W. Boyle.

The clubhouse was adorned inside and outside with flags, and there were enough musicians in it to provide a dozen entertainments. Among the singers were Harry Monico and the "Old Homestead" and Excelsior Quartets. Marshall P. Wilder, Nat Goodwin, De Wolf Hopper, Digby Bell, and Denman Thompson helped on the entertainment, as did the Bijou Theatre's orchestra.

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

Riker's Compound Sarsaparilla. It contains no mercury, potash, or arsenic, while its effect is quicker and far more satisfactory than any. In fact, we guarantee entire satisfaction or agree to return the money. Extra large bottles, (173 ounces,) 75 cents. Two doses a day do the business.

Insist on having Riker's Sarsaparilla and you are positively sure of cure. Do not allow any one to persuade you otherwise. Sold by almost all dealers. If any druggist refuses to supply you, you can be sure of getting what you ask for at the dry goods houses and general stores or direct from William R. Riker & Son, 353 Sixth-avenue, near Twenty-second-street, New-York.—*Exchange.*

THE END OF AN ART CLUB.

All the goods and chattels of the Gotham Art Students, an organization which had quarters at 697 Broadway, were sold last evening at auction in order to raise money enough to pay the indebtedness of the club. The club was started with the worthy object of giving art students first-class instruction at a very low rate. John S. Sharp was its head. He struggled against great odds to keep the club alive until he was overcome by sickness, when it became absolutely necessary to close its affairs. The students showed their appreciation of the club, by turning out in full numbers last evening and bidding in everything at two or three times the real value.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT RECEPTION.

The Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn gave a reception to the veterans and ex-members of the command at the Clermont-avenue armory last night. There was a very large and fashionable audience present. Col. William Everdell, Jr., the first Colonel of the command, reviewed the active regiment, after which Chaplain R. R. Meredith presented 137 medals to as many members who had 100 per cent. duty credited to them. The Oliver diamond badge, for the company showing the largest percentage of gain during the year, was presented to Company C, and Capt. Ezra De Forest will wear the decoration for one year.

A CREW MUTINY.

Capt. Smith of the police boat Patrol was informed yesterday morning that the bark J. Walter Scammel of St. Johns, N. B., loaded with lumber and cleared for Rio de Janeiro, was lying off Bedlow's Island flying a signal of distress. A boat's crew was sent off to her and it was found that one-half the crew had mutinied and refused to work, as they claimed that the bark was unseaworthy and that the other half of the crew were landsmen. Capt. Farlane declined to make a complaint against the disaffected sailors.

PRESIDENT BARNARD DEAD

COLUMBIA COLLEGE IN MOURNING OVER ITS LOSS.

A MAN OF WONDERFUL ENERGY, GREAT PERSEVERANCE, VARIED ATTAINMENTS, AND MANY HONORS.

President Barnard of Columbia College died at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His death had been expected for some days, and the end was peaceful and painless. He had been sleeping in his chair, and just before death he awoke and nodded his head in answer to the nurse, who asked if he wanted some nourishment. Before this passed his lips the venerable scholar's sands of life had run out. Mrs. Barnard and the nurses were the only ones who were present when he died. Prof. Henry Drisler, who is Acting President of Columbia College, was notified soon afterward. He will probably call a meeting of the Faculty to take commemorative action on Monday. He advised that the funeral be deferred until Thursday, owing to the excitement attending the centennial celebration, but nothing definite on this point has been arranged. The college will remain closed until next Thursday.

Frederick Augustus Porter Barnard, S. T. D., LL. D., L. H. D., D. C. L., lived a long and eventful life. He was born May 5, 1809, at Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass. His ancestor on his father's side, Francis Barnard of Coventry, Warwickshire, England, settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1636. John Porter, also of Warwickshire, from whom he was descended on his mother's side, emigrated to the Bay State in 1623. His early education was received from his mother. At the age of nine he entered school at Saratoga Springs, where his grandfather resided. His spare moments were occupied in learning the printer's art, and he would have obtained a livelihood at this "case" if fortune had made it necessary. From here the lad completed his preparation for college at Stockbridge, Mass. While at the latter place his grandfather, Gen. Peter B. Porter, then Secretary of War under President John Quincy Adams, appointed the younger brother, the late Gen. John Gross Barnard, who died in 1882, at the age of 67, to a cadetship at West Point. By a mistake Dr. Barnard's name was put in the papers of appointment. The error was, however, corrected. The late General went to West Point and Dr. Barnard entered Yale. In 1828 he graduated with high honors. He immediately began teaching in the Hartford Grammar School, and in 1830 became a tutor at Yale. He was so successful in this that it was proposed to divide the professional chair of mathematics as soon as possible, and make him Professor of Pure Mathematics. He was, however, compelled to decline because of his health. In 1831 he taught in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, and in 1832 in that of New-York. His next educational position was as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, from 1837 to 1848. He was then transferred to the Chair of Chemistry and Natural History at the same institution. This position he held until 1854, when he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Barnard then went to the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, where he remained until the outbreak of the civil war. During his term of Southern residence Dr. Barnard made many addresses that showed his devotion to the Union cause. During the time of his professorship at Oxford, Miss., he had for a fellow-professor the future president of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis. Davis offered his colleague a high position under the Confederate Government if he would renounce the Union. When Dr. Barnard refused to do so, Davis was so vexed that he would not grant his friend's request for a passport through the lines. He finally reached Washington, where he was connected with the United States Coast Survey and, by reason of his long residence in the South, proved very useful to the Union Government.

Dr. Barnard then became an applicant for the Chair of Physics at Columbia College, which had been made vacant by the departure of Prof. McCulloch to side with the Confederacy. Instead of appointing him to the professorship the Trustees of the college elected him to the Presidency of the college, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Charles King. For a short time to his retirement from active duties last year President Barnard's energies have been directed to furthering the interests of the college in all directions. Just previous to his election as President of Columbia the Trustees had acquired their present site. Also about the time of his accession to the Presidency the college the Trustees had established the School of Mines. Through the executive ability of the new President, combined with the persevering energies of the professors of the new department, the school now stands in the front rank of the scientific schools of the country.

Although he always urged an increase in scientific studies, he did not allow the scientific department to absorb his entire attention; all the schools were symmetrically developed. The college grew wonderfully during his régime. From being, in the first year of his presidency, 13 pupils, it reached during his last year of active service the highest enrollment of any college in the country.

In addition to his college duties President Barnard has done active service in many fields. In 1846 Gov. Martin of Alabama appointed him astronomer to a commission organized to determine the boundary between that State and Florida. The Legislatures of both States adopted his report as a basis for the settlement of all disputes between the two States. In 1860 he was in an astronomical expedition sent to Cape Chudleigh, Labrador, by the United States Coast Survey to witness the total eclipse of the sun. While he was away the American Association for the Advancement of Science elected him its President, which position he held until the Summer of 1866. During his stay at Washington as an assistant in the Coast Survey, he was engaged at first in continuing the reductions of Gilliss's observations of the stars of the southern hemisphere, and in 1863 had charge of their publication. He was also the original corporator of the National Academy of Sciences, established by Congress in 1863, the Chairman of its physical section 1870-72, and its Foreign Secretary 1874-80. In 1865, after he had become Columbia's chief executive, he was elected President of the Board of Experts of the American Bureau of Mines. Congress, in December, 1866, appointed him one of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition of 1867. On his return he made an elaborate report on "Machinery Processes and Products of the Industrial Arts and Apparatus of the Exact Sciences," which Congress ordered printed. At the Centennial Exposition in 1876 at Philadelphia he was one of the judges on instruments of precision, and in 1876 was appointed Assistant Commissioner General to the exhibition for that year at Paris, after which he had conferred upon him by the French Ministry the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Among the honorary degrees he received from various colleges were the degree of Doctor of Laws from Jefferson College, Miss., in 1850 and again from Yale in 1859; the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology from the University of Mississippi in 1861, and that of L. H. D. in 1872 from the Regents of the University of the State of New-York.

Dr. Barnard, besides membership in many other literary and scientific associations, was a member of the American Philosophical Society, an associate member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Liège, Belgium, and at one time President of the American Institute and the American Microscopical Society. His scientific activity was almost phenomenal. His first venture was an arithmetic in 1830. This was followed in a few years by an "Analytic Grammar, with Symbolic Illustrations," which has been in use for years in the principal institutions for the deaf and dumb. He contributed to various periodicals from 1837 on, treating questions of astronomy, engineering, photography, electricity, metrology, physics, mathematics, and hygiene. He was editor in chief, with Prof. A. Guyot as associate, of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia," published in 1873. In Field's "Outlines of an International Code," Dr. Barnard wrote the chapters on money, weights and measures, longitude and time, and sea signals. His literary ability, while not given full play by reason of his many other fields of activity, received great attention from others. J. G. Whittier, who was for many years a friend of Dr. Barnard, once wrote in a letter to him: "I always felt that even in the matters of literature and poetry thee had far greater chances for distinction than myself." Of the many-sided character of Columbia's late President, the *Popular Science Monthly* once said: "Among the promoters of science and liberal culture in our time, few men have labored more efficiently and successfully than the present versatile and accomplished President of Columbia College."

Watchers of the parade will doubtless notice the colossal wooden Washington statue (standing in old Battery Park, 1793-1843) now in the arch over Fifth-avenue at Waverley-place. This was supplied by Sypher & Co., who have other Washington relics that cannot be thus publicly exposed. Here is his punch bowl; its rim is deep blue, with a band of stars; on the outside is his monogram; on the inside is a figure of the United States frigate Defender; this old bowl has been broken into a dozen pieces and clamped together. Here is a low, round dish, presented by Gen. Lafayette to Martha Washington, and bearing her monogram; the names of the then fifteen States are on the inner edge. Here are eight plates, a large platter, a sauceboat, and a teapot, in blue-and-white ware, presented to Washington by the Society of the Cincinnati, and each piece bears the coat of arms of that society. Here is an oil painting of Washington in British uniform, wearing the epaulet hat and silver scarfet, as a young Captain under Gen. Braddock in the French-Indian war; this is said to have been painted by the uncle of Rembrandt Peale. Here, also, is a lot of old newspapers of colonial Boston. The Boston *Gazette and Country Journal* of March 12, 1770. Also, one curious homespun linen curtain from a fifth-post bed, in colors, with "Tree of Liberty," with the motto, "Where liberty dwells there is my country," made 1776. This store of Sypher & Co., at Broadway and Seventeenth-street, is a veritable museum of historical and artistic curios, and should not be overlooked by intelligent strangers. The richest inspection is welcome.—*Exchange.*

TIRED OF HOUSEKEEPING.

"I am a-weary, I am a-weary," she said, but did not go so far in her despair as the lady of the moated grange, whose housekeeping was limited. She only wished that she might be relieved of all the care and bother of superintending a domestic establishment and have a little time to herself for meditation, for culture, for diversion, for rest, somewhere where the butler and the steward and the housemaid and the scullerymaid and his highness the cook are no more seen. Many a lady, after the toils of the Winter as the directing powers of complicated households, will re-echo this wish, and their thoughts will turn fondly, lingeringly though it is, but with serious consideration, to the opportunities that are offered for the complete enjoyment of all the privacy and sacredness of family life with none of its harassing cares at such a hotel as the Cambridge. If it may be called—as the Cambridge, at Fifth-avenue and Thirty-third-street. The atmosphere of the Cambridge is that of a refined, cultivated, happy home; the service is quiet, prompt, almost anticipates every want. The suites of rooms, designed for large or small families, are furnished, not with the ordinary hotel furniture, but with a selection which used to be associated with the idea of a hotel, but with luxurious richness and quiet good taste. The dining rooms, recently enlarged, are admirable examples of artistic decoration, and the delicious and varied viands that are served at the family tables predispose to an enjoyment of the entourage. Mr. Reich, the proprietor, rents the rooms only by the year, and is diplomatically careful that no socially undesirable element should intrude itself.—*Exchange.*

SOME SKILFUL RIDING.

The New-York Riding Club gave its fifteenth annual finish ride last evening at the Durland Riding Academy, Grand Circle, Central Park, west. There were about sixteen mounts, and the riders went through trotting evolutions, galloping evolutions, and hurdle leaping with remarkable skill. The feature of the evening was the Jeu de Barre between C. H. Robbins on Dandy, A. E. Cortis on Blindy, and Dr. Timme on Leo. After some hard riding Robbins won, and received as prize a pair of silver spurs.

Among those who rode were John H. Starin, W. J. Peck, C. A. Benton, E. H. Johnson, Howard Carroll, D. E. Seybel, H. W. Schmidt, W. K. Fuller, and W. H. Merritt.

FOUR POOL SELLERS ARRESTED.

Richard Levine and Frank Browning of this city and P. J. Murphy and Michael Kearney of Long Island City, pool sellers who were captured in the raid on the Blissville pool rooms on March 30, and who were subsequently indicted, were arrested yesterday morning on bench warrants, having failed to appear to give bonds in the County Court last Saturday, when notified. Judge Garretson refused to accept bonds to-day because of the contempt shown, but he allowed the prisoners to go in custody of a Deputy Sheriff to find District Attorney Fleming. If the latter consents the Judge will accept bonds.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

A beautiful model of this great canal is now on free exhibition at Garfield Safe Deposit, Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. It promises to be one of the great features of the centennial.—*Exchange.*

Visitors as they arrive Monday morning should at once secure a camp stool (30 cents) at Flint's, 106 West Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. The store will be open then, but closed on Tuesday.—*Exchange.*

Removal—Dr. J. Parker Pray, Surgeon chiropodist and originator of manicure art and goods, has removed from 38 West 23d-st. to commodious parlors at 56 West 23d-st., opposite Eden Musée.—*Advertisement.*

White Tar Paper.

THE MOST RELIABLE MOTH DESTROYER. Sold everywhere. THE WHITE TAR CO., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

YOU HAVE TRIED and were pleased with them. They stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, improve the complexion. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.—*Advertisement.*

BOKER'S BITTERS since 1828 acknowledged to be by far the best and finest Stomach Bitters made, whether taken pure or with wine or liquor.—*Advertisement.*

DURING HIS great speech in the Parnell case Sir Charles Russell drank nothing but BLOOKER'S DUTCH COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful, and refreshed; softens the gums, cures wind colic and diarrhœa, regulates the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

Don't Buy New Clothes,

but take your old ones to be dyed or cleansed equal to new by the OLD STATE ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, established 1819. 98 Duane-st., 579 B'way, 210 6th-av., 248 West 125th-st., and 236 and 491 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A Few Elegant Suites

can be had at the palatial house, THE CAMBRIDGE, for either a short term or balance of season, from parties who have gone abroad. Apply at 354 5th-av.

P. K. Dress Shirts, 98c.; were $1 75; Kid Gloves, guaranteed, 89c.; Tan and Slate Lisle Socks, 35c.; worth 65c. KENNEDY, 36 Cortlandt-st.

Clark's Restaurant, 23d-st., opposite Fifth-Avenue Hotel.—Banquet hall suitable for large dinners, receptions, theatre parties.

Ladies take Angostura Bitters generally when they feel low-spirited. It brightens them up.

CANCER, TUMOR; Their Cure.—Free pamphlet. Dr. W. L. FLEMING, 6 E. 9th-st., New-York.

"Handsome." L. & W. "Handsome." A new cotton

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The market's movement for the week has been almost nothing, but as nothing was expected no one has been disappointed. Two or three specialties have moved, bonds have been in fair demand, the room traders have scalped their eighths and quarters as best they could, and the week ends with nothing done. Every one seemed to be waiting for the holidays to be over with, and the talk is that then there is to be a bull market on easy money, and the prospect of a big wheat crop. This latter point is just the thing that calls for consideration. The question propounded is this: Will a large wheat crop, supposing we have one, in itself insure large earnings for the Western railroads? No matter what the stock market may or may not do, or how the stocks of these roads may act—put this all aside. The answer wanted is, What will this wheat crop do for the roads, taking the rate situation as it is now? We had an enormous corn crop last year. It was the biggest the country ever had. Wall-street waited anxiously for its maturity, and when the critical month of September passed, there was much rejoicing. It was considered a sure thing that the crop would give the roads big earnings. Has it? Every Western railroad man will tell you unhesitatingly that it has not. On that point, at least, there is unanimity, for the traffic records admit of no dispute. The expectations founded on that crop have been completely disappointed. Not much of it has moved, and the rates at which the moving has been done don't pay. The railroad earnings since the time it should have been moving to market have shown this conclusively. "There is corn on every hillside on our lines," said the manager of one of the Southwestern roads, "but the farmers are not sending it to market and we are not encouraging them to, for there is no money in hauling it." Corn at 35 cents a bushel at Chicago means pretty poor returns for the farmer who has to pay the freight on it to that centre from his farm; and he being out by the low market price for the grain, has forced the railroads by State enactments to bring down their rates until the railroad men declare that there is no money in doing the work. The more that is hauled the worse they are off. It is obvious, therefore, that a big crop of corn, such as that of last year, is not in itself a surety that the roads are going to make large earnings on it.

The next crop in prospect is the wheat, and this brings us to the centres of disturbance in the railroad world. The conflict between the Western agriculturist and the Eastern capitalist, the one who uses the road and the other who owns it, has reached its most acute stage in those portions of the country from which the mass of our wheat comes. The Western user of the road has no pecuniary interest in it. It is nothing to him whether the road pays dividends or not. If he has a mortgage on his farm he is more likely than not to feel a grudge against a railroad which is paying dividends while he is scratching to pay interest. He thinks he would be better off if he could so contrive it that those dividends should be cut down or cut off altogether, and the saving put into reduced freight rates. Knowing that the owners of the roads will never do this voluntarily, he starts out by demanding that rates shall be made to pay dividends on only the amount actually expended in construction. This can always be figured so that the income of the road would not actually pay interest on the bonded debt, but that is nothing to the farmer, for he don't own any of the bonds. In his State Legislature he creates Boards of Railroad Commissioners, and the more radical they are in their treatment of the roads the more enthusiastically he supports them. The railroad lawyers run dead against the rock of State rights whenever they try to fight the Commissioners. If there is anything which the highest courts have settled in respect to constitutional rights now, it is that a State controls the railroads within its borders absolutely and beyond dispute in all that relates to local traffic. So the situation at this time is, in respect to the railroad system west of the Mississippi, that while the Eastern capitalist owns the roads the Western farmers control them. They make the rates for them, and, says a railroad man dolefully, if you don't observe them they put you in jail. The rates are not framed to pay dividends on. They are scaled to help the farmer out with his low-priced grain; and here it may be observed that when this country lost control of the European grain market some four or five years ago, it was argued that the eventual working out of that "commercial revolution" would be that the farmers would force the railroads to cut down their carrying charges to meet the change in the grain markets. Ask any Western railroad man to-day about the railroad situation, and see if he does not reply in substance that the State Legislatures are running the roads and not the ostensible managers of them.

Is it at all probable, therefore, that the Western farmers, thus armed and powerful, are going to let the railroads walk off with the profits of the prospective big wheat crop? Certainly not. The Legislatures may not be in session when the harvest is on, but the Boards of Commissioners are. They don't adjourn. They are there to prescribe the rates at which the roads shall do the work, and if the schedules now in force are not low enough according to their ideas of what prices should be, they will make them lower, and the railroad managers will simply enforce them. They have found out they can do nothing else. They are trying, they say, to run their roads as cheaply as they can, and hoping for better things; but it is only a hope. Hence the prospect of a good crop does not excite in their minds any of that enthusiasm which it used to. "We have nothing to say about it," they complain. Publicly they do not talk this way, or only a few of the more courageous among them do; but privately they will tell you that they see the future in pretty black colors. Business is light at present, and it will continue to grow smaller until the crop movement begins, and so will earnings; but this would not be serious if there were any surety of betterment with the harvest. There is the uncertainty. It is the rates which are killing the Western roads, and struggle as the managers may to run the roads as cheaply as they can, they can do little as long as those vigilant State Commissioners are on the watch to pare down the income of the companies for the benefit of their constituents, the grain growers. Occasionally, one sees something in the papers to the effect that sentiment is changing, that the Western politicians are getting discredited in their attacks on the roads, that the farmers are beginning to see that the railroads are their best friends, and more to the same effect. It is all nonsense. There is nothing of the sort. It is a question of the pocket. There will be no change so long as grain rules low. The Western farmer has been fighting the railroad owner ever since wheat fell from its old-time high price in the Chicago market; he has at last got him down, and he means to keep him down. The effect will be that with big crop or little crop, the Western and Northwestern roads are going to make poor earnings this year, and some more dividends will have to come before we are through with the business. The situation with these State-ruled roads is, to sum up the matter, that they have 4 per cent. rates and 7 per cent. interest charges.

ROLLING MILLS TO BE ERECTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—English rolling mill companies have determined to erect three mills in America, one on the Pacific coast, one at Chicago, and another in New-Jersey or New-York. They will be known as three independent companies. The idea is that these mills shall be built of sufficient capacity to furnish railroads of the United States with an amount of rails equal to the entire foreign supply.

There is no intention to enter into any conflict or interfere with any similar enterprise now carried on here, but simply to transfer foreign railroad iron manufacture to three new companies. The real object in view is saving on tariff charges, as raw material can be bought in much cheaper than the manufactured article.

The works will be a great boon to the laboring classes, as they will give employment to over 4,000 men. It has not yet been finally decided whether the Pacific coast mill will be erected at some point on San Francisco Bay or Puget Sound.

The majority of the committee appointed to make a selection favor San Francisco. The amount of capital has not yet been determined on, but as $10,000,000 is subscribed for Eastern companies, it is likely that a local company will be created for similar amount.

AFFAIRS ABROAD.

MR. BATES'S EXPLANATION.

BERLIN, April 27.—The delegates to the Samoan conference are delighted with the reception accorded them by Prince Bismarck. The Chancellor was especially cordial to Mr. Bates, who explained that his article on Samoa in the *Century Magazine* was written long before he was nominated a delegate to the conference, and that after his nomination he tried to withdraw the article, but in vain, as thousands of copies had been printed. Prince Bismarck showed perfect familiarity with the Samoan question. He expressed the hope that the conference would be brief. He frequently referred to the diplomatic and parliamentary experience of Messrs. Kasson and Phelps. The first sitting was held at 2:30 P. M. to-day at the Foreign Office.

Mr. Bates explained to Count Herbert Bismarck that since the publication of the official dispatches in the White Book, which showed the attitude of the German Government, his article in the *Century Magazine*, which he had written as a private and uninformed person, had lost all point. He said that he had the utmost esteem for Germany, to which country America owed much.

THE RIOT AT CHIN-KIANG

A GRAPHIC STORY BY AN EYE WITNESS.

GEN. JONES DESCRIBES THE ESCAPE OF HIMSELF AND THE BRITISH CONSUL FROM THE HOWLING MOB.

ST. PAUL, April 27.—In a private letter to Judge Flandrau Gen. A. C. Jones, United States Consul at Chin-Kiang, gives the following graphic account of the riot and rapine attending the outbreak of the natives last month:

CHIN-KIANG, China, March 15.

MY DEAR JUDGE: I suppose you have seen the telegrams about the riots at Chin-Kiang. It was a surprising experience. On the afternoon of the day of the riot my wife and myself were upon the hills, a mile from the settlement, to see and say good-bye to an American missionary family that were going to leave for their home in the United States by the steamer that night. It was between 4 and 5 o'clock when we left them. As we approached the consulate I was greatly surprised to see an immense crowds of people on the roads. But I accounted for it that it was the Chinese New Year, and at such times the city is always full of idle people.

On the streets near the house the crowd was so dense that it was with difficulty we could get through it, and I was the further surprised at their conduct, which was menacing. Arrived at the house I found my servants under excitement, and sent for my interpreter. I then learned that a rabble of boys had just stoned a Sikh police officer, and that large crowds were tending toward the police station. At this time a man was thrown in the street near my place, whom it was said had been killed by a Sikh. This added fuel to the flames. The crowds became more excited and greater in number. The men, children, boys, and a rush was made for the police station, which was attacked and set on fire, the Sikh policemen escaping to the boats in the river.

It was then night, dark, and cold, and threatening snow. In the meantime I had sent a messenger to the Yamen, explaining the trouble, and asking for assistance to quell the mob. They had found a lot of persons at the police station, and being by this time thoroughly excited attacked and set on fire two of three new buildings. The situation then looked very serious. I sent to the Chinese and Tartar Generals for troops. It was then between 7 and 8 o'clock. Four buildings were on fire and the night was made hideous by the frantic yells of the rioters.

The arrival of 300 soldiers encouraged me. I went out in the midst of yells and missiles, and told the officer to charge the crowd with the bayonet and drive them back, to fire upon them. He did neither. The officer attempted to arrange matters, but was unable, his voice being drowned in the yells of 20,000 mad people, and then, in the presence of the troops, they rushed to the attack on the consulates. Seeing that no efforts of mine would avail, and that my wife and I would be unable to hold, I gathered up my little daughter in my arms, and with my wife and a maid, scrambled over an intervening wall into the British consular grounds. A stone knocked off my hat, which, had it struck, would have killed my child, or, had it hit me, they could not have known who I was. There we found the British Consul, his wife, and two children. His gates were yielding to the mob. We climbed the steep hill at the rear, carrying our children, and helping by the hands our wives, and so rapid were events that before we were safe my wife's escape was imperiled by the light of the conflagration of the consulates. We reached the top, however, without being discovered, climbed an eight-foot wall, and made our descent on the other side without difficulty, and reached the river bank and the mail steamer that had come from a lower landing to our relief, and not a moment too soon.

The mob had discovered us at last and made a rush to take the pontoon bridge. The drawbridge was raised, the hot water hose was got out, and we were saved. The whole of the foreign population—men, women, and children—we found before us on the steamer. Our arrival was hailed with acclamations of relief, for the British Consul and myself were cut off from our friends by a mob of between twenty and thirty thousand rioters. The steamer laid by all night. On the steamer and from the decks we saw the burning buildings and heard the wild yells of the mad dervish at their work of destruction. In the morning they made three attempts to take the steamer, but failed. Then they attacked the gates and walls of a house. While before it three houses were fired in the lower part of the settlement, which drew the crowd away. Then the troops could return a Manchu General arrived and took possession of the town.

Twelve buildings were destroyed by fire, the British Consulate among them. My consulate was sacked and stripped of everything it contained, except a large American safe, which they could not carry away and which they could not open. We got away with the clothes we stood in. My consulate was set on fire in two places, but in some strange way was not consumed. All the women and children went on the steamer to Shanghai. My family are still there. Now we are in the midst of examinations and executions. The heads fly and then the reparation. I have orders to settle the claims for damages here without reference to Pekin or Washington. The Viceroy and officials are anxious to settle here and promptly and fully.

Hoping to hear good news from you, I am, as ever, sincerely and affectionately your friend.

A. C. JONES.

TO DISCUSS EDUCATION.

PROGRAMME FOR THE NEXT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 27.—The next annual session of the National Educational Association, to be held here in July, will be attended by twelve or fifteen thousand people, and extensive arrangements are being made for their reception and entertainment during the meeting. The outline programme which will be issued next week promises one of the most interesting and profitable sessions in the history of the organization. On Tuesday, July 16, there will be an old-fashioned barbecue, preceded by addresses of welcome by the Governor and State and municipal officials. These will be responded to by Dr. Lovett of Alabama for the South, Dr. Sheldon of Massachusetts for the East, the Hon. Ira K. Hoitt of California for the West, and Messrs. Pickard of Iowa, Lane of Illinois, and Greenwood of Missouri for the South. The evening will be devoted to the reading of papers on manual training by Profs. Woodward of Missouri, Harris of Massachusetts, White of Ohio, and others.

On Wednesday morning the Right Rev. John J. Keane of Washington, D. C.; his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Prof. Mead of Boston, and Senator Hoar of Massachusetts will discuss denominational schools and their work. At the Wednesday evening session the Hon. B. B. Draper of New-York will be heard on the "Legal Status of the Public Schools"; G. Stanley Hall of Massachusetts on the "Relation between the State and Education"; John H. Surrus of Mississippi on "Educational Progress of the Colored People of the South," and George T. Winston of North Carolina on the "Higher Education of the Negro."

The history of education will be treated on Thursday by Profs. Hinsdale of Michigan, Payne of Tennessee, Williams of New-York, Hard of Connecticut, Venable of Ohio, and Howland of Illinois. On Thursday evening Mary K. Burt of Illinois will discuss literature for children, Minnie C. Clark of Missouri literature for high schools, and Dr. Haygood of Georgia the work of the State fund.

Friday morning will be devoted to pedagogical inquiry by Profs. Harris of Massachusetts, Brown of Illinois, and others, and the evening to addresses by Col. Colyar of Tennessee, Gen. Carrington, Dr. Candler of Georgia, and Prof. Joynes of South Carolina, Col. Balch of New-York, Mr. Merwin of Missouri, and Mr. Crane of New-York are on the reserve. The department programmes are long and full of interest.

DICKERING WITH SALT MEN.

PITTSBURG, April 27.—F. B. Thurber, the grocer of New-York, who is largely interested in the American Salt Trust, is in Pittsburg in attendance at the Retail Merchants' State Convention. The salt manufacturers of Pittsburg and vicinity held a secret conference Wednesday, at which Mr. Thurber was present. It is known that an offer has been made for the several salt factories here by the trust through Mr. Thurber, and that the meeting was called at his request. The amount offered was not satisfactory, however, and the manufacturers have not yet signified their acceptance of the proposal made and may not do so. The Pittsburg Salt Company, which is a corporation formed by the union of all the salt manufacturers hereabout, controls the market of Pittsburg and a large part of Ohio and Indiana. As the New-York and Michigan salt has been kept out of the company's territory it is said the Pittsburg men are reluctant to give up as the trust can not affect either their output, their prices, or their market, which, for the area covered, is the greatest salt-consuming territory in the country.

A SMALL FORTUNE IN A BUREAU.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 27.—Isaac Newman and wife, newly settlers of Miami County, died—the first on Saturday and the latter on Sunday last. Two years ago Mr. Newman suffered a serious illness from which he never fully recovered, and during the time made mention to his son, Benjamin, that should he die, he would find in an old family bureau a small sum of money, naming the amount at about one hundred dollars, and which, he said, was there for consistent expenses.

Mr. Newman recovered, the son moved to Minnesota, and the subject was entirely forgotten until after the burial of the couple.

Search by the son resulted in finding in the bureau the sum of $7,000 in gold, silver, and paper.

Mr. Newman to-day deposited the money in a Peru bank.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

MANY RAILROADS INTERESTED.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In considering the case of the complaint of George Rice against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, the Inter-State Commerce Commissioner has found that, in addition to the question of the reasonableness of rates, the following other questions are also raised, namely: That of the proper classification of cottonseed oil and turpentine, as compared with petroleum and its products; of discrimination in favor of petroleum and its products when carried in tank cars, resulting in giving a low rate on cottonseed oil or turpentine or either, when carried in box or flat cars, though tank cars, and that of the duty of railroad companies to furnish shippers with tank cars in cases where the traffic of their lines can profitably or properly be carried in such tank cars, and is large enough to justify the expenditure.

It also appears to the commission that these questions are such as may affect the business, directly or indirectly, of nearly all the railroads of the country over which these articles are shipped, and the commission assumes that said carriers generally are interested in these questions. It is urged, therefore, to avoid a multiplicity of complaints, and to secure as far as possible a settlement of all these questions that may be general and just, and in order to give all of the railway companies of the country an opportunity to be heard, it has been ordered by the commission that the pendency of said proceeding be made known to said carries by notice from the commission. Such notice has accordingly been given to about one hundred and fifty carrying companies throughout the United States, including many operating in the Southern States, informing them that upon prompt application by such of them as desire to intervene so to be heard in this proceeding a copy of the complaint in this case will be furnished to them by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and they can, if they desire, present arguments and be heard upon the questions involved. Any other railroad company in any State or Territory of the United States not receiving notice may avail itself of the opportunity afforded by this notice in the same manner, in all respects, as if it had received notice.

NORTHWESTERN COMPLICATIONS.

ST. PAUL, April 27.—The report that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company is considering the advisability of entering the field as a competitor for through traffic, especially east-bound business between Chicago and Milwaukee and points on the North Atlantic seaboard, has created a great deal of interest in railroad circles. The plan mentioned is a through traffic agreement between the St. Paul, Milwaukee and Northern, St. Paul, Indianapolis and Sault Ste. Marie, and Canadian Pacific lines. Such an arrangement would divert a great deal of traffic that goes East at present by way of Chicago.

President Miller of the St. Paul Railway, when questioned about the matter, said: "They are making a mountain out of a molehill. The matter was mentioned simply to illustrate the unfairness of Central Traffic Association lines in using certain lines for the purpose of getting into our territory. We have no present intention of that sort, but ultimately we may be forced to take such a step in self-defense."

The Milwaukee and Northern Railway Company made through traffic arrangements last Winter with the "Soo" and Canadian Pacific lines. It was the St. Paul people who prevented the Milwaukee and Northern from carrying the agreement into effect. The St. Paul being closely related to some of the roads running east of Chicago, giving them its seaboard business and receiving business in return, would not join in the formation of a new eastern route and strongly objected to the Milwaukee and Northern diverting business between Milwaukee and the East from the Chicago route.

NEW DAKOTA LINES.

SIOUX FALLS, Dakota, April 27.—Articles incorporating the Sioux Falls and Pacific Short Line Railroad Company have been filed. It is proposed to run north westerly from Sioux Falls to Forest City, or some point near by on the Missouri, and, ultimately, to a Pacific connection. It is generally supposed that either the Illinois Central or the Burlington is back of this scheme, and that the other company is back of the Sioux Falls and Northern, which will be organized next week to run north westerly through Madison, Desmet, and Aberdeen. These extensions are in the line of development of these two systems.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

While the Chicago lines will probably take concerted action in the matter of the cut in flour rates by the Duluth Road, and a meeting of the Northern Committee of the Western Freight Association will undoubtedly be held, Chairman J. T. Clark has received no request to call a meeting, but it is expected that one will be issued before next week. General Freight Agent Hamblin of the Burlington Road says that his company will take no individual action in meeting the cut, but that the Burlington knows it will probably put a one-half-cent rate into effect as soon as a meeting can be held. Railroad officials say that the Duluth Road cannot gain anything by making the reductions, and that Chicago lines from their rates to 7½ cents the Duluth Road will be in the same position as they are now in competing for the flour transportation.

Referee Rockwell, at Angelica, Allegany County, this State, yesterday sold the Lackawanna and Pittsburg Railroad to the highest bidder. Lewis Cass Ledyard, John G. Washburn, and Moses W. Robinson of this city, comprising a committee of the old stockholders. The highest bid was $25,000, which was subject to the debts of the road as shown by the receivers. The purchasers claim that all debts of the road will be paid and that it will be reopened at once, also that great improvements will be made. About one hundred of the employes of the road attended the sale and exhibited great uneasiness until the statement was made that all debts of the road would be paid in full.

A case of more than ordinary interest to railroad circles was begun yesterday by the City Solicitor of Cincinnati, in that city, against ex-Gov. R. M. Bishop, E. A. Ferguson, and John Carlyle. These gentlemen have acted as trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad since October, 1881, and have each drawn quarterly $3,000 as salary, the total to date being $170,000. The Solicitor claims the money has been illegally drawn and the suit is to recover it. The road has been leased during all this time by Baron Erlanger of France, now in this country, and the city claims that if the trustees should be paid, the distinguished foreigner should foot the bill. Each of the trustees is, if not a millionaire, very close to it.

A charter was to-day granted at Harrisburg, Penn., to the Mount Jewett, Kinzua and Ritterville Railroad Company, capital $80,000. The line will be about eight miles long, extending from the junction of the Big Kinzua and Kinzua Railroad at Mount Jewett to the junction of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Coal and Iron Railroad, near Crawford Summit. The President is Elisha K. Kane of Kane.

Further railway earnings for the third week of April were reported in Wall-street yesterday as follows: Increases—St. Joseph and Grand Island, $698; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, $7,200; Denver and Rio Grande Western, $700. Decreases—Central Iowa, $460; Hocking Valley, $7,000. For the month of March complete, the Houston and Texas Central earnings increased $38,840.

Stockholders' meetings of the Little Rock and Fort Smith, Kansas and Arkansas Valley, and the Little Rock Junction Railroads, all Gould properties, were held at Little Rock, Ark., Friday. The officers of all the roads are: President—George J. Gould; Vice President—A. H. Clarke; Secretary and Treasurer—A. H. Calef; Assistant Secretary—Thomas Essex.

The St. Paul and Duluth Road has given notice that on May 10 it will accept 5 cents as either the local or the proportion of the through rate on flour and mill stuffs from Minneapolis to Duluth. The present rate is 7 cents. The reduction will probably necessitate the all-rail routes cutting their rates to meet the Duluth reduction.

The Iron Mountain Railway, a part of the Missouri Pacific system, has given notice that all unnecessary train service, both passenger and freight, will be discontinued on that road after May 1, and that only trains conveying live stock or perishable freight will be permitted to run on Sunday.

The roads entering Chicago from the East threaten to lay before the Inter-State Commission a charge that the Western roads discriminate in favor of lake routes on exchange traffic.

AMONG NAVAL CADETS.

The First Class of naval cadets, Naval Academy, composed of naval cadets Ernest S. Anderson, George B. Bradshaw, Charles A. Brand, Barry L. Gersky, William C. Cole, George W. Danforth, Robert M. Dutton, George L. Fermier, Benjamin H. Fuller, William K. Harrison, Richmond P. Hobson, Arthur H. Hoff, Benjamin F. Hutchinson, Louis A. Kaiser, George William Kirk, Sumner E. Kittelle, Charles Grant Long, Edward S. Lowndes, Lewis C. Logan, William D. MacDougall, Thomas P. Magruder, George R. Marvell, George G. Mitchell, Bertram S. Neumann, Louis M. Milton, Cleland Nelson Offley, John B. Paston, William W. Phelps, William V. Pratt, Julius Prochaska, George Henry Rock, Louis R. De Steiguer, Warren J. Terhune, Nathan C. Twining, Philip Williams, Henry L. Woodward left Annapolis Friday afternoon for Philadelphia, where they will receive practical instruction in shipbuilding by an inspection of the shipyards of that city.

Naval Cadets E. Snow, S. K. Hurlbut, Victor Blue, C. S. Cookran, N. A. McCulley, A. G. Davis, Thomas Washington, H. L. Draper, C. Churchill, C. M. Stone, A. T. Long, H. F. Bryan, T. M. O'Halloran, and G. H. Burrage have reported for final graduating examination.

First Lieut. G. T. Bates, United States Marine Corps, has been detached from the Marine Barracks, Naval Academy, and ordered to the Kearsarge, at New-York.

An Alabama youth only eighteen years of age, Naval Cadet Richmond Pearson Hobson, is the honor man of the graduating class of 1889.

Lieut. Commander W. T. Swinburne, and Lieut. T. B. Morgan have been ordered to the Constellation at Norfolk, Va.

Assistant Surgeon Charles H. T. Lounds has reported for duty at the Naval Academy.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Charles Collins, aged thirty-seven years, of 621 Hast One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street was struck by a south-bound train on the Hudson River Railroad last evening at 7 o'clock and instantly killed.

THE WHALERS OF CAPE COD

HOW THE BUSINESS WAS CARRIED ON IN OLD TIMES.

PROFITABLE OFF-SHORE WORK LEADS TO WORLD-WIDE ENTERPRISE—YARNS SPUN BY OLD SALTS.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., April 27.—Of the New-England colonies, Provincetown, on the tip end of Cape Cod, was the first to engage in the whaling business. This industry in its infancy was carried on in small boats from the shore, then in larger vessels that cruised along the coast, but never at any great distance from the shore. During the earlier period the humpback and right-whale species were taken, the more valuable sperm whale not approaching the coast, but keeping in midocean on the borders of the Gulf Stream. In fact, this latter species was practically unknown and consequently never hunted until larger vessels were built and proceeded to foreign shores, where the sperm whale was found, and, its oil being of an exceedingly fine quality and commanding a high price, vessels were fitted out exclusively for that branch of the business.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century Nantucket men secured the services of the Provincetown people to teach them the art of whaling. Two brothers went to Nantucket and for a long time carried on the whaling from the shore. The business constantly increased, making necessary the building of large barks and ships at Nantucket, and making it the largest whaling port in the world. Her vessels are found in snow and ice of both frigid zones, and the Atlantic Ocean was scoured over its whole surface, while hardly an island could be found in the Pacific where any vegetation grew that had not received a visit from some Yankee whaler.

A large number of retired whaling Captains are now living in Provincetown who obtained a sufficient competency in the business during its palmy days and who are now enjoying the fruits of their toil in comfort and ease. Bronzed and hardened though they may appear from exposure to the heat and cold of both zones, they bid fair to last for many years to come. There is nothing churlish about them, and a more profitable hour could hardly be spent than in an interview with one of them, not only as regards their methods of conducting the whaling business, but of the different manners and customs of the people with whom they came in contact in foreign climes.

Capt. John Cook is one of the retired Captains of Provincetown. He relates this very interesting story, showing the perils of whaling and the difficulties that may be overcome by good judgment and a little pluck:

"It was many years ago in the month of April when I sailed as the bark Parker Cook from Provincetown with a crew of twenty-two men, including officers, for a voyage of sperm whaling around the Azores and Cape de Verde Islands. After getting out of the south channel and into the Gulf Stream we took a gale of wind which increased to a hurricane. A great sea came aboard that was all the sail that the vessel could stand up under and the sea was tremendous. During the gale my mate discovered that the rigging was giving way at the masthead, and knowing that it would be necessary to send a man to make the Bermuda Islands for repairs, but getting tired of waiting for a breeze to take us to port, I set about making the repairs, which were satisfactorily accomplished.

"When the breeze sprang up I made away for the whaling grounds to the westward of the Azores.

"Everything went well, and soon after arriving on the grounds I obtained a out of oil which stowed up down something over one hundred barrels of sperm. We cruised about the grounds for some time with an occasional whale in sight, but the sea was so rough that we were unable to take anything. At last the weather became better, and one morning we came across a large bone whale lying still on the surface. Boats were at once lowered, and I went out and struck the whale, when it turned and attacked me; passing the bow of the boat it struck with its flukes and cut my boat completely in two just at the harpooner's thwart, capsizing it bottom up. We crawled upon the bottom and found that our harpooner was missing. During this time our mate had succeeded in fastening the whale, which was towing him to the windward. The second mate came to our relief and we were taken on board after which we went to the mate's assistance. On reaching him I found that he had picked up the harpooner, who, when the boat was capsized, had fouled in the line by a turn catching him around the leg. He had been dragged through the water at a terrible rate, but, having presence of mind, had, with his knife, cut himself clear and came to the surface just as the mate's boat was passing him. His foot was completely severed from the leg at the ankle joint. We took him aboard the vessel and made him as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, but had little hopes of his ultimate recovery.

"I then returned to assist my first mate. As we neared him he said: 'Captain, this is a tough customer, and we'll have to be very careful or else all hands will get stove, as every time I attempt to land him he will come at me for a fight. Don't you think we had better try to shoot him with a bomb?'

"In those days the bomb and gun were trade affairs, and the only one we had was in the capsized boat, but I went and got it, drew the charge, wiped it dry, reloaded, and returned to the battle ground. In the meantime the whale had charged upon the vessel and had struck her three severe blows, knocking off the main counter, clear of the wood ends, and had started the vessel leaking badly. The whale then turned its attention to the mate's boat, and when I arrived there the mate had his lance firmly placed against the front of the whale's head and was pushing with all his might, while the men were backing the oars for their lives, the whale trying to strike and smash the boat with his jaw. When I got near enough I fired the gun, and the bomb lance struck the bone just over the left eye and exploded, not doing any damage to the whale, but increasing its ugliness. The mate strongly urged me to leave the whale, but I was determined to kill him in revenge for the damage he had done.

"The whale was swimming around slowly, making a circle, and every time it would see a boat it would charge on it at a furious speed. The mate's boat, however, could not work as nandily, and when he was charged upon I would pull up and attract the whale's attention till the mate could get at a safe distance. I had almost despaired of getting a chance at him, both boats being so near together. The whale charged upon the mate's boat, and as he neared it he doubled up to strike with his flukes. This was my chance: a few quick strokes of the oar and black skin and cedar met. With all the strength I could put out, I drove the lance home into him the whole length clean to the seizing, and before he knew what was the matter with him I had backed off to a place of safety. For a few seconds he seemed bewildered, and then came the final struggle. He lashed the sea into foam and spouted thick blood. Then I knew that he was mine and I had conquered, and within a few minutes he rolled over—dead.

"We towed him alongside. He made just 108 barrels of oil, and when we were cutting him we could see the large dents in his head made there when he struck the vessel. We were obliged to discharge our vessel and repair, for we were as badly damaged I think one more blow would have sent us to the bottom. In all my long years in the business I do not know of a harder or more trying time than that. After the vessel had been repaired we returned home without any further mishap."

On another voyage to the Pacific Ocean Capt. Cook commanded the schooner George H. Phillips, and rounding Cape Horn during a gale he fell in with a French bark bound for Callao. After the gale had moderated he proceeded, and after passing inside of the Diegos, a group of islands to the southwest of the Cape, he came across some whales which netted 200 barrels of oil. Lying by, trying out the last whale, a bark hove in sight, which proved to be the Frenchman left off the Cape. The bark came within hailing distance and the French Captain sang out: "How came you here, little fellow?" Capt. Cook replied: "I have been here ten days and have got 200 barrels of oil." This was a stunner for Frenchy, and he said: "No! No! Zat is impossible for such a leetle fellow as you. I sink you must be somebody else, for ze little schooner I see off Cape Horn could not beat Lamitie so quick." After an absence of nine years, and during which time she went ashore on an unknown reef, the Phillips returned to port with a large cargo and in good repair, and to-day she forms one of the fleet of eight sail from this port.

Another of Provincetown tells a story somewhat as follows: "There is a substance found in the sperm whale known in commercial circles as ambergris. It is a hard secretion found in dead whales, and is used as a basis for perfumes. It is very valuable, and a good quality is worth more than its weight in gold. Its color is dark slate or chocolate, and in many cases its specific gravity is more than water. Old whalemen attribute its formation to the food of a whale that is found in the vicinity of the mosquito coast, which consists chiefly of small squids, the sharp bills of which are indigestible, and cause an irritation that produces the secretion. The odor is strong and very pungent, but not disagreeable. It is looked for in all sperm whales captured, as often its value is more than that of the whole whale. Capt. William Curran once found a piece weighing eighty pounds. A short warp was fastened around the piece and hauled taut and an effort was made to pull it in at the gangway. The piece was very slimy, and when he got it out of the water it slipped from the rope, and before any one could get hold of it the valuable piece sank like so much lead. This lump was worth at least $16,000."

There are a good many retired whalemen here who were not so unfortunate as Capt. Curran, and it is no infrequent occurrence for one of them to bring home a good lump of ambergris.

A VERY LOW ORDER OF INTELLECT.

From Harper's Bazar.

Van Dyne—You don't do Wentworth justice, Swayvey—you really don't.

Harkins—No, Swayvey, you don't seem to to reach Wentworth's intellectual level.

Swayvesant—Intellectual level! Why, if I stood on my head in the bottomless pit I couldn't get down to Wentworth's intellectual level.

THE PLANETS IN MAY.

INCREASING LENGTH OF THE DAYS—MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

During May the speed of the sun visibly slackens as it moves from the vernal equinox toward the summer solstice, its increase in northerly declination being only a little over half of that during the month of March. It rises on the 1st at 4:59 A. M., and on the 31st at 4:33 A. M., the length of the days increasing 54 minutes.

The May moon falls on the 15th at 1:34 A. M. It is in perigee, or nearest the earth, on the 16th. It begins its series of monthly conjunctions promptly on the 1st, with Neptune, and marks the relative positions of the other planets as it passes them in successive conjunctions, Saturn, Uranus, Jupiter, Venus, Neptune, Mars, and Mercury being the order in which these events occur. Mercury is an evening star throughout the month. On the 1st, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, it is nearest the sun and on the same day reaches its greatest elongation. On the 8th it is in conjunction with Mars, being about 1° north of that planet. Neither of these planets can be found without artificial aid except for a few evenings before and after the 24th, at which date Mercury is at its greatest eastern elongation, and can be found near the western horizon.

Venus, having had a most brilliant career as evening star, is now the queen of the morning heavens. Her companion, for a while, will be Jupiter, but he will leave her in her glory in June and join the constellation of Gemini. Her pearly lustre grows dim as her crescent wanes, the period of her stay above the horizon getting gradually shorter as she approaches the sun. This brightest of the starry gems when viewed through a telescope is a sphere in gibbous phase, shining with an intense brightness and surrounded by a dense atmosphere that hides her real face so completely as to leave but small hope that the impenetrable veil will ever be pierced by human eye. Venus has a retrograde motion until the 19th, from which date until the end of the month she has a direct motion.

Mars, an unpretending ruddy planet in comparison with the gorgeous coloring of Venus, is evening star and is slowly approaching the sun, and is to be found south of the Pleiades and west of Aldebaran, and it will require unusually keen vision to discover the position of our near neighbor, who next year will be the admiration of all observers.

Jupiter is morning star and has a retrograde motion on the 2d 19', rising on April 30 at 11:22 P. M. The early hours are therefore honored by his presence, and as he pursues his course until the early dawn causes him to be lost, he is fair to behold, getting brighter and brighter as the month advances, his diameter increasing from 30" 8 on the 1st to 33" 0 on the 31st. He continued to hold power, very largely through the special efforts and liberal contributions of the manufacturers. We have our smaller Wanamakers and Carnegies, who "whoop up" things on the tariff question. Each session of Parliament finds these great interests at Ottawa pressing for another turn of the screw. Up goes the tariff on iron. Another 10 per cent. is put on woolens and cottons. And so the system is worked, and the mass of the people are the victims—in most cases the blind and willing victims.

Naturally this system put into operation for ten years has built up some large interests—some great monopolies. These people fear the result of free trade all over this continent. They have enjoyed special privileges and they do not want to run the ideas of intelligence to a fair competition with the developed industries of the United States. These people are at the back of the Government, and without them the Government could not stand an appeal to the people with any hope of success. Fancy the Republican Party suddenly deserted by the whole of the manufacturers and the great monopolists of Montreal! Such a thing has come ideas of how the Tory Party of Canada exists.

When the reciprocity movement took shape in Canada the first move was to treat it as impracticable, as something that the States would never agree to. When it looked as if the matter might take an American political turn then the "loyalty" cry was raised, and these people, who were thinking only of their own vested privileges, began to grow very anxious lest the interests of "dear old England" would be jeopardized and the honor of the "dear old flag" would be compromised by entering into close relations with a foreign country. But these flaming loyalists only two years ago saw the duties on iron increased from $2 a ton to $11 and $13, expressly to keep out the British product. Finding that the loyalty cry will not stand very long in the country, the Tory Party are being driven at last to oppose reciprocity on its merits.

The Liberal Party, though they have been in continual opposition for eleven years, are just now in high feather and seem to look forward with great confidence to the destruction of the present Government at the next general elections.

I am informed on high authority that Mr. Blaine has indicated by his private correspondence that it will be the special aim of the Administration to put down the Canadian question. He regards the true solution to be the separation of Canada from British control and its identification with the great American Union, commercially at all events, and politically should public opinion point to him the way in which this can be best accomplished. First his aim should be to get rid of Sir John A. Macdonald and his policy, and this he can achieve most successfully by nursing a policy of great friendliness and conciliation toward Canada. The strongest hopes the Tory Party have in keeping up their prejudices against the United States is the foolish and blatant talk of certain American writers and politicians who are denouncing Canada and sneering at her devotion to Great Britain. This tends to arouse all the innate pride of the Canadian people, and to make them willing to bear any commercial ills rather than surrender their manhood and sacrifice their honor and independence. If Mr. Blaine is shrewd enough to mold his policy in a wise and dignified manner, he can signalize his era by great and important changes in the condition of North America.

Let me say before closing that the remarks of THE TIMES with regard to President Cleveland's Administration meet with almost universal approval in Canada. Here we have no direct interest in the struggles of the two political parties in the United States. We look on, not uninterested, but still impartial. I have nothing to gain by Mr. Harrison's election and nothing to lose by his defeat four years hence, but I am sure that all Canadians admire and honor and respect Mr. Cleveland. I have never known a man during the present generation who so completely won the esteem of all persons. In spite of his electioneering message to Congress on retaliation, which will be a blot—not a very dark one—on his otherwise noble record he is still regarded as among the best of American Presidents. The Canadians are neither Republicans nor Democrats. If Canada were part of the Union at the next Presidential election it would be impossible to say which of the Governors would be chosen. But if the Democratic Party nominated the same candidate they did in 1888 it is morally certain that every province in Canada would cast its vote for Grover Cleveland.

GOSSIP AS A BASIS.

A HOME RUINED BY AN UNFAITHFUL WIFE.

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., April 27.—This place is reveling in gossip involving the good name of several residents of the place. Among the leaders of society here is a Mrs. Scott. She came here some years ago, with her husband and two children, and being a handsome and vivacious woman, soon became a favorite. Mr. Scott is a general agent of one of the large New-York life insurance companies, and is frequently called from home on business. Last Winter rumor was busy with Mrs. Scott's good name, but the stories were credited to jealousy.

A few weeks ago, however, the talk became so pronounced that Mr. Scott determined to investigate, and after proving their falsity to criminally prosecute the slanderers of his wife. He employed Detective McClellan, who soon reported that Mrs. Scott was receiving letters from gentlemen, and that she was always addressed in her maiden name and taken from the office by her twelve-year-old daughter. One of these was intercepted, and found to be a gushing epistle from a prominent resident of Phillipsburg. The missive stated that he would come in on an early train and would leave at midnight. Mr. Scott remained at home and with the detective watched the train, but saw no Phillipsburger aboard. They then went to the home of Scott and tried the front door, which was locked. An axe was then secured, the front door battered down, and a rush made for up stairs. Another locked door was then broken in and the little daughter found alone in the room. She said her mama was in another room, and as this, too, was locked, the axe was again called into use.

Jacob Young, a saloonkeeper of the town, was found with Mrs. Scott. He tried to escape, but failed. The officer placed both Mrs. Scott and Young under arrest, and took them before a Justice of the Peace. They were bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury, now in session at Belvidere. Mrs. Scott is now living with a friend, while her husband has charge of the children. He says he will prosecute both criminally, and will bring a civil suit against Young, laying his damages at $10,000. He has also begun a suit for a divorce, and a number of persons are trembling for fear they shall be called upon to testify.

GAS NEARLY DOES ITS WORK.

Lizzie Farmer, sixteen years old, of Yonkers, was found yesterday morning in a bedroom at the Exeon House, at 207 East Forty-second-street, unconscious from the inhalation of gas, which was escaping from an open burner. It is believed that the girl had intended to commit suicide. The girl came to the house on Thursday night. When the chambermaid called her at 7 o'clock yesterday morning she could get no answer. The door of the room was forced open and the girl was found lying unconscious in bed. An ambulance was sent for and the girl was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Soon after reaching the hospital she recovered consciousness, when she told that her mother lived at 9 Cole-street, Yonkers. She refused to make any further statement and is held at the hospital as a police case.

DYING BY HUNDREDS.

THE RAVAGES OF YELLOW FEVER IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—C. F. Howes of Atlanta, who has been in Rio de Janeiro for some time, has reached this city on his way home. He says the situation at Rio is painful beyond description. Yellow fever has raged for several weeks with unprecedented violence. The Summer was the hottest for years, and there were but two slight showers in all that time. Even the springs which supply the city almost failed. As a consequence the streets went unflushed and the piles of garbage festered into disease.

The first case of yellow fever developed in the Hotel Larze Do Pace, and the disease spread from there to all quarters of the city. The wealthy classes fled to Petropolis, Quiata, the capital of the State of Matto Grasso, being the favorite resort. Poor people could not get away, and died in herds. In the Rue De Al Vendaon and Rua Direita, the favorite promenades of the city, where thousands formerly appreciated the cool breezes from the ocean, are deserted, and a perfect forest of yellow flags wave from one end of the street to the other. The disease has now spread to Botafego and Eugenharlia, suburbs across the bay, where the canvolios or bookkeepers, and small shop men reside. When a person dies a bit of black is attached to the yellow flag, and one of the hundreds of dead-carts which drive up and down the streets incessantly, stops at the house. The body is brought out without ceremony or loving offices, dumped into the cart, sometimes with half a dozen others, and the load is carted outside the city limits, where long lines of blacks are digging shallow trenches. Into these, without regard for age, sex, residence, or name, the dead are rudely tossed, quick lime is scattered upon them, and a few shovelfuls of earth follows, and there is all.

In the Rua de Feroux is two sunares Mr. Howes counted fifteen bits of black across yellow flags. Often was faces are seen at windows straining for a last glimpse of the form of a loved one whom they will in a few hours follow. No services are attempted, though mass is said every morning in the Catholic churches for the dead, and at 6 o'clock in the evening public prayers are said at all the public fountains. People often fall dead in the streets. There is no lack of food, though it is indifferently distributed.

A singular phase of the disease is the fact that few girls under ten years of age or women over thirty-five die, while scarcely one between the two ages escapes. The doctors are about worn out and many have died. Mr. Howes estimates that 10,000 have died in the city, and that out of a population of 500,000 not one-half remain in the town. Hundreds of children are orphans, and not a day passes that one does not see homeless little ones wandering the streets crying for their parents, sleeping at night wherever they can find shelter.

Business is paralyzed, not a dozen wholesale houses in the city being open. In the harbor there is a constant succession of horrors, particularly on the smaller craft. It is said that in not a few instances where sailors on some of the coastwise vessels have been attacked by the scourge, they have been thrown overboard without waiting for the death of the vessel. The Publico, lost every one of her crew, the Captain included, in ten days. She lies anchored in the bay, and no one will go aboard her. Two bodies are on board. Transatlantic vessels anchor off the quay and transact their business through row boats between the ships and the shore from the proper officers showing they have had the disease. Mr. Howes estimates the loss of trade to the city at millions of dollars, and the end is not yet, for the disease has been carried down the coast and into the interior, and will rage two months yet before cold weather kills it.

SUICIDE BY POISON.

THE DEAD BODY OF A YOUNG MAN FOUND IN THE WOODS.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 27.—The badly-decomposed body of a man of about twenty-five years was found Thursday afternoon in a piece of woods, a mile south of this city. The discovery was made by two boys, who were so frightened by the spectacle that they failed to report the fact to Coroner Cooper Degraw until this morning. Near the body was found an ounce vial nearly empty and labeled "Prussic Acid Poison, Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia."

The body was handsomely clothed in a fine overcoat, blue diagonal business suit, derby hat, and new shoes.

Sticking half way out of the breast pocket of the coat was a brief note, written on a letter sheet of the Russell House, this city, dated March 6, 1889, and addressed "Dear Mother," and signed "Dave."

The writer desired her to have everything he left for her own use, and to confess, and specified that he had left $400 in an envelope in the Russell House safe and articles of clothing at the Tremont and Cellesseum Hotels, New-York.

There were also found on him a letter from his brother, D. M. Fogg, in the employ of George Allyn & Son, New-Haven, Conn., and another letter from a brother who is attending school at Hamden.

Letters of recommendation from the proprietors of the Grand Central Hotel, New-York, and the Bangor House, Bangor, Me., showed that he had been employed as a bartender at those places.

Not a line or word on any of the documents found on him gives any indication of his reason for taking his own life. Inquiry at the Russell House shows that he registered there on the evening of March 5 as D. V. Fogg, Bangor, Me. He left a package which was placed in the safe, but did not occupy that night the room to which he was assigned. He undoubtedly wrote the letter to his mother that evening and then went off and killed himself in the lonely locality where his remains were found.

Coroner Degraw has telegraphed the information to his brother at New-Haven.

Fogg was not remembered at the Grand Central Hotel, but he worked for about two weeks as bartender at the Tremont Hotel during March last. His employers said

MISCELLANEOUS.

CENTENNIAL STAND.

BEST AND CHEAPEST IN NEW-YORK. First seats on this stand will be strictly limited; every seat will bear a distinct number and be reserved in the same sense that theatre seats are reserved and every one will be provided with a seat. Provision has been made for a lunch counter and toilet rooms.

THESE SEATS WILL ENTITLE ONE TO ADMISSION ON THIS STAND FOR TWO (2) DAYS, AND FOR THE FIREWORKS NIGHT IN UNION-SQUARE.

We shall issue three (3) distinct sets of tickets, enabling people to attend each one of these occasions independently, or to transfer their seats to friends or others.

The prices of these seats will be eight (8) dollars for all the days—five dollars for the first or three dollars for the second. ☞ ABSOLUTELY IMMEDIATE APPLICATION is necessary in order to be assured of securing places on this stand.

BRENTANO'S, 5 Union-square.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BETHESDA

A SPECIFIC CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, AND ALL KIDNEY TROUBLE.

"To BETHESDA is due the fact that I am a well man to-day."—Hon. William Windom, Secretary Treasury, Washington, D. C.

"The best water in the world."—Gov. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture.

Supplied by druggists and first-class grocers, effervescent or plain. Case 50 quart bottles, $7 50. Case 100 pints, $10. Case of 12 half gallons, $5.

F. SCHENCK & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 11 Barclay-st., New-York.

FINEST VIEW OF CENTENNIAL PARADE.

SEVERAL WINDOWS FIRST FLOOR AT

THE CAMBRIDGE,

334 5TH-AV.

TO STOUT PEOPLE

ADVICE FREE HOW TO REDUCE WEIGHT without starvation diet or nauseous drugs. Treatise and full information sent sealed for 6 stamps. Address E. K. LYNTON, 19 Park-place, New-York.

CENTENNIAL PARADE.—THE BEST grand stand for the parade is at corner 5th-av. and 19th-st. Coupon tickets, chair seats. Dressing rooms for ladies and children; lunch counter; awning covering whole stand.

Reserved seats at Tyson's, Windsor, Murray Hill, Grand Union, Park-Avenue, Gilsey, Brunswick, St. James, Sturtevant, and Fifth-Avenue Hotels.

CENTENNIAL PARADE.—TO RENT FOR April 30 and May 1, suite of rooms, with three windows, in Union-square, No. 38 East; for party of twelve or fifteen, $200, or the windows will be rented separately for $100 each; toilet attached; two flights up. Apply to THOS. J. LEE, 38 Union-square.

CENTENNIAL.—NEXT DELMONICO'S; finest view in New-York; windows on first, second, and third floors at moderate prices; toilet and lunch facilities; access from Broadway at any hour; a few unmeasured and reserved seats on private stand from $10. Windows and seats for May 1 at very low rates.

REDFERN, 210 Fifth-av.

AT 391 AND 357 5TH-AV. MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE RESIDENCES. Rooms, window, and choice seats to let for April 30 and May 1.

Most reasonable prices!!!

Apply on the premises, Monday, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CALIFORNIA. Special parties for Texas, Mexico, and California, including tourist sleeping accommodations, in charge of special conductor, at low rates. For circulars and other information apply to E. HAWLEY, G. E. Agent Southern Pacific Company, 343 Broadway, N. Y.

SEATS TO RENT—FOR CENTENNIAL Parade, day and evening of Tuesday, May 30; finest location on the line; second floor, 41 Union-square, corner Broadway and 17th-st., over the music store.

CENTENNIAL.—21 EAST 15TH-ST., CHOICE reserved seats, $5 and $10, both days included; parlor floor; large glass window, avoiding rain and sun; lunch if desired; open Sunday evening until 7.

NORTH UNION-SQUARE, ON THE PLAZA.—Grand view of the parade April 30 and May 1 and fireworks; two windows with awnings on second floor. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 31 East 17th-st., North Union-square.

CENTENNIAL PARADE.—A LARGE BAY window on second floor; will seat 30 people comfortably; has the best and most extensive view up and down the avenue. Apply, Monday, at 74 5th-av., second floor.

CENTENNIAL HURRAH!—5TH-AV., CORner 15th-st.; best location to view the parade; rooms on first and second floors, with one to three windows in each; also chairs, with unsurpassed view. Apply on premises, 73 5th-av.

THREE SEATS.—FAMILY HAVING RE-ceived invitation for parade since seats were bought; will sell the same at half price. Call or write M. PARKINS, 10 East 15th-st.

CENTENNIAL.—WINDOWS, 14TH-ST., Union-square, 5th-av., Broadway, seat 3 to 50, $15 to $500; seats, windows, and covered stand, $3 to $20; open Sunday. Room 25 10 East 14th-st.

THE PRESIDENT WILL PASS NO BETTER place than 700 Broadway to view both parades; returning room for ladies; reasonable prices; can be seen Sunday and Monday. E. B. STEONG.

WINDOWS ON UNION-SQUARE, CORNER 15th st., for parades; first floor; finest view on the line; all conveniences. ARNOLD & ELIAS, 17 Union-square.

TO SEE THE PARADES.—ROOM OVER Erie Ticket Office, 23d-st. and 8th-av., for rent April 30 and May 1; price, $200. Apply at the Ticket Office.

CHAIRS FOR CENTENNIAL PARADE. Platform, corner 14th-st. and University-place. DEMPSEY & CARROLL'S corner. One of the best views in New-York City.

CENTENNIAL PARADE. Elegant windows on 5th av., near Windsor Hotel; also rooms for visitors; board optional. S. C. LELAND & CO., 56 West 34th.

CENTENNIAL PARADE. Commodious seats, or magnificent window in office, with every convenience; open Sunday. 20 Union-square.

CHAIRS FOR SALE FOR CENTENNIAL parade in Dempsey & Carroll's corner, 14th-st., corner University-place; retiring room for ladies; lunch, &c.; best window in New-York City.

CENTENNIAL PARADE.—CHOICE LOCAtions; North Monument, Union and Reservoir squares. Tickets for sale at TYSON'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

SEATS ON PRIVATE STAND NEXT Delmonico's for disposal, price $10. REDFERN, 210 Fifth-av.

SEATS OPPOSITE WINDSOR AND BRUNSwick. Apply 576-578 5th-av., 809 6th-av., Sunday and Monday.

CENTENNIAL PARADE.—EXTRA LARGE show window on parlor floor, 988 Fifth-av., near Thirtieth-st., to let for two days; inquire within.

FEW CHOICE INSIDE SEATS.—GRAND view; reasonable; accommodations for ladies; first floor. 310 Broadway, near Duane.

CHAIRS.—NEW FOLDING CHAIRS, COMfortable and compact, rent or sell. VAUSE & SON, 1,234 Broadway.

MAGNETIC TREATMENT FOR ALL nervous diseases; insomnia a specialty. LIVINGSTON, 1,338 Broadway.

CENTENNIAL.—5TH-AV. AND 48TH, WINdow; entrance on side street.

TO LET—FOR CENTENNIAL, WINDOWS and seats; luncheon served. 72 5th-av., Lenox.

DRY GOODS.

A. F. JAMMES

13 WEST 30TH-ST.,

IMPORTER OF THE CELEBRATED BON MARCHÉ AND LOUVRE PARIS GLOVES.

Open for business Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday. Great reduced prices in Exterminating Corsets, 25c. 50 8-button Kids de Suede, $1 12½; 12-button Mousquetaire, $1 98; 16-button, $2 95; 18-button, $3 95; 24-button, $5 50—all worth double the amount.

CORSETS AND LINENS.

Best fitting corsets in the world in twelve different shapes, from $1 00 up; fitted on and guaranteed. FRENCH LINEN AND SILK UNDERWEAR. A very large choice of theatre blouses, wrappers, matinees, correct covers, nightgowns, at lowest import prices.

TOSCA PARASOLS

in all the latest Paris styles. Unique models not to be found elsewhere.

13 WEST 30TH-ST.

MILLINERY.

MME. TIERCE, FORMERLY OF 226 5TH-av., removed to 381 5th-av., is displaying the finest selection of Paris bonnets and round hats in the city.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

THE TURF.

CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES.

Racing Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. Tuesday, April 30—extra day—Centennial Handicap; $1,000 added money.

G. B. INGRAHAM, President.

JAMES McGOWAN, Secretary.

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FENWICK HALL,

SAYBROOK POINT, CONN.

THIS DESIRABLE FAMILY HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. TUESDAY, JUNE 18TH, UNDER THE DIRECT MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

FENWICK HALL HAS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING HOT AND COLD SALT WATER BATHS. TERMS, $3 PER DAY; SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON. FOR CIRCULARS, &c., ADDRESS FENWICK HALL, SAYBROOK POINT, CONN., OR E. V. FOOTE, HOFFMAN HOUSE, N. Y.

THE MASCONOMO HOUSE,

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Will open its twelfth season

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Pair bay horses, 8 years old, 16.1; superior style and action; long manes and tails; sound, kind, and true in all harness.

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ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4STH-ST., WEST of 5th-av.—The Rev. Edward T. Bartlett, D. D., Dean of Philadelphia Divinity School, will preach at 11 A. M.; evensong at 8. The Rev. T. P. Hughes will preach.

"ARE YOU PREPARED?"—THE MIGHTY day is at hand, and a messenger is sent to herald the coming King. He preaches in the University, Washington-square, at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER of 34th-st. and Park-av.—Services—Morning, 11 A. M., sermon by Rev. R. Price Collier; evening, 8 P. M., Rev. Robert Collyer, by special request, will repeat his sermon on "John Bright."

EASTER CAROLS WILL BE SUNG AGAIN by the children of the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth-st., on Sunday, April 28, at 3:30 P. M.; public invited. WILLIAM F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

HUGH O. PENTECOST WILL SPEAK AND Mrs. Pentecost will sing at Masonic Temple, 23d-st. and 6th-av., Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; subject—"The Gospel of Plenty."

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11 EAST 34TH-ST.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURnished suite of apartments, with private table; references.

14TH-ST., 209 WEST.—LARGE COMMUNIcating rooms, second floor, with board, in family of adults; references.

29TH-ST., 43 EAST.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms; breakfast or full board; Virginia family; references.

30 WEST 34TH-ST.—SUITES AND ROOMS, with board; best references given and required.

43 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; references exchanged.

47TH-ST., 30 WEST.—WITH BOARD, handsome rooms; superior accommodations; references.

52 IRVING-PLACE, 125 EAST 17TH-ST.—Elegantly-furnished suite rooms; all accommodations; fine board.

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Tickets should be secured at once.

THE COMMITTEE.

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FAREWELL APPEARANCE,

previous to his departure for Europe on Saturday, May 4, of Dr.

HANS VON BULOW.

This memorable event will occur at the METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE on

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 2,

when, with the co-operation of a band of seventy-five performers, Dr. von Bulow will direct the following

PROGRAMME:

TRAGIC OVERTURE.....BRAHMS
SYMPHONY, B flat major.....HAYDN
OVERTURE to "Struensee".....MEYERBEER
SYMPHONY, E flat, No. 3 "Eroica".....BEETHOVEN
OVERTURE to "Die Meistersinger".....WAGNER

PRICES: Dress circle, $1 50; parquet, $2 50; boxes, (four seats,) $10; balcony seats, (unreserved, to be had at box office on the night of the concert,) $1. No standing room sold. Tickets at Schuberth's 23 Union-square.

The KNABE PIANO used in all Bulow concerts.

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CENTENNIAL

SACRED CONCERT.

THATCHER

GERMANY'S SAMOAN CLAIM

PROBLEMS THE COMMISSION WILL TRY TO SOLVE.

ATTITUDE OF BISMARCK AND THE GERMAN PRESS—RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATES IN BERLIN.

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BERLIN, April 27.—The members of the commission to consider the questions concerning Samoa have seen Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert Bismarck. The former briefly expressed his confidence that the conference would be harmonious. The Foreign Office appears to be assured of an early termination of the negotiations. The commission, however, expects that the sittings will be protracted for several months, especially if the charges against Klein, involving claims against the Washington Government, are brought up. Prince Bismarck certainly intends to place the evidence of Herren Braudeis and Knappe and others before the conference, but he has abandoned the claims for indemnity arising from Klein's action. This concession ought to shorten the proceedings.

The claim against the Samoans for plundering German traders and planters will be maintained. There is reason to suppose that England supports the principle of the German demands, and it is trusted that the American delegates are empowered to admit it. The amount of the indemnity is not likely to give rise to any disagreement, being merely a question as to the accuracy of the claims presented. The Foreign Office's method of levy presents difficulties. From the nature of the communications between Count Herbert Bismarck and Hamburg firms interested in Samoa it is surmised that the indemnity will take the form of extended land concessions, supervised by a land court composed of representatives from Samoa and Germany, England, and the United States. Mr. Bayard's scheme of government, which includes a Royal Council and a Legislature composed of two houses, in which the three powers will be represented, will not be entertained. Prince Bismarck adhering to the principle of non-intervention with the local Government.

The official papers rather affect an indifferance toward the conference. The Cologne *Gazette* briefly concludes that a favorable result is already assured. A strongly-phrased article in the Magdeburg *Gazette*, a National Liberal paper, is in marked contrast with the reserved tone of the general press. This paper declares that German honor requires the punishment of the assailants of Dec. 18, and it demands protection for the planters by a permanent settlement of the whole Samoan group on the lines followed by England in Egypt. In its expansive chauvinism the article misrepresents both official and public feeling.

Count Herbert, after an informal greeting to the American delegates, held an official reception to all the Commissioners. A programme has been arranged for the opening of the conference on Monday. Messrs. Kasson and Phelps have already made a favorable impression on the German and English officials. The idea prevailing in the Foreign Office is that Mr. Phelps will become chief of the American Legation. The family of Mr. Murat Halstead have been here during the winter.

Prince Bismarck will remain in Berlin until the conference decisions assume definite form. He will meet Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier, during the visit of King Humbert.

The Emperor will remove the imperial headquarters to Potsdam Wednesday. The Emperor's reception at Weimar yesterday brought out a host of visitors. A number of triumphal arches were erected and there were ringing of bells, firing of cannon, &c., in honor of the occasion. In replying to an address from the Burgomaster, the Emperor said that he had long cherished a desire to see the town noted as the cradle of the greatest national poets and geniuses as the source of art and science in Germany, and dear to him also as the home of his grandmother, Augusta. It was a graceful response and showed his advance in the art of speaking. The Emperor then visited the Goethe Museum, after which he banqueted at the Schloss, and then went to Wartburg. He will return here and open the exhibition of inventions to secure workmen against accidents. The exhibits will comprise models of the appliances to guard against injuries in factories, at fires, in railroad accidents, &c.

The Emperor gave fresh heart to Dr. Stoecker before his temporary withdrawal from public life by the presence of himself and the Empress at Dr. Stoecker's Easter sermon. Count von Waldersee gave a dinner to Dr. Stoecker and several of his fellowers after the inaugural ceremony at the new location of the Berlin Christian Union. Dr. Stoecker will shortly speak to the electors of Siegen and Bielefeld under a permit from the Emperor.

The Conservative group have declared against including farm laborers in the aged workmen's insurance scheme. The West Prussian Agricultural Society, composed of conservative landlords, has declared that the methods of assurance would cause discontent among the laborers, and that the measure should not apply to agricultural hands unable either to understand or to utilize the law.

Chronic misfortune attends German enterprise in East Africa. The Wissmann expedition has effected nothing as yet. The whole credit voted by the Reichstag has been swallowed up by the expenses for the transportation of freights and the hire of Soudanese and Somalis. The excess in expenditure will necessitate an immediate appeal to the Reichstag for a further credit; thus confirming the Progressist predictions that the Government calculations of the cost of the colonizing operations would prove needlessly false. The explorer, Rohlfs, formerly Consul at Zanzibar, in an address at the Colonial Conference at Munich, declared that Capt. Wissmann would fail to re-establish German authority unless backed by an ample force of German troops. He predicted that Capt. Wissmann's mercenaries would revolt at the first chance and join the Arabs. In the meantime the commerce of the coast is annihilated, the Indian trades reporting an absolute cessation of traffic.

WIPING OUT THE SALOONS.

THE GREAT CHANGE THAT WILL COME OVER BOSTON ON MAY 1.

BOSTON, Mass., April 27.—This year begins the enforcement of the new license law which limits the number of licensed places in this city to 780, and as there were over two thousand applicants, there are nearly one thousand five hundred drinking places that must close by May 1. The list of rejected applications includes some of the most prominent dealers within the city limits. There is not a single sporting house in town except Councilman Billy Mahoney's place on Lagrange-street, that has been granted a license. Among the noted sporting resorts that will have to close are those of ex-Oarsman Thomas Butler and Sculler George Roemer on Green-street, Michael Gleason on Court-street, James Keenan on Portland-street, Ned McAvoy's place on Court-street, and a number of other smaller resorts of sports.

There were three notable rejections among them—John Milller, on Hanover-street, who is reported to be the wealthiest Irish-American in the city; Col. Lawrence J. Logan of Dover and Washington streets, one of the leading Democratic politicians of the city, and the heirs of Michael Doherty, who in life had a reputation for being a leading dealer in liquors and owned three stores. A number of smaller hotels are restricted to 3 per cent. beverage. The oldest alehouse in the city, "The Bell in Hand," on Williams-court, must close its doors. This ancient hostelry has been established nearly a century and has an interesting history, having been the resort of many notable men of past generations.

A fair estimate of the loss to those who have been refused a license in fixtures and income places the sum at not less than $5,000,000. About 3,500 barkeepers will be thrown out of employment, causing a daily loss of income of at least $7,000.

A BIG COAL CONTRACT.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 27.—One of the biggest contracts which the railroad coal operators angle for was let to-day. It is the contract of the Detroit Gas Company of Detroit, Mich.

The contract is for 16,000 tons of coal. The bidding was exceedingly spirited, nearly every producer of gas coal in the country being a competitor. The plum was captured by two Pittsburg firms. The Youghiogheny and Ashtabula Coal and Coke Company received the contract for 8,000 tons, and the West Newton mines, operated by Osborn, Sager & Co., were awarded a contract for a like amount. The rate is $2 19 per ton for run of mine, free on board, afloat at the company's docks in Detroit.

The contract was awarded at the rate of $2 65 per ton last year for one and a half inch screen, free on board, at Detroit. The rate this year is somewhat lower than that the year before, taking into consideration the difference in the grade of coal.

SOCIETY PEOPLE SHOCKED.

BAY ST. LOUIS, Miss., April 27.—The people of this popular Summer resort feel shocked and surprised at the announcement that a colored Postmaster has been appointed for this place. Many New-Orleans ladies and children reside at the bay a great part of the time, while the gentlemen of their families are in New-Orleans, and the Post Office has grown to be a sort of social meeting place and exchange for news at the house of Mrs. Ivor, the old Postmistress, a refined and cultivated lady, where distant neighbors come together freely and without restraint. This pleasant custom will be broken up if this change of officials is carried out. Merchants of this, Pass and Biloxi, whose correspondence will be affected are also complaining, and there is said to be a demand of a

FOR ART STUDENTS.

ADDRESSES AND PRIZES FOR THE LEADERS IN MANY CLASSES.

The art schools of the Metropolitan Museum of Art held their closing exercises and exhibition of students' work for the year yesterday afternoon and evening in the building on Central Park. The exhibition was an exceedingly creditable one. The exhibits embraced specimens of drawings from the flat, the round, the antique, life and still life, water colors, architecture, sculpture, wood carving, repoussé work, and decorative pottery.

During the last year the pupils numbered about three hundred and averaged in years from sixteen to twenty-five. The schools were started in Fourteenth-street, and were then moved to Third-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. Now they are in the basement of the old part of the museum.

After a few opening remarks by A. L. Tuckerman, the manager, Mr. Henry J. Marquand spoke on the progress of the work made by the schools, and spoke of their practical value. He was followed with a short address by Robert Hoe, who also spoke of the good work done and of the future growth of the institution, which he hoped would some day not only rival the European schools but excel them. The prizes and diplomas were then presented.

The Robert Hoe prize of $100, offered in open competition for "an object of art as a prize for a yacht race," was won by John Rall, whose design was a large vase-shaped cup. The other prizes were all books on art. The introductory class prizes were won by Miss Lydia A. Richardson and Miss Mary H. Tannahill; antique class, Miss Low; life class diplomas, Miss Emily Rehfus, Miss L. H. Collins, and Miss Lufkin; still life class, Frank Armbuster; honorable mention, Miss Ashley and Miss Low; architecture, George Bartholomew; sculpture, Albert R. Ross; illustration class, Miss Betz diploma, Miss Mary White prize; water color class, Miss De Votion; repoussé class, James Balke; wood-carving class, Fritz Keller; cabinet drawing class, A. Wooster; mechanical drawing class, Archer Beards, and history of art prize essay, G. Bartholomew.

SUGAR GRINDING IN CUBA.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS WHICH HAVE CREATED ALARM.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 26.—Continued fine weather has enabled the larger part of our sugar estates to complete grinding, and with the exception of the large contracts, the season will be finished with the present month. The deficit, as compared with last year, will be 150,000 tons; this fact and the unfavorable news from Europe have caused prices to advance to ten points the arroba of twenty-five pounds. This is the highest price obtained since 1882, and will give great encouragement for the planting of new lands with cane and the careful cultivation of present stands, and will check the tendency to convert sugar estates into cattle farms.

A new feature in the carrying trade is the arrival of the steamer Shawmut towing the hull of the English ship Atlas, to load with some 35,000 bags of sugar at 15 cents per 100 pounds for the United States. If this trip proves a success it will be repeated, and sailing vessels and smaller steamers will have a strong competition in the carrying of sugar.

Owing to the severe quarantine regulations at Pensacola, very little can be done during the Summer months in the development of the new enterprise of exporting iron ore to the Birmingham (Ala.) furnaces, and the carrying of Alabama coal to Cuba until the fever season is past.

Between the 1st and the 8th inst. two severe shocks of earthquake have alarmed the people of this district, but so far very little damage has been done. Sagua La Grande has again been visited by quite a severe earthquake, causing the inhabitants much fright. This is the second since New Year's. Shocks in the month of April at Sagua are good cause for alarm among the people.

LOWELL HAS A BIG FIRE.

LOWELL, Mass, April 27.—The large five-story building of the Lowell Manufacturing Company on Market-street, known as the carpet mill, was gutted by fire early this morning, causing a loss of $200,000. The fire broke out in the card room of the ingrain spinning department and the first alarm was rung in at the police station at 3:15 A. M. The Fire Department was promptly on hand, but owing to the usual corporation custom the firemen were not admitted to the yard for nearly half an hour. The first stream was put out at about 3:45.

The fire died down and the corporation, supposing that it was extinguished, shut off the sprinklers. In a few moments the flames broke out again with redoubled fury and spread rapidly through the centre of the building. The roof fell in soon after 4 o'clock.

At 5:30 the flames were under control, but there was considerable fire in the roof and elevator shaft.

The company had nearly $40,000 worth of new machinery in the building, besides yarn and wool stock in process of manufacture. The property destroyed was insured mainly in the Manufacturers' Mutual, but partly in other companies.

Agent Lyons doubts whether the insurance will cover the loss. He attributes the fire to spontaneous combustion. But for the vigorous efforts of the firemen the whole building would have been consumed. From 500 to 700 hands are thrown out of employment.

A WIRECUTTER'S LEG BROKEN.

Patrick Mullane, a climber in the employ of the Department of Public Works, who was engaged in removing wires from poles along Sixth-avenue, above Nineteenth-street, about 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, fell with a pole 25 feet in height, and broke his right leg above the ankle. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained no other serious injuries.

Mullane had begun about Twenty-third-street and had cut the wires on poles of the United States Illuminating Company as far as Nineteenth-street, on the west side of the street. There was a strong current in the wires, and the only safe way of cutting them was with an axe. Mullane climbed nearly to the top of the pole, just above Nineteenth-street. He slashed through the wires, and then, when the pole was left with no steadying guys, it toppled over. Luckily it fell parallel with the curbstone or some among the crowds on the sidewalk could hardly have escaped injury. After the accident it was considered unsafe to continue the work during the rain as the wires were heavily charged.

THE STUDY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

The certificate of incorporation of the Society for the Home Study of Holy Scripture and Church History was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. The society's object is the systematic training of women in the knowledge of Holy Scripture, together with the history of creeds and liturgies, and doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The society's managers are Susan B. Nelson, Anna C. Weir, and Agnes B. Abbott of New-York City; Sarah B. Smiley of Saratoga Springs, Letitia Townsend of Glen Cove, L. I.; Susan D. Wilson of Philadelphia; Susan L. Johnson of Lynn, Mass., and Henrietta M. Fletcher of Baltimore.

FINED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 27.—Three of the Duquesne Steel Works strikers were brought into court to-day and fined $500, $100, and $25 respectively for contempt of court in refusing to obey the injunction issued several days ago restraining them from interfering with the workmen and the company in running the works.

Judge Ewing severely criticised Sheriff McCandless for failing to disperse the mob. He said it was not necessary for the strikers to display firearms and weapons to become a mob, and that their conduct in intimidating new men was of itself riotous and sufficient to warrant the Sheriff in dispersing them.

Everything was quiet about the works to-day.

A COMMISSION ON RAILWAY MATTERS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 27.—S. J. Ritchie of Akron, Ohio, had an interview with Sir John Macdonald last night relative to the proposed visit to Canada of the Inter-State Commission. The object of the visit is to hold a conference with the Government on railway matters.

The Premier said the Dominion Government would be perfectly willing to receive the commission, and suggested the end of May or early in June as a desirable time.

NO CIRCUS LAST NIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

The storm of the past two days has been disastrous to Barnum's circus, which since Monday has been occupying the open lots at Sumner and Putnam avenues, Brooklyn. The tents were flooded last night and the show was not given.

YOU CAN CURE a sore throat with the help of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good remedy for Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases.—*Advertisement.*

NEVER FAIL to cure sick headache, often the very first dose. This is what is said by all who try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity,

FRANKEN AND HIS BABY.

Martin Franken, who disappeared with his fifteen-months-old baby on Wednesday, returned to his home at 117 Boerum-place, Brooklyn, yesterday. He has had brain trouble for a long time, but was sufficiently clear-headed yesterday to tell where he had been. He went out to the Lutheran Cemetery on Wednesday and feeling his brain becoming clouded tried to find his way out. He soon became insensible, and when he awoke he was lying on the ground in a strange part of the country. It was dark. He finally staggered up against a haystack and made a hole in it for his baby.

He covered the little one with his coat, and at a farmhouse learned that he was in Newtown, six miles from his home. Mr. Franken and his little one were exposed to the storm for thirty-six hours.

SUING HIS WIFE.

Richard D. Young has begun suit in the Supreme Court against his wife, Emma B. Young, to recover possession of the premises 69 East Seventy-ninth-street and other property. Mr. Young declares that in the Spring of 1888 he was much troubled by business and other cares, and in consequence his mind became very weak. Then his wife secured a deed of the premises in suit through an intermediary, Ella J. Hulett, and induced him to give a bill of sale of the furniture in the house and to turn over to her certain books that were very valuable to him, for the reason that they contained formulas used by him in his business as a perfumery manufacturer.

Mr. Young thinks he has now recovered the possession of his faculties.

AN OBSTINATE WARD.

John Cox made application in the Orphans' Court, Jersey City, yesterday for an order compelling Edward Van Gassbeck to leave a tenement house in Hoboken, where he is boarding, for more suitable quarters, with better surroundings. Mr. Cox is the guardian of Van Gassbeck, an obstinate youth, who is the sole heir of an estate valued at $30,000. The court declared it had no jurisdiction in the matter.

RAILROAD CUT IN TWO.

The crew of the schooner Sarah Quinn, Capt. Jeremiah Lynch, which was anchored off Erie Basin yesterday, reported that they had picked up a railroad, twenty-five feet long, cut in two sections, off the Erie Breakwater. On [illegible] was the name Central Railroad

E. J. DENNING & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(RETAIL.)
SPECIAL BARGAINS
FOR TO-MORROW, APRIL 29.
LADIES' FINE IMPORTED
JACKETS,
IN BLACK & A VARIETY OF COLORS,
$2.50, $5., & $7.50;
Reduced from $5.75, $9.50, & $15.
ACCORDION AND GRETCHEN
CHILDREN'S COATS,
SIZES 4 TO 12 YEARS,
at $3.00, $4.00, & $5 each;
Reduced from $6, $8.25, & $10.75
ALL NEW SPRING GARMENTS AND CHOICE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
SPECIAL LOTS OF
PARASOLS,
AT $1.95 AND $3.50 EACH;
REDUCED FROM $3.00 & $5.50.
14,000 YARDS MANUFACTURERS'
REMNANTS OF RIBBON,
THIS SEASON'S STYLES,
AT FROM 4c. TO 50c. PER YARD;
ONE-THIRD LESS
THAN REGULAR PRICES.
SUPERIOR QUALITY 50-INCH
ALL-WOOL STRIPED AND BORDERED
CHEVIOTS & SERGES,
AT 75c. PER YARD;
REDUCED FROM $1.25.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

John & James
DOBSON,
MANUFACTURERS,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR NEW SPRING STYLES OF
CARPETS.
NOVEL DESIGNS AND COLORINGS JUST RECEIVED FROM THEIR FACTORIES. ALSO TO THEIR SPECIAL SALE OF THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS:
IMPERIAL VELVET, $1.00 the yard;
Reduced from $1.25.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 55c. the yd.;
Reduced from 75c.
CHOICE AXMINSTER $1.15 the yd.;
Reduced from $1.60.
ALL-WOOL INGRAIN, 55c. the yard;
Reduced from 75c.
BEST BODY BRUSSELS, $1.00 the yd.;
Reduced from $1.25.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR PATTERNS WE HAVE EVER SHOWN.
FANCY CHINA MATTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LINOLEUMS AND OIL CLOTH IN ALL WIDTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c.
40 & 42 West 14th-st.

Stern Bros.
WILL OFFER MONDAY
and
DURING THE WEEK
EXCEPTIONAL
INDUCEMENTS
In
Imported
And Their Own Make
DRESSES,
CLOTH GARMENTS,
FINE WRAPS,
TEA GOWNS
AND WRAPPERS,
PARIS
DRESS GOODS,
HIGH CLASS SILKS,
TRIMMED
BONNETS AND HATS,
LADIES'
UNDERGARMENTS,
MEN'S
NECKWEAR,
PARASOLS,
COACHING UMBRELLAS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
and, in addition,
SPECIAL SALES
DAILY
in all their numerous departments.
32 to 36 West 23d-st.

JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
777 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF
BLACK GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF
VISITORS
TO OUR SUPERB STOCK OF
COSTUMES,
WRAPS,
WALKING JACKETS,
TRAVELING GARMENTS,
TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
BLACK DRESS GOODS,
BLACK SILKS,
PRINTED INDIA PONGEES,
SECOND MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
BLACK SILK DRAPERY NETS AND LACE FLOUNCINGS,
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
TRIMMINGS, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, AND HOSIERY.
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.
PAID PACKAGES TO THE AMOUNT OF $5 AND OVER SENT FREE OF ALL EXPRESS CHARGES.
JACKSON'S,
777 BROADWAY, BET. 9TH AND 10TH STS.

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE E&W MARK
THE BEST MADE

PIANOS.
200 elegant new "WATERS" upright and square grand pianos; fine rich tone, full iron frame, patent repeating action, and every improvement. Prices, $276 to $450, and sold on payments of only $10 per month when desired.
Every piano warranted six years to give entire satisfaction, and kept in tune one year free of charge. A plush stool and embroidered cover given with each piano.
50 good second-hand pianos in perfect order at great bargains for cash or on installments from $6 to $8 per month.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 5th-av., near 18th-st.
THE UP-TOWN HOUSE OF THEIR KIND.
WATERS' BROADWAY.

N. B.—Our customers and the trade in general will please take notice that we are determined not to carry away a single dollar's worth of goods from our EIGHTH-AVENUE STORES. Everything will positively be sold, even if we have to close out the balance of the stock at auction.
EHRICHS',
Eighth-av., 24th and 25th sts.
SELLING OUT.
Our great Clearing Sale, preparatory to removal to 6th-av., 23d and 22d sts., is now fairly under way. If you have already visited it you will need no inducement to come again. If you have not, better lose no time.
NEVER WERE SUCH BARGAINS:
Think of Millinery at such prices as these:
Straw Hats, choice styles and colors..... 39c.
Boys' Fatigue Caps, Centennial blue cloth..... 48c.
Boys' and Misses' Helmet Caps, fine cloth..... 39c.
Misses' Leghorn Hats, imported..... 98c.
French sprays and Bunches..... 39c.
Daisy Wreaths for Children's Hats..... 48c.
Silk Ribbons, 5c. a yard; wider Silk Ribbons..... 15c.
Silk Sash Ribbons, 7 to 10 inch..... 49c. yd.
Misses' trimmed Hats, flowers and ribbons..... $2 48
Surah Toque Bonnets..... $2 98
Laces at unheard-of reductions:
20c. Linen Lace, edge and insertion, hand made, 2 to 5 inch..... 9c.
40c. to 75c. Clunys, edge and inserting, hand made, 5 to 7 inch..... 25c.
$1 Flouncings, Chantilly, Spanish, Guipure, and Escurial, 18 inch..... 49c.
75c. Egyptian Flouncing, 42-inch..... 35c.
$1 Platt Val. Flouncing, 42-inch..... 49c.
$3 Flouncings, point de gene and point gaze, 42-inch..... $1 99
$1 50 Drapery Nets, La Tosca and Chantilly, 54-inch..... 99c.
$2 Directoire Collars and Cuffs, hand made crochet, set..... 99c.
$1 Baby Carriage, parasol covers, guipure d'art..... 49c.
50c. Black Escurial Lace, 6-inch..... 39c.
$10 Marquise Flouncing, hand run, 42-inch..... $5 99
$1 98 real Duchesse Handkerchiefs..... 49c.
$15 real thread Lace Flouncing, 30-inch..... $7 99
$18 real Duchesse Flouncing, 30-inch..... $10 99
Ladies' Cloaks and Suits—just try to match them:
Beaded Silk Wraps, open jetted sleeves..... $3 99
Soleil Cloth Wraps, satin lining, jet and lace..... $7 75
Rubber Cloaks, with hoods..... 45c.
Cashmere Suits, all colors..... $3 50
Cable Suits, all wool..... $12 75
Cashmere Scarfs and Shawls..... 97c.
Seersucker Wrappers, Mother Hubbard fronts, Princess backs..... $1 39
SILK DEPARTMENT.
Plain and Fancy Colored China Silk, in all new fashionable shadings, 39c. per yard.
Black Silk, 49c. yard.
One large lot of high-cost Plain and Fancy Colored Silks and Satins, for street and evening wear at 59c. per yard.
Black all-silk Satin Rhadames, superior quality, at 59c. per yard.
Fancy Colored Peluche Velvet, 29c. per yard.
Plain Colored Silk Velvets and Plushes, 49c. yard.
Glove prices cut square in two:
Ladies' Kid Mousquetaires, 8-but length..... 98c.
Men's 2-button Dogskin and Castor..... 48c.
See what you can think of on Embroidery prices:
45-inch Swiss Skirtings..... 89c.
Swiss and Irish Point Skirtings, 45-in..... $1 39
Chantray Skirtings, brown and gray..... 75c.
Plain material to match..... 30c.
Swiss Cambric and light blue and pink Chambrays, 22½-inch..... 69c.
A perfect slaughter in Dress Goods:
Mohair Stripe De Beiges, were 75c., at..... 9c.
Cashmere De Beiges, gray and brown mixtures, double width, were 19c., at..... 10c.
Striped and check Cheviots, all wool, double width, were 35c., at..... 27c.
Henrietta Cloth, 46-inch, popular shades, was 59c., at..... 39c.
Glace English Mohair, was 45c., at..... 25c.
French Challies, all wool, were 55c., at..... 29c.
Black Camel's Hair Serges, all wool, were 64c., at..... 39c.
Paris Henrietta Cloth, black, all wool, 46-inch, was $1..... 69c.
All our 12½-c. plaid Ginghams at..... 6¾c.
Figured Challies, were 9c., at..... 4½c.
Here is some Hosiery worth reading about:
Ladies' Balbriggan Vests, lace trimmed..... 12½c.
Ladies' Swiss-ribbed Vests, ecru colors, lisle-thread finished..... 24c.
Ladies' lisle-thread Swiss-ribbed Vests, silk tape at neck and sleeves..... 43c.
Ladies' Balbriggan and Gauze Vests, high neck..... 25c.
Ladies' Cotton Hose, unbleached, black and fancy striped..... 9c.
Ladies' two-toned lisle-thread, and 40 gauge fancy-striped Cotton Hose..... 25c.
Ladies' lisle-thread Fancy Hose, extra quality..... 49c.
Sun Umbrellas and Parasols:
Gloria Silk Sun Umbrellas, rolled gold caps..... 97c.
Satin Coaching Parasols, self-colored checks..... 95c.
Gloria Silk Sun Umbrellas, imported ring handles, gold and silver effects..... $1 49
Note the inducements in Men's Furnishing Goods:
Elastic Web Suspenders..... 9c.
Silk-plated and C. & G. French lisle-thread Half Hose..... 35c.
Fancy striped cotton Half Hose..... 15c.
Balbriggan Shirts, in colors..... 25c.
C. & G. French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers..... 48c.
White Muslin Night Shirts..... 35c.
CARPETS.
Axminster Carpets, reduced from $2 25 to $1 49 per yard.
Wilton Velvet Carpets, reduced from $1 35 per yard, at 89c. yard.
Extra quality Brussels Carpets, reduced from 95c. to 79c. yard.
Very good Brussels, reduced from 75c. per yard to 57c. yard.
Extra super Kidderminster Ingrains, reduced from 75c. per yard to 39c. per yard.
Super Ingrain Carpets, reduced from 65c. per yard to 43c. per yard.
Madras Ingrains, in Brussels effects, full yard wide, reduced from 55c. per yard to 43c. per yard.
Oilcloth, 23c. yard.
Mattings, 9c. yard.
Seamless Mattings, 18c. per yard.
Free delivery daily of all purchases in Staten Island, Mount Vernon, Flushing, Whitestone, College Point, East New-York, Gutenberg, Union Hill, Pamrapo, Bayonne, Bergen Point, and West New-York. We pay transportation charges on all paid purchases over $5 within 100 miles of New-York.
EHRICH BROS.,
8th-avenue, 24th & 25th streets.

Artistic, Inexpensive,
FURNITURE,
Carpets and Curtains.
WE OFFER THIS WEEK SPECIAL:
ROYAL WILTONS, $1 50; FORMERLY $2 25 THE YARD.
AXMINSTER MOQUETTES, $1 10; FORMERLY $1 50 THE YARD.
FIVE-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS, $1 00; FORMERLY $1 35 THE YARD.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 65c.; FORMERLY 90c. THE YARD.
EXTRA ALL-WOOL INGRAINS, 55c.; FORMERLY 85c. THE YARD.
UPHOLSTERY.
600 PAIRS OF LACE CURTAINS, $1 50, $1 75, $2 00, $2 25, $2 50, TO $12 00 THE PAIR.
700 PAIRS OF PORTIERES, $2 50, $3 00, $3 50, $4 00, TO $20 00 THE PAIR.
Silk and Wool Tapestries, Silk and Mohair Plushes by the yard at manufacturer's prices.
Special sale this week of Chamber Suits, the greatest variety in the city.
Baumann Bros',
22, 24, and 26 East 14th-st.,
(Near Union-square.)

WIGS.
My stock of fine-made ladies' and gents' wigs is unsurpassed for superior workmanship, excellent fit, durability, variety in styles, and in all colors to suit all ages. Full stock always on hand.
POMPADOUR COIFFURES, new and beautiful design. Wavy knots in all shades of human hair. Silver-gray and white human hair goods unequaled in fine quality, large assortment, and low prices.
Ten expert artists in attendance for a stylish hair cut, shampooing, or coloring the hair in any shade.
A. SIMONSON,
863 BROADWAY, NEAR 23D-ST.

DESKS and Fine Office Furniture
JOHN A. TOTTEN,
11 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
THE ROLL TOP DESK.

Daniell & Sons.
A CARD.
TO OUR OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS
VISITING THIS CITY DURING THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION WE WOULD CORDIALLY INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR WELL-SELECTED ASSORTMENTS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NOVELTIES, REPRESENTED IN TWENTY-TWO SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS, COMPRISING THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS OF RICH, DESIRABLE GOODS IN
SILKS AND SATINS,
(BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN)
INDIA SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
COMBINATION & FANCY
EMBROIDERED ROBES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
RICH LACES, RIBBONS,
PARASOLS, GLOVES,
MILLINERY,
FLOWERS, & FEATHERS,
SPRING GARMENTS,
FANCY RUBBER COATS,
&c.
ONE LARGE DEPARTMENT DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE SALE OF CENTENNIAL NOVELTIES.
PRICES HAVE BEEN MADE SPECIALLY LOW, AS CENTENNIAL SOUVENIRS.
BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 8TH & 9TH STS., N.Y.
1789. 1889.
Do not fail to visit the Finest Warerooms in our City and see what has been accomplished in
100 YEARS.
SPECIAL EXHIBIT,
Week Commencing April 29.
J. S. Conover & Co.,
28 and 30 West 23d-st.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
FIRST IN PEACE,
IN WAR,
IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN!
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
FIRST IN CARPETS,
IN UPHOLSTERY,
IN CURTAINS!
OUR BUILDINGS OUTSIDE ARE BEAUTIFULLY AND APPROPRIATELY DECORATED FOR THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.
INSIDE OUR SHOWROOMS ARE FILLED AND DECORATED WITH THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
WE ARE FIRST BECAUSE WE AFFORD THE GREATEST ADVANTAGES TO BUYERS. WE ARE NOT MANUFACTURERS, AND CONSEQUENTLY ARE NOT BOUND TO SELL ONLY THE PRODUCTION OF ONE MILL. WE DO NOT SELL ON COMMISSION, AND THEREFORE ARE NOT MORE INTERESTED IN ONE MAKE ABOVE ANOTHER; BUT OUR BUYERS SELECT FROM THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE FACTORIES IN EUROPE AND AMERICA, AND THUS WE ARE ENABLED TO FURNISH TO OUR CUSTOMERS THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT IN THE WORLD TO SELECT FROM.
A VISIT OF INSPECTION IS INVITED.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS., NEW-YORK.

CARPETS
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE QUOTED.
MOQUETTES AT $1,
BRUSSELS AT 75c.,
TAPESTRIES AT 42c.,
OIL CLOTHS AT 18c.,
AND OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.
SHADES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS A SPECIALTY.
GOODS MADE and LAID ARTISTICALLY.
DOWN-TOWN CARPET STORE.
THE HYATT CO.,
NO. 273 CANAL-ST.,
EDWARD R. BAILEY, Treasurer.
NEAR BROADWAY. ESTABLISHED 1856.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
PRICE TWO CENTS.
Sunday Edition Five Cents.
Terms to Mail Subscribers Postpaid.
DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, per year..... $6 00
DAILY, including Sunday, per year..... 7 50
SUNDAY, per year..... 1 50
DAILY, 6 months, with Sunday..... 3 50
DAILY, 3 months, with Sunday..... 1 75
DAILY, 6 months, without Sunday..... 3 00
DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday..... 1 50
DAILY, 2 months, with Sunday..... 1 25
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday..... 75
WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months 50 cents.
THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
1,269 BROADWAY.
Advertisements for classified columns until 9 P. M.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

23, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.

STORES OPEN MONDAY—CLOSED TUESDAY.

A million people are expected to take part in or view the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of Washington as President of these United States.....Strangers in the city of New-York doubtless desire to know the most popular store in the great Metropolis.....For their information we would state that it is located in FOURTEENTH-STREET, between FIFTH and SIXTH AVENUES——Numbers 22, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth-street, running through and connecting with 25, 27, and 29 West Thirteenth-street.....In these stores everything new, desirable, and fashionable for Ladies' and Children's wear can be bought at lower prices than it is possible elsewhere in these United States.

Come and See that What We State is True.

Here is What We Promise
IN LADIES' CLOAKS AND DRESSES.

Beaded Silk Wraps...net shoulders	$2 49
Beaded Silk Wraps...jet shoulders	4 98
Beaded Silk Wraps...jet trim and sash	7 98
Imported Wraps.....jet empire fringe	10 98
Jetted Wraps.....Chantilly lace shoulders	11 98
Ribbon and Lace Wraps	14 98
Doll jet Wraps	12 98
Cloth Mantles—satin lined—lace and jet trim	6 98
Grenadine Mantles—lace jabots and jet	9 98
French armure Mantles—gimp and lace	10 98
Jet Grenadine—including extra sizes	19 98
Chantilly lace Connemaras	19 98
Lap seam Jersey Jackets—tailor-bound	2 98
Tailor-bound Corkscrew Jackets	4 98
Fancy colored Directoire Jackets	3 98
French cloth Jackets—military trim	5 98
With embroidered Vests	7 98
Imported Directoire Jackets	8 98
Loose-front Newmarkets—bell sleeves	2 98
Plain cloth Newmarkets	5 98
Fine cloth Connemaras	8 98
French stripe Connemaras	10 98
Jacquard cloth Connemaras	11 98
Mohair Traveling Dusters	2 98
Mohair Newmarkets	4 98
Surah silk Traveling Cloaks	12 98
French check-cloth Dresses	8 98
French flannel Blouse Suits	10 98
Camel's hair Dresses—surah fronts	10 98
Embroidered Flannel and Tricot	12 98
Wool challie Dresses—velvet trim	14 98
Applique Directoire Dresses—silk fronts	19 98
Black lace Dresses—moire trim	19 98
Figured India and China silk Dresses	29 98
French sateen Dresses—ribbon trim	11 98
Plaid gingham Dresses	5 98
Fancy challie Dresses	6 98
White lawn Dresses....all over embroidery	4 98
White lawn Dresses....four emb'd flounces	3 98
White lawn Wrappers...embroidered yoke	1 98
Flannel Mother Hubbard Wrappers	3 98
Flannel Blouses—fancy tennis fronts	1 69
Jersey Blouses—braid trim	1 98
Surah silk Blouses—all colors	4 98
Fancy smoked Jerseys	1 49
With fancy silk braid trim	2 49
With tucked fronts and sleeves	2 98

Here is what we promise in
MISSES' WRAPS AND DRESSES:

At Three Dollars to Ten,
a special offering of
IMPORTED JERSEY DRESSES,
comprising entirely new effects in plain and plaited skirts, with heavy cords, sashes, and draperies—Gabrielle, Empire, and Directoire—all ages two to twelve years.

At Three Seventy-five,
Flannel, Cashmere, and Fancy Plaid Dresses—principally samples—were $6 and $8.

Misses' Cloth Jackets....checks and stripes	98
Misses' fine Check Cloth Jackets	$1 98
Misses' Vested Jackets—all colors	3 98
Children's All-wool Gretchens—ages 4 to 10	2 98
Plain and Fancy Gretchens—ages 4 to 12	4 75
Misses' All-wool Connemara and Peasant Cloaks—silk-lined hoods—ages 8 to 12	5 49

Here is what we promise in
BLACK SILKS.

Best American Manufacture,
every yard warranted.
79 cents.....98 cents.....$1 19.....$1 29.....$1 48
Best value in the city.

LYONS' BLACK SILKS.

The dollar fifty quality	98 cents
The dollar sixty quality	$1 09
The dollar seventy quality	1 19
The two dollar quality	1 29
The two twenty quality	1 49

FANCY SILKS AND SURAHS:

At FIFTY-NINE CENTS.
FANCY FIGURED FAILLE LUSTRINE,
24 inches wide——thick, round cord—soft and lustrous—all colors and black—handsome designs——cost 90 land a dollar the yard.

At SEVENTY-NINE CENTS.
MORIE STRIPE GLACES.
Heavy enough to stand alone—
Intended to sell at $2 50 the yard—wonderful value!

At THIRTY-SIX CENTS and a half.
Large and small figured India Silks—plain and fancy shades; worth 59.

At TWENTY-NINE CENTS.
China Silks——24 shades——worth 50c.

At FIFTY-NINE CENTS,
Dress Velvets——extra quality——worth $1 00

Here is what we promise
IN DRESS GOODS.

At Thirty-four Cents and a half,
Fancy French Wool Challies—the very finest—elsewhere sold at 52c.

At Twelve Cents and a half,
Wool Challies—French designs.....were 30c.

At Thirty-four Cents,
Wool Mohairs—double width—specially desirable for traveling cloaks and dresses.

At Thirty-nine Cents,
Plain and Mixed Flannels.....good value at 55c.

At Thirty-nine Cents,
All-wool Hairlines and Cashmeres—best shades; regular price, 59 cents.

At Seventy-three Cents,
Alpaca Brilliantines—bronze, navy, myrtle, French gray, mixed gray and black—
regular dollar quality.

At Sixty-four Cents,
Centennial Suitings—pure wool—satin finish, all shades——worth $1 25.

At Seventy-four Cents,
French Checks and Stripes—new combinations; worth $1 25.

Equal Bargains in
Black Goods and Cloakings—large assortment!

Here is what we promise
IN LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

At 29 cents.....Drawers—emb. ruffle—were 45c.	
At 39 cents.....Others finer—with tucks and embroidery—were	59c.
At 69 cents.....Night Dresses—four embroidery inserting—tucks between and embroidery ruffle—were	$1 00
At 19 cents.....Cambric Corset Covers—square neck—with 3 trimmed pearl buttons—all sizes—were	35c.
At 59 cents.....Cambrid Corset Covers—Val. lace or fine embroidery trim—all sizes—were	79c.
At 49 cents.....Skirts, with tucked ruffle and cluster tucks above—were	69c.
At 89 cents.....Skirts, 18-inch emb. ruffle—were	1 29
At 24 cents.....Chemise, with tucks or edge; were	39c.
At 39 cents.....Corded band, fine tucked front and fancy yoke Chemise—were	55c.
At 83 78.....Silk Chemise, handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbons.	

Visitors who leave the city
without calling at our stores will have cause for regret.....To visit New-York and not see Hearn's is like going to Rome and not seeing St. Peter's.

STORES OPEN MONDAY—Closed TUESDAY.

We have just completed the sale of the Bankrupt Stock of the L. M. Bates Co.——completed to commence another of equal attractions.....During past four weeks our stores, on all the floors, have been crowded as no New-York store was ever crowded previous to this sale.....This week's offerings are all new goods——Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Suits, Millinery, white Underwear and Outfits; Boys' Clothing, Silks and Dress Goods, Upholstery, Housekeeping Goods, and the thousand and one attractions that go to make a modern Dry Goods store——goods of latest fashion, staple and desirable; they will be sold at prices that will make our famous stores more famous still.

Here is what we promise
IN UPHOLSTERY.

At $1 49.....Scotch Lace Curtains—taped all around—Madras centre—Irish point border; were $3 00.

At $2 98.....Extra fine Lace Curtains—new designs; were $4 50.

At $2 29.....Real Antique Lace Curtains—extra wide inserting and edge; were $4 00.

At $4 98.....Another lot—double inserting—and Hand-wrought Tambour Curtains; were $8 50 and $9 00.

At $1 29.....$2 49.....$3 98.....$4 98.....$6 98
Fine Madras Curtains,
Floral and Egyptian Designs—two to six colorings; worth $4 00 to $18 00.

Turcoman Portières — chenille dado	$1 49; were $2 50
With 50-inch chenille dado	2 49; were 5 00
All-over Chenille Portières	3 98; were 7 50
Handsome Chenille Portières	6 98; were 12 00
Heavy Petit Point Tapestries	59c.; were 1 00
Spun Silk Tapestries—40 styles	74c.; were 1 50
Double-warp Silk and Wool	1 29; were 2 50
Lace Stripe Serims	6¾c.; were 10
Extra heavy and fine Serims	12½c.; were 18
Fancy Figured Draperies	7¾c.; were 11
Heavy Twill French Cretonnes	12½c.; were 20

CURTAIN POLES.

Wood—brass trimmings	29c.; worth 50c
Brass—brass trimmings	49c.; worth $1 00
Wood Extension Poles	79c.; worth 1 45
Plush Extension Poles	98c.; worth 1 50
Bronze Extension	1 50; worth 3 00
Brass Curtain Chains.....pair,	9c.; worth 20c.
Coiled Wire Chains.....pair,	12c.; worth 35c.
Window Shades, complete	38c.; worth 75c.
Shade Fringes.....yard,	5c., worth 12c.
Nickel-plated Stair Rods	8c.; worth 25c
Stair Buttons.....dozen,	19c.; worth 50c.
Silk Gimps.....yard,	1c.; worth 5c.
Chenille Gimps.....yard,	2c.; worth 8c.
Adhesive Gimps.....yard,	3c.; worth 10c.
Silk Upholstery Cord.....yard,	8c.; worth 19c.
Tinseled Upholstery Cord.....yard,	10c.; worth 22c.
Silk Upholstery Tassels.....dozen,	10c.; worth 25c.
Vestibule Brackets.....pair,	5c.; worth 12c.

RUGS AND DRUGGETS.

Smyrna.....16x32 in.	38c.; worth 75c.
Smyrna.....18x36 in.	98c.; worth $1 50
Smyrna.....24x48 in.	$1 35; worth 2 25
Smyrna.....26x54 in.	1 59; worth 2 59
Smyrna.....30x60 in.	1 97; worth 3 00
Smyrna.....4x7 ft.	5 22; worth 9 00
Wilton Rugs.....26x54 in.	3 98; worth 7 00
Japanese Rugs.....6x9 ft.	6 95; worth 10 00
Daghestan Rugs.....36x72 in.	7 45; worth 13 00
Ingrain Druggets..2½x3 yds	4 58; worth 7 50
Ingrain Druggets...3x3 yds	5 49; worth 9 00
Ingrain Druggets...3x3½ yds	6 35; worth 10 25
Ingrain Druggets...3x4 yds	8 29; worth 11 50
Ingrain Druggets...4x4 yds	12 96; worth 15 00
Ingrain Druggets...4x5 yds	14 25; worth 19 00
Moquette Hassocks	37c.; worth 1 00
Children's Hassocks	19c.; worth 35c.

our department of
WASH DRESS FABRICS
is the most famous in the world.

No such assortment can anywhere befound.

Here is what we promise:

Fancy Corded Ginghams	6¾ cents; worth 12
Lace and Canvas effects	6¾ cents; worth 15
Printed Mulls	5¾ cents; worth 10
Cotton Challies—best styles	4½ cents; worth 9
Tennis Stripe Lawns	6¾ cents; worth 12
French Batistes	9¾ cents; worth 15
Corded Stripe Batistes	9¾ cents; worth 15
Woven Figured Lawns	8½ cents; worth 15
Yard wide Percales—checks	6 cents; worth 10
French Percales and Pansy Cloths	8 cents; worth 15
Pompadour and Primrose Cloths	8 cents; worth 15
Real India Crinkles	10 cents; worth 15
Figured Challies — colored grounds	10 cents; worth 15
Domestic Twilled Sateens	6¾ cents; worth 12½
French Printed Sateens	12½ cents; worth 19
Fine French Sateens	19 cents; worth 30
The very finest Sateens	25 cents; worth 40
Fancy Plaid Ginghams	8¾ cents; worth 12½
Fancy Check and Stripe Ginghams	8¾ cents; worth 12½
Best Seersuckers — dress Styles	5¾ cents; worth 10
Side-band Ginghams	12½ cents; worth 18
Wide Stripe Chambrays	12½ cents; worth 18
Shaded Plaid Ginghams	12½ cents; worth 18
Broken Block Ginghams	11½ cents; worth 17
Large Plaid Novelties	15 cents; worth 24
Embroidered Stripe Zephyrs	19 cents; worth 30
Silk Finish Plaids	19 cents; worth 30
Pinhead Checks and Stripes	19 cents; worth 30

Last but not least,
At Twenty-nine Cents,
Our entire stock of
FINE IMPORTED NOVELTIES
that were 60 to 75 cents.

No broken assortments, poor colors, or undesirable styles—but complete line of the handsomest Zephyrs and Chambrays in plaids, checks, stripes, figures, side bands, and embroidered effects that have ever been shown——All these we sacrifice
As a Special Centennial Offering.

Here is what we promise in
WHITE EMBROIDERIES.

At 47c...22-inch Flouncings	were 75c.
At 98c...45-inch Skirtings	were $1 49
At 98c...Hemstitch Skirtings	were $1 49
At 89c...Colored Embroidered Skirtings	were 98c.
At $1 19.45-inch Skirtings	were $1 98
At 5c.....One lot—Embroideries	were 9c.
At 7c.....One lot—Embroideries	were 12c.
At 12½c.2 to 6 inch Embroideries	were 19c.

Here is what we promise in
LACES AND TRIMMINGS.

At 1 cent.....Wool Laces—all colors	were 15
At 15 cents..Oriental Laces—2 to 7 inch	were 25 to 75
At 25 cents..Black Chantilly Laces	were 47
At 78 cents..Spanish Guipure Flouncings	were $1 39
At $1 19.....Colored Drapery Nets	were 1 50
At 29 cents..Carriage Parasol Covers	were 50
At 29 cents..Head and Cord Ornaments	were 79
At 69 cents..Feraian Trimmings	were 1 00
At $1 98.....Others—extra wide	were 10 00

Here is what we promise in
HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, AND GLOVES.

At 14c..Ladies' Balbrigan Hose	were 25c.
At 19c..Ladies' Fast Black Cotton	were 30c.
At 24c..Ladies' Brilliant Lisle	were 40c.
At 24c..Ladies' Fancy Stripes	were 40c.
At 27c..Misses' Derby, Ribbed	were 45c.
At 43c..Ladies' Brilliant Lisle	were 65c.
At 14c..Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests	were 25c.
At 19c..Ladies' Balbrigan Vests	were 35c.
At 23c..Ladies' Fine Gauze Vests	were 35c.
At 39c..Ladies' Swiss Silk Vests	were $1 25
At 14c..Ladies' Taffeta Silk Gloves	were 25c.
At 39c..Ladies' Real Silk Gloves	were 60c.
At 97c..Miss Button Embroidered Kid	were 85c.
At 98c..Suede Mocquetaires	were $1 29

A Visit to Our Stores
will convince that for the Price it is as well as cheap, and peculiar fashions.
Our Prices Are the Lowest.

PARIS AND ITS GREAT SHOW

TO BE OPENED ON TIME, ALTHOUGH NOT READY.

BUILDINGS THAT IMPRESS THE VISITOR —BARBEY D'AUREVILLY'S DEATH AND STRANGE LIFE.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

PARIS, April 27.—Politically speaking, Paris is very quiet. Occasionally a vague rumor comes from the mystery of the High Court, and a more and more defined presentiment gains strength that there has been found too little fire to produce any great amount of smoke. This idea, however, is merely venture. No one feels interest enough to ferret out the real facts of the case.

The great momentous source of palpitation is the exhibition opening day. The opening will take place on the promised date, but simply because the money of the gate is badly needed. Nothing is ready in point of fact. In the American section goods have been waiting here since February last, and cannot yet be placed in their assigned locality because the floors are not laid. The admirable discipline, courtesy, and intelligence of our chief Commissioners is everywhere recognized and, to put it mildly, their patience has been overtaxed. No exhibition was ever ready on the moment, but this one cannot be put in full swinging order throughout before June.

Already, however, it is an established fact that no exhibition was ever so luxurious in its setting, and this has caused the delay. There are buildings erected in the Champs de Mars and outside the famous machine gallery which should remain as artistic marvels of architecture and interior finish. Thousands upon thousands of francs have been wasted in decorations, and a great deal of it will never be seen or realized, and it is a grievous pity. In this way the money on hand has run short, and it has been decided to open the show, *quand même*, and there will be quite sufficient to see and interest the visitors who fill the city now to overflowing. There are many foreigners, but the provincials are in a majority.

As to hotel prices, I have taken considerable pains to find out the truth. Several well-known establishments have raised the prices of their best rooms 5f. It would be an easy matter to give their names, and also to indicate equally-well patronized hotels charging only at present 1f. extra for a room and one for service. This is about the only change thus far. The hotels are all full, but there is no overcrowding, such as June may bring when, with any reasonable discretion and common sense, an extravagant demand may be avoided. The famous restaurants, however, with no fixed prices will do precisely as usual. If the demand is excessive the terms will increase.

An incident of this kind came to my ears last evening when four Americans went to Bignon's and ordered a carte blanche dinner and were surprised and indignant about the bill. It amounted to $400. Upon inquiry, the bill of fare was found to include only primeurs, duckling, asparagus, strawberries of matchless beauty, and an unlimited quantity of the best wines. The usual dodge was played, as all the world over, that of taking away a half empty bottle and bringing on a new one. Only one man present knew the trick, and he did not dare to mention it. The flowers were orchids. The congenial party of four used very unchristianlike language, and vowed every Frenchman a thief and a liar. In the exhibition proper all the restaurants are open and in good working order and at less than the usual prices, and these by authority cannot be changed.

There is no question about the prominent value and interest of the American section. Already cut glass from New-York and Cincinnati chinaware are creating interest, while New-York jewelers and silversmiths meet with their usual popularity. Some very funny things have been sent, however, including a chocolate Venus de Milo of life size.

One of the side shows of the exhibition, and one likely to make considerable fun and coin, is a Salvation Army temple in the Rue Auber, where the first public meeting took place last night. There was not much fun, but the French decided that it was a new kind of Folies Bergers, and not half as bad a place for a short half hour. Over at the Eden, Offenbach's "Orphée," owing to a bad interpretation and a shabby mise en scène, was made a dismal failure of, and many of the spectators moved over to the Salvationist temple in consequence.

Everything was not smooth and prosperous, however, and a new kind of strike and a very sad one, considering the station of the interested, is on for Monday. The Libre professors declare themselves to be in a starving condition and driven from pillar to post by the caprice of their superiors, and persecuted just like café waiters by the onerous demands of special intelligence offices. The largest salary received by these educational professors is $14 a month, and out of that they must pay a heavy tax and take care of themselves and their families. The poor wretches are all the more to be pitied because there can be no change made and they know it. They will only run in debt and finally be pushed to the wall of resignation.

St. Germain, the pretty forest resort within an hour's ride from Paris by the St. Lazare station, and well known to Americans from its admirably-appointed restaurant, the famous Henry IV., is about to be converted—at least such is the project—into a mineral water resort. An English company have discovered the existence of a spring celebrated in the last century for its iron qualities, and this, added to the beauty of the place itself and the new possibilities of a fine hotel, are supposed to be a sufficient prospect for an immense outlay. The Parisian will be very sorry to lose his quiet outing while flattered by English attention.

Gounand is having a great success here with this phonographic machine. The Colonel took the Academy of Science by storm, and gave last evening a brilliant exhibition. A great hit was an exact reproduction from Gounod, much to the delight of the maestro himself, who declared naïvely that he never had enjoyed such a treat.

One of the great figures of Paris has passed away. M. Barbey d'Aurevilly, the poet, and almost the last of the romantic writers, was buried this morning. He was eighty-two years of age, and without the long and constant aid of devoted friends he would have starved to death. His first literary efforts were made in 1825, but soon after that he disappeared. During twenty years neither friend nor foe knew his whereabouts, and his existence during that time has always remained a mystery. The poet hinted that a love tale had brightened these many years, but it was too long a story to be much believed.

In 1851 he came back to public life, contributing many sensational columns to the *Pays*. He even wrote novels that were condemned by the church, although d'Aurevilly lived and died an ardent Catholic. Every known celebrity of the literary world has made a pilgrimage to the small sunlit room of the poet, where the scarce furniture consisted almost wholly of an old oak-carved chair, resplendent with the writer's coat of arms, of which he was very proud. He was very singular in his daily life. He could not afford a servant, but had persuaded an old woman concierge to meet him always with a lighted candle and hand him his letters open on a silver dish. His hair was faithfully dyed the day before his death, his physician and devoted friend having assured him that he could live until to-morrow only. He was laid out in the scarlet and white attire that he constantly wore within doors, this being the Egyptian symbol of royalty. In the street he always wore lace jabots, cravats, and cuffs fringed with gold, and a long redingote as in 1835. In his hand he constantly carried a small hand mirror, so as to correct any slight misdemeanor in his toilet. Francois Coppée and Paul Bourget were devoted to him. During his last years, whenever these friends dined out, they left strict orders to have a dinner prepared for d'Aurevilly should he happen in. There was never any deviation in his invariable rule to the last. In spite of his many peculiarities, d'Aurevilly was respected by all. His word was law, and his writings will of their kind long be considered models of refined and classical learning and language.

Mme. Bernhardt fills the Variétés to overflowing every night as Lena Despard, but the value of the play is not even discussed. She will not appear in anything else until her Fall season, and she goes to London next month.

The idea of keeping the theatres open during the Summer months does not find much favor. The exhibition by night will be an immense attraction, and then the Buffalo Bill show is expected to sweep everything before it by its novelty and dash, and at the Bois a Spanish company is trying to arrange a bull fight in imitation of it. The American Indian exhibition is going to be managed to suit French ideas, and already crowds go out and fine equipages drive by the wooden inclosure at the end of the Avenue de Villiers. It was a masterstroke of policy thus to avoid city taxation, and the unusual generosity has made the Mayor of Neuilly happy.

The great sensation now is to be Massenet's "Esclarmonde." There is not a box to be had in the house before the fifteenth representation. The first night will be some time week after next, and already the newspapers are full of details concerning the libretto and score. There is no overture; a few chords in C major, and the curtain rises, revealing the interior of a Byzantine church, and the prologue begins. There is much to be said about the wonderful high G above the line of Miss Sanderson's pure soprano sfogato.

The Italian opera season here, organized by Sonzogne, the Milan editor, does not seem likely to prosper. It opened with Bizet's "Pecheurs de Perles," with Calve, Talazac, and l'Herie, all former singers of the Opéra Comique. President Carnot was present, and the representation created enthusiasm. Nevertheless, the subsequent nights have thus far seen empty benches, and it is not "The Puritans" that will work a change, for the score itself was found to be trivial and it is regarded usually as an "Early Sin." "Riquet à la Houppe" is a great success at the Folies Dramatiques, and it will run through the exhibition season. It was curious to see how admirably every inch of room had been made to serve for the production of a fairy spectacle on a very small stage. The scenery is very good and the costumes are superb. The card ballet has never been surpassed. The story runs as usual in this sort of thing. Fairy wishes, love quarrels, and final reconciliation. Princess Ricanina is beautiful and dull, and Riquet is hideously ugly, but very bright. The cast is an excellent one, success giving all the artists good humor and spirit. Gobin as Apollon makes a great hit, easily followed by Mlle. Leriche as Pélunia, with her funny automatic gestures. The music of Varney is easy, gay, and taking. There are plenty of encores, and a duet and a trio will soon be household nuisances. Huguet as Riquet sings admirably, and the chorus and orchestra are faultless.

NOTES AND HOLIDAYS.

Manager William A. Camp of the New-York Clearing House received a letter yesterday from a leading bank President, suggesting that a meeting of bank Presidents be called for to-morrow to reach a decision regarding action in relation to keeping open on Wednesday. Chairman King of the Clearing House committee decided that no such meeting need be held, as most of the banks would have notaries on hand to protest notes maturing on Wednesday, but service of notice would not be made until the following day.

Bankers yesterday were divided on the question of the constitutionality of the Governor's proclamation making Wednesday a holiday in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The prevailing opinion in regard to the effect of the holidays on the payment of notes falling due on Monday (that day not being a holiday) is that they are payable on that day; that under the Saturday half holiday law notes falling due on Saturday and Sunday are also payable on Monday; that under the law making Tuesday, April 30, a holiday notes due on that day are payable on Monday, the 29th, and that under the general law notes falling due on Wednesday are payable on Thursday. These conclusions were reached by officers of the Fourth National, Gallatin, and First National Banks.

POOL CHAMPION FREY'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Albert M. Frey, widely known as the champion pool player of America, took place from the church of St. Francis Xavier, on West Sixteenth-street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The Rev. Father McKinnon celebrated a solemn requiem mass. Among those in attendance, besides relatives, were George F. Slosson and W. Cavanaugh, billiard players; Edward Glover and John D. O'Connor of the Brunswick-Balke Company.

Among other tributes was a floral pool table, on which were the triangle, balls, and crossed cues, from Maurice Daly; a floral ball about two feet in diameter, colored like the fifteen ball and bearing the number fifteen, from William H. Crane of "The Henrietta company," and a crown from John L. Malone. Albert Frey's most determined opponent in pool.

The pall bearers were William H. Crane, Fred Archer, Harry Mosst, Joseph King, Charles Manning, and J. L. Malone, the last four of whom are [illegible]. The [illegible] most [illegible]

THE NORTHERN COLOR LINE

STEADILY BECOMING MORE SHARPLY DRAWN.

ESPECIALLY IN NEW-YORK DO RACE PREJUDICES EXIST — EXPERIENCES OF TWO COLORED CLERGYMEN.

"Ever since the Civil Rights bill was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, it appears to me that the spirit of intolerance of the colored people has been on the increase in the North," said the Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop, rector of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, (colored,) to a TIMES reporter. "Before that time, ten or a dozen years ago, the practice of the Northern white people bore some consistency with their professions and, for the most part, colored people were treated according to their personal merits as other human beings were. In the rural and suburban communities the old custom still continues, but in the larger cities the aspirations of the colored people for a better kind of existence, for a higher life, are hedged about by obstacles imposed by the white people and for which there is no excuse that I can find short of a spirit of prejudice that is altogether unworthy of them.

"This prejudice is most sharply defined and emphasized by the refusal of decent habitations to us, even though our people are willing to pay larger rentals than are required from white tenants. The agents and landlords are not altogether responsible for this condition of things. Several of the agents have said to me that they have advised the letting of houses to colored tenants, because they have uniformly found that colored people take better care of the premises than their social equals among the whites, and they are generally reported the best paying tenants a landlord can have. But the landlords are afraid to rent to colored people because of the objections of white people to living in the same building or in the same neighborhood with colored people. In the larger cities of the country, where this prejudice and spirit of intolerance is most pronounced, it springs apparently in greatest measure from the foreign and poorer elements of the population. They are the ones with whom, in the nature of things, the colored people are thrown most directly in contact, for the earnings of the colored people in general are among the lowest of the low, and not being able to buy their own homes they are compelled to accept whatever the white man will let them have in the shape of habitations."

Mr. Bishop and his wife are of fairer complexion than most white Americans, have light blue eyes and blonde hair. The rector told a story about his own experiences in renting a house.

"I called upon the agent," he said, and agreed with him quite readily for the letting of the house, for while I am in no way ashamed about my proper classification among the colored people, I do not care to hang a label to that effect around my neck. But when the agent came to look up my references he found that I was a colored man. He at once sent me word that, much as he regretted it, he would not rent me the house, the landlord had absolutely refused to rent his house to colored occupants. My wife called to see him about it, and was advised to see the landlord in person. We called upon him, and upon assuring him that we wanted the house for our exclusive use and occupancy, and would not sublet it, or any part of it, we were allowed to have it.

"If I had not succeeded thus I would have been compelled to go into a noisy tenement house among a class of people that I do not care to be particularly identified with, be they white or black, or to take a house that had been previously occupied by disorderly white people who had been cleaned out by the police. Such environments as these are not suitable to the growth of a proper moral sentiment or the bringing up of children, but, good and bad alike, the colored people are closely restricted to them. And except by indirect means it would be very difficult for a colored man to even purchase a house in a respectable residence locality in New-York so strong is this prejudice that many of our best people have left the city entirely and taken houses in the suburbs—in Brooklyn and New-Jersey.

"Instead of improving, the situation seems to be growing worse. Colored men would gladly learn mechanical trades, and where such there have been openings for them the colored people have shown themselves the equals of their white competitors as mechanics. Only servile occupations are open to the colored men, and even in these the rates of pay are lower to colored people than to whites in the same occupation. Under such circumstances how can a rapid moral, mental, and material development be expected of the colored race? They put the little money they receive to better use than any other people I know of. But the margin above the actual necessaries of life is very small that little show can be made of it in any direction.

"The forms this prejudice takes in the North are often more humiliating than the political antagonism the colored people encounter from their former masters in the South. Where colored men work side by side with white mechanics in all the mechanical trades, and no effort is made to prevent them from learning any branch of industrial employment they may choose. The material and moral and intellectual aspirations of the colored man are not interfered with in the South, but, on the contrary, are encouraged in many ways by the white people, who learned before the war to look to him for all the mechanical work that was wanted. For the colored man was the mechanic of the South before the war, as well as the field and plantation hand and day laborer. When, therefore, the colored artisan comes North and tries to find work at his trade and is met by a refusal of white men to work alongside of him, he encounters a kind of antipathy and prejudice that are unknown in the South. His development along the lines of morality and industry is interfered with and hampered, and there is small wonder if his progress is slow and precarious."

A colored pastor who expressed similar views to the reporter was the Rev. H. A. Monroe of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church. He maintains that the colored population of the city has been vastly increased of late by emigration from the South, and, in consequence, the difficulty that is encountered in the search for homes is greater than ever before. He declares there is a colored population in New-York City of over thirty-five thousand, and that it is rapidly on the increase.

"There are no more American Americans in New-York to-day," he said, "than the colored people. All their tastes and instincts, their ambitions and ideas, are purely American. They are not a dissipated race, nor given to brawls and disorder. For the most part they have acquired their ideas of life in its various phases by imitation of a superior class of white people. They have an inbred desire to appear as well as their white masters of slavery days, and to the extent their means will allow, they try to imitate them in the adornment of their homes and persons. But their means are limited, and they are forced to practice the most rigid economy. You will find, therefore, that a colored housekeeper is able to make a small money allowance go further in supplying a table than is general among the people of any other race or nation. And no matter how slender their incomes, they can always spare a little for house decoration. They make good housekeepers, pay their rents promptly, and keep their rooms and premises in good order. And yet they are a proscribed race.

"Before a neighborhood is opened up for colored settlement in New-York it must have been made untenantable for white people. Take this row that I live in—[one of five brick houses in West Forty-seventh-street]—every house had been one of the disorderly kind. This very house was one of the most notorious places of resort in the city, and at last its inmates became so disorderly that the police raided them several times in succession and drove them out of the street. The houses were advertised at $900 a year, and were vacant several months, because respectable white people would not live in them, and the landlord refused to rent them to colored occupants. At last, finding that he could not rent them to white people at all, the rent was raised to $1,000 and the houses were thrown open to colored people. We were compelled to sign leases containing waivers of any claims for damages we might have by reason of the uses to which the houses had been put by former occupants. The annoyances to which we were subjected for months after we moved in were something terrible, and yet it is to such houses and such neighborhoods that we are limited in our choice of homes. You can readily imagine what the moral effect of such an atmosphere upon the rising generation must be.

"I have contended against this proscription of my race upon every opportunity, but it seems as if the lines were being drawn closer all the while, and when such a representative Christian body as the Young Men's Christian Association closes its doors to our young men the prejudices of other people are scarcely to be wondered at."

"What excuse is given for refusing to admit colored youths to the Young Men's Christian Association?" he was asked.

"None, that I have ever heard. And we have college graduates, lawyers, physicians, and theological students among our applicants, men in every way worthy of equal social consideration with the better classes of white men. I have lived in the South, although, until I left school, I had never seen a colored person except the members of my father's family, for I was brought up in the East, went to the public school with white children, and had never been given to understand that my schoolmates or neighbors esteemed themselves superior to me because they were white and I was colored. Even in the South there is none of this rude and [illegible]

North. In Charleston or Wilmington—places that are considered the most ride-bound and storm-buttressed of Democratic strongholds—a colored man may have anything in the way of a residence that he is able to pay for. He may buy or he may rent in the most fashionable part of the city if he is willing and able to pay the price that would be asked of any white man.

"There, too, the trades are open to colored men, and they are not discriminated against in the payment of wages. I have seen white firemen working with colored engineers on Southern locomotives, and vice versa. And I have seen white bricklayers and laborers working under colored contractors on buildings in the South and nothing was thought of it. But after I came to New-York, when I went to attend an army reunion in Massachusetts—I was a member of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers—I heard a letter of Chief Arthur read in which he declared that no colored man would be received into the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The letter was written to Col. Hartwell of the Fifty-first Massachusetts Volunteers. This is only a fair example of the oppression under which the black man is expected to make progress in the North.

"Until the attitude of the white people shall change and a colored man shall be treated according to his just deserts, based upon his intelligence and moral conduct, it need not be surprising if he reflects more of the vices than of the virtues of his white brother. But right here I would like to say that among the bankers and brokers and lawyers, the most liberal and intelligent of the people of New-York, I find a willingness to give the colored man a chance that is a bright contrast to the general experience of my people in their dealings with the whites, and quite a number of our young men who have secured good educations have been given situations of responsibility, with good salaries, in their offices—not as mere messengers or watchmen, but as clerks and bookkeepers. But they are a very small fraction of the colored men who are equally competent and who can find no such positions."

OPERA AT PALMER'S.

"THE MAY QUEEN" SOON TO GIVE PLACE TO "THE CLOVER."

"The May Queen" is still running merrily along at Palmer's, and will be continued for the benefit of centennial visitors all this week; but it will soon be supplanted by "The Clover." The libretto of the new opera has been adapted to suit the McCaull company. The German book is by Richard Genée, whose name is associated with some of the most successful of the comic operas of the day, and the music is said to contain some of the finest numbers ever written by Suppé, embracing a number of stirring march melodies. There are three waltzes and at least two romantic numbers which have proved very popular in Vienna and for which the management expected as great popularity here.

The date for the production of "The Clover" at Palmer's has been definitely fixed for Wednesday evening, May 8. The story is described as interesting, but as making no pretensions to an elaborate plot. It is told in a straightforward manner, affording many amusing effects and strong climaxes for the finales. The opera is in a prologue and three acts, there being four strongly-contrasted scenes. That of the prologue is in the Bavarian highlands, and those of the first, second, and third acts are, respectively, a café in Paris, a military camp in Norway, and a square in Venice. In the prologue Rudolf, a young nobleman, is engaged to Stella, their wedding being announced for the next day. Rudolf, however, having passed his youth at home, yearns for the world and seek happiness in travel and adventure before settling down to matrimony. Stella learns of his desires and suggests that the wedding be postponed for a year, during which time Rudolf may travel and seek for glory and fame.

In the first act, Rudolf and his servant, Casimir, are found enjoying themselves among the gayeties of Paris, where they are watched over by Stella, disguised as a street singer, and Fanny, Casimir's sweetheart, as a pastry peddler. Rudolf squanders his money with gay companions until the adventurers are reduced to their last 400f. Rudolf wishes to gamble with these to retrieve his fortunes. Casimir suggests that he retain 200f., while the rest is risked at the gaming table. This is soon lost, and meanwhile Casimir is robbed by highwaymen. Finding themselves destitute, the twain enlist as recruits under Charles XII. of Sweden. With the loss of their money they lose the regard of their new Parisian friends, and thus Rudolf learns that fortune is fickle in the matter of friendship and finance.

In the second act Rudolf is instrumental in winning a victory over the Danes only to find in the moment of success that the death of the King under whom he serves renders his achievement of no avail. Thus he learns the hollowness of glory and turns to Venice in the carnival season to seek consol

IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD

GREAT EXPECTATIONS FOR THE SEASON JUST BEGUN.

RECORDS OF ENGLISH ATHLETES—THE ACTORS' CLUB IS BOOMING—EXCITEMENT BETWEEN HARVARD AND YALE.

The prospects for a brilliant athletic season are brighter this Spring than they have been any year for some time. It is doubtful if ever before in the athletic history of this country or of England have greater things been anticipated than are at present. Officials of prominent clubs are making an early start toward arranging the programmes for sports, and athletes are impatient to try their muscles in a variety of ways on cinder track and field. The good that has been done by the Winter's gymnasium work will soon be demonstrated, and it is hoped that next Fall will witness new American and world's records for amateur performances.

The season has opened in England, and it begins with several remarkable performances. H. W. Thomas of Oxford University covered 440 yards in 0:49 2-5, only one and one-fifth seconds behind the record of L. A. Myers. F. J. K. Cross of Oxford ran a mile in 4:23 3-5. The amateur record for the distance, made by W. G. George, is 4:18 2-5, and George's professional record is 4:12¼. W. Polock-Hill of Oxford made the English record for 1,000 yards recently in 2:15 4-5. Myers has the world record at 2:13. H. G. L. Tindall of Cambridge made a new English record for 600 yards, his time being 1:12, only three-fifths of a second behind Myers's world record. About a week ago Sid Thomas of the Ranelagh Harriers made ten miles in 51:31 2-5, beating the American record of 52:58 3-5, made by E. C. Carter, and nearly equaling George's 51:30. England and Scotland have again taken to international football, after nearly four years' abandonment of matches, and a crusade is being pushed by several members of the English press tending to shut out the professional football players and to encourage amateurs in this branch of sport.

A list of the athletes reinstated Wednesday evening by the Amateur Athletic Union on applications for remitment of penalty in violating the union's fighting resolution of Aug. 25, 1888, includes J. B. Sheville, A. G. Facel, W. E. Gobler, C. J. Farth, E. Hamm, E. George Smith, and M. O'Keefe of Chicago; J. L. Dinshall, Grassy Point, N. Y.; F. W. Kilbourne, New-Brunswick, N. J.; W. Sixty, Manhattan Athletic Club; W. J. O'Gorman, Columbia College; C. F. Bostwick, Seventh Regiment Athletic Association; R. Bixler, Rush, New-York City; E. West Side Athletic Club; E. Ramsdell, Germantown, Penn.; H. Klein, New-York City; C. Clay and E. Rutherford, Star Athletic Club; A. J. Stephens and S. C. Dentz, Passaic Boat Club; A. S. Vosburgh, Columbia College; W. S. Arthur, New-York City; W. S. Wood, Fall River; F. S. Oakes, Oakes, H. H. King, C. W. Smith and W. W. Apgar, Bloomfield (N. J.) Athletic Club; L. Healy, Allerton Athletic Club; J. S. Miller, E. Nichols, J. S. Millner, and A. Nelson, New-York City; H. Freets, Staten Island Athletic Club; J. Purcell and V. E. Schifferstein, Olympic Athletic Club of San Francisco; W. J. Roddy, A. E. Ames, J. S. B. Black, F. W. Church, W. S. Bradford, and D. D. Casement of Princeton College, and the Columbia College tug-of-war team. This number, forty-six, is not large, but is all that the union expected.

The Manhattan Athletic Club has held by their club and its position toward the union. Mr. Sixty, the only Manhattan man to apply, lives in Bergen Point, and as he expects to join the New-Jersey Athletic Club, he was forced into applying for reinstatement as a penalty. It is safe to predict that the Amateur Athletic Union will not leave its perch upon the boycott resolution, which is plainly a fighting measure, and thus, although it claims to be national in its character, it bars from its games many athletes whose amateur standing is entirely above suspicion. At present there is no one governing body in athletics in this country, as there is in England. There are five separate and distinct athletic organizations. They are the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, National Association of Amateur Athletes of America, Intercollegiate Athletic Association, Western Amateur Athletic Association, and Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association.

All of these give separate championships, and in open games the Amateur Athletic Union is the only organization that bars amateurs from competing. The reason for this stand has been printed in THE TIMES. The union claims to give national championships. So does the National Association, and on the ground that the latter went out of existence because not having a large enough membership to transact business under its own constitution, it has no right to announce national championships. The result is the union refuses to allow National Association athletes to compete in its games. This country is too large to permit national championships until interest in amateur athletic sports is great enough to bring together the champion athletes from various associations from Maine to California. An association to be national in character should be made up of associations representing all the athletic districts of the country, instead of individual clubs, unless all are included. If the five leading associations mentioned should combine in forming a national organization similar to the Amateur Athletic Association of England, a better system in athletics would be established in this country. In England, however, it is more practical to have one governing body because the country is small enough to allow it.

When Mr. Burr W. McIntosh began advocating the formation of an actors' athletic club a few weeks ago he touched a responsive chord under the coats of all the theatrical men to whom he spoke, and the result is that over ninety active members in the newly formed organization to be known as the Actors' Amateur Athletic Association of America have taken the movement with all earnestness. Mr. McIntosh is an athlete himself, standing ready to run any man of his weight in the world any distance from 100 yards to a mile, and is just the one to keep the association enthusiastic. Mr. McIntosh has a record of 0:10¾ for the 100-yard dash, 0:23 1-5 for the 220, and 0:53 1-5 for the quarter mile. He is Vice President of the association, being second in official importance to Mr. De Wolf Hopper, the irrepressible Hibernian baseman, whose ludicrous baseball slamming suit on first base in the actors-journalists baseball game last season created an endless amount of amusement. Mr. Hopper on the athletic field and Mr. Hopper, President of the promising "Five A's," are two distinct personages. The one is long, lank, and lazy, altogether ridiculous, while the other is solemn, earnest, and very businesslike.

What the actors will do in athletic meetings will be worth going miles to see, and their games will be one of the most entertaining features of this season's amateur athletic sports. All of their contests will be handicaps, and the men will probably be placed in front of the scratch by Mr. McIntosh. Mr. Tony Pastor will, it is said, go into training soon for a three-mile run, while Mr. Digby Bell is debating whether he will throw a 25-pound hammer for height or climb a rope. The aims of the association are in every way worthy. It seeks to become a representative social athletic club and will strive to supply a great demand for athletic exercise in an appropriate and convenient manner. Clubrooms will soon be secured. They will be fitted with a complete gymnasium, bath and swimming facilities, billiards, pool, library, and all other attractions which go to make up a modern clubhouse. The dues are only a dollar a month now and initiation fee $5, but as soon as the membership reaches 200 they will be raised. Life members are charged $50. They will have to pay $200 when 200 names are on the roll of the club. Arrangements for training have been made with the Manhattan Athletic Club, so that to-morrow afternoon, if it is pleasant, will witness a number of the athletic actors on the Manhattan's cinder path, at Eighty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

Field games will be given in June, probably June 12, and the prizes will be cups to be given by the managers. The association will take no side in the athletic controversy between the Amateur Athletic Union and National Association of Amateur Athletes, and starts out in the career hoping to keep the good-will of every athletic organization. It is a laudable undertaking on the part of the actors, and will be supported by every one who takes an interest in the promotion of athletic exercise. The life members are Messrs. H. E. Abbey, M. C. Goodwin, A. M. Palmer, Dion Boucicault, W. C. Gorman, Pastor, C. W. Thomas, C. H. Hoyt, W. W. Kelly, Joseph Mack, C. M. Greene, Marcus Mayer, and J. W. Rosenquest. The officials are De Wolf Hopper, President; Burr W. McIntosh, Vice President; W. M. Crane, Second Vice President; J. D. Maguire, Secretary; J. Weiler Rosenquest, Treasurer. Governing Committee—Messrs. N. C. Goodwin, John Drew, Digby Bell, Robert Hilliard, Frank Lane, Clay M. Greene, W. B. Hoey, and C. H. Thomas. The membership is open to all actors and other gentlemen who are connected in any way with theatrical profession. Two black balls in the Membership Committee will kill an application.

American athletes will strive this year harder than ever before to wrest from the Englishmen more world's records than they now hold, and it will be through no lack of work or Yankee pride if they do not succeed. It is somewhat netting for athletes born and trained in this country to be defeated by English athletes who come here and compete in games, but when this occurs a defeated athlete is naturally interested in his successful rival and wishes to learn more of him and his athletic career. There are in this city three American-ized English runners of note who have competed in recent games held here, and are familiar by name if not personally to most persons interested in athletics. They are W. G. George, brother of the world-famous W. G. George; F. P. Cornell, and W. T. Young. All have joined the Manhattan Athletic Club, and will compete under its colors this year.

Mr. George is twenty-one years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, and weighs 142 pounds in running costume. He is a member of the polite and agreeable and his enthusiasm over athletics is an example for many athletes to observe. He began running in 1884, and in 1885 he won an inter-club four-mile corridor race in 21:05, and won the Spartan Harriers' five-mile novice steeplechase. He began in 1886 by finishing second from Hagenlocher in the Spartan Harriers' eight-mile cross-country handicap, and after several creditable feats won the Spartan Harriers' ten-mile challenge cup in 1:06:47. In 1887 he ran ten miles in 54:31, finishing second in the Hirschfield and Spartan Harriers' team race, won the Kildare two-mile challenge cup in 10:53; won several steeplechases, and captured, from the scratch, the one-and-a-half-mile open handicap at the London Athletic Club's sports in 7:55. After winning several cup races last year he sailed for America, and made his first appearance here in the two-mile championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, which event he won. He finished second in the half-mile handicap at the Manhattan Athletic Club's Winter games, won the mile handicap at the games of the University of Pennsylvania with fifteen yards' start, was defeated by T. P. Conneff in a three-mile match race at the National Association's games, and was unplaced in the cross-country run of the Suburban Harriers. George will not compete in many games this season, and will confine himself to short-distance running principally.

The reports from Boston during the past week have not been very encouraging regarding the work of the Harvard 'Varsity crew. The crew has been shifted and changed in all ways, in the hope of making it what Harvard men would like to have it, but with no marked success. The body swing is said to be very crude, and there seems to be a great variety of individual style displayed by the oarsmen. The recover is imperfect, while at least five of the eight have a tendency to feather under water. The crew was made up last week of S. Sandford, '90, bow, 162 pounds; R. J. Clark, '91, 2, 167 pounds; N. Longworth, '91, 3, 180 pounds; J. S. Cranston, '92, 4, 190 pounds; T. L. Friday, '91, 5, 194 pounds; E. T. Wise, '90, 6, 190 pounds; J. F. Hutchinson, '90, 7, 162 pounds; R. F. Herrick, '90, stroke, 157 pounds; Amory, '92, coxswain, 115 pounds. The class races will be contested May 4. The Seniors are favorites, although the Sophomores are rowing well in their new shell. Juniors and Freshmen are unknown quantities as to speed.

Harvard writes Cornell that she will not be able to row the latter's crew this year at New-London because the Harvard boys cannot be at New-London long enough to do so. Harvard has also written Columbia that she will be unable to race this year. Harvard has just appointed a committee to confer with Yale about a dual athletic league, and it looks as if Harvard is doing her utmost to ignore all college athletic associations with the exception of Yale. The conspicuous performances of the English universities of Cambridge and Oxford have evidently made the Harvard athletes sigh for athletic prominence in contests with Yale exclusively. If these two colleges continue to shun competition, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, and Cornell, they will make a mistake not easily overlooked. If Harvard's cap is growing too small, say athletes, let her send on her tug-of-war team and Columbia will pull its members out of the cleats as often as they care to settle its claw rope. It is an open question which the relative merits of their crews, and Princeton will give Harvard her fill of football or baseball any day.

W. S. Bull of Buffalo, Chief Consul of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, has made the following appointments, which take effect at once: Executive and Finance Committee—Chief Consul W. S. Bull, Vice Consul M. L. Bridgman of Brooklyn, and Dr. George E. Bleckham of Dunkirk. Rights and Privileges Committee—Walter S. Jenkins of Buffalo, Michael Furst of Brooklyn, and Louis Newmeyer of New-York. Rules and Regulations Committee—E. J. Shriever of New-York, A. B. Gardner of Utica, and J. M. Warwick of New-York. Improvement of Highways Committee—I. R. Potter of Brooklyn, O. E. White of Albany, and A. M. Dickinson of New-York. Racing Committee—A. B. Bartman of Brooklyn, John Kellner of Buffalo, and W. H. De Graff of New-York. Mr. Bull states that the New-York State division is in a very flourishing condition and has a membership of about seventy-six hundred wheelmen. The object of the league two years ago was to ascertain and protect the rights of wheelmen. This was done because the wheelmen were not allowed the use of some roads, and after a hard fight the Wheelmen's Liberty bill was passed, giving the cyclers the same privileges enjoyed by horsemen. "The aim of the association," said Mr. Bull, "now that they have accomplished their first object, is to improve the highways throughout the State, and it is a work which will take much time and will receive considerable opposition at the start. The farmers will object to it, but let the work once be started and it will be beneficial to farmers, horsemen, and especially to wheelmen." He states that a bill is now being drawn up which will be brought before the State Legislature next January. This bill will provide that the roadways throughout the State be properly maintained by a State Superintendent of Roads instead of having each town appoint a Road Superintendent. He told of the terrible condition of the country roads, which in wet weather are sometimes impassable for vehicles of any sort, and said that he expected to see the time when, through the efforts of the League of American Wheelmen, macadamized roads would extend through New-York State, similar to the excellent roadways of France.

The last of the Fresh-Air Club's series of cross-country walks for the Spring season of 1889 will be made to-day. The club will take a Hudson River Railroad train for Fishkill at 9 A. M. The route from Fishkill will be over North and South Beacon, Breakneck, and Taurus and Cold Spring, and boats by which reaching the Grand Central Station at 6:30 P. M. There are no hotels on the route, and those who expect to get hungry are advised to take a lunch. The routes for the tours of the Fresh Air Club have been the result of many experimental excursions, and have been so arranged as to include as much of interest as can possibly be compassed in the given time and distance. Any gentleman who wishes to accompany the members of the club will be welcome. The walks this Spring have been very profitable, and beneficial to those who have participated in them. The President of the club is Mr. W. E. Curtis, managing editor of the *Spirit of the Times* and an old-time athlete of note. Mr. Curtis is well known to athletes as an untiring walker, besides being familiar to them as an athletic editor and games official, and when any person attempts to tire him on a jaunt across country he will find he has bitten off all he can comfortably chew. Mr. Curtis does not deny himself the comfort of an office chair for nothing.

The records which have been made by the athletes at Fordham College up to date are as follows: Running broad jump, 18 feet 10 inches, made by H. Quackenbose in the Fall of 1888; 100-yard dash, 0:10 2-5, made by H. Quackenbose in the Spring of 1888; mile run, 5:35, made by E. McGillicuddy last Tuesday; throwing sixteen-pound hammer, 73 feet 7 inches, made by D. A. Hanrahan last Tuesday; 220-yard dash, 0:24, made by H. Quackenbose in the Spring of 1888; mile walk, 8:15, made by L. Livingston in the Fall of 1886; pole vault, 8 feet 1 inch, made by G. B. Donnelly in the Fall of 1887; putting sixteen-pound shot, 32 feet 5¾ inches, made by D. A. Hanrahan last Tuesday; 880-yard run, 2:23, made by G. B. Donnelly in the Fall of 1887; running high jump, 5 feet 6 inches, made by T. D. Shea in the Fall of 1887 and C. L. Livingston in the Spring of 1888; 440-yard run, 0:58, made by H. Quackenbose in the Fall of 1888.

At a meeting of the Western Amateur Athletic Association, held in St. Louis last week, it was decided to hold swimming championships in the early Summer, and to postpone boxing and wrestling championships until Fall. In the future any person who has issued a challenge to fight a prize fight or box to a finish, or who has accepted such a challenge, or has engaged in a contest with gloves lighter than four ounces, is not eligible to compete in this association's competitions. An athlete who has been expelled from any club of the association will not be admitted to the membership of any other club, and his entry in games will be refused. The boxing and wrestling championships of the association will be held Sept. 8 at St. Louis.

Almost every one knows of "Tommy" Conneff. The young man is a fine runner. He is 21 years old and is 5 feet 6 inches in height. Conneff holds the one and four mile championships of the National Association, mile championship of England, four-mile championship of Ireland, one and two mile championships of Canada, and five-mile championship of the Amateur Athletic Union. This will be his fifth year on the track, and he expects to go to Europe this year to try again for the European championships. His fastest time for ten miles is 54:24 made a year ago. He is an Irishman by birth.

The New-England Amateur Rowing Association passed a resolution to sell the right to publish the official programme of the regatta to be held at Worcester, Mass., in June. This action has aroused the ire of boat clubs at Worcester to a fever heat and its members have filed a protest with the Executive Committee of the association. It is a departure from an established custom of the association. The local club has published the programmes, and declares it will do so this year or know the reason why.

Pending the completion of the grounds of the Orange Athletic Club, those of the Eosevills Athletic Club have been procured for the use of the members of the Orange Club Wednesday and Friday in each week. Mr. W. B. Goodspeed won the bowling tournament held by the club last week; Mr. C. McIntosh was second, and E. H. T. Eagles was third. The attention of members is now occupied with the formation of a baseball nine.

Mr. G. M. L. Sacks of the Manhattan Athletic Club, who has been in St. Louis for a week past, has gone to Detroit. Mr. Sacks is making arrangements to take a team of athletes West in the Fall, after the Canadian championships, and will give athletic exhibitions at Albany, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. He will give a set of belts to the club making the greatest number of points in the Western Amateur Athletic Association's championships, Sept. 9.

The Directors of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association have decided to give handicap contests for the members every Wednesday during the season. Cleaps will be given to the winner in each event, and at the end of the season the man having the greatest number of them will be given a gold medal emblematic of the club championship.

The prizes for the annual boxing and wrestling championships of the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America, to be held in Tammany Hall May 18, have been on exhibition since Thursday as A. G. Spalding & Brother's, 241 Broadway.

D. G. Davis, former champion light-weight wrestler of the Olympic Athletic Club of San Francisco and who became a professional several years ago, has applied to the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association for reinstatement.

The Iowa Amateur Rowing Association will hold its annual regatta in June. Cedar Rapids, Dubuque, Des Moines, Sioux City, Burlington, Iowa, and Omaha will be represented by crews.

Mr. Eugene Carter, the billiardist, will leave New-York for Europe on May 4. He will go direct to Paris and play exhibition games there for several months.

Work has been commenced on the new clubhouse of the athletic club of the Schuylkill Navy of Philadelphia, to be erected at 1,626 Arch-street.

Wrestler William Muldoon has been engaged by Buffalo Bill to exhibit himself with the Wild West Show in Paris this Summer.

The Detroit Athletic Club, with its usual enterprise, has secured the Western championship meeting.

TRAINING YOUNG SEAMEN

THE APPRENTICE SYSTEM IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.

AN EFFECTIVE AND VALUABLE SCHOOL FOR SUPPLYING THE UNITED STATES NAVY WITH GOOD MATERIAL.

It is not often that civilians have an opportunity to witness a mobilization of men-of-war such as to-morrow's naval pageant will afford. Nor is it often that American naval officers see vessels of their own navy massed together in one fleet and under one command.

Common as it is with foreign services to have whole squadrons move with the Admiral's flag it is extremely rare in the case of our own commands. Whether it is considered more advisable for our squadrons to be constantly out up and scattered over the whole of their station is a point to be answered by the Navy Department, but it certainly appears to the majority of naval officers that much valuable professional knowledge is lost in not manoeuvring vessels in fleets.

There is perhaps no naval officer in the United States Navy who has not advocated fleet tactics and squadron manoeuvres more than Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce. It will be recalled how he was wont, when in command of the North Atlantic station, to keep the vessels of the squadron together. The yearly landing of the naval brigade on Gardiner's Island, the supposed boat attacks of Newport, the bombardment and storming of positions on shore, all were features introduced by Admiral Luce. No one will deny that the North Atlantic squadron was ever more effective than it is now, and instead of the loss of the Alabama it would have been the Federal steamer that sunk to the bottom.

The battery that the Kearsarge carries to-day is far more powerful than that carried in the Alabama fight. On that occasion the Kearsarge carried broadside Dahlgrens the same as she does to-day, but her two heavy pivot guns were smooth-bore Dahlgrens of eleven-inch calibre. It was the after pivot gun that succeeded in firing the shot that sank the Confederate cruiser. The two of eleven-inch pivots formerly carried the Kearsarge has mounted now in their place eight-inch rifles. These rifles were originally smooth-bore eleven-inch Dahlgrens, but have now shrunk in their bore a rifled steel lining. This device not only makes a rifle of the gun, but by so doing increases the velocity of the piece and assures greater accuracy. Penetration being a function of velocity the eight-inch rifle also becomes a more efficient weapon than the eleven-inch smooth bore. Under the introduction of new types of naval ordnance the eight-inch rifle pivots were the best naval guns we had, but they now fall low in comparison with such guns as are carried by the Boston and Chicago. When we fitted out the Trenton we gave her a battery made up wholly of eight-inch rifles, and at the time she carried the strongest armament of our navy. Like the Brooklyn and Lancaster have been given the same battery, and all the third-class corvettes provided with at least one eight-inch for a pivot. The Kearsarge is also provided with a complement of Hotchkiss revolving cannon and Gatling guns, a class of weapons she will possess in the Alabama fight. The Kearsarge carries a crew of 190 men.

The Brooklyn is one of the famous ships of the navy. She participated in nearly every great fight of the last war in which war ships were engaged. She led the fleet in the fight at Mobile, not because she was originally delegated to do so, but because the misfortune of the Hartford in getting foul at the outset was her good fortune to obtain the honor of leading the attack. Since the war the Brooklyn has served in nearly every naval station, and, as a general rule, has been the flagship on which the late Admiral Porter, when in command of the North Atlantic station, she had a peculiar knack of slipping in and out of ports in a most surprising manner, and the alacrity with which she handled herself on these occasions earned for her the "Black Sneak." The last duty of the Brooklyn has been as flagship on the Asiatic station. She arrived in port on the 24th inst., having sailed for home from China by way of Cape Horn. The whole passage was performed under sail, her propeller shaft having broken just a few days before leaving the China coast. The Brooklyn has on board nearly four hundred men. She will take an anchorage position with the vessels of the fleet, but when the squadron follows the Despatch in the procession up the East and North Rivers she will remain at anchor with the Jamestown and St. Marys.

Of all the vessels in the fleet to-morrow there are three which should attract special attention from the people. These are the new steel cruisers Chicago, Boston, and Yorktown. There will be no difficulty in recognizing the Boston, for she will be one mass of white and gleaming brass. Those unacquainted with ordnance should endeavor to catch a glimpse of her heavy rifles. One will be found in the forward part of the vessel pointing toward the bow, and one in the after part of the vessel pointing toward the stern. They have, respectively, a range of nearly eight miles. Concealing in a measure from view the entire length of the gun will be noticed a shield, which is intended to protect the gunners in the breech from the small arm and machine-gun fire of an enemy. The guns which will be seen protruding from the sides of the Boston are known as six-inch rifles. They have a range of over five miles.

The Chicago may be recognized by her great black hull and epaulets on her sides. She will be the most powerful vessel in the squadron. She has a speed of over fifteen knots an hour, and carries a very heavy battery of new ordnance rifles. In point of speed, however, the Yorktown, vessel in the line will be the Yorktown. She is the new cruiser that made on her speed trial in February 17.2 knots per hour. The battery of the Yorktown is not even as heavy as that on the Boston, but her speed qualities will undoubtedly make her an almost a fighting par with that vessel. Take it all in all, the naval pageant will not only afford an interesting spectacle but will be instructive to the mass of the people unacquainted with the tremendous strides made during the last five years in the building up of the navy.

G. L. C.

DISPENSING THE PATRONAGE.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Five hats, a job lot of light overcoats, and a general air of mystery and seclusion were the outward and visible signs of the inward and invisible conference which on Wednesday divided out the Post Office loaves at the residence of Col. Ab Taylor. Chief dispenser Senator Farwell, the three Republican Congressmen, Postmaster Sexton, the new Assistant Postmaster, and John Hubbard were present, and a satisfactory Post Office slate, with much wear and tear of intellect, was finally made out. John A. Montgomery, the superintendent of Mails, whose appointment provoked Senator Farwell's ire, was retained, and M. J. McGrath, Superintendent of Mails under the last Republican Administration, becomes Superintendent of City Delivery. Each Congressmen obtained nearly what he wanted, and made arrangements for more when Postmaster Sexton gets a good grip on the official axe, wherewith the remaining Democrats are to be removed. It was stated by the statistician of the party that four-fifths of the employes in the Post Office are going Republican this year, there are only twenty-five removals which can be made summarily. The others are protected by the civil service law, and good Republicans will be kept out in the cold until these die, resign, or are otherwise disposed of.

At the Secretaryship vacancies it is expected that Senator Farwell will have the most to say, as he waived part of his original programme in Wednesday's meeting. Mr. Taylor also, it is said, did not act all that he might. After the conference was over, Mr. Taylor said: "Nobody was disappointed. Everybody, Postmaster Sexton included, was thoroughly satisfied with the result of the conference. I think the party will agree that it was a good day's work."

Warren Manser, manufacturer of crackers and biscuits at 637 Albany-street, Boston, has gone into insolvency. He owes about $32,560. Including $32,000 secured. The unincumbered assets consist of stock and accounts of the face value of $16,624 27. Mr. Manser offers his creditors a composition offer of 25 cents on a dollar, payable in thirty days.

PUEBLO.

Two years ago, at Denver, a noted financier said: "PUEBLO IS BETTER SITUATED TO CONTROL THE TRADE OF COLORADO THAN DENVER." And the speaker told the truth.

Pueblo holds the key to the great transcontinental railroads, and has been aptly termed the "Pittsburg of the West." It is the sentinel at the gateway of the Rocky Mountains. It is to the new West what Chicago is to the Lakes, Kansas City to the Valley of the Missouri, San Francisco to the Pacific, and Galveston to the Gulf.

In 1869, with a population of 700, its growth began, and in 1880 it has a population of over 35,000. Its manufactories are many, and its trade unlimited. It has the finest health-giving climate in the United States and its Winter climate is the best in the world. Out-of-door occupations are never interrupted. Seven hundred miles above the sea level, 4,700 feet, attracts the invalid, and Pueblo's healing waters are alone sufficient to entice a population where health begets industry, and industry pays in the shape of wealth.

No one ever went to Pueblo to make money and failed to do so. With all the mineral wealth of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Montana seeking available outlet for its products, Pueblo, with all the advantages of cotton, woolen, and meal and flour mills, its irrigating facilities for agriculture, and every branch of successful industry Pueblo speaks for itself. It is a completed city, with fine hotels, splendid stores, banks, foundries, street railways, complete system of lighting, places of amusement, churches, and handsome residences. Within a year, then, that is marvelous growth, is well deserved, and that every investor is well paid!

There is no misrepresentation about Pueblo. It is no land of speculation, existing on paper and founded on expectation, with all the development to come. It is a city, built on the Arkansas River, the finest stream and best water power west of the Missouri, and on the shortest railroad line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Everybody in Pueblo means business, has a business; the business pays, and there is money for all who will work.

WANTED—SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE at Pueblo, Colorado, at once. Address Frank Bond, representing Pueblo Board of Trade, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York City, till Tuesday.

FASHION NOTES FROM PARIS.

PARIS, April 17.—This week we have the *chic* day of the Concours Hippique, which, for twenty years has replaced Longchamps, and the toilets in the new play at the Odeon.

For the horse show light dresses have been made, but after a few days of Spring sunshine the regular Holy Week weather set in and cold rains brought out Winter wraps and put to the blush the persistent green of the new gowns. All the pretty striped foulards and the tender shades of the changeable surahs had to lie over till Easter Day. Blue striped in satin, with almond blossoms picked out, green *pekins* with deep reseda branches, and grays with black flowers are the rage. Waists are made short, while they remain long, the usual invention of the Parisian fashion contriver having formed the Empire sash into a pointed close corset delight. The skirts are plain, it is true, but here fancy brings its variation, and there are a hundred ways of making a plain round skirt. There is always a slight movement given to the front, and the corsaged rejoice in a multitude of wrinkles and shirrings, but all flat, flat.

Figaro jackets have returned in cloth or wool over foulard, but they are very short behind and sharp and close in front, a pretense and not a jacket. Redingotes are favored, and are only trimmed with flat embroidery or insertioned lace designs. The sleeves are all full at the top, gigot fashion and in endless variety.

At the Odéon Mme. Tessandier wears a long black peau de soie, with flat jet trimming, a quarter of a yard deep in front, around the edge and a band of the same on the much-twisted corsage. The sleeves are all of jet, in large, flat beads. Her ball dress is of almond-green plush, the plain long train cut up at each side to show a Louis XV. embroidery on soft cream silk. A point of the same is seen in the front and back of the low-cut waist.

Mlle. Sizos wears a striped gray foulard in the first act, made perfectly plain, with only a lace jabot in front. Her tiny toque is a wreath of rosebuds and green leaves, and she carries a black silk muff.

Her ball dress is of pink dotted silk over a tulle petticoat, tucked in moire. On the corsage is displayed a pointed front of shaded geraniums and bugle shoulder knots of coral ribbons.

This week will bring Bernhardt's luxurious gowns and set the fashions for next year. Dame Fashion has lived on "Tosca" since its creation, and Sarah will spur up here inspiration now. The play has been delayed a week because the actress was not pleased with her finery.

In "Monsonges" Cerny promises to outrival Sarah in luxury, and the women are already wild with anxiety.

AGENT BALDWIN'S MISDEEDS.

MR. GRINNELL COMPLAINS THAT HIS CHARGES HAVE NOT BEEN ANSWERED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in your issue of the 10th inst. an article coming from H. A. Kennerly of Piegan, Montana, and intended as a reply to a letter printed in THE TIMES of March 4, in which I called attention to the misdeeds of M. D. Baldwin, the Blackfeet Agent at Piegan. May I ask you for a little space in which to explain Mr. Kennerly's position?

He was, and no doubt still is, an assistant farmer at the Blackfeet Agency, and, therefore, an employe of the agent complained of. Those who know what autocratic power the agent on a reservation possesses will understand that Kennerly, if ordered to do so, would be obliged to write whatever the agent might dictate or lose his place. If he had answered the charges which I have brought against the agent, his position would have greatly weakened the force of such reply. But Mr. Kennerly makes no reply. He confines himself to denying statements which I never made, charges me with (1) ignorance; states (2) that I have been imposed upon by certain among the Indians, for whom I have no sympathy; denies (3) that I am a clandestine correspondent; denies (4) that any cattle have been driven on the reservation by Agent Baldwin's permission, except with the knowledge of the Interior Department and the Indians of the agency; states (5) that the Indians have been informed of their rights publicly and privately, and (6) that the rations issued are more than I stated.

I have no doubt that since Agent Baldwin has learned that he is being looked after he may have changed his methods, but, if I may judge from the complaints which I am still receiving from persons living out on the reservation, affairs there are now conducted in a way which is dishonest and disgraceful.

First—The agent's misuse of Government property is as notorious on the reservations that a superficial investigation—provided the necessary witnesses were not sent away "on business"—could not fail to disclose it. I quote a few words from an affidavit recently made by a man who, from his position, is intimately acquainted with the conduct of affairs at the Blackfeet Agency, and who has had close relations with Agent Baldwin. I am not yet quite ready to give his name to the agent. These are sample extracts from his sworn statements: "That the said M. D. Baldwin is totally unfitted for the position of agent for the following reasons: That from the Indian supplies furnished for the Indians on the reservation for the benefit of himself and family, said supplies consisting of hats, caps, shoes, boots, suspenders, trousers, shirts, socks, ties, coats, vests, and many other articles; that said Baldwin has paid for elk and deer heads and antlers, heads and horns of mountain sheep, and other articles out of the stores kept for the Piegan Indians and converted them to his own use."

Second—It is a fact that the whole Piegan tribe are starvelings, as who would not be who believed that he was being robbed at every turn? At the council which I attended there were present White-Calf, the head chief, and twenty or twenty-five of the leading men of the tribe. It was in no sense clandestine. Every one of them knew it. I spoke to the trading post as about 1 o'clock in the day. Agent Baldwin was not present, to be sure, but this was during December, when the agency is as dull as a dead acorn, he was, like a good politician, hundred miles distant from his post at Helena, watching the polls and getting the election returns. White men, half-breeds, and Indians were present at the council, and the agent learned that it had been held as soon as he returned to the agency.

Third—Cattle are on the reservation to the number, as I am informed, of 3,000. The Indians are complaining about this matter. Bad Indians are killing beef. I do not suppose that the agent has given written permits to any one to hold cattle on the reservation, but as he has given the Indians to understand for six months when he might have turned it off in one.

Fourth—I made especial inquiry of the Indians as to whether the "full ration" had the right to file on their land. All with whom I spoke on the subject—and they were some of the most intelligent men in the tribe—professed entire ignorance of any rights in lands.

Fifth—The rations may have been increased lately, but some time ago I gave instructions to have the rations issued to a family weighed, and I calculated that the allowance for each individual fell short of this weighing. It is certainly true that frequently enough beef is killed to supply the tribe with full rations, but the Indians do not get it. The rations issued are frequently exhausted before the week is half gone.

If Agent Baldwin and the white men whom he can summon to his assistance cannot make a more plausible report than that which I published in THE TIMES, my case must be a very strong one.

GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 16, 1889.

THE CROPS IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 27.—The Hon. Lee Weltz, an authority on crops and fruits, has made an extended tour of inspection in Ohio. He gives a glowing account of their condition at the present time. He says that thousands of acres of corn have been planted and that wheat is looking well and the yield promises to be far above the average.

The indications are that there will be an overabundance of fruits of all kinds. The season is sufficiently advanced to assure this result, unless there is some extraordinary occurrence to destroy the crop. So far as known, there is no indication of this nature at present. Mr. Weltz is a particular friend of Hon. Joel Richards, which lent a compliment to his opinion that it will be a prosperous year for the farmers and fruit raisers.

LENOX AND HER COTTAGERS.

LENOX, Mass., April 27.—The town has never put on so lively an appearance as this season of the year. A large number of the cottagers are already here making preparations to occupy their cottages early in the season. Delegations of cottagers from Boston and New-York arrive every day, and the town now has the appearance of midsummer, as there are so many persons about the hotel, and the cottagers and so many carriages on the streets. Those who come here to have repairs made on their places remain for a few days and exercise their horses by driving about through the country, which is just beginning to put on new life. The season is about three weeks in advance of what it was last year. The grass on the lawns is green, and lawn mowers are heard to click on many of the places. The roads are in good condition, and the air is as cool and bracing that a drive through the country is much more pleasant now than it is in midsummer.

Mrs. S. B. Shaw of Boston has been in town for several weeks getting her newly-purchased place in condition to occupy early in the season.

George Dorr, Jr., of Boston has spent the greater part of April in town superintending improvements upon his beautiful place and taking long walks over the hills.

Mr. J. T. Barber of New-York has taken the Newton cottage for the season, and will occupy it during the entire season.

Mrs. Arnold will build a cottage during the Summer near Mrs. Kinnicutt's. It is designed by Architect Rotch of Boston, and will be one of the most attractive cottages in town when completed.

The new cottage of Mr. Livingston on Cliffwood-street is about completed. It is old colonial in design. Its interior finish is in native woods, and it is beautifully finished and frescoed. Mr. Rotch of Boston is its architect. There are several other cottages in contemplation, and building will be very active during the entire season.

Mrs. Townsend of Philadelphia has leased the Peck cottage for the Summer. She is the daughter of Congressman Scott of Pennsylvania, and will entertain during the season. The Rogers cottage has been leased again by Mr. Barill of New-York. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry of the Electra has taken the Kneeland place for the season. Mr. W. H. Day of New-York has leased the Judd cottage for the Summer. Mr. Brayton Ives has leased the Fearn place, and the Shaw cottage goes to Mrs. Henry Eggleston.

Mrs. Woolsey will return this Summer to her magnificent place, which commands one of the most charming views in the county. It is on the crest of a hill which overlooks the broad and fertile valley of the Housatonic River, walled in by the high Stockbridge hills on the west and the Taconic range of mountains on the east. The place contains over fifteen hundred acres, and there are twelve miles of drives within the grounds, which are laid out through forests of great oak, spruce, hemlock, and pine trees. From the hilltop, half a mile south of her house, the northern landscape, stretching away for thirty miles to the high peaks of the Green Mountains in Vermont, is one of the finest and most extensive views in the county. Opposite her place, on the west side of the road leading north to Pittsfield, is the cottage of Mr. Bradford, who owns over 1,000 acres, with a mile frontage on the highway. His grounds are beautifully kept during the Summer, he having spent many thousands of dollars in digging out the rocks smoothing down the meadows and filling up the hollows next to the street. The Bradfords will have Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax with them during part of the season, when they return from Europe. Mrs. Fairfax is a daughter of Mr. Bradford, and her marriage with Mr. Lindsley Fairfax took place in New-York last Winter.

It is very much regretted by the society people that Miss Clementina Furniss has gone to Europe for the Summer. Miss Carey and Miss Rotch are also in Europe, while Miss Rotch will remain through the Summer. These ladies were in Lenox last season and were the life of many of the society affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Folsom, who have been in Europe two or three years, will return to their cottage here in May and remain here during the season. Mr. Townsend leaf and family, who have been in Europe three years, will return this Fall and occupy their beautiful cottage the latter part of the season. H. W. Bishop of Chicago has leased his fine cottage to Mr. James Barclay. Miss Parrish, who is a great lover of Lenox, will occup

ENGLISH NAVAL TOPICS

NEW WAR SHIPS AND THE PERILS OF COMMERCE AT SEA.

MEN LEAVING THE SERVICE TO DO BETTER—ARMING BIG MERCHANT STEAMERS—AN ADMIRAL AGED 98.

LONDON, April 13.—So much of interest on the other side as well as on this side of the water has taken place this week that I must needs postpone till a more convenient season an analysis of the important paper on the new powders to which I referred last week. And the main point of interest is the three days' session of the Institute of Naval Architects at which the feature was a paper by Mr. W. H. White, F. R. S., Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty. In this he explained and defended the principles upon which the new line-of-battle ships are to be produced—the barbette ship with a high freeboard and protection for her light guns, and the turret ship with a lower freeboard, of which I sent you full particulars more than a month ago.

Mr. White's paper was received very favorably by the large number of naval officers present, the most of whom are warm advocates of the new designs. But Sir E. J. Reed, formerly Chief Constructor and now member of Parliament for Cardiff, was less fortunate in his remarks. Undoubtedly the navy is on the side of the present constructing department. To put the issue in a nutshell, are we effectually to protect the vitals of the ship and her heavy guns, with some protection for her auxiliary batteries, or are we to protect the whole ship, ends included? Of course, if the latter could be done it would be the best; but it cannot be done without weakening the armor over the machinery and the heavy guns, or without sinking the vessel so deep in the water that she could not go outside the Isle of Wight or Plymouth or Portland Breakwater. Now that we have got to armor of eighteen inches of steel, there is something that must be sacrificed and that something is the ends. But if the ends are easily pierced that is no reason why they should be a source of danger; and I'll lay my life Jack would as soon take his chance in one of the unprotected ends as in one of the protected turrets (I do not say barbettes) in a sea fight. Some of us ashore and afloat had begun to hope the gun was having so much the best of the encounter that we would be driven back again, if not to wooden ships, at least to ships which would allow heavy projectiles to go through and through. We must give up this hope now, but the feeling very largely prevails in the service, from Admiral to powder monkey, that it is all right to take the chance of being killed or wounded by a shot, but that it is another pair of shoes to take the chance of being crushed to death in a jammed turret or smashed by heavy pieces of iron splintered by a projectile.

I have more than once spoken my mind about Admiral Sir Arthur Hood, Senior Sea Lord of the Admiralty. I have said that he is the champion obstructive in Whitehall, as the Duke of Cambridge is the boss obstructive on Pall Mall. But I never dreamed of calling him a rogue. At a dinner of civil engineers this week he confessed to, nay gloried in, the fact of having deliberately deceived the House of Commons in a matter so very fundamental as the strength of the navy. Of course if the Government want their new Naval Defense bill to go through Parliament in comparatively smooth water they will throw Sir A. Hood overboard at once. But in any case his time will be up this Summer and perhaps he may be allowed to hold on for a while. Lord George Hamilton, as the political and responsible Admiralty chief, has fully accepted the change which circumstances enforced. Not so the pig-headed old Admiral who was the cause of Lord Charles Beresford's retirement from the Admiralty last year, and who, not content with admitting he had been deceiving Parliament and the country, went on to say the Autumn manœuvres last year showed that "one important point appears to have been forgotten, that both attacking and defending forces were provided by our own navy, and therefore in case of war our defending forces would be at least double, and would be able to offer double the protection." Now what can be thought even of an obstinate old man who can so deliberately misstate facts? It may be true in this way that Tryon's force could be doubled, but Baird's force could not be doubled, seeing it was more than a sixth stronger than Tryon's. And even this leaves out of count the absolute necessity that would exist of sending to the Mediterranean forces fully equal to all those of Tryon, to bring up the Mediterranean fleet to even the present strength of that of France, or in the alternative to lose hold of the Mediterranean altogether. I said a month ago that the First Sea Lord had "hoodwinked" the country. He has now admitted it, and yet he remains for the present the virtual head of the navy. We are a curious folk, we are, indeed.

How can we expect to keep things going right when we won't pay good men to stay in the service? I have so often enlarged upon this matter of late that I need do no more than cite two cases that have just occurred of abandonment of the public service for private employment. Mr. James Soper, late chief engineer in the Controller's department of the navy, has resigned to take up three times as much money as manager to the old house of Humphrys, Tennant & Co. Now Mr. Richard Sennett, for the last three years Engineer in Chief of the Navy, resigns his £1,000 a year to take a minimum of £2,500 as managing partner in the well-known firm of Maudslay & Field. These men but follow the example of others who have been trained at the public cost in the Royal Naval College, have taken honors there, learned their business thoroughly in public yards or public ships, and then have departed to direct private establishments like Hawthorne & Co., Harland & Wolf, Belfast; or the Engeering Company at Hull. And remember that Mr. Sennett reduces his responsibility while he trebles his income—for he was answerable for the efficiency of the whole steam department of the navy at home and abroad, while his energies will now be confined within the limits of one establishment. We have not seen the last of this exodus.

There were not many officers present in the United Service Institution yesterday to hear Lieut. Crutchley of the Royal Naval Reserve discourse on "The Unprotected State of British Commerce at Sea," but those who did attend were men of high repute, like Admiral Colomb and his brother, Sir John; Admiral Sir John Hay, and Capt. Penrow Fitzgerald. The lecturer, touching on a point I mentioned over a year ago, said that a transfer of merchant vessels to another flag in case of war was scarcely possible. "Hardly any collection of neutral flags could take over our ships and work them, and even supposing such a plan were in readiness, would an enemy of ours respect such transfer? He thought not, and even were they to respect the ships, France recently declared rice contraband of war, and so even the neutral flag would be unable to continue our grain supply under those conditions. Assuming that this transfer were possible, what would be the result? Trade follows the flag, and our ships under a neutral flag would mean simply ruin to England. He could not conceive any one calmly contemplating the transfer of our ships to foreigners, our ships sailed by men of the nation under whose flag they sail, our seamen idle and earning nothing, the shipowners with their realized capital laid up and unable to use it, and our one big trade gone."

The lecturer thought the only practicable way was to arm our big merchant steamers and to lay out a plan of campaign and establish depots of ammunition for quick-firing guns on the ocean routes. He thought the danger to which England is exposed is not invasion, but the destruction of our wealth at sea. And there are tens of thousands who say ditto to Mr. Crutchley in this. Among others, Capt. Fitzgerald concurred with the paper. He said directly the trade was gone the country was ruined. This would be strangulation and an end to the whole thing. Sir John Colomb said "the people of England were blind and deaf to so important a matter as the protection of their trade at sea, which was apparently at the mercy of raiders and other flags. He hoped that the paper would have a direct influence on the Admiralty, and put the nail in the coffin of the paltry of the Government as to the removal of fast ships from the lines on the outbreak of war—a policy which he looked upon as of considerable danger." Now, Sir John is a Conservative member of Parliament.

Yesterday Admiral of the Fleet Sir Provo Parry Wallis attained the great age of ninety-eight. It is eighty-five years since he went to sea, and he was one of the officers of the Cleopatra when she was taken by the French ship Ville de Milan. But the Ville de Milan was immediately after taken by the British frigate Leander, and the Cleopatra then recovered. He also was on board the Shannon when she fought the Chesapeake, so that the old gentleman's existence links you also with the far-away past. He lives at Finnington Hall, near Chichester, and is very hale and hearty.

When Henry Stanley went away I gave him a luminous compass for use in night marches. But all such compasses are now put in the shade by one that has just been invented by Capt. Willoughby Verner, D. A. A. G., Shornciiffe, whose labors in military science I have had occasion more than once to commend, and whose new book on rapid field sketching and reconnoissances is the most valuable ever published. Verner's compass has the points engraved on the outside of a bronze case, and by adjusting a line to the objective point, the direction of the march is indicated in a luminous fashion. It is now undergoing official testing, with a view to its immediate adoption in the army.

SHEATHED NAVAL VESSELS.

A CONSTRUCTOR'S ARGUMENT AGAINST SIMPLE IRON BOTTOMS.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Discussion of the question whether modern steel war vessels should be sheathed or not has been revived by a paper written by Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn and printed in the proceedings of the United States Naval Institute at Annapolis. The paper presents the arguments in favor of sheathing in a forcible manner, and if their soundness is conceded the work of the past seven years has all been in the wrong direction, and a part of the $36,356,740 expended and appropriated for the new navy has been little better than wasted so far as securing ships of durability and continued effectiveness is concerned. Speaking of the speed results expected from the new cruisers and gunboats, Constructor Hichborn says:

"The ships are designed of such dimensions, with lines of such firmness, and with machinery of such power as to give a sustained rate of speed at the calculated speed, and the construction of the hulls is of such materials and strength as to enable the vessels to withstand the enormous strain of high speeds for many years. Yet the fact has been lost sight of, or been ignored, that an iron or steel bottom begins to foul as soon as placed in salt water, and therefore increases its resistance so as to reduce materially its initial speed. There are but two methods by which this difficulty may be overcome—one, sheathing the ship with wood and then coppering it; the other, by the ever-increasing expense of frequent docking and painting. * * * The official trips of the Boston and Atlanta furnish striking examples of the serious disadvantages of a foul bottom. These ships are duplicates in every detail, and were loaded to the same draught at their trials. The Atlanta ran a six hours' trial trip on April 13, 1887, and attained an average speed of 15.5 knots with 3,945 indicated horse power. The Boston had a similar trial on Sept. 1, and made an average of 13.8 knots on 3,780 indicated horse power. In other words, although the Boston's engines developed 638 horse power more than the Atlanta's, her speed was 1.7 knots less. This discrepancy in speed was solely due to a foul bottom, as the Boston had been lying in the Wallabout at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for over a year. She came to her trial with a clean bottom, having recently come out of dock with a new coat of paint."

Within six months after her trial the Atlanta became so foul that with fifty revolutions of the engine her speed was only a little more than eight knots. Constructor Hichborn cites the records of the Alert and the Ranger, iron vessels of the old navy, showing that the speed of the latter vessel was reduced from seven or eight knots on seven tons of coal per day, when her bottom was as clean as lead, to six knots on from twelve to fourteen tons of coal per day when her bottom was foul, and as to the Alert a letter from Commander Graham, giving an account of the docking of that ship at Callao six months after she had been cleaned at Mare Island, is quoted. He says:

"The bottom was very foul, it being estimated that two inches of barnacles were taken off. To dock this ship is cost for the four days we were in dock $2,782 American money. Running from Paita to Callao, before docking, we used 80 tons of coal, although there was a strong breeze, amounting to 6,000. If the bottom had been clean we would have used only 25 or 30 tons for the trip, making a saving of $1,000."

Additional instances are cited showing the retarding effects of foul bottoms, including that of the Italian ship Flavio Gioja, which, after a cruise of nineteen months without being able to reach a dry dock, was reduced to one-half her normal speed.

According to Constructor Hichborn, loss of speed is not the only serious result of building vessels with unsheathed bottoms, but the action of the salt water rapidly corrodes the metal and produces what is known as pitting. Some of the bottom plates of the Boston are thus pitted to a depth of one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch, while in the Dolphin there is a pitted belt at the water line from three to eighteen inches in width, extending from the forward to the after tower. The holes are from one-sixteenth to three-sixteenths of an inch in depth, and as the plates are only seven-sixteenths of an inch in thickness this becomes quite a serious matter. It is, in fact, only by getting the vessel into the dock at very short intervals and coating her heavily with red lead and paint that the pitting can be prevented from rapidly making its way entirely through the plating and destroying the usefulness of the vessel at once. As it is obviously impossible, at times, to dock a vessel every two or three months, if she is to go on any extensive cruises at all, it is evident that it is only a question of a few years when the corrosion will find its way entirely through the plates.

Constructor Hichborn, after thus pointing out the defects and disadvantages of the unsheathed ships, goes on to demonstrate the practicability of using copper sheathing, and answers the objections that are urged against it. He argues that the extra weight given the vessel is more than compensated for by the fact that she is always free from the weight of barnacles, and that her bottom is much strengthened. Then comes in the question of economy, and he argues that the saving in one vessel in coal and docking expenses would be enough in a short time to sheath several vessels. He tells what other nations are doing, and gives a table which shows that the European powers are building some of their most important vessels on the sheathed plan.

Whatever may be the outcome of this paper it is sure to awaken an interest in the subject, and it will be widely discussed in the navy and in Congress. The question of sheathing came up during the construction of the Roach cruisers, and Chief Constructor Wilson, Chief Engineer Isherwood, Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, and a large number of other naval officers declared in favor of it. The Advisory Board decided against them, however, and the vessels were not sheathed. Chief Constructor Wilson is still an advocate of sheathing, and unless some means can be devised to prevent the pitting and fouling of unsheathed vessels it is likely that the wood and copper sheathing will be given a trial.

Even the opponents of sheathing as a rule would probably admit that for service in the Pacific ocean a sheathed vessel has many advantages, for in that ocean the action of the sea worm upon wood is much more injurious than in the Atlantic, and in the equatorial latitudes sea growths are undoubtedly rapid. In the Pacific ocean docks are few and far between, dock charges are fabulously high, and a vessel may be compelled to cruise for many months without a chance to have her bottom cleaned, while all the time the barnacles continue to grow until their weight is a considerable item and the vessel's speed and efficiency are much reduced.

CLERKS WANT A HOLIDAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We clerks in the Custom House respectfully solicit your influence in trying to get us a holiday on Monday and Tuesday, that we may celebrate the centennial, as we shall not be here to celebrate the next one. I would suggest a petition to the Secretary of the Treasury or to the President.

A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Wednesday, April 24, 1889.

AMHERST COLLEGE NEWS.

The Kellogg "fifteens," composed of the fifteen best speakers of the Sophomore and Freshman classes, have been announced. These "fifteens" will in May speak before a committee, and the five best speakers chosen from each will compete at the Kellogg prize exhibition, speaking during Commencement week. Following are the men chosen: '91—N. P. Avery, H. M. Chase, H. W. Edwards, H. Gray, C. R. Hyde, C. M. King, R. B. Lindigton, G. L. Leonard, S. B. Knowlton, C. H. Miles, D. S. Merrill, W. E. Nason, A. M. Seeley, A. L. Clark, and J. T. Stone; '92—W. E. Babcock, N. S. Bentley, A. Mack, Brown, J. S. Cobb, A. A. Ewing, J. H. Grant, C. H. Hildreth, W. H. Hulbert, L. B. Marriott, S. H. Ransom, D. Roberts, E. P. Smith, C. J. Sullivan, E. W. Swift, and R. L. Williston.

The "fifties" have been chosen from the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes to compete at the gymnasium exhibition for the Gilbert prize of $100, given to the class which excels in marching and the dumb-bell exercise. The judges appointed by Dr. Hitchcock are Lieut. Hugo, United States Army; E. H. Fallows, '85, and Mr. Copeland, '86. This exhibition occurs on the afternoon of May 15.

At a regular meeting of the College Co-operative Society the following were elected to serve on the Board of Directors for the ensuing year: Kyburz, '90; Leonard, '91, and Kellock and Waite, '92. The Treasurer's report showed total receipts of $3,370 74 and a balance of $145 in treasury.

The minstrel show was repeated at Northampton Friday evening, April 26, to a crowded house. It was the first of a series of three shows which are to be given for the benefit of the ball nine. There are several new attractions, among them a contortionist and musical specialties.

The baseball nine is playing a series of six games with the Millers of Palls Creek, the champions of Western Massachusetts. Up to date Amherst has won three out of four, and stands a good chance of winning the remainder.

SOME BIG FLORIDA HOTELS

SOUTHERN PALACES FOR NORTHERN MILLIONAIRES.

SIGHTS AND SCENES IN THE PONCE DE LEON AND ALCAZAR—MR. PLANT'S MAMMOTH HOTEL IN TAMPA.

If the delicate scent of printer's ink is not too fresh there should be a fragrance of orange blossoms and oleanders and limes and lemons about this letter, for it is written in the midst of an orange grove and in a country where every house has its grove and every grove its thousands of juicy, ripe oranges ready for the picker. This morning before breakfast we went out under the trees and gathered pocketsful of these golden apples, and handled limes and lemons and young pineapples till we carried about with us the perfume of the Indies. There may be mixed with it, too, a slight odor of Cuban cigarettes, from a package of them that I have just brought from Havana. I should like to begin this morning to write about this place where I am sitting, and to tell some curious things about a flying trip to Cuba in that ocean flier, the Olivette, from Tampa, but I have visited so many places in this warm part of the world, all within the last month or so, that if I do not take them up in their proper order we will become hopelessly mixed. Therefore, it becomes necessary to let the orange trees stand in their beauty for the present and return to St. Augustine. This place, it must be understood, is the garden spot of Florida. If we were to go a hundred or two hundred miles away in any direction, north or south, east or west, we would still be in the garden spot of Florida. I have not visited any place in the State so far that was not the garden spot of Florida, if local statements were to be taken for solid fact. But Florida is directly the reverse of that place out West that, according to a real estate dealer, would be "the garden spot of the earth if it only had a little better climate and plenty of water." The climate could hardly be improved, and there is plenty of water. There are so many interesting places to see, it is almost hopeless to think of seeing them all, at least in one season. After spending the greater part of a month in cars and boats I have seen only the principal ones, and still hear on every hand from residents here: "Have you been to Tarpon Springs?" "Have you been to Green Cove Spring?" "Have you been to Winter Park? No! Oh, you ought to go there; that's one of the greatest sights in the State." I begin to think it would take a lifetime to become well acquainted with all parts of the State, even with such good traveling facilities as there are here. My route for the last four or five days will show how easily and rapidly one can travel about here; on Thursday I was in Tampa, on Friday in Key West, on Saturday in Havana, on Sunday in Tampa again, on Monday in Jacksonville, and on Tuesday in Maitland. So, traveling being so easy, let us proceed at once to St. Augustine.

The oldest city in Florida is for the present at least the greatest, through the influence of the expensive hotels that have been opened there within two or three years to cater to the tastes of people who desire to live in the greatest luxury possible, and are able and willing to pay for it. These hotels, the Ponce de Leon, the Alcazar, and the Cordova, were built by Mr. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company, or by a company of which he is the head and front. It is really believed in St. Augustine that his orders to his architects and decorators were to make everything as handseme and gorgeous as possible without any regard to the expense. This may be true, but my limited experience with millionaires leads me to regard the story a little doubtfully. He certainly made the Ponce de Leon as beautiful and comfortable as art and skill and unlimited cash could make it. I am more inclined, however, to believe another story I heard about him from one of his intimate friends. When the Ponce de Leon was in course of construction he said to this gentleman:

"We make every provision in this country for the poor who are not able to take care of themselves. We build hospitals for the sick, asylums for the insane, and homes for the aged. But there is a large class of people in the country who are unprovided for—totally overlooked. I mean the people who have plenty of money and are willing to spend it when they can get a proper equivalent. Those are the people I intend to provide for."

He has done it. He has built a hotel that contains nearly all the conveniences and luxuries that the wealthiest people could put in their own houses, and opened it to that part of the public who are able to pay for such things. And it speaks well for the financial condition of the country that the hotel has been a paying investmen, from the start. Before leaving New-York I heard stories about there being a dozen people in the dining room, and two bands to play for them, and a general dullness of things that must have discouraged even the Standard Oil Company; but upon arriving in St. Augustine I found more than four hundred guests in the house, and everything as lively as possible. The building has been described so often, I shall touch very lightly upon it, and should make bad work at the best with details of façades and towers and domes and Spanish decorations. Everything is solid. The building is of concrete, the piazzas railed and paved with the same material, part of the lower interior wall plated with fine marbles, heavy wood carved pillars, and marble and heavy wood stairs. There is no sham; everything is what it pretends to be. In the sleeping rooms, the touch of a feminine hand is everywhere apparent. I am told that Mrs. Flagler spent months in Europe and in this country selecting the furniture, and a delightful task it must have been for a lady with a check book, picking out rugs and chairs and fine carpets, selecting each thing with special reference to the place it was to occupy. Perhaps I cannot give a better idea of the Ponce de Leon than by describing my own arrival and stay there. The big four-horse 'bus meets the train, and in that or in one of the carriages, of which plenty are in waiting, we are whirled to the hotel. Through the station grounds drivers are compelled to walk their horses, but once out on the hard compact street, smooth and clean as a floor, the whip is used freely, and we go into the hotel grounds with a flourish, and draw up with a dash. It is nearly half a mile from the station to the hotel entrance, and we are there in four or five minutes. We get out of the carriage under a stone archway, at one side of which is the porter's room, where the trunks are received. A servant takes the valises and little parcels we have brought with us and conducts us up a stairway that leads us to the hotel rotunda. The ladies are shown to a handsome reception room, while the gentlemen, poor fellows, step up to the office and register.

"I shall have to give you one of the alcove rooms," says the clerk; "they are the only ones vacant."

Following the servant again we gather up the ladies and step into the elevator, and in a moment are landed on the first floor. We see none of the endless corridors that often disfigure large hotels; the halls are broad, but so divided that no one of them is longer than the hall in a large dwelling house. On every door is an old-style number, the figures made of heavy white metal. We turn a corner and arrive at No. 112, and are shown in. It is one of the front rooms, the bread window opening upon the front courtyard. The servant takes our trunk checks and disappears, and almost before we have time to sit down the trunks arrive and are unstrapped. Thus we are settled in No. 112 with our own belongings about us, the trunks that we have not seen since leaving home several days before. Then we had a chance to look about us and admire our temporary home. No. 112 is a room perhaps fifteen feet long by twelve feet wide, with another room at the back, the alcove, in which is the bed, the sleeping room being ten or twelve feet square and separated from the front room by curtains. In the front room we have a velvet carpet; in the back room a Brussels of the same pattern. The window sashes are divided in the middle and open outward on hinges, and there are two shades—one of cream color, the other a dark green. On one side of the window a low mahogany dressing case, with a very fine glass on the other side a mahogany chest of drawers, with a mirror on top to shave by. In the centre of the room a table, covered with a heavy rug; on the right a mahogany writing desk, full of pigeonholes and little compartments. To the right of this a fireplace, tiled with very small tiles, and furnished with bright brass andirons and tongs. Over the mantel a mirror set in the wall, framed with a circular procession of plaster angels, also set in the wall. A couch, upholstered sofa and few or five chairs to match complete the list. In the bedroom nothing but the soft bed and a chair or two. Electric lights enough to make the room bright as day—two over the dressing case, four in the chandelier, and two in the sleeping room—eight in all. But there is no washstand. Can it be that the millionaire guests never wash? Investigation discloses the fact that we have only to shove aside the top of the writing desk, which works upon a pivot, and we find that the lower part is a washstand, well supplied with soap, towels, and water. This was the furniture, barring a printed notice fastened to the inside of the door, that "the price of this suite is $15 a day." This price included board for one or two persons, and for the accommodations and the service it was probably none too high. The moment the room was unoccupied it was put in order, pitchers of ice water were constantly coming up fresh and cold, the supply for the night being a pitcher containing one large block of ice, which, melting slowly, kept cold till morning. The morning's hot water appeared upon the touch of the bell, and fine stationery for the asking. It would be hard to find no good service anywhere.

The dining room is a large oval room midway between the first and second stories, and capable of seating about four hundred, with semi-circular windows at each end and an elevated balcony on each side, in which the bands play at dinner time. The room is gorgeously decorated, and is probably one of the finest dining halls in America. Not only is there at least one band to play every day during the dinner hour, but there is also a gentleman to sing solos—a person with a deep and penetrating voice, who combines ballads with butter cakes and operas with oysters in an accommodating way, and probably to the satisfaction of those guests who like vocal music stirred in with their gravies and puddings. I found after a short stay that it was impossible for me to eat comfortably without a mandolin band playing, and how I shall be able to exist without the solo when I reach a quiet little home in New-Jersey I do not know. On the ground floor there is every convenience for the guests—a post office, a large smoking room, an elegantly-appointed reading room, a quiet and luxurious reading room, a news stand—everything that any one could desire. In the rotunda ladies and gentlemen gather, the gentlemen smoking when they please, and the ladies making themselves as much at home as if they were in the parlors. A broad gallery around the second floor of the rotunda is supported by a number of heavy and beautifully-carved oak pillars, which are said to have cost $1,500 each; and fabulous prices are put upon the paintings which ornament the parlors and all the public rooms. Single small tables in the parlors that cost $1,000 each are a sample of the stories that float about, handed down to successive visitors by people who pretend to know all about it. The fancy values it must be observed, are fixed by the people who go there, not by the owners; and it is quite possible that they are slight exaggerations. Nearly all the paintings are as good as can be found in private collections, and several of them are exceptionally fine. The Floridians have queer notions about the Ponce de Leon; it is a wonder, and they have not grown used to it yet. Some of them think it impossible to be admitted without the best of references, and others are convinced that nothing short of a fortune a week will settle the bills. I saw an amusing article in a Florida newspaper the other day describing the editor's visit to a convention that was held in St. Augustine, and his effort to "put up" at the Ponce de Leon. Startled by the display of dress suits and rich silks in the rotunda he saw from the clerk's manner, or thought he saw, that such plebeians as himself were not wanted, and when the clerk told him that the only rooms vacant ranged in price from $15 to $25 a day he was convinced that it was only an excuse to keep him out of the house. He "had seen that little game before," as he pathetically expressed it, but there are any number of gentlemen staying in the house who can testify that these prices were genuine ones, and not made for the occasion to frighten off a Florida editor.

The people, after all, are the most interesting things in a hotel of the Ponce de Leon scale. Who are these millionaires who can afford this sort of life? New-Yorkers, nine-tenths of them. Some of these people are saving money by shutting up their own establishments and paying Ponce de Leon prices. Others, many others, pay no heed to the bills, as long as they are suited. But there are a good many, it is evident, who are stretching a point to spend a week or so here for the record of the thing, and who then retire to some cheap place where there is good hunting and fishing. The number of elderly men among the guests is remarkable. "What in the world brings so many old people here?" a friend asked me one day. It is easily explained. A man has to put in a lifetime of work in New-York before he has "made his pile," and can afford to live in this way. He brings his gray head and his shaky legs down here, and his family. His nice young daughters meet with the nice young men, and his budding sons meet other budding daughters. It is a rare place for them to make desirable acquaintances that may develop and ripen.

The Alcazar is much smaller than the Ponce de Leon, but almost equally elegant. It acts as a tender to the larger hotel, taking such guests as cannot find accommodations across the way and a great many who find it convenient to live "on the European plan," and much cheaper. The Alcazar has the same Spanish tone as its big neighbor, and it affords amusement to many of the younger visitors to St. Augustine, with its fine swimming bath, billiard rooms, bowling alley, tennis court, and casino. The swimming bath is one of the finest in the country, having a depth of 9 feet at one end, decreasing to about 3 feet at the other end. While Mr. Cleveland and his party were in St. Augustine, ex-Secretary Bayard, who is a fine swimmer and diver, took several plunges into the green water. The Hotel Cordova, the third and last of Mr. Flagler's "system" of hotels, is smaller and plainer and cheaper than the Ponce de Leon, but it is nevertheless a large and admirably kept hotel, with every comfort and convenience.

St. Augustine is soon to have a rival in the immense hotel business. Mr. Plant is building at Tampa a hotel that is to be a fair competitor of the Ponce de Leon. It is to be a larger building, I understand, than the latter, and is to be built with the same disregard of cost. One end of the new building is nearly completed, and it is expected that it will be ready for business next Winter. Mr. Plant will then, with his excellent railroad facilities, run through fast trains from New-York direct to the new hotel. The part that is finished is covered with domes and towers, and is big enough itself to accommodate a great many visitors. Mrs. Plant, who is a resident of New-York, is said to be following Mrs. Flagler's example, and is selecting furniture and ornaments for the new hotel. These Florida railroad and hotel facilities will by next Winter make the trip to Cuba as easy and as pleasant as a parlor-car ride to Saratoga. With a fast Florida train to St. Augustine, an equally good one to Tampa, and one of the finest hotels in the world at each place, and the fast steamers Olivette and Mascotte running from Tampa to Havana in 26 hours, all of the Atlantic coast, the best part of Florida, the smooth gulf, and Key West can all be seen, with no greater expenditure of time and money than is necessary for the sea voyage from New-York to Havana direct. Tampa is a good illustration of what a railroad does for it when. I happened to be there five years ago, on the day that the first train was run through. It was then no more than a little country town, and a very unattractive one. I was there a few days ago and found the old place grown into a flourishing little city. In Ybor City, a large suburb, some of the best cigars made in this country are manufactured. The place has steam tram cars in the streets, is lighted by hundreds of electric lights, and brick business blocks have sprung up so thickly in all directions that I was unable to find, or to recognize, the street I was once most familiar with, which was then the chief business street in the place. Some other Florida towns are growing at the same rate.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $63,850 4 per cent. bonds at 128 and $10,000 5's at 108.

ALASKA SETTLERS' FEARS

THE NATIVES UGLY AND ACTING STRANGELY.

NEED OF MILITARY PROTECTION BY THE WHITE PEOPLE—ARMS SOLD TO INDIANS BY BRITISH TRADERS.

SITKA, April 10.—No census has ever been taken of Alaska. Anything stated in regard to its population, both white and Indian or native, is mere guesswork. Official reports have estimated the native population at 40,000 and the white people at 5,000. Since I have been in the territory over seven months, I have made an earnest effort to lay the foundation of a proper estimate, and have come to the conclusion, from the number of known native villages, that the Indians of Alaska do not amount to 20,000. I do not believe that there are 3,000 white people in the entire Territory. With all this, the Territory has an area equal to six times the size of the State of New-York. Suppose there are only 20,000 natives and 3,000 white people, the latter scattered in small groups all the way from the British Columbia boundary on the south to Point Barrow in the frozen ocean, what is the Government doing toward the protection of these settlers, mining and fishing adventurers, in this vast region?

The Navy Department several years ago sent the Pinta, a dispatch boat, at one time used about the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in charge of a few officers, with a small crew and a marine guard of one officer and twenty-five men, to this point to manifest the authority and sovereignty of the United States. This is all the show or sign of force which the Government of the United States has made in Alaska for years, and orders have been received and are in course of execution by which this ship and her crew will go to Mare Island, near San Francisco, for repairs without substituting any other naval or any military force whatever as an indication that the United States has either any military control over the Territory or cares what becomes of the lives of the white people of Alaska in case the natives should take it into their heads to resent the presence of the whites in the Territory.

It is probable that the marine guard will remain after the departure of the ship, but what will twenty-five men amount to, even here at Sitka, where there are three or four hundred able-bodied Indians all having firearms? When the ship goes and the marine guard remains, there will be just twenty-five men of a military character belonging to the United States to protect a territory six times the size of the State of New-York.

There is only one source of security, and that grows out of the fact that on two or three occasions since the country was acquired, in 1867, several villages were severely punished by the naval authorities, and the present generation has not yet forgotten the examples.

When Alaska was turned over to the United States in 1867 possession was taken by Gen. Jeff C. Davis with about two hundred and fifty troops. Sitka and other points were garrisoned by about that number of troops until 1877, when suddenly the whole force was ordered away. The Indians, numbering nearly a thousand, then broke loose. There was no authority to control them. There was no kind of enforcement of any kind in the whole Territory, and the only sign of Federal authority in existence was the office of Collector of Customs at this place. Hoochenoo, a kind of whisky made of molasses, was made in almost limitless quantities, and the Indian village or ranch adjoining the town was a hell on earth and no mistake. The Indians burned all the fine officers' quarters on the old parade ground, killed and mutilated all the cattle and animals left behind, destroyed all the old Russian church property in the town, except a few rods now going rapidly to decay at the rear of the Governor's residence, and the churches were defiled by the Indians either lying drunk or gambling at all hours of the day on the porches and steps of those edifices.

In November, 1878, Indians murdered a white man, and by the aid of friendly Indians the guilty persons were arrested and imprisoned. Annahootz, a chief who is now blind and gray-headed and who is daily led about by his young wife, and who had boasted that he had killed more white men than any other Indian on the Pacific coast, undertook to lead the party to rescue the guilty ones from imprisonment. The Russian priest could do nothing with the Indians who belonged to his church. M. D. Ball of Fairfax County, Va., who had been a Colonel in the Confederate Army, was the Collector of Customs, and with his family occupied the large log building known as the Russian Castle, situated on a high rock rising out of the bay near the landing. The danger was so imminent that he sailed his wife and children about in his yacht, and then when there resolved that if the worst must come he would take their lives and then take his own rather than any of them should fall into the hands of the infuriated brutes who were howling like devils all around them. The whites here finally succeeded in getting the upper hand, and the ringleaders of the devilry were balked in their attempts at insurrection and those guilty of the murder of the white men, with one exception, were sent to Oregon for trial, convicted, and hanged. The one exception was one of the guilty persons, who, it was reported had that they were to be taken to Oregon for trial, committed suicide in jail rather than go.

At that time, by an act of Congress, all persons charged with crime in Alaska were to be tried by the United States courts in Oregon. The Indians thus convicted of the crime were hanged. Since then there has been no outbreak by the Indians at Sitka. Time and again they have manifested an ugly disposition. They are perfectly willing to fight it out with the whites, but punishments which civilized nations have felt elsewhere, have so far kept the peace in that respect.

In 1869 a Kake Indian from Koviv Island down the coast was on a visit to Sitka. The Kakes have always been of a more ugly disposition than any other Indians on this coast. One evening he was undertaken to pass the sentry at Sitka, and, being challenged and refusing to halt, was shot. In revenge for this the Kakes on Koviv Island murdered two traders from Sitka—Mr. Walker and Mr. Meegher. The Kake villages, like all the native villages in Alaska, were on the water's edge, and under direction of Gen. Davis Capt. R. W. Meade of the United States steamer Saginaw took his ship and about twenty-five soldiers from the Sitka garrison, and went down into the Kake country to punish them for the outrage. The ship opened fire on the three Kake villages and destroyed them, though not a single life on either side was lost. The Kakes never rebuilt their villages, but have been fugitives among the other tribes of the coast ever since. They never fail, however, to make trouble wherever they go, and especially if they can get whisky, under the influence of which they invariably raise a rumpus.

In 1882 the Northwest Trading Company was operating an oil factory by manufacturing fish oil from a small whale found in the waters near Kelliuoo, ninety miles from here, near Admiralty Island. One day an Indian chief in the employment of the company was accidentally killed by the bursting of a gun. The premature explosion of a shell used in killing the whales. The Indians then demanded blankets from the agent of the company in compensation for the death of the Indian, and this being refused, they rose in revolt and resolved to take revenge upon the half dozen whites at the station. They were baffled in their designs for several days, by the promise that their demands should be complied with as soon as the steam launch could go to Sitka and back. Capt. Merriman came from Sitka in the steamer Favorite and with the revenue cutter Corwin. The Indians wanted 200 blankets. No settlement could be made, and finally the Corwin took a position opposite the village, and a few rounds of shell soon made kindling wood of the entire town. Capt. Merriman then collected about a hundred canoes near the stern of the Corwin, and with the Gatling guns aboard demolished them. This settled the whole business, and since then the Indians on the Alaska coast have a holy horror of anything that looks like a man-of-war.

They dread the very presence of the Pinta, and her being here in any condition has an incalculable moral effect upon the natives. At a recent term of the District Court, Koo-ta-nat, one of the chiefs of the Chilcats, located about 210 miles northeast of here, was convicted of two crimes, and on the last named got 20

MARY WASHINGTON'S TOMB

AN EFFORT TO MARK THE GRAVE PROPERLY.

A SHAFT WHICH HAS RESTED NEGLECTED BESIDE ITS PEDESTAL FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.

In the general effort to celebrate the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as the President of the United States a small endeavor is being made to call attention to the condition of the grave of Mary Washington, the mother of him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. This grave is situated at Fredericksburg, Va., and the two people taking the liveliest interest in the matter are Mr. C. Burrows Greene, a broker of 74 Broadway, New-York, and the Hon. A. R. Rowe, Mayor of Fredericksburg.

Mr. Rowe's interest is local as well as patriotic, but Mr. Greene's is wholly patriotic and is inherited, for his grandfather, the Hon. Silas E. Burrows, of New-York City, erected at his own expense the only monument that marks the resting place of Washington's mother. In 1830, or thereabout, the people of Fredericksburg endeavored to raise by subscription sufficient money to build a monument over the grave of Mrs. Washington. They succeeded in getting together about two thousand dollars, but there the work stopped. Silas E. Burrows, a rich New-Yorker, became so interested in this weak endeavor to honor the mother of Washington that on April 19, 1831, he wrote the following letter to the Mayor of Fredericksburg, Thomas Goodwin:

"I have seen with the greatest interest the efforts making by the citizens of Fredericksburg to erect a monument over the remains, and to rescue from oblivion, the much neglected spot where reposes the great American mother—Mary, the mother of Washington. I have also seen an article published in the *Commercial Advertiser* of, this city proposing to remove the remains of Mrs. Washington from the spot selected by herself, where they now rest, and to place them within the walls of a Presbyterian church to be erected for that purpose.

"I feel a great interest that the ashes of this good American mother shall remain where they are, and I wish to be allowed the honor of individually erecting a monument, which, I assure you, Sir, shall be in style and execution to please the family of Washington and the citizens of the United States. Let her sleep on the bosom of our mother earth, where she has selected her pillow, and let the willow of Mount Vernon, from the tomb of the son, be transplanted to wave through time over the mother's grave. Be pleased, Sir, to make this communication known to the Washington family and all interested."

After some further futile effort to raise the money necessary for the monument by subscription Mr. Burrows's generous offer was accepted and he proceeded with the work he had voluntarily undertaken. In 1833 the cornerstone of the monument was laid by Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States, and a short time thereafter Mr. Burrows completed the work at a cost of $12,000. At last he completed the wall and had the shaft carried to the grave and had by the base in readiness to be lifted into place. This last completing duty was intrusted to the people of Fredericksburg, but they never discharged it, and to-day the shaft lies beside the base, both severely marked by the weather stains of more than half a century.

That Mr. Burrows would have completed the work is certain had he not left to the Virginians the light task of placing the shaft in position and had he not shortly thereafter met with severe financial reverses through the defalcation of Samuel Swartwout, who was then Collector of the Port of New-York. This caused Mr. Burrows to remove his residence to Hong-Kong, China, where he had large business interests, and where he lost sight of his generous work for many years. The Washington family, however, were extremely grateful for what he had did, and as an evidence of their appreciation sent him a lock of George Washington's hair, which is now worn in a locket and as a watch charm by Mr. C. Burrows Greene.

The condition of Mary Washington's tomb is now deplorable. The base is still erect, but the stones are chipped and broken, while the Corinthian pillars which adorn the pedestal for the shaft are stained and disfigured. In the top of the pedestal, whereon the shaft should stand, there is a small garden of weeds growing in a soil that has accumulated from the winds of more than fifty years. Beside the base still lies the shaft where it was placed in 1833, intact, but partially buried in the earth and overgrown with vegetation.

Several efforts have been made to secure a national appropriation for the restoration of Mary Washington's monument, and in the Forty-ninth Congress a bill to that effect was passed in the Senate, but did not get through the House. In the Fifty-first Congress another bill was passed in the Senate, but in the House met the fate of its predecessor and died. Every effort since that time to restore the monument has failed.

Mr. Greene and the Mayor of Fredericksburg are hopeful, however, that their endeavor may be more successful. They feel that the general interest in the celebration of the centennial of Washington's inauguration must be reflected in some degree to the grave of Washington's mother and the neglected condition. They also have reason to believe that President Harrison will give them some assistance from the fact that his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, was at one time under great personal obligation to Silas E. Burrows. When William Henry Harrison was United States Minister to Carthagena, he was very anxious to return to America, his time as Minister having expired, but he could not carry out his wish owing to the lack of communication between this two countries. While he was bitterly bemoaning the fact that the United States failed to furnish him with proper conveyance, as is shown in a letter to Mr. Burrows, the latter gentleman chanced to cruise that way in his pleasure yacht, the Montilla, and learned of Minister Harrison's predicament. He at once tendered the use of the Montilla, which was gladly accepted. Meantime Mr. Burrows chartered a smaller vessel and proceeded on his voyage. When William Henry Harrison subsequently became President of the United States he remembered this service and offered Mr. Burrows a Ministerial position at St. Petersburg.

It is estimated that it will require $20,000 to purchase the ground whereon the monument stands and to replace the present structure with one which will save the last resting place of Washington's mother from oblivion.

NOT READY FOR THE FRAY.

THE VESUVIUS WILL NOT TAKE PART IN THE PARADE.

Until yesterday afternoon the pneumatic-dynamite-gun people felt confident of having the cruiser Vesuvius present for the centennial parade. During the greater part of last week rumors had been current that the Vesuvius could not be got ready in time, but there was no authority for such statements. It was intended to create a surprise by slyly sending the Vesuvius up the coast and then, at just the hour when the parade was likely to be all ready, to rush the dynamite cruiser up the bay at full speed from her hiding-place outside the Hook. The sensation that would be caused by the unexpected appearance on the scene of the fastest vessel in the world of her class would have been worth experiencing.

Yesterday afternoon, however, President Schuyler of the Dynamite Gun Company received a dispatch from the Tramps stating that the Vesuvius could not be got ready. At the very last moment there was some difficulty experienced in manning the vessel and getting her coal aboard.

Secretary Tracy has had nothing to do with the holding of the vessel. She is not yet under Government control, though paid for all but one-tenth. Had her gun trial not been delayed she would have been flying the Government flag to-day.

HIGHWAYMEN IN MARYLAND.

OAKLAND, Md., April 27.—Thursday night about 8 o'clock while Joel Bender, a farmer, residing near McHenry, was on his way home he was suddenly confronted by two men, who stepped from among the bushes which skirt the road. They asked him the way to Nimrod Glotfelty's, a wealthy farmer residing in the neighborhood, and also asked if Glotfelty did not keep money about the house.

Bender suspected that they were members of the McClellan town band of outlaws that have been lately committing outrages just across the Pennsylvania line, and he told them that he was a stranger in that part of the country and did not know the way to Glotfelty's.

The men immediately presented pistols and ordered Bender to lead the way. They followed on foot. Upon reaching a very dark and lonely part of the road Bender whipped up his horse and escaped. He at once went to Glotfelty's and informed him of what had occurred.

Yesterday morning Mr. Glotfelty came to town and purchased a small-sized arsenal, and if the robbers present themselves at his place they will meet with a warm reception. The country is thoroughly aroused and should these parties be caught they will be dealt with in a summary manner.

A PRIZE FIGHTER FALLS DEAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Tom Avery, a well-known local prize fighter, fell dead late last night in the ring during a sparring exhibition with Ed Cuffe, a recent arrival from the East. It was a six-round contest, and in the fourth round Avery fell unconscious to the floor, where he expired in a few minutes. A physician said death was due to heart failure caused by overexertion. Cuffe was arrested.

A BLIND VETERAN GETS A PENSION.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 27.—Timothy Reardon, a laborer residing in South Lawrence, has received word from Washington that his claim for an original pension had been allowed. He receives almost $4,000 in arrears and $72 per month hereafter. He is totally blind. Thirteen years ago he applied for a pension, but could not furnish the required evidence. He served one year.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Jules Lemaitre, the distinguished French critic, contributes to the *Journal des Débats* of April 15, in his own department, "La Semaine Dramatique," a review of his first play, "Révoltée," lately acted at the Odéon, which is a singularly calm, dispassionate, and judicious example of dramatic criticism. The failure of the play to satisfy the taste of theatregoers is tacitly admitted, and Lemaître admits, also, that Dumas, Henry Lavoix, who read the manuscript when it was presented at the Comédie Française, and Ludovic Halévy all practically predicted its failure. The popular theatrical idea of filial affection is not regarded, and Hélène's attitude toward her mother when the latter avows their relationship," puzzles even the cultivated French play goer. The daughter should throw herself in her new-found mother's arms, of course, and weep; but Mr. Belasco could have given M. Lemaître a point about that. For her to proclaim that her mother's crime is responsible for all her own unhappiness is something unheard of. Then there are two avowals by Mme. de Vowes, which form the principal scenes in two different acts. She first confesses to her legitimate son, André, and then to the daughter. The dramatic situation is much the same; and no popular playwright would so repeat himself. Again, there appears to be no impressive explanation of Mme. de Vowes's misdoing. Her second son, André, should be killed in the duel with Hélène's lover. Dumas told Lemaître that. But Lemaître says he felt bad enough to have to put a duel in his first piece without making it a fatal one. He admits that his last act is mechanical, and says he has thought of better ones now, without killing André either. But it is too late. M. Lemaître's first play seems, in short, to be too subtle and delicate—"bizarre" M. Lavoix says—to please the many. His review of it is delightful reading, though it recalls the celebrated remark of Jeems Yellowplush concerning Bulwer's frank criticism of one of his own failures: "You're right about the play, bar'net, for a wuss I never see or read; but why should you say so?" Lemaître's exhaustive review of his own piece, however, gives one a better idea of its quality than the kindly perfunctory notices of the work written by his brother critics.

For the week of the centennial celebration the theatres offer suitable programmes. A number of new plays will be presented, and the changes of bill at the various combination houses will bring in view plays and actors that visitors from the country will want to see. Many of our out-of-town guests will be attracted by the dramatization of "Robert Elsmere" at the Union-Square Theatre, and they ought to see good acting if they do not see a particularly good play, or one that bears any intimate relation to Mrs. Humphrey Ward's novel. Rosina Vokes and her company at Daly's, with a bill containing three distinct plays, will measurably increase the public enjoyment during festival week. Clara Morris, who draws great crowds at any time, is to be seen at the Grand Opera House in three of the most intensely "emotional" plays of her repertory. "Little Lord Fauntleroy" will draw great crowds, of course, as will the delightful "Old Homestead," and the other "baysed" pieces. "The County Fair" and "A Midnight Bell." People who appreciate the performance of a strong, well-written play by a splendid company may accordingly go to the Madison-Square Theatre to see "Captain Swift." "The Henrietta," with its revelation of Wall-street ways, and its easily appreciated humor expressed by two renowned comedians; the precious "Black Crook;" the frippery and acrobatism of "Zig Zag;" the high comedy of "The Lady in Red," and "The May Queen" are all offered as part of the programme of merry-making.

The drenching rainstorm which damaged the decorations of the city so much yesterday also had a most depressing effect on the matinée business at the theatres. Every house where the advance sale had not made the management secure felt the effect of the rain more or less. At Daly's Theatre nearly every seat for the last performance of "The Squire" had been sold for a week, and a full house greeted the players there. At the Broadway the "Fauntleroy" drew a big house, as did the good sale of by large advance sales, and a fair audience was present yesterday, in spite of the storm. The same was true of the Lyceum, where the last matinée performance of "The Marquise" was given; the Star, where "The Henrietta" is an attraction that is likely to be seen before with seriously, and the Academy, where "The Old Homestead" weathered the storm nobly. At the other theatres business was unusually light, judged by the matinée record of the season, but managers were cheerful and disposed to congratulate themselves that it was no worse.

The season at Daly's Theatre was closed last night with a spirited and brilliant performance of "Seven-Twenty-Eight," one of the earliest of the successful series of light comedies adapted by Mr. Daly from the contemporary German stage, and one that seems to preserve its freshness and charm in spite of its age. Miss Rehan, whose work this season has been better than ever before, and who was never so popular, has in this play a particularly congenial character, in which the elements of hoydenishness, coquetry, and ingenuousness are happily blended, and in the performance last night which, it seems you, more than her usual vivacity and skill. Mr. Drew, Mr. Lewis, and Mrs. Gilbert also are particularly well-suited with parts in this merry piece. The house was completely filled, and the "farewell" to the season's bill of entertainment was a theatrical event as notable and as interesting as the first performance of the memorable season they have just finished.

"The Wife," by David E. Belasco and Henry C. De Mille, which occupied the stage at the Lyceum Theatre all last season, will be revived there to-morrow night, with the original cast, except that Miss Agnes Sitling will be substituted for Miss Vida Croly in the small part of the maid servant. Miss Cayvan will be Helen Rutherford, Miss Henderson Lucille Ferrant, Miss Dillon Kitty Ives, Mrs. Walcot Mrs. Bellamy Ives, Mrs. Whiffen Mrs. Armory, Mr. Kelcey John Rutherford, Mr. Wheatcroft Matthew Culver, Mr. Le Moyne Major Putnam, Mr. Walcot Truman, Mr. Dickson Jack Dexter, and Mr. Bellows Randolph. "The Wife" is a wholesome, interesting, and well-made play, and it exhibits the individual talent and combined strength of the admirable excellent stock company to good advantage.

For the "George Washington centennial sacred concert" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre tonight the programme will be long, varied, and entertaining. It will not be in any sense sacred, however, and why should the name of the grave Father of His Country be used to attract folks who do not go to church on Sunday nights to hear the comic songs and recitations of Charles Reed and "Little Dot Clarendon." Willis Sweatman, De Wolf Hopper, Eugene Canfield, William Hoey, and Hughey Dougherty! Others who are announced to appear are Maurice Barrymore, Ida Mulle, Charles Heyt, Isabelle Coe, Tim Murphy, Digby Bell, and Katherine Rhea. The programme, however, is "subject to changes."

A play called "Robert Elsmere," most of the characters in which bear the names of personages in Mrs. Humphrey Ward's famous novel, will be presented at the Union-Square Theatre to-morrow night. The play has been seen with indifferent success in other cities. The cast will be as follows: Robert Elsmere, E. H. Vanderfelt; Edward Langham, John T. Sullivan; Cecil Wanless, George Backus; Albert Wianstay, Harry Harwood; Newsome, W. H. Thompson; Dr. Edmundson, Wilfred Buckland; Catherine Elsmere, Dorothy Dorr; Rose Leyburn, Effie Shannon; Lady Charlotte Winnstay, Kate Denin Wilson; Mrs. Leyburn, May Robson.

To-night at the Academy Signor Campanini, surrounded by a number of excellent artists, among whom are del Puente, Miss Russell, Franz Wilczer, the violinist, and Mlle. de Vere, will give a concert. A feature of the programme, which is a long and varied one, will be a recital of the third act of "Faust," in which Campanini will be heard as Faust, del Puente as Mephistopheles, Miss Russell as Marthe, and Mlle. de Vere as Marguerite. This will be the first time that Campanini has consented to sing at popular prices, the scale for the concert to-night being the same as is regulary in vogue at the Academy.

Mr. N. C. Goodwin, who closed his season at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last evening, does not jump directly to San Francisco, as has been announced. He will stop in Chicago, where he begins an engagement at Hooley's Theatre to-morrow night in "Turned Up," which, with a farce, will form his programme during his Western tour. Mr. Goodwin, however, has not lost faith in "Gold Mine," though it has not met with the success he expected it would in this city. He will lay it aside for the Summer, but intends to give it a trial on the road next Winter.

At the Park Theatre, lately vacated by Mr. Edward Harrigan, Mr. H. Wayne Ellis's drama called "Loyalty" will be put forward to-morrow night as appropriate entertainment for the week of patriotic rejoicing. The cast will be as follows: Ralph Salsbury, E. J. Henley; Richard, J. E. Kellerd; Gen. Van Dorn, J. E. Jackson; Corporal Casey, T. B. Butler; Sam, C. H. Stanley; Mrs. Salisbury, Henrietta Irving; Aunt Elsie, Jennie Fisher; Rosa, Lillian Verdo; Mary Van Dorn, Dele Finch. A quartet and chorus will render the incidental vocal music.

The volunteers for the testimonial performance to be given at Palmer's on Thursday afternoon, May 9, for the benefit of Mrs. D. P. Bowers embrace some of the foremost members of the theatrical profession. Among those who can be positively announced to appear are Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. John Drew and company from Philadelphia, Miss Rose Coghlan, Miss Minnie Palmer, J. K. Emmet and company, Miss Elsie Leslie and Master Tommy Russell, and the entire McCaull Opera Company. Mr. Bowers will also appear.

Mr. Daly's company will start for Philadelphia over the Pennsylvania Road at 4 o'clock this afternoon in a special car to begin their tour to the Pacific coast. Mr. Daly goes with them to attend personally to the performances. Mr. Dorney goes along to look after the business. The company opens to-morrow evening at the Chestnut-Street Opera House, presenting "The Lottery of Love," with which the season opened in this city and which was performed here 105 consecutive times.

"Featherbrain," the comedy in which Miss Minnie Maddern is to appear at the Madison-Square Theatre a week from to-morrow night, is an English version by James Albery, author of "Two Roses," of "Tête de Linotte," ("Linnet Head,") by Theodore Barrière, Raymond Deslandes, and Edmond Gondinet, which was first acted in Paris at the Vaudeville Sept. 12, 1882. "Featherbrain" has been done in London at the Criterion Theatre and in Boston at the Museum.

The return of Miss Rosina Vokes, who begins a brief engagement at Daly's Theatre to-morrow night, will be cordially welcome without doubt. Miss Vokes will appear during her first week as Mrs. Merridew in "My Milliner's Bill," and Margery in "The Rough Diamond." Both impersonations are perfectly familiar. The programme will also include the adaptation of "Une Partie Piquet," in which Mr. Felix Morris sustains the part of the touchy old aristocrat.

Miss Minnie Palmer will occupy the Fifth-Avenue Theatre for a term of four weeks, beginning to-morrow night, when she will present a piece written for her by the veteran Leonard Grover, author of "Taken Treve" and "Our Boarding House." "My Brother's Sister" is its title. Miss Palmer will represent in this piece, according to Mr. Grover, two kinds of girl and two kinds of boy.

The concert of the Palestrina Choir at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening ought to be one of the most interesting of the many attractive entertainments given in some time. The programme includes Palestrina's celebrated "Missa Papæ Marcelli," a six-part "Magnificat," by Orlando di Lasso, and a motet, "Now is Christ Risen," by Johann Michael Bach, father of the wife of Sebastian Bach.

"A Midnight Bell" continues at the Bijou Theatre; "The County Fair" at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre; "Fritz in a Madhouse," with Emmet and Plimlimmon, at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre; "The Henrietta," with Robson and Crane, at the Star Theatre; "The Old Homestead" at the Academy, and "Captain Swift" at the Madison-Square Theatre.

Fraülein Klinkhammer made her last appearance at the Amberg Theatre last evening, acting in Lessing's famous play, "Minna von Barnhelm." This week Mr. Amberg's bill will be as follows: Monday, "Fatinelli"; Tuesday, "Der Bettelstudent"; Wednesday, "Hildebrand"; Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, "Hochzeit des Reservisten."

At Tony Pastor's Theatre this week the entertainment will be provided by Birch and Moran's minstrel company, headed by Mr. William Birch, and Mr. Pastor's own company, including Harry Kennedy, the ventriloquist; Hilda Thomas, the Juliet, the Electric Three, and Mr. Delhauer, also known as the human frog.

Dr. von Bülow will make his final appearance here at an orchestral concert on Thursday evening in the Metropolitan Opera House. Among the numbers which he will conduct are Brahms's Third Symphony, Liszt's Faust-Symphony's "Eroica" Symphony, and the Meistersinger Vorspiel. This will undoubtedly be a fine concert.

"Captain Swift" has but one week more to run at the Madison-Square Theatre. Mr. Palmer's season at this house will close next Saturday night, and on the following Monday his company will present "Captain Swift" at the Park Theatre, Boston, for an engagement of five weeks.

Miss Clara Morris will be at the Grand Opera House this week. Her programme is as follows: Monday and Thursday evenings, "Article 47"; Tuesday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon, "The New Magdalen"; Wednesday and Friday evenings, "Renée."

The sacredness of to-day will be increased by an avowedly sacred concert at the Bijou Theatre to night, at which the members of Thatcher, Primrose and West's minstrel company will take part. The devoutness of some public entertainers is surprising.

This will be the last week but one of the remarkably successful run of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Broadway Theatre, and it will be a very important one, for Gordon Crichton will make many new friends before it is over.

Clarence S. Sternberger, the Wall-street composer, writes to THE TIMES, to say that he expects to send 10,000 children into the country during the Summer on the profits of his new song, "It Might Have Been."

Mme. Fursch-Madi, who has sung in sixty concerts during the season now closing, will sail for Europe on May 1 to appear as dramatic prima donna in Mr. Augustus Harris's Covent Garden season.

Afternoon performances will be given at the Standard every day this week, except Monday, at "Dorcita." On the evenings Mr. Kiraly's revival of "The Black Crook" will hold the stage.

The second concert of the Nyack Choral Society will take place on May 2. Selections from Mendelssohn's "Lorely" will be given in addition to a miscellaneous programme.

The Composers' Club will give an evening of Brahms's music and a reception to Dr. von Bülow at the Mendelssohn Glee Club's house to-morrow evening.

Mr. McKee Rankin, supported by Miss Mabel Bert and Miss Dido Rankin, will present "The Runaway Wife" at the Harlem Theatre Comique this week.

Theodore Thomas and his orchestra, assisted by Rafael Joseffy, pianist, will give a concert at the Brooklyn Theatre this evening.

"The War of the Rebellion" will be the subject of Prof. Cromwell's illustrated lecture at the Grand Opera House to-night.

An afternoon performance of "The Old Homestead" will be given at the Academy this week every day except Monday.

A concert of popular music will be given at Niblo's to-night by members of the "Said Pasha" company.

An unusually elaborate programme has been arranged for festival week at Koster & Bial's Concert Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel gave their last vocal recital at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon.

The lively musical farce called "Zig-Zag" will be this week's play at Niblo's.

A popular concert will be given at the Union-Square Theatre this evening.

CLOSE PACKING.

THE ENGINEER OF THE MISSOURI TELLS HOW THEY STOWED THE RESCUED.

Chief Engineer Arthur N. Cross has contributed to the Baltimore *American* an interesting account of the rescue of the wrecked Danmark's passengers in the course of which he says: "Our boats, one in charge of Mr. James Forsyth of North Shields, and the other in charge of Mr. Lucas of Swansea, did splendid work, as did those of the Danmark, whose boats were all manned and in charge of passengers who knew right well how to handle a boat, being men accustomed to sail on the American lakes. There were about twenty babies, which we hauled on board in a coal basket one at a time. The women and men, too, were every one hauled up the ship's side out of the boats by a line with a bowline in it being placed under their arms. And hard work it was hauling them up, but all hands worked with a will, and by about 4:40 P. M. we had all the 758 people, passengers and crew, safely on board without a single accident, in spite of all the heavy rollers that were still running. And now we had all these 700 people on board and did not know what to do with them, our vessel only being fitted for carrying cargo and cattle. But, fortunately, we are fitted with large condensers for making fresh water for the cattle, so that, with the all-important question of 'water' we had no difficulty, as we are able to make 4,000 gallons in twelve hours. Capt. Morrell set the example of distributing the people by placing five ladies in his own room aft, and taking the Danish Captain with him in his chart room on deck. The cabin was given to cabin passengers, and all the officers, engineers, and stewards gave up their rooms to women and children. About two hundred men were put in the fore hold on top of the cargo. We had a mas, his wife, three children, and a young baby in our engine room storeroom; eleven women in the condenser recess, also in the engine room, and seven more lay on the engine-room gratings. The rest of the women were made quite comfortable in the large alleys under the long bridge. The remainder of the men found shelter under the cattle decks, all spare sails and awnings being spread out for them to sleep on. They were all very well behaved, and soon became quite cheerful and grateful for being rescued. Every inch of available space in the ship was occupied, and it was a case of laying heads to heels all round. We are all very sorry for the Danish Captain, a fine fellow, to us in a sad way at losing his ship, but I am sure they had done all in their power to save her. The chief engineer was killed by the pump lever striking him on the head. The second engineer and the assistants are much exhausted when they came on board with the long hours and the exertions they had made to save their ship. All of them expressed profound sorrow at the sad accident that had befallen their chief, whom they all greatly respected.

CHICKEN THIEVES CAPTURED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 27.—Chicken thieves are operating freely here. Expressman Otto Vaugoin has been a heavy loser. Last night Vaugoin sat up all night and decided to capture the marauders if they entered his hennery. His tiresome task was not a fruitless one, as about 2 o'clock this morning he saw two men emerge from the darkness at the east of the hennery, and move quietly around the house and enter. After entering the hen house the thieves closed the doors so as to make as little noise as possible. This gave Vaugoin an opportunity to move down below the hennery, where he could get a good look at the men when they came out. Presently the door was thrown open and out came the two fellows with their arms well filled.

Vaugoin said nothing as the thieves passed him, as they were both strapping big fellows. The men were recognized by Vaugoin as two of his trusted employes, named Jack Dempsey and William Donahue. They succeeded in ridding themselves of their stolen poultry and bright and early reported for work. At Vaugoin's they were met by an officer and arrested. The culprits were given a hearing before Judge Alfred D. Van Doren this morning and pleaded guilty. In default of $100 bail, the prisoners were sent to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, which convenes in May.

BRITISH NAVAL INTERESTS

REJOICINGS OVER THE CALLIOPE'S ESCAPE.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE RESISTANCE—CAPT. RICE REPRIMANDED AGAIN—THE USE OF PILOTS.

From foreign naval advices it is learned that the result of the recent Resistance experiments has been kept very close by the Admiralty and the naval authorities. It has leaked out, however, that the effect of shells filled with high explosives and fired from the 9.2-inch breech-loading gun was something terrible.

The casemates under the experiments were of two descriptions, some representing coal bunker protection and others the protection that is to be given to the batteries of 4.7-inch quick-firing guns in the ships Trafalgar and Nile. It was estimated that the casemates would give fair protection against the 6-inch breech-loaders and lighter guns used at reasonable ranges. The 6-inch breech-loading gun will penetrate 9.8 inches of armor, with backing, at 560 yards, or 7.9 inches at 1,700 yards. To fire at the Resistance with the 9.2-breech-loading gun at 100 yards' range meant destruction, as this gun can pierce 19.6 inches of armor, with backing, at 100 yards, or 15 inches of armor, with backing, at 2,820 yards. The results of the fire on the Resistance, therefore, at point-blank range with shells filled with high explosives may be imagined.

The British military papers, in speaking of Capt. Henry C. Kane of the Calliope, say that he is already marked for promotion. They say at the Admiralty his escape from the hurricane, which proved destructive to every other war ship on the Apia station, is regarded as a triumph of scientific seamanship. Not only, they say, did he understand the full meaning of the barometrical warnings, but he was prepared for the worst, and he knew what to do when the hurricane came. Recognizing the treacherous character of equatorial meteorology, he kept a lookout for disturbances of the kind, had his launch and gig filled with coal, and maintained a good head of steam in the boilers. Then, when the warning came, he was able to make for the only place of safety—the open sea—without loss of time. Capt. Kane is in his forty-sixth year, and was appointed to the Calliope in January, 1887.

The Army and Navy Gazette is quoted as saying: "It is sincerely to be hoped that the movement will fail which is said to be on foot in the House of Commons to induce the Admiralty to grant some special reward to Capt. Kane and the officers and crew of the Calliope for the way in which they brought their vessel out of Apia during the hurricane. We do not wish in any way to detract from the praise which has been properly bestowed upon the Calliope, but there is absolutely nothing to show that they did more than any other British officers and men would have done in the circumstances, or even Americans or Germans if they had the same means at their disposal."

American officers say that had the Trenton, Vandalia, or Nipsic possessed engines of the same relative power as those of the Calliope not an American vessel would have been lost. Had the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, Yorktown, or Vesuvius been in Apia Harbor during the hurricane the chances are that they would not only have put to sea, as the Calliope did, but would have given the Calliope a leading race all the way out. It was not a question of seamanship, but a question of steam power.

The court-martial on the Captain of the wrecked British war vessel Sultan has been ended, and Capt. Rice, the Sultan's commander, is to be reprimanded. It appears that Capt. Rice was reprimanded once before for grounding the Iris on the Avola shore of Cape Augusta, Island of Sicily. On the court-martial in this case Capt. Rice was ordered to be reprimanded, and was admonished to be more careful in the future.

It seems that the Sultan, when engaged in running torpedoes in the Comino Channel of Malta, was put in as close to shore as possible, and that, while running at not less than half speed, she struck the sunken ledge, which was not marked on the chart.

The loss of the Sultan has been felt very keenly by the British Navy, as the vessel was one of the most able of the 1870 type. She played a very prominent part in the opening of the Dardanelles and the bombardment of Alexandria. From the latest reports there appears to be no likelihood of saving the vessel, as there is not sufficient rise and fall of tide in the Mediterranean to materially assist the pontoons. The Sultan was of nearly 10,000 tons displacement.

In reply to a question in Parliament by Sir F. Mappin the other day with regard to the loss of the Sultan, Lord G. Hamilton said the few casualties which occurred to her Majesty's ships while employed upon every conceivable service in all parts of the world spoke well for the precautions adopted and the remarkable skill of their Captains and officers, especially as the British Navy was the only naval service which, as a rule, dispensed with pilots in foreign waters. He regretted that the undercover of a Parliamentary question an unfair reflection had been made upon the capacity and skill of so distinguished a service, the more so as during the last few days a display of these very qualities had saved the Calliope from the catastrophe which befell all the war ships of other nations in the same port.

In the American service, as Lord Hamilton ought to know, the services of pilots are not only prohibited at home but abroad.

According to the *United Service Gazette*, Sir Provo Parry Wallis, G. C. B., the senior Admiral of the fleet, attained on April 12 the great age of ninety-eight years. Sir Provo served as Second Lieutenant of the Shannon at the capture of the American frigate Chesapeake, on June 1, 1813, when, Capt. Broke being desperately wounded, and the First Lieutenant, Mr. Watt, killed, he took command and carried the ship to Halifax. He is still on the active list and has been in the British Navy eighty-five years.

WHIPPED BY WHITE CAPS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 27.—Last night a body of masked White Caps administered a whipping with long willow switches to Frank Gehrline of Riverside, a suburb on the Ohio River west of the city. Gehrline's offense is said to be a general worthlessness, while his wife supports him and the family by keeping boarders. In addition he is charged with cruelty to his wife.

Last night a number of his boarders saw him knock his wife down with a bucket in the back yard without any provocation, and then, without helping her up, walk off to a saloon for a drink. He was still in the saloon when a boy entered and told him a man wanted to see him outdoors. He went to the door, when he was seized, tied to a tree, partly deprived of his clothing, and whipped with switches for half an hour.

A crowd of spectators cheered the White Caps as they showered their blows on their victim's back. When released Gehrline drew a knife and caused the crowd to scatter. He uttered imprecations upon his tormentors, threatening to kill them, but went home and to bed.

AN INDIAN AGENT INDICTED.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 27.—The United States Grand Jury has reported a true bill against Bartholomew Coffey, Indian Agent at Umatilla Reservation, in Eastern Oregon, charging him with embezzlement of Government funds. The indictment charges that the agent had under his control, in the aggregate, $1,132 of public money, and converted the same to his own use.

From statements made by the Indian interpreter, John McBean, the agent purported to have purchased various amounts of wood and paid for it, while in reality the transactions were fictitious.

Coffey charged the Government with certain amounts which virtually would be placed to his credit.

A true bill was also returned against William Myles, acting as clerk for Bartholomew Coffey. It is alleged that he issued vouchers of a fraudulent nature, knowing that they were false, and that Coffey was to obtain money upon them dishonestly for his personal benefit.

A CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 27.—The conference of ministers of the Anglican, Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches, which was in session here for two days to consider the question of organic unity of all Protestant bodies, closed Thursday evening. The sessions were of the most interesting character, the representatives of the churches declaring that they would result in great good to the whole Christian Church.

The utmost harmony prevailed, although doctrines were discussed upon which all were not in unison. The subjects before the conference were: "Organic Union;" "The Amount of Unity in Doctrine, Worship and Modes of Action between the Three Bodies;" "The Holy Scriptures;" "The Creeds," and "The Historic Episcopate."

The Bishop of Huron, Provost Baddy of Trinity College, Dr. Carry of Port Perry, and Dean Carmichael of Montreal took leading parts in the discussion. A resolution was adopted recommending to the several churches the appointment of delegates to another conference to be held next year.

THE OLDEST ODD FELLOW.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 27.—The feature of the Odd Fellows' seventieth anniversary celebration here was the appearance of the Hon. James Turner, aged seventy-seven years, whose membership in the order is longer than that of any other Odd Fellow of Ohio, and he is the oldest in the United States. He was initiated in King William IV. Lodge, No. 1,179, Kidderminster, England, July 7, 1836, and to-day he wore the Past Grand Master's jewel presented to him in England in 1839 and a jewel presented to him by the Ohio Grand Lodge in 1870.

ROMANCE AT THE CAPITAL.

A WEEK GAY WITH WEDDINGS AND LAVISH DISPLAYS OF FLOWERS.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The present week has been sufficiently gay in the matter of weddings to satisfy the most romantically-disposed person. The various fashionable churches have been kept elaborately deporated with Easter lilies, which, for this week at least, supersede all other flowers in popular favor, and the clergy have hurried through their other ministerial duties, hardly taking time to eat their meals in leisure, in order to officiate at the countless ceremonies which have transformed maids into matrons and bachelors into Benedicts. Society, meanwhile, clothed in the purple and fine linen of its wardrobe, has flitted about from one sacred edifice to another, delightedly regaling each other with the latest tidbits concerning the contracting parties, whose private affairs have been given a wholesale airing. Taken all in all, society reckons the week as altogether a charming one.

One fertile source of comment has been the lavish expenditure in connection with the floral decorations at the Philips Hinton wedding, at which the bride carried a bouquet composed of 125 sprays of orange blossoms. In order to secure them it was necessary to rifle the greenhouses of this city and to send to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, as there was too late in the season to order them from Florida. The church choir rendered the musical programme. Bishop Doane said the service in an impressive manner.

On April 28, in All Saints' Cathedral, Bishop Doane is to hold a centennial service. To this he has invited the rectors, wardens, and vestrymen of all the Episcopal churches of the city. Its form will be that authorized by the Bishop of New-York, and similar to that in St. Paul's Chapel in New-York 100 years ago.

John McEwen retires as Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary Tuesday to make room for James McIntire. A number of his friends gave him a farewell dinner at the Windsor Friday night. The party sat down at 8 and did not rise until 4 in the morning.

At the conclusion of the jubilee of the Masonic fraternity celebrating its freedom from debt, James Teu Eyck, Senior Grand Warden, presented the grand officers living in this vicinity and the masters of the several city lodges at a banquet at the Windsor.

Private theatricals for the charitable Child's Hospital were given by pupils of St. Agnes's School Friday and Saturday evenings. They were well patronized. The participants acquitted themselves in a highly commendable manner.

Deputy Superintendent of the Banking Department Charles H. Hall was married to Mrs. William Appleton, daughter of Samuel M. Van Santvoord, at the bride's residence Tuesday at noon. The Rev. Dr. Reese officiated.

The Princeton Club, composed of alumni of Princeton College, residing in this and adjoining counties, held its annual banquet at the Delavan Tuesday evening, and elected Gen. Robert Lennox Banks President.

Miss Carrie Jane Hill of this city and Bloomfield Jarvis Van Vleck of St. Paul, Minn., were married by the Rev. Dr. Reese at the bride's residence on Madison-avenue Wednesday evening.

The Rev. Isaac Newton Phelps assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist Church this week. Tuesday night the young people gave him a church reception.

Senator Hendricks entertained the members of the Senate Committee on Cities at a private dinner at the Windsor Wednesday evening.

Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn entertained a number of friends at dinner at her residence on Elk-street Thursday evening.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, April 27.—The calendar for the Second Division of the Court of Appeals sent yesterday for April 29 should have been for Wednesday, May 1. It is as follows: Nos. 403, 443, 453, 475, 480, 485, 487, 491.

MINISTER PALMER'S YOUTH.

HOW HE AND FIVE COMPANIONS SHIPPED BEFORE THE MAST.

Detroit friends of the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer tendered him a dinner on Thursday evening last in view of his early departure for his post as United States Minister to Spain. In responding to the toast in his honor he told the story of his first visit to the "land that has furnished to us a phrase that portrays all that is delightful in the imaginings of youth and peaceful in the expectations of age."

"Forty years ago," he said, "six boys left Ann Arbor, Mich., for home one day and some threatened to run away if they did not get the permission of their parents, and took passage in a sailing vessel at New-York for Spain. It was their intention to ship before the mast. One had a little money and the others had much less. They went along the docks asking for employment as ordinary seamen or boys. They did not look like good ordinary seamen and they looked like unprofitable boys, but they met a skipper who agreed to take them to South America and give them two months in

MIDNIGHT TALKS AT THE CLUB.

THE JUDGE FINDS THE SHEPHERDS NEGLECTING THE SHEEP.

III.

"You were speaking the last time we were here," remarked Benedict deferentially to the Judge, "of the neglect of the churches to do the work of temperance reform. Don't you think they inculcate temperance as well as other virtues in their teachings?"

"Oh, yes, of course, to those who come regularly under their teaching, and who, for the most part, do not need it. Members of churches and people who regularly 'attend Divine service' are not drunkards, or in much danger of becoming so. It isn't so much on account of the preaching. It is a matter of surroundings and influences, of association and the consequent habits. It is a congenitally bad nature that would grow up vicious in the midst of a virtuous family, good society, sound influences, and all the educational advantages. It seems to me that the object of the Gospel was to redeem the bad, not to save the good; and the real work of the churches should be to regenerate those elements of society whose condition we are deploring so much and doing so little for. The Fifth-avenue congregations would do well enough if they were only moral, religious, and social clubs, and I am afraid that is about what they are."

"Yes," answered Tom, resolutely, "but the churches are not all on Fifth-avenue and Murray Hill. They are among the poor and degraded, and are they not trying to reclaim and bring in all they can reach?"

"All they can reach, how and with what?" exclaimed the Judge with a bit of warmth in his manner. "Where are the largest funds expended and for what purpose? To what is the real intellect and resources of the churches devoted but maintaining services in costly buildings for the satisfaction of well-dressed and comfortable people? The poorest talents and the scantiest funds go to attempts to 'reclaim,' as you call it, here and there. Reclaim from what and to what? Not so much from poverty and ignorance and vice to decency and comfort as from what is technically known as 'sin,' and to what is technically known as 'faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.' These things have become so far technicalities of the church that they absolutely stand in the way of the work of real salvation. It seems to me that, allowing for the differences in the progress of the human race, the church is getting to be very much what the synagogue was when Jesus appeared as a teacher and reformer in Judea. It is bound by traditions and observances, and belongs to the 'respectable classes,' while the sheep are wandering again without any shepherds.

"This applies particularly to populous cities and towns and to what we call the working classes. I hate the cant of that expression. De we not all belong to working classes, except the loafers and tramps, whether rich or poor? But take those who, on account of humble capacity or narrow circumstances, work with their hands for a bare subsistence, the mass of the poor and the ignorant, if you will, they make up the majority, both socially and politically, and the fate of society rests with them. What is the wealth and intellect of society doing for them? What is the church doing for them? It is in their ranks that intemperance and other excesses and vices are most destructive. They are the people whom the organized forces of religion and morality ought to reach."

"But," insisted Tom, "they are all the time trying to reach them, and if they will not come into the fold are the shepherds to blame for letting them wander?"

"Yes," replied the Judge almost impatiently. "For what is the fold that they provide, and what is the call they address to the sheep? Is it a fold of sober habits and decent living, or of better views of human life and worldly duty, or is it a fold of faith, of belief, in which the vague and inconceivable dogmas are to be accepted as a condition of shelter? Is the call a call to comfort and a better condition here below, or a sail to an intangible reward hereafter, coupled with a threat of punishment that nobody heeds any longer."

"Good," exclaimed the Colonel, "you are coming around to my position, Judge."

"Don't be sure of that until you know what your position is. I am not talking about matters of belief just now, but of the way of reaching and reforming people, and I tell you it can no longer be done by preaching doctrines at them. They don't believe your doctrines, and most of them are determined not to believe them, but their rejection of theological teachings does not relieve the church of the duty of trying to regenerate the lives and habits of those who need it. Teaching dogma first and morals afterward is the wrong way to go to work. It may be that the doctrines are out-run and outgrown by the human race, but the fundamental fault is in making them the condition of materials."

"The Christian Church has very largely lost its hold upon the people who need to be guided and controlled in this life. You can no longer make people content with a hard lot in this life by promising them a reward in the life to come. They are confined to a narrow round and shoal of time, and want a little comfort here. They are dubious about the life to come. You can't reconcile them any longer to what they believe to be injustice and wrong by telling them what is to become of the oppressor after death, and that the oppressed will then go to heaven and the humble be exalted. They are apt to be contemptuous of this sort of promise. They want wrongs righted now, and they are bound to exert their power to get it done, and that power once exerted in anything like a union would be terrible. Lack of union alone deprives it of danger to the social fabric.

"What these people need is sympathy and help and guidance, and they are not getting it of a kind that does them much good. They are distrustful of the 'respectable classes,' who take such good care of themselves and who control the churches and religious organizations. They look upon those who gain wealth and control property as using their abilities and their advantages selfishly and greedily, to get possession of all they can, and shut them out of the good things of this life and as drawing to themselves more of the products of the toil of the millions than justly belongs to them, and trying to keep those who do the bulk of the work in dependence and subjection. And I tell you they have too much reason for feeling that way. They also feel that the Church as an organization and a power in society is on the side of the rich and 'respectable,' and out of sympathy with the poor in their struggles."

"And they have too much reason for feeling that way, too," interjected the Colonel.

"Certainly they have, altogether too much. How much do the high-priced ministers up town condemn the grasping selfishness of capital and inculcate upon their wealthy hearers the duty of doing full justice to the humble workingmen? Does the Christianity of to-day either literally or figuratively require any man to sell what he has and give to the poor, or even to forego some advantages of his position to benefit the condition of others? Do the preachers venture to condemn the most iniquitous practices in business and politics where the power of money is used to increase and perpetuate the advantage of capital over labor? Even those poorer churches, situated in the midst of those who most need instruction and guidance, are largely sustained and almost wholly controlled as to policy and methods by the richer element in "the Church." They accomplish little in their way and would never be allowed to adopt the means by which more might be accomplished."

"What means are those?" queried Benedict, as if rather afraid of the answer.

"Throwing aside the everlasting effort to 'convict of sin' and 'convert to faith' and endeavoring to reclaim to virtue and better living. There is where the power and resources of the Christ ought to be brought to bear, and they are not. Hence it is losing its conservative power. The people are looking to Socialism and visionary methods of reform in their condition, and going astray in many of their efforts to right what they believe to be wrongs, and what to some extent at least are so, and neither religion nor morality stands much in their way. Labor unions are a good thing, a necessary thing, but what could be worse than keeping a man out of employment and trying to drive him to starvation because he refuses to join one? What could be more unjust than stopping a man's business because he will not discharge workmen for no reason except that they do not choose to belong to a union and submit their rules to a committee? What could be meaner than to force one man's workmen to leave him because some other man has not treated his workmen fairly? Misguided men are doing such things and many others which the moral code and religion alike forbid.

"The moral nature of mankind is apparently lapsing from discipline and being governed by expediency. In business, in politics, in 'labor circles' people do not seem to inquire with much anxiety whether a thing is right, whether it is just, whether it is in accordance with the laws of God; but whether it will pay, whether it will succeed, whether it will accomplish the end. When those who stand highest in the Church and contribute most liberally to convert the heathen follow this principle, without reproval from their pastors and without losing any of the odor of sanctity, what is to be expected of those who are in the darkness of ignorance and sin?

"The old motives and sanctions of religion seem to have gone. You cannot reach the 'unregenerate' with them. They are based upon certain views of this life and the life to come and their relations to each other that have lost their hold. You can no longer arouse the mass of the people with them. They seem to be irrelevant to their condition and their needs. Anyhow they will not accept them, and are beginning to ask awkward questions. Those in the churches who subscribe to a formal acceptance of these views show in their daily walk and conversation that they have no real faith in them. They afford no vital force to their lives and conduct. Even the ministers who still preach these views of man's relations to this life and another life are full of doubts about their creeds and doctrines. They hang on to them in a formal way because they have been sanctioned and sanctified by traditions and decreed which they are reluctant to admit were not for all time."

"Well, what would you do?" asked Benedict in perplexity, "give up faith and religion, the Bible, the Gospel, every thing that has been held sacred and divine, and turn the church into a moral and material improvement society?"

"Oh, there need not be so much giving up at all this, though I think conception of what is sacred and divine need to be changed to correspond to the knowledge and thought of the present age; but a great moral and material improvement society we do greatly need, and if the Christian Church does not serve that purpose, pray, what is it to do for mankind in the future, and how is this need to be supplied? I think it is the proper business of Christianity and the church to regenerate mankind in this world and for this world, if they are to justify their existence to this generation and the next. I take it as a fundamental principle that whatever makes people better here will improve their chances in any possible hereafter, and until you find means of making their earthly life better it is useless to concern yourself about some other on their account. The lives should be taken in their natural order, this one first.

"But I had no notion of wandering into theological discussion. My point is that the Christian Church is not doing the work which belongs to it to-day; that it is not adapting its organization and agencies to that work; that it is as an institution in the position to do it, and society is suffering because it is not done. The sheep are wandering in the wilderness for lack of shepherds whose voice they will heed. The folds are not wide enough, they are not easy of access, and the voices that call are forbidding and threatening rather than inviting and winning. It is time for a new reformation of some kind."

Nobody felt prepared to dispute these statements at the moment or to discuss such deep problems as were suggested, and the party broke up.

LISTENER.

GAMES ON THE DECK.

How do people amuse themselves aboard ship? This is a question often asked by the landsman who contemplates, with some dread, the voyage of seven or eight days between New-York and Liverpool. In the Winter, to be sure, there is little enough to do, but for the Spring, Summer, and Autumn there are deck games which require bodily exertion and result in a buoyant circulation of the blood and a far-reaching appetite. First among these games comes deck quoits, which is nothing more or less than the old game altered to suit a ship's deck.

Any one who has ever pitched quoits can see with half an eye that the heavy iron disk used on shore would splinter and mark a ship's deck. So sailor men make quoits out of a grommet, which is nothing more or less than a piece of rope spliced so as to form a ring. A boy can also see that the Captain of the ship would not be likely to allow any one to drive spikes into the deck; so a wooden pin, about a foot and a half high, is set up in a bit of board which sets as a base, and answers the purpose of the customary pin excellently.

The player stands about fifteen feet away from this peg, and, having about ten rope rings in his possession, shies them at the peg. Of course they cannot have "leaners" aboard ship. The only thing that counts is a "ringer," for if the rope quoits do not fall around the peg, they are sure to roll away, and it is hard to tell where they will stop, especially if the ship is rolling as well as the ring. The winner is he who first succeeds in making ten "ringers." If one has had considerable practice he may be able to do this in three turns. A real old salt, who is as familiar with the "roaring forties" as you are with the Post Office, will often put the whole ten on without a break. It looks easy, but it is not, as you will find when you come to try it.

The trouble is that the rope rings are of different weights and sizes and their flight is often erratic. Sometimes they act a curve, just like a baseball, and sometimes the wind blows them out or their line of flight. Quoits on deck are not very exciting, but when the vessel is rolling quietly the unexpected freaks of the rope rings often afford a good deal of amusement. With the vessel on an even keel and old hands at the game it soon becomes monotonous.

Shuffleboard is a much more complicated game than quoits, and it may not be possible to make it clear to you; but the writer will try. The game as a land pastime is almost extinct, but it is still played in some German taverns. The land game is played on a table with "men." On board ship it is played on the deck with disks, or something resembling them. The custom on most vessels is to use the stick to push the men over the board; but it is a great deal better fun to play it in the hop-scotch fashion, propelling the disks with one foot while hopping upon it. This gives rise to many more ludicrous incidents, and deck games are designed to keep every one in a good humor at the same time that they afford exercise. The fine cinders that fall from the steamer's smokestack for some reason make the deck slippery. And again, the roll of the vessel comes into make trouble for the players. The board for the game is chalked on the deck, and looks like this:

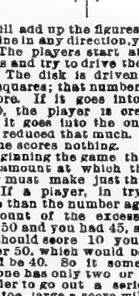

If you will add up the figures in the square in a straight line in any direction, you will find they make 15. The players start at the end where the arrow is and try to drive their disks around the board. The disk is driven into one of the numbered squares; that number is added to the player's score. If it goes into the half-circle marked 10, the player is credited with that number; if it goes into the one marked —10 his score is reduced that much. If it rests on a chalk line, he scores nothing.

Before beginning the game the players agree upon the amount at which they are to stop. The winner is not always the player who has the most, and no more. If a player, in trying to run out, scores more than the number agreed on he must lose the amount of the excess. Thus, if the game were 50 and you had 45, and in trying to finish you should score 10 you would lose the game, for 50, which would be 5, and your score would be 40. So it sometimes happens that when one has only two or three points to make in order to go out a series of turns resulting in too large a score will reduce him to nothing, and result in a disastrous defeat. Great skill can be developed in this game, and also any quantity of fun. It is about the best of the games that are played on deck, of which it and quoits are the only ones much practiced.

All kinds of feats and tricks of agility can be tried aboard ship, and whenever the vessel rolls a little surprises are sure to occur. Any one of the tricks tried on shore, such as picking up a dollar from the floor without the use of your hands, bending the knees, is sure to result in half an hour's amusement for those who engage in the attempt, as well as for those who look on. Only good-natured people should engage in these games and tricks, however, for one should remember that it is impossible to be graceful while hopping about in the wide Atlantic in a rough sea, and persist in rolling first one way and then another. The player is found to fall down sometimes and then all the spectators are sure to laugh, and only a really good fellow, who does not mind making sport for others, can stand the misfortunes of deck games very long without losing his temper.

But these games are excellent training. To become skillful at shuffleboard is not a very great achievement, to be sure, but to do so with quiet resolution, with perfect equanimity, and with unfailing good humor requires, after all, about the same sort of spirit and pluck that one needs in order to succeed in the battle of life. Don't you remember what genial Tom Hughes says about the football game at Rugby? He says: "You see, you don't see things in it all; nothing but a struggling mass of boys and a leather ball, which seems to excite them all to great fury, as a red rag does a bull. My dear Sir, a battle would look much the same to you except that the boys would be men and the balls iron; but a battle would be worth your looking at for all that, and so is a football match." Mr. Hughes meant that the bravery of the boys at football was just as worthy of study as that of men in battle. The same thing applies in a less degree to deck games, for they reveal the player's nature.

RUTGERS COLLEGE NOTES.

The Glee Club, under Loren Bragdon's direction, has had a very successful season. Mr. Wilmot, one of the members of the quartet, is now a solo singer with the Princeton club as well, and he is also chorister at Christ Church. Mr. Bragdon fills the same position at the First Reformed Church, and Mr. Scudder, the compiler of the "Song of Rutgers," is musical director at the Second Presbyterian Church.

The members of the College Young Men's Christian Association have organized in committees to attend weekly prayer meetings in the local churches and take an active part in the services. No denominational distinction will be made in the new work.

Frank Buren, who died Friday at Plainfield as a result of a fall from his horse, was pursuing a special course at Rutgers preparatory to entering Edison's Menlo Park Laboratory.

The Alumni of the Theological Seminary will hold their annual meeting on May 22. The oration will be delivered by the Rev. N. H. Van Arsdale of Paterson.

Ground is to be broken in a few weeks for the new dormitory. Match Hall, the new geological building, will be ready for occupancy in a few days.

President Gates and Dr. Scott are members of two of the committees appointed as escort to the President in his trip across New-Jersey.

P. Vanderbilt Spader has made several valuable additions to the Peter Spader collection in the college library.

George W. Cable will lecture and give a series of readings before the Senior Class in May.

The Janeway memorial collection will be formally opened to the public on Wednesday.

The college will be closed until Wednesday for the centennial celebration.

WILL THE FOUNTAINS PLAY?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will there be water enough in the Croton Reservoir and wit enough in the department to set the city fountains playing during the centennial days?

TUESDAY, April 24, 1888. MIB.

THREE CATALOGUES.

I.

When Léon Techener was thirteen he could compile a catalogue; at fifteen he was a bibliographer. The faculty came to him naturally, with the ambient air, in the drawing room of his father's bookshop, where every afternoon Armand Bertin, editor of the *Journal des Débats;* Charles Nodier, Librarian of the Arsenal; Sylvestre de Sacy of the Mazarine, Paulin Paris, Leroux de Liney, Baron Pichon, Francisque Michel, Brunet, met to talk of literature and bibliomania.

After the death of his father there was no bookseller in all Paris like Techener. Every day at the hour when Aurora, in her fur-lined satin gown, unlocks the cevercios of the book stalls on they quays, the *bouquinistes* lifted their hats at his expected apparition. He was their best customer. When they had pleased Techener it was luck for the entire day, but it was not ill luck to displease him; he was so affable that nothing but good could be attributed to his coming by the taunts of a paradis; and a century of regularity, he failed an hour, then two, then a day, and finally ceased to come, they learned from the whispered gossip which in Paris is never printed in the papers that Techener had been sent to an insane asylum, a "house of health," as they say. To them he had been generous, to his family a miser. He had a fortune in books, the legacy of his father; the dowry of his wife; the entire sum that Libri, "the Italianissimo," had paid in a strange humor for 3,800 volumes, appraised, packed, and delivered to his wife, invested in a library of Rotterdam; the proceeds of the "Bulletin du Bibliophile," treasured in the form of books, once sold and jealously bought back at the Yéméniz auction sale; and his family wanted bread. Mme. Techener had been heroic, but her friends had interfered, and this was the end of her martyrdom. Lately the great bibliotaph died and his books are going to the Hôtel Drouot by periodical installments.

They have in Italy the legend of Demetrio Canevari, physician of Pope Urban VIII., who painted Latin back in seventy-two volumes through his worn-out clothing, that the money which thread to mend it would cost might be saved for the making of his magnificent books, in bindings stamped with a Greek device and Apollo in his solar chariot, that are now valued at their weight in gold.

They have in Spain the legend of the monk Vincente of Arragon, who killed the purchaser of his favorite book to regain it, and never gave a sign of repentance at his trial until it was shown by a lawyer, to his great surprise, that his favorite book was not a unique copy. Canevari was a bachelor and Vincente a monk, but Techener was a man of family. Whenever they do anything in France they do it thoroughly.

The "Catalogue des livres Précieux Manuscrits et Imprimés" of Techener's library, to be sold in Paris on the 20th and 21st of May, comes with charming naturalness, unaided by an expert's recapitulation or a literarian's presentation. It seems to say that it addresses itself only to those who know and have not to learn their alphabet of book collecting. The notes are brief and only note what are indispensable; the plates of the most important bindings are printed separately on special paper; there are 222 entries, with full, clear descriptions, and they make an octavo volume of ninety-eight pages. There is a familiar, pleasant, engaging air about it. The buyer is not bidden that he need not trouble himself with an investigation, that the statements made are true, that there are no phrases composed to say more or less than it may be prudent to mean; it is the catalogue of a book lover's auction sale at the Hôtel Drouot.

It forms a complete library, classified classically into theology, jurisprudence, sciences and arts, fine arts, belles lettres, history. It contains, in Church Latin, on a splendid piece of vellum, the presentation copy to Pope Adrian VI.; the identical Speculum Humanæ Salvationis that Guichard described, bound by Trautz-Bauzonnet; a missal of the first half of the fifteenth century, from the A. Firmin-Didot collection; the manuscript decrees of the Council of Trent in the calligraphy of Angelo Massarello, Secretary to the Council, presented to Henry II., King of France, and covered with a green morocco binding in compartments, drawn and engraved by Jules Jacquemart for the "Histoire de la Bibliophilie" of the elder Techener; "Le Livre des Saints-Anges," the first book printed in Geneva, bound by Chambolle-Durn; the "Provinciales," original edition bound by Trautz-Bauzonnet, and coming from the collection of Hte. Bauer, who was authoritative on all that regarded Pascal.

It contains the Jenson, 1472, "Cicero Tusculanæ Quæstiones;" Jean Fernel's "Ambiani Medicina," in a binding with the arms of Charles de Lorraine, the celebrated Cardinal de Guise; Nicole de la Chesnaye's "La Nef de Santé;" J. Auguste de Thou's copy, with his first arms, of "La Démonomanie des Sorciers;" Count Sauvage's copy of that parvenu, "Le Pastissier Français," a cook book, but an Elzevir, and of the scarcest.

It offers the twenty-six water colors on vellum made by Jules Jacquemart for his work on the artistic history of porcelain; Albert Durer's "Passio Christi"; the Beckford copy of "Les Plaisirs de l'Isle Enchantée" without remarking, but with the original edition of Molière's "Princesse d'Elide," that Molière may have a reward for their faithful research and not be distanced by book lovers who want Molière, but have not been to the pains of Californian Argonauts.

There are two copies of Aldus's Jeannis Jovani Pontani Opera, one of 1505 bound for François I., and formerly owned by Lord Gosford, and the other of 1518 bound for Grolier and bearing his name and device; Marot, Marguerite de France, François Villon, the charming Gaillot du Pré Villon, bound by Joly-Coquillart, Octavien de Sainct Gelais, Gringore, Pernette du Guillet, Louze Labé, Desportes, in their first editions in fine bindings, and first editions of Corneille from the Firmin Didot sale, including one of the twenty copies of Rodogune printed by Mme. de Longueduor; Ballets of Quinault and Lully, Romances of Chivalry; Versra's second edition of Enguerrand de Monstrelet; one of the three copies known of L'Histoire et Cronique de Clotaire; an Aeliani de Varia Historia, from the library of Marguerite de Valois; not a volume in the entire list that a book lover should not wish to possess.

II.

In 1882 the Beckford manuscripts of Hamilton Palace were sold to the Prussian Government for the Royal Museum and the Royal Library, Berlin; the contract had to be made for the entire collection, although the buyers were not wanting more than the Boccaccio-Dante manuscripts. The negotiation would make an instructive and dramatic history. There was a palace in England, and it was another Sans-Souci Miller, but a modern Sans-Souci Miller, possessed of no sentimentality about his Pestdam, and there was a second Frederick the Great in Germany, eager, but lacking funds for his fancy. If there had been a war between the two countries, if the palace had been in France, if there had been a treaty to sign, the ruler would have emulated Cosmo de Medici and asked for manuscripts instead of thalers. The Palace was obdurate; the Emperor overdrew his allowance. The cause was praiseworthy; there are not only just but noble claims in war, and think of how an Emperor enthroned with manuscripts that he did not want for the pleasure of having manuscripts that he wanted, finds that he may more than atone for his extravagance.

To have been in Berlin for seven years has enhanced the value of the Beckford manuscripts so much that the library at Berlin may retain some of the manuscripts that it did not want for lack of funds, dispose of the others in England, and keep within its allowance for the Botticelli-Dante papers that it wanted.

At least that is the calculation, and it is well founded.

When the London *Times* expressed its regret at the transfer to Berlin of the manuscripts of the Gospels in Latin, written in golden uncial letters on purple vellum, presented by Leo X. to Henry VIII., it was not known, as it is now, that by an Anglo-Saxon scribe. Prof. Wattenbach of Berlin studied the velium, the punctuation, the letters, and concluded that the work, although of the seventh century, was advanced enough to be Carlovingian. And as the monasteries of Kent-Ware-Byrg, Bangor, and Lindisfarne were filled with calligraphers long before Alcuin went at the call of Charlemagne to teach calligraphy in France and Germany, the natural inference was that the manuscript could be only of Irish or English origin. Then Prof. Wattenbach searched the records of England and happily found that the Archbishop Wilfrid of York, who flourished in 670 to 680 A. D., had the four Gospels written with the purest gold on vellum. Signor G. B. de Rossi has confirmed that the Evangeliarium being the identical one written for Wilfrid, praised by his biographer, and in his epitaph preserved by Bede, and treasured in the monastery of Ripon.

Now, the attribution is so natural that it is surprising that no one in England had thought of making it, and the cataloguer with pardonable enthusiasm, suggests that the inscription, which is not good enough to be Italian of Pope Leo's Court; the arms, which are thoroughly of England style, and the ornament, which cannot be Italian, were drawn by Hans Holbein.

The Bestiarius, Lauchert has found more complete of text than any other and supplying in some parts the unknown Latin original of Pierre le Picard.

And the examples of Carlovingian, Irish, Flemish, Burgundian, and French miniaturists have gained by the studies of Wattenbach, Von Seidlitz, Lauchert, Springer, and Zangemeister.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge publish the catalogue of the collection to which they have made additions, well noted, and not unworthy of a "Catalogue of manuscripts on vellum, chiefly from the famous Hamilton collection, and till lately in the possession of the Royal Museum of Berlin." The day of sale by auction is fixed for Thursday, May 23, unless private contract intervenes.

The catalogue contains ninety-one lots in seventy-nine pages, with some reproductions of title pages. It is modest, concise, free of pomposity, and invaluable.

III.

We have given to the world "Bibliotheca Excellentissima!" It is not launchable, it is pitiful. New-York does not rise so far behind Paris and London in appreciation of art and letters that it may be regarded as ignorant, accessible to guesswork, worthy of charlatanry, and not protest. It protested.

"Bibliotheca Excellentissima" must go on record as marking the greatest fiasco of all auction sales in the memory of book lovers.

THE ORIGINAL ST. GEORGE.

With every recurrence of St. George's Day the old puzzle suggests itself to thinking minds how St. George came by the honor to become tutelar saint of the English and of other Germanic nations. Surely, the warriors or valiant knights among the saints of the church were few and far between, and the warlike Saxons must have been suited with just such a heavenly protector as the hero who had killed a dragon, but, even this accepted as the main cause, there is much to be wondered at and more to be explained.

The St. George of the legends and the George of Cappadocia in history are two entirely different characters. George of Cappadocia was, if history is correct, no saint at all, but one of the meanest and basest of mortals. Gibbon puts him down to have been a pious ass. He was not a Prince, as the legends relate, but the son of a common fuller. Gibbon says of him:

"From this obscure and servile origin he raised himself by the talents of a parasite; and the patrons whom he assiduously flattered produced for this worthless dependent a lucrative commission, or contract, to supply the army with bacon. His employment was mean, he rendered it infamous. He accumulated wealth by the basest arts of fraud and corruption, but his malversations were so notorious that George was compelled to escape from the pursuits of justice."

This man of the world and fugitive from justice took to sanctuary. He embraced Arianism, and by a strong faction was made Archbishop of Alexandria in Egypt. In this influential position he acted so cruelly and made himself so obnoxious that on a certain day the whole city rose against him, cast him and his people into prison, and twenty days later he was taken out and lynched by the infuriated populace. Gibbon closes his scathing characteristic of the man with these words:

"The odious stranger, disguising every circumstance of time and place, assumed the mask of a martyr, a saint, and a Christian hero; and the infamous George of Cappadocia has been transformed into the renowned St. George of England, the patron of arms, or chivalry, and of the Garter."

This is the picture of the saint in history. The Golden Legend, however, shows us quite another character. According to the legend, George was a Prince of Cappadocia, and when a young man, killed a dragon and delivered a Princess by the name of Aja; according to another version her name was Cleolinda. (The wonder is how this German name was transplanted to Asia Minor!) George rose to a high position in the Roman Army, and, censuring the Emperor for his persecution of the Christians, he was put to death by order of Diocletian. The *Legenda Aurea* was written by Jacob de Veragine at the end of the thirteenth century, over nine hundred years after Diocletian.

Archbishop George of Alexandria was killed more than thirty years after Diocletian, under the reign of Julian the Apostate, and as the contemporary of Athanasius was the sainted martyr, but in no possibility of an imbecile George of Cappadocia. Another unsolved riddle is the curious fact that an Arian (or heretic) was sainted by the orthodox Church of Rome. Arianism was, in the fourth and fifth centuries, very strong in the East, especially among the Goths, and the cunning diplomatists of St. Peter's see in Rome may have consented to this sanctification of George in order to win over the Arians. Though the legend styles St. George the arch-martyr, the church seems at first to have made not much of him; in fact, Pope Gelasius (A. D. 494) was the first Bishop of Rome to acknowledge him. As under this Pope the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons was under full headway, we obtain another valuable clue to the connection of St. George with the Anglo-Saxons. The legend informs us that St. George, already in the fifth and sixth centuries, was adored by the Christians in Western Europe, especially by the Goths in Thrace.

The Germans and their Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian relatives have set a dragon killer long before a Christian ever trod the soil of Germany, England, and Iceland. Numerous songs related his valorous deeds in every King's hall on the Methsaak, and at every hearthstone; later these songs blossomed out in Anglo-Saxon into that splendid epic, "Beowulf," in Iceland into the "Songs of Sigurd," and in Germany into the song of the "Huernen Sigfried" and the "Nibelungenlied." The war banner of the heathen Germans, especially the Saxons, bore the picture of the dragon killed by Sigfried, and sometimes represented Sigfried slaying the terrible worm. This dragon banner was borne by the Germans in their wars against the Romans, and even the Batavians, serving Julian against the Alleman, fought under the dragon banner. The Anglo-Saxon conquest of Britain under Hengist and Horsa was done under the dragon banner. In the bloody wars of Charlemagne against the Saxons the dragon banner had to be subdued, and when, fifteen years after the destruction of the Irmensul, the outlawed Saxon heathens, who had sought refuge in Jutland and Norway, turned vikings and threatened the northern coast of the empire, the dragon banner waved from the gaffs of their ships.

The Normans of Rollo fought and conquered under this flag, and even the Christian soldiers of Harold Godwinson carried it; in fact, it waved the last time on the fateful battle of Hastings. The vikings from Norway founded a State on the Volga, and Rurik's banner was embellished with the picture of the dragon killer. The first Christian missionaries among the Anglo-Saxons, the Franks, the Germans, and the Scandinavians may have had a hard time to wipe out the veneration for this dragon-slaying heathen hero, and the idea to find a proper substitute in the hierarchy of the church is very natural. The fact that the Acts of St. George represent his fight as a fight with a dragon—by which he means his lively controversy with the faction of Athanasius—was seized upon by the legend spinners and tale monkers, and thus the fable was invented that George of Cappadocia, a martyr and saint of the church, had finally decided to have freed his people from the dragon, and the Christians of the Occident were told that the dragon was not killed in the Teutoburg forest by Sigfried, but by St. George in the wilds of Cappadocia.

During the crusades English, French, and German knights came to the far-famed place where St. George was supposed to have killed the dragon and the grandsons and great-grandsons of those valiant Saxon heathens, who had conquered kingdoms under the old dragon banner, adored St. George as their patron saint and stormed Antioch and Acon with the war cry of "Beauseant and St. George!"

The returning crusaders made St. George popular in England, France, and Germany. Richard the Lion-hearted had adopted him as his patron, and in 1222, a council at Oxford proclaimed him to be the tutelar saint of England. When in the fourteenth century Edward III. founded the Order of the Garter, he placed it under the protection of St. George. The St. George craze spread from England over Germany and nearly the whole Continent. Otto III. and Eckhard of Bavaria founded an order of St. George in the thirteenth century; in 1468 Emperor Frederick III. created the like order in Austria; the republic of Genoa made St. George its protector. Among the Franconian knights in Germany in the fourteenth century there existed a St. George's Society; the knights in Sweden during the fourteenth century had a society known under the name of St. George's Shield, and Frederick III., in the eighteenth century, the Empress Catherine II. of Russia created an order of St. George, because the middle shield of the Russian coat of arms shows the dragon killer as he was represented on the banner of the great Rurik.

EDWARD F. LEYH.

WORK ON THE WAR SHIPS.

The work on the machinery for the new battle ship Maine is already under way. The subletting of the work to different firms is closed in nearly every instance. It was stated by Mr. Palmer of the Quintard Iron Works yesterday that the contract for the steel castings had not been let or fully decided upon. It is understood that the prices put on the steel castings for the Maine are higher than those of the Concord and Bennington. The reason of this is that a phosphorus test is called for on the Maine's castings, and will render the work more likely to be rejected than if subjected to the same tests as called for on the Concord and Bennington.

The machinery for the Concord and Bennington is practically finished, that for the Bennington being a little more in advance. It is necessary, however, the machinery designated for the Bennington might be put in the Concord, as the two are identical. Mr. Palmer states that the hull of the Concord was practically finished. A considerable quantity of sea valves and minor parts of the machinery were shipped to Chester a few days ago, and it is likely that the most of the machinery will be put in before launching the vessels. Two sets of boilers are now ready for shipment. The Concord's hull is in advance of that of the Bennington and the former vessel should be ready for launching by June 1.

A STURDY AMERICAN BISHOP.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your New-Brunswick (N. J.) dispatch of April 21 it is stated with reference to the patrons of the Union Library of New-Brunswick at the beginning of this century, that "good old Bishop John Cross of the Church of England used to read for pleasure and relaxation more than for solid instruction, if we may judge from the list of books he drew."

While it is true that in those days the Protestant Episcopal Church was sometimes called the Church of England, the connection of that epithet with the name of so sturdy and pronounced an American and Jerseyman as was Bishop Cross seems somewhat odd at this day. Born in Elizabethtown in 1782, John Cross entered the military service of the United States when only sixteen years of age and served until the close of the war, the latter portion of the time as Sergeant-Major of his regiment. On the return of peace he entered the church militant, serving in that field with such marked ability that the Diocese of Connecticut selected him to be its Bishop, but he declined the call, preferring to leave his beloved native State. This feeling seems to have been reciprocal, for he was very soon afterward elected the first Bishop of New-Jersey and installed the duties of that office for seventeen years, until his death in 1832.

A hard student and tremendous worker, his own library was well stocked with solid mental pabulum, and he decided that he will present to have the opportunity for intellectual recreation which the Union Library afforded.

YONKERS, Monday, April 23, 1888. J. J. R. C.

SOCIETY TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Easter week brought weddings and little besides. In fact, with the exception of the "meet" on Riverside Drive on Thursday afternoon, the Columbia College theatricals, and the centennial tea party yesterday afternoon, there were no entertainments, as is usually the case during the opening week of the Spring season, to call society together. Mrs. Nicholas Fish gave a small musicale on Thursday afternoon and Mrs. Vanduzer Reed another yesterday, both of which were somewhat marred by the bad weather. This lack of entertainment was probably chiefly due to the anticipatory interest and excitement regarding the great centennial celebration of this week. Apart from this there has been enough to talk about in the weddings of the week and various other topics of not quite so agreeable a character. The three days' storm has had a depressing effect, and so pitiless has been the rain that it is just as well that more entertainments were not organized. Fortunately, a majority of the brides stepped off before the beginning of the northeaster and were blessed with the glowing sunlight of Springtide.

The first wedding of the week was that of Mr. Charles Ashmore, a young Englishman, and his cousin, Miss Isabel Ashmore, which was celebrated at old Trinity Church on Tuesday afternoon. The hour set for the ceremony—4 P. M.—permitted the attendance of a large number of business men, and the church was crowded. Although only written invitations had been sent out, there was quite a large up-town contingent also present, and very pretty was the sight as the small wedding party walked up the centre aisle illumined by the western light of afternoon and to the sweet voices of the surpliced choir singing the bridal hymn. Miss Ashmore made a fair bride. A small gathering of friends and relatives assembled after the ceremony at the bride's father's apartment in Waverley-place.

The same afternoon Mr. Clark and Miss Keyser were married in Zion Church. This was, to some extent, a Baltimore wedding and was attended by many guests from the Monumental City, the bride's parents being Baltimoreans. Mrs. Clark was formerly a Miss Thompson of that city and a leading belle. The contrast, if the smallest, of the Wednesday weddings was that of Mr. Julian Robbins and Miss Saidee Jewett, which was celebrated at the bride's father's (Mr. Hugh J. Jewett) residence, on Washington-square, at noon. To the ceremony only the immediate families were invited, and the reception was also limited to scarcely more than a hundred guests. Miss Jewett is a tall and fine-looking woman and made a handsome bride. There were no bridesmaids or ushers, and Mr. Robbins had no other aided de camp.

The wedding of Mr. Wells and Miss Reid, which took place on Wednesday evening, was the largest of the week. On Thursday were married Miss Louise Jackson and Mr. J. Metcalfe Thomas. This wedding was celebrated at the Church of the Ascension and was witnessed by a large audience. Miss Jackson was the daughter of Gen. Jackson, who lives in the old residence of the bride's father. Mr. Samuel D. Babcock. Mr. James D. Livingston and Miss Mabel Wright will be married on Tuesday, May 14, in Calvary Church. Mr. Colin McCray Ingersoll and Miss Tessa Gardiner will be married on May 25 very quietly. The engagement is announced of Mr. George B. McClellan, son of the late Gen. McClellan, and of Miss Georgie Heckscher, eldest daughter of Mr. John G. Heckscher.

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The next three days, of course, will be devoted entirely to the centennial celebration, and there are few members of society, who are not ill or in mourning, who will not be present at the great ball on Monday night, or who will not witness the parade from some already arranged for position. There is much pleasant rallying indulged in by the feminine members of society at their friends and relatives in the various Fifth-avenue clubs who intend to witness the parade from the stands which have been erected in front of most of the clubs, besides which have been ruled out from these. The clubmen retort that it has been found necessary to restrict the members of the institutions from inviting any male guests, and that it would be simply impossible to accommodate the number of women that would like to be invited or who would claim the privilege on account of relationship or friendship on stands three times larger than those which it has been possible to build. People having Fifth-avenue houses have, as a rule, been very generous in inviting their friends to view the proceedings from their windows. Some have issued regular invitations and will provide collations on both Tuesday and Wednesday for their guests. The largest parties will assemble at the houses of Mr. James Waterbury, Vice President Morgan, the Misses Furniss, Mr. Lawrence Turnure, Mr. Johnston Livingston, and Mr. Clarence Seward. There will be many yachting parties given tomorrow to witness the naval parade, and the Electra in particular will carry many well-known people.

The announcement that a quadrille is really to be danced by representative society women at the ball has greatly interested the ladies of the city in particular. The list, as it now seems to be finally decided upon, seems to meet with general satisfaction, and the pleasure is expressed on the addition to it of Mrs. Robert Weir and Mrs. Herbert Washington. Mrs. Weir has probably the strongest claims to a position in the dance of any one, and Mrs. Washington is not far behind her. She was formerly Miss Constance Bowden of this city, and is closely related to the Morris and Stevens families, while by her marriage, three years ago, to Mr. Washington of Philadelphia, she added the claims of a gentleman descending from the original Washington family. The dance is to be the regular Lancers quadrille, and it is hoped that Mrs. William Astor may be able to participate, but it is feared the sea voyage which is expected to terminate to-day will have wearied her too much to do so. It is needless to say that every item of information that is given out or escapes regarding this centennial quadrille is eagerly caught up, passed on, and discussed by society. The dance promises to be the most fam

WOMEN AS PREACHERS.

"What do I know of women as preachers?" said the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, repeating the reporter's question. "Well, I am not sure but I know a good deal about them, about one of them, at least. You have heard about the Smiley-Cuyler affair of some years ago, I presume?

"It wasn't very much, after all, although there was plenty of excitement at the time. I invited Miss Sarah F. Smiley, a fully-ordained preacher belonging to the Quaker sect, and a most gifted woman, to preach in my pulpit. A certain Sunday evening was set, and a large audience assembled to hear her. She delivered a scholarly and eloquent sermon, delighting every one who listened. But she was a woman and she stood in a Presbyterian pulpit, and there were some to take exceptions to these facts in conjunction. My action was criticised in several quarters, and finally the matter came before the Presbytery. There were three days of discussion and argument, more or less warm. President Patton, now of Princeton and my warm friend, and Dr. Van Dyke were at the time two of my principal opponents. They lugged in St. Paul by the shoulders and quoted the Bible at me, but I stood my ground and in the end the Presbytery took a mere formal action, to the effect that however the sentiments of the body might be against women in the pulpit, no law existed prohibiting it. I knew I had violated no law; my action was prompted by a desire to recognize the consecrated Quaker brethren, who, disregarding their established custom in such things, had on more than one occasion invited me to address their meetings. However, the end was not yet.

"At the convening of the next General Assembly the matter came up again, with more discussion and argument, but finally a decision was reached in a suggestion that the matter of women preaching in our pulpits be left discretionary with the pastor and officers of every church, which culmination I naturally took as a vindication of my position. When I went over to the church the day the news was made public, I found my sexton was running up the flag.

"'What's that for?' said I.

"'Oh,' he replied, 'I saw in the papers this morning that we've triumphed, and up goes the flag.'

"So you see I have had some experience with women preachers. Miss Smiley is a remarkable woman; her learning is profound and thorough; she reads Hebrew and Greek like a college professor. Her book, 'Who is He?' is, I consider, one of the most masterly arguments on the divinity of Christ which we have. She is of a fine old Quaker family in Maine, all the members of which are distinguished in some way. In this country and in England her scholarly attainments and powers of oratory have received warm recognition. She is, however, out of the pulpit now. She joined the Episcopal communion some years ago and is, by permission of Bishop Doane, a sort of Deaconess and Bible reader in the diocese of Albany. This means only that the few, comparatively, receive now what the many enjoyed before, for wherever she is or in whatever she says, Miss Smiley must be influential."

"Are there now, that you know of, any women acting as regularly-installed pastors?" asked the reporter.

"No; I do not know of any in the Presbyterian denomination. I think the Methodists have ordained some; not fully, however. Mrs. Phœbe Hanneford of the Universalist faith is, I think, a regular minister; but they are few, and their number is not increasing. I do not in my time, nor need you in yours, look for any pronounced success of women in the ministry, as regularly filling a pulpit and attending to church work as men do. To begin with, the strain to prepare two sermons a week would be too great upon the nervous system of a woman. She could not bear up under it very long. The very important pastoral functions whose performance by women the public will not take kindly to until a great change of existing feeling is undergone. People do not like to be married by a woman nor to have her officiate at funerals; in pastoral visiting of the sick she is not so well suited. To every clergyman are brought tales of conscience; many of these a woman would never hear; there are, in fact, at present apparently insurmountable obstacles against her progress in this direction. Why, it was tried right here in Brooklyn, in my own town somewhere. A lady was pastor of a church, for two or three years perhaps. But she was not successful, the church got into debt, and, although attempts were made to enlist the public in her support, she had to give up the charge.

"But, as I tell the women suffragists, something must be left to us men. Women have invaded the bar, the rostrum, and the platform; they are journalists, doctors, and authors; they rightfully and splendidly rule the home and have charge of all mankind during the formative years. If they come into politics and pastorates, how can we poor creatures in pantaloons distinguish ourselves?

"When it comes to women as speakers merely, they are many and successful. Elizabeth Fry, that majestic picture among Quaker and all other women, is a brilliant example not to have plenty of followers. Speaking of her, by the way, Dr. Tyng once said to me: 'I consider that Elizabeth Fry had as much call to the ministry as I.'

"'What is a call to the ministry?' I asked him.

"'First, an ability to preach; second, a willingness of the people to hear, the one supplementing the other,' which, as I told him at the time, was pretty good for an eminent Episcopal divine.

"To go back to women speakers. Miss Frances Willard is one of the best known on temperance and religious topics. She has assisted Moody in his services, and in Boston with him electrified great throngs of men and women with her eloquence. Mrs. Foster, also delivered a temperance address, to which I listened, that could hardly be surpassed. A Judge, a friend of mine, said of it to me afterward: 'That is the only thoroughly logical discourse I ever heard from a woman.' Mrs. Foster is a licensed lawyer, practicing in Iowa with her husband under the firm name of Foster & Foster. Miss Andrews, a missionary from India, is another delightful talker. Hannah Whitehall Smith, wife of Pearsall Smith, is a Quaker preacher, whose fame is wide and talent unquestioned. The list is long; these only occur to me rapidly. As preachers, though, in our faith at least, women hold no place."

From another source the reporter obtained much the same information. As teachers, missionaries, lecturers, advocates of various causes, women are unanimously recognized as ranking equally with men, but as pastors, regularly filling pulpits and charged with the duties of a parish, their scope is very limited. The second clergyman applied to spoke of Miss Alice Fletcher, who is employed by the Government to settle land claims among the Omaha Indians. On the night of April 8, in the lecture room of the Rev. Dr. John Hall's church, the very heart of Presbyterian conservatism, Miss Fletcher delivered an address before the Woman's Indian Rights Association of New-York. It was a mixed assemblage, comprising some of the city's most thoughtful and cultured men and women. Mr. Hooper C. Van Vorst introduced the speaker, whose appearance was most ladylike and refined. Her discourse was clear, logical, and impressive. Another woman, of whom the same gentleman said that "she is in constant demand as a speaker and has no few equals," is Mrs. Layah Barakat, who, as her name indicates, is a foreigner. She is a native of Beirut, and came to this country with her husband from Egypt at the time of the bombardment of Alexandria by the British a few years ago. She soon learned the English language, and she has thrilled large audiences with her eloquence in all parts of the country.

TWO TREES FALL AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

From the Baltimore Sun, April 27.

The President and the members of his family were startled last evening by the blowing down of two giant elm trees immediately in front of the Executive Mansion. It was about 7 o'clock and the Presidential family were at dinner. The wind, which had been blowing from all points of the compass during the day, shifted around to the north and blew quite a hurricane from that quarter for a few minutes. It swept down Sixteenth-street, across Lafayette-square, and tore up by the roots the two trees and flung them across Pennsylvania-avenue, causing a blockade of street cars and other vehicles for some time. The trees went down with a mighty crash that reached the ears of the occupants of the White House and brought them to the windows to ascertain the cause of the commotion. Considerable damage was done to the trees and shrubbery in the vicinity, but there was no injury done to the Executive Mansion.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 27—4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ℘ cent. Rentes at 87f. for the account, and Leading Wheat on London at 23s. 2d.

ANTWERP, April 27.—Petroleum—Fine Pale American, 16f. paid, and 16f. 12½c., sellers.

BREMEN, April 27.—Petroleum, 6 marks 25 pfennigs.

LONDON, April 27.—There was average attendance at the wool sales to-day. The bidding was animated, and prices were firm and hardening. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, greasy, advanced slightly. There were offered 15,473 bales, comprising good descriptions of Victoria, Cape of Good Hope and Natal and New-Zealand. There are available 79,631 bales. Following are the day's offerings in detail and the prices obtained: Victoria, 5,300 bales—Scoured, 7½d.@9½d. 9½d.; do. locks and pieces, 10½d.@1s. 3d.; greasy, 7d.@9½d. 3½d.; do. locks and pieces, 9d.@10d. New South Wales, 3,000 bales—Scoured, 11d.@1s. 2½d.; do. locks and pieces, 9d.@1s. 3d.; greasy, 6d.@7½d. 3d.; do. locks and pieces, 6d.@10d. Queensland, 1,500 bales—Scoured locks and pieces, 1s. 4d.; greasy, 7½d.@11½d.; do. locks and pieces, 8d.@9½d. South Australia, 1,800 bales—Scoured, 11d.@1s. 3d.; do. locks and pieces, 8d.@1s. 3½d.; greasy, 5½d.@11½d.; do. locks and pieces, 2½d.@9½d. Swan River, 35 bales—Greasy, 11d. New-Zealand, 1,900 bales—Scoured, 7½d.@1s. 2d.; locks and pieces, 5½d.@1s. 5d.; greasy, 3d.@1s. 1½d.; do. locks and pieces, 3½d.@10½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,100 bales—Scoured, 7d.@1s. 2d.; locks and pieces, 6½d.@1s. 2½d.; greasy, 3½d.@1s. 1d.; do. locks and pieces, 3d.@10d.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, April 27—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	15
Am. T. & T.	87¾	88¼	87¾	88¼	2,400
Brunswick Co.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	200
Cameron Coal	34½	34½	34½	34½	300
Canada Southern	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	200
Cumberland Pacific	12¾	13	12¾	13	900
Del. & Hud. Canal	96	96¼	96	96¼	300
Ches. & Ohio	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
C. & O. 1st pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	150
C. & O. 2d pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	800
Chi. & Alt.	169	169	169	169	500
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,930
C. R. & Q.	94½	94½	94½	94½	1,150
C. M. & St. P.	64¾	65¼	64¾	65¼	2,958
C. M. & St. P. pf.	94	95	93	93	560
Chi. I. & C.	107	107	107	107	35
Col. Coal & Iron Co. pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	600
Colorado Coal	34½	34½	34½	34½	200
Detroit, Lan. & No.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	100
Del. & Hudson	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	55
Del., Lack. & W.	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	300
Den. & R. G. pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	100
Dunkirk	6	6	6	6	100
Bal. S. & A. pf.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	13
Evans. & T. H.	93	93	93	93	100
Illinois Central	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,100
Ind. B. & West	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼	400
L. E. & W. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	69¼	700
Lake Shore	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Louis. & Nash.	67¾	68¼	67¾	68¼	4,930
Manh. & Chsr.	90	90	90	90	100
Missouri Pacific	70¾	71¼	70¾	71¼	800
Mo. Kan. & T.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	200
N. Y. Cent. Cons.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	1,000
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43	43	43	43	50
N. Y. Cent.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	857
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	400
N. Y. & Northern	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	400
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼	1,050
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	200
N. Y. C. & H.	8	8	8	8	50
N. Y., O. & W.	52¾	53	52¾	53	2,000
Northern Pac. pf.	61	61	61	61	205
Oregon Imp.	49	49	49	49	100
Oregon R. & N.	88¾	88¾	88	88	100
Oregon S. L.	42	42	42	42	100
Oregon & Trans.	32¼	32¼	32	32	1,340
Phil. & Reading	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼	7,400
P., Ft. W. & C.	150	150	150	150	40
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	194¾	194¾	193¾	194¾	2,570
Rich. & W. P.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	1,025
St. L. & S. F.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	200
St. L. & S. F. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	300
Sugar Ref. Co.	91	91	91	91¾	350
St. P. & Dul. pf.	85	85	85	85	110
St. P. & Omaha pf.	95	95	95	95	100
St. P. M. & M.	100½	100½	100½	100½	400
Southern Pacific Co.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	200
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	40	40	40	40	400
T. C. & Iron pf.	103	103	103	103	10
Texas Pacific	23¼	23¼	23	23¼	800
Union Pacific	60¾	60¾	59¾	60¾	3,900
U. S. Express	85	85¼	85	85	766
W., St. L. & P.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	200
W., St. L. & P. pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	600
West Union Tel.	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾	483
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	205
Total sales					50,004

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. cn. 6s.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	$2,000
As. & Des. 1st	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	20,000
At. & Pac. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	33,000
B., H. T. & W. 5s.	100	100	100	100	2,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	110¼	101¼	110	110	9,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	99¾	99	99	99	6,000
Cent. Pacific 1. g.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	3,000
Ches. & O. gn. 5s.	97¾	98¾	96¾	98¾	68,000
C., O. & W. 1st.	111	110¼	111	110¼	26,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	103¾	105	103¾	104	15,000
C., B. & Q. deb.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	6,000
C., B. & C. 4s, Neb.	96¾	96¾	95¾	95¾	4,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	94	94	94	94	5,000
C. P. & St. L. 8s.	98	98¾	98	98¼	10,000
C., R. I. & P. 4s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	1,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	97	97	97	97	2,000
C., C. C. & I. cn.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	2,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	2,000
Col. & H. C. & I.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	11,000
Den. & R. G. 1st.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	20,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	13,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st as.	85	85	85	85	24,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st as. fr.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	6,000
Det., M. & T. 7s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	24,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¾	6,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5,000
Ill. Cent. 1st, sink. fd.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	6,000
Erie 2d cn.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	47,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼	1,000
Ga. Car. & No.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	5,000
Gen. Elec. deb.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	3,000
Green. & W. inc.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	3,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	5,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 5s.	72	72	72	72	13,000
Ill. Cent. 1st, r.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	9,000
Ind. B. & W. 1st.	107	107	107	107	5,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	4,000
Kan. & T. gen 6s.	56	56	56	56	16,000
Kan. & T. 1st.	101	101	101	101	5,000
Lake S. 1st cn., r.	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	5,000
Lake S. 2d cn., c.	128	128	128	128	1,000
L. & W. B. cn.	119¼	119¼	119	119	10,000
Lton. Cin. & Lex.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¾	5,000
L. & N. trust 6s.	114	114	114	114	1,000
L. & N. 1st. P. & A.	105	105	105	105	1,000
L. N. A. & Chi. cn.	102	102	101¾	101¾	11,000
Mex. Cent. 4s. 2d.	110	110	110	110	10,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.	101	101	101	101	2,000
Mo. Pacific 2d.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	18,000
N. J. C. 1st, cn.	121	121	121	121	3,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 7s.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	3,000
N. Y. C. 6s, ext.	107	107	107	107	4,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	13,000
N. Y. & N. 2d.	53	53	53	53¾	14,000
N. Y. & H. W. 4½.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	5,000
North. P. Ter. 1st.	108	108	108	108	5,000
Northwest g., c.	132	132	132	132	10,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s.	174	174	174	174	2,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	107	107	107	107	4,000
Philadelphia 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
Pitts. & F. W. & C.	135	135	135	135	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	83	83	83	83	29,000
Read. gen. 4s.	94	94	93¾	93¾	77,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st, D. & M. certs.	66	66	66	66	6,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d, D. & M. certs.	32	32	32	32	3,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	5,000
R. & W. P. con.	101	101	101	101¾	26,000
R., W. & O. cn.	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾	2,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st.	93¾	93¾	93	93	41,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d.	33	33	33	33	5,000
St. L. & I. M. 7s.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	15,000
St. Paul 1st 5s.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	10,000
St. P. 1st. S. M.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st, Mon. 4s.	89¾	89¾	88¼	89¼	12,000
S. A. & A. P. 6s.	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¾	33,000
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	98	98	98	98	6,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	92¼	93¼	91¾	92¾	30,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	29¾	30¾	29¾	30¾	1,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	15,000
Union Pac. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2,000
Valley of Ohio 6s.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Virginia Mid. gen.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	19,000
Wabash sw., & F.	98¾	98¾	98	98¾	14,000
Wabash 1st.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	4,000
Wabash 2d, & F.	100¾	100	100	100	10,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s.	105	105	105	105	6,000
Total sales					$994,000

*Unlisted. †Seller 26.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Aspen	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	100
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Alta	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	100
Bulwer	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	200
Belle Isle	.25	.25	.25	.25	500
Con. Imperial	.70	.70	.70	.70	1,000
Colchis	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	200
Exchequer	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	300
El Cristo	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	100
Eureka Silver	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	100
Hale & Norcross	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	100
La Crosse	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,500
Little Pittsburg	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Little Chief	.24	.24	.24	.24	500
Mutual S. & M.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	500
Mona	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	400
Plutus	.95	.95	.95	.95	500
Plymouth	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	200
Shoshone	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Sullivan Consol.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	400
United Copper	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.05	800
Utah	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	100
Total sales					8,800

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	55¾	55¾	55¼	55¼	70
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	81¾	82¼	81¾	82¼	4,320
Cameron Coal	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¾	300
Chi Gas Trust	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	100
Chi., Bur. & Q.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	40
Colorado Coal	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	64¾	65¼	64¾	65¼	1,470
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	340
Del., Lack. & W.	137¾	137¾	137	137¾	440
Lake Shore	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¾	210
Louis. & Nash.	67¾	68¼	67¾	68¼	840
Missouri Pacific	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	10
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43	43¼	42¾	42¾	270
Nort. & W. pf.	53	53	53	53	100
Pacific Mail	37	37	37	37	100
Phila. & Reading	45	45¼	44¾	45¼	8,360
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	193¾	193¾	193	193¾	250
Rich. & W. P.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	300
Texas Pacific	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	200
Union Pacific	60¾	60¾	60	60¾	3,040
Wab. St. L. & P. pf.	33¾	35¼	33¼	28¼	100
Western Union	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	880
Total sales					22,020

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line certs	84¾	85	84¾	84¾	260,000
Clearances					2,344,000

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	$1,000
Alb. & Sus. 6s	124	124	124	124	1,000
Am. D. & I. 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2,000
Ches. & Ohio 5s	97	97	97	97	19,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	5,000
Erie 2d cn	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	5,000
G. C. & S. F. 5s	73	73	72	72	5,000
Mo., K. & T. 6s	56	56	56	56	5,000
P. & E. 1st pf. inc.	93	93	93	93	23,000
Phil. & Read. gen.	93¾	94	93¾	94	14,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	10,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s.	92¼	92¼	92	92	7,000
West Shore 4s	107	107	107	107	3,000
Total sales					$101,000

The bank statement issued to-day shows an increase in surplus reserve of $1,340,300. The banks now hold $13,426,950 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	April 20.	April 27.	Differences.
Loans	$416,897,100	$415,914,200	Dec. $982,200
Specie	87,771,900	86,922,000	Dec. 849,900
Legal tenders	34,478,800	36,075,400	Inc. 1,596,600
Net deposits	440,635,000	440,681,800	Inc. 46,800
Circulation	4,135,000	4,128,000	Dec. 7,000

The stock market was extremely dull, even for a Saturday. Prices were well held notwithstanding some selling on the part of holders inclined to carry stocks over four days. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Pullman, 2%, and Oregon Short line, 1. *Declined*—Memphis and Charleston, 4; St. Paul and Duluth preferred, 2, and Erie preferred, ¾.

Money on call leaned at 1½@2 ℘ cent. The last loan was made at 1½ ℘ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and unchanged.

Government bonds were dull. The sales to call were $2,000 4s, reg., at 125½; $1,000 4s, coup., at 125½; $1,000 4½s, reg., at 108¾; $1,000 4½s, coup., at 108¾; $1,000 6s, currency, at 104½, and $1,000 6s, currency, at 105.

The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
4s, reg.	125½	125¾
4s, coup.	125½	125¾
4½s, reg.	108¾	109
4½s, coup.	108¾	109
6s, currency, '91	104½	105
6s, currency, '92	105½	106
6s, currency, '93	107	108
6s, currency, '94	108½	109½
6s, currency, '95	110	111
6s, currency, '96	112	113
6s, currency, '97	113½	114½
6s, currency, '98	115½	116½
6s, currency, '99	117½	118½

The bank clearings at the Clearing House to-day were $88,327,410, and the balances $6,327,410.

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna.	55¼	55¾
Reading	22 7-16	22½
Lehigh Val.	53¼	53½
Nor. Pacific	25¾	25¾
Nor. Pac. pf.	60¾	61
Lehigh Nav.	52	52½
West. N. Y.	11½	12
Ore. Trans.	32	32½
St. Paul	66	66½
Reading gen.	93¾	93¾
Read. 1st pf.	88	88¼
Read. 2d pf.	65	65½

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Best & Belcher	3.95	Navajo	.90
Bodie Consolidated	1.80	Ophir	5.12½
Challenger	2.55	Potosi	2.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.12½	Savage	3.00
Crown Point	4.10	Sierra Nevada	3.80
Eureka Con.	2.10	Union Consolidated	4.80
Gould & Curry	2.75	Utah	1.40
Hale & Norcross	4.85	Yellow Jacket	3.40
Mexican	4.75	Nevada Queen	1.85
Mona	1.50	North Belle Isle	2.15

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, April 27.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st	7s. 116.00	San Diego L. Co.	24.00
At. & Top. 1. g.	7s. 108.00	West End Land	98.25
Atch. & Topeka	25.00	Lamson Store S.	6.75
Boston & Albany	217.00	Atlantic	9.00
Boston & Maine	179.00	Boston & Mont.	31.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	94.50	Kearsarge	6.75
Chi., R. & Chev.	8.00	Atlantic & Pacific	6.87½
Eastern	31.00	Chi. K. & W. 5s.	72.00
Eastern 5s	125.00	Chi. K. & W. inc.	17.62½
Flint & Pere M. pf.	97.00	Chi., Bur. & N.	46.00
Mexican Central	7.00	Chev. & Can. Dv.	25.25
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43.25	K. C., Ft. S. & G. 7s.	117.75
N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	126.50	Mexican Cent. inc.	17.66
Old Colony	172.50	N. M. & S. P. 7s.	110.50
Boston Land	1.80	N. Y. & E. pf. 1.	13.50
Wis. Central	16.50	Oregon S. L. 6s.	112.00
Allouez M. Co., n.	1.00	Pueblo 7s.	110.00
Calumet & Hecla	208.00	Sonora 7s.	65.00
Franklin	3.00	South. P. 5s.	84.00
Osceola	9.00	Union Pacific	60.87½
Quincy	46.00	Erie Telephone	34.25
Bell Telephone	238.00	Mex. Telephone	.70
Boston Land	1.80	Pullman	188.50
Water Power	6.87½	Fitchburg pf.	71.50
Tamarack M. Co.	105.50	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.60
Mass. Central	11.25		

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TUESDAY, April 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
California, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Wisconsin, Liverpool	.....	5:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, May 1.

City of Alexandria, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Para, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of New-York, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
City of Rome, Liverpool	.....	4:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	.....	8:30 A. M.
Pennland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Trave, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	.....

THURSDAY, May 2.

Flamborough, Trinidad	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rugia, Hamburg	.....	.....
State of Nevada, Glasgow	.....	8:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, May 3.

Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) APRIL 28.

Aurania, Queenstown, April 22.
La Bourgogne, Havre, April 20.
Lord Clive, London, April 14.
Orinoco, Bermuda, April 25.
Rugia, Hamburg, April 16.
St. Bonana, Liverpool, April 16.

MONDAY, April 29

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 43 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

FOR SALE

Always Open for Inspection

This represents only one of the mantelpieces in the houses from 168 to 180 West 75th-st., between 8th and 10th ave. ONE SOLD LAST WEEK, also one on 74th-st. Apply on premises, or LIBBY & SCOTT BROTHERS, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

If you wish to obtain one of the finest views of the Hudson visit these houses on north side of 82d-st., 120 feet from Riverside Drive. Cabinet finish and elegantly decorated throughout. For particulars apply to LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, THE extra well built and desirable four-story stone dwelling 224 West 45th-st., near Broadway; 18 feet front, 70 feet deep, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; immediate possession and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to GEO. R. READ, 9 Pine-st.

AN EXTENSIVE TRACT OF LOTS FOR sale in the 24th Ward of the city of New-York, fronting Bronx Park and Mosholu Parkway, and in the immediate vicinity of the handsome suburban quarter, Bedford Park; Harlem Railroad station on the premises. Full particulars of the owners, 111 Broadway, Room 90.

ATTENTION! RARE BARGAINS.—HOUSE buyers, examine the elegant residences on Manhattan-av., near 123d-st., a short distance from Morningside Park; location very choice; only five houses remaining unsold out of 25 built; the cheapest first-class dwellings in the city.
J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS 20-FOOT-FRONT four-story west side dwelling, with extension, 150 feet from avenue; Central Park, No. 16 West 85th-st.; fine cabinet finish; sanitary plumbing; A A pipe; artistic decorations; $38,000; inspection invited. Apply on premises. SAMUEL COLORD, owner.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—ELEGANT RESIdence, 143 West 81st-st.; bay windows; four stories; three stories extension; 19 feet wide; sanitary plumbing; Hyslop furnaces. Apply on premises or to A. R. PICK & CO., 29 Broad-st.

INVESTMENT! 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 8TH and 9th ave.—A four-story brownstone-front apartment house, 25x85x100; rents for $3,610 to 10 families; price only $32,500. Apply to GEORGE W. MERCER, 266 West 23d-st.

WEST END-AV., NORTHEAST CORNER of 71st-st., an elegant residence, handsomely decorated, for sale or to let; furnished or unfurnished. Apply on premises, 283 West 71st-st.

BARGAINS.—VALUABLE BROADWAY AND down-town business property; $100,000 to $800,000. ISAAC A. GRAVES, 111 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—640 LOTS, WITH BULKHEAD water front, on Newtown Creek; suitable for manufacturing, &c. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 968 Madison-av., or A. RAPELYE, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IN PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Minnesota farm, (35 miles east of Fargo, Dakota,) 1,120 acres, half broke, half in hay; all fenced; 100 head registered stock; finest farm buildings in the county; flowing well and a half-mile lake directly in front of dwelling house. Particulars of
JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

SALE OR RENT FURNISHED.—COMMOdious country house, nearly new; fireplaces; remarkable picturesque grounds on Weehawk Heights; many large trees; six acres if desired; stables, garden; 24 minutes from Amesia Station, Harlem Railroad, same from Sharon, Conn.; terms moderate; photographs; references, O. L. Smith, "The Arlington." 56th-st. & R. C. Geer, 74 Wall-st.; Dr. Avery, 16 Hancock-st., Brooklyn. M. B. BENTON, Amenia, N. Y.

FOR SALE, STATEN ISLAND.—46 ACRES; choice locations suitable for building sites or hotel. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 968 Madison-av., or A. RAPELYE, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FINE residence; modern improvements; choice location; lot 100x280; stable; near depot; unincumbered; easy terms.
E. A. CARLEY, 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOUR ACRES; HOUSE in perfect order; all conveniences; good barn; known as the Warren Place; cheap to quick buyer. "Owner," 7 West 26th-st.

MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY.—VERY accessible by carriage or steam cars; burial plots on favorable terms. For descriptive pamphlet address 1,276 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—DESIRABLE HOUSES for sale or to let; also business room; Chamberlain block; also choice building lots for sale. Apply to A. S. PARSONS, Englewood, N. J., or 7 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE HUNTINGTON COMPANY,
HUNTINGTON BAY,
NORTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND.

Villa sites and cottages for sale, beautifully situated near the shore of Huntington Bay; complete water and sewerage system on property; excellent inland and shore front drives; finest sailing, bathing, and boating; houses have modern conveniences, hot and cold water, open fires, &c.

One cottage to rent furnished, has reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, five bedrooms, bathroom, &c.

Apply to JOSEPH IRWIN, Huntington, Long Island, or OBVILLE B. ACKERLY, 71 Broadway, New-York.

The Huntington Bay Inn will reopen on June 1 for the accommodation of guests. For information and terms address HUNTINGTON BAY INN, Huntington, Long Island.

NUTLEY, N. J.,
On Erie Railway.

TEN HOUSES, RANGING FROM $4,250 TO $7,500, LOW PAYMENTS. SEND FOR PARTICULARS.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

P. S.—This is the most attractive spot within twelve miles of city.

ATRED BANK, N. J.—A MAGNIFICENT homestead property, comprising large, modern, handsome house and four acres of ground; beautiful lawn, fine old shade trees, abundance of fruit, stable, carriage house, greenhouses, icehouses, house contains all improvements; steam heated throughout. In the finest part of the town, near the Shrewsbury River, in a rapidly-improving neighborhood. This is a splendid opportunity to secure a superb home. Apply to FERDINAND FISH, 149 Broadway, New-York, or to THEODORE F. WHITE, Red Bank, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—COTTAGE NEAR Pelham Manor; nine rooms; all improvements; five minutes' walk from station. HENRY H. ROOSEVELT, 44 Exchange place, New-York City.

FARMS AND RESIDENCES.—SEND FOR catalogue. E. C. WILSON, Peekskill, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at sunshine, THURSDAY, MAY 2, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

Executor's sale, estate of Oliver Charlick.
1,106 and 1,108 Park-av., near 64th-st., four story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwellings; 18.6x80x75 each.

VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys, 2 Wall-st.

MONDAY, MAY 6.
463, 465, 467 Hancock-st., Brooklyn.

Executor's sale, estate of Oliver Charlick.
Brooklyn.—ESTATE CHARLES B. TALHAM, deceased, Clinton, Waverly, and De Kalb ave., 76 x200; stone residence.

505 to 509 Fifth-st., near Rivington-st., six-story brick double tenement, with stores; independent walls; 25x85x100.

1,385 and 1,387 Avenue A, near 74th-st., five-story and cellar brownstone double tenements, with stores; 25.6x70x100 each.

SCHMITT & HAAS, Attorneys, 13 Chambers-st.

Maps at auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER,
Will sell at auction, TUESDAY, May 7, noon, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., New-York,

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,
Residence of late R. M. Masterton,

STONE MANSION AND 16 ACRES,
Junction of White Plains and New-Rochelle roads, two miles from Mount Vernon, one mile east of Harlem Railroad station.

BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER CO.,
Mansion, three-story graystone, 54x47, and extension 25x40; modern improvements; two-story frame cottage, gate house, carriage house, &c.; fine lawn, plenty of fruit and shade trees, nearly 2,500 feet road front, high ground, grand views. A most desirable property.

SALE ABSOLUTE; TERMS LIBERAL!

Examination solicited. Carriage in waiting each day at Bronxville Station on arrival of 9:05 A. M. and 2:35 P. M. train from Grand Central Station.

Full particulars with CHARLES A. SEYMOUR & CO., Park-av. and 42d-st., and with auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st. and 35-av. and 149th-st., New-York.

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
on the premises at Throgg's Neck, Westchester Co.
Partition sale by order supreme Court,
under direction of Hon. DAVID ANDERSON, Referee,
TO BE SOLD IN TWO PARCELS,
77½ ACRES OF LAND AT
THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.,
with about half a mile of water front on
EAST RIVER OR LONG ISLAND SOUND,
known as the Francis A. Morris Place,
including mansion and outbuildings and numerous fruit and shade trees. The land lies beautifully on a high bluff overlooking the Sound, with a sandy beach, bathing, and boat house; anchorage for steam and sailing yachts; fine and extensive views. The neighboring houses are owned and occupied by the most substantial people in New-York, including C. F. Huntington, A. Beresa, John A. Morris, F. C. Havemeyer, Jacob Lorillard, Brice Brown, and many others; is only half a mile from country club. This property is only 11½ miles from City Hall, is unsurpassed as a gentleman's country seat, and has immense future value.

Maps at offices of the attorneys, Chas. E. Codding-ton, 158 Broadway; John C. E. Gardner, 32 Broadway, and Chas. Hervey Jackson, 111 Broadway, or at auctioneer's office, 70 Liberty-st., New-York City.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

By order Supreme Court, in partition,
VALUABLE TWELFTH WARD PROPERTY.
39 CHOICE LOTS.
Under the direction of Jacob A. Cantor, Esq., Referee,
WILLIAM KENNELLY & BRO.
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
the 39 desirable lots situated on 10th and Vermilyea avs., 209th, 210th, Academy, Emerson, and Isham sts. These lots are in the immediate line of the cable road and Harlem River improvements, and afford to intending purchasers and speculators an opportunity to buy in a rapidly growing locality.

Title guarantee policy can be had at reasonable charge.

Catalogues and particulars with Herman Frank, Esq., plaintiffs' attorney, 291 Broadway, or with auctioneers, 45 Liberty-st.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
will sell at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., Thursday, May 16, noon, handsome residence and

34 SUPERB LOTS,
entire block bounded by 165th-st., Normandy-place, MOTT AND WALTON AVS.,
23d Ward, New-York City, 8 lots sold with residence and stables; other lots sold separately. Choicest location in the ward. Send for maps to auctioneer, 59 Liberty-st. and 35-av. and 149th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

73D-ST., 130 EAST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, three-story brownstone; cabinet finish; decorated; latest sanitary plumbing; in perfect order; possession immediately. Apply for terms and permit to PETER A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av., or Owner, S. I. MAYER, 412 Broadway.

10 West 53d-st.

This elegant wide house, very handsomely furnished, possession May 1. Permits from JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

TO LET—ON 72D-ST., EAST, NEAR THE Park, large-sized, elegantly-furnished house in A1 condition; owner going abroad. For further particulars apply to L. TANENBAUM, 529 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., 331.—LARGER PORTION of furnished corner house, (unfurnished if desired;) newly decorated; steam heat; all improvements. Apply as above; possession May 1.

UNFURNISHED.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE CORNER OF PARK-AV. (LENOX HILL) AND 70TH-ST. IS FINALLY WITHIN IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. THIS IS THE BRIGHTEST AND HEALTHIEST SITUATION ON THIS ISLAND. OPEN DAILY 8 to 6.
J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

328 MADISON-AV., NEAR 43D-ST.—CONvenient situation and agreeable surroundings; to let or lease for a term of years. Address AVE., apply to JOHN C. MASON JONES, 41 West 31st-st., near Broadway.

2,114 MADISON-AV., NEAR 133D-ST.—Three-story and basement high-stoop stone-front house; in perfect order. Apply at 209 West 33d-st.

A REDUCED RENTS.—A NUMBER OF DEsirable houses on west side of town in good neighborhood. JAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d-st. and 59 Liberty-st.

34TH-ST., JUST OFF BROADWAY.—Four-story brownstone, 75 feet deep; rent, $2,600; will be altered for business.
MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 70 and 72 West 34th-st.

TO LET—A FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS, WITH use of bathroom, in private house; suitable for light housekeeping.
WM. TUSCANA, 240 West 33d-st.

HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts of city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 854 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

A THREE-STORY BROWNSTONE HOUSE at 46th-st., between 5th and 6th-av., to rent. Apply to Owner, No. 71 West 46th-st.

113 EAST 30TH-ST.—HIGH-STOOP brownstone; saloon floors; cabinet trim; four-story. Apply as per bill.

$1,100—23 WEST 115TH-ST.—BROWN stone; cabinet trim.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

PORTER & CO.
offer houses in all locations
AT REDUCED RENTS.

Also give careful attention to the management of estates and collection of rents. Improved and unimproved property for sale. Estate funds to loan on bond and mortgage. Members of Real Estate Exchange.
Offices, 77 East 125th-st.

446 STOCKTON-ST.—A FOUR-STORY HIGHstoop brownstone, 8 mirror, 4 cedar, $2,200
427 West 20th—Three-story and basement high stoop, 10 rooms..... 1,100
428 West 20th—Four-story high-stoop, 10 rooms..... 1,600
259 West 14th—Four-story high-stoop brownstone, 10 rooms..... 2,400
Apply to GEORGE W. MERCER, 266 West 23d-st.

THE LENOX BLOCK.

Two of these very attractive, handsomely-decorated houses. Possession at once. Park opposite both houses. Moderate rents. Apply 102 East 70th-st., or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—UNFURNISHED OR furnished, choice of three elegant houses, finely located, all in perfect order, decorated, and all improvements, Nos. 50 and 122 East 79th-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone, No. 1,072 Lexington-av., near 76th-st.; three-story No. 60, rear low to satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises, 10 to 4.

TO LET—SMALL PRIVATE HOUSE, three-story and basement high-stoop stone-front; all improvements; Nos. 238 West 127th-st. and 229 West 132d-st., between 7th and 8th ave.; rents $750 per annum up. E. H. M. JUST, southeast corner 125th-st. and 8th-av.

A VERY HANDSOME QUEEN ANNE HOUSE of 9 rooms, in fine condition; together with half an acre of ground, well laid out at River Edge, New-Jersey; location and view excellent; 3 minutes from depot; 50 minutes from New-York. JAMES F. BRAGG, 218 8th-av.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM MAY TO Oct. 1, or longer, a handsomely and completely furnished apartment near Central Park; eight light outside rooms; rent very low. Call upon or address WM. S. VAN LIEW, 137 Broadway.

FOR RENT—FOR FOUR OR SIX MONTHS an exquisitely furnished apartment in 8th-st., near 5th-av.; to a desirable small family a low rent will be named. GEO. W. BALDWIN, 9 PINE-ST.

ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT AND COMplete flats in the ST. CHARLES, on Park Drive, between Central and Riverside; elevator and all improvements; gas; steam heat; furnished. Inquire of 101 West 72d-st.

A IRY FURNISHED FLAT, SEVEN ROOMS and bath; hall boys; reception room; $35 to October. HUBERT, 209 West 74th-st.

A FURNISHED FLAT, 7 LARGE ROOMS; light; good neighborhood; only $40. Owner, 50 West 100th-st.

"BRANDON," PARK-AV. AND 73D-ST.—Newly-furnished apartments, nine rooms, facing street; elevator; terms reasonable.

60TH-ST., 41 AND 43 WEST.—SMALL, well-furnished flat to let; $40. H. D. COCHRANE, 47 West 14th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FLAT. ADDRESS FONDA, Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN

THE EDINBORO,
Northwest corner 10th-av. and 103d-st.

Apartments, with steam heat, passenger elevator, and all first-class appointments; rents from $45 to $80 per month. Apply on premises or WALTER LAWRENCE, northwest cor. 9th-av. and 104th-st.

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST.—STRATHMORE, Broadway, northeast corner 53d-st. Corner apartment, 25 feet wide; rent, $2,200; novel, unique, and artistically decorated; Otis elevator, speaking tube, telephone, &c. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., Managers, 72 West 34th.

A.—A.— ALCAZAR.
(fire-proof.) 120 and 122 East 86th-st., between Lexington and Park ave.

Elegant new apartments, eight large rooms and bath, all light; also stores, heated driving room; passenger elevator. Inquire on premises.

MADISON-AV. AND 110TH-ST., SOUTHwest corner.—New single and corner flats; steam heated; seven and eight rooms and bath; superior new plan; every room private; worth seeing; rents very moderate. Apply on premises.

ELEGANT SUITE TO LET, FROM MAY 1; every modern improvement; bath, steam heat, elevator, and attendance; "CRESCENT" APARTMENT HOUSE. Inquire at HARDMAN, PECK & CO., piano warerooms, 138 5th-av.

NO. 58 WEST 57TH-ST.—SHERWOOD Studio Building.—To rent from May 1 elegant suites of rooms suitable for artist or small families; rent moderate; elevator; steam heating; restaurant in building.

TO LET—THE WASHINGTON, SOUTHWEST corner 122d-st. and 7th-av.—Elegant apartments, handsomely frescoed and papered; steam heat, elevator, Russian bath, &c. On premises, or E. H. M. JUST, southeast corner 125th-st. and 8th-av.

A.—HAMPTON AND BERWICK, 63 TO 69 West 131st-st., 5th and 6th-avs.; large, light rooms; hall boys; steam heated, &c.; rent only $50 to $65. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., Managers, 72 West 34th-st.

BUT 2 LEFT, ONLY $80 AND $65.—INTERlaken, 1,380 Broadway, 37th and 38th sts; all light; seven rooms and bathroom; thoroughly first class. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., Managers, 72 West 34th-st.

TO LET—NOS. 108 AND 110 WEST 125TH-st., elegant flats; steam heat and all improvements. On premises or E. H. M JUST, southeast corner 125th-st. and 8th-av.

TO LET—THE COSMOPOLITAN, EAST SIDE 8th-av., between 134th and 135th sts.; beautiful flats; all improvements; private halls, &c.; rents, $26 to $30 per month. E. H. M. JUST, on premises.

TO LET—THE EISLEBEN, SOUTHWEST corner 125th-st. and Lenox-av.; handsome flats; all improvements; steam heat, &c. On premises or E. H. M. JUST, southeast corner 125th-st. and 8th-av.

THE ONLY FLATS IN THE FINEST private street in Harlem, 125 and 127 136th-st., near Lenox-av.; seven rooms, bath, halls heated; cheapest first-class in Harlem. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLATS; ELEGANTly decorated; eight and nine rooms; all light; steam heat; moderate rent. 112, 114, 116 East 81st-st.

38TH-ST., 235 WEST.—FLAT; EIGHT rooms; modern improvements; private house altered; large rooms; all light. Owner.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NO. 1 SOUTH 5th-av.—In Central, seven light rooms and bath; now vacant; reference required. See janitor.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

DESIRABLE (FURNISHED) FLAT, "ON the hill;" eight rooms, (all light,) on corner; ten large outside windows; screens; awnings; janitor; bell boy; steam; electric bells; private watchman. Address, with references, B. B., 509 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNFURNISHED.

FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN

THE MONTAGUE,
TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.,

103 and 105 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Heights, near Wall-Street Ferry, overlooking Bay; stairs marble and iron; beams protected with fire-proof plates. Steam heat and elevators. Decoration by Tiffany. Unequaled appointments. Rents, $1,200 to $1,850. Full commissions paid brokers.

Apply to CHRIS. HEISER, Agent, or FRED J. STONE, Owner, 58 Liberty-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, BUILDING southeast corner of Education and Greene sts., now occupied by the United States Government, 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years.
Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW STORE CORNER Whitehall and Bridge sts.; a fine chance for a druggist; a large business can be done.
FERDINAND FISH, 149 Broadway.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 126 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent from May 1. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT STORE ON 42D-ST., near 6th-av.; low rent.
FERDINAND FISH, 149 Broadway.

TO RENT—BUILDING NO. 442 6TH-AV., near 27th-st.; will be put in good order.
FERDINAND FISH, 149 Broadway.

A VERY CHOICE SECOND-STORY LOFT to let, with steam power if desired; size, 44x80 feet. CORNELL'S, 141 Centre-st.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

HUSBAND AND WIFE WISH THE CARE of gentleman's house for Summer months or longer; one who understands the business and can give the best of reference. Address RELIABLE, 1,244 3d-av., Box 4.

MAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE CARE OF gentleman's house during the Summer; good references. Address A. G., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A PROTESTANT WOMAN WOULD LIKE to take charge of a private house; for the summer; is a good cook and laundress; satisfactory reference. Mrs. GRAHAM, 33 West 44th-st.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH stable and grounds for Summer months and with privilege of buying; on Hudson. Address A. S., Box 168 Times Office.

A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT CHILDREN wish to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; best city reference. Address D. M., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAN AND WIFE WITH FIRST-CLASS references wish to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer. Call on A. MEYER, 320 West 57th-st.

A MAN AND WIFE WISH TO TAKE CARE of house for Summer; city and country; best reference. 324 West 42d-st., second floor, front.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A PERFECTLY HEALTHY OLD-FASHioned country place to rent, furnished; Elm Cottage, Compo road, Westport, Conn.; New-York and New-Haven Railroad sews, chickens, &c.; housekeeper if required; vegetables; gardener remains in charge; fine old shade trees; never-failing well spring water; ten minutes' ride of depot; village and sound bathing; private family only. H. J. WILCOX, 39 East 42d-st., and 21 Furman-st., Brooklyn.

FOR RENT—AT CHESTNUT HILL, PHILAdelphia, the elegant house of the late Caleb Cope; large mansion; fully furnished; ample grounds, filled with shrubbery; convenient to station on either Pennsylvania or Reading Railroads. Address J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer, The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, 409 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

AT THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF FLUSHING.—To rent for Summer season, at $90 per month, cottage; 10 rooms; elegantly furnished; all modern conveniences; in best location; five minutes from depot; 54 trains daily; fine lawn; plenty of shade trees; within easy walking distance of good boating and fishing. Apply to D. MASTER, Flushing.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.
ON OCEAN FRONT!
WITHIN 30 MINUTES OF NEW-YORK!!

Elegant furnished cottages, with all city improvements; rents from $300 to $2,000. Apply to ALDEN & STERNE, 7 East 14th-st., or R. VERNAM, 265 Broadway, Room 27.

AT ROSLYN, L. I.—RESIDENCE, WATER front on Hempstead Bay; 15 rooms, furnished, including linen; stable; 10 box stalls; for a year, for year, $2,500; season, $2,300, including services of two men. W., Commercial Advertiser, 126 Fulton-st.

SHORT HILLS PARK, N. J.—M. AND E. R. S., elegantly furnished and cheerful house; 10 rooms; select library; piano, &c.; fine view; near depot; one acre lawn; to let for season or year; price, $725, monthly. Apply STATION, Short Hills, N. J.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.
TO LET FOR SEASON, Elizabethan stone mansion, furnished; outbuildings, graperies, &c.; 10 acres in lawn and garden; finest river views; adjacent and overlooking Gould estates. H. R. SQUIER, Attorney, 206 Broadway.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—ONE FURNISHED cottage for the Summer. For month, $75. Also large, fully-furnished house; beautiful grounds and stable; for Summer or longer. Per month, $150. Both contain all improvements. FERDINAND FISH, 149 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO LET, FOR FOUR OR six months, a completely furnished private house; all improvements, ten rooms besides kitchen and laundry; stabling for two horses; forty-five minutes from New-York, seven minutes from depot. Address Post Office Box 3,089 New-York City.

LONG BRANCH, NORTH.—FURNISHED cottage, 10 rooms; on Ocean-av.; private beach, bathhouses and stable; three minutes' walk from station; for sale or will rent for season at $650. Photographs and particulars at 71 Broadway, Room 43.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COTTAGE OF 7 light rooms, by private family; all improvements; large yard; fine fruit; plenty of shade; nice neighborhood. Address Box 67 West Brighton, Staten Island.

AT THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF FLUSHING.—To rent for summer season, at $90 per month, cottage; 10 rooms; elegantly furnished; all modern conveniences; in best location; five minutes from depot; 54 trains daily; fine lawn; plenty of shade trees; within easy walking distance of good boating and fishing. Apply to D. MASTER, Flushing.

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TO LET—FURNISHED, A COTTAGE OF 7 light rooms, by private family; all improvements; large yard; fine fruit; plenty of shade; nice neighborhood. Address Box 67 West Brighton, Staten Island.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Seabright, and Rumson road houses to let. Information and catalogues from CHAS. S. BROWN & JAS. E. LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

ELBERON.—TO LET, FULLY FURNISHED, the large, handsome house, in perfect order, with 11 bedrooms. CHAS. S. BROWN and JAS. E. LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—FURNISHED COTtages to rent on ocean and lake, and inland. Lists and particulars of J. METCALFE THOMAS, 49 Liberty-st.

SEABRIGHT, RUMSON ROAD, MONmouth Beach, and Low Moor, N. J.—Furnished houses to let for the season. Particulars from D. B. KEELER, Jr., 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND. Thirty minutes by rail. Completely-furnished cottages, eight rooms and upward. For circulars, &c., address as above, Arverne Hotel.

AT SIASCONSET, NANTUCKET ISLAND, furnished cottages, $135 to $250 for sea-on; no hot days, malaria, or mosquitoes. Address UNDERHILL, 32 Sycamore-st., Brooklyn.

ROCKLAND LAKE.—PICTURESQUE VILLA for rent; partially furnished; $200 for season. J. W. GERARD, 54 William-st.

LAKE GEORGE.—FURNISHED COTTAGE; lovely location; near hotels, depot; marketing at door. WILSON, 23 William-st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND ELBERON.—To let, elegant furnished cottages, by WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGES NEAR Mountain House, Cornwall Heights. Address J. W. MEAGHER, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.,
45 Minutes via Erie Railway.
—A CHARMING SUBURB.—

Several very desirable houses of 10 to 14 rooms EACH. All improvements. Rents, $450 to $600.

J. R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

FOR RENT, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Twelve-room house, newly rebuilt, papered, and painted; newly fitted up; steam heat, range, porcelain tubs, gas fixtures, bathroom, running water, fine well; also cistern. All rooms large, airy, and well lighted; on high ground; pleasant outlook, and best neighborhood; house has large, dry cellar under it divided up, and cemented floor; lot is 76x125; terraced, and sloping to rear. Five minutes from New-Haven Depot; rent, $75 per month; now ready. JAS. H. HUMMEL, Mount Vernon, or 153 Fulton-st., New-York.

RIVERDALE.—TO LET, FOR A LONG OR short term, former residence of Webster Woodman; near Messrs. James Griswold, Bicknell, and Goodridge; property recently put in perfect order; large stone house; fine stable; 11 acres. Apply to owner, HUGH N. CAMP, 55 Liberty-st., or E. S. MILLS, Jr., Broadway and 23d-st.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Seabright, and Rumson road houses to let. Information and catalogues from CHAS. S. BROWN & JAS. E. LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

THE
CONVERSATION
SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 17 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir. THE LANGUAGES spoken idiomatically and in shortest time. Superior native teachers. EDMOND GASTINEAU, A. M., Paris, Principal and author of THE CONVERSATION METHOD. Classes, all grades, open all Summer.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting; ladies' department; private instruction day, evening. PACE'S COLLEGE, 256 Bowery; up-town, 707 West 54th-st.

WANTED—LESSONS IN ENGLISH CONversation in exchange for German lessons. Address A. E., Box 114 Times Office.

THE MISSES LEEDS ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children, 105 West 82d-st.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, N. Y.—Four vacancies for pupils in the family of the Principal the 25th inst.; pupils may remain during vacation if desired; the Fall term will open Sept. 11. Address as above.

TEACHERS.

PROF. GORDON, UNIVERSITY OF PARI; great experience in traveling; as tutor in private family; French, English, Spanish; highest references. Address Prof. GORDON, Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A.—TUTORS, GOVERNESSES, PROFESsors, teachers all branches supplied schools and families; circulars schools to parents; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 31 East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

HESSE'S TEACHERS' AGENCY, 12 EAST 17th, supplies competent teachers, governesses, musicians, &c., all branches; resident and visiting; recommends schools; English, German, French, Spanish spoken.

HAVING RETURNED FROM STUDIES Abroad, I am prepared to coach students in classics and modern languages. Address Dr. G. S., 728 Lexington-av.

TUTORSHIP WANTED BY EXPERIENCED teacher; Yale graduate; good references. JOHN LEVERETT, 145 West 61st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY WOULD LIKE EMPLOYMENT IN a pleasant, refined family living out of town as useful companion or governess; can teach English branches and give piano instruction; pleasant home more desirable than high wages; references exchanged. Address, for three days, M. L. S., 750 Van Buren-st., Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—By an English Protestant young person, speaking excellent French, as companion, nursery governess, or maid; personal city references. Address Wanted, Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young lady, speaking French, Italian, and English; experienced seamstress; as companion or children's governess; no objections to going abroad; references. Address Josephine, Box 8, Rosebank, S. I.

COMPANION OR ELEMENTARY GOVERness.—By young widow, speaking English and German and some French; no objection to country. Address 23, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young German girl, 24 years old, speaking German, French, and some English; understanding all fine needlework, as chamberwaiting or care of children in a fine family; good references. Address A. A., care of Mrs. L. Chapman, 148 1st-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND SHAMPOOERESS.—Competent; would wait on a lady or assist otherwise; country preferred for Summer; present employer can be seen. Address E. D., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; willing and obliging; no objection to country; good reference from present employer. Address E., Box 351 Times Up-town

KINKS STRAIGHTENED OUT

COMMITTEES STILL BUSY OVER THEIR PLANS.

THE CENTENNIAL FESTIVITIES ARE ON SO GREAT A SCALE THAT CHANGES MUST BE MADE TO THE LAST.

All day yesterday the managers of the great three days' celebration that is to begin to-morrow morning were as busy about its details as if its beginning was still far in the future, and it was made apparent to all of them that preparation and alteration and arrangement would only cease with the actual beginning of the festivities.

Little wonder is therefore expressed that some few complications of an unpleasant character arose and were not settled without an unseemly exhibition on the part of some of the committeemen. The letter of Stuyvesant Fish, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, to Congressman Kean of New-Jersey, in which he required of Gov. Green an alteration of his arrangements for the entertaining of President Harrison at breakfast to-morrow, was generally condemned by Mr. Fish's colleagues. While they were disposed to apologize for their Chairman and to explain that the emergency required great emphasis, they admitted that a more conventional and polite way of expressing it would have been better. Most of the other entanglements arose from misunderstandings and from the difficulty of securing prompt action upon orders and suggestions through the various committees.

At the end all complications have been successfully cleared up, and as at present arranged there is every prospect that the official programme will be carried out without any greater friction than the magnitude of the affair will render unavoidable.

Mayor Grant received from Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Chairman of the Army Committee of the Centennial Committe, yesterday a letter informing him that a sufficient portion of the Union-square stands to accommodate women and children had been set apart for their use without charge. Subsequently Col. Cruger called on the Mayor and informed him that the space set apart would accommodate 2,500 women and children. Mayor Grant then issued the permit for the continuance of the stands in Union-square.

A member of the Army Committee said that the action taken by that body in making the reviewing stands erected in Union-square free to women and children was entirely uninfluenced by the position assumed by Mayor Grant. No communication on the subject, it was further stated, had been received by the committee, and the only intimation of the existence of the Mayor's letter had come to the committee through the press. The proposition to declare the stands free, said the committeeman, had been under consideration by Col. Cruger and his associates for several days, and the decision of the committee in its favor had not for a single moment been in doubt.

The Mayor received a letter from Henry D. Purroy, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, calling attention to the fact that while the inspectors of the department had pronounced the stands safe to their capacity, that still there was danger in the event of overcrowding. He also requested that the Mayor order that the Fire Department have complete right of way in the event of fire, and that the marshal of the processions be instructed to halt the lines whenever requisite for the passage of fire engines, and stating further that no leaves of absence would be granted to members of the force during the celebration, and that none of them would take part in the parades.

This letter called forth two replies, one to Mr. Purroy thanking him for the precautions taken by the Fire Department and for the valuable suggestions made, and the other to Hamilton Fish calling attention to the dangers mentioned above and requesting that all proper measure be taken to prevent disaster and to facilitate relief measures in the event of disaster.

The elevated railroad company fully appreciating the advantages of their platforms and stairways as points of view for the gathering divisions of the parade, and being desirous of removing the temptation to use them, has constructed high close board fences all around the platforms and has completely sealed in the stairways, thus effectually preventing any view of the streets from either place.

CENTENNIAL WEATHER.

The one great question asked all over the city yesterday, was, "Will the rain continue through the centennial celebration?" Those who marched through the driving storm at the inauguration of Harrison remembered how the bad weather hung over Washington and continued through the exercises of the day. The storm which has now lasted for two days has been very similar to that one and came up from the south in the same manner.

If the storm works itself out, as the Signal Service observers are sure it will to-day, there will be little danger of bad weather to-morrow or on Tuesday. All over the West to-day is a high barometer, with clear skies, without an indication of a storm. The present storm was bred along the coast and worked its way along slowly. Off Hatteras and the Delaware capes it remained almost stationary for twenty-four hours, but that is the usual thing for a coast storm. As a result immense quantities of rain have fallen over the Capes. From this point to the lakes and through New-England the rain has been general. The storm has visited this city with nearly its full force. Up to 6 o'clock last night 4 inches of rain had been measured in the fall within 48 hours.

The effect in the city yesterday was to give the decorators a rest and to wreck cheap ornamentations of buildings. Business was badly retarded up town, and at a time too, when busy hours were expected. Not a few ladies, however, dared the pelting drops and visited the big dry goods houses up town.

There are two ways to regard the storm as affecting the centennial celebration. In the function of the storm itself it is a great success. The pavingstones fairly shone yesterday and the dust blown in by March and April winds was all carried away. But as a decoration wrecker and retarding agent it has caused much annoyance. The mischievous element of the storm was visible yesterday at the vacant lot next to the Navarro flats in Fifty-ninth-street, where a big brown tent had been erected, underneath which workmen had been decorating their trucks and preparing floats for the civic parade. The wind had wrecked the tent almost completely and the artists were compelled to stop work for a time. The German-American Division had charge of the decorating there, and their committee immediately wrote to Commissioner Coleman of the Street-Cleaning Department, asking that they might have the occupancy of the building at the foot of Seventeenth-street, which is used for the storing carts of the department. It was stated in the letter that it was impossible to erect new tents, as the lots were full of water. Without a place of shelter the work could not be completed in time for the parade. Mr. Coleman replied, placing the building asked for at their disposal, and the work was transferred there. Several of the floats were badly washed by the rain but no damage was done to them that cannot now be repaired in time for Wednesday's demonstration.

The work of decorating along Broadway has been greatly interfered with. In a few cases the placing of bunting was continued in spite of the wet weather, but in most cases no attempt was made to make brilliant the fronts of stores and offices. The decorations that are up, as a rule, stood the storm very well. The bunting of good material was not injured by the rain, and, while twisted and worked out of shape by the wind, it can be readily put back in proper shape. On the big hotels up town it was noticeable that the decorations did not appear to be damaged nor did the various colors run together. The cheap work, however, was badly bedraggled, washed out, and stained.

The flags on St. Paul's were torn by the wind and new ones will have to be substituted. At the Equitable, Benedict, and Western Union Buildings and along Wall-street the decorating work was stepped. The Post Office flags were ready, but were not run out. There will necessarily be some work done to-day, but to-morrow morning there will be a big boom in decoration and a corner in bunting is the cause of worry.

Following the rain a mite of colder weather is predicted by the Signal Service observers and then warmer weather.

The records kept at the Central Park Meteorological Observatory during the week ending at noon yesterday show a mean temperature of 55.7°, a maximum of 78°, at 3 P. M. April 21, and a minimum of 37°, at 5 A. M. April 23. The range of the barometer during the week was from 30.390 inches at 9 A. M. April 23 to 29.250 inches at 12 M. April 27.

TAMMANY'S CONTINGENT.

Gen. John Cochrane, as Marshal, yesterday issued his order for the formation of the thirteen tribes of Tammany to participate in the civic procession. The line will be formed in Fifty-fourth-street, "cornering" on Fifth-avenue. The tribes will be divided into three battalions, with companies of eighteen files front. The column will be led by Gilmore's Band, but the second and third battalions will each have a band. Immediately behind Gilmore's Band will be Wikinskie Newman with a liberty cap on a pole, the cap looking like a cornucopia upside down, and indicating that the Wikinskie for once is not on a collecting tour.

The Banner of the Tammany Society will be carried ahead of Gen. Cochrane, and on either side of him will be a Seneca Indian. Behind him will be the Sachems of the Tammany Society mounted on brewery horses, and the aides of Grand Sachem Edward Hogan on some of Sterling Elwell's hearse pullers. All are warranted, and to run [illegible]

Major Thomas Began, Joseph H. Stiger, and Dr. John T. Nagle. Ex-Coroner Bernard F. Martin is the Assistant Marshal.

THE VISITING CROWDS.

New-York is rapidly filling up. The hotels are crowded, private boarding houses are being tested to their full capacity, and still the crowds keep coming in. Almost every train which reached the city yesterday brought loads of people from near-by and far-away places, whose sole object in coming here is to see the great celebration. Some of them had provided in advance for accommodations during their brief stay in the city, and such people were profoundly happy. Those who had not made such provision were forced to indulge in more "hustling" than had theretofore ever entered into their lives.

Place after place, hotels, boarding houses, and even private houses, was invaded by parties of these unfortunate visitors, who knew not of the Public Comfort Committee, and from place after place they were sent with but scant comfort. Houses were filled up either with present or with prospective guests, and there was no room for more. Out through the pouring rain the seekers after shelter wandered, and for many of them the street lights had begun to glimmer through the hazy atmosphere before they had secured places in which to spend the night. It is safe to say that none of them was compelled to put up with the unsatisfactory comforts afforded by a station house. It was a long, wet search, but it was bound to be successful in the end.

The rooms of the Public Comfort Committee at 30 Union-square were crowded all day, and much valuable work was done by that body. Its list of available boarding houses and other places wherein temporary accommodations may be found is a large one, and all of the visitors who had the forethought to go directly from the railroad stations to the committee's headquarters found little difficulty in promptly and easily finding quarters in which they might deposit their belongings and change their rain-soaked garments.

Notwithstanding the assertions loudly made by the proprietors of the various hotels in the city that the prices charged for rooms would not be raised during these centennial times the prices have been raised, and raised materially in many of them. At the very big hotels, however, this is not the case. At the smaller hotels and at the second and third class houses the prices usually charged have gone up about 200 per cent., and $5 per day is now the fashionable charge to make for the smallest of rooms. It is expected in such places that by to-night single cots in halls, billiard rooms, and perhaps bathrooms will command a market value comparatively enormous, and preparations are being actively made for providing for such a contingency.

Prices in boarding houses, too, have been inflated and are of sufficiently-extravagant dimensions to fill the rural mind with awe. The most particularly fashionable boarding house in Washington-place, just off the line of the parade, was besieged with country visitors yesterday, and a dozen or more of them were provided for there. Little rooms which ordinarily were rented for from $5 to $7 a week were let to these visitors for from $8 to $10 per day, and there, too, to-night there will be distributed little army cots all through the house. These, it is confidently expected, will be chartered at the rate of $5 per cot per night.

Up-town streets were full of the visitors and of their umbrellas. At every point where a building had been made patriotic in appearance by the display of flags and bunting there were knots of the sight-seers looking out from under their dripping umbrellas at the soaked colors of the nation hung upon the walls. Even those streamers and flags which by the rain of two days had been transformed into sickly-looking pieces of cloth, without any color distinct enough to indicate the character of their original appearance, seemed to have some attraction for suburban gentlemen and to command a certain amount of admiration.

The elaborately-decorated stand in front of the Sub-Treasury Building in Wall-street, the decorations of which have admirably stood the rain test and are almost as brilliant as when they were first up, was the centre of attraction brought many people down town. The rain was not wet enough to drive away the people who wanted to take a preliminary look at the stand which a little later they may not be able to see at all. In all the hotels the visitors thronged the corridors and the public rooms to that extent which is generally reached only at election times. Yesterday was a great day, too, for the barrooms and "buffets." The dismal character of the day helped the proprietors of saloons.

There were not many arrivals of organized bodies of men who will take part in the celebration, or if they did arrive they neglected to report the fact to the Centennial Committee. Batteries E and G and Light Battery B of the Fourth Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, and the band of the United States ship New-Hampshire arrived by steamer from Newport yesterday morning and went at once to their quarters.

If to-day is pleasant the streets of New-York will be so crowded with out-of-town people that it will seem as if the centennial celebration had already begun.

WASHINGTON TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

One of the most beautiful arches erected in the city is the Washington triumphal arch, which spans Fifth-avenue from curb to curb about 100 feet north of Washington-square, and between the residence of ex-Mayor Cooper and that of the Misses Rhinelander. It was built after designs by Mr. Stanford White, of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, architects.

The arch is built entirely of wood, and is ornamented with a frieze of garlands and with wreaths of laurel in papier-maché. It is painted ivory white. As far as possible for so temporary a structure the design follows the regular type of classic art. It spans the roadway, and to avoid obstructing the sidewalk the piers have been made quite as wide as the structure would naturally call for in the matter of proportion. The idea has been to carry out a type of architecture which prevailed during colonial and Washington's own time, and which belongs more naturally to this country than any other. The private residences on both sides are somewhat of this order of architecture, and details of both have been reproduced in the arch.

The dimensions of the arch are as follows: Width of archway, 41 feet; height to spring of arch, 22 feet; height of arch way, 43 feet; height to cornice, 55 feet; entire height, including that of statue on apex, 71 feet; entire width of arch, 51 feet.

A statue of Gen. Washington, 10 feet in height, stands upon a pedestal on the apex of the arch. It is of carved wood, painted, and represents the Father of His Country in continental uniform—blue dress coat with brass buttons, buff breeches, and riding boots. The right arm hangs extended by the side, and the left, holding a cocked hat, rests lightly on the hip. This statue is said to have been erected on the Battery in 1792, and to have been the first erected in this city. It bears evidence of great age. At the feet of the statue is a large trophy of national flags, and from the four corners of the arch streamers of flags are extended to the cornices of the adjoining residences.

Four large bunches of flags, arranged as trophies at the inside of the arch at its spring, contain, alternating with the American flags, those of the foreign nations from whom the population of this country is mainly recruited by immigration. Upon either keystone is perched a fine stuffed specimen of the American bald eagle. The larger of these birds measures 7 feet from tip to tip.

In an adjoining yard a dynamo has been erected temporarily, and from this wires have been carried to the arch, which at night will be brilliantly illuminated by incandescent electric lights, several thousand lights being so arranged as to bring out in glittering relief the outlines of the structure and its decorations.

This arch has been erected by private subscriptions by residents of North Washington-square and Fifth-avenue below Fourteenth-street. These subscriptions were collected by Mr. William R. Stewart, the Treasurer of the fund, and to him belongs the credit of having originated the idea of making this neighborhood a feature of the centennial celebration.

MILITARY PARADE PREPARATIONS.

The aides and special aides appointed on the staff of the Chief Marshal of the military parade were summoned to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon at the instance of Major Gen. Schofield, where they received specific instructions from Col. Blunt as to the duties required of them on Tuesday. The direction of the first division of the column, including the troops of the regular army and of the thirteen original States as far as New-York, was confided to Capt. E. L. Zalinski. The second division, in its formation and movements, will be directed by Col. Charles E. Bridge of Brooklyn, formerly Assistant Quartermaster General of New-York. Col. Edward A. McAlpine, once Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, is to have charge of the third division, and the succeeding portions of the parade will be formed under the direction of Capt. Desmarais.

In its quest for quarters for troops from other States the Army Committee secured the refusal of the armory at Broadway and Thirty-sixth-street, until recently occupied by the Eighth Regiment. Arrangements had been made for its occupancy, but owing to demands by the owner of the building which the Army Committee was indisposed to comply with, it was deemed expedient to cancel the agreement. The troops assigned to the building will accordingly be quartered in Germania Hall.

The First Brigade of the New-York National Guard, which will take part in Tuesday's parade, will reach its position on Church-street, Trinity-place, and Rector-street, by the routes already published. Commanding officers are requested to report to the brigade chief of staff, at Rector and Church streets, at 10:30 A. M.

PLANS OF THE POLICE.

Superintendent Murray was very busy yesterday completing the arrangements for the [illegible] of the police during the three days

tions. Arrangements have been made for the establishment of eight signal stations along the line of the parade, connected with Police Headquarters by special wires, so that the Superintendent, who will remain in charge at Police Headquarters, will be kept informed of the progress of the column, and any happening requiring attention. Eight patrol wagons, with two Police Surgeons and a force of police, will be stationed at various points along the line, and a patrol wagon with two surgeons and a reserve of 100 policemen will remain at Police Headquarters ready for any emergency.

An arrangement has been made so that no ambulance will cross Broadway or Fifth-avenue along the line of the parade during the movement of the columns. The city has been divided into two districts, one east and the other west of the line of parade, and ambulances will be called for without the necessity of crossing the line. The Superintendent felt confident yesterday that arrangements had been made to cover every possible contingency.

Le Boutillier Bros.
B'way & 14th-st.

WILL OFFER MONDAY AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE

500 dozen Ladies' Fancy

LISLE HOSE, 49c.

PER PAIR, IN A GREAT VARIETY OF ELEGANT DESIGNS AND COLORINGS; WORTH 75c. AND $1 PER PAIR.

Broadway and 14th-st.

IN THE CHURCHES TO-DAY.

The centennial will be remembered in many of the city churches to-day and appropriate addresses will be made.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, at the morning service, the Rev. E. Walpole Warren will deliver "An Englishman's Tribute to America's Centennial," and in the evening "A Welcome will be Given to Englishmen Who Love America."

The Sunday school of St. Paul's Methodist Church, in Fourth-avenue, will hold special exercises at 2 o'clock, at which Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and Warner Miller will speak. The Rev. Dr. McGrew in the evening will draw lessons from the life and character of Washington.

"A Man Whom God Made Great" will be the subject of the Rev. Dr. John Oakley's sermon at the Thirtieth-street Methodist Church.

At the Park-Avenue Methodist Church the address by the Rev. J. Richards Boyle will be upon the "Providential Element in Our National Life."

"Washington and the Revolution" and "Women of the Revolution" are the subjects of the two sermons by the Rev. Dr. Armitage in the Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church. The services are at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

In both of the Collegiate Reformed Churches in Harlem, at One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and Lenox-avenue, centennial discourses will be delivered.

The Rev. Dr. Abbot E. Kittredge will preach a "centennial sermon" to the congregation of the Madison-Avenue Reformed Church.

"The World's Estimate of Washington" is the theme of the Rev. Dr. Tiffany for the evening service at St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street.

Prof. Felix Adler will lecture to his Chickering Hall audience this morning upon "The Character of Washington."

Appropriate services will be held in All Saints' Church, at Henry and Scammel streets.

The Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, in its synagogue on Madison-avenue, will hold a centennial celebration this morning at 10:30 o'clock. It will include an address by the Rev. Henry S. Jacobs and exercises by the pupils of the religious schools.

IN A HISTORICAL CHURCH.

The centennial service of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, the oldest ecclesiastical organization in the city, will be held in the church, at Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. All the congregations under the control of that corporation will be expected to participate. The service will be under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, who will be assisted by all the ministers connected with the organization. The order is as follows:

Invocation and Lord's Prayer; the Salutation; the Psalter Psalm CIII.; Gloria Patri; Lesson from Old Testament; Gloria in Excelsis; Lesson from New Testament; "God Bless Our Native Land"; Apostles' Creed; Prayer; Address; Hymn, "Christ by Heavenly Hosts Adored"; Prayer; Doxology.

Flags will be placed on the churches of the corporation during the celebration, and their bells will be rung, noon, and sunset on Tuesday, April 30. One of these bells, in the church at the corner of Forty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue, was cast in Amsterdam in 1731, and was presented to the church by Col. Abraham De Peyster for the use of the old Middle Dutch Church, which stood at the corner of Nassau and Cedar streets. Upon the bell not long ago was discovered a series of rudely-carved dates with initials, made by the old bell-ringers when they were required to ring a merry peal at public rejoicings in the city. Among the entries are "R. M., Oct. 31, A. D. 1733;" "W. P. Aprile 11, A. D. 1775;" "July 9, A. D. 1776," and "July 4, A. D. 1790."

The first commemorated a stirring event in colonial days, the choice of Judge Morris to the Provincial Assembly by voters of Westchester County. It was a great election and the triumph was celebrated by bell ringing in the city. The second date represents the election of a committee by a public meeting at White Plains to co-operate with one from this city to represent the colony in the Continental Congress. The last date is when the church was reopened for service after its desecration during the Revolutionary war.

ARRANGEMENTS AT ST. PAUL'S.

The plans for seating the distinguished visitors in St. Paul's Church during the special services to be held there on Tuesday morning were announced yesterday afternoon. The entrances to the church are on Broadway, one on either side of the pulpit, and through the churchyard on the Church-street side, the entrances to the yard being on Vesey and Fulton streets.

The pews to the left of the extreme left aisle will be occupied in the order named: By the clergy, 2 pews; the Committee on States, 3 pews; the Vestry, 2 pews; the Presidential party, 3 pews, and more of the Vestry, 3 pews. The pews on the next aisle to the right will be filled with Judges of the Supreme Court, 2 pews; army officers and navy officers, 2 pews; Governors, 2 pews; diplomatic corps, 2 pews; Loyal Legion and Representatives, 2 pews; Mayor Grant, Hamilton Fish, Elbridge T. Gerry, and Clarence W. Bowen, 1 pew; ladies of Cabinet officers and other ladies, 5 pews.

In the next aisle are the Society of the Cincinnati, 2 pews; Governors, 3 pews; the Senate, 2 pews; Representatives, 2 pews; Chairmen of committees and clergy, 7 pews. In the next aisle are ex-Presidents and their Cabinets, 4 pews; Governors, 6 pews; the Senate, 2 pews; Representatives, 2 pews; Chairmen of committees and clergy, 7 pews. In the next aisle are Judges of the Court of Appeals, 2 pews; the committee of the State Senate, 2 pews; members of the Assembly, 2 pews; city officials, 4 pews, and the Aldermanic Committee, 2 pews. In the next and last aisle are Judges, 2 pews; officers of the National Guard, 3 pews; State officials, 2 pews; Gov. Hill and staff, 4 pews.

Some space is held in reserve to be filled later on.

THE CINCINNATI'S REPRESENTATIVES.

The official representation of the Society of the Cincinnati in the centennial celebration is as follows:

The Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., eldest son of Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Nicholas Fish, Second Regiment New-York Continental Line of the Revolution.

Judge Advocate Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., Secretary General United States Army, retired, great-grandson and eldest lineal descendant First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Jonathan Willard, First New-Hampshire Continental Infantry.

Mr. John Schuyler, Treasurer General, great-grandson and eldest lineal descendant of Major Gen. Philip Schuyler of the Continental Army of the Revolution.

The Hon. Samuel Crocker Cobb, President of the Massachusetts State Society of the Cincinnati, grandson and eldest lineal representative of the Hon. Lieut. Col. David Cobb of Massachusetts, aide-de-camp to Washington to the close of the Revolution.

Harry Thayer Drown, Esq., vice the venerable Nathanael Greene, President of the Rhode Island State Society. The Hon. Nathanael Greene, grandson and the eldest lineal descendant of Major Gen. Nathanael Greene of the Revolution, is unable to attend by reason of his years. Dr. Drown is the grandson of Surgeon Solomon Drown, M. D., LL. D., of the Rhode Island Continental Line.

The Hon. Clifford Stanley Sims, President of the New-Jersey State Society, great-grandson and lineal descendant of Major John Ross, M. D., second Regiment New-Jersey Continental Infantry.

The Hon. William Wayne, President of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, great-grandson of the eldest lineal descendant of Major Gen. Anthony Wayne of the Continental Army in the Revolution.

Col. Oswald Tilghman of Talbot County, Md., grandson of Lieut. Col. the Hon. Tench Tilghman, aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington to the close of the Revolution. Col. Tilghman takes the place in the representation of ex-Gov. Robert McLane, President of the Maryland State Society of the Cincinnati, and now Envoy Extraordinary of the United States at Paris.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, President of the South Carolina State Society of the Cincinnati, and the son and eldest lineal descendant of Major Thomas Pinckney, First Regiment South Carolina Continental Line of the Revolution, afterward Major General of the United States Army, and President General of the Cincinnati.

BROOKLYN TO CELEBRATE.

In addition to sending representatives to take part in the three days' centennial celebration in this city, Brooklyn is going to celebrate at home on its own account. The Aldermen of that city became so indignant because they were not invited to a place on the reviewing stand at Madison-square or to the banquet, that they have erected a grand stand at Union-square to which only Brooklyn people will be admitted, and have arranged for a dinner at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. Two thousand tickets to the grand stand, good for Tuesday or Wednesday, have been printed and can be obtained by application at the City Hall. The 300 tickets for the

FROM THE LOYAL LEGION.

The members of the New-York Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, detailed to act as part of the escort to the President, on April 29, are as follows:

Col. William C. Church, Senior Vice Commander, commanding; Gen. Wager Swayne, United States Army, (retired); Gen. Alexander S. Webb, late United States Army; Gen. John M. Milman, late United States Army; Gen. Daniel Butterfield, late United States Army; Gen. C. T. Christensen, Gen. O. A. Carleton, Gen. F. T. Locke, Gen. John Cochrane, Gen. George M. Van Buren, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Col. Edward King, Gen. William H. Morris, Gen. Edwin S. Greeley, Gen. Edward Jardine, Gen. Gilbert H. McKibbin, Paymaster George De F. Barton, late United States Navy; Paymaster Allen S. Apgar, late United States Navy; Paymaster Josiah H. Benton, late United States Navy; Lieut. Commander Joseph Marthon, United States Navy; Medical Director Charles Martin, United States Navy, (retired); Medical Director George Peck, United States Navy, (retired); Surgeon Nicholas L. Campbell, late United States Navy; Lieut. Col. J. Hobart Moore, United States Marine Corps, (retired); Ensign George Sewell, United States Navy, (retired); Ensign John W. Handrew, Col. Edward Anderson, Col. Edward Haight, late United States Army; Col. Augustus M. Blackman, Col. Edward M. L. Ehlers, Col. Joseph J. Slocum, Major John B. Lockwood, Major Ivan Talbot, Major Charles S. Langdon, Surgeon Robert Watts, Surgeon Gabriel Grant, Ensign David McM. Stauffer, late United States Navy; Chaplain Daniel O. Ferris, Capt. William H. Jewell, Capt. George M. Hard, Capt. James B. Horner, Capt. George W. Brush, Capt. Robert A. Ripley, Capt. Samuel Truesdell, Capt. William H. Willey, Capt. Edwin A. Merritt, Capt. Edgar B. Van Winkle, Capt. James E. Fleming, Capt. Frank S. Halliday, and Lieut. Fernando Lopez de Guerra.

VIEWS OF THE NAVAL PARADE.

The Society of Amateur Photographers, which has chartered the steamer Philadelphia from which to secure pictorial souvenirs of the naval parade, communicated its intention to the Secretary of the Navy, and received from Admiral Porter a prompt reply advising those in charge of the boat how to keep up with the procession during its progress. The society has decided, however, to accept the permission granted by the Admiral to lie at Bedlow's Island for the first reception pageant, and then steam up in time to obtain a view of the landing of the President.

THE FIREWORKS.

The displays of fireworks on Tuesday night promise to be very brilliant, and they will be scattered over the city so that all may have an opportunity of seeing them. The list of places at which the fireworks will be shown is as follows:

Battery Park, Union-square, Washington-square, Tompkins-square, East River Park, Mount Morris Park, Plaza, Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue; One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street and St. Nicholas-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Hamilton-avenue, Webster and Burnside avenues, and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh-street and Tremont-avenue.

A RUSH TO THIS CITY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 27.—There has been a great rush down the Hudson this afternoon and evening on both the West Shore and Hudson River Railroad, fully 6,000 people going south on both roads. The trains from the west are run in sections of from ten to fifteen cars each, and are running behind time because of the heavy loads.

A special train of ten cars passed south this afternoon for New-York, having on board the Louisville (Ky.) Legion, composed of 600 soldiers. While crossing Tivoli Bay one of the soldiers had his arm broken by its coming in contact with one of the iron braces of the draw bridge.

Another special military train from the West will pass south to-morrow en route for New-York. A leading railroad official said to-night: "It looks as if there is going to be an immense travel south, and I am afraid we will be swamped by Monday. The night boats bound south to-night are all crowded, and the boats that will go south to-morrow night have had all their state rooms engaged, and their inclosed decks will be filled with people glad to lie down anywhere. The rush will be unprecedented."

HOUSES WITH A HISTORY.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 27.—An ancient landmark in Burnet-street, this city, will soon be demolished. The work of removing it has been begun, and the centennial of Washington's inauguration will see the destruction of a house that sheltered him as well as some of his Revolutionary opponents.

The house (the last of the large Holcombe estate) is a dilapidated two-story frame building, which, a century and a half ago, was one of the dwelling places of the élite of New-Brunswick. As nearly as can be found, the date of the erection of the house is 1739 or 1740. Tradition does not disclose the name of the builder, but he must have been an honest one, for his handiwork lasted for many generations.

When the Revolutionary war broke out the house was a noted one. It was situated next the larger and still more substantial residence of Col. John Neilson, one of Washington's intimates, and when the British army, under Sir William Howe, entered New-Brunswick in 1776 Gen. Howe established his headquarters in Col. Neilson's house, and Earl Cornwallis, the second in command, occupied the Holcombe house and remained there until 1777. In later years the house had the honor of sheltering Washington himself, but never during the night for when Washington was in New-Brunswick he enjoyed the hospitality of Col. Neilson.

The Neilson mansion is now fallen from its old state. It is occupied as a printing house by the *Times* newspaper. Its less pretentious neighbor, whose career is now about ended, has been rickety for years, and lately it has sheltered tenants of whom its old weatherboards could hardly be proud. Its situation being by no means a desirable one nowadays, its glory has vanished. Two-score persons live in its dark, inhabitable rooms recently. The house is being removed to make room for the offices of a lumber yard.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

By request of Admiral Porter a conference was held yesterday in the office of the Collector of the Port for the purpose of making arrangements regarding the placing of revenue cutters in the naval parade and the reception and care of guests aboard those vessels. There were present Collector Magone, Col. Erhardt, Chief Bonnat of the Revenue Marine Division at Washington, and Capt. L. N. Stodder of the United States revenue cutter Grant. Chief Bonnat said that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Batcheler and a party of his friends would go on board the Grant. Collector Magone was invited to go with Col. Erhardt on one of the cutters, but declined, as he will [illegible]

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PLATE NO. 5. TAKEN FROM DELURY'S NEW WORK ON FASHIONS.

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transferring it to the Sub-Treasury through the crowd which will then have possession of Wall and Nassau streets. The money is taken over in a box which is placed on a push cart, and the Collector said he would have to consult with the Secretary of the Treasury as to how the transfer could be made in safety, before he could think of going to the naval parade.

The arrangements for the managing of the crowds upon the bridge have been completed by Superintendent Martin. To-day, as well as to-morrow, the south carriageway will be used by pedestrians coming from Brooklyn to this city and the promenade by those going from New-York to Brooklyn. The line of people crossing the bridge will be kept moving. Extra ticket boxes have been put up, so that there will be no long delays at the entrances to the bridge. A detachment of the regular Brooklyn police will guard the carriageways, while the bridge police will have charge of the stations and promenades. On Tuesday morning the north roadway will be closed to carriages to allow the military, naval, and Grand Army companies to have a clear path across the bridge. The trains will be run at closest intervals. From 1 A. M. to 5 A. M. they will run every seven and a half minutes, instead of every fifteen minutes as usual.

The following notice is issued by the Centennial Committee to persons holding tickets for the literary exercises at the Sub-Treasury:

"The Centennial Committee beg to announce that it is found that it will be absolutely impracticable, by reason of the crowded condition of the streets in the lower part of the city, to arrange for any transportation up town of the guests invited to attend the literary exercises at the Sub-Treasury (other than those of the President's party) except by the sixth-avenue elevated railroad. Arrangements have been made, however, whereby the invited guests may pass through the lines of troops and cross Broadway at the corner of Pine-street and thence proceed to the station at Rector-street, where special trains will be in waiting. Guests having tickets for the reviewing stand at Madison-square should leave the train at either Twenty-third or Twenty-eighth streets. The police will be instructed to pass them to the reviewing stand upon showing their tickets therefor."

The committee desires the public to understand that plenty of seats remain for the day of the parade. Seats for this day can be secured for any of the stands in the city, and in order to prevent being imposed upon by speculators, and to avoid confusion, the committee advises the public to secure seats at once. Seats for this second day, at Brentano's, 5 Union-square. Brentano's will be open for the sale of second day seats to-morrow from 8 o'clock A. M., until midnight. The sale of seats for the first day's parade will close to-morrow. A fair number of seats also remain for the first day, for the stands on Union-square and Washington-square.

The choir of Trinity Church, which is to take part in the reception to President Harrison at the Equitable Building, is to sing the hymn "Before the Lord we Bow," and lead the assembled guests in the Doxology, "Praise God, from Whom all Blessings Flow." The hymn was selected by Dr. Arthur H. Messiter, organist and choir master of the mother church of Trinity Parish. It is a coincidence that the hymn chosen by Dr. Messiter was written by Francis S. Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," America's national hymn.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon Club invites all members of the fraternity who may be visiting the city during the centennial to make their headquarters at its clubhouse, 435 Fifth-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street. A Reception Committee of fifty has been appointed, including representatives of every chapter, whose special duty will be to extend welcome to visiting members. A special reception will be given on the evening of Wednesday, to which every member of the fraternity in the city at that time is invited.

Mrs. Susan Symmes, eldest daughter of Gov. Livingston of New-Jersey, second wife of Gov. Symmes of Ohio, wife of another member of Gen. Saunders Post, No. 69, G. A. R., who will attend in a body. There will also be centennial exercises by the scholars and others.

The Maine delegation to the centennial celebration at New-York left Portland yesterday afternoon for this city. There are forty in the party, including Governor and staff, the Legislative Committee, and the Commissioners. The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin and the Hon. J. W. Bradbury are of the party.

James J. Murray of 357 Grand-street, in a letter to THE TIMES, says that on Tuesday he will set an American eagle at liberty from the roof of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel immediately on the arrival of the President, and will give $10 to any one who captures the bird later and returns it to him.

The Jeffersonians of the Ninth Assembly District will illuminate their clubrooms, 1 Morton-street, to-morrow evening and a brass band will be present to furnish music. At midnight minute guns will be fired by the club's battery to usher in the inauguration anniversary.

There is on exhibition at 1,201 Broadway a sword which belonged to and was used by John Paulding, the Revolutionary soldier who captured Major André. The weapon now belongs to Paulding's great-niece, a lady who lives in this city and who highly prizes it.

The Centennial Committee has built a stand opposite the statue of Graham Lincoln in Union-square, which will be occupied by [illegible] who have contributed to the decoration

The Beneke Shoe

TRADE MARK.

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WE BEG TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION THAT WE ARE THE ONLY HOUSE IN NEW-YORK CITY MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HAND-MADE SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS EXCLUSIVELY. FOUR FLOORS OF OUR BUILDING ARE DEVOTED TO THE MANUFACTURE OF THESE SHOES, WHICH ARE RETAILED ON THE GROUND FLOOR. ALL BOOTS AND SHOES WE SELL ARE MADE BY HAND ON THE PREMISES, WITHOUT THE AID OF ANY MACHINERY WHATEVER.

WE SELL HAND-SEWED SHOES AT $3 50 AND $4, AND WARRANT THESE SHOES ALL CALF, WITH OAK SOLES. THESE ARE BETTER THAN ANY $5 OR $6 SHOES SOLD BY DEALERS. WE ALSO MAKE THE FINEST GRADES OF SHOES FOR PEOPLE THAT WANT SUCH.

GENTLEMEN GOING ABROAD WILL FIND OUR PRODUCTIONS AT EXHIBIT NO. 2 OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION. NO STRANGER OUGHT TO LEAVE THE CITY WITHOUT PAYING US A VISIT, AS OUR ESTABLISHMENT IS ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF NEW-YORK. FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF SUCH WE WILL KEEP OUR STORE OPEN WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, OUR WAGON, REPRESENTING THE ART OF SHOEMAKING, AS ILLUSTRATED BY A SCORE OF OUR MEN, PRESIDED OVER BY HANS SACHS, THE GERMAN SHOEMAKER-POET, WILL BE A FEATURE OF THE INDUSTRIAL PARADE ON WEDNESDAY.

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LARGEST CUSTOM SHOE HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

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USEFUL HINTS TO VISITORS TO THIS TOWN.

WHERE TO GO, HOW TO GET THERE, WHAT IS TO BE SEEN, AND WHAT IT WILL COST.

Visitors to the city during the centennial who may come with the intention of seeing all that is worth noticing may as well be warned in advance that the town is too big to be "done" well in three days. It is probably a safe assumption that the average visitor cannot provide himself with a guide, and even if that were practicable, he might miss some of the sights of the city that would most interest him. Without any sort of guide he would be quite as likely as not to pass places of interest without knowing it. The following directory is intended for the convenience of visiters who may be unfamiliar with the city. It is arranged upon a geographical basis. The average visitor will have little trouble in finding his way to central points.

Any one can direct him to the City Hall, for instance, to Madison-square, or to Central Park or the Battery. There are abundant means of transportation for general purposes. Horse-car lines provide transit north and south and east and west, and are especially convenient for rides of two miles or less. The elevated road will be appreciated for longer distances. A visitor wishing to go from one central point to another, as indicated by the subjoined directory, may be supposed to know how to use his tongue, and to learn by that means the points of the compass and what lines of transit should be employed. For the sections south of Twenty-third-street the routes laid out below can be handily covered on foot by good walkers or by horse-car lines, and they can be best enjoyed if visited in the most leisurely manner. Above Twenty-third-street distances are much longer between points of conspicuous interest, and riding is advised. Fare by public conveyance for any distance in a given direction by horse car or by any of the elevated lines is uniformly five cents.

The City Hall Park may be conveniently fixed as the starting point for several routes. It is about one mile from this point to the Battery, and within that territory there are larger financial operations every day than in any other territory of similar size in this country. The City Hall Park contains the City Hall, the Court House, the building of the Court of General Sessions, and the Register's Office. In all of these buildings are housed municipal officers. The City Hall is easily to be distinguished because it is the only building within the park which has a clock tower. At the lower corner of the extreme west wing is the office of the Mayor of the city. On the second floor facing the open space of park, and in the centre of the building is what is known as the Governor's Room, where many occasions of state have been celebrated. The Board of Aldermen also meet in the same building, and the upper stories are used by the several parts of the City Court. Every newspaper reader who kept at all informed in regard to public affairs during the exposure of the Tweed ring will recall the scandal in connexion with the construction of the County Court House during that régime.

The Court House is the large white marble building in the rear or at the north of the City Hall. It is a substantial and rather handsome, but by no means an imposing structure, considering that it cost the taxpayers of this city about twenty millions of dollars, or more than the entire cost of the Brooklyn Bridge. The Supreme and Superior Courts, Court of Common Pleas, the Surrogate's Court, and the offices of the County Clerk and the Sheriff are accommodated in this building. The dingy brownstone structure directly east of the Court House provides accommodation for the various parts of the Court of General Sessions and for the District Attorney. A little south of this building is the Register's Office, a squatty granite structure, which was built in Revolutionary times as a prison, and the upper part of which in later years was used as a public art gallery. Within the memory of the present generation, however, the entire building has been occupied as a hall of records. With the exception of a fire engine house at the extreme north-east corner, these are the only buildings that are strictly within the boundaries of the park. The need of room for municipal offices, however, has brought Chambers-street, which bounds the park on the north, into use for these purposes.

At the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway two floors of the large and handsome white marble building situated there are occupied by city officers. This building is known as the Stewart Building, and during the lifetime of A. T. Stewart it was used by him as his wholesale store. Alterations were made in 1884, and since that time it has been rented out in offices. The city pays $40,000 per year each for the two floors in use for city purposes. The building has been appraised, with the land, at $3,000,000, but it is safe to say that ex-Judge Henry Hilton, who owns it, would not part with it at any such figure. Immediately back of the Court House on Chambers-street is a handsome granite building, owned by the Emigrant Saving Bank, which is also partly occupied by city officers, the headquarters of the Park Commissioners being there. Within the same block and about opposite the engine house previously mentioned is the building used by the Board of Public Works, under whose direction all city improvements are conducted.

Newspaper-row begins or ends near the northeast corner of the park, for directly opposite this corner is a granite building standing by itself, with an outlook on three sides, which was built by the *Staats-Zeitung*, the leading German morning paper. The Corporation Counsel and the Tax Commissioners occupy two or three floors in this building. The building looks out upon Park-row. This is the street upon which the principal newspaper offices are situated. They begin at Frankfort-street, which is one short block south of the *Staats-Zeitung* Building. On that corner the *Sun* is published in a brick building which, although four stories high, is a pigmy in height compared with giant structures which rear their heads in this neighborhood. Adjoining the *Sun* Building is the *Tribune* Building. When this structure was put up about fifteen years ago it was considered quite a monster, and its tall tower acquired a more than local fame. Even as late as last year the *Tribune* Building was quite conspicuous compared with its neighbors. It has now been completely overshadowed by the massive and majestic structure erected for THE TIMES. The scientific papers have contained many descriptions of this architectural wonder. It was the first time that a building enterprise of any magnitude was undertaken and carried to completion of an entire new structure without disturbing the principal tenants of the old building. Not the least strange part of this undertaking is that absolutely no trace was left of the old structure, the tenants having been moved about during this transformation process, and scarcely themselves realizing the wonders that were worked literally within their sight. No one will have trouble in recognizing THE TIMES Building, because it is the most striking of all the structures that face the City Hall Park.

On the corner below that which THE TIMES owns was formerly situated the *World*, but a sweeping fire some ten years ago destroyed this building, and it has since been replaced by a mammoth office building built by Orlando B. Potter and bearing his name. The *World* is quartered about half way along the next block, and at the foot of Park-row, where a junction is made with Broadway, the *Herald* occupies a substantial white marble building. The large granite building bounded on the east by Park-row and on the west by Broadway, and with a wide frontage on City Hall Park, fronting north is known commonly as the Post Office Building. It provides accommodations not only for the Post Office, but for the Federal courts for this district, for United States Commissioners, for the United States District Attorney, and other Federal officers.

Turning into Broadway at the lower end of the Post Office, a visitor will immediately face a substantial granite building darkened by age and occupying a frontage of an entire block from Barclay to Vesey street. This is the Astor House. If one will step a little way down Barclay-street he will come upon St. Johne Park Church, which was the first Catholic church built in this city, and which has been in use as a place of worship ever since Revolutionary times. Turning back to Broadway and proceeding south, the street below Vesey is Fulton. The block next below Fulton, two steps to the west side contains St. Paul's Chapel, where historical memorial exercises will be held and which may be visited with advantage by all who seek Revolutionary relics. The old church presents very much the appearance that it did when it was attended by Washington, and the churchyard which surrounds it contains many interesting colonial mementoes. The most interesting of these is the monument raised to Gen. Montgomery, who fell at the siege of Quebec.

The street below Fulton, on Broadway, is Dey, and the large building on the corner of Dey is occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company for general offices. The visitor now enters what is known as the jewelers' district, and not only on Broadway but on the outlying streets in this vicinity most of the wholesale jewelry houses are situated. Next to the jewelers' district is the real estate and insurance district, the Real Estate Exchange being situated on Liberty-street, only two blocks below Dey, and only a few doors from the corner of Broadway. Passing down Broadway a visitor will notice on the west side about two blocks still further down, a large brick and stone building which is known as the Bowling Building, and in which are situated the New-York Produce Exchange and the Maritime Exchange. Across the way is the building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which is said to be the most handsome of its kind in the world. It has a granite frontage of an entire block square and the corridor, which may be entered either from Broadway or from Nassau-street in the rear, is an especially ornate and beautiful work of ornamentation. Passing through this corridor on to Nassau-street one comes almost in front of another noteworthy building owned and occupied by the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The Equitable Building is at 120 Broadway. That marks the lower boundary of the real estate and insurance district and the upper boundary of exchanges. The block below brings one opposite the famous Trinity Church, where also there is a churchyard well worth visiting, and which in turn faces Wall-street. At the upper corner of Broadway and Wall-street is the building of the First National Bank, commonly known on Wall-street as Fort Sherman, because of exceptional favors supposed to have been bestowed upon that institution by Senator John Sherman when he was Secretary of the Treasury. A visitor will hardly pass Wall-street without turning into it. In the first block at the right or lower side will be found an entrance to the Stock Exchange. At the first lower corner below on the north side is the Sub-Treasury, which can be easily distinguished by the statue of Washington on the steps. The small building next door is the Assay Office. Across the street on the corner the white marble building is occupied by Drexel, Morgan & Co., the bankers, and a door or two below is the Mills Building, which has a larger frontage on Broad-street than it has on Wall-street. It was named after its builder, D. O. Mills, the ex-California millionaire.

The Custom House is a dark granite building at the corner below on Wall-street. The name of the cross street is William, and the Custom House occupies almost an entire block. The Custom House is on the south side of the street and the Sub-Treasury on the north side; between the two on the north side the striking granite building known as No. 40 is owned by the Manhattan Company, a corporation which obtained a charter to supply water to the city, and which by some undefined transposition became one of the largest financial and banking institutions. Proceeding along down Wall-street eastward a visitor will strike the districts in which dealings of the largest character are conducted in coffee, metals, cotton, and sugar. The Coffee and Cotton Exchanges are just off Wall-street, and a visitor can reach them by turning at Pearl-street where the elevated road runs. Wall-street is certain to present an attractive sight its entire length, because it will be the first street over which the Presidential procession will pass after the President has been landed at the foot of the street.

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Whether the visitors shall then proceed southward by way of Whitehall-street or across Battery Park from the Washington Building, he will reach the same destination, namely, the lower end of Battery Park, where he will find the Barge Office, the Ship News Office, a ferry to Governor's Island, the headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic; the ferry to Bedlow's Island, where is reared the Statue of Liberty, and ferries to Bay Ridge and Staten Island. By means of the Bay Ridge Ferry one can reach Fort Hamilton and get a good view of the Narrows and of the scenes of the famous international yacht races. There are also trains at Bay Ridge for Coney Island. Much of the same view is afforded by a trip to Staten Island, where a landing is made at St. George. At this place the Kiralfys have conducted during recent Summer seasons the gorgeous entertainments known as "The Fall of Babylon" and "Nero," and a short distance from St. George by train is Erastina, where Buffalo Bill held forth during his show season in this section. There are ferries to Brooklyn from the foot of the Battery which will carry visitors within easy reach of the Erie Basin and its well-known dry docks.

From the Battery, if a visitor will take a West-street car and ride for twenty minutes or half an hour, he will pass most of the piers at which the large ocean steamers land, and the pier from which ferryboats run to Jersey City, to Hoboken, and to Weehawken. Steamers that run to points along the Hudson River also land at these piers. He will also pass Washington Market, which is about six minutes' ride from the Battery, at Vesey-street, and at West Twelfth-street he will reach the new Gansevoort Market, to which part of the business of Washington Market was lately transferred, and in regard to which an official scandal is now undergoing investigation. At Laight-street, which is about ten minutes' ride from Washington Market, are the offices of the Appraiser of this port.

Taking City Hall again as a starting place and proceeding to the northeasterly side of the park, the visitor will come upon the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge. The more curious will be interested if they will proceed down the streets which flank the bridge to find that the foundations have been utilized for storehouses, warehouses, and general stores. In former years the street proceeding northeastward from the entrance to the bridge was known as Chatham-street, and the name of the Chatham-street dealer became national. This street is now dignified by the name of Park-row, of which it is a natural continuation. Its character, however, has not materially changed, and it is still very largely devoted to cheap joints. Within a few blocks of the entrance of the bridge, proceeding northward, a visitor may easily be directed to the Five Points, which, however, is by no means the Five Points of old, although it is still a centre for a conglomerate population. From this point Worth-street leads into the Italian quarter of Mulberry-street or the Chinese quarter of Mott-street. It is also within handy distance of the Tombs on Centre-street. Returning to Park-row, and proceeding northward, the visitor will find himself shortly upon the Bowery. The old Bowery Theatre, where many a tragedy had its birth and downfall, is still a conspicuous landmark of this famous thoroughfare. One will find the Bowery all that it has ever been pictured to be, especially in the lower part of it, when it abounds in beer gardens, museums, cheap catch-all resorts, and seamy life. If a visitor is looking for one distinctive type of life in a great city he will find a surfeit of it during a short stroll through the lower part of the Bowery. There is always a crowd on the sidewalks there at any hour of day or night.

The rooms of the Board of Education are situated on Grand-street at the corner of Elm-street, between the Bowery and Broadway. Police Headquarters are on Mulberry-street, which runs parallel to the Bowery and Broadway, and which may be reached at this point by turning into Houston-street. The Bowery is only about a mile long. At the upper end Third and Fourth avenues unite like the point of a V. At this junction Cooper Union is situated. It is a rather large brownstone building, with what is said to be the roof overlooking the Bowery. The other end of the building fronts on Astor-place, and a little westward on Astor-place is the Mercantile Library. The Astor Library is also within a block or two of Cooper Union, being situated on Lafayette-place, just below the corner of Astor-place. The offices of the Children's Aid Society are on St. Mark's-place, near by.

Another interesting trip, starting from the City Hall, may be made up Broadway, taking in the streets to the west of that thoroughfare. Immediately off Broadway, and within six or eight blocks of City Hall Park, is the dry goods district. Still further west, and nearer the river, is the district of produce commission dealers. Broadway itself is devoted to business of all kinds, mainly wholesale as far as Grand-street and retail above that street. Grand-street is about half a mile above City Hall. A few blocks above Grand-street is Bleecker-street, which was the fashionable street of the city a half century ago and which crowded streets to the westward in what are now old families of the city still reside.

Within a block or two of Broadway Bleecker-street is a centre of a small foreign population, mainly Italian and French. About three blocks west of Broadway Bleecker-street is the very heart of Bohemia. Here are the studios of artists, the offices of literary men, and the haunts of the class that is known as "Bohemian." Here, too, are the offices of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, founded by Henry Bergh, and on Twentieth-street, about half way between Fourth and Third avenues, is the residence occupied by Samuel J. Tilden before he moved to Greystone. It is a double building and will be easily recognized, for it is unlike any other in the block. The park in front of it is Gramercy Park, which is accessible only to the residents of the neighborhood. David Dudley and Cyrus W. Field live on the north side of the park in the houses at the corner of Lexington-avenue and the adjoining house. Peter Cooper's home was on Lexington-avenue, just around the corner. At the southeast corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue is the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, on the corner diagonally opposite is the Academy of Design, and on the south-west corner is the building of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Cars run across Twenty-third-street from river to river. At the East River they land passengers within three short blocks of Bellevue Hospital, the University Medical College, and the Morgue. There is a boat at the pier of East Twenty-sixth-street which takes convicts and visitors to the penitentiary and other county institutions on Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands. At Twenty-third-street cars going west a visitor may see the residence of Mrs. Langtry near Ninth-avenue, which can be distinguished because it stands back from the street and has two private lamps in front of it. By leaving the cars at Ninth-avenue and going south to Twenty-first-street visitors may see the buildings and grounds of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

There is much to interest visitors in the sections between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth streets; that section contains the finest churches and residences along Fifth-avenue and the cross streets; the largest hotels, on Broadway, and the principal theatres. Palmer's, formerly Wallack's, and Daly's face each other on Broadway near Thirtieth-street. The Casino is at Thirty-fourth-street, and the Metropolitan Opera House at Fortieth-street.

Jay Gould lives at the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street. The Vanderbilt houses occupy the block on Fifth-avenue between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, direct opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral. The A. T. Stewart mansion is at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. The mansion built by Henry Villard, but which was not completed at the time of the Northern Pacific collapse, is at Madison-avenue and Fifty-first-street. Ex-Secretary Whitney lives at Fifth-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, the southwest corner, and Cornelius Vanderbilt at the northwest corner. Chauncey M. Depew lives at 22 West Forty-fifth-street in a modest, ordinary house, but he has taken steps in a more ambitious direction. E. R. Livermore occupies the only white house on Forty-eighth-street between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The Navarro flats, the finest apartment houses in the world, face Central Park on Fifty-ninth-street, with a frontage of 432 feet, and extend through to Fifty-eighth-street, 200 feet. They cost, with land, $5,600,000. Bishop Potter occupies one of the residences. The Plaza Hotel, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, goes upward of $2,000,000. The hotel, formerly known as the Hotel Boncourt, is of Moorish architecture, and under the auspices of Oscar Hammerstein, who is the owner, and Oscar, who is the manager, it is to be converted into a Moorish palace. Otherwise the hotel would hardly rank with the first class.

The northern boundary of Washington-square is still the place of residence of many of the oldest and most wealthy families in the city. Commodore Vanderbilt lived and died there. Along the eastern boundary of Washington-square stands a large granite building, the University of the City of New-York. The street running northward from the upper end of the university building is University-place. At 21 the Charity Organization Society, the largest distributing agency for charities in this city, has offices.

A block west of the northwest corner of Washington-square brings the visitor well into Nibio's Garden a block or two south of Bleecker-street, and the New-York Hotel, which is the resort of famous Southerners when they come here, a few blocks north of Bleecker-street, at the south corner of Seventh-avenue. The massive brown iron structure on the east side of Broadway, occupying the block between Ninth and Tenth streets, was the retail store of A. T. Stewart.

Just beyond the corner of Tenth-street is Grace Church. At the corner of Thirteenth-street is the Star Theatre, which for many years until a few years ago was Wallack's Theatre. Union-square is at Fourteenth-street and Broadway. On the south side of the square, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue, are the Morton House and Union-square Theatre. The sidewalk in front of these establishments is known as the "Rialto," because it has been for years the favorite lounging place of actors when they gather for gossip. Going east of Fourth-avenue, on Fourteenth-street, a marble building on the north side of Fourteenth-street, just beyond the avenue, is Steinway Hall. At the corner of Irving-place, a little further along, is the Academy of Music, which for many years was the home of Italian opera in this city. It was there also that the several balls were given. Adjoining the Academy on the east is Tammany Hall. Fourteenth-street, proceeding westward from Union-square, is a great shopping street, containing, among other well-known establishments, Macy's and Stern & Leo's. Between Union-square on the west side and it at the corner of Fifteenth-street. The square extends northward as far as Seventeenth-street. Then Broadway resumes its course and for several blocks it is occupied by retail establishments of all kinds and by several hotels, Arnold, Constable & Co., Lord & Taylor, and Park & Tilford are located on Broadway between Seventeenth and Twenty-third streets. Stepping over to Sixth-avenue, which is only two blocks west of Union-square a visitor will come upon another of many dry goods district and such houses as O'Neill's, Altman's, and Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's. The building at the southeast corner of Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue was originally built by Edwin Booth as a theatre for himself.

At the northeast corner of Madison-square, Fifth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, was formerly occupied by people of wealth for residences, but of late it has been undergoing a transformation, and is likely within the next few years to be given over to mercantile purposes. Delmonico's, Chickering Hall is at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighteenth-street and the Manhattan Club and the Lotos and Union Clubs are situated on the same street. Below Twenty-third-street on Fifth-avenue and Madison-square are the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the Brunswick, and the Albemarle. Across the way is the building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which is said to be the most handsome of its kind in the world. It has a granite frontage of an entire block square and the corridor, which may be entered either from Broadway or from Nassau-street in the rear, is an especially ornate and beautiful work of ornamentation. Passing through this corridor on to Nassau-street one comes almost in front of another noteworthy building owned and occupied by the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

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Taking City Hall again as a starting place and proceeding to the northeasterly side of the park, the visitor will come upon the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge. The more curious will be interested if they will proceed down the streets which flank the bridge to find that the foundations have been utilized for storehouses, warehouses, and general stores. In former years the street proceeding northeastward from the entrance to the bridge was known as Chatham-street, and the name of the Chatham-street dealer became national. This street is now dignified by the name of Park-row, of which it is a natural continuation. Its character, however, has not materially changed, and it is still very largely devoted to cheap joints. Within a few blocks of the entrance of the bridge, proceeding northward, a visitor may easily be directed to the Five Points, which, however, is by no means the Five Points of old, although it is still a centre for a conglomerate population. From this point Worth-street leads into the Italian quarter of Mulberry-street or the Chinese quarter of Mott-street. It is also within handy distance of the Tombs on Centre-street. Returning to Park-row, and proceeding northward, the visitor will find himself shortly upon the Bowery. The old Bowery Theatre, where many a tragedy had its birth and downfall, is still a conspicuous landmark of this famous thoroughfare. One will find the Bowery all that it has ever been pictured to be, especially in the lower part of it, when it abounds in beer gardens, museums, cheap catch-all resorts, and seamy life. If a visitor is looking for one distinctive type of life in a great city he will find a surfeit of it during a short stroll through the lower part of the Bowery. There is always a crowd on the sidewalks there at any hour of day or night.

The rooms of the Board of Education are situated on Grand-street at the corner of Elm-street, between the Bowery and Broadway. Police Headquarters are on Mulberry-street, which runs parallel to the Bowery and Broadway, and which may be reached at this point by turning into Houston-street. The Bowery is only about a mile long. At the upper end Third and Fourth avenues unite like the point of a V. At this junction Cooper Union is situated. It is a rather large brownstone building, with what is said to be the roof overlooking the Bowery. The other end of the building fronts on Astor-place, and a little westward on Astor-place is the Mercantile Library. The Astor Library is also within a block or two of Cooper Union, being situated on Lafayette-place, just below the corner of Astor-place. The offices of the Children's Aid Society are on St. Mark's-place, near by.

Another interesting trip, starting from the City Hall, may be made up Broadway, taking in the streets to the west of that thoroughfare. Immediately off Broadway, and within six or eight blocks of City Hall Park, is the dry goods district. Still further west, and nearer the river, is the district of produce commission dealers. Broadway itself is devoted to business of all kinds, mainly wholesale as far as Grand-street and retail above that street. Grand-street is about half a mile above City Hall. A few blocks above Grand-street is Bleecker-street, which was the fashionable street of the city a half century ago and which crowded streets to the westward in what are now old families of the city still reside.

Within a block or two of Broadway Bleecker-street is a centre of a small foreign population, mainly Italian and French. About three blocks west of Broadway Bleecker-street is the very heart of Bohemia. Here are the studios of artists, the offices of literary men, and the haunts of the class that is known as "Bohemian." Here, too, are the offices of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, founded by Henry Bergh, and on Twentieth-street, about half way between Fourth and Third avenues, is the residence occupied by Samuel J. Tilden before he moved to Greystone. It is a double building and will be easily recognized, for it is unlike any other in the block. The park in front of it is Gramercy Park, which is accessible only to the residents of the neighborhood. David Dudley and Cyrus W. Field live on the north side of the park in the houses at the corner of Lexington-avenue and the adjoining house. Peter Cooper's home was on Lexington-avenue, just around the corner. At the southeast corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue is the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, on the corner diagonally opposite is the Academy of Design, and on the south-west corner is the building of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Cars run across Twenty-third-street from river to river. At the East River they land passengers within three short blocks of Bellevue Hospital, the University Medical College, and the Morgue. There is a boat at the pier of East Twenty-sixth-street which takes convicts and visitors to the penitentiary and other county institutions on Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands. At Twenty-third-street cars going west a visitor may see the residence of Mrs. Langtry near Ninth-avenue, which can be distinguished because it stands back from the street and has two private lamps in front of it. By leaving the cars at Ninth-avenue and going south to Twenty-first-street visitors may see the buildings and grounds of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

There is much to interest visitors in the sections between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth streets; that section contains the finest churches and residences along Fifth-avenue and the cross streets; the largest hotels, on Broadway, and the principal theatres. Palmer's, formerly Wallack's, and Daly's face each other on Broadway near Thirtieth-street. The Casino is at Thirty-fourth-street, and the Metropolitan Opera House at Fortieth-street.

Jay Gould lives at the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street. The Vanderbilt houses occupy the block on Fifth-avenue between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, direct opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral. The A. T. Stewart mansion is at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. The mansion built by Henry Villard, but which was not completed at the time of the Northern Pacific collapse, is at Madison-avenue and Fifty-first-street. Ex-Secretary Whitney lives at Fifth-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, the southwest corner, and Cornelius Vanderbilt at the northwest corner. Chauncey M. Depew lives at 22 West Forty-fifth-street in a modest, ordinary house, but he has taken steps in a more ambitious direction. E. R. Livermore occupies the only white house on Forty-eighth-street between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The Navarro flats, the finest apartment houses in the world, face Central Park on Fifty-ninth-street, with a frontage of 432 feet, and extend through to Fifty-eighth-street, 200 feet. They cost, with land, $5,600,000. Bishop Potter occupies one of the residences. The Plaza Hotel, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, goes upward of $2,000,000. The hotel, formerly known as the Hotel Boncourt, is of Moorish architecture, and under the auspices of Oscar Hammerstein, who is the owner, and Oscar, who is the manager, it is to be converted into a Moorish palace. Otherwise the hotel would hardly rank with the first class.

LINE OF FORMATION AND ROUTE OF TO-MORROW'S NAVAL PARADE.

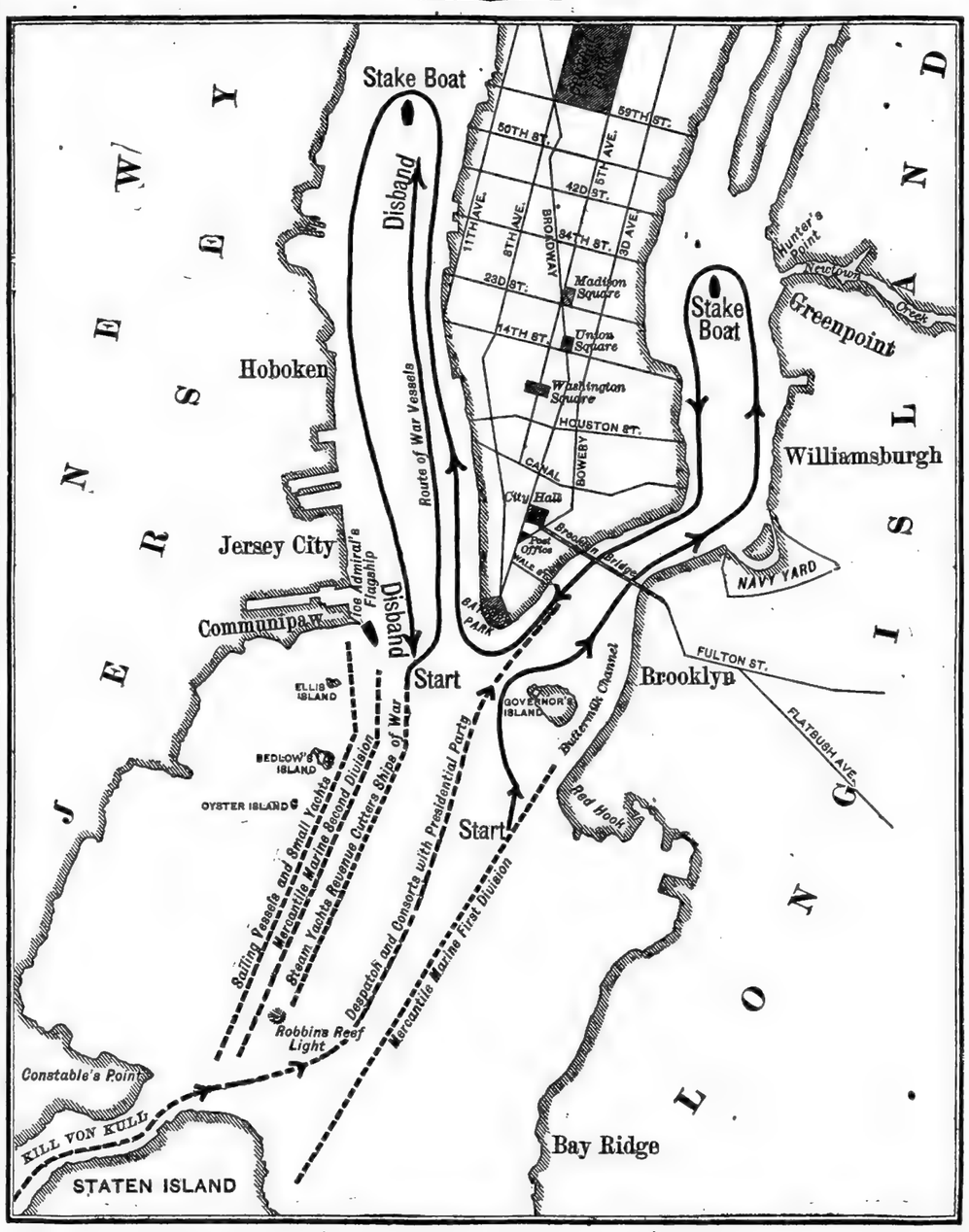

The naval display and marine parade are two separate affairs, acting together only in their formation in the harbor during the passage of the President and escort from Elizabethport to the pier at Wall-street and in the salutes to the President as he passes by in the Despatch.

The accompanying map shows the order of formation of the vessels in the harbor and the courses, respectively, of the naval display and the marine parade, as well as the course of the Despatch and her consorts, the Erastus Wiman, Sirius, Monmouth, and other vessels, to the landing at Wall-street.

The war vessels in the order of anchorage are: The Chicago, Capt. H. E. Robeson, flagship of the squadron, under command of Rear Admiral James E. Jouett; the Kearsarge, Commander Allan D. Brown; the Yantic, Commander Charles H. Rockwell; the Essex, Commander Theodore F. Jewell; the Brooklyn, Capt. Byron Wilson; the Jamestown, Commander Benjamin P. Lamberton; the Juniata, Commander William C. Wise; the Yorktown, Commander French E. Chadwick, and the Boston, Capt. James O'Kane.

Following these are the revenue cutters Albert Gallatin, Capt. C. A. Abbey; U. S. Grant, Capt. L. N. Stodder; Samuel Dexter, Capt. M. L. Phillips; Manhattan, Capt. B. F. Tozier; Alexander Hamilton, Capt. W. C. Coleson; W. E. Chandler, Capt. H. D. Smith, and the steamer P. J. Washington, Capt. T. Smythe. Then comes the yacht division, the flagship Electra leading, Capt. George L. Schuyler in command. The line of the merchant marine naval parade, second division, next to the west, will be led by the flagship of the Vice Admiral, C. W. Woolsey, the ferryboat Bergen; Rear Admiral J. W. Miller, in the tug S. L. Crosby, in command of the division, comes next, and then follow in order Squadrons 1 to 5 inclusive. Anchored to the westward of these will be the fleet of sailing vessels as spectators only and taking no part in the parade.

On the eastern side of the channel, extending from Red Hook down to a point opposite Stapleton, the first division of merchant marine naval parade will be formed, with Rear Admiral F. W. Vosburgh in command on board the tug F. W. Vosburgh. Early in the morning the Bergen, the Vosburgh, and the S. L. Crosby will steam down to the lower end of the lines and take berths in waiting for the arrival of the Despatch and her consorts.

The procession of the Presidential party will come up from the Kill von Kull into the bay off St. George, Staten Island, the police boat Patrol about half a mile in the van, at about 11 o'clock. Then the Despatch will lead the parade out of the Kill von Kull, the Erastus Wiman, Monmouth, and Sirius following in the order named. As the Despatch enters the lines the vessels in the lines will begin firing salutes of twenty-one guns. When the Sirius shall have passed the lower end of the lines, the Bergen, Vosburgh, and Crosby will file in in their rear, and follow the procession between the lines until they reach the heads of their respective divisions, when they will take their berths and proceed to get their divisions under way.

The Despatch will come to anchor off Wall-street and wait until the members of the Presidential party on board the Erastus Wiman, the Monmouth, and the Sirius disembark, when the special crew of twelve of the Marine Society under command of Coxswain Ambrose Snow, in the Despatch's barge, will row the President ashore. In the meantime the naval column, consisting of the ships of war, the revenue cutters, and the steam yachts, will get under way and steam up the North River to anchorages off Fiftieth-street. At the same time the mercantile marine, first division, will start along the line indicated in the map up the East River along the Long Island shore to and around a stakeboat anchored off Thirty-fourth-street, down the East River along the New-York shore to and around the Battery; up the North River past the naval column to and around a stakeboat anchored off Fiftieth-street, and down the North River along the New-Jersey shore past Vice Admiral Woolsey's flagship in review north of Ellis Island, where the parade will disband.

As soon as the rear of the first division of the mercantile marine parade shall have passed Governor's Island the second division will get under way and follow in its wake over the course indicated.

The line, when fully extended, will, it is believed, extend from Governor's Island up the East River to Hunter's Point and down on the opposite side to the Battery, a distance of fifteen miles. It will start about noon and will not be concluded before dark.

PHASES OF MOROCCO LIFE

HORRORS OF A PRISON AND SPLENDORS OF A PALACE.

THOSE WHO DWELL IN EACH—THREE IN A CELL NOT FIT FOR ONE—MONEY TO BUY THEIR OWN FOOD.

RAS-EL-AKSA, Morocco, March 17.—I sit on a rocky hilltop with a wide panorama of green uplands and sh

CURRENT LITERATURE

LOOK SEAWARD, SENTINEL!

Look seaward, Sentinel, and tell the land
What you behold.

SENTINEL.

I see the deep-plowed furrows of the main
Bristling with harvest; funnel, and keel, and shroud,
Heaving and hurrying hither through gale and cloud,
Winged by their burdens: argosies of grain,
Flocks of strange breed and herds of southern strain,
Fantastic staffs and fruits of tropic bloom,
Antarctic fleece and equatorial spice,
Carcoes of cotton, and flax, and silk, and rice,
Food for the hearth and staples for the loom:
Huge vats of sugar, casks of wine and oil,
Summoned from every sea to one sole shore
By Empire's sceptre; the converging store
Of Trade's pacific universal spoil.
And heaving and hurrying hitherward to bring
Tribute from every zone, they lift their voices,
And as a strong man revels and rejoices,
They loudly and lustily chant, and this the song they sing:

CHORUS OF HOME-COMING SHIPS.

From the uttermost bound
Of the wind and the foam,
From creek and from sound,
We are hastening home.
We are laden with treasure
From ransacked seas,
To charm your leisure,
To grace your ease.
We have trodden the billows,
And treated the lord,
To soften your pillows,
To heap your board.
The hills have been shattered,
The forests scattered,
Our white sails tattered,
To swell your hoard.
Is it blossom, or fruit, or
Seed, you crave?
The land is your suitor,
The sea your slave.
We have raced with the swallows.
And threaded the floes
Where the walrus wallows
Mid melting snows;
Sought regions torrid
And realms of sleet,
To gem your forehead,
To swathe your feet.
And behold, now we tender,
With pennons unfurled,
For your comfort and splendor,
The wealth of the world.

ALFRED AUSTIN.

—The National Review.

SPRING.

Just a tiny blue-eyed maid,
Newly out of Eden strayed:
Lips, a bud rose-tinted, rare,
And the sunlight in her hair—
Here is Spring!

Leaves are few to make her bowers,
Bunches bright of leafless flowers
Are by baby fingers plaited
Side by side, in happy haste—
Little Spring!

Gardens dark with Winter gloom,
All at once begin to bloom;
Budding branches, lifted high,
Laugh and whisper in the sky,
"Welcome, Spring!"

She will reach their stately height—
What to her are blossoms bright?
Little Spring, in haste to pass,
Lets them fall among the grass—
Eager Spring!

Tip-toe stands, with parted lips,
Cannot reach their swaying tips,
Brushes past in April grief—
See! The underwood in leaf!
Fairy Spring!

She is growing tall and slim,
And her eyes are darkly dim,
Deepening with the deepening sky,
Darkening with the blue-bell's dye,—
Is it Spring!—

They are wide and undismayed,
Timid now, and veiled in shade—
Comes a sound of hurrying feet,
She is flushed with roses sweet—
Happy Spring!

Ah! last moment here she stood.
Gone for ever! Through the wood
Came young Summer, and in bliss
Died she 'neath his burning kiss—
Farewell, Spring!

MARGARET VELEY.

—A Marriage of Shadows and other Poems.

A TALE OF A TEN-POUND NOTE.

I first saw the light at Number —, Threadneedle-street, in the city of London, on the nineteenth day of April in the year of Grace, 1888.

I am one of the historical family of bearer notes, or bank notes payable to bearer on demand, of which there are two great divisions—the Legal Tenders, of whom I have the honor to be one, and the Non-Tenders, or provincial notes, a family of respectable character but promiscuous parentage, concerning whom I desire to say no more than that they are not connected with us by blood or by business or other relations.

As a race we lay no claim to a high antiquity of origin; in fact, we cannot trace our first appearance on the page of history further back than A. D. 1694, and we did not reach our present supremacy of status until early in the present century, when we assumed the exclusive name and privileges of Legal Tenders by virtue of an act of the Legislature, to which his gracious Majesty William IV. was pleased to give his royal assent. There are nine well-defined grades of Legal Tenders, from those of the highest caste, the One Thousand Pounders, down to the humble but prolific branch of the Fives. I myself belong to the Tens, or Tenth Legion, as we sometimes call ourselves in sport; but we are all of the same stock—the lawful issue, through an unbroken line of descent, of our venerable parent, the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street. We are each decorated with the medallion portrait of a lady in the character of Britannia ruling the waves. It is supposed by some that our progenitress sat for the figure when she was young, and that she is there, not to rule the waves, which would be ridiculous, but to keep an eye upon us.

It is held by others that the lady who sat for our medallion was the beautiful Frances Stewart, of Charles the Second's time, a contention rendered the more probable by the fast of her appearance in the same character on the reverse of a coin so widely circulated as the common penny—an act of gracious condescension attributable no doubt to her being a professional beauty of the period.

For reasons which I am not at liberty to divulge, we have each a private mark, even the direction of which I decline to indicate. We have likewise a separate number each, one advantage of which is that, should any of us fall into bad hands or get into trouble, we can be traced and rescued.

My initial mark and number is $\frac{99}{Z}$; the signification of which is only known to the initiated; and, being the premier note of my series, my whole number is one—or rather 00001—which gave me the occasion to one of the junior cashiers in our department to make a conundrum about me, the ridiculous answer to which was, "The noughty one."

Our sole guardian is Mr. F. May, chief cashier of the bank. His signature must be attached to each of us before we leave Threadneedle College, or what is better known as the Department of Issue. Without this certificate of birth, parentage, and efficiency we would be of no greater worth than the paper we are engraved upon, and might as well revert to our original pulp; but the moment we are signed and "certified" we are quickened into life and become things of price far above rubies.

There are those, nevertheless, who contend that we are not signed by Mr. May at all, but that his reputed autograph forms part of the plate of which we are the impressions; in which case, of course, it would follow that we are all forgeries, and that the printer, whoever he is, ought to be hanged, like Fauntleroy, or at least transported.

I first went into society, or into circulation, to use a city phrase, as one of a batch of sister Tens. Our destination for the day was a till in one of the great joint stock banks of the metropolis, and I noticed that the leading lady, or top note, of the compartment next to ours was one of our Hundreds. They belong exclusively to our Upper Ten, and are only to be met with in the richer circles of finance or in the best houses of Belgravia, where it is needless to add, splendid volumes always swim them.

I remained in my new quarters only one day, during which I had no opportunity of making the acquaintance of my neighbors, as they were all safely locked up in their cases; but I gathered from the general conversation that there was a certain amount of dissatisfaction at the destination of the batch, as it was supposed that we were to be sent to the West End, and not into the City proper. Some of the Fives, who had been in circulation before, were loud in their lamentations at the fate which had befallen them, and declared that they would not have come out at all if they had known that they were to be immured in a bank parlor.

The following morning we were all packed up in our cases and sent off by the mail cart to the branch bank, and I found myself in the till of the cashier of the Drawing-room Department, with a heavy check for £20,000 on the top of me.

I was very much disappointed at the turn affairs had taken, as I had hoped to see something of the world, and to have a run down into the country, or a round by the Parks, at least, before settling down to the monotonous life of a bank parlor; but I soon found that I was destined to see more than enough of the business side of human nature.

The cashier of the Drawing-room Department was a young man of about twenty-five years of age, with a pleasant face and a quick, nervous manner. He was evidently a favorite with the ladies, as he was constantly receiving visits from them, and I gathered from the conversation that he was a bachelor, and lived with his mother and sisters in a pretty villa at Clapham.

The first visitor who came to the till was a tall, handsome woman, who was accompanied by a footman carrying a large basket. She was a customer of the bank, and had come to cash a check for £500. She was dressed in the height of fashion, and was evidently a leader of the ton. She was very chatty with the cashier, and I soon found out that she was a widow, and that her name was Lady Mary Lumley. She was also a client of the bank, and had a large account with us.

"I am going to the Duchess of Dunderhead's ball to-night," she said, "and I want you to be sure to get me a good supper. Let me see, what shall I have? Oh, I know! Get me a pair of pheasants, a brace of partridges, a few quails, and a dozen of champagne. Will you remember?"

"Certainly, my lady," he replied, "I will see to it myself."

"Thank you," she said, "I am sure I can depend upon you. Now, I must be off, as I have a thousand things to do before dinner. Good-by, Mr. Chaffers."

"Good-by, my lady," he replied, "I hope you will enjoy yourself."

"Oh, I am sure I shall," she said, as she left the bank.

"Now, Mr. Chaffers," I said, addressing myself to Mr. Chaffers, "I am sure you have had a good deal of money in the Funds, and wished to know what proportion of them consisted of gold and what of notes."

The answer given was that the Funds consisted entirely of gold—seven hundred millions—all in sovereigns of full weight. "None of your light sovereigns in this shop, Madam," Mr. Chaffers said.

"I should hope not, indeed!" was the reply; "but how often are they counted, my dear, to see that they are all there, you know?"

To this Mr. Chaffers made answer that as a matter of fact the counting never ceased, but, like a certain brook, went on for ever.

"The gentleman," he added, "who is at present on the job began when he was thirty-five, and in the full vigor of manhood; he is now sixty, rather weak in the legs and quite bald, and it will take him ten years more to finish."

The little lady fired up at this, and said she didn't come there to be made fun of by a jackanapes like him, and would straightway report him to the authorities of the Bank.

"I hope she did," observed my companion. "But enough of the facetious Chaffers; let us talk business.

"Once," she said, "I formed one of a parcel of sister Hundreds sent down to meet an expected 'run' on a country bank.

"A run," she explained, "occurs when the persons who have money deposited in a Bank take it into their heads that the Bank is going to break, and immediately set to work to bring the catastrophe about."

"They must surely insane," I said, "or afflicted with suicidal mania. Do they set fire to the Bank?"

"No, they only loot it—on the principle of first come first saved."

"And what happens to the hindmost," I asked, "who don't get any money?"

"They are provided for by being assigned to the care of no personage who shall be nameless. One of the first to run was an agriculturist to whom I was handed over in payment of his deposit. He proved to be a widower with an only son, both Anaks in point of size and strength, but very cowards in their fear of being 'burglared.' The great question was where to place me in greatest safety for the night, and one suggestion made me creep with horror. It came from the younger man, who calmly proposed that his father should wear me underfoot inside one of his boots for the night!"

"That Anak junior must have been an odious reptile," I declared.

"He was," she agreed: "but he belonged more to the hippopotami than the reptiles. Fortunately for me," she added, "his revolting suggestion was not carried out, because the old man objected to sleep in his boots—so it ended in my being thrust well under the mattress of a bed, and in father and son lying atop, turn about all night."

"I hope the horrid men didn't get any sleep," I said.

"Oh, yes, they did; or rather they took it out in dreams having relation chiefly, I should say, to battle, murder, and sudden death. Well, the run soon spent itself; for the very next day I was redeposited by the son, who extenuated my withdrawal to the manager, on the ground that his father was an old fool and didn't know better. My latest experience," she resumed, "and probably my last, was a painful one. I had become the property of a man who made it his boast that he never paid bank commission. The consequence was that one day he cut me in two, that he might send me half and half by different posts to another man."

"The monster!" I exclaimed.

"Words," she said, "cannot express my feelings during this divided entity and dual form of existence—but I had my revenge. My second half got lost in the Post Office for a week, and my supposed loss so preyed upon the nerves and liver of this separatist that his medical adviser sentenced him at sight to a calendar month of the sulphur springs at Harrogate."

I declared my belief that no one looking at her could tell that she had been subjected to such a diabolical outrage.

"Ah, my child," she replied, "you should see my back! I'm only kept together by three postage stamps.

With this she lapsed into silence, and our colloquy ceased.

Next day I formed part of a remittance from the great London Bank to one of its clients in the country, the Goldneys of Silverton, an old private Bank of issue. The Goldney notes received us with politeness, although no doubt with inward searchings, as they compared their own provincial getup with that elegance of form and air of distinction which are the birthright of us Legal-tenders.

We had hardly been comfortably settled in the till, when some one presented a check for payment, and the teller handed the amount over in Goldney notes.

"These ain't legal tender, I guess," said a voice in objection.

"Then we will pay in gold," replied the teller sharply.

"All right," was the response, "provided the gold is of full standard weight of the British Mint, but not otherwise."

The required amount in gold of standard weight not being at hand at the moment, the official found himself obliged, after all, to satisfy the demand with a batch of tens, of which, as it hap-pened, I formed the uppermost note.

The stranger crumpled us up in a bunch in the most brutal way, and thrust us to the bottom of a pocket, where we were all nearly stifled; but shortly afterward he made a purchase at a shop, and, to my inexpressible relief, I passed from his possession as part of the purchase money.

"I didn't like that chap's look," remarked the tradesman's wife, before the stranger had well left the shop, "and I don't much like the looks of this here note of his, John. I don't think it's real. Who ever heard of a note with four noughts all in a row before you ever come to a one? They're all on the wrong side, I tell you, unless you turn yourself upside down and stand on your head like and then they come to millions; anyhow, they don't read 10. I'd send that note to Goldney's right away and offer to take the change in light sovereigns," and within the hour I was exchanged accordingly, and found myself for the second time an inmate of the Goldney till.

"You'll be tackled by 'Her Highness' to-night," a Goldneyite remarked presently, addressing herself to me. "She is one of your tip-toppers—a Thousand Pounder, if you please—and a ferocious aristocrat. Old Goldney—our proprietor, you know—speaks of her tenderly as his ultimate Reserve, whatever that may mean, but it would be nearer the mark to call her his ultimate salvation."

I asked why.

"Because she has saved the Goldneys in runs more than once by being paid away half a dozen times the same day as a Five or a Ten by mistake."

It appeared to me an extravagant way of stopping a run, and I said so.

"I think you must be rather dense," was the reply. "The 'mistake' was of course intentional, and always found out before any one left the bank, but the moral effect was prodigious."

I inquired was her Highness of great age.

"She's fifty if she's a day," was the answer, "and has Currency on the brain."

The petition came true, for the next day had the doors of the strong room closed upon us when my eyes lighted upon the most venerable member of our race I had ever seen: for we Legal Tenders see just as well in the dark as we do by daylight. She looked to me for all the world like a fragile piece of old lace faintly browned with age.

"Have you carefully studied the Currency question, my child?" she asked abruptly.

I replied that it formed no part of our course at Threadneedle College, but that I had sometimes heard it talked about in our Department.

"Yes?" she said interrogatively, "and what does your Department think about it?"

"I heard one cashier say to another that it would be easier to square the circle than to put the Currency question squarely to the human understanding."

"He said that?"

"Yes," I answered, "and another said he'd rather take a turn at the treadmill for a week than at such a brain-splitter as the Circulating Medium for a day. Another said—"

"That will do," her Highness interposed. "Now just listen to me, and I will put the whole thing in a nutshell. We are the Currency—we, the Legal Tenders, and that, I take it, comprehends and puts at rest the whole question."

I said I had heard that the Bearer Notes of the provinces claimed to have an interest in the matter.

"Quite a ridiculous claim," was the rejoinder. "Do you know, my child, that our highly-informed Lady has always looked upon the whole family of the provincial issues—English, Scotch, and Irish—as barely legitimate?"

I replied that I had heard that the Bank of England was not favorably disposed toward provincial issues.

"Favorably disposed!" she exclaimed. "Why, they would like to see us all at the bottom of the sea. Now, I'll tell you why. Our Lady is a woman of sense, and knows that the Bank of England is a fraud."

"A fraud!" I exclaimed.

"Yes, a fraud," she said, "and a gigantic one, too. Why, it has issued notes to the amount of fifty millions, and has only fourteen millions in gold to meet them. Now, if all the holders of its notes were to present them for payment at the same time, what would become of the Bank?"

"Smash up," I said.

"Exactly," she replied, "and that is why it hates us provincials, who are always coming back to it for payment. Now, I'll tell you why our Lady looks upon us as barely legitimate. She knows that we are all based upon gold, and that we represent so much bullion in the coffers of the Bank, and she knows that the Bank has issued us for no other reason than that we represent so much gold. Now, you see, the Bank of England is a fraud, because

wilderness. Luristan has been identified by Oriental scholars as the ancient Elymais and the country of the primitive Cossæi, a race of mountaineers renowned for brigandage, and therefore not unlike the modern Feili Luris, who have succeeded them, and M. de Stanmer believes Dizfúl to be the site of the city of Elymais, famous for its splendid temples sacred to Diana. The Persian style of dress is worn at Dizfúl, consisting of a high or low felt or lambskin hat, a frock coat plaited at the waist, with a stand-up collar and buttons down the centre; the trousers wide, of cloth much resembling *pyjamahs* in shape. Black and blue are here considered to be the most respectable colors.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A GRAY DAY AT NAPLES.

The lazy waters of the tideless sea,
That murmur homage to Parthenope,
Enveloped in November's cloak of brown,
Hide their bright azure, as the motley town
Imparts from Northern climes the low-toned
olive
Which masks awhile her laughing loveliness.
Southward the eye to-day can scarce divine
The sheer-cut range of Capri's mountain line,
Dreaming that Autumn's spirit even thus
Fell on the dark soul of Tiberius,
And mourned with him the lights that disappear
Out of the records of the dying year.

Yet still, when Color fails, the grace of Form
Clasps the fair coast in her embraces warm,
Even as to classic shapes inspired of Death
To sculptor's chisel lends a second breath,
And in the courts of Naples bids again
The ghosts of Cæsars stand like living men.
So,—when the sad but gracious veil of gray
Falls softly silent o'er the melting day,—
Go teach thy thoughts to unlearn to turn
To statued record and sepulchral urn,
And feel that dullest hour can only shrond
Eternal Beauty with a passing cloud.

Even as I write, against my window-pane
Flash early heralds of the dewy rain,
And to the sun-tired spirit sound confessed
A kind of gentle parable of Rest.
A weary of the long internal strife
Which surges still beneath the crust of Life,
And threatens all men in secretest hour
With some dread flash of the Destroyer's power,
Till in a moment he to ruin hurled
Their baby-hold upon their treasured world,—
The mind will crave, ere sultry evening close,
From waste of fretful labor, dead Repose.

So, o'er the treacherous beauty of a soil
Quick with the live volcano's long turmoil,
In sullen murmur hinting slow desire,
And wrapping Nature in a lust of fire,
Or threatening to upheave in sudden birth
On ruins of herself unstable Earth,
Careless of all the suffering of the few,
So the great whole be to its mission true;—
Still over and anon the Southern day
Pales out in quiet folds of tender gray,
As if, where first their angry watch they kept,
The very Titans in the prison slept.

With them tired heart, sleep, then, a little too,
When restful cloud obscures the vaulted blue!
If changeless sunshine flooded shore and sea,
Where would the spirit of the Shadow be?
—*The Spectator.* HERMAN MERIVALE.

THE BUSINESS OF A PRINCE.—Banquets, visits, presentations, inaugurations of monuments, speechifying, military manœuvres, and long railway journeys absorb most of the time which he does not devote to the graver concerns of State. Every day brings him a batch of telegrams announcing births, marriages, or deaths in other princely families, and these have to be answered. On his own domestic anniversaries—birthdays, wedding day, accession day—telegrams and addresses come to him by the hundred, and each one must be read to him lest it should not receive a suitable reply. An intelligent private secretary may save a Prince some of this work, but all private secretaries are not intelligent, nor do they much care to assume responsibilities. A Prince—like other men—is often most in his work for himself or it will be badly done. If he retires for a short while to the seclusion of some private estate things go wrong, and he is quickly summoned back to his round of showy and irksome duties. His head aches, but he must show himself amiable with everybody. He is tired of talking, but he must find something pleasant to say to the dozens of people who, wherever he goes, are introduced to him. He has seen enough of exhibitions to sicken him for life, but he must appear to take an intelligent interest in all these shows, and cram himself for conversations about them with specialists. He must know the exact measure of compliments which are expected by various eminent artists, authors, inventors, and manufacturers. He must have read, or pretend to have read, the latest work on military tactics by this or that distinguished General—especially if the General be a foreigner in the service of an allied power. For is he not himself honorary Colonel in half a dozen foreign regiments, whose uniforms he has to wear upon occasions, and is it not required of him as a commander of armies that he should seem to take the keenest interest in things military? Generals may bore him to desperation; he may be sick to death of military bands always playing him his "national air." his head may split at the roaring of cannon and the firing of rifles in sham fights, and at the thunder of squadrons charging imaginary enemies in mimic warfare; but he must look cheerful and well pleased. When the Generals have done with him the diplomatists come on. To these he must patter in a tongue which is not his own, and be very careful about every word he utters, besides keeping up his tone to the highest pitch of cordiality; for the Ambassador will write every word down and report it to his Government, and if the Prince have forgotten the right names of different Princes and Princesses of the Ambassador's Court, this lapse of memory will be set down against him, and may cause a "coldness."—*Temple Bar.*

NEWFOUNDLAND SPORTS.—As English boys rejoice in the Spring amusement of bird-nesting, the youth of Newfoundland look forward to the arrival of the ice for their Spring pastime of "copying." This diversion consists in jumping from one floating slab of ice to another. These pieces of ice are locally termed "pans," and a pan may vary from a piece not more than a few inches in size to one some thirty feet in diameter. The pans are not always close together, open water or "sludge" (half frozen snow) is between them in places, and it is not every pan that will bear any weight; a plucky and experienced leader is therefore desirable. The youths follow in single file, jumping from pan to pan in the fashion of the old game of "follow-my-leader;" hence the term "copying," which is now applied to the mere act of progressing from pan to pan of ice where no game is in question, so that one may often hear a man announce that he is going "to copy out" to such and such a vessel or point. The boys' parents encourage this amusement, for it is thus they learn the chief art necessary to a sealer, and to become a sealer, or "soiler," as it is usually pronounced, is an object of very general ambition among the poorer classes. About a couple of weeks previous to the 1st of March crowds of men begin to arrive at St. John's and other towns in hopes of obtaining "a berth for the ice" on one of the vessels preparing for the seal fishery. Formerly this "fishery," as it is inaccurately called, was prosecuted by fleets of schooners, but of late years steamers have to a great extent taken the place of sailing vessels, and whereas formerly over two hundred schooners have sailed from the harbor of St. John's in search of "seal meadows," not more than six or seven steamers now start on the quest. The largest of these steamers belong to Dundee, and reach Newfoundland about the end of February. In St. John's crows of sealers are engaged and the vessels fitted out for the voyage. No steamer may clear on a sealing voyage before the 10th of March. Should the voyage be a successful one and the steamer return to port with a full cargo in the course of a couple of weeks or even less there is time for her to go on a second sealing cruise, but she must not leave for such a purpose later than the 1st of April.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

THE BALUBA.—Like all negro races with which I am acquainted, they are easily excited to any imaginable degree of frenzy. Their insensibility to pity, their natural cruelty and untruthfulness are also characteristics possessed by them in common with other negro tribes. Not so, however, are their virtues, which are, in my experience, unhappily, almost unique in Africa. They are thoroughly and unimpeachably honest, somewhat reserved in speech, brave to foolhardiness, and faithful to each other and to their superiors, in whom, especially if Europeans, they place the most complete, absolutely unquestioning reliance. They are despondent by nature, foreign customs rather than otherwise, and strongly object to the means of civilization, such as roads and schools.—*Chambers' Journal.*

BERLIN.—Frederick the Great worked hard to beautify this town of his choice, but it cannot be said that, with all his efforts and all the energy of recent years, it is a town which strikes a stranger familiar with London or Paris as one of grandeur or even of dignity. To begin with, there only exists one church of architectural interest—interest, because the beauty of the Klosterkirche has been destroyed by additions made about the middle of the present century. As for the cathedral, that is a late, domed edifice, no larger than a decent parish church in this country. This poverty is unique. Look where you will over Europe and you will not find a single town of capital importance so void of that crowning ornament to a city, a fine ecclesiastical building. The defect cannot be exaggerated. Such buildings are the durable record of a city's life; each weather-beaten stone has an interest no less human than scientific, no less romantic than artistic. We have our St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, the Parisians their Notre Dame, Vienna its St. Stephen's, Rome its St. Peter's; but there are no such sermons in stone to be read in Berlin, no building to be admired for its beauty or revered for its age. Conceive Paris without Notre Dame. The effect is nothing short of robbing French literature of Victor Hugo! Nor is Berlin much better off for secular buildings. None of them save an inconsiderable fragment of the old Schloss date earlier than the seventeenth century, and the bulk of the old Schloss is a decaying plaster-faced pile of that unfortunate period. The palaces of the late Emperor William and of the Emperor Frederick as Crown Prince were built, the former some fifty years ago, the latter thirty, and though both insignificant in size as compared with Buckingham Palace, may be admitted to compete with it in point of style.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

AN ENGLISH BIGOT'S CATECHISM.—A few extracts from the popular and widely circulated "Church Catechism" of the Rev. F. A. Gace, M. A., Vicar of Great Barling, Essex:

"85. We have among us various sects and denominations who go by the general name of Dissenters. In what light are we to consider them? A.—As heresy, and in our Litany we expressly pray to be delivered from the sins of 'false doctrine, heresy, and schism.'

"Is, then, their worship a laudable service? A.—No; because they worship God according to their own evil and corrupt imaginations, and not according to His revealed will, and therefore their worship is idolatrous.

"Is dissent a great sin? A.—Yes, it is in direct opposition to our duty toward God.

"How comes it, then, in the present day that it is thought so lightly of? A.—Partly from ignorance of its great sinfulness, and partly from men being more zealous for the things of this perishing world than for the Lord of Hosts.

"92. But do we not find among Dissenters many good men? A.—Many doubtless are unexceptionable character in a moral point of view, but they are not holy men.

"94. But why have not Dissenters been excommunicated? A.—Because the law of the land does not allow the wholesome law of the church to be acted upon, but Dissenters have virtually excommunicated themselves by setting up a religion of their own and leaving the ark of God's church.

"98. Is it wicked, then, to enter a meeting house at all? A.—Most assuredly.

"99. Such is language such as this consistent with charity? A.—Quite so; it is our duty to declare in express terms to those who are without that they are living separate from Christ's body, and consequently out of the pale of salvation, so far, at least, as God has thought fit to reveal."—*The Contemporary Review.*

THE SMORGASBORD.—At dinner at the hotel we first saw a peculiar Swedish institution called the smorgasbord, which is considered a stimulator of the appetite. All the natives, before sitting down to the regular table, went to a small side table laden with salted and smoked fish, sardines, fat herring in oil, boiled ham, smoked tongue, cold boiled eggs, potted crabs, pickles, cheese, bread and butter, and, standing around the table, helped themselves with a fork to a choice morsel, now here, now there, which they washed down with small glasses of gin, brandy, and a liquor called kummel, made from caraway seeds. At every dinner in Sweden you will see the men, and often many ladies, apparently making a good meal from the varied assortment on this side table, and then they sit down to a regular dinner of several courses. It goes without saying that, to one unaccustomed to its use, the smorgasbord, instead of increasing the appetite, causes it to quickly disappear.—*Midnight Sunbeams—Kimball.*

A LONDON FAKIR.—Here is a seedy individual offering wedding rings at a penny each to the eager circle which surrounds him. The rings are of the brassiest description, and so is the vendor. He commences operations by relating the story of Capt. Barclay, who once made a wager that a man standing on London Bridge could not sell a number of good sovereigns at a penny each in a specific time. The agent appointed to offer the coins disposed of only one. He then goes on to say that a similar wager has just been made by two local celebrities, and that a large sum of money depends on whether within a limited period he can dispose of the fifty solid gold rings which he holds in his hand. With solemn aspect he assures his hearers that the rings are genuine gold, and professes the utmost indifference as to whether he sells any or not. He speedily disposes of the precious articles among the younger members of the crowd; and by the time the purchasers have discovered their folly he is far away, repeating the old story to a new audience.—*Chambers' Journal.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

PROBLEMS DEEP AND WIDE.

MENTAL EVOLUTION IN MAN. Origin of Human Faculty. By GEORGE JOHN ROMANES, LL. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1889.

The small child who asks its mother whether the pet dog will also go to heaven only expresses in artless language a thought which occurs to every one who has much to do with the more intelligent animals. Souls go to heaven or, to the other place; the pet animal which shows as much intelligence as a little child must have a soul; ergo, there must be a future for animals as well as for human beings. It may be objected that, however intelligent a dog may be, for example, there are narrow limits to the play of his intelligence which are soon reached, while a child has unawakened faculties that gradually rouse themselves as the years go by and prove him to possess a soul. On the other hand, the dog proceeds from instinct. But human beings do many things from instinct, and do not always develop their faculties so as to make it possible that we can associate the idea of immortality with them. The question whether an idiot or a clever poodle is the more likely to have life after death can be answered only in one way by the master of the dog. He will say that, although his friend of the lower rank of animate beings can express his thought only by gestures, by barks, and perhaps a change in the muscles about the mouth and eyes, the idiot can hardly do more, while in the matter of caring for himself and acting on reasonable principles "the dog is the better man." He will conclude that a faithful, kindly, good, and self-sacrificing dog must have a chance for heaven it all the ill-conditioned curs of men are given one, unless we are to assume that no idea of justice presides over the assignment of a future life by the power which is called the Just.

This reasoning has for supporters a surprisingly long list of men eminent for their religious lives, their true piety, their profound thought. Bishop Butler, for example, believed that animals may have an immortal principle like man, and there are others who have agreed with him. But when one acknowledges that, the door is open to various ideas which find little favor with theologians in general, and may even lead to the belief in transmigration of souls which is found in India, but has by no means been confined to Hindus. And if one begins to pick and choose among men, saying that this idiot and that infant cannot become immortal, because if life is a trial for the coming existence they have never had a chance to be tempted and to overcome, then there is introduced an aristocratic element into the question which brings one up against the most awkward obstacles.

The intelligence of animals is therefore a matter of no little moment, forming as it must a part of the great debate concerning the faculties of man. Those who defend theology against the shrewd assaults of science would like to shift the question as far away as possible; widen the gulf between man and the beasts; give as much weight as possible to the possession by mankind of articulate speech; limit psychology to man alone, and establish for the human being a place entirely apart from animals because of his possession of such high prerogatives. Even such a forefighter in the matter of the evolutionary theory as Dr. Wallace and such a strong believer in evolution for animals as St. George Mivart do not refuse to animals the intelligence which they share with mankind. But most thinkers, particularly those who reject evolution, as the popular party who have a somewhat vague idea on such subjects, think that the matter is settled by giving to animals the faculty of instinct, while reserving for men intelligence and the implied soul.

Mr. George Romanes has already published in "Mental Evolution in Animals" a mass of evidence which he considers sufficient to demonstrate that all the traits of mind on which we pride ourselves are present to some degree in animals, if not in plenitude, then in embryo. His new volume pursues the same topic under another name, "Mental Evolution in Man." The topic is so vast that another and a fourth volume will be needed, the present work being mainly confined to researches on the "origin of human faculty," that being the first step to the definitions of the principles and causes of mental evolution in man. Those who absolutely reject the idea of evolution in life on the globe may perhaps feel that they can afford to wash their hands of the whole matter and leave these volumes unread. But those who are evolutionists to any degree can hardly afford to ignore what is put before them with much sobriety and logic, with clearness and a certain iteration calculated for general readers rather than savants, and with all respect due to the prejudices and convictions of the religious world. It is a far from well-beaten field into which Mr. Romanes enters, for previous writers have had good reason to shrink from the consequences which are sure to be drawn from such arguments if accepted. Mr. Romanes has not taken for granted that evolution is accepted by his readers, as most writers do. That saves a good deal of repetition which may seem superfluous to evolutionists. He has wisely remembered that many people who have no answer to the arguments of evolution require a further statement of the principles involved because they reserve their adherence to the doctrine out of respect to the great thinkers of the past, if not to the religious beliefs in which they have been bred.

A general chapter on man and brute is followed by chapters on the question whether animals have true ideas. Language by signs and gestures, language by tones or the voice, are considered, and then the understanding by animals of articulate words and the articulation of words by animals, particularly by birds like the parrot and the various members of the crow family. These are compared with similar phenomena in children and the mentally defective. Self-consciousness is traced in children as appearing with suddenness at an earlier or later period, and the analogies with what goes on in the minds of the highest animals are brought out. Here Mr. Romanes tries to prove not only that the human mind can be conceived as arising by a natural genesis from the minds of the higher quadrumana, but that inevitably have so arisen. In Chapters XII., XIII., XIV., and XV. the testimony of philology is invoked, followed by some discussion as to the way in which human beings made the transition from signs to articulate speech, and a general summary to close the volume.

As an aid to the memory and a quick method of comparing the mental processes of animals and men, a chart is given which carries a tree like that of the old genealogical charts. Its roots are Excitability, whence arise two main trunks, Discrimination and Conductility, uniting into one main shaft of Reflex Action and Volition. This represents the Will of animate beings. The main trunk has two grand branches, one devoted to Intellect, the other to Emotion. The Emotion branch sends out one short branch labeled Preservation of Self and of Species, and one long upward branch labeled Social—Partly Human—Human—Savage—Civilized. Cross lines marked from 1 to 50 traverse this tree, and opposite various points, in a separate column, are placed such words as "surprise and fear," "sexual emotions without sexual selection," "jealousy, anger, and play," the emotions gradually rising in the scale. On the other side of the tree are placed the progressive phenomena of the intellect, and in a third column the psychological position of various animals from protoplasm to the anthropoid apes and the dog. A head is by parallel columns on the same right gives the relative place of the human being from embryo to child of fifteen months. In this way Mr. Romanes strives to give at a glance the mental status of various animals over against that of man in his early development. Thus, commencing on the left at the scale marked 28, we get as products of emotional development "shame, remorse, deceitfulness, imitation," and as the product of intellectual development, "indefinite morality." On the tree of Will this degree cuts the Social branch just between the Partly Human portion; and the intellectual side at the minor branches Imagination and Abstraction. The animals at this stage are the highest we know, namely, the Anthropoid Apes and Dogs, which are ranked just above monkeys and elephants. The human being at this stage is the child fifteen months old.

Such devices as this are of course not absolute, but merely an attempt to grasp the entire world of animate life as nearly as possible in accordance with the researches of a vast number of workers in the field of animal intelligence and human psychology. Most naturalists are agreed nowadays that "the process of organic and of mental evolution has been continuous throughout the whole region of life and of mind, with the one exception of the mind of man. On the grounds of analogy, therefore, we should deem it antecedently improbable that the process of evolution, elsewhere so uniform and ubiquitous, should have been interrupted at its terminal phase." It is equally unquestionable that in the individual human being there is a progressive evolution from infancy to manhood without any sudden leap. In the lower phases of its development the human mind ascends through a scale of mental faculties parallel with those found in different animals. Finally, the human race shows a steady development of intelligence from the men of flint implements to the men of electricity and steam power.

"The force of this consideration lies in its proving that, if the process of mental evolution was suspended between the anthropoid apes and primitive man, it was again resumed with primitive man and has since continued as uninterruptedly in the human species as it previously did in the animal species. Now, upon the face of these facts, or from a merely antecedent point of view, such appears to me, to say the least, a highly improbable supposition. At all events, it certainly is not the kind of supposition which men of science are disposed to regard with favor elsewhere; for a long and arduous experience has taught us that the most paying kind of supposition which we can bring with us into our study of nature is that which recognizes in nature the principle of *continuity*."

The order of the appearance of the Emotions in animals and the infant was arranged by Mr. Romanes in his "Mental Evolution in Animals," beginning with fear, surprise, affection, and pugnacity. Another stage brings out curiosity, jealousy, anger. Play, sympathy, emulation, pride, and resentment follow in somewhat like orderly development, with the beginnings of emotion of the beautiful. Then come grief, hate, cruelty, benevolence, revenge, and rage. The highest stage for animals includes shame, regret, deceitfulness, and emotion of the ludicrous. Those who have not studied animals closely, and read the well-authenticated instances of the appearance in them of all of these qualities of mind, will be loth to believe that "dumb brutes" can stand so high in the order of intelligence. But those who are forced to accept them will not be so prone as others to feel scorn for the Africans who regard the chimpanzee and gorilla, and for the East Indians who call the orang-outang and gibbon apes veritable men of the woods of the same order of being as themselves, who may, for all the natives know, have a speech of their own.

To those who object that the limits of the mind of anthropoid apes are such as to place them with other animals as the possessors of instinct only, and that the impossibility of educating them much further than the dog is warrant for placing man apart from the animal kingdom, it is retorted that among human beings there are cases of arrested development, not merely of individuals, but of whole races. Thus the negro appears to be able to develop by himself only up to a certain point. To draw a consequence from this which applies to our own country, it is apparent that, while freedom has brought to the slave such chances of material prosperity as he never could reach under the old system, freedom has also put a bar across the only road for an advance in intellectual achievement. Under slavery miscegenation or the mixture of white and black blood went on merrily to the detriment of the morals of the community. Under freedom there are no more mulattoes born, and those who remain over from the slave period are being rapidly reabsorbed, so that the next generation will show in the Southern States no intermediate grades between whites and blacks.

The line of research in which Mr. Romanes works is not exactly popular with the general reader. It excites anger among many men of thought, particularly those who are believers in revealed religion, though it is also true that a great number of the clergy in England and the United States have substantially accepted the theory of evolution on its larger lines. This book and its predecessor are works which ought to receive the most respectful treatment, for their writer is a man of unusual power, fully alive to the seriousness of the problems, and yet resolved to reason them out, let the consequences drawn from them be what they may.

ENGLISH BIOGRAPHY.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by LESLIE STEPHEN. Vols. XVII. and XVIII. Edward—Fin. New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1889.

Mr. Stephen makes excellent progress with his stupendous undertaking. One's familiarity with the work, as volume succeeds volume, scarcely lessens the wonder to which the first issues gave rise. It is readily to be seen that the completion of it will bring to the shelves of subscribers about threescore octavos. It is a commonplace to say that sixty such volumes are in themselves a library.

England among the nations has had a long history. She has made history as perhaps no other modern nation has made it. Besides the acquisition of landed dominion she has achieved an intellectual empire unrivaled among living peoples. The men and women who have given her dominion over such enormous areas of land and such wide areas of mind are a noble and populous company. Fortunately the records of their lives have been preserved for us with most devoted care. More homage of this sort has been paid to these "dead but sceptered sovereigns" than the thoughtless can believe. No writings that we know of testify so clearly as these to the wide extent of this homage to the lives of Englishmen who have won distinction in carrying forward England's great work of civilization. No labors have been too arduous for these faithful students of the past and of the men whose deeds have given honor and greatness to the past.

The present two volumes carry us along in this alphabetical journey, but not far. From Edward to Finan the reader passes only one milestone. But in respect of names the progress is memorable. Outside the walls of Rome one may journey on the Appian way scarcely more than a single mile and yet pass tombs that are associated with the proudest days of Roman history. Thus we encounter in these two volumes names of mighty moment in the story of England. Here are illustrious Edwards, from the first of the name to the sixth and last, and including the one whom we know better as the Black Prince. England's most celebrated Queen, Elizabeth, is also here, and of more modern names we find Fielding and Faraday. The sketch of Elizabeth is contributed by the Rev. Dr. Augustus Jessopp, who does something more than supply a conventional compilation. For any one the sketch is interesting reading, as the subjoined will show:

"Her life was the life of a man, not of a woman; she could hunt all day, dance or watch masques and pageants all night, till the knees of more than one lover under them she wearily waited in attendance upon her person; yet she never seemed to suffer from the immense tension at which she lived. With her amazing energy, her want of all sympathy for weakness, her fierce willfulness and self-assertion, and a certain coarseness there, it was inevitable that she should be unfeminine. She swore, she spat upon a courtier's coat when it did not please her taste, she beat her gentlewomen soundly, she kissed whom she pleased, she gave Essex a blow on the ear which drew blood, she called the members of her Privy Council by all sorts of nicknames, but woe to him who should presume to take liberties with her, forget that she was his Queen, or dare by word or deed to cross her when she was bent upon any course.

"Yet, when all is said that can be said to prove that she had her weaknesses and her faults, it amounts to no more than this, that she was human; and when all deductions have been made that the most captious criticism can collect, her name will go down to posterity as one of the great sovereigns in history. The virgin Queen, who by sheer force of character gained for herself the credit of all the grand achievements which her people effected in peace or war, whose name was held in something more than honor from Persia to Peru, from Russia to Algiers, who crushed the tremendous power of Spain, broke forever the spiritual tyranny of Rome, and lifted England into the front rank among the kingdoms of the world."

Mr. Stephen is the writer of the sketch of Fielding. He has secured for himself apparently all the great ones in the world of letters. Some who are not among the foremost fall also to his care. One such is John Evelyn, in Vol. XVIII. Evelyn's biography of Mrs. Godolphin he names among his writings, but the friendship and all the circumstances of it, which really made an episode of note in Evelyn's life, are neglected. H. Morse Stephens, who is known to us as the author of a recent work on the French Revolution, contributes an account of Elliott, the hero of Gibraltar; but the surrender of that place (one small item to Mickey O'Rourke, Myra, which it is to be inferred that he still lives—though in what impressive and significant obscurity! Eyre must now be seventy-five years of age.

ARTIST FEITH AND HIS FRIENDS.

MY AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES. By W. P. FRITH, R. A. Vol. II. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1888.

The painter of "The Derby Day" and of other pictures almost as well known enters in this volume upon an experiment usually thought to be hazardous. Rarely does a writer produce a successful single volume of autobiography and then succeed in writing a second. When Mr. Frith issued his first volume, something more than a year ago, the interest shown in it was as general as it was deserved. His had been a long and notable artist's life. Having gone to London from his rural home early in his youth to study art, he had soon come into personal relations with the artists who were most famous at the beginning of this century. One of Etty's own tickets to the Royal Academy (a ticket of ivory) had been placed at his disposal. Constable he had seen at work in his own studio. Landseer he knew well, and with the great Turner he had dined. Besides artists, he had known many other foremost men. In fact, all that has been foremost in London art and social and literary life for a half century he may be said to have been somewhat familiar with. Dickens he knew even better than he knew Constable. Cruikshank and Thackeray were friends of his.

It was inevitable that Mr. Frith should put into that first volume the best of his reminiscences. The volume was not written, however, with the intention of writing a second, and the choicest things naturally came first to the front. These are the obvious comments which the appearance of the second publication invites, and yet the candid reader will hardly be certain that they are just. Mr. Frith possessed a larger reserve store of material than most men could have possessed in the same circumstances. There appears to be no doubt that the requests for a second volume which have been made were numerous and pressing. Those who have become familiar with Mr. Frith's ingenuous mind cannot but accept his affirmation that never in the course of a long life has he experienced anything like the astonishment created in him by the success of his first volume. Of course, he had very practical evidence that this success was something more than what the praise of kind friends implied. The book really was liked by the public at large. It was a book that repaid reading and had a value quite apart from its personal interest.

The present volume is in no sense a consecutive narrative. It is without chronological arrangement of any sort; indeed the plan of whatever arrangement there is is scarcely apparent to the reader. The talk flows on in a wayward and desultory a fashion as talk ever did at table. Mr. Frith pretends to no literary skill. His life having been devoted to art, he has had no opportunity to study letters. Quoting the words of Goldsmith to Reynolds, "I am ignorant of the art in which you are said to excel," he affirms that he has "no knowledge of the art of literary composition." This modesty in an author disarms criticism. The reader even finds an excuse for the author for according to the word symposium a Latin origin. Mr. Frith's modesty extends also to his work as an artist. To genius he does not pretend. Had he waited for genius to prompt his work, he would still be waiting, he says, and his pictures would not have been painted. He does not believe in waiting idly when the disposition prompts one. Hard and constant work has been his motto. Once an artist sets to work, even if not in the humor for it at the time, he will find himself in a half hour going successfully forward to the completion of the day's task. This to Mr. Frith is both preaching and practice.

Mr. Frith went to London from his rural home in 1835. As he had been born in 1819, he was still an inexperienced youth with the world all before him. Soon after arrival he was "introduced to the immortal Wilkie," and danced in the same quadrille with him. He found Wilkie "a very tall, gaunt Scotchman, a very surly-looking man, but quite the gentleman in his behavior." Etty was "a very curious-looking man; his head and face large for his body; he is very much marked with the smallpox; in short, he is what is called a regular, vulgar-looking, clod-hopping Yorkshire man; but as soon as he speaks, all the impression that his ugly face has made upon you wears off, and you are at once surprised at his great gentlemanly behavior. He is a great favorite of mine."

Constable he found "a very merry fellow and very rich." He had an anecdote from him of a gardener who called to see him work. "'Did you do all this yourself, Sir?' asked the gardener of Constable. 'Yes,' replied the artist. 'What, frame and all?' inquired the surprised gardener. After this the visitor paused before an empty frame hanging on a wall. 'You don't call this picture quite finished, do you, Sir?' asked he of the puzzled Constable. Mr. Frith found many unfinished pictures in Constable's studio, and yet he was ever hard at work. The art of Constable was not valued at its worth in Constable's time. It was fortunate that this did not result in want of bread. Of all personal influences in art, his has been ranked by Mr. Hamerton as "one of the most widely traceable and one of the most enduring." Mr. Frith's few notes of Constable's life in London are, therefore, interesting. He had called on Constable with the artist Sass, and, in remarks on the line of art which young Frith intended to take up, Constable said to him:

"'Well, whatever it may be, never do anything without nature before you, if it be possible to have it. See those weeds and the dock leaves! They are to come into the foreground of this picture. I know dock leaves pretty well, but I should not attempt to introduce them into a picture without having them before me. I think I would advise you, young friend, to avoid landscape painting; eh, Sass! Or, if you do paint landscapes, they must be pretty ones; eh, Sass! like ——'s. I hear he has sold his picture to ——— for £500.'

"I thought the handsome face assumed father a bitter, disappointed expression. The conversation was continued between Sass and Constable in an undertone, and Sass told me as we walked home that Constable had expressed great disappointment at a recent instance of undeserved neglect. 'The day will come,' said Sass, 'when Constable will be understood; the patrons neglect him now, and if he hadn't private means he would be at starvation point.'"

An anecdote of Bulwer and Dickens, which he received from Dickens and records in the words Dickens used, relates to "The Lady of Lyons," which was produced anonymously, as Bulwer believed he had been treated by the London press with studied unfairness. The secret was known only to Bulwer and Macready. The latter had invited Dickens to be present on the first night. When the curtain had fallen on the last scene, Dickens and every one else were delighted:

"In Macready's dressing room Dickens found Bulwer looking, as he thought, a little disturbed.

"'A capital play! good idea, well and dramatically worked out. The author, a young fellow, I suppose, has been looking a little at our friend here,' indicating Bulwer. 'If this is his first work, I predict a future for him; as for you, my dear Macready, you are in for a long run, depend upon on it.' Then, turning to Bulwer, Dickens said: 'Did you see the play from the front? I did not notice you among the audience.'

"'No,' said Bulwer; 'I saw quite enough of it from the wings.'

"'Well,' exclaimed Dickens, 'are you not satisfied with it?'

"'Not a bit of it,' said Bulwer. 'It was capitally acted, fortunately for the author. Without our friend here it might have been a hideous failure.'

"'My dear Bulwer, if I did not believe you to be free from the slightest tinge of jealousy of other writers, what you have just said would make me uneasy. The fellow has written a bright, capital play, and you should be the first to acknowledge as much.'

"'Not if I don't think so, I suppose,' said Bulwer with a smile."

At dinner he once met Ruskin and his wife, certainly a rare privilege and one, probably, that few now living have enjoyed. It was very shortly after their marriage. Landseer was present and it was next to him that young Frith sat. Ruskin sat at the other end of the table and called out in a loud voice: "Mr. Landseer, can you tell me in what the wisdom of the serpent consists?" "I really don't know, unless it is in the stealthy way in which he approaches his prey," was the reply, and this is all that we learn of that dinner party.

Landseer was a man seldom given to wit or humor, but he had the material in him for amusing sallies. Thomas Landseer, his brother, was deaf, had a bit of [illegible] from the mouth of Edwin related to this deaf brother. Traveling in Belgium with a not writing to Thomas. "What's the use?" said he, "he is too deaf to hear from us." Edwin was a man never late to dinner; punctuality at such a time was a point of great moment with him. One day when he was invited out, a little Hungarian painter, whose English was imperfect, came just as the company were sitting down. Intending to remark, "Better late than never," the Hungarian said instead, "Better never than late," which made Landseer remark, "I quite agree with you." Mr. Frith thinks Landseer might have become a great sculptor, and that the Trafalgar-square lions sufficiently show this. When he was at work on the lions Mr. Frith called and found a cat in the room. "That is my model," said Landseer, pointing to the cat. Dickens alludes to these lions in a letter in which he writes of "that Van Amburgh of Trafalgar-square."

Shirley Brooks of *Punch* wrote charming notes to his friend Frith. "Give us a hail!" wrote he from Ilfracombe. "My wife says I have taken her out of the world. She eats well, however, for an angel." He had heard a man in Manchester repeat the words attributed to Wolsey. "If I have served my God as I served my King," &c., and declare that they were spoken by Oliver Cromwell. Another *Punch* man from whom he has received delightful missives is du Maurier. Having asked him to sit for his portrait in the well-known picture, "The Private View," and to give his height, du Maurier responds:

"'On public occasions, such as the R. A. private view or a dinner at the Mansion House, this child is 5 feet 9 inches. The boots which cause this illusion cause also extreme inconvenience. Don't preach. Only 5 feet 7 inches in stockings. I will come and sit with pleasure some afternoon when this beastly almanac is done.'"

In all the volume there is not one sign of bitterness. It is true that Mr. Frith has had little cause to be discontented with the world, but many writers have not allowed this fact to impede the flow of sharp things. Mr. Frith's feelings are always kindly and his discretion is always up to the approved English mark. The volume is an extremely readable one and the reader is quite certain to find instruction in its pages.

AN UNNECESSARY BOOK.

NOTES OF MY JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD. By EVELYN CECIL, B. A. With Fifteen Full-page Illustrations. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1889.

Mr. Cecil may claim a similar merit to that conscientious perpetrator of nine murders who "really did seem to have some idea that he had done wrong." If he has committed the grave fault of adding one more to those innumerable "journeys round the world" which are to literature what the painting of "The Finding of the Body of Harold" is to art, he has at least had the grace to apologize for doing so. The wisest course is to "find him guilty" of writing an unnecessary book and then "recommend him to mercy" by not reading it.

The sententious emphasis with which our author states facts so trite that even a guide book would hardly care to mention them recalls Thackeray's famous parody of Tennyson's college prize poem "Timbuctoo":

"In Africa (a quarter of the world)
Men's skins are black, their hair is crisp and curled.
And in those regions lies remote from view
A mighty city known as Timbuctoo."

But it is as "a volume of fact" that Mr. Cecil's preface claims our attention for his work, and these are some of the "facts" which he has learned about America by taking a comprehensive view of it through the window of a railway car: "Throughout the country there is a wholesale system of bribery and corruption, especially prominent in politics, which is not to be compared with our worst days under George III. * * * The so-called 'independence' of the people really fosters the most shameless incivility. * * * The citizens of the States are accustomed to treat a stranger with unabashed insolence and contempt." Upon the American railroads Mr. Cecil is particularly severe. "Little can be said," he remarks at page 42, "for the civility of American guards or conductors. On the contrary, their rudeness is intolerable, and they evidently wish you to understand that speaking at all is a matter of the greatest condescension, while, in fact, they seldom descend from their lofty pedestals unless they have the clearest visions of some substantial bribe. Big or small accidents, to which the American public seem resigned and helpless, are of almost daily occurrence, but they are so strenuously hushed up by the officials that in England we probably hear of about one-fiftieth of those that really occur."

In the author's progress through Canada, the Rocky Mountains, and the Yosemite Valley the same unchanging objects are gone over for the thousandth time in the same unchanging way. He pronounces Niagara "quite indescribable" and immediately expends a whole page in trying to describe it. Then we have Japan served up in the usual style of a raw lad fresh from college who thinks that whatever is new to himself must necessarily be so to every one else likewise. Mr. Cecil notices passingly the extremely convenient etiquette of Japanese tea drinking and the decidedly inconvenient arrangement of Japanese houses and hotels, the partitions of which are often formed of movable screens, so that you may find your next-door neighbor walking right into your bedroom at any hour of the day or night.

After this we have Hong-Kong, Canton, and Singapore all over again; not till the author reaches Java do matters begin to improve. But as the interior of the island is not yet so utterly hackneyed as the places previously described, Mr. Cecil's notice of it, slight and meagre though it be, is not without interest, and may be studied with advantage by any one who is contemplating a trip to the finest East Indian settlement of Holland. The same may be said of the chapter on the Khyber Pass, where we learn among other facts that "If you ask for a third cup of tea it is understood that you wish to be off, but if your host pours you out a third he is politely hinting that he has had enough of you." The remainder of the book is occupied with doing justice to the startling novelty of a homeward voyage from India by the Peninsula and Oriental steamer via the Suez Canal, which will doubtless interest any one who has never heard it before.

The excellent illustrations of the work barely atone for the extreme flatness of its style. At every turn we meet such phrases as "The sublimity of the mountains is grand." "The picture is wide and extensive." In the description of the Himalayas, at page 140, occurs a gem of still finer quality: "The imagination is left to clothe the gaps which it does not see." How a New-York tailor would proceed to clothe a gap which he did not see is a problem only soluble by the Irish expert whose plan for making a cannon was to "take a long, narrow hole and put iron round it." The next sentence tells us that "it is almost dark on being awakened at six o'clock," but without stating whether it is the traveler, the sky, or the sun that is almost dark when awakened. When we add that our author gives 1630 as the date of a Hindu mausoleum which was not completed till 1647, and makes Sultan Kutubu-Deen the founder of the "Kutub Minar" monument near Delhi (which is just as if he had ascribed to Nelson the building of the Nelson column in London,) we have said enough to show that Mr. Cecil did wisely to take his father with him on his travels, but that his father did not by any means do wisely to let him write a book about them.

NEW BOOKS.

—*Memories of Fifty Years. By Lester Wallack. With an Introduction by Laurence Hutton

FARMING IN NEW-ZEALAND

THE BEEF AND MUTTON AND THE GRAIN AND POTATOES.

SUCCESS THUS FAR OBTAINED—MUTTON OF SURPASSING SWEETNESS—POTATOES IN GREAT PLENTY.

CHRISTCHURCH, New-Zealand, March 10.—The present season, which answers to the 1st of September in the latitude of New-York, being the harvest time for New-Zealand, I have thought that some account of observations which I have recently made in the provinces of Otago and Canterbury might be of interest to American readers. These two districts comprise the greater part of the best grazing and agricultural lands of the south island, and a visit to them shows unmistakably that this country has enormous resources, which its inhabitants themselves have only just begun to appreciate. The two provinces are as unlike as possible in physical characteristics and in the quality of the people. Otago, the more southerly of the two, is varied and broken in surface, and in its western portion, where the beautiful chain of lakes, comprising Wakatipu, Te Anau, Manipori, Wanaka, and Hawea, nestle among mountains from 5,000 to 9,000 feet high, strongly reminds one, both in scenery and climate, of the Scottish Highlands. The appearance of the country on the southward-stretching plains, broken with hills and well watered by shallow rivers, suggests Southern Colorado—a resemblance further assisted by the immense flocks of sheep and herds of cattle which find pasturage upon the nutritious grasses of the district.

As a rich and picturesque bit of pastoral country, I have seen nothing in the world to surpass the province of Otago, which is rapidly coming forward as the chief source of meat supply for Australasia, and already furnishes most of the provision which is sold in England under the guise of New-Zealand frozen mutton. Everything is extremely favorable for the production of mutton, beef, and wool. The climate, although cool all the year round, is never cold enough to make the housing of stock necessary, and although in Winter the sheep must be driven down from the mountains to the lower levels, the temperature upon the plains rarely falls below the freezing point. Upon the hills the snowfall is heavy, and the sides of the mountains show patches of white throughout the year; but the only effect of the Winter's rigor on the heights is to make the Summers salubrious, and afford a never-failing supply of water for the streams. New-Zealand, indeed, thanks to the snow-covered peaks and glacier-seamed side of the Southern Alps, (as Capt. Cook named the chain of mountains running through the country on the west,) is "a land of streams." The present season is the driest ever known, no rain having fallen, except in the mountains, since Christmas; yet the rivers and creeks are generally full, and although the residents of Otago and Canterbury express regret that the visitor should find the country so parched, it appears like the Garden of Eden to one who has recently left the sun-browned plains, dotted with bony and haggard sheep, of Australia. It is impossible that New-Zealand should ever suffer seriously from drought—a fact that is of immense importance to her over the other colonies—and may in itself settle the question that is now pregnant as to which colony is to be the permanent source of food supply for Australia.

The present year is a phenomenal one, both in respect to Australia's famine and New-Zealand's plenty, and it is not reasonable to suppose that similar conditions will often occur simultaneously, but that they can occur at all in such a marked degree is significant, and the fact is likely to direct new attention to this country as a place both for settlement and investment. A recently-published official statement shows that the yield of wheat to the acre in New South Wales this year is 15.1 bushels to the acre; that of New-Zealand is nearly 30 bushels. The total yield of New South Wales is about a million and a half of bushels, a deficiency of some three and three-quarter million bushels on the average of the last twenty-seven years. As the requirements of the colony are over eight millions bushels, and as Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland cannot more than supply their own needs—and probably not that—the immense deficit of New south Wales must be made up by New-Zealand. This the colony can easily do, and what to this item of wheat are added the accompanying supplies of oats, potatoes, beans, turnips, &c., which drought-stricken Australia demands, some idea may be gained of the important position which New-Zealand is preparing to fill. The colony has been seriously handicapped of late by several bad seasons, and is still under a considerable burden by reason of a debt of some £30,000,000, which has been forced upon her by a too-sanguine Government in the way of railways, harbor improvements, and the like; but that the seemingly extravagant policy will accrue to her advantage in assisting prompt and secure exportation of supplies if, as is to be hoped, the prosperity of the present year continues, and draws the attention of capitalists and settlers to the advantages which the country offers.

Although, as I have said, the district of Otago is chiefly remarkable for its flocks and herds, its wool product and its enterprise in the frozen-meat trade, its grain-producing capacity is not inconsiderable. The chief district for wheat raising is toward the north, where the province meets that of Canterbury, but in the matter of oats, barley, and other more hardy cereals the country bordering the mountains has few rivals in its productiveness. I was recently shown a week on two of the principal stations of Otago—the Five Rivers estate, owned by the Ellis Brothers, and Castle Rock, owned by the Hon. Matthew Holmes, the senior member of the upper house of the New-Zealand Parliament, and one of the oldest residents of the colony—where I rode through miles of oats which reached to my waist as I sat on my horse, and would thrash out, in their best portions, ninety bushels to the acre. It is in the matter of stock, however, that these stations are most remarkable; and as they are representative of scores of others in the province, some figures regarding them may be of interest.

The Five Rivers estate, of which Mr. P. A. Vyner is manager, comprises 40,000 acres of freehold land, valued at over a million dollars, and 80,000 acres leased from the Government. There are 40,000 sheep upon it, from which 130,000 pounds of scoured wool are annually shipped; 2,000 cattle, and 1,000 pigs. Castle Rock station comprises 45,000 acres of land, all freehold, upon which are 50,000 sheep, 2,000 cattle, and 100 horses, of which the most valuable stock are the Clydesdale draught horses. A specialty of this station is a herd of "polled Angus cattle," black and without horns, which are such favorites with Scotch breeders. There is a stud herd of 50 of these which are kept distinct and pure, and are undoubtedly the finest selection of cattle I have found in the colony, nearly all being prize winners at the various New-Zealand fairs. It may be of interest to American stock raisers, who, I believe, have paid from two to five hundred pounds for these pure-bred Angus cattle in Scotland to know that in New-Zealand they can now be bought for £240. I may remark, en passant, as an interesting fact not connected with the purpose of this letter, that at Castle Rock Station the rabbits, which are such a serious pest in many districts, are almost wholly destroyed. To accomplish this result a ferret-breeding establishment is maintained on the estate, which will let loose this year 800 ferrets; $10,000 annually was spent for many years in poison, ammunition, &c.; 400,000 skins a year were sent to market from the station, and, although the rabbits are now pretty well destroyed, $2,000 annually is still expended in keeping them so. It may be imagined with what affectionate regard the station owners mention the misguided individuals who imported these animals into the colony.

The United Breeds of sheep which are raised upon the two stations are the Southdown and Hampshiredown, merinos, Cheviots, (these at Castle Rock, where a flock of 500 pure-bred sheep of this stock is kept up,) Leicester, and Romney Marshes, of which the two last mentioned predace, in order, the heaviest fleeces. The average weight of fleece on these stations is six pounds. The Leicesters and Romney Marshes average nearly ten pounds, and clips of from twenty to twenty-five pounds are not uncommon. The scoured fleeces show a loss of from 25 to 30 per cent. These figures. The merinos on these stations are chiefly from the studs of Tasmania, where rams of this breed have fetched from 400 to 600 guineas in exceptional cases. There are no American merinos among the New-Zealand fleeces, or, at any rate, only a very few; this not because of prejudice against them, but because sheep raisers know little about them, and are quite satisfied with what they have. As is natural in a district where the grasses are rich and abundant, and mountain streams pure, cold water run through all the region, Otago is noted for the delicacy of flavor in its mutton. Never have I tasted meat of equal sweetness and richness; in the matter of beef, however, Otago and New-Zealand generally cannot compare with the United States. The best beef now produced in Southern New-Zealand are, however, very fine, and the rapid spreading up of dairies and cheese factories is likely to make the southern provinces famous as providers of butter and cheese. The latter factory in the world's trade in these articles is a question of time. The trial importations were not encouraging, but the cheese was of a poor quality, and the butter was not settled with a quality which is maintained to the present day. Dunedin, the capital of Otago, is a handsome, well-built city, picturesquely situated on a series of hills which rise above the harbor, and very strongly suggesting bits of Edinburgh in its architecture and arrangement. It is the pleasantest of all colonial towns, by reason of the openness of the streets and squares, the commanding views which it affords, and the homely kindliness and hospitality of its inhabitants. Its population numbers between forty and fifty thousand, and it is the headquarters of a large and growing colonial and foreign trade. In it is established the main office of the Union Steamship Company, whose splendid fleet of forty steamers commands a monopoly of the carrying trade between New-Zealand ports and Australia, and undoubtedly shows the most complete local service in the world. Travel by the best of these boats is as luxurious as by those of the Cunard or Inman Lines, and their appointments greatly surprise the stranger, who has naturally prepared himself for a certain degree of roughness in his experience of colonial voyaging.

Another remarkable commercial enterprise of Otago is the Mosgiel Woolen Company, whose manufactory is just outside Dunedin. It was founded by the son of Dr. Burns, pastor of the first Presbyterian Church established in the colony, who was himself a nephew of Robert Burns, and who gave the name to the town where the factory was built after the poet's "Mosgiel" farm in Scotland. This enterprise has assumed large proportions, turns out woolen fabrics, blankets, yarns, stockings, and underclothing of the highest class, and is obliged to run day and night to fill its orders. Its goods received the highest award over all countries represented in the late Melbourne Exhibition, and it illustrates one of the movements that are being made to bring New-Zealand prominently to the front as a manufacturing as well as an agricultural country. Several other woolen companies have their headquarters in Dunedin, which is also the seat of large establishments where sheep are slaughtered and their carcasses frozen for shipment to London. It may be of interest to American readers to know the prices that prevail for fresh mutton and lamb in Dunedin and generally in New-Zealand. Roasting pieces, legs, or chops are 4 and 5 cents a pound, and when the market is overstocked, as often happens, a half a sheep can be bought for from 37½ cents to 50 cents.

Canterbury is as typically English as Otago is Scotch. One observes this the moment one crosses the Waitaki River, a broad, shallow, and uncertain stream which divides the two provinces. Canterbury was first settled by colonists who came out under the auspices of the Church of England, and it has never departed from the character which they gave it. Otago, so far as improvement of its landscape is concerned, is to-day pretty much as its settlers found it. Canterbury, however, is marked all over with hedges, long lines of willows, plantations of English, American, and Australian trees. Nor are the mud-walled and thatched cottages, which often form such a picturesque item in the English landscape, wanting in the view. What with the hedges and the hay and grain ricks, the willow-bordered streams, the mills with water wheels and solid styles of architecture, both in town and country, the traveler at times fancies himself in Yorkshire or Kent. In the neighborhood of Omaru, just before the train reaches the Waitaki, (and an exasperatingly leisurely train it is, taking twelve hours to cover the distance of two hundred miles between Dunedin and Christchurch, although "express,") the richest agricultural country in the Southern Hemisphere begins. The traveler has intimation of its appearance long before he reaches it in scattered farms, which grow more and more neighborly, and finally run together to make the whole country a broad, golden carpet dotted with white houses and ricks of ripened grain. Here and there about Oamaru are also seen great fields of potatoes, some of which cover a thousand acres each, and, with this year's enormous yield and the great demand from Australia, are likely to bring to their producers from $125,000 to $175,000. These figures seem enormous, but are quite within bounds.

Expert opinion sets the average of the New-Zealand potato crop this year at ten tons to the acre, and the price at present is $20 (£4) a ton. Even at a much lower rate than before, at $200 an acre, potato growers are congratulating themselves on large returns. From Oamaru to Christchurch, a distance of 150 miles, the trains runs through an almost unbroken grain field. As far as the eye can reach over the fertile landscape there are to be seen broken expanses of yellow stubble, in which the sheaves still stand in thick clusters, or are fashioned into symmetrical stacks like huge beehives to await the coming of the thrashers. All the reaping in New-Zealand is done with American reapers and binders, of which as many as forty may be seen at work in a field at once, and the thrashing is also accomplished by machinery, which is not generally owned by the farmers, but is taken from one station to another, within its own wheels and thrashes out the grain by contract.

The amount and strength of straw which is grown on these Canterbury acres are prodigious. Horses, reapers, and men are alike completely hidden behind wheat which often reaches a height of seven feet eight feet, while in many places it is found impossible to use machines at all, since the grain grows so luxuriantly that when one parts it in the field it is impossible to see the ground for the thickets of the interlacing stalks. Among many matters of official record concerning New-Zealand which I have the following may be of interest: At Waikato last year a certain field containing three and a half acres showed straw averaging eight feet in height. Machines could make no impression upon it, and it was reaped and cut down with scythes. It took them four days to finish, and the yield of grain from the entire field averaged 90 bushels to the acre. In and about Waikato this year 32,000 acres of wheat will be harvested. A few miles north of this city is a farm which for thirty years has grown 30 bushels to the acre for thirty years, and in only two years of the whole period has it been allowed to rest and lie in grass. This year a section of eight acres in this farm seemed to show an unusually heavy growth, and was reaped separately, and the amount of grain thrashed out was 823 bushels for the eight acres! The largest yield of wheat to the acre on record in New-Zealand is 120 bushels, which was produced in a small field near Waikato. At Waikato, and a few miles to Kaiapoi, a few miles north of this city, has yielded this year 140 bushels to the acre. These figures might well be regarded as furniture for "travelers' tales," but they are all taken either from official records or from the reports of reputable grain agents. North they appear incredible in the face of published Government statistics, which shew that the average yield throughout the colony for twenty years is of wheat twenty-six bushels to the acre and of oats forty bushels to the acre. This year's average of thirty bushels of wheat makes a striking contrast to the yield of South Australia, where the best Australian wheat is grown, which will not exceed four bushels to the acre.

A mere glance at the Canterbury Plains north of Timaru is enough to convince any one of the extraordinary agricultural resources of the country. The wheat sheaves stand about the fields twice as thickly as on the most productive farms of California, and during a stop at one station I counted no less than forty-six huge stacks within sight on one side of the line alone. The country in the crop districts seem most luxuriant resembles that of the famous wheat-growing belt in the plains of Tulare and the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and shows wide stretches of level flats, rising into undulating hills, while the mountains in the distant background complete the view. Plain and hill alike are cultivated, nor can a more beautiful picture of smiling plenty be imagined than that of the newly-reaped miles, dotted with wheat stacks, and showing here and there the ascending smoke of the busy thrashing machines.

Profuse as the present harvest is, there is still an opportunity for California wheat growers (if their stock is not now depleted) to find a profitable market in Australia, even with New-Zealand for a competitor. The fields of the latter, though they produce so enormously, do not yield a grain so valuable as that of South Australia, New South Wales, or California. At the present rate of selling freights, insurance, commission, &c., California wheat can be profitably landed in Sydney at 2c. 6d. a bushel—say $1 12. Whether California is in position to take advantage of this fact or not I do not know, but with the tendency of farmers here to hold for higher prices, and by storing their grain to force the market, a few shipments of American wheat at the present time might prove profitable.

DECENT BUTLERS HARD TO GET.

From the London Truth.

It is really becoming almost impossible to get a decent butler. If any one advertises for one a lot of broken-down, red-nosed, dirty-fingered persons appear, and condescendingly state that they will consider if the situation suits; and yet a butler gets lodging, food, and about £50 a year. A friend of mine was only asking me what he could do to get a respectable man servant, having gone through a lengthy series of men who were either knaves or fools. I suggested some ex-soldier who had been an officer's servant, but he did not seem to know how to get such a person. If any officer can recommend such a man, who understands his business, is reliable, and does not get drunk, here is a chance for him.

A BOSTON SOCIETY WOMAN'S PENANCE

From the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

A unique penance was performed during Holy Week by a prominent society woman. Clad in a working gown and equipped with soap and towels, she went to the Church of the Advent and slowly and conscientiously scrubbed the steps of that edifice, and the observation must commonly made on the proceeding was, "She is the only woman in Boston who dares do such a thing." There are those, however, who remember the penitent who boiled the peas he placed in his shoes, when they recall the fact that the lady was taken to and from the scene of her Lenten humiliation in her carriage.

WHAT THE "NO" COST.

From the Boston Journal, April 24.

Counting the cost of running the election, the loss of time sustained by many persons, and the incidental expenses, a million dollars

AN EXTRAORDINARY TALE

TRINIDAD TERRORIZED BY A COLOSSAL SNAKE.

IT DEVOURED HORSES AND FARM ANIMALS AND FINALLY SEVERAL CHILDREN—ITS PURSUIT AND SLAUGHTER.

The Port of Spain (Trinidad) *Gazette* of March 30 publishes the following extraordinary account of the depredations and capture of a monster snake:

"During the last two months it has been matter of frequent complaint among the inhabitants of the districts east and north of Arima that their domestic animals of all kinds were being lost in a strange, unexplained manner, usually at night. Scarcely a day seemed to pass without a goat or a pig, a calf or a donkey being reported missing, and latterly even larger animals, some valuable mules and horses, had gone to join the smaller domestic fry that had disappeared. Among the sufferers, Mr. John Agostini of Aripo, lost two mules within five days on his cocoa plantation, and Mr. J. G. de Gannes, in visiting some young cocoa cultivation of his in Turure, had lost his horse which he had left to graze for only half an hour, at a distance of about a hundred yards from the spot where he was talking with a contractor. At first, the people of the district were inclined to lay the blame on thieves of a novel and daring description, but the evidence soon became clear that it was some wild monstrous animal that was working the havoc among the stock. A strange feature of these depredations was that no trace of blood was ever found at the spot visited, or in its neighborhood, to show sign of some struggle with a giant cayman or carnivorous beast, which the monster was at first supposed to be. Besides, no animal of the size required to carry off a horse or mule was known to exist in the island.

"In many of the cases, however, it was noticed that the ground under the cocoa trees and the forest undergrowth showed signs of having been crushed, not trampled upon, by the body of some smooth but gigantic beast. The people began to watch at night, no alarm as yet making known the passage of the monster on his raids, save the barking of dogs, a few of which had also disappeared with dismal howls. It was also noticed that the traces through the vegetation always stopped at streams, and seemed to vanish altogether after that. This feature was most established in the case of the Aripo, Turure, and Arima Rivers. Up to Saturday last the beast had succeeded in eluding notice, transferring his attentions to quarters unvisited by him, as if aware of the watch kept for him in those he had already visited; and the neighborhood of streams continued to be his favorite resorts from the mountains north of Arima to Turure.

"On Sunday morning the inhabitants of Arima were thrown into consternation by the news that three children had disappeared in the ward of Guanapo the past week, and they were supposed to have become the victims of the raiding monster. Their names were given as Maria Concepcion, Marc Antoine, and Carmen Baptista. The grief of the parents and relatives of the missing children was described as heartrending in the extreme. Mr. Harold, the Warden, accompanied by the magistrate and others, hastened at once to visit the scenes of the casualties. The news was telegraphed to Port of Spain, and the Warden was instructed by the Governor to continue his efforts to track the monster, especially by collecting an armed posse and instituting a systematic pursuit.

"Later in the afternoon news was brought from Aripo that two children, Paul and Rose Legrand, brother and sister, had been lost, one on Saturday and one on that very morning, in this locality. The mother had been the horror-stricken eye witness of the carrying off of her little boy, aged three years. It seems that while sitting in a state of semi-stupor, mourning the loss of her little daughter Rose, five years old, who had disappeared in the grounds round the cabin on Saturday at noon, without any traces being found of her, she was startled by the screams of her child Paul, who was playing a few yards from her. Rooted with horror, she then saw her child enveloped in the coils of the upper part of the body of a colossal snake, which was making its way with its prey into the depths of the forest. A number of residents of the district, armed with guns, to whose ranks new accessories were continually coming, began to scour the country after the snake, among them Jose Concepcion and Paul Legrand, Sr., father of two little victims, on whose grim features was written a quenchless determination to wreak vengeance deep and dire on the fiendish serpent. Dogs were liberally used in the hunt, but as often as the scent was obtained and followed for a short distance, some stream would disconcert the hopes of the pursuers. A tendency was noticed, however, on the part of the many tracks to show an unmistakable direction toward the mountains north of Arima.

"The wildest and most absurd rumors now began to be propagated about the doings and victims of the snake. It was even the cocoa contractor, who saw him gliding off with his favorite pig, at least one hundred feet. But it was gathered from Catherine Legrand, who had seen him at close quarters on the occasion of the carrying off her child, that he must be something between forty and fifty feet long. It was also surmised from the imperfect description she gave of the approximate color, rings, and spots of the snake, that it was a survivor of the extinct race of gigantic Huilias or local anaconda, occasionally to be met with in the old days in the Oropouche, Arima, and other rivers of the island.

"The excitement in Arima was raised to the highest pitch on Tuesday when news was brought that the serpent had been seen on the Arima heights, and that two more children, Juan Castillo and Pablo Hernandez, had been carried off by him. The report of the occurrences stated that the snake had been distinctly seen on the two occasions; that, consequent on his having left open on the first occasion, the people were on the *qui vive*, and that a hunter, Emmanuel Calderon, had twice fired with shot into the beast as he had half swallowed the crushed body of young Hernandez, but with the only effect of hastening his progress in the direction of the *hornet's nest* of Blue Mountain. The Warden thought the news serious enough to request, through the Colonial Secretary, some assistance from Port of Spain, with rifles of greater penetrating power than the guns used by the majority of the pursuers. Accordingly, sergt. Gibian was sent to Arima by the afternoon train with six policemen, armed with Martini Henry rifles, and his Excellency the Governor added the consideration of these extraordinary occasions to the order of the day, the Colonial Agricultural Society, which held its first meeting on Wednesday at noon, when the Colonial Secretary brought forward the question of the great snake, stating that he had obtained all available information from the Warden up to date. He then described the ravages of the monster, and concluded by a request for practical suggestions from members as to the speediest and best way of ridding the suffering district from this plague in serpent form.

"Dr. de Verteuil stated as his opinion that the snake was evidently a Huilla, or as the old native name in full used to be, Tamecuilichanilla, with the length of 50 men. He had probably, after feasting on deer and other forest prey, become acquainted with domestic animals in the opening of the country by cultivation, and from that point to becoming a man-eater was only a step in its unfortunate existence. He was sure was no doubt now to the instinct in avoiding danger, as denoted by watchful preparations on the part of man, so observable in the case of other well-known pests. He thought the shooting down of the monster at the earliest opportunity the clear course to be pursued on the occasion.

"A long discussion ensued on the subject, and the board adjourned on Messrs. Devenish and McCarthy stating that they would join in the pursuit of the monster, and report fully on the information they gathered at the next meeting. At 5 P. M. Thursday morning a mounted cavalcade was seen issuing out of Arima in a northerly direction. They were the Warden and his party on their way to the Blue Mountain, in the neighborhood of which search parties had located the snake the day before. He had been seen by one of the hunters to enter the Guacharo caves in the hill separated by a hollow from the mountain, and a cordon had gradually been formed round the hill to prevent his sallying out. The Rev. Curé of Arima, who was also on the way up, turned and told them that he had heard the snake had tried to issue from the caves on the southern side, but had beat a retreat in these dangerous recesses on being greeted with a volley. With the Warden's party were also the Colonial Secretary, Mr. McCarthy, Sergt. Gibian, the armed police from Arima, and guides from among the residents of the Arima heights. But other parties were also on the warpath, and the party received several additions on the way. From all reports it was now clear that the Huillia was at bay. The dogs had brought him and destroy him in the deep cavities of the hill, where there was even a rushing stream and a kind of Stygian pool, was the excited subject of discussion on the way.

"The following plan of campaign was, however, finally agreed upon. He was to be shot down when and where to be seen, and dogs would be used to trace his exact haunt and give notice of his coming in case of a rush outward. Besides the guides, Mr. Devenish was well acquainted with the timorous caves where, besides the crowds of guacharos, the great serpent had now taken up his abode. These caves, like many others in this island, had long been known to be tenanted by the gloomy Guacharo or Diablotin. It was also said that besides their having entrances in each side of the mountain in fissuring war with the terrific inhabitants of the interior, at the foot of which was a large pool, the waters of which were afterward supposed to flow through dark and sinuous subterranean passages to become on the level of the river Arima, the hidden waters of the Guacharo caves were something like the African river of which it is said:

"'The Leambi nobody knows
Whence it comes and whither it goes.'

"The Warden's party having reached the caves and Scelfer large party joining the entrance on the valley in the northeastern hills, a shot of fearful horror by the Warden and principal, for members of his party were organizing for speedful entrance into the caverns as far as the lights of day penetrated, proving to be the signal for a way over the rough rocks, save the murmur of the fall and the mournful half wrench of the dismal Guacharo bird, so expressively rendered by the Spanish word 'llanto.' But as they drew nearer the pool at the foot of the waterfall the dogs began to get excited and to evince a decided inclination to run back. There was sufficient light streaming through the entrances to distinguish pretty clearly all objects in the interior in the direct line of the entrances. The party halted, both on account of the unruly disposition of the dogs and because one of the guides stated he had seen something moving in the pool.

"With rifles cocked, all eyes were now fixed upon the pool. The dogs now began to howl, and whether the noise roused the terrific occupant of the caves or he otherwise became aware of the existence of the party, the head of a monstrous snake suddenly appeared on the surface of the pool, and two large and lustrous eyes became fixed with diabolical gleam on the intruders. An angry hiss, like the plunging of a red-hot beam into the pool, issued from the hideous head, and a second, and a third, and a yell with reverberating echoes through the caves. Large stones fell upon the jagged roof, and the startled Guacharos flew wildly in all directions, uttering their dismal screech. The Hutia had not been killed by the bullets aimed at his head. With great rapidity he seemed to uncoil his length from the depths of the pool, and with fully twenty-five feet of his body raised and curved forward as if to dart at his assailers, he seemed to be emerging from the pool.

"A few whispered words acquainted half the party to aim at his head and the other half at the central part of his body. The second volley produced the desired effect. The colossal snake leaped wholly out of the pool, and with a few terrible convulsions, in which he lashed the water and the caves with the sound, he sank quivering to the ground, a third volley for a quietus insuring his certain death. This fact was then made sure of, and the caves were soon invaded by the pursuers.

"The monster was dragged out into the level and found to measure forty-seven feet, the thickest part of his body having a diameter of two and a half feet. In color he was yellow in the under part of his body, dark above, with dark rings encircling the body, between which semi-lunar gray disks served as spots to variegate the color. He was opened by the mechanics of some cocoa praners, under the direction of Mr. McCarthy. In him there were found the half-digested body of a deer, and a number of forms paupers forms, probably swallowed by him, with the body of some unknown and unfortunate cocoa contractor.

"By 6:30 P. M. the joyful concourse, dragging the monster, reached Arima, where the necessary steps were taken to preserve the carcass for display in the Council Hall of Port of Spain. The exciting occurrences connected with this monster are still the subject of general discussion and gossip. The island has not for a long time been disturbed by tragic incidents of this extraordinary nature.

"We have been favored in the matter with perusal of a dispatch from the American Consul to his department at Washington, wherein he refers to the occurrence as 'an extraordinary event, beating creation in the snake story record, which, joined to the monumental assurance of its editors, places the small island as the mouths of the Orinoco and freedom. These are the results that the hundred years of rule have brought to light. Oh! my dear Pundit, do not use your great influence to call the pride and enthusiasm of the people simply to the magnificence of the 4th of July triumphs. Say that this event will call forth. But direct their eyes rather to the inward worth of that foundation of a Government which has made it possible to achieve such great results.

I would, however, fail in my duty toward my fellow-citizens if I did not hint that on such a triumph and jubilation I would fail to point out the canker and the leprous spot that is surely undermining the liberties of the people and is slowly fastening upon them the chains of slavery. The people have achieved all this greatness because they were free and independent, because their voices were potent in elections because the ballot was pure.

Now I appeal to you, my dear Pundit, as an American citizen of the foremost rank, whether the election events during the last ten years, whether by Republicans or Democrats, are not calculated to destroy the edifice which stood for a hundred years and which we now so much rejoice over! There is an article in last week's *Puck*, headed "The Harm of It," on this very subject. Seldom have I seen anything to equal it. Suppose, my dear Pundit, I give you a few extracts. If certain evil tendencies begin to rear anything in pictorial papers, hence you will, like myself, be much edified. The writer in *Puck* says:

"'You have no aristocracy of birth,' the Briton would say; 'therefore it is not social standing that puts men in the front rank in your country.' But is be that your successful public men are selected from what you call the aristocracy of brains; for, according to the accounts of your untrammeled press, many of your legislators and executive officers are ignorant and incompetent. They cannot be selected for their exceptional probity, for this same untrammeled press imputes to many of them the most disgraceful acts of corruption, and they never punish their accusers, as would private citizens who were slandered. We understand, of course, that you have public men from the uneducated class in the community, and who are both able and honest. But such men are clearly in the minority among your office holders. Now, what is the power that lifts the others above the rest of the people, puts them in place, and keeps them there?'

"The American, if he had to answer truly to such an inquiry, would have no choice but to say:

"'Money.' Some of them are put in their places because they are rich and can spend money to secure them. Others are able to induce their party to spend the money necessary to procure their election. Still others are elected because they are the friends, allies, or servants of rich men, whose interests are affected by legislation, and who are willing to buy place or power for those who will be of service to them. Very few, indeed, are elected solely for their fitness and without the use of money or its equivalent in patronage.'

Surely neither "you," "I," or any other unbiased man can gainsay these undeniable facts. Let me skip over some trenchant remarks that this article contains as far as regards the city and State politics, but let me show what it says about national affairs:

"But there remains the National Government. And can the citizen lay his hand on his heart and say that the Congressman from his district spent no money, (over and above his legitimate salary,) either out of his own pocket or out of his party's funds to insure his election? If he can he is able to do more than the Congressman can, unless he is a very remarkable and a very lucky Congressman. But who is it who sits in judgment on the acts of the Congressman? The President of the United States—the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. And in 1888 the party that elected the President openly boasted that it has bought the vote of the State of Indiana with 'soap.' In 1888 the same party announced, in advance, that it intended to buy the vote of the same State with 'fat'—and it did."

And the article in question winds up by making the American citizen say:

"'Oh, yes, I suppose there is a good deal of corruption in politics. But then you can't help it. It has always been so. And of course the reports are greatly exaggerated.' And then we send to be reading along pretty well. I guess there's no great harm done.'

"Yet there is a great harm done—in setting up an example that encourages dishonesty in commercial life and lowers the standard of citizenship and manhood."

As long as we have Americans who can write like this, and great intelligent papers who fearlessly print what they write, then a time might come when conspiracy of passion will prevail over political calmness. Time will tell. But when the political destinies of President will be buried, like those of the Emperor Napoleon, in the mausoleum of the Invalides, Lenox Library will preserve the above-named articles, and the De Soto Historical Society will treasure them as the most valuable of historical researches.

It has been proved that in fact climate the production of wood with solutions of copper or with creosote adds little to its durability.

The polariscope has recently been applied to a novel use in France, to determine by the comparison of its movement from day to day the variations of temperature in the different parts of a building.

STORIES OF OLD NEW-YORK

THE MANHATTAN BANK AND DE SOTO CHOP HOUSE.

FACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF BROADWAY NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—THE GREAT BANK BURGLARY.

The demolition of the Manhattan Savings Institution building and the old De Soto chop house has set the tongues of the "oldest inhabitants" wagging, and many reminiscences of greater or lesser interest have been called up. Without going back to Jean François de la Roque, much that is quaint and singular about the land on which will stand the new bank building, described in THE TIMES the other day, can be gleaned by conning the title to the property. It dates from 1788, and in that year was partly farm and partly waste land owned by Stephen H. Bayard. It is described in the deeds as being "on the outward" of the city. Bayard, in 1788, raised on it £8,800, colonial currency, by giving a mortgage for that amount to John Lawrence and Effingham Embree. The tract comprised 5 acres 1 rood and 27 perches. The northeast corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street and the adjacent lots in Bleecker-street were comprised in it, and the deed recites the survey as starting from a stone at a certain point "on the west side of Bowery-lane," "the ground" of John Dyckman, "the ground" of Samuel Jones and Great George-street. The survey was made "as the compass pointed in the year 1784."

Real estate operations begun when Lawrence & Embree acquired the property through foreclosure and sold the lots, which became 644 and 646 Broadway, to Anthony L. Bleecker for £2,350, colonial currency, in 1791. Bleecker, in 1812, sold them to Gurdon L. Mumford for $3,850. Mumford got into a financial slough, and there was litigation between him and William J. Adee, Jeremiah J. Drake, and P. J. Arcularius over the foreclosure of a mortgage on one lot and a deed of trust, which was executed to secure $75 per month to support Mumford and his family for six months and pay certain debts; but in 1821 George Lorillard bought one of the Broadway lots of Adee & Drake for $3,300, and next year the other lot of Arcularius for $2,250.

Early in the thirties Lorillard built a large and substantial peaked-roof house on the Broadway lots, which were known as 644, 644½, and 646 Broadway. The neighborhood was yet "on the outward" of the city and Fifteenth Ward did not then exist. The ground floor of the new building had three stores. One was occupied as a drug store, and its first tenant, Dr. Jefferson B. Nones, is affectionately remembered by not a few persons who were boys and girls in those days. John C. William Blesket dealt in hardware in the other store. As long as the house stood. The other store was a barroom, which was kept by William Randoll. Up stairs were the meeting rooms of the Jackson party, and when the Fifteenth Ward was created the Democracy of the district made Randoll's their headquarters. Hard by, at 650 Broadway, was John W. Tinsdale's Constitution Hall, which became the headquarters of the Whig Party and Hamilton Fish Broadway at this point had few stores, nearly all the houses being private residences. On the southeast corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street was the mansion of John Mason, President of the Chemical Bank, whose son married a dancer at the Park Theatre. Miss Emma Wheatley, daughter of Frederick Wheatley, a comedian. Their union shocked upper-ten-dom greatly, and Mason's father disowned him. The banker died in 1839 and his will contested his will. A decision in his favor was obtained on the day that his wife died. Gossip had it that if she had known the result of the litigation she would have lived, and that she was killed by sweet sorrow. At about this time B. S. Yates & Sons turned Randoll's Assembly Rooms into a fringe factory.

North of Bleecker-street town merged into country. Water was obtained from wells or the wooden pipes of the Manhattan Water Works. Broadway was supposed to run to Twenty-first-street, but it was a pretty rough thoroughfare beyond Thirteenth-street and Nimreds of that time hunted for snipe and plover on marshes where the Fifth-Avenue Hotel now stands. Horse cars of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, were doing a thriving trade and were just frightening folks "down town," and the population was less than two hundred thousand. Eighth-street ran from Sixth-avenue to where Second-avenue was supposed to be and from Avenue C to Lewis-street. First-avenue stopped at Seventh-street, Second-avenue at Fifteenth-street, Third-avenue at Ninth-street, Fifth-avenue at Eighth-street, Sixth-avenue at Thirteenth-street, Seventh-avenue at Twelfth-street, Eighth-avenue at Fifteenth-street, Ninth-avenue at Fourteenth-street, Avenue A at Fourth-street, Avenue B at Thirteenth-street, Avenue C at Thirteenth-street, and Avenue D at Tenth-street. Houses were just beginning to go skyward. East of Randoll's was Dr. Erskine Mason's Presbyterian Church. The Bleecker-street Savings Bank stands on its site. When it began to build here it was the Chambers-Street Savings Bank. The University of the City of New-York was building. Many rich citizens lived in Bleecker, Bulbery, and Houston streets. The up-town churches were the Catholic Church, Mott-street, and St. Thomas's Church, at Houston-street and Broadway. Of the latter only its sad and dingy little cemetery and the bright memory of its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Upfold, remain.

George Lorillard died in September, 1832, leaving a will which plunged his brothers, Jacob and Peter, and their children, and George and Blaze Lorillard, the twin sons of his brother Blaze, who was dead, into litigation. Jacob Lorillard was executor, and Lorillard entered a suit in chancery against Peter Lorillard, Daniel Holsman, a half brother; John G. Coster and his wife, George and Blaze Lorillard, and Robert Bartow (after whom Bartow-on-the-Sound was named) and his wife, daughter of Blaze Lorillard, in 1835 Vice-Chancellor McCoun decided that George Lorillard died as if intestate, and that the estate should be divided accordingly. Peter Lorillard, in the next year, brought a suit in partition, but died while it was pending, and Jacob and Mr. and Mrs. Bartow received as their share a portion of the estate which included the lots 644 and 646 Broadway. In Blaze Lorillard, Jr.'s, share came the lot 69 Bleecker-street, and George Lorillard acquired 71 Bleecker-street. Next to 69 was a murky alley which led to the rear, which still exists. Blaze closed the alley, built a house on the ground, numbered it 67, and lived in it.

In 1850 the Manhattan Savings Institution was incorporated and began business at 648 Broadway. Among the incorporators and founders were Mayors Caleb S. Woodhull and Ambrose C. Kingsland, E. J. Brown, Senator E. D. Morgan, Eleazer Parmley, Alonzo Alvord, Daniel Kingsland, James M. McLean, Augustus Schell, and Henry Stokes of Phelps, Stokes & Co. Mr. Edward Schell became a Director several years later. Four years later Robert Bartow died and Lorillard's built the structure which is now being demolished. It was immediately leased by the Manhattan Savings Institution and bought by it in 1863 for $100,000, the bank out of that sum extinguishing a mortgage of $30,000. About this time Bleecker-street began to lose caste. The rich and respectable Knickerbockers were in this neighborhood moved up town and the houses began to be ill tenanted. Bond-street also suffered from the tendency of its staid and eminently respectable residents to choose Fifth-avenue as the place to "set." When it broke out, 67, 69, and 71 Bleecker-street belonged to the estate of George Lorillard, and had been occupied as dwellings. In 1860 A. S. Pentin opened a saloon at 71, which was known as the Shades. He sold out to William Garrard in 1865, and Garrard, a burly, jovial, mutton-chop-whiskered Londoner, who had officiated bustering with Walker in Nicaragua, and more recently had been steward on the New-Orleans and Havana steamer De Soto, which in 1871 was burned in the Gulf after a collision. There was a grand row over smuggling, and Garrard and many others left the service. Newcomb, and his first venture was in a chop house in John-street. Garrard had enough capital to give his second venture a good start. Naming the place the De Soto, he stocked the cellar and adorned the place so as to compel recognition from the start. He was a bon vivant, as much of a gourmand as a gourmet, an excellent raconteur, and a very fair art amateur. In a couple of months

The New-York Times.

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NINETEEN PERSONS KILLED

A TERRIBLE RAILROAD WRECK IN CANADA.

BUT TWO OF THE BODIES RECOVERED RECOGNIZABLE, THE OTHERS BEING BURNED TO ASHES.

HAMILTON, Ontario, April 28.—The limited express on the Grand Trunk Railway, due here at 6:55 A. M., met with an accident about two miles west of this city, the result of which was the loss of many lives.

The train was composed of an engine, two baggage cars, a smoker, a Chicago and Grand Trunk through passenger coach, a Wabash coach, a Wagner first-class coach, a Pullman car, and two Wagner sleeping cars in the order named. Conductor Poole was in charge, with J. Watson of London engineer, and J. E. Chapman of London fireman. The accident occurred at the junction, where a "Y" is built. This "Y" is used to switch through trains for Toronto to the Toronto Branch from the main line. The train is said to have been running at a speed of forty miles an hour or more, when directly on crossing the switch the engine jumped the track and plunged into a water tank which stood in a space between the "Y," smashing the tank into atoms and turning almost upside down.

The baggage cars came directly after the engine, and the first of these was pitched over the engine and thrown on the main track, leaving its wheels behind. The other baggage car caught fire from the engine and the two were soon in flames. The coaches following, with the exception of the two Wagner cars in the rear of the train, were huddled together by the shock and soon caught fire from the baggage cars.

The passengers on the train, numbering over one hundred and fifty, many of whom were asleep at the time, had a terrible experience. A majority of those on board were able to get out of the coaches before the fire reached them, but in the confusion that reigned it is not known how many victims were left to the mercy of the flames, penned in by the material of the wreck and unable to extricate themselves.

L. S. Gurney of Brooklyn, N. Y., had his head completely severed from his body by a piece of flying débris.

Rudolph Deerer, whose address is not known, was also instantly killed.

As soon as the engine rolled over, after striking the water tank, Engineer Watson and Fireman Chapman crawled out from underneath it, neither of them being much hurt. An auxiliary train was sent out from this city immediately on receipt of news of the accident, and the passengers, including the injured and two of the killed, were brought to this city. Two Wagner cars in the rear of the train were uncoupled from the others and were saved from the flames.

A large gang of employes, under the direction of John Hall, locomotive foreman, worked unceasingly at the wreck, doing their utmost to extricate the dead and the injured. The greatest difficulty in securing water, owing to the tank being smashed, and the fire held away for many hours before a thorough search could be made through the débris. Up to 5 o'clock the charred remains of eighteen victims had been exhumed from the wreck, in no one case was there enough of the body left to identify the remains or to tell whether the person was of the male or female sex.

The names of the wounded now in the hospital are as follows:

James A. Palmer, Ilion, N. Y.; head cut, but not seriously hurt.

Hamilton Clark, 147 West Ohio-street, Chicago; double fracture of the right leg, bruised badly, head cut, and probably internally injured. Of all the injured he is the worst, but he will recover.

Anthony Maaz, or Martz, an Italian, on his way from Wisconsin to Italy; head cut, but not seriously.

Erwin Chapman, fireman; head badly cut over right eye; not seriously hurt.

Enoch Keavon of London, England, a mining engineer; right broken; not seriously injured.

C. G. Asbell, Edwardsport, Ind.; right injuries.

William Leipsey, 69 North Saginaw-street, Chicago; ankle badly sprained.

A. L. Dooney, Danville, Ill.; cut about head, not seriously.

George White, a German, on his way from Illinois to Union Hill; right ear cut off and scalp wound; not serious.

Andrew J. Carpenter, Taylorville, Ind.; injured about head, but not seriously.

S. E. Young, 284 North-avenue, Chicago; very slightly hurt.

Joseph Morris, East Sioux Falls, Dakota, on his way to Clark's Island, Maine; scalp wounds, bruised leg and shoulders; not serious.

About ten others were slightly hurt, but so badly as to prevent them continuing their journey. It was 6 o'clock this evening before the tracks were cleared. None of the members of the Detroit Light Infantry were injured, and not a woman was in the least hurt. The wounded in the hospital are all doing well.

MONTREAL, April 28.—General Manager Hickson of the Grand Trunk Railway made an official statement to-night of the result of the accident near Hamilton this morning, from which it appears that there were ten cars in the train in the following order: Two baggage, one smoker, two coaches, one sleeper, one coach, three sleepers. There were 109 through passengers and 7 local passengers. The passengers who were injured are in the Hamilton Hospital. The bodies taken from the wreck and removed to Hamilton are supposed to be fourteen men and three women, and two men taken from the cars high and dry after the accident, all these nineteen killed. The injured are slightly hurt, except one with a broken leg and another with broken ribs. Most of them have slight cuts and bruises. Several slightly hurt went on.

The cause of the accident has not yet been learned. The switch was set perfect. The train had passed the switch before leaving the track, going on in the angle of the "Y." It then struck a water tank, and the tender and engine swung round at right angles with the track. The débris is still burning. There were sixty-five passengers in the sleepers and forty-eight in the coaches.

A SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER.

HELENA, Montana, April 28.—John J. McGeady, a fugitive from justice, created a sensation in police circles here yesterday by delivering himself up to City Marshal Hord and accusing himself of the murder of Bernard J. Creegan of Midland, Md., Feb. 16. McGeady says he committed the deed while under the influence of liquor and was not responsible for the crime. Since the murder McGeady has been a fugitive and traveled under two aliases. He fled to Columbus, Denver, Ogden, and, finally, Helena, where he arrived last night. He says the deed has so preyed upon his mind that he knew he would go crazy if he had not given himself up. McGeady has a wife, father, and mother living in Maryland. Detectives here have identified him as the murderer of Creegan, and are in communication with the Sheriff of Cumberland County, Md.

McGeady is willing to go back without a requisition, and will be taken to Maryland as soon as an officer from there can come after him. The prisoner is a good-looking young man of twenty-five years and very intelligent. He was employed in the coal mines in Maryland. A reward of $100 has been offered for his capture, and officers have been vainly looking for him ever since the murder.

HOW PEACE WAS RESTORED.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 28.—Woodbridge people are much amused over the way their Post Office difficulty was settled. The appointment had been under consideration for some time and the villagers were greatly excited over the proposed change because it would again leave in doubt the location of the office. The rivalry between the up-town and the down-town residents had been so warm during the last four years that three appointments had been made and the Post Office had been moved with each change. It was decided, therefore, that a Commissioner should be appointed by the up-towners and down-towners to confer and settle the difficulty. This commission met and, like all great bodies, secured peace by a compromise. The down-towners consented, if they were allowed to have the office at their end of the village, to give the up-towners the privilege of naming the new Postmaster. This the Republican up-towners did, and their candidate was nominated, has established his office down town, and Woodbridge has resumed its normal tranquillity.

WRECKED IN THE ARCTIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The Alaska Commercial Company's steamer arrived in port to-day from Ounalaska and brings Capt. Latgens and two seamen of the steam whaler Kate Anson, which left Portland, Oregon, in June, bound on a hunting expedition to Alaska. On the 19th of last month the vessel went ashore in Marsovay Bay and broke to pieces. She was valued at $60,000. The men walked twenty-five miles through a snowstorm to the nearest settlement. Two of the seamen started by another route, and, it is believed, perished on the way.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 29.—The *Daily News* thinks that the readiness with which Mr. Bates's explanation was accepted by Prince Bismarck is a favorable omen for the success of the Samoan Conference.

The *Standard* says that Mr. Bates's statement amply satisfies every demand that could reasonably be made, and that the English delegates will not raise difficulties.

BERLIN, April 28.—Mr. Buckingham, the Secretary of the American delegates to the Samoan Conference, has arrived here.

The *National Gazette*, in an article on the Samoan question, favors Herr Vonbar's proposal to restore the tripartite control and to appoint a nominal King of Samoa, with an outsider as umpire.

It is expected that the British delegates to the conference will take only a mediatory part in the proceedings.

BOULANGER IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 28.—Gen. Boulanger passed a quiet day. He took a drive this afternoon and afterward dined at his hotel with a few intimate friends. He has taken a house in Portland-place.

Henri Rochefort's son has committed suicide at Bona.

It is reported that at the time of Gen. Boulanger's flight from Paris six boxes, weighing 550 pounds, filled with gold and silver plate and jewelry, arrived in Brussels for him.

PARIS, April 28.—In the municipal elections at Saint Ouen to-day Gen. Boulanger, M. Laguerre, M. Déroulède, and Senator Naquet, although not standing as candidates, almost defeated the candidates of the Radicals.

Gen. Boulanger's friends gave a banquet to-day in honor of his birthday. A letter from the General was read by M. Laguerre.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, April 28.—The Marquis of Londonderry, in an address at a banquet at the College of Physicians, Dublin, Saturday, announced his resignation of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He denied that his resignation was due to anything that Mr. Balfour had said. He accepted the office, he said, for two years, and he agreed to remain a third year at the request of the Government.

It is rumored at Alexandria that Sheik Senoussi's lieutenant, Abou Ghema Iya, took Khartoum three weeks ago, and that the Khalifa fled.

SHANGHAI, April 28.—Six Russian men-of-war have arrived in Corean waters. Their object, it is supposed, is to establish a coaling station at Deersland, near Fusan.

The Chinese authorities have thwarted the efforts to secure the opening of the Upper Yang-tse-Kiang to steamers.

MADRID, April 28.—Twenty-seven Archbishops and Bishops, who are in attendance at the Catholic congress, paid a visit to the Queen Regent Christina to-day. The object of the visit was to show that the prelates are not in sympathy with the Carlists.

NICE, April 28.—The Queen of Wurtemberg was out driving to-day, when her horses, becoming frightened by the noise of a train that suddenly emerged from a tunnel, bolted. One of the animals was killed. The Queen was not hurt.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—It is reported that revolutionary pamphlets have been found upon the Czar's table in the Anitchkoff Palace, and that a number of servants have been arrested.

HAMBURG, April 28.—The Court here has dismissed the Gefficken tutelage case, holding that Prof. Gefficken is sane.

CORP. TANNER'S POLICY.

ST. PAUL, April 28.—The liberal policy of giving pensions, as promulgated through the press, of Corp. Tanner, the new Commissioner of Pensions, is causing trouble in Adjt. Gen. Mullen's office at the capital. Within the last sixty days the pension business of this office has nearly doubled, and a large percentage of the claims coming in appears to be fraudulent. The public appears to have the impression that it is now an easy matter for almost any one to secure a pension, and the result is that the office is crowded with business, which only delays the passage of valid claims. The business is already as much as the force in the office is able to take care of, and a large amount of the work done is practically to no purpose, as the claims are disallowed. Gen. Brandt, who attends to this branch of the office work, states that it would be a good thing for the new Commissioner, while formulating his liberal policy of giving pensions, to insert a clause to prevent fraudulent claims from coming in so rapidly.

CALLED TO PHILADELPHIA.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 28.—At the close of the service at the First Baptist Church in this city this morning the Rev. Joseph K. Dixon tendered his resignation as pastor, having accepted a call to the First Baptist Church of West Philadelphia. Mr. Dixon is a young man and a graduate of the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary. He became the pastor of the First Baptist Church in this city immediately after his graduation two years ago. When he came here the congregation was small, and worshipped in a dingy old building. Now the congregation, which has been increased by 244 members, worships in a one-hundred-thousand-dollar church, the erection of which is due to the energetic work of Mr. Dixon. He has been extremely popular with all denominations of Christians, and his departure is looked upon by the leading citizens and clergymen as a loss to the city. He will take charge of the Philadelphia church on the first Sunday in June. He is an able pulpit orator.

A BOOK OF HEROES.

NEW-HAVEN, April 28.—An important book is now coming from the State Printer. It is a catalogue, with names and records, of Connecticut soldiers and sailors engaged in the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the civil war. It was authorized by the Legislature of 1885, and has just been completed under the supervision of Adjt. Gens. Smith, Camp, and Barbour. A large corps of clerks was employed on the work and it has cost the State $53,000. A number of the copies will be distributed among the different libraries, public offices, Grand Army posts, and Sons of Veterans corps.

TWO CHURCHES WERE NEEDED.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 28.—The anniversary celebration of the Young Men's Christian Association here to-night was a novel one. So many wished to hear the exercises that it was found necessary to hold duplicate celebrations, services being held in the First Baptist and First Methodist Churches, two of the largest in the city. With the exception of the necessary change in speakers the programme was the same in both churches. Among those who delivered addresses were the Rev. Dr. T. C. Easton of Newark, Elbert Monroe of New-York, Elkanah Drake of Newark, State Secretary Moore, Prof. F. A. Wilber, and General Secretary A. R. Hines.

LOST WITH HER CREW.

Reports have reached Port Jefferson, L. I., of the wrecking of the brig John Shay off Cape Hatteras and the drowning of her crew of six men. The vessel sailed from Port Jefferson, and was commanded by Capt. Conk of that place. She had among her crew George Beach and George Sharp of Setauket and two other seamen who belong in Brookhaven. The John Shay was an old brig and hardly seaworthy, but it is said that any vessel would have foundered in the gale that struck her.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GIANT DEAD.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 28.—Z. Willard Perkins, a restaurateur of this city, died Saturday night from congestion of the lungs and heart failure, due to excessive fat. Until he was twenty years old he exhibited throughout the country under the name of Billy Bates, the Pennsylvania giant. He was born in Philadelphia. When he was twelve years old he weighed 250 pounds. At one time he weighed 452 pounds.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire was discovered yesterday morning in Bishop Brothers' sash, door, and blind factory, New-London, Conn. The entire plant, together with lumber and coal yard connected, were totally destroyed. The building, owned by C. A. Williams, used as a storehouse, was also burned to the ground, and the north side of Drummond's boiler shop, owned by Williams, was burned. The storehouse of the New-London Steam Woolen Mill on the north was damaged about $23,000; insured. Bishop Brothers' loss is $35,000; partially insured. William's loss, $8,000. The fire was incendiary.

C. Pierson's building and stock on Main-street, Buena Vista, Cal., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $75,000; insurance light.

Mowry & Rayner's paint-making establishment at Syracuse, N. Y., was partially burned to-day. The loss is $55,000; fully insured.

Straiton & Storm's Bouquets and other fine Cigars of their manufacture for sale at the Paris Exposition, Grand Prix, Medaille d'Or.

PROUD CITY OF GUTHRIE

TELLING THE PRESIDENT OF ITS EXISTENCE.

THE FIRST MEN ON THE GROUND IN FULL CONTROL—PRESENT AFFAIRS IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, April 28.—The Western Union extra wire from the North reached Guthrie late last night and to-day press messages can be wired direct from here for the first time since the opening of Oklahoma. Up to this time newspaper correspondents have been obliged to send their specials by mail from this point to the Western Union office at Purcell or Arkansas City for transmission.

The 6,000 persons who still remain in Guthrie despite sirocco, rattlesnakes, and centipedes are devoting their energies to the establishment of law and order, and propose to make this the moral town of the Territory. A provisional committee, composed of 15 citizens, has been selected, and this in turn, as already mentioned in these dispatches, has appointed Col. D. B. Dyer, a Republican, Mayor. He will officiate until after the first regular election, which is announced to be held next week. Mayor Dyer called a meeting of the Council last evening, and outlined his views in a manner that captivated his hearers. He declared that gambling on the Sabbath must be stopped, and said he was in favor of exacting heavy license fees of the gamblers who still find Guthrie a profitable field.

Through his efforts an official survey of the town site has begun, and will be completed to-morrow or next day, when a plat will be filed in the Mayor's office. Then an arbitration committee of five will be appointed to visit the owners of contested lots and endeavor to arrange the difficulties on an amicable basis. There are any number of men here who have driven their stakes regardless of corners, and these will undoubtedly give the authorities considerable trouble. The Mayor says he expects a fight with this element, and is of opinion that it might better come now than later. Guthrie now enjoys the distinction of being absolutely without streets. There are several open spaces which resemble streets, but each is blocked at its ends by shanties, and four stakes without number make walking exceedingly dangerous. The Mayor said this morning that claim jumping has prevailed to such an extent that some of the original holders of good lots now find themselves in possession of little patches of ground less than 8 by 40 feet.

Col. Dyer came to Guthrie a day in advance of the time set by President Harrison, and, in consequence, holds some of the choicest business property in the place. As the majority of the leading citizens are in the same boat, he apparently does not feel called upon to blush when questioned on this subject. The Mayor sent the following letter to President Harrison this afternoon.

"SIR: I beg leave to inform you of my election to the Mayoralty of the city of Guthrie by unanimous voice of the people, in general assembly, called for the purpose, and also of the election of a City Council of fifteen responsible men, for whose charge the people have placed the temporary government of the city. I am happy to state that perfect quietness and good order prevail up to the present time. In this new-born country an able corps of engineers, appointed by the representatives of the people, are now busily engaged upon a survey of the city, on the completion of which a plat of the city will be immediately forwarded and submitted for the approval of the Department of the Interior. I most respectfully ask for the prompt and earnest assistance of that department, to the end that the uncertainty now present may be speedily overcome."

The gamblers here were forced to close up their games early to-day and the town was comparatively quiet. At 10 o'clock the first religious services ever held in this region were conducted in a big tent by the Rev. Messrs. Hill of Topeka, Hewitt of Wichita, and Robert McCaslin of Arkansas City. A young man of Wichita played the cornet and 300 or 400 persons present sang several gospel hymns in creditable style. Three women were in the audience.

In the afternoon the Y. M. C. A. Christian Association began its work in the new field. Men with revolvers on their hips attended both services and the butt of a Colt's 38-calibre protruded from the pocket of a young man who has a rich tenor voice. Church going promises to become a popular pastime here.

Cyrus Andrews, an old Chicago policeman, is the City Marshal, and he has six assistants. Last night they arrested a young man from Chicago who had decoyed several cowboys by the shell game. The prisoner was confined in a tent labeled "Police Court." Soon after his arrest, the cowboys banded together and went to the tent, determined to lynch the fellow. The Marshal called his deputies and the would-be lynchers concluded to postpone the ceremony.

When they had withdrawn, the sharper, who was thoroughly frightened, was permitted to give bond and disappear in the darkness. It is supposed that he boarded the first freight train going out of Guthrie.

W. V. Herancourt, an artist of Kansas City, came to Guthrie alone, with the first train-load of boomers. He secured a claim and went to work with a will to develop it. Yesterday he fell dead in front of his tent. A physician said that his death was due to heart disease, superinduced by overexertion. The body was placed in a coffin and shipped to Salina, Kan., his former home, where it was embalmed and sent to Dubuque, Iowa, for burial. The dead man's claim was sold at auction last night for $200.

A windstorm began this morning, and at noon was followed by a heavy rain, which brought misery to many squatters. A hailstorm

walls are as numerous and as well arranged as on the front of the Hall. Further recognition of foreign nations is taken by a generous display of their flags in the general profusion of Stars and Stripes. The whole is topped by lines of streamers running from the flag pole down to the roof of the building. The effect is striking when viewed from the south, the east, or the west, but when viewed from the north its enchantment ceases, for the decorator has scorned the rear or north wall, and it stands out bleak and bare without the relief of even a knot of streamers. It does not even catch a shadow of the streamers flaunting so gayly from the flag pole, and altogether is pitiable in its neglect and desolation. It is possible that the decorator may leave the north wall bare in order by means of a contrast, to emphasize the beauty of his work on the other walls. If so he certainly achieved his purpose.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Post Office Building was an object of great interest to the crowds of sightseers from town and country, especially country, that filled the streets below City Hall the greater part of the day, and the hinges that are popularly supposed to be a part of the necks of out-of-town residents were worked with remarkable assiduity. The big building was bravely dotted with a lot of flags of all nations and all colors, one at each window, and several large flags were at the top over the main entrance and the City Hall side. From the top of the flag pole on the cupola two lines—of Signal Service flags that promised everything from clear, rainy weather, with wind and snow, to a case of yellow fever, sloped to the railing below, and at the pole's head floated a superb new flag, with the full 42 stars on its blue ground. It was raised for the first time at a little after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and presented a beautiful picture as it spread out its shining folds against the background that a grim, black rain cloud afforded. Hundreds of people walked around the corridors on the first floor, and secured an occasional peep through one of the stamp or inquiry windows at the handsome decorations in the "circle" in which the letters are stamped and delivered. This work was all done by the clerks themselves and at their own expense, and they have good reason to feel proud over it. Broad bands of striped bunting join each one of the massive pillars under the galleries and long loops of the same material go to the big chandeliers in the centre of the room. From the joining of all the loops hangs a large portrait of George Washington, prettily draped in silk flags and around the tops of all the desks are at least 1,000 small flags planted in connecting festoons of colored paper. The gilt globe and eagle that adorn the centre pillar of the room have been adorned anew. The eagle has his talons full of flags and his beak full of bunting and reposes in a soft nest of the colored cotton that hides the globe. A number of the rooms up stairs, notably those of the registration and money order departments, are also prettily decorated.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

Of all the decorative spectacles on view below the Federal Building, the centre of interest was at the junction of Wall, Broad, and Nassau streets. Here is situated the Sub-Treasury, the spot where President Harrison is to be the conspicuous figure for the multitude when he arrives. It is doubtful if a more suitable location for the outdoor exercises could have been chosen. The Sub-Treasury Building is modeled after the Parthenon, and like that ancient building is an architectural gem of itself. The contract for decorating it was awarded to Duncan & Johnston of this city, and the present attractive condition of the building is the result of six weeks' intelligent work in designing and executing the plans. The task has not been overdone, and the method of treatment is alike creditable and artistic. The beautiful simplicity of the Parthenon architecture has been preserved in elaborating a scheme for illustrating old America and new America—the original thirteen States of Washington's time and the forty-two United States of to-day. Every device and emblem used was made specially for the occasion. All the material used will be sold by the decorators after the celebration.

The crowning feature of the Sub-Treasury's centenary garb will be recognized at once by every person familiar with the international maritime code of signals. They have been arranged from the peak of the flagstaff and are to be read from the Nassau-street side of the building. Here are the letters and combinations of the code and the translation:

H D B	Q H M	C G E	
First	in	war	
H D B	Q H M	C G H	
first	in	peace	
H D B	Q H M	Q G H	D C S T
first	in	the	hearts
D L M W	Q C D	C Q S L	D J S H
of	his	country	men

Below this line of forty-six signals is the pediment, in the recess of which is a unique combination of extraordinary size. The central thing is an eagle measuring twenty-five feet from tip to tip, the model for which weighed over two tons. Back of the eagle is a golden sunburst, with thirteen stars representing the thirteen original States of the Union. The eagle's wings are flanked by ten American flags, partly furled. Along the frieze are the shields of the thirteen States in the order in which they were admitted to the Union. The only exception is New York's emblem, which takes the place of the keystone shield. On the architrave is the familiar motto, "E pluribus unum," and below it the date, 1789. All this typifies the old Union.

Each of the eight massive columns in front is adorned with a golden eagle holding an American shield, backed by six draped flags.

Everything below this points to the new United States. First there is a strong platform built out to the curb line in three tiers, with a seating capacity of 1,000 persons. Opposite the third column, or pillar, from the Nassau-street end is a seven-foot extension, box-like in form, for the exclusive use of President Harrison. When he takes his stand there he will have a clean sweep of Wall-street, the front of Trinity Church, Broad-street to the bend, the elaborately-decorated Drexel Building, the Custom-House, the Stock Exchange, and the tower of the Produce Exchange. If he turns his head to the left he will behold Washington in bronze wearing a chaplet of gold laurel leaves. Had the President's box been placed in the centre of the platform, the distinguished occupant's view would have been measurably curtailed. As it is, he can keep his eyes on the Produce Exchange clock and time his movements. Altogether, the arrangement is a most happy one.

At the northeast corner of the extension is a white forty-foot flagstaff, erected to float the President's flag. This precious emblem will be brought from Washington and hoisted the moment he enters the Sub-Treasury by way of Pine-street. The flag is 11 by 17 feet.

The front of the platform is decorated to represent a mammoth American flag. The alternate stripes are of red and white bunting, and the upper part of blue. Instead of the ordinary forty-two stars there are the forty-two armorial standards of the United States, arranged in the order of their admission to the Union. The only exceptions will be found on the front of the President's box. New-York's coat of arms is in the centre, on the right is Virginia, Washington's State, on the left Indiana, Harrison's. Thus honors are equally bestowed. New-York's shield is embellished with a plain gold eagle. At each end of the main platform is a white pole surmounted by a red cap of liberty and decorated with nine furled American flags tied with tricolored ribbon. There is an annex at each end of the main platform for the overflow of invited guests, and both are draped with broad bands of red and blue bunting, gold eagles, and silk flags.

The Assay Building, to the east of the Sub-Treasury, is treated with red, white, and blue bunting and shields.

Wall-street decorators were hard at work yesterday, and before night the narrow thoroughfare looked like a rainbow tunnel. About every building of size on both sides of the street from end to end bears the earmarks of patriotism. Nassau-street is an abiding exception to the rule, but Broad-street is wearing very scanty attire considering the opportunities offered and the capital represented. The exceptions are the Drexel and Mills Buildings on the east side, and the Stock Exchange and two other buildings on the west side. Nothing in decorations can be found below Exchange-place.

ALONG BROADWAY AND UP TOWN.

Broadway from Exchange-place north to the Federal Building is a prismatic picture in perspective. Hardly a building on the line remains without some display.

The decorations of Broadway above the City Hall and of Fifth-avenue have undergone very little change since the storm. A few houses were decorated yesterday, some of them being redecorated after the destruction of the rain and wind, but the majority of the occupants of buildings on the line of march seemed to be waiting until to-day to bring on their bright new colors. Those that had suffered by the storm were unwilling to take the chances of another loss, and the others had gained wisdom by observation. In many instances the damaged remnants of the storm had not been removed, and here and there all along Broadway and Fifth-avenue, but oftener along the former, the faded rags dangled in woeful reminiscence of their former short-lived glory. The most conspicuous instance of this kind was furnished by the Morton House. The wind had stripped the front of this hostelry almost bare of its decorations, and only a stray bit of bunting or a faded rosette recalled the profusion of its ante-storm decoration. But on the Broadway side the long stripe of bunting still hung, although it now presented a sorry sight in its streaked and intermingled colors. The management of the hotel seemed to be relying on the storm to clear the wreck from that side as well as the front. Among the best decorated and most attractive buildings on Broadway yesterday were those of Tefft, Weller & Co., the New-York Life Insurance Company, Sweetser, Pemproke & Co., the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, Corliss, Downing & Co., the *Century* Magazine, the Everett House, and the Manhattan House.

The Hotel Dam and a majority of the large buildings up Fourth-avenue to the tunnel, including the Lyceum Theatre, the Everett House, Gettysburg, Packard's College, the Academy of Design, and Calvary Church, were beautified in some fashion, and even the Grand Central Station had a number of flags draped across its broad face. The decorations up Madison-avenue were few, but one or two of them were very handsome. A fine gilt medallion of Washington was fastened over the stoop of one residence, and was the central point of draped bunting that depended in artistic folds from every window in the house.

ON THE EAST SIDE.

A ride about the east side of town late in the afternoon showed the people there working busily as beavers to repair the damage done by the storm, and to put some additional bits of decoration out. Over on Avenue A and First-avenue few windows were without at least one little flag, and the liquor stores revealed in remarkable decorative effects.

On Park-row the most noticeable decorations are those of Spellman's hat store at New Chambers-street. The building is literally smothered in bunting, drawn into all conceivable shapes and figures, and producing a very pleasing effect. The "Only" Harris Cohen, at Park-row and Baxter-street, has elaborately festooned the interior of his store with fancy-figured muslin. When asked why the decorations were confined to the interior, one of the employes said: "No danger of their getting wet there." On the building owned by the Cowperthwait Furniture Company the decorations are exceedingly handsome, and well placed, and will undoubtedly vie in completeness with any in the city when finished. Around the large gilt eagle above the main entrance has been placed a fan-shaped stack of the "flags of all nations," while about the body of the noble bird is wrapped the American flag.

The Summit Hotel, on the corner of Canal-street and the Bowery, is draped about the cornices and balconies with broad strips of green bunting, figured with the golden harp of Erin, and intertwined with stripes of red, white, and blue and small American flags. The furniture warehouses of E. D. Farrell & Co., Coegan Brothers, and the Sarven Wheel Company are one mass of flags and bunting, and they present a very pleasing effect. On the west side of the Bowery nearly every store from Chatham-square to Cooper Union seems to have entered into a patriotic competition to see which can float the largest number of flags and the most bunting.

In the window of the London and Liverpool Clothing Company is an allegorical tableau of the "Temple of Fame," in the portico of which is a large portrait of George Washington entwined by masses of red, white, and blue flowers. The window is handsomely decorated with figures and flags and is attracting a large amount of attention. Steve Brodie has decorated his place by displaying in his show window a portrait of the immortal George between one of his own and the fighting record of Jack Dempsey.

On Grand-street, Lord & Taylor have thrown to the wind a large quantity of bunting, and Ridley displays in a show window a miniature model of the Sub-Treasury Building in Wall-street, with the Washington statue standing before it draped in the Stars and Stripes.

The buildings 302 and 303 East Broadway are handsomely festooned with tri-colored bunting, shields, and flags, and present a very beautiful appearance. On the residence of Adam Epple, corner of Avenue A and Sixth-street, is a huge equestrian portrait of George Washington, inscribed, "Die Darmstädter Kommen! 1789." The saloons generally all over the east side districts of the city are draped in flags.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

The exact landing place of the President and party will be a newly-built float lying opposite the third gate on the north side of the Ward Line pier, situated at the foot of Wall-street. A long and narrow pier is not a particularly good subject for decoration, but in the instance bunting and rich cloths have been used to such good effect that the President will find his path from barge to carriage quite worthy of admiration. Half way down the pier the vista is shortened by two immense rugs, which hang from one of the rafters, and close from view the part of the pier which lies behind them. The part left open to inspection has been handsomely ornamented. Large United States flags almost conceal the walls, and beneath them are hung handsomely-painted representations of the coats of arms of the various States. Other large banners are caught up in fan shape at the rafters. The general result of the arrangements is the conversion of a dull and dingy pier into a particularly bright and cheerful hallway of about 80 feet in length.

The third and fourth gates of the pier shed will be used for the passage of the President and party. The float on which they will step from the barge is about twenty-five feet square and is guarded on its sides by railings three feet in height. Last evening it was a plain pine structure, but this morning it will appear decorated with flags and streamers and covered with a red velvet carpet. From the float the President will reach the pier by way of a very handsome and brightly-polished gangway. It is the one in regular use by the Ward Line passengers, but is so new and so finely finished, with brass screw heads shining all about it and its ropes encased in snowy canvas, that it looks as though it had been specially made for the auspicious occasion. The gateway under which the President will pass has been richly decorated, and the gates have been covered with blue velvet, spangled with gold.

The distance from the pier to the exit from the pier where the President will enter his carriage is about sixty feet, and red velvet carpet will cover the pier the entire distance.

Following is the order in which the carriages will move from the Wall-street landing to the Equitable Building:

First Carriage.—The Committee on Plan and Scope, (having the general supervision of the celebration,) viz.: Messrs. James M. Varnum, Conelius N. Bliss, Frederick S. Tallmadge, and Samuel D. Babcock.

Second Carriage.—The President of the United States, with the Governor of the State of New-York at his left. The President of the Centennial Committee, with the Mayor of the city of New-York at his left.

Third Carriage.—The Vice President of the United States, with the Lieutenant Governor of the State of New-York at his left. The Chief Justice of the United States, with the Chairman of the Executive Committee on the Centennial Celebration at his left.

Fourth Carriage.—The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy.

Fifth Carriage.—The Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sixth Carriage.—The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Seventh Carriage.—The Admiral of the Navy, the General of the Army, (retired,) the Major General commanding the Army, and Senator Evarts.

Eighth Carriage.—The ex-Presidents of the United States and Senator Hiscock.

ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Governor's Island yesterday became a field of flapping tents. The general orders which brought the military here from all the stations of convenient access could not provide for extra buildings on the island, nor could they anticipate an old-fashioned line storm. When the troops began to come in on Saturday, there was no room for them in the barracks and they could only pitch their tents in the grass, driving the tent pins into a soil already loosened and soaked by the heavy rains of Friday, and take chances on finding themselves still on shore yesterday morning. Hay and straw were ordered to be given out for bedding, but the supply was not overabundant, and it gave out before more than half the visitors had been adequately supplied. All of last night's rain and all of this morning fell under the tents. Those without a good substratum of straw and hay got their blankets soaked. None were so well provided for as to escape discomfort. It took several hours yesterday for the men to dry off. Meanwhile coats, blankets, and other textile supplies floated to the breeze. When it became sunny the tent flaps were raised and the sun and breeze together made quarters fairly habitable for the first time.

The visitors quartered on Governor's Island yesterday included Batteries G and M, Third Artillery, from Fort McHenry, Baltimore; Batteries A, B, D, and H, same regiment; Batteries M and K, Second Artillery; Batteries E, L, and I, Third Artillery, and headquarters band from Fort Adams, Newport; Washington Light Battery B, same regiment, from Fort Adams; Batteries C and A from Fort Trumbull, and Battery I from Fort Warren, Boston. Battery B, Fifth Artillery, from Fort Wadsworth, headquarters band from Fort Hamilton, and five companies of the Eleventh Infantry, one of the companies hailing from Bedlow's Island, are also quartered in the tents.

ACTIVITY IN ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 28.—The Sabbatarian spirit which usually rules this quiet little town on Sundays gave place to-day to a spirit of bustling activity. Everywhere men were busy finishing the work of decorating the town, which has been interfered with to such an extent by the rain, and by the time darkness had set in Elizabeth had become a city of waving flags and brilliant bunting. Work was resumed early last night upon the three triumphal arches which have been constructed, and the men employed worked steadily through the night and until late this afternoon, when the final touches were given. The arches are really beautiful. They consist of wooden frames, which are thickly covered by evergreens, and the national colors hung in spaces over all form a brilliant contrast to the dark green of the vine. They are located at Broad and East Jersey streets, at the Union-square cross roads, and at First-street, between Fulton and Franklin streets.

Almost every house on Broad-street, including the churches, has been elaborately decorated for to-morrow's celebration. The flags and bunting which were taken from the steeple of the Old First Church have been put up again, and the whole front of the church above the entrance is taken up with a big white sign, the inscription on which runs:

"Connected with this church through the war of the Revolution were its pastor, the Hon. James C. Caldwell, Chaplain of the Jersey Brigade; Abraham Clark, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; William Livingston, Governor of the State; Elias Boudinot, President of the Continental Congress; Gen. Elias Dayton, Gen. Jonathan Dayton, Gen. Matthias Dayton, Gen. William Crane, Col. Aaron Ogden, Col. Oliver Spencer, Col. Francis Barber, and forty commissioned officers and privates.

"Church burned by the British Jan. 25, 1780; rebuilt and completed 1792."

At the religious services held in this church this morning, the Rev. Edward E. Kempshall, pastor of the church, preached a historical sermon to a very large congregation. Reference was made by every other preacher in his sermon to the great celebration which begins to-morrow. It had been expected that Vice President and Mrs. Levi P. Morton would reach Elizabeth this morning in time to attend divine services, but they did not arrive until early this evening. They were driven directly from the station to Col. Kean's place, Ursino, just outside the city limits, where they held an informal reception this evening. The rain kept many of the regular parishioners away from Trinity Church this morning, but there were a good many people in the building, notwithstanding, when the Rev. Francis Marion McAllister began his sermon. Mr. McAllister talked at length concerning the religious faith which inspired George Washington and his associates from his farewell address which showed his piety.

All the preparations for the celebration here to-morrow have been completed. The President and his party will arrive at 7:30 o'clock. They will be met at the railroad station by a committee composed of the Hon. Amos Clark, the Rev. Francis Marion McAllister, and Mr. Charles Russ, and escorted to the Governor's mansion, the decorations of which are magnificent. Here breakfast will be served and at 9 o'clock the procession, under Grand Marshal Col. M. K. Halsey, will start on its way to Elizabethport.

The route of the procession to Elizabethport was to-day changed from the historic old road to Elizabeth-avenue. The former is hardly passable, owing to the recent rains, and the latter was selected. All the work on it has been went to Trenton early this evening in order that he might meet the Presidential party at that city in the morning. The members of the State Committee and several prominent citizens of Elizabeth also went to Trenton for the same purpose on a midnight train. Gov. Lee of Virginia, and Gov. and Mrs. Beaver of Pennsylvania arrived to-night and are quartered at Gov. Green's mansion.

The local police force has been augmented by the addition of 100 special policemen and a detachment of 40 mounted police, under the command of Capt. Corbett. Chief of Police Austin has issued a sort of proclamation warning all Elizabeth householders to take special precautions for the preservation of their property, for with the force at his command he will be unable to furnish adequate protection. The time of his men will be entirely taken up in controlling the crowd which will fill the town.

GUESTS AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE.

The following have engaged rooms at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel:

President Harrison and family.

The members of the Cabinet and families, Judges of the Supreme Court, and ex-President Hayes and family.

Senators Ingalls, Sherman, Dawes, Allison, Cullom, Hampton, Evarts, Colquitt, Daniel, Gorman, Platt of Connecticut, Blair, Wilson, Hiscock, Harris, and Regan.

Gen. Schofield, family, and staff; Admiral Ferier and family, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and family, Lieut. Gov. Merwin, Connecticut; ex-Gov. Bullock, Georgia; Gen. R. A. Alger, Michigan; the Hon. Thomas C. Platt, ex-Senator Corbett, Oregon; Allen Thorndike Rice, ex-Senator Warner, the Hon. B. B. Smalley, Vermont; the Hon. Franklin Fairbanks, Vermont; Dr. Gunman, Minister from Nicaragua, and Mrs. Gunman; the Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, the Hon. Frederick Mrs. Olin James and family, Massachusetts; Judge Charles Andrews and Mrs. Andrews, Albany, N. Y.; the Hon. George F. Danforth and Miss Danforth, President Gilman, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; ex-Gov. Hauser, Montana; ex-Gov. Oglesby, Illinois; the members of the Legislature of the State of Maine, the Hon. Thomas S. Nowell and family, Boston; Lieut. Gov. Davis, Minnesota; the Hon. W. W. Seskel, the Hon. Samuel E. Eastman, New-Hampshire; ex-Gov. Kemper, Virginia; the Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, Virginia; ex-Gov. E. O. Stannard, Missouri; Henry Watterson, the Hon. Carroll Wight, the Hon. John H. R. Latrop, the Hon. Albert Ritchie, and ex-Gov. Oden Bowie, all of Maryland; the Hon. J. H. Manley, Maine; the Hon. Arthur Sewall, Maine; the Hon. J. Byers, Washington Territory; the Hon. John W. Woodside, Pennsylvania; the Hon. F. L. Ames, Boston; the Hon. A. S. Bushnell, the Hon. William S. Groesbeck, the Hon. John W. Foster, the Hon. Thomas Ewing, the Hon. Myron T. Herrick, and the Hon. S. N. Owen, all of Ohio; Col. J. B. Pace, Richmond; R. A. Lancaster, Richmond; the Hon. Fremont Cole, New-York; the Hon. William E. Chandler, New-Hampshire.

PEOPLE POURING INTO TOWN.

The centennial traffic among the railroads is something enormous. It is estimated by the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad that that road alone brought 50,000 persons on incoming trains yesterday. To do this required twenty-one special trains averaging eleven cars to a train, and this in addition to the numerous regular trains.

The Ninth Regiment, N. G. P., from Wilkesbarre, Penn., numbering 348 men, under the command of Col. Morris J. Koch, arrived over this road. The Stonewall Jackson Guards, Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., Richmond Light Infantry of Richmond, the Second Brigade, N. G. P., numbering nearly four thousand men, required seven special trains to haul them.

The Washington Light Infantry of Washington, D. C., brought two hundred men. The Georgetown Cadets of Washington, the Washington Rifles, Merchants' Rifles, the Sharpshooters, the Union Veteran Corps, and the Post Office and Interior Guards all came in over the Pennsylvania Railroad, as did the Alexandria Light Infantry of Alexandria, Va., and Governor and his staff.

The Seventeenth Ohio came in on two special trains on the Baltimore and Ohio at the Jersey Central Station. The Maryland Fifth brought about twelve hundred men. The Eighth Regiment, N. G. P., and the Governor's Troop of Pennsylvania numbering about seventy-five horse came in on the Baltimore and Ohio during the afternoon. The Sixth Ohio from Akron and the Fourteenth from Columbus, Ohio, came over the Erie, as did the First Ohio Regiment from Cincinnati.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey brought in three then fifteen special trains yesterday from the South and West. In each train there were from ten to fourteen coaches, and each coach contained a full complement of militiamen. The houses at either end of the ferry resembled barracks more than anything else. As quickly as possible the troops were ferried across the river and taken to the armory or hall in which they are to be quartered. Late at midnight a train a minute was run faster, at a rate of nearly one to the half hour, and this rush will probably continue until late this evening.

From 6:30 until 10:45 last night the building in the Grand Central station at which trains arrive was a scene of intensest activity. The crowd of people gathered in the front part of the building and on the sidewalk in front of it began collecting soon after 6 o'clock, and in half an hour it was in full possession of the place, giving away only to the passengers arriving in the trains, and then under the strenuous command of the squad of police in charge. When the contents of an unusually large train was emptied against the mass of people the jam was very tight, and the futile efforts of the people behind to push those in front on or to meet and exchange greetings were often amusing.

The biggest train of the evening was the one which came from Chicago. It was in two sections of twelve to fourteen cars each, the first arriving at about 9:45 and the second half an hour later. The next in size was the train from Boston, in two sections of ten cars each. The Western people were evidently somewhat weary after their long ride, but the sight of the crowds and animation which greeted them as soon as they disembarked had an enlivening effect upon them, and more than half a dozen little parties among them were heard to declare that it would be rank waste of a fine opportunity not to have a look at the "town" before retiring for the night.

Among the distinguished arrivals of the evening were Governor Hill and staff, who went immediately to the Park-Avenue Hotel, and Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut and staff, who went to the Brunswick. Gov. Hill arrived at 7:30, and went to the Hoffman House.

A great many of the out-of-town militiamen who are to take part in Tuesday's parade arrived in the city yesterday and went to the armories and halls prepared for them. About three hundred and fifty men of the Alexandria Light Guards, Stewart Horse Guards, and First Regiment of Virginia reached the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at Forty-fifth-street and Broadway between 6:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. and after a good dinner and a general unburdening of traps, went to see as much of the city as possible. They had a long and tiresome journey up and most of them were tired enough to seek the comfortable mattresses stretched for them on the drill-room floor at an early hour.

The Washington Sharpshooters, Washington Rifles, Merchants' Rifles, Corcoran Cadets, Pendles, and Emmet Guard, of Washington, to the number of 250, arrived at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory at Sixth-street and Third-avenue during the day and also spent the greater part of their time in seeing all the sights possible. The thirty-eight members of the Belknap Rifles of San Antonio, Texas, who have been in the armory since Friday and are pretty well up on New-York City's "sights," joined the members of the Sixty-ninth in doing the visiting to-day. One of the Texans took his party to the Eden Musée, but lost all his prestige as a guide and mentor when he asked the wax policeman in the lobby if smoking was permitted in the building. Four hundred and fifty men of the First Regiment of Delaware are expected to reach the armory this morning.

The National Fencibles of Washington, D. C., left that city last night at 10 o'clock with fifty men in the ranks for New-York over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Emmet Guards and the Columbia Rifles will leave to-day over the same line.

THE RUSH DOWN THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 28.—There was another rush down the Hudson to-day of people going to the centennial. Early this morning the two Atlantic expresses passed south with crowds of people on board, one of the trains being run in sections. Both trains had over two thousand people on board. A special train passed south this afternoon, having on board the Akron and Cleveland Batteries of Ohio and Gov. Foraker and staff. The horses belonging to the staff were in three cars.

The steamer Grand Republic passed north to-day to Albany, where 2,500 soldiers will go on board for New-York. The steamers John L. Hasbrouck, Daniel S. Miller, James W. Baldwin, and City of Kingston passed south to-night with 1,000 people for New-York. Special trains have been running south in sections all day on the West Shore Road, en route for New-York.

The Atlantic and Cincinnati express trains now coming East and due in New-York to-morrow morning have thousands of people on board. Locomotives have been running north all day on the Hudson River and West Shore Roads to meet special trains coming from the West and take them to New-York. The rush of excursionists is the greatest ever known in the history of the two roads. Orders have been issued directing freight trains to give way entirely to the passenger traffic, and gravel and construction trains will be side-tracked.

All sorts of steam and sail vessels on the Hudson are being pressed into service to accommodate the people, and thousands will sleep and eat on board of the crafts. Yesterday afternoon a steam canalboat passed south from Albany with fifty people on board, who had chartered the craft for the three days of the celebration.

The Nineteenth and Fifteenth Separate Companies of this city will leave for New-York to-morrow morning on a special train, and to-morrow morning also the Mary Powell will go south with a thousand or more on board. The military marching of the West shore Road to-morrow will be run in eighteen sections.

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Washington's coaching trip of seven days will be accomplished in about nine hours. The speed is not great, but there is no occasion for making it greater. The train consists of eight of the most modern of Pullman cars and a private car of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The President and his family will occupy the private car. The other official guests will be bestowed in the vestibuled cars Etruria, Police, Continental, England, France, America, and Albany, and the members of the press will have the composite car Premier, which the railroad people regard as an appropriate name. Mr. James Martin, who has charge of the arrangements, as Superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car Company, has decorated the cars lavishly, and he has a crew of twenty-six men to man them, in addition to the regular train's equipment. The Presidential train will be drawn by the Pennsylvania standard Engine No. 31 from Washington to Elizabethport, no change being made, as is usually the case with ordinary trains.

All the passengers will take breakfast on the train except the party that will join the President at breakfast with Gov. Green, at Elizabeth. The Pennsylvania Company has issued a superb souvenir of the trip, which will be presented to each passenger. It is in the form of a book, six by nine inches in size. The cover is of rough cardboard, and bears in raised gold letters the words, "Souvenir, the Presidential Tour, 1789, 1889." On the back is the monogram of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in raised gold characters. The leaves are bound together with a heavy silk ribbon of red, white, and blue, tied in a broad knot on the front. Within the covers are seven cardboard leaves, the edges of which are gilded. On the first leaf are engraved portraits of Washington and Harrison, bordered by wreaths of laurel and oak. These figures are flanked by flags. Over the portraits an eagle holds in its beak a scroll with the words, "The Presidential Tour," while beneath are the words, "Washington to New-York via Pennsylvania Railroad, Monday, April 29, 1889," with the names of the officers of the company. At the right and left of the eagle are representations of the Capitol at Washington and the old City Hall in Wall-street, New-York.

The second leaf has engraved upon it the itinerary of the trip, as follows: "The Presidential train conveying the President, Cabinet and invited guests, on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of Gen. Washington's inauguration over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Time table. Leave Washington 12 M. Leave Baltimore 2:30 A. M. Leave Wilmington 5 A. M. Leave Philadelphia 6 A. M. Leave Trenton 6:50 A. M. Arrive Elizabethport 10 A. M." The third leaf has in the upper left-hand corner a representation of an old stage coach toiling up a hill, and in the lower right corner a rushing railroad train. The inscription on this page is: "Progress of a century. 1789, the tour of President-elect Washington, Mount Vernon to Elizabethport, by coach, seven days. 1889, the tour of President Harrison, Washington to Elizabethport, by special train, nine hours. The spirit of the times shall teach as speed." The fourth page contains the names of the Presidential party engraved neatly in script, as are all the other inscriptions. On the fifth page are the names of the twenty-six members of the press who accompany the party upon the invitation of the Centennial Committee and the Pennsylvania Company, with the names of the newspapers they represent. The sixth page carries the list of cars composing the train, and the seventh the names of the Centennial Committee on Transportation and the time table of the entire trip.

The train is moved under the special direction of First Vice President Frank Thomson, who has given the closest attention to all the details of preparation.

The members of the Presidential party are the President and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. J. R. McKee, the daughter of the President; Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, Miss Ida Murphy, a guest at the White House; Private Secretary Halford and Mrs. Halford, Secretary of State Blaine and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary of the Treasury Windom and Mrs. Windom, Secretary of War Proctor, Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Secretary of the Interior Noble, Attorney General Miller and Mrs. Miller, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Secretary of Agriculture Rusk, Mrs. Rusk, and Miss Rusk, Chief Justice Fuller and Mrs. Fuller, Justice Field and Mrs. Field, Justice Blatchford, Justice Strong and Mrs. Strong, Major Gen. John M. Schofield, United States Army; Mr. Walker Blaine, Miss Blaine, Col. Thomas F. Barr, Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, United States Navy, and Mrs. Mason, Mr. H. J. Raymond, private secretary to Secretary Tracy; Mr. John A. King, Mr. John Jay, Mr. Edward Cooper, Judge W. H. Robertson, Mr. Seth B. Low, Senator William M. Evarts, Senator Frank Hiscock, Mr. F. S. Witherbee, Mr. C. B. Potter, and Mrs. Clifford Stanley Sims.

PATRIOTIC CONNECTICUT.

A NUMBER OF CENTENNIAL SERVICES TO BE HELD.

HARTFORD, April 28.—There is considerable merriment in the State offices at the Capitol as to who will be Governor of Connecticut this week, as the line of succession will be exhausted by absenteeism at the centennial celebration in New-York. The prevailing opinion is that the State will be without a head, and will have to take care of itself. The good behavior and honesty of its citizens will have to be depended upon. It is not believed that any one will run away with the State, however. Several other States are in the same boat with Connecticut, while New-York has a surplus of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors.

In conformity with the proclamations of President Harrison and Gov. Bulkeley, several of the longest-settled pastors of Bridgeport have united in an observance of the centennial in that city. This will be in the form of services at the First Congregational Church (whose organization antedates American independence) on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Mayor De Forest will preside. Addresses will be made by the Hon. Curtis Thompson, Howard H. Knapp, and the Rev. C. E. Palmer. There will be special music. The bells of the city will ring out the summons to the services from 8:45 to 9 o'clock.

A centennial service was held to-night in the East Main-Street Methodist Church at Norwich, which was largely attended.

Consolidated centennial services will be held in New-London on Tuesday morning at the old First Congregational Church, by the First and Second Congregational, the First Baptist, and Methodist churches.

The recently-organized Society of the Descendants of Revolutionary Patriots in Stonington have decided on a centennial celebration on Tuesday, which will include the ringing of bells from 7 A. M. to 10:30 o'clock, after which thirteen young ladies, dressed in white, with blue sashes, will enter Borough Hall, preceded by drummers and fifers. There will be singing of the national songs, and addresses, including one by Judge Richard A. Wheeler. Citizens from adjoining towns are to participate in the celebration, which will be an elaborate one.

A VERY LIVELY NIGHT.

Great activity in seeing the town prevailed among the strangers in New-York last night. The Nineteenth Precinct was the most popular ground for observation, and the art collection in the Hoffman House barroom seemed to have the greatest attraction among individual objects. The attendance there was so great as to become a crush, hundreds of people sauntering in, looking at the paintings and tapestries, and then sauntering out. This was kept up until a late hour, but the crowd was universally orderly and well-behaved. The opulence of adornment so noticeable in all the Broadway hotels, although the crowds in the lobbies of the Fifth-Avenue, the St. James, the Brunswick, the Sturtevant, the Gilsey, and the other well-known hostelries appreciated that at the Hoffman. The afternoon giving concerts were well patronized, but not overcrowded, the strangers seeming to prefer the sights of the city to any indoor amusement of a formal character.

The streets were remarkably quiet for the number of people out. Very few arrests were made and drunken or noisy men were scarce. Now and then a gang of soldiers or militiamen would vent their exuberance in singing or shouting, but they were good-natured and subservient to the police upon them. The cheap concert halls and drinking saloons were crowded, but very few disturbances of any kind were reported.

Part of the overflow of the great crowd found its way into the Bowery last night, and thronged it. It was more the Bowery of old than it has been in a long time. The [illegible] of the street [illegible] and eighties. [illegible] appeared to be doing a rushing business. The entrances to most of the leading theatres were thronged with [illegible] people. Orders have been issued to the [illegible] to give way entirely to the passenger traffic, and gravel and construction trains will be side-tracked.

All sorts of steam and sail vessels on the Hudson are being pressed into service to accommodate the people, and thousands will sleep and eat on board of the crafts. Yesterday afternoon a steam canalboat passed south from Albany with fifty people on board, who had chartered the craft for the three days of the celebration.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

THE INSANE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES. By WILLIAM B. LETCHWORTH. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

The President of the New-York State Board of Charities presents the results of a series of investigations made while abroad, with special attention given to the various kinds of provisions made for the insane poor. Mr. Letchworth avoids, "as far as possible, medical theories and controversies." his endeavors being directed to the study of what "are the most advanced, the most humane, and the most economical methods of caring for the insane." It seems hardly credible that not a hundred years ago Pinel freed the insane from their chains. As Superintendent of Bicetre he "revealed to the world the striking superiority of kindly treatment over the torture, worse than death, to which insane men and women were at that time subjected in different parts of Europe." In 1813 a circular saying was recommended as useful for insane ipatients, "a curative expedient eminently adapted to the peapers for whom it is so particularly rebommended." In this country the more kindly treatment of the insane twas first projected in the Province of Pennsylvania in 1750. Dr. Rush, in 1783, resolved to relinquish whips and chains, though still adhering to "mild and terrifying modes of punishment." It was supposed then, as one of the first requisites of the doctor's relationship with the patient, that the insane man should be met with such a terrific stare as "to look him out of countenance."

Descriptions of insane asylums in England differ in very few respects from our own. What is of interest to us are the methods employed in Scotland, where many of the insane are farmed out or cared for by private individuals. This "boarding-out" system, it is claimed, afforded a convenient outlet for the overaccumulation of chronic cases in asylums, besides conferring upon the insane the great benefits of energy, air, and exercise. The cost in Scotland is about 4s. per head; but the rate is not uniform. In Shetland it is as low as 2s. per week. The standards of comfort certainly must vary. Mr. Letchworth, who visited Kennoway, a village on the Fifeshire coast, does not intimate that the insane were not well cared for, and were not apparently contented. The Scotch Lunacy Board defines the policy of the boarding-out system as beneficial. The prison-like features of the asylum no longer exist. It has permitted many pauper lunatics "to live in a way little removed in its character from the mode of life which they would have led had they not suffered from insanity." It seems true that the great difficulty would arise in the superintendence of such boarding houses. The colony at Gheel is carefully described. Its character does not seem to be prepossessing. Mr. Letchworth does not believe it to be adapted to all classes of the insane. The attention paid to so many insane—1,600—unless there were many doctors, could be but slight. "The care of the insane is relied upon by the people of the place as their main business or means of making money. It is therefore liable to abuses common to all undertakings that are governed by considerations of profit and loss. * * * Humble as were the accommodations of the insane at Gheel, it is fair to presume that they are equal, in most cases, to those of the homes whence they came." On the whole, if any effort is to be made for the recovery of a patient's reason, we should consider that the boarding-house system is not likely to effect a cure. There are other points which the author does not overlook, for he writes: "Looking at the commune in its moral aspect, one cannot help thinking that the shockingly-immodest exhibitions which here and there meet the eye must have a harmful influence on the large number of children of both sexes growing up." The very nature of the diseases or the causes of it often render the seclusion of the patient for a certain period necessary. The United States ought never to find any advocates in the United States. It is the makeshift economy. We know what benefit freedom gives the insane, but it is not advantageous to patients when allowed them as in the Gheel manner.

Quite recently Dr. Tuke, an excellent authority, has directed public attention not so much to the housing of the insane as toward their treatment. A cure is the great object held in view. "The greatest good for the insane is cure." Dr. Tuke insists that the best methods of obtaining cures have not been adopted, and that therefore the highest ultimate object has not been attained. He declares that the treatment of the insane has not kept abreast with the "onward march of medical science." Dr. Tuke, who is remarkably outspoken, doubts "whether the philanthropy has not been carried too far and in unnecessary directions." What he wants are less decoration and Chinese lanterns about insane asylums in England and more thorough treatment. Business qualifications are necessary when a hotel has to be kept, but the head of an asylum ought to be a man who possesses the highest professional ability. How to run an asylum with 500 or 1,000 patients is an absorbing duty. Hire, says Dr. Tuke, a competent person to do that. It would be better if he were not a graduate. Let the question of boarding the patients be under proper supervision, but have a real doctor of the insane; one who would pay more attention to the diseases, physical or mental, of his patients. Clever men who might restore humanity to sanity have to fritter away their lives as hotel keepers. A public reads with pleasure of the very good time the patients at an asylum are having, and we thank God that such is the case, but our gladness would be increased did we know that more cures were effected. It is the absolute hospital function of the place where lunatics are kept which we are most prone to forget. It may be a softer word, that of "asylum," but it is a hospital all the same.

There never can be a return to the savage ways of a bedlam, as Hogarth or Kaulbach painted it, but we may push sensational humanitarianism so far that in our methods of amusing the insane we may forget that it is our duty to try and cure them.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. By J. M. COOLEY, JAMES BLAIR, LL. D. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

This work, in two volumes, contains 59 chapters and 1,400 pages, besides 81 pages of cases cited and topics of chapters. The table of cases refers to all the pages of the work where each case is cited. There is an excellent index, filling 61 pages. We would have preferred to see a summary heading above the detailed topics of each chapter, but the lack of it will not be much missed where all other conveniences are so well supplied. The articles of confederation, and the Federal Constitution, with all its amendments, are given at length at the end of the volume—a great convenience for the treader.

The author, Judge Hare, has had a distinguished career on the bench in Pennsylvania, and since 1868 has been a Professor of Constitutional Law in the university of that State.

The style is clear and compact, happily uniting the logical precision of the legal reasoner with the easy and graceful diction of a master of English composition.

The scope of the work is very comprehensive. The events preceding the formation of the Constitution are sketched, and the sources of so much of it as is borrowed are pointed out. The causes of weakness in the confederation are explained. The practical and theoretical difficulties which embarrassed the works of the convention by which the Constitution was framed are set forth.

It is not our purpose to give even an outline of the contents of these instructive and well-reasoned chapters. The various debates which have arisen concerning them, and the manifold applications of constitutional provisions and principles to the States of the Union, to public officers, and to private affairs are brought under discussion and are ably treated, both on the basis of principle and of judicial decisions. The 49 pages filled with the names of cases cited and references to the pages of the work when they are brought under discussion is an evidence of care and fullness in dealing with authorities which professional readers will readily appreciate. The parts of the work which deal with martial law, military law, military government, and courts-martial show special care in their preparation. The subject of courts-martial is one of much difficulty, and Judge Hare has done well in presenting it so clearly and fully. The questions which have arisen under the latest constitutional amendments and the decisions are clearly set forth. The practicing lawyer will best appreciate these features of the work, but it has other merits not to be overlooked. It gives, in a clear and attractive style, the kind of instruction which every educated man desires or should possess concerning the Constitution and government of his country. It has, unhappily, not been much the fashion until very lately for so-called educated men to know, or for our high schools or colleges to attempt to teach, much on these subjects. The country has suffered greatly from this ignorance and neglect. A change for the better has been taking place of late.

These volumes, better than any we know, will supply the needs of the general reader and of the classroom for the purposes of such instruction. Every man who intends to seek a Federal office above that of fourth-class Postmaster should read these volumes. Ministers who wish to talk sensibly in reference to some great questions having a moral as well as a political interest will find these volumes convenient. Judge Hare is, perhaps, the first writer on such subjects who, besides meeting the needs of both the professional and the general reader, has also considered the bearing of constitutional principles upon the important questions of public administration which have of late so much stirred the public mind.

He comprehends that to have good government, faithful officers, or honest politics we must not only have a Constitution based on sound principles, but that we must take care that these principles are upheld and enforced in good faith and through the best methods in the public administration.

LITERARY NOTES.

—An English and an American-German admirer of Walt Whitman have co-operated in translating "Leaves of Grass" into German. "Grashalme" is published in a small paper-covered volume of 190 pages by Schabelitz of Zurich, Switzerland, and gives those poems which are likely to interest most the Germans and the German-Swiss. The American translator is Mr. Karl Norris, who has already turned many American poems into German. His English collaborator is Mr. T. W. Rolleston. To the latter Walt Whitman wrote that he would be heartily glad of winning a hearing in Germany, and claimed at the same time to have always had in view a larger audience than the people of the United States. As it is the purpose of the United States to promote kindly feelings among all nations, Walt Whitman suggests that the result may be reached through poetry, and says in so many words that he is the first to open a series of international poems. The measure and verse structure peculiar to Walt Whitman is very readily imitated in German. His long sentences, full of subordinate clauses, are more easily understood by Germans than by us, for they are common to the German language. It is probable that Walt Whitman will find more appreciative readers in Germany than in his own country, for Germans will not have preconceptions with respect to poetic form which hinder American and English readers from a full enjoyment of what is great and full of genius in his work.

—A digest of Congressional legislation from the beginning of the Government down to the present time is said to be in preparation—by whom and where the source of this information does not state.

—Georg Brandes's "Impressions of Russia," in which are included chapters on Russian literature, have been translated by Samuel C. Eastman of Concord, N. H., who spent the past Summer in Denmark and worked under Brandes's supervision. The translation will be brought out soon by T. Y. Crowell & Co.

—Prof. A. Johnson has prepared a new and enlarged edition of his valuable "History of American Politics," and will also publish soon, through Henry Holt & Co., a "Shorter History of the United States."

—Mrs. Deland's "John Ward, Preacher" will be issued in June by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. as the first volume in a paper series to be published at the uniform price of 50 cents a volume.

—Sarah C. Woolsey, whom readers know better as Susan Coolidge, will publish in the Autumn, through Roberts Brothers, a new volume of poems entitled "A Few More Verses."

—An illustrated monthly magazine devoted to literature and music is announced as about to be started in Savannah, with the title of *The Old Homestead*.

—From an early register of the Bristol (England) library, it appears that between 1793 and 1795 Robert Southey took out thirty-seven different works, mostly historical and including Godwin's "Political Justice," Mary Wollstonecraft's" Rights of Women," and the poems of Burns. Coleridge's name also appears for the same period. He and Southey frequently borrowed consecutive volumes of the same work. Southey was thenlgiving lectures in Bristol on historical subjects.

—The Rev. Dr. Horatius Bonar of Edinburgh, whose religious poems and hymns have been widely read, has become a confirmed invalid and is unable to conduct his own correspondence. He is now in his eighty-first year.

—*Wide Awake* for May has a paper on Andrew Jackson's family and his home, as one of the popular Children of the White House Series.

—Mr. Wyatt Eaton, the artist, has contributed to the May number of the *Century* some recollections of Jean Francois Millet, with an account of his drawings for his children and grandchildren. Mr. Eaton once lived at Barbizon and knew the famous painter intimately. Some of the illustrations that accompany the article promise to be very interesting.

—Washington's letter to Gov. Benjamin Harrison of Virginia on the Potomac navigation scheme has been added to the series of Old South Leaflets.

—Mr. Fronde has been reading Philip A. Bruce's recent work on "The Plantation Negro," and finds the views contained in that work accord with his own. In a letter to Mr. Bruce he says:

"You and I have approached the same problem from opposite sides, and we have come to the same conclusion. The worst enemies of the blacks are those who persist in pressing upon them an equality which nature has denied them. They may attain it in time if they are fairly treated, but they can attain it only on condition of going through the discipline and experience of hundreds of years, through which the white race had to pass before it was fit for political rights. If they are raised into a position for which they are unqualified they can only fall back into a state of savagery, and in such a world as ours this can only mean their eventual extinction."

—Mrs. Kirk, the author of "The Story of Margaret Kent," is the daughter of Jesse Olney, whose geography was at one time one of the best known school books in the country. She was born in Southington, Conn., and is now the wife of John Foster Kirk, the editor of Prescott's works and the author of a history of Charles the Bold. Mrs. Kirk gives as follows a suggestion of her theory of fiction:

"I try to describe life as I have seen it and known it best. I endeavor so be true, above all, in insight into character and motive. Fiction is not history, nor is it biography. It is an artistic form for the embodiment of observation of and insight into human life. Absolute realism seems to me out of the question, as fiction is a joint product of experience and imagination, and the characters and their actions thus projected must in one mode or another be idealised."

—The Leonard Scott Publication Company, which now has its office at 29 Park-row, this city, has just sent out its authorized edition of the April number of the *Edinburgh Review*. The opening article of the number is a review of the life of Lord Godolphin, the English statesman, to whose labors at home Marlborough was most indebted for his success on the Continent. Prof. Bryce's "American Commonwealth" is the subject of another paper. The contents of the number are, in fact, especially interesting this month.

—Mr. P. W. Clayden's second volume on Samuel Rogers, which concludes the work, has just been issued in London and has been found even more interesting than the first. Some of the letters it contains are excellent reading. The *Pall Mall Gazette* calls the work the most readable one of the season, with the exception of the Motley correspondence. One of the letters from Sir Walter Scott refers to Byron's domestic troubles. "I am sure," said Scott, "you will join with me in severely regretting this unlucky business of Lord Byron's. Who would have expected such a consummation last year when I was in town? It is an unlucky business, since it gives appetite a monstrary triumph over genius—and talents." A characteristic letter from Thackeray to the following, which is dashed before "Vanity Fair," had placed him in the fore front among authors;

"MY DEAR SIR: The moment I had finished my work yesterday and had returned to this real world I thought to myself, 'Does Mr. Rogers remember that he invited me (that is, that I asked him to ask me, and he asked me) to breakfast with him on the 30th? The transaction took place on Saturday's in the presence of witnesses—and to-morrow is the day. I shall not trouble Mr. Rogers to write to me, (I reasoned with myself,) but at 10 o'clock I will be at his door. I will say: 'A gentleman who was invited a fortnight and a day ago comes to claim his breakfast.' The host may have forgotten, but the guest has not.

"And I give you warning, my dear Sir, that this visit is hanging over you, and that unless you fly from London you can't help hearing my knock at your door at 10 to-morrow morning."

—The *North American Review* has not been as interesting in half a year as it is this month. It appears to have returned to its old-time spirit and purposes. If it would remain in them it must for one thing eschew partisan politics, which has seriously damaged the magazine heretofore, whatever the effect may have been on the fortunes of its proprietor. This number is crowded with papers of real moment and interest, and the true province of a monthly magazine is had strictly in view.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

DIVORCE; OR, FAITHFUL AND UNFAITHFUL. By MARGARET LEE. With a Review by W. E. GLADSTONE. Reprinted from the *Nineteenth Century* Magazine. (Reprint.) New-York: FRANK F. LOVELL & CO. 1889. Cloth.

AN OBJECT IN LIFE AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT. By F. LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, Jr. New-York: FOWLER & WELLS COMPANY. 1889. Paper, 47 pages.

ALBANY BI-CENTENNIAL. Historical Memoirs. By SLEECKER BARRETT, Chairman Printing Committee, Albany and New-York: BANKS & BROTHERS. 1888. Cloth, 481 pages.

NOTES OF CONVERSATIONS WITH THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, 1831-51. By PHILIP HENRY, Fifth Earl STANHOPE. Third edition, London: JOHN MURRAY. New-York: LONGMANS & CO. 1889. Cloth.

CIVILIZATION AND PROGRESS. By JOHN BEATTIE CROZIER. New edition. London: LONGMANS & CO. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

MARGERY, (GRED.) A Tale of Old Nuremberg. By GUSTAV KÖRNER. Author of "Seraphia." From the German by CLARA BELL. In two volumes. New-York: WILLIAMS & GOTTSBERGER. 1889. Cloth.

THE PHANTOM FUTURE. A Novel. By HENRY SETON MERRIMAN. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Paper, 35 cents.

IDOLS BY THE SEA; AND OTHER SERMONS. By FRANK MONTROSE CLENDENIN, St. Peter's Parish, Westchester. New-York: JAMES POTT & CO. 1889. Cloth.

FYRBKA. A Story of Two Crimes. By PAULINE GRAYSON. New-York: THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY. 1889. Paper, 25 cents.

A DICTIONARY OF THE TARGUMIM, THE TALMUD BABLI AND YERUSHALMI. Compiled by M. JASTROW, Ph. D. Part III. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. 4to, boards.

THE PLEASURES OF LIFE. Part II. By Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M. P. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1889. Cloth.

MARRIAGE. By MARGARET LEE, author of "Lisle Adrianese," &c. Library of American Authors. New-York: GEORGE MUNRO.

HER STRANGE FATE. By CELIA LOGAN. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & Co. 1889. Paper.

TIME'S SCYTHE. By JANE VALENTINE. New-York: CASSELL & CO. 1889. Paper.

PROLEGOMENA TO IN MEMORIAM. By THOMAS DAVIDSON, with an Index to the poem. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. 1889. Cloth, $1 25.

A HISTORY OF FRENCH LITERATURE. By CHARLES WOODWARD BUTSON. New-York: JOHN B. ALDEN. 1889. Cloth.

FAR IN THE FOREST. A Story. By S. WEIR MITCHELL, M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1889. Cloth, $1 25.

STUDIES IN THE OUTLYING FIELDS OF PSYCHIC SCIENCE. By HUDSON TUTTLE, author of "Arcana of Nature." New-York: M. HOLBROOK & CO. 1889. Cloth.

REPORTS ON ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, 1852 1882. By MATTHEW ARNOLD, D. C. L., LL. D Edited by the Right Hon. SIR FRANCIS SANDFORD, K. C. B. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1889. Cloth.

THE MASQUE OF DEATH, And Other Poems. By CHARLES LOTIN HILDRETH, author of "Judith," &c. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & CO. 1889. Cloth.

PSYCHOLOGY AS A NATURAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE SOLUTION OF OCCULT PSYCHIC PHENOMENA. By O. G. RAUE, M. D. Philadelphia: PORTER & COATES. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

THE AUSTRALIAN HANDBOOK (Incorporating New-Zealand, Fiji, and New-Guinea) Shippers and Importers' Directory and Business Guide for 1889. London, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane: GORDON & GOTCH. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

ACCOUNTS, G. WASHINGTON, WITH THE UNITED STATES. Commencing June, 1775, and ending June, 1783. (Fac simile of manuscript in Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., made in 1838.) New-York: AGAR, HAMBLIN & CO. Reprint. 1889. Folio, cloth.

THE NEW-JERSEY COAST AND PINES. An Illustrated Guide Book. By GUSTAV KOBBÉ. Short Hills, N. J.: GUSTAV KOBBÉ. 1889. Cloth.

LIVING QUESTIONS. Studies in Nature and Grace. By WARREN HATHAWAY, pastor at Blooming Grove, N. Y. New-York: FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT. 1889. Cloth, $1 25.

BOHEMIAN DAYS. By CLARA MOYER TADLOCK. With illustrations. New-York: JOHN B. ALDEN. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

HOT-WATER HEATING AND FITTING; OR WARMING BUILDINGS BY HOT WATER. By WILLIAM J. BALDWIN. New-York: THE ENGINEERING AND BUILDING RECORD. 1889. Cloth.

GUILTY OF BLASPHEMY.

THE DELUDED FOLLOWERS OF AN ALLEGED SECOND CHRIST.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 28.—Mrs. Kinnehan, a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, who recently joined the Beakmanites, a religious sect who worship the Rev. G. J. Schweinferth as Christ, was yesterday tried for blasphemy, apostacy, and heresy. Mrs. Kinnehan is an unusually bright little lady of twenty-nine, is married, and has one child. She recently left her husband because she had ceased to believe in the marriage relation. She has stated in public that she believed Christ had appeared on earth in the person of Schweinforth and worshipped him as such. She subsequently attended the Presbyterian prayer meeting, interrupting the regular services by shouting about the new Christ. Three of the male Beakmanites were present, and they also attempted to speak, but were ejected by one of the deacons, who became so excited that he kicked them out.

At the trial the Judge, Isaac Lee, who created a sensation by his opposition to charity bills, and who has promised to resign in June, acted as Judge. Mrs. Kinnehan pleaded not guilty. She refused to have any counsel appointed to defend her, saying she was able to defend herself. She refused to be sworn, but did so, and opening her bible read that it was proper to swear not at all. She said she had been taught by the preaching of the Presbyterian church that Christ was coming on earth, and was now fully satisfied that Schweinferth was Christ. Nothing could change her views. She was accompanied by two of the female Beekmanites, who were allowed to say something and repeated Mrs. Kinnehan's story. The jury, after having found Mrs. Kinnehan guilty, decided to expel her, and steps will be taken at once to do so.

Schweinforth, the alleged Christ, came here a few years ago not worth a nickel. He now has one of the finest farms in this section and is worth over $5,000. On the farm is a large house, where the meetings are held, and his neighbors state that it is a free-love affair, but this has never been proved.

THE END OF THE SHAKERS.

Concord Letter to the Boston Traveller.

The private sale by the South family of Shakers of their entire property in Enfield, N. H., consisting of 900 acres of land and all their buildings, is a matter of considerable importance. The purchasers are John M. Corse, Postmaster of Boston, and Miles C. Hanham of Warner, N. H., who represent a syndicate. The price paid is $30,000. The property is intended for an extensive stock farm, and is well adapted for that purpose. The South family will now unite with the First or Middle family, and, excepting five or three aged men, consists of women and children. This sale includes the final extinction of the Shakers in New-Hampshire at an early day. For many years they have gradually been losing ground, their numbers have been decreasing, and they have been unfortunate financially. Most of their farm work has been carried on by hired labor, which has been expensive and without profit. A prominent Shaker recently expressed his opinion that, as all the societies in the country are much in the same position, unless they early remove to some new section they will soon be annihilated. For many years the society at Enfield and Canterbury conducted a large business, and their influence has been important in many directions.

VALUE OF ROYAL CHINA.

From the London Truth.

I read in a contemporary that the value of the china at Buckingham Palace and at Windsor "exceeds $200,000." I should think it does, and $400,000 would not be an extravagant estimate, considering that the Sèvres dessert service in the green drawing room at Windsor is valued at $100,000, and the Rose du Barri vases in the corridor at $50,000, while there are six Sèvres vases at Buckingham Palace for which there would be an eager competition if they were put up to-morrow at $30,000. The "best of this china belongs to the Crown, which emotionally means that it is the property of the country, as indeed it ought to be, considering that the whole of it was paid for—principally during the reign of George IV.—by the taxpayers.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Jennie Harris, a very old woman, had her eyes dissolicated and a severe bruise on her neck when Officer R. C. Freel arraigned her before Justice O'Reilly yesterday. Freel said she was lying drunk in West Twenty-fourth-street on Saturday, and that he could not account for the bruises. He was embarrassed in his questioned about them, and hinted that a doorman of the Sixteenth Precinct Station House might have caused them. The doorman will have an opportunity of explaining matters to-day.

Bernard Kennedy, who does chores at hotels, was sent to the Island for one month yesterday by Justice O'Reilly on the complaint of Edward Mullin, a detective on the Hotel Brunswick, that he applied for employment at the hotel and that Mullin was brutal when he ejected him, and destroyed certificates of character given to him by former employers.

The public will be admitted free to the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, at Seventy-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, to-day, to-morrow, and on Wednesday from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and on Saturday evening. In addition to the large and attractive collections of animals, birds, fossils, minerals, shells, and American woods, the skeleton of Jumbo will be on exhibition.

Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, the whistling soloist, who has made an art of lip music, will return to New-York this week from a concert tour which has lasted since last Fall and covered the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. She will remain but a short time, as she sails for the other side May 29. Her tour there will extend over two years' time, and include all of the capitals and big cities.

Mr. George Rutledge Gibson gave a farewell dinner last night at the Union League Club to John C. New, Consul General to London. Among the guests were Senator Cullom, Gen. Horace Porter, Frank R. Thurber, Judge Granville P. Hawes, Andrew Carnegie, Charles Warren, Gen. Collis, Francis G. French, J. H. Flagler, H. H. Rogers, and Sigourney W. Fay.

"Constant Reader."—North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington have only been authorized to prepare for admission to the Union as States. They must first hold constitutional conventions and adopt Constitutions. The four stars cannot legally be added to the flag before July 4, 1890.

Among the passengers who arrived from Havre yesterday on the steamer La Bourgogne were Mr. and Mrs. William Astor, Hugh Campbell, R. Ogden Glover, Jr., Horace K. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. York, Dr. De Venage, Israel Dupont, and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Church.

The Central Labor Federation at its meeting yesterday passed a resolution asking Gov. Hill to veto the Feast of Convict Labor bill, and asking the members of the Legislature who voted for it to reconsider their votes and vote for the Yates bill instead.

"Rome."—Gen. Longstreet lives at Gainesville, Ga.

BROOKLYN.

Charles Kraff, a boy of four years, who lives at 217 Johnson-avenue, was attacked by a dog at Johnson-avenue and Humboldt-street yesterday morning and severely bruises about the face and hands. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, where his wounds were cauterized. The dog was shot by a policeman against the protest of a physician, who wanted to keep it and ascertain if it showed any symptoms of rabies. There was no evidence that the dog was mad.

John Llewellyn, a pilot living at 399 Eighth-street, was stricken with paralysis on the steamer Farnessia Saturday and was brought back to the city yesterday on an incoming boat. He was removed at once to the Long Island College Hospital, and his recovery is doubtful. Capt. Llewellyn is sixty-three years old, and has been an ocean pilot for this port for many years. He has a wife and a large family.

Jeremiah Ryan, aged thirty-five, went to his home at 138 Steuben-street early yesterday morning intoxicated. His wife tried to awaken him on a sofa an hour later. He had died, the doctor said, of heart failure.

NEW-JERSEY.

Annie Kunzer, a demented woman, of Jersey City, tried to drown herself on Saturday, but was prevented by two citizens. A policeman took her to a station house, where she managed to secure a knife, with which she again attempted to kill herself. Her second attempt at suicide was also frustrated.

John Kiernan, eighteen years old, of 271 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, attempted suicide Saturday night by swallowing paris green. He was removed to the City Hospital, and yesterday was reported out of danger. Kiernan became despondent on account of family troubles.

George Stemer of Angelica-street, West Hoboken, committed suicide yesterday at his home. He put the muzzle of a shotgun to his head and blew the whole top of it off. Stemer had been a horse-car conductor, but lost his position by being late a few days ago.

The body of Robert Lambert, a well-known resident of New-Brunswick, aged 65 years, was found in the Delaware and Raritan Canal yesterday morning. He had business in the lower part of the city and probably walked off the pier in the dark.

The body of an unknown man, with black hair and whiskers, was found in the river at the foot of Fourth-street, Hoboken, yesterday. It was clothed with two vests and three undershirts. The body was sent to Crane's Morgue.

Mary A. Maguire, a demented woman who had escaped from the poorhouse at Greenville, near Bayonne, was found Saturday on the New-Brunswick, having wandered that distance since her escape. She was locked up.

WASHING WINDOWS BY THE MONTH.

A new industry has sprung up in the business part of the city which will tend to permit much more of unsifted sunlight to come within the big warerooms and offices of the First and Second Wards.

A company has recently been started whose sole purpose is to keep windows clean, and persons who are observant may have noticed neatly-uniformed men, carrying ladders and buckets which are painted in alternate stripes of red and white, dodging in and out of the crowds, entering buildings and departing from them in a businesslike way, and always seeming to know just where to go next. The company at present employs about a dozen of these men, and one meets them everywhere. They are paid a commission on the number of windows they clean, but in order to prevent them from alighting their work so as to get over the ground more readily they are subject to fines whenever the customers of the corporation complain that their windows are not properly cleaned. The company solicits patronage by means of canvassers, and charges a small amount each month for cleaning one window once a week. The price is increased per window, and is said to return a very considerable income already.

A MEMORIAL PILLAR.

From the Providence Journal, April 27.

Mr. Joseph Peace Hazard has recently erected another granite pillar on "Kendall Green," the well-known memorial plot of ground off the Point Judith road, at Narragansett Pier. The pillar was built by R. A. Harrall of Wakefield, and stands at the corner of Hazard and Gibson avenues, west of "Druid's Dream," the stone building. It bears the following inscription:

"This pillar, erected by Joseph P. Hazard, in year 1889 is dedicated to the memory of Sir Edmund Head of the city of London, in whose care a near and dear relative of the founder of this pillar was placed more than a century ago, during a large portion of the six years she passed in England, and several of these in the city of London, for purpose of education. She was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and died at the age of seventy eight, and was buried in the family cemetery at Vaucluse on the island of Rhode Island; as is also the father of this child, Newland Hazard, who was born in Narragansett Rhode Island at his father's residence on Tower Hill, and died in the year 1835 at the age of 72 years."

THE WIDOW CHANGED HER MIND.

A veteran correspondent of the Mount Desert (Me.) *Herald* recalls an amusing incident of his early years. He remembers going to a man's funeral with his grandfather, the parson.

The poor widow seemed to mourn the loss of her husband very much, and the minister vainly tried to comfort her. She said she had "got to live a poor lone widow all the days of her life." The boy cried to see her cry. After returning from the grave she called his grandfather aside and said: "Parson Eaton, I hope you won't say anything about my telling you that I should live a poor lone widow all the rest of my life, for I may change my mind." Like a shrewd General she left a way open for retreat, and she soon found occasion to use it.

CLIFTON ENTRIES.

The following programme is announced for to-day at the Clifton (S. I.) track:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Charley Russell, 115 pounds; Shamrock, 115; Addison, 115; Georgie W., 105; Highlander, 105; Glenbrook, 105; Pirate, 95; Brookfield, 95; Rebound, 95; Judge Norton, 95; Pistolle, 95; Glenlyon, 95.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Silver Star, 114 pounds; Marsh Redon, 114; Belmont, 114; Sterling, 114; Goanoo, 111; Lew Heinemann, (Spring Lamb,) 108; Saluda, 108; Hans, 109; Grade, 105; America, 105; Fiddlehead, 104; Steve Stillwell, 100; Clarissa, 96.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Addison, 124 pounds; Long Branch, 121; Pirate, 121; Utopian, 121; Billy Brown, 120; First Attempt, 121; Slumber, 116; Chicory, 116; Aura, 116; Miss Charmer, 116; Wag, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Tom Hooker, 118 pounds; First Attempt, 116; Dalesman, 116; Tattler, 116; Alma Archer, 104; Mattie Lorman, 107; My Own, 104; Chelsea, 104; Lancaster, 101; Long Beach, 101; Bertha, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Pelican, 126 pounds; Supervisor, 118; Brownsmoke, 116; Bonnell, 114; Seldom Seen, 114; Long Branch, 114.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, April 29—A. M.

The following table shows the change in prices of stocks during the past week, and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing April 26, '89.	Closing April 27, '88.
American Telegraph & Cable	90	89	71¾	
American Express	114¾	114	109¾	
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé	40¾	40	39¾	
Alabama & Pacific	74¾	74	74	
Cameron Coal	34¾	34	..	
Canada Southern	53¾	53¼	53¾	
Canadian Pacific	53	51	50¾	
Central Pacific	33¼	32¾	32¾	
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¾	17¼	..	
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	69¾	68¾	..	
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	39	38	..	
Chicago Gas Trust	51¼	49¾	..	
Chicago & Alton	136	136	..	
Chicago Gas, Brooklyn	74	72	..	
Chicago & Northwestern	107	106¼	111¾	
Chicago & Northwestern pf	142¾	138	143¾	
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	94¾	92¾	125¾	
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68¾	64¾	74¾	
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	98¾	96¾	116¾	
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	93¾	92	118¾	
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. pf	39¾	38¾	38	
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chicago	107¾	106	78	
Cin., Wash. & Baltimore	1¾	1¾	6¾	
Cin., Wash. & Baltimore pf	1¾	1¾	6¾	
Cleveland and Pittsburg	138	138	..	
Col., C. & I. Central	68¾	67	80¾	
Colorado Coal	33¾	33¼	37¾	
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	19¾	16	21¾	
Columbus & Hocking Coal	17¾	17¼	23¾	
Consolidated Electric Light	35	..	..	
Consolidated Coal	35¾	35	..	
Consolidated Gas Company	89¾	88¾	74¾	
Delaware & Hudson	106¾	104¾	109¾	
Delaware, Lack. & Western	137¾	136¾	131	
Denver & Rio Grande	19¾	17¾	19	
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47	45	51¾	
Denver, Texas & Fort Worth	23¾	22¾	..	
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	9	8¾	10¾	
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	69	68¾	62¾	
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	22¾	22	22¾	
Evansville & Terre Haute	93¾	93	87¾	
Homestake	7¾	7¾	11¾	
Houston & Texas	11¾	10	18	
Illinois Central	113¾	111¾	111	
Lake Erie & Western	19¾	18¾	18¾	
Lake Erie & Western pf	58¾	57¾	48¾	
Lake Shore	102¾	102¼	92¾	
Louisville & Nashville	68¾	65¾	67¾	
Manhattan consolidated	98¾	98	97	
Memphis & Charleston	70	69	..	
Michigan Central	86¾	86¼	81	
Marquette, H. & O	14	12¾	16¾	
Marquette, H. & O. pf	89¾	89¼	..	
Mil., Lake Shore & Western	86	85¾	86	
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf	115¾	112¾	90	
Minneapolis & St. Louis	8¾	8	9	
Missouri Pacific	71¾	70¾	81	
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¾	13¼	14¾	
Mobile & Ohio	10¾	10¾	9	
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	95¾	94¾	77	
New-Jersey Central	86¾	86¾	84	
New-York Central	107	106¾	100¾	
New-York & Northern pf	20	20	..	
New-York & New-England	44¾	42¾	44¾	
New-York, C. & St. L	17¾	17¾	16¾	
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf	71	71	40	
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	41	40	32¾	
New-York, L. E. & Western	29¾	28	27	
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	71¾	68¾	59¾	
New-York, Sus. & West.	7¾	6¾	9¾	
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	33¾	32	32	
Norfolk & Western	18¾	18	18¾	
Norfolk & Western pf	53¾	49¾	47¾	
Northern Pacific	25¾	25¼	26	
Northern Pacific pf	61¾	60¾	52¾	
Ohio & Mississippi	23	22	22¾	
Ohio, Indiana & Western	9	8¾	..	
Ontario & Western	17¾	16¾	17¾	
Oregon Improvement	49¾	47	53¾	
Oregon Improvement pf	82¾	80	..	
Oregon Railway & Nav	89¾	85	69¾	
Oregon Short Line	44¾	39	19¾	
Oregon & Transcontinental	32¾	30¾	25¾	
Pacific Mail	37	36¾	35¾	
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	24¾	24¾	21¾

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—FARINELLI.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3:30—LECTURE—At 8:15—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—A GAME OF CARDS—MILLINERS' BILL, &c.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—MY BROTHER'S SISTER.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—UNCLE JOE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—ARTICLE 47.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE WIFE.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—CENTENNIAL LOAN EXHIBITION.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—ZIG-ZAG. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE MAY QUEEN.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—LOYALTY.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—BLACK CROOK. Matinée. DOVETTA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE HENRIETTA.
THALIA THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—THE RUNAWAY WIFE.
CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—ROBERT ELSMERE.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—KEPPLER'S FORTUNES. Matinée.

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SUNDAY EDITION ONLY, 1 year.....$2 00
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NOTICES.

Readers of THE TIMES *going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 75 cents per month and the address changed as often as desired.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, followed by fair, cooler weather.

There is no doubt that the Tammany-Republican "deal," which was so suddenly developed at Albany last week, is one of the most far-reaching in its intent that has been known for years, but the recess of the Legislature will give time for reflection, which will probably operate as a check upon the designs of the politicians. Some symptoms of alarm have already appeared, and there is likely to be a show of opposition that will induce the schemers to pause. There is perhaps a tendency to overestimate the mischief that can be done by a combination to control the administrative departments of the city and to make the need of rapid transit serve the purposes of that combination. Public sentiment is much more on the alert than it used to be, and local politicians have learned that they must pay respect to it. The people will no longer allow their interests to be sacrificed with impunity. The concentration of responsibility in the Mayor will afford a point of pressure upon which the whole force of public opinion can be brought to bear. The work of the departments and that of providing for rapid transit will have to be done in the light of day and under constant observation, and abuses would be speedily exposed. We are confident that the people of this city will be able to take care of their interests.

The seekers for office in Washington will not find themselves left wholly to their own sweet and bitter reflections during the next three days, wearily waiting the return of those who dispense patronage. CLARKSON will not desert the post of duty, and a man who can empty and fill a thousand Post Offices in one week is capable of administering an immense amount of comfort to the lingering throng. He is evidently a man who could not be spared from his place even for a day. He is simply indispensable, not only to the patriots seeking for an opportunity to serve the public in the various cities and hamlets of this broad land, but to the Government itself. A man who can pick out in a single day nearly two hundred cases in which the Government is not receiving the faithful and efficient service to which it is entitled and select for each place the worthiest and most capable, is engaged in a work which obviously cannot be remitted for the purpose of celebrating any past event. CLARKSON and his guillotine will continue to be busy wherever the rest of the Administration may be.

Idaho has called a constitutional convention for the 4th of July, under the belief, or, at least, the hope, that the Fifty-first Congress will admit her to the Union of States. She accordingly wishes to be ready with her fundamental law. The Territory, if we may credit its Governor's last report, is thriving. That document represents the population to be "over 100,000," which would be a trebling since 1880. The valuation of assessed property last year was $31,000,000, and this is thought to be only about a third of the actual cash value. Of course the chief industry is mining, and the product it yields is about $9,000,000 a year from silver, lead, and gold. Agriculture, however, is gradually increasing in importance. The impression derived by Idaho that she will be admitted very promptly seems to have come from her Delegate in Congress. On what it is based does not appear. Sooner or later, no doubt, Idaho will join the sisterhood of States, but she must not be disappointed if allowed first to verify her claims to population and other requisites for the census of 1890. Besides, Idaho has a large Mormon population, and that introduces an element into the problem that may first require a careful study.

THE NEW "TIMES" BUILDING.

If THE TIMES has heretofore been sparing of words in praise and exposition of its new building it was not because the public did not find in the structure an occasion of interest or the newspaper a source of pride. There has been justifying reason, no doubt, for frequent and laudatory comment upon the progress of the work, as unique in the manner of its doing as it is beautiful in its result, but THE TIMES has observed that pretty much everybody in town and many in other towns were talking of the building, and it felt that a modest silence as to its own undertakings would not be considered, in the circumstances, a censurable failure to print the news.

The completion of the building and the opening of its offices to tenants furnish a proper occasion and a sufficient reason for publishing a description of its architecture and an extended explanation of its interior arrangements, and of the manner in which architect and builder contrived to solve the extraordinary problem presented to them in the demand that they should remove the old building and erect the new without disturbing THE TIMES as a tenant. The picture which we publish upon the first page of our supplement this morning gives as fair a representation as the pictorial art of a newspaper can give of the proportions and details of a building which competent judges agree in pronouncing the most beautiful in the city. In smaller sketches we present some minor details of the building and a view of the interior of the publication office. The old home of THE TIMES, a really worthy and comely structure, and at the date of its erection—1857—one of the very few fire-proof buildings in the city, is recalled to the memory of New-Yorkers by a small cut upon the second page of the supplement.

Albeit THE TIMES is little given to the practice of "blowing its own horn," it frankly admits a just pride in the superb house it has built for itself, and makes no apology for inviting its readers to share in its rejoicings. THE TIMES Building, unsurpassed in the city in respect to beauty of architecture as it is unrivaled in altitude, is perhaps a more enduring and satisfactory evidence of prosperity than the most audacious monument ever erected by the arduous toil of the affidavit-maker.

THE PAGEANT ON THE WATER.

To-day's pageant on the waters of our harbor will illustrate the youth rather than the age of the Nation. It will commemorate the landing of the first President a hundred years ago to assume the functions of his great office in what was then the temporary capital of the infant Republic, but it will not, like other features of the three days' celebration, afford an indication of the vast growth and development of the Nation in the intervening period. Showy and imposing as it may be, it will present the weakest side of our country's achievements. We have grown to a mighty Nation of more than 60,000,000 people, with a corresponding development of internal resources and industries, some evidence of which will be furnished in Wednesday's civic and industrial parade. We have exhibited all the military prowess that is to be desired, and the militia regiments which will march through the streets to-morrow will indicate at least the potency of our people for the defense of what they have gained upon their own soil. But the few war vessels which will take part in to-day's pageant will represent no powerful navy that might cope with hostile fleets and vindicate the honor of the Nation on the seas. The craft which will stand for the mercantile marine of the country will not bring to mind great trading ships weaving a viewless web over the ocean as they carry our products to the various parts of the civilized world and bring back increase of wealth. They will be mainly craft engaged in harbor transportation, suggesting only that and the going and coming of a few vessels along our own coast, while the great steamers at the docks, patriotically decked for the occasion with American colors, bear on their trading voyages the badge of foreign ownership. The revenue cutters which will figure prominently in the parade will call to mind our foreign commerce, indeed, but a commerce in which the carrying to and fro is done by a mercantile marine that is not ours.

Possibly those who spend long hours in viewing this marine spectacle will give some reflection to what it signifies. Their thoughts may wander from the few naval vessels here brought together to the American Navy and how it compares with those of other nations. The tugs and ferryboats and harbor transports parading as mercantile marine may lead them to think of the and lack of merchant vessels and ocean steamers bearing the flag. Perhaps they may even stop to consider why the country is so poor in the evidences of achievement on the water in these hundred years of unparalleled growth in other respects. We do not care to remind them of controverted questions of policy that may have a bearing on the case, but they must be impressed with the fact that this century has been devoted mainly to the development of internal resources and the fostering of domestic trade. Our people have been settling their unoccupied lands, cultivating the soil and working mines, building up industries, and providing means for the interchange of products among themselves, and while this long process has been going on they have not greatly felt the necessity of reaching out for traffic with other lands and using the speediest and most effective means of obtaining it. Our foreign trade has been chiefly due to the desire of other countries for our products and the efforts of their people to get them. Hence the fetching and carrying has been done by those countries, and the merchant marine most familiar in our harbors belongs to them and not to us.

This is perhaps the most striking evidence that as a nation among the powers of the earth we are still in our infancy, after a century of constitutional government of our own making, and in spite of the great material progress within our own borders. Devotion to internal development and neglect of external relations and interests are indications of national immaturity. Perhaps we shall soon begin to realize that this long period of vigorous infancy is coming to an end, and that the time is at hand for us to assert the prerogatives of national manhood. When once we make up our minds that we can compete with the world on equal terms, and begin to extend our efforts over the surrounding seas instead of confining them to our own limits, the power and resources which we have been accumulating by mere interchange among ourselves will come into play and may create a merchant marine and a national navy that shall fully reflect to the eyes of the world the power and capacity of our people. If the imagination could conceive this harbor of New-York a century hence and the pageant that might then appear upon its waters in honor of the event celebrated to-day, perhaps it would behold the results of the Nation's growth on the side which is now so stunted and undeveloped.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

The debate held in the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa the other night on the Behring Sea question turned, as usual, upon the point of jurisdiction. Sir JOHN MACDONALD described the claim of the United States as an "iniquitous" one, which affected all maritime nations, and which all would resist. More was said in this vein, and it was declared that the British Government had recently concurred in the view that the American claims were unfounded.

The question of the ownership of Behring Sea no doubt presents grave difficulties, but that is far from being the whole matter involved or even the most urgent one. The very first necessity, repeated every season, is that of policing Behring Sea for the purpose of preventing the extermination of the seal. That this duty devolves on some one will be apparent from a brief glance at what has happened through the lack of such supervision in other parts of the world. And until some other Government is disposed to join ours in this work, or to co-operate with it by instructions to its people, it is quite certain that our own, which invested millions in the purchase of Alaska, largely with reference to the value of its seal fisheries, will continue to carry out its present policy.

The great haunts of the fur seal in earlier days were in the southern hemisphere. Statistics laid before the last Congress indicate that in the year 1800 the Georgian Islands yielded 112,000 seals, and a total of 1,200,000 for the seventeen years ending with 1823. At Antipodes Island, off the coast of New South Wales, 400,000 were obtained during the years 1814 and 1815. Half a dozen years later 300,000 were taken at the South Shetland Islands in the space of two years, with the result that at the end of that time the animals there had become almost exterminated. Great quantities were also taken from Massafuero Island, near Juan Fernandez—certainly 50,000 a year. In the last thirty years of the last century over a million skins were taken by the English from Kerquelen's Land, in the Indian Ocean. The Falkland Islands, Desolation Island, and the Gallipagos Group also yielded great numbers. To-day all these once famous rookeries are almost deserted. Places where 50,000 a year were taken now show only about a hundred a season. Even as long ago as 1830 the supply in the South Seas had so greatly diminished that vessels could hardly make voyages in search of them pay.

These are only examples of statistics laid before Congress to shew that no matter how enormous the quantities of seals in any locality, indiscriminate killing by all who chose to embark in the enterprise will exterminate them. This and not the general maritime jurisdiction over Behring Sea is the problem which our Government has had to face. The few important resorts of seals left in the world are all under Government control; and one of these our country purchased, with the added right, so far as Russia could convey it, of guarding the waters adjacent to that resort and preventing the destruction of the seal industry by multitudes of vessels lying in wait and intercepting the seals in their migrations to and from the islands. Experience shows that only when such control is exercised by a Government can indiscriminate slaughter be prevented. The only practical way thus far discovered for preventing what would be a serious loss to the world's interests in this particular is that of regulating by law the number of seals that can be killed annually in these waters, and giving the right to do this to specified persons who can be held responsible. But indiscriminate killing in the open seas, where several animals sink for one captured, and where no attention is paid to age, sex, and other considerations, is too wasteful to be permitted.

Nobody pretends that jurisdiction has been exercised by the United States over the open waters of Behring Sea for any other purpose than the one here indicated. Hence it is a misstatement of the case to represent it as a pretension of our Government to all the exclusive rights of an ordinary closed sea. Sir JOHN MACDONALD is also wrong in concluding that all maritime nations are interested in resisting the pretensions of our Government. On the contrary, when Mr. BAYARD invited these countries, in 1887, to join the United States in establishing regulations for protecting the seal, not one of those addressed refused to do so, while several expressed their approval of the scheme. Even the British Government favored the plan until requested by the Dominion to abstain from taking part in it. Certainly no objections on the ground of the jurisdiction claimed by the United States were urged against this very sensible proposal. It is still capable of being revived, and meanwhile, until some other method of policing the sea and protecting the fisheries is agreed upon, our Government is not likely to abandon the system which it has had in force for nearly twenty years.

TO-DAY AT BERLIN.

The Samoan conference opens to-day, and apropos of it we are favored with an addendum to the amiable telegraphs already so freely dispatched from Berlin. Prince BISMARCK and Mr. BATES have exchanged compliments in the most commendable and peaceful manner, despite the gloomy fears of some esteemed contemporaries who had anticipated possibly even a personal encounter, and had patriotically mistrusted the equality of the combat. We are also favored with compliments for Messrs. KASSON and PHELPS, and the general impression is fostered that everything will be settled off-hand. It is again announced that Germany and England are agreed beforehand, and "it is trusted that the American delegates are empowered to admit" the German demands. If that is so, of course there is no obstacle to a quick and peaceful agreement. And if that is not so, what, we would like to know, is our plumed champion going to do about it, England and Germany being agreed against him?

We note that the Consul whom BISMARCK so severely reprimanded is well to the fore to testify to German claims against Samoans for plundering them. We had a vague idea that it was the Samoans who were chiefly plundered; but this seems to be an error. Of course, the Samoans cannot pay in money, and so it is stated that settlements will be made for lands—a custom not unfamiliar to our aborigines. Nothing could be nobler, for England and Germany add that they will be content with one representative each in the land court. Moreover, Samoa and the United States are each to be allowed one delegate. Thus the land court would start off an apparent tie. Still, if BISMARCK carries his point at Berlin, probably he will not be afraid to take his chances on an even thing in a Samoan land court. The Germans have had experiences with Samoan tribunals before, and as a result there is not now land enough left in Samoa without a German claim to start a farm for a New-England poorhouse. Doubtless the condition of real estate is already somewhat better in Apia than in Guthrie, Oklahoma, and we will not deny that, after BISMARCK'S tribunal has done its work, every German claim will be settled and every Samoan protest hushed. Finally, we are told that BISMARCK adheres to the idea of non-intervention rigidly—so rigidly, in fact, that Mr. BAYARD'S scheme for settling the dispute "will not be entertained." So far so good. Now, let us see in detail exactly what the Anglo-German idea of a settlement is. BISMARCK'S promises are good when not contrasted with the German record in the past. His organs speak fair in his behalf, and we shall believe all they say when we have before us the protocols embodying an agreement in accordance with their forecast. But we cannot forget wrongs in the past until more sure of rights in the future.

CENTENNIAL TREASURES OF THE LENOX LIBRARY.

The Lenox Library, which opens its doors freely to the public, is crowded with treasures of history, literature, and art. Among these objects of perennial interest there are exhibited at this time many personal memorials of WASHINGTON especially worthy of centennial observation. The original autograph manuscript of his Farewell Address is there, surrounded by the autograph letters of MADISON and HAMILTON, together with their respective proposed drafts of the address, presenting an array of illustrative materials for the history of the formation of that wonderful work of political wisdom which cannot be matched the world over. Beginning with the original draft of the President's letter to MADISON, in 1792, and ending with the completed document which he finished in 1796—both full of corrections and additions, all in his own hand—they are the absolute proofs of his authorship and authority.

With these are also to be seen as a part of the special Washington exhibit at this time, many engraved portraits and other illustrative objects, peculiarly appropriate to the occasion. Books from WASHINGTON'S private library, with his autograph and book plate, will command attention of the visitor, and especially one little volume containing the famous Association of the Congress of 1774, with signatures of all the members, including the greater number of those who signed the Declaration of Independence two years afterward. Among these there is a singularly felicitous association of the names of GEORGE WASHINGTON and BENJAMIN HARRISON, the great-grandfather of the present Chief Magistrate of the Union.

In the art galleries of the Lenox Library are also to be seen, in marble, busts of WASHINGTON by THOMAS CRAWFORD and RAIMONDO TRENTANOVE, the full-length portrait by STUART, the original painted by JAMES PEALE in 1772, and copies by REMBRANDT PEALE of the originals by his father and himself, as well as STUART'S first portrait.

New-York is now the scene of the nearest approach that our country has furnished for many years to the annual mobilization of troops among European nations, and with it is connected a mobilization of vessels, too, which also has some significance. The War Department, with foresight and good judgment, has detailed an officer, Capt. DANIEL M. TAYLOR of the Ordnance Department, to study and report upon the lessons of this concentration of troops. In view of the varying times and methods of transportation, the accommodations offered, and other features, it may be more difficult to get at exact estimates and results than is the case of a mobilization of regular forces or militia in Europe for an exclusively military purpose, under common orders, and with the express idea of studying this question. Still, there will be much to make this present test useful. To the militia staffs of the State of New-York and of other States, which send a large proportion of their available forces, this experience in the art of moving and quartering troops will also be valuable.

A VARIETY OF ITEMS.

"Dr. Philetus Debbe" gives an amusing account of a Sunday school he visited "on the other side of the world." The Superintendent tapped a bell, without uttering a word, and the chorister arose and led the singing. Another tap brought another man to his feet who read a chapter of the Bible. At a third tap a prayer was offered, and so it went on. He said to one of the teachers, "Things move on very quietly here. I noticed that you got to work at the lesson very soon." "Yes," said the teacher, "that is what I came here for." "I noticed also that the Superintendent did not say a word." "He can't," replied the teacher, "he is dumb. We elected him because he couldn't talk, and we have had plenty time for the lesson ever since. The last Superintendent we had nearly talked us to death."—*Louisville Western Recorder.*

A Hartford clergyman tells this anecdote: Early in life, while occupying apother charge, he invited a clergyman whom the unregenerate would call conceited and dull to preach in his pulpit. During the sermon our Hartford preacher dozed away in the sweet old way till he was suddenly called on to conclude the service with prayer. Accustomed to regard himself as the mouthpiece of his Creator's instruments, and forgetting that he had delivered the sermon, he began with "We beseech Thee to accept the weak and feeble effort that has been addressed to Thee and more richly to endow Thy servant in the graces he so greatly lacks."—*Hartford Courant.*

The following incident, although it is hard to believe it, actually occurred: A Harvard Annex girl, who came from the country, not long since, had a question which bothered her, and happening one day to be in the city, she saw the sign "Intelligence office" before her. As it was some intelligence she wanted, she walked in and took her seat, with a few others, on a settee, and only realized what the place was when a lady came up and asked her if she wanted a situation as a chambermaid. She hastily left, making up her mind that not every sign means just as it read.—*Boston Gazette.*

Recently, during a meeting in Kingston, a speaker had occasion to refer to slavery. He said, among other things: "I want to speak to you in favor of an institution that has been greatly spoken against. I want to speak to you of slavery, and to say that it has some advantages. I believe that Satan is of advantage to a good many of us." Another speaker followed, who said: "For my part, I always thought slavery was something like the measles and chickenpox—the only good thing about it was to get rid of it. Thank God, we have got rid of it."—*Kingston Freeman.*

One of the most remarkable feats in modern journalism was achieved by Mrs. Isabella B. Barrows of Boston. She wrote a verbatim report of a speech made in German by Carl Schurz, which she turned into English while her pen was flying across her paper in stenographic characters. To write stenographically and translate from German to English simultaneously was a remarkable piece of shorthand reporting.—*Hartford Times.*

"If I gave you a pound of metal and ordered you to make the most out of it, what kind of metal would you select?" asked a well-known jeweler. "Gold of course," was the prompt reply. "I'd prefer a pound of steel," said the jeweler, "for I'd have it made into hair springs for watches. A pound of such springs would sell for an even $140,000."—*Buffalo Express.*

"James," said the village jeweler, "are there any weddings to take place in the neighborhood soon?" "There are two to come off next week," said the clerk. And the jeweler sat down at once and wrote an order for two dozen pickle casters with privilege of exchanging twenty-two of them for something else within thirty days.—*Chicago Tribune.*

We once knew an individual whom a mistake of half a minute in the boiling of a couple of eggs would put out of humor for a whole day. Occasionally this slave of appetite would throw a dish that was not to his taste out of the window. Yet he was a member of the church, and asked a blessing on every meal.—*New-York Ledger.*

A new explanation of the defeat of the prohibitory amendment is suggested. It is that many men who have been in the habit of voting "no" under the local option had voted "no" on the amendment from force of habit. It is only a little less reasonable than some others that have been given.—*Boston Traveller.*

One head of a public school said he could always tell when a boy commenced to use tobacco by the record of his recitations. Prof. Oliver of the Annapolis Academy said he could indicate the boy who used tobacco by his absolute inability to draw a clean straight line.—*Medical Record.*

Some one has discovered that the music of the topical song, "When You Come to Think of It," is "The Brass Monkey," is taken from Beethoven's First Symphony. It must be a great relief to the symphony.—*Somerville Journal.*

But such is history. I have seen much of it made, and I have seen how it is recorded. I said to Gen. Logan one day: "General, nearly all history is a lie." He answered: "Yes, all but novels."—*Gen. Francis E. Spinner.*

A Windsor, (Me.) philosopher says that a man can live forever on a diet limited to parched peas and spring water. He knows because he's tried it.—*Lewiston Journal.*

As a rule, the seemingly rude hand of time does its art work well, and I should as soon think of asking Gen. Di Cesnola to restore the nose of the Sphinx as of getting a workman to scrub a bronze statue.—*The Critic.*

People who live in the Potomac Flats should have apartments on the qui-ninth floor.—*Washington Critic.*

A man without character is always making a fuss about having it vindicated.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

THE SUPPLY OF NATURAL GAS.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, April 27.

EX-GOV. Foster is authority on some things, but when he tells us that the flow of natural gas from one well does not tend to diminish the flow from any other well in the same vicinity nor practically affect the general supply, we beg leave to reserve our acquiescence. He might as well say that two or a dozen spigots will exhaust a hogshead of wine no quicker than one. The amount of natural gas in any locality is a definite quantity. It was all elaborated millions of years ago, and about the same time that the coal was stored away in the Rocking Hills. We don't expect either the coal or the gas to give out to-morrow, and it may be that the present generation will exhaust the latter no more than the former. Nobody knows exactly how much there is of either. Nevertheless, every ton of coal mined and every thousand feet of gas consumed or wasted diminishes by just that much the original supply, and it is folly to think otherwise. Everybody might as well understand this. The sprinkling which proclaims that the amount of natural gas is not diminished by use is as much use of ammunition as the pessimism which declares that it will last but a year or two.

THE SUBURBS OF SAVANNAH

HOW FORT M'ALLISTER FELL IN THE CIVIL WAR.

THE GREAT SWAMP AND FORT PULASKI —EBENEZER, THE LAST HOME OF THE SALZBURGERS.

SAVANNAH, April 28.—One hundred and thirty-five years ago a small tribe of Indians occupied the bluff upon which the city of Savannah now stands. Then only the Indian's canoe rippled the placid waters of the Savannah River, where now steam and sail vessels from every clime, attracted by the fruits of the South's commerce, plow its bosom, coming and going, with keels deeply sunk in the water.

The Forest City of the South stretches along the southern bank of the Savannah River on a sandy plain, fifty feet above the level of the sea. This plateau was originally covered with dense forests, which were cleared away very soon after the introduction of the royal Government in 1752. The elevation on which the city is situated is drained and almost inclosed by the Savannah River on the north, the Ogeechee and Vernon Rivers on the south, the St. Augustine Creek on the east, and the great tide-water mark stretching due south from the Savannah on the west. This great swamp, with all of its multitudinous ramifications, is subject to a greater or less influx and efflux of water at each tide. Between the Savannah and Ogeechee there is a gradual rise of the land to a summit level three to five feet above mean high-water mark, from which place the waters of the swamp have a natural tendency to flow north to the Savannah and south to the Ogeechee. This fact was demonstrated during the rebellion by flooding the Springfield plantation at the time of Sherman's advance upon the city. The swamp waters were backed up to a level five feet above high-water mark, and would have escaped in the Ogeechee Swamp and River but for a dam three feet high which the Confederates had erected in a short narrow swamp connecting the two great swamps.

In a private letter a Federal officer thus described the siege of Savannah while the Northern Army was in this swamp:

"Those were dark days when the marching was over and the army had settled down in the flooded forests and before the defenses of Savannah. It required several days for the army to establish its position. By turning aside the waters of the canal which united the swift current of the Savannah with the sluggish water, the Ogeechee, the low swamp lands were covered neck deep by the treacherous element, and where the raised causeways spanned these forest bogs the enemy had girded them about with forts and batteries. Every attempt in these places to push forward our lines met with the fire of heavy artillery and the blazing sheets of musketry. There was not the city of Savannah our commander coveted in those days of 1864 so much as bread. Sherman might not, with the hapless Queen of France, answer the cry for food with, 'Give them bonbons,' and so he sought the sea."

The discovery of the peculiar situation of Fort McAllister, which was guarded by this overflowed swamp, and which in turn protected the city, was made in one of those accidental ways which have decided the destiny of many an army and nation. A private, while rummaging among a number of letters which he had found in a house by the roadside, came across a piece of brown paper on which the following was scribbled:

"DEAR MOTHER: Here I am in a big fort way off on the Ogeechee River. It is called Fort McAllister, which is the name of a plantation hereabout. It is a big fort, with thirty or forty big guns, which we fire at the Yankee vessels whenever they come up the river. They have tried it off with iron-clads and all that, but we always beat them off, and are perfectly safe behind our tall bomb-proofs. You can't imagine how crooked this river is—a snake wriggling is a straight line compared to it. I send you a little drawing which I have made of a bend in the river and the position of the fort. Along place it is, and the Yanks never can take it so long as they knock at the front door. We don't have much to eat, and it's right lonely here."

That apparently harmless missive, with its little drawing, told the story and decided the fate of Savannah. Gen. Hazen, carrying the rough drawing in his pocket, ordered his troops against Fort McAllister, and in spite of tangled abattis and exploding torpedoes, they plunged into the deep water, tore away the rough palisades, mounted to the parapet, and fought hand to hand within the fort with its gallant defenders. The capture of the fort meant the fall of Savannah, which was entered by the Federal troops several days afterward.

This extensive tide-water swamp is uncleared and unoccupied in its wilder portions, except immediately upon the western edge of the city, where before the year 1820 (the date of the dry-culture contract) an exceedingly valuable rice plantation existed, stretching from the river front to a back-water dam, built by the original owner, Joseph Stiles, an Englishman at Isle of Hope Island. This dam is parallel with the most extended southern limit of the city. Unhappily for Savannah, the dry-culture contract caused an entire abandonment of these once cultivated swamp lands, and in consequence the ditches, canals, dams, trunks, and gates have all gone to decay, and the last condition of them is tenfold worse than the first. To increase the embarrassment, the high embankments of the Central Railroad and Ogeechee Canal divide the plantation into two parts, and thus permanently intercept the natural lines of drainage. This old Springfield plantation contains 500 acres and is a narrow belt of low land 300 yards wide.

In the Winter months Savannah has an exceptionally fine climate, and many Northerners spend the cold months here, but a mild malarial poisoning of the atmosphere exists from April to November. This is undoubtedly due to the presence of the great Ogeechee Swamp and to the want of drainage there. The obstacles to the drainage of these lands are formidable only because of the cost of converting the canal and railroad embankments. The outlet of the water has a descent at low water of six feet, and is, therefore, easy, and not involving a great expense. The task of undertaking this work has been a rife since the war, but as yet the swamp is still a vast breeder of malarial diseases. White men cannot live on the lands, which are as rich as any in the South. Here and there a darkey hut will be found on the old plantation, when a high ridge affords him a place for a dry home. In some mysterious way they seem to be proof to a certain extent against the malarial poison, which kills the white man.

Following the course of the Savannah toward the sea, the ruins of Fort Pulaski attract the attention of all visitors. This fort, the scene of the reduction of which will ever be a memorable event in the history of the war, is situated on Cockspur Island, fourteen miles from the city, and was named after Brig. Gen. Count Pulaski. The site of the fort was selected by Major Babcock of the United States corps of engineers, and the work commenced in 1831, under the superintendence of Major Gen. Mansfield, United States Army. The fort was erected to command both channels of the Savannah River at the head of the Tybee Roads. It was sixteen years in building, and its massive walls contained over thirteen million bricks, costing about a million of dollars. It has five faces, including the gorge, and is casemated on all sides. The walls are seven and a half feet thick, rising twenty-five feet above the water. The fort called for an armament of 140 guns.

The gorge is covered by an earthwork, which is surrounded and divided from the main work by a wide wet ditch. When the Federals seized and commenced to fortify Tybee Island early in 1862, the fort was considered impregnable to an assault, and, as the power of rifled ordnance was then unknown, no one ever dreamed that its walls could be breached. But the batteries on Tybee Island soon broke in the heavy walls and dismounted all of the guns, so that surrender was necessary.

Since the war the fort has been considerably repaired, but there still remain thousands of marks which speak of the terrible power of rifled guns. Travelers going out and coming into the Savannah River can readily observe the battered condition of the walls of Fort Pulaski, and now and then catch a glimpse of sand batteries, behind which the Federals worked the guns which told so fearfully upon the fort.

Contrasted with these two memorable suburbs of the Forest City are two others of a nature calculated to inspire feelings of peace and reverence rather than stirring up the animosities of war. Bonaventure, whose melancholy beauty challenges comparison with any spot of similar magnitude in the country, is the great shrine for all visiting pilgrims to the South. Originally a cemetery, it contains many fine specimens of sepultural architecture, which time and circumstances have invested with hallowed remembrances. Many lofty oaks lend their grateful shade to the last resting places of the silent dead, and the character of the foliage presents a unique and almost indescribable appearance, draped as it is with weeping festoons of moss. This luxuriant growth makes the shade impenetrable to the sun's rays. Nature and the wise neglect of man have made it a peerless combination of the sublime and picturesque.

About twenty miles up the river is a small settlement of Salzburgers, whose quiet and peaceful ways of life are in harmony with Bonaventure. The place is called Ebenezer and is remarkable only for its quietness and the peculiar ways of its inhabitants. The original settlement was made in 1734 by a party of seventy-eight Salzburgers, who came over in the Purysburgen. The exile of these people forms a thrilling story and constituted an epoch in the history of Germany. Persecuted in their own country they finally accepted the invitation of Oglethorpe to come to Georgia and settle a colony. These Germans belonged to the Archbishopric of Salzburg, then the most eastern district of Bavaria, but now forming a detached district in Upper Austria, and called Salzburg from the broad valley of the Salzach, which is made by the approximation of the Noric and Rhetian Alps.

Their ancestors, the Waldenses of Piedmont, had been compelled by the barbarities of the Duke of Savoy to find shelter from the storms of persecution in the Alpine passes and valeys of Salzburg and the Tyrol before the Reformation, and they were afterward frequently hunted out by the soldiery of the Church of Rome and condemned for their faith to tortures of the most cruel and revolting kind. Such was the case in 1684, when the head of one of their pastors was called to his pulpit, and others were murdered. In 1684-6 they were again threatened with persecution and nearly one thousand emigrated.

In 1729 Leopold, Count of Firmian, determined to reduce them to the Catholic faith, which crusade induced many to come to this country. They first touched at Charleston, where Oglethorpe met them and conducted them to Savannah. He gave them their choice of the unappropriated lands, and as they expressed a wish to settle some distance from the sea in a hilly country, where there were springs of water, they were led into the interior. About twenty miles inland a town was marked out for them, and called Ebenezer in remembrance that God had brought them there.

The town now, situated in a beautiful part of the State of Georgia, is in a prosperous condition and has more the appearance of a Northern Quaker community than of a Southern village. There are about two hundred of the descendants of the old Salzburgers and they are all of a religious turn of mind, but on account of their exclusiveness and lack of aggressiveness they do not multiply very rapidly. They are socially ostracised from the rest of the South ners on account of their extreme views and ways of living.

They are greatly opposed to war, and during the rebellion few, if any, of them took part in the strife. Thankful for their deliverance from their European oppressors they did not attempt to practice any tyranny on those around them, and there is no record which goes to prove that they ever owned slaves, although living in the midst of the slave country. They are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, which afford a good living and a little to spare. Ebenezer is a pretty little place, nicely laid out and kept in excellent order. Though most of the houses are of moderate size, there are some that deserve the name of country mansions. Their houses of worship are also neat and of becoming style. Many tourists in Savannah go up to Ebenezer to attend the services of this ancient sect during the pleasant months of Winter.

CAPT. ALLAN'S CLAIMS.

NO SETTLEMENT YET FOR THE SEIZURE OF THE BRIDGEWATER.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 28.—Capt. Allan of Brooklyn left for home yesterday, having failed to obtain from the Dominion Government any settlement of his claim for the illegal seizure and detention of his ship by the Customs Collector at Shelburne in 1887. The United States Government have made a demand upon the British Government for compensation for the owner of the Bridgewater for the losses sustained by him, but Capt. Allan came over to Ottawa to make a final effort for an amicable settlement, and the refusal of the Canadian authorities to treat with him will, it is believed, strengthen his case in diplomatic circles. It is claimed that there is little doubt that the British Government will pay Capt. Allan's claim and collect the amount thereof from Canada, not wishing to add to the existing causes of ill feeling between Canada and the United States.

Capt. Allan has hitherto made no reference to a most important fact in connection with the seizure of his vess

OLANCHO, THE LAZY TOWN

TRAVELING WITH A PADRE IN HONDURAS.

PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT THE TORTILLA—THE AZTEC WHOSE SONS ARE MAKING THEIR FORTUNE AS CURIOSITIES—SIGHTS IN OLANCHO.

OLANCHO, March 15.—The intense heat of the sun in the low country back of the northern coast of Honduras causes most travelers to set out on their day's journey at midnight and to so regulate their marches as to arrive at some settlement at about 8 o'clock in the morning. Through the kindness of the hospitable Padre of Trujillo, who loaned me one of his own saddle mules and volunteered to accompany me as far as the town of Olancho, the trip was made under very much more favorable auspices than had I gone alone with Indian servants only. In Central America travel with a priest when you can, for you will be offered the best beds, in the best rooms, and the table will be loaded with the best the house affords. The several small streams that empty themselves into the harbor of Trujillo, render night marching dangerous where the trail crosses them and the swampy lands that line their shores, but, with the aid of a full moon and the occasional glare of the Padre's cigarette, I had no difficulty in warning my animal when too close to deep pools and treacherous-looking mud holes.

Our path for the first few miles followed a small river bordered with a dense thicket of mangle trees, which in some places were so interlaced with tropical vines as to appear to be solid banks of foliage. Where the stream narrowed an arch of green was formed, from which the luxuriant vegetation hung in shadowy festoons, the lower leaves of the long tendrils playing on the smooth running water. In turns little vistas opened, lighted up by the moon's rays, and exposing to view the rich colors of the flowers of hundreds of varieties of parasitical plants, from which, in one day, a finer collection of orchids could be gathered than was ever exhibited in London or New-York. In this ride I first observed the sensitive plant or *La planta sensitiva*. While using a rawhide whip on my animal my arm struck a vine growing close to the trail, which I had seen before, and had supposed to be a species of fern. As soon as the vine was disturbed, its leaves slowly contracted and folded up in a most dignified way, as if offended by being struck. In addition to the plant there is also the sensitive tree, which grows abundantly in the vicinity of "Casas Blancas," and which when dealt a hard blow on the trunk, not only closes up its leaves, but draws all its tender branches toward the mother stem.

Shortly after daylight we caught sight of the small group of white houses, Casas Blancas, where we intended to pass the day. We were now in a forest of india-rubber trees. This tree is known by its smooth, round trunk, protected by a light-colored bark, and sometimes reaches the height of 60 feet. The leaves form in clusters, three together, of a thin, delicate texture, usually 10 or 12 inches long, and having the centre leaf a little longer than the others. The deadstillness of the rubber forest, which supports but little animal life, would make it an excellent home for the professed hermit. Drawing closer to the hamlet, we met a few natives sauntering slowly along, going to work out a little rubber. The trees, called here caoutchouc, are tapped, as the maple is with us. The cut emits a yellow creamy liquid, which among the Indians of Honduras is allowed to run into holes in the ground, and which congeals into a dirty, jelly-like substance the instant a few "bejuco" leaves are mashed in it. The natives also use the thin bark of the tree as paper, while the tame hogs of the town grow fat on its fruit, which resembles the peach, but is divided into three lobes, each containing a small black nut.

Close to the town one meets with many ruins, and, what we call "mounds;" but which I presume were the edifices of the natives found in the country at the time of the Spanish conquest, and not of the race which preceded them, as those at Tenampua undoubtedly were. There is scarcely any trace of architectural design, or any trace of an organized system of worship, as is evidenced in the gigantic idols found on the Island of Monombita in Lake Managua, and at Palenque and Chichen in Yucatan. During the day I unearthed many pieces of terra cotta of ancient shape, and some in such perfect condition as to be serviceable for household use; but I found none that showed any signs of ever having been painted or even glazed.

In this portion of the Department of Olancho there are many negro merchants of considerable wealth and business tact, who have gone 'greatly beyond the Central American idea of keeping a small notion store and whisky annex, and who have commercial relations with European houses, to which they ship the products on commission. Indiscriminate mixture of races has left but few families of pure Spanish descent intact, and the population of to-day is made up of Caribs and Ladinos, the latter in great majority. This mixed race, or Ladino class, has inherited all the bad qualities and vices of its various sources, but it has been quick to perceive that white blood, if in predominance, will wrest the present Ladino influence and power to itself, and in this race lives the strong prejudice against foreigners.

A few miles from the town is a cluster of houses, inhabited by an Aztec remnant, who strongly resemble the few of that race I met near the volcano of Ometepe in Nicaragua and in the city of Omoa. These were a modest little community, thoroughly contented to gain a living by cultivating vegetables for the Caribs of the larger town. They are smaller in stature than the Indian of Honduras; more gentle in their ways, and, though now speaking a mixed language, their voices are much sweeter in tone. One of their peculiarities is to retire to some secret and secluded spot when stricken with disease, to refuse all medical aid, to pine away. While conversing with one of their number who understood a little Spanish I observed an expression of pleasure cross his face when he discovered I was a "Norte Americano." He told me his two sons were traveling in that country as "curiosities" at a good salary, and he plied me with so many questions that I might yet be with him had I tarried to answer all. I gave him as beautiful and pleasing a description of life in a dime museum as I could, and left the old man thoroughly happy. Their houses were merely sugar-cane walls, supporting roofs of "cahoon" palm leaves, which shed water as well as sheet iron or shingles, and through many an open door I could see the women engaged in making "tortillas," their principal food, which they also sold at "Casas Blancas."

Corn is first boiled in salted water, and then allowed to simmer over a slow fire until soft. It is then washed and mashed to a soft pulp on a flat stone or "metate," very much as a cook flattens out dough with a rolling pin. This paste is flattened out quickly into round, thin cakes, and baked on a hot stone. When hot they are palatable with butter; but as a steady diet I would prefer fried plantain, which is bad enough itself. The "tortilla" is found on every table in Central America, of the rich and poor alike, and so great a fascination has this corn cake that a Guatemaltecan, who had been to the United States, told me seriously that he did not like that country because he found no "tortillas" there; but I think that any person of common sense who has been in Central America six months would sigh for a country where there were no "tortillas." Some time ago an attempt was made to grind corn by machinery, to lessen the women's hard work at the "metate," but the machines have been sold as old iron, the meal they had ground was fed to the chickens, because the natives would not deviate from established customs. Their parents ground corn on a "metate" and that process was good enough for them.

The Aztecs had some fine wheat fields, the product of which was ground in a circular cement trench, in which relled a heavy stone wheel, propelled by a sleepy-looking mule. The bran was separated by winnowing, leaving an excellent white flour, which they baked in earthen ovens into rolls, but never in loaves. Each roll when hot is wrapped in a plantain leaf and sent to market, and nowhere have I tasted better bread.

These people were all Catholics, and the Padre being a great favorite we had every house thrown open to us, and I fancied I several times caught the jolly father exchanging short, significant glances with the handsome, dark-eyed Senoritas who brought us foaming chocolate. The "tortilla" of Tobasco, one of the southern States of Mexico, is made thick and light like sponge cake, and is a fair thing; but the thin, hard contrivance of this country is too much like sea bread.

The road from this village to the town was lined with hedges of cactus, all in bloom, inclosing fields of corn and wheat side by side with plantations of sugar cane, which were being irrigated from the brook as we rode by. Nowhere have I seen such gorgeous sunsets as in Central America. A peculiar quality of the atmosphere lends a soft and brilliant tone to the evening landscape, such as is seldom seen under the clear skies of Alaska, and as we drew near to Casas Blancas to spend the evening the entire country around fairly glowed with the rays of the setting sun, until, one by one, they were cut off as it sank behind the mountain range, the strong light melting into a soft afterglow. The many tender glances which the worthy priest had bestowed upon the fair maidens of the hamlet induced me to suggest that we spend one more day there to enable me to study their primitive ways more closely. It is needless to say the suggestion was eagerly assented to, and at the close of our second day, after promising faithfully to tarry there on our return, which engagement was as faithfully kept, we mounted our animals and turned their heads toward Olancho.

As the existence of the present capital of Guatemala is the result of a series of volcanic eruptions which destroyed Antigua, so is the city of Olancho to-day built at some distance from its old site, the result of a decision of the inhabitants of the old town to live at a safe distance from the scene of former volcanic disturbances. The old Padres turned the earthquake into a visitation of Divine wrath, which is devoutly believed by the superstitious Olanchites of the present time. The old city was the great centre of wealth of Northern Honduras. Cattle kings, planters, and miners lived there, and it was also the seat of Government, most important, south of Guatemala. The inhabitants were thrifty; the priests said they were niggardly, and that although the laborers had nuggets of gold stored away, they withheld their wealth from the Church. As a test, the Church authorities ordered that in the cathedral should be placed a life-sized golden statue of the Virgin. The contributions were slow, and notwithstanding the fact that the natives believed at some future day the golden Virgin would die, be boxed up and buried in Spain, she was at last completed and put in her own niche. When inspected by the Bishop, he discovered that her golden crown was lacking, and the appeal for more gold was the straw that broke the camel's back. The populace rebelled, and during the night one adventurous spirit placed a crown of rawhide on the statue's sacred brows. The pastor of the church protested against this "corona de cuero," but the sordid wretches, forgetting that they owed all their wealth to the leniency of heaven, snapped their fingers in the holy man's face! This infamous insult to the Holy Lady was soon avenged; for while the population were collected at church the earth trembled and shook with great violence, the mountain belched forth fire, stones, and lava, destroying the town, and burying many of the inhabitants under the ruins of the houses.

The fugitives built the present city and placed this same leather crown at the feet of a new statue of the Virgin as a token of their humility, and as an acknowledgment of their former wrongdoing. Having heard the legend I had the curiosity to visit the church to see the crown, and sure enough at the base of the figure lay a rawhide crown.

Profane historians of that time tell different tales of the catastrophe, and lend some strength to the suspicion that the early fathers cared little about the truth of history and regarded it as a secondary consideration to the advancement of the true faith. It is now nearly three hundred years since the destruction of Olancho Viejo, and that portion of the country is less known now to the civilized world than it was then. Little is known about the city except what has been gathered from the reports of Spanish Captains and from writings that were composed by order of the Church. Our route passed close to the main part of the city, which is now covered with bushes and small forests, only here and there a broken arch being seen. The mountain on the other side is bare rock, and is never known to have given any signs of eruption since the fatal day. One could readily pass this scene of former life and never dream that it had been anything but the solitude of to-day and the home of the many beautifully-feathered tropical birds that rise up and fly away in clouds as your mule treads slowly along the trail.

The streets of the new city are planted with more beautiful palms, and more numerous varieties of them than are seen in Cuba. From the "Coyol palm" a very pleasant sweet wine is obtained, which in Olancho is cheaper than good water. A small hole is bored high up on the main trunk, just below the leaves, into which a hollow reed is pushed, with a gourd fastened to the other end to collect the sap as it flows from the wound. When fresh, it is white and refreshing, always cool, and looks like cocoanut milk. Two days' exposure in an open vessel causes fermentation, and the liquid, which is then more intoxicating than the hardest cider, is as colorless as water. The strong "Coyol wine" is sometimes mixed with wild honey, which can be found close to any field of wild flowers; and this mixture, though mild in taste and delicate in flavor, can produce a very wretched head the morning after to the unwary drinker of strange concoctions, though it is much preferable to confining one's self to the wines that can be purchased in the country. A wine dealer once told me that all the miserable stuff in his line which could not be sold in any market was renamed with gaudy labels and shipped to Central America. The meanest brands of French claret, made in Chicago, bring $1 50 per bottle. Sweet champagnes, not fit to be put into the human stomach, badly corked and leaky, which grace every official reception, are worth $6 per bottle, and no Central American ever feels more proud of himself and his country than when he can stagger around and tell his friends between hiccoughs that he got drunk on champagne. The priests, in some manner, have sealed casks of that wine sent from Spain, because the regulation requires pure wine to be used in the sacrifice of the mass; thus it is that they alone drink good wine.

Many of the thrifty housewives are able to keep careful watch over their "patios" without having to feed a watch dog, by making use of a bird which resembles a mocking bird. While walking around the town and entering the open courtyards to admire the beautiful flowers, I always heard the wild screeching and saw the bird flying about through the corridors, and this occurred only when I appeared, because until then all was quiet. On inquiry I found that these birds are brought to houses when very young, and that they gradually learn to know those by sight who are entitled to enter, but screech and cry out on the approach of a stranger. At the hotel there were several magpies of so thieving a disposion that they would have carried away my traveling trunk had it not been too heavy. They were very tame and I rather enjoyed their visits to my room, and felt not a little flattered, as any lover of animals does, when sought out by these dumb friends; but one morning while shaving, having put down my brush I noticed one bird grab it, fly out into the "patio," and hide it among the flowers, after which he returned to the room looking as innocent as if no theft had been committed, until he seized a handkerchief and made off with that. This was getting too serious; so, after securing the stolen things, I never allowed any light articles to be exposed, the friendly visits soon ceased, and, I presume, to some other guest's discomfort, because during idle hours, when sitting at the door of my room, the antics and tricks of those birds were always a source of amusement. Pencils, penholders, collars, cuffs, and, anything of [illegible] were being stolen and [illegible] to [illegible] the victims [illegible] the mischievous [illegible] the Honduranes. [illegible] Olanchite have passed into a proverb in Honduras, and [illegible] "There are [illegible] subjects who [illegible] if their agents do not rob them of over half their crops. The wants of this landed gentry are few, and as their income is steady their wealth piles up, until they have an unlucky run at cards. They would put their surplus dollars into something better than "three of a kind" or a "full" if something would only "turn up," and I know of no better way to describe them than by saying that they idle away their time in waiting for something to "turn up."

GUM PICKING AS A TRADE

AN EXTENSIVE INDUSTRY IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 28.—One of the industries carried on in Northern New-York during the Winter season is that of gathering spruce gum, and very few people know how extensive it is, or how many people depend on it to help out a scanty living, which frequently has to be obtained in half a dozen different ways. Most of the Adirondack gum pickers are gum pickers from necessity, not from choice. They are a nondescript class, unknown to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the census taker. They are found among farmers, mechanics, lumbermen, guides, and even some of the young and robust maidens who dwell on the borders of the woods, for it must not be inferred that the fair sex even in this isolated region do not covet the bright calicoes, ribbons, and other "fixins" which may be purchased with the price of a few pounds of spruce gum.

Most of the people along the edge of the woods in Lewis, St. Lawrence, and Franklin Counties live after the manner of the first settlers who came to this part of the State 80 years ago. Many of them dwell in log houses, and have a small patch of cleared land sufficient to keep a cow and half a dozen sheep. On this small capital the head of the family sets out to provide for the physical welfare of a wife and, as a rule, not less than half a dozen children. To do it he is obliged to seek some remote lumber camp and work for a portion of the year at $20 per month and board, while the wife and children look after the affairs of the household and farm. But this does not suffice. Work in the lumber camps for all except teamsters and log drivers begins in the Fall and ends in February, so that there are still several months of the Summer and Winter before him for other employment. These are devoted to picking the gum, making maple sugar, and cultivating the clearing. The guide, who has remunerative employment during the Summer and Autumn, spends the Winter in trapping and gathering gum. The backwoods mechanic, who is generally a jack of all trades, finds his business dull in the Winter season, unless he gets a job at filing saws or grinding axes in a lumber camp. If he has no other employment he can pick gum as well as anybody. The lumbermen make the two occupations go hand in hand. When the spruce trees are being felled and cut into lengths for the mill for the winter's cut, them go into the workman's pockets, to be sold the next time he goes out to the clearings. In this way he adds several dollars to his income every month. Women are not weak and unreliant creatures when they abide in log houses back in the woods. One young woman living in the town of Pine, St. Lawrence County, has gathered more than 40 pounds of gum during the Winter, which is enough to keep the jaws of a hundred city girls wagging for a long time.

But whether this business of gum picking be carried on by the guide, the lumberman, the farmer, or the backwoods maiden its details are interesting. The time when it can be prosecuted to the best advantage is when the snow has been settled by a thaw, and then frozen hard enough to bear the weight of a person without breaking through. When the snow is in this condition traveling through the woods is about as easy as tramping around on a house floor. A good crust that will hold a person in the woods, however, is a rarity during most of the Winter months, and snowshoes are generally a necessity. Outside of them the outfit is simple. A long, light pole with a short steel point or blade fitted in one end is used to loosen the lumps of gum from the standing trees. Sometimes those who make a business of gum picking carry a cup or funnel made to fit over the end of the pole, about six inches below the blade, to catch the gum as it falls. This appliance is called a gum cup, and is particularly useful when the snow is soft. If there is a crust on the snow the lumps can be picked up without much trouble after they fall to the ground. The gum cup is supplemented by a light axe, and if the picker is to remain away for several days food and blankets are added.

Thus equipped, the seeker after gum starts out and begins a close examination of all the spruce trees within the range of his vision as he passes through the woods. Spruce trees are very plenty in the Adirondacks, but there is no more than one out of every hundred that the gum picker cares anything about. The tree he seeks has a small, dark streak running from the butt to the top. This indicates a seam or fissure in the timber, and along this seam the gum has exuded and crystallized in large lumps. These he proceeds to gather regardless of the ownership of the tree, for gum, like game, is common property in the woods. It frequently happens that the best part of the product remains among the branches out of reach. In such a case the tree is cut down without the least hesitancy and the gum picker gathers the rest of the crop by the "load and bushel." A large, stout clasp-knife is carried in the pocket. Three pounds to a tree is a big yield. The gum picker, however, will seldom cut down a tree near home, because if left it will reap right on yielding its precious product for years.

The quantity of gum a person can get during a season depends not so much on his assiduity in prosecuting the search as it does on his knowledge of the woods and the location of the best belts of spruce timber. On this account the old guides are the most successful, because they note the best places in Summer and reserve them for their Winter visitations. At the best a man cannot get wealthy out of the business. An old guide living in St. Lawrence County told THE TIMES's reporter a short time ago that he gathered 143 pounds last year, which he was sure was more than he had ever heard of a single person getting in the same length of time. All of the backwoods stores take gum in exchange for merchandise, or if preferred they will pay cash. The price runs from 75 cents to $1 25 per pound, according to quality. The merchants dispose of their gum to manufacturers. The Adirondack Gum Company of Gouverneur buys all it can get, and finds a ready market for its goods in the larger cities. Many drug stores keep spruce gum just as it comes from the woods, with the exception that the moss and bark are scraped off. Only the larger lumps are sold in this way, and they command the best price. The best quality is of an amber color and quite clear. Gum that is not sold in the lump is melted and run in molds. The small sticks turned out in this way are such as retail for a penny each. The melting process affords an opportunity for mixing with other stuff; hence only a small quantity of pure spruce gum is put up in that way. Pitch from the white pine that grows in the Adirondacks is an article that can be used successfully in the process of adulteration. Boiled down to the right consistency, it makes a good chewing gum, and mixed with equal quantities of spruce gum, the average gum chewer will think it is clear spruce. North Carolina resin can also be used to make another grade of chewing gum, but it is not sweet and pleasant enough to suit the popular taste.

Manufacturers of chewing gum in this part of the State say they find ready sale for the entire product of their factories in the cities of Albany and Brooklyn, the New-York market being supplied from other quarters. They pay many hundreds of dollars to the gum pickers every year, and their business proves a blessing to many poor families. The average cash income of the laboring man living along the borders of the woods is less than $250 per year. Nearly everybody engages in lumbering, which is carried on only about six months out of the twelve, so it will be seen that if a man has a family to support he must hustle around pretty lively to get the necessaries of life. In such cases, $50 or $75 earned by gathering gum goes a long way toward keeping the wolf from the door. The gum-picking business is one in which the Forest Commission has not as yet become interested.

A GREAT DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Among the extensive retail establishments of the city, none holds a higher rank than that of James McCreery & Co., on Broadway, corner of Eleventh street.

Founded about fifty years ago, in Canal-street, by Messrs Ubsdell and Peirsen, it has been, for nearly a generation, in its present location.

Throughout its history, by means of able representatives and buyers in European markets, and by enterprising management in this country, the house has maintained a pre-eminence which has hardly been disputed, even in these modern days of keenest competition.

The special aim, in this establishment, has always been to procure for its customers, the choicest fabrics, rarest in quality and in design, such as cannot be found elsewhere. Its patrons feel certain of obtaining not only what is fashionable, but what is in the best fashion, and, as nearly as may be, exclusive in style.

This does not mean that staple goods or plain fabrics are in anywise neglected. Nowhere else can be seen so many different qualities and weaves of plain black, plain white, plain colored silks, from the lightest weight all-silk material that will give good service, up through all grades to the heaviest corded silk ever made for a wedding or reception gown.

What is true of silks is equally true of woolen dress goods, white goods, laces and trimmings. What might be called the novelty spirit is characteristic of the management of the house. When a lady wishes to purchase a complete trousseau or a simple home dress; an outfit in housekeeping linens, or merely an odd lunch set; an expensive seal garment, that will last for years, or only a plain jacket for a short spring season; in any case, she may go to McCreery's, confident of finding what is suitable, what is durable, what is unique.—*Exchange.*

THE USEFUL ASTRAL LIGHT

BY WHICH ONE CAN QUOTE WHAT HE HAS NOT READ.

VERY LATEST NEWS ABOUT THE CONDITION OF THEOSOPHY, OCCULTISM, AND MME. BLAVATSKY.

Dr. A. Keightley of London, one of the leading theosophists of England, passed through New-York a day or two ago on his way to attend, as a representative, the annual theosophical convention in Chicago. In a conversation here upon topics of theosophic interest he said:

"When Col. H. S. Olcott was in England last October there was a reorganization of the British section of the Theosophical Society upon a plan analogous to that of the American section. Prior to that time we had only one lodge, situated in London, but having members all over the country. It was a large, unwieldy body, too much scattered and its members too generally personally unknown to each other to admit of that unity of feeling and harmony of action which were deemed essential to right progress. Col. Olcott, President of the society, therefore chartered new branches in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cambridge, and elsewhere, and put the English section upon a new basis, with an autonomous government so far as its own affairs were concerned. The movement is now flourishing well in England, including among its earnest supporters some of the most intelligent, learned, and progressive thinkers of the present day in that country. It is, of course, not advancing so rapidly as in the United States, but that is not to be expected. For England it is doing remarkably well. Col. Olcott also effected like reorganization in France, and established a Continental European section similar to the British, the American, and the three already in being in India.

"There have been recently some noteworthy defections from the theosophic body in England; some previously prominent members have developed a personality of feeling not in harmony with theosophic principles, and have abandoned or been read out of 'the fold.' While they are to be regretted—mainly for their effect upon the persons themselves—they were not at all unexpected, and the explanation of them is peculiarly interesting. A few months since a class was formed, under the direct instruction of Mme. H. P. Blavatsky, for the prosecution of study in occultism known as the 'esoteric section,' and a considerable number of the most earnest and devoted theosophists of Europe and America are included in it. When that class was formed the warning was given to all who entered it that an inevitable effect of occult studies, and an early one, would be the animating and bringing to the surface with almost irresistible force of all the most hidden and powerful impulses, desires, purposes, and traits of character in the student. Every possible phase and degree of selfishness, from the loftiest purposes of personal ambition down to the most degrading tendencies to vicious self-indulgence, however previously concealed or suppressed, or even if only latent and hardly visible to himself, knew-veiled or unsuspected, would rise up with hitherto undreamed-of energy as tempters and betrayers that would have to be overcome and crushed out of being forever in the student's soul before real progress could be attained. It is probable that few realized the importance of that warning, certain that some did not believe in the reality of the dangerous condition they would inevitably be called upon to endure. But the realization of what was foretold has come already, and some of those most sensitive to the effects have developed such personal characteristics and tendencies as render further progress impossible for them until they shall have achieved such victory over self as at present seems too great for them even to comprehend. And as the study progresses more will no doubt be similarly affected among those who are slower, but none the less certain, to find that obstacle in their way. The study of occultism has an effect in the soul like the furious boiling of a liquid that drives to its surface and makes visible all the scum and impurities it may contain. Not until the scum has been brought to light and removed can the liquid become clear and pure; not until the evil that is in the soul is made manifest, recognized, and expelled can the soul be purified and hallowed by the power of grasping and making use of the higher knowledge. That there are dangers, real and terrible, thus to be encountered almost at the threshold of occultism is beyond all question, as sad proofs in our experience already amply attest.

"As Mme. Blavatsky continues to labor as unceasingly as of old, and under conditions of such physical disability as render not simply her working but actually her living truly marvelous, I may say, as a physician, and not simply upon my own authority, but as a fact known to some of the most eminent physicians in London, that never before has a patient been known to live even for a week under such conditions of venal disorder as have been chronic with her for very many months past. Lately they have been somewhat modified by the action of strychnine, which she now takes in doses of six grains daily. Very frequently she has attacks of cerebral apoplexy, but without any treatment known to medical science wards them off and goes on, firmly confident as ever that her present life will not end from any cause before its work is fully accomplished. And in that work she is indefatigable. Her hours of labor are daily from 6:30 A. M. to 7 P. M., with only a few minutes interruption for a light meal just before the dinner hour in the middle. During that time she devotes a great deal of her attention to preparing the instructions for the 'esoteric section,' giving out such knowledge as is permitted her to impart and its members are capable of receiving. This is the editorial labor connected with the production of her magazine, *Lucifer*, devolves entirely upon her. And she also edits the new French theosophical monthly magazine *La Revue Theosophique* published by the Countess d'Adhemar in Paris, and writes occasional articles for the *Path*, the *Theosophist*, and other journals. In addition to this she carries on a voluminous personal correspondence. The Countess d'Adhemar, by the way, is an American by birth. Her magazine is now publishing a series of brilliant articles by 'Amaravella' and a translation in French of Mme. Blavatsky's 'Secret Doctrine.'

"The third volume of 'The Secret Doctrine' is in manuscript ready to be given to the printers. It will contain many of the most striking of the great occultists of all ages, and is a most wonderful and fascinating work. The fourth volume, which is to be largely hints on the subject of practical occultism, has been outlined, but not yet written. It will demonstrate what occultism really is, and show how the popular conception of it has been outraged and degraded by fraudulent pretenders to its mysteries who have, for greed of gain or other base purposes, falsely claimed possession of the secret knowledge. This exposure will necessitate bringing knowledge up sharply to date as a historical record, so that the actual work of writing it will not be commenced until we are about ready to bring it forth.

"In the evening, from 7 until 11 o'clock, and sometimes 2 o'clock A. M., Mme. Blavatsky receives visitors, of whom she has many. Of course, many are friends, others are serious investigators, and not a few are impelled by curiosity to see a woman who is one of the prominent personages of the world to-day. All are welcome and she is equally ready in meeting all upon any ground they select.

"Mr. G. J. Romanes, a Fellow of the Royal Society, comes in to discuss the evolutionary theory set forth in her 'Secret Doctrine;' Mr. W. T. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who is a great admirer of the 'Secret Doctrine,' finds much in it that is instructive for his own elucidation; Lord Crawford, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, another F. R. S.—who is deeply interested in occultism and cosmogony and who was a pupil of Lord Lytton and studied with him in Egypt—comes to talk of his specific topics of concern; Mrs. Besant, whose association with the National Reform Society has made her famous, drops in to express her interest in theosophy as a power affecting the social life of humanity; Mr. Sydney Whitman, widely known by his scathing criticisms upon English cant, has ideas to express and thoughts to interchange upon the ethics of theosophy, and so they come.

"Generally they are pronounced free thinkers and people who see that the loss of spirituality, which is so prominent a feature in the thought of the present day, is saved by theosophy, which at once demonstrates it and places it upon a scientific basis, which is altogether missed by the Christian churches. But sometimes among her visitors are devoted church members, who come to take exceptions to her teachings. Then Bible royal comes, and speaking with rich knowledge of symbolism and full comprehension of the true and hidden meaning of rites and ceremonies, they insisting on the dead letter of the law as it is known to them. All may not agree with her, but none can fail to be impressed by her eloquence, her power of statement, and her vast erudition, the resources of which seem to be so unfathomable that one listening to her is often compelled to feel that it is impossible that she should be drawing entirely upon her own stores of knowledge, great as they may be, but that she had the efficient aid of powers invisible to those about her."

"Does she now ever produce any of the phenomena of manifestation of occult potencies with which she has been credited in the past?"

"Very rarely, except as they occur in a practical, matter-of-fact way in the course of work. One such occurs to my present remembrance. While working upon her 'Secret Doctrine' Mme. Blavatsky had not a single book of reference or authority about her, yet would frequently make long quotations and three hundred words from various works, giving author, volume, and page as precisely as if by immediate reference. I became a little uneasy about it and said to her: 'Do you not think I had better verify the accuracy of some of those quotations?'

"'Certainly, if you wish so,' she replied. So I took a lot of them and went to the British Museum, the only place where the books were to my knowledge, accessible. There I found those accurate to the minutest degree, except that in one or perhaps two instances I did not find the passage quoted upon the page she had given. Say, for instance, the page specified was 307. It was not there. But, acting upon an idea that occurred to me, I turned to page 702, and there found the word, word, for word, page for the transposition of the figures was in their reversal in the astral light, which presents things exactly as it shows in a mirror. She did not, always, when physically very weary, take the trouble to verify the quotations upon the spot, but bring the manuscript down as it was, and place in its exact order there when copying from the astral light the matter she wished to use. The quotations referred to were mainly from the Journal of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, many of them from Col. Wilford's papers, works not more than fifty or sixty years old and not exceedingly rare, but in the possession of very few private individuals, and certainly not in hers, nor consulted by her in the process of her work otherwise than in the astral light in the manner I have indicated.

"Two other incidents demonstrative of her strange powers and worthy of note as phenomena, impossible of production by any trick, and not intended to impress anybody, but just occurring in a perfectly natural way as if quite ordinary things, I recall. One day it so happened that I came home late to a meeting of the Blavatsky Lodge—which meets in her house, on Lansdowne road—and found that she had left word that she desired to see me immediately when I came in. She said to me: 'I have been told to quote to you a letter. I have not got the letter, but it has been photographed in the astral light for me.' I sat down and wrote it out from her dictation. She asked me; 'What would you do with that?' I said that I would recommend her to quote it—as she already had to me—to the person to whom it was addressed, who would be in attendance at the meeting of the lodge. She did so, repeating it word for word to the individual who had not received it more than ten minutes before and had not made it known to any other person. The letter was not one of importance to the writer or the recipient would voluntarily have made known to her, and there was not any other way in which it could possibly have been made known to her than that which she stated to me. The astonishment of the recipient of the letter was unbounded, for he fully comprehended that fact.

"The second instance was this: Working at the office in Duke-street one day, I became very seriously annoyed over what seemed to justify some strong language as a sort of safety valve, and did express myself in that manner in my private room, with rather more vigor than propriety. That was about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, or a little after. Before 3 o'clock I got a letter from Mme. Blavatsky upon the Ramsgate-road residence, four miles distant, quoting my exact language and asking: 'Why do you utter it?' To get that reproof to me in the time I received it she must have mailed the letter almost instantly upon my utterance of the objectionable words. There would not have been time for anybody to have reported them to her in any way, and it was simply utterly impossible that they should have been heard by anybody's merely material sense of hearing when they were uttered.

"In this way things frequently occur in the knowledge of those intimately associated with Mme. Blavatsky that make the phenomena of occultism so far a recognized part of the ordinary course of events that they are accepted with scarcely even remark as quite what might reasonably have been expected. And, so far as the public is concerned, the progress of the theosophic movement is ethical far more than phenomenal in its tendency. It appeals most strongly to the interest of those upon whom the pressure of ill to come is heaviest, those to whom the conditions of physical existence seem absolutely unjust, and who seek in vain explanation and consolation in the dogmas of Christianity. To them the laws of Karma and reincarnation afford a rational explanation of the why and therefore of human suffering, and a consolation upon the side of the past, and accord such comprehensible knowledge of the measure of individual present responsibility in the determination of the individual future as is found in no other system.

"It is not to be expected, however, that the growth of theosophy in England in any part of continental Europe will even approximate to what it will be in America, the cradle of the new race. Ethnologically speaking, the Americans are the descendants of the union, practically, of all the races of the Old World. Thus arises what may be termed a loosened physiological constitution in the direction of that which is below the ordinary physical constitution, and the necessary conditions are provided for the starting up of a new growth, a new type of race and humanity. This is why Americans have a tendency to run into specialties. They are 'all or nothing,' full of energy, purpose, and resource in whatever chosen line of direction they may apply themselves.

"The typical American has no 'middle course.' The consequence of this is that whatever Americans undertake they do to their utmost, and their success is, as a rule, proportionately great. This is equally true whether they devote themselves to material interests or spiritual. They are religionists all they are likely to be ultra-religious. Therefore when such things as psychic force and spiritual considerations come up, they run riot in the minds of a people sufficiently free from previous prejudice to take up such things. And, in consequence of the lack of the inherited particular type and what we may call their physiological lameness, their development in such directions will be rapid, as is seen in the numberless instances of development of magnetic and psychic constitutions in this country. The cause for the wonderfully rapid diffusion and progress of the spiritualistic movement in the United States was in the freedom from prejudice and the conditions of physiological constitution which favored psychic development, the psychic dominating the physical and not the physical masteries, as is the case in the older races. As the spiritualistic movement in the direction of psychic phenomena took its rise in this country and ran riot, so it is further practicable to have a like development in the direction of the occult. Consequently the probabilities are that there will be an extreme development of numbers of persons in this country toward what are now termed 'magic powers.'

"Let it be clearly understood that the Theosophic Society is by no means a school of magic, but it recognizes the reality of such knowledge of the higher—and as yet little understood by the world at large—laws of nature and desires to do away with the selfishness inherent in present man and to utilize those magical powers which do exist for the benefit of the race. Incalculable would be the harm of general knowledge of those magical powers at the present time, for they would naturally be employed for material considerations connected with the personal life of man for selfish and illusory ends. The Theosophical Society endeavors to promote a knowledge of the higher laws, for that individual life of man (not personal) which extends from incarnation to incarnation over a period of many thousands of years.

"In the language of mediæval and cabalistic thinkers, 'man's true endeavor is in the direction of his greater self and of the universal life, in contradistinction to the personal life,' and it is in the new race in America that such ideas will unfold in the most rapid way rapidly. There will be an upheaval in the direction of magic, both white (good) and black, (evil,) and it is the mission of the Theosophical Society to teach men how to use their newly-acquired powers wisely, for the good of humanity."

"How will those new conditions be manifested?"

"The progress will be shown by an increasing number of people being born with abnormal senses, and they will increase until the generality will be such. We would now term abnormal all those born with the present ordinary range of senses will be looked upon as failures in development. And, as those of awakened psychic perceptions marry and have children, their offspring will be even more highly endowed than they with psychic powers. Clairvoyance, clairaudience, thought transference, direct perception without the use of any of the external senses, the development of one sense which shall be the synthesis of all and which will correspond to the faculty of intuition, will be the outcome of the psychic development of which I have spoken.

"The most prejudiced materialist, if he is not grossly ignorant, cannot deny that the possibility of such abnormal powers has been amply proved by innumerable isolated instances. It is, therefore, not difficult to conceive their spread among the general mass of race suitable for such development. If the Theosophical Society succeeds in its mission and does not fall away from it, as similar efforts have fallen away in past centuries, there will be a development of such powers as will reduce during the next century as will in great measure destroy the material considerations of the present day and direct science mainly toward the study of the occult rather than the phenomenal and physical."

A MERCHANT UNJUSTLY ACCUSED.

Mr. James C. D. McNatt, a merchant from North Carolina, who arrived in this city Saturday night, with a party of friends, to view the centennial parades, was surprised to find himself a prisoner on the arrival of the boat at the foot of Cortlandt-street. The person who caused his arrest was a stranger to him. She gave her name as Annie Windmire, a resident of Washington, D. C., who came here for the same purpose as the merchant. She accused the latter of picking her pocket of a pocketbook containing $7 while on the train en route from Washington.

She told Justice Power in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning that she missed her property shortly before the arrival of the train at Jersey City, and the first person she noticed was Mr. McNatt, who occupied a seat near her. That was her reason for suspecting Mr. McNatt of the larceny, and she caused his arrest. Mr. McNatt denied emphatically having any knowledge of his scotcher or her property or of having taken it, and was promptly discharged.

POLITE HIGHWAYMEN.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 28.—Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, proprietor of the *Times*, was attacked by footpads early last night. As he was on his way from his residence to his office two men stepped out of an alleyway and, each presenting a pistol, demanded his money. They went through his pockets but offered him no violence. Fortunately he had nothing on his person of any great value. Taking what he pleased of without any further trouble, During the operation of holding up his hands, Mr. Ochs dropped his cane, which, after he had started off, one of the robbers politely picked up and handed to him.

DEMANDS UPON CANADA.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES NOT IN GOOD TEMPER.

MONTREAL, April 28.—Twenty years ago, in his "Acadian Geology," Sir William Dawson pointed out that from geological formation, geographical position, resources and natural needs those provinces could form no integral part of an alliance with the rest of Canada, and every year his foresight is being the more fully justified. They form a natural community by themselves, the one is the complement of the other, and, from their maritime position, different conditions obtain as compared with any other part of Canada. The means of communication with the rest of the world are provided by water, and no locality is more than a stage-coach journey from the sea. Harbors are everywhere, and broad-mouthed rivers reach into the heart of the country, by which easy access is had to agricultural and mineral wealth. For this reason there is not a paying railroad in the maritime provinces. The Prince Edward Island Railway is kept open at an annual loss of $100,000, and the deficit is increasing every year. The Intercolonial Railway does not meet its expenses by $250,000 yearly, and the condition of things is growing worse rather than better.

The natural market for this part of Canada is the United States. The distance is short, access is easy, the products are demanded, but the retaliatory duty makes it nearly impossible to export at a profit, and yet it has to be done. No counterbalancing duty is obtained either from the other provinces, for the railway charges are too great, nor from the United States, for the import duties on manufactured articles are too high. This conviction has been growing, and only two years ago the Provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia made an appeal to the people on the single question of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, and it was supported by the election of 26 members with an opposition of only 9. In Prince Edward

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 27, 1889.

COFFEE—Was held to previously prevailing rates in private sales, but the invoices of Rio and Santos had very little inquiry, and no revival was anticipated for several days ahead.....And in the speculative line No Orders was very moderately dealt in, the quoted rate for the day being 19.10 asked. Parcels of early purchases, closing, however, easy, though cables from Europe were of a rather more favorable tenor. (From Havre and Hamburg of advancing tendency, and Havre giving quotations for 250,000 bags, of which 208,000 bags Brazilian,) with fair deliveries to the Brazilian ports of entire, Rio Janeiro since our last 9,000 bags, Santos 8,000 bags,) and closed at Rio Janeiro to 410,000 bags against 116,000 bags a year ago, and stock here of Brazil Coffee 922,480 bags, and as all the distributing ports, 836,843 bags.....There were 23,250 bags placed here on options, bringing May by the close to 16.55c. @16.60c.; Jne c. 16.65c. @16.70c.; July, 16.70c. @16.75c.; August, 16.85c. @16.90c.; September, 17.00c. @17.05c., and October to March within the range of 17.05c. @17.30c., against all of this date last year, orange on options here of 8.50c. @11.65c., (near-by options highest.)

COTTON—Was advancement current drop centers 3/32 points, and next 1/32 points, helped in part by the strength in other cables, though the speculation was comparatively moderate, the August options attracting chief attention, and the close here was of steadiness as the improvement in prices of 10.35@10.40 points is marked on contracts (of which 23,400 bales for August,) bringing May by the close to 10.83c. @10.84c.; June, 10.86c. @10.87c.; July, 10.91c. @10.92c.; August, 10.96c. @10.99c., (having ranged from 10.94c. @10.97c.) September, 10.96c. @10.97c. October, 9.98c. @9.99c.; and November to March within the range of 9.93c. @10.13c.....And for prompt delivery 199 bales sold on spinners' and speculators' account at 10.60c., leaving off firmly on light offerings.....Low Middling closed at 10 1-16c. @10 1-8c.; Middling, 11c. @11 1-16c., and Fair at 12 1-16c. @12 1-8c., corporate this season, to date, from all the shipping ports, 2,812,745 bales to Great Britain, 979,907 bales to France, and 1,354,538 bales to the Continent against, in the same portion of the preceding crop year, 2,641,397 bales to Great Britain, 931,598 bales to France, and 1,266,353 bales to the Continent.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Though held to steadiness, WHEAT FLOUR had, as a rule, a very limited sale, even on the lowest grades, the former quotations again adding to the difficulties of Making deliveries.....Arrivals here to-day, 3,909 bbls. and 7,708 sacks, and clearances hence, 1,178 bbls. and 10,007 sacks, and from New Orleans for Antwerp, 7,786 bbls. and sacks.....Sales reported of 13,800 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 4,400 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) of which 900 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $3 20@3 30, mainly at $3 25; $3 15@3 35, 1,850 sacks and bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies, in lots, at $4 25@4 60, as to brands and pkg., mainly at $4 30@4 40 and bulk and sacks within the range of $3 10@3 15, as to quality and brand; 4,750 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 1,650 sacks and bbls. poor to extremely choice within the range of $4 75@5 90, mainly in bbls., at $4 45@5 60, with very limited, in odd lots, up to $6 10@6 15, and Clears and Straights within our former range; 4,900 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, of which 3,000 sacks mainly at $4 50@4 90, and Clears at $4 10@4 60, (1,000 sacks went at $4 15 for shipment,) and Patents mostly at $5 10@5 50, though very choice up to $6 10@6 15, and Straights at $4 75@5 05 for bbls. and $3 60@3 65 for bulk. Superfine at about previous figures; 100 sacks and bbls. Fine, part ordinary to very good Spring, in sacks, at $3 90@3 20; 350 bbls. RYE FLOUR, of which 200 bbls. for export, sold at $4 30@4 40, and 500 bbls. CORNMEAL at steady prices, including Brandywine ($00 bbls.) at $2 85, and half to family Yellow Western at $3 50@3 85 per bbl., and city coarse Yellow, in bags, at $2 35@2 40 per 100 lbs.....Feed about as last quoted on a slow movement.

WHEAT—In the speculative line the movement was again moderate, (aggregate on options for the day given as 8,594,000 bushels,) and, though at the outset indications were of a disposition only to cover, operations, the market speedily relapsed to heaviness, and, under realising orders and depression at the West and somewhat disappointing cables, closed, though with a slight recuperation, for the day, within regular hours, in instances 1/2c., and subsequently 1/2c. @3/4c., leaving off barely steady, partly in view of the utter stagnation in early delivery and to the interior, (a chief cause of the telegrams quoted the July option there down to 78 3/4c., latest at 79c.,) and bringing the May option here by the regular close to 83 1/4c., having ranged from 83 1/2c. @84c., and subsequently down to 83 1-16c. @83 3/4c., latest at 83 1/4c. (against 83 1/4c. on last evening;) June regularly to 84 3/4c., having ranged from 84 1/4c. @85 1/4c., and subsequently down to 84 1/2c. (against 85c. last evening;) July regularly to 86c., having ranged from 85 3/4c. @86 3/4c., and subsequently down to 85 1/2c. (against 86 1/4c. asked last evening;) August regularly to 85 1/2c., having ranged from 85c. @86 1/2c., and subsequently down to 84 3/4c. (against 85 3/4c. asked last evening;) September to 85 1/4c., having ranged from 89c. @89 1/4c., and subsequently down to 88 1/2c. (against 88 3/4c. last evening.).....And for early delivery Wheat here was quoted somewhat stronger, with carriers and cash of No. 2 Wheat, afloat, at the regular close quoted, for prompt delivery, at equal to 85 1/4c., and free on board, from store, quoted at 84 3/4c., but without reported movement. Speculators were concluded the close on such orders as came to hand were under the market—at best about 1/2c. @3/4c.—and millers were passive, and receipts here reported of 27,500 bushels, including 47 carloads of No. 2 Chicago at 85c., which had been previously sold to arrive, and export clearances hence of 51,992 bushels, and from near-by ports clearances of only 2,110 bushels, with the deliveries during the forenoon to regular interior points 909,000 bushels, against 915,000 bushels in the preceding week and 1,804,000 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

CORN—Was again offered with decided freedom, largely to arrive, and gave way precipitately—on No. 2 about 4c. @1 1/4c. a bushel, resulting in a much livelier business, largely for export and deliveries at various dates through May, and in the option line also weakened in price by the fair speculative movement, closing heavily in sympathy with the West.....Arrivals here to-day 136,900 bushels, and clearances hence, 58,575 bushels, (making from Jan. 1 to date 2,130,997 bushels.) and.....Sales reported of 1,128,000 bushels, of which on options 744,000 bushels No. 2 and for prompt and special deliveries about 384,000 bushels—about 148,000 bushels going to Europe—including 50 c. 2, in elevator, at 43c. @43 1/2c., latest at 43c., and delivered, prompt, at 44c. @44 1/2c., latest at 44c., and next week at 45c. @45 1/2c., do., special delivery, (seven in all,) at 45 1/2c., for May & down to 42 1/2c. to the end of the month; do., to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, quoted at 42c. @42 1/2c.; No. 2 Corn, old crop, delivered, 6,000 bushels, at 44 1/2c.; No. 2 Corn for May, 1,000 bushels, at 41 3/4c. @41 7/8c., latest at 41 3/4c. asked; June at 41 1/2c. @41 5/8c., latest at 41 1/2c.; July at 42 1/2c. @42 5/8c., latest at 42 1/2c.; August at 43c. @43 1/4c., latest at 43c.; September at 43 1/2c. @44c., latest at 43 3/4c.; steamer Mixed, in elevator, at 43c., and delivered, promptly, at 44c.; No. 3 Corn, in elevator, at 42 1/2c. @42 3/4c., and delivered at 43 1/2c. @43 3/4c.; steamer White, in elevator, quoted at 46c.; steamer White, in elevator, at 44c., and ungraded Mixed and Yellow and White, to arrive and here, at 41c. @44 1/2c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Were likewise depressed on liberal offerings, especially for forward delivery, and in the option line yielded for the day, within regular hours, 1/2c. @1c., and subsequently 1/2c. additional, on active business, chiefly speculative, closing weak.....Arrivals here to-day, 94,000 bushels and clearances hence unimportant.....Sales reported here of 534,000 bushels, including 414,000 bushels No. 2 Oats and 28,000 bushels No. 2 White, and for prompt delivery 89,000 bushels, including No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 33c. @33 1/2c.; do., May, 1,000 bushels, at 32 1/2c.; do., June, 10,000 bushels, at 31 1/2c.; No. 3 White, in elevator, at 31c. @32c.; No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 29 1/2c. @30c.; No. 2 Oats, for May, at 27 7/8c. @28c., closing regularly at 28c., subsequently selling down to 27 3/4c.; do., June, at 27 7/8c. @28c., closing regularly at 27 7/8c., and subsequently down to 27 1/2c.; July at 25 3/4c., closing regularly at 25 3/4c. asked, and subsequently selling down to 25 1/2c.; No. 3 Oats at 29c.; Rejected at 28c.; ungraded White at 32c. @32 1/2c., mostly at 31c. @31 1/2c., and ungraded Mixed at 28c. @30c.

RYE, BARLEY, AND MALT—Dull; quoted as before.

HIDES—Were moderately dealt in, but ruled only barely steady.

HOPS—In rather more favor and held confidently, with strictly choice State, new, up to 22c. @25c.

METALS—Varied little on a dull market.....Of Pig Tin 20 tons for prompt delivery sold at 20.40c.

MOLASSES—Was only moderately inquired for on the basis of 29c. for 50° test Refining Muscovado, (a cargo of Cardenas placed at this rate.)

NAVAL STORES—Resin in very slack demand, with 3 barrels, common to good, sold at $1 12 1/2@$1 15.....Spirits of Turpentine dull and down to 45c.

PETROLEUM—Certificates of Crude Petroleum further declined for the day 3/4c. on a lifeless speculation, closing tamely at 84c., (having ranged from 84 7/8c. to 85 1/4c.,) at the Exchange dealings reaching only 280,000 bbls.....Refined and Crude Petroleum in shipping order quoted as before, but slow of sale, and Refined Petroleum in bulk for tanks 1/8c. lower, as quoted thus: "150° test White, down to 10; New-York State legal test, at 9; New-York City, 100° flash, down to 8, and 110° test, to 7 3/4.

PROVISIONS—A restricted business was reported in hog products, but in the instance of Lard, at somewhat firmer prices.....Pork was very dull with only odd lots of Mess sold, including new at $13 @13 25, and extra prime, $12 @12 25.....Dressed Hogs in slack request, with city quoted at 6c. @6 1/2c., as to weights.....Arrivals at interior points, 20,591 head.....CUTMEATS quiet but steady, including Pickled Bellies, 12 lbs., at 7c.; Pickled Hams at 10c. @10 1/2c., and 10 lbs. at 10 1/2c.; Pickled Shoulders at 5 1/2c. @5 3/4c., and Smoked do. at 6 1/2c. @6 3/4c.....Western Steam Lard was quoted firmer for early delivery, and wanted mainly for export, and at the close quoted at 6 1/2c. (750 tcs. sold and as much more delivered on contract for the Continent).....And in the option line Western Steam Lard was sold to the extent of 1,750 tcs., of which 1,000 tcs. for, May at $7 17@7 20, closing at $7 19. (against $7 17 last evening;) 250 tcs. for June at $7 24, and 500 tcs. for July at $7 35, closing at $7 34. (against $7 33 last evening.) with August at $7 28 and September at $7 32.....And of City Steam Lard, 40 tcs. sold at $6 70.....Refined Lard quoted, for the Continent, at $7 20 for 80 lbs. and for South American use at 7 1/2c. @7 3/4c., in very slack request at unchanged prices.....BEEF HAMS selling slowly; quoted here at $18.....BUTTER in limited demand and weak with poor to Choice Creamery at 23c. @26c., Elgins at 28c. @28c., and State at 23c. @25c.) and best Dairy at 18c. @24c., and best Imitation Creamery at 19c. @21c., and best Factory at 18c. @19c.....CHEESE quiet, with new full and barely steady, at 9 3/4c. @9 7/8c. for best white and colored, and old unaltered.....EGGS had less attention, with domestic fresh at 18c. @19c. for best marks, (Duck Eggs to 19c. @21c., and those at 80c. @85c.).....Choice City TALLOW quoted at 4 3/4c. (80 lbs. sold.).....City LARD WITHERINS quoted at 7 1/2c. @8c.....OLEOMARGARINE STEARINE at 7 1/2c. (50 lbs. sold.).....CLOVERSEED nearly repeated dull and barely steady.

SKINS—Were in fair demand. Goat attracting chief attention and ruling steady, while Deer, as in lesser favor, tended to depressed.

SUGAR—Raw was held confidently, but inactive, with fair Refining Muscovado, 89° test, quoted at 6 5/8c. @6 7-16c., and Centrifugal, 96° test, at 7 1/8c. @7 1/4c.....Refined quiet, but unchanged in price.

FREIGHTS—Desirable tonnage was held to firmness on very moderate offerings and a fair inquiry, mostly for vessels for Lumber Deals, Timber, Petroleum, Iron, Coal, Railroad Iron, Ores, Refined Petroleum, Phosphate rock, and miscellaneous cargo, though vessels for Sugar, Molasses, Wool, and Fruit had some attention, while accommodations on board of by steam vessels were quoted steady and for early use comparatively scarce and wanted to a fair extent, mainly for Grain, (this chiefly Corn.) Flour, Provisions, Oil Cake, Beans, Canned Goods, and general cargo, in good request through, (8,000 bushels Corn hence by steam (to Liverpool—at 2 1/2d.,) with some call noted for room for Cotton and quoted at 5-64d. @1-32d.; 10,000 bushels Corn, for early shipment of May 15, at 4 1/2d.; 10,000 bushels do., for Marseilles, reported at 5 1/2d.; 8,000 bushels do., for Antwerp, at 5 1/2d., and 12,000 bushels Grain, to Cork, and also shipments, part to 2 1/2d. @3d., and one Cannel Coal hence for Mediterranean, to first and 20 tons do., for Bermudas, recently, at nominal rates.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Saturday's receipts of Cattle were estimated at 2,000 head, making a total for the week of 46,700 head, against 83,127 head the previous week. Not many Cattle of any kind were wanted yesterday and, although the supply was small, no feature resistance developed to buyers. Heavy Cattle, as for some days previous, were slow, low and dull, not having been coming of rate, but they did not sell any lower than on Friday. Sales ran from $4 50@4 75 for poor Cows and Bulls, to $4 65 for extra Steers.

HOGS—Receipts of 9,000 arrived Saturday, making a total for the week of 38,312 head. Against 37,189 last week. Trade was not brisk, but it was pushed very actively to the close, mainly the small supply and at strong prices. Packers and shippers took bought in a liberal way and the bulk of the Hogs changed hands at $4 70@4 75, all the classes selling at that range.

BUFFALO, April 27.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours 3,431 head; total for week thus far, 10,850 head; for same time last week, 9,950 head; consigned through, 6 carloads, 55 of which to New-York; 8 carloads for sale; market quiet and unchanged. Sheep—Receipts last 24 hours, 6,400 head; total for week thus far, 45,200 head; for same time last week, 46,600 head; consigned through, 18 carloads, 7 of which to New-York; 35 carloads for sale; market quiet, weak and lower; common to fair sales, $4 25@4 50; good, medium to good clipped, $4 60@4 75; sacked lambs, $5 90@6 00; spring lambs, $6 90@7 00. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 8,840 head; total for week thus far, 27,780 head; for same time last week, 44,300 head; consigned through, 27 carloads, 26 of which to New-York; 13 carloads for sale; prices advanced 5c. @10c.; light Pigs and selected Yorkers, $4 90@5 05; sacked medium weights, $4 90@4 95; roughs, $4 25@4 40; Stags, $3 50@3 75; all offerings taken.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, 100 head; market steady; choice heavy and handy steers, $4 90@5 40; fair to good do., $4 30@4 80; stockers and feeders, fair to good, $2 10@3 30; rangers, corn-fed, $2 70@3 50; grass-fed, $1 90@2 75. Hogs—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market strong; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $4 60@4 75; packing, medium to prime, $4 40@4 55; light grades, ordinary to best, $4 60@4 70. Sheep—Receipts, none; shipments, 1,300 head; market steady; fair to choice, $3@4 75.

EAST LIBERTY, April 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 660 head; shipments, 540 head; market steady at unchanged prices; no Cattle shipped to New-York today. Hogs—Receipts, 1,960 head; shipments, 1,900 head; market slow; all grades, $4 85@4 95; 2 cars of Hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 200 head; market slow at unchanged prices.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—INGRAHAM, J.—Motions.
SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PARTS I. AND II.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PARTS I., II., III., AND IV.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—TRUAL, J.—Motions.
SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., AND III.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until the first Monday of MAY, 1889.
SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.
SURROGATE'S COURT.—Testimony taken before the Probate Clerk.—Wills of Elias Osborn, E. V. Allen, H. S. Marsh, M. L. Comstock, and M. G. Ohlo at 10 A. M.
COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned until Thursday, May 2, 1889.
COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I. AND II.—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned until Thursday, May 2, 1889.
CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, 44 WALL-ST.,
NEW YORK CITY, April 26th, 1889.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.:

A corporation, called the Edison General Electric Company, has been formed to acquire the stocks of the Edison Electric Light Company and the three Edison Manufacturing Companies, to wit: the Edison Machine Works, Edison Lamp Company, and Bergmann & Company, and for the other purposes set forth in its articles of incorporation. Arrangements are also being made to acquire stock in the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company. Should it be found desirable to do so.

The said General Company is organized under the Laws of the State of New-York with a capital of $12,000,000. Agreements have been signed for the purchase by this new Company of the capital stock of the said three Manufacturing Companies, payable partly in cash and partly in the stock of the new Company. The purchase price of the latter is equal to a capital sum on which the net earnings of the three Manufacturing Companies, as obtained from their books, show a net income of nearly 18 per centum during the year ending Nov. 1, 1888.

In order to add greater security to the project, it is proposed that, for the present, dividends shall be paid only on the stock received by the five shareholders of the Light Company and the Manufacturing Interests in payment for their shares in the old Companies; dividends on the remainder to be postponed until such future time as the Trustees of the new Company are of opinion that a dividend of at least 8 per centum has been earned.

The shares of stock in the new Company on which the payment of dividends is to be postponed, as above stated, will be deposited by the General Company in trust with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York City. That company will issue Trust Certificates to represent the shares of stock thus deposited, and whenever the Board of Trustees of the General Company shall declare dividends on the entire capital stock of the Company will, on such notice in interest, redeem the Trust Certificates by distributing to the holders thereof the shares of stock of the General Company held in trust.

To provide for the immediate needs of the new Company and for working capital, a syndicate has been formed to subscribe for stock in the new Company, and, in addition to the funds received therefrom, stock in the General Company to the amount of $2,260,650, which remains unissued for the present, available for use in the future, according to the requirements of that Company.

The shareholders of the Edison Electric Light Company are now invited to participate in this combination, on the following basis: For each share of $100 of the capital stock of the Edison Electric Light Company deposited with Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., as hereinafter provided, the depositor is to receive $175 in the stock of the Edison General Electric Company, carrying full rights as to dividends, and $0 1/2 in trust certificates representing stock of like amount in the said General Company, on which dividends are deferred. Thus each depositor will receive cash of $2.50 and stock and stock trust certificates of the General Company for each share of Light Company stock deposited, making a total of $4,000,000 for the entire $1,500,000 capital stock of that Company, all of which must be fully set forth in an agreement, copies of which may be had on application at this office or at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.

In order to avoid so far as desirable fractional shares of stock in the General Company and fractional amounts in the Trust Certificates, the same may be equalised by payments in cash, in the discretion of the Board of Trustees, at the par or face value of the said shares or Trust Certificates, respectively.

If the foregoing project meets your approval, you are invited to deposit your certificates of stock with Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall-street, New-York City. They will give you a Temporary Receipt therefore, and after a majority of the stock of the Light Co. and of the several Manufacturing Companies, referred to in said circular is deposited, you will, upon the surrender of the said Receipt to them receive from them the shares of the stock in the General Company, and the Trust Certificates mentioned above, to which you are entitled as above set forth and as more fully detailed in the agreement already referred to. Respectfully,

EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY,
By JAMES B. WILLIAMS, President.

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INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds.—The holders of above bonds who are desirous of preserving their interests are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and sign the agreement that has been prepared by the undersigned.

THOMAS DENNY,
T. KENNEDY TOD,
A. SOMERS HAYES.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to holders of the convertible debentures of 1907 that the new Extension and Improvement Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of 1929 are deposited with the General Trust Company of New-York, ready for exchange at any time prior to the 1st day of May next. This is necessary in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust, copies of which may be had at the office of the Company.

HENRY C. PAYNE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.

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ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of other business will be held at the company's office in Rondout, Wisconsin, on Saturday, June 8 next, at 12 o'clock M.

The stock transfer books will close on May 7 and reopen June 10 next.

E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.

HUDSON, Wis., April 26, 1889.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Tuesday of May next, (being the 1st day of said month.) The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and closed at 11 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
DETROIT, Mich., March 30, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next, (being the second day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TRUST CO.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 17, 1889.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SIX (6) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Co. to take the places of those whose terms expire and for three (3) Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague-street, Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1889, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. M. Transfer books will be closed April 20, 1889, and reopened May 7, 1889.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Manhattan Electric Light Company, Limited: The annual meeting the stockholders of this company, for electing the Board of Directors and three Inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the offices of the company 507 Broadway, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of May, 1889, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of Board of Directors.

L. LEVY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1889.

The fifty-ninth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York city, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, May 6, and reopened on Wednesday, May 22.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-AMSTERDAM,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1889.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank for an election of Directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on THURSDAY, May 2, 1889. Poll will be open from 9:30 to 10:30 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed April 22 and reopened May 2, 1889.

J. J. EDGE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Trustees of the New York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, in University-place, on the 30th day of April, 1889, between the hours of 3:30 and 9:30 P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place at 8 P. M.

GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Friedmann Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 403 East 62d-st., on which day the stock records of the 29th day of April, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing trustees and inspectors of election for the ensuing year. MORITZ SAFRAN, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30, 1889.

MEETINGS OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company will be held upon the question of consolidation with the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway Company and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company, will be held at the office of the company, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 8 o'clock, and at Indianapolis, Ind., at 5 o'clock P. M. the same day.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, April 6, 1889, and reopen on Thursday, the 16th day of May, 1889.

J. D. LAYNG, President.
J. T. WARE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, DENVER, April 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company in Denver, Colorado, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, (being the 28th day of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Wednesday May 15, until the morning of Monday, June 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1889.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Manhattan Electric Light Company, Limited, will be held at the office of said company at No. 507 Broadway, in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 20th day of May, 1889, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to determine whether the capital stock of said company shall be increased from one hundred thousand dollars to one million dollars, the additional stock to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

A. HERRMAN,
FELIX L. BAUER,
L. LEVY. } Directors.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 26, 1889.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL meeting of this company, which will be held at the company's office in Chicago on June 6 next, at 1 P. M., the transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY noon, May 4, and reopened on June 7 next.

M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE QUARTERly meeting will be held on Thursday, May 2, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

JAMES G. FOWERS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Excelsior Savings Bank,

118 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.

Deposits draw interest from May 1, instead of July 1, as is customary in all other New-York City savings banks. GEORGE C. WALDO, President.
HENRY KONIG, Jr., Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting; ladies' department; private instruction day, evening. PAINE'S COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 707 West 54th-st.

NEW SYSTEM THAT WILL IMPROVE memory; double conversational powers make you expert. 700 East 142d-st.; explains after 3.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, N. Y.—Four vacancies for pupils in the family of the Principal for 25th inst.; pupils may remain during vacation if desired; the Fall term will open Sept. 11. Address as above.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT the Peekskill Military Academy will open June 20, 1889. Send for circular. JOHN N. TILDEN, A. M., M. D., Principal.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson.—For ladies and gentlemen. Enter at any time. Send for catalogue. W. H. Bannister, A. M., Prin.

TEACHERS.

PROF. GORDON, UNIVERSITY OF PARIS, great experience in traveling; as tutor in private family; French, English, Spanish; highest references. Address Prof. GORDON, Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

THE TURF.

GUTTENBERG RACES.

Racing Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, rain or shine; first race at 1:30 P. M., sharp. Special cars will leave Hoboken ferries on arrival of every boat between 11 and 12:30, running direct to track without change. Fare, 10 cents.

S. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES.

Racing Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, Tuesday, April 30—extra day—Centennial Handicap; $1,000 added money.

G. H. ENGEMAN, President.
JAMES McGOWAN, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

LADY WILL SELL POWDER ROOM, with or without fixtures, at a bargain; splendid location. APPLY 1,269 Broadway.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

DIVIDENDS.

COFFIN & STANTON,

BANKERS,
78 & 80 BROADWAY.

Will pay interest on the following bonds on and after May 1, 1889:

MUNCIE, INDIANA,
Refunding 6 per cent.
DES MOINES, IOWA,
Refunding 4½ per cent.
MAHASKA COUNTY, IOWA,
Refunding 5 per cent.
MARTINSVILLE, INDIANA,
Refunding 8 per cent.
PAYNE VILLAGE, OHIO,
School, 6 per cent.
LOGANSPORT, INDIANA,
Funding 6 per cent.
BROWNWOOD, TEXAS.
Water, 6 per cent.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD 6 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.
RICHMOND, YORK RIVER AND CHESAPEAKE RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY 5 PER CENT. GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons due May 1, on the above bonds and all other bonds of the Richmond and Danville System will be paid at the office of RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A. J. RAUB, Ass't Sec'y.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK

will pay coupons maturing May 1, 1889, upon

BONDS and STOCKS of the

CITY OF NEW-YORK

on and after that date.

Schedules can be procured from the bank.

Chicago and Alton R. R. Sinking Fund Bonds.
Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.

Coupons and dividends maturing May 1, 1889, on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of

JOHN PATON & CO.,
42 William-st., New-York.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & W. R. RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons from the consolidated 1st mortgages bonds of the above company due May 1 prox. will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of Commerce.

INCOME BONDS.

Three per cent. semi-annual interest will also be paid on the income bonds of the company, at the same time and place, on presentation of the bonds.

GORDON NORRIE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY,
CHICAGO, April 20, 1889.

DIVIDEND NO. 89.

The usual quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share from net earnings has been declared, payable May 15 to holders of record at close of business May 1. Transfer books will close May 1 and reopen May 16, 1889.

L. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1889.

72D CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A dividend of four (4) per cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on demand.

Transfer books closed from May 1 to May 6.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 15 CORTLANDT-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1889.

COUPONS MATURING MAY 1 FROM THE first mortgage bonds of the Middletown, Unionville and Water Gap Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at this office.

J. P. RAFFERTY, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1889.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, May 3, 1889, preparatory to the annual general meeting of stockholders, to be held June 5, and will be reopened on Monday, June 10, 1889.

ALLYN COX, Assistant Secretary.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
54 WALL-ST., April 20, 1889.

INTEREST ON CERTIFICATES ISSUED for securities of Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company under plan of reorganization, will be paid on and after May 1, 1889, on presentation at this office.

C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1889.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF (3½) per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on demand.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on May 4th inst., and reopen on May 8th inst.

EDWARD BURNS Cashier.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupon No. 37, due May 1, 1889, of the first mortgage bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The announcements made by the different auction firms at the Exchange and Auction Room during the past week proved more attractive than their previous ones, and produced as a result considerable activity among the buyers. The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, April 27, was $2,096,950, as against $2,692,351, the figures for the previous week.

THE WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange and Auction Rooms, the following public auctions are announced:

Thursday, May 2.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale of two four-story stone-front dwellings, with lots, each 13.6 by 75, 1,106 and 1,108 Park-av., west side, 73.5 feet north of 64th-st. Also, foreclosure sale, August C. Brown, Esq., referee, of six three-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 111 by 100.8. 35 to 45 West 94th-st., north side, 300 feet west of 8th-av. Also, similar sale, John J. Sullivan, Esq., referee, of a plot of land, 199.10 by 87.9 by irregular by irregular, on 8th-av., west side, block front between 148th and 149th sts. Also, similar sale, C. W. West, Esq., referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Claremont-av., west side, north of 122d-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, J. O. Mott, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 26.8 by 100.5, 330 East 61st-st., south side, 275 feet east of 2d-av. Also, similar sale, James R. Cuming, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.8, 142 East 95th-st., south side, 160 feet east of 4th-av.

By Brown & Lewiness, foreclosure sale, James R. Cuming, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.6 by 100.5, 20 East 62d-st., south side, 275 feet west of Madison-av.

By D. F. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.11, on 106th-st., northeast corner of Manhatten-av., and similar building, with lot 27.8 by 92.5 by 25.3 by 107.11, on St. Nicholas-av., northwest corner of 117th-st.

Friday, May 3.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of three two-story cottages, with plot of land 126 by 100 by — by 100, 1,303 to 1,400 Fulton-av., southwest corner of 170th-st., and a two-story frame building, with plot of land 90 by 100, on Cottage-place, west side, 100 feet north of 170th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles De K. Townsend, Esq., referee, of two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West 83d-st., south side, 225 feet west of 9th-av. Also, similar sale, Herman W. Vanderpool, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 84.4, 140 West 99th-st., south side, 350 feet east of 10th-av.

By James C. Lalor, foreclosure sale, John Whalen, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17 by 100.11, 153 East 108th-st., north side, 65 feet east of Lexington-av.

By William W. Fogg, foreclosure sale, E. Louis Lowe, referee, of three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 143d-st., south side, 175 feet west of 7th-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Edward Robinson, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick flat, with lot 26.6 by irregular by 21.1 by 100.11, 72 West 97th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 9th-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 27.

181st-st., 268 West; Eugene S. Ives to Richard Cummings..... $4,450

181st-st., 266 West; same to William H. Boyle..... 5,050

86th-st., 211 East; August L. Martin to Evan Thomas..... 15,000

92d-st., 231.1 ft. e. of 7th-av., 15.11x72.8; John H. Molloy to Charles Morrison..... 28,250

112th-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11; Clara L. Brown to Margaret Fitzpatrick.. 6,250

123d-st., 230 West; Edward Butcher to Charles Schmidt..... 14,000

130th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Madison-av., 99.11x100; John W. Aitken to Frederick Butcher..... 38,000

71st-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.4; George Dietzel to Catharine Baecht..... 18,500

88th-st., n. s., 143 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16 x98.9; Mary S. Quimby to Francis Stewart..... 40,000

52d-st., 144 East; Henry Steam to Eugene Philpin..... 58,000

88th-st., 273 and 275 West; Henry Schwarzwalder to Timothy Kieley..... 58,000

84th-st., 83 West; George C. Edgar to Anna J. Bennet..... 1

83d-st., n. s., 213.1 ft. w. of Avenue A, 24.11 x100.2; Alphonse Hogenauer to Gertrude Lossan..... 21,000

124th-st., s. s., 192.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x 100.11; Samuel B. Kenyon to Mapes M. Smith..... 10,500

82d-st., 538 East; John Lynch and others to Benedict A. Angermann..... 4,500

181st-st., 270 West; Eugene S. Ives to George A. Manchester..... 4,000

72d-st., 220 East; Mark Davis to Moses Zimmerman..... 22,750

113th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100.11; 326; Esther A. Wheaton to Samuel W. Bowne..... 76,000

45th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Henry Weyandt to Jacob Eidt..... 10,000

2d-av., s. s., 75.6 ft. e. of 45th-st., 25x100; Jacob Eidt to Henry Weyandt..... 18,500

Stanton-st., n. s., 37.6 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., 18.9x80; Israel Morris to Abraham Levy. 9,300

64th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 98.4x102.2; Dorothea Schwendinger to William Moller. 8,500

Eldridge-st., 208; Frances Frey to Michael Fay and another..... 17,000

113th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Madison-av., 48.9x106.9x8.8x100.11; Catharine McLean to William C. Traphagen..... 162

180th-st., 235 West; Stephen J. Wright to Josiah Westervelt..... 19,000

Eldridge-st., 17½; Bernard Golewski to Michael Fay and another..... 13,333

Eldridge-st., w. s., 24.6 ft. s. of Canal-st., 18.8x100; same to same..... 13,333

Eldridge-st., 17; same to same..... 13,333

Ridge-st., n. w. s., 125 ft. n. e. of Rivington-st., 20x100; Rachael Moskovitch to Richard Barnard and another..... 36,000

Attorney-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100; Joseph Appel to Isaac Smith..... 27,500

70th-st., s. s., 108.10 ft. e. e. of 9th-av., 18.2 x100.5; Emilie Linson to Mina Linson..... 1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, THE extra well built and desirable four-story stone dwelling 224 West 45th-st., near Broadway; 25 feet front, 70 feet deep, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; immediate possession and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to GEO. H. READ, 9 Pine-st.

AN EXTENSIVE TRACT OF LOTS FOR sale in the 24th Ward of the city of New-York, fronting Bronx Park and Mosholu Parkway, and in the immediate vicinity of the handsome suburban quarter, Bedford Park; Harlem Railroad station on the premises. Full particulars of the owners, 111 Broadway, Room 90.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,

NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000

Surplus March 31, 1889..... 113,395

Has always on hand, for sale, desirable New-York City and Brooklyn mortgages.

Has special opportunities for securing the best mortgage investments in the market.

Lenders, finding in its list mortgages that suit them, can take them on 48 hours' notice, and get their money at interest without the customary 30 days' delay.

COUNSEL

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,

Geo. F. Demarest.

ATTENTION, HOTEL PROPRIETORS!!!! 1ST-AV., s. e. cor. 85TH-ST., and GRAND CENTRAL PARK entrance. 80 FEET parcel of LOTS and BUILDINGS started for hotel purposes, for sale, REASONABLY. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. ELEVATED RAILWAY STATIONS AT 59TH-ST., V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 109 BROADWAY, New-York.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS 20-FOOT-FRONT four-story west side dwelling, with extension, 150 feet from entrance to Central Park, No. 16 West 88th-st.; fine cabinet finish; sanitary plumbing; A 1 gas fixtures; artistic decorations; $38,000; inspection invited. Apply on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, owner.

A SPECIAL OFFERING in a dining-room extension residence. TERMS VERY EASY. Immediate possession. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway and 663 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

On Erie Railway.

TEN HOUSES, RANGING FROM $2,250 TO $6,000; 10-YEAR PAYMENTS. SEND FOR PARTICULARS.

JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

P. S.—This is the most attractive spot within twelve miles of city.

AT RED BANK, N. J.—A MAGNIFICENT homestead property, comprising large, modern, handsome house and four acres of ground; beautiful lawn, fine old shade trees, abundance of fruit, stable, carriage house, greenhouses, icehouse; house contains all improvements; steam heated throughout. In the finest part of the town, near the Shrewsbury River, in a rapidly-improving neighborhood. This is a splendid opportunity to secure an elegant home. Apply to FERDINAND FISH, 149 Broadway, New-York, or to THEODORE F. WHITE, Red Bank, N. J.

IN PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Minnesota farm, (35 miles east of Fargo, Dakota,) 1,280 acres, 1,000 broken. Will sell in bay; all fenced; 100 head registered stock; finest farm buildings in the county; flowing well and a half-mile lake directly in front of dwelling house. Particulars of JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

SMYTH & RYAN will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises at Throgg's Neck, Westchester Co., N. Y.,

Shore Road, Throgg's Neck Station,

under direction of H. G. HENDERSON, Referee, TO BE SOLD IN TWO PARCELS,

77½ ACRES OF LAND AT

THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.,

with about half a mile of water front on EAST RIVER OR LONG ISLAND SOUND, known as the Francis A. Morris place.

Containing mansion and outbuildings, orchard and fruit trees. Land lies beautifully on high bluff; sandy beach; anchorage for yachts; extensive views; surrounded by other elegant country seats; close and accessible to New-York; immense future value. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 70 Liberty-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

10 West 53d-st.

This elegant wide house, very handsomely furnished. Possession May 1. Permits from JAMES R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

UNFURNISHED.

THE LENOX BLOCK.

Two of these very attractive, handsomely-decorated houses Possession at once. Park opposite both houses. Moderate rents. Apply 102 East 70th-st., or J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE CORNER OF 1 PARK-AV. (LENOX HILL) AND 70TH-ST. LET OR SOLD. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. THIS IS THE BRIGHTEST AND HEALTHIEST SITUATION ON THIS ISLAND. OPEN DAILY 8 to 6. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

2,114 MADISON-AV., NEAR 133D-ST.—Three-story and basement high-stoop stone-front house; in perfect order. Apply as 209 West 33d-st.

A.—HOUSES AND FLATS IN ALL LOCATions; reduced rents. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ELEGANT SEASIDE RESIDENCES.—TO LET for the season, two of the most desirable and sanitarily the best seaside residences on the New-Jersey coast; both are handsomely furnished and carpeted throughout; have excellent spring beds with hair mattresses; broad, covered piazzas; gas in all rooms; double ranges, heaters, and open fireplaces; hot and cold fresh and sea water in bath rooms; water closets, &c.; are thoroughly underdrained and have an excellent supply of good water, both artesian well and cistern. These houses are all situated in inclosed, beautiful, high-terraced lawns, the grass kept in perfect order by a gardener at the owner's expense, and located directly on the ocean front and drive at Ocean Beach, (not Grove,) N. J., and command a most unobstructed view of the ocean, with its hundreds of passing vessels and the surf rolling on the shore. Excellent stables, with accommodation for three horses and two carriages, adjoining each house.

Ocean Beach is eight miles south of Long Branch and two miles above Spring Lake, on the New-Jersey Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, and is accessible many times daily from New-York and Philadelphia by the Long Branch express trains. It has excellent inland and ocean front drives, the latter through Como, Spring Lake, to Sea Girt; fine boating and fishing on Shark River; good marketing, and almost an entire absence of the greatest of seaside pests, mosquitoes. For terms, circulars, and phototypes of the properties apply to H. H. YARD, Ocean Beach, N. J., or to S. G. JAYNE, 243 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—ONE FURNISHED cottage for the Summer. Per month, $75. Also large, fully-furnished house; beautiful grounds and stable for Summer or longer. Per month, $150. Both contain all improvements. FERDINAND FISH, 149 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND ELBERON.—To let, elegant furnished cottages, by WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

45 Minutes via Erie Railway.

—A CHARMING SUBURB.—

Several very desirable houses of 10 to 14 rooms EACH. All improvements. Rents, $450 to $600.

J. R. HAY, 84 BROADWAY.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FOR RENT—FOR FOUR OR SIX MONTHS or an exquisitely furnished apartment in 9th-st., near 5th-av.; $3 a desirable small family a low rent will be named. GEO. H. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

UNFURNISHED.

MADISON-AV. AND 110TH-ST., SOUTHwest corner.—New single and corner flats; steam heated; seven and eight rooms and bath; superior new plan; every room private; worth seeing; rents very moderate. Apply on premises.

ELEGANT SUITE TO LET, FROM MAY 1; every modern improvement; bath, steam heat, elevator, and attendance; "URGENT" APARTMENT HOUSE. Inquire at HARDMAN, PECK & CO., piano warerooms, 136 5th-av.

FLATS, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED, in all parts of city. ROOM BROTHERS, 834 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

EMPIRE BUILDING,

65 TO 73 BROADWAY.

LARGE OFFICES IN 30 STORY, on the corner of BROADWAY AND RECTOR-ST. Apply to OTIS W. BOOTH, 71 BROADWAY.

TO RENT—THE NEW STORE CORNER Whitehall and Bridge sts.; a fine chance for a druggist; a large business can be done. FERDINAND FISH, 149 Broadway.

TO RENT—BASEMENT STORE ON 42D-ST., near 6th-av.; low rent. FERDINAND FISH, 149 Broadway.

TO RENT—BUILDING NO. 443 5TH-AV. (next 37th-st.); will be put in good order. FERDINAND FISH, 149 Broadway.

A LARGE BRICK HOTEL FOR RENT. E. BARRINGTON, St. Louis, Mo.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
GREAT FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
On and after APRIL 9 trains leave GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

8:30 A. M., Rochester and Montreal Express. Drawing-room cars New-York to Albany and Troy to Montreal via R., W. & O. R. R. Cars East Albany to St. Albans, via Central Vermont Line.

*9:30 A. M. FAMOUS STEAM-HEATED VESTIBULED CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of Buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:40 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

*10:00 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester.

11:30 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Drawing-room cars to Troy.

3:30 P. M., Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with drawing-room cars to Troy and Utica.

*3:55 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad.

*4:30 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with vestibuled and steam-heated sleeping and dining cars.

*6:30 P. M., Montreal and Canandaigua Express. Sleeping cars for Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, daily; and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday. Sunday train does not run west of Buffalo.

*9 P. M., Special Mail, Limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10:00 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Watertown, via Utica, daily except Saturday; also to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for the West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 32 West 125th-st., and 125th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington and 720 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

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FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIAL, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars. Leaves Grand Central Station, via Harlem Division, daily, except Sunday, at 3:25 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

J. M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. Gen. Pass'r Agent

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
On and after JANUARY 23d, 1889.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, with Pullman Palace Cars to Pittsburg, 9:00 A. M. (Dining Car,) and 8 P. M. daily. New-York and Chicago Limited of Parlor, Dining, Smoking, and Sleeping Vestibuled Cars at 9:00 A. M. every day.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:00 A. M., and 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:20 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4:00 P. M., Sundays, 8:15 and 10:00 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:00 P. M. and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 3:12 P. M.; regular at 3:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday 8:15 and 9:00 A. M., 4:30 and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

12:20 P. M. (Through Parlor Car.) 1:00 and 9:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Bay Head Junction, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:30 and 9:00 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:00 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with lining car, Mail, Baltimore, and Chicago, with vestibuled and steam-heated sleeping and dining cars.

*10:00 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Watertown, via Utica, daily except Saturday; also to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for the West.

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FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

12:20 P. M. (Through Parlor Car.) 1:00 and 9:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Bay Head Junction, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:30 and 9:00 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

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RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME-TABLE OF APRIL 28, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7:00 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Shamokin, Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 P. M. Sundays for Easton.

4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 4:00, 9:00 A. M., for Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, except Sunday, Point Pleasant.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, &c.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Vineland, Bridgeton.

4:30, 8:00, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:00, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 8:10 P. M. Sundays, 4:00, 9 A. M. for Perth Amboy.

For LAKEWOOD at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 4:30 P. M. (Parlor cars at 2:30 and 4:30.)

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., (2:30 P. M. through express with parlor cars.)

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FROM PIER 8 N. R.

For Sandy Hook, Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, Eatontown, Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat at 3:45 P. M.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 12:00 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 6:30, 12:00 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11:00 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:45, 12:00 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 3d-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R. Co.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, 9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 16:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:03, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 2:30, 3:04, 5:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4:30, 4:32, 5:02, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:07, 6:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
GERMANIC, Capt. DAVISON, Wed., May 1, 4 P. M.
*ADRIATIC, Capt. CAMERON, Wed., May 8, 11 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PARSELL, Wed., May 15, 4 P. M.
*CELTIC, Capt. T. C. JONES, Wed., May 22, noon.

From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.

Saloon, $80, $90, $100. Steerage from New-York, $20. From the old country, $28. A limited number of second-cabin passengers carried on these steamers. Outward, $35 and $40; prepaid, $40; excursion, $70 and $75. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIERS 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Aurania, May 4, 8:30 A.M. | Bothnia, May 22, 11:30 A.M.
Gallia, May 8, 11 A.M. | *Etruria, May 25, 3 P.M.
Umbria, May 11, 2:30 P.M. | Aurania, June 1, 7 A.M.
Servia, May 18, 8 A.M. | Gallia, June 5, 9:30 A.M.

†This steamer will not carry steerage.

*This steamer carries first-class passengers only. Cabin passage, $60, $80, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
SS. CITY OF ROME, Wed., May 1, 9 A. M.
and every fourth Wednesday thereafter.
Saloon passage, $60 and upward; second class, $30.
GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Devonia, May 4, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia, May 18, 8 A. M.
Circassia, May 11, 2 P. M. | Anchoria, May 25, 3 P. M.

Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL, Cabin, $50 and $60.

Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.

Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (LARNE).
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Saturday, May 4, 9 A. M.
STATE OF NEBRASKA...Thursday, May 9, noon.

Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River. For freight and passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.
Steerage office, 21 Broadway, cor. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers Augusta Victoria and Columbia of 10,000 tons and 12,000 horse power; will sail May 21st, June 27, July 25, and Aug. 29.

REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

California, 5 A. M., Apr. 30. | Rugia, 7 A. M., May 2.
Fürst Bismarck, 7 A. M., May 7. | Steerage at low rates.

General Office, 37 B'way. | General Passage Office.
C. SCHUKZ, Dir. | C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
R. J. CORTIS, Man. | 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S. Co., New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS:
Trave, Wed., May 1, 7 A.M. | Elbe, Sat., May 11, 2 P.M.
Falda, Sat., May 4, 8:30 A.M. | Spree, Thu., May 14, 5:30 A.M.
Lahn, Wed., May 8, 11 A.M. | Aller, Wed., May 15, 6 A.M.

From NEW-YORK to LONDON, HAVRE, BREMEN. First cabin, $90 upward per berth. 158-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

W. M. CLEMENTS, CHAS. O. SCULL, General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE,
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R., AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE, MAY 5, 1889.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty

NEED OF A NAVAL RESERVE

HOW SUCH A CORPS SHOULD BE ORGANIZED.

MERCHANT STEAMERS AND THEIR CREWS SHOULD BE ENROLLED—A CHANCE FOR YACHTSMEN.

The unanimous wish expressed by the people of this country to make our navy more worthy of our greatness among nations by increasing the number of its men and the number and quality of its vessels makes the question of a naval reserve corps a vital one for our Government to deal with.

This timely wish received favorable recognition from the late Administration, and will doubtless secure like attention from the present Secretary of the Navy and his official staff. Mr. Whitney authorized competent naval officers to aid the labors of the committee which took the initiative in the matter, and there can be no excuse for not ratifying the late Secretary's action and in every way helping forward the movement.

When the vast resources of our merchant marine are considered, it is at once apparent that by judgment and energy the personnel of the navy can be materially augmented by the addition of men having practical experience, and of the best character. To accomplish this effectually, encouragement must be given and inducements held out, so that the movement may become thoroughly popular among merchant seamen and the men composing our yachting crews—in themselves a very important and most desirable class. The system needs to be carefully considered and elaborately defined, because the responsibilities to be assumed by the Government toward ship owners and seamen are serious, and must be made upon a just and permanent basis. No promises must be made to owners or men which cannot be faithfully kept.

The status of the men of the proposed naval reserve force must be clearly defined. The old saying that one volunteer is worth ten pressed men must not for a moment be lost sight of, and when seamen are thoroughly convinced that they will be dealt with fairly and that their services will be justly appreciated the strength and value of our reserve force will be acknowledged by the most powerful nations of the world. The intention is to get Congress to pass a bill authorizing the payment of annual bounties to owners of steam vessels with an American register, whether engaged in the foreign or coasting trade; the vessels to be constructed according to plans approved by the Navy Department or reported on by a board of naval officers in the case of existing vessels being as suitable for use as armed auxiliary cruisers. They must be capable of mounting rifled guns and classed according to tonnage and build into first and second rate auxiliaries. Such steamers as are engaged in the foreign trade will receive two-thirds more bounty than the coasting steamers, but rate for the first-named should not exceed 30 cents per ton per 1,000 miles of covered distance when employed, but both classes must be held at the disposition of the Government when needed in return for the annual bounties paid. They may, either temporarily or permanently, be transferred to the naval service, either manned or without crews, according to the demands of the public service.

The ages of the men it is proposed, shall be between twenty and forty-two, and all who serve in the merchant marine or on yachts, or have served during the civil war as sailors, shall be eligible for the reserve corps. Of course their physical condition will have to be regarded and their professional qualifications subjected to proper scrutiny. Convenient places of rendezvous should be appointed for the necessary annual drill and instruction, and, as in the English service, it is presumed that members of the reserve, when absent from this country, will be permitted to do their regulation period of drill on board of United States naval vessels in whatever port the reserve men may find themselves able to meet with a vessel carrying the national flag. The bonus and the amount of pay during the term of annual drill is to be fixed according to the existing grade of officers and men.

When the flurry of a possible war was felt in England a few years ago that Government engaged thirty powerful steamers, principally of the Atlantic service, by contract. They were immediately fitted for warlike service and no expense was spared to make them efficient. A vast deal more money was expended on these vessels than was absolutely needed owing to the hot haste in which they were engaged and prepared for possible work. It was supposed that they were thereafter to be kept as a reserve force for the navy, but economical measures prevailed, and they were all returned to their owners with the many valuable additions they had received, and no pledge was exacted by the Government that it might use them again under similar conditions or under any specified contracts. Of course, the economical movement turned out to be vastly expensive, and in the event of another "war flurry" the same headlong haste and useless waste would doubtless be repeated. The proper course would have been, after the first contract had been entered into and the expensive alterations had been made, that another contract is fusco should have been drafted, by which the vessels could have been retained as subject to new contracts by the annual payment of small retaining fees to the owners. But Admiralty matters in England are generally very unsatisfactory and the cause of much disapproval on the part of those who pay the bills.

It must be the object of our Government to avoid all possibility of such mistakes. We are at present at peace with the whole world and can command the market for this important addition to our navy; therefore, it will be nothing short of criminal if we do not make just and proper contracts with builders and owners for such vessels as we require for our reserve, with the precaution of holding them to the service in perpetuity, or by what is meant the first cost, although doubtless large, will prove the best and wisest economy, for the fleet we shall create for possible service will be of permanent value.

It may facilitate the operations of Congress to review the conditions of the reserve naval corps in other countries. The establishment of this branch of the Naval Service in England was almost simultaneous with that of the volunteer movement, and dates from 1859. At that time the naval reserve was limited to 30,000 men and 400 officers, but it is not often that the force has been brought up to that standard. In 1876 18,000 men were provided for in the estimates, a sum of $673,500 being voted for wages and allowances. In the estimates of 1886-7 provision was made for 18,200 men of the Royal Naval Reserve, 21,000 seamen and marines of the Pensioner Reserve and 1,400 naval artillery volunteers. The whole naval force of Great Britain may be roughly stated as about 38,000 seamen afloat, including 13 flag officers and 2,800 commissioned officers, all on active service. The men of the reserve must be under thirty-five years of age and have served at least five out of the previous ten years at sea; they must join the corps for five years, and they have to train for periods of seven or more days, or altogether if they prefer it twenty-eight days in the year, on board a man-of-war, or with the coast guard, during which period they receive the wages of seamen in the royal navy in addition to a bounty of $30 per annum. On an emergency they may be sent on naval service to any part of the world for a period not exceeding five years. On attaining certain ages, fixed according to special circumstances, they become entitled to $60 a year, or to smaller annual sums, payable during their lives or those of their wives. If they have been three years on active service the pension is increased 4 cents per diem. Chief mates in the merchant service are eligible as Sub-Lieutenants in the reserve, receiving $1 68 a day during the training period. Masters as Lieutenants receive $2 40 per day. Pensions are granted to these officers if wounded or to their widows if they are killed in action at the same rates as in the royal navy.

The corps of Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, which is part of the reserves, was instituted in 1873. This corps is liable to perform such ordinary duties as those performed by regular crews, except such as are done by practiced seamen. They are not required to go afloat, but must become handy boatmen so as to boarding and mooring the same as seamen in the navy. They are formed into brigades, consisting of four or more batteries of from sixty to eighty men. They wear a uniform similar to that worn by the navy. It is only a small force, but considering the careful drilling and the superior education of these volunteers it is a valuable one in case of war, because the men can be employed as instructors. The whole of the reserve forces can be called into active service by royal proclamation.

According to the returns of 1881 the number of first-class reserve men was 11,930, all of good character and sound health and not above thirty years of age, except those of the royal navy, who, being able seamen, were reserved up to the age of 35. To belong to the first class the applicant must have had at least five years' sea service within ten years preceding application, one of those ten years as an able seaman. He must also show that he has been at sea within four months of the time of his applying to become a first-class man, and he must further declare his intention of following the sea for five years longer. If he cannot prove all that these rules require he must satisfy a board of naval officers of his fitness.

For the second class the applicant must have had three years' sea service, of which period at least six months must have been spent as an ordinary seaman. Men in the coasting trade or short-voyage men are preferred. The third class is made up of boys who have been trained in nautical training ships, the sum of $15 being granted by the Government to the managers of such ships for each boy supplied. A boy must have been two years under training in a ship subject to inspection by the Admiralty and Board of Trade. He must also be under engagement to serve in a ship at sea, must be an ocean-like training ships, the sum of $15 being granted by the Government to the managers of such ships for each boy supplied. A boy must have been two years under training in a ship subject to inspection by the Admiralty and Board of Trade. He must also be under engagement to serve in a ship at sea, must be [illegible] of age and [illegible] of good character, and [illegible] training ship.

Such third-class lads will, on attaining nineteen years of age, be eligible for second-class ratings, provided they have served six months at sea, and may be still further advanced if duly qualified. The above regulations do not apply to boys from reformatory school ships, who are not received as applicants.

In addition to the drill upon ships-of-war in port there are a number of shore batteries where the men of the reserves assemble for drill. Nothing is taught there but the usual naval drills of the service. While drilling the men are raised and paid as seamen and ordinary seamen of the navy, and are required to appear in a uniform cap and dark blue clothing.

Any man desiring to make a longer voyage than six months must obtain leave to do so, such leave never extending to more than twelve months, and no man can leave the country until he has made his year's drill. Among the men of the British naval reserves there are 47 masters of vessels, 518 mates, and 3,813 petty officers in the Merchant Seamen's Service.

The reserves can only be called out by royal proclamation for three years' service. If war is declared they may be required to serve two years longer. The master of a merchant vessel who belongs to the reserve is entitled to fly the blue ensign if he holds an Admiralty warrant, and provided 10 men of his crew, at least, are members of the reserve.

The French Navy, also consisting of about 38,000 men, is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. Marine conscription was instituted as early as 1683. There is an "Inscription Maritime," on the lists of which are the names of all males of the "maritime population," that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life from eighteen to fifty years of age. The number thus inscribed fluctuates from 150,000 to 190,000. The time of service in the navy is the same as in the army. Those of the first category serve three years actively and two years with the reserves; of the second category one year active service. Every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service may be called upon at from twenty to forty years of age to enter the army or reserves; the same with the navy. In 1872 it was decided that a certain number of young men liable to active army service may select instead the navy, if fit for the duties, even if not enrolled in the "Inscription Maritime."

In Germany the navy contains 14,000 men—sailors of the fleet and marines. They are raised by conscription from the seafaring population, and, therefore, are exempt from military service. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in this navy, and the number in recent years has been very large. The seafaring population of Germany is estimated at 80,000 men, of whom 48,000 men are serving in the merchant navy at home and about 6,000 in foreign navies. Germany has only three ports, Kiel and Dantzig in the Baltic and Wilhelmshaven in the Bay of Jade in the North Sea. This last port is a vast artificial construction of five separate docks, refitting and dry docks and other structures. It will be seen that with only three ports Germany does wonders in keeping up the strength of her navy.

Italy has about 14,000 men, with 121 ships of iron, steel, and wood. The reserve corps depends for strength on its merchant seamen.

We have in our navy, according to last reports, about 1,000 commissioned officers, nearly 8,000 enlisted men, and about 700 boys.

THE FACTORY INSPECTORS.

HOW THEY HAVE ENFORCED THE LAWS UNDER WHICH THEY ACT.

The third annual report of the Factory Inspectors of this State, made to the Legislature, and containing a concise statement of the work of the Inspectors for the past year, says:

"In the enforcement of the law, the Inspectors have been rigorous and yet reasonable. Where we have come across employers who have violated it without criminal intent, as we were convinced, we did not prosecute, but simply admonished them to live up to it in the future. It would be neither wise nor just on our part to be continually embroiled in the police courts with the employers of the State for technical violations of the law, such, for instance, as failures to have notices of the laws posted."

The report inveighs against the baseless charges made against manufacturers by persons writing anonymous letters, which upon investigation are found to be groundless. In speaking of the business of cheap clothing manufactured under the sweater system in tenement houses in this city, it says that outside of the fact that the working people only earn a pittance and live in squalor and filth, disease is liable to be spread by clothing made by these people, and it is the duty of the Boards of Health to put a stop to the system.

The act prohibiting children under the age of thirteen years working in manufacturing institutions, has been rigorously enforced and the Inspectors believe that there are few children under that age now employed in this State. It is impossible, however, to prevent false affidavits from being made. The ignorance and cupidity of parents, aided and encouraged by grasping employers, and possibly by a notary public who has no regard for his oath of office, are responsible for these child laborers.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO AND TO-DAY.

A most unique and interesting window exhibit will be made during centennial by J. S. Conover & Co., fireplace, mantel, and tile manufacturers, at 28 and 30 West Twenty-third-street. Each of the large show windows will be fitted out as a room, in colonial style, one in the genuine, bare colonial style of 1789 and the other in the fashionable, so-called colonial style of to-day. In the old-time window there is a great brick fireplace, black with smoke, with the old-time Dutch oven at the side. In front of this stands the rough, old-fashioned firearons. On the walls are hung a set of genuine Revolutionary firearms, and from the rafters which support the roof are suspended the seeding corn, pumpkins, &c. All the furnishings are genuine historical treasures. There is a very rare old hanging Puritan lamp of iron, an old table and chairs, and two rag mats over one hundred years old. In this window are also shown autograph letters of George Washington and Patrick Henry.

In contrast to this is the other window, furnished most elaborately in the colonial style of 1889. In place of the brick fireplace there is one of silver and ivory. The walls are hung with silk tapestry, the chairs and tables, though made in the old style, are most elaborate in workmanship. The floors are spread with handsome rugs instead of rag mats, and in place of the old whale-oil iron lamps are the exquisitely-wrought, handsome lamps of modern days. The two windows make a most interesting exhibit, and one that will undoubtedly attract a great many visitors this week.

Messrs. Conover & Co. have decorated their building in a prodigal style. Bunting and flags completely cover the entire front. The establishment will be open to-day and all other days this week except Tuesday and Wednesday.

NO ILLUSION FOR MRS. SOOTS.

There was a peculiar accident on the stage of the Grand Opera House, Brooklyn, during Magician Herrmann's matinée performance Saturday. In the cremation scene Mrs. Marie Soots undertook to play Mrs. Herrmann's part owing to the latter's indisposition. The lady appears in the garb of a Greek maiden and is led to an open casket in the centre of the stage. She should disappear the minute she steps into the casket.

It was Mrs. Soots's first appearance, and she was so nervous that she failed to vanish as rapidly as was necessary. One of the assistants, supposing the lady was performing her part and the form he saw was that of a dummy substitute, applied a blazing torch to the figure. In an instant the unfortunate woman was enveloped in flames. She uttered a scream, and Herrmann at once shut the lid of the casket to smother the fire.

Mrs. Soots, however, was severely burned on her ankles, wrists, and arms. Her wounds were dressed by Dr. F. C. Raynor and she was conveyed to Herrmann's residence, 334 West Forty-first-street, this city.

The unfortunate woman's screams were loudly applauded by the spectators, who labored under the impression that they were part of the act.

SOMEBODY SHOT MRS HERRMEMAN.

Mrs. Eva Herrmeman put her head out of the window of her flat, on the third floor of 902 Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and some one shot her in the head. The ball glanced off her skull and plowed its way through the scalp, making an ugly but not a dangerous wound. The police made an investigation and learned that the woman's husband, James O. Herrmeman, with whom she has not lived for some time, had been seen in the neighborhood several times yesterday morning. He lives at 230 Cook-street, a short distance from his wife. Herrmeman was arrested, but no revolver was found on him. He said he had been in a barber's shop near his wife's house, but denied that he had shot her. By several witnesses he showed that he was in the shop at the very minute his wife was shot, and he was there upon discharged. It is thought the bullet was a stray one from the revolver of some boys who were shooting at a tin can in Flushing-avenue, a block away from Mrs. Herrmeman's house.

HIS DELUSION A SHARE.

Gustav Von Furtenberg was arrested in Hoboken yesterday, accused of having secured about two hundred dollars' worth of goods from several merchants under false pretenses. He went to Bush's Hotel Saturday night with his wife and three children. He had no money, but the hotel proprietor took pity on the family and allowed them to remain. Yesterday Von Furtenberg visited several stores that keep open on Sunday and ordered groceries and [illegible]

ACTIVE PHOTOGRAPHERS.

AMATEURS WHO HAVE PLENTY OF AMUSEMENT BEFORE THEM.

Naturally the interest of amateur photographers is now centred upon the centennial celebration, and that event overshadows everything else in the photographic line. There will be enough pictures taken to last a month before they are all developed. Two hundred cameras will be pointed from the steamer Philadelphia to-day at the naval procession, and there would be two hundred more if the steamer was big enough to accommodate them. Many who applied for tickets were compelled to be disappointed. It was believed that to limit the number and give those aboard plenty of room would be preferable to a big crowd.

A dark room has been fitted up on the steamer where the photographers may change their plates. Orders have been received from Admiral Forster which will allow the Philadelphia to approach to a favorable distance from the parade for photographic work. If the weather is only fair and the light good there will be some fine pictures secured, as some of the most expert amateurs will be on the steamer.

The vessel will leave the foot of East Thirty-first-street at 9:30, and Pier 27, at Peck-slip, at 10 A. M. For the land parades many amateurs have arranged to secure good places, from which, with detectives, they can catch such features as they may choose. At the semi-centennial parade not a picture could have been gained by means of photography, and at the bi-centennial it will not be a surprise if the parades are taken, colors and all.

The number of lantern-slide exhibitions this Winter has been very large in this city, and the entertainments proved most delightful to those who are not practical photographers, as well as to those who are fond of gathering pictures. At the quarters of the Society of Amateurs in this city they have been held at the rate of two a month. Efforts were made to receive the best collections of pictures and the most diversified. Mr. F. C. Beach, who is the lantern-slide authority in the society, has taken much interest in the matter, and in most cases manased the slides himself.

The New-York Camera Club has also recently been showing some beautiful pictures. Mr. Black's collection at the last meeting was an excellent one, amusing as well as instructive. With detective cameras natural pictures possessing a rare charm to the student are obtained, and when thrown on the screen impress one with their uniqueness, and natural appearance, which is not found in the old tripod, black cloth, stationary apparatus work. Some of the effects are wonderful, especially the pictures taken against the sun either at sunris e or sunset. An effect of moonlight is often thus gained, though it is a difficult picture to take. When thrown on a screen it can be enjoyed and studied by all.

Here are some of the developers that amateurs use, according to their answers to questions by Secretary Duffield of the Society of Amateur Photographers of this city. Dr. H. G. Piffard calls his a lady's developer, because it does not stain the hands:

Hydroquinone	1 grain
Carbonate of soda	8 grains
Carbonate of potash	4 grains
Sulphate of soda	7 grains
Water	100 C. C.

A lady uses:

Hydroquinone	48 grains
Alcohol	1 ounce

No. 2.

Sulphate of soda	2 ounces
Carbonate of potash	3 ounces
Water	12 ounces

D. E. McComb gives the following:

Pyrogallic acid	6 grains
Sulphate of soda	30 grains
Carbonate of potash	15 grains
Carbonate of soda	15 grains
Bromide of ammonium	¾ grains
Citric acid	¾ grains
Water	1 ounce

As to the best place for the release of the shutter on a detective camera, in replying to questions, nineteen favored the side, nine the bottom, and two the top. One reason for preferring the bottom of the camera is that the slide is less likely to be set off by accident. Another correspondent did not believe it should be on the camera at all, but should be worked by the pressure of a bulb fixed in the hand which did not touch the camera. One amateur replied: "Underneath, so that the victim does not know when he is shot."

The answers to the full list of questions have proved interesting, and many an amateur has tried the several ways as a result.

The Boston Amateur Photographic Society is to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of photography in September by holding an exhibition of all branches of photography. E. & H. T. Anthony & Co. will receive and forward exhibits of Americana.

POLITICS AND LABOR.

The Credential Committee of the Central Labor Union at yesterday's meeting prepared the form of a pledge which it wanted all delegates to subscribe to. It was to the effect that every delegate must support the Central Labor Union, both as to its industrial policy and as to its political tendencies, that he will not speak or preside at any political meeting nor support any political candidate for office unless the Central Labor Union expressly indorses such political meeting or candidate. The pledge met with great opposition from many candidates, who declared that they were free American citizens and would never sell their birthright to any organization, industrial or otherwise. The pledge was laid over for discussion at some future date.

A letter was received from the Ale and Porter Brewery Employes' Union condemning Fitzgerald for trying to throw suspicion of foul play upon his colleagues with regard to the explosion in the Stevens brewery.

The Committee on the Labor Bill reported unfavorably upon the Fassett Labor bill because it said that the number of convicts employed in any industry should not exceed 10 per cent. of the honest workmen engaged in that occupation in the State. There were some trades in which from 20,000 to 30,000 men were employed, and, according to the Fassett bill, 2,000 to 3,000 convicts could work at these trades. The Secretary of the meeting was thereupon directed to transmit to Gov. Hill the objections of the Central Labor Union to the bill.

WINTER WHEAT PROSPECTS.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The following will appear in the *Farmers' Review* on May 1:

"The prospects for the Winter wheat crop still continue favorable as a rule. Correspondents in Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, and Wisconsin report condition improved since our last report. In Indiana the average of condition remains about the same; Kentucky reports are not quite as favorable. Relative to grains sown this Spring, reports indicate an increase over the average acreage usually sown to Spring wheat in Illinois; in Iowa, Nebraska, and Dakota, but less than the average in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

"In regard to the rainfall, more than half of the reports from Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota mention the need of rain. Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska have been abundantly supplied in this respect, and many from Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan report heavy showers. We summarize the report as follows:

"'Condition of Wheat.—Illinois, 100 per cent; Ohio, 95 per cent; Indiana, 98 per cent; Kentucky, 99 per cent; Missouri, 101 per cent; Kansas, 113 per cent; Michigan, 93 per cent; Wisconsin, 92 per cent.

"'Acreage Sown to Spring Wheat as Compared with an Average.—Illinois, 95 per cent; Iowa, 99 per cent; Kansas, 103 per cent; Nebraska, 105 cent; Wisconsin, 98 per cent; Minnesota, 94 per cent; Dakota, 107 per cent.'"

COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—About fifty counterfeit ten dollar bills, greenbacks, legal tenders, issue of 1875 "C," red seal, with vignette of Daniel Webster in left-hand corner, were tendered to the United States Sub-Treasury and local banks and business houses here yesterday. All of the bills were in the hands of innocent parties and no arrests have been made. Bankers estimated that several hundred have been floated here during the past two days. The bills can be detected by the inferiority of the portrait of Webster, by the poor scroll work in the right-hand corner, and by the bad spacing between the words "This note is a legal tender." On the back of the bills the word "this" is spelled "sens." It is a very dangerous counterfeit, and has not been seen in circulation in ten years. Nine years ago several men making this counterfeit were sent to the penitentiary from this city.

RACE HORSES COMING EAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Dan McCarty, horseman, left to-day over the Central Pacific Railroad with three cars containing fifty-two horses for Eastern races. One car will go to Louisville, where a number of his horses will enter the Derby and various handicap races. The other two cars will go to New-York, and the horses will appear there and on other tracks.

In the Spring

Nearly everybody needs a good medicine. The impurities which have accumulated in the blood during the cold months must be expelled, or when the mild days come and the effect of bracing air is lost the body is liable to be overcome by debility or some serious disease. The remarkable success achieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla and the many words of praise it has received make it worthy your confidence. We ask you to give this medicine a trial. We are sure it will do you good.

N. B.—If you have made up your mind to get Hood's Sarsaparilla do not take any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

MRS. DR. JARRETT'S WILLS.

SHE HAS SEVERAL ON HAND, AND BEING WEALTHY THERE IS TROUBLE.

Among the men who made fortunes out of a certain baking powder was, the late Joseph Seal, who died several years ago leaving a widow and one son. His estate was worth $200,000, half of which amount was realized from the sale of his baking powder stock to William Zeigler, the executor of the estate and himself a heavy stockholder in the company. Subsequently Mrs. Seal married Dr. Arthur Jarrett of 91 Halsey-street, Brooklyn, and a short time later began suit to compel Mr. Zeigler to pay her the then market value of her baking powder stock. This suit is now pending, and if it is decided in Mrs. Jarrett's favor she will be Mr. Zeigler's creditor for about $250,000. She will then be worth about half a million dollars. She has had no children since her marriage to Dr. Jarrett, as young Seal is the only legal heir to all this money.

But Mrs. Jarrett is dying at her beautiful home on Halsey-street. Two physicians have been in constant attendance on her for months, and they say she can live only a few days. Some of her friends have been circulating sensational stories about the alleged undue influence that has been exerted on Mrs. Jarrett, by which she has made three wills at least, and possibly more. In two of them she cuts her husband off without a cent, while in one of the others she gives him the management of the property. In the other she is said to have distributed the bulk of her property among friends. Some of her personal effects, such as pictures and bric-a-brac, were left to Adolph Simis, Jr., a lawyer, and Paul C. Grening, a real estate agent. These men were represented as the ones who exerted their influence over Mrs. Jarrett.

A Times reporter saw Dr. Jarrett at his home yesterday and obtained from him a verification of the story. He said: "This man Grening tried to prevent my marriage to Mrs. Seal and now he is again in my way. I first heard of his plan shortly after Dec. 14, when my wife asked me to collect her business papers. I found a will in her bureau drawer dated Dec. 14, giving the property to her son in trust with Grening and Simis, and giving the latter valuable paintings and special compensation for their labors. I read it to my wife and she said she never signed such a will knowingly. Another document was read to her. It was drawn by Simis and witnessed by a clerk in Grening's office. All my servants and the nurses for my wife were made spies upon me. From one of these conspirators I have a confession. There is a will there, too, in which my wife appoints me guardian of her son and gives me a large amount of the property. This has mysteriously disappeared and I have so far been unable to find it. If it is not forthcoming I shall certainly contest the one of Dec. 14."

Paul C. Grening is a wealthy real estate dealer and one of the best-known men in Brooklyn. He said last night that Dr. Jarrett's story was false in many respects. "I have known Mrs. Jarrett," he said, "for many years, and managed her first husband's real estate. I have managed it since he died. I never tried to prevent Jarrett from marrying the widow, and I never knew Mrs. Jarrett had made such a will as the one dated Dec. 14. I should think it perfectly natural if she made me an executor, for I am such an old family friend. If she has given me a picture I am glad to hear it. The charge that I used undue influence is absolutely false."

Adolph Simis, Jr., is a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, and was formerly counsel to the Charities Department of that city. He said yesterday: "I drew a will for Mrs Jarrett at her request on Dec. 14. Its terms I cannot disclose. She made me an executor, but not at my request. I deny Dr. Jarrett's charge in every particular."

BLOWING THE SEED AWAY.

DAMAGE TO MINNESOTA FARMS BY A STRONG WINDSTORM.

ST. PAUL, April 28.—There is much anxiety being felt as to the damage done by the windstorm in the northern part of the State. The principal loss seems to have been done in the valley of the Red River, in the northwestern part of Minnesota and Northeastern Dakota. First reports received were of a very sensational character. Conservative grain men sent investigating telegrams to all parts of the Northwest, and while the worst rumors of damage were not confirmed, it was found that the storm had been very serious. In comparison with a similar storm of two years ago, this one is pronounced by parties who witnessed both to be the most severe, though it is not probable that so large a proportion of the grain will be uncovered, as a greater percentage of the wheat is put in with drills each year.

Along the lines of the Soo, Manitoba, and Northern Pacific Roads it is claimed that nearly all the wheat would have been put in with drills this year if the supply of those machines had been adequate. Throughout the entire Northwest the stocks of drills were the largest ever known, in anticipation of the increased acreage, but the dry season stimulated their use and sale to such a degree that at some places the machines were never placed in the agents' sheds, but were seized by the waiting farmers as they were unloaded from the trains. Aside from the loss of the seed and labor the damage need not necessarily be great from this storm, as the new seed can now be put into the ground fully a week earlier than last season, but should there be a recurrence of the calamity once or twice more the crop would be curtailed.

What the country is in need of is a good, soaking rain. It is difficult to secure extended information, but reports from farmers show that many acres will likely have to be reseeded. Where sown broadcast, the wind tore the seeds out and carried them across to neighbors' farms. For a time, yesterday, it seemed to be a case of mixing up of real estate and air, and a man did not know how much he was going to own or lose. Some farmers found themselves bereft of several inches of soil, together with wheat, while others had gained an increase. The last and most powerful blast was more of a straight, steady blow than of the whirling kind peculiar to Dakota, otherwise the damage resulting would undoubtedly have been enormous. As it is, the most careful estimates place the total loss between 10 and 15 per cent.

INTOLERANT PATRIOTISM.

Patriotism ran high for a little while last evening in the neighborhood of Fifty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue. From the fourth-story window of the Augusta Flats, near that corner, the Stars and Stripes were flung out in honor of the centennial celebration. This excited no special comment, but when the decoration of the building was further enhanced by the draping of an English flag along a window and over the American colors, it was too much for the excited patriots. They gathered in front of the house and began to shout "Take it in! Take it in!" The crowd grew rapidly and became more and more noisy. Such determined demonstrations were made against the obnoxious emblem that it was finally removed, but whether by those within or somebody outside was difficult to determine. After the disappearance of the British flag the great crowd in the street sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and dispersed. Late last night two American flags were the only decorations on the building. The occupants of the flat say that they meant no disrespect to the Stars and Stripes and simply placed the British flag there in order to vary the ornamentation.

DR. MCGLYNN'S FOREBODINGS.

The large hall of the Cooper Union was filled to overflowing last night with people who gathered there to listen to the Rev. Edward McGlynn. Among the audience were many strangers, principally military men from a distance. Dr. McGlynn said, among other things, that the liberties of the people would not endure during the next century unless they bestirred themselves and settled the important economic questions now troubling the land. Instead of the liberties now enjoyed the country, he feared, would be disrupted by the people's folly. "And out of that more terrible than any we have ever seen would distract them and they would be trampled under foot by some 'Man on Horseback' who will arise among them as dictator."

A YOUTHFUL MURDERER.

CANTON, Ohio, April 28.—While a number of children were playing at Malvern, Ohio, yesterday, two of them, Charlie Dickman, aged five, and Johnny Hexawer, aged eight, cousins, got into a childish quarrel. Hexawer seized a shotgun that was standing nearby and fired at Dickman, the entire charge taking effect in his head and killing him. The murder caused the wildest excitement, and the parents of both children are nearly crazed over the terrible tragedy.

Platt's Chlorides
THE HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANT
An odorless liquid. Powerful, clean. Destroys Disease germs, Sickness, Sickness. Invaluable in the sick room.

DESKS and Office Furniture

BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

THE SHIP RICHARD P. BUCK DESTROYED BY FIRE AT BERMUDA.

The steamship Grinoco, which arrived yesterday from Bermuda, brought among her passengers ten of the crew of the American ship Richard P. Buck. The Buck was burned on April 19 and beached near St. George, an almost total loss. Her voyage seemed to be under a cloud from the time she left Philadelphia, April 5, bound for San Francisco. The ship carried as cargo a large assortment of carriages, pianos, brandy, and refined petroleum, which was very valuable. She experienced bad weather from the first, and put into Bermuda on April 15 in distress. Her commander, Capt. Carver, said that the ship was badly in need of fresh water, and that he had lost several sails. It took him just four days to complete his repairs, and on the 18th, while lying at anchor in the open roadstead, it was discovered that the ship was on fire.

Two fire tugs in the harbor went to the assistance of the burning vessel, but to no purpose. She was towed on the beach and there burned to the water's edge. The ship and cargo were valued at about half a million dollars, and very little will be saved from the wreck, though divers were at once put to work on her. No cause for the fire could be discovered. The members of the crew who arrived here yesterday were very reticent about the whole affair.

The Richard P. Buck was of 1,687 tons, and was built in Bath in 1882. She belonged to R. P. Buck, and hailed from this port.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, April 28.—From an extreme of farce and comedy, the Chicago playhouses have in the last week gone over to opera. Three of the greatest operatic organizations in the country have been at as many of the leading theatres, and the curious thing about this conjunction is that they have all done a capital business.

The Metropolitan Opera Company opened at the Chicago Opera House on Monday evening a fortnight's engagement, in which Wagner's great tetrology has been for the first time presented here in its entirety. "Die Walküre" has been heard here once before, but the other music dramas of the series were entirely new. It has been a Wagner week, except for a performance of "Lohengrin," and the dispassionate observer might have had much fun in studying the Chicago public in the presence of these great productions as he could derive pleasure from the performance. Only here and there was there any evidence of genuine appreciation or apprehension. It was the proper thing to see the operas, and the houses were very large. Most of the critics were at sea from the start, but they were bound to earn their salaries, and they criticised. The astounding fact that Wagner's music looks blankly impossible to Wall by these honest gentlemen, and displayed in all its hideousness, and the methods of the great composer in music construction were condemned. There was no open demand for a topical song, but it was evident that the yearning for one was there, and only concealed though it was. For Herr Seidl's magnificent orchestra there was nothing but praise. The excellence of its work was appreciable. "Seigfried" and "The Götterdammerung" of the tetrology will be given during the coming week, and the other bills are "Tannhäuser," "The Meistersinger," and "Lohengrin," the latter being the only opera which the company has not already given.

Manager Davis of the Haymarket has every reason to be satisfied with his venture in opera. The Bostonians have filled his house at every performance, and could probably do so for another week if previous engagements permitted their stay there.

The people who religiously attend every performance in which Emma Abbett sings are numerous in Chicago, and their taste is justified by the excellence of the representations at the Grand Opera House the last week. The houses have been very good. With no such competition as has existed the last week, they would be considered excellent.

With such strong musical attractions in town it is not surprising that the drama has not been well patronized. Hooley's carried over Barry and Fay from the preceding week. McVicker's had "Siberia," old here, and the Columbia "The Paymaster," which, if less familiar, is not a novelty.

The only new things the coming week are Denman Thompson's "Two Sisters," which has never been seen here, to be presented at McVicker's, and Kiraly's "Mathias Sandorf," which had its first Chicago production at the Columbia this evening.

To Hooley's this week comes Nat Goodwin, playing "Lend Me Five Shillings" and "Turned Up," both old here, but both immensely popular.

Sol Smith Russell, another Chicago favorite, plays "A Poor Relation" at the Grand Opera House this week. At this house, as at all the leading theatres, except the Chicago Opera House, a special matinée will be given Tuesday. Hooley's and McVicker's will present their patrons at that matinée with appropriate souvenirs, the former a handsome little book containing Washington's inaugural address and portraits of the first President and the first lady of the White House, and the latter a medal.

Frank Mayo plays another engagement at the Haymarket this week, appearing this time in "Davy Crockett," with which he made the money sunk in his venture with "Hamlet."

Duckstader's minstrels follow the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Chicago Opera House, and Barrows and Donnelly and Girard in Mr. Paul Potter's new farce comedy "The City Directory," come after in the order named.

Preparations for "Blueboard, Jr.," the new spectacle which Manager Henderson will put on for his Summer season, are being actively pushed.

Thatcher, Primrose & West's Minstrels will give one performance in this city, at the Columbia Theatre, Sunday evening, May 12, while en route to California.

Manager H. H. Jacobs has leased the Casino property in North Clark-street and will entirely remodel the same, converting it into a new theatre to bear his name.

Rhea will be at McVicker's the week beginning May 13.

Following Nat Goodwin at Hooley's, Cora Tanner will be seen for one week in "Fascination."

Contracts were signed during the week which secure for Hooley's the three leading dramatic companies of New-York for annual engagements. Under one of these Mr. Palmer's home company, now playing "Captain Swift," comes direct to Hooley's next Fall. Mr. Hooley agreeing to mount the play as well as it is mounted in New-York. The contract includes also future plays of Mr. Palmer's. Mr. Daly's company, which opens here June 3, and Mr. Frohman's company are both already "booked" for two seasons.

Daniel Shelby, formerly of the Academy of Music and the Columbia Theatre, and afterward of the "Golden Circus," began suits yesterday against the Baltimore and Ohio and Chesapeake and Ohio Railways, claiming $10,000 damages from each road. Mr. Shelby's circus was billed at towns along those roads, but wash-outs, collisions, and other mishaps prevented his exhibiting. He owned his own cars, and had written contracts with the railways to land his shows at the points billed. The failure to keep his engagements financially embarrassed Mr. Shelby, and his show passed into the hands of William G. Morris.

The "Bon Ton," with which name Albert Richmond burdened the old Standard Theatre on the west side when he obtained possession of it a few months ago, has passed into the hands of a receiver.

PRESIDENT BARNARD'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of President Barnard of Columbia College will take place from St. Thomas's Church Thursday morning. The Alumni of Columbia will meet at the college at 10:15 A. M. and will attend the funeral in a body. The American Meteorological Society will meet at St. Thomas's Church at 11 o'clock.

Gorham M'f'g Co.'s
Leather Goods Department.

We have just completed our assortment of Traveling and Tourist Bags, with and without silver-mounted fittings. We present them as being superior to anything heretofore offered of American manufacture, and fully equal to those of the best London makers, while they are of better finish and less bulky than the latter. We use only the genuine leathers, while all mountings, trimmings, &c., are of the finest and most substantial character.

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The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

NEW-YORK'S LOFTIEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL BUILDING—THE NEW HOME OF THE TIMES.

THE NEW TIMES BUILDING

A MASTERPIECE OF ARCHITECTURAL ART.

THE FINEST NEWSPAPER BUILDING IN THE WORLD.

BEAUTIFUL IN MATERIAL AND DESIGN, SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION—A FIRE-PROOF STRUCTURE OF GRANITE AND LIMESTONE, THIRTEEN STORIES HIGH—SOME NOTABLE FEATURES OF THE BUILDING'S ARCHITECTURE.

Romanesque architecture has been defined by Mr. Freeman as the architecture of rest and immobility in contradistinction to the classic architecture of horizontal extension and to the Gothic architecture of vertical extension or aspiration. The same author has successfully vindicated it against the careless notion current for several centuries that it was a debasement of the classical Roman, and has shown that, on the contrary, it was a development and a rationalizing of that style. The architects of Rome during the classic period admiring, as nobody has failed since to admire, the forms of Grecian architecture, the perfected expression of a construction of posts and lintels, overlaid with a reproduction of it their own vernacular construction of piers and arches. The result was a contradiction in terms, for a system of columns and entablatures which evidently had no relation to the practical conditions of the structure was applied to that structure, which in turn was too important to be concealed. It was in the political decline of Rome that the first step was taken toward harmonizing these contradictory forms. Though the entablature was still retained, it was carried around the arches, while the columns that had projected from the face of the wall to make a false pretense of supporting it became the actual supports of the arches themselves. These modifications were made in the palace of Diocletian at Spalato, and in that building appeared accordingly the germ of Romanesque architecture.

The origin of this architecture, the architecture of the pier or the column and the round arch, is of particular interest to Americans at the present day, because it seems tolerably plain that Romanesque is to become the style of this country. It is an old saying and a true one that styles grow and are not invented, but it is equally true that the efforts of modern architects in the line of progress have been thwarted and obstructed by their lack of agreement upon a common style of working. In all except the Latin countries the architecture of this century has shown the search for a style, and in none has the result been completely successful. The present prevalence of Romanesque in the United States, which gives promise of a secure starting point and of a systematic and cumulative advance for the future, is unquestionably due to the genius of the late Mr. Richardson. It may be doubted whether in selecting the Romanesque of the south of France for his own work he chose the most eligible variety of the style, considering the question as one of national import, great as his personal successes in it undoubtedly were. But Romanesque is a very comprehensive term, and there may be included in it a much wider range of expression than can be found in the monuments of Provence.

It is one of the most striking proofs of the tendency of our architecture that Mr. George B. Post, the designer of THE TIMES Building, should have chosen Romanesque for it, although the works by which his previous reputation had been attained, and of which the Produce Exchange is the most conspicuous and the best known, had been inspired for the most part by classical Roman examples. The building just named is indeed "astylar," that is to say, the columns and pilasters of classic architecture are omitted, but the entablatures are retained in their full magnitude and the detail is entirely classic. The success of THE TIMES Building, which, both by professional judges and by the public, is probably esteemed the masterpiece of an architect who has here forsaken the Renaissance in which he had before worked, for Romanesque will of itself add a noticeable impetus to the tendency toward the general adoption of the latter style.

The difficulties of composition in a very lofty building, such as the introduction of elevators has made possible, and the enormous cost of land has made necessary on the lower part of Manhattan Island, are great, but they are only noted by the unprofessional observer, as is apt to be the case with artistic difficulties, where they are not overcome. THE TIMES Building, as it is completed, looks so natural that it does not occur to anybody but an architect or a critic how hard it was to make it look easy. The difficulty with so very tall a building is to avoid monotony without making the variety by which it is avoided appear hap-hazard and miscellaneous. The Aristotelian precept that a work of art must have a beginning, a middle, and an end is as applicable to architecture as to poetry, but the application of it to a thirteen-story building is full of difficulties and of snares. It is necessary to group several stories so as to make one principal feature, and it is necessary to do this in such wise that the grouping shall not appear forced or capricious.

As will be seen by reference to the illustration, the main vertical division of THE TIMES Building is threefold, while the lateral division is fourfold upon the eastern and western—the Nassau and Park-row—fronts, and threefold upon the narrower northern front. The lower division contains five stories, the middle division six, and the upper two. Each of these main divisions is emphasized by a horizontal band, the molded string course above the great arches of the fifth story, reinforced by the balustrades at the base of the openings above, serving to mark off the architectural base of the building, while the middle division is set off from the roof stones by the deeply-molded main cornice that traverses the building above the eleventh story, and that is at once accentuated and adorned by the piquant gargoyles at the angles. Each division is again subdivided into two, the lower by a change of material as well as of treatment, for the pier and lintels of the lower two stories are of light granite, while the superstructure is of a warm gray limestone. The former material was necessary for strength at the bottom of piers so tall and so heavily loaded, and it is judiciously treated with extreme plainness in the structural members, in contrast both with the richer and freer handling of the more tractable material above and with the porches. These are massive round arches, one at the centre of the Park-row and one at the centre of the northern front, the former the general entrance to the building, while the latter gives access to the publication office of THE TIMES. The former is steeply canopied, while the latter ends in a straight balustrade. The jambs are in each case deeply splayed and molded, with massive nook-shafts and capitals, and the spandrils are filled with carving effectively designed and cut with a sharpness and precision that would be creditable in sandstone and are remarkable in granite. The elaboration of these features is rendered the more effective by the severity of the treatment of granite elsewhere. Another point that deserves notice from an architectural point of view is the treatment of the show windows of the stores, which, as all architects know, is a principal stumbling block in commercial architecture. It was to give more room for these that the main supports of commercial buildings were a few years ago habitually attenuated on the ground floor into iron rods that were scarcely visible, so that the front above had the appearance of standing upon a wall of plate glass that was absolutely fatal to the effect of whatever architectural merit it might possess in itself. In THE TIMES Building the show windows are projected and expanded to meet the convenience of the occupants of the stores, but the projecting sash frame is a light construction of metal, evidently extraneous to the main structure, above which the massive piers are visible and behind which they are felt. Of all the solutions of the "store-window problem" attempted by architects, this is one of the most straightforward and most successful. The three stories that complete the lower division are again divided—on the northern front into two stories inclosed under three round arches, while the third appears as a separate story, with coupled arches over each main arch below. On the longer front this arrangement is repeated in the narrow bay at the north end, while, each of the three remaining bays is occupied by an undivided opening of something like twenty feet in span, closed by a round arch over the fifth story. So much in architectural effect depends upon scale that an illustration can not do justice to the impression made by these noble arches as they actually appear. The details even of the largest of many-storied buildings, are apt to be petty and to suffer by contrast with the traveler's recollections of the largeness and simplicity of the street architecture of old cities, even when this has little of interest except what is given to it by largeness and simplicity. There is nothing finer in the street architecture of New-York than the effect of this arcade, which does not suffer by comparison with any street architecture whatsoever. The spandrils of its arches are filled with carving as judiciously designed for effect with reference to its position and as well executed as the ornament elsewhere on the building.

The middle division of the building, consisting of six stories, is subdivided into a lower group of four and an upper of two. The former on the narrow front are grouped in three openings closed by round arches and aligned over the three large arches below, while the monotony of the repetition is averted by the interpolation of the low arcade of the fifth story, and the openings of the tenth and eleventh stories are doubled over each of the larger arches. This arrangement is again repeated on the narrow bay of the Park-row front, while in each of the three wider bays the openings extending through three stories are doubled over the great arches, and the openings above there are arranged in triplets.

A very effective corbelled cornice separates the wall from the roof to, which the parapet story, the twelfth, is an appendage. This division has an additional felicity in distinguishing the quarters of THE TIMES itself, the editorial and composing rooms of which occupy respectively the twelfth and thirteenth stories, from the parts of the building otherwise occupied. The tall double dormers that unite these two stories are singularly picturesque feature and make the building successful where so many elevator buildings fail, in giving it an animated and effective sky line. To give their due effect to these admirable features the parapet between them is kept as solid as possible and its necessary openings reduced to the minimum in number and in size. It is difficult to determine whether their arrangement is the more effective on the longer front, where they continue the bays formed by the great arches below, or on the narrow front, where a single central dormer culminates the wall, flanked on either side by a gabled arch in the uppermost story above a double lintelad opening.

In so large a building one takes little note of the detail, either structural or purely decorative, and indeed it is by its general composition, by the effect of its masses, and by the relation of its voids and solids that the architectural success of such a building is made or marred. A mistake made here is not retrievable by any grace of detail, and although mistakes in detail may impair they cannot destroy the impressiveness of a building successful in its general composition. The detail of THE TIMES Building is not noticed by itself, because it takes its place so perfectly, and this remark implies a very high praise. It is because the moldings are so well adjusted to their place and their purpose that they perform their function of emphasizing and expressing the structure without calling attention to themselves, and this means that they have been carefully and successfully studied. Of the carved ornament, whether in capitals, or finials, or gargoyles, much the same may be said. It is nowhere underdone and nowhere overdone. There are no bald spots on the one hand and no purple patches on the other. In features near the eye, such as the porches, the decorative detail necessarily assumes more importance, but here also it is so designed and so applied as to assist the expression and to increase the effect of the features which it embellishes. Discreetness and moderation are not less important factors in the architectural success of THE TIMES building than boldness and vigor.

A GREAT PROBLEM SOLVED

TEARING DOWN AND RECONSTRUCTING AN OCCUPIED BUILDING.

A MODEL NEWSPAPER OFFICE COMPLETED.

HOW THE OLD "TIMES" BUILDING WAS REMOVED AND THE NEW ONE ERECTED ON ITS SITE WITHOUT INTERFERING WITH THE PUBLICATION OF THE PAPER—SKETCH OF "THE TIMES" AND ITS HOMES—THE INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT OF THE STRUCTURE.

During its career THE TIMES has had four homes, though the third and present quarters occupied the same site. The first and second were leased; the other two belonged to the paper. The first issue of THE TIMES was printed at 113 Nassau-street on Sept. 18, 1851, and for two years the publication office of the paper was there situated. Then the office was removed to a modest-looking structure at Nassau and Beekman streets and remained there for more than four years, or until the paper had outgrown its quarters and demanded more room for itself and better facilities for the public. Even thirty years ago building sites such as would be suitable for a great newspaper office, and as could be secured for what then seemed reasonable figures, were scarce in the vicinity of Printing House-square. Fronting the old publication office at Nassau and Beekman streets was a plot of ground that filled every requirement. It was bounded on the east by Nassau-street, on the west by Park-row, on the south by Beekman-street, and on the north by Spruce-street, now known at that particular point as Printing House-square. This desirable site was occupied by the Old Brick Church and its cemetery. The church and its cemetery had been there since 1803, and there were not a few who thought they ought to remain there for all time, though the church had lost most of its congregation and the population of the cemetery was without any hope of increase. But the old church and its cemetery were out of their element and, surrounded by buildings devoted exclusively to business, looked neither beautiful nor useful. To obtain the property, however, it was necessary to secure the consent of the pewholders. This was done and the ground was sold by the church authorities under the condition that the bodies in the cemetery should be removed to other and similar resting places. The property was divided into six lots and was sold for $230,000. THE TIMES purchased the lot fronting on Printing House-square and the adjoining lot, and, in conjunction with the purchaser of the third and fourth lots, erected the building which was removed to make way for the present structure. The other interest in the building was afterward purchased by THE TIMES.

The cornerstone of the first building erected by THE TIMES was laid on May 12, 1857. It was considered, when finished, one of the handsomest as well as most substantial structures in this city. In one respect it had a great advantage over its neighbors. It was fire-proof and was the third fire-proof structure built in the city. The walls were of buff sandstone from Albert County, New-Brunswick. The floors were of arched brick, set in iron girders. It was five stories in height and from roof to basement was an honest piece of work, as the workmen who tore it down last year well know. THE TIMES made no reference in its news columns to the laying of the cornerstone of a building that was always considered an admirable bit of architecture, and was, thirty years ago, considered amazingly fine for the home of a newspaper. In its editorial columns of May 13, 1857, appeared the following:

"We yesterday laid the cornerstone of the building hereafter to be occupied by THE TIMES's establishment, upon the property recently covered by the Brick Church. We shall proceed immediately and prosecute with all possible dispatch the erection of this building, which we hope we shall be able to occupy by the 1st of November next. It will have a frontage of 60 feet on Spruce street, 95 on Nassau, and over 100 on Park-row. It will be five stories high, constructed of stone, and will form one of the finest architectural ornaments in the lower part of the city. The entire front on Spruce-street will be occupied as THE TIMES's publication office. We shall have abundant vault room for our engines, lightning presses, and the storage of paper, and we expect to have, when the whole is completed, the largest, most imposing, and most elegant newspaper establishment in the United States. We have also ordered from Hoe & Co. a supply of their new and magnificent ten-cylinder presses, which will be ready very soon after the completion of our new building, and which will enable us to work off our morning edition in time to serve our city subscribers at an earlier hour than we have hitherto been able to do. These improvements and extensions of our business will involve an outlay of not far from $200,000, [less than half the cost of the entire building.] We are enabled to make them in consequence of the rapid and constantly-increasing prosperity of THE TIMES. Although it has not yet been published six years, it has attained a circulation, a degree of pecuniary prosperity and of legitimate influence decidedly superior, it is safe to say, to those ever attained within the same time by any other journal ever established in the United States.

"It is superfluous to add any expression of our gratitude to the public of this city and of the country at large for the favor with which THE TIMES has been received. No labor or expense will be spared to merit an increase of that favor in the future. We shall endeavor to make THE TIMES equal in all respects, and in some decidedly superior to any other newspaper in the city. In every department we shall seek to increase its interest and attractiveness. It will be hereafter in its political conduct entirely independent of all political parties—judging all events and all men upon their merits and giving praise and censure, support and opposition where either may be deserved, by a strict and impartial regard to the public welfare. It will not be reckless or independent of principle in its political discussions—but will aim to conduct them always with dignity, discretion, and a due sense of responsibility. But it will not receive its guidance or inspiration from the dictates of any political party, nor consult the fortunes of any political aspirants in preference to the requirements of the public good. It will appeal always to the great body of the people against mere party projects and faction schemes, and will seek constantly to represent and to advocate the welfare of the masses rather than promote the designs of those who seek to use them for their own aggrandizement. While we know that it is by this course alone that success is to be deserved, we believe it is only thus also that it can be obtained."

The erection of the building occupied more time than was expected. Ground was broken on May 1, 1857, and exactly a year was consumed in constructing and furnishing the building. The removal of THE TIMES from its little den at Nassau and Beekman streets to its handsome and commodious quarters was referred to in the most unobtrusive fashion, THE TIMES experiencing great difficulty in blowing its own horn. Five years after the completion of the building the half not originally owned by THE TIMES was sold to the Western Union Company for $250,000, and afterward disposed of by that corporation to THE TIMES. It became known as a building with a history on account of the large number of men of national reputation who visited within its walls and as the scene of many stirring events. Not the least among these was the unsuccessful attack made upon it when the draft riots of [illegible]

lion were at their height. THE TIMES had gained the enmity of the mob and of rebels and rebel sympathisers by its unswerving support of the National Administration. As a mark of its disfavor the mob announced its intention of sacking the building. Every man within it was armed with gun and pistol. On the ground floor were planted a number of howitzers in such a manner as to sweep the approaches. Two lines of rubber hose were attached to the boilers, and as the latter were filled with boiling water, the mob, on the whole, would have been warmly welcomed had it tried to pass the threshold. It did not try. It howled and then departed in search of less dangerous prey—inoffensive colored men. The building, in spite of the erection in its vicinity of much taller structures, seemed to hold its own easily until after its next-door neighbor, which had been destroyed by a fire that did no damage to THE TIMES's quarters, was replaced by a structure that seemed from the street to be on familiar terms with the clouds. Then it seemed as if the time had come for the accomplishment of a project long under consideration, the erection of the largest and handsomest newspaper office in the world.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

THE OLD BUILDING TO BE REPLACED BY A NEW ONE.

In December, 1886, Mr. George Jones informed Mr. George B. Post, the architect, that it was the intention of THE TIMES to replace its old building with a much larger fire-proof structure, and that it was desired to incorporate in the new structure as great a part of the walls and floors of the old building as was possible, and that during the operation all interference with the various departments of THE TIMES was to be avoided. Mr. Post said that it was impossible to express a definite opinion touching the possibility of accomplishing such a feat unless he had access to complete plans of the exact construction of the old building. As no such plans were in existence, he was directed to have measurements taken and to prepare plans of the contemplated work. This was done, and in October, 1887, a correct survey of the lot was completed and a plan of operations mapped out. Mr. Post expressed the opinion that if a portion of the foundation work could be done during the four months immediately preceding May, 1888, and that if contracts were awarded to first-rate mechanics, the new building could be completed without interruption of the issue of the paper by May, 1889. Mr. Jones had stated that the new building must be finished in a year from the day on which the contract was signed.

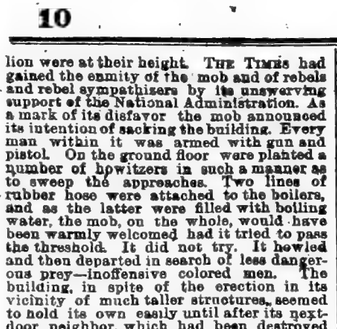

THE OLD TIMES BUILDING.

It was explained by Mr. Post that the main difficulties to be overcome arose from the fact that it was impossible to employ the ordinary systems of supporting walls and floors by timber shores, as the shores would necessarily run through the basements and interfere with the operation of the presses, and in the second basement there were five presses, as well as the stereotyping department. He recommended the following scheme: That each pier of the old building should be successively strengthened by incorporating it in a new masonry pier of sufficient dimensions to bear its portion of the load of the new structure, and that each pier was to be provided with a new and proper foundation. That a new foundation was to be built for the transverse brick walls existing in the old building, and that the walls themselves be strengthened with additional masonry at their sides in the lower and upper basements, and that resting on these new strengthening walls there should be placed in the upper stories, in contact with the masonry, wrought-iron columns in pairs placed against the walls and opposite to each other; that girders parallel to and close against the walls should be run from column to column in each story under the old floor beams; that, when completed, the load of the floor beams should be transfetred to these girders, and that the walls themselves in the upper stories should then be removed, and that the editorial department and the compositors should be provided with temporary quarters on such floors of the old building as might be most convenient.

This plan was accepted. It was perfected as quickly as possible and was sufficiently completed in January, 1888, to enable arrangements to be made for the beginning of work on the foundations. In that month David H. King, Jr., agreed to undertake the entire work, and Mr. Post said a few days ago that it was done to the skillful and energetic manner in which his plans were carried out by Mr. King that the erection of the present structure was accomplished without delay or accident.

It was the most difficult bit of work undertaken by Mr. Post and the only work of the kind of which he has any information.

A WONDERFUL BIT OF WORK.

"THE TIMES" TO REMAIN WHILE ITS HOME WAS REMOVED.

The announcement—which did not appear in THE TIMES—that the old TIMES Building was to be replaced by a new one of vast proportions excited, apparently, the curiosity of the country as well as of the city. Where will THE TIMES go in the meantime? was a question that grew stale before it was replaced with others, such as: How do you work in that building? Do you understand how it is done? Anybody killed yet? The moment it became known that THE TIMES intended to build, the structure that had been a home to it for over thirty years, and that looked as young and in as good condition as on the day it was delivered to its owners, was dubbed "old." It had been known once as new. Then the "new" was dropped. It never occurred to any one that it was old until it was doomed. From that moment it became the "old" and its much-discussed successor the "new" building of THE TIMES. It was at first supposed, judging from the questions put, that the new building was to occupy more ground than the old one. Where this ground was to be secured was a riddle which the public expected confidently THE TIMES would solve, though on its face the problem was unsolvable. When it was pointed out by long-suffering employes of the paper that there was no more ground to be had for love or money a furious rain of questions poured in upon the paper and those attached to it. How was it possible to erect a new and much larger building on the ground occupied by the old one unless THE TIMES betook itself to other quarters while the work of demolition and construction was in progress? As the architect and builder wisely kept secluded when the storm of curiosity raged most fiercely, the brunt of the attack fell upon people who knew the feat was possible simply because they had been so informed by the men who had contracted to do the work. Exactly how the work was to be done was known to them and through them to the proprietors of THE TIMES, but to few besides, and these few became, in time, extremely cautious about avowing the possession of any information on the subject. Kindly-disposed persons considered it their duty to advise THE TIMES to vacate the premises until the new building was finished, even if it did cost some money. They washed their hands of the whole business when informed that it would be really more expensive for THE TIMES to remain on the premises than to secure other quarters while the new gradually gave place to the old building.

The task of removing the walls of the old building was watched with intense interest by vast crowds. The work of demolition was begun at the roof. The workmen were compelled to work with great care, as the composing room of the paper was on the fifth or top floor and was to remain there until the new building was finished. On the floor below, the fourth, were the editorial department and the offices of certain weeklies. The latter and other tenants of the building removed to other quarters on May 1 of last year, so that when the work of transformation was begun in earnest THE TIMES was the only occupant of the building. Every motion made by the workmen, of whom there was an army, was watched with interest by crowds that seemed never to grow smaller. People who passed the building twice a day on their way to business stared at it as they passed. They noticed every little change and commented upon it. They seemed to take a personal interest in the undertaking, and proudly proclaimed, as if a certain percentage of the credit attached to them, that nowhere else had a feat of the sort been attempted. That it would be successfully achieved not one of them doubted, for they had, or seemed to have, an abiding faith in the ability of THE TIMES to accomplish whatever it undertook.

As the task of removing the old building, of substituting quarters in which THE TIMES could conduct its business, and of erecting the present structure was governed by a time limit, the labor of the mason and the carpenter and of various other craftsmen was unceasing from midnight on Sunday until midnight on Saturday. For twenty-four hours in the week the sounds of toil were hushed, but during the other one hundred and forty-four hours it was all work and no play. Practically there was no difference between night and day to those engaged on the work. The day gang had the sunlight to depend on. Electricity took the part of the sun during the night and played the part well. Every precaution was taken during the progress of the work to prevent accident either to those engaged in the work or employed in the building or to the public. The building was inclosed on the Nassau-street side with a double fence, on the Park-row side with a single fence. The Park-row fence, like the inner fence on the Nassau-street side, was a close corporation; eyesight was too weak to pierce it. Above the sidewalk, on a level with the first story and surrounding the building, was a stout wooden bridge. Upon the roof of the building were rigged several derricks. By means of these the blocks of sandstone of which the old building was constructed were lowered to the wooden bridge and thence to wagons, in which they were carted away.

Block by block the stone of the old building was removed. As the walls were removed the interior of the building naturally became visible to the outside world, but not for any length of time. When a story had been taken away a wooden shell was built. When it became necessary to remove the walls upon which the iron beams that supported the fifth floor rested the natural supports of these beams were replaced by twelve-inch square Georgia pine pillars that rested upon the fourth floor. When the walls of the fourth story were removed the same plan was adopted on the third floor, and was continued until the ground floor was reached. At this juncture the five floors of the old building rested on a series of wooden pillars. Nothing had been taken away but the walls, but as the walls were the support for the northern ends of the girders upon which the various floors rested the whole building would have toppled into Printing House-square, in spite of its interior walls, but for the wooden pillars. The floors, for a time, were permitted to remain intact. The old walls were replaced with pine boards, but the space inside the latter had been so compressed as to permit of the erection of the massive walls of the new structure. Through these wooden walls the girders on which the floors rested poked their ends into Printing House-square and gave the crowds that stared at the curious-looking structure the impression that the ruins of the old building rested on a very insecure foundation. Outsiders would not have been astonished to see or to hear that THE TIMES Building had collapsed, and that the entire staff had been entombed in the second basement, but nothing of the sort happened.

The compositors worked in smaller quarters than the old ones, and over their heads they had a tin roof. They may at odd intervals have been a bit hampered for room, and on extremely wet nights some of them may have come in contact with more water than was either agreeable or customary, but they pulled through and performed their part of the work in "getting out" THE TIMES, and none of them was killed by falling blocks of stone or died from exposure. For months the editorial department knew not when it retired where it would find itself upon awakening. The quarters remained upon the same old floor, but were moved from one part of it to another upon the shortest sort of notice or none at all, to suit the exigencies of the case. The big room was so full of wooden pillars that the staff was compelled to keep its eyes open to avoid bumping into them. It rained sometimes on that floor, occasionally so hard that only the most active members of the staff escaped the downpour. But the discomfort was laughed at, and never, seemingly, interfered with the character of the work. Once or twice the sudden fall of a five-ton block of stone unsettled the nerves of a new reporter and made him wonder why he left home, but the staff, as a whole, became so accustomed to its curious surroundings that the sudden collapse of the whole concern would have been accepted, probably, as down on the bill. Not an accident of any description occurred during the removal of the old building, nor was traffic interfered with, so admirable were the precautions taken to prevent the one and to provide for the other. A most curious phase of the work belongs to the story of the old as well as the new building. Before there was any sign on the surface that work had been begun men were engaged below the surface in constructing foundations for the new building as well as removing those of the old structure. These foundations were almost completed before the work of removing the old walls was begun. How this work was done and of what it consisted should be told, perhaps, in another chapter.

RISE OF THE NEW STRUCTURE.

SPLENDID SUCCESS OF A DIFFICULT UNDERTAKING.

The first material for the new building was received on Jan. 23, 1888. It consisted of a lot of bricks and cement. This material was stacked on Park-row, as there was no room for it in the second basement of the old building, on account of the preparations in progress there for the substitution of new foundations for old walls. Of the latter there were four, besides the party wall at the southern end of the building. These walls extended east and west, and ran from the second basement, where they had a thickness of two feet, to the roof, where they had a thickness of sixteen inches, and they formed supports for the iron and brick arched floors. As it was in the agreement that THE TIMES should not be disturbed while such parts of the old building as it was necessary to remove in order to permit of the construction of its successor, the task of removing the old supports and substituting foundations strong enough to sustain a building 220 feet in height was a most difficult as well as seemingly perilous undertaking.

Ground was broken on Feb. 1, 1888. On account of the character of the work, it naturally was broken in the lower basement. The first step in the new work was to tear away portions of the old walls. The tenacity of the brick and mortar in them was marvelous. They had been built by day's work when labor and material were both cheap and low-priced. A comparatively small orifice having been driven through a wall, the latter was shored with immense needles in the most substantial manner, the upper part of the orifice being filled with a twelve-inch square bit of Georgia pine, laid horizontally. This horizontal beam rested on perpendicular beams, or needles, of the same dimensions. This system of shoring having been carried in the form of a chain through the lower basement was gradually adopted on each floor. By May 1, 1888, the lower and upper basements were completely shored in this manner, and, although at that time much of the ground portions and all of the upper portions of the walls remained intact, the building was resting practically upon wooden supports. A month later the foundations for the new building were complete. Foundations of equal solidity and strength could not have been built with safety under the system that called for granite bases.

The space in which the workmen were compelled to handle themselves and the materials for the foundations was too small to permit of the adoption of such a system, so the inverted arch was called into play. The most valuable feature of this system is that it permits of and provides for an even distribution of weight and an equalization of pressure. The base of the inverted arches in the foundations of the building are composed of English Portland cement and other necessary ingredients. The concrete was laid on the ground, a shovelful at a time, owing to the limited space. It was laid to a depth of three feet, and its surface dimensions were thirteen feet square. The concrete was fashioned in the shape of an inverted arch. Upon the concrete, also in the shape of an inverted arch, were laid brick to a thickness of twenty-four inches. As stated, the arches were built in the form of an endless chain. The junction point of two arches marked the

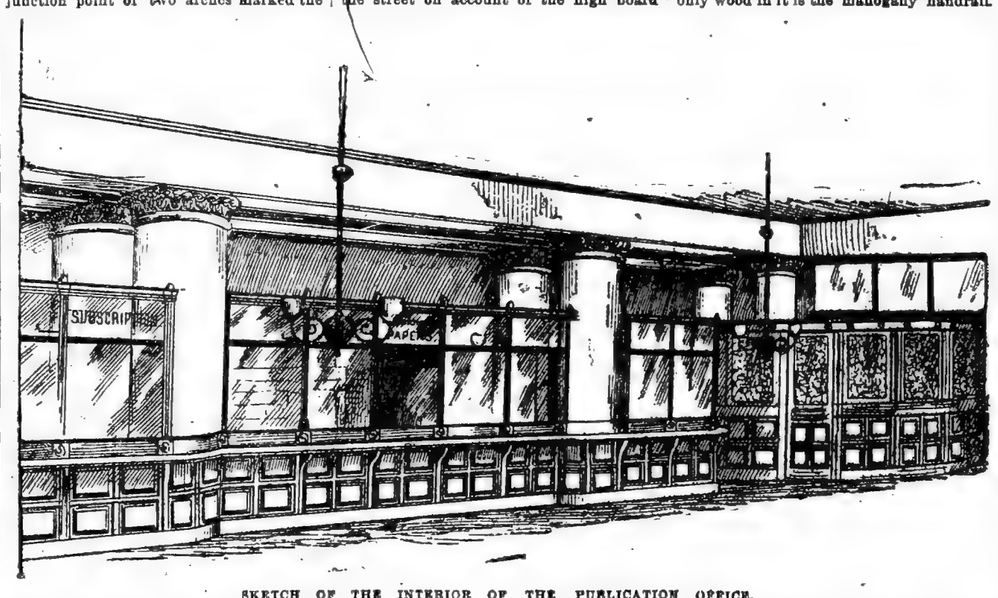

SKETCH OF THE INTERIOR OF THE PUBLICATION OFFICE.

centre of the base of each pier. The piers are of brick, and are of two kinds, exterior and interior. They number in all twenty-two. Seventeen of the piers are built upon the chain of inverted arches, and five of them are isolated. The exterior piers sustain much of the weight of the floors. The isolated piers sustain the remainder, so that the great weight of the floors being thus provided for, the walls are much lighter than they would otherwise necessarily have been. The exterior piers are built to the level of the sidewalk and from base to summit measure twenty-two feet in height. The corner piers measure ten feet square. The pier upon which the Park-row entrance to the building rests measures fifteen by nine feet. The interior piers measure about eight feet square and rise to height of fourteen feet six inches, including the granite capping. Upon the capstone of each pier rests an iron shoe. Two immense wrought-iron columns rest upon each shoe. These columns extend to and upon the fifth floor, and where the floors rest upon them they are bolted together. These iron columns, where the double construction extends, have a diameter of about two feet. Above the fifth floor a single column construction is observed and these columns have a diameter of about a foot. To each column, at each floor, is bolted an iron bracket. On these brackets rest twelve-inch iron girders. These girders, upon which rest the flat arched brick floors, are anchored to the piers.

It was the original intention to preserve the interior walls, or part of them, and the double iron columns were built in on each side of the old walls. It was discovered as the work of construction proceeded that room and convenience would be secured by the removal of the old walls, and they were torn down. It had also been intended to retain the old floors, which were of arched brick. As the other floors were to consist of flat arches, and as in the work of building much of the old flooring had been torn away, it was considered advisable, for architectural reasons, to send the old floors after the old walls, and this was done. The old girders, however, were retained. These old girders have a history. They are of the first lot ever rolled in the country. When Peter Cooper decided to build the Cooper Union he had a set of rolls made which turned out complete iron girders, a feat never before accomplished or perhaps undertaken here, and from this product were obtained the girders that for more than thirty years supported the floors of the old building and that now help to support five of the floors in the new structure.

The cornerstone of the new building was laid on Thursday, June 7, 1888, thirty-one years and twenty-six days subsequent to the laying of the cornerstone of the old building. In the latter stone was placed a box containing publications of the day, coins of the year, and other interesting material. Curiously enough, though the old foundations were uprooted and removed, this box was not found. It had been taken away so securely, apparently as to defy detection. There should not be the same difficulty in discovering, a century or more hence, the cornerstone of the present structure. The difference in the size of the two cornerstones is about equal to the difference in the proportions of the two buildings. The cornerstone of the present structure is a massive piece of masonry. It is situated at the northeast corner of the building, where Nassau-street and Printing House-square form a junction. The base is formed of concrete, three feet in depth, with a surface of thirteen feet square. Upon the concrete is built a brick pier ten feet square and twenty feet in height. Two blocks of Hallowell (Me.) granite, three feet in thickness, and of the same surface dimensions as the brick work, surmount the latter and bring the structure, from base to summit, to a height of twenty-six feet. The pier is braced on its southern and western sides by inverted arches.

Before the capstone was put in position a cavity measuring eight inches square was chiseled out of the brick pier in the centre of its upper surface. In this cavity, at 2:30 o'clock on June 7, 1888, was placed a copper box. This box contained:

The first prospectus of THE TIMES, dated Aug. 30, 1851, and signed "Raymond, Jones & Co."

THE MAIN ENTRANCE (PARK ROW.)

A carrier's New Year's address, containing, besides the customary poetry, a cut of the old quarters of THE TIMES at Nassau and Beekman streets.

A photograph of the first building erected by THE TIMES, showing the Printing House-square and Park-row fronts.

Two engravings of the old building, one showing how it looked at the beginning of May, after a portion of the walls had been taken down; the other being a reproduction of the building as it looked at night at the beginning of June.

A photograph of Mr. Henry J. Raymond, one of the founders and the first editor of THE TIMES.

A photograph of Mr. George Jones, the only one of the founders of THE TIMES now connected with it, and the only one of them to witness the laying of the cornerstone of the new building.

An engraving of representative journalists of the United States.

A collection of coins, obtained for the purpose from the Mint, of the date of 1888.

Issues of June 7, 1888, of THE TIMES, *Herald*, *Sun*, *World*, *Staats-Zeitung*, *Courier des Etats Unis*, and *L'Eco d' Italia*.

Brief sketches of the various quarters occupied by THE TIMES, of the plans for the new building, the condition of the old building, and the names of those employed upon the work, and other matters.

The cornerstone was laid by Mr. Gilbert E. Jones, who used in the ceremony the trowel used in the laying of the cornerstone of the Statue of Liberty on Bedlow's Island. The granite capstone weighed two tons and fitted as if it had grown there. The ceremony was witnessed by less than a dozen people, nearly all of them connected with THE TIMES, and was not visible from the street on account of the high board fence with which the building was inclosed.

There are fifteen stories in THE TIMES Building. Two of these are below the pavement. The ground and first floors of the building are of Hallowell (Me.) granite. The rest of the building is of Indiana oolitic stone. During the construction of the building none of the material was prepared on the ground. Before work was begun above ground the stone work for five stories was ready for the builder. It is a noteworthy circumstance that of the countless blocks of stone used in the construction of the building only one block, a small base, was incorrectly fashioned. All the others fitted to a nicety and required not the slightest alteration. During the erection of the building the same plan of protecting the public from injury was observed as had been followed in the removal of the old structure. The building was fenced in to a height of about fifteen feet, and on three sides a stout wooden bridge protected pedestrians from possible injury from above. Every department of the work was managed with the utmost care and skill, and from start to finish only one block of stone found other than the resting place provided for it. This block fell from a height of fifty feet on the Nassau-street side, and that it fell on one of the few vacant spots on that busy thoroughfare only illustrates the good fortune that has always attended every effort of THE TIMES. Day and night the work was pushed. At night Printing House-square was flooded with light by electric stars that glistened from every point of vantage. Owing to the careful provision made by the builder for an early and constant supply of material the work progressed with amazing rapidity. An immense number of workmen were employed, but notwithstanding the great quantity of material disposed of by them in a night or day the vicinity of the building never seemed to be incumbered to an extent that might have been expected. The crowds that pass and repass Printing House-square day and night never seemed to grow weary of watching the work. At hours generally considered unadapted for anything but sleep squads could always be found looking at the growing building. People never tired of wondering how THE TIMES could possibly be published under such circumstances, and the watchmen who guarded the entrances seldom had a lazy moment, so anxious were the curious to follow those who were connected with the paper as they dived into some narrow passageway and disappeared within the curious-looking pile. For months, or until the building rose above the fifth story, it was a curious-looking pile. Above three stories of stone work, for instance, rose a wooden structure of a plainly ephemeral character. It did not look strong enough to withstand a strong wind. It was certainly inhabited, for lights streamed through the temporary windows of the fourth and fifth floors, occupied, respectively, by the editorial department and the composing room. In the glare of the electric light the forms of men moving about on the roof were plainly visible. The clink of the trowel as it tapped a block of stone was unceasing. The creaking of huge wooden derricks as immense blocks of stone were raised skyward served as a continual warning to stand from under. Above every other kind of din, rose, at frequent intervals, the voice of a foreman admonishing his men to buckle to more industriously. There was plenty of noise, plenty of bustle, but always plenty of order. Finally the old wooden structure was hidden from sight, for the new building had risen above it; the various departments of THE TIMES had been swallowed up. Then the crowds began to wonder when the new building would stop growing; when the roof would be put in place. The roof finally made its appearance and at such a height from the ground that every one who had spent hours in watching the work was thoroughly satisfied that his time had not been wasted upon an ordinary building. The structure undoubtedly looks tall from the ground, but to obtain a thorough conception of its great height one must stand on the roof and look down. To look up is to see nothing but sky. From the roof of THE TIMES Building every structure in its vicinity loses something of the proportions that properly belong to it.

The building was finished practically in February. Still, at that time, there remained much to be done before, in the opinion of the owner, it could really be described as finished. The divisions of a number of the floors had not been made, for it was decided to make these divisions according to the desires of the tenants. In February each floor was a single compartment, but the partitions were ready to put in place. These partitions are of quartered oak and plate glass. The oak extends to a height of six feet. Above that height until the ceiling is reached the partitions are of plate glass. By this plan natural light is secured for all the interior corridors. It was provided in the contract that the building should be fire-proof. It is fire-proof. It is constructed of stone, brick, and iron. The floors are of brick, flat arched. In the main halls and corridors the brick flooring is covered with tiles of Knoxville (Tenn.) marble, of two shades, set in herring-bone pattern. Fine flooring takes the part of marble in the offices and stores. The doors and wainscoting of the building are of oak. These and the furniture of the various floors are the only materials in the building that can be classed as inflammable. If a fire occurred in an office on the third floor, for instance, there is no possibility of its spread to the second or fourth floor. The rented portion of each floor is separated from the hallway or corridor with which each floor is furnished by heavy brick partitions. These partitions consist wholly of brick and iron. The floors of these hallways are of stone. The stairway is of iron and stone. The elevator shaft, from base to summit, is incased in encaustic tiles. The greater part of the elevator cages is of iron. There is but a narrow casing of wood around the doors of the elevator shaft at each floor, the remainder being of iron lattice work. There is absolutely nothing in these hallways to burn, so that if a fire occurred in any floor of the building it would necessarily be confined to that floor, and all that it would have to feed upon would be some thin wooden partitions and one thickness of pine flooring. Under no circumstances could it work its will even upon this material, for each floor is furnished with a four-inch fire pipe, with the necessary hose, and as the water supply is obtained from a tank on the roof the pressure will never be less than is required, but can, if need be, be greatly increased by pumps which are provided for the purpose. The difference between the so-called fire-proof buildings of recent years and THE TIMES Building is that the latter is fire-proof.

The main entrance to the building is on Park-row. It is furnished with two sets of double-swinging oak doors, between which is a large vestibule. This vestibule is wainscoted to a height of 4½ feet with African marble, the workings of which are as beautiful as the colors are rare. From the inner doors the corridor extends to the foot of the staircase that runs to the roof. This staircase is of iron and marble. The only wood in it is the mahogany handrail. The staircase is broken between each floor by a small landing. The corridor on the ground floor, the staircase to the first floor, and the hallway on the ground floor made by the junction of the main entrance and the entrance on Nassau-street are wainscoted with African marble. There is room on the ground-floor hallway for a company of soldiers, care having been taken to make the approach to the elevators as commodious as could possibly be needed. There are three elevators, each of them capable of holding a dozen persons, and each able to carry a great many times the weight of that number. Further information regarding them is given in a chapter devoted to the press room.

All but the ground, eleventh, and twelfth floors of the building are intended for offices. Only a comparatively small portion of this great space remains to be rented. The building has so many advantages that it has not been difficult to secure tenants. If great care had not been taken in the selection of these the entire building could have been rented long since. As it is the community that will occupy the structure is almost complete. It would be odd if trouble had been experienced in disposing of space in the building. The fact that it is absolutely fire-proof is well known and the knowledge is worth a great deal to the average tenant. The location is admirable either for the resident of this city or any of its suburbs, as it is within easy reach of all the ferries and railroad stations. Although in the down-town district, it is so close to the elevated stations on both sides of the city as to be within a very short ride of up town. It has a frontage on three thoroughfares, so that the supply of natural light is unusually large. On two thoroughfares, Park-row and Printing House-square, there is nothing to obstruct the view, even from the ground floor. From the upper stories the buildings on Nassau-street offer no obstacles. The same causes that govern natural light makes ventilation easy. It is possible to secure a breeze or a hurricane on most of the floors, either of which is difficult to obtain in most office buildings in New-York in the warm season. Each floor is furnished with conveniences that a few years ago were considered altogether unnecessary, and from most of the floors, on any side, a magnificent view of New-York and beyond its limits is obtained. The elevators move so swiftly that little time is lost in reaching any floor, and those who prefer to look down upon the rest of the world from the upper floors of THE TIMES Building gain the advantage of an atmosphere and a view that is impossible to obtain close to the surface in any building in the city. The building is lighted by gas and electricity, the plant for furnishing the latter being on the premises. It is also furnished with a letter chute, so that a letter can be mailed on any floor and reach its destination just as quickly as if it were deposited in the main Post Office across the way. If there are any conveniences with which THE TIMES Building is not furnished, neither the architect, the builder, nor the proprietor of THE TIMES is aware of the fact. For it was the intention to make it the most thoroughly equipped office building in the country, and the opinion of those who have inspected it is that such intention has been successfully accomplished.

The ground floor of the building will be occupied by the publication office and five stores. One of these stores extends from Park-row to Nassau-street; the others have main entrances from either thoroughfare and from the interior of the building.

THE PUBLICATION OFFICE.

A HANDSOME EDITION OF THE OLD ONE AND IN THE SAME PLACE.

The entrance to the publication office is on the Printing House-square front of the building. Over the entrance is the inscription "THE TIMES Building." The office occupies, as it always has done, the entire Printing House-square front, with large windows on Park-row and Nassau-street. Since the erection of its first building in 1857 THE TIMES publication office has

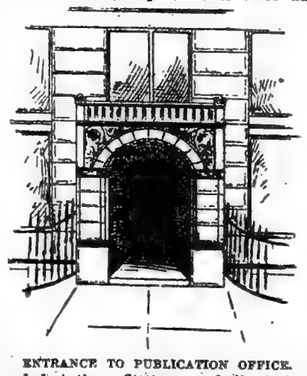

ENTRANCE TO PUBLICATION OFFICE.

made but three flittings, and all of these were made last Winter, but on none of them was the building or the ground floor deserted.

Though the new office is more scientifically arranged than any of its predecessors, it is almost a counterpart of the first publication office owned by THE TIMES. In appearance, as well as in conveniences, it casts all its predecessors far into the shade. The entrance is furnished with double doors and a vestibule. The interior is in keeping with the handsome approach. The ceiling rests on six immense columns, surmounted by beautifully-carved capitals. The columns, ceiling, and walls are white and at the base of the walls is a strip of Alps green marble a foot in height. Above it rises a wainscoting of quartered oak to a height of four feet. The space is divided into five compartments. The largest of these is for the convenience of the public, and is immediately within the entrance. Running east and west is a partition that divides the advertising agent and his clerks from the public. This partition is a beautiful piece of workmanship, and consists of quartered oak, plate glass, and brass. The quartered oak paneling and its marble base are about four feet high. At this height the partition is broken by an oaken counter for the use of those who have business with the office. Above this rises a framework of brass, the plate-glass doors on which roll together or swing back as desired. The design of the brass-work is beautiful in its simplicity, and with the glass fittings is a delightful foil to the generally massive character of the appointments of the office. Behind the barrier of marble, oak, brass, and glass is a large oak counter at which the general business of the office is transacted.

At each end of the office is an oaken and frosted plate-glass partition, nine feet in height, and semi-circular in form. The compartment at the Park-row end is occupied as an office by Mr. George Jones. The walls are paneled in quartered oak and contain numerous compartments that would escape notice were it not for the brass fittings. On the iron lining of a tiled fireplace is the inscription: "THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Sept. 18, 1851," the date of the first issue of the paper. The floor of this office is of hard pine. The floor of the publication office, like the floors in all other parts of the building open to the public, are of Knoxville marble. The office at the Nassau-street end is occupied jointly by Mr. Gilbert E. Jones and Mr. Henry L. Dyer. The cashier also has an office, unobtrusively placed, but easily discovered. The publication office is lighted by electricity.

It is not necessary to say more than a few words about the bulletin board; it speaks for itself. There is nothing to compare with it in the city, and New-York newspapers are accustomed to secure the best the market affords. THE TIMES bulletin board is on the northwest corner of the building. It is of bronze and the design, light and graceful as it is, is in perfect keeping with the massive character of the building. It attracts the admiring attention of the many thousands who pass THE TIMES Building every day, and the general opinion of it is that if the latter were not such a splendid piece of architecture its bulletin board would be entirely too handsome for such a purpose.

THE PRESS ROOM.

FINE QUARTERS BELOW THE LEVEL OF THE STREET.

The press room and stereotyping department are on the same floor, the second basement. The upper basement is used for the preparation of the paper for the publication office after it leaves the press room, and with this reference it can be disposed of. The lower basement is a much more interesting place. In the first place it is of great extent, and, according to the foreman, who has been in the employ of THE TIMES in that position for fifteen years and came to it from the London *Times*, it is the finest press room in the world. It is of much greater area than the ground floor of the building, for the vaults extend under the sidewalks on Park-row, Nassau-street, and Printing House-square. On the Park-row side the amount of space secured by the vaults is 110 by 25 feet greater than the ground area of the building on the Park-row front. It is only a little less on the Nassau-street side, and as the vault extends on the Printing House-square front also it will be seen that there is a great deal of room in the lower basement of THE TIMES Building. It is filled with mechanical devices, and all of these are placed in such a manner as to economize space. It is light and well ventilated, in spite of the fact that the floor is twenty-two feet below the level of the sidewalk. In this space is the machine shop, which contains lathes, drilling, planing, sawing, and such other machines as are required to furnish all the materials needed by such an establishment as THE TIMES. All work of a mechanical character is done on the premises, and men and material are always on hand to provide for any emergency that may arise in the mechanical department of the paper.

The press room is furnished with five Walter presses, each of a capacity of 12,000 papers an hour, and each furnished with folders, of which Mr. Gilbert E. Jones is the inventor and patentee. A small engine is attached to each press and the five presses can be run together or independently of each other. This plan secures safety as well as economy; it minimizes the chances of a break-down. The ink fountains attached to the presses are fed from a single large reservoir. Into this reservoir the ink is pumped as it comes from the manufacturer. It is not touched from one week to another and soiled hands are not a necessity on account of it.

A system of pipes and valves encircles the building and supplies steam to all the small engines, the electric light engines and the steam pumps. All the boilers are placed in the vaults. There are three boilers on the Park-row side, one of 125 horse power and two of 180 horse power each. On the Nassau-street side there is one boiler of 125 horse power, which is only used in the Summer months. All four are connected with one system of pipes and can be run together or separately.

Eight engines are used by the different departments. One engine runs the stereotyping machinery, one the wetting machine, which will wet twenty-five miles of paper in one hour, one the machine shop, while one is kept in reserve. Each engine is the duplicate of the others. If an accident happens to one its work can be done by another. There are two elevator engines, one on each side of the building, one for carrying paper or other material into the press room and the other for taking material out of it. There are two straight-line engines, Prof. Sweet's invention, for driving two dynamos, each of which has a capacity of 600 lights. Both dynamos and engines can be run separately or in conjunction. This apparatus is for supplying the building with electric light.

The machinery for running the freight and passenger elevators is nearly all in the lower basement. Two large Worthington pumps supply the pressure tank on the roof with water. This tank, though on top of the building, is not visible from the roof, but is in an inclosed compartment at the top of the elevator shaft. From this tank pipes connect with the elevator cylinders that give the power by which the cages are raised and lowered. Each pump is large enough to run the three elevators. A third pump is connected with the freight elevator. The latter has a carrying capacity of 7,000 pounds. The elevators have a speed of 500 feet per minute, and at that speed run with great smoothness. At the foot of each elevator shaft is an air cushion. Should any of the ropes of an elevator break and the safety catches fail to do their work properly no damage could occur to the cage or its occupants by the sudden termination of a rapid trip. The air cushion is 22 feet deep and will stand a pressure of 5,000 pounds to the square inch. The difference between the pumps that supply the pressure tank and that which drives the freight elevator is that the latter pumps directly into the elevator's cylinders. A large tank in the lower basement receives the water from above and is returned from it; the water simply circulates. Another large pump supplies a tank on the roof with water. This tank furnishes the building with its supply and also supplies the fire pipes with which each floor is furnished. The fire pipes are 4 inches in diameter. The pressure is supplied by the fall or can be given, if desired, by pumps. Five more pumps are required to feed the boilers and for discharging the contents of the sewer tank into the sewer. The sewer tank is eight feet below the sewer, hence power is needed to rid it of its contents. In addition to the other tanks mentioned, the building is furnished with one having a capacity of 20,000 gallons. In case of fire or accident to the street mains this tank would enable the occupants of the building to get their usual supply of water without outside assistance for a couple of days. Water is secured from the main in Park-row by four-inch pipe.

Rapid work is done in the stereotyping department as it is now conducted. Under the old system the form was placed in a box and sent down from the composing room by elevator. In the old building, when the composing room was on the fifth floor, the trip from the composing room to the stereotyping department occupied two minutes and thirty seconds when no accident occurred. A form has been known to make a more rapid trip than this, but upon its arrival at its destination it was of little use except to give work in gathering up the pieces. If forms were sent from the new composing room of THE TIMES to the stereotyping room the voyage could not be made in less than three or perhaps four minutes. As every minute counts two or more in the vicinity of 2 o'clock in the morning a new plan was recently introduced in THE TIMES office. A paper matrix is now made on the composing-room floor. It is placed in a paper box, which is open at one end. The paper matrix weighs about as much as a copy of THE TIMES. The paper box in which it has been placed is put in a cage made of wire and hempen rope, stretched very taut. This cage occupies a small shaft that extends from the composing room to the stereotyping department. At the bottom of the cage is a bed of loosely-picked oakum. The matrix makes the journey from the highest to the lowest floor of the building—a distance of 196 feet—in seven seconds. It drops like a flash. In order to test how much time was saved by this mode of conveying the matrix from one point to another one of the stereotypers recently made the trip from his department to the matrix room and return. Everything was in readiness for the trip. The elevator was waiting for him on the ground floor when the signal to start was given. It rose with him aboard before he could catch his breath. As the cage reached the composing-room floor the door flew open. He dashed into the composing room and thence to the matrix room. The paper matrix was waiting for him. Picking it up he flew back to the elevator. The moment he was aboard the engineer gave one pull on the rope. The elevator dropped to the ground floor in thirteen seconds. It went so fast as to give the stereotyper something he described as a "turn." He lost no time, however, in jumping from the elevator and reaching the starting point. He thought he had made a wonderfully quick trip, and he had, but in making it he had consumed one minute and forty-five seconds, slow time in comparison with seven seconds. The moment the paper matrix reaches the stereotyping room it is picked up. Its edges are cut and its face is chalked. Chalk is applied to prevent the metal from sticking to it. This done, the matrix is placed in an iron casting box, semi-cylindrical in shape. The mandril, a hollow, circular block of iron, is lowered by block and tackle upon the matrix. Between the faces of the matrix and the mandril is a vacant space. Into this space is poured a ladle of molten lead. The lead cools in a few seconds. The block and tackle is again in order. The mandril is lifted from the casting box, and sticking to it is the lead mold and the paper matrix. The latter is

THE TIMES'S BRONZE BULLETIN BOARD.

pulled off with a twitch of the wrist. The mandril and mold are then put into the saw, which looks like another casting box and not at all like a saw. But it is a saw, and does its work by cutting off the tail of the plate or mold, the tail being of no value except as lead. The mold is then put into the shaving plate, which also looks like a casting box. The knife makes all the ribs in the mold of uniform size, so that the plate may fit the press exactly. Then the plate is placed on the saddle, which is well named. The saddle is whirled around by mechanical means, the plate, of course, whirling with it. Two small chisels shoot forward and shave the edges of the plate close to the type in order that black lines may not appear in the paper. The top and bottom are chiseled in the same way. This done the plate is ready for the press. A plate can be made ready and placed on the press in the stereotyping department of THE TIMES in five minutes after the paper matrix is received there. The foreman considers this rapid work, and he knows.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

ON FAIRLY FAMILIAR TERMS WITH THE CLOUDS.

Perched nearly two hundred feet above the press room, on the eleventh floor of the building, is the editorial department. It occupies the entire floor, with the exception of one office. In the old building the editorial rooms occupied a scant half of the fourth floor. The new quarters are as much superior to the old ones in every other respect as in the matter of room. Though so far above the old ones in mere space, they are quite as close to the surface in time, for the architect of the old building neglected to provide it either with elevators or the space for them. There was always too much getting up stairs about the old editorial rooms to suit any of the staff, except such recent additions as had not disposed of their surplus enthusiasm. To the man who wanted to see the editor the physical difficulty of reaching the old rooms was a perpetual draw back. He has not that trouble to deal with now, but his spirit is chastened by a ride of fifteen or twenty seconds in an elevator that is by no means slow. By all newspaper men who have visited them the present editorial quarters in THE TIMES Building are considered the most commodious, the most thoroughly equipped, the most convenient, and the most comfortable in the country, and, therefore, in the world. The rooms, like the rest of the building, are finished in oak. They are also furnished in oak. The rooms of the editor-in-chief and the editorial writers are divided from the other departments by an oaken partition. These rooms face Printing House-square, as in the old building. They are larger and much finer in every way than their predecessors, and from their windows is obtained a view that was entirely lacking in their old location. From the old fourth floor even the City Hall seemed a building of imposing proportions. The Registry building, small as it is, was too tall to be looked over. The *Staats-Zeitung* Building at the north end of Printing House-square, a perfect giant, and the *Tribune* Building towered even above that. These buildings now offer no obstacle to the view, and a pair of eyes that are in good condition can see the spire of St. Patrick's Cathedral at Fifth-avenue and Fiftieth-street.

From the windows of the city department the North River and its floating population are in full sight. So are Jersey City, Hoboken, and Weehawken. The buildings on Broadway look far more insignificant than they really are. Even the elevators on the New Jersey shore have a stunted look. From his room at the southwestern corner of the eleventh floor the managing editor is able to look down upon the Post Office Building. The city staff occupies the western half of the floor and has a delightful quantity of elbow room. The desks at which the reporters sit are of oak, like the rest of the furniture. Dividing the main room into two parts are four beautiful oak bookcases, so arranged as to make a passageway to the rooms of the editorial writers from the main entrance, and from the western to the eastern side of the apartment. These bookcases contain a well-equipped library such as is indispensable in an office like that of THE TIMES. The files of THE TIMES are so arranged as to occupy wonderfully little space. They are in the city department. Across the way from the latter is the space occupied by the dramatic, musical, art, and literary critics, the foreign and exchange editors, and other specialists. Each of these is furnished with a large, flat-topped oak desk. From the windows on the east side of the flo

loaded with "copy" for the composing room the other comes down from the latter empty. The city department is connected with the publication office by a speaking tube and telephones with THE TIMES's reporter at Police Headquarters and the Central Station of the Metropolitan Telephone Company. At a convenient point in the room is the box with which telegraphic matter received at the main office of the Associated Press finds its way with a thump through the pneumatic tube. Boxed in by themselves are the telegraph operators who receive at night special dispatches for THE TIMES. These dispatches come direct to THE TIMES office by means of a loop connected with the main building of the Western Union Telegraph Company. In addition to the dispatches furnished by the Associated Press special dispatches numbering many thousands of words are received nightly by THE TIMES, and the building is connected by private wires with many of the largest cities in the country. The editorial department is lighted by gas and electricity and heated by steam, like the rest of the building. It is furnished with every convenience that could possibly be needed by the staff of a metropolitan newspaper.

THE COMPOSING ROOM.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Were not the compositors of THE TIMES an unusually modest lot they might look down upon the rest of the craft in the city or upon the city itself. The composing room is on the top floor of the building, and is considered by the ninety men who are employed in it at night the finest composing room in the world, as there is nothing that will compare with it in America, and American composing rooms are generally very much in advance of European case rooms. The only resemblance between the old and new composing rooms is that each occupied the top floor of the building. For nearly a year work in the old composing room of THE TIMES was accomplished under difficulties. No other compositors ever had such an experience. Their quarters were first denuded of a roof and then of their walls. The old roof was replaced with one of wood and tin. The old walls of stone were replaced with walls of wood. In order to give the masons and other workmen a footing on the roof the old composing room was squeezed into half of the space it originally occupied. As the paper retained its usual size and employed its usual complement of compositors, the latter for many months were compelled to work elbow to elbow. In fine weather this condition of things was not unbearable, but occasionally a storm arose, the tin roof was lifted off in spots, and the rain descended in drops or in rivulets, and generally chose a most unhandy spot for a resting place. While the compositors worked the old floor was gradually taken from under their feet as the old roof had been taken from over their heads. They worked on with an abiding faith in the good fortune of THE TIMES and all connected with it, and, finally, they found themselves in their new quarters, but diminished in numbers and strength, and satisfied that the change was worth even more than the tribulations they had suffered.

The order to march was given by Foreman Thompson on March 19. Every man picked up his case and his old shoes—being particularly careful to miss none of the latter—and marched from the fifth floor to the twelfth. The old frames were discarded. They were of wood. The new frames are of iron, lightly but substantially built. The frames were "jeffed" for. In every composing room there are some spots that are more desirable than others. In the new composing room of THE TIMES one frame is just as favorably placed as another on account of the construction of the room, and it was considered the fairest way to allow each compositor to have an equal chance in the selection of frames. The art of "jeffing" is confined to the printing craft, because it is only possible to "jeff" with type. It amounts to about the same as tossing coppers, except that the type offer more chances than the coppers, which must turn up either heads or tails. The frames are so placed that each compositor has all the room he can possibly require.

The composing room occupies the entire floor, excepting two rooms, which are, in a sense, a part of it. It is lighted from three sides, north, east, and west, and from the roof, in which there are two large skylights. The ceiling proper is 23 feet high. From the floor to the peaks of the skylights is 33 feet. The room is not only furnished with the most approved appliances, but these are so placed as to economize every inch of space and every second of time. The copy cutter's desk occupies the centre of the room. It is built on original lines. The ordinary copy desk is open to the eye of every man and boy in the composing room. Why this circumstance should militate against the peace of mind of the copy cutter or of a percentage of the typesetters may not be plain to ordinary folks. It is explained by the copy cutter. He considers his new desk the finest bit of furniture ever fashioned. It is handsome enough, for it is of polished oak. It is large and has a satisfactory number of drawers in it. Its chief feature, however, lies in the fact that it is furnished with sides and back that rise to a height of six feet. In the back is a semi-circular aperture. Near this aperture, on the desk, is placed the copy. When a printer wants a "take" he shoves his hand through the aperture referred to and takes the top of the pile. It may be fat or lean, but of this he knows nothing until it is in his grasp. When the old desk was in use, the compositor who was up to all the tricks of the trade and was disposed to make the most of them could tell by a glance at it where the fat lay, and he waited, while his more guileless companions took the first take that came to hand and generally found it lean. It became notorious in time that certain compositors obtained almost a monopoly of the fat. The copy cutter, who was not to blame, received all the censure. In the new composing room of THE TIMES he has peace. His new desk makes chances even, and, if everybody isn't happy, more are better satisfied than under the old plan.

There are two make-up tables. They stand in line. Each table is furnished with a leaf, so that the two tables can be thrown into one, forming a table 16 feet in length and over 4 feet broad.

Within a couple of yards of the make-up table is the "matrix" room. Into this room the forms are wheeled on "turtles." The top of the turtle is on a level with the iron bed of the "molding press." The form is laid upon this, and upon the face of the type in the form is laid a sheet of prepared paper of heavy texture. Form and paper are passed under the steel cylinder, and when the journey is finished the imprint of the type has been pressed into the paper, which is called the "matrix." The composition of the "matrix" enables it to receive a casting of melted lead, as is explained in the chapter devoted to the press room. Having passed under the steam cylinder, the "form" and "matrix" are transferred by mechanical means to a steam table. There they are covered with blankets and placed in in a steam press, which looks like a huge letterpress that on the lower surface is perforated with small holes. In this press the "form" and "matrix" are placed. When the "matrix" is taken out of the press it is ready for the stereotyper. It is put in the paper box and then into the cage—described in the press room chapter—and in seven seconds is in the lowest story of the building. The work of making a paper "matrix" is accomplished in a very short time, and the process in use in THE TIMES office has been found convenient to a high degree.

The proofreaders' room is in the composing room. It is divided into six compartments, each of which is occupied by two proofreaders. It is furnished with all the conveniences the head of the room considered necessary. The composing room, in addition to the most approved appliances, is furnished with every accommodation needed by such a large body of men as occupy it. Visitors are not allowed in the composing room. For these there is a reception room, which about 10:30 o'clock at night becomes a lunch room.

The room is splendidly lighted by day from the side windows and the skylights. It is furnished, for night lighting, with gas and electricity. Its ventilation is perfect. There is no difficulty in getting all the air that is needed for a hundred pairs of lungs, nor is any trouble experienced in controlling the wind that would rush through the room were its incursions not thoroughly provided against. The windows are intended for lighting purposes only, and are built at an unusual elevation. The room is ventilated by means of the skylights. The view from the composing room is only surpassed by that from the roof, and it is from the latter that the compositors generally look down upon the rest of mankind in their leisure moments.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CITY.

AN IMMENSE TERRITORY TO BE SEEN FROM THE ROOF.

It is several steps from the composing room to the roof. One flight of stairs takes the visitor to a compartment in which the elevator tank is stowed. This compartment is lighted from the roof. As a nerve strengthener a glance down the elevator shaft is considered by those who have tried it equal to climbing the spire of Trinity Church. It is not to be compared, however, to a long look at the street over the edge of the roof. Comparatively few of those who have visited the roof have shown any desire to look over the edge. The excuse generally offered is a good one, that there is too much to be seen without looking over the edge.

There are not many points in New-York from which such a magnificent view of the city and its surroundings can be obtained as from the highest point of THE TIMES Building. So much is to be seen that it is difficult to concentrate attention. From the Battery to Harlem the city is in plain sight. Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken, and outlying towns are in full view. Not a square mile of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Long Island City is hidden. Staten Island, from the entrance to the Kills to the most southern point, is plainly visible. The hills that form a background to Jersey City and Brooklyn and its neighboring cities are a counterpart of the ridge on Staten Island. New-York seems to be in the centre of a vast amphitheatre. Hundreds of sail, which represent all nations and all rigs, are in sight, clearing the shining waters of bay or river, or at anchor swinging with the tide. Both shores of the North River can be seen as far up as Fiftieth-street. An even more extensive view of the East River is obtainable. Blackwell's and Ward's Island, with Hell Gate between them, are within the line of vision. The latter would extend to a far greater distance were it not that smoke and cloud appear to form a combination that cuts short the view to the north. But enough remains to satisfy the most exacting sightseer. The city, except within a mile or less of THE TIMES Building, looks as if it were built almost entirely of brick. Nearly all the buildings beyond that limit that rise above their fellows are of that material, and the roofs generally are painted a dull red, and so strengthen the impression.

But few structures look imposing from the roof of THE TIMES Building, and even these the latter dwarfs. The City Hall looks comically squat. The buildings in the "swamp," to the east, lose all semblance of height. The apex of the Post Office dome is only on a level with the roof of THE TIMES Building. The Potter Building, which looks so tall from the street, and which for a time was considered the tallest building in New-York, is so far below THE TIMES Building that only in case of extremity would a jump from one to the other be made. The difference in height between the two buildings is twenty-three feet, and the difference is in favor of THE TIMES Building. From the latter's roof some of the buildings that rise far above their neighbors are the Western Union, the Equitable, Mutual Life, Washington, and the Produce Exchange. The Statue of Liberty on Bedlow's Island looks more imposing from the top of THE TIMES Building than from the harbor. There are quite enough spires in sight to create some doubt of the validity of Brooklyn's title of the City of Churches. Trinity Church and St. Patrick's Cathedral seem to have the best of it in the matter of height.

The flagstaff that rears its tall form above THE TIMES Building is over seventy feet in height. Twenty feet of its length is imbedded in the building. It may look slender from the ground, but it is a most robust piece of timber, for it takes two long arms to encircle it at a height of five feet above the roof.

On a cold and windy day the roof is a trifle airy. On a hot Summer day it has advantages that can be secured nowhere else in the city. It gives the visitor an impression of great solidity, for all that is in sight is brick and iron. It is encircled with an iron fence, and outside of this fence it is not necessary to go to get any of the view.

On a clear night the view from the roof affords a marvelous sight. The stars seem to have been transferred from the heavens to the earth, and to have gained remarkable strength and brilliancy by their change of base. The limits of the city are as clearly defined as in daylight. In the waters of the bay are reflected countless lights. On the rivers are broad bands of light and great expanses of shadow. The Brooklyn Bridge is a pathway of glistening stars. The city may be asleep, or have reached as close a stage as it ever does to that condition, but it wears its most brilliant guise.

The area that is distinguishable from the roof on a foggy night is wonderfully small. On Friday night and early Saturday morning there was a fair amount of fog abroad. It was not particularly noticeable on the surface, and, considered from the ground, would have been called an ordinary fog, for street lights, both gas and electric, were visible at long distances. It was a very different-looking fog from the roof of THE TIMES Building. On the surface there was hardly any wind. At the height of the roof there was so much of it that a person of average weight would have found it convenient to keep a strong grip on something immovable in order to escape the sensation that the roof of THE TIMES Building was not the pleasantest spot in the world, when the wind was blowing, for one hampered with weak nerves. The wind seemed to have divided its force into numerous eddies, and these moved gently or raced from all points of the compass as if they were enjoying a vacation and not engaged in any serious work. The shade of each swirl of fog depended upon the strength of the particular eddy that had it in charge, and the shades ran from dark gray to deepest black. North and East Rivers were swallowed up in the fog. On neither stream could be seen a light. A New-Yorker could have imagined where the East River lay by his knowledge of the lay of the land and the hoarse whistles of the ferry boats.

The only lights visible on the Brooklyn Bridge were westward of the first tower. The latter was not in sight, and the usually brilliant lights seemed to be engaged in a fierce struggle for life. Not a single building east of William-street could be detected. To the south all was shadowy gray except the lights in the *Herald* Building. The Post Office escaped oblivion by the aid of its strong phalanx of electric lights on the Mail-street front. The west side of Broadway was a bank of fog. The City Hall wore a ghostly air and seemed an immense distance away. Neither the *Staats-Zeitung* Building nor any of its neighbors had that existence. Nothing but fog was visible beyond a radius of 300 yards except electric lights, and these at a distance of a quarter of a mile looked not unlike candles.

THE MEN WHO DID THE WORK.

THEY ARE PROUD OF THE RESULT OF THEIR LABORS.

George B. Post, the architect of THE TIMES Building, has designed a great many handsome structures, but it is doubtful if any of them has given him quite so much satisfaction as the one of which THE TIMES to-day presents a very fair likeness. It was no ordinary task to undertake when he agreed to furnish plans according to which the floors of the old building should remain intact while the walls were removed; that the tallest building in the city should replace one of ordinary height, and that during the transformation THE TIMES should not be interfered with, but should be printed at the old stand. Mr. Post has not admitted that the problem ever seemed to him a puzzler, but he has permitted himself to say that it struck him as extremely intricate. It is evident that he solved it.

In D. H. King, Jr., who secured the contract, Mr. Post found an able coadjutor. Though many sub-contractors were engaged in the work, Mr. King supervised every department, and so ably that not a single hitch occurred. The stone, both granite and oolitic, came long distances, yet the quantity necessary to keep the little army of masons constantly employed was always at hand. To James Gillies & Sons, who supplied the cut limestone, especial credit is due for its perfect condition and for the promptness with which it was delivered. The Hallowell Granite Works furnished the granite, and this product speaks for itself. The ironwork of the building was supplied from the great establishment of J. B. & J. M. Cornell of this city. The firm is accustomed to turn out perfect work and maintained its standard in this instance.

The other principal sub-contractors were: Elevator work, Otis Brothers & Co.; plumbing and gasfitting, Byrne & Tucker; steam heating and ventilating, Baker, Smith & Co.; slating roof and metal work, Nicholson & Galloway; borders, &c., Peter J. Donohue & Sons; staircases and elevator fronts, Poulson & Eger; tiling, Miller & Coates; wires for electric lighting and other purposes, George H. Pride; carpenter work, V. J. Hedden & Sons; mail chutes, Cutler Manufacturing Company; electric light plant, United States Electric Lighting Company; marble work, Batterson, Lee & Eisele; cabinetwork, publication office, Pottier, Stymus & Co.; counter railing, publication office, P. E. Guerin; electric light and gas fixtures, Archer and Pancoast Manufacturing Company; clock over main entrance and bulletin board, Poulson & Eger.

BAPTIZED IN THE RIVER.

A NUMBER OF COLORED CONVERTS IMMERSED BY PASTOR WALTERS.

There has been a revival of religion in Zion Methodist Church, (colored,) in Bleecker-street, for the past two months, and the number of converts is said to be very large. Some of them desired to be baptized by immersion, and Pastor Walters was willing to accommodate them. The East River at the foot of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street was chosen, as the place and yesterday afternoon the time for the event. The colored people flocked in great numbers to the beach, and there were at least a thousand of them that witnessed the baptism. They blocked up the Harlem Beach bathing grounds. Fortunately there was an ebbing tide, which gave an abundance of room along the shore. When the converts had attired themselves in apparel suitable for the occasion they stood in line along the beach while the Rev. William A. Phillips offered a prayer. Then he led the way into the water, sounding with a staff to ascertain the depth of the water, followed by the Rev. A. Walters. J. A. Nickson, a giant colored man, led the converts out into the river to the ministers, who had waded out a hundred feet.

Samuel Thomas Tripp, attired in a rubber coat made like a domino, was the first to be baptized. As he stepped into the river the crowd on the shore sang, "Come into the Water and be Baptized." The minister placed one hand on the man's back and the other on his breast, and gently dropped him backward into the water.

There was a good deal of excitement when the women went in. They were dressed in white, soft material, which clung closely to their forms. Each woman uttered a prayer as she went out, and when baptized clasped her hands. The minister gently placed the women under water for a few seconds. They appeared to be in a state of joyous excitement coming out, and invariably shouted, "Hallelujah!" "Glory to God!" Sarah Archer was especially animated, and jumped about in religious fervor as she was led out. She was the only one that broke loose from the minister and went under water twice. On coming up the second time she shouted, "Oh! here we go," and on gaining the beach danced up and down.

The wind blew cold and strong up the river and chilled the immersed converts as they hastened to the bathing house, but the warmth of their excitement did not abate a particle. A company of young men gathered at the entrance as the crowd came from the inclosure and sang hymns and Gospel songs. The young women as they passed through would stop and join in the singing. It was a typical negro revival scene, as they sang the men and women would sway their bodies and stamp their feet in tune. One woman whose two sisters were baptized "gained the power" and was hysterical in her shouts and singing.

THE CONNECTICUT DIOCESE.

QUESTIONS TO BE DECIDED AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION IN JUNE.

HARTFORD, April 28.—The annual convention of the diocese of Connecticut will be held at St. Thomas's Church in New-Haven, June 11, Bishop Williams presiding. The health of Bishop Williams has been considerably impaired during the year, and it is not in the least improbable that the convention will be asked to provide him with assistance in the work of the diocese. A special committee consisting of the Rev. Dr. Harwood of New-Haven, the Rev. Dr. George S. Mallory of the *Churchman*, and Mr. John B. Hollister of New-Haven will report a petition in form, which is to be presented to the general convention of the church, urging the establishment of a pension fund for the clergy. This committee will also report concerning the use of the fund for aged and infirm clergy of the Connecticut diocese in co-operation with the fund of the general church.

Another important report to be made will be that of the special committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of tenure of office and better support of the clergymen of the diocese. This question has been under discussion for years, and a special committee, which included the Rev. Dr. William Tatlock of Stamford, the Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith of this city, and the Rev. E. S. Lines of St. Paul's in New-Haven, reported last year that it was unable to formulate specific recommendations. The present special committee on the subject is composed entirely of laymen, as follows: Messrs. A. Foster Higgins of Greenwich, John E. Earle of New-Haven, Edward W. Seymour of Litchfield, Jacob L. Greene of Hartford, and George R. Curtis of Meriden. The Joint Standing Committee of the diocese, which will have the arrangements of the convention in charge are the Rev. Messrs. E. Edwards Beardsley of New-Haven, William Tatlock of Stamford, and Edward H. Jewett of Norwich, the Rev. Storrs O. Seymour of this city, and Prof. Hart of Trinity College.

EIGHT ELEPHANTS ON THE WAR PATH.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

An elephant stampede which was nearly taking the same disastrous turn as the one which occurred recently at Munich is reported from Riga. Eight trained elephants have lately been exhibited at the Salamonski Circus. A few evenings ago one of the animals, instead of going quietly through the performance, raised his trunk suddenly and began to trumpet. His comrades at once became unruly and made for the door. One of the grooms closed it, but the first of the elephants burst it open without trouble. A lady who attempted to run across his path was seized gently round the waist by the animal's trunk and safely deposited on one side. The huge quadrupeds burst through another door into a passage and found their way to the box office. This seemed to excite their curiosity, and they examined it minutely. They then entered a small court yard and began a regular war dance, uttering piercing cries as they pranced about in their wild antics. Eventually they were mastered and walked off to their quarters. Two of them, however, again got away, and, curiously enough, directed head toward the circus. They missed their way and rushed into the yard of a neighboring house, to the terror of the inmates, who were roused from their slumbers by the elephantine assault. It took several hours to recapture the fugitives.

DEATH OF L. U. REAVIS.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, April 26.

Logan Uriah Reavis, long a conspicuous and well-known citizen, died at the City Hospital yesterday from the effects of a surgical operation performed a few days ago. He was born in Illinois March 26, 1831. Mr. Reavis inaugurated the movement several years ago which had for its object the removal of the national capital to St. Louis, and wrote a number of pamphlets and books upon the subject, in which he gave St. Louis the sobriquet of "The Future Great." He also published the "History of St. Louis," and was engaged in various literary enterprises and newspaper publications. He leaves a widow and two children in almost destitute circumstances. A public benefit, more than those mentioned above, are "St. Louis, the Future Great City of the World," (1867;) "A Representative Life of Horace Greeley, with an Introduction by Cassius M. Clay," (New-York, 1872;) "Thoughts for the Young Men and Women of America," (1873;) "Life of Gen. William S. Harney," (St. Louis, 1875,) and "Railway and River Systems," (1879.)

LAST WORDS TO A WIFE.

From the Philadelphia Record, April 28.

A codicil to the will of the late Ferdinand Wahrle, of 1,915 East Dauphin-street, admitted to probate on Thursday, lays strong injunctions upon his wife Veronica to lead an upright and religious life, and especially to take care of the dead man's mother. "Do not regard her faults," it says, "as you also have yours. Do not be rude to her, and do not make her old days bitter. Keep her with you as long as she or you live. Do it for the love of me, as I would turn myself in my grave and would have no rest."

GIFTS BY THE PILLSBURY BROTHERS.

Concord Letter to the Boston Traveller.

The gift of $150,000 by ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury to the Minnesota State University is another example of what sons of New-Hampshire are doing in behalf of education. Last year his brother, the Hon. George A. Pillsbury, pledged $200,000 to Pillsbury Academy at Owatonna, that State, where he had before rendered substantial aid. Both of these gratuities are memorials of the forge firm of Charles A. Pillsbury & Co. of Minneapolis, and are natives of Boscawen.

THE HOME OF WASHINGTON

WHAT MAY BE SEEN BY VISITORS TO MOUNT VERNON.

A TRIP OF MUCH HISTORICAL INTEREST —THE TOMB AND ITS SURROUNDINGS —THE FINE FAMILY MANSION.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Sixteen miles south of this city, on the west bank of the Potomac River, and only a journey of an hour and a half by boat, is Mount Vernon, the home and burial place of Washington. So near is it to the capital, and so easy of access, that it is remarkable that any of the vast number of visitors to this most beautiful of American cities should ever miss seeing it. Not only is that true, but it is still more remarkable that great numbers of people who have lived in Washington for years, with the opportunity of selecting season and day for this most charming and impressive excursion, have heard it repeatedly described by visitors from distant places, and have not yet been sufficiently stimulated by curiosity and patriotism to make the pilgrimage themselves. Historical association aside, it is well worth a visit for its picturesqueness. But to the American who has not outgrown the common human weakness of being stirred by the thought of marvelous patriotism, wisdom, devotion, dignity, and simplicity combined in one man there is more at Mount Vernon than a stately mansion set upon a hill and overlooking a noble river. The average visitor approaches the place with his mind full of fact and tradition about Washington. He may not know many things about it accurately, but he at least knows that there Washington lived when he was called by the Continental Congress to command the army assembled at Cambridge. He knows that it was to this delightful home he returned a victor after the Revolutionary struggle had ended. He cannot forget that it was from this house that he set out, about a century ago, to make his journey to New-York to assume the Presidency of the Nation he had led to independence. The simple tomb in which his dust is held carries none of this history, nor any line to tell when Washington was born and when he died. No one can stand before it without emotion must know little indeed of America's history, or else is to be pitied for his lack of sensibility.

The visitor to Washington who is resolved to extend his journey to Mount Vernon can get there without great effort, and, if he is disposed to do so, at little more expense than that of the steamboat fare on the river. There is only one line running to it, and that line runs one steamer once a day. From one year to another and in all seasons the steamboat time has been the same. Unless the ice in the Potomac is so heavy as to interrupt navigation, and it seldom is, the steamer W. W. Corcoran leaves the Seventh-street wharf at 10 o'clock with its load of Mount Vernon pilgrims, and by 4 in the afternoon has landed them again at the same place. All the way private transportation is to and from the boat at reasonable rates. Cabs, at rates that seem very low to New-York visitors, can be picked up at almost any street corner, and to those who are satisfied with the democratic street car it is possible to reach the Mount Vernon boat at a cost—to be minutely accurate—of 4 1-6 cents.

The Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union holds Mount Vernon in trust for the whole country, but it would be difficult to enjoy it in the absence of a genial and comfortable communication. That is apt to be the explanation that is made when the question is asked, Why does it cost $1 to make a steamboat excursion of thirty-two miles? When you buy your ticket you find that the Mount Vernon company exercises the functions of an association to 34 cents. The remaining 66 cents go to the steamboat company. Considering the fact that passengers are carried to Marshall Hall, a landing below Mount Vernon, and back to Washington for 25 cents, the price charged for the excursion to Mount Vernon should be complained of as exorbitant. No one begrudges the Mount Vernon Association the share of the ticket money which it receives. With that money it maintains the wharf, the roads, lawns, buildings, and personal service about the place. The steamboat company's assertion that the profits are excessive, it has long been complained of, but will probably not be reduced until a railroad from Alexandria has furnished a quicker and cheaper way of reaching the place.

The steamboat trip will always be the most attractive during the months of the year when it is pleasant to be out of doors and on the water. The boat leaves a wharf on the southeast front of the city, within sight of the improvement works that are to reclaim many acres of land and extend the area at the same time. By that time they provide a better channel for commerce. From wharves near that of the Corcoran depart the steamers for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, and the little towns along the Potomac and its principal tributaries. Off to the east, as the boat begins its down-river journey, the dome of the Capitol rises prominently to view, while almost directly astern the gleaming shaft of the Washington Monument assumes a new importance and continues to increase in relative greatness until it seems to dominate the picture. Here and there about will be seen sloops of the fishermen who are sweeping the stream with their nets, the home of Washington comes in sight off to the right.

The first view of Mount Vernon is sure to make a good impression. Situated upon the brow of a hill, about two hundred feet above the river, and upon a point in the bending stream that commands an extensive view to the northeast and all round to the southwest, its ample white front, the roof with projecting dormer windows, the lofty and wide-spreading portico, and the cupola with its antique weathervane, more than satisfy those who have obtained their notions of the building from prints and photographs, but who have never been able to get from such representations a correct idea of the spaciousness in which the mansion stands. As the boat approaches the landing, and while it is still a mile from it, the bell is tolled and the flag is dipped. It is an old custom. All the steamers running up and down the Potomac have observed it for years, and will probably keep it so long as the memory of Washington is cherished. The channel swings round to the southwest, and to reach the shore the steamer passes Mount Vernon and hauls round to the northwest to run up to the landing. As the passengers go ashore they surrender at a gate across the wharf the ticket that assures to the Mount Vernon Association the thirty-four-cent share of the passage money.

If the pilgrim is now disposed to be led he can surrender himself into the care of the Superintendent in charge, who awaits the arrival of each boatload at the gate. He will lead by the most interesting route to the house. Unless he is very careful or entirely willing, the visitor will also fall into the hands at the same time of a photographer. Over a well-kept walk that leads up a gentle slope he leads the eyes and aims your path through a grassy carpet. Just now there is only a clump of trailing arbutus and a few wild flowers to

WASHINGTON.

A few feet to the left of the sarcophagus that holds the dust of Washington is another, similar in size, shape, and material, and bearing this simple inscription:

MARTHA,
Consort of Washington.
Died May 21, 1801. Aged 71 years.

In the rear wall of the open chamber there is a tablet, upon which appear in carved letters painted black the words:

"I am the Resurrection and the Life. He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

Over the arched gateway, upon a plain marble slab, is this:

Within this enclosure rests the remains of Gen'l George Washington.

Birds fly in and out of the open chamber. There are birds' nests in the corners of the entrance to the inner vault. No need to disturb them to reach the chamber of the dead, for the key to the doorway of the vault was thrown into the Potomac, says tradition, years ago after about thirty members of the Washington and related families had been buried in it. A delicate vine creeps along the front wall and over the flat coping. One feels like a trespasser before the tomb looks unnecessary at first, but when you learn that a relic hunter and probably a soldier broke one of the talons from the eagle on the sarcophagus of Washington it is easy to conclude that iron bars are a better protection against sacrilege than an implicit trust in reverence for the honored dead. A few steps from the tomb, and at the right and left of the brick walk by which it is approached, are two plain white marble shafts inclosed in iron railings. One indicates that within the vault are the remains of Judge Bushrod Washington of the United States Supreme Court, the nephew, executor, and heir of Washington, who bequeathed him Mount Vernon. It also testifies that his wife, who survived him only two days, and died of a broken heart, lies by his side. The second shaft, in memory of John Augustine Washington, the nephew of Judge Bushrod Washington, from whom he inherited Mount Vernon, where he died in 1832. At the north side of the tomb are two smaller shafts. The first is to recall the memory of Eleanor Parke Lewis, whom everybody remembers better as Nelly Custis, and the second is to Mrs. M. E. A. Conrad, the daughter of Nellie Custis.

The tomb is built against the side of a hillock, so that the back wall is only a little above the pathway worn by the feet of those who have walked around it to look over the fields that lie beyond. The land is agreeably diversified with old orchards in the distance and clumps of woodland here and there. Grass grows richly above the roof of the vault, and is a pleasing indication of neglect about the spot and no attempt at landscape gardening of the trivial sort. Here, at least, good taste has governed, as it has, it must be admitted, in almost everything that has been done by the association having charge of the property. If the visitor has lingered at the tomb until the visiting throng has gone on up the road toward the house he has not only escaped the photographer, but he has gained an opportunity to select his own course and to visit next the old tomb in which the body of Washington lay for thirty-two years after his death. Almost immediately opposite the front of the new tomb a path leads to the mound and little grove of trees that mark its location. It is much higher up on the hillside than the old tomb, and is still below the house. It is just on the edge of the hill where the land falls suddenly. The visitor who saw it a few years ago found it in a dilapidated condition, its old door hanging by a broken hinge, the interior of the vault littering with rubbish, and the surroundings indicating the need of special care. The need has been recognized. Mrs. Elizabeth Rathbone, the Vice Regent for Michigan, has restored the tomb and the approaches to it, and now looks very much as it did when it was visited by Lafayette in 1824. The oak that overshadows it is larger, and its shade is broader. Still, there is nothing but a small mound rising upon the edge of a hill, a wooden door with two stout hinges set in the face of a plain brick wall, and across the top a granite block 3 feet long and 2 feet wide, upon which is carved the inscription, in two lines,

WASHINGTON
FAMILY.

This old tombstone had been carried away, probably after the abandonment of the old tomb by the family, and was found at Woodlawn, a part of the Mount Washington estate. It is back where it belongs, and upon the gate of the secure iron railing with which the mound is protected a modest iron tablet records the fact, credisable to Mrs. Rathbone, that it was restored by Michigan in 1887.

Turning from the spot hallowed as the first resting place of Washington, the mansion in which he lived and died is only a few hundred feet away to the north, at the top of the gently sloping hill. There is a broad lawn between the house and the old tomb. At the left runs the road from the Lafayette Square gate, and the oak trees, some of which appear to have grown infirm with the load of luxuriant vines they have carried for many a year. At the right, further along on the edge of the hill, is the "Summer House," an open pavilion that was a favorite resort of Washington family through many generations. That, too, had fallen into a state of dilapidation, but has been restored by Mrs. Ida Slocomue Richardson on behalf of the State of Louisiana, which she represents as Vice Regent. As you cross the lawn toward the house the official photographer has just "caught" the steamboat load of pilgrims who were your companions on the trip down. They have been scattered over the lawn in more thick and decidedly unpicturesque row across the top of the knoll, with the house for a background, and the enterprising and expert operator, whose camera is erected upon a stand that is a permanent fixture upon the lawn, has by a spasmodic movement secured the portraits of hundreds of more persons who will get copies of the picture "C. O. D." for a reasonable consideration.

Passing across the lawn through the breaking ranks of the picturemaker's subjects you come to the west door of the house, for the visitor to the west door. That door is on the land side, and as that is the side to which the only road leads it seems entirely proper that the visitor to the house should follow the course that all visitors must have followed when they called upon the Washington family. There is a row of small buildings at the left side of the road just before you reach the house. The first is a brick barn, built by Lawrence Washington in 1743. It is in an excellent state of preservation, and evidently furnished the master of the mansion with stable room for eight horses. Then there are two other small buildings, evidently the objects of constant care, and all standing along the roadside and between the road and the vegetable garden. Passing between the butler's house and the kitchen, the road leads into a circle at the end of the west lawn and up to the well-worn stone steps. This is Washington's dooryard, and a noble inclosure it is. The long stretch of lawn could hardly have been finer in Washington's day than it is now. The grove of trees, the oaks especially, have undoubtedly developed greatly in the lapse of years, although they were thickets then of sufficient growth to afford a "grateful shade" to the children who played about the grounds.

Without being pretentious, the house is so ample and wide-spreading and so carefully adapted to the tastes of a person of considerable means as to justify the use of the word "mansion" in describing it. One sees at a glance the lines of the original house, the central part between the two wings built by Lawrence Washington in 1743. All that is outside of the chimneys was added by Washington forty years later. Gen. Washington also added the curving colonnades that connect the house with the office at the right and the kitchen at the left with the main building. Everything denotes the greatest care on the part of the custodians of the property. The lawns are nearly shaven. Well-fed fowls and noisy peacocks of gaudy plumage strut comfortably about the premises. The walls are kept well whitewashed, and very much as when Washington occupied the mansion, and have not been outraged as was the Lee mansion at Arlington when it was disguised with a thick and gaudy coat of pumpkin color. Even the great brass knocker on the front door is polished as brigadly as if the mistress of the house herself were there to see that it was not neglected.

The visitor who wishes to get a good general idea of the exterior of the house before examining the interior will of course pass through the broad hall to the east front, to stand under the high, wide porch, and to enjoy the superb hill and river view with which Washington was so familiar for years. It cannot be greatly changed. The view may be more restricted by the growth of trees and shrubbery, but the main features remain as they were. The Potomac flows as broadly and listens as originally, and the soft hills of Maryland beyond the river are not so thickly settled as to suggest crowding. One is apt to become enthusiastic in his admiration of the man who selected this as the site for his home, and to remember Lawrence Washington with gratitude for having furnished generations of his countrymen with a spot so worthy to be the object of their pilgrimages.

The interior of the house of Washington has promise of the growth of honeysuckle and other underbrush that is to add loveliness and fragrance to the place later on. It is only a three minutes' walk directly up from the landing to the tomb of Washington. The crowd that has followed the Superintendent from the landing spreads itself out in a long line to the right and left before the high iron railing inclosing the simple brick structure. The Superintendent removes his hat as he repeats the story that is heard by all visitors who join in the led party. Several gentlemen, most of these unmistakably foreigners, follow the example of the Superintendent in uncovering his head. American reverence is not demonstrative, or else American unwillingness to betray it is hard to overcome, for most of the men remain hatted while they gratify their curiosity.

The tomb is as simple as plain bricks and mortar could make it. The front wall is scarcely 20 feet high in the highest part and it is about 25 feet wide. In the centre there is a wide-arched gateway, closed with heavy iron gates. Behind these gates is a marble-lined ante-chamber about 12 feet square. At the right, slightly elevated upon marble supports, is a coffin-shaped sarcophagus of marble. It is without ornament save a carved representation of the coat of arms of the United States upon a flag. Beneath the coat of arms is the word

WASHINGTON.

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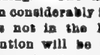

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TRIBUTES FROM THE PULPIT

WASHINGTON'S NOBILITY OF CHARACTER.

CENTENNIAL SERVICES IN MANY OF THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY — PATRIOTIC SERMONS AND MUSIC.

Old Trinity bubbled over with patriotic enthusiasm yesterday. At both the morning and afternoon services the church was crowded and at the latter the throng of sightseers was greater than ever before known in the experience of the oldest members of the parish. Thousands of people struggled in vain for admission to the church in the afternoon. These who succeeded were rewarded doubly; first in enjoying an exceptionally fine musical service, under the direction of Dr. Arthur H. Messiter, and second in hearing the Hallelujah Chorus, followed at the conclusion of the service by "The Star-Spangled Banner," majestically given out on the great organ by Mr. Victor Baier, by special permission of the rector, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.

In the morning Dr. Dix preached from the text, "It is the Lord that commandeth the waters; it is the glorious God that maketh the thunder. The Lord sitteth above the waterflood, and the Lord remaineth a King forever. The Lord shall give strength unto His people; the Lord shall give His people the blessing of peace." He said in part:

"This is a time when it may be deemed pardonable to feel some confusion of thought, and not out of place to admit the fact that it is so. To-morrow will see the beginning of the most remarkable demonstrations in the history of our country. Nay, that celebration has begun already; for this very morning, in old St. Paul's Chapel, the only surviving building of the colonial period still need for its original purpose in this city, the Society of the Cincinnati is now engaged in religious services, with the Bishop of Iowa for its preacher. This church is decorated with flags and the national colors. It will look down to-morrow on the rising of the tide of patriotic enthusiasm and thereafter it will see the floods at their height. The whole town is in gala dress. Everywhere the eye is met by signs of a movement which stirs our civic life to its depths and marks an era in our history. This on the side of the world. But, meanwhile, other thoughts are in our minds and another series of sounds invites attention. This is Low Sunday; the octave of that feast which commemorates the rising of Christ from death. It is not strange, then, that we feel somewhat confused amid the varied claims of the hour.

"But, thank God! Though the situation be novel and strange, there is nothing in it incongruous or unfitting to faith, to conscience, or to heart. This is a feast of peace, of unity, of order. It commemorates the settlement of the American Constitution, the entrance of one more power into the company of the great powers of the earth; the consolidation of a few feeble, isolated provinces into one mighty Union; the birth of an empire already unequaled in its resources, puissacy and extent. Now, also, as we look back 100 years, we see, at the head of that astonishing movement the figure of a man; of one whom this whole Nation, and enlightened people everywhere, revere. He stands erect, sublime; the wisest of commanders, the purest of patriots, the noblest of soldiers; patient in adversity, never disheartened, never despairing of the cause in which he drew his sword; a man justly elevated to the loftiest rank among the benefactors of the world, by natural gifts, by character, by spotless honor, by purity of life; a son of our own church, a communicant at her altars, a man who believed in God and feared Him.

"By these recollections of the past, by these magnificent achievements which endow and enrich us to-day, and by the hopes which build up the larger splendors of the future are we constrained to keep the people's holiday; in the blessing of citizenship, in the most beneficent, the least oppressive of human Governments, in the right as an American national here a man accounted far and wide as one of the purest and most worthy of our race, we find just motive for an enthusiasm which impels to join the acclaiming multitude and add our voices to those which make the whole air ring with joy.

"Considering the preparations, which have been made, the willingness with which the people have offered themselves, the grandeur and magnificence with which the three days' pageant is to be conducted; considering the fact that there never was, and never will be, a purer motive, a more sincere intention, a more honest and honorable cause than those which have evoked what is now to be displayed before our eyes for love of country and attachment to things which we are all bound to love, revere, and defend have dictated this grand national movement—considering all this, it may be said that civilization could hardly have appeared in a fairer, a more attractive, a more favorable light; and that in these acts it has reached the climax of what can be done."

The memorial service in St. Paul's Church yesterday morning, while an impressive ceremonial, was conducted with great simplicity. It did not bring out as large an attendance as might have been expected, the rain having evidently restrained many who would have gone there prompted only by curiosity. The church, although every pew was filled, both in the body of the church and in the galleries, by placing a few chairs in the aisles the ushers were able to seat every one without close crowding, at the same time reserving ample room for the delegations from the Society of the Cincinnati and the Loyal Legion, who occupied pews in front, off the centre and left aisles. Entrance to the church was by the front facing Church-street, to which applicants at the Broadway doors were directed. Over this entrance hung two flags, the poles of which were attached to the spire at the place where the flags hung on inauguration day a century ago. The porch at this entrance was shielded by striped canvas walls, within which were set palms and climbing vines, forming a canopy of bright green.

Within the church the scene was very attractive. On either side of the chancel stood large flags, their folds falling gracefully to the floor. They framed an effective display of flowers which lashed the altar and reached up the stained-glass window above. In the centre nestled two clusters of American Beauty roses in full bloom. Their rich color lent both warmth and softness to the picture. Rising from them on either side were masses of white flowers, hydrangeas, roses, tuft, lilies of the valley, hyacinths predominating. Then came ferns, tall standing plants and palms, which filled the space to the flags at the sides. A flag was draped at the top of each column of the gallery support, the drapery being held in place in each case by a small gilded eagle. From the centre of the choir gallery was another large decoration, which combined the American colors—the original flag with thirteen stars—and the floral standard of Washington, placed on white silk. Everything both in floral and flag decoration was modest and tasteful, yet quite sufficient for the purpose. Washington's pew was the only part of the church reserved from intrusion.

Promptly at the hour appointed the choir sang "God Bless Our Native Land" to the tune "America." During the hymn the clergy, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenbey, with his assistants, Messrs. Holbrook and Geer, escorting the Right Rev. William Stevens Perry, Bishop of Iowa, and Chaplain of the Society of the Cincinnati, Pinckney of Charleston, S. C., Chaplains General of the Order of the Cincinnati, appeared at the main entrance and proceeded up the main aisle to the altar. Bishop Perry wore the vestments of the order—a broad red sash falling backward from the shoulders. The clergy read the prayers in turn, with no variation from the usual order except that for the Psalter the first selection of Psalms was chosen, beginning, "The heavens declare the glory of God." At the introit the choir sang from Handel's "Belshazzar," "Let the Nations Sing the Nations," "Yes, I Will Build Thy City," and "I Will Magnify Thee, O God, My King."

Bishop Perry preached from the text, "My strength will I ascribe unto Thee; for Thou art the God of my refuge," (Psalm lix., 9.) It was a centennial sermon, and was entirely a sermon upon Washington's dependence upon Divine aid in all of his undertakings. The preacher has a firm, well-rounded delivery, and spoke as if he had something earnest to say. From the reliance of Christians upon God's help and their readiness to ascribe to such help the welfare of their country, as well as their personal blessings, he reviewed the condition of religious zeal which inspired the colonial patriots. Washington typified in his person that exalted feeling. Prayer was his inspiration. He was thoroughly imbued with the conviction, as declared from the pulpits of the country, that resistance to tyrants was the will of God. He made free acknowledgment that his trust in God was his strength. When the call came for a Joshua to lead the people he was chosen because his career had marked him not only as an imperial man, but as an unblemished gentleman and a sincere Christian.

Washington was reared in a Christian home, where the Bible was in daily use. When he grew to manhood he was entirely familiar with the Bible and with the Book of Common Prayer. The lessons of these books filled his being and became the guide of his life. When he became a soldier one of his first orders provided for prayers for his command, while he conducted in person during the French and Indian war, when he had frontier congregations composed of nondescript soldiers, huntsmen, scouts, and painted savages. He manifested the same spirit as he rose to higher rank, and prayers in camp were part of the daily duty of the army during the Revolution. As a civilian, Washington allowed nothing to interfere with his church duties. No company could detain him, no weather could keep him from the performance of his obligations in this respect. His public utterances dwell at length upon the necessity of religion as a safeguard against evil tendencies in public as well as in private morals. Without this man, whose unfailing refuge was in God, the Union would never have been formed.

The centennial service at the Church of the Holy Trinity yesterday morning was a particularly interesting one. The interior of the edifice was aglow with decorations. A huge American flag hung high up in the chancel. The fronts of the gallery was entirely observed by bunting of red, white, and blue. The pulpit was draped with the American flag and the English flag. It took John F. McCallister a week to get the decorations fixed up inside, and he declares they will be transferred to the outside

the hymns sung with special fervor was "God Bless Our Native Land." The subject of the Rev. E. Walpole Warren's sermon was, "An Englishman's Tribute to America's Centennial." He said that he wanted to be among the foremost in the city to extend congratulations. He referred to the suicidal and mad policy of the mother country in the Revolution. "Englishmen recognized the justice of your demands," he said, "and that the battle was fair, necessary, and godlike, and justified by the result." He then paid a glowing tribute to Washington. "No grander man in history meets our gaze," said he, "than George Washington. He was greater than Napoleon and Alexander because they were filled with the lust of conquest. He shook the world morally. He was an absolutely honest man. His memory is crammed with the stars and decked with the stripes drawn from the fierce heat of the Revolution. No heart beats more sincerely with congratulations, no lips will be quicker to give voice to them than ours." The speaker eulogized Washington's character, and thought that the purity of his patriotism and his devotion to the country should lead men to emulate him at the ballot box.

Special centennial services of a most patriotic nature were held at the Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning. Music was made a strong feature of the service. The quartet rendered a festival anthem by Buck, "We Praise Thee, O God;" an anthem by Stainer, "Ye Shall Dwell in the Land," and "Columbia," "America" and a patriotic hymn, "Washington's Name," were sung by the congregation.

The Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., pastor, preached on "Washington and the Revolution." He said that such men as Washington were born of God and endowed with qualities to meet emergencies in the history of the world. He had in him much of the spirit of Christ, in that when the whole Nation bowed in reverence at his feet, holding aloft the crown, he refused to put it on his own head, but went back to his quiet country home and said that if it pleased God and the people he was always ready to be their servant. When the sun set on his grand life it left his brain untarnished by one spot of vainglory. Whatever were the weaknesses of the first Napoleon, he had the keenest faculty for reading men. Speaking of Washington to some Americans in Paris, the then great conqueror said: "Posterity will speak of Washington with reverence as the founder of a great empire when my name shall be lost in a vortex of revolutions." Washington did not subject a country. He conquered a principle and revolutionized the whole theory of civil government.

The centennial sermon at the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church yesterday was preached by the Rev. Dr. Griffiths of Boston. The discourse showed careful historical research, and dealt extensively and learnedly with the formation of the Government of the United States and the influences that formed its national and political character. The speaker expressed the belief that the Constitution of the United States was an inspiration from God; God gave the vision and our fathers wrote it. Christ had said that His church was not of this world, and it was right that it had no place in or recognition by the Constitution. The complete separation of Church and State was the country's salvation. Central power and local freedom was the formula that had won the Nation's greatness and its promise of perpetuity. The speaker had no sympathy with any moral or religious movement that was conducted on national lines. Temperance, woman suffrage, and all such matters should be treated locally. Any effort to treat them nationally is destined to failure. Dr. Griffiths did not even have any sympathy with those good people who think that the name of God should be placed in the Constitution.

"I would rather see," said he, "a silver dollar worth 100 cents and without the name of God than to have a silver dollar inscribed 'In God We Trust' and at the same time notorious for its shortages."

Ex-Senator Warner Miller and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk were the speakers at the centennial celebration of the Sunday school of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon. The school was tastefully decorated and the attendance was large. Mr. Miller said that when he was a little boy he used to sit at the feet of his grandmother and listen to her recollections of the Revolution and of Washington, whose headquarters were once at her mother's house. Then he wished that he had been born in time to go out and fight for the freedom of his country with the Continental Army. But when he looked over the history the country is now making he was glad that he was born when he was. He said that the present celebration was commemorative of the birth of the Nation as well as of the valor and virtues of Washington. Patriotism and loyalty should be taught both in the Sunday school and the public schools. Speaking of the progress of the Methodist Church, the ex-Senator said: "I have no doubt that a congregation is being formed in Oklahoma to-day."

Gen. Fisk sketched the history of the Methodist Church and of its growth in 100 years. He said that it kept abreast of the progress of the Nation. He referred to Washington's friendship for Bishop Asbury, one of the apostles of the church. He said that Washington took a great interest in the development of the Methodist Church, although he was himself an Episcopalian. The Rev. George Harrison McGrew, the new pastor of St. Paul's, also made a short speech. The music was mostly of a patriotic order.

Prof. Felix Adler spoke to a crowded and applauding audience in Chickering Hall yesterday upon "The Character of Washington." He said that while Washington was not an intellectual genius, yet he surpassed all other great personages in history by his complete harmoniousness. Other men had freed their countries—Miltiades, Themistocles, Cromwell—but all of them were ambitious and selfish and became tyrants. With Washington life was a great task to be performed, and nobly did he perform it. It is a solemn truth that if there had been no Washington there would probably have been no United States. The three great events of your construction, the Declaration of Independence, the adoption of the Constitution, and the establishment of the Government, were mainly dependent on his name, and he therefore deserves to be called, as he is, Pater Patriæ, and as such he will be known as long as the world lasts.

A handsome banner framing a portrait of Gen. Washington hung yesterday across the centre door of Emai Jeshurun Synagogue, Madison-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street. Inside, the children of the congregation's religious school conducted a centennial celebration of a very pleasing character. National music and patriotic recitations by the children followed one another in rapid succession, and then the Rev. Henry S. Jacobs, minister of the congregation, made a stirring address to the children in which, after eulogizing Washington as a patriot, a Chief Magistrate, and a man, he called attention to the fact that he was a man of religious habit. This was shown in his inaugural address, in which he gave to God the credit for the Nation's triumph. He was liberal in his religion, notwithstanding his affiliation with a church and church doctrine, and he held the opinion that all men were entitled to the pursuit of happiness, and had the right to adhere to whatever religious faith they professed. The result of this was that the Hebrew to-day finds in America an absolute freedom denied him in the older countries, and a political equality which makes his chances for political success as promising as those of any other American citizen. These facts ought to make him a better and more loyal to the country's institutions, and ought also to make them loyal to the principles of their faith.

Next Sunday morning Mr. Jacobs will address the adult members of his congregation on the same subject.

BISHOP RONAY'S DEATH.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Standard.

This morning there died at Pressburg a former adherent of Kossuth, in the person of Bishop Hyacinth Ronay, whose career, in spite of his clerical robes, was one of the most remarkable among Hungarians of the period. As a young man he joined the Hungarian revolutionary movement, and acted as Commissioner of Revolutionary Government. On being driven into exile, he lived in London from 1849 till 1866, when the amnesty enabled him to return to his native country. He was at once elected a member of the Hungarian Parliament, and, on Count Julius Andrassy's recommendation, was accepted by the Empress of Austria as her teacher in Hungarian. Bishop Ronay was afterward approved by the Emperor as teacher of Hungarian history both to the late Crown Prince Rudolph and to Princess Marie Valerie. It was to Bishop Ronay that Gen. Latour conveyed the Emperor's orders, in the following words: "Give your lessons to the Crown Prince according to your own convictions. We want the truth!"

LORD BEACONSFIELD AND PRIMROSES.

Letter to the South Bucks (England) Free Press.

Your last number contained some references to the late Lord Beaconsfield, repeating the frequent assertion that he had no special regard for primroses. Having had the honor to serve as land agent to the late Earl for many years, perhaps I may be allowed to say that no one on the Hughenden estate doubted his Lordship's keen affection for primroses. The woodmen had orders to protect these plants. They were cultivated in large numbers alongside the walk behind the manor house, known locally as the "Grotto Walk" or "Primrose Path," and by the Earl's directions (given to me personally during the last year of his life) a clump of trees in the park where the grass grew scantily was thickly planted with ferns and primroses. Upon these and other grounds I can unhesitatingly assert that they were "his favorite flowers."

MILLAIS'S SON AS A SCULPTOR.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The eldest son of Sir John Millais expends his inbred artistic tastes by working as a sculptor, and, as he is great on dogs, of late he has devoted considerable time to the modeling of members of the canine race. Last year as exhibited from his hand a beautiful model of a basset hound, though when on exhibition at one of the Kennel Club shows he was not flattered by some of the comments passed upon it. He has just finished a fine model of a bloodhound, which, both for the naturalness of its position, and the splendid likeness secured of the original, is one of the best examples we have seen in this class of work. She is sitting down and looking forward intently, all the intelligence of that fine race of dogs being shown in her face. I believe it is to be exhibited at

LINE OF FORMATION AND ROUTE OF TO-DAY'S NAVAL PARADE.

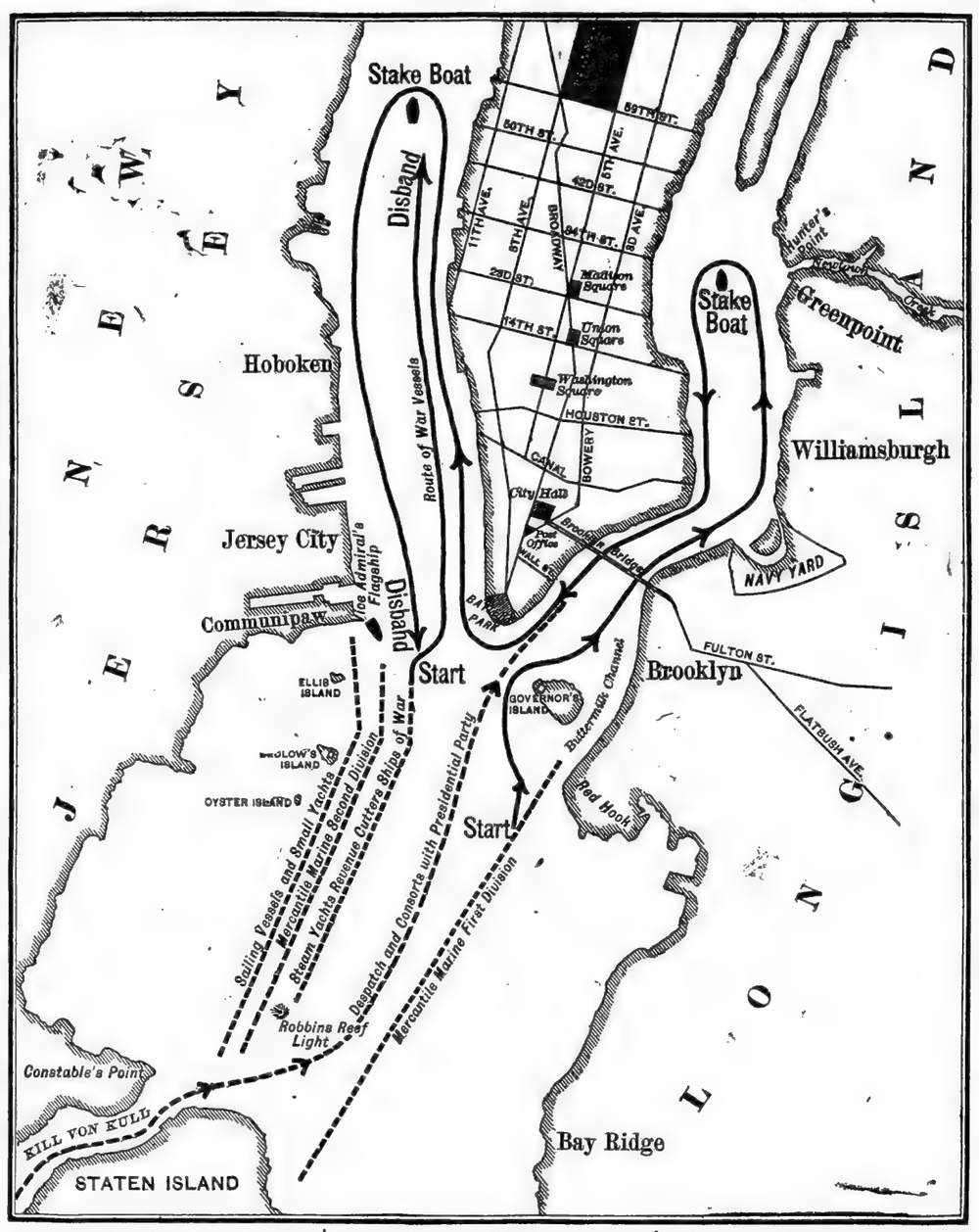

The naval display and marine parade are two separate affairs, acting together only in their formation in the harbor during the passage of the President and escort from Elizabethport to the pier at Wall-street and in the salutes to the President as he passes by in the Despatch.

The accompanying map shows the order of formation of the vessels in the harbor and the courses, respectively, of the naval display and the marine parade, as well as the course of the Despatch and her consorts, the Erastus Wiman, Sirius, Monmouth, and other vessels, to the landing at Wall-street.

The war vessels in the order of anchorage are: The Chicago, Capt. H. B. Robeson, flagship of the squadron, under command of Rear Admiral James E. Jouett; the Kearsarge, Commander Allan D. Brown; the Yantic, Commander Charles H. Rockwell; the Essex, Commander Theodore F. Jewell; the Brooklyn, Capt. Byron Wilson; the Jamestown, Commander Benjamin P. Lamberton; the Juniata, Commander William C. Wise; the Yorktown, Commander French E. Chadwick, and the Boston, Capt. James O'Kane.

Following these are the revenue cutters Albert Gallatin, Capt. C. A. Abbey; U. S. Grant, Capt. L. N. Stodder; Samuel Dexter, Capt. M. L. Phillips; Manhattan, Capt. B. F. Tozier; Alexander Hamilton, Capt. W. C. Coleson; W. E. Chandler, Capt. H. D. Smith, and the steamer P. J. Washington, Capt. T. Smythe. Then comes the yacht division, the flagship Electra leading, Capt. George L. Schuyler in command. The line of the merchant marine naval parade, second division, next to the west, will be led by the flagship of the Vice Admiral, C. W. Woolsey, the ferryboat Bergen; Rear Admiral J. W. Miller, in the tug S. L. Crosby, in command of the division, comes next, and then follow in order Squadrons 1 to 5 inclusive. Anchored to the westward of these will be the fleet of sailing vessels as spectators only and taking no part in the parade.

On the eastern side of the channel, extending from Red Hook down to a point opposite Stapleton, the first division of merchant marine naval parade will be formed, with Rear Admiral F. W. Vosburgh in command on board the tug F. W. Vosburgh. Early in the morning the Bergen, the Vosburgh, and the S. L. Crosby will steam down to the lower end of the lines and take berths in waiting for the arrival of the Despatch and her consorts.

The procession of the Presidential party will come up from the Kill Von Kull into the bay off St. George, S. I., the police boat Patrol about half a mile in the van, at about 11 o'clock. Then the Despatch will lead the parade out of the Kill Von Kull, the Erastus Wiman, Monmouth, and Sirius following in the order named. As the Despatch enters the lines the vessels in the lines will begin firing salutes of 21 guns. When the Sirius shall have passed the lower end of the lines the Bergen, Vosburgh, and Crosby will file in in their rear and follow the procession between the lines until they reach the heads of their respective divisions, when they will take their berths and proceed to get their divisions under way.

The Despatch will come to anchor off Wall-street and wait until the members of the Presidential party on board the Erastus Wiman, the Monmouth, and the Sirius disembark, when the special crew of twelve of the Marine Society, under command of Coxswain Ambrose Snow, in the Despatch's barge, will row the President ashore. In the meantime the naval column, consisting of the ships of war, the revenue cutters, and the steam yachts, will get under way and steam up the North River to anchorages off Fiftieth-street. At the same time the mercantile marine, first division, will start along the line indicated in the map up the East River along the Long Island shore to and around a stakeboat anchored off Thirty-fourth-street, down the East River along the New-York shore to and around the Battery; up the North River past the naval column to and around a stakeboat anchored off Fiftieth-street, and down the North River along the New-Jersey shore past Vice Admiral Woolsey's flagship in review north of Ellis Island, where the parade will disband. As soon as the rear of the first division of the mercantile marine parade shall have passed Governor's Island the second division will get under way and follow in its wake over the course indicated.

The line, when fully extended, will, it is believed, extend from Governor's Island up the East River to Hunter's Point and down on the opposite side to the Battery, a distance of fifteen miles. It will start about noon and will not be concluded before dark.

MR. DALY AND HIS FAMILY.

THE PLEASANT LITTLE SPEECH THAT CLOSED THE SEASON.

The farewell performance of Mr. Daly's company of comedians on Saturday evening was one of the most brilliant of the many brilliant occasions which have marked the record of Daly's Theatre. The audience, which filled the house from orchestra to gallery, included a number of prominent people, among them ex-Secretary of State Bayard, who made one of a large party given by Mrs. Butler Duncan. The company was recalled and recalled at the conclusion of the play, and Mr. Daly was forced to appear in response to the repeated demands of the audience after the third and fourth acts of "Seven-to-Seven-Eight." Finally, in response to a general demand for a speech, he said:

"I don't know, ladies and gentlemen, whether the flight of time has been swift or slow with you this season, but it seems only last month that I stood here to say good-bye on behalf of my company, as I was starting off for London and Paris. Yet it is quite a year and more since then.

"And can you realize that it is ten years since you began to assemble here, to welcome my little family of comedians, and to encourage them, and to make them so strong in your friendly favor? Indeed, it is quite twenty years since you began to make a favorite of that oldest boy of mine, Lewis, and to cherish with your approving smiles that dear old child, Mrs. Gilbert; when even the chief of your younger favorites, John Drew, can count a fifteen years of popular favor under my managerial roof, and that much-cherished romp and unspoiled idol of our little household—Flos, or Nisbe, or Telka, or Ada—or whatever you have called her in your hour of caprice—has exchanged with you ten years of her sunshine for your constant love and unchanging affection.

"Our past season has been far us on this side of the footlights a year of hard, though pleasant, labor. The best cook of the land has been in for your entertainment, if you have been satisfied, we have no cause to complain. The subscription nights inaugurated this season were a great success in every way, and if nothing unforeseen happens, they will become an annual feature of this house.

"This year we shall go as far as San Francisco, making our fifth visit to the Pacific, but we shall return to open our next season early in October, when I hope to offer you some pleasant surprises, in new faces as well as new plays. Until then, let me say, not good-bye, but good-night."

Mr. Daly's little speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and his announcement that the subscription nights were to be continued seemed to be especially pleasing to the audience.

A CHECK IN A CODFISH.

From the New-London (Conn.) Telegraph.

Capt. Elnathan Whittlesey of Greenport, while fishing for sea bass in his little smack Washington off Cornfield Point Shoal on Monday, caught a thirty-pound cod of the variety known as a "racer." While the fish was being dressed Capt. Whittlesey's knife struck a metallic substance, which proved to be a round key about one inch in diameter bearing the word "Arrangement" stamped across its face. A few miles from where the fish was caught the Stonington Line steamer Narragansett was run into and sunk by the Stonington on the night of June 11, 1880. Over eighty lives were lost. It is supposed that the "racer" had been carrying the key about with him around ever since.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FORESTS.

From the Watertown (Mass.) Enterprise, April 27.

A firm in West Troy has bought 24,000 acres of spruce timber land in St. Lawrence County for $1,000,000 and will manufacture

A DIRECTORY OF VISITORS

WHERE THE GOVERNORS AND TROOPS MAY BE FOUND.

A LIST OF THE PLACES WHERE THE VISITING MILITIA AND THEIR COMMANDERS WILL BE QUARTERED.

The following list affords information as to where those who will take part in the military parade may be found during the centennial celebration:

CONNECTICUT.

The State delegation of Connecticut, numbering between fifty and sixty people, will be divided between the Brunswick and Victoria Hotels. At the former Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Commander in Chief; Brig. Gen. Lucius H. Barbour, Adjutant General; Col. George M. White, Assistant Adjutant General; Brig. Gen. William B. Rudd, Quartermaster General; Lieut. Col. Henry C. Morgan, Assistant Quartermaster General; Brig. Gen. Henry Hungerford, Surgeon General; Brig. Gen. Eugene S. Ross, Commissary General; Brig. Gen. Wallace T. Fenn, Paymaster General, and Cols. William C. Skinner, James Y. Fairman, William S. Chappell, and Frank S. Parrott, Aides de Camp, will have quarters. At the Victoria the Governor's Foot Guard, Capt. Joseph J. Wooster, First Lieut. A. M. Johnson, Second Lieut. Hersey L. Potter, are to be found.

The Fourth Regiment, Infantry, Col. Thomas L. Watson commanding; Lieut. Col. Henry W. Skinner. Major James C. Crow, Adjt. L. N. Van Kennen, Quartermaster H. G. Hubbell, Paymaster G. S. Howe, Signal Officer W. W. Starr, Jr., Inspector of Rifle Practice S. C. Kingman, Surgeon G. L. Porter, Chaplain R. G. S. McNeille; Capts. Addison A. Betts, G. W. Cornell, James Sheridan, Edward Finn, William P. Daniel, Frank R. Nash, Russell Frost, Eugene Morehouse; First Lieuts. William S. Cochrane, Cornelius Elwood, George L. Stevens, Stiles Judson, Jr., Charles H. Gibner, Henry Mathies, John J. Glennon; Second Lieuts. Harry N. Covell, Garrie F. Sanger, George H. Williams, Frank E. Stevens, Carroll D. Ryder, George E. Simpson, John O'Neill, and Austin K. Deming, will remain on the boat which brings them from Bridgeport, at Peck-slip, East River.

DELAWARE.

The State delegation of Delaware, numbering some sixty people, are quartered at the Grand Central Hotel. Gov. Benjamin T. Biggs is accompanied by his staff. The State troops are quartered in the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Tompkins Market, Third-avenue and Sixth-street.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Washington Light Infantry Corps, Major William G. Moore commanding, are guests of the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Bedford Park Boulevard and Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn. Two battalions, made up of separate companies, are quartered in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, and a company of colored militia in Zion Church, 106 West Thirty-second-street.

FLORIDA.

The troops from Florida will be found at Germania Hall.

INDIANA.

Gov. Alvin P. Hovey and staff will make the Fifth-Avenue Hotel their headquarters, together with Centennial Commissioners R. W. Thompson and John A. Holman.

ILLINOIS.

Gov. Joseph W. Fifer and staff will find accommodations during the celebration at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. The Governor's body guard, Company A, First Regiment, Infantry, have been assigned to quarters in Germania Hall.

KENTUCKY.

Gov. Simon B. Buckner and staff have quarters at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

The Louisville Legion, (First Regiment,) Col. John B. Castleman commanding, are quartered in Lyric Hall.

LOUISIANA.

The Washington Artillery of New-Orleans, Capt. E. M. Underhill, has been assigned to Germania Hall.

MARYLAND.

Gov. Elihu H. Jackson and staff have rooms at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

The Fifth Regiment, Infantry, is quartered at the Ralston apartment house, Thirty-fifth-street, adjoining the State Arsenal. The Centennial Commissioners may be found at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gov. Oliver Ames and staff, the Centennial Commissioners, and the remainder of the State delegation are at the Windsor Hotel. The escort to the delegation, the Fifth Regiment, Infantry, together with a detachment of the First Brigade Ambulance Corps is at Windel's Assembly Rooms, 344 West Forty-fourth-street. The body guard to the Commander in Chief, the two corps of cadets, is quartered at Texter's Assembly Rooms, 208 East Fifty-fifth-street. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company have quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

MICHIGAN.

Company D, Fourth Regiment, Infantry, representing Michigan, Capt. Edwin F. Conely, is to be found at the Oriental Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street.

MINNESOTA.

Gov. William R. Merriam and staff have engaged quarters at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, together with State Commissioner Alexander M. Peabody.

MISSOURI.

Two hundred officers and men of the National Guard of Missouri will act as body guard to the Governor of that State. They have been provided with quarters in Germania Hall.

NEBRASKA.

The Hon. John L. Webster, Centennial Commissioner from Nebraska, has taken rooms at the Hoffman House.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Gov. Charles H. Sawyer and his staff are quartered at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, together with State Commissioner Samuel C. Eastman and Brig. Gen. Daniel M. White, commanding. Lieut. Col. George W. Gould, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Frank W. Rossell, Assistant Inspector General; Lieut. Col. George Cook, Medical Director; Major Daniel B. Donovan, Judge Advocate; Capt. John Gannon, Jr., Commissary; Capt. Louis C. Merrill, Quartermaster, and Capts. Daniel C. Gray and Albert W. Dow, Aides de Camp. The troops constituting the National Guard of New-Hampshire are quartered in Clarendon Hall.

NEW-JERSEY.

Gov. Robert S. Green, Commander in Chief; Brig. and Brevet Major Gen. William S. Stryker, Adjutant General; Col. Mahlon Dickinson, Assistant Adjutant General; Brig. and Brevet Major Gen. Lewis Perrine, Quartermaster General; Brig. Gen. John D. McGill, Surgeon General; Brig. Gen. John Ward Ketcham, Inspector General; Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Col. William F. Abbett, Judge Advocate General; Cols. Charles W. Thomas, Rufus King, De Lancey G. Walker, George R. M. Barvay, William J. Sheppenheimer, George G. Green, Isaac S. Suedeker, John T. Vancler, Aides de Camp, have engaged rooms at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Gen. Stryker is Centennial Commissioner from New-Jersey.

The National Guard representation comprises: Major Gen. Joseph W. Plume, commanding division, and staff; Brevet Major Gen. William Sewell, commanding Second Brigade, and staff; Third Regiment, Col. Elihu H. Ropes; Sixth Regiment, Col. William M. Cooper; Seventh Regiment, Col. Nicholas A. Donnelly; Gatling Gun Company B, Capt. Robert R. Eckendorff; Brig. Gen. Dudley W. Steele, commanding First Brigade, and staff; Fifth Regiment, Col. Levi A. Hornblower; Fifth Regiment, Col. Edward A. Campbell; Second Regiment, Col. Edwin A. Stevens; Fourth Regiment, Col. P. Farmer Wanser; Second Battalion, Lieut. Col. James V. Moore; Third Battalion, Maj. Edward C. Snyder; First Battalion, Major Samuel V. S. Muzzy; Gatling Gun Company A, Capt. and Brevet Brig. Gen. J. Madison Drake. This force numbers 804 officers and 3,564 enlisted men. All will report to their home stations immediately after the conclusion of the parade.

NEW-YORK.

Headquarters are established by Gov. David B. Hill, Commander in Chief, at the Hoffman House. Assignments of National Guard organizations will be made in New-York and Brooklyn have been made to the Twelfth Regiment Armory, the steamer Grand Republic, (foot of Fifty-fifth-street North River,) and Mulligan's Barber Shop, Delmonico's.

Armory—Third Brigade Headquarters, Brig. Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Jr., commanding; Col. John S. Morgan, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Albert Boyaraut, Judge Advocate; Major Alfred L. Rocsala, Commissary; Major Herman Bendell, Surgeon; Major Patrick S. Bulger, Ordnance Officer; Major Charles H. Gans, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Major Henry Hilton, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Charles I. Peabody, Aide de Camp; Capt. Ithamar W. Copeland, Signal Officer; Capt. Charles G. Cleminshaw, Aide de Camp, Albany.

Fourth Separate Company—Capt. John I. Isaac Pruyn, First Lieut. William I. McVickar, Second Lieut. D. Griffin Smith, Yonkers.

Fifth Separate Company—Capt. James T. Chase, First Lieut. John H. Wells, Second Lieut. George W. Dunn, Newburg.

Tenth Separate Company—Capt. Joseph M. Dickey, First Lieut. William J. Whited, Second Lieut. Thomas J. Van Buren, Jr., Nyack.

Eleventh Separate Company—Capt. Isaac A. Pressey, First Lieut. Edward J. Kindler, Assistant Surgeon Stuart K. Carlisle, Haverstraw.

Fourteenth Separate Company—Capt. John G. Van Etten, First Lieut. Robert F. Tompkins, Second Lieut. Theodore Du Bois Frere, Assistant Surgeon Charles W. Crispell, Kingston.

Fifteenth Separate Company—Capt. Berthold Myers, First Lieut. Francis E. Waring, Poughkeepsie.

Sixteenth Separate Company—Capt. Arthur M. Murphy, First Lieut. Frank K. Van Gorden, Second Lieut. Charles E. Nicholls, Assistant Surgeon William McLawry, Catskill.

Nineteenth Separate Company—Capt. William Haubenestel, First Lieut. Louis T. Haubenestel, Second Lieut. Martin L. Bentell, Assistant Surgeon John F. Wilson, Poughkeepsie.

Twenty-third Separate Company—Capt. Charles F. T. Seale, First Lieut. Reuben Reynolds, Second Lieut. Henry Waterman, Assistant Surgeon Crawford E. Fritts, Hudson.

Twenty-fourth Separate Company—Capt. Charles B. Wood, First Lieut. Amos P. McIntyre, Second Lieut. Lewis S. Stevens, Assistant Surgeon Joseph O. Reed, Middletown. These constitute the First Provisional Regiment.

Twenty-fifth Separate Company—Capt. Hiram C. Rogers, First Lieut. Charles F. Tupper, Second Lieut. Frank D. Lyons, Assistant Surgeon Daniel E. Burr, Binghamton.

Twenty-eighth Separate Company—Capt. Joseph H. Remmer, First Lieut. Charles F. Clerk, Second Lieut. Alfred T. Syerait, Assistant Surgeon James H. Glass, Utica.

Thirty-first Separate Company—Capt. Andrew J. Budlong, First Lieut. Delos M. Dodge, Second Lieut. James M. Bellinger, Mohawk.

Thirty-third Separate Company—Capt. Matthew W. Marving, First Lieut. Harvey H. Moremus, Second Lieut. Julius W. Ist. John, Assistant Surgeon William S. Morrow, Salem.

Thirty-fifth Separate Company—Capt. Henry Holland, First Lieut. Ernst S. Brown, Second Lieut. Dennis B. Lucey, Assistant Surgeon John W. Easton, Ogdensburg.

Thirty-sixth Separate Company—Capt. Austin A. Yates, First Lieut. James F. White, Second Lieut. J. Edward Swanker, Assistant Surgeon William B. Chase, Schenectady.

Thirty-seventh Separate Company—First Lieut. Thomas Gregg, Second Lieut. James H. Veddor, Schenectady.

Thirty-ninth Separate Company—Capt. William B. Mosarnat, First Lieut. James P. Boyce, Assistant Surgeon Mason L. Smith, Watertown.

Forty-first Separate Company—Capt. Darwin R. Veak, Second Lieut. Samuel Wasserman, Amsterdam.

Sixth Battery—Capt. Laurel L. Olmsted, First Lieut. John N. Underwood, Second Lieut. John H. Green, Binghamton.

On Boat.—Tenth Battalion—Lieut. Col. William E. Finch, Major Norton Chase, Adjt. James S. Sanders, Quartermaster William M. Whitney, Surgeon Lewis Balch, Inspector of Rifle Practice William T. Miles, Capts. Horatio P. Stackpole, Edgar W. Denison, James L. Hyatt, Albert J. Wing; First Lieuts. Arthur W. Pray, Samuel D. Hyatt, G. James Greene, Anthime W. La Rose; Second Lieuts. Albert L. Judson, Albert E. Batchelder, Albany.

Third Separate Company—Capt. Walter Scott; First Lieut. Burr Mattice, Second Lieut. Edwin G. Bixby, Assistant Surgeon Benjamin A. Church, Oneonta.

Sixth Separate Company—Capt. James W. Cusack, First Lieut. Elias P. Mann, Second Lieut. Walt H. Stillman, Assistant Surgeon Clarkson C. Schuyler, Troy.

Seventh Separate Company—Capt. Parker G. Tymerson, First Lieut. T. Campbell Colin, Second Lieut. Thomas J. McNaill, Assistant Surgeon James H. Mitchell,

The New-York Times.

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GEMS OF THE PARIS SALON

SOME OF THE PICTURES OF THE COLLECTION.

BOUVERET'S MASTERPIECE, "BRETONNES AU PARDON," ATTRACTS THE MOST ATTENTION.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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PARIS, April 29.—The Salon of 1889 will rank as no better and no worse than its predecessors, and this fact is even remarkable considering the greater attraction of the exhibition field, which makes a double necessity and gives double work to the artists.

The great Salon picture is the "Bretonnes au Pardon" of Dagnan Bouveret. It not only surpasses all the productions of the year, but it is certainly the most complete work shown in the last ten or twelve seasons. Some of the heads are fully equal to the best work of the old painters. The "Pardon" represents some half a dozen women and a couple of men standing and sitting in a circle listening to its reading. Their attitude and their expressions are full of grave religious sentiment. They are listening reverentially, full of soul and purpose. It is a grand masterpiece by a young but ardent and conscientious artist, and it will certainly obtain the highest Salon honors.

Next in importance to Dagnan Bouveret comes the last portrait of Cabanel. It portrays a lady, dressed in a simple white satin gown, sitting in an easy pose on a tapestry stool in front of a high screen. It is exquisite in outline, finish, and grace, and is probably the best portrait ever signed by the deceased artist.

Bouguereau has a large two-figure painting of a blonde Psyche and a dark-brown Love taking flight in the clear blue sky. There is always the same perfect pose and admirable sculptural outline in Bouguereau's pictures.

Bridgeman comes next with a ballroom scene at the Governor's mansion in Algiers. It gives opportunity for a variety of face study and toilet splendor.

Bonnat has an idyl representing two nude figures, a man and a girl, clasping hands, the girl turning her back to you. There is a harshness about the outline that is very perceptible. In the other room, in an opposite gallery, quite near to this large canvas, Bonnat shows a masterly portrait of a gentleman.

The great Jules Breton has a very speaking portrait, life size, of his daughter, Mme. Demont Breton.

The best military picture of the Salon is in the same room. It is Paul Boutigny's "Brave." During the war of 1870, when the Germans entered Epinal, an old soldier named Dubois, in spite of the entreaties of his family and father, placed himself in front of his house in the middle of the road, and as the Prussians advanced he picked out his men, took cool aim, and succeeded in killing three before meeting his own death. There is a long street perspective, with a well-defined picture of the advancing troops in the end. The village houses on the side are charmingly rustic, and the terrified faces of the Dubois family are carefully treated.

In the end room Bierstadt's "Buffalo Hunt" hangs conspicuously, and its immensity of horizon, with thoroughly well-treated animation of foreground, is as novel as it is interesting.

"The Indian Burial" of William L. Dodge of Richmond is a very large work, and very interesting in detail.

Walter Gay exhibits a charming head of a young girl with his usual background of white curtains.

Robert Vonnoh of Hartford has a very sober rendering of the old story of "Bad News." It is a solitary figure of an old woman, with clasped hands, her tearful face explaining the black-edged envelope falling from her knees.

In Salle 7 is the huge Rochegrosse picture, a composition that is dramatic and very ably treated. It represents a ball called "ardents," given by Queen Isabeau, where the courtiers are dressed as satyrs. The Duke of Orleans and his brother thought it fun to set fire to the flaxen portion of the costumes, and the unfortunate victims died a horrible death. The Duchess of Berry saved the King, Charles VI., by covering him with her dress. This historical event gives ample room for the imagination, and the artist has made the most of his opportunity.

Julian Story's "Charlotte Corday" is a good picture. A man is shown tying her hands behind her back, previous to her death. It is simply and soberly composed and thoroughly well painted.

Duez exhibits a charming portrait of his wife in a white wool skirt and light green corsage, and a scene by the sea with a mother, babe, and nurse.

Delort has a very picturesque canvas called "Return from Exile," a lady in black holding by the hand a frightened child, enters a large Louis XVI. room, which shows every trace of the obus shell and bullet ball.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, April 29.—The conference of representatives of the United States, Germany, and England to consider Samoan affairs opened today in the congress hall of Prince Bismarck's residence. The session lasted an hour and fifteen minutes. On the proposal of Count Herbert Bismarck it was decided that the strictest secrecy should govern the deliberations of the conference.

The conference adjourned without fixing a date for the next session. The sentiments expressed by the Commissioners were of the friendliest character.

Dr. Krauel and Mr. Beauclerk, an Englishman, have been appointed Secretaries to the Samoan conference.

Count Herbert Bismarck at the session to-day disavowed on behalf of Germany any idea of aggrandizement inconsistent with existing treaties. Count Herbert spoke in French. Sir Edward Malet and Mr. Kasson followed in a similar strain. Mr. Kasson hinted that the United States Government hoped that the question would be settled on such a basis as would preserve the autonomy of the Samoan Islands.

On Mr. Kasson's proposal it was agreed to hold the discussion in English.

Count Herbert Bismarck has invited all the members of the conference to dine with him on Friday next.

Emperor William received a personal report of the sitting. At the next meeting he will receive the report of the sub-committee. All the delegates appeared to be satisfied with the proceedings thus far.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, April 29.—A number of Conservative and Liberal Unionists will join with the Gladstonians in opposing the Sugar Convention bill. [illegible] will be a [illegible]

of the Liberal Union Club at a banquet to be given to the Earl of Derby on May 7.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that in addition to revolutionary pamphlets, menacing letters have been found on the Czar's tables. In consequence of compromising discoveries affecting the chiefs of the secret police, M. Poutiline, the head of that department, and several high officers have been dismissed.

Among the guests at the Easter banquet of the Lord Mayor of London will be Mr. White, Secretary of the United States Legation here; Col. Frederick D. Grant, American Minister to Austria, and ex-Gov. Porter, American Minister to Italy.

Mr. Westley Richards, in an address before the Farmers' Club, advocated the adoption of the American system of selling cattle by live weight. Mr. C. S. Read, speaking of his experiences in America, advised the English farmers to immediately adopt the American system. The meeting agreed to recommend its adoption.

Mr. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Alva arrived at Plymouth yesterday.

PARIS, April 29.—The elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies have been fixed for Sept. 22.

The police have searched the house of M. Olivier, ex-Mayor of Candebec and the organizer of the Boulangist conference.

ROME, April 29.—It is stated that a marriage between the Prince of Naples the Crown Prince of Italy, and the Princess Clementine, third daughter of the King of the Belgians, will soon be arranged.

CALAIS, April 29.—The boiler of a dredger burst in the harbor here to-day. The explosion killed seven persons and injured several others. The bodies of the killed were horribly mutilated.

MADRID, April 29.—The Catholic Congress today unanimously adopted a resolution demanding the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope.

THE HAGUE, April 29.—The Government will announce in Parliament to-morrow that the bill to establish a Regency has been dropped.

BRUTAL ASYLUM NURSES.

THREE OF THEM INDICTED ON A REPORTER'S TESTIMONY.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Three attendants at the Cook County Insane Asylum were to-day arrested on warrants based upon indictments found by the Grand Jury charging them with the murder of Robert Burns, an inmate of the asylum, who died on Saturday. Nearly a month ago the Chicago *Times* directed one of its reporters to secure admission to the asylum as an insane man, without home or friends. The reporter, Mr. Charles W. Beck, did his work so well that he was arrested in the streets, examined by official physicians, pronounced insane and sent to the asylum.

Two weeks later, by a prearranged plan in which the authorities had no part, he was taken from the institution on a writ of habeas corpus and restored to liberty. The first of a series of articles narrating Mr. Beck's experiences was printed on Saturday morning. In the course of the series Mr. Beck proposed to describe the shocking treatment to which Burns was subjected. Burns's death compelled the publication of the story yesterday morning. An autopsy yesterday showed that Burns had died from frightful injuries, such as Mr. Beck saw him receive. One rib and his breastbone were broken, and abdominal injuries such as would be caused by kicks were disclosed. For all these injuries the reporter's story accounts. The three keepers who beat Burns were this morning arrested to-day. They are Charles Richardson, Charles J. Croghan, and Frank Pesha. It is understood that an indictment was also found against Dr. Kiernan, Medical Superintendent of the asylum, but it was not handed into court.

CONFESSED THEIR CRIME.

TWO MEXICANS TELL HOW THEY STOLE OVER TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 29.—Manuel Perales De Salinas and Dionsio Blanco, two Mexicans who were arrested in this city April 5, charged with having obtained $20,000 or more by means of forgery and robbery from the Cia Para Fruitos Nacionales of the City of Mexico, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Brice to-night, and at once expressed their readiness to return to the city of Mexico for trial, confessing the crime of which they were accused.

According to the statements made and evidence adduced at the hearing, Salinas, as an employe of the company, was charged with the duty of making its deposits in the Mexican National Bank. On March 29 he was given checks and drafts to the amount of $20,811 83 to be deposited to the company's credit. With the assistance of Blanco, he appropriated the papers, forging the teller's signature to the deposit check to escape immediate detection and after converting them into cash, fled the country with his accomplice. Two days later the crime was discovered and $2,000 of the money recovered in Salinas's apartments in the city of Mexico.

The fugitives were tracked to this city and arrested on telegrams from Mexico. In the rooms occupied by them in this city the police found a lot of diamonds, jewelry, and a sum of money, the whole aggregating $9,000 in value. The prisoners were removed to the Central Police station, where they were kept in close confinement, no one being permitted to see them. This treatment having excited some indignation, Chief of Police Hennessy was interviewed and said he adopted this course upon instructions from Secretary Blaine, who desired that the men be held secluded until the papers for their extradition were secured. At the close of the hearing to-night Judge Brice directed the delivery of the prisoners to the Mexican Consul in this city and ordered that application be made to the Department of State at Washington for a warrant of extradition.

DROWNED IN THE CASCADE RAPIDS.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 29.—Information has just been received of the drowning of four men at the cascades, on the Columbia River, last evening at 5 o'clock. The names of the victims are Peter Hanson, Peter Boomer, John Larson, and Larence Macistron. The men were all employed at the locks and on the canal on Government work. They took the Whitehall boat and started across the Columbia, a short distance above the great rapids.

The river was rising, and the current much stronger than supposed. The boat was caught in the whirl, and despite all efforts was swept over the rapids. When about half way down the boat struck on the rocks, was thrown twenty feet in the air and the occupants were plunged into the roaring waters. Three of the men never rose to the surface again. The fourth man clung to the boat for some distance, but finally perished. None of the bodies have been recovered. The terrible accident was witnessed by many persons on shore, who were powerless to render any assistance to the helpless victims.

APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON.

RED BANK, N. J., April 29.—The Rev. Nelson A. Macnichol, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, preached a centennial sermon last evening. The church was handsomely festooned with flags and bunting, and a large portrait of Washington occupied a prominent place on the pulpit platform. The pastor's text was "Behold the upright man, for the end of that man is peace." Mr. Macnichol declared that this country was most fortunate in electing as its first President a man of honesty, integrity, and sterling worth. He paid a tribute to Washington as a soldier, statesman, patriot, President, and Christian. National airs were sung by the choir and congregation during the service.

FIVE DEATH SENTENCES.

FORT SMITH, Ark., April 29.—In General Court, this city, Judge Parker sentenced five convicts to hang on Wednesday, July 17. They are Jack Spaniard, for the murder of Deputy Marshal Erwin; Frank Capell, for the killing of Minnie Odell; William Walker, for the unprovoked murder of Calvin Church; Joe Martin, for cutting off the head of Ernest Adams, and Elsie James, who killed an inoffensive old man, William Jones, for a few dollars in his pocket. She is said to be the fifth woman found guilty of murder in this court. It will be noticed that the Judge departs from the regular custom and appoints Wednesday instead of Friday for the hanging.

THE SAME OLD BELL WILL RING.

STRATFORD, Conn., April 29.—Stratford is associated closely with the events of 1789. Many of the houses that were in existence then are still standing. The churches will hold services to-morrow, the bells will ring, and among them will ring out the Episcopal bell, whose brazen throat pealed for joy on a similar occasion on the morning of April 30, 1789.

Out To-day. All Newsstands.
Froude's Great Irish Novel.
The Two Chiefs of Dunboy, complete in
One a Week.
(Selling elsewhere for 50 cents.)
Tea
Be sure and [illegible]

FLEEING FROM OKLAHOMA

DISGUSTED BOOMERS RETURNING TO KANSAS.

GEN. MERRITT DETERMINED TO ALLOW NO UNLAWFUL INVASION OF THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

PONCA, Indian Territory, via Winfield, Kan., April 29.—Gen. Merritt, escorted by Capt. Jack Hayes of the Fifth Cavalry, passed here in his special car this afternoon, on a tour of inspection of the Cherokee outlet. His visit has special reference to the reported colonization of the strip by returning and disappointed boomers from Oklahoma. Previous to his departure from Oklahoma City, Gen. Merritt caused to be published and extensively circulated the following warning circular:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI. (IN THE FIELD.) April 29, 1889.

Notice is hereby given to all settlers in Oklahoma and people intending to enter or depart from that country that while the use of the public highways in the Cherokee strip is granted for the purpose of travel, it is expressly forbidden that any one shall remain in the Cherokee strip longer than necessary for rest, and usually not to exceed one day. Depredations upon property in the strip, departure from the highways in traveling through the strip, and any attempt to settle in the strip are positively forbidden by law, and the troops operating in the Territory are instructed to expel all intruders and make a record of their names, with a view to their being deprived of their rights of entry should the land ever be opened to settlement.

By command of Brig. Gen. Merritt.

C. H. DODGE, Jr.,
First Lieutenant Twenty-fourth Infantry, Aide-de Camp.

For the last three days the strip has been thoroughly scouted by details from Capt. Hay's command, and the latter now says that there are no squatters in the entire outlet. Since April 25 800 boomers' wagons, which means 3,200 persons, have passed through Ponca from Oklahoma on their way north to Kansas. Gen. Merritt will go into camp for a few days at Chilleco, seven miles south of Arkansas City.

LISBON, Indian Territory, via Woodward, April 29.—A great deal of trouble is expected in the settlement of tiles of town lots. Surveyors are at work, and in several cases guns have been drawn, but trouble was averted by the interference of third parties. Upon survey several buildings are found to be in the street. A Board of Arbitration is to be established, and citizens are endeavoring to settle matters without serious trouble.

The Post Office opened here April 27 at 5:15 P. M. The Assistant Superintendent, G. M. Christian, being on the ground to make arrangements for properly handling the large amount of mail matter. A line of 500 waited at the delivery until 9:30 P. M. The first paper, the *Kingfisher Halcyon*, was issued April 26. Two other papers are soon to be issued.

A GANG OF SWINDLERS.

THEIR OPERATIONS BETRAYED BY THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 29.—The Mayor yesterday received from the Dead Letter Office an envelope addressed "John B. Raymond, Punta Gorda, Fla." The envelope was postmarked "Campbell, Fla." It had not been called for and reached the Dead Letter Office, which found Mayor Shakespeare's name signed to the inclosure, and accordingly forwarded it to him. The letter was as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14, 1889.

It gives me great pleasure to recommend my friend, Mr. J. S. Ford to the pleasant acquaintance of my brother officials in the South. Mr. Ford prepared the New-Orleans articles for *Harper's Monthly*, and they give great satisfaction to all.

JOSEPH A. SHAKESPEARE, Mayor.

The letter was on a sheet of antique parchment notepaper, and the heading seemingly printed. On looking over the letter the printed letters were cleverly executed by hand. As a Mayor Shakespeare never wrote any such letter his signature is a forgery. Mayor Shakespeare spells his name differently, and always signs "Joe" instead of "Joseph." The letterheads are also unlike those used in the Mayor's office, the Mayor's paper having the heading printed in blue, while the heading of the forged letter is black. Furthermore, the Mayor has never seen or heard of Ford. From the fact that the letter was sent to a party named Raymond, and from complaints prevalent in Louisiana about six weeks ago, there is evidently a regular gang of clever swindlers engaged in fleecing the country under the guise of writing up enterprising towns for the Harpers. The Mayor will send a statement to Harper Brothers so as to put them on their guard against the operations of the gang.

THE JESUITS' LIBEL SUIT.

MONTREAL, April 29.—The preliminary plea by the Toronto *Mail* in the libel suit taken by the Society of Jesus or Jesuit Fathers against it, was filed to-day. It claims that the society cannot sue the *Mail* because it is not a body politic and corporate. The rules of the society prevent individual members from holding property. The Legislature, it is asserted, is incompetent to create the Society of Jesus a corporate body, because the act which purports making them such is repugnant to the imperial statutes in force in this province relating to the society in question.

Another objection is that the chief of the society is an alien, not resident in this province or in the British Empire, and his very position renders him unable to become a British subject. Then the general teaching of the society gives, it is alleged, all power to the Pope, leaving everything to his discretion, and they would have it believed that neither the British Government nor the Provincial Legislature had even as secular power as regards the civil rights of the Roman Catholics of the province.

The plea asks that as the teaching and belief of the society are subversive of the rights and prerogatives of her Majesty and of all moral principles which form the foundation of civil society and of all laws, the said pretended act of incorporation be declared ultra vires.

CAPT. MURRELL STILL HONORED.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—The popular reception to Capt. Murrell and the officers of the Missouri at the Corn and Flour Exchange was held this afternoon. Business on 'Change was suspended, and the doors were thrown open to the public at 2 o'clock. Capt. Murrell, accompanied by the officers of the ship, was met at the door by Mayor Latrobe and Charles D. Fisher, President of the Board of Trade, and escorted down a long avenue of cheering people to a raised platform.

The windows at the south end of the room and the rostrum were tastefully draped with British and American flags. There were a great many ladies present, and their bright costumes added brilliancy to the scene. An address of welcome was delivered, and Capt. Murrell, after responding, shook hands with the ladies.

THE HENS DISAPPEAR.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 29.—Some chicken thieves invaded the hennery of Mrs. Adline Mount, of Monmouth avenue, last night, and managed to carry off the larger part of her choice fowls. An effort has been made to capture the thieves, but with little success.

RED BANK, N. J., April 29.—Owney Herrold, a boy of eighteen, was taken to the county jail this morning. The charge upon which he was committed is that of stealing chickens from the roost of Mrs. Sarah M. Atkins. He will be held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

NEW-HAVEN, April 29.—The mysterious disappearance of J. J. Franklin, a South Coventry business man, a few weeks ago, is the fifth case of the kind that has happened there in forty years. The first was that of Chauncey Fitch, the second Benjamin Robinson, and the third and fourth Addison Fitch and Lewis Trapp, respectively. Nothing has ever been heard of any of them, save Robinson, who came back after eighteen years of absence and died in the almshouse.

MISSING FROM HOME.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 29.—Ex-Postmaster J. J. Work of Deans, who recently sent his resignation to the Postmaster General, is reported missing. He left on Saturday for New-York, being employed at the offices of the Atlas Steamship Company. He did not return that night, and yesterday his wife received a letter from him, closing with the request that she continue payments on his insurance policy, so that she could draw the money.

A GOLD BATH FOR YALE STUDENTS.

NEW-HAVEN, April 29.—Seven Yale students while sailing in the harbor this afternoon were capsized by a sudden squall. All of the men succeeded in clinging upon the upturned boat, and were rescued half an hour later by a boat from the Revolution. The men were thoroughly chilled and badly exhausted.

[illegible] by mail to Times Building. In the [illegible] and other [illegible] of [illegible]

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

9:00 *A. M.*—St. Paul's Chapel, special thanksgiving services. In other city churches and throughout the country, thanksgiving services, pursuant to the proclamation of the President.

10:00 *A. M.*—Sub-Treasury literary exercises. Military parade starts from Pine-street.

11:30 *A. M.*—Review of military parade by the President from the reviewing stand at Madison-square.

6:30 *P. M.*—Centennial banquet, Metropolitan Opera House.

8:00 *P. M.*—Madison-square, free open-air concert under the auspices of the German-Americans of New-York.

At Night.—General illumination and display of fireworks at the Battery, in City Hall Park, Tompkins-square, Canal-Street Park—West-street, Washington-square, Union-square, Central Park Plaza, East River Park—Eighty-fourth-street, Mount Morris Park, Washington Heights—St. Nicholas-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, Twenty-third Ward, at Fulton-avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth-street, and in the Twenty-fourth Ward, at Echo Park, Burnside-avenue.

THE BILL CAN'T BE FOUND.

BUT THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER IS SURE IT WAS PASSED.

ST. PAUL, April 29.—Deputy Insurance Commissioner Todd is much chagrined to find that House bill No. 112 has not become a law. It was an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of co-operative and assessment life endowment and casualty insurance associations, and was the pet bill of the Insurance Commissioner and his deputy. The bill passed the House and was the very last one to pass the Senate on the day of adjournment. In fact, it was only through the constant and vigorous efforts of Mr. Todd that it got through the latter body. On Saturday Mr. Todd began looking for this bill, but could find it nowhere. It was also discovered that the bill was not on the Senate record as having passed, and Mr. Todd declares that he can call scores of men to prove that it went through all right.

The insurance authorities consider that the bill was of vast importance to their business, and its loss is to be greatly deplored. "The present law," said Mr. Todd this morning, "is worse than none, simply because there is no restriction placed upon this kind of insurance and no standard of solvency required. One can start a company out of a shadow. Any person can organize one who has but $11 and will make affidavit that there are fifty applications for membership. This is a full compliance with the law, upon which this commission is obliged to issue a license and certificate that the said company has complied with the law in all respects, and is equipped to do business. This gives the company the appearance of official sanction, whereas, perhaps, the Insurance Department may know that it will not exist six months. The bill required 200 applicants, who must have applied for insurance amounting to $200,000, 1 per cent. of which must have been paid in cash. It also raised a standard of solvency, and placed the companies upon a plane above a mere shadow. Although this is a subject on which the people are meagrely informed, this was the most important bill which passed the Legislature."

QUEER MINNESOTA SECT.

THEY THINK HEAVEN IS NEAR AN ILLINOIS TOWN.

ST. CHARLES, Minn., April 29.—The Beckmanites are very much alive again. Quite a delegation of them have been down to Rockford, Ill., dedicating the temple which has recently been erected there to their prophet, George H. Schweinfurth. They have come back here to St. Charles, which they call Jerusalem, fully imbued with the faith that they are apostles of Christ, (Schweinfurth,) sent forth to Jerusalem to convert the Gentiles, as they call all other church denominations. They claim that the locality near Rockford, where this temple is erected, is heaven, and that they were in heaven while they were there.

In accordance with the mission that was allotted to these apostles they caused quite a sensation a few days ago when they divided into three delegations of three each and visited the various prayer meetings that were being held that evening and gave their testimony for Schweinfurth. At the Congregational Church Mr. Kidder, the pastor, suspecting their intentions, kept the exercises moving in such rapid succession that the apostles till now have a chance to put in a word, and therefore remained quiet until after the meeting closed, when they turned their attention to the pastor's wife, using their most powerful arguments and persuasions for her conversion.

The pastor made a move to get his horse and carriage, and then took his wife home. This closed the demonstrations for that evening, but there is prospect for more sensational proceedings in the future, as one of the apostles said to-day that it would be their duty to continue to go into the Gentile church and disseminate the new light. Some of the church people are talking of a forcible ejection if the apostles come again.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 29.—Mrs. Ann Hyde of Fishkill Landing was born in that town on April 28, 1789. To-day she observed the event by an informal reception of friends at her home with a great-nephew, Mr. John Stotesbury.

Mrs. Hyde lays no claim to having seen Washington or any of the prominent personages of the past. Her mind is clear, and she talks intelligently on nearly everything that has occurred in her long and eventful career, but says little in regard to historical events.

The old lady is seemingly in good health, although unable to walk about the room. She is a cripple, and spends her time either in bed or in an invalid chair. Her hearing is very defective, and it is difficult for a stranger to converse with her.

Mrs. Hyde's eyesight has failed considerably of late, and it is almost impossible for her to recognize the faces of those not of the direct family. Her appetite is good, and she sleeps regularly each day between her meals and retires promptly at 9 o'clock in the evening, sleeping soundly until 6 o'clock in the morning. Her weight is over 100 pounds.

Mrs. Hyde is pensioned on the 1812 list, and is perhaps the oldest person on it.

HE LEFT HIS ARM ON THE TRACK.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 29.—An employe of the brickyard at Dutchess Junction, Dutchess County, named Connors, while walking home on the railroad track last night was run over by a train which cut off his arm, split his nose lengthwise, and fractured several ribs.

When the train had passed, Connors got up and left the arm on the track and started in search of assistance. Becoming weak he entered a barn belonging to Dr. Strong, near Matteawan, and there passed the night suffering untold agonies.

This morning some painters found him in the hay mow and he was removed to Highland Hospital. It is doubtful if he will recover.

The arm was found by a railroad employe this morning at the scene of the accident.

CONNECTICUT DEPOPULATED.

NEW-HAVEN, April 29.—It is believed that Connecticut has sent fully 125,000 persons to the centennial in New-York. Most of the trains and boats from all parts of the State have left for that point loaded to the fullest capacity. Since the visit of the Prince of Wales and the funerals of Presidents Lincoln and Grant nothing like the present exodus has been known here.

About forty trains of passengers have been carried into New-York to-day over the New-Haven Road. The Fourth Regiment, Col. Watson, left here to-night on the steamer Elm City for the scene of action. It will represent Connecticut in the line of march.

EVERYBODY OUT OF TOWN.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 29.—Every church bell in Bridgeport will be rung to-morrow morning. Guns will be fired at sunrise and sunset, and in the evening there will be a pyrotechnic display. The three days of the celebration will be of no use as people inclined to do business here, as the shops and stores are deserted. The steamers Lancaster, Waterbury, City of Bridgeport, Valley Belle, Annie E. Wood, Thomas, and Hamilton are among some of the craft that are towing loads of pilgrims to Gotham.

HONORED BY THE NATION

THE TRIBUTE OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

NEW-YORK'S WELCOME TO THE COUNTRY'S CHIEF MAGISTRATE BY ITS PEOPLE AND ITS RULERS.

Spanning the western sky in the early morning yesterday was a huge rainbow, with its bright hues in striking contrast to the masses of dark clouds overhead. To the early risers, anxious for a gleam of sunlight after the lowering and stormy weather of the three preceding days, it was a welcome symbol of hope, whose fruition came as the hours advanced. Gradually the clouds began to break, and through the rifts came streaks of bright sunshine. Then the sun shone forth clearly, bringing out in relief, as had not been the case for days, objects on land and water. Its light gilded the spires and towers of the city and the tops of the array of vessels in the bay, and gave new beauty to the plashing waters of the rivers.

The scene that was presented in this city was most memorable. Over night a transformation had occurred that is comparable only to the magic touch of nature, which brings into sudden bloom and beauty the trees and fields and rolling pastures and woodland. In this universal blossoming out no trace remained of the bedraggling storm. What was not fit to stay was replaced by new, and where there was nothing before were miles of bright bunting, graceful streamers, proudly-waving flags, and minutiæ of decoration which defy description or analysis.

The heart of the patriot was pulsing everywhere, whether joined with the hand of the artist or not. Portraits of Washington by the thousand were set in festoons of flags. This was the simplest form of set decoration. Wreaths and banners, mottoes and shields, myrtle and laurel, roses and smilax, palms and orange trees, the portraits of the Presidents in soft framework of silk, of bunting, of flowers and streamers interwoven, comprised generally the new decorations. All were fresh and bright and radiant, ready to vie with the promised sunshine in welcome brilliancy.

When the sun came out it looked down upon a truly gorgeous city. From the housetops waved flags without number. Along the house fronts were endless tributes of affection, enthusiasm, and loyalty. The streets shone with their new cleansing. And the warmth and sentiment and reverence for the day were reflected in the faces of the millions who were out to do the day fitting honor. For New-York turned out to make yesterday a holiday.

The effort was a triumph beyond all precedent. Everything yielded to the holiday spirit with an enthusiasm that was universal and absorbing. In all the bustle of preparation which thronged the streets and turned them into great bazaars for a week past, there was but meagre promise of what yesterday produced.

From the earliest hours the people came out, and before the time when business usually begins streams of humanity were flowing in every possible direction. It was a sight to gladden the eye. The usual jostle and hurry no longer characterized street life. A holiday crowd it was, out to enjoy the day, to infuse into the celebration the chief element of human interest and sympathy, and to make the impending great occasion the most memorable and the grandest pageant in the country's history.

There was no mistaking the character of the crowd, even in the most modest thoroughfares. The national colors were part of the dress of the people, attached in bows to the buttonholes of men or at the necks of women in scarfs and sashes, in flowing ribbons and badges, in neckties and hatbands, in handkerchiefs, in umbrellas and sunshades, and even in capes and wraps. All were patriots. Loyalty permeated the atmosphere and filled with warmth and ardor the faces of those who came within its influence.

In the more populous streets this spirit and aspect were intensified and multiplied. Good nature prevailed. If the pace of travel was slow, no one suffered. The people preferred that way of moving. It accorded with the temper of the multitude, which, while brimming with enthusiasm, was yet complacent, self-satisfied, placid. The time had not yet come for shouting or for any other obullient and exhausting form of effort. All the surroundings tended toward admiration and contentment, as if to fill up everybody preparatory to the grand unsorking of to-day and to-morrow.

The direction of the human stream in the earlier hours was toward the rivers. Those who turned their steps that way were not alone the fortunate holders of tickets for passage on the many boats which were preparing for the splendid marine display, a full description of which is to be found on the ninth page. On the contrary, those bound for a day on the waters were in a small minority. Estimating the voyagers by the tens of thousands, the spectators were entitled to be counted by the hundreds of thousands. Apart from the possible discomforts of a day on the water, there was more pleasure to the majority in looking on than in taking part.

Over a water frontage of four shores, with a combined wharfage of forty linear miles, it was a matter of no difficulty to accommodate myriads of people. The separate streams were accordingly easily managed and kept within bounds.

As the hour approached for the naval parade a new feature was added to the city's appearance, when viewed from a height, by the collection of crowds on the roofs down town. Evidently the tenants of all the tall buildings had taken that way to provide themselves and their friends with a view of the marine procession. Roofs west of Broadway were especially favored in this respect. Such of them as commanded the Battery view enabled their occupants to see the start of the parade and to watch its progress after the war ships had taken position up the North River. From roofs east of Broadway thousands saw the Despatch come up and cast anchor, and could plainly see the other operations off Wall-street and up the East River. Of course the Brooklyn Bridge was well patronised as an outlook.

There were fortunately enough attractions to keep the multitude well scattered until past the middle of the day. The parade in progress on both rivers was sufficient to hold spectators at the piers, and at the Battery and generally along the water front. But the bellowing welcome which the steam whistles gave the President, started a moving fever, and while the water parade was still magnetic and held thousands at the piers, the human tide turned back toward the main lines of travel. Wall street, Broadway, City Hall Park, and other centres of attraction from that hour filled and surged with larger crowds than ever before. The line of march up Wall-street, Broad-street, and all the approaches to the Sub-Treasury, the surroundings of the Equitable Building, where the President was to be received, Trinity and St. Paul's Churchyards, where there was hope of elbow room, and the breathing space in City Hall Park soon had their capacities tested and gave perhaps some idea of what may be expected in these neighborhoods when it will be most desirable to visit them at the coming ceremonies and land parades.

The holiday induced a wider observance as the day advanced. Those returning from the naval parade were added to the street throngs, and business in the down-town district off Broadway, which suffered little interruption in the morning, was stopped, thus contributing largely to the street display. Trunks came up toward and into Broadway in droves, with plumes and flags nodding at the horses' heads and bunting stretched along the sides of the trunks. This [illegible] was [illegible]

[illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

right in the midst of a number of craft which seemed without limit. From every one came noises that were deafening and for a time the whole sky seemed obscured by the steam which rose from the thousands of whistles. Then the vessel bearing the President came up to the first of the war vessels lying at anchor in the harbor, and for a minute the yards of the latter were swarming with agile seamen giving their salute to the President. As each war vessel was passed by the Despatch its yards were manned in the same manner and the men remained at their places until the Despatch had come to a stop at the foot of Wall-street.

Then the launch, manned by the crew of veteran sea Captains, came alongside the Despatch, and, while all the vessels in the harbor seemed to have gone wild, again the President stepped down into the little boat and was rowed ashore. The people on the other boats which had been in attendance from Elizabeth were landed at piers all the way around the Battery from Wall-street to Pier 1 in the East River and the great journey to New-York was over.

LANDING OF THE PRESIDENT.

CROWDS WHICH SAW HIS PROGRESS TO THE EQUITABLE BUILDING.

The scene at the foot of Wall-street and along South-street for a block north and the same distance south was more impressive than anything that has ever been seen along New-York's water front since Washington made the same locality memorable. Five hundred policemen, under the command of Inspector Williams and sub-commanded by Police Captains Westervelt, Cortright, Cassidy, Schultz, Ryan, and McLaughlin, extended away up to where Trinity threw its shadow down and lined either side of Wall-street to South-street, there to swerve to the north and south, so that Wall-Street Ferry and the Ward Line, Pier 16, were cleared of the multitude. Their blue uniforms formed brilliant fronts to the masses of the civilians who stood on the sidewalks and who were ranged on the steps of the great banking buildings, crowded in their windows, and formed cappings for their roofs. Flags dutifully from the tops of roofs, from cornices, from window sills, lintels of doors, and railings of basements. Entire façades of enormous structures were flattering with vari-colored bunting and the national flag. The street pavements were nearly hidden by the many organizations who were to act as escort to the President to the reception at the Equitable Building, while at the foot of the street were massed the companies of the United States Fifth Artillery, which formed patches of bright red and blue as the sun shone on their uniforms or flashed from their rifles.

From the pier where the President was to enter the city and formally begin the centennial celebration the scene looking to the east was remarkable. The old buildings along Water-street, whose fronts usually look so dingy and monotonous under the most auspicious circumstances, were crowned by crowds of men and women, who clung to the eaves with the determination to witness the culmination of the marine parade. All the windows of the same structures were filled with bright faces and were fluttering with dingy handkerchiefs ready to be waved by the enthusiastic spectators. The buildings along the wide beginning of Wall-street were similarly topped with crowds of spectators, while away down South-street and along the walks of Wall-street, multitudes stood and watched intently for the coming of the Despatch.

The number of persons who were held in check by the lines of police, aided by telegraph wire strung from lamppost to telegraph pole, was estimated by the police to be nearly seventy thousand. They were all in holiday mood; all in good humor, and good-naturedly chaffed the policemen, who sternly repressed any disposition they may have had to encroach upon the street. By 11 o'clock this crowd choked the adjacent streets. An hour later it overflowed into the middle of the streets where the procession was not to pass. By 1 o'clock there was a rush and a crush of sightseers, the like of which has never been witnessed in this city, and seldom in the world.

Pier 16, which was reserved for the landing of the President, was elaborately decorated. From its flagstaff floated the flag of the Ward Line, and with this, as a point for departure, strings of signal flags were drawn to the quarters of the roof, whence they fluttered in the strong western breeze. A shield of brass, surrounded by small flags, was placed at either side of the pier gates, and wreaths of evergreen festooned from the rafters of the pier's superstructure, banners showing the coats of arms of the States and Territories, wreathed bunting, signal flags, and at the end, separating the pier into two unequal parts, was drawn a huge curtain of Turkish material, excluding a view of the river beyond. From the north side of the pier extended an ashen gangway, covered with red felt to a large float, calculated to accommodate 25 persons, which was also covered with red felt, and on which the President was to land.

At each corner was flying a big silken national flag, while its sides were protected by a guard rail completely covered with flags. Along that side of the pier were four large ensigns and countless little ones, while the railroad extending from Pier 16 to Pier 17 was outlined by flags whose poles were stuck upright at short intervals. The ships and other sailing craft within the vicinity of the chief point of interest of the great show had dressed ship and the Horlson could scarce be discerned through the clouds of fluttering signal flags. In the slip between the piers lay the Ward Line steamship City of Alexandria, whose port bulwarks were crowded with ladies in bright toilets, waiting for the President to land. From the south side of this pier to the south side of Pier 17 on Wall and South streets no person was permitted to pass unless he wore a badge issued by the Centennial Committee or by order of police officials. The streets were kept quite clear, save for the participants in the parade. There was one exception, however, to this rule. A man of not more than three years old, who was dressed as George Washington. This was Bertie Webb and he wore a suit of black clothing with small-clothes and fob complete, and his mother did not have any difficulty to get through the lines with him. Every policeman he passed felt like a shake hands with him and he received nearly as great a reception as Mr. Harrison. Many of the sheres and from the city of Alexandria were leveled photographic cameras at the float. Everything was ready for the chief event and the multitude waited.

The first diversion afforded the spectators was the arrival of a dozen landaus, in which the President and his distinguished companions were to be driven to the immediate place of entertainment. They were soon swallowed up behind the big gates of the Ward pier and monotony reigned again. Soon, however, a procession was seen coming down Wall-street, without band or sound of drums, composed of thirteen elderly gentlemen and heralded by nothing else than a white silk banner, on which was the inscription of the Marine Society of New-York. It was the crew of the President's barge. Its members were black diagonal coats, with a badge made of red, white, and blue rosettes and ribbon streamers on their lapels, breasts, gray trousers and high silk hats. They were jolly old gentlemen, and when they had broken ranks beneath the shelter of the pier, they cracked jokes with each other with all the abandon of twenty years ago. Then arrived Stuyvesant Fish's carriage with the venerable Hamilton Fish and John Cropper and affairs had reached the point when the climax of all must soon come to pass.

It was 12:20 o'clock when the guns of the men-of-war in the bay startled the people into intense attention of the scene about the splendid spectacle. Then there came echoing along the wind from the harbor the successive salutes of the Despatch, as she steamed through the lines of the naval parade. The school ship St. Mary's, which was lying at anchor off Governor's Island and toward the Brooklyn shore, was seen to man her yards, and then from her sailor lads was heard the faint echoes of the rousing cheer they gave as the President's steamer swept by. Then, at 12:30, the nose of the police steamer Patrol was seen to peer around the end of Pier 16, crowded to the smokestacks with ladies and gentlemen and a force of policemen under the command of Chief Inspector Byrnes.

It was not expected that the Patrol would land, but District Attorney Fellows and the Chief Inspector wanted to get off, and that settled it. The steamer bumped against the end of the pier, and the Inspector made a flying leap and landed gracefully upon the top of a pile, and then Mr. Fellows, like one of Raphael's cherubs, floated across above with his top coat and umbrella, and was on terra firma again.

By this time the river in front of Piers 16 and and 17 was blocked with tugboats and excursion steamers. The steam tugs Indian and Hudson came into collision, and the men and women on board shouted and screamed, but, strange to relate, no casualty occurred. Scarcely had the Patrol got into the crush, for there was as much of a scramble on the river front as there had been on shore, than the big Iron Steamboat Perseus made for the reception pier. Inspector Williams, looming up colossal on the stringpiece of the pier, shouted repeatedly:

"Keep off! keep off! You can't land here!"

It was no use, however, for the Perseus still approached, and the big inspector was getting angry when Capt. George L. Horse, one of the President's crew, climbed over the bulwarks, came very near being crushed to death by a sidelong collision with the Sirius, and then leaped the spade of Inspector Williams and explained that he wished only to join his fellow boatmen of the barge. Then came the escort steamer Sirius, and she landed the distinguished guests, including many members of the Loyal Legion, which was to form a part of the escorting column to the Equitable Building. Then there was such a jam of steamers of all sorts that the Despatch, which came modestly steaming up the river, could scarce be discovered through the fleet.

There was no attempt by the big Patrol to introduce any sort of order into this indiscriminately-mixed mass of vessels. A little steam launch from the President's steamer finally had to splash around among the big boats, and, after hard struggles, convinced the excursion boats that the celebration was not in their honor. Then the same little launch steamed toward the fleet at Pier 16. Every one was on the tip-toe of expectancy. Bands brandished and flags were spotted ready. Throats were cleared to cheer. The landing at the fleet was made, and amid the cheers of the thousands who could see what was going on and the thousands who could not, the crew of the President's barge got aboard and were taken to the Despatch through an atmosphere which was equiver with the cheers of the multitude and the shrieking of countless whistles. It required mighty little time for the old sailors to clamber up the side of the Despatch, where, nearly drenched by the wheels of the excursion steamers, they were received gruffly with full naval honors and presented to President Harrison.

A party of gentlemen were seen to descend from the Despatch into the cutter of the ship. A gun from the vessel signaled their departure. "Here he comes!" was carried along from lip to lip through the crowds to Trinity. Cheers and the waving of everything which was handy welcomed the boat. But it was a disappointment, after all, for when landed on the red-topped float the gentlemen who stepped out were Gov. Hill, Mayor Grant, Kibridge T. Gerry, and James M. Varnum. Hamilton Fish, weak from age and illness, was led down the gangway by John Cooper, and the group stood on the float, chatting pleasantly, for five minutes, when another gun from the President's steamer signaled the departure from her of another boat. Again there were cheers and lots of whistles, but again disappointment, for this boat brought, not the President, but Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Melville W. Fuller, Associate Justices Blatchford and Field, and Justice Strong, and Secretaries Noble and Rusk.

Somehow this new group did not seem to assimilate with the first arrival. Gov. Hill was simply not recognized by any of the party save Justice Fuller, and he, with the Mayor, gossiped with the Governor and with Justice Blatchford. Another gun sounded, and again came the accompaniments of cheers and waving of flags, and the cutter landed Secretaries Windom, Wanamaker, Tracy, Proctor, Attorney General Miller, Second Assistant Secretary of State Walker Blaine, and Senator Evarts. The float was rather pretty well filled, and it began to look as though it wouldn't hold any more, but the last and the most important boatload of all was yet to come.

Ten minutes after 1 o'clock the President's crew entered the barge in this order: Coxswain—Ambrose Snow; port oars—1, W. W. Ferguson; 2, George H. Dearborn; 3, James Parker; 4, John R. Dewar; 5, Stephen Whitman; 6, G. D. S. Trask; starboard oars—1, George L. Morson; 2, Albert Spencer; 3, Samuel G. Fairchild; 4, Richard Luce; 5, Benjamin F. Maran; 6, W. A. Ellis. The old sailors looked jaunty, despite the whitening hairs and wrinkles of their years. While Coxswain Snow assisted President Harrison to a place in the stern sheets. With the President came Vice President Morton, F. R. Coudert, Asa Bird Gardiner, Jackson S. Schultz, and Capt. Erben, United States Navy, in civilian's clothing. The President's flag flew from the bow flag staff and the national colors at the stern. The debarkation took place from the starboard side of the Despatch, and as the President took his seat the Despatch boat fired a gun.

"Prepare to toss oars!" commanded Coxswain Snow.

The barge drifted with the tide. The discharge of the second gun reverberated across the water.

"Toss oars!" came the order.

The old seamen lifted their oars and held them, blades up, with the ease of Whitehall boatmen. Then down they came again, and the President was well on his way. Everything in the fleet of steamers that had a whistle to make a noise with used it. Bedlam was nothing compared with the tooting and screeching, cheering, and the discharge of cannon. The shore was a mass of expectancy. Flattering handkerchiefs, flags, and bunting. The air seemed to be thick with the most variegated sorts of streamers, all stretching out welcome to the advancing barge. A cannon aboard the City of Alexandria was discharged just as the bow of the barge came parallel with the steamers. Women and children cried their enthusiasm, and amid all this President Harrison remained practically unmoved.

With Capt. Norton at the bow the barge came on toward the red-covered float. The old sailor knew what to do with his boathook, and effected a safe and handsome landing. The crew, who had handled their oars admirably, looked relieved. The float was reached and their task was done. The oars were tossed in salute to the President, who, assisted by Capt. Erben, stepped upon the float. As he did so Hamilton Fish, leaning on the arm of Mr. Cropper, stepped forward, and in a low voice, said:

MR. PRESIDENT: In the name of the Centennial Committee, representing the enthusiasm, the gratitude, and the pride of the Nation on this centennial celebration, I extend to you a welcome to New-York on the very spot where, 100 years ago, your great predecessor, our first President, planted his foot when he came to assume the duties of the Presidency, which now devolve upon you, and to set in motion the machinery of the glorious Constitution under which the Government has prospered and enlarged and extended over the centuries, insuring peace, security, and happiness and universal enfranchisement. We welcome you to the celebration of the centenary of the inauguration of that Constitution to whose preservation and defense we owe our prosperity.

The President replied with a simple "Thank you," and in response to the few words of the Governor and Mayor's welcome. He said the same. Then, with his hat, which he made only the most indifferent effort to remove during his reception, at which all heads save his were uncovered, still in place, he ascended the gangway with Hamilton Fish. Mr. Gerry came up the gangway, then Mr. Morton, and then followed the other distinguished guests. As the President reached the pier three ringing cheers were given, with a tiger, and the regulars in Wall-street began to get in motion. Meantime a barge arrived, and Rear Admiral Admiral Porter, U. S. N., and lands Admiral Porter, U. S. N., W. T. Sherman, and Gen. Schofield.

The first organization of the escort, under the command of Col. Floyd Clarkson, Grand Marshal, to take position in line in Wall-street in readiness to receive the Presidential party was the battalion of artillery from Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, containing Battery H, Lieut. John McClellan; Battery L, Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, Lieut. Edward T. Brown, and Battery C, First Lieut. O. E. Wood, Second Lieut. J. D. Miley. The regulars were commanded by Major Daniel McCrea, First Lieut. A. Andrews being acting Adjutant of the battalion. Meanwhile the Seventh Regiment Veterans were overrunning the Cotton Exchange Building, getting ready to assume position in rear of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Sons of the Revolution. The uniformed veteran militia associations of New-York and Brooklyn, under command of Gen. George B. Gates, occupied Old-slip, and when their organization was assured by Major J. G. McMurray, Acting Battalion Adjutant, the column moved through Pearl into Wall street, where it formed line on the north side of the Merchants' Exchange.

It was 1 o'clock when the final preparations were completed; and then ensued a long and trying period of waiting. When, at length, the signal was given to take up the line of march, the procession was formed in the following order:

The Loyal Legion held the post of honor, following the regulars. In this delineation, which paraded in plain clothes, under Senior Vice Commander William C. Church, were Gen. McMillen, United States Army; Gen. Christian T. Christensen, Gen. C. A. Carleton, Medical Director; Charles Martin, United States Navy; Major Wiley, Chaplain; Col. Thomas L. Ferris, Col. J. J. Slocum, Gen. E. S. Greely, Adjt. E. Haight, Paymaster George Barton, United States Navy; Major H. E. Lord, Gen. Horatio C. King, Capt. A. S. Apgar, Major Tyler, Col. Van Winkle, Col. Hasbrouck, Engineer Handren, Col. H. W. Slocum, Col. Anderson, and Col. Truesdell. The banner of the Legion was carried by Louis Richards, a veteran sailor, specially detailed to that duty by Loyall Farragut.

The Sons of the Revolution, who followed, numbered several hundreds and were formed into two battalions by Major John J. Riker, Marshal, who was assisted by Capt. Rufus Delafield and Lieut. George C. Gardiner, aides. The first battalion was under command of Col. Robert Lenox Belknap, the second under command of Capt. Albert Delafield, the company commandants being Col. W. W. Badger, Col. Charles E. Sprague, C. H. Tucker, Jr., Richard H. Greene, Fred G. Gedney, H. Floyd Delafield, William Carpenter, Louis D. Dechert, Francis B. Taylor, and Charles H. Murray.

To these succeeded the veterans of the Seventh Regiment, a battalion of six companies, officered as follows: Col. Henry E. Tremain, Lieut.-Col. Edward G. Arthur, Major H. W. T. Mali, Adjt. Charles H. Covell, Capts. E. C. Anderson, Robert S. Gould, Jr., John W. Murray, G. G. Bainbridge, William E. Callender, and James F. Barrell. The war veterans of the Seventh, forming the staff of Gen. Tremain, comprised among others Gens. Frederick Pierson, Robert Nugent, James E. O'Beirne, Lewis R. Morris, Samuel Hand Jones, John W. Foster, and Cols. Walter E. Kidder, Harmon D. Hull, H. De Orville, and William E. Van Wyck. All told the Seventh Regiment representation numbered about 150 officers and men. As the procession started, Cappe's Band struck up the "Centennial March," specially arranged for the occasion, and thereafter, as the "Washington March," "Yankee Doodle," and the "Red White, and Blue."

The second division of the escort was headed by Gilmore's Band, followed by the Twenty-second Regiment uniformed veterans, 50 men, under Col. S. Ellis Briggs, Lieut. Col. A. Ritchie, and Adjt. H. D. Lloyd. Other organizations in this division were as follows:

Uniformed Veteran Association, Sixty-ninth Regiment, 64 men; Lieut. Col. James J. Hawkins, Major Thomas J. O'Donohue, Capt. J. H. Brady, Adjt. T. D. Farris.

Uniformed Veteran Battalion, Twenty-third Regiment, 30 men; Lieut. J. De Witt Clark, commanding.

Uniformed Veteran Association, Seventy-first Regiment, 40 men; Col. D. W. C. Ward, Lieut. Col. H. M. White, Major Charles Cutterbuk, Adjt. L. Frank Barry.

Veteran Association, Eleventh Regiment, 40 men; Capt. A. Stedman, Adjt. Capt. Henry Stevens, Capt. George Miller, Capt. John Ball.

Uniformed Veterans, Ninth Regiment, 40 men; Col. George A. Hussey, Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Woodlock, Major Thomas L. Hanna, Adjt. Horace P. Russ.

Veteran Association, Fifth Regiment, 70 men; Commander Henry Ricaby, Vice Commander John Fiske, Adjt. Herman Koehler.

Uniformed Veteran Association, Forty-seventh Regiment, 25 men; Col. William Lamb, Lieut. Col. William Washington, Major Thomas Cooper, Adjt. William H. Gehring.

Veteran Association, Thirteenth Regiment, 40 men; Lieut. Col. H. H. Beadle, Major Frederick H. Baldwin, Commissary Josiah S. Voorhees, Quartermaster Charles W. Tracy.

As the President's carriage, which was drawn by four horses, and the coachman of which was Thomas Flaherty, wheeled out of the pier, the chief occupant was greeted with rousing cheers. This carriage was preceded by one with Messrs. Bowen, Varnum, and Bliss, of the Committee of Plan and Scope. With the President was Gov. Hill, Mayor Grant, and Hamilton Fish. The third carriage contained Vice President Morton, Chief Justice Fuller, and Elbridge T. Gerry. Next came Secretaries Tracy and Windom and Attorney General Miller. In the succeeding one were Secretaries Proctor, Wanamaker, and Rusk. Then followed Justices Field, Blatchford, and Strong, Admiral Porter, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. Schofield, Senator Evarts, ex-President R. B. Hayes, Senator Hiscock, and a miscellaneous assembly of 20 others, including representatives of the State courts, Board of Aldermen, State departments, and the society of the Cincinnati.

Along Wall-street the enthusiasm was very great. A pause was made by the President's carriage in front of the Gallatin National Bank, and three cheers and a tiger were given by the crowd. As the procession reached the head of Wall-street Trinity chimes rang forth, and they were still ringing as the President's carriage stopped in front of the Equitable Building. Dr. Arthur M. Hadley assisted in his greeting by Charles A. Belling, Howard Jaffray, Howard Lewis, Henry Meeses, Charles W. Dewes, Sylvester McAlpin, Bertram Brown, John Goodridge, Harry Link, Culbert McGay, Thomas Browne, Arthur Leland, Benjamin H. Old, George W. Reed, Lee Dunkinson, Arthur Meeister, David Chartera, George Trimble, Howard Littlejohn, William Doran, Howard T. Ball, Messrs. Philip Henry Ward, Harry G. Beach, M. B. Farr, Charles Forster, C. S. Phillips, G. H. Jacob, C. K. Colt, George H. E. Nixon, Henry Price, Governeur Morris, Alexander G. Wood, Peter J. Steiner, Frederick H. Dunkinson of Trinity choir. Assisting these was the following from the choir of St. Chrysostom's Chapel: Masters Frederick Schmidt, John Ball, John Murray, Howard Kaglish, Henry Eichhardt, Charles Morrison, Joseph Geach, Adolph Amann, Marcus Mead, James Davis, William Harris, Harry James, William Amann, Ernst Riehl, Thomas Pierce, Thomas King, Robert Schmidt, E. B. Sperry, George Kiefer, and W. A. Raboen.

After the reception the choristers were entertained at lunch by Mr. Conrad N. Jordan, President of the Western National Bank.

RECEIVED BY HIS FRIENDS.

CONGRATULATIONS AND FESTIVITIES AT THE EQUITABLE BUILDING.

At the Equitable Building, where the President was first to receive the hospitality of New-York, elaborate preparations had been made for his reception. Outside and inside bunting fluttered in artistic forms and boundless profusion. In the magnificent hall from the Broadway entrance to the great staircases a detachment of the Fifth Artillery, United States Army, under the command of Major Tully McCrea and Acting Adjt. and Lieut. A. D. Andrews, the Commanders of the Grand Army Posts in New-York and Brooklyn, and members of the New-York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, under Col. Church, (Gen. Harrison is a member of the Grand Army and of the Loyal Legion,) were drawn up in two lines, one on the north and the other on the south side of the hall.

On the south staircase, velvet carpeted, the vested choir of Trinity Church, sixty voices strong, was grouped, under the direction of Dr. Arthur H. Messiter. Behind the military were massed scores of ladies and gentlemen. No coign of vantage was unoccupied. Ladies stood on tables and clung to pillars at peril of their lives, bound to see a live President, no matter what might happen.

At 2 o'clock the throng outside betokened that the President had arrived. "Present arms!" shouted Major McCrea to the troops. The Fifth Artillery band struck up the President's march, and, escorted by W. G. Hamilton, in marched the President through the lines. He seemed overwhelmed with the salutes of the troops and of his old comrades of the Grand Army and of the Loyal Legion. Behind the President, each escorted by a member of the Committee on States, of which Mr. Hamilton, who escorted the President, is the Chairman, walked Vice President Morton, Gov. Hill, Mayor Grant, Secretary Windom, Secretary Tracy, Secretary Proctor, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Secretary Noble, Attorney General Miller, Secretary Rusk, Gen. Schofield, Admiral Porter, Gen. Sherman, Justice Blatchford, Senator Evarts, Senator Hiscock, ex-President Hayes, Justice Hamilton Fish, Justice Field, Chauncey M. Depew, Private Secretary Halford, Walker Blaine, and Russell Harrison.

When the procession got to the middle of the hall it halted, and the choir, descending the staircase, sang "Old Hundred," "Before the Lord we Bow," with fine effect. Then the band played the doxology. Gen. Harrison, standing bareheaded all the while, joined in the doxology, and Mr. Wanamaker and others sang with him.

The next move was up the elevators to the rooms of the Union League Club. They had been decked with roses and lilies, with ferns and palms. Foliage and blossoms in the greatest profusion were on every side, and in a succession of floral bowers the reception took place.

On a dais in the parlor of the club the President stood to receive the Mayor's welcome. On his left stood Vice President and Hamilton Fish and on his left stood the Governor and the Mayor. In a group at one end of the platform stood the members of the Cabinet, and in a group at the other end stood Admiral Porter, ex-President Hayes, Gen. Schofield, and Senators Evarts and Hiscock.

An arduous time was here endured by the President and his distinguished assistants. Luckily, they did not have to shake hands, so the ceremony was not quite so fatiguing as such functions at the White House. Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen paid their respects, most of them of high standing in the community. Not since Washington's inauguration has so great a number of prominent persons bowed to a President of the United States on any given occasion. The first to come were the officers of the Lawyers' Club, whose President, William Allen Butler, Jr., had received Gen. Harrison and his party as they emerged from the elevator at the entrance to the club.

Then came, among others, James C. Carter, Elbridge T. Gerry, Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. Horace Porter, Theodore W. Dwight, Judge Van Hoesen, ex-Judge Noah Davis, John Hoey, Morris K. Jesup, Adrian Iselin, Richard King, William Dowd, J. Hampden Dougherty, President of the Board of Education; Frederick P. Olcott, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Roswell Smith, Henry C. Bowen, Gardner G. Howland, J. Roger Maxwell, Gen. Francis C. Barlow, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Enoch L. Fanener, James M. Drake, John F. Plummer, Isaac N. Bailey, Russell Sturges, Daniel Huntington, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, Elihu Root, Silas B. Dutcher, W. E. Conner, John H. Draper, J. R. Montgomery, J. B. Brewster, Edward S. Jaffray, Edgar S. Auchinloss, R. H. Thomas, Horace L. Hotchkiss, Percy R. Pyne, Jacob D. Vermilye, Edward King, Henry L. Hoguet, the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. George H. Smythe, the Rev. C. P. Masden, the Rev. R. R. Meredith, H. O. Havemeyer, W. H. Beers, Theodore L. De Vinne, Reuben B. Mason, E. Benedict, R. C. Rathbone, Cyrus W. Field, Robert G. Hoit, Joseph W. Harper, Isaac K. Funk, Walter Heywood, Chester Billings, Theodore B. Starr, George M. Alcott, C. C. Shayne, A. R. Whitney, ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, Jordan L. Mott, and E. A. Quintard.

By not having any handshaking it was possible to compress the reception into about three-quarters of an hour. No one was allowed to turn back, nor did many want to. Beyond the parlor a collation was spread in the library, and there the guests lunched, chatting and laughing, much better off than the eminent gentlemen whom they had just saluted.

But the time of the distinguished guests came at last, and when it did come they were well repaid for their sufferings. As they took the reception ended and the select company of guests marched to the private banquet hall of the Café Savarin. The company consisted of Gen. Harrison, Hamilton Fish, Gov. Hill, Mayor Grant, Vice President Morton, ex-President Hayes, Admiral Porter, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Sherman, John W. Arnold, E. Ellery Anderson, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Senator Evarts, Senator Hiscock, Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, John J. Crimmins, James M. Varnum, Gen. James W. Husted, Elbridge T. Gerry, W. G. Hamilton, Clarence W. Bowen, Justice Blatchford, Justice Field, Brayton Ives, Capt. Henry Erben, United State Army; Asa Bird Gardiner, Theodore Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Jones, James W. Alexander, Whitelaw Reid, and William Allen Butler, Jr. Several others were invited to this select banquet, including Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn, but they did not come.

It had also been announced that the Governors of the States would attend the reception in the rooms of the Lawyers' Club, but they did not, nor did any of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, except Justice Field and Justice Blatchford. None of the members of the Cabinet were invited to the banquet. They ate at the buffet in the library, with the rest of the distinguished guests. So did Russell Harrison and Walker Blaine.

There are few more beautiful rooms in the country than the private dining room of the Café Savarin, and yesterday its customary beauty was enhanced beyond description by all that the most sumptuous floral decoration could do. The table was in the form of an oval, on the outer edge of which the company sat. Masses of the most exquisite roses covered all the table but the spaces for the plates and glasses. Among the roses were electric lights in pink globes. In the very centre of the table was a spreading palm, from whose fronds depended a lamp. This, too, was hung with electric lights. If ever there was a fairy scene it was this.

Just before entering the hall the guests passed up a dark stairway, and its brilliant beauty suddenly burst upon them with the added effect of striking contrast. Gen. Harrison, who entered first arm in arm with Mr. Fish, uttered a cry of admiration, and the other guests also were enthusiastic in their exclamations of praise and delight. Electric lights blazing from twenty chandeliers lighted up the room with dazzling brilliancy.

Hamilton Fish presided and the President sat on his right hand. On his left sat the Governor and the Mayor. Dr. Dix said grace as follows:

"Almighty God, who openest Thine hands and satest all things living with plenteousness, bless, we beseech Thee, these provisions of Thy bounty to our use and bless Thy servants, for Christ's sake. Amen."

Then the banquet was begun without formality. This was the bill of fare, delicate and dainty:

Potages.
Crème d'Asperges.
Consommé Royal.
Amontillado.

Timbales Courbet.
Homard Bagration.

Filet de Bœuf Balsac.
Petit Pois Français.
Médoc.

Galantine de Chapon.
Paté de Gibier.
Poulet Rôti à la Gelée.

Bécassines sur Canapé.
Pigeonneaux Rôtis.
Salade de Saison.
Champagne.

Glaces Tortoni. Café Glacé.
Petits Fours.
Thé. Chocolat. Café.

Only one speech was made, by W. G. Hamilton, in presenting to the President a handsome souvenir of the banquet, of which each guest had a copy a little less elegant. It consisted of six parts, tastefully joined together. On the first is an embossed medallion of Washington; on the second an engraving of Washington being rowed ashore at New-York in 1789 and a list of our municipal officers at that time; on the third are pictures of St. Paul's Chapel in 1789, of Bishop Provost, and of Chancellor Livingston, and the names of the members of the first Federal Administration, Judiciary, and Congress; on the fourth a picture of Federal Hall in 1789 as it looked from Blood-street and from a point southeast of it on Wall-street, a list of the present Governors of the States and Territories, and some pertinent statistics; on the fifth, portraits of President Washington, Gov. Clinton (1789) and Hill, (1889,) and of Mayors Duane (1789) and Grant, (1889,) and the names of the committee on this centennial celebration; on the sixth, pictures of Washington's Presidential home in Cherry-street, New-York, and of the Equitable Building, and the bill of fare at yesterday's banquet.

Mr. Hamilton's speech was as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: As Chairman of the Committee on States, I have the honor to present to you, in the name of the General Committee of the centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States, a souvenir of this auspicious occasion. We have endeavored to give the most honored representative citizens from the varied pursuits of life, which have made this Nation what it is at the present moment. Religion, law, science, art, and commerce—all striving to do honor to the name of Washington, who believed it to be by all Americans that we call him "Father;" so deified and sanctified in our hearts that but one other birthday is sacred to us.

Mr. President: That your Administration may be so wisely ordered that you may be known as the one equally honored by all Americans is the wish of this Committee. Commencing the toast please fill your glasses and drink to the memory of George Washington, the Father of his Country!

A bumper was drank to the memory of Washington, Gen. Harrison thanked Mr. Hamilton for the souvenir, and the banquet was over. Half-past three had arrived; Gen. Harrison and a good many of the guests were leaving the hall, and the Vice President, the Governor, the Mayor, and the rest of the distinguished guests were conducted to the Broadway entrance of the Equitable Building, where the carriages were awaiting to convey them to the City Hall.

THE CIVIC RECEPTION.

FLOWERS AND SCHOOL GIRLS MARKING THE CITY'S RECOGNITION OF THE DAY.

When the President reappeared from the Equitable Building at 3:30 P. M., the waiting crowd was still uncomfortable in its dimensions and obtrusive in its nature. It pressed hard against the police lines, got in the way of the formation of the procession, and generally made itself a nuisance. In the prevalent confusion Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, Chairman of the Centennial Committee, appeared, and gave numerous orders, which were not noticeably potent in clearing the middle.

Finally the President appeared, and this was the signal for greater confusion and disturbance than before. The crowd cheered again and again and pressed so hard against the police that clubs had to be threatened. The President lifted his hat and bowed his acknowledgements, at which the crowd renewed its demonstration. Meantime Vice President Morton emerged from the Equitable and was followed by Hamilton and James M. Montgomery ranged themselves beyond Chairman Gerry. A double line of uniformed members of the Grand Army of the Republic was formed from the eastern door of the Court-house to the Broadway door. While this was going on up stairs the schoolgirls executed a pretty counter-march and went up the steps into the City Hall, where they donned their hats and wraps in the Aldermanic Chamber.

Finally all the arrangements were made, and Chairman Gerry told Inspector Steers, who had charge of the police, to let the populace in quickly, so that the greatest number could pass in front of the President and the other dignitaries in a short time. It was then 4:15 o'clock. The people entered the City Hall at the eastern door of the basement, ascended the steep and worn marble staircases, and passed into the Governor's Room at the eastern side. They were marshaled by twos and were guided to and past the President. He bowed to every couple and shook hands with a few who evaded the vigilance of Chairman Gerry and the Grand Army guards.

Some were emotional. The women said "God bless you" to the President, and a few of the men cried, "I knew you in the army." One old lady ecstatically waved the flowers she bore over her head, and a little girl on her father's shoulder kissed her hand as she went by. "The President is on the left; step live-ly," was the cry of the guards, and the procession moved along at almost a quickstep. Four hundred went by in five minutes, so that in the three-quarters of an hour the reception lasted about thirty-five hundred citizens got a close view of Washington's successor.

Most of them were of the pushing, eager kind, who always get to the front in a crowd. As a party of boys went by Gov. Hill was moved to remark to Mayor Grant, jocularly, "Don't they remind you of a Mammy primary?" But the Mayor, with a finer æsthetic sense, was at the time contemplating a radiant brunette who was advancing in beauty and majesty, so he made no response.

At last necessity compelled Chairman Gerry to order the doors closed. The room was soon cleared, and then Mayor Grant took leave of the President, the Vice President, and Gov. Hill. He had some city matters to look after before he should meet them again at the dinner at Stuyvesant Fish's mansion prior to the ball.

Chairman Gerry took his place at the escort of the President, and the party went down stairs into the park, with Gov. Hill yet escorting Vice President Morton. As the party appeared on the porch the bands played "Hail to the Chief." Before entering Fraunces Tavern Harrison made a little bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley, and, with a graceful bow, presented it to Inspector Steers. Everybody cheered more heartily than before, for the act was kindly and the reward well merited. The mounted police and the infantry preceded the carriages, and the militia veterans followed. The procession turned east of the park and moved up Broadway.

While the President was in the City Hall the crowd outside became so turbulent that it broke through the lines. The police rallied, however, and after a sharp struggle drove them back into place, but not until some very rough usage had been resorted to. Clubs were uplifted and in several instances were brought down sharply on some of the more boisterous and disorderly members of the crowd. Another and much more successful attempt was made later on when the police had grown more negligent. The line was broken in several places, and the men, women, and children rushed wildly to the place where the school children had strewn flowers before the President, and there was the greatest kind of a scramble to pick up the leaves and twigs from the pavement. The rush was so general that the police seemed stupefied, and apparently made no effort to stop the runaways. Inspector Steers, who was in command, saw that the crowd was not interfering with the soldiers, and at once rushed to the rescue and gave orders to have the place cleared. The truants, hearing this, made a break for the City Hall, and endeavored to hide within its doors. But the Inspector was too quick for them, and ordering the doors shut, called out reinforcements of police and beat the crowd back beyond the lines.

On re-entering his carriage after the exercises in the City Hall the President was accompanied by Vice President Morton, Gov. Hill, and Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Mayor remaining in the City Hall. Mr. Hamilton followed in a second carriage, and the procession started up Broadway as before, except that the Fifth United States Artillery had dropped out and its place had been taken by the First Hussars and the cavalry company from Cleveland. As the procession moved out of the City Hall Park the crowd fell into line and the more juvenile portion of it marched a part of the way toward the President's destination.

CHEERED BY THE PEOPLE.

THE PROCESSION UP BROADWAY AMID THE POPULAR APPLAUSE.

As the line swung out of City Hall Park and began the march up town Broadway was a foretaste of what it will be to-day. A flurry of rain had just given place to a period of sunlight, a brisk wind straightened out every flag and set every bit of bunting to flaunting, and the street looked like a giant rainbow after the slight shower.

The parade was now through dense avenues of people, reaching up almost to Fourteenth-street. Every window seemed to have its occupants, and many looked down from the roofs of the buildings. The cheering began at Park-place, and kept traveling as rapidly along the edge of the crowd as did the President's carriage. The sidewalks were almost impassable in many places. The side streets were blocked in some cases and the mounted police had hard work keeping the road clear. Many had expected the procession to pass Union-square, but it turned into Waverley-place and thence into Fifth-avenue.

The parade up the avenue was one of the prettiest sights of the day. Every residence had its group of young women and its gay decoration. Handkerchiefs fluttered at the President from every window, and there was more handclapping than any other sort of applause. The President looked rather wearied and seemed to be very glad indeed that the morning and afternoon's festivities were over. Gov. Hill sat on the same seat with him and looked tired, too. Vice President Morton and Mr. Gerry sat opposite them.

When the Presidential carriage reached the corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, where Vice President Morton lives, the line halted, and the President and Mr. Morton were escorted into the latter's home. The doors were quickly closed, and Mr. Harrison got the first chance he had had in many hours to snatch a little seclusion and much needed rest.

The crowd outside dispersed very rapidly and the procession went onward to Madison-square as an escort to Gov. Hill and Mr. Gerry, who were left at the Hoffman House. Then the escort disbanded. Later Mr. Harrison was taken to Stuyvesant Fish's residence for dinner.

The crowd in the vicinity of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel and the Hoffman House, when the procession reached that point, was tremendous. There was a jam that reached for many blocks up and down Broadway and Fifth-avenue, overflowed into Twenty-third-street, and found a little relief by surging into the park.

THE MILITARY VISITORS.

HOW THEY ARE QUARTERED AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

The visiting militia did not lack comfortable housing last night for aspiring soldiers, mattresses having been furnished for nearly all of them at the various armories and halls to which they were assigned. There also they repaired for meals, which were furnished on military orders on a basis

her way from Elizabethport through the Kill Von Kull in the wake of the Despatch. Everywhere along the line she was enthusiastically greeted, and being admirably piloted she secured and maintained throughout an advantageous position. She proceeded nearly to Wall-street, when, seeing there was no chance to land on that side, she turned around to Pier 1, North River. As she drew up to the dock an officer asked, "Have you permission to land here?"

"No," was the Captain's ready response. "But I have on board the President's body guard."

"I have nothing more to say," said the officer as he turned away, and the Captain was greeted with a round of cheers from the passengers. In fact he had on board Messrs. Nathaniel Niles, John Hopper, Austin Scott, John A. Hareman, Dr. S. H. Pennington, and William Nelson, who had been designated to act for the society as a part of the guard of honor to the President.

Probably half of the steamer's passengers debarked as Pier 1, after which the vessel proceeded up the river to Forty-second-street, where she halted till the rest of the procession came up. Then she steamed down the river, passing in review the whole parade. The return to Elizabethport was accomplished by 4:30 o'clock.

BROOKLYN TAKING PART.

Every available spot on the Brooklyn water front was crowded with people yesterday from early morning until long after the President landed. The roofs of the big warehouses extending from Catharine Ferry to the Erie Basin were alive with people, and hundreds of sailors were perched in the rigging of the ships lying at the wharves. These vessels were gayly decorated with flags and streamers, and many of them had small guns aboard from which salutes were fired.

The half dozen streets in Brooklyn which, like Montague-street, stop abruptly at Columbia heights, leaving a clear view of the river and the bay, were blocked with people two hours before the naval parade began. Other brownstone fronts on the top of every building that stood on anything like a hill. Many people were injured, some rather severely. Julia Collins of 46 Columbia-street fell from the roof and had her skull fractured. William Murray tumbled off his house at 407 North Seventh-street, and sustained a concussion of the brain. Thomas Loder sat on a frail branch of a tree at Lee-avenue and Hewes-street and it gave way. In the fall he fractured his jaw.

The Brooklyn Aldermen and their friends to the number of 500 embarked on the Eliza Hanbox at Jewell's Wharf at 9:30 o'clock and went down the bay. About one hundred persons holding tickets were left behind. The Supervisors took 1,500 friends down on the John H. Starin. All the local politicians were aboard.

The three Brooklyn elevated roads did a big business yesterday, and up to 6 o'clock P. M., when most of the crowds that went to view the parade had returned, they had carried in the aggregate over three hundred thousand people. The surface roads had out every car they could press into service, open and closed, and they were packed until nightfall.

All the public offices in Brooklyn closed yesterday, but none of the stores did so. The streets were full of people, but most of them were shopping, and the day bore no resemblance to the usual holiday. Most of the buildings on the main streets were handsomely decorated, and many private dwellings hung out flags and bunting.

Secretary of the Navy Tracy will be the main guest at the banquet to be given by the Brooklyn Aldermen at the Academy of Music to-morrow night.

FOOD FOR THE STANDS.

One of the most important and profitable industries which has been called into existence by the immense crowds attracted to the city is revealed by the numerous advertisements similar to the following, which have appeared in the daily papers during the week:

500 MEN AND BOYS CAN MAKE $10 EACH day selling fine sandwiches; bring $1 for one box full.

This is a sample of many which have enrolled a small army of boys and men in the humane but profitable business of supplying food to the hungry crowds who, from fear of losing in advantageous position from the line of the parade, will not seek the restaurants or booths.

A TIMES reporter entered one establishment where the delusive sandwich was undergoing construction, and there found a large room, with a number of pretty girls deftly shaving into thin slices long loaves of bread. Then a dab of butter was put on, and finally, what one of them aptly styled the "insides"—that is, either roast beef, corned beef, ham, tongue, or cheese—was put in, and then a clean piece of white tissue was wrapped around each, and finally twenty such sandwiches were placed in a paper box, which, when filled, cost the vendors just $1.

The sandwiches were then retailed for 10, 15, or even 25 cents each if the peddler happened to strike a corner where the demand was big and the supply limited. A chat with the proprietor revealed the fact that he expected to make between seven hundred and eight hundred dollars in the three days, and if his assertion that this only means the cutting up of about seven hundred loaves of bread, it can be seen that the profits are handsome. One concern alone sent out about five hundred men and established depots of supplies in different sections of the city to supply the retail trade.

Yesterday the Army Committee advertised for bids for the privilege of selling sandwiches, small beer, peanuts and other delicacies on the various stands. There was not the anticipated basketful of responses from would-be caterers to the masses. In fact, only two bids were received, but one of these will undoubtedly be accepted. Consequently the cries of steady the penetrating voice of the festive fakir will be heard. The Army Committee say they made the contract for the public convenience and do not believe it will result in annoyance.

CROWDS ON THE BRIDGE.

The Brooklyn Bridge had a big day for travel yesterday, and the crowds which steadily streamed over it were handled with admirable success. The heavy travel, aside from the fact that the centennial had begun, was due largely to the feature of yesterday's celebration, the naval parade itself. Thousands instantly thought of the bridge and its facilities for viewing the parade, and flocked there in throngs. They were kept in steady motion over the promenade and the south roadway.

The heavy pressure began about 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning and steadily increased. At that time seven trains were being run and were rapidly increased. About ten trains on an average were run on the bridge at a time during the onsire day, from about 8 o'clock in the morning until 8 at night. These trains were run under a headway of less than two minutes.

Travel was heaviest from about 11 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock, when it began to ease up a little till the crowd began to break from the City Hall after the President left, and then the rush was like a torrent. Eleven trains were then put on. Four cars were run on all the trains. From 4 A. M. until 6 P. M. four men at each end of the bridge were employed collecting fares.

It was estimated that about 125,000 people used the promenade, and at least 150,00 were carried on the cars. At 7 P. M. about $300 was taken in from the driveway, which was used by about 4,000 vehicles.

THE BANKS AND THE CROWDS.

All the banks of the city were open yesterday and attending to business, so far as there was business to attend to. Despite the complexity into which the legal holiday making had thrown the usage and laws of banking, they had a small measure of trouble. Notes maturing were generally met and paid, and instances where the debtor failed to appear on time there was a general disposition upon the part of the bankers to view the default generously and to allow a grace until Thursday.

The orders of the police, prohibiting the passing of citizens within certain bounding, had embarrassments in them for people anxious to get to the banks. One man with a note of several thousand dollars due at one of the national banks was brought to a standstill by the police at the corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, where no amount of pleading and demonstration was sufficient to get him past and to the bank's portals, where his credit was being risked.

The same experience befell many people, though, fortunately, the procession was past and the police pickets removed before the end of banking hours.

The most embarrassing feature of the day in banking circles was the trouble had in receiving balances from the Clearing House. The banks, in few instances, had anticipated any such a crowd as was gathered, but one of them had established a branch from Police Headquarters to carry their messengers through the police lines. But before the day was ended every bank had made its final settlements and not a penny due was missing.

FEATURES OF THE CELEBRATION.

President Harrison having stated that he cannot remain on the reviewing stand for the industrial parade to-morrow later than 3:30 o'clock, and the line will be ready at the reviewing stand at 9 o'clock for the parade to begin, Gen. Daniel Butterfield has issued orders for the first tableau to be formed on the Central Park plaza at 8 o'clock, and for the column to begin its southward march from that point at 8:30 o'clock. It is expected the head of the column to pass the President at 9 o'clock and to reach Canal-street by 10:15 o'clock. The only fear entertained by Gen. Butterfield is that the organizations intending to take part in the parade will not allow enough for crowded streets to give themselves time to get into position.

Some indignant Germans visited the police station in the City Hall on Sunday night and protested that their Fatherland had been insulted by the omission of the German colors from the decorations of the City Hall. The police reported the matter to Mayor Grant's secretary, Mr. Crain, yesterday morning. He made an inquiry, and the decorators convinced him that the protest was unwarranted. The German colors were shown to him on the front of the Post-office building, surrounding the coat of arms of Belgium.

The messenger service bureaus were all in full blast in the Wall-street district throughout the day, though during the hours of the procession the boys had small chances to get around. They had free passage all the while through the police lines, being treated in this respect with much more regard than the police afforded to most distinguished citizens. While the streets were packed the messenger boys, in order to make delivery of their dispatches, were often obliged to throw their books to the bank clerks through open windows or tie the telegraph envelopes to twine strings, and to pass them up to their destinations. "We never before encountered such difficulties as these of to-day," said the manager of one of the Wall-street offices.

Some excitement was caused at Pier 14 East River about noon yesterday by an accident which befell Mrs. Bagley, wife of Capt. Bagley of the pilot boat Eldridge T. Gerry. She stepped from a barge to the gunwale of a rowboat which was to take her aboard the pilot boat, and in doing so she went overboard. Two deck hands rescued her, but she lost her pocketbook.

While the Presidential party was going through the experiences of the reception in the Equitable Building there was an incident in an adjacent thoroughfare that came near having serious results. The carriages of the distinguished visitors were waiting in Cedar-street, on the north side of the Equitable Building, closely packed within crowding multitudes, anxious for a glimpse of the city's guests. Suddenly the horses attached to the coach of Secretaries Windomaker, Proctor, and Rusk and Attorney General Miller became much excited. The driver was unable to control them. They plunged forward into the dense crowd. Many men were knocked down. Women were trampled upon. One burly policeman rolled under the horses' feet. Grave dangers threatened all around. The mad animals broke from the carriage and in their fury burst from their harness. The cordon of police which had been keeping the Cedar-street crowds back from Broadway made way for the panic-stricken people, and in a body descended upon the horses. They had to fight hard before they subjected the beasts, and there was a call for the carriage by the Secretaries before it was ready to drive again into line. Of the people hurt none were injured seriously enough to call for hospital service.

One of the most contented parties on the water yesterday enjoyed hospitalities extended by the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association. Nearly one thousand people composed it. The Iron Steamboat Company's Cygnus carried them, Capt. C. Foster being assisted by pilots Capt. William Hulse and his son, Capt. Charles E. Hulse. Capt. H. L. Freeland, the association paymaster, was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. At 9 o'clock 742 people boarded the fleet steamer at West Twenty-third-street. A few minutes before 10 the boat left Pier 1 with nearly two hundred more, not being loaded more than half full. Only a few veterans were on board. Twelve members of Capps's band furnished music.

The management of the Iron S teamboat Company won the hearty good will of its patrons. Unlike a large proportion of the heavily-loaded craft on the two rivers, the company's vessels went over the entire route last down in the programme, and the passengers saw all that was to be seen. The announcement that the steamers would not be overcrowded was faithfully kept, and all the sightseers had plenty of room and enjoyed it.

A copy of the address delivered to President Harrison by the school girls has been gotten up in elegant form for presentation to the President. It is written on parchment, extending through eleven pages, and is as remarkable a specimen of penmanship as has ever before been turned out. The text, in plain letters, and the ornamentation, sparingly and judiciously scattered throughout, are as neatly executed as if engraved on steel. It is bound in soft Russian leather, lined inside with silk of a rich shade of purple, and bears on the cover the legend: "Address of the Pupils of the Common Schools of the City of New-York to the President of the United States, April 29, 1889." A handsome black morocco case goes with it. The presentation will be made by Miss Coes of the Normal School.

The President and Mrs. Harrison were entertained at dinner by Mr. Cruger Du Puyster this night, at his residence, 20 Gramercy Park. The other guests at the dinner were Gov. Hill, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. W. W. Astor, Mrs. Burke-Roche, and Mrs. Hamersly.

For ex-President Cleveland's box at the Metropolitan Opera House last night only two tickets were given him. Desiring to include Mrs. Folsom and three personal friends in his party, he sent a messenger with a request for four additional admission tickets to the Centennial Committee's headquarters in the Stewart Building. The headquarters were closed and there was no one there to ticket or authority to deliver the message present. The messenger was informed that perhaps after the marine parade was over, about 5 o'clock, some of the committee might appear. But they did not. Gen. William Miller, Chairman of the Florida Commissioners, was also in vistor in search of tickets for himself as an invited guest, but neither at headquarters nor at the rooms of the Committee on States, at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, was any one with authority on duty at his post.

Three sailors of the crew of a foreign ship that lay at a Front-street pier, made a lucky escape about 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They were attempting to force their way through the crowd on Front-street and said, with unnecessary fervor, that they would not "stop for the President of the United States." They finally ran against a Policeman, who presented one of them with a black eye. The sailors then made their escape, and opportunely for them, as the crowd, having overheard their remarks, was in an irritable mood.

For an hour after the Presidential party had passed through the lower part of Wall-street the crowd in that vicinity held its own in numbers. It proceeded slowly, as is kept up a steady moving westward. The reinforcements came from the buildings on Front and Wall streets. These buildings, or most of them, were crowded from the ground floors to the roofs, and their occupants were able to fill Wall-street for a long time after its original crowd had melted away.

Staten Island celebrated the centennial last night by a dinner at the German Club rooms at Stapleton, which was well attended by citizens of the island. It was a local affair, and the speeches were made mostly by residents of Staten Island. A letter was read from George William Curtis regretting his inability to be present and touching a little upon the history of Staten Island and referring to its Tory tendencies in its early days. There were a number of toasts, among which "The Day We Celebrate" responded to by the W. W. McFarland; "George Washington the Typical Christian Patriot," by the Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston, and "The Bench and Bar," by Albert B. Boardman. Other speakers were Livingston Satterlee, David Wilcox, Erastus Wiman, E. P. Doyle, Charles H. Graef, the Rev. A. G. Mortimer, the Rev. Pascal Harrower, and the Rev. Father Barry. Among those present were H. E. Alexander, I. K. Martin, Clarence Whitman, Stephen D. Stephens, James McNamee, F. Emmons, B. E. Robinson, N. C. Miller, Read Benedict, A. L. King, George Cromwell, L. M. Johnsfone, and Gen. C. H. Tompkins.

Police Captain Eakins gave an exhibition of bad temper in the City Hall Park yesterday afternoon, which caused him to be hooted and hissed by the crowd. After the departure of the procession the crowd became restive and allowed a disposition to rush across the park in where the flowers trodden on by the Presidential party were carpeting the pavement. The police had trouble to control it, and they got excited, using their hands freely. They also had to use their legs, for some boys and girls got past them from time to time. All these fugitives were recaptured excepting a lithe, bold girl of about ten years, wearing a long check apron and a head covering like a liberty cap. She was picked than by officers, she got a clear course the plaza and was about to fill her apron with flowers when Capt. Eakins ran for her. She saw him and started to get away. The gallant Police Captain had taken her unawares, but she led him prettily for about half a block. Then his hand fell on her neck and caught in her apron. He was angry. He pulled her back and shook her like a rat. Then he turned her over to the doorman of the City Hall station and walked back to receive the hisses of the crowd. The child was kept in the station until her father called for her.

Yesterday was not a legal holiday in Jersey City, but there could not have been a more complete suspension of business. The stores were open, but unparionized, and the crowds that surged past them were bound for the places of vantage commanding views of the naval parade. Those thoroughfares along the Communipaw shore were thronged with guests, and some of the yachtsmen took their special favorites out upon the water to view the procession of vessels. The shore from Communipaw down to Bergen Point was back with people.

While President Harrison was receiving the citizens in the Governor's Room this dispatch reached him:

CHICAGO, April 29.

To President Benjamin Harrison:

Seventy-five thousand people of Illinois in mass meetings will expect some sentiment from the President of the United States to-morrow. Please telegraph us to-day.

CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.

Members of the Star Division, Eighth Battalion, of the public schools of the city of New-York will report at the second floor of Grammar School No. 17, 335 West Forty-seventh street, promptly at 8 o'clock on the morning of May 1. Officers and instructors will report at 7:30 o'clock.

Trinity chimes will ring to-morrow at the time of the service in St. Paul's Church and before the exercises in front of the Sub-Treasury Building. National airs will be given among the selections.

One of the Grand Army guards, who stood with drawn sword to direct the people as they passed through the Governor's Room yesterday, was a bright-faced colored man, who must have been very young when in the army, if he belongs to an organization more heroic than Dover Post. He was intoxicated by the glory of the time. Standing in front of him, he could not keep his eyes off President Harrison's face. A perpetual grin illumined his own features, and he could not help bowing in perfect time with the bobs of the Presidential head. Once in a while he tried to overcome the attraction the President had for him, and to break the spell, essayed to cry with his companions, "The President is on the left, pass on," but he only succeeded in making a gurgling sound, which drew upon him their reproaches. He will undoubtedly have stiff jaws and a neat weeriier than the President's to-day.

Through negligence or by oversight (had there been no negligence) the headquarters of the Centennial Committee were locked up all day yesterday. Although besieged all day long by hundreds of callers, among whom Gov. Hovey of Indiana was one, there was no one present to attend to their business or to give them any information concerning it. This imposed upon Mr. R. L. Elliott, the paper agent of the committee, and the only representative of the entire management who was on duty at his post, Mr. Bridgman being on duty in charge of the press desk, many times the volume of business that any one man is capable of attending to. A stream of invited guests, rural journalists, citizens who are to take part in the parades of to-day and to-morrow, and contractors whose work was in course of completion poured into the hallway and hammered at the door, and getting no response after waiting in the public hands that some one clothed with authority would come until their patience was exhausted, left with maledictions upon their lips and anger in their hearts.

A fence on the pier at Old-slip was loaded down with people who considered themselves fortunate in securing so fine a resting place. Just as the Presidential party was landing this fence broke down. The men who had been roosting upon it had a narrow escape from a cold bath, but they escaped it and none of them were injured by the fall.

Among the Sons of the Revolution who formed part of President Harrison's escort yesterday were two great-grandsons of Col. Sebastian Bauman, the officer who commanded the artillery and had charge of the fireworks at the installation of Washington as President, and subsequently became Postmaster of New-York. Charles Bauman Marsh, a clerk in the Post Office, and Warren B. Newkirk, manager of a printing house in Vesey-street, are the two in question.

Chief Marshal Butterfield requests all his aides to report to-morrow at 7:30 A. M. promptly at Fifth-avenue and West Fifty-eighth-street.

Yesterday afternoon Manhattan College celebrated the centennial at Association Hall, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. The large audience seemed to be delighted at the programme, which was a pleasing medley of music and speaking. The music was by the College Orchestra and Glee Club. The addresses were "Washington," by John R. Devereux; a recitation of the national anthem, by Philip J. Sinnott, and "The Constitution," by Cornelius E. Crowley. Other speakers were the Hon. E. F. Fagan and Deputy Superintendent Skinner of the State Board of Education.

The Centennial Committee wishes to announce that good seats yet remain open on any of the official stands in the city. In order to accommodate late arrivals the committee's office will remain open this morning from 8 o'clock until 12 noon, at which place only seats may be had. Ticket holders are requested not to give up their tickets to any one whatsoever, but simply to show them to the ticket takers when passing to their seats.

The German-American parade is described in an attractive programme, which has been issued by the Committee of Arrangements. It will be sold at the public stands to-morrow and by R. Rigley, newsdealer, 20 New Chambers-street. Besides the various floats, it contains a description of all the floats, with explanations of each of the allegorical figures as Gambrinus, Melpomene, St. Cacoelie, Arminius, &c., which can be better understood with the aid of this programme. It will also serve as an interesting souvenir of the most artistic procession which has ever passed through the streets of our city. Societies which may desire to obtain for their members a number of copies can secure them after May 1 at the price paid by newsdealers by mailing their orders at once to Louis Windmiller, Chairman of the Committee, 20 Reade-street, or to Edward Grosse, Secretary, 32 Chambers-street.

PREPARING FOR THE MARCH.

ORDERS FOR THE GREAT PARADES OF TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

It was announced last evening at headquarters of the Army Committee that all arrangements had been satisfactorily perfected for the military parade of to-day. Nearly all the troops had arrived and been assigned to their quarters. Both Col. Cruger and Col. Blunt feel that the arrangements that have been made will insure the prompt movement of the troops and that the column will start promptly at 10 o'clock. Following is the organization of the staff of the chief Marshal in the column: (1) General commanding, (2) chief of staff and personal aides in the order of rank from right to left, (2) army and navy aides—army on the right and navy on the left, (4) representatives of States, (5) aides in uniform, in order of rank from right to left, (6) aides in civilians' dress, (7) headquarters of the army flag.

The Army Committee has provided blue silk flags with the name of each State in gold letters to be carried in advance of each State. Gen. Schofield has issued the following circular in reference to salutes:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CHIEF MARSHAL, MILITARY PARADE,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1889.

[CIRCULAR.]

The following rules are proper to be observed in the review and inspection of a large body of troops: When the troops are in line all officers and men present arms as the reviewing officer passes along the line.

On the contrary, when a marching column passes the reviewing stand commanding officers only salute for their commands. When the reviewing officer approaches the line from the left each commander of a battalion or battery rises in the command to present arms as the reviewing officer approaches its left flank. Higher commanders and their staff officers salute as the reviewing officer passes them.

In the present case, the commanders who should salute in accordance with th is general rule, when in column, are the Commanders in Chief of the several States, the Commanders of divisions, brigades, battalions, and batteries, and the chiefs of like organizations of the Loyal Legion and Grand Army. All officers in uniform, except those in the ranks, not only while the reviewing officer is passing along the line, but when they, in column, are passing him. Officers in uniform salute with the sabre; those not in uniform by moving the hat.

By command of Major Gen. SCHOFIELD.
S. V. R. CRUGER, Chief of Staff.
Official—S. E. BLUNT, Captain of Ordnance, United States Army.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Grand Marshal of the industrial parade, with which the great three days' festival closes to-morrow, has announced the following aides: Henry C. Aspinwall, Charles Appleby, Nelson G. Ayres, Ethan Allen, A. H. Barker, Bleecker B. Barnard, Lewis Tappen Barney, Alexander E. Bartle, Henry A. Bostwick, Sherrill Babcock, William H. Barker, Eugene Berri, Adolph Busch, George M. Barry, Oliver B. Bridgman, Russell Bonnell, Melville Bull, H. H. Balch, Howard G. Badgley, Cyrus L. Baxter, James H. Brady, Oliver H. Bellingham, John T. Boyle, Frank A. Brastow, Reginald G. Barclay, Elliott Burris, Theodore B. Baseelin, August Belmont, Jr., Frederick W. Chesebrough, John N. Conyngham, Robert J. Clyde, W. Miles Cary, Sigmund Cohn, Charles M. Carlisle, Alexander Cameron, Ashton Crosby Clarkson, Alfred E. Cortis, W. F. Caterfield, Wilbur F. Calvert, Charles H. T. Collis, De Frees Critten, Frederick F. Carey, Washington Content, Albert Clayburgh, T. Wainwright Draper, John D. Cheever, Julian T. Davies, A. d'Orville, Eugene L. Dale, Guy Carlton Dempsey, George W. Dickerman, Thomas L. Dunn, Rufus Deisfeld, John Gordon Erving, W. Nelson Edelsten, E. M. Fulton, Joseph Forbes, Fred W. Floyd, Dr. Fraser C. Fuller, De Witt Clinton Falls, Jr., George E. Fahys, Augustus D. Field, Warren N. Goddard, Robert S. Gould, Guilford Hurry, Nelson H. Henry, Herbert G. Hull, Francis Halpin, Charles F. Homer, Joseph Holland, Austin Harrington, Leland H. Ives, Joseph C. Jackson, Foxhall Keene, William H. Kirby, Henry Knickerbocker, Frank T. Lawrence, Francis H. Manford, Frederick A. Mackay, Jr., Edward Mitchell, Jr., Frank McCook, Field, Warren N. Goddard, Nelson, Cornelius B. Mitchell, Rufus Martin, Warner Miller, William C. Mowry, Henry Gleason, Sinclair T. Hunting, William W. Heashaw, Jr., Charles R. Henderson, Gilbert A. Harrison, Frederick L. Hess, William H. T. Hughes, Ira M. Hedges, Henry Iselin, Charles M. Jessup, Richard L. Johnson, William L. Kilduff, Waldo Ellis Knapp, Frederick R. Lee, Robert Lincoln Lee, Edwin A. McAlpin, Clark H. McDonald, John Murray Mitchell, Asher Miner, Alfred R. Mackay, Jeremiah S. Osborne, Jr., Walter Gendve Owen, John D. Ottiwell, Louis V. O'Donohue, Holbrook F. J. Porter, Kelly Prentice, Albert E. Pond, William E. Peats, Oren Root, Charles F. Roe, F. J. Rorer, Frederick T. Swift, Joseph P. Sullivan, Edward Chambers Smith, Peter Somers, Joseph H. Sterling, Arthur R. Shipman, Julian Sternberger, Charles Smith, Jr., Henry Edwin Tremain, John Tregaskis, John J. Toffey, George Enos Throop, S. E. Vernon, Paul Edward Vohsm, Henry C. Woodruff, Stephen M. Wright, James Wood, Arthur Weber, Joseph P. Dorlon, Frederick E. Owen, William C. Price, Howland Pell, James S. Porter, Thomas J. Powers, George W. Raud, George S. Ryer, Clarence H. Robbins, Edward C. Smith, Charles R. Skinner, Frank T. Stinson, W. F. Sheffer, August Schimmel, Lispenard Stewart, W. M. Storrs, Waldo Sprague, Alexander Taylor, Jr., Paul Gibert Thebaud, Charles W. Tracy, Lawrence Turnure, Jr., John W. Vrooman, William R. Worrall, Obed Wheeler, Alfred Wagstaff, Gustavus A. Wallace, Frank Waller.

The following gentlemen are detailed by the Governors, so far as heard from, to represent their several States: New-Hampshire, Solon A. Carter; Indiana, John A. Bridgeland; Kansas, Homer W. Pont; Maryland, Frank Brown; Illinois, Charles P. Eryan; Pennsylvania, Thomas J. Powers; Wisconsin, Ogden H. Fetayees; Maine, George L. Boyd; Missouri, Robert B. Ainger; South Carolina, Major J. C. Alderson; Florida, John D. Treadwell; Missouri, C. P. Ellersbe; Connecticut, William C. Mawry; Arkansas, Col. B. T. De Val; Virginia, Major W. Miles Cary; Delaware, Austin Harrington; Rhode Island, Col. Melville Bull; Vermont, Col. Levi K. Fuller.

All aides appointed on the Chief Marshal's staff, unless otherwise ordered, are requested to report Wednesday by 7:30 o'clock to Special Aide C. H. Roe at the Plaza, Fifty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue, where sashes will be furnished.

The following aides are especially detailed to accompany the aides appointed by the Governors of States: Lawrence Ternure, Jr., August Belmont, Jr., Lispenard Stewart, P. G. Thebaud, Alfred Wagstaff, H. Knickerbocker, Franklin Bartlett, Joseph C. Jackson, C. B. Mitchell.

Four thousand boys of the public schools of this city will parade in the great procession tomorrow. They will be near the head of the line, in the first Division, in charge of Gen. Kenealon. The boys will be divided into eight battalions, and each battalion will be under a principal. A band will be at the head of each battalion, and a drum corps at the head of each battalion.

All associations participating in the German-American division of the civic parade were notified to appear at their respective stations at 10:30 A. M., but in consequence of the President having decided to appear on the grand stand at an hour earlier than originally appointed it will be necessary for all organizations to be at their stations at 10 A. M. sharp, instead of 10:30 A. M.

THE STREETS AT NIGHT.

The zip, zip of the saw and the click, click, and thud of the hammer made music for the strollers on Broadway and Fifth-avenue last night. All along the line of march of the great military parade bustling notes of preparation were heard. Stands and booths for the accommodation of spectators were going up wherever there was a convenient foot of space, and tardy decorations on hotels, club houses, and private residences were being put in place.

To the multitude of eighteen feet crowded the sidewalks and overflowed into the carriageway it might well seem that with the hundreds of temporary structures containing benches, camp chairs, and cushioned seatless there need be no occasion for any spectator of to-day's pageant to stand. In Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Fifty-seventh-street, there are stands broad and high, each with a capacity to seat from thirty to ten thousand persons. It is beyond dispute that no such preparations for the seating of the populace on a public occasion was ever before made.

Some of the stands are gorgeous in their drapings, while others are rude and unsightly steps of pine on naked trucks which are firmly braced close up to the Fifth-avenue line on the side streets. Every seat, however unsightly, will in all probability be filled to-day. The speculators, whose money-getting enterprise caused so many of these temporary structures to rise, were on the spot selling tickets last night. Trade was brisk, although $1 50 a seat was charged for spaces scarcely more than a foot square. Some of the boxes and balconies that have been erected impress the close observer as being of a recklessly flimsy character. Structures designed to accommodate several hundred persons have only three-inch seantling for supports, and a few of them rise to a height that might well make a nervous person uneasy.

Nearly all of the Fifth-avenue clubs have provided substantial facilities for viewing the parade in front of their houses, and with scarcely an exception the clubs display elaborate and expensive decorations. The Union League Club's show is the finest of admiring attention on upper Fifth-avenue last night. Besides a profuse showing of bunting two sides of the building were radiant with red, white, and blue electric lights. Long bands of red cloth were stretched from the top of the first story to the upper cornice of the house. On these bands, and placed close together, were the colored bulbs containing the incandescent lights. There were several hundred of them, and the effect of the illumination was enhanced by the frequent manipulation of the lights. At one moment the gazing throng of people would behold two dazzling walls of light. Then there would be a momentary darkness, followed by a turning on of the red lights, next the white lights, and finally the blue lights, the whole blending most beautifully and rendered additionally effective by the swaying motion given them by the gently stirring breeze. It was an apt description of the sight expressed by an enthusiastic tourist from one of the back counties when he exclaimed to his companion: "Jingo, Mary, look at them illuminated sleighbells!"

The absence of electric lights gave a weird aspect to Madison-square, where the crowd was so dense that carriages hardly moved their vehicles. Many thousands of persons lingered in the vicinity of the triumphal arches and the grand stands. There were no stern policemen to interpose objections, and men, women, and children slumbered into the stands, and gave themselves the satisfaction of sitting where they would like to sit to-day. Painters and decorators meanwhile put the finishing touches to the arches. The Fifth-Avenue Hotel was filled and surrounded by a crowd anxious to get a glimpse at President Harrison.

In West Twenty-third-street the large white building occupied by the Stern Brothers was brilliantly illuminated by electric lights, a blazing shield displaying the national colors forming the central feature. The Edison offices in Fifth-avenue, below Fourteenth-street, were also aflame with colored lights, the entire front being covered by stars and bands of fire. A large number of people went to Washington-square with the expectation of seeing the big arch at the foot of Fifth-avenue illuminated, but they were disappointed. The myriads of electric lights on that structure will glow and glitter to-night.

The country cousins are giving the Bowery a boom. If any one doesn't know how it is done and is curious to learn let him visit the Broadway of the east side to-night. Time is of little consequence to him who is in search of a thrill—the later the better, perhaps—to see the sights. The boom may not be so prolonged and noisy to-night as it was last night, because the boomers will not be so fresh and energetic as they were the first day in town.

One reason, probably the principal one, why the country cousins are booming the Bowery these centennial nights is because its myriad attractions have been magnified to them in song and story. Extravagant tongues and reckless pens have pictured the scenes so often in glittering colors has to make the Bowery enchantment to the famous thoroughfare as well, so that it is no wonder the rustic idle drifts as it does. To scores of strangers the centennial has brought a life time's opportunity to see the Bowery in all its glory and as much more of Gotham as is possible in the time of limited railroad fares.

The Bowery procession last night began early and disbanded late. The Bowery boy was conspicuous in the floating stream. The country gentleman's daughter, perhaps, participated, and made a great show of itself. The most numerous element in this out-of-town influx was the National Guardsman in uniform. He was not only in the great majority but made more noise and spent his money more freely than anybody else in the parade. A peculiarity about him was that he seemed to be suffering from a perpetual thirst, which copious draughts of amber liquid drawn from the wood could not quench.

If there was one uniformed militiaman in the Bowery last night marching out of time with tangled footsteps in the glare of the electric lamps, there were a thousand. An observant spectator counted fifty straggling figures wearing the regulation overcoats on one block.

The Bowery fakir and catchpenny showman was alert, as he always is when there is a chance to make a nickel or a dime. Last night centennial rosettes and Oklahoma diamonds had the call at 5 cents along the curb, while there was not an unrowarded museum, concert hall, or shooting gallery on the line.

FLAGS AND BUNTING.

The building of the New-York Mercantile Exchange was very beautifully decorated. There was an abundance of flags and bunting, shields and banners, artistically displayed. The cost of the work was $1,200.

The decorations on the building of the Cowperthwait Furniture Company in Park Row were among the handsomest down town, and attracted a deal of attention yesterday. The big gilt eagle that has stood so long over the entrance was half hidden in silk and stockinet until he hardly knew himself, and all the bands and festoons of gay bunting that hid the building in artistic folds led directly to his talons.

One of the prettiest, because one of the most unique of the decorations, is that which adorns Palmer's Theatre. It forms a pleasing contrast to the array of bunting and flags which stretches up and down Broadway on either side. The columns of the portico are wound with red, white, and blue banting, intermingled with strings of laurel. From the balcony above the entrance, long festoons of laurel, festooned and brought down to the columns, and wreaths of red immortelles are attached here and there along the balustrade. A picture of Washington, framed in green, is the centrepiece over the entrance, and above this and on either side the American flag floats in the breeze. The contrasts of the green laurel with the flag-bedecked buildings on each side of the theatre is very effective, and makes Palmer's stand out prominently by itself in the long line of gayly-decorated structures on upper Broadway.

There were no displays of illumination at the store of which Gaston L. Fenardent is manager, at 133 Macdougal-street. In each window there were fifty egg shells, which were partially filled with oil, upon which lighted tapers floated. Each egg shell was painted in curious designs. Flags and bunting formed the background, and the whole was very pretty.

Conspicuous among the decorations of large business buildings on the east side is the ornate and sumptuous drapery of the big white dry goods store of E. Ridley & Sons in Grand-street. Heedless of shattering forest of flags from all available points on their building they have on display in a show window a miniature model of the Sub-Treasury, Wall-street front, with the statue of Washington faithfully reproduced, together with the flag decoration, shields, and arms of the various States and standards of colors.

Avenue A presents an appearance as patriotic as gay, and, with its numerous and tasty decorations, is a veritable sea of flags and bunting. The residents along the avenue have responded in a true spirit to the great occasion.

AMBULANCE TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

The Centennial Committee has arranged the following stations along the line of to-day's and to-morrow's parades, from which police and ambulance calls may be sent out. Each of the stations will be connected with Police Headquarters and the hospitals by a police wire and a Morse wire connected with the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. A police telegraph operater, Morse wire operater, and a policeman will be on duty at each station. The stations are:

No. 111 Broadway.
City Hall stand.
No. 599 Broadway.
Corner of Waverley-place and University-place.
Twentieth-street and Fifth-avenue.
Madison-square stand at Twenty-fifth-street.
Fortieth-street and Fifth-avenue stand.
Fifty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue stand.

On application at any of these stations police and ambulance assistance will be furnished to the applicant.

THE CRUSH AT THE BALL

A SUCCESS CHIEFLY IN POINT OF NUMBERS.

THE IMMENSE CROWD WHICH GATHERED IN THE OPERA HOUSE BUT DID NOT DO ANY DANCING.

The centennial ball about which society has gossipped, the lookers-on have wondered, and the whole country is supposed to have held its breath because of the promises of its magnitude, is a thing of the past. It was held last night by a throng of men and women who were so countless in number that the only dancing done was the quadrille, misnamed, which opened the night's pleasures. There was no quadrille, it was only a simple little contradance, whose movements were between too unyielding lines of stiff-back artillerymen.

Thenceforward, it is true, many persons essayed to dance, but surrendered their hopes and looked down on the surging multitude on the floor. As a reception to President Harrison it was an unbounded success; as a celebration of the centennial anniversary of Washington's inauguration it far surpassed expectations, but as a ball where dancing could be engaged in it was an unmitigated failure.

Long before the hour decided upon for the opening of the doors a line of carriages began to form along Broadway, extending south toward Thirty-fourth-street. Their occupants were in full dress, all ready to throw off their wraps and step upon the dancing floor. As the time neared for the throwing wide of the portals this line extended until it turned Thirty-fourth-street, and yet dozens more coaches were arriviving every minute. The police succeeded, after a hard struggle, in straightening things out.

But no sooner had they succeeded in this than they were met by a crowd which seemed to combine all the elements of the parade of the daytime with every country visiter within the city's gates. This crowd had insistance enough to push forward several times the lines of blue coats and break toward the entrance to the Opera House, but it was beaten back, and the rest of the night it was held in check, a vast open-mouthed and open-eyed wondering multitude. This mass of upturned faces extended away up and down Broadway and through Thirty-ninth-street. In fact, wherever the strains of music could be heard through the open windows of the Opera House there the greatest number of persons were assembled.

It was promised by the committee that the ball would be under way by 10 o'clock and that no postponement would be possible. Relying upon this, persons came early, and, by 9:30 o'clock, almost all of the boxes were filled. The scene was a splendid one, but even such scenes pale upon one when there is absolutely nothing else to do, so after a time the pleasure seekers strolled out into the corridors, awaiting the arrival of the Presidential party and effectively blocking every means of ingress or egress. Hundreds of men and women were crowded into the draughty shed which had been built in Broadway and compelled to remain there without protection from the really chill air for nearly an hour in many instances, before they succeeded in getting an opportunity to put away their wraps, so inadequate were the accommodations of the coat and cloak rooms. Then, when the doors entrances to the Opera House, they were met by the densely-packed crowds on the stairways and in the corridors. It was here that many of the less courageous ones turned about and went home, utterly disgusted with the preparations for their reception. Complaints were numerous and justified.

At about 9:30 o'clock there was a muffled toot of trumpets and seventy-five stalwart artillerymen from the Second Battery, N. G., S. N. Y., with drawn sabres, marched the length of the shining floor and formed an open order. Then Capt. David

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—BEGGAR STUDENT.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A MIDNIGHT BELL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—A GAME OF CARDS—MILLINERS' BILL, &c.
EDEN MUSÉE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—MY BROTHER'S SISTER.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—UNCLE JOE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—NEW MAGDALEN.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—DRAMA AND CONCERT. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE WIFE.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—CENTENNIAL LOAN EXHIBITION.
NATIONAL ACAD. MY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.
NEW PARK THEATRE—At 8:15—LOYALTY.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—At 8—ZIG-ZAG. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—A TRIP TO MAY QUEEN.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—BLACK CROOK. Matinée—DOVETTA.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE HENRIETTA.
THEATRE COMIQUE—At 8—THE RUNAWAY WIFE.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—NADJY.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—ROBERT ELSMERE.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

Readers of THE TIMES *going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 75 cents per month and the address changed as often as desired.*

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,289 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, cooler weather.

MR. WILLIAM POTTS, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, (35 Liberty-street, New-York,) will receive the subscriptions to the monument to the memory of the late HENRY G. PEARSON. We do not wish to urge on any one as a duty a contribution to this object. It is essential to its purpose that it shall be the spontaneous offering of those who see the heroism of patient fidelity to duty, of firm and steadfast protection of the interests intrusted to a public official, of modest but unflinching courage in the performance of a task made needlessly difficult by a conflict with selfishness and treachery. Mr. PEARSON died in the defense of the most obvious rights of American citizens from the assaults of cruel and cowardly enemies, for it is the right of all of us that our public work shall be honestly done by capable men, and the partisans who seek to defeat that end seek to undermine that right. It is a pitiful reflection that in the centennial year of the Republic it should be possible that a brave and loyal man, bent solely on doing his duty as he and as all sensible and upright men understood it, should have excited the dull, implacable hatred of those in power by that very determination, and that that hatred should have so harassed and tormented him that he finally succumbed to the burden. It is fitting that there should be some concrete expression of the affectionate admiration that a noble life so wickedly sacrificed has awakened.

The carrying out of to-day's programme of the celebration will necessarily involve a good deal of time, and the long waiting of sightseers will be tiresome. It is therefore desirable that everything should start very promptly and that the exercises which can be attended at best by only a small number of people should be cut as short as possible. The religious services at St. Paul's Church are set down for 9 o'clock, the appearance of the President at the platform in front of the Sub-Treasury and the starting of the procession for 9:30, and the President's presence at the reviewing stand at Madison-square for 11:30. Unless the services at the church begin promptly and are made short the exercises in Wall-street and the starting of the parade will be delayed. The commemorative exercises at the Sub-Treasury can be witnessed and the speeches heard by only a small fraction of the waiting crowds, while everything can be fully read in the reports to-morrow morning. It will do no harm if these proceedings are compressed so as not to keep the vast throngs along the line of march waiting an unreasonable length of time. The comfort and patience of hundreds of thousands of people are to be considered, and the unavoidable delays will at best draw out the parade for many hours. Promptness and dispatch should be the order for all the preliminaries at which comparatively few people can be present, and which will be fully described and reported in the morning papers.

There has been a good deal of discussion in banking circles as to the proper course to be pursued as to paper maturing to-morrow. It is held by some bankers of high authority that under the law of April 26 paper made previous to that date and maturing to-morrow must be then presented, despite the Governor's proclamation limiting the holiday to this city and Brooklyn. It is probable that in most cases such paper will be so presented, but that no protest of it will be made if payment is made on the next day. Whether this will fully meet the requirements of the law we do not presume to say, but it appears to the lay mind to do so.

It does not appear whether the report of Consul SMITHERS that the Chinese Government has authorized an extension of the new railroad was forwarded from China before or after the promulgation of the recent order for a discontinuance of work on the surveys. The road already completed is about eighty-five miles long, and an extension of it was authorized a few months ago, but while the surveyors were at work the conservatives, aided by the Court Astrologers, convinced the Government that the laying of rails had in some diabolical way caused a fire in the imperial palace, and thereupon an order putting an end to the work of extension was issued. If the Consul's report refers to a subsequent order by which the first was annulled, the Liberals have won a notable victory with unexpected ease and very slight delay. Recent reports concerning the continued and serious disability of LI HUNG CHANG, the leader of the Progressive Party, have not encouraged a belief that the Liberals were gaining ground, and if they have defeated the Conservatives since the discontinuance of work on the railroad their success indicates that the death of the great Viceroy would not be an irreparable loss to the progressive element.

The views of Mr. GEORGE H. BATES upon the Samoan question seem to have undergone very little modification since the publication of his recent article in the *Century Magazine*, for in the May number of that periodical, issued yesterday, he discusses our relations to Samoa in language almost as positive and, considering that he is now one of our representatives in the Samoan conference at Berlin, scarcely less indiscreet than the expressions of his former article. He holds it to be settled that MALIETOA is "the rightful and recognized King of Samoa"; asserts that it is the general opinion that TAMASESE, whom the Germans are supporting, is "a man inferior in capacity" to MALIETOA, and speaks of the "so-called Government" set up by the Germans as "disregarding the rights of all other foreigners," and violating the promises made by the Germans to our Government. Mr. BATES thinks that "recent events indicate that Prince BISMARCK for the first time appreciates that the United States will submit to no less" than the demands made by Mr. BAYARD in the Samoan correspondence and in the conference of 1887. This may be true, but the season chosen by Mr. BATES for these utterances seems to be somewhat inopportune.

THE HERITAGE OF CHARACTER.

When, a hundred years ago to-day, WASHINGTON took the oath of office as President of the United States, he had already rendered to his country such service that it may be fairly said that what came after was subordinate, and, precious as it was, was of less value. And, though there are no terms in which the relative value can be clearly stated, we should be strongly inclined to say that the greatest service was not in his consummate military skill, nor in that splendid courage which, at moments like those of Trenton and Germantown, could risk much to gain much, but in what may be summed up in the single word, character. WASHINGTON made the Republic of the United States possible by the absolute demonstration to his own people and to the peoples of other lands that here, in the rudimentary conditions of national life, in the obscurity of a colonial existence, with no guidance or sanction of tradition, with none of the inherited obligation of a privileged class, in the natural development of substantially free institutions, there had been produced and matured a character proof by all tests against the vices and weaknesses attributed to the people, possessed in all regards of the purity, firmness, justice, respect for the rights of others necessary to the government of men under such free institutions. That he was rarely gifted by nature men of our time have come rather slowly to recognize. The more closely his career is studied, the more clear it is that, given the means and the conditions, he showed far more than any man of his time the native force that cannot be analyzed, but that makes man great. But this force, which other men had, if in less degree, would never have enabled him to become the indispensable man he was had it not been coupled with the possession of that rarest of gifts—complex and simple at once—the character that holds action true in great things and in small and makes a man trusted and trustworthy among his fellowmen.

In the long trial of the Revolutionary struggle from the siege of Boston to that of Yorktown, the trait that gave him distinction, that impressed those immediately about him, and those whose destinies he held in his strong hand, that grew with the growth of men's knowledge of him and struck the roots of his countryman's affection for him and faith in him deeper and deeper in their hearts with every year, was his rectitude. At every juncture, in counsel and in action, in success and in defeat, amid the enthusiasm of progress and amid the accumulating evidences of intrigue, infidelity, coldness, and treachery, he did and he was known to do what he believed to be right. And in the long intervals when the fortunes of the cause he fought for drooped, when his armies dwindled to a handful of ill-fed, ill-clad, half-armed, disheartened men, when for himself the future held no promise of honor and hardly the hope that his faithfulness would be acknowledged, still steadfastly and simply he did his duty as if nothing else was possible to him. He was not unambitious. He valued the good opinion of men, he frankly desired their praise, he believed in the substance and the form of official distinction, fame was to him a real object of intense aspiration, but above all other things, with a sway of which he was only half conscious, by a necessity of his nature, duty dominated him. It was this more than his rare intellect, beautiful in its clearness and sublime in its elevation, that made him great as no other man in the history of the English-speaking race has been great.

Since it was this that had been demonstrated to his country long before he was called to be its first President, it is not unfair to say that his greatest service had already been rendered. But when that call came, and with infinite solicitude and anxiety, with unfeigned self-distrust and but a meagre hope for the future, he obeyed the call, the service went on. As he had shown the virtue and the capacity of the statesman in his post as commander of the armies, so now as the Chief Magistrate he showed these same virtues united with those of the soldier. He was often in doubt; he was sometimes near to despair. There are passages in his private correspondence, when he was beleaguered by the difficulties, the perplexities of civil rule, and especially by the ambition and greed and meanness of his fellow-citizens, that are full of agony. But he never wavered. When the time came for him to act, taking counsel of those he trusted most, listening to all whom he believed to have a right to speak, then deciding as nearly as he could for the best, he acted and faced the consequences as he had been wont to face his foes. The secret of his immense and enduring influence, we think, lay in this. It was this that makes the story of his life to-day so deeply interesting, so profoundly instructive. At all times he was ready, not to efface himself, but to bear whatever came to himself. Fear and temptation alike had, therefore, no hold upon him. The gloomiest forebodings—and he was not by temperament hopeful—could not daunt him, because he was ready for the worst. The brightest allurements could not swerve him, for he was armed against them by an invulnerable self-respect. It is the priceless heritage of his countrymen, that everyone of them in his own life can emulate that in which WASHINGTON was the greatest.

THE NAVAL PARADE.

Doubtless our inland visitors were impressed by what they were able to see yesterday of the naval parade. There must have been many thousands of spectators to whom such a sight was novel. For one of the most essential differences between the Republic that was established a hundred years ago and the Republic as it exists today is the fact that the population of the colonies was confined to the Atlantic seaboard, while with each successive census the centre of population has shifted westward until it is probable that the child is already born who shall live to see it established in the valley of the Mississippi. The Americans of 1789 were almost all familiar with such maritime spectacles as the time afforded, while to a majority of the Americans of 1889, such spectacles are strange.

A great number of vessels took part in the parade of yesterday, and to the inland visitor that fact may have left little to be desired. To those Americans who still inhabit the strip of land between the Alleghanies and the Atlantic, and to New-Yorkers in particular, it was by no means brilliantly, and it can scarcely be said to have been tolerably, successful. The relics of our old and the nucleus of our new navy were indeed upon exhibition, and the display they made was of course creditable, as no display of the American Navy, even in its degeneracy, fails to be either in the stress and peril of a hurricane at Samoa or in a holiday pageant in the waters of New-York Bay, so far as the effect of its appearance depends upon skillful seamanship. Neither is it at all to be wished that we should be able to make such a display as may be witnessed at the manœuvres of the English Channel fleet. Even when the American merchant shipping rivaled that of Great Britain and far exceeded that of any other power, the United States wisely forbore to enter, as a matter of national vanity, the national competition in naval armaments to which they were not compelled by national necessity. The existing American Navy, feeble as it is in every respect except the skill and gallantry of its officers and seamen, is greater in proportion to the commerce it has to protect than the American Navy of thirty years ago.

No instructed spectator of the parade of yesterday could have viewed without some shame the procession, large in numbers though it was, of coastwise and river craft that are all that remain to recall the high and palmy days of the American merchant navy. Evidently the time has long gone by, whether or not it has gone by forever, when COBDEN could declare in the House of Commons that the mercantile marine of the United States alone was a match for any war navy on the continent of Europe. New-Yorkers who witnessed the parade are well aware that, while any yacht race for the *America's* Cup presents an aquatic spectacle more picturesque and inspiring than was furnished by the squadrons reviewed yesterday by the President, there can be seen any Saturday a procession of steamers down the bay flying foreign flags that give a far more impressive and adequate notion of the achievements of modern shipbuilding.

We have already taken up our parable on this subject, but it will bear a fresh reference. The condition of our merchant marine was of course beyond the control of the managers of the parade, whose promise it was to do what could be done to produce an impressive spectacle with the materials at command. Here also the show was far from being successful. The squadron of men-of-war again presented the only illustrations of the order and discipline that distinguish a naval pageant from a casual assemblage of vessels. The merchant steamers that took part in the procession seemed to be managed with no reference at all to the general effect, and it was difficult to make out any system or order in their formation. They were huddled at the points that seemed likely to give those on board the best view of what was going on, and not ordered as if they themselves were part of the exhibition at all. In fact, the testimony of witnesses who had the advantage of both points of view is that the crowded shores and housetops were better worth looking at from the river than the river from the shores and the housetops. Spectators gathered by hundreds of thousands to witness a spectacle the most impressive part of which they themselves in fact constituted.

In this respect the street parade of to-day may be expected to be at least equally impressive with the river parade of yesterday, with the addition that the myriads who will be massed upon the stands and the sidewalks will have something worth looking at besides their own concourse. The naval parade seems to have been mainly useful for reproof, and it is to be hoped it will prove to have been also useful for edification.

A BAD WAY TO GO TO WORK.

The right of Commissioner SMITH of the Department of Public Works to hold office after the 1st of May is a simple question of the proper construction of the law relating to the term for that office. It is a question which, if properly brought before the courts, could be speedily settled, and such a settlement would be binding upon all concerned and readily acquiesced in, however displeasing it might be to one party to the controversy. Mr. SMITH lately proposed an altogether reasonable plan for bringing the matter before the courts and having the question duly determined, but Mayor GRANT refused to accede to it. Now there is said to be a Tammany plan for getting possession of the office by irregular proceedings, without having the question determined, and forcing the present Commissioner to fight for its recovery from the outside. According to this plan, the Mayor is to assume that the law is on his side and appoint a successor to the present incumbent of the office, who will apply to some Tammany Judge for an order that the books and papers of the department be turned over to him. It is proposed to take this action under certain sections of the Revised Statutes which provide that when an officer whose term has expired refuses to turn over the books and papers in his custody to his successor he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and which provide also for an application to a Judge of the Supreme Court for an order to show cause why the delivery of the books and papers should not be compelled.

The law makes it the duty of the Judge, on the return of the order to show cause, to "proceed to inquire into the circumstances." It appears to be assumed by the devisers of this scheme for ousting Commissioner SMITH that a Judge will be found who, on the presentation of evidence of the appointment of a successor under the officited clause of the Consolidation act extending the term assumed to end in December last until the 1st of May, will grant a peremptory order without inquiring further into the title to the office. No Judge who has any care for his judicial reputation is likely to do anything of the kind. The sections of the Revised Statutes referred to plainly assume that there is no question of the expiration of the term of the officer who refuses to give up the books and papers, and if such a question is raised it will necessarily become a most important circumstance to be inquired into. No self-respecting Judge would venture to grant the order without considering and passing upon that question, and if his decision were adverse to the right of the present Commissioner to continue in the office the latter would have a right to an appeal, with a stay of proceedings pending the determination of the question.

It is said to be a part of the Tammany scheme, if the man appointed to succeed Mr. SMITH should get an order from some Judge recognizing his right to the office, to have the Mayor and Chamberlain treat him as the Commissioner of Public Works and refuse to sign warrants for bills incurred by the present Commissioner. But warrants have to be signed also by the Controller, and Mr. MYERS, as a County Democracy man, would probably continue to recognize Mr. SMITH and refuse to sign warrants for the Tammany successor. This contingency requires another addition to the plan for ousting SMITH, which is to use the report of the Commissioners of Accounts in regard to the market investigation as the ground for asking for the suspension of the Controller from office by the Governor of the State. Should he comply, a temporary successor to Mr. MYERS could be appointed by the Mayor.

It is our opinion that if Tammany undertakes to carry out any such complicated and arbitrary scheme as this it will get into trouble. The Mayor is now clothed with very great power and responsibility, and the fact that he is a Tammany Mayor makes it incumbent upon the Tammany organization to be on its good behavior. It has by no means a command of the majority of votes in this city, and the public sentiment that proceeds from intelligent citizens and the great body of taxpayers is hardly on its side. It could not afford to resort to arbitrary methods, even if it were sure of success. It would produce a revulsion of feeling that would break its power at the first opportunity. Year by year the people of this city have been growing more averse to irregular political methods and more attached to orderly and legal ways. If Tammany goes to work in a way to produce complicated and prolonged litigation and attempts to secure its ends in spite of the law rather than by compliance with it, the chances are that it will fail in the end, and it is certain to lose the prestige which it now has an opportunity of increasing. There is a plain and straightforward way of testing Mr. SMITH's claim to hold his office for two years longer. A case might have been made up for the purpose, but that is not necessary. A successor can be appointed and then he can bring *quo warranto* proceedings and have the question speedily brought to an issue. If the Mayor and his supporters had confidence in their view of the law they would hardly fail to proceed in that way, and the plan with which they are credited not only indicates a lack of confidence, but an unwillingness to rely on an authoritative construction of the law and to abide by it. The course which they are said to be contemplating will prove to be a bad one for them, and if their sagacity is equal to their desire to control all the offices in sight they will avoid it.

A CLERGYMAN'S WILL.

Of all the various ways of getting a will badly drawn, JANE KILTON'S is probably the best. As other people may possibly have thoughts of employing their clergyman to make work for other people's lawyers, it is worth while to see how the plan succeeded in Miss KILTON'S case. At her request her clergyman, whose name we judiciously omit, prepared a writing, duly sealed and witnessed, declaring it to be her will that all her property not otherwise disposed of should go to her nephew, WALTER, "to seize and hold and have during his natural life." It is singular that it should not have occurred to a clergyman with such a wealth of technical language that some uncertain day WALTER might die, and that until he should die, and thus permit the property to revert to his Aunt JANE'S heirs at law, the title to the property would float in the air for lack of a certain claimant who could not be determined, because of the chances of survivorship, until the end of WALTER'S seizing, having, and holding. The relatives quarreled, of course, but that is of only private interest.

The point of public interest is that nobody can tell what will become of Woodlawn Cemetery, near Coventry, R. I., with all the bodies interred in it. Miss JANE was under contract to convey the land to the cemetery association, but, to avoid multiplicity of signatures, it was agreed she should not convey it until the association was incorporated. Meanwhile she died. Now her nephew cannot convey the land because he has only a life interest, and, worse yet, there is no way of learning who is or will be owner of the fee. Consequently, the cemetery association cannot deed over burial plots to those who bought and used them, never dreaming that Miss KILTON would employ her parson to draw her will. NICHOLAS VANSLYCK, counsel for the contestants, contended that Miss KILTON was insane, because she had visions of dogs, cats, and children. But JOHN T. BLODGETT, who appeared for the legatees, succeeded in showing that the legacies were all in the line of Miss JANE'S expressed wishes, and that, although there was certainly doubt as to the future, her intent as to how the property should go (so long as Nephew WALTER could seize, have, and hold it) was clearly worded. So the will was probated, and doubtless before this time the lawyers of Providence to a man have each told the Woodlawn Cemetery that he knows how it can get the land it has bought. If there is a greater folly than being your own lawyer, Miss JANE KILTON discovered it.

FILLEY'S CAMPAIGN.

While the Republicans of the Silk-Stocking faction in Missouri were rejoicing over the news that CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY had consented to accept the Consulship at Hong-Kong, that wily old politician decided that he would not go to foreign parts. It will be recalled that on March 23 the four Republican Congressmen of the State prepared and submitted to the President for his "favorable consideration" a long list of "citizens of Missouri for appointments abroad," and that Mr. FILLEY was put down on this list for the office of "Consul at Liverpool, or something equally as good." The candidate appears to have been misled at first concerning the pecuniary value of the Hong-Kong Consulship. When he discovered that MOSBY could not have "made $100,000 out of the fees," and that certain persons desired that he should be sent the greatest possible distance from St. Louis, he directed Secretary BLAINE to cross off his name, and caused it to be known that nothing short of the Post Office in St. Louis would satisfy him. At the same time he gave to the press certain letters that he had sent to his emissaries and agents in Washington. The following extracts show where he stands:

"There is no pecuniary consideration that would make Hong-Kong at my time of life and circumstances, a home even temporarily to my wife and myself. And if pleasant and agreeable recognition is what is intended, or is deserved, something at home or not a month's journey therefrom would better fit the fitness of things. I make no complaint that every appointment so far made is of an old Silk, and all that are now for the city Federal positions agreed upon are of the same stripe, including the bulk of those agreed upon for the consular positions. It is neither politic nor good politics for the past or for the future. * * * It seems hardly credible that the causes and effects of Missouri's successful work has so soon been ignored. I refer generally now, not specially. But so far it is almost literally true. The effect on the State is discouraging. The impression prevails that there is more effort being made to get punishment for the deserving workers of the State and rewards for the suiters than placing the party interested at the front. I desire for the future to plant my convictions and protest, so that as in the recent city election where is my co-operation and active services were neither sought nor accepted when tendered, that at least the earnest, zealous, and sincere Republicans of the State may not be misinformed or deceived.

"When Col. RICHARD C. KERENS's candidate for the Post Office—the Arkansaw traveler—FREDERICK W. SCHUARTE, SHARTY for short, is appointed and receives his commission for Postmaster at St. Louis *may I be here to see*. There will be harmony, big H, *then*. It was so easy for those who did the work throughout the State to have been mixed up with those already recognized who did so little, and to show the purpose of general recognition instead of the complete one-sided affair, and to aid instead of depress Republican interests."

It is related that once on a time a certain person who paid little attention to the niceties of language was told that he could not be a grammarian, and that he replied with some heat, "No, Sir; I am a Missourian." Mr. FILLEY'S indignation occasionally gives his written remarks a rugged and untrimmed appearance, but his meaning is tolerably clear. He was smarting under a demand from Washington for additional "indorsements," although he had sent to Mr. HARRISON and Mr. BLAINE the unanimous commendation of a caucus of all the Republican members of the Missouri Legislature, the unanimous indorsement of all the Union Labor members of the same body, and the most cordial commendation of the State Central Committee, the several Republican Congressional Committees, and three Judges of the Circuit Court. To these, he says, were added "the expectations and desires of at least 235,000 of the 236,000 Republican voters of the State." And still the President asked for more! Under these circumstances Mr. FILLEY could only "plant his convictions and protest," and stand over them in his most dignified attitude.

The truth appears to be that while Mr. FILLEY was picking up these "indorsements" in the Legislature and at the headquarters of the several campaign committees he overlooked or failed to conciliate the one man above all others whose name he should have undertaken to place on his papers—the retired star-route contractor, RICHARD C. KERENS. He knew that Mr. KERENS had been the only and the honored guest of Mr. HARRISON at his Thanksgiving dinner and that after the inauguration he had by common report become a member of the unofficial Cabinet. He saw that with respect to appointments in Missouri and Arkansas Mr. KERENS exercised far more influence than the local Congressmen, and yet he seems to have believed that he could get along without this man's favor. The publication of his letters indicates that Mr. FILLEY has burned his bridges and seems to point to his discomfiture. But he may yet find some modest office under the St. Louis City Government in which he can serve his fellow-men.

POINTED AND PUNGENT.

A practical illustration of the superstition of a darky living on Major Bacon's place near Albany will serve to show that they have not yet given up many of their old-time theories. Major Bacon has a little Texas pony that for some time has been very poor. One of the darkies on the place named Jim Ford, and calling himself Dr. Ford, said that the horse was being ridden by witches at night. He was asked to explain how he knew such to be the case, and promptly said that the tangled condition of the mane betrayed it. He was told to cure the trouble if he could, and at once began to comb out the mane. Ridiculous as it may seem, as soon as the "doctor" began to give his attention to the horse's mane the animal began to gain flesh.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.*

The advocates of whipping as a means of family discipline are accustomed to quote Solomon as saying "Spare the rod and spoil the child." What Solomon said was, "He that spareth the rod hateth his son." But the word "rod" in that connection does not necessarily refer to corporal punishment. It simply means parental authority and guidance. The same Hebrew word is used in the Twenty-third Psalm, where David says, "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want. * * * His rod and His staff they comfort me." The rod was the symbol of authority and power, not a rawhide nor a hickory withe.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"Dear John," wrote his wife, "I am sorry to say Willie fell out of a swing yesterday and disabled himself. He will not be able to use his arms for a month—so the doctor says. He is getting along all right, but it makes him restless to stay indoors. When you return from the city please bring him something he can amuse himself with." "Willie," said the father, kindly, as he patted the little boy consolingly on the head the next day, "I have brought you that drum I promised you a year ago you should have some time."—*Winona (Minn.) Republican.*

The youthful heir to a Walnut Hills ancestral establishment is of an inquiring turn of mind, and directs his attention specially to the elucidation of religious problems. Last week he heard a Sunday school address on "The Prodigal Son." Just what the small boy thought of the address his father was curious to learn, and so he said to him that night at supper: "My son, tell me which of the characters in the parable of the prodigal son you sympathized with?" "Well, papa," replied the cherub with perfect nonchalance, "I think I'd feel disposed to sympathize most with the calf."—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

One of the Vineyard Haven Sunday school teachers, having a class of very small scholars, was reading about a great storm on the sea of Galilee. The children were intensely interested, and one in particular seemed wonderfully impressed with the situation so graphically portrayed by his teacher. Turning to the little fellow he said: "Charlie, what would you have done if you had been there?" Straightening himself up, and with much positiveness of manner, he replied: "I should have reefed."—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

Spinning wheels, milking stools, guitars, and banjos upon the floors, cracked china, antique books piled upon chairs, and many specimens of unauthenticated ceramics have so crowded both reception and drawing rooms that a visitor can hardly find a seat. The late Mr. William Amory once told a lady upon whom he made a call and whose house was elegantly furnished that it was delightful to enter her rooms, as he could find his way to a chair without encountering or upsetting any of these high-art appliances.—*Boston Post.*

The Albany small boy is nothing if not progressive. A few days ago a fond mother of the city noticed that her little six-year-old son viewed a particular corner in the garden quite often, and watched his movements. Going to where he was stooping one day she saw him examining a feather he had pulled out of the ground to see if it had sprouted. His mother inquired his object in planting the quill, when the youngster replied: "Hum, I guess I am going to raise chickens as well as anybody."—*Albany (Ga.) News.*

"Is it proper to speak of Mrs. Harrison as the first lady of the land?" That depends. If our correspondent has a wife, she should be the first lady of the land to him. If he has no wife, his mother should be the first lady, and if he has no mother either, then his oldest sister. If he is an unmarried orphan, without sisters, he may be right in looking to the wife of the President as the first lady of the land, but any day he may meet some other lady who will change his opinion and her name.—*Hartford Courant.*

There is a story told of Mr. W. D. Howells to the effect that on one occasion he attended a costume party wearing the conventional evening costume of the present, where every guest was required to appear in the dress of one of the characters in the novels of Scott. On being brought to book for this irregularity he justified his garb by the plea that he did represent one of the chief characters in Scott—the often-appearing "gentle reader."—*Providence Journal.*

"So you have seen Clarence's poems? What do you think of them?" "Well, I noticed one or two instances of poor grammar and false metre." "Oh, he excuses that by saying it is poetic license." "All I've to say then is that a poet who does such work ought to have his license revoked!"—*Boston Herald.*

"One of the meanest men I ever married," said a Butte minister, "was well along in life and was well off. After the ceremony he fumbled about in his pockets for several minutes and finally drew out three silver dollars, intimating that he might see me again."—*English Exposure.*

The gentleman who has discovered a pill that will kill fourteen oats in fourteen seconds can recuperate his fortunes by putting the nostrum on the market for back-fence usefulness.—*Philadelphia Press.*

If there were ten chairs in the room and one freshly painted, it would be the fate of man to sit on that chair.—*Atchison (Kan.) Globe.*

It is only natural that the man who never has time to do anything never seems to get anything done.—*Merchant Traveller.*

Spring fever, like malaria, is a convenient term that covers a multitude of laziness.—*Baltimore American.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES.

A quick glance at the various changes of bill at the theatres last evening will satisfy all requirements this morning. The absorbing topic of the day is not the drama. Moreover, the hope of some of the managers that the week of the great festival would bring them large profits was scarcely justified by the attendance at the theatres last evening. There were some large audiences, but as a rule the houses were light.

At the Union-Square Theatre, where the new play called "Robert Elsmere" was presented for the first time in New-York, not more than half the seats were occupied. The play was handsomely staged, and a number of very agreeable and promising actors and actresses were concerned in the performance of it. The piece is so obviously a medium of financial speculation rather than a work of art that it is not likely to secure much attention from thoughtful theatregoers. Nevertheless, it is but fair to say that the small part of the play that was seen during a hasty tour of the theatres was not absolutely depressing. A great deal of the text of the novel has been used, but the story has evidently been twisted out of shape to fit it for the stage. Rose, impersonated by Miss Effie Shannon, is an impudent hoyden, and the ritualistic zealot Newcome has been changed into a brusk, bad-tempered person, whose manner is more like that of the fierce Wesleyan cousin of the Lutburn girls than that of the spiritual Anglican. This part is acted in a grotesque but not unimpressive manner by Mr. W. H. Thompson. Miss Dorothy Dorr is Catharine, Mr. E. H. Vanderbilt Elsmere, and Mr. John T. Sullivan Langham. All three act as if their minds were burdened with a fitting sense of the solemnity of their task. It may be worth while, when the excitement of the national celebration has passed, to return to this subject.

At Daly's Theatre Miss Rosina Vokes drew a very large audience, perhaps the largest of the evening. She had an excellent bill to begin her engagement, but there was nothing new in it, for she had many times before expressed the comic woes of Mrs. Merridew, and sung "His Pa" was true to Polly" to mildly the inexorable bailiff's man; and her performance of Margery in Buckstone's "Rough Diamond" is remembered as one of the triumphs of her engagement here last Spring. Both plays were heartily enjoyed. Miss Vokes was assisted by Misses Helen Standish and Helena Dacre, and Messrs. Thorpe, Selten, and Gottschalk, and also by Felix Morris, who was as usual a capital Cousin Joe, and who acted the crotchety old aristocrat in the *lever de rideau*, "A Game of Cards," with excellent skill.

There was only a half a house to see the revival of "The Wife" at the Lyceum Theatre, but the small audience was sufficiently appreciative to encourage the players. The performance was altogether admirable in spirit and execution, and the play was found to be as entertaining as ever.

The lines of burlesque are so nearly approached in the new play, "My Brother's Sister," which was produced at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last night for the first time in New-York, that it is difficult to detect the real purpose of the authors. If it was to produce a play worthy of serious consideration they failed; if it was merely to furnish Miss Minnie Palmer with a medium for the exhibition of her vocal and terpsichorean accomplishments they were scarcely more successful. "My Brother's Sister" lacks interest, is barren of entertaining incidents, is vulgar in characterization, is absurd in the conditions assumed, and is beneath contempt in its literary quality. Indeed, the dialogue is so burdened with slang that it is frequently unintelligible to decent ears. The gentlemen responsible for the existence of this remarkable work are, primarily, Mr. Leonard Grover, and, secondarily, Mr. Nathaniel Childs. The former wrote the play and the latter rewrote it, but upon which rests the greater responsibility the programme leaves the spectator to imagine. Whether or not so grievous a charge against either, for the creation of a half of "My Brother's Sister" is quite enough for any one man to bear upon his conscience. Miss Palmer's pleasing personality stood largely for the success of her new play, in that it made an evening agreeable which would otherwise have been intolerable. She was in good voice and sang several songs prettily, while her dancing was delightful in its grace and refinement. Unfagitbe performance she played two different kinds of a boy, a rough girl, and an elegant young lady. In all these characters she was gratifying to both the eye and ear and engendered the regret that her play was not more worthy of her talents. The stage setting was excellent, but the company did not reach beyond mediocrity. The audience about half filled the theatre.

Harrigan's Park Theatre was temporarily reopened last night with a play that smacks of the catchpenny devices of these centennial times. The work is called "Loyalty," and is from the pen of Mr. H. Wayne Ellis. "Loyalty" is a war drama, with an abundance of soldiers, drums, fifes, and negro melodies in the way of decorations to an exceedingly melodramatic love story. It may live through the centennial celebration, although its stage and interest of the audience last night was not very promising even of that end.

At the Grand Opera House last evening Miss Clara Morris presented her vivid and memorable portrayal of the mad woman in "Article 47." Mr. McKee Rankin acted in his now familiar play called "The Runaway Wife" at the Harlem Theatre Comique, and at Tony Pastor's Theatre a change of bill brought ever-popular William Birch forward again, together with many other gifted performers of the variety stage renowned for their humor, their agility, or their musical accomplishments.

CHICKERING HALL.

The Palestrina Choir is a new choral organization of sixty mixed voices, whose object is to produce the works of Palestrina and other great mediæval composers. The first concert of the choir was given last night at Chickering Hall under the direction of

THE CRUSH AT THE BALL

Continued from Third Page.

was a ball gown of bright copper-colored satin, with a very long full train covered and elaborately draped with copper-colored tulle. The bodice was décolletée. She wore a necklace composed of small miniatures exquisitely painted on ivory, framed and linked together with old gold of antique design. The necklace was an heirloom. She carried a very old fan.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton's gown was of Pompadour brocade, the ground of which was of white moire brocaded with bunches of strawberries tied with loops of lilac-colored ribbon. The front of the skirt was draped with white mousseline de soie with full side draperies of lilac silk. The train was of the brocade, and was long and full. The bodice was of heavy lilac silk cut décolletée, and two long tabs in the back which fell over the train. The slippers were lilac satin, and the fan was of antique pearl. She wore a necklace of three strings of pearls with a diamond pendant.

Mrs. Archibald Gracie King's costume was after the colonial period of cream-white brocade and the front of pearl embroidery. The train was of the brocade and was very long and full. Her bodice was cut square and filled in with rich lace; half sleeves edged with rich lace. Her fan was of ostrich feathers. Garniture of flowers, ornaments of diamonds.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry wore a ball costume of bright cardinal satin, elaborately draped with cardinal tulle. The train was very long and full. The bodice was cut décolletée. Garniture of flowers and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster wore a white satin ball gown made with a very long train. Down each side of the front of the bodice, which was cut low, and down the skirt, was a broad band of brocade in Gobelin blue and white in very broad stripes, elaborately embroidered in Pompadour embroidery, with a design of laurel wreaths done in gold thread, metal beads of various colors, and mother of pearl. In the back were two long tabs of Gobelin blue velvet falling over the train. Her ornaments were diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds. White satin slippers and white Pompadour gloves.

Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer's gown was of the colonial period, of white faille Française, with a very long train; the front was of white mousseline de soie, draped softly and embroidered with white blossoms. The neck of the bodice was cut décolletée. The garniture was of flowers and diamonds.

Mrs. Carola Livingston wore a white satin gown, covered and draped with white tulle. The train was long and full, the bodice cut décolletée, while the berths was of white lace. Garniture of flowers and diamond ornaments. She carried a very beautiful white Pompadour fan.

Miss Georgia Schuyler was attired in a costume which had an especial historic interest. It was of old brocade made after the colonial period, the material being of light ground with bunches of bright-colored flowers hand embroidered. It was partly veiled with old lace and relieved by dark-green velvet and feathers. The front of the skirt had on the bottom red, yellow, and green ostrich feathers. The fichu and sleeves were of old lace. Peculiar interest attaches to this dress from the fact that the brocade is more than one hundred years old and is an heirloom. It belonged to Miss Schuyler, daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, who wore it as a wedding dress in 1783, when she was married to Stephen Van Rensselaer, the last Patroon. The ornaments were a pearl locket, containing the hair of Gen. Washington, and a small diamond pin, in which was the hair of Alexander Hamilton, Miss Schuyler's great-grandfather.

OCCUPANTS OF THE BOXES AND THEIR DRESSES.

The following is the list of the boxes, their occupants, and the descriptions of the gowns the ladies wore:

PARTERRE BOXES.

No. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Centre Hitchcock, Miss Sarah Hitchcock.

Mrs. Hitchcock wore a white gown of silk, with a train of medium length, the front being softly draped, while the bodice was cut square with half sleeves trimmed with rich old lace.

Miss Sarah Hitchcock was dressed in a white silk and tulle costume of dancing length.

No. 2.—Clarence A. Seward, Miss Alice Seward, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse.

Miss Seward's costume was of yellow silk covered and draped with yellow tulle and cut dancing length. The bodice was cut décolletée. The garniture was of daisies. With this costume was worn a broad brown velvet sash. Garniture of flowers and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Hillhouse wore a Pompadour brocade made en train, the front being draped with crêpe lisse and bodice cut decolletée and bertha of crêpe lisse. Diamonds.

No. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Miss Wilson, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Mrs. M. H. Herbert.

Mrs. Wilson wore a black lace ball dress with a train of heavy black brocade. The front was draped with rich Chantilly lace and the bodice was cut decolletée. Diamonds.

Miss Wilson wore a pale pink-silvered tulle dress of dancing length, the décolletée with a garniture of grasses and flowers.

No. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Dr. and Mrs. Francis Delafield, Miss Delafield, Miss Walsh of Albany.

No. 5.—James A. Burden, Miss Wadsworth, granddaughter of Gen. Wadsworth; the three Misses Irvin, Henry Burden McDowell, James A. Burden, Jr.

Miss Wadsworth wore a white satin costume, cut décolletée, with garniture of lace and flowers.

The Misses Irvin's costumes of pale blue La Tosca net over blue satin, cut décolletée, with garniture of flowers, arranged after the colonial style with rich old lace fichu and jewels, and a white crêpe de chine, with a garniture of lace, flowers, and jewels.

No. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. J. W. Mintarn, Miss Minturn, and Mr. Peter Marlé.

Mrs. Gerard's costume was of gray satin, en train, with a V-shaped corsage. The costume was trimmed with steel passementerie. The ornaments were of diamonds.

Mrs. Minturn wore a brocade costume made in the colonial period. Her ornaments were diamonds and pearls.

Miss Minturn wore a light-colored ball costume elaborately trimmed with flowers. Miss Minturn's ornaments were pearls.

No. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Kingsland and Miss Shaw.

Mrs. Kingsland's gown was of a rich silver-gray brocade, made with a full train, elaborately ornamented with cut steel. The corsage was cut square and half sleeves. The neck and half sleeves finished with rare old lace. Diamond ornaments.

Miss Shaw's gown was of cream-colored brocade, made Empire style with old lace and flowers. Ornaments of jewels.

No. 8.—Mr. James M. Varnum, Miss Varnum, Mr. Robert T. Varnum, Mrs. samuel J. Colgate, Miss Irvin.

No. 9.—Mrs. William Astor and party. Mrs. Astor's gown is described elsewhere.

No. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Ogden Morris, Miss Eva Morris, Newbold Morris, Miss Clarisse Livingston, Edward Livingston, Mrs. Morris's dress is described elsewhere.

Miss Goelet's costume was of pale green tulle of dancing length, with a garniture of flowers and grasses.

Miss Livingston wore a gown of white satin and tulle.

No. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert of Washington.

Mrs. Goelet's dress was a ball costume of mauve satin, en train, elaborately draped with mauve tulle, hand embroidered in silver. The ornaments were of pearl.

Mrs. Herbert wore a gown of white satin and lace, cut décolletée, with garniture of flowers and ornaments of diamonds. Long train.

No. 12.—Mrs. Ward McAllister, the Misses McAllister, Mr. Frederick Thompson.

No. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Barbey.

Mrs. Barbey wore a lilac gown of the colonial period, made en train and trimmed with handsome lace. Diamonds.

No. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Ladenberg, Mrs. Burke Roche, Harry Cannon, Archibald Murray, August Querues.

Mrs. Clews's gown was of white satin with train, elaborately embroidered by hand in lilies of the valley. The front draped softly in tulle. The side panels were of mousseline de soie, which were exquisitely embroidered in lilies of the valley. The corsage was cut décolletée and finished with an ancient fichu. The garniture was of flowers with diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Ladenberg's costume was of pale pink satin and crêpe de chine, made en train with the corsage cut décolletée, with garniture of lace and flowers with diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Burke Roche's costume was of white satin covered and elaborately draped with white tulle, handsomely embroidered in silver and made long train. The waist was of cloth of silver, having the effect of a coat of mail, and cut décolletée. The garniture of the skirt and bodice was of white violets. Diamond ornaments.

No. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Johnson and Miss Johnson.

Mrs. Johnson wore a white princesse gown of faille Française, trimmed with handsome lace. Diamonds.

Miss Johnson wore a short dress of dancing length, made of silk and tulle. Floral ornaments.

No. 16.—Mr. and James H. Beekman.

Mrs. Beekman wore a costume of cream-colored brocade en train, with neck of bodice cut square, trimmed with old lace. Half sleeves. Diamonds.

No. 17.—William D. Sloane and Mr. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. James Waterbury, Miss Beach, Miss Roberts.

No. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. John Jay.

Mrs. Jay wore a costume of cloth black brocade, made en train. The bodice was cut square, with half sleeves. Diamond ornaments.

No. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Montgomery, Miss Montgomery.

Mrs. Montgomery wore a ball gown of white faille Française, with a long full train, bodice décolletée, trimmed with old lace. Diamonds.

Miss Montgomery wore a costume of dancing length of pale pink silk, covered with pale pink gauze. Floral garniture.

No. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White.

No. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Miss Newcomb, Master Newcomb, Mr. Reginald Ward of Boston.

Mrs. Newcomb wore a ball costume of black and white tulle made over black satin, long full train; the bodice cut décolletée. Garniture of white flowers and diamond ornaments.

Miss Newcomb's costume was of pink silk, covered with pale pink tulle, cut dancing length, bodice décolletée; garniture of skirt and bodice, violets.

No. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Henry Warren.

Mrs. Warren wore a colonial dress of yellow brocade. The train was long and full. The front was of handsome lace. The bodice was décolletée, with a side lace bertha. Diamond ornaments.

No. 24.—Chauncey M. Depew, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. Shepard, Miss Louise Shepard, Gen. William T. Sherman, Miss Paulding.

Mrs Shepard's gown was of heavy white silk en train, with a V-shaped corsage. Garniture of rare old lace and diamond ornaments.

Miss Shepard's costume was of old rose brocade, made Empire style, with a rich gold girdle. Short sash ends puffed sleeves of antique lace. Ornaments of jewels.

Miss Paulding was dressed in pale green crêpe de chine, with garniture of flowers. Ornaments of jewels.

No. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. William W. Astor, No. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

Mrs. Gerry wore a ball costume of bright cardinal satin, trained and covered with cardinal tulle, made en train, bodice cut décolletée, with garniture of flowers and diamond ornaments.

No. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Miss Carola Livingston, daughter of Johnston Livingston; Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer.

Mrs. Luther Kountze wore a white brocade ball dress elaborately draped with tulle, made en train, décolletée, with a garniture of flowers and grasses, and diamond ornaments.

Miss Carola Livingston wore a ball costume of white satin, made en train and covered with white tulle, bodice cut décolletée, with garniture of flowers, and diamond ornaments.

No. 27.—C. C. Baldwin and Miss Baldwin, Miss May Rancolph, Miss Cora Randolph, Mr. Converse Calvert Baldwin.

No. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. James F. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Wysong.

Mrs. Wysong's costume was of white tulle and yellow Empire brocade, elaborately trimmed with yellow cactus blossoms and grasses. Diamond ornaments. The long train was of Empire brocade.

No. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, Miss Campbell.

Mrs. Fish's costume was of yellow silk, en train, elaborately draped with yellow crêpe de chine, and profusely trimmed with pale blue. Corsage was décolletée; garniture of flowers and diamond ornaments. This costume was made after the colonial period.

No. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Barger, the Misses Barger.

Mrs. Barger's costume was of cream-white brocade, with long, full train. The front delicately hand embroidered. Low-cut bodice with garniture of flowers.

The Misses Barger wore pale blue and white tulle gowns, made dancing length.

No. 31.—Robert C. Winthrop and Mrs. Winthrop of Boston.

No. 33.—Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt.

Mrs. Hewitt wore a ball costume of white satin, covered with white tulle, embroidered with pink rosebuds, made en train. The front delicately hand embroidered. Low-cut bodice with garniture of flowers.

The Misses Barger wore pale blue and white tulle gowns, made dancing length.

No. 34.—Robert C. Winthrop and Mrs. Winthrop of Boston.

No. 33.—Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt.

Mrs. Hewitt wore a ball costume of white satin, covered with white tulle, embroidered with pink rosebuds, made en train. The front delicately hand embroidered. Low-cut bodice with garniture of flowers.

No. 34.—Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, the Misses Iselin, Adrian Iselin, Jr., and Mrs. Iselin, Isaac Iselin.

No. 35.—Hamilton Fish.

No. 36.—Cabinet box No. 2—George Bliss and family.

FIRST TIER BOXES.

No. 37.—Mr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCormack of Jamaica, L. I., Miss Elkins, Miss Davis.

No. 38.—Mr. and Mrs. John Kean.

Mrs. Kean's costume was of white armure, with long train. The bodice was cut square and had half sleeves trimmed with old lace. Garniture of flowers and diamond ornaments.

No. 39.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund C. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Williams, Miss Lane, Mr. W. Harriman.

Mrs. Stanton, being in mourning, wore a gray satin gown, after the colonial period, with a few flowers as decorations.

Mrs. William, too, wore a dark-colored gown of the time of the Revolution. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Miss Lane's costume was white, and was of the same period as that of her hostess. Her corsage was square and decorated with flowers.

No. 40.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, Miss Juliet Morris of Morrisania, Miss Geraldine Redmond, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mr. Johnston Livingston.

Mrs. de Peyster's costume is described elsewhere

Miss Juliet Morris were a costume of pale-pink faille Française, with long train covered and draped elaborately with pink tulle. The bodice was décolletée, with a garniture of flowers. Ornaments of diamonds. Slippers of pink satin and fan of ostrich plumes to match the gown.

No. 41.—Mr. and Mrs. Lispenard Stewart.

No. 42.—Mr. W. C. Schermerhorn and Miss Schermerhorn. Miss Schermerhorn wore a colonial gown with a long train of rich Pompadour brocade. The front was of delicate embroidery and edged with old marabout feathers. The bodice was décolletée, with a bertha of old lace.

No. 43.—Mr. and Mrs. James A. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Roosevelt, Mrs. R. R. Schuyler.

Mrs. James A. Roosevelt wore a white brocade ball gown cut V-shaped and with long full train. The costume was trimmed with rich antique lace and flowers. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. W. K. Roosevelt wore a pink satin gown en train, draped with pink crêpe de chine, embroidered by hand in delicate designs. Bodice cut décolletée; flowers and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Schuyler's dress was of cream-white faille Française, covered with white tulle, made en train; corsage cut low V back and front and sleeveless; ornaments, flowers and pearls.

No. 45.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Miss May Callender, Mr. Webster.

No. 47.—Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Bowdoin, the Misses Bowdoin, Temple Bowdoin, D. P. Kingsford, George L. Schuyler, Miss Schuyler.

Mrs. Bowdoin wore a costume of heavy black faille Française with a long full train, the front of the dress being embroidered by hand with a floral design in jet. The bodice décolletée, garniture of flowers, ornaments of pearls and diamonds.

The three Misses Bowdoin wore white silk dresses covered and draped with white tulle, bodice cut décolletée with garnitures of flowers.

Miss Schuyler's costume is given elsewhere, she having participated in the quadrille.

No. 50.—Mr. Robert L. Cutting, Mr. Robert L. Cutting, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cutting, Miss Cutting.

Mrs. Cutting wore a costume of cream-colored faille Française, en train, with a V-shaped corsage, with half sleeves, garniture of lace and diamond ornaments.

Miss Cutting wore a short gown of pale-pink gauze, with garniture of flowers and jewels.

No. 51.—Mrs. Henry W. Smith and Miss Smith.

Mrs. Smith's costume was of white silk, covered with white tulle, made en train: bodice décolletée and garniture of flowers. Diamonds.

Miss Smith wore white silk and dancing length, covered and draped with pale-blue tulle. Garniture of flowers.

No. 52.—Mr. and Mrs. Seth B. French, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Jones, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Maury, Dr. Rutson Maury, Mr. Henry T. Maury.

No. 53.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Miss Harriman, Oliver Harriman.

No. 54.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Tallmadge, Mrs. Dudley Field, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Seymour, Miss Seymour, Mr. Joseph Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Huntington.

Mrs. Tallmadge wore a very elaborate costume of royal purple velvet with long train, bodice cut V-shaped, and trimmed with rich lace and diamond ornaments.

No. 55.—Mr. and Mrs. William R. Grace and family.

Mrs. Grace's costume was of pale pink velvet made after the colonial period, with long train of pale-pink velvet, the front of the skirt fichu, and sleeves being of old white point lace. Diamond ornaments.

Miss Grace wore a white ball dress profusely trimmed with flowers. Her ornaments were pearls.

No. 56.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Miss Bliss, Miss Lee, Miss Scanlon, Mrs. Borden, Mr. Borden, and Miss Borden.

No. 57.—Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon and Miss Bacon, and Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Bacon.

Mrs. Cruger's gown was of pale yellow plush, with a long train of the plush, the front being of yellow crêpe de chine, elaborately embroidered in gold. The girdle was of gold, as were also her ornaments.

Mrs. Bacon wore a delicately-tinted ball dress, with many flowers.

No. 58.—Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives and Miss Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney.

Mrs. Ives wore a costume of heavy white silk covered and draped with rich white lace. The train, which was of the silk, was very long and full. Corsage décolletée, with a bertha of the lace. Garniture of flowers and diamond ornaments.

Miss Ives wore a pale pink silk covered with pale pink gauze. The skirt was of dancing length, the bodice décolletée, with a pointed and cut bertha. The garniture was of delicate grasses and blossoms. Ornaments of pearls.

No. 59.—Mrs. Parsn Stevens.

No. 60.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, Miss Marquand, Prof. Allan Marquand, Mr. Henry Marquand.

No. 61.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gardiner.

Mrs. Gardiner wore a colonial gown of heavy plain silk, and the front of rich brocade. Diamonds. The garniture of the skirt and bodice was of old lace.

No. 62.—Mr. and Mrs. Orlando B. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Potter, Miss Potter, Miss Martha Potter, Mr. Arthur Potter.

No. 64.—Dr. and Mrs. John A. King, Miss King, Miss Mary B. King, Mr. Richard King, Mrs. R. Van Rensselaer, and Miss Bessie Van Rensselaer.

Mrs. John A. King wore a black gown with a long, full train of rich brocade with the front of embroidered silk lace. The low-cut bodice was trimmed with the same lace. Diamonds and flowers.

Miss King wore a short gown of black tulle.

No. 65.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Babcock and family.

No. 66.—Mr. and Mrs. George B. Ward.

Mrs. Ward's ball gown was of satin surah with a front of brocade. The low-cut bodice and side panels of the skirt were garnished with rich old lace. Diamonds.

No. 67.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cooper.

No. 68.—Mr. Smith Clift, the Misses Clift, Baron and Baroness Fava, Miss Schermerhorn.

The Misses Clift wore costumes of dancing length of green tulle over lilies of the valley as decoration, and old rose tulle with a garniture of rosebuds. Ornaments of jewels.

No. 69.—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Anderson, Miss Harland of Philadelphia, and Miss Paine of Boston.

Mrs. Anderson wore a white satin costume cut en train, square corsage, with garniture of lace and flowers. Diamond ornaments.

Miss Harland's gown was of pink silk, cut décolletée, trimmed with lace, and decorated with flowers. Ornaments of jewels.

Miss Putnam's costume was of Pompadour brocade made Colonial style, the skirt and sleeves of rare old lace. Garniture of flowers.

No. 70.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen, Miss Bowen, Miss Grace Holt of Litchfield, L. I., Mrs. Charles W. Eliot, wife of President Eliot of Harvard University; Mrs. Burnet, daughter of James Russell Lowell; Miss Ethel Moore of Brooklyn.

No. 71.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Myers.

No. 72.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown.

Mrs. Brown wore a colonial dress with a long train of very heavy silk. The front and trimming for the low-cut bodice were of rich lace. Diamond ornaments.

No. 73.—Mr. W. E. D. Stokes, Miss Stokes.

SOME OF THE COSTUMES ON THE FLOOR.

Among the other costumes which appeared on the dancing floor were these:

Mrs. George Clark wore a colonial costume, the petticoat being of white tulle and crêpe. The train and basque was of cloth of gold. The fichu and full puffed sleeves were of white crêpe de chine. Diamond ornaments and flowers.

Mrs. James Belden's gown was of the colonial period. The train was of black satin, brocaded with large bunches of orange-colored roses. The front was of orange colored satin draped with rare old Chantilly lace. The bodice was of brocade and was cut decolletée, and edged with a ruffle of the lace. She carried a black Pompadour fan. Garniture of flowers and diamonds.

Mrs. Charles Godfrey wore an elaborate ball costume of heavy white brocade, made very long train, edged with white marabout feathers. The bodice was cut square, with half sleeves edged with marabout feathers and old lace. Ornaments, flowers and diamonds.

Miss Parsens's costume was of black tulle made over black satin, dancing length, and dotted all over with silver. The bodice was décolletée and the decorations were flowers and gems. The fan was of black ostrich feathers, and the black satin slippers embroidered with silver. Diamond ornaments.

Miss Sarah Minturn was attired in a white silk gown made for dancing length, with a full outside skirt of white mousseline de soie, delicately embroidered around the foot with white blossoms. The bodice was décolletée and was draped with a fichu of the mousseline de soie. Ornaments of white flowers and pearls. Her fan was made of three white ostrich plumes tied with a white satin ribbon.

Miss Cora Livingston wore an Empire gown of salmon-colored satin brocaded in silver. It was elaborately trimmed with old lace and ornamented with silver. The girdle was of silver.

Miss Allan of Philadelphia wore a short costume of pale pink silk, covered and elaborately draped with pale pink tulle. The bodice was cut décolletée. The garniture of both skirt and bodice was of bluebells. Ornaments of jewels.

Miss Lawton wore a heavy white satin gown, with a long train of rich Pompadour brocade. The front and side panels were of beautifully cut jet. Low-cut bodice, with V shape, and elaborately trimmed with jet. She carried a black lace Pompadour fan and wore flowers and diamonds.

Miss Hurst's costume was of pale green silk, made dancing length and draped with pale green silver-striped tarlatan and trimmed with green ribbons. The garniture was of grasses and flowers. Ornaments of jewels.

Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder wore a colonial costume of white brocade with a train of the brocade, long and full. The front was veiled with lace. The bodice was cut square and trimmed with rich lace. Slippers were of white satin and fan of cardinal plumes. Garniture of flowers, ornaments of pearls and diamonds.

The three Misses Bowdoin wore white silk dresses covered and draped with white tulle, bodice cut décolletée with garnitures of flowers.

Miss Schuyler's costume is given elsewhere, she having participated in the quadrille.

No. 50.—Mr. Robert L. Cutting, Mr. Robert L. Cutting, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cutting, Miss Cutting.

Mrs. Cutting wore a costume of cream-colored faille Française, en train, with a V-shaped corsage, with half sleeves, garniture of lace and diamond ornaments.

Miss Cutting wore a short gown of pale-pink gauze, with garniture of flowers and jewels.

No. 51.—Mrs. Henry W. Smith and Miss Smith.

Mrs. Smith's costume was of white silk, covered with white tulle, made en train: bodice décolletée and garniture of flowers. Diamonds.

Miss Smith wore white silk and dancing length, covered and draped with pale-blue tulle. Garniture of flowers.

No. 52.—Mr. and Mrs. Seth B. French, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Jones, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Maury, Dr. Rutson Maury, Mr. Henry T. Maury.

No. 53.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Miss Harriman, Oliver Harriman.

No. 54.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Tallmadge, Mrs. Dudley Field, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Seymour, Miss Seymour, Mr. Joseph Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Huntington.

Mrs. Tallmadge wore a very elaborate costume of royal purple velvet with long train, bodice cut V-shaped, and trimmed with rich lace and diamond ornaments.

No. 55.—Mr. and Mrs. William R. Grace and family.

Mrs. Grace's costume was of pale pink velvet made after the colonial period, with long train of pale-pink velvet, the front of the skirt fichu, and sleeves being of old white point lace. Diamond ornaments.

Miss Grace wore a white ball dress profusely trimmed with flowers. Her ornaments were pearls.

No. 56.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Miss Bliss, Miss Lee, Miss Scanlon, Mrs. Borden, Mr. Borden, and Miss Borden.

No. 57.—Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon and Miss Bacon, and Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Bacon.

Mrs. Cruger's gown was of pale yellow plush, with a long train of the plush, the front being of yellow crêpe de chine, elaborately embroidered in gold. The girdle was of gold, as were also her ornaments.

Mrs. Bacon wore a delicately-tinted ball dress, with many flowers.

No. 58.—Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives and Miss Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney.

Mrs. Ives wore a costume of heavy white silk covered and draped with rich white lace. The train, which was of the silk, was very long and full. Corsage décolletée, with a bertha of the lace. Garniture of flowers and diamond ornaments.

Miss Ives wore a pale pink silk covered with pale pink gauze. The skirt was of dancing length, the bodice décolletée, with a pointed and cut bertha. The garniture was of delicate grasses and blossoms. Ornaments of pearls.

No. 59.—Mrs. Parsn Stevens.

No. 60.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, Miss Marquand, Prof. Allan Marquand, Mr. Henry Marquand.

No. 61.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gardiner.

Mrs. Gardiner wore a colonial gown of heavy plain silk, and the front of rich brocade. Diamonds. The garniture of the skirt and bodice was of old lace.

No. 62.—Mr. and Mrs. Orlando B. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Potter, Miss Potter, Miss Martha Potter, Mr. Arthur Potter.

No. 64.—Dr. and Mrs. John A. King, Miss King, Miss Mary B. King, Mr. Richard King, Mrs. R. Van Rensselaer, and Miss Bessie Van Rensselaer.

Mrs. John A. King wore a black gown with a long, full train of rich brocade with the front of embroidered silk lace. The low-cut bodice was trimmed with the same lace. Diamonds and flowers.

Miss King wore a short gown of black tulle.

No. 65.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Babcock and family.

No. 66.—Mr. and Mrs. George B. Ward.

Mrs. Ward's ball gown was of satin surah with a front of brocade. The low-cut bodice and side panels of the skirt were garnished with rich old lace. Diamonds.

No. 67.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cooper.

No. 68.—Mr. Smith Clift, the Misses Clift, Baron and Baroness Fava, Miss Schermerhorn.

The Misses Clift wore costumes of dancing length of green tulle over lilies of the valley as decoration, and old rose tulle with a garniture of rosebuds. Ornaments of jewels.

No. 69.—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Anderson, Miss Harland of Philadelphia, and Miss Paine of Boston.

Mrs. Anderson wore a white satin costume cut en train, square corsage, with garniture of lace and flowers. Diamond ornaments.

Miss Harland's gown was of pink silk, cut décolletée, trimmed with lace, and decorated with flowers. Ornaments of jewels.

Miss Putnam's costume was of Pompadour brocade made Colonial style, the skirt and sleeves of rare old lace. Garniture of flowers.

No. 70.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen, Miss Bowen, Miss Grace Holt of Litchfield, L. I., Mrs. Charles W. Eliot, wife of President Eliot of Harvard University; Mrs. Burnet, daughter of James Russell Lowell; Miss Ethel Moore of Brooklyn.

No. 71.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Myers.

No. 72.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown.

Mrs. Brown wore a colonial dress with a long train of very heavy silk. The front and trimming for the low-cut bodice were of rich lace. Diamond ornaments.

No. 73.—Mr. W. E. D. Stokes, Miss Stokes.

SOME OF THE COSTUMES ON THE FLOOR.

Among the other costumes which appeared on the dancing floor were these:

Mrs. George Clark wore a colonial costume, the petticoat being of white tulle and crêpe. The train and basque was of cloth of gold. The fichu and full puffed sleeves were of white crêpe de chine. Diamond ornaments and flowers.

Mrs. James Belden's gown was of the colonial period. The train was of black satin, brocaded with large bunches of orange-colored roses. The front was of orange colored satin draped with rare old Chantilly lace. The bodice was of brocade and was cut decolletée, and edged with a ruffle of the lace. She carried a black Pompadour fan. Garniture of flowers and diamonds.

Mrs. Charles Godfrey wore an elaborate ball costume of heavy white brocade, made very long train, edged with white marabout feathers. The bodice was cut square, with half sleeves edged with marabout feathers and old lace. Ornaments, flowers and diamonds.

Miss Parsens's costume was of black tulle made over black satin, dancing length, and dotted all over with silver. The bodice was décolletée and the decorations were flowers and gems. The fan was of black ostrich feathers, and the black satin slippers embroidered with silver. Diamond ornaments.

Miss Sarah Minturn was attired in a white silk gown made for dancing length, with a full outside skirt of white mousseline de soie, delicately embroidered around the foot with white blossoms. The bodice was décolletée and was draped with a fichu of the mousseline de soie. Ornaments of white flowers and pearls. Her fan was made of three white ostrich plumes tied with a white satin ribbon.

Miss Cora Livingston wore an Empire gown of salmon-colored satin brocaded in silver. It was elaborately trimmed with old lace and ornamented with silver. The girdle was of silver.

Miss Allan of Philadelphia wore a short costume of pale pink silk, covered and elaborately draped with pale pink tulle. The bodice was cut décolletée. The garniture of both skirt and bodice was of bluebells. Ornaments of jewels.

Miss Lawton wore a heavy white satin gown, with a long train of rich Pompadour brocade. The front and side panels were of beautifully cut jet. Low-cut bodice, with V shape, and elaborately trimmed with jet. She carried a black lace Pompadour fan and wore flowers and diamonds.

Miss Hurst's costume was of pale green silk, made dancing length and draped with pale green silver-striped tarlatan and trimmed with green ribbons. The garniture was of grasses and flowers. Ornaments of jewels.

Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder wore a colonial costume of white brocade with a train of the brocade, long and full. The front was veiled with lace. The bodice was cut square and trimmed with rich lace. Slippers were of white satin and fan of cardinal plumes. Garniture of flowers, ornaments of pearls and diamonds.

Miss Constance Schaack's costume was of white silk and made dancing length, covered and draped with white lace, with the bodice décolletée and a bertha of lace. Garniture of flowers and ornaments of diamonds.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Morris wore a gown of mignonette-colored satin made after the colonial style, the long train being of the mignonette pattern; the petticoat and garniture was of cardinal lace and rich hand embroidery. Ornaments of diamonds and flowers.

Miss Constance Schaack's costume was of white silk and made dancing length, covered and draped with white lace, with the bodice décolletée and a bertha of lace. Garniture of flowers and ornaments of diamonds.

Miss Herzog was dressed in an Empire gown of very pale blue and silver gauze. The full skirt was made over light blue satin and had a border of light blue lace elaborately hand-embroidered in silver. The short gathered waist of gauze was held in place by a broad directoire belt set with pearls over embroidered lace. Large puffed sleeves were of gauze. The ornaments were turquoises and pearls. Her hair was tied in the neck with light blue and silver ribbons.

Mrs. T. Decker's costume was after the colonial period. The train was of rich old rose brocade. The front was of lemon-colored satin brocaded with colored roses puffed and edged with lace. The bodice was cut décolletée of the rose brocade finished with a faille of old lace. Slippers of old rose satin and fan of antique pearl. Diamonds and rubies.

Mrs. Hudson Cutting's costume was made after the colonial period of white satin and trimmed in gold lace, the train and basque of shrimp-pink brocade. The sleeves and fichu were of rare old lace. Ornaments of diamonds and flowers.

Mrs. Keebling's gown was of the colonial period. The train was of light blue and light green brocade. The front was veiled with lace. The bodice was cut square, with a sleeves edged with lace. Garniture of flowers and ornaments of diamonds.

Mrs. Stephen Preston, wife of the Haytian Minister, wore a colonial dress. The train was of heavy black brocade. The front and side panels were of gold embroidery. The bodice was cut low and finished with gold embroidered lace. Black satin slippers. Gold and black fan. Flowers and diamonds.

Mrs. W. S. Wells wore a colonial costume of pale green silk and tulle. The bodice was of light green silk, décolletée, trimmed with tulle. The front of the skirt was hand embroidered with seed pearls. The train was of white tulle, trimmed with wide bands of green silk. Garniture of flowers and ornaments of diamonds and pearls.

Mrs. Frank Hiscock's costume was of green, the train being long and full of magnificent Nile-green brocade. The front was of white, heavily embroidered by hand in gold. The bodice was cut décolletée and was of the green, edged with gold-embroidered lace. Slippers were of green and the fan of green ostrich feathers. Flowers and diamonds.

Mrs. John Jackson's gown was of Empire brocade and white tulle after the colonial period and trimmed with old family lace. The bodice was décolletée, and was edged with the same lace. Garniture of flowers and diamonds.

Miss Hurst's costume was of pale green silk, made dancing length and draped with pale green silver-striped tarlatan and trimmed with green ribbons. The garniture was of grasses and flowers. Ornaments of jewels.

Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder wore a colonial costume of white brocade with a train of the brocade, long and full. The front was veiled with lace. The bodice was cut square and trimmed with rich lace. Slippers were of white satin and fan of cardinal plumes. Garniture of flowers, ornaments of pearls and diamonds.

Miss Constance Schaack's costume was of white silk and made dancing length, covered and draped with white lace, with the bodice décolletée and a bertha of lace. Garniture of flowers and ornaments of diamonds.

Miss Herzog was dressed in an Empire gown of very pale blue and silver gauze. The full skirt was made over light blue satin and had a border of light blue lace elaborately hand-embroidered in silver. The short gathered waist of gauze was held in place by a broad directoire belt set with pearls over embroidered lace. Large puffed sleeves were of gauze. The ornaments were turquoises and pearls. Her hair was tied in the neck with light blue and silver ribbons.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT CIVIL WAR 1642-9. By SAMUEL R. GARDINER, M. A., LL. D. Vol. II., 1644 to 1647. With maps. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1889.

Dr. Gardiner's second volume has amply redeemed the promise of his first, and has painted in vivid colors the decisive struggle of one of the most memorable conflicts recorded in history. The clearness of the narrative is greatly aided by the admirable series of maps illustrating the various marches and battles, as well as by the colored charts of England and Scotland during the war, on which the Royalist districts are marked in red and the Parliamentarian in blue, thus enabling us to measure at a glance the gradual weakening of one party and the progressive advance of the other.

The great English civil war must always have a special interest for every man of Anglo-Saxon blood, not only as the direct agent of England's liberation from the tyranny of the house of Stuart, but also as the indirect cause which at a later date freed America from the equally lawless tyranny of the house of Hanover. But the roots of this great historical growth strike as deep into the past as its topmost boughs tower into the future. As the history of the French Revolution really commences as far back as Louis XIII., that of the English Revolution opens as early as the closing years of Elizabeth.

The great triumph of 1688, which smote down at once and forever the mighty power that had been England's nightmare for two generations, kindled in every English heart a proud sense of close national unity and invincible national strength. And it was just while the flush of this newborn confidence was still fresh and at its height that the conquering nation found itself for the first time since the stroke of midnight murder cut short the weak and useless life of Henry VI.—ruled by a King whom it could despise. To the great Queen before whom Spain had fallen succeeded a man of foreign birth (for such was every Scot to the Englishman of that age) of mean aspect and undignified bearing, and characterized by a degree of personal timidity which was simply revolting to the fierce hardihood of his turbulent subjects. Such an experiment could have but one result. The gloomy prophecy put into the mouth of James I. by Sir Walter Scott was fated to be terribly accomplished. The royal pedant himself did indeed go to his grave in inglorious peace, but the doom pronounced upon Absalom was his likewise. In his son's days was the evil brought upon his house. The growing discontent before which James's cowardice would have bowed unresistingly goaded the bolder spirit of his successor into a determined opposition which proved fatal not merely to himself but also to the monarchical institutions which he represented. When the sun set upon the battlefield of Naseby feudal England set with it, and constitutional England arose.

The explanation of this momentous change lies in the fact that here, for the first time, the innate loyalty of the ordinary Englishman encountered a force superior to itself. Slowly, silently, but surely, through two generations the fanaticism of religious zeal had been growing up to confront the fanaticism of loyalty. The great civil war was a battle of the men whose principles were summed up in their war cry of "God and the King" against the men who acknowledged no King save their God. But such a distinction rendered inevitable by the formidable political rise which the King made of the national Church that called him its head. This was no new peril. A national schism precisely similar, although in an inverted form, had rent England long before. The Wars of the Roses had been a struggle of growing popular freedom against the English Crown and the Church of Rome. The civil war of 1642-6 was a struggle of popular freedom in a much more developed form against the English Crown and the Church of England. On both occasions the victory remained with the cause which was espoused by the citizens of London and other great English towns, and on both occasions it was a dread of the preponderating influence of Church and Crown combined which drove those citizens to throw all their weight into the opposing scale. But in the fifteenth century the party in the subjection of a weak and superstitious King to intriguing churchmen, while in the seventeenth it lay in the subservience of pliant and unscrupulous churchmen to an intriguing King. In the eyes of Charles I., (as our author truly says,) Bishops were not merely the divinely-appointed channels of grace, they were also an effective police for the suppression of anti-monarchical opinions. So deeply rooted, indeed, was this conviction in his mind, that even in his extremest need he refused to make any concessions to Presbyterianism on the ground that such concessions would tend to weaken the dependence of the Church upon the Crown, which he himself declared to be even more important than the loyalty of the army, "because the people are governed more by the pulpits than by the sword in times of peace."

Upon this theory Puritan England made one terrible and decisive comment, which the dullest understanding could not fail to comprehend. That comment was the execution of Archbishop Laud, who, despite his ludicrous weakness and babyish superstition, deserved as fully as his great colleague, Strafford, the doom by which the latter had already fallen. Dr. Gardiner has very aptly defined the characteristic methods severally pursued by these two widely different, but equally dangerous, foes of national freedom. "Strafford," says he, at page 42," had offered his brain and nerve to establish a system which would have been the negation of political liberty. Laud had sought to train up a generation in habits of thought which would have extinguished all desire for political liberty."

With Laud himself perished all hope of a reconciliation between the Parliament and Laud's master. The moderate men on both sides—Hampden among the Puritans and Falkland among the Royalists—had been taken away from the evil to come, and the two contending parties girded themselves anew for a strife which had now become avowedly what it had long been in fact—a grapple for life and death. In truth, it was full time that the struggle should be decided. In 1643, after more than a year of unceasing slaughter and devastation, the cause of English liberty had not advanced one step. Indeed, the advantage, if any, was with the King. Both armies were equally undisciplined, but the Royalists, led by brave and high-spirited men accustomed to command, whose ranks were filled with their own gamekeepers, grooms, and other family retainers, (all skilled riders, dead shots, and practiced swordsmen,) were far more than a match for the raw levies justly sneered at by Hampden as "discarded serving men and tapsters out of place." Plan of operations on either side there was none whatever. The war was scattered over the whole land in an endless series of isolated single combats. The manor house, which was garrisoned for the King, and the market town, which had declared for the Parliament, were confronting each other in every county. The country gentleman fought to defend his hall, the country farmer to protect his homestead, without troubling himself about the fortune of the general conflict. The Parliament had lost its best officer, Hampden, while its commander-in-chief, Essex, showed no energy for a cause in which he was but lukewarm at the best.

Then suddenly there emerged from this chaos of jarring atoms a single figure, dark, threatening, colossal—the figure of the one man in all England who saw clearly, not only the exact object to be attained, but the exact course to pursue in order to attain it. Cromwell's keen eye had long since discerned the tremendous and almost irresistible power that might be called into being by combining the stern precision of discipline with the savage zeal of fanaticism. His first experiment in this direction was the famous regiment of "Ironsides," which turned the day at Marston Moor, the Gettysburg of the war, as Naseby was its Five Forks. With that memorable fight (which has been well defined as a battle lost by the Parliament and gained by Cromwell) the tide turned once for all. The system that had trained the Ironsides was applied to the whole Parliamentary army, and the result was the great victory of Naseby, which virtually decided the fate of the war, although its embers continued to smolder through another gloomy and disastrous year.

By a strange and bitter irony of fortune, it was just at the very time when the King's cause had become hopeless in England that it achieved its crowning triumph in Scotland. Dr. Gardiner's personal inspection of the various battlefields has enabled him to do full justice to the meteoric career of Montrose, who was to the English civil war what Lord Peterborough was to the war of the Spanish succession or Napoleon to the Franco-Austrian conflict of 1796-7—a military knight of romance, conquering in defiance of all rule and precedent, achieving impossibilities with the smallest means, and passing in a moment from the depths of seemingly hopeless defeat to the height of seemingly incredible victory; a General without an army, vanquishing an army without a General. But, with all his genius, Montrose, (like his great imitator, Claverhouse, half a century later,) failed to appreciate the formidable strength given to the resistance of his foes by the power of the national Church. As he advanced toward the English border to join the King he found only enemies where he had expected to find recruits. Every day swelled the forces of his opponents, while thinning his own, and the rout of Philiphaugh destroyed at one blow all the results of six dazzling victories.

The chapters which treat of Charles's flight to the north and his residence in the Scottish camp are doubly interesting from their adding to the existing stock of information on the subject various new or at least hitherto unnoticed facts, gleaned from the dispatches of the two French envoys, Bellièvre and Montreuil. The whole of this part of the narrative is a terribly impressive commentary upon the well-known maxim, "Honesty is the best policy." We see Charles striving to play off against each other the two rival factions of his enemies, temporizing, shuffling, making promises only to evade them, and overreaching himself while attempting to overreach others. Many of those opposed to him would gladly have spared him if they could; but when they found him to be one whom no pledge could bind they were forced to abandon him to his fate.

Our author is evidently disposed to palliate, if not actually to approve, the much-denounced surrender of Charles to the Puritan Army by the Scots, arguing with some show of justice that the latter could hardly be expected to involve their country in war for the sake of a man who would accept no terms which they could offer him, and who was at that very moment doing his utmost to kindle a quarrel between them and England. But Dr. Gardiner only echoes the popular verdict in condemning the King's execution as a flagrant political blunder, which defeated its own object by making a tyrant into a martyr. "Nothing short of death would suffice," he writes at page 259. "Captivity and suffering would only leave Charles what he had been before. The impression which he would make on his contemporaries would be that of a prisoner who was always trying to outwit his jailers and always trying in vain. As long as he lived it was impossible to fix greatness upon him. But if, in an evil hour for their own cause, those who held him down should deprive him of life, all these petty details of his vexed existence would be forgotten, and the one fact of his persistent refusal to buy back his crown and life at the price of a surrender of his Church would alone be remembered.

Our author's narrative of the war is appropriately concluded with a short but very able summary (page 452) of the causes which decided it in favor of the Parliament. "Something," says he, "may be laid to the account of Charles's inferior financial position, something to the reluctance of the classes which furnished his principal supporters to submit to discipline; something to the ill feeling which prevailed between the military and the civilian element in his Court. Nor was it of little moment that although he had succeeded in enlisting on his side commanders like Rupert and Brentford, whose military talents were unquestionable, he had—in England, at least—no one to direct his armies who rose (as Cromwell rose) to the rank of those who are possessed of the rare quality of military genius.

"Yet, after all," continues Dr. Gardiner upon the next page, "these things were but symptoms of causes of evil more profound. Charles's own character was most in fault. His entire want of sympathetic imagination had ruined him in the day of his power by rendering him incapable of understanding the nation which he claimed to govern. It ruined him equally when he was striving to recover the power which he had lost, because he was unable to rouse enthusiasm even in that part of the nation which, through an unexpected concurrence of events, had rallied to his standard."

Dr. Gardiner has not failed to lay due emphasis upon a fact overlooked or underrated by many of his predecessors, viz: the irreparable harm done to the cause of Charles (as in the next generation to that of James II.) by his persistent schemes for obtaining foreign aid to reinstate him upon the English throne. "Ruinous as were the defects of Charles's character," says he at page 454, "they were rendered still more fatal by his positive antagonism to the national spirit. Nothing could be more disastrous than his constant appeals to Welshmen, Irishmen, Scots, Frenchmen, Lorrainers, and Dutchmen to assist him in arms. Englishmen, without regard to party, felt the affront, and their indignation quickly made itself perceptible to Charles in the slackening of the arms of his defenders and in the strengthening of the arms of his enemies. Charles grew weak in proportion as he sought to make good his claims through combinations outside of England. Cromwell grew strong in proportion as he brought the objects at which he aimed into harmony with the grand design of preserving the national unity and independence intact. That Cromwell should have had at his disposal more skilful commanders and more energetic and better disciplined soldiers than those which Charles could gather round him was no more than the natural result of the moral and intellectual difference between them."

It is impossible not to regret that our author should have had so little space to devote to the heroic defense of the important town of Taunton by Robert Blake, whose splendid exploits at sea have quite cast into the shade the less brilliant but even more valuable services which he had previously rendered to his country by land. But it is some consolation to learn from the preface of this work that the promised chapter upon "effects of the war on various classes and on the country at large" is to form a prominent part of Dr. Gardiner's third volume, the appearance of which will be eagerly expected by all who have perused the second.

THE SISTER REPUBLIC.

THE STORY OF MEXICO. By SUSAN HALE. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. London: T. FISHER UNWIN. 1889.

As time goes on, the number of books on Mexico increases, but they are net of the exhaustive, authoritative kind that might be wished. Mexico is still sufficiently untrodden by the American tourist who carries a notebook with him to make that one who does visit Vera Cruz and Morelia imagine that the world is longing to know his impressions. For the last ten years, or ever since railways have become tolerably long in Mexico, the "chiel with notes" has inflicted many books upon us to explain *reboses* and *serapes* and *pulque*, together with the facts that Mexico lies upon a high plateau, and the yellow fever is likely to nip the unwary American who lingers in the *tierra caliente* near the oceans. One reason for the number of books which relate how many mosquitoes bit the author at Orizaba and what a bad inn he found in Toluca was the fact, now no longer a fact, that there was no decent guidebook to Mexico. When Mr. Thomas A. Janvier prepared for the Scribners his clessic guidebook the last excuse for the tourist was gone. He could not learn during his stay a quarter of what Mr. Janvier knew, and it was quite impossible to make so interesting and well-written a volume.

But there is still a lack of a good history of Mexico or perhaps it were fairer to say, two good histories of Mexico, one devoted to difficult problems of the Indian civilization at and before the arrival of the Spaniards, the other to the history of the country from 1550 to the present day. The "Story of the Nations," furnished by Miss Susan Hale, attempts to cover the entire ground and by so doing weakens the effect in a way which is perhaps hardly just to that lady. She has had some experience of historical writing since, in conjunction with her more famous brother, Edward Everett Hale, she prepared "The Story of Spain," for the same series. Yet the attempt to include the long history of the Iberian Peninsula in a book of moderate size shows a hardihood even greater than the present effort. Given the necessity of offering an outline rather than a history of Mexico, from which has to be excluded all profounder considerations of the influence of climate on Europeans and Indians on their masters, it can be said that Miss Hale brings to the task a lively, facile pen, which does not show discouragement. Moreover, the frame of mind in which she regards Mexican matters is refreshingly liberal, being in pleasing contrast with the attitude of superiority often assumed by our writers toward our elder sister, the younger republic beyond the Rio Grande. When she comes to the Mexican war of 1846-8 she does not fail to show the bad management on the Mexican side, which furnished excuses for it, but on the other hand, she is outspoken as to the bad conduct of the United States, quoting Gen. Grant, who wrote: "It was an instance of a republic following the bad example of European monarchies in not considering justice in their desire to acquire additional territory."

It is with the ancient history of Mexico that Miss Hale deals in a manner which will please neither the school of Prescott nor that of Morgan—neither those who give a large measure of belief to the florid accounts of the early Spanish chroniclers nor to the latest students of the Mexican who are bound to explain away every scrap of civilizations from the victims of Spanish rapacity. She is not always careful to be consistent; for example, on page 26, the Toltecs, so called, are "tall, robust, and well-formed, of light-sallow complexion," but on page 29, when it is necessary to compare with them the new race of emigrant from the eastern ocean, Quetzal-coatl, they are "dark, with scanty beards, and short." "The Shining Snake" is a very questionable translation for the name Quetzal-coatl, for the hieroglyphics used for the former part of that compound hardly admit of the meaning "shining." With regard to the Mexican belief in the reality of the pagan past, Miss Hale mentions this fact:

"The excellent compendios of history, written by Payno and Zarate for the use of schools in Mexico, still give the dynasties of the Kings of Tula as well as of the other early tribes as if they were as foreign of as well-established monarchy, accompanied by a list of the royal succession. According to this, the kingdom of the Toltecs lasted from 720 A. D., the date fixed for the end of their wandering from Huehue-Tlapallan to Tollan, until 1116 A. D. when their succession was accomplished and their people dispersed."

In speaking of the hieroglyphics of Yucatan too much credence is given to Dr. Le Plongeon and others who profess to have read them, but so far as known had never given an intelligible account of the writing or by what rules it is read. Regarding the native Mexican of European or of mixed European and Indian blood, Miss Hale does not express herself very favorably. He "has not attained a high reputation among other nations for honesty, generosity, or elevation of character. It is less to this race than to that of the pure Indian blood of the country that Mexico looks for her future history."

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—At the annual meeting of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas stockholders, held in this city to-day, the following Directors were elected: S. W. Fordyce, R. C. Kerens, W. M. Senter, S. A. Bemis, Edwin Gould, W. B. Doddridge, H. C. Haarstick, and D. K. Ferguson. The Directors met and elected the following officers: President—S.W. Fordyce; Vice President—R. C. Kerens; Secretary—Edwin Gould. J. C. Reif and Edwin Gould were added to the Executive Committee. S. Johnson was appointed Auditor, vice W. Warner, Treasurer, and A. C. Stewart, Assistant Secretary.

The President announced the following appointments, which were ratified by the new board: W. B. Doddridge, General Manager; D. Miller, General Freight and Passenger Agent; H. G. Fleming, General Ticket Agent; F. W. Schuarts, Purchasing Agent; E. S. Marshall, Master Mechanic.

The annual meeting of the company in Texas will be held at Texarkana to-morrow.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Riddle, Lean & Co. yesterday brought suit in the Circuit Court, at Pittsburg, Penn., against the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad for $10,290. In September, 1887, the plaintiff gave an order to the railroad company for the shipment of five cars per day, the published rate then being $111 per ton. A few days later this rate was withdrawn, and defendants refused to load cars for Cincinnati. The case was first brought before the Inter-State Board and decided against the plaintiff.

The Secretary of State has received a dispatch at Washington from the United States Minister at the city of Mexico, dated April 15, stating that preparations are to be immediately commenced for the construction of a railroad from Guaymas to the Port of Topolobampo, in Sinaola, with the privilege of constructing branch lines to certain other points in order to reach the colony of Lasplomas, Chihuahua, bordering on the New-Mexican boundary line. Other lines are also projected.

The east-bound shipments of flour, grain, and provisions by the lines in the Central Traffic Association last week aggregated 18,148 tons, against 15,870 tons the week previous, an increase of 2,278 tons, against 32,797 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 17,648 tons. The Vanderbilt lines carried 45 per cent. of the business, the Pennsylvania lines 22.7 per cent., the Chicago and Grand Trunk 23.2 per cent., and the Baltimore and Ohio 9.1 per cent.

In the District Court at Palestine, Texas, yesterday Judge Williams confirmed the appointment of John R. Hearne as receiver of the International and Great Northern Railway, and extended the receivership over the following Houston bondholders and judgment creditors. Receiver Hearne's suit for possession of the road's property and management of its affairs will come up for hearing to-day.

MEMPHIS JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Yesterday was the seventh day of the Spring meeting of the Memphis Jockey Club. The weather was bright. The attendance was very large and the meeting has been the most successful one ever held in the South. Following were the winners:

FIRST RACE.—Selling purse, for two-year olds. Half mile. Lady Blackburn first, Mount Lebanon second, Lilly Kinney third. Time—0:53½.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, handicap, for three-year olds. One and one-eighth miles. Keenan first, Mandolin second, Monita Hardy third. Time—2:00.

THIRD RACE.—Luerhmann and Hotel Stakes; selling; for all ages; $750 added. One mile. Tudor first, Irma H. second, Bankrupt third. Time—1:42¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling purse, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile heats. T. J. Rusk first, Albert Stull second, Hamlet third. Time—1:18¾.

Second Heat.—Albert Stull first, Hamlet second, T. J. Rusk third. Time—1:17¾.

Third Heat.—Albert Stull first. Time—1:18¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling purse, for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Clara Moore first, Cashier second, Chickasaw third. Time—1:03¾.

TRAMPS COMMIT MURDER.

FOUNTAIN, Col., April 29.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé station house at this point was broken into this morning at 2 o'clock by two tramps, who murdered the night operator, A. C. Hastings, and robbed the body of $85 and escaped. A posse of officers are in pursuit of the men, who, if captured, will be lynched.

TOM MOORE'S HARP.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—At the request of Gov. Robert L. Taylor of Tennessee, Mr. George W. Childs has consented to loan to the Scotch-Irish Congress the harp of Thomas Moore, now to be seen at the *Ledger* office. The instrument will be on exhibition at Columbia, Tenn., where the congress will assemble May 8.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

A meeting of the creditors of Dewson, Williams & Co., leather dealers of Boston, was held yesterday. The assignee submitted a report showing the total unsecured liabilities to be $213,035. There are also contingent liabilities of about $30,000 on notes, merchandise of uncertain value, &c. The assets, consisting chiefly of bills receivable and merchandise, amount to $86,288. The firm had no proposition to make, and Mr. Rice was continued as assignee.

The creditors of Charles M. Barrett & Co., hide dealers, 235 Purchase-street, Boston, held a meeting yesterday. Mr. Bridge of the firm made a statement of its affairs. The secured liabilities are $25,178, unsecured liabilities $27,249. There are contingent liabilities amounting to $50,816. The unincumbered assets nominally aggregate $9,868. The firm had no proposition to submit to the meeting by way of compromise, and after some discussion it was decided to put matters in charge of a committee of investigation.

Thomas A. Agnew, the wholesale and retail grocer and liquor dealer, 338 West Fratt-street, Baltimore, Md., made an assignment for the benefit of creditors yesterday to Edward M. Vickery, trustee, who gave bond in $40,000. Mr. Agnew states that he was suddenly called upon to meet a note for $5,000 due May 1, and which he had supposed would not be pressed for payment for months to come. The assets will probably equal the liabilities.

Ira Russell of Bedham, Mass., died in the Insolvency Courts at Boston, yesterday, a petition in insolvency. His liabilities amount to $35,690, and he has no property. The money is mostly due to local banks. Russell was a heavy indorser of the paper of Russell, Sheon & Co. of Quincy, Western lumber dealers, who failed a year ago.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Chopin Sawmill Company's mill at Natchitoches, La., the lumber yard and all of the houses except three situated in that parish, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss is estimated at $30,000, and the insurance at $20,000. Two million feet of lumber were burned.

The business and tenement building owned and occupied by J. H. Murray, at East Hampton, Mass., was badly damaged by fire yesterday and the contents were gutted. The loss is fully covered by insurance, amounting to $8,300, in the Continental Company.

The Hale Block in South Manchester, Conn., was burned last evening, causing a loss of about $8,000. It was occupied by two stores and three tenements. The fire was so rapid that nothing of consequence was saved. Insurance unknown.

The livery stables attached to Smith's Hotel, at Mineola, L. I., and owned by William Smith, were destroyed by fire Sunday night. Six horses perished in the flames. A number of carriages, wagons, &c., were consumed. The loss is $6,000; insured.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury; Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War; Jeremiah M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture; John Wanamaker, Postmaster General; Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and Associate Justices Stephen J. Field and Samuel Blatchford of the United States Supreme Court, ex-Gov. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, Justice William Strong of Washington, Walker Blaine of Maine, Elijah W. Halford of Indiana, and Henry W. Grady of Atlanta are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

The large and attractive collections of animals, birds, fossils, minerals, shells, and American woods contained in the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, at Seventy-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, together with the skeleton of Jumbo, will be open free to the public to-day and to-morrow from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. and on Saturday evening.

Judge Ingraham yesterday fixed bail at $2500 each in the case of Lorenzo Hasainger and William Lats, the two little boys who were committed by the Coroner for homicide in causing the death of little Tobias Hipper. Judge Ingraham remarked that it was absurd that such little fellows should be held on such a charge.

A number of the passengers who were on board of the train that was wrecked west of Hamilton, Ontario, on Sunday night arrived on the Buffalo special yesterday morning at the Weehawken station. They hurried at once to the boatsin waiting, without giving any particulars of the accident or their names.

The Authors' Reading for the Hayne Memorial Grove Fund will take place on the evening of May 13, at Hardman & Peck's Hall, in Fifth-avenue. Fourteen authors are to take part, and Miss Grovesteen will sing. Tickets may be had at Jenkins's book store and at Hardman & Peck's.

The report of the New-York State Weather Service for the week ending April 27 shows that an average temperature above normal and copious rainfalls have made the crop outlook very favorable. Reports from all counties show this season far in advance of the average.

Detective James Jackson of Sing Sing Prison, who knows nearly all the crooks of this country, is at Police Headquarters in this city, assisting in taking care of habitual criminals. He knows every man who has been in Sing Sing Prison for three or more terms.

Charles Smith, twelve years of age, of 335 East Thirty-fifth-street, fell overboard yesterday from the wharf at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, East pier, and was rescued from drowning by David McHenry, of the ferryboat Long Island.

Messrs. Dan Talmage's Sons report the rice crops for the decade ending with 1889 in the State of Georgia and the Carolinas as amounting to 541,924,500 pounds, against 642,654,800 pounds for the decade ending 1879.

John Henry, forty years old, living at 75 Charles-street, while at work yesterday in the brewery at Washington and West Tenth streets, had one of his eyes badly lacerated by a bung which was blown out from an ale barrel.

Peter Reth, a German carpet weaver, forty-five years of age, while crazy from alcoholism, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping from the roof of the four-story tenement house 431 East Houston-street.

The body of Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, ex-President of the United States of Mexico, will be taken from the Marble Cemetery, in Second-street, on Thursday preparatory to being forwarded to the city of Mexico.

Washington Circle, No. 1, of the Royal Maccabees will hold an entertainment and reception in honor of the centennial at Masonic Hall, 203 East Fifty-sixth-street, next Monday evening.

John Rooney, twenty-two years old, of 516 Hudson-street, fell overboard yesterday at the foot of Canal-street, and was rescued from drowning by Policeman Daly of the steamboat squad.

Applications for the renewal of theatrical and concert licenses went into the Mayor's office with a rush yesterday. They were accompanied with checks representing $6,000.

The centennial celebration by the Swiss of New-York will take place to-morrow evening at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Directors of the (new) Hamilton Bank of Brooklyn met at the Grand Union Hall, 258 Court-street, on Saturday evening and formally organized by electing Titus Mead President. The other officers are Henry Franke, Vice President; Edward Clark, Cashier. The Board of Directors includes Henry Franke, William C. Redfield, William H. Zeigler, John O. Adsen, Isaac H. Cary, William Cary Sanger, Titus Mead, John F. Talmage, Robert S. Hobbs, James Kane, F. G. Pitcher, Daniel Doody, W. N. Peak, Frank H. Marston, F. E. Richardson, John A. Casey, and Robert Cowie. The bank will open on or about June 1 at 85 Hamilton-avenue.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The annual village charter election of Sing Sing was held yesterday. The entire Republican ticket was elected, as follows: President—Edwin A. McAlpin; Trustees—Edward R. Sherwood, Joel D. Madden, Samuel Watson; Collector—Cornelius Daily; Treasurer—John A. Atchison.

A fair is being held for St. Joseph's Hospital, at the corner of South Broadway and Clark-street, Yonkers, and it will continue until Friday night. The fair is attracting large crowds, which helps to swell the fund being raised for the benefit of the hospital.

James Dresco and Principo Farrintrea, two Italians, quarreled at Mount Vernon on Sunday. The latter drew a pistol and shot the former, but not very seriously. He also injured Angelo Cirone.

Eugene Clark, who for fifteen years has been connected with the choir of St. John's Church at Yonkers as its alto soloist, organist, and chorister, has been succeeded by James Pierce.

NEW-JERSEY.

While Barnum's caravan was parading through Jersey City yesterday, the steam calliope frightened two horses belonging to Warren & Mahoney, carpenters. The horses dashed into a crowd that had gathered on the sidewalk at Bay street, near Henderson. Annie Donohue, a seven-year-old child, and Mrs. Bridget Ratigan of 145 Morgan-street, were knocked down. Mrs. Ratigan was not seriously injured, however. The little girl had her collar bone broken.

The old Board of Works met yesterday morning. Singularly enough, Commissioner Van Keuren, who has recently been appointed a Board of Works Commissioner by the Mayor, combined with three other Commissioners and removed a number of subordinates from their places.

Four hundred and fifty orphans enjoyed an outing at Barnum's circus when it exhibited in Jersey City yesterday, through the efforts of William G. German, a Jersey City journalist.

August Stemmer, for many years in the service of the North Hudson Railway Company, yesterday shot himself through the head.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Chief Signal Officer has ordered that on and after May 1 the indications official shall make, whenever practicable, a general prediction, showing the condition of the weather two or three days in advance. These predictions will clearly set forth the section of the country for which they are intended.

Michael McGovern of Jamesville, Onondaga County, N. Y., a trackman in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, was instantly killed by being struck by a passing train at Jamesville yesterday morning.

Gidney Green, who was brought from Arkansas to Maine on being John Thompson, the murderer of Miss White of Biralree, Maine, was brought into court at Quincy yesterday and held for identification.

The schooner Anna B. Cannon of Gloucester, Capt. Hull, with 85,000 pounds of halibut on board, went ashore on Milk Island, Mass., during a fog early yesterday morning. She is a total loss.

Harvest Osbourn, stationer, South Charles-street, Baltimore, also made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of his creditors to Thomas Mackenzie, trustee, who gave bond in $5,000.

The ice has left Rangely Lake, Maine, and Lake Mooselookmagantic is also clear. In the memory of the oldest inhabitant they have only once before been clear so early in the season.

The steamer Monohansett, while on a trip from Vineyard yesterday, went ashore on the east side of Clark's Point, Massachusetts, about two miles below New-Bedford.

The Boston and Maine Railroad officials have been ordered to allow no work on Sundays except such as is required to run regularly-advertised trains.

Among the arrivals Sunday at San Francisco was the United States steamer Pinta, which has been stationed for nearly two years in Alaskan waters.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Provisions were quiet to-day. There was little new trading. The market was confined to the operations of May shorts, who were busy either in covering or changing over their maturing trades to July. Changing over was evidently looked upon with more favor than covering, and for July the demand proved sufficient to widen the difference. At the adjournment July was held at a premium over May of 22½c. on Pork, 10c. on Lard, and 20c. on Short Ribs. In Pork the day's fluctuations extended over a range of 16c. @17½c., in Lard of 2½c. @5c., and in Short Ribs of 10c. Closing showed but little change from Saturday's last figures. Cash Pork, Lard, and Short Ribs were the same as the ruling prices for May. The May future sold at $11 45@11 62½ for Pork, 6c @6 85@6 86 for Lard, and $5 90@5 92½ for Short Ribs. Pork for the same month closed at $11 57½. Lard at $6 82½, and Short Ribs at $5 92½. June and deliveries later than July were slow.

Wheat in the speculative market was dull and narrow. The monotony during the session was occasionally relieved by flurries of activity and excitement, but the market closed at 1c. lower than the closing figures of Saturday. The extreme range was a reduction of ½c. @1c., final closing bids being ½c. above those of Saturday. The extreme range paid for July was 79c. @79½c., and at the close 79½c. was the market. May and June were ½c. higher, closing at 81½c. and 82½c., respectively. There was some covering by shorts, and offerings were light, except on some of the advances, when they increased sufficiently to check further improvement. It is expected that the deliveries Wednesday will be large. There were inspected out of store to-day 112,600 bushels of Spring Wheat, and 68,840 bushels of No. 2. The cash market was rather quiet. No. 2, in store, closing at 81½c., with No. 3 Red Winter at about 81½c. By sample No. 3 Spring sold, free on board cars, at 70c. @71c. No. 2 Red at 75c. @78c., and No. 3 Red at 60c. @66c. About 40,000 bushels of No. 2 Spring sold in store was on private terms.

Corn in the speculative market scored an advance of ½c. @¾c., and cash lots sold at an improvement over Saturday's figures of ½c. @¾c. A stronger feeling was developed all around, and an excellent shipping demand existed. The large decrease in the visible supply helped to stimulate the market, and the strength in Wheat and the less favorable weather conditions were also bullish factors. Stock of Corn in store here at present is 1,996,000 bushels, against 2,567,000 for the corresponding period in 1888, the decrease during the last week amounting to 321,700 bushels. Withdrawals from stores here Saturday were 300,000 bushels, and sales engagements were made to-day for 234,000 bushels. As liquidation was very heavy Saturday contracts for May are now believed to be nearly all settled up. Offerings to-day were only moderate. May opened at 33½c., sold at 33½c. @34c., and closed at 33⅞c.; June ranged at 33c. @34c. over May and closed at 34½c., and July sold at a premium of 1½c. @1¾c. over May. Cash corn opened at 34½c., sold at 34½c. @35½c., and closed at the top. Seller August closed at 33⅞c. and September at 33½c. @33⅝c. on the spot. No. 2 cash Corn sold at 34½c. @34¾c., and No. 3 at 33½c. @34c. No. 2 Yellow at 34½c. @34¾c., No. 3 at 33c. @33½c., No. 4 Yellow at 33½c. @33⅞c., and No. 5 White at 33¼c. @33½c. Offerings by sample were liberal. No. 2 Mixed sold on track and from on board cars at 33½c. @33¾c., No. 3 at 33¼c. @33½c., No. 4 Yellow at 34c. @34½c., and No. 5 White at 33½c.

Oats were fairly active and higher, though trading was largely in the way of changing over contracts from May to July months at differences to suit current differences. Very little new business was done in a speculative way. The market opened quiet, but steadier, then advanced irregularly ½c. @1¼c., and closed at extreme outside figures. May advanced from 21½c. at the opening to 22¾c. June from 22½c. to 23½c., and July from 23¾c. to 24¼c. Sales of No. 2 cash Oats were made in store and to arrive at 21⅞c. @22½c. In the sample market buyers took hold freely and prices were ½c. @2½c. higher. Sales on track and from on board cars ranged as follows: No. 2 at 20½c. @23½c., No. 3 White at 23½c. @25¾c., No. 2 at 22¼c. @22½c., and No. 2 White at 26c. @26½c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The Cattle trade was active to-day. Buyers were present in full force and evinced an inclination to invest freely. The demand proved strong enough to clear the pens at an advance of 5c. @10c. Not as many choice heavy Cattle were offered as on last Thursday and Friday, and still there was enough of that sort to make it difficult for sellers to get an advance. The demand, as for some time past, was the most favorable for 1,050 to 1,300 lb. Steers. The Cow and Bull markets were devoid of noteworthy new features. Offerings were rather short of the demand, and all prices were firm. The quotations of one week last week, they certainly were strong. Stockers received but little attention and the demand for feeders was equally light. The range of prices paid was $1 50@3 60 for Bulls and Canners' stock sold mostly at $2 40@$3. By noon nearly everything had been sold. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $4 30@$4 40; choice Cattle, $4@$4 15; good shipping Steers, $3 75@$3 90; medium shipping Steers, $3 50@$3 70; common to fair Steers, $3 15@$3 40; common to choice Bulls, $2@$3 30; good to choice Cows, $2 60@$3 25; poor to medium Cows, $1 75@$2 50; stockers and feeders, $2 35@$3 40; Texas steers, $3@$3 90; Texas Cows, $2 25@$3. Hogs—No quotable change in prices. The market opened steady, weakened a little soon after the opening, and then worked firmer toward the close. There was an improvement both in the local and shipping demand, and although the supply was the largest for any day this month, most of the offerings had changed hands before 11 o'clock. Sales were made at $4 60@$4 80. There were but two or three sales at better than $4 75, and only a very few below $4 70. More than seven-eighths of the entire supply went at $4 70@$4 72½; light mixed and heavy weights all going at substantially the same prices. Two small bunches of heavy Hogs brought $4 80 and a few lots of mixed made the same figure. The fact that to-morrow will be generally observed as a holiday accounts for the increased activity in to-day's market. No stock will be shipped out to-morrow. Receipts were: Cattle, 9,500 head; Hogs, 17,500 head.

GEORGE EHRET'S
HELL GATE BREWERY.
CENTENNIAL BEER
ON DRAUGHT BY ALL MY CUSTOMERS.
GEORGE EHRET,
92d and 93d sts., bet. 2d and 3d avs., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

THE CONVERSATION SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 17 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir. THE LANGUAGES spoken idiomatically and in shortest time. Superior native teachers. EDMOND GASTINEAU, A. M., Paris, Principal and author of THE CONVERSATION METHOD. Classes, all grades, open all Summer.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting; ladies' department: private instruction day, evening. PAINE'S COLLEGE, 52 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th-st.

NEW SYSTEM THAT WILL IMPROVE memory; double conversational powers make you expert. 700 East 143d-st.; explains after 3.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, N. Y.—Four vacancies for pupils in the family of the Principal the 25th inst.; pupils may remain during vacation if desired; the Fall term will open Sept. 11. Address as above.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT the Peekskill Military Academy will open June 20, 1889. Send for circular. JOHN N. TILDEN, A. M., M. D., Principal.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson.—For ladies and gentlemen. Either at any time. Send for catalogue. W. H. Bannister, A. M., Pres.

PIANOS.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY USED GRAND, upright, and Square Pianos of our make, which are specially selected and used by the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House Company during the past opera season, will be sold at a liberal reduction from our

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 29.

Lexington-av., e. s. 25.6 ft. n. of 48th-st., 20x75; Abram H. Dailey to Robert Monteith $3,888
Same property; Robert Monteith to John McNally 3,888
Same property; Carrie V. Thorp to same 1,111
5th-av., 293; Samuel M. Meeker to Louise A. Williams 150,000
62d-st., s. s. 75 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; John A. Rockford to Aaron P. Ransom 1
59th-st., s. s. 445 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; Charles A. Stein to Benjamin Lurs 1
82d-st., n. s. 359.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 19x102.2; F. L. Denig to Frederick M. Littlefield 12,000
Jane-st., 20; Catharine Kahl to Hermann Mann 21,000
124th-st., 217 East; Gesbastian Balmoro to Frederick Lauder 1
134th-st., n. s. 230 ft. e. of Willis-av., 30x100; E. Lambert to Louis Wirth 5,000
82d-st., n. s., 197.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 37.4x102.2; same to same 22,000
45th-st., s. s., 218 ft. w. of 9th-av., 19x100.4; George Hurst to William Laier 11,500
46th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; James McLaughlin to Joseph McGillsaddy 8,250
63d-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x193.5; Felix Kanarelly to Paul Wilcox 1
2d-av., e. s., 125.10 ft. s. of 113th-st., 23x79.8 x95.9x14.8; Susan McLoughlin to Julius Schmabele 7,000
159th-st., s. s., 172 ft. s. w. of Courtlandt-av., 25x100; Bernard F. Korman to E. A. Kane 1
Same property; John J. Kane to E. F. Kerman 1
Stanton-sts., (No. 5,) 67; David K. Schuster to Peter Thomas 23,000
8th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25.11x74; Louis Weidner to Louis H. Schwakenberg 36,500
63d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x100.5; Rafael E. Fayraga to P. McM. Gillespie 1
106th-st., 155 East; Herman Kahrs to Siegfried Elkan 14,000
35th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 14.9 x97.8; Jefferson M. Levy to John Renehan ..... ---
21st-st., s. s., 325.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100; 92; Frederick F. Forster to Gustave Hester 49,850
15th-st., s. s., 73.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x77.4; Frederick Leeble to William Rankin 8,500
8th-av., w. s., 26.1 ft. n. of 17th-st., 26.1x100; William Rankin to Anna Bunn 38,500
85th-st., 227 West; Henry Nurnberger to Martin Hart 11,300
Watt-st., 17 to 21; William F. Rodrig to Adolph Prael 100,000
Watts-st., 191; Edward Higgins to same 1
Morris-av., n. s. corner of 164th-st., 100x110.4; Walter Rowe to Rudolph Simmerich 10,925
Morris-av., s. s., 175 ft. n. of 164th-st., 50x185.9; same to Arthur Parrett 5,400
144th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; Frederick F. Forster to Daniel Coffey 6,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Blair, William J., to Otto Lang; part of 498 2d-av., 2 years, per year $1,260
Cotter, John, and another to Herman Schaerdel; 8 Rose-st., 10 Willis-av., 10 years, per year 900
Goldberg, Louis, to MacKenmann; 133 Clinton-st., 3 years, per year 1,200
Hildebrand, Elizabeth, to The Hebrew Sheltering and Guardian Society of New-York; n. e. corner of Avenue A and 87th-st., 100.8x75, 3 years, per year 1,950
Maguire, Henry, to James Hanley; 2,257 1st-av., s. w. corner of 116th-st. and 358 East 116th-st., 5 years, per year 20,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

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FOR SALE.

Always Open for Inspection

This represents only one of the mantelpieces in the houses from 168 to 180 West 74th-st., between 8th and 10th avs. ONE SOLD LAST WEEK, also one on 74th-st. Apply on premises, or LIBBY & SCOTT BROTHERS, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, or J. B. HAY, 54 Broadway.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

68 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up, in cash) $1,000,000
Surplus March 31, 1889 113,398

Has loaned $1,600,000 at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. since Jan. 1, 1889.

Purchasers of real estate who have their titles examined and guaranteed by the company can at the same time, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, procure through it loans to complete their purchase.

COUNSEL:
Stephen D. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
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ATTENTION, HOTEL PROPRIETORS!!!! CATHAY-av., s. s. 50th-st. and GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. BUYERS parcel of LOTS and BUILDING situated for hotel purposes, for sale. REASONABLY. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. If NEW ELEVATED RAILWAY STATIONS in front of same. STEVENSON & CO., 205 BROADWAY, New-York.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS 20-FOOT-FRONT Academy, west side, between 7th and 8th sts., 100 feet deep, with stables, No. 10 West 63d-st., also adjoining stable, sanitary plumbing; 4 A. M. to 7 P. M. Inspection. $25,000. R. HOWARD MUNDY, Owner, 10 West 63d-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, THE extra well built and desirable four-story stone dwelling 224 West 45th-st., near Broadway; 25 feet front, 90 feet deep, tastefully decorated, and in perfect order; immediate possession and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

AN EXTENSIVE TRACT OF LOTS FOR sale in the 24th Ward of the city of New-York, fronting Bronx Park and Mosholu Parkway, and in the immediate vicinity of the handsome suburban quarter, Bedford Park; Harlem Railroad station on the premises. Full particulars of the owners, 111 Broadway, Room 90.

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AT RED BANK, N. J.—A MAGNIFICENT homestead property, comprising large, modern, handsome house and four acres of ground; beautiful lawn, fine old shade trees, abundance of fruit, stable, carriage house, greenhouses, icehouse; house contains all improvements; steam heated throughout. In the finest part of the town, near the Shrewsbury River, in a rapidly-improving neighborhood. This is a splendid opportunity to secure an elegant home. Apply to FERDINAND FISH, 149 Broadway, New-York, or to THEODORE F. WHITE, Red Bank, N. J.

FLORIDA HOMES FOR ALL.—HIGH, healthful, near clear lakes. In lively township; payments, $1 per week and upward accepted. For book and Sample Weekly send two-cent stamp to O. M. CROSBY, 99 Franklin-st., New-York.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOUR ACRES; HOUSE in perfect order; all conveniences; good barn; known as the Warren Place; cheap to quick buyer. "Owner," 7 West 26th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PART OF THE ESTATE OF WALTER BOWNE, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
Will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
CHOICE AND DESIRABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
NO. 184 WATER-ST.,
NOS. 39, 41, 43, AND 45 MADISON-ST., N. E. CORNER OF JAMES-ST.;
NOS. 2,000 AND 2,002 3D-AV., And NOS. 176 AND 178 EAST 110TH-ST., Being the s. w. corner 3d-av. and 110th-st.
Maps, &c., of John E. Parsons, Esq., Attorney, 111 Broadway, and of Samuel Riker, Esq., Attorney, 145 Nassau-st., or at the auctioneer's, No. 1 Pine-st.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
SMYTH & RYAN will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises at Throgg's Neck, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Partition sale, by order Supreme Court, under decree of Hon. JOHN C. HENDERSON, Referee, TO BE SOLD IN TWO PARCELS,
77½ ACRES OF LAND AT
THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.,
with about half a mile of water front on
EAST RIVER OR LONG ISLAND SOUND,
known as the Francis A. Morris place.
Contains mansion and outbuildings, orchard and fruit trees. Land lays beautifully on high bluff, sandy beach; anchorage for yachts; extensive views; surrounded by other elegant country seats; close and accessible to New-York; immense future value. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 70 Liberty-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—HOUSES AND FLATS IN ALL LOCAtions; reduced rents.
PORTER & CO.,
77 East 125th-st.

HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts of city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 834 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

NO. 58 WEST 57TH-ST.—SHERWOOD Studio Building.—To rent from May 1 several suites of rooms suitable for artists or small families; rent moderate; elevator; steam heating; restaurant in building.

85TH-ST., 176 EAST. — COMFORTABLE 5-story four-room apartments; excellent order; near elevated station; low rents.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET IN
THE MONTAGUE,
TEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.,

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LEGAL NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE THAT UNDER AND IN pursuance of the terms of a certain indenture of mortgage or deed of trust made the 26th day of September, 1887, between the GREGORY BOSTAIL MINING COMPANY and the undersigned, as trustee, the undersigned, as trustee, having been duly requested so to do by one-third of the holders of the bonds secured and outstanding under said indenture of mortgage or deed of trust, will sell at public auction all the property, estate, rights, and franchises conveyed by said indenture of mortgage or deed of trust, at the Real Estate and Auction Rooms, Limited, No. 59 Liberty-street, New-York City, N. Y., at 12 o'clock noon, June 4th, 1889, and upon such sale will deliver to the purchaser or purchasers all of the premises, estate, property, rights, and franchises so sold a good and sufficient deed or deeds for the same.
The following is a description of the premises so to be sold: All and singular the real and personal property of the said company situated in the County of Gilpin, in the State of Colorado, of whatsoever name and nature the same may be, as the same is now or may hereafter be located, and whether now acquired or to be hereafter acquired, reference being had to the land records of said county for a full and accurate description of all such real estate of the party of the first part; and also all and singular all letters patent, grants of land, and mining rights and all other rights, leaseholds, leases, terms and parts of terms, rights under leases or contracts, licenses, permits, and privileges from the Government of the United States or from the State of Colorado, or from any governmental or municipal authority, and all other rights and privileges, general or special, now held or hereafter acquired by said company appertaining to the property hereby conveyed or intended so to be, or any part thereof, and also all rights, powers, privileges, and franchises connected with or relating to the said property or for the use and purposes thereof, and also all improvements made or to be made to any and all of said property by the said party of the first part or by others, and also all and every other estate, right, title, interest, property, or thing, right, privilege, or franchise which the said company, party of the first part, now owns or holds or which it may hereafter acquire or hold, as belonging to the said property or for the use, occupation, and enjoyment of said property, rights, privileges, and franchises hereby conveyed or any part or portion thereof.
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1,200 feet above tidewater; no mosquitoes, no malaria; fine bass fishing.
Rapid and convenient train service; 50 miles from New-York on main line of D., L. & W. R. R.
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Directly opposite West Point, 60 miles, 1½ hours from New York City. Pure mountain air and pure spring water; open in May; send for circular. J. W. GARRISON, manager.

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CELTIC, Capt. K. J. SMITH, Wed., May 22, noon.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
Saloon, $80, $850, $100. Steerage to and from the old country, $30. From the old country, $32. *A limited number of second-cabin passengers carried on these steamers. Outward, $35 and $40; prepaid, $40; excursion, $70 and $75. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York.
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FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Aurania, May 4, 8:30 A. M. | Bothnia, May 22, 11:30 A. M.
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Umbria, May 11, 2:30 P. M. | Aurania, June 1, 7 A. M.
Servia, May 18, 8 A. M. | Gallia, June 5, 9:30 A. M.
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ALASKA.....Tuesday, May 14, 4:30 P. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, May 21, 10 A. M.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, May 28, 4:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, June 4, 8 A. M.
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Fulda, Sat., May 4, 8:30 A. M. | Elder, Tu., May 14, 5:30 A. M.
Lahn, Wed., May 8, 11 A. M. | Aller, Wed., May 15, 6 A. M.
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CITY OF NEW-YORK.... Wed., May 1, 5:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sat., May 4, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., May 8, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., May 15, 1 P. M.
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LA BOURGOGNE, Frangeul, Sat., May 4, 7:30 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., May 11, 1:30 P. M.
LA NORMANDIE, de Kersabiec, Sat., May 18, 7 A. M.
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From San Francisco, corner Main and Brannan sts.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Sails Thur., May 2, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

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Shortest ocean voyage by 600 miles. REDUCED RATES. Steamers sail from Vancouver, B. C.:
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CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Burg, Th., May 2
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Leggett, Sat., May 4
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EXCURSIONS

CENTENNIAL DAY.
MONDAY, APRIL 29.
THE IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY
will afford the public an opportunity to witness the entire
NAVAL PARADE,
the boats leaving as follows:
From West 23d-st., N. R., at 9:30 A. M.
From Pier (new) No. 1 N. R., at 9:45 A. M.
From Pier (new) No. 1 N. R., at 10 A. M.
☞ FARE, TWO DOLLARS. ☜
Tickets now on sale at the company's offices, Pier (new) No. 1 N. R. and at West 23d-st. Monday morning. The number of passengers will be limited to 1,000 on each boat.

STARIN'S EXCURSIONS.
Books Now Open | 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily. 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Sunday. | Season of 1889.
Apply for illustrated Book, descriptive of the largest and most complete
FLEET OF EXCURSION BOATS AFLOAT.
Also new and desirable
GROVES AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.
Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

HIGHLAND BEACH.—THE NEW EXCURsion resort on the Sandy Hook peninsula; one hour and a quarter from New-York; every natural attraction; a beautiful sail through the bay; all modern advantages. For dates and rates for Sunday school and other excursions apply to the HIGHLAND BEACH IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 1,849 Broadway, New-York.

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BON MARCHE AND LOUVRE GLOVES. Open-work Lisle-thread Mousquetaire Biarritz, 98c.; Embroidered Kids, 98c.; eight-button Suede, $1 18. JAMMER, 18 West 30th-st.

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WANTED—TO BUY SOME [illegible] BOARDING gallery organ, [illegible] 7 to 10 octaves. Address [illegible] FARKER, [illegible] New-York.

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THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

275 MADISON-AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS, with private bath; first-class board; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—ELEGANTLY - FURNISHED APARTments, baths; single rooms; permanently, transiently; moderate prices. 7 West 30th.

34 WEST 46TH-ST.—Handsomely-appointed rooms for gentlemen only; references.

114 EAST 127TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS NEWly-opened hotel and restaurant (Habanna;) nicely-furnished rooms; every convenience.

A HANDSOME NEWLY - FURNISHED room for gentleman, with lady, or two gentlemen during centennial; for week or steady for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate. LOUIS GUENTHER, 921 6th-av., near 53d-st.

CENTENNIAL.—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 60 persons during centennial. 56 East 9th-st.

HOTELS.

HOTE

WON BY TWO HOME RUNS

GIANTS DEFEAT THE SENATORS IN THE LAST INNING.

WHITNEY AND CRANE SETTLE ALL DOUBTS AS TO THE RESULT BY KNOCKING BALLS OVER THE FENCE.

Even a centennial celebration cannot drown the enthusiasm of the baseball admirer. Over 3,000 journeyed to Staten Island yesterday to see New-York's ball players take possession of the diamond at St. George and win their opening game on their new grounds from the Washington Club. From the start to finish it was a battle of pitchers, in which Crane excelled. The Senators once held the lead, but near the termination of the game the Giants made one of those spurts for which they are famous and carried off a victory.

The ground is not in a good condition to play on at present, but a force of men will be put to work and everything possible will be done to make needed improvements. In the outfield the old stage used in the spectaculars was occupied by the players, who were forced to wear rubber-soled shoes in order to prevent slipping while running after batted balls. Until the stage is removed the Giants will get big batting records. Balls bound by fielders with increased speed after they strike the woodwork, and hits that would ordinarily prove good for two bases will yield home runs.

For five innings yesterday both sides failed to score, but in the sixth the visitors took the lead. Wise got his base on an error by Richardson and went to third on a passed ball. He scored on a wild pitch. Crane managed to make the score even in the next inning. He got his base on balls, stole to second, and scored on Gore's hit for two bases. New-York went to the front in the eighth. Ward got to first on an error by O'Day, ran to third on Mack's overthrow, and came in when Slattery hit safely. Washington, however, made the one run necessary to place them on even terms with the Giants in their half of the inning. Hoy took first on Whitney's error, two bases on balls advanced him to third, and he came in when Carney hit the ball out of the reach of New-York's outfielders.

In the last inning, however, the Giants made one of their characteristic spurts and settled all doubts as to the result. Whitney and Crane sent two balls over the fence, each for a home run. Whitney's went over on a bound, and its progress was stopped by some débris, but the one hit by Crane was last seen making a bee line for the Narrows. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WASH'GTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Gore, r. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Hoy, c. f.	0	3	1	4	0
O'Ro'rke, l.f.	0	2	2	0	0	Shock, l. f.	0	1	1	1	0
Ward, s. s.	1	0	3	1	0	Wilmot, l. f.	0	0	2	1	0
Conner, 1 b.	0	2	6	0	0	Wise, s. s.	1	0	3	4	0
Rich'dson, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	Myers, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0
Slattery, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Morrill, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Whitney, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0	Carney, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Brown, c.	0	0	10	3	0	Sweeney, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1
Crane, p.	2	2	0	11	0	Mack, c.	0	1	6	2	4
Total.	4	9	27	17	2	O'Day, p.	0	0	2	3	1
						Total.	2	7	27	15	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2

Earned runs—New-York, 2. First base on errors—New-York, 1; Washington, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 7; Washington, 7. Total base hits—New-York, 19; Washington, 7. Two-base hits—Gore, O'Rourke, Connor, (2.) Home runs—Whitney and Crane. First base on balls—Gore, (2,) O'Rourke, Connor, Whitney, Crane, Myers, Morrill, (2,) Sweeney. Stolen bases—Ward, Crane, Wilmot, Wise. Sacrifice hits—Gore, Richardson, (2,) Shock, Morrill, Carney. First base on being hit by pitched ball—Wilmot. Struck out—O'Rourke, Myers, Morrell, Carney, (2,) Sweeney, (2,) Mack, O'Day, (2.) Double plays—Shock and Mack; Brown and Richardson. Wild pitches—Crane, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Curry and McQuaid.

BROOKLYN, 7; BALTIMORE, 5.

The Brooklyns won a well-played game from the Baltimore Club at Washington Park yesterday. Ferry pitched a good game, and he was well supported. The local club played with rare determination, and took advantage of every minute point. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BALTIMORE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Pinkney, 3b.	1	1	1	4	0	Griffin, c. f.	2	1	3	0	0
O'Brien, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Tucker, 1b.	0	0	9	0	1
Collins, 2b.	1	2	0	5	0	Mack, 2b.	1	0	4	2	0
Burns, c. s.	1	1	1	1	1	H'rning, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Foutz, 1b.	0	1	15	0	2	Shindle, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Visner, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Farrell, s. s.	0	2	4	1	0
Corkhill, c. f.	1	1	3	0	0	Sommer, r. f.	0	1	3	0	0
Clark, c.	0	0	4	0	1	Lamb, c.	0	0	0	0	1
Terry, p.	1	1	1	4	0	Cau'gh'm, p.	1	0	5	1	
						Fate, c.	1	0	1	4	
Total.	7	9	27	14	4	Total.	5	5	27	13	7

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	—7
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	—5

Earned runs—Brooklyns, 0; Baltimore, 0. Two-base hit—Griffin. Three-base hit—Cunningham. First base on balls—O'Brien, Collins, Burns, Foutz, Visner, Terry, Griffin, Mack, Shindle, Tate. Struck out—Collins, Burns, Mack, Herring, (2,) Tate, (2.) Stolen bases—O'Brien, (2,) Collins, Burns, Foutz, Visner, Terry, Griffin, Tucker, Mack, Shindle. (2.) First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Baltimore, 3. Passed balls—Foutz, Clark. Wild pitches—Terry, (2,) Cunningham, (1.) Sacrifice hits—Griffin, Tucker, (2,) Morning, Shindle. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

CHICAGO, 8; INDIANAPOLIS, 7.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 29.—It took ten innings to decide to-day's contest between the Indianapolis and Chicago teams. For the home club, Denny, McGeachy, Buckley, and Bassett gave fine exhibitions of skill, and by their work at the bat added largely to their club's list of base hits. For the visitors, the honors were carried off by Ryan, Pfeffer, Van Haltren, and Anson, the latter scoring the home run that won the game. Krock was knocked out of the box in the ninth inning, Dwyer taking his place. Score:

INDIANAP'S.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hines, c. f.	0	1	3	2	0	Ryan, c. f.	3	3	3	0	0
Glassc'k, s. s.	2	1	0	6	0	V'Haltr'n, l. f.	1	2	3	0	0
Denny, 3b.	3	4	1	1	0	Duffy, s. s.	1	1	4	3	0
Myers, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Anson, 1b.	1	1	14	0	0
M'Geac'y, r. f.	1	3	0	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	0	1	4	5	1
Buckley, c.	0	3	5	0	0	Farrell, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Bassett, 2b.	0	1	4	4	0	Burns, 2b.	0	1	0	2	1
Schoe'ck, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0	Flint, c.	0	0	3	0	1
Getzein, p.	1	2	0	5	0	Krock, p.	2	1	0	2	0
						Dwyer p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	7	17	28	18	0	Total.	8	10	30	18	3

*One man out when winning run scored.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0—7
Chicago	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1—8

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 6; Chicago, 8. Two-base hits—Denny, McGeachy, Buckley, Ryan, Van Haltren, 2; Home runs—Denny, Ryan, Anson. Double plays—Glasscock, Bassett and Schoenk; Burns, Anson; Burns, Pfeffer and Anson. First base on balls—Glasscock, Getzein, Van Haltren, Anson, Pfeffer, Krock. Struck out—Van Haltren, Duffy, Farrell, Flint, Krock. Passed ball—Flint. Wild pitches—Getzein, 2. Stolen bases—Hines, Myers, McGeachy, (2,) Bassett, Getzein, Van Haltren, Pfeffer. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Barnum.

BOSTON, 8; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Both Boston and Philadelphia played rather poor ball this afternoon, but the home team's exhibition was the poorest, and it accordingly dropped the game by the score of 8 to 3. Wet grounds will excuse some of the misplays. Fogarty's catch of Richardson's low liner, on which he fumbled up Johnston at the plate, and Quinn's short stopping were the features. Score:

PHILA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Wood, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Brown, l. f.	2	1	1	0	0
Delehi'ty, 2b.	1	0	2	1	0	Johnston, c. f.	1	1	3	0	2
Fogarty, c.	0	1	2	1	0	Kelly, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Thomps'n, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Bro'th'rs, 1b.	2	3	10	0	0
Mulvey, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0	Sich'da'n, 2b.	0	1	2	3	1
Irwin, s. s.	0	0	1	2	1	Nash, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0
Farrar, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0	Quinn, s. s.	1	1	1	4	0
Clements, c.	0	0	4	2	1	Bennett, c.	0	0	5	0	2
Buffinton, p.	0	1	0	8	1	Clarkson, p.	0	0	1	6	0
Total.	3	4	24	17	3	Total.	8	9	27	15	6

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Boston	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 4. Two-base hits—Mulvey and Farrar. Home run—Thompson. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Fogarty, Farrar, Richardson. Double play—Fogarty and Clements. First base on balls—Wood, Farrar, Clements, Buffinton, Brown, Johnston, Nash, Bennett. Struck out—Wood, (2,) Thompson, (2,) Johnston, Clarkson, (2.) Passed ball—Bennett. Umpire—Mr. Fessenden.

CLEVELAND, 2; PITTSBURG, 1.

PITTSBURG, April 29.—The League babies defeated the home team to-day. The weather was very threatening and the raw wind kept the players jumping around to keep warm. The visitors won in the first inning by knocking out two runs on three singles and a passed ball. The Pittsburg's made their only run in the sixth, after two men were out, on Beckley's single, Dunlap's life, and Carroll's double. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Stricker, s. s.	1	2	3	8	1
Miller, c.	0	1	5	1	0	McAleer, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	5	0	0	McKean, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Dunlap, 2b.	1	0	3	2	0	Twitchell, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Carroll, l. f.	0	1	4	0	0	Foutz, 1st b.	0	0	14	0	0
Maul, r. f.	0	2	1	0	0	Radford, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Kuehne, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	Tebeau, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0
Smith, s. s.	0	1	2	3	0	Sny'der, c.	0	2	4	0	0
Staley, p.	0	0	1	7	0	Bakeley, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total.	1	6	23	15	0	Total.	2	8	27	21	1

*Tebeau out, hit by batted ball.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Maul, Carroll, McAleer, Tebeau. First base on balls—Beckley, Dunlap. Struck out—Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 5. Passed ball—Miller. Wild pitches—Staley, Bakeley. Stolen base—Smith. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

OTHER GAMES.

AT JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City	2	3	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	—14
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	—5

Base hits—Jersey City, 11; Worcester, 8. Errors—Jersey City, 3; Worcester, 10. Pitchers—Daley and Burdock. Umpire—Mr. Mahoney.

AT COLUMBUS.

Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Base hits—Athletic, 5; Columbus, 5. Errors—Athletic, 3; Columbus, 2. Batteries—Gastright and Seward. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

AT NEWARK.

Newark	3	1	0	5	2	4	—16			
Lowell	1	0	0	0	2	0—	3			

AT EASTON.

Easton	1	1	1	0	3	0	2	0	2	—10
Hartford	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0—	7

Base hits—Easton, 7; Hartford, 8. Errors—Easton, 8; Hartford, 11. Batteries—Turner and Hines; Winkleman and Deerby. Umpire—Mr. Clinton.

SHORT STOPS.

Below will be found the record to date of the League and Association clubs:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
New-York	2	1	St. Louis	0	1
Boston	2	1	Athletic	3	1
Pittsburg	2	2	Baltimore	3	2
Cleveland	3	2	Kansas City	3	4
Chicago	2	2	Cincinnati	3	7
Indianapolis	2	3	Brooklyn	2	6
Washington	0	2	Columbus	1	8
Philadelphia	1	1	Louisville	2	8

The Louisville-St. Louis game was postponed yesterday because of bad weather. Two games will be played to-day.

New-York and Washington will again play at St. George this afternoon.

Keefe still refuses to sign at the terms proposed by President Day.

Ewing says that the Giants will play great ball at St. George.

New-York and Boston are even for first place in the League.

Crane promises to do some great pitching this year.

UNRULY SOLDIERS.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIAMEN HAVE A SMALL RIOT IN A SALOON.

Two squads of Pennsylvania militia raised a rumpus in East Houston-street last night by engaging in a disgraceful fight. They belonged to the Eighth and Tenth Regiments and were all more or less under the influence of liquor.

A squad of the Tenth Regiment were drinking in Fritz Carle's beer saloon, in Houston-street, near Crosby, when a squad of the Eighth Regiment joined them. They drank a lot of Carle's beer and then refused to pay. Carle remonstrated and then the militiamen became angry and threatened to "clean out" the place, as they boasted they had done in Washington during the inauguration. Finally the soldiers got fighting among themselves and upset the tables in the place and demolished the fixtures. When they were hustled out into the street they amused themselves by firing through the windows, demolishing several panes of plate glass.

No arrests were made.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 29—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, rain, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut, fair, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, preceded in Northern New-York by rain, cooler, northwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, light rain, followed by fair, cooler, northwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A.M.	55°	55°	3:30 P.M.	87°	62°
6 A.M.	54°	53°	6 P.M.	76°	52°
9 A.M.	74°	58°	9 P.M.	65°	51°
12 M.	80°	61°	12 P.M.	58°	49°

Average temperature yesterday.....54.5°
Average temperature for same date last year...71.5°

FIRST A FIRE THEN A TUMBLE.

Betsey McAuley, a servant, 32 years old, is in Bellevue Hospital suffering from severe injuries caused either by jumping or falling out of a second-story window at 59 James-street early yesterday morning. The girl was employed by Edwin Garnier, who is a confectioner at that number. The girl was out on Sunday, and when she came home about 10 o'clock that night was under the influence of liquor. Early yesterday morning Garnier discovered that there was a fire on the third floor of the house. A lot of empty boxes and a baby carriage filled with paper were on fire. The girl had evidently started the fire. Garnier went out for a policeman and returned soon after with Patrolman Cronin of the Fourth Precinct. The girl had taken refuge in her bedroom, and when the officer went in to arrest her she flung a tea kettle and a plate at him. Then she sprang to the window and jumped to the roof of a rear extension and rolled thence into the yard. She received severe internal injuries.

ELLEN THORNE MISSING.

Mrs. Ellen Thorne, the widow of Charles R. Thorne, the actor, was reported to the police at midnight as being missing from her home, 17 East Fifteenth-street. Miss Grace Thorne, her daughter, who called at Police Headquarters to report the disappearance, said that her mother, who is fifty-one years old, had been in delicate health of late, and was slightly demented. She left her residence at about 8 o'clock last evening, without the knowledge of her relatives, and when it was found that she had gone out search was made for her, but without success. As she did not return at midnight her daughter became alarmed and notified the police. A general alarm was sent out to the police stations.

Mrs. Thorne is short and slight, of light complexion, with brown eyes and gray hair. When she went out she wore a black dress, sealskin sacque, black hat, and veil.

STRUGGLING OVER A FLAG.

Emanuel I. S. Hart, who runs the Twenty-third-street stereoptican, hired the second floor of 415 West Nineteenth-street of the Misses Wessells. His lease expires to-morrow, and they refused to renew it. Yesterday morning one of his rooms had been cleared of furniture, and as Hart was absent Miss Emma Wessells went into it and put out three American flags. Just as she had nailed the stick of the last flag Hart came and ordered her out of the room, saying, "You've no right to hang out those flags," and seizing her by the shoulder there was a struggle, and when she cried out, "Don't you dare to pull them down," she either fell or was pushed so as to fall, and was severely injured. Hart was arrested and held for examination on Friday. He told Justice O'Reilly that nothing he did or said was intended to be disrespectful to the American flag.

SHOT IN A SALOON.

Edward Walton of 155 Laidlaw-avenue, Jersey City, shot and mortally wounded Thomas Farrell of 149 St. Paul's-avenue last evening. The shooting took place in a saloon on Central-avenue, Jersey City. Walton and two of his friends entered the saloon somewhat under the influence of liquor. Walton asked Farrell, who was a stranger to the party, to treat, but he refused. They began to annoy him, and finally he thrashed the crowd.

Walton went home and got a revolver. He returned to the saloon and deliberately shot Farrell just above the heart. Walton was arrested and his victim was removed to the City Hospital.

NEGROES INSTEAD OF WHITE MEN.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 29.—The Lookout Rolling Mill Company of this city Saturday night discharged all of their white workmen and to-day they employed 150 negroes. The management say that they have been paying more on account of the demands of the Amalgamated Iron Workers than they were able to pay and make anything, and they substitute negroes on the plea of economy. Trouble is apprehended between the new workmen and the old men.

DEFRAUDING THE TOWN.

NEW-HAVEN, April 29.—Mrs. Mary E. Hale was arrested to-day charged with defrauding the town. For over a year Mrs. Hale has regularly collected from the town agent money allowed for the aid of several poor people. She said in defense that the parties for whom she solicited aid were too feeble to collect it in person, and that she was authorized to receive it. Investigation showed that Mrs. Hale appropriated the money for her own use.

HE JUMPED FROM THE BOAT.

A man, about sixty years old and weighing 200 pounds, jumped from the ferryboat Central in the North River yesterday. The body was recovered, but life was extinct. The body was taken to Jersey City.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 29.—The Anchor Line steamship Anchoria, Capt. Campbell, from New-York April 20, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

The steamship Cheribon, (Fr.,) Capt. Duchesne, from New-York March 29 for Rangoon, passed Perim April 27.

The steamship Cevelgonne, (Ger.,) Capt. Glasveskel, from New-York April 11 for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

The steamship Polynesia, (Ger.,) Capt. Franck, sld. from Swinemunde for New-York to-day.

The steamship Clydesdale, (Br.,) Capt. McLester, from New-York April 9, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

The steamship Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Feb. 20, arr. at Shanghai April 27.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

Steamship Italia, (Ger.,) Capt. [illegible] from Genoa and Naples, at Quarantine.

NOT SURE SHE IS DEAD.

HER FRIENDS REFUSE TO BURY A GIRL WHO DIED LAST THURSDAY.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Much excitement exists among the people of Jefferson Park, a suburb of Chicago regarding the strange case of Miss Wilhelmina Stahl, who, it is said, was to have been married in July to a United States army physician stationed at Fort Sheridan. The Stahl family are among the new-comers in the village and consisted of a mother and two daughters. One of the latter came from Germany a few years ago, and by clerking in one of the commercial houses in Chicago gained sufficient means to bring her mother and sister across the ocean about a year ago. This sister, Wilhelmina Stahl, has been likewise engaged in business in the city during the last year, until about three weeks ago, when she became somewhat indisposed.

A physician's services were not deemed necessary until about ten days before her death, when Drs. Fonda and Moore were summoned. Dr. Moore pronounced the girl beyond medical aid. The ailment appeared to be rheumatism of the heart. Thursday the end came. Arrangements for the funeral were perfected to take place on Sunday. Many of the neighbors assembled at that hour in the residence. The body of the deceased had been placed in the coffin. Just before the services began the mother and sister expressed doubts as to whether death had actually ensued. The appearance of the body seemed to give them some warrant for their conclusion. There was no evidence of decomposition, and none of the usual rigor and stiffness were apparent. Besides this, there appeared color in the face and a contour to the body that raised in their minds a serious doubt as to the extinction of all life. The ceremonies were suspended for a considerable time until the physicians could make an examination, not to verify their own convictions, but to satisfy the friends and relatives.

The several tests were made as prescribed by medical science, all of which seemed conclusive save one, which the physicians are frank in saying is very unusual, although not indicating the existence of life. An examination of the body showed to some of the witnesses what is called evidences of some "rigor mortis"—a slight movement of the muscles, which usually ceases within, at most, 12 hours after death. Upon the physicians' advice, still firm in their own convictions of the correctness of their tests and conclusions, the funeral ceremonies were suspended and the body taken from the casket and placed upon the couch. No time has as yet been fixed for the funeral service, and the relatives are caring for the body with every appliance at hand to resuscitate it.

To-day the watch was still being kept up and no change had become manifest in the appearance of the corpse. All sorts of rumors are current as coming from the attendants—that indications of returning life have been noticed, &c., but they cannot be verified.

The girl's prospective husband has been an attendant at the bier during all this time.

PROVISIONS ARE PLENTY.

THERE IS NO DANGER OF A FAMINE AND PRICES ARE DOWN.

The wholesale markets for fresh provisions, vegetables, and fruits were remarkably quiet yesterday, considering the immense number of strangers who have flocked into the city to see the centennial parades. Whether grocers have not yet awakened to the importance of the occasion, and will make a rush to the wholesale dealers to-day, or whether they have made up their minds to palm off the old stock of groceries and dried provisions that have been accumulating in their stores for months and years upon the strangers who are now within the city's gates has not been ascertained, but it is a fact that the present week has opened with a large supply of provisions in the hands of commission merchants, while the demand from the retail trade has been remarkably weak.

The choicest creamery butter has fallen in price fully 2 cents per pound, and medium and inferior grades in some instances have fallen as much as 4 cents per pound. Eggs have dropped 1 cent per dozen; cheese even has declined a trifle in price, and, as for vegetables, certain kinds have become almost a drug in the market. In the poultry market it is true that there has been a slight advance in the prices for the choicest qualities, but in the prices of the grades that are consumed by the multitudes, hardly any changes have been made.

The supply of vegetables from the South is larger this week, but prices have declined far more than the circumstances would seem to require. Domestic potatoes are somewhat cheaper, string beans have declined fully $1 per crate, green peas have taken a drop of from 75 cents to $1 per crate, while asparagus has declined from $1 to $2 per dozen bunches, and yet comparatively few sales were made yesterday. Even the milk market was not active, and the supply was fully equal and even somewhat in excess of the demand. Some merchants were wondering what all this meant and were asking themselves whether the multitudes were living on hard tack and salt fish moistened with beer.

Reports yesterday afternoon that a bread famine was threatened in this city on account of the unprecedented orders received by the bakers were absolutely untrue. Every baker in the city who was seen yesterday afternoon said that while his orders had been three times what they were ago he had anticipated the rush and was prepared for it.

STEAMER AND YACHT COLLIDE.

The steam yacht Stella and the Long Branch steamer Monmouth were in collision at 9:40 o'clock yesterday morning off West Twenty-second-street. The big craft was hauling to the end of the Albany day boat pier and the Stella was working out from the south slip, bound down the North River. The rantail of the Monmouth on a level with the cabin rail of the Stella, when wind and tide brought the two boats together with destructive effect to the gingerbread work on the starboard side of the yacht aft of the smokestack. More serious damage was only prevented by the prompt action of two of the Stella's crew in putting their shoulders to the stern of the big iron steamer until their craft was clear of the tantail guard.

The Stella was damaged badly enough to prevent her going out without risk to those aboard. Among her passengers were William H. Crane, the comedian; Henry E. Abbey and wife, and Marcus Mayer. Every one on board was frightened by the accident, but did not attempt to jump overboard or make a scene.

LITTLE BUSINESS DOWN TOWN.

Of the down-town commercial and financial bodies only the Produce Exchange went through the routine of ordinary business yesterday. There no transactions of consequence took place. Chicago had a lively speculation in grain, which was reflected in quotations, but not in the volume of business here. Wall-street brokerage and banking houses received London stock market quotations, but customers were few, though in one Broad-street office a little company of speculators cabled orders to Europe for execution to-day. London's prices generally were at an advance yesterday.

ROASTED TO DEATH BY INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—A special to the *Examiner* from Deming, New-Mexico, says: A. E. Head received the following telegram from Sheriff Whitehall at San Simon:

"W. J. Munchas and cook, two miners, came to San Simon Cattle Company's headquarters last night, and say Frank Cady was killed by the Indians at Deer Creek. Cady was buried Friday. He was shot through both legs and put on a stove and roasted. As near as could be learned, there were forty Indians."

Cady had charge of San Simon Cattle Company's ranch at Deer Creek, six miles from the Mexican line, and about fifteen miles from Long Ranch in Animas Valley.

FOR TAXES.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 29.—The first sale of properties for taxes under the Martin act was held to-day. Among the properties sold was the Pitman Methodist Church, with its grounds, in George-street. It was sold for arrearages of assessments for sewer improvements, which the Trustees have failed to pay. Money will be borrowed and the church will be redeemed. The sale was a success, only $3,000 worth of property being taken by the city.

REVENUE CUTTER LAUNCHED.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 29.—The Pusey & Jones Company at noon to-day launched a new revenue cutter for the United States Government. She will be 145 feet in length over all, 136 feet on the line, and will be finished by July. She was not christened.

FOUR INCHES OF SNOW IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., April 29.—A tremendous snowstorm prevailed in the Upper Peninsula last night, accompanied by a northwest gale. From two to four inches of snow fell. No disasters to shipping are reported as yet.

PROMPT RELIEF in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side guaranteed to those using CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

Line of March of the Military Parade

The procession will move promptly at 10 A.M.
The start will be made at Wall St. and B'way.
Up Broadway to Waverley Place.
Up Fifth Avenue to Fourteenth Street.
Through Fourteenth Street to the east side of Union Square.
Around Union Square to west side, to Fifteenth Street.
Fifteenth Street to Fifth Avenue.
Up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street.
The entire line will pass all points on the route above Pine Street.

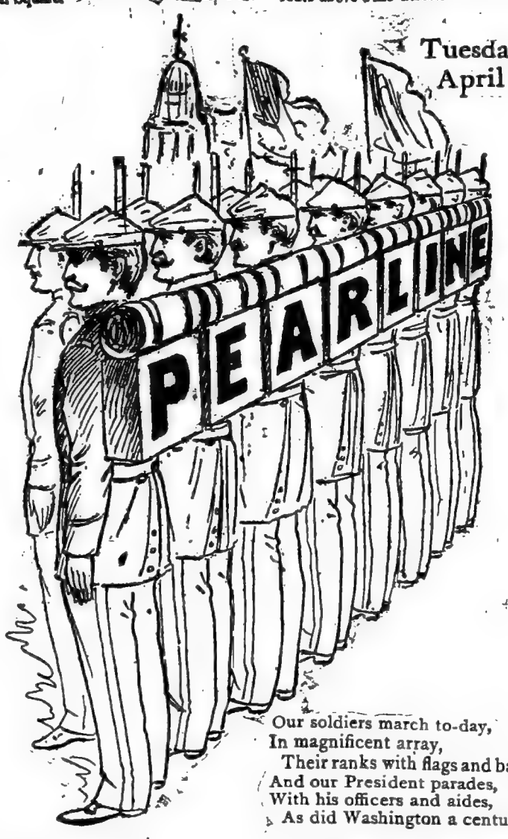

Our soldiers march to-day,
In magnificent array,
Their ranks with flags and banners all aglow;
And our President parades,
With his officers and aides,
As did Washington a century ago.

Along the line of march,
Many a decorated arch,
The glorious occasion celebrates;
But by far the better line,
Is the one of Pyle's design,
Pear-line the march of progress indicates.

If Washington had been
The inventor of Pearline,
What joy would this Centennial close!
For millions through the land,
Its great value understand,
And Pearline is daily Washing-tons of clothes.

Caution
One of the greatest nuisances of the last hundred years is the soap powder peddler.

When you hear a peddler telling Every housewife to be seen, That the washing stuff he's selling Is as good as PYLE'S PEARLINE;

When he tries by cunning lying, And a tempting offer gives, Just remember, if you're buying, 'Tis by that device he lives;

Be he earnest and pathetic, Sweet of voice as Jenny Lind, Though he coax with finest rhetoric Recollect 'tis only wind. (toric.

Hanan's Naturalized Pilgrims
THOSE WHO STAND
through the day must especially care for their feet. The famous Hanan Shoe conforms to the foot—to any foot—instead of using the foot itself as a last on which to "break" the shoe to shape. It prevents fatigue. It is ease.
HANAN & SON.
AT RETAIL.
297½ BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Between Reade and Duane sts.
1,203 BROADWAY,
Corner 29th-st., New-York.
365 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN,
Opposite City Hall.
Our Shoes can be obtained from our agents in the principal cities of the United States. A postal card addressed to us will put them within your reach.

IS THE EARL DISSATISFIED?

RUMOR THAT DUNRAVEN MAY NOT SAIL THE VALKYRIE HERE.

A cable dispatch, printed in an evening paper yesterday, said that the Earl of Dunraven is dissatisfied with the conditions for an international yacht race for the America's Cup imposed by the Cup Committee of the New-York Yacht Club, and that unless they are modified he will not enter the Valkyrie in the contest. The cause for the alleged dissatisfaction was not explained.

As far as could be learned last evening, nothing has been officially received by the Cup Committee of the New-York Yacht Club in reply to the letter of the Earl of Dunraven explaining the conditions under which the races shall be sailed. It would appear from a letter printed on Sunday that the Earl is willing to accept the action of the Cup Committee. If there is any dissatisfaction on his part it is undoubtedly because the committee decided to reserve the right to choose the yacht which shall defend the cup after trial races have been sailed, thereby being at liberty to select the Volunteer, and also because the committee adopted the time allowance of the New-York Yacht Club instead of a mean between it and the time allowance of the Yacht Racing Association of England, as the Earl suggested.

The Cup Committee is awaiting a communication from the Earl of Dunraven, and when it comes his position will be fully understood.

TO REDUCE EXPENDITURES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 29.—The Joint Committee of both houses of Parliament appointed to inquire into the expenditure of the country in respect to legislation and the practicability of reducing the same, has recommended that on the expiration of the tenure of the present incumbent of the Chaplaincy of the Senate that office be abolished and that in the future there be no barroom.

There are to be two restaurants, and no strangers are to be admitted to them unless accompanied by a Senator or a member of Parliament, and all refreshments are to

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

ESCORTED TO THE CITY

SAILING IN THE GREAT MARINE PARADE.

PRESIDENT HARRISON FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF WASHINGTON—FROM ELIZABETH TO WALL-STREET.

Impressions of a vast dome, tapestried with dark gray cloud, of vast spaces of water streaked with land and islet, which look solid like so many parts of a floor of serpentine stone; impressions of purple hills fading from blue into gray and then dark green at nearer points; of forests of masts touched with fine sparkles of red, white, and blue; then impressions of a surface extremely unequal far below, out of which jut pinnacles and square plateaus as from the surface of some moon viewed through a telescope of wondrous power; impressions of small, dark, long objects swimming on the largest body of water, from which come white, round clouds at intervals of half a minute, until they are almost lost in a mist—these are the impressions at 9 A. M., Monday, April 29, from the top of the new building of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, nearly two hundred feet above the City Hall Park.

There is a tearing wind from the southwest, and when the eye becomes accustomed to the scene and discovers a thousand great flags blown straight from their staffs on so many notable buildings, the banners on the City Hall dancing in unison, the masts of outward-bound merchantmen bending under full sails, and the cloud masses above wrinkled into long, dark lines, then the puffs of smoke on the upper bay, accompanied as they are by faint, dull sounds, are to be explained. They are the guns of the fleet doing honor to the President one hundred years ago, and preparing to salute the President who has the good fortune to begin the new century of the United States.

There they lie, the men-of-war which form the nucleus of our new navy, insignificant enough when compared with the iron-clads of many foreign powers and even less significant than they would look in a harbor of less majestic size. The sloping prow and high sides of the Chicago, with her enraged gun turrets, can be made out easily. At a respectful distance below lies the famous Kearsarge, not yet outlawed by the new fashions in naval architecture; then the Yantic, the Essex, and the new Yorktown, on which the glass cannot detect the muzzle of a single cannon. That long, black streak near the Bartholdi Statue, with brownish upper works, is the Atlanta, one of the recent cruisers; there are the Jamestown and Brooklyn; beyond is the Juniata, and last but not least of all, fine in her coat of white, the new Boston swings at her moorings, ready to move up stream at signal from the flagship. Opposite Buttermilk Channel, near Governor's Island, the schoolship St. Mary's is anchored. On all these vessels a shifting, undulating outline of colors is gradually apparent. Ship is dressed, and every available flag has been displayed.

Now the sidewalks far and near become black, as if innumerable ant heaps had been stirred up. Steamboats crammed with people, tugs almost hidden in flags, slide down the East and North Rivers, which lie mapped out for miles beneath. The tops of great buildings become speckled with dark coats and bright dresses, with umbrellas and with sunshades, according as the holder is optimist or pessimist by temperament. For it is a true April day, and, like a woman, in no hurry to decide whether to pout or smile. Here it is 9:30! And yet, beyond a certain amount of shifting among the same gray scenery in the sky, nothing that can be called true blue can be said to have shown itself. The upper city is hung with vapor and smoke commingled. The wind tears off the jets of steam and smoke from the nearer blocks of buildings, while down the bay near Staten Island, whither all glasses are directed, the feathery outpour from the factories at Bergen Point closes the entrance to the Kill Von Kull. Yachts dart past the Battery, which is already fringed black with human beings, and in the bay below Gowanus a great fleet of tugs of all shapes and sizes slowly agglomerates. The Erastus Wiman, looking like a big brown water beetle with a red spot on its back plows her way down, loaded to the guards with a confused mass of humanity, among which the keenest eye cannot detect the Governors of States in their uniforms, attended by their gorgeous staffs, who are going down to Elizabethport to meet the President.

Another boatload of distinguished folk follows the Wiman on the Monmouth, and after these the Laura M. Starin hastens, bearing yet more of the famous people who have arranged the festivals of the present week or have come to form the ornaments thereof. The dignity that is supposed to hedge the Governor of a State, the awe that ought to spread about the person of his military Secretary are strangely dwarfed by the crowd, and perhaps gain nothing by a view from so great a height. The pier heads of Jersey City and Brooklyn are swarming with people, and even the slopes back of Hoboken, all pale green in their Spring livery, are set with minim forms waiting patiently for the naval parade and gazing with anxiety at the sky.

Under the whistling wind the cloud coverlet has become weakened in spots, and now occurs the best augury for the day. A blue spot no larger than a sail appears above Staten Island.

From THE TIMES's top the trend of the ship channel is apparent by the way in which the men-of-war lie to its right, the yachts to its left, and the steam vessels of other kinds beyond. As the wind tears great patches out of the clouds and heaps the latter into glorious mountains of cumulus; as the sun laughs across the bay and turns the lively water into all shades of green and gray, the watchers from housetops perceive that something important is to happen, because they note the tugs and steamboats edging together from the broad spaces between Bay Ridge and Stapleton. The glasses now see a thousand details invisible before. Among all these steam craft are some sailing vessels which spot the bay with pale patches of sail. Members of the canoe clubs have ventured out; their linen wings form points as fine as the end of a needle, yet white. The shad fishermen have decorated the ends of their seine poles with little flags; these are other, yet finer, points on the bay which give the impression of red.

At 10:30 New-Jersey is patriotic enough to cover herself with blue sky in honor of the President she is entertaining at the ancient town of Elizabeth, and at 11, for one flag, banner, streamer, or gaudy red-white-and-blue decoration before in the field of vision, a hundred seem to have sprung like magic into view. Is it the sunlight that has revealed them? Or have prudent citizens waited for this moment before running up their finery, lest a dash of April rain should leave green, gray, and purple rags where bright red had been?

Thud! The sound is like a cooler's hammer on a new boot, it is so soft and matter-of-fact. But far down the bay, beyond the gigantic bronze lady with Greek robes who flaunts her bronze torch in the sunlight, there is a round blob of smoke above the water. The revenue cutter—or is it a yacht? At this distance who can tell a revenue cutter that was once a yacht from a yacht that can show her heels to a revenue cutter? The muttering and production of smoke balls go on with undiminished ardor; the tugs and steamboats crowd up; the vessels which always get in the way perform that feat with their accustomed impudence and are doubtless followed, as usual, with the customary curses. There is the smart, white Patrol of the police hurrying them off the track, and now bang!—bang! come the guns of the revenue cutters and smaller ordnance of the men-of-war. With the glass the yards of the latter can be seen festooned with blue jackets and the quarter decks adorned with officers, doubtless in their newest attire. Out of all this hurly-burly peace is shaping itself. The smoke, now thinner, now thicker, emerges at last the pointed stem, crowned by slender spars, of the Despatch, bringing up the bay the President and those who have come from New-York city to bring him to her hospitable halls.

The din from tugs, the commanding, and the [illegible] slowly [illegible]

Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island, when an "inside race" is near the finish and the wind is light. A President must be of a queer order of mind who fails to be impressed by the sight of half a city as large as New-York crowding to quay and pier, to housetop and tower, to ships and every other advantage ground that offers, in order to see the vessel which brings him to a celebration so fraught with questions. How far have we lived up to the ideas of the founders of the Republic? Could we confess to the first President, were he alive to-day, the means we now employ to elect his successor? A handful a century ago, a huge nation now. Corruption and treachery then, corruption and treachery now. But do we regard the latter with the execration and anger that they used to feel who founded the Republic a hundred years ago? That is the unseasonable thought which comes across one on such a day of universal jollity, very much as the April sun is dashed for a time by a cloud with an April shower in its bosom.

Not the least charming thing from such an aerial perch is the way in which the sunlight and shadows play across the North River, bringing out the multitude of machine guns above the companion-ways of men-of-war and turning a dark sail into a patch of snowy white against a background of chrysoprase; touching all the tiny signals on a yacht with brightness, or effacing the gleam from the gilt eagle above the pilot house of a steamboat. Certainly the President could not have hoped for a better day to make his approach to the greatest city of the land.

The Despatch proceeds with all the deliberation not intended by her name and skirts the water streets which once formed the nucleus of all this great town, namely, those opposite the cliffs of Brooklyn, where, in their low, gabled houses, the big and little burghers of New-Amsterdam failed or founded their fortunes, with their sturdy backs against the old fort, now vanished, to make room for stately dwellings, which, in their turn, have fallen to the base use of trade.

Meantime the Chicago begins to push her nose very gingerly up the North River from her moorings, followed with equal circumspection by the rest of the naval fleet. They pass in review before the piers and tall buildings of the city on the west side of the town, just as the mosquito fleet of tugs and steamboats pass in review before the President on the Despatch, and then beneath the Brooklyn Bridge and between the piers of easterly New-York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg. The yachts are sycophants of the war vessels for the same reason that your yachtsman regards with ill-disguised awe the commander of a real vessel of war. They ape and ape with more than respect the Captain of a revenue cutter. They shoot up the North River and surround the leviathans as if they hoped to learn from close inspection of the wearers of real bullion epaulets the secret of a nautical air.

The city is so narrow that from THE TIMES the view plunges easily upon vessels in each stream, so that the two pageants can be seen moving on opposite sides of the town. There goes the Electra, trimmest of yachts, and yonder the Margaretta, the Unquowa, the Sagamore. Here are the Susquehannah, Lorna, Viola, and Oneida, with many more, though their number would be far larger were not many of the steam squadron still out of commission.

What would the fathers in 1789 have thought if they had suspected that in a point in the air several hundred feet above the Old Brick Church, where THE TIMES now stands, people would feel the solidest of masonry under foot and watch the triumphal procession of many hundred craft, ranging from those of great size to one no bigger than a shallop, all of them propelled by a mysterious power, in defiance of winds and currents? The point in the air might be reached by imitating the ingenious contrivances of the brothers who called a balloon, and invented about six years before; but how could they imagine the steamship? If the truth were known, a large proportion of the people who greeted George Washington in April of 1789 hardly dared to hope that when the same year came round in the next century our Government would be a republic at all. There were doubters and pessimists then as now. The record left by the century back of us, however, has the effect of diminishing the doubters, and to-day there are few who seriously forecast the disappearance of the republic before the year 1989.

Meantime, amid blasts of whistles, dippings of flags, and a veritable upheaval of a city crowded with militiamen and country cousins, the parade by water draws its immense length up the East River, round the stakeboat, past the Battery again, up the North River and returns. The few favored mortals who have enjoyed the hospitality of THE TIMES Building vote that April's air is nipping at that height, and yet agree that on the whole, when it comes to view in a naval parade, the nearer one comes to being in a balloon the better.

THE PAGEANT ON THE WATER.

HOW THE MARINE PARADE PROGRAMME WAS CARRIED OUT.

When the steamboats and tugs which were to take part in the marine parade went down the harbor to take up their positions those on board of them beheld a magnificent spectacle. The first object of interest was the steel cruiser Chicago, flagship of the naval squadron. She lay at anchor a little west of mid-channel, with her head 200 yards south of the white buoy that lies northeast of Ellis Island. When the "colors" gun was fired aboard her at 8 A. M. she and all the other vessels ran up their entire suits of flags. They ran from the bowsprit to the fore trucks, thence to the main and mizzen tucks, and down to the taffrails. The signal halyards from each topgallant masthead and the ensign halyards at the spanker peak were all covered with the many-colored flags of the international signal code. The flags grew upon the tall masts like leaves on the trees of a forest.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock Admiral Porter boarded the Chicago. An Admiral's salute was given him and the ship's band played its very prettiest assortment of patriotic music. The Admiral's flag, a blue square with an anchor and stars, was run up to the main truck. The entire command of marines, drawn up in line, saluted the Admiral, and Commodore Ramsay of the Brooklyn Navy Yard welcomed him aboard. Then the band played "Hail to the Chief." Capt. H. E. Robeson was in command of the ship, and on board of her were the following persons, members of the Admiral's staff:

Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, Chief of Staff and Marshal of the day; Capt. C. K. Norton, United States Navy; Commander W. R. Bridgman, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander A. S. Snow, United States Navy; Capt. L. N. Stoddard, U. S. A. M., late United States Navy; Aaron Vanderbilt, late United States Navy; Gouverneur Kortright, New-York Yacht Club; C. M. Tweed, Admiral Corinthian Club; Capt. W. C. Shackford, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, late United States Navy; W. S. Stanford, Old Dominion Steamship Line; W. B. Boulton, Red D Line; J. E. Alexander, P. E. Le Fevre, Ocean Steamship Company; James S. Ward, Ward Steamship Company; Commodore Jefferson Hogan, Atlantic Yacht Club; Vice Commodore Robert Center, Seawanhaka Yacht Club; George W. Hall, American Yacht Club; Commodore G. C. W. Lowrey, Larchmont Yacht Club; H. S. Cameron, Clyde Steamship Line; Capt. J. M. Lashlan, United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company; J. M. Miller, Providence and Stonington Steamship Line; D. H. Lowell, Fall River Line; W. W. Everett, People's Line.

In line behind the Chicago, stretching away over the Jersey Island, and anchored 200 yards apart by a careful measurement of horizontal angles with the sextant, were the following war ships in the order named: The Kearsarge, of rebellion fame; the little Yantic, the terrible-looking Essex, the saucy-looking gunboat Yorktown, the businesslike Atlanta, the old Juniata, the Brooklyn, the Jamestown, and the handsome Boston. The Brooklyn proudly fleated from her maintruck an imposing homeward-bound pennant, which fluttered fully 300 feet to leeward of her in a graceful sinuous line of red, white, and blue. The Atlanta, with her black hull and salmon-colored upper works, hardly looked like a sister ship of the Boston, which was resplendent in a skin of white paint. The war ships looked admirable, with their polished sides, their big brown guns protruding like huge sticks of chocolate, yards square, lifts and braces all staunto, and everything slow and aloft as neat and trim as good sailor men could make it.

Astern of the line war ships lay the squadron of revenue cutters. They were arranged in the following order:

Flagship Albert Gallatin, Capt. C. Abbey commanding, and Commodore of the division; U. S. Grant, L. N. Stodder; Samuel Dexter, Capt. M. L. Phillips; Manhattan, Capt. F. Tozier; Alexander Hamilton, Capt. C. Coulsen; F. J. Washington, Lieut. T. Smythe; W. E. Chandler, Lieut. H. D. Smith.

These, too, looked exceedingly well and were dressed in their holiday bunting from bowsprit to taffrail. Behind them lay the steam yachts, the Electra, flagship of the New-York Yacht Club, at the head of the squadron. The big Sagamore lay near her, and the Susquehanna, Volante, Oneida, and others, signs in all, were close at hand.

To the eastward and southward of these the steamboats, tugs, and other craft were getting into position. Five good pilot boats lay off St. George, S. I., with a tug ahead of them to take them up the rivers to their stations. These pilots were plentifully supplied with powder and enthusiasm and they banged away on every possible occasion.

aging. The wind blew sharply and briskly from the westward, and great broken masses of leaden-colored clouds obscured the blue sky. The tide was just on the turn when the press boat, Laura M. Starin, given generously by John H. Starin, the steamboat king, passed under the sterns of the war ships. But before the Despatch got under way off the mouth of Newark Bay with the President on board the clouds cleared off, enough blue sky to make a sailor's togs appeared, the sun broke through and filled the Orange Mountains with silver haze, and every one hailed President Harrison's luck in hitting a cheerful day.

It was between 11:30 and 12 when the Despatch was seen coming out of the Kills, followed by a great tangle of river and bay craft, conspicuous among which were the ferryboat Erastus Wiman, the iron steamboat Sirius, and the Monmouth. After the Despatch had carried the President to the foot of Wall-street, the marine parade began to get into shape and to move up the East River. The vessels were arranged in two divisions as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

FIRST SQUADRON.

Commodore Isaac L. Fisher, tug Fannie P. Skeer. Commanger George W. King, tug Robert Burnett. Lieut. William Reeves, tug J. B. Mitchell.

Steamboat Mary Powell, steamship Wyanoke, steamboats City of Springfield, City of Richmond, Cape Charles, St. John, Pegasus, Taurus, Cephas, Cestus, Cygnus, Perseus, City of Hudson, City of Kingston, Thomas S. Brennan, Thomas Morgan, Eliza Hancox, Crystal Wave, Waterbury, Catskill.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Commodore William H. Hooker, tug Fred E. Ives. Commander F. H. Marshall, tug A. C. Rose. Lieut. Walter J. Tuck, tug R. B. Williams.

Steamboats Block Island, Rosedale, City of Albany, Crystal Wave, Waterbury, Chrystenah, Idlewild, Pomona, Thomas Hunt, Morrisania, Harlem, Shady Side; propellers Thomas McManus, D. S. Miller, Nangatuck, John Lennox, Ruggles, Charles A. Silliman.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Commodore William C. Egerton, tug Howard Carroll.

Commander Charles F. Harris, aboard tug. Lieut. E. Ronan, tug Komuck.

Steamboat John Sylvester; ferryboats Erastus Wiman, Northfield, Southfield, Brooklyn, West Brooklyn, South Brooklyn, F. P. James, Burlington; propeller Calvin Tompkins; barges J. N. A. Griswold, Susquehanna, Myers, Walter Sands, Morton, St. John's Guild; tug J. W. Cloud, with canalboat James H. Mason.

FOURTH SQUADRON.

Commodore Charles A. Pool, tug Ivanhoe. Commodore H. R. Mills, tug C. M. Depew. Lieut. Samuel Stokes, tug J. H. Butter.

Steamboats Astor, Argyle, Brett; tugs C. C. Clark, Interstate, Oakland, Red Ash, White Ash, Bayonne, Essex, A. C. Cheney, Terror, Camelia, Christina, Honeysuckle, Arioca, F. V. Daizell, C. P. Raymond, Indian, F. Woodruff, Storm King, Herald; propellers Mohawk Valley, Charles A. Pool.

FIFTH SQUADRON.

Commodore Charles H. Boyer, tug S. R. St. John. Commander Frank W. Boyle, steam lighter Clara. Lieut. F. Schoroeder, tug Walter Watt.

Propeller L. Boyer; steam lighters Amelia, Chiman, General Franz Sigel, Aroma Mills, Border City, Admiral, Elite, Empire, Consolidated, Mercedes, Atlanta, Thomas Shortland, Governor Morgan, H. C. Whipple, Don Juan, T. E. Van Houten, John A. Carnie, G. C. Adams, Erie, E. Heiperhausen; propeller Susan; tugs Spray, J. J. Driscoll; steam lighters Starlevant, Joanna.

SECOND DIVISION.

SIXTH SQUADRON.

Commodore F. G. Osborn, P. R. R. tug Mercer. Commodore D. C. Chase, P. R. R. tug John E. Berwind.

Lieut. W. W. Beebe, P. R. R. tug A. C. Sumner.

Steamboat Frances; ingboats America, Belvidere, Delaware, Haraimus, Juliata, Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Renovo; steam lighters Transit, Despatch, T. B. Watson; tugboats Amboy, Young America, Hercules, Kaighn, Wenona, Willis, Winans, Joseph Stickney, C. F. Cahill, Senator D. C. Chace, E. A. Packer, Mary Ann, Mirage, R. H. Rathburn, Robert Lockhart, Governor A. Pardee, Mamie Lamberton, Mary Packer, J. E. Wilber, Sallie P. Linderman, Isaac L. Fisher, C. R. Stone.

SEVENTH SQUADRON.

Commodore J. G. Emmons, steamboat William Fletcher.

Commodore J. H. Van Wie, tug Edwin Hawley.

Lieut. J. E. Wooley, steamboat Algonquin.

Steamboats Rosa, J. E. Moore, George Starr; tugs Louis Fuiver, Glen Island, Virginia Jackson, Volunteer, Glen Cove, Emma J. Kennedy, Charles H. Runyon, Cornelia, Victoria, Star, Quickstep, A. Kauffman, Charles E. Soper, N. L. Tice, Walter J. Tice, Philip Hoffman, E. M. Millard, James A. Garfield; steam lighter P. S. T. Stranahan; tugs Stella, Estrella; steam lighter Communipaw; propeller H. T. Sisson.

EIGHTH SQUADRON.

Commodore L. Luckenbach, tug Ocean King. Commander E. D. Luckenbach, tug L. Luckenbach. Lieut. Frank Jones, tug Ida.

Tugs L. C. Ward, Scandinavian, Butler, Howard, Baltic, H. S. Nichols, George W. Wright, W. E. Street, Edwin Terry, R. C. Townsend, J. Hart, Reliance, W. Brandt, Jr., Jason, Sheba, A. F. Skidmore, Thomas Purcell, Jr., Municipal, F. Dassori, Mohawk, W. B. Eddy, Syracuse.

NINTH SQUADRON.

Commodore R. C. Veit, tug Astral.

Commander William Evans, tug Imperator.

Lieut. Charles H. Beardsly, tug Daylight.

Tugs Vonpaerell, Leo, Van Pelt, Powhattas, Victoria, George H. Starbuck, William R. Sheffield, Gemini, Emma K. Ross, Margaret J. Sanford, Lillian M. Hartt, Edward Aman, S. J. Lenox, F. N. Brown, R. S. Garrett, Excelsior, Alberta M., Ripple; propellers Star, Leader; tugs Niagara, Sarah E. Easton, David Bingham, Stephen Decatur.

TENTH SQUADRON.

Commodore M. Moran, tug J. A. Dumont.

Commander George E. Dunning, tug J. E. Wallace.

Lieut. F. Moran, tug George L. Garlick.

Tugs R. J. Moran, M. Moran, Belle and Hattie, C. F. Roe, George B. Roe, Royal, Mischief, Vigilant, J. W. Chance, Knight Bros., Boxer, Hallock, Hallifard, May Clinton, R. S. Carter, J. G. Stevens, F. H. Grove, Croton; steam lighter Josephine B. and barge; floating elevator Renovator; Sandy Hook pilot boat.

The first division had been formed on the east side of the harbor, stretching from Red Hook, which is on the Brooklyn side, opposite Governor's Island, almost to the Narrows. Vice Admiral C. W. Woolsey was in command of the whole fleet, and the first division was under the command of Admiral Porter, in one of his own tug, named after him. His aides were Fleet Capt. Peter Cahill, Fleet Lieut. L. L. De Noyes, and Fleet Secretary George P. Foot. The Mary Powell was a shining feature of the head of this division.

The second division formed on the west side of the harbor channel. Rear Admiral J. W. Miller was in command aboard the flagship S. L. Crosby, which took up her position off Oyster Island. His aids were Fleet Capt. Jesse Mott, Fleet Lieut. J. Frederic Tams, and Fleet Secretary Richard Deming.

While this second division was proceeding up the East River the war ships, revenue cutters, and steam yachts got under way and moved up the North River at the moderate pace of six knots per hour. When nearing her anchorage the Chicago fired a gun as a signal to the yachts to dip ensigns. The revenue cutters, which anchored in line, the head of the squadron being a little south of a huge marine derrick anchored off Fiftieth-street for the marine parade to go around. The first division of the marine fleet was to follow the naval squadron up the North River, but these steamboats and tugs had for the most part tried to crowd into the East River to give their passengers a chance to see the President land, and so many of them followed the second division up toward Hunter's Point.

There was a woeful lack of order and discipline among the river craft, and it was impossible for any spectator to tell whether after the start they were in the order announced or not. The procession stretched out in a long, straggling line, and presented anything but an imposing appearance to New-Yorkers, who are accustomed to seeing large crowds of boats. The stream of vessels that follows an America's Cup race out to the lightship and back makes a far finer picture.

If the scene on the river was not of the best sort, however, the view of it from afloat was simply wonderful, and baffles description. The boats went up the East River as far as Hunter's Point, then down and around the Battery, up the North River, and around the derrick and down the East River again, dispersing after passing the flagship off Governor's Island. No one ever before saw such a sight as the river fronts presented. Every vessel was dressed from deck to truck in all her bunting, without distinction as to nationality. The big ocean steamships, City of New-York, Arcania, and La Bourgogne lay at their piers, perfect kaleidoscopes of bunting. Every wharf, pier, lighter, derrick, scow, and barge along the North River was packed with a dense mass of people, and every high building and young lad to follow the roofs of the buildings, the crowds were perched upon every available place that commanded a glimpse of the water.

On the East River front the sight was more impressive, for it was brought closer. First came the low hulls of the smaller vessels lying beside the wharfs, with the rows of black bodies and pink faces. Colors, if there were any, were lost in the general effect of black and pink. The spectator was forced to view the picture as an impressionist, and beyond the power of the eye, except when aided by a good marine glass and backed by a strong will.

Above the people on the low hulls were the solid masses on the piers. Then came the higher vessels, such as the Southern steamers, all covered with people, the tall masts of merchantmen, and all the jack tars that haunt South-street had gone aloft and were huddled in disorderly array on the yards and in the rigging. They made the masts look as if they had been dipped in mammoth tar barrels. Around these masts fluttered yards of bunting of every conceivable hue, pattern, and size. Seen dimly through the masts and spars were the buildings on South-street. They were literally jammed, so that there did not appear to be a place where even the wind could blow through the crowds. And behind these buildings the rows of other houses peered up one above another till the highest summits were reached in THE TIMES, Washington, Mutual Life, Equitable, and similar buildings, which soared above the surrounding edifices like red and white mountain peaks covered with bleak snow.

And the bridge! The memory of the rainbow that spanned the Rhine and was trod by Wotan and his gods on their mornay runs Valhalla [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

trouble, but it fell short. Finally the three tugs, Alice and Adelaide of this city and R. W. Burrows of Albany took the Bishop's lines. Two towed and one pushed from behind, while the gentleman yachtsmen took good-naturedly the jokes cracked by the ladies at their expense.

They reached East Twenty-sixth-street at 3 o'clock and filed solemnly out over the gangway while the band played in a most sympathetic way "Home, Sweet Home."

THE CRUISE OF THE PATROL.

CHIEF INSPECTOR BYRNES ADDRESSED AS COMMODORE.

Chief Inspector Byrnes dropped his well-known official title for several hours yesterday and was addressed as Commodore. He had been detailed to take charge of the harbor squad, with headquarters on the police boat Patrol. He went on duty at the Battery in due season, but, through no fault of his own, did not get the Patrol up to West Twenty-second-street for the Police Commissioners and their families and friends until almost 9:30, the time announced for the start on the invitation cards. Whatever the cause, the bad luck followed the department steamer on her voyage, and instead of getting off for Elizabethport at 9:30 it was 10:20 by more than one watch. Thereafter, with one exception, everything was run in shipshape.

The exception was at Elizabethport. The Patrol got down there in one hour, and before the Despatch was ready to move. The programme called for the Patrol to lead the way, by a quarter to half a mile, on the run to this city. About the time the Despatch began to get under way the Patrol was doing her best to come about against the wind and tide. She got square across the channel, broadside to the Despatch, with her nose pointing Jersey ward. There was a great commotion in the pilot house, many jerks at the engine-room bell, and many whirls of the wheel, but all to no purpose. The boat behaved as if her bottom had run foul of the mud, and those aboard had the mortification of seeing the Despatch with the President go gliding by. A fleet of boats followed and the Patrol trailed along ten minutes in the wake.

Commodore Byrnes got abreast of the Despatch after a while, and finally, off the Battery, managed to forge ahead and lead the escort to Wall-street. The boat no sooner got her bow against the pier than the Commodore leaped ashore and once more became Chief Inspector.

The Patrol crew did not have an opportunity to distinguish themselves during the voyage. The boat cruised in the East and North Rivers, going as far north as One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, and went to her Battery pier at 5 P. M., after discharging her passengers. Among the guests of the four Police Commissioners were State Senators Laughlin, Vedder, and Sweet, Assemblymen Husted, Martin, M. A. Smith, and Demarest, Assistant United States Treasurer Roberts, Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut, and Adjt. Gen. Barbour and Surgeon General Hungerford of his staff; George H. Thornton, J. A. Butler, Col. John R. Fellows, Judges Van Hoesen and Allen, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Mrs. Burkley and her sister, Miss Houghton; Prof. Johnson, Dr. Elisha Harris and E. S. Day, State Commissioners of Connecticut; Appraiser Cooper, Jordan L. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crocker, Rear Admiral Regan, retired; Miss Sanderson, and Major William H. Kipp.

YACHTS IN GAY ATTIRE.

STEAM AND SAILING PLEASURE BOATS FORM PART OF THE DISPLAY.

The yachting feature of the parade was confined principally to steam yachts. Many yachtsmen who had contemplated viewing the display from their sailing yachts heeded the warning of the committee, and either went on a steamer or remained ashore. Those who did venture out kept free from the vessels comprising the procession and sailed under reefed sails.

A good wind blew and the sailors were prepared to handle their yachts easily without danger of being caught off their guard by the breeze.

The most distinguished sailing yacht was the seventy-foot sloop Shamrock, having on board Mr. J. Rogers Maxwell, owner, and a small party of friends. Mr. Maxwell sailed under double-reefed mainsail and jib. His yacht never looked in better trim than she does now, and she caused much favorable comment by the gentlemen on board the New-York Yacht Club's private steamer. Mr. Iselin viewed her with an experienced yachtsman's eye, but his faith in the ability of his Titania to beat the Shamrock was not shaken in the least.

Many steam yachts contributed to the beauty of the naval display by their handsome decorations. Conspicuous among them was the Stella, which appeared in full naval dress, a gorgeous array of flags and streamers. All were beautified by the rainbow dress, a line of brilliant flags reaching from the end of the bowsprit over the mast to the stern. Each vessel was very pretty and stood out prominently wherever they were stationed in the naval throng. The Electra, Unquowa, Marguerite, Empress, Whisper, Susquehanna, Oneida, Meteor and Sagamore left their anchorage in East River, near Twenty-sixth-street, soon after 9 A. M., and came to anchor a short distance below the statue of Liberty until the Despatch came up the bay with the President. Then they joined the parade. Other steam yachts were the Volanta, Meteor, Josie M., Narod, and Dashaway.

ADVANTAGE OF A DAY OF REST.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, April 26.

Sunday freighting or Sunday secular activity of any sort costs more comparatively and in the long run than such activity on other and regular work days. It may not cost more in actual wages paid, (though in most cases it does,) but it costs in detracting from the average, week out and week in, efficiency and value of employes. Railroad engineers and firemen and brakemen and conductors, or men in any other employments who are on duty seven days in the week are less competent to do efficient work than men who put off the work harness one day in seven. It is a teaching of experience—admitted by observant men who have been large employers—that an average workman performs more and better work laboring ten hours than twelve hours per day, or six days rather than seven days per week. In this view, which employers all over the country are coming to adopt, the railroad managers are discovering that it costs them more—quality as well as quantity of service being considered—to work than to refrain from working Sunday trains. In this fact, then, is undoubtedly found one of the principal reasons for the abandonment of Sunday freight trains by certain of the roads as a regular part of railroad work. Still, it is not fair to conclude that the motive in this matter is wholly selfish, or that the factor of morals has not entered into the calculation of the managers. Our time is progressive, and the world is growing better. The world is also finding out, as illustrated in this form of Sunday rest and that, on the whole and judged broadly, the method of doing business which is moral and tends to uplift man is also the most profitable, considered alone from the low standpoint of selfishness.

ANECDOTES OF CHILDREN.

From the Detroit Tribune, April 28.

A four-year-old Grand Rapids boy fell from the fence and broke his arm. His mother was very much affected at the thought of the pain the little fellow must suffer when the fracture was reduced. George noticed this. "Never mind, mamma," he said bravely, looking at his arm, "I guess it's only fleshy."

Sunday school teacher to Tommy—God made Adam out of dust. Do you knew what he made Eve of? "Yes'm, ribs."

Little Charlie, whose grandfather is a Baptist minister, took dinner at the parsonage the other day. He lived in a Baptist home, and before the venerable grandparent began the blessing Charlie had begun eating voraciously. "Oh! don't mind me, grandpa," he observed between mouthfuls, when the latter remonstrated, "go right on with your blessing."

Jimmie, aged six, asked his mamma why that woman was speaking in prayer meeting. "Mrs. Daniels," was the reply. "Is she a sister of Daniel what was put in the lion's den?"

George bit little Celia's finger while they were playing. On being scolded for it he said, by way of explanation: "Really, mamma, I didn't know where my mouth was going."

Little Annie saw a bit of turquoise in her cousin Lidie's ring. "Why," she observed, "you've a piece of sky in your ring, haven't you?"

THE SUN'S ENCIRCLING RING.

From the Baltimore Sun, April 29.

The brig Romance, Capt. Brown, arrived yesterday from Navassa, having made the voyage in sixteen days. She brought as passengers Charles Ruby, Thomas Foster, and James Herold, officials on the island, and nine colored laborers. Mate Ibbott reports that on April 21, in latitude 26° 30' north, longitude 74° 25' west, at noon, an immense circle was seen to form around the sun. It assumed all the colors of the rainbow and seemed to rival it in brilliancy of colors. The ring did not disappear for two hours, and was watched by all hands from deck. The brilliancy was trying to the eyes, and was best seen through the dark glass of the quadrant.

STURDY WAR VETERANS.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal, April 26.

GILROY IS NOW READY

WAITING FOR MAYOR GRANT TO APPOINT HIM.

EVE OF THE FIGHT FOR THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS —TAMMANY'S BIG SCHEME.

Thomas F. Gilroy yesterday retired from the office of Under Sheriff. Sheriff Flack appointed John B. Sexton as his successor, and he took the oath of office from County Clerk Reilly. Mr. Sexton was Under Sheriff during Mayor Grant's term in the Shrievalty.

The resignation of Mr. Gilroy is preliminary to his appointment by Mayor Grant to the term which the Tammany Hall people insist will begin to-morrow for a Commissioner of Public Works, through the expiration of Commissioner Smith's term, and a prelude to a struggle for that office in the courts, and perhaps to a disgraceful contest in the streets.

The means by which the Tammany leaders hope to wrest the powers of Commissioner of Public Works from the possession of the present incumbent of that office, D. Lowber Smith, has been published by them with expressions of much confidence in the result. It is, in brief, that, after Mayor Grant shall have appointed Thomas F. Gilroy Commissioner of Public Works, and Commissioner Smith shall have refused to make way for him, Mr. Gilroy shall establish himself in rooms in the basement of the brownstone building in the City Hall Park, and then, by his counsel, apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court for an order directing Commissioner Smith to turn the books and papers of the Department of Public Works over to him.

The authority for such an order is found by the Tammany men in Sections 62, 63, and 64 of Article V., Chapter 5, Part I. of the Revised Statutes, as follows:

"Whenever any person shall be removed from office or the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed shall expire, he shall, on demand, deliver over to his successor all of the books and papers in his custody, as such officer, or in any way appertaining to his office. Every person violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. If any person shall refuse or neglect to deliver over to his successor any books or papers, as required in the preceding section, such successor may make complaint thereof to any Justice of the supreme Court, or the County Judge of the county where the person so refusing shall reside; and if such officer be satisfied by the oath of the complainant, and such other testimony as shall be offered, that any such books or papers are withheld, he shall grant an order directing the person so refusing to show cause before him, within some short and reasonable time, why he should not be compelled to deliver the same. At the time so appointed, or at any other time to which the matter may be adjourned, upon due proof being made of the service of the said order, such officer shall proceed to inquire into the circumstances."

The theory of the Tammany conspirators, whose purpose is to get hold at any cost of the important office, title to which is at issue, is that the Judge who makes the inquiry must reason from the fact that a writ has been issued by a commission to his appointee, and to the case of Section 106 of the Consolidation act, which is taken as authority for the appointment. But ex-Judge Noah Davis, special counsel for Commissioner Smith, will have something to say as to the scope of the inquiry. The day of quick-working orders by partisan Judges has gone by. The question is as to whether Commissioner Smith's term has expired, and for its determination the effect intended by the Legislature to be had by the Consolidation act must be considered. But even if a Judge of the Supreme Court should be found partisan enough to grant an order such as is desired by the Tammanyites, Commissioner Smith will yet have a right of appeal, pending the use of which right the order may be stayed. It is, therefore, not apparent that Mr. Gilroy will have his right to hold office until May 1, 1891, that he can be ousted by an order granted in a proceeding intended to be summary, and which is far different from the ordinary method of determining the merits of a controversy over the title to public office.

Commissioner Smith was not at all alarmed by the plan of Tammany Hall yesterday. He said: "There are questions of law to be determined. I leave them to my lawyers and the courts. Meanwhile I shall remain quiet, only opposing the efforts of anybody and everybody to oust me from office pending the legal proceedings. Judge Noah Davis knows as much about the Revised Statutes and the proceedings proper under them as anybody else, so I am not annoyed. I understand that an order is to be procured summarily to compel me to give up the books and papers of my office. Years ago, in the controversy between Cornell and Devlin over the Street Commissionership, an order was issued to the incumbent of the office directing him to deliver up the books. He disobeyed. He locked his office and refused to obey before his rights of appeal had been exhausted. The purpose of my opponents is, apparently, to get possession of my office and compel me to fight from the outside. I do not propose to be put on the outside. I have no doubt whatever about my title. My opponents seem to have doubt, else they would not even have considered the scheme to legislate me out. If they could get the Republicans to help them without the pledge of half the patronage of the department they could have pushed the scheme through the Legislature before this. But they dare not give more to the Republicans than they have already given. The up-country Democrats are aroused by this dealing for the benefit of Republicans. They cannot understand why their Republican majority in New-York City should get appointments denied to themselves as a minority, in St. Lawrence County, for instance."

One reason why the Tammany men want a speedy order from a court is to procure a color of right for organizing a Department of Public Works and carrying it on even though the court should stay ouster proceedings during Commissioner Smith's appeal. They have a clever scheme to compel Controller Myers to help them, or lose his office. Warrants for the payment of city bills must be signed by the Mayor, Controller, and Chamberlain. Mayor Grant and Chamberlain Croker will, of course, sign warrants for the payment of bills incurred by the Commissioner of Public Works appointed by the Court. Controller Myers, being a County Democrat, will refuse to sign unless he is coerced by a threat of charges against him based on the recent bitter report of the Tammany Commissioners of Accounts, who investigated the affairs of the Market Bureau. On such charges Gov. Hill could suspend the Controller from office pending an inquiry to be made by the Attorney General, and then Mayor Grant would have the power to appoint his temporary successor, who would, of course, draw warrants for the bills of the Tammany Commissioner of Public Works, and thus cripple Commissioner Smith. This would plunge the city into complex litigation, but Tammany would have the patronage, and a result so satisfactory to that organization is worth to it the expenditure of many thousand dollars of public money.

EXERCISES IN THE SCHOOLS.

All the public schools in this city held commemorative exercises at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, which were generally attended by the parents of the pupils and their friends. Nothing het entirely pertinent to the great event which is responsible for the all-absorbing celebration of these three days had a place in any of the programmes, which were all based on the general lines set forth by City Superintendent Jasper in a circular leter dated the 17th inst.

The exercises consisted of patriotic songs, addresses by the Principals, patriotic recitals, readings of Washington's inaugural, and in many of the schools appropriate remarks were made by visitors after the regular exercises were over. Tasty and appropriate decorations contributed further to the enjoyment of the exercises.

HOME FOR CONVALESCENTS.

The All Saints' Convalescent Home for Men and Boys, 521 East One Hundred and Twentieth-street, has passed its first year, and its first annual report, just issued, shows results which give much encouragement to its patrons. The home was opened Dec. 8, 1887, and has received chronic cases in the first stages, as well as convalescents.

The idea of carrying on the home as an "institution" has been studiously avoided. During the months of June, July, August, and September the work of the home was carried on in the mountainous district of Ellenville, N. Y., the Rev. D. I. Odell placing three cottages at its disposal. During the past year 61 patients were received, of various nationalities and religious beliefs. The total receipts amounted to $5,045 84, $569 79 being advanced by the Order of Brothers of Nazareth.

ARKANSAS FIRE-EATERS FINED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 29.—W. A. Webber and Powell Clayton, who had a difficulty in this city Saturday afternoon, in which both drew their revolvers, to-day before a magistrate's court pleaded guilty to the charge of carrying concealed weapons and were each fined $50 and costs.

MUST PAY DUTY ON HER NEW SAIL.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 29.—The Gloucester schooner Pendragon, at Port Hawkesbury, wanted to get a new sail from Gloucester duty free. The customs authorities at Ottawa have telegraphed to Collector Bourinot that the Pendragon must pay the duty on her sail, as the United States refused free entry for Canadian vessels under similar circumstances.

TERRIBLE CRUELTY CHARGED.

STORIES OF SUFFERING BY STOWAWAYS ON THE STEAMSHIP ST. RONANS.

The steamship St. Ronans, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought a number of persons whose appearance, when discovered by Inspector Eichler of Castle Garden, would have aroused sympathy in a stone. They were what Capt. Campbell was pleased to call "stowaways," but their stories indicated that the Captain could very easily have landed them on English soil if he had wished to. As it was, the Captain reported that he had out fifteen stowaways on board. It was discovered by the inspector that there were sixteen, while it was stated by several of them that nine more had started with them, but a few days ago had been induced to sign the ship's articles with 1s. per week.

The stowaways were reported to the Collector and at once put in charge of a customs official. Their story is a pitiful one and tells of abuse and cruelty of the most inhuman type. Chief Officer Vincent of the St. Ronans, when asked yesterday if what they said was true, replied:

"I would not take the trouble to deny it. Why should I? Our company does not supply us with provisions to give them, and if everything they say is true the only way you can find out how they are treated is to go back with us. We are not responsible here for their treatment."

One of the stowaways, none of whom is over twenty-one—most of them are under sixteen—said: "We were induced to come aboard the St. Ronans by a fellow who said he had been over before in the same way and had been given a few shillings when he came back. So we tried the same thing. He got off when the tender left us and we were fired right down into the stoke hole and had to work like slaves all the way over. We were sick, but when we could not work they beat us with ropes' ends, lashed us to the rigging where the sea came aboard, and then kicked us into the stoke hole again without any chance to change our clothes. We had no food but three biscuits a day, and no place to sleep but the gratings over the boilers."

One of the boys, Thomas O'Reilly, fourteen years old, yesterday could hardly stand up. Another, John McFadden fifteen years old, had absolutely no clothes whatever, except a bag which somebody had given him to hide his nakedness. Others were without shoes and none had more than two articles of clothing. They had all suffered terribly from the heat of the stoke hole.

CANADA RAILROAD WRECK.

ONLY TWO OF THE DEAD VICTIMS OF THE ACCIDENT YET IDENTIFIED.

HAMILTON, Ontario, April 29.—Only two bodies of the persons killed in yesterday's railway accident have yet been identified. They are those of T. S. Gurney of New-York, who was on his way home from Chicago, and Rudolph J. Ederer of Chicago, both of whom were instantly killed. The twelve persons wounded and who were taken to the city hospital are all doing well and it is thought that they will recover.

Andrew J. Carpenter of Yankton, Dakota, and James A. Palmer of Ilion, N. Y., have left the hospital and are able to be about. They leave for their homes to-day. Mr. F. M. Gurney, a brother of the New-York man, who was killed, has telegraphed that he will be here immediately to take charge of the remains.

The inquest opened this morning. After viewing the remains of those killed and the scene of the wreck the jury adjourned. Before the inquest is continued efforts will be made to identify the bodies. Hundreds of people have visited the morgue to-day but none of the killed have been identified. It is thought that those killed were all strangers as no persons from Hamilton or its vicinity have been reported missing yet.

William Hall, first baseman of the Hamilton Baseball Club, who was supposed to have been killed, has been heard from in Chicago, where he remained over Saturday instead of coming right through.

The tracks are open to-day and all trains are running on time.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

The Clifton (N. J.) races yesterday resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Pirate first, Greenfield second. Time—1:47¾.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. America first, Belmont second. Time—1:19.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Long Branch first, First Attempt second. Time—1:25¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Ten Booker first, Lancaster second. Time—1:52¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Pericles first, Supervisor second. Time—1:44.

The programme for to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Marsh Felon, 122; Bonnie, 122; Obelisk, 14; Miss Charmer, 114; Celenico, 107; Bonnod, 107; Ravelier, 107; Greenfield, 100; Windorf, 100; Pilot, 100; Pirate, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. The Raven, 112 pounds; Chapman, 108; Steve Shilwell, 107; Philadelphia, 107; Vevay, 107; Louise, 102; Don't Know, 102; Little Barefoot, 102.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Mattie Loomis, 109; Bonnie B., 108; La Clair and Carrie G., 100 each; Clarion, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Juggler, 125 pounds; Inflation, 124; The Bourbon, 121; Tea Rose, 116; Duke, 114; Whitford and Fenelon, 113 each; Supervisor, 114; Firefly, Tattler, and Monmouth, 113 each; Bronzomarte, Barnum, and Sophia B., 111 each; Sallie Dan and Salesman, 110 each; Mark Brandon, 108; Nicestone, 108; My Own, Long Branch, and Lancaster, 106 each. Jane, 105; Belmont and Alan Archer, 104 each; Sandy, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Dalesman, 108 pounds; Capulin, 105; Osceola, 104; Tattler, 104; Belmont, 99; Lucy H., 97.

The programme at Guttenberg, N. J., to-day, is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Goodloe, 117 pounds; Alice, 113; Queen of Roses, 112; Gilt, 109; Bob Swim, 111; Peacock, 111; Miller, 103; Hardship, 108; Atlantic B, 108; Ruse, 108; Eugene Brodie, 103; Editor, 105; Rednette, 102; Tocar, 102; Little Jim, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Pelham, 118 pounds; Marsac, 118; Stonewall, 118; Hot Scotch, 113; Consolation, 113; Marty B., 108; James Norris, 108; Sam D, 105; Hollowood, 106; Gypsy, 103.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Vanlier, 125 pounds; St. John, 117; Matins, 115; Racquet, 115; Jack Cocks, 114; Will Fonso, 113; Hardy, 110; Nellie B, 105; Belle B., 105; Lemon, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Wayward, 121 pounds; George Angus, 121; Relax, 117; Park-ville, 115; Margo, 113; Foxy, 109; Alva, 109; Carlow, 109; Pecomoke, 105; Spero, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Osborne, 114 pounds; Tyrone, 112; Van, 111; Prospect, 110; Hunter, 110; Sir Dixon, 107; Sallie Hall, Emma Miller, 104; Nitta, 103; Eoline, 103; King B., 102.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Poet, 121 pounds; Tunis, 109; Centipede, 109; Banner, 109; Wash, Ems, 109; Woodstock, 106; Vera, 106; Petersburg, 100; St. Elmo, 105; Leonidas, 105; Sam Brown, 113.

The Spring races of the National Jockey Club were resumed at Ivy City yesterday afternoon. Following were the winners:

FIRST RACE.—A dash of six furlongs for three-year-olds and upward; $300 added; $75 to second horse. Winner of first or second race on first day to carry five pounds more than he carried; new winners 1888 of a race of the value of $1,000 allowed five pounds; seven pounds for $500, ten pounds. Sam Harper, Jr., first; Swift second, and Belle D'Or third. Time—1:18.

SECOND RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of one and one-sixteen miles, with $500 added, of which $100 to second horse. Only three horses were entered. Gilbertine first, Le Logos second, Troy third. Time—1:56.

THIRD RACE.—The Anacostan Stakes for three-year olds, $25 each, with $800 added, of which $200 allowed to second horse; non-winners of $1,500 in their three-year-old form allowed five pounds, maidens allowed ten pounds. One mile. Scotch first, Carroll second, Buddhist third. Time—1:47¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward that have not won a race of the value of $400. Purse $400; $75 to second. Lago first, Blanche second, Japper third. Time—1:20¼.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds and upward; $25 each, $75 to second. The winner to be sold at auction for $1,500, with two pounds' allowance for each $100 down to $500. Refun first, Romp second, Wild Cherry third. Time—1:49¾.

MOVEMENTS OF CARDINAL GIBBONS.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Cardinal Gibbons will leave Baltimore to-morrow afternoon for New-Orleans to President Mayer's private car. Among those who will accompany the Cardinal are Major John D. Kelley of New-York, Bishop Kain of Wheeling, West Va., and the Rev. Messrs. Boland and Caughrey. They will remain over in Cincinnati one day to see Bishop Elder.

Bishop-elect Janssens will receive the pallium May 8. On May 12 the Cardinal will leave New-Orleans for Hot Springs, N. C., and will reach Baltimore on May 17.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Leaves of absence for three months have been granted Capt. W. W. Beuchheyer, Twenty-second Infantry, and First Lieut. Charles M. Watts, Adjutant, Fifth Cavalry, and the leaves granted Capt. H. E. Kendall, Ninth; Capt. and First Lieut. T. M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry, have been extended sixteen days and two months, respectively.

The following-named naval cadets have reported to the Naval Academy for final examinations: A. M. boalan, W. G. McMillian, F. L. Russell, from the Marion; C. F. Preston, from the Omaha; L. C. Bertolette, from the Lancaster; F. Boughter from the Quinnebaug, and F. M. Brown, from the Ossipee.

The records in the case of Lieut. W. W. Gilmartick and Lieut. John C. Gresh, ordered before the Board of Examiners for promotion, have been sent to the President; also, those in the cases of Lieut. John M. Hagerman, recommended for retirement, and Capt. F. M. Barrington, United States Marine Corps, recommended for six months' sick leave.

Second Lieut. C. H. Lauchheimer, Marine Corps, has been detached from the Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to report to the commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, May 15, for duty on

OHIO'S POLITICAL OUTLOOK

GOOD PROSPECTS OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

BUT SENATOR PAYNE CANNOT SECURE VINDICATION—ALLEN W. THURMAN'S CANDIDACY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 29.—The Democratic Party in Ohio is in a peculiar position. The conduct of the sixty-eighth General Assembly, a Republican body, which has just closed its adjourned session, and the bickerings of the pleaders of the Republican Party have allowed the Democracy to take the key of the political situation, and if good judgment is used in the selection of a candidate for Governor and in the choice of candidates for the Legislature, no doubt can be entertained that they will be successful at the election next November.

The Legislature, which adjourned sine die on April 15, was remarkable for its predilection in favor of organized capital. Every measure intended to advance the interests of the working classes or in any way bearing on monopoly was destined to die. Bills to reduce railroad passenger and freight rates, to shut off evil practices inimical to the interests of the industrial classes in the natural gas belt, and other kindred measures, were defeated. An effort to curb the power of the school-book monopoly met with ignominious defeat, while the dairy farmers and stock-raising class were mortally offended by the defeat of bills to prevent the sale of oleomargarine made in imitation of butter, even if labeled, and to require the inspection on the hoof of beef intended for food—a measure which would have shut out of Ohio markets all the meats of the big packing houses, and would have reserved them for the farmers and butchers of the State.

In addition to all this and a great deal more, the Legislature largely increased the expenses of local and State Government, and laid plans for giving to its successors absolute power in the matter of taxation. Worst of all, however, they decided to offer to the electors of the State a proposition to amend the Constitution in such a way that it will become necessary to elect the next General Assembly for three years instead of two. As a very large number of the Republican members are candidates for re-election, this will rebound on them, and even now the rumblings of the popular wrath are heard.

Under the circumstances it would seem easy, in view of what has been done in Ohio, to elect not only a Democratic Legislature, but a Democratic Governor. The Republicans who want office are already cutting each other's throats. It is well understood that the withdrawal from the race of Asa S. Bushnell, who got his title of "General" through appointment on a Governor's staff in piping times of peace, and who is a man of little culture and no weight beyond that of his money, was made in the interest of Gov. Foraker, who wants to break the record and be elected Governor of Ohio for the third consecutive term, thus making himself the unrivaled leader of the party in the State and putting himself in a position for a seat in the Senate to succeed Allen G. Thurman in the United States Senate. It is needless to say that the "bar'ls" of Foster will be opened to let out a flood of money intended to drown this little scheme, and that Butterworth, Sherman, and the numerous Republican Gubernatorial candidates will try to counteract it.

The Democracy has good material from which to select its standard bearer. There is no lack of talent now among the Democrats of Ohio, and the Republicans appreciate and have already stacked up for which purpose the ammunition of the Democratic Party prodding by the division of the Republican house against itself. The people of Ohio will not soon forget the disgraceful scenes of the Coal-Oil Legislature, and here, even if there if no feeling in Washington about the matter beyond that of Senatorial courtesy, Democrats and Republicans alike have a strong and deep-rooted antipathy against any one of the name of Payne. There is no difference of opinion here as to how Senator Payne secured his election, and the mere intimation that he would be a candidate for re-election for vindication would be sufficient to roll up an immense Republican majority on the State ticket and in the Legislature. A newspaper interview announcing that Senator Payne is not again a candidate will not satisfy the people of Ohio. Nothing less than an absolute denial of his candidacy by Senator Payne over his own signature will counteract the very shrewd work already done by the Republican leaders, who have taken advantage of the strong feeling against the Paynes to work for all there is in it against Senator Sherman, the present senior Senator from Ohio wants vindication.

Among the Democrats a number of good men have been named in connection with the nomination for Governor, including Charles W. Baker of Cincinnati, ex-Congressman James Caldwell of Columbus, ex-Congressman Thomas H. Outhwaite of Columbus, the Hon. T. E. Powell of Columbus, Judge Selwyn N. Owen, Allen W. Thurman of Columbus, and the Hon. Jonathan H. Wallace, the most recently-announced candidate, who once defeated Major McKinley for Congress. There has been no decided rallying around the standards of any of the candidates except Congressman Campbell and Mr. Thurman, and the fight, from present appearances, will settle down to these two men.

Mr. Campbell is a strong man in the party, was first in the field, and has already perfected an organization which it will be hard to break. However, the rule has been in Ohio that unless such an organization is strong enough to overcome all opposition, the field will combine and finally beat it. Mr. Thurman, it looks, more-over, as if Mr. Campbell had begun just a little too soon, and the coming into the Republican field of the Hon. Hugh L. Morey, his cousin, gives it a sort of family-affair look which Ohioans do not like. However, he is a formidable candidate.

Mr. Thurman has the advantage in this contest of coming into the field a new man as to strength and vigor, yet as the son and pupil of his great father, experienced in all the arts of honorable political warfare. He has unfortunately been overshadowed by the fame of his father, and has developed into a strong, brainy man, despite the old superstition in regard to the sons of great men. He has made a special study of leading social and political questions, and is to-day the best-informed man in Ohio on the subject of municipal government. He is a good lawyer, and, despite his extraction, thoroughly a man of the people. His innocence of alliance with any of the malodorous elements of the Democratic Party will help him wonderfully in the fight.

The other gentlemen mentioned are not candidates in a decided sense, and some of them will not be candidates at all. A few more may be brought into the field to draw away from the forces of the man who first secured an organization, but the fight will from present appearances, settle down to Campbell and Thurman.

"CROOKS" SIGH FOR LIBERTY.

Assistant District Attorney Macdona was present yesterday morning in Supreme Court, Chambers, with papers in the cases of eleven "crooks," male and female, who objected to having been arrested by Inspector Byrnes's men, and wished to get out to see the celebration. They were described on the commitments, most of them, as being held on suspicion. Their lawyers argued strenuously that they could not be held on any such ground.

In the first case that came up, Mr. Macdona made the point that there had been no proper return to the writ of certiorari and that therefore only the writ of habeas corpus was before the court. Judge Ingraham sustained Mr. Macdona's point, and said he would pass only on the legality of the commitment. The other cases were in a similar condition.

Judge Ingraham was requested to reduce the bail, and where he was assured by counsel that their clients had not been convicted of crime or were of very limited means, he reduced the bail to $100, to be deposited with the Chamberlain. Counsel at once scurried about to get the bail straightened out, so that their clients could be free before the day's celebration was over.

FISH CULTURE IN MAINE.

Augusta Dispatch to the Boston Journal.

The Fish Commissioners are doing a splendid work this season, and one which cannot fail to bear good fruits in maintaining and increasing the fisheries of Maine. All the hatcheries are employed at their fullest capacity in producing young fish with which to stock the streams, rivers, and lakes. At the present time they have 200,000 sea salmon in the process of hatching or in the "yolk" state at the Weld Hatchery, which are to be liberated in the Androscoggin and Kennebec Rivers. At Enfield are 400,000 more, destined for the Penobscot, and at Grand Lake Stream are 200,000 for the St. Croix River. At the Edes Falls Hatchery 400,000 land-locked salmon are in process of hatching, all of which will be liberated in various lakes and ponds throughout the State. There are 100,000 young salmon at Orland Hatchery, which is the property of the State. Fish Commissioner Stillwell says there is no insurmountable reason why the Kennebec River should not swarm with salmon as the Penobscot, and if suitable fishways were provided at the dams, so that the fish would meet with no hindrances in their migrations, it would be a salmon river, whereas now this king of fish is seldom taken in these waters.

COMING OF THE SHAH.

Vienna Letter to the London Daily Telegraph.

The Shah of Persia, who has left Teheran for Europe, is expected at the Russian frontier about May 12, and will be received with great ceremony. He will remain in Russia till the middle of June, and then proceed to Berlin. He

RICHMOND'S BREAD RIOT.

JEFFERSON DAVIS DESCRIBES A WAR-TIME INCIDENT.

Beauvoir Letter to the Richmond Dispatch.

On the day of the riot (April 2, 1863,) Mr. Davis said, he received word while in his office in Richmond that a serious disturbance, which the Mayor and Governor Letcher with the State forces under his command were entirely unable to repress, was in progress on the streets. He quickly proceeded to the scene of trouble in the lower portion of the city, whither the venerable Mayor had preceded him. He found a large crowd on Main street, although the mass of the rioters were congregated on one of the side streets leading into that thoroughfare. They were headed by a tall, daring, Amazonian-looking woman, who had a white feather standing erect from her hat, and who was evidently directing the movements of the plunderers. The main avenue was blocked by a dray from which the horses had been taken, and which had been hauled across the street, and it was particularly noticeable that though the mob claimed that they were starving and wanted bread they had not confined their operations to food supplies, but had passed by, without any effort to attack, several provision stores and bakeries, while they had completely gutted one jewelry store and had also "looted" some millinery and clothing shops in the vicinity.

At the Confederate Armory in Richmond were encased a number of armorers and artisans enrolled by Gen. Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance, to work especially for the Government. These men had been organized into a military company under the command of a Captain, whose bearing was that of a trained, sturdy soldier, accustomed to obey orders, and ready to do his duty unflinchingly, no matter what it might be. This company had been promptly ordered to the scene of riot and arrived shortly after Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis mounted the dray mentioned and made a brief address to the formidable crowd of both sexes, urging them to abstain from their lawless acts. He reminded them of how they had taken jewelry and finery instead of supplying themselves with the bread, for the lack of which they claimed they were suffering. He concluded by saying: "You men are not hungry and have no money. Here is all I have; it is not much, but take it." He then, emptying his pockets, threw all the money they contained among the mob, after which he took out his watch and said: "We do not desire to injure any one, but this lawlessness must stop. I will give you five minutes to disperse, otherwise you will be fired on." The order was given the company to prepare for firing, and the grim, resolute old Captain—who, Mr. Davis said, was an old resident of Richmond, but whose name he does not recall—gave his men the command, "Load!" The muskets were then loaded with buck and ball cartridges, with strict observance of military usage, and every one could see that when their stern commander received orders to fire he intended to shoot to kill. The mob evidently fully realized this fact, and began to disperse, and before the five minutes had expired the trouble was over and the famous misnamed bread riot was at an end.

SEVILLE CATHEDRAL.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

The ruinous condition of Seville Cathedral has become so serious that the Spanish Minister of Public Works has appointed several eminent engineers and architects to go down and report on the state of the cathedral and the best plans for rebuilding this magnificent specimen of Gothic architecture. At least ten million pesetas would be required to rebuild the famous cathedral and the Giralda tower.

The repairs now going on are, wherever real pillars in the central nave were discovered to be in a ruinous state, have proved insufficient, many more pillars in other parts of the cathedral being in a very bad condition. The Government is disposed to ask Parliamentary assistance for the Seville Cathedral restoration, as the subscription started in 1888, under the patronage of the Queen-Regent, has not been very successful.

The decision has been arrived at none too soon. For many years past this magnificent specimen of Moauro-Gothic architecture has been falling more and more into decay, until temporary repairs are no longer sufficient to stay the ravages of time. Pillar after pillar has fallen away, and, unless the proper steps are straightened, the famous church which for ages has attracted sightseers to the capital of Andalusia will be in imminent deadly peril of collapse. A subscription was opened last year for a repairing fund. But money is not readily extracted from a Spaniard's pocket, and 10,000,000 pesetas—$2,000,000—is a heavy sum to collect in a poor country, where every other city has a church which it considers the finest, or among the finest, in Christendom.

Accordingly, Parliament will probably be asked for help, and it remains to be seen whether the Cortes, which requires all the funds at the disposal of the Treasury for objects more pressing than the restoration of old buildings, will be inclined to take the same view of the matter as the rest of the world. For the Cathedral of Seville, and above all, the Giralda Tower, which forms part of it, have been, like the Alhambra, one of the wonders of the palmy days of the Moorish rule in Spain, in one sense the property of mankind at large. In truth, it is a question whether the hundreds of painters who have drawn it and the thousands of visitors who have admired it have not appreciated the building quite as fully as the race who are its custodians. Seville without the Giralda would assuredly be a pleasant town. At its season it is scented with orange blossoms and embowered in dark green greenery. But without this most celebrated of its "lions" the place would fall in public esteem to the level of any other sleepy provincial city. The Giralda is the first of the spires of Seville to come in sight and the first to be visited. The ingenuity and ingenuity of the Moors are already to follow until the committee arrived at Broadway, where two men were at work who refused to obey the order of the strikers. Immediately stones and dirt commenced to fly about as such a lively pace that the two men thought it the best policy to quit work. They were received with cheers by the strikers and taken along further east.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Henry E. Abbey has already begun organising his executive staff for next season. Of course, Marcus R. Mayer, his right bower, so to speak, is to continue with

STEALING FROM JUGGERNAUT.

A CURIOUS YARN TOLD BY AN INDIAN ARMY OFFICER.

Letter to the Times of India.

The true and tragic tale which I am about to relate was told to me many years ago by a distinguished officer of the Madras Army. The facts have never appeared in any newspaper, nor are they to be found in any of the police records of the Presidency. For obvious reasons the names have been altered; but to this day by the camp fires of the great festival held every year is told with bated breath and listened to with rapt attention the terrible tale of the jewels of Juggernaut and of the vengeance of the great god.

"Many years ago," said my friend, "I was quartered at Fazarabad, an important military station about one hundred and fifty miles from the Madras coast. There were a large number of troops there of all descriptions, and certainly for half the year the life we all led was gay and high enough.

"Unfortunately, at the time I was there gambling and betting were much in vogue, and many men plunged and came to grief over their debts of honor. Of all that gay company nobody was more popular and better liked by both men and women than young Fitzroy; but, unfortunately, he lost money at the races, tried to recover himself at the whist table, but failed, got into the hands of the Marwarees, and got deeper and deeper into the mire of debt. You could see by his careworn and troubled expression of face that the poor young fellow was in a bad way. I was not surprised, then, when one day he came to me and said: 'Major, I'm done for. I'm utterly broke. I can't get any more money in the bazaar, and they'll run me in unless I can get away for a bit. I've got to England and see if I can raise the wind there, by goodness knows,' said the young fellow bitterly, 'how I can dare ask my poor old governor. Major,' continued he, 'I must get away; it's simply killing me. You were a great friend of my father and promised to help me. I wish I had stuck to your advice, but it's too late now. Will you come away with me? Give out that we have taken ten days' leave for some shooting, and see me down to the coast. If I go off alone I shall be stopped by those cursed Marwarees.'

"After some hesitation I agreed. He sent in his application for leave to Europe on private affairs, and I gave out that I was going on a ten days' shooting expedition. A week later, with a couple of tongas, we had started on our long and wearying journey to the coast, where my poor young friend hoped to pick up a steamer to take him to Europe. On the second day out we met crowds of people tramping along—men, women, and children—and the next day still greater crowds. In reply to our inquiries we were told that they were returning from the great festival of Juggernaut, held at Puri, now only some three days' journey from where we were. The tongawallah kept us interested with a graphic description of the festival and of the great god, which was especially remarkable for him, considering that he lived a mile on the other side of the town stood the Travelers' Bungalow, where we intended putting up for the night. During the last twenty-four hours my young companion had kept silence, and was moody and almost sullen, whenever I tried to rouse him. A more unconformable meal I never ate than the dinner which was served up to us that evening, and I was quite thankful when the poor lad said he was dead beat and would go off to bed. My own room was on the other side of the bungalow, and I took my pipe and sat smoking in the verandah. The moon was just rising, when I thought I saw the figure of a European stealing along the wall of the compound. Strange, I thought, and wondered what other European could be here at the same time. An idea struck me, and I went across to my companion's room. There was nobody in it, the bed was undisturbed. I threw down my pipe and rushed out into the moonlight.

"A few seconds later I was out in the road, and turned instinctively in the direction of the town. Running down the road, I came to a sandy lane which went outside the village walls in the direction of the temples, their pinnacles standing out clear and distinct in the moonlight. In the distance I thought I saw the figure of my poor friend, but upon the turnings and twistings of the lane with its thick cactus hedges on each side shut him out from my view. In a few minutes I was close by the big temple compound. Running up to the wall I looked over, and this is what I saw: An enormous courtyard all paved stone, on which were lying a number of priests, their white garments wrapped round their heads and bodies. In the background was placed temple after temple, but in the centre stood one solitary shrine raised on three separate flights of steps, and inside I could see the great black god raised on three other smaller flights of colored marble steps. The moonbeams shone directly on the god and lit up the emerald eyes and ruby lips, while the pearl necklace glowed on his huge black bosom. Not a sound was to be heard except some chanting on the other side of the town. The festival was over and Puri had lapsed into solemn silence. To my unutterable horror I saw my companion walking right across the courtyard.

"Not a living creature moved, until a pariah dog rose up from the wall, gave one yell, and then slunk away and crouched down again. Still no one stirred. My tongue clove to the roof of my mouth. I dared not shout even if I could have raised my voice. A ghastly horror took hold of me, and it struck me that in his madness my poor friend intended to save his honor by the greater dishonor of robbing the idol. Speechless I saw him mount step after step, and the next moment I saw him enter the sacred shrine across the threshold of which no other white man, save Jagannath himself, has ever passed. Nine steps led up to the god—one, two, three, four, five, six. He paused. I tried to shout, but no sound would come. He raised his hand as if to tear off the pearl necklace. It was still above his reach. His foot then touched the seventh. Can I ever forget the sight? In the moonlight flashed out two arms covered with a hundred—nay, two hundred—daggers and cleaved the daring youth to the black god's breast. At the same moment the sound of a gong broke the stillness of the night, and in one moment the priests had cast off their coverings and were rushing to the shrine. Two minutes later I saw the amazed and horrified priests carrying out the lifeless body of the dishonored Englishman, and I turned and fled."

A LITTLE NEGRO GIRL'S POEM.

From the Indianapolis Journal, April 28.

In attendance at one of the ward schools is a little colored girl nine years old. She is miserable, indeed, for at home she is ill treated and the shoes she wears, and often the clothes, are supplied by the teachers or some of her classmates. There is a tender poetic vein in her make-up, and it found vent in a composition. The teacher took a little pansy plant to school one day and told the pupils of the flower. Two days after she asked them to write a story of it, and gave them the privilege of having the pansy talk and tell the story, and this is what the little colored girl wrote, the word pansy in the copy being the only one dignified with a capital: "I am only a Pansy. My home is in a little brown house. I sleep in my little brown house all winter, and I am now going to open my eyes and look about. I Give me some rain sky, I want to look out of my window and see what is going on," I asked. so the sky gave me some water and I began to clime to the window. at last I got up there and open my eyes. oh what a wonderful world I seen when birds sang songs to me, and grasshoppers kiked me, and danse with me, and creakets smiled at me, and I had a pretty green dress. there was trees that grow over me and the wind faned me. the sun smiled at me, and little children called me one bright morning me and the grasshoppers had a party he wood play with me and a naughty boy pick me up and tore me up and I died and that was the last of Pansy."

FIFTY YEARS A PRIEST.

From the Baltimore Sun, April 29.

The Rev. James Hoffzugott yesterday celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a priest at St. Joseph's Passionist Monastery, on the Frederick road. He is a native of Bavaria, is seventy-seven years of age and a Hebrew by birth. He has been actively engaged in missionary work in Bulgaria and in the United States. He came to this country in 1857, and has been stationed in Pittsburg, Penn., and in Dunkirk, N. Y. The ceremonies attending the celebration were of an imposing character. In the morning he celebrated a solemn high mass, assisted by the Rev. Father Timothy as deacon and the Rev. Father Edwards as sub-deacon; Father Augustine was master of ceremonies and the Rev. Charles Lang, the regular pastor, preached the sermon. In the afternoon a procession was formed at the door of the institute consisting of all the priests, acolytes, altar boys, and a large number of girls dressed in white. The procession, headed by the United Maryland Band, marched into the church, where vespers were sung.

WASTED SYMPATHY.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

They were going through a machine shop, enormous wheels were flying around, enormous blocks were rising and falling, sharp steel instruments were shaving sheets of metal, and there was a clang and a roar of mighty power. And by one of the big hammers doing some work sat a very small boy, hammering away. His left arm hung very limp and was in a sling and he was striving painfully to get on with his work with the other. They were struck sympathetic. "I declare," said the kindly old lady, "I declare it is a shame to see a young boy like this working in such a dangerous place. It is a disgrace. Just see; he has been hit with that heavy hammer, and I have no doubt his arm is broken, and perhaps will never be able to use it again. Why don't you stop the machinery and let the poor child look after him?"

The poor child looked up at her and said nothing. "You have met with an accident, I see." "Yes." "Is it broken?" "Only crushed a bit." "Poor child! Why are you not at home? How did it happen? I suppose one of those big hammers came down and crushed it." "No-sir-ee. Hurt it playing baseball last Sunday." The old lady only said: "Well, if I ever!"

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 29.—In the Court of Appeals today the following causes were argued: No. 208—John H. Bruen, respondent, vs. Solomon A. Gillett, impleaded, appellant.—Argued by Louis Marshall for appellant, M. Mack for respondent. No. 275—Thomas Cusack, by guardian, respondent, vs. William L. Adams, appellant.—Argued by N. C. Moak for appellant, F. B. Niver for respondent. No. 270—Charles M. Preston, receiver, appellant, vs. Thomas L. Southwick, et al., respondents.—Argued by G. R. Adams for appellant, I. Newton Pierce for respondents.

Following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Wednesday, May 1: Nos. 293, 729, 248, 213, 734, 730, 731, 732.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
California, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Wisconsin, Liverpool	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.		
City of New-York, Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
City of Para, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dorian, Kingston	.....	.....
La Plata, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germania, Liverpool	.....	4:00 P. M.
Fennland, Antwerp	3:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Trave, Bremen	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, MAY 2.		
City of Alexandria, Havana	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Crystal, Leith	.....	.....
Egypt, Liverpool	.....	.....
Flamborough, Trinidad	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hipparchus, Liverpool	.....	.....
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rugia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
State of Nevada, Glasgow	.....	6:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, MAY 3.		
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MAY 4.		
Alvo, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Aurania, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
City of Chester, Liverpool	.....	8:30 A. M.
Devonia, Glasgow	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
France, London	.....	.....
Fulda, Bremen	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Honde, Kingston	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jersey City, Bristol	.....	.....
La Bourgogne, Havre	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Ludgate Hill, London	.....	.....
Manhattan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, La Guayra	.....	.....
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ptolemy, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Veendam, Rotterdam	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yemassee, Wilmington	.....	.....

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 30.

City of Chester, Queenstown, April 21.
Fulda, Southampton, April 21.
Illinois, Antwerp, April 17.
India, Gibraltar, April 14.
Lake Superior, Liverpool, April 17.
Nevada, Queenstown, April 21.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

Belgenland, Antwerp, April 20.
Claribel, Port Antonio, April 25.
State of Nebraska, Larne, April 20.
Veendam, Rotterdam, April 20.

THURSDAY, MAY 2.

England, Liverpool, April 20.
Holland, London, April 18.
Newport, Aspinwall, April 24.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...4:59 | Sun sets...6:55 | Moon sets...6:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Sandy H'k...8:10	Gov. Is'l...8:54	Hell Gate.10:23
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sandy H'k...8:18	Gov. Is'l...8:43	Hell Gate.10:32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, APRIL 29.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Saint Ronans, (Br.,) Campbell, Liverpool 13 ds., with mdse. to Charles P. Sumner & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M.

Steamship Manuel L. Villaverde, (Span.,) Lopez, Havana 5 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

Steamship State of Texas, Williams, Fernandina, Brunswick and Port Royal 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Yemassee (U.S.), Gardner, Galveston 8 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

Steamship Wyanoke, Boas, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Honda, (Br.,) Browning, Belize 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Rankine. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 P. M. last night.

Steamship Polly Dorsay, Byrne, New-Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

Steamship Colorado, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull 18 ds., with mdse. and 1 passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

Steamship Devonia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow and Moville 11 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers.

Bark Principessa Margherita di Piemonta, (Ital.,) Casaregola, Messina 69 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Rebecca Carman, Doherty, Philadelphia 2 ds., in ballast to Wardell & Co.

Bark Dias Americas, (Bras.,) Matteos, Pernambuco 23 ds., in ballast to Flint & Co.

Bark Nicholas Thomaides, Galatz, Nicola, Smyrna 77 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Zefiro, (Ital.,) Russo, Catania 90 ds., with brimstone and rags to G. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Kestrel, (Br.,) Graham, Barbadoes 8 ds., to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored on the Bar.

Brig Urda, (Dan.,) Svensen, Jeremie and Anse d'Hainault, 20 ds., with coffee to order of Sandy Hook.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, fresh, N. N. W., cloudy; at City Island, same.

SAILED.

Steamships Martello, for Hull; Tonawanda, for Darien, Ga.

Barks Josephine, for Rio Janeiro; Curacao, for Curacao.

Brigs Charles A. Sparks, for La Guayra; Annie Batchelder, for Santa Cruz.

SPOKEN.

A Red Star Line steamship, bound east, was passed April 26 in lat. 40 50, lon. 61 10.

A Guion Line steamship, bound east, was passed April 26 in lat. 41 43, lon. 52.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 29.—The Inman Line steamship City of Richmond, Capt. Barff, from New-York April 20 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 5:20 A. M. to-day.

The North German Lloyd steamship Werra, Capt. Bussius, from New-York April 20, arr. at Southampton at 7 P. M. to-day and proceeded for Bremen.

The North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, Capt. Sanders, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at midnight last night.

The State Line steamship State of Pennsylvania, Capt. Mann, from New-York April 19, arr. at Glasgow at 6 P. M. yesterday.

The State Line steamship State of Indiana, Capt. Ritchie, from Glasgow, sld. from Larne, for New-York at 8 P. M. April 27.

The steamship Lake Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from New-York April 19 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

The steamship Edam, (Dutch,) from Amsterdam for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

The steamship Egyptian Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from New-York April 16 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

The steamship James Turpie (Br.,) sld. from Palermo for New-York April 24.

The steamship Leerdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York April 11, arr. at Amsterdam yesterday.

The steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Capt. Brophy, from New-York April 14, arr. at London to-day.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	3.00	Ophir	8.12½
Bulwer	.85	Potosi	2.10
Best & Belcher	4.05	Savage	3.00
Bodie Consolidated	1.80	Sierra Nevada	3.85
Belcher	2.10	Union Consolidated	4.75
Con. Cal. & Va	8.00	Utah	1.35
Crown Point	4.15	Yellow Jacket	4.00
Eureka Con	1.80	Nevada Queen	1.65
Hale & Norcross	4.75	Belle Isle	.20
Mexican	4.95	North Belle Isle	1.80
Mono	1.60		

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 29—4 P. M.—Consols, 98 2-16 for money and 98⅛ for the account; Atchison and Great Western first mortgage trustee's certificates, 32½; Canadian Pacific, 64; Illinois Central, 116½; Mexican ordinary, 21½; St. Paul common, 69½. Bar silver quoted at 42d. per ounce. Money, 1¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 1⅝@1¾ per cent. Paris advices quotes 3 per cent. Rentes at 86f. 95c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 25c. for checks. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £50,000.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—5:30 P. M.—Beef and Pork in poor demand. Hams in active demand. Bacon in fair demand. Cheese in poor demand. Tallow and Turpentine in fair demand. Resin in fair demand; common dull at 3s. 7½d. Lard—Spot and futures in poor demand; prime Western, spot, April, May and June, 33s. 6d.; at 33s. Wheat in poor demand. Flour in fair demand. Corn—Spot in poor demand, futures in fair demand; Mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s. 9½d.; June steady at 3s. 9½d. Oats in fair demand; New York State in poor demand. Receipts of Wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 17,500 quarters; from pacific ports, 16,000 quarters; from other sources, 67,000 quarters. Receipts of American Corn for the past week, 80,500 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American Middling, low Middling clause, April delivery, 5 7-32d. sellers; April and May delivery, 5 7-32d. sellers; May and June delivery, 5 7-32d. sellers; June and July delivery, 5 7-32d. sellers; July and August delivery, 5 7-32d. sellers; August and September delivery, 5 7-32d. sellers; September and October delivery, 5 7-32d. sellers; October and November delivery, 5 7-32d. sellers; November and December delivery, 5 7-32d. sellers. Sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 7,000 were for speculation and export, and included 9,300 American. Receipts, 12,000 bales, of which 11,000 were American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady. Sales of American were 5,000 bales, including 4,100 for speculation and export, and 4,000 for delivery. Receipts, 11,000 bales, including 10,000

NO FEAR OF COMPETITION

THE MASSACHUSETTS SHOE INDUSTRY AND THE TARIFF.

BETTER WORK DONE IN LYNN THAN IN ENGLAND—COMPARATIVE WAGES OF THE OPERATIVES.

Americans given to talking of "the pauper labor of Europe" and the danger of allowing the labor so termed to come into competition with that of the American workman can know little of the effect which their talk has upon Europeans—such as have not had opportunities of finding out for themselves why American industry is successful. Nor can the American who looks upon European competition as likely to lead to the destruction of his country's industrial position be well informed as to the manner in which that position has been attained. He seems to believe American industry not a solid structure on a firm base, but something so slight that a breath must overthrow it. It is not, therefore, a remarkable matter that very many people on the other side of the Atlantic have become quite convinced of the "pauper labor" bogey being but a hollow sham, a poor excuse for want of ability to manufacture certain kinds of goods well and cheaply. With regard to one important American industry—the boot manufacture—those who are most interested in it might well ask to be saved from their friends, and were they fully aware of their own strength would do so without hesitation.

One of the most vigorous and remarkable cartoons John Tenniel ever contributed to the pages of *Punch* depicted the late Lord Beaconsfield as a boy playing "king of the castle"—a game that involves the retention by the "king" of the summit of a mud heap despite the assaults of the other players. "Now, Gladdy," says he addressing the leader of the storming party, "no pushing! and no pulling! and no hitting in the face! and now come on!" A similar attitude persistently adopted by the American shoe manufacturer's too zealous friends has engendered a belief that is now strongly held among the manufacturers of Great Britain that were the American Government to abolish the duties on boots and shoes of foreign manufacture they would then be able to come into the United States market and secure a large portion of the trade. And I am free to confess to having shared that opinion and to having held it until facts that came before me in the course of an inquiry I have been making into the position of the Massachusetts shoe manufacturing industry proved irreconcilable therewith—in so far at any rate as the great bulk of the business is concerned. True, there are some lines of goods produced to better advantage in England than in Massachusetts, it would be indeed wonderful if it were otherwise—but these seem to be lines in which there has been but little competition between American manufacturers, so that prices have not reached their natural level. On the other hand, it has been noticeable that nearly every line that has been the subject of internal competition—and this includes all "every-day-selling" goods—prices here are so low as to prevent it being worth the while of an English manufacturer to bid for the orders. And further, I have in making comparisons of prices met with "lines" that are being manufactured in Massachusetts at considerably lower figures than similar goods sell for in England. And I have seen more than one "line" of goods of large consumption here being sold at prices much lower than those of the Austrian and Swiss shoe manufacturers, who have held the English market for similar "lines" for the reason that they could undersell the English very considerably. The goods last referred to are made by some of the cheapest labor in Europe, but the labor cost is higher than it is in Lynn or Beverly. At the same time that a New-England boot manufacturer is holding up the "pauper-labor" bogey, he may be, and often is, paying a much less price for making a pair of shoes than is the employer of the labor so contemptuously and improperly referred to. The lowest-paid and least-skillful shoe operatives to be found in England, the immigrant Russo-Polish Hebrews, the class into whose condition a House of Lords' committee was inquiring last year, are paid more wages per pair than the amount allowed to be expended on similar goods in any New-England shoe factory. In the course of some inquiries relating to the same subject made in Germany and in Austria in 1885, I visited the homes of a number of "makers" and "finishers" in various manufacturing places, and got from the men as they worked the prices they received. I have not the figures by me, but the facts are fresh enough in memory to enable me to say that the wages paid to the Bohemians, the worst remunerated laborers I could meet with, were equal in amount to the allowance made by the manufacturers of Massachusetts and Maine for the same amount of work when performed for them. It is not the tariff therefore that insures high wages to the Massachusetts shoe operative. Indeed, if one looks to the cost of labor per pair, his wages are as low as the "pauper" European's. But the American workman's earnings from Monday to Saturday amount to twice, and in some instances thrice, as much as his European fellow-craft's. The system under which his work is done, the readiness of his employer to adopt any and every piece of mechanism that will enable a greater amount of work to be got through in the time, and his own very steadfast determination to make a "big" record of work and wage total, all contribute to make that record and total a very remarkable one looked at from a European wage-earner's or wage-payer's standpoint. And I am bound to say the accounts that have been given to us on the other side of the Atlantic of the average wages earned by the shoe operatives in Lynn and other shoe-manufacturing towns have been underestimated. When work is in ample supply there seems to be little limit to the capability of the machine-aided workman, and his aggregate earnings often approach more nearly thrice than twice those of his English brethren, and are four or five times those of shoe operatives in Germany or in Austria.

It may here be permissible to give some figures as to the cost of labor upon one of the lowest-priced and commonest boots made in Lynn and compare it with the labor cost of a London-made boot of similar character. The Lynn boot is one intended for women's wear, to be supplied to the jobbing trade and sold by jobber to retailer at such a price as will enable the latter to resell at 90 cents to $1 the pair. The figures are taken from the cost book of a Lynn manufacturer. Opposite them are the wages paid for the same processes, &c., in the East End of London, practically the only place where foreign "sweating" labor is available.

	Lynn. Cents.	*London.* Cents
Cutting upper	2½	2½
Fitting and machine-stitching upper	6½	7
Cutting sole stock, lasting, sewing sole, heeling, and finishing, (including "findings")	18	19½
Aid to foreman in trimming, heeling, finishing machinery and depreciation of machines	1	{None used
Total	28½	29

Whatever difference there would be between the Lynn and the London boot in point of appearance, both being poor, would be in favor of the Lynn boot, and as there is greater uniformity obtained by the Lynn method on turning out the goods in quantities than can be found in the product of the "sweated" labor, the general result is much more satisfactory. At the same time the labor cost is in favor of the Lynn manufacturer, and will make an equivalent difference in the price of the goods.

Now, to take the earnings of the workers on the same low quality article. The estimates are for full employment:

	Lynn.	*London.*
Cutters, upper	$17	$7 50
Cutters, sole, &c.	12	6 00
Lasters	18	9 00
Making-sewers	20	10 60
Finishers	18	9 00

The figures above given referring to Lynn by no means represent the highest earnings upon the manufacturers' books, while those relating to London represent fully the amounts taken by any "single-handed" or "sweating" workman, or the amount taken by any "sweater" and equally divided between his "sweated" workers and himself. Account has also to be taken of the fact that the hours of labor for cutters and sole sewers in London will be but fifty-four, whereas sixty hours constitute a week's work in Lynn.

Turning from common to the better qualities of goods one finds the relative conditions pretty much the same with regard to wages. At Weymouth, boots and shoes are manufactured under a system which combines hand and machine labor in such a way as to insure a high standard of quality being attained, economy and speed being at the same time kept in view. A leading manufacturer of the well-sewed fine shoes, whose factory system is a model one, made up the total cost of labor in bottoming these shoes to $1 17 per pair. In Northampton, England, the centre of the same class of manufacture, the labor cost of bottoming similar goods is $1 25. The English hand-sewing shoemaker has the disadvantage of having to do his work at his own home instead of in a light, warm, and comfortable factory. Allowing the difference of 8 cents in wages as a compensation for the accommodation he affords his employer by providing his own workshop, the actual cost of labor comes to the same thing on either side the Atlantic. But the system in use in America, whereby the work is subdivided and every operation accelerated, produces a very different result in the earnings of the men, the American workman taking say $15 for his full week's work, while the Northampton man, making five pairs in the week, a very fair quantity in the circumstances, would clear about $7 50. These two illustrations fairly represent the relative positions and apply in almost every comparison I have been able to make in the course of an inquiry lasting about three months; and I believe apply in an

be found wherever comparisons are made between the conditions of employment in the shoe factories of the Eastern States and in the "shoe towns" of England.

The position of the American boot manufacturer with regard to the cost of material is a peculiar one. He is at the same time a favored and an ill-treated individual. Leather can be and is made—certain kinds of it—cheaper in the United States than in any country in the world, immense living provided the tanner with enormous supplies of tanning material, cattle hides being always obtainable in plenty, and the skins of smaller animals as freely. Most of the stock the shoe manufacturer uses is therefore obtainable at prices advantageous to him. But a shoe is a composite article. Materials enter into it such as are not made in this country successfully—Japanned calfskin for example. Use this class of goods the shoe manufacturer must and he has consequently to give away the advantage that accrues to him on the purchase of other kinds of material—whether for the purpose of protecting an industry of which little trace can be found or of creating a surplus revenue that is an embarrassment to the national Treasury I will not attempt to determine. Obstacles such as this notwithstanding, he is, however, well able to hold his own against any competition that could be offered, and though in the event of the abolition of the existent duties there would be necessity to work details more closely than they are now, especially with regard to care in cutting up material, I do not see how the removal of present restrictions could operate otherwise than to his benefit and to that of all who find employment within his factory walls. Assaults made upon him in trade would but indicate its weak points and enable him the better to equip himself for the time when he must take part in the competition for the supply of the requirements of non-manufacturing peoples.

It would seem that in respect to something is likely soon to need to be done. Indeed, it needs doing already if all I am told of the diminution of the period of employment be true. The facilities that already exist for production are so great as to enable it to quite outstrip demand. A reason put forward by a section of the Massachusetts employees some time ago for demanding increased wages was that they did not get more than nine months' work out of twelve, and I have found it admitted that such is very generally the case, and that the busy seasons become shorter and shorter year by year. This is an internal question, however, with which it would not befit an outsider to go far in dealing. It is enough to point out what facts are most apparent and allow those most directly interested to draw their own conclusions. One may, however, be permitted to make one or two suggestions in the form of queries that bear upon the matter and to call the attention of the more ardent protectionists thereto. It has been shown that, so far as Massachusetts is concerned, the shoe industry is not in danger from a foreign competition based upon low wages. And probably no one will attempt to deny that leather is as cheap in that State as it is anywhere else. Is it not, therefore, paying the Massachusetts shoe manufacturer a poor compliment as compliment as could be devised when he is told that, although his leather and his labor cost him no more than an English manufacturer has to pay, he cannot hope to make goods as cheaply? Further, would it not even partake of an accusation of downright incompetence to tell him that if the duties upon goods of foreign manufacture are removed he must bring his wages down to a lower price per pair than any competitor has to pay? But what is the threat of lowered wages" really comes to. And when with infinite care and ingenuity, with large expenditure of money and brain power, a great industry such as the shoe trade of Massachusetts has been built up, is it not the surest possible way to discredit that industry in the eyes of the world to proclaim to all who will listen that a breath of competition must prove its destruction!

H. D. R.

GERMAN MARRIAGE STATISTICS

Berlin Letter to the London Daily Telegraph.

Some interesting statistics from the register of marriages in Berlin during 1887 have just been published. Of the 15,209 couples who gave one another the hand "for better or worse" 13,246 were bachelors and 13,806 spinsters, 1,808 widowers or divorced men and 1,325 widows or divorced women thought fit to try a second chance, 145 men and 74 women took a third leap, and 10 men and 4 women were found to be so devoted to the married state that they risked a fourth trial. It is very noteworthy how few young marriages take place in this capital. The necessity to serve in the army and the scarcity of the needful sinews of war are the two primary causes which nullify the possibility of these indiscreet unions. But, apart from that, the habits of the people in all classes of society are in general against them. The two youngest Benedicts were nineteen years of age, while there were twenty-seven Beatrices who had turned sixteen, eighty-nine were seventeen, two hundred and forty-seven were eighteen, and five hundred and fifty-eight were in their twentieth year.

Even among the brides it is therefore shown that only 920 out of the whole number were married under twenty years of age. Ten of the brides-to-be stated their age as seventy, the eldest being seventy-seven, who chose a helpmate of nearly seventy, and the oldest bride, who had already turned seventy-five, selected a supporter younger than herself by about twenty years. The average age of the bridegrooms was between twenty-five and thirty; and the corresponding age of the brides was between twenty and twenty-five. Nearly 50 per cent. of the young husbands were only five years older than their wives, but fifty-four of them married girls thirty years younger than themselves. As a counterpart to these latter cases there was one of a lady nearly sixty-five years of age who found a husband forty years her junior. Uncles are allowed in this country to marry their nieces and nephews to marry their aunts; but there was no case of the kind last year, and eight of the former registered. It is also noteworthy that among those married 226 of the husbands and 169 of the wives were subjects of foreign non-German countries.

So much for the serious statistical side of the question. The following is a true story, showing how a runaway marriage was prevented. It was to the indemency of the German Ocean, between Hamburg and Heligoland, that the parents of an extremely-attractive Berlin maiden owed the return of the love-sick daughter a few days ago. The penitent Gretchen had long been deeply attached to a young man whom her papa thought ineligible. The two lovers finally decided on bolting and getting married on English soil on the island of Heligoland. But on arriving at Hamburg they found there were no steamers to accomplish their union, they hired a sailing vessel. But, alas! the waves were high, and they had not been at sea above an hour when he released himself from her society to repose on a sofa below; while she, being left alone on deck, addressed herself, assumed the command of the vessel, and ordered the captain to turn her head to shore. The tumult of the waves had stirred up a feeling of remorse, and when the pair set foot on land again not even the eloquence of her lover, who tried to persuade the girl to go with him, calmer matter, would detain her for a night in Hamburg. She returned to her anxious parents by the next train.

SAND HEAPS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Boston Letter to the Worcester Spy.

I do not know of anything that yields so large a return for so small an expenditure as the sand gardens. The Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Association provided seven of these play grounds for poor children last Summer at a cost of $1 for each of the 600 little ones entertained for eight weeks. In Berlin the Government provides heaps of clean sea sand in the parks and squares, in which the German children play under the general care of the police. In Boston the ladies started the movement, the school committee gave the use of the school yards, the public contributed the money, and poor, but reliable, motherly women were employed four days in the week to matronize the little folks. It was a pretty sight to see these poor children, doomed to spend the Summer in town, playing with shovels and pails in the sand, whose fascination was unending. Others were playing horse with worsted reins, or tossing bean bags, skipping rope, and playing ball. If a dozen of a set had come every day, it is calculated that the matrons would have entertained almost 130,000 children. Now and then a basket of flowers would be contributed, so that each child went home with a nosegay. This season it is hoped the contributions will be sufficiently generous to establish twenty sand gardens and extend the benefits.

THE CATS OF HENRI ROCHEFORT.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

M. Henri Rochefort's three cats, which, as I told you a few days ago, had been imprisoned and sealed up in one of his cellars during the magisterial visits, can at least console themselves with the reflection, if they are still in the land of the living, that they have become celebrities. M. Rochefort addresses to-day an amusing letter on the subject of his suffering tabbies to the President of the Society for the Protection of Animals, in which, after declaring on oath that his cats are innocent of "conspiracy" or of "corrupting the troops," he goes on to say that the baron thought that Mortcamb, the eldest of the three, may be condemned to life-long imprisonment in a fortress, or transported to New-Caledonia in a ship freighted for the purpose, filled him with anguish. "If you saw him, M. le Président, he would fascinate you at once. He is so graceful. He is a little Mlle Pelletan, though naturally better looking, and then he is far more careful about his toilet." The President is implored to go at once and confer with M. Cenatan, with a view to saving the life of this "victim of Opportunism."

A DIVIDED FAMILY.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, April 27.

There is a family in Twiggs County representing four different denominations. The mother and one of the daughters are Presbyterians, three others are Methodists, one is a Baptist, and the father is a Universalist.

ROUTE OF TO-DAY'S PARADE.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE PROCESSION WILL START ABOUT 10 O'CLOCK.

Major Gen. John M. Schofield, United States Army, in command of the military parade, will give the order to march as soon as the President makes his appearance on the stand in front of the Sub-Treasury. The time is fixed by the programme at 9:30, but it is not expected that the hour named allows sufficient time for the conclusion of the exercises at St. Paul's Chapel.

The line of march begins at Pine-street and follows Broadway up past the Post Office and the city stands in City Hall Park to Waverley-place; thence west on Waverley-place past the stand erected there to Fifth-avenue; thence north on Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street; thence east on Fourteenth-street, past the lower end of Union-square to Fourth-avenue; thence north along the east side of Union-square to Seventeenth-street; thence west on Seventeenth-street, along the north end of Union-square to Broadway; thence south on Broadway to Fifteenth-street, passing thus nearly all around Union-square.

From this point the line of march lies through Fifteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, and thence north along Fifth-avenue past Madison-square, where the President will stand in review, to Fifty-seventh-street, where the column will disperse. The line of march is nearly five and a half miles long, and will be covered by about fifty-three thousand troops.

In the accompanying diagram the heavy black line shows the exact route of the procession:

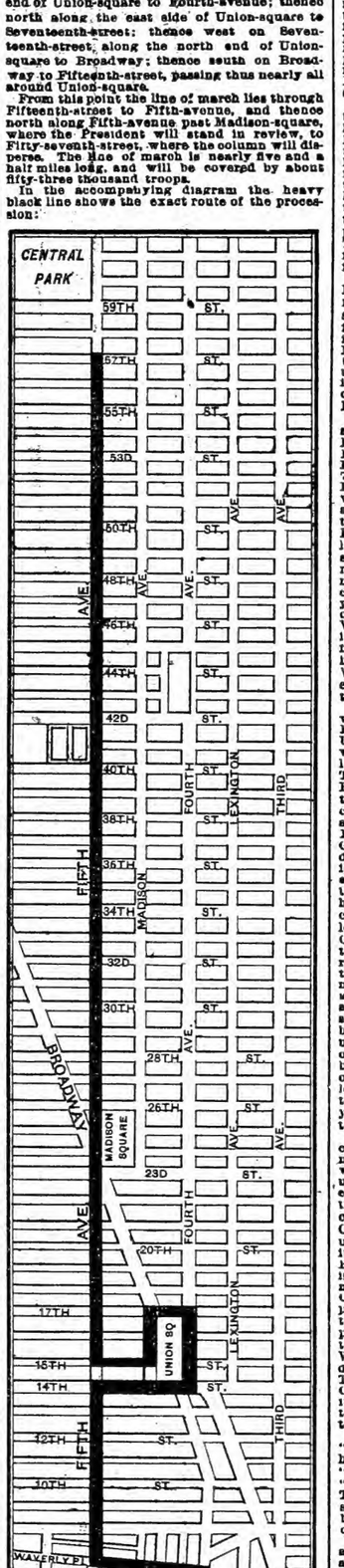

OLD NEW-YORK ROYALISTS

THE STORY OF THE HUGUENOT DE LANCEYS.

THEIR EARLY HISTORY IN FRANCE AND SUBSEQUENT LOYALTY TO ROYAL GEORGE DURING THE REVOLUTION.

The appearance on the Centennial Committee of the name of Edward Floyd De Lancey is suggestive of the aphorism that "times change and men change with them."

It is no fault of Mr. De Lancey's that his family prior to the Revolution, was a resolute opponent of the rising tide of resistance to the King and Parliament, and that, during the Revolution, it bore a prominent part in arms against the colonists—being one of the most conspicuous, if not the most conspicuous, of the Tory families of the time. But it is true; and that he now cordially unites with the descendants of the patriots in celebrating the centennial of the inauguration of the first President of the Republic may be taken as a token that the magnificent success of the experiment of independence and democracy would have justified itself even to the most unbending of the De Lancey Tories, could he have lived till now to see it.

Few American families have had a more picturesque history than the De Lanceys. They have been of three countries, have owned allegiance to three flags, and in each country and under each flag have acquitted themselves with honor and distinction. Of Huguenot descent in its origin and first residence, and distinctly traces its French lineage back into something like the thirteenth century. The form which the name first had (at least at the time it began to be known) was Delancy. Enlightenment of its possessors by French Kings made it de Lanci. Then it was Anglicized into De Lancy, and finally (Americanized, perhaps,) into its present form, De Lancey.

But though the family long flourished in France, possessed the royal favor, and grew in rank and wealth, it had one fatal defect—one insuperable impediment to the longevity of its fair fortune: it was Huguenot—Protestant in religious faith. With the revocation of the edict of Nantes came a dramatic change in its affairs. Unflinching in their allegiance to their convictions, the members of the family were stripped in a moment of titles and estates and driven out of France to such havens of refuge as the heroic Huguenots of the time could find.

The chief bearer of the fortunes of the family at this crisis was Etienne (or Stephen) De Lancy, who was born in Caen, Oct. 24, 1663. He first found an asylum in Holland, next in England, and then in the New World. On June 7, 1686, he landed at New-York, the first De Lancey on the continent. From the wreck of his wealth he had preserved some family jewels, and the sale of these provided him with the money to begin a mercantile career. He was eminently successful, amassing a large fortune. He rose, too, to conspicuousness in the province. He was an Alderman when it was a more honorable office than now, and for twenty-six years represented the city and county in the Provincial Council. One year he gave his salary of £50 for the purchase of a clock for Trinity Church, of which he was a Vestryman, and in 1709 he, with Trinity, introduced into the service of the city its first fire engine. In 1700 he had firmly established his standing in the province by marrying Anne Van Cortlandt, daughter of one of the wealthiest and most influential Knickerbockers then extant, Stephanus Van Cortlandt.

The eldest son of this union, James De Lancey, was perhaps the noblest De Lancey of them all. He was born in 1703, and was educated at the University of Cambridge in England, where he was known as "the handsome American." On leaving the university he studied law in the Temple, and returned to New-York a thorough Englishman in 1725. In 1729, when only twenty-six years of age, he took a seat in the Provincial Council. In 1733, when only thirty, he was appointed Chief Justice of New-York. In 1753 he was commissioned to the Lieutenant Governor of the province, and upon the death of the Governor succeeded to the Administration, though not to the formal title, of that office. This appointment was denied him under the rule that "no Chief Justice in this day holds inviolable—never to make a native of a colony its supreme administrator. But so in love with the "handsome American" were King George and his Ministers that they paid him the unparalleled compliment of observing the rule in his case only technically; they decreed that while he lived they would appoint no Governor, and that he, as Lieutenant Governor, should exercise all the authority and enjoy all the prerogatives of the supreme office. Naturally enough, this unbroken series of favors and consideration lavished upon him by royal George, added to the effect of his education in England, made him, to the backbone, and for all time, loyal to the House of Hanover; and under his roof such lessons of loyalty were taught as indoctrinated his life in the principles of allegiance to the Crown beyond the possibility of wavering a shadow of turning.

In 1754 he presided at the first congress of colonial representatives ever held on this continent. It convened at Albany, and its object was to discuss a union of the colonies for mutual defense against the Indian nations. He eloquently urged the consummation of this federation, little foreseeing what an instrument it could be for severing the colonies from the Crown. But his persuasion availed not; the union was not formed. Had he carried the day it is at least a plausible assumption that the Revolution would have been accelerated; and in that acceleration he would have been the most conspicuous, though an unwitting, agent. On the 31st of October, 1754, he signed and passed the charter of King's College, amid the bitter opposition of the Presbyterians of the province, led zealously and ably by the Lieutenant Governor's troublesome contemporary, William Livingston; but perhaps that was not difficult for the Vestryman of Trinity to do. The metamorphosis of King's college into Columbia College and the oust of the latter and eight of the former registered. It is also noteworthy that among those married 226 of the husbands and 169 of the wives were subjects of foreign non-German countries.

He died the 30th of July, 1760, ere he had "evil days," though he must have heard the first low mutterings of "evil tongues." "His body was deposited," saith the chronicle, "in the family vault in the middle aisle of Trinity Church, and the funeral was upon a scale of grandeur which New-York had never before witnessed; the accounts of it filled the columns of the newspapers of the day."

The Tory party in New-York crystallized around the old royalist's name and memory, and the De Lanceyites were led by his eldest son, James De Lancey, "for St. George and Merry England" down to the Concord shot that was "heard around the world." The first son of this De Lancey, Charles De Lancey, was a British officer. His second son, James De Lancey, was Lieutenant Colonel of the First Royal Dragoon Guards.

The fourth son of the old Lieutenant Governor, John Peter De Lancey (born 1753,) was educated at Harrow and the Royal Military School at Greenwich. Entering the British Army as Ensign in the Eighteenth, or Royal Irish, Regiment of Foot, he fought gallantly for King George against the rebellious subjects led by Washington in Virginia, and was taken a time, by his special request, Major of the Pennsylvania Loyalists, a regiment commanded by Col. William Allen. In 1789, the year of Washington's first inauguration, he had such relentings toward the new republic as to resign his commission in the British Army and return to America, where he peacefully ended his days. A propitiation for his sins he offered to the Commonwealth in the gift of his third son, William Heathcote De Lancey, born at New-Rochelle in 1797, pupil of the father of the late Chief Justice Waite, graduate of Yale College, theological student under the celebrated Bishop Hobart, successor of Bishop White as rector of old St. Peter's Church in Philadelphia, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and finally the eloquent and beloved Bishop—the first Bishop—of the diocese of Western New-York. Edward Floyd De Lancey is the Bishop's son.

But this branch of the family was the least militant and militate of all the branches. The head of a collateral branch was Colonel of the Westchester Light Horse, which fought under the banner of the King, and by his activity and zeal he won the title of the "Partisan Chief of the Neutral Ground." The issue of the contest made him a resident of Nova Scotia, where, near Annapolis, he died in 1804.

Probably Oliver De Lancey of West Farms had not been so frequent a visitor as he might have been as the house of the Lieutent Governor, or if he was he had proved a dull scholar, for he signally failed to learn those lessons of loyalty which all his kith and kin, and, were there strenuously inculcated. He stands out in the history of the period as the solitary De Lancey who was an inapt pupil, who failed to profit by the instruction of the Lieutenant Governor, who hesitated when it came to a choice between the daughter-land and the mother-land. He hesitated, and was lost—in compromise. He could not fight against the land of his nativity; he could not draw against the Crown the sword which the Crown had given him; therefore he left it in its scabbard. He remained on board one of His Majesty's frigates and returned to watch with sorrow from afar what he regarded as an unnatural conflict.

He found such weakness had Warren De Lancey, who, at fifteen, eluded the maternal vigilance and escaped to the battle of White Plains, where he displayed such precocious ferocity and such marvelous gallantry in the royal cause that he was immediately made a cornet of horse.

It was, however, the youngest branch of the family which was identified most extensively and most conspicuously with the King's military service. Oliver De Lancey, the youngest son of the Huguenot founder of the American family, was Brigadier Commander of the Department of Long Island all through the Revolution, and raised three regiments, which were known as the De Lancey Battalions and which acted, holding the rank of Brigadier General. His oldest son, Stephen De Lancey, was Lieutenant Colonel of one of these regiments and afterward of the Seventh, succeeding the Prince of Wales's Own, and he, in turn, succeeded his as Adjutant General of the British Army in America. In 1794 he was made Colonel of his regiment in succession to the Duke of Newcastle. A few years later was appointed Barrack Master General of the Empire. He died in 1820, Colonel of his regiment and a full General in the British Army.

Not only did the sons of Brig. Gen. Oliver De Lancey give themselves heart and hand to the military service of His Majesty George III., but his daughters likewise. Susanna married Sir William Draper, the conqueror of Manilla and the conquered of "Junius." Charlotte achieved the highest fortune of all, becoming the wife of Field Marshal Sir David Dundas, K. C. B., who succeeded the Duke of York as Commander in Chief of the British Army.

De Lancey Nicoll is Edward Floyd De Lancey's second cousin and godson.

ALL YALE MEN KNEW HIM.

THE DEATH OF HANDSOME "BILLY" RANKIN, THE COLLEGE DRUGGIST.

NEW-HAVEN, April 29.—When handsome "Billy" Rankin died, a few weeks ago, a picturesque figure was removed from Yale University life. There is not a Yale man in all the country who has been graduated since 1870 or 1872 who did not know him. He was "Billy" to them always. He never took a degree from the university, but he was more closely identified with it in some respects than hundreds of men who have. "Billy" was the college druggist and all Connecticut could not boast of a much better-looking dispenser of medicines. His place was directly opposite the old South College. On pleasant Spring evenings before the old Yale fence became a thing of happy memory, when the gay collegians used to cluster upon it and warble their gloes to the delight of all within earshot, his picture was never complete without the figure of "Billy" standing in his doorway in his shirt sleeves, radiant in a waistcoat that was a wonderful bit of the tailor's art. Then he wore a big diamond ring on one of his fingers that was by long odds the biggest thing of the kind in the state. Many an addirer or precious stones used to drop in on the druggist to get a look at the great diamond.

From the excellent point of view he had, Rankin saw old Yale year by year multiply its magnificent buildings, and year by year, too, he saw the number of students growing and the institution developing. All these things made him glad at heart. But when the order came that the old fence, his friend of so many years, must go, his heart was sore and his spirits sad. The idea of having a building put up to obstruct his view of the beautiful row of elms that swept down the campus was painful to him, and when he glanced across the way from his store his eyes were about the same expression as they would if resting on the grave of a dear friend. The departure of the fence seemed to make a gulf which separated him from the happy old days.

"Billy" was the bridge that spanned the chasm between the Freshmen and the Sophomores. He was above recognizing the distinctions of class in his place all could meet as on common ground. His soda-water fountain flowed as freely for one as for the other. And this soda fountain was an institution at Yale. Its foaming beverages have quenched the thirst of temperate Yale men for more than a generation. When he, by reason of age, could no longer fix Freshman days it seems to him that this fountain was the headwater of a river, of nectar that sparkled and fizzed down the throats of his fellows at five cents a throat.

Apart from his capacity as druggist, "Billy" was a notable person in many ways. Came there a rush in which heads were banged, eyes eyes bruised, these heads and eyes were taken to "Billy" for treatment; and the cool and easy fashion with which he handled these cases did much to assuage the rusher's pain. Many and many a wound received on the football field or on the baseball diamond did he aid in curing.

"Billy" was a sympathetic friend to some of the students. When they had sorrows to pour out "Billy" would listen. Sometimes it was an affair of money, and then "Billy" had a abiding confidence he would go to his little safe, produce a roll of bills, and supply the student's needs. These favors were usually repaid when the paternal check appeared on the mat of the month.

College athletics was another one of Rankin's strongholds. There is not a crew man, a football man, a sprinter, or a baseball player who has added to Yale's victories or participated in her defeats in the past decade or more who did not know "Billy." When defeat came he was the one to sympathize with them. When it was victory he was the one to make real fire for the boys to burn on the campus, and when the great bonfires began to lick the leaves on the campus elms "Billy" could be seen in his familiar place in the doorway looking calmly out on the gay scene. He was too well used to this sort of thing to be hilarious in his joy. Bulletins of all important contests were sent to his place, and on game days the store would be crowded. His advice on the probable result of a contest was sometimes much sought after, but he was always careful about giving it.

He was rather eccentric in his habits of life. For the most of the time he slept in a little back room in his store. Dogs were great pets with him. A few years ago it was an interesting sight to see "Billy" walking down Chapel-street followed by a dozen mongrels, tied together with a Yale blue ribbon. Of late months a man roomed above his store, and it was here that he was found dead. He was not much over thirty-five years of age and came from a good family in Seymour, Conn. Yaledom will always regret him. He was part of it, and it makes the average Yale man sad in his lonely when he believes that "Billy," like the fence, has become a memory tied up in a ribbon of blue.

A FLAG FOR THE BOYS.

SHIELDS POST PAYS A VISIT TO GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 19.

The members of Gen. James Shields Post, No. 69, G. A. R., kept very quiet while other posts were presenting various public schools with handsome American flags. They had a flag to present, but they did not care to present it then. During the time of the centennial celebration; it was thought, would be the most fitting time for its presentation.

Accordingly the post early yesterday morning advanced on the school it had selected as the recipient of its patriotic gift—the male department of Grammar School No. 19—East Fourteenth-street. This school was chosen because the boys in it had been very kind to the post and had frequently assisted in the exercises of Memorial Day. The friendliest of feeling exists between the post and all connected with the school.

The bright young boys in Principal Hess's school had been warned in advance that they were to be visited by the Grand Army post, and they were ready with a reception in the shape of interesting exercises in commemoration both of the centennial of Washington's inauguration and of the presentation of the national banner. When the post marched into the schoolroom, where all the male department was assembled, it was greeted with rousing cheers from the well-developed lungs of the boys. As soon as the din was over the post's drum corps fell into position, and the female assistants, who had shown no signs of being affected by the cheering, looked as if they wished they had cotton in their ears.

These pleasant greetings being over, Comrade Rogers was introduced to the boys, and, in presenting the flag, stirred every particle of patriotism in every boy's breast. Mr. Charles Miehling, one of the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, accepted the flag on behalf of the school. The members of the post then listened to the literary exercises, and complimented the scholars on the manner with which the programme was carried through.

WEDDED AMID THE FLAGS.

At St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant-square, last evening, in the very heart of the hurry and bustle of the centennial celebration, Miss Bertha Purser, daughter of George H. Purser, and George Elder Adams of this city were married by the assistant rector, the Rev. Mr. Williams. The bride were a gown of silver brocade and white silk, with a Court train of Sicilienne and a long tulle veil. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and orange blossoms, and she carried a silver-bound Prayer Book, a gift of the groom. Her maid of honor was her sister, Miss Edith Purser. She wore a pretty Empire gown of white silk and carried a bunch of daisies.

The bridesmaids were Miss Charlotte Purser, another sister; Miss Mabel Pacheco, Miss Sallie Popham, and Miss Sadie Taylor. Two wore frocks of blue India silk and two wore pink frocks of the same material. They carried baskets of forget-me-nots and pink roses, respectively. The ushers were Charles A. Appleton, J. Hampton Lynch, J. Rutherford Buchan, Edward T. Jessup, Alanson B. Wilson, and John R. Keim, and the best man was W. H. Macfarlane. A reception to the families and the bridal party followed at the bride's home, 37 West Eleventh-street.

Among the guests at the church were ex-Judge and Mrs. C. R. Daly, Mrs. H. A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wood, J. T. Agnew, W. L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Crump, and Douglas Taylor. The groom is a member of the Sixth Company of the Seventh Regiment, and one of the handsomest presents received by the pair was a large album filled with the photographs and autographs of the boys of the "Big Sixth."

BALLOT REFORM AND THE MINORITY.

From the Philadelphia Record, April 29.

Parties that are in a minority, like the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania, can have no possible interest in obstructing ballot reform. Their success depends upon a free vote and a fair count. The machine is always a majority contrivance intended to perpetuate the control

GOVERNORS AND TROOPS

QUARTERS OF THE STATE DELEGATIONS.

A LIST OF THE TEMPORARY HOMES OF THE FORCES WHICH ARE HERE FOR THE CENTENARY.

The following list affords information as to where these who will take part in the military parade may be found during the centennial celebration:

CONNECTICUT.

The State delegation of Connecticut, numbering between fifty and sixty people, will be divided between the Brunswick and Victoria Hotels. At the former Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Commander in Chief; Brig. Gen. Lucius H. Barbour, Adjutant General; Col. George M. White, Assistant Adjutant General; Brig. Gen. William B. Rudd, Quartermaster General; Lieut. Col. Henry C. Morgan, Assistant Quartermaster General; Brig. Gen. Henry Hungerford, Surgeon General; Brig. Gen. Eugene S. Ross, Commissary General; Brig. Gen. Wallace T. Fenn, Paymaster General, and Cols. William C. Skinner, James Y. Fairman, William S. Chappell, and Frank S. Parrott, Aides de Camp, will have quarters. At the Victoria the Governor's Foot Guard, Capt. Joseph J. Wooster, First Lieut. A. M. Johnson, Second Lieut. Hersey L. Potter, are to be found.

The Fourth Regiment, Infantry, Col. Thomas L. Watson commanding; Lieut. Col. Henry W. Skinner, Major James C. Crow, Adjt. L. N. Van Keuren, Quartermaster R. G. Hubbell, Paymaster G. S. Howe, Signal Officer W. W. Stanley, Inspector of Rifle Practice S. C. Kingman, Surgeon G. L. Porter, Chaplain R. G. S. McNeilie; Capts. Addison A. Betts, G.W. Cornell, James Sheridan, Edward Finn, William P. Daniel, Frank E. Nash, Russell Frost, Eugene Morehouse; First Lieuts. William H. Coehrane, Cornelius Elwood, George L. Stevens, Stiles Judson, Jr., Charles H. Gibner, Henry Mathies, John J. Slocum; Second Lieut. Sylvester E. Gregg, Second Lieut. Frank D. Allen, Malone.

Thirty-second Separate Company—Capt. Charles W. Hadley, First Lieut. Sylvester E. Gregg, Second Lieut. George H. Walden, Assistant Surgeon Lodrie Ashton, Hoosick Falls.

At Garden.—Fourth Brigade Headquarters, Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle, commanding; Lieut. Col. Charles Clifton, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Edward S. Warren, Quartermaster; Major Edmund Hayes, Engineer; Major Roswell Park, Major Herbert P. Bissell, Judge Advocate; Major Alan H. G. Hardwicke, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Major Fred A. Jewett, Ordnance Officer; Major Nathaniel Rochester, Inspector; Major Edson J. Weeks, Commissary; Capts. Francis H. Keating, Charles H. Wilson, Aides de Camp, Buffalo.

Sixty-fifth Regiment.—Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., Lieut. Col. John E. Robie, Major William T. Parsons, Adjt. William D. Wilkinson, Commissary Harvey W. Putnam, Commissary Oren G. Nichols, Surgeon Albert H. Briggs, Assistant Surgeon Floyd S. Crego, Inspector Rifle Practice George H. Seager; Capts. Angelo C. Lewis, George H. Howard, Otto F. Langenbuck, John N. D. Swanson, George J. Haffa, Allison K. Hume, Charles L. P. Babcock, Joseph B. Rawson; First Lieuts. Philip Fogarty, John Ratcliffe, Albert E. Walter, Albert E. Sayer, Edward H. Hall, George B. Rinkley, Lewis G. Northrup, Arthur R. Christey; Second Lieuts. William C. Boardman, Jr., Arminius Spielmann, William Edward Cutler, Frederick T. Lambrecht, Frank M. Chapin, Ernest W. Dobbins, Buffalo.

Thirteenth Separate Company.—Capt. Henry